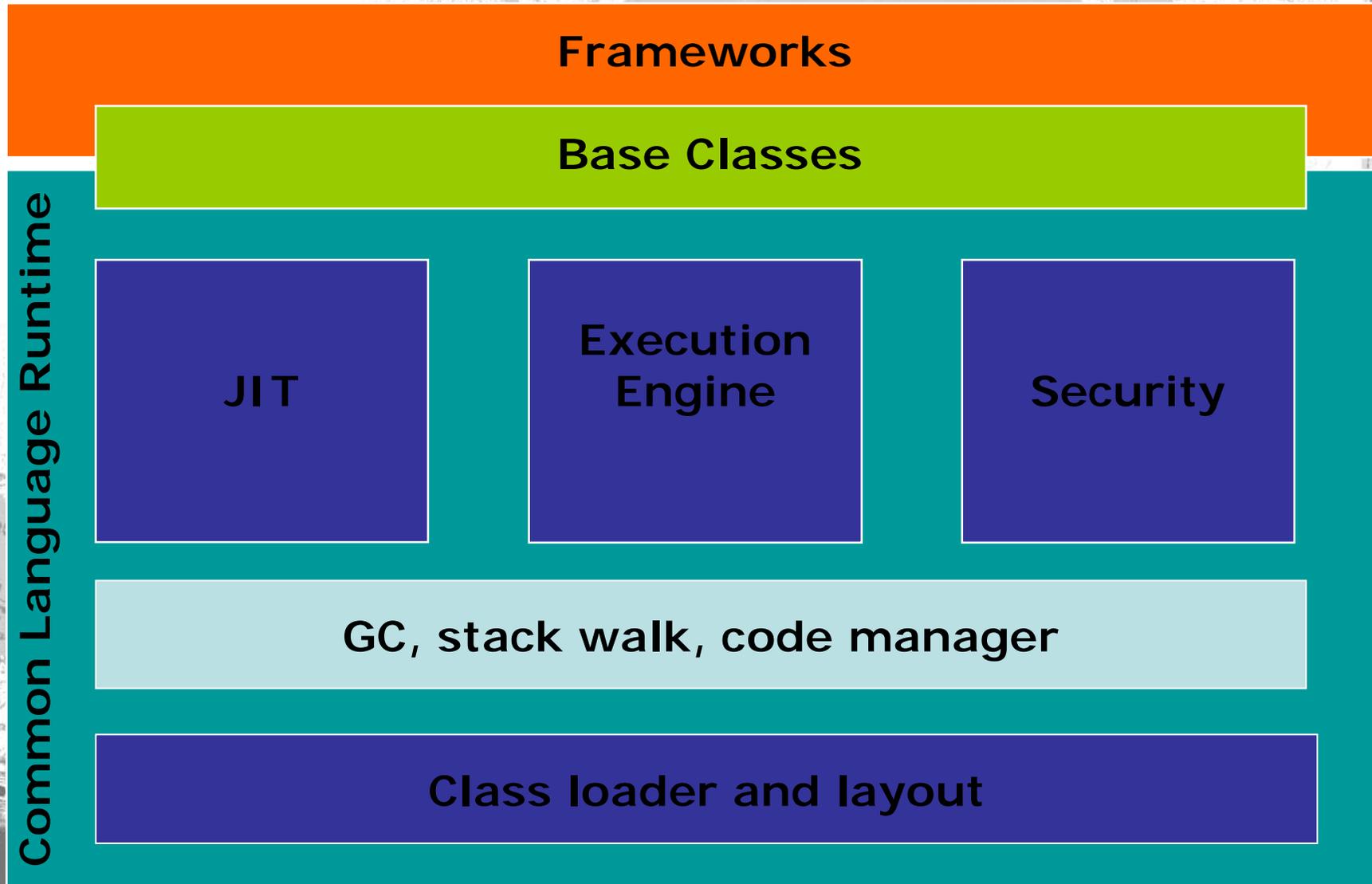




.NET 安全分析

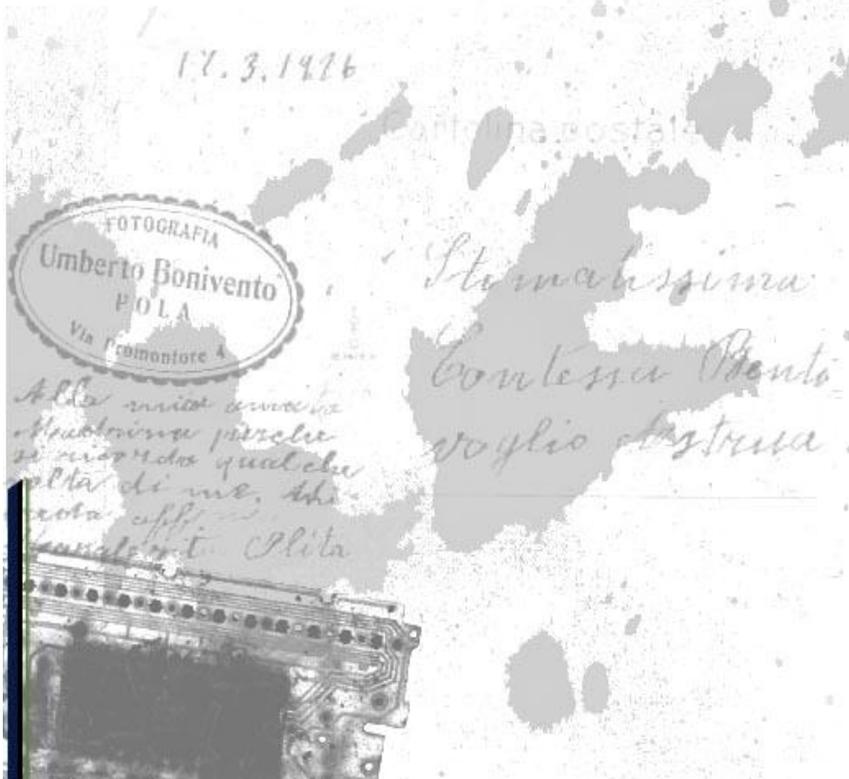
——基础架构与安全框架

卢小海



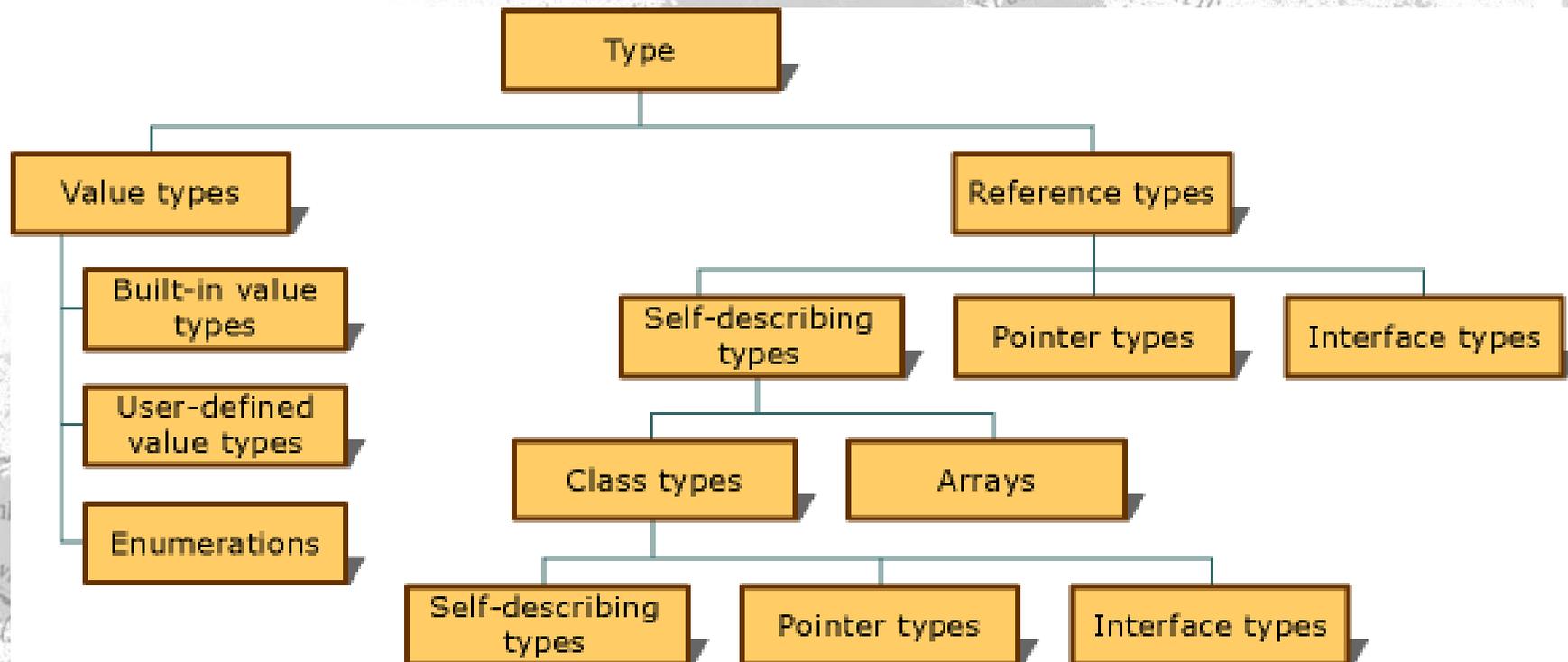
- 静态结构
 - 通过CTS提供语言无关类型支持；将类型定义存储在文件Metadata中；以IL指令描述行为。
- 动态执行
 - 将类型定义和代码载入并组织到内存；JIT编译并执行代码；通过堆栈帧提供遍历堆栈支持。
- 安全框架
 - 基于凭证的代码访问安全策略执行框架；
 - 基于角色的功能执行安全授权检查框架。

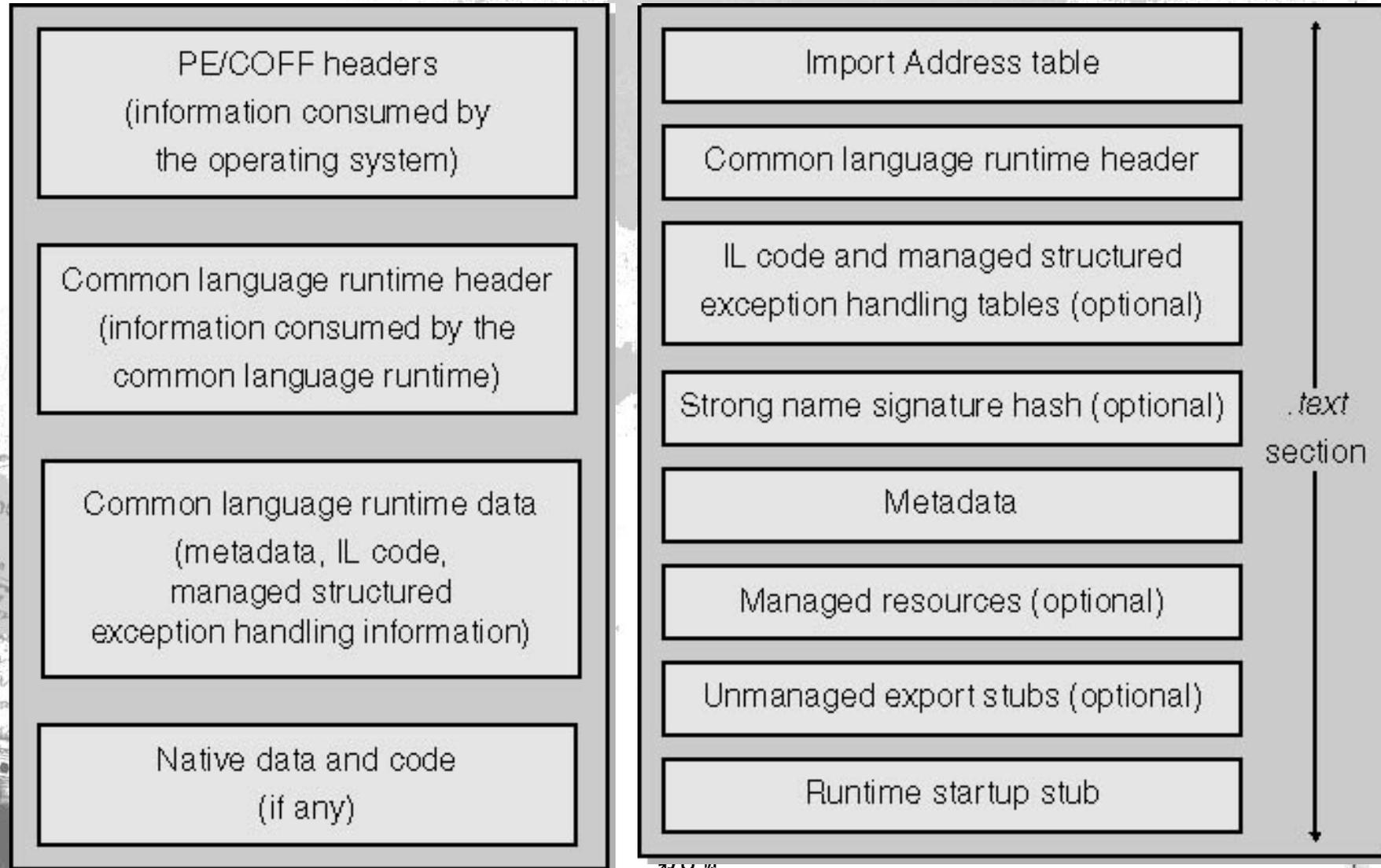
- 通用类型系统(CTS - Common Type System)
- 托管可执行文件结构 (Metadata)
- IL指令集(IL - Intermediate Language)

