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Code Injection via Arbitrary Pointer Overwrite



Introduction – Eduard Muresan

- ↳ Security Researcher @ Bitdefender
- ↳ Passionate about low level systems programming
- ↳ Interested in injection techniques
- ↳ Mythic raider at night

Agenda

- ↳ Process Injection Background
- ↳ C.I.A.P.O. Methodology
- ↳ Executable Pointer Examples
- ↳ Mitigations
- ↳ Demo
- ↳ Q&A

What is process injection

Process injection

A method used by malware to execute arbitrary code within the address space of a separate live process.

Why process injection

Process injection

Execution via process injection might evade process-based detections from security products.

Injection building blocks



Allocate

Injection building blocks



Allocate



Write

Injection building blocks



Allocate

Write

Execute

Injection building blocks

Allocate

- Usually legitimate
- Can be implicit

Write

Execute

Injection building blocks

Allocate

Write

- Might be legitimate
- Can be implicit

Execute

Injection building blocks

Allocate

Write

Execute

- Not so legitimate
- Highly monitored

Piecing everything together

Allocate

Write

Execute

Piecing everything together

```
void RemoteThreadInjection(HANDLE Process) {  
    // Pretend this is a fancy shellcode.  
    static const BYTE shellcode[] = { 0xC3 };  
  
    // Reserve space for the payload.  
    void* payload = VirtualAllocEx(Process, NULL, sizeof(shellcode), MEM_RESERVE |  
        MEM_COMMIT, PAGE_EXECUTE_READWRITE);  
  
    // Write the payload to the allocated space.  
    WriteProcessMemory(Process, payload, shellcode, sizeof(shellcode), NULL);  
  
    // Trigger the payload.  
    CreateRemoteThread(Process, NULL, 0, payload, NULL, 0, NULL);  
}
```

Piecing everything together

```
void RemoteThreadInjection(HANDLE Process) {
    // Pretend this is a fancy shellcode.
    static const BYTE shellcode[] = { 0xC3 };

    // Reserve space for the payload.
    void* payload = VirtualAllocEx(Process, NULL, sizeof(shellcode), MEM_RESERVE |
        MEM_COMMIT, PAGE_EXECUTE_READWRITE);

    // Write the payload to the allocated space.
    WriteProcessMemory(Process, payload, shellcode, sizeof(shellcode), NULL);

    // Trigger the payload.
    CreateRemoteThread(Process, NULL, 0, payload, NULL, 0, NULL);
}
```

Change the execute primitive

```
void APCInjection(HANDLE Process, HANDLE Thread) {
    // Pretend this is a fancy shellcode.
    static const BYTE shellcode[] = { 0xC3 };

    // Reserve space for the payload.
    void* payload = VirtualAllocEx(Process, NULL, sizeof(shellcode), MEM_RESERVE | MEM_COMMIT,
        PAGE_EXECUTE_READWRITE);

    // Write the payload to the allocated space.
    WriteProcessMemory(Process, payload, shellcode, sizeof(shellcode), NULL);

    // Trigger the payload.
    QueueUserAPC(payload, Thread, NULL);
}
```

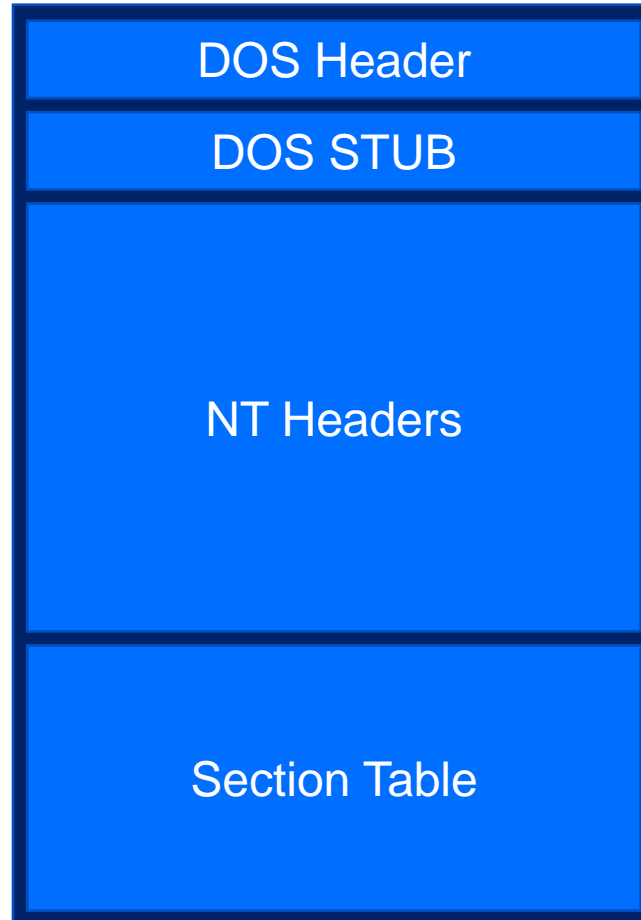
The problem with execute primitives

The problem with execute primitives

- Highly monitored
- Can be blocked
- Might be traced back to the attacker
- Becomes a cat and mouse game

Remove the execute primitive?

