

Autodesk AutoCAD

DWG-AC1021 Heap Corruption

Mar 2013

AutoCAD is a software for computer-aided design (CAD) and technical drawing in 2D/3D, being one of the worlds leading CAD design tools. It is developed and sold by Autodesk, Inc.

AutoCad is vulnerable to an arbitrary pointer dereference vulnerability, which can be exploited by malicious remote attackers to compromise a user's system.

This issue is due to AutoCad's failure to properly bounds-check data in a DWG file before using it to index and copy heap memory values. This can be exploited to execute arbitrary code by opening a specially crafted DWG file, version AC1021.

This version was the native fileformat of AutoCAD Release 2007. New versions of the format emerged but AC1021 is still supported in modern AutoCADs for backward compatibility.

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1 Description

Title	AutoCAD DWG-AC1021 Memory Corruption
Product	Autodesk AutoCAD
Version	G.55.0.0
Homepage	http://usa.autodesk.com/autocad/
Binary affected	acdb19.dll
Binary MD5	[b654128bed7e19ca6a46f8df755e6b8a]
Advisory	http://www.binamuse.com/advisories/BINA-20130724.txt

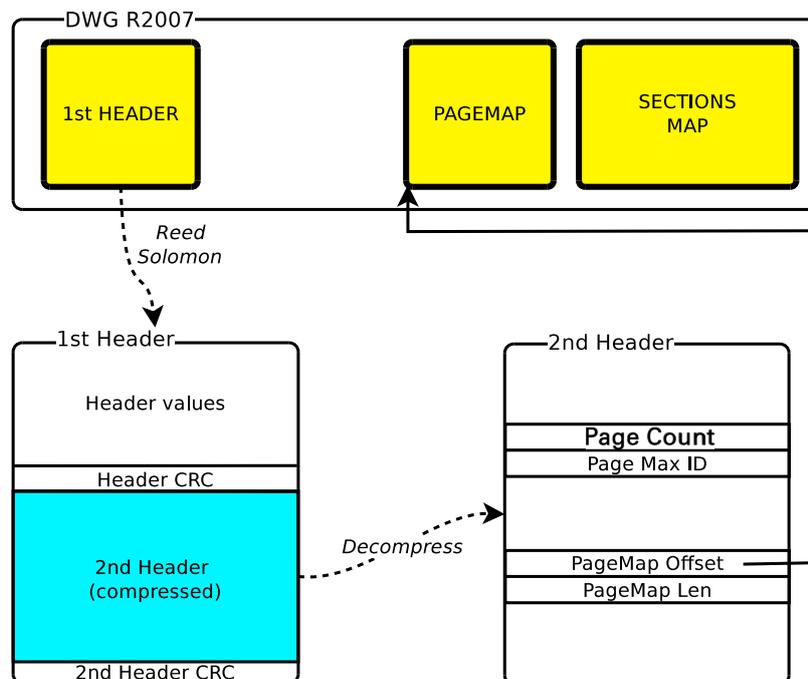
2 The DWG R2007 file format

The R2007 dwg format has sections and pages. There are system sections and data sections. The system sections contain information about where the data sections and their pages are in the file.

The system sections are built based in two main data structures: a *first header* and a *second header*. In addition, there are two important sections in the file structure, the *page map* and the *section map*.

Each one of this sections should be decoded using Reed Solomon algorithm and also could be compressed with a proprietary algorithm (which we will ignore).

The file structure looks like this:



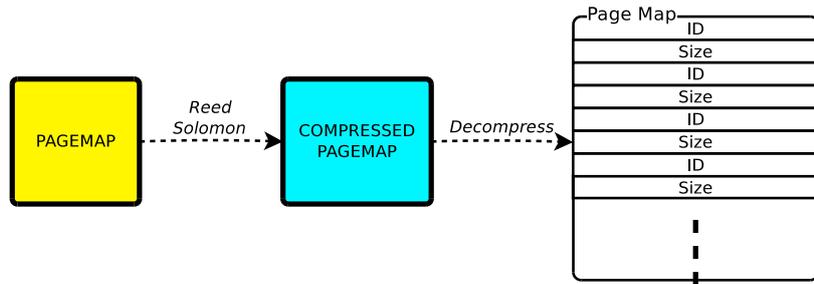
The DWG R2007 also known as AC1021 is well documented by the reversing effort of opendesign.

