MS Office 2010

암호화 과정 분석 결과

2013-11-30 충남대학교 정보보호 연구실 전 준 희 x15kangx @ nate.com







- ◆ 개요
- ♦ MS Office 관련 기본 내용
- ◆ 결론 2-1
- ◆ 분석과정
- ♦ MS Office 2010 vs MS Office 2013
- ◆ 결론 2-2
- ◆ Q & A

개 요





◆ 개 요

 MS Office 2010 프로그램을 MS 社에서 공개한 내용에 기반하여 리버싱으로 실제 암호 처리 과정을 분석한 내용임.

◆ 주요내용

■ 분석대상: MS Office 2010_(32bit)

■ 분석인원 : 전준희 외 1명

분석기간: 2013. 1. 1. ~ 3. 1.(3개월)

분석도구 : Ollydbg, IDA, Hxd 등.

분석환경: MS Windows XP Home Edition sp3

◆ 분석결과

■ 발표 내용 참조

MS Office 관련 기본 내용







◆ MS 社 암호화 방식 공개 내용

[MS-OFFCRYPTO]: Office Document Cryptography Structure

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Revision Summary

Date	Revision History	Revision Class	Comments	
04/04/2008	0.1	Initial Availability		
06/27/2008	1.0	Major	Revised and edited the technical content	
10/06/2008	1.01	Editorial	Revised and edited the technical content	
12/12/2008	1.02	Editorial	Revised and edited the technical content	
03/18/2009	1.03	Editorial	Revised and edited the technical content	
07/13/2009	1.04	Major	Revised and edited the technical content	

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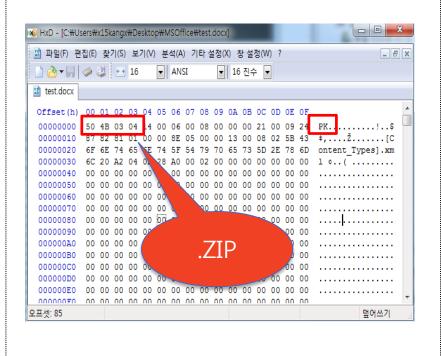
•

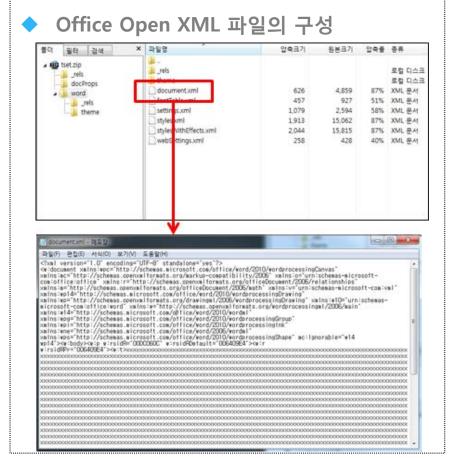
02/11/2013	2.8	No change	No changes to the meaning, language, or formatting of the technical content.
07/30/2013	2.8	No change	No changes to the meaning, language, or formatting of the technical content.
11/18/2013	2.8	No change	No changes to the meaning, language, or formatting of the technical content.



MS Office 관련 기본 내용

- ◆ 일반 오피스 파일과 암호화된 오피스 파일의 저장 방식 차이
 - 일반 오피스 파일 : Office Open XML 형식
 - 암호화된 오피스 파일 : Compound Document File 포멧
 - * also called Microsoft OLE2, Structured Storage, Compound File Binary Format
- ◆ Office Open XML 파일 헤더



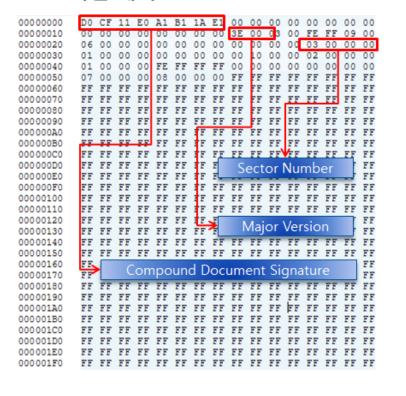




MS Office 관련 기본 내용

- ◆ 일반 오피스 파일과 암호화된 오피스 파일의 저장 방식 차이
 - 일반 오피스 파일 : Office Open XML 형식
 - 암호화된 오피스 파일 : Compound Document File 포멧
 - * also called Microsoft OLE2, Structured Storage, Compound File Binary Format

◆ CDF 파일 헤더



◆ CDF 파일 포멧 內 XML 블럭

```
Offset(h) 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F
          22 31 32 38 22 20 68 61 73 68 53 69 7A 65 3D 22
          32 30 22 20 63 69 70 68 65 72 41 6C 67 6F 72 69
                                                           20" cipherAlgori
          43 68 61 69 6E 69 6E 67 3D 22 43 68 61
00000F70
          6E 67 4D 6F 64 65 43 42 43 22 20 68
00000F80
                                                            ngModeCBC" hashA
          6C 67 6F 72 69 74 68 6D 3D 22 53 48 41 31 22 20
                                                           lgorithm="SHA1"
                   74 56 61 6C 75 65 3D 22 43 2F 46
          59 34 43 57 70 39 6D 61 50 75 76 65 52 2F 66
                                                           Y4CWp9maPuveR/fp
00000FC0
          67 3D 3D 22 2F 3E 3C 64 61 74 61 49 6E 74 65 67
                                                            g=="/><dataInteg
          72 69 74 79 20 65 6E 63 72 79 70 74 65 64 48 6D
00000FD0
00000FE0
          61 63 4B 65 79 3D 22 65 4B 5A 4F 6D 64 32 36 63
00000FF0
00001000
          81 00 00 00 82 00 00 00 83 00 00 00 84 00 00 00
00001010
          85 00 00 00 86 00 00 00 87 00 00 00 88 00 00 00
          89 00 00 00 8A 00 00 00 8B 00 00 00 8C 00 00 00
00001020
```

