ret2nullptr / 2019-04-28 08:25:00 / 浏览数 4299 安全技术 二进制安全 顶(2) 踩(0)

现在的逆向C++题越来越多,经常上来就是一堆容器、标准模板库,这个系列主要记录这些方面的逆向学习心得

本文主要介绍std::vector,因为逆向题中的C++代码可能会故意写的很绕,比如输入一个数组,直接给vector赋值即可,但是也可以用稍微费解的方法■■push_back

vector

内存布局

仍然用vs调试,观察内存布局

```
1
          □#include<iostream>
      2
           #include<vector>
      3
           using namespace std;
      4
      5
          int main(int argc, char** argv) {
                std::vector<int> a;
      6
                int num[16];
      7
                for (int i = 0; i < 100; i++) {
      8
     9
                    a.push_back(i); 已用时间<=2ms
                    std::cout << "size : " << i + 1 << "\t" << "capacity : " << a.capacity()
     10
     11
     12
                system("pause");
     13
                return 0;
     14
98 %
         ☑ 未找到相关问题
自动窗口
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 名称
                                 值
 ⊿ Ø a
                                                                                 std::vector<int,st...
                                 { size=2 }
      [capacity]
                                 2
                                                                                 int64
     (allocator)
                                 allocator
                                                                                 std::_Compresse...
     (0]
                                 0
                                                                                 int
      [1]
                                                                                 int
    ▶ ∅ [原始视图]
                                 {_Mypair=allocator}
                                                                                 std::vector<int,st...
   🥏 i
                                                                                 int
 ▶ Ø num
                                 0x00000084678ff6e0 {-858993460, -858993460, -8589... int[16]
自动窗口
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```

vector a的第一个字段是size ■■第二个字段是capacity ■■

和std::string差不多

当size>capacity也就是空间不够用时

首先配置一块新空间,然后将元素从旧空间——搬往新空间,再把旧空间归还给操作系统

内存增长机制

测试代码:

```
#include<iostream>
#include<vector>
using namespace std;
```

```
int main(int argc, char** argv) {
    std::vector<int> a;
    int num[16];
    for (int i = 0; i < 100; i++) {
        a.push_back(i);
        std::cout << "size : " << i+1 << "\t" << "capacity : " << a.capacity() << std::endl;
    }
    system("pause");
    return 0;
}
//visual studio 2019 x64</pre>
```

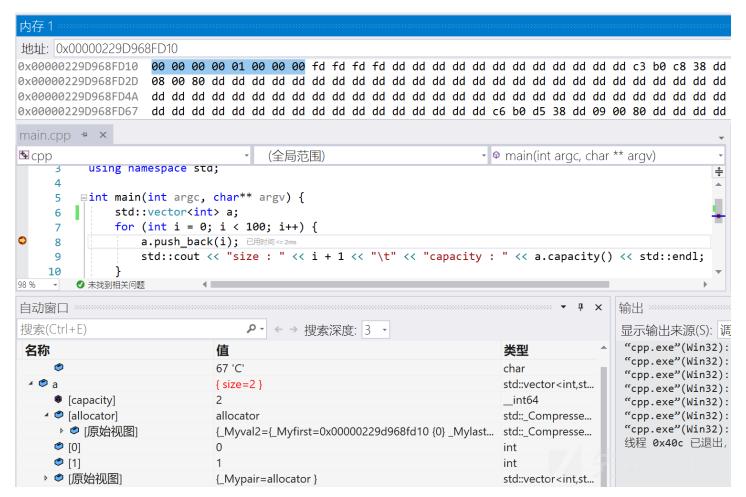
运行结果:

