

以子之盾, 攻子之盾

利用缓解措施自身缺陷突破防线

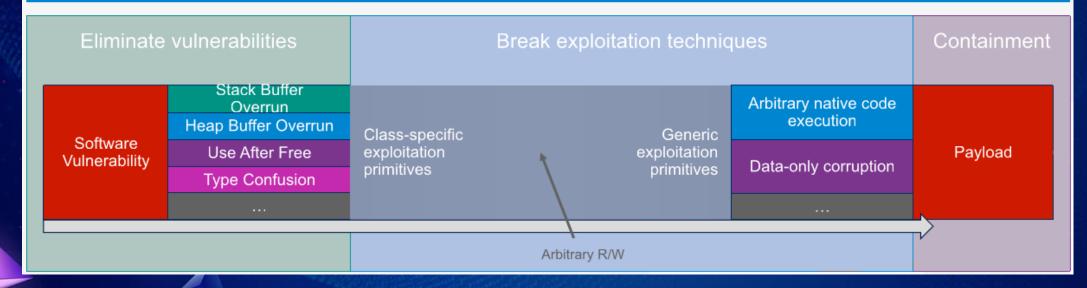
演讲人: 绿盟科技 张云海



Microsoft 防御漏洞利用的策略

缓解措施是其中的一个重要环节

Attackers transform software vulnerabilities into tools for delivering a payload to a target device





Windows 10 之前的缓解措施

地址空间布局随机化 Address Space Layout Randomization (ASLR) 数据执行保护 Data Execution Prevention (DEP) 堆随机化和元数据保护 SEHOP/SafeSEH



Windows 10 Technical Preview

控制流防护 Control Flow Guard (CFG)



Windows 10 TH1 (1507)

完善控制流防护 实现对 JIT 生成代码的防护 CFG Explicit Suppression



Windows 10 TH2 (1511)

代码完整性防护 Code Integrity Guard (CIG)映像加载策略



Windows 10 RS1 (1607)

任意代码防护 Arbitrary Code Guard (ACG) 子进程策略 完善控制流防护 实现对 longjmp 的防护



Windows 10 RS2 (1703)

完善控制流防护 Strict Mode CFG CFG Export Suppression





Compile time

void Foo(...) { // SomeFunc is address-taken // and may be called indirectly Object->FuncPtr = SomeFunc; }

Metadata is automatically added to the image which identifies functions that may be called indirectly

```
void Bar(...) {
    // Compiler-inserted check to
    // verify call target is valid
    _guard_check_icall(Object->FuncPtr);
    Object->FuncPtr(xyz);
}
```

A lightweight check is inserted prior to indirect calls which will verify that the call target is valid at runtime

Runtime

Process Start

Map valid call target data

Image Load

•Update valid call target data with metadata from PE image

Indirect Call

- •Perform O(1) validity check
- •Terminate process if invalid target
- Jmp if target is valid

CFG is a deterministic mitigation, its security is not dependent on keeping secrets.

For C/C++ code, CFG requires no source code changes.

```
ntdll!LdrpDispatchUserCallTarget:
00007ffb`4e100e10 4c8b1d59e50d00 mov
                                           r11, gword ptr
[ntdll!LdrSystemDllInitBlock+0xb0]
00007ffb 4e100e17 4c8bd0
                                           r10, rax
00007ffb`4e100e1a 49c1ea09
                                           r10,9
00007ffb`4e100e1e 4f8b1cd3
                                           r11, qword ptr [r11+r10*8]
00007ffb 4e100e22 4c8bd0
                                           r10, rax
 00007ffb`4e100e25 49c1ea03
                                           r10,3
00007ffb`4e100e29 a80f
                                           al,0Fh
00007ffb`4e100e2b 7509
                                           ntdll!LdrpDispatchUserCallTarget+0x26
ntdll!LdrpDispatchUserCallTarget+0x1d:
00007ffb`4e100e2d 4d0fa3d3
                                           r11, r10
00007ffb 4e100e31 7303
                                           ntdll!LdrpDispatchUserCallTarget+0x26
ntdll!LdrpDispatchUserCallTarget+0x23:
00007ffb`4e100e33 48ffe0
                                   jmp
```



编译时只能确定模块内的间接函数调用



编译时只能确定模块内的间接函数调用 跨模块的间接函数调用在运行时才能知晓



编译时只能确定模块内的间接函数调用 跨模块的间接函数调用在运行时才能知晓 所有的导出函数都被标记为合法的间接调用目标



编译时只能确定模块内的间接函数调用 跨模块的间接函数调用在运行时才能知晓 所有的导出函数都被标记为合法的间接调用目标 通过 Explicit Suppression 来排除敏感函数有局限性



编译时:设置 GuardFlags 标志位

IMAGE_GUARD_CF_INSTRUMENTED	0x00000100
IMAGE_GUARD_CFW_INSTRUMENTED	0x00000200
IMAGE_GUARD_CF_FUNCTION_TABLE_PRESENT	0x00000400
IMAGE_GUARD_SECURITY_COOKIE_UNUSED	0x00000800
IMAGE_GUARD_PROTECT_DELAYLOAD_IAT	0x00001000
<pre>IMAGE_GUARD_DELAYLOAD_IAT_IN_ITS_OWN_SECTION</pre>	0x00002000
<pre>IMAGE_GUARD_CF_EXPORT_SUPPRESSION_INFO_PRESENT</pre>	0x00004000
IMAGE_GUARD_CF_ENABLE_EXPORT_SUPPRESSION	0x00008000
IMAGE_GUARD_CF_LONGJUMP_TABLE_PRESENT	0x00010000



