驱动框架、内核驱动与R3通信

简介

• 硬件驱动的抽象

系统 -> 驱动 -> 硬件 抽象为 系统 -> 驱动 -> 文件, 驱动功能(如:打开、关闭、读写、控制、电源)等向系统注册函数指针,即注册派遣函数

设备与文件间的抽象

• 驱动对象(1)绑定设备对象(n)

驱动对象DRIVER_OBJECT

```
typedef struct _DRIVER_OBJECT {
 CSHORT
  CSHORT
                   Size;
  PDEVICE_OBJECT DeviceObject; // 设备对象,是个链表
  ULONG
                  Flags;
                   DriverStart;
                                    // 本驱动模块在内存中的位置
  PVOID
  ULONG
                  DriverSize;
                                    // 本驱动模块的大小
                   DriverSection;
  PVOID
                                     // 对应_LDR_DATA_TABLE_ENTRY结构体的地址,
是所有内核模块的链表
  PDRIVER_EXTENSION DriverExtension;
                                     // 本驱动的名字
  UNICODE_STRING DriverName;
  PUNICODE_STRING HardwareDatabase;
  PFAST_IO_DISPATCH FastIoDispatch;
  PDRIVER_INITIALIZE DriverInit;
  PDRIVER_STARTIO DriverStartIo;
  PDRIVER UNLOAD DriverUnload:
                                     // 卸载函数
  PDRIVER_DISPATCH MajorFunction[IRP_MJ_MAXIMUM_FUNCTION + 1]; // 派遣函数,
} DRIVER_OBJECT, *PDRIVER_OBJECT;
#define IRP_MJ_CREATE
                                     0x00
#define IRP_MJ_CREATE_NAMED_PIPE
                                     0x01
#define IRP_MJ_CLOSE
                                     0x02
#define IRP_MJ_READ
                                     0x03
#define IRP_MJ_WRITE
                                     0x04
#define IRP_MJ_QUERY_INFORMATION
                                     0x05
#define IRP_MJ_SET_INFORMATION
                                     0x06
#define IRP_MJ_QUERY_EA
                                     0x07
#define IRP_MJ_SET_EA
                                     0x08
#define IRP_MJ_FLUSH_BUFFERS
                                     0x09
#define IRP_MJ_QUERY_VOLUME_INFORMATION 0x0a
#define IRP_MJ_SET_VOLUME_INFORMATION 0x0b
#define IRP_MJ_DIRECTORY_CONTROL
                                     0x0c
#define IRP_MJ_FILE_SYSTEM_CONTROL
                                     0x0d
#define IRP_MJ_DEVICE_CONTROL
                                     0x0e
#define IRP_MJ_INTERNAL_DEVICE_CONTROL 0x0f
#define IRP_MJ_SHUTDOWN
                                     0x10
```

```
#define IRP_MJ_LOCK_CONTROL
                                       0x11
#define IRP_MJ_CLEANUP
                                       0x12
#define IRP_MJ_CREATE_MAILSLOT
                                       0x13
#define IRP_MJ_QUERY_SECURITY
                                       0x14
#define IRP_MJ_SET_SECURITY
                                       0x15
#define IRP_MJ_POWER
                                      0x16
#define IRP_MJ_SYSTEM_CONTROL
                                      0x17
#define IRP_MJ_DEVICE_CHANGE
                                       0x18
#define IRP_MJ_QUERY_QUOTA
                                      0x19
#define IRP_MJ_SET_QUOTA
                                       0x1a
#define IRP_MJ_PNP
                                       0x1b
#define IRP_MJ_PNP_POWER
                                       IRP_MJ_PNP
                                                       // Obsolete....
#define IRP_MJ_MAXIMUM_FUNCTION
                                       0x1b
```

