



How to catch a chameleon

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C:\> whoami /all?

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- A member of Corelan Security Team
- A python developer
- A new age exploit developer, started with Win32 not Unix :->

Agenda

- What is 'heaper' ?
- Motivations
- Meta – data attack techniques covered by the tool
- Functional design
- Using heaper -
 - Analyze windows structs
 - Dump function pointers
 - Find writable pointers
 - Analyze the allocator state

Agenda - cont

- Demo – Adobe Photoshop CS5 TIFF image parsing heap buffer overflow
- More on using heaper -
 - Analyzing the freelistInUse struct
 - Hooking the heap manager
 - Patching/updating/configuring heaper
 - Detecting potential meta-data attack options
- Demo – IE Fixed COL span heap buffer overflow

Agenda – cont

- Limitations
- Future work
- Conclusion

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But first.
An entomologist's lesson.

Definition of a chameleon?

Dictionary

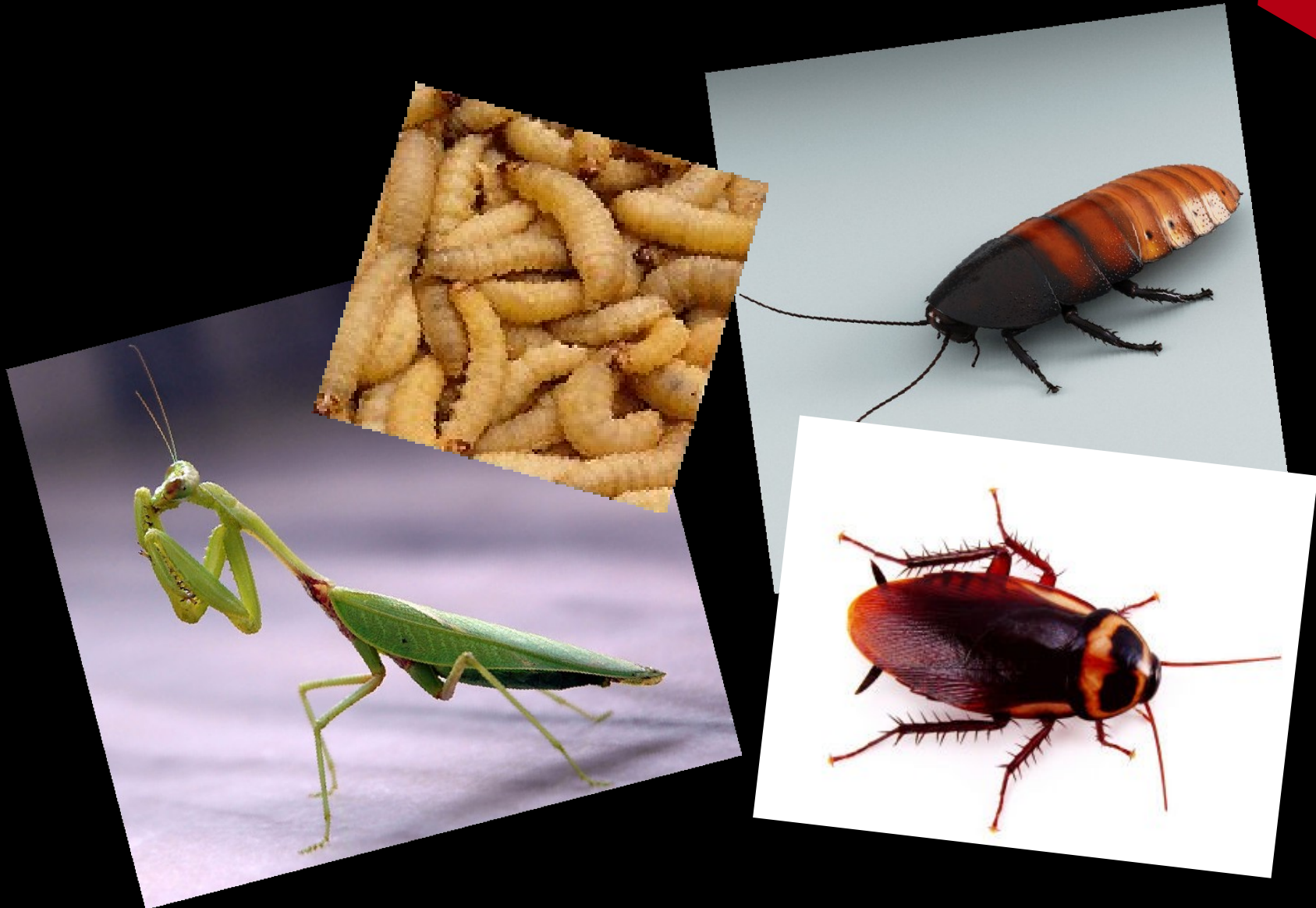
cha·me·le·on

noun /kə'mēlyən/ /-lēən/ 

chamaeleons, plural; chameleons, plural

1. A small slow-moving Old World lizard with a prehensile tail, long extensible tongue, protruding eyes that rotate independently, and a highly developed ability to change color
2. An anole
3. A changeable or inconstant person

A chameleon's diet



similarities to the heap

Chameleon	Heap manager
Slow moving	Slow evolution of security in heap managers for some vendors *
Protruding, rotating eyes	Symptoms of long debugging sessions
Ability to change color rapidly	Ability to change its state rapidly
Kills and eats bugs	Difficultly leads to disclosure, in hope of other researchers demonstrating exploitation

