

在本人前一篇博文《通过ReadFile与内核层通信》详细介绍了如何使用应用层 ReadFile 系列函数实现内核通信，本篇将继续延伸这个知识点，介绍利用 PIPE 命名管道实现应用层与内核层之间的多次通信方法。

- 什么是PIPE管道？

在Windows编程中，数据重定向需要用到管道PIPE，管道是一种用于在进程间共享数据的机制，通常由两端组成，数据从一端流入则必须从另一端流出，也就是一读一写，利用这种机制即可实现进程间直接通信。管道的本质其实是一段共享内存区域，多数情况下管道是用于应用层之间的数据交换的，其实驱动中依然可以使用命名管道实现应用层与内核层的直接通信。

那么如何在内核中创建一个管道？请看以下代码片段，以及MSDN针对函数的解析。

- InitializeObjectAttributes
 - 初始化一个 OBJECT_ATTRIBUTES 结构，它设置将被打开的对象句柄的属性。然后调用方可以将一个指向该结构的指针传递给实际打开句柄的例程。
- ZwCreateFile
 - 该函数的作用时创建或打开一个已经存在的文件，在这里其实是打开 objAttr 这个文件。
- KeInitializeEvent
 - 将事件对象初始化为同步(单个服务)或通知类型事件，并将其设置为已发出信号或未发出信号的状态。

```
HANDLE g_hClient;
IO_STATUS_BLOCK g_ioStatusBlock;
KEVENT g_event;

VOID NdisMSleep(IN ULONG MicrosecondsToSleep);

// 初始化管道
void init()
{
    UNICODE_STRING uniName;
    OBJECT_ATTRIBUTES objAttr;

    RtlInitUnicodeString(&uniName, L"\DosDevices\Pipe\LySharkPipeConn");
    InitializeObjectAttributes(&objAttr, &uniName, OBJ_CASE_INSENSITIVE | OBJ_KERNEL_HANDLE,
        NULL, NULL);

    ZwCreateFile(&g_hClient, GENERIC_READ | GENERIC_WRITE, &objAttr, &g_ioStatusBlock, NULL,
        FILE_ATTRIBUTE_NORMAL, 0, FILE_OPEN, FILE_SYNCHRONOUS_IO_NONALERT, NULL, 0);
    if (!g_hClient)
    {
        return;
    }
    KeInitializeEvent(&g_event, SynchronizationEvent, TRUE);
}
```

原理就是打开 \\DosDevices\\Pipe\\LySharkPipeConn 文件，然后将事件对象初始化为同步状态。

接下来就是如何将数据发送给应用层的问题，发送问题可以调用 zwwriteFile 这个内核函数，如下我们实现的效果是将一个 char 类型的字符串传输给应用层。

```

// 将数据传到R3应用层
// Lyshark
VOID ReportToR3(char* m_parameter, int lenth)
{
    if (!NT_SUCCESS(zwwriteFile(g_hClient, NULL, NULL, NULL, &g_ioStatusBlock,
        (void**)m_parameter, lenth, NULL, NULL)))
    {
        DbgPrint("写出错误");
    }
}

```

内核层的核心代码就是如上这些，将这些整合在一起完整代码如下所示：

```

#include <ntifs.h>
#include <ndis.h>
#include <stdio.h>

HANDLE g_hClient;
IO_STATUS_BLOCK g_ioStatusBlock;
KEVENT g_event;

VOID NdisMSleep(IN ULONG MicrosecondsToSleep);

// 初始化管道
void init()
{
    UNICODE_STRING uniName;
    OBJECT_ATTRIBUTES objAttr;

    RtlInitUnicodeString(&uniName, L"\DosDevices\Pipe\LysharkPipeConn");
    InitializeObjectAttributes(&objAttr, &uniName, OBJ_CASE_INSENSITIVE | OBJ_KERNEL_HANDLE,
        NULL, NULL);

    ZwCreateFile(&g_hClient, GENERIC_READ | GENERIC_WRITE, &objAttr, &g_ioStatusBlock, NULL,
        FILE_ATTRIBUTE_NORMAL, 0, FILE_OPEN, FILE_SYNCHRONOUS_IO_NONALERT, NULL, 0);
    if (!g_hClient)
    {
        return;
    }
    KeInitializeEvent(&g_event, SynchronizationEvent, TRUE);
}

// 将数据传到R3应用层
// Lyshark
VOID ReportToR3(char* m_parameter, int lenth)
{
    if (!NT_SUCCESS(zwwriteFile(g_hClient, NULL, NULL, NULL, &g_ioStatusBlock,
        (void**)m_parameter, lenth, NULL, NULL)))
    {
        DbgPrint("写出错误");
    }
}

