Ring 3 的 IAT HOOK 和 EAT HOOK 是一种改函数地址的 HOOK 法,类似于 SSDT HOOK。但实际应用较少,目前应用此技术而又使用得比较广泛的软件,似乎只有 CHROME 和 IE。废话不多说,直接进入正题,说说这两种 HOOK 的实现。

-、EAT HOOK

根据模块名称和函数名称,找到此函数在模块导出表中的位置。然后修改导出表中记录的数据即可。此数据的计算公式是:代理函数地址-模块基址。

```
EAT HOOK TEST64(char *ModName,
    VOID
                                                char
                                                       *FunName,
                                                                   ULONG64
ProxyFunAddr)
    {
        HANDLE hMod;
        PVOID BaseAddress = NULL;
        IMAGE_DOS_HEADER * dosheader;
        IMAGE OPTIONAL HEADER64 * opthdr;
        PIMAGE_EXPORT_DIRECTORY exports;
        USHORT index=0;
        ULONG addr, i;
        PUCHAR pFuncName = NULL;
        PULONG pAddressOfFunctions;
        PULONG pAddressOfNames;
        PUSHORT pAddressOfNameOrdinals;
        BaseAddress= GetModuleHandleA(ModName);
        MODULEINFO mi={0};
        //获取模块信息
        GetModuleInformation(GetCurrentProcess(),(HMODULE)BaseAddress,&mi,size
of(MODULEINFO));
        DWORD ass;
        //修改页属性
        VirtualProtect(BaseAddress,mi.SizeOfImage,PAGE_EXECUTE_READWRITE,&ass);
        hMod = BaseAddress;
        dosheader = (IMAGE_DOS_HEADER *)hMod;
        opthdr
                              =(IMAGE OPTIONAL HEADER64
                                                                          *)
((BYTE*)hMod+dosheader->e_lfanew+24);
        //查找导出表
                                (PIMAGE EXPORT DIRECTORY)((BYTE*)dosheader+
        exports
opthdr->DataDirectory[IMAGE_DIRECTORY_ENTRY_EXPORT].VirtualAddress);
        pAddressOfFunctions=(ULONG*)((BYTE*)hMod+exports->AddressOfFunctions);
        pAddressOfNames=(ULONG*)((BYTE*)hMod+exports->AddressOfNames);
        pAddressOfNameOrdinals=(USHORT*)((BYTE*)hMod+exports->AddressOfName
Ordinals);
        //对比函数名
        for (i = 0; i < exports->NumberOfNames; i++)
        {
            index=pAddressOfNameOrdinals[i];
```

```
addr=pAddressOfFunctions[index];
    pFuncName = (PUCHAR)( (BYTE*)hMod + pAddressOfNames[i]);
    addr = pAddressOfFunctions[index];
    if(!strcmp((const char*)pFuncName,FunName))
    {
        //最关键一步: 修改地址
        pAddressOfFunctions[index]=(ULONG)((ULONG64)ProxyFunAddr-(ULONG64)hMod);
        printf("eat fix!!!\n");;
     }
}
```

