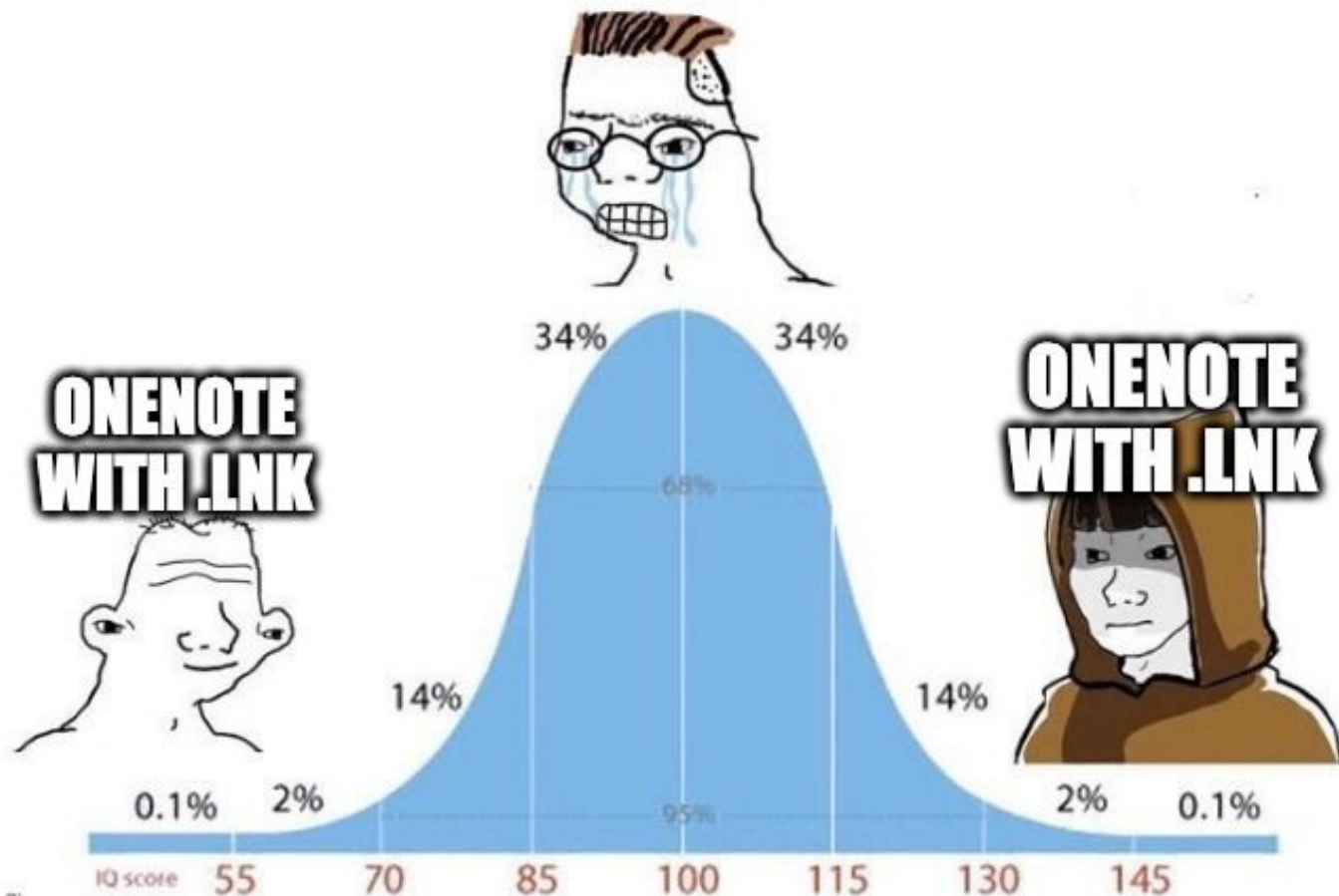


**IL IS FUZZING ON 128 CORE MACHINE CHROME 6 MONTHS TO FIND UAF IN V8 AND INFOLEAK  
CET BYPASS AND ANTI SHADOW STACK FOR MY ROPCHAIN BUT SBX BREAKOUT GOT PATCHED SO I...**



To Proxy  
or not to Proxy

Dobin Rutishauser  
[mastodon.social/@dobin](https://mastodon.social/@dobin)

**Gaining RCE with files**  
And what to do about it

Developer // TerreActive

Pentester // Compass Security

Developer // Universitätsspital Zürich

SOC Analyst // Infoguard

RedTeam Lead // Raiffeisen

Memory Corruption Exploits & Mitigations

// BFH - Bern University of Applied Sciences

Gaining Access

// OST - Eastern Switzerland University of Applied Sciences

SSL/TLS Recommendations

// OWASP Switzerland

Burp Sentinel - Semi Automated Web Scanner

// BSides Vienna

Automated WAF Testing and XSS Detection

// OWASP Switzerland Barcamp

Fuzzing For Worms - AFL For Network Servers

// Area 41

Develop your own RAT - EDR & AV Defense

// Area 41

Avred - Analyzing & Reverse Engineering AV Signatures

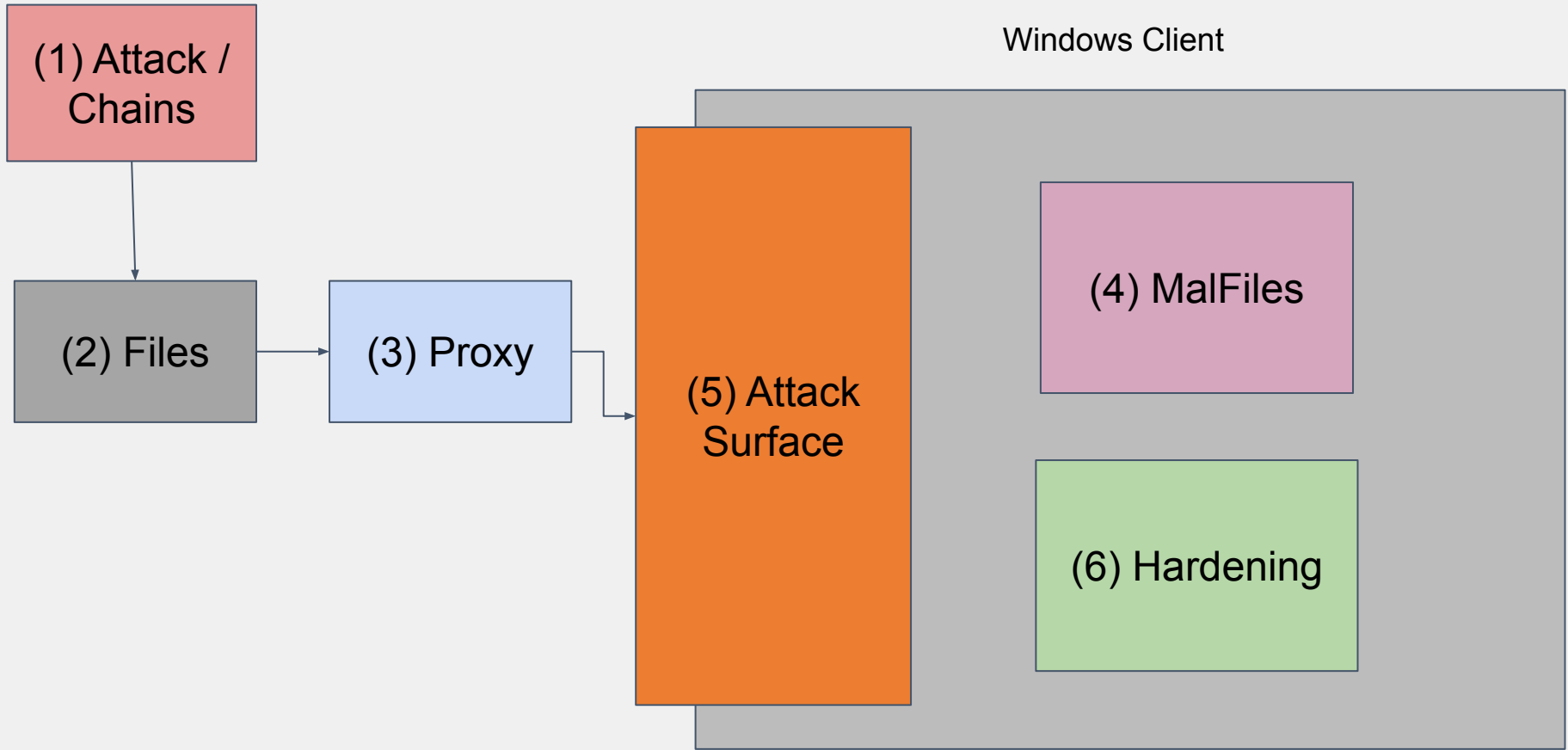
// HITB HKT

My First And Last Shellcode Loader

// HITB BKK

**FILES ARE BAD**





- Intro
- 2025 Initial Access - Attack Chains
- What are files
- Content Filter & Bypasses
- Malicious File Types
- (Windows) Attack Surface
- (Windows) Hardening
- Recommendations
- Practical Examples
- Outro

The research is from 2023

Talk at:

- RedTeam Kabal
- SIGS SOC Forum (June 25)
- Xorlab (October 30)

*Security Products not relevant for this talk*

- *AntiVirus, EDR, Sandboxes etc.*
- *see my other talks to bypass*
  - *AV: Avred*
  - *EDR: SuperMega*

## Red Teaming

Immitate Threat Actors

Compromise Ourselves

## Bank

High security posture

Lots of users

## Exploits

- Unpatched Software
- Misconfigured Software

## Supply Chain

- Backdoored Software
- Connected Networks

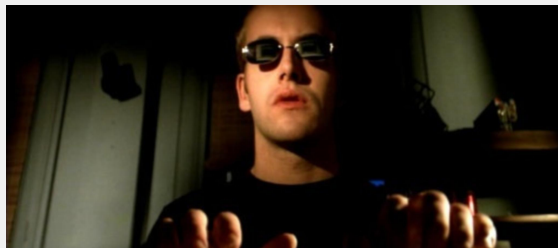
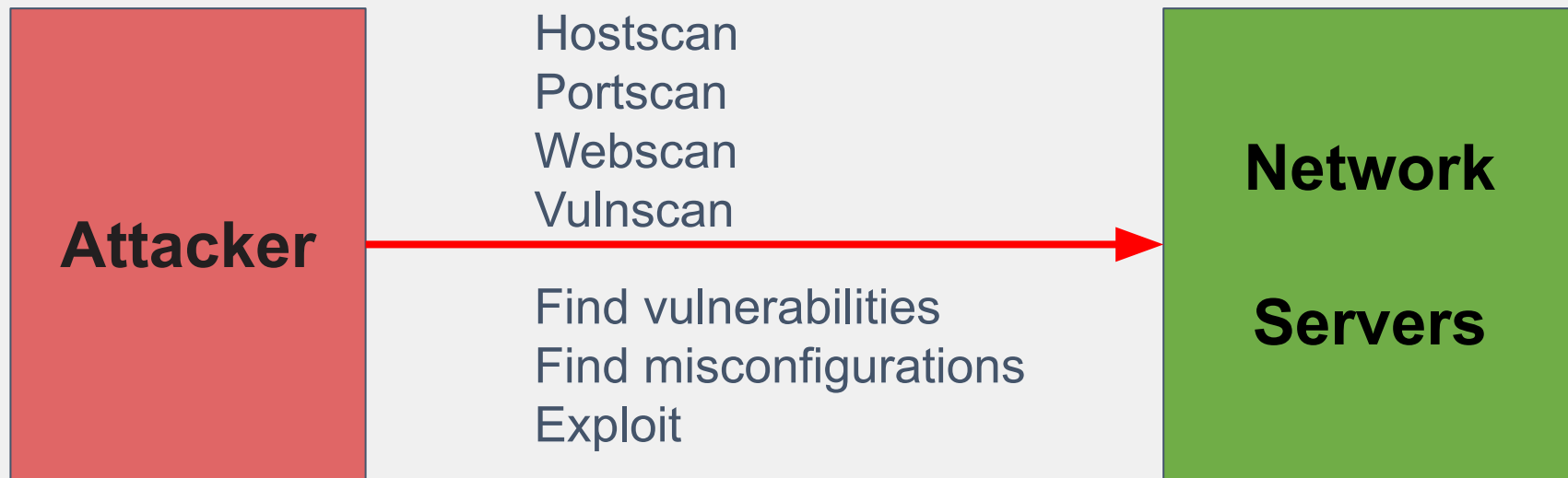
## Credential Misuse

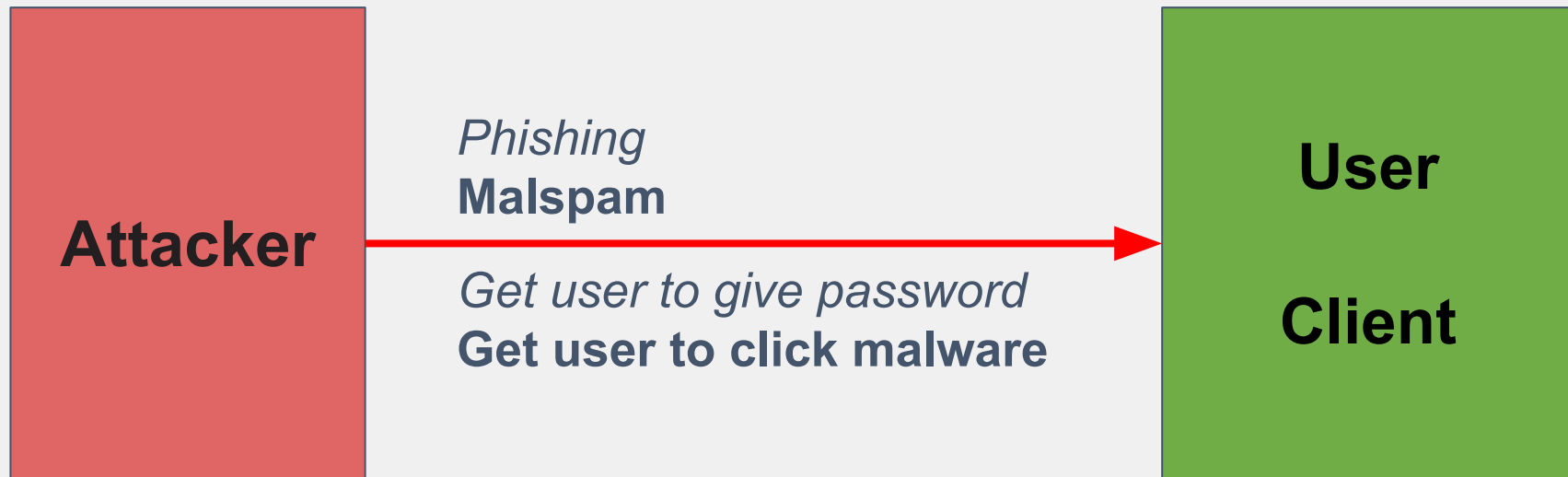
- **Phishing**
- Password Storage
- Authentication
- Cloud
- Brute Force
- MFA
- Cookie Stealing

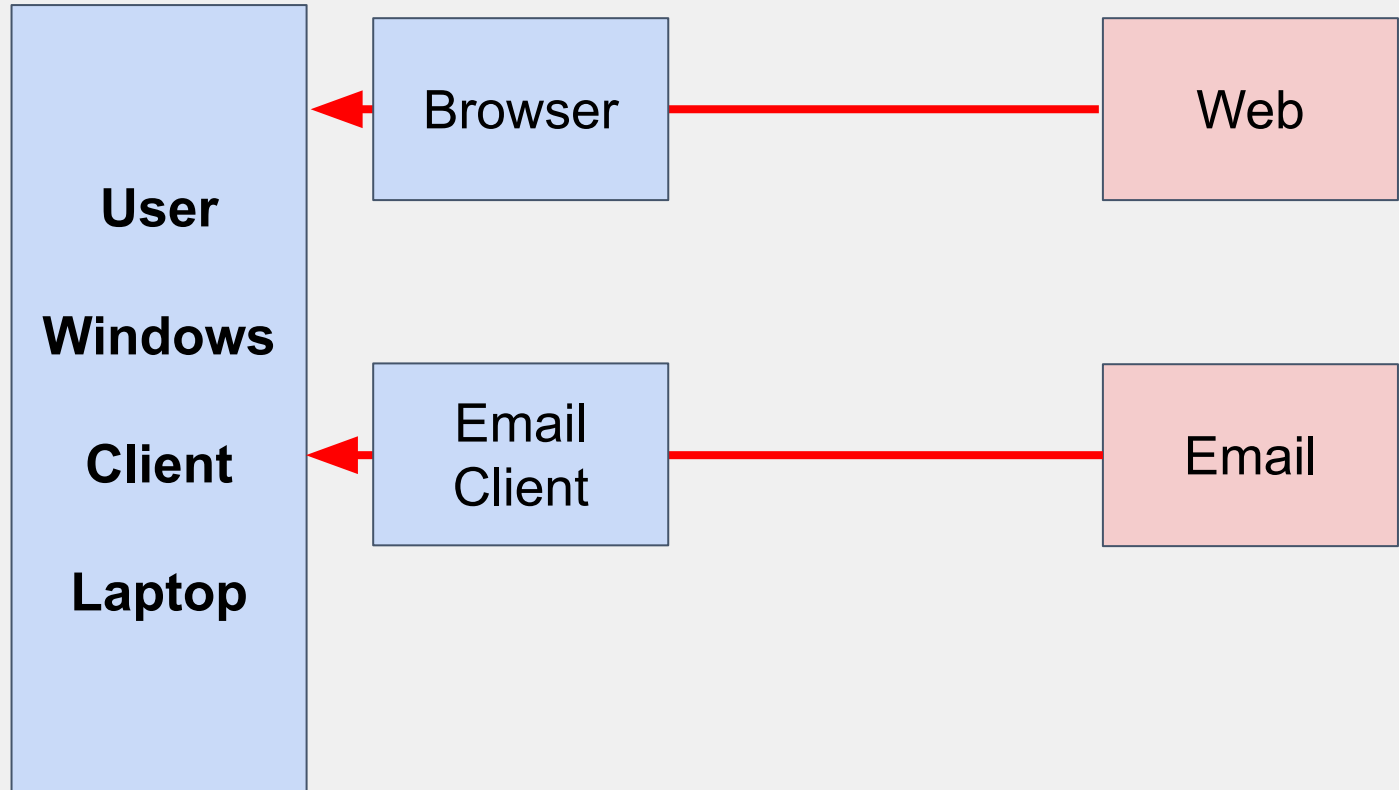


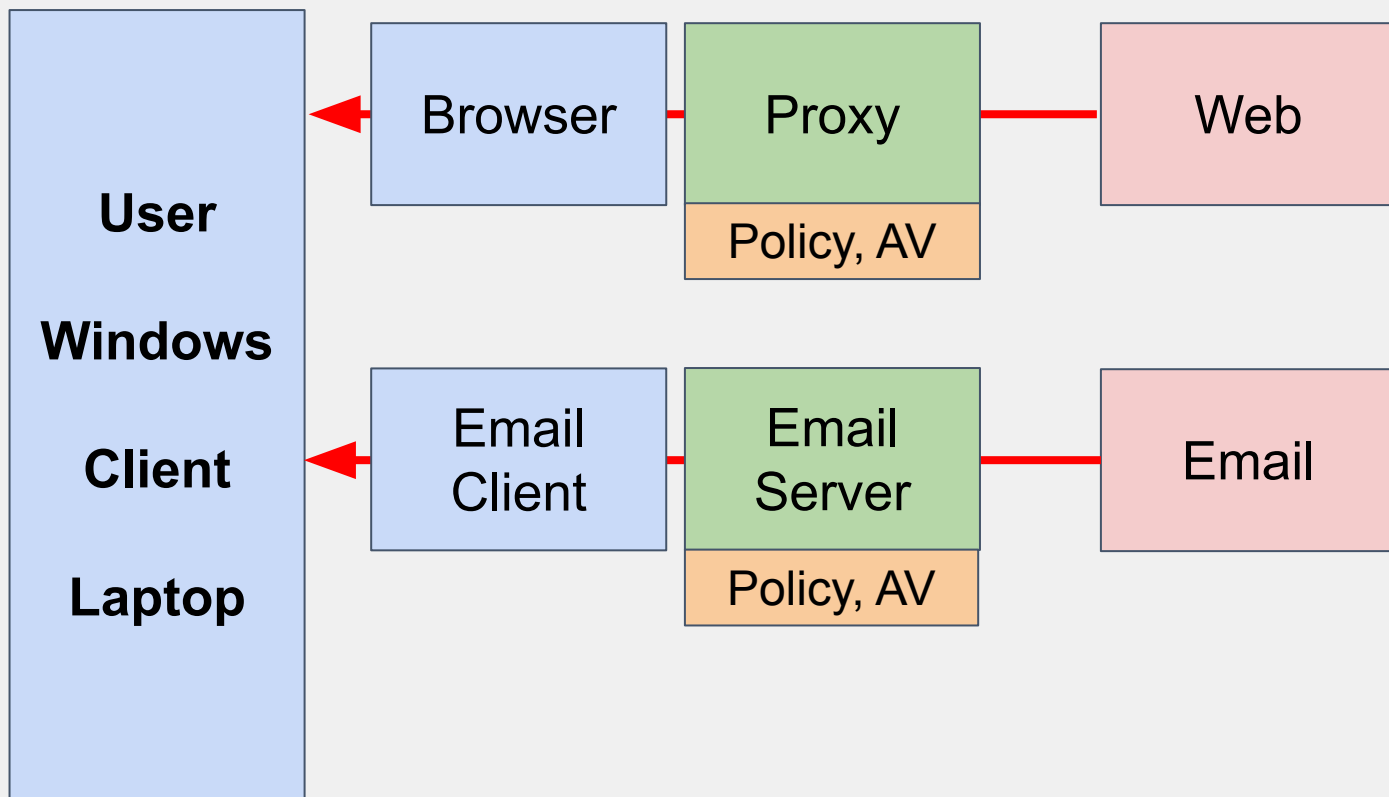
# 「Gaining RCE with files And what to do about it」

