



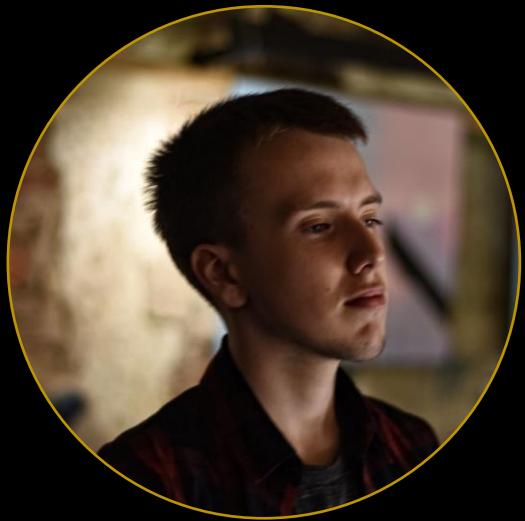
Microsoft Defender Will Be Defended - MemoryRanger Prevents Blinding Windows AV

Denis Pogonin

Igor Korkin

2022

WHO WE ARE



Denis Pogonin

- Bachelor of Information Security
- National Research Nuclear University MEPhI
- Cryptology and Cybersecurity Department



Igor Korkin, PhD

- Independent Security Researcher
- Speaker at CDFSL, BlackHat, HITB, SADFE
- sites.google.com/site/igorkorkin

AGENDA

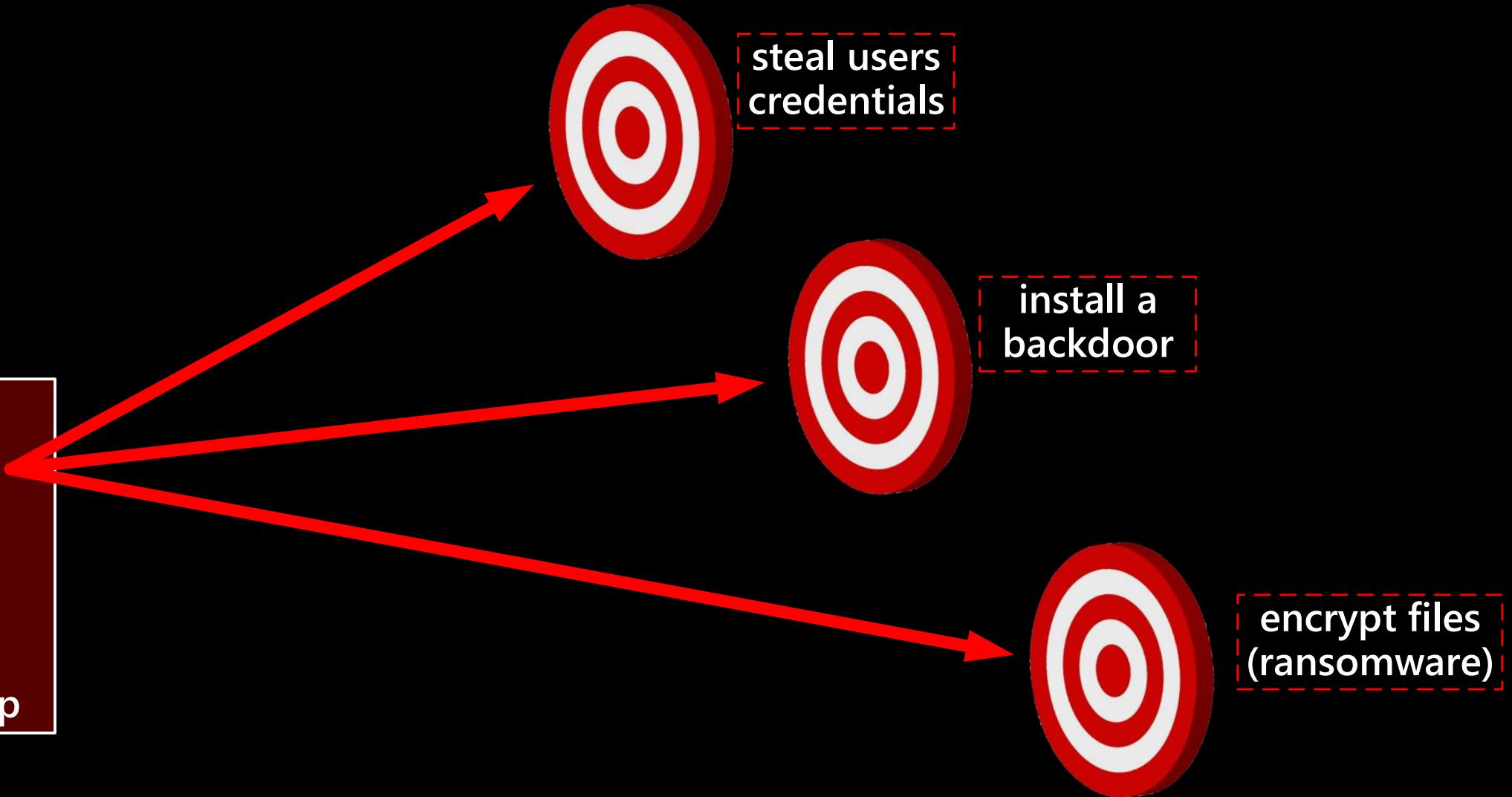
- Bypassing security products is a notorious malware trend
 - Microsoft Defender is the key target of cyber criminals
 - Kernel-mode threats are still the most risky
-
- Microsoft Defender Internals: Signature Detection
 - Windows OS Internals: Mandatory Integrity Control
-
- New kernel attack disables Microsoft Defender
 - MemoryRanger defends Microsoft Defender

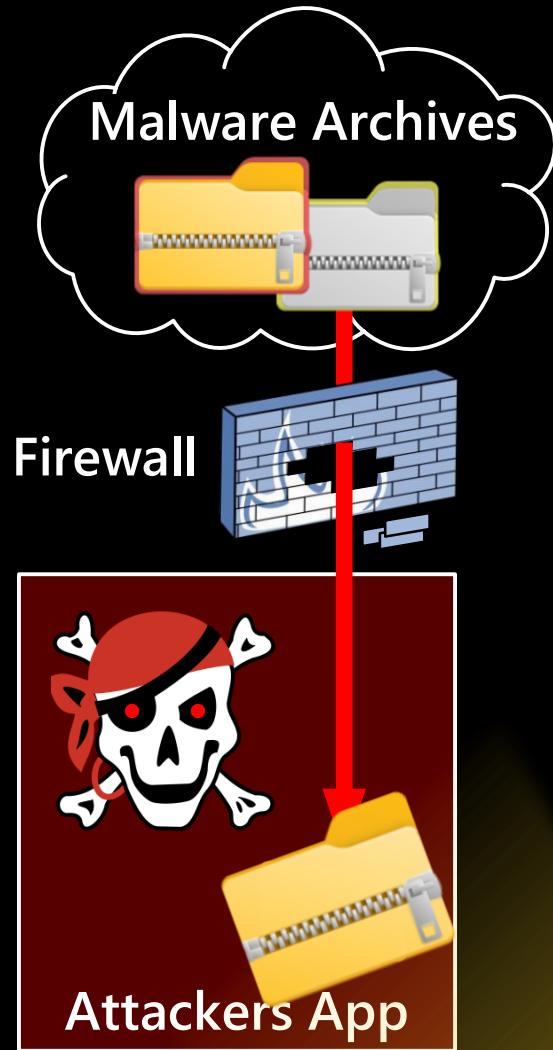


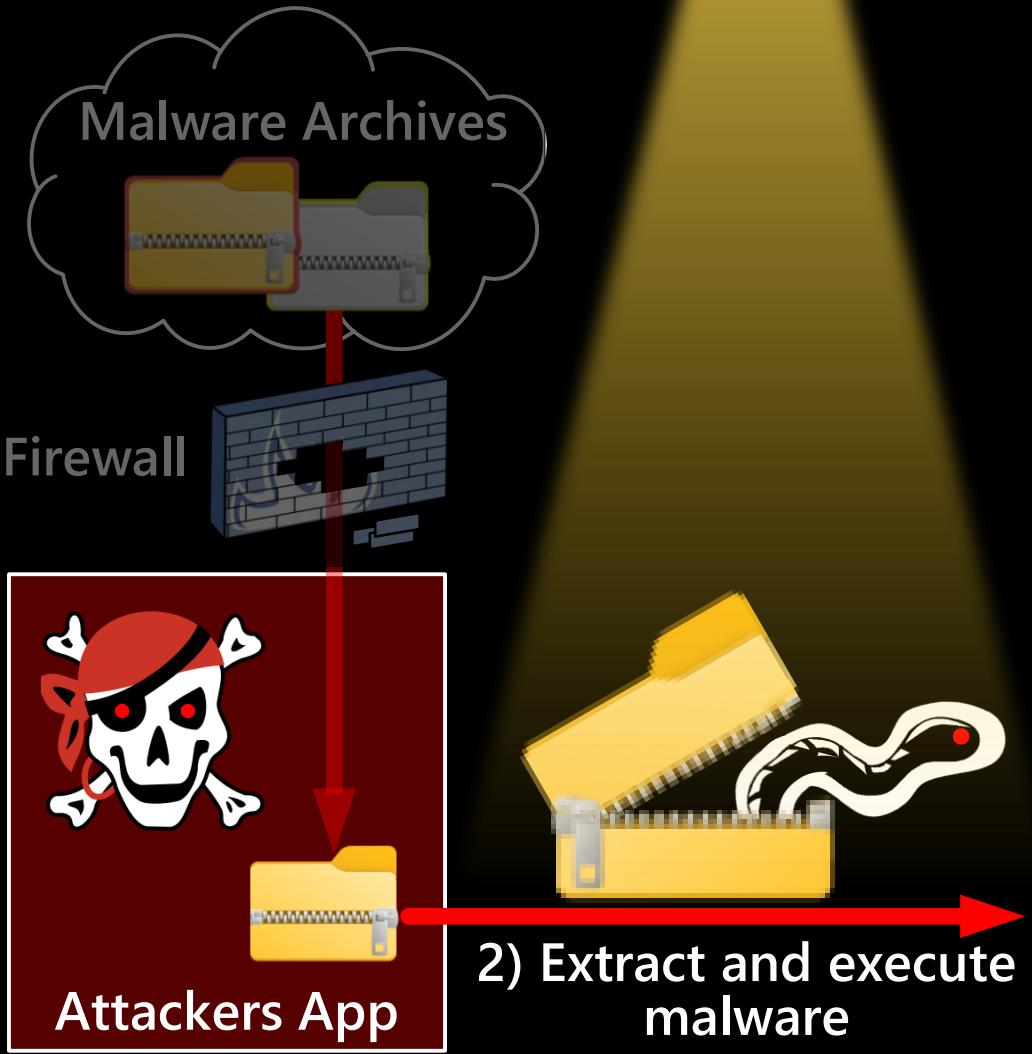
Attackers App

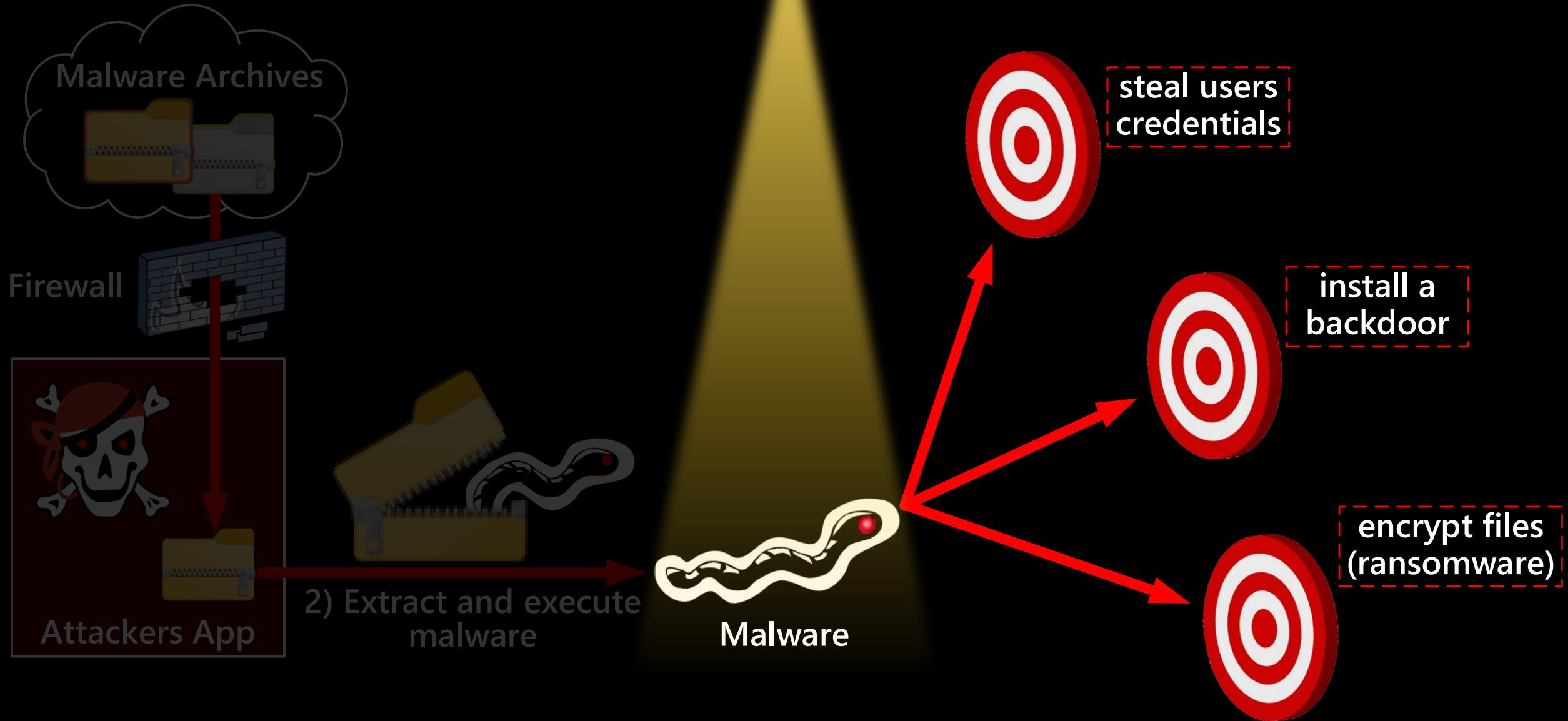




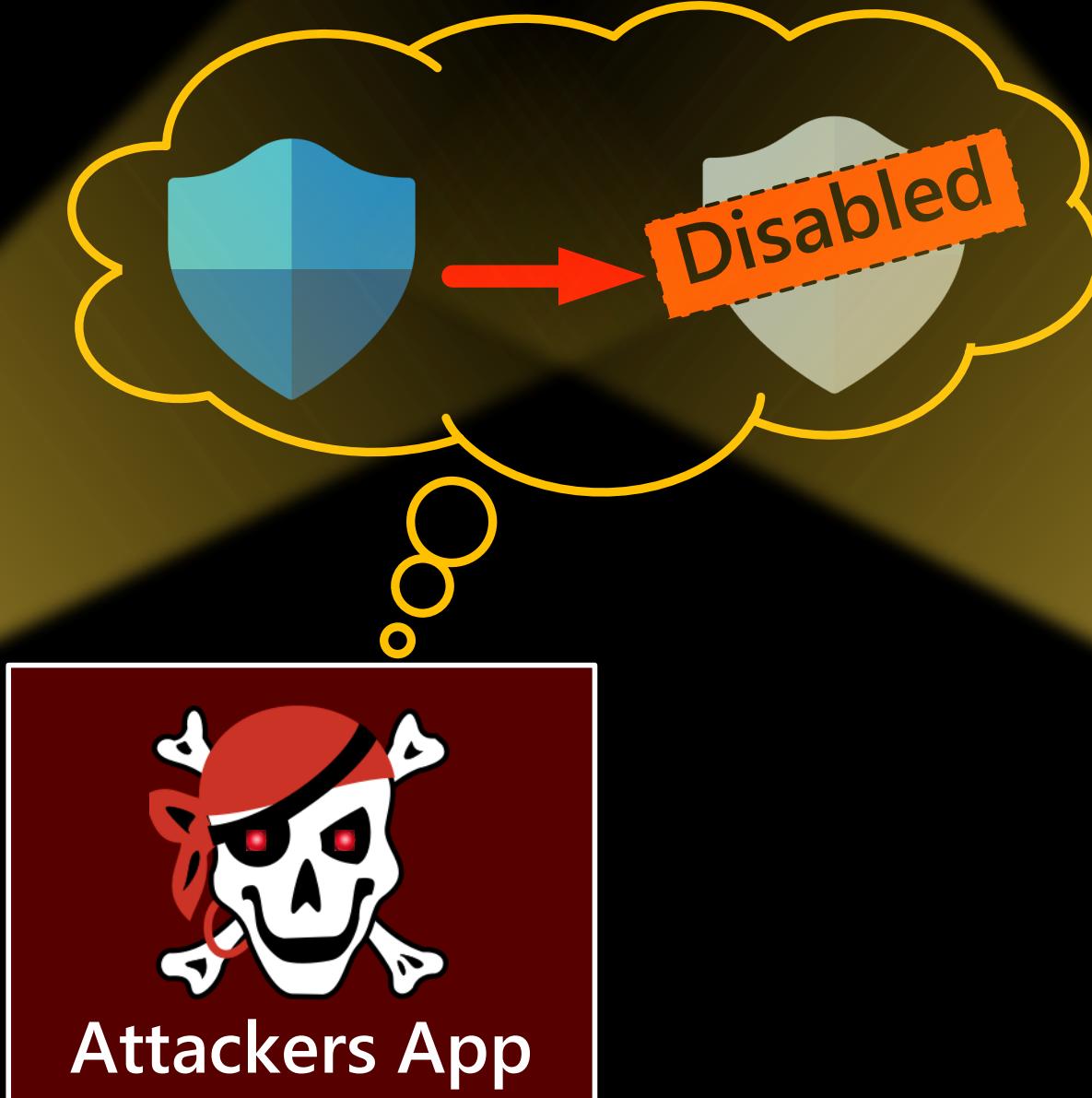






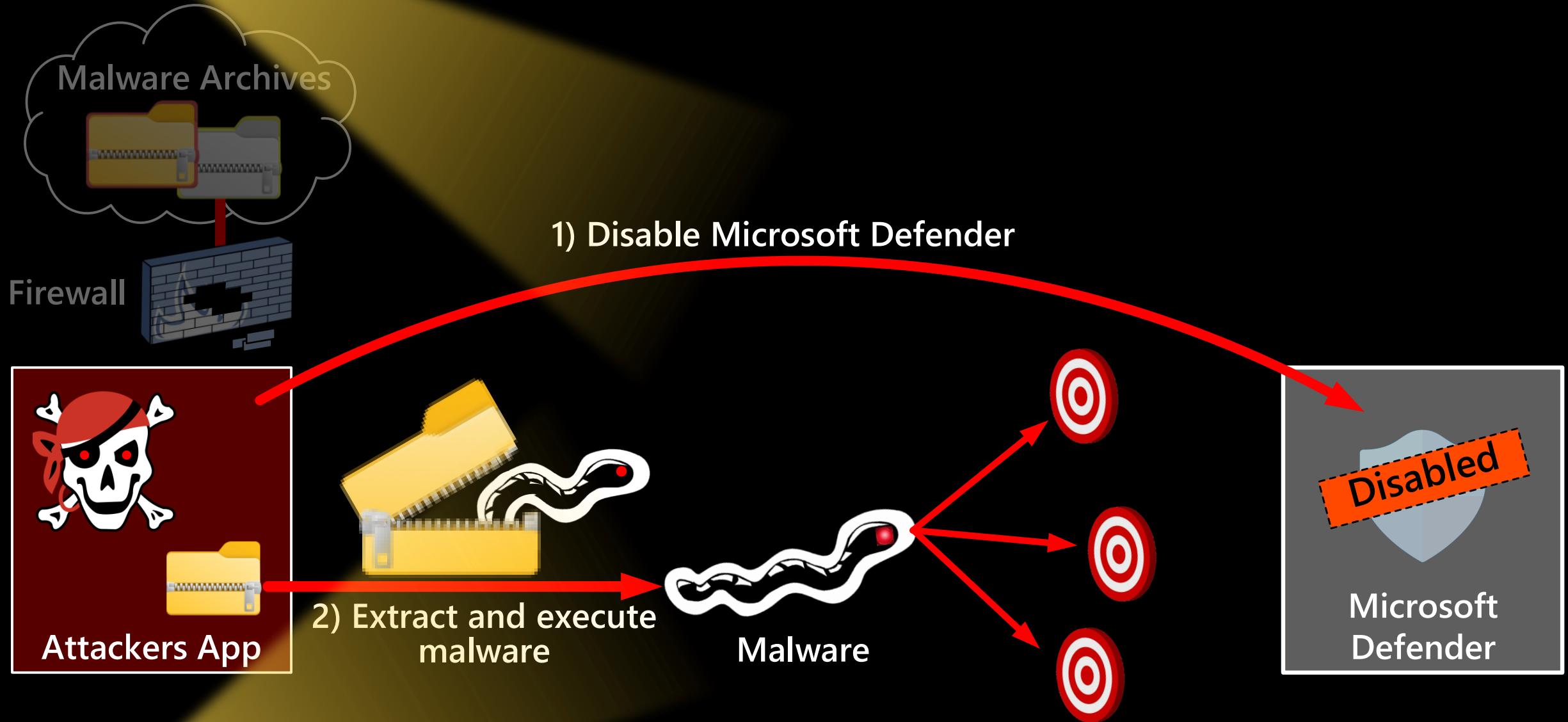






1) Disable Microsoft Defender





Microsoft Defender is under attacks



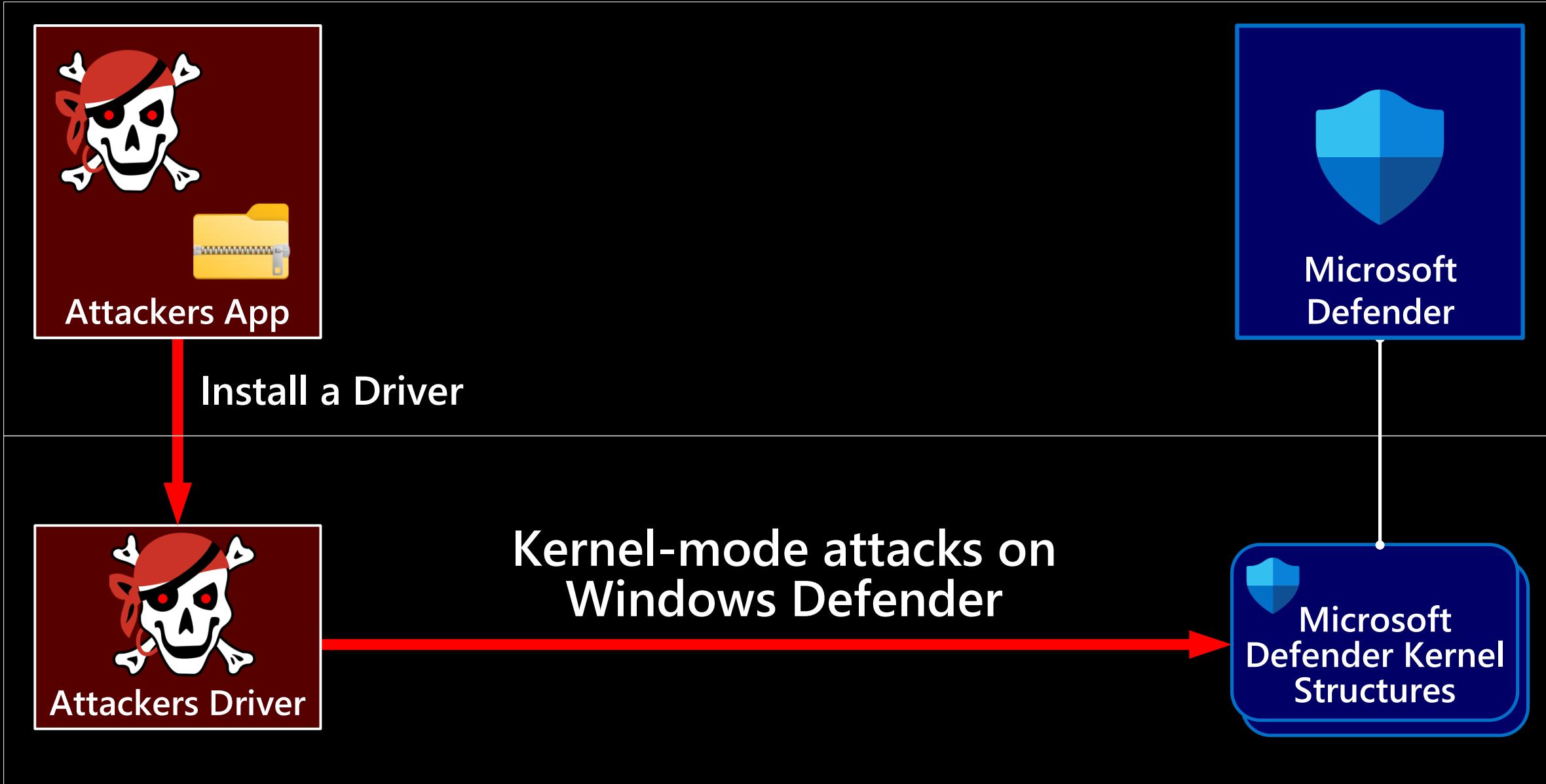
Microsoft Defender is under attacks



User-mode attacks on
Windows Defender



Driver-based attacks can disable Microsoft Defender



MICROSOFT DEFENDER IS UNDER ATTACKS



Microsoft Defender is running on over **500 000 000** PCs



“

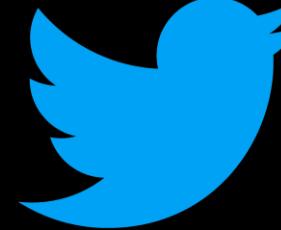
Windows Defender is protecting more than 50% of the Windows ecosystem, so we're a **big target**, and everyone wants to evade us to get the maximum number of victims

Tanmay Ganacharya
Partner Director for Security Research
@ Microsoft Defender for Endpoint

* Top Microsoft Defender expert: These are the threats security hasn't yet solved, ZDNet, 2019

<https://www.zdnet.com/article/top-windows-defender-expert-these-are-the-threats-security-hasnt-yet-solved>

ATTACKS ON DEFENDER FROM



TWEETS ABOUT DISABLING MICROSOFT DEFENDER



Joe Helle, Mayor of Hacktown, First of His Name

@joehelle

...

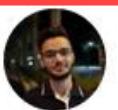
Let's bypass Windows Defender using reflection in
Powershell. themayor.notion.site/53512dc072c241...

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Qutaiba | قتيبة
@QutaibaMO

A simple python packer to easily bypass Windows
Defender

Unknow101/
FuckThatPacker



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Benjamin Delpy ✅
@gentilkiwi

#trollday : epic Windows Defender bypass...
before running #mimikatz : \$mimikatz = 'C:\Users
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last
@last0x00

I've published on [@APTortellini](#)'s Github page a little project of mine called DefenderSwitch. It's a C++ program that can be used to disable/enable Windows Defender without interacting with the GUI by abusing TrustedInstaller. Admin privs needed.

**APTortellini/
DefenderSwitch**

Stop Windows Defender using the Win32 API



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**APTortellini/
DefenderSwitch**

Stop Windows Defender using the Win32 API



MALWARE ATTACKS MICROSOFT DEFENDER



2020

Ragnarok Ransomware



2021

Zloader Banking Trojan



2022

Kraken Botnet

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Ragnarok Ransomware
disables the Microsoft
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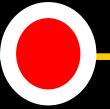
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bypasses Microsoft Defender via
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2022

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Denis Wilson

@dwpia

...

Microsoft's Windows Defender has become a solid antivirus program and we are finding that malware programs are attempting to disable or bypass it. We have seen GootKit, TrickBot, and the Novter infections all utilizing some sort of Windows Defender bypass.
buff.ly/38L3bTZ

ACADEMIC PAPERS AND BLOGS ABOUT ATTACKS ON MICROSOFT DEFENDER

Using Mimikatz' driver, Mimidrv, to disable Windows Defender in Windows

Bram Blaauwendraad
University of Amsterdam
Amsterdam, The Netherlands
bram.blaauwendraad@os3.nl

Thomas Ouddeken
University of Amsterdam
Amsterdam, The Netherlands
thomas.ouddeken@os3.nl

Supervisor
Cedric van Bockhaven
Deloitte
Amsterdam, The Netherlands



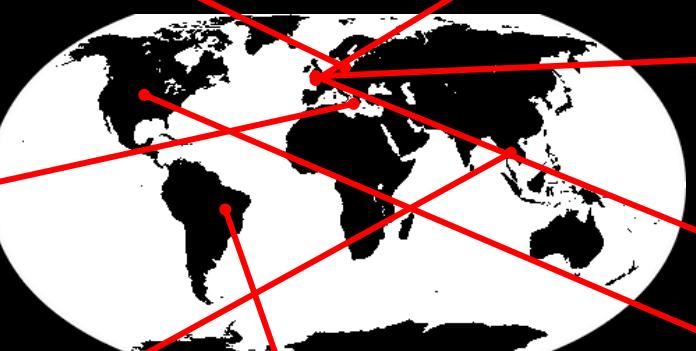
Article
An Empirical Assessment of Endpoint Detection and Response Systems against Advanced Persistent Threats Attack Vectors

George Karantzas¹ and Constantinos Patsakis^{1,2,*}



Evading Security Products for Credential Dumping Through Exploiting Vulnerable Driver in Windows Operating Systems

Huu-Danh Pham¹, Vu Thanh Nguyen^{2(✉)}, Mai Viet Tiep³,
Phu Phuoc Huy⁵, and Pham Thi Vuon



AntiViruses under the Microscope:
A Hands-On Perspective

Marcus Botacin¹ Felipe Duarte Domingues² Fabrício Ceschin¹ Raphael Machnicki¹
Marco Antonio Zanata Alves¹ Paulo Lício de Geus² André Grégio¹

PROCESS HERPADERPING – WINDOWS DEFENDER EVASION

Posted on January 18, 2021 by Administrator

Evading Windows Defender with 1 Byte Change

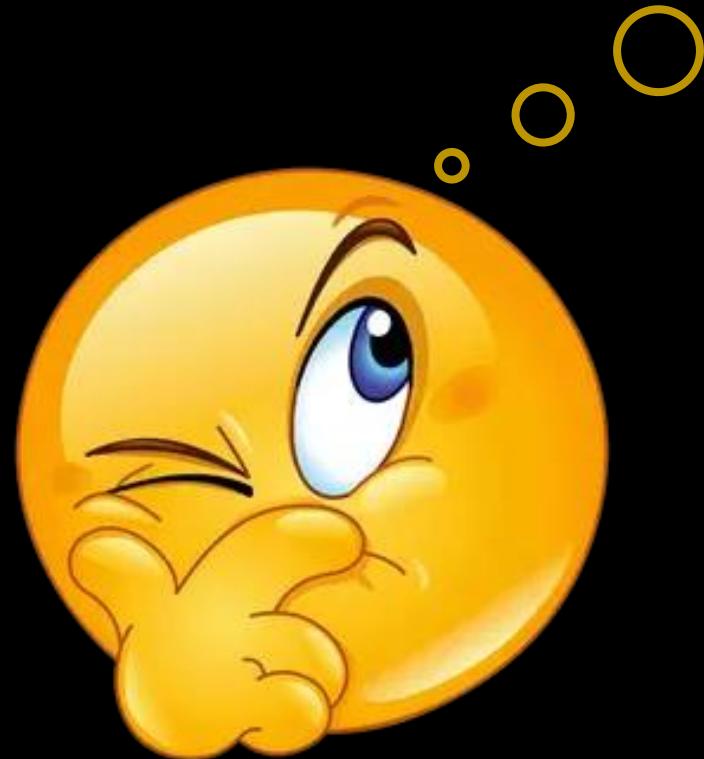
BYPASSING WINDOWS DEFENDER RUNTIME SCANNING

Charalampos Billinis, 1 May 2020

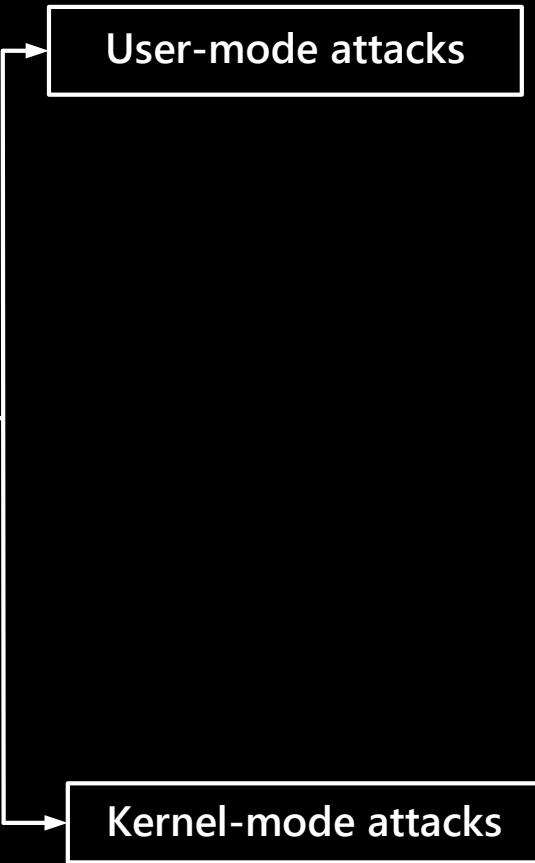
Windows Offender:
Reverse Engineering
Windows Defender's
Antivirus Emulator