```

```

VOID UnDriver(PDRIVER_OBJECT driver)
{
    DbgPrint("驱动卸载成功 \n");
}

NTSTATUS DriverEntry(IN PDRIVER_OBJECT Driver, PUNICODE_STRING RegistryPath)
{
    init();

    // 延时3秒
    NdisMSleep(3000000);

    DbgPrint("hello lyshark \n");
    for (int x = 0; x < 10; x++)
    {
        // 分配空间
        char *report = (char*)ExAllocatePoolWithTag(NonPagedPool, 4096, 'lysh');
        if (report)
        {
            RtlZeroMemory(report, 4096);

            RtlCopyMemory(report, "hello lyshark", 13);

            // 发送到应用层
            ReportToR3(report, 4096);
            ExFreePool(report);
        }
    }

    DbgPrint("驱动加载成功 \n");
    Driver->DriverUnload = UnDriver;
    return STATUS_SUCCESS;
}

```

内核中创建了命名管道，客户端就需要创建一个相同名称的管道，并通过 ReadFile 函数读取管道中的数据，应用层核心代码如下所示：

```

#include <iostream>
#include <windows.h>

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    HANDLE hPipe = CreateNamedPipe(TEXT("\\\\.\\Pipe\\LySharkPipeConn"), PIPE_ACCESS_DUPLEX
| FILE_FLAG_OVERLAPPED, PIPE_TYPE_MESSAGE | PIPE_READMODE_MESSAGE | PIPE_WAIT,
PIPE_UNLIMITED_INSTANCES, 0, 0, NMPWAIT_WAIT_FOREVER, NULL);
    if (INVALID_HANDLE_VALUE == hPipe)
    {
        return false;
    }

    const int size = 1024 * 10;

