

incibe
emprende

Programa de Impulso a la Industria de la
Ciberseguridad Nacional

#INCIBEemprende

incibe_{emprende}

INCIBE Emprende desarrolla iniciativas de **ideación, incubación y aceleración** tanto para la promoción del emprendimiento en ciberseguridad, como de la ciberseguridad en el emprendimiento de base tecnológica, con el fin de **Impulsar la Industria Nacional de Ciberseguridad**.

- ◆ **Acompañamos** a emprendedores y start-ups españolas de **ciberseguridad, así como de base tecnológica** para la integración de la ciberseguridad en su proyecto.
- ◆ **Impulsamos el desarrollo de proyectos** independientemente de su grado de madurez: fomento de ideas - incubación de proyectos - aceleración de start-ups e internacionalización.
- ◆ Impulsamos la **innovación** y promocionamos la atracción de **inversión** a la misma.

Plan de Recuperación, Transformación y Resiliencia (PRTR) a través del Componente 15. Inversión 7 Ciberseguridad: Fortalecimiento de las capacidades de ciudadanos, PYMES y profesionales e impulso del sector.

Start-ups vs emprendimiento tradicional



VS



- ◆ Empresas digitales/base tecnológica
- ◆ Explotación de nuevos modelos de negocio
- ◆ Modelo de negocio escalable: crecimiento exponencial en ventas y crecimiento lineal en costes
- ◆ Ventaja competitiva basada en la innovación
- ◆ Alto riesgo debido a su alto contenido innovador
- ◆ Necesidad de elevado volumen de financiación y dificultad de acceso a la misma en fases iniciales
- ◆ Fuentes de financiación FFF (family, fools and Friends), capital riesgo, business angels. La garantía la supone el equipo.
- ◆ Dependencia en captación y retención de empleados altamente cualificados.

- ◆ Explotación de modelos de negocio convencionales
- ◆ Crecimiento estable, modelo de negocio sostenible
- ◆ Fuente de financiación tradicional: préstamos y recursos propios. Garantía real y/o personal.
- ◆ Centrada en mantener el negocio y/o generar un crecimiento % estable.

Sector de la ciberseguridad



SECTOR EN AUGE

122.284
Trabajadores empleados
(2021)

24.119
Brecha de talento
(2021)

83.000
Brecha de talento
(2024)

VALOR ECOSISTEMA*



*Fuente: Security Spending Guide IDC 2021



31% 69%



24% 76%



18% 82%

Participación mundial en la industria de ciberseguridad

Participación estudiantes grados STEM

Participación estudiantes cursos ciberseguridad



LOGOTIPO EMPRESA COLABORADORA

Sector de la ciberseguridad



Ciberseguridad

La importancia de la ciberseguridad es **transversal** a todos los sectores de la economía

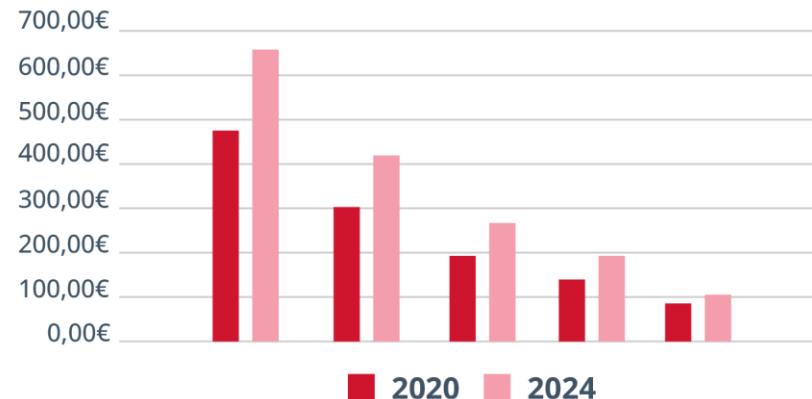


Digitalización sectores

La digitalización de todos los sectores está favoreciendo un **crecimiento global del mercado de la Ciberseguridad**

Tamaño mercado de la ciberseguridad por sectores 2020/2024)*

En Mill. €



El sector que más peso aporta a la ciberseguridad es el de **distribución y servicios**, seguido del **financiero**

*Fuente: Security Spending Guide IDC 2021

Programa de apoyo al Emprendimiento en ciberseguridad



incibe
emprende
2023-2026

Captación / Ideación

Charlas
Talleres
Eventos

Incubación

Formación
Mentorización
Asesoramiento legal
Asesor fiscal
Visita al ecosistema regional
Demo Day

Aceleración

Formación
Mentorización
Asesoramiento legal
Asesor fiscal
Visita al ecosistema regional
Demo Day
Aceleración Express

Captación / Ideación

Título de la charla

- Presentación de la entidad
- Descripción de la charla

Las siguientes diapositivas serán las correspondientes al contenido de la charla correspondiente. En caso de querer añadir diapositivas, añadir una o duplicar la anterior.

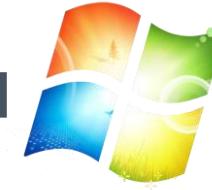


Botón derecho > cambiar gráfico > escoger el logo de la entidad correspondiente

Desde las Profundidades del Kernel: Cómo Crear un Rootkit Invisible en WINDOWS



Descifrando el desarrollo de un Rootkit para Windows 11



- **FRIKI** (Fanático de Revolucionar Internamente Kernels e Inicios del sistema)

- Pastor de ovejas desde los 8 años
- Me gusta el pulpo, de ahí los Rootkits
- Docente en Máster de Análisis de Malware



Table of Contents



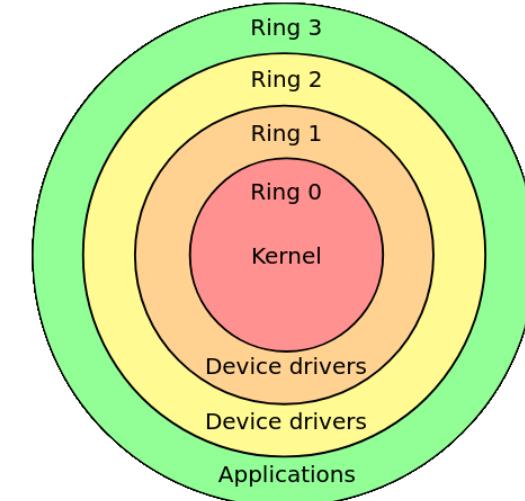
Rootkit Development

- Concepts
 - Kernel
 - Rootkit
 - Security Mechanisms
- Checkpoint
- Development Environment
 - Script
 - Kernel Mode Driver
 - Our Malicious Driver
- Development
 - Communication, Keylogger
 - Hide Processes, Hide Folders
 - Network Control, Network Requests
- Infection
- B/Rootkits in the Wild
 - FudModule
 - Fire Chili
 - SPEcter

Kernel (Ring 0)

The **kernel** (Ring 0) of an operating system implements the core functionality that everything else in the operating system depends upon. The Microsoft Windows kernel provides basic low-level operations such as scheduling threads or routing hardware interrupts. It is the heart of the operating system and all tasks it performs must be fast and simple.