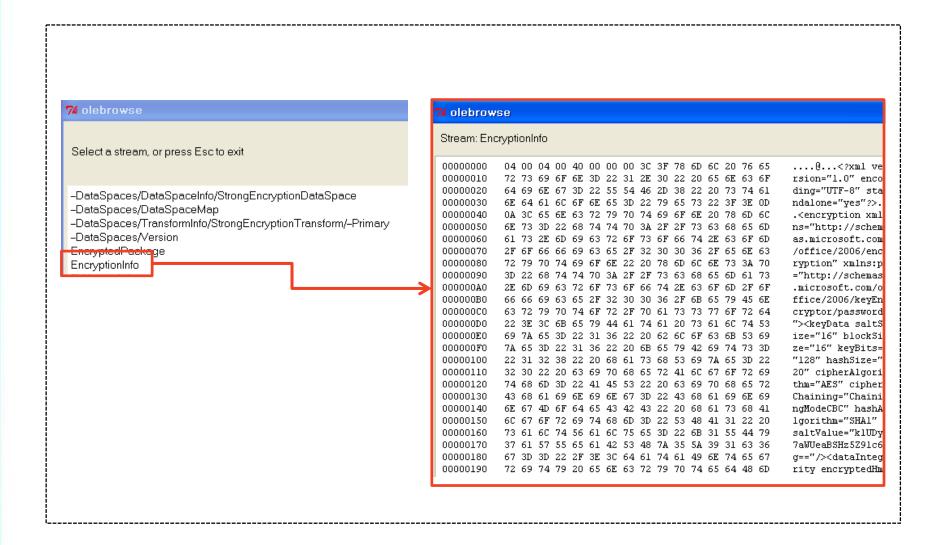
•

```
00243FD0 3F 82 41 6D 17 01 56 85 94 E5 42 1B 5C AF D3 32 ?,Am..V..."åB.\^Ó2
00243FE0 D7 41 B1 B7 E5 6C 12 D1 60 73 C4 FE 3E 3F A5 4C *A±·ål.Ñ`sÄp>?¥L
00243FF0 5D 4D D0 61 4F A1 9C AD E5 10 C6 3B 2B 7E 3C FD ]MBaO;œ.å.£;+~<ý
00244000 39 6C 37 2F 37 57 4C 79 71 42 6B 53 65 70 46 67 917/7WLygBkSepFg
00244010 65 38 3D 22 20 65 6E 63 72 79 70 74 65 64 48 6D e8="encryptedHm
00244020 61 63 56 61 6C 75 65 3D 22 6F 46 59 79 4D 66 44 acValue="oFYyMfD
00244030 6A 4A 33 59 35 53 5A 57 34 46 43 2B 34 6C 58 6E jJ3Y5SZW4FC+4lXn
00244040 49 5A 4F 50 57 57 51 52 35 64 76 30 62 34 31 70 IZOFWWQRSdvOb4lp
00244050 77 72 4F 51 3D 22 2F 3E 3C 6B 65 79 45 6E 63 72 wrOQ="/><keyEncr
```





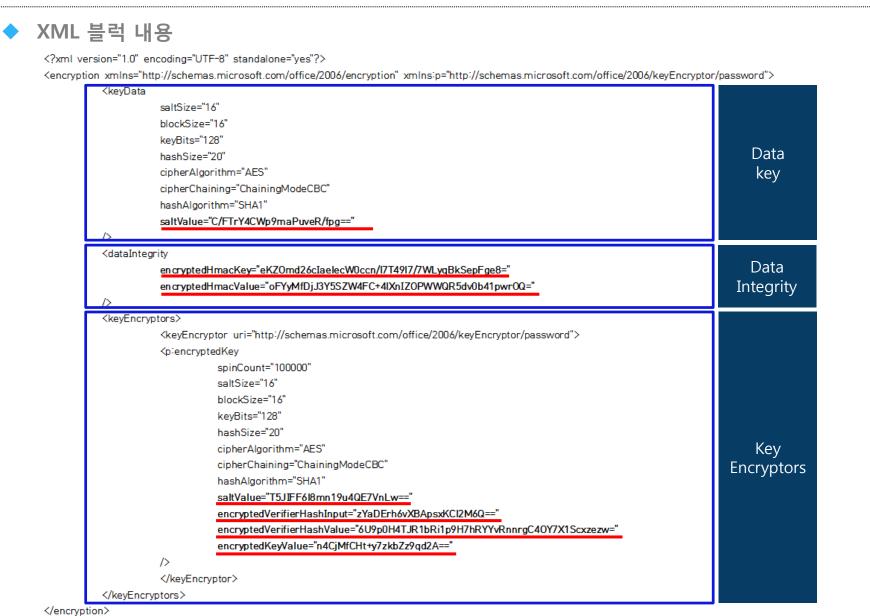
◆ Python 기반의 OleFileIO_PL 및 oletools 라이브러리를 활용한 CDF 포멧 확인



