Analysis of Use-After-Free Vulnerability (CVE-2016-4119) in Adobe Acrobat and Reader

(/2016/06/06/analysis-of-use-after-free-vulnerability-cve-2016-4119-in-adobe-acrobat-and-reader)

by Nai Lu and Kushal Arvind Shah | Jun 06, 2016 | Filed in: Security Research (/category/security-research)

Summary

Recently, Adobe patched some security vulnerabilities (https://helpx.adobe.com/security/products/acrobat/apsb16-14.html) in Adobe Acrobat and Reader. One of them is a use-after-free vulnerability (CVE-2016-4119) discovered by Fortinet's FortiGuard Labs. In this blog, we want to share our analysis of this vulnerability.

Proof of Concept

This vulnerability can be reproduced by opening the PDF file "PoC_decrypt.pdf" with Adobe Reader DC. When opened, AcroRd32.exe crashes, and the crash information shows the following:

```
(28d8.110): Access violation - code c0000005 (first chance)
First chance exceptions are reported before any exception handling. This exception may be expected and handled.
eax=26ace5e0 ebx=07887004 ecx=25b71fd8 edx=00000001 esi=1cc81d14 edi=26bcd81c
eip=6021d2e1 esp=26ace5cc ebp=26ace5ec iopl=0 nv up ei pl nz na pe nc cs=0023 ss=002b ds=002b es=002b fs=0053 gs=002b efl=00010206
AcroRd32_60000000!CTJPEGDecoderReadNextTile+0x24661
6021d2e1 8b01 mov eax,dword ptr [ecx] ds:002b:25b71fd8=???????
ChildEBP RetAddr Args to Child
WARNING: Stack unwind information not available. Following frames may be wrong.
26ace5ec 6021d2a3 1ca54428 26ace624 6056bd31 AcroRd32_6000000lCTJPEGDecoderReadNextTile+0x24661 26ace5f8 6056bd31 00000001 e3163325 26bcd81c AcroRd32_6000000lCTJPEGDecoderReadNextTile+0x24623
26ace624 6056bf9f 1ca544e8 26ace63c 601253d0 AcroRd32_60000000!AX_PDXIateToHostEx+0x1f4efa
26ace630 601253d0 00000001 26ace668 0799e13b AcroRd32_60000000IAX_PDXIateToHostEx+0x1f5168 26ace63c 0799e13b 1ca54428 e317e5fe 26bcd81c AcroRd32_60000000ICTJPEGWriter::CTJPEGWriter+0x7be7f
26ace668 0799e0ff 0788484c 1ca544e8 26bcd81c AGMIAGMInitialize+0x658df
26ace694 07885410 00000001 26ace70c 07948e77 AGMIAGMInitialize+0x658a3 26ace6a0 07948e77 26bcd81c 0cff3ba8 0797701a BIB!BIBInitialize4+0x3cd2 26ace70c 07885410 00000001 26acef84 07948e77 AGMIAGMInitialize+0x1061b
26ace718 07948e77 26bcdc18 00000004 07f697f2 BIB!BIBInitialize4+0x3cd2 26acefd8 0798d491 26acf07c 26acf05c 00000009 AGM!AGMInitialize+0x1061b
26acf024 07a378c0 1ca62834 00000000 26acf05c AGM!AGMInitialize+0x54c35
26acf060 07968be6 26acf1e8 26acf1b0 00000000 AGM!AGMGetVersion+0x77cbc 26acf0c4 07882479 0789a000 26acf5a8 26acf5c8 AGM!AGMInitialize+0x3038a
26acf0dc 07886bf0 e317f2d0 0789a000 0cff38b4 BIB!BIBInitialize4+0xd3b
26acf654 07f699bf 07f69a50 26acf86c 26acfe4c BIBIBIBGetGetProcAddress+0x1163 26acf76c 07c6c87b 0000000 0798ab66 07988f41 MSVCR120!CallCatchBlock+0x140 [f:\dd\vctools\crt\crt\w32\eh\frame.cpp @ 1455]
26acf8e0 07961ba4 00000000 16020760 07961b79 AGM!AGMGetVersion+0x2acc7
26acf8ec 07961b79 00000000 0795ea3b 26acf944 AGM!AGMInitialize+0x29348
26acf8f4 0795ea3b 26acf944 e317fa92 00000000 AGM!AGMInitialize+0x2931d
00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 AGM!AGMInitialize+0x261df
1:027> !heap -p -a ecx
     address 25b71fd8 found in
     _DPH_HEAP_ROOT @ 2e21000
     in free-ed allocation ( DPH_HEAP_BLOCK:
                                                        VirtAddr
                                                                       VirtSize)
                      25b71000
     259c17b8:
                                       2000
     112490b2 verifier!AVrfDebugPageHeapFree+0x000000c2
     7df4251c ntdll!RtlDebugFreeHeap+0x0000002f
     7defb2a2 ntdll!RtlpFreeHeap+0x0000005d
     7dea2ce5 ntdll!RtlFreeHeap+0x00000142
     7dd714bd kernel32!HeapFree+0x00000014
     07f5ecfa MSVCR120!free+0x0000001a
     601fe7e8 AcroRd32 60000000!CTJPEGDecoderReadNextTile+0x00005b68
     6056e29b AcroRd32_60000000!AX_PDXlateToHostEx+0x001f7464
     601ec89f AcroRd32_60000000!CTJPEGWriter::CTJPEGWriter+0x0014334e
     0798d5ff AGM!AGMInitialize+0x00054da3
     AcroRd32_60000000!CTJPEGDecoderReadNextTile+0x24661:
     6021d2e1 8b01 mov eax,dword ptr [ecx]
     6021d2e3 52 push
                                    edx
     6021d2e4 ff10 call dword ptr [eax]
     6021d2e6 83a6c800000000 and dword ptr [esi+0C8h],0
     6021d2ed 8b8618010000 mov eax,dword ptr [esi+118h]
     6021d2f3 85c0 test
                                     eax.eax
     6021d2f5 742a je AcroRd32_60000000!CTJPEGDecoderReadNextTile+0x246a1 (6021)
     6021d2f7 50
                         push
```

Analysis

This vulnerability exists in Adobe Reader DC because it fails to parse the PDF file correctly. It's a use-after-free vulnerability based on the debug information in the previous section. Let's look into this specially crafted PDF file first. The comparison between the normal PDF file and the minimized PoC file is shown below.

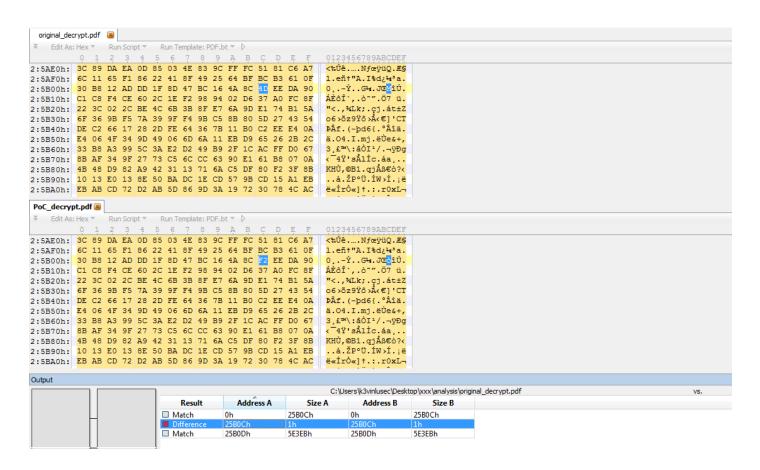


Figure 1. The PoC File vs The Original PDF File

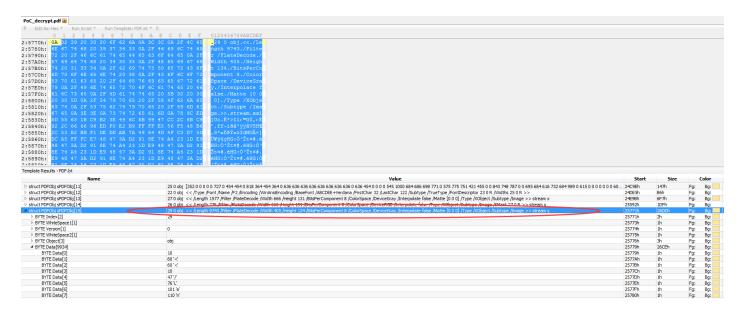


Figure 2. The Parsing of the PoC File with 010 Editor

In Figure 1 and Figure 2, the only difference is a single byte at offset 0x25BOC between the original PDF file and PoC file, and this byte is located in obj 29 in the PDF file. The object structure is shown below

```
29 0 obj
<<
/Length 9743
/Filter /FlateDecode
/Width 405
/Height 134
/BitsPerComponent 8
/ColorSpace /DeviceGray
/Interpolate false
/Matte [0 0 0]
/Type /XObject
/Subtype /Image
>>
stream
endstream
endobj
```

