#### iOS和macOS沙盒技术分析

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众所周知, macOS的沙盒一直是一个神秘的东西, 我喜欢利用各种工具并从Jonathan Levin的《\*OS

Internals》等参考书再或者苹果官方自己都不太清楚的文档中收集的知识来分析它。苹果的安全机制并不是最好的,这不是什么新鲜事。沙盒技术有很长的历史,macOS的

### 0x01 背景

### 苹果首次使用沙盒技术是在其OS X

10.5(Leopard)中,它被称为"SeatBelt"(安全带)。正如这个词语的意思一样,它就像在汽车旅行中为了安全而系上安全带一样,强制开发人员在应用程序上使用沙盒技术 (MAC) Framework,沙盒的想法肯定不错,但离成功还很远。MACF框架是苹果设备的整个安全模型构建的基础。

在OS X 10.7中,苹果公司吸取了OS X 10.5的教训,沙盒现在已经不再任由开发人员在应用程序上是否使用,默认情况下是强制执行的。即使是今天在macOS Mojave上,苹果仍然强制使用沙盒,基于应用程序拥有的权限(com.apple.security.app-sandbox)。如果应用程序具有此权限,它将被放置在沙盒中,而不是考虑

需要注意的是,与iOS的沙盒相比,macOS更容易操作。在iOS上,第三方程序均不可能逃脱沙盒,除非你使用沙盒逃逸技术,而大多数这种情况下是由内核漏洞或沙盒漏洞 containers/bundl

/中的程序。任何在/var/中的东西都要被沙盒化,因为你不能直接在其他地方安装你的程序,除非你越狱了。在macOS上,只有Appstore中的程序是沙盒的。如果你从开

### 0x02 工作原理

沙盒的唯一目的是限制程序访问系统的各种资源,比如系统调用、文件或任何东西,这是为了恶意程序肆意破坏系统。在iOS上,我可以骗你安装一个恶意的程序,但这个做 沙盒实际上是一项非常好的技术,这也就是为什么它一直沿用到今天的原因。假如你在Windows上打开了一个从非法来源上下载的恶意程序,而该程序若想删除System32

苹果官方说过:沙盒是一种在内核层面强制实施的访问控制技术(在内核层面,用户或任何受到损害的程序通常都无法控制)。沙盒可以确保它拦截沙盒程序执行的所有操作,并

在macOS上,沙箱本身不是单个文件或单个进程,它被分割成多个组件,比如位于/usr/libexec/sandboxd目录中的userland

daemon,这是com.apple.security.sandbox是kext (Kernel

Extension),还有依赖于AppContainer.Framework的AppSandbox私有框架。正如你所见,多个组件一起工作来实现本文所诉的程序沙箱。

在终端中运行kextstat | grep "sand"命令,可以看到macOS上的kext处于活动状态。

Isabella:/ geosn0w\$ kextstat | grep "sand"

381 0xfffffff811a3000 0x210000x21000com.apple.security.sandbox (300.0) BDFF700A-6746-3643-A0A1-852628695B04 <37 30 18 7 6 5 Isabella:/ geosn0w\$

沙箱是多个MACF策略模块之一。AMFI (Apple Mobile File Integrity)的协同设计是另一个模块。

0x03 测试:根据授权决定macOS上的应用程序是否沙盒化

正如之前所提到的,该应用被沙盒化的一个明显迹象是应用程序二进制文件中是否需要com.apple.security.app-sandbox权限。我们可以使用很多工具检查macOS上Levin的jtool这个工具,运行命令./jtool--ent

