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Tales from iOS 6 Exploitation

and iOS 7 Security Changes

Stefan Esser <stefan.esser@sektioneins.de>

Who am I?

Stefan Esser

- from Cologne / Germany
- in information security since 1998
- PHP core developer since 2001
- Month of PHP Bugs and Suhosin
- recently focused on iPhone security (ASLR, kernel, jailbreak)
- Head of Research and Development at SektionEins GmbH

What is this talk about?

- the posix_spawn() vulnerability
- and how it turned out to be more than an information leak
- various iOS 7 changes with an influence on security

Part I

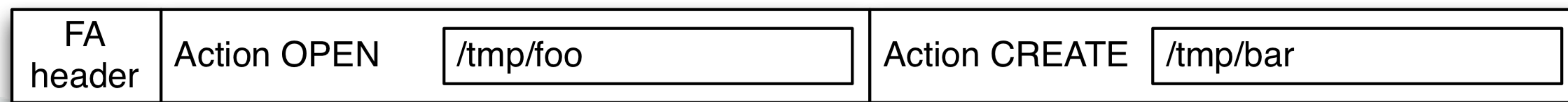
posix_spawn() - The info leak that was more...

posix_spawn() and the SyScan Garage Sale

- bunch of vulnerabilities were dropped at SyScan Singapore 2013
- the posix_spawn() vulnerability was one of them
- posix_spawn() is a more powerful way to spawn/execute processes
- vulnerability was declared as kernel heap information leak

posix_spawn() File Actions

- file actions allow parent to open, close or clone file descriptors for the child
- each action is defined in a structure about 1040 bytes in size
- prefixed by a small header




```
typedef struct _psfa_action {
    psfa_t  psfaa_type;         /* file action type */
    int psfaa_filedes;          /* fd to operate on */
    struct _psfaa_open {
        int psfao_oflag;        /* open flags to use */
        mode_t  psfao_mode;     /* mode for open */
        char    psfao_path[PATH_MAX];   /* path to open */
    } psfaa_openargs;
} _psfa_action_t;
```

```
typedef enum {
    PSFA_OPEN = 0,
    PSFA_CLOSE = 1,
    PSFA_DUP2 = 2,
    PSFA_INHERIT = 3
} psfa_t;
```

posix_spawn() File Actions

- data describing the actions is copied into the kernel after user supplied size is checked against upper and lower bounds

```
if (px_args.file_actions_size != 0) {
  /* Limit file_actions to allowed number of open files */
  int maxfa = (p->p_limit ? p->p_rlimit[RLIMIT_NOFILE].rlim_cur : NOFILE);
  if (px_args.file_actions_size < PSF_ACTIONS_SIZE(1) ||
    px_args.file_actions_size > PSF_ACTIONS_SIZE(maxfa)) {
    error = EINVAL;
    goto bad;
  }
  MALLOC(px_sfap, _posix_spawn_file_actions_t, px_args.file_actions_size, M_TEMP, M_WAITOK);
  if (px_sfap == NULL) {
    error = ENOMEM;
    goto bad;
  }
  imgp->ip_px_sfa = px_sfap;

  if ((error = copyin(px_args.file_actions, px_sfap,
          px_args.file_actions_size)) != 0)
    goto bad;
}
```

posix_spawn() File Actions Incomplete Verification

- check against upper and lower bound is insufficient
- because of a file action count inside the data that is trusted
- it is never validated that the supplied data is enough for the count
- loop over data can therefore read outside the buffer which might crash

```
static int
exec_handle_file_actions(struct image_params *imgp, short psa_flags)
{
  int error = 0;
  int action;
  proc_t p = vfs_context_proc(imgp->ip_vfs_context);
  _posix_spawn_file_actions_t px_sfap = imgp->ip_px_sfa;
  int ival[2];    /* dummy retval for system calls) */

  for (action = 0; action < px_sfap->psfa_act_count; action++) {
    _psfa_action_t *psfa = &px_sfap->psfa_act_acts[ action];

    switch(psfa->psfaa_type) {
        case PSFA_OPEN: {
```

posix_spawn() File Actions Information Leak

- by carefully crafting the data (and its size) it is possible to leak bytes from the kernel heap with a PSFA_OPEN file action
- choose size in a way that the beginning of the filename is from within the buffer and the end of the filename is taken from the kernel heap after it

- with fcntl(F_GETPATH) it is then possible to retrieve the leaked bytes

Only an Information Leak?

Only an information leak?

- questions came up on Twitter if posix_spawn is more than an information leak
- to be more than an information leak we need a write outside the buffer
- we need to check if there is any write in exec_handle_file_actions() function
- and if we can abuse it
- let's read more carefully ...

Structure of exec_handle_file_actions

- function consists of two loops
- with an error condition exit in-between
- both loops implement a switch statement for the cases
  - PSFA_OPEN
  - PSFA_DUP2
  - PSFA_CLOSE
  - PSFA_INHERIT
- let ʻs check all cases ...

PSFA_OPEN (I)

- no write in first part of PSFA_OPEN in first loop

```
case PSFA_OPEN: {
   /*
    * Open is different, in that it requires the use of
    * a path argument, which is normally copied in from
    * user space; because of this, we have to support an
    * open from kernel space that passes an address space
    * context of UIO_SYSSPACE, and casts the address
    * argument to a user_addr_t.
    */
   struct vnode_attr va;
   struct nameidata nd;
   int mode = psfa->psfaa_openargs.psfao_mode;
   struct dup2_args dup2a;
   struct close_nocancel_args ca;
   int origfd;

   VATTR_INIT(&va);
   /* Mask off all but regular access permissions */
   mode = ((mode &~ p->p_fd->fd_cmask) & ALLPERMS) & ~S_ISTXT;
   VATTR_SET(&va, va_mode, mode & ACCESSPERMS);

   NDINIT(&nd, LOOKUP, OP_OPEN, FOLLOW | AUDITVNPATH1, UIO_SYSSPACE,
         CAST_USER_ADDR_T(psfa->psfaa_openargs.psfao_path),
         imgp->ip_vfs_context);

   error = open1(imgp->ip_vfs_context,
          &nd,
          psfa->psfaa_openargs.psfao_oflag,
          &va,
          ival);

   }
```

PSFA_OPEN (II)

- no write in second part of PSFA_OPEN in first loop

```
if (error || ival[0] == psfa->psfaa_filedes)
    break;

origfd = ival[0];
/*
 * If we didn't fall out from an error, we ended up
 * with the wrong fd; so now we've got to try to dup2
 * it to the right one.
 */
dup2a.from = origfd;
dup2a.to = psfa->psfaa_filedes;

/*
 * The dup2() system call implementation sets
 * ival to newfd in the success case, but we
 * can ignore that, since if we didn't get the
 * fd we wanted, the error will stop us.
 */
error = dup2(p, &dup2a, ival);
if (error)
    break;

/*
 * Finally, close the original fd.
 */
ca.fd = origfd;

error = close_nocancel(p, &ca, ival);
}
break;
```

PSFA_DUP2 (III)

- no write in PSFA_DUP2 in first loop

```
case PSFA_DUP2: {
    struct dup2_args dup2a;

    dup2a.from = psfa->psfaa_filedes;
    dup2a.to = psfa->psfaa_openargs.psfao_oflag;

    /*
     * The dup2() system call implementation sets
     * ival to newfd in the success case, but we
     * can ignore that, since if we didn't get the
     * fd we wanted, the error will stop us.
     */
    error = dup2(p, &dup2a, ival);
    }
    break;
```

PSFA_CLOSE

- no write in PSFA_CLOSE in first loop

```
case PSFA_CLOSE: {
   struct close_nocancel_args ca;

   ca.fd = psfa->psfaa_filedes;

   error = close_nocancel(p, &ca, ival);
   }
   break;
```

PSFA_INHERIT

- we found a write in PSFA_INHERIT
- but can we make it write outside of our or another buffer?

```
case PSFA_INHERIT: {
    struct fileproc *fp;
    int fd = psfa->psfaa_filedes;

    /*
     * Check to see if the descriptor exists, and
     * ensure it's -not- marked as close-on-exec.
     * [Less code than the equivalent F_GETFD/F_SETFD.]
     */
    proc_fdlock(p);
    if ((error = fp_lookup(p, fd, &fp, 1)) == 0) {
        *fdflags(p, fd) &= ~UF_EXCLOSE;
        (void) fp_drop(p, fd, fp, 1);
    }
    proc_fdunlock(p);
    }
    break;
```

This is a write in form of a binary AND

What is the macro fdflags()?