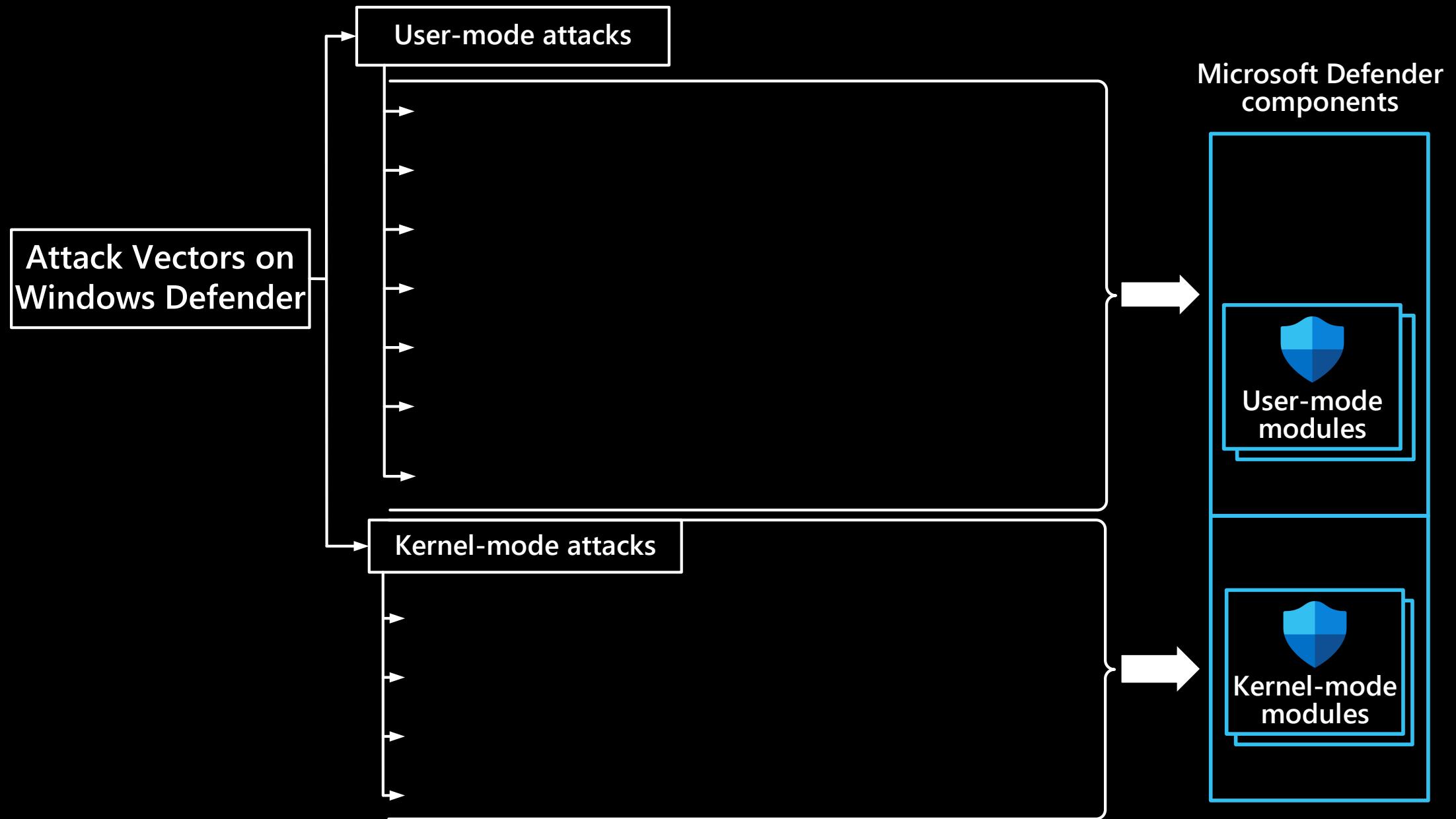
Alexei Bulazel
@0xAlexei
Black Hat 2018

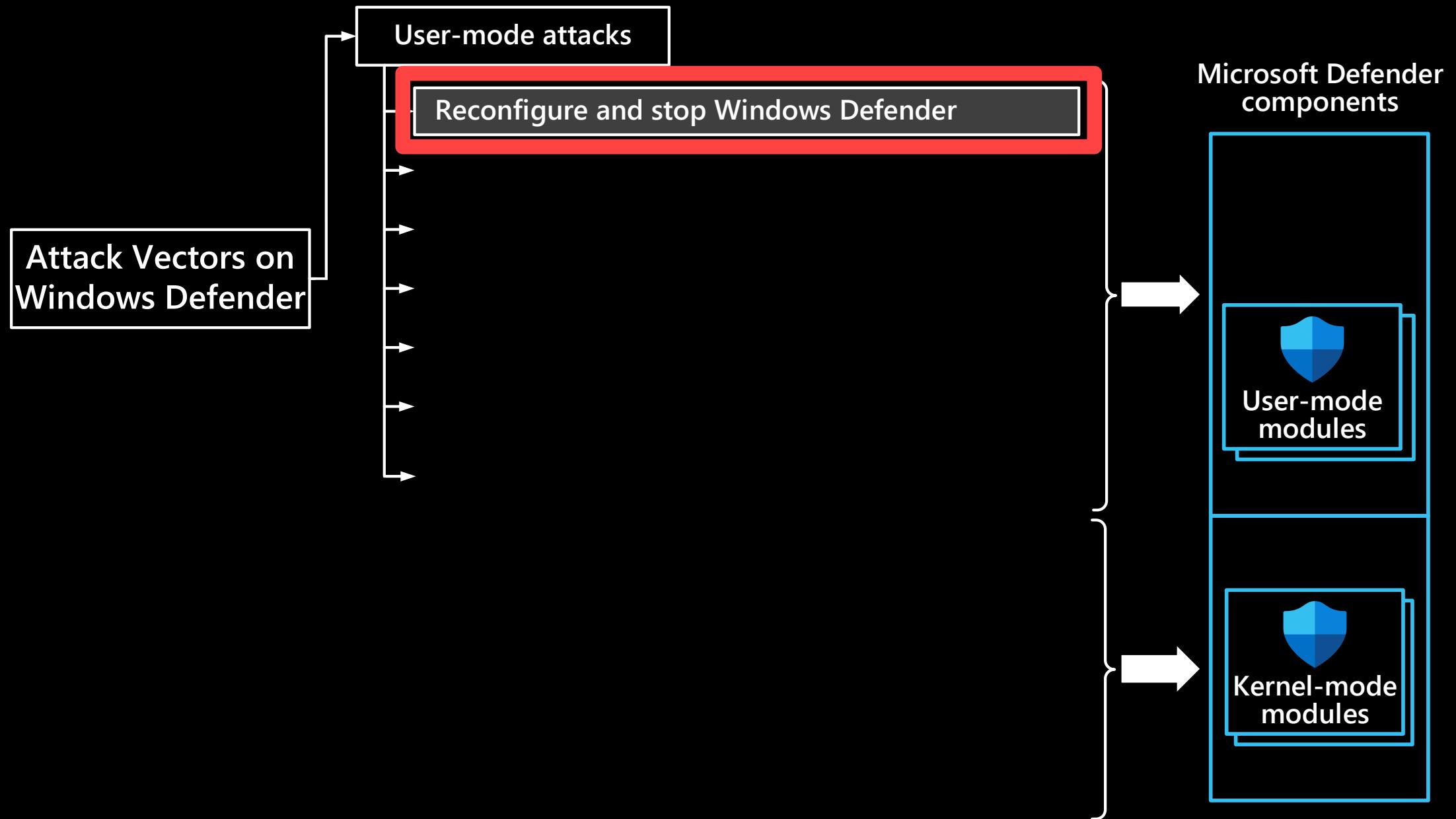
ATTACK VECTORS ON MICROSOFT DEFENDER

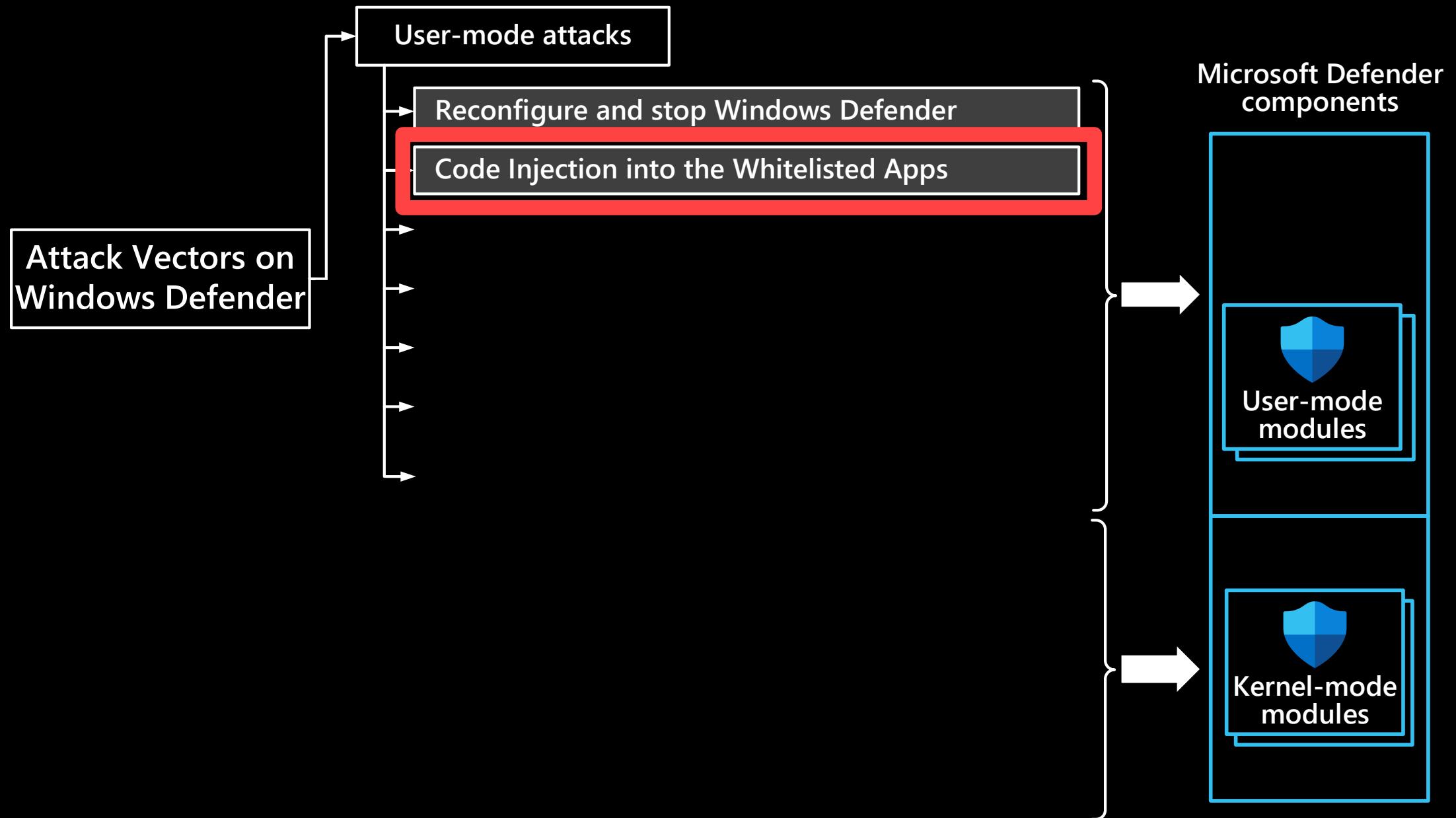


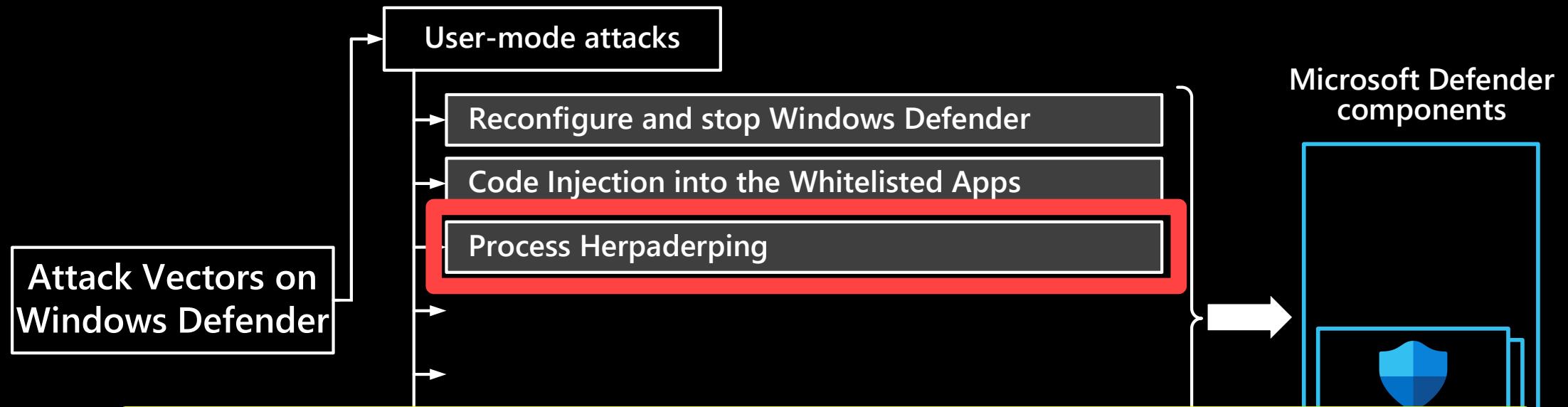
**Attack Vectors on
Windows Defender**









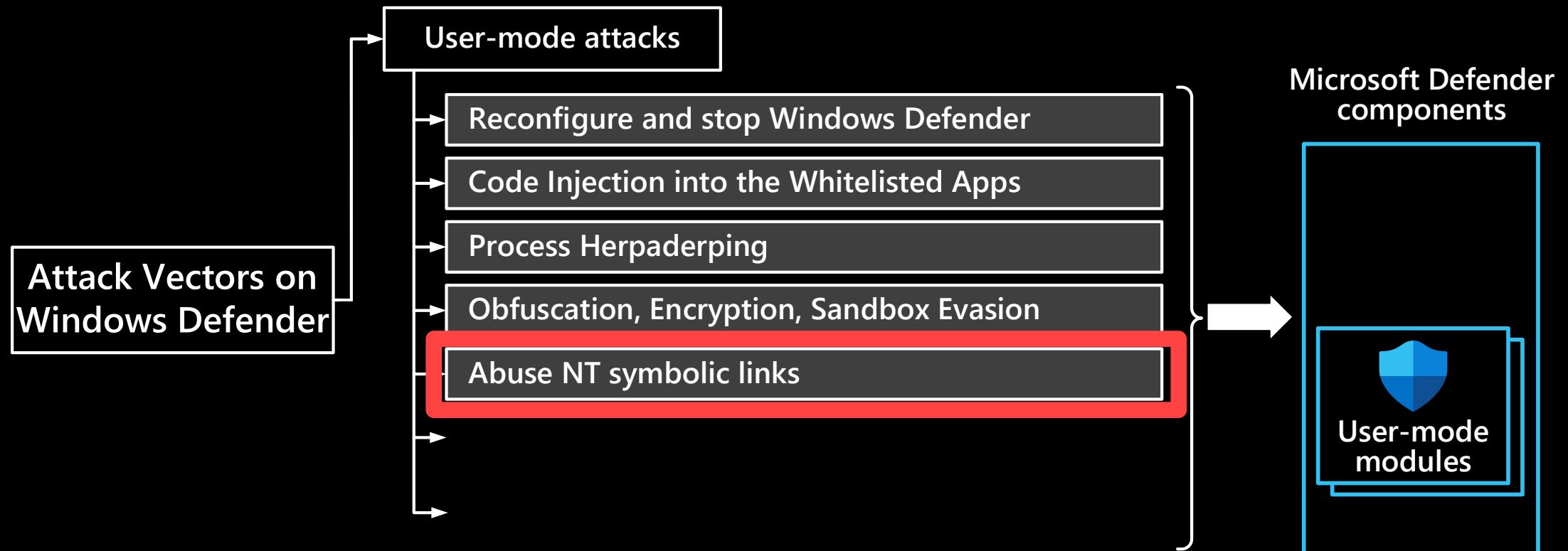


Process Herpaderping



Process Herpaderping is a method of obscuring the intentions of a process by modifying the content on disk after the image has been mapped. This results in curious behavior by security products and the OS itself.

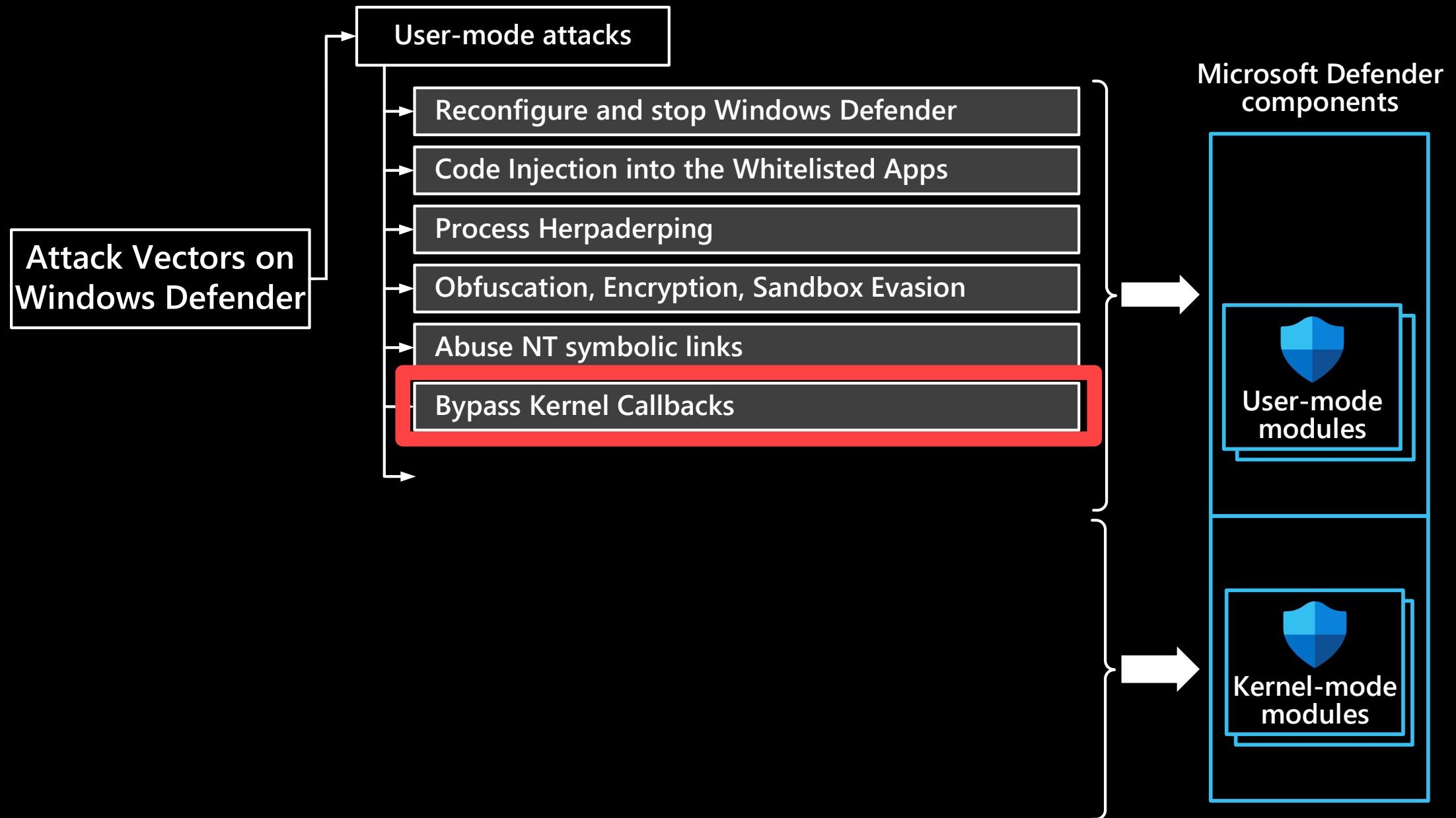




The dying knight in the shiny armour

Killing Defender through NT symbolic links redirection while keeping it unbothered

Aug 21, 2021 • last



Attack Vectors on Windows Defender

- User-mode attacks
 - Reconfigure and stop
 - Code Injection into the
 - Process Herpaderping
 - Obfuscation, Encrypti
 - Abuse NT symbolic lin
 - Bypass Kernel Callbacks

Elastic Security Research



Sandboxing Antimalware Products for Fun

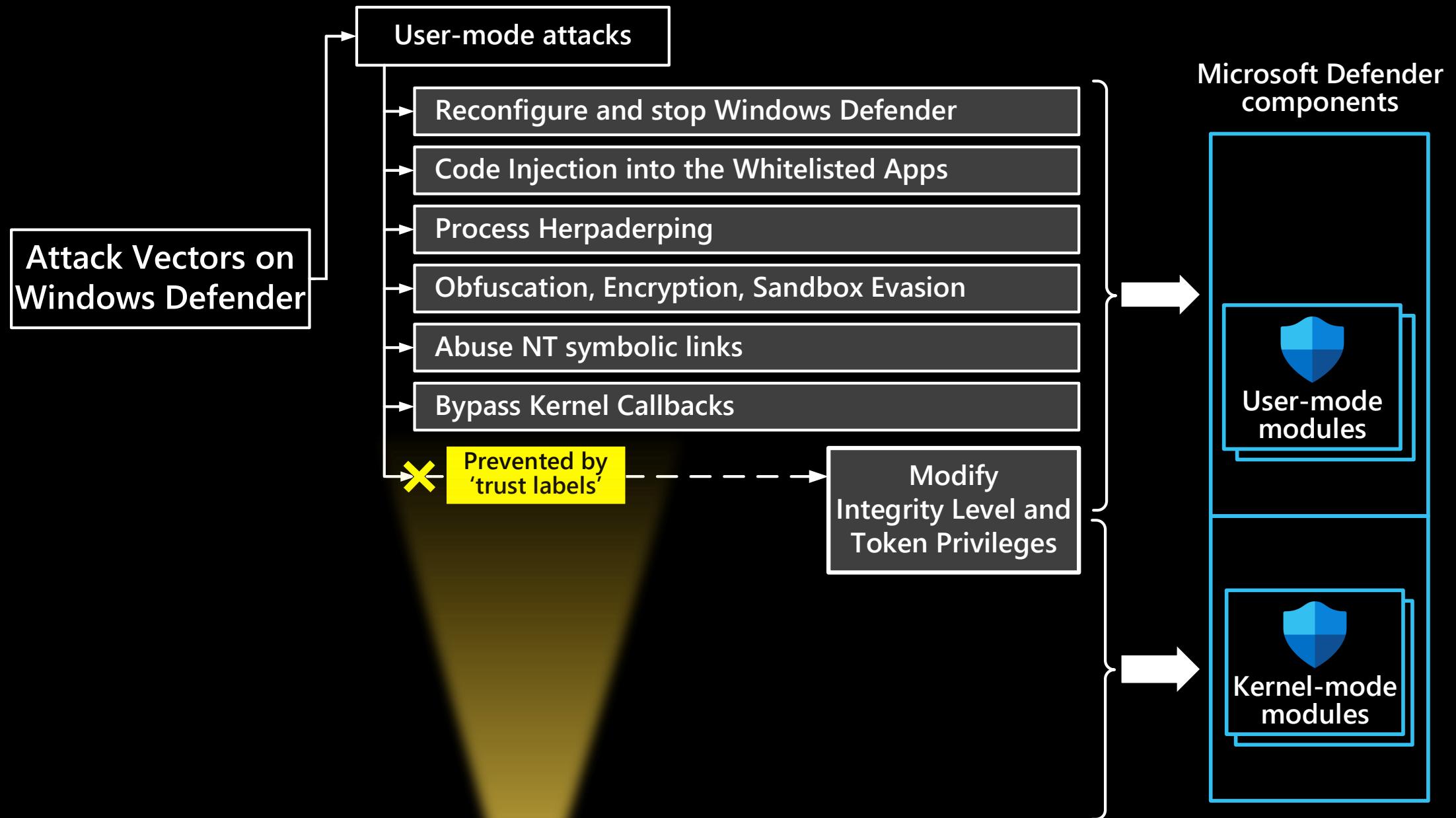
Elastic Security identifies Windows security feature bypass

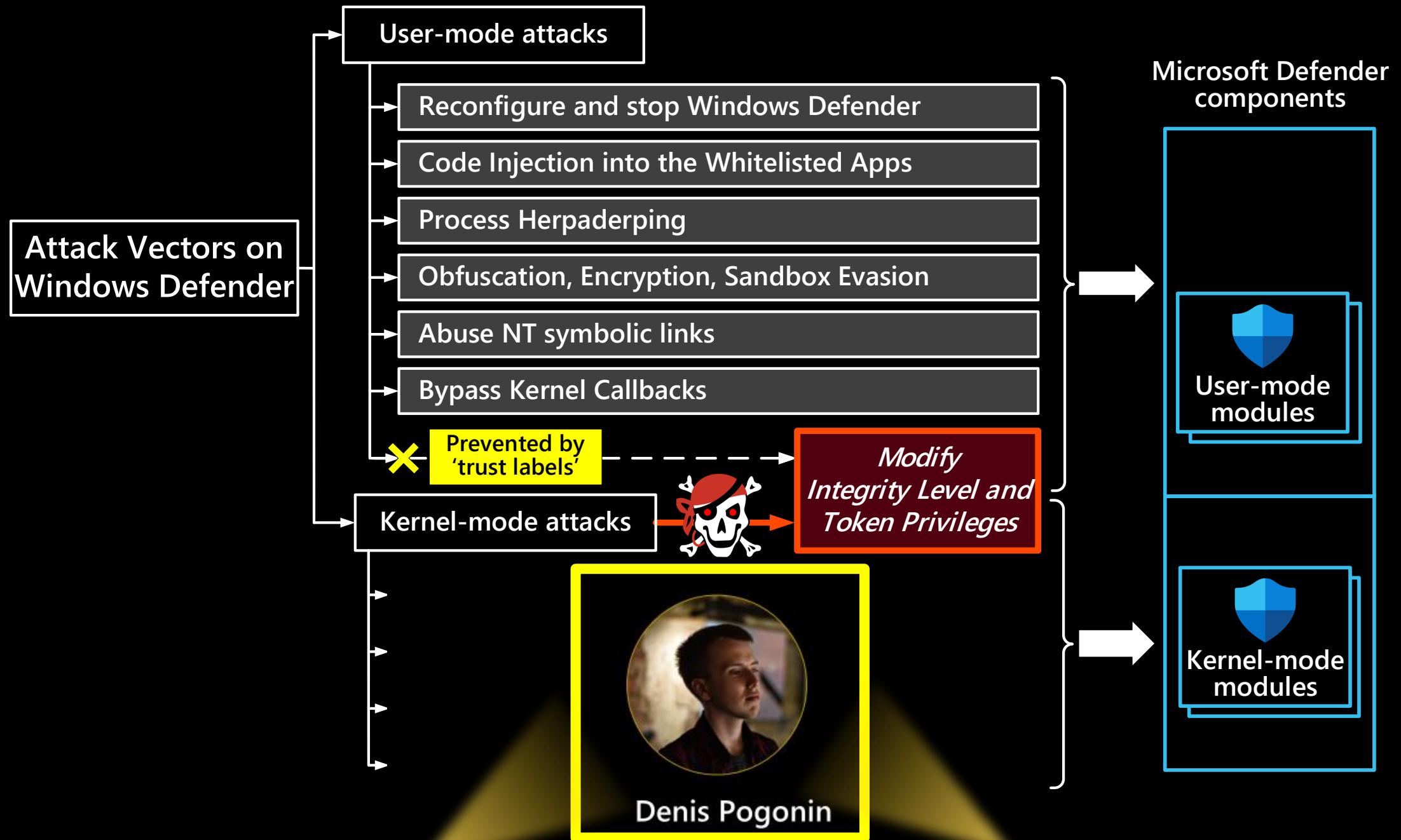
2022-02-02

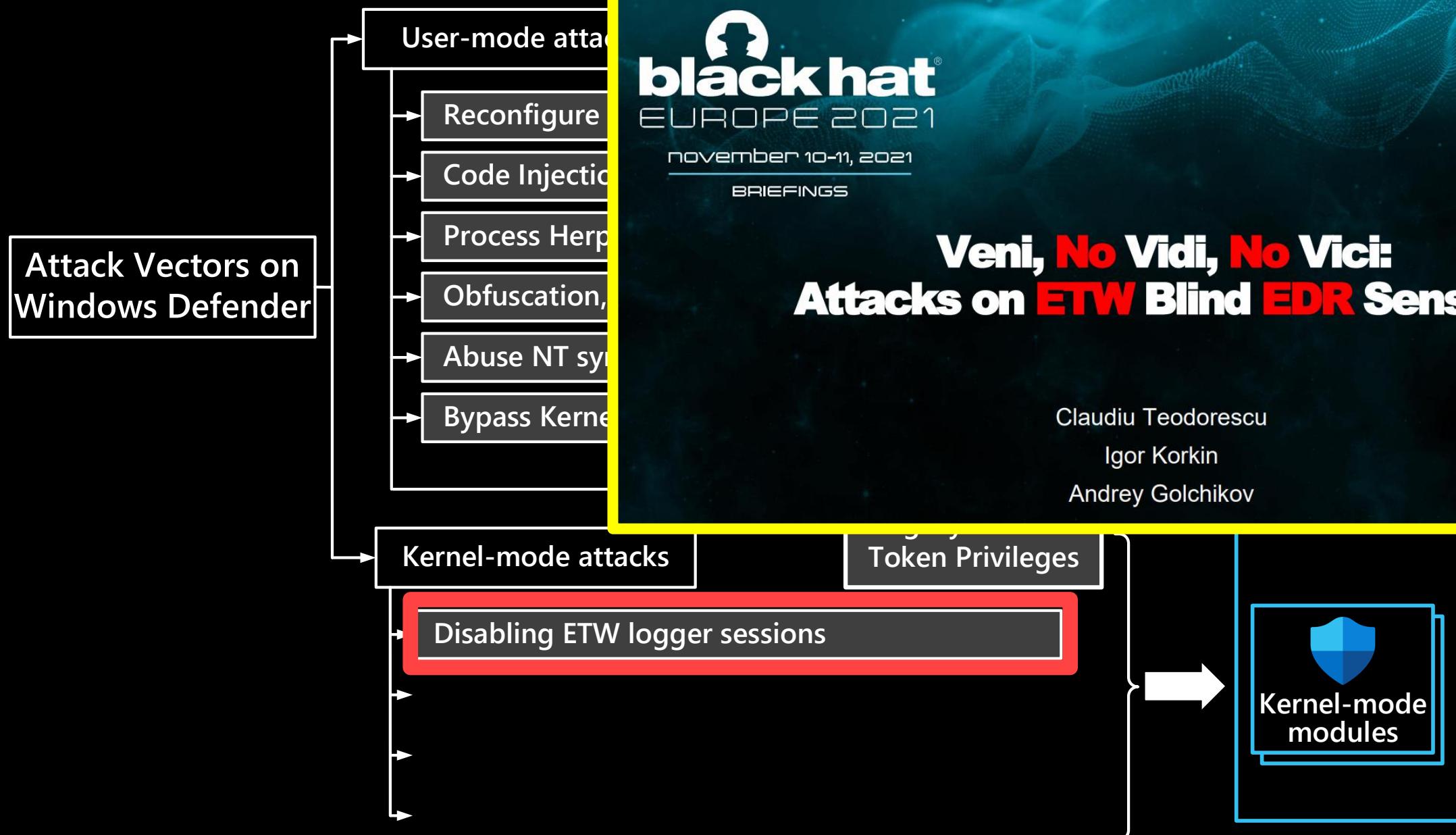
Modify
Integrity Level and
Token Privileges

User-mode
modules

Kernel-mode
modules







Attack Vectors on Windows Defender

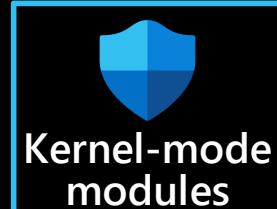
- User-mode attack
 - Reconfigure and...
 - Code Injection
 - Process Hijacking
 - Obfuscation, Enc...
 - Abuse NT symbol...
 - Bypass Kernel Con...
- Kernel-mode attacks
 - Disabling ETW logger sessions
 - Disabling PPL to stop Windows Defender
 - ...

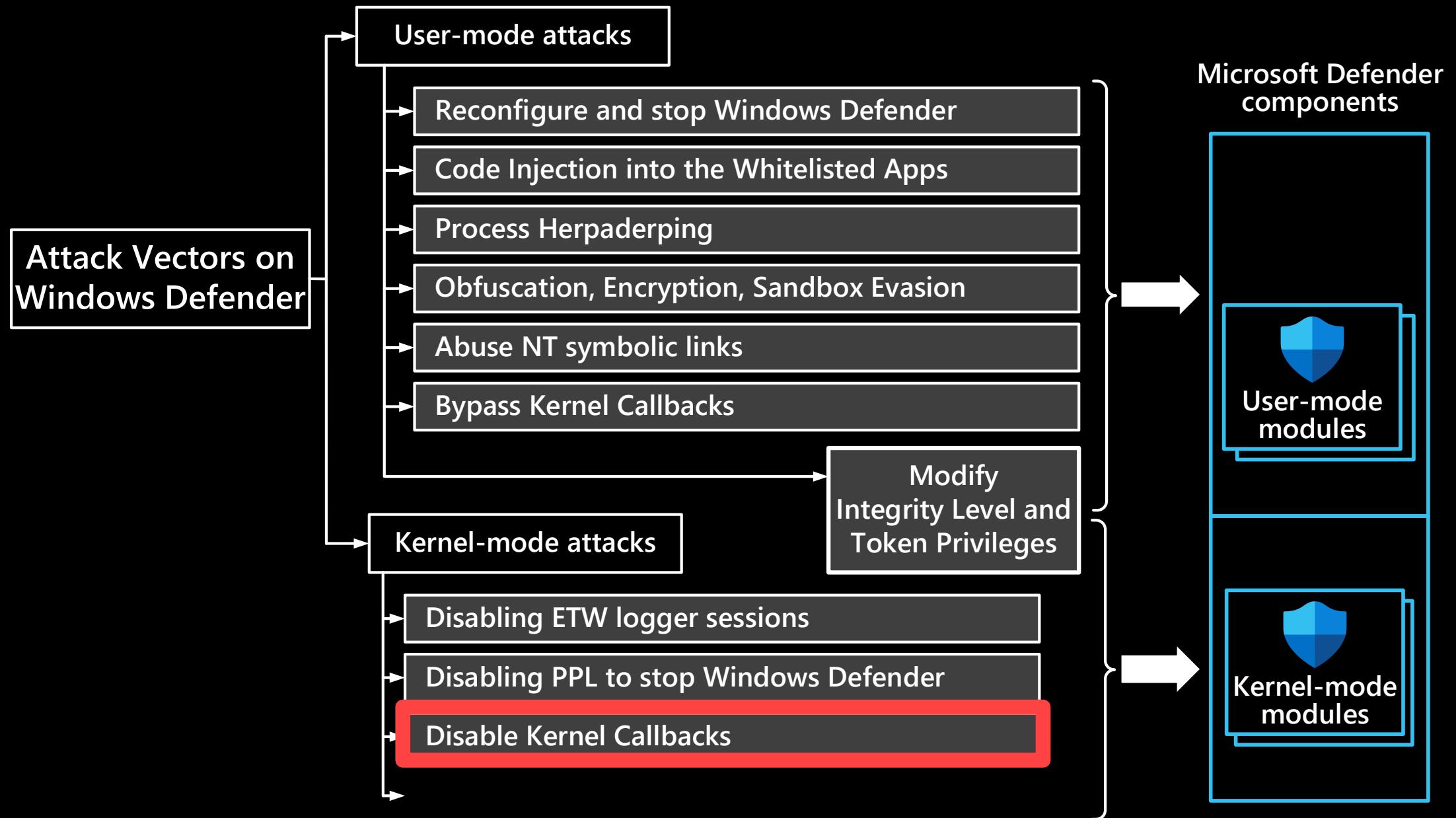
Protected Process Light will be Protected - MemoryRanger Fills the Gap Again

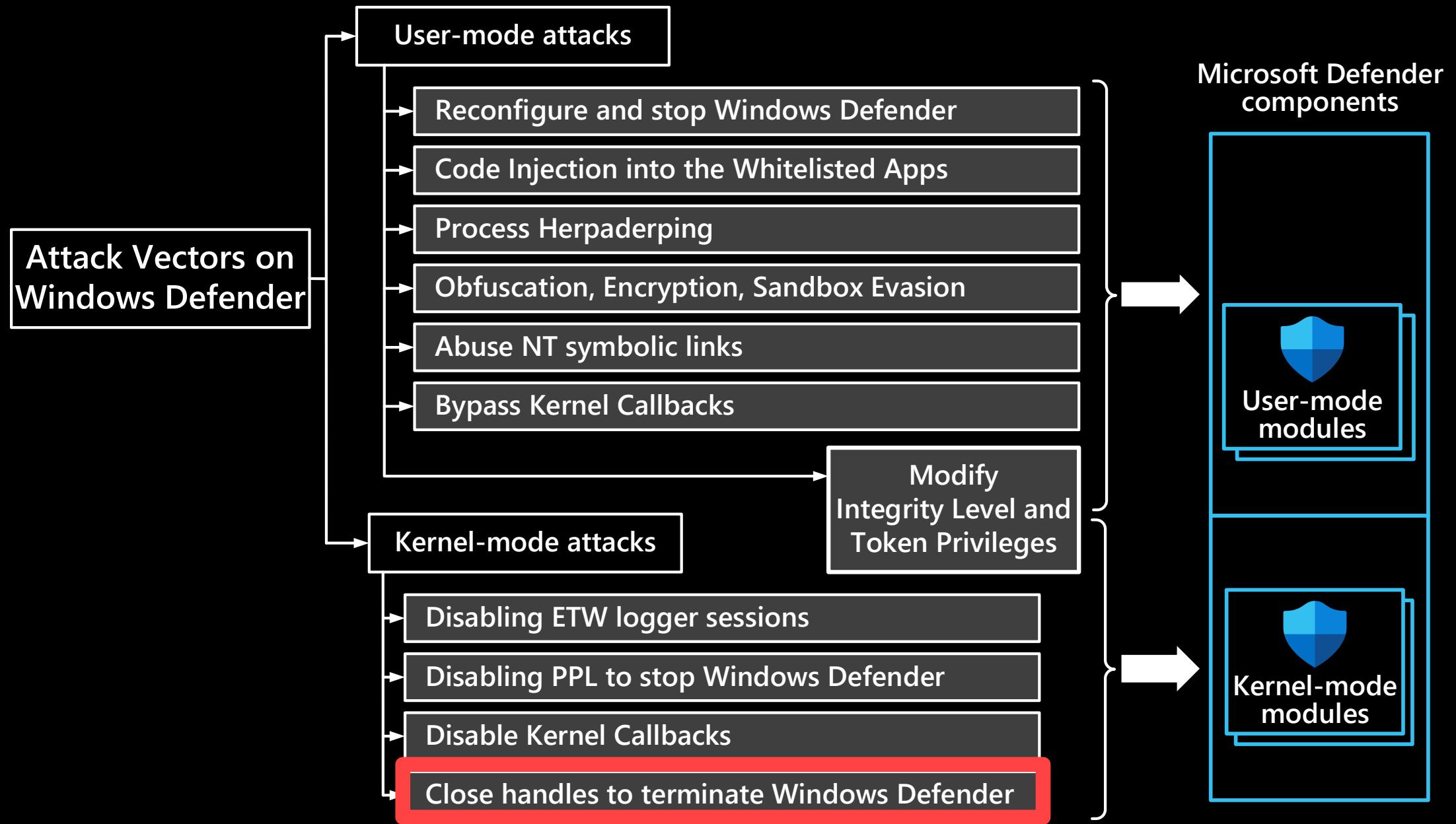
Igor Korkin
Independent Researcher

2021

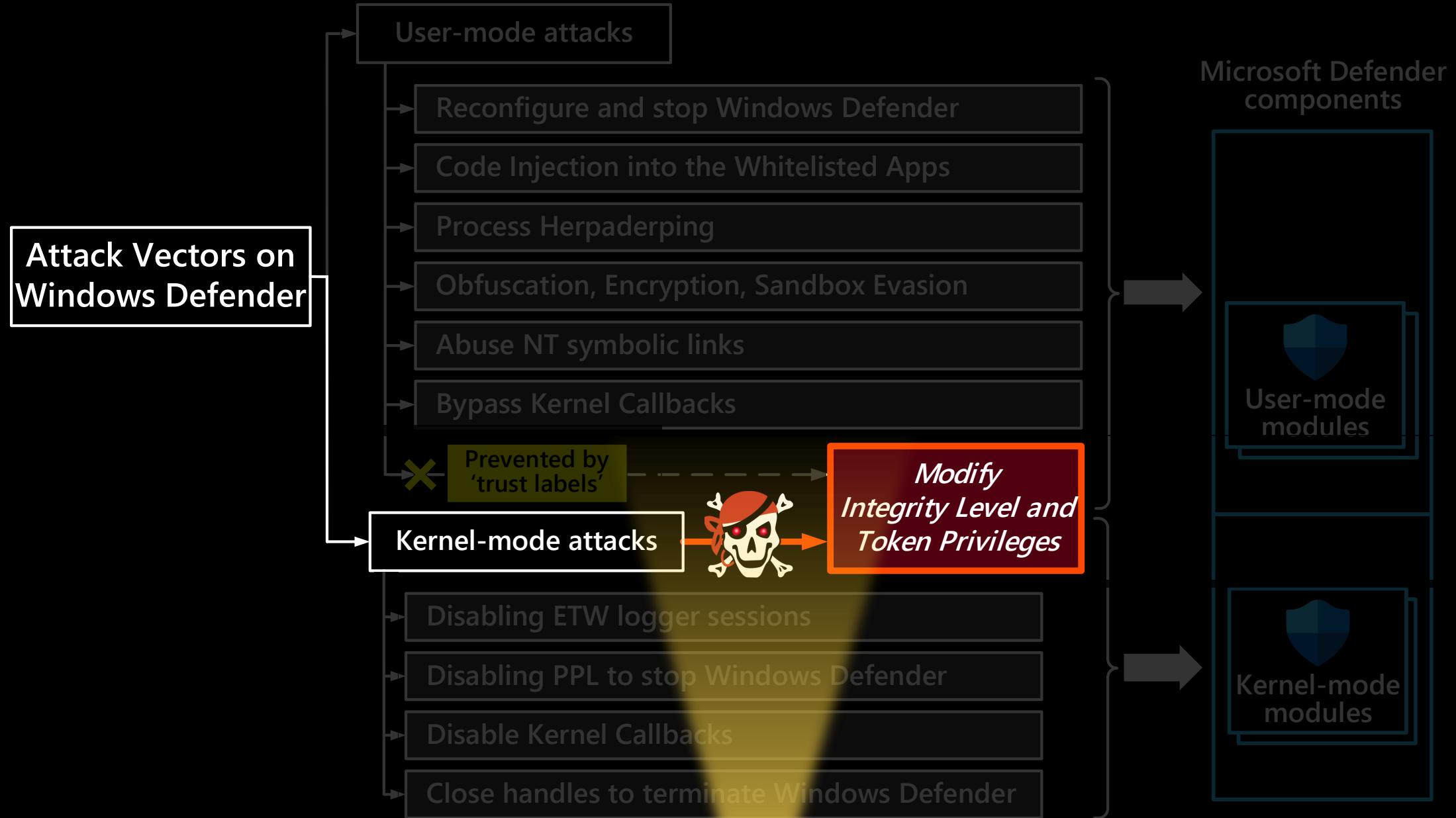
Token Privileges







All the details of these attacks are in the research paper



TRENDS OF KERNEL ATTACKS IN 2021-2022



Driver-Based Attacks* in 2021-2022

Bring Your Own Vulnerable Driver (BYOVD)

- HermeticWiper abuses EaseUS driver (2022)
- Rapid7 experts gave 30 malware examples that use buggy signed drivers

Malware Drivers signed with leaked certificates + WHQL Scandal

- Stolen Nvidia certificates used to sign malware (2022)
- Microsoft admits to signing rootkit named Netfilter (2021)

UEFI Security Threats

- UEFI rootkit named MoonBounce can install a malicious driver (2022)
- Binarly experts found 20 UEFI bugs that impacted millions of devices (2022)

Driver-Based Attacks* in 2021-2022

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Year	Malware	3 rd party driver	Notes
2022	HermeticWiper	EaseUS	Stolen Nvidia certificates used to sign malware (2022)
	Iron Tiger	CPUID CPU-Z	Microsoft admits to signing rootkit named Netfilter (2021)
	GhostEmperor	CheatEngine	
2021	ZINC	eXplorer	
	TunnelSnake	VirtualBox	
	RobbinHood	Gigabyte	UEFI bugs that impacted millions of devices (2022)
2020	Trickbot	RWEverything	

*More Examples are in the conference paper

More than **30** malware examples that abuse vulnerable signed drivers

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Malware Drivers signed with leaked certificates + WHQL Scandal

Lapsus\$ hack leaves NVIDIA in a tight spot

The hackers have leaked NVIDIA's official code signing certificates.

