

# 漏洞

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## 分析文档的编写

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1. 漏洞原因
2. 漏洞影响
  - 可执行代码、拒绝服务、...
3. 影响范围
  - xp、win7、IIS、SQL Server XXX、...
4. 修复方案

## 相关指令

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```
call $+5
pop ebp      ; 用于重定位

push eax
retn         ; call eax

jmp esp      ; 跳板 -> jmp register 0x7ffa4512 win10
```

## 二进制截断

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针对一些格式化输入，打入shellcode的时候要避免使用一些值，以免被格式化输入函数给截断。比如：

## 保护

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1. GS安全检查
  - 在进入函数时，使用一个全局变量的值 ^ ebp 后存入栈上（在返回之后上面），在函数返回时拿出此值在 ^ ebp 后对比，如果不相等则报错
  - 在进入函数的第一个 call 设置此值，此值跟系统时间、线程ID、进程ID、系统环境等信息有关
  - 此值成为Security Cookie
2. DEP保护
3. 随机基址
  - 需要可执行程序拥有重定位表并开启随机基址
  - 为了防止利用固定地址进行溢出攻击

# 攻击方式

## 栈溢出

一般覆盖调用函数的返回地址或者栈中会被调用的函数指针

### 示例

Strcpy函数没有进行缓冲区长度的检查，造成缓冲区溢出

```
WSAStartup(0x101u, &wSAData);
v3 = socket(2, 1, 0);
v4 = v3;
if ( v3 < 0 )
{
    v5 = (ostream *)ostream::operator<<((ostream *)&dword_409A68, v3);
    v6 = (ostream *)ostream::operator<<(v5, aSocketCreating);
    v7 = (void *)ostream::operator<<(v6, 10);
    sub_4012B0(v7, (void (__cdecl *)(void *))sub_4012D0);
    exit(1);
}
*(WORD *)&name.sa_data[2] = 2;
*(WORD *)&name.sa_data[4] = htons(7777u);
*(DWORD *)&name.sa_data[6] = htonl(0);
if ( bind(v4, (struct sockaddr *)((char *)&name + 4), 16) ) // bind: 0.0.0.0:7777
{
    v8 = (ostream *)ostream::operator<<((ostream *)&dword_409A68, aBindingStreamS);
    v9 = (void *)ostream::operator<<(v8, 10);
    sub_4012B0(v9, (void (__cdecl *)(void *))sub_4012D0);
}
v10 = (ostream *)ostream::operator<<((ostream *)&dword_409A68, asc_409088);
v11 = (void *)ostream::operator<<(v10, 10);
sub_4012B0(v11, (void (__cdecl *)(void *))sub_4012D0);
v12 = (ostream *)ostream::operator<<((ostream *)&dword_409A68, aExploitTargetS);
v13 = (void *)ostream::operator<<(v12, 10);
sub_4012B0(v13, (void (__cdecl *)(void *))sub_4012D0);
v14 = (ostream *)ostream::operator<<((ostream *)&dword_409A68, asc_409088);
v15 = (void *)ostream::operator<<(v14, 10);
sub_4012B0(v15, (void (__cdecl *)(void *))sub_4012D0);
listen(v4, 4);
*(DWORD *)&name.sa_family = 16;
client_socket = accept(v4, (struct sockaddr *)((char *)&addr + 4), (int *)&name);
if ( client_socket != -1 )
{
    while ( 1 )
    {
        memset(&buf, 0, 512u);
        v17 = recv(client_socket, &buf, 512, 0);
        if ( v17 < 0 )
        {
            v18 = (ostream *)ostream::operator<<((ostream *)&dword_409A68, aReadingStreamM);
            v19 = (void *)ostream::operator<<(v18, 10);
            sub_4012B0(v19, (void (__cdecl *)(void *))sub_4012D0);
            v17 = 0;
        }
        sub_401000(&buf);
        if ( !v17 )
        {
            break;
        }
    }
}
```

目标首先创建socket，绑定IP端口为0.0.0.0:7777，进行监听，而后recv接收数据，长度最多512字节，之后数据转向sub\_401000处理

