如前所述,在前几章内容中笔者简单介绍了内存读写的基本实现方式,这其中包括了 CR3切换 读写,MDL 映射 读写,内存拷贝读写,本章将在如前所述的读写函数进一步封装,并以此来实现驱动读写内存浮点数的目的。内存 浮点数 的读写依赖于读写内存字节的实现,因为浮点数本质上也可以看作是一个字节集,对于单精度浮点数 来说这个字节集列表是4字节,而对于 双精度浮点数 ,此列表长度则为8字节。

如下代码片段摘取自本人的 LyMemory 驱动读写项目,函数 ReadProcessMemoryByte 用于读取内存特定字节类型的数据,函数 WriteProcessMemoryByte 则用于写入字节类型数据,完整代码如下所示;

这段代码中依然采用了《驱动开发:内核MDL读写进程内存》中所示的读写方法,通过MDL附加到进程并Rt1CopyMemory 拷贝数据,至于如何读写字节集只需要循环读写即可实现;

```
// right to sign one's name on a piece of work
// PowerBy: LyShark
// Email: me@lyshark.com
#include <ntifs.h>
#include <windef.h>
// 读取内存字节
BYTE ReadProcessMemoryByte(HANDLE Pid, ULONG64 Address, DWORD Size)
   KAPC\_STATE state = \{ 0 \};
   BYTE OpCode;
   PEPROCESS Process;
   PsLookupProcessByProcessId((HANDLE)Pid, &Process);
   // 绑定进程对象,进入进程地址空间
   KeStackAttachProcess(Process, &state);
    __try
   {
       // ProbeForRead 检查内存地址是否有效, Rt1CopyMemory 读取内存
       ProbeForRead((HANDLE)Address, Size, 1);
       RtlCopyMemory(&OpCode, (BYTE *)Address, Size);
   }
    __except (EXCEPTION_EXECUTE_HANDLER)
       // 调用KeUnstackDetachProcess解除与进程的绑定,退出进程地址空间
       KeUnstackDetachProcess(&state);
       // 让内核对象引用数减1
       ObDereferenceObject(Process);
       // DbgPrint("读取进程 %d 的地址 %x 出错", ptr->Pid, ptr->Address);
       return FALSE;
   }
   // 解除绑定
   KeUnstackDetachProcess(&state);
   // 让内核对象引用数减1
   ObDereferenceObject(Process);
   DbgPrint("[内核读字节] # 读取地址: 0x%x 读取数据: %x \n", Address, OpCode);
   return OpCode;
```

```
// 写入内存字节
BOOLEAN WriteProcessMemoryByte(HANDLE Pid, ULONG64 Address, DWORD Size, BYTE
*OpCode)
{
   KAPC\_STATE state = \{ 0 \};
   PEPROCESS Process;
   PsLookupProcessByProcessId((HANDLE)Pid, &Process);
   // 绑定进程,进入进程的地址空间
   KeStackAttachProcess(Process, &state);
   // 创建MDL地址描述符
   PMDL mdl = IoAllocateMdl((HANDLE)Address, Size, 0, 0, NULL);
   if (mdl == NULL)
   {
       return FALSE;
   }
   //使MDL与驱动进行绑定
   MmBuildMdlForNonPagedPool(mdl);
   BYTE* ChangeData = NULL;
   __try
   {
       // 将MDL映射到我们驱动里的一个变量,对该变量读写就是对MDL对应的物理内存读写
       ChangeData = (BYTE *)MmMapLockedPages(mdl, KernelMode);
   __except (EXCEPTION_EXECUTE_HANDLER)
       // DbgPrint("映射内存失败");
       IoFreeMdl(mdl);
       // 解除映射
       KeUnstackDetachProcess(&state);
       // 让内核对象引用数减1
       ObDereferenceObject(Process);
       return FALSE;
   }
   // 写入数据到指定位置
   RtlCopyMemory(ChangeData, OpCode, Size);
   DbgPrint("[内核写字节] # 写入地址: 0x%x 写入数据: %x \n", Address, OpCode);
   // 让内核对象引用数减1
   ObDereferenceObject(Process);
   MmUnmapLockedPages(ChangeData, mdl);
   KeUnstackDetachProcess(&state);
   return TRUE;
}
```