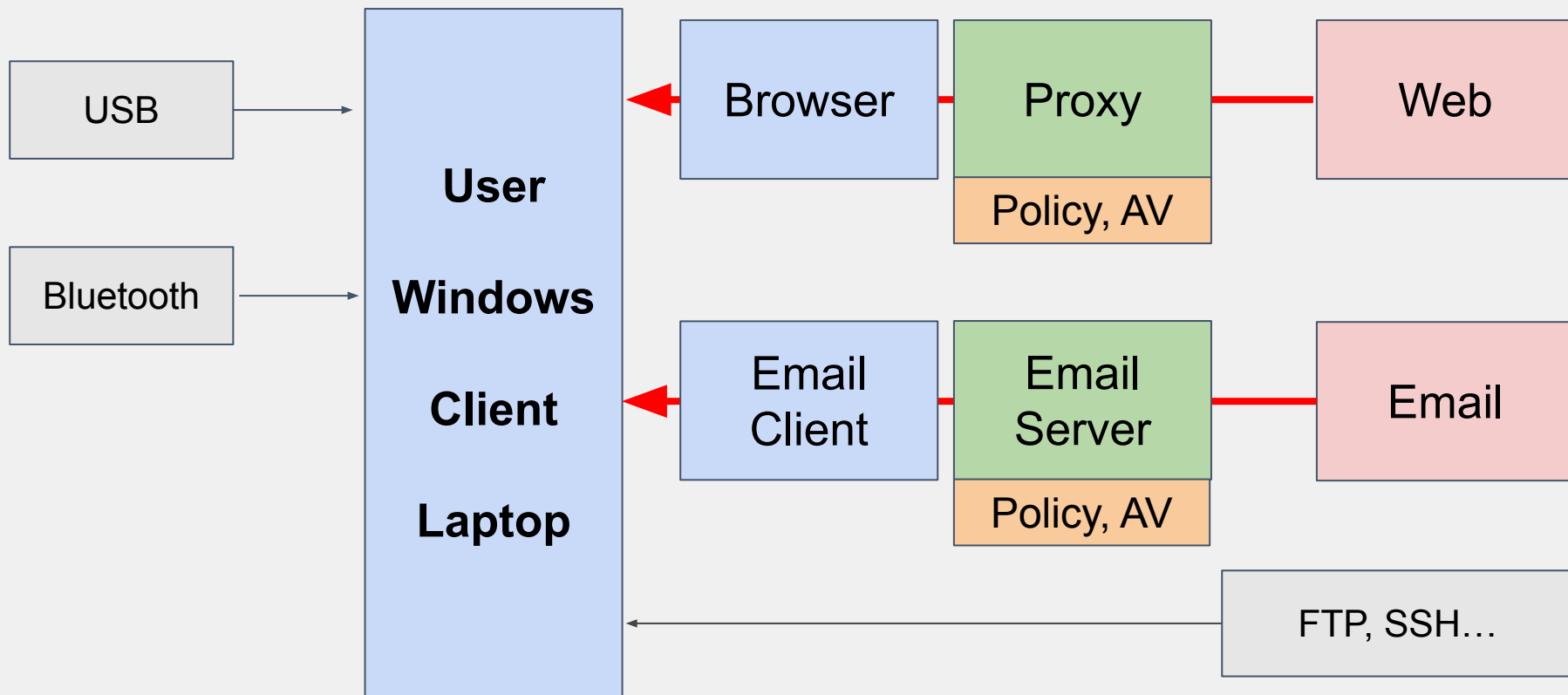
「Intro」





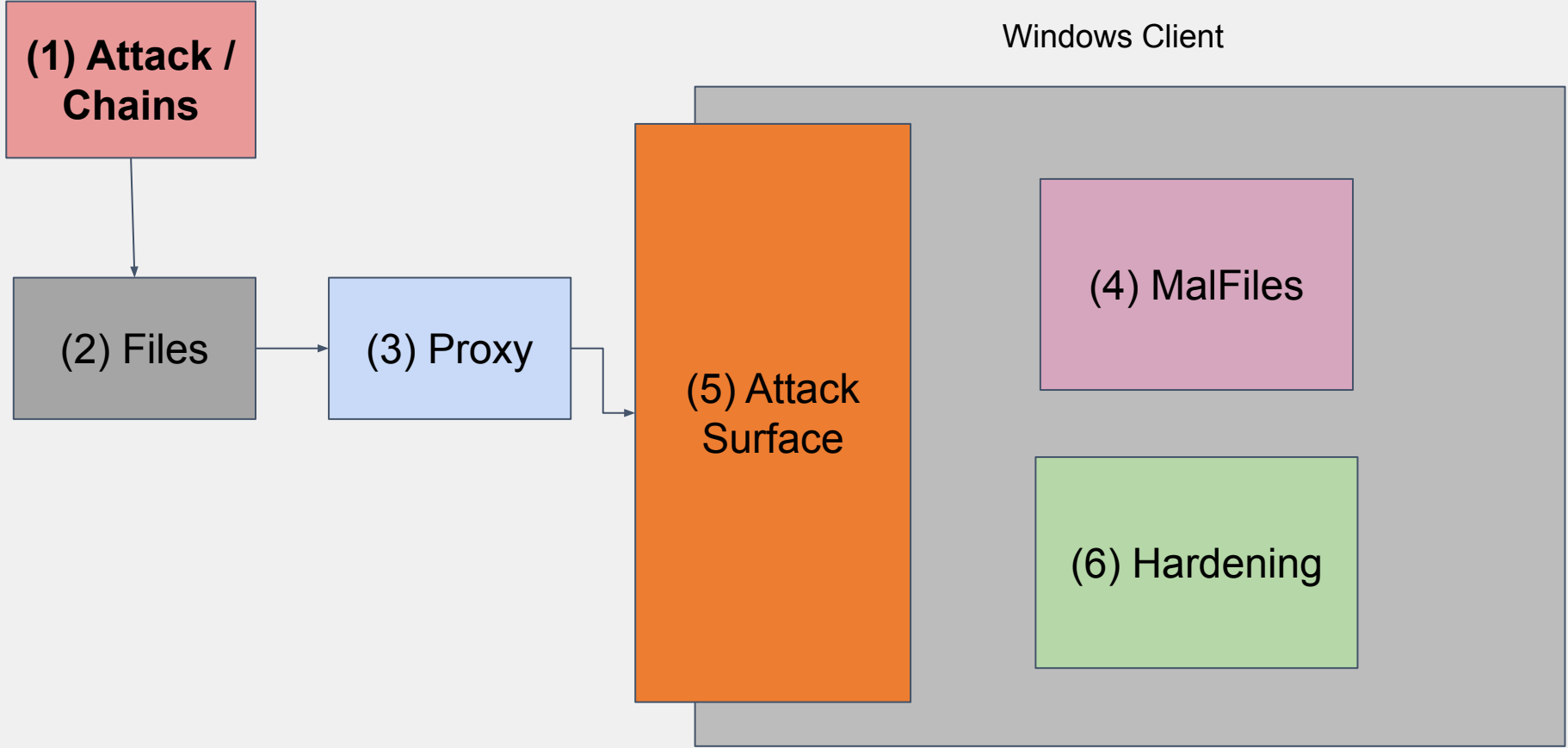




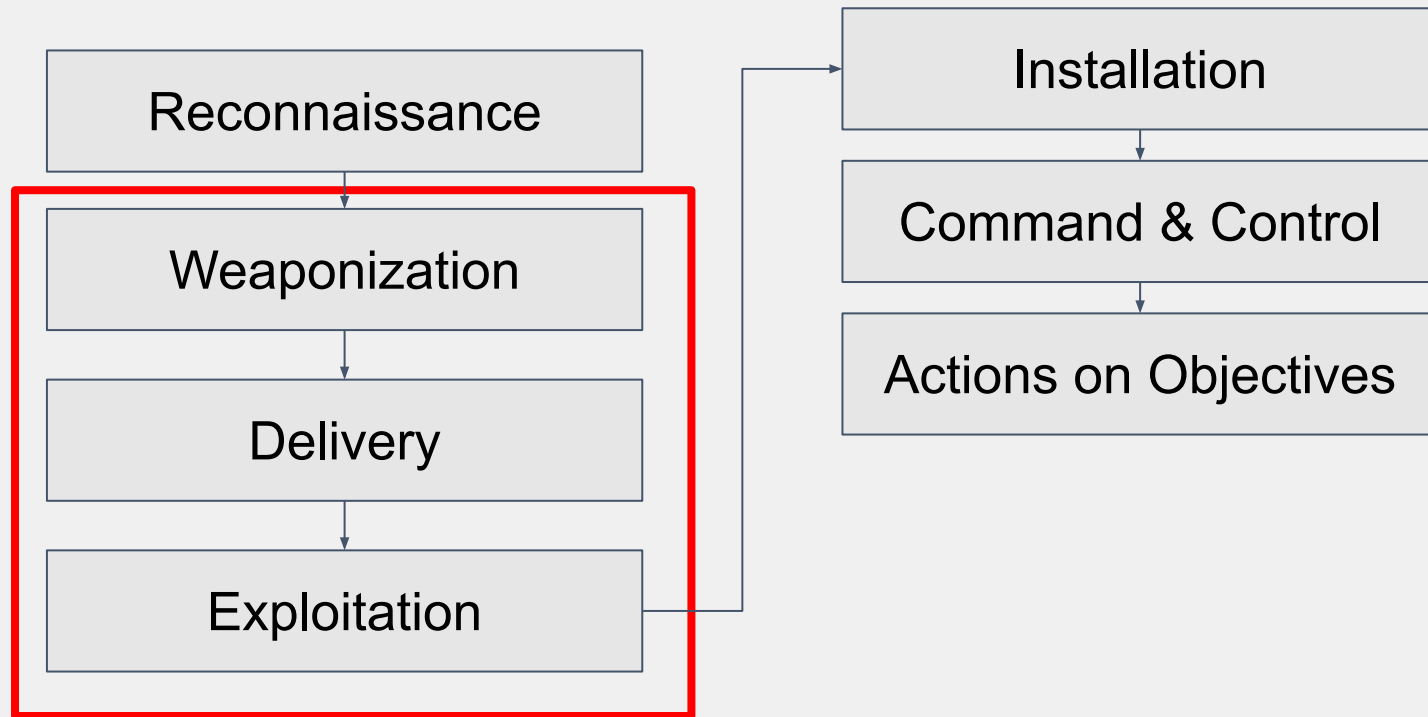


「**Gaining RCE with files**  
And what to do about it」

「Attacks in 2025」







Phishing  
Initial Access

What do attackers want?

Execute **their** code  
on **your** system

What do attackers want?

Requirements:

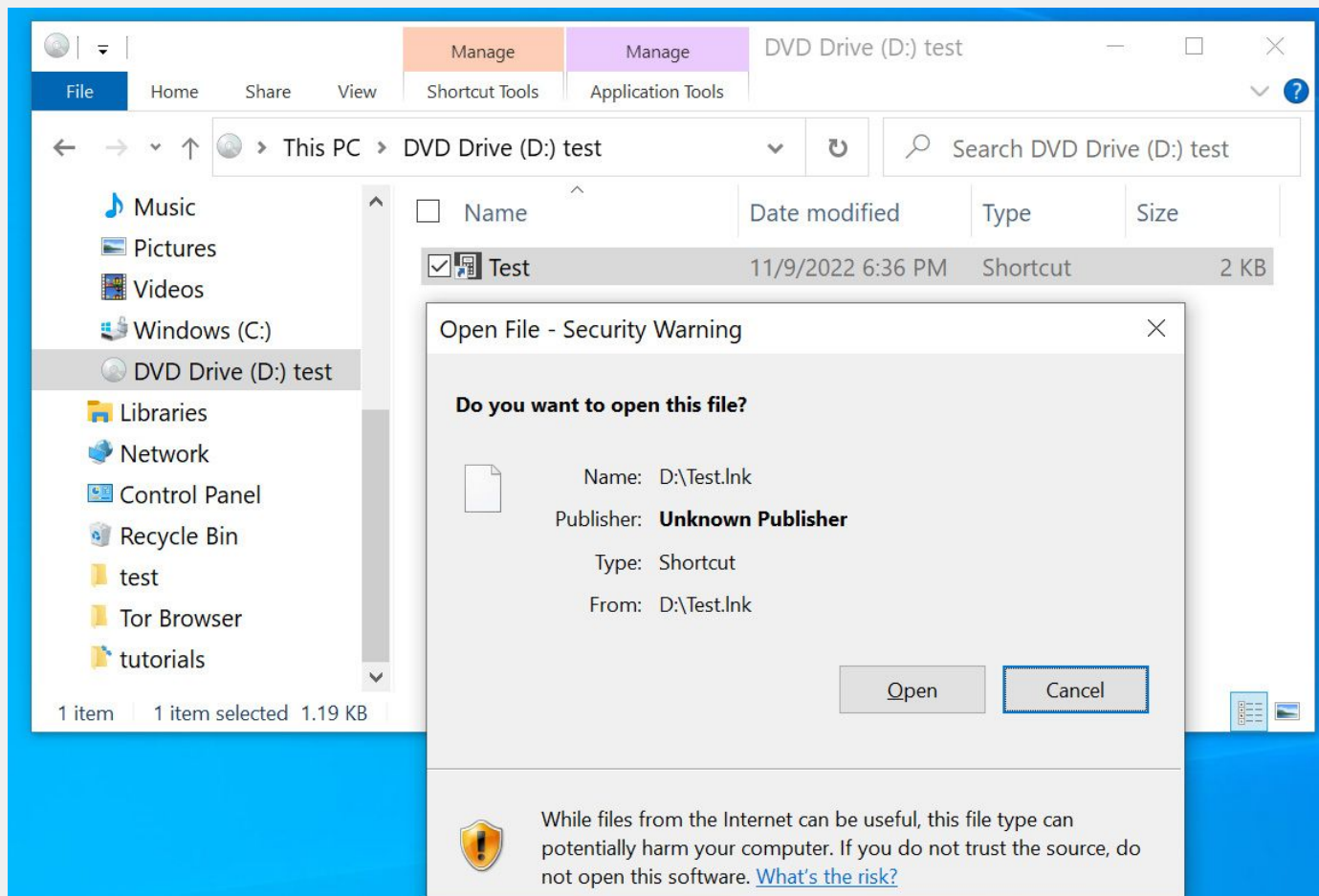
- Cheap
- Compatible with most users
- Easy to use
- Easy to mutate

Make victim **click an exe**

Initial Access

Remote Code Execution

Exploiting

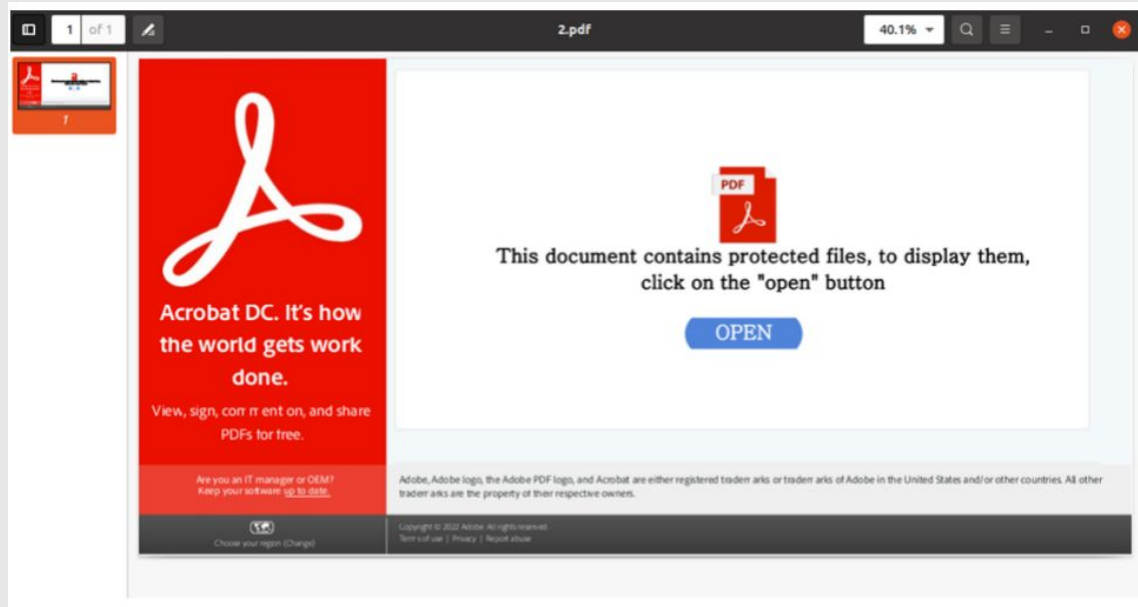


PDF

→ ZIP

→ LNK → CMD (rundll32.exe)

→ Qbot DLL



HTML Attachment → Password-Protected Zip → IMG → LNK → CMD → Qbot DLL

HTML Attachment → Password-Protected Zip → IMG → LNK → Qbot DLL

HTML Attachment → Password-Protected Zip → VHD → LNK → CMD → Qbot DLL

HTML Attachment → Password-Protected Zip → VHD → LNK → Qbot DLL

PDF Attachment → Actor-Controlled URL → Password-Protected Zip → ISO → WSF → Qbot DLL