设备对象DEVICE_OBJECT

```
typedef struct _DEVICE_OBJECT {
 CSHORT
                          Type;
 USHORT
                          Size;
 LONG
                          ReferenceCount;
                                            // 回指驱动对象
 struct _DRIVER_OBJECT *DriverObject;
 struct _DEVICE_OBJECT *NextDevice;
 struct _DEVICE_OBJECT
                          *AttachedDevice;
                          *CurrentIrp;
 struct _IRP
 PIO_TIMER
                          Timer;
 ULONG
                          Flags;
 ULONG
                          Characteristics;
  __volatile PVPB
                          Vpb;
 PVOID
                         DeviceExtension;
 DEVICE_TYPE
                          DeviceType;
 CCHAR
                          StackSize;
 union {
   LIST_ENTRY
                     ListEntry;
   WAIT_CONTEXT_BLOCK Wcb;
 } Queue;
 ULONG
                          AlignmentRequirement;
 KDEVICE_QUEUE
                          DeviceQueue;
 KDPC
                          Dpc;
                          ActiveThreadCount:
 ULONG
 PSECURITY_DESCRIPTOR
                          SecurityDescriptor;
                          DeviceLock;
 KEVENT
 USHORT
                          SectorSize;
 USHORT
                          Spare1;
 struct _DEVOBJ_EXTENSION *DeviceObjectExtension;
 PVOID
                          Reserved;
} DEVICE_OBJECT, *PDEVICE_OBJECT;
```

框架

其中 KdPrint 需要自行对参数加括号,例如: KdPrint(("Hello Kernel! - Install"));

主体

1. 注册卸载函数, 在卸载函数中完成对设备的删除

DriverObject->DriverUnload = 卸载函数

卸载函数声明为:

```
typedef
VOID
DRIVER_UNLOAD (
    _In_ struct _DRIVER_OBJECT *DriverObject
    );

typedef DRIVER_UNLOAD *PDRIVER_UNLOAD;
```

2. 注册派遣函数

DriverObject->MajorFunction[xxx] = 派遣函数

派遣函数声明为:

```
typedef
NTSTATUS
DRIVER_DISPATCH (
    _In_ struct _DEVICE_OBJECT *DeviceObject,
    _Inout_ struct _IRP *Irp
    );

typedef DRIVER_DISPATCH *PDRIVER_DISPATCH;
```

3. 设置IO模式

```
DriverObject->Flags = DO_BUFFERED_IO; // 缓冲区,在RO中开辟空间,复制缓冲区内容
到此处
DriverObject->Flags = DO_DIRECT_IO; // 直接,映射内存到R3的物理地址上,调用
API MmGetSystem
```

常用缓冲区模式,通过 Irp->AssociatedIrp.SystemBuffer 来获取内核申请的缓冲区

4. 创建设备对象

IoCreateDevice 函数,指定内核设备 FILE_DEVICE_UNKNOWN

```
NTSTATUS IoCreateDevice(
             DriverObject, // 驱动对象的指令
DeviceExtensionSize, // 设备扩展大小
                                   // 驱动对象的指针
 PDRIVER_OBJECT DriverObject,
 ULONG
 PUNICODE_STRING DeviceName,
                                   // Nt设备名
 DEVICE_TYPE DeviceType,
                                   // 设备类型,FILE_DEVICE_UNKNOWN为
内核设备
 ULONG DeviceCharacteristics,
                                    // 指定一个或多个系统定义的常量,它们
一起提供有关驱动程序设备的附加信息
BOOLEAN Exclusive,
数情况是FALSE
                                   // 指定设备对象是否表示独占设备,大多
 PDEVICE_OBJECT *DeviceObject
                                   // 传出参数, PDEVICE_OBJECT的指针
```

Nt设备名格式: \Device\DeviceName \, 参考: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-ha rdware/drivers/kernel/nt-device-names

5. 如果R3需要交互,则为设备对象创建一个符号链接

IoCreateSymbolicLink 函数创建符号链接

```
NTSTATUS IoCreateSymbolicLink(
PUNICODE_STRING SymbolicLinkName, // 符号链接名
PUNICODE_STRING DeviceName // 设备名
);
```

