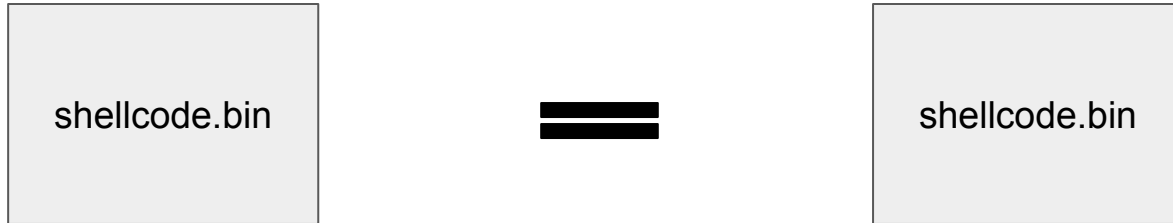


CSED702C-01

Walkthrough Presentation

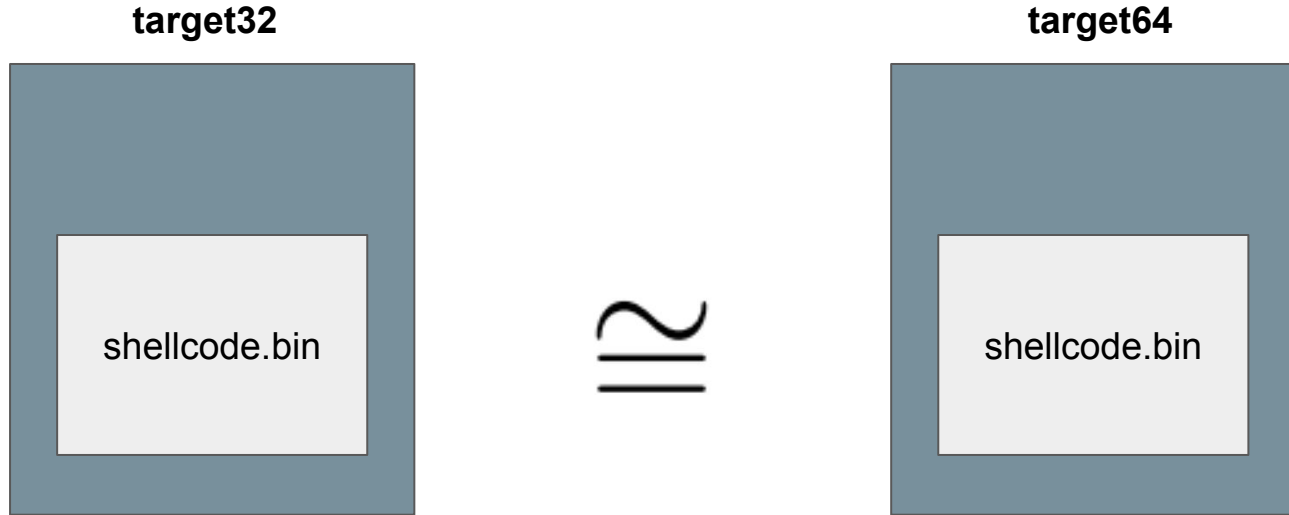
shellcode-poly
ByoungHo Son

Challenge: shellcode-poly



Goal: construct a *single* shellcode.bin that

Challenge: shellcode-poly

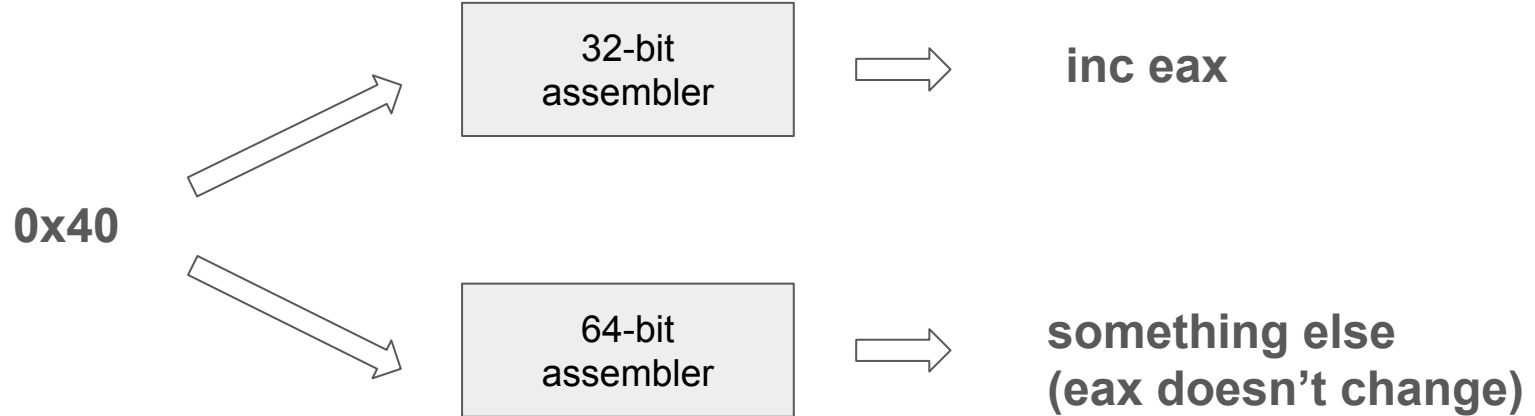


Goal: construct a *single* shellcode.bin that when injected into x86 and x64 binary separately, they behave the same

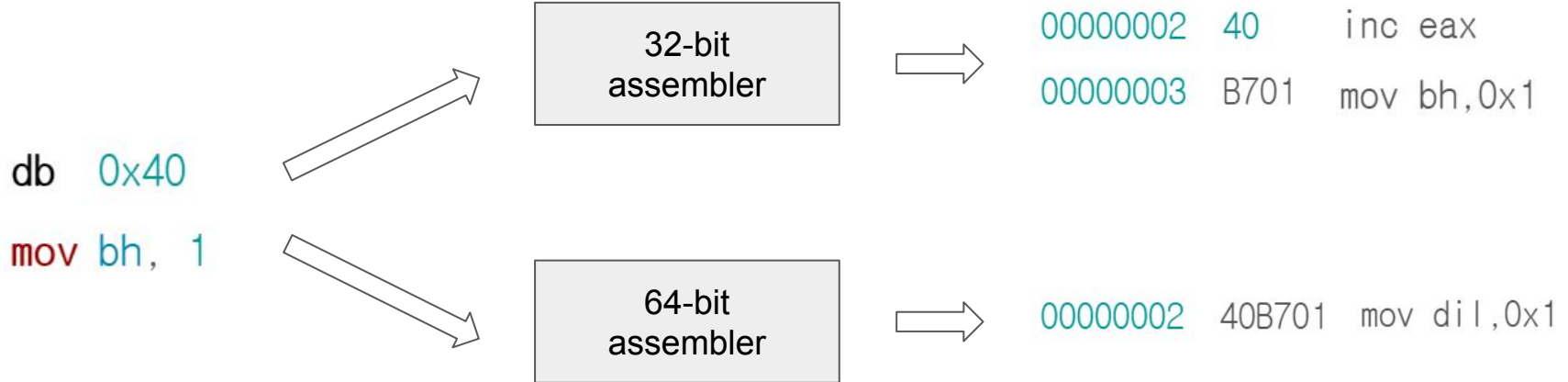