- fdflags addresses an element in the current processes ʻ fd_ofileflags structure
- write position depends on supplied file descriptor fd
- we need to check what and how big fd_ofileflags is
- then we can see if we can make it write outside that buffer

```
#define    fdflags(p, fd)                 \
        (&(p)->p_fd->fd_ofileflags[(fd)])
```

The filedesc struct

- fd_ofileflags is actually a byte array
- now we check where it points to our how it is allocated

```
struct filedesc {
    struct  fileproc **fd_ofiles;   /* file structures for open files */
    char    *fd_ofileflags;     /* per-process open file flags */
    struct  vnode *fd_cdir;     /* current directory */
    struct  vnode *fd_rdir;     /* root directory */
    int fd_nfiles;      /* number of open files allocated */
    int fd_lastfile;        /* high-water mark of fd_ofiles */
    int fd_freefile;        /* approx. next free file */
    u_short fd_cmask;       /* mask for file creation */
    uint32_t    fd_refcnt;      /* reference count */

    int     fd_knlistsize;          /* size of knlist */
    struct  klist *fd_knlist;       /* list of attached knotes */
    u_long  fd_knhashmask;          /* size of knhash */
    struct  klist *fd_knhash;       /* hash table for attached knotes */
        int fd_flags;
};
```

Where does fd_ofileflags come from?

- fd_ofileflags is actually not the start of an allocated memory block
- first allocation of fd_ofiles as 5 bytes times current max file descriptor
- then fd_ofileflags set to point to the last „current max file descriptor“ bytes

```
MALLOC_ZONE(newofiles, struct fileproc **,
        numfiles * OFILESIZE, M_OFILETABL, M_WAITOK);
proc_fdlock(p);
if (newofiles == NULL) {
    return (ENOMEM);
}
if (fdp->fd_nfiles >= numfiles) {
    FREE_ZONE(newofiles, numfiles * OFILESIZE, M_OFILETABL);
    continue;
}
newofileflags = (char *) &newofiles[numfiles];

...

ofiles = fdp->fd_ofiles;
fdp->fd_ofiles = newofiles;
fdp->fd_ofileflags = newofileflags;
fdp->fd_nfiles = numfiles;
FREE_ZONE(ofiles, oldnfiles * OFILESIZE, M_OFILETABL);
```

What do we know so far?

- fd_ofileflags is not start of a buffer but points into the middle of one
- buffer it points to is allocated with MALLOC_ZONE()
- in case of dynamic buffers MALLOC_ZONE() is identical to kalloc()
- and finally the length of fd_ofileflags is „current max filedescriptors " bytes

- to write outside of that buffer we need to pass illegal file descriptor to fdflags

PSFA_INHERIT and illegal file descriptors?

- in PSFA_INHERIT passed fd is verified by fp_loopkup
- so we cannot pass an illegal fd to fdflags here

```
case PSFA_INHERIT: {
    struct fileproc *fp;
    int fd = psfa->psfaa_filedes;

    /*
     * Check to see if the descriptor exists, and
     * ensure it's -not- marked as close-on-exec.
     * [Less code than the equivalent F_GETFD/F_SETFD.]
     */
    proc_fdlock(p);
    if ((error = fp_lookup(p, fd, &fp, 1)) == 0) {
        *fdflags(p, fd) &= ~UF_EXCLOSE;
        (void) fp_drop(p, fd, fp, 1);
    }
    proc_fdunlock(p);
    }
    break;
```

fp_lookup will ensure only valid fd pass

Is there a write in the second loop?

- second loop also contains an fdflags write (binary OR)
- and fd is either filled from psfaa_filedes or psfaa_openargs.psfao_oflag
- both these variables are checked to only contain valid fd in first loop

```
proc_fdlock(p);
for (action = 0; action < px_sfap->psfa_act_count; action++) {
    _psfa_action_t *psfa = &px_sfap->psfa_act_acts[action];
    int fd = psfa->psfaa_filedes;

    switch (psfa->psfaa_type) {
    case PSFA_DUP2:
        fd = psfa->psfaa_openargs.psfao_oflag;
        /*FALLTHROUGH*/
    case PSFA_OPEN:
    case PSFA_INHERIT:
        *fdflags(p, fd) |= UF_INHERIT;
        break;

    case PSFA_CLOSE:
        break;
    }
}
proc_fdunlock(p);
```

both
validated
in loop 1

another
potential
write

Vulnerable or Not?

- so is this code vulnerable or not?
- in both cases the file descriptors passed to fdflags are verified
- ... but can you spot an important difference in both verifications?

Write One

- for write one the fd is read from memory
- then verified
- and then used for the write

```
case PSFA_INHERIT: {
    struct fileproc *fp;
    int fd = psfa->psfaa_filedes;

    /*
     * Check to see if the descriptor exists, and
     * ensure it's -not- marked as close-on-exec.
     * [Less code than the equivalent F_GETFD/F_SETFD.]
     */
    proc_fdlock(p);
    if ((error = fp_lookup(p, fd, &fp, 1)) == 0) {
        *fdflags(p, fd) &= ~UF_EXCLOSE;
        (void) fp_drop(p, fd, fp, 1);
    }
    proc_fdunlock(p);
    }
    break;
```

read from memory

verification

write

Write Two

- in the second loop the used fd is read from memory
- and then used
- no check in second loop because it relies on check of first loop

```
proc_fdlock(p);
for (action = 0; action < px_sfap->psfa_act_count; action++) {
    _psfa_action_t *psfa = &px_sfap->psfa_act_acts[action];
    int fd = psfa->psfaa_filedes;

    switch (psfa->psfaa_type) {
    case PSFA_DUP2:
        fd = psfa->psfaa_openargs.psfao_oflag;
        /*FALLTHROUGH*/
    case PSFA_OPEN:
    case PSFA_INHERIT:
        *fdflags(p, fd) |= UF_INHERIT;
        break;

    case PSFA_CLOSE:
        break;
    }
}
proc_fdunlock(p);
```

read from memory

write

Difference in Writes: TOCTOU

- the obvious difference between the writes is the TOCTOU (Time Of Check Time To Use)
- for write two the final re-read is happening AFTER verification
- for write two the read is happening BEFORE verification

Write One	**Write Two**
READ FROM MEMORY	**READ FROM MEMORY**
VERIFICATION	**VERIFICATION**
WRITE	**...**
	RE-READ FROM MEMORY
	WRITE

Is difference in TOCTOU a vulnerability here?

- Re-phrasing:
  Is it possible for the memory containing the fd to change between TOCTOU?

- Under normal circumstances:
  The fd is read from memory only this kernel thread has access to.
  It does not change the value in-between so no TOCTOU problem.

