

内核：内存管理

驱动开发的细节

定义局部变量最好使用 `ExAllocatePool` 来分配内存

关于内存的类型：

- 1. 分页内存（虚拟内存）：内存不足置换到磁盘上
- 2. 非分页内存：内存不足也不会被置换到磁盘上

尽量使用分页内存（包括函数），可以使用

```
#pragma alloc_text("PAGE", xxx)
```

指明将xxx函数放入分页内存当中

内存管理

逻辑地址 --> 分段 --> 线性地址 --> 分页 --> 物理地址

大部分操作系统直接使用分页

分段

段描述符

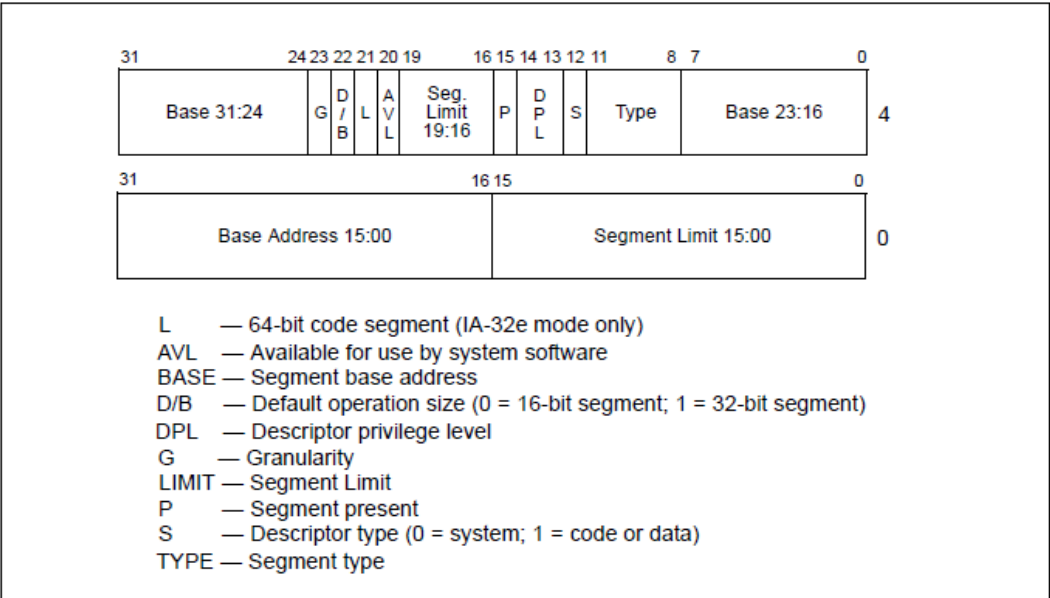


Figure 3-8. Segment Descriptor

一共8字节，分为两部分

- 字段说明：

G = 粒度位，为1是4K，为0是字节
base = 段基址，32位
limit = 段界限，20位，
 当 **G** = 0时， $\text{limit} * 0 + 0\text{fff}$
 当 **G** = 1时， $\text{limit} * 4\text{K} + 0\text{fff}$
D/B = 为0则是16位段，为1则是32位段
L = 64位段标志
AVL = 软件可利用位，由操作系统决定作用
P = 存在位，表示段描述符是否有效
S = 为0则是系统段，为1则是存储段（代码段或数据段）
type = 内存属性（最高位为1是代码段，否则是数据段）
DPL = 特权级（0 ~ 3）

