Magisk Sepolicy

https://topjohnwu.github.io/Magisk/details.html

Magisk will patch the stock sepolicy to make sure root and Magisk operations can be done in a safe and secure way. The new domain magisk is effectively permissive, which is what magiskd and all root shell will run in. magisk_file is a new file type that is setup to be allowed to be accessed by every domain (unrestricted file context).

Before Android 8.0, all allowed su client domains are allowed to directly connect to magiskd and establish connection with the daemon to get a remote root shell. Magisk also have to relax some local operations so root shells can function properly.

After Android 8.0, to reduce relaxation of rules in Android's sandbox, a new SELinux model is deployed. The magisk binary is labelled with magisk_exec file type, and processes running as allowed su client domains executing the magisk binary (this includes the su command) will transit to magisk_client by using a type_transition rule. Rules strictly restrict that only magisk domain processes are allowed to attribute files to magisk_exec. Direct connection to sockets of magiskd are not allowed; the only way to access the daemon is through a magisk_client process. These changes allow us to keep the sandbox intact, and keep Magisk specific rules separated from the rest of the policies.

magisk定义的sepolicy规则都在magiskpolicy/rules.cpp可以找到,如果要自己编译magisk内核,也可以在这里增加或修改.

大致含义是说Magisk为了保证安全和隐秘的root,修补了系统的sepolicy文件,并且可以在源码magiskpolicy/rules.cpp里看到magisk新增的一些sepolicy规则。

同时在Magisk插件的结构规范里也可以看到Magisk支持在sepolicy.rule文件里自定义sepolicy规则。

本篇文章的目标就是弄清楚这些se规则是如何被Magisk加载并替换到系统里最终生效的。

SElinux/SEAndroid/Sepolicy

SELinux 全称 Security Enhanced Linux (安全强化 Linux),是MAC (Mandatory Access Control,强制访问控制系统)的一个实现。其目的在于明确的指明某个进程可以访问哪些资源(文件、网络端口等)。

SEAndroid是在SELinux基础上针对Android独有的用户空间运行时所开发。

SELinux具体控制权限的策略由label标签和policy规则来实现,标签由四部分内容组成,分别是SELinux用户、SELinux 角色、类型、安全级别,每一个部分都通过一个冒号来分隔,格式为"user:role:type:rank"。

规则policy采用以下形式: allow domains types:classes permissions;, 其中:

- Domain 一个进程或一组进程的标签。也称为域类型,因为它只是指进程的类型。
- Type 一个对象(例如,文件、套接字)或一组对象的标签。
- Class 要访问的对象(例如,文件、套接字)的类型。
- Permission 要执行的操作(例如,读取、写入)。

Magisk内核加载流程

熟悉Magisk安装的应该知道,Magisk刷入的核心是patch boot.img,boot.img中包含了kernel和ramdisk两部分,ramdisk中又包含了初始化系统进程的所有文件,例如kernel启动后寻找的用于启动init进程的init.rc文件(/system/core/rootdir/init.rc)和用户空间第一个进程init。

其中init进程启动可以分为三个阶段:

- FirstStageMain
- SetupLinux
- SecondStageMain

Magisk内核刷入的过程正是修改ramdisk的过程,用magiskinit替换init进程或者 init.rc来接替系统原本的init进程接管系统(具体如何patch还需看看源码)。官方文档也是如此描述:

magiskinit will replace init as the first program to run.

并且还详细介绍了magiskinit的流程:

- Early mount required partitions. On legacy system-as-root devices, we switch root to system; - on 2SI devices, we patch fstab and execute the original init to mount partitions for us.
- Load sepolicy either from /sepolicy, precompiled sepolicy in vendor, or compile split sepolicy
- Patch sepolicy rules and dump to /sepolicy or /sbin/.se or /dev/.se
- Patch init or libselinux.so to force the system to load the patched policies
- Inject magisk services into init.rc
- Execute the original init to continue the boot process

