

# 二进制漏洞挖掘与利用

课时2:调用约定与ELF

# 课时大纲



- 调用约定与ELF
  - 什么是调用约定
  - 调用约定 cdecl
  - Linux 进程空间内存布局
  - ELF 文件格式
  - ELF 程序的启动过程

# 调用约定



- 什么是调用约定?
  - 实现层面(底层)的规范
  - 约定了函数之间如何传递参数
  - 约定了函数如何传递返回值
- 常见 x86 调用约定
  - 调用者负责清理栈上的参数(Caller Clean-up)
    - cdecl
    - optlink
  - 被调者负责清理栈上的参数(Callee Clean-up)
    - stdcall
    - fastcall

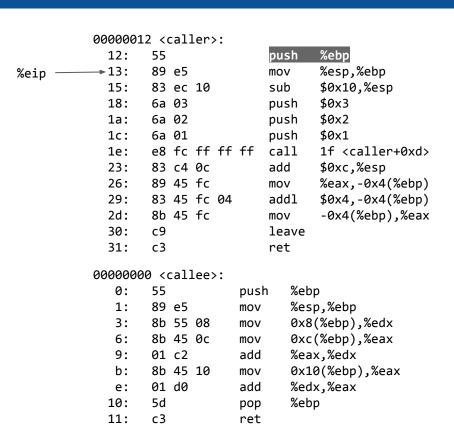


```
int callee(int a, int b, int c) {
    return a + b + c;
}
int caller(void) {
    int ret;

    ret = callee(1, 2, 3);
    ret += 4;
    return ret;
}
```

```
00000012 <caller>:
 12:
        55
                        push
                                %ebp
        89 e5
                                %esp,%ebp
 13:
                        mov
        83 ec 10
                                $0x10,%esp
 15:
                         sub
 18:
        6a 03
                        push
                                $0x3
        6a 02
                                $0x2
 1a:
                        push
                                $0x1
 1c:
        6a 01
                        push
        e8 fc ff ff ff
                        call
                                1f <caller+0xd>
 1e:
                                $0xc,%esp
 23:
       83 c4 0c
                        add
 26:
       89 45 fc
                                %eax, -0x4(%ebp)
                        mov
        83 45 fc 04
                                $0x4,-0x4(%ebp)
 29:
                         addl
  2d:
        8b 45 fc
                                -0x4(%ebp),%eax
                        mov
  30:
        с9
                        leave
  31:
        с3
                        ret
00000000 <callee>:
        55
  0:
                           %ebp
                    push
        89 e5
                            %esp,%ebp
                    mov
        8b 55 08
                    mov
                            0x8(%ebp),%edx
        8b 45 0c
                            0xc(%ebp),%eax
                    mov
                           %eax,%edx
  9:
        01 c2
                    add
  h:
        8b 45 10
                           0x10(%ebp),%eax
                    mov
        01 d0
                    add
                           %edx,%eax
  e:
 10:
        5d
                    pop
                            %ebp
 11:
        с3
                    ret
```