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MS Office 관련 기본 내용

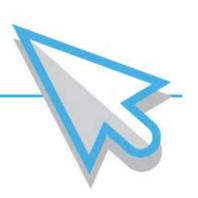


결론 2-1

▶ 암호키 암호화

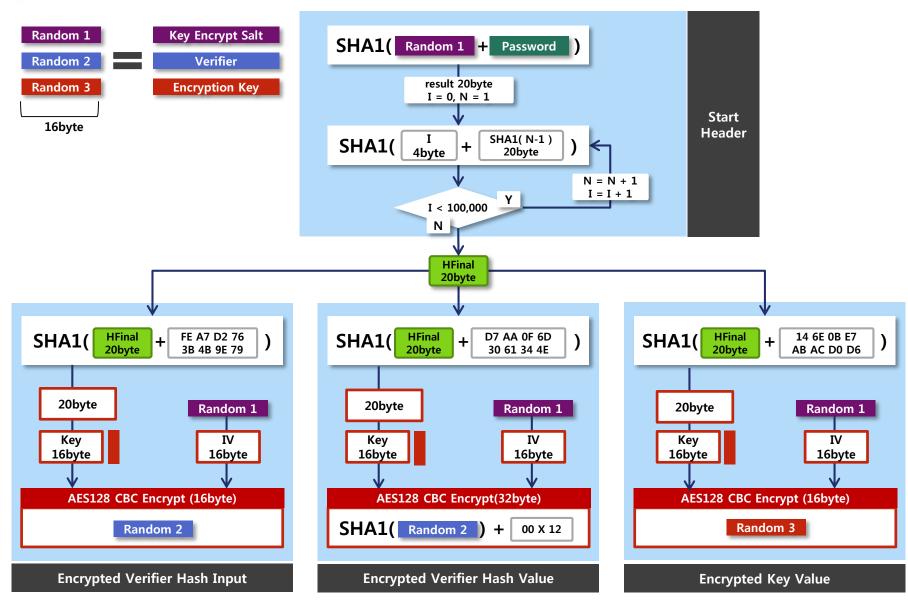
▶ 데이터 암호화

▶ 무결성 검사값 암호화



암호키 암호화



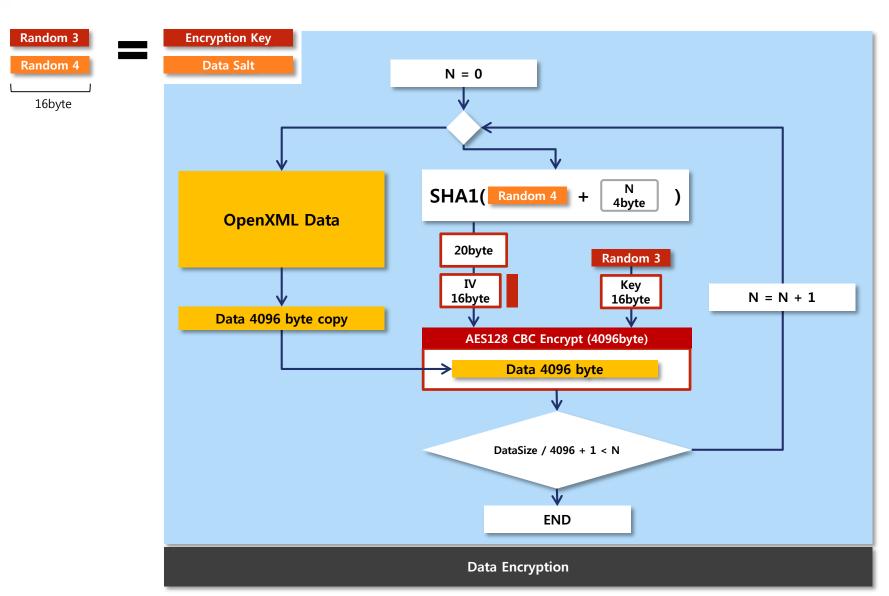




◆ 암호키 저장 위치 재확인

```
<keyEncryptors>
           <keyEncryptor uri="http://schemas.microsoft.com/office/2006/keyEncryptor/password">
           <p:encryptedKey</pre>
                      spinCount="100000"
                      saltSize="16"
                      blockSize="16"
                      kevBits="128"
                      hashSize="20"
                      cipherAlgorithm="AES"
                      cipherChaining="ChainingModeCBC"
                      hashAlgorithm="SHA1"
                      saltValue="T5JJFF6l8mn19u4QE7VnLw=="
                      encryptedVerifierHashInput="zYaDErh6vXBApsxKCl2M6Q=="
                      encryptedVerifierHashValue="6U9p0H4TJR1bRi1p9H7hRYYvRnnrgC40Y7X1Scxzezw="
                      encryptedKeyValue="n4CjMfCHt+y7zkbZz9qd2A=="
           </keyEncryptor>
</keyEncryptors>
```







◆ Data Salt 저장 위치

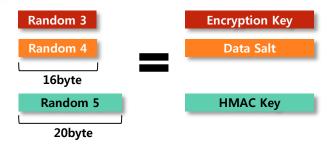
<keyData

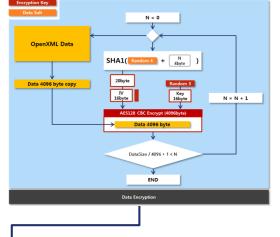
```
saltSize="16"
blockSize="16"
keyBits="128"
hashSize="20"
cipherAlgorithm="AES"
cipherChaining="ChainingModeCBC"
hashAlgorithm="SHA1"
saltValue="C/FTrY4CWp9maPuveR/fpg=="
```

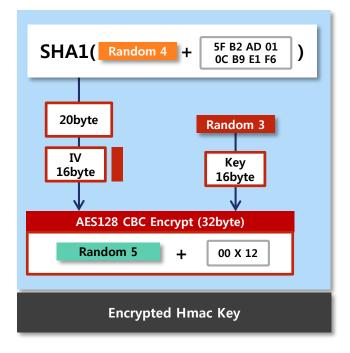
/>

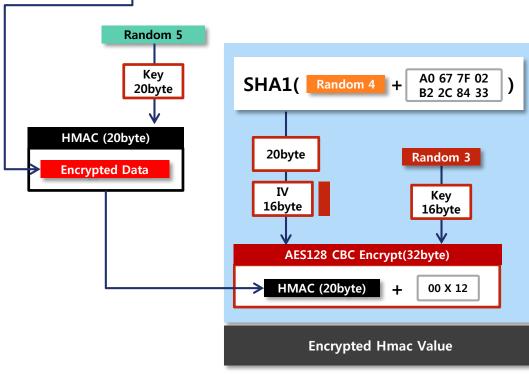
무결성 정보 암호화















◆ 무결성 정보 저장 위치

<dataIntegrity</pre>

en cryptedHmacKey="eKZOmd26cIaelecW0ccn/l7T49l7/7WLyqBkSepFge8="

encryptedHmacValue="oFYyMfDjJ3Y5SZW4FC+4lXnIZ0PWWQR5dv0b41pwr0Q="

/>

분석과정

▶ 분석 과정 시작

➤ IDA Python 기반 분석

▶ 리버싱 결과 증명







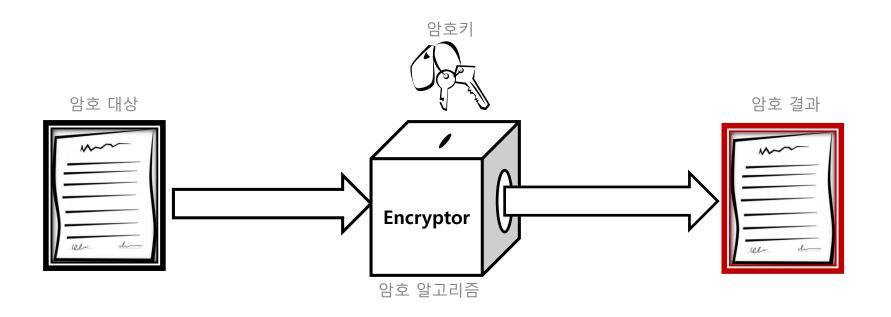
◆ 분석 목표

암호 대상 : 무엇을 암호화 하는가?

