API Hooking - Custom Code

Introduction

So far, open source libraries have been used to implement API hooking. However, a major issue with this approach is that the source code for these libraries is publicly available, making it straightforward for security researchers and security product vendors to build IoCs. For this reason, API hooking will be implemented manually in this module, although not as sophisticated as the previously demonstrated libraries, but enough to achieve the desired result without IoCs.

Custom hooking code can be a better option if the intent is to hook a single function. This avoids the additional effort of linking other libraries, and avoiding the additional weight these libraries add to the binary's size.

Creating The Trampoline Shellcode

One of the ways to hook a function is to overwrite its first few instructions with new ones. These new instructions are the trampoline which is responsible for altering the execution flow of the function to the replacement function. This trampoline is typically a small jump shellcode that executes a `jmp` instruction to the address of the function to be executed. To execute the `jmp` instruction, the address that needs to be jumped to must be saved inside of a register. In the presented example, the register will be `eax` on a 32-bit processor and `r10` on a 64-bit processor. A `mov` instruction will be used to save the address inside of these registers.

This is all that is needed for the trampoline, a `mov` and a `jmp` instruction. Diving deeper into how these instructions are used is not the focus of this module. If one would like to explore them further, felixcloutier.com/x86/mov and felixcloutier.com/x86/jmp can provide more details.

64-bit Jump Shellcode

The 64-bit jump shellcode should be as follows:

```
mov r10, pAddress
jmp r10
```

Where `pAddres` is the address of the function to jump to (e.g. `0x0000FFFEC32A300`). To use these instructions in the code they must first be converted to *opcode*.

```
0x49, 0xBA, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, // mov r10,
pAddress
0x41, 0xFF, 0xE2                                           // jmp r10
```

32-bit Jump Shellcode

And the 32-bit version:

```
mov eax, pAddress
jmp eax
```

Again, convert the instructions to opcode.

```
0xB8, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,     // mov eax, pAddress
0xFF, 0xE0                        // jmp eax
```

Note that `pAddress` is represented as `NULL`, which explains the `0x00` sequence. These `0x00` opcodes are placeholders that will be overwritten during runtime.

Retrieving pAddress

Since the hooks are installed during runtime, the `pAddress` value must be retrieved and added to the shellcode during runtime. The retrieval of the address can be done using `GetProcAddress` and once that's completed, `memcpy` is used to copy the address to the correct location in the shellcode.

64-bit Patching

```
uint8_t         uTrampoline[] = {
                        0x49, 0xBA, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
0x00, 0x00, // mov r10, pFunctionToRun
                        0x41, 0xFF, 0xE2
// jmp r10
};

uint64_t uPatch = (uint64_t)pAddress;
memcpy(&uTrampoline[2], &uPatch, sizeof(uPatch)); // copying the address to
the offset '2' in uTrampoline
```

32-bit Patching

```
uint8_t         uTrampoline[] = {
           0xB8, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,     // mov eax, pFunctionToRun
           0xFF, 0xE0                        // jmp eax
};

uint32_t uPatch = (uint32_t)pAddress;
memcpy(&uTrampoline[1], &uPatch, sizeof(uPatch)); // copying the address to
the offset '1' in uTrampoline
```

As previously mentioned, `pAddress` is the address of the function to jump to. The `uint32_t` and `uint64_t` data types are used to ensure that the address is the correct number of bytes, that is 4 bytes for 32-bit machines and 8 bytes for 64-bit machines. `uint32_t` is of size 4 bytes, and `uint64_t` is of size 8 bytes. `memcpy` will then place the address into the trampoline by overwriting the `0x00` placeholder bytes.

Writing The Trampoline

Before overwriting the target function's first few instructions with the prepared shellcode, it is important to mark the memory where the trampoline will be written as writable. In most cases, the memory region will not be writable, requiring the `VirtualProtect` WinAPI to change the memory permissions to `PAGE_EXECUTE_READWRITE`. It is worth noting that it must be writable and executable because when the program calls the function, it needs to execute instructions that will not be permitted on write-only memory.

