3 - Dynamic Link Libraries

DLL Hijacking: https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1574/001/

DLL Sile-Loading: https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1574/002/

DLL Injection: https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1055/001/

Task 5 Dynamic Link Libraries

The Microsoft docs describe a DLL as "a library that contains code and data that can be used by more than one program at the same time."

DLLs are used as one of the core functionalities behind application execution in Windows. From the Windows documentation, "The use of DLLs helps promote modularization of code, code reuse, efficient memory usage, and reduced disk space. So, the operating system and the programs load faster, run faster, and take less disk space on the computer."



When a <u>DLL</u> is loaded as a function in a program, the <u>DLL</u> is assigned as a dependency. Since a program is dependent on a <u>DLL</u>, attackers can target the <u>DLLs</u> rather than the applications to control some aspect of execution or functionality.

- DLL Hijacking (T1574.001)
- DLL Side-Loading (T1574.002)
- DLL Injection (T1055.001)

DLLs are created no different than any other project/application; they only require slight syntax modification to work. Below is an example of a <u>DLL</u> from the *Visual C++ Win32 Dynamic-Link Library project*.

```
#include "stdafx.h"
#define EXPORTING_DLL
#include "sampleDLL.h"
BOOL APIENTRY DllMain( HANDLE hModule, DWORD ul_reason_for_call, LPVOID lpReserved
)
{
    return TRUE;
}

void HelloWorld()
{
    MessageBox( NULL, TEXT("Hello World"), TEXT("In a DLL"), MB_OK);
}
```

Below is the header file for the DLL; it will define what functions are imported and exported. We will discuss the header file's importance (or lack of) in the next section of this task.

```
#ifndef INDLL_H
  #define INDLL_H
  #ifdef EXPORTING_DLL
    extern __declspec(dllexport) void HelloWorld();
```

```
#ifndef INDLL_H
  #define INDLL_H
  #ifdef EXPORTING_DLL
    extern __declspec(dllexport) void HelloWorld();
#else
    extern __declspec(dllimport) void HelloWorld();
#endif
#endif
```

The DLL has been created, but that still leaves the question of how are they used in an application?

DLLs can be loaded in a program using load-time dynamic linking or run-time dynamic linking.

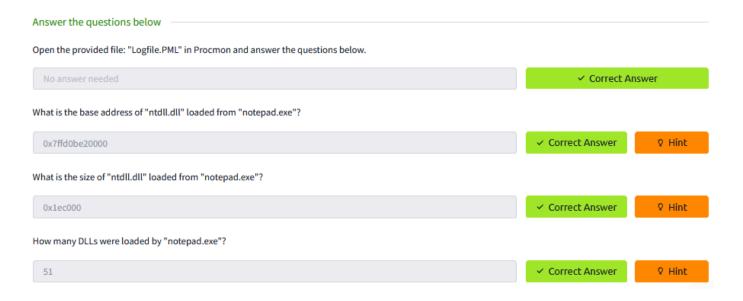
When loaded using load-time dynamic linking, explicit calls to the <u>DLL</u> functions are made from the application. You can only achieve this type of linking by providing a header (.h) and import library (.lib) file. Below is an example of calling an exported <u>DLL</u> function from an application.

```
#include "stdafx.h"
#include "sampleDLL.h"
int APIENTRY WinMain(HINSTANCE hInstance, HINSTANCE hPrevInstance, LPSTR lpCmdLine, int nCmdShow)
{
    HelloWorld();
    return 0;
}
```

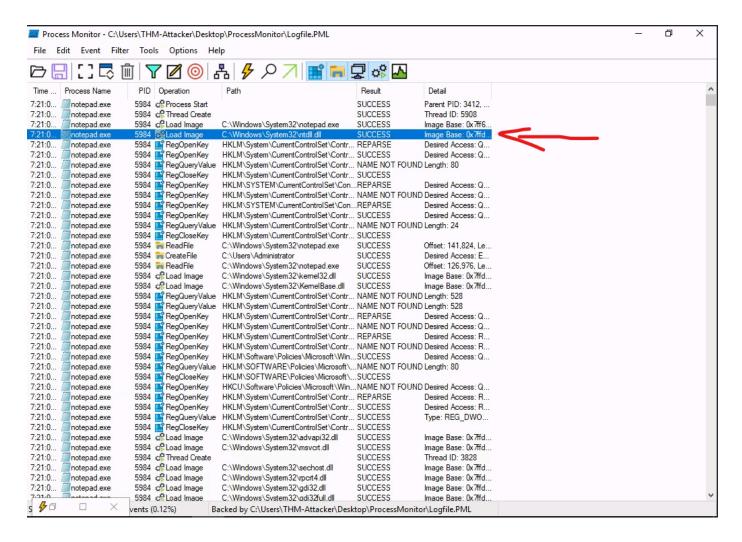
When loaded using run-time dynamic linking, a separate function (LoadLibrary or LoadLibraryEX) is used to load the DLL at run time. Once loaded, you need to use GetProcAddress to identify the exported DLL function to call. Below is an example of loading and importing a DLL function in an application.

```
hinstDLL = LoadLibrary("sampleDLL.dll");
if (hinstDLL != NULL)
{
    HelloWorld = (DLLPROC) GetProcAddress(hinstDLL, "HelloWorld");
    if (HelloWorld != NULL)
        (HelloWorld);
    fFreeDLL = FreeLibrary(hinstDLL);
}
...
```