可以看到magisk是在系统原始的init进程执行之前,先加载系统和自己的sepolicy规则然后也是通过patch原始sepolicy的方式注入magisk的sepolicy。

magisk中init/init.cpp可能就对应着系统的init.cpp,在magisk init.cpp的main函数中,会根据不同条件选择不同的init实现:

```
if (argc > 1 && argv[1] == "selinux_setup"sv) {
        setup_klog();
        init = new SecondStageInit(argv);
        // This will also mount /sys and /proc
        load_kernel_info(&cmd);
        if (cmd.skip initramfs)
            init = new SARInit(argv, &cmd);
        else if (cmd.force_normal_boot)
            init = new FirstStageInit(argv, &cmd);
        else if (access("/sbin/recovery", F_OK) == 0 ||
access("/system/bin/recovery", F_OK) == 0)
            init = new RecoveryInit(argv, &cmd);
        else if (check_two_stage())
            init = new FirstStageInit(argv, &cmd);
        else
            init = new RootFSInit(argv, &cmd);
    }
   // Run the main routine
    init->start();
    exit(1);
```

正常情况下走哪种实现,还需加上日志排查一番,但是,可以通过看代码的方式发现加载magisk模块的自定义的sepolicy的实现所在:

- MagiskInit::mount_rules_dir 挂载自定义sepolicy规则文件所在的路径
- MagiskInit::patch_sepolicy 加载自定义sepolicy

mount_rules_dir

```
// dev_base为/dev/block
// mnt_base为/sbin/.magisk/mirror
void MagiskInit::mount_rules_dir(const char *dev_base, const char
*mnt_base) {
...
// 第一个尝试userdata路径
strcpy(blk_info.partname, "userdata");
strcpy(b, "/data");
strcpy(p, "/data");
```

```
if (setup_block(false) < 0) {</pre>
        if (setup_block(false) < 0)</pre>
            // 尝试/sbin/.magisk/mirror/magisk/cache
            qoto cache;
    }
    if (!do mount("ext4"))
        // 尝试/sbin/.magisk/mirror/magisk/cache
        goto cache;
    strcpy(p, "/data/unencrypted");
    if (xaccess(path, F_OK) == 0) {
        // 尝试/sbin/.magisk/mirror/.../unencrypted
        custom_rules_dir = path + "/magisk"s;
    } else {
        // Skip if /data/adb does not exist
        strcpy(p, SECURE_DIR);
        if (xaccess(path, F_0K) != 0)
            return;
        strcpy(p, MODULER00T);
        if (xaccess(path, F_OK) != 0) {
            goto cache;
        }
        // Unencrypted, directly use module paths
        custom_rules_dir = string(path);
    }
    goto success;
cache:
    // Fallback to cache
    strcpy(blk_info.partname, "cache");
    strcpy(b, "/cache");
    strcpy(p, "/cache");
    if (setup_block(false) < 0) {</pre>
        // Try NVIDIA naming scheme
        strcpy(blk_info.partname, "CAC");
        if (setup_block(false) < 0)</pre>
            goto metadata;
    if (!do mount("ext4"))
        goto metadata;
    custom_rules_dir = path + "/magisk"s;
    goto success;
metadata:
    // Fallback to metadata
    strcpy(blk_info.partname, "metadata");
```

```
strcpy(b, "/metadata");
    strcpy(p, "/metadata");
    if (setup_block(false) < 0 || !do_mount("ext4"))</pre>
        goto persist;
    custom_rules_dir = path + "/magisk"s;
    goto success;
persist:
   // Fallback to persist
    strcpy(blk_info.partname, "persist");
    strcpy(b, "/persist");
    strcpy(p, "/persist");
    if (setup_block(false) < 0 || !do_mount("ext4"))</pre>
        return;
    custom_rules_dir = path + "/magisk"s;
   // Create symlinks so we don't need to go through this logic
again
    strcpy(p, "/sepolicy.rules");
    xsymlink(custom_rules_dir.data(), path);
```

