ROP (Return Oriented Programming)

Advanced Stack Overflows Stuart Nevans Locke

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Pwntools

Python package for helping with binary exploitation

pip install pwntools

from pwn import *

```
pe = process('./binary') #run the binary
```

pe.sendline('A line') #send 'A line' to the binary

pe.sendline(p64(0xFFFFF)) #Sends a 64 bit pointer in string format

address = u64(pe.recvuntil('is the address')) #Read a string address as an integer

Pwntools (Cont.)

pe = process("/path/to/binary")

pe.clean() #Essentially receives all messages and cleans that buffer

gdb.attach(pe) #Attach gdb to process

elf = ELF('./path/to/file)

print elf.symbols[callme'] #Gets the offset of callme

print elf.search("/bin/sh").next() #Prints the offset of the string /bin/sh in the file

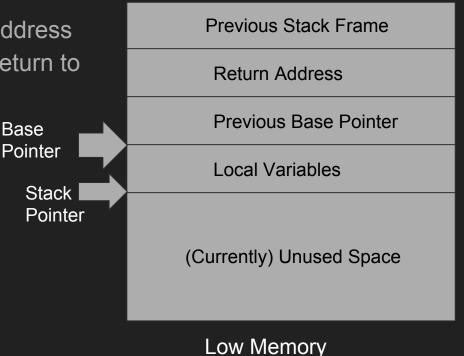
PwnTools Demo

stnevans.me/binex/2/pwntools/demo

Follow the instructions given by the binary

Stack Overflows (Review)

- We read too much onto the stack
- Exploited by overwriting the return address
- We put shellcode on the stack and return to it
- Mitigations
 - DEP
 - Data Execution Prevention
 - Let's get around this



(0x0000)

ROP (Return Oriented Programming)

Right before returning, the stack looks like

- What exactly does ret do?
 - **ret**
 - Basically pops into the instruction pointer
 - pop rip
- What if we overwrite the return address to return to a ret instruction?
 - o **ret**
 - Our first ret, we go to another ret instruction
 - ret
 - This returns to whatever was above the previous return address on the stack

Previous Stack Frame

Return Address



Previous Stack Frame

Return Address

More Return Addresses!

Return Address

Example:

0x1234: ret

0x1257: xor rax, rax

0x1258: ret

If we return to 0x1257, we can set rax to zero, and continue returning to more addresses we control

ROP (Cont.)

- Using pieces of the victim binary against itself
- These pieces of code we return to are called "gadgets"
- Returning to multiple gadgets makes up a "ROP chain"
- Our goal: make rax==1,rbx==0x2127



Tool - ROPgadget

Used to find ROP gadgets

ROPgadget --binary /path/to/binary

Outputs the address of gadgets in the binary

EX:

0x000000000040060b : pop rdi ; ret

0x0000000000400609 : pop rsi ; pop r15 ; ret

0x0000000000400448 : call rax



stnevans.me/binex/2/easy

ret2libc (ROP)

- Finding ROP gadgets and chaining them together is really annoying
- Especially if you want to do anything interesting
- Much easier, call system from your ROP

0x122: push rax

0x123: pop rdi	0x402: data('/bin/sh)	0x302 0x122	rax=0x402 (address of /bin/sh) rdi=rax
0x124: ret	0x501 <system>: push rbp</system>	0x501	call system(rdi)
0x302: mov rax,0x402			

Our DOD shain

0x303: ret

Misc info: System is located in libc To find your libc, run ldd /binary To get the offset, look at pwntools ELF demo from earlier



stnevans.me/binex/2/medium

Stack Pivoting

- In all prior examples, we don't worry about how much space we have to ROP
- What if we can only overflow 8 bytes?
 - We can only call one thing with our ROP.
 - Assuming nothing magically gives us a shell in the binary, we're stuck
- Solution:
 - Make rsp point into some bigger buffer we can control
 - Let's assume rax points to some string we can control
 - We want to pivot our stack to point to the buffer.

0x123: xchg rax, rsp

0x124: ret

If we return to 0x123, we can then put the rest of our rop in the larger buffer we can control.

Tool - one_gadget

- In libc, there are actually multiple ROP gadgets that call system(/bin/sh)
- They do require some prerequisites
- one_gadget prints them and their prerequisites
- usage: one_gadget /path/to/libc

These special gadgets are often called magic gadgets.

Note: Don't become reliant on this, it acts as a crutch. This is not always a possibility, and sometimes flat out doesn't work (especially if shell isn't bash)

Questions?

Next Presentation: ELF Structure/Defeating ASLR