

## 高版本glibc堆利用 - House\_of\_apple

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glibc高版本逐渐移除了\_\_malloc\_hook、\_\_free\_hook、\_\_realloc\_hook等等一众hook全局变量,ctf中pwn题对hook钩子的利用将逐渐成为过去式。而想要在高版本利用成功,基本上就离不开对IO\_FILE结构体的伪造与IO流的攻击。之前很多师傅都提出了一些优秀的攻击方法,比如house of pig、house of kiwi 和 house of emma等。

其中,house of pig除了需要劫持IO\_FILE结构体,还需要劫持tcache\_perthread\_struct结构体或者能控制任意地址分配;house of kiwi则至少需要修改三个地方的值: \_IO\_helper\_jumps + 0xA0和\_IO\_helper\_jumps + 0xA8,另外还要劫持\_IO\_file\_jumps + 0x60处的\_IO\_file\_sync 指针;而house of emma则至少需要修改两个地方的值,一个是tls结构体的point\_guard(或者想办法泄露出来),另外需要伪造一个IO\_FILE或替换vtable为xxx\_cookie\_jumps的地址。

总的来看,如果想使用上述方法成功地攻击IO,至少需要两次写或者一次写和一次任意地址读。而在只给一次任意地址写(如一次largebin attack)的情景下是很难利用成功的。



largebin attack (Tcache Stashing Unlink Attack...) 是高版本中为数不多的可以任意地址写一个堆地址的方法,并常常和上述三种方法结合起来利用。House\_of\_apple是一种新的利用方法,在仅使用一次largebin attack并限制读写次数的条件下进行FSOP利用。

顺便说一下,<u>house of banana</u> 也只需要一次largebin attack,但是其攻击的是rtld\_global结构体,而不是IO流。

上述方法利用成功的前提均是已经泄露出libc地址和heap地址。 House\_of\_apple的方法也不例外。



#### 利用条件

使用house of apple的条件为:

- 1、程序从main函数返回或能调用exit函数或libc执行abort流程时
- 2、能泄露出heap地址和libc地址
- 3、能使用一次largebin attack (一次即可)



当程序从main函数返回或者执行exit函数的时候,均会调用fcloseall函数,该调用链为:

- exit
  - •fcloseall
    - \_IO\_cleanup
      - \_IO\_flush\_all\_lockp
        - IO\_OVERFLOW

最后会遍历\_IO\_list\_all存放的每一个IO\_FILE结构体,如果满足条件的话,会调用每个结构体中vtable->\_overflow函数指针指向的函数。



### IO\_FILE 背景介绍

这是FILE结构体的内容, FILE结构会通过\_chain连 接形成一个链表,链表头 部用全局变量\_IO\_list\_all表 示。默认情况下依次链接 了stderr,stdout,stdin三个文 件流,并将新建的流插入 到头部。

vtable这个函数表中有19个函数,分别完成IO相关的功能,由IO函数调用,如fwrite最终会调用\_\_write函数,fread会调用\_\_doallocate来分配IO缓冲区等。