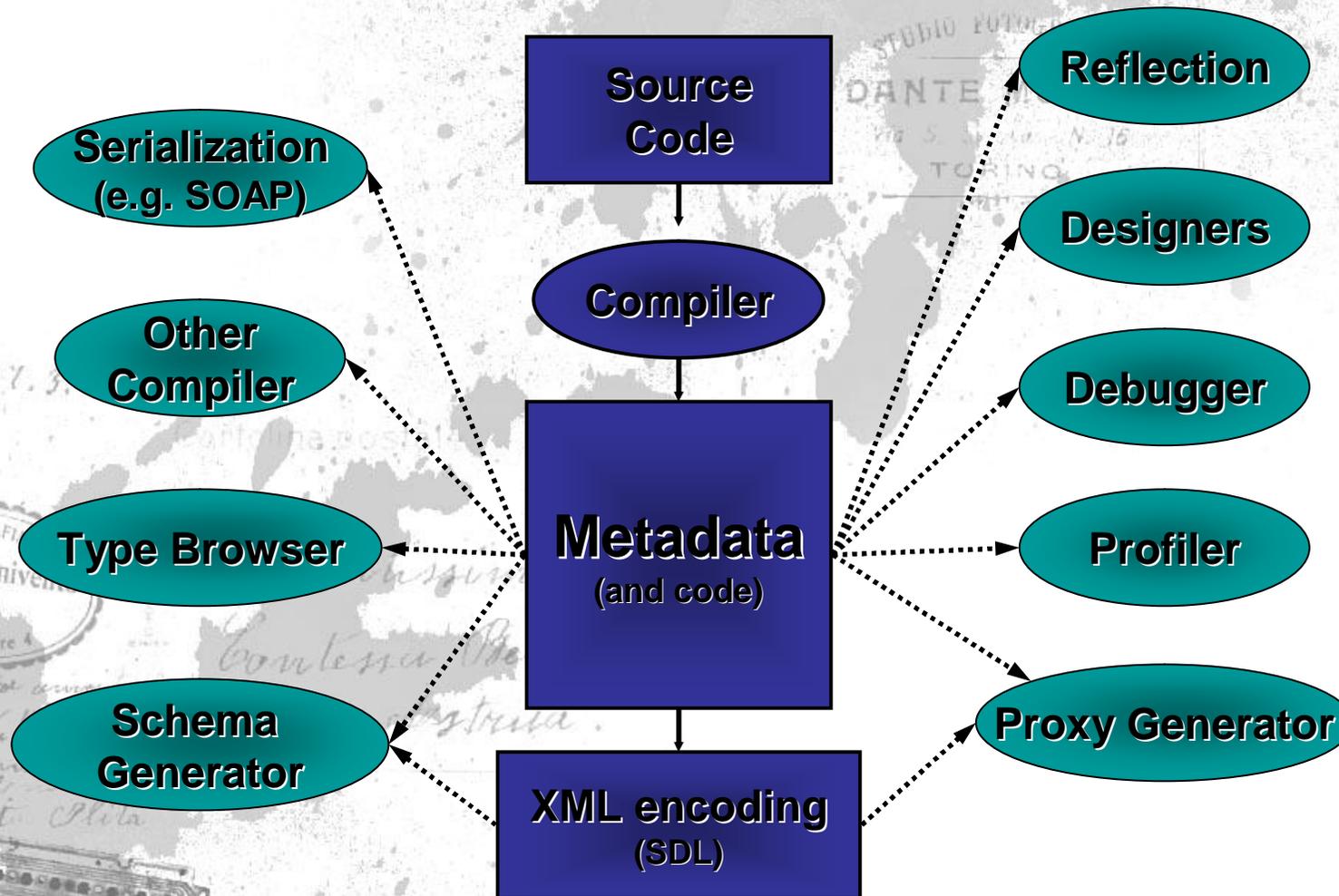


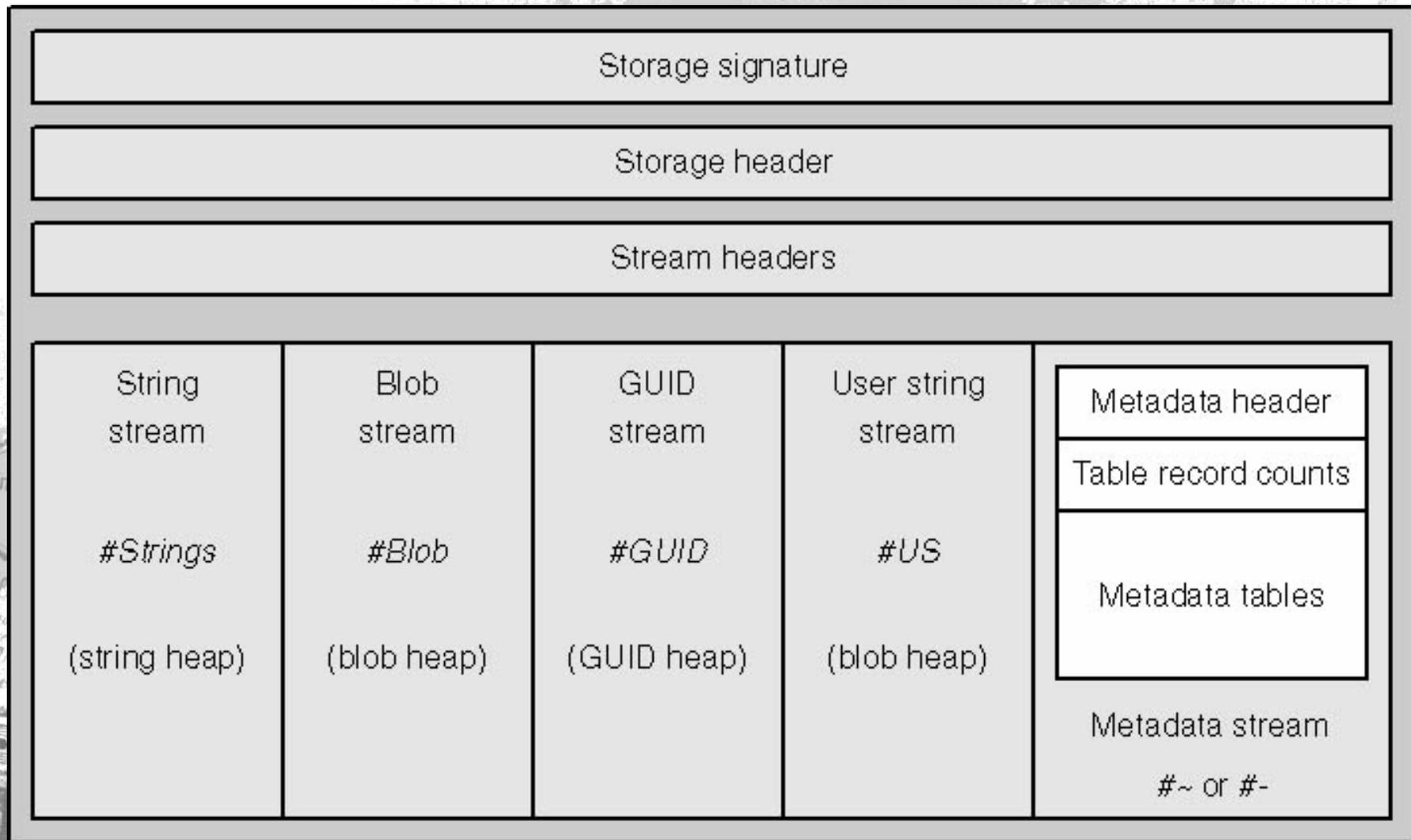
- 目标
 - 定义类型如何声明、使用和管理
 - CLR 跨语言集成的基础
- 特性
 - 可验证的强类型安全
 - 高性能的代码执行能力
 - 提供面向对象模型，以完整实现多种语言
 - 定义语言的元规则，以支持跨语言互操作

- 配件 (Assembly)
- 模块 (Module)
- 类型 (Type)
- 成员 (Member)
 - 方法 (Method)
 - 参数和局部变量
 - 字段 (Field)
 - 内嵌类型 (Nested Type)
 - 属性 (Property)
 - 事件 (Event)

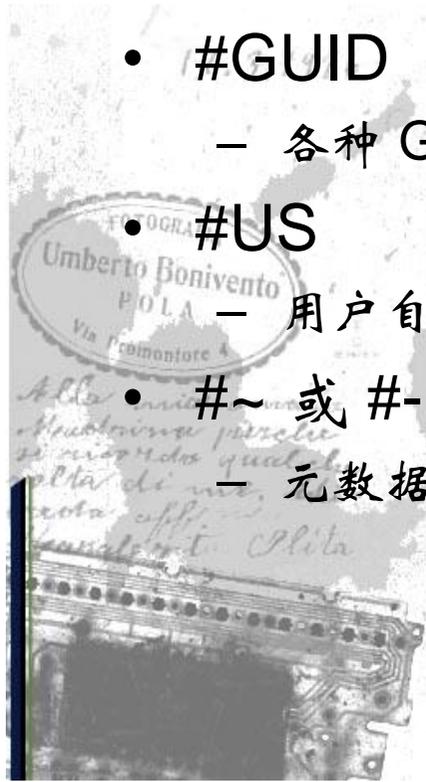
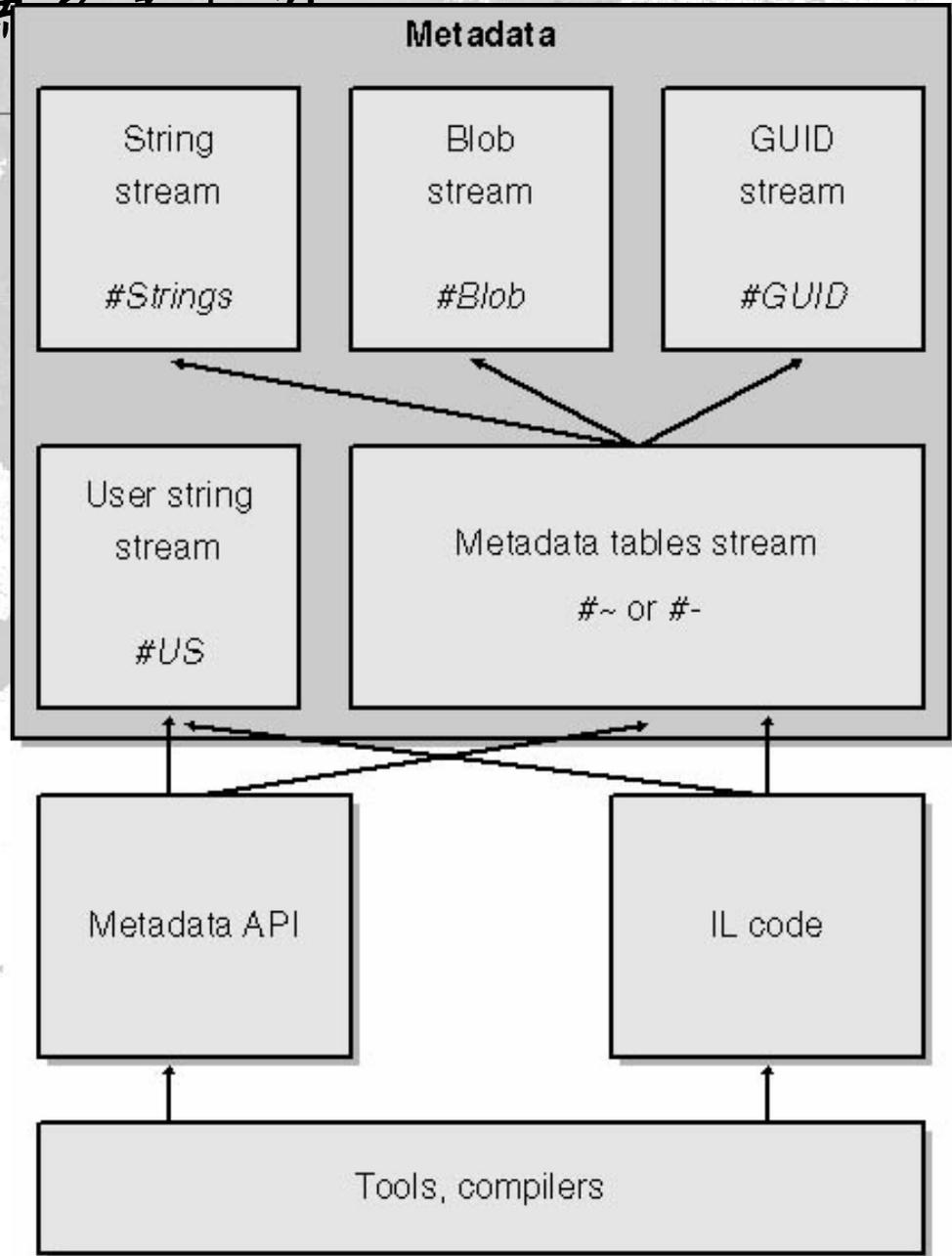






