



Abysssec Research

1) Advisory information

Title : Microsoft Office Excel 2002 memory corruption vulnerability (0day)
Version : Office Excel 2002(office xp)
Discovery : <http://www.abyssec.com>
Vendor : <http://www.microsoft.com>
Impact : High
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CVE : ZERO DAY

2) Vulnerable version

3) Vulnerability information

Class

1- memory corruption (Integer issue)

Impact

Attackers can exploit this issue by enticing an unsuspecting user to open a specially crafted Excel ('.xls') file. Successful exploits can allow attackers to execute arbitrary code with the privileges of the user running the application.

Remotely Exploitable

Yes

Locally Exploitable

Yes

4) Vulnerabilities detail

HFPicture record consists of an integrated encryption of a picture contents that may be a MSODRAWING or MSODRAWINGGROUP record format. The fields of this record consist of the followings:

Offset	Name	Size	Contents
4	<code>rt</code>	2	Record type; this matches the BIFF <code>rt</code> in the first two bytes of the record; =0866h
6	<code>grbitFrt</code>	2	FRT flags; must be zero
8	(unused)	8	Must be zero
16	<code>rgf</code>	1	Bit flags, see description below.
15	<code>rgb</code>	var	An embedded encoding of the contents of the picture; May be in MSODRAWING or MSODRAWINGGROUP record format as indicated in <code>rgf</code> flags listed below.

The sub_305933A8 function is responsible for processing this record. `rgb` field is used for encryption. One of the functions called in the process of `rgb` is sub_30E2C12E from mso.dll module:

In a part of the function 4bytes of the `rgb` field is read and passed to the Ordinal578 (30B1C646) function:

```
.text:30E2AF61      mov  eax, [ebp+var_14]
.text:30E2AF64      cmp  eax, 1
.text:30E2AF67      jbe  loc_30F089A7
.text:30E2AF6D      loc_30E2AF6D:          ; CODE XREF: sub_30E2C12E+DC87Cj
.text:30E2AF6D      push 0FFFFFFFFh
.text:30E2AF6F      push eax
```

```
.text:30E2AF70    lea  eax, [edi+0F0h]
.text:30E2AF76    push eax
.text:30E2AF77    call Ordinal578
```

The flaw exists in the sub_30B1C646 function because it doesn't properly check it's argument and the argument is under our control. This vulnerability occurs because it considers the values as unsigned and compares it with this consideration although we have a signed number.

```
.text:30B1C651    mov  esi, [ebp+arg_4]
.text:30B1C654    movzx eax, word ptr [ebx+2]
.text:30B1C658    cmp  eax, esi
.text:30B1C65A    push edi
.text:30B1C65B    jl   loc_30B2468E
.text:30B1C661    cmp  [ebp+arg_8], 0
.text:30B1C665    jge  loc_30D3DAA2
.text:30B1C66B    movzx edi, word ptr [ebx]
.text:30B1C66E    cmp  esi, edi
.text:30B1C670    jle  short loc_30B1C698

...

.text:30B1C698    push 1
.text:30B1C69A    mov  [ebx], si
.text:30B1C69D    pop  eax
.text:30B1C69E
.text:30B1C69E loc_30B1C69E:                ; CODE XREF: Ordinal578+3BCC40j
.text:30B1C69E    pop  edi
.text:30B1C69F    pop  esi
.text:30B1C6A0    pop  ebx
.text:30B1C6A1    leave
.text:30B1C6A2    retn 0Ch
```

Next if this functions return 1 we enter to a loop that read bytes of excel values and copy them to a block of heap. But the point here is that the value of the loop is initialized by our negative number (or positive large number).

```
.text:30E2AE05    mov  ecx, [esi+2Ch]
.text:30E2AE08    push 8
.text:30E2AE0A    lea  edx, [ebp+var_8]
.text:30E2AE0D    call sub_30E2CA0C
.text:30E2AE12    test eax, eax
.text:30E2AE14    jz   loc_30F08A1E
.text:30E2AE1A    mov  eax, [esi+30h]
.text:30E2AE1D    add  dword ptr [eax], 8
.text:30E2AE20    test byte ptr [esi+1], 2
.text:30E2AE24    jnz  short loc_30E2AE6F
.text:30E2AE26    mov  eax, [edi+0FCh]
.text:30E2AE2C    and  dword ptr [eax+ebx*8+4], 0 → crash
.text:30E2AE31    mov  ecx, [ebp+var_8]
.text:30E2AE34    lea  eax, [eax+ebx*8]
.text:30E2AE37    mov  [eax], ecx
.text:30E2AE39    mov  ecx, 40000000h
.text:30E2AE3E    mov  [eax+4], ecx
.text:30E2AE41    mov  edx, [ebp+var_4]
.text:30E2AE44    and  edx, 7FFFh
.text:30E2AE4A    xor  edx, ecx
```

