A Journey of Windows User Service Bug Hunting

A livelong logical issue: TOCTOU

About me

id:2st

CTF player at L3H_Sec, focus on Rev, poor at Pwn

Doing Windows related security researches

flute lover, a loyal fan of Imperial 9 Symphony Orchestra

Agenda

Target hunting & interact
Analyzing attack surface
Bug cases

Target hunting & interact

Target hunting & interact Target finding

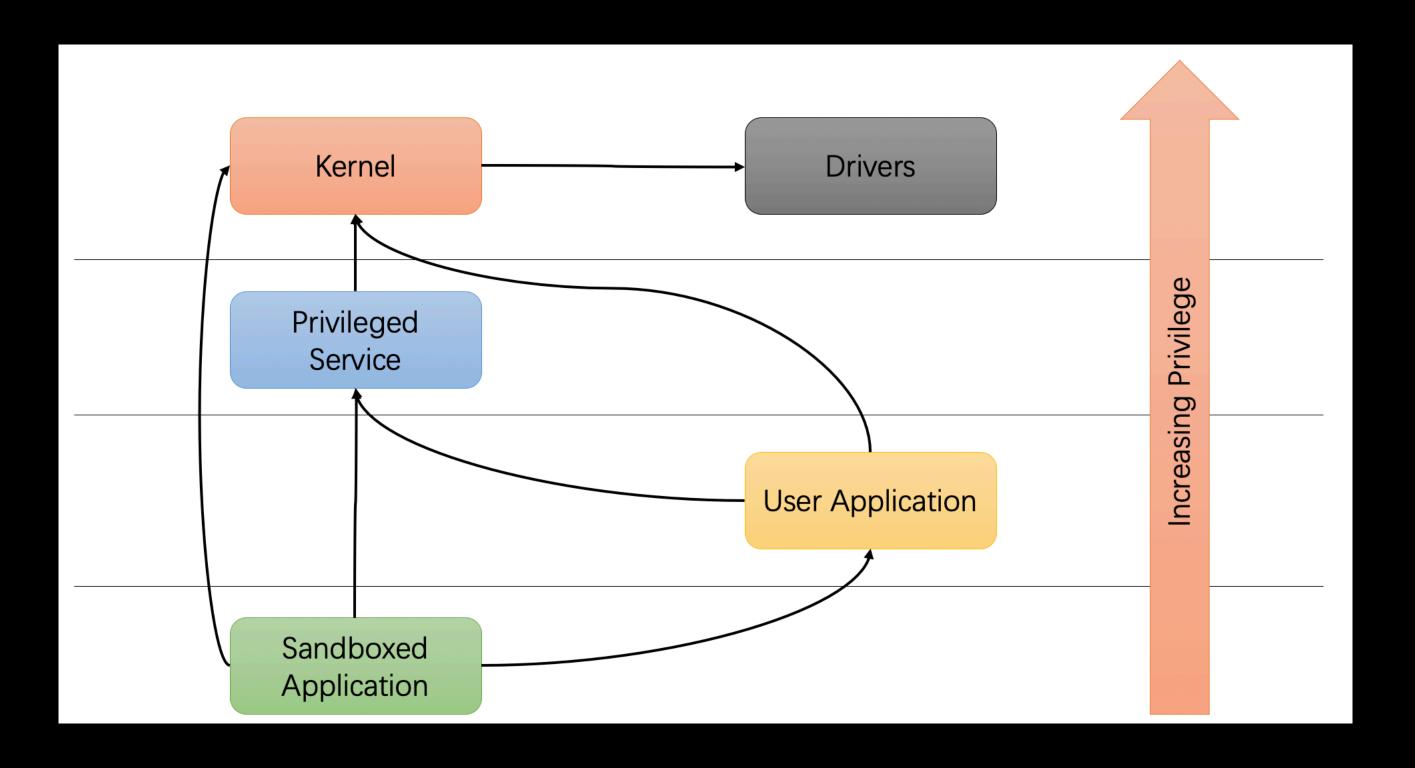
- service processes we find should be:
 - running frequently as system or can be triggered by lower privileged process
 - file operations:
 - create/write to/read/delete at tmp folders (Windows Temp or User Temp)
 - logs, including Error Report, Event Trace
 - antivirus file scan / delete
 - profile change
 - backup collect and move files
 - feedback collect and move files
 - Recursive operation
 - Modify ACLs

Target hunting & interact Target finding

- Think about how to find satisfactory service comprehensively?
 - Procmon logging VS IDAPython detection
 - Enough knowledge about windows IPC: Windows services use COM/LRPC to realize components update, schedule tasks, tasks execution...
 - History Windows Service CVE
 - •