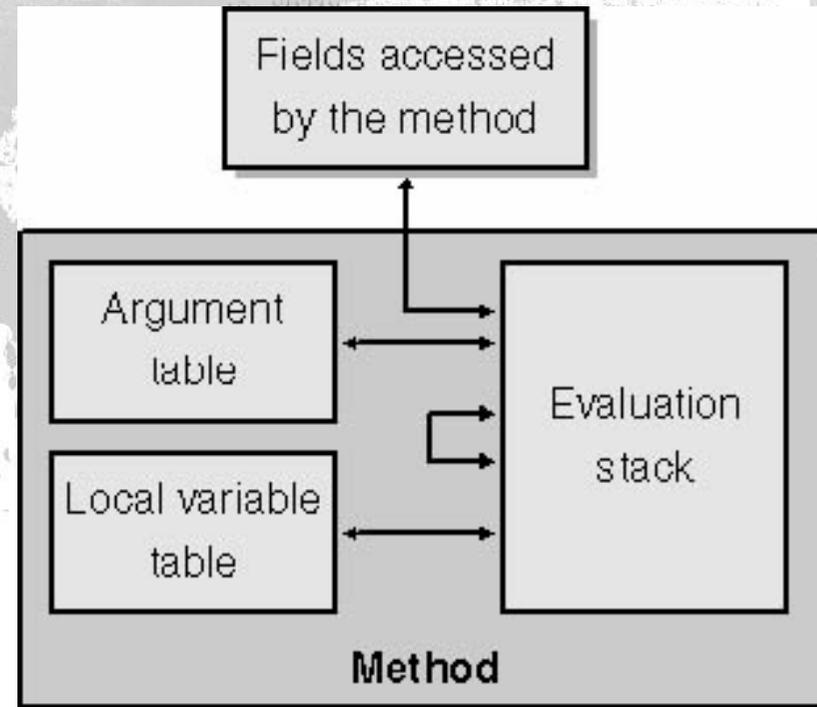


- #Strings
 - 元数据中数据项名称
- #Blob
 - 元数据中二进制对象
- #GUID
 - 各种 GUID
- #US
 - 用户自定义字符串
- #~ 或 #-
 - 元数据表系统

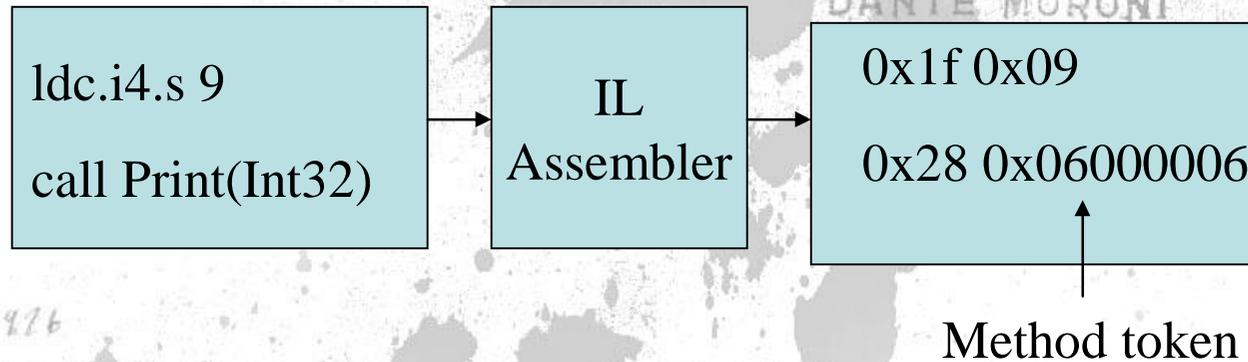


Module	TypeRef	TypeDef
FieldDef	MethodDef	ParamDef
InterfaceImpl	MemberRef	CustomAttribute
Permission	Signature	Event
Property	ModuleRef	TypeSpec
Assembly	AssemblyRef	File
ExportedType	ManifestResource	GenericParam
GenericParamConstraint	MethodSpec	

- 完全基于堆栈的模型
- 可静态验证有效性
- 使用1-2字节操作码
- 0xFE为2字节操作码的前导标记字节
- 内建面向对象指令
- 使用Token来替代对指针或偏移量的使用



- 流程控制, br, brtrue, beq, leave, endfinally, ret
- 运算指令, add, shl, ldc.i4, conv.i8, add.ovf
- 参数和局部变量, ldarg.0, starg, ldloc, stloc
- 字段访问, ldfld, ldsfld, stfld
- 方法调用, call, callvirt, ldftn, ldvirtftn, calli, jmp
- 引用和值类型, newobj, ldoobj, ldstr, isinst, box
- 数组操作, newarr, ldlen, ldelem.r4, stelem.ref



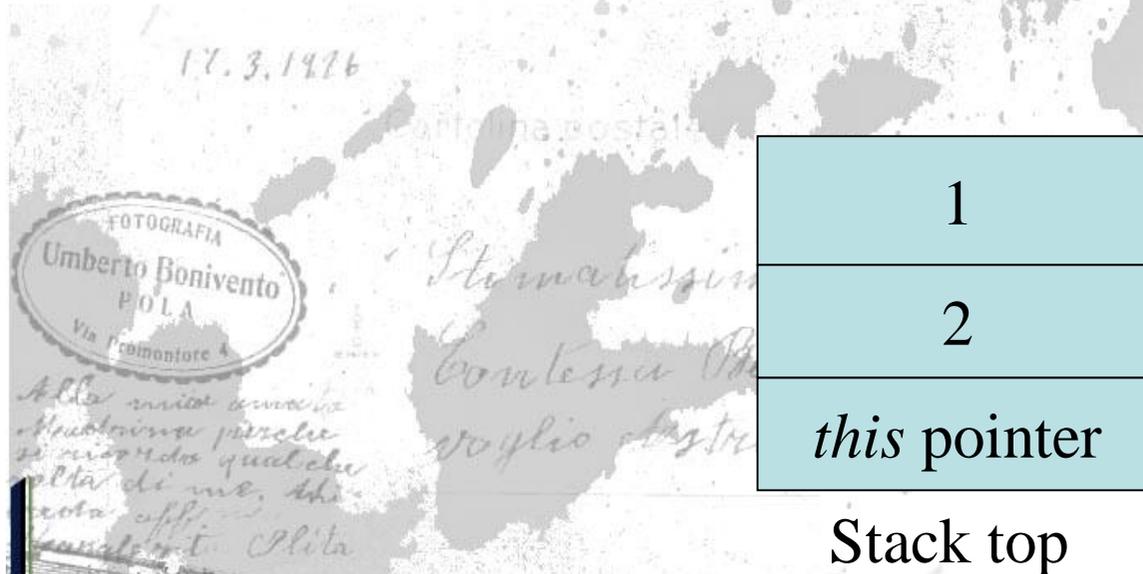
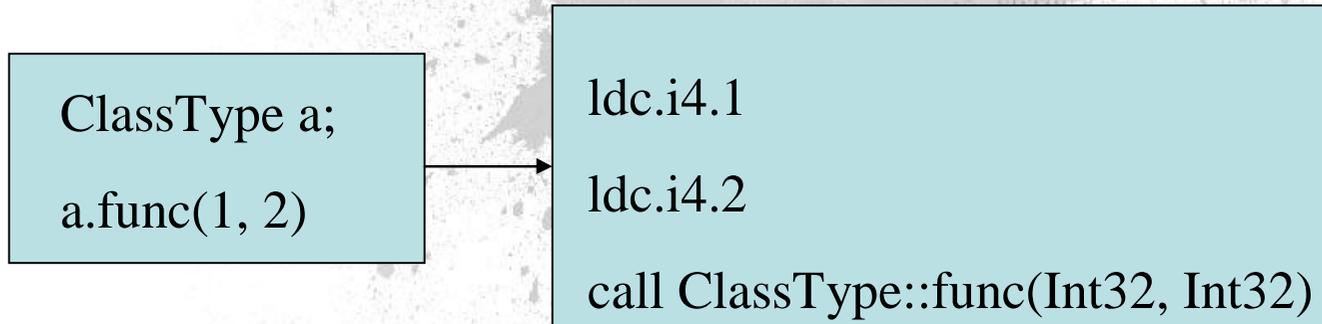
Token