With that in mind, the trampoline should first modify the permissions of the target function and then copy the shellcode over.

```
// Changing the memory permissons at 'pFunctionToHook' to be
PAGE_EXECUTE_READWRITE
if (!VirtualProtect(pFunctionToHook, sizeof(uTrampoline),
PAGE_EXECUTE_READWRITE, &dwOldProtection)) {
        return FALSE;
}

// Copying the trampoline shellcode to 'pFunctionToHook'
memcpy(pFunctionToHook, uTrampoline, sizeof(uTrampoline));
```

Where `pFunctionToHook` is the address of the function to hook, and `uTrampoline` is the jump shellcode.

Unhooking

When the hooked function is called, the trampoline shellcode should be able to work for both 64-bit and 32-bit architectures. However, the unhooking of the hooked function has not been discussed. To do this, the original bytes which were overwritten by the trampoline should be restored by using a buffer containing these bytes that were created prior to the installation of the trampoline shellcode. This buffer should then be used as the source buffer in the `memcpy` function when unhooking the function.

```
memcpy(pFunctionToHook, pOriginalBytes, sizeof(pOriginalBytes));
```

Where `pFunctionToHook` is the address of the hooked function and `pOriginalBytes` is the buffer that's holding the original bytes of the function which should have been saved before hooking, and can be done via a `memcpy` call. The size of the `pOriginalBytes` buffer should be the same as the trampoline

shellcode size that way only the shellcode is overwritten. Lastly, it's recommended to revert the memory permissions which can be done via the code snippet below.

```
if (!VirtualProtect(pFunctionToHook, sizeof(uTrampoline), dwOldProtection,
&dwOldProtection)) {
        return FALSE;
}
```

Where `dwOldProtection` is the old memory permission returned by the first `VirtualProtect` call.

HookSt Structure

To make the implementation easier, the `HookSt` structure was created. This structure will contain the needed information to hook and unhook a certain function. The value `TRAMPOLINE_SIZE` is set to *13* if the program is set to be compiled as a 64-bit application, and its set to *7* if the program is to be compiled in 32-bit mode. The values 13 and 7 are the sizes of the trampoline shellcode, denoted in the `uTrampoline` variable previously shown, in 64-bit and 32-bit systems, respectively.

```
typedef struct _HookSt{

        PVOID   pFunctionToHook;                // address of the
function to hook
        PVOID   pFunctionToRun;                 // address of the
function to run instead
        BYTE    pOriginalBytes[TRAMPOLINE_SIZE];  // buffer to keep some
original bytes (needed for cleanup)
        DWORD   dwOldProtection;                // holds the old memory
protection of the "function to hook" address (needed for cleanup)

}HookSt, *PHookSt;
```

Setting the `TRAMPOLINE_SIZE` value is done via the following preprocessor code

```
// if compiling as 64-bit
#ifdef _M_X64
#define TRAMPOLINE_SIZE         13
#endif // _M_X64

// if compiling as 32-bit
#ifdef _M_IX86
#define TRAMPOLINE_SIZE         7
#endif // _M_IX86
```

Installing Hooks

The following function uses `HookSt` to install hooks.

```
BOOL InstallHook (IN PHookSt Hook) {

#ifdef _M_X64
        // 64-bit trampoline
        uint8_t uTrampoline [] = {
                        0x49, 0xBA, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
0x00, 0x00, // mov r10, pFunctionToRun
                        0x41, 0xFF, 0xE2
// jmp r10
        };

        // Patching the shellcode with the address to jump to
(pFunctionToRun)
        uint64_t uPatch = (uint64_t)(Hook->pFunctionToRun);
        // Copying the address of the function to jump to, to the offset
'2' in uTrampoline
        memcpy(&uTrampoline[2], &uPatch, sizeof(uPatch));
#endif // _M_X64


#ifdef _M_IX86
        // 32-bit trampoline
        uint8_t uTrampoline[] = {
           0xB8, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,     // mov eax, pFunctionToRun
           0xFF, 0xE0                        // jmp eax
        };

        // Patching the shellcode with the address to jump to
(pFunctionToRun)
        uint32_t uPatch = (uint32_t)(Hook->pFunctionToRun);
        // Copying the address of the function to jump to, to the offset
'1' in uTrampoline
        memcpy(&uTrampoline[1], &uPatch, sizeof(uPatch));
#endif // _M_IX86


        // Placing the trampoline function - installing the hook
        memcpy(Hook->pFunctionToHook, uTrampoline, sizeof(uTrampoline));

        return TRUE;
}
```