```

```

char buf[size];
DWORD rlen = 0;
while (true)
{
    //if (ConnectNamedPipe(hPipe, NULL) != NULL)
    // PowerBy: LyShark.com
    if (1)
    {
        if (ReadFile(hPipe, buf, size, &rlen, NULL) == FALSE)
        {
            continue;
        }
        else
        {
            //接收信息
            char* buffer_tmp = (char*)&buf;

            // 拷贝前半部分,不包括 buffer_data
            char* buffer = (char*)malloc(size);
            memcpy(buffer, buffer_tmp, size);

            printf("内核层数据: %s \n", buffer);

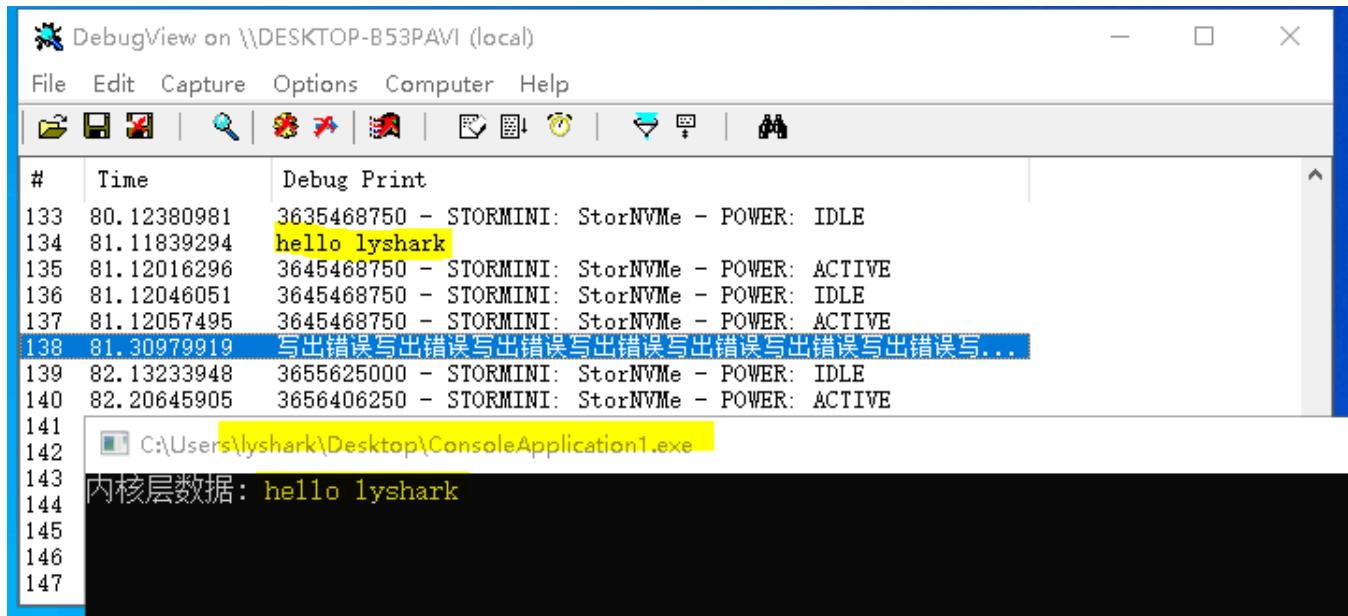
            free(buffer_tmp);
            free(buffer);
        }
    }
}

system("pause");
return 0;
}

```

至此将驱动签名后运行，并迅速打开应用层程序等待同步发送事件，即可得到如下返回结果。

此处有必要解释一下为什么会写出错误，很简单这段代码并没有控制何时触发事件，导致两边不同步，因为只是一个案例用于演示管道的应用方法，所以大家不要太较真，如果不想出错误这段代码还有很多需要改进的地方。



管道不仅可以传输字符串完全可以传输结构体数据，如下我们定义一个 Networkreport 结构体，并通过管道的方式多次传输给应用层，这部分传输模式适合用于驱动中一次性突出多个结构体，例如进程列表的输出，ARK工具中的驱动列表输出等功能的实现。

驱动层完整代码

```
#include <ntifs.h>
#include <ndis.h>
#include <stdio.h>

HANDLE g_hClient;
IO_STATUS_BLOCK g_ioStatusBlock;
KEVENT g_event;

typedef struct
{
    int type;
    unsigned long address;
    unsigned long buffer_data_len;
    char buffer_data[0];
} Networkreport;

VOID NdisMSleep(IN ULONG MicrosecondsToSleep);

// 初始化管道
void init()
{
    UNICODE_STRING uniName;
    OBJECT_ATTRIBUTES objAttr;

    RtlInitUnicodeString(&uniName, L"\DosDevices\Pipe\LysharkPipeConn");
    InitializeObjectAttributes(&objAttr, &uniName, OBJ_CASE_INSENSITIVE | OBJ_KERNEL_HANDLE,