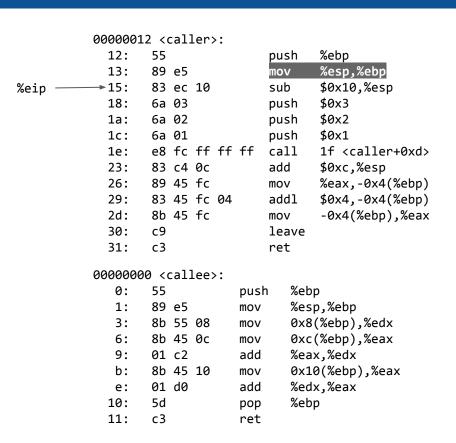






在栈上保存栈帧寄存器%ebp

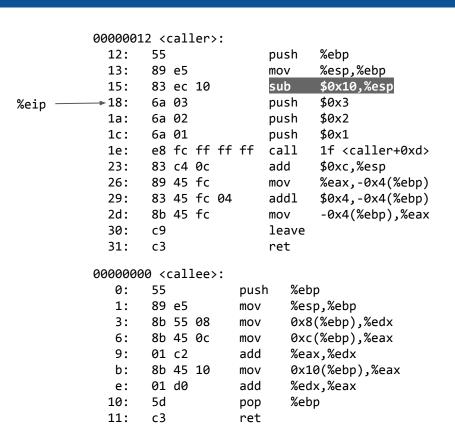






将当前%esp存入%ebp





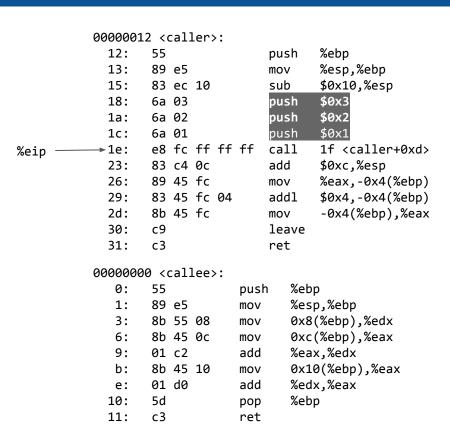


unused dword

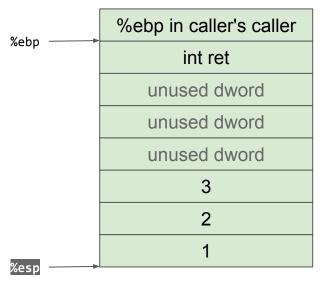
#### 在栈上为局部变量开辟空间

%esp



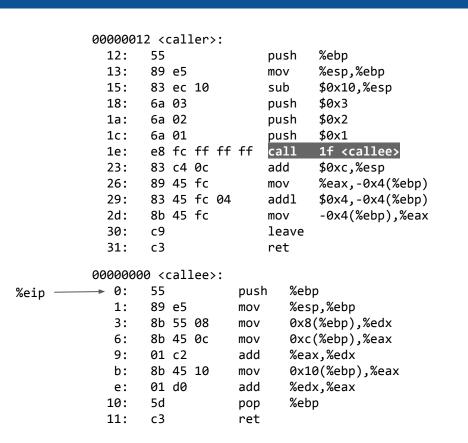


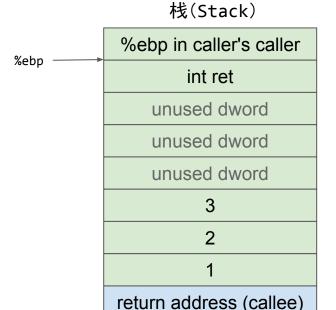
#### 栈(Stack)



