Attention

- 课程 PPT 以及调试材料已经上传学在浙大
- 作业已布置在课程网站
- 今晚有答疑, 欢迎来 Q&A



PWN Basics

PWN基础-1 @ f0rm2l1n



Outline

- PWN 引言
- 代码注入漏洞
- 栈上缓冲区溢出漏洞

PWN引言

PWN 是什么?

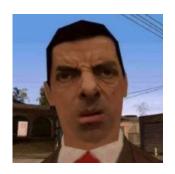




PWN = Find the Bugs + Exploit them

Bug Definition

A Software Bug is a failure or flaw in a program that produces undesired or incorrect results. It's an error that prevents the application from functioning as it should.



Digression: it's just so hard to define "BUG"

beliefs are facts about the system implied by the code, can flag **belief contradictions** as errors

 Bugs as deviant behavior: A general approach to inferring errors in systems code [SIGOPS2021]

CTF PWN Bugs

- C/C++ language
 - → memory corruption bugs
- Clear exploitation aim
- Naive program
 - □ usually terminal program

CTF PWN Bugs cont.

C/C++ language

other complex language ↓ logic bugs

• Clear exploitation aim

Naive program

□ usually terminal program



other complex target biot, httpd, kernel, browser, ...

Talk is less ... example-nocrash

- 参见课堂网站的 *[lec1] pwn nocrash*
- 阅读源代码, 找到程序的漏洞
- <u>本地运行</u>并触发该 bug
- 与<u>远端交互</u>、触发 bug 并获取 flag

nocrash explain

Talk is less ... login_me

- 参见课堂网站中的 *[lec1] pwn login_me*
- 尝试逆向找到其包含的 bug (其实也给了源码
- <u>本地运行</u>并利用该 bug
- 与<u>远端交互</u>、利用 bug 并获取 flag

login_me explain

Notes

pwn 赛题结构

- 赛题文件
 - 往往需要逆向
 - 漏洞描述 (diff)
- 赛题环境
 - libc and ld
 - Dockerfile
 - "good challenge should issue everything you needed to run and test it"
- 赛题远程

赛题远程

- xinetd: http://www.xinetd.org/
- 快速将命令行文本程序搭建为 TCP 服务
- (别在 host 上直接跑服务)

Notes cont.

I'd love it: system("/bin/sh");

- backdoor
- execve
- sometime not necessarily a shell

Quick Review

- PWN = find bugs + exploit them
- PWN Challenge 010

- 一个测试工程师走进一家酒吧, 要了一杯啤酒
- 一个测试工程师走进一家酒吧,要了一杯咖啡
- 一个测试工程师走进一家酒吧,要了0.7杯啤酒
- 一个测试工程师走进一家酒吧,要了-1杯啤酒
- 一个测试工程师走进一家酒吧,要了2^32杯啤酒
- 一个测试工程师走进一家酒吧, 要了一杯洗脚水
- 一个测试工程师走进一家酒吧, 要了一杯蜥蜴
- 一个测试工程师走进一家酒吧,要了一份asdfQwer@24dg!&*(@
- 一个测试工程师走进一家酒吧, 什么也没要
- 一个测试工程师走进一家酒吧,又走出去又从窗户进来又从后门出去从下水道钻进来
- 一个测试工程师走进一家酒吧,要了一杯烫烫烫的锟斤拷

测试工程师们满意地离开了酒吧。然后一名顾客点了一份炒饭,酒吧炸了

代码注入漏洞

代码注入 (Code Injection)

"An attacker introduces (or "injects") code into the program and changes the course of its execution. "

- 原始 + 直接的漏洞与攻击
- "相对容易"检测 特征函数
- "相对容易"防御 白名单/黑名单

代码注入 (Code Injection cont.)

- 命令注入
 - 直接
- shellcode 注入
 - 间接
 - 搭配控制流劫持的利用方式

命令注入 inject1

- 参见随堂材料中的 *inject1*
- 逆向并找到代码注入漏洞

inject1 explain

shellcode 注入 inject_me

- 参见课堂网站的 *[lec1] pwn nolocrash*
- 尝试逆向找到其包含的 bug
- <u>本地运行</u>并触发该 bug
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Notes and Explaination

- 函数指针与 indirect call
- Segmentation fault (revisit)
- mmap and munmap
 - mprotect

Quick Review

- Never trust user-provided Code
 - malicious commands
 - shellcode (RWX)

- Defense Strategy
 - privilege checking & sandboxing
 - verifier
 - command and data

Stack Buffer Overflow

stack 是什么?

- 先进后出 FILO (First-in-last-out) 的数据结构
 - visualization
- 由内核申请的, 进程特殊的内存区域
 - example
- 存放临时变量
 - <u>作用域</u>

stack 的实现

往往基于两个指针

- stack pointer
- frame pointer

往往提供两个原语

- push
- pop

Stack-Based Virtual Machine, like **EVM**

Example by Debugging

(static analysis also enough)

- debug login_me
- draw stack graph
- many other stack challenges
 - Protostar

CallStack and Backtrace

The stack supports nested invocation calls Low memory Information pushed on the stack as a result of a function call is called Unallocated a frame Stack frame A stack frame is for b() created for each subroutine and Stack frame destroyed upon for a () return. main() Stack frame for main() a(); **High memory**

Question:

有寄存器为什么还需要栈来存储临时变量?

stack overflow 是什么



蠕虫病毒

		4 bytes	4bytes	
	0x00007fffffffe008	return address		
rbp=>	0x00007fffffffe000	0x1		old rbp
	0x00007ffffffffff8	random		0.0.10
	0x00007fffffffdff0			
	0x00007fffffffdfe0	password_verify		
		passwo	Jiu_verily	
	0x00007fffffffdfd0			-0x30
	0x00007fffffffdfc0	password		
		,		
	0x00007fffffffdfb0			-0x50
	0.00007////// 1/.0			
	0x00007fffffffdfa0	use	username	
	0x00007fffffffdf90			-0x70
		Li Company		-UX/U
	0x00007fffffffdf88		argc	arguments
rsp=>	0x00007fffffffdf80	argv		argaments

stack overflow 能力

- 溢出破坏局部变量
- 溢出破坏存储的栈帧指针
- 溢出破坏存储的返回地址

stack overflow 能力

● 溢出破坏局部变量

• 破坏数据流

● 溢出破坏存储的栈帧指针



• 栈迁移

● 溢出破坏存储的返回地址



• 控制流劫持

sbof example - sbof1

Notes

- data-only 的攻击是难以防御的
- data-only 的攻击的利用非常复杂
 - 和程序逻辑息息相关
- 溢出长度的计算

sbof example - sbof2

Notes

- PIE(Position-Independent Executable)"保护"
- 静态链接、动态链接
- 后门检测

sbof example - sbof3

sbof + shellcode

Code Injection is dead?

- 如果不是 mmap, 没有 PROT_EXEC
- W^X 保护
- 代码复用攻击

Takeaway

- pwn 赛题基础(本地/远程)
- 代码注入及其利用
- 栈上缓冲区溢出及其利用