BY AKASHDEEP ARUL

↳ Leaked certificates used to sign malware (2022)

↳ Leaked certificates used to sign rootkit named Netfilter (2021)

↳ A single click on a malicious URL can install a malicious driver (2022)

↳ Binarly experts found 20 UEFI bugs that impacted millions of devices (2022)

*Most of the examples are in the conference paper

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BY AKASHDEEP ARUL



ITPro.



Nvidia confirms data breach as hackers make additional demands

Nvidia has confirmed a rumoured hack on its systems for the first time as the first part of the alleged 1TB of company secrets is made available to download

by: Connor Jones 2 Mar 2022

↳ • Binarly experts found 20 UEFI bugs that impacted millions of devices (2022)

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Bring Your Own Vulnerability Report

Nvidia confirms make additional changes

Nvidia has confirmed for the first time as the secret information was made available to download

by: Connor Jones 2 Mar 2022



Author:

Lisa Vaas

March 7, 2022 / 12:46 pm

NVIDIA's Stolen Code-Signing Certs Used to Sign Malware

NVIDIA certificates are being used to sign malware, enabling malicious programs to pose as legitimate and slide past security safeguards on Windows machines.

March 7

Driver-Based Attacks* in 2021-2022



Dark Web Research: Illicit Code Signing Certificates More Valuable Than Passports and Handguns

The certificates, available for prices ranging from \$299 to \$1,599, are being issued by reputable companies such as Symantec, Comodo, and Thawte, and are proving very effective at malware obfuscation, Recorded Future said in a [report](#) this week.

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WHQL Scandal

- St
- M

→ UEFI S

- UB
- Bi

WHQL
Windows Hardware Quality Labs

*More Ex

21)

driver (2022)

ns of devices (2022)

Driver-Based Attacks* in 2021-2022



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Malware Drivers signed with leaked certificates

WHQL Scandal

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“ Microsoft creates Windows Hardware Quality Labs (WHQL) to test drivers and award a digital signature when all requirements are fulfilled.

- Binarly experts found 20 UEFI bugs that impacted millions of devices (2022)

*More Examples are in the conference paper

Driver-Based Attacks* in 2021-2022



Find products, advice, tech news



Microsoft Confirms it Signed Malicious ‘Netfilter’ Drivers

Microsoft says the Netfilter drivers used to distribute rootkit malware were signed as part of the Windows Hardware Compatibility Program.

By Nathaniel Mott

27 Jun 2021, 3:07 p.m.

- • UEFI rootkit named MoonBounce can install a malicious driver (2022)
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27 Jun 2021, 3:07 p.m.



Neowin



Microsoft WHQL-signed FiveSys driver was actually malware in disguise

Sayan Sen · Oct 22, 2021 02:12 EDT · HOT! 13

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October

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Driver

The screenshot shows a news article from BleepingComputer.com. The title is "HP patches 16 UEFI firmware bugs allowing stealthy malware infections". The author is Bill Toulas, published on March 8, 2022, at 01:00 PM. There are 0 comments. Below the main title, there are two bullet points: "• Stolen Nvidia certificate" and "• Microsoft admits to sign". A red box highlights the section "UEFI Security Threats" in the sidebar.

HP patches 16 UEFI firmware bugs allowing stealthy malware infections

By Bill Toulas

March 8, 2022 01:00 PM 0

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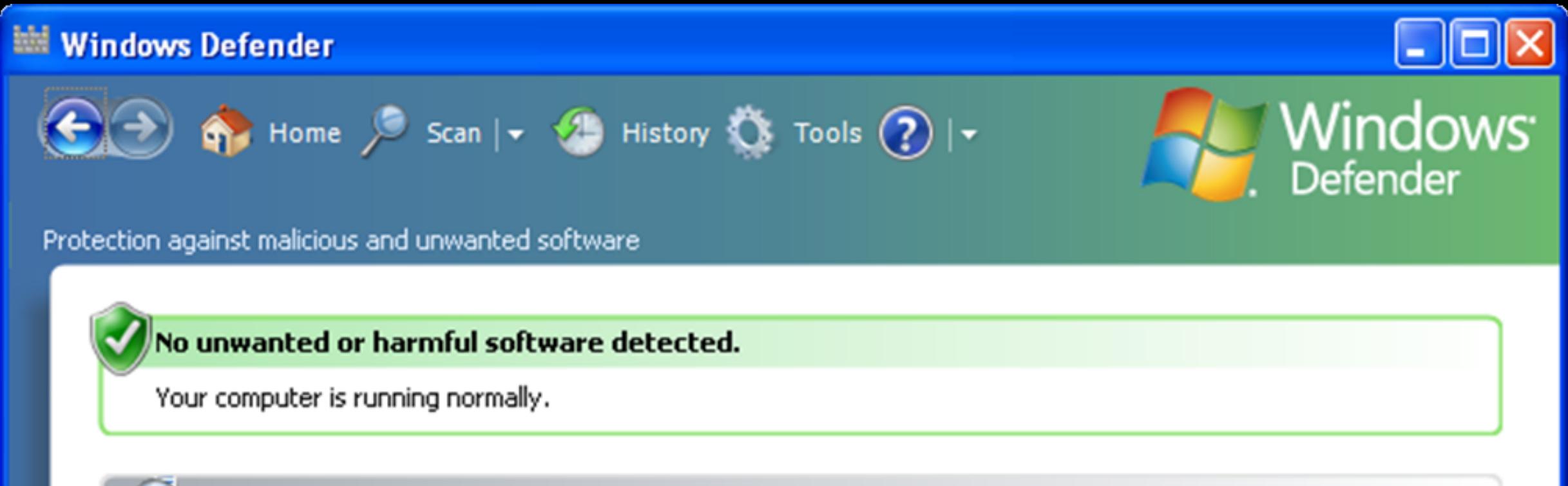
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MICROSOFT DEFENDER: INTRO



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- 2005 – the first release as a free anti-spyware program



MICROSOFT DEFENDER: INTRO

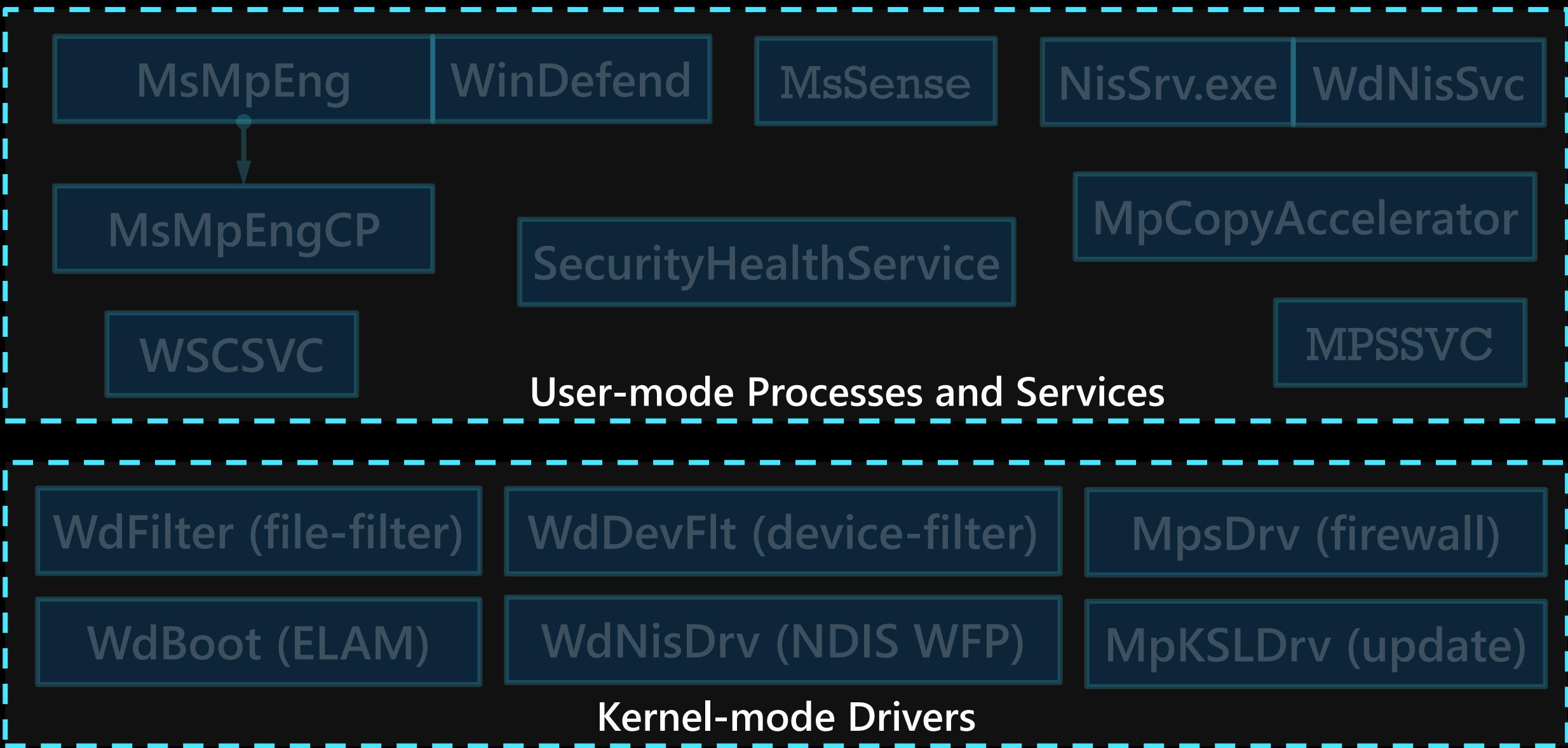
- 2005 – the first release as a free anti-spyware program
- 2019 – Gartner: Microsoft Defender is the Leader in the Endpoint Protection Platforms (EPP) Magic Quadrant.



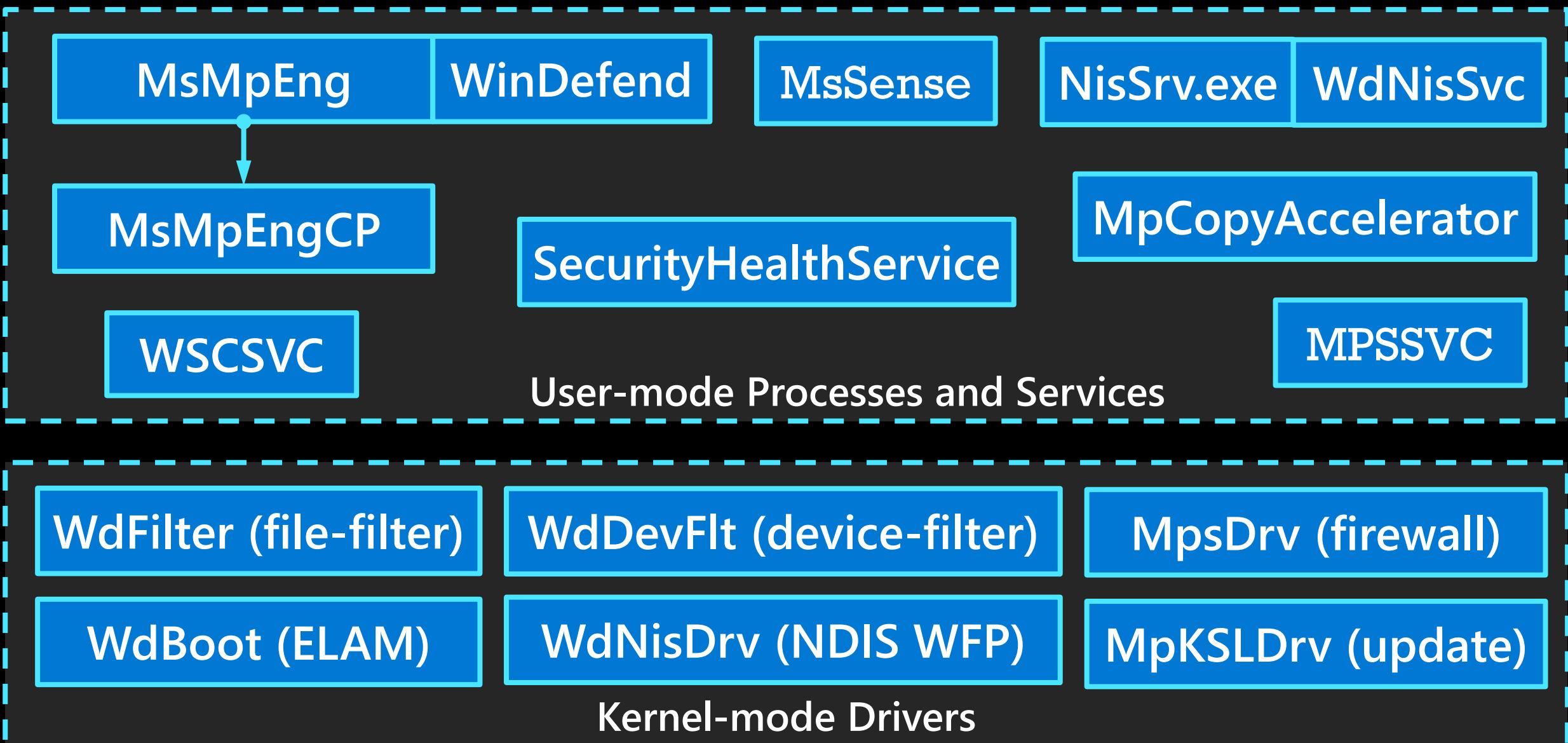
MICROSOFT DEFENDER: COMPONENTS



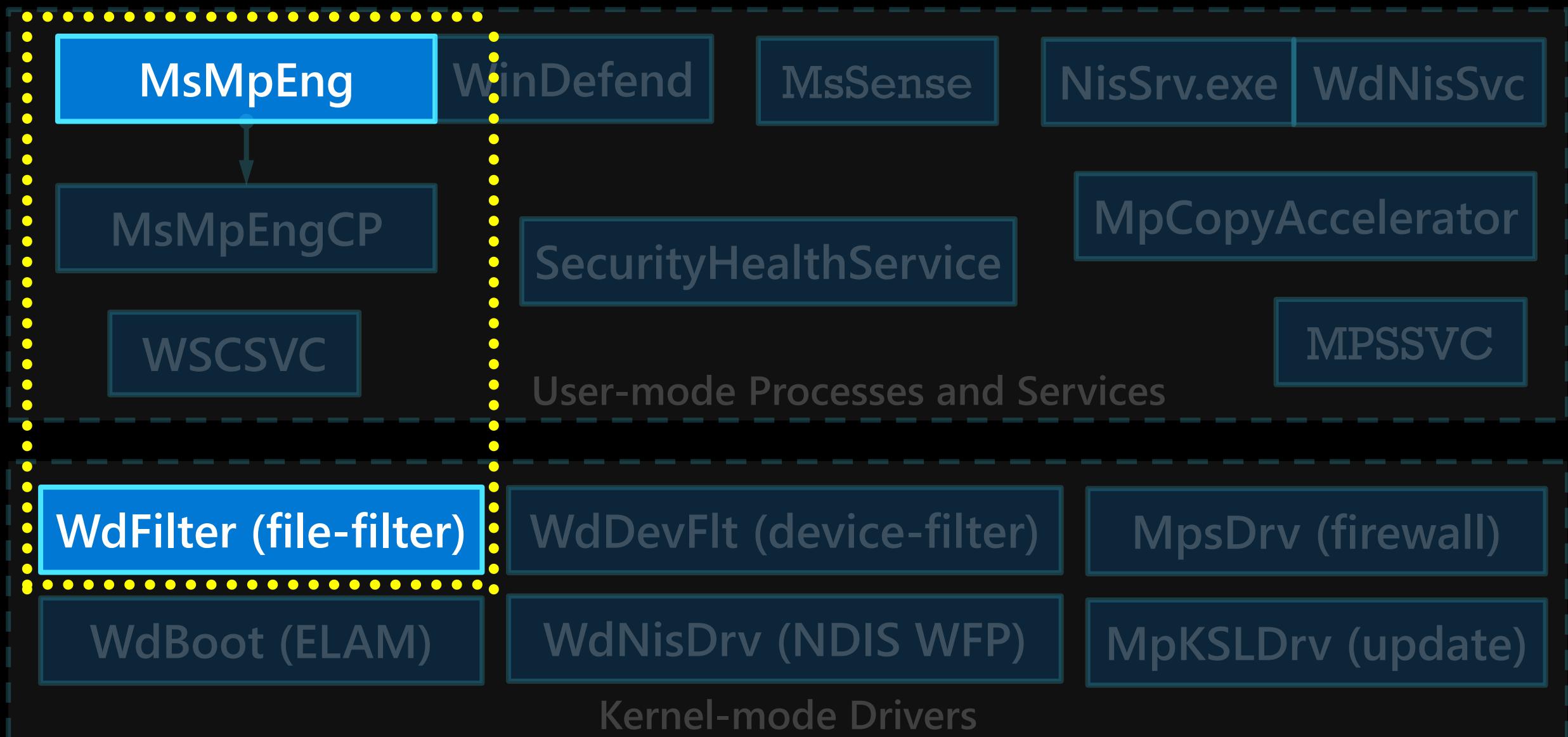
MICROSOFT DEFENDER: ABOUT 10 APPS + 6 DRIVERS