- But we are not in a normal situation:
  We have a vuln that allows file actions to be read from outside the buffer.
  Anything outside buffer can be modified at any time by another kernel thread.

  => this is a TOCTOU / race condition vulnerability

Winning the Race?

Winning the Race?

- the race condition can only be exploited if we manage to change the memory between verification and re-read
- so we need a second thread to do the modification at the right moment
- we need to have good syncing and be fast enough to change between check in loop 1 and usage in loop 2
- whenever possible we try to slow down the vulnerable kernel thread to enlarge the window of opportunity

Write Two

READ FROM MEMORY

VERIFICATION

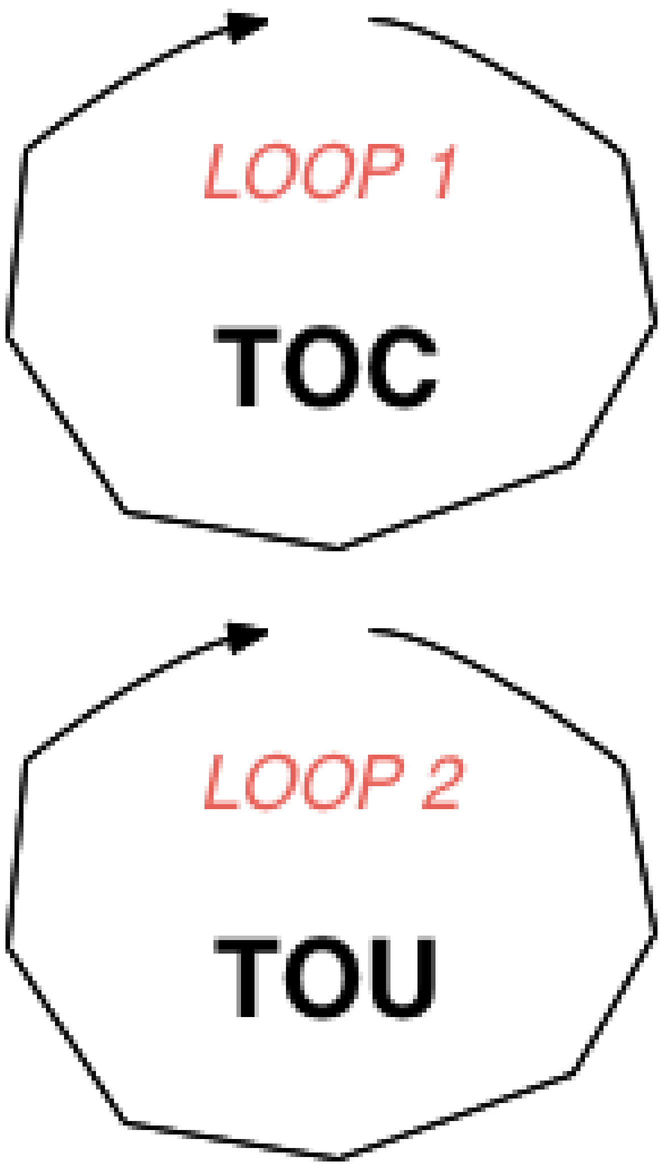
...

RE-READ FROM MEMORY

WRITE

Slowing down exec_handle_file_actions()?

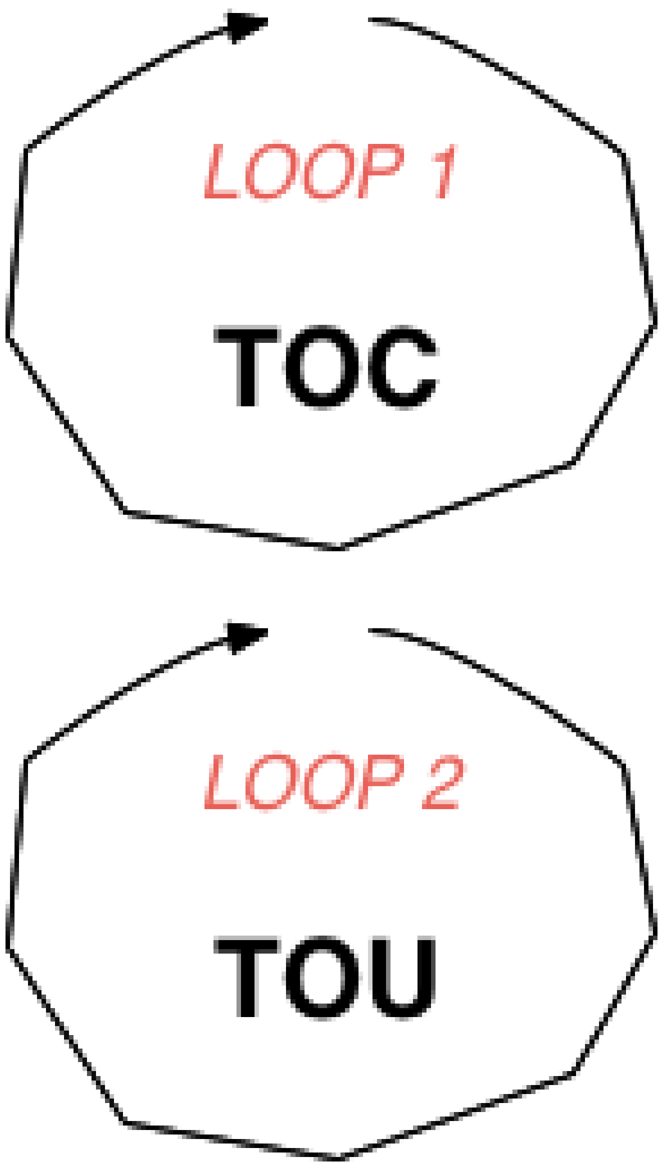
- slowing down a loop can be done by either
  - increasing the iterations of the loop
    = increasing number of file actions
  - slowing down operations inside the loop
    = slowing down open() / dup2() / close()



Increasing number of file actions?

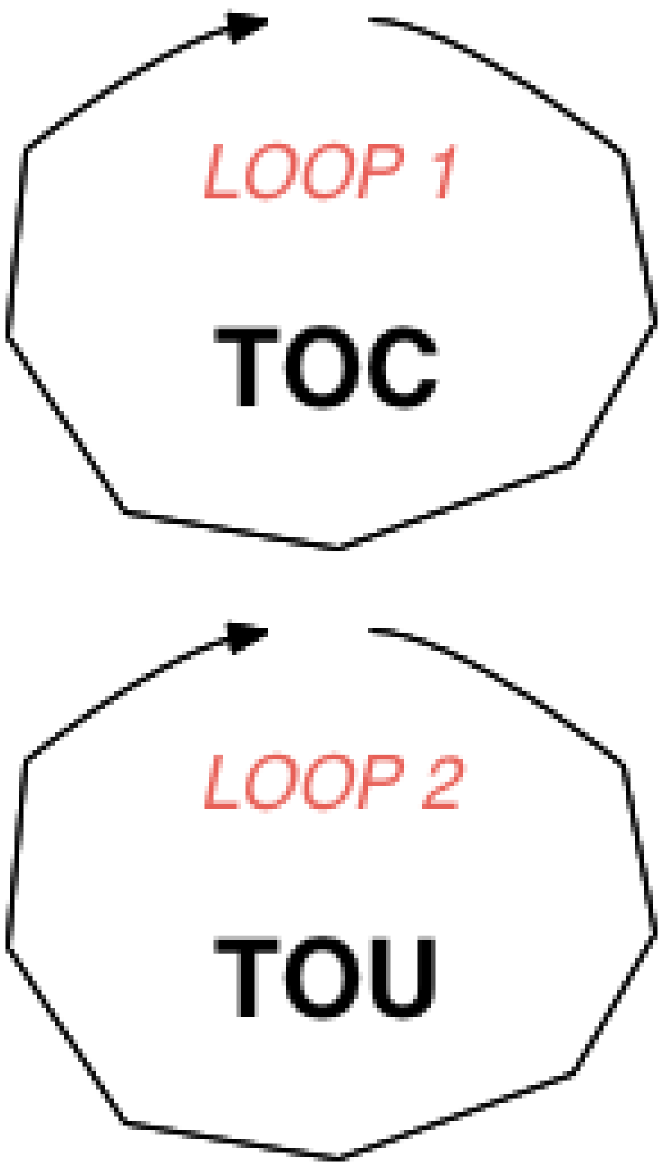
- each file action is 1040 bytes
- file actions are allocated with kalloc()
- so we have either 4kb or 12kb memory
- only space for 3 to 11 file actions

- NOT ENOUGH FOR NOTABLE SLOW DOWN



Slowing down file actions?