    NULL, NULL);

    ZwCreateFile(&g_hClient, GENERIC_READ | GENERIC_WRITE, &objAttr, &g_ioStatusBlock, NULL,
    FILE_ATTRIBUTE_NORMAL, 0, FILE_OPEN, FILE_SYNCHRONOUS_IO_NONALERT, NULL, 0);
}
```

```
if (!g_hClient)
{
    return;
}
KeInitializeEvent(&g_event, SynchronizationEvent, TRUE);
}

// 将数据传到R3应用层
// PowerBy: LyShark.com
VOID ReportToR3(Networkreport* m_parameter, int lenth)
{
    if (!NT_SUCCESS(ZwWriteFile(g_hClient, NULL, NULL, NULL, &g_ioStatusBlock,
        (void*)m_parameter, lenth, NULL, NULL)))
    {
        DbgPrint("写出错误");
    }
}

VOID UnDriver(PDRIVER_OBJECT driver)
{
    DbgPrint("驱动卸载成功 \n");
}

NTSTATUS DriverEntry(IN PDRIVER_OBJECT Driver, PUNICODE_STRING RegistryPath)
{
    init();

    // 延时3秒
    NdisMSleep(3000000);
    DbgPrint("hello lyshark \n");

    for (int x = 0; x < 10; x++)
    {
        // 分配空间
        Networkreport *report = (Networkreport*)ExAllocatePoolWithTag(NonPagedPool, 4096,
            'lysh');
        if (report)
        {
            RtlZeroMemory(report, 4096);

            report->type = x;
            report->address = 401000 + x;
            report->buffer_data_len = 13;

            // 定位到结构体最后一个元素上
            unsigned char * tmp = (unsigned char *)report + sizeof(Networkreport);
            memcpy(tmp, "hello lyshark", 13);

            // 发送到应用层
            ReportToR3(report, 4096);
            ExFreePool(report);
        }
    }
}
```

```

DbgPrint("驱动加载成功 \n");
Driver->DriverUnload = UnDriver;
return STATUS_SUCCESS;
}