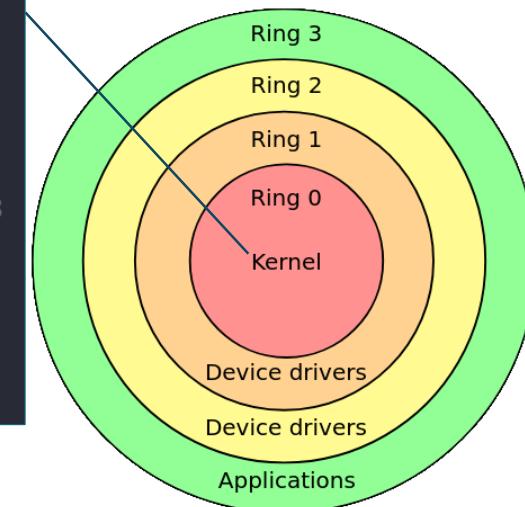
~ Microsoft



Kernel (Ring 0)

```
//0x150 bytes (sizeof)
struct _DRIVER_OBJECT
{
    SHORT Type;                                //0x0
    SHORT Size;                               //0x2
    struct _DEVICE_OBJECT* DeviceObject;        //0x8
    ULONG Flags;                             //0x10
    VOID* DriverStart;                      //0x18
    ULONG DriverSize;                        //0x20
    VOID* DriverSection;                     //0x28
    struct _DRIVER_EXTENSION* DriverExtension; //0x30
    struct _UNICODE_STRING DriverName;         //0x38
    struct _UNICODE_STRING* HardwareDatabase; //0x48
    struct _FAST_IO_DISPATCH* FastIoDispatch;   //0x50
    LONG (*DriverInit)(struct _DRIVER_OBJECT* arg1, struct _UNICODE_STRING* arg2); //0x58
    VOID (*DriverStartIo)(struct _DEVICE_OBJECT* arg1, struct _IRP* arg2); //0x60
    VOID (*DriverUnload)(struct _DRIVER_OBJECT* arg1); //0x68
    LONG (*MajorFunction[28])(struct _DEVICE_OBJECT* arg1, struct _IRP* arg2); //0x70
};
```

the core functionality that the Microsoft Windows kernel threads or routing hardware tasks it performs must be fast



Rootkit



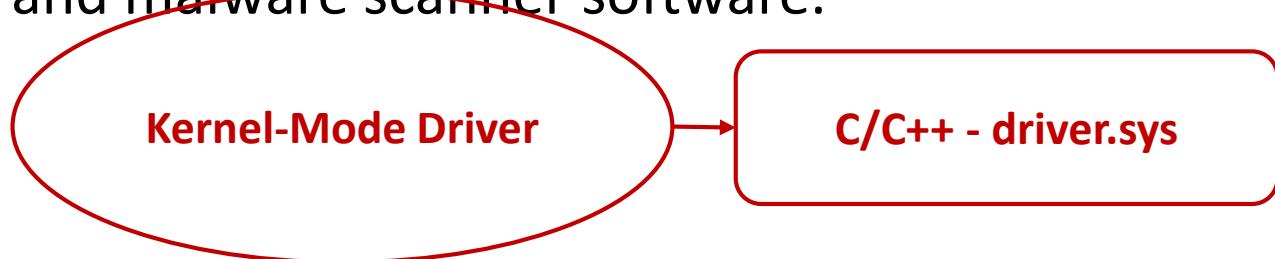
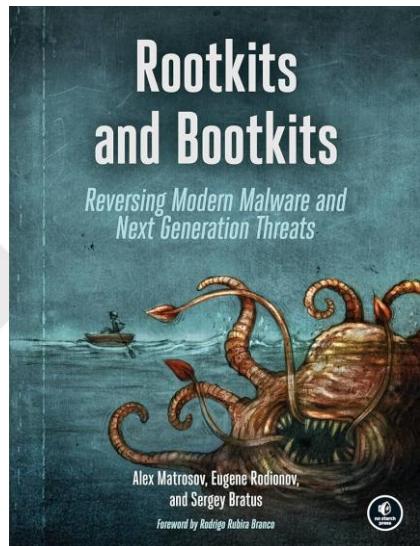
Rootkit: Sophisticated piece of malware that can add new code to the operating system or delete and edit operating system code. Rootkits may remain in place for years because they are hard to detect, due in part to their ability to block some antivirus software and malware scanner software.

~ Crowdstrike

Rootkit

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~ Crowdstrike



Security Mechanisms



[Anti-Rootkit Installation]

- Driver Signature Enforcement (DSE)
Windows won't run drivers not certified by Microsoft

[Anti-Rootkit Deep Functionalities]

- Kernel Patch Protection (PatchGuard)
Feature of 64-bit editions of Microsoft Windows
Prevents patching the kernel

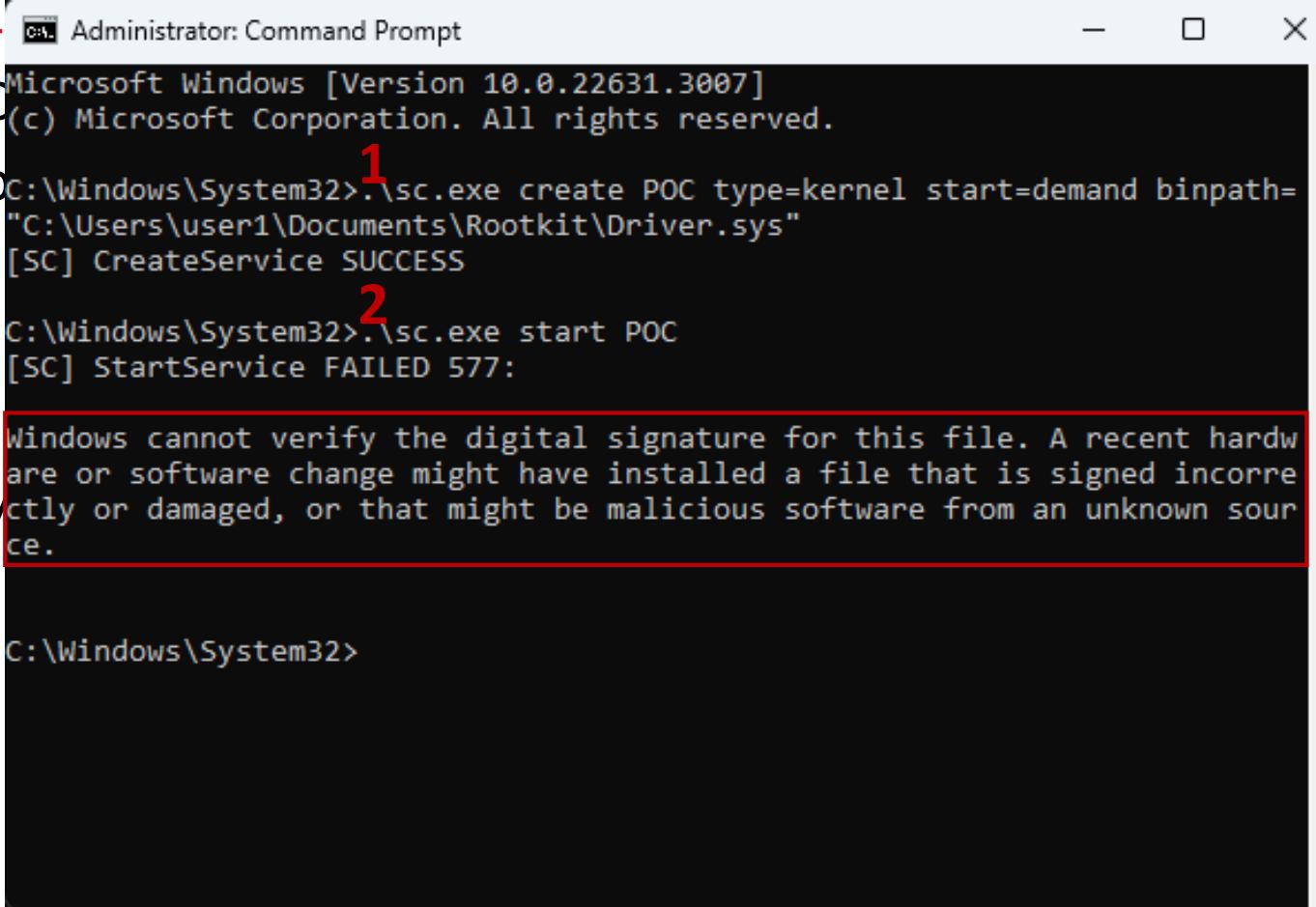
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The screenshot shows a Windows Command Prompt window titled "Administrator: Command Prompt". The window displays the following text:

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22631.3007]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Windows\System32> sc.exe create POC type=kernel start=demand binpath=
"C:\Users\user1\Documents\Rootkit\Driver.sys"
[SC] CreateService SUCCESS 1

C:\Windows\System32> sc.exe start POC
[SC] StartService FAILED 577: 2

Windows cannot verify the digital signature for this file. A recent hardware or software change might have installed a file that is signed incorrectly or damaged, or that might be malicious software from an unknown source.
```

The output is annotated with two red numbers: "1" points to the successful creation of the service command, and "2" points to the failed start command due to a digital signature verification error.

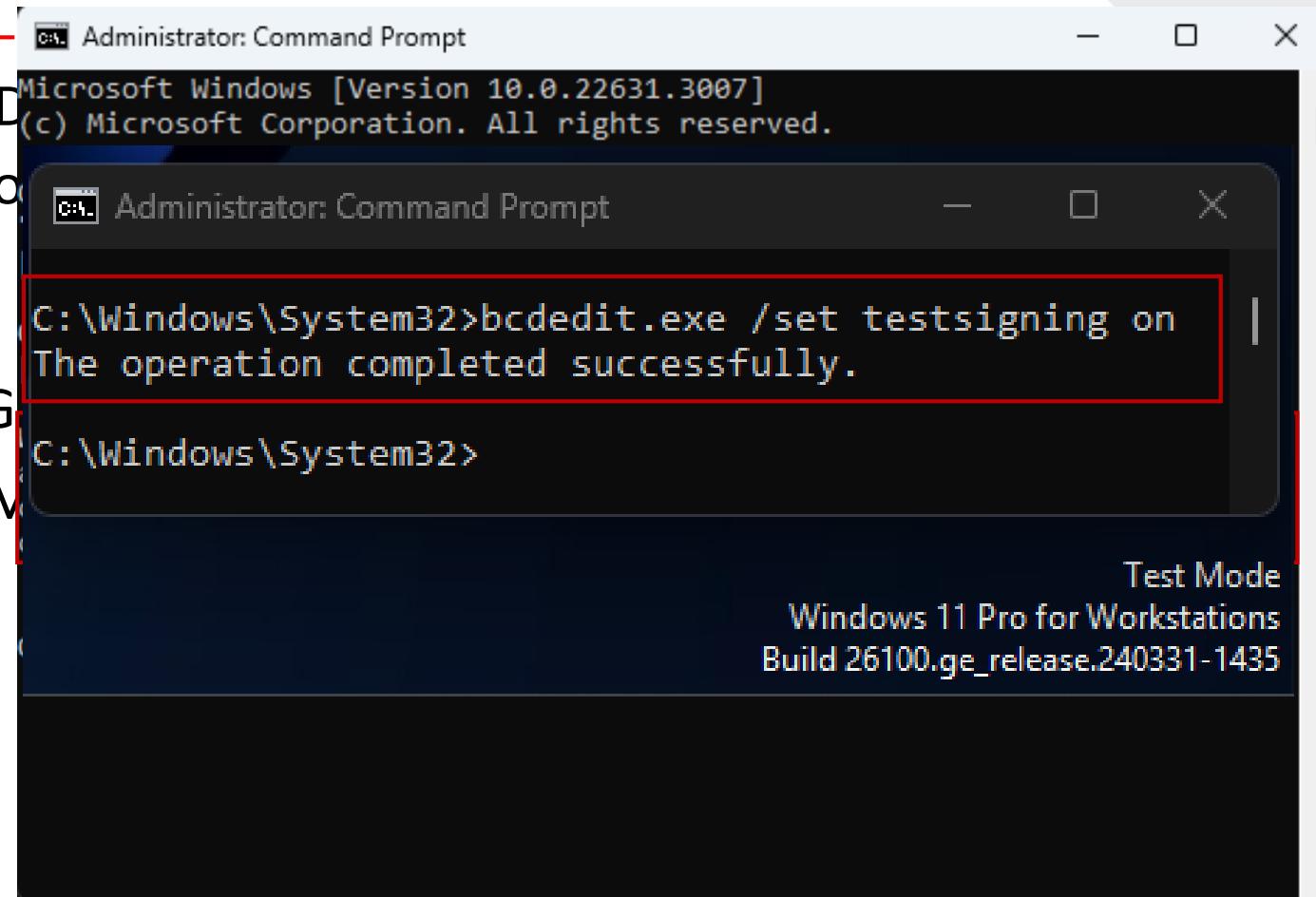
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The image shows two side-by-side Command Prompt windows running under Administrator privileges on a Windows 11 Pro for Workstations system. Both windows display the same command and its successful execution.

```
C:\Windows\System32>bcdedit.exe /set testsigning on
The operation completed successfully.