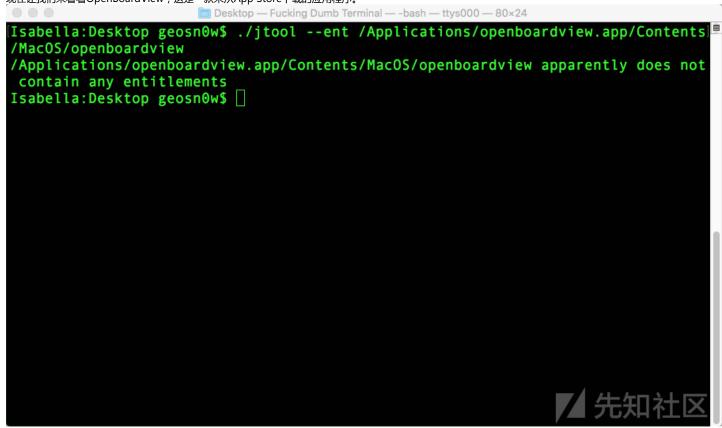
/Applications/AppName.在终端app中,我们可以看到程序所拥有的全部权限。以iHex为例,Appstore中的只需要OpenBoardView权限。DMG格式如下:

```
Desktop — Fucking Dumb Terminal — -bash — ttys000 — 80×24
Isabella:Desktop geosn0w$ ./jtool --ent /Applications/iHex.app
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE plist PUBLIC "-//Apple//DTD PLIST 1.0//EN" "http://www.apple.com/DTDs/
PropertyList-1.0.dtd">
<pli><pli>t version="1.0">
<dict>
        <key>com.apple.application-identifier</key>
        <string>A9TT2D59XS.com.hewbo.hexeditor</string>
        <key>com.apple.developer.team-identifier</key>
        <string>A9TT2D59XS</string>
        <key>com.apple.security.app-sandbox</key>
        <true/>
        <key>com.apple.security.files.user-selected.read-write</key>
        <true/>
        <key>com.apple.security.network.client</key>
        <true/>
        <key>com.apple.security.print</key>
        <true/>
</dict>
</plist>
Isabella:Desktop geosn0w$ |
```

需要注意的是,权限是存在的,并且密钥被设置为true,此程序将被沙盒化。现在,正如你所见,这些权利是以类似于XML的格式列出的,它们实际上位于 .PLIST or Property List 文件中,而属性列表文件只不过是美化的XML。PLISTs可以采用二进制格式,可以使用命令plutil -convert xml1 -0将其转换为可读的格式。

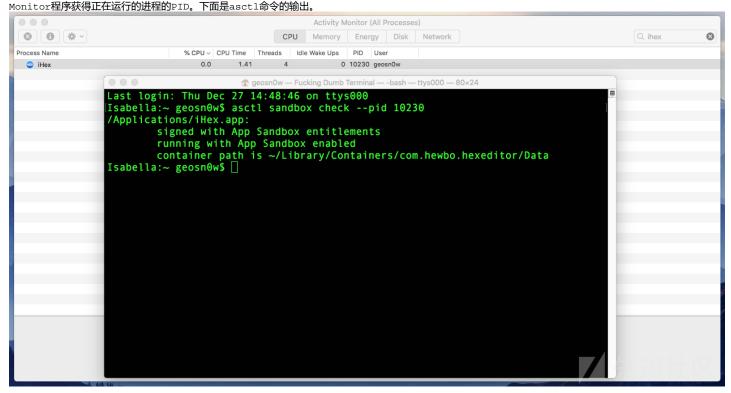
使用Jtool可以替换程序的权限,但之后需要对程序进行伪造签名。总之,这是一种解除macOS应用程序沙盒的方法。这在iOS上并不容易做到,因为沙盒是基于应用程序的

现在让我们来看看OpenBoardView,这是一款未从App Store下载的应用程序。



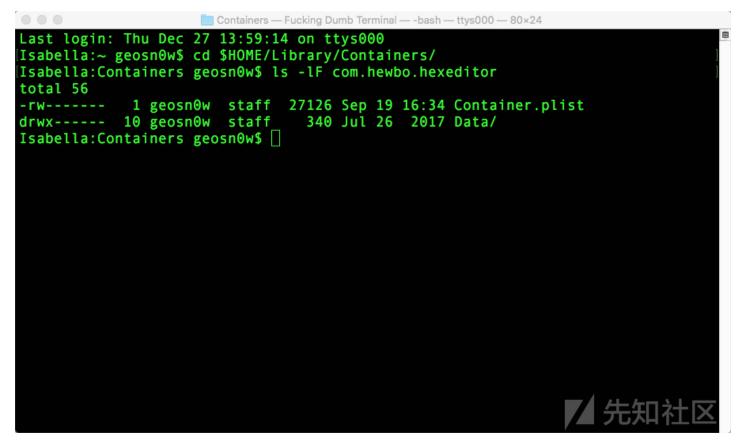
如你所见,程序没有任何权限。它不会被沙盒化,这意味着它可以比任何应用程序商店应用程序访问更多的源代码。