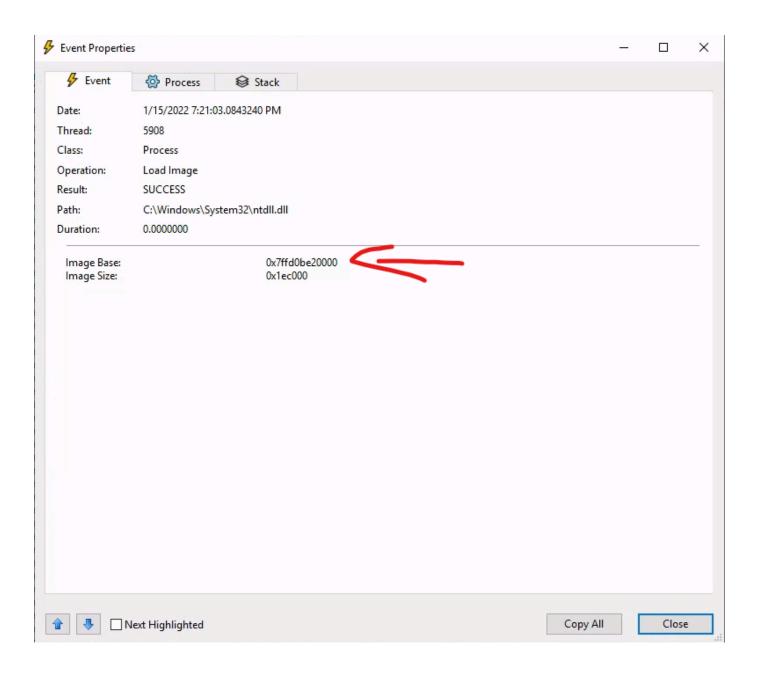
In malicious code, threat actors will often use run-time dynamic linking more than load-time dynamic linking. This is because a malicious program may need to transfer files between memory regions, and transferring a single <u>DLL</u> is more manageable than importing using other file requirements.

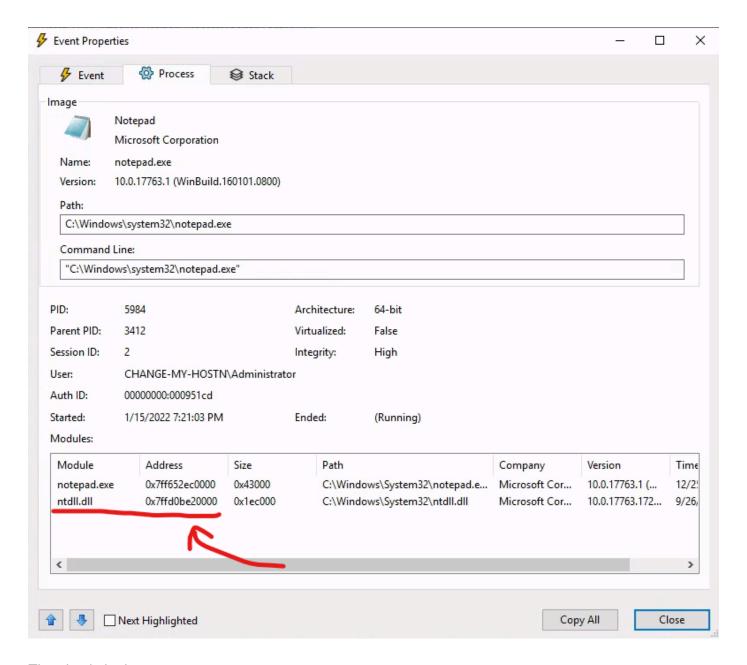


The "ntdll.dll" is loaded after the process is assigned a base address, which should be the very next threat.



And again, we can find the answer in both the Event and Process Tab.





The size is in the same page.

To answer last questions, we need to make a couple filters. Thanks to cyb3rm3 in his walkthrough I was able to figure out what I was doing wrong. (https://www.cyb3rm3.com/w1nd0w51nt3rnal5)

We need 3 filters in order to get to the correct answer: process name "notepad.exe", operations "load image", and path ends with ".dll".

If you try to filter only by process name, and path, we get to a close number, but not quite right.

