

시스템 해킹 입문하기 4회

2019. 05. 21

Canary bypass && GOT Overwrite





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말만 들어봤던 카나리 보시기

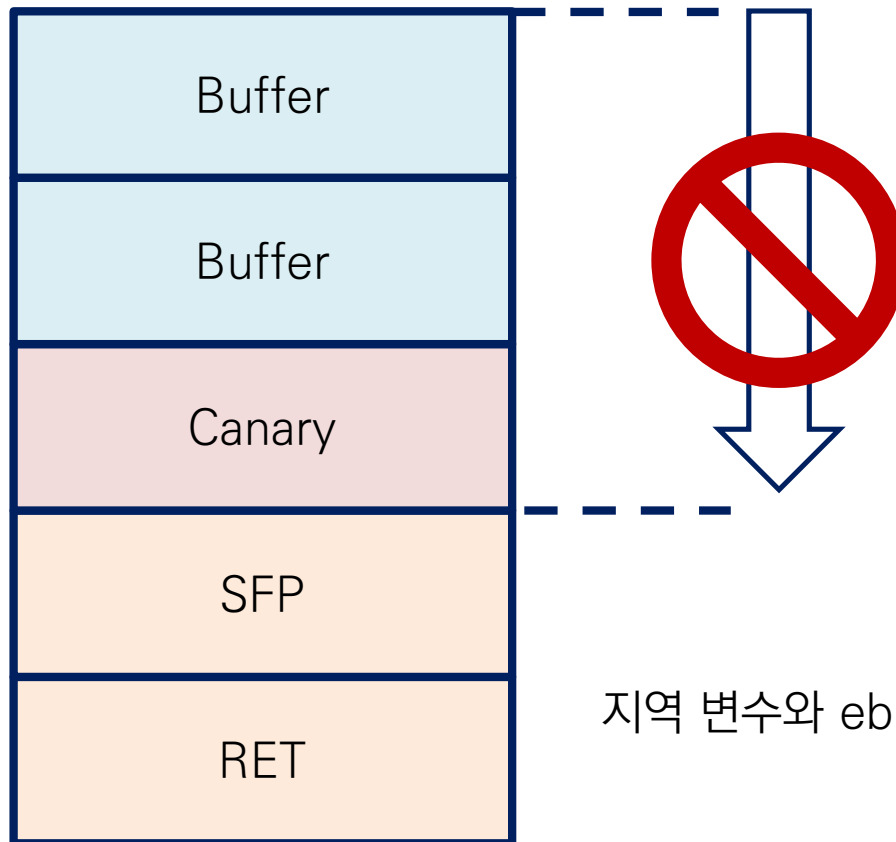
Canary bypass

- Abstract
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Stack Canary를 알아보자..!

Abstract



지역 변수와 ebp 사이에 위치하며 BOF 공격을 방어



```
Dump of assembler code for function main:
0x0804846b <+0>:    push    ebp
0x0804846c <+1>:    mov     ebp,esp
0x0804846e <+3>:    sub     esp,0x104
0x08048474 <+9>:    mov     eax,gs:0x14
0x0804847a <+15>:   mov     DWORD PTR [ebp-0x4],eax
0x0804847d <+18>:   xor     eax,eax
0x0804847f <+20>:   lea     eax,[ebp-0x103]
0x08048485 <+26>:   push    eax
0x08048486 <+27>:   call    0x8048330 <gets@plt>
0x0804848b <+32>:   add     esp,0x4
0x0804848e <+35>:   mov     eax,0x0
0x08048493 <+40>:   mov     edx,DWORD PTR [ebp-0x4]
0x08048496 <+43>:   xor     edx,DWORD PTR gs:0x14
0x0804849d <+50>:   je      0x80484a4 <main+57>
0x0804849f <+52>:   call    0x8048340 <__stack_chk_fail@plt>
0x080484a4 <+57>:   leave
0x080484a5 <+58>:   ret
End of assembler dump.
gdb-peda$
```

생성 : ebp와 지역변수의 사이(ebp-0x4)에 임의의 Canary값을 삽입
검사 : Canary값을 XOR연산을 통해 변조 되었는지 검사.