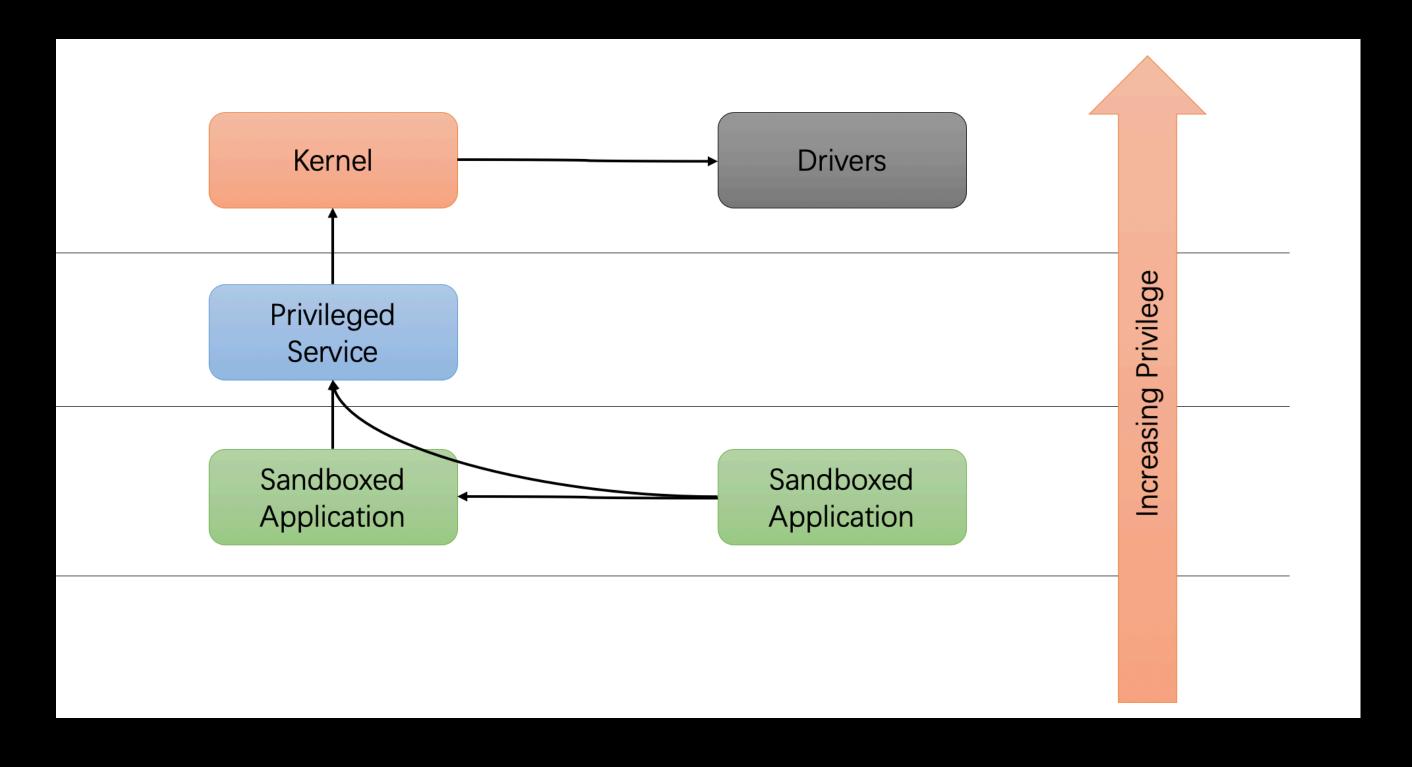
Target hunting & interact Target finding

- Under normal circumstances, processes on the Windows platform own paths of privilege elevation.
- The figure shows a brief relation.



Target hunting & interact Target finding

 In the path of privilege elevation, privileges do not necessarily need to be elevated in a single privilege transfer. It is also possible to consider that the execution flow flows between different processes at the same level to find a convenient path for breakthrough.

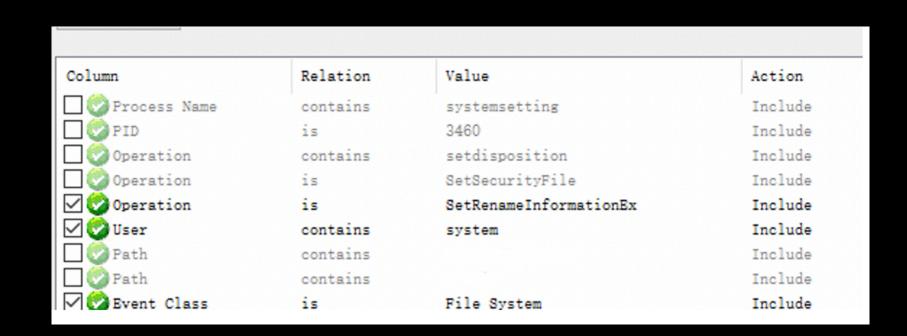


Target hunting & interact Target finding

- To find fancy folders need many common sense about Windows.
- Folders we find should be:
 - processes with system privilege write/copy/move/delete/read... in them
 - medium users have access to them:
 - Windows/User temp
 - Error Report folder
 - Event trace folder
 - Backup/feedback generate folder
 - Windows/User config folder
 - Public folder

Target hunting & interact Target finding

 Procmon: more success rate at first



```
🚽 find_pattern.py🔀
                       disas.append(disassemble) #获取call指令汇编并加入指令列表
                       xref froms.append(callee)
           #xref froms = set(xref froms)
           num = len(pattern list)
           去除重复指令,并且判断pattern是否在指令列表中出现
           disas = set(disas)
           for calls in disas:
               for pattern in pattern list:
                   if pattern in calls:
                      #print("[-] found",pattern,"operation",pattern,calls)
           if i>= num:
               return True
Python file
                                                                                      length: 6,058 lines: 184
                                                                                                                 Ln: 64
  行 116: Found cmp in ?CompareHandlePathWithOriginalPath@RecursiveUtil@@YAJPEAXPEAGH@Z at layer 3
     118: Found cmp in ?GetStorageCardMetadata@StorageService@@IEAAJW4_STORAGE_DEVICE_TYPE@@K@Z at layer 1
                            cs: imp wcsicmp
    120: Found cmp in ?CleanupKnownPaths@StorageCleanup@@AEAAJPEAU_STORAGE_TRIGGER_CLEANUP_PARAMETERS@@@Z at layer 1
                           cs: imp wcsicmp
     156: Found cmp in ?CompareHandlePathWithOriginalPath@RecursiveUtil@@YAJPEAXPEAGH@Z at layer 4
     158: Found cmp in ?GetStorageCardMetadata@StorageService@@IEAAJW4_STORAGE_DEVICE_TYPE@@K@Z at layer 1
     160: Found cmp in ?CleanupKnownPaths@StorageCleanup@@AEAAJPEAU STORAGE TRIGGER CLEANUP PARAMETERS@@@Z at layer 1
```

