



ABYSSSEC RESEARCH

1) Advisory information

Title : Microsoft Office Visio DXF File stack overflow
Version : Microsoft Visio 2002 SP2
Analysis : <http://www.abyssec.com>
Vendor : <http://www.microsoft.com>
Impact : Ciritical
Contact : shahin [at] abyssec.com , info [at] abyssec.com
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CVE : CVE-2010-1681

2) Vulnerable version

Microsoft Visio 2003 SP3
Microsoft Visio 2002 SP2

3) Vulnerability information

Class

1- Stack overflow

Impact

Attackers can exploit this issue to execute arbitrary code in the context of the user running the application. Failed exploit attempts will result in a denial-of-service condition.

Remotely Exploitable

Yes

Locally Exploitable

Yes

4) Vulnerabilities detail

DXF file format

Drawing Exchange Format (DXF) is a kind of data file format for CAD which is designed by Autodesk for cooperation between Autocad and other software. Various software supports dxf file and Microsoft Visio is one of them.

Dxf file contains some sections which every section contains some records. Every record consists of a pair of code and its value. The mentioned code called group code specifies the type of data that follows it.

Every section starts with code zero that "SECTION" strings follow it. Then after each SECTION code 2 and after that a string representing the name of the SECTION (for example HEADER). Every section is finished by zero and the "ENDSEC" string.

Here is the general structure of the DXF file:

- **HEADER section**
It contains general information of our drawing design. This section contains a version of AutoCAD data base section and some system variables. Every variable contains a name and value pair.

- **CLASSES section**
This section holds information about instanced class in the utility application which its instances are represented in other sections.

- **TABLES section**
It contains description of the following tables:
 - ✓ APPID (application identification table)
 - ✓ BLOCK_RECORD (block reference table)
 - ✓ DIMSTYLE (dimension style table)
 - ✓ LAYER (layer table)
 - ✓ LTYPE (linetype table)
 - ✓ LTYPE (linetype table)
 - ✓ UCS (user coordinate system table)
 - ✓ VIEW (view table)
 - ✓ VPORT (viewport configuration table)

- **BLOCKS section**

This section contains block description and entities of our drawing design which create block reference in the design.

- ENTITIES section

It contains graphic objects (Entity) in our drawing design which add block references.

- *OBJECTS section*

This chapter presents the group codes that apply to nongraphical objects. These codes are found in the OBJECTS section of a DXF™ file and are used by AutoLISP® and ObjectARX® applications in entity definition lists.

For further information about DXF file format refer to the following link:

http://images.autodesk.com/adsk/files/acad_dxf0.pdf

Vulnerability explanation

This vulnerability is a stack overflow exists in the processing of dxf files. The vulnerable module is VISIODWG.DLL and the module is loaded to when opening a dxf file. This vulnerable version is Microsoft Visio 2002 sp2.

sub_667D74C0 function process HEADER in the DXF files. In the beginning of the function there is a 92bytes of buffer are allocated for the function.

```
.text:667D74C0    sub   esp, 5Ch    ; Integer Subtraction
.text:667D74C3    push  ebx
.text:667D74C4    push  ebp
.text:667D74C5    mov   ebp, [esp+64h+arg_0]
.text:667D74C9    push  esi
.text:667D74CA    push  edi
```