Removing Hooks

The function below uses `HookSt` to remove hooks.

```
BOOL RemoveHook (IN PHookSt Hook) {

	DWORD	dwOldProtection		= NULL;

	// Copying the original bytes over
	memcpy(Hook->pFunctionToHook, Hook->pOriginalBytes,
TRAMPOLINE_SIZE);
	// Cleaning up our buffer
	memset(Hook->pOriginalBytes, '\0', TRAMPOLINE_SIZE);
	// Setting the old memory protection back to what it was before
hooking
	if (!VirtualProtect(Hook->pFunctionToHook, TRAMPOLINE_SIZE, Hook-
>dwOldProtection, &dwOldProtection)) {
		printf("[!] VirtualProtect Failed With Error : %d \n",
GetLastError());
		return FALSE;
	}

	// Setting all to null
	Hook->pFunctionToHook	= NULL;
	Hook->pFunctionToRun	= NULL;
	Hook->dwOldProtection	= NULL;

	return TRUE;
}
```

Populating The HookSt Structure

The `InitializeHookStruct` function is used to populate the `HookSt` structure with the necessary information to perform hooking.

```
BOOL InitializeHookStruct(IN PVOID pFunctionToHook, IN PVOID
pFunctionToRun, OUT PHookSt Hook) {

	// Filling up the struct
	Hook->pFunctionToHook	= pFunctionToHook;
	Hook->pFunctionToRun	= pFunctionToRun;

	// Save original bytes of the same size that we will overwrite
(that is TRAMPOLINE_SIZE)
```

```
        // This is done to be able to do cleanups when done
        memcpy(Hook->pOriginalBytes, pFunctionToHook, TRAMPOLINE_SIZE);

        // Changing the protection to RWX so that we can modify the bytes
        // We are saving the old protection to the struct (to re-place it
at cleanup)
        if (!VirtualProtect(pFunctionToHook, TRAMPOLINE_SIZE,
PAGE_EXECUTE_READWRITE, &Hook->dwOldProtection)) {
                printf("[!] VirtualProtect Failed With Error : %d \n",
GetLastError());
                return FALSE;
        }

        return TRUE;
}
```

The Main function

The main function below calls the previously demonstrated functions and hooks the `MessageBoxA` WinAPI.