For more detail on this please check <http://opendesign.com>

3 Vulnerability Details

Not surprisingly AutoCAD starts by parsing the *1st header*. Among other things it reads the size and location of the *2nd header*. Then from the *second header* it reads the position in the file where the *page map* is stored, the number of pages present in the file (number-of-pages) and the maximum id (maxid) a page shall have. The *page map* is stored in a single system section page and it is composed by tuples (*Id*, *Size*) where the *Id* is the page number. After the loading of the *page map*, begins the processing of the *section map* that eventually will load all the objects present in the draw.

Graphically the data representing the page map on the file looks like this:



When each **PageMap** node is read two data structures are updated, a double linked list of page map nodes called **PMapList** and an id indexed array of node pointers called **PMapArray**. A quick description of this three entities follows.

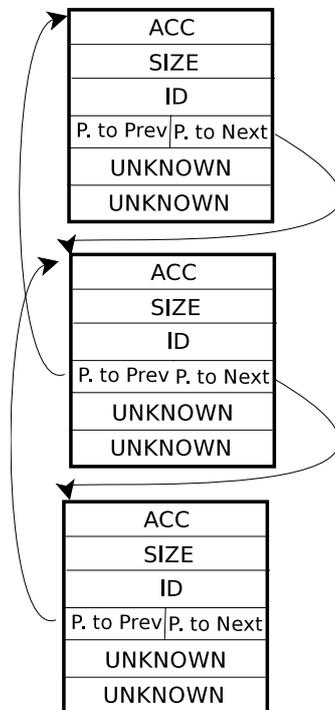
3.1 The page map nodes

In memory the structure holding a *page map* node has the following fields:

- acc:** Accumulator of the field size (64 bits)
- size:** Size of the page. (64 bits)
- id:** Number of the page. (64 bits)
- prev:** Address in memory of the previous node. (32 bits)
- next:** Address in memory of the next node.(32 bits)
- unknown:** there are 2 unknown fields of 64 bits (Not used).

3.2 The page map linked list

And they are linked in the **PMapList** that looks like this:



3.3 The page map array

PMapArray is an array of node pointers maintained for quick access of the *page map* nodes. It maps the id to the actual page map node. It's size is `maxid` as declared in the *2nd header*.

When each *page map* node is created its address is stored in the corresponding *id* position of this array without checking its boundaries. Thus, enabling an arbitrary heap offset overwrite with a pointer to a recently created node.

4 Exploitation details

While parsing an AC1021 dwg file AutoCAD saves all the processed data in a complex structure **R2007Parse**. This structure is 0x5F98 bytes of size and heavily used and updated during the parsing of the file. All data read from the dwg is accessible from this structure.

Assuming that the library *acdb19.dll* is loaded at address 0x60000000(it varies), **R2007Parse** mega structure is allocated in function 0x60167FD0.

Address	Hex dump	Command
60167FD0	55	PUSH EBP
60167FD1	8BEC	MOV EBP,ESP
60167FD3	83EC 14	SUB ESP,14
...		
60167FEB	68 985F0000	PUSH 5F98
60167FF0	8B45 F8	MOV EAX,DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-8]
60167FF3	8B08	MOV ECX,DWORD PTR DS:[EAX]
60167FF5	51	PUSH ECX
60167FF6	FF15 88801E64	CALL DWORD PTR DS:[<acHeapAlloc>]
60167FFC	8945 F0	MOV DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-10],EAX
60167FFF	837D F0 00	CMP DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-10],0
...		
6016803A	8BE5	MOV ESP,EBP
6016803C	5D	POP EBP
6016803D	C3	RETN

PMapArray it is allocated here:

