

INTERNALS SESSIONS 04:

Windows Kernel Modules 101

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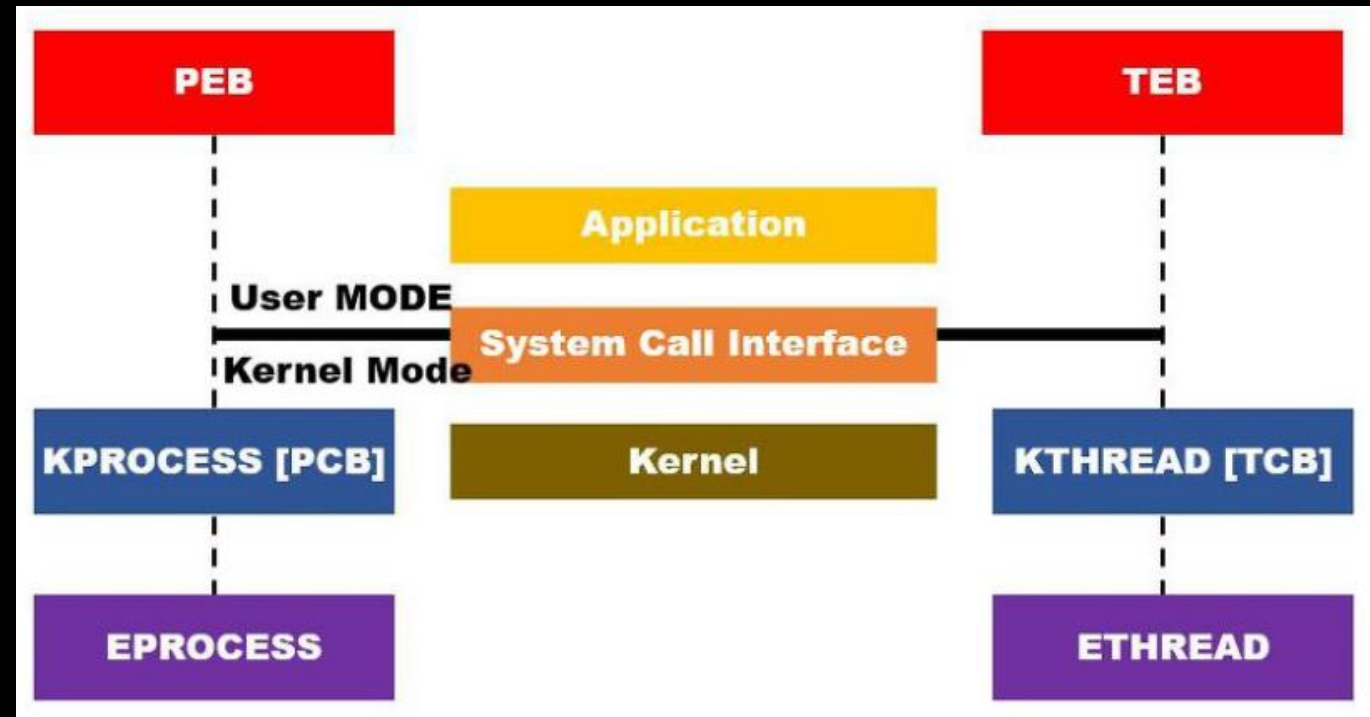
Agenda

- Kernel Modules Introduction
- Windows Driver Models
- Driver Signing and Development
- Kernel LinkedLists and Tokens
- Anatomy of a Driver and IRPs
- Kernel Rootkits



User Mode vs. Kernel Mode

- Thread access modes
- User mode
 - Allows access to non-operating system code & data only
 - No access to the hardware
 - Protects user applications from crashing the system
- Kernel mode
 - Privileged mode for use by the kernel and device drivers only
 - Allows access to all system resources
 - Can potentially crash the system



Device Drivers

- Device drivers are loadable kernel modules
 - Technically the only officially supported way to get 3rd party code into the kernel
- Classic device drivers provide the “glue” between hardware devices and the operating system
- Several ways to segregate device driver into categories
- User mode device drivers
 - Printer drivers
 - Drivers based on the User Mode Driver Framework (UMDF since Vista)
- Kernel mode drivers
 - File system drivers
 - Plug & Play drivers
 - Software drivers (non-Plug & Play drivers)

Kernel Device Drivers

- Always execute in kernel mode
 - Use the kernel mode stack of a thread
 - Image part of system space
 - Unhandled exceptions will crash the system
- Typically has a SYS file extension
- Usually invoked by client code
 - Usually `ReadFile`, `WriteFile`, `DeviceIoControl`
- Exports entry points for various functions
 - Called by system code when appropriate
- System handles all device independent aspects of I/O
 - No need for hardware specific code or assembly

The Windows Driver Model (WDM)

