# Use After Free

## What is UAF?

悬垂指针:指向曾经存在的对象,但该对象已经不再存在了, 此类指针称为垂悬指针。结果未定义,往往导致程序错误,而且难以检测。[1]

UAF漏洞: 当悬挂指针在释放后没有为其分配新的内存块时使用悬挂指针时,这就被称为"use after free"漏洞[2]。由于指针悬摆不定,所以当指针用于写入存储器时,则一些其他的数据结构可能被破坏。即使只读一次内存,也可能会导致信息泄露(如果下一个位置申请的位置存放了敏感信息),或者进行权限提升(利用已被释放的内存块进行shellcode执行)

UAF成因: dlmalloc是C标准库提供的分配器,也是应用程序默认使用的malloc/free等函数。该内存分配器进行程序的内存管理。当使用free释放内存块的时候,大小小于256kb的块将被置于空闲状态。原因一是,不一定能立刻被释放(如当前内存块可能不在堆顶)二是供应用程序下次申请用。这就导致当出现悬垂指针的时候,只要申请大小与上一次相同的块,即可利用到先前被释放的内存块。

## "hello world"

```
ct 'C:\Documents and Settings\IS\桌面\test
p1 addr:3707a8 ,hello
p2 addr:3707a8 ,world
Press any key to continue
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdib.h>
#include <string.h>

int main(){
    char *p1;
    char *p2;
    p1 = (char *)malloc(sizeof(char)*10);
    memcpy(p1, "hello", 10);
    printf("p1 addr:%x ,%s\n", p1, p1);
    free(p1);
    p2 = (char *)malloc(sizeof(char)*10);
    memcpy(p2, "world", 10);
    printf("p2 addr:%x ,%s\n", p2, p1);
    return 0;
}
```

## 一个关于uaf的简易例子

该程序分别申请了两个字符指针,并分别被赋值"hello"和"world"。p1被释放之后,p2申请大小与p1相同大小的内存块。这时,p2申请的内存块为被释放的p1内存块。由于p1指针未被置为NULL,导致p1与p2指向同一个内存块。所以当程序输出内存信息的时候,出现p1的内容为p2的内存里的内容。

## 基于UAF的简易密码破解

```
int main () {
   int * p_index ,* p_pass ;
   int mode = 0;
   scanf("%d", &mode);
   if(mode != 1 ) {
        printf ("test stop\n");
        return 0:
    p global =( int *) malloc ( sizeof ( int ));
    * p_global = SECRET_PASS ;
    if( mode == 1 ) {
        p_index =( int *) malloc ( sizeof ( int ));
        printf (" Give a number between 0 and 1\n");
        scanf ("%d",p_index );
        index_user ( p_index ); —
        free ( p_index );
    }else {
        printf (" Good luck ! \n");
       p_pass =( int *) malloc ( sizeof ( int ));
        printf (" Give the secret \n");
       scanf ("%d",p_pass );
   if (* p_pass ==* p_global ) <del>{</del>
        printf (" Congrats ! \n");
   }else {
        printf (" Sorry ...\n");
   getchar();
   return 0;
```