CPU Disasm	Hex dump	Command
6012C6E4	8985 3CFFFFFF	MOV DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-0C4],EAX
6012C6EA	8B8D C4F8FFFF	MOV ECX,DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-73C]
6012C6F0	8B51 40	MOV EDX,DWORD PTR DS:[ECX+40]
6012C6F3	8995 40FFFFFF	MOV DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-0C0],EDX
6012C6F9	8B85 3CFFFFFF	MOV EAX,DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-0C4]
6012C6FF	;>>>> the alloc	size(page max id) is pushed here
6012C6FF	50	PUSH EAX
6012C700	8B8D 40FFFFFF	MOV ECX,DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-0C0]
6012C706	8B11	MOV EDX,DWORD PTR DS:[ECX]
6012C708	52	PUSH EDX
6012C709	FF15 88801E64	CALL DWORD PTR DS:[<acHeapAlloc>] ; ALLOC PMAPARRAY
6012C70F	8985 44FFFFFF	MOV DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-0BC],EAX
6012C715	83BD 44FFFFFF 0	CMP DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-0BC],0
6012C71C	74 18	JE SHORT 635FC736

As we can go off the **PMapArray** memory limits it would be interesting to have both **R2007Parse** and **PMapArray** allocated one near the other and at stable offset.

4.1 Ordering the memory

By experimentation we've obtained a set of values for *maxid* and *number-of-pages* that locate **R2007Parse** structure and the **PMapArray** in the same memory area. Also as we can load as many page map nodes as we need, they will be eventually be allocated one contiguously after the other in a LFH (see http://illmatics.com/Understanding_the_LFH.pdf).

With this layout it is possible to overwrite pointers and data in the big and complex **R2007Parse** structure. We can reach **R2007Parse** from **PMapArray + ID * 4** for some **ID**.

4.2 Controlling the bug

The function that fails to validate the `id` (index in **PMapArray**) is also in the `acdb19.dll` library and can be found at `0x63600C80`. This function is called after the complete raw *page map* section is read from the file to memory. Its disassembly follows:

```

Address      Hex dump      Command
60130C80    55            PUSH EBP
60130C81    8BEC         MOV EBP,ESP
60130C83    81EC A8000000  SUB ESP,0A8
60130C89    56          PUSH ESI
...
60130F22    6A 04       PUSH 4
60130F24    8B55 B0     MOV EDX,DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-50]
60130F27    52          PUSH ED
60130F28    8B45 AC     MOV EAX,DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-54]
60130F2B    50          PUSH EAX
60130F2C    E8 FFB33000 CALL 6390C330
60130F31    8B8D 68FFFFFF MOV ECX,DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-98]
60130F37    8B51 54     MOV EDX,DWORD PTR DS:[ECX+54]
; ARRAY BASE
60130F3A    8B4D DC     MOV ECX,DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-24]
60130F3D    890C10     MOV DWORD PTR DS:[EDX+EAX],ECX
; INDEX OVERFLOW
60130F40    8B95 68FFFFFF MOV EDX,DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-98]
60130F46    8B42 24     MOV EAX,DWORD PTR DS:[EDX+24]
60130F49    83C0 01     ADD EAX,1
60130F4C    8B8D 68FFFFFF MOV ECX,DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-98]
60130F52    8941 24     MOV DWORD PTR DS:[ECX+24],EAX
60130F55    ^ E9 C1FDFFFF JMP 63600D1B
...
6013115B    B0 01     MOV AL,1
6013115D    5E        POP ESI
6013115E    8BE5     MOV ESP,EBP
60131160    5D        POP EBP
60131161    C2 0C00  RETN 0C

```

For each page map on the file this function allocates and initializes a node that represents it (`0x63600D71`). Once each page map node is created and filled with data from the file it is linked accordingly at the **PMapList** list. And a pointer to it is added to **PMapArray** at the fully controlled index `id` here:

```
60130F3D    890C10     MOV DWORD PTR DS:[EDX+EAX],ECX    ; INDEX OVERFLOW
```

`EDX` is the **PMapArray** address, `EAX` is the controlled array index and `ECX` is the address of the recently created page-map node. The `id` is blindly expected to be a valid page map index but its value is not validated and it is used to access (and write to) **PMapArray**.

