







• 0001 – Introduction

• 0010 – Brain at work













• 0001 – Introduction

• 0010 – Brain at work

• 0011 – ENG<sup>++</sup> approach













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• 0100 - Demonstration













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• 0101 – Conclusions













- 0001 Introduction
- 0010 Brain at work
- 0011 ENG<sup>++</sup> approach

- 0100 Demonstration
- 0101 Conclusions
- 0110 Questions and Answers













### oh-neutral

- Nelson Brito:
  - Security researcher enthusiast
  - Addict for (in)security systems















- Nelson Brito:
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  - Addict for (in)security systems
- Home town:
  - Rio de Janeiro













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  - T50 Experimental Mixed Packet Injector
  - ENG<sup>++</sup> SQL Fingerprint<sup>™</sup>













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- WEB:
  - http://fnstenv.blogspot.com/
  - http://twitter.com/nbrito

















### Before starting

#### 0-Day

- **0-day** is cool, isn't it? But only if nobody is aware of its existence.
- Once the unknown vulnerability becomes known, the 0-day will expire – since a patch or a mitigation is released (which comes first).
- So we can conclude that, once expired (patched or mitigated), 0-day has no more value. If you do not believe me, you can try to sell a wellknown vulnerability to your vulnerabilitybroker.
- Some security solutions fight against **0-day** faster than the affected vendor.

#### **Pattern-matching**

- This technology is as need today as it was in the past, but the security solution cannot rely only on this.
- No matter how fast is the **pattern-matching** algorithm, if a **pattern** does not **match**, it means that there is no **vulnerability exploitation**.
- No vulnerability exploitation, no protection action... But what if the pattern is wrong?
- How can we guarantee that the pattern, which was not matched, is the correct approach for a protection action? Was the detection really designed to detect the vulnerability?













# Current eyasion techniques (a.k.a. TT)

#### **Techniques**

- Packet fragmentation Overlapping fragments
- Stream segmentation Overlapping segments
- Byte and traffic insertion
- Polymorphic shellcode
- Denial of Service
- URL obfuscation (+ SSL encryption)
- RPC fragmentation
- HTML and JavaScript obfuscation
- Etc...

#### **Tools**

- Fragroute / Fragrouter
- ADMutate / ALPHA[2-3] / BETA3 / Others
- Whisker / Nikto / Sandcat
- Snot / Stick / IDS-wakeup / Others
- Sidestep / "rpc-evade-poc.pl" / Others
- "predator"
- Etc...















### What is Exploit Next Generation®?

#### The scenario

- Remember: "Some security solutions fight against
   O-day faster than the affected vendor".
- This protection (**mitigation**) has a long life, and sometimes the correct protection (**patch**) is not applied.
- People's hope, consequently their security strategy, resides on this security model: vulnerability mitigated, no patch...
- But what if an old and well-known vulnerability could be exploited, even on this security approach model?
- According to pattern-matching, any new variant of an old vulnerability exploitation is considered a new vulnerability, because there is no pattern to be matched yet!

#### The methodology

- To circumvent or avoid a pattern-matching detection, there are two options:
  - Easier: know how the vulnerability is detected (access to signature/vaccine).
  - Harder: know deeply how to trigger the vulnerability and how to exploit it (access to vulnerable ecosystem).
- **ENG**<sup>++</sup> is the hardest option:
  - Deep **analysis** of a **vulnerability**.
  - Use all the acquired knowledge to offer a variety of decision points (variants).
  - Interact with the trigger and the additional entities, preparing the vulnerable ecosystem and performing some memory manipulation.
  - Use randomness to provide unpredictable payloads, i.e., permutation.













# ENG++ (pronounced /ěn'jĭn/ incremented)

#### The truth

- ENG++ methodology deals with vulnerable ecosystem and memory manipulation, rather than shellcode it is neither a new polymorphic shellcode technique, nor an obfuscation technique, instead, ENG++ employs "Permutation Oriented Programming".
- ENG<sup>++</sup> methodology can be applied to work with: Rapid7 Metasploit Framework, CORE Impact Pro, Immunity CANVAS Professional, and stand-alone proof-of-concepts (a.k.a. freestyle coding).
- ENG++ methodology is neither an additional entropy for tools mentioned above, nor an Advanced Evasion Technique (AET). Instead, ENG++ methodology can empower both of them.
- **ENG**<sup>++</sup> methodology maintains the **exploitation reliability**, even using **random decisions**, it is able to achieve all **exploitation** requirements.

### The examples

- Server-side vulnerabilities:
  - **MS02-039**: CVE-2002-0649/CWE-120.
  - **MS02-056**: CVE-2002-1123/CWE-120.
- Client-side vulnerabilities:
  - **MS08-078**: CVE-2008-4844/CWE-367.
  - **MS09-002**: CVE-2009-0075/CWE-367.
- Windows 32-bit **shellcodes**:
  - 波動拳: "CMD /k".
  - 昇龍拳: "CMD /k set DIRCMD=/b".
- All example modules were ported to work with Rapid7 Metasploit Framework, but there are also examples for client-side in HTML and JavaScript.

























```
exploit #1
```













exploit #1

exploit #N















exploit #1

exploit #N

shared zone















exploit #1

exploit #N

shared zone















exploit #1

exploit #N

shared zone

exploit #2

Exploit Next Generation®















### Vulnerabilities

#### MS02-039

- Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures:
  - CVE-2002-0649.
- Common Weakness Enumeration:
  - CWE-120.
- CVSS Severity: 7.5 (HIGH).
- Target:
  - Microsoft SQL Server 2000 SP0-2.
- Vulnerable ecosystem:
  - Protocol UDP.
  - Communication Port 1434.
  - SQL Request CLNT\_UCAST\_INST.

- INSTANCENAME >= 96 bytes.
- INSTANCENAME != NULL.

#### MS08-078

- Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures:
  - CVE-2008-4844.
- Common Weakness Enumeration:
  - CWE-367.
- CVSS Severity: 9.3 (HIGH).
- Target:
  - Microsoft Internet Explorer 5.01 SP4, 6 SP0-1, 7 and 8 Beta 2.
- Vulnerable ecosystem:
  - XML Data Island feature enabled (default).
  - DHTML with embedded Data binding.
  - XML Data Source Object (DSO).
  - Data Consumer (HTML element) pointing to a dereferenced XML DSO.













vulnerable ecosystem















vulnerable ecosystem















vulnerable ecosystem

	memory manipulation		vulnerability	
<b>→</b>	0 x 0 4	LLLLLLLLL0000000000NNNNNNNNNGGGGGGGGGGG	REQUEST	INSTANCENAME













