FreeRdp工作流程

mayInteract 用来控制是否能控制被控端

hook掉shadow_input_register_callbacks函数,修改他参数input的MouseEvent shadow_input_mouse_event 处做自动机,如果输入的x,y是连续满足特征的序列 其中x和y的范围是0-25535

功能设计:文件上传、命令执行、端口转发、隐匿模式

rdpShadowServer 关键成员

clients → ArrayList* CertificateFile → char* PrivateKeyFile → char* listener → freerdp_listenesubsystem → rdpShadowScreen → rdpShadowScrecapture → rdpShadowCapthread → shadow_server_

freerdp_listener 关键成员

PeerAccepted → shadow_client_a
Open → freerdp_listener_open
GetFileDescriptor → freerdp_lister
GetEventHandles → freerdp_lister
CheckFileDescriptor → freerdp_lis
Close → freerdp_listener_close

freerdp_peer 关键成员

sockfd → int context → rdpShadowClient* ContextExtra → rdpShadowServer* ContextNew → shadow_client_context_new ContextFree → shadow_client_context_free Initialize → freerdp_peer_initialize GetFileDescriptor → freerdp_peer_get_fds GetEventHandle →freerdp_peer_get_event_ha GetEventHandles →freerdp_peer_get_event_h CheckFileDescriptor → freerdp_peer_check_for Close → freerdp_peer_close Disconnect → freerdp_peer_disconnect SendChannelData → freerdp_peer_send_chan SendServerRedirection → freerdp_peer_send_ IsWriteBlocked → freerdp_peer_is_write_block DrainOutputBuffer → freerdp_peer_drain_outp HasMoreToRead → freerdp_peer_has_more_to VirtualChannelOpen → freerdp_peer_virtual_c VirtualChannelClose → freerdp_peer_virtual_c VirtualChannelWrite → freerdp_peer_virtual_cl VirtualChannelGetData → freerdp_peer_virtua VirtualChannelSetData → freerdp_peer_virtual

rdpShadowServer 的 thread 伪代码如下

```
listener→Open()
while(running) {
    event = listener→GetEventHandles()
    switch(event) {
        case xxx:
        running = false;
        break;
        default:
        listener→CheckFileDescriptor()
        break;
}
listener→Close()
```

freerdp_peer_context_new 运行流程

CheckFileDescriptor 伪代码如下

```
for( fd in sockfds) {
   peer_fd = _accept(fd)
   peer = freerdp_peer_new(peer_fd)
   PeerAccepted(listener, peer)
}
```

PeerAccepted 会启动线程,运行 shadow_client_thread

peer →settings = copy(server→settings) freerdp_peer_context_new(peer) Thread(shadow_client_thread, peer→context)

input_new 运行流程

```
peer→context = new client
client→peer = peer
rdp = rdp_new(client)
peer → input = client→ input = rdp → input
peer → update = client→ update = rdp → update
peer → settings = client→ settings = rdp → settings = se
peer → autodetect = client→ autodetect = rdp → autode
update_register_server_callbacks(peer→update)
autodetect_register_server_callbacks(peer→autodetect)
transport_attach(rdp→transport, peer→sockfd)
rdp→transport→ReceiveCallback = peer_recv_callback
rdp→transport→ReceiveExtra = peer
```

```
rdpInput* input_new(rdpRdp* rdp)
{
   const wObject cb = { NULL, NULL, NULL, input_free_ordpInput* input;
   input = (rdpInput*)calloc(1, sizeof(rdpInput));

   if (!input)
      return NULL;

   input → queue = MessageQueue_New(&cb);

   if (!input → queue)
   {
      free(input);
      return NULL;
   }

   return input;
}
```

rdp_new 运行流程

```
rdp→transport = transport_new(context);
rdp→license = license_new(rdp);
rdp→input = input_new(rdp);
rdp→qpate = update_new(rdp);
rdp→fastpath = fastpath_new(rdp);
rdp→nego = nego_new(rdp→transport);
rdp→mcs = mcs_new(rdp→transport);
rdp→redirection = redirection_new();
rdp→autodetect = autodetect_new();
rdp→heartbeat = heartbeat_new();
rdp→bulk = bulk_new(context);
```

shadow_client_thread 运行流程

```
shadow_input_register_callbacks(peer→input);
```

shadow_client_activate的shadow_encoder_reset可以设置帧率

win_shadow_surface_copy是服务端发给客户端的屏幕数据

shw_client_thread

fastpath_recv_input_event_mouse读取鼠标输入

fastpath是关键点啊,通过他看一下数据是怎么处理的

fastpath中有注释: 快速通道(Fast - Path)有 15 位可用于长度信息,这将导致最大协议数据单元(PDU)大小为 0x8000。 然而,实际上仅使用了 14 位。这一点在任何文档中都未提及,但看起来如果收到大小超过 0x3FFF 的快速通道数据包,大多数 实现都会出错。