- 数据结构

```

/*
 * 段描述符，共8字节
 *      base = 段基址，32位
 *      limit = 段界限，20位
 *          当 G = 0时，limit * 0 + 0xfff
 *          当 G = 1时，limit * 4K + 0xfff
 */
struct SegmentDescriptor {
    union {
        unsigned int low32;           // 低32位字段
        struct {
            unsigned int limit_0_15 : 16; // 第0-15位的段界限
            unsigned int base_0_15 : 16;  // 第0-15位的段基址
        };
    } SegDesLow;

    union {
        unsigned int high32;          // 高32位字段
        struct {
            unsigned int base_16_23 : 8; // 第16-23位的段基址
            unsigned int type : 4;       // 内存属性（最高位为1是代码段，否
            则是数据段）
            unsigned int s : 1;         // 为0则是系统段，为1则是存储段
            （代码段或数据段）
            unsigned int dpl : 2;       // 特权级（0 ~ 3）
            unsigned int p : 1;        // 存在位，表示段描述符是否有效
            unsigned int limit_16_19 : 4; // 第16-19位的段界限
            unsigned int avl : 1;       // 软件可利用位，由操作系统决定作
            用
            unsigned int l : 1;         // 64位段标志
            unsigned int d_b : 1;      // 为0则是16位段，为1则是32位段
            unsigned int g : 1;        // 粒度位，为1单位是4K，为0是单位
            是字节
            unsigned int base_24_31 : 8; // 第24-31位的段基址
        };
    } SegDesHigh;
};
  
```

GDTR全局描述符表寄存器

一共48位，高32位表示地址（段描述符表地址），低16位表示界限（段描述符表大小）

在windbg中显示为两个，分别是：32位的 `gdtr` 和16位的 `gdtl`

- 相关指令
 - `lgdt m16&32`
 - 将源操作数中的值加载到全局描述符表寄存器(GDTR) 中
 - 此条指令为特权指令
 - `sgdt m`
 - 将全局描述符表格寄存器 (GDTR) 中的内容存储到目标操作数

对于多核处理器来说，每一个核心都有一个全局描述符表（GDT），也即每个核心获取的GDTR不一样

- 在R3程序中，可使用 `SetProcessAffinityMask` 来指定程序在某些核心上运行

```
BOOL SetProcessAffinityMask(  
    HANDLE hProcess, // 进程句柄  
    DWORD_PTR dwProcessAffinityMask // 关联掩码，可取值为0~2^31(32位) 和  
    0~2^63 (64位)，每一位代表一个核心  
);
```

- 在R0程序中，可使用 `KeSetSystemAffinityThread` 来指定程序运行在哪些核心上

`KeGetCurrentProcessorNumber` 获取当前CPU的核心

`KeQueryActiveProcessorCount` 获取CPU核心数量

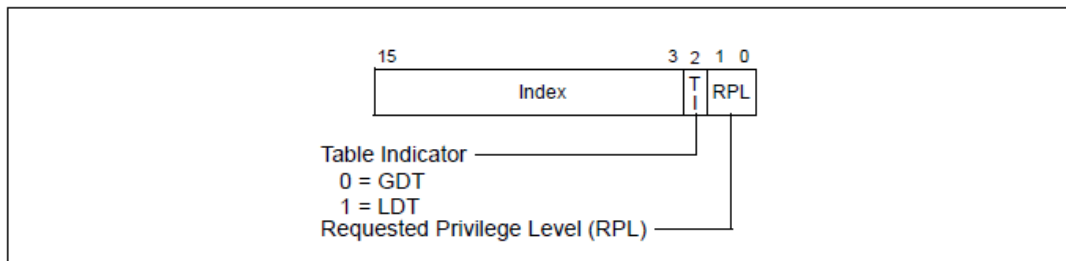
```
typedef ULONG_PTR KAFFINITY;  
  
void KeSetSystemAffinityThread(  
    KAFFINITY Affinity // 关联掩码，每一位代表一个核心  
);
```

LDTR局部描述符表寄存器

一共16位，高13位存放LDT在GDT中的索引值

- 相关指令
 - `lldt r/m16`
 - 将源操作数加载到局部描述符表寄存器 (LDTR) 的段选择子字段
 - `sldt r/m16/m32`
 - 将局部描述符表寄存器 (LDTR) 中的段选择器存储到目标操作数

段选择子



将原先的段寄存器用于充当段选择子，共16位，其中：

- 13位的索引号Index
- 1位的T1标志
 - 当为0时, 指向GDT
 - 当为1时, 指向LDT
- 2位的特权级RPL (0 ~ 3)

