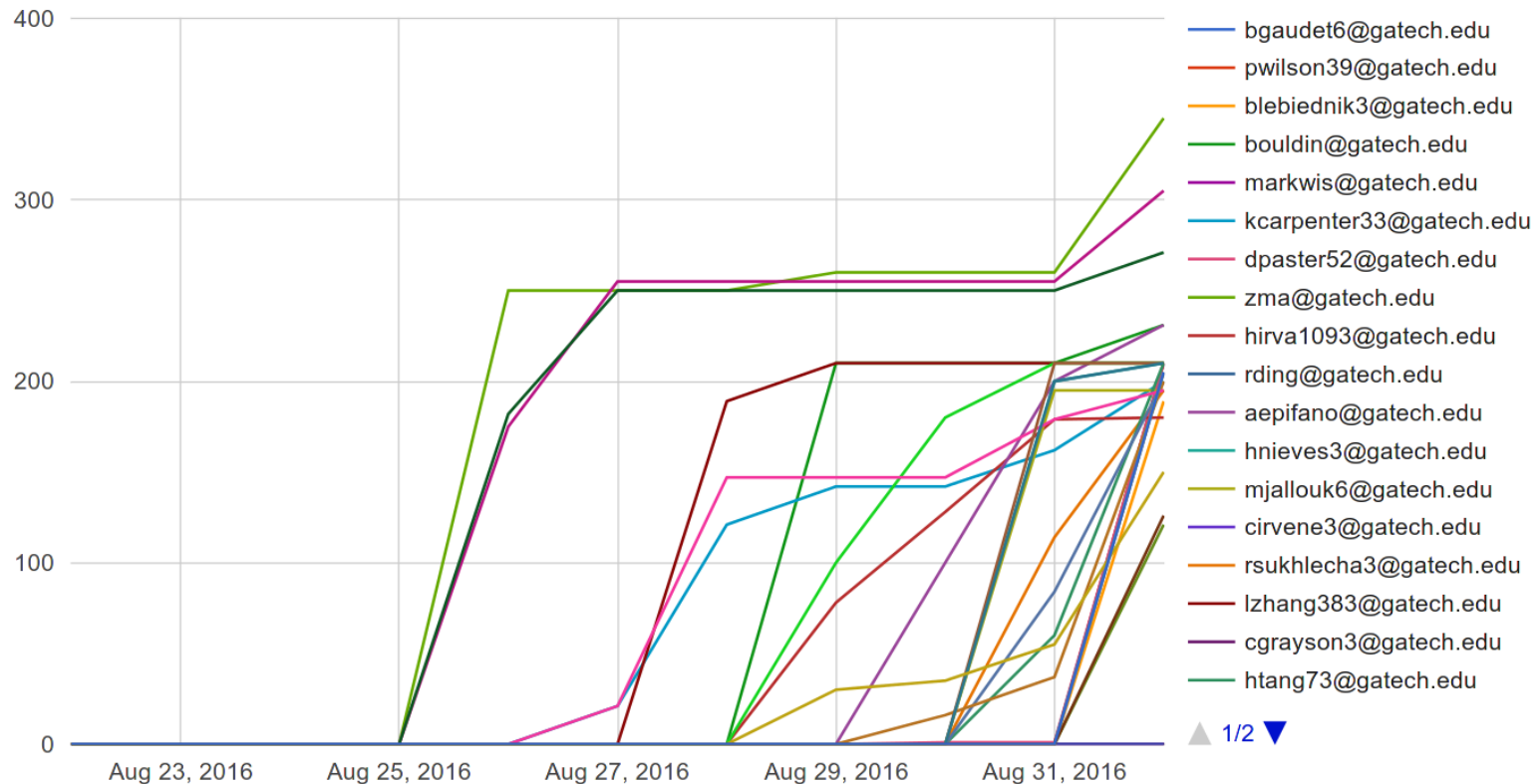


# Lec02: x86\_64 / Shellcode / Tools

*Taesoo Kim*

# Scoreboard



# Administrivia

- Survey: how many hours did you spend? (<3h, 6h, 10h, >20h)
- Join [Piazza](#)
- An optional recitation at 5-6pm on every Wed (in Klaus 1447)
- Lab02 is out!
- **Due** : Sept 8th at midnight

# Course Grading (No Grouping!)

- 100% Lab (if you didn't turn in a single lab, you will get F)
- No midterm and final exams
- 40%: A , 30-40%: B , 30-20%: C and below
- If you solve 8 on average in all labs, you will get A !
- See [Game Rules](#)

# Best Write-ups for Lab01

- [zma@gatech.edu](mailto:zma@gatech.edu)
- [yskalli@gatech.edu](mailto:yskalli@gatech.edu)

# Bomb Stats

- Bombs exploded ?? times in total?
- in ?? phases?
- ?? people exploded at least once?