编译时: 生成 GuardCFFunctionTable

```
u_long ntohl(
  u_long netlong
) {
...
}
```

```
dd rva WSCInstallProviderAndChains64_32
db 0
dd rva WSCSetApplicationCategory
db 0
dd rva ntohl
db 0
dd rva ntohs
dd rva PathAddBackslashA
db 2
dd rva SHRegQueryUSValueA
db 2
dd rva RaiseFailFastException
db 2
dd rva CheckIfStateChangeNotificationExists
db 2
dd rva GetCalendarInfoW
```



编译时: 生成 GuardCFFunctionTable

```
dd rva LoadStringA
db 2
dd rva CreatePrivateObjectSecurity
db 2
dd rva SetThreadContext
db 1
dd rva PackageFullNameFromId
db 2
dd rva GetSystemWow64DirectoryW
db 2
dd rva GetSystemWow64Directory2W
db 2
dd rva GetWindowsDirectoryW
db 2
dd rva GetSystemWindowsDirectoryW
db 2
dd rva GetSystemWindowsDirectoryW
db 2
dd rva GetSystemWindowsDirectoryW
db 2
dd rva Wow64SetThreadDefaultGuestMachine
```



编译时: 生成 GuardCFFunctionTable

```
dd rva VirtualFreeEx
db 2
dd rva WerGetFlags
db 2
dd rva IsWow64Process
db 2
dd rva ReadProcessMemory
db 2
dd rva GetFileType
db 2
dd rva EnumSystemGeoID
db 2
dd rva LocaleNameToLCID
db 2
dd rva EnumDateFormatsExEx
db 2
dd rva Internal EnumDateFormats
db 2
```



编译时:在间接函数调用前插入检查

```
B00L isWow64 = FALSE;

fnIsWow64Process = GetProcAddress(
    GetModuleHandleW(L"kerne132"), "IsWow64Process");

fnIsWow64Process(GetCurrentProcess(), &isWow64);
```

```
[rsp+48h+var 28], 0
lea
        rcx, ModuleName; "kernel32"
call.
        cs: imp GetModuleHandleW
        rdx, ProcName ; "IsWow64Process"
lea
        rcx, rax
                        ; hModule
mov
        cs: imp GetProcAddress
call
        [rsp+48h+var 18], rax
mov
call
        cs: imp GetCurrentProcess
        [rsp+48h+var 10], rax
mov
        rcx, [rsp+48h+var 18]
mov
        [rsp+48h+Target], rcx
mov
        rcx, [rsp+48h+Target]; Target
mov
call
        cs: guard_check_icall_fptr
        rdx, [rsp+48h+var 28]
lea
        rax, [rsp+48h+var 10]
mov
        rcx, rax
mov
call
        [rsp+48h+Target]
```



加载时:根据 GuardFlags 更新函数指针__guard_check_icall_fptr

```
if ( !LdrControlFlowGuardEnforcedWithExportSuppression()
    || (fptr = LdrpValidateUserCallTargetES, !(*(LoadConfig + 0x90) & 0x4000)) )
{
    fptr = LdrpValidateUserCallTarget;
}
*_guard_check_icall_fptr = fptr;
```



加载时:根据 GuardFlags 更新函数指针__guard_dispatch_icall_fptr

```
if ( !LdrControlFlowGuardEnforcedWithExportSuppression()
    || (fptr = LdrpDispatchUserCallTargetES, !(*(LoadConfig + 0x90) & 0x4000)) )
{
    fptr = LdrpDispatchUserCallTarget;
}
*_guard_dispatch_icall_fptr = fptr;
```