암호 알고리즘 : 어떤 알고리즘을 사용하는가?

암호 키 : 어떤 암호 키를 사용하는가?

암호 결과 : 암호 결과가 어떻게 저장되는가?







◆ 일반적인 CryptAPI 함수 호출 순서

	CSP(Cryptography Service Provider) 핸들 생성
1	CryptAcquireContext(&hCryptProv, 0, MS_ENHANCED_PROV, PROV_RSA_FULL, 0)
	Hash Object 생성
2	CryptCreateHash(hCryptProv, CALG_MD5, 0, 0, &hHash)
	Password Hash
3	CryptHashData(hHash, (BYTE *)szPassword, strlen(szPassword), 0)
	Hash 값으로 세션 키 생성
4	CryptDeriveKey(hCryptProv, ENCRYPT_ALGORITHM, hHash, KEYLENGTH, &hKey)
	pbBuffer의 내용 암호화
5	CryptEncrypt(hKey, 0, feof(hSource), 0, pbBuffer, &dwCount, dwBufferLen)

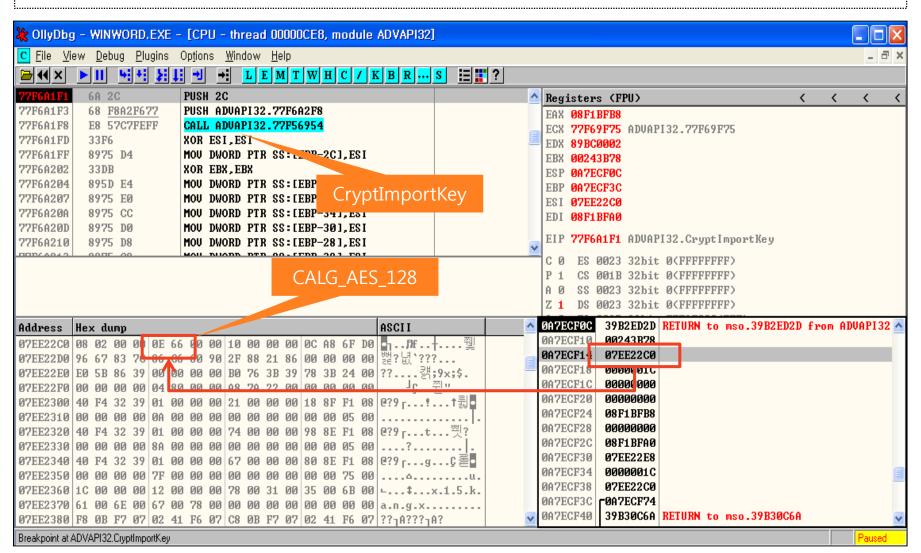
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◆ 암호 알고리즘 확인

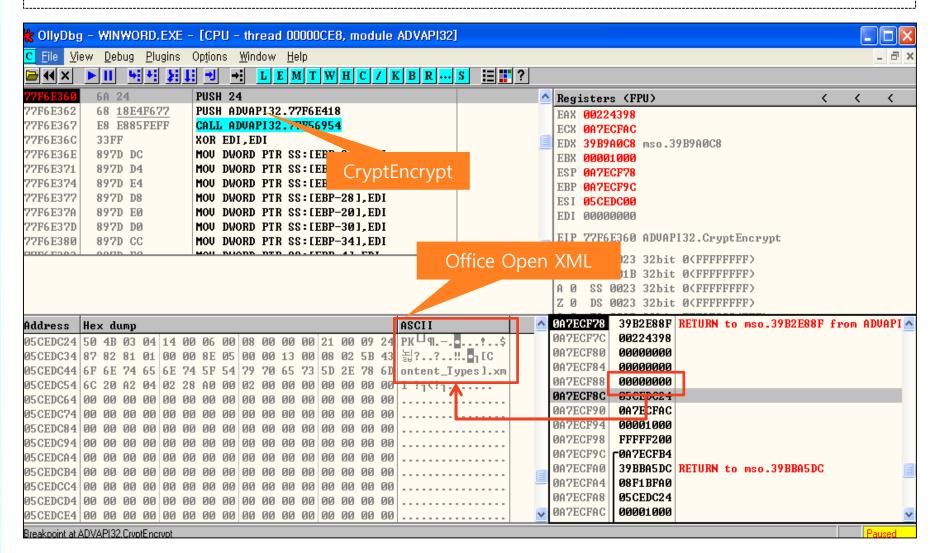
확인 결과 : AES128







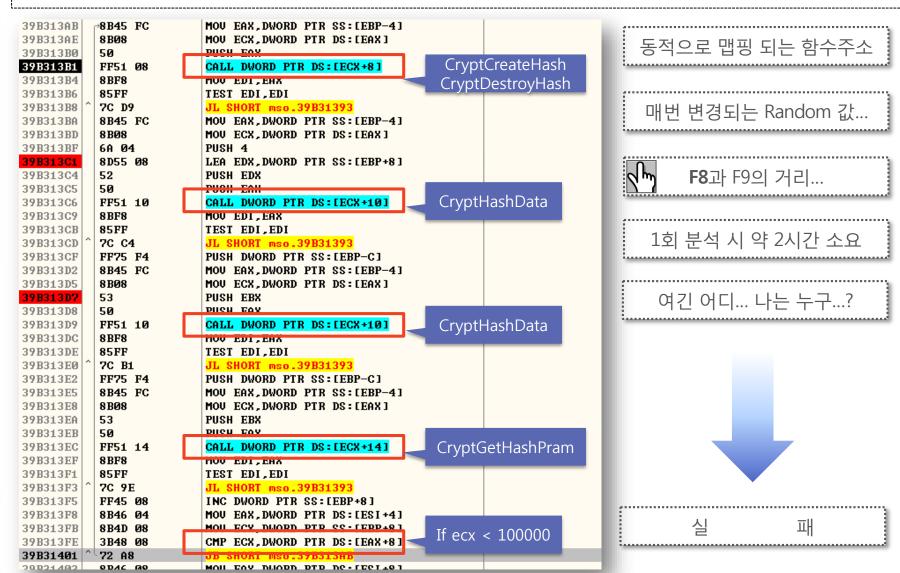
- ◆ 암호화 대상 데이터 확인
 - 확인 결과 : Office Open XML 형식







