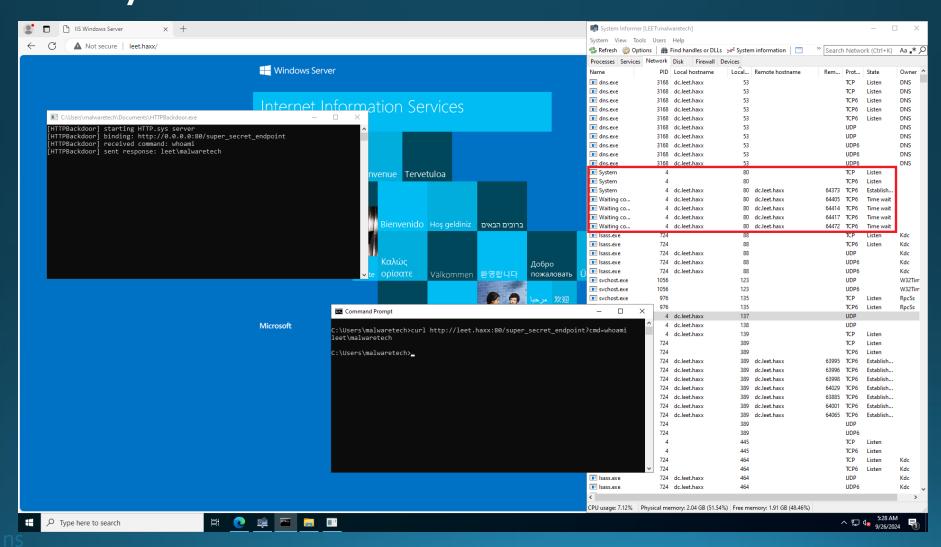
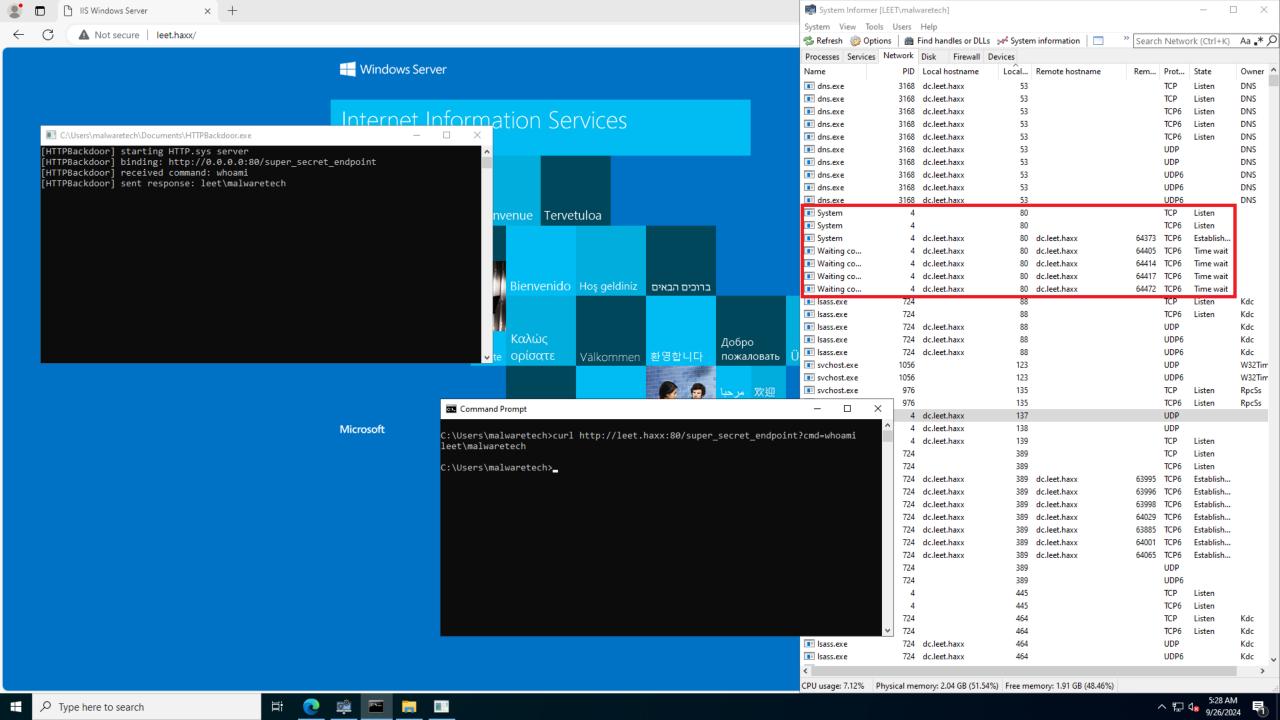