加载时:根据 GuardCFFunctionTable 更新 CFG Bitmap

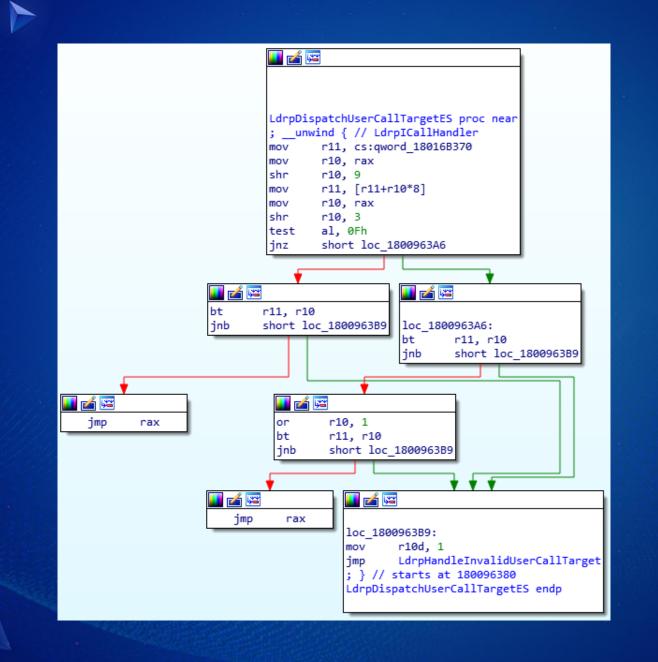
ntohl 7fff344afa90

SetThreadContext 7fff34437aa0

IsWow64Process 7fff34488590



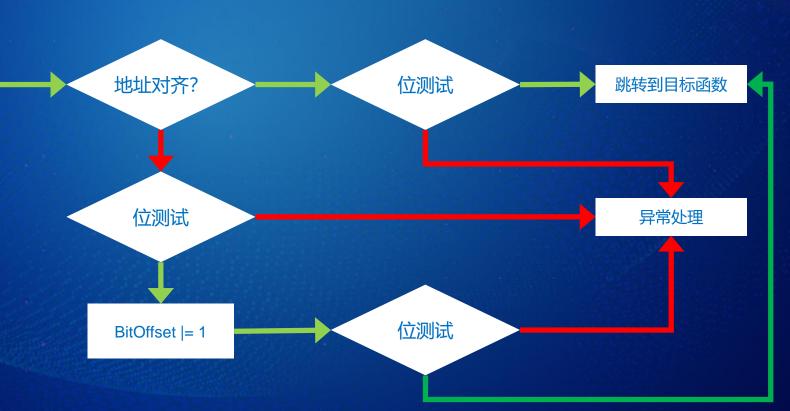
运行时: LdrpDispatchUserCallTargetES 的检查逻辑





运行时: LdrpDispatchUserCallTargetES 的检查逻辑

取地址的9-63位作为索引 从CFG Bitmap 中取得 BitBase 取地址的3-8位作为 BitOffset

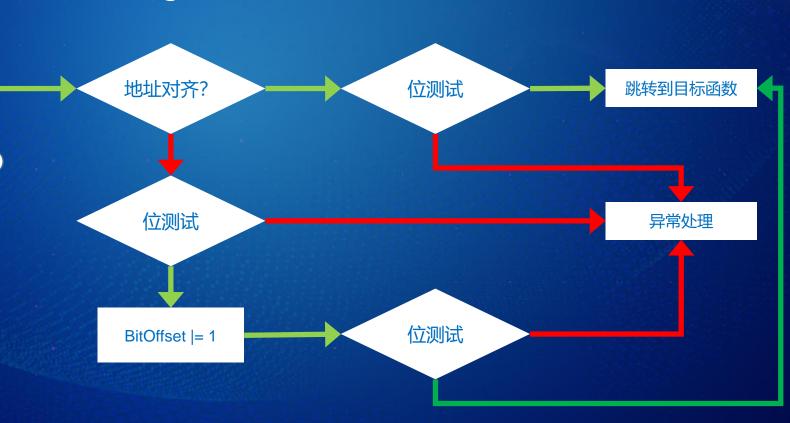




运行时: LdrpDispatchUserCallTargetES 的检查逻辑

取地址的9-63位作为索引 从CFG Bitmap 中取得 BitBase 取地址的3-8位作为 BitOffset

ntohl 0x7fff344afa90 索引 0x3fff9a257d BitBase 0x000000002155555 BitOffset 18

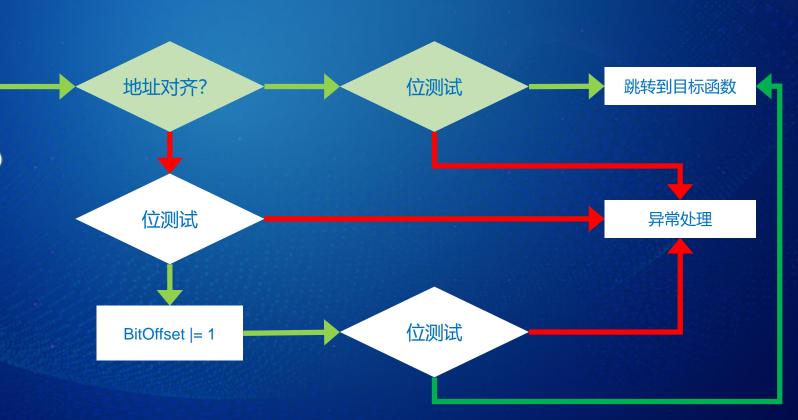




运行时: LdrpDispatchUserCallTargetES 的检查逻辑

取地址的9-63位作为索引 从CFG Bitmap 中取得 BitBase 取地址的3-8位作为 BitOffset

ntohl 0x7fff344afa90 索引 0x3fff9a257d BitBase 0x000000002155555 BitOffset 18

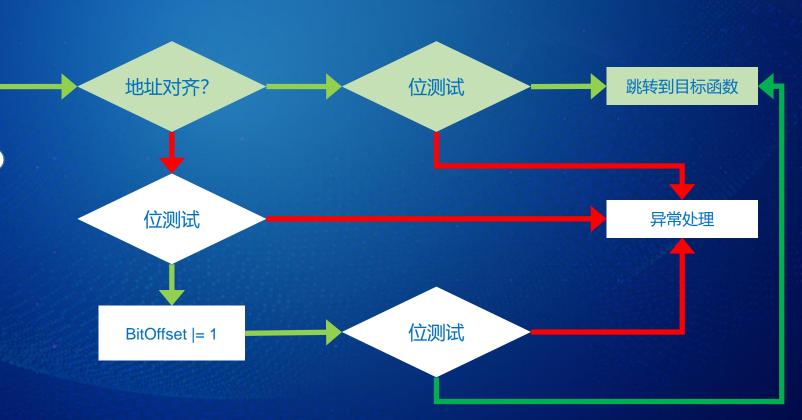