PDF Attachment → Actor-Controlled URL → Password-Protected Zip → IMG → LNK → Qbot DLL

Zip Attachment → OneNote File → HTA → CURL → Qbot DLL

URL → Zip → OneNote File → HTA → CURL → Qbot DLL

PDF Attachment → Actor-Controlled URL → Zip → ISO → LNK → CMD → EXE → Qbot DLL

PDF Attachment → OneDrive URL → JavaScript File → PowerShell → Qbot DLL

OneNote Attachment → WSF → Jscript → PowerShell → Qbot DLL

OneNote Attachment → HTA → CURL → Qbot DLL

OneNote Attachment → CMD → PowerShell → Qbot DLL

OneNote Attachment → CHM → PowerShell → Qbot DLL

## Delivery / Container

- What the user sees (presentation)
- .zip, .iso, .doc, .pdf

## Execution / Trigger

- Initial RCE
- .lnk, .vbs, .bat, .exe

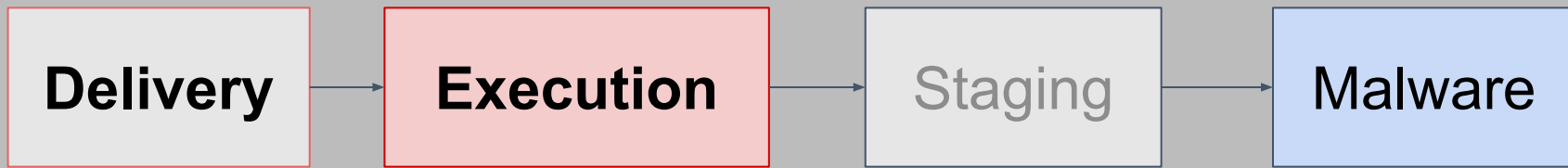
## Staging

- Lots of different code executions
- .bat, .vbs, .js, .exe, rundll, curl, bits-transfer, ...
- More download, persistence

## Malware / Payload

- The actual C2 malware RAT
- Usually downloaded
- .exe, .dll

HTML Attachment → Password-Protected Zip → IMG → **LNK** → CMD → Qbot DLL  
HTML Attachment → Password-Protected Zip → IMG → **LNK** → Qbot DLL  
HTML Attachment → Password-Protected Zip → VHD → **LNK** → CMD → Qbot DLL  
HTML Attachment → Password-Protected Zip → VHD → **LNK** → Qbot DLL



URL → Zip → OneNote File → **HTA** → CURL → Qbot DLL  
PDF Attachment → Actor-Controlled URL → Zip → ISO → **LNK** → CMD → EXE → Qbot DLL  
PDF Attachment → OneDrive URL → **JavaScript File** → PowerShell → Qbot DLL  
  
OneNote Attachment → **WSF** → Jscript → PowerShell → Qbot DLL  
OneNote Attachment → **HTA** → CURL → Qbot DLL  
OneNote Attachment → **CMD** → PowerShell → Qbot DLL  
OneNote Attachment → **CHM** → PowerShell → Qbot DLL



<https://thedfirreport.com/2024/06/10/icedid-brings-screenconnect-and-csharp-streamer-to-alphv-ransomware-deployment/>

Hi There,

Please take a peek at the document contained in the one way link down below.

[ONE-WAY LINK](#)

Passcode: W1289

Hay



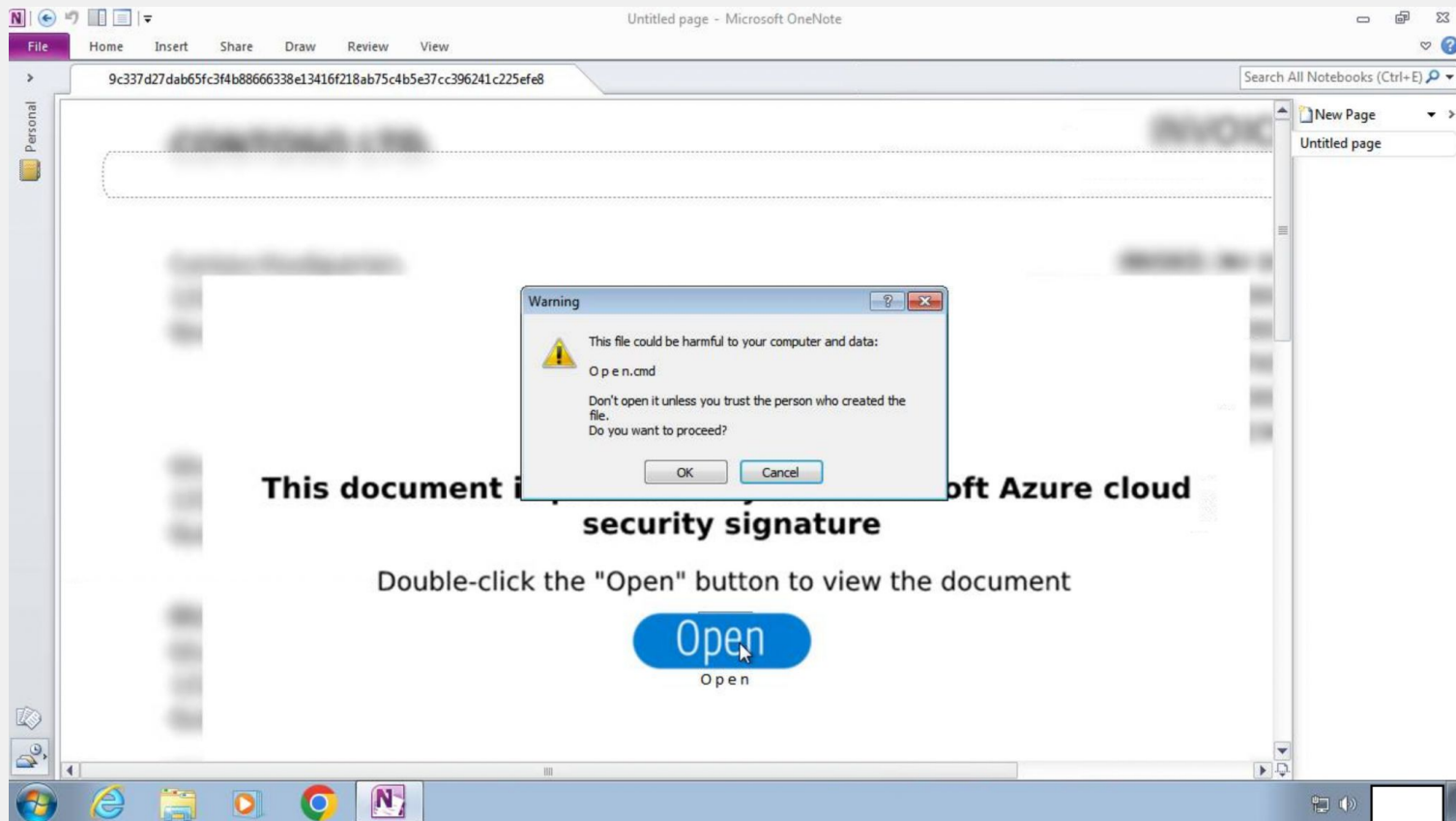
Document[2023.10.11\_08-07].vbs



Readme[2023.10.11\_08-07].txt

You can discover the pitch followed below, attached with this particular email message. Please remember to give it a read and of course email or give me a call in case any questions arise.

<https://thedfirreport.com/2024/04/01/from-onenote-to-ransomnote-an-ice-cold-intrusion/>



<https://thedfirreport.com/2023/10/30/netsupport-intrusion-results-in-domain-compromise/>

The image shows a screenshot of an email client window titled "Confirm Forest City account status - Mozilla Thunderbird". The email is from Gloria Z. Drewes <no-reply@astragale-bien-etre.info> to an unnamed recipient, dated Wednesday, 18 Jan 2023 21:56:25 +0300. The subject is "Confirm Forest City account status". The email body contains the following text:

Dear Customer,

I have sent you the documents regarding your account status, please download file.

Best regards,

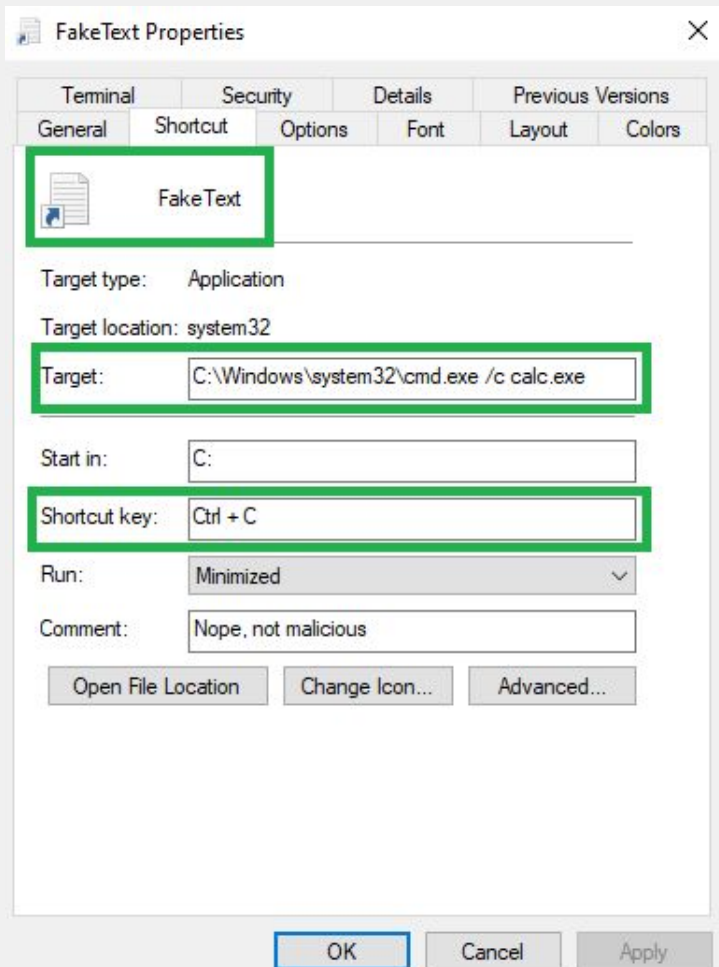
Gloria Z. Drewes  
2705 Woodrow Way, Livingston, TX, 77351  
Phone: +1-(946)-895-5149  
Fax: +1-(885)-526-4370

---

Distributor for USA: Forest City

VAT Reg. USA 489665771

At the bottom of the email, there is an attachment: "98181772.zip 7.8 KB". A red arrow points from this attachment to a file explorer window titled "98181772.zip". The file explorer window shows the contents of the ZIP file, which is a single JavaScript file named "2326.js" (29 KB, modified 1/13/2023 2:23 PM).



**.lnk:** Windows Link File

Can point to any file - including EXE  
.. powershell.exe

# Phishing = Password Fishing

What about sending malicious  
**files (or links to files)?**  
MalSpam?



IAFD - Initial Access via File Delivery  
TMD - Targeted Malware Delivery  
DIC - Delivery-based initial compromise

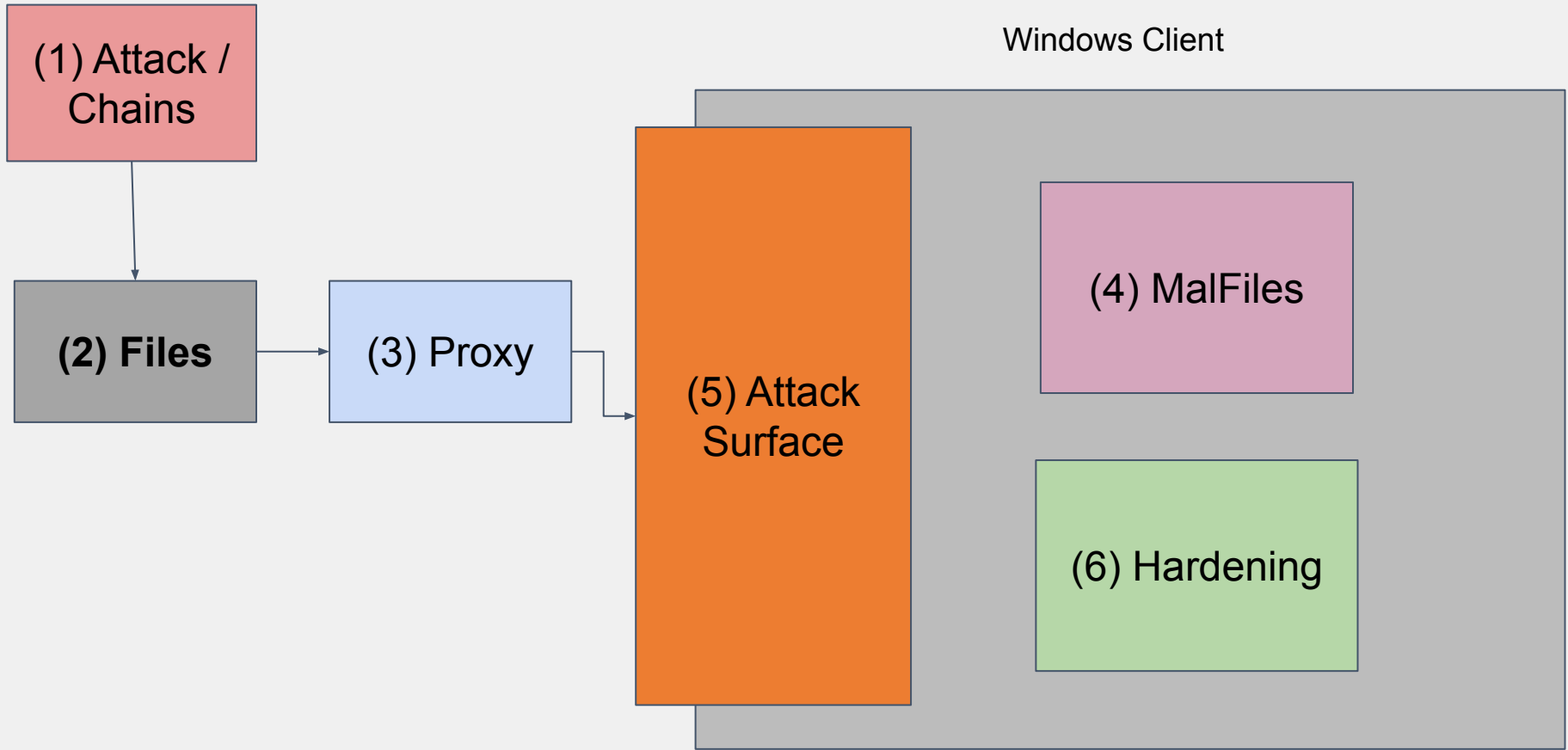
## Execbait

SpearRCE  
RCE Delivery  
Malware Drop

Philex (File + Exploit)  
FEX (File-Executed Exploit)

「**Gaining RCE with files**  
And what to do about it」

「What are files?」



Files are **unstructured data** (byte array)  
**with a name** (invented with UNIX)

How we know whats inside?

- **Filename**
- **Magic bytes**
- **Content Type**

virus.exe

MZ...



virus.exe

MZ...

## Filename Extension

Used by **Windows**

- .docx: MS Office
- .zip: A archive
- .xml: Text

virus.exe



# Magic Bytes

Used By Linux

MZ, ELF, #!/bin/bash

```
$ hexdump -C --length 16 /bin/bash
```

```
00000000  7f 45 4c 46 02 01 01 00  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  |. ELF.....|
```

```
$ file /bin/bash
```

```
/bin/bash: ELF 64-bit LSB pie executable, x86-64, version 1 (SYSV), dynamically  
linked, interpreter /lib64/ld-linux-x86-64.so.2, for GNU/Linux 3.2.0, stripped
```

virus.exe

MZ...

## Content Type

Used by **browsers** & apps to describe data blobs (think in a database, or HTTP)

*Based on file extension, magic bytes?*

<code>.csv</code>	Comma-separated values (CSV)	<code>text/csv</code>
<code>.doc</code>	Microsoft Word	<code>application/msword</code>
<code>.docx</code>	Microsoft Word (OpenXML)	<code>application/vnd.openxmlformats-officedocument.wordprocessingml.document</code>

## File Extension

virus.exe

MZ...

## Magic Bytes

virus.exe

MZ...

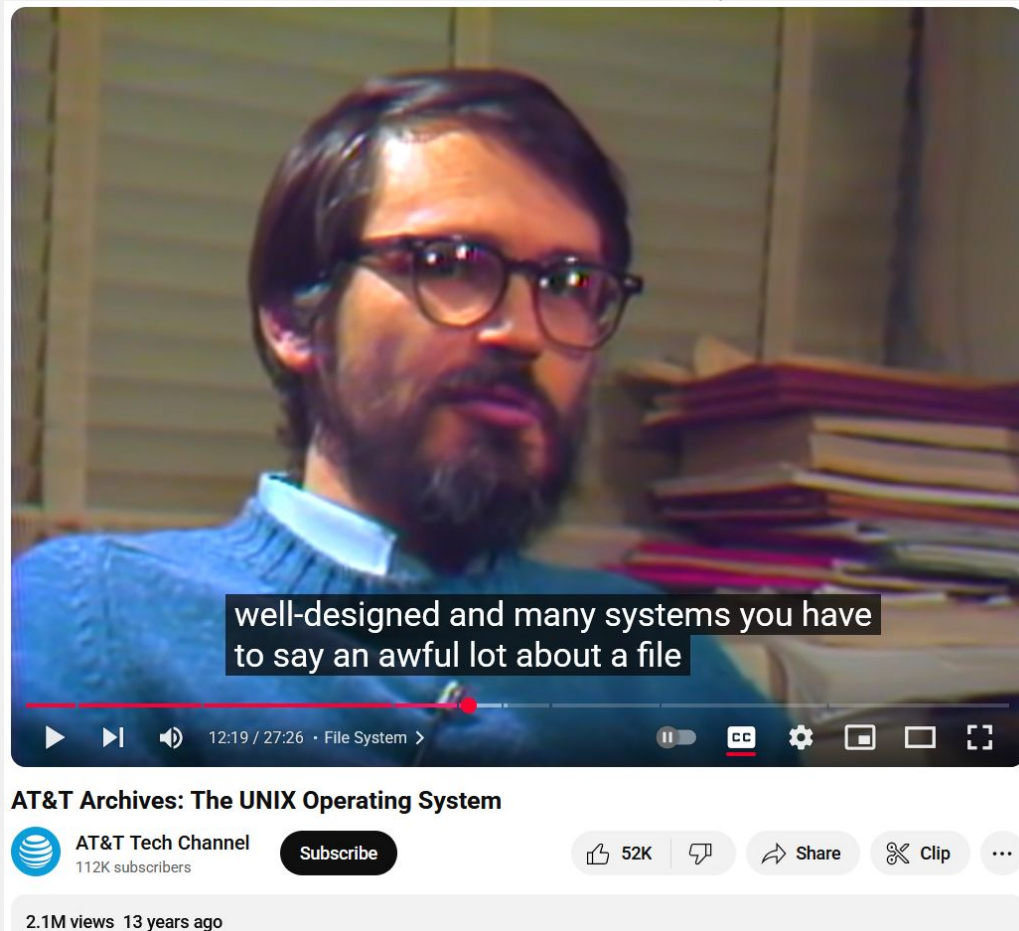
## Content-Type application/executable

virus.exe

the reasons the system (UNIX) works as well as it does is that the file system is well-designed ..