往栈上push传入callee()的参数



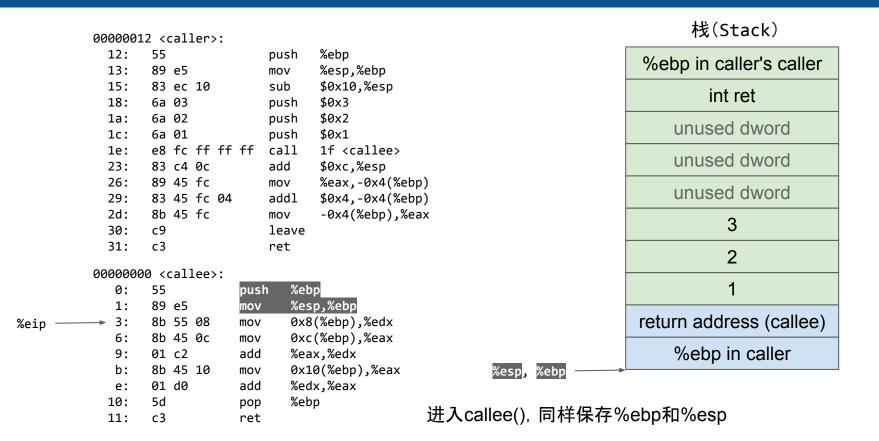




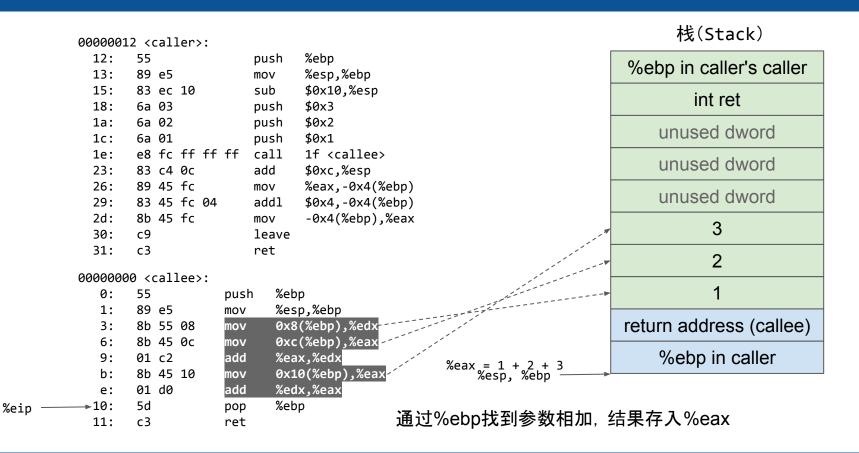
调用callee(), 在栈上保存返回地址

%esp

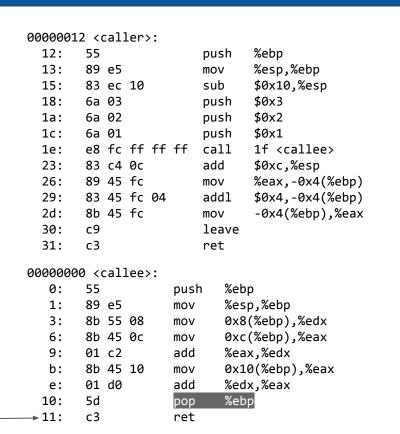




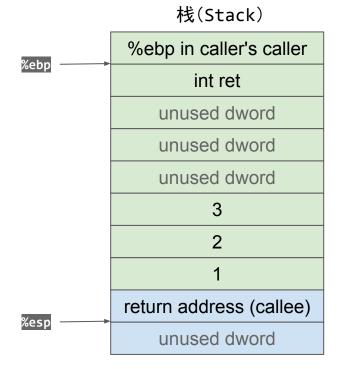






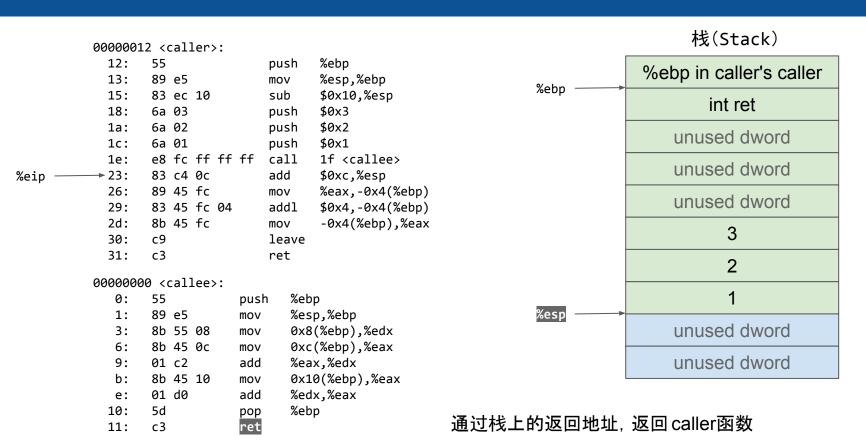


%eip

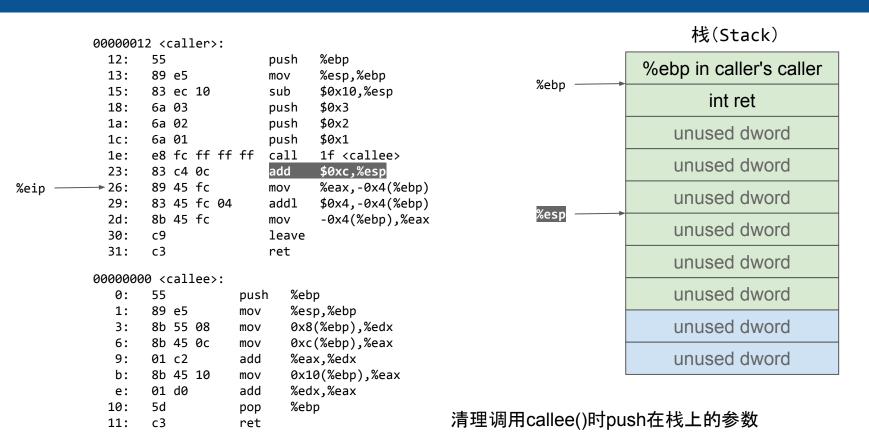


通过栈上保存的值恢复%ebp

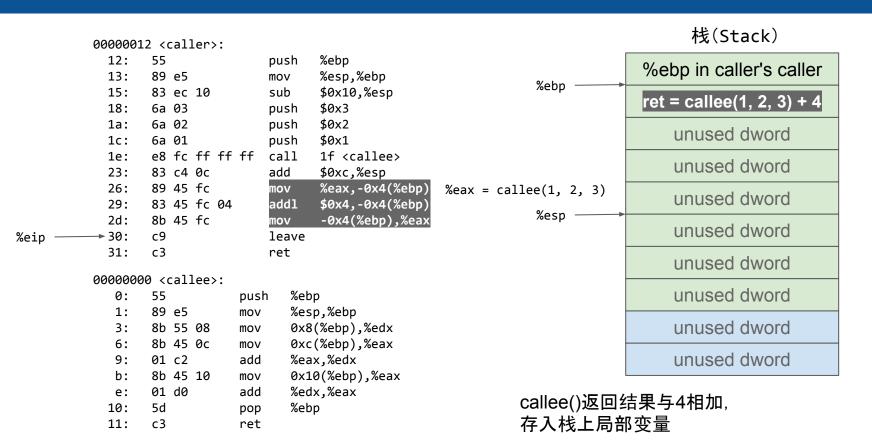




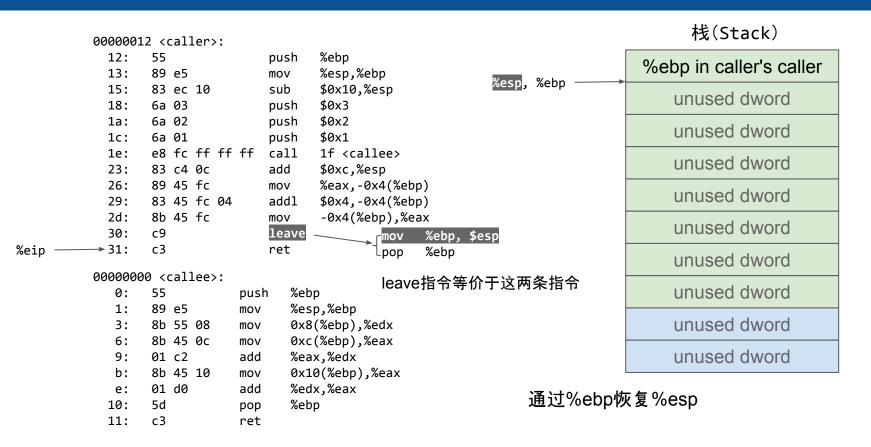




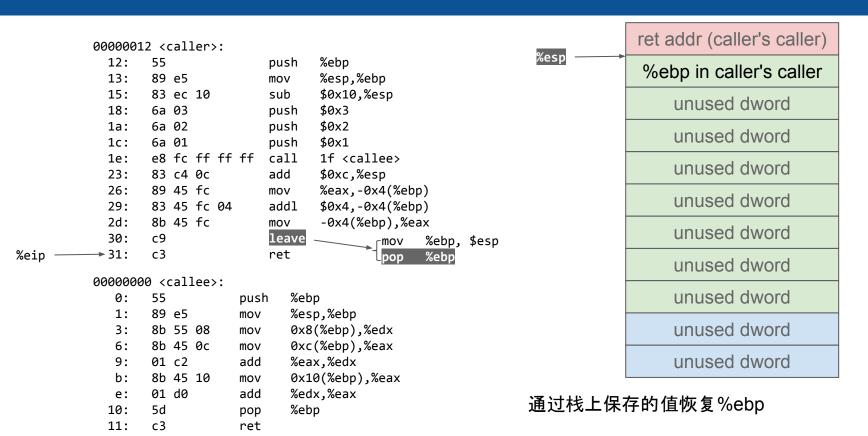














```
00000012 <caller>:
 12:
        55
                        push
                               %ebp
                               %esp,%ebp
 13:
       89 e5
                        mov
        83 ec 10
                               $0x10,%esp
 15:
                        sub
 18:
        6a 03
                        push
                               $0x3
        6a 02
                               $0x2
 1a:
                        push
                               $0x1
 1c:
        6a 01
                        push
        e8 fc ff ff ff
                        call
                               1f <callee>
 1e:
                               $0xc,%esp
 23:
        83 c4 0c
                        add
  26:
        89 45 fc
                               %eax,-0x4(%ebp)
                        mov
        83 45 fc 04
                        addl
                               $0x4,-0x4(%ebp)
  29:
       8b 45 fc
                               -0x4(%ebp),%eax
  2d:
                        mov
  30:
        с9
                        leave
                        ret
  31:
        с3
00000000 <callee>:
        55
  0:
                    push
                           %ebp
       89 e5
   1:
                           %esp,%ebp
                    mov
        8b 55 08
                           0x8(\%ebp),\%edx
                    mov
        8b 45 0c
                           0xc(%ebp),%eax
                    mov
        01 c2
                           %eax,%edx
                    add
  h:
        8b 45 10
                           0x10(%ebp),%eax
                    mov
        01 d0
                    add
                           %edx,%eax
  e:
 10:
        5d
                    pop
                           %ebp
 11:
        с3
                    ret
```

ret addr (caller's caller)
%ebp in caller's caller
unused dword

caller()执行完毕, 返回上层

%esp

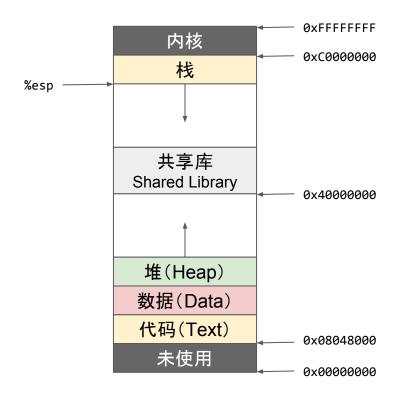
# 调用约定 cdecl



- x86(32位) cdecl 调用约定
  - 用栈来传递参数
  - 用寄存器\$eax来保存返回值
- amd64(64位) cdecl 调用约定
  - 使用寄存器 %rdi, %rsi, %rdx, %rcx, %r8, %r9 来传递前6个参数
  - 第七个及以上的参数通 过栈来传递
- 栈桢指针 %ebp (%rbp) 的用途
  - 索引栈上的参数(例如x86下, %ebp + 8指向第一个参数)
  - 保存栈顶位置 %esp (%rsp)

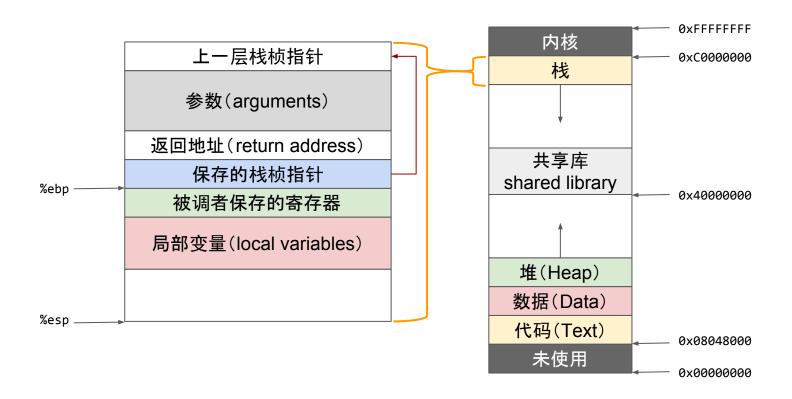
# 进程空间内存布局(Linux x86)