挂载部分在21.4版本中会根据不同条件选择具体sepolicy挂载的路径,20.4都是在persist中,猜测可能是为了兼容不同机型。

MagiskInit::patch_sepolicy

挂载之后,magisk便知道从哪里读取模块自定义的sepolicy文件。

```
if (!custom_rules_dir.empty()) {
    if (auto dir = xopen_dir(custom_rules_dir.data())) {
        for (dirent *entry; (entry = xreaddir(dir.get()));) {
            auto rule = custom_rules_dir + "/" + entry->d_name +
"/sepolicy.rule";
        if (xaccess(rule.data(), R_OK) == 0) {
            LOGD("Loading custom sepolicy patch: [%s]\n",
            rule.data());
            sepol->load_rule_file(rule.data());
        }
    }
    }
}
```

在日志中,也可以根据Loading custom sepolicy patch:检查模块的sepolicy.rule是否生效。

查看内核日志: 开机后adb shell dmesg

custom_rules_dir中sepolicy从何而来

magisk加载模块自定义的sepolicy的流程已经找到,但是模块的sepolicy.rule如何被拷贝到这个路径,还需再分析一下。

首先看模块安装的流程,模块最后安装都是通过执行模块文件中的update-binary完成,这也是为什么编写magisk模块时这个文件要求从magisk源码中拷贝。

```
[ -f /data/adb/magisk/util_functions.sh ] || require_new_magisk
. /data/adb/magisk/util_functions.sh
[ $MAGISK_VER_CODE -lt 20400 ] && require_new_magisk
install_module
```

关键代码为最后这部分执行/data/adb/magisk/util_functions.sh的install_module方法,开头一般都是用于校验magisk内核版本。

在raw/util_functions.sh里可以看到模块文件夹被创建、文件结构中声明的customize.sh、install.sh、uninstall.sh等被执行的时机,以及我们关注的sepolicy.rule的处理流程: copy_sepolicy_rules函数。

```
copy_sepolicy_rules() {
 # Remove all existing rule folders
  rm -rf /data/unencrypted/magisk /cache/magisk /metadata/magisk
/persist/magisk /mnt/vendor/persist/magisk
  # Find current active RULESDIR
  local RULESDIR
  local active_dir=$(magisk --path)/.magisk/mirror/sepolicy.rules
 if [ -e $active dir ]; then
    RULESDIR=$(readlink -f $active_dir)
 elif [ -d /data/unencrypted ] && ! grep ' /data ' /proc/mounts |
grep -qE 'dm-|f2fs'; then
    RULESDIR=/data/unencrypted/magisk
  elif grep -q ' /cache ' /proc/mounts; then
    RULESDIR=/cache/magisk
  elif grep -q ' /metadata ' /proc/mounts; then
    RULESDIR=/metadata/magisk
  elif grep -q ' /persist ' /proc/mounts; then
    RULESDIR=/persist/magisk
 elif grep -q ' /mnt/vendor/persist ' /proc/mounts; then
    RULESDIR=/mnt/vendor/persist/magisk
  else
    return
  fi
  # Copy all enabled sepolicy rule
  for r in /data/adb/modules*/*/sepolicy.rule; do
    [ -f "$r" ] || continue
    local MODDIR=${r%/*}
    [ -f $MODDIR/disable ] && continue
    [ -f $MODDIR/remove ] && continue
    local MODNAME=${MODDIR##*/}
    mkdir -p $RULESDIR/$MODNAME
    cp -f $r $RULESDIR/$MODNAME/sepolicy.rule
 done
}
```

首先删除重置所有已存在的规则文件夹,然后按一定的优先级将所有模块下的 sepolicy.rule拷贝至对应的路径,这里与刚开头挂载自定义sepolicy路径对上了。

Edxp中system_server进程hook不生效

查看日志,可以发现在OnNativeForkSystemServerPost中会打印:

"skip injecting into android because sepolicy was not loaded properly"

提示sepolicy未正确加载,在edxp的sepolicy.rule中声明了两条se规则:

allow system_server system_server process execmem
allow system_server system_server memprotect mmap_zero

应该是用于申请在system_server的内存空间中进行mmap等内存操作,在部分机型下可能偶尔出现该错误,此时如果自己编译Edxp和Magisk可以在Magisk的rules.cpp中加上这两行se规则,避免因为插件的sepolicy未被正确加载的问题。