符号链接名格式: \DosDevices\DosDeviceName 或者\??\DosDeviceName,参考: https://docs.mi crosoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/drivers/kernel/introduction-to-ms-dos-device-names

IoDeleteSymbolicLink 函数删除符号链接,需要在卸载函数中完成对符号链接的删除

```
NTSTATUS IoDeleteSymbolicLink(
PUNICODE_STRING SymbolicLinkName // 符号链接名
);
```

关于内核API的返回值

基本上内核函数的返回值都为 NTSTATUS 类型,属于宏定义

返回值说明参考: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/openspecs/windows-protocols/ms-erref/596a 1078-e883-4972-9bbc-49e60bebca55

派遣函数

```
typedef
NTSTATUS
DRIVER_DISPATCH (
    __In__ struct _DEVICE_OBJECT *DeviceObject, // 设备对象
    __Inout__ struct _IRP *Irp // IO请求包
    );

typedef DRIVER_DISPATCH *PDRIVER_DISPATCH;
```

_IRP参数

IO请求包 (IO Request Packet) ,属于派遣函数的第二个参数

• 完成请求: IoCompleteRequest

需要填写 Irp 参数信息: Irp->IoStatus.Infomation 操作的字节数、Irp->IoStatus.Status 操作的状态

• 设置异步回调: IoSetCompletionRoutine

注意

每个派遣函数在返回之前都要设置IO完成状态,不然R3那边会阻塞(在同步的情况下)