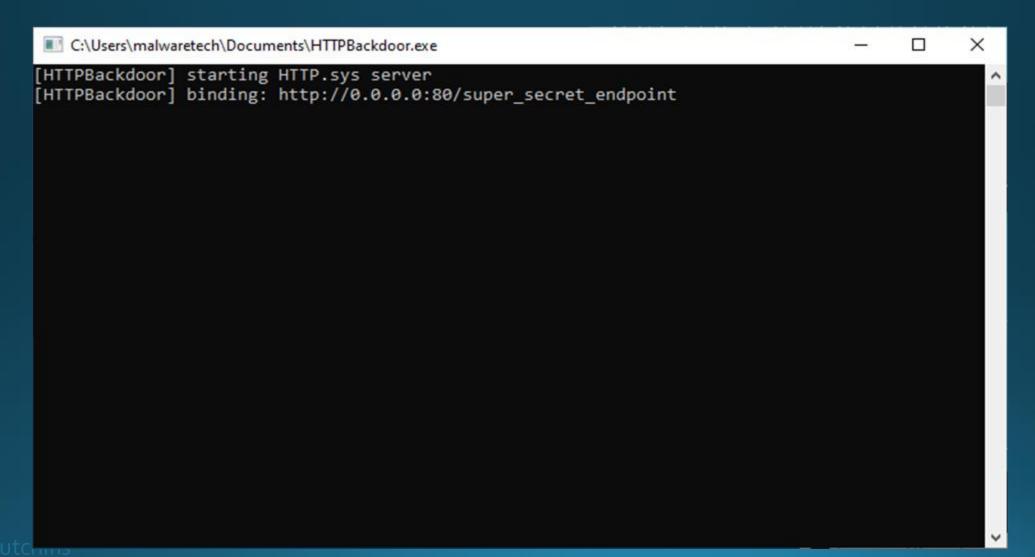
Stealthy User Mode Backdoors Via The HTTP.sys API