카나리 보시기

How to exploit?

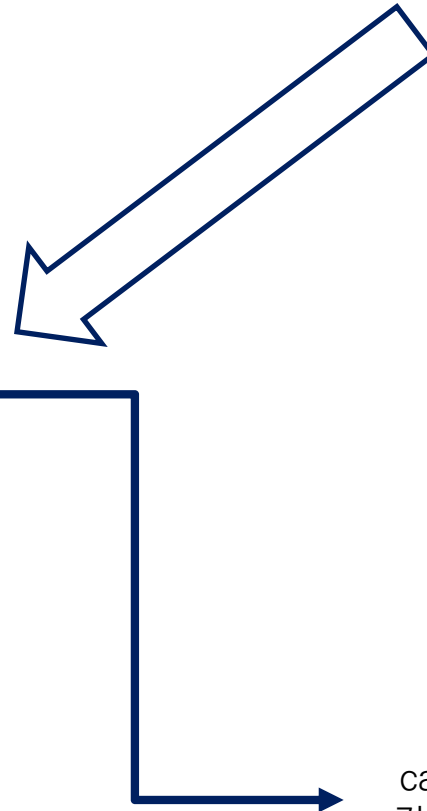
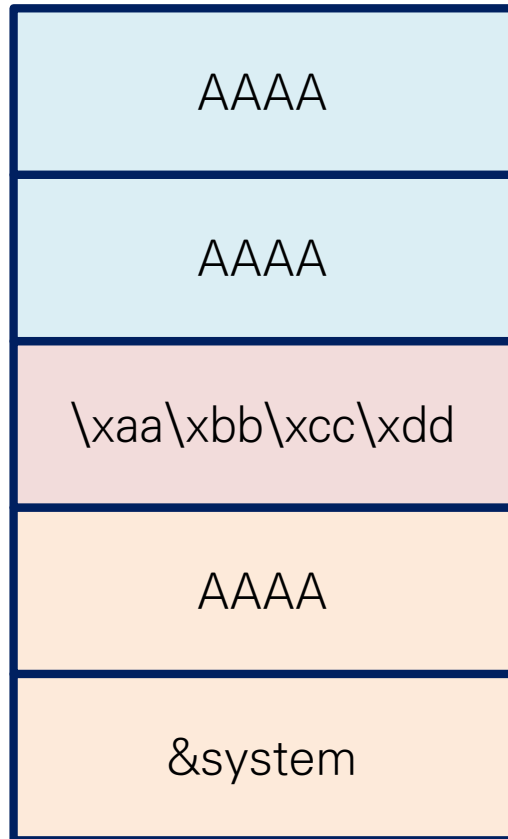


Brute Force or Canary leak

우리는 (야메)leak을 해봅시다..

How to exploit?

여러 방법으로 canary 주소를 leak(FSB, recv, ... 과제를 통해 알아보기)



canary가 오염 되었지만 값이
같으므로 프로그램이 안터짐..

(실습) 야메 canary bypass



```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2
3 int main()
4 {
5     long canary = 0xddccbbaa;
6     char buf[8];
7     gets(buf);
8
9     if(!(canary == 0xddccbbaa)) {
10         printf("\n*** fail ***\n");
11         return 0;
12     }
13
14     printf("\n*** success! ***\n");
15
16     return 0;
17 }
```