运行时: LdrpDispatchUserCallTargetES 的检查逻辑

取地址的9-63位作为索引 从CFG Bitmap 中取得 BitBase 取地址的3-8位作为 BitOffset

ntohl 0x7fff344afa90 索引 0x3fff9a257d BitBase 0x000000002155555 BitOffset 18

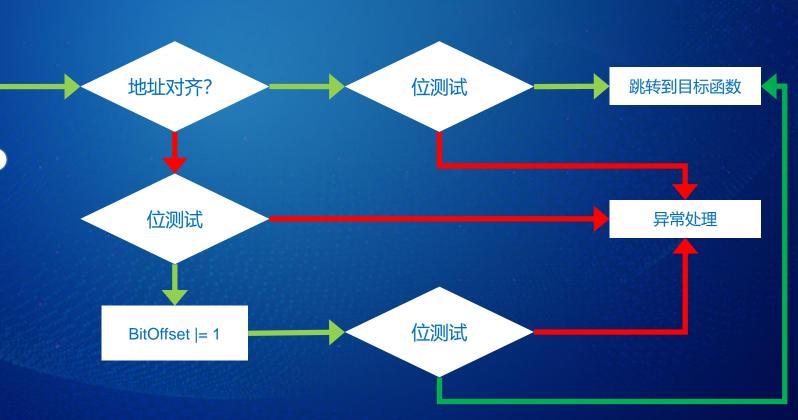




运行时: LdrpDispatchUserCallTargetES 的检查逻辑

取地址的9-63位作为索引 从CFG Bitmap 中取得 BitBase 取地址的3-8位作为 BitOffset

IsWow64Process 0x7fff34488590 索引 0x3FFF9A2442 BitBase 0x0008000000000000 BitOffset 50

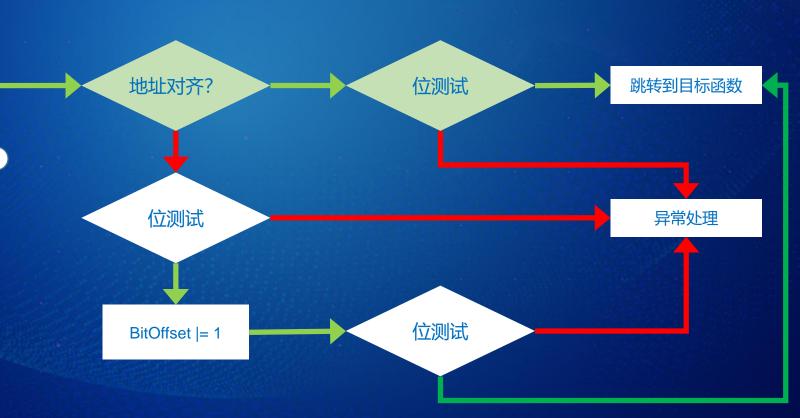




运行时: LdrpDispatchUserCallTargetES 的检查逻辑

取地址的9-63位作为索引 从CFG Bitmap 中取得 BitBase 取地址的3-8位作为 BitOffset

IsWow64Process 0x7fff34488590 索引 0x3FFF9A2442 BitBase 0x0008000000000000 BitOffset 50

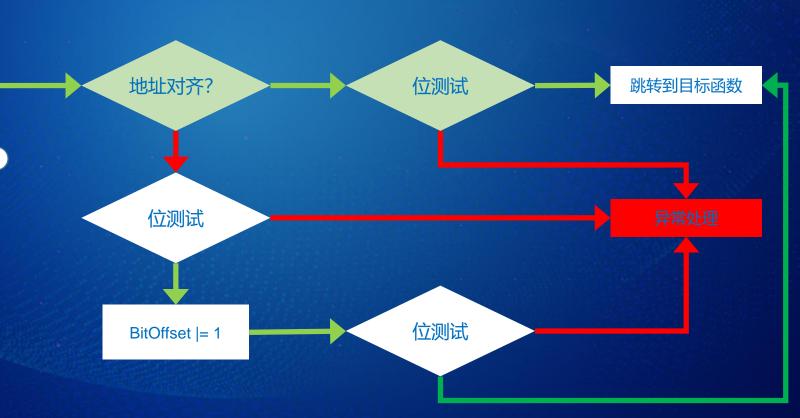




运行时: LdrpDispatchUserCallTargetES 的检查逻辑

取地址的9-63位作为索引 从CFG Bitmap 中取得 BitBase 取地址的3-8位作为 BitOffset

IsWow64Process 0x7fff34488590 索引 0x3FFF9A2442 BitBase 0x0008000000000000 BitOffset 50