Ollydbg 동적 분석의 한계





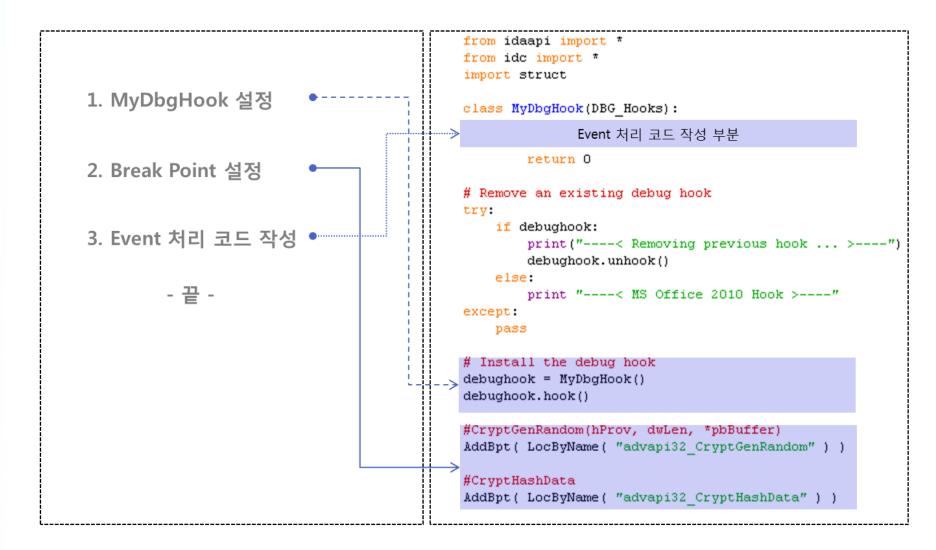


◆ F8과 F9의 결과물

Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	0	Р	Q
tGenRandom	CryptCreateHas	h		CryptGetHash	Param	CryptImportKey			CryptHashData		CryptDestroyHash	cryptdestroykey	cryptEncrypt		cryptdecry	pt
									00 18 2b c8	ED 74 CD 05 BF C6 E2 25 5	7 7A 82 78 6F B5 04	01 91 84 88 02				
									00 18 2b c8	D7 AA OF 6D 30 61 34 4E						
				00 18 2b c8	14 00 00 00											
					5D 6D 43 9C 2E 45 56 CB 53 61 3	58 A1 07 F2 C8	31 FO AF 87									
												00 23 99 f0				
							08 02 00 00 05 86 00 00 10									
						00 19 4d d8	00	fo 99 23 00								
						00 15 40 05	00 00 5D 6D 43 9C 2E 45	10 33 23 00								
							F.C.				00 18 2b c8					
											00 18 20 08					
														B2 C7 1B		
														50 OE OF		
														65 97 2F		
														78 35 51		
														23 09 79		
													00 23 99 f0	36 79		
														AD FC 34		
														00 00 00		
														00 00 00		
														00 00 00		
														00 00 00		
														1C F8 40	B4 95 D0 7	/E ED
			!								09 5e d9 20					
	00 19 4d d8	8004	20 d9 5e 09								<u> </u>	I				
									09 Se d9 20	ED 74 CD 05 BF C6 E2 25 5	7 7A 82 78 6F 85 04	01 91 84 88 02				
										14 6E 0B E7 AB AC D0 D6						
					14 00 00 00											
				09 5e d9 20	A6 AE 75 95 5E 35 87 FB A6 58 48	18 4B B9 BB D5	6F 2F C8 45									
												00 23 99 f0				
						00 19 4d d8	08 02 00 00 0E 66 00 00 10	(fo 99 23 00								
											09 5e d9 20					
													00 23 99 f0	36 63 26	19 D8 21 I	B7 89
														52 07 1A	48 3A 13	08 D1
	09 60 08 e8	8004	20 d9 5e 09													
									09 Se d9 20	ED 74 CD 05 BF C6 E2 25 5	7 7A 82 78 6F B5 04	01 91 84 88 02				
										14 6E 0B E7 AB AC D0 D6	1	1				
				09 54 49 20	14 00 00 00											
					A6 AE 75 95 5E 35 87 FB A6 58 4	10 40 00 00 00	GE 25 CO 45									
				05 Se 05 20	A6 AE 75 55 5E 55 67 FB A6 56 41		08 02 00 00 0E 66 00 00 10	-0 2h 10 00								
						U3 60 U8 68	00 02 00 00 05 66 00 00 10	Co 20 15 00			09 5e d9 20					
	00 44 44 5	0004	00 40 5- 00								U9 56 d9 20					
	00 1d 44 c0	8004	20 d9 5e 09								I	1				
										83 BC 4C F3 65 09 A5 33 F4	4 DA 54 30 A1 AC 3	D 69				
									09 5e d9 20	00 00 00 00						
												00 23 1a d0				
							08 02 00 00 0E 66 00 00 10	(d0 1a 23 00								
				09 5e d9 20	49 2C 92 22 F7 BA 3E FB 87 8A 9E	C9 26 BD B6 74	DE 64 01 9C									
											09 5e d9 20					
	00 1d 44 c0 8	8004	20 d9 5e 09						09 5e d9 20	83 BC 4C F3 65 09 A5 33 F4	4 DA 54 30 A1 AC 3	D 69				
									09 5e d9 20							
												00 23 1a d0				
							U8 U2 UU UU UE 88 UU UU 1U		1							
						00 1d 44 c0	00 00 00 36 63 26 19 D8 21 B7	do 4 - 00 00			1					
				1		100 10 44 CU		QU 1a 23 00	1		1	1	1			