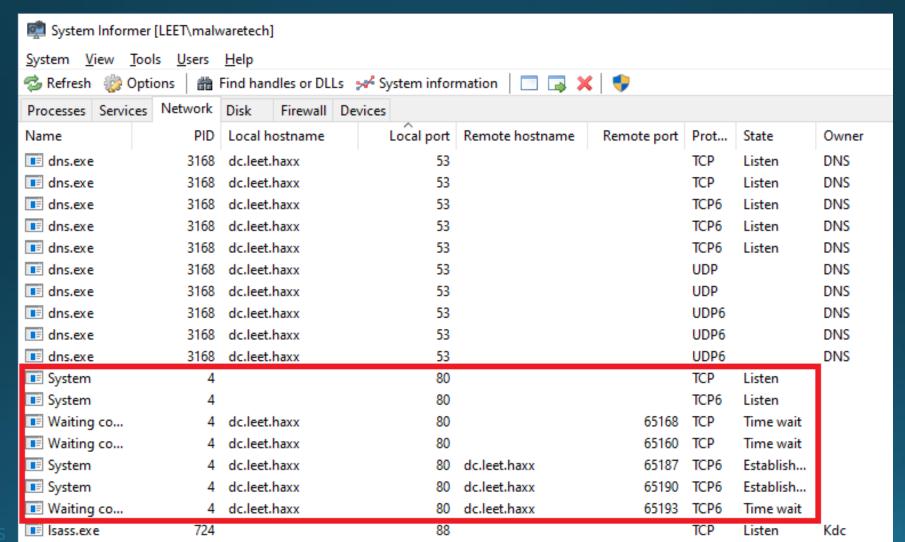




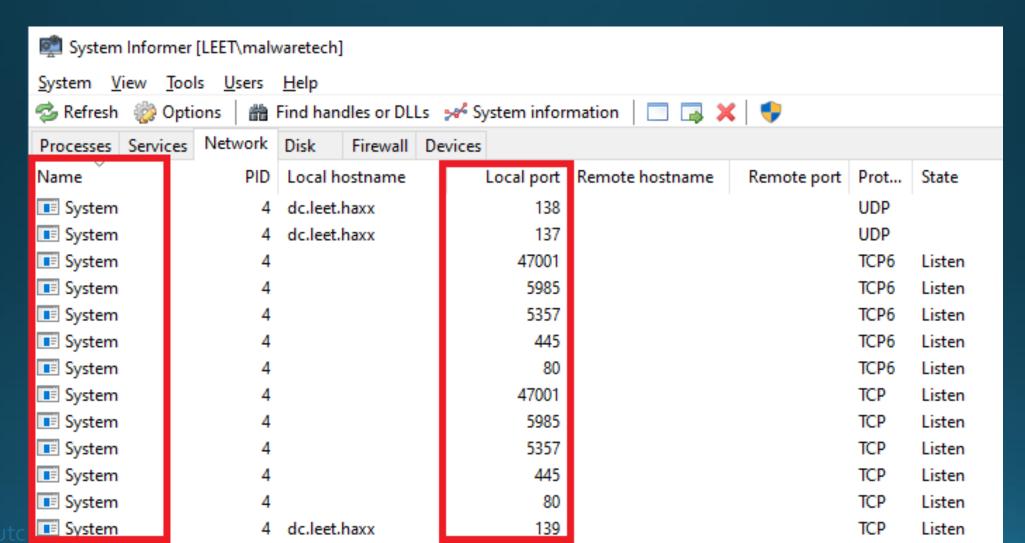
http.sys allows us to launch http servers in the kernel from user mode



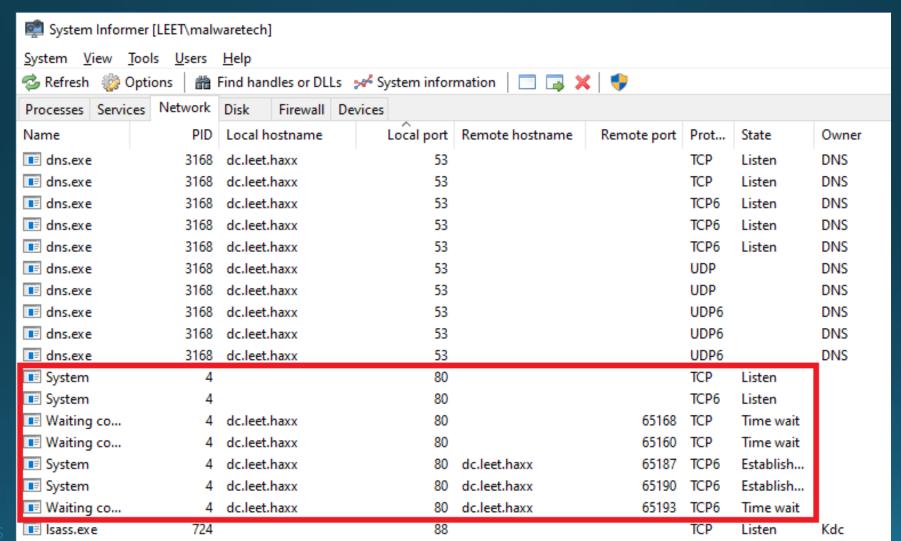
The Windows Kernel binds the port for us and handles the http processing