接下来看一个函数的源码:

```
struct _IO_FILE
50
       int _flags;
                       /* High-order word is IO MAGIC; rest is flags. */
       /* The following pointers correspond to the C++ streambuf protocol. */
       char * IO read ptr; /* Current read pointer */
       char *_IO_read_end; /* End of get area. */
       char *_IO_read_base; /* Start of putback+get area. */
       char * IO write base; /* Start of put area. */
       char * IO write ptr: /* Current put pointer. */
       char * IO write end; /* End of put area. */
       char * IO buf base; /* Start of reserve area. */
       char *_IO_buf_end; /* End of reserve area. */
       /* The following fields are used to support backing up and undo. */
       char * IO_save_base; /* Pointer to start of non-current get area. */
       char *_IO_backup_base; /* Pointer to first valid character of backup area */
       char *_IO_save_end; /* Pointer to end of non-current get area. */
       struct _IO_marker *_markers;
       struct _IO_FILE *_chain;
       int fileno;
       int flags2:
       __off_t _old_offset; /* This used to be _offset but it's too small. */
       /* 1+column number of pbase(); 0 is unknown. */
       unsigned short _cur_column;
       signed char _vtable_offset;
       char _shortbuf[1];
       _IO_lock_t *_lock;
     #ifdef _IO_USE_OLD_IO_FILE
     struct IO FILE complete
       struct _IO_FILE _file;
     #endif
       __off64_t _offset;
       /* Wide character stream stuff. */
       struct _IO_codecvt *_codecvt;
       struct _IO_wide_data *_wide_data;
       struct _IO_FILE *_freeres_list;
       void *_freeres_buf;
       size t pad5;
       /* Make sure we don't get into trouble again. */
       char _unused2[15 * sizeof (int) - 4 * sizeof (void *) - sizeof (size_t)];
```

```
struct IO FILE plus
  •• IO FILE file:
  const struct _IO jump t *vtable;
struct _IO_jump_t
   JUMP FIELD(size t, dummy);
   JUMP FIELD(size t, dummy2);
   JUMP FIELD( IO finish t, finish);
   JUMP FIELD( IO overflow t, overflow);
   JUMP_FIELD(_IO_underflow_t, __underflow);
   JUMP_FIELD(_IO_underflow_t, __uflow);
   JUMP FIELD( IO pbackfail t, pbackfail);
   /* showmany */
   JUMP_FIELD(_IO_xsputn_t, __xsputn);
   JUMP_FIELD(_IO_xsgetn_t, __xsgetn);
   JUMP_FIELD(_IO_seekoff_t, __seekoff);
   JUMP_FIELD(_IO_seekpos_t, __seekpos);
   JUMP FIELD( IO setbuf t, setbuf);
   JUMP FIELD( IO sync t, sync);
   JUMP FIELD( IO doallocate_t, __doallocate);
   JUMP_FIELD(_IO_read_t, __read);
   JUMP FIELD( IO write t, write);
   JUMP FIELD( IO seek t, seek);
   JUMP_FIELD(_IO_close_t, __close);
   JUMP_FIELD(_IO_stat_t, __stat);
   JUMP FIELD( IO showmanyc t, showmanyc);
   JUMP FIELD( IO imbue t, imbue);
```



如果构造条件让程序运行到for循环的if中,就会调用\_IO\_OVERFLOW,最终调用到vtable中的\_\_overflow。

```
_IO_OVERFLOW (fp, EOF)

#define _IO_OVERFLOW(FP, CH) JUMP1 (__overflow, FP, CH)

#define JUMP1(FUNC, THIS, X1) (_IO_JUMPS_FUNC(THIS)->FUNC) (THIS, X1)

#define _IO_JUMPS_FUNC(THIS) (IO_validate_vtable (_IO_JUMPS_FILE_plus (THIS)))

#define _IO_JUMPS_FILE_plus(THIS) \

_IO_CAST_FIELD_ACCESS ((THIS), struct _IO_FILE_plus, vtable)
```

什么时候会调用\_IO\_flush\_all\_lockp呢?

- 1.libc执行abort流程时
- 2.执行exit函数时
- 3.执行流从main函数返回时

```
libio > C genops.c > ۞ _IO_flush_all_lockp(int)
 684
        int
         IO flush all lockp (int do lock)
 685
 686
         int result = 0;
 687
         FILE *fp;
 688
 689
        #ifdef IO MTSAFE IO
 690
          10 cleanup region start noarg (flush cleanup);
 691
         IO lock lock (list all lock);
 692
       #endif
 693
 694
         for (fp = (FILE *) IO list all; fp != NULL; fp = fp-> chain)
 695
 696
              run fp = fp;
 697
             if (do lock)
 698
          IO flockfile (fp);
 699
 700
              if (((fp->_mode <= 0 && fp->_IO_write_ptr > fp-> IO write base)
 701
             || ( IO vtable offset (fp) == 0
 702
                 && fp-> mode > 0 && (fp-> wide data-> IO write ptr
 703
                    > fp-> wide data-> IO write base))
 704
 705
            && IO OVERFLOW (fp, EOF) == EOF)
 706
 707
          result = EOF;
 708
             if (do lock)
 709
          IO funlockfile (fp);
 710
              run fp = NULL;
 711
 712
 713
        #ifdef IO MTSAFE IO
 714
         IO lock unlock (list all lock);
 715
         IO cleanup region end (0);
 716
        #endif
 717
 718
 719
         return result;
 720
```