为全局变量p\_global申请内存空间, 并赋值为密钥

这里申请的p\_index则是使用人为制造的 悬垂指针,然后利用index\_user函数对 p\_global进行操作

该指针指向用户输入密码

对比两指针内容, 进行密码验证

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#define SECRET PASS 123
int * p global ;
void index_user ( int *p) {
    int * p global save ;
    p_global_save = p_global ;
    p_global =p;
    if( * p_global == 1) {
        printf (" UAF mode on\n");
        return :
    }else {
        printf (" UAF mode off \n");
        p_global = p_global_save ;
        return ;
```

原始密码为"123"

人为制造一个uaf的漏洞,设置一个全局变量p\_global,利用该指针进行密钥匹配。

使用p\_global\_save的临时变量存储p\_global的内容。把传入参数p\_index的内容赋给p\_global

当uaf模式关闭时,p\_global的内容被还原

# IDA 静态分析

- 1.内存模型和值分析
  - 1.1 抽象内存表示

假设在栈中的地址是基于基址寄存器EBP,那么每一个栈桢将被描述为(EBP<sub>0</sub>,offset(偏移量)),EBP<sub>0</sub>为初始化的EBP,例如局部变量p\_index表示为(EBP<sub>0</sub>,-4),或全局变量p\_global表示为(p\_global)。相对于堆,定义HE(base, size)为申请的堆块,其也可表示为chunk。我们定义两个函数,HA和HF,分别用来表示所有申请和释放的堆块[3]

1.2 对应值分析

此分析的目的在于静态分析程序申请与释放堆块,同时追踪内存地址和其大小。因此根据抽象内存表示所产生的抽象环境,我们可以表示每个内存块的地址和对应可能值

1.3字符化uaf

定义公式为: UafSet = { (pc, chunk) | chunk ∈ AbsEnv(ad) ∩ HE ad表示 malloc或者free call中的参数和块大小例如, AbsEnv(38) ∩ HE = {chunk0,chunk1} 即 UafSet = { (38, chunk1) } 意思是当前chunk1是悬摆的且在第38行

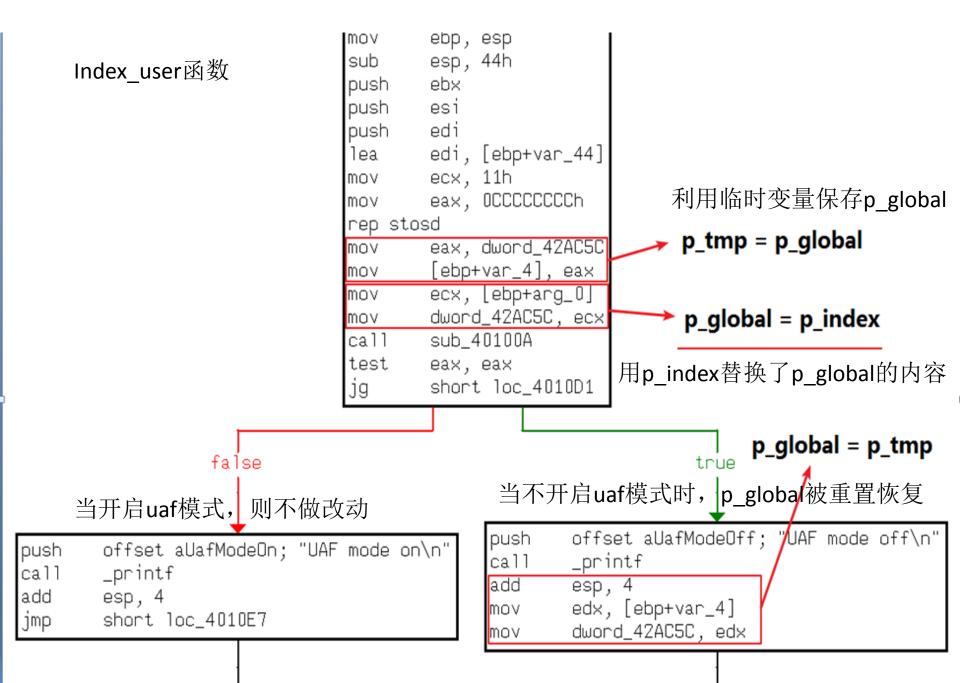
2.流程图分析

根据上面的VSA分析结果,对应流程图中的语句进行分析

## VSA分析表

Code	AbsEnv	Неар
31 p global =( int *) malloc ()	{(p global,(chunk <sub>0</sub> ))}	HA = {chunk₀} HF = ∅
34 p index =( int *) malloc ()	{((EBP <sub>0</sub> , -4),(chunk <sub>1</sub> ))}	HA ={chunk <sub>0</sub> , <b>chunk<sub>1</sub></b> } HF = ∅
13 p global save = p global	{(p global,(chunk <sub>0</sub> )), (( <b>EBP<sub>0</sub>, -44</b> ),( <b>chunk<sub>0</sub></b> ))}	HA ={chunk <sub>0</sub> , chunk <sub>1</sub> } HF = ∅
14 p global = p	{( <b>p global</b> ,( <b>chunk</b> <sub>1</sub> )), ((EBP <sub>0</sub> - 4),(chunk <sub>1</sub> ))}	$HA = \{chunk_0, chunk_1\}$ $HF = \emptyset$
19 <u>p_global</u> = <u>p_global_save</u>	((EBP <sub>0</sub> , -44),(chunk <sub>0</sub> ))}	$HA = \{chunk_0, chunk_1\}$ $HF = \emptyset$
37 index user (p index)	{( <b>p global</b> ,( <b>chunk<sub>0</sub>, chunk<sub>1</sub></b> )), ((EBP <sub>0</sub> , -4),(chunk <sub>1</sub> )), ((EBP <sub>0</sub> , -44),(chunk <sub>0</sub> ))}	$HA = \{chunk_0, chunk_1\}$ $HF = \emptyset$
38 free ( p index )	{((EBP <sub>0</sub> , -4),(chunk <sub>1</sub> ))}	$HA = \{chunk_0\}$ $HF = \{chunk_1\}$
由于AbsEnv和heap中出现了同一维均42 p pass = ( IIII ) IIIalloc ()	央chunk1,该chunk悬挂	$HA = \{chunk_0, chunk_2\}$ $HF = \{chunk_1\}$
45 if (* p_pass ==* p_global)	$\{(p \text{ global},(\text{chunk0}, \text{ chunk}_1)), ((EBP_0 - 8), (\text{chunk}_2))\}$	$HA = \{chunk_0, chunk_2\}$ $HF = \{chunk_1\}$

#### : size\_t push 4 call \_malloc add esp, 4 dword\_42AC5C, eax mov ecx, dword\_42AC5C mov 分配p global的内存空间, push mov dword ptr [ecx], 7Bh call 并赋值为密钥 edx, dword\_42AC5C mov add eax, [edx] mov XOL push eax jmp offset aP\_globalPass\_w; "p\_global = pass\_word = %d\n" push call \_printf esp, 8 add [ebp+var\_C], 1 cmp short loc\_40FCA6 jnz false true size\_t push ca III \_malloc 分配p index的内存空间 add esp, 4 [ebp+var\_4], eax MOV offset aGiveANumberBet; "Give a number between 0 and 1\n" push \_printf call esp, 4 add ecx, [ebp+var\_4] MOV push ecx ; "%d" push offset aD offset aGoodLuck; "Good luck! \n" push call. call scanf \_printf add esp, 8 add esp, 4 edx, [ebp+var\_4] 调用index\_user函数,打开 MOV push edx Uaf模式,制造漏洞 ca11 sub\_401005 add esp, 4 eax, [ebp+var\_4] MOV push eax free ca11 sub\_402160 add esp, 4 释放p\_index的内存空间 jmp short loc\_40FCB3