◆ IDA Python 중 Break Point Hook 기능의 기본 구존

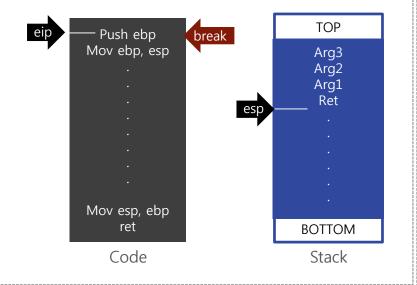


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- ◆ 2가지 함수 종류
 - 입력 값 확인이 필요한 함수 [ex : func(a, b, c)]
 - 결과 값 확인이 필요한 함수 [ex : func(a, **&b**, c)]
- ◆ 입력 값 확인이 필요한 함수
 - 함수 시작 점에 브레이크 포인트 설정
 - esp를 기준으로 입력 값에 접근하여 확인 후 재실행



◆ 입력 값 확인이 필요한 함수

```
#CryptHashData(hHash, *pbData, dwDataLen, dwFlags)
elif eip == LocByName( "advapi32 CryptHashData"):
    esp = cpu.Esp
    arg1 = esp + 4
    arg2 = esp + 8
    arg3 = esp + 12
    arg4 = esp + 16
    print "CryptHashData( 0x%08x, " % self.read addr(arg1),
    print "0x%08x, " % self.read addr(arg2),
    print "0x%08x, " % self.read addr(arg3),
    print "0x%08x) " % self.read addr(arg4)
    print "[0x%08x] " % self.read addr(arg2),
    tmp = dbg read memory(self.read addr(arg2), self.read addr
    #for i in tmp:
        print "%02x" % ord(i),
    print tmp.encode('hex')
    print "\n"
    ResumeProcess()
```



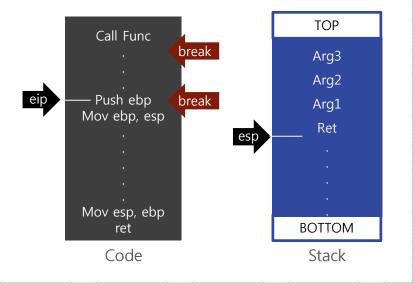


◆ 2가지 함수 종류

- 입력 값 확인이 필요한 함수 [ex : func(a, b, c)]
- 결과 값 확인이 필요한 함수 [ex : func(a, **&b**, c)]

◆ 결과 값이 필요한 함수

- 함수 시작 점에 브레이크 포인트 설정
- esp를 기준으로 결과 값이 저장될 메모리 주소 확인
- Ret에 브레이크 포인트 설정 후 재실행
- 결과 값 확인 후 브레이크 포인트 해제 후 재실행



◆ 결과 값이 필요한 함수

```
#CryptGenRandom(hProv, dwLen, *pbBuffer)
elif eip == LocByName( "advapi32 CryptGenRandom" ):
    esp = cpu.Esp
    arg1 = esp + 4
    arg2 = esp + 8
    arg3 = esp + 12
    print "CryptGenRandom( 0x%08x, " % self.read addr(arg1),
    print "0x%08x, " % self.read addr(arg2),
    print "0x%08x) " % self.read addr(arg3)
    self.CryptGenRandomRet = self.read addr(esp)
    self.CryptGenRandomSize = self.read addr(arg2)
    self.CryptGenRandomValue = self.read addr(arg3)
    AddBpt(self.CryptGenRandomRet)
    ResumeProcess()
#CrvptGenRandom Result
elif eip == self.CryptGenRandomRet:
    tmp = dbg read memory(self.CryptGenRandomValue, self.Crypt
   print "[0x%08x]" % self.CryptGenRandomValue,
    for i in tmp:
        print "%02x" % ord(i),
    print "\n"
    DelBpt(self.CryptGenRandomRet)
    ResumeProcess()
```