C:\Windows\System32>
```

Test Mode
Windows 11 Pro for Workstations
Build 26100.ge_release.240331-1435

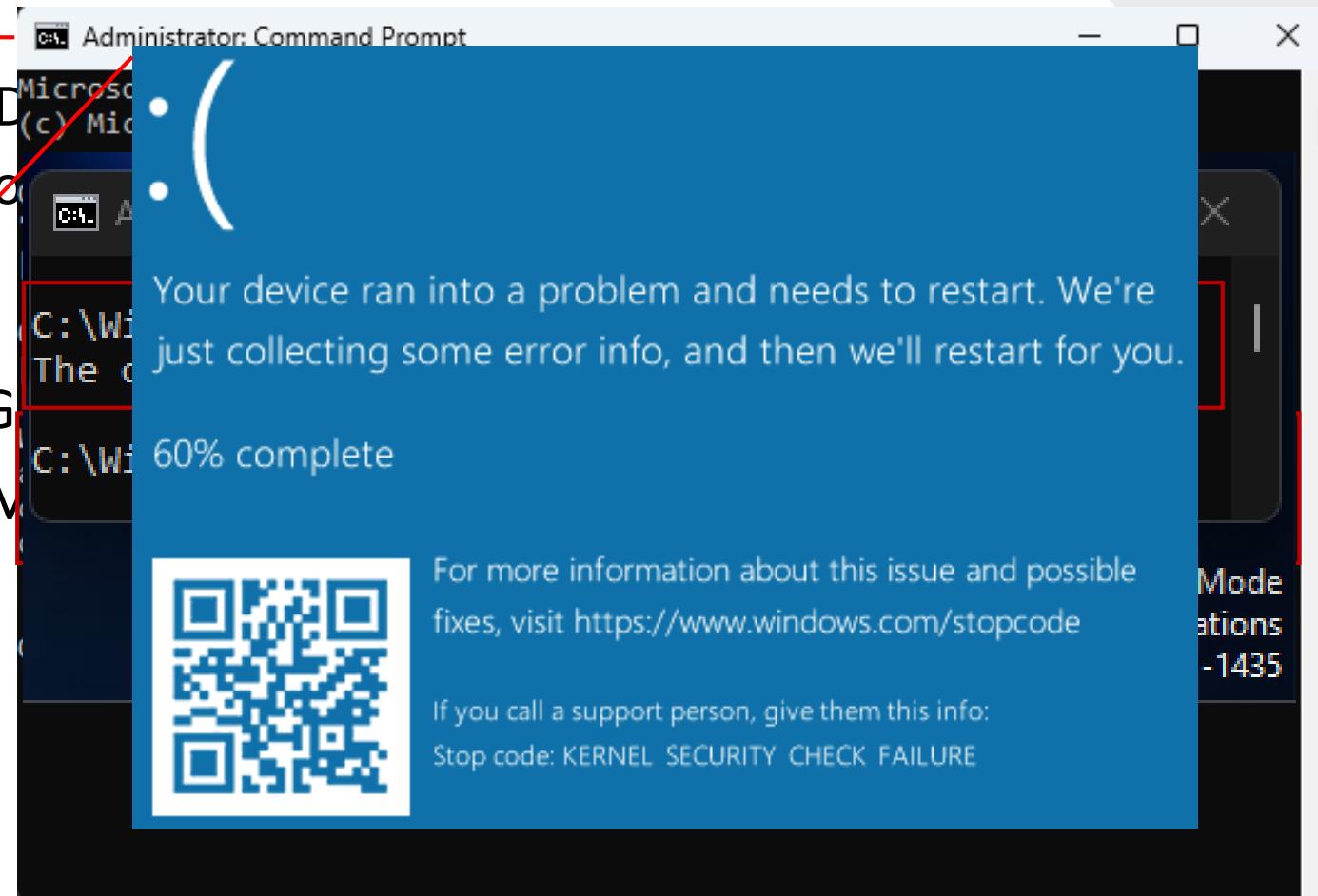
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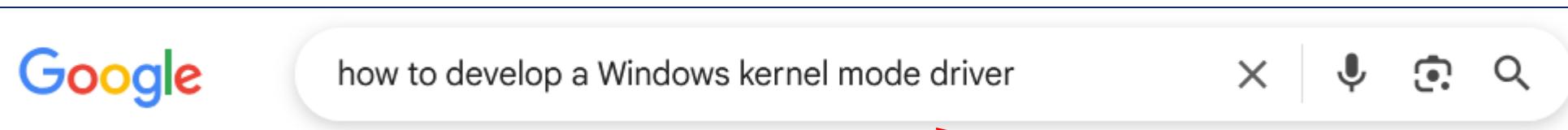
Rootkit Development

1. Windows Kernel
2. Rootkit = Kernel Mode Driver
3. DSE, PatchGuard, ...

LET ME THINK...



Development Environment



Learn / Windows / Windows Drivers /

Tutorial: Write a Hello World Windows Driver (Kernel-Mode Driver Framework)

Article • 02/03/2025 • 10 contributors

In this article

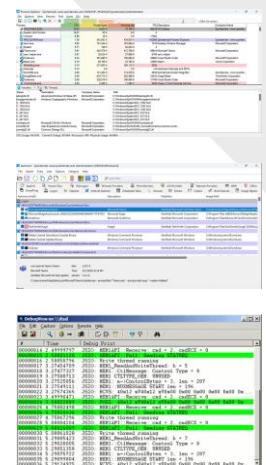
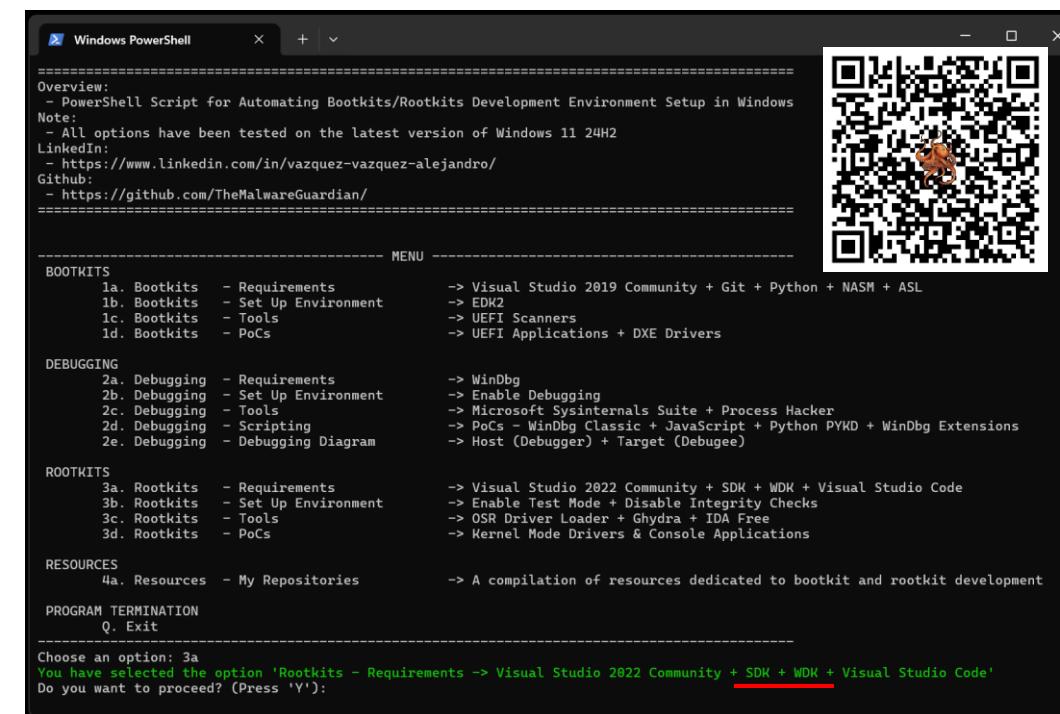
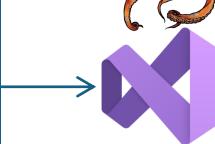
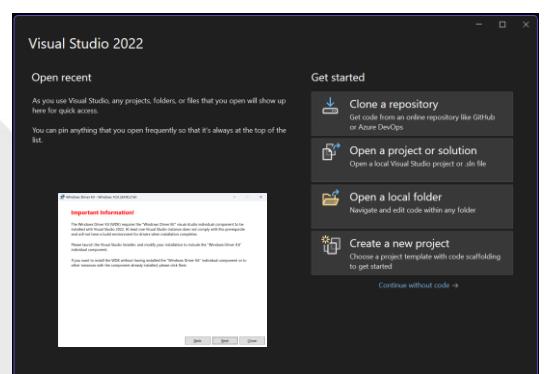
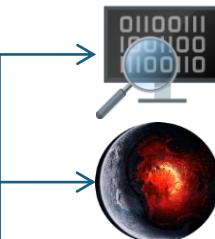
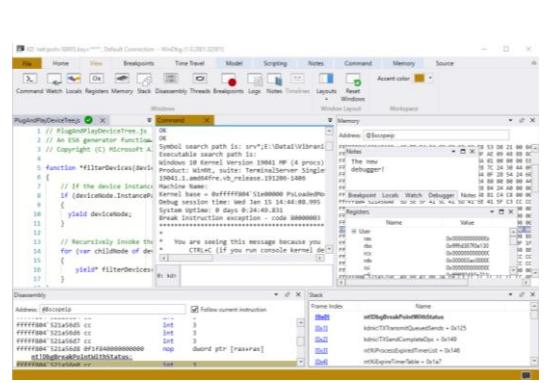
- Prerequisites
- Create and build a driver
- Write your first driver code
- Build the driver
- Deploy the driver
- Install the driver
- Debug the driver
- Related articles

The page features a large central image containing various icons related to software development and cybersecurity, such as a coffee cup with cinnamon sticks, a stack of blue squares, a C++ icon, a purple Xcode icon, a magnifying glass over a binary code sequence, and an octopus.

Google search results for 'how to develop a Windows kernel mode driver':

- Learn Microsoft**
<https://learn.microsoft.com/.../Windows%20Drivers>
Kernel-Mode Driver Architecture Design Guide
23 Apr 2025 — This section includes general concepts to help you understand kernel-mode programming and describes specific techniques of kernel programming.
- 221bluestreet.com**
<https://www.221bluestreet.com/internals-reversing>
Windows Kernel Drivers 101 - Creating a Simple Driver
29 Oct 2022 — Short Introduction to Windows Software Kernel Driver with Code snippet and example for a basic driver and a User-Mode client.
- Apriorit**
<https://www.apriorit.com/dev-blog/791-driver-wind...>
Writing a Windows Driver Model Driver: A Step-by-Step ...
18 Mar 2024 — In this article, we provide a practical example of writing a Windows Driver Model (WDM) driver for encrypting a virtual disk that stores user data.
- GitHub**
<https://v3ded.github.io/redteam/red-team-tactics-wri...>
Writing Windows Kernel Drivers for Advanced Persistence ...
29 Dec 2022 — In order to write kernel drivers, it is necessary to have a good understanding of the C programming language. If you are not familiar with C, it ...
- Red Team Notes**
<https://www.ired.team/windows-kernel-internals/win...>
Windows Kernel Drivers 101
7 Mar 2020 — This living document captures some of the Kernel Driver and OS related concepts that I encounter as I study Windows kernel driver development.

Development Environment