```
push
                          size_t
cali
        _malloc
                           ▶ p_pass 分配p_pass的内存空间
add
        esp, 4
        [ebp+var_8], eax
mov
        offset aGiveTheSecret; "Give the secret \n"
push
call
        _printf
add
        esp, 4
        ecx, [ebp+var_8]
mov
push
        ecx
                        ; "%d"
        offset aD
push
call
        _scanf
add
        esp, 8
        edx, [ebp+var_8]
mov
                          用户输入密码赋值给p pass
        eax, [edx]
mov
push
        eax
push
        offset aP_passD ; "p_pass : %d \n"
call
        _printf
add
        esp, 8
        ecx, [ebp+var_8]
mov
                               p_pass
        edx, dword_42AC5C
mov.
                               p_global
        eax, |ecx|
mov
                              获取p_pass和p_global
        eax, [edx]
CMD
        short loc_40FD42
                              进行内容比较
jnz
```

相等则跳转成功,否则跳转失败

# ollydbg 动态分析程序

EAX=005806E0

Stack [0018FF44]=CCCCCCCC

```
申请p global的内存空间,压入系统栈
0040FC31
            83C4 04
                         ADD ESP, 4
                         MOV DWORD PTR DS: [42AC5C], EAX
0040FC34
            A3 5CAC4200
            8BOD 5CAC420(MOV ECX, DWORD PTR DS: [42AC5C]
0040FC39
[0042AC5C] = 00582B10
                          p_global adress
                                                      动态获取到p global的内存地址
            C701 7B00000(MOV DWORD PTR DS: [ECX], 7B
0040FC3F
            8B15 5CAC420(MOV EDX, DWORD PTR DS: [42AC5C]
0040FC45
                         MOV EAX, DWORD PTR DS: [EDX]
            8B02
0040FC4B
            50
                         PUSH EAX
                                                                r<%d> = 123.
0040FC4E
            68 00614200
                         PUSH OFFSET 00426100
                                                                 Format = "p_global = pass_word =
                                                                  result. 004012FO, printf
            E8 9816FFFF
                         CALL 004012F0
Stack [0018FEE8]=4
                                  p_global = "123"
                                                     经过赋值语句,密钥为"123"
EAX=0000007B (decimal 123.)
0040FC61
              6A 04
                            PUSH 4
                                                                       \neg Arg1 = 4
0040FC63
                            CALL 004016E0
             E8 781AFFFF
                                                                       result. 004016E0. malloc
              83C4 04
                            ADD ESP, 4
                                                                       p_index
0040FC68
                            MOV DWORD PTR SS: [1
              8945 FC
```

p index adress

动态获得p\_index的内存地址