使用largebin attack可以劫持\_IO\_list\_all变量,将其替换为伪造的IO\_FILE结构体,而在此时,我们其实仍可以继续利用某些IO流函数去修改其他地方的值。要想修改其他地方的值,就离不开\_IO\_FILE的一个成员\_wide\_data的利用。

```
struct IO FILE complete
 struct _IO_FILE _file;
 __off64_t _offset;
 /* Wide character stream stuff. */
 struct _IO_codecvt *_codecvt;
 struct _IO_wide_data *_wide_data; // 劫持这个变量
 struct _IO_FILE *_freeres_list;
 void * freeres buf;
 size t pad5;
 int _mode;
 /* Make sure we don't get into trouble again. */
 char _unused2[15 * sizeof (int) - 4 * sizeof (void *) - sizeof (size_t)]
```



我们在伪造\_IO\_FILE结构体的时候,伪造\_wide\_data 变量,然后通过某些函数,比如\_IO\_wstrn\_overflow就可以将已知地址空间上的某些值修改为一个已知值。

分析一下这个函数,首先将fp强转为\_IO\_wstrnfile \*指针,然后判断fp->\_wide\_data->\_IO\_buf\_base != snf->overflow\_buf是否成立(一般肯定是成立的),如果成立则会对fp->\_wide\_data的\_IO\_write\_base、\_IO\_read\_base、\_IO\_read\_ptr和\_IO\_read\_end赋值为snf->overflow\_buf或者与该地址一定范围内偏移的值;最后对fp->\_wide\_data的\_IO\_write\_ptr和\_IO\_write\_end赋值。

也就是说,只要控制了fp->\_wide\_data,就可以控制从fp->\_wide\_data开始一定范围内的内存的值,也就等同于任意地址写已知地址。

```
static wint t
IO wstrn overflow (FILE *fp, wint t c)
 /* When we come to here this means the user supplied buffer is
    filled. But since we must return the number of characters which
    would have been written in total we must provide a buffer for
    further use. We can do this by writing on and on in the overflow
    buffer in the IO wstrnfile structure. */
  IO wstrnfile *snf = ( IO wstrnfile *) fp;
 if (fp-> wide data-> IO buf base != snf->overflow buf)
      IO wsetb (fp, snf->overflow buf,
    snf->overflow buf + (sizeof (snf->overflow buf)
             / sizeof (wchar t)), 0);
     fp-> wide data-> IO write base = snf->overflow buf;
     fp-> wide data-> IO read base = snf->overflow buf;
     fp-> wide data-> IO read ptr = snf->overflow buf;
     fp-> wide data-> IO read end = (snf->overflow buf
             + (sizeof (snf->overflow buf)
          / sizeof (wchar t)));
 fp-> wide data-> IO write ptr = snf->overflow buf;
 fp-> wide data-> IO write end = snf->overflow buf;
 /* Since we are not really interested in storing the characters
    which do not fit in the buffer we simply ignore it. */
 return c:
```