分页

分页机制开启标志为：CR0寄存器的最高位 $PG = 1$ ，分页大小以4k最为常见

以下均以4k分页为例

页目录表、页表

页目录表存储着页目录表项 (PDE)，在4k分页下，总共有1024项

页表存储着页表项 (PTE)，在4k分页下，总共有1024项

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0			
Address of page directory ¹																				Ignored					P C D	P W T	Ignored			CR3				
Bits 31:22 of address of 4MB page frame										Reserved (must be 0)					Bits 39:32 of address ²					P A T	Ignored	G	<u>1</u>	D	A	P C D	P W T	U / S	R / W	<u>1</u>	PDE: 4MB page			
Address of page table																				Ignored					<u>0</u>	I g n	A	P C D	P W T	U / S	R / W	<u>1</u>	PDE: page table	
Ignored																												<u>0</u>	PDE: not present					
Address of 4KB page frame																				Ignored					G	P A T	D	A	P C D	P W T	U / S	R / W	<u>1</u>	PTE: 4KB page
Ignored																												<u>0</u>	PTE: not present					

NOTES:

1. CR3 has 64 bits on processors supporting the Intel-64 architecture. These bits are ignored with 32-bit paging.
2. This example illustrates a processor in which MAXPHYADDR is 36. If this value is larger or smaller, the number of bits reserved in positions 20:13 of a PDE mapping a 4-MByte page will change.

不管是页目录还是页表，每个表项占4个字节，其表项结构基本相同，如上图

通过项目录表的目录项可以找到页表，页表中的表项保存物理基地址

注意：不管是页目录还是页表，高20位记录的地址均为物理地址，且此20位为记录的物理地址的高20位（即此使用此地址需要在末尾填12位的0）

格式

P = 存在位

RW = 读写位，为0则是可读可执行，为1则是可读可写可执行

US = 特权级，为0则是系统级页，为1则是用户级页

A = 标明是否访问过

D = 标明是否写入（磁盘和内存的交换情况）

AVL = 软件可利用位

CR3寄存器

32位的寄存器，存储页目录地址（物理地址）

- 访问CR3寄存器
 - `mov eax, cr3`，属于特权指令
- 访问物理地址
 - `MmMapIoSpace` 映射物理地址到虚拟地址

```
PVOID MmMapIoSpace(  
    PHYSICAL_ADDRESS    PhysicalAddress,    // 起始物理地址  
    SIZE_T               NumberOfBytes,     // 映射的字节数  
    MEMORY_CACHING_TYPE CacheType          // 用于映射物理地址范围的缓存属性  
);
```

