ELF Structure + Defeating ASLR

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Overview

• Review

- Stack Overflow + ROP
 - ASLR
- ELF Structure
 - Overview
 - Read+Execute (.text, .plt)
 - Read+Write (.got, .bss, .data)
- Tool Checksec

• Bypassing ASLR

- o got leaks
 - Demos
- Partial Overwrite
- Ret2plt
 - Demos

Quick Note

- If I use a term you haven't heard of, interrupt me
 - I probably just forgot to explain it

Stack Overflow / ROP

- Stack Overflow
 - Allows us to call any ROP gadgets in the target binary
 - This lets us bypass DEP (Data Execution Prevention)
- Problem:
 - There probably aren't always going to be great ROP gadgets
- ASLR
 - Address Space Layout Randomization
 - We don't know where libc is loaded, meaning we don't know where system is in memory

ELF Structure

- It will greatly help to know what an ELF file looks like
- Lots of sections
 - VERY IMPORTANT
 - .text
 - ∎ .plt
 - ∎ .got
 - Interesting too
 - ∎ .bss
 - ∎ .data
- DEP
 - W^X (Nothing is both Writeable and Executable)



ELF Structure (Read+Execute)

- Code is readable and executable
- .text
 - This contains all the code for a binary (all the code you write goes here)
- .plt
 - Procedure Linkage Table
 - Used to handle calls to external functions
 - For example, let's say you call printf() in some function
 - The code for printf isn't compiled into your executable
 - Instead, it's dynamically linked
 - This means the address is resolved at runtime
 - The first time the printf@plt is called, the address is resolved and stored to the GOT
 - plt is basically a crutch, calls to printf become printf@plt

ELF Structure (Read-Write) (.got)

• .got

- Global Offset Table
- Holds the pointer to a specific symbol
- For example, the got would contain the pointers to system, printf, puts, ...

• RELRO

- Defines if got is filled lazily or at load time
 - First time printf is called, or when the binary is loaded into memory
- Partial
 - got is writeable
 - Lazy got filling
- Full
 - got is not at all writeable
 - got filled at load time





ELF Structure (Data Sections)

• .bss

- Uninitialized data
- char buffer[1024];

• .data

- Initialized data
- char buffer[1024]="I am a buffer";
- .rodata
 - Read Only Data (Constant)
 - const int x = 2;

Tool - Checksec

- Tool to output information about security property of ELF files
- Stack Canaries
- RELRO (got writeable)
- NX (Non Executable)
- PIE (Position Independent Executable)
 - [st@localhost got1]\$ checksec ./got1 [*] '/home/st/Desktop/teaching/3/got1/got1' Arch: amd64-64-little RELRO: Partial RELRO Stack: No canary found NX: NX enabled PIE: No PIE (0x400000)

Bypassing ASLR (GOT leaks)

- Our goal is to find the address of libc
 - \sim This allows us to find the address of system()
 - With the address of system, we can ROP directly to the system() function
 - No more relying on callme functions
- Let's assume we have some method of reading the data at any address
 - With this, we can bypass ASLR (assuming code is not position independent)
 - We leak the data in the GOT (Global Offset Table)
 - \circ $\,$ In the GOT, we have pointers to libc and any other imported things

Demos

stnevans.me/3/got1/

stnevans.me/3/got2/

Bypassing ASLR (Partial Overwrite)

- ASLR only randomizes the higher bytes
 - Page aligned
 - Bottom byte is totally independent of ASLR
- If we have a valid pointer and we only change the bottom byte, it stays valid
 - \circ If we change the second byte, it might not be valid
 - Potentially brute-forceable

pwndi	og> vmmap						
LEGE	ND: STACK HEAP	CODE DATA E	RWX	RODATA			
	9 x7f1df8b70000 9x7f1df8d25000	0x7f1df8d25000 0x7f1df8f25000	r-xp	165000 200000	0 1b5000	/usr/lib64/libc-2.27.so /usr/lib64/libc-2.27.so	Page Aligned
(0x7f1df8f25000	0x7f1df8f29000	rp	4000	1b5000	/usr/lib64/libc-2.27.so	Addresses
(7100100000
1							
(0x7f1df9155000	0x7f1df9156000	rp	1000	26000	/usr/lib64/ld-2.27.so	
(
(
	0x7ffd8eadb000	0x7ffd8eafd000	rw-D	22000		[stack]	

Bypassing ASLR(Partial Overwrite)

pwn	idbg> vmmap						
LEG	END: STACK HEAP	CODE DATA 1	RWX	RODATA			
	0x7f1df8d25000	0x7f1df8f25000	p	200000	1b5000	/usr/lib64/libc-2.27.so	
	0x7f1df8f25000	0x7f1df8f29000	rp	4000	1b5000	/usr/lib64/libc-2.27.so	
	0x7f1df9155000	0x7f1df9156000	rp	1000	26000	/usr/lib64/ld-2.27.so	
	0x7ffd8eadb000	0x7ffd8eafd000	rw-p	22000		[stack]	

Page Aligned (Two different runs)

pwndbg> vmmap			
LEGEND: STACK HEAP	CODE DATA	RWX	RODATA
0x7f1b8a74e000	0x7ffb8a903000		
0x7ffb8a903000	0x7ffb8ab03000	p	2000
0x7ffb8ab03000	0x7ffb8ab07000	rp	40
0x7ffb8ab07000			
0x7ffb8ab0d000			
0x7ffb8ad1a000			
0x7ffb8ad33000	0x7ffb8ad34000	rp	10
0x7ffb8ad34000			
0x7ffb8ad35000			
0x7ffffd071000	0x7ffffd093000	rw-p	220

1b5000 0 /usr/lib64/libc 200000 1b5000 /usr/lib64/libc

0000	100000	/ 451/ 11001/ 1100 2.2/.
4000	1b5000	/usr/lib64/libc-2.27.
1000	26000	/usr/lib64/ld-2.27.sc
2000		[stack]

so so

Bypassing ASLR (re2plt)

- As mentioned before, the plt is used to resolve dynamically linked functions
 - \sim If we call the plt stub to a function, we don't have to worry about ASLR
 - plt automatically looks up the address in the got and locates the function
- We don't need leaks if we can return to the plt



stnevans.me/binex/3/aslr1

stnevans.me/binex/3/hard

If you can do the hard one, you have a pretty solid handle on the elf structure and ROP

Thanks to Duc again