运行时:在 GetProcAddress 函数中更新 CFG Bitmap

KERNELBASE!GetProcAddress

ntdll!LdrGetProcedureAddressForCaller

ntdll!RtlGuardGrantSuppressedCallAccess

ntdll!RtlpGuardGrantSuppressedCallAccess

ntdll!NtSetInformationVirtualMemory



运行时:在 GetProcAddress 函数中更新 CFG Bitmap

7fff344afa90 ntohl

7fff34437aa0 SetThreadContext

7fff34488590 IsWow64Process

7ff5fc700de8

7ff5fc702210

7ff5fc702be8





运行时:在 GetProcAddress 函数中更新 CFG Bitmap

7fff344afa90 ntohl

7fff34437aa0 SetThreadContext

7fff34488590 IsWow64Process

7ff5fc700de8

7ff5fc702210

7ff5fc702be8

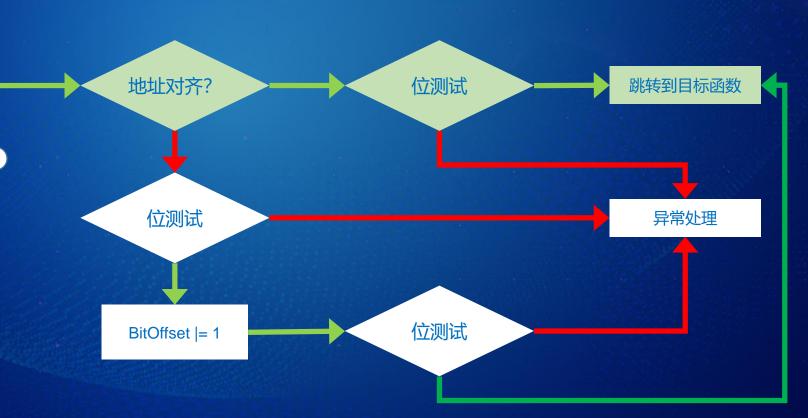




运行时:调用 GetProcAddress 之后的调用

取地址的9-63位作为索引 从CFG Bitmap 中取得 BitBase 取地址的3-8位作为 BitOffset

IsWow64Process 0x7fff34488590 索引 0x3FFF9A2442 BitBase 0x0004000000000000 BitOffset 50





CFG Export Suppression 的问题

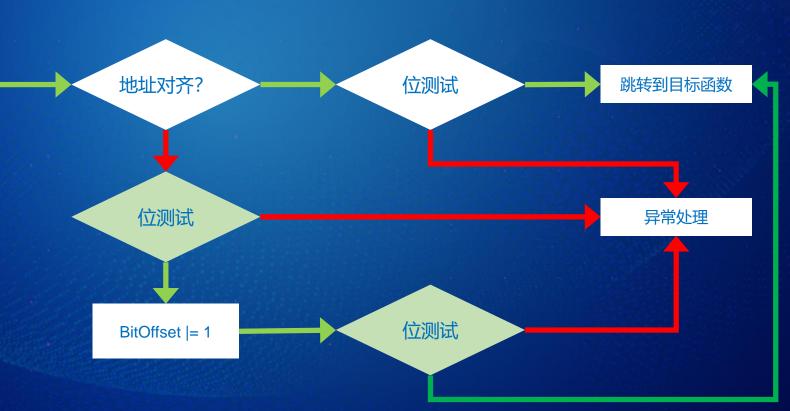
函数地址对齐时,每个函数需要占用 CFG Bitmap 中的两位 偶数位表示该函数可以被间接调用 奇数位表示该函数是被抑制的导出函数



CFG Export Suppression 的问题

函数地址未对齐时,使用 CFG Bitmap 中同样的两位

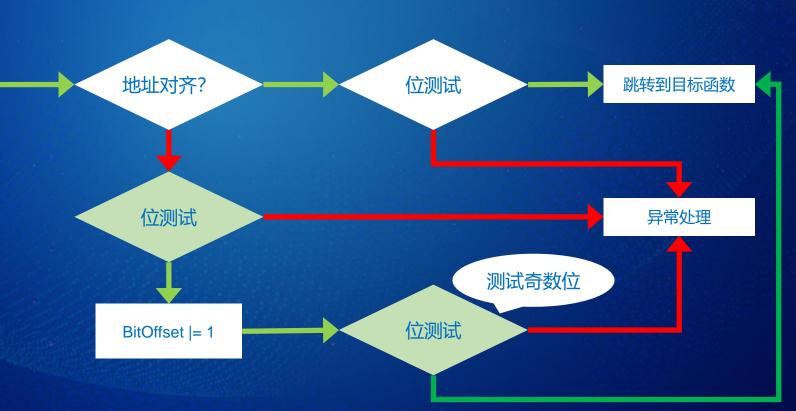
取地址的9-63位作为索引 从CFG Bitmap 中取得 BitBase 取地址的3-8位作为 BitOffset





函数地址未对齐时,使用 CFG Bitmap 中同样的两位

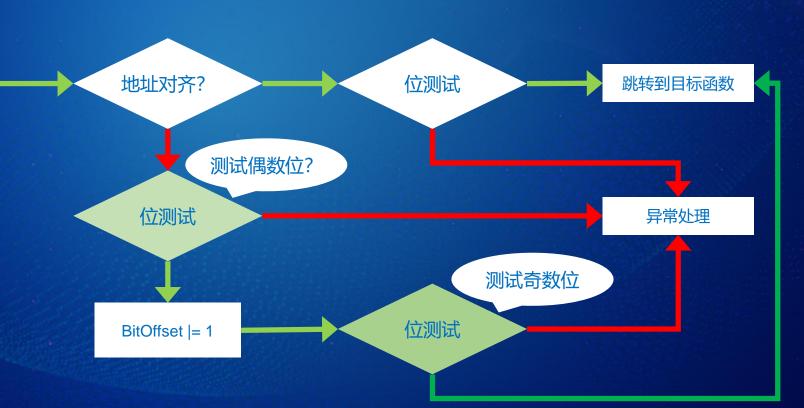
取地址的9-63位作为索引 从CFG Bitmap 中取得 BitBase 取地址的3-8位作为 BitOffset