Since the kernel is responsible for many ports, this isn't unusual



But It makes it hard to figure out who is really using the port :D



We don't even need to be admin! Some endpoints can be bound by regular users Usable by any user, even guest accounts:

http://o.o.o.o:8o/Temporary_Listen_Addresses/*

Usable by standard users:

http://o.o.o.o:5357/* http://o.o.o.o:5358/*

Usable by any domain user:

http://o.o.o.o:10247/apps/*

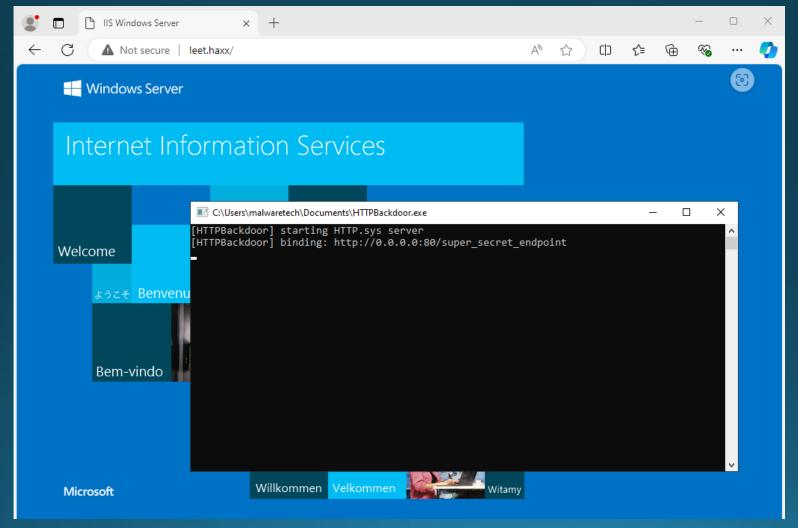
The default domain firewall profile exposes some of the unprivileged ports

- Port 10247 (open to world)
- Port 5357 (open to world if network discovery is enabled)
- Port 5358 (open to world if network discovery is enabled)

With Admin privileges, things get even more fun

- We can bind almost any port we want via the System process
- we can also piggyback on certain ports that are already in use by other apps
- If an app is using http://o.o.o.o.o.8o/app/api, we could bind a different endpoint on the same port if port sharing is enabled.
- The app won't see any request sent to our endpoint, and we won't see requests sent to theirs!

IIS uses port sharing, so we can add endpoints to IIS and Outlook Servers



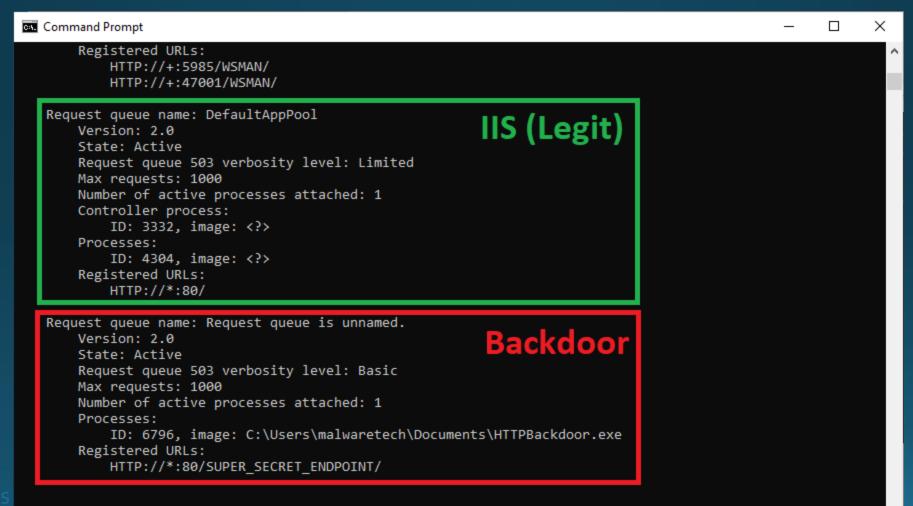
All Communication with http.sys can be done via IOCTL

- No sockets
- No named pipes
- No DLLs
- Just a nice stealthy backdoor

This method is used by several Chinese and Iranian APTs to backdoor servers

- https://securelist.com/operation-shadowhammer-a-high-profile-supply-chain-attack/90380/
- https://cloud.google.com/blog/topics/threat-intelligence/unc1860-iran-middle-eastern-networks

You can investigate endpoints using "netsh http show servicestate"



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