In many systems you have to say an awful lot about a file before you can do anything with it you have to say **where** it is and **how big** it is and **what kind of information** it's going to that's going to be in it all kinds of things that are basically utterly completely irrelevant

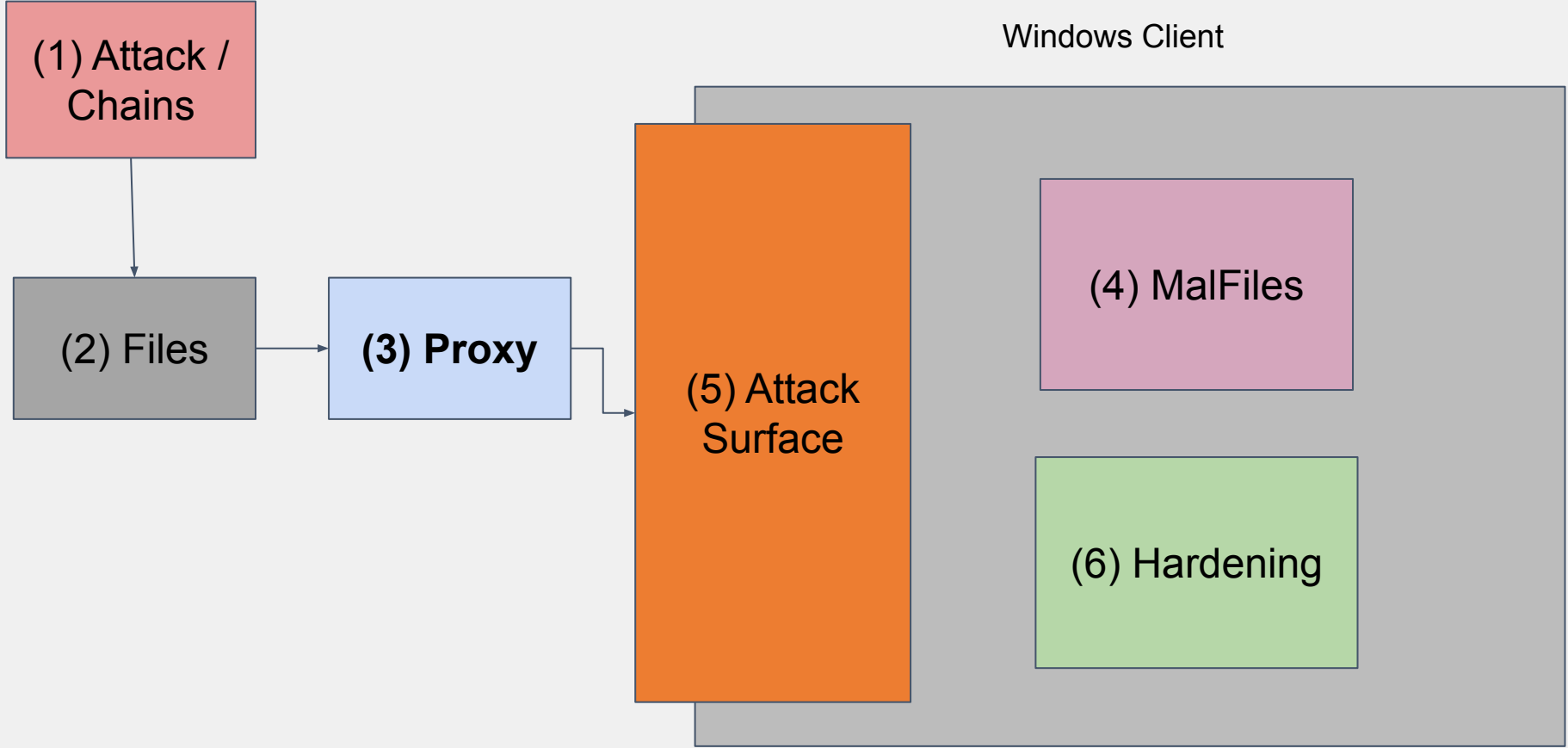
here you don't have to do any of that a file is as big as it is **it doesn't matter where it is as long as you know what it's called**

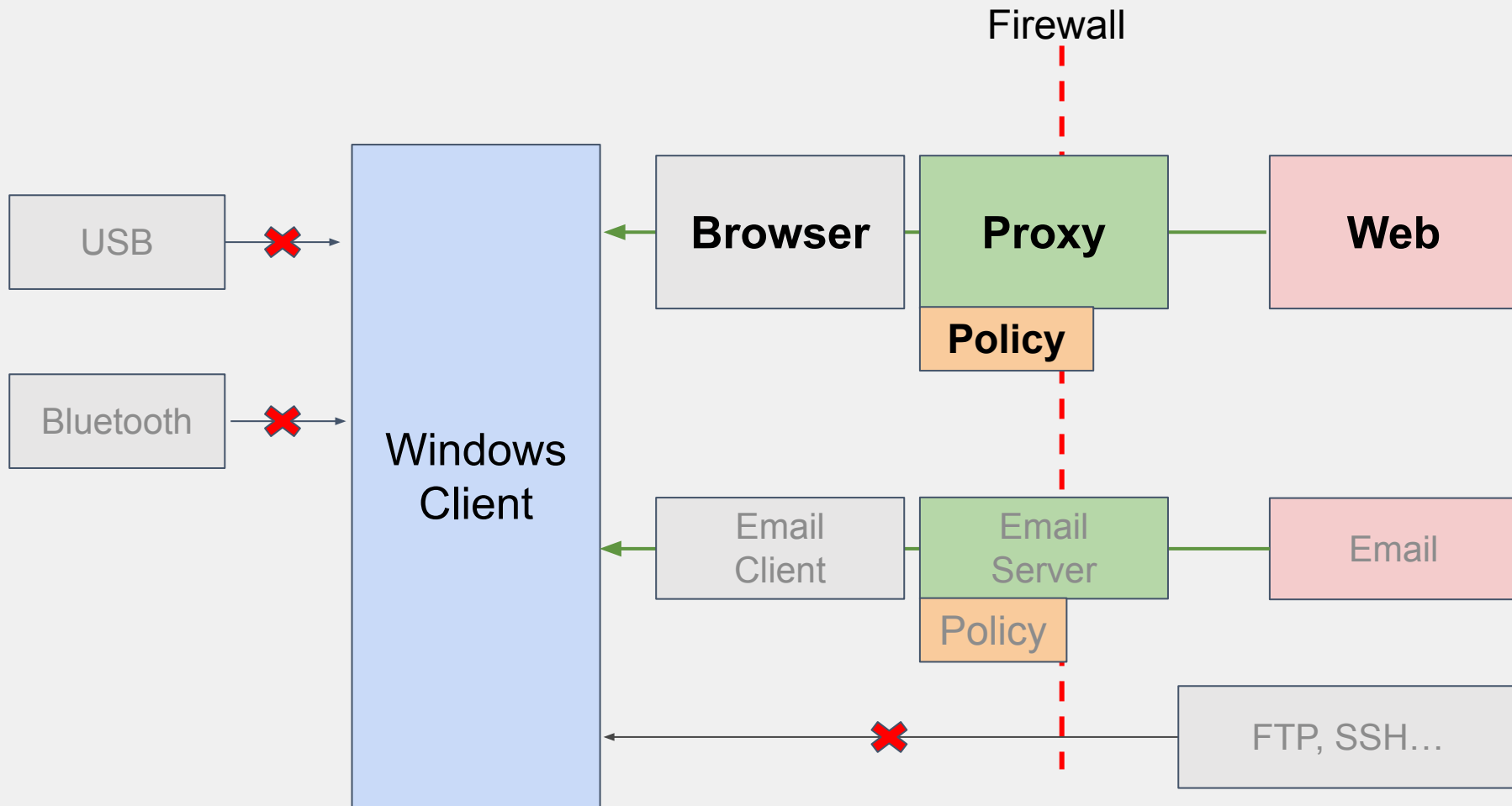


Brian W. Kernighan

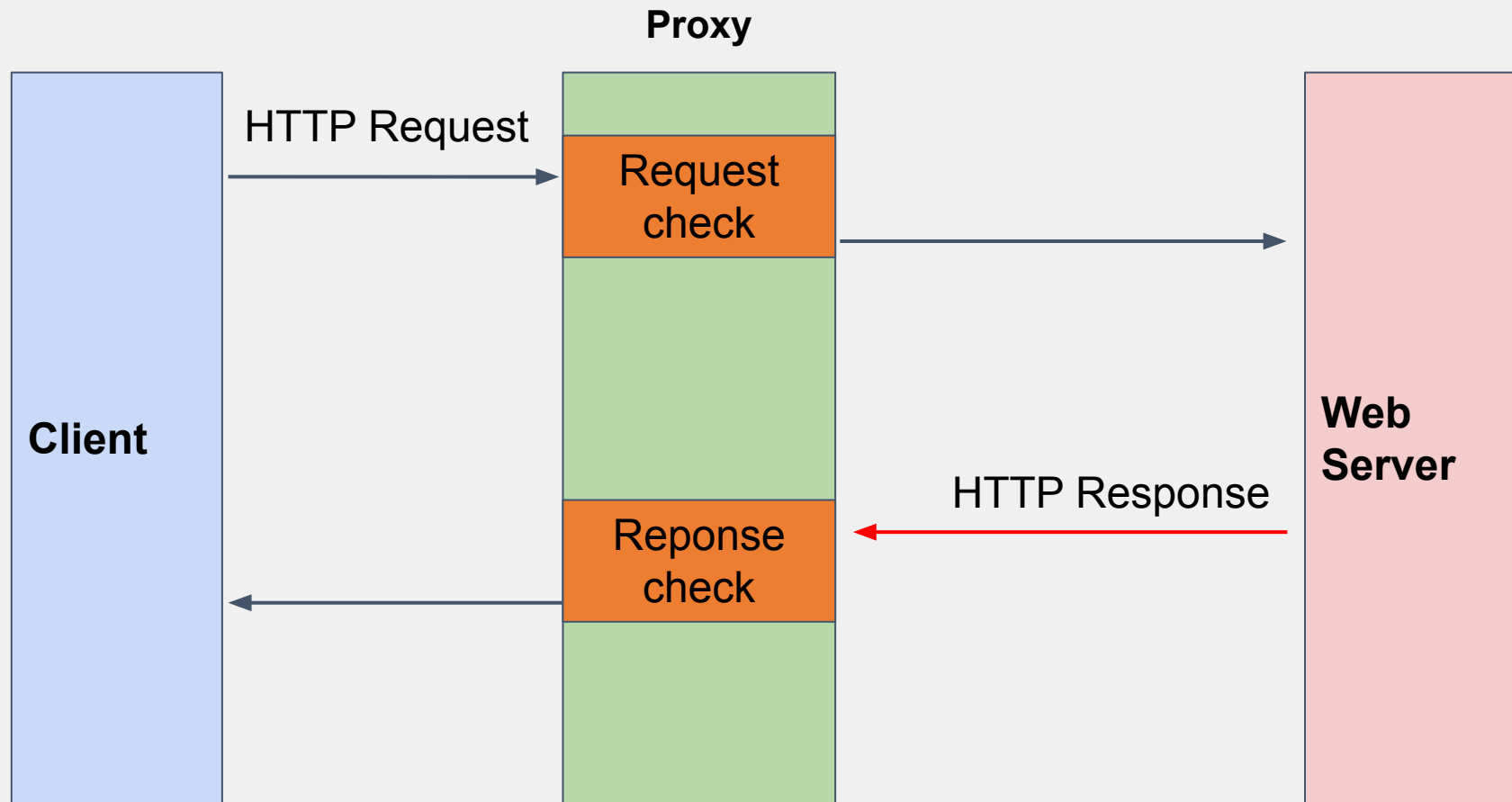
「**Gaining RCE with files**  
And what to do about it」

「Content Filter」









## Request:

```
HTTP/1.1 GET mega.com/download/381
```

## Response:

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
```

```
Content-Disposition: attachment; filename=test.svg
```

```
Content-Type: image/svg+xml
```

```
<data...>
```

## ▼ General

**Request URL:** https://calibre-ebook.com/downloads/demos/demo.docx

**Request Method:** GET

**Status Code:**  200 (from disk cache)

**Remote Address:** 166.78.105.155:443

**Referrer Policy:** origin

## ▼ Response Headers

**accept-ranges:** bytes

**content-length:** 1311881

**content-type:** application/vnd.openxmlformats-officedocument.wordprocessingml.document

**date:** Thu, 07 Apr 2022 17:40:27 GMT

**etag:** "51c3cbe8-140489"

**last-modified:** Fri, 21 Jun 2013 03:43:36 GMT

**server:** nginx



demo (1).docx



demo.docx



Request:

HTTP/1.1 GET /data/**file.txt**

Browser

Proxy

Web

Response:

HTTP/1.1 200

Content-Disposition: attachment,  
filename=**file.txt**

Content-Type: **application/text**

Data: **Bytes**

## Request:

```
HTTP/1.1 GET /data/file
```



## Response:

```
HTTP/1.1 200
```

```
Content-Disposition: attachment,  
filename=file.exe
```

```
Content-Type: image/svg+xml
```

```
Data: Bytes
```

What filename will the browser choose?

- file?
- file.exe?
- file.svg?
- file.txt?

Browser decides!

#### Request:

HTTP/1.1 GET /data/**file**

#### Response:

HTTP/1.1 200

Content-Disposition: attachment,  
filename=**file.exe**

Content-Type: **image/svg+xml**

Data: **Bytes**

## Middleboxes dont know what the endpoints are doing

*Proxy vs Chrome/Firefox/IE11*

*Whis information will the browser use to give the file a filename?*

*Attacks:*

- *Confusion by HTTP header*
  - *Missing or added quotes, whitespaces*
  - *Multiple “Content-Disposition” headers lolz*
- *Confusion with filename*
  - *URL filename or “Content-Disposition” filename?*
  - *Broken “Content-Disposition” header?*
- *Content-Type does not match magic bytes*
- *Content-Type does not match file extension*

## Content-Filter blocks .exe files via Content-Type?

Content-Type: `"application/vnd.microsoft.portable-executable"`

Instead use:

Content-Type: `"application/octet-stream"`

Two primary MIME types are important for the role of default types:

- `text/plain` is the default value for textual files. A textual file should be human-readable and must not contain binary data.
- `application/octet-stream` is the default value for all other cases. An unknown file type should use this type. Browsers pay a particular care when manipulating these files, to protect users from software vulnerabilities and possible dangerous behavior.



File filtering rules based on	Manageable by proxy?	Relevant for Windows?	Bypass if filtered by?
Magic Bytes	Easy	Not really	No
Content Type	Easy	No	Yes  octet/stream
<b>File extension</b>	<b>Hard</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Likely</b>

# HTML SMUGGLING

- JavaScript in an HTML file
- “Creates” a file on the fly (base64 decode)
- Browser shows a download dialog

**file.html:**

```
function download_txt() {  
    var textToSave = document.getElementById('txt').innerHTML;  
    var hiddenElement = document.createElement('a');  
  
    hiddenElement.href = 'data:attachment/text,' + encodeURIComponent(textToSave);  
    hiddenElement.target = '_blank';  
    hiddenElement.download = 'myFile.txt';  
    hiddenElement.click();  
}  
  