实现读取内存字节集并将读入的数据放入到 LySharkReadByte 字节列表中,这段代码如下所示,通过调用 ReadProcessMemoryByte 都内存字节并每次 0x401000 + i 在基址上面增加变量i以此来实现字节集读取;

```
// 驱动入口地址
NTSTATUS DriverEntry(IN PDRIVER_OBJECT Driver, PUNICODE_STRING RegistryPath)
{
    DbgPrint("Hello LyShark \n");

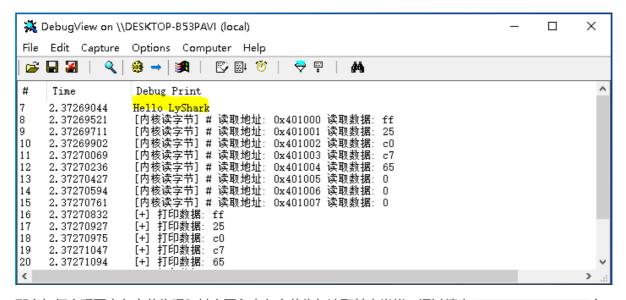
    // 读内存字节集
    BYTE LySharkReadByte[8] = { 0 };

    for (size_t i = 0; i < 8; i++)
    {
        LySharkReadByte[i] = ReadProcessMemoryByte(4884, 0x401000 + i, 1);
    }

    // 输出读取的内存字节
    for (size_t i = 0; i < 8; i++)
    {
        DbgPrint("[+] 打印数据: %x \n", LySharkReadByte[i]);
    }

    Driver->DriverUnload = UnDriver;
    return STATUS_SUCCESS;
}
```

运行如上代码片段, 你会看到如下图所示的读取效果;



那么如何实现写内存字节集呢?其实写入内存字节集与读取基本类似,通过填充 LySharkWriteByte 字节集列表,并调用 WriteProcessMemoryByte 函数依次循环字节集列表即可实现写出字节集的目的;

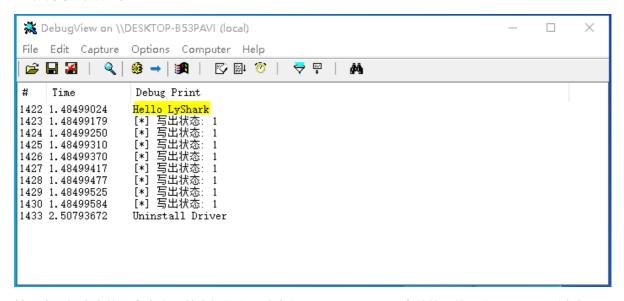
```
// 驱动入口地址
NTSTATUS DriverEntry(IN PDRIVER_OBJECT Driver, PUNICODE_STRING RegistryPath)
{
    DbgPrint("Hello LyShark \n");
    // 内存写字节集
```

```
BYTE LySharkwriteByte[8] = { 0x90, 0x90, 0x90, 0x90, 0x90, 0x90, 0x90} };

for (size_t i = 0; i < 8; i++)
{
    BOOLEAN ref = WriteProcessMemoryByte(4884, 0x401000 + i, 1, LySharkwriteByte[i]);
    DbgPrint("[*] 写出状态: %d \n", ref);
}

Driver->DriverUnload = UnDriver;
return STATUS_SUCCESS;
}
```

运行如上代码片段,即可将 LySharkWriteByte[8] 中的字节集写出到内存 0x401000 + i 的位置处,输出效果图如下所示;



接下来不如本章的重点内容,首先如何实现读内存单精度与双精度浮点数的目的,实现原理是通过读取BYTE类型的前4或者8字节的数据,并通过*((FLOAT*)buffpyr)将其转换为浮点数,通过此方法即可实现字节集到浮点数的转换,而决定是单精度还是双精度则只是一个字节集长度问题,这段读写代码实现原理如下所示;

```
// 读内存单精度浮点数
FLOAT ReadProcessFloat(DWORD Pid, ULONG64 Address)
{
    BYTE buff[4] = { 0 };
    BYTE* buffpyr = buff;

    for (DWORD x = 0; x < 4; x++)
    {
        BYTE item = ReadProcessMemoryByte(Pid, Address + x, 1);
        buff[x] = item;
    }

    return *((FLOAT*)buffpyr);
}

// 读内存双精度浮点数
DOUBLE ReadProcessMemoryDouble(DWORD Pid, ULONG64 Address)
{
```

```
BYTE buff[8] = \{0\};
   BYTE* buffpyr = buff;
   for (DWORD x = 0; x < 8; x++)
       BYTE item = ReadProcessMemoryByte(Pid, Address + x, 1);
       buff[x] = item;
   }
    return *((DOUBLE*)buffpyr);
}
// 驱动卸载例程
VOID UnDriver(PDRIVER_OBJECT driver)
   DbgPrint("Uninstall Driver \n");
}
// 驱动入口地址
NTSTATUS DriverEntry(IN PDRIVER_OBJECT Driver, PUNICODE_STRING RegistryPath)
   DbgPrint("Hello LyShark \n");
   // 读取单精度
    FLOAT fl = ReadProcessFloat(4884, 0x401000);
   DbgPrint("[读取单精度] = %d \n", f1);
   // 读取双精度浮点数
   DOUBLE fl = ReadProcessMemoryDouble(4884, 0x401000);
   DbgPrint("[读取双精度] = %d \n", f1);
   Driver->DriverUnload = UnDriver;
   return STATUS_SUCCESS;
}
```