```

1 void *__cdecl sub_401000(const char *recv_data)
2 {
3     ostream *v1; // eax
4     void *v2; // eax
5     ostream *v3; // eax
6     void *v4; // eax
7     ostream *v5; // eax
8     void *v6; // eax
9     char buf; // [esp+8h] [ebp-C8h]
10
11     strcpy(&buf, recv_data);
12     v1 = (ostream *)ostream::operator<<((ostream *)&_dword_409A68, asc_40904C);
13     v2 = (void *)ostream::operator<<(v1, 10);
14     sub_4012B0(v2, (void (__cdecl *)(void *))sub_4012D0);
15     v3 = (ostream *)ostream::operator<<((ostream *)&_dword_409A68, aReceived);
16     v4 = (void *)ostream::operator<<(v3, 10);
17     sub_4012B0(v4, (void (__cdecl *)(void *))sub_4012D0);
18     v5 = (ostream *)ostream::operator<<((ostream *)&_dword_409A68, &buf);
19     v6 = (void *)ostream::operator<<(v5, 10);
20     return sub_4012B0(v6, (void (__cdecl *)(void *))sub_4012D0);
21 }

```

在sub\_401000函数中，对recv的数据进行了strcpy拷贝，但没检查缓冲区长度，可以进行缓冲区溢出攻击

## 虚表攻击

覆盖虚表指针，在发生虚调用的时候就可以操控虚表项转向自己的流程

学会利用周围的环境，比如FILE结构体（第一个成员是一个缓冲区，且必须是在全局，受随机基址影响）

## 示例

### 1. 逆向分析

首先动态申请空间，构造CMyString类对象两个

```

.text:00401030 envp      = dword ptr 0Ch
.text:00401030
.text:00401030 ; FUNCTION CHUNK AT .text:004097C0 SIZE 00000015 BYTES
.text:00401030
.text:00401030 ; __unwind { // _main_SEH
.text:00401030     push    0FFFFFFFh
.text:00401032     push    offset _main_SEH
.text:00401037     mov     eax, large fs:0
.text:0040103D     push    eax
.text:0040103E     mov     large fs:0, esp
.text:00401045     push    ecx
.text:00401046     push    ebx
.text:00401047     push    esi
.text:00401048     push    76          ; unsigned int
.text:0040104A     call    ??@?APAXI@? ; 分配76字节空间
.text:0040104F     add     esp, 4
.text:00401052     mov     [esp+18h+0h+String_obj_ptr], eax ; 分配的空间地址
.text:00401056     test    eax, eax
.text:0040105D     mov     [esp+10h+var_4], 0
.text:00401060     jz      short loc_401081
.text:00401062     push    offset CMyString_Destructor ; void (__thiscall *)(void *)
.text:00401067     push    offset CMyString_Constructor ; void (__thiscall *)(void *)
.text:0040106C     lea     esi, [eax+4]
.text:0040106F     push    2           ; int
.text:00401071     push    36          ; unsigned int
.text:00401073     push    esi         ; void *
.text:00401074     mov     dword ptr [eax], 2 ; new出来的是两个对象，每个对象36个字节（4字节虚表指针+32字节buf）
.text:0040107A     call    ??_L@YGXPAXIHP6EX@Z ; eh vector constructor iterator(void *,uint,int,void (*)(void *),void (*)(void *))
.text:0040107F     jmp     short loc_401083
.text:00401081 ; -----
.text:00401081 loc_401081: xor     esi, esi          ; CODE XREF: _main+301j
.text:00401083
.text:00401083 loc_401083: push    offset aR          ; CODE XREF: _main+4F1j
.text:00401083     push    offset aPwdTxt    ; "pwd.txt"
.text:00401088     mov     [esp+20h+var_4], 0FFFFFFFh
.text:00401095     call    _fopen             ; FILE *fp = fopen("pwd.txt", "r+")
.text:0040109A     mov     ebx, eax
.text:0040109C     add     esp, 8
.text:0040109F     test    ebx, ebx
.text:004010A1     jnz     short loc_4010B7
.text:004010A3     pop     esi
.text:004010A4     or      eax, 0FFFFFFFh
.text:004010A7     pop     ebx
0000106F 0040106F: _main+3F (Synchronized with Hex View-1)

```

然后打开文件，分别去读文件内容到两个CMyString类对象的缓冲区中，最后判断是否相等



地址	十六进制																ASCII	
00408110	A8	21	84	00	00	00	00	00	00	A8	21	84	00	99	00	00	00	!.....!
00408120	83	88	88	88	00	00	00	00	00	00	10	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....
00408130	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....
00408140	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....
00408150	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....
00408160	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....
00408170	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....
00408180	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....
00408190	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....
004081A0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....
004081B0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....
004081C0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....
004081D0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....
004081E0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....
004081F0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....
00408200	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....
00408210	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....
00408220	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....
00408230	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....
00408240	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....
00408250	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....
00408260	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....

之后在对shellcode进行改造，跳过中间部分执行代码即可