# **Check Point ZoneAlarm Extreme Security Arbitrary File Move Elevation of Privilege**

#### Summary

This vulnerability allows local attackers to escalate privileges on hosts where affected installation of Check Point ZoneAlarm Extreme Security is running. An attacker must first obtain the ability to execute low privileged code on target host to exploit this vulnerability.

This specific flaw exists due to weak privileges in C:\ProgramData\CheckPoint\ZoneAlarm\Data\Updates directory and self-protection driver bypass which allowed creation of junction directory which was abused to perform arbitrary file move as NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM account.

## Description

When ZoneAlarm Extreme Security is installed on Windows host, it creates several file/directories with weak permissions in C:\ProgramData\ directory.

```
PS C:\Users\lab-user> icacls C:\ProgramData\CheckPoint\ZoneAlarm\Data
C:\ProgramData\CheckPoint\ZoneAlarm\Data NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM:(OI)(CI)(F)

BUILTIN\Administrators:(OI)(CI)(F)

BUILTIN\Administrators:(OI)(CI)(F)

BUILTIN\Users:(OI)(CI)(IO)(F)

BUILTIN\Users:(OI)(CI)(IO)(F)

BUILTIN\Users:(OI)(CI)(IND, AD, NEA, WA)

NT AUTHORITY\Authenticated Users:(OI)(CI)(IO)(F)

NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM:(I)(OI)(CI)(F)

BUILTIN\Users:(I)(OI)(CI)(F)

CREATOR OWNER:(I)(OI)(CI)(F)

BUILTIN\Users:(I)(OI)(CI)(F)

BUILTIN\Users:(I)(OI)(CI)(F)

BUILTIN\Users:(I)(OI)(CI)(RX)

BUILTIN\Users:(I)(CI)(WD, AD, WEA, WA)

Successfully processed 1 files; Failed processing 0 files

PS C:\Users\lab-user>

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```

Even with weak permissions low privilege users are not allowed to write files/directories due to self-protection driver.

Self-protection driver will allow low privilege user to open handle on files/directories if FILE\_WRITE\_ATTRIBUTES access is requested which will allow creation of junction directories.

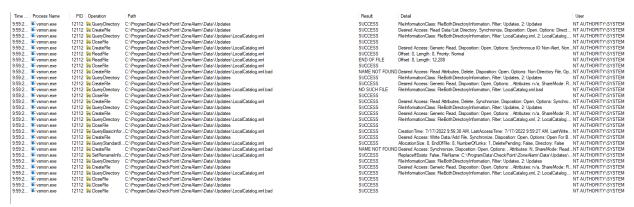
In this scenario junction directory will be abused to redirect file operation during the update process.

When update process is started vsmon.exe process is looking for LocalCatalog.xml file in C:\ProgramData\CheckPoint\ZoneAlarm\Data\Updates directory (this directory is created after first update process, which should happen automatically each hour by default).

```
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```

If file LocalCatalog.xml is not found vsmon.exe will create a file with following name Downloading-<randomnumbers>.xml which is deleted immediately after creation (this behavior can also be abused for arbitrary file delete).

If file LocalCatalog.xml is found and is not valid xml file vsmon.exe will rename LocalCatalog.xml file to LocalCatalog.xml.bad as shown below:



Normal users "can't" create file LocalCatalog.xml in Updates directory cause self-protection driver will block operation, but it can be bypassed by creating file with different name and renaming it to LocalCatalog.xml

This can also be a valid exploitation path if its possible to craft valid config file but that seemed like a lot of work.

# **Exploitation**

Ability to create junction directory and file rename operation performed by vsmon.exe process create an arbitrary file move primitive which can be abused to load dll's in privileged process.

To abuse this primitive PoC code I created does the following:

It first creates two directories

#### C:\expl

#### C:\expl2

In C:\expl directory two files are created

#### LocalCatalog.xml

#### LocalCatalog.xml.bad

In C:\expl2 directory a dll, that will be written to system32 directory, is copied.

Junction directory is created from C:\ProgramData\CheckPoint\ZoneAlarm\Data\Updates to C:\expl.