The PE file format

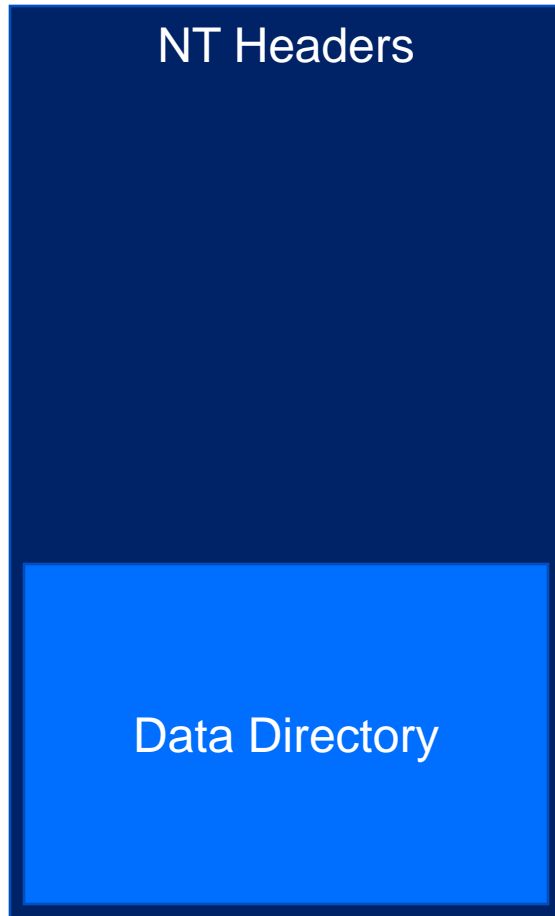


The PE file format

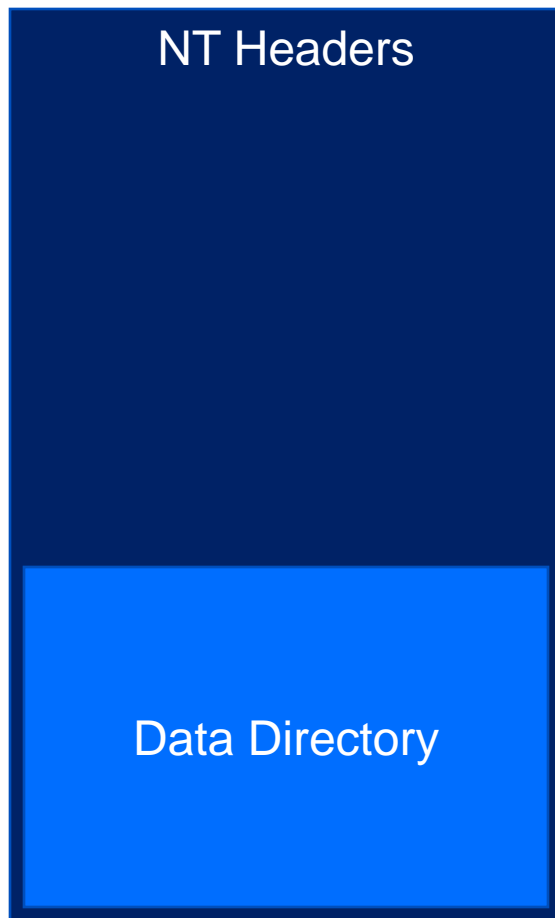


NT Headers

The PE file format



Thread Local Storage Injection



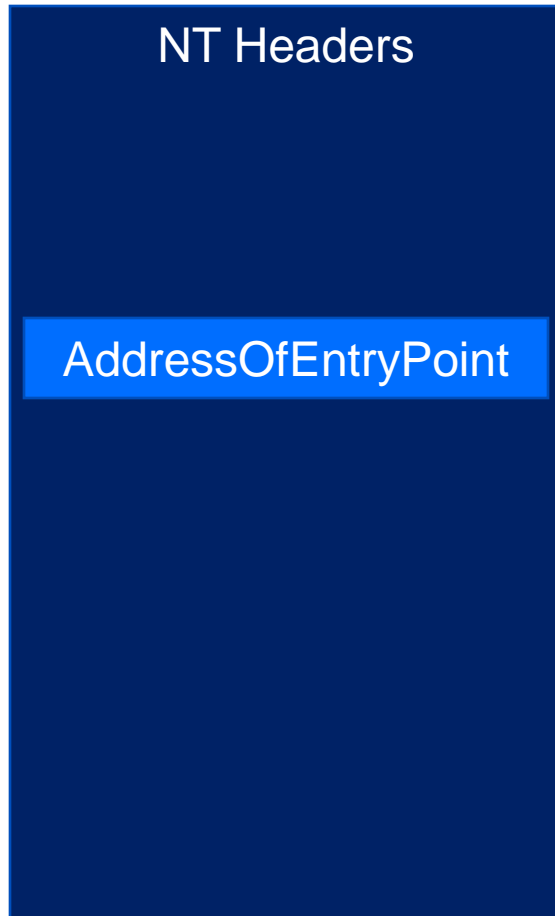
```
typedef struct _IMAGE_TLS_DIRECTORY64 {
    ULONGLONG StartAddressOfRawData;
    ULONGLONG EndAddressOfRawData;
    ULONGLONG AddressOfIndex;           // PDWORD
    ULONGLONG AddressOfCallBacks;      // PIMAGE_TLS_CALLBACK *;
    DWORD SizeOfZeroFill;
    union {
        DWORD Characteristics;
        struct {
            DWORD Reserved0 : 20;
            DWORD Alignment : 4;
            DWORD Reserved1 : 8;
        } DUMMYSTRUCTNAME;
    } DUMMYUNIONNAME;
} IMAGE_TLS_DIRECTORY64;
```

The PE file format



NT Headers

The PE file format



Entry Point Injection

NT Headers

AddressOfEntryPoint

```
typedef struct _PEB_LDR_DATA {
    BYTE        Reserved1[8];
    PVOID        Reserved2[3];
    LIST_ENTRY  InMemoryOrderModuleList;
} PEB_LDR_DATA, * PPEB_LDR_DATA;

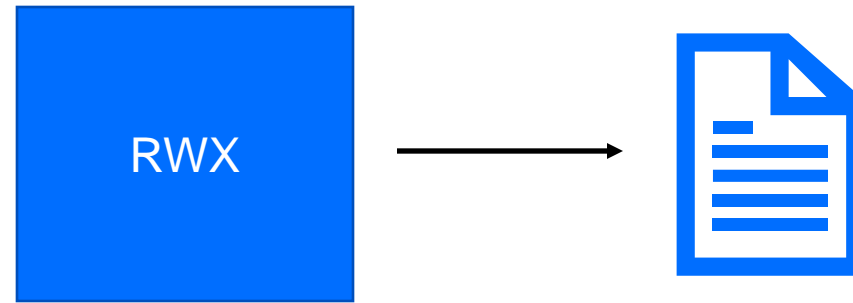
typedef struct _LDR_DATA_TABLE_ENTRY {
    PVOID Reserved1[2];
    LIST_ENTRY InMemoryOrderLinks;
    PVOID Reserved2[2];
    PVOID DllBase;
    PVOID EntryPoint;
    PVOID Reserved3;
    UNICODE_STRING FullDllName;
    [snip]
} LDR_DATA_TABLE_ENTRY, * PLDR_DATA_TABLE_ENTRY;
```

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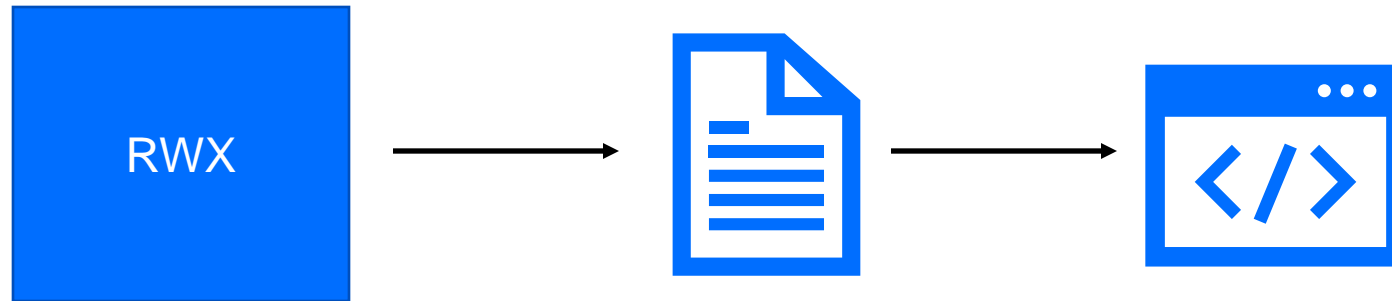
Process Mockingjay