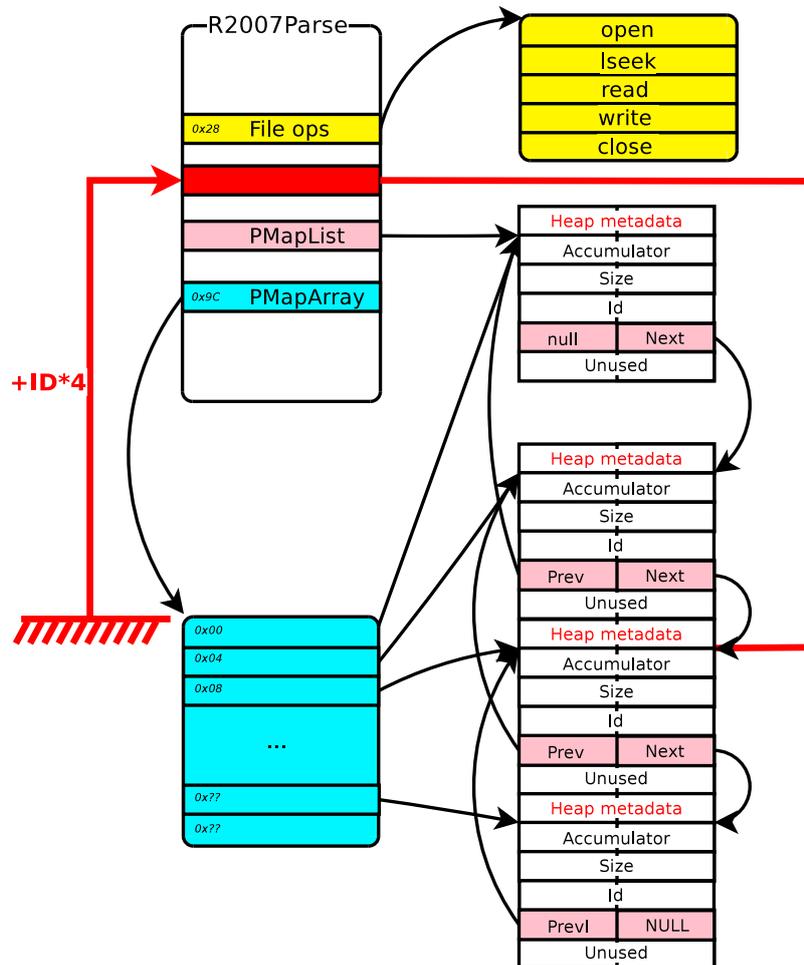
Thus, we can overwrite data in the heap memory relative to **PMapArray**. Specially we'll be able to modify the **R2007Parse** structure and eventually change the flow of execution.

4.3 Changing R2007Parse structure

R2007Parse holds the parsing state at every moment so changing variables there modify greatly the behavior of the following code.

We have determined empirically that when AutoCAD reads a `dwg` file with `maxid = 360448` and `number-of-pages = 2048` it will have both **R2007Parse** and **PMapArray** in the same memory area and separated by a fixed offset: `0x271C0` (The offset varies upon ACAD versions)

Also the nodes starting at the 400-nth, are found to be in contiguous memory one after the other. The next diagram shows how **R2007Parse**, **PMapArray** and the bunch of consecutive nodes layout in memory:



Once **R2007Parse** and **PMapArray** are in the same heap and at a fixed offset of each other, we can overwrite any value in **R2007Parse** with a pointer to a node in the **PMapList**. Note that most of the data in a node is controlled.

The first field to overwrite is **R2007Parse+0x28**. The pointer at this offset is used to control further IO operations on the file. If this field is not zero, the function used to read the data from the file will work in an alternate mode. We will overwrite the **+0x28** field forcing this alternate mode and the use of an overloaded **READ** function that will dereference from the file operations. This can be used to gain control of the execution.

