

Abstract

QuickTime is prone to a heap overflow vulnerability when parsing malformed Panorama Sample Atoms, which are used in QuickTime Virtual Reality Movies. This Vulnerability allows attackers to execute code on vulnerable installations. Successful exploitation via Web Browser requires that the attacker should trick the user into visiting a specially crafted webpage.

Affected versions :

Tested with QuickTime VR extension 7.2.0.240 included with QuickTime Player 7.2

Analysis :

QuickTime file format structure :

QuickTime files are built using atom containers, which are the basic unit of information. Each Atom has an atom header containing the following fields:

- Atom Size. (uint32)
- Type. (uint32)
- Extended size. (uint64, not always present)

Before the header each atom has its own structure.

QuickTime VR technology :

From Wikipedia :

"QuickTime VR (virtual reality) (also known as QTVR) is a type of image file format supported by Apple's QuickTime. It allows the creation and viewing of photographically captured panoramas and the exploration of objects through images taken at multiple viewing angles. It functions as a plugin for the standalone QuickTime Player, as well as working as a plugin for the QuickTime Web browser plugin. QuickTime VR will play on Windows computers as well as Apple Macintosh computers.

Apple continues to include QuickTime VR in its QuickTime technology. Many software companies create authoring applications to create QuickTime VR content."

Panorama Sample Atom structure :

From Apple's QuickTime File Format Reference :

"A panorama sample atom has an atom type of kQTVRPanoSampleDataAtomType ('pdat'). It describes a single panorama, including track reference indexes of the scene and hot spot tracks and information about the default viewing angles and the source panoramic image. The structure of a panorama sample atom is defined by the QTVRPanoSampleAtom data type:

```
typedef struct VRPanoSampleAtom {
    UInt16 majorVersion;
    UInt16 minorVersion;
    UInt32 imageRefTrackIndex;
    UInt32 hotSpotRefTrackIndex;
    Float32 minPan;
    Float32 maxPan;
    Float32 minTilt;
    Float32 maxTilt;
    Float32 minFieldOfView;
    Float32 maxFieldOfView;
    Float32 defaultPan;
    Float32 defaultTilt;
    Float32 defaultFieldOfView;
    UInt32 imageSizeX;
    UInt32 imageSizeY;
    UInt16 imageNumFramesX;
    UInt16 imageNumFramesY;
    UInt32 hotSpotSizeX;
    UInt32 hotSpotSizeY;
    UInt16 hotSpotNumFramesX;
    UInt16 hotSpotNumFramesY;
    UInt32 flags;
    OSType panoType;
    UInt32 reserved2;
} VRPanoSampleAtom, *VRPanoSampleAtomPtr; "
```

Disassemblies and analysis:

QuickTimeVR.qtx parses VR Atoms :

```
.text:67635DC0      mov     ebp, [edi+0C2h]
.text:67635DC6      push   ebp
.text:67635DC7      mov     [esp+40h+var_18], ebp
.text:67635DCB      call   sub_6765DA90
.text:67635DD0      push   0
.text:67635DD2      push   1
.text:67635DD4      push   'pdat'      ; <- Panorama Sample Atom
.text:67635DD9      push   0
.text:67635DDB      push   ebp
.text:67635DDC      call   GetAtom
.text:67635DE1      mov     ebx, eax
.text:67635DE3      add     esp, 18h
.text:67635DE6      test   ebx, ebx
.text:67635DE8      jz     loc_67636775
.text:67635DEE      push   0
.text:67635DF0      lea   edx, [esp+40h+arg_0]
.text:67635DF4      push   edx
.text:67635DF5      push   ebx
.text:67635DF6      push   ebp
.text:67635DF7      call   QT_dispatch_f1
.text:6763DFC      add     esp, 10h
.text:67635DFF      test   ax, ax
.text:67635E02      mov     [esp+3Ch+var_28], eax
.text:67635E06      jnz   loc_6763677D
.text:67635E0C      mov     eax, [esp+3Ch+arg_0] <- Size of Atom
.text:67635E10      push   0
.text:67635E12      push   esi
.text:67635E13      push   eax
.text:67635E14      push   0
.text:67635E16      push   ebx
.text:67635E17      push   ebp
.text:67635E18      call   QT_dispatch_f2 ; ends copying Atom with a funcion inside QuickTime.qtx with wrong size
```