Time of Day Process Name PID Operation Path

15:10:15.3926889 svchost. exe 15:10:15.4676451 svchost. exe 15:10:15.6483447 wermgr. exe PID Operation Path

C:\ProgramData\Microsoft\Windows\WER\Temp\WER6BAA. tmp SUCCESS Delete: True NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM C:\ProgramData\Microsoft\Windows\WER\Temp\WER6BF9. tmp SUCCESS Delete: True NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM C:\ProgramData\Microsoft\Windows\WER\Temp\WER6CA4. tmp SUCCESS Delete: True NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM C:\ProgramData\Microsoft\Windows\WER\Temp\WER6CA4. tmp SUCCESS Delete: True NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM Delete: True NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM C:\ProgramData\Microsoft\Windows\WER\Temp\WER6CA4. tmp SUCCESS Delete: True NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM Delete: True NT AUTHORI

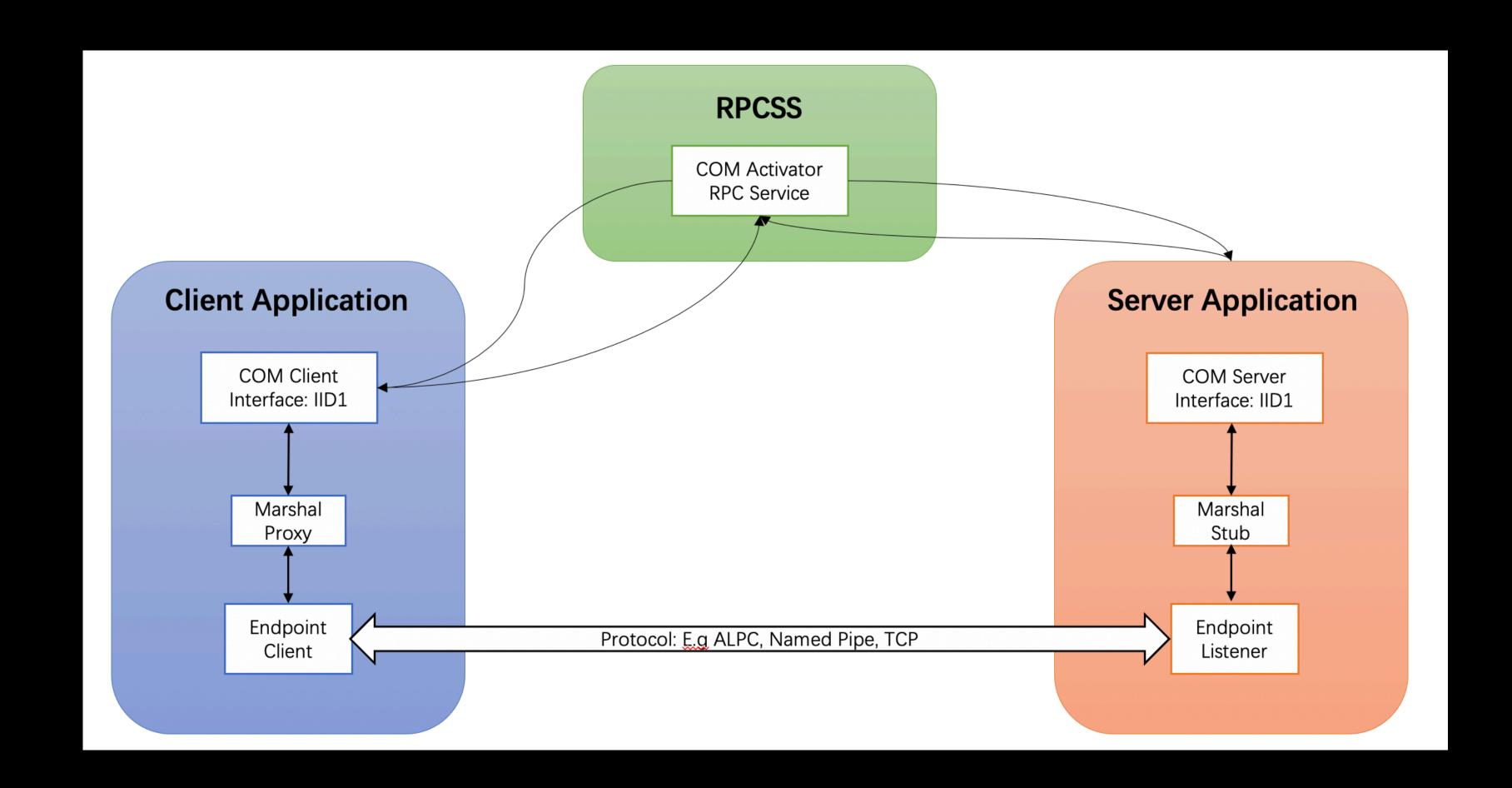
DAPython: more comprehensively and fast, but some run-time protection cannot be identified