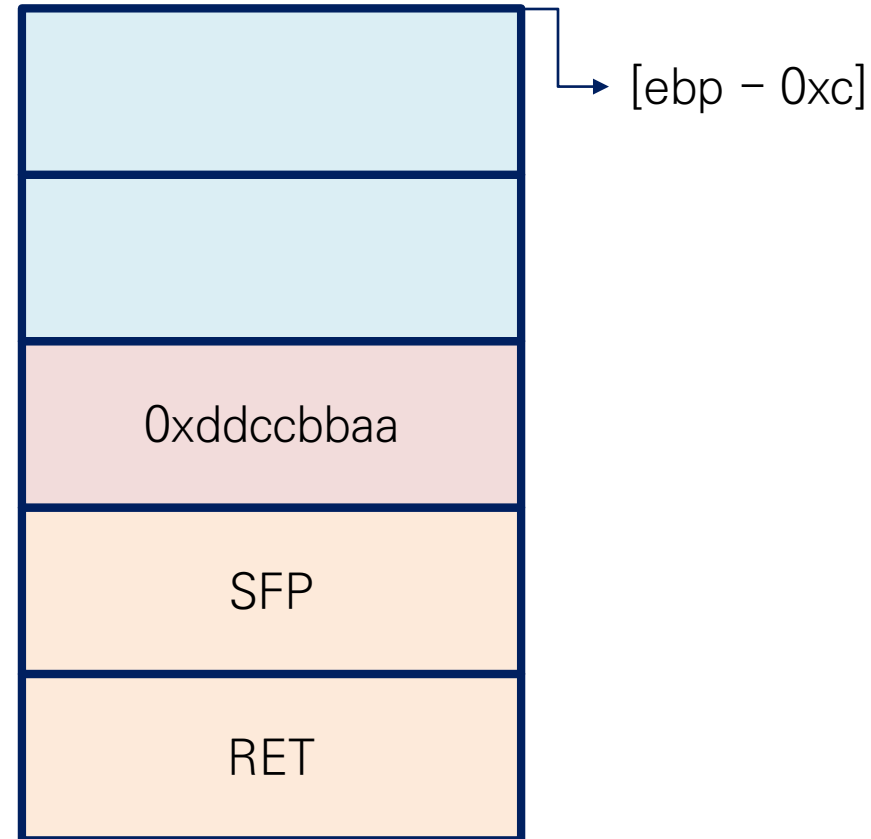
gcc -o canary canary.c -fno-stack-protector -m32



카나리 보시기

(실습) 야메 canary bypass

```
Dump of assembler code for function main:
0x0804843b <+0>:  push    ebp
0x0804843c <+1>:  mov     ebp,esp
0x0804843e <+3>:  sub     esp,0xc
0x08048441 <+6>:  mov     DWORD PTR [ebp-0x4],0xddccbbaa
0x08048448 <+13>:  lea     eax,[ebp-0xc]
0x0804844b <+16>:  push    eax
0x0804844c <+17>:  call    0x8048300 <gets@plt>
0x08048451 <+22>:  add     esp,0x4
0x08048454 <+25>:  cmp     DWORD PTR [ebp-0x4],0xddccbbaa
0x0804845b <+32>:  je      0x8048471 <main+54>
0x0804845d <+34>:  push    0x8048510
0x08048462 <+39>:  call    0x8048310 <puts@plt>
0x08048467 <+44>:  add     esp,0x4
0x0804846a <+47>:  mov     eax,0x0
0x0804846f <+52>:  jmp     0x8048483 <main+72>
0x08048471 <+54>:  push    0x804851e
0x08048476 <+59>:  call    0x8048310 <puts@plt>
0x0804847b <+64>:  add     esp,0x4
0x0804847e <+67>:  mov     eax,0x0
0x08048483 <+72>:  leave
0x08048484 <+73>:  ret
End of assembler dump.
gdb-peda$
```



알아서 exploit 해보기 ^^ (system("/bin/sh"))

