详细的路由器漏洞分析环境搭建教程

2016-8-24 by 伐秦

声明:此教程内容完全是在**Debian 8.0**稳定版中进行的。添加更新源,系统更新,添加**sudo**,读者自己搞定!读者当然可以使用任意其他**Linux**发行版。至于为什么用**Debian**,最后有笔者的吐槽。

0x0 安装Git

因为Debian 8.0默认并没有安装Git, 所以用以下命令 安装Git

woody@debian: \$ sudo apt-get install git

0x1 安装Binwalk

首先在Github上面把Binwalk clone 下来。

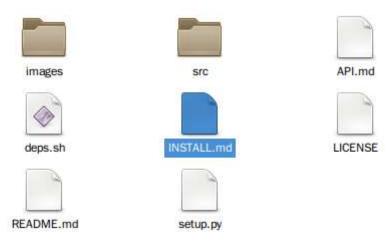
woody@debian:`\$ git clone https://github.com/devttys0/binwalk.git

正克隆到 'binwalk'...

remote: Counting objects: 6533, done.

接收对象中: 15% (998/6533), 404.01 KiB | 58.00 KiB/s

打开clone下来的文件夹,里面有个install.md这货就是安装binwalk之前要安装的其他一些依赖或者第三方工具。



用gedit打开install.md。按里面说的一个一个安装,但是呢会提示缺少其他的一些东西,所以这里先告诉大家,先装下面这几个东西

woody@debian:`\$ sudo apt-get install build-essential autoconf

再按照install.md里面的内容来搞。你愿意装python2.7.x和3.x都可以,但是我比较喜欢2.7.x,就是喜欢,无理由

装完以后来试一下,就用论坛里面有前辈分析过的DIR-100*fw*reva*113ALLen*20110915.zip,先解压zip,然后得到的文件夹里面有个DIR100*v5.0.0EUb3*patch02.bix,用下面这条指令解包。

binwalk -Me DIR100_v5.0.0EUb3_patch02.bix

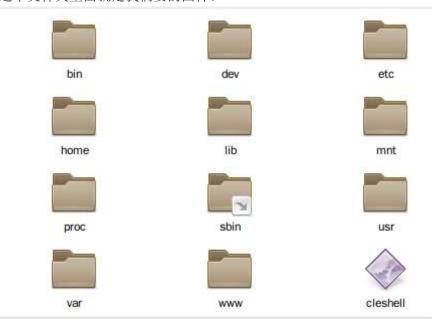
可以看到,多出来一个文件夹



打开它



这个文件夹里面就是我们要的固件。



如果你想试试解包出来的能不能运行,就按下面的这么做: 先安装这两个东东:

sudo apt-get install binfmt-support qemu-user-static

然后在Binwalk解包的固件目录下,执行这条指令

cp \$(which qemu-mips-static) ./

接着,就可以执行下面这条指令来运行下固件里面的ifconfig看看

sudo chroot . ./qemu-mips-static ./bin/ifconfig

0x2 安装Buildroot

Binwalk装完了,接下来转buildroot,到buildroot.org去下载,我下的是buildroot-2016.05.tar.bz2 然后安装这几个包

woody@debian:~\$ sudo apt-get install libncurses5-dev patch
[sudo] password for woody:

解压buildroot-

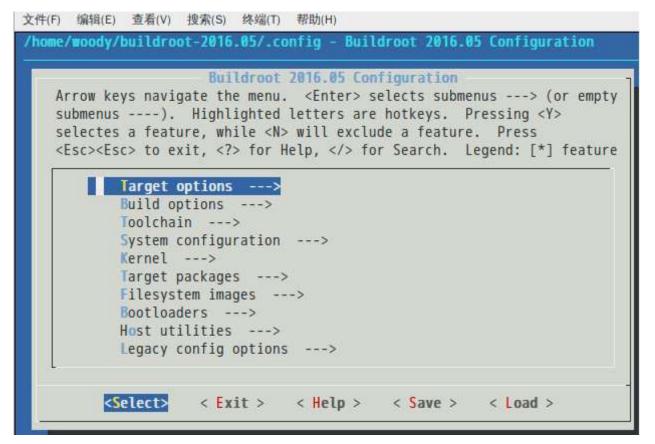
2016.05.tar.bz2,切换到buildroot-2016.05目录,执行:

woody@debian:~/buildroot-2016.05\$ make clean

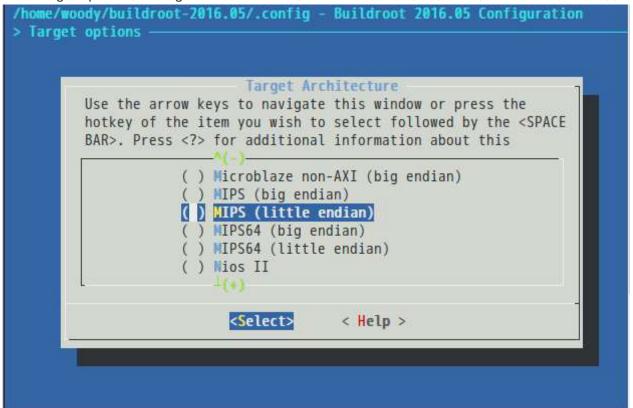
接着执行:

woody@debian:~/buildroot-2016.05\$ make menuconfig

弹出一个丑陋的对话框(嗯,我这么称呼它)



选择"Target options中的Target Architecture",改成MIPS(分别是大端或小端),我这里就选小端了



然后选择Tollchain中的Kernel Headers 最好选择和你的内核版本一样的,我不知道为啥,有些是这么说,可能是万恶的兼容性吧,这里没有和我一一样的,所以我选择低于我内核版本的,3.14.x

```
/home/woody/buildroot-2016.05/.config - Buildroot 2016.05 Configuration
> Toolchain
                                  Toolchain
   Arrow keys navigate the menu. <Enter> selects submenus ---> (or empty
   submenus ----). Highlighted letters are hotkeys. Pressing <Y>
   selectes a feature, while <N> will exclude a feature. Press
   <Esc><Esc> to exit, <?> for Help, </> for Search. Legend: [*] feature
          Toolchain type (Buildroot toolchain) --->
       (buildroot) custom toolchain vendor name (NEW)
           *** Kernel Header Options ***
           Kernel Headers (Linux 3.14.x kernel headers) --->
           C library (uClibc) --->
           *** uClibc Options ***
       (package/uclibc/uClibc-ng.config) uClibc configuration file to us

    Additional uClibc configuration fragment files (NEW)

       [ ] Enable RPC support (NEW)
       [ ] Enable WCHAR support (NEW)
         <Select>
                     < Exit >
                                 < Help >
                                             < Save >
                                                         < Load >
```

save, 退出:

执行 make 命令,接下来是漫长的等待

你说要多长时间,这说不好,反正我是编译时期又去睡了一觉

编译成功的shell内容大致是这样的:

```
ody/buildroot-2016.05/output/build/_users_table.txt /home/woody/buildroot-2016.0
5/output/target >> /home/woody/buildroot-2016.05/output/build/_fakeroot.fs
cat system/device_table.txt > /home/woody/buildroot-2016.05/output/build/_device
table.txt
printf '
                                                 f 4755 0 0 - - - - \n /dev/co
                /bin/busybox
nsole c 622 0 0 5 1 - - -\n' >> /home/woody/buildroot-2016.05/output/build/_devi
echo "/home/woody/buildroot-2016.05/output/host/usr/bin/makedevs -d /home/woody/
buildroot-2016.05/output/build/ device table.txt /home/woody/buildroot-2016.05/o
utput/target" >> /home/woody/buildroot-2016.05/output/build/_fakeroot.fs
echo " tar -cf /home/woody/buildroot-2016.05/output/images/rootfs.tar --numeric
-owner -C /home/woody/buildroot-2016.05/output/target ." >> /home/woody/buildroo
t-2016.05/output/build/_fakeroot.fs
chmod a+x /home/woody/buildroot-2016.05/output/build/_fakeroot.fs
PATH="/home/woody/buildroot-2016.05/output/host/bin:/home/woody/buildroot-2016.0
5/output/host/sbin:/home/woody/buildroot-2016.05/output/host/usr/bin:/home/woody
/buildroot-2016.05/output/host/usr/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/bin:/bin:/usr/local/
games:/usr/games" /home/woody/buildroot-2016.05/output/host/usr/bin/fakeroot --
/home/woody/buildroot-2016.05/output/build/ fakeroot.fs
ootdir=/home/woody/buildroot-2016.05/output/target
table='/home/woody/buildroot-2016.05/output/build/ device table.txt'
/usr/bin/install -m 0644 support/misc/target-dir-warning.txt /home/woody/buildro
ot-2016.05/output/target/THIS_IS_NOT_YOUR_ROOT_FILESYSTEM
woody@debian:~/buildroot-2016.05$
```