Table Number

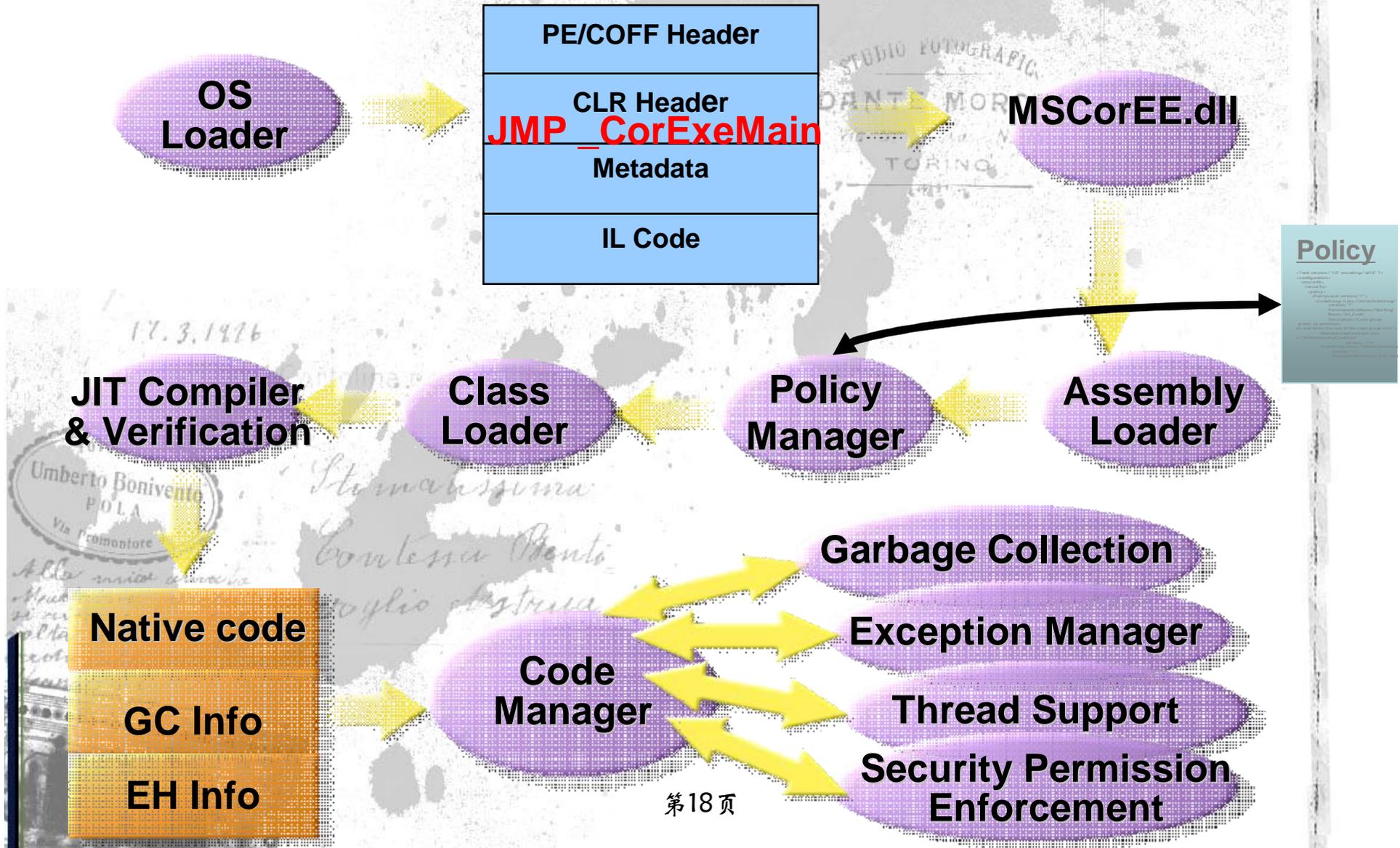
Row Index

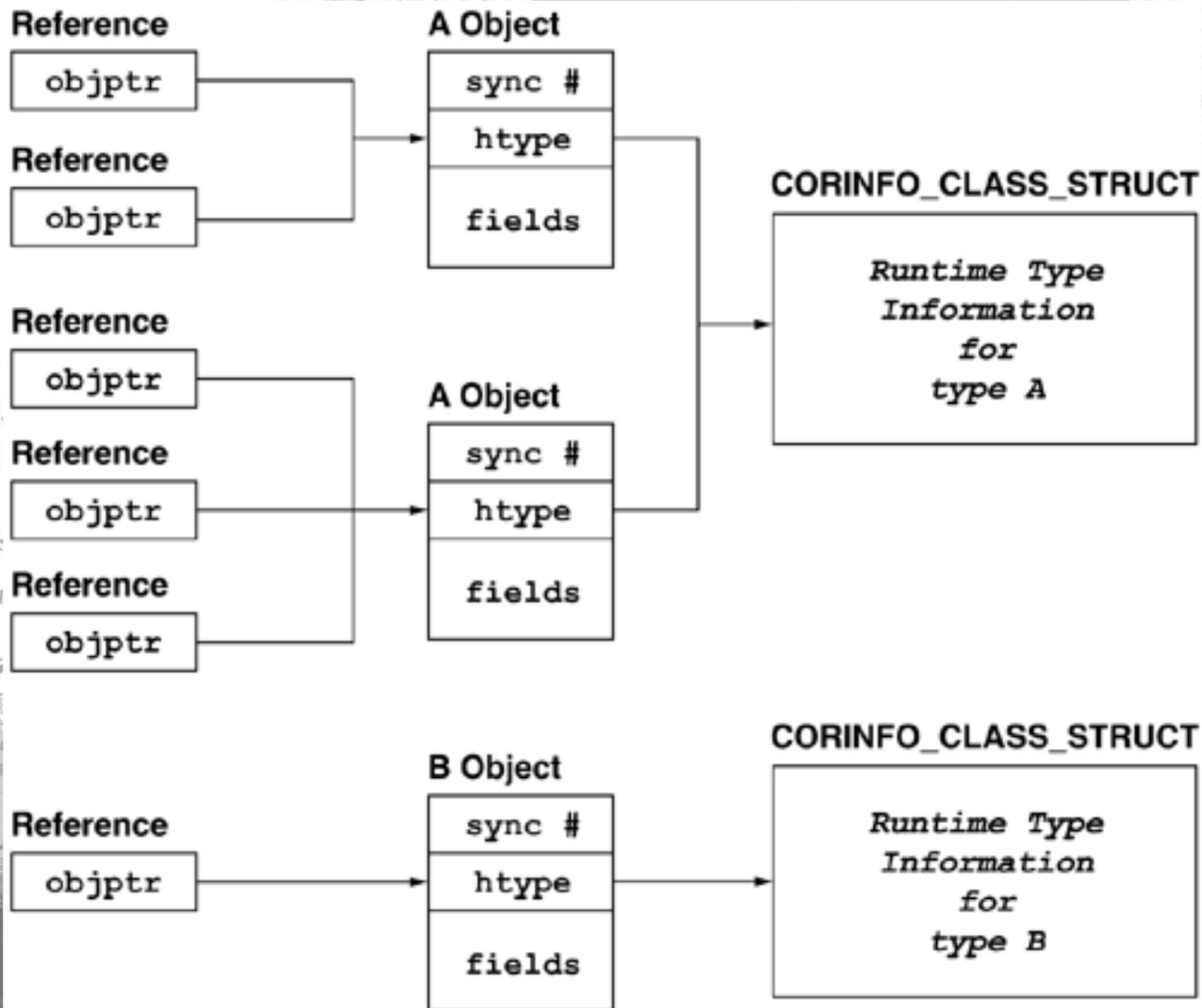
Upper 8 bits

Lower 24 bits

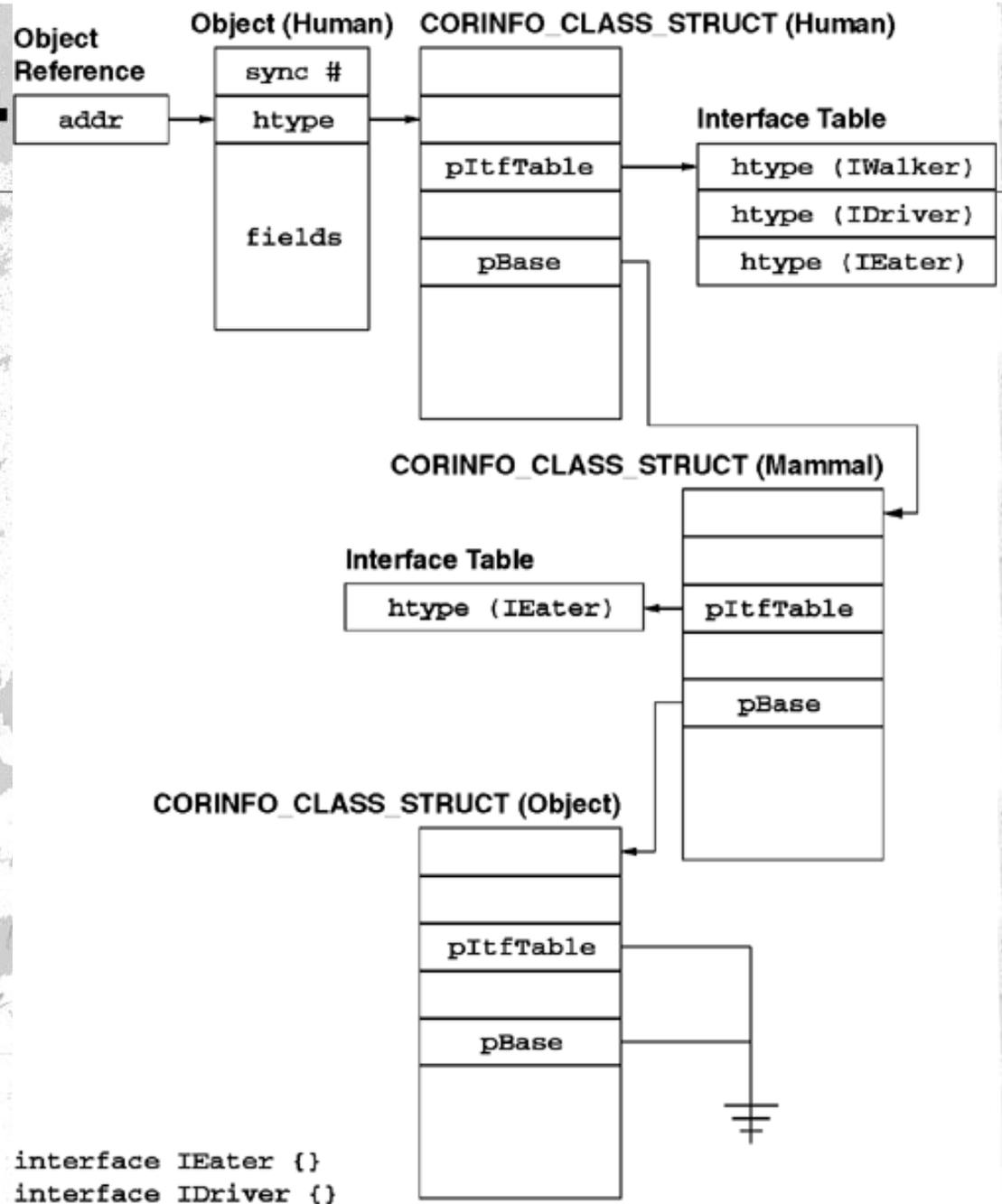


- CLR 加载器 (fusion)
- 类型与对象的内存布局
- JIT 编译与方法调用
- 堆栈、帧与堆栈遍历
- 非托管代码互操作

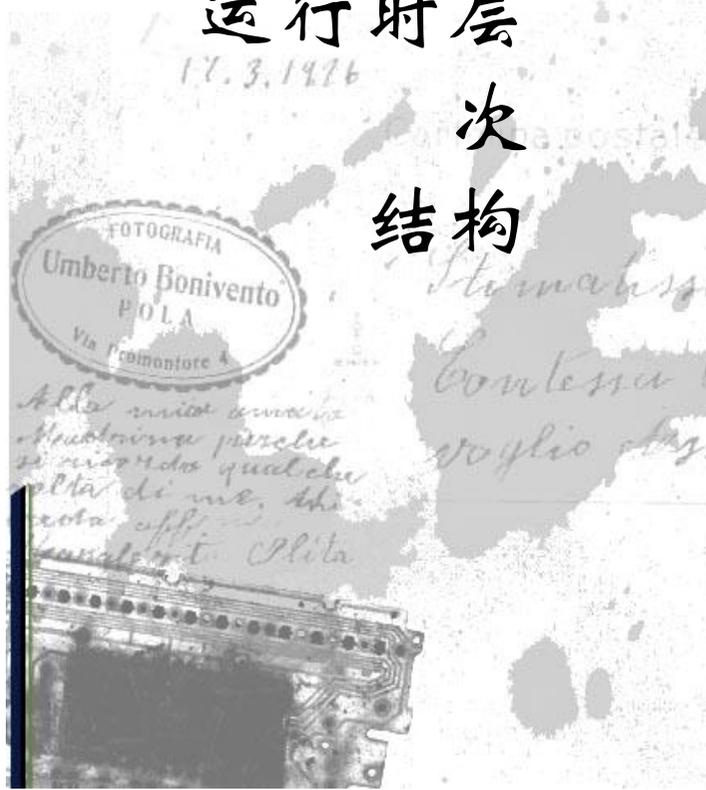




2.2.2. 类型运行时层次结构



```
interface IEater {}
interface IDriver {}
interface IWalker {}
class Mammal : IEater {}
class Human : Mammal, IWalker, IDriver {}
```



- 2.3.1.JIT 编译与方法表
- 2.3.2.基于类引用的虚函数调用
- 2.3.3.基于接口引用的虚函数调用
- 2.3.4.异步方法调用
- 2.3.5.内部方法调用

CORINFO_CLASS_STRUCT for Bob

Bob	
cMethods (9)	
Tostring	→
Equals	→
GetHashCode	→
Finalize	→
.ctor	→
a	→
b	→
c	→
f	→

Method stubs

call 0013EA50	→
jmp 038C01CA	→
jmp 038C0100	→

IA-32 Native Code for JIT Compiler

```
mcorwks.dll!PreStubWorker
```

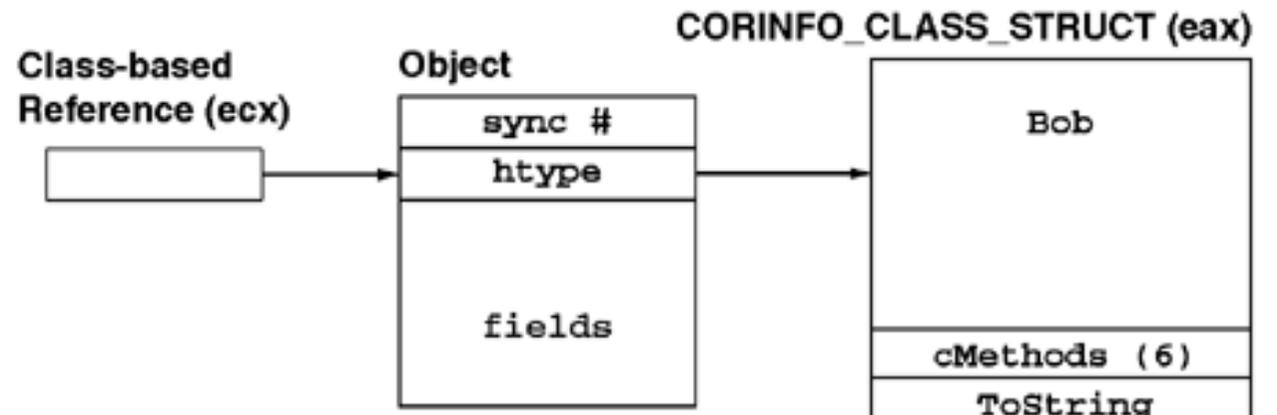
IA-32 Native Code for Bob.c

```
push ebp
mov  ebp,esp
    add  dword ptr ds : [41BC68h],4
pop  ebp
ret
```

IA-32 Native Code for Bob.f

```
push ebp
mov  ebp,esp
    call dword ptr ds:[37565Ch]
    call dword ptr ds:[375658h]
    call dword ptr ds:[375654h]
pop  ebp
ret
```

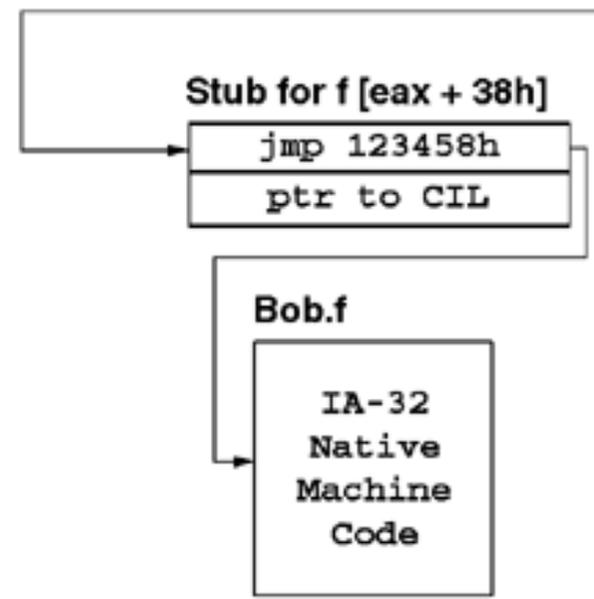
2.3.2. 基于类引用的虚函数调用



IA-32 Native Code (7 Bytes)

```

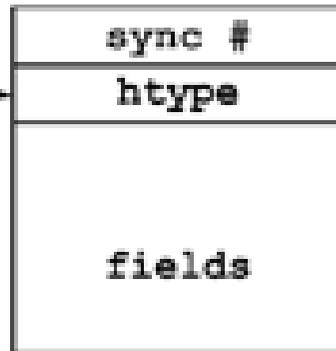
mov ecx,esi ; esi == objptr
mov eax,dword ptr [ecx]
call dword ptr [eax+28h+methodoffset]
    
```