另一种检查程序是否被沙盒化的方法是运行asctl sandbox check --pid XYZ命令,其中XYZ是程序的PID(Process ID)。可以从macOS上的Activity



#### 0x04 执行流程

进入沙盒容器中,也就是放置在\$HOME/Library/Containers/上的文件夹。此文件夹是为任何沙盒程序创建的,而不管实际二进制文件安装在何处。文件夹遵循简单的线 找到iHEX的 Container ,将目录切到上面提到的路径,然后运行1s -1F com.hewbo.hexeditor。com.hewbo.hexeditor是iHex的CFBundleIndentifier(在.app文件夹中可以找到Info.Plist)。



可以看到app的容器包含一个Data文件夹和前面提到的Container.Plist文件。数据文件夹非常有趣,如果将目录切到它,可以看到它模拟了用户的主目录。当然,所有:

```
Data — Fucking Dumb Terminal — -bash — ttys000 — 80×24
Isabella:Containers geosn0w$ cd com.hewbo.hexeditor
Isabella:com.hewbo.hexeditor geosn0w$ ls
Container.plist Data
Isabella:com.hewbo.hexeditor geosn0w$ cd Data
Isabella:Data geosn0w$ ls -lF
total 40
                                           2017 Desktop@ -> ../../../Desktop
lrwxr-xr-x
            1 geosn0w
                       staff
                                19 Jul 26
                               102 Jul 26
drwx----
            3 geosn0w
                       staff
                                           2017 Documents/
lrwxr-xr-x
            1 geosn0w
                      staff
                               21 Jul 26
                                           2017 Downloads@ -> ../../../Downl
oads
                              1020 Jul 26
                                           2017 Library/
drwx----
           30 geosnOw staff
                             18 Jul 26
           1 geosn0w
                       staff
                                          2017 Movies@ -> ../../../Movies
lrwxr-xr-x
            1 geosn0w
                       staff
                               17 Jul 26
                                          2017 Music@ -> ../../../Music
lrwxr-xr-x
                              20 Jul 26
                                          2017 Pictures@ -> ../../../Pictur
lrwxr-xr-x
            1 geosn0w
                       staff
es
Isabella:Data geosn0w$
```

#### 0x05 沙盒化

在内部启动应用程序时,内核将调用mac\_execve函数,可以在XNU源代码中看到。\_\_mac\_execve几乎会加载二进制文件,但它也会检查MAC label,看看是否应该强制执行沙箱。

```
__mac_execve
* Parameters: uap->fname
                           File name to exec
     uap->argp Argument list
                    Environment list
       uap->envp
       uap->mac_p
                     MAC label supplied by caller
* Returns: 0
                     Success
     EINVAL
                     Invalid argument
      ENOTSUP
                     Not supported
                      Executable file format error
   exec_activate_image:EINVAL Invalid argument
   exec_activate_image:EACCES Permission denied
   exec_activate_image:ENOMEM  Not enough space
   exec_activate_image:EFAULT Bad address
   exec_activate_image:ENAMETOOLONG Filename too long
   exec_activate_image:ENOEXEC Executable file format error
   exec_activate_image:EBADEXEC The executable is corrupt/unknown
   exec_activate_image:???
   mac_execve_enter:???
* TODO:
       Dynamic linker header address on stack is copied via suword()
* /
int
_mac_execve(proc_t p, struct __mac_execve_args *uap, int32_t *retval)
  char *bufp = NULL;
  struct image_params *imgp;
  struct vnode_attr *vap;
  struct vnode_attr *origvap;
  int error;
  char alt_p_comm[sizeof(p->p_comm)] = {0};  /* for PowerPC */
```