MICROSOFT DEFENDER: ABOUT 10 APPS + 6 DRIVERS



MICROSOFT DEFENDER: ABOUT 10 APPS + 6 DRIVERS



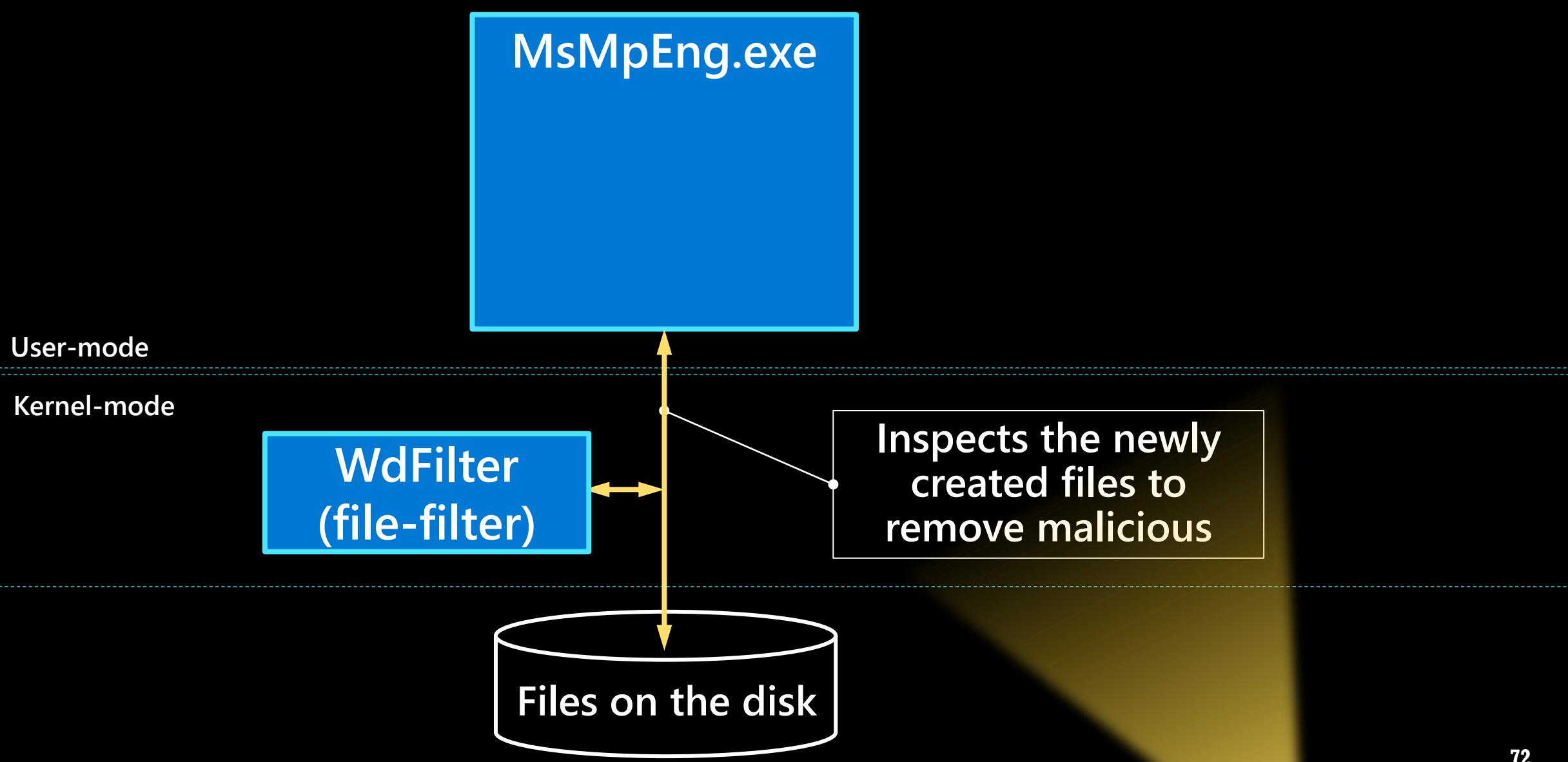
MICROSOFT DEFENDER: INTERNALS

MsMpEng.exe

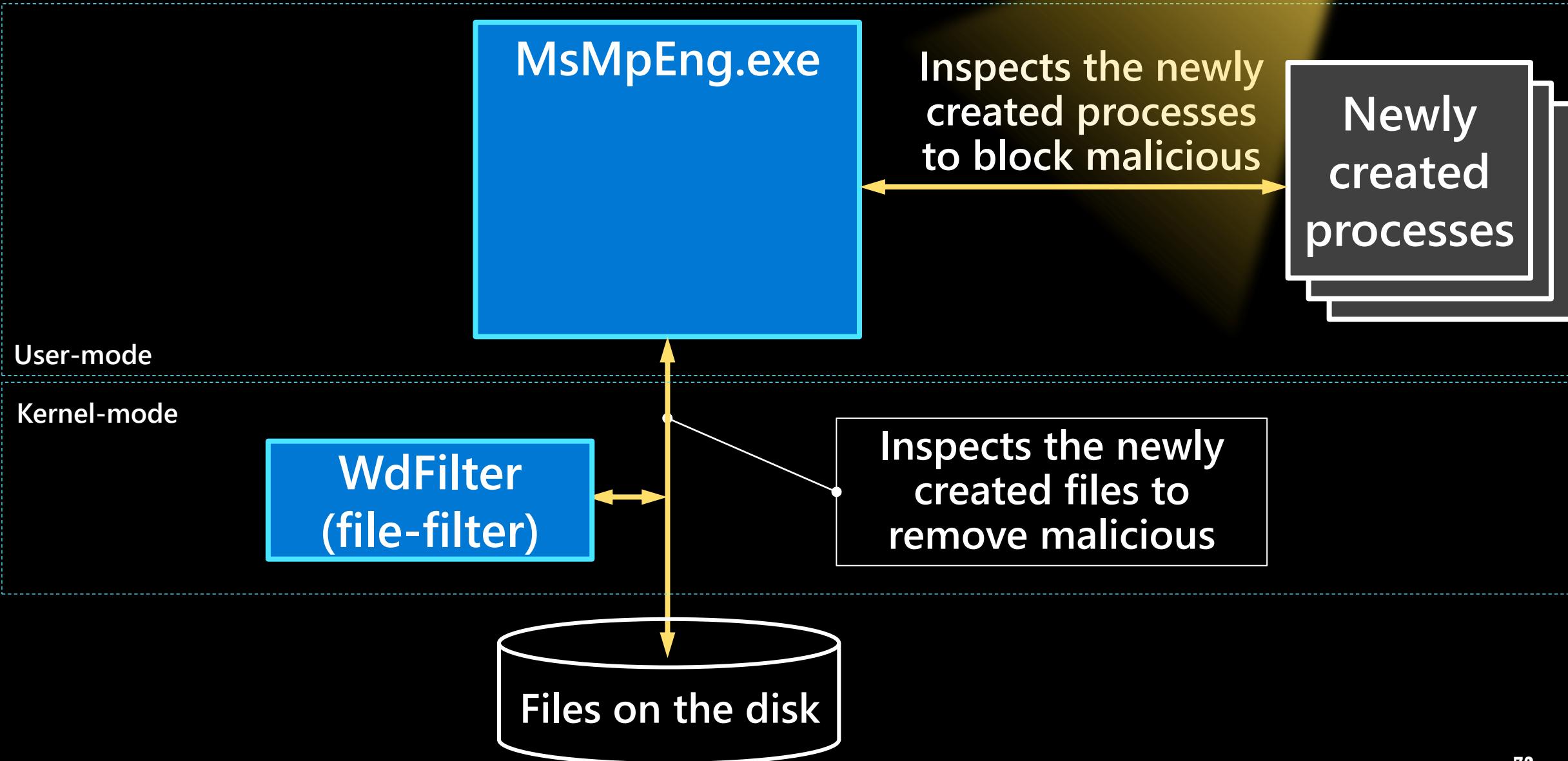
User-mode

Kernel-mode

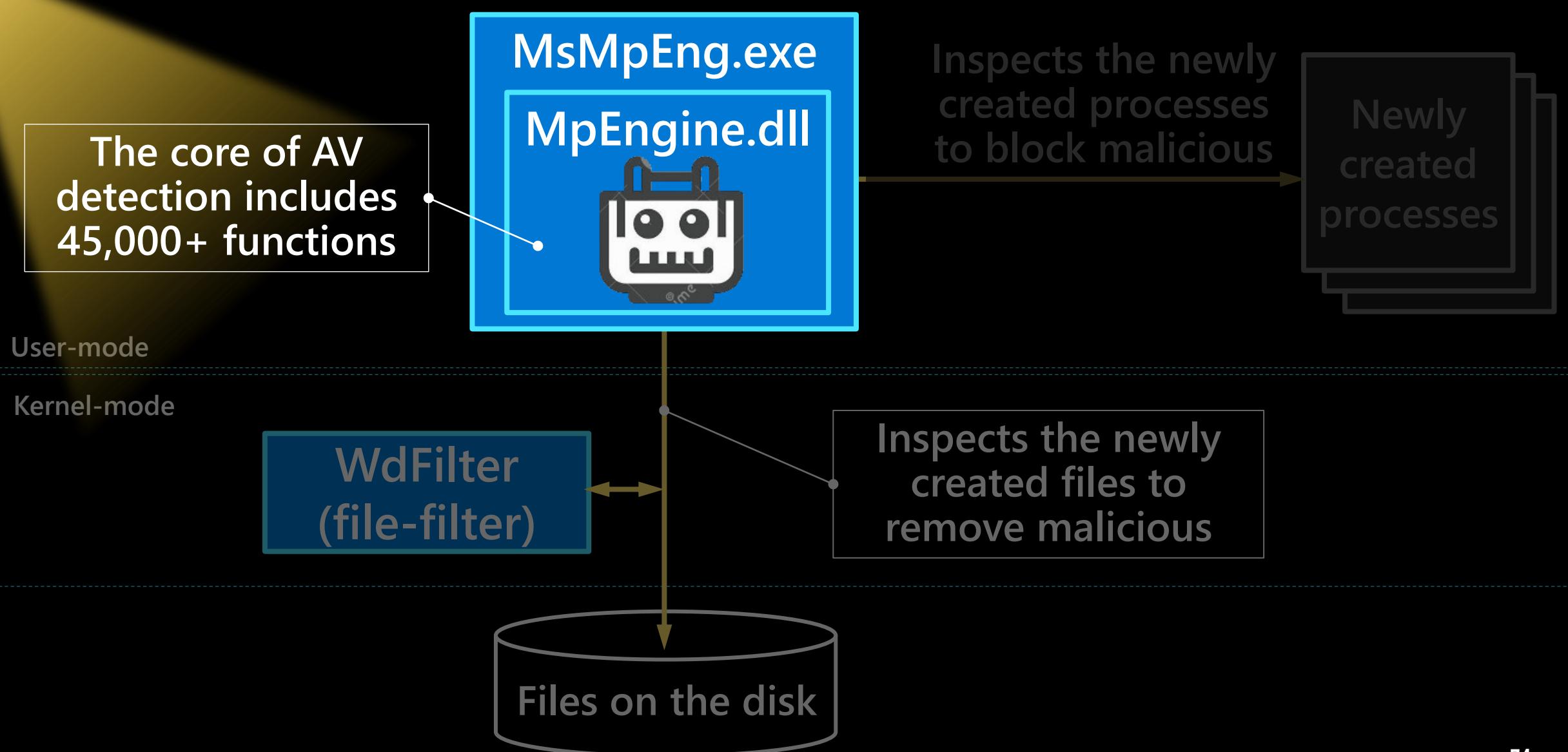
MICROSOFT DEFENDER: INTERNALS



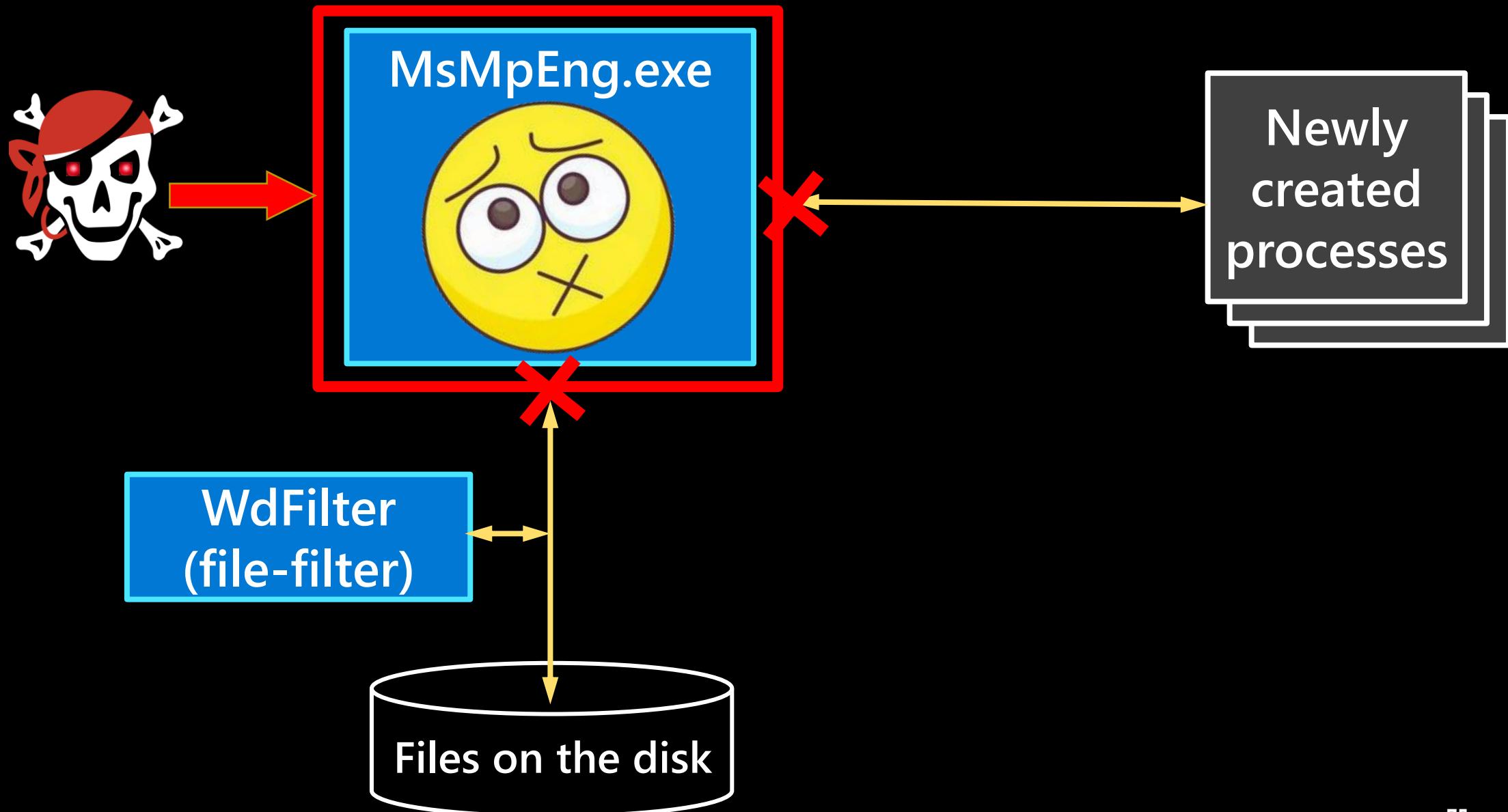
MICROSOFT DEFENDER: INTERNALS



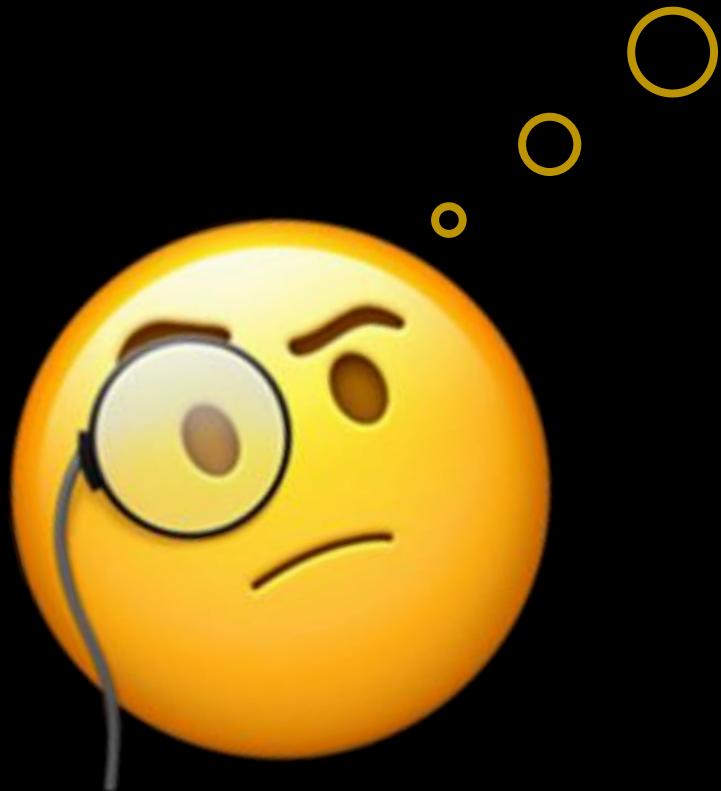
MICROSOFT DEFENDER: INTERNALS



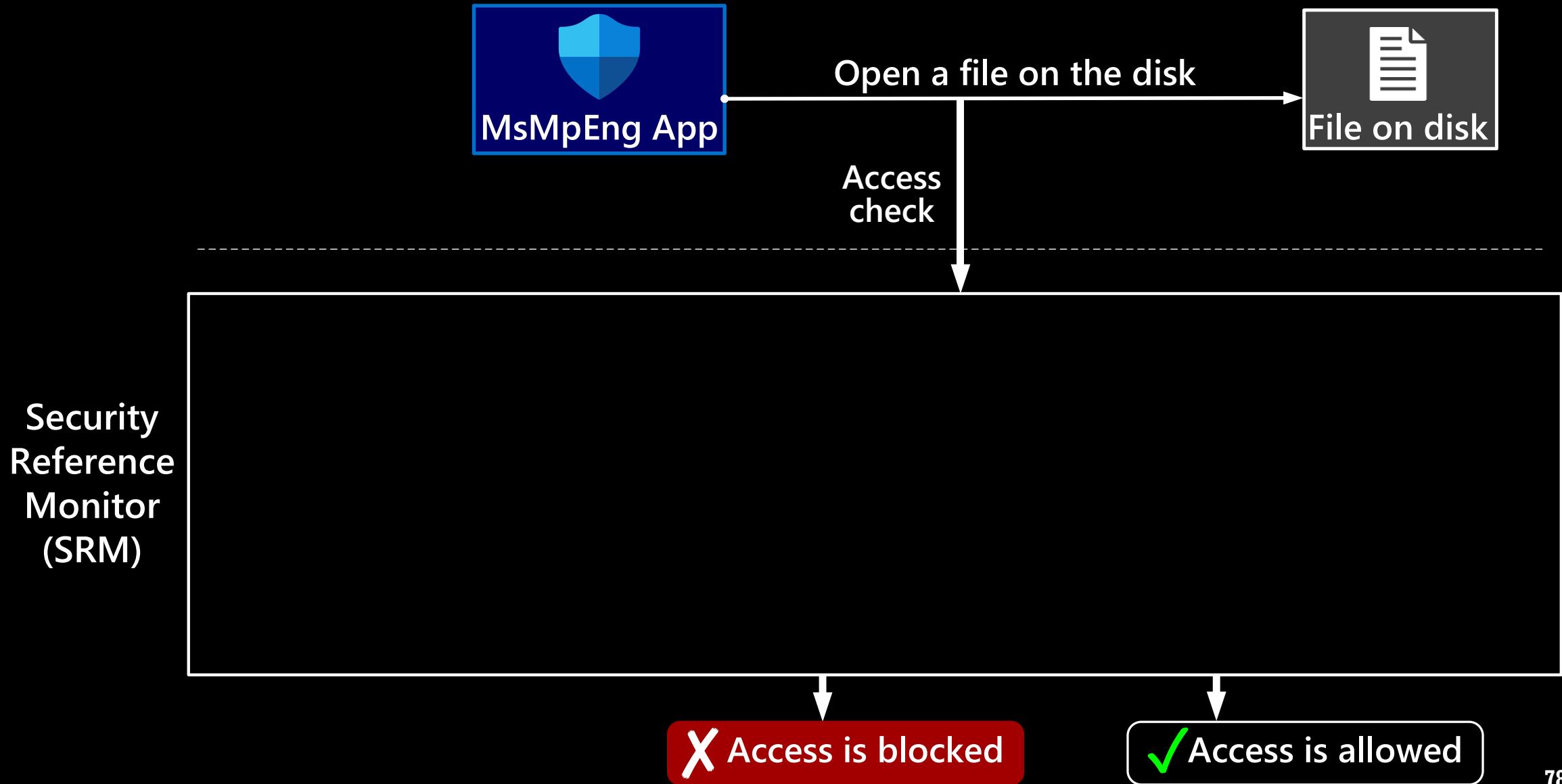
MICROSOFT DEFENDER: INTERNALS

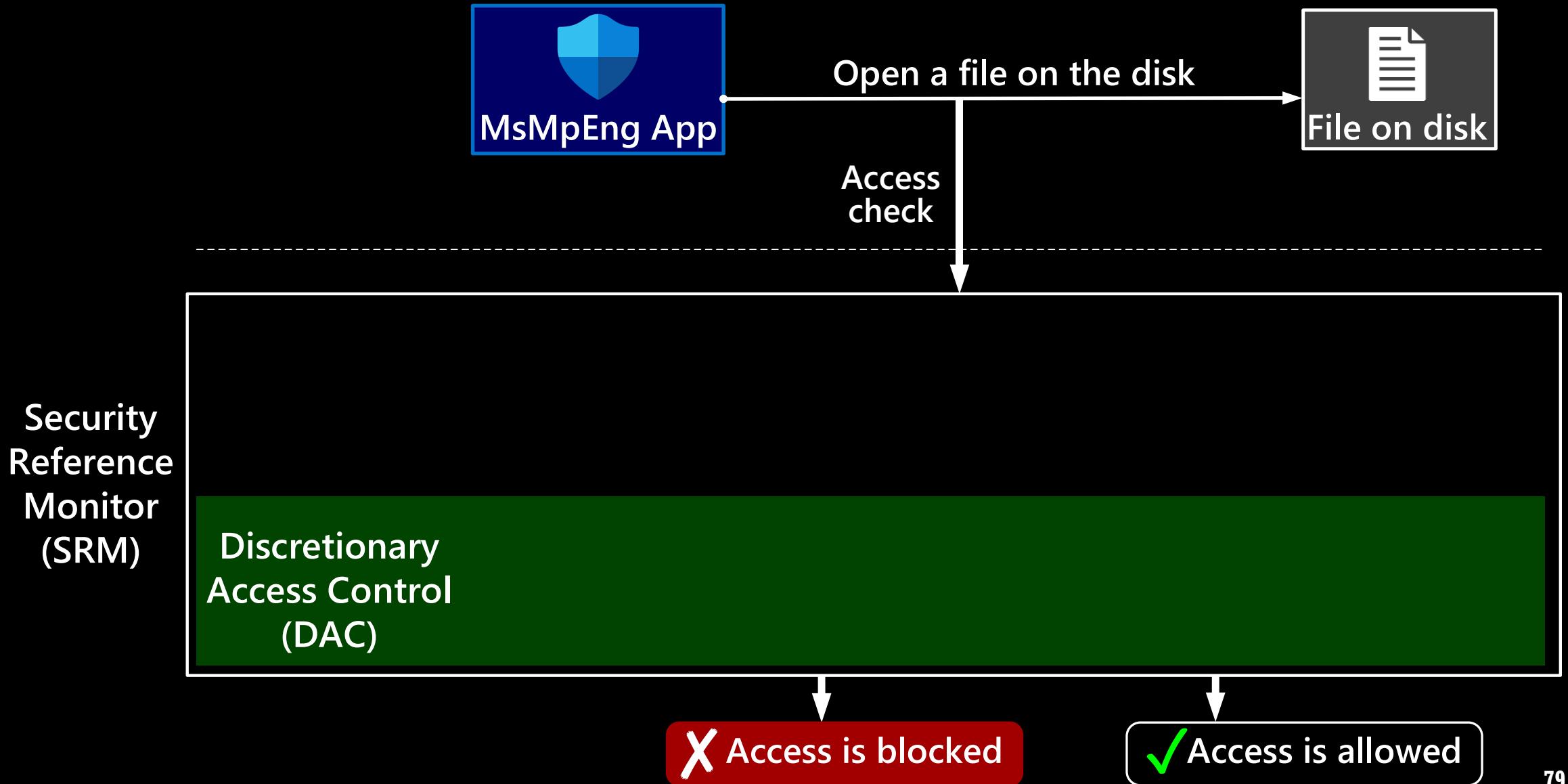


MANDATORY INTEGRITY CONTROL: INTRO

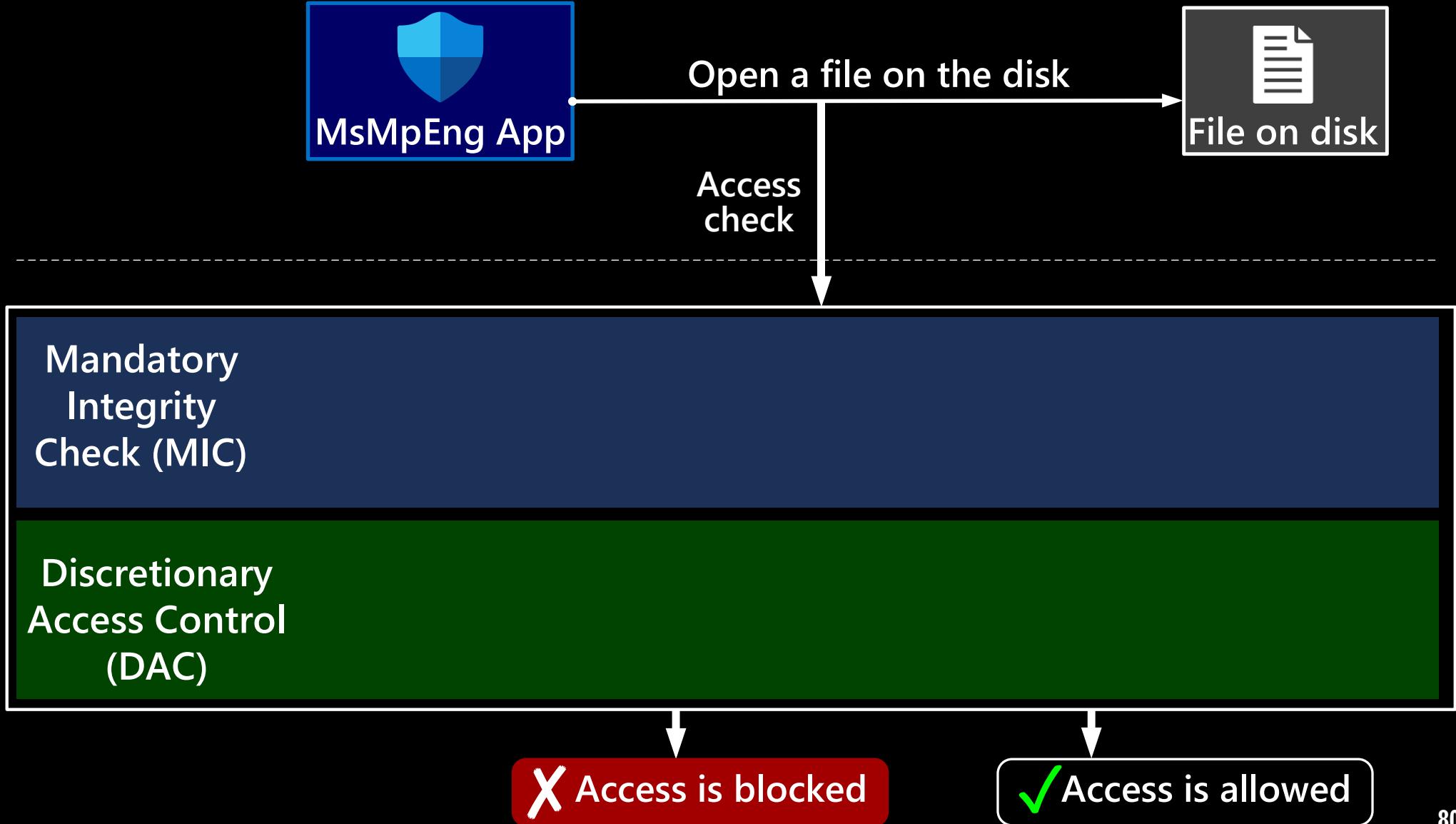


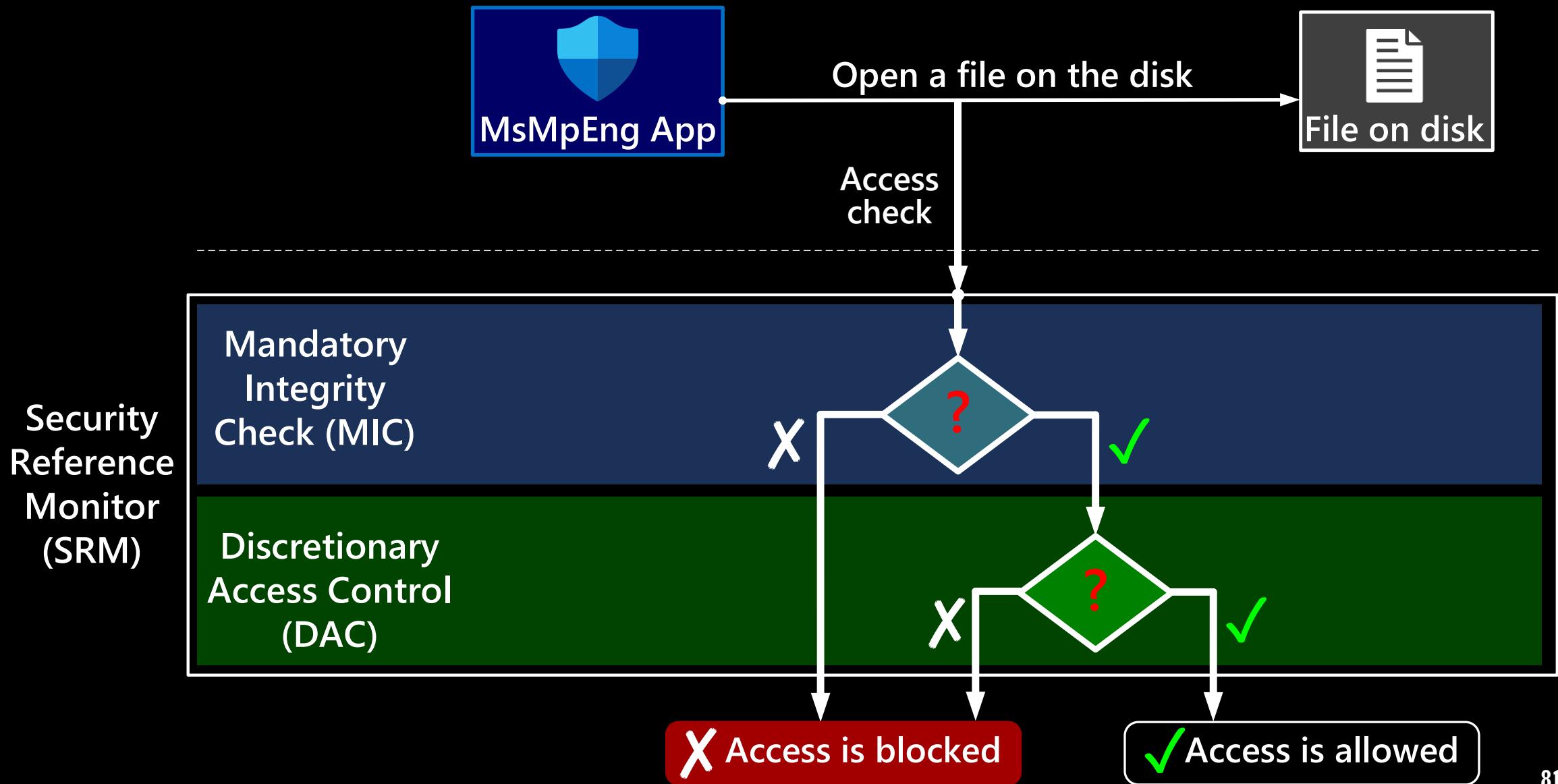


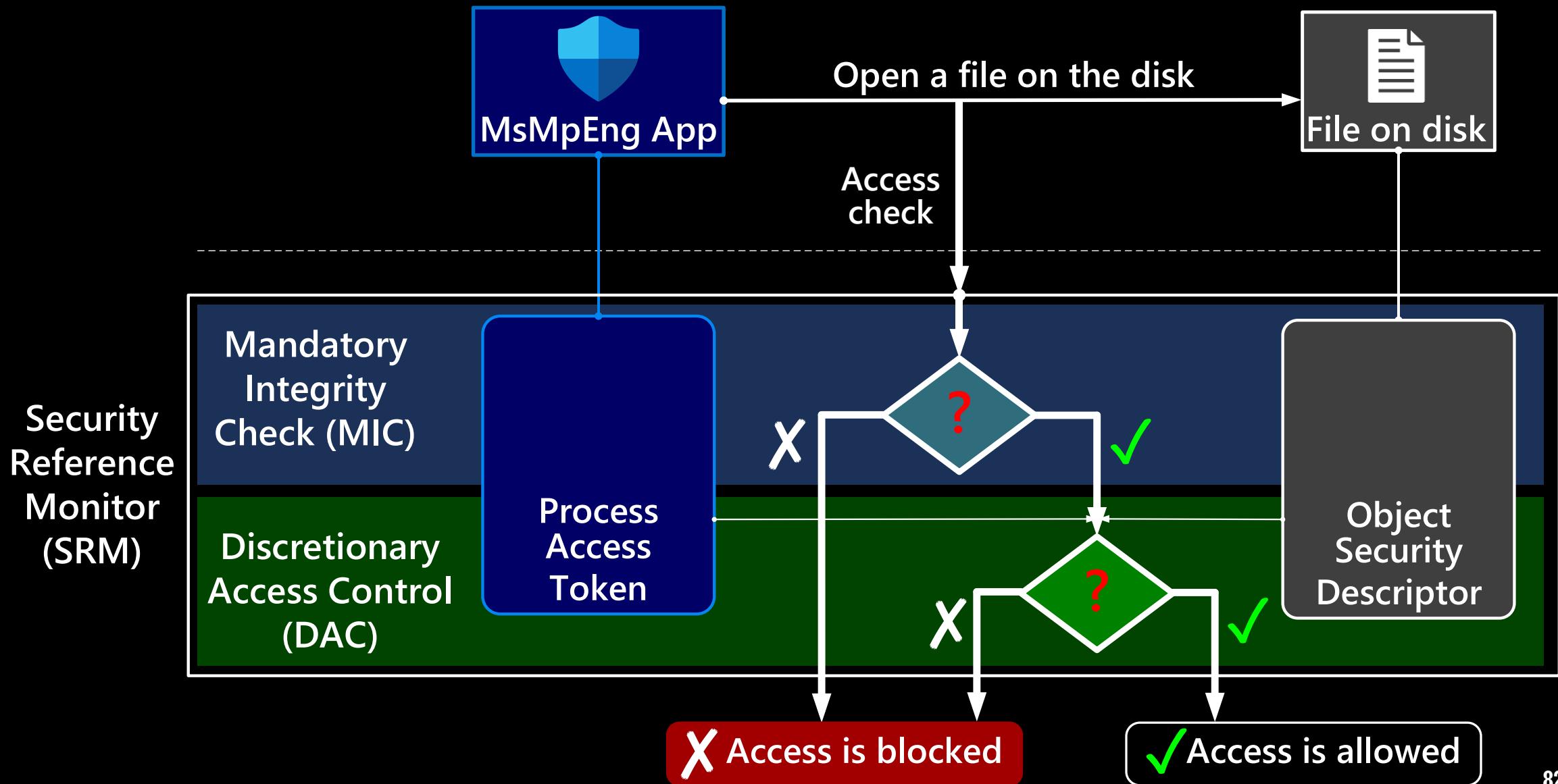


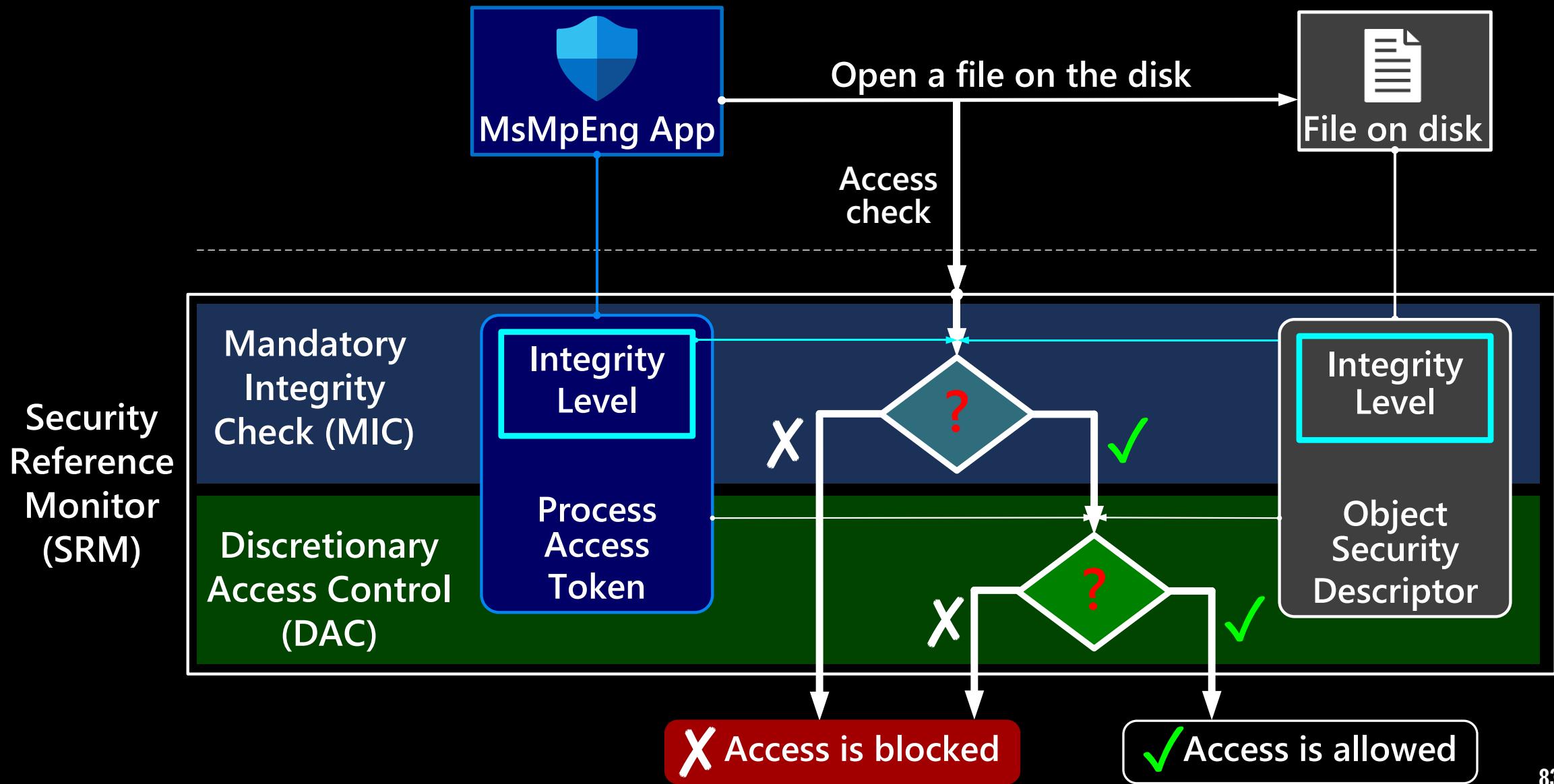


Security
Reference
Monitor
(SRM)

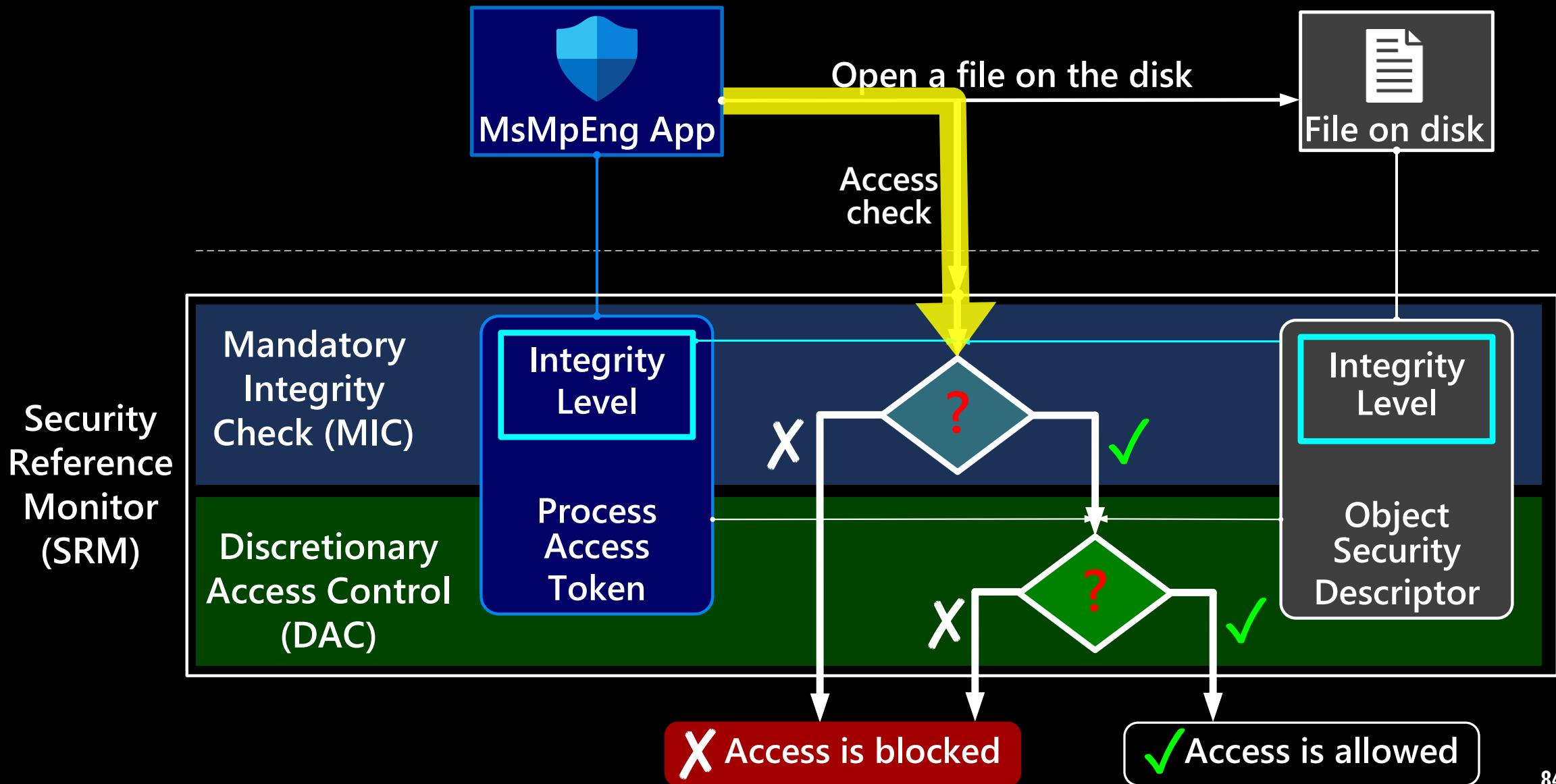




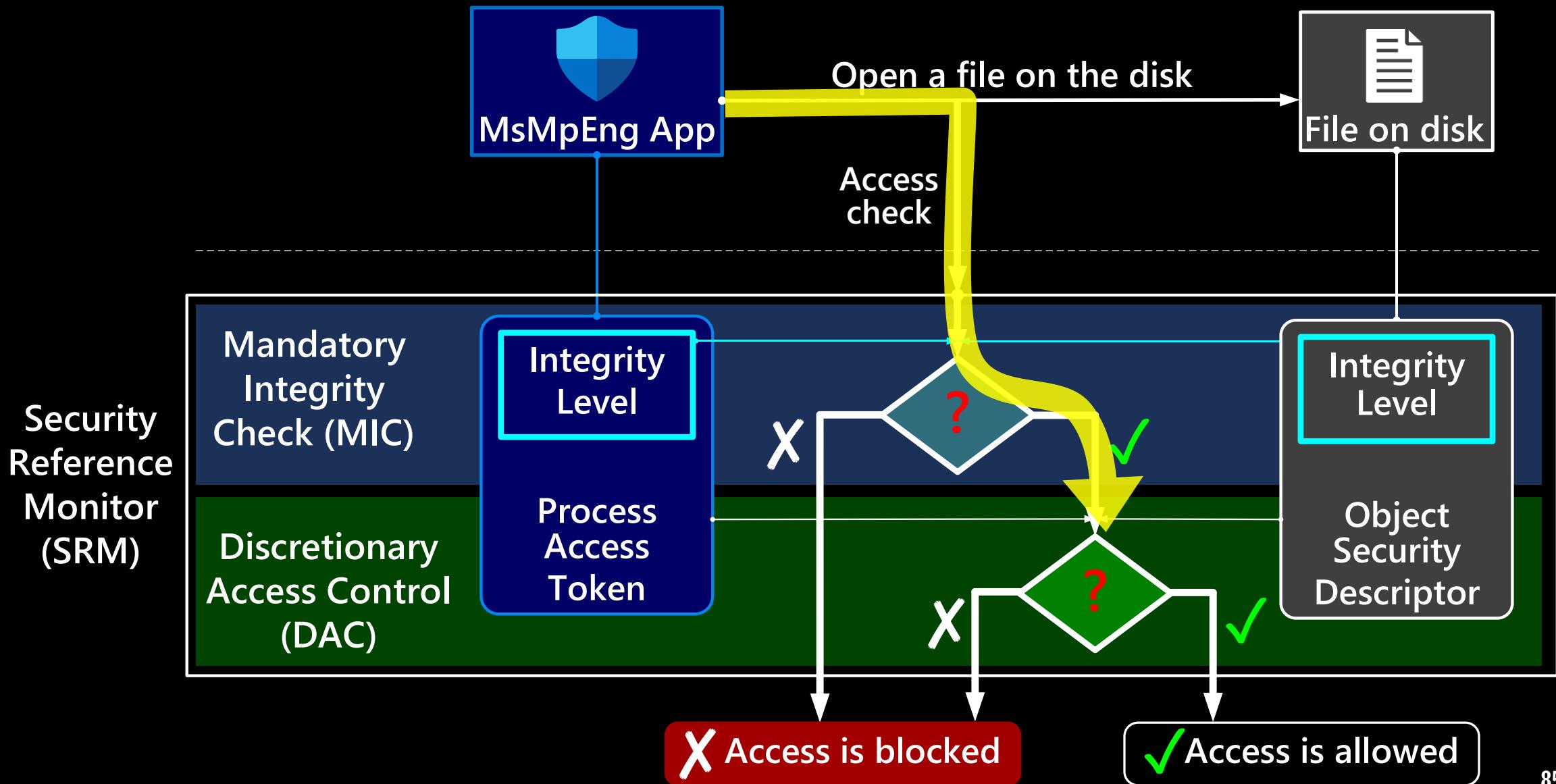




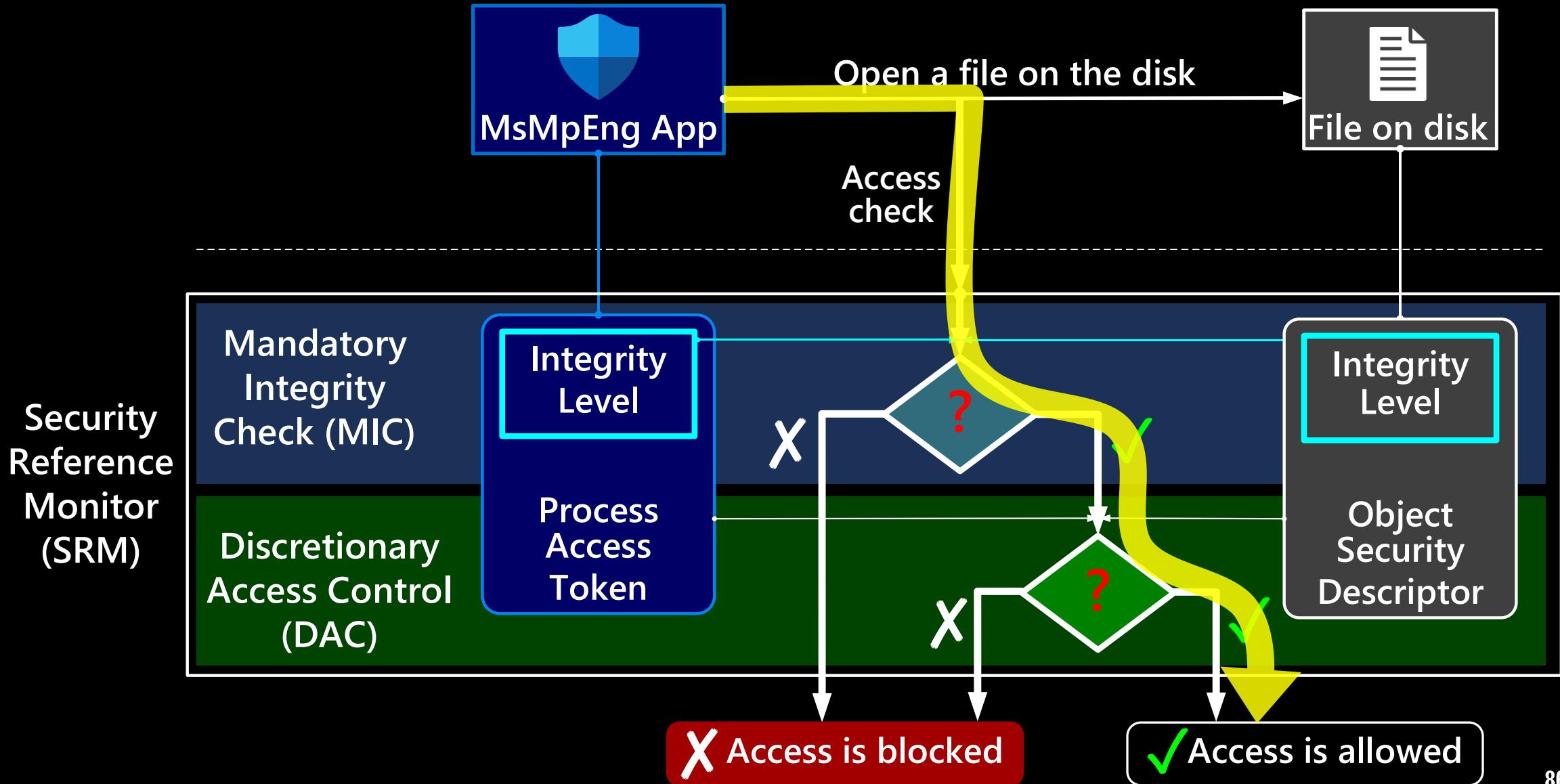
DEFENDER TRIES TO OPEN A FILE



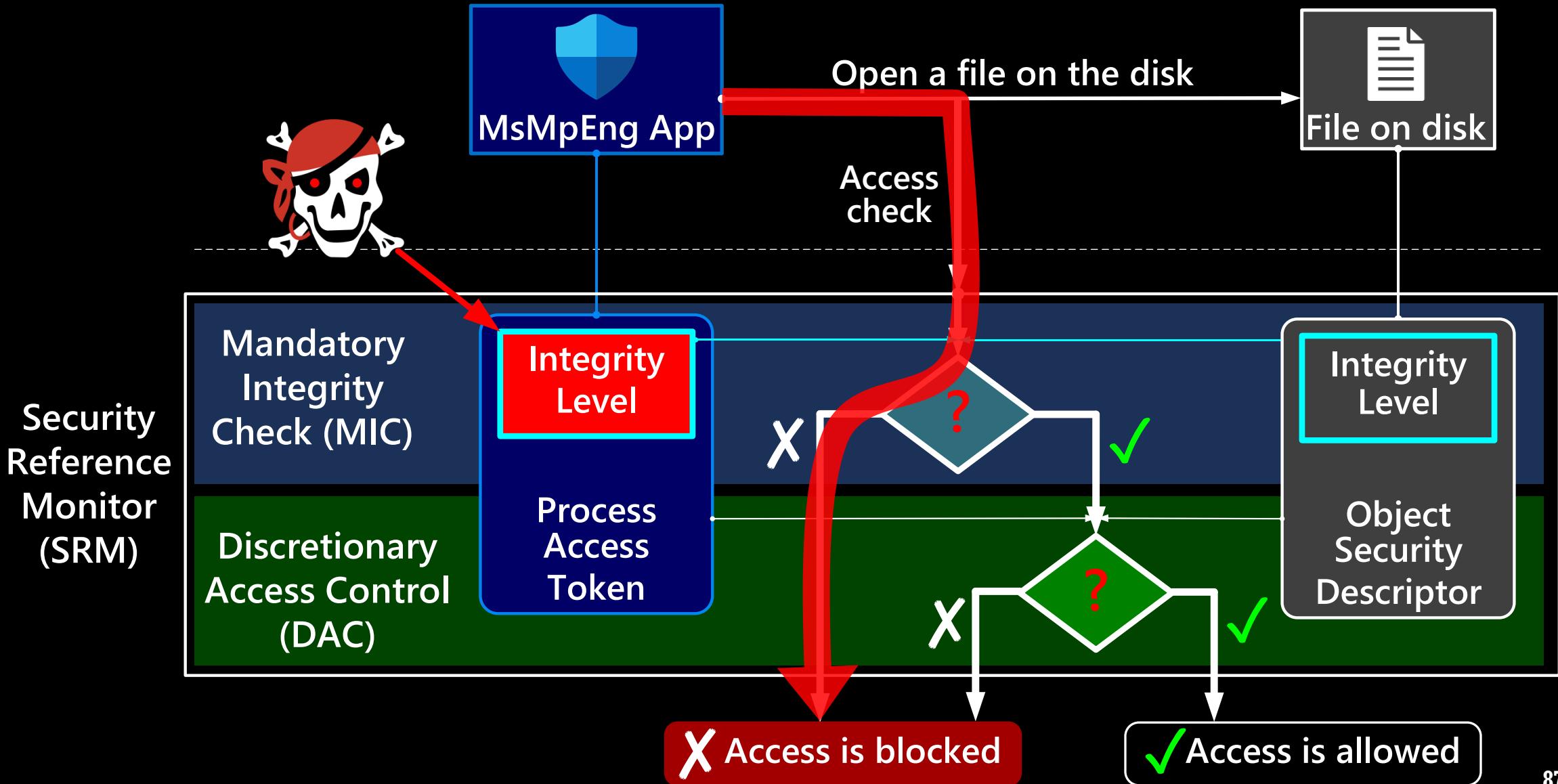
DEFENDER TRIES TO OPEN A FILE



DEFENDER TRIES TO OPEN A FILE



DEFENDER FAILS TO OPEN A FILE



MIC: INTEGRITY LEVELS



MIC: Integrity Levels

Integrity Levels	Examples
Low	
Untrusted	
Medium	
High	
System	

MIC: Integrity Levels

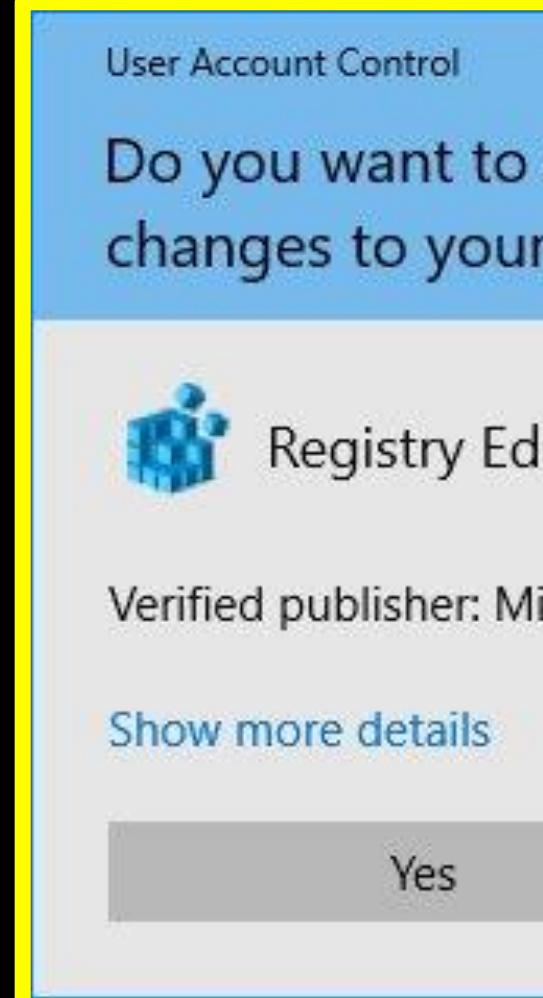
Integrity Levels	Examples
Low	
Untrusted	  
Medium	
High	
System	

MIC: Integrity Levels

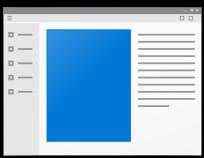
Integrity Levels	Examples
Low	  
Untrusted	
Medium	  
High	
System	