```
capacity:
size
                 capacity:
size
       3
                             3
                 capacity:
size
                 capacity:
       4
size
     : 5
                             6
                 capacity:
size
                             6
       6
                 capacity:
size
                             9
size
                 capacity
       8
                             9
                 capacity
size
                 capacity:
       9
                             9
size
     : 10
                 capacity:
size
                 capacity:
size
                 capacity:
size
size
                 capacity
                 capacity
size
size
                 capacity
```

可以看到,后面的增长速度和std::string一样是1.5倍扩容,一开始有点差别,分析一下源码

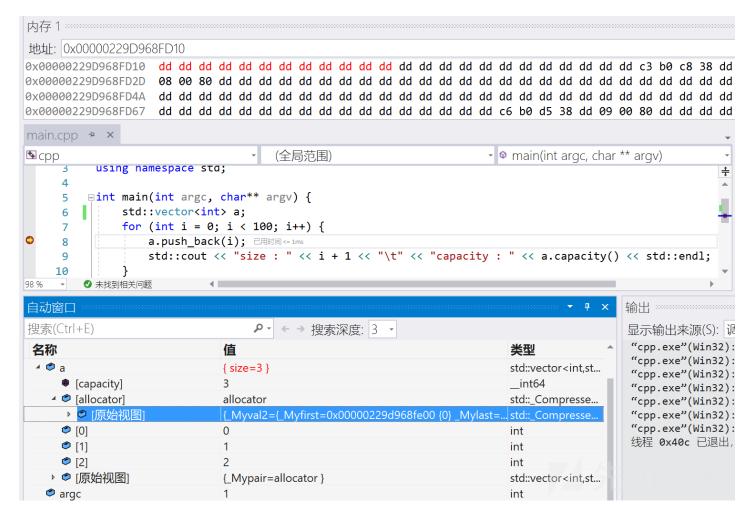
```
else if (max_size() - size() < _Count)</pre>
  //INTERPOSE TO SECURE THROW (length_error, "vector<T> too long");
else if (_Capacity < size() + _Count){//
  _Capacity = max_size() - _Capacity / 2 < _Capacity
      ? 0 : _Capacity + _Capacity / 2; // \blacksquare \blacksquare 1.5
  if (_Capacity < size() + _Count)//
      _Capacity = size() + _Count;
  pointer _Newvec = this->_Alval.allocate(_Capacity);//■■■■■
  pointer _Ptr = _Newvec;
  _TRY_BEGIN
      _Ptr = _Umove(_Myfirst, _VEC_ITER_BASE(_Where),
         _Newvec); //move
  _Ptr = _Ucopy(_First, _Last, _Ptr); //copy
  _Umove(_VEC_ITER_BASE(_Where), _Mylast, _Ptr);
  CATCH ALL
      _Destroy(_Newvec, _Ptr);
  this->_Alval.deallocate(_Newvec, _Capacity);//
  RERAISE;
  _CATCH_END
```

具体调试一下, 当push_back(0)和(1)时:



注意一开始的内存窗口,每次动态扩容时确实已经改变了存储空间的地址

再F5执行到断点,内存窗口的■■说明这块内存刚动过,已经被操作系统回收了,vector中的元素也已经改变了存放地址



accumulate

上次写西湖论剑easyCpp的探究时有朋友说再举一些std::accumulate的例子...

关于用std::accumulate + lambda反转vector,在上一篇文章已经写过了

西湖论剑初赛easyCpp探究

```
在这边就算是补个例子
```

```
#include<iostream>
#include<vector>
#include<algorithm>
#include<numeric>
using namespace std;
int main(int argc, char** argv) {
  std::vector<int> v(5);
  for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
      std::cin >> v[i];
  int sum = std::accumulate(v.begin(), v.end(), 0,
      [](int acc, int _) {return acc + _; });
  std::cout << sum;
  return 0;
}
//visual studio 2019 x64
std::accumulate对一个容器进行折叠,并且是左折叠,对其进行一元操作,实例中为lambda +
```

因为迭代器可以看作是容器与算法的中间层,这也是STL的设计哲学,因此传入的是vector的begin()和end()

在"循环"的内部,通过判断当前迭代器是否到达末尾得到是否结束循环的信息,形如:

```
for(vector<int>::const_iterator iter=ivec.begin();iter!=ivec.end();++iter){
   /*...*/
```

```
}
```

int main(int argc, char** argv) {
 std::vector<int> a = { 1,2,3,4,5};

std::vector<int> b(5);
std::vector<int> result;