- we cannot slow down dup2()
- we cannot slow down close()
- but what about open() ???



Manpage of open()

OPEN(2)　　　BSD System Calls Manual　　　OPEN(2)

NAME

open -- open or create a file for reading or writing

SYNOPSIS

#include <fcntl.h>

int
open(const char *path, int oflag, ...);

DESCRIPTION

The file name specified by path is opened for reading and/or writing, as specified by the argument oflag; the file descriptor is returned to the calling process.

The oflag argument may indicate that the file is to be created if it does not exist (by specifying the O_CREAT flag). In this case, open requires a third argument mode_t mode; the file is created with mode mode as described in chmod(2) and modified by the process' umask value (see umask(2)).

The flags specified are formed by or'ing the following values:

O_RDONLY	open for reading only
O_WRONLY	open for writing only
O_RDWR	open for reading and writing
O_NONBLOCK	do not block on open or for data to become available
O_APPEND	append on each write
O_CREAT	create file if it does not exist
O_TRUNC	truncate size to 0
O_EXCL	error if O_CREAT and the file exists
O_SHLOCK	atomically obtain a shared lock
O_EXLOCK	atomically obtain an exclusive lock
O_NOFOLLOW	do not follow symlinks
O_SYMLINK	allow open of symlinks
O_EVTONLY	descriptor requested for event notifications only
O_CLOEXEC	mark as close-on-exec

open supports file locking

if we open already locked file posix_spawn will sleep until lock is released

Winning the Race !!!

- turns out that the race condition is easy to win 100% of the time
- just need to sync with a secondary thread via file locking

Write Two

READ FROM MEMORY

VERIFICATION

...
OPEN LOCKED FILE
...

RE-READ FROM MEMORY

WRITE

File Locking Sync

Thread 1

OPEN FILE A (O_EXLOCK)

POSIX_SPAWN

File Action 1
SOME ACTION

File Action 2
CLOSE FILE A (LOCK RELEASE)

... wait for unlock of file B ...
... wait for unlock of file B ...
... wait for unlock of file B ...

File Action 3
OPEN FILE B (O_EXLOCK)

Thread 2

OPEN FILE B (O_EXLOCK)

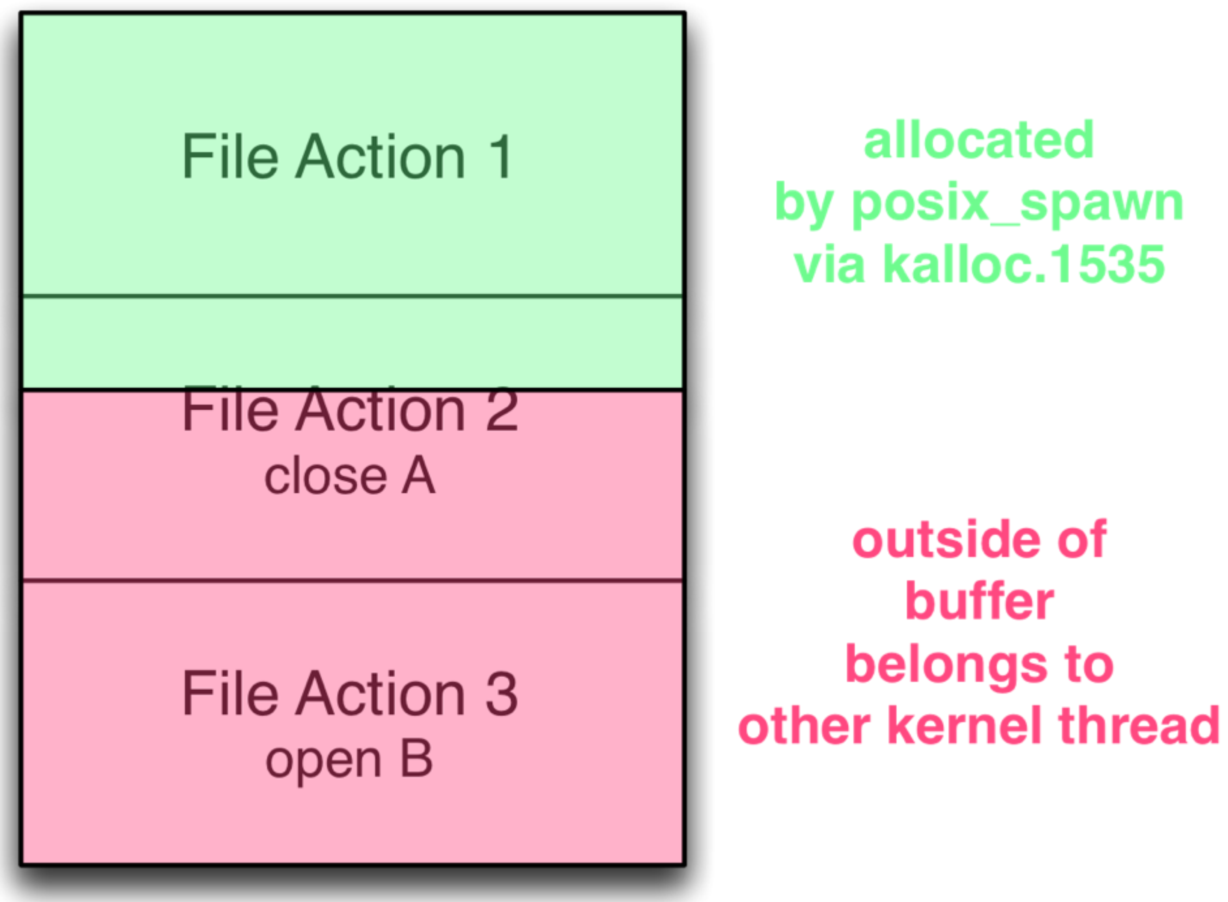
OPEN FILE A (O_EXLOCK)
... wait for unlock of file A ...
... wait for unlock of file A ...
... wait for unlock of file A ...
... wait for unlock of file A ...

MODIFICATION OF MEMORY OF FILE ACTION 2

CLOSE FILE B (LOCK RELEASE)

At this point we have the following

- winning the race is easy with
  3 file actions, 2 file locks
  and 2 threads
- we need to deal with kalloc.1536 or bigger
- most of file action 2 and
  whole file action 3 outside of buffer
- requires already Heap-Feng-Shui
  to achieve this



How to control the write?

How to control the write?

```
*fdflags(p, fd) |= UF_INHERIT;
```

- the write is a BINARY OR against UF_INHERIT = 0x20
- we can only set bit 5 in some byte anywhere in memory
- write is relative to fd_ofileflags

- PROBLEM: where is fd_ofileflags?

