When you crash on a mov ebx, eax instruction, there aren't too many obvious explanations, so just try what you can

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A computer running some tests encountered a mysterious crash:

A colleague of mine quickly diagnosed the proximate cause.

Something marked the code page PAGE_READWRITE, instead of PAGE EXECUTE READ. I suspect a bug in a driver. FOO is just a victim here.

```
0:002> !vprot 14ae1b77
BaseAddress: 14ae1000
AllocationBase: 14ae0000
AllocationProtect: 00000080 PAGE_EXECUTE_WRITECOPY
RegionSize: 00001000 MEM_COMMIT
Protect: 00000004 PAGE_READWRITE
Type: 01000000 MEM_IMAGE
```

This diagnosis was met with astonishment. "Wow! What made you think to check the protection on the code page?"

Well, let's see. We're crashing on a mov ebx, eax instruction. This does not access memory; it's a register-to-register operation. There's no way a properly functioning CPU can raise an exception on this instruction.

At this point, what possibilities remain?

- NX, which prevents the CPU from executing data.
- Overclocking, which will cause all sorts of "impossible" things.

• <u>A root kit</u>.

(Note that the second and third options involve rejecting the assumption that the CPU is behaving properly.)

These are in increasing order of paranoia, so you naturally <u>start with the least paranoid</u> <u>possibility</u>.

Then, of course, there's the non-psychic solution: Ask the debugger for the exception record.

```
EXCEPTION_RECORD: ffffffff -- (.exr 0xfffffffffffffffff)
ExceptionAddress: 14ae1b77 (F00!CFrameWnd::GetAssociatedWidget+0x00000047)
ExceptionCode: c0000005 (Access violation)
ExceptionFlags: 00000000
NumberParameters: 2
Parameter[0]: 00000008
Parameter[1]: 14ae1b77
Attempt to execute non-executable address 14ae1b77
```

That last line pretty much hands it to you on a silver platter.

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