Q. How do we detect which environment we're in?

A. Find a single bytecode that when interpreted differently, they behave differently (ironic!)

Idea from the article

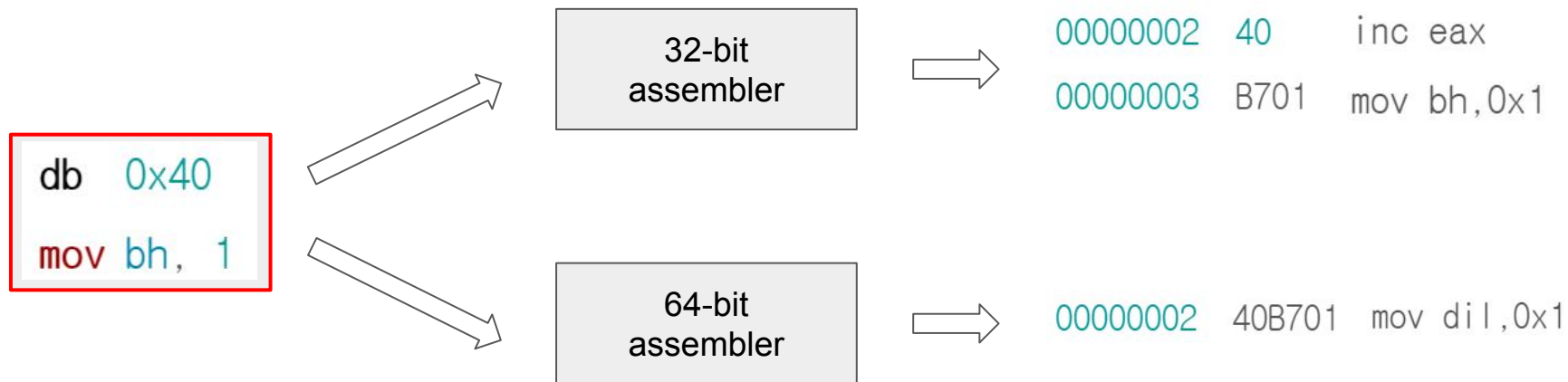


Idea from the article



Observation: `eax` is modified by x32, whereas remains unchanged by x64

Idea from the article



Idea: we can use this bit to construct a litmus test by observing the value of `eax`!

