A Simple Cause Analysis Of CVE-2017-11826

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0x00 Introduction

On September 28, 2017, Qihoo 360 Core Security (@360CoreSec) detected an in-the-wild attack that leveraged CVE-2017-11826, an office 0day vulnerability. This vulnerability exists in all the supported office versions. The attack only targeted limited customers. The attacker embedded malicious .docx in the RTF files.And We I find the exploit has been used on a large scale in the wild combined with malicious spam,so I decided to make an analysis of the vul cause for a futher research☺

0x01 Debugging & Analysis

0x010 Analysis Environment

Vulnerable wwlib.dll version: 12.0.4518.1014
OS version:Win7 x86 SP1
Analysis Tool:IDA 6.8 / Windbg 6.12.0002 / oletools
Office version:Office 2007

0x011 Vul Cause Analysis

First,Let me have an observation at the poc sample,it's a RTF Format file,which is embedded 3 OLE objects,2 of them are word.document.12 Object,meaning a docx,you can extract them with rtfobj.py as following:

```
id |index     |OLE Object                      |OLE Package
---+----------+--------------------------------+----------------------------
0  |0003972Dh |format_id: 1 (Linked)           |Not an OLE Package
   |          |class name: ''                  |
   |          |data size: N/A                  |
---+----------+--------------------------------+----------------------------
1  |00039807h |format_id: 2 (Embedded)         |Not an OLE Package
   |          |class name: 'Word.Document.12'  |
   |          |data size: 53248                |
---+----------+--------------------------------+----------------------------
2  |000538E9h |format_id: 2 (Embedded)         |Not an OLE Package
   |          |class name: 'Word.Document.12'  |
   |          |data size: 14336                |
```

the first object with id 0 is for loading the library msvbvm60.dll(its CLSID is D5DE8D20-5BB8-11D1-A1E3-00A0C90F2731),which is for bypassing ASLR,for

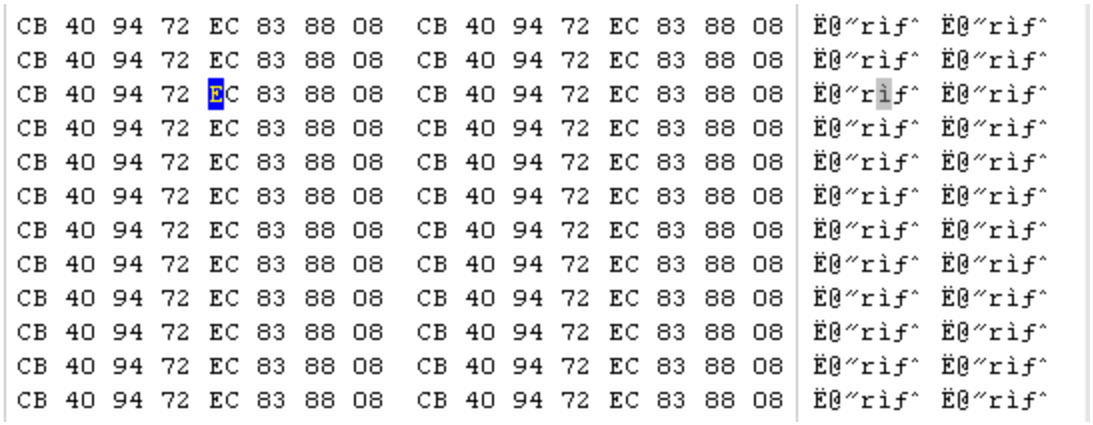
more details you can reference https://www.greyhathacker.net/?p=894 (Bypassing Windows ASLR in Microsoft Office using ActiveX controls)

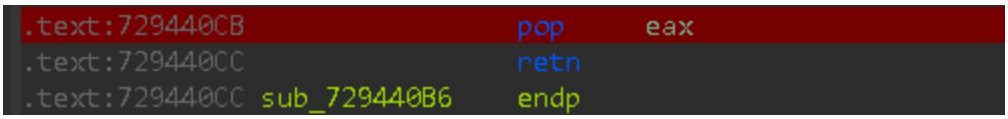
```
000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000105000000000000}{\object\objemb{\*\oleclsid
\'7b5D5DE8D20-5BB8-11D1-A1E3-00A0C90F2731\'7d}{\*\objdata
0105000001000000010000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000}{\re
h1\ }}}{\object\objemb\objsetsize\objw9361\objh764{\*\objclass Word.Document.12}{\*\objdata
```

The second object with id 1 is for heap spraying with 40 ActiveX objects(it also use the ROP gagedits from msvbvm60.dll),by which it can control the memory layout it need:

```
<Types xmlns="http://schemas.openxmlformats.org/package/2006/content-types">
    <Default Extension="bin" ContentType="application/vnd.ms-office.activeX" />
    <Default Extension="wmf" ContentType="image/x-wmf" />
    <Default Extension="rels" ContentType="application/vnd.openxmlformats-package.relationships+xml" />
    <Default Extension="xml" ContentType="application/xml" />
    <Override PartName="/word/document.xml" ContentType="application/vnd.openxmlformats-officedocument.wordproce
    <Override PartName="/word/styles.xml" ContentType="application/vnd.openxmlformats-officedocument.wordprocess
    <Override PartName="/word/settings.xml" ContentType="application/vnd.openxmlformats-officedocument.wordproce
    <Override PartName="/word/webSettings.xml" ContentType="application/vnd.openxmlformats-officedocument.wordpr
    <Override PartName="/word/activeX/activeX1.xml" ContentType="application/vnd.ms-office.activeX+xml" />
    <Override PartName="/word/activeX/activeX2.xml" ContentType="application/vnd.ms-office.activeX+xml" />
    <Override PartName="/word/activeX/activeX3.xml" ContentType="application/vnd.ms-office.activeX+xml" />
    <Override PartName="/word/activeX/activeX4.xml" ContentType="application/vnd.ms-office.activeX+xml" />
    <Override PartName="/word/activeX/activeX5.xml" ContentType="application/vnd.ms-office.activeX+xml" />
    <Override PartName="/word/activeX/activeX6.xml" ContentType="application/vnd.ms-office.activeX+xml" />
    <Override PartName="/word/activeX/activeX7.xml" ContentType="application/vnd.ms-office.activeX+xml" />
    <Override PartName="/word/activeX/activeX8.xml" ContentType="application/vnd.ms-office.activeX+xml" />
    <Override PartName="/word/activeX/activeX9.xml" ContentType="application/vnd.ms-office.activeX+xml" />
    <Override PartName="/word/activeX/activeX10.xml" ContentType="application/vnd.ms-office.activeX+xml" />
    <Override PartName="/word/activeX/activeX11.xml" ContentType="application/vnd.ms-office.activeX+xml" />
    <Override PartName="/word/activeX/activeX12.xml" ContentType="application/vnd.ms-office.activeX+xml" />
    <Override PartName="/word/activeX/activeX13.xml" ContentType="application/vnd.ms-office.activeX+xml" />
    <Override PartName="/word/activeX/activeX14.xml" ContentType="application/vnd.ms-office.activeX+xml" />
    <Override PartName="/word/activeX/activeX15.xml" ContentType="application/vnd.ms-office.activeX+xml" />
    <Override PartName="/word/activeX/activeX16.xml" ContentType="application/vnd.ms-office.activeX+xml" />
    <Override PartName="/word/activeX/activeX17.xml" ContentType="application/vnd.ms-office.activeX+xml" />
    <Override PartName="/word/activeX/activeX18.xml" ContentType="application/vnd.ms-office.activeX+xml" />
    <Override PartName="/word/activeX/activeX19.xml" ContentType="application/vnd.ms-office.activeX+xml" />
    <Override PartName="/word/activeX/activeX20.xml" ContentType="application/vnd.ms-office.activeX+xml" />
    <Override PartName="/word/activeX/activeX21.xml" ContentType="application/vnd.ms-office.activeX+xml" />
    <Override PartName="/word/activeX/activeX22.xml" ContentType="application/vnd.ms-office.activeX+xml" />
    <Override PartName="/word/activeX/activeX23.xml" ContentType="application/vnd.ms-office.activeX+xml" />
```