document.getElementById('test').addEventListener('click', download_txt);
```

Request:

HTTP/1.1 GET /data/**htmlsmuggling.html**



Response:

HTTP/1.1 200

Content-Type: **application/html**

Data: **Bytes**

Browser presents  
File Download Dialog

## **Making a content-filter filter the right files is hard**

Combination of:

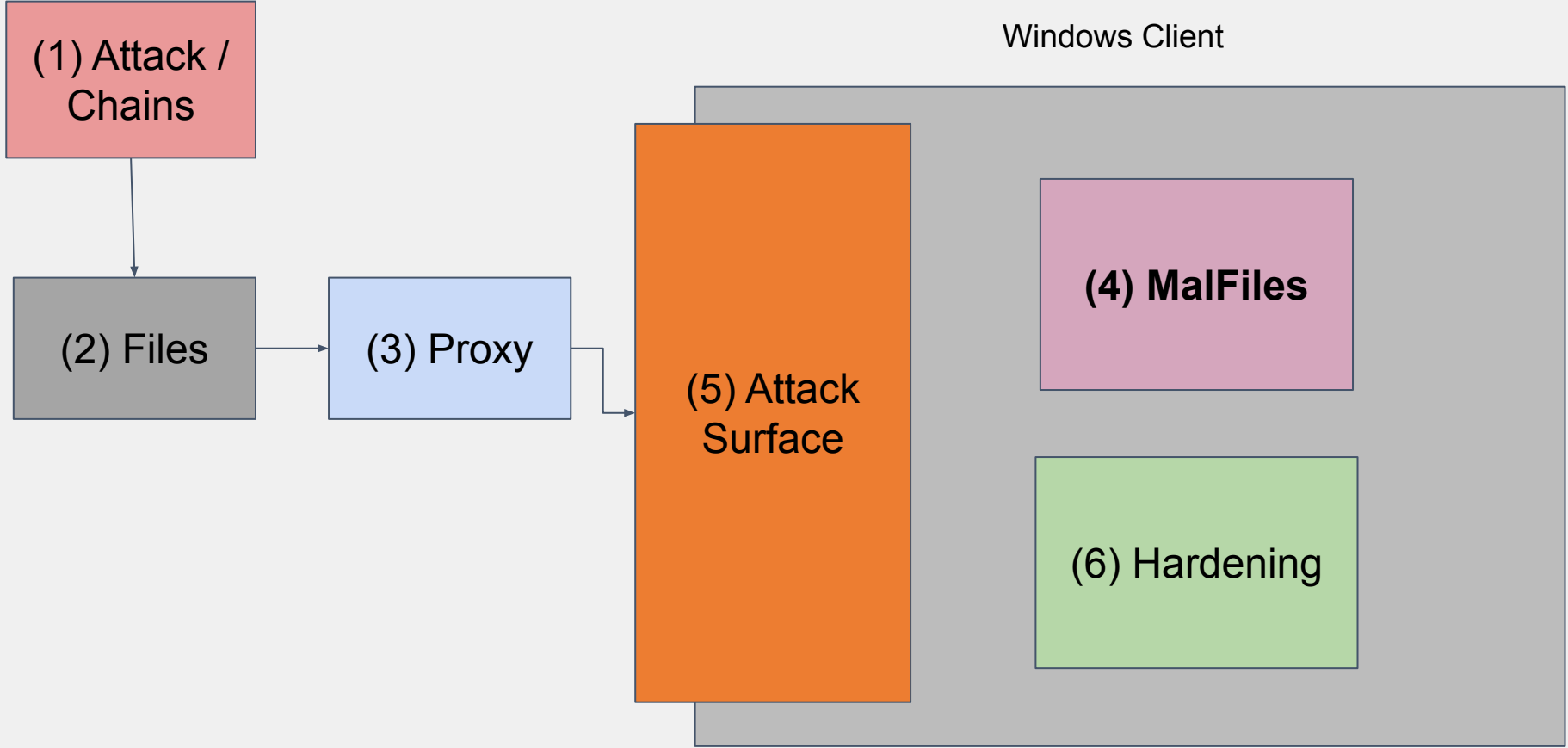
- Mime-type filtering
- File-extension filtering
- Magic-bytes filtering

And is completely bypassed with HTML smuggling...

- Browser / Web
- Outlook / Email attachments
- Teams?

「**Gaining RCE with files**  
And what to do about it」

「Malicious File Types」



## Summing Up On File Formats

» Below a list of 87+ extensions that we can weaponize, meaning they pose *actual* risk:

Word	1.	docm	PowerPoint	23.	one	OneNote	46.	vbs	69.	exe
	2.	doc		24.			47.	vbe	70.	scr
	3.	docx		25.	ppa		48.	hta	71.	ocx
	4.	dot		26.	ppam		49.	sct	72.	cpl
	5.	dotm		27.	pptm		50.	wsf	73.	will
	6.	rtf		28.	ppsm		51.	wsc	74.	xll
Excel	7.	xls	Visio	29.	pot	WSH, COM, HTML	52.	xsl	75.	msi
	8.	xlsm		30.	potm		53.	vbe	76.	msix
	9.	xlam		31.	pps		54.	js	77.	appx
	10.	xlsx			pptx		55.	jse	78.	bat
	11.	xlsb					56.	html	79.	ps1
	12.	xla		32.	vdw		57.	svg	80.	cmd
	13.	xlt		33.	vsd				81.	sh
	14.	xltm		34.	vsdm		58.	mde	82.	Lnk
	15.	slk		35.	vss		59.	accde		
Publisher	16.	chm	MS Project	36.	vssm	Containers	60.	zip	83.	application
	17.	scf		37.	vstm		61.	7z	84.	config
	18.	url		38.	vst		62.	iso	85.	manifest
	19.	csproj		39.	library-ms		63.	img	86.	deploy
	20.	inf		40.	settingscontent-ms		64.	cab	87.	vsto
	21.	ics		41.	mpd		65.	pdf		
	22.	pub	42.	mpp	66.	vhd				
			43.	mpt	67.	vhd				
			44.	mpw	68.	wim				
			45.	Mpx						



Mariusz Banach / mgeeky

Modern Initial Access and Evasion Tactics  
Desperate Infection Chains

WarCon 2022, X33fcon23

<https://mgeeky.tech/>  
<https://github.com/mgeeky>



BUY

CHM  
EXE + DLL Sideload  
MSI  
MSIX, APPX  
ClickOnce, VSTO  
Complex Chains  
HTML Smuggling  
ZIP, 7zip, GZ,

HOLD

LNK  
ISO, IMG  
CPL  
XLL  
WSF, JS  
XSL

SELL

Office Macros  
VBS\*, HTA  
EXE  
OneNote

Your  
recommendations  
for 2023

\* VBScript gets obsoleted  
and will be available for  
opt-in install someday

## Directly Executables

Will execute your code when clicked

.exe / .com  
.bat  
.vbs  
.js

## Execution as a feature

Will execute code when opened by app

.docm  
.xlsm  
.svg

## Container

Contain or link to files

.zip / .iso\*  
.docx  
.one  
.html  
.pdf

## File filter:

- Blacklist?
  - Based on threat landscape? (CTI)
- Whitelist?
  - Based on company usecases
  - Should be an official policy
    - E.g. signed by the CISO
  - How to handle exceptions?
  - Containers uh-oh

What about non **initial-access** files like:

- .dll
- .ps1

Filter or no filter?

“Instructions:

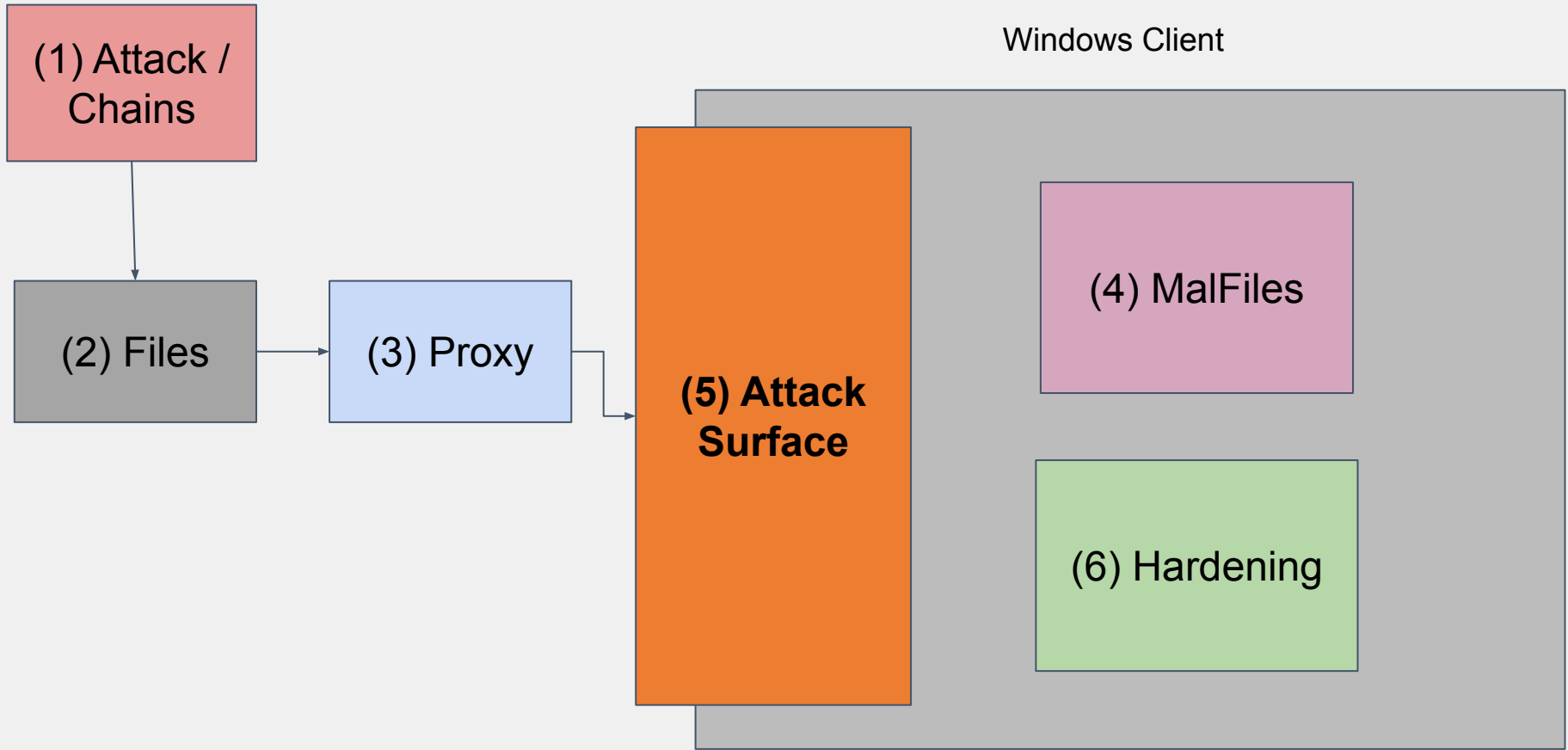
Download the .txt file, rename to .exe, and doubleclick”

With RCE, can do en/decryption of future files, via authenticated HTTP. Content filter is blind.  
If you already do have initial access, there's no stopping you (like HTML Smuggling).

Filtering non-initial access files doesn't hurt, but doesn't help so much either.

「**Gaining RCE with files**  
And what to do about it」

「Attack Surface」



# Which Files To Block?

## Badfiles lists

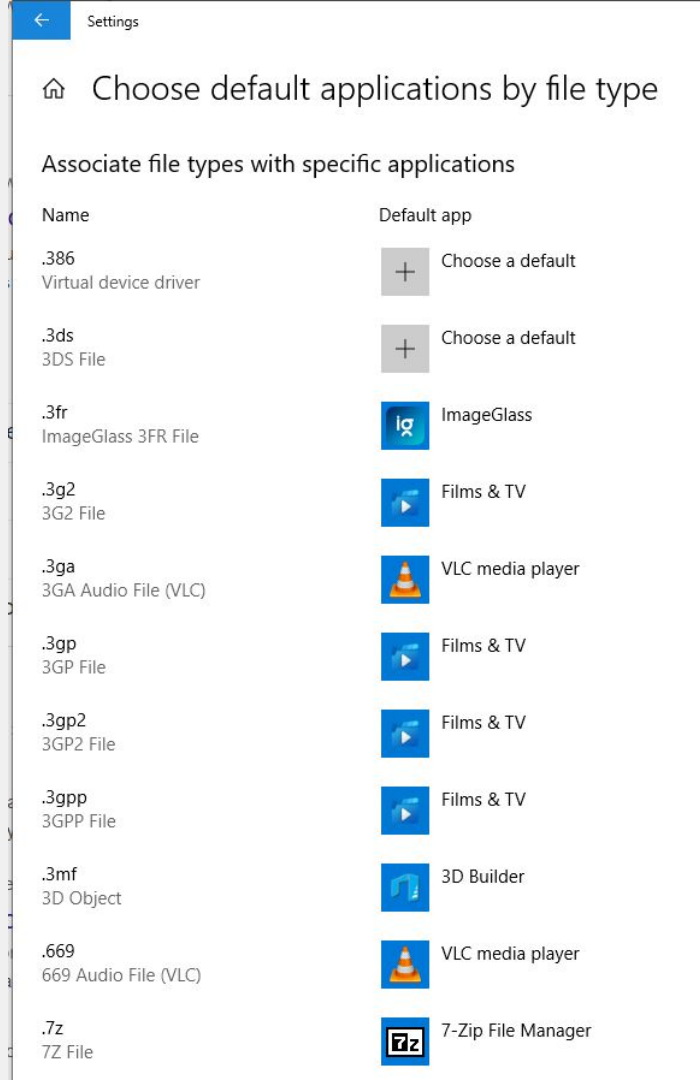
badfiles						
Extensions Windows About						
Extension	Category	Exec	MITRE InitialAccess	MITRE Execution	Notes	Builtin
.7z	Archive	true				
.accda	Office					
.accdb	Office					
.accde	Office					
.accdr	Office					
.ace	Archive	true				
.ade	Office				Can contain scripts and execute actions within Access.	
.adp	Office				Similar to .ade, can contain and execute scripts within Access.	
.app	System	true			It's an application bundle on macOS. If malicious, it can introduce harmful software to the system.	true
.appinstaller	System	true			Used to install apps. Potentially harmful if sourced from untrusted locations.	true
.application	System	true			ClickOnce applications can execute code when deployed.	true
.appref-ms	System	true			A pointer to a ClickOnce application. Can cause the referenced application to be run.	true
.appx	System	true			Can be used to install potentially malicious Windows apps.	true
.appxbundle	System	true			Bundle of APPX packages. Can install potentially malicious apps.	true
.arj	Archive	true				



# Windows: File Association

(Ignores magic bytes)

- .docx: Start Office
- .zip: Start zip
- .xml: Start Visual Studio (pls nonono!)

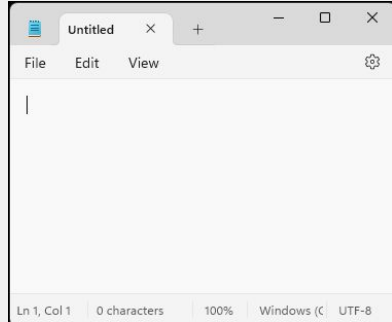


Waasa								
File View Options Content Filter								
Extension	DoubleClick	Judgem	App Name	UI	Executable Path	Executable Args	ContentFil	
.adt	recommenc		Media Player	X	C:\Program Files\WindowsApps\Microsoft.ZuneMusic_11.2308.3.0_x64_8wekyb3d8bbwe\			
.adts	recommenc		Media Player	X	C:\Program Files\WindowsApps\Microsoft.ZuneMusic_11.2308.3.0_x64_8wekyb3d8bbwe\			
.all	exec		Windows Security	X	C:\Program Files\WindowsApps\Microsoft.SecHealthUI_1000.25873.9001.0_x64_8wekyb3d8bbwe\SecHealthUI.e			
.amr	exec		Media Player	X	C:\Program Files\WindowsApps\Microsoft.ZuneMusic_11.2308.3.0_x64_8wekyb3d8bbwe\			
.amv	exec		VLC media player		C:\Program Files\VideoLAN\VLC\vlc.exe	"--started-from-file" "%1"		
.androidproj	exec		Microsoft Visual Studio 2022		C:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio\2022\Community\Common7\IDE\devenv.exe	"%1"		
.aob	exec		VLC media player		C:\Program Files\VideoLAN\VLC\vlc.exe	"--started-from-file" "%1"		
.ape	exec		VLC media player		C:\Program Files\VideoLAN\VLC\vlc.exe	"--started-from-file" "%1"		