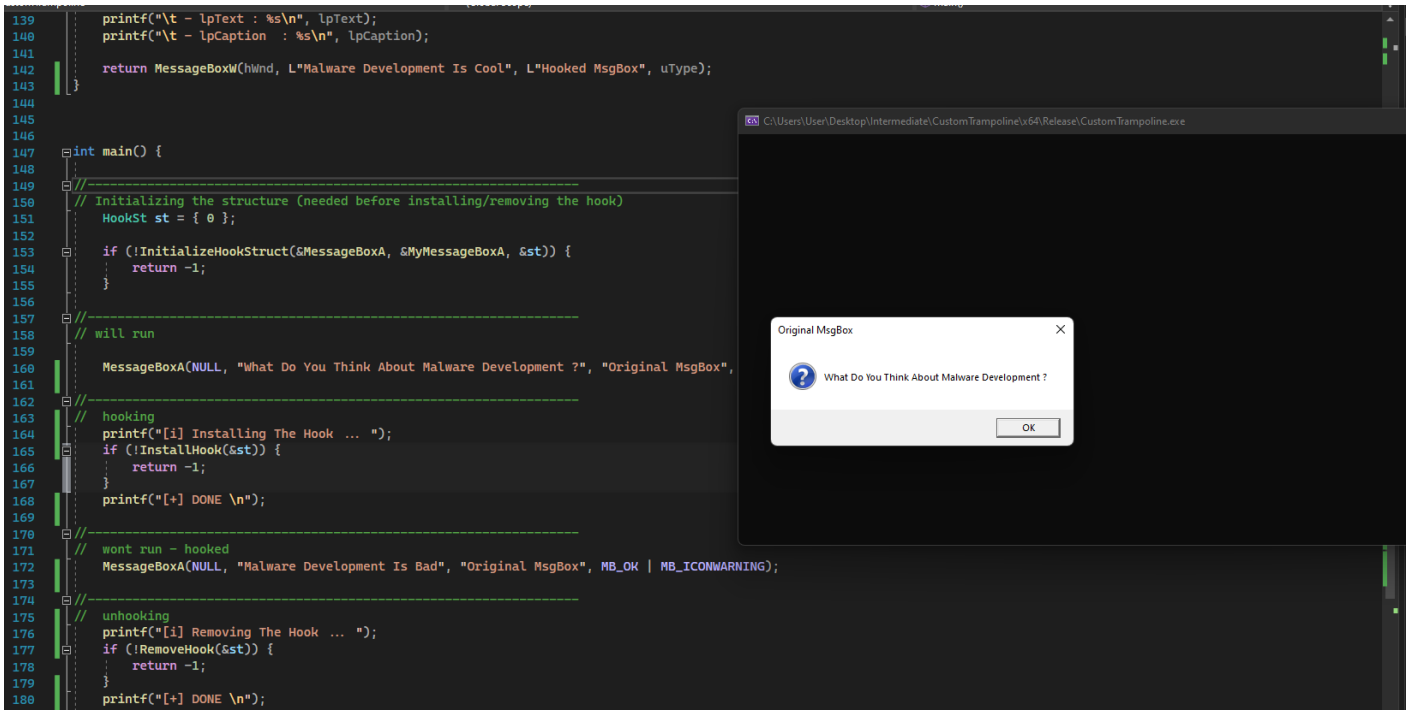
```
int main() {

        // Initializing the structure (needed before installing/removing
the hook)
        HookSt st = { 0 };

        if (!InitializeHookStruct(&MessageBoxA, &MyMessageBoxA, &st)) {
                return -1;
        }

        // will run
        MessageBoxA(NULL, "What Do You Think About Malware Development ?",
"Original MsgBox", MB_OK | MB_ICONQUESTION);

        //  hooking
        if (!InstallHook(&st)) {
                return -1;
        }

        //  wont run - hooked
        MessageBoxA(NULL, "Malware Development Is Bad", "Original MsgBox",
MB_OK | MB_ICONWARNING);
```

```
	//  unhooking
	if (!RemoveHook(&st)) {
		return -1;
	}


	//  will run - hook disabled
	MessageBoxA(NULL, "Normal MsgBox Again", "Original MsgBox", MB_OK |
MB_ICONINFORMATION);


	return 0;
}
```