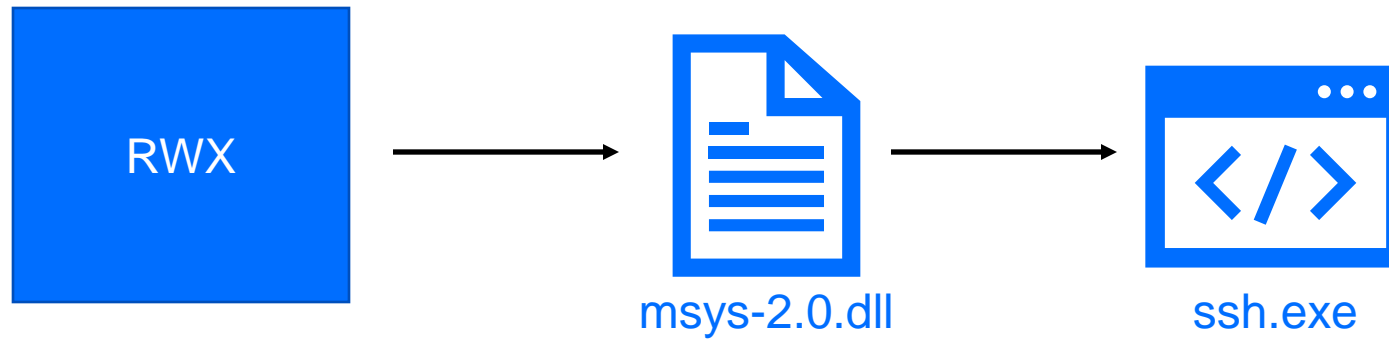
Process Mockingjay



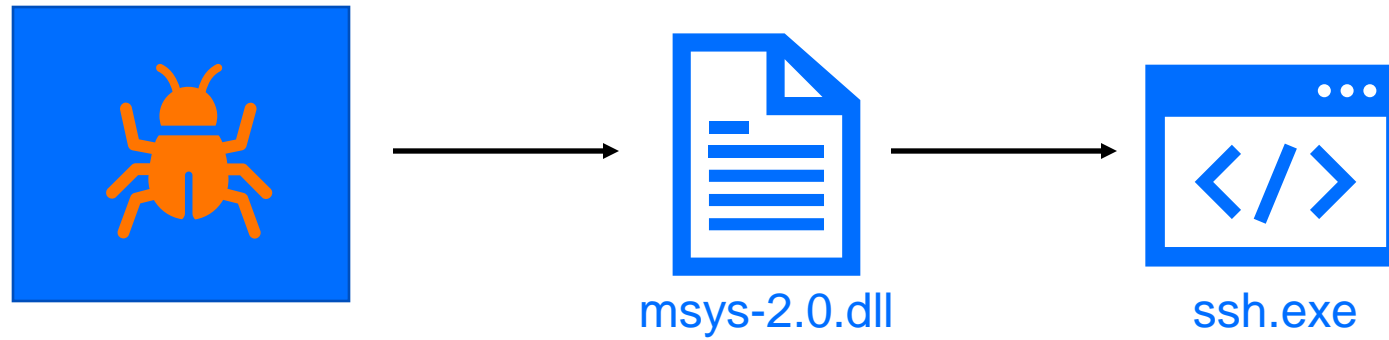
Process Mockingjay



Process Mockingjay



Process Mockingjay



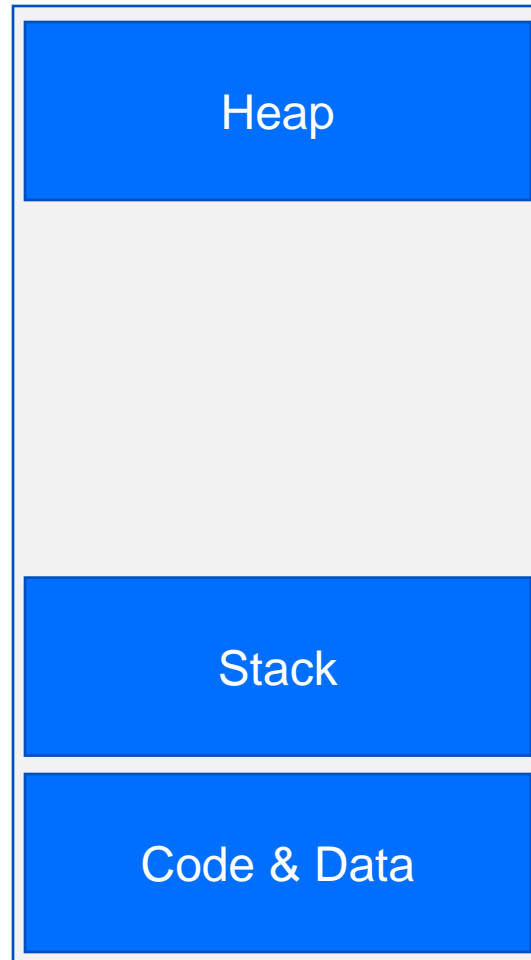
The problem with specific pointers

The problem with specific pointers

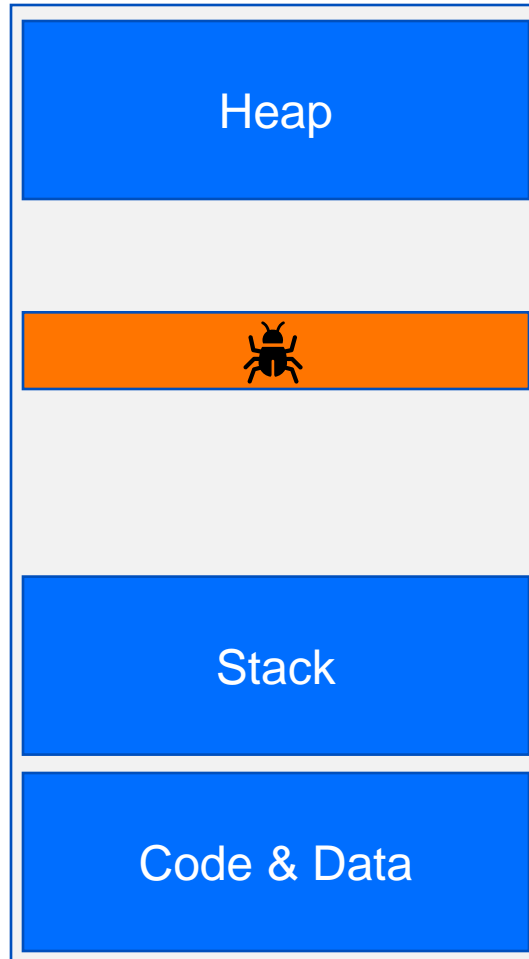
- Highly monitored
- Execution can be blocked
- Becomes a cat and mouse game

