

Binary Exploitation

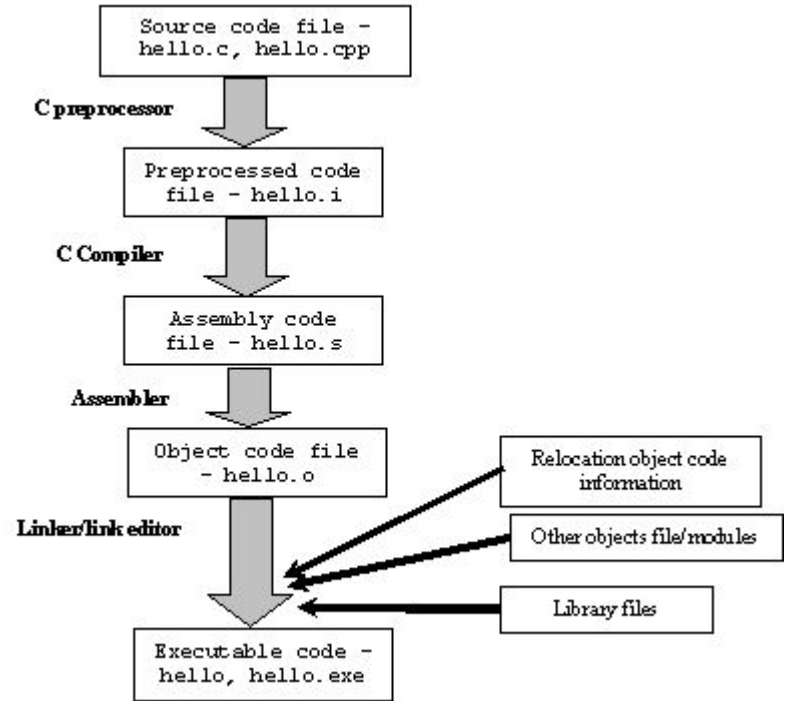
From C to Memory – 0x0

Roadmap

- Compilation Process
 - What
- Memory Layout
 - Where
- Runtime
 - How

Compilation Process

1. Preprocessing
2. Compilation
3. Assembly
4. Linking



1. Preprocessing

- Macro definitions
 - File inclusion
 - Conditional compilation
 - Source file goes in,
preprocessed file comes
out
 - Input and output are text
- `#define NUMBER 1337`
 - `#include <stdio.h>`
 - `#ifdef (...) #endif`
 - `gcc -E <input>.c`

2. Compilation

- Parses the source code and produces assembly code
 - Previous output goes in, compiled file comes out
 - Input and output are text
 - Output is Assembly code and architecture dependent
- `gcc -S <input>.c`
 - `-masm=intel`
 - `-m32`

3. Assembly

- Assembles the code into machine code
 - Actual instructions to be run
 - Input is text
 - Output is binary
- `gcc -c <input>.c`

4. Linking

- Creates a runnable file from the previous object
- Links missing information from previous stage
 - Libraries
 - External functions
- Static or dynamic linking
- `gcc <input>.c`
 - `-m32`

4. Linking

- Dynamic (default)
 - Creates references to external objects
 - Smaller file size
 - `gcc <input>.c`
 - `-m32`
- Static
 - No external references
 - Bigger file size
 - `gcc --static <input>.c`
 - `-m32`

Executable and Linkable Format (ELF)

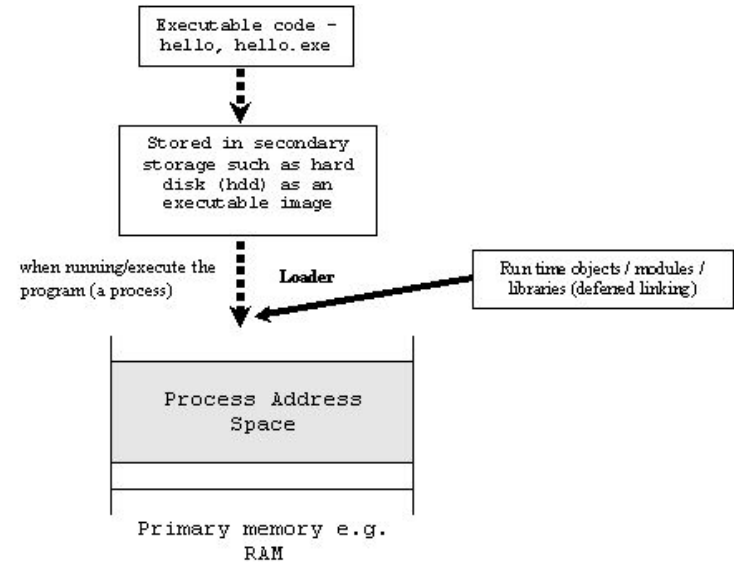
- Object is composed of sections
- Section Header Table (SHT) describes the sections
- `readelf -S <file>`