This object stores an image with width 405(0x195) and height 134(0x86). The data in it has been compressed using the deflate algorithm. (For more information on deflate, please refer to https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc1951 (https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc1951).) Zlib is a C library which implements the deflate algorithm. We can use a python script to decompress the data in obj 29. When the script is run, we can see the following exception.

```
0x2fc
0x2fd
0x2ff
0x2ff
0x2ff
0x30f
0x301
0x302
0x302
0x303
Traceback (most recent call last):
    file "test.py", line 37, in <module>
    decompress(input,output)
    File "test.py", line 14, in decompress
    dst.write(decompress.decompress(data))
zlib.error: Error -3 while decompressing: invalid distance too far back
```

This means that some error occurs while decompressing the data. Only part of the data is successfully decompressed. The decompressed data is shown below and its length is 0x54FC.

```
5410h: 00 00 00 00 00 01 02 03 05 09 0E 13 1A 22 2A 32
5420h: 3A 41 47 4C 4F 53 55 56 56 56 55 54 52 4E 49 44
                            :AGLOSUVVVUTRNID
5430h: 3D 35 2C 24 1C 14 0E 09 05 03 01 01 02 04 07 0D 5440h: 14 1E 27 30 35 35 30 29 1F 16 0F 0A 0A 0D 13 1B
                            ..'0550)......
5450h: 25 2D 33 34 31 29 20 16 0E 08 04 02 01 00 00 00
                            %-341) .....
5470h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 01 02 05 0A 11 1A 24 2D
                            352,".....
5480h: 33 35 32 2C 22 19 10 0A 05 02 01 00 00 00 00 00
54A0h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 01 03 07 0C 13
54B0h: 1D 27 30 36 38 35 2D 24 1A 12 06 08 0A 0D 61 20
                            .'0685-$.....a
>.....D...
54EOh: 00 00 00 31 18 00 17 34 55 00 00 00 68 58 49 00
                            ...1...4U...hXI.
54F0h: 00 00 00 00 00 00 5D 5E 3E 0B 50
                            ....]^>.P
```

Figure 3. Part of Decompressed Data

By reversing Adobe Reader DC, we can see that it also uses zlib to decompress the deflate-compressed data. So next, let's look at the crash information.

```
6021d2c6 8bf1
                  mov esi,ecx
6021d2c8 8975f0 mov dword ptr [ebp-10h], esi
6021d2cb c7064802d960 mov dword ptr [esi], offset AcroRd32_60000000/LTJPEGThrowException+0x2586d8 (60d90248)
6021d2d1 8b8ec8000000 mov ecx,dword ptr [esi+0C8h]
6021d2d7 33d2
                   xor edx,edx
6021d2d9 42 inc edx
6021d2da 8955fc mov dword ptr [ebp-4],edx
6021d2dd 85c9
                   test ecx,ecx
6021d2df 7405
               je AcroRd32_60000000!CTJPEGDecoderReadNextTile+0x24666 (6021d2e6)
6021d2e1 8b01 mov eax,dword ptr [ecx] ds:002b:25b71fd8=??????? //crash here
6021d2e3 52
                 push edx
6021d2e4 ff10
                 call dword ptr [eax]
6021d2e6 83a6c800000000 and dword ptr [esi+0C8h],0
6021d2ed 8b8618010000 mov eax.dword.ptr [esi+118h]
6021d2f3 85c0
               je AcroRd32_60000000!CTJPEGDecoderReadNextTile+0x246a1 (6021d321)
6021d2f5 742a
1:027> r
eax=26ace5e0 ebx=07887004 ecx=25b71fd8 edx=00000001 esi=1cc81d14 edi=26bcd81c
eip=6021d2e1 esp=26ace5cc ebp=26ace5ec iopl=0
                                               nv up ei pl nz na pe nc
cs=0023 ss=002b ds=002b es=002b fs=0053 gs=002b
                                                       efl=00010206
AcroRd32_60000000!CTJPEGDecoderReadNextTile+0x24661:
6021d2e1 8b01
                mov eax,dword ptr [ecx] ds:002b:25b71fd8=????????
1:027> dd esi+c8 L8
1cc81ddc 25b71fd8 445d95a6 00000052 00000000
1cc81dec, 445d95a6 00000051 43e328cd 445d95a6
1:027> !heap -p -a esi
  address 1cc81d14 found in
  _DPH_HEAP_ROOT @ 2e21000
  in busy allocation ( DPH_HEAP_BLOCK: UserAddr
                                                 UserSize -
                                                                 VirtAddr
                                                                            VirtSize)
               1c9a2f08:
                          1cc811f0
                                       feOc -
                                                    1cc81000
                                                                  11000
  11248e89 verifier!AVrfDebugPageHeapAllocate+0x00000229
  7df41d4e ntdll!RtlDebugAllocateHeap+0x00000030
  7defb586 ntdll!RtlpAllocateHeap+0x000000c4
  7dea3541 ntdll!RtlAllocateHeap+0x00000023a
  07f5ed63 MSVCR120!malloc+0x00000049
  07881f2d RIRIRIRInitialize4+0x000007ef
  07881d85 BIB!BIBInitialize4+0x00000647
  07884bb3 BIB!BIBInitialize4+0x00003475
  080950fc CoolType!CTInit+0x00000db1
```

From the above debug information, we can see that ECX points to an invalid memory address which is gotten from ESI+C8. ESI (address is 0x1cc81d14) is located in a heap buffer, with size 0xfe0c. So we need to figure out how the heap buffer is created, and how the data in it is handled. Following is the code snippet around the address 0x07881f2d.

```
07881f20 56 push esi
07881f21 be0cfe0000 mov esi,0FE0Ch
07881f26 56 push esi
07881f27 ff156caa8907 call dword ptr [BIBIBIBLockSmithUnlockImpl+0xed4b (0789aa6c)]
07881f27 d0135b4ab8907 add dword ptr [BIBIBIBLockSmithUnlockImpl+0xee93 (0789abb4)],esi
07881f33 59 pop ecx
07881f34 5e pop esi
07881f35 c3 ret
```

Let's set the following breakpoint in Windbg.

```
1:027> bu 07881f2d " .printf \"eax is: \\n\"; dd eax; gc;"
1:027> bl
12 e 07881f2d 0001 (0001) 1:**** BIBIBInitialize4+0x7ef " .printf \"eax is: \\n\"; dd eax; gc;"
```

From the following debug information, we can see this breakpoint is hit several times.

```
eax is:
1b05e1f0 c0c0c0c0 c0c0c0c0 c0c0c0c0 c0c0c0c0
1b05e200 c0c0c0c0 c0c0c0c0 c0c0c0c0 c0c0c0c0
1b05e210 c0c0c0c0 c0c0c0c0 c0c0c0c0 c0c0c0c0
1b05e220 c0c0c0c0 c0c0c0c0 c0c0c0c0 c0c0c0c0
1b05e230_c0c0c0c0 c0c0c0c0 c0c0c0c0 c0c0c0c0
1b05e240 c0c0c0c0 c0c0c0c0 c0c0c0c0 c0c0c0c0
1b05e250_c0c0c0c0 c0c0c0c0 c0c0c0c0 c0c0c0c0
1b05e260 c0c0c0c0 c0c0c0c0 c0c0c0c0 c0c0c0c0
(2ad4.313c): C++ EH exception - code e06d7363 (first chance)
1a1e21f0 c0c0c0c0 c0c0c0c0 c0c0c0c0 c0c0c0c0
1a1e2210 c0c0c0c0 c0c0c0c0 c0c0c0c0 c0c0c0c0
1a1e2230 c0c0c0c0 c0c0c0c0 c0c0c0c0 c0c0c0c0
1a1e2240 c0c0c0c0 c0c0c0c0 c0c0c0c0 c0c0c0c0
1a1e2250 c0c0c0c0 c0c0c0c0 c0c0c0c0 c0c0c0c0
1a1e2260_c0c0c0c0 c0c0c0c0 c0c0c0c0 c0c0c0c0
(2ad4.313c): C++ EH exception - code e06d7363 (first chance)
(2ad4.313c): C++ EH exception - code e06d7363 (first chance)
(2ad4.313c): C++ EH exception - code e06d7363 (first chance)
(2ad4.313c): C++ EH exception - code e06d7363 (first chance)
```