Where is fd_ofileflags?

- fd_ofileflags is allocated after process is started
- and we have no idea where it is
- to find out the address of fd_ofileflags we require some information leak

- we have no information leak that gives us its address :-(
- so we have to abuse the relative write to create a man-made information leak

Force fd_ofileflags relocation (I)

- fd_ofileflags is allocated in an unknown position
- to abuse the relative write we need to be at least able to relocate it
- reallocation happens in fdalloc() when all file descriptors are exhausted
- by default we start with a limit of 256 allowed file descriptors

```
int fdalloc(proc_t p, int want, int *result)
{
    ...
    lim = min((int)p->p_rlimit[RLIMIT_NOFILE].rlim_cur, maxfiles);
    for (;;) {
        ...

        /*
         * No space in current array.  Expand?
         */
        if (fdp->fd_nfiles >= lim)
            return (EMFILE);
        if (fdp->fd_nfiles < NDEXTENT)
            numfiles = NDEXTENT;
        else
            numfiles = 2 * fdp->fd_nfiles;
        /* Enforce lim */
        if (numfiles > lim)
            numfiles = lim;
        proc_fdunlock(p);
        MALLOC_ZONE(newofiles, struct fileproc **,
                numfiles * OFILESIZE, M_OFILETABL, M_WAITOK);
        proc_fdlock(p);
        if (newofiles == NULL) {
            return (ENOMEM);
        }
        ...
        newofileflags = (char *) &newofiles[numfiles];
```

Force fd_ofileflags relocation (II)

- forcing a fd_ofileflags reallocation comes down to
  - raising the limit for openable files with setrlimit(RLIMIT_NOFILE) to 257
  - using dup2() to force use of highest allowed file descriptor

- memory allocation will be for 5 * 257 = 1285
- reallocated fd_ofileflags ends up in the kalloc.1536 zone

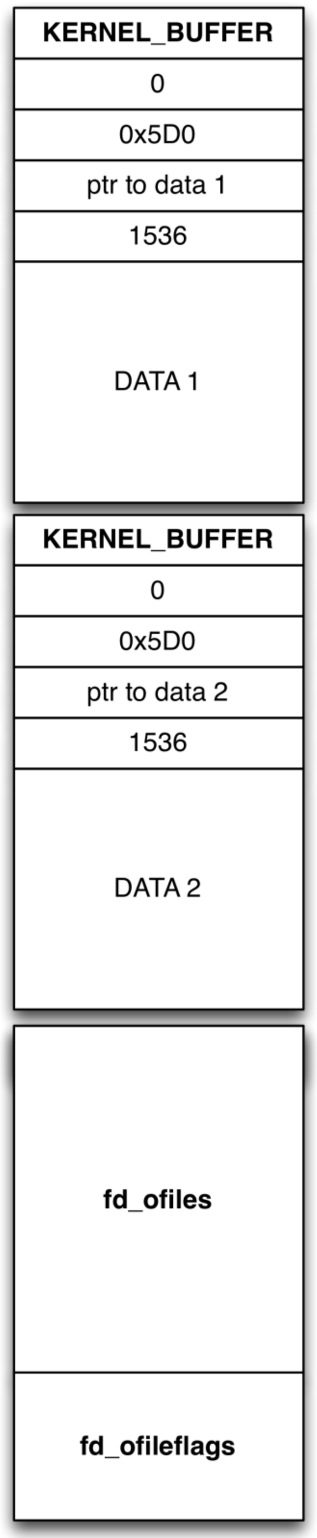
Relocated... What now?

- re-allocation allows to put fd_ofileflags into a relative position to other blocks
- heap-feng-shui in kalloc.1536 zone required
- so what can we do with our relative binary-or of 0x20?

- use Azimuth's vm_map_copy_t self locating technique

Self-Locating with vm_map_copy_t

- need to relocate fd_ofileflags to be behind two vm_map_copy_t structures
- use relative write to increase 2nd byte of size field of first vm_map_copy_t
- now receive the first message to information leak the content behind
- discloses the 2nd vm_map_copy_t including its address
- and also the content of the fd_ofileflags structure



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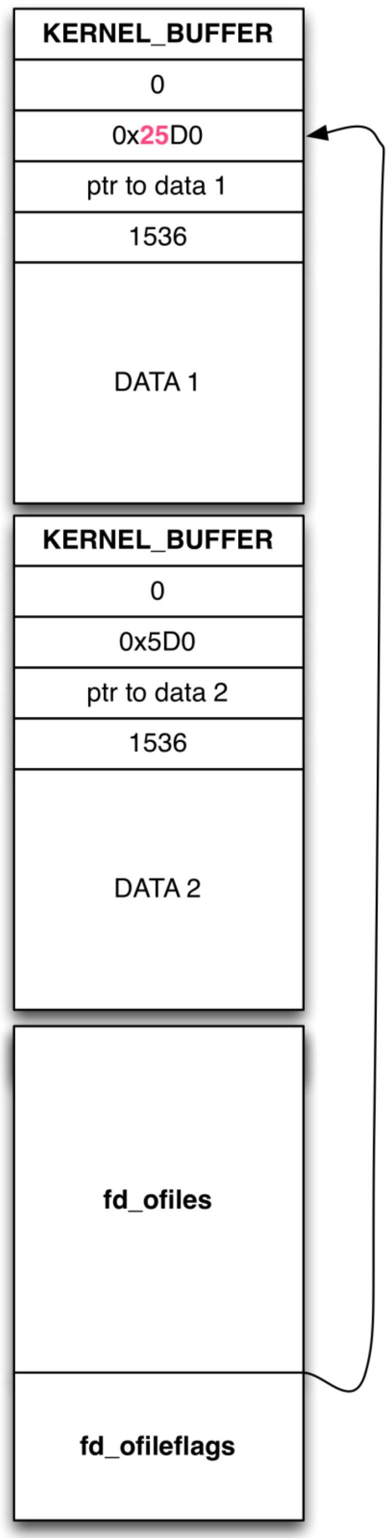

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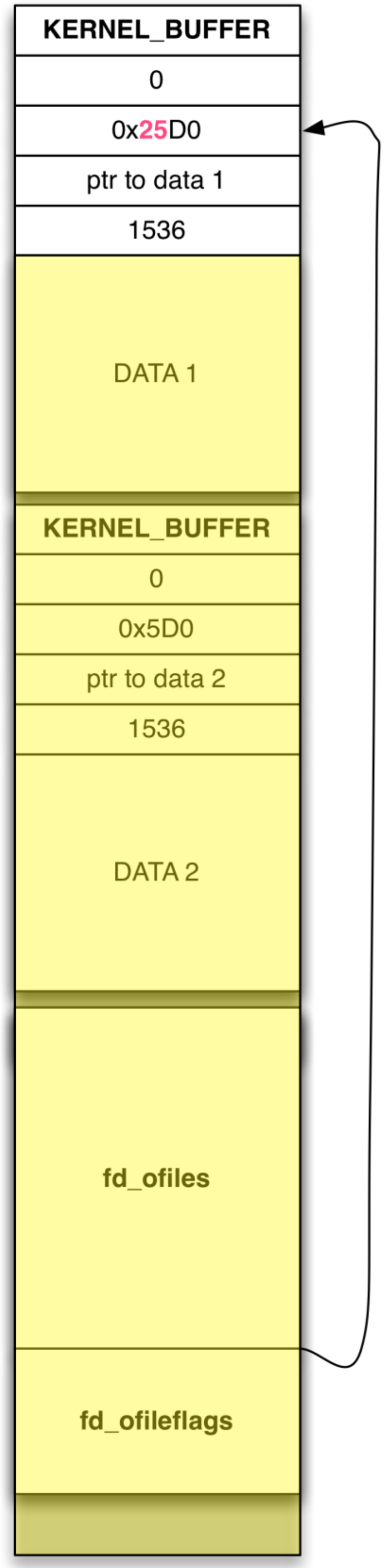