线性地址转换为物理地址

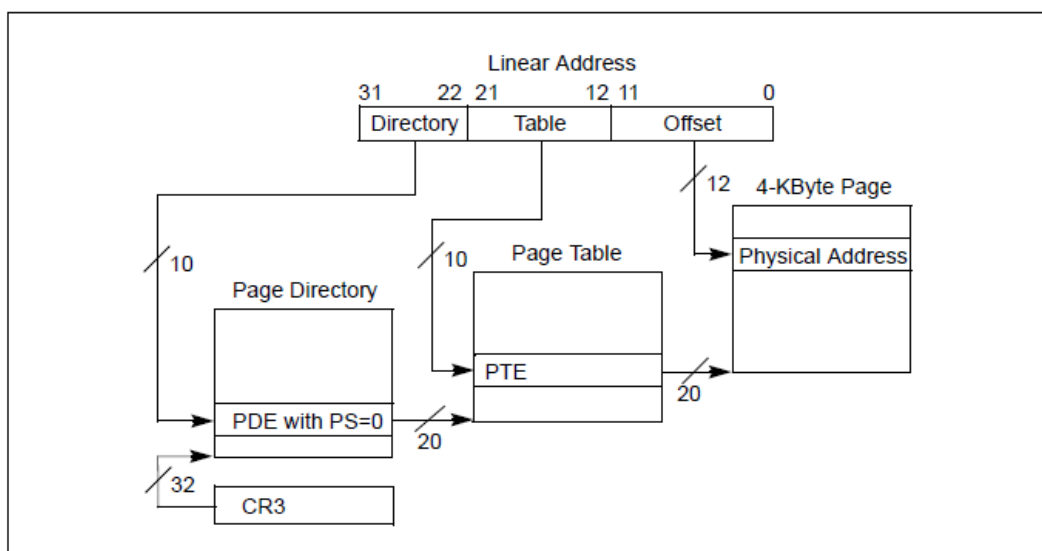


Figure 4-2. Linear-Address Translation to a 4-KByte Page using 32-Bit Paging

将32位的线性地址由低到高分三部分：

1. 第0 ~ 11位：12位的偏移 `offset`
2. 第12 ~ 21位：10位的**页表索引**
3. 第22 ~ 31位：10位的**页目录表索引**

过程：

1. 通过**页目录表索引**在页目录中找到**页目录表项**，表项的**高20位**为页表的地址（物理地址，在地址末尾填12位的0）
2. 通过**页表索引**在页表中找到**页表项**，表项的**高20位**为映射的物理基址（在地址末尾填12位的0）
3. 最后 `物理基址+Offset` 就为物理地址

TLB高速缓存

只要CR3寄存器修改了，CPU就会刷新TLB

```
mov eax, cr3
mov cr3, eax ; 此时就会刷新TLB
```

PAE

物理地址扩展，在32位上开启PAE，可将物理地址升到36位，在64位上开启，物理地址最多有52位（64位太大也没必要）

CR4寄存器中的第5位PAE Flag控制PAE是否开启

32位的PAE

在开启了PAE之后，地址转换如下图（每个表项均为8字节）：

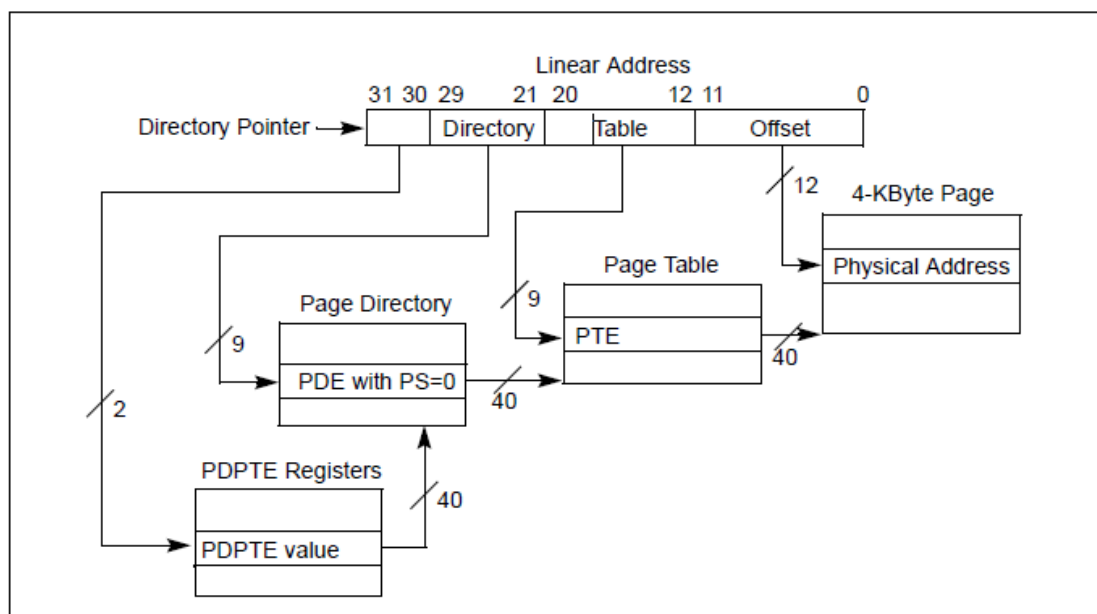


Figure 4-5. Linear-Address Translation to a 4-KByte Page using PAE Paging

其中：

- PDPTE寄存器依然是CR3寄存器

Table 4-7. Use of CR3 with PAE Paging

Bit Position(s)	Contents
4:0	Ignored
31:5	Physical address of the 32-Byte aligned page-directory-pointer table used for linear-address translation
63:32	Ignored (these bits exist only on processors supporting the Intel-64 architecture)