MIC: Integrity Levels

Integrity Levels	Examples
Low	  
Untrusted	
Medium	  
High	
System	



MIC: Integrity Levels

Integrity Levels	Examples
Low	  
Untrusted	
Medium	  
High	
System	 

MIC: Integrity Levels of files and folders

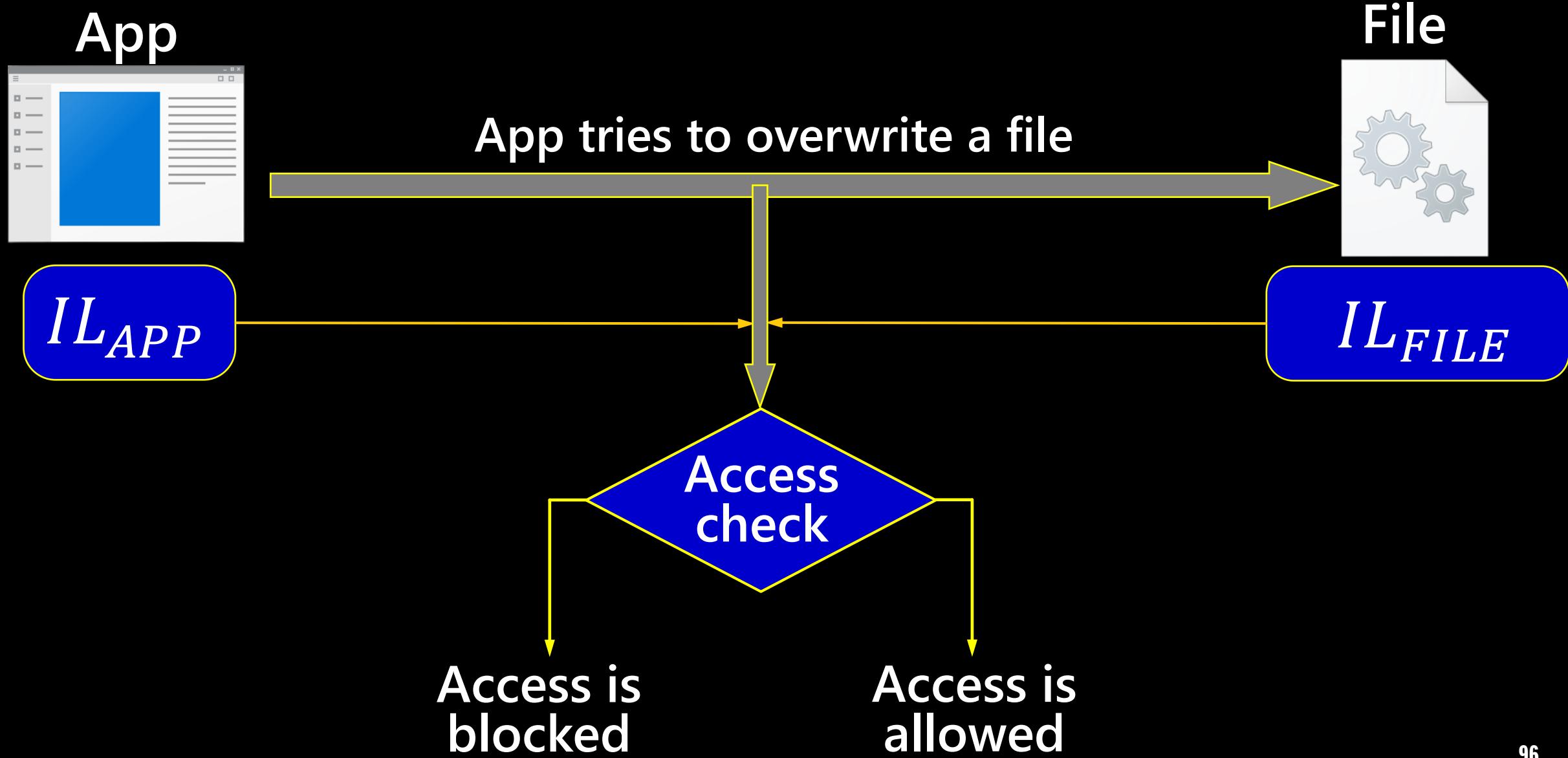
Process	Integrity
explorer.exe	Medium
SecurityHealthSystray.exe	Medium
msedge.exe	Medium
msedge.exe	Medium
msedge.exe	Low
msedge.exe	Medium
msedge.exe	Untrusted
procexp.exe	High
procexp64.exe	High
Notepad.exe	Medium

Folder	Integrity level
C:\	High
\$Recycle.Bin	Low
\$WinREAgent	Medium
adfs12022	Medium
7-Zip	Medium
mimikatz	Medium
mimikatz.zip	Medium
mimikatz_extract_and_check.bat	Medium
Procmon.exe	Medium
Documents and Settings	Medium

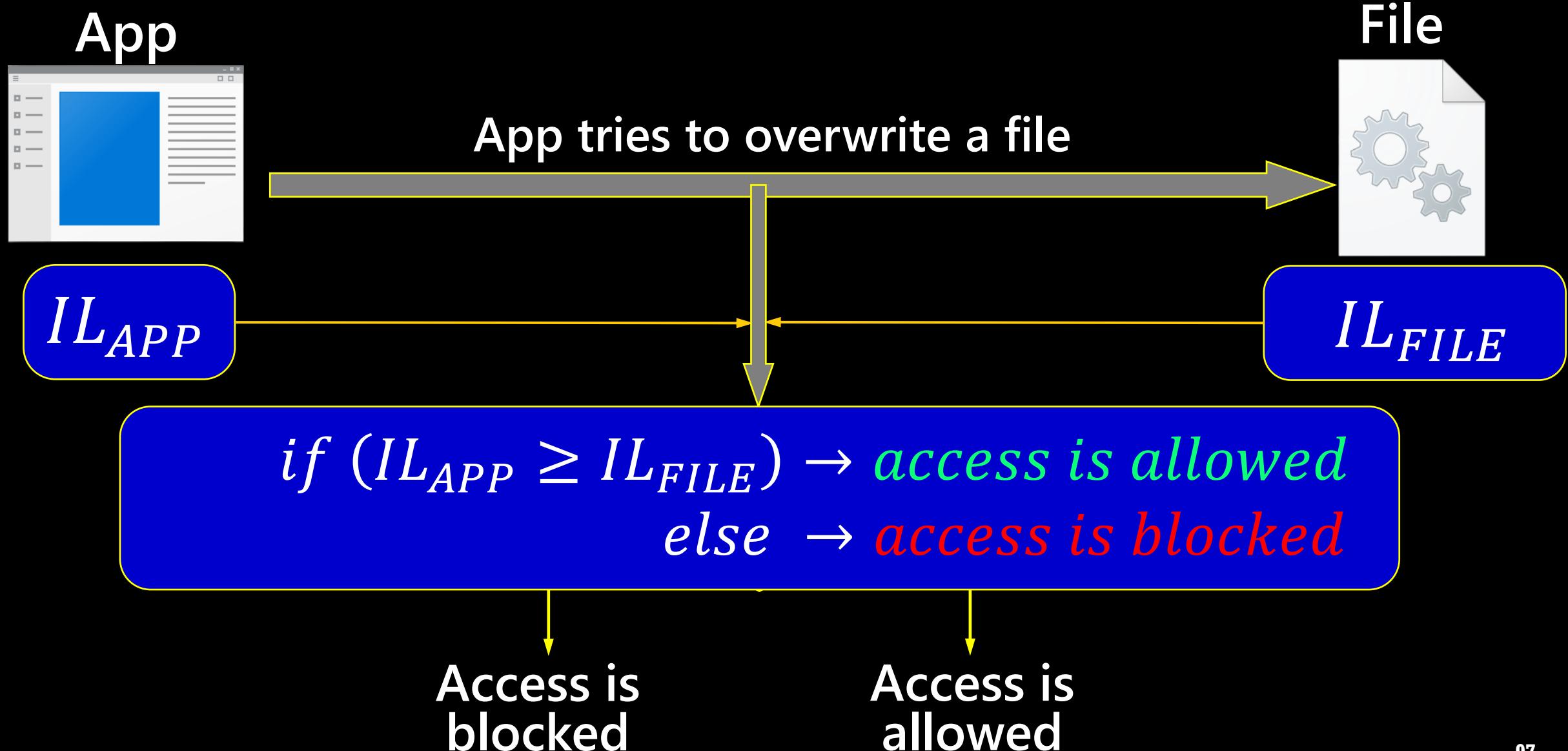
MIC is based on Bell-LaPadula Model (BLP)



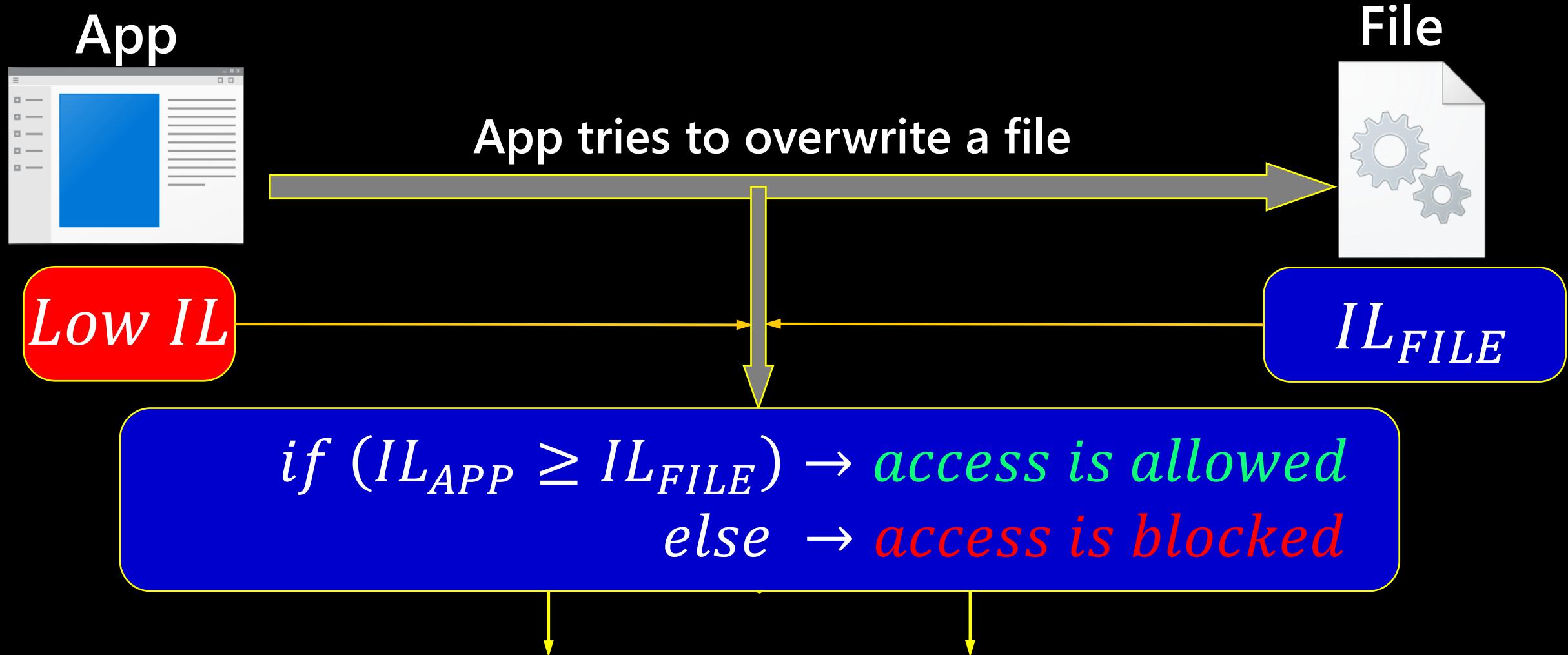
MIC is based on Bell-LaPadula Model (BLP)



MIC is based on Bell-LaPadula Model (BLP)



MIC is based on Bell-LaPadula Model (BLP)



Apps with Low IL cannot get write access to the most OS objects



**HOW INTEGRITY LEVEL ARE STORED
IN WINDOWS?**

MIC INTERNALS: TOKEN STRUCTURE

APP

User-mode

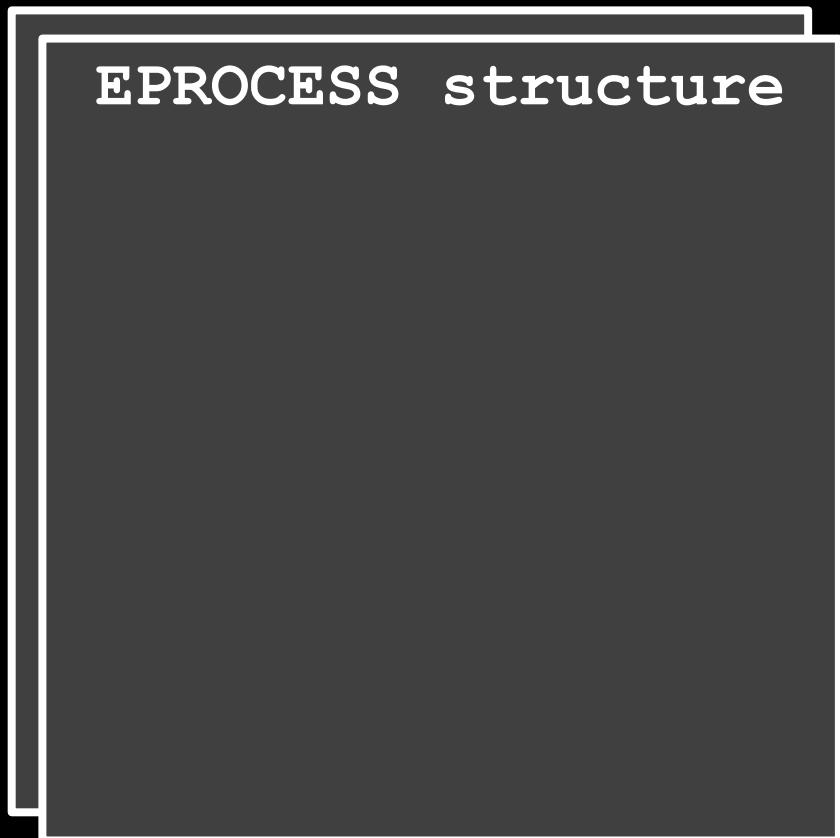
EPROCESS structure

Kernel-mode

MIC INTERNALS: TOKEN STRUCTURE



User-mode

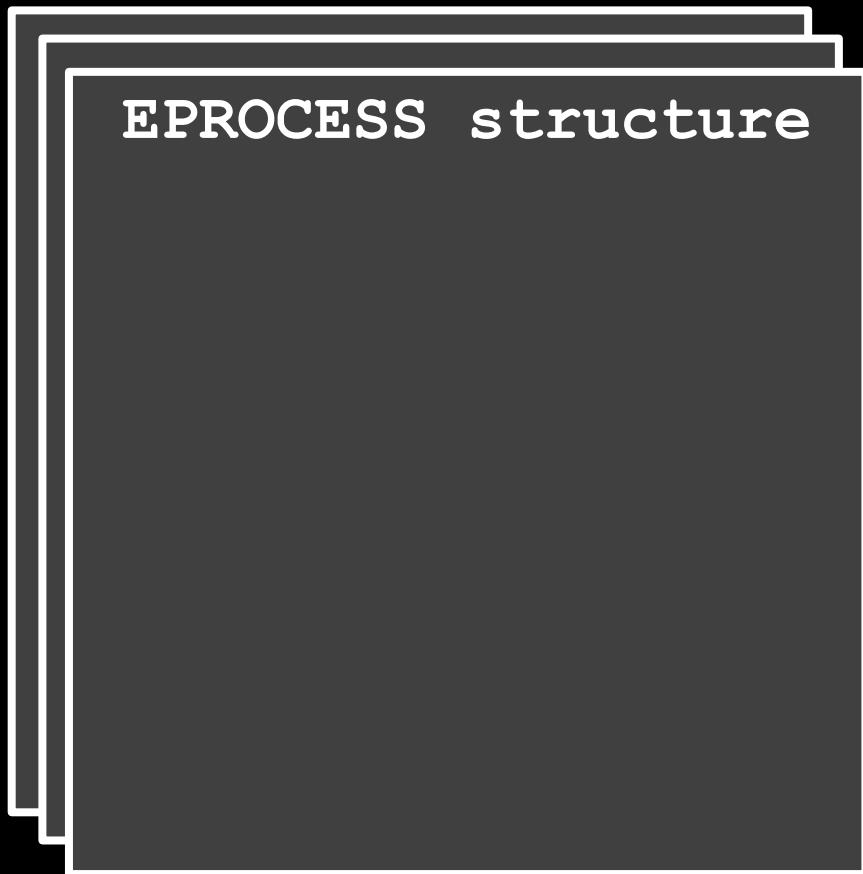


Kernel-mode

MIC INTERNALS: TOKEN STRUCTURE

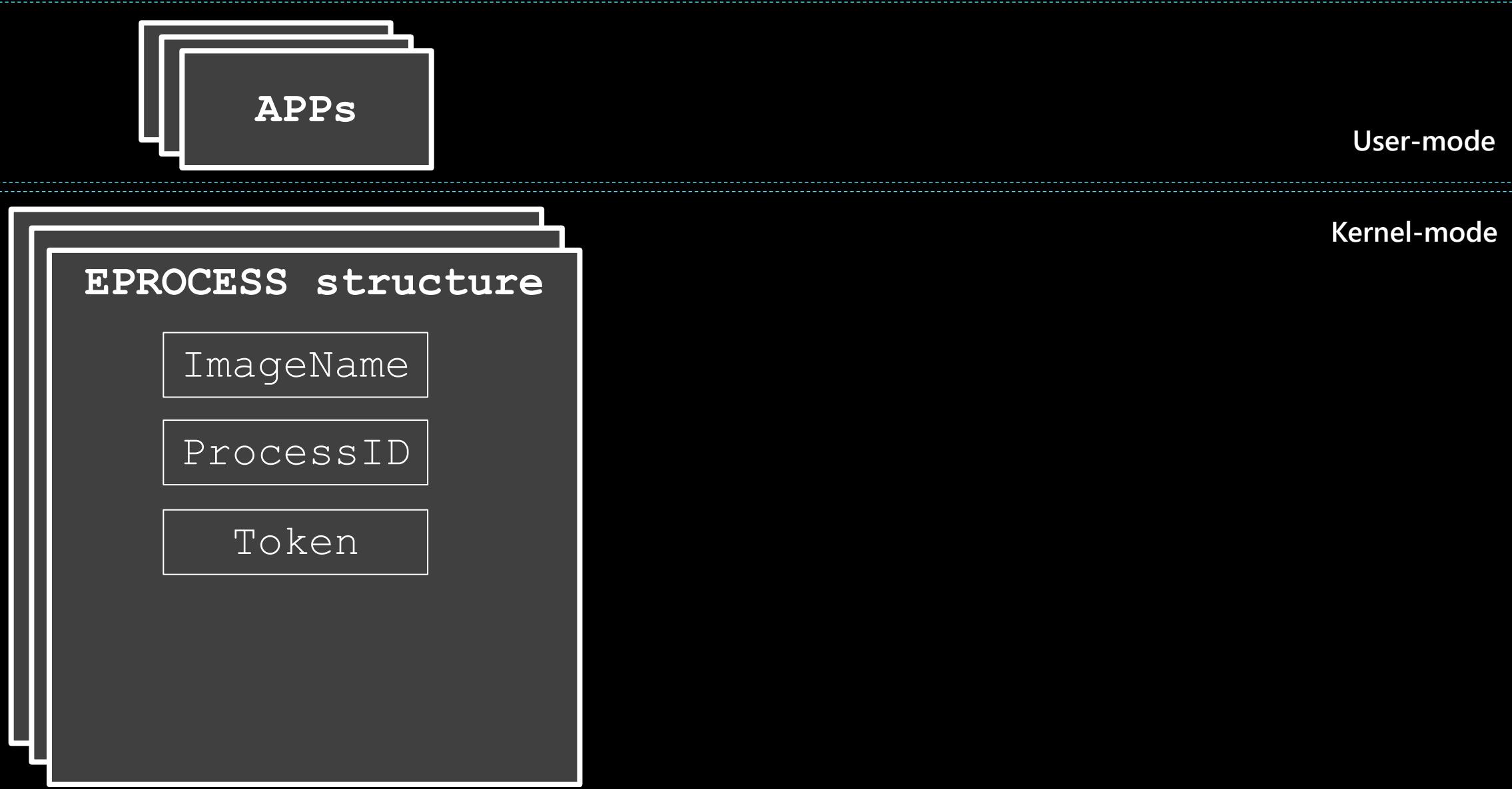


User-mode

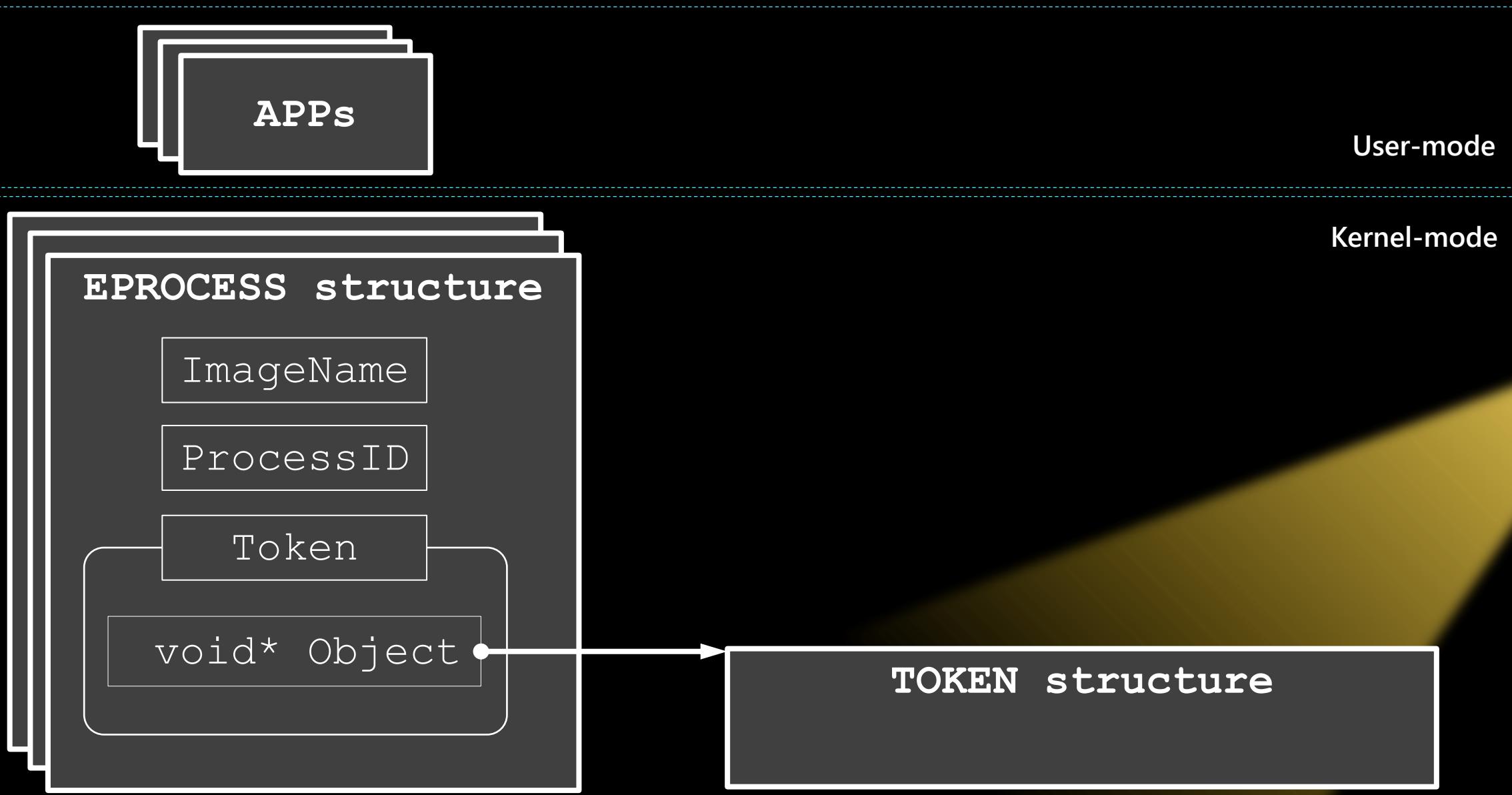


Kernel-mode

MIC INTERNALS: TOKEN STRUCTURE



MIC INTERNALS: TOKEN STRUCTURE



MIC INTERNALS: TOKEN AND INDEX

TOKEN structure

SID_AND_ATTRIBUTES *

UserAndGroups

SID_AND_ATTRIBUTES

UserAndGroups [0]

MIC INTERNALS: TOKEN AND INDEX

TOKEN structure

SID_AND_ATTRIBUTES *

UserAndGroups

ULONG IntegrityLevelIndex

SID_AND_ATTRIBUTES

UserAndGroups [0]

SID_AND_ATTRIBUTES

UserAndGroups

ULONG Attributes

VOID* Sid

[IntegrityLevelIndex]

MIC INTERNALS: TOKEN AND INDEX

TOKEN structure

```
SID_AND_ATTRIBUTES *
```

```
    UserAndGroups
```

```
ULONG IntegrityLevelIndex
```

```
SID_AND_ATTRIBUTES
```

```
SID_AND_ATTRIBUTES
```

```
ULONG Attributes
```

```
VOID* Sid
```

Integrity level SID	
SID value	Integrity Level
S-1-16-8192	Medium
S-1-16-12288	High
S-1-16-16384	System



How Windows OS gets Integrity Levels?



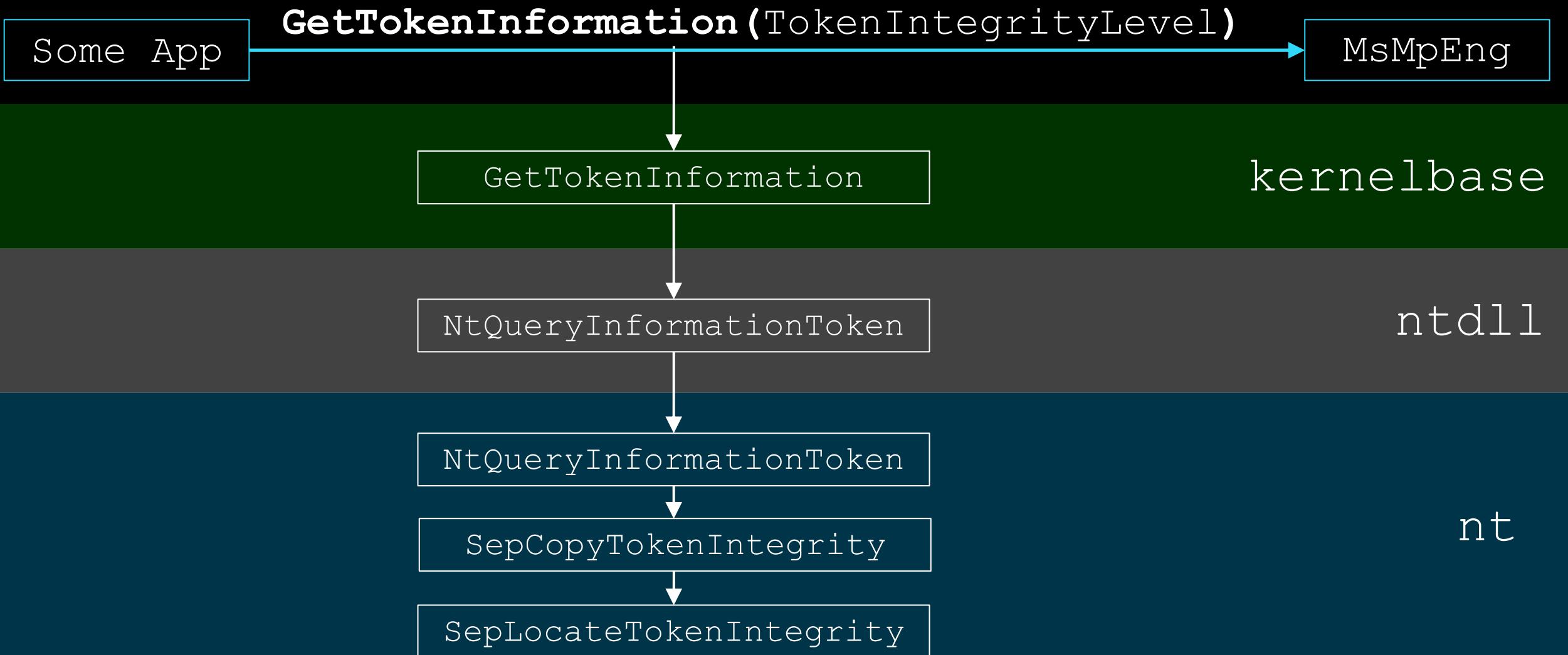
MIC: Get Integrity Level

Some App

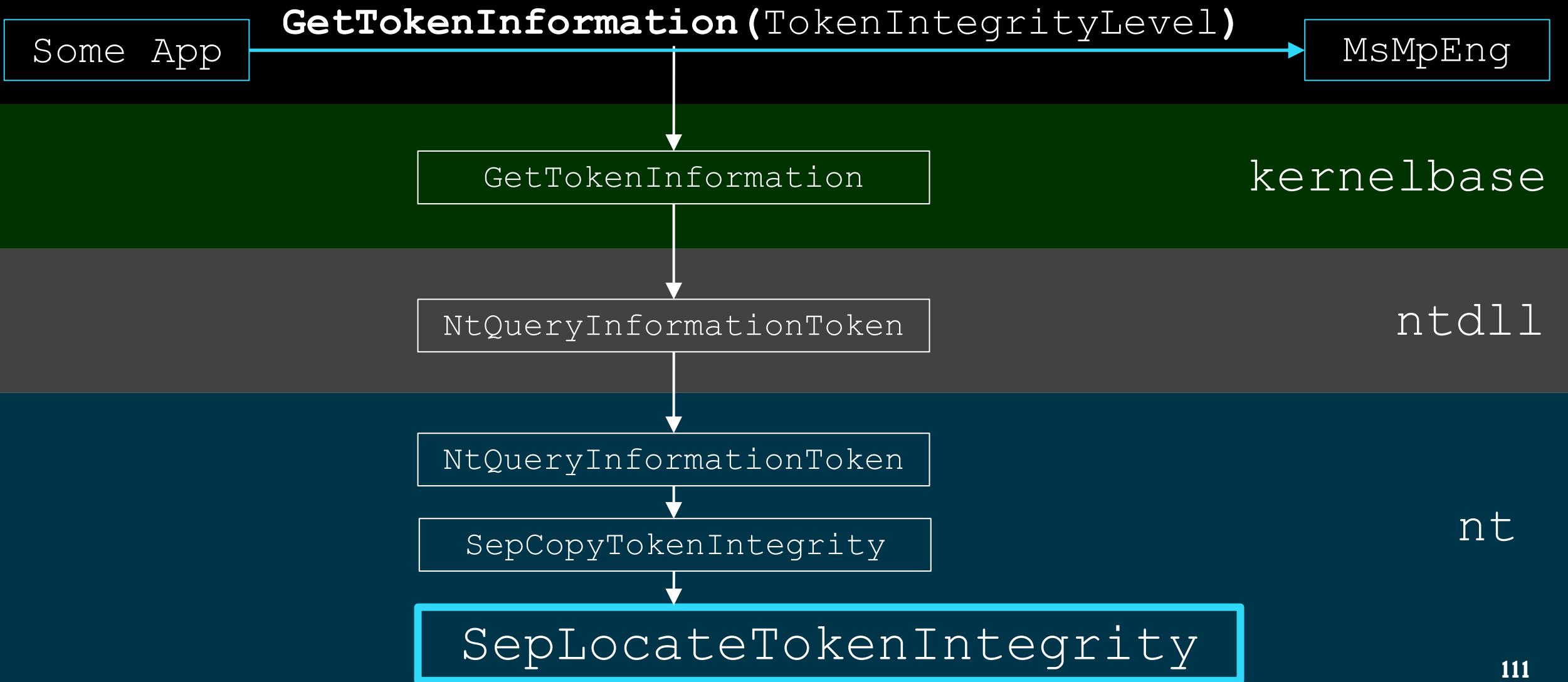
GetTokenInformation(TokenIntegrityLevel)

MsMpEng

MIC: Get Integrity Level



MIC: Get Integrity Level



```
PSID_AND_ATTRIBUTES SepLocateTokenIntegrity(IN PTOKEN Token)
```

```
{
```

```
    PSID_AND_ATTRIBUTES TokenIntegrity = 0;  
    ULONG64 index = Token->IntegrityLevelIndex;  
    if (index == -1)  
    {  
        TokenIntegrity = 0;  
    }  
    else  
    {  
        TokenIntegrity = Token->UserAndGroups[index];  
    }
```

```
    return TokenIntegrity;
```

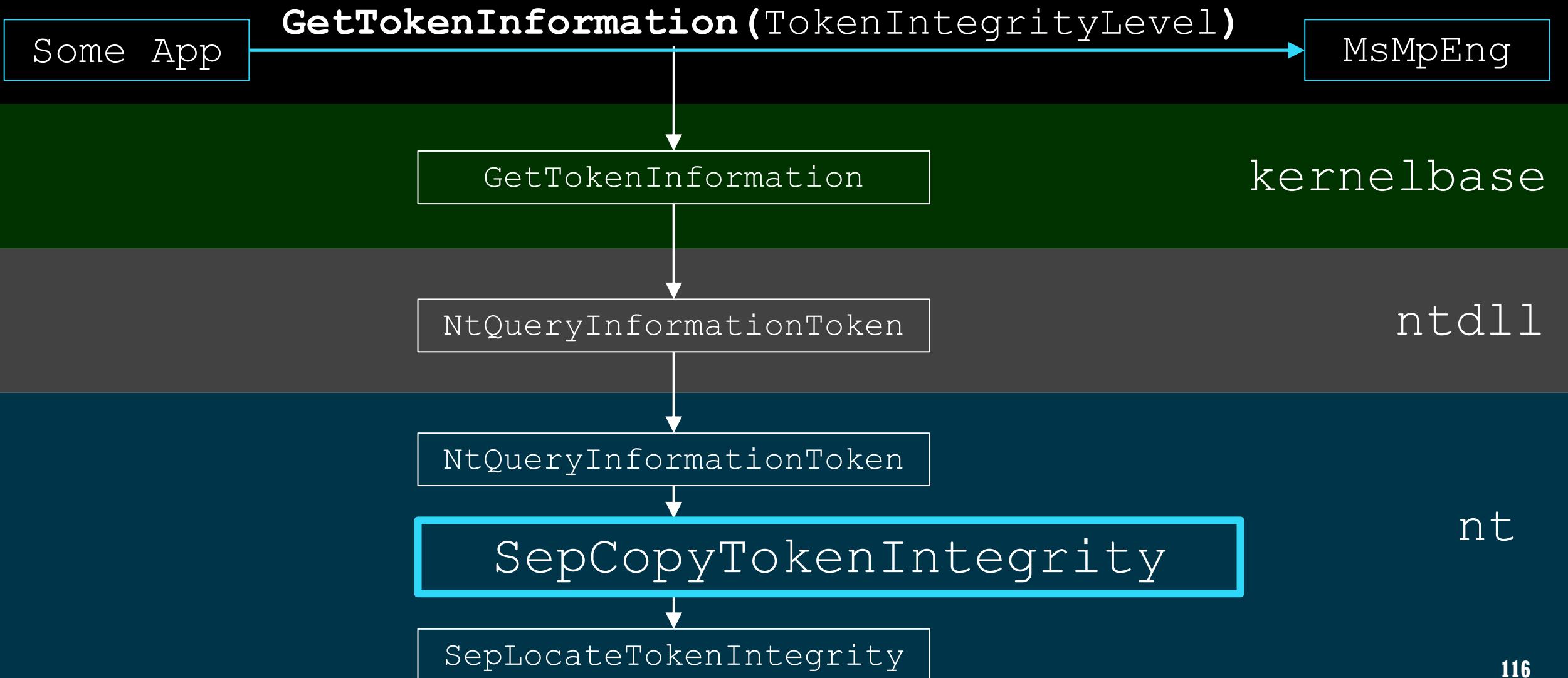
```
}
```

```
PSID_AND_ATTRIBUTES SepLocateTokenIntegrity(IN PTOKEN Token)
{
    PSID_AND_ATTRIBUTES TokenIntegrity = 0;
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    }
    else
    {
        TokenIntegrity = Token->UserAndGroups[index];
    }
    return TokenIntegrity;
}
```

MIC: Get Integrity Level



```
ULONG SepCopyTokenIntegrity(
    IN PTOKEN Token,
    OUT PSID_AND_ATTRIBUTES Output)

{
    PSID_AND_ATTRIBUTES TokenIntegrity = 0;
    TokenIntegrity = SepLocateTokenIntegrity(Token);
    if (TokenIntegrity)
    {
        Output->Sid = TokenIntegrity->Sid;
        Output->Attributes = TokenIntegrity->Attributes;
    }
    else
    {
        Output->Sid = SeUntrustedMandatorySid;
        Output->Attributes = 0x60;
    }
    return Output->Attributes;
}
```

```
ULONG SepCopyTokenIntegrity(
    IN PTOKEN Token,
    OUT PSID_AND_ATTRIBUTES Output)
{
    PSID_AND_ATTRIBUTES TokenIntegrity = 0;
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    return Output->Attributes;
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```

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    }
    return Output->Attributes;
}
```

```
ULONG64 index = Token->IntegrityLevelIndex;
if (index == -1)
{
    TokenIntegrity = 0;
}
```



Attack on MIC



ATTACK ON MIC: SCHEME



Attackers App



ATTACK ON MIC: SCHEME



Attackers App



Microsoft
Defender

1) Use a kernel driver to
attack Microsoft Defender



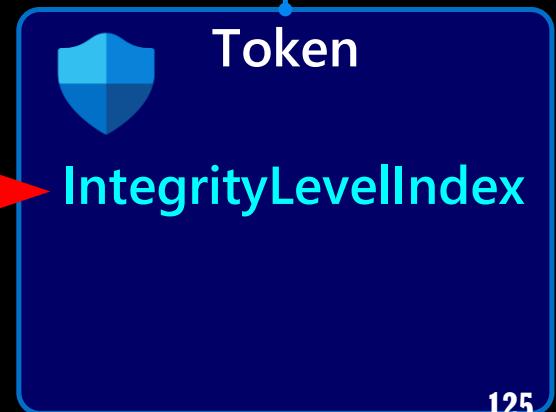
Attackers Driver

ATTACK ON MIC: SCHEME



1) Use a kernel driver to attack Microsoft Defender

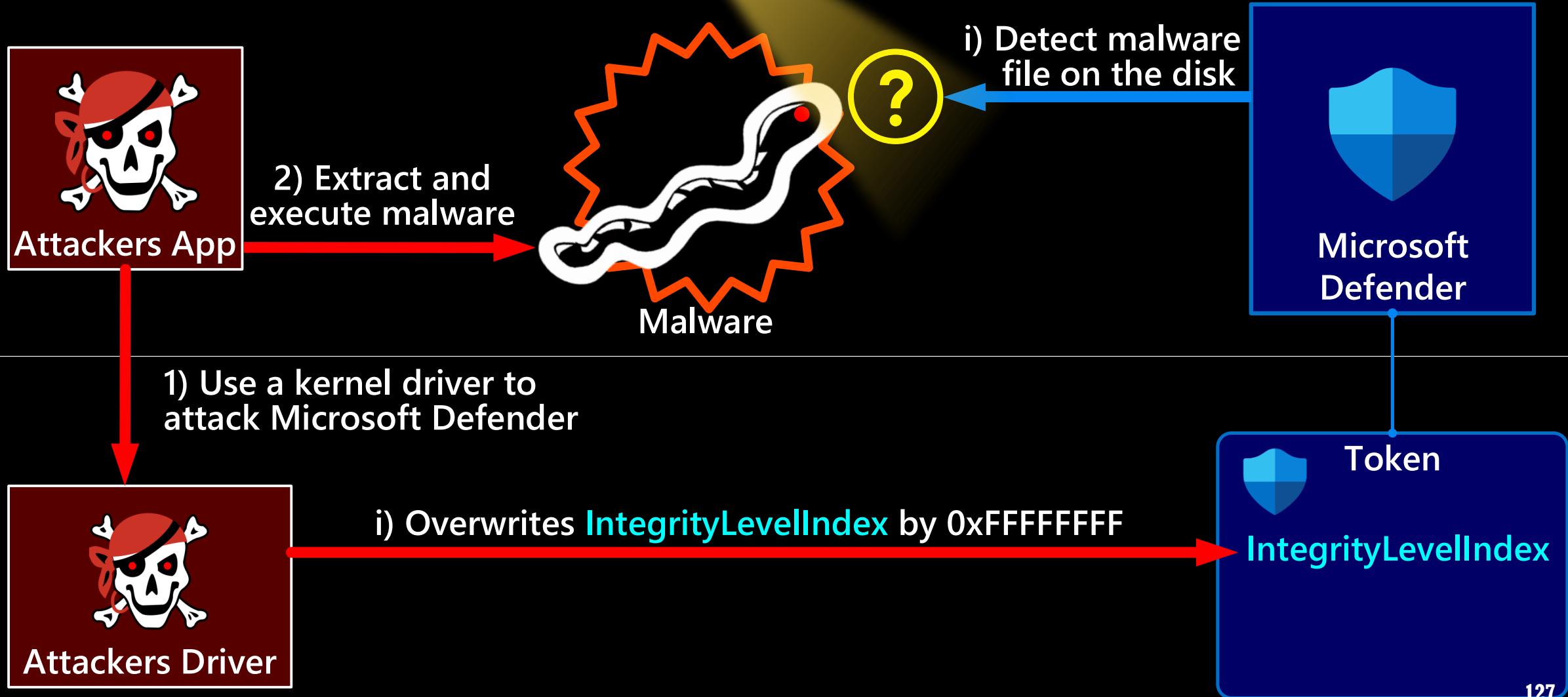
i) Overwrites `IntegrityLevellIndex` by 0xFFFFFFFF