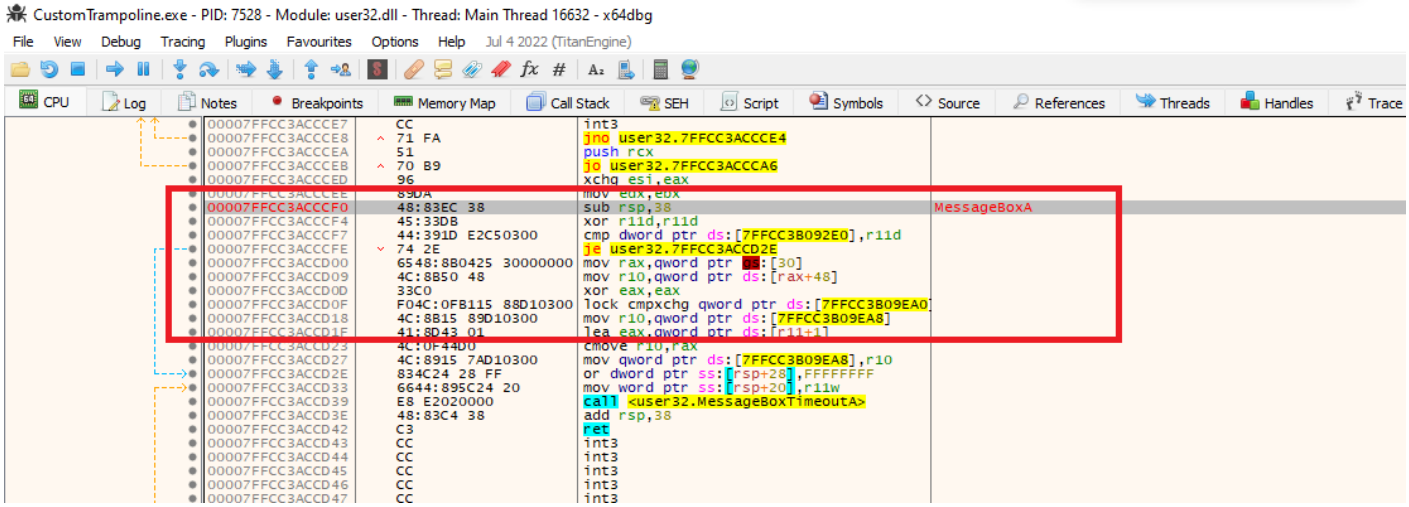
Demo

Due to the trampoline-based hook, it is impossible to have a global original function pointer be called to resume execution. Therefore, the `MessageBoxW` WinAPI will be called in the `MyMessageBoxA` detour function.

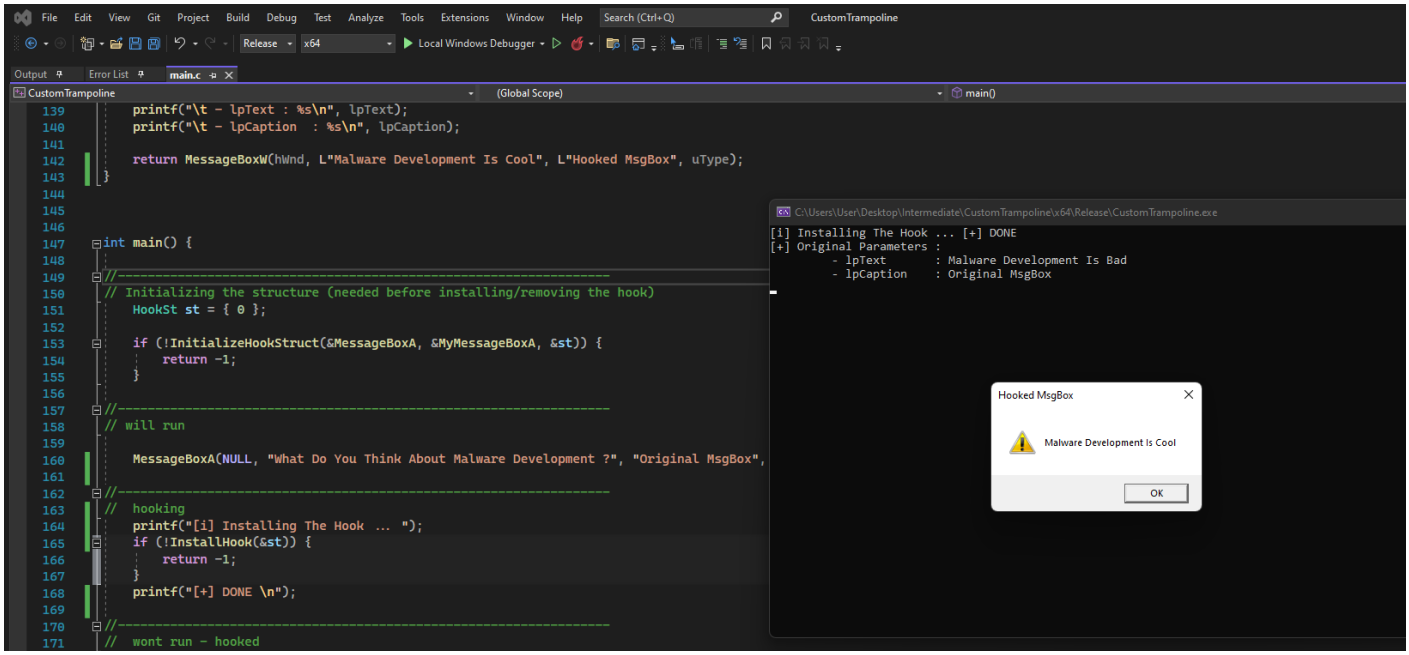
Running the first `MessageBoxA` (Unhooked).