vulnerable ecosystem















vulnerable ecosystem







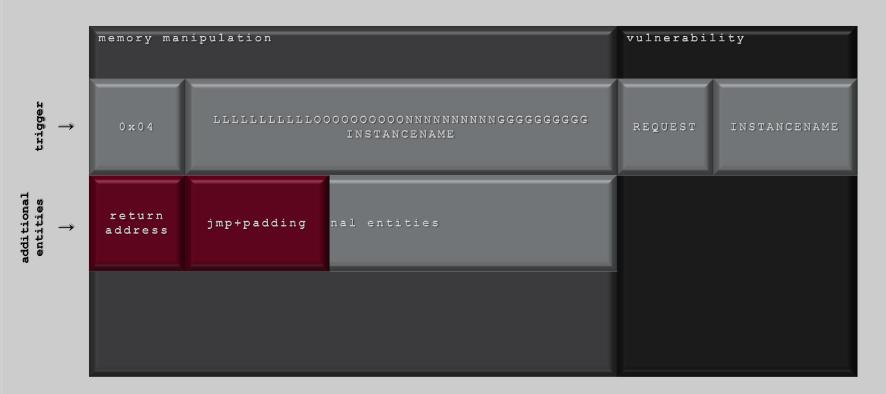








vulnerable ecosystem









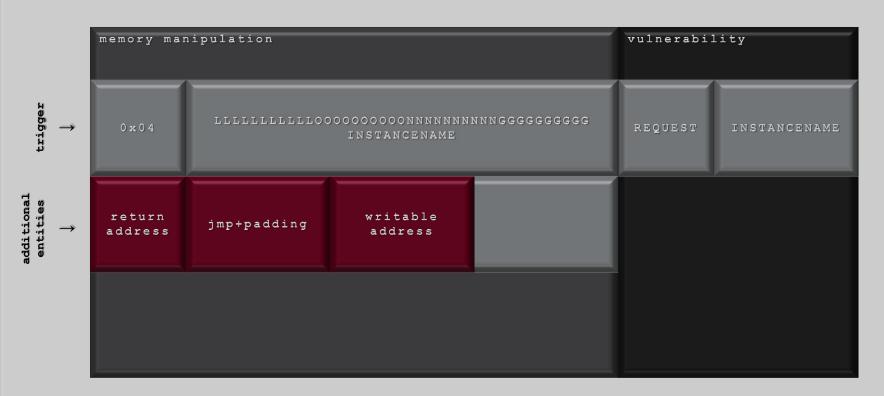








vulnerable ecosystem















vulnerable ecosystem







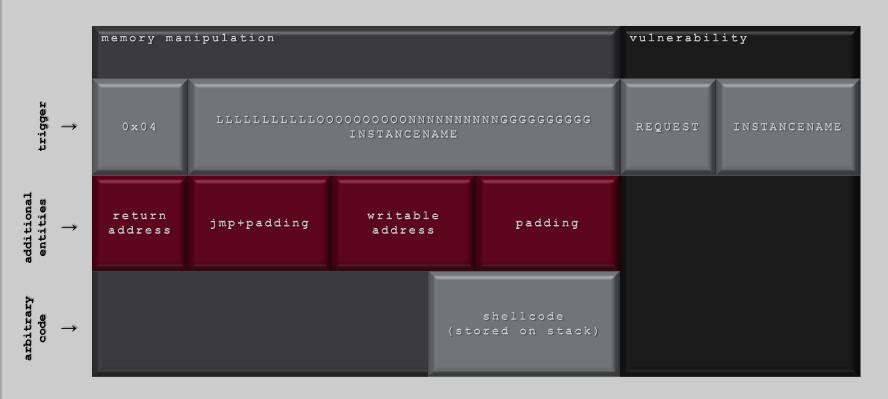








vulnerable ecosystem







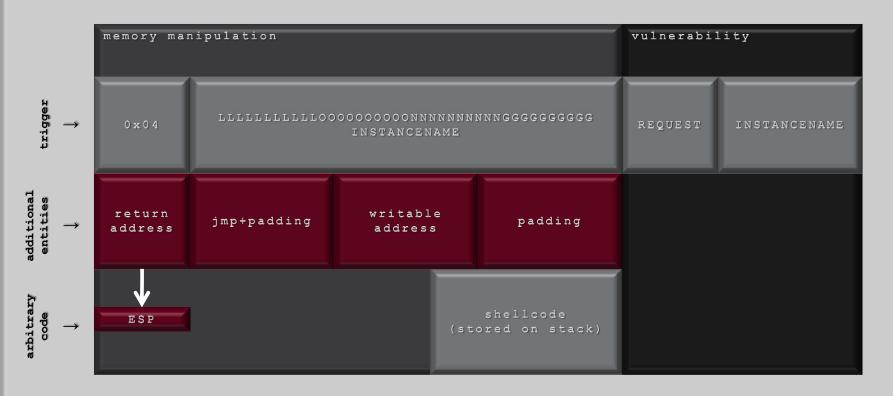








vulnerable ecosystem







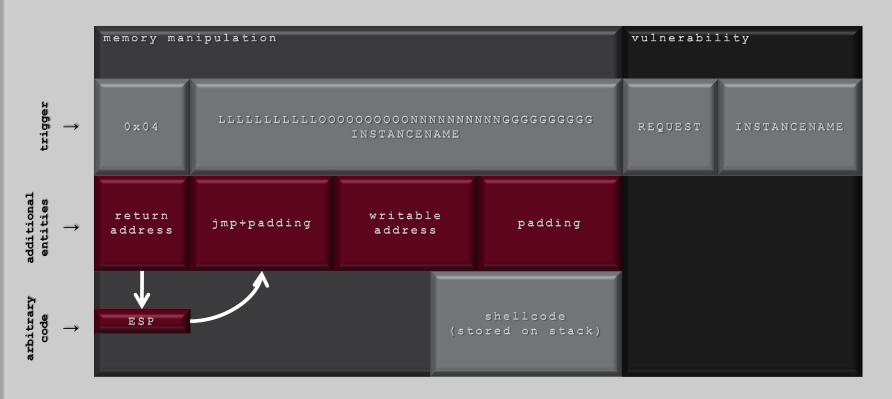








vulnerable ecosystem



 $0 \times 04 + [INSTANCENAME >= 96 bytes] != NULL + additional entities + shellcode$ 