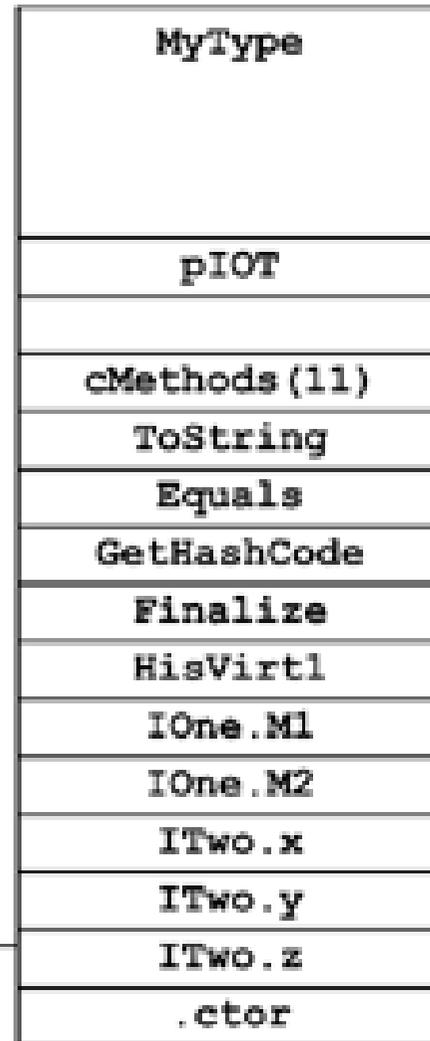
Interface-based Reference

objptr

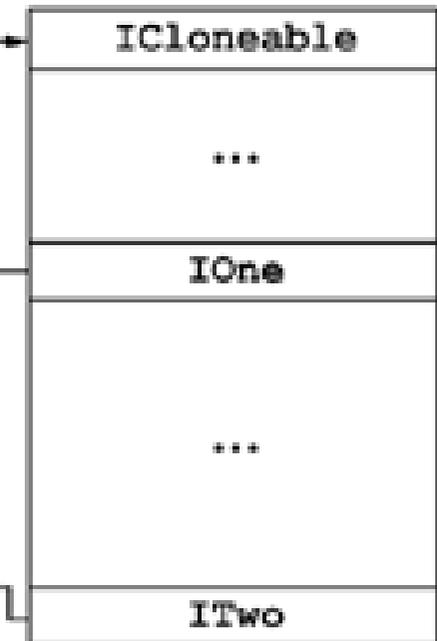
Object



CORINFO_CLASS_STRUCT



Interface Offset Table

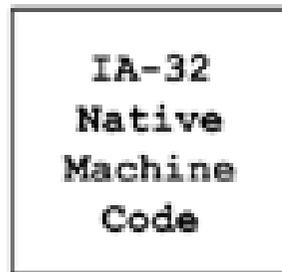


IA-32 Native Code (11 Bytes)

```

mov ecx,esi ; esi == objptr
mov eax,dword ptr [ecx]
mov eax,dword ptr [eax+0Ch]
mov eax,dword ptr [eax+itfoffset]
call dword ptr [eax+methodoffset]
    
```

MyType.ITwo.y



Stub

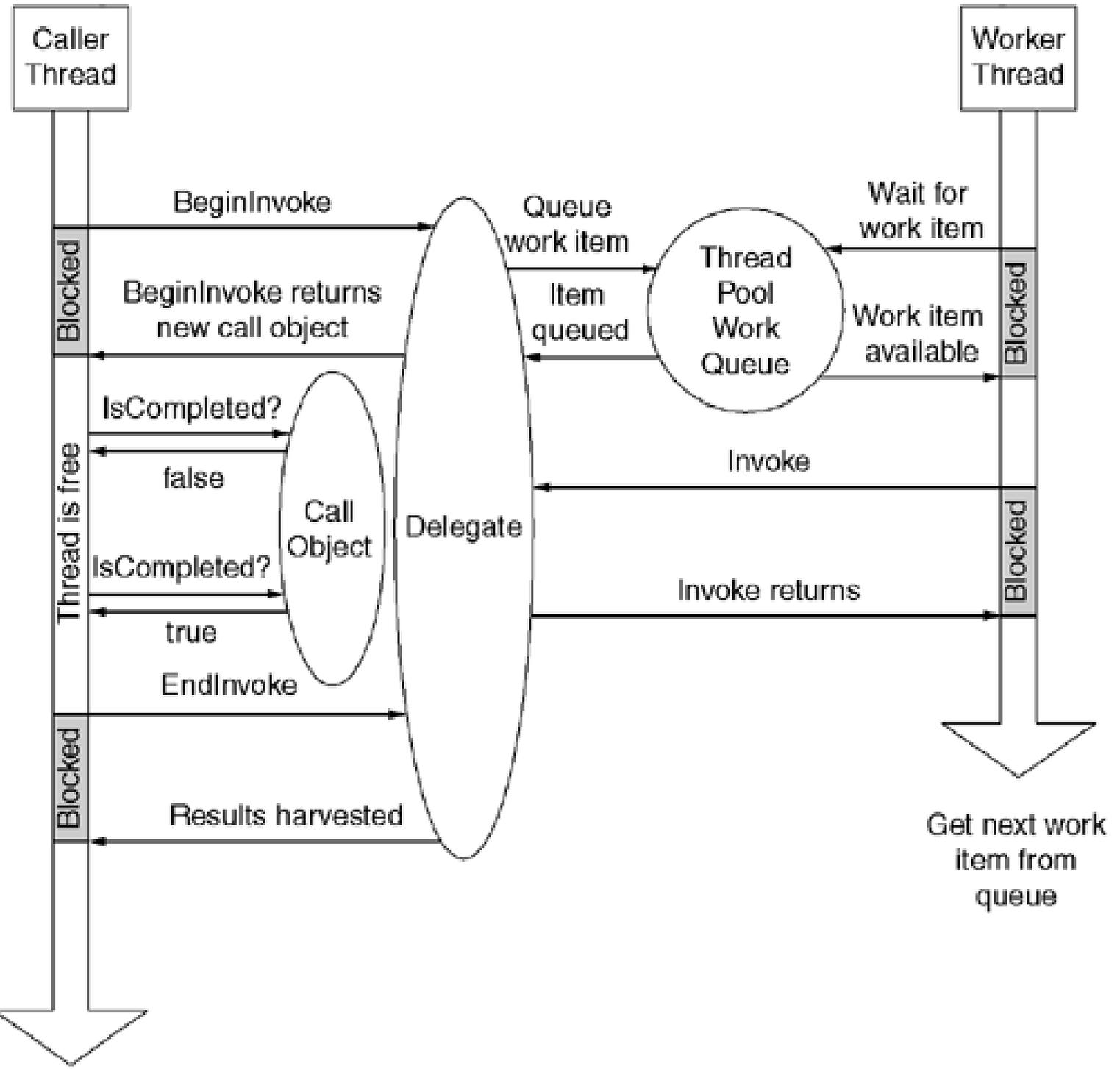
jmp 123458h

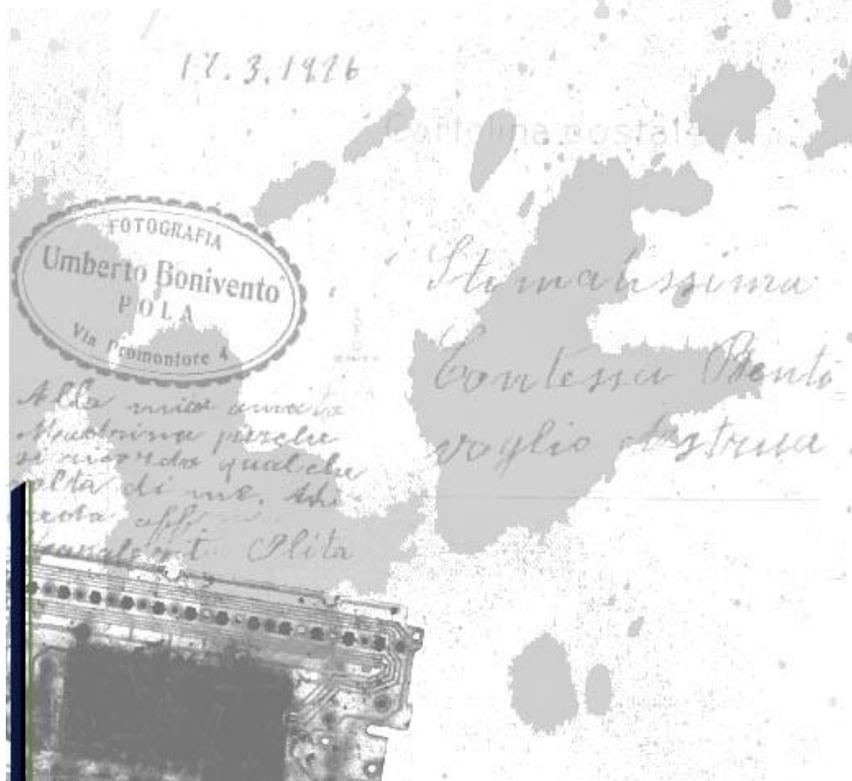


*

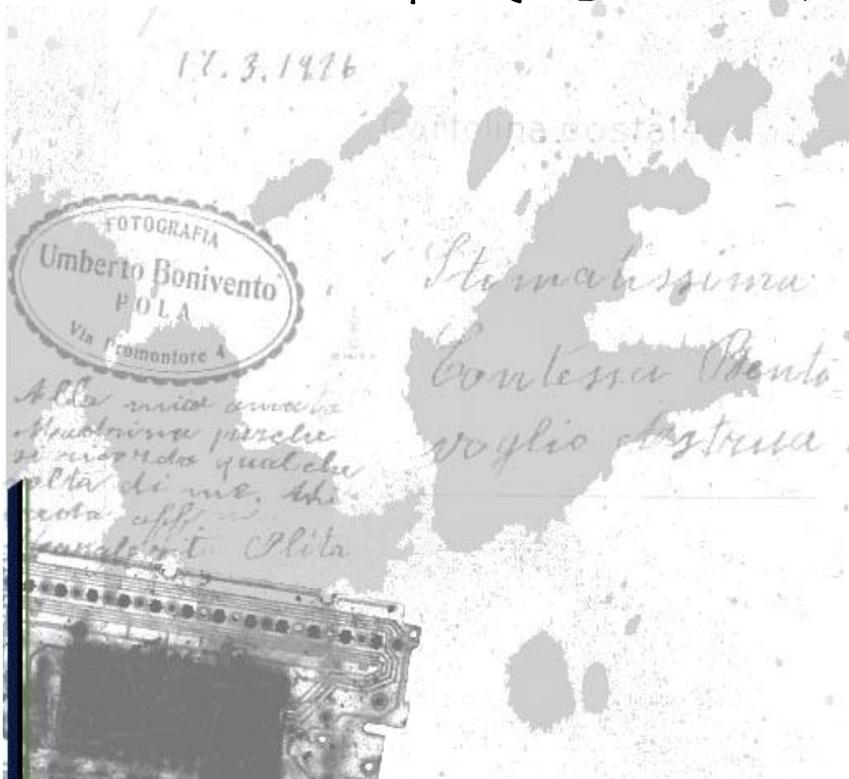


2.3.4. 异步方法调用





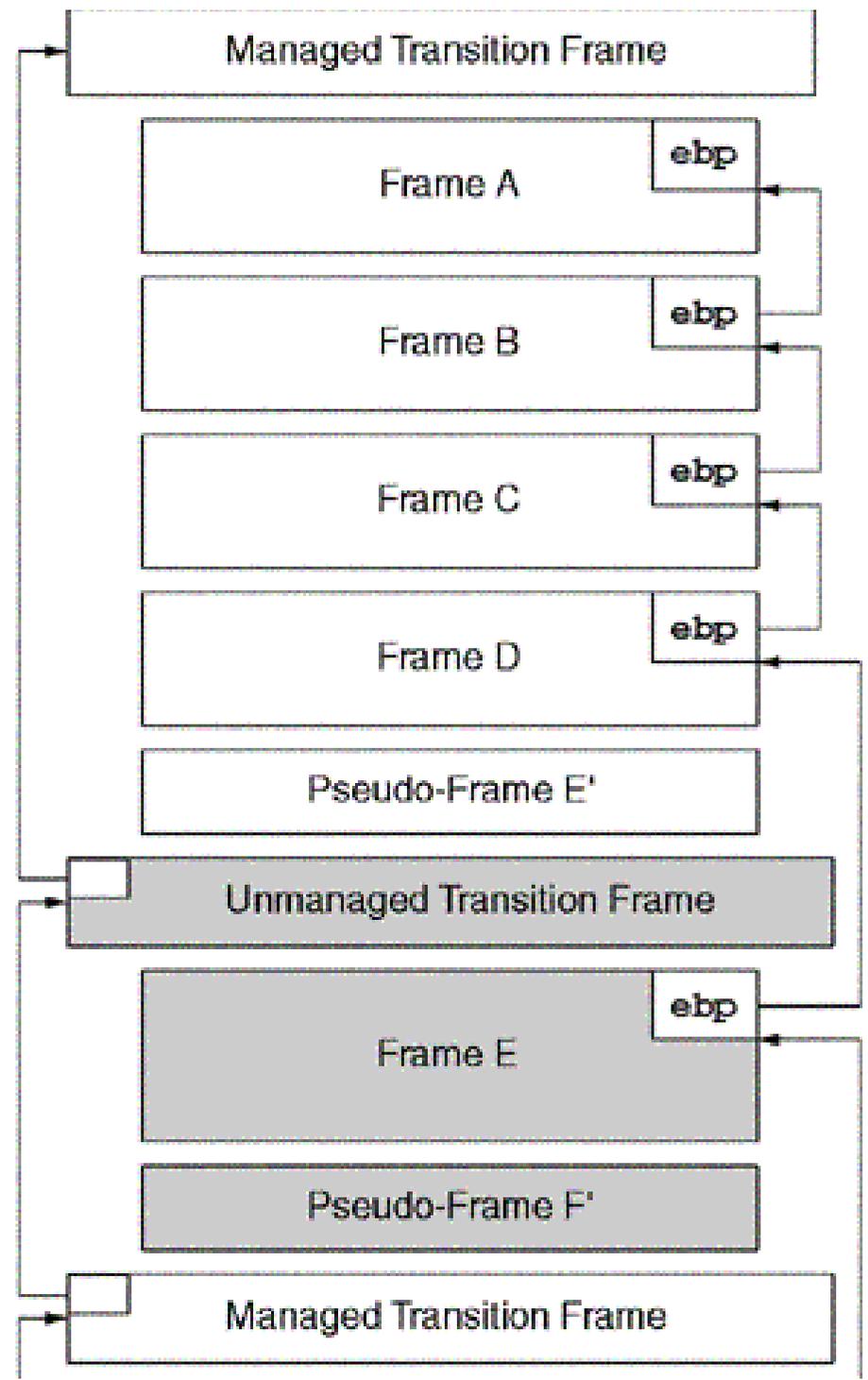
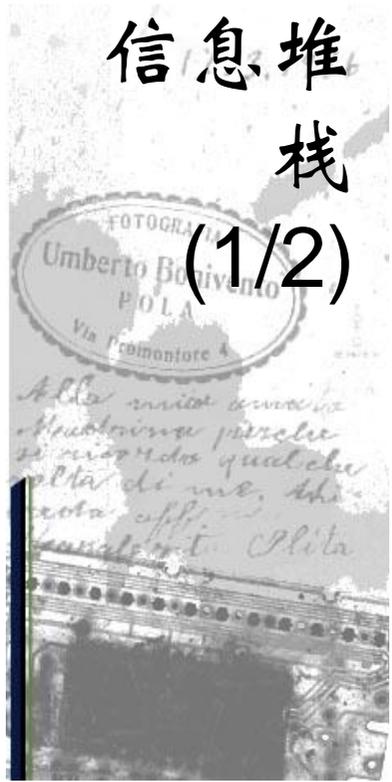
- 2.4.1.基于帧的信息堆栈
- 2.4.2.常用帧的继承结构
- 2.4.3.堆栈遍历原理与引用
- 2.4.4.堆栈遍历的实现流程