The atom gets copied using a wrapper for an statically compiled memcpy function inside QuickTime.qtx :

```
.text:668DB8A0 ; int __cdecl memcpy_wrapper(void *Src,void *Dst,size_t Size)
.text:668DB8A0 memcpy_wrapper proc near
.text:668DB8A0
.text:668DB8A0
.text:668DB8A0 Src      = dword ptr 4
.text:668DB8A0 Dst      = dword ptr 8
.text:668DB8A0 Size     = dword ptr 0Ch
.text:668DB8A0
.text:668DB8A0      mov     eax, [esp+Size]
.text:668DB8A4      mov     ecx, [esp+Src]
.text:668DB8A8      mov     edx, [esp+Dst]
.text:668DB8AC      push   eax      ; Size
.text:668DB8AD      push   ecx      ; Src
.text:668DB8AE      push   edx      ; Dst
.text:668DB8AF      call   _memcpy
.text:668DB8B4      add     esp, 0Ch
.text:668DB8B7      retn
.text:668DB8B7 memcpy_wrapper endp
```

Destination buffer has a fixed size, we can build a malformed Panorama Sample Atom specifying a big value in its size field at the header, resulting in a heap corruption when atom gets copied.

There is a problem when trying to exploit it, because the heap gets overwritten with random data values, perhaps some kind of heap feng-shui could allow a smart way to control this, but I think exploitation could be more reliable using other way :

Within the values we can overwrite in the heap we can control a pointer which will be used later as parameter for a statically compiled free() :

```
.text:668DC4E0 free      proc near
.text:668DC4E0
.text:668DC4E0
.text:668DC4E0 arg_0    = dword ptr 4
.text:668DC4E0
.text:668DC4E0      mov   eax, [esp+arg_0]
.text:668DC4E4      test  eax, eax
.text:668DC4E6      jnz  short not_null
.text:668DC4E8      mov   ax, 65427
.text:668DC4EC      retn
.text:668DC4ED ; -----
.text:668DC4ED
.text:668DC4ED not_null:
.text:668DC4ED      mov   edx, [eax+4] ; edx = lpmem->snd_field
.text:668DC4F0      xor   ecx, ecx
.text:668DC4F2      cmp   edx, eax ; edx == edx->snd_filed ?
.text:668DC4F4      setnz cl
.text:668DC4F7      push esi
.text:668DC4F8      dec  ecx
.text:668DC4F9      and  ecx, eax
.text:668DC4FB      mov  esi, ecx
.text:668DC4FD      jz   short loc_668DC537
.text:668DC4FF      test byte ptr [esi+0Dh], 8
.text:668DC503      jnz  short loc_668DC537
.text:668DC505      push esi
.text:668DC506      call sub_668DBDB0
.text:668DC50B      mov  eax, [esi]
.text:668DC50D      add  esp, 4
.text:668DC510      test  eax, eax
.text:668DC512      jz   short loc_668DC529
.text:668DC514      push eax
.text:668DC515      call sub_668DBAB0
.text:668DC51A      mov  edx, [esi+8]
.text:668DC51D      mov  eax, [esi]
.text:668DC51F      push edx ; int
.text:668DC520      push eax ; lpMem
.text:668DC521      call sub_668DB590
.text:668DC526      add  esp, 0Ch
.text:668DC529
.text:668DC529 loc_668DC529:
.text:668DC529      push esi
.text:668DC52A      call sub_668DB5E0
.text:668DC52F      add  esp, 4
.text:668DC532      xor  ax, ax
.text:668DC535      pop  esi
.text:668DC536      retn
.text:668DC537 ; -----
.text:668DC537
.text:668DC537 loc_668DC537:
.text:668DC537
.text:668DC537      mov  ax, 0FF91h
.text:668DC53B      pop  esi
.text:668DC53C      retn
.text:668DC53C free      endp
```

This pointer is located at AtomStart + 0x9C . In order to exploit this we must use a specially crafted structure and overwrite this pointer with its address. I've done it using heap spraying as a Proof of Concept.

Attack Vectors :

- Quicktime WebBrowser Plugin (remote!)
- Quicktime Player
- Quicktime PictureViewer

References:

- QuickTime File Format : <http://developer.apple.com/documentation/QuickTime/QTFF/index.html>
- QuickTime VR Technology (Apple) : <http://www.apple.com/quicktime/technologies/qtvr/>
- QuickTime VR Technology (Wikipedia) : http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/QuickTime_VR
- iDefense Advisory : <http://labs.iddefense.com/intelligence/vulnerabilities/display.php?id=620>
- CVE : <http://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2007-4675>
- Apple Advisory : <http://docs.info.apple.com/article.html?artnum=306896>

Credit:

Analysis performed and vulnerability discovered by Mario Ballano Bárcena from 48bits.com