```
C:\Windows\System32>sc.exe create FirstDriver type= kernel binPath= "C:\Users\TheMalwareGuardian\Documents\Development\KMDFDriver1.sys"
[SC] CreateService SUCCESS

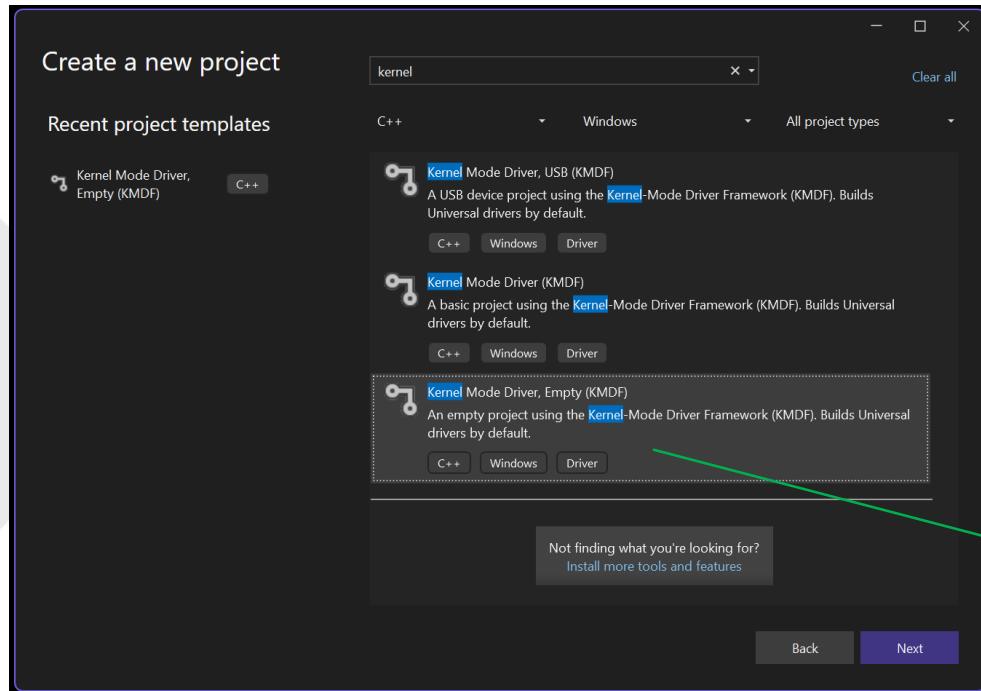
C:\Windows\System32>sc.exe start FirstDriver
SERVICE_NAME: FirstDriver
    TYPE            : 1 KERNEL_DRIVER
    STATE           : 4 RUNNING
                      (STOPPABLE, NOT_PAUSABLE, IGNORES_SHUTDOWN)
    WIN32_EXIT_CODE : 0 (0x0)
    SERVICE_EXIT_CODE: 0 (0x0)
    CHECKPOINT      : 0x0
    WAIT_HINT       : 0x0
    PID              : 0
    FLAGS             :
```