```
IDA视角
IDA中打开,因为是windows下vs编译的,看不出vector和accumulate和lambda的特征了
 Memory = ( DWORD *)operator new(0x14ui64);
 v4 = (unsigned int64)(Memory + 5);
  *(_OWORD *)Memory = 0i64;
 Memory[4] = 0;
 memory = Memory;
 v6 = 5i64;
 \sqrt{7} = 5i64;
 do
  {
    std::basic_istream<char,std::char_traits<char>>::operator>>(std::cin, memory);
    ++memory;
    --v7;
  }
 while ( \vee 7 );
 v8 = 0;
  if ( (unsigned __int64)Memory > v4 )
   v6 = 0i64;
  if ( (unsigned __int64)Memory <= v4 )</pre>
  {
    v9 = 0i64;
    v10 = Memory;
    do
    {
      v8 += *v10;
      ++v10;
      ++v9;
    while ( v9 != v6 );
  std::basic_ostream<char,std::char_traits<char>>::operator<<(std::cout);</pre>
  if ( Memory )
    operator_delete(Memory);
 return 0;
分析一下,开了一块内存0x14字节,也就是对应我们的5个int
依次输入赋值,最后用一个指针++遍历这个地址
获得累加和并输出
transform
换个稍复杂的std::transform的例子,保留特征,用g++编译
#include<iostream>
#include<vector>
#include<algorithm>
#include<numeric>
using namespace std;
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) { std::cin >> b[i]; }
  std::transform(a.begin(), a.end(), b.begin(), std::back_inserter(result),
      [](int _1, int _2) { return _1 * _2; });
  for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
      if (result[i] != 2 * (i + 1)) {
          std::cout << "You failed!" << std::endl;
          exit(0);
      }
  }
  std::cout << "You win!" << std::endl;</pre>
  return 0;
}
//g++ main.cpp -o test -std=c++14
用std::transform同时对两个列表进行操作,输入5个数存入vector b中,然后vector
result分别是a[i]*b[i],最后判断result中的每个数是否符合要求
  注意, vector b大小一定要超过vector a,从参数中也可以看出来,b只传入了begin()
  如果vector b较小,后面的内存存放的是未知的数据
  会造成未定义行为 UB
IDA视角
IDA打开可以看到vector相关代码,但是命名很乱,根据std::transform二元操作符的特征我们可以更改一下变量名
       _readfsqword(0x28u);
std::allocator<int>::allocator(&result, argv, envp);
std::vector<int,std::allocator<int>>>::vector(&nums, &five_nums, 5LL, &result);
std::allocator<int>::~allocator(&result);
```

```
std::allocator<int>::allocator(&result, &five_nums, v4);// 代码中的vector{1,2,3,4,5}
std::vector<int,std::allocator<int>>::vector(&input_vector, 5LL, &result);
std::allocator<int>::~allocator(&result);
std::vector<int,std::allocator<int>>::vector(&result);
for ( i = 0; i <= 4; ++i )
  input num = std::vector<int,std::allocator<int>>::operator[](&input vector, i);// vector result[i]
 std::istream::operator>>(&std::cin, input_num);// 输入的5个数字
result back inserter = std::back inserter<std::vector<int,std::allocator<int>>>(&result);
input vector_begin = std::vector<int,std::allocator<int>>::begin(&input_vector);// input begin()
nums_end = std::vector<int,std::allocator<int>>::end(&nums);// iterator end()
nums_begin = std::vector<int,std::allocator<int>>::begin(&nums);// iterator begin()
std::transform<__gnu_cxx::__normal_iterator<int *,std::vector<int,std::allocator<int>>>,__gnu_dxx::__normal_iterator<int *,std::vector<
  nums_begin,
  nums_end,
  input_vector_begin,
  result_back_inserter,
  v10,
  v11,
  v3);
```

我们定义的vector{1,2,3,4,5}在内存中如下