The following function is used to read data from the file, including all sections (header, page map, sections map, etc) and among other things.

```

6012409b 8B95 7CFFFFFF MOV EDX,DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-84]
601240a1 8995 F4FEFFFF MOV DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-10C],EDX
601240a7 8B85 F4FEFFFF MOV EAX,DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-10C]
601240ad 8945 98 MOV DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-68],EAX
601240b0 8B4D 98 MOV ECX,DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-68]
601240b3 894D 9C MOV DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-64],ECX
601240b6 8B55 A4 MOV EDX,DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-5C]
;EBP-5C is f R2007Parse+8
601240b9 837A 20 00 CMP DWORD PTR DS:[EDX+20],0
<<<<*1*
601240bd 74 32 JE SHORT acdb18.65C0B531
601240bf 8B45 98 MOV EAX,DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-68]
601240c2 50 PUSH EAX
601240c3 8B4D 80 MOV ECX,DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-80]
601240c6 51 PUSH ECX
601240c7 8B55 A4 MOV EDX,DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-5C]
601240ca 8B42 20 MOV EAX,DWORD PTR DS:[EDX+20]
601240cd 8B4D A4 MOV ECX,DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-5C]
601240d0 8B49 20 MOV ECX,DWORD PTR DS:[ECX+20]
601240d3 8B10 MOV EDX,DWORD PTR DS:[EAX]
601240d5 8B42 04 MOV EAX,DWORD PTR DS:[EDX+4]
601240d8 FFD0 CALL EAX
<<<<*2*
601240da 8945 A0 MOV DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-60],EAX
601240dd 837D A0 00 CMP DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-60],0
601240e1 74 0C JE SHORT acdb18.65C0B52F
601240e3 8B4D A4 MOV ECX,DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-5C]
601240e6 C641 1C 01 MOV BYTE PTR DS:[ECX+1C],1
601240ea E9 86000000 JMP acdb18.65C0B5B5
601240ef EB 4D JMP SHORT acdb18.65C0B57E
601240f1 6A 00 PUSH 0
601240f3 8D55 9C LEA EDX,DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-64]
601240f6 52 PUSH EDX
601240f7 8B45 98 MOV EAX,DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-68]
601240fa 50 PUSH EAX
601240fb 8B4D 80 MOV ECX,DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-80]
601240fe 51 PUSH ECX
601240ff 8B55 A4 MOV EDX,DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-5C]
60124102 8B02 MOV EAX,DWORD PTR DS:[EDX]
60124104 50 PUSH EAX
60124105 FF15 2C1E7866 CALL DWORD PTR DS:[<&ReadFile>]
<<<< *3*
...

```

Normally, the pointer at offset +0x28 is NULL (*1*) and the function uses the normal ReadFile function(*3*).

After overwriting RParse2007+0x28 with a valid address, the condition at *1* is met and *2* will be executed. To avoid any memory exceptions before de call is executed, we must overwrite other fields with valid addresses, ie. overwrite fields in **PMapList**. Finally EAX will be controlled and the ROP may start.

The *ROP* chain and the *shellcode* are encoded in the page map of the file using the accumulator and size fields. For Autocad 2013 the *ROP* is based in the module adApplicationFrame.dll which is fixed in 0x10000000.

If everything went OK the *PoC* shall run a calculator.

5 Notes

We found this bug in `acdb19.dll` functions, but almost the same functionality appear in the module `acsigncore19.dll`. This module is part of the shell extension that handles the digital signature icons and is installed by default and in every update. Opening a folder containing a crafted dwg file in the windows explorer will crash it. The exploit wont work in the windows explorer process as it is configured to use ROP gadgets found only in the `acad` process. Though it will work when a link to a dwg file is opened from the web browser or when the victim browse for the file using the open menu of Autocad.

To find the interesting code bits in other dll versions use this table:

ALLOC R2007Parse	68 98 5f 00 00
ALLOC PMapArray	8B 8D 40 FF FF FF 8B 11 52 FF 15
MEM CORRUPTION	8B 51 54 8B 4D DC 89 0C 10

6 Usage

An exploit generator for this target is provided, `ACADR2007A2012Exploit.py`.

Usage: `ACADR2007A2012Exploit.py [options]`

Autodesk AutoCAD DWG-2007 Arbitrary Heap Offset Write

Options:

```
-h, --help           show this help message and exit
--verbose           For debugging
--payload=PAYLOAD   Metasploit payload. Ex. 'windows/exec CMD=calc.exe '
--output=OUTPUTFILE Filename of the generated exploit
--doc              Print detailed documentation
```

7 References

Original Advisory: http://images.autodesk.com/adsk/files/Autodesk_AutoCAD_Code_Execution_Vulnerability_Hotfix_Readme.pdf

Blog Post: <http://blog.binamuse.com/2013/07/autocad-dwg-ac1021-heap-corruption.html>