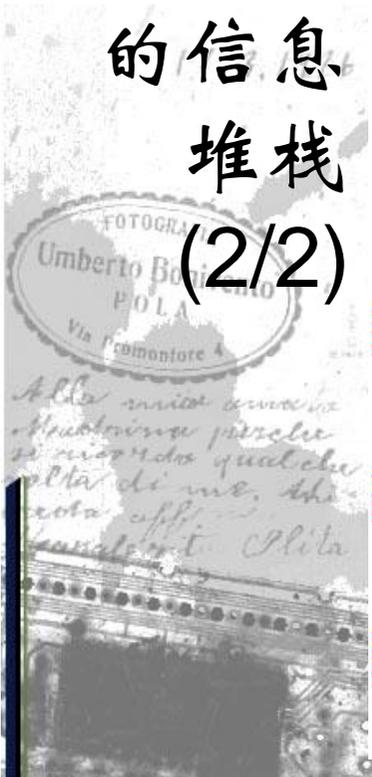
```
#pragma unmanaged
void H() {}
#pragma managed
void G() { H(); }
void F() { G(); }
#pragma unmanaged
void E() { F(); }
#pragma managed
void D() { E(); }
void C() { D(); }
void B() { C(); }
void A() { B(); }
```

2.4.1. 基于帧的信息堆栈 (1/2)





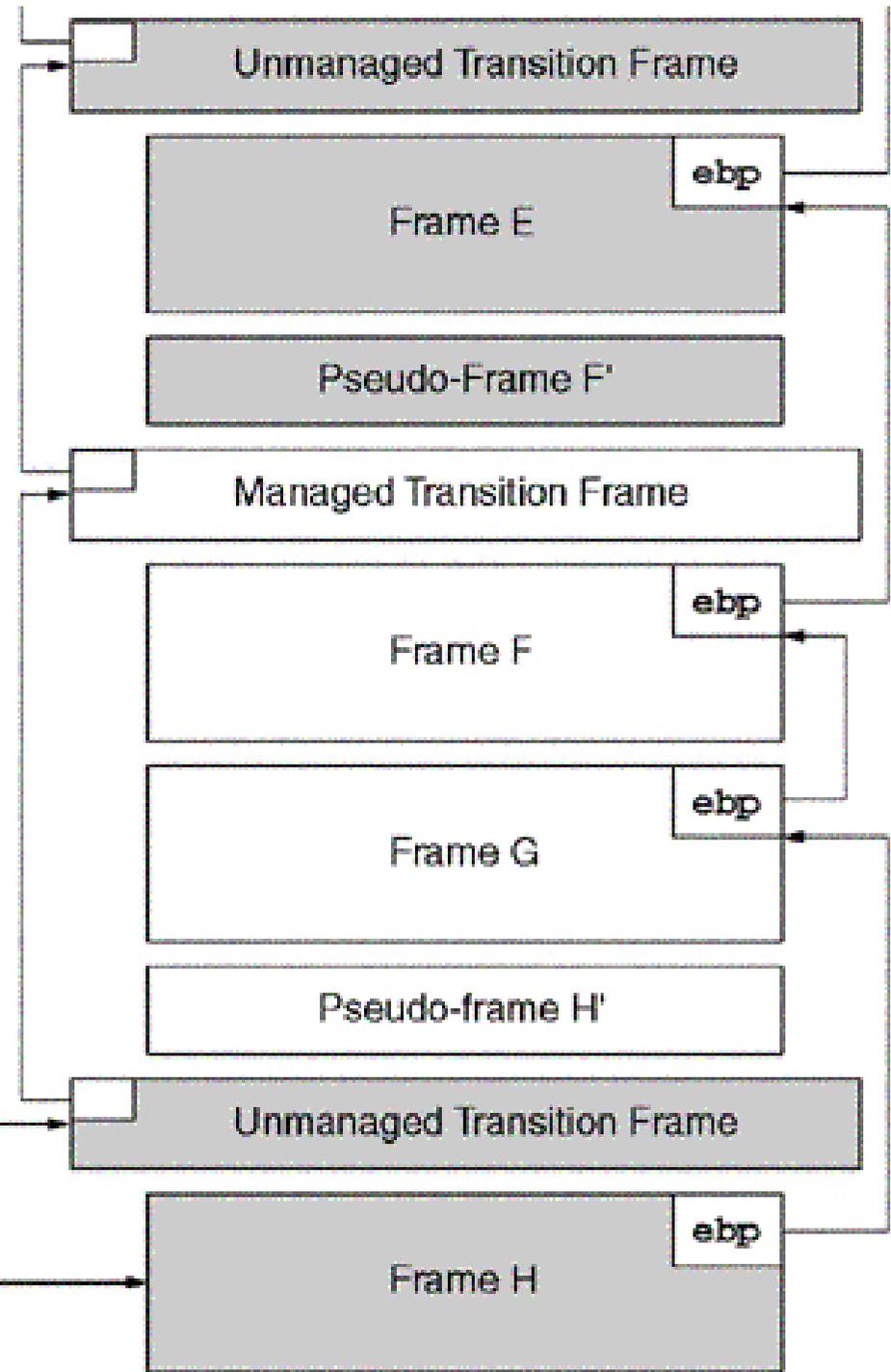
2.4.1. 基于帧 的信息 堆栈 (2/2)