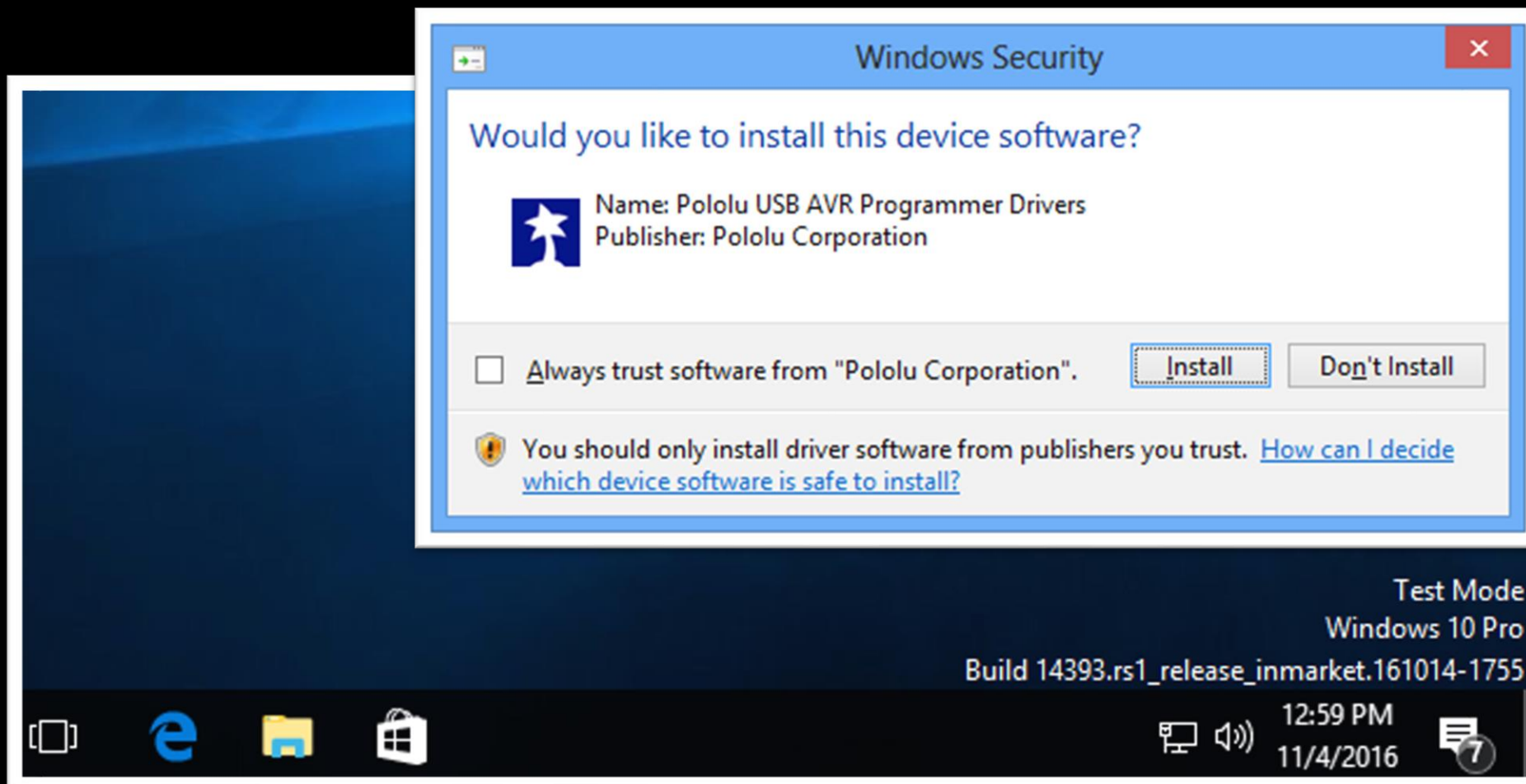
- Drivers for Windows 95 and NT 4 were completely separate
- WDM is a model for writing device drivers
 - Mostly source compatible between Windows 98/ME and Windows 2000/XP
 - Supports a wide range of buses (PCI, USB, IEEE1394 and more)
 - Extensible to support future buses
 - Supports a wide range of device classes (HID, Scanners, Cameras, etc.)
 - Can still be used today
- Not included in WDM
 - File system drivers
 - Video drivers