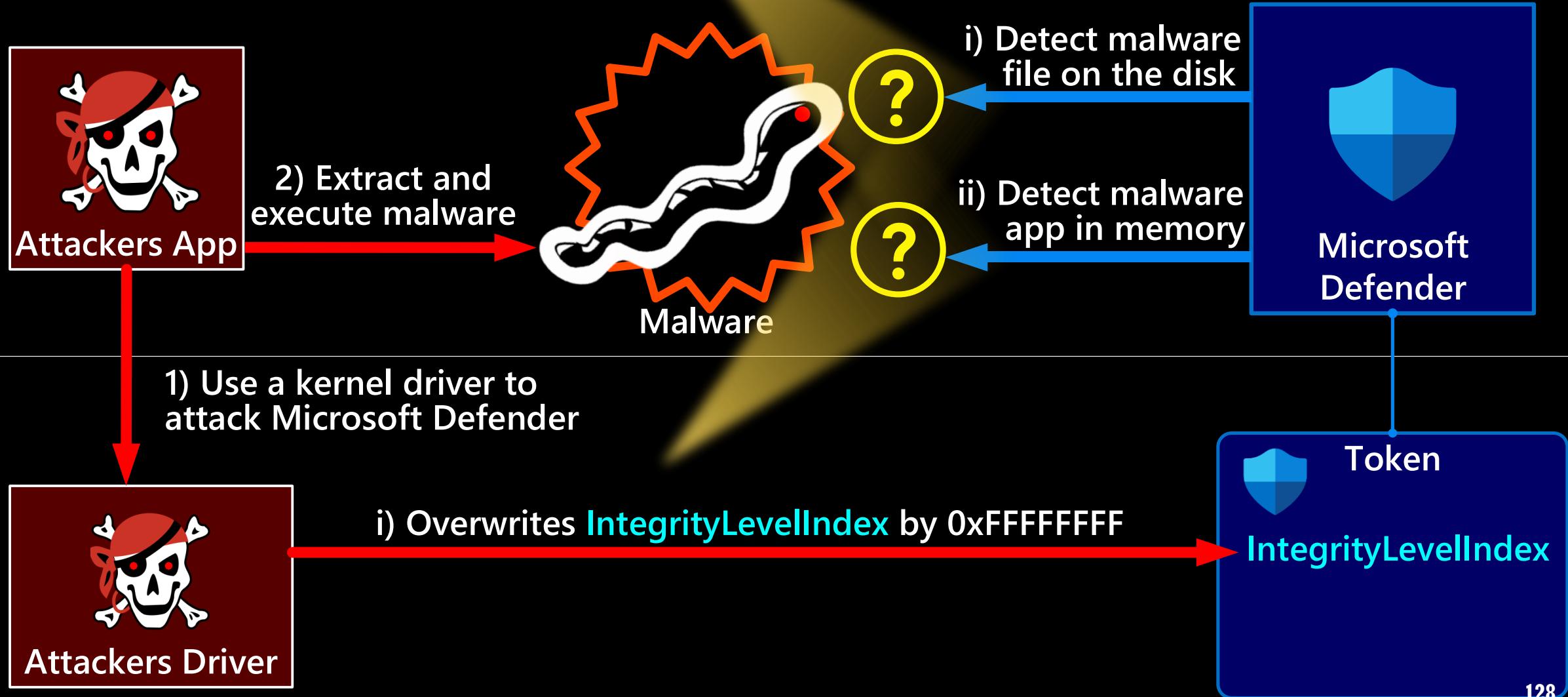
ATTACK ON MIC: SCHEME



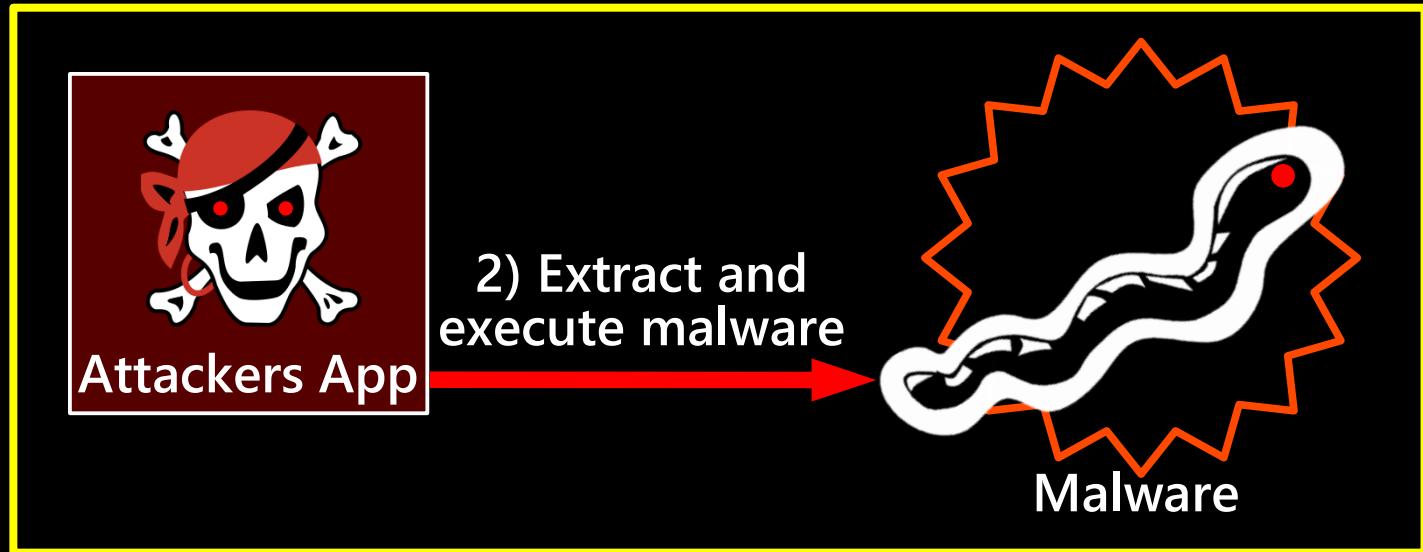
ATTACK ON MIC: SCHEME



ATTACK ON MIC: SCHEME



ATTACK ON MIC: SCHEME





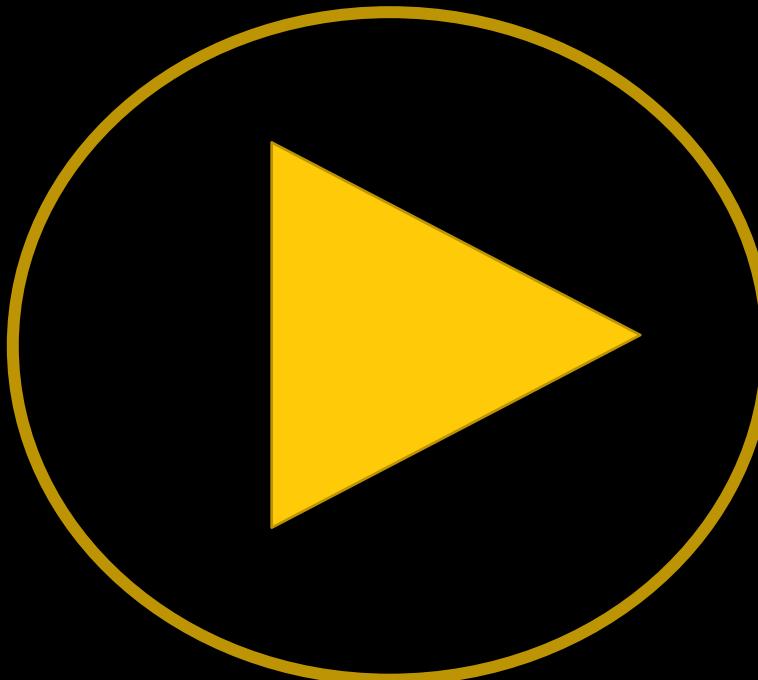


clear_extract_and_check.bat:

```
rmdir mimikatz /S/Q
```

```
7z.exe x "mimikatz.zip" -aos -o"mimikatz" -pinfected  
dir "mimikatz\mimikatz_trunk\x64"  
start "mimikatz\mimikatz_trunk\x64\mimikatz.exe"
```

ATTACK ON MIC: DEMO



The online version is here –

<https://www.youtube.com/embed/AJV4UVaw8kg?vq=hd1440>



2) Extract and execute malware



i) Detect malware file on the disk
(failed)

ii) Detect malware app in memory
(succeed)



1) Use a kernel driver to attack Microsoft Defender

i) Overwrites `IntegrityLevelIndex` by 0xFFFFFFFF



SUMMARY

- Microsoft Defender app removes malware files via call:

```
FILE_DISPOSITION_INFORMATION file_info;  
file_info.DeleteFile = TRUE;  
NtSetInformationFile(mlwr_handle, &file_info);
```

- CMD fails to launch mimikatz with
STATUS_VIRUS_INFECTED (0xC0000906)
that is returned by AV to block running malware app

SUMMARY

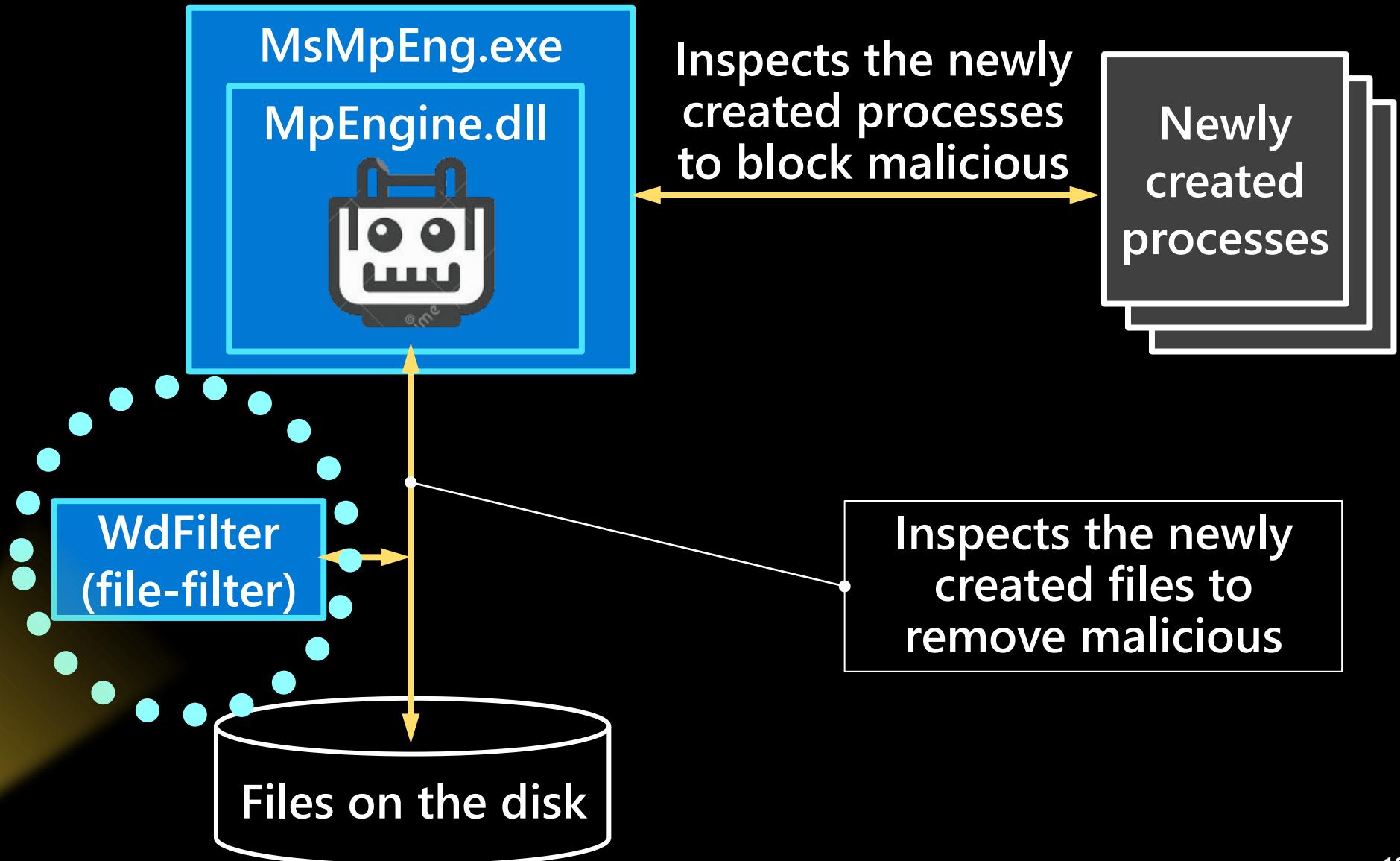
- Microsoft Defender app removes malware files via call:

```
FILE_DISPOSITION_INFORMATION file_info;  
file_info.DeleteFile = TRUE;  
NtSetInformationFile(mlwr_handle, &file_info);
```

- CMD fails to launch mimikatz with
STATUS_VIRUS_INFECTED (0xC0000906)
that is returned by AV to block running malware app

Which driver returns this status?

MICROSOFT DEFENDER: INTERNALS



WDFilter

- It register a mini-filter via FltRegisterFilter()
- It prevents launching a malware via post-create callback

```
FLT_POSTOP_CALLBACK_STATUS WdFilterPostCreate(...)  
{  
    if (infected) {  
        FltCancelFileOpen(Instance, FileObject);  
        IoStatus.Status = STATUS_VIRUS_INFECTED;  
    }  
}
```

WDFilter

- It register a mini-filter via FltRegisterFilter()
- It prevents launching a malware via post-create callback

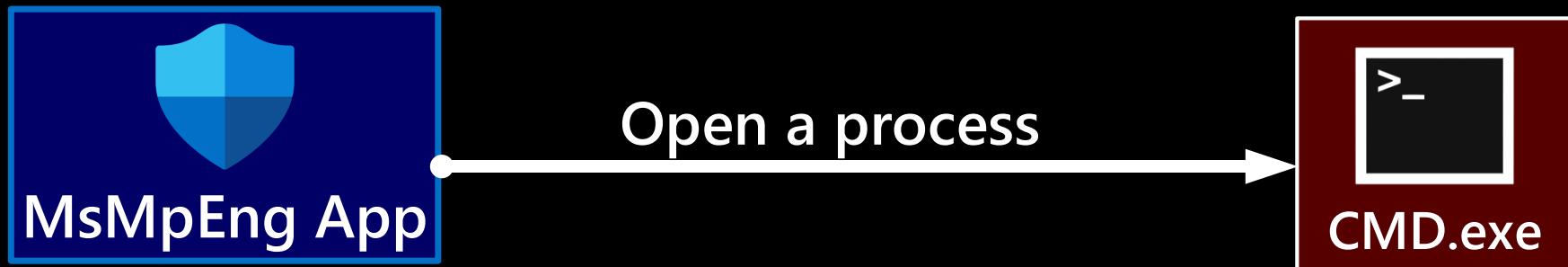
```
FLT_POSTOP_CALLBACK_STATUS WdFilterPostCreate(...)  
{  
    if (infected) {  
        FltCancelFileOpen(Instance, FileObject);  
        IoStatus.Status = STATUS_VIRUS_INFECTED;  
    }  
}
```

Defender is still able to
access apps memory. But how?

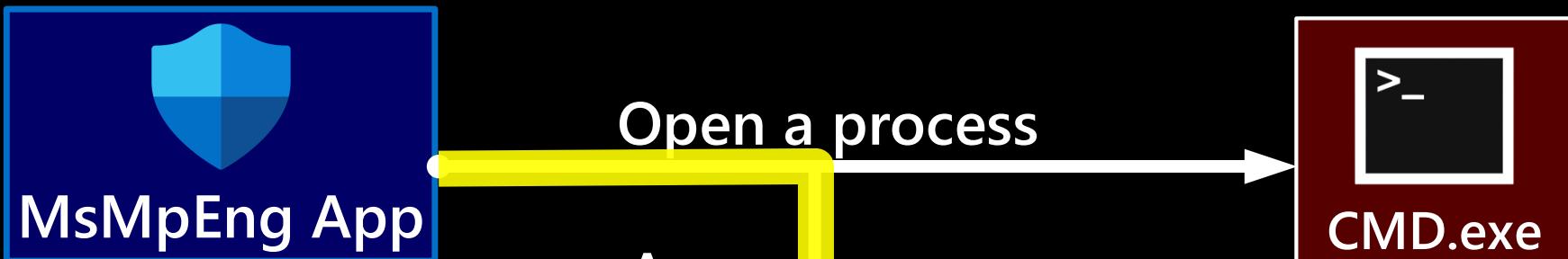


How can Microsoft Defender
get access to apps memory!

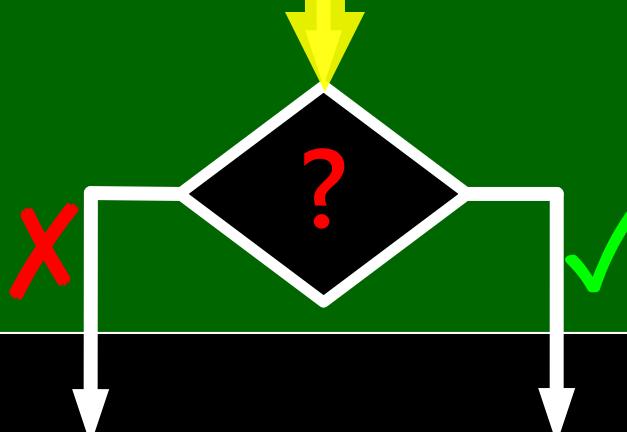
DEFENDER OPENS A PROCESS



DEFENDER OPENS A PROCESS



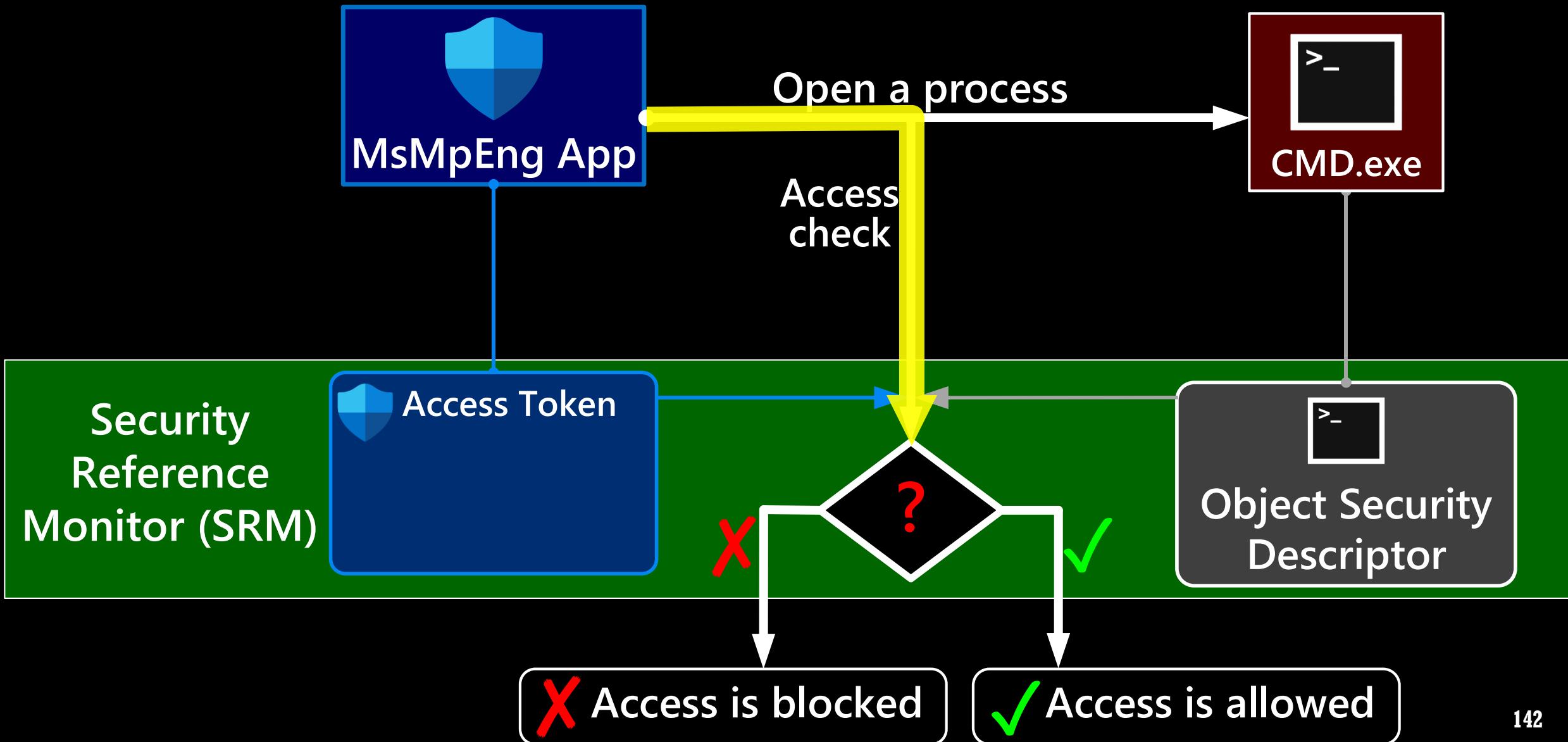
Security
Reference
Monitor (SRM)



X Access is blocked

✓ Access is allowed

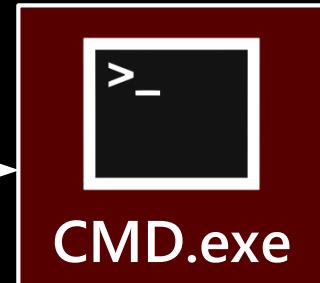
DEFENDER OPENS A PROCESS



DEBUG PRIVILEGE ALLOWS TO GET ACCESS TO ALL APPS MEMORY



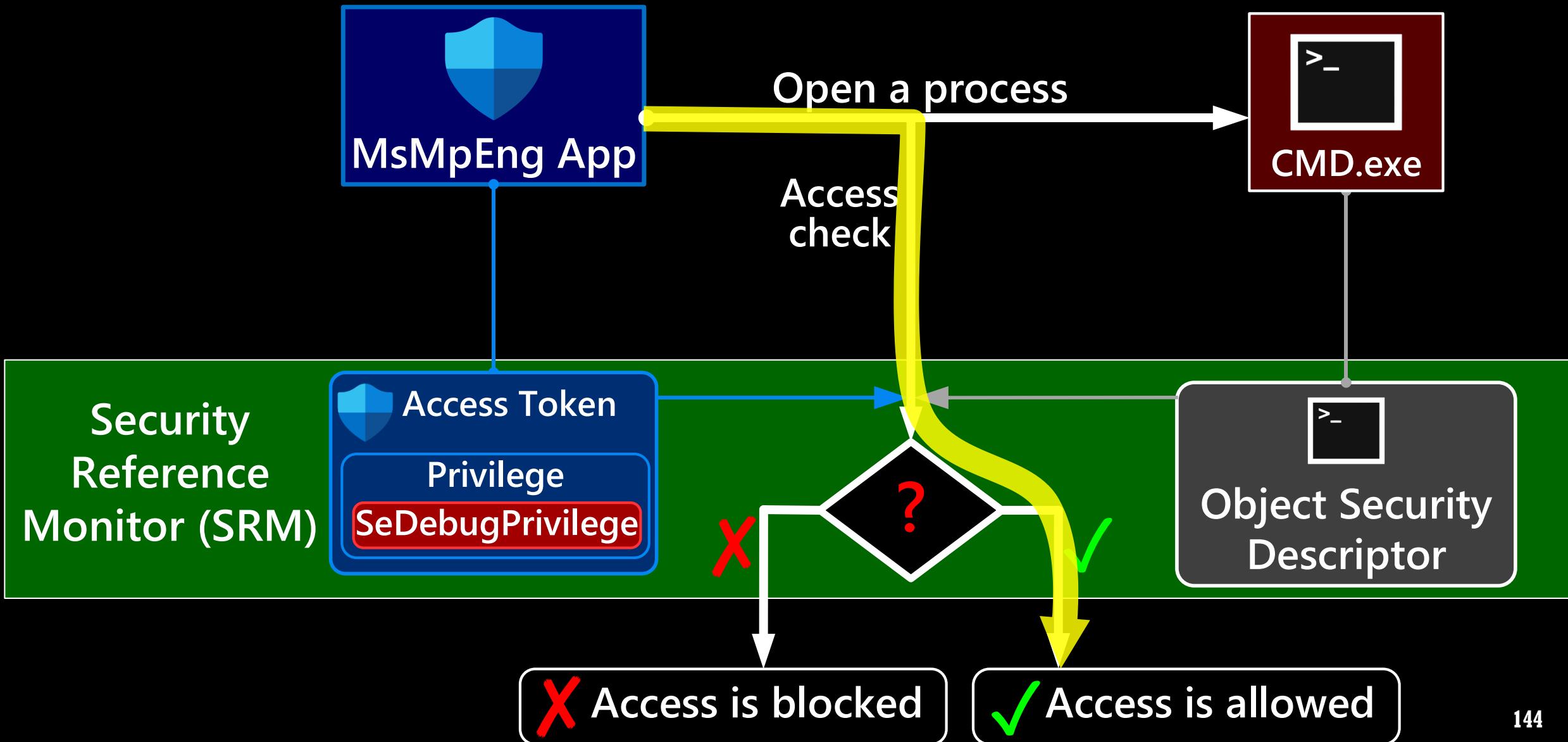
Open a process



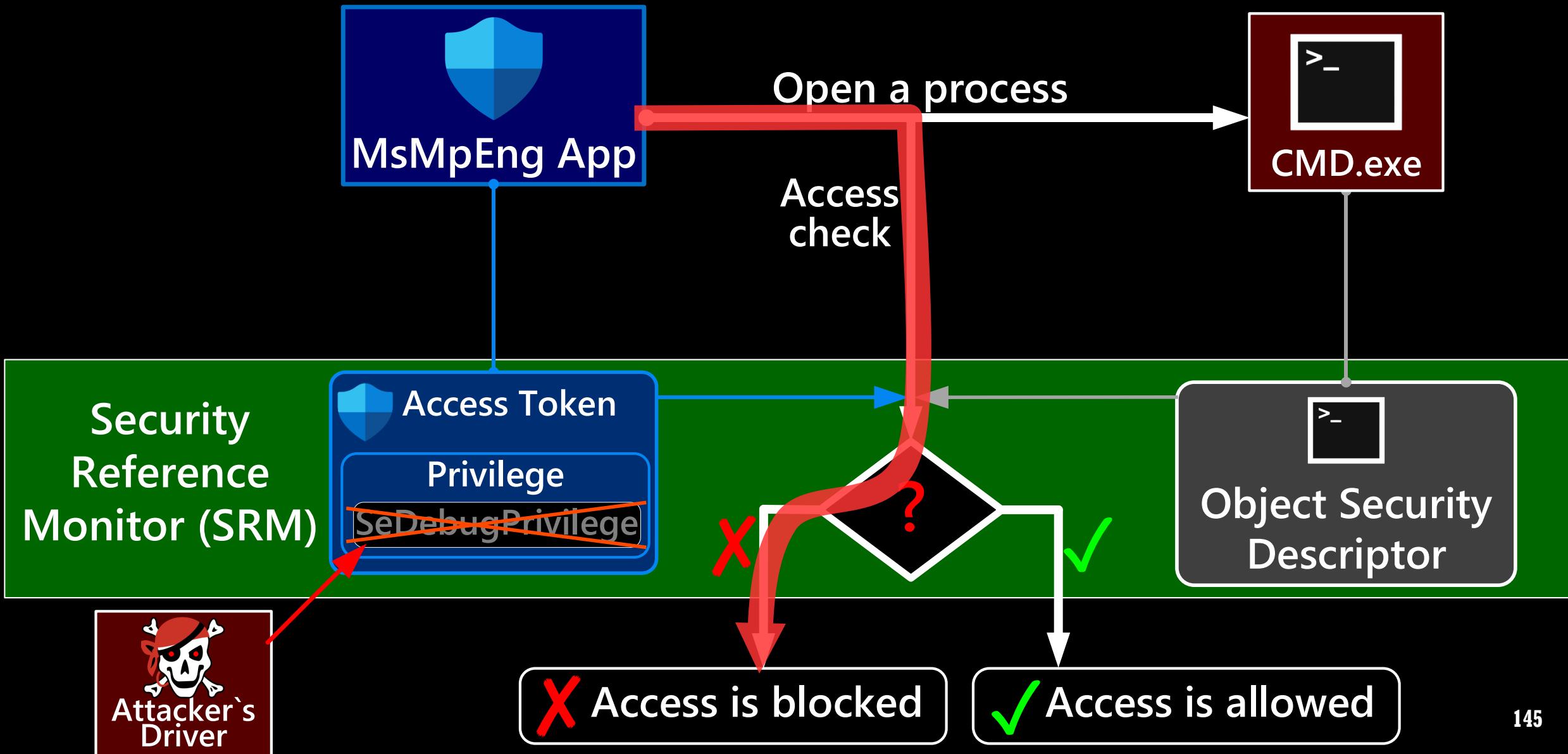
Name	User name
MsMpEng.exe	NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
cmd.exe	DESKTOP-2FNCGCH\Vigork

To open a process running on another user account
MsMpEng has “**SeDebugPrivilege**” privilege

DEFENDER OPENS A PROCESS



DEFENDER OPENS A PROCESS



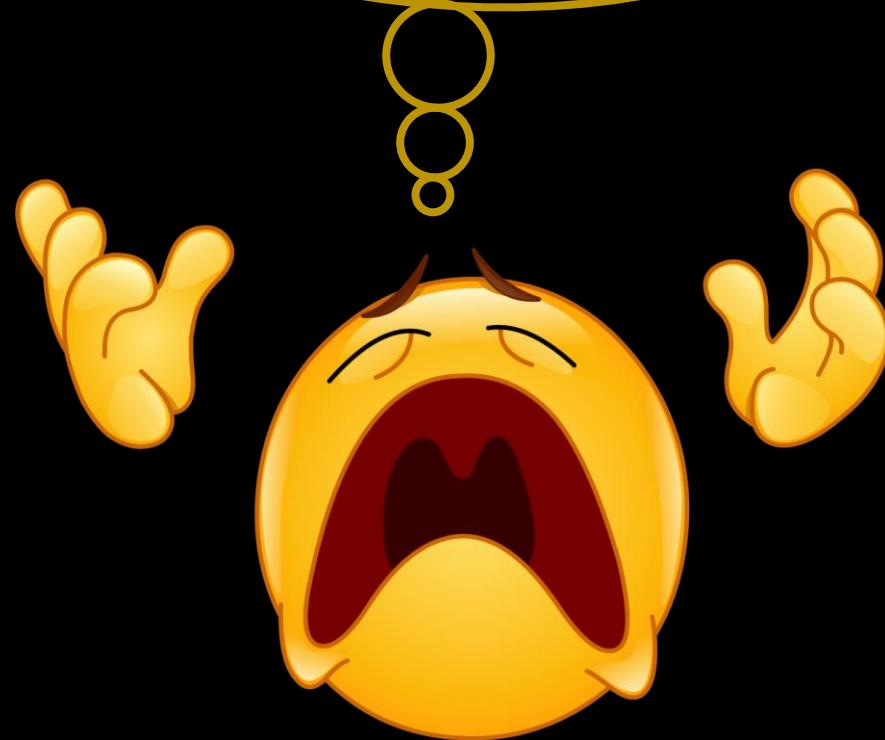
TOKEN PRIVILEGES

```
typedef struct _SEP_TOKEN_PRIVILEGES  
{  
    UINT64 Present;  
    UINT64 Enabled;  
    UINT64 EnabledByDefault;  
} SEP_TOKEN_PRIVILEGES, *PSEP_TOKEN_PRIVILEGES;
```

Research results:

revoking “SeDebugPrivilege” from “Enabled”
is enough to prevent Defender from inspecting
the apps memory.