Opportunistic Lock is set on LocalCatalog.xml.bad file. Opportunistic lock will prevent other processes to open LocalCatalog.xml.bad file until we close handle on it, this will give us time to remove files from c:\expl directory.

When update process is started vsmon.exe will try to open LocalCatalog.xml.bad file in c:\expl directory, this when our oplock is triggered and we remove all files from c:\expl directory.

Once files are removed new junction directory is created that points from c:\expl to \RPC Control (Object Manager).

We then create two object manager symbolic links:

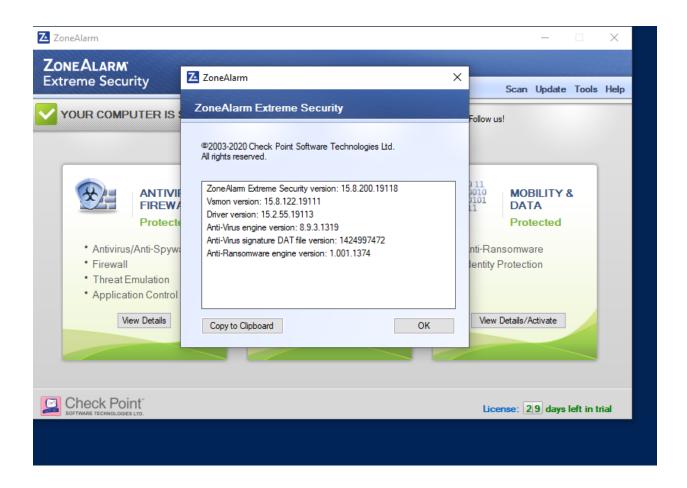
\RPC Control\LocalCatalog.xml - points to dll we want to write in system32

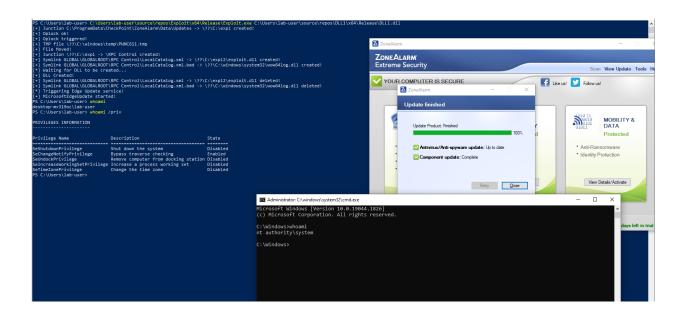
\RPC Control\LocalCatalog.xml.bad – points to file in system32 directory

Once symbolic links are created, we release oplock and vsmon.exe will copy our dll to system32 directory.

For this PoC I choose to write a wow64log.dll in system32 directory, this dll is loaded by Microsoft Edge Update service which runs in NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM context and comes installed by default on Windows 10 (ofc other dll's can be used I simply choose this one) and can be started by creating instance of COM object.

In images below you can see PoC in action on latest version of Extreme Security:





# **Proof of Concept**

As part of this vulnerability report I am sending a PoC in form of Visual Studio solutions and compiled binaries.

Use next steps to compile source code for Exploit.sln

- 1. Unzip Exploit.zip file
- 2. Open the solution with Visual Studio 2022 (you can also use 2019 but will need to change platform toolset from v143 to v142 if v143 is not installed).
- 3. Select Release + x64.
- 4. Compile Exploit project which will generate Exploit.exe binary.

Use next steps to compile source code for Dll1.sln

- 1. Unzip Dll1.zip file
- 2. Open the solution with Visual Studio 2022 (you can also use 2019 but will need to change platform toolset from v143 to v142 if v143 is not installed).
- 3. Select Release + x64.
- 4. Compile Dll1 project which will generate Dll1.dll binary.

Once both projects are compiled run PoC as shown below:

### Exploit.exe <path to Dll1.dll>

Once exploit it started start update process by clicking **Update** in Extreme Security GUI.

If exploitation is successful a cmd.exe will appear on desktop with SYSTEM privileges.