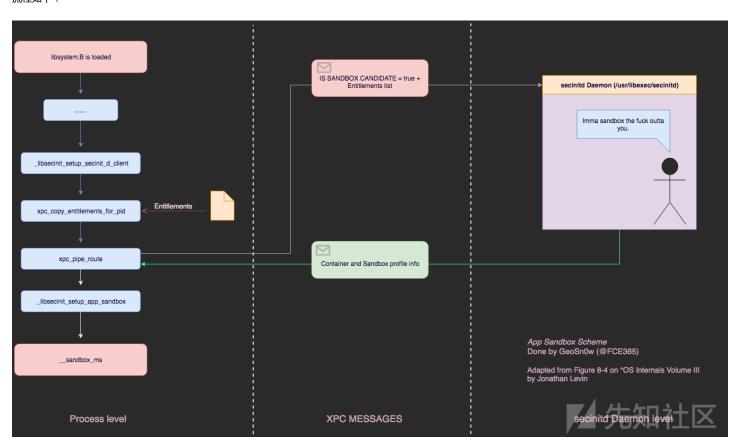
```
int is 64 = IS 64BIT PROCESS(p);
  struct vfs_context context;
  context.vc_thread = current_thread();
  /* Allocate a big chunk for locals instead of using stack since these
   * structures a pretty big.
  MALLOC(bufp, char *, (sizeof(*imgp) + sizeof(*vap) + sizeof(*origvap)), M_TEMP, M_WAITOK | M_ZERO);
  imgp = (struct image_params *) bufp;
  if (bufp == NULL) {
     error = ENOMEM;
      goto exit_with_error;
  }
  vap = (struct vnode_attr *) (bufp + sizeof(*imgp));
  origvap = (struct vnode_attr *) (bufp + sizeof(*imgp) + sizeof(*vap));
  /* Initialize the common data in the image_params structure */
  imgp->ip_user_fname = uap->fname;
  imgp->ip_user_argv = uap->argp;
  imgp->ip_user_envv = uap->envp;
  imgp->ip_vattr = vap;
  imgp->ip_origvattr = origvap;
  imgp->ip_vfs_context = &context;
  imgp->ip_flags = (is_64 ? IMGPF_WAS_64BIT : IMGPF_NONE) | ((p->p_flag & P_DISABLE_ASLR) ? IMGPF_DISABLE_ASLR : IMGPF_NONE);
  imgp->ip_seg = (is_64 ? UIO_USERSPACE64 : UIO_USERSPACE32);
#if CONFIG MACF
  if (uap->mac_p != USER_ADDR_NULL) {
      error = mac_execve_enter(uap->mac_p, imgp);
      if (error) {
         kauth_cred_unref(&context.vc_ucred);
          goto exit_with_error;
  }
#endif
  error = exec_activate_image(imgp);
  kauth_cred_unref(&context.vc_ucred);
  /* Image not claimed by any activator? */
  if (error == -1)
      error = ENOEXEC;
  if (error == 0) {
      exec_resettextvp(p, imgp);
      error = check_for_signature(p, imgp);
  if (imgp->ip_vp != NULLVP)
      vnode_put(imgp->ip_vp);
  if (imgp->ip_strings)
      execargs_free(imgp);
#if CONFIG_MACF
  if (imgp->ip_execlabelp)
      mac_cred_label_free(imgp->ip_execlabelp);
  if (imgp->ip_scriptlabelp)
      mac_vnode_label_free(imgp->ip_scriptlabelp);
#endif
  if (!error) {
      struct uthread
                       *uthread;
      /* Sever any extant thread affinity */
      thread_affinity_exec(current_thread());
      DTRACE_PROC(exec__success);
      uthread = get_bsdthread_info(current_thread());
```

当进程启动时,在其生命周期中很早就会加载libSystem.B。因为所有的APIs都依赖于它。在执行过程中的某个时刻,libSystem.B.initializer将落入\_libsecin