我们可以来使用编译出来的交叉编译工具来编译一个文件试验一下(说起来好拗口),就用经典的helloworld woody@debian:[~]/test\$ /home/woody/buildroot-2016.05/output/host/usr/bin/mipsel-li nux-gcc helloworld.c -o helloworld.out -static 编译得到目标文件运行之,会发现这个错误提示

woody@debian: /test\$./helloworld.out

bash: ./helloworld.out: cannot execute binary file: 可执行文件格式错误

woody@debian:~/test\$

当然了,因为我们编译出来的是MIPSEL机器的可执行文件呀~这时候就要安装QEMU了。

woody@debian:~/test\$ sudo apt-get install qemu qemu-system

然后可以在MIPSEL环境下执行helloworld.out

woody@debian:~/test\$ gemu-mipsel ./helloworld.out

hello world

woody@debian: \test\$

成功了,这说明我们的交叉编译环境和QEMU都是安装成功滴。

0x3 选择QEMU-MIPS虚拟机映像

访问 https://people.debian.org/~aurel32/gemu/, 下载MIPSEL的系统映像

mips/

2014-06-22 09:56

mipsel/

2014-06-22 09:55

当然选择mipsel,

Parent Directory

README.txt 2014-06-22 09:55 3.4K

debian_squeeze_mipsel_standard.gcow2 2013-12-09 00:56 270M

debian wheezy mipsel standard.gcow2 2013-12-18 14:20 287M

vmlinux-2.6.32-5-4kc-malta 2013-09-24 13:00 6.6M

vmlinux-2.6.32-5-5kc-malta 2013-09-24 13:07 7.5M

vmlinux-3.2.0-4-4kc-malta 2013-09-21 01:39 7.7M

vmlinux-3.2.0-4-5kc-malta 2013-09-21 01:48 8.8M

至于这些文件下载哪个,下面的说明已经很清楚了。另外squeeze和wheezy是说的版本号。

To use this image, you need to install QEMU 1.1.0 (or later). Start QEMU

with the following arguments for a 32-bit machine:
- qemu-system-mipsel -M malta -kernel vmlinux-2.6.32-5-4kc-malta -hda debian_squeeze_mipsel_standard.qcow2 -append "root=/dev/sdai console=tty0" - qemu-system-mipsel -M malta -kernel vmlinux-3.2.0-4-4kc-malta -hda debian_wheezy_mipsel_standard.qcow2 -append "root=/dev/sda1 console=tty0"

Start QEMU with the following arguments for a 64-bit machine

- qemur-system-mips64el -M malta -kernel vmlinux-2.6.32-5-5kc-malta -hda debian_squeeze_mipsel_standard.qcow2 -append "root=/dev/sda1 console=tty0" - qemur-system-mips64el -M malta -kernel vmlinux-3.2.0-4-5kc-malta -hda debian_wheezy_mipsel_standard.qcow2 -append "root=/dev/sda1 console=tty0"