The next question, then, is how to find the heap buffer that causes the access violation. In Figure 3, we can see some ASCII characters in the decompressed data. We can search for them in memory and the results are shown below:

```
1:010> s -a 0x00000000 L?0xffffff AGLOSUVVV
1a1e7619 41 47 4c 4f 53 55 56 56-56 55 54 52 4e 49 44 3d AGLOSUVWUTRNID=
1a1fe400 41 47 4c 4f 53 55 56 56-56 55 54 52 4e 49 44 3d AGLOSUVWUTRNID=
1b063619 41 47 4c 4f 53 55 56 56-56 55 54 52 4e 49 44 3d AGLOSUVWUTRNID=
```

There are three memory buffers that include the string. The debug information is shown below:

```
1:010> db 1a1e7619 L100
1a1e7619 41 47 4c 4f 53 55 56 56-56 55 54 52 4e 49 44 3d AGLOSUWWUTRNID=
1a1e7629 35 2c 24 1c 14 0e 09 05-03 01 01 02 04 07 0d 14 5,$.....
1a1e7639 1e 27 30 35 35 30 29 1f-16 0f 0a 0a 0d 13 1b 25 .'0550)......%
1a1e7649 2d 33 34 31 29 20 16 0e-08 04 02 01 00 00 00 00 -341) .........
1a1e7669 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 01-02 05 0a 11 1a 24 2d 33 ......$-3
1a1e7679 35 32 2c 22 19 10 0a 05-02 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 52 "
1a1e7699 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 01 03 07 0c 13 1d ......
1a1e76a9 27 30 36 38 35 2d 24 1a-12 06 08 0a 0d 61 20 3e '0685-$.....a >
1a1e76d9 00 00 31 18 00 17 34 55-00 00 00 68 58 49 00 00 ..1...4U...hXl..
1a1e76e9 00 00 00 00 00 00 5d 5e-3e 0b 50 c0 c0 c0 c0 c0 .....]^>.P.....
```

```
1:010> db 1a1fe400 L100
1a1fe400 41 47 4c 4f 53 55 56 56-56 55 54 52 4e 49 44 3d AGLOSUVWUTRNID=
1a1fe410 35 2c 24 1c 14 0e 09 05-03 01 01 02 04 07 0d 14 5.$.....
1a1fe420 1e 27 30 35 35 30 29 1f-16 0f 0a 0a 0d 13 1b 25 .'0550)......%
1a1fe430 2d 33 34 31 29 20 16 0e-08 04 02 01 00 00 00 00 -341) ........
1a1fe450 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 01-02 05 0a 11 1a 24 2d 33 ......$-3
1a1fe460 35 32 2c 22 19 10 0a 05-02 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 52,".....
1a1fe480 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 01 03 07 0c 13 1d
1a1fe490 27 30 36 38 35 2d 24 1a-12 06 08 0a 0d 61 20 3e '0685-$.....a >
1a1fe4c0 00 00 31 18 00 17 34 55-00 00 00 68 58 49 00 00 ..1...4U...hXl..
1a1fe4d0 00 00 00 00 00 00 5d 5e-3e 0b 50 00 00 00 00 00 .....]^>.P.....
```

```
1:010> db 1b063619 L100
1b063619 41 47 4c 4f 53 55 56 56-56 55 54 52 4e 49 44 3d AGLOSUW/UTRNID=
1b063629 35 2c 24 1c 14 0e 09 05-03 01 01 02 04 07 0d 14 5,$......
1b063639 1e 27 30 35 35 30 29 1f-16 0f 0a 0a 0d 13 1b 25 .'0550)......%
1b063649 2d 33 34 31 29 20 16 0e-08 04 02 01 00 00 00 00 -341) ........
1b063669 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 01-02 05 0a 11 1a 24 2d 33 ......$-3
1b063679 35 32 2c 22 19 10 0a 05-02 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 52,".....
1b063699 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 01 01 03 07 0c 13 1d .....
1b0636a9 27 30 36 38 35 2d 24 1a-12 06 08 0a 0d 61 20 3e '0685-$.....a >
1b0636d9 00 00 31 18 00 17 34 55-00 00 00 68 58 49 00 00 ..1...4U...hXl..
1b0636e9 00 00 00 00 00 00 5d 5e-3e 0b 50 ff ff ff ff ff .....]^>.P.....
1b0636f9 ff ff ff ff ff e6 ff-bc 6a 2e ff 04 00 00 00 ......j......
```

```
1:010> !heap -p -a 1a1e7619
 address 1a1e7619 found in
  _DPH_HEAP_ROOT @ 47d1000
  in busy allocation ( DPH_HEAP_BLOCK: UserAddr UserSize -
                                                                                 VirtSize)
                                                                    VirtAddr
               1b02f1a0:
                           1a1e21f0
                                         feOc -
                                                      1a1e2000
                                                                      11000
  11248e89 verifier!AVrfDebugPageHeapAllocate+0x00000229
  7df41d4e ntdll!RtlDebugAllocateHeap+0x00000030
  7defb586 ntdll!RtlpAllocateHeap+0x000000c4
  7dea3541 ntdll!RtlAllocateHeap+0x0000023a
  08bfed63 MSVCR120!malloc+0x00000049
  082d1f2d BIB!BIBInitialize4+0x000007ef
  082d1d85 BIB!BIBInitialize4+0x00000647
  082d5716 BIB!BIBInitialize4+0x00003fd8
  082d56bf BIB!BIBInitialize4+0x00003f81
  082d55aa BIB!BIBInitialize4+0x00003e6c
```

The above memory information matches the decompressed data in Figure 3. After repeating the debug, we found the memory address 0x1a1e7619 located in the heap buffer causes the access violation. The heap buffer starts at address 0x1a1e21f0, and its size is 0xfe0c. It contains the decompressed data whose size is 0x54fc. Next, we need to trace the heap buffer that starts at address 0x1a1e21f0. We can set the following breakpoint in Windbg:

```
1:010> bu 6056dc50
1:010> bl
12 e 081a1f2d 0001 (0001) 1:**** BIBIBIBInitialize4+0x7ef * .printf \"eax is: \\r\\"; dd eax; gc;"
13 e 6056dc50 0001 (0001) 1:**** AcroRd32_60000000/AX_PDXlateToHostEx+0x1f6e19
```

