

32位程序对64位进程的远程注入实现

0x00 前言

要对指定进程进行远程注入,通常使用Windows提供的API CreateRemoteThread创建一个 远程线程,进而注入dll或是执行shellcode。

在64位系统下,该方法需要特别注意,注入的目标进程要同程序的结构保持一致,即32位程序只能对32进程作注入,64位程序只能对64位进程作注入

32位程序对64位程序进行注入时会失败(32位和64位的结构不同)

然而,在某些特殊的环境下,无法提前预知目标进程的结构,准备两个不同版本的程序又不 现实

所以只能重新思考这个问题:

32位程序真的无法对64位程序进行远程注入吗?

0x01 简介

我在odzhan的博客里找到了解决思路,文章地址如下:

https://modexp.wordpress.com/2015/11/19/dllpic-injection-on-windows-from-wow64-process/

本文将会介绍实现思路,参考odzhan的开源工程"pi",编写测试代码,生成32位程序,实现对64位进程calc.exe的进程注入,验证32位程序能够对64进程作注入的结论

0x02 实现思路

1、32位程序支持对64位程序的读写

参考资料:

rgb/29a:

http://www.vxheaven.org/lib/vrg02.html

ReWolf:

http://blog.rewolf.pl/blog/

https://github.com/rwfpl/rewolf-wow64ext

2、 利用CreateRemoteThread作进程注入的通用方法

进程注入流程:

- OpenProcess
- VirtualAllocEx
- WriteProcessMemory
- VirtualProtectEx
- CreateRemoteThread
- WaitForSingleObject

在具体的实现过程中,如果指定了进程名称,需要先将进程名称转换为进程ID,参考代码如下:

```
DWORD processNameToId(LPCTSTR lpszProcessName)
{
    HANDLE hSnapshot = CreateToolhelp32Snapshot(TH32CS_SNAPPF
    PROCESSENTRY32 pe;
    pe.dwSize = sizeof(PROCESSENTRY32);
    if (!Process32First(hSnapshot, &pe)) {
        MessageBox(NULL,"The frist entry of the process list return 0;
    }
    while (Process32Next(hSnapshot, &pe)) {
        if (!strcmp(lpszProcessName, pe.szExeFile)) {
            return pe.th32ProcessID;
        }
    }
    return 0;
}
```

依次实现如下操作:

- 根据进程ID打开进程,获得进程句柄
- 申请内存空间
- 写入数据
- 将内存改为可读可执行(可选)
- 创建线程
- 等待线程退出(可选)

代码可参考:

http://blog.csdn.net/g710710/article/details/7303081

对参考代码作细微修改,将注入进程名称指定为calc.exe,完整代码已上传github,地址如下:

https://github.com/3gstudent/CreateRemoteThread/blob/master/CreateRemoteThreadTest.cpp程序运行后,查找进程calc.exe,接着尝试远程注入,弹出对话框,如图



将程序编译成x86,对32位的进程calc.exe进行注入,成功

将程序编译成x64,对64位的进程calc.exe进行注入,成功

将程序编译成x86,对64位的进程calc.exe进行注入,OpenProcess、VirtualAllocEx、WriteProcessMemory、VirtualProtectEx均正常,执行CreateRemoteThread时会报错

解决思路:

参考rgb/29a和ReWolf的思路,将此处的CreateRemoteThread切换为64位后再创建线程, 完成后再切换回32位,即可实现32位程序对64位进程的远程注入

3、判断当前系统是32位还是64位

使用API:

```
void WINAPI GetNativeSystemInfo(
   _Out_ LPSYSTEM_INFO lpSystemInfo
);
```

查看结构体中的wProcessorArchitecture可获得CPU架构,进而判断操作系统代码如下:

```
#include <windows.h>
BOOL Is64BitOS()
    typedef VOID (WINAPI *LPFN GetNativeSystemInfo)( out LF
    LPFN GetNativeSystemInfo fnGetNativeSystemInfo = (LPFN Ge
    if(fnGetNativeSystemInfo)
        SYSTEM INFO stinfo = \{0\};
        fnGetNativeSystemInfo( &stInfo);
        if( stInfo.wProcessorArchitecture == PROCESSOR ARCHIT
            || stInfo.wProcessorArchitecture == PROCESSOR ARC
        {
           return TRUE;
    return FALSE;
int main()
    if (Is64BitOS())
        printf("x64\n");
    else
        printf("x86\n");
```

```
return 0;
}
```

4、判断注入的进程是32位还是64位

查找进程ID,打开进程,获得句柄,使用API,传入参数,进行判断使用API:

```
BOOL WINAPI IsWow64Process(
__in HANDLE hProcess,
__out PBOOL Wow64Process
);
```