C.I.A.P.O. Methodology

C.I.A.P.O. Methodology



C.I.A.P.O. Methodology



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C.I.A.P.O. Methodology

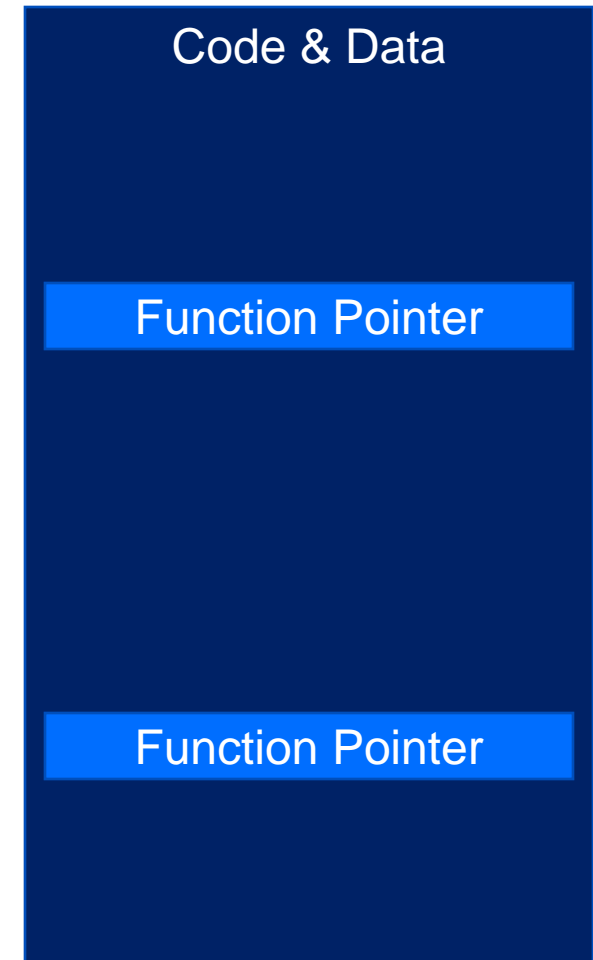
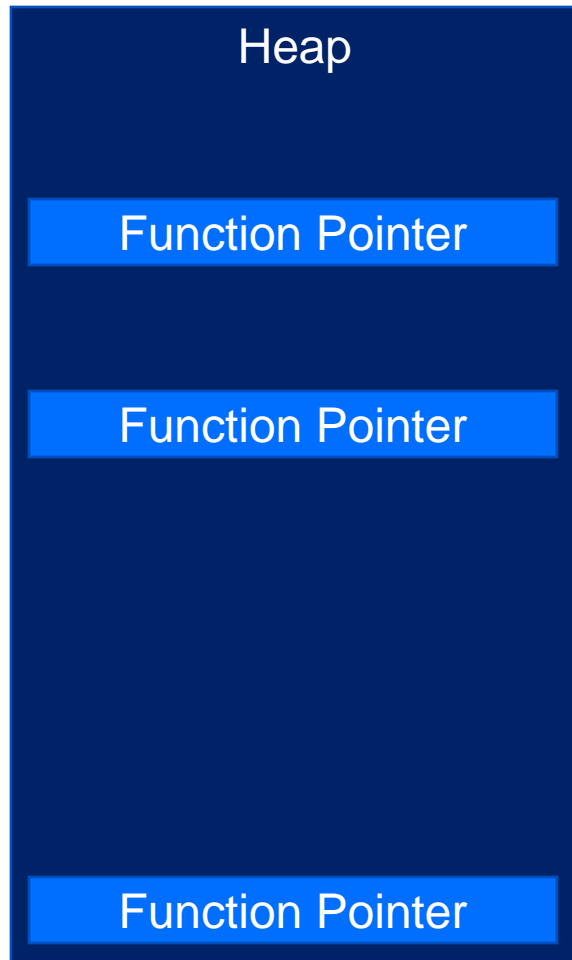
Heap



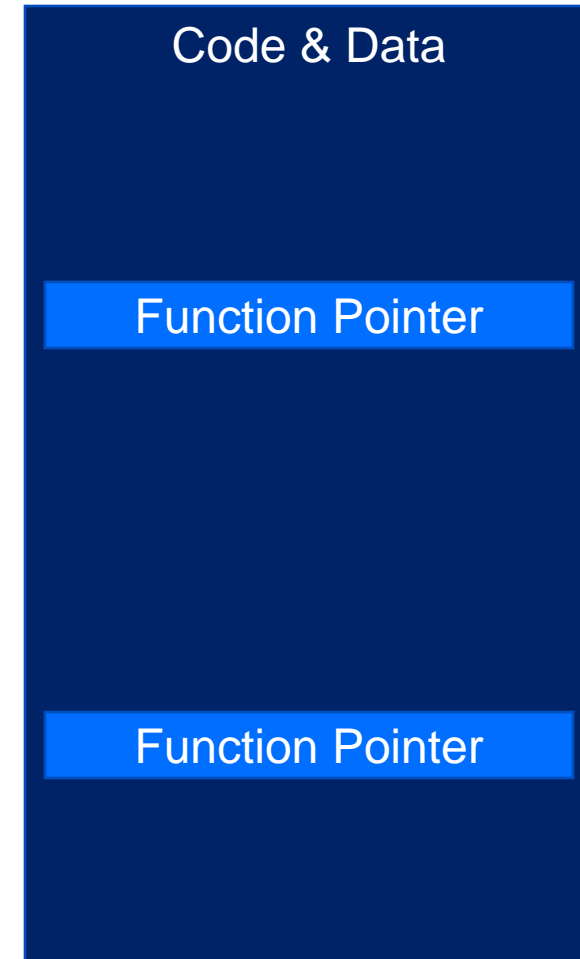
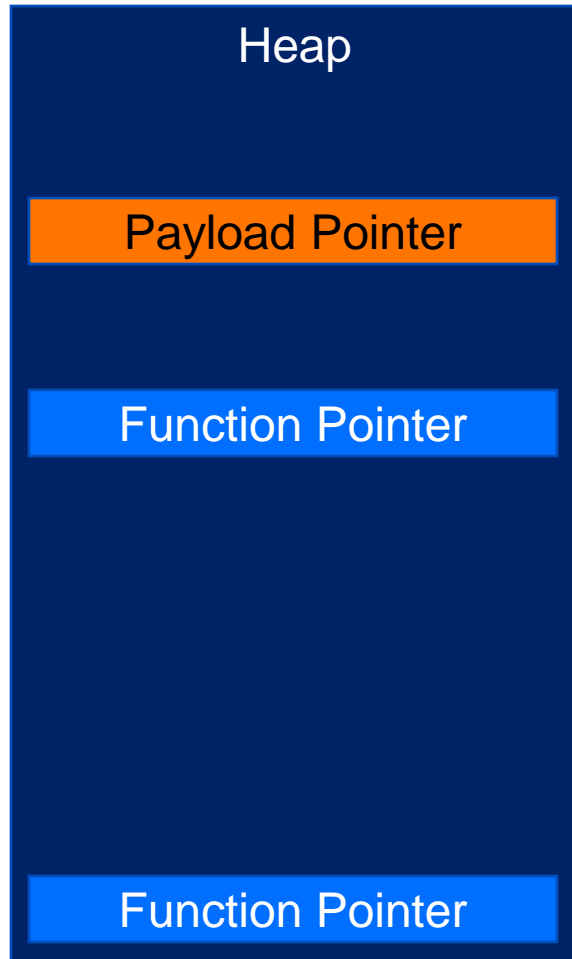
Code & Data