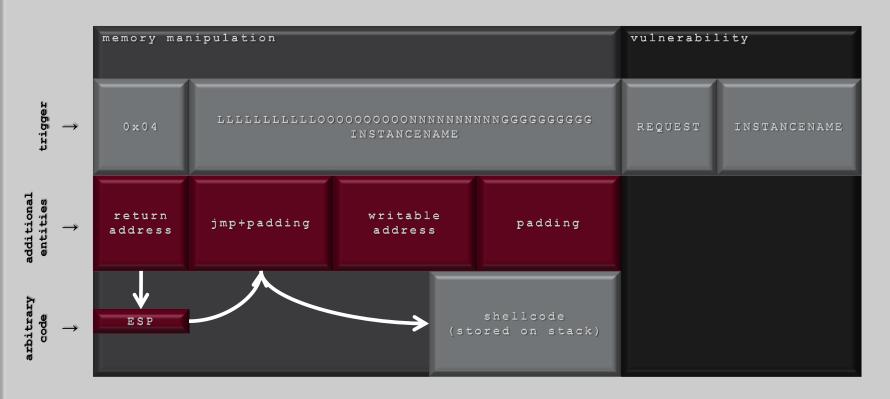








vulnerable ecosystem



0x04 + [INSTANCENAME >= 96 bytes] != NULL + additional entities + shellcode





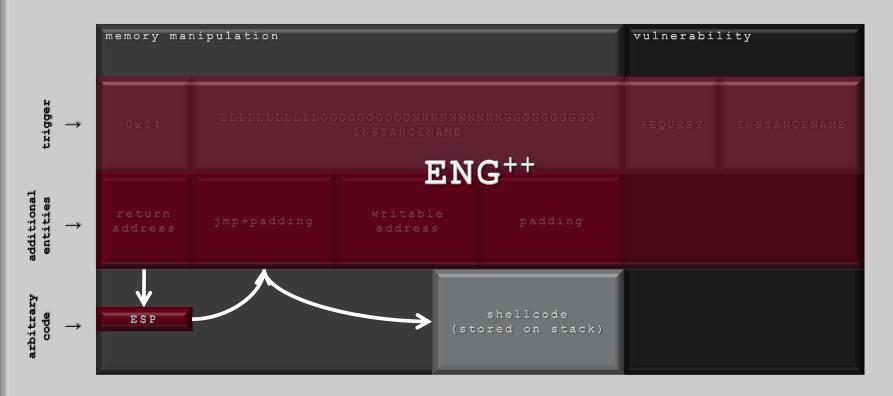








vulnerable ecosystem



0x04 + [INSTANCENAME >= 96 bytes] != NULL + additional entities + shellcode





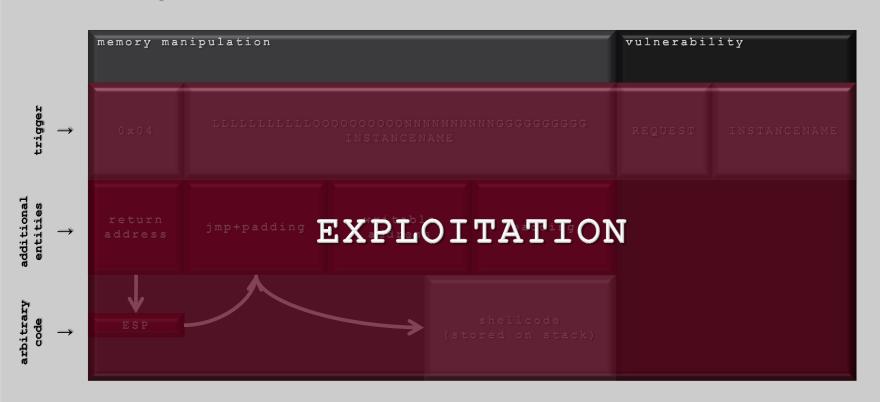








vulnerable ecosystem



0x04 + [INSTANCENAME >= 96 bytes] != NULL + additional entities + shellcode













vulnerable ecosystem















vulnerable ecosystem

DATABINDING
DATASEC DATAFLD













vulnerable ecosystem

memory manipulation		vulnerability
DATABI DATASRC	NDING DATAFLD	CRecordInstance::CRecordInstance













vulnerable ecosystem

DATABINDING
DATASRC DATAFLD

DATASRC #01

DATASRC #01

DATAFLD #01













vulnerable ecosystem

memory manipulation	vulnerability
DATABINDING	CRecordInstance::CRecordInstance
DATASRC DATA	
DATABINDING #01	CXfer::CreateBinding
DATASRC #01 DATAF:	D #01













vulnerable ecosystem

memory manipulation	vulnerability
DATABINDING	CRecordInstance::CRecordInstance
DATASRC DATAFLD  DATABINDING #01  DATASRC #01 DATAFLD #01	CRecordInstance::AddBinding













vulnerable ecosystem

memory manipulation	vulnerability
DATABINDING DATASRC DATAFLD	CRecordInstance::CRecordInstance
DATABINDING #01 DATASRC #01 DATAFLD #01	CRecordInstance #01













vulnerable ecosystem

memory manipulation	vulnerability
DATABINDING DATASRC DATAFLD	CRecordInstance::CRecordInstance
DATABINDING #01 DATASRC #01 DATAFLD #01	CRecordInstance #01
DATABINDING #02 DATASRC #02 DATAFLD #02	













vulnerable ecosystem

DATABINDING
DATASRC DATAFLD

DATASRC #01 DATAFLD #01

DATABINDING #02

DATASRC #02 DATAFLD #02

CRecordInstance::CRecordInstance

CRecordInstance #01

CRecordInstance #01

CXfer::CreateBinding













vulnerable ecosystem

DATABINDING
DATASRC DATAFLD

DATASRC #01 DATAFLD #01

DATABINDING #02

DATASRC #02 DATAFLD #02

CRecordInstance::CRecordInstance

CRecordInstance::CRecordInstance

CRecordInstance::AddBinding













vulnerable ecosystem

memory manipulation	vulnerability
DATABINDING DATASRC DATAFLD	CRecordInstance::CRecordInstance
DATABINDING #01  DATASRC #01  DATAFLD #01	CRecordInstance #01
DATABINDING #02  DATASRC #02  DATAFLD #02	CRecordInstance #02













vulnerable ecosystem

DATABINDING
DATABINDING
DATASRC
DATAFLD

DATASRC DATAFLD

CRecordInstance::CRecordInstance

CRecordInstance::TransferToDestination

DATASRC #01
DATAFLD #01

CRecordInstance::TransferToDestination

CRecordInstance::TransferToDestination

CRecordInstance::TransferToDestination

CRecordInstance::TransferToDestination













vulnerable ecosystem

memory manipulation	vulnerability
DATABINDING DATASRC DATAFLD	CRecordInstance::CRecordInstance
DATABINDING #01  DATASRC #01  DATAFLD #01	0a0a0a0a.00n00b00r00i00t00o00.00n00e00t
DATABINDING #02  DATASRC #02  DATAFLD #02	CRecordInstance #02













vulnerable ecosystem















vulnerable ecosystem

memory manipulation	vulnerability
DATABINDING	CDdTtCDdTt
DATASRC DATAFLD	CRecordInstance::CRecordInstance
DATABINDING #01	
DATASRC #01 DATAFLD #01	CXfer::TransferFromSrc
DATABINDING #02	
DATASRC #02 DATAFLD #02	CRecordInstance #02













vulnerable ecosystem

memory manipulation	vulnerability
DATABINDING DATASRC DATAFLD	CRecordInstance::CRecordInstance
DATABINDING #01  DATASRC #01  DATAFLD #01	0a0a0a0a.00n00b00r00i00t00o00.00n00e00t
DATABINDING #02  DATASRC #02  DATAFLD #02	CRecordInstance #02













vulnerable ecosystem

DATABINDING
DATASRC DATAFLD

DATASRC #01 DATAFLD #01

DATABINDING #02

DATASRC #02 DATAFLD #02

CRecordInstance::RemoveBinding

CRecordInstance: RemoveBinding

CRecordInstance: RemoveBinding

CRecordInstance: RemoveBinding













vulnerable ecosystem

memory manipulation	vulnerability
DATABINDING DATASRC DATAFLD	CRecordInstance::CRecordInstance
DATABINDING #01  DATASRC #01  DATAFLD #01	0a0a0a0a.00n00b00r00i00t00o00.00n00e00t
DATABINDING #02  DATASRC #02  DATAFLD #02	CRecordInstance #02













vulnerable ecosystem

DATABINDING
DATASRC DATAFLD

DATASRC #01 DATAFLD #01

DATABINDING #02

DATASRC #02 DATAFLD #02

CRecordInstance::CRecordInstance

CXfer::TransferFromSrc

CXfer::TransferFromSrc

CRecord instance #02













vulnerable ecosystem

DATABINDING
DATASRC DATAFLD

DATASRC #01 DATAFLD #01

DATABINDING #02

DATASRC #02 DATAFLD #02

CRecordInstance::CRecordInstance

CXfer::TransferFromSrc

CXfer::TransferFromSrc

CRecord Anstance #02













vulnerable ecosystem

memory manipulation	vulnerability
DATABINDING	
DATASRC DATAFLD	CRecordInstance::CRecordInstance
DATABINDING #01	
DATASRC #01 DATAFLD #01	0a0a0a0a.00n00b00r00i00t00o00.00n00e00t
DATABINDING #02	
0x0a0a0a0a DATAFLD #02	CRecordInstance #02