# 内存空间中的栈桢(Stack Frame)





### ELF文件格式



- ELF: Executable and Linkable Format
- 一种Linux下常用的可执行文件、对象、共享库的标准文件格式
- 还有许多其他可执行文件格式:PE、Mach-O、COFF、COM...
- 内核中处理ELF相关代码参考:fs/binfmt\_elf.c
- ELF中的数据按照Segment和Section两个概念进行划分

# Segment与Section



#### Segment

- 用于告诉内核,在执行ELF文件时应该如何映射内存
- 每个Segment主要包含加载地址、文件中的范围、内存权限、对齐方式等信息
- 是运行时必须提供的信息

#### Section

- 用于告诉链接器,ELF中每个部分是什么,哪里是代码,哪里是只读数据,哪里是重定位信息
- 每个Section主要包含Section类型、文件中的位置、大小等信息
- 链接器依赖Section信息将不同的对象文件的代码、数据信息合并,并修复互相引用

### Segment与Section的关系

- 相同权限的Section会放入同一个Segment, 例如.text和.rodata section
- 一个Segment包含许多Section, 一个Section可以属于多个Segment

### ELF文件类型

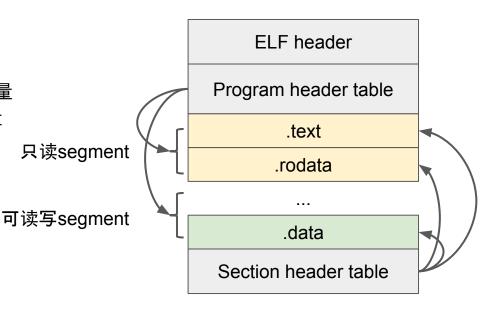


- 可执行文件(ET\_EXEC)
  - 可直接运行的程序,必须包含segment
- 对象文件(ET REL, \*.o)
  - 需要与其他对象文件链接,必须包含section
- 动态库(ET\_DYN, \*.so)
  - 与其他对象文件/可执行文件链接
  - 必须同时包含segment和section

# ELF文件格式



- ELF Header
  - 架构、ABI版本等基础信息
  - program header table的位置和数量
  - o section header table的位置和数量
- Program header table
  - 每个表项定义了一个segment
  - 每个segment可包含多个section
- Section header table
  - 每个表项定义了一个section



### 查看ELF Header



```
$ readelf -h ropasaurusrex
ELF Header:
 Magic: 7f 45 4c 46 01 01 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
 Class:
                                  ELF32
                                  2's complement, little endian
 Data:
 Version:
                                  1 (current)
 OS/ABI:
                                  UNIX - System V
 ABI Version:
                                  0
 Type:
                                  EXEC (Executable file)
 Machine:
                                  Intel 80386
 Version:
                                  0x1
 Entry point address:
                                  0x8048340
 Start of program headers: 52 (bytes into file)
 Start of section headers: 1828 (bytes into file)
 Flags:
                                  0×0
 Size of this header:
                                  52 (bytes)
 Size of program headers:
                                  32 (bytes)
 Number of program headers:
 Size of section headers: 40 (bytes)
 Number of section headers:
 Section header string table index: 27
```

# 查看Program Header



```
$ readelf -1 ropasaurusrex
Elf file type is EXEC (Executable file)
Entry point 0x8048340
There are 7 program headers, starting at offset 52
                                                   每个Segment映射后的内存权限
Program Headers:
                Offset
                         VirtAddr
                                   PhysAddr
                                              FileSiz MemSiz Flg Align
 Type
                0x000034 0x08048034 0x08048034 0x0000e0 0x0000e0 R E 0x4
  PHDR
                0x000114 0x08048114 0x08048114 0x000013 0x000013 R
 INTERP
                                                                 0×1
  LOAD
                0x000000 0x08048000 0x08048000 0x0051c 0x0051c R E 0x1000
  LOAD
                0x00051c 0x0804951c 0x0804951c 0x0010c 0x00114 RW
                                                                 0x1000
 DYNAMIC
                0x000530 0x08049530 0x08049530 0x000d0 0x000d0 RW
                                                                 0x4
                0x000128 0x08048128 0x08048128 0x000044 0x000044 R
                                                                 0x4
 NOTE
                0x000000 0x00000000 0x0000000 0x00000 0x00000 RW
                                                                 0x4
 GNU STACK
 Section to Segment mapping:
  Segment Sections...
                        <u>每个Seg</u>ment映射到的虚拟地址
  00
  01
         .interp
         .interp .note.ABI-tag .note.gnu.build-id .hash .gnu.hash .dynsym .dynstr .gnu.version
  02
 gnu.version r .rel.dyn .rel.plt .init .plt .text .fini .rodata .eh frame
         .ctors .dtors .jcr .dynamic .got .got.plt .data .bss
  03
                                                              每个Segment包含哪些Section,
         .dvnamic
  04
                                                              最左边代表Segment编号
         .note.ABI-tag .note.gnu.build-id
```