Continue to run until breakpoint 13 is hit on the 4th time. Following is the debug information:

```
1:010> g
1:026> g
(2ad4.313c): C++ EH exception - code e06d7363 (first chance)
Breakpoint 13 hit // hit on the 4th time
eax=1a7ae218 ebx=1a7ae4c8 ecx=1a1f10bc edx=60d902ac esi=00000000 edi=1a7ae414
eip=6056dc50 esp=1a7ae1e0 ebp=1a7ae248 iopl=0 nv up ei pl zr na pe nc
cs=0023 ss=002b ds=002b es=002b fs=0053 gs=002b efl=00000246
AcroRd32 60000000!AX PDXlateToHostEx+0x1f6e19:
6056dc50 68ec000000 push 0ECh
1:026> !heap -p -a ecx
  address 1a1f10bc found in
  _DPH_HEAP_ROOT @ 47d1000
  in busy allocation ( DPH_HEAP_BLOCK: UserAddr UserSize -
                                                                 VirtAddr
                                                                             VirtSize)
              1b02f1a0: 1a1e21f0 fe0c - 1a1e2000
                                                                11000
  11248e89 verifier!AVrfDebugPageHeapAllocate+0x00000229
  7df41d4e ntdll!RtlDebugAllocateHeap+0x00000030
  7defb586 ntdll!RtlpAllocateHeap+0x000000c4
  7dea3541 ntdll!RtlAllocateHeap+0x0000023a
  08bfed63 MSVCR120!malloc+0x00000049
  082d1f2d BIB!BIBInitialize4+0x000007ef
  082d1d85 BIB!BIBInitialize4+0x00000647
  082d5716 BIB!BIBInitialize4+0x00003fd8
  082d56bf BIB!BIBInitialize4+0x00003f81
  082d55aa BIB!BIBInitialize4+0x00003e6c
1:026> dd ecx
1a1f10bc 60d902ac 1a1ef500 00000000 00010000
1a1f10dc 197a2fe0 fffffff 00000000 00000000
1a1f10ec 00000000 00000000 1a1f0c6c 1a1f0db8
1a1f10fc 00000086 00000195 00000008 00000004
1a1f110c 00000654 00000008 00000008 00000000
1a1f111c 00000000 c0c0c000 00ac0068 18f93d9c
1a1f112c 00000000 3f800000 00000000 00000000
```

```
1:026> dd poi(ecx+38)

1a1f0c6c 60d90248 1a1f1200 0000000 00000000

1a1f0c7c 00000000 00000000 00000000

1a1f0c8c 1b73dfe0 fffffff 00000000 00000000

1a1f0c9c 00000000 00000000 000000195 00000086

1a1f0cac 00000008 00000008 00000003 00000000

1a1f0cbc 00027bfa 00000000 0000000 bf800000

1a1f0ccc 0000001c 00000000 00000000 bf800000

1a1f0cdc bf800000 00000001 000000001 00000000
```

```
1:026> dd poi(ecx+3c)

1a1f0db8 60d90248 0000000 00000000 00000000

1a1f0dc8 0000000 0000000 00000000 00000000

1a1f0dd8 16fdafe0 fffffff 00000000 00000000

1a1f0de8 0000000 00000000 000000195 00000086

1a1f0df8 00000008 00000008 00000001 00000000

1a1f0e08 0000d3fe 00000000 00000195 c0000000

1a1f0e18 0000001d 00000000 00000000 bf800000ss

1a1f0e28 bf800000 00000001 00000001 00000000
```

```
1:026> ba w4 1a1f0c6c+c8 //set memory write breakpoint
1:026> ba w4 1a1f0db8+c8 //set memory write breakpoint
```

When we continue to run, we get the following debug information:

```
601ee433 7408 je AcroRd32_60000000(CTJPEGWriter::CTJPEGWriter+0x144eec (601ee43d)
601ee435 898ec8000000 mov dword ptr [esi+0C8h],ecx //trigger the memory write breakpoint
601ee43b eb51 jmp AcroRd32_60000000(CTJPEGWriter::CTJPEGWriter+0x144f3d (601ee48e)
601ee43d 8b01 mov eax,dword ptr [ecx]
601ee43f 6a01 push 1
601ee441 ff10 call dword ptr [eax]
```

```
Breakpoint 14 hit

eax=1940dfd8 ebx=1940dfd8 ecx=1940dfd8 edx=1a7ae068 esi=1a1f0c6c edi=00000000

eip=601ee43b esp=1a7ae0a8 ebp=1a7ae0cc iopl=0 nv up ei pl nz na po nc

cs=0023 ss=002b ds=002b es=002b fs=0053 gs=002b efl=00000202

AcroRd32_60000000ICTJPEGWriter::CTJPEGWriter+0x144eea:

601ee43b eb51 jmp AcroRd32_60000000ICTJPEGWriter::CTJPEGWriter+0x144f3d (601ee48e)
```

```
1:026> bl

12 e 082d1f2d 0001 (0001) 1:**** BIBIBIBInitialize4+0x7ef " ,printf \"eax is: \\r\\"; dd eax; gc;"

13 e 6056dc50 0001 (0001) 1:**** AcroRd32_60000000IAX_PDXlateToHostEx+0x1f6e19

14 e 1a1f0d34 w 4 0001 (0001) 1:****

15 e 1a1f0e80 w 4 0001 (0001) 1:****
```

```
1:026> dd ecx L16

1940dfd8 60da2120 1a1f0ca4 60d8ebec 18b5ffe0

1940dfe8 1bc90ff8 00000000 60d900e4 00000000

1940dff8 0000000 d0d0d0d0 ???????? ????????

1940e008 ???????? ???????? ????????
```

```
1:026> !heap -p -a ecx
 address 1940dfd8 found in
 _DPH_HEAP_ROOT @ 47d1000
 in busy allocation ( DPH_HEAP_BLOCK: UserAddr UserSize - VirtAddr
                                                                            VirtSize)
             18a90b2c: 1940dfd8 24 - 1940d000
                                                                   2000
    ? AcroRd32_60000000!CTJPEGThrowException+26a5b0
 11248e89 verifier!AVrfDebugPageHeapAllocate+0x00000229
 7df41d4e ntdll!RtlDebugAllocateHeap+0x00000030
 7defb586 ntdll!RtlpAllocateHeap+0x000000c4
 7dea3541 ntdll!RtlAllocateHeap+0x0000023a
 08c011f9 MSVCR120!_calloc_impl+0x00000045
 08c0cc17 MSVCR120!calloc+0x00000018
 60049926 AcroRd32 60000000!AcroWinBrowserMain+0x00001fd6
 601ee3f4 AcroRd32_60000000!CTJPEGWriter::CTJPEGWriter+0x00144ea3
 6056ddbb AcroRd32_60000000!AX_PDXlateToHostEx+0x001f6f84
 601ec89f AcroRd32_60000000!CTJPEGWriter::CTJPEGWriter+0x0014334e
 086ad5ff AGM!AGMInitialize+0x00054da3
```

```
1:026> kb

ChildEBP RetAddr Args to Child

WARNING: Stack unwind information not available. Following frames may be wrong.

1a7ae0cc 6056ddbb 95f09b6d 1a7ae414 00000000 AcroRd32_60000000ICTJPEGWriter::CTJPEGWriter+0x144eea

1a7ae1dc 601ec89f 1a7ae218 1a7ae234 00000000 AcroRd32_60000000/AX_PDXlateToHostEx+0x1f6f84

1a7ae248 086ad5ff 1a1f10bc 1a7ae414 00000000 AcroRd32_60000000ICTJPEGWriter::CTJPEGWriter+0x14334e

1a7ae2f4 082d226e 082d4b2e 082d4b3e 95f099a6 AGMIAGMInitialize+0x54da3
....

6056ddb6 e82206c8ff call AcroRd32_60000000ICTJPEGWriter::CTJPEGWriter+0x144e8c (601ee3dd)//trigger the memory write breakpoint 14 in sub_601ee3dd.

6056ddbb 8b4e3c mov ecx,dword ptr [esi+3Ch]
```

```
1:026> g

Breakpoint 15 hit

eax=1b8f4fd8 ebx=1b8f4fd8 ecx=1b8f4fd8 edx=1a7ae068 esi=1a1f0db8 edi=00000000

eip=601ee43b esp=1a7ae0a8 ebp=1a7ae0cc iopi=0 nv up ei pl nz na po nc

cs=0023 ss=002b ds=002b es=002b fs=0053 gs=002b efl=00000202

AcroRd32_60000000ICTJPEGWriter::CTJPEGWriter+0x144eea:

601ee43b eb51 jmp AcroRd32_60000000ICTJPEGWriter::CTJPEGWriter+0x144f3d (601ee48e)
```

```
1:026> dd ecx L16

1b8f4fd8 60da2120 1a1f0df0 60d8ebec 1b902fe0

1b8f4fe8 1271eff8 00000000 60d900e4 00000000

1b8f4ff8 00000000 dodododo ???????? ????????

1b8f5008 ???????? ???????? ???????? ????????
```

```
1:026> !heap -p -a ecx
  address 1b8f4fd8 found in
  _DPH_HEAP_ROOT @ 47d1000
  in busy allocation ( DPH_HEAP_BLOCK: UserAddr UserSize -
                                                                   VirtAddr
                                                                               VirtSize)
               1bbd1f70: 1b8f4fd8
                                        24 - 1b8f4000
                                                                     2000
     ? AcroRd32_60000000!CTJPEGThrowException+26a5b0
  11248e89 verifier!AVrfDebugPageHeapAllocate+0x00000229
  7df41d4e ntdll!RtlDebugAllocateHeap+0x00000030
  7defb586 ntdll!RtlpAllocateHeap+0x000000c4
  7dea3541 ntdll!RtlAllocateHeap+0x0000023a
  08c011f9 MSVCR120!_calloc_impl+0x00000045
  08c0cc17 MSVCR120!calloc+0x00000018
  60049926 AcroRd32_60000000!AcroWinBrowserMain+0x00001fd6
  601ee3f4 AcroRd32_60000000!CTJPEGWriter::CTJPEGWriter+0x00144ea3
  6056de94 AcroRd32_60000000!AX_PDXlateToHostEx+0x001f705d
  601ec89f AcroRd32_60000000!CTJPEGWriter::CTJPEGWriter+0x0014334e
  086ad5ff AGM!AGMInitialize+0x00054da3
1:026> kb
ChildEBP RetAddr Args to Child
WARNING: Stack unwind information not available. Following frames may be wrong.
1a7ae0cc 6056de94 95f09b6d 1a7ae414 00000000 AcroRd32_60000000!CTJPEGWriter::CTJPEGWriter+0x144eea
1a7ae1dc 601ec89f 1a7ae218 1a7ae234 00000000 AcroRd32_60000000IAX_PDXlateToHostEx+0x1f705d
1a7ae248 086ad5ff 1a1f10bc 1a7ae414 00000000 AcroRd32_60000000lCTJPEGWriter::CTJPEGWriter+0x14334e
1a7ae2f4 082d226e 082d4b2e 082d4b3e 95f099a6 AGMIAGMInitialize+0x54da3
1a7ae2f8 082d4b2e 082d4b3e 95f099a6 1a7ae400 BIB!BIBInitialize4+0xb30
1a7ae2fc 082d4b3e 95f099a6 1a7ae400 1a7ae34c BIB!BIBInitialize4+0x33f0
1a7ae330 08681921 08681929 95f09903 95f09893 BIB!BIBInitialize4+0x3400
1a7ae390 086ad389 16e47d90 00000000 1a7ae400 AGM!AGMInitialize+0x290c5
```