.appcontent-ms	exec		Windows Shell Common Dll					
.appinstaller	exec	Bad	App Installer	X	C:\Program Files\WindowsApps\Microsoft.DesktopAppInstaller_1.21.2771.0_x64_8wekyb3d8bbwe\AppInstaller.e			
.application	exec	Bad	ClickOnce Application Deployment Support Libr		C:\Windows\System32\rundll32.exe	"C:\Windows\System32\dfshim.dll,...		
.appref-ms	exec	Bad	ClickOnce Application Deployment Support Libr		C:\Windows\System32\rundll32.exe	"C:\Windows\System32\dfshim.dll,...		
.appx	exec	Bad	App Installer	X	C:\Program Files\WindowsApps\Microsoft.DesktopAppInstaller_1.21.2771.0_x64_8wekyb3d8bbwe\AppInstaller.e			
.appxbundle	exec	Bad	App Installer	X	C:\Program Files\WindowsApps\Microsoft.DesktopAppInstaller_1.21.2771.0_x64_8wekyb3d8bbwe\AppInstaller.e			
.ari	exec		Photos	X	C:\Program Files\WindowsApps\Microsoft.Windows.Photos_2023.11090.12017.0_x64_8wekyb3d8bbwe\			
.arw	exec		Photos	X	C:\Program Files\WindowsApps\Microsoft.Windows.Photos_2023.11090.12017.0_x64_8wekyb3d8bbwe\			
.asa	exec		Microsoft Visual Studio 2022		C:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio\2022\Community\Common7\IDE\devenv.exe	"/dde"		
.asax	exec	Careful	Microsoft Visual Studio 2022		C:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio\2022\Community\Common7\IDE\devenv.exe	"/dde"		
.asd	exec	Bad	Word		C:\Program Files\Microsoft Office\Root\Office16\WINWORD.EXE	"/n" "%1" "/o" "%u"		
.asf	recommenc		Media Player	X	C:\Program Files\WindowsApps\Microsoft.ZuneMusic_11.2308.3.0_x64_8wekyb3d8bbwe\			
.ashx	exec	Careful	Microsoft Visual Studio 2022		C:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio\2022\Community\Common7\IDE\devenv.exe	"/dde"		
.asm	exec		Microsoft Visual Studio 2022		C:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio\2022\Community\Common7\IDE\devenv.exe	"/dde"		
.asmx	exec		Microsoft Visual Studio 2022		C:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio\2022\Community\Common7\IDE\devenv.exe	"/dde"		
.avci	exec		Paint		C:\Program Files\WindowsApps\Microsoft.Paint_11.2304.33.0_x64_8wekyb3d8bbwe\PaintApp\mspaint.exe	"%1"		
.avi	exec		VLC media player		C:\Program Files\VideoLAN\VLC\vlc.exe	"--started-from-file" "%1"		
.b4c	exec		VLC media player		C:\Program Files\VideoLAN\VLC\vlc.exe	"--started-from-file" "%1"		

Autoloaded file with gathered data: gathered\_data.json

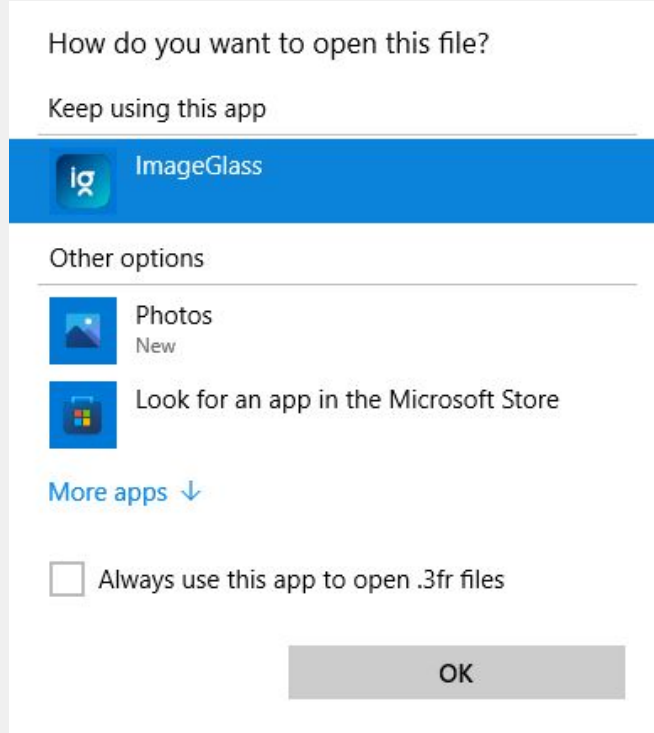
.jif	exec		Photos	C:\Program Files\WindowsApps\Microsoft.Windows.Photos_2023.11090.12017.0_x64__8wekyb3d8bbwe\PhotosApp
.jpe	exec		Photos	C:\Program Files\WindowsApps\Microsoft.Windows.Photos_2023.11090.12017.0_x64__8wekyb3d8bbwe\PhotosApp
.jpeg	exec		Photos	C:\Program Files\WindowsApps\Microsoft.Windows.Photos_2023.11090.12017.0_x64__8wekyb3d8bbwe\PhotosApp
.jpg	exec		Photos	C:\Program Files\WindowsApps\Microsoft.Windows.Photos_2023.11090.12017.0_x64__8wekyb3d8bbwe\PhotosApp
.js	exec	Bad	Microsoft ® Windows Based Script Host	C:\Windows\System32\WScript.exe
.JSE	exec		Microsoft ® Windows Based Script Host	C:\Windows\System32\WScript.exe
.json	exec		Microsoft Visual Studio 2022	C:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio\2022\Community\Common7\IDE\devenv.exe
.jsonld	exec		Microsoft Visual Studio 2022	C:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio\2022\Community\Common7\IDE\devenv.exe
.jsproj	exec		Microsoft Visual Studio 2022	C:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio\2022\Community\Common7\IDE\devenv.exe
.jsx	exec		Microsoft Visual Studio 2022	C:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio\2022\Community\Common7\IDE\devenv.exe
.jxr	exec		Photos	C:\Program Files\WindowsApps\Microsoft.Windows.Photos_2023.11090.12017.0_x64__8wekyb3d8bbwe\PhotosApp
.k25	exec		Photos	C:\Program Files\WindowsApps\Microsoft.Windows.Photos_2023.11090.12017.0_x64__8wekyb3d8bbwe\PhotosApp
.kdc	exec		Photos	C:\Program Files\WindowsApps\Microsoft.Windows.Photos_2023.11090.12017.0_x64__8wekyb3d8bbwe\PhotosApp
.less	exec		Microsoft Visual Studio 2022	C:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio\2022\Community\Common7\IDE\devenv.exe

## Execute



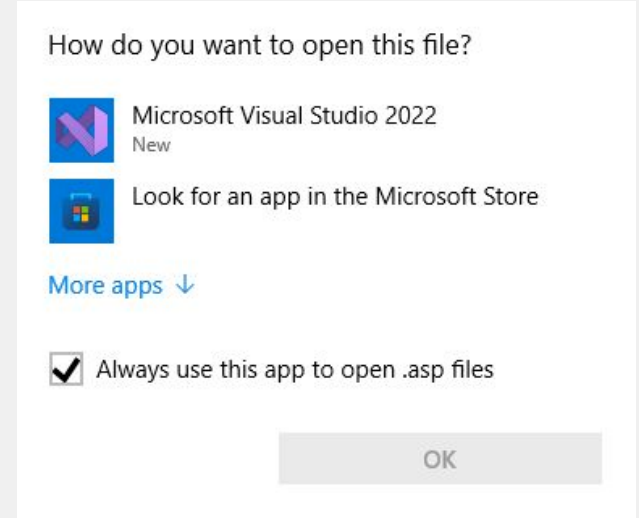
Best for IA

## Show Recommended



Ok for IA

## Show Selection



Bad for IA

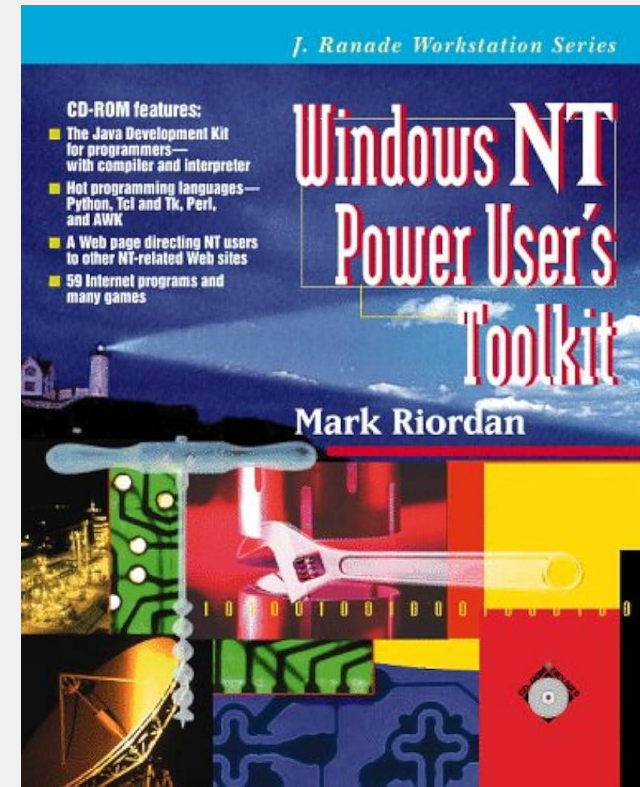
Increasing the attack surface:

- Install an application
- Replacing standard apps with 3rd party (Windows Zip to 7zip)

Because:

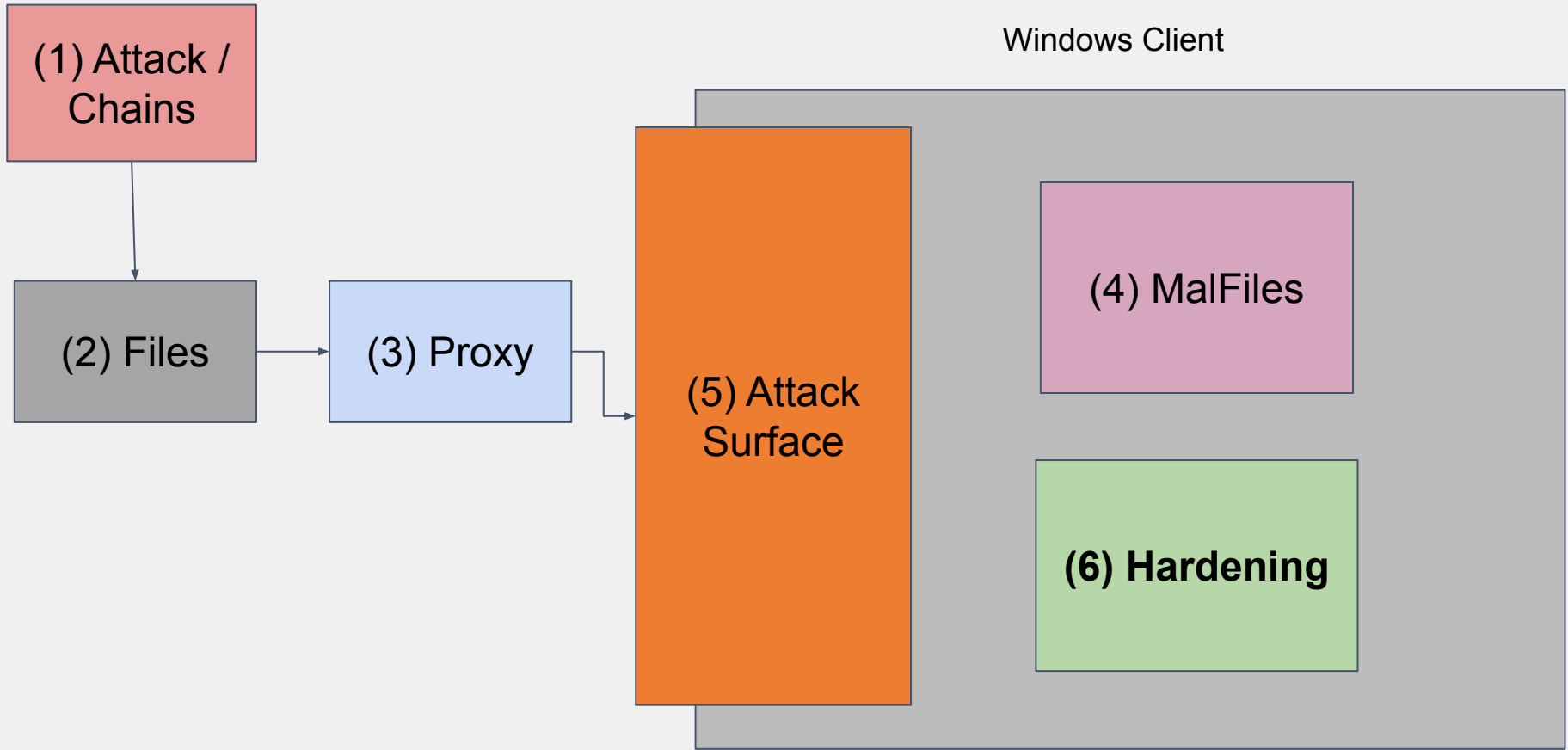
- Each installed application (which creates a file association) is part of the attack surface
- The more software you install, the more executable-features and vulnerabilities

Dont be a “Power User” at work (or for security)

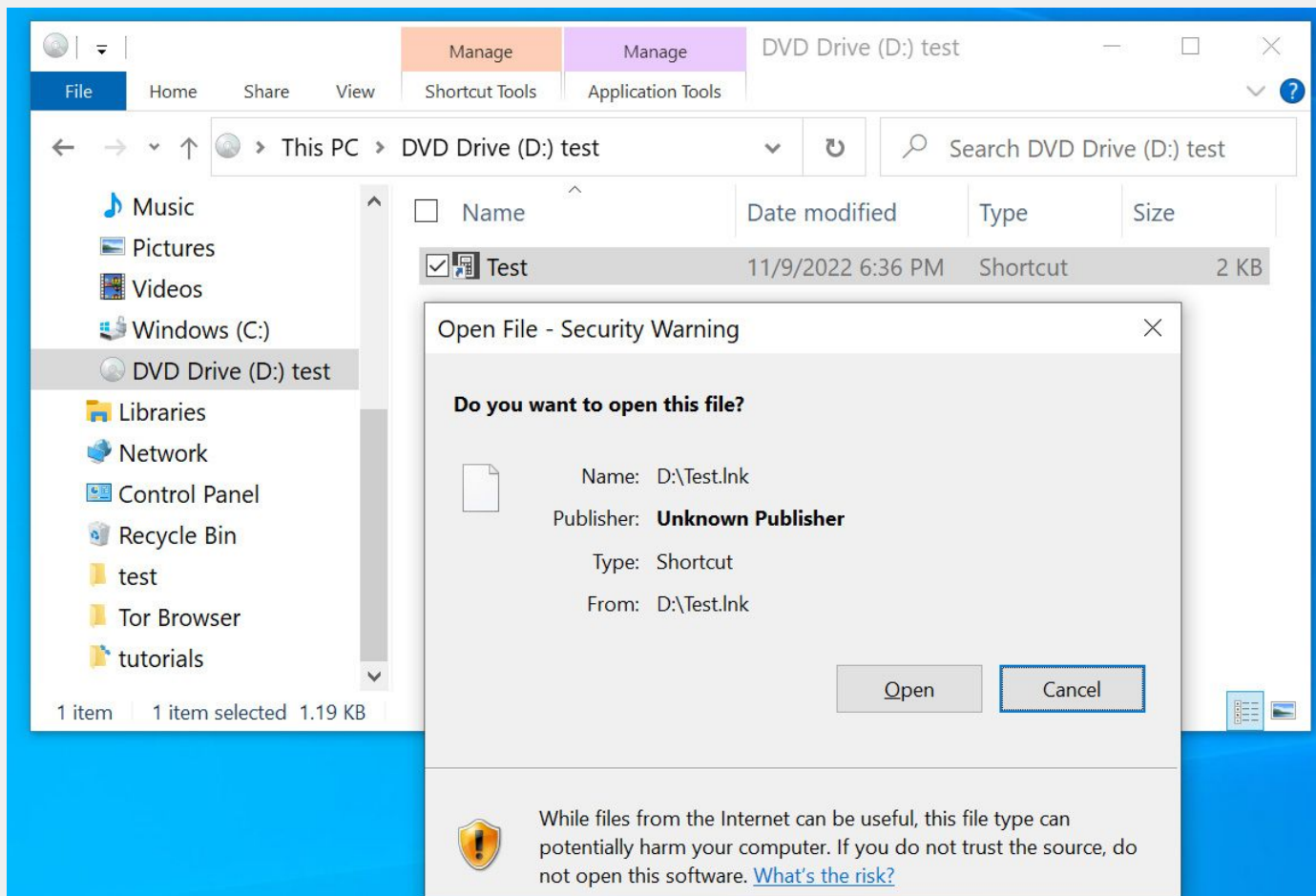


# 「Gaining RCE with files And what to do about it」

「Hardening」

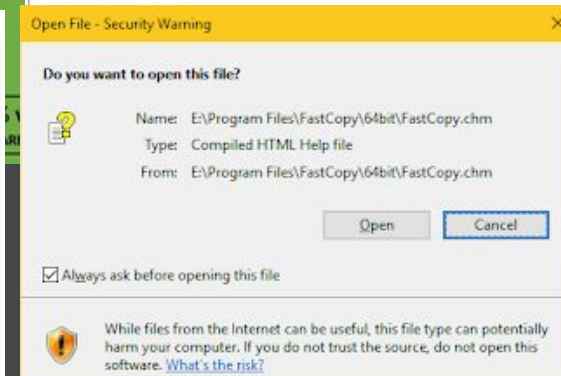
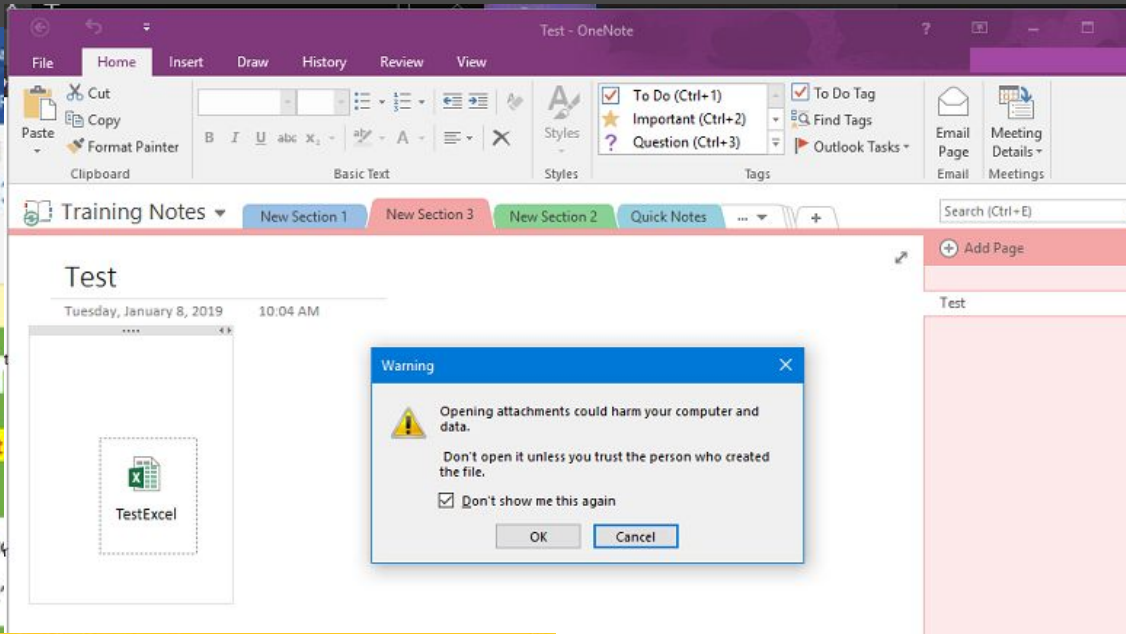
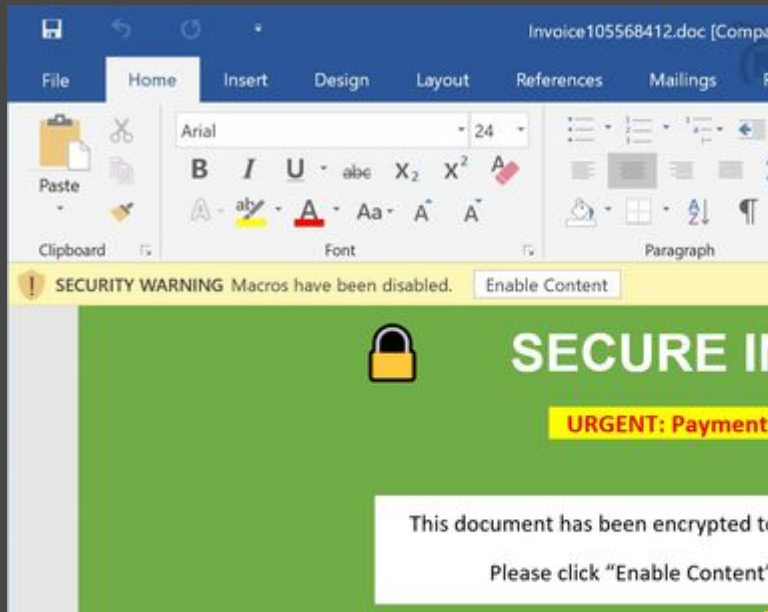








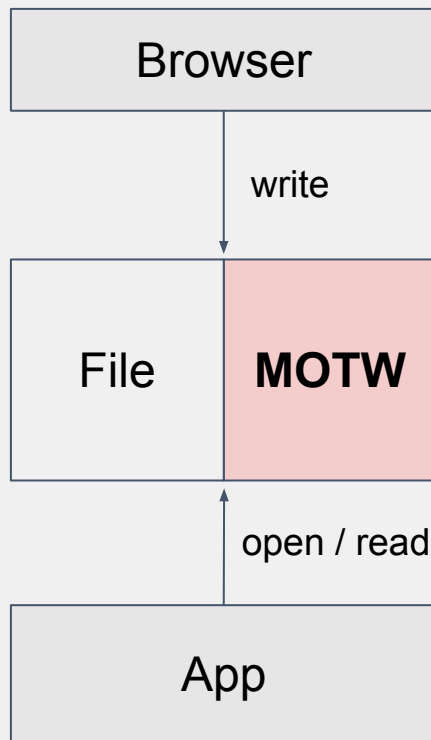
# Last Line of Defense - Confirmation Dialogs

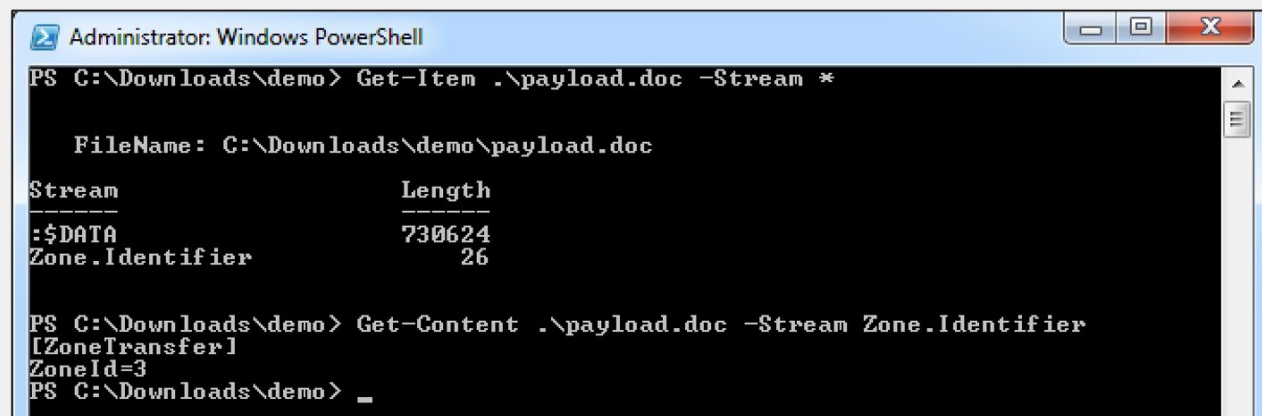


## More Confirmation Dialogs with MOTW

- MOTW: Mark Of The Web
- Indicating files from “dangerous” location
- Set by:
  - the app which downloads the file (Browser usually)
- Stored in:
  - AFS (Alternative file stream)
- Interpreted by:
  - The opening App

- 0. Local computer
- 1. Local intranet
- 2. Trusted sites
- 3. Internet
- 4. Restricted sites





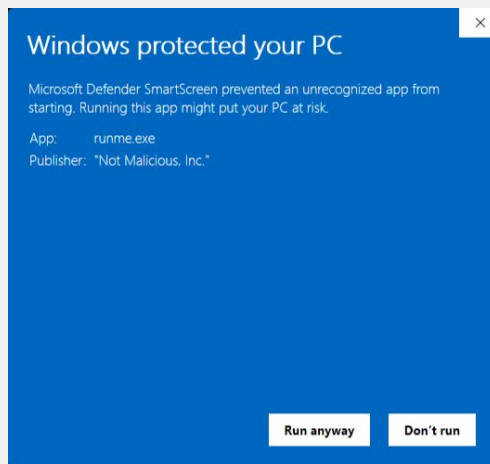
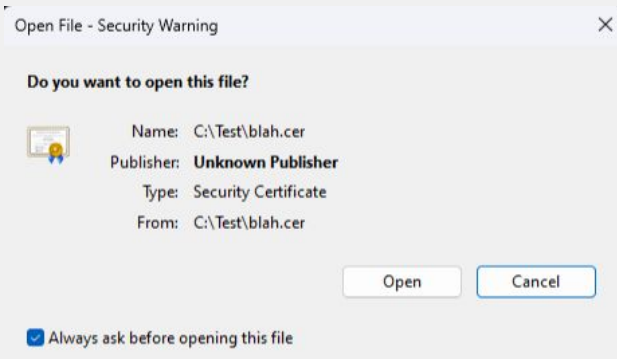
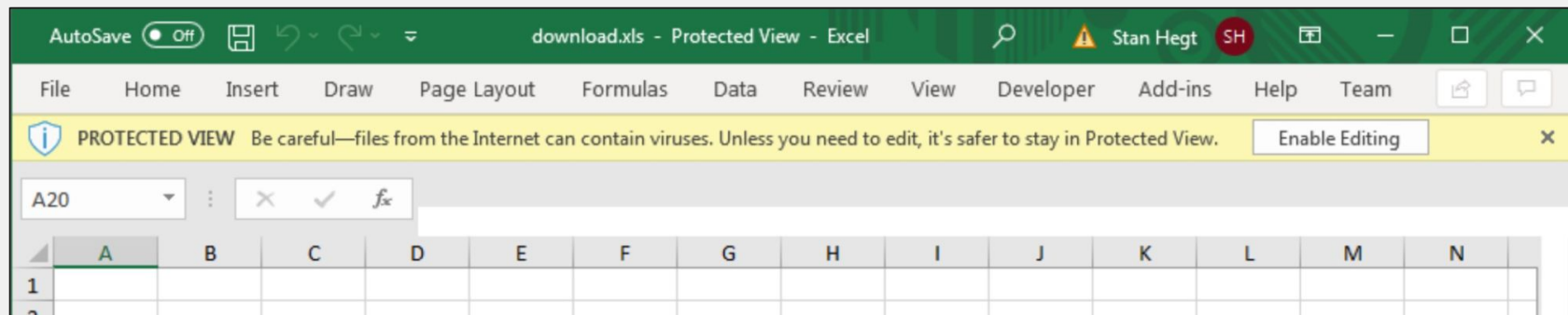
```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
PS C:\Downloads\demo> Get-Item .\payload.doc -Stream *