secinitd

守护进程将承认这样一个事实:如果存在权限,沙盒应该被强制执行,那么它将调用AppSandbox.Framework来创建沙盒配置文件。创建概要文件之后,secinitd将返回一message,其中包含CONTAINER\_ID\_KEY■CONTAINER\_ROOT\_PATH\_KEY■SANDBOX\_PROFILE\_DATA\_KEY和其他数据。该信息将由\_libsecinit\_setup\_app\_sandbox\_profile\_data\_key和其他数据。该信息将由\_libsecinit\_setup\_app\_sandbox\_profile\_data\_key和其他数据。该信息将由\_libsecinit\_setup\_app\_sandbox\_profile\_data\_key和其他数据。该信息将由\_libsecinit\_setup\_app\_sandbox\_profile\_data\_key和其他数据。该信息将由\_libsecinit\_setup\_app\_sandbox\_profile\_data\_key和其他数据。该信息将由\_libsecinit\_setup\_app\_sandbox\_profile\_data\_key和其他数据。该信息将由\_libsecinit\_setup\_app\_sandbox\_profile\_data\_key和其他数据。该信息将由\_libsecinit\_setup\_app\_sandbox\_profile\_data\_key和其他数据。该信息将由\_libsecinit\_setup\_app\_sandbox\_profile\_data\_key和其他数据。该信息将由\_libsecinit\_setup\_app\_sandbox\_profile\_data\_key和其他数据。该信息将由\_libsecinit\_setup\_app\_sandbox\_profile\_data\_key和其他数据。

#### 流程如下:



## 0x06 实验:跟踪运行时创建的程序沙盒

使用LLDB可以调试一个沙盒程序,并查看到底发生了什么,包括从进程传递到secinitd守护进程的XPC消息。即将深入了解Terminal和LLDB,下面的清单可能很难理解。起初,打开终端并调用lldb。如果没有安装LLDB,请安装Xcode,因为它附带了您需要的所有调试工具。首先在xpc\_pipe\_routine和\_\_sandbox\_ms处下断点。

```
Last login: Thu Dec 27 16:44:59 on ttys000

Isabella:~ geosn0w$ lldb /Applications/iHex.app/Contents/MacOS/iHex

(lldb) target create "/Applications/iHex.app/Contents/MacOS/iHex"

Traceback (most recent call last):

File "<string>", line 1, in <module>

File "/Applications/Xcode.app/Contents/SharedFrameworks/LLDB.framework/Resources/Python/lldb/__init__.py", line 98, in <module import six

ImportError: No module named six

Traceback (most recent call last):

File "<string>", line 1, in <module>

NameError: name 'run_one_line' is not defined

Traceback (most recent call last):
```

```
Current executable set to '/Applications/iHex.app/Contents/MacOS/iHex' (x86_64).
(lldb) b xpc_pipe_routine
Breakpoint 1: where = libxpc.dylib`xpc_pipe_routine, address = 0x0000000000005c40
(11db) b sandbox ms
Breakpoint 2: where = libsystem_kernel.dylib`__mac_syscall, address = 0x00000000001c648
(11db) run
Process 12594 stopped
* thread #1, queue = 'com.apple.main-thread', stop reason = breakpoint 1.1
  frame #0: 0x00007fff6a75ec40 libxpc.dylib`xpc_pipe_routine
libxpc.dylib`xpc_pipe_routine:
-> 0x7fff6a75ec40 <+0>: pushq %rbp
  0x7fff6a75ec41 <+1>: movq %rsp, %rbp
  0x7fff6a75ec44 <+4>: pushq %r15
  0x7fff6a75ec46 <+6>: pushq %r14
Target 0: (iHex) stopped.
(lldb) c
Process 12594 resuming
Process 12594 stopped
* thread #1, queue = 'com.apple.main-thread', stop reason = breakpoint 1.1
  frame #0: 0x00007fff6a75ec40 libxpc.dylib`xpc_pipe_routine
libxpc.dylib`xpc_pipe_routine:
-> 0x7fff6a75ec40 <+0>: pushq %rbp
  0x7fff6a75ec41 <+1>: movq %rsp, %rbp
  0x7fff6a75ec44 <+4>: pushq %r15
  0x7fff6a75ec46 <+6>: pushq %r14
Target 0: (iHex) stopped.
然后在libxpc.dylib中停在xpc_pipe_.routine。做一个backtrace来看看发生了什么,可以通过bt命令来实现这一点。
(11db) bt
* thread #1, queue = 'com.apple.main-thread', stop reason = breakpoint 1.1
 * frame #0: 0x00007fff6a75ec40 libxpc.dylib`xpc_pipe_routine
  frame #1: 0x00007fff6a75eaad libxpc.dylib`_xpc_interface_routine + 167
  frame #2: 0x00007fff6a7650b5 libxpc.dylib`_xpc_uncork_domain + 529
  frame #3: 0x00007fff6a75ad85 libxpc.dylib`_libxpc_initializer + 1053
  frame #4: 0x00007fff680aa9c8 libSystem.B.dylib`libSystem_initializer + 126
  frame #5: 0x0000000100582ac6 dyld`ImageLoaderMach0::doModInitFunctions(ImageLoader::LinkContext const&) + 420
  frame #6: 0x0000000100582cf6 dyld`ImageLoaderMachO::doInitialization(ImageLoader::LinkContext const&) + 40
  frame #18: 0x000000010056d3d4 dyld`dyldbootstrap::start(macho_header const*, int, char const**, long, macho_header const*,
  frame #19: 0x000000010056d1d2 dyld`_dyld_start + 54
(11db) c
Process 12594 resuming
Process 12594 stopped
* thread #1, queue = 'com.apple.main-thread', stop reason = breakpoint 1.1
  frame #0: 0x00007fff6a75ec40 libxpc.dylib`xpc_pipe_routine
libxpc.dylib`xpc_pipe_routine:
-> 0x7fff6a75ec40 <+0>: pushq %rbp
  0x7fff6a75ec41 <+1>: movq %rsp, %rbp
  0x7fff6a75ec44 <+4>: pushq %r15
  0x7fff6a75ec46 <+6>: pushq %r14
Target 0: (iHex) stopped.
很明显这个不是我们所需要的,这是libxpc.dylib的_xpc_uncork_domain函数。我们需要xpc_pipe_create■按c继续并再次回溯。
(11db) bt.
* thread #1, queue = 'com.apple.main-thread', stop reason = breakpoint 1.1
 * frame #0: 0x00007fff6a75ec40 libxpc.dylib`xpc_pipe_routine
  frame #1: 0x00007fff6a75eaad libxpc.dylib`_xpc_interface_routine + 167
  frame #2: 0x00007fff6a75e5d3 libxpc.dylib`bootstrap_look_up3 + 185
  frame #3: 0x00007fff6a75e4ff libxpc.dylib`bootstrap_look_up2 + 41
  frame #4: 0x00007fff6a7609d7 libxpc.dylib`xpc_pipe_create + 60
  frame #5: 0x00007fff6a500485 libsystem_info.dylib`_mbr_xpc_pipe + 261
  frame #6: 0x00007fff6a50033f libsystem_info.dylib`_mbr_od_available + 15
  frame #7: 0x00007fff6a4fffe5 libsystem_info.dylib`mbr_identifier_translate + 645
  frame #8: 0x00007fff6a4ffbf5 libsystem_info.dylib`mbr_identifier_to_uuid + 53
  frame #9: 0x00007fff6a4ffbba libsystem_info.dylib`mbr_uid_to_uuid + 42
  frame #10: 0x00007fff6a734db4 libsystem_secinit.dylib`_libsecinit_setup_secinitd_client + 728
  frame #11: 0x00007ffff6a734a7b libsystem_secinit.dylib`_libsecinit_initialize_once + 13
```