```
C:\Windows\System32>sc.exe stop FirstDriver
SERVICE_NAME: FirstDriver
    TYPE            : 1 KERNEL_DRIVER
    STATE           : 1 STOPPED
    WIN32_EXIT_CODE : 0 (0x0)
    SERVICE_EXIT_CODE: 0 (0x0)
    CHECKPOINT      : 0x0
    WAIT_HINT       : 0x0

C:\Windows\System32>sc.exe delete FirstDriver
[SC] DeleteService SUCCESS

C:\Windows\System32>
```



```
#include <ntddk.h>

VOID
DriverUnload(
    _In_ PDRIVER_OBJECT    pDriverObject
)
{
    UNREFERENCED_PARAMETER(pDriverObject);

    DbgPrint("Unload routine invoked");

    DbgPrint("Bye");
}

NTSTATUS
DriverEntry(
    _In_ PDRIVER_OBJECT    pDriverObject,
    _In_ PUNICODE_STRING   pRegistryPath
)
{
    UNREFERENCED_PARAMETER(pRegistryPath);

    DbgPrint("Hello World");

    DbgPrint("Set DriverUnload routine");
    pDriverObject->DriverUnload = DriverUnload;

    DbgPrint("Bye");

    return STATUS_SUCCESS;
}
```

Output

```
1>Driver.c
1>KMDF Driver1.vcxproj -> C:\Users\TheMalwareGuardian\source\repos\KMDF Driver1\x64\Debug\KMDFDriver1.sys
1>Done Adding Additional Store
1>Successfully signed: C:\Users\TheMalwareGuardian\source\repos\KMDF Driver1\x64\Debug\KMDFDriver1.sys
1>
1>Driver is 'Universal'.
```

Malicious Driver

1. User Mode - Kernel Mode Communication

ntddk.h

2. Direct Kernel Object Modification

ntddk.h

3. Keyboard and Mouse Filter

ntddk.h

4. Windows Filtering Platform

fwpmk.h, fwpsk.h, fwpmu.h

5. Windows Kernel Sockets

wsk.h

6. File System Minifilter Driver

fltKernel.h

Toolkit
Communication

Hide Processes
DKOM

Keylogger
Keyboard Filter

Network Control
WFP

Network Requests
WSK

Hide Folders
Minifilter

- KernelRootkit001_HelloWorld
- KernelRootkit002_Threading
- KernelRootkit003_ZwFunctions
- KernelRootkit004_Callbacks
- KernelRootkit005_IOCTLs
- KernelRootkit006_DKOM
- KernelRootkit007_KeyboardFilter
- KernelRootkit008_Minifilter
- KernelRootkit009_FilterCommunicationPort
- KernelRootkit010_WindowsFilteringPlatform
- KernelRootkit011_WinSockKernel



Communication

“The bridge between user mode and kernel mode:
IOCTL requests initiate communication, while IRPs manage data
exchange and driver actions.”

- ✓ Via Input/Output Control Codes and Input/Output Request Packets
- ✓ Via Filter Communication Ports
- ✗ Via Network Requests
- ✗ Via Shared Memory
- ✗ Via Registry Keys
- ✗ Via Files
- ✗ Via ...



Communication

console_application.exe

```
// -----
#define IOCTL_COMM_0 CTL_CODE(FILE_DEVICE_UNKNOWN, 0x800, METHOD_BUFFERED, FILE_ANY_ACCESS)

// -----
hDevice = CreateFile(L"\\.\MyKernelDriver", GENERIC_READ | GENERIC_WRITE, ...

// -----
BOOL success = DeviceIoControl(hDevice,
    1 IOCTL_COMM_0,
    2 inBuffer, sizeof(inBuffer),
    3 outBuffer, sizeof(outBuffer),
    &bytesReturned, NULL);
```

IRP

```
typedef struct _IRP {}
```

Symbolic Link

"\\DosDevices\\MyKernelDriver"

Handle IRP

```
IRP_MJ_DEVICE_CONTROL
```

Device Object

"\\Device\\MyKernelDriver"

kernel_mode_driver.sys

```
// -----
#define IOCTL_COMM_0 CTL_CODE(FILE_DEVICE_UNKNOWN, 0x800, METHOD_BUFFERED, FILE_ANY_ACCESS)

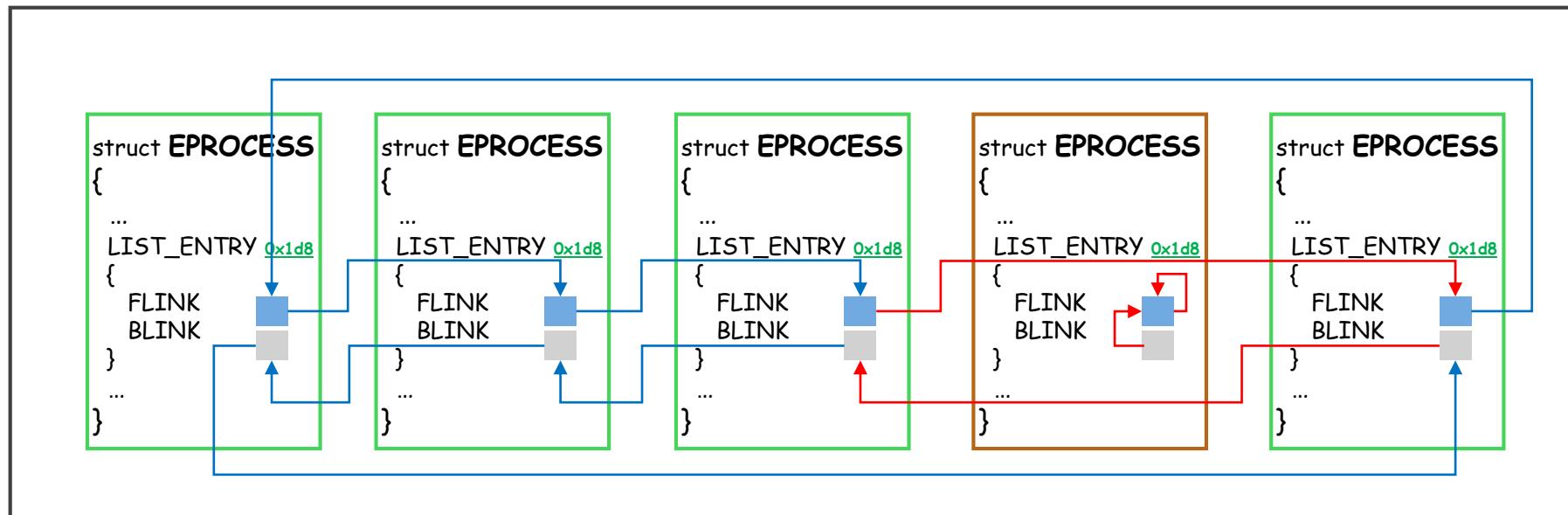
// -----
status = IoCreateDevice(...);
status = IoCreateSymbolicLink(...);