- 线性地址的高30 - 31位表示了PDPTTE最多有4项
- 高21 - 29位的PDE索引和12 - 20位的PTE索引分别表示了PDE和PTE最多有512项
- 最后0 - 11位依然是偏移
- 在各个表中的项目中，拿低12位后的高24位是基址

6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
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Figure 4-7. Formats of CR3 and Paging-Structure Entries with PAE Paging

64位的PAE

线性地址为48位的，CPU只用这48位，而在操作系统中，剩余的高16位是这低48位的符号扩展

例如：

- 在R3中范围为 0000 0000 0000 0000 ~ 0000 7000 0000 0000
- 在R0中范围为 ffff 8000 0000 0000 ~ ffff ffff ffff ffff

在开启了PAE之后，地址转换如下图（每个表项均为8字节）：

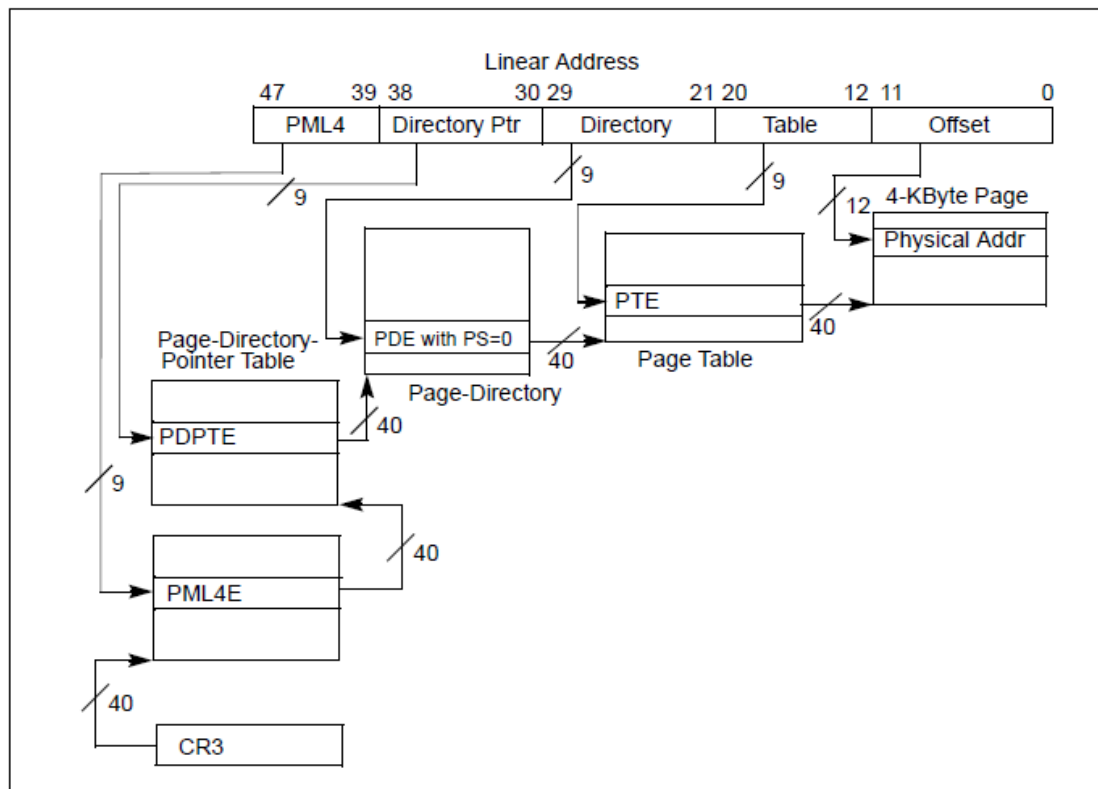


Figure 4-8. Linear-Address Translation to a 4-KByte Page using 4-Level Paging

其中：

- CR3寄存器存储了PML4E表的地址（与32位的不同）
- PML4E表中的项目指向了PDPTE表
- 线性地址部分字段发送了改变，其余与32位结构大体类似
- 在各个表中的项目中，拿低12位后的高40位是基址