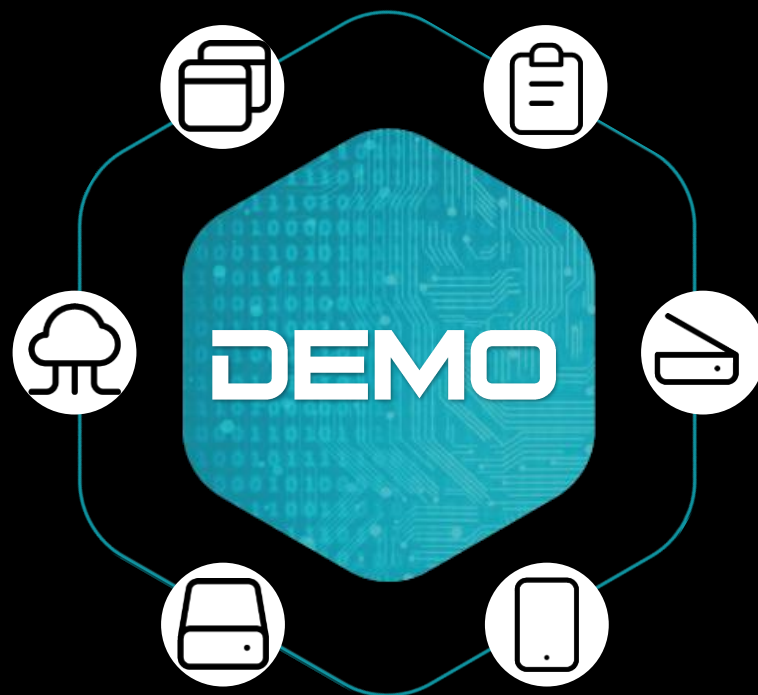
The Windows Driver Frameworks (WDF)

- A newer driver model, introduced in Windows Vista
 - Formerly called "Windows Driver Foundation"
 - Open source on Github
- WDF has two parts
 - KMDF – Kernel Mode Driver Framework
 - UMDF – User Mode Driver Framework
- KMDF is a replacement for WDM
 - Back-ported up to Windows 2000
 - Consistent object-based model
 - Properties, methods and events
 - Boilerplate Plug & Play and Power code implemented by the framework
 - Driver just needs to register for "interesting" events
 - Object lifetime management
 - Versioning with side by side support

Test Signing Mode

Bcdedit.exe -set TESTSIGNING ON





Testing a Simple Driver

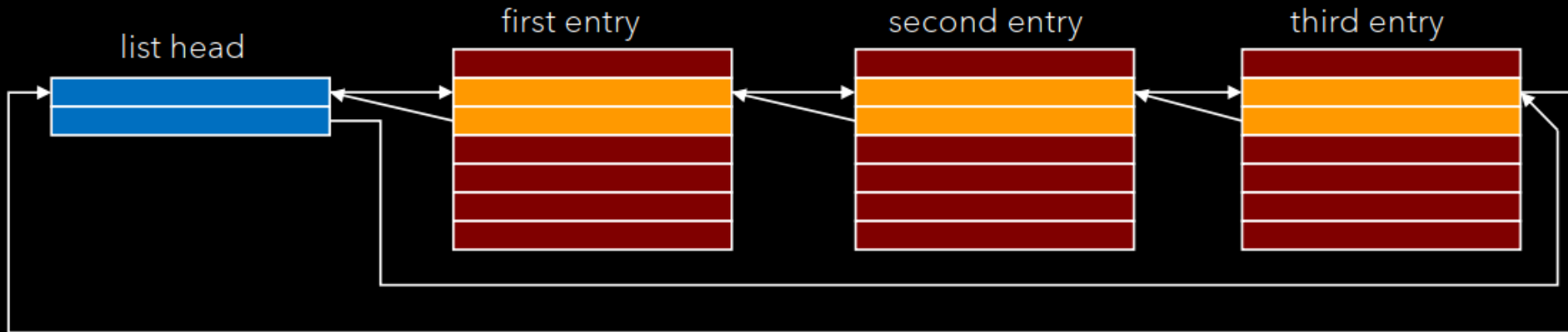
Some Concepts Before We Continue!



Kernel Doubly-Linked Lists

- Example list with three entries

```
typedef struct _LIST_ENTRY {  
    struct _LIST_ENTRY *Flink;  
    struct _LIST_ENTRY *Blink;  
} LIST_ENTRY, *PLIST_ENTRY;
```



- To get to the larger structure, use the **CONTAINING_RECORD** macro

```
CONTAINING_RECORD(address, type, field)
```