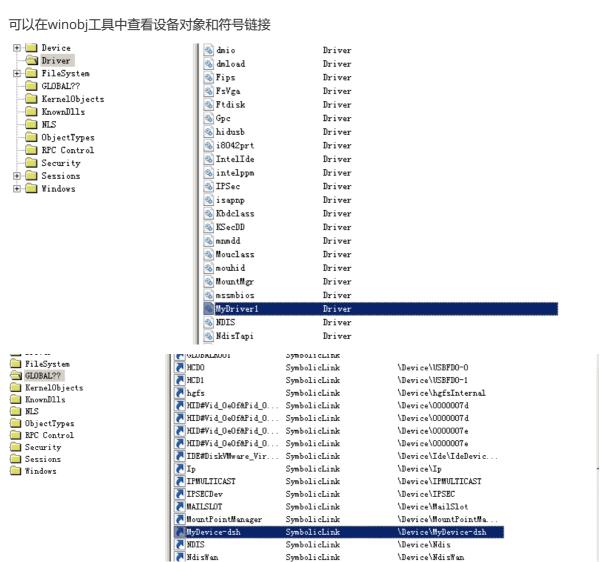
实例

```
#include <Ntddk.h>
#define MY_DEVICE_NAME L"\\Device\\MyDevice-dsh"
#define MY_SYMBOL_NAME L"\\DosDevices\\MyDevice-dsh"
#define MY_CODE(function) CTL_CODE(FILE_DEVICE_UNKNOWN, 0x800 + (function),
METHOD_BUFFERED, FILE_ANY_ACCESS)
#define CODE_FUN1 MY_CODE(0)
#define CODE_FUN2 MY_CODE(1)
// 入口函数
DRIVER_INITIALIZE DriverEntry;
// 卸载函数
DRIVER_UNLOAD DriverUnload;
// 创建
NTSTATUS
MyDispatchCreate(
   _In_ struct _DEVICE_OBJECT *DeviceObject,
   _Inout_ struct _IRP *Irp
);
// 读
NTSTATUS
MyDispatchRead(
    _In_ struct _DEVICE_OBJECT *DeviceObject,
```

```
_Inout_ struct _IRP *Irp
);
// 卸载驱动
void DriverUnload(struct _DRIVER_OBJECT* DriverObject)
   // 删除设备
   IoDeleteDevice(DriverObject->DeviceObject); // 这是个链表,多个设备对象时就需
   // 删除符号链接, 如果有的话
   UNICODE_STRING symbo_name;
   RtlInitUnicodeString(&symbo_name, MY_SYMBOL_NAME);
   IoDeleteSymbolicLink(&symbo_name);
   KdPrint(("Hello Kernel! - UnInstall"));
}
// 入口函数
_Use_decl_annotations_
NTSTATUS
DriverEntry(struct _DRIVER_OBJECT* DriverObject, PUNICODE_STRING RegistryPath)
   KdBreakPoint();
   DbgPrint(("Hello Kernel! - Install\n"));
   // 注册卸载函数
   DriverObject->DriverUnload = DriverUnload;
   // 注册派遣函数
   DriverObject->MajorFunction[IRP_MJ_CREATE] = MyDispatchCreate;
   DriverObject->MajorFunction[IRP_MJ_DEVICE_CONTROL] = MyDispatchControl;
   DriverObject->MajorFunction[IRP_MJ_CLOSE] = MyDispatchClose;
// 关闭
   // 设置IO模式
   DriverObject->Flags = DO_BUFFERED_IO; // 复制缓冲区,在RO中开辟空间,复制缓冲区
内容到此处
   NTSTATUS status; // 返回状态
   // 创建设备对象,一般为IO管理器管理,内核设备FILE_DEVICE_UNKNOWN
   UNICODE_STRING driver_name;
   RtlInitUnicodeString(&driver_name, MY_DEVICE_NAME);
   PDEVICE_OBJECT device_object_ptr = NULL;
   status = IoCreateDevice(DriverObject, 0, &driver_name, FILE_DEVICE_UNKNOWN,
FILE_DEVICE_SECURE_OPEN, FALSE, &device_object_ptr);
   if(!NT_SUCCESS(status)) {
       KdPrint(("IoCreateDevice Error: %p\n", status));
       return status;
   }
   // 创建符号连接
```

```
UNICODE_STRING symbo_name;
    RtlInitUnicodeString(&symbo_name, MY_SYMBOL_NAME);
    status = IoCreateSymbolicLink(&symbo_name, &driver_name);
    if (!NT_SUCCESS(status)) {
        KdPrint(("IoCreateSymbolicLink Error: %p\n", status));
        return status;
   }
   return STATUS_SUCCESS;
}
// 创建
NTSTATUS
MyDispatchCreate(_In_ struct _DEVICE_OBJECT *DeviceObject, _Inout_ struct _IRP
*Irp)
{
    KdPrint(("Dispatch: [MyDispatchCreate]"));
    // 完成请求
   Irp->IoStatus.Information = 0;
    Irp->IoStatus.Status = STATUS_SUCCESS;
    IoCompleteRequest(Irp, IO_NO_INCREMENT);
   return STATUS_SUCCESS;
}
// 读
NTSTATUS
MyDispatchRead(_In_ struct _DEVICE_OBJECT *DeviceObject, _Inout_ struct _IRP
*Irp)
{
    KdPrint(("Dispatch: [MyDispatchRead]"));
    NTSTATUS Status = STATUS_SUCCESS;
    ULONG_PTR Information = 0;
    PIO_STACK_LOCATION stack_location = IoGetCurrentIrpStackLocation(Irp);
          // 获取Irp堆栈
    ULONG input_length = stack_location-
>Parameters.DeviceIoControl.InputBufferLength; // 获取输入缓冲区长度
    ULONG output_length = stack_location-
>Parameters.DeviceIoControl.OutputBufferLength; // 获取输出缓冲区长度
    ULONG control_code = stack_location-
                                                   // 控制码
>Parameters.DeviceIoControl.IoControlCode;
    PVOID systembuff = Irp->AssociatedIrp.SystemBuffer;
            // 内核缓冲区
    switch (control_code) {
        case CODE_FUN1:
           // ...
           break;
        case CODE_FUN2:
           // ...
           break;
    }
   // 完成请求
```

```
Irp->IoStatus.Information = Information;
Irp->IoStatus.Status = Status;
IoCompleteRequest(Irp, IO_NO_INCREMENT);
return STATUS_SUCCESS;
}
```