Target hunting & interact interact

- Windows IPC
 - COM(Component Object Model)
 - Microsoft Application Binary Interface
 - COM interfaces are the issues left over from history, lots of Windows services are still using this technique
 - LRPC(Local Remote Procedure Call)
 - A new technique supports processes' communication
 - Widely used, almost exists in every process
 - high high
 - low low
 - low high (wanted)

Target hunting & interact interact by COM

COM Architecture

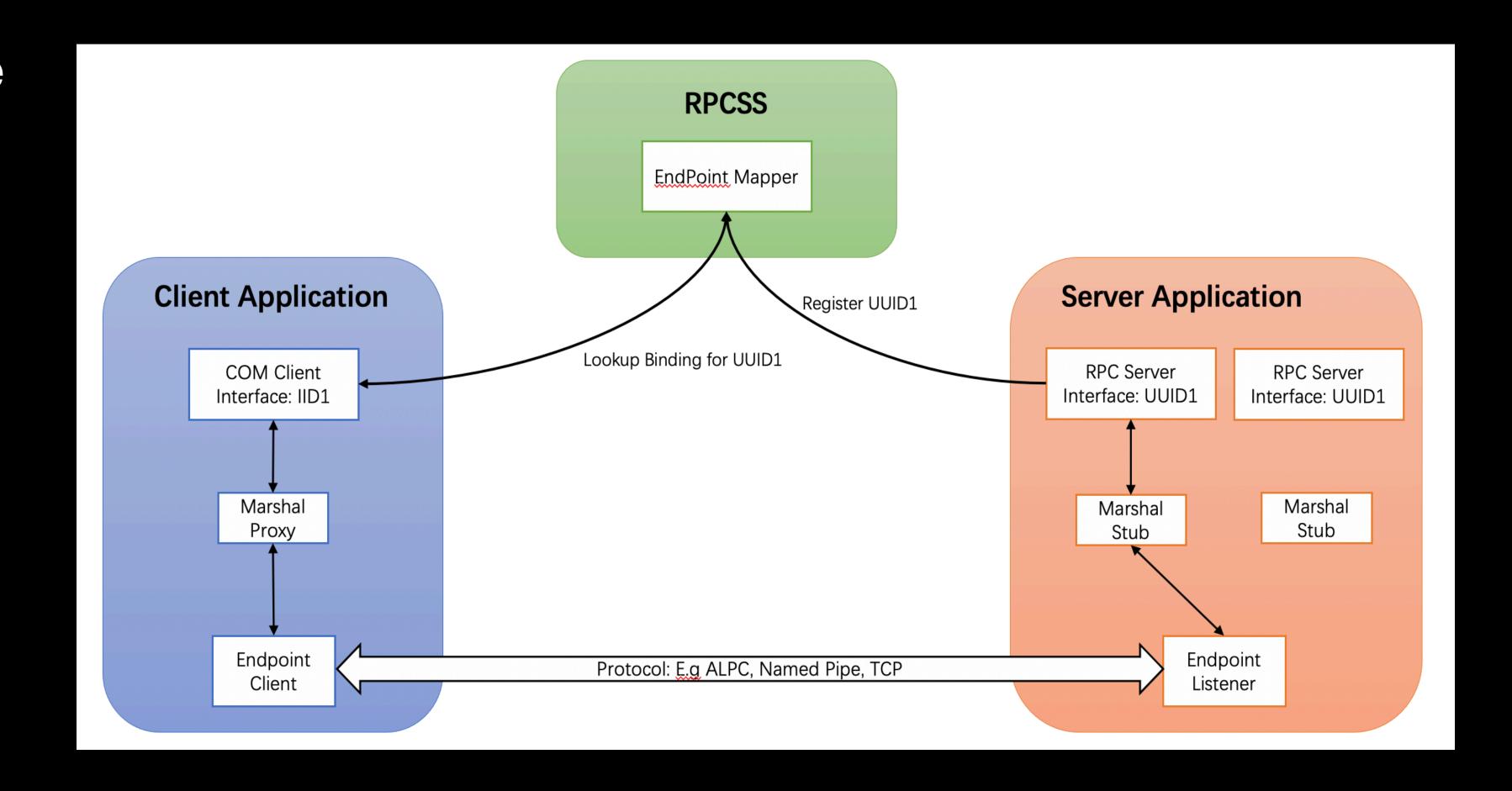


Target hunting & interact interact by COM

- Invoke methods
 - COM server run as dll in client proc's context
 - COM server run as component in DIIhost.exe (awesome! medium -> system)
- GUI operation is my favourite, just click some buttons will invoke a series of high privileged actions. Then ... reverse the GUI components to find the method COM invokes system procedure.
- Debug & Trace
 - CoCreateInstance()
 - OLEViewDotNet(by James Forshaw) and Registry