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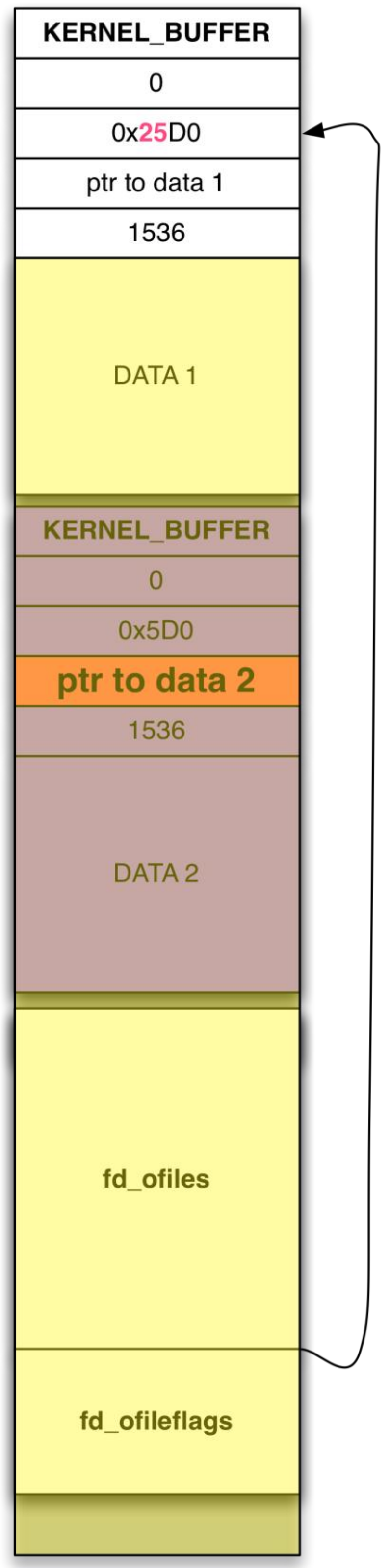

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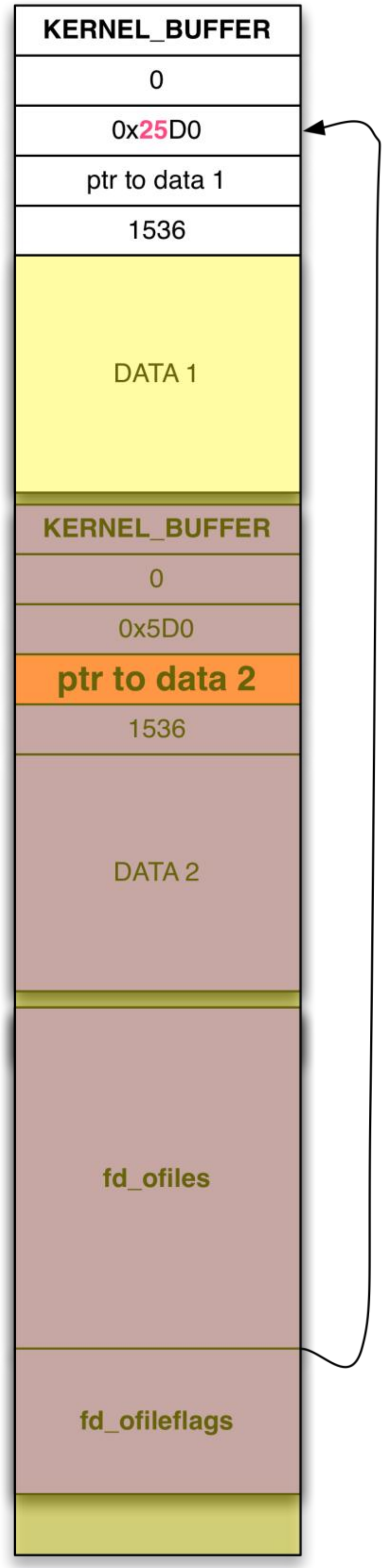
- discloses the 2nd vm_map_copy_t including its address
- and also the content of the fd_ofileflags structure



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What we have so far ...

- fill the kalloc.1536 zone via vm_map_copy_t (OOL mach_msg)
- peek a hole and trigger fd_ofileflags relocation into it (setrlimit + dup2)
- poke two more holes (H1 followed by H2) and
  re-fill H2 with our initial file actions 2+3 (close A+open B) (OOL mach msg)
- do posix_spawn
- when it releases file A and waits for file B let other thread modify memory
- ...

What we have so far ...

- ...
- second thread pokes a hole at H2 and re-fill it with new file actions
    - file action 2 is changed from PSFA_CLOSE to PSFA_DUP2
    - fd of file action 2 is set to relative position of size field of the first vm_map_copy_t structure
- second thread closes file B to wake-up posix_spawn
- after posix_spawn has returned with an error receive the first mach message

=> from leaked data we now know the address of fd_ofileflags

Now write where?

Now write where?

- we now have the address of fd_ofileflags
- further writes can be anywhere in memory
- what to overwrite to control code execution?

=> many possibilities

=> we go after the size field of a data object to create a buffer overflow

From Data Objects to Overflows...

- we have to solve the following problems
  - how to create a data object to overwrite
  - how to get its address so that we know where to write
  - and finally destroying the data object to trigger kfree into wrong zone

Creating Data and Leaking its Address

- creating data objects is easy with OSUnserializeXML()
- we can do this via io_service_open_extended() and properties

- leaking is also easy in our situation
- we put the data object and 256 references to it into an array
- array bucket will be allocated into the kalloc.1536 zone
- we can do this in parallel to the vm_map_copy_t self-locating and leak the content of the array bucket at the same time

  => this gives us the data object address

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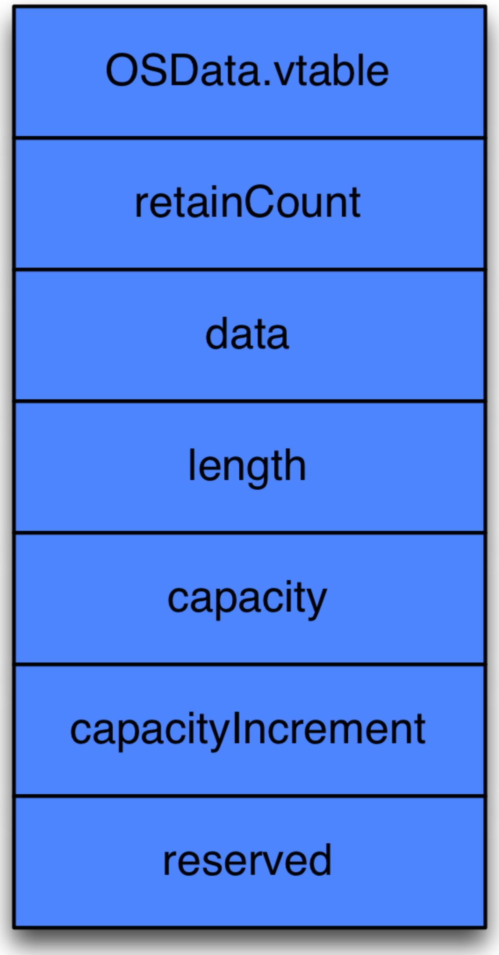
Overwriting and Destroying the Data Object



- we now have to do the posix_spawn() attack again with the data object 's capacity field as target
- we can then free the data object by closing the driver connection again

  => this will free the data buffer into the wrong zone
  => next allocation in that zone will give back a too short buffer
  => we can send a OOL mach_msg to trigger that overflow

What to overflow into...