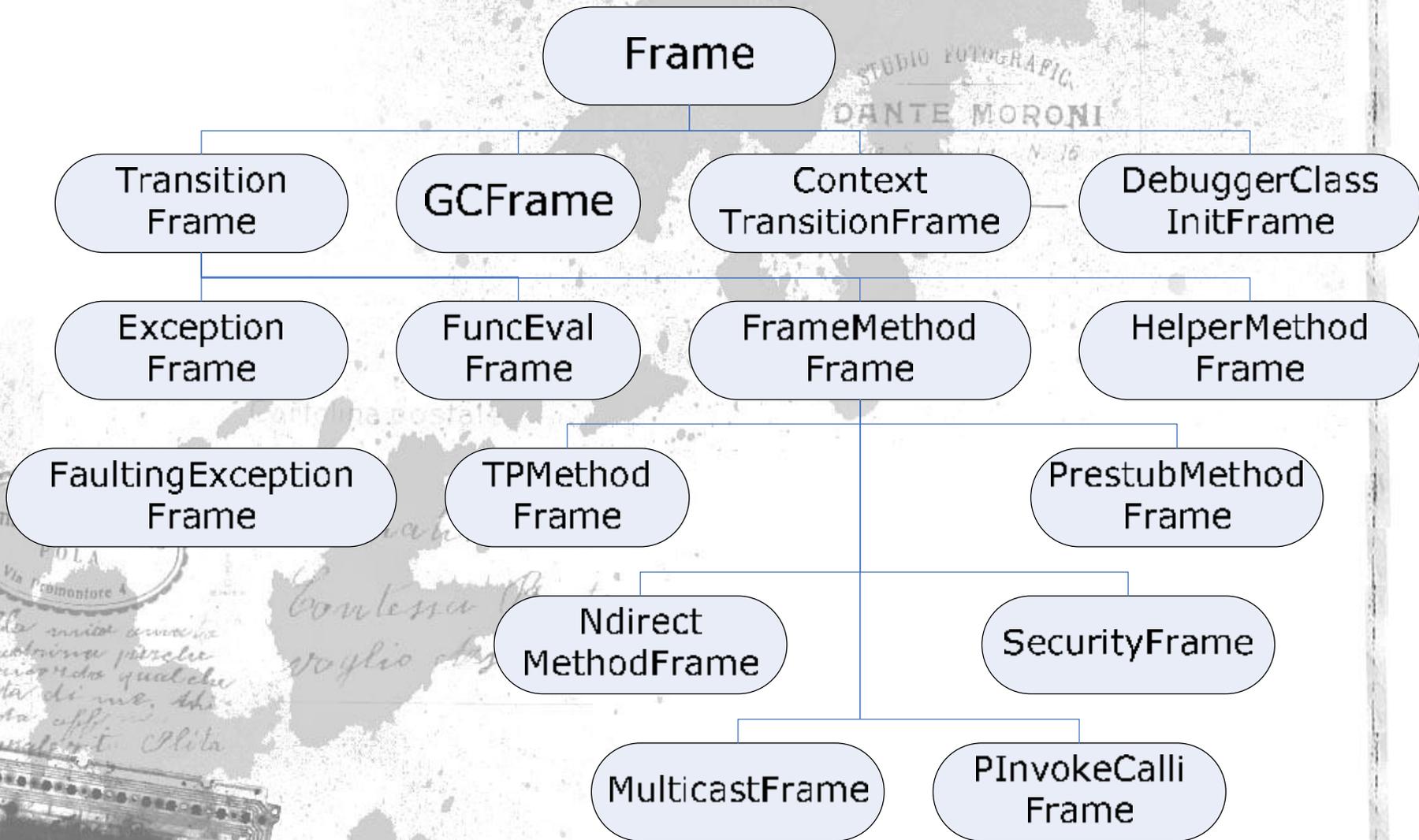


`tls.mode == unmanaged`

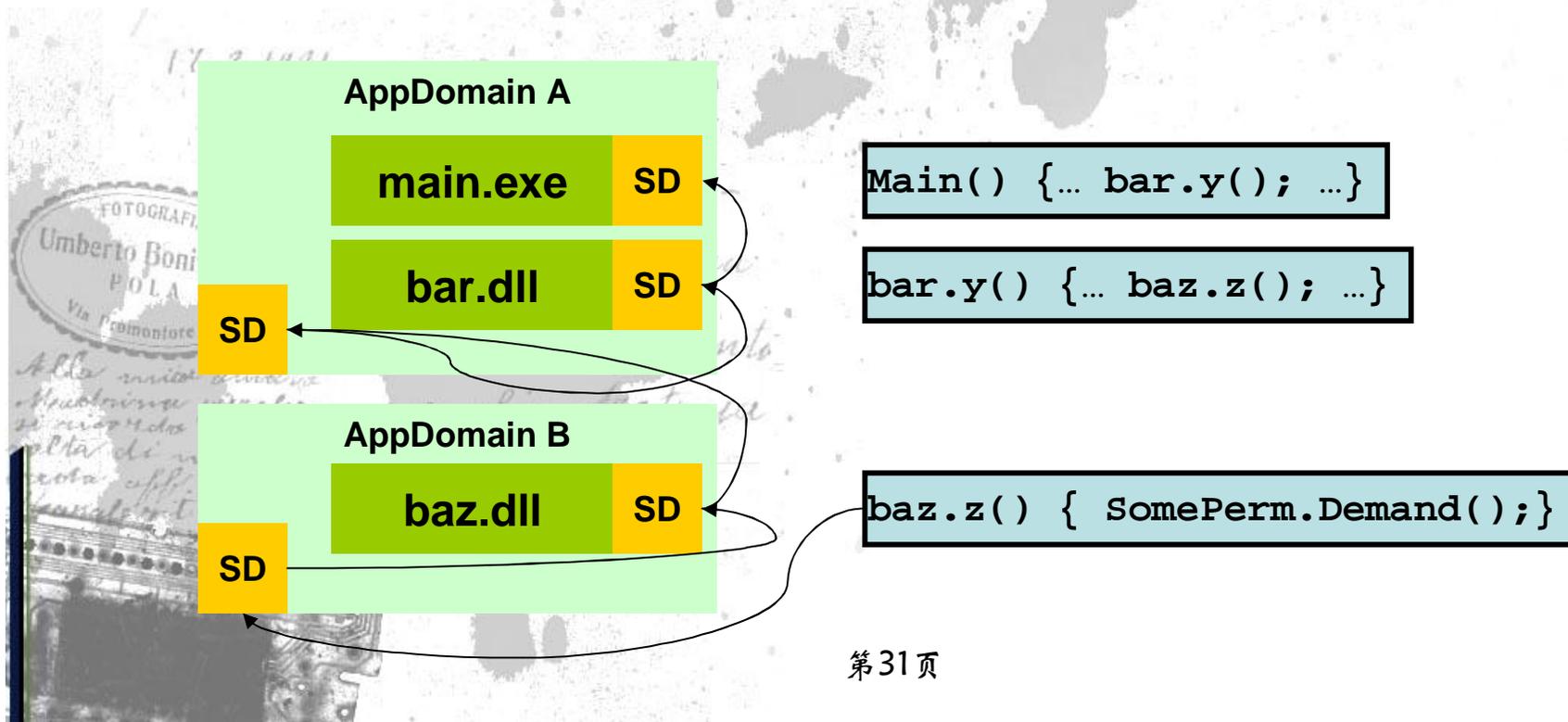
`tls.currentChain`

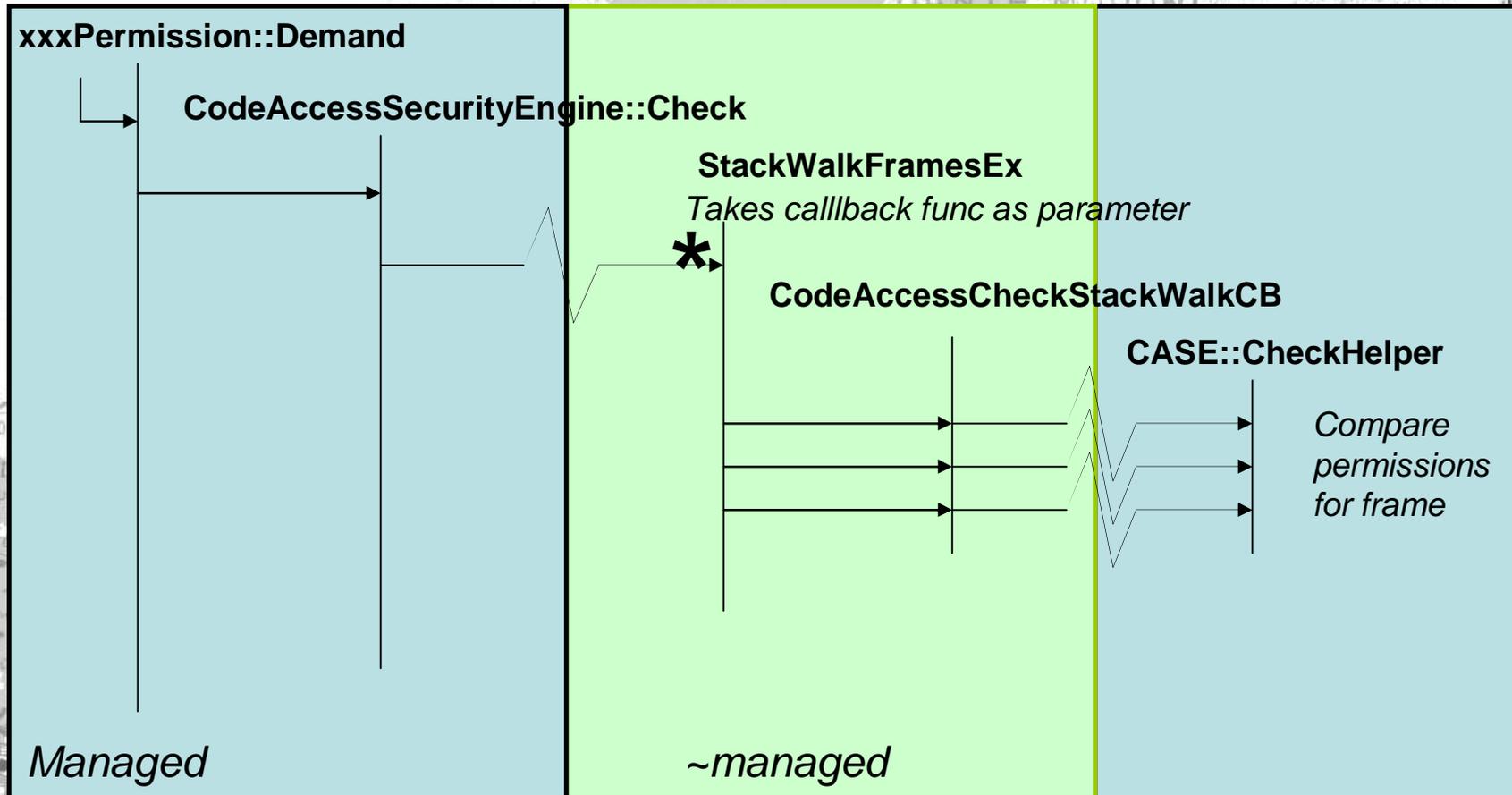
`esp`

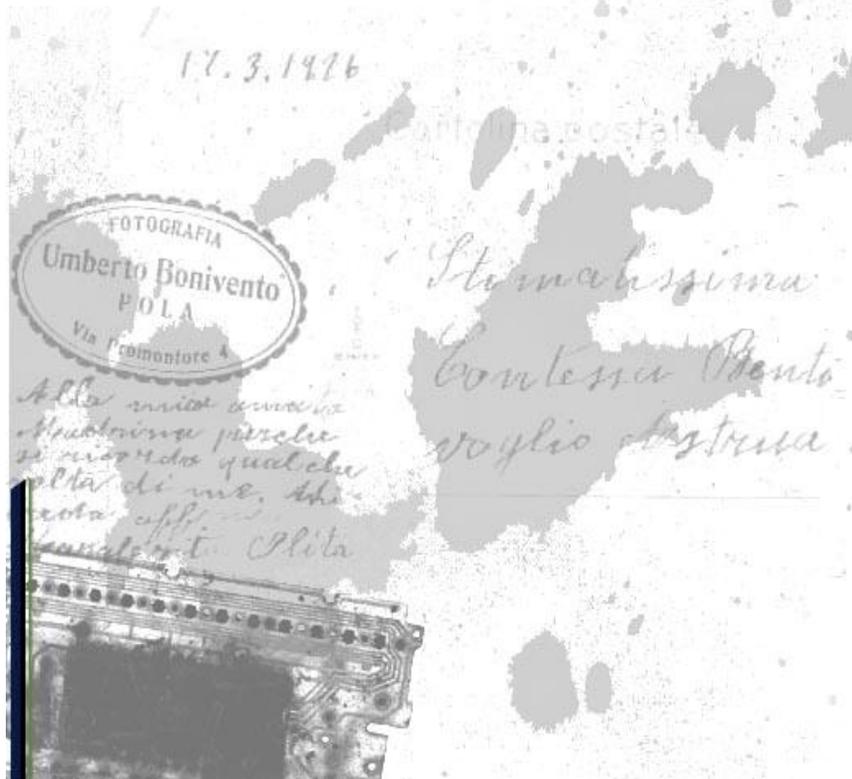




- 基于帧的逆向堆栈遍历算法
- 主要用于安全框架实现和GC操作
- 通过Unmanaged代码实现堆栈遍历

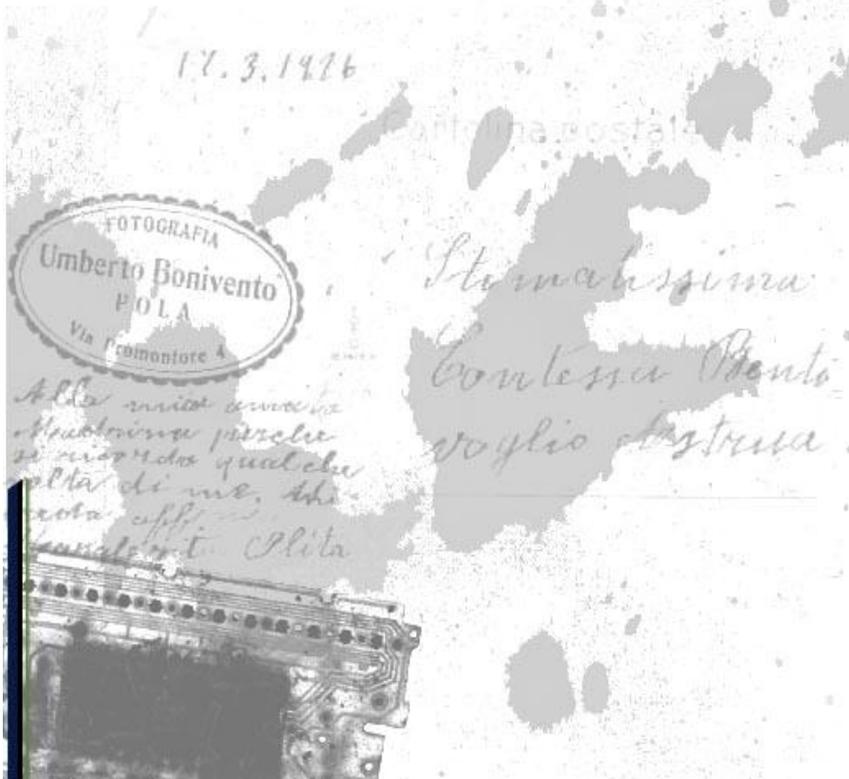






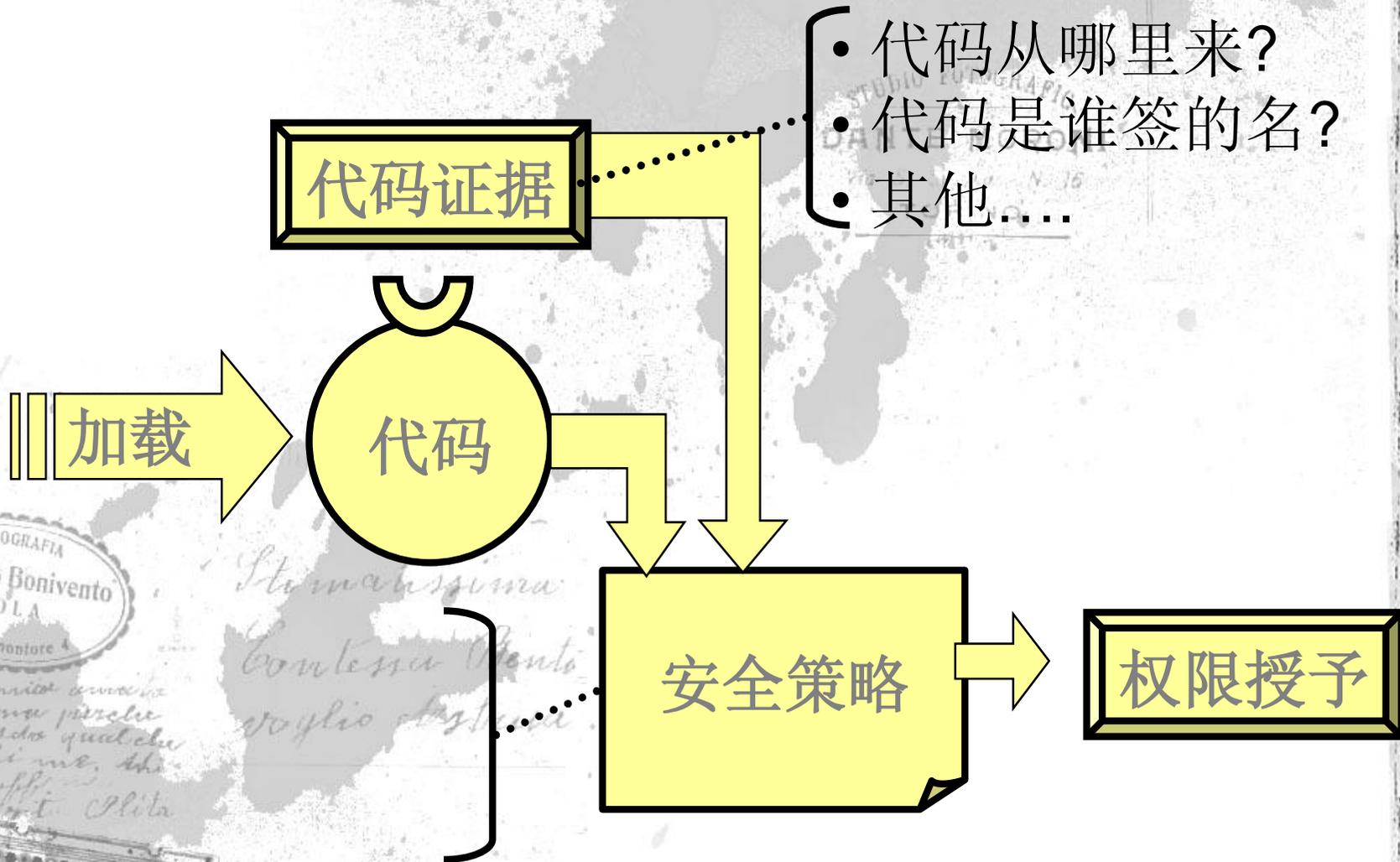
- 代码访问安全(Code-Access Security)
- 角色安全检查(Role-Based Security)
- 独立存储区(Isolated Storage)
- 密码学服务(Cryptographic Services)