# Bomb Stats

- Bombs exploded 70 times in total ( $70 \times -5 = -350$  pts)
- in ALL phases!
- 25 people exploded at least once! (so how many alive?)
  - Each lab: 11/04/04/10/01/04/05/05/04/07 people
  - Each lab: 15/05/05/14/01/04/06/07/04/09 times

# Discussion 0

1. How was your experience on handling bomb?



# Discussion 1

1. How did you prevent bombs from explosion?

# DEMO

- GDB: breakpoint (command, set \$eax=0, return, continue)
- Binary patching (cc/ret)
- Hijacking curl invocation (strace/ltrace)
- Command injection

# Discussion 2

1. What was the most difficult/annoying phase?

# Discussion 3

1. How did you find 'secret\_phrase'?

# Discussion 4

1. Any tricky assembly?

# Discussion 5

1. Any useful trick to share with other students?

# ASM showcases 1

```
1ac1: e8 ba ef ff ff      call    a80 <__x86.get_pc_thunk.bx>
1ac6: 81 c3 3a 35 00 00    add     ebx,0x353a
...
```

```
0000a80 <__x86.get_pc_thunk.bx>:
a80: 8b 1c 24             mov     ebx,DWORD PTR [esp]
a83: c3                  ret
```

# ASM showcases 2

```
1525: 65 a1 14 00 00 00    mov     eax,gs:0x14
152b: 89 84 24 24 04 00 00  mov     DWORD PTR [esp+0x424],eax
1532: 31 c0                xor     eax,eax
...
15cb: 8b 84 24 1c 04 00 00  mov     eax,DWORD PTR [esp+0x41c]
15d2: 65 33 05 14 00 00 00  xor     eax,DWORD PTR gs:0x14
15d9: 75 1c                jne    15f7 <print_key+0xfa>
...
5f7: e8 14 0c 00 00      call   2210 <__stack_chk_fail_local>
```



# ASM showcases 3

```
2144: 8d a4 24 d4 e7 ff ff    lea    esp,[esp-0x182c]
214b: 83 0c 24 00             or     DWORD PTR [esp],0x0
214f: 8d a4 24 0c 10 00 00    lea    esp,[esp+0x100c]
```

# Lab02: Bomb Lab2 / Shellcode

- Another Bomblab (be extra careful this time)!
- Writing five different shellcodes
  - x86, x86\_64, both!, ascii, minimal size (competition)
  - **Bonus** : the smallest shellcode gets extra **20 pts!**

# Today's Tutorial

- x86 shellcode overview
- In-class tutorial
  - PEDA (a fancy gdb plugin)
  - Walk over x86 shellcode (+ exercise!) and various tools

# DEMO: PEDA commands

- (python: gdb.execute())
- context
- telescope/xinfo
- checksec/aslr
- vmmap/find
- elfheader, elfsymbol, hexdump
- pdisass, nearpc
- deactivate
- rop: asmsearch, dumprop, ropgadget ...

# shellcode (in C)

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <unistd.h>

int main() {
    char *sh = "/bin/sh";
    char *argv[] = {sh, NULL};
    char *envp[] = {NULL};
    execve(sh, argv, envp);
    return 0;
}
```

# DEMO: shellcode.S

- explain: asm, structure
- `man syscall` (about convention)
- `execve()`
- tutorial: `/bin/sh` to `/bin/cat /proc/flag`

# In-class Tutorial

- Step 1: Install PEDA
- Step 2: Play with shellcode!

```
$ git clone tc.gtisc.gatech.edu:seclab-pub cs6265  
or
```

```
$ git pull
```

```
$ cd cs6265/lab02
```

```
$ ./init.sh
```

```
$ cd tut
```

```
$ cat README
```

# References

- [Assembly](#)
- [x86](#)
- [x86\\_64](#)
- [PEDA](#)