```
.rodata:0000000000402620 five nums
                                                            db
                                                                     1
.rodata:0000000000402621
                                                            db
                                                                     0
.rodata:00000000000402622
                                                            db
                                                                     0
.rodata:0000000000402623
                                                            db
                                                                     0
.rodata:0000000000402624
                                                            db
.rodata:0000000000402625
                                                            db
.rodata:0000000000402626
                                                            db
                                                            db
.rodata:00000000000402627
                                                                     0
.rodata:00000000000402628
                                                            db
                                                                     3
.rodata:0000000000402629
                                                            db
                                                                     0
.rodata:000000000040262A
                                                            db
.rodata:000000000040262B
                                                            db
                                                            db
.rodata:000000000040262C
.rodata:000000000040262D
                                                            db
.rodata:000000000040262E
                                                            db
                                                            db
.rodata:000000000040262F
.rodata:0000000000402630
                                                            db
.rodata:00000000000402631
                                                            db
.rodata:0000000000402632
                                                            db
                                                                     0
.rodata:0000000000402633
                                                            db
跟进std::transform
while ( (unsigned int8) gnu cxx::operator!=<int *,std::vector<int,std::allocator<int>>>(&v14, &v13) )
 v7 = *(_DWORD *)__gnu_cxx::__normal_iterator<int *,std::vector<int,std::allocator<int>>>::operator*(&v12);
 v8 = (int *)_gnu_cxx::__normal_iterator<int *,std::vector<int,std::allocator<int>>>::operator*(&v14);
 v15 = main::{lambda(int,int)#1}::operator() const((__int64)&a7, *v8, v7);// 关键的lambda
 v9 = std::back insert iterator<std::vector<int,std::allocator<int>>>::operator*(&v11);
 std::back_insert_iterator<std::vector<int,std::allocator<int>>>::operator=(v9, &v15);
 __gnu_cxx::__normal_iterator<int *,std::vector<int,std::allocator<int>>>::operator++(&v14);
   gnu cxx:: normal iterator<int *,std::vector<int,std::allocator<int>>>::operator++(&v12);
 std::back insert iterator<std::vector<int,std::allocator<int>>>::operator++(&v11);
}
一眼注意到最关键的lambda,其他都是operator* = ++等重载的迭代器相关的操作符
熟悉transform的话显然没有需要我们关注的东西
  int64 fastcall main::{lambda(int,int)#1}::operator() const( int64 a1, int a2, int a3)
 return (unsigned int)(a3 * a2);
```

lambda中也只是我们实现的简单乘法运算

```
for ( idx = 0; idx <= 4; ++idx )
{
  if ( *(_DWORD *)std::vector<int,std::allocator<int>>::operator[](&result, idx) != 2 * (idx + 1) )
  {
    v12 = std::operator<<<std::char_traits<char>>(&std::cout, "You failed!");
    std::ostream::operator<<(v12, &std::endl<char,std::char_traits<char>>);
    exit(0);
  }
}
```

算法很简单,只要输入5个2就会得到win了

vector存vector

这个程序写的有点...没事找事,用于再深入分析一下

比如输入10个数,分别放入size为1234的四个vector,并且把4个vector一起放在一个vector中,再进行运算虽然正常程序不会这么写,但是作为逆向的混淆感觉效果不错

```
#include<iostream>
#include<vector>
#include<algorithm>
#include<numeric>
using namespace std;
int main(int argc, char** argv) {
   std::vector<std::vector<int>> a;
   a.push_back(std::vector<int>{1, 2, 3});
   a.push_back(std::vector<int>{6, 7});
   for (auto v : a) {
      for (auto n : v) {
          std::cout << n << "\t";
      std::cout << std::endl;
   }
   return 0;
//g++ main.cpp -std=c++14 -o test
```

内存结构

为了方便说明,仍然在vs下观察内存结构

4 	{ size=2 }	std::vector <std::v< th=""></std::v<>
	2	_int64
▶ 🔗 [allocator]	allocator	std::_Compresse
4	{ size=3 }	std::vector <int,st< th=""></int,st<>
	3	_int64
🕨 🤗 [allocator]	allocator	std::_Compresse
● [0]	1	int
● [1]	2	int
● [2]	3	int
▶ 🐓 [原始视图]	{_Mypair=allocator }	std::vector <int,st< th=""></int,st<>

一开始纠结了很久,因为vector开的内存必定是连续的,也就是说{1,2,3}是连续的,{6,7}也是连续的

那么外层vector如果把{1,2,3},{6,7}存在一起,那么当内层vector扩容时,一定会影响到外层vector

最后才明白,外层vector只是存了内层vector的数据结构,而不是直接存了{1,2,3},{6,7}

IDA视角

IDA打开g++编译过后的程序,便于学习演示