6056de8d eb05 jmp AcroRd32_60000000IAX_PDXlateToHostEx+0x1f705d (6056de94)

6056de8f e84905c8ff call AcroRd32_60000000lCTJ/PEGWriter;:CTJ/PEGWriter+0x144e8c (601ee3dd) //trigger the memory write breakpoint 15 in sub_601ee3dd.

6056de94 8b75d0 mov esi,dword ptr [ebp-30h]s

Following is the "if" branch in function sub_6056dc50. Because [ebp+var_8C] is equal to 0, it will take the green color branch. In this branch, the pointer of the heap buffer isn't set to NULL after the heap buffer is freed. So this is what causes the use-after-free issue.

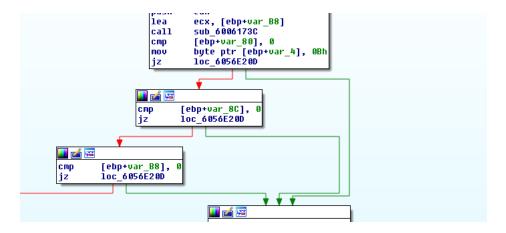


Figure 4. 'If' Branch in Function sub_6056dc50

Let's set the following breakpoint to trace why [ebp-8c] is equal to zero:

```
1:026> bu 6056DF22
1:026> bl
12 e 08011f2d 0001 (0001) 1:**** BIBIBIBInitialize4+0x7ef ".printf\"eax is:\\r\\"; dd eax; gc;"
13 e 6056dc50 0001 (0001) 1:**** AcroRd32_60000000IAX_PDXlateToHostEx+0x1f6e19
14 e 1c85e878 w 4 0001 (0001) 1:****
15 e 1c85e9c4 w 4 0001 (0001) 1:****
16 e 6056df22 0001 (0001) 1:**** AcroRd32_60000000IAX_PDXlateToHostEx+0x1f70eb
```

Continue to run:

```
1:026> g
Breakpoint 16 hit
eax=60da2120 ebx=1a1f10dc ecx=1b8f4fd8 edx=1a7ae13c esi=00000000 edi=1a1f10bc
eip=6056df22 esp=1a7ae0c0 ebp=1a7ae1dc iopl=0
                                              nv up ei pl nz na po nc
cs=0023 ss=002b ds=002b es=002b fs=0053 gs=002b
                                                        efl=00000202
AcroRd32_60000000IAX_PDXlateToHostEx+0x1f70eb:
6056df22 ff5004
                  call dword ptr [eax+4] ds:002b:60da2124=601f6ee9
1:026> dds esp L5
1a7ae0c0 000000000
1a7ae0c4 00000086
1a7ae0c8 1a7ae13c
1a7ae0cc 1a7ae134
1a7ae0d0 1a7ae150 //ebp-8c
1:026> dd 1a7ae150 L1
1a7ae150 000000000
```

Following is the C code of function sub_601F6EE9:

```
unsigned int *__thiscall sub_601F6EE9(int this, int a2, unsigned int a3, _DWORD *a4, unsigned int *a5, int a6)
 v6 = this;
 v7 = _RTDynamicCast(*(_DWORD *)(*(_DWORD *)(this + 12) + 28), 0, &off_61276C18, &off_61276CBC, 0);
 v8 = v7;
 if (!v7)
 {
  sub_60177BFC(537329694, 0);
  a3 = 0;
  goto LABEL_3;
 v9 = *(_DWORD *)(v7 + 36); //v9 is 0
 if (v9 < a3)
                //a3 is the height 0x86
 { //take this branch
  v10 = *(\_DWORD *)(*(\_DWORD *)(v6 + 4) + 32); //v10 is the width 0x195
  v11 = v10 * (a3 - v9); // v11 = 0x86*0x195 = 0xd3fe
  v12 = v9 * v10;
  v13 = *(_DWORD *)(v6 + 28); //v13 is 0
  v31 = v11; // v31 is 0xd3fe
  v14 = *(_DWORD *)(v7 + 8) + v12;
  v28 = v14;
  if (v13)
   v15 = (*(int (__thiscall **)(int, int))(*(_DWORD *)v13 + 12))(v13, v11);
   v32 = v15;
   v16 = sub_600511EC(v15);
   v17 = *(_DWORD *)(v8 + 32);
   v18 = v16;
   v29 = v16;
   v30 = sub_60107100(v16, 1, v32, v17);
   if ( v30 != v32 )
    if (v18)
     sub_60049EE7();
    goto LABEL_9;
   }
   v19 = *(_DWORD *)(v6 + 4);
   v20 = *(_DWORD *)v19;
   v31 = v30 / (v32 / v31) / *(_DWORD *)(v19 + 32);
   v30 = v31 * v20;
   if (v29)
    (*(void (__stdcall **)(int, unsigned int, unsigned int, _DWORD))(**(_DWORD **)(v6 + 28) + 4))(v29, v28, v30, 0);
   sub 60049EE7();
   *(_DWORD *)(v8 + 36) += v31;
  else
  { //take this branch
   v21 = sub_60107100(v14, 1, v11, *(_DWORD *)(v7 + 32)); //v21=0x54fc, it's the length of decompressed data. Trace it.
   if (v21 != v31) //v31 = 0xd3fe,v21=0x54fc, so this condition is true.
   { //take this branch
LABEL 9:
     sub_60177BFC(537329694, 0);
     a3 = 0;
LABEL_3:
     CxxThrowException(&a3, &unk_610BAC3C); // throw an exception, go to the end of function.
```

```
*(_DWORD *)(v8 + 36) += v21 / *(_DWORD *)(*(_DWORD *)(v6 + 4) + 32);
  if ( *(_DWORD *)(*(_DWORD *)(v6 + 4) + 8) == 16 )
   sub_60592904(v14, v28 >> 1);
 if ( *(_DWORD *)(v8 + 36) == *(_DWORD *)(*(_DWORD *)(v6 + 4) + 4) )
 sub_600620E0(*(_DWORD *)(v8 + 32));
  *(_DWORD *)(v8 + 32) = 0;
v22 = a4;
*a4 = a2;
v23 = *(_DWORD *)(v8 + 36);
result = a5;
if (a3 < v23)
 v23 = a3;
*a5 = v23;
if (v23 > *v22)
 v25 = *(_DWORD *)(*(_DWORD *)(v6 + 4) + 32) * (v23 - *v22);
 v26 = sub_6006173C(&v27, v25, 0);
 sub_600618E5((_DWORD *)a6, (int)v26); //in function sub_600618E5, it will assign a non-NULL to pointer a6. This branch is not taken. So a6 is still NULL.
 v33 = -1;
 sub_6006169C(&v27);
 if (!*(_DWORD *)a6 )s
 sub_60177BFC(1073741826, 0);
  a6 = 0;
  CxxThrowException(&a6, &unk_610BAC3C);
 result = (unsigned int *)sub_6004E7CC(
                 *(void **)(a6 + 4),
                 (void *)(*(_DWORD *)(v8 + 8) + *a4 * *(_DWORD *)(*(_DWORD *)(v6 + 4) + 32)),
retum result;
```