Dynamic Linking in C

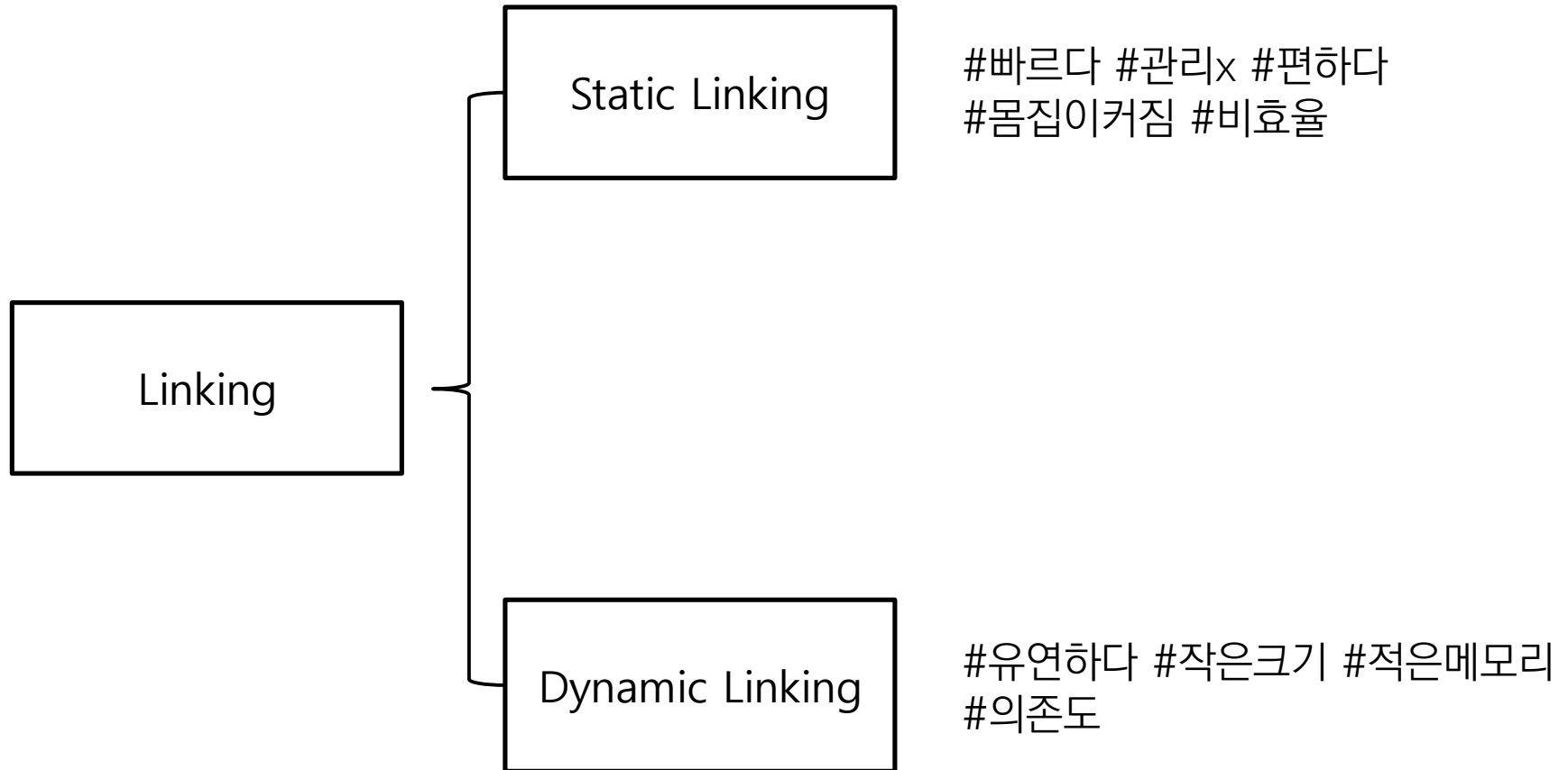
PLT와 GOT

- Dynamic과 Static
- PLT와 GOT Table



