注册表注入步骤:

下面示例过程需要在Windows 32位或Windows XP下 测试的DLL文件源码RegeditInjection.cpp

```
BOOL WINAPI DllMain(HINSTANCE hinstDll, DWORD dwReason, LPVOID lpvRevere
d) {
   char szPath[MAX_PATH] = {0, };
   char *p = NULL;
   GetModuleFileNameA(NULL, szPath, MAX_PATH);
   p = strrchr(szPath, '\\');
   switch( dwReason ) {
       case DLL_PROCESS_ATTACH:
           if( !_stricmp(p + 1, DEF_PROCESS_NAME) )
               MessageBox(NULL, TEXT("Hello cmd!!!"), TEXT("info"), MB_0
K); // 被进程加载时弹出MessageBox("Dll Inject Success!!!")
       case DLL_PROCESS_DETACH:
           if( !_stricmp(p + 1, DEF_PROCESS_NAME) )
               MessageBox(NULL, TEXT("Goodbye cmd!!!"), TEXT("info"), MB
_OK); // 被进程卸载时弹出MessageBox("Dll unInject Ok!!!")
   return TRUE;
```

1.使用编译器编译成DLL文件

RegeditInjection.dll

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应用程序扩展

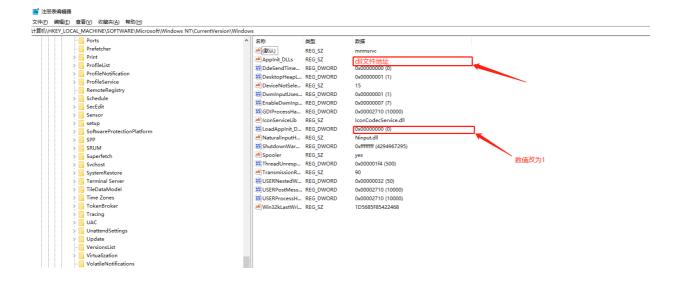
36 KB

2.打开regedit.exe, 进入如下路径:

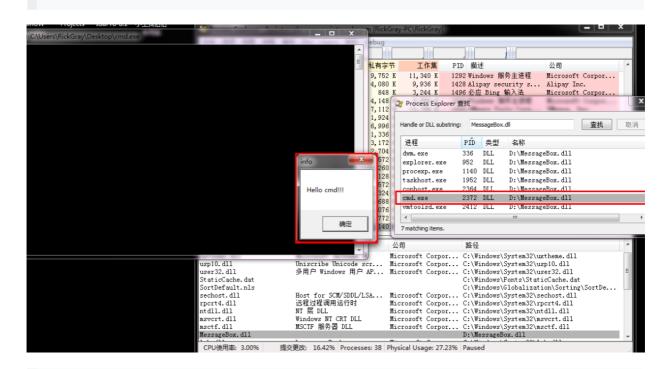
HKEY LOCAL MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows

NT\CurrentVersion\Windows

编辑修改AppInit DLLs表项的值为我们编译的RegeditInjection.dll所在的路径地址



3.注册表项修改完毕后,**重启系统**,使修改生效。重启完毕后,我们使用Process Explorer查看RegeditInjection.dll是否被注入进程。



4.从上图红色框框所标识的部分来看,运行cmd.exe时因为加载了user32.dll,所以也同时加载了我们自己写的MessageBox.dll,在DllMain()运行时,检测到当前进程为"cmd.exe"因此弹出了MessageBox(),说明注册表DLL注入成功。若我们关闭cmd.exe,会弹出如下窗口