A litmus test

```
xor     eax, eax
```

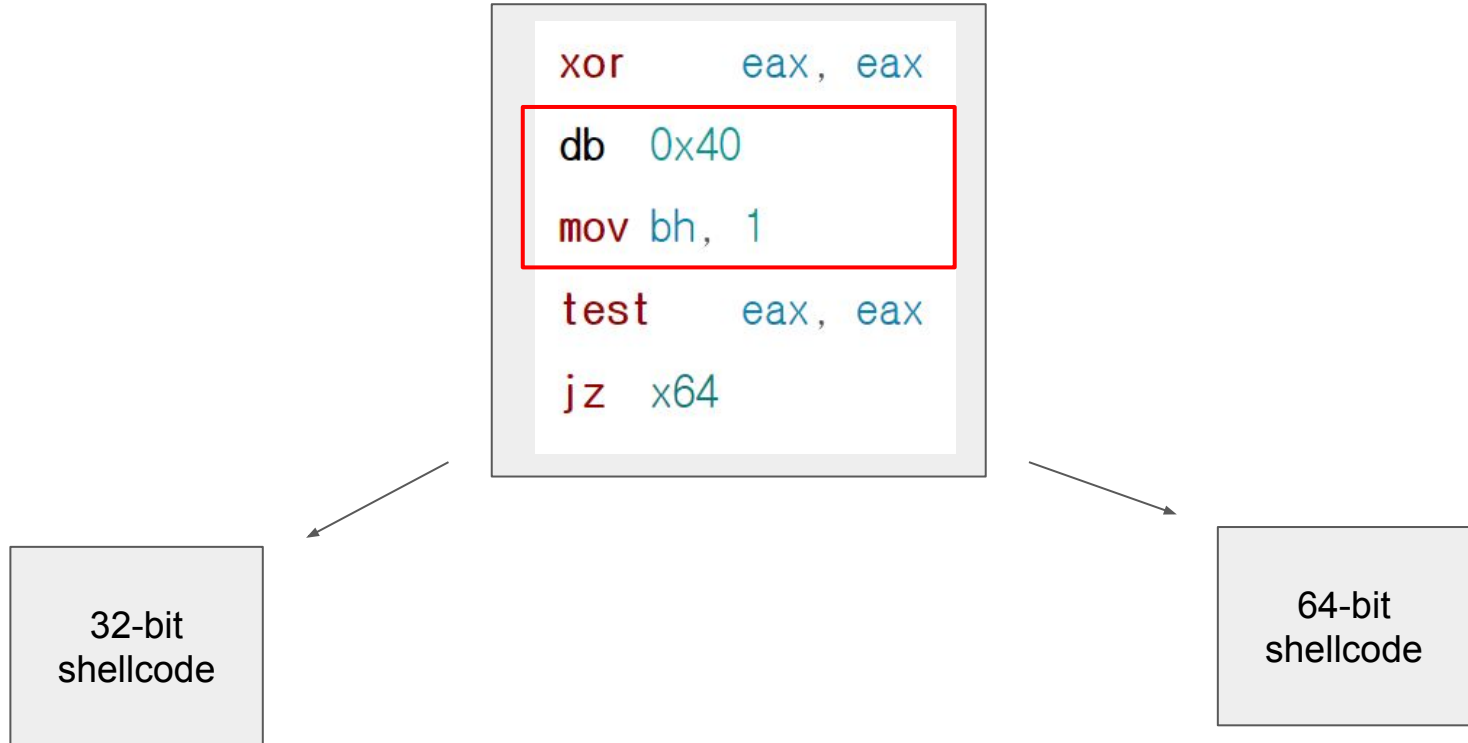
```
db  0x40
```

```
mov bh, 1
```

```
test    eax, eax
```

```
jz  x64
```


Exploit



Exploit

```
xor     eax, eax
```

```
db  0x40
```

```
mov bh, 1
```

```
test    eax, eax
```

```
jz  x64
```

32-bit
shellcode

x64:

64-bit
shellcode

Exploit

remaining part



Exploit

remaining part



reuse orw32 by
replacing the filename

reuse orw64 by
replacing the filename

Exploit

```
xor     eax, eax
db  0x40
mov bh, 1
test    eax, eax
jz      x64
```

can we just naively
concatenate them?