Next, enter the function sub_60107100.

```
60107100 55 push ebp
60107101 8bec mov ebp,esp
60107103 8b4514 mov eax, dword ptr [ebp+14h]
60107106 50 push eax
60107107 ff7510 push dword ptr [ebp+10h]
60107108 ff750c push dword ptr [ebp+0Ch]
60107108 8b4810 mov ecx, dword ptr [ebp+8]
60107110 ff7508 push dword ptr [ebp+8]
60107113 ff5108 call dword ptr [ecx+8] ds:002b:60db8794=60061927 // trace it.
60107119 5d pop ebp
6010711a c3 ret
```

```
1:026> t
eax=193e9fb8 ebx=1b8f4fd8 ecx=60db878c edx=00000000 esi=1a1e21f8 edi=19403fd8
eip=60107113 esp=1a7ae054 ebp=1a7ae064 iopl=0 nv up ei pl zr na pe nc
cs=0023 ss=002b ds=002b es=002b fs=0053 gs=002b efl=00000246
AcroRd32_60000000lCTJPEGWriter::CTJPEGWriter+0x5dbc2:
60107113 ff5108 call dword ptr [ecx+8] ds:002b:60db8794=60061927
1:026> dds 1a7ae054 L4
1a7ae054 1a1e21f8
1a7ae058 00000001
1a7ae05c 0000d3fe
1a7ae060 193e9fb8
```

Then enter the function sub_60061927:

```
int __cdecl sub_60061927(int a1, signed int a2, int a3, int a4)
{
    void *v4; // ecx@2
    if ( a4 )
        v4 = (void *)(a4 - 8);
    else
        v4 = 0;
    return sub_60061948(v4, a1, a2, a3);    //trace it.
}
```

Then enter the function sub_60061948:

```
int __thiscall sub_60061948(void *this, int a2, signed int a3, int a4) // get the length of decompressed data
void *v4; // esi@1
int v5; // ebx@3
int result; // eax@4
char v7; // [sp+Ch] [bp-8h]@5
v4 = this;
if (a3 \&\& a4 > 0x7FFFFFFF / a3) \\
  sub_60177BFC(1074397191, 0);
  a4 = 0;
  CxxThrowException(&a4, &unk_610BAC3C);
 v5 = a4 * a3;
if ( a4 * a3 >= 1 )
  sub_60060BAB((int)this, 0, 1074397190);
  (*(void (__thiscall **)(void *, char *, int, int))(*(_DWORD *)v4 + 8))(v4, &v7, a2, v5); //
  sub_600603CE((int)&v7);
  if ( (*((_DWORD *)v4 + 10) >> 1) & 1 )
   *((_DWORD *)v4 + 5) |= 8u;
  if ( *((_BYTE *)v4 + 40) & 5 )
   *((_DWORD *)v4 + 5) |= 0x10u;
  result = *((_DWORD *)v4 + 13); // here the result is 0x54fc.
   result = (a3 + result - 1) / a3;
 else
{
 result = 0;
return result; //return 0x54fc.
```

From the above analysis, we know why [ebp-8c] is equal to 0. Next, let's set the following breakpoint to take the "if" branch we saw in Figure 4.

```
1:026> bu 6056dfed
1:026> bl
12 e 082d1f2d 0001 (0001) 1:**** BIBIBIBInitialize4+0x7ef ", printf\"eax is:\\ri\\"; dd eax; gc;"
13 e 6056dc50 0001 (0001) 1:**** AcroRd32_60000000JAX_PDXlateToHostEx+0x1f6e19
14 e 1a1f0d34 w 4 0001 (0001) 1:****
15 e 1a1f0e80 w 4 0001 (0001) 1:****
16 e 6056df22 0001 (0001) 1:**** AcroRd32_60000000JAX_PDXlateToHostEx+0x1f70eb
17 e 6056dfed 0001 (0001) 1:**** AcroRd32_60000000JAX_PDXlateToHostEx+0x1f71b6
```

Continue to run. We can see the following debug information:

```
1:026> g
(2ad4.313c): C++ EH exception - code e06d7363 (first chance)
Breakpoint 17 hit
eax=1a7ae124 ebx=1a1f10dc ecx=1b047cf8 edx=6138d01c esi=00000001 edi=1a1f10bc
eip=6056dfed esp=1a7ae0d4 ebp=1a7ae1dc iopl=0
                                               nv up ei pl nz na po nc
cs=0023 ss=002b ds=002b es=002b fs=0053 gs=002b
                                                         efl=00000202
AcroRd32_60000000IAX_PDXlateToHostEx+0x1f71b6:
6056dfed 837d8000 cmp dword ptr [ebp-80h],0 ss:002b:1a7ae15c=1b047da0
1:026> dd ebp-80 L1
1a7ae15c 1b047da0
1:026> dd ebp-8c L1
1a7ae150 000000000
1:026> dd ebp-b8 L1
1a7ae124 1b047cf8
```

Because [ebp-8c] is equal to 0, the program takes the green color branch. If it takes the red color branch, the heap buffer pointed by [this+0x38]+0xC8 will be freed and set [[this+0x38]+0xC8] to NULL.

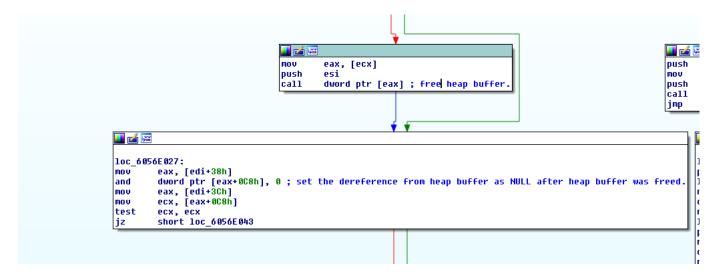


Figure 5. Red Color Branch 1

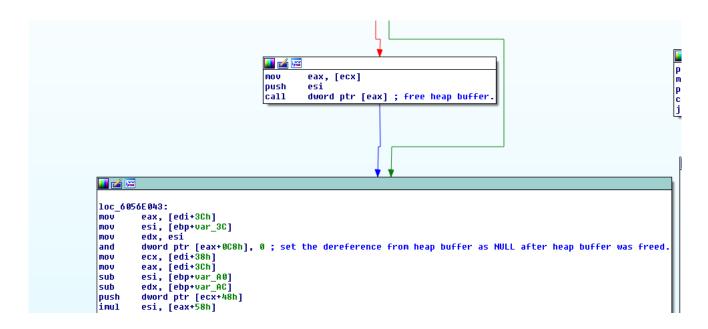


Figure 6. Red Color Branch 2

Take the green color branch as follows.