C Linking에는 두가지 방법이 있다@@

Dynamic과 Static



C Linking에는 두가지 방법이 있다@@

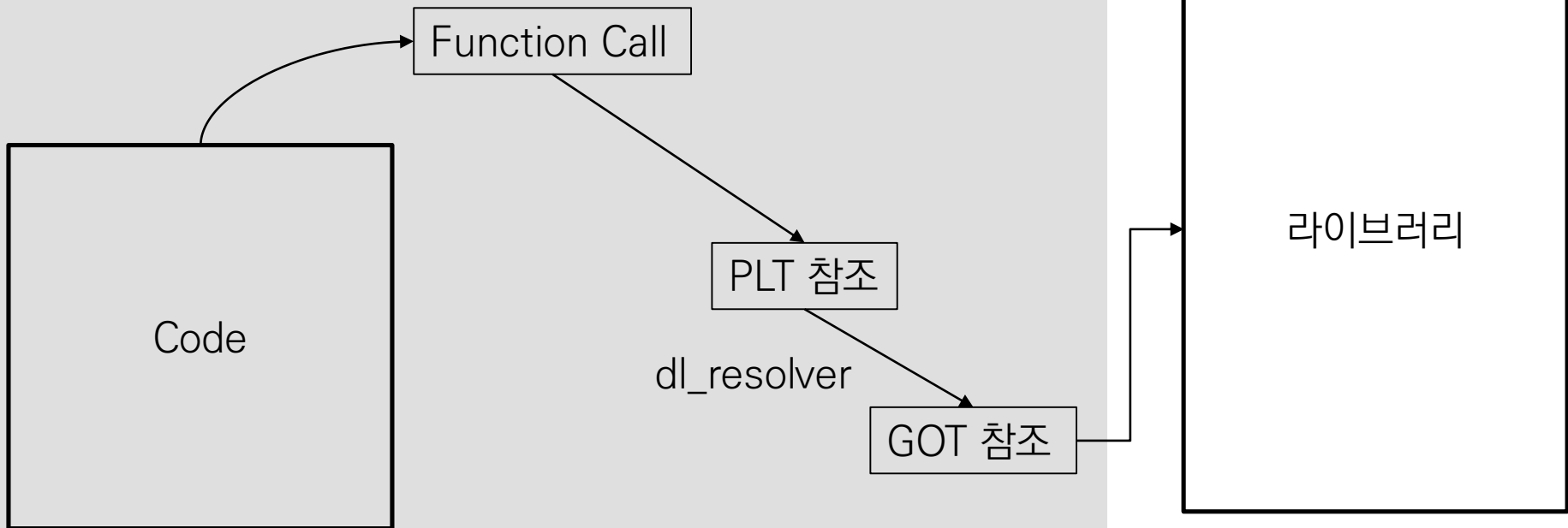