函数地址未对齐时,使用 CFG Bitmap 中同样的两位

取地址的9-63位作为索引 从CFG Bitmap 中取得 BitBase 取地址的3-8位作为 BitOffset

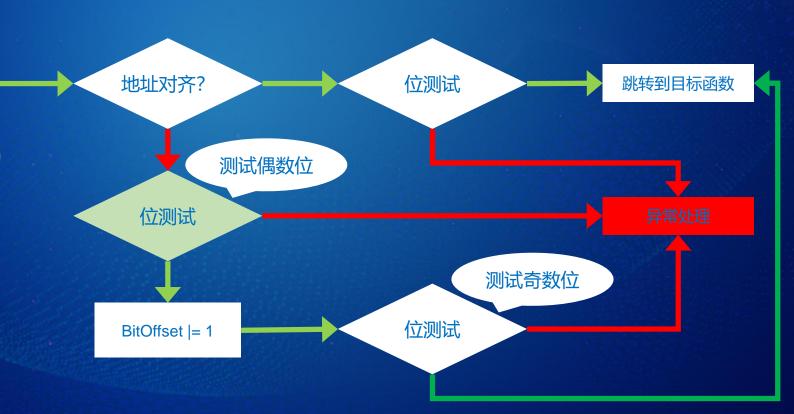




函数地址未对齐时,使用 CFG Bitmap 中同样的两位

取地址的9-63位作为索引 从CFG Bitmap 中取得 BitBase 取地址的3-8位作为 BitOffset

0x7ffff34488591 索引 0x3FFF9A2442 BitBase 0x000800000000000 BitOffset 50

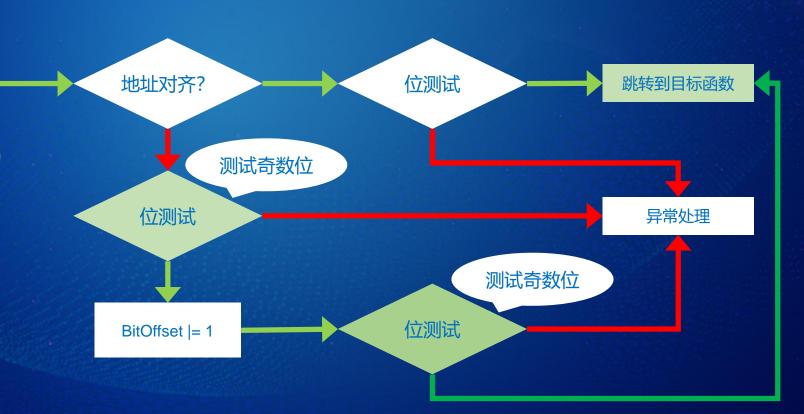




函数地址未对齐时,使用 CFG Bitmap 中同样的两位

取地址的9-63位作为索引 从CFG Bitmap 中取得 BitBase 取地址的3-8位作为 BitOffset

0x7ffff34488598 索引 0x3FFF9A2442 BitBase 0x000800000000000 BitOffset 51





✔ 导出函数本身不可以被间接调用



- ✔ 导出函数本身不可以被间接调用
- **大**后续的15个地址中有8个可以被间接调用



特殊的导出函数 — 系统调用

```
ntdll!NtContinue:
00007ff9`ef170690 4c8bd1
                                        r10.rex
                                MOV
eax, 43h
                                MOV
00007ff9`ef170698 f604250803fe7f01 test
                                         byte ptr [SharedUserData+0x308 (00000000`7ffe0308)],1
00007ff9`ef1706a0 7503
                                        ntdll!NtContinue+0x15 (00007ff9'ef1706a5)
                                 ine
00007ff9`ef1706a2 0f05
                                syscall
00007ff9`ef1706a4 c3
                                ret
00007ff9`ef1706a5 cd2e
                                        2Eh
                                int
00007ff9`ef1706a7 c3
                                ret
00007ff9`ef1706a8 0f1f840000000000 nop
                                         dword ptr [rax+rax]
ntdll!NtQueryDefaultUILanguage:
00007ff9`ef1706b0 4c8bd1
                                        r10.rex
                                MOV
                                        eax,44h
MOV
00007ff9`ef1706b8 f604250803fe7f01 test
                                         byte ptr [SharedUserData+0x308 (00000000`7ffe0308)],1
                                        ntdll!NtQuervDefaultUILanguage+0x15 (00007ff9'ef1706c5)
00007ff9`ef1706c0 7503
                                ine
00007ff9`ef1706c2 0f05
                                syscall
00007ff9`ef1706c4 c3
                                ret
                                        2Eh
00007ff9`ef1706c5 cd2e
                                int
00007ff9`ef1706c7 c3
                                ret
00007ff9`ef1706c8 0f1f840000000000 nop
                                         dword ptr [rax+rax]
```



选择恰当的偏移可以"滑动"到下一函数

```
ntdll!NtConvertBetweenAuxiliaryCounterAndPerformanceCounter+Oxe:
77ee330e d40f
                           aamb
                                    0Fh
77ee3310 34c3
                                    al,003h
                           xor
77ee3312 8da42400000000
                           lea
                                    esp,[esp]
77ee3319 8da42400000000
                           lea
                                    esp,[esp]
{\tt ntdll!NtContinue} :
77ee3320 b87e010000
                                    eax,17Eh
                           \mathsf{MOV}
77ee3325 e803000000
                           call
                                    ntdll!NtContinue+0xd (77ee332d)
77ee332a c20800
                           ret
77ee332d 8bd4
                                    edx,esp
                           MOV
77ee332f Of34
                           sysenter
77ee3331 c3
                           ret
77ee33332 8da424000000000
                           lea
                                    esp,[esp]
77ee3339 8da42400000000
                                    esp,[esp]
                           lea
```