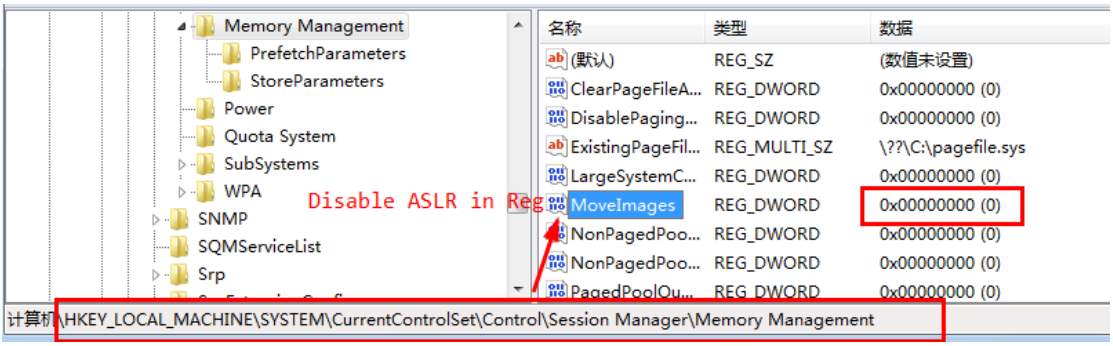
_rels	2017/9/17 17:12	文件夹	
activeX1.bin	2017/9/17 17:12	BIN 文件	2,050 KB
activeX1.xml	2017/9/17 17:12	XML 文档	1 KB
activeX2.xml	2017/9/17 17:12	XML 文档	1 KB
activeX3.xml	2017/9/17 17:12	XML 文档	1 KB
activeX4.xml	2017/9/17 17:12	XML 文档	1 KB
activeX5.xml	2017/9/17 17:12	XML 文档	1 KB
activeX6.xml	2017/9/17 17:12	XML 文档	1 KB
activeX7.xml	2017/9/17 17:12	XML 文档	1 KB
activeX8.xml	2017/9/17 17:12	XML 文档	1 KB
activeX9.xml	2017/9/17 17:12	XML 文档	1 KB
activeX10.xml	2017/9/17 17:12	XML 文档	1 KB
activeX11.xml	2017/9/17 17:12	XML 文档	1 KB
activeX12.xml	2017/9/17 17:12	XML 文档	1 KB
activeX13.xml	2017/9/17 17:12	XML 文档	1 KB
activeX14.xml	2017/9/17 17:12	XML 文档	1 KB
activeX15.xml	2017/9/17 17:12	XML 文档	1 KB
activeX16.xml	2017/9/17 17:12	XML 文档	1 KB
activeX17.xml	2017/9/17 17:12	XML 文档	1 KB
activeX18.xml	2017/9/17 17:12	XML 文档	1 KB
activeX19.xml	2017/9/17 17:12	XML 文档	1 KB
activeX20.xml	2017/9/17 17:12	XML 文档	1 KB





The third object with id 2 should be the one with vul, I don't find some exception from the directory structure,maybe it's the content of the file has some problem,let's explore it by the following analysis☺

Now let me start my journey of debugging and analysis, for convenience,we should disable the ASLR for our debugging as following(just add it☺):



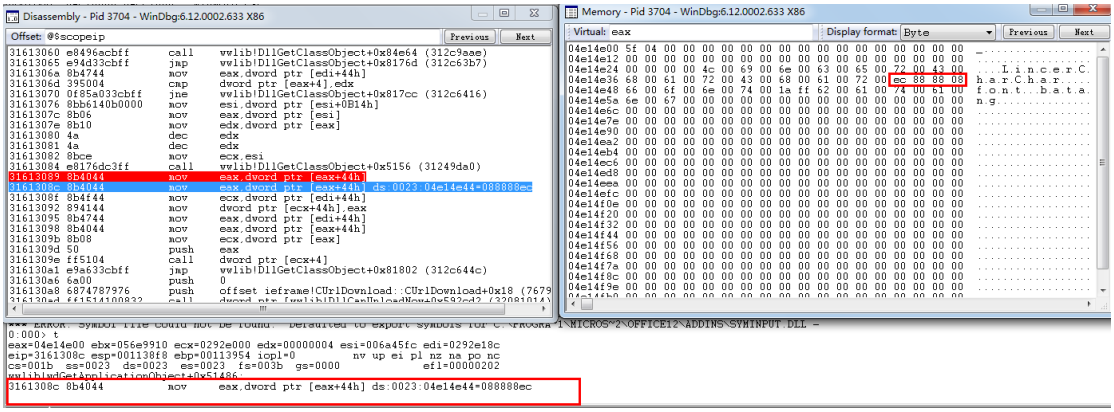
Then Let's open the crash_exp sample in windbg:

```
eax=088888ec ebx=07d299b0 ecx=07d299b0 edx=00000004 esi=006945fc edi=0670e18c
eip=3161309b esp=001138f8 ebp=00113954 iopl=0         nv up ei pl nz na po nc
cs=001b  ss=0023  ds=0023  es=0023  fs=003b  gs=0000             efl=00010202
*** ERROR: Symbol file could not be found.  Defaulted to export symbols for C:\Program Files\Microsoft Office\Office12\wwlib.dll -
wwlib!wdGetApplicationObject+0x51495:
3161309b 8b08            mov     ecx,dword ptr [eax]  ds:0023:088888ec=????????
```

It seems that eax has pointed to a invalid address,open the wwlib.dll in IDA,we can see:

```
.text:31613076    mov     esi, [esi+0B14h]
.text:3161307C    mov     eax, [esi]
.text:3161307E    mov     edx, [eax]      ; 6
.text:31613080    dec     edx
.text:31613081    dec     edx
.text:31613082    mov     ecx, esi
.text:31613084    call    sub_31249DA0
.text:31613089    mov     eax, [eax+44h]
.text:3161308C    mov     eax, [eax+44h]  ; 088888EC -> eax
.text:3161308F    mov     ecx, [edi+44h]
.text:31613092    mov     [ecx+44h], eax
.text:31613095    mov     eax, [edi+44h]
.text:31613098    mov     eax, [eax+44h]
.text:3161309B    mov     ecx, [eax]
.text:3161309D    push    eax
.text:3161309E    call    dword ptr [ecx+4] ; 0x72980E2B in msvbvm60.dll
```

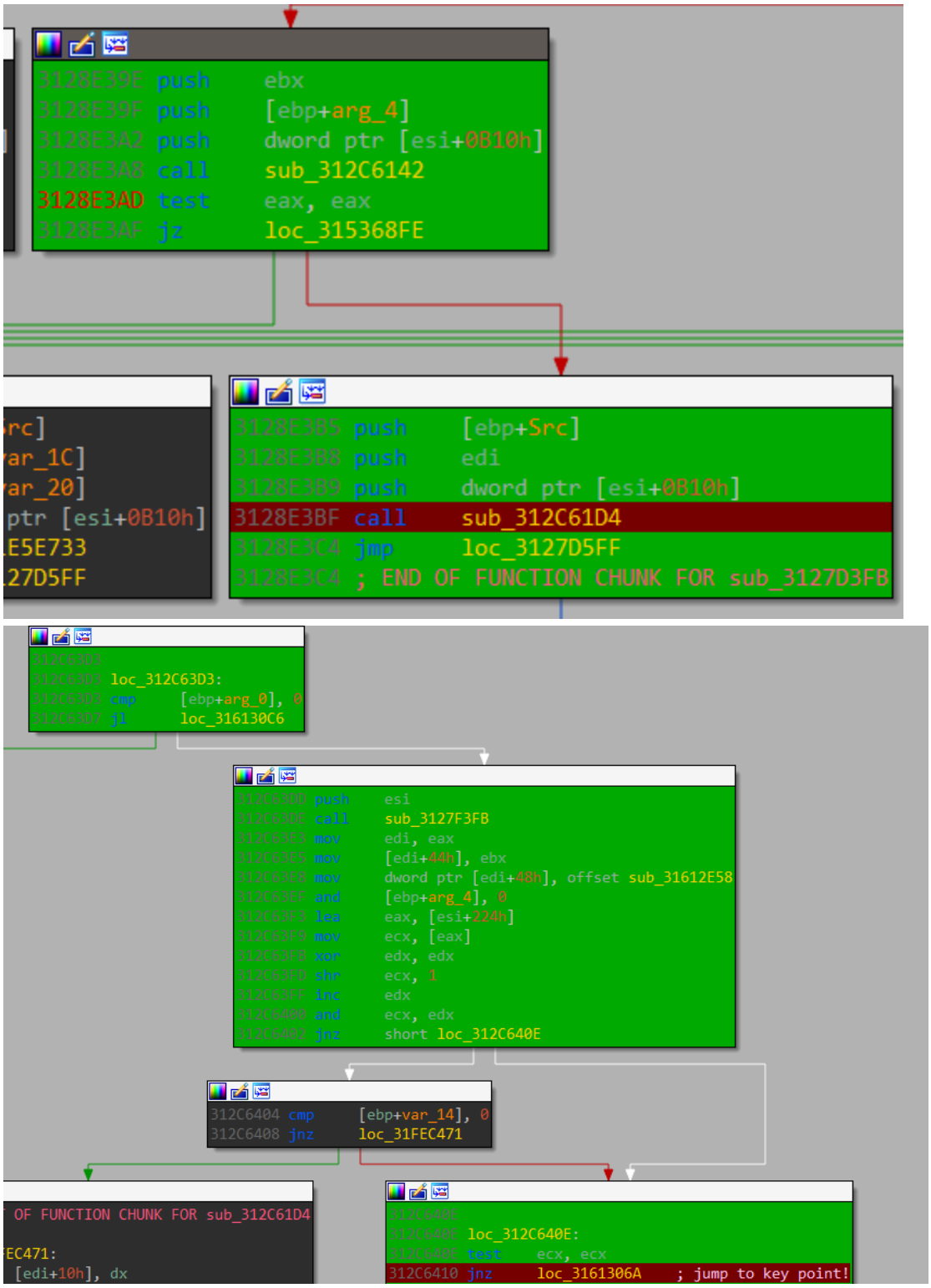
the value of eax at address 0x31613098 depends on the return value of sub_31249DA0,then we just restart windbg and make a bp at 0x31613089 to follow the value of eax:



We can find the address 0x088888ec at "poi(eax+44)+44",so 0x088888ec may be controled by exploit author or hacker,and it really be in the NoCrash_exp sample,I will explain it later.So now,it comes a problem: **Where does the value 0x088888ec come from? Why is Word crashing?**

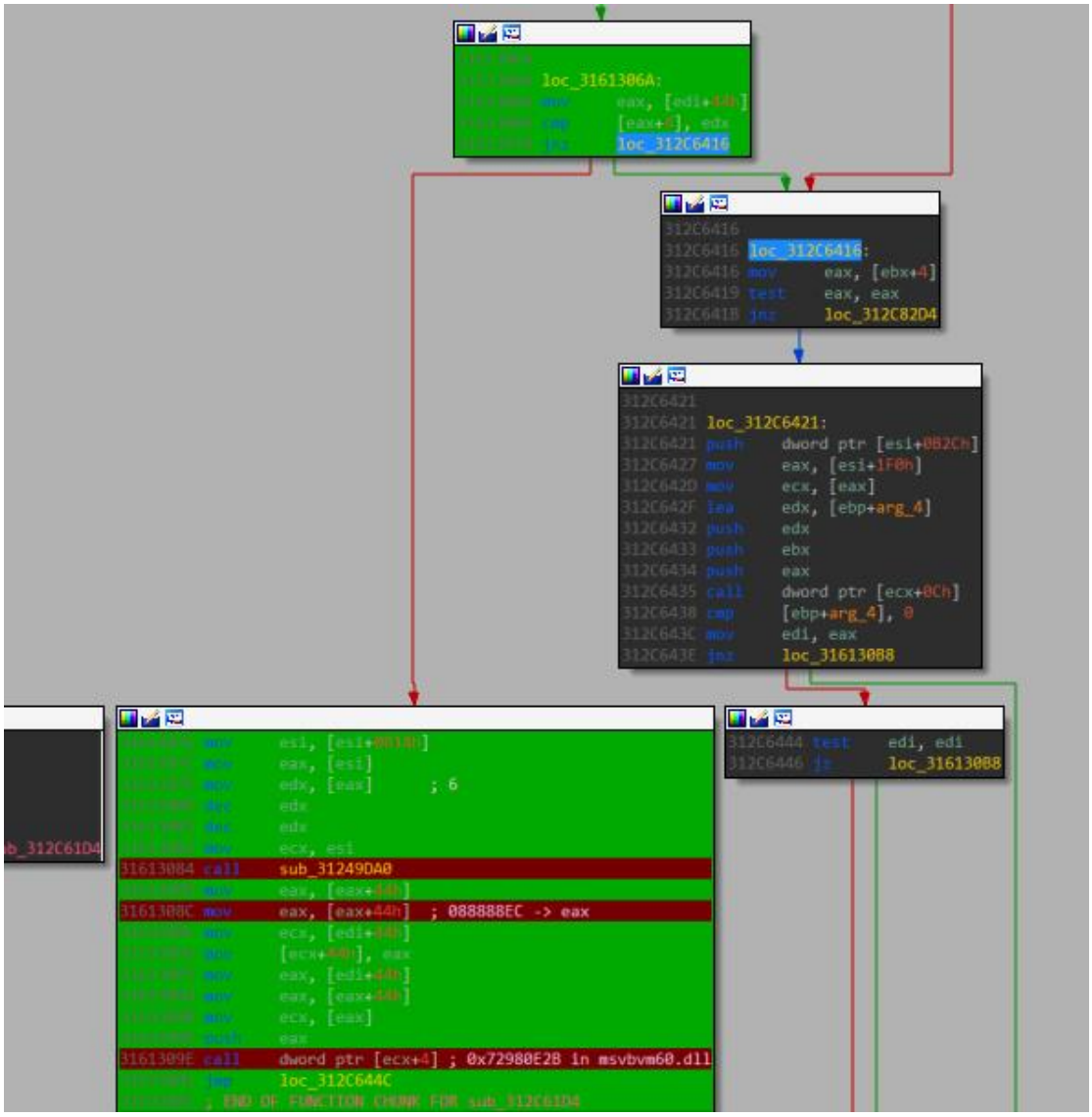
Let's have a look at the execution flow by function calling and branches

jumps:



the rough execution route is :

sub_3127D3FB -> sub_312C61D4(exp_function) -> loc_312C63D3 ->loc_312C640E -> loc_3161306A(key point)

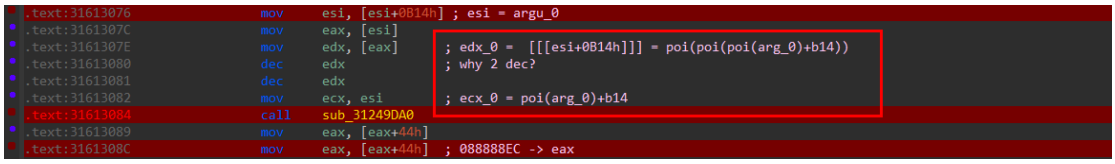


Then let's follow the related registers to trace the key execution route, First let's see the function sub_31249DA0(there are 1787 cross references to here,and it's a key calculate_address function):

```
.text:31249DA0 ; FUNCTION CHUNK AT .text:31273551 SIZE 00000007 BYTES
.text:31249DA0
.text:31249DA0                 mov     ecx, [ecx]      ; ecx = poi(ecx_0) = poi(poi(arg_0)+b14)
.text:31249DA2                 mov     eax, [ecx]
.text:31249DA4                 cmp     edx, eax
.text:31249DA6                 jnb     loc_31273551
.text:31249DAC
.text:31249DAC loc_31249DAC:                           ; CODE XREF: sub_31249DA0+297B3↓j
.text:31249DAC                 mov     eax, [ecx+8]
.text:31249DAF                 imul    eax, edx
.text:31249DB2                 add     eax, [ecx+0Ch]
.text:31249DB5                 add     eax, ecx        ; eax = (poi(poi(arg_0)+b14) + 8) * edx + (poi(poi(arg_0)+b14) + C) + poi(poi(arg_0)+b14)
.text:31249DB5                                         ; edx = edx_0 - 2 = poi(poi(poi(arg_0)+b14)) - 2
.text:31249DB7                 retn
.text:31249DB7 sub_31249DA0    endp
```

(the ecx_0 and edx_0 mean the value of ecx and edx before calling in sub_31249DA0☺)

```
.text:312C61FA loc_312C61FA:                           ; CODE XREF: sub_312C61D4+2F6↓j
.text:312C61FA                 mov     esi, [ebp+arg_0]
```



So we know the function sub_31249DA0 main calculate a address(maybe a structure pointer),here we call it address "XX",then we will get the familiar 0x088888EC using "pointer dereference" twice as following:

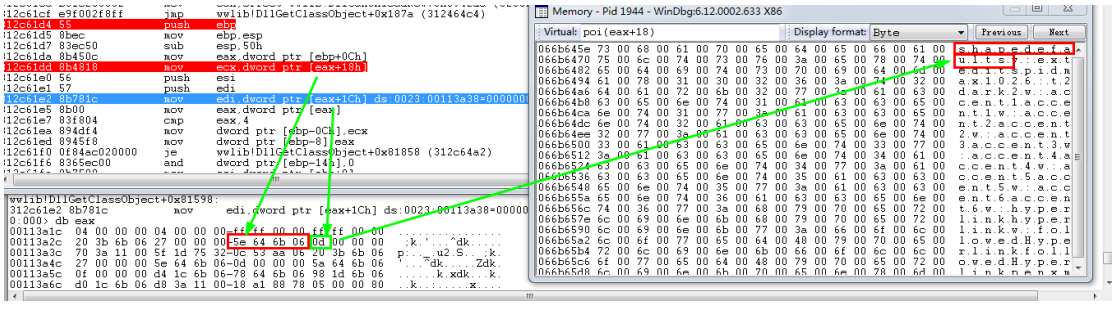
poi(poi(XX + 44)+44)) → 0x088888EC

And we can find that the final value of XX is only related to arg_0,or rather it's poi(arg_0) + b14,I find that poi(arg0) + b14 is a double-pointer by debuggig:

```
0:000> db esi+b14
063bcb14  fc 45 8e 00 de 01 00 00-04 00 00 00 dd 00 00 00  .E..............
063bcb24  ff ff 00 00 18 9f 1f 02-28 4d 43 06 18 2b 53 02  ........(MC..+S.
063bcb34  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  ................
063bcb44  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 53 06  ..............S.
063bcb54  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  ................
063bcb64  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  ................
063bcb74  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  ................
063bcb84  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  ................
0:000> db poi(esi+b14)
008e45fc  00 e0 3e 06 40 17 ad 06-60 3b 38 06 d0 8c 46 07  ..>.@...`;8...F.
008e460c  60 e8 ad 06 24 46 8e 00-50 e8 4f 06 60 24 34 02  `...$F..P.O.`$4.
008e461c  a0 20 34 02 28 4e 43 06-30 46 8e 00 e0 cb 46 07  . 4.(NC.0F....F.
008e462c  80 cc 46 07 34 46 8e 00-38 46 8e 00 3c 46 8e 00  ..F.4F..8F..<F..
008e463c  40 46 8e 00 44 46 8e 00-48 46 8e 00 4c 46 8e 00  @F..DF..HF..LF..
008e464c  50 46 8e 00 54 46 8e 00-58 46 8e 00 5c 46 8e 00  PF..TF..XF..\F..
008e465c  60 46 8e 00 64 46 8e 00-68 46 8e 00 6c 46 8e 00  `F..dF..hF..lF..
008e466c  70 46 8e 00 74 46 8e 00-78 46 8e 00 7c 46 8e 00  pF..tF..xF..|F..
0:000> db poi(poi(esi+b14))
063ee000  06 00 00 00 19 00 00 00-4c 00 00 00 10 00 00 00  ........L.......
063ee010  d6 00 00 00 93 00 00 00-15 00 00 00 10 00 00 00  ................
063ee020  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  ................
063ee030  00 00 00 00 ff ff ff ff-ff ff ff ff 00 00 00 00  ................
063ee040  00 00 00 00 ff ff ff ff-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  ................
063ee050  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 06 00 00 00  ................
063ee060  2f 00 00 00 15 00 00 00-10 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  /...............
063ee070  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  ................
```

I don't know what the number 6 represent,it doesn't matter,let's observe its value in the later debugging

Tracing upward,for a more direct observation,let's make a breakpoint at the start of the function sub_312C61D4(exp_func),and see the agrus' passing and usage:



So it seems that the offset_+18 of arg_4 stores an unicode string(it's verified as xml's tag name by observation),and offset_+1C of arg_4 stores the char numbers of tag name(UTF-8 string):

I guess the sub_312C61D4 is mainly for xml tag parsing,then I make a condition bp at the start of sub_312C61D4 function to print the tag parsed

and I also print the value of poi(poi(poi(arg_0)+b14)) for observation as I mentioned above☺ :

bp wwlib+000861d4 " du poi(poi(esp + 8) + 18) Lpoi(poi(esp + 8) + 1c);dd poi(esp+8)+1c) L1; dd poi(poi(poi(esp+4)+b14)) L1;g;"

```
00113a38  0000000d
02655000  00000003
066b61c6  "shapedefaults"
00113a38  0000000d
02655000  00000003
066b61c6  "shapelayout"
00113a38  0000000b
02655000  00000003
066b61e0  "idmap"
001139f0  00000005
02655000  00000004
066afb8a  "OLEObject"
00113a74  00000009
06ac2000  00000004
066afbac  "idmap"
001139e4  00000005
06ac2000  00000006
(3f8.10a4): Access violation - code c0000005 (first chance)
First chance exceptions are reported before any exception handling.
This exception may be expected and handled.
eax=088888ec ebx=023432d0 ecx=023432d0 edx=00000004 esi=008e45fc edi=06ac218c
eip=3161309b esp=001138f8 ebp=00113954 iopl=0         nv up ei pl nz na po nc
cs=001b  ss=0023  ds=0023  es=0023  fs=003b  gs=0000             efl=00010202
wwlib!wdGetApplicationObject+0x51495:
3161309b 8b08            mov     ecx,dword ptr [eax]  ds:0023:088888ec=????????
```

We can see the last tag is “idmap” before crash,so there must be something wrong with the idmap tag’s parsing, let’s search the tag from the xml files(uncompressed form OLEs extracted form the original rtf),you can find the idmap tag only in the word/document.xml(the third OLE extracted):

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="yes"?>
<w:document xmlns:ve="http://schemas.openxmlformats.org/markup-compatibility/2006" xmlns:o="urn
http://schemas.openxmlformats.org/officeDocument/2006/relationships" xmlns:m="http://schemas.op
"urn:schemas-microsoft-com:vml" xmlns:wp="http://schemas.openxmlformats.org/drawingml/2006/word
xmlns:w="http://schemas.openxmlformats.org/wordprocessingml/2006/main" xmlns:wne="http://schema
    <w:body >
        <w:shapeDefaults >
            <o:OLEObject >
                <w:font w:name="LincerCharChar梭□font: batang"><o:idmap/>
            </o:OLEObject>
        </w:shapeDefaults>
    </w:body>
</w:document>
```

To my surprise,I find the familiar string “LincerCharChar..”,which was seen in the crash point:

```
5f 04 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00   _.....................
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00   ....................
00 00 00 00 4c 00 69 00 6e 00 63 00 65 00 72 00 43 00   ....L.i.n.c.e.r.C.
68 00 61 00 72 00 43 00 68 00 61 00 72 00 ec 88 88 08   h.a.r.C.h.a.r.....
66 00 6f 00 6e 00 74 00 1a ff 62 00 61 00 74 00 61 00   f.o.n.t...b.a.t.a.
6e 00 67 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00   n.g.................
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00   ....................
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00   ....................
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00   ....................
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00   ....................
```

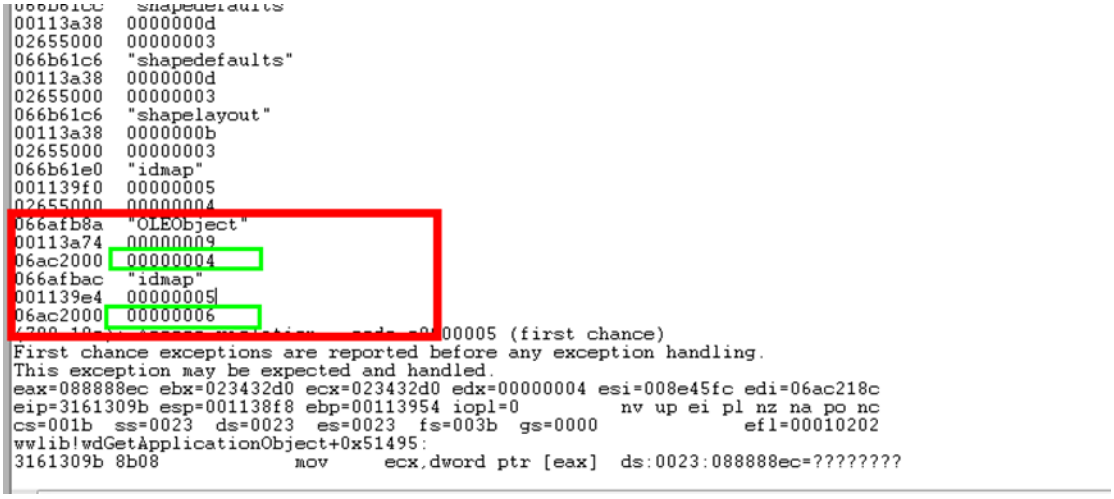
The difference is that the string was in unicode when crashed,so aha,now I get it clear where the 0x088888ec come:it must be the cause of code conversion,for Office XML files are UTF-8 encoded. However, Windows apps use UTF-16 internally:

//python code conversion

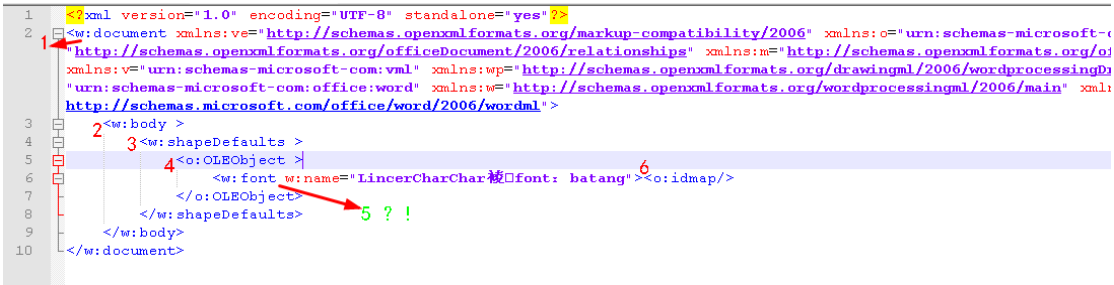
```
>>> import struct
>>> x = "e8a3ace0a288".decode("hex")
>>> unicode(x.decode("utf-8")).encode("utf-16-le")
'\xec\x88\x88\x08'
>>> hex(struct.unpack("<L", "\xec\x88\x88\x08")[0])
'0x88888ec'
```

As the crafted bytes "e8a3ace0a288" resides in the name attribute of font tag, so the vul may be caused by the font tag's parsing? but I don't find the font tag in the above print,myabe the font tag's parsing is done by other functions instead of sub_312c61d4.

It seems that we miss some useful info? Oh,yeah,it's still the above tag output:



We can see the value of poi(poi(poi(arg_0)+b14)) is 0x4 when parsing tag OLEObject and the value is 0x6 when parsing idmap,it seems that the value represent the hierarchy<the layer number of nested tags>)?,and I verified it in the word/document.xml :



So it also verified that the font tag isn't parsed by sub_312C61D4☺

For making clear where the font tag is parsed,let's trace upward to the upper caller sub_3127d3fb Oh,good!I find the second argument of sub_312C61D4(exp_func) is equal to sub_3127d3fb's second argument,and the first argu of sub_312C61D4 is equal to sub_3127d3fb's poi(arg_0) + b14 :

```
.text:3127D407                mov     esi, [ebp+arg_0]
.text:3127D40A                push    edi
.text:3127D40B                mov     edi, [ebp+arg_4] ;
```

```
.text:3128E3B5                push    [ebp+Src]
.text:3128E3B8                push    edi
.text:3128E3B9                push    dword ptr [esi+0B10h]
.text:3128E3BF                call    sub_312C61D4
```

let's restart windbg and make the condition bp at the start of sub_3127d3fb to see the output:

```
bp wwlib+3D3FB "du poi(poi(esp+8)+18) Lpoi(poi(esp+8)+1c); .printf \"the hierarchy is :\"; dd poi(poi(poi(poi(esp+4)+0b10)+0b14)) L1; g; "
```

```
066afb4c  "document"
the hierarchy is :023a2800  00000000
066afb60  "body"
the hierarchy is :023a2800  00000001
066afb6c  "shapeDefaults"
the hierarchy is :023a2800  00000002
066afb8a  "OLEObject"
the hierarchy is :023a2800  00000003
066afba0  "font"
the hierarchy is :023a2800  00000004
066afbac  "idmap"
the hierarchy is :023a2800  00000005
(798.18c): Access violation - code c0000005 (first chance)
First chance exceptions are reported before any exception handling.
This exception may be expected and handled.
eax=088888ec ebx=02421320 ecx=02421320 edx=00000004 esi=008e45fc edi=023a298c
eip=3161309b esp=001138f8 ebp=00113954 iopl=0         nv up ei pl nz na po nc
cs=001b  ss=0023  ds=0023  es=0023  fs=003b  gs=0000             efl=00010202
wwlib!wdGetApplicationObject+0x51495:
3161309b 8b08            mov     ecx,dword ptr [eax]  ds:0023:088888ec=????????
```

Okay..I get it now,it's in agree with the tags' layout of word/document.xml,now we know the font tag's parsing is really not in sub_312C61D4(),which only parsing partial tag instead,and the parent function sub_3127D3FB() is the entry point of the total xml tag's parsing function.Next,I will follow the font tag's parsing process for a more clear about how the type confusion is caused:first restart windbg and stop when parsing the OLEObject tag(just before the font tag),then debug it step by step,it's easy to find that the OLEObject's parsing code resides in sub_312C61D4:

```
.text:312C61E7                cmp     eax, 4
.text:312C61EA                mov     [ebp+var_C], ecx
.text:312C61ED                mov     [ebp+var_8], eax
.text:312C61F0                jz      loc_312C64A2    ; to OLEObject tag
```

```
.text:312C64A2 loc_312C64A2:                          ; CODE XREF: sub_312C61D4+1C↑j
.text:312C64A2                mov     eax, ds:dword_313BE990 ; dword_313BE990 : 9 (char numbers of OLEObject)
.text:312C64A7                cmp     edi, eax
.text:312C64A9                jnz     loc_312C61F6
.text:312C64AF                push    eax             ; tag_counts
.text:312C64B0                push    offset aOleobject ; "OLEObject"
.text:312C64B5                push    ecx             ; tag_name
.text:312C64B6                call    sub_3125B5DD
.text:312C64BB                test    eax, eax
.text:312C64BD                jnz     loc_312C61F6
.text:312C64C3                mov     [ebp+var_14], 1
.text:312C64CA                jmp     loc_312C61FA
.text:312C64CA sub_312C61D4   endp
```

```
066afb4c  "document"
the hierarchy is :04d02000  00000000
066afb60  "body"
the hierarchy is :04d02000  00000001
066afb6c  "shapeDefaults"
the hierarchy is :04d02000  00000002
066afb8a  "OLEObject"
the hierarchy is :04d02000  00000003
Next is for OLEObject tag's parsing.. eax=00000004 ebx=0000ffff ecx=066afb8a edx=00000000 esi
eip=312c64a2 esp=0011398c ebp=001139e4 iopl=0         nv up ei pl zr na pe nc
cs=001b  ss=0023  ds=0023  es=0023  fs=003b  gs=0000             efl=00000246
wwlib!DllGetClassObject+0x81858:
312c64a2 a190e93b31      mov     eax,dword ptr [wwlib!DllGetClassObject+0x179d46 (313be990)]
```

Next for displaying more information,I modified the breakpoint as following:

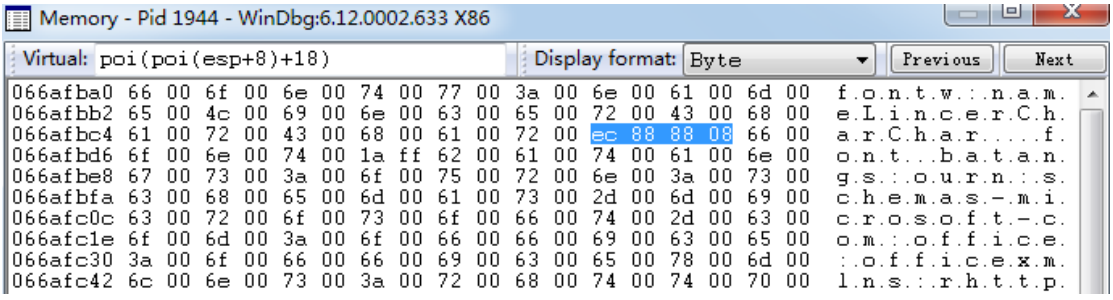
bp wwlib+003d3fb ".printf \" sub_3127D3FB(parent) \";du poi(poi(esp+8)+18) Lpoi(poi(esp+8)+1c); .printf \"the current tag's hierarchy is:\";dd poi(poi(poi(poi(esp+4)+b10)+b14)) L1;"

bp wwlib+00861d4 ".printf \" sub_312C61D4(exploit) \";du poi(poi(esp+8)+18) Lpoi(poi(esp+8)+1c); .printf \"the current tag's hierarchy is:\";dd poi(poi(poi(esp+4)+b14)) L1;"

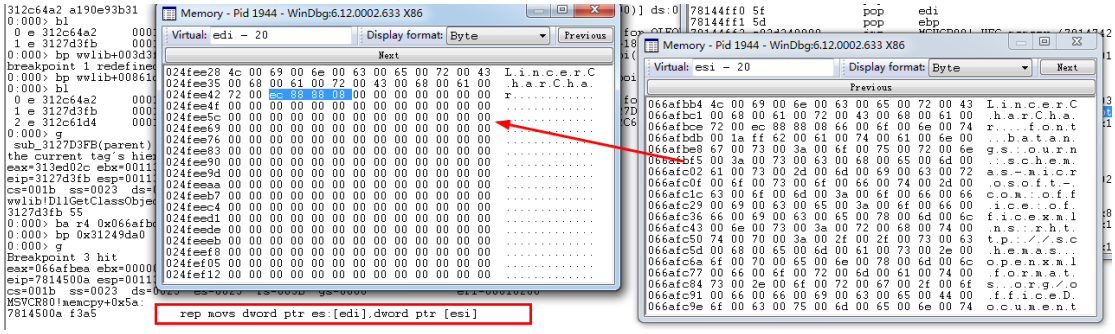
bp 0x312c64af ".printf \"Next is for OLEObject tag's parsing..\n\"; "