```

应用层完整代码

```

#include <iostream>
#include <windows.h>

typedef struct
{
    int type;
    unsigned long address;
    unsigned long buffer_data_len;
    char *buffer_data;
}Networkreport;

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    HANDLE hPipe = CreateNamedPipe(TEXT("\\\\.\\\\Pipe\\LySharkPipeConn"), PIPE_ACCESS_DUPLEX
| FILE_FLAG_OVERLAPPED, PIPE_TYPE_MESSAGE | PIPE_READMODE_MESSAGE | PIPE_WAIT,
PIPE_UNLIMITED_INSTANCES, 0, 0, NMPWAIT_WAIT_FOREVER, NULL);
    if (INVALID_HANDLE_VALUE == hPipe)
    {
        return false;
    }

    const int size = 1024 * 10;
    char buf[size];
    DWORD rlen = 0;
    while (true)
    {
        //if (ConnectNamedPipe(hPipe, NULL) != NULL)
        if (1 == 1)
        {
            if (ReadFile(hPipe, buf, size, &rlen, NULL) == FALSE)
            {
                continue;
            }
            else
            {
                //接收信息
                Networkreport* buffer_tmp = (Networkreport*)&buf;
                SIZE_T buffer_len = sizeof(Networkreport) + buffer_tmp->buffer_data_len;

                // 拷贝前半部分,不包括 buffer_data
                Networkreport* buffer = (Networkreport*)malloc(buffer_len);
                memcpy(buffer, buffer_tmp, buffer_len);

                // 对后半部 分配空间
                // By: LyShark
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

char* data = (char*)malloc(buffer->buffer_data_len);
unsigned char* tmp = (unsigned char *)buffer + sizeof(Networkreport) - 4;
memcpy(data, tmp, buffer->buffer_data_len);

printf("输出数据: %s \n", data);
printf("地址: %d \n", buffer_tmp->address);
printf("长度: %d \n", buffer_tmp->type);
printf("输出长度: %d \n", buffer_tmp->buffer_data_len);

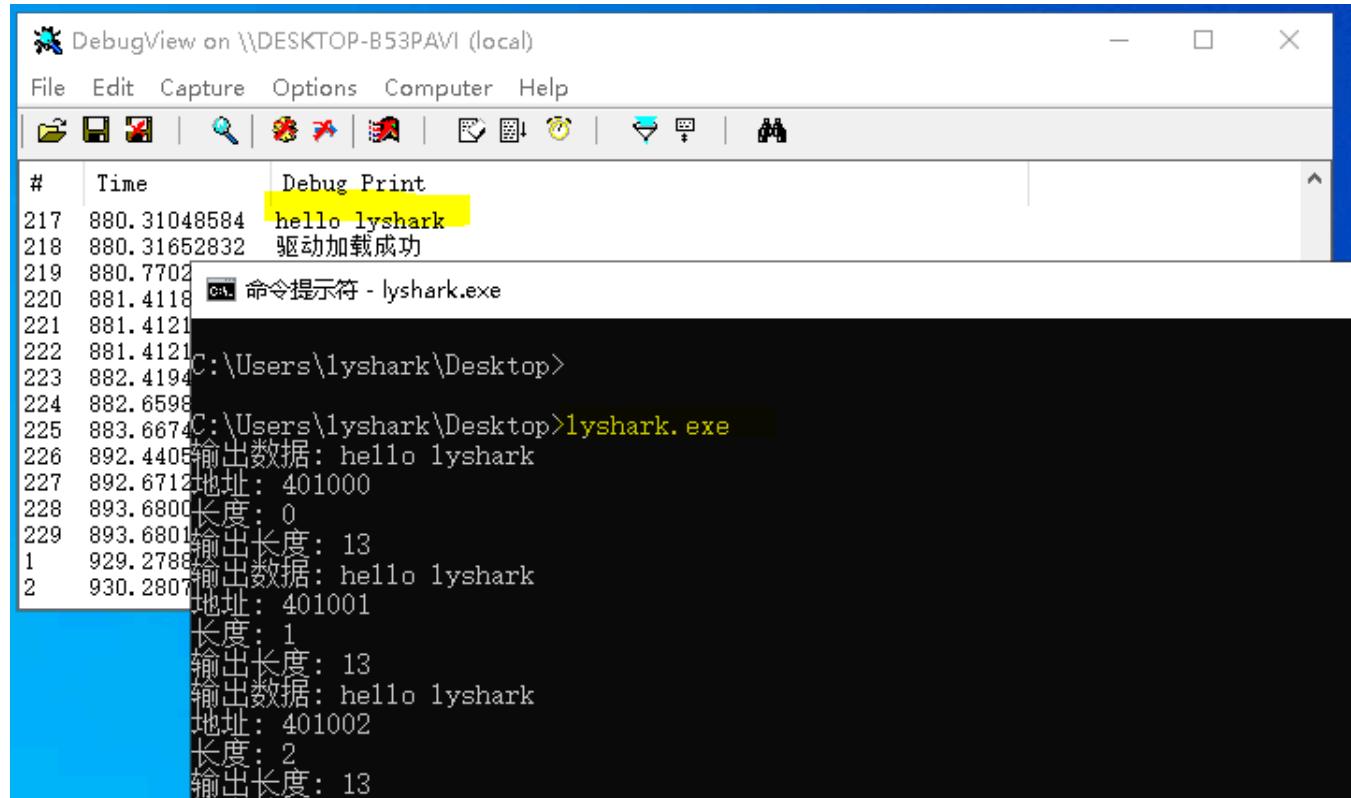
free(data);
free(buffer);
}

}

system("pause");
return 0;
}

```

结构体一次性输出多个，效果如下所示：



The screenshot shows the 'DebugView' application window with the title 'DebugView on \\DESKTOP-B53PAV1 (local)'. The window has a menu bar with File, Edit, Capture, Options, Computer, and Help. Below the menu is a toolbar with various icons. The main area is a table with three columns: #, Time, and Debug Print. The table contains several rows of log entries. A yellow box highlights the 'Debug Print' column header. Another yellow box highlights the first log entry 'hello lyshark'. The log entries include:

#	Time	Debug Print
217	880.31048584	hello lyshark
218	880.31652832	驱动加载成功
219	880.7702	
220	881.4118	命令提示符 - lyshark.exe
221	881.4121	
222	881.4121	C:\Users\lyshark\Desktop>
223	882.4194	
224	882.6598	
225	883.6674	C:\Users\lyshark\Desktop>lyshark.exe
226	892.4405	输出数据: hello lyshark
227	892.6712	地址: 401000
228	893.6800	长度: 0
229	893.6801	输出长度: 13
1	929.2788	输出数据: hello lyshark
2	930.2807	地址: 401001
		长度: 1
		输出长度: 13
		输出数据: hello lyshark
		地址: 401002
		长度: 2
		输出长度: 13