返回true, 代表进程是32位, 否则是64位

完整代码如下:

```
#include <windows.h>
#include <TlHelp32.h>

BOOL IsWow64(HANDLE hProcess)
{
    typedef BOOL (WINAPI *LPFN_ISWOW64PROCESS) (HANDLE, PBOOI LPFN_ISWOW64PROCESS fnIsWow64Process;

BOOL bIsWow64 = FALSE;
    fnIsWow64Process = (LPFN_ISWOW64PROCESS)GetProcAddress(
    GetModuleHandle("kernel32"),"IsWow64Process");

if (NULL != fnIsWow64Process)
    {
        fnIsWow64Process(hProcess, &bIsWow64);
    }
}
```

```
return bIsWow64;
}
DWORD processNameToId(LPCTSTR lpszProcessName)
{
    HANDLE hSnapshot = CreateToolhelp32Snapshot(TH32CS SNAPPF
    PROCESSENTRY32 pe;
    pe.dwSize = sizeof(PROCESSENTRY32);
    if (!Process32First(hSnapshot, &pe)) {
        MessageBox (NULL,
            "The frist entry of the process list has not been
        return 0;
    while (Process32Next(hSnapshot, &pe)) {
        if (!strcmp(lpszProcessName, pe.szExeFile)) {
           return pe.th32ProcessID;
    return 0;
}
int main()
                   bWow64;
    BOOL
    char *szExeName="calc.exe";
    DWORD dwProcessId = processNameToId(szExeName);
    if (dwProcessId == 0) {
        MessageBox(NULL, "The target process have not been for
        return -1;
    HANDLE hTargetProcess = OpenProcess(PROCESS ALL ACCESS, F
    if (!hTargetProcess) {
        MessageBox(NULL, "Open target process failed!",
            "Notice", MB ICONINFORMATION | MB OK);
        return 0;
    bWow64 = IsWow64(hTargetProcess);
    if (bWow64)
```

```
printf("32-bit process\n");
else
    printf("64-bit process\n");
}
```

5、开源工程pi

下载地址:

https://github.com/odzhan/shellcode/tree/master/win/pi

```
examples:

pi -e "cmd /c echo this is a test > test.txt & notepad te
pi -l ws2_32.dll notepad.exe
pi -f reverse_shell.bin chrome.exe
```

测试系统:

Win7x64

cmd执行:

pi32.exe -e "cmd /c start calc.exe" -x32 calc.exe

上述命令将对64位的calc.exe进行注入

回显如图

```
[ PIC/DLL injector v0.2
[ Copyright (c) 2014-2017 Odzhan
[ searching 64-bit processes for calc.exe
[ opening process id 213240
[ allocating 123 bytes of XRW memory in process for code
[ writing 123 bytes of code to 0x022C0000
[ allocating 21 bytes of RW memory in process for parameter
[ writing 21 bytes of data to 0x022D0000
[ remote process is 64-bit
[ creating thread
[ waiting for thread e8 to terminate
[ exit code was 2 (00000002)
```

payload没有成功执行

0x03 最终代码

虽然pi测试失败,但是代码值得参考,提取关键代码,开发测试程序测试程序结构如下:

判断当前系统

- 如果为32位系统, 调用系统api CreateRemoteThread, 对目标进程尝试远程注入, 弹 出对话框
- 如果为64位系统, 进入下一个分支, 对进程判断

判断进程calc.exe

- 如果为32位,调用系统api CreateRemoteThread,对目标进程尝试远程注入,弹出对话框
- 如果为64位,调用自定义api CreateRemoteThread64,对目标进程尝试远程注入,执行payload:"cmd /c start calc.exe"

完整代码已上传github,下载地址如下:

https://github.com/3gstudent/CreateRemoteThread/blob/master/CreateRemoteThread32to64.c

0x04 实际测试

测试系统:

Win7 x64

- 1、将程序编译成32位,打开64位calc.exe
- 2、运行测试程序

命令行输出如图

```
64-bit process

[ opening process id 213240

[ allocating 123 bytes of XRW memory in process for code

[ writing 123 bytes of code to 0x022C0000

[ allocating 21 bytes of RW memory in process for parameter

[ writing 21 bytes of data to 0x022D0000

[ creating thread

[ waiting for thread 68 to terminate

[ exit code was 33 (00000021)
```

成功执行payload: "cmd /c start calc.exe", 弹出计算器

0x05 小结

本文介绍了32位程序对64位进程远程注入的实现方法,参照以上代码可实现Windows 32位/64位系统下进程注入的通用模板。

LEAVE A REPLY

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