Attack on MIC and Token Privilege
can disable Microsoft Defender
without terminating its apps



ATTACK ON MIC + TOKEN PRIVILEGE: SCHEME

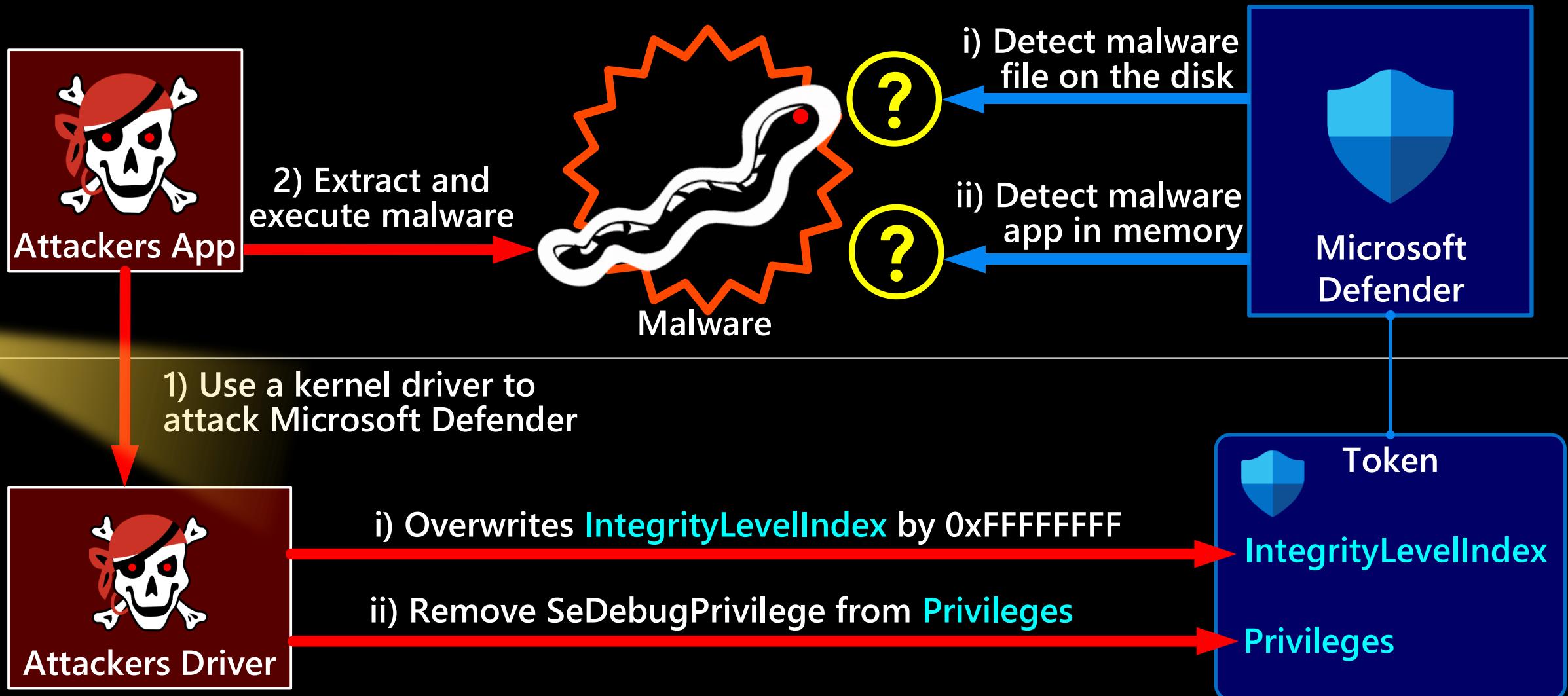


Attackers App

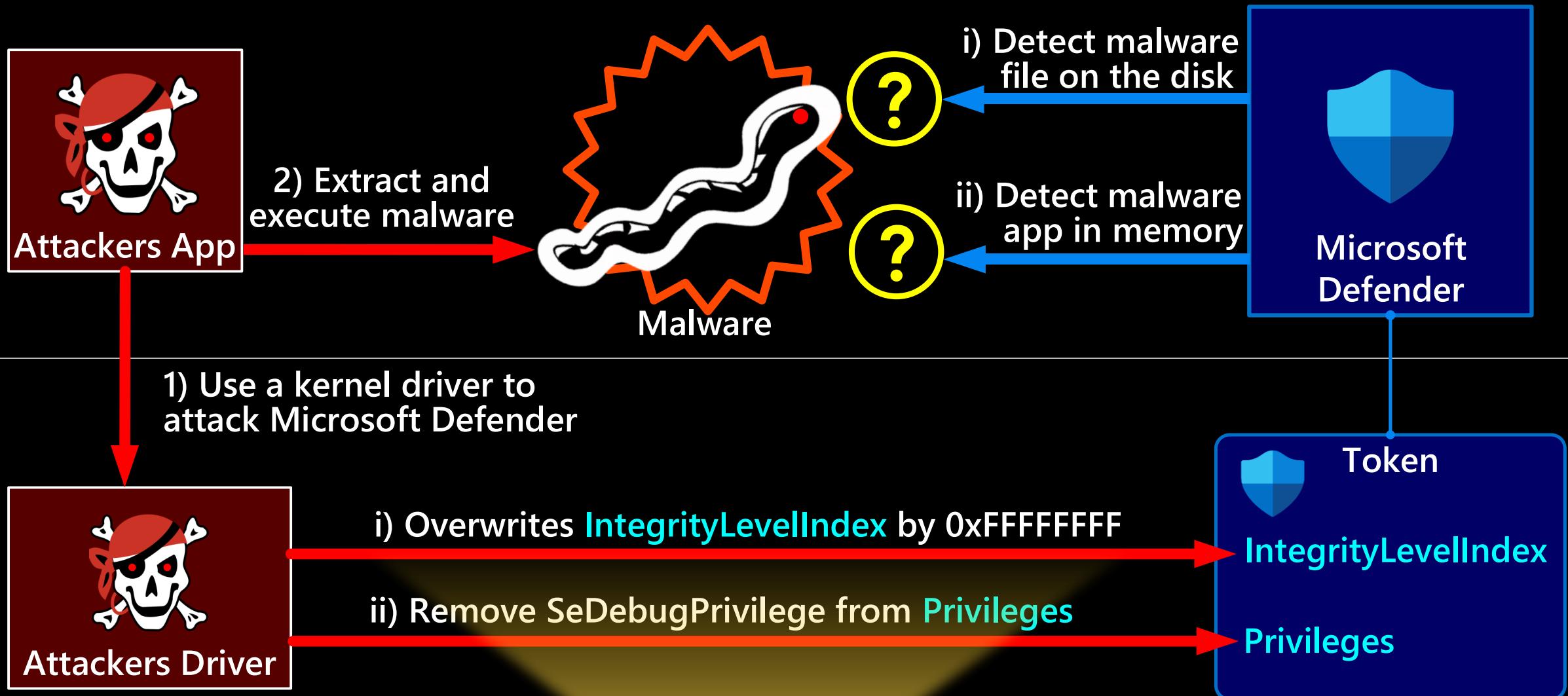


Microsoft
Defender

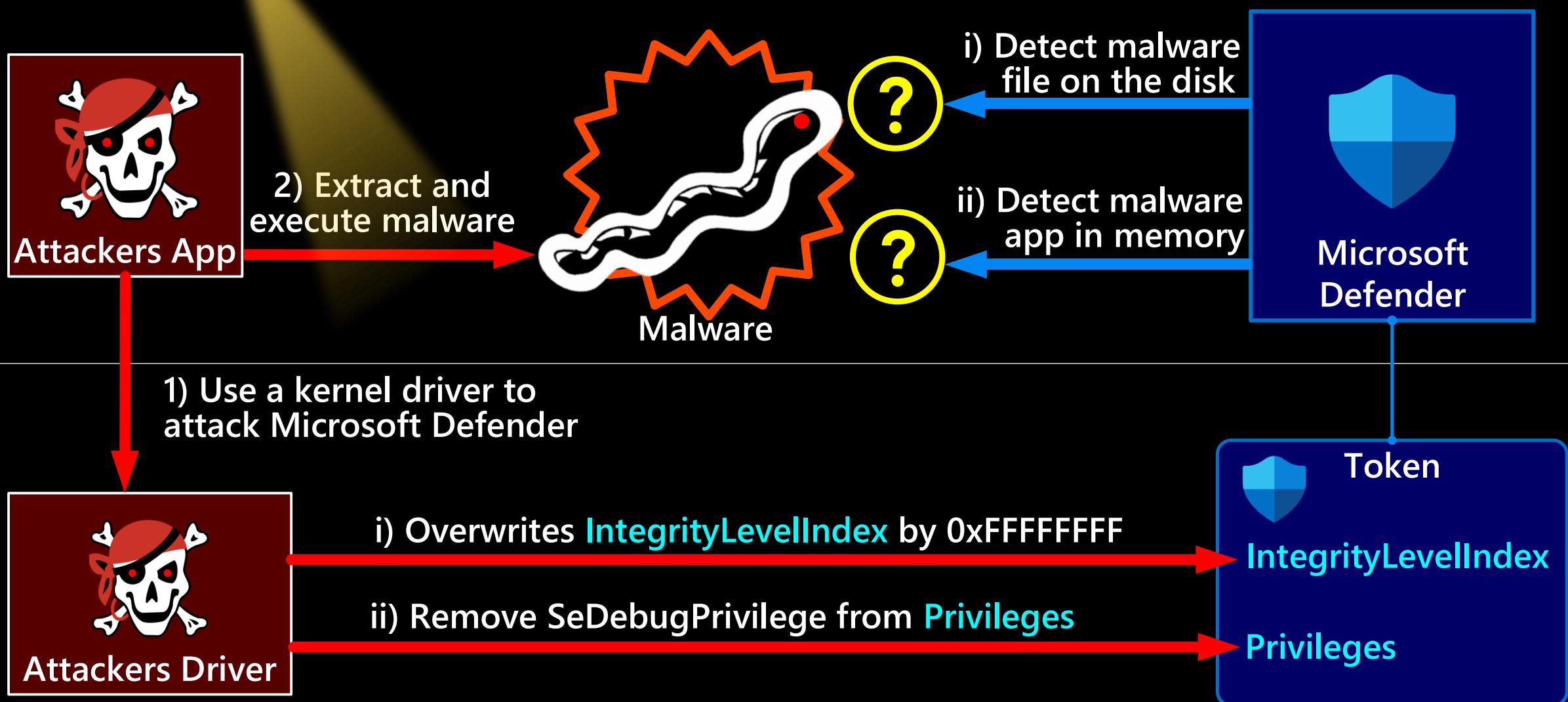
ATTACK ON MIC + TOKEN PRIVILEGE: SCHEME



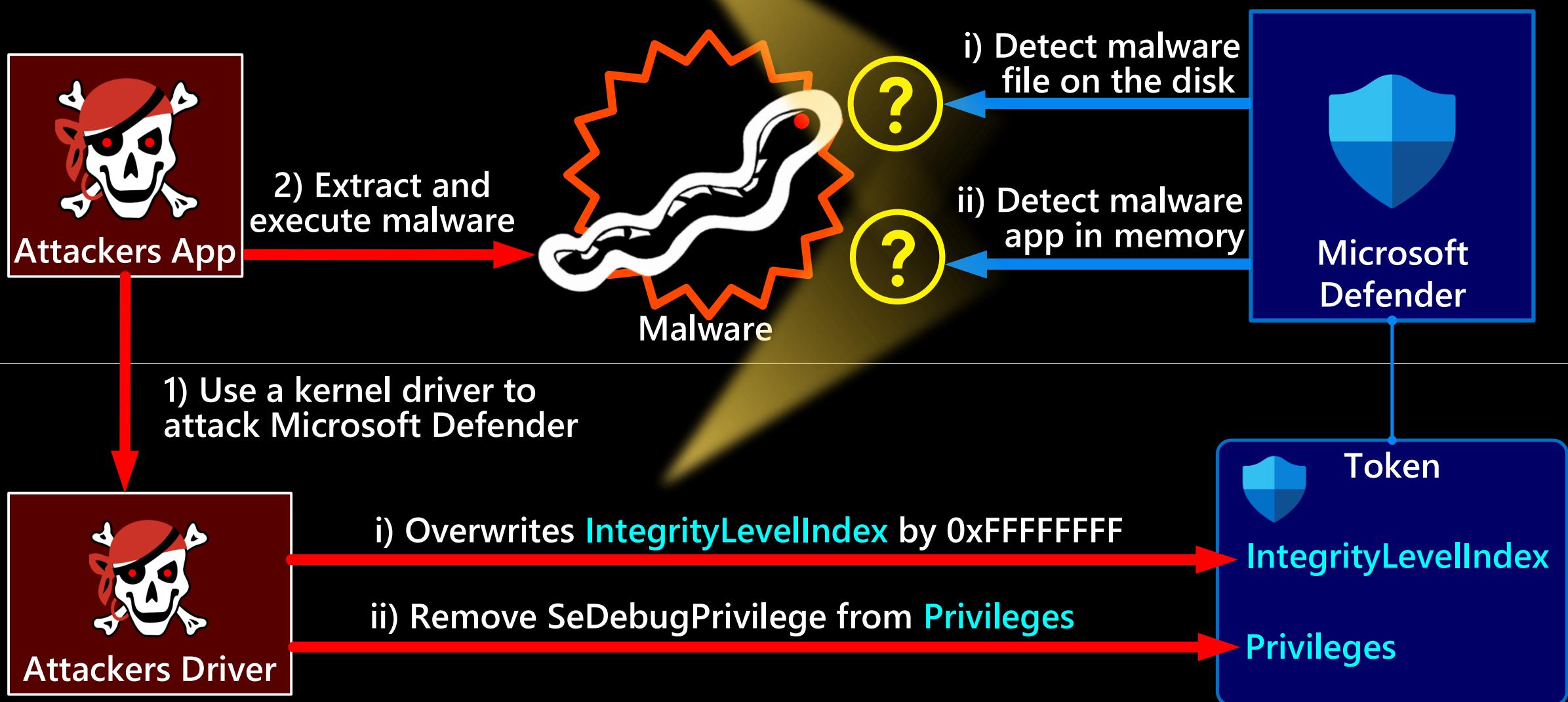
ATTACK ON MIC + TOKEN PRIVILEGE: SCHEME



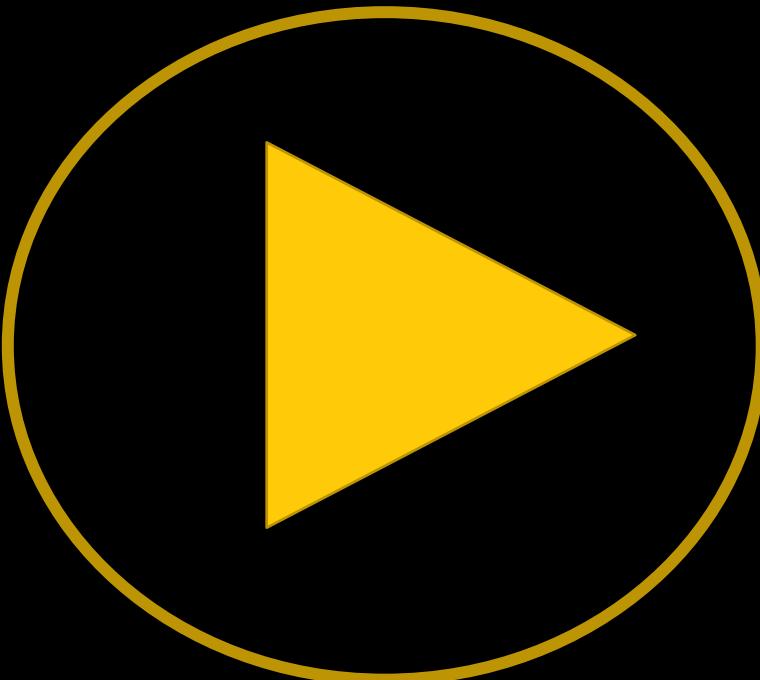
ATTACK ON MIC + TOKEN PRIVILEGE: SCHEME



ATTACK ON MIC + TOKEN PRIVILEGE: SCHEME



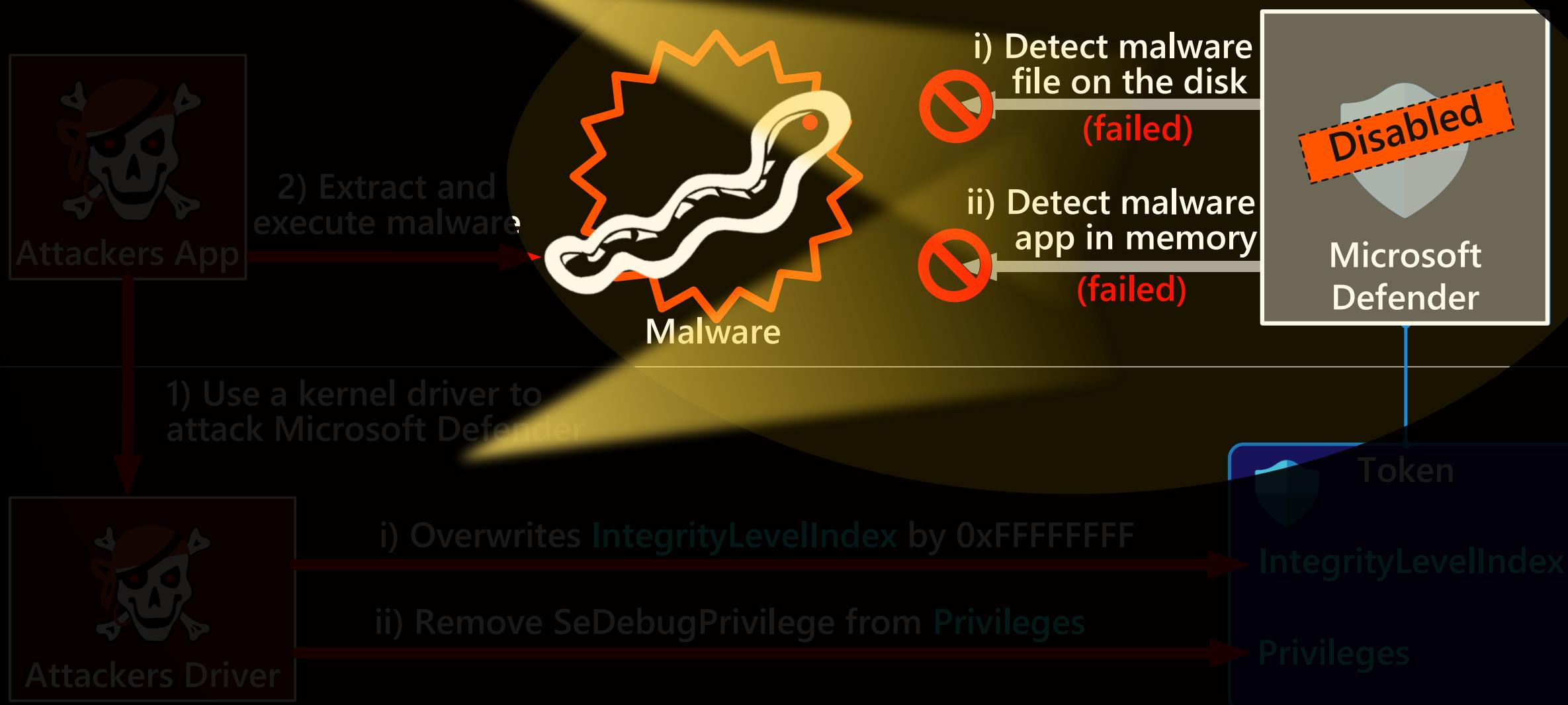
ATTACK ON MIC + TOKEN PRIVILEGE: DEMO



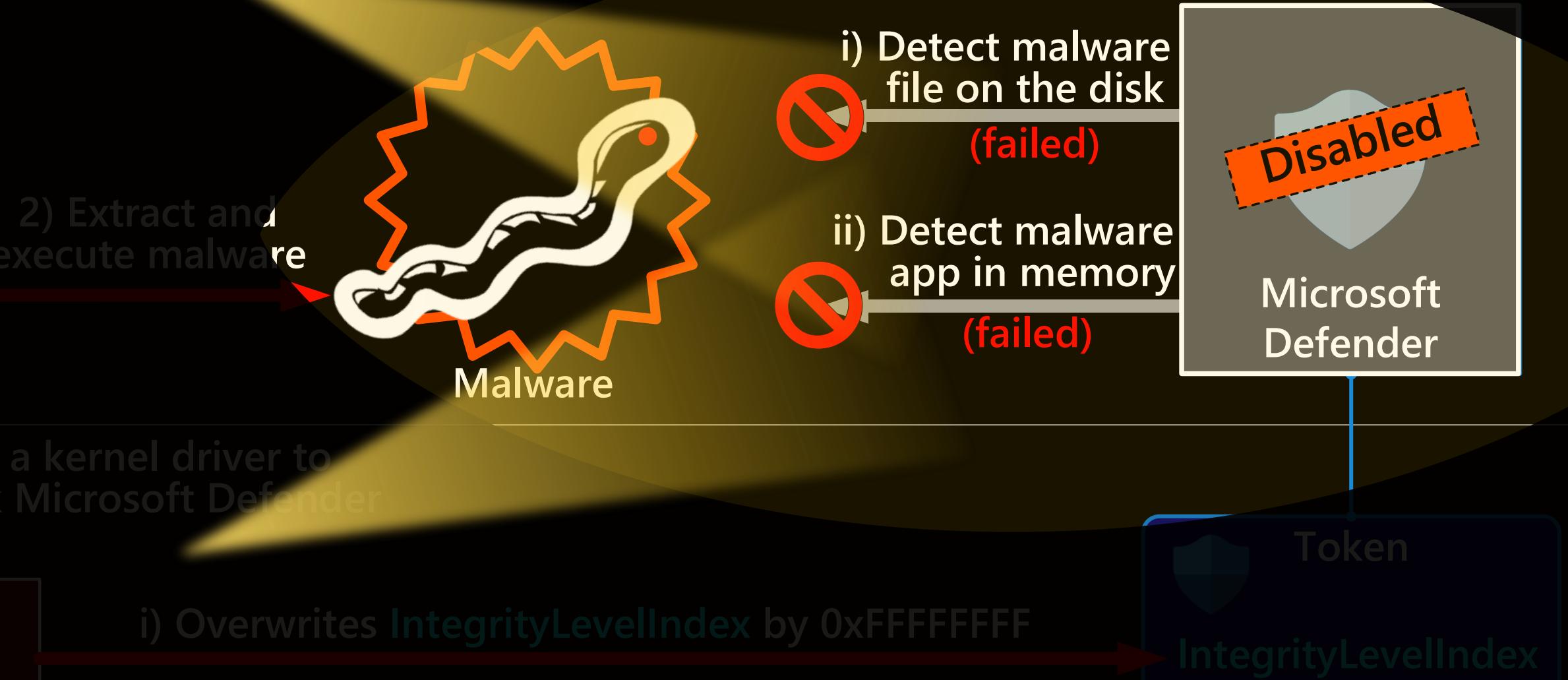
The online version is here –

<https://www.youtube.com/embed/ihhUUd9qJTY?vq=hd1440>

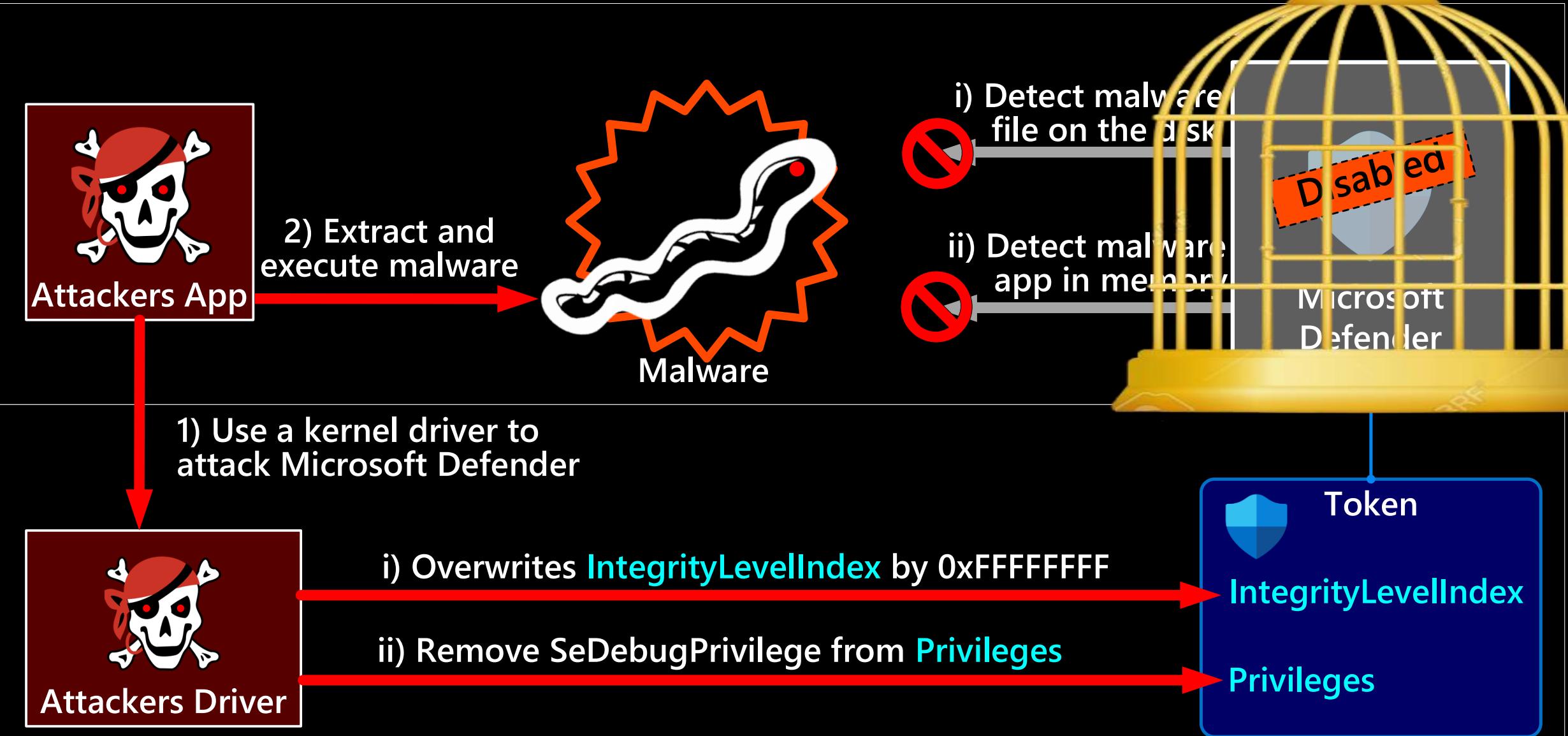
Sandboxed Microsoft Defender fails to stop malware



boxed Microsoft Defender fails to stop malware



Sandboxed Microsoft Defender fails to stop malware



This attack can blind Microsoft Defender.
What about other AVs?



MIC-BASED ATTACK BLINDS TOP AV SOLUTIONS

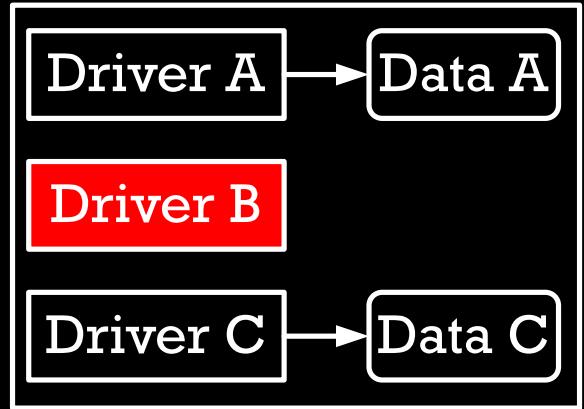
AV Name	AV ability to detect malicious files	AV ability to detect malicious processes
 Microsoft Defender	Disabled	Disabled
 McAfee™	Disabled	Disabled
 Malwarebytes	Disabled	Disabled
 avast	Disabled	Disabled
 AVG	Disabled	Disabled
 kaspersky	Disabled	Enabled
 TREND MICRO™	Enabled, but AV cannot remove malware files	Disabled

Disclaimer: The purpose is to provide technical review only. This analysis is not designed to promote any solutions.
We do respect all antivirus and endpoint security solutions.

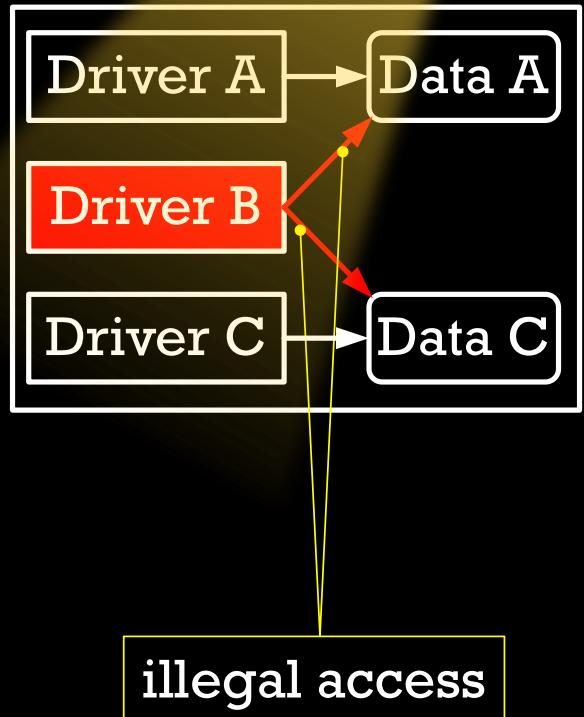


MemoryRanger
Defends
Microsoft Defender

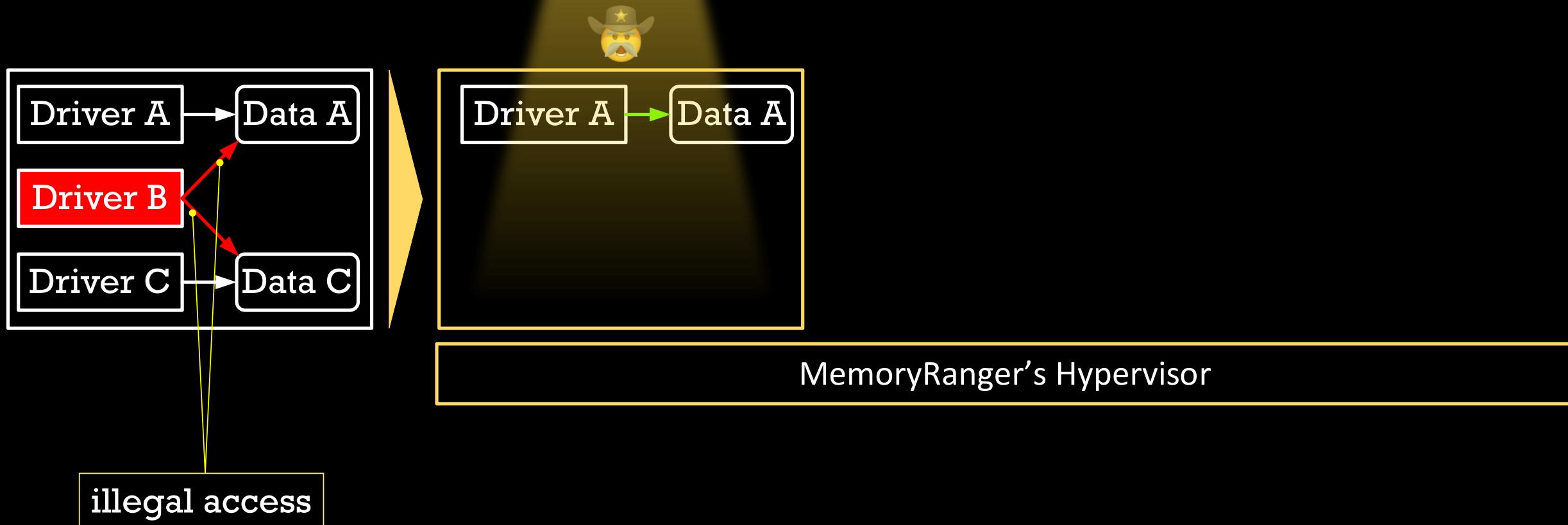
MemoryRanger: Intro



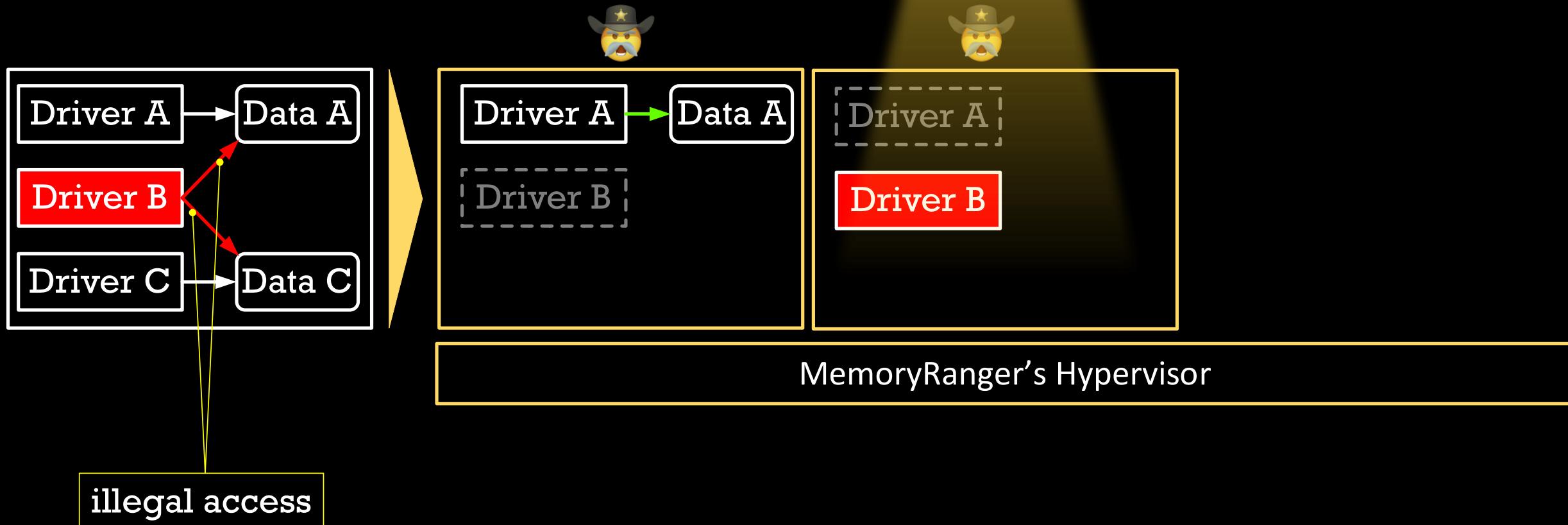
MemoryRanger: Intro



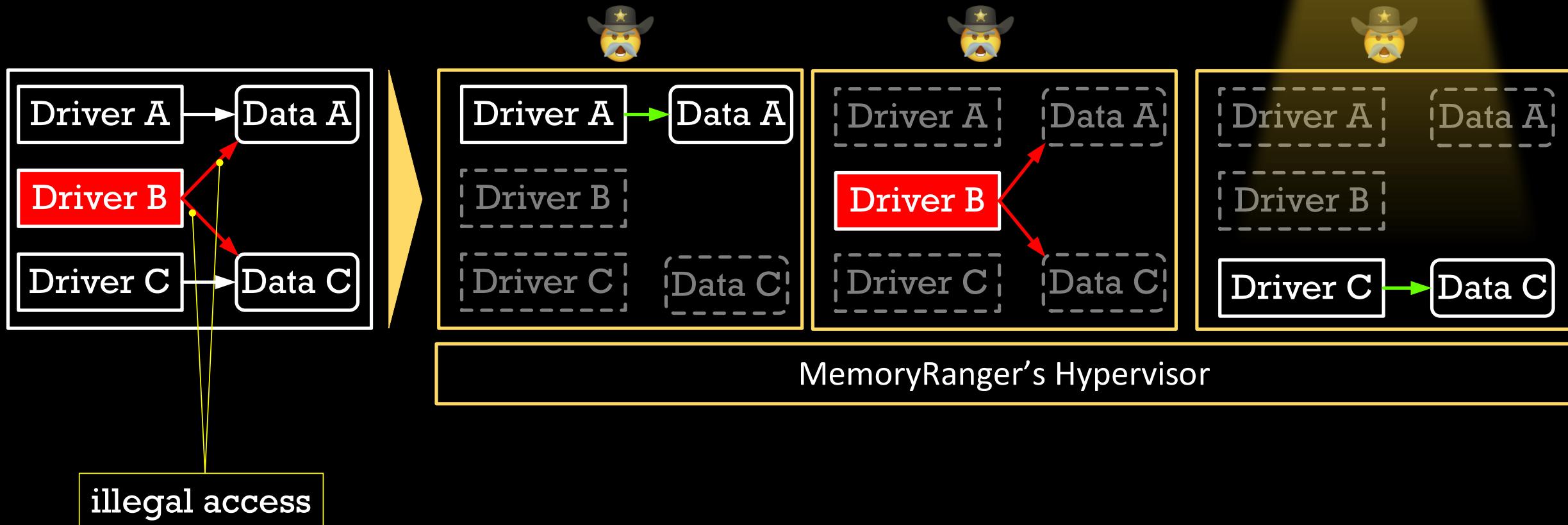
MemoryRanger: Intro



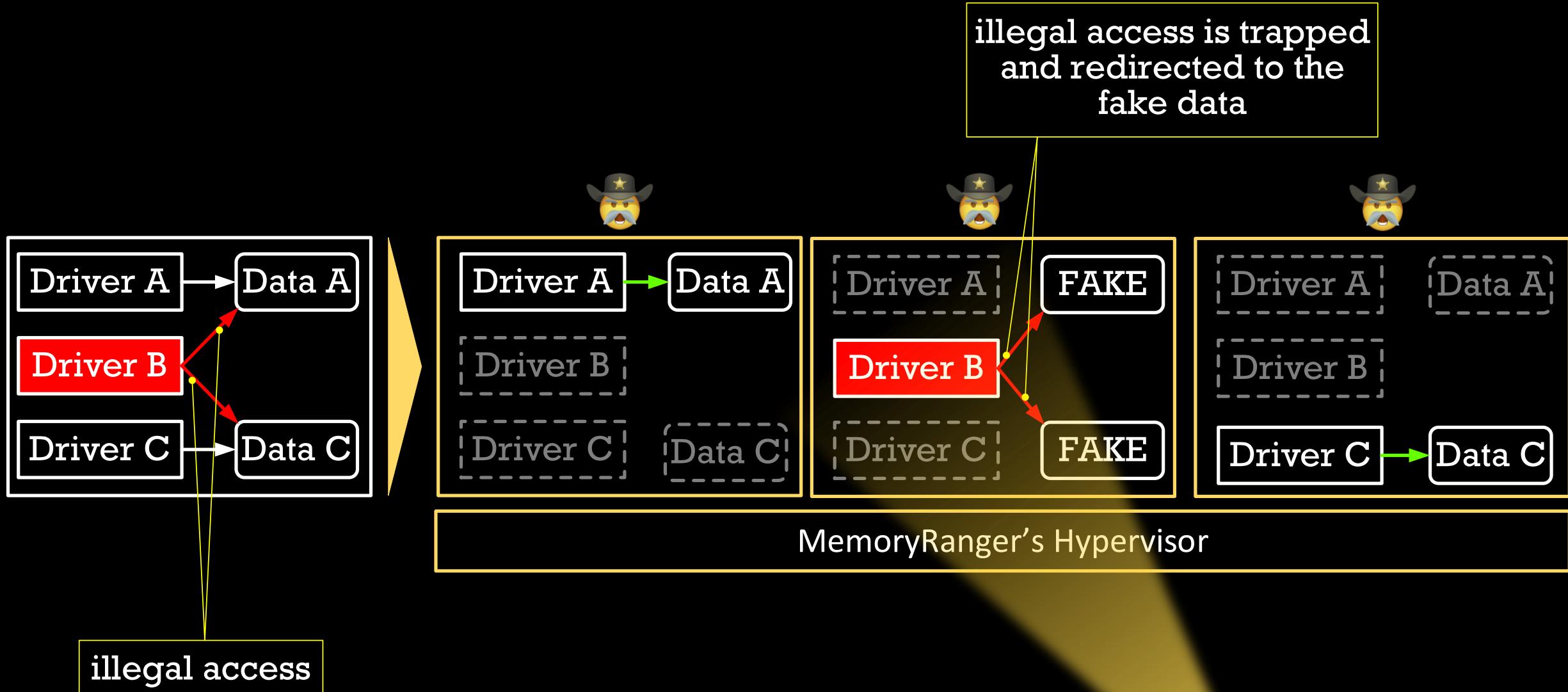
MemoryRanger: Intro



MemoryRanger: Intro



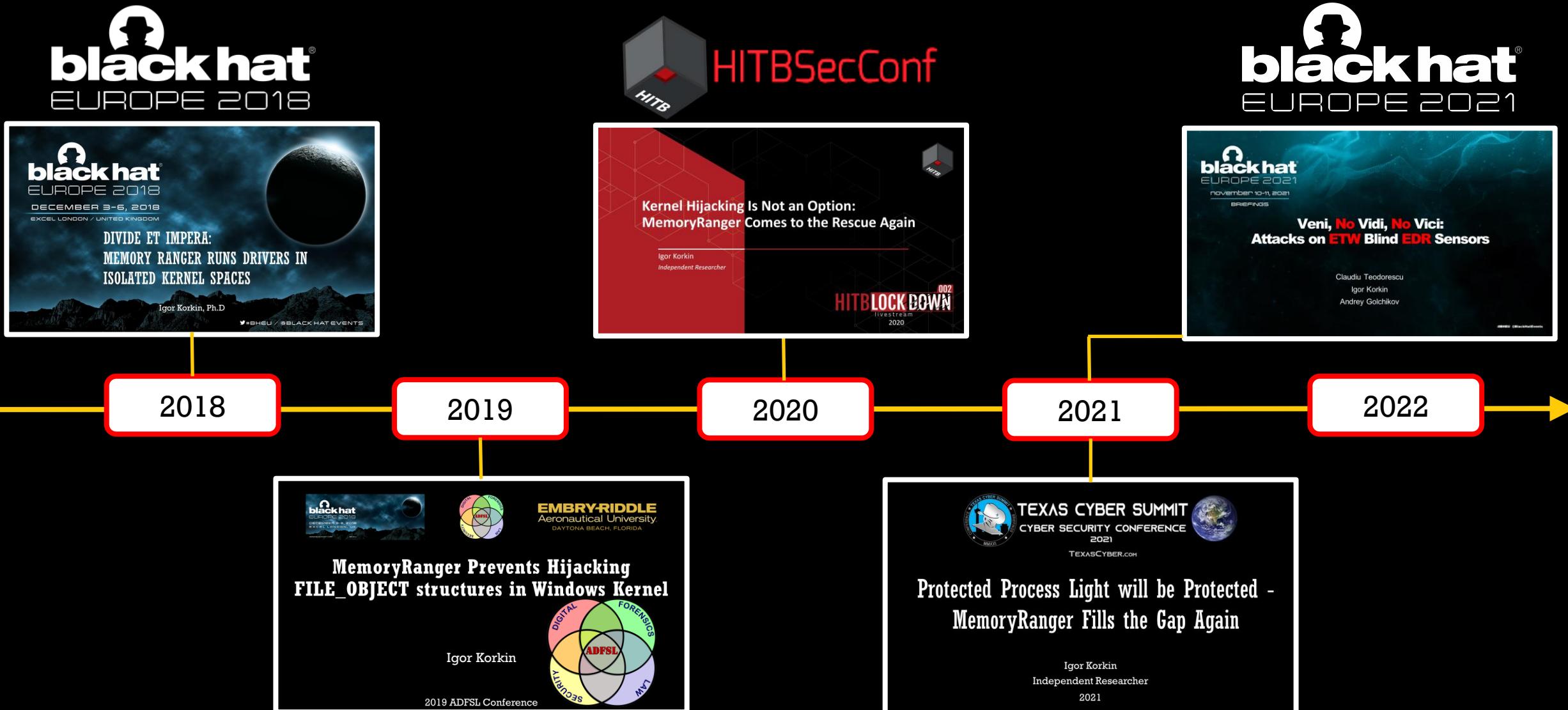
MemoryRanger: Intro



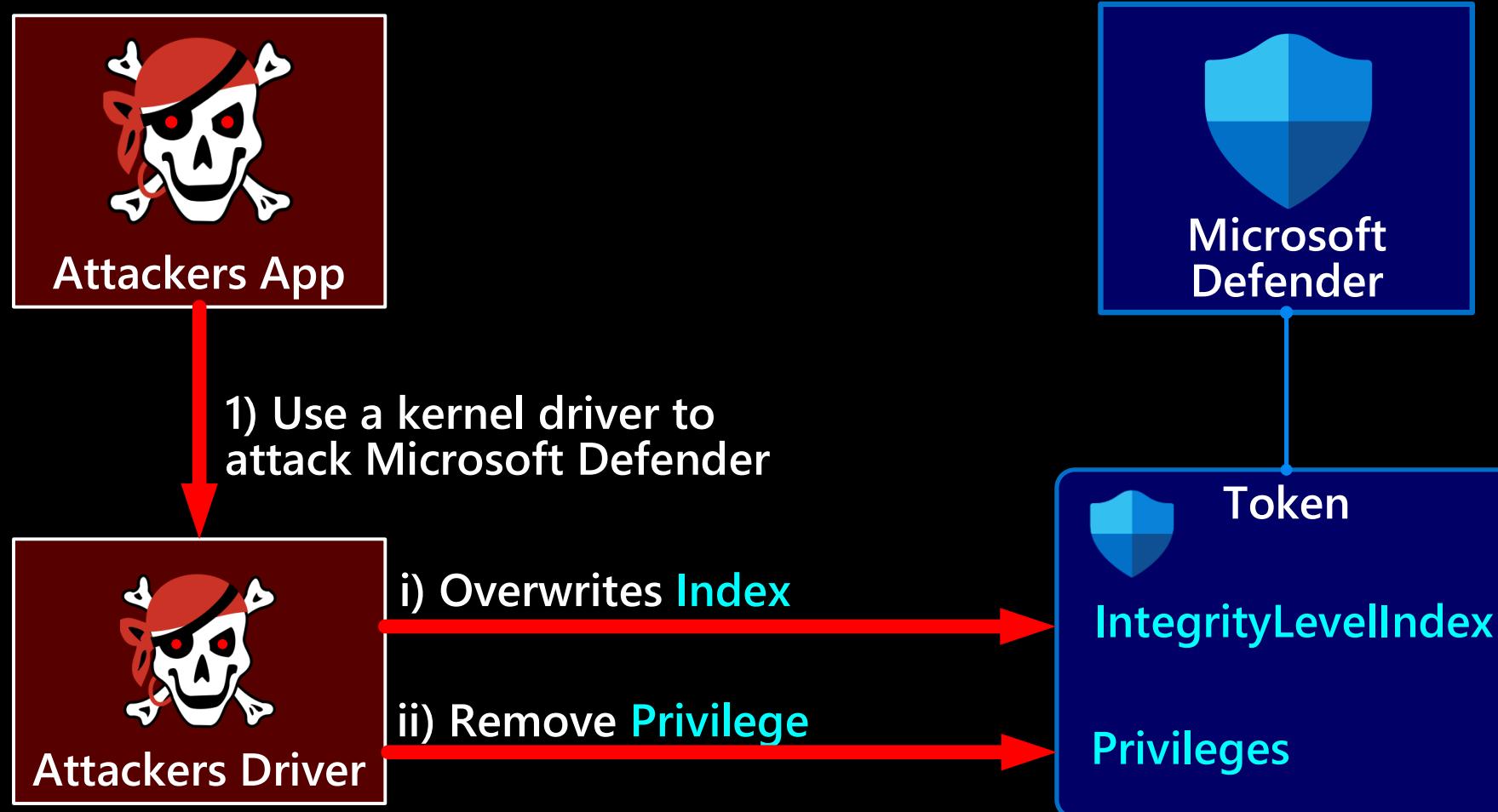
MemoryRanger: Features

- Components:
 - user-mode control app
 - kernel-mode driver to register OS callbacks
 - hypervisor based dispatcher based on Intel VT-x and EPT technologies
- The key features:
 - Runs kernel-mode drivers into isolated memory enclaves
 - Allows different memory access configuration for each memory enclave
 - Number of enclaves can be increased in runtime (while VBS has fixed 2 enclaves)
- Technical features:
 - Hooks kernel API routines
 - Redirects illegal access to the sensitive data to the fake content
 - Supports newest Windows 11 x64 and it is open-source