Dynamic과 Static



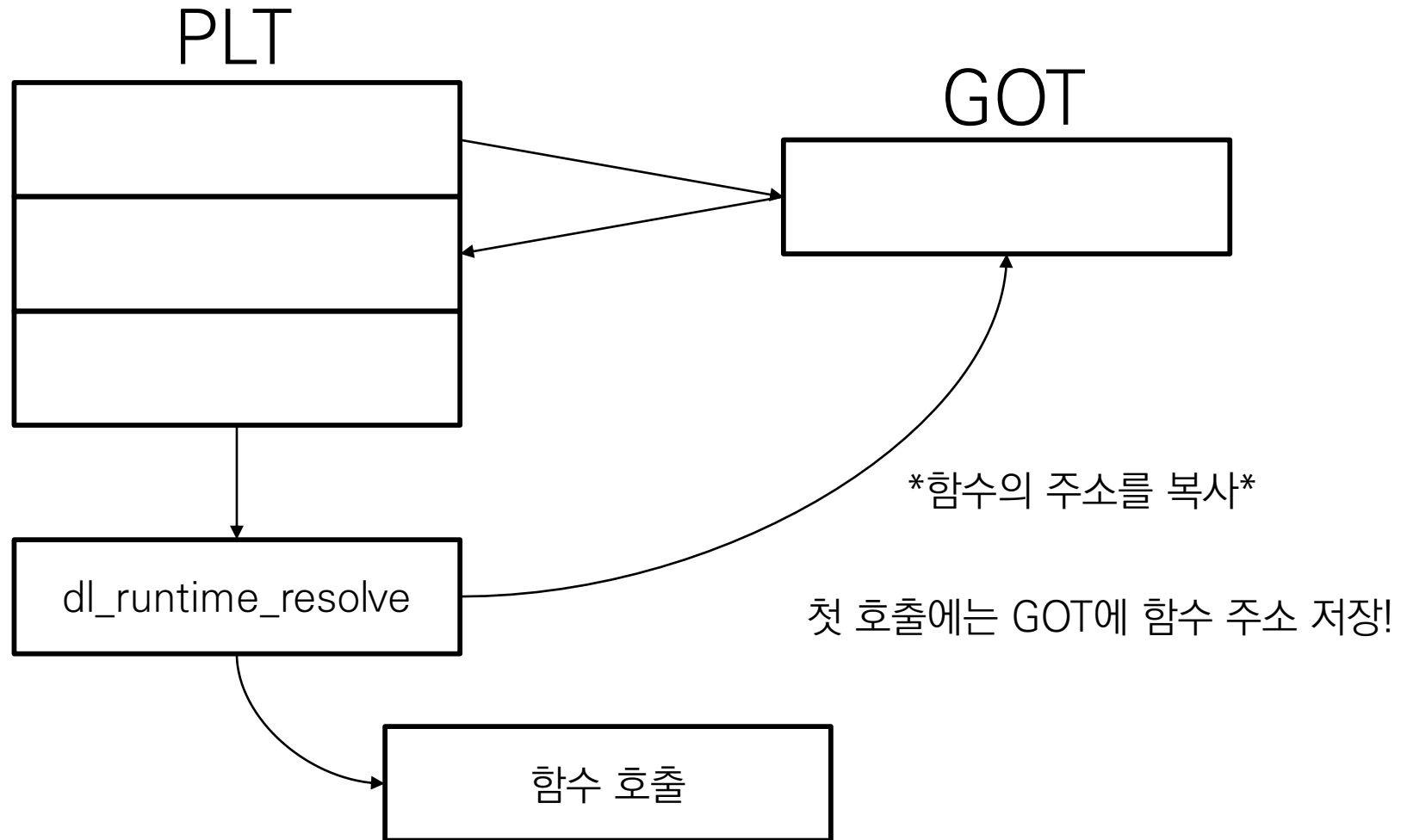
PLT(Procedure Linkable Table)