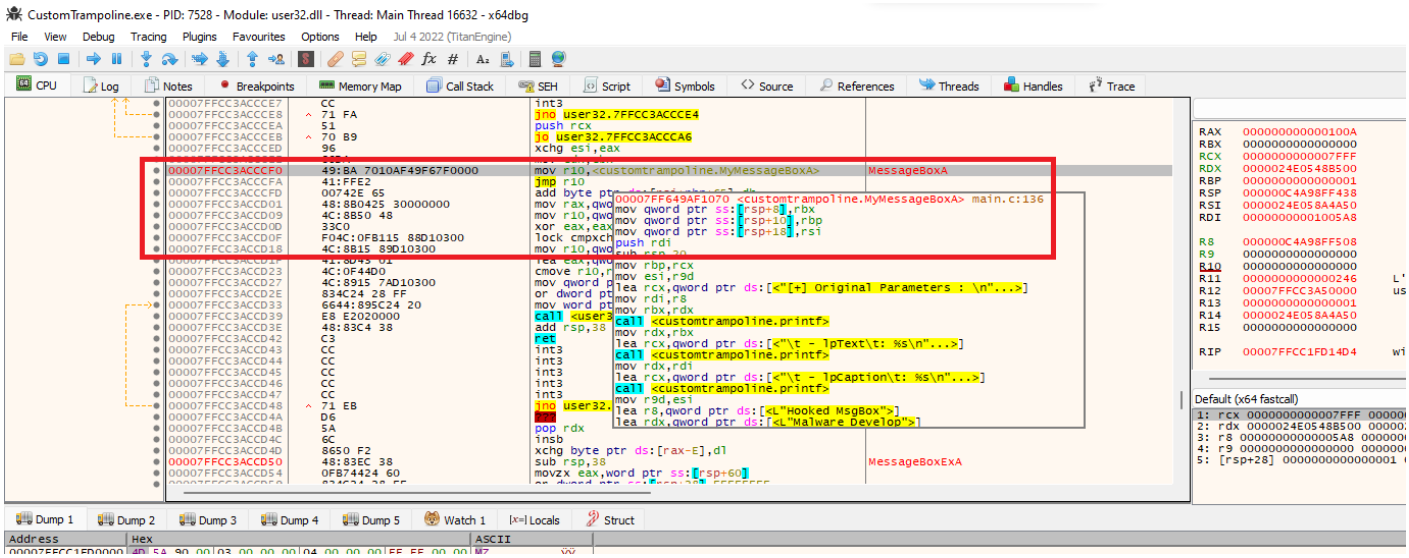
The original `MessageBoxA` instructions before hooking.