    FileName: C:\Downloads\demo\payload.doc

Stream                Length
-----
:$DATA                 730624
Zone.Identifier         26

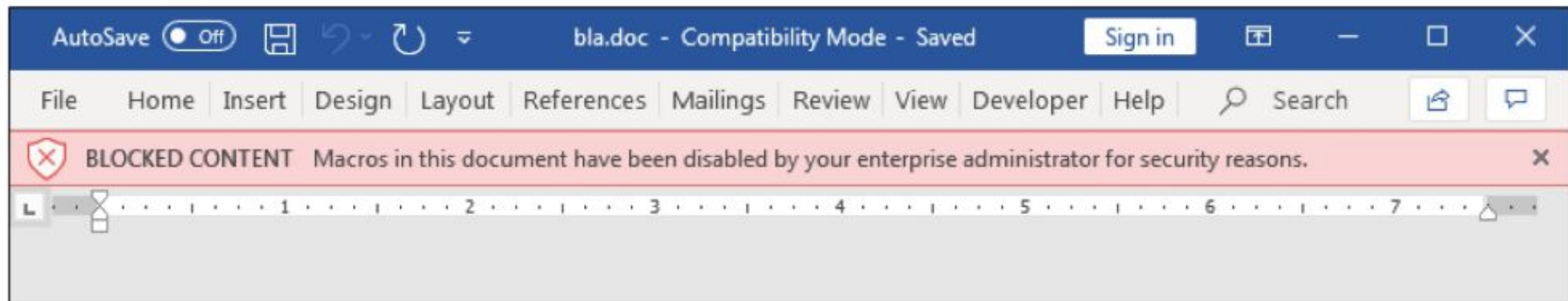
PS C:\Downloads\demo> Get-Content .\payload.doc -Stream Zone.Identifier
[ZoneTransfer]
ZoneId=3
PS C:\Downloads\demo> _
```

- 0. Local computer
- 1. Local intranet
- 2. Trusted sites
- 3. Internet
- 4. Restricted sites



## ***MS Office block macros downloaded from the internet***

This feature was introduced in Office 2016 and later back-ported to Office 2013. If this setting is enabled, macros in MS Office files flagged with MOTW are disabled and a message is displayed to the user.



<https://www.outflank.nl/blog/2020/03/30/mark-of-the-web-from-a-red-teams-perspective/>

### Archive Files as Container:

- ZIP / RAR / ...
- ISO

Download .ZIP as MOTW  
-> all contained files are MOTW

*Archive Manager may skip MOTW  
for performance reasons*

Comparison table of MOTW propagation support (as of 12 August 2024)

Name	Tested version	License	MOTW propagation	Enabled by default	Note
"Extract all" built-in function of Windows Explorer	Windows 11 23H2 Windows 10 22H2	proprietary	Yes ✓	Yes ✓	MOTW bypass vulnerabilities (fixed) <a href="#">*1</a>
<a href="#">7-Zip</a>	24.08	GNU LGPL	Yes ✓	No ✗ <a href="#">*2</a>	
<a href="#">Bandizip</a>	Standard Edition 7.36	freeware	Yes ✓	Yes ✓	MOTW bypass vulnerability (fixed) <a href="#">*3</a> Only for specific file extensions <a href="#">*4</a>
<a href="#">CubeICE</a>	3.4.0	freeware / proprietary	Yes ✓	Yes ✓	MOTW bypass vulnerability (fixed) <a href="#">*5</a>

<https://github.com/nmantani/archiver-MOTW-support-comparison>



Cant configure file download whitelist in Chrome **Enterprise** :-(-

## Chrome Enterprise and Education Help



Describe your issue

Setting the `DownloadRestrictions` policy blocks different subsets of these, depending on it's value:

- 0—Default. No special restrictions.
- 1—Blocks malicious files flagged by the Safe Browsing server and blocks all dangerous file types.

**Note:** We only recommend setting this policy for organization units, browsers, or users that do not regularly incorrectly identify an entity, such as a file or a process, as malicious.

- 2—Blocks the following files:
  - Malicious files flagged by the Safe Browsing server.
  - Uncommon or unwanted files flagged by the Safe Browsing server.
  - All dangerous file types.

**Note:** We only recommend setting this policy for organization units, browsers, or users that do not regularly incorrectly identify an entity, such as a file or a process, as malicious.

- 3—Blocks all downloads. Not recommended, except for special use cases.
- 4—Recommended. Blocks malicious files flagged by the Safe Browsing server but does not block dangerous file type.

## ASR: Attack Surface Reduction

Some protections for the Office Suite

Like block Word from spawning processes

Weak and/or rarely used

-> Open internet files in guest vm

Polymorphic threats	Lateral movement & credential theft	Productivity apps rules	Email rules	Script rules	Misc rules
Block executable files from running unless they meet a prevalence (1,000 machines), age, or trusted list criteria	Block process creations originating from PSEXEC and WMI commands	Block Office apps from creating executable content	Block executable content from email client and webmail	Block obfuscated JS/VBS/PS/macro code	Block abuse of exploited vulnerable signed drivers <sup>[1]</sup>
Block untrusted and unsigned processes that run from USB	Block credential stealing from the Windows local security authority subsystem (lsass.exe) <sup>[2]</sup>	Block Office apps from creating child processes	Block only Office communication applications from creating child processes	Block JS/VBS from launching downloaded executable content	
Use advanced protection against ransomware	Block persistence through WMI event subscription	Block Office apps from injecting code into other processes	Block Office communication apps from creating child processes		
		Block Adobe Reader from creating child processes			



**Microsoft Tightens OneNote Security by Auto-Blocking Extensions.** Microsoft has announced plans to automat embedded files with "dangerous extensions" in OneNot reports that the note-taking service is being increasing malware delivery. 4 Apr 2023



The Hacker News

<https://thehackernews.com> > Cybersecurity News

## Microsoft Tightens OneNote Security by Auto-Blocking 120 ...

The list of 120 extensions is as follows -

.ade, .adp, .app, .application, .appref-ms, .asp, .aspx, .asx, .bas, .bat, .com, .cpl, .crt, .csh, .der, .diagcab, .exe, .fxp, .gadget, .grp, .hlp, .hpl, .jnl, .js, .jse, .ksh, .lnk, .mad, .maf, .mag, .mam, .maq, .mar, .mas, .m, .mdb, .mde, .mdt, .mdw, .mdz, .msc, .msh, .msh1, .msh2, .mshxml, .mst, .msu, .ops, .osd, .pcd, .pif, .pl, .plg, .prf, .prg, .printerexport, .ps, .psc2, .psd1, .psdm1, .pst, .py, .pyc, .pyo, .pyw, .pyz, .pyzw, .reg, .scf, .url, .vb, .vbe, .vbp, .vbs, .vhd, .vhdx, .vsmacros, .vsw, .webpnp, .web, and .xnk

- > Microsoft Access 2016
- > Microsoft Excel 2016
- > Microsoft Office 2016
- > Microsoft OneNote 2016
  - OneNote Options
    - Add-ins
    - Audio and Video
    - Backup
    - Display
    - E-mail
    - Editing
    - Note Flags
    - Other
    - Password
    - Pen
    - Save
    - Security
    - Send to OneNote
    - Spelling
    - Versions and Recycle Bin

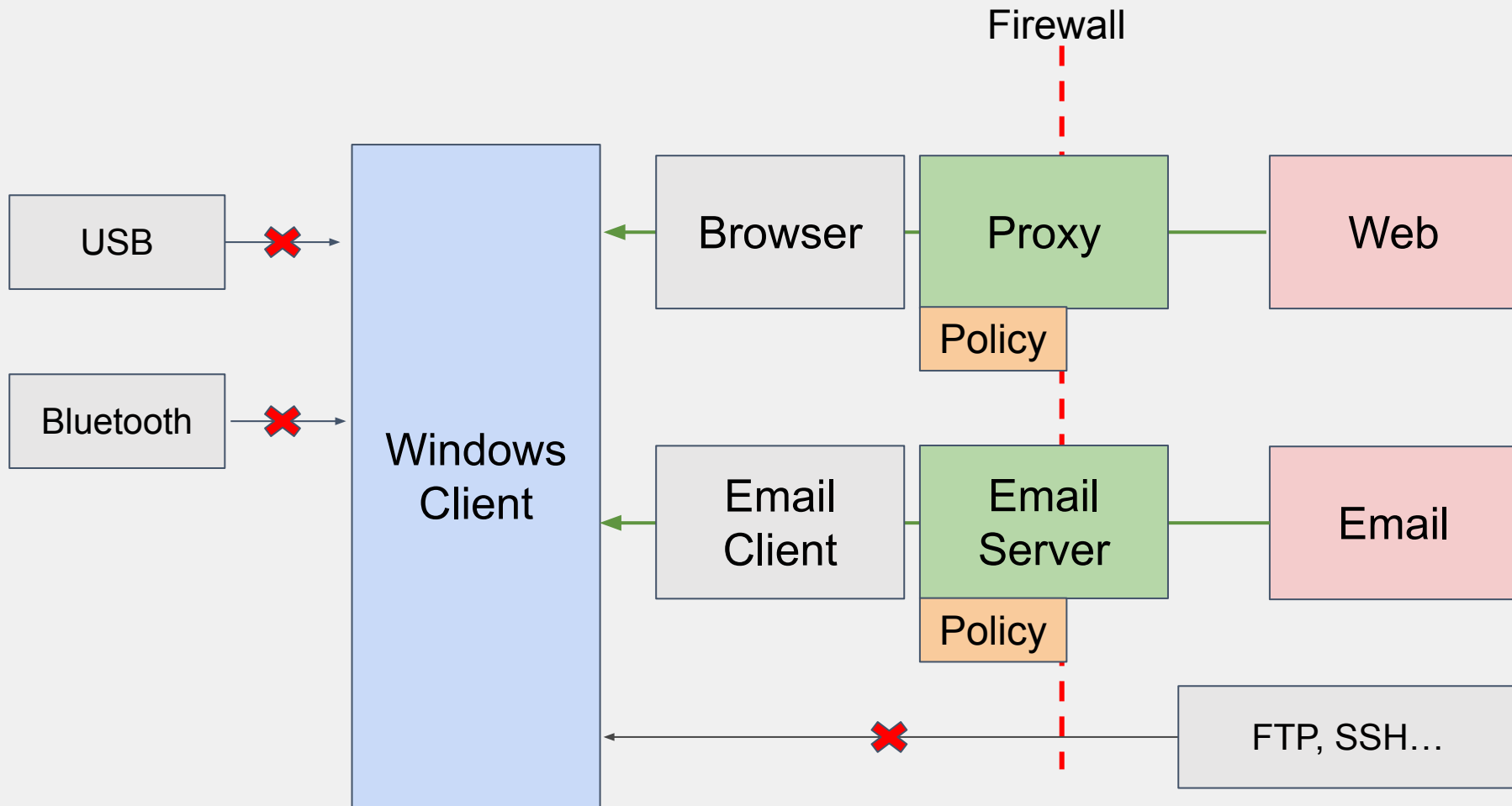
18 setting(s)

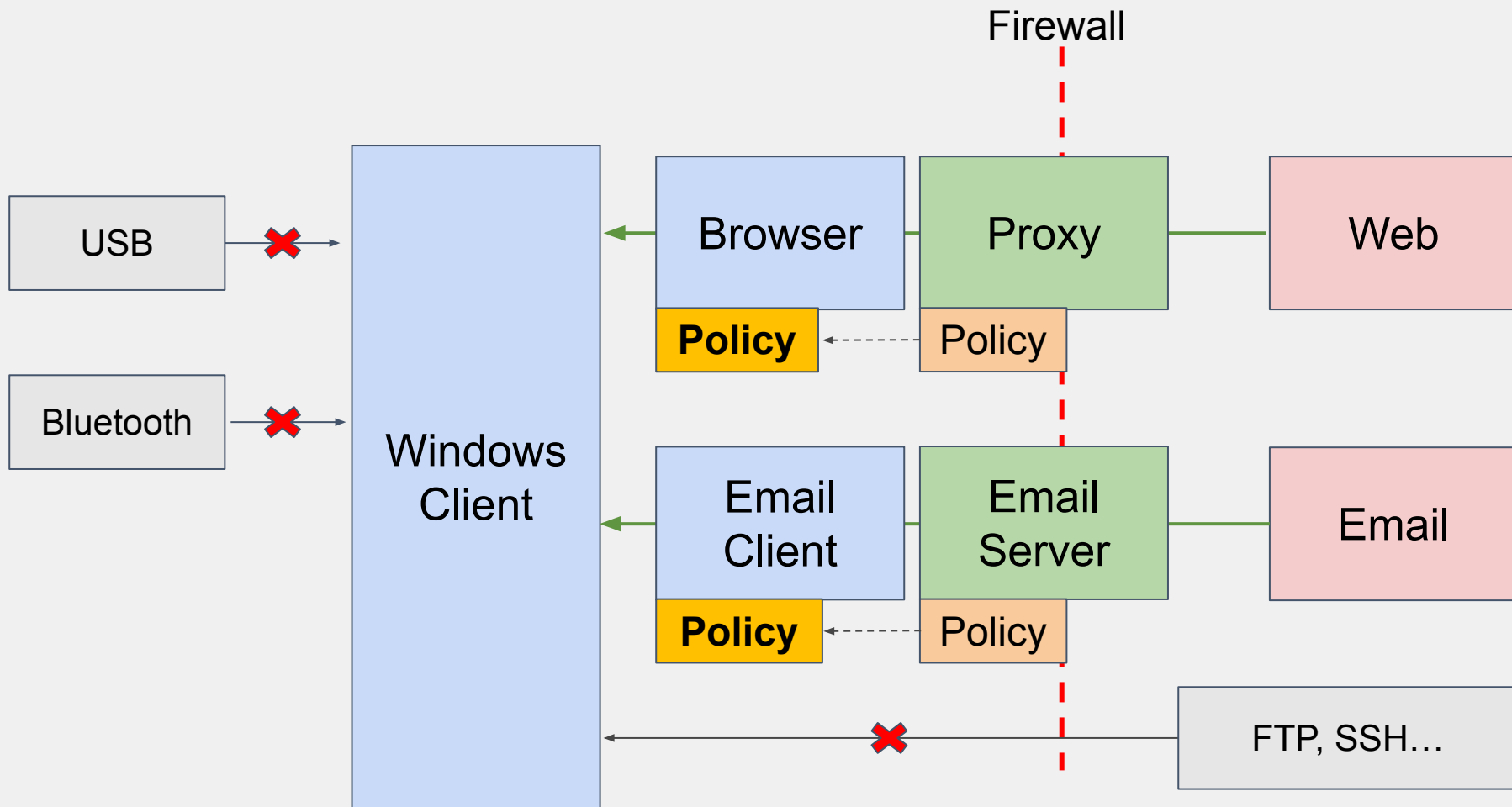
CLICK TO VIEW DOCUMENT

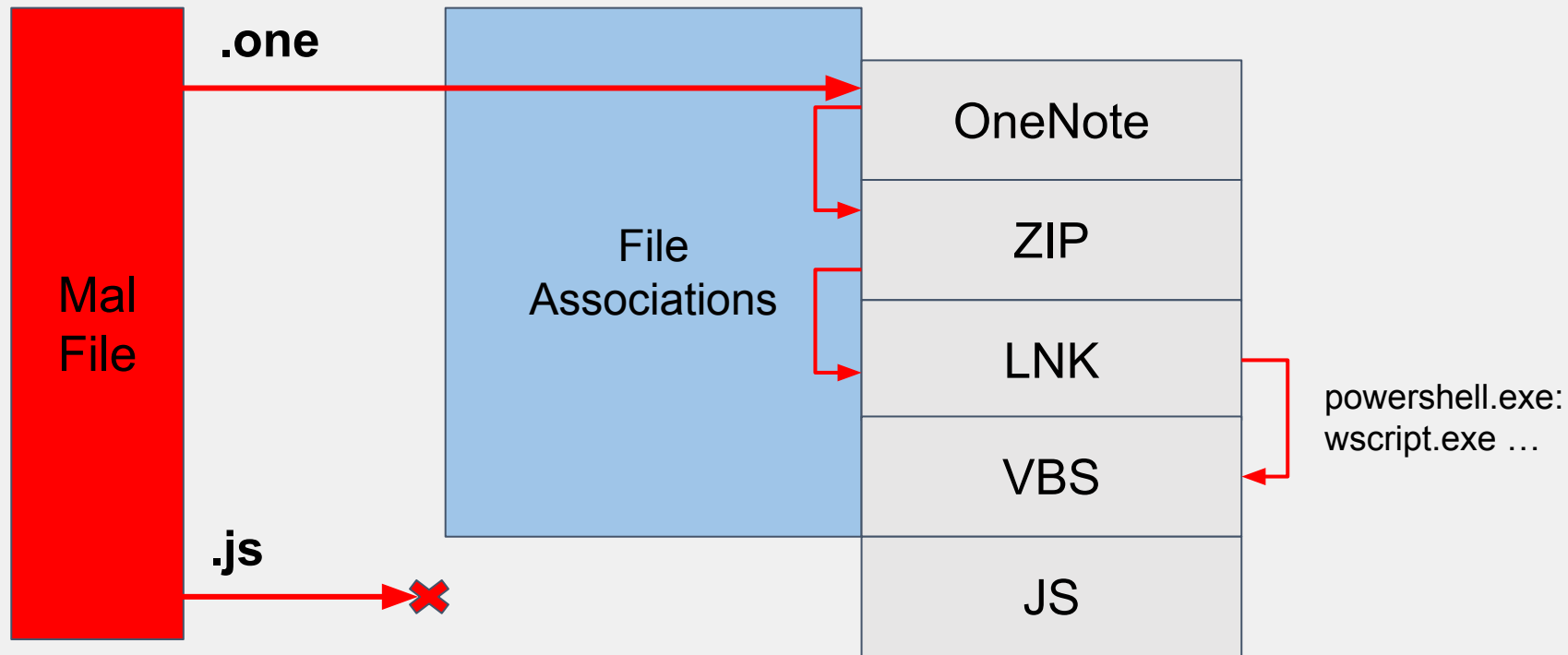
	State	Comment
on to notification area	Not configured	No
Default unit of measurement used in OneNote	Not configured	No
Disable OCR	Not configured	No
Disable OneNote Screen Clippings	Not configured	No
Disable OneNote screen clipping notifications	Not configured	No
Turn off support diagnostics in OneNote	Not configured	No
Disable embedded files	Not configured	No
Embedded Files Blocked Extensions	Not configured	No
Load a notebook on first boot	Not configured	No
Notebook Presence	Not configured	No
Number of days before warning that server is inaccessible	Not configured	No
Set UNC interval to poll for changes on file servers	Not configured	No
Multiplier for background sync interval for notebooks stored...	Not configured	No
Multiplier for foreground sync interval for the currently view...	Not configured	No
Multiplier for Presence sync interval for notebooks stored on ...	Not configured	No
SharePoint sync interval for notebooks stored on SharePoint	Not configured	No
Embedded File Size Limit	Not configured	No
Turn off OneNote auto-linked note taking	Not configured	No

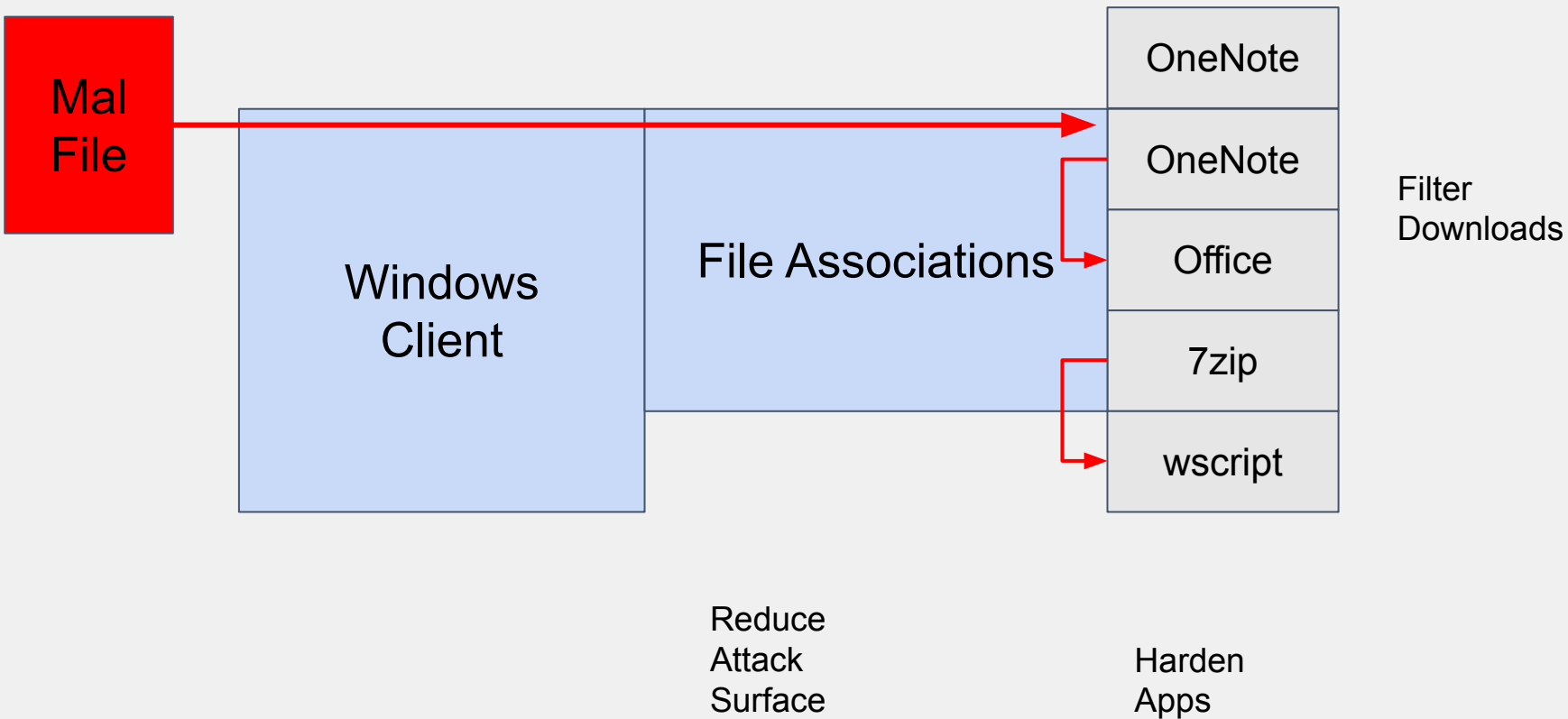
「**Gaining RCE with files**  
And what to do about it」

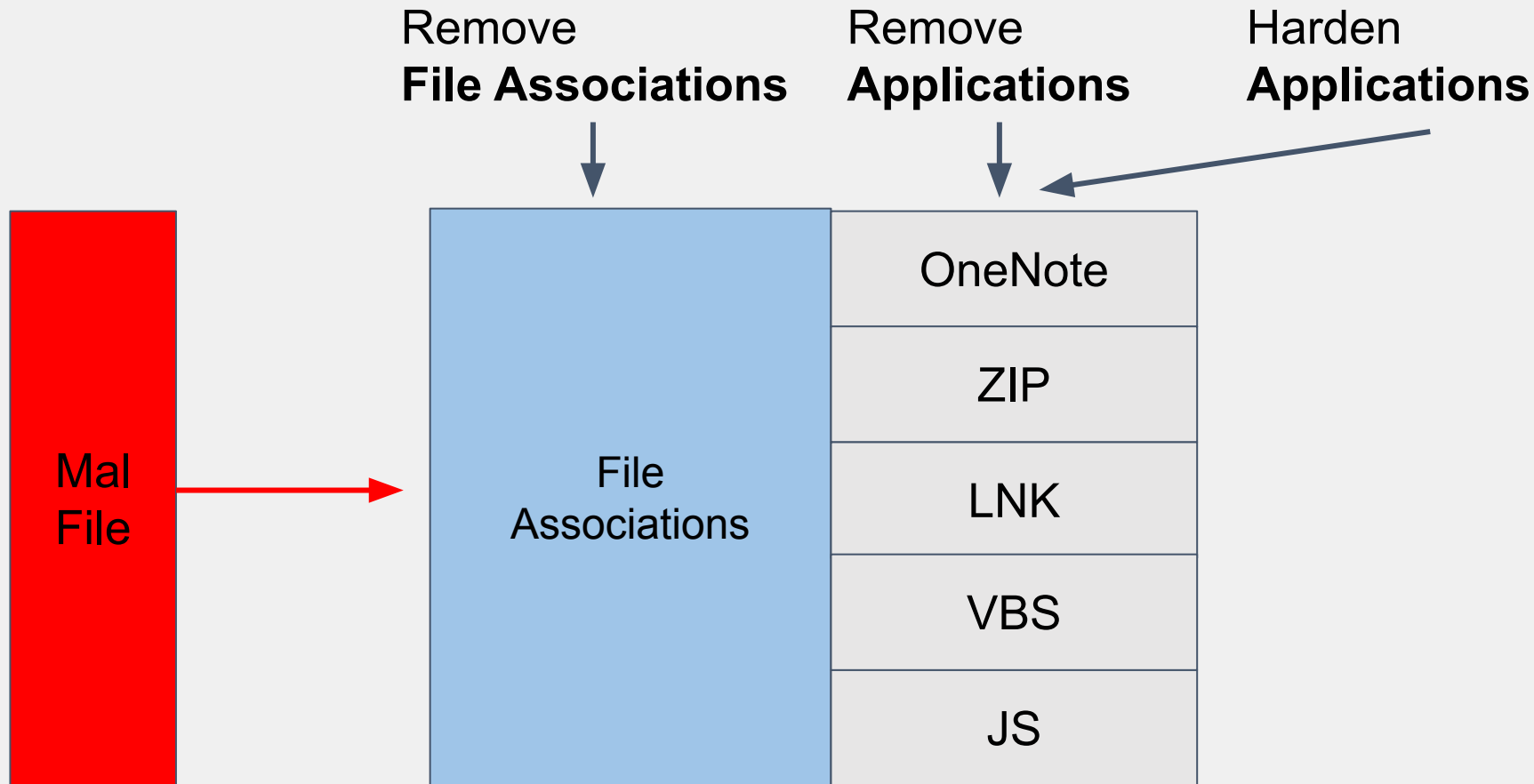
「Recommendations」











Know files used typically in current attacks

Know which files are used by the employees

Block ways where files can reach a client (block outgoing FTP)

Filter files with a whitelist (content filter)

Protect applications handling whitelisted files (ASR)



## Cheap recommendations to protect against common initial access

- Remove commonly misused file type associations from Windows
  - .js, .vbs
  - .iso
  - .one
- Use a archive manager which supports MOTW
  - NOT 7zip
  - Windows zip is fine
- Activate as much of ASR as possible
  - Protects office applications like Word
  - Also double-check Office Word “Trust Center Settings”

## Advanced recommendations:

- Decide for a browser
- Use **AppLocker** to block all other browsers
- Implement file download whitelist in the browser (Browser Plugin)
- File download policy for all other Apps communicating with the internet (**MS Teams**)
- Detect **HTML smuggling in emails**

# How to make RedTeamers cry

Firewall ALL Traffic (including DNS)

Internet only via Proxy / Content Filter

- Require transparent proxy **authentication**
- Whitelist your last 3 browser **versions**

Result:

- Attackers dont have proxy support in their initial access chain
- Attackers dont configure their C2 beacon with a current user agent

SOC:

- Browser usage statistics
- Powershell usage statistics

- No proxy support in attack-chains
  - They all fail because they need direct internet access
- Domain (reputation) filtering reduces noise and increases attacker effort
- File filter work reasonably well against many common attacks
- Auditing, log files, incident reponse
- DLP Data Leakage Prevention (trivial to bypass but still effective)

# 「Gaining RCE with files And what to do about it」

## 「Practical Examples」

<https://www.zerodayinitiative.com/blog/2025/1/14/the-january-2025-security-update-review>

<a href="#">CVE-2025-21186</a>	Microsoft Access Remote Code Execution Vulnerability	Important	7.8	Yes	No	RCE
<a href="#">CVE-2025-21366</a>	Microsoft Access Remote Code Execution Vulnerability	Important	7.8	Yes	No	RCE
<a href="#">CVE-2025-21395</a>	Microsoft Access Remote Code Execution Vulnerability	Important	7.8	Yes	No	RCE

#### Which types of extensions are blocked?

The following extensions which will be blocked:

- accdb
- accde
- accdw
- accdt
- accda
- accdr
- accdu

<https://www.zerodayinitiative.com/blog/2025/1/14/the-january-2025-security-update-review>

<a href="#">CVE-2025-21298</a>	Windows OLE Remote Code Execution Vulnerability	Critical	9.8	No	No	RCE
--------------------------------	---	----------	-----	----	----	-----

#### - [CVE-2025-21298](#) - Windows OLE Remote Code Execution Vulnerability

This bug rates a CVSS 9.8 and allows a remote attacker to execute code on a target system by sending a specially crafted mail to an affected system with Outlook. Fortunately, the preview pane is not an attack vector, but previewing an attachment could trigger the code execution. The specific flaw exists within the parsing of **RTF** files. The issue results from the lack of proper validation of user-supplied data, which can result in a memory corruption condition. As a mitigation, you can set Outlook to read all standard mail as plain text, but users will likely revolt against such a setting. The best option is to test and deploy this patch quickly.

<a href="#">CVE-2025-21308</a>	Windows Themes Spoofing Vulnerability	Important	6.5	Yes	No	Spoofing
<a href="#">CVE-2025-21178</a>	Visual Studio Remote Code Execution Vulnerability	Critical	8.8	No	No	RCE
<a href="#">CVE-2025-21172</a>	.NET and Visual Studio Remote Code Execution Vulnerability	Important	7.5	No	No	RCE
<a href="#">CVE-2025-21176</a>	.NET, .NET Framework, and Visual Studio Remote Code Execution Vulnerability	Important	8.8	No	No	RCE
<a href="#">CVE-2025-21354</a>	Microsoft Excel Remote Code Execution Vulnerability	Important	7.8	No	No	RCE
<a href="#">CVE-2025-21362</a>	Microsoft Excel Remote Code Execution Vulnerability	Important	7.8	No	No	RCE
<a href="#">CVE-2025-21187</a>	Microsoft Power Automate Remote Code Execution Vulnerability	Important	7.8	No	No	RCE



<a href="#">CVE-2025-21402</a>	Microsoft Office OneNote Remote Code Execution Vulnerability	Important	7.8	No	No	RCE
<a href="#">CVE-2025-21365</a>	Microsoft Office Remote Code Execution Vulnerability	Important	7.8	No	No	RCE
<a href="#">CVE-2025-21345</a>	Microsoft Office Visio Remote Code Execution Vulnerability	Important	7.8	No	No	RCE
<a href="#">CVE-2025-21356</a>	Microsoft Office Visio Remote Code Execution Vulnerability	Important	7.8	No	No	RCE
<a href="#">CVE-2025-21357</a>	Microsoft Outlook Remote Code Execution Vulnerability	Important	6.7	No	No	RCE
<a href="#">CVE-2025-21361</a>	Microsoft Outlook Remote Code Execution Vulnerability	Important	7.8	No	No	RCE
<a href="#">CVE-2025-21363</a>	Microsoft Word Remote Code Execution Vulnerability	Important	7.8	No	No	RCE

<https://www.zerodayinitiative.com/advisories/ZDI-24-1532/>

**This vulnerability allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary code on affected installations of 7-Zip.** Interaction with this library is required to exploit this vulnerability but attack vectors may vary depending on the implementation.

The specific flaw exists within the implementation of Zstandard decompression. The issue results from the lack of proper validation of user-supplied data, which can result in an integer underflow before writing to memory. An attacker can leverage this vulnerability to execute code in the context of the current process.

## 7-Zip fixes bug that bypasses Windows MoTW security warnings, patch now

By [Sergiu Gatlan](#)



January 21, 2025



11:05 AM



2

A high-severity vulnerability in the 7-Zip file archiver allows attackers to bypass the Mark of the Web (MotW) Windows security feature and execute code on users' computers when extracting malicious files from nested archives.

7-Zip added support for MotW in [June 2022](#), starting with version 22.00. Since then, it has automatically added MotW flags (special 'Zone.Id' alternate data streams) to all files extracted from downloaded archives.

This flag informs the operating system, web browsers, and other applications that files may come from untrusted sources and should be treated with caution.

## Windows 11 adds support for 11 file archives, including 7-Zip and RAR

By [Sergiu Gatlan](#)



October 29, 2023



10:09 AM



2

The updated list of supported archive types in Windows 11 now **adds .rar, .7z, .tar, .tar.gz, .tar.bz2, .tar.zst, .tar.xz, .tgz, .tbz2, .tzst, and .txz**, although support for password encrypted files is not yet available.

Redmond says it added the new file archive formats with the help of the open-source libarchive project, which means we will likely see other formats like LZH, LZH, and XAR.

<https://www.bleepingcomputer.com/news/microsoft/windows-11-adds-support-for-11-file-archives-including-7-zip-and-rar/>

<https://x.com/cyb3rops/status/1856973214687056188>



**Florian Roth** ⚡️ ✓

@cyb3rops

CyberSec Trends Q4/24 🧠

- ↑ EDR killers (vulnerable drivers)
- ↑ Auxiliary execution files .lnk .msc .rdp
- ↑ Abuse of legit remote access tools
- ↑ Token/cloud API abuse
- ↑ ADCS exploitation
- ↑ Fake CAPTCHAs: copy&paste PowerShell
- ↑ TA using systems out of EDR scope for persistence

In July 2022, [Microsoft disabled macros by default in Office](#), causing threat actors to experiment with new file types in phishing attacks. The attackers first switched to ISO images and password-protected ZIP files, as the file types did not properly propagate Mark of the Web (MoTW) flags to extracted files.

After [Microsoft fixed this issue in ISO files](#) and [7-Zip added the option to propagate MoTW flags](#), attackers were forced to switch to new attachments, such as [Windows Shortcuts](#) and [OneNote files](#).

Attackers have now switched to a new file type, Windows MSC (.msc) files, which are used in the Microsoft Management Console (MMC) to manage various aspects of the operating system or create custom views of commonly accessed tools.