GOT(Global Offset Table)

-Dynamic Linked Program-

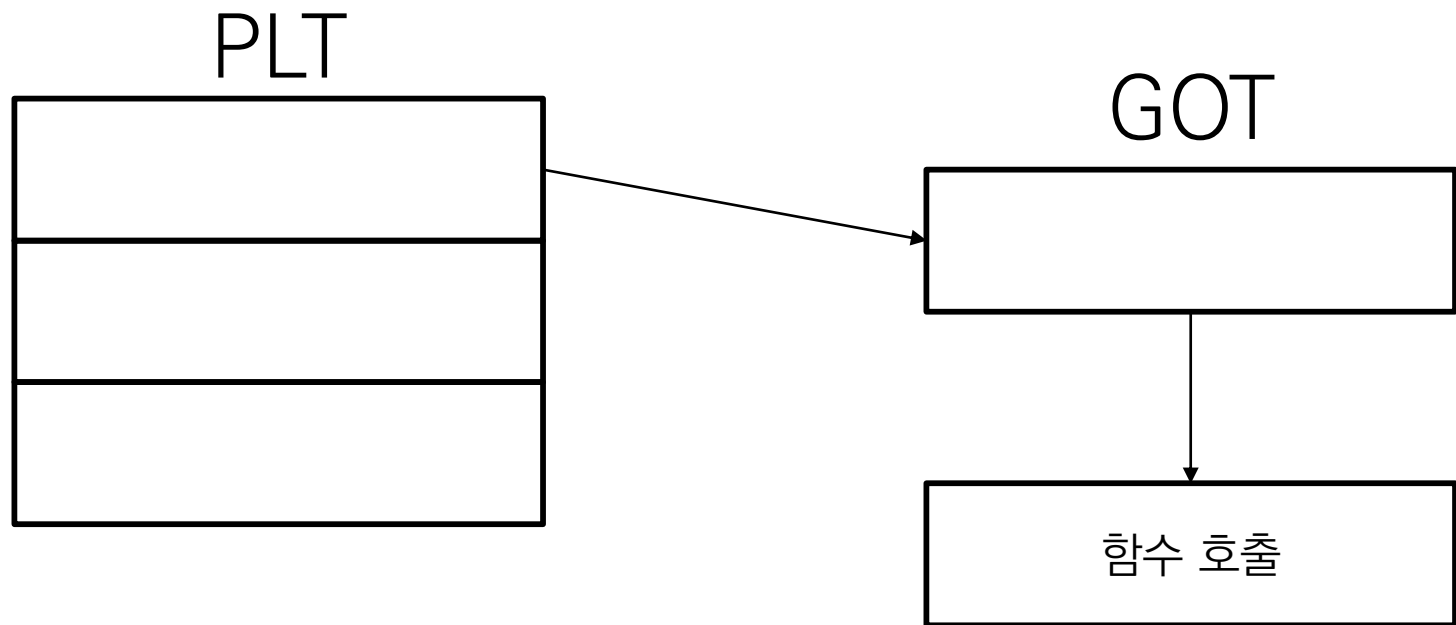


Dynamic과 Static



C Linking에는 두가지 방법이 있다@@

Dynamic과 Static



C Linking에는 두가지 방법이 있다@@

Dynamic과 Static



```
Dump of assembler code from 0x80482e0 to 0x8048300::      Dump of assembler code from 0x80482e0 to 0x8048300:
0x080482e0 <puts@plt+0>:      jmp     DWORD PTR ds:0x804a00c
0x080482e6 <puts@plt+6>:      push    0x0
0x080482eb <puts@plt+11>:     jmp     0x80482d0
0x080482f0 <__libc_start_main@plt+0>:      jmp     DWORD PTR ds:0x804a010
0x080482f6 <__libc_start_main@plt+6>:      push    0x8
0x080482fb <__libc_start_main@plt+11>:     jmp     0x80482d0
End of assembler dump.
gdb-peda$
```

```
gdb-peda$ elfsymbol
Found 2 symbols
puts@plt = 0x80482e0
__libc_start_main@plt = 0x80482f0
```

GOT를 덮어보자

GOT Overwrite

- Attack Vector
- (실습) GOT Overwrite



GOT Overwrite IDEA Attack Vector



printf함수의 GOT => system()의 GOT

=> 의도치 않은 system함수의 실행

IDEA

printf("cat flag") => **system**("cat flag")

Let's practice ☺

(실습) GOT Overwrite



```
1
2 #include <stdio.h>
3 #include <stdlib.h>
4
5 int main()
6 {
7     printf("cat flag");
8 }
```

```
miny7325@argos-edu:~/got$ echo "U_H4CKED_BY_4RG0S" > flag
```

```
flag vul_program vul_program.c
miny7325@argos-edu:~/got$ cat flag
U_H4CKED_BY_4RG0S
```

Let's practice ☺

(실습) GOT Overwrite



```
(gdb) source /usr/share/peda/peda.py
gdb-peda$ pdisas main
Dump of assembler code for function main:
0x0804840b <+0>:    push    ebp
0x0804840c <+1>:    mov     ebp,esp
0x0804840e <+3>:    push    0x80484b0
0x08048413 <+8>:    call    0x80482e0 <printf@plt>
0x08048418 <+13>:   add     esp,0x4
0x0804841b <+16>:   mov     eax,0x0
0x08048420 <+21>:   leave
0x08048421 <+22>:   ret
End of assembler dump.
gdb-peda$ b main
Breakpoint 1 at 0x804840e
gdb-peda$ r
```

```
Breakpoint 1, 0x0804840e in main ()
gdb-peda$ elfsymbol printf
Detail symbol info
printf@reloc = 0
printf@plt = 0x80482e0
printf@got = 0x804a00c
gdb-peda$ p system
$1 = {<text variable, no debug info>} 0xf7e39da0 <system>
gdb-peda$ set *0x804a00c=0xf7e39da0
```

=> PEDA를 이용, printf함수의 GOT주소를 쉽게 알 수 있다.

=> set 기능으로 GOT주소에 system()을 덮어준다.

Let's practice ☺

(실습) GOT Overwrite



```
gdb-peda$ c
Continuing.
[New process 21782]
process 21782 is executing new program: /bin/dash
Error in re-setting breakpoint 1: Function "main" not defined.
[New process 21783]
process 21783 is executing new program: /bin/cat
U_H4CKED_BY_4RG0S
[Inferior 3 (process 21783) exited normally]
Warning: not running or target is remote
gdb-peda$ █
```

Q & A

Thank You for Listening