# 查看Section Header



#### \$ readelf -S ropasaurusrex

There are 28 section headers, starting at offset 0x724:

#### Section Headers:

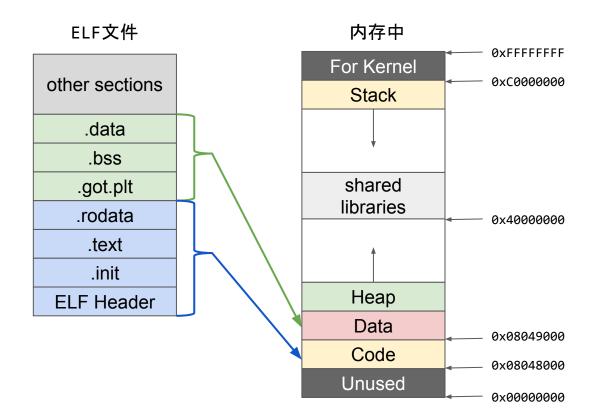
[Nr]	Name	Type	Addr	Off	Size	ES	Flg	Lk	Inf	Al
[0]		NULL	00000000	000000	000000	00		0	0	0
[ 1]	.interp	PROGBITS	08048114	000114	000013	00	Α	0	0	1
[ 2]	<pre>.note.ABI-tag</pre>	NOTE	08048128	000128	000020	00	Α	0	0	4
[ 3]	<pre>.note.gnu.build-i</pre>	NOTE	08048148	000148	000024	00	Α	0	0	4
[ 4]	.hash	HASH	0804816c	00016c	00002c	04	Α	6	0	4
[5]	.gnu.hash	GNU_HASH	08048198	000198	000020	04	Α	6	0	4
[6]	.dynsym	DYNSYM	080481b8	0001b8	000060	10	Α	7	1	4
[ 7]	.dynstr	STRTAB	08048218	000218	000050	00	Α	0	0	1
[8]	.gnu.version	VERSYM	08048268	000268	00000c	02	Α	6	0	2
[ 9]	.gnu.version_r	VERNEED	08048274	000274	000020	00	Α	7	1	4
[10]	.rel.dyn	REL	08048294	000294	000008	08	Α	6	0	4
[11]	.rel.plt	REL	0804829c	00029c	000020	08	Α	6	13	4
[12]	.init	PROGBITS	080482bc	0002bc	000030	00	AX	0	0	4
[13]	.plt	PROGBITS	080482ec	0002ec	000050	04	AX	0	0	4
[14]	.text	PROGBITS	08048340	000340	0001ac	00	AX	0	0	16

# 内存映射



可读可写(RW) Segment

可读可执(RX) Segment



# 通过/proc/[pid]/maps查看内存映射情况



```
$ cat /proc/$(pidof ropasaurusrex)/maps
08048000-08049000 r-xp 00000000 00:25 19711621
08049000-0804a000 rw-p 00000000 00:25 19711621
```