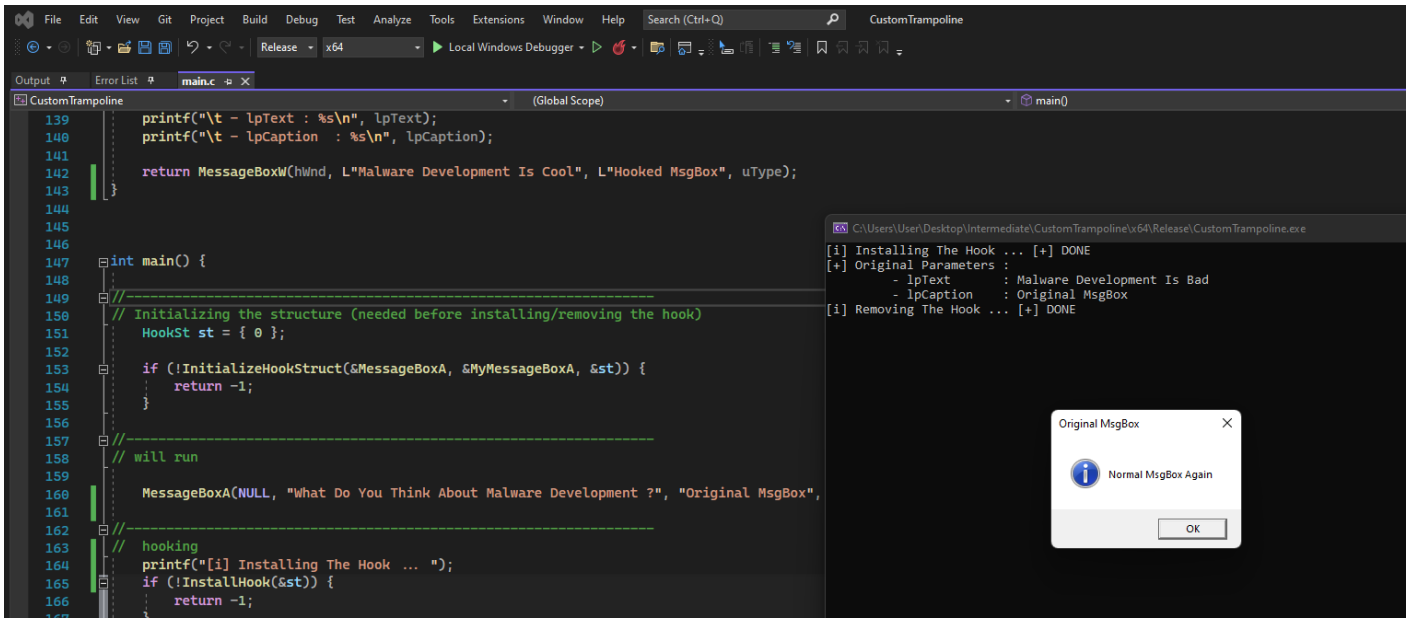
Running the second `MessageBoxA` (Hooked).



The trampoline shellcode is in memory.



Running the third `MessageBoxA` (Unhooked).


File Edit View Git Project Build Debug Test Analyze Tools Extensions Window Help
Search (Ctrl+Q)
CustomTrampoline
Release
x64
Local Windows Debugger
Output
Error List
main.c
CustomTrampoline
(Global Scope)
main()
printf("\t - lpText : %s\n", lpText);
printf("\t - lpCaption : %s\n", lpCaption);
return MessageBoxW(hWnd, L"Malware Development Is Cool", L"Hooked MsgBox", uType);
}
int main() {
// Initializing the structure (needed before installing/removing the hook)
HookSt st = { 0 };
if (!InitializeHookStruct(&MessageBoxA, &MyMessageBoxA, &st)) {
return -1;
}
// will run
MessageBoxA(NULL, "What Do You Think About Malware Development ?", "Original MsgBox",
// hooking
printf("[i] Installing The Hook ... ");
if (!InstallHook(&st)) {
return -1;
C:\Users\User\Desktop\Intermediate\CustomTrampoline\x64\Release\CustomTrampoline.exe
[i] Installing The Hook ... [+] DONE
[+] Original Parameters :
- lpText : Malware Development Is Bad
- lpCaption : Original MsgBox
[i] Removing The Hook ... [+] DONE
Original MsgBox
Normal MsgBox Again
OK