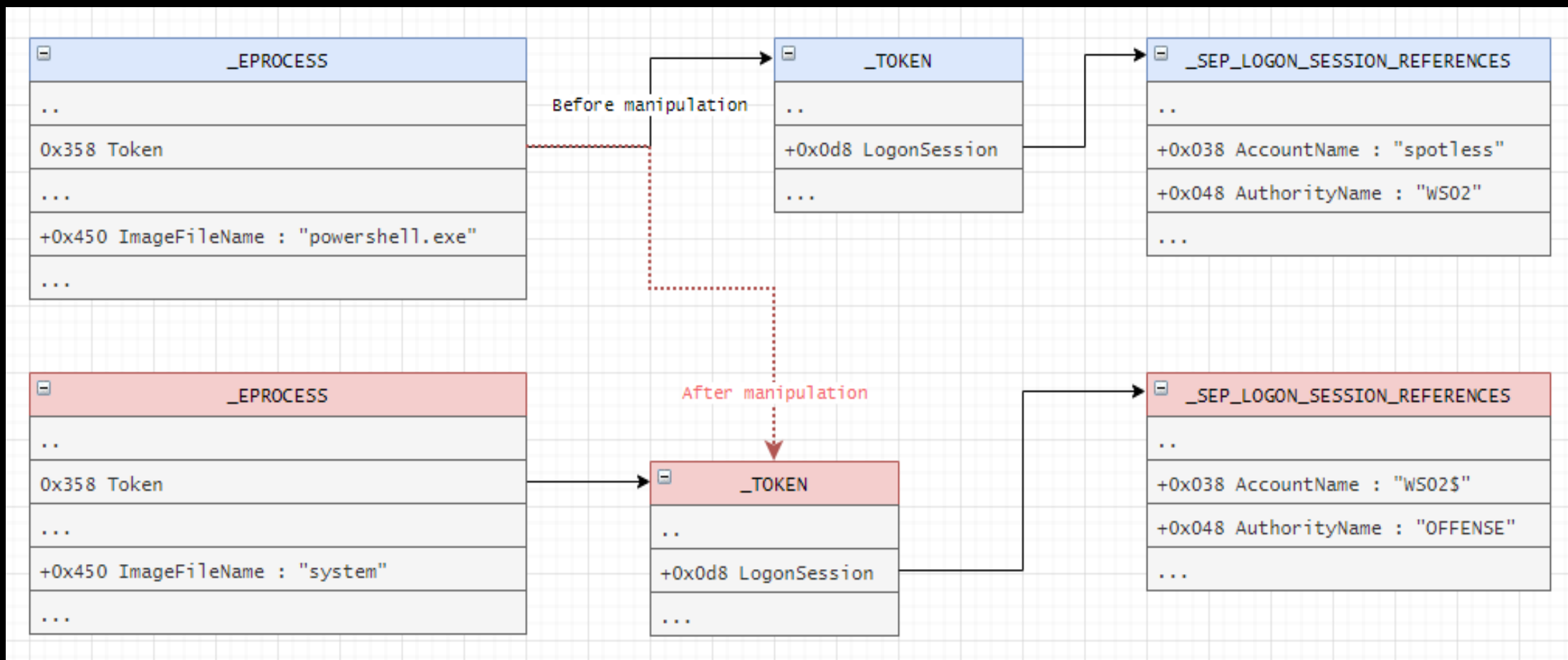


Process Related Data Structures

- Kernel mode
 - **EPROCESS** is the executive process object
 - **KPROCESS** is the kernel process object
 - First member of **EPROCESS** named **Pcb** (Process Control Block)
 - All processes linked as a doubly linked-list
 - **LIST_ENTRY** member is **ActiveProcessLinks**
 - Root is **PsActiveProcessHead** kernel variable
- User mode
 - **PEB** (Process Environment Block)



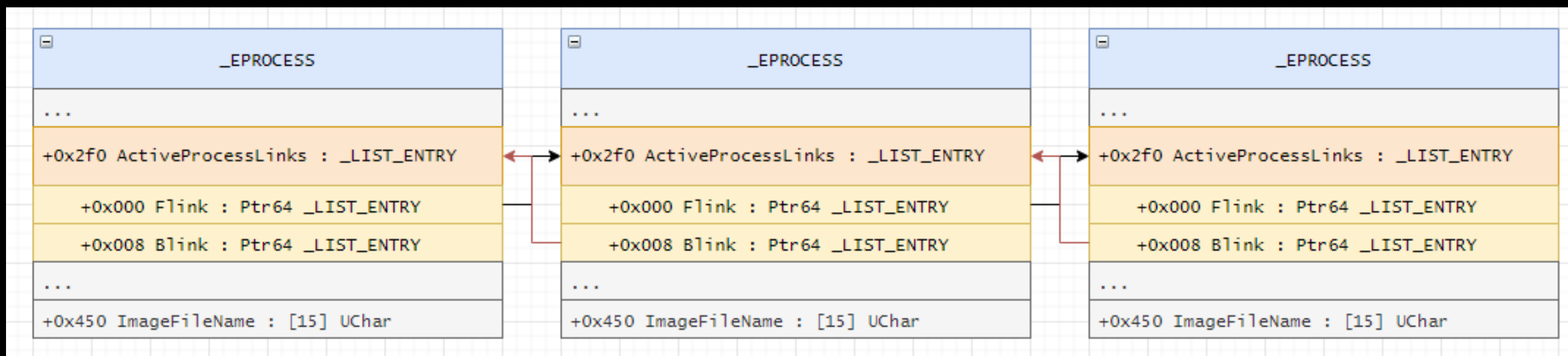
Token Stealing (WinDbg)