08049000-0804a000 rw-p 00000000 00:25 19711621 f752f000-f76e8000 r-xp 00000000 08:02 17827410 f76e8000-f76e9000 r--p 001b9000 08:02 17827410 f76e9000-f76eb000 rw-p 001b9000 08:02 17827410 f76eb000-f76ec000 rw-p 001bb000 08:02 17827410

f76ec000-f76ef000 rw-p 00000000 00:00 0 f7720000-f7722000 rw-p 00000000 00:00 0 f7722000-f7724000 r--p 00000000 00:00 0 f7724000-f7726000 r-xp 00000000 00:00 0

f7749000-f774a000 r--p 00022000 08:02 17827411 f774a000-f774b000 rw-p 00023000 08:02 17827411

f7726000-f7748000 r-xp 00000000 08:02 17827411

ff8d6000-ff8f7000 rw-p 00000000 00:00 0

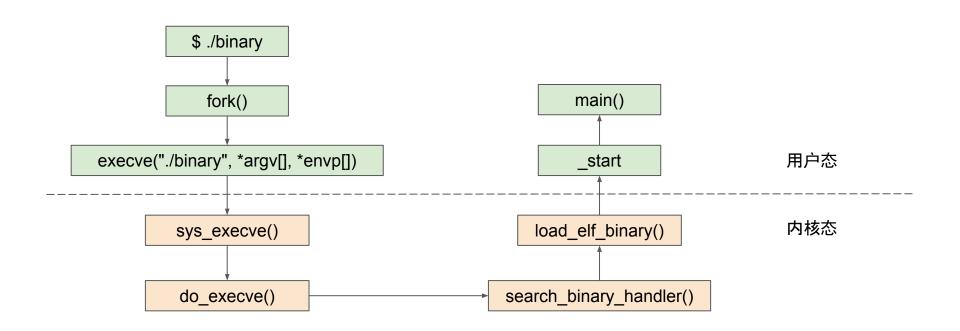
可读可执行Segment 可读可写Segment

/tmp/ropasaurusrex
/tmp/ropasaurusrex
/usr/lib32/libc-2.25.so
/usr/lib32/libc-2.25.so
/usr/lib32/libc-2.25.so
/usr/lib32/libc-2.25.so

[vvar]
[vdso]
/usr/lib32/ld-2.25.so
/usr/lib32/ld-2.25.so
/usr/lib32/ld-2.25.so
[stack]

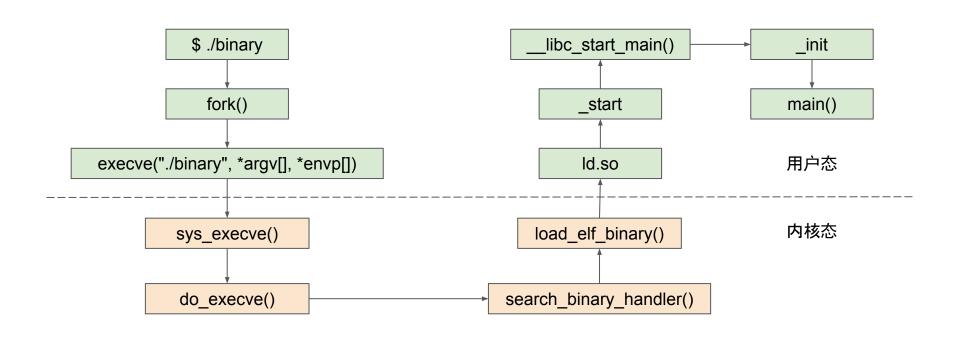
# 静态链接的程序的启动过程





# 动态链接的程序的启动过程





### 程序是如何启动的?



- sys\_execve()
  - 检查参数和环境变量
- do\_execve()
  - ▷ 解析ELF头, 填充二进制格式相关参数(linux\_binprm结构题)
- search\_binary\_handler()
  - 搜索已注册的二进制格式列表,找到正确的格式
- load\_elf\_binary()
  - 解析program header
  - 从.interp节(section)中找到装载器ld.so的路径
  - 映射内存段(segment)
  - 修改sys\_execve的返回值为ld.so或静态链接ELF的入口地址

# Id.so & \_start & \_\_libc\_start\_main



- Id.so
  - 负责加载所有共享库
  - 初始化GOT表
- \_start
  - 为\_\_libc\_start\_main传递环境变量和.init/.fini/main函数
- \_\_libc\_start\_main
  - 调用 .init
  - 调用 main
  - 调用 .fini
  - 调用 exit

# ELF启动过程流程图