Linking View

ELF header
Program header table <i>optional</i>
Section 1
...
Section <i>n</i>
...
...
Section header table

Memory Layout

1. Process is spawn
2. Memory is allocated
3. Permissions are set



Memory Layout

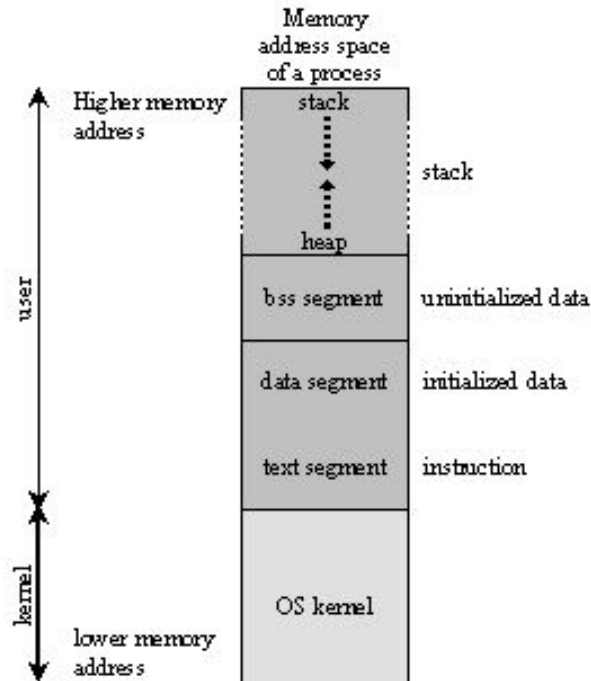
- Sections are interpreted as segments
- Segments are flagged according to their purpose
 - read
 - write
 - Execute
- `readelf -l <file>`

Execution View

ELF header
Program header table
Segment 1
Segment 2
...
Section header table <i>optional</i>

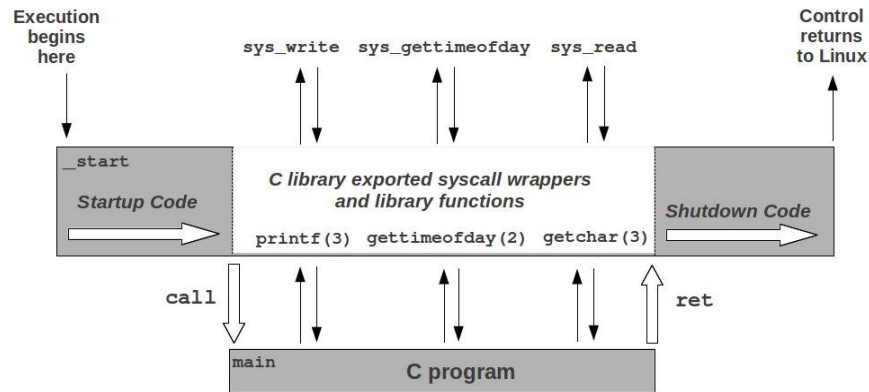
Memory Layout

- Segments, lower to upper
 - .text
 - .data
 - .bss
 - heap
 - stack
- `cat /proc/<pid>/maps`
- `pmap <pid>`



Runtime

1. `_start` is called
 - a. Contains startup code
2. `main` is called
 - a. Runs user code



Runtime

```
gcc -m32 -O0 -o lecture00 lecture00.c -Wl,-z,norelro
```

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

```
int main() {
```

```
    puts("Hello");
```

```
    puts("I heard there's a shell in /bin/sh");
```

```
}
```

```
objdump -M intel -d lecture00
```

```
<main>:
```

```
<main prologue>
```

```
push    0x80484d0
```

```
call    80482e0 <puts@plt>
```

```
add     esp,0x10
```

```
sub     esp,0xc
```

```
push    0x80484d8
```

```
call    80482e0 <puts@plt>
```

```
<main epilogue>
```

I'm gonna read this, eventually

<http://www.tenouk.com/ModuleW.html>

<https://www.calleerlandsson.com/the-four-stages-of-compiling-a-c-program/>

http://www.skyfree.org/linux/references/ELF_Format.pdf

http://nairobi-embedded.org/070_elf_c_runtime.html

<https://systemoverlord.com/2017/03/19/got-and-plt-for-pwning.html>

Next week...

- Interacting with binaries
 - CLI & Python
 - Locally & remotely
- Kali.ova provided