vulnerable ecosystem







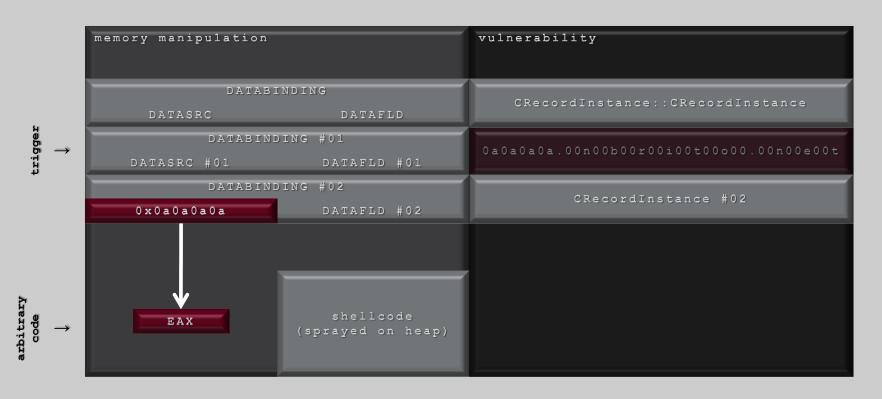








vulnerable ecosystem







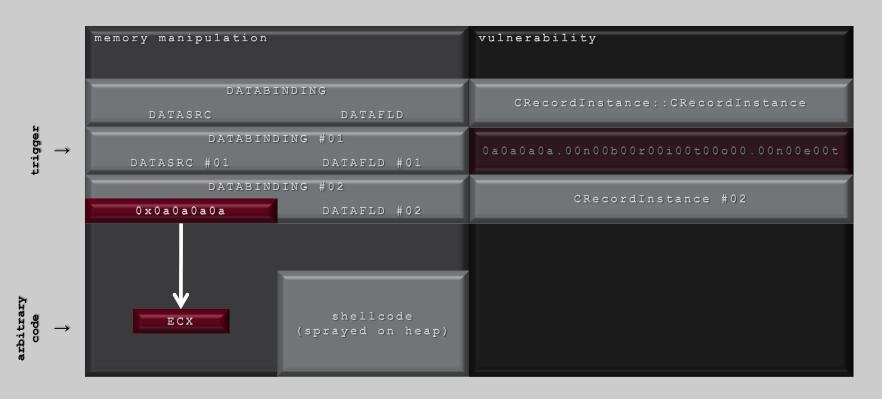








vulnerable ecosystem







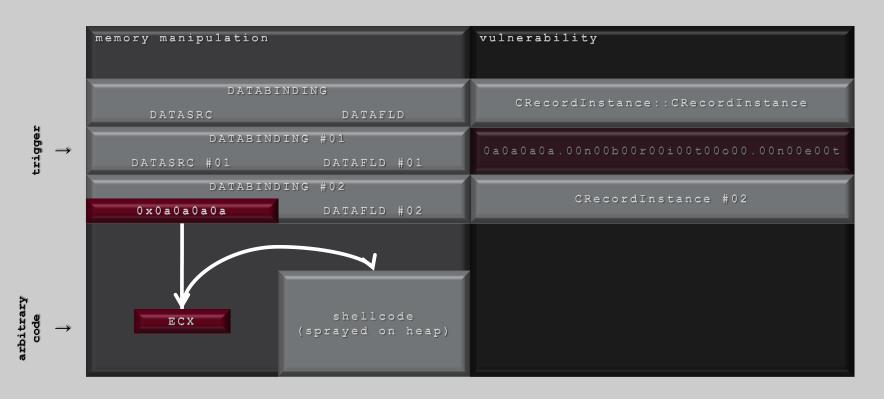








vulnerable ecosystem







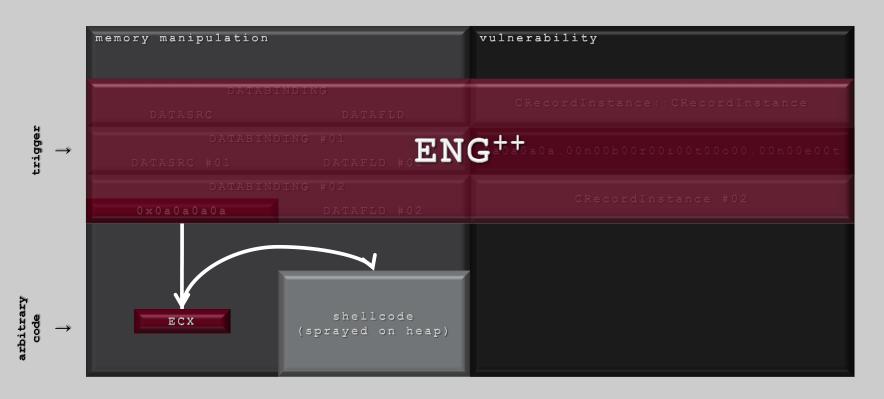








vulnerable ecosystem







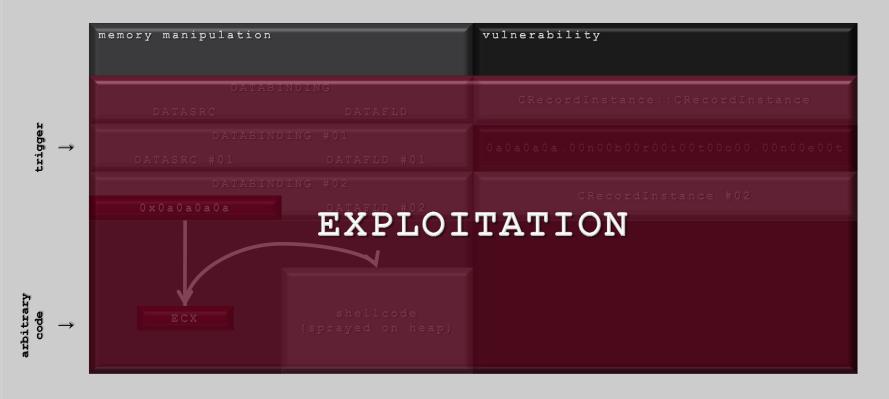








vulnerable ecosystem





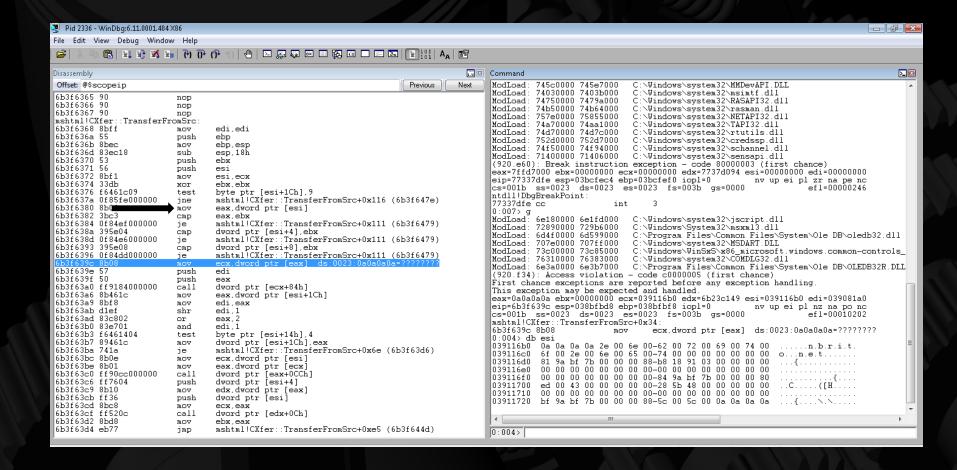














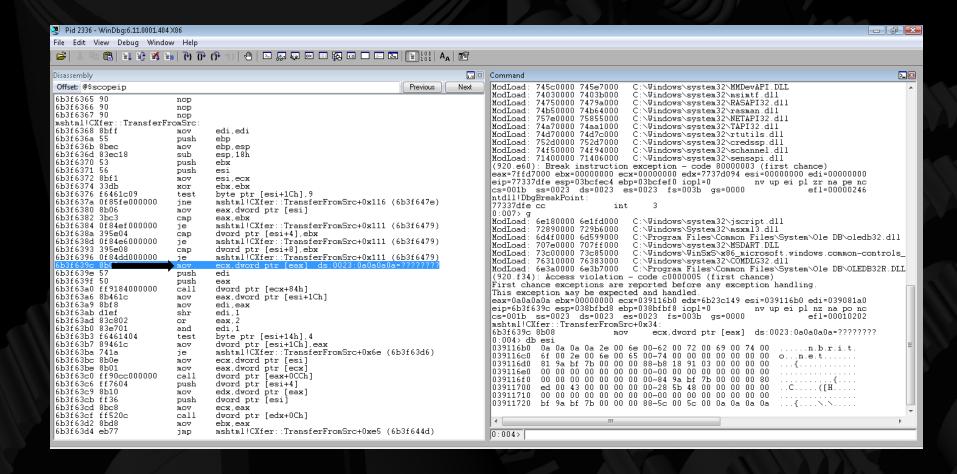














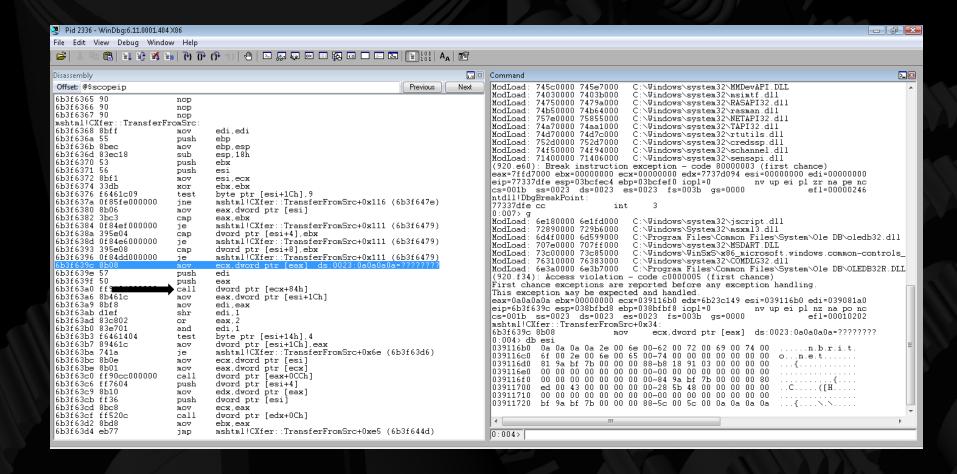