File "<string>", line 1, in <module>

```
frame #13: 0x00007ffff6a3d5d6b libdispatch.dylib`dispatch_once_f + 41
  frame #14: 0x00007fff680aa9d2 libSystem.B.dylib`libSystem_initializer + 136
  frame #29: 0x00000010056d1d2 dyld`_dyld_start + 54
找到所需的xpc_pipe_create函数。可以使用p (char *)
xpc_copy_description($rsi)查看通过XPC管道发送的消息,这调试非常有用。使用RSI寄存器作为消息的第二个参数(第一个参数是管道)。
(1ldb) p (char *) xpc_copy_description($rsi)
(char *) $0 = 0x0000000101101fa0 "<dictionary: 0x10100c430> { count = 9, transaction: 0, voucher = 0x0, contents = \n\t"subsyst
这也不是所需要的。这只是一个握手信息,继续。
(lldb) c
Process 12594 resuming
Process 12594 stopped
* thread #1, queue = 'com.apple.main-thread', stop reason = breakpoint 1.1
  frame #0: 0x00007fff6a75ec40 libxpc.dylib`xpc_pipe_routine
libxpc.dylib`xpc_pipe_routine:
-> 0x7fff6a75ec40 <+0>: pushq %rbp
  0x7fff6a75ec41 <+1>: movg %rsp, %rbp
   0x7fff6a75ec44 <+4>: pushq %r15
  0x7fff6a75ec46 <+6>: pushq %r14
Target 0: (iHex) stopped.
(lldb) c
Process 12594 resuming
Process 12594 stopped
* thread #1, queue = 'com.apple.main-thread', stop reason = breakpoint 1.1
  frame #0: 0x00007fff6a75ec40 libxpc.dylib`xpc_pipe_routine
libxpc.dylib`xpc pipe routine:
-> 0x7fff6a75ec40 <+0>: pushq %rbp
  0x7fff6a75ec41 <+1>: movq %rsp, %rbp
  0x7fff6a75ec44 <+4>: pushq %r15
  0x7fff6a75ec46 <+6>: pushg %r14
Target 0: (iHex) stopped.
(11db) p (char *) xpc_copy_description($rsi)
(char *) $5 = 0x0000000102821a00 "<dictionary: 0x1010051b0> { count = 11, transaction: 0, voucher = 0x0, contents = \n\t"SECINI
(11db)
包含程序的权限以及它是否是沙盒的候选项的宝贵信息。正如所见,SECINITD_REGISTRATION_MESSAGE_IS_SANDBOX_CANDIDATE_KEY设置为bool
true,并且确实拥有com.apple.security.app-sandbox权限。
可以看到了进程发送给secinitd的内容,看是否正在创建沙盒。使用设置的第二个断点,即__sandbox_ms上的断点,继续(c)直到找到它。
(11db) bt.
* thread #1, queue = 'com.apple.main-thread', stop reason = breakpoint 1.1
 * frame #0: 0x00007fff6a55f648 libsystem_kernel.dylib`__mac_syscall
  frame #1: 0x00007fff6a731bc9 libsystem_sandbox.dylib`sandbox_container_path_for_pid + 63
  frame #2: 0x00007fff6a4edd0c libsystem_coreservices.dylib`_dirhelper_init + 159
  frame #3: 0x00007ffff6a71cf00 libsystem_platform.dylib`_os_once + 33
  frame #4: 0x00007fff6a4ee754 libsystem_coreservices.dylib`_dirhelper + 1873
  frame #5: 0x00007fff6a4604e9 libsystem_c.dylib`confstr + 525
  frame #6: 0x00007ffff6a7354a5 libsystem_secinit.dylib`_libsecinit_setup_app_sandbox + 474 # As you can see, the Sandbox is s
  frame \ \#7: \ 0x00007fff6a734a82 \ libsystem\_secinit.dylib`\_libsecinit\_initialize\_once + 20
  frame #8: 0x00007fff6a3d5db8 libdispatch.dylib`_dispatch_client_callout + 8
  frame #9: 0x00007ffff6a3d5d6b libdispatch.dylib`dispatch_once_f + 41
  frame #10: 0x00007fff680aa9d2 libSystem.B.dylib`libSystem_initializer + 136
  frame #11: 0x0000000100582ac6 dyld`ImageLoaderMachO::doModInitFunctions(ImageLoader::LinkContext const&) + 420
   frame #12: 0x0000000100582cf6 dyld`ImageLoaderMach0::doInitialization(ImageLoader::LinkContext const&) + 40
   frame #13: 0x000000010057e218 dyld`ImageLoader::recursiveInitialization(ImageLoader::LinkContext const&, unsigned int, char
   frame #14: 0x000000010057elab dyld`ImageLoader::recursiveInitialization(ImageLoader::LinkContext const&, unsigned int, char
   frame #15: 0x000000010057elab dyld`ImageLoader::recursiveInitialization(ImageLoader::LinkContext const&, unsigned int, char
   frame #16: 0x000000010057elab dyld`ImageLoader::recursiveInitialization(ImageLoader::LinkContext const&, unsigned int, char
   frame #17: 0x000000010057elab dyld`ImageLoader::recursiveInitialization(ImageLoader::LinkContext const&, unsigned int, char
   frame #18: 0x000000010057elab dyld`ImageLoader::recursiveInitialization(ImageLoader::LinkContext const&, unsigned int, char
   frame #19: 0x000000010057elab dyld`ImageLoader::recursiveInitialization(ImageLoader::LinkContext const&, unsigned int, char
   frame #20: 0x000000010057d34e dyld`ImageLoader::processInitializers(ImageLoader::LinkContext const&, unsigned int, ImageLoader:
   frame #21: 0x000000010057d3e2 dyld`ImageLoader::runInitializers(ImageLoader::LinkContext const&, ImageLoader::InitializerTi
```