选择恰当的偏移可以"滑动"到下一函数

ntdll!NtDuplicateToken+0	xe:		
00007ffd`2d20a7ce 7f01	jg	ntdll!NtDuplicateToken+0x11	(00007ffd`2d20a7d1)
00007ffd`2d20a7d0 7503	jne	ntdll!NtDuplicateToken+0x15	(00007ffd`2d20a7d5)
00007ffd`2d20a7d2 0f05	syscall	_	
00007ffd`2d20a7d4 c3	ret		
00007ffd`2d20a7d5 cd2e	int	2Eh	
00007ffd`2d20a7d7 c3	ret		



选择恰当的偏移可以"滑动"到下一函数

```
ntdll!NtDuplicateToken+0xe:
00007ffd`2d20a7ce 7f01
                                           ntdll!NtDuplicateToken+0x11
                                  jа
ntdll!NtDuplicateToken+0x11:
00007ffd 2d20a7d1 030f
                                   add
                                           ecx, dword ptr [rdi]
00007ffd`2d20a7d3 05c3cd2ec3
                                           eax,0C32ECDC3h
                                   add
00007ffd`2d20a7d8 0f1f840000000000 nop
                                            dword ptr [rax+rax]
ntdll!NtContinue:
00007ffd`2d20a7e0 4c8bd1
                                           r10,rex
                                   MOV
00007ffd`2d20a7e3 b843000000
                                           eax, 43h
                                   MOV
00007ffd`2d20a7e8 f604250803fe7f01 test
                                            byte ptr [SharedUserData+0x308 (00000000`7ffe0308)],1
00007ffd`2d20a7f0 7503
                                           ntdll!NtContinue+0x15 (00007ffd 2d20a7f5)
                                   ine
00007ffd`2d20a7f2 0f05
                                   svscall
00007ffd`2d20a7f4 c3
                                   ret
00007ffd`2d20a7f5 cd2e
                                           2Eh
                                   int
00007ffd`2d20a7f7 c3
                                   ret
```

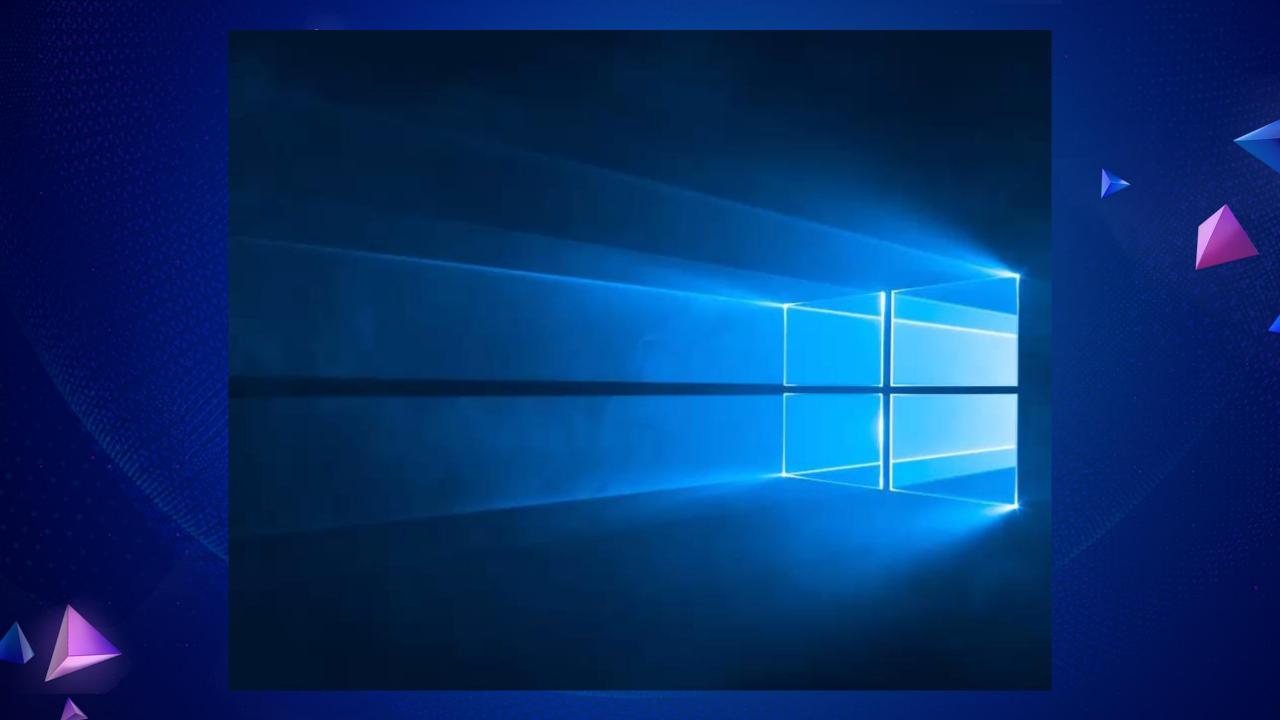


利用这一技巧可以间接调用大部分的系统调用包括危险的敏感函数,如 NtContinue 等



为什么 Explicit Suppression 没起作用?
Explicit Suppression 清除 NtContinue 在 CFG Bitmap 中的位 这里利用的是 NtContinue 之前的函数在 CFG Bitmap 中的位