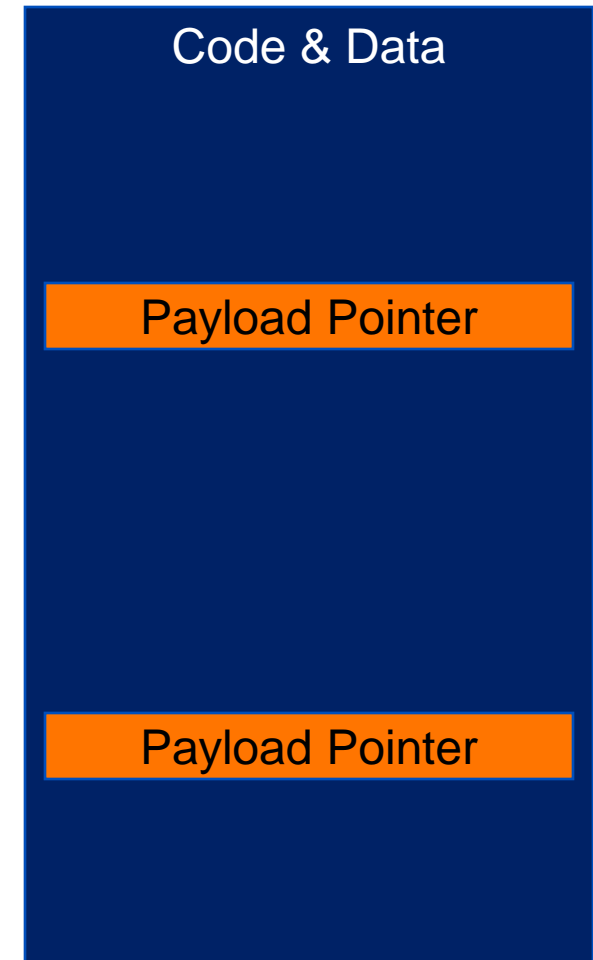
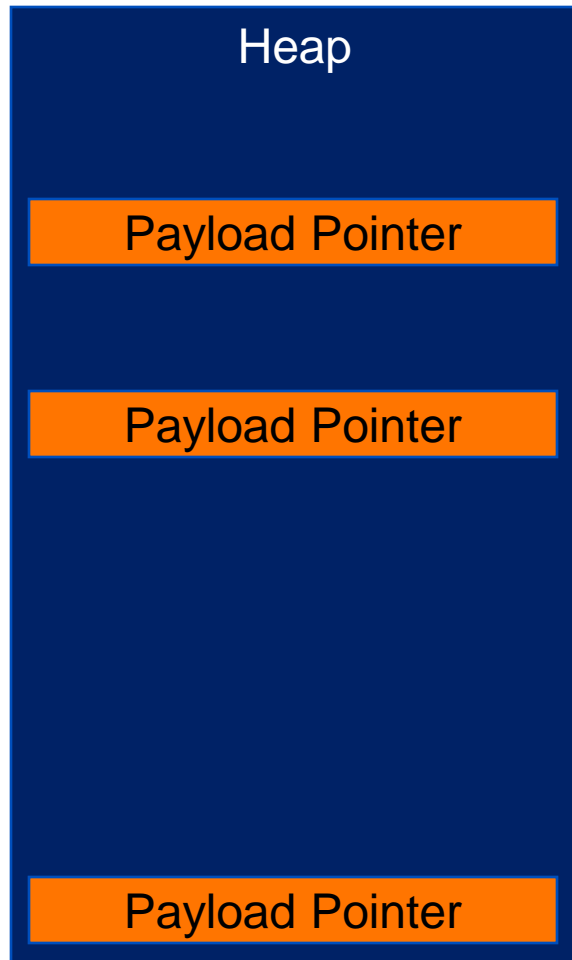
C.I.A.P.O. Methodology



C.I.A.P.O. Methodology



C.I.A.P.O. Methodology



All your pointer are belong to us



Example

```
static void (*pSleep)(DWORD);

int main() {
    pSleep = GetProcAddress(
        GetModuleHandleA("kernel32.dll"),
        "Sleep"
    );

    while (TRUE) {
        pSleep(1000);
    }

    return 0;
}
```

Example

```
static void (*pSleep)(DWORD);

int main() {
    pSleep = GetProcAddress(
        GetModuleHandleA("kernel32.dll"),
        "Sleep"
    );

    while (TRUE) {
        pSleep(1000);
    }

    return 0;
}
```

```
sub     rsp, 28h
lea     rcx, ModuleName ; "kernel32.dll"
call   cs:__imp_GetModuleHandleA
mov     rcx, rax        ; hModule
lea     rdx, ProcName  ; "Sleep"
call   cs:__imp_GetProcAddress
mov     cs:pSleep, rax

loc_140001028:
mov     ecx, 3E8h
call   rax
mov     rax, cs:pSleep
jmp     short loc_140001028
```

Indirect Branches

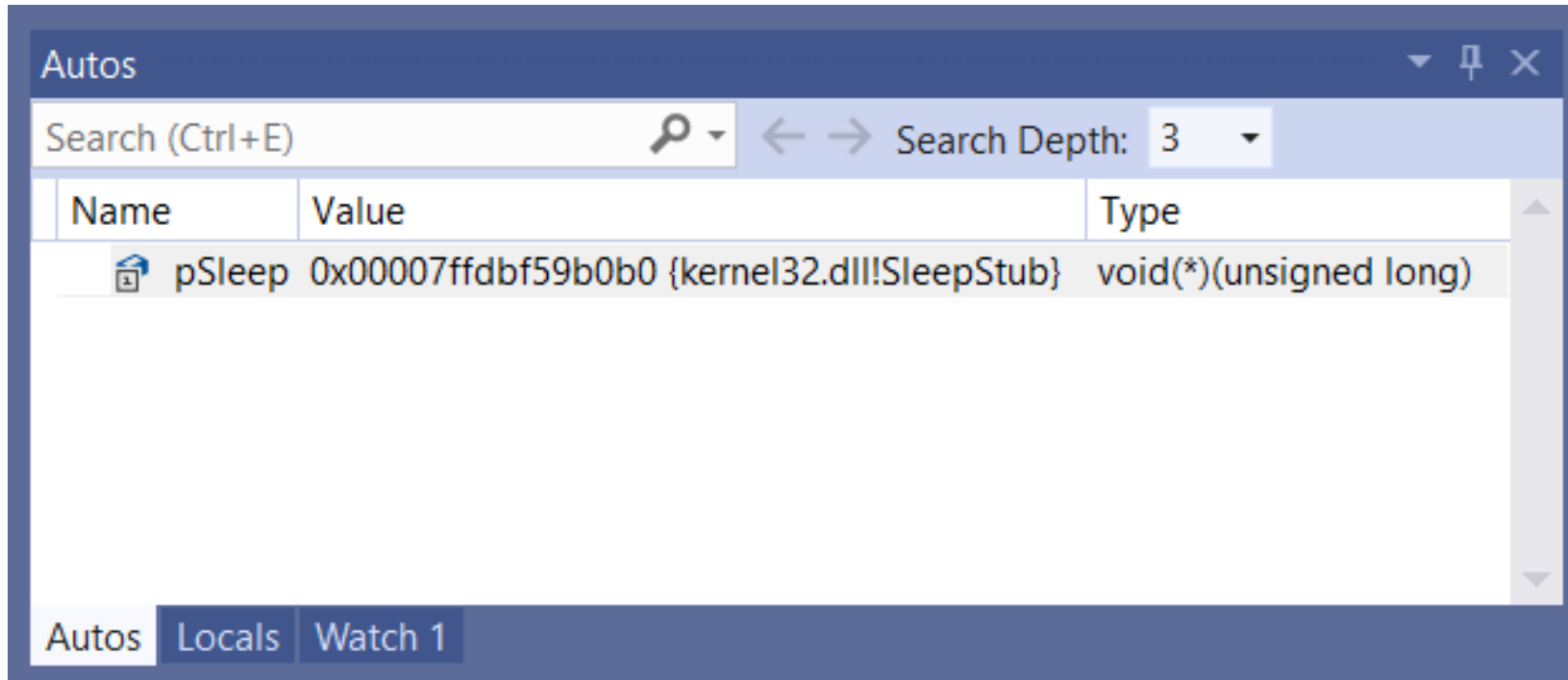
- ❑ Dynamically determine the target address at runtime
- ❑ Generated by the compiler in most programs
- ❑ Almost guaranteed to be executed at some point

```
sub     rsp, 28h
lea    rcx, ModuleName ; "kernel32.dll"
call   cs:__imp_GetModuleHandleA
mov    rcx, rax        ; hModule
lea    rdx, ProcName  ; "Sleep"
call   cs:__imp_GetProcAddress
mov    cs:pSleep, rax

loc_140001028:
mov    ecx, 3E8h
call   rax
mov    rax, cs:pSleep
jmp    short loc_140001028
```