32-bit
shellcode

reuse orw32 by
replacing the filename

x64:

64-bit
shellcode

reuse orw64 by
replacing the filename

Exploit

```
xor     eax, eax  
db  0x40  
mov  bh, 1  
test  eax, eax  
jz   x64
```

32-bit
shellcode

x64:

64-bit
shellcode

shellcode32.bin

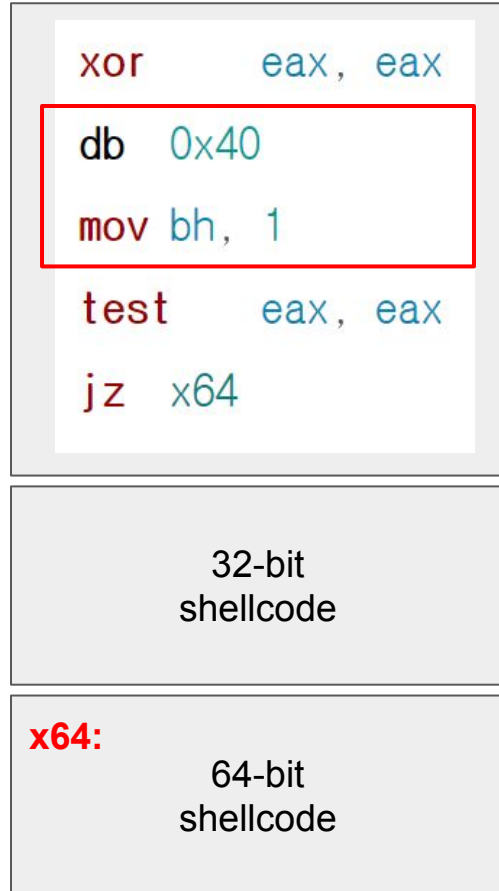
1. open **filename**
2. repeat
3. **buffer** <- read **filename**
4. stdout <- write **buffer**
5. until end-of-file
6. exit

filename <- 'secret.bin'

buffer

This buffer space is not part of the code
=> might overlap with x64 code space

Exploit



shellcode32.bin

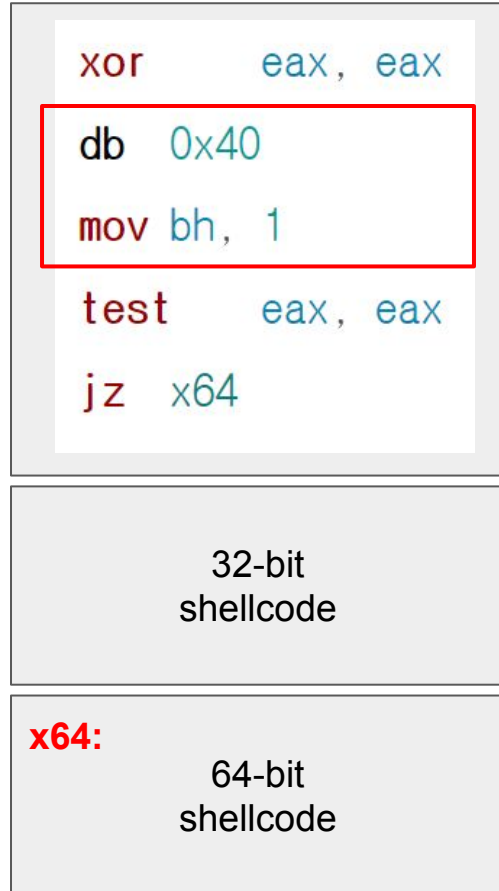
1. open **filename**
2. repeat
3. **buffer** <- read **filename**
4. stdout <- write **buffer**
5. until end-of-file
6. exit

filename <-
'secret.bin\0XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX'

MY SOLUTION:

make buffer space part of the code
by **putting enough placeholders**

Exploit



shellcode32.bin

1. open **filename**
2. repeat
3. **buffer** <- read **filename**
4. stdout <- write **buffer**
5. until end-of-file
6. exit

filename <-
'secret.bin\0XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX'

~~MY SOLUTION:
make buffer space part of the code
by putting enough placeholders~~

Thank you!