```
0:000> g
 sub_3127D3FB(parent) 066afba0  "font"
the current tag's hierarchy is:04d02000  00000004
eax=313ed02c ebx=00113a10 ecx=00113a10 edx=00000e28 esi=063bc000 edi=313ed02c
eip=3127d3fb esp=001139f4 ebp=00113a30 iopl=0         nv up ei pl zr na pe nc
cs=001b  ss=0023  ds=0023  es=0023  fs=003b  gs=0000             efl=00000246
wwlib!DllGetClassObject+0x387b1:
3127d3fb 55              push    ebp
```

The parent function sub_3127D3FB starts to parsing the font tag,let see the layout of the second argu(font tag pointer) in memory:



As the font tag's name has been read,so next it will parsing the font tag's name attribute? and we might as well make a ba r4 bp at 0x066afbd0(where 0x088888ec resides in),and I also make a bp at the key calculate_address function sub_31249DA0(it's called many time for calculate "address" for parsing) to see what happened:



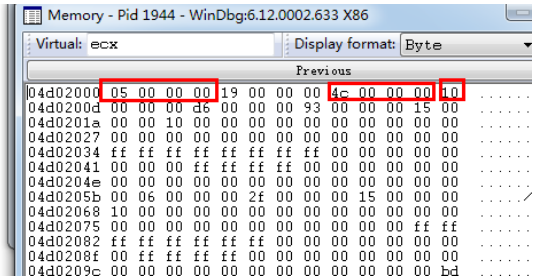
We can see that it's copying the data from the memory esi(arg_4) pointed to the specified memory address 0x024fee28

Then make a ba r4 at 0x024fEE44(ec888808),continue to run,it stop at the start of sub_31249DA0☺:

```
Breakpoint 4 hit
eax=04d02000 ebx=0000004c ecx=008e45fc edx=00000004 esi=00000004 edi=008e45fc
eip=31249da0 esp=001138b4 ebp=001138c4 iopl=0         nv up ei ng nz ac pe cy
cs=001b  ss=0023  ds=0023  es=0023  fs=003b  gs=0000             efl=00000297
wwlib!DllGetClassObject+0x5156:
31249da0 8b09            mov     ecx,dword ptr [ecx]  ds:0023:008e45fc=04d02000
```

And I find that the value of [ecx+8] and [ecx+c] are always the same([ecx+8] = 0x4c,[ecx+c] = 0x10,0x4c maybe the size of one tag memory structure,you will understand later) every my debugging:

```
      mov     eax,dword ptr [ecx+8] ds:0023:04d02008=0000004c

)0004c ecx=04d02000 edx=00000004 esi=00000004 edi=008e45fc
1138b4 ebp=001138c4 iopl=0         nv up ei ng nz ac pe cy
s=0023  es=0023  fs=003b  gs=0000             efl=00000297
ject+0x5165:
      imul    eax,edx

)0004c ecx=04d02000 edx=00000004 esi=00000004 edi=008e45fc
1138b4 ebp=001138c4 iopl=0         nv up ei ng nz ac pe nc
s=0023  es=0023  fs=003b  gs=0000             efl=00000296
ject+0x5168:
      add     eax,dword ptr [ecx+0Ch] ds:0023:04d0200c=00000010

)0004c ecx=04d02000 edx=00000004 esi=00000004 edi=008e45fc
1138b4 ebp=001138c4 iopl=0         nv up ei pl nz na po nc
s=0023  es=0023  fs=003b  gs=0000             efl=00000202
ject+0x516b:
```



Continue press "g",the idmap is being parsed(it means the font tag's parsing or initial handling has finished)

```
0:000> g
 sub_3127D3FB(parent) 066afbac  "idmap"
the current tag's hierarchy is:04d02000  00000005
eax=313ed02c ebx=001139c8 ecx=001139c8 edx=313fb30e esi=063bc000 edi=313ed02c
eip=3127d3fb esp=001139ac ebp=001139e8 iopl=0         nv up ei pl zr na pe nc
cs=001b  ss=0023  ds=0023  es=0023  fs=003b  gs=0000             efl=00000246
wwlib!DllGetClassObject+0x387b1:
3127d3fb 55              push    ebp
```

Then it calls sub_31249DA0 several times as the hierarchy's decrease,and I find the calculated address is have a offset_0x4c between the adjacent calls:

```
Breakpoint 5 hit
eax=04d020f4 ebx=00000000 ecx=04d02000 edx=00000003 esi=0000ffff edi=04d02140
eip=31249db7 esp=001138c0 ebp=00113924 iopl=0         nv up ei pl nz na po nc
cs=001b  ss=0023  ds=0023  es=0023  fs=003b  gs=0000             efl=00000202
wwlib!DllGetClassObject+0x516d:
31249db7 c3              ret
0:000> g
Breakpoint 5 hit
eax=04d020a8 ebx=00000000 ecx=04d02000 edx=00000002 esi=0000ffff edi=04d020f4
eip=31249db7 esp=001138c0 ebp=00113924 iopl=0         nv up ei pl nz na po nc
cs=001b  ss=0023  ds=0023  es=0023  fs=003b  gs=0000             efl=00000202
wwlib!DllGetClassObject+0x516d:
31249db7 c3              ret
0:000> g
Breakpoint 5 hit
eax=04d0205c ebx=00000000 ecx=04d02000 edx=00000001 esi=0000ffff edi=04d020a8
eip=31249db7 esp=001138c0 ebp=00113924 iopl=0         nv up ei pl nz na pe nc
cs=001b  ss=0023  ds=0023  es=0023  fs=003b  gs=0000             efl=00000206
wwlib!DllGetClassObject+0x516d:
31249db7 c3              ret
```

I don't know what it is doing at all!!But it doesn't matter,maybe it's handling something related to the nested tags' object memory ,it is a little complex,I have no more time to reversing it ☺,you just need to remember that the nested tags' object memory is connected by various pointer,and indexed by the hierarchy

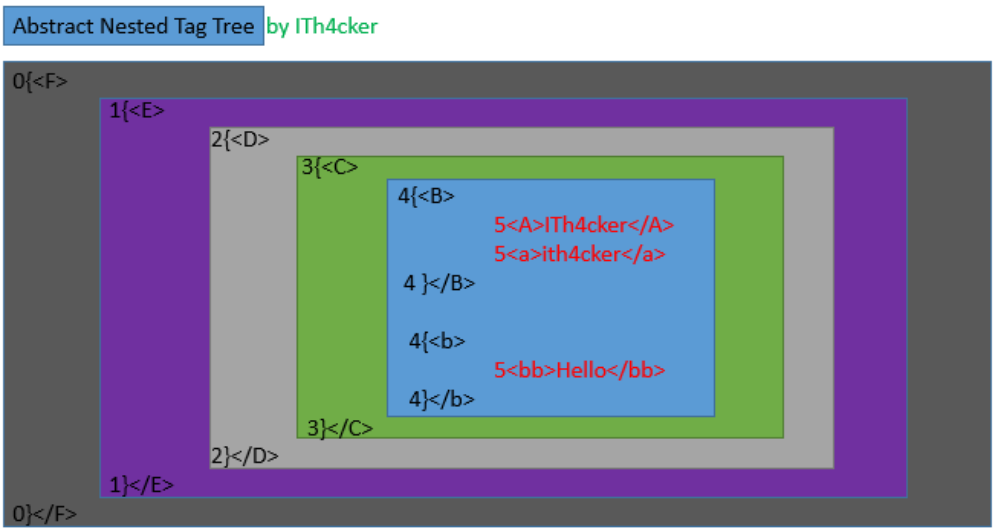
```
0:000> g
 sub_3127D3FB(parent) 066afbac  "idmap"
the current tag's hierarchy is:04d02000  00000005
eax=313ed02c ebx=001139c8 ecx=001139c8 edx=313fb30e esi=063bc000 edi=313ed02c
eip=3127d3fb esp=001139ac ebp=001139e8 iopl=0         nv up ei pl zr na pe nc
cs=001b  ss=0023  ds=0023  es=0023  fs=003b  gs=0000             efl=00000246
wwlib!DllGetClassObject+0x387b1:
3127d3fb 55              push    ebp
```