与R3交互

通过R3的API与驱动的符号链接做交互

通过 CreateFile 来打开符号链接,需要指定文件名为 "\\\\.\\xxx"

例如:

```
::CreateFile(TEXT("\\\.\\MyDevice-dsh"), GENERIC_READ | GENERIC_WRITE, 0, NULL, OPEN_EXISTING, 0, NULL);
```

拿到句柄之后就可以通过 ReadFile 、 WriteFile 、 CloseHandle 、 DeviceIoControl 等API对驱动进行交互

DeviceloControl

DeviceIoControl 的声明如下:

```
BOOL DeviceIoControl(
                           // 设备句柄,由CreateFile打开的
 HANDLE hDevice,
 DWORD
          dwIoControlCode,
                           // 操作码
 LPVOID
          lpInBuffer,
                           // 输入缓冲区
          nInBufferSize,
 DWORD
                           // 输入缓冲区大小
                           // 输出缓冲区
 LPVOID
          lpOutBuffer,
           nOutBufferSize,
                           // 输出缓冲区大小
 DWORD
 LPDWORD lpBytesReturned,
                           // 返回的数据长度
 LPOVERLAPPED lpoverlapped
                           // 重叠IO,可s为NULL
);
```

操作码使用宏 CTL_CODE 来定义,例如:

```
// 设备类型 0-0x7ff保留 以什么形式 权限
CTL_CODE(FILE_DEVICE_UNKNOWN, 0x800, METHOD_BUFFERED, FILE_ANY_ACCESS)

// 一般会自己定义宏
#define MY_CODE(function) CTL_CODE(FILE_DEVICE_UNKNOWN, 0x800 + (function),
METHOD_BUFFERED, FILE_ANY_ACCESS)
#define CODE_READ_MEM MY_CODE(0) // 定义操作码
```

如果选择了METHOD_BUFFERED ,输入输出缓冲区指向的是一个,就是在内核中申请的 SystemBuff ,即驱动将输出结果直接放入 SystemBuff

R0和R3程序需要定义相同的宏定义,R3程序要包含头文件 #include <winioctl.h> ,此头文件必须在 windows.h 之后

驱动的IRP堆栈

驱动可分层,每层的参数信息都保存在IRP堆栈上,驱动可调用 IoAttachDevice 注册下一层驱动,IoCopyCurrentIrpStackLocationToNext 将IRP信息传入IRP栈中供下个驱动使用、IoCallDriver传递给下一层驱动

驱动访问R3

每次派遣回调函数来的时候, PID并不确定, 不能直接对R3的地址进行操作

以缓冲区模式获取R3的输入输出

以控制为例,获取R3的输入输出

```
PIO_STACK_LOCATION pIrpStack = IoGetCurrentIrpStackLocation(Irp);  // 获取IRP堆栈
ULONG nInLenth = pIrpStack->Parameters.DeviceIoControl.InputBufferLength;  //输入缓冲区大小
ULONG nOutLenth = pIrpStack->Parameters.DeviceIoControl.OutputBufferLength;  //输入缓冲区大小
ULONG nControlCode = pIrpStack->Parameters.DeviceIoControl.IoControlCode;  //控制码
PVOID pBuff = Irp->AssociatedIrp.SystemBuffer;  //缓冲区,输入输出使用的
SystemBuff是同一个
```

当使用缓冲区模式时, Irp->UserBuffer 为空, 系统不给使用

同步问题

在内核空间中, 对内核空间的地址访问时需要考虑同步问题

比如调用内核同步的API: KeEnterCriticalRegion 进临界区、KeLeaveCriticalRegion 出临界区