我就下vmlinux-2.6.32-5-4kc-malta和 debiansqueezemipsel standard.qcow2.1

0x4 配置桥接网络

为了能够让QEMU虚拟机和宿主机都上网,并且互通,为动态调试做准备,必须要配置桥接网络 先装两个东西: bridge-utils和apt-get install uml-utilities 修改你的/etc/network/interfaces内容为:

auto lo

iface lo inet loopback

auto eth0

```
iface eth0 inet manual
up ifconfig eth0 0.0.0.0 up
auto br0
iface br0 inet dhcp
bridge_ports eth0
bridge_stp off
bridge_maxwait 1
```

编辑/etc/gemu-ifup, 换成下面的这个

```
#!/bin/sh
echo "Executing /etc/qemu-ifup"
echo "Bringing up $1 for bridged mode..."
sudo /sbin/ifconfig $1 0.0.0.0 promisc up
echo "Adding $1 to br0..."
sudo /sbin/brctl addif br0 $1
sleep 3
```

保存,重启。

重启之后,你的主机ifconfig是这样的

```
Link encap: Ethernet HWaddr 00:0c:29:1c:a9:09
         inet addr:192.168.186.129 Bcast:192.168.186.255 Mask:255.255.255.0
         inet6 addr: fe80::20c:29ff:fe1c:a909/64 Scope:Link
         UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU: 1500 Metric: 1
         RX packets:140 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
         TX packets:93 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
         collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
         RX bytes:17239 (16.8 KiB) TX bytes:11457 (11.1 KiB)
         Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 00:0c:29:1c:a9:09
th0
         UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
         RX packets:133 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
         TX packets:105 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
         collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
         RX bytes:18773 (18.3 KiB) TX bytes:12916 (12.6 KiB)
0
        Link encap:Local Loopback
         inet addr:127.0.0.1 Mask:255.0.0.0
         inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
         UP LOOPBACK RUNNING MTU:65536 Metric:1
         RX packets:29 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
         TX packets:29 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
         collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
         RX bytes:3221 (3.1 KiB) TX bytes:3221 (3.1 KiB)
```

只要没有明显的保存就算是成功了 接下来呢就要用QEMU启动系统映像啦:

```
sudo qemu-system-mips -M malta -kernel vmlinux-2.6.32-5-4kc-malta
-hda debian_squeeze_mipsel_standard.qcow2.1
-append "root=/dev/sda1 console=tty0" -net nic, -net tap
```

```
Debian GNU/Linux 7 debian-mipsel tty1
debian-mipsel login: _
```

用户名和密码全是root,登陆以后是这样的

```
Debian GNU/Linux 7 debian-mipsel tty1

debian-mipsel login: root

Password:
_inux debian-mipsel 3.2.0–4-4kc-malta #1 Debian 3.2.51–1 mips

The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
root@debian-mipsel:~# pwd
/root
root@debian-mipsel:~#
```

查看虚拟机IP,在ping一下虚拟机

```
root@debian-mipsel:~# ifconfig
ifc
eth0
         Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 52:54:00:12:34:56
          inet addr:192.168.186.130 Bcast:192.168.186.255 Mask:2
                                  woody@debian: ~
文件(F) 编辑(E)
              查看(V) 搜索(S) 终端(T)
                                  帮助(H)
woody@debian: $ ping 192.168.186.130
PING 192.168.186.130 (192.168.186.130) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.186.130: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.363 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.186.130: icmp_seg=2 ttl=64 time=0.582 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.186.130: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.282 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.186.130: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.334 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.186.130: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.525 ms
   192.168.186.130 ping statistics ---
```

0x5 配置IDA动态调试

然后安装IDA Pro 我用的是论坛提供的6.8 在安装之前要先安装wine, wine的安装就不说了。很简单 然后:

会提示你装Mono装了吧,反正我装了。

像OD一样,可以直接调试,也可以附加调试,我们以之前binwalk解包的bin目录下的busybox为例需要用到远程调试,所以我们需要建立一个脚本

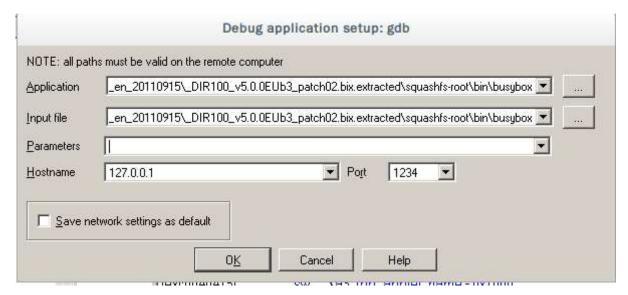
这个脚本如果稍微学一下linux shell就可以看懂,所以我不在赘述。 运行之,

```
woody@debian:~/fuck/DIR-100_fw_reva_113_ALL_en_20110915/_DIR100_v5.0.0EUb3_patch
02.bix.extracted/squashfs-root$ sudo bash debug_busybox.sh "fuckyou"
```

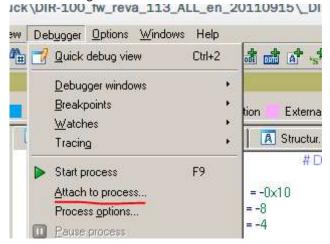
直接调试:

```
先用ida加载busybox,反汇编完成后,在main函数处插入断点
text:00404130
                                #DATAXREF:
text:00404130
text:00404130 var 10
                       = -0 \times 10
text:00404130 var 8
                      = -8
text:00404130 var_4
                       = -4
text:00404130
text:00404130
                    li $qp, 0xFC04A20
                    addu $gp, $t9
text:00404138
                    addiu $sp
text:00404140
                         $gp, 0x20+var_10($sp)
text:00404144
                    sw $ra, 0x20+var_4($sp)
text:00404148
                    sw $gp, 0x20+var_8($sp)
                         $a3, 0($a1)
text:0040414C
                    lw
                        $v0,0x2D
text:00404150
                    li
text:00404154
                        $at, bb_applet_name
                    la.
text:00404158
                    nop
text:0040415C
                    SW
                         $a3, (bb_applet_name - 0x1000
text:00404160
                        $v1, 0($a3)
```

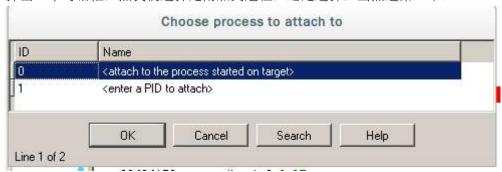
然后在Debuger中选择 Process Options,填上IP和端口,其他不变