这里有时候需要绕过\_IO\_wsetb 函数里面的free:

```
void
IO wsetb (FILE *f, wchar t *b, wchar_t *eb, int a)
 if (f->_wide_data->_IO_buf_base && !(f->_flags2 & _IO_FLAGS2_USER_WBUF))
  free (f-> wide data-> IO buf base); // 其不为0的时候不要执行到这里
 f-> wide data-> IO buf base = b;
 f-> wide data-> IO buf end = eb;
 if (a)
   f-> flags2 &= ~ IO FLAGS2 USER WBUF;
  else
   f-> flags2 |= IO FLAGS2 USER WBUF;
/* Bits for the flags2 field. */
#define IO FLAGS2 MMAP 1
#define TO FLAGS2 NOTCANCEL 2
#define IO FLAGS2 USER WBUF 8
#define IO FLAGS2 NOCLOSE 32
#define IO FLAGS2 CLOEXEC 64
#define IO FLAGS2 NEED LOCK 128
```



\_IO\_wstrnfile涉及到的结构体如下:

其中,overflow\_buf相对于\_IO\_FILE结构体的偏移为0xf0,在vtable后面。

```
struct _IO_streambuf
{
   FILE _f;
   const struct _IO_jump_t *vtable;
};
```

```
typedef struct
  IO strfile f;
  /* This is used for the characters which do not fit in the buffer
     provided by the user. */
  wchar_t overflow_buf[64]; // overflow_buf在这里*******
   IO wstrnfile
typedef struct IO strfile
  struct IO streambuf sbf;
  struct IO str fields s;
   O strfile:
struct IO str fields
  /* These members are preserved for ABI compatibility. The glibc
     implementation always calls malloc/free for user buffers if
     IO USER BUF or IO FLAGS2 USER WBUF are not set. */
  _IO_alloc_type _allocate_buffer_unused;
  IO free type free buffer unused;
```



而struct\_IO\_wide\_data结构体如下

总的来说,假如此时在堆上伪造一个\_IO\_FILE 结构体并已知其地址为A。

将A + 0xd8(vtable的偏移)替换为 \_IO\_wstrn\_jumps地址 将A + 0xa0(\_wide\_data的偏移)设置为B,并设 置其他成员以便能调用到\_IO\_OVERFLOW。

exit函数则会一路调用到\_IO\_wstrn\_overflow函数,并将B至B + 0x38的地址区域的内容都替换为A + 0xf0(snf->overflow\_buf的偏移)或者A + 0x1f0(snf->overflow\_buf + (sizeof (snf->overflow\_buf) / sizeof (wchar\_t))的大小)。

```
/* Extra data for wide character streams. */
struct IO wide data
 wchar_t *_IO_read_ptr; /* Current read pointer */
 wchar_t *_IO_read end; /* End of get area. */
 wchar t * IO read base; /* Start of putback+get area. */
 wchar t * IO write base; /* Start of put area. */
 wchar t * IO write ptr; /* Current put pointer. */
 wchar t * IO write end; /* End of put area. */
 wchar t * IO buf base; /* Start of reserve area. */
 wchar t * IO buf end; /* End of reserve area. */
 /* The following fields are used to support backing up and undo. */
 wchar t * IO save base; /* Pointer to start of non-current get area. */
 wchar t * IO backup base; /* Pointer to first valid character of
          backup area */
 wchar t * IO save end; /* Pointer to end of non-current get area. */
  mbstate t IO state;
  __mbstate_t _IO_last_state;
  struct IO codecvt codecvt;
 wchar t shortbuf[1];
 const struct _IO_jump_t * wide vtable;
```



简单写一个demo程序进行验证:

从输出中可以看到,已经成功修改了 sdterr->\_wide\_data所指向的地址空间的 内存。

由上可以,在只给了1次largebin attack的前提下,能利用\_IO\_wstrn\_overflow函数将任意地址空间上的值修改为一个已知地址,并且这个已知地址通常为堆地址。那么,当我们伪造两个甚至多个\_IO\_FILE结构体,并将这些结构体通过chain字段串联起来就能进行组合利用。基于此,house of apple至少有以下几种利用思路。

hanwang@hanwang:~/tools/pwn-exercise-mine/house of apple\$ ./demo [\*] allocate a 0x100 chunk [0x560e74b7c2a0]: 0x1122334455667788 0x1122334455667788 [0x560e74b7c2c0]: 0x1122334455667788 0x1122334455667788 [0x560e74b7c2d0]: 0x1122334455667788 0x1122334455667788 [\*] puts address: 0x7f25ba713420 [\*] stderr address: 0x7f25ba87c5c0 stderr-> IO write ptr address: 0x7f25ba87c5e8 [\*] stderr-> flags2 address: 0x7f25ba87c634 [\*] stderr-> wide data address: 0x7f25ba87c660 stderr->vtable address: 0x7f25ba87c698 [\*] IO wstrn jumps address: 0x7f25ba877c60 [+] step 1: change stderr-> IO write ptr to -1 [+] step 2: change stderr-> flags2 to 8 [+] step 3: replace stderr-> wide data with the allocated chunk [+] step 4: replace stderr->vtable with IO wstrn jumps [+] step 5: call fcloseall and trigger house of apple [0x560e74b7c2a0]: 0x00007f25ba87c6b0 0x00007f25ba87c7b0 [0x560e74b7c2c0]: 0x00007f25ba87c6b0 0x00007f25ba87c6b0 [0x560e74b7c2d0]: 0x00007f25ba87c6b0 0x00007f25ba87c7b0



#### 思路一:修改tcache线程变量

该思路需要借助house of pig的思想,利用\_**IO\_str\_overflow**中的**malloc**进行任意地址分配,memcpy进行任意地址覆盖,利用步骤如下:

伪造至少两个\_IO\_FILE结构体

第一个\_IO\_FILE结构体执行\_IO\_OVERFLOW的时候,利用\_IO\_wstrn\_overflow函数修改tcache全局变量为已知值,也就控制了tcache bin的分配

第二个\_IO\_FILE结构体执行\_IO\_OVERFLOW的时候,利用\_IO\_str\_overflow中的malloc函数任意地址分配,并使用memcpy使得能够**任意地址写任意值** 

利用两次任意地址写任意值修改pointer\_guard和IO\_accept\_foreign\_vtables的值绕过\_IO\_vtable\_check函数的检测,利用一个\_IO\_FILE,随意伪造vtable劫持程序控制流即可。(或者利用一次任意地址写任意值修改libc.got里面的函数地址,如果got表可写的话)

因为可以已经任意地址写任意值了,所以这可以控制的变量和结构体非常多,也非常地灵活,需要结合具体的题目 进行利用。



思路二:修改mp\_结构体

该思路与上述思路差不多,不过对tcachebin分配的劫持是通过修改mp\_tcache\_bins这个变量。打这个结构体的好处是在攻击远程时不需要爆破地址,因为线程全局变量tls结构体的地址本地和远程并不一定是一样的,有时需要爆破。

#### 利用步骤如下:

伪造至少两个\_IO\_FILE结构体

第一个\_IO\_FILE结构体执行\_IO\_OVERFLOW的时候,利用\_IO\_wstrn\_overflow函数修改mp\_tcache\_bins为很大的值,使得很大的chunk也通过tcachebin去管理

接下来的过程与上面的思路是一样的



思路三:修改pointer\_guard线程变量之house of emma

该思路其实就是house of apple + house of emma。

#### 利用步骤如下:

伪造两个\_IO\_FILE结构体

第一个\_IO\_FILE结构体执行\_IO\_OVERFLOW的时候,利用\_IO\_wstrn\_overflow函数修改tls结构体pointer\_guard的值为已知值

第二个\_IO\_FILE结构体用来做house of emma利用即可控制程序执行流



https://bbs.pediy.com/thread-273418.htm



house of pig

house of kiwi

house of emma

house of banana

house of apple2

house of apple3



# Thank You!

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