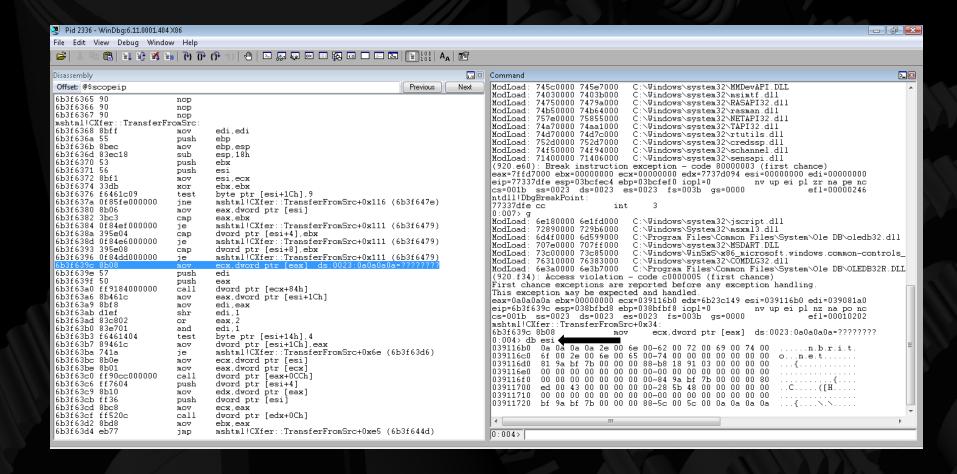














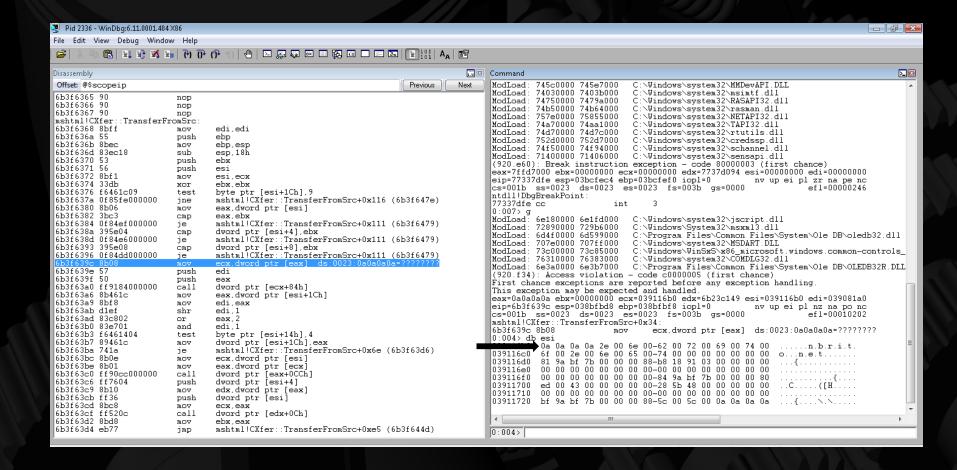
























## MS08-078 (CVE-2008-4844/CWE-367)

```
bp mshtml!CRecordInstance::CRecordInstance
bp mshtml!CRecordInstance::SetHRow
bp mshtml!CCurrentRecordConsumer::Bind
bp mshtml!CXfer::CreateBinding
bp mshtml!CRecordInstance::AddBinding
bp mshtml!CRecordInstance::TransfertoDestination
bp mshtml!CXfer::TransferFromSrc
bp mshtml!CXfer::Detach
bp mshtml!CXfer::ColumnsChanged
bp mshtml!CRecordInstance::RemoveBinding
bp mshtml!CRecordInstance::Detach
bp mshtml!CRecordInstance::~CRecordInstance
```