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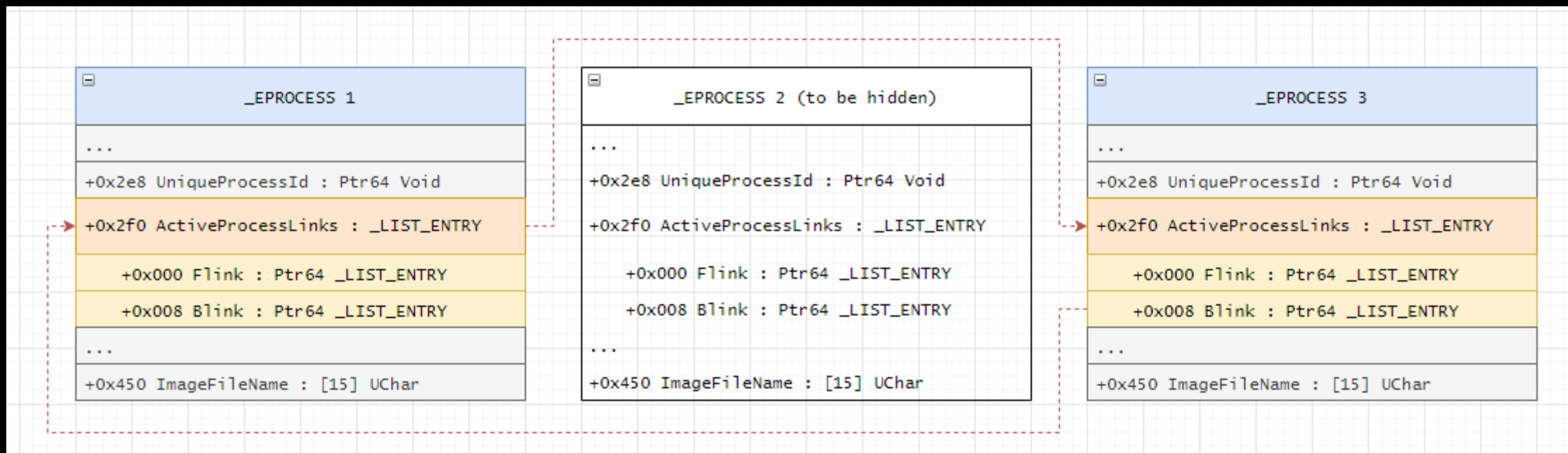
Manipulating ActiveProcessLinks (Before Change)

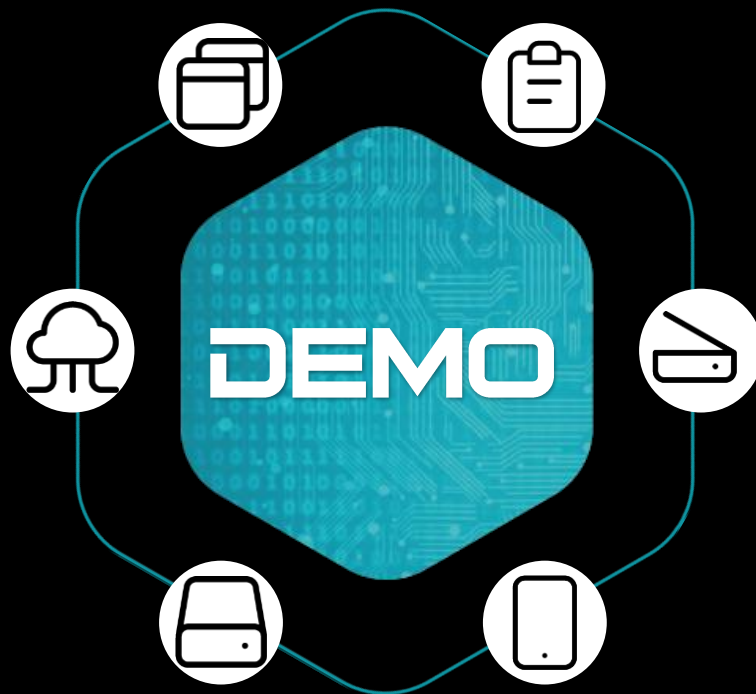


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Manipulating ActiveProcessLinks (AFTER Change)