```
readfsaword(0x28u):
 std::vector<std::vector<int,std::allocator<int>>>,std::allocator<std::vector<int,std::allocator<int>>>>:vector(
    &vector_vector,
    argv,
    envp):
 std::allocator<int>::allocator(&vec1);
 std::vector<int,std::allocator<int>>::vector(&vec2, &_96, 3LL, &vec1);// vector{1,2,3}
 std::vector<std::vector<int,std::allocator<int>>>::push_back(
    &vector vector.
    &vec2);
 std::vector<int,std::allocator<int>>::~vector(&vec2);// 析构函数
 std::allocator<int>::~allocator(&vec1);
 std::allocator<int>::allocator(&vec2);
 std::vector(int,std::allocator<int>>::vector(&vec1, &_97, 2LL, &vec2);// vector{6,7}
std::vector<std::vector<int,std::allocator<int>>>::push_back(
    &vec1);
 std::vector<int.std::allocator<int>>::~vector(&vec1):// 析构函数
 std::allocator<int>::~allocator(&vec2);
 v10 = &vector_vector;
 vector_vector_begin = std::vector<std::vector<int,std::allocator<int>>,std::allocator<std::vector<int,std::allocator<int>>>>:begin(&vector_vector);
 vector_vector_end = std::vector<std::vector<int,std::allocator<int>>>,std::allocator<std::vector<int,std::allocator<int>>>>:end(&vector_vector);
结合注释和变量的重命名,逻辑比较清晰
vector_vector<vector<int> >.push_back(&vec1)
     可以理解为外层vector存了内层vector的"指针"
输出部分:
 while ( (unsigned __int8)__gnu_cxx::operator!=<std::vector<int,std::allocator<int>> *,std::vector<std::vector<int,std::allocator<int>>,std::allocator<int>> *,std::vector<std::vector<int,std::allocator<int>> *,std::vector<int,std::allocator<int>> *,std::allocator<int>> *,std:
                                                 &vec_vec_iter, &vec vec end) )
     v3 = __gnu_cxx::__normal_iterator<std::vector<int,std::allocator<int>> *,std::vector<std::vector<int,std::allocator<int>>,std::allocator<std::vector<std::vector<int,std::allocator<int>>:vector(&vec2, v3);
     vec2_addr = &vec2;
     vec2_iter = std::vector<int,std::allocator<int>>::begin(&vec2);
     wec1 = std::vector<int,std::allocator<int>>::end(vec2 addr);
while ( (unsigned __int8)__gnu_cxx::operator!=<int *,std::vector<int,std::allocator<int>>>(&vec2_iter, &vec1) )
        v4 = (unsigned int *)_gnu_cxx::_normal_iterator<int *,std::vector<int,std::allocator<int>>>::operator*(&vec2_iter);
v5 = std::ostream::operator<<(&edata, *v4);
std::operator<<<<std::char_traits<char>>(v5, &unk_402CB9);
         __gnu_cxx::__normal_iterator<int *,std::vector<int,std::allocator<int>>>::operator++(&vec2_iter);
     std::ostream::operator<<(&edata, &std::endl<char,std::char_traits<char>>);
std::vector<int,std::allocator<int>>::~vector(&vec2);
        _gnu_cxx::__normal_iterator<std::vector<int,std::allocator<int>> *,std::vector<std::vector<int,std::allocator<int>>,std::allocator<std::vector<int
  std::vector<std::vector<int,std::allocator<int>>,std::allocator<std::vector<int,std::allocator<int>>>>::~vector(&vec_vec);
  return 0:
稍微有些不理解,看起来两个内层vector的迭代器之间有一些优化
vec1 = end(vec2_addr),这一句没怎么看懂,因为上传附件经常丢失...没有上传例程,通过源码编译比较简单,大佬们有兴趣可以试着逆一下逻辑
不过主线还是清晰的
• 外层vector的迭代器operator ++和operator !=
```

- 双层循环,内层循环分别得到每个内层vector的*iterator,通过ostream输出

小总结

vector中连续内存里存的是类型的数据结构,比如int的数据结构,vector<int>的数据结构

但无论如何,每个vector用于存数据的内存都是连续的

比如 {1,2,3},vector<int>{1,2},vector<int>{3,4,5}这两个vector

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