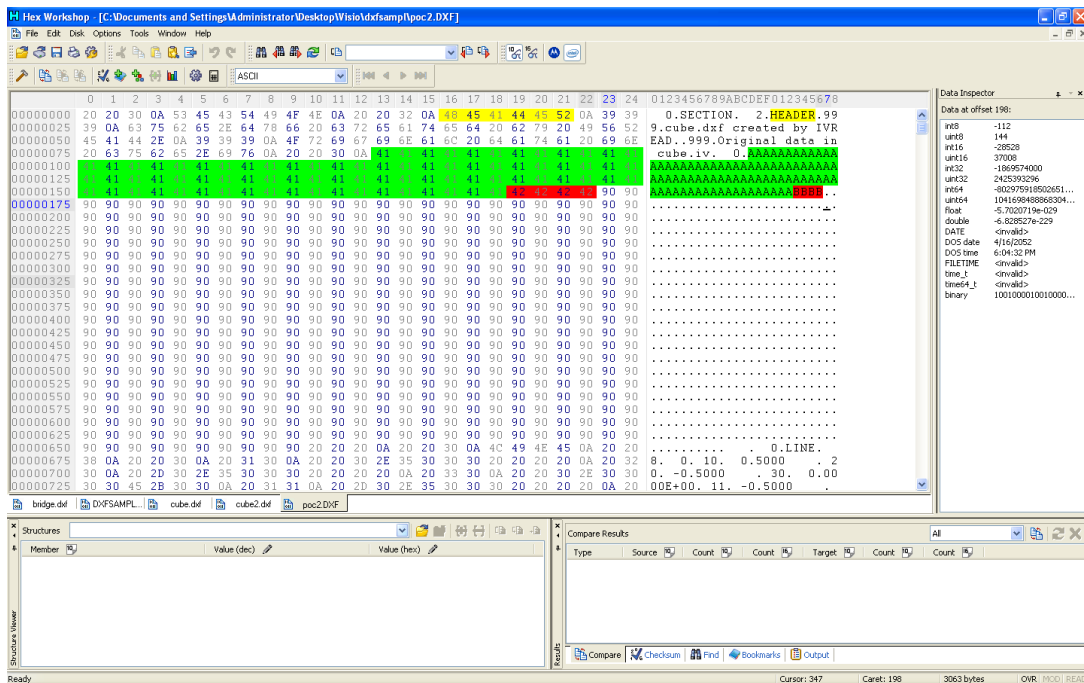
Then a little farther the vulnerable strcpy function is used that its second parameter is specified by some value in the file. In fact, in the beginning of sub_667D74C0 strcpy function copies name of the parameter in HEADER section to a fixed length buffer. Now

if name of the parameters are greater than size of this buffer and because of no bound checking a stack overflow can occur.

```
.text:667D74E2      mov     ecx, [edi+2428h]
.text:667D74E8      mov     edx, [esp+6Ch+Key]
.text:667D74EC      inc     ecx      ; Increment by 1
.text:667D74ED      push   ecx      ; Source
.text:667D74EE      push   edx      ; Dest
.text:667D74EF      call   strcpy   ; Call Procedure
.text:667D74F4      mov     esi, ds:bsearch
.text:667D74FA      push   offset sub_667D7400 ; PtFuncCompare
.text:667D74FF      push   0Ch      ; SizeOfElements
.text:667D7501      push   0D5h     ; NumOfElements
.text:667D7506      lea   eax, [esp+80h+Key] ; Load Effective Address
.text:667D750A      push   offset off_6685E730 ; Base
.text:667D750F      push   eax      ; Key
.text:667D7510      call  esi ; bsearch ; Indirect Call Near Procedure
.text:667D7512      mov     edi, eax
.text:667D7514      add     esp, 1Ch ; Add
```

If length of the parameter name string in Header section is greater than 81bytes the return address will be overwritten.

Here are the contents of dxf file in hex format that one of the parameter names in the HEADER section is greater than 81bytes:



Exploit:

Exploitation of this stack overflow is simple because we don't have GS or DEP protection in Microsoft Visio 2002.

As we discussed we know how to take control of the program so it is just needed to transfer the control to our shellcode. Also we can put our shellcode in the beginning of the file in header section without corruption the file. If you look at the EBP register before overflow and execution of RET instruction, you will notice that this register point to some memory that is in our input data.

At address 0x61C92866, the following instructions are exists:

61C92866	C9	LEAVE
61C92867	61	POPAD
61C92868	C3	RETN

By executing these instructions, value of esp and ebp are swapped and esp is incremented. In this situation esp points to our data. Now if we direct the RET instruction to some address containing JMP ESP instruction the execution flow will be transferred to our shellcode.

The important point is that our shellcode should be alphanumeric and does not contain bad characters (for example 5E).