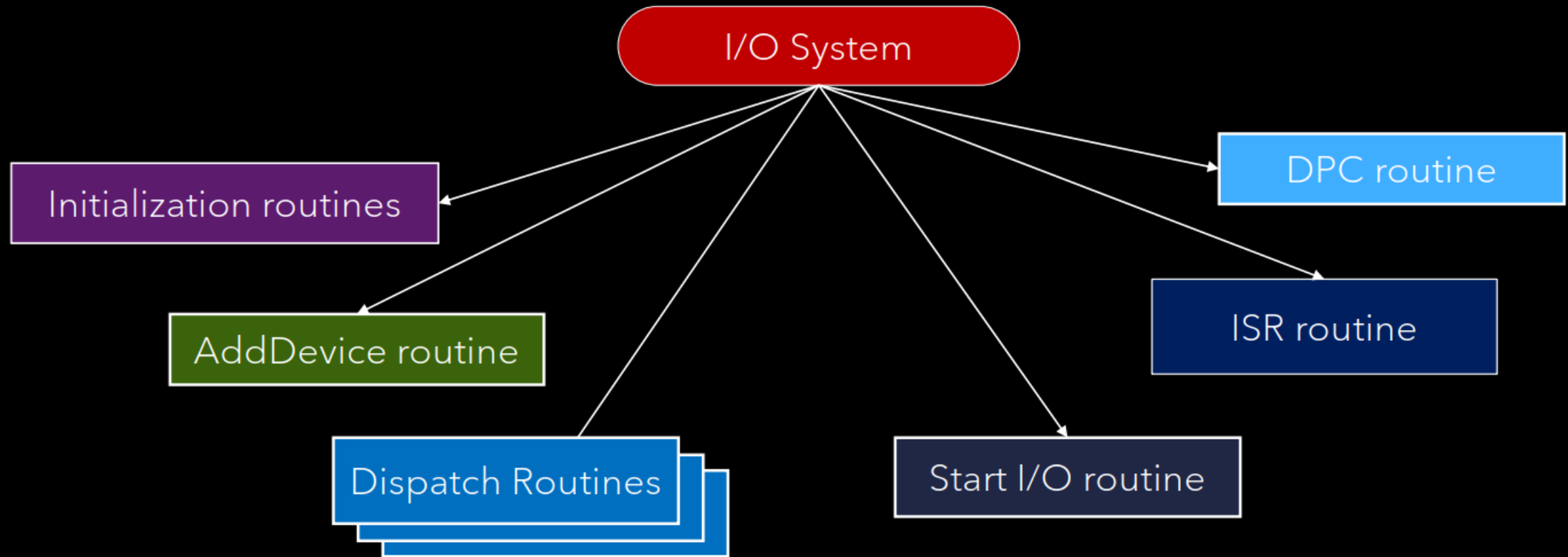


Examining Kernel LinkedLists & Process Information



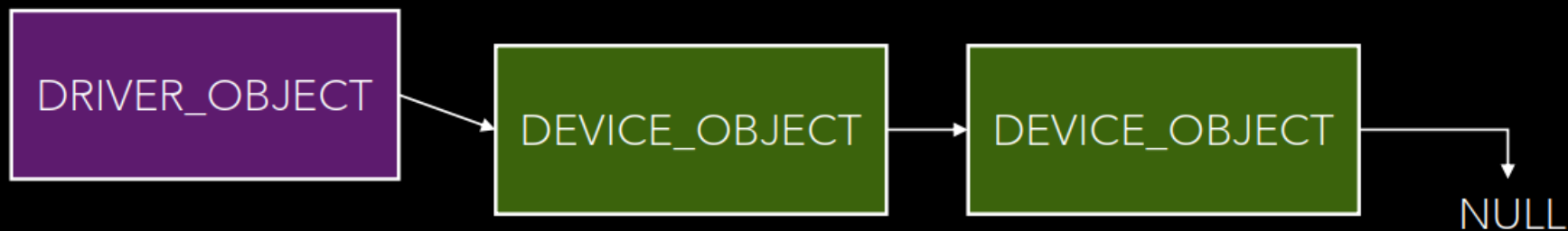
Anatomy of a Driver

- A driver exports functionality, callable by the I/O system



Driver and Device Objects

- Drivers are represented in memory using a **DRIVER_OBJECT** structure
 - Created by the I/O system
 - Provided to the driver in the **DriverEntry** function
 - Holds all exported functions
- Device objects are created by the driver on a per-device basis
 - Represented by the **DEVICE_OBJECT** structure
 - Typically created in the Driver's AddDevice routine
 - Several can be associated with a single driver object
- I/O system is device-centric, not driver-centric