## MS08-078 (CVE-2008-4844/CWE-367)

bp mshtml!CRecordInstance::CRecordInstance

bp mshtml!CRecordInstance::SetHRow

bp mshtml!CCurrentRecordConsumer::Bind

bp mshtml!CXfer::CreateBinding

bp mshtml!CRecordInstance::AddBinding

bp mshtml!CRecordInstance::TransfertoDestination

bp mshtml!CXfer::TransferFromSrc

bp mshtml!CXfer::Detach

bp mshtml!CXfer::ColumnsChanged

bp mshtml!CRecordInstance::RemoveBinding

bp mshtml!CRecordInstance::Detach

bp mshtml!CRecordInstance::~CRecordInstance

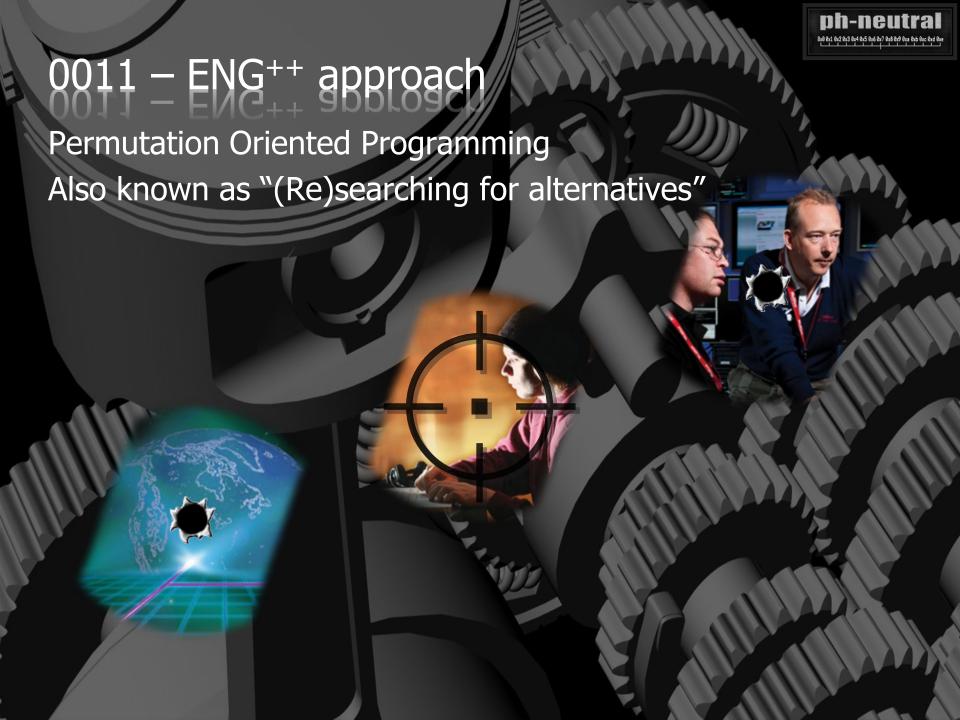




























Vulnerability

Vulnerable Ecosystem















Vulnerability

Vulnerable Ecosystem

**Documentation?** 















Vulnerability

**Vulnerable Ecosystem** 

Documentation? -

**Document** 















Vulnerability

Vulnerable Ecosystem

Documentation? -

**Document** 

Alternatives?















Vulnerability

Vulnerable Ecosystem

Documentation? -

**Document** 

Alternatives?

Alternatives <-----













Vulnerability Vulnerable Documentation? Alternatives? **Document** Ecosystem

Alternatives



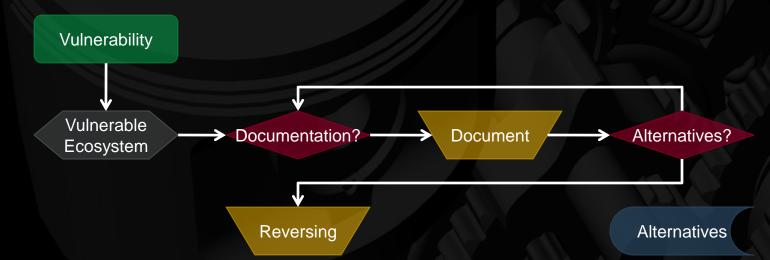














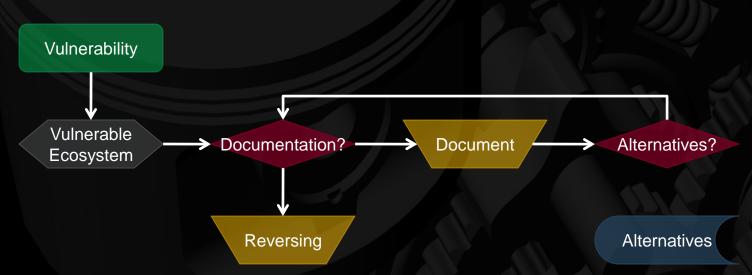
























Vulnerability Vulnerable Documentation? -Alternatives? **Document** Ecosystem

> Alternatives? Reversing

Alternatives













Vulnerability Vulnerable Documentation? -Alternatives? **Document** Ecosystem

> Alternatives? Alternatives Reversing .....



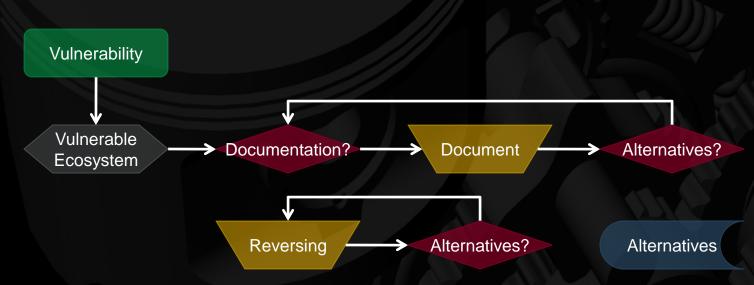














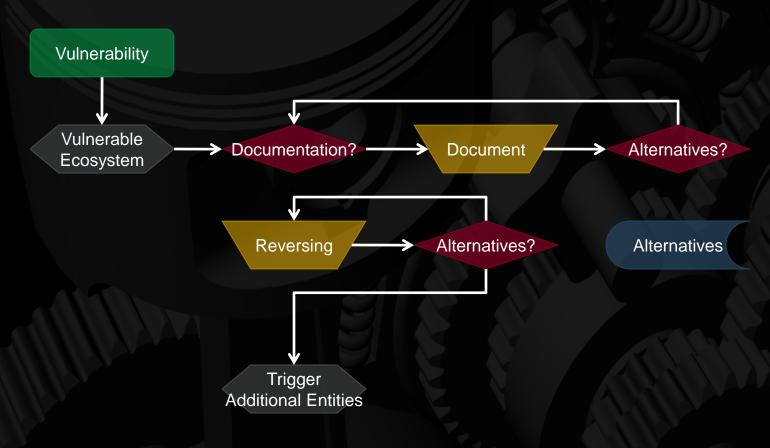














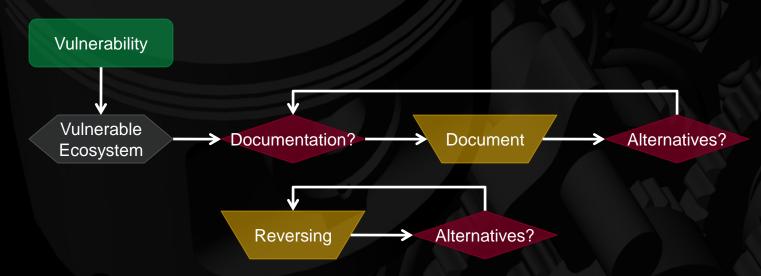












Alternatives

Trigger Additional Entities



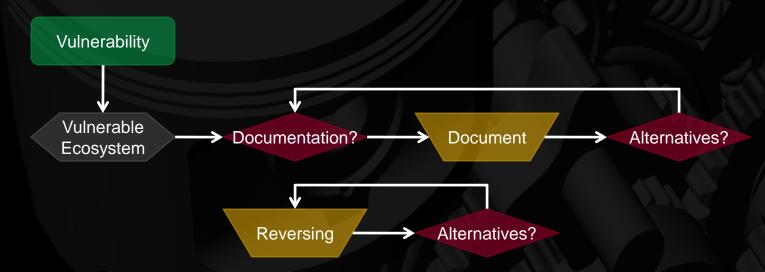












Trigger Alternatives ..... Additional Entities





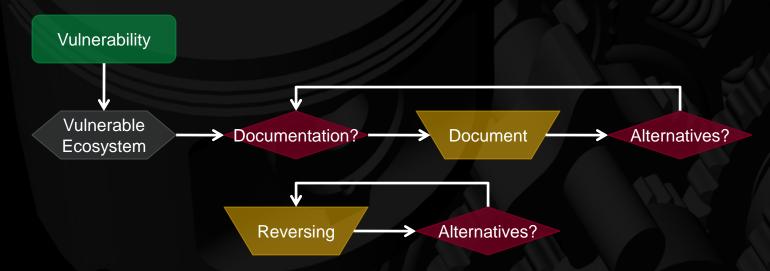












Arbitrary code Trigger Alternatives ..... **Additional Entities** Attack detection