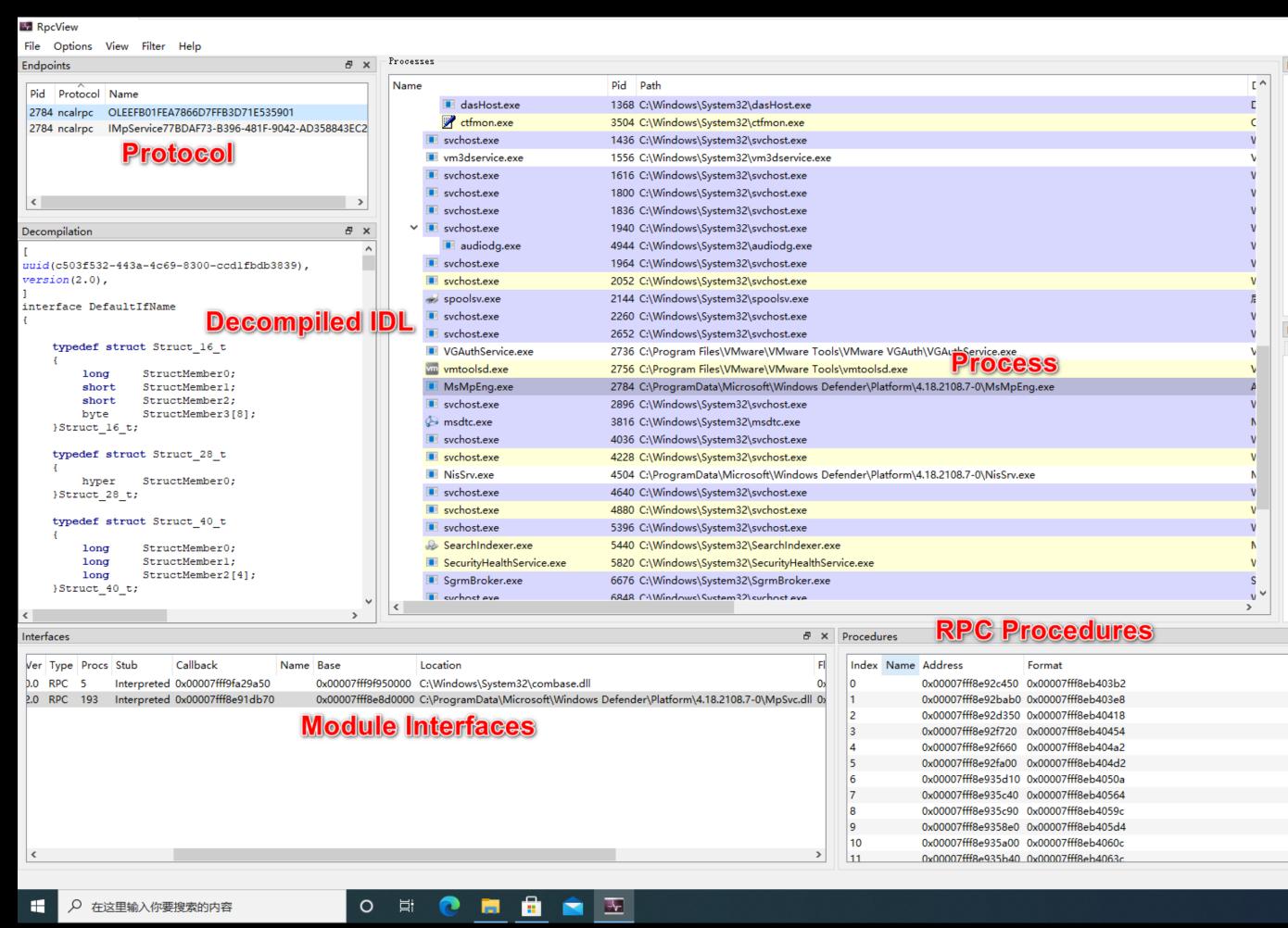
Target hunting & interact interact by LRPC

LRPC Architecture



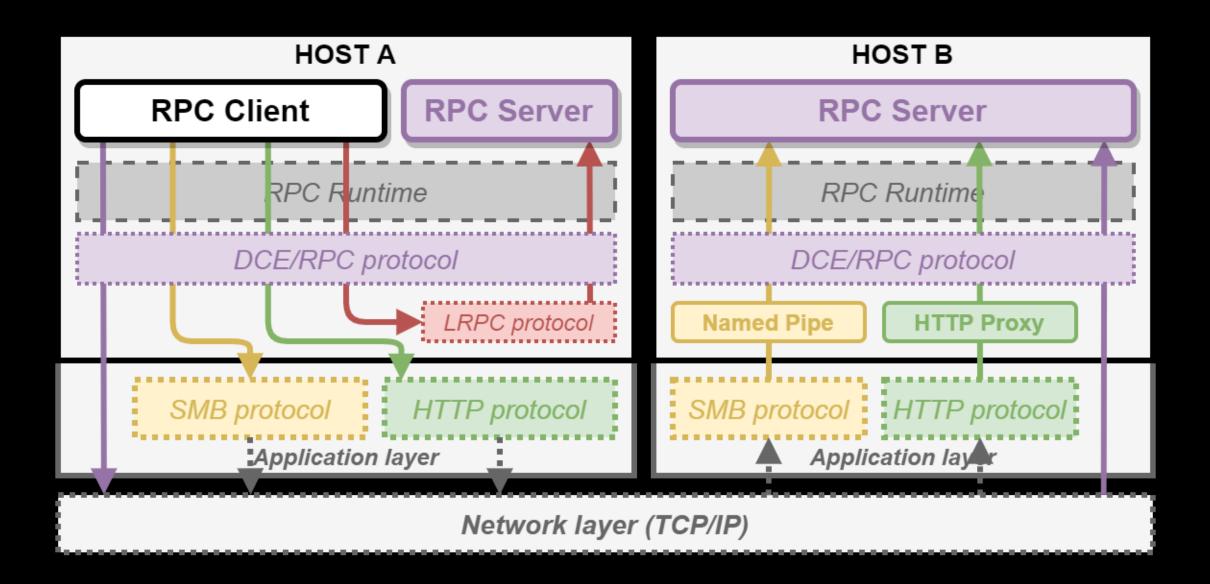
Target hunting & interact Working with RPC Interfaces