6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5		M ¹	M-1		3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0			
3	2	1	0	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1				2	1	0	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Reserved ²													Address of PML4 table													Ignored		P C W T	Ign.	CR3								
X D 3	Ignored		Rsvd.		Address of page-directory-pointer table													Ign.		Rsvd	Ign	A	P C W T	U/S	R/W	1	PML4E: present											
Ignored																						0			PML4E: not present													
X D 3	Prot. Key ⁴	Ignored		Rsvd.		Address of 1GB page frame				Reserved				P A T	Ign.		G	1	D	A	P C W T	U/S	R/W	1	PDPTE: 1GB page													
X D 3	Ignored		Rsvd.		Address of page directory													Ign.		0	Ign	A	P C W T	U/S	R/W	1	PDPTE: page directory											
Ignored																						0			PDPTE: not present													
X D 3	Prot. Key ⁴	Ignored		Rsvd.		Address of 2MB page frame				Reserved				P A T	Ign.		G	1	D	A	P C W T	U/S	R/W	1	PDE: 2MB page													
X D 3	Ignored		Rsvd.		Address of page table													Ign.		0	Ign	A	P C W T	U/S	R/W	1	PDE: page table											
Ignored																						0			PDE: not present													
X D 3	Prot. Key ⁴	Ignored		Rsvd.		Address of 4KB page frame													Ign.		G	P A T	D	A	P C W T	U/S	R/W	1	PTE: 4KB page									
Ignored																						0			PTE: not present													

Figure 4-11. Formats of CR3 and Paging-Structure Entries with 4-Level Paging

读写指定进程的内存

以win7 x86为例 PsGetCurrentProcess 和 PsGetCurrentThread 实现如下:

；在低版本中fs启用，gs弃用。

；而在win10中fs弃用，而gs启用

PsGetCurrentProcess:

```
mov eax, dword ptr fs:[0x124]
mov eax, dword ptr [eax + 0x50]
ret
```

PsGetCurrentThread:

```
mov eax, dword ptr fs:[0x124]
ret
```

根据泄露的源码来看，fs指向的是 `_kpcr` 结构体，这个结构体每个版本都不一样

遍历进程

因为 `_kpcr`、`EPROCESS` 等内核对象结构中，各个成员的偏移可能不一样，故偏移要根据当前系统进行调试确定

遍历进程的原理：通过获取当前进程的 `EPROCESS` 结构中 `ActiveProcessLinks` 成员（此成员为一个双向链表节点的指针），遍历双向链表就可以遍历完整个进程列表

```

// 获取_EPROCESS.ActiveProcessLinks的偏移
// 在不同版本的系统上不一样
ULONG get_activeprocesslinks_offset()
{
    NTSTATUS status = STATUS_SUCCESS;

    // 获取系统版本
    ULONG offset = 0;
    RTL_OSVERSIONINFOW os_info = { 0 };
    status = RtlGetVersion(&os_info);
    if(!NT_SUCCESS(status)) {
        return offset;
    }

    // 判断系统版本
    switch(os_info.dwMajorVersion) {
        case 6:
            switch(os_info.dwMinorVersion) {
                case 1: // win7
#ifdef _WIN64
                    offset = 0x188;
#else
                    offset = 0xb8;
#endif
                break;
            }
            break;
        case 10: // win10
#ifdef _WIN64
            offset = 0x2f0;
#else
            offset = 0xb8;
#endif
            break;
        }
        return offset;
    }

    // 获取指定进程的EPROCESS结构指针
    PEPROCESS find_process_by_id(ULONG pid)
    {
        // 获取ActiveProcessLinks字段的偏移
        ULONG offset = get_activeprocesslinks_offset();
        if(offset == 0) {
            return NULL;
        }

        // 遍历进程
        PEPROCESS first_eprocess = NULL, traverse_eprocess = NULL;
        first_eprocess = PsGetCurrentProcess();
        traverse_eprocess = first_eprocess;
        UINT8 found = FALSE;

        do {
            // 从EPROCESS中获取PID
            ULONG process_id = (ULONG)PsGetProcessId(traverse_eprocess);
            if(process_id == pid) {