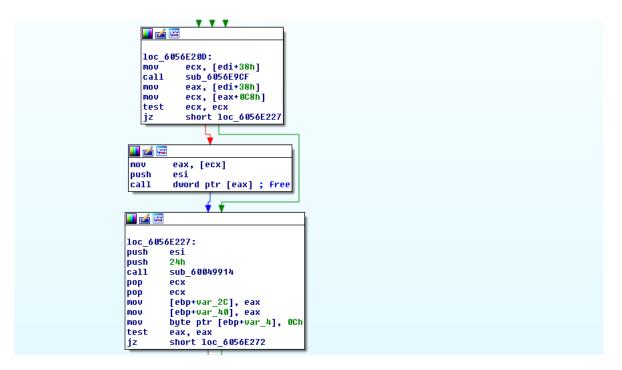


Figure 7. Green Color Branch

```
1:026> t
eax=1a7ae124 ebx=1a1f10dc ecx=1b047cf8 edx=6138d01c esi=00000001 edi=1a1f10bc
eip=6056e20d esp=1a7ae0d4 ebp=1a7ae1dc iopl=0 nv up ei pl zr na pe nc
cs=0023 ss=002b ds=002b es=002b fs=0053 gs=002b
                                                     efl=00000246
AcroRd32_60000000!AX_PDXlateToHostEx+0x1f73d6:
6056e20d 8b4f38 mov ecx,dword ptr [edi+38h] ds:002b:1a1f10f4=1a1f0c6c
1:026> dd 1a1f10bc
1a1f10bc 60d902ac 1a1ef500 2007001e 00010000
1a1f10dc 197a2fe0 ffffffe 00000001 0000313c
1a1f10ec 00000000 00000000 1a1f0c6c 1a1f0db8
1a1f10fc 00000086 00000195 00000008 00000004
1a1f110c 00000654 00000008 00000008 00000000
1a1f111c 00000000 c0c0c000 00ac0068 18f93d9c
1a1f112c 00000000 3f800000 00000000 00000000
1:026> dd 1a1f0c6c+c8 L4
1a1f0d34 1940dfd8 444fe4e8 43b6b2e8 00000000
1:026> dd 1a1f0db8+c8 L4
1a1f0e80 1b8f4fd8 445d95a6 00000052 00000000
1:026> dd 1940dfd8 L16
1940dfd8 60da2120 1a1f0ca4 60d8ebec 18b5ffe0
1940dfe8 1bc90ff8 00000000 60d900e4 00000000
1940dff8 00000000 d0d0d0d0 ???????? ????????
1940e008 ???????? ???????? ????????
1:026> dd 1b8f4fd8 L16
1b8f4fd8 60da2120 1a1f0df0 60d8ebec 1b902fe0
1b8f4fe8 1271eff8 00000000 60d900e4 00000000
1b8f4ff8 00000000 d0d0d0d0 ???????? ???????
1b8f5008 ???????? ???????? ????????
```

Set the following breakpoint to check when the heap buffer 0x1940dfd8 and 0x1b8f4fd8 are freed:

bu AcroRd32_60000000!CTJPEGDecoderReadNextTile+0x5b62

Continue to run.

```
Breakpoint 20 hit

eax=1bc90ff8 ebx=1a1f10dc ecx=601fe90e edx=00000001 esi=1940dfd8 edi=1a1f10bc
eip=601fe7e2 esp=1a7ae0c4 ebp=1a7ae0c8 iopl=0 nv up ei pl nz na pe nc
cs=0023 ss=002b ds=002b es=002b fs=0053 gs=002b efl=00000206

AcroRd32_60000000CtJPEGDecoderReadNextTile+0x5b62:
601fe7e2 56 push esi
```

```
1:026> !heap -p -a esi
 address 1940dfd8 found in
 _DPH_HEAP_ROOT @ 47d1000
 in free-ed allocation ( DPH_HEAP_BLOCK: VirtAddr
                                                      VirtSize)
              18a90b2c: 1940d000
                                             2000
 112490b2 verifier!AVrfDebugPageHeapFree+0x000000c2
 7df4251c ntdll!RtlDebugFreeHeap+0x0000002f
 7defb2a2 ntdll!RtlpFreeHeap+0x0000005d
 7dea2ce5 ntdll!RtlFreeHeap+0x00000142
 7dd714bd kernel32!HeapFree+0x00000014
 08bfecfa MSVCR120lfree+0x0000001a
 601fe7e8 AcroRd32_60000000!CTJPEGDecoderReadNextTile+0x00005b68
 6056e227 AcroRd32_60000000!AX_PDXlateToHostEx+0x001f73f0
 601ec89f AcroRd32 60000000!CTJPEGWriter::CTJPEGWriter+0x0014334e
 086ad5ff AGM!AGMInitialize+0x00054da3
```

We can now see that the heap buffer 0x1940dfd8 has been freed. Continue to run.

1:026> g

Breakpoint 14 hit

eax=1a1f0c6c ebx=1a1f10dc ecx=1bc7afd8 edx=6138d01c esi=00000001 edi=1a1f10bc

eip=6056e281 esp=1a7ae0d4 ebp=1a7ae1dc iopl=0 nv up ei pl zr na pe nc

cs=0023 ss=002b ds=002b es=002b fs=0053 gs=002b efl=00000246

AcroRd32_60000000IAX_PDXlateToHostEx+0x1f744a:

6056e281 8b4f3c mov ecx,dword ptr [edi+3Ch] ds:002b:1a1f10f8=1a1f0db8

1:026> dd 1a1f0d34 L4

1a1f0d34 1bc7afd8 444fe4e8 43b6b2e8 00000000

1:026> dd ecx L16

1bc7afd8 60da2110 1a1f0ca4 60d8ebec 1bc6afe0

1bc7afe8 1a559ff8 00000000 60d900e4 00000000

1bc7aff8 00000000 d0d0d0d0 ???????? ????????

1:026> g

Breakpoint 20 hit

eax=1271eff8 ebx=1a1f10dc ecx=601fe90e edx=00000001 esi=1b8f4fd8 edi=1a1f10bc

eip=601fe7e2 esp=1a7ae0c4 ebp=1a7ae0c8 iopl=0 nv up ei pl nz na pe nc

cs=0023 ss=002b ds=002b es=002b fs=0053 gs=002b efl=00000206

AcroRd32_60000000CTJPEGDecoderReadNextTile+0x5b62:

601fe7e2 56 push esi

1:026> p
eax=1271eff8 ebx=1a1f10dc ecx=601fe90e edx=00000001 esi=1b8f4fd8 edi=1a1f10bc
eip=601fe7e3 esp=1a7ae0c0 ebp=1a7ae0c8 iopi=0 nv up ei pl nz na pe nc
cs=0023 ss=002b ds=002b es=002b fs=0053 gs=002b eff=00000206
AcroRd32_60000000ICTJPEGDecoderReadNextTile+0x5b63:
601fe7e3 e8ffb6e4ff call AcroRd32_60000000IAcroWinBrowserMain+0x2597 (60049ee7)

1:026> dd 1b8l4fd8 L16 1b8l4fd8 60d1f95c 1a1f0df0 60d1f95c 1b902fe0 1b8l4fe8 1271eff8 00000000 60d1f95c 00000000 1b8l4ff8 00000000 d0d0d0d0 ???????? ???????? 1b8l5008 ???????? ??????? ??????? ????????

1:026> !heap -p -a esi address 1b8f4fd8 found in _DPH_HEAP_ROOT @ 47d1000 in free-ed allocation (DPH_HEAP_BLOCK: VirtAddr VirtSize) 1bbd1f70: 1b8f4000 2000 112490b2 verifier!AVrfDebugPageHeapFree+0x000000c2 7df4251c ntdll!RtlDebugFreeHeap+0x0000002f 7defb2a2 ntdll!RtlpFreeHeap+0x0000005d 7dea2ce5 ntdll!RtlFreeHeap+0x00000142 7dd714bd kernel32!HeapFree+0x00000014 08bfecfa MSVCR120!free+0x0000001a 601fe7e8 AcroRd32_60000000!CTJPEGDecoderReadNextTile+0x00005b68 6056e29b AcroRd32_60000000IAX_PDXlateToHostEx+0x001f7464 601ec89f AcroRd32_60000000!CTJPEGWriter::CTJPEGWriter+0x0014334e 086ad5ff AGM!AGMInitialize+0x00054da3

We can see the data at address 0x1a1f0d34 is set to 0x1bc7afd8 and the heap buffer 0x1b8f4fd8 has been freed. Continue to run.