- Find target process we are interested in
- Use RpcView decompile target's IDL
- Then use the IDL and your reversing engineering skill to invoke target pattern precisely



Target hunting & interact Debug & Trace

- Client and Server stub all use rpcrt4.dll
 - Alpc layer:
 - We can break on ntdll!NtAlpcSendWaitReceivePort() in kernel debug, all alpc requests/responses pass through this function, argument structure ALPC_PORT-CommunicationInfo tells opposite's processID and threadID.
 - Rpc layer:
 - With symbols, we can monitor rpcrt4.dll like rpcrt4!Invoke, Servers register UUID by RpcServerRegisterIf3 (), listen messages by RpcServerListen()
 - Before client entering rpc marshal, all requests pass through NdrpClientCall3()



Target hunting & interact History CVEs

E-2021-1695 E-2021-36744 I-21-1233 E-2021-41347 E-2021-36928 E-2021-31187	Windows Print Spooler Windows Event Tracing Windows Update Assistant Windows AppX Deployment Service Microsoft Edge Installer Windows WalletService Windows AppX Deployment Service	LPE DOS LPE LPE LPE DOS DOS
E-2021-1695 E-2021-36744 I-21-1233 E-2021-41347 E-2021-36928	Windows Print Spooler Windows Event Tracing Windows Update Assistant Windows AppX Deployment Service Microsoft Edge Installer	DoS LPE LPE LPE
E-2021-1695 E-2021-36744 I-21-1233 E-2021-41347	Windows Print Spooler Windows Event Tracing Windows Update Assistant Windows AppX Deployment Service	LPE DoS LPE LPE
E-2021-1695 E-2021-36744 I-21-1233	Windows Print Spooler Windows Event Tracing Windows Update Assistant	LPE DoS LPE
E-2021-1695 E-2021-36744	Windows Print Spooler Windows Event Tracing	LPE
E-2021-1695	Windows Print Spooler	LPE
	nziidono opadoc ilgelio	LOI
E-2021-26887	Windows Update Agent	EoP
E-2021-36962	Windows Installer Service	EoP
E-2020-1337	Windows Print Spooler	EoP
	Windows Error Reporting	EoP
		EoP
		EoP
		EoP
E-2019-0863	Windows Error Reporting	EoP
	management bangament bangnobbat anathur	
E-2020-0989	Windows Mobile Device Management Diagnostics Information	EoP
E-2021-200/3	OBET LIGHTIE DELAICE	LOF
		EOP
		EOP
		EoP EoP
	E-2021-26426 E-2021-26873 E-2020-0989 E-2019-0863 E-2019-1315 E-2020-1021 E-2020-1088 E-2021-24090 E-2021-24090	E-2020-16940 User Profile Service E-2021-26426 User Profile Service E-2021-26873 User Profile Service E-2020-0989 Windows Mobile Device Management Diagnostics Information E-2019-0863 Windows Error Reporting E-2019-1315 Windows Error Reporting E-2020-1021 Windows Error Reporting E-2020-1088 Windows Error Reporting E-2021-24090 Windows Error Reporting E-2021-24090 Windows Error Reporting E-2020-1337 Windows Print Spooler E-2021-36962 Windows Installer Service

Actually, my ideas correspond with theirs... However, I'm in 2021

It's important to find some covert service

Analyzing attack surface

Analyzing attack surface Beginning

To get started with Windows service exploit fast, we'd better learn from the war between attackers and Microsoft.

Analyzing attack surface Beginning

- •I started with Windows Error Reporting's (WER) bugs for:
 - convenient to interact with
 - system privilege
 - predictable behaviour
- Patches evolution stage:
 - •CVE-2019-0863
 - •CVE-2019-1315
 - •CVE-2020-xxxx
 - •In other words, WER's defense update stages are 2018-2019, 2019-20xx. Since the end of 2020, WER's junction bugs had slumped.

1st generation bug

CreateFile() CreateFile()

CreateFile() MoveFile()

CreateFile() GetFileAttributes() SetFileAttributes()

CreateFile()

1st generation exploit

Lock target before first CreateFile(), when the lock is hit, use junction to redirect target

• 1st generation mitigation

Use the first CreateFile()'s return handle get final path, compare it with original path

UtilVerifyFilePath(filepath,hFile)

- 1.GetFinalPathByHandle(hFile,&FinalPath)
- 2.Standard filepath and copy to buffer
- 3.cmp buffer and FinalPath
- 4.check file information (links num,etc)
- 5.check current process is low right

2nd generation bug

File A path check

MoveFile A to B

if MoveFile() failed:

DeleteFile A

2nd generation exploit

According to Procmon, MoveFile() contains CreateFile(), so likes 1st bug, even if there is a path check, we can still use some trick win the race

2nd generation mitigation

DeleteFile() -> UtilDeleteFile()

UtilDeleteFilePath(filepath)

1.Get file handle

2.UtilVerifyFilePath(filepath,hFile)

3.use SetFileInformationByHandle() instead of deletefile, the former can delete a file by handle

3rd generation bug

CreateFolder A

Write Content to A

Or

Recursive file operation in one folder

(Or folders reborn without previous DACL... ...will talk about later)

3rd generation exploit

Analysis the folder path at first...