◆ IDA Python 스크립트를 활용한 디버깅



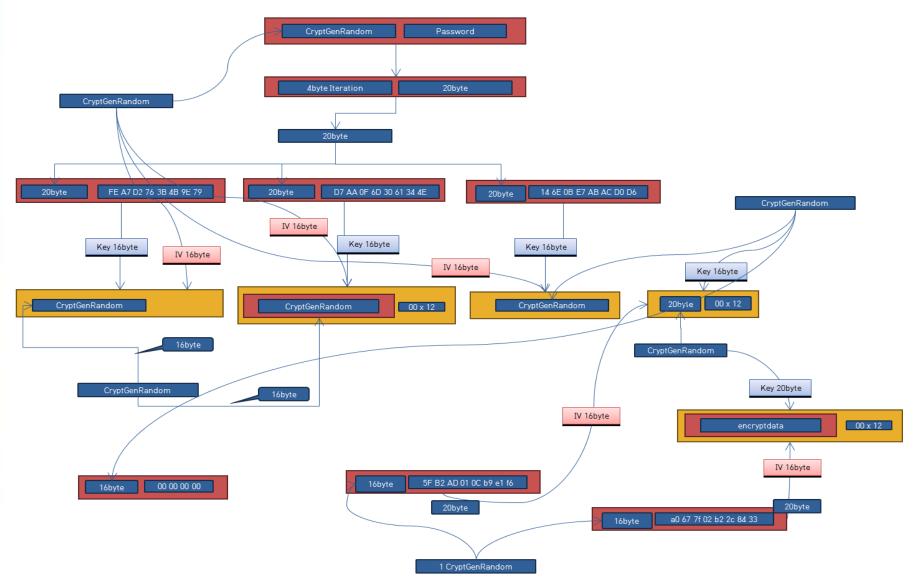


IDA Python 로그 결과 확인

```
[0x065c8c24] 01 10 00 01 48 25 f4 01 10 00 01 10 00 01 10 00 01 10 50 8c 00 a4 95 62 28 61 08 04 40 00 04 40 00 04
[OxO65c8c24]Exception in DBG Hook function:
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "C:/Documents and Settings/Owner/???? ????/dbg_final.pv". line 106. in dbg_bpt
    for i in tmp:
TypeError: 'NoneType' object is not iterable
CryptCreateHash( 0x0a0a9f20, 0x00008004, 0x00000000, 0x00000000, 0x00124c94)
[0x00124c94] 0x0022cc80
CryptHashData( 0x0022cc80, 0x08e31e20, 0x00000010,
                                                     0x00000000)
[0x08e31e20] 43510e97454b5069614e6c78da2d2ed4
CryptHashData( 0x0022cc80, 0x00124d38, 0x00000004,
                                                     [0x00124d38] 0b000000
CryptDestroyKey( 0x0a0a45b8 )
CryptImportKey( 0x0a0a9f20, 0x09c00420, 0x0000001c, 0x00000000, 0x00000000, 0x088641f8 )
[0x09c00420] 08 02 00 00 0e 66 00 00 10 00 00 00 13 99 bf a3 ea f9 e1 6a 01 aa 1e af ba 02 3a 68
[0x088641f8] 0x0a0a45b8
CryptGetKeyParam( 0x0a0a45b8, 0x00000008, 0x00124cf8, 0x00124ce4 )
[0x00124cf8] 80 00 00 00
                              0x00000004. 0x00124ce8.
                                                       0x000000000)
CryptSetKeyParam( 0x0a0a45b8,
[Ox00124ce8] 01 00 00 00
CryptGetHashParam( 0x0022cc80, 0x00000002, 0x00c10000, 0x00124cb8, 0x00000000 )
[0x00c10000] ba 18 68 ef 4b 07 02 7f ce 7d ef cc 2f 2c 45 b2 bc 5b 63 4f
CryptSetKeyParam( 0x0a0a45b8, 0x00000001, 0x00c10000, 0x00000000 )
[0x00c10000] ba 18 68 ef 4b 07 02 7f ce 7d ef cc 2f 2c 45 b2 bc 5b 63 4f 52 00 50 00 52 00 4f 00 46 00 49 00
```

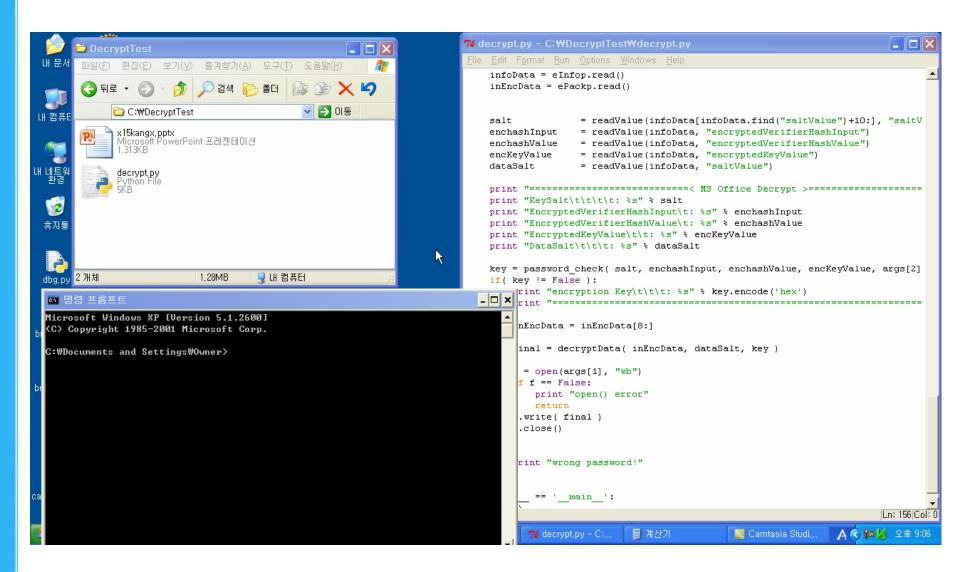


Python 파이썬 로그 결과 도식화



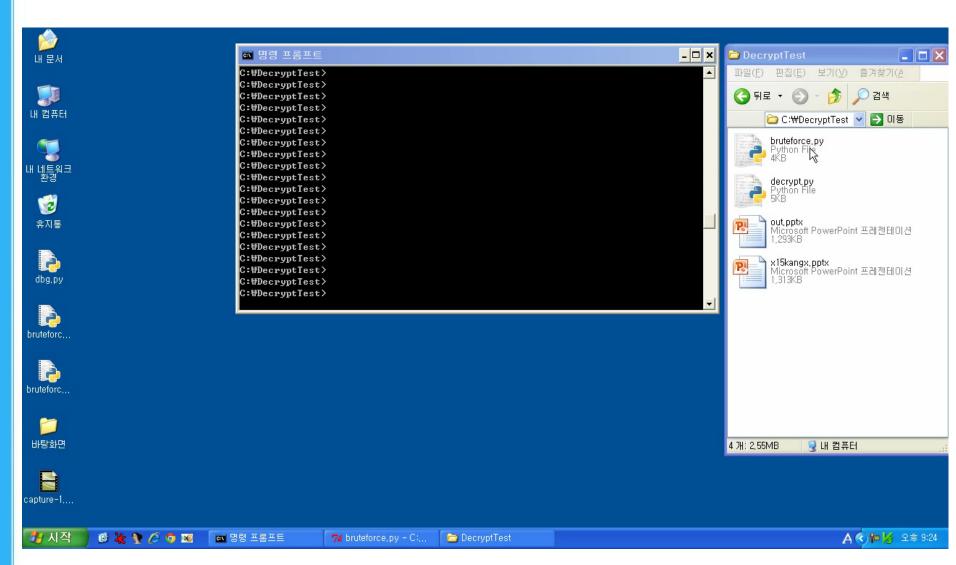


◆ Python으로 구현한 오피스 암호 해제 시연





▶ Python으로 구현한 암호화된 오피스파일 Bruteforce 시연



MS office 2010 vs MS office 2013





MS Office 2010 vs MS Office 2013

◆ MS Office 2013 XML 블록 내용

```
<keyData
        saltSize="16"
        blockSize="16"
        keuBits="256"
        hashSize="64"
        cipherAlgorithm="AES"
        cipherChaining="ChainingModeCBC"
        hashAlgorithm="SHA512"
        saltValue="Lui@tyCEde7DQJ7E54wHzoQ=="
/>
KdataIntegrity
        encryptedHmacKey="a734SE1851x3M/baDOYKwuQUhxZJqmMb3QQqUIjnKRbpmLZvLfIw6aknH7j/SBMJSJjKUpHLtidUK/wHZABwiQ=="
        encryptedHmacValue="qqa8/fXErGHWXoVTMXsiu/Dr9ufnZ5ckHBIVscMWR9D0iA92zNC6T4cb90FV1LyuEePn4XeOaiuQpMa6XUinrw=="
/>
<keyEncryptors>
        <keyEncryptor uri="http://schemas.microsoft.com/office/2006/keyEncryptor/password">
        <p:encryptedKey</pre>
                spinCount="100000"
                saltSize="16"
                blockSize="16"
                keyBits="256"
                hashSize="64"
                cipherAlgorithm="AES"
                cipherChaining="ChainingModeCBC"
                hashAlgorithm="SHA512"
                saltValue="wEtoAD5kBiMf1GcFXFUxFq=="
                encryptedVerifierHashInput="v87/9fmj75r/v9Rzk7vdyw=="
                encryptedVerifierHashValue="MeBqGtLQhE/bafxcS6u4WlA6cMAeDdlUdqXIUsIDdLBXXvWpQrARuvNJzWoLLp4Zidkuf2rqvU;
                encryptedKeyValue="3yLnG9+P4JMoo4/84HRVV8Of1ttxV8ieS7X/IFj2GBo="
        />
        </keyEncryptor>
</keyEncryptors>
```