// -----
pDriverObject->MajorFunction[...] = ...;
pDriverObject->MajorFunction[IRP_MJ_DEVICE_CONTROL] = DriverHandleIOCTLS;

// -----
NTSTATUS
DriverHandleIOCTLS(
    _In_ PDEVICE_OBJECT pDeviceObject,
    _In_ PIRP pIrp
)
{
    PIO_STACK_LOCATION stack = IoGetCurrentIrpStackLocation(pIrp);
    ULONG controlCode = stack->Parameters.DeviceIoControl.IoControlCode;
    switch (controlCode)
    {
        case IOCTL_COMM_0:
            ...
            break;
        case IOCTL_COMM_1:
            ...
            break;
    }
    pIrp->IoStatus.Status = STATUS_SUCCESS;
    IoCompleteRequest(pIrp, IO_NO_INCREMENT);
    return STATUS_SUCCESS;
}
```

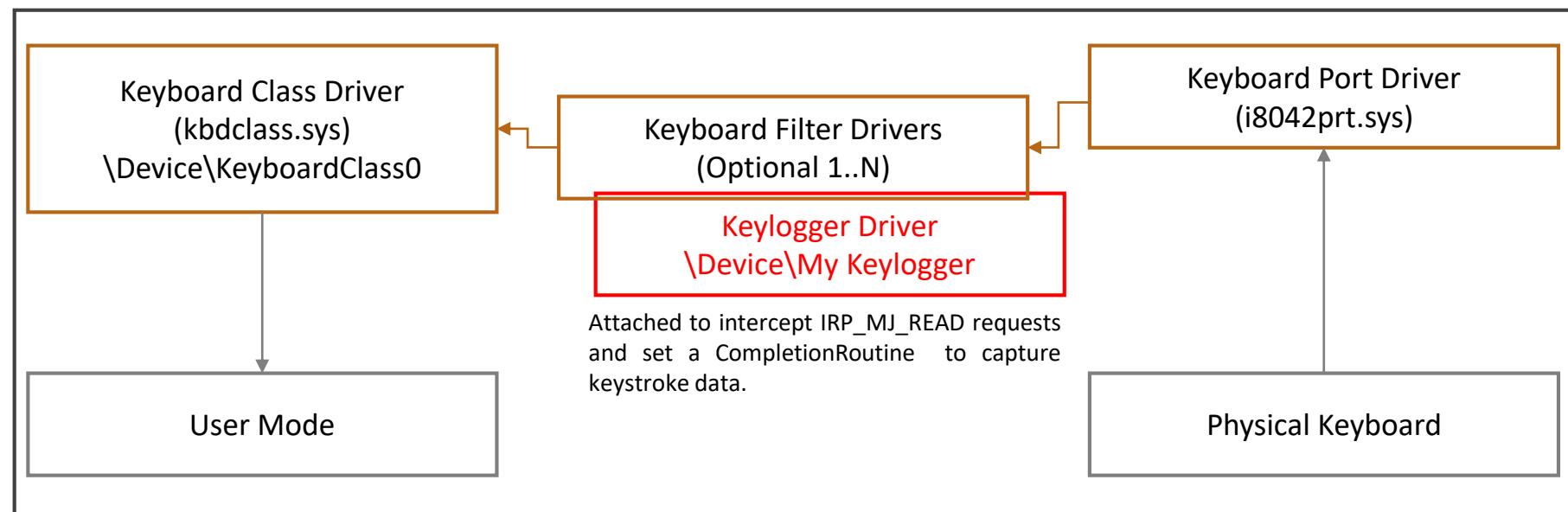
Hide Processes

“Windows maintains a doubly linked list of active processes in (LIST_ENTRY) EPROCESS->ActiveProcessLinks. Unlink a process from the chain, and it disappears from user-mode enumeration.”



Keylogger

“Keystroke interception in kernel mode: The Windows keyboard driver stack routes all keystrokes through a device object called `\Device\KeyboardClass0`. By attaching a driver to this device and registering a `CompletionRoutine` (a callback executed after an IRP has been processed by lower drivers, allowing access to data before it reaches the next stage), we can capture raw keystroke data before it propagates to user-mode applications like text editors or browsers.”



The Gateway



Rootkit Installation
Kernel Mode Driver



The Gateway



1. Vulnerable Kernel Driver

Rootkit Installation Kernel Mode Driver

(BYOVD)

Bring Your Own Vulnerable Driver

Not Well Known



Microsoft Vulnerable Driver Blocklist

Microsoft blocks drivers with security vulnerabilities from running on your device.



On



The Gateway



1. Vulnerable Kernel Driver

2. Leaked Certificate

Rootkit Installation Kernel Mode Driver

(BYOVD)

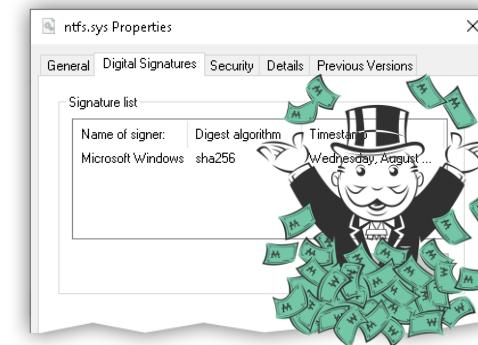
Bring Your Own Vulnerable Driver

Driver Signing Policy



Microsoft Vulnerable Driver Blocklist

Microsoft blocks drivers with security vulnerabilities from running on your device.



The Gateway



1. Vulnerable Kernel Driver

2. Leaked Certificate

3. UEFI Bootkit

Rootkit Installation Kernel Mode Driver

(BYOVD)
Bring Your Own Vulnerable Driver

Driver Signing Policy

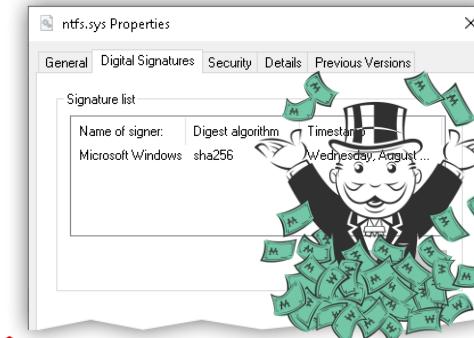
Infect a Computer's Boot process

SecureBoot
Physical Access