Then, just do something evil

3rd generation mitigation

Lock Folder Or Increase the priviledge of Folder

UtilVerifyAndLockDirectory(folderpath,&hObject)

1.get folder handle

2.UtilVerifyFilePath(folderpath,hFile)

3.get a GUID string

4.NtCreateFile(GUID_path)->hObject

5.close folder handle

4th generation bug

Compare string by using stricmp()/wcsicmp()

4th generation mitigation

We are fucked up by high privileged folders

4th generation exploit

They are in-case-sensitive!

They will return "Dir/A_B_C_D_E" == "Dir/a_b_c_d_e"

As we all know linux file system is case-sensitive, if one Windows enable WSL, we can modify a folder's attribute to set its contents' name case-sensitive. Name A_B_C_D_E and a_b_c_d_e can live together.

We beat GetFinalPathByHandle()!!

Analyzing attack surface Exploitation thinking

- How to combine these WINAPIs to a vulnerable pattern?
- Work out your own patterns and use IDAPython to detect all!

Bug cases

Bug cases Case 1: win a critical race

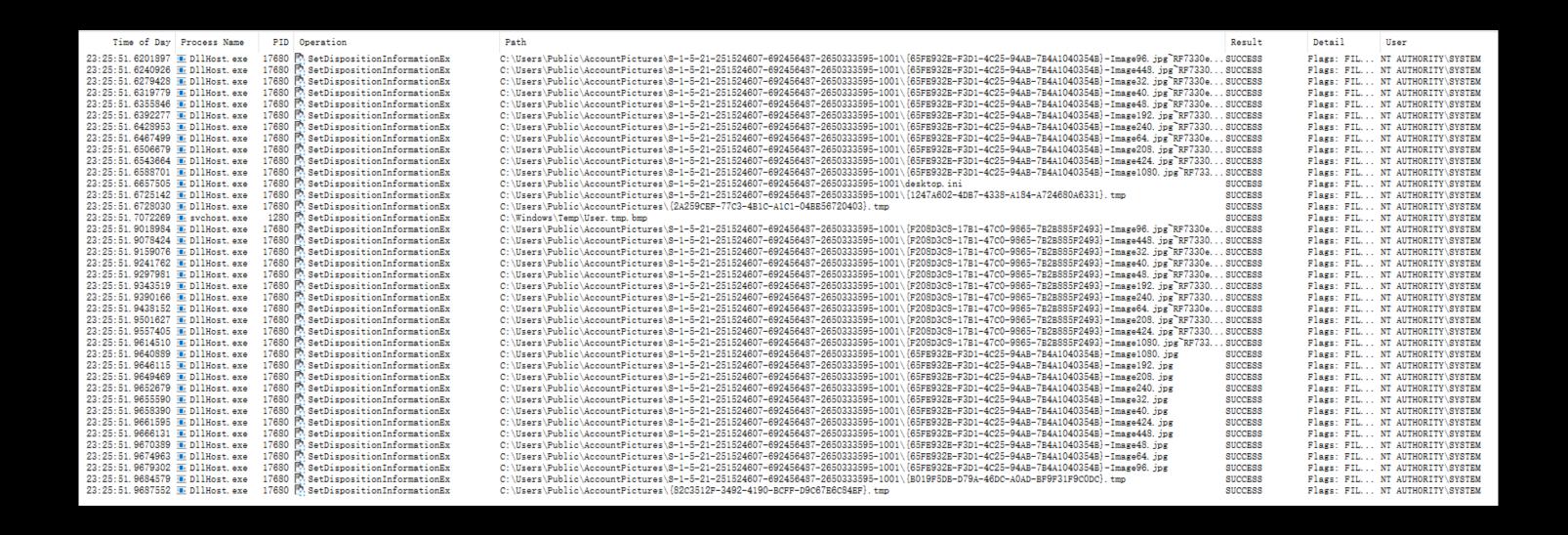
CVE-2019-1315

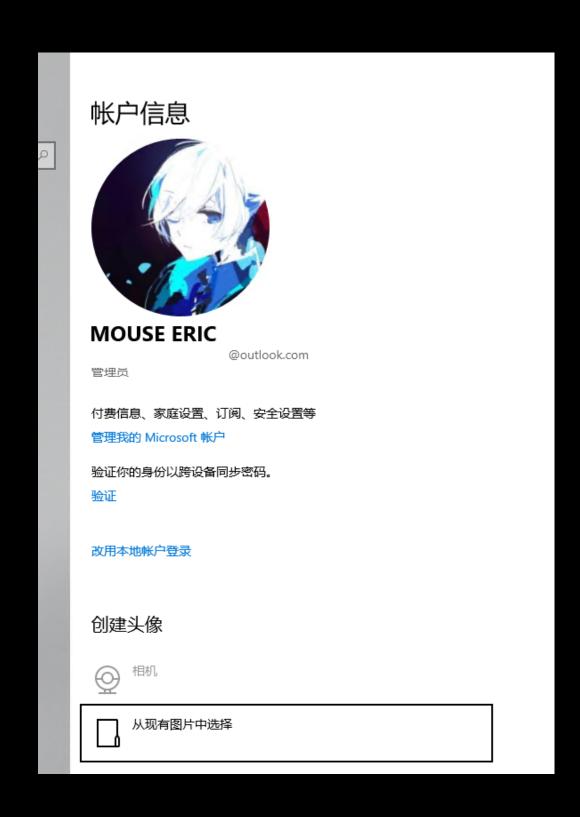
```
v8 = CString::Sprintf((CString *)&lpExistingFileName, L"%s\\%s", a2, L"Report.wer.tmp");
v7 = v8;
if ( v8 >= 0 )
  v8 = CString::Sprintf((CString *)&lpNewFileName, L"%s\\%s", a2, L"Report.wer");
  v7 = v8;
  if ( v8 >= 0 )
    v11 = v27;
   if ( a4 && !*((_DWORD *)v27 + 875) )
     v8 = CReport::SaveTemporaryAttachedFiles(v27, a2);
     v7 = v8;
      if ( v8 < 0 )
       v9 = 1547i64;
       goto LABEL_18;
      v11 = v27;
    ExistingFileName = lpExistingFileName;
    v8 = CReport::WriteReportToFile(v11, lpExistingFileName, v10, 0);// 加强了对路径的判断,使预先设置junction movefile任意写的方法失败
    v7 = v8;
   if ( \vee 8 >= 0 )
     if ( MoveFileExW(ExistingFileName, lpNewFileName, 1u) )// 在DeleteFIleW之前,有一个很短的时间窗口
       goto LABEL_24;
     LastError = GetLastError();
      CReport::SetReportState(v27, 15i64);
      if ( !DeleteFileW(ExistingFileName) ) // DeleteFile之前没有约束,仍可以利用,任意文件删除
       wil::details::in1diag4::_Log_GetLastError(
         retaddr,
         (void *)0x616,
         (unsigned int)"onecore\\windows\\feedback\\core\\werdll\\lib\\reportstore.cpp",
         "CReportStore::UpdateReportInStore",
         v15);
     if ( !LastError )
```

Bug cases Case 2: Journey of a 0-day debug & trace

 I noticed delete operations happens in Public\AccountPictures without any token impersonation when I change my account's picture just by GUI clicks.

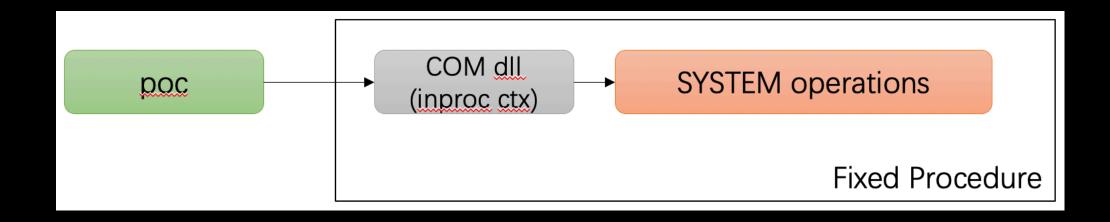
CVE-2022-21895





Bug cases Case 2: Journey of a 0-day debug & trace

The 1st poc invoked like:

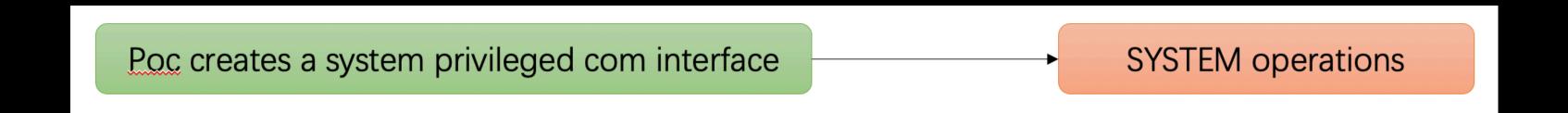


Then I reversed the dll, found something interesting:

```
goto LABEL_21;
wil::ActivityBase<CoCreateInstanceAsSystemLogging,1,35184372088832,5,0,_TlgReflectorTag_Param0Is
                                                                                                                            &CLSID_CreateObjectAsSystem,
v19[0] = (__int64)&CoCreateInstance
                                                                ateInstanceAsSystem::`vftable'
CoCreateInstanceAsSystemTelemetry:: CoCreateInstanceAsSystem::StartActivity((CoCreateInstanceAs
                                                                                                                                                      // CLSCTX_LOCAL_SERVER medium->system !
                                                                                                                            &GUID_75121952_e0d0_43e5_9380_1d80483acf72,
                                                                                                                          ICreateObject);
COMTaskServerObject = CoCreateCOMTaskServerObject(v7, v6, v8, v9, v15, fnICreateObject);
                                                                                                                 LastErrorFailHr = Instance;
                                                                                                             54 if ( Instance >= 0 )
                                                                                                                  goto LABEL_20;
if ( COMTaskServerObject >= 0 )
                                                                                                                                                      // Instance always equ 0x80040154
                                                                                                                 if ( Instance != 0x80040154 )
 v17 = v4;
                                                                                                                   v11 = 100i64;
                                                                                                                   goto LABEL_6;
  v12 = (*( int64 ( fastcall **)(LPVOID, int64, OWORD, int64))(*( OWORD *)fnICreateObject
```

Bug cases Case 2: Journey of a 0-day debug & trace

The 2nd poc invoked like:



Next I found an unsuccessful mitigation:

The tmp file was originally designed to lock the folder, but it eventually destroyed it.

Conclusions

- RPC/COM are useful
- Patterns
- Efficiency
- Windows internal knowledge

Thanks