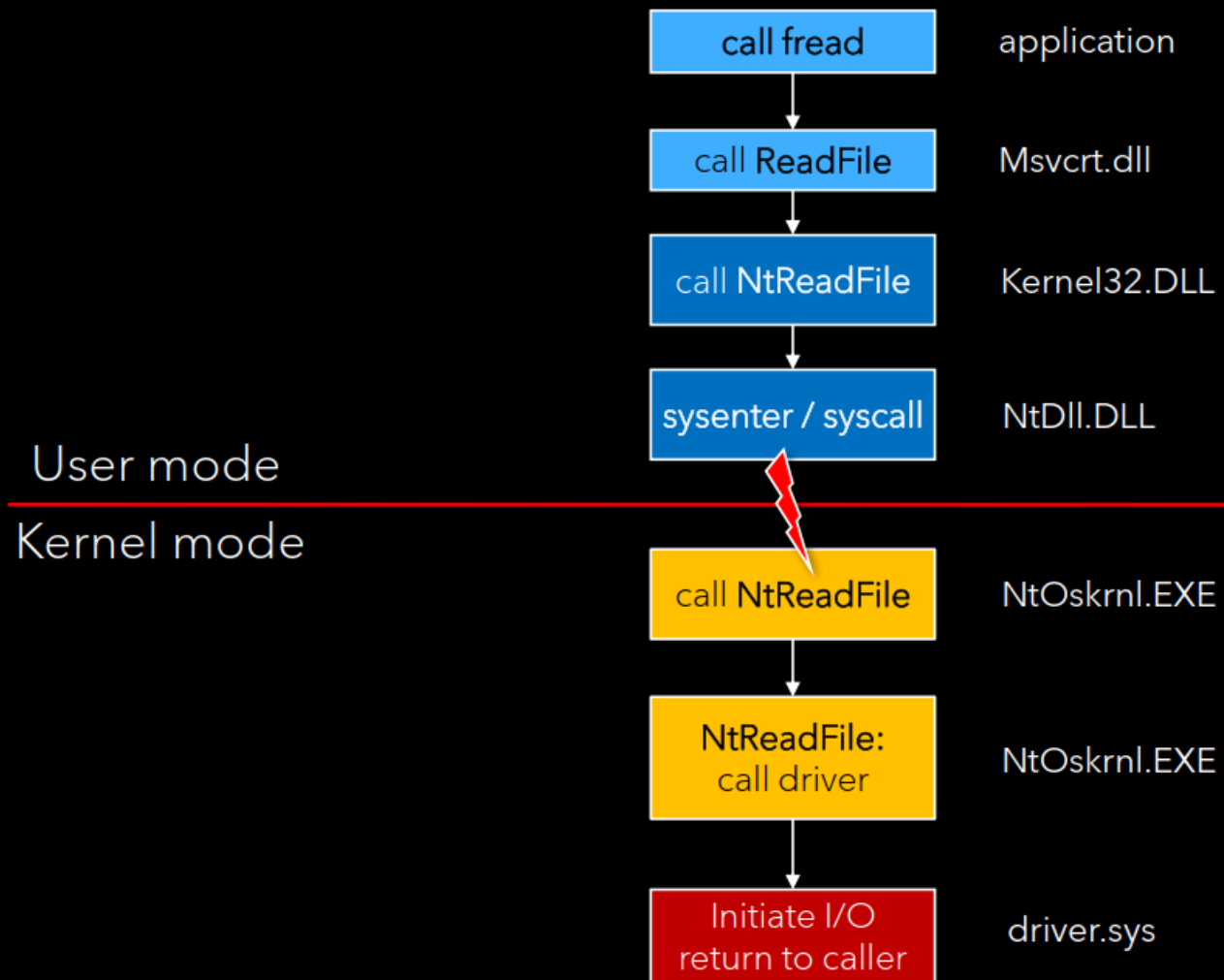


Accessing Devices

- A client that wants to communicate with a device, must open a handle to the device
 - `CreateFile` or `CreateFile2` from user mode
 - `ZwCreateFile` from kernel mode
- `CreateFile` accepts a "filename" which is actually a device symbolic link
 - "file" being just one specific case
 - For devices, the name should have the format `\\.\name`
 - Cannot access non-local device
 - Must use double backslashes `\\\\.\\name` in C/C++



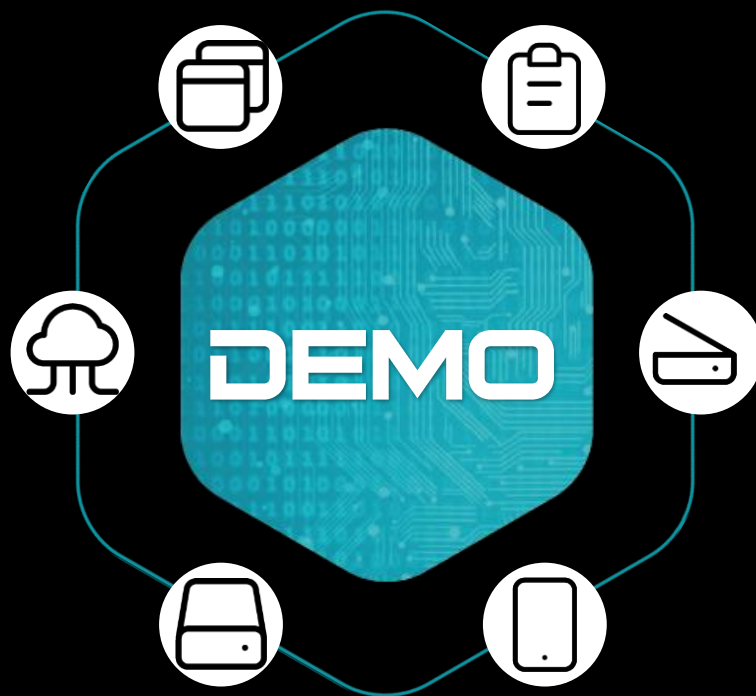
Invoking a Driver



I/O Request Packet (IRP)

- A structure representing some request
 - Represented by the IRP structure
 - Contains all details needed to handle the request (codes, buffers, sizes, etc.)
- Always allocated from non-paged pool
- Accompanied by a set of structures of type **IO_STACK_LOCATION**
 - Number of structures is the number of the devices in this DevNode
 - Complements the data in the IRP
- IRPs are typically created by the I/O Manager, P&P Manager or the Power Manager
 - Can be explicitly created by drivers as well





A Simple Kernel Rootkit!!!