- now we can create a heap buffer overflow out of posix_spawn()
- we need a target to overflow into
- again we have a multitude of options
- some examples:
  - overflow an IOUserClient created by a driver connection for code exec
  - overflow into a vm_map_copy_t for arbitrary information leaks
  - ...

Overflowing into vm_map_copy_t

- by overflowing into a vm_map_copy_t structure we can
  - read "any amount" of bytes from anywhere in kernel into user space
  - just need to setup a fake vm_map_copy_t header
  - and then receive the message

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Overflowing into a driver connection

- by overflowing into a IOUserClient object instance we can
  - replace the vtable with a list of our own methods
  - set the retainCount to a high value to not cause problems

  => but what to overwrite the vtable with?

Vtable where are thou?

- our fake vtable is a list of pointers that we just need to put into memory
- we can put it into kernel memory by sending a mach_msg
- we best use the kalloc.1536 target zone
    - cause enough space for a long vtable
    - and we already know address of blocks in a relative position to it

From Vtable to Pwnage

From Vtable to Pwnage (I)

- at this point we have to select the addresses our vtable should point to
- for this we need to know the current address of the kernel
- and the content of the kernel

- we can use any KASLR information leak for getting the kernel base address or just leak the vtable of an object via the vm_map_copy_t technique
- the second we can also get by overflowing into vm_map_copy_t instead of a user client object

From Vtable to Pwnage (II)

- from here it is easiest to go after IOUserClient external traps
- they can be called from mach_trap 100 iokit_user_client_trap
- allows to call arbitrary functions with arbitrary parameters in the kernel

```
kern_return_t iokit_user_client_trap(struct iokit_user_client_trap_args *args)
{
   kern_return_t result = kIOReturnBadArgument;
   IOUserClient *userClient;

   if ((userClient = OSDynamicCast(IOUserClient,
         iokit_lookup_connect_ref_current_task((OSObject *)(args->userClientRef))))) {
      IOExternalTrap *trap;
      IOService *target = NULL;

      trap = userClient->getTargetAndTrapForIndex(&target, args->index);

      if (trap && target) {
         IOTrap func;

         func = trap->func;

         if (func) {
            result = (target->*func)(args->p1, args->p2, args->p3, args->p4, args->p5, args->p6);
         }
      }
      userClient->release();
   }
   return result;
}
```

fake vtable needs to implement this

From Vtable to Pwnage (III)

- default implementation in IOUserClient does call getExternalTrapForIndex()
- its default is returning NULL
- we should only overwrite getExternalTrapForIndex()

```
IOExternalTrap * IOUserClient::
getExternalTrapForIndex(UInt32 index)
{
   return NULL;
}

IOExternalTrap * IOUserClient::
getTargetAndTrapForIndex(IOService ** targetP, UInt32 index)
{
     IOExternalTrap *trap = getExternalTrapForIndex(index);

     if (trap) {
            *targetP = trap->object;
     }

     return trap;
}
```

From Vtable to Pwnage (IV)

- in our vtable we set getTargetAndTrapForIndex to the original IOUserClient::getTargetAndTrapForIndex
- and we set getExternalTrapForIndex() to a gadget that performs the below (e.g. MOV R0, R1; BX LR)

```
IOExternalTrap * IOUserClient::
OUR_FAKE_getExternalTrapForIndex(void *index)
{
   return index;
}

IOExternalTrap * IOUserClient::
getTargetAndTrapForIndex(IOService ** targetP, UInt32 index)
{
     IOExternalTrap *trap = getExternalTrapForIndex(index);

     if (trap) {
            *targetP = trap->object;
     }

     return trap;
}
```

index from user space will be used as kernel pointer to IOExternalTrap

From Vtable to Pwnage (V)

- by setting the „index " argument of iokit_user_client_trap to our buffer
- we can call any function in the kernel with up to 7 parameters

```
kern_return_t iokit_user_client_trap(struct iokit_user_client_trap_args *args)
{
   kern_return_t result = kIOReturnBadArgument;
   IOUserClient *userClient;

   if ((userClient = OSDynamicCast(IOUserClient,
         iokit_lookup_connect_ref_current_task((OSObject *)(args->userClientRef))))) {
      IOExternalTrap *trap;
      IOService *target = NULL;

      trap = userClient->getTargetAndTrapForIndex(&target, args->index);

      if (trap && target) {
         IOTrap func;

         func = trap->func;

         if (func) {
            result = (target->*func)(args->p1, args->p2, args->p3, args->p4, args->p5, args->p6);
         }
      }
      userClient->release();
   }
   return result;
}
```

we can
call everything

Part II

iOS 7 Security Changes

iOS 7 Security Changes

- as always this cannot be considered a complete list
- it is hard to list all security changes
- because you will only notice those that you encounter while playing with the kernel
- therefore this list might grow over time

kernel changes

System Call Table Hardening (Structure)

- in previous versions of iOS Apple has protected the table by
  - removing symbols
  - moving variables like the system call number around
- this was done to protect against easy detection in memory / in the binary
- in iOS 7 they went a step further and changed the actual structure of the system call table entries

○ unknown if Apple did this a security protection but it makes all public detectors fail

System Call Table Hardening (Access)

- in iOS 6 Apple has moved system call table into __DATA::__const
- this section is read-only at runtime
- protects system call table from overwrites
- but the code would access table via a writable pointer in __nl_symbol_ptr

- iOS 7 fixes this by using PC relative addressing when accessing _sysent

System Call Table Hardening (Variables)

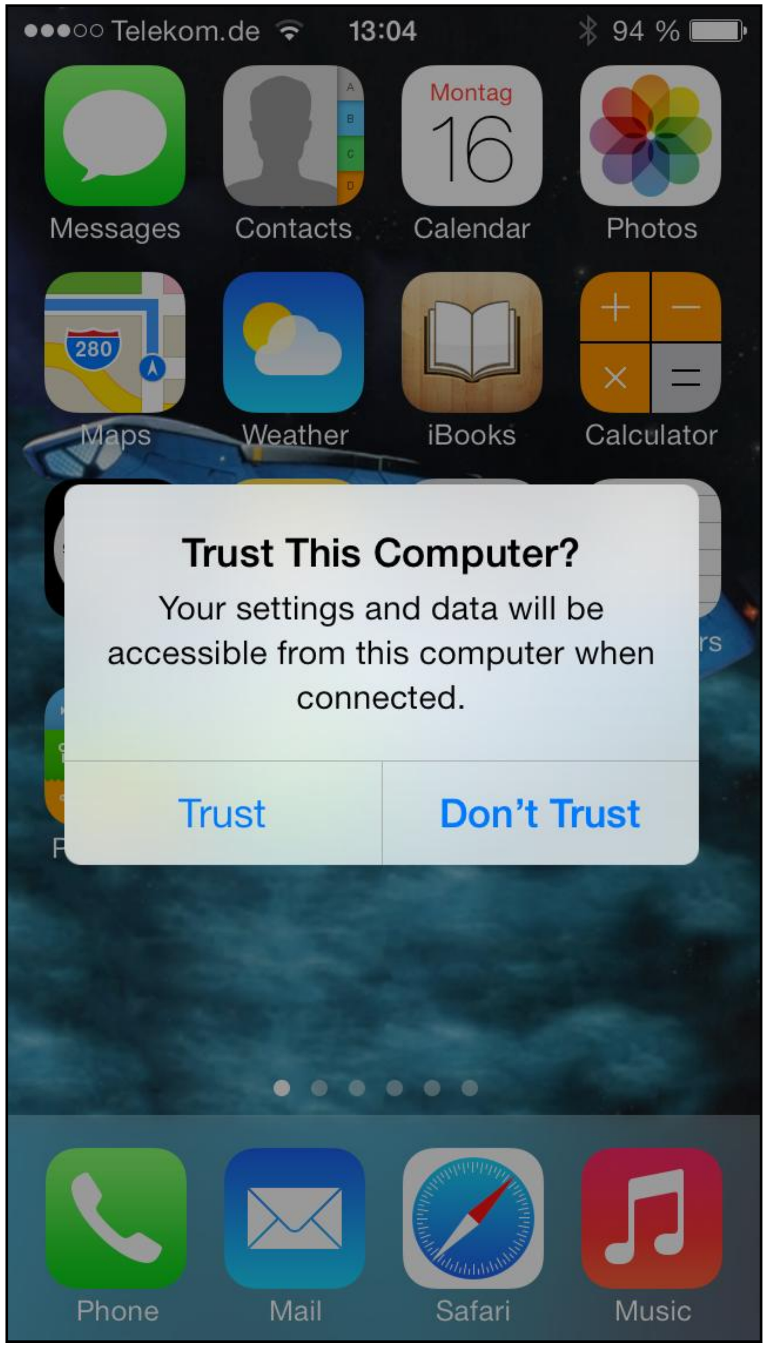
- potential attack has always been tampering with the nsys variable
- overwriting this allowed referencing memory outside the table
- executing illegal syscalls would have resulted in execution hijack