frame #12: 0x00007fff6a3d5db8 libdispatch.dylib`\_dispatch\_client\_callout + 8

```
frame #22: 0x00000010056e567 dyld`dyld::initializeMainExecutable() + 196
       frame #23: 0x0000000100573239 dyld`dyld::_main(macho_header const*, unsigned long, int, char const**, char const**
        frame #24: 0x000000010056d3d4 dyld`dyldbootstrap::start(macho_header const*, int, char const**, long, macho_header const*,
       frame #25: 0x00000010056d1d2 dyld`_dyld_start + 54
(11db)
接下来,调用libsystem_secinit的_libsecinit_setup_app_sandbox。这意味着沙盒已经创建好了,将在开始的时候把程序放入沙盒中。接下来的几个continue
'-[NSApplication init]启动应用程序。
(lldb) c
Process 13280 resuming
Process 13280 stopped
* thread #1, queue = 'com.apple.main-thread', stop reason = breakpoint 1.1
        frame #0: 0x00007ffff6a55f648 libsystem_kernel.dylib`__mac_syscall
libsystem_kernel.dylib`__mac_syscall:
                                                                                     $0x200017d, %eax
-> 0x7fff6a55f648 <+0>: movl
                                                                                                                                                         imm = 0x200017D
       0x7fff6a55f64d <+5>: movq
                                                                                   %rcx, %r10
       0x7fff6a55f650 <+8>: syscall
       0x7fff6a55f652 <+10>: jae
                                                                                    0x7fff6a55f65c
                                                                                                                                                          ; <+20>
Target 0: (iHex) stopped.
(11db) bt
 * thread #1, queue = 'com.apple.main-thread', stop reason = breakpoint 1.1
   * frame #0: 0x00007fff6a55f648 libsystem_kernel.dylib`__mac_syscall
```

