

获取SSDT地址 (Win10 1803)

原创

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一、特征码搜索SSDT (Win10 1803)

- 读取 C0000082 寄存器 `rdmsr c0000082`，得到 KiSystemCall64Shadow函数地址：

```
0: kd> rdmsr c0000082
msr[c0000082] = fffff807`0b54f140
```

```
nt!KiSystemCall64Shadow:
fffff807`0b54f140 0f01f8          swags
fffff807`0b54f143 654889242510700000 mov     qword ptr gs:[7010h],rsp
fffff807`0b54f14c 65488b242500700000 mov     rsp,qword ptr gs:[7000h]
fffff807`0b54f155 650fba24251870000001 bt     dword ptr gs:[7018h],1
fffff807`0b54f15f 7203             jb     nt!KiSystemCall64Shadow+0x24 (fffff807`0b54f164) Branch
```

- 从KiSystemCall64Shadow的地址向上查找（不超过0x200000的范围内），可以直接找到KeServiceDescriptorTable和KeServiceDescriptorTableShadow的地址。
- 特征码是【4C 8D 15 XX XX XX XX 4C 8D 1D XX XX XX XX】

```
nt!KiSystemServiceRepeat:
fffff807`0b3e1104 4c8d1575a73100 lea    r10,[nt!KeServiceDescriptorTable (fffff807`0b6fb880)]
fffff807`0b3e110b 4c8d1d6e383000 lea    r11,[nt!KeServiceDescriptorTableShadow (fffff807`0b6e4980)]
fffff807`0b3e1112 f7437880000000 test   dword ptr [rbx+78h],80h
fffff807`0b3e1119 7413             je     nt!KiSystemServiceRepeat+0x2a (fffff807`0b3e112e) Branch
```

二、代码实现

```

#include "SSDT.h"
#include <intrin.h>
#include <wdf.h>
#include <ntddk.h>
//*****
// Method:      SSDT::SSDTfind
// Description: 获取SSDT的地址
// Returns:     PVOID -
//*****
PVOID SSDT::SSDTfind()
{
    PCHAR pKiSystemCall64Shadow = (PCHAR)__readmsr(0xc0000082); //rdmsr c0000082 , 定位KiSystemCall64Shadow函数 (
Win10 1803)
    PCHAR startAddr = pKiSystemCall64Shadow - 0x200000; //向上查找0x200000范围
    PCHAR endAddr = pKiSystemCall64Shadow;

    PCHAR pSSDTPattern = 0;
    int count = 0; //成功匹配特征码的地址个数
    UCHAR b0 = 0, b1 = 0, b2 = 0, b7 = 0, b8 = 0, b9 = 0;
    for (PCHAR i = startAddr; i < endAddr; i++)
    {
        b0 = *i;
        b1 = *(i + 1);
        b2 = *(i + 2);
        b7 = *(i + 7);
        b8 = *(i + 8);
        b9 = *(i + 9);
        // 特征码【4C 8D 15 XX XX XX XX 4C 8D 1D XX XX XX XX】
        if (b0 == 0x4C && b1 == 0x8d && b2 == 0x15 && b7 == 0x4C && b8 == 0x8d && b9 == 0x1D)
        {
            DbgPrint("Find SSDT pattern On = %p \n", i);
            count++;
            pSSDTPattern = i;
        }
    }

    //如果特征码匹配失败或者匹配多个, 则查找SSDT失败
    if (count == 0 || count > 1) { return 0; }

    //要跳转的函数地址= 下一条指令的地址 + Operand
    PVOID pSSDT = (pSSDTPattern + 7) + *(signed int*)(pSSDTPattern + 3);
    return pSSDT;
}

```

参考资料

- [\[分享\]分享一个获取KeServiceDescriptorTable的方法](#)