\equiv 、IAT HOOK

根据模块名称和函数名称,找到此函数在模块导入表中的位置。然后修改导入表中记录的数据即可。此数据直接就是代理函数的地址,不需要做任何计算。

```
BOOL IAT_HOOK_TEST64(char *DllName, HMODULE hMod, ULONG64 g_orgProc,
ULONG64 g_newProc)
   {
        IMAGE DOS HEADER* pDosHeader = (IMAGE DOS HEADER*)hMod;
        IMAGE_OPTIONAL_HEADER64* pOptHeader = (IMAGE_OPTIONAL_HEADER64
*)((BYTE*)hMod + pDosHeader->e_lfanew + 24); //24=4+sizeof(IMAGE_FILE_HEADER)
       IMAGE_IMPORT_DESCRIPTOR*
                                               pImportDesc
(IMAGE_IMPORT_DESCRIPTOR*)((BYTE*)hMod
pOptHeader->DataDirectory[IMAGE DIRECTORY ENTRY IMPORT].VirtualAddress);
       // 在导入表中查找 user32.dll 模块。因为 MessageBoxA 函数从 user32.dll 模
块导出
       while(pImportDesc->FirstThunk)
           char* pszDllName = (char*)((BYTE*)hMod + pImportDesc->Name);
           if(lstrcmpiA(pszDllName, DllName) == 0)
           {
                break;
            pImportDesc++;
        }
       if(pImportDesc->FirstThunk)
           // 一个 IMAGE THUNK DATA 就是一个双字,它指定了一个导入函数
           // 调入地址表其实是 IMAGE_THUNK_DATA 结构的数组,也就是 DWORD
数组
            IMAGE THUNK DATA* pThunk = (IMAGE THUNK DATA*)((BYTE*)hMod +
pImportDesc->FirstThunk);
           while(pThunk->u1.Function)
```

```
{
                 // lpAddr 指向的内存保存了函数的地址
                 ULONG64* lpAddr = (ULONG64*)&(pThunk->u1.Function);
                 if(*lpAddr == g orgProc)
                 {
                      DWORD dwOldProtect;
                     VirtualProtect(lpAddr,
                                                               sizeof(ULONG64),
PAGE_EXECUTE_READWRITE, &dwOldProtect);
                      *lpAddr=(ULONG64)g newProc;
                     printf("iat fix!!!\n");
                     return TRUE;
                 pThunk++;
             }
        }
        return FALSE;
```

分别针对 MessageBoxA 和 TerminateProcess 函数,修改本进程的导入表和对应 DLL(USER32.DLL 和 KERNEL32.DLL)的导出表:

```
Void test()
{
         OriMsgBoxA=(ULONG64)MessageBoxA;
         IAT_HOOK_TEST64("user32.dll",GetModuleHandleA(0),(ULONG64)MessageBox
A,(ULONG64)iatProxyMessageBoxA);
         EAT_HOOK_TEST64("user32.dll","MessageBoxA",(ULONG64)eatProxyMessageB
oxA);
         OriTerminateProcess=(ULONG64)TerminateProcess;
         IAT_HOOK_TEST64("kernel32.dll",GetModuleHandleA(0),(ULONG64)TerminateP
rocess,(ULONG64)iatProxyTerminateProcess);
         EAT_HOOK_TEST64("kernel32.dll","TerminateProcess",(ULONG64)eatProxyTerm
inateProcess);
         printf("Press any key to test.\n");getchar();
         //test MessageBoxA
         MessageBoxA(0,"Direct call MessageBoxA","test",0);
         MSGBOXA
msgboxA=(MSGBOXA)GetProcAddress(LoadLibraryA("user32.dll"), "MessageBoxA");
         msgboxA(0,"Call MessageBoxA_Ptr from GetProcAddress","test",0);
         //test TerminateProcess
         TerminateProcess((HANDLE)1234,0);
         TERMINATEPROCESS
tp=(TERMINATEPROCESS)GetProcAddress(GetModuleHandleA("kernel32.dll"), "Terminate
```

```
Process");
tp((HANDLE)1234,0);
}
```

测试的效果如下(无论是直接调用 API 还是通过函数指针调用 API,都被拦截):

```
iat fix!!!
eat fix!!!
iat fix!!!
eat fix!!!
eat fix!!!
Press any key to test.

LiatProxyMessageBoxA - test1[Direct call MessageBoxA]

LeatProxyMessageBoxA - test1[Call MessageBoxA_Ptr from GetProcAddress]
iatProxyTerminateProcess
eatProxyTerminateProcess
```

本文代码稍加改造,即可实现内核级别的 EAT HOOK 和 IAT HOOK。在 WIN64 系统里,对 NTOSKNRL.EXE 进行 EAT HOOK 会触发 PatchGuard 导致 BSOD,但是对第三方驱动进行 IAT HOOK,PatchGuard 是不会管的。如果在 IMAGE NOTIFY 里,对加载的驱动进行 IAT HOOK,即可实现不触发 PatchGuard 的内核 HOOK。不过内核 IAT HOOK 的局限性也是很大的,因为如果通过函数指针来调用内核 API,内核 IAT HOOK 就无法拦截了。