- 安全策略(Security Policy)
- 代码凭据(Code Evidence)
- 权限(Permission)



3.1.2. 控制代码访问资源的机制

- 定义权限
- 安全策略管理
- 允许代码要求拥有权限
- 授予代码权限
- 允许代码请求其调用者具备特定权限
- 动态限制代码安全 (Stackwalking)



- 安全策略级别
 - 企业范围
 - 本机范围
 - 用户范围
 - Application Domain 范围(不可配置)
- 通过 caspol.exe 或 mscorcfg.msc 配置
- 有效的安全策略是所有级别的交集

- 预定义代码凭据
 - Zone
 - Site
 - Url
 - Publisher
 - StrongName
 - ...
- 代码凭据可扩展

- .NET 安全权限类定义

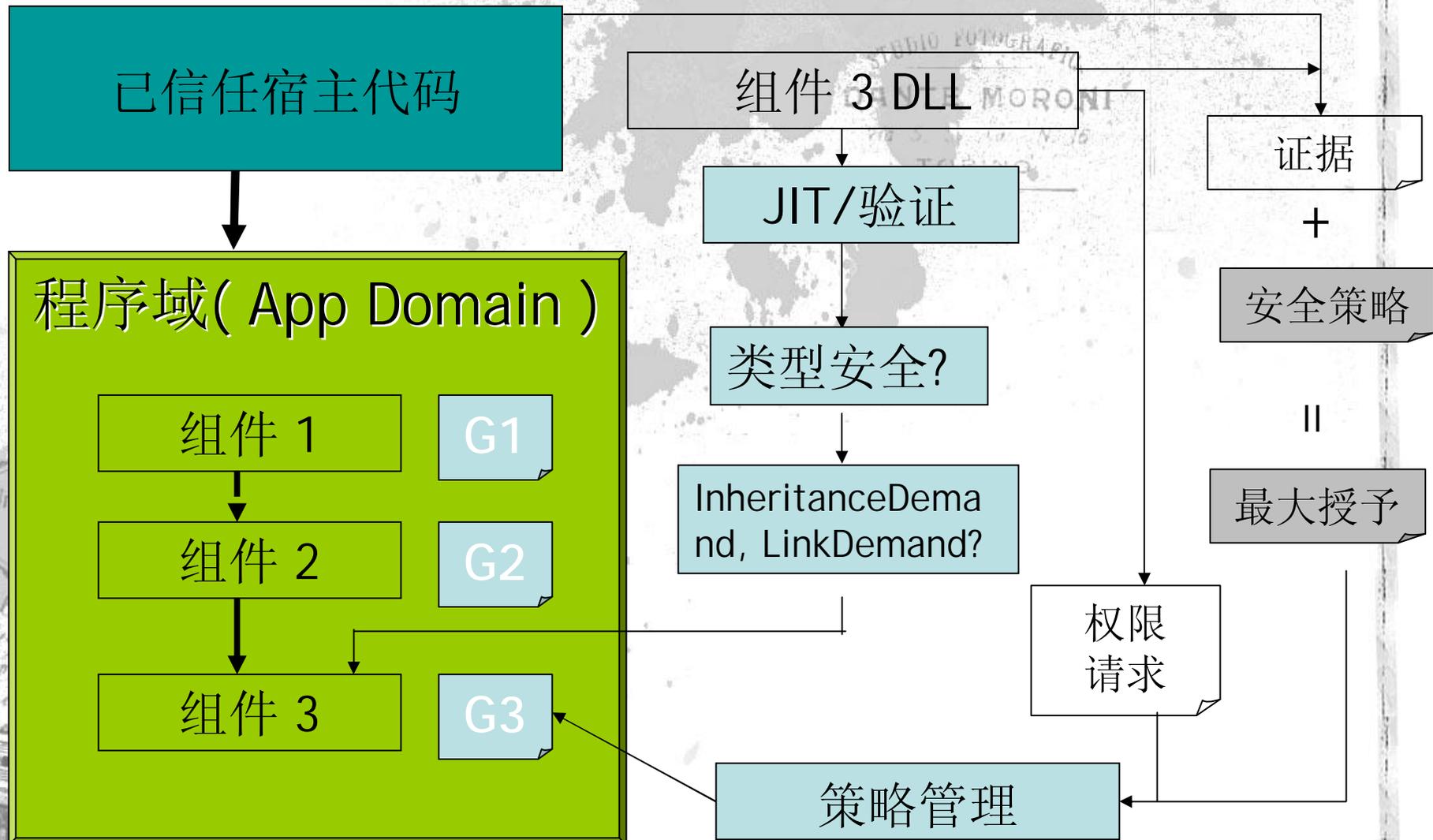
- CodeAccessPermission
- DBDataPermission
- PrintingPermission
- DnsPermission
- WebPermission
- EnvironmentPermission
- FileIOPermission
- RegistryPermission
- UIPermission

- 自定义安全权限

permissions granted to each assembly

A, B			
A, C			
A, C	Deny A		
A, B, C		Assert B	
A, B, C			
A, B, C			
	Demand A	Demand B	Demand C
	denied	granted	denied





- 基于角色的预定义类

- GenericPrincipal
- GenericIdentity
- WindowsPrincipal
- WindowsIdentity
- 自定义类
- PrincipalPermission

- IPrincipal interface

```
namespace System.Security.Principal {  
    public interface IPrincipal {  
        Identity Identity { get; }  
        bool IsInRole( String role );  
    }  
}
```

- Identity interface

```
namespace System.Security.Principal {  
    public interface Identity {  
        String AuthenticationType { get; }  
        bool IsAuthenticated { get; }  
        String Name { get; }  
    }  
}
```

```
[ PrincipalPermissionAttribute( SecurityAction.Demand,  
                                Name = "MyUser",  
                                Role = "User" ) ]
```

```
public static void PrivateInfo()  
{
```

```
    // 打印保密数据
```

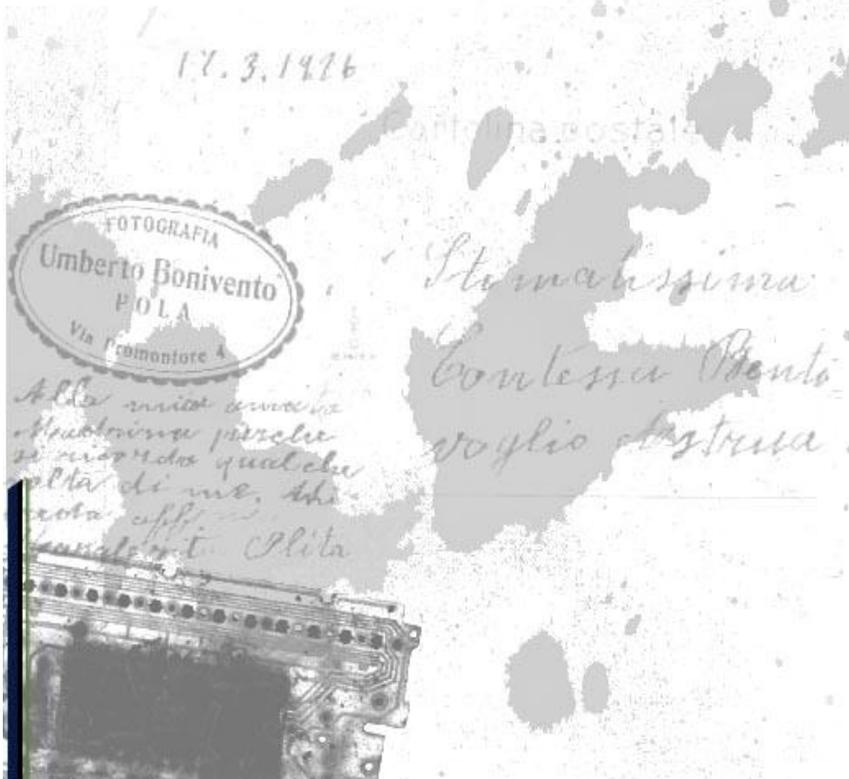
```
    Console.WriteLine( "\n\nYou have access to the private  
data!" );
```

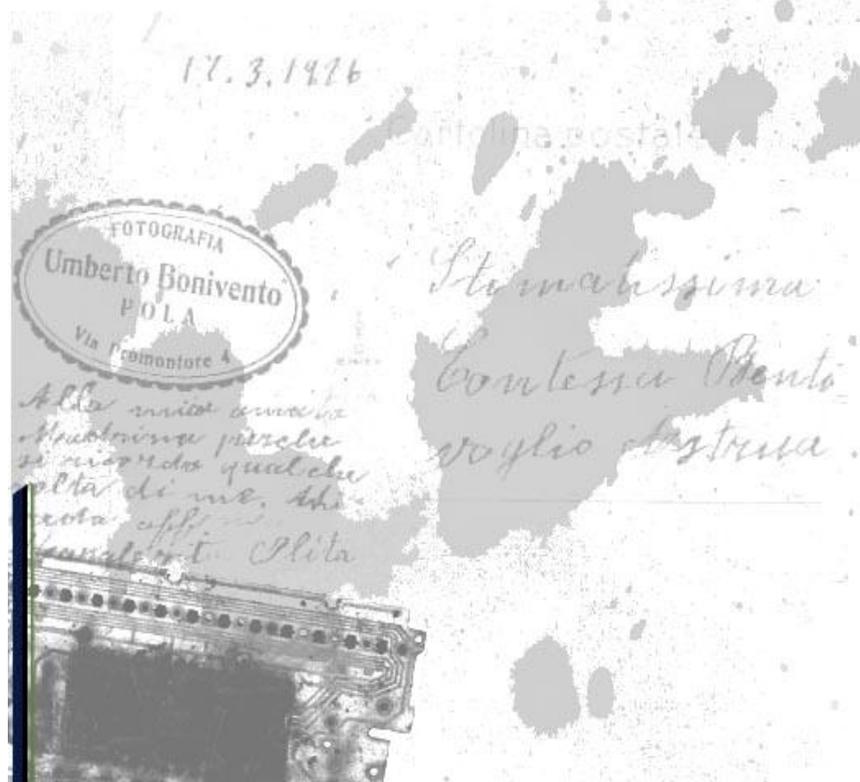


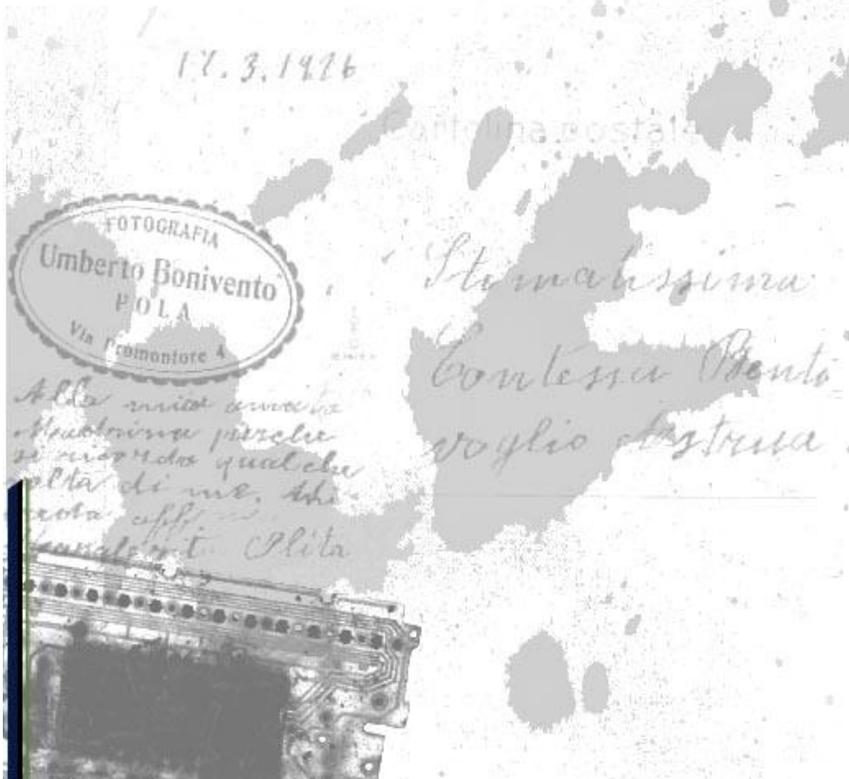
17.3.1926
Alla mia amata
Maurina perché
si ricordi qualche
volta di me. Ah
ciao aff.
Umberto Bonivento

Stimabilissima
Contessa Monto
voglio augurarvi

```
String id1 = "Bob";  
String role1 = "Manager";  
PrincipalPermission PrincipalPerm1 =  
    new PrincipalPermission(id1, role1);  
String id2 = "Louise";  
String role2 = "Supervisor";  
PrincipalPermission PrincipalPerm2 =  
    new PrincipalPermission(id2, role2);  
(PrincipalPerm1.Union(PrincipalPerm2)).Demand();
```







Thanks !