```
 sub_312C61D4(exploit) 066afbac  "idmap"
the current tag's hierarchy is:04d02000  00000006
eax=00000001 ebx=0000ffff ecx=00000001 edx=00000000 esi=063bc000 edi=001139c8
eip=312c61d4 esp=00113958 ebp=001139a8 iopl=0         nv up ei pl nz na po nc
cs=001b  ss=0023  ds=0023  es=0023  fs=003b  gs=0000             efl=00000202
wwlib!DllGetClassObject+0x8158a:
312c61d4 55              push    ebp
```

It's easy to find that when the exp_funciton sub_312C61D4 parsing or handling the tag distributed by the parent function sub_3127D3FB,the tag's hierarchy will increase 1 first,by which tha parser maybe in order to count the close tag in when parsing the current tag's structure,if the tag has no close tag,it won't increase 1 And when it really parse the tags content(attributes),it will dec twice:

```
31613076 8bb6140b0000    mov     esi,dword ptr [esi+0B14h]
3161307c 8b06            mov     eax,dword ptr [esi]
3161307e 8b10            mov     edx,dword ptr [eax]
31613080 4a              dec     edx
31613081 4a              dec     edx
31613082 8bce            mov     ecx,esi
31613084 e8176dc3ff      call    wwlib!DllGetClassObject+0x5156 (31249da0)
31613089 8b4044          mov     eax,dword ptr [eax+44h]
```

Why dec twice?I just guess one is for the close tag as it has finished the current tag's parsing or initial handling, and one is for backing to the upper level tag(the parent tag),for the OOXML parser operate the child tag based on the parent tag(the nested tag tree),maybe as following:



The is a real and much abstract nested tag tree,you can find that the tags in the same tag have the same hierarchy,i.e.the tag B and tag b in tag C. you can get it easily by observing other xml file's parsing,such as following:


```
 sub_3127D3FB(parent) 066b6b40  "compat"
the current tag's hierarchy is:02158000  00000001
 sub_3127D3FB(parent) 066b6b50  "spaceForUL"
the current tag's hierarchy is:02158000  00000002
 sub_3127D3FB(parent) 066b6b50  "balanceSingleByteDoubleByteWidth"
the current tag's hierarchy is:02158000  00000002
 sub_3127D3FB(parent) 066b6b50  "doNotLeaveBackslashAlone"
the current tag's hierarchy is:02158000  00000002
 sub_3127D3FB(parent) 066b6b50  "ulTrailSpace"
the current tag's hierarchy is:02158000  00000002
 sub_3127D3FB(parent) 066b6b50  "doNotExpandShiftReturn"
the current tag's hierarchy is:02158000  00000002
 sub_3127D3FB(parent) 066b6b50  "adjustLineHeightInTable"
the current tag's hierarchy is:02158000  00000002
 sub_3127D3FB(parent) 066b6b50  "useFELayout"
the current tag's hierarchy is:02158000  00000002
 sub_3127D3FB(parent) 066b6b50  "compatSetting"
the current tag's hierarchy is:02158000  00000002
 sub_3127D3FB(parent) 066b6b50  "compatSetting"
the current tag's hierarchy is:02158000  00000002
 sub_3127D3FB(parent) 066b6b50  "compatSetting"
the current tag's hierarchy is:02158000  00000002
 sub_3127D3FB(parent) 066b6b50  "compatSetting"
the current tag's hierarchy is:02158000  00000002
```

2

But if I remember correctly,the tag font and idmap in the same tag OLEObject have different hierarchy,the font is 4 and the idmap is 5 when the parent function distributed the tag's parsing:

```
 sub_3127D3FB(parent) 066afb4c  "document"
the current tag's hierarchy is:0738e000  00000000
 sub_3127D3FB(parent) 066afb60  "body"
the current tag's hierarchy is:0738e000  00000001
 sub_3127D3FB(parent) 066afb6c  "shapeDefaults"
the current tag's hierarchy is:0738e000  00000002
 sub_3127D3FB(parent) 066afb8a  "OLEObject"
the current tag's hierarchy is:0738e000  00000003
 sub_312C61D4(exploit) 066afb8a  "OLEObject"
the current tag's hierarchy is:0738e000  00000004
 sub_3127D3FB(parent) 066afba0  "font"
the current tag's hierarchy is:0738e000  00000004
 sub_3127D3FB(parent) 066afbac  "idmap"
the current tag's hierarchy is:0738e000  00000005
 sub_312C61D4(exploit) 066afbac  "idmap"
the current tag's hierarchy is:0738e000  00000006
(798.18c): Access violation - code c0000005 (first chance)
First chance exceptions are reported before any exception handling.
This exception may be expected and handled.
eax=088888ec ebx=0750baf0 ecx=0750baf0 edx=00000004 esi=008e45fc edi=0738e18c
eip=3161309b esp=001138f8 ebp=00113954 iopl=0         nv up ei pl nz na po nc
cs=001b  ss=0023  ds=0023  es=0023  fs=003b  gs=0000             efl=00010202
wwlib!wdGetApplicationObject+0x51495:
3161309b 8b08            mov     ecx,dword ptr [eax]  ds:0023:088888ec=????????
```

Why it's not the same??Then I find the answer in the document.xml,I Find that the tag font has no close,it still open!oh,my god..Everything seems to be clear now,as the font tag doesn't close itself,so the parser will take for it has a nest tag,which is idmap..,so when paring idmap,the hierarchy will increase:

```
3   <w:body >
4     <w:shapeDefaults >
5       <o:OLEObject >
6         <w:font w:name="LincerCharChar棱□font: batang">
7           <o:idmap/>
8       </o:OLEObject>
9     </w:shapeDefaults>
10  </w:body>
11 </w:document>
```

So when parsing idmap,the parser should calculate the XX(call sub_31249DA0) to get the pointer of idmap tag with hierarchy 3(based On OLEObject)originally,but here it calculate XX with 4,which will get the pointer to the name attribute of font tag(which is crafted by attacker!),so it is the absent of close tag of font tag that caused the wrong "leader-member relation",which caused the type confusion vul in the parser' parsing process.

0x012 Patch Analysis

After patching Office 2007 sp3,I get the patched wwlib.dll,its Version is 12.0.6779.5000,then I search the sequences of bytes(8B 40 44 8B 40 44) in IDA to locate the key function:

```
.text:3177DA99 8B 47 44          mov     eax, [edi+44h]
.text:3177DA9C 83 78 04 01       cmp     dword ptr [eax+4], 1
.text:3177DAA0 0F 85 87 54 B3 FF jnz     loc_312B2F2D
.text:3177DAA6 8B 8E 18 0B 00 00 mov     ecx, [esi+0B18h]
.text:3177DAAC 8B 01             mov     eax, [ecx]
.text:3177DAAE 8B 10             mov     edx, [eax]
.text:3177DAB0 4A                dec     edx
.text:3177DAB1 4A                dec     edx
.text:3177DAB2 E8 20 C2 AC FF    call    sub_31249CD7
.text:3177DAB7 81 78 48 12 66 D8 31 cmp  dword ptr [eax+48h], offset sub_31D86612
.text:3177DABE 75 1D             jnz     short loc_3177DADD
.text:3177DAC0 8B 40 44          mov     eax, [eax+44h]
.text:3177DAC3 8B 40 44          mov     eax, [eax+44h]
.text:3177DAC6 8B 4F 44          mov     ecx, [edi+44h]
.text:3177DAC9 89 41 44          mov     [ecx+44h], eax
.text:3177DACC 8B 47 44          mov     eax, [edi+44h]
.text:3177DACF 8B 40 44          mov     eax, [eax+44h]
.text:3177DAD2 8B 08             mov     ecx, [eax]
.text:3177DAD4 50                push    eax
.text:3177DAD5 FF 51 04          call    dword ptr [ecx+4]
```

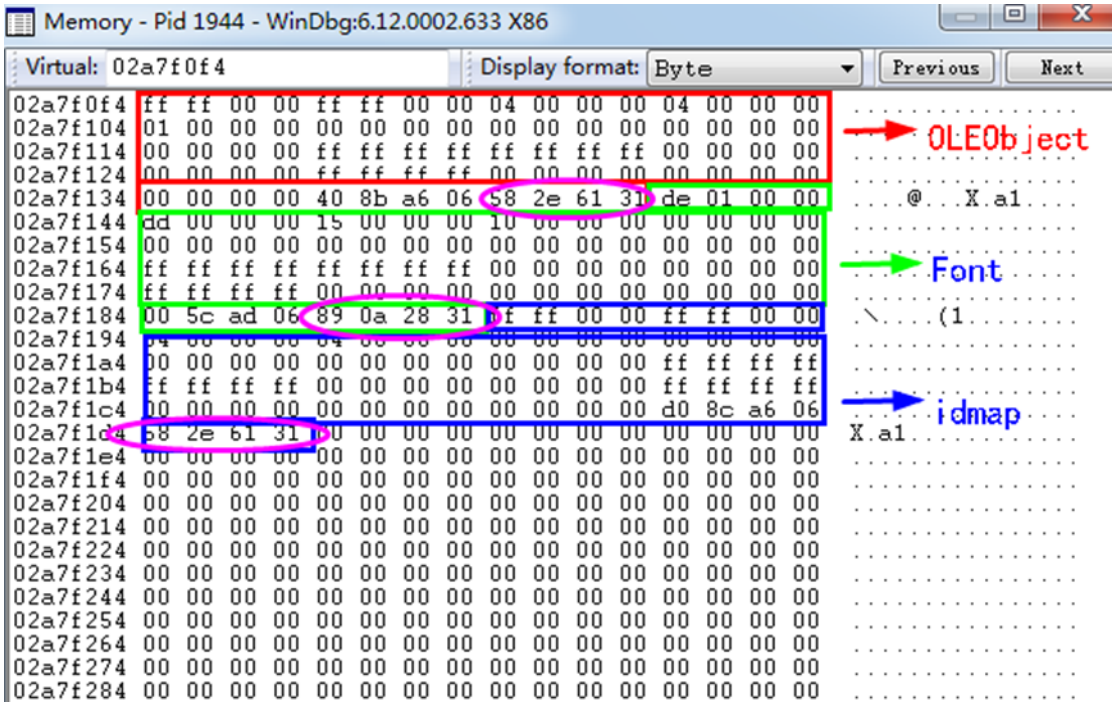
We can see that the patch has added a compare statement,if the value of poi(XX + 48h) equals to the address of sub_31D86612,it will jump to another branch,so it won't cause the vul,now the problem comes: why it compare these two position or address? Then I find that there is another address calling sub_31D86612:

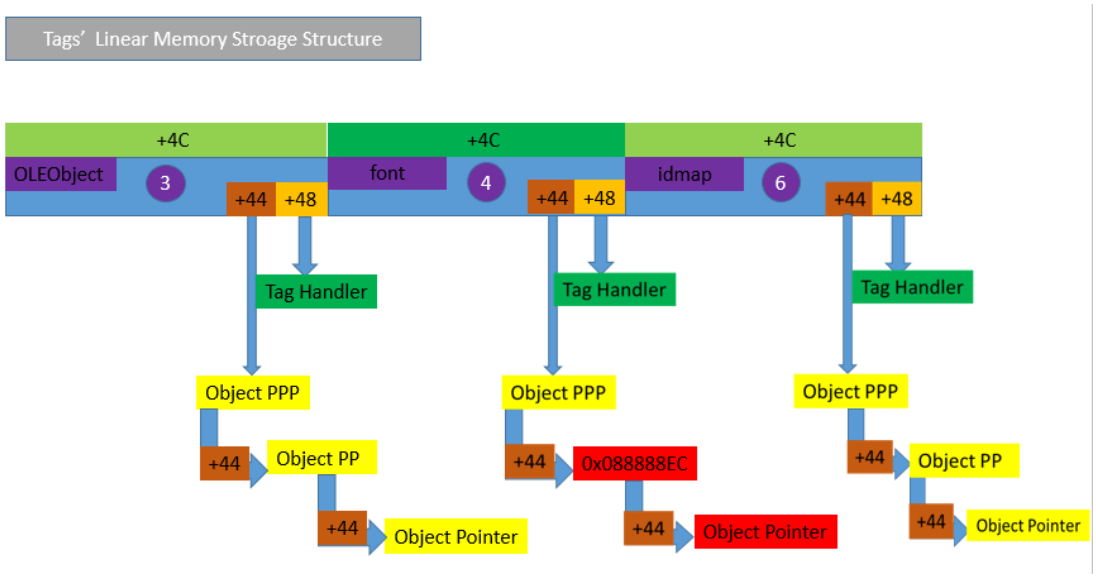
```
.text:312B2EF6 E8 51 C1 FC FF    call    sub_3127F04C    ; calculate address (XX)
.text:312B2EFB 8B 55 E4          mov     edx, [ebp+var_1C]
.text:312B2EFE 8B F8             mov     edi, eax
.text:312B2F00 89 57 44          mov     [edi+44h], edx
.text:312B2F03 C7 47 48 12 66 D8 31 mov  dword ptr [edi+48h], offset sub_31D86612
.text:312B2F0A 8D 86 24 02 00 00 lea     eax, [esi+224h]
.text:312B2F10 8B 08             mov     ecx, [eax]
.text:312B2F12 D1 E9             shr     ecx, 1
.text:312B2F14 83 E1 01          and     ecx, 1
.text:312B2F17 89 5D 10          mov     [ebp+arg_8], ebx
.text:312B2F1A 75 09             jnz     short loc_312B2F25
.text:312B2F1C 39 5D E0          cmp     [ebp+var_20], ebx
.text:312B2F1F 0F 85 D1 61 36 00 jnz     loc_316190F6
```

You cane see that the address is written into [edi + 44],edi = the return value of sub_31249CD7() as the function sub_3127F04C calling sub_31249CD7:

```
sub_3127F04C    proc near               ; CODE XREF: s
                                        ; sub_31280D96-

arg_0           = dword ptr  8

                push    ebp
                mov     ebp, esp
                mov     eax, [ebp+arg_0]
                mov     ecx, [eax+0B18h]
                mov     eax, [ecx]
                mov     eax, [eax]
                test    eax, eax
                jz      short loc_3127F068
                lea     edx, [eax-1]
                call    sub_31249CD7

loc_3127F068:                           ; CODE XREF: s
                pop     ebp
                retn    4
sub_3127F04C    endp
```

It seems to be clear now, and now I can guess the memory layout may like following (linear list?)by several debugging when the parser parse the nested tags ,it's just a guess,may be incorrent,but it doesn't matter,just you can abstract it like so☺ (the tag handler maybe the function that does the real parsing work for the tag!And you can find the tag handler of font tag is the function sub_31280a89 when you debugging)





So it can prevent the vul by comparing the value of the specificed tag handler with the calculated function address function before calling the tag's class method(by deference the the object pointer and vftable)

0x02 Conclusion

Here,I want to share some my ideas about vulnerability analysis,as I just analyze the vul or bug from the perspective of the result(crash or exploit),to locate where the bug or problem reside in by stack backtracing and cross-reference calling,or other analysis methods,Why I do so? In fact,I just imagine that I have encountered the crash problem in the real work,when I will analyze the problem like so,no extra analysis information can be get from th Internet,back to the CVE-2017-11826,when you analyze the crash,you can just think that you encounter it in your vul digging process,so you have to make it clear toroughly if you want to submit a poc to the vendors for some dollars☺And in my view, writing the exploit can be regarded as **"A second analysis"** for the problem and the process of analyzing and exploiting the vul has at least 2 scene for security researcher to imagine:

1 is the code audit staff(bug hunters) of the company products ,they do it for a better attack and defense.

2 is the vulnerability digging researcher(or white hats or hackers),they do it for submitting a poc or writting a advanced exploit or others to make money.

No matter where we are,we have to make great efforts to do it.I will write an article about how to write a exp of CVE-2107-11826 and more articles about exploit writing later,I am a beginner,and I need to word harder☺

ITh4cker BeiJing
2017/12/23