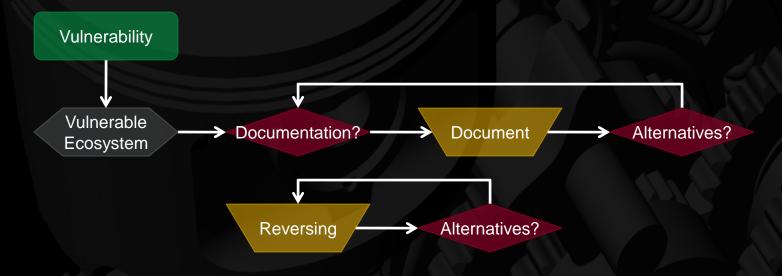












Obfuscation?

Trigger Alternatives ..... Additional Entities

Arbitrary code Attack detection



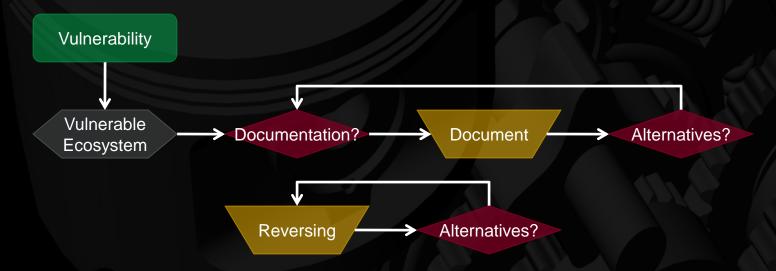


















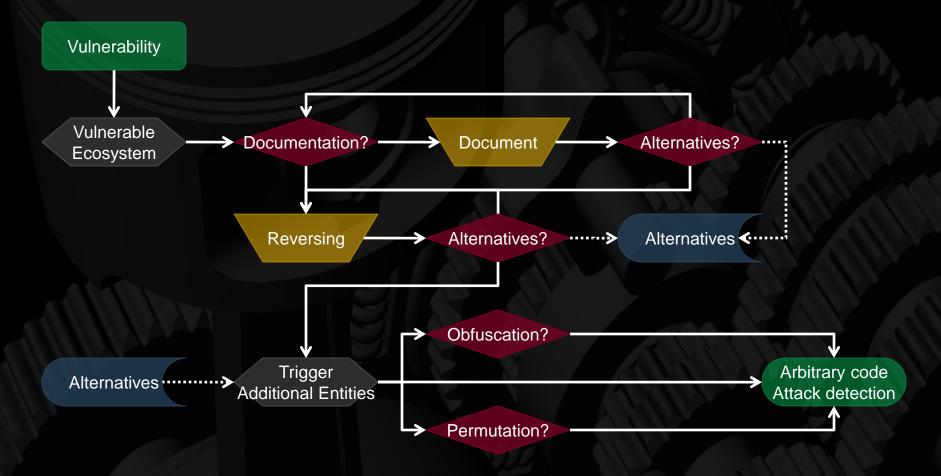
























### MS02-039 (CVE-2002-0649/CWE-120) POPed

### • SQL Request:

- CLNT\_UCAST\_INST (0x04).

### • SQL INSTANCENAME:

- ASCII hexa values from 0x01 to 0xff, except: 0x0a, 0x0d, , 0x2f, 0x3a and 0x5c.
- 24,000 permutations.

#### Return address:

- Uses the "jump to register" technique, in this case the ESP register.
- There are four (4) new possible return addresses within SQLSORT.DLL (Microsoft SQL Server 2000 SP0-2). There are much more return addresses if do not mind making it hardcoded.
- Tools: "Findjmp.c" by Ryan Permeh, ("Hacking Proof your Network – Second Edition", 2002), and "DumpOp.c" by Koskya Kortchinsky ("Macro reliability in Win32 Exploits" – Black Hat Europe, 2007).
- 4 permutations.

#### JUMP:

- Unconditional JUMP short, relative, and forward to REL8.
- There are 115 possible values to REL8.
- 115 permutations.

### • Writable address and memory alignment:

- There are 26,758 new writable addresses within sqlsort.pll (Microsoft SQL Server 2000 SP0-2). There are much more writable addresses if do not mind making it hardcoded.
- Tools: "IDA Pro 5.0 Freeware" by Hex-Rays, and "OlyDBG 2.01 alpha 2" by Oleh Yuschuk.
- 26,758 permutations.

### • Padding and memory alignment:

- ASCII hexa values from 0x01 to 0xff.
- The length may vary, depending on **JUMP**, from 3,048 to 29,210 possibilities.
- 29,210 permutations.





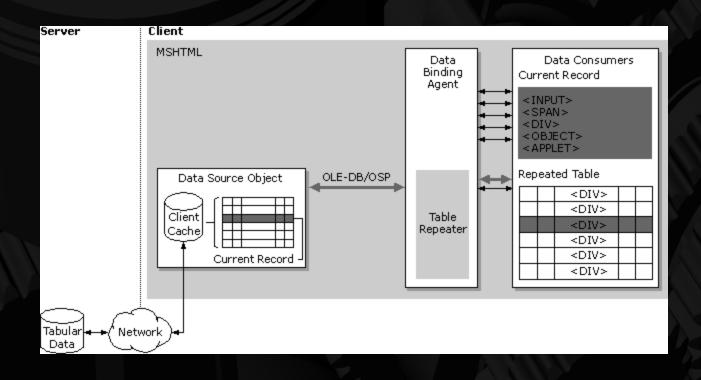








## MS08-078 (CVE-2008-4844/CWE-367) POPed







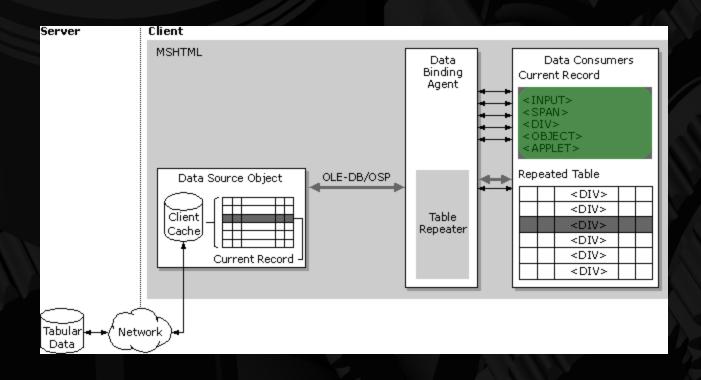








## MS08-078 (CVE-2008-4844/CWE-367) POPed















### MS08-078 (CVE-2008-4844/CWE-367) POPed

• CVE-2008-4844: "...crafted XML document containing nested <SPAN> elements"? I do not think so...