frame #1: 0x00007fff6a731646 libsystem\_sandbox.dylib`sandbox\_check\_common + 322

frame #2: 0x00007fff6a7318f9 libsystem\_sandbox.dylib`sandbox\_check\_by\_audit\_token + 177

frame #3: 0x00007ffff43ae952e LaunchServices`\_LSIsAuditTokenSandboxed + 149

frame #5: 0x00007fff6a3d5d6b libdispatch.dylib`dispatch\_once\_f + 41

frame #6: 0x00007ffff439c7ed1 LaunchServices`\_LSIsCurrentProcessSandboxed + 178

frame #7: 0x00007ffff43ae92ec LaunchServices`\_LSCheckMachPortAccessForAuditToken + 72

frame #8: 0x00007ffff43ae9448 LaunchServices`\_LSCheckLSDServiceAccessForAuditToken + 153

frame #9: 0x00007fff439c097a LaunchServices`\_LSRegisterSelf + 64

frame #10: 0x00007ffff439b9a7c LaunchServices`\_LSApplicationCheckIn + 5420

frame  $\#11: 0x00007fff40d7192c HIServices`_RegisterApplication + 4617$ 

frame #12: 0x00007fff40d7064c HIServices`GetCurrentProcess + 24

 $frame \ \#13: \ 0x00007fff417cf4ab \ HIToolbox`MenuBarInstance:: GetAggregateUIMode(unsigned int*, unsigned int*) \ + \ 63 to 100 to 1$ 

frame #15: 0x00007fff3fa71197 AppKit`\_NSInitializeAppContext + 35

frame #16: 0x00007fff3fa70590 AppKit`-[NSApplication init] + 443

frame #17: 0x00007fff3fa701e6 AppKit`+[NSApplication sharedApplication] + 138

frame #18: 0x00007ffff3fa718b2 AppKit`NSApplicationMain + 356

frame #19: 0x0000000100001c04 iHex`\_\_\_lldb\_unnamed\_symbol1\$\$iHex + 52

# 至此,程序沙盒化完成!

原文: https://geosn0w.github.io/A-Long-Evening-With-macOS's-Sandbox/

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