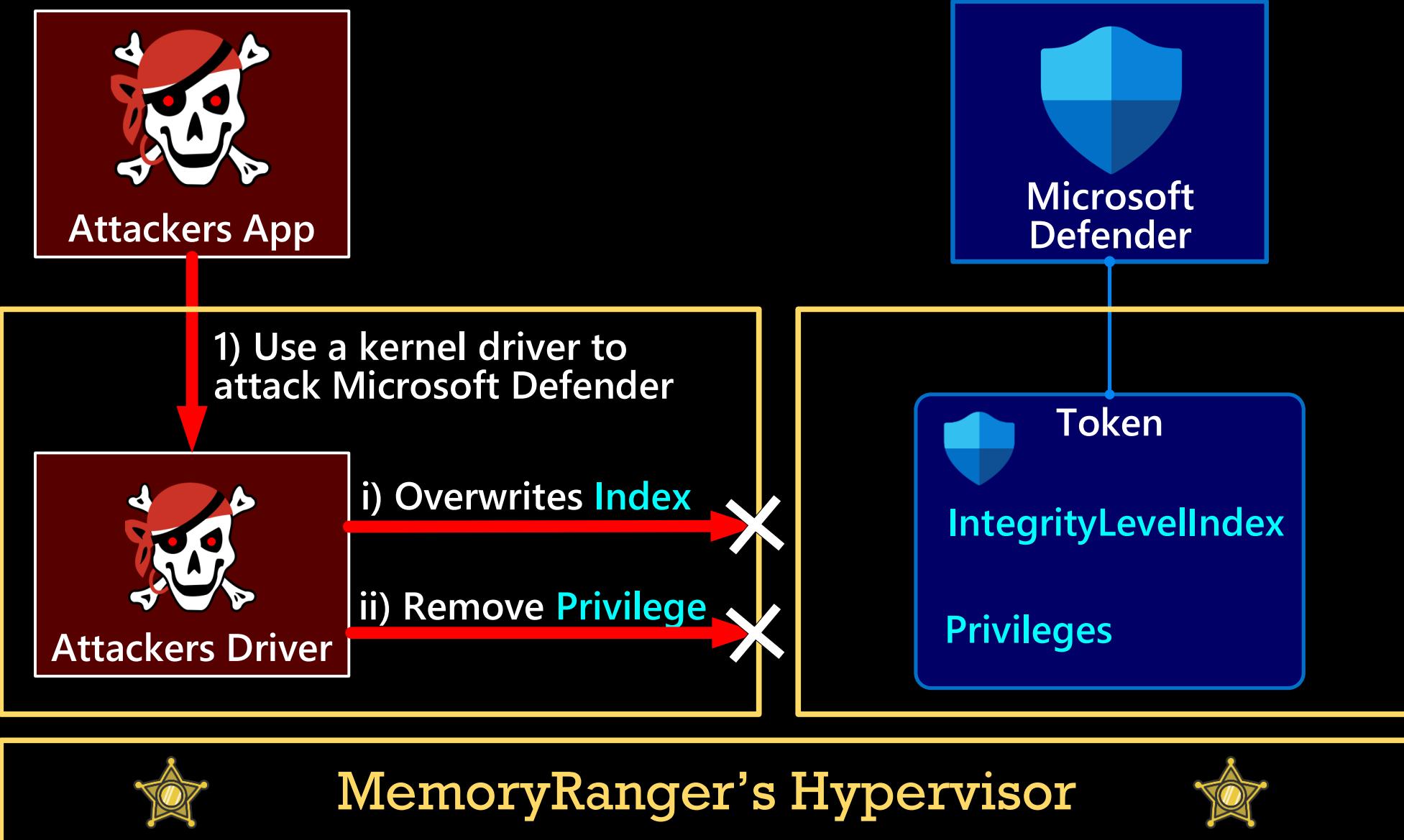
MemoryRanger was in US, UK, and Asia and twice at BlackHat



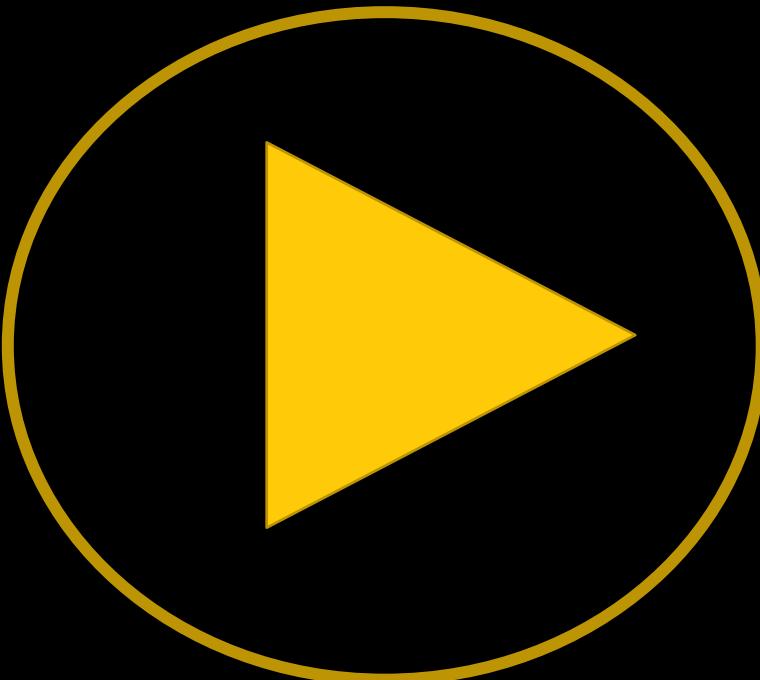
MemoryRanger Customization protects Microsoft Defender



MemoryRanger Customization protects Microsoft Defender



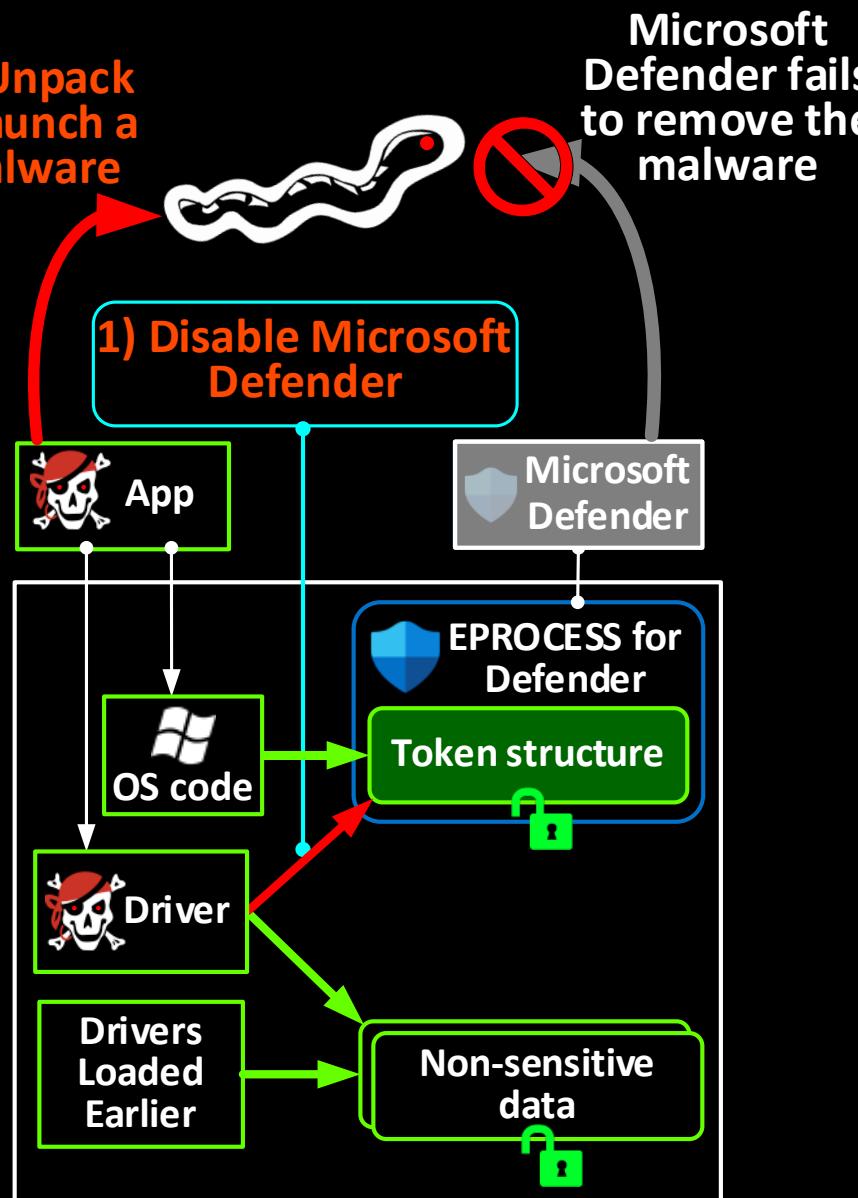
MemoryRanger Defends Microsoft Defender: Demo

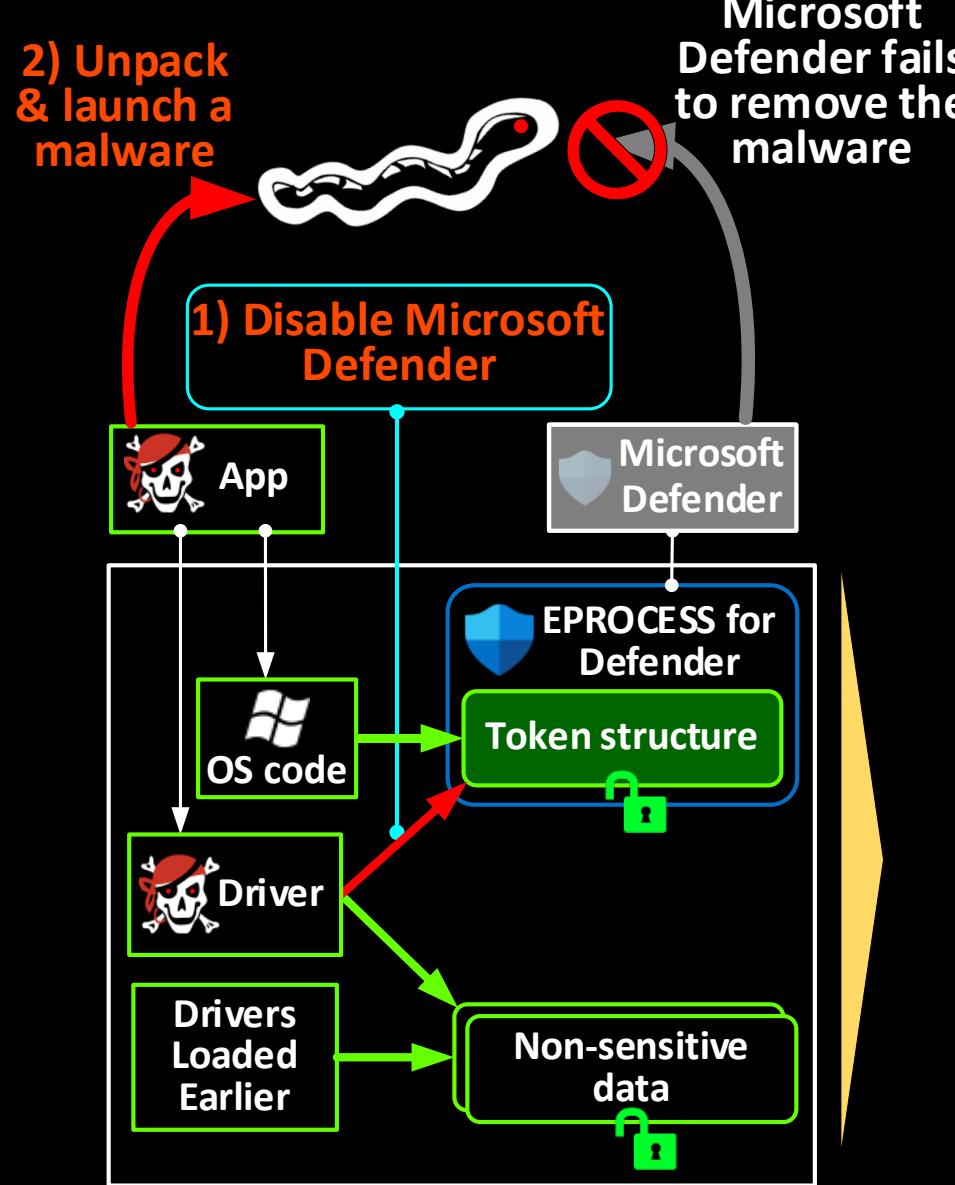


The online version is here –

<https://www.youtube.com/embed/Ohqhq50wVjI?vq=hd1440>

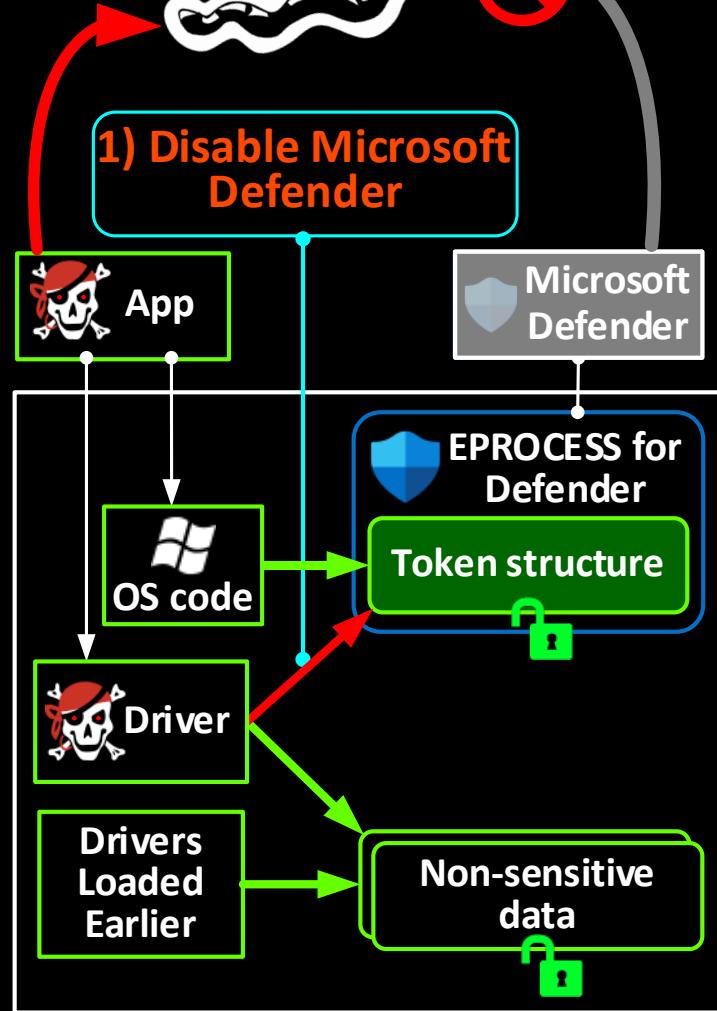
2) Unpack & launch a malware



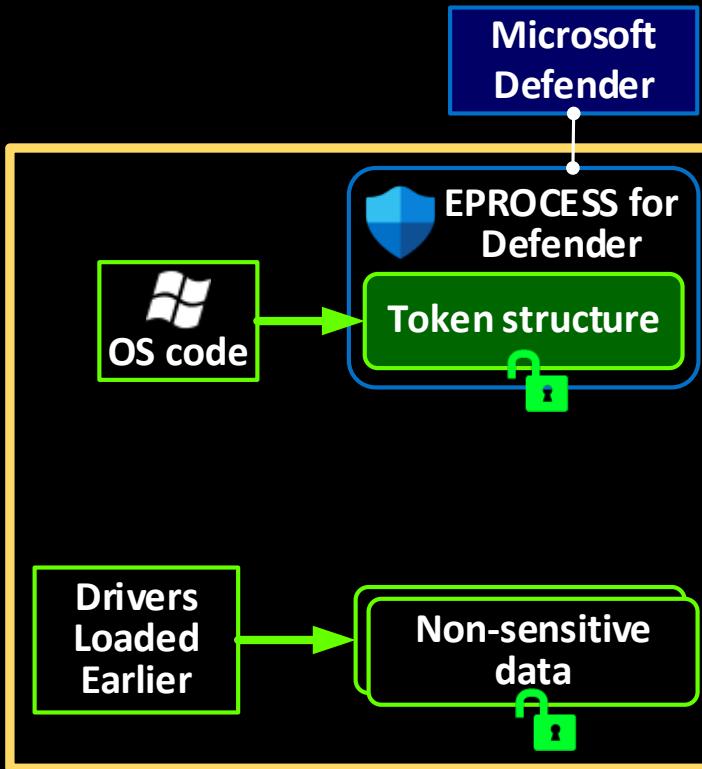


2) Unpack
& launch a
malware

Microsoft
Defender fails
to remove the
malware



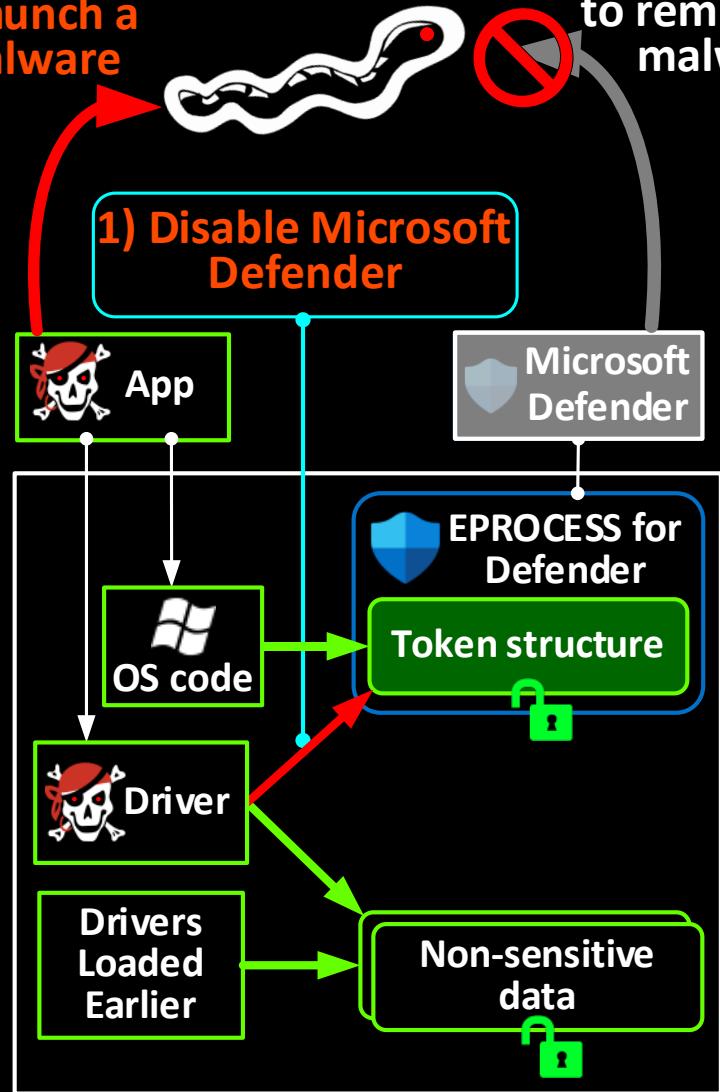
The Default Enclave



MemoryRanger

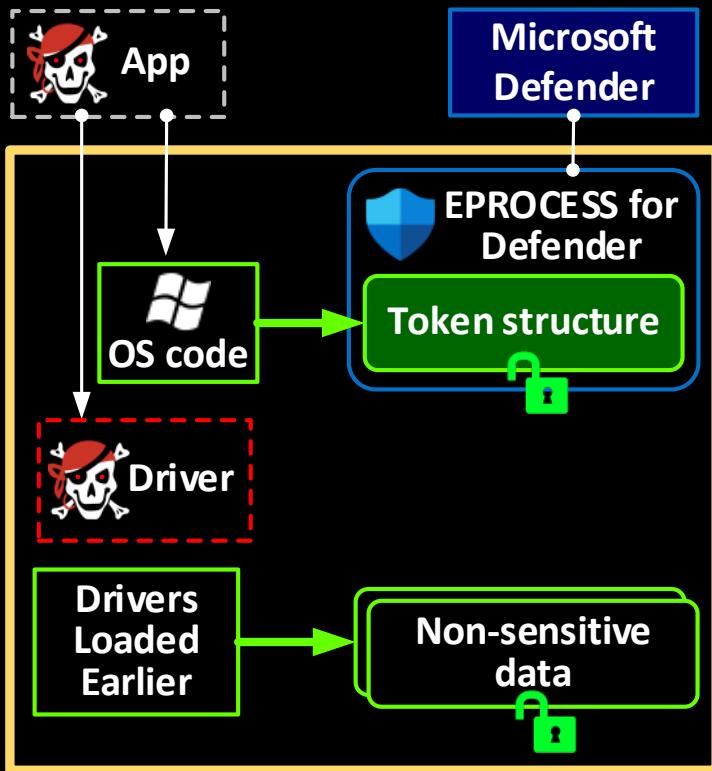


2) Unpack & launch a malware

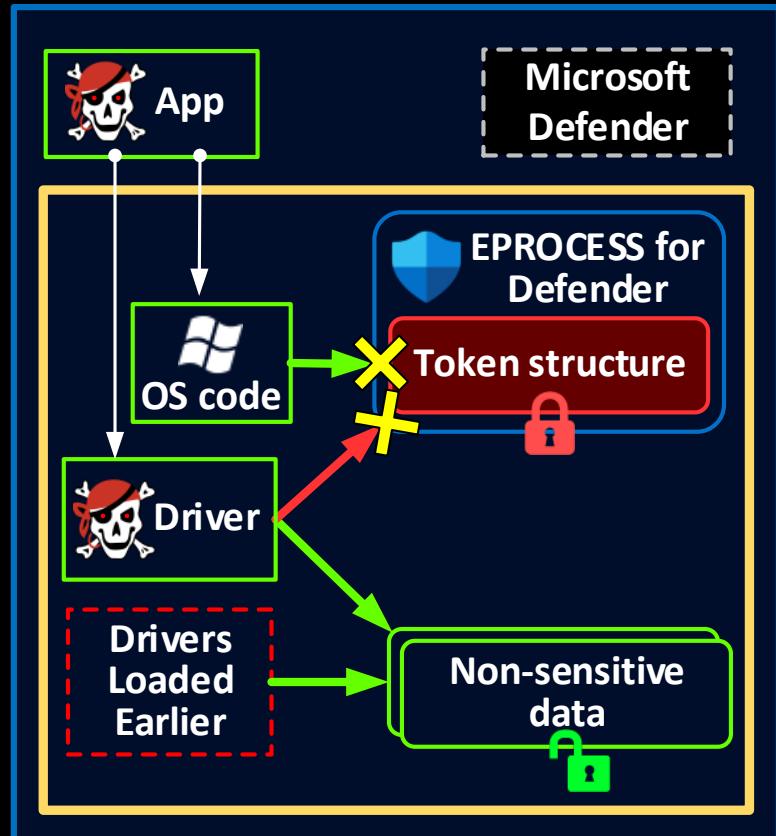


Microsoft
Defender fails
to remove the
malware

The Default Enclave



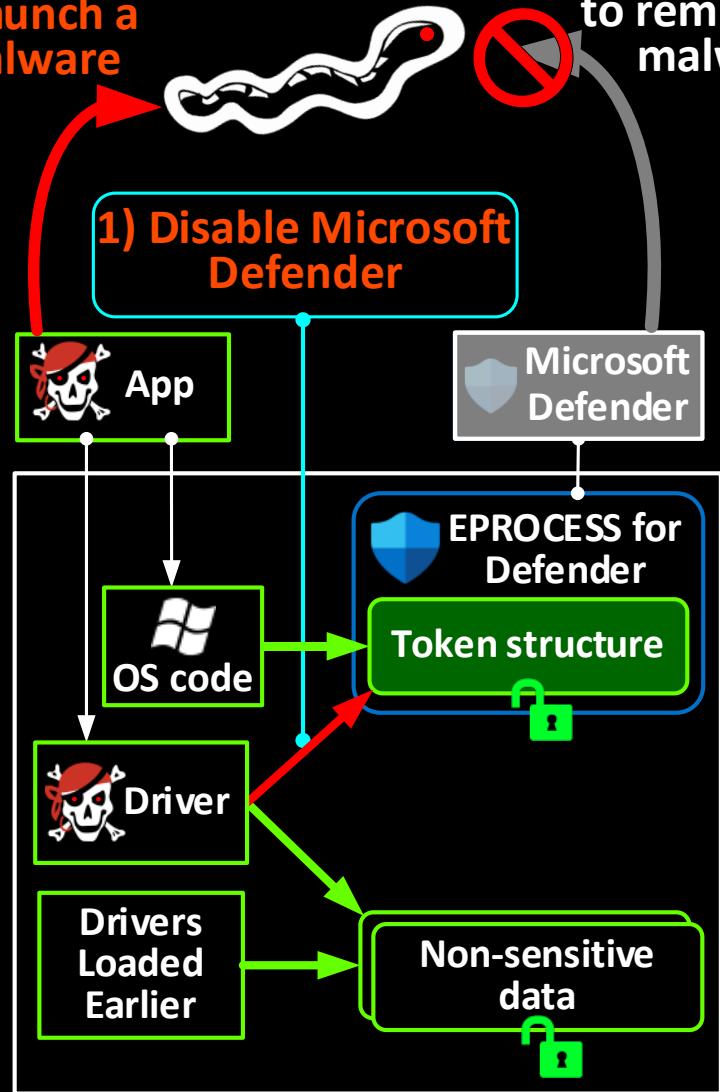
The Enclave for Attacker's Driver



MemoryRanger

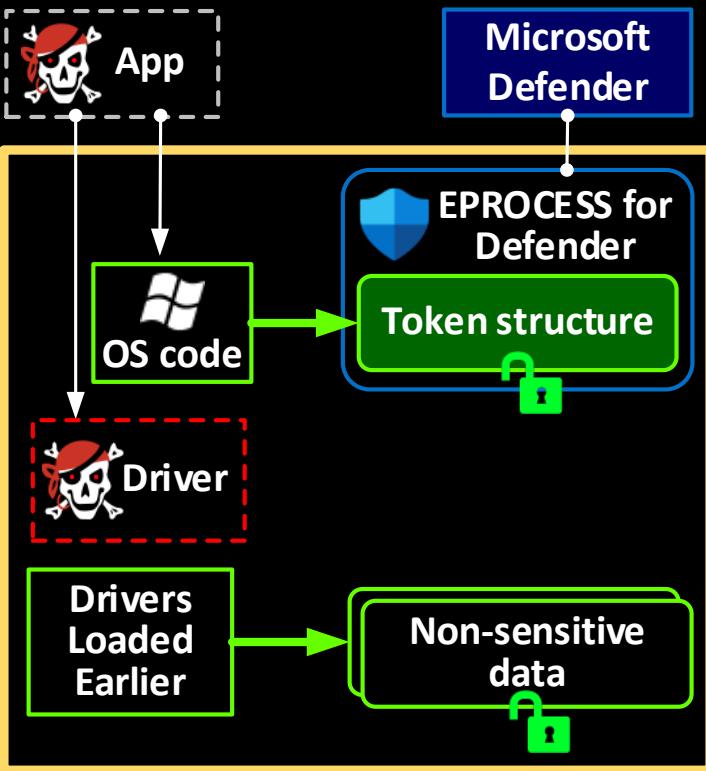


2) Unpack & launch a malware

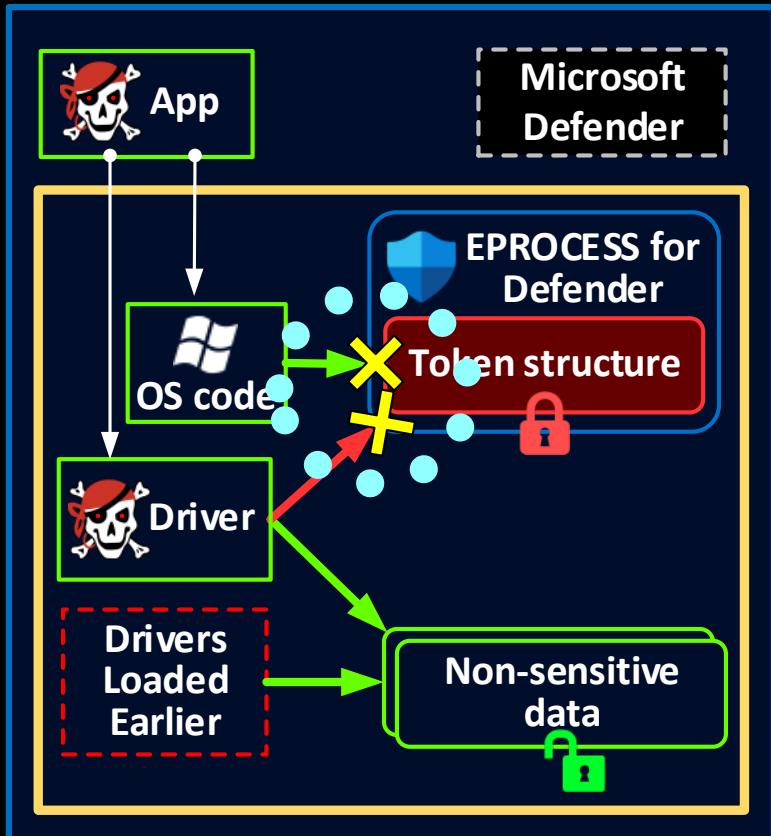


Microsoft Defender fails to remove the malware

The Default Enclave

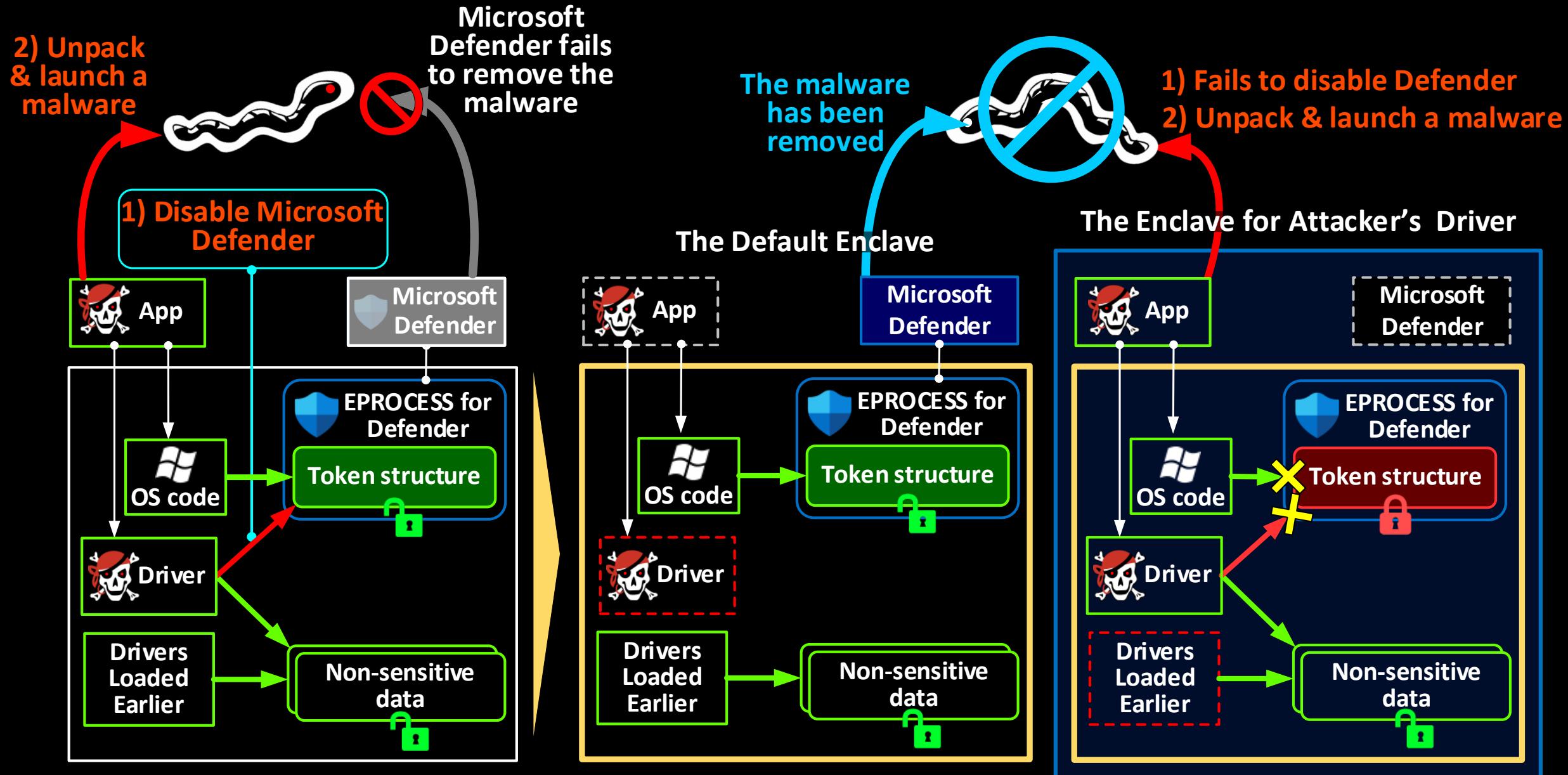


The Enclave for Attacker's Driver



MemoryRanger





CONCLUSION

1. Kernel-mode threats are very dangerous even for Windows 11 x64
2. The global malware trend is to bypass or disable security products without terminating the AV/EDR apps
3. Microsoft Defender is the most desired goal for attackers
4. Mandatory Integrity Control (MIC) is designed to sandbox untrusted apps, but attackers can abuse MIC to sandbox Microsoft Defender and other AVs.
5. MemoryRanger blocks attacks on kernel data including attacks on MIC

Thank you!

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