然后再Debuger中选择附加进程



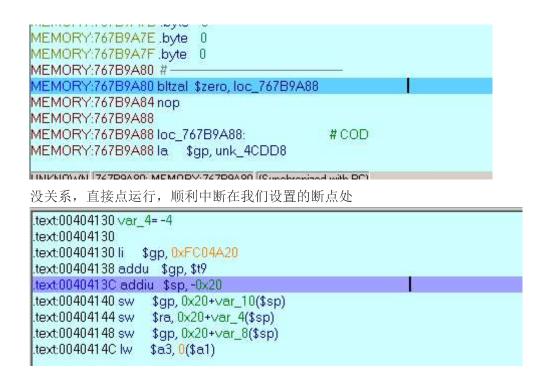
弹出一个对话框,然我们选择是附加到进程,还是选择,当然选第一个。



弹出一个对话框提示成功

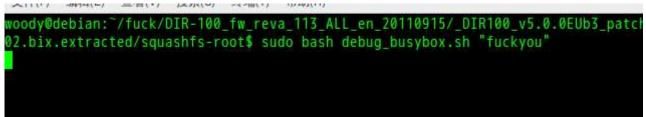


点击OK,你发现没有断在我们之前设置的断点



附加调试

还是需要先运行这个脚本



打开IDA,Debugger->attach选择GDB Romote Debugger 还是一样输入IP和端口

Debug application setup: gdb

NOTE: all paths must be valid on the remote computer

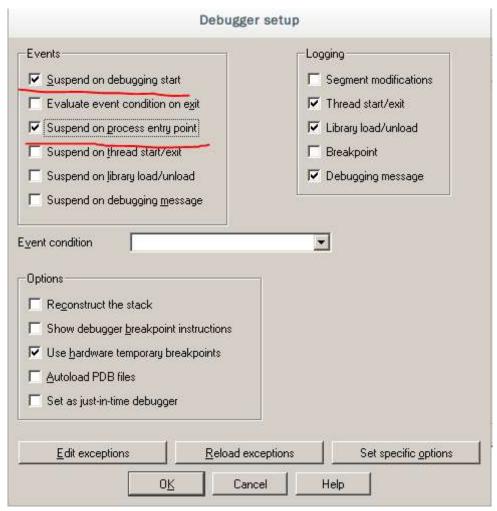
Debug options

Hostname 127.0.0.1 ▼ Port 1234 ▼

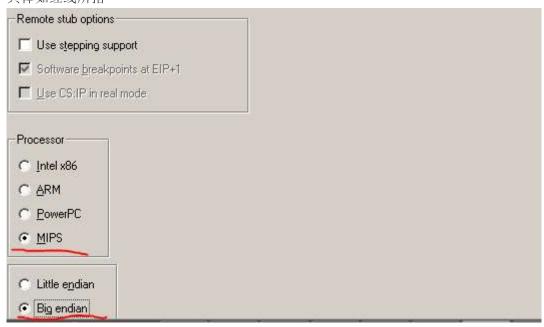
□ Save network settings as default

□ Cancel Help

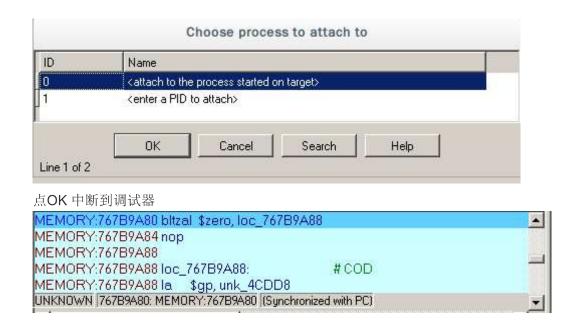
选择上面的Debug options



勾选如图两个事件,为啥呢,因为你附加的总要有中断的位置吧,就尝试在调试开始和程序入口点 在点Set specific options设置一下处理器为啥要自己设置?因为IDA没有事先分析代码呀,所以只能自己来啦, 具体如红线所指



然后还是熟悉的提示



吐槽与总结

- 1. Debian是我认为适合技术人员使用的发行版,没有之一,我还记得乌版图没完的bug,Arch升级之后各种程序挂了一片,gentoo繁琐的安装,等等等
- 2. binwalk,很好用,嗯,我第一点没有提Kali,现在说说,Kali默认安装了binwalk,但是始终不能把固件完全解包,出来的使各种html或者狗血文件,原因是什么?Kali中的binwalk也就是个binwalk,没有其他INSTALL.md中的各种模块,这点严重的坑到了我,之前用的kali 1.0,装模块是还会出现依赖问题,现在新版出来不知道解决没有,反正我用它祖宗Debian了。
- 3. linux坑太多,一定要慎重选择发行版,就算你选择Debian,也一定选择stable,testing对人的品格是一种拷问。
- 4. 善于翻文档,文档中有绝大部分问题的说明与解决办法。 5. 善于使用Google,尤其是硬件安全这种新兴方向,百度你能度出个鸡毛来。啥都别想,果断Google。
- 6. 英语,使用Google时经常出来的是英文页面,甚至是日文, 日文怎么会,但是英文一定要看懂意思,不行就直接上Google翻 译,虽然蛋疼点,总比一点都不懂强

7. 关于调试,很明显直接调试比附加调试好一点,直接调试断点随便设置,还能利用IDA强大的符号分析,岂不美哉!