- iOS 7 fixes this by removing access to the nsys variable
- maximum number of system calls is now hardcoded into the code

user space changes

Juice Jacking

- attack vector known for years
- iOS devices vulnerable to malicious USB ports (e.g. charger)
- malicious USB port can pair with device and use features like backup, file transfer or activate developer mode
- in developer mode malware upload is trivial
- largely ignored until BlackHat + US media hyped it
- iOS 7 adds a popup menu as countermeasure



LaunchDaemon Security

- Apple added code signing for launch daemons in iOS 6.1
- but Apple forgot / or ignored /etc/launchd.conf
- /etc/launchd.conf defines commands launchctl executes on start
- jailbreaks like evasi0n abused this to execute arbitrary existing commands
- in iOS 7 Apple removed usage of this file

```
bsexec .. /sbin/mount -u -o rw,suid,dev /
setenv DYLD_INSERT_LIBRARIES /private/var/evasi0n/amfi.dylib
load /System/Library/LaunchDaemons/com.apple.MobileFileIntegrity.plist
bsexec .. /private/var/evasi0n/evasi0n
unsetenv DYLD_INSERT_LIBRARIES
bsexec .. /bin/rm -f /private/var/evasi0n/sock
bsexec .. /bin/ln -f /var/tmp/launchd/sock /private/var/evasi0n/sock
```

Partial Code Signing Hardening

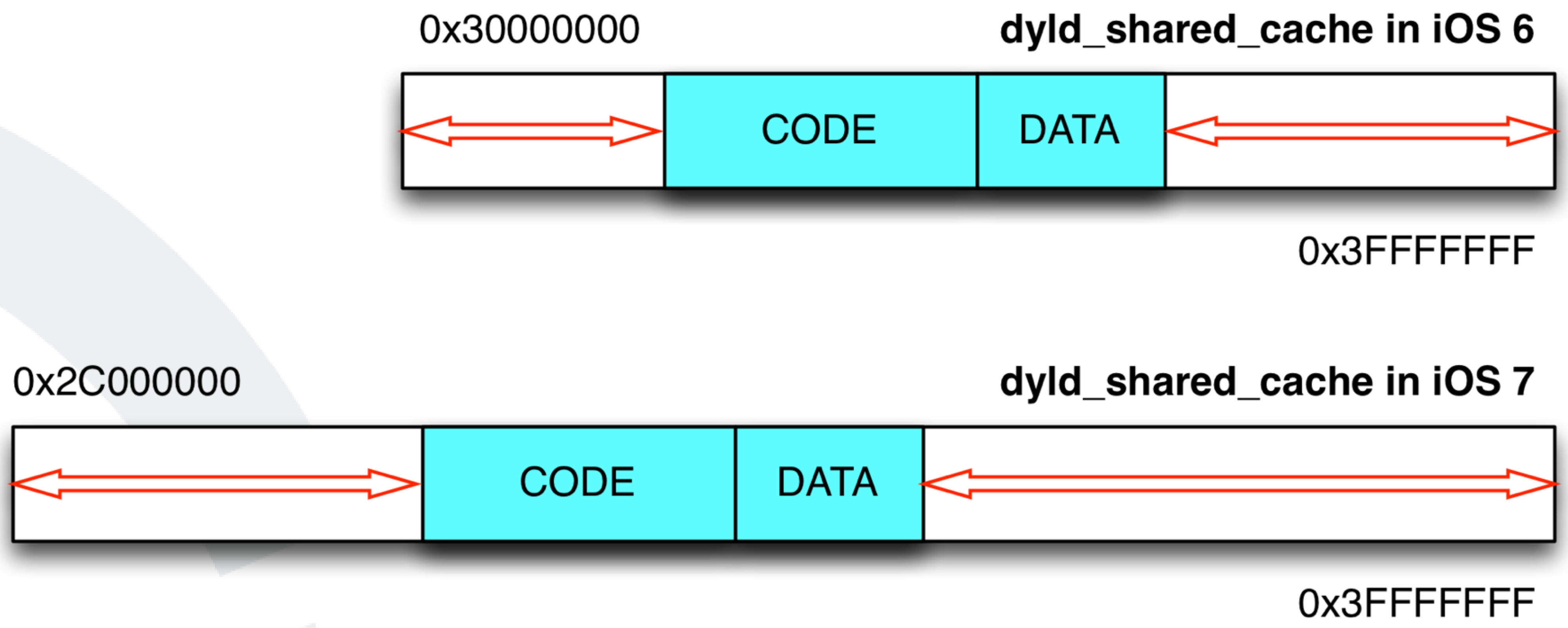
- many jailbreaks used partial code signing vulnerabilities for persistence
- basically all those exploited the dynamic linker dyld
- with iOS 7 Apple has added a new function called crashIfInvalidCodeSignature
- function touches all segments to cause crashes if invalid signature is provided

```
int __fastcall ImageLoaderMachO::crashIfInvalidCodeSignature(int a1)
{
  int v1; // r4@1
  int result; // r0@1
  unsigned int v3; // r5@2

  v1 = a1;
  result = 0;
  if ( *(_BYTE *)(v1 + 72) )
  {
    v3 = 0;
    while ( (*(int (__fastcall **)(int, unsigned int))(*(_DWORD *)v1 + 208))(v1, v3)
         || !(*(int (__fastcall **)(int, unsigned int))(*(_DWORD *)v1 + 200))(v1, v3) )
    {
      ++v3;
      result = 0;
      if ( v3 >= *(_BYTE *)(v1 + 72) )
        return result;
    }
    result = *(_DWORD *)(*(int (__fastcall **)(int, unsigned int))(*(_DWORD *)v1 + 236))(v1, v3);
  }
  return result;
}
```

Library Randomization

- iOS 6 slid the dynamic shared cache between 0x30000000 - 0x3FFFFFFF
- in this 256MB window 21500 different base addresses possible (iPod 4G)
- new devices = more code = less random
- iOS 7 now slides between 0x2C000000 - 0x3FFFFFFF adds 2^13 entropy



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Questions

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