peer.c的peer_recv_pdu处理数据接收 shadow_client里面有DRDYNVC_STATE_READY shadow_channels里面有shadow_client_channels_post_connect grdp的鼠标事件不是fastpath,freerdp客户端是fastpath

input.c的input_recv_event是处理的非fastpath事件,即tkpt数据包

fastpath.c里面fastpath_recv_input_event

input.c里面input_recv_event

win_shadow里面SurfaceCopy

PDULayer
SEC
MCSClient
X224
TPKT
SocketLayer

pduLayer.transport发送PDU报文

对于tkpt数据包

MouseEvent(extends InputEvent)

uint16	uint16	uint16
PointerFlags	XPos	YPos

SlowPathInputEvent

uint32	uint16	int	byte[]
EventTime	MessageType	Size	SlowPathInputData
ignore	by {SlowPathInputData}	by {SlowPathInputData}.len	

ClientInputEventPDU(extends DataPDUData) 这里对应input.c的input_recv

uint16	uint16	{SlowPathInputEvent}
NumEvents	Pad20ctets	
by {SlowPathInputEvent}.num	ignore	

uint32	uint8	uint8	uint16	uint8	uint8	uint16
SharedId	Padding1	StreamId	UncompressedLength	PDUType2	CompressType	CompressLeng
ignore	ignore	used but ignored	by DataPDUData .len + 4	by DataPDUData .type2	used but ignored	ignore

PDU(前3个字段是ShareControlHeader) 这里对应peer_c的peer_recv_tpkt_pdu

uint16	uint16	uint16	PDUMessage
TotalLength	PDUType	PDUSource	Message
by PDUMessage .len + 6	by PDUMessage .type		

接收到的bitmap走的是fastpath,在pdu.go的RecvFastPath

fastpath.c的fastpath_recv_update,可以带上WITH_DEBUG_RDP

发送在update.c的update_send_bitmap_update

update_write_bitmap_update对应go的

(f *FastPathBitmapUpdateDataPDU) Unpack

实现额外的DataPDUData报文,设置PDUType2为原有的,而StreamId作为额外判断依据 PDUType2代表真实报文类型,StreamId表示是否为自定义报文

StreamId为0x05代表文件系列报文

FileTransferHead

uint16	uint16	byte[]	byte[]
FileNameLength	FilePathLength	FileName	FilePath

FileTransferStart(extends DataPDUData)文件传输开始报文 — PDUType2 = 0x36

FileTransferHead	uint32
	FileSize

FileTransferAbort(extends DataPDUData)文件传输中止报文 — PDUType2 = 0x27

FileTransferHead

FileTransferPacket(extends DataPDUData)文件传输内容报文 — PDUType2 = 0x21

FileTransferHead	uint32	uint32	byte[]
	StartIndex	SlicingSize	FileDataSlicing

FileTransferVerify(extends DataPDUData)文件传输校验报文 — PDUType2 = 0x02

FileTransferHead	uint32	uint32
	FileSize	CRC32

传输成功报文,传输失败报文。失败的话服务端删除已传输的。

FileTransferVerifyState 文件传输校验响应报文 — BakType = 0x02

FileTransferHead	uint8
	State
	全0 or 全1

图片隐写采用EMD算法,隐写到RGB信道的R,定义报文格式如下

uint16	uint16	uint32	[]byte	uint32
MagicCode	DataSize	BakType	Data	CRC32
Oxdead	Max(200-8)			

EMD算法是4个二进制转为2个五进制。每两个像素隐写一位5进制信息。

对于40x40的RGB图片,仅取一个通道,共有1600个像素,可隐写800个五进制数据,转为2进制就是1600个,1600除8得到200Byte。

响应报文使用200Byte绰绰有余

做一个生产者消费者队列,verify的返回结果扔到队列,队列会定时取数据发送fastpath

StreamId为0x06代表控制系列报文

ControlStatePacket(extends DataPDUData)控制报文 — PDUType2 = 0x02

uint16	uint8	uint8
MagicCode1	State	MagicCode2
0x8135	全0 or 全1	0xb3

每个图片是64*64,四个像素隐写一个byte。

64*64可以隐写1024个byte,正常最大可以隐写1024个byte

StreamId为0x07代表命令行系列报文

CmdResetPacket(extends DataPDUData)命令行重置报文 — PDUType2 = 0x021

uint32
MagicCode1
Oxdeadbeef

CmdOutPutResponse 命令行输出报文 — BakType = 0x04

uint16	[]byte
Length	Data
max 1000	

CmdInputPacket(extends DataPDUData)命令行输入报文 — PDUType2 = 0x027

uint16	[]byte
Length	Data
max 1000	

server端总计1161行代码 client端总计3179行代码