```

```

        // 找到
        found = TRUE;
        break;
    }

    // 根据偏移计算下一个EPROCESS
    traverse_eprocess = (PEPROCESS)((PUCHAR)(((PLIST_ENTRY)
((PUCHAR)traverse_eprocess + offset))->Flink) - offset);
    } while(traverse_eprocess != first_eprocess);

    if(!found) {
        return NULL;
    }

    return traverse_eprocess;
}

```

读写进程内存

首先需要遍历进程，找到指定进程的 KPROCESS（此结构为 EPROCESS 的第一个成员），取出 KPROCESS 的 DirectoryTableBase 目录表基址

```

0: kd> dt _KPROCESS
nt!_KPROCESS
+0x000 Header           : _DISPATCHER_HEADER
+0x010 ProfileListHead : _LIST_ENTRY
+0x018 DirectoryTableBase : Uint4B

```

在写进程内存时，需要关闭内存的保护属性，内存保护属性：CR0的第15位

```

/*
 * 读取指定进程的内存
 *      pid: 进程id
 *      mem_addr: 内存地址
 *      read_buf: 缓冲区
 *      buf_size: 缓冲区大小
 * 返回值: IoStatus的Information
 */
ULONG_PTR read_process_memory(ULONG pid, PVOID mem_addr, PVOID read_buf, ULONG
buf_size)
{
    // 获取指定进程的EPROCESS
    PEPROCESS eprocess = find_process_by_id(pid);
    // 找到目录表基址
    PVOID old_cr3 = 0;
    PVOID dir_base = (PVOID)(*(PUINT_PTR)((PUCHAR)eprocess + 0x18));

    __asm {
        // 屏蔽中断，禁止线程切换
        cli

        // 保存原来的cr3

```

```

        mov eax, cr3
        mov old_cr3, eax

        // 修改cr3
        mov eax, dir_base
        mov cr3, eax
    }

    // 检查内存是否有效
    if(MmIsAddressValid(mem_addr)) {
        RtlCopyMemory(read_buf, mem_addr, buf_size);
    }

    __asm {
        // 还原cr3
        mov eax, old_cr3
        mov cr3, eax

        // 恢复中断
        sti
    }

    return buf_size;
}

/*
 * 写入指定进程的内存
 *     pid: 进程id
 *     mem_addr: 内存地址
 *     write_buf: 缓冲区
 *     buf_size: 缓冲区大小
 * 返回值: IoStatus的Information
 */
ULONG_PTR write_process_memory(ULONG pid, PVOID mem_addr, PVOID write_buf, ULONG
buf_size)
{
    // 获取指定进程的EPROCESS
    PEPROCESS eprocess = find_process_by_id(pid);
    // 找到目录表基址
    PVOID old_cr3 = 0;
    PVOID dir_base = (PVOID)(*(PUINT_PTR)((PUCHAR)eprocess + 0x18));

    __asm {
        // 屏蔽中断，禁止线程切换
        cli

        // 关闭内存写保护
        mov eax, cr0
        and eax, not 10000h
        mov cr0, eax

        // 保存原来的cr3
        mov eax, cr3
        mov old_cr3, eax

        // 修改cr3
        mov eax, dir_base
        mov cr3, eax
    }
}

```

```
}

// 检查内存是否有效
if (MmIsAddressValid(mem_addr)) {
    RtlCopyMemory(mem_addr, write_buf, buf_size);
}

__asm {
    // 还原cr3
    mov eax, old_cr3
    mov cr3, eax

    // 还原内存写保护
    mov eax, cr0
    or eax, 10000h
    mov cr0, eax

    // 恢复中断
    sti
}

return buf_size;
}
```