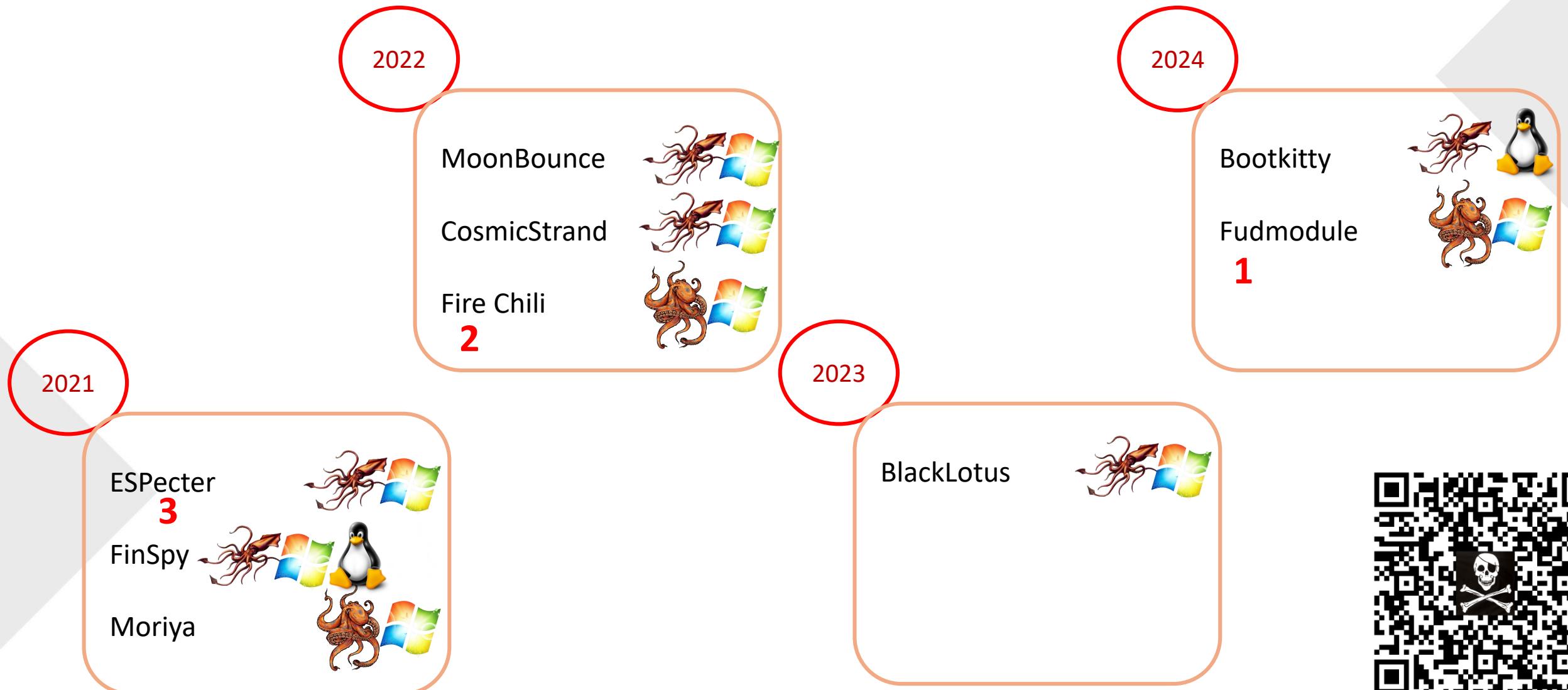


Microsoft Vulnerable Driver Blocklist

Microsoft blocks drivers with security vulnerabilities from running on your device.



B/Rootkits In The Wild



Fudmodule, Fire Chili, ESPecter



ESET Research

UEFI threats moving to the ESP: Introducing ESPecter bootkit

ESET research discovers a previously undocumented UEFI bootkit with roots going back all the way to at least 2012



Martin Smolár



Anton Cherepanov

05 Oct 2021, 20 min. read

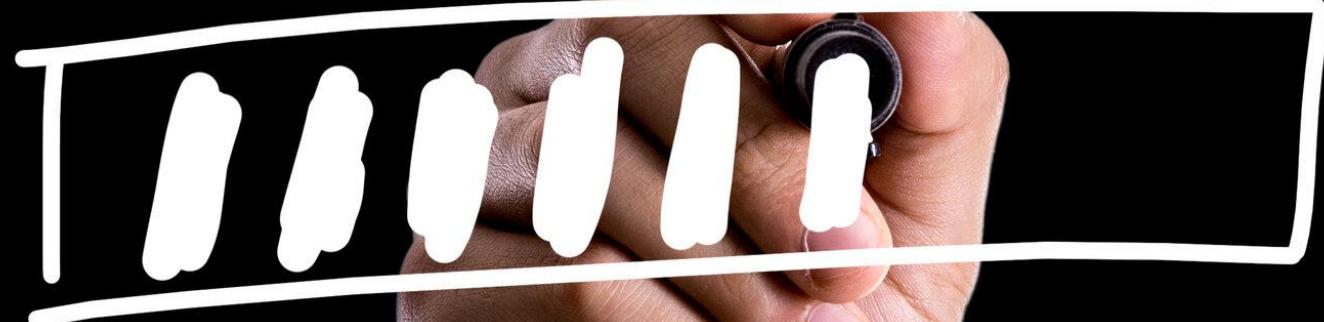
FORTIGUARD LABS THREAT RESEARCH

New Milestones for Deep Panda: Log4Shell and Digitally Signed Fire Chili Rootkits

Lazarus and the FudModule Rootkit: Beyond BYOVD with an Admin-to-Kernel Zero-Day

by Jan Vojtěšek – February 28, 2024 – 53 min read

DEMO



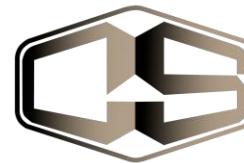
LOADING...

Reverse Engineering / Malware Analysis / Bug Hunting



Module 10 – Windows Reverse Engineering

- Windows architecture (User mode and Kernel mode)
- Windows protections (DSE, KPP, VBS, CFG)
- Malware hunting with SysInternals tools
- Windows kernel opaque structures (EPROCESS,ETHREAD)
- Windows kernel debugging
- WinDbg scripting (Commands, Javascript, PyKd)
- Rootkit hooking techniques (IDT, SSDT)
- Rootkit development (Kernel Mode Drivers)
- Bootkit development (UEFI Applications)
- Bootkit analysis (ESPecter, BlackLotus)
- Kernel exploitation (Vulnerable drivers, Write-What-Where)



Campus International
CIBERSEGURIDAD



Thank You 😊



Every resource you need to develop Rootkits:

github.com/TheMalwareGuardian/Awesome-Bootkits-Rootkits-Development

Automate Bootkits/Rootkits Development

github.com/TheMalwareGuardian/Bootkits-Rootkits-Development-Environment

Contact:

www.linkedin.com/in/vazquez-vazquez-alejandro



¡Ahora te toca!



¿Tienes una idea de negocio en ciberseguridad, tu proyecto necesita de ciberseguridad?

¡Te ayudamos a emprender!



¡Apúntate a los próximos talleres de emprendimiento!



¡O solicita plaza en el programa de Incubación de INCIBE Emprende!

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Ediciones anteriores



LOGOTIPO EMPRESA
COLABORADORA

¡Te estamos esperando!



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Indicar web aquí





Programa de Impulso a la Industria de la Ciberseguridad Nacional

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