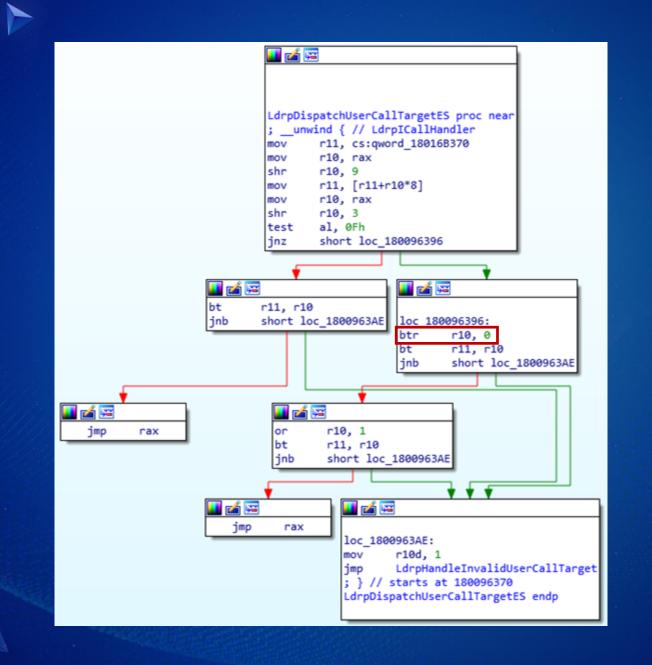
```
ntdll!NtDuplicateToken:
00007ffd`2d20a7c0 4c8bd1
                                  r10.rex
eax.42h
                                  byte ptr [SharedUserData+0x308 (00000000 7ffe0308)],1
ntdll!NtDuplicateToken+0x15 (00007ffd\2d20a7d5)
00007ffd`2d20a7d0 7503
00007ffd`2d20a7d2 0f05
                           syscall
00007ffd`2d20a7d4 c3
                           ret
00007ffd`2d20a7d5 cd2e
                                  2Eh
                            int
00007ffd`2d20a7d7 c3
dword ptr [rax+rax]
 tdll!NtContinue
00007ffd`2d20a7e0 4c8bd1
                                  r10,rex
eax,43h
00007ffd`2d20a7e8 f604250803fe7f01 test
                                   byte ptr [SharedUserData+0x308 (00000000`7ffe0308)],1
                                  ntdll!NtContinue+0x15 (00007ffd\2d20a7f5)
                            jne
00007ffd`2d20a7f2 0f05
                           syscall
00007ffd`2d20a7f4 c3
                           ret
00007ffd`2d20a7f5 cd2e
                           int
                                  2Eh
00007ffd`2d20a7f7 c3
dword ptr [rax+rax]
```





问题修复

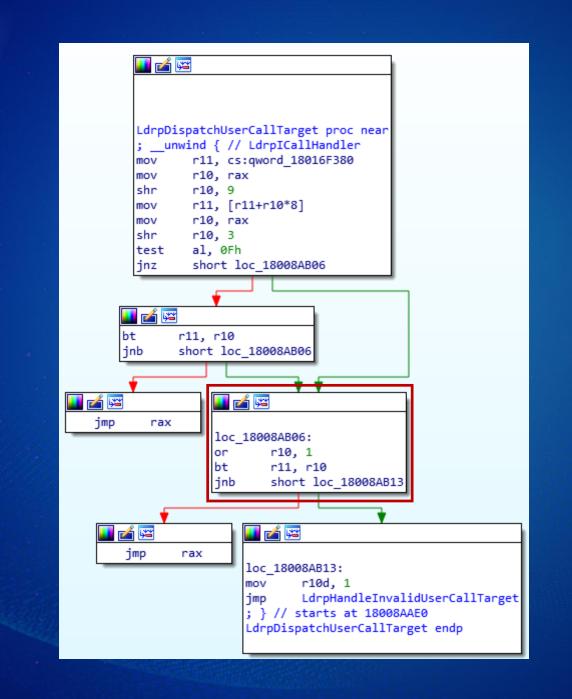
Microsoft 在2017年9月修复了这一问题





并没有完全解决问题

LdrpDispatchUserCallTarget 仍然使用着错误的逻辑





加载时:根据 GuardFlags 更新函数指针__guard_dispatch_icall_fptr



没有设置该标志位的动态链接库

C:\Windows\System32\F12\msdbg2.dll

C:\Windows\System32\F12\pdm.dll

C:\Windows\System32\F12\pdmproxy100.dll

C:\Windows\System32\Macromed\Flash\Flash.ocx

C:\Windows\System32\Macromed\Flash\FlashUtil ActiveX.dll

C:\Windows\System32\aspnet counters.dll

C:\Windows\System32\libcrypto.dll

•••••



寻找一个跳板函数 函数本身可以被间接调用 函数内会调用另一函数(地址与参数均可控)

```
<u></u>
; __int64 __fastcall CApplicationThread::onDestroyThreadComplete(CApplicationThread *_hidden this)
public: virtual long CApplicationThread::onDestroyThreadComplete(void) proc near
arg_0= qword ptr 8
arg_8= qword ptr 10h
        [rsp+arg_0], rbx
mov
mov
        [rsp+arg_8], rsi
        rdi
push
        rsp, 20h
sub
mov
        rdi, rcx
        dword ptr [rcx+88h], 10h
mov
lock inc dword ptr [rcx+28h]
        qword ptr [rcx+98h], 0
cmp
        short loc_180006450
jz
```

```
<u></u>
        rsi, [rcx-20h]
        rax, [rsi]
mov
        rbx, [rax+70h]
mov
        rcx, rbx
                       ; this
        cs:__guard_check_icall_fptr
call
        rcx, rsi
mov
       rbx
call
        eax, 1
cmp
        short loc_180006427
```



再次修复

Microsoft 在2018年6月再次修复了这一问题