```
004010A8
               A1 5CAC4200
                             MOV EAX, DWORD PTR DS: [42AC5C]
               8945 FC
                             MOV DWORD PTR SS: [LOCAL. 1], EAX
 004010AD
                             MOV ECX, DWORD PTR SS: [ARG. 1]
 004010B0
               8B4D 08
 004010B3
               890D 5CAC420(MOV DWORD PTR DS: [42AC5C], ECX
                             CALL 0040100A
               E8 4CFFFFFF
                                 p_global adress 当前p_global的内存地址
 [0042AC5C] = 00582B10
 004010A8
               A1 5CAC4200
                             MOV EAX, DWORD PTR DS: [42AC5C]
                             MOV DWORD PTR SS: [LOCAL. 1], EAX
 004010AD
               8945 FC
                             MOV ECX, DWORD PTR SS: [ARG. 1]
 004010B0
               8B4D 08
 004010B3
               890D 5CAC420(MOV DWORD PTR DS: [42AC5C], ECX
               E8 4CFFFFFF
                             CALL 0040100A
                                                               在index user函数中做的
 ECX=005806E0
 [0042AC5C]=00582B10
                                       p_global = p_index
                                                               内容交换
0040FCB5
            E8 261AFFFF
                        CALL 004016E0
                                                             result. 004016E0, malloc
0040FCBA
            83C4 04
                        ADD ESP, 4
                                                             p_pass
            8945 F8
                        MOV DWORD PTR SS: [LOCAL. 2]. EAX
EAX=005806E0
                                              动态获取p_pass 的内存地址
                               p pass adress
Stack [0018FF40]=CCCCCCCC
通过对比发现p_global和p_pass指向同一内存地址
0040FCD1
           68 2C504200
                        PUSH OFFSET 0042502C
                                                              Arg1 = ASCII "%d"
           E8 8539FFFF
                        CALL 00403660
                                                             result. 00403660, scanf
0040FCD6
0040FCDB
           83C4 08
                        ADD ESP, 8
                        MOV EDX, DWORD PTR SS: [LOCAL. 2]
           8B55 F8
0040FCDE
           8B02
                       MOV EAX. DWORD PTR DS: [EDX]
[005806E0]=0000014D (decimal 333.)
                                          p_pass = "333" 用户输入的密码为 "333"
EAX=1
```

```
        0040FCF1
        · 8B4D F8
        MOV ECX, DWORD PTR SS: [LOCAL. 2]

        0040FCF4
        · 8B15 5CAC420( MOV EDX, DWORD PTR DS: [42AC5C]

        0040FCFA
        · 8B01
        MOV EAX, DWORD PTR DS: [ECX]

        0040FCFC
        · 3B02
        CMP EAX, DWORD PTR DS: [EDX]

        0040FCFE
        · 75 42
        JNE SHORT 0040FD42

        0040FD00
        · 68 A0504200
        PUSH OFFSET 004250A0

        [0042AC5C]=005806E0
```

## p\_global adress 动态获取到p\_global的内存地址

```
3B02
                          CMP EAX, DWORD PTR DS: [EDX]
0040FCFE
          · 75 42
                          JNE SHORT 0040FD42
                                                                    Format = "Congrats!"
0040FD00
             68 A0504200
                          PUSH OFFSET 004250A0
             E8 E615FFFF
                          CALL 004012F0
                                                                    result. 004012F0
0040FD05
             83C4 04
                          ADD ESP. 4
0040FD0A
[005806E0]=0000014D (decimal 333.)
```

[005806E0]=0000014D (decimal 333.) compare value

### 进行内容匹配

0040FCFE	· <sub>√</sub> 75 42	JNE SHORT 0040FD42	
0040FD00	· 68 <u>A0504200</u>	PUSH OFFSET 004250A0	Format = "Congrats!"
0040FD05	· E8 E615FFFF	CALL 004012F0	result. 004012F0
0040FD0A	· 83C4 04	ADD ESP, 4	

Jump is not taken
Dest=result.0040FD42

## 开启uaf模式的结果

```
p_global = pass_word = 123

Give a number between 0 and 1

UAF mode on

Give the secret

333

p_pass : 333

Congrats !

p_global :5806e0, 333

p_pass :5806e0, 333
```

## 未开启uaf模式的结果

```
1
p_global = pass_word = 123
Give a number between 0 and 1
0
UAF mode off
Give the secret
345
p_pass : 345
Sorry ...
p_global :2c2b10, 123
p_pass :2c06e0, 345
```

### Reference

- [1]百度百科,悬垂指针的定义
- [2]维基百科,Dangling pointer, section introduction
- [3] Laurent Mounier, Marie-Laure Potet, Josselin Feist, Statically detecting use after free on binary code, GreHack 2013, Grenoble, France