Breakpoint 14 hit

eax=1bc7afd8 ebx=082d7004 ecx=1bc7afd8 edx=047d1078 esi=1a1f0c6c edi=1b048c40

eip=6021d2ed esp=1a7ae5cc ebp=1a7ae5ec iopl=0 nv up ei pl zr na pe nc

cs=0023 ss=002b ds=002b es=002b fs=0053 gs=002b efl=00000246

AcroRd32_600000001CTJPEGDecoderReadNextTile+0x2466d:

6021d2ed 8b8618010000 mov eax,dword ptr [esi+118h] ds:002b:1a1f0d84=00000000

1:026> dd esi+c8 L4

1a1f0d34 0000000 444fe4e8 43b6b2e8 0000000

1:026> dd 1bc7afd8 L16

1bc7afd8 ???????? ???????? ???????? ????????

1bc7aff8 ???????? ??????? ??????? ????????

1bc7b008 ??????? ??????? ??????? ???????

```
1:026> !heap -p -a 1bc7afd8
 address 1bc7afd8 found in
  _DPH_HEAP_ROOT @ 47d1000
 in free-ed allocation ( DPH_HEAP_BLOCK:
                                          VirtAddr
                                                      VirtSize)
               1bbd10d0:
                            1bc7a000
                                              2000
 112490b2 verifier!AVrfDebugPageHeapFree+0x000000c2
 7df4251c ntdll!RtlDebugFreeHeap+0x0000002f
 7defb2a2 ntdll!RtlpFreeHeap+0x0000005d
 7dea2ce5 ntdll!RtlFreeHeap+0x00000142
 7dd714bd kernel32!HeapFree+0x00000014
 08bfecfa MSVCR120!free+0x0000001a
 60592484 AcroRd32_60000000!AX_PDXlateToHostEx+0x0021b64d
 6021d2e6 AcroRd32 60000000!CTJPEGDecoderReadNextTile+0x00024666
 6021d2a3 AcroRd32_60000000!CTJPEGDecoderReadNextTile+0x00024623
 6056bd24 AcroRd32_60000000!AX_PDXlateToHostEx+0x001f4eed
 6056bf9f AcroRd32_60000000!AX_PDXlateToHostEx+0x001f5168
 601253d0 AcroRd32 60000000!CTJPEGWriter::CTJPEGWriter+0x0007be7f
 086be13b AGM!AGMInitialize+0x000658df
```

We can see the heap buffer 0x1bc7afd8 has been freed and the data at address 0x1a1f0d34 is set to NULL. Continue to run. This is where the crash occurs.

```
1:026> g
(2ad4.313c): Access violation - code c0000005 (first chance)
First chance exceptions are reported before any exception handling.
This exception may be expected and handled.
eax=1a7ae5e0 ebx=082d7004 cex=1b8f4d8 edx=00000001 esi=1a1f0db8 edi=1b048c40
eip=6021d2e1 esp=1a7ae5cc ebp=1a7ae5ec iopl=0 nv up ei pl nz na pe nc
cs=0023 ss=002b ds=002b es=002b fs=0053 gs=002b efl=00010206
AcroRd32_60000000ICTJPEGDecoderReadNextTile+0x24661:
6021d2e1 8b01 mov eax,dword ptr [ecx] ds:002b:1b8f4fd8=????????
```

```
1:026> dd esi+c8 L4
1a1f0e80 1b8f4fd8 445d95a6 00000052 0000000
```

```
1:026> u
AcroRrd32_60000000lCTJPEGDecoderReadNextTile+0x24661:
6021d2e1 8b01 mov eax,dword ptr [ecx] //crash here. Eax is vtable pointer.
6021d2e3 52 push edx
6021d2e4 ff10 call dword ptr [eax] //call the function in vtable.
6021d2e6 8386c800000000 and dword ptr [esi+0C8h],0
6021d2e6 8386c800000000 mov eax,dword ptr [esi+118h]
6021d2e3 8bc0 test eax,eax
6021d2f5 742a je AcroRd32_60000000lCTJPEGDecoderReadNextTile+0x246a1 (6021d321)
6021d2f7 50 push eax
```

Based on the above analysis, we can finally draw a picture to explain how the heap buffer is created, freed, and then reused.



Figure 8. How the Heap Buffer is Created, Freed, then Reused

In short, because Adobe Reader DC fails to decompress the deflate-compressed data, it gets incomplete image data. Then, when it handles the data, a use-after-free issue is triggered.

Use-after-free vulnerabilities are often very complex and their causes vary from case to case. The common scenario works like this:

- 1. At some point an object is created with a vtable,
- 2. Later, the object gets called by a vtable pointer. If the object is freed before it gets called, the program will crash when it tries to call the object.

To exploit this kind of vulnerability, you normally need to perform the following steps:

- 1. At some point an object is created with a vtable,
- 2. Trigger a free operation on this object,
- 3. Create a fake object which resembles the freed object as closely as possible,
- 4. Later, when the vtable pointer is called, the fake object will be accessed and gain code execution.

Mitigation

All users of Adobe Acrobat and Reader are encouraged to upgrade to the latest version of this software. Additionally, organizations that have deployed Fortinet IPS solutions are already protected from this vulnerability with the signature Adobe.Acrobat.Reader.DC.Memory.Corruption.

by Kai Lu and Kushal Arvind Shah | Jun 06, 2016 | Filed in: Security Research (/category/security-research)

Tags: adobe (/tag/adobe)

↑ Next Post: Turning Network Security Inside Out (/2016/06/06/turning-network-security-inside-out)

▶ Previous Post: Fortinet Offers Carriers Practical Security Solutions for Today, with an Eye on Tomorrow (/2016/06/06/fortinet-offers-carriers-practical-security-solu

Fortinet Blog 2 Comments 🚺 Login 🤻 Share Sort by Best Recommend 3 Join the discussion...



Mitja Kolsek • 8 months ago

An excellent article, guys, thanks for writing this up! We're referencing your analysis in our own blog post, "Writing a Opatch for Acrobat Reader's Use-After-Free Vulnerability CVE-2016-1077" http://0patch.blogspot.com/201.... You'll see that your bug is essentially the same as CVE-2016-1077, only a few dozen instructions earlier in the code.

Keep up the good work! We look forward to reading more from you.

∧ V • Reply • Share •



Chernobyl Megatron • 8 months ago

Thank you for a fantastic analysis on such a complex vulnerability. If I wanted to create my own PDF proof-of-concept from scratch, how would I go about ensuring Adobe would fail to properly decompress the file? In other words, what is the significance of the difference between the byte 4D in the original PDF and F2 in the PoC?

About Fortinet (http://fortinet.com/aboutus/aboutus.html)

Investor Relations (http://investor.fortinet.com)

Careers (http://jobs.fortinet.com)

Partners (http://fortinet.com/partners/index.html)

Global Offices (http://fortinet.com/aboutus/locations.html)

Fortinet in the News (http://fortinet.com/aboutus/media/news.html)

Contact Us (http://fortinet.com/contact_us/index.html)

How to Buy

Find a Reseller (http://fortinet.com/partners/reseller_locator/locator.html)

FortiPartner Program (http://fortinet.com/partners/partner_program/fpp.html)

Fortinet Store (https://store.fortinet.com)

Products

Product Family (http://fortinet.com/products/index.html)

Certifications (http://fortinet.com/aboutus/fortinet_advantages/certifications.html)

Awards (http://fortinet.com/aboutus/fortinet_advantages/awards.html)

Video Library (http://video.fortinet.com)

Service & Support

FortiCare Support (http://fortinet.com/support/forticare_support/index.html)

Support Helpdesk (https://support.fortinet.com)

FortiGuard Center (http://fortiguard.com)

f (http://www.facebook.com/fortinet) 🔰 (http://www.twitter.com/fortinet) 👛 (http://www.youtube.com/user/SecureNetworks) 🛅 (http://www.linkedin.com/company/fortinet)

(/feed)

Copyright © 2000 - 2017 Fortinet, Inc. All Rights Reserved. | Terms of Service (http://fortinet.com/aboutus/legal.html) | Privacy (http://fortinet.com/aboutus/privacy.html)