如上代码就是实现 浮点数 读写的关键所在,这段代码中的 浮点数 传值如果在内核中会提示 无法解析的外部符号 _fltused 此处只用于演示核心原理,如果想要实现不报错,该代码中的传值操作应在应用层进行,而传入参数也应改为字节类型即可。

同理,对于写内存浮点数而言依旧如此,只是在接收到用户层传递参数后应对其 dtoc 双精度浮点数转为 CHAR或者 ftoc 单精度浮点数转为CHAR类型,再写出即可;

```
// 将DOUBLE适配为合适的Char类型
VOID dtoc(double dvalue, unsigned char* arr)
{
    unsigned char* pf;
    unsigned char* px;
    unsigned char i;

    // unsigned char型指针取得浮点数的首地址
    pf = (unsigned char*)&dvalue;

    // 字符数组arr准备存储浮点数的四个字节,px指针指向字节数组arr
    px = arr;
```

```
for (i = 0; i < 8; i++)
       // 使用unsigned char型指针从低地址一个字节一个字节取出
       *(px + i) = *(pf + i);
   }
}
// 将Float适配为合适的Char类型
VOID ftoc(float fvalue, unsigned char* arr)
   unsigned char* pf;
   unsigned char* px;
   unsigned char i;
   // unsigned char型指针取得浮点数的首地址
   pf = (unsigned char*)&fvalue;
   // 字符数组arr准备存储浮点数的四个字节,px指针指向字节数组arr
   px = arr;
   for (i = 0; i < 4; i++)
       // 使用unsigned char型指针从低地址一个字节一个字节取出
       *(px + i) = *(pf + i);
   }
}
// 写内存单精度浮点数
BOOL WriteProcessMemoryFloat(DWORD Pid, ULONG64 Address, FLOAT write)
   BYTE buff[4] = \{0\};
   ftoc(write, buff);
   for (DWORD x = 0; x < 4; x++)
       BYTE item = WriteProcessMemoryByte(Pid, Address + x, buff[x], 1);
       buff[x] = item;
   }
   return TRUE;
}
// 写内存双精度浮点数
BOOL WriteProcessMemoryDouble(DWORD Pid, ULONG64 Address, DOUBLE write)
{
   BYTE buff[8] = \{0\};
   dtoc(write, buff);
   for (DWORD x = 0; x < 8; x++)
       BYTE item = WriteProcessMemoryByte(Pid, Address + x, buff[x], 1);
       buff[x] = item;
   }
   return TRUE;
```

```
// 驱动卸载例程
VOID UnDriver(PDRIVER_OBJECT driver)
   DbgPrint("Uninstall Driver \n");
}
// 驱动入口地址
NTSTATUS DriverEntry(IN PDRIVER_OBJECT Driver, PUNICODE_STRING RegistryPath)
   DbgPrint("Hello LyShark \n");
   // 写单精度
   FLOAT LySharkFloat1 = 12.5;
   INT fl = WriteProcessMemoryFloat(4884, 0x401000, LySharkFloat1);
   DbgPrint("[写单精度] = %d \n", fl);
   // 读取双精度浮点数
   DOUBLE LySharkFloat2 = 12.5;
   INT d1 = WriteProcessMemoryDouble(4884, 0x401000, LySharkFloat2);
   DbgPrint("[写双精度] = %d \n", d1);
   Driver->DriverUnload = UnDriver;
   return STATUS_SUCCESS;
}
```