What is Patch Guard?



Your device ran into a problem and needs to restart. We're just collecting some error info, and then we'll restart for you.

35% complete



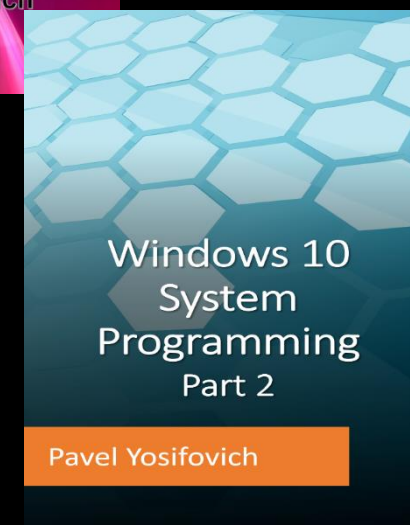
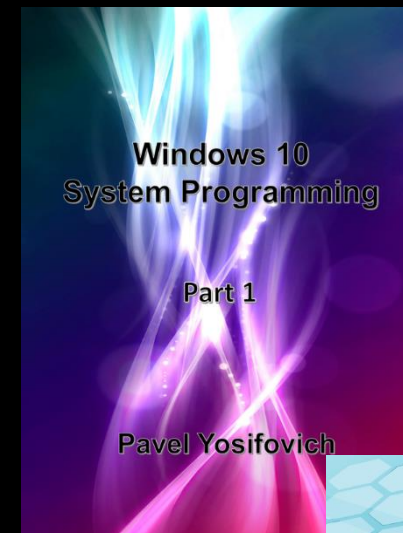
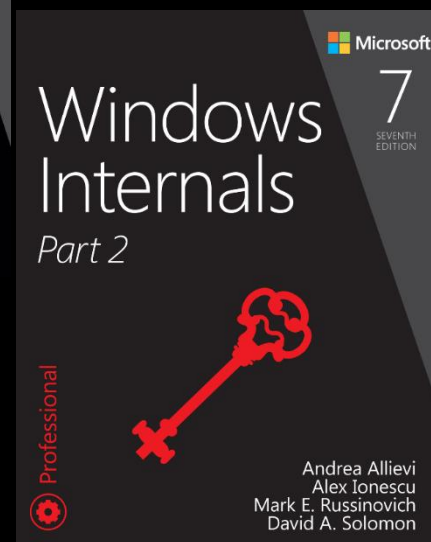
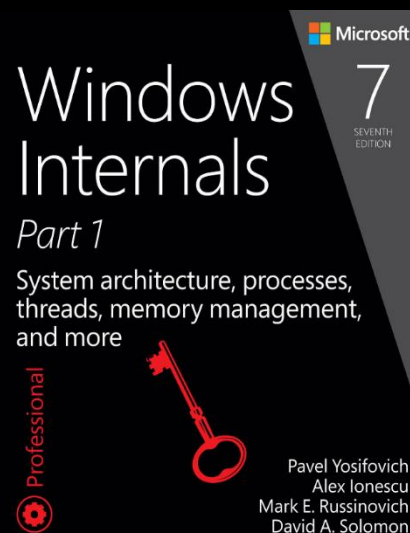
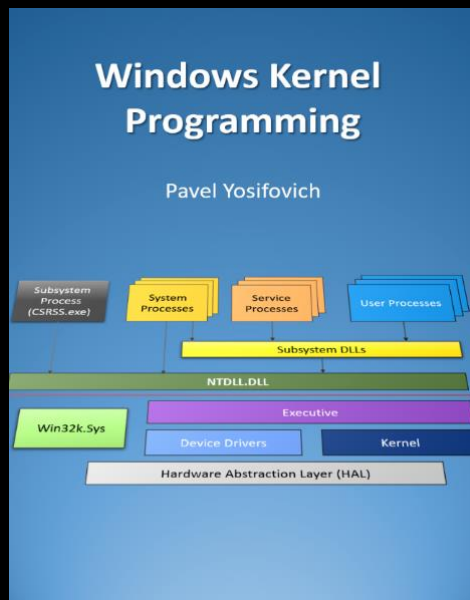
For more information about this issue and possible fixes, visit <https://www.windows.com/stopcode>

If you call a support person, give them this info:

Stop code: CRITICAL_STRUCTURE_CORRUPTION



Further Readings





**THANK
YOU**