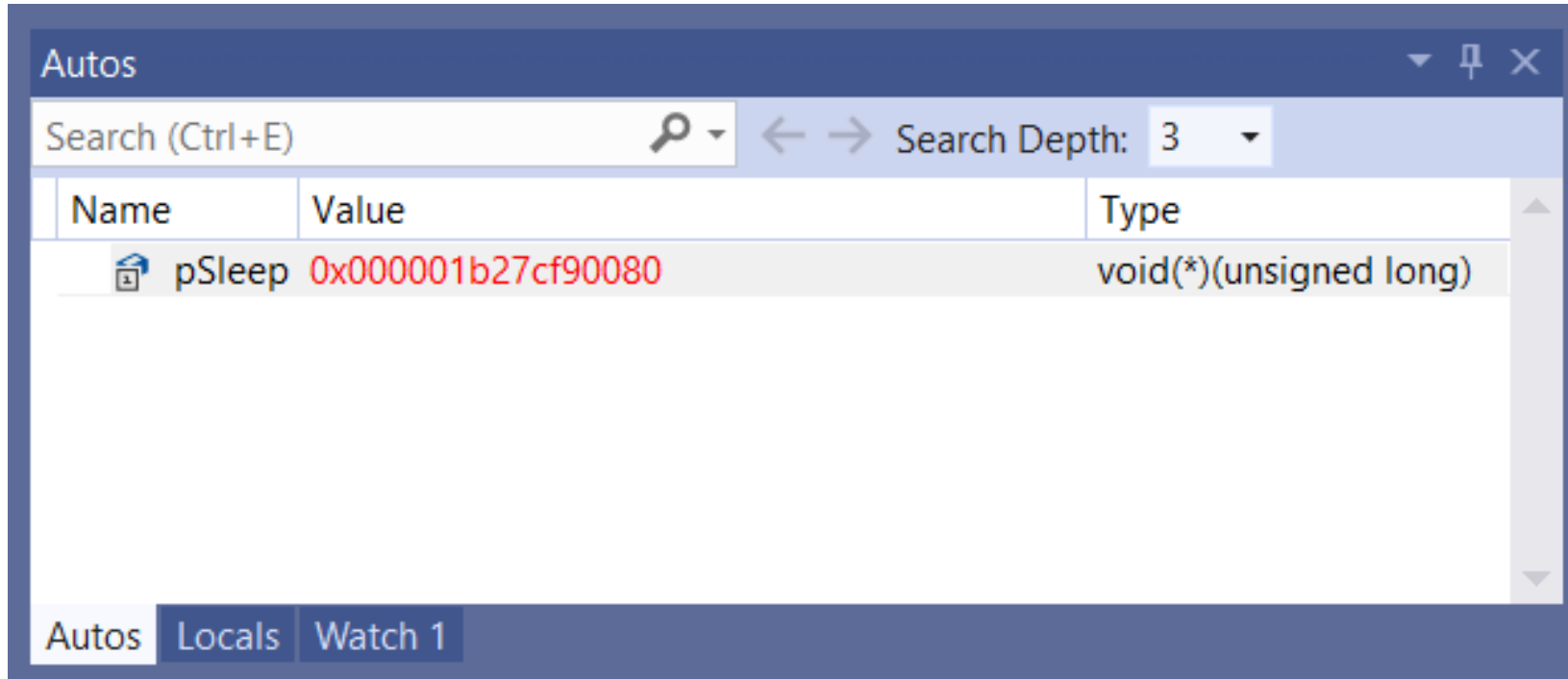
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Example

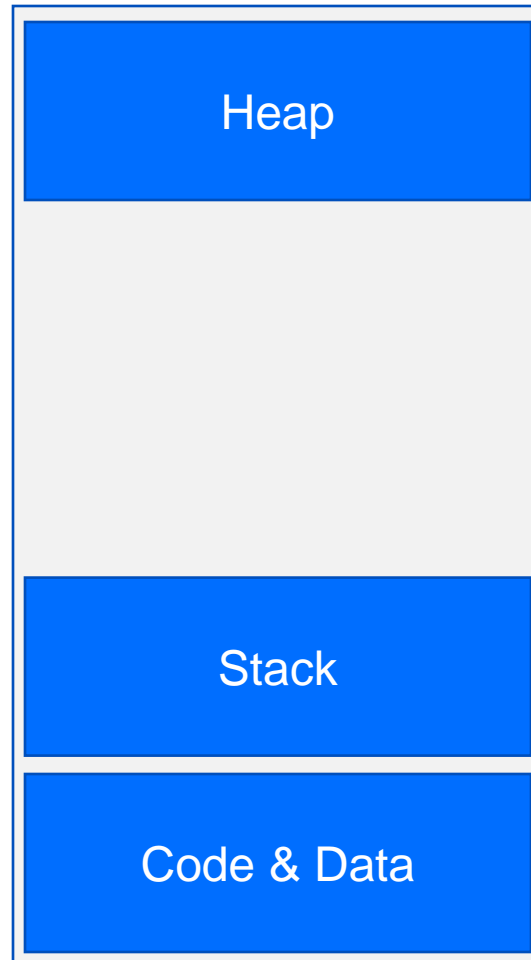


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Example



Finding executable pointers



Finding executable pointers



Code & Data

Finding executable pointers



Finding executable pointers



Read Only Data:

- Import Address Table
- Virtual Function Tables
- Overwriting might be suspicious

Finding executable pointers



Read Write Data:

❑ Arbitrary function pointers

Finding executable pointers



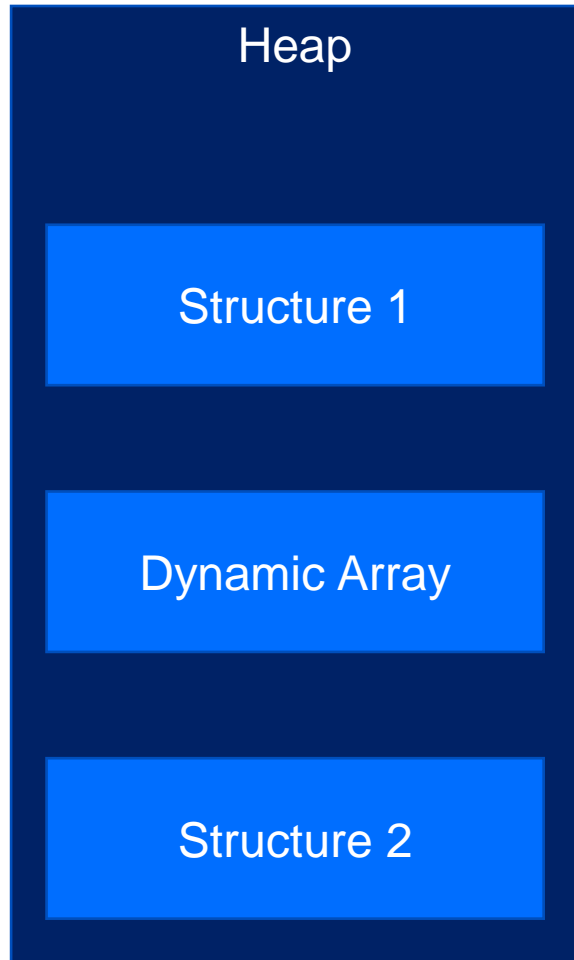
```
DSA_DeleteItem
mov     [rsp+arg_0], rbx
push   rdi
sub     rsp, 20h
mov     rax, cs:qword_1403B9A50
mov     ebx, edx
mov     rdi, rcx
cmp     rax, 0FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFh
jz      short loc_1400104FC
loc_1400104E0:
test    rax, rax
jz      short loc_140010516
mov     edx, ebx
mov     rcx, rdi
call    cs: guard dispatch icall_fptr
loc_1400104FC:
mov     edx, 146h
lea     rcx, qword_1403B9A50
call    _GetProcFromComCtl32
mov     rax, cs:qword_1403B9A50
jmp     short loc_1400104E0
```

```
_GetProcFromComCtl32
mov     [rsp+arg_0], rbx
mov     [rsp+arg_8], rsi
push   rdi
sub     rsp, 20h
mov     rdi, rcx
xor     ebx, ebx
mov     rcx, cs:g_hinstCC
mov     rsi, rdx
test    rcx, rcx
jz      short loc_14008D2B1
loc_14008D28B:
mov     rdx, rsi
call    cs:__imp_GetProcAddress
nop     dword ptr [rax+rax+00h]
mov     rbx, rax
loc_14008D29D:
mov     [rdi], rbx
mov     rbx, [rsp+28h+arg_0]
mov     rsi, [rsp+28h+arg_8]
add     rsp, 20h
pop     rdi
retn
```

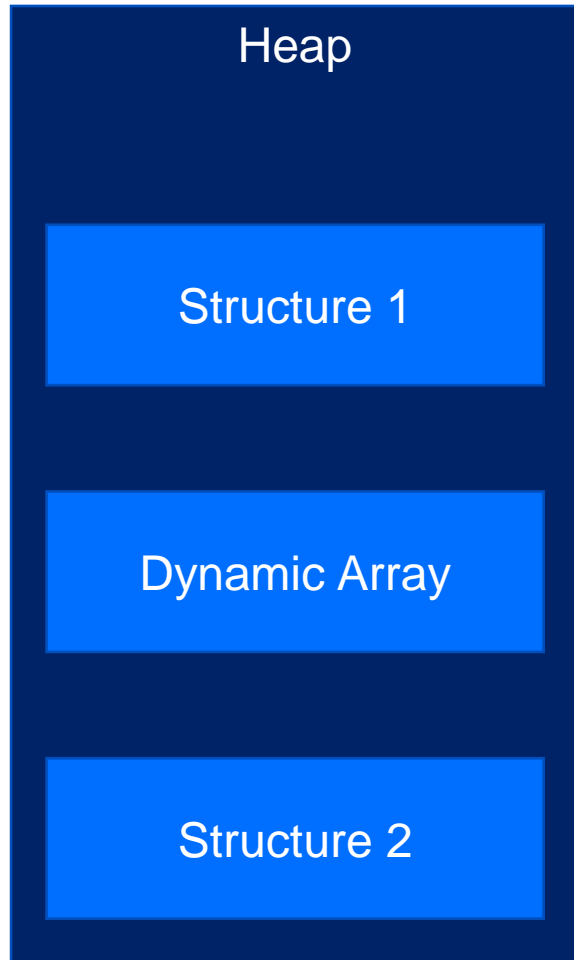
Finding executable pointers



Finding executable pointers



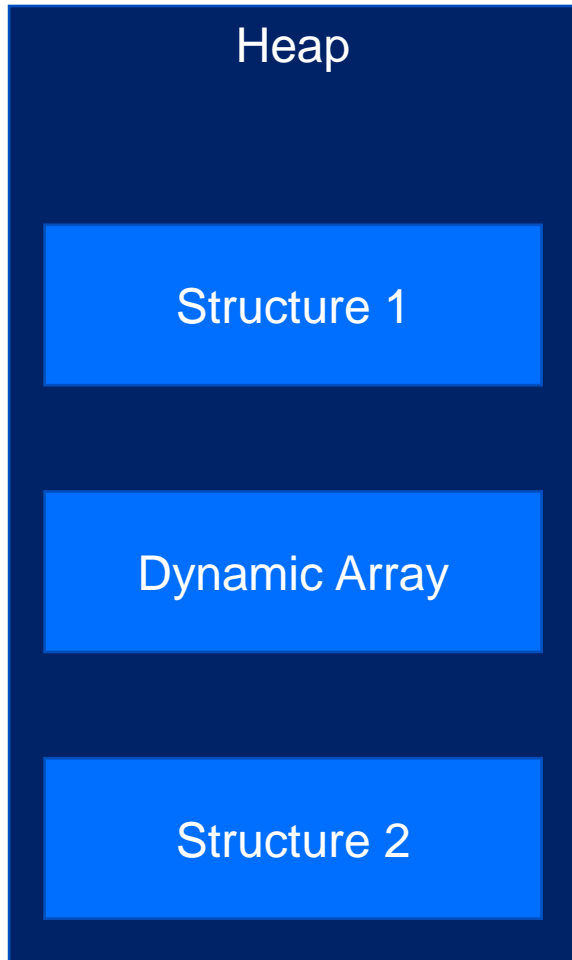
Finding executable pointers



The heap:

- ❑ Arbitrary function pointers
- ❑ Usually contained in various structures

Finding executable pointers

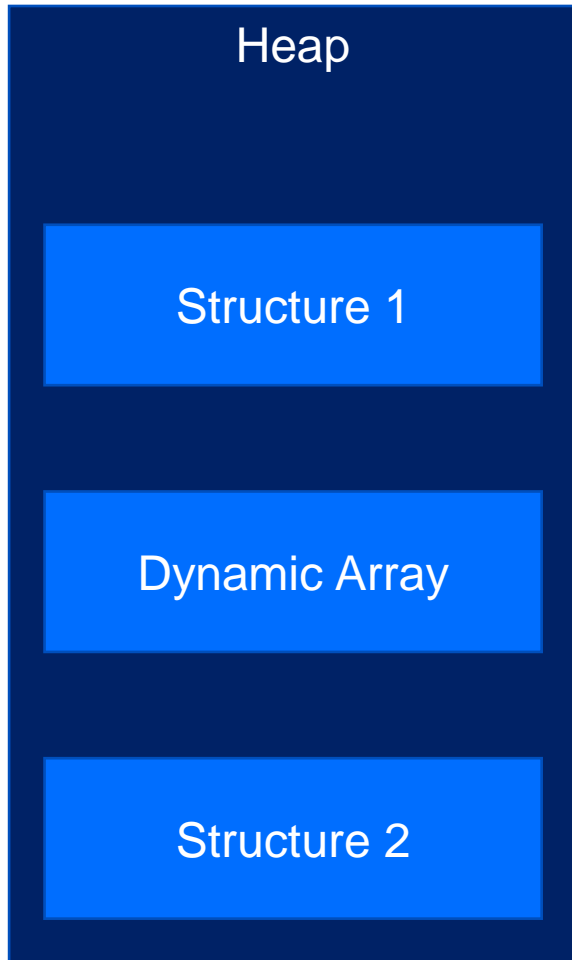


- TppAlpcpExecuteCallback
- TppTimerQueueExpiration
- LdrpWorkCallback

Thread Pool Objects:

- All processes have a thread pool
- Represented as structures
- Multiple work item types
- Timers, Workers and async Workers (Wait, IO, Alpc)

Finding executable pointers



Kernel32!SortCompareString

National Language Support

Local specific string compare

Loaded based on registry key

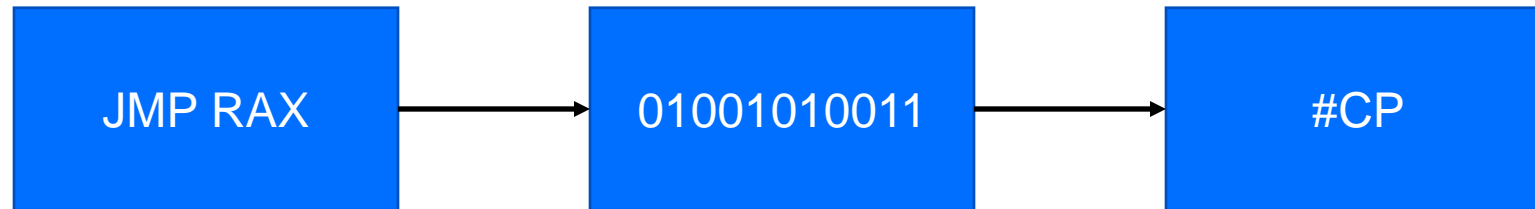
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Mitigations: CET-IBT



JMP RAX

Mitigations: CET-IBT



Mitigations: CET-IBT



Mitigations: CFG

```
while (TRUE) {  
    pSleep(1000);  
}
```


Mitigations: CFG

```
while (TRUE) {  
    pSleep(1000);  
}
```

```
loc_140001028:  
mov     ecx, 3E8h  
call   rax  
mov     rax, cs:pSleep  
jmp     short loc_140001028
```

Mitigations: CFG

```
while (TRUE) {  
    pSleep(1000);  
}
```

```
loc_140001030:  
mov     ecx, 3E8h  
call   cs:__guard_dispatch_icall_fptr  
mov     rax, cs:pSleep  
jmp     short loc_140001030
```

Demo

The screenshot displays two windows from a Windows desktop environment. The left window is 'Process Explorer - Sysinternals: www.sysinternals.com [DESKTOP-L11KLIJ\emuresan]'. It shows a list of system processes with columns for PID, CPU usage, Private Bytes, Working Set, and Control Flow Guard. The right window is 'Command Prompt' showing the current directory as 'C:\Users\emuresan\Desktop>'. The taskbar at the bottom shows system information: CPU Usage: 1.47%, Commit Charge: 18.75%, Processes: 120, Physical Usage: 43.05%, and the date/time: 8:57 AM, 5/15/2024.

Process	PID	CPU	Private Bytes	Working Set	Control Flow Guard
Registry	124		11,120 K	95,464 K	n/a
System Idle Process	0	98.51	56 K	8 K	n/a
System	4	< 0.01	192 K	148 K	n/a
csrss.exe	508		1,944 K	5,540 K	n/a
wininit.exe	584		1,616 K	7,284 K	n/a
csrss.exe	592	< 0.01	2,340 K	5,724 K	n/a
winlogon.exe	680		2,952 K	12,952 K	n/a
fontdrvhost.exe	896		3,228 K	7,208 K	n/a
dwm.exe	820	< 0.01	52,444 K	87,916 K	n/a
explorer.exe	4920	0.49	56,100 K	130,484 K	CFG
SecurityHealthSystray.exe	7512		1,988 K	9,440 K	CFG
OneDrive.exe	7620		48,244 K	110,080 K	CFG
msedge.exe	8084		50,916 K	120,816 K	CFG
msedge.exe	8128		2,108 K	7,660 K	CFG
msedge.exe	6020		10,768 K	25,260 K	CFG
msedge.exe	6064		11,384 K	31,732 K	CFG
msedge.exe	6024		7,368 K	18,084 K	CFG
msedge.exe	8636		59,924 K	94,956 K	CFG
msedge.exe	8832		21,200 K	27,988 K	CFG
procexp64.exe	3696	0.49	24,848 K	46,104 K	
cmd.exe	5940		4,392 K	4,216 K	CFG
conhost.exe	6988	< 0.01	10,384 K	25,636 K	CFG
vpnui.exe	9024	< 0.01	17,048 K	36,060 K	CFG

Takeaways

- ❑ Detecting injection attacks by only monitoring execute primitives is necessary but not sufficient.
- ❑ Process Injection allow attackers to evade security solutions, increasing the Mean Time to Detection.
- ❑ Having a comprehensive approach to detecting and preventing injections is mandatory to ensure individuals and organizations remain unharmed via Defense in Depth.
- ❑ C.I.A.P.O. pushes forward the state of the art, demonstrating that attackers might use brute force approaches to overwrite random functions.

Q&A

Thank you!

Trusted.
Always.