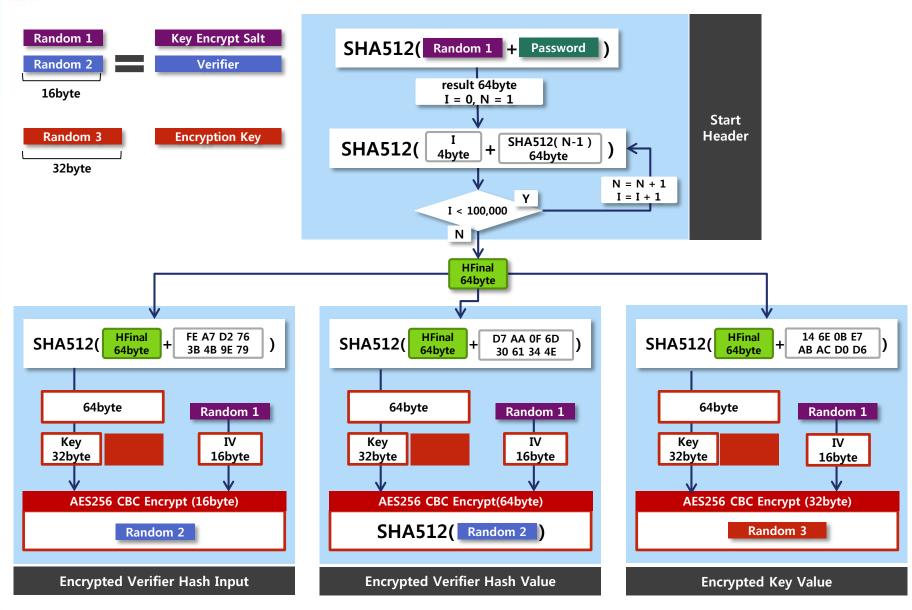
MS Office 2010 vs MS Office 2013

◆ MS Office 2010과 MS Office 2013의 키 길이 및 해쉬 알고리즘 차이

	구 분	MS Office 2010	MS Office 2013				
	saltSize	16	16				
	bloackSize	16	16				
	KeyBits	128	256				
И. Б.	hashSize	20	64				
KeyData	cipherAlgoritm	AES	AES				
	cipherChaining	ChainingModeCBC	ChainingModeCBC				
	hash Algoritm	SHA1	SHA512				
	saltValue	16byte	16byte				
1	encryptedHmacKey	32byte	64byte				
dataIntegrity	encryptedHmacValue	32byte	64byte				
	spinCount	100000	100000				
	saltSize	16	16				
	blockSize	16	16				
	keyBits	128	256				
	hashSize	20	64				
	cipherAlgorithm	AES	AES				
KeyEncryptors	cipherChaining	ChainingModeCBC	ChainingModeCBC				
	hashAlgorithm	SHA1	SHA512				
	SaltValue	16byte	16byte				
	encrypted Verifier Hash Input	16byte	16byte				
	encrypted Verifier Hash Value	32byte	64byte				
	encryptedKeyValue	16byte	32byte				

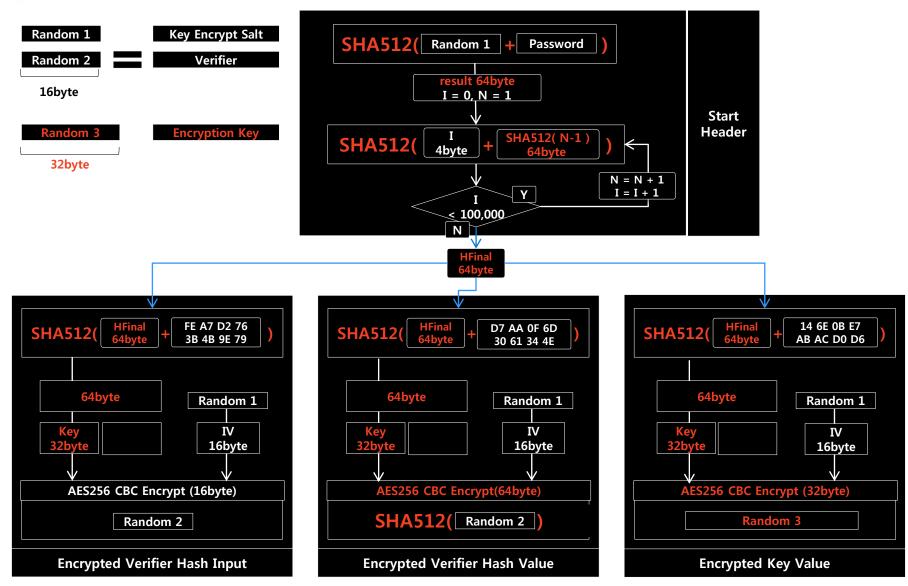
암호키 암호화(MS Office 2013)







암호키 암호화(MS Office 2010 ⇒ 2013)



MS Office 2013 관련 내용 이하 생략

2013-11-30

결론 2-2





- ◆ 이번에 발표된 내용을 기반으로 MS Office 관련 연구에 도움이 되길 바랍니다.
 - Ex) 향상된 Bruteforce Tool 개발 등.
- ◆ IDA Python을 활용하여 진행하시는 리버싱에 도움이 되길 바랍니다.
- ◆ 관련 연구 진행 시 내용 공유 부탁 드립니다.

Q & A

Thanks for Listening

x15kangx@nate.com