* Some, meaning mostly mobile platform vendors with some exemptions

What is Heaper

- A multi platform win32 heap analysis tool
- A plug-in for Immunity Debugger
- Developed in Python using immllib/heaplib
- An offensive focused tool:
 - Visualize the heap layout
 - Determine exploitable conditions using meta-data
 - Find application specific heap primitives
 - Find application specific function pointers
 - Modify heap structures on the fly for simulation
 - etc

Motivations



- 3-6 months developing a heap exploit **VS** 3-6 months developing a heap analysis tool
- Meta-data attacks live longer than heap overflow bugs
- Many good heap exploit techniques exist, however often supported by poor or scattered documentation.
- Part of my self learning of advanced user mode memory corruption attacks

Motivations



Shahin Ramezany

@abysssec

Following



@net__ninja next stage in heap would be
freelistInUse / heap cache for 2k3 and XP and
LFH / FreeEntyOffset on 7 :>

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Heap exploit techniques

Technique	Platform	Difficulty*	Reliability*	Supported
Coalesce unlink()	NT 5.[0/1]	10%	100%	Yes
VirtualAlloc block unlink()	NT 5.[0/1]	Unknown	Unknown	No
Lookaside head overwrite	NT 5.2	50-60%	Unknown	Yes
Freelist insert/search/relink	NT 5.2	Unknown	Unknown	Yes
Bitmap flip	NT 5.2	50-60%	Unknown	Yes
Heap cache desynchronisation	NT 5.2	90%	Unknown	No
Critical section unlink()	NT 5.2	50%	70%	No
FreeEntryOverwrite	NT 6.[0/1]	50%	60%	Yes
Segment Offset	NT 6.[0/1]	50%	80%	Yes
Depth De-sync	NT 6.[0/1]	50%	70%	Yes
UserBlocks Overwrite	NT 6.2	90%	40%	No
Application data	ANY	Unknown	Unknown	Yes

Difficulty/Reliability* - estimate based on own research, will vary depending on context

Functional design

```
1595 # The Low Fragmentation Heap class (FrontEnd)
1596 class Lfh(Front_end):
1597
1598     def __init__(self, heaper):
1599         self.heaper = heaper
1600         self.lfh_userblocks_chunks = {}
1601
1602     def run(self):
1603         self._LFH_HEAP = self.heaper.imm.readMemory(self.heaper
1604         self._LFH_HEAP = struct.unpack("L", self._LFH_HEAP)
1605         self.filename = "frontend_graph"
1606
1607     # operational methods
1608     def perform_heuristics(self):
1609         while chunks:
```

- Object oriented design
- Easily extend-able
- Chunk validation based on allocator ordering & categorization
- General heuristics check per allocator

```
# FreeList[0]
elif bin_entry == 0:

    # check if this chunk is not the last chunk in the entry
    if not nextchunk_address:
        if prevchunk_address != chunk_blink and chunk_flink != nextchunk_address and not vuln_chunk:
            vuln_chunk = True
            chunk_data.append("Size, Flink and Blink") # chunk validation failed
            chunk_data.append(True) # chunk validation failed

    # Now that we know the blink is in tack,
    # lets check the size against the blinks size.
    # Here we can only see if its < or > based on the FreeList[0]
    elif prevchunk_address == chunk_blink:
```

Functional design



Chunk validation:

- Lets say we have chunk `0xBADF00D` in `FreeList[0]`.
- We know relative offsets:
 - `0xBADF00D+0x0` is the size
 - `0xBADF00D+0x2` is the previous chunks size
 - `0xBADF00D+0x4` is the cookie
 - `0xBADF00D+0x8` is the Flink/Blink

Therefore, we can validate the chunk based on its positioning!

Functional design

Chunk validation:

→ Windows 2000/XP FreeList[0]

If not (previous_chunk_size < current_chunk_size) or not (next_chunk_size > current_chunk_size) or not (previous_chunk_addr != next_chunk_addr):

chunk overwrite detected!

→ Windows 7 LFH (size is encoded)

```
result = "%x" % (encoded_header ^ self.heaper.pheap.EncodingKey)
```

```
if (int(a+block.BaseIndex) == 0x7f or int(a+block.BaseIndex) == 0x7ff):
```

```
    decoded_size = int(result[len(result)-4:len(result)],16)
```

```
    if decoded_size > int(a+block.BaseIndex):
```

chunk overwrite detected!

Functional design



Graphing:

- We all know that little green men are hard to understand
- Uses pydot/graphviz/pyparser (the same engine in PaiMei RE framework)
- Again, extensible, graphing is done in its own method using a customized struct based on the allocator type (LFH/Freelist/ListHint/Lookaside)
- chunk validation is applied within the graphing engine too
-

Analyze windows structs

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Dump function pointers

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Find writable pointers

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Analyze the allocator state



Demo

Adobe Photoshop CS5 TIFF
image parsing heap buffer
overflow

Analyze the freelistinuse

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hook the heap manager

Patch/update/config

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Demo

IE Fixed col span heap buffer
overflow

Detecting potential meta-data attack options

- We know it can be hard to understand the little green men...
- Answer: visualize a the heap layout for:
 - chunk overwrites
 - Heap primitives
- Can be separated based on bin size (good for large heap structures).

Limitations



- Does not analyze LFH on XP
- Does not analyze LFH on Windows 8
- Supports only a limited number of meta-data attacks for now
- Does not log analysis findings external to the debugger
- Needs a decent heap search function

Conclusion

- Run-time analysis of the heap to detect meta-data attack conditions is complex
- Some form of SMT solver maybe more applicable to this type of analysis :->
- Immunity will continue to be a leader in the development and application of heap exploitation techniques

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