### XML Data Island:

- There are two (2) options: using the Dynamic HTML (DHTML) <xml> element within the HTML document or overloading the HTML <script> element. Unfortunately, the HTML <script> element is useless.
- The <xml> element accepts a combination of different types of elements, i.e., they can be anything.

### XML Data Source Object (DSO):

- Characters like "<" and "&" are illegal in <xml> element. To avoid errors <xml> element can be defined as CDATA (Unparsed Character Data). But the <xml> element can be also defined as "&1t;" instead of "<".
- Both <img src= > and <image src= > elements are useful as a XML DSO.
- 4 permutations.

### Data Consumer (HTML elements):

- According to MSDN ("Binding HTML Elements to Data") there are, at least, fifteen (15) bindable HTML elements available, but only five (5) elements are useful.
- The HTML element is a key trigger, because it points to a dereferenced XML DSO, but it does not have to be the same HTML element to do so – it can be any mixed HTML element.
- 25 permutations.

#### Return address:

- Uses "Heap Spray" technique, in this case the XML DSO handles the return address, and can use ".NET DLL" technique by Mark Dowd and Alexander Sotirov ("How to Impress Girls with Browser Memory Protection Bypasses" Black Hat USA, 2008).
- There are, at least, four (4) new possible return addresses.
- 4 permutations.

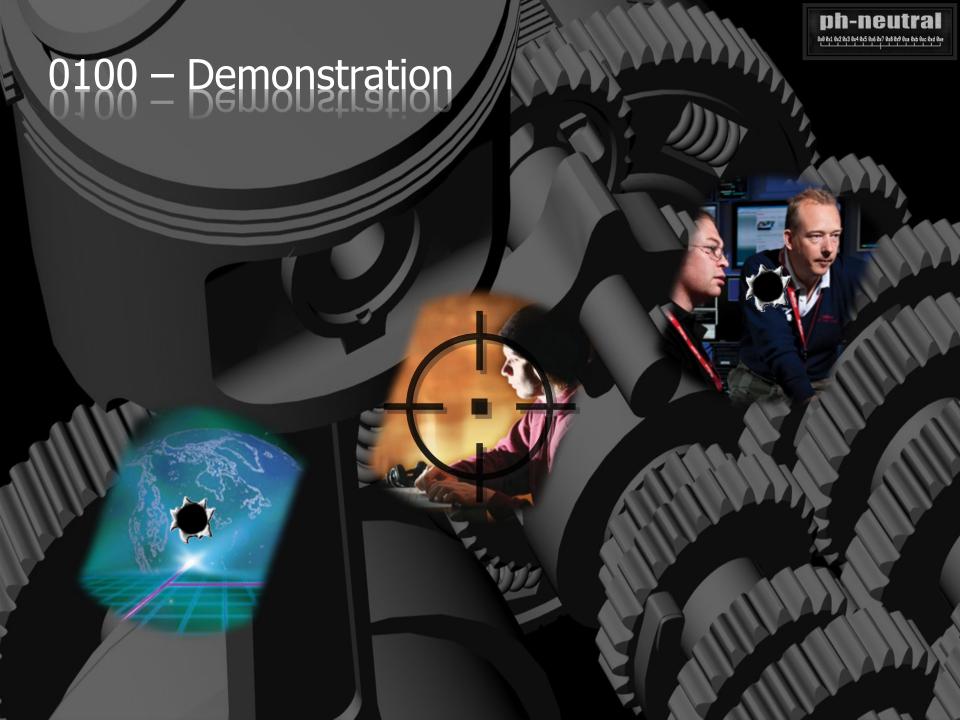














## What demo?

The examples applying ENG<sup>++</sup> methodology will be available – as soon as I connect to Internet.

Thus you will be able to test by yourselves!!!

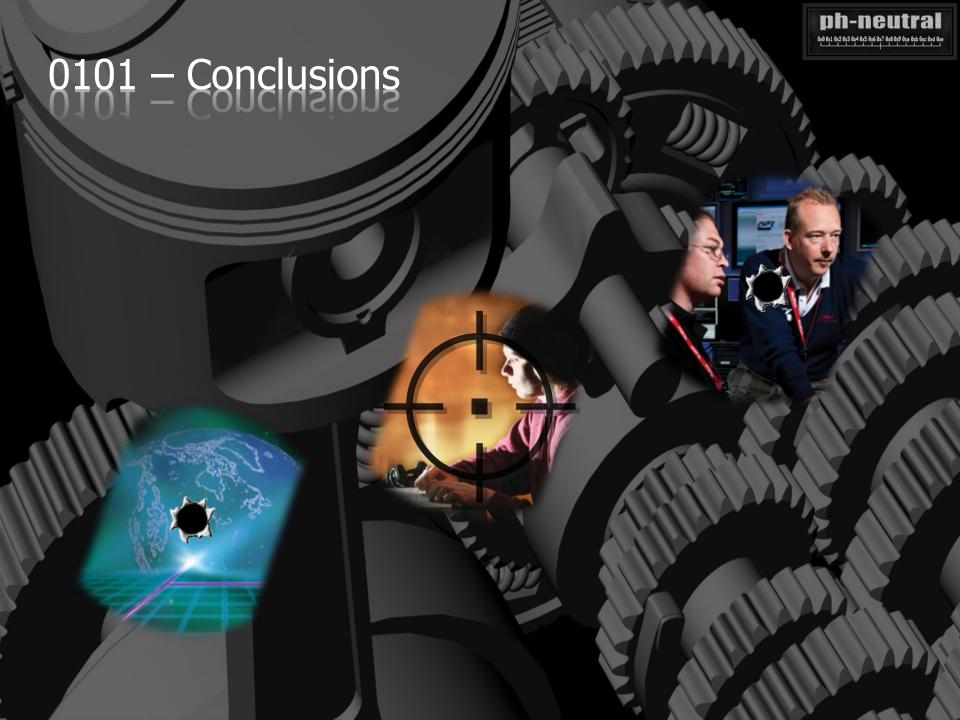














### Conclusions

- Some examples, applying ENG++ methodology, will be available. For further details, please refer to:
  - http://fnstenv.blogspot.com/
- ENG++ examples are licensed under GNU General Public License version 2.
- The examples cover pretty old vulnerabilities, such as:
  - MS02-039: 3,231 days since published.
  - **MS02-056**: **3,161** days since published.
  - **MS08-078**: **893** days since published.
  - MS09-002: 838 days since published.
- **ENG**<sup>++</sup> is also not new:
  - Encore-NG: 980 days since BUGTRAQ and FULL-DISCLOSURE.
  - ENG++: 546 days since H2HC 6<sup>th</sup> Edition.

- The ENG++ methodology is not part of any commercial or public tool and is freely available, although the examples were ported to work with Rapid7 Metasploit Framework – this is to show how flexible its approach and deployment is – hoping it can help people to understand the threat, improving their infra-structure, security solutions and development approach.
- **ENG**<sup>++</sup> methodology can be freely applied, there are no restrictions... No other than laziness.
- **ENG**<sup>++</sup> methodology can help different people, performing different tasks, such as:
  - Penetration-testing.
  - Development of exploit and proof-of-concept tools.
  - Evaluation and analysis of security solutions.
  - Quality assurance for security solution.
  - Development of detection and protection mechanisms.
  - Etc...