```
<String ID="8" Refs="2">Test</String>
<String ID="23" Refs="2">Document</String>
<String ID="24" Refs="1">Root</String>
<String ID="38" Refs="2">Main</String>
<String ID="39" Refs="1">res://apds.dll/redirect.html?target=javascript:eval("alert('GRIMRESOURCE')")</String>
</Strings>
</StringTable>
</StringTables>
```

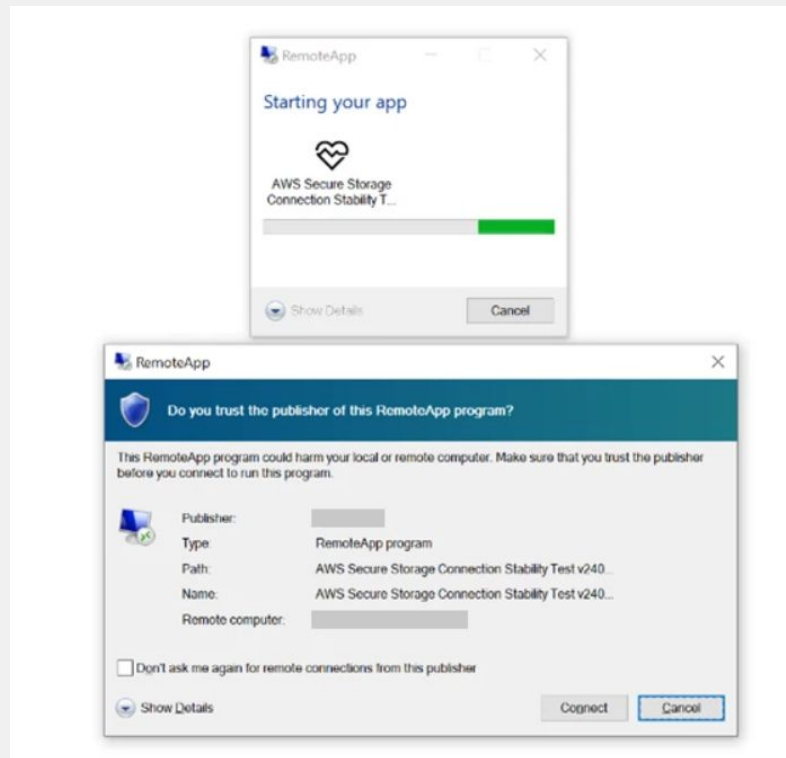
<https://www.bleepingcomputer.com/news/security/new-grimresource-attack-uses-msc-files-and-windows-xss-flaw-to-breach-networks/>



<https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/security/blog/2024/10/29/midnight-blizzard-conducts-large-scale-spear-phishing-campaign-using-rdp-files/>

In this campaign, the malicious .RDP attachment contained several sensitive settings that would lead to significant information exposure. Once the target system was compromised, it connected to the actor-controlled server and bidirectionally mapped the targeted user's local device's resources to the server.

**Resources sent to the server may include, but are not limited to, all logical hard disks, clipboard contents, printers, connected peripheral devices, audio, and authentication features and facilities of the Windows operating system, including smart cards.**



## Executive Summary

Unit 42 researchers have found that certain third-party utilities and applications pertaining to archiving, virtualization and Apple's native command-line tools do not enforce the quarantine attribute. This can pose a threat to the integrity of a security feature on macOS known as Gatekeeper, which is responsible for ensuring that only trusted software runs on the system. A bypass of Gatekeeper could leave the user unprotected from risky applications that may attempt to execute malicious content.

Many malware and adware families (such as CoinTicker, Shlayer and Bundlore) use the built-in utility curl to download their payload. In this way, they can **bypass Gatekeeper because curl does not set the quarantine attribute.**

These are the utilities and formats that we tested and found vulnerable:

- iZip: ZIP, TAR and 7Z
- Archiver: ARCHIVER, ZIP, TAR and 7Z
- BetterZip: ZIP, TAR and 7Z
- WinRAR: ZIP, TAR and 7Z
- 7z Utility: DMG, ZIP and 7Z

<https://unit42.paloaltonetworks.com/gatekeeper-bypass-macos/>



<https://blog.sicuranext.com/breaking-down-multipart-parsers-validation-bypass/>

*TL;DR: Basically, all multipart/form-data parsers fail to fully comply with the RFC, and when it comes to validating filenames or content uploaded by users, there are always numerous ways to bypass validation.*

```
POST /upload HTTP/1.1
```

```
Host: example.com
```

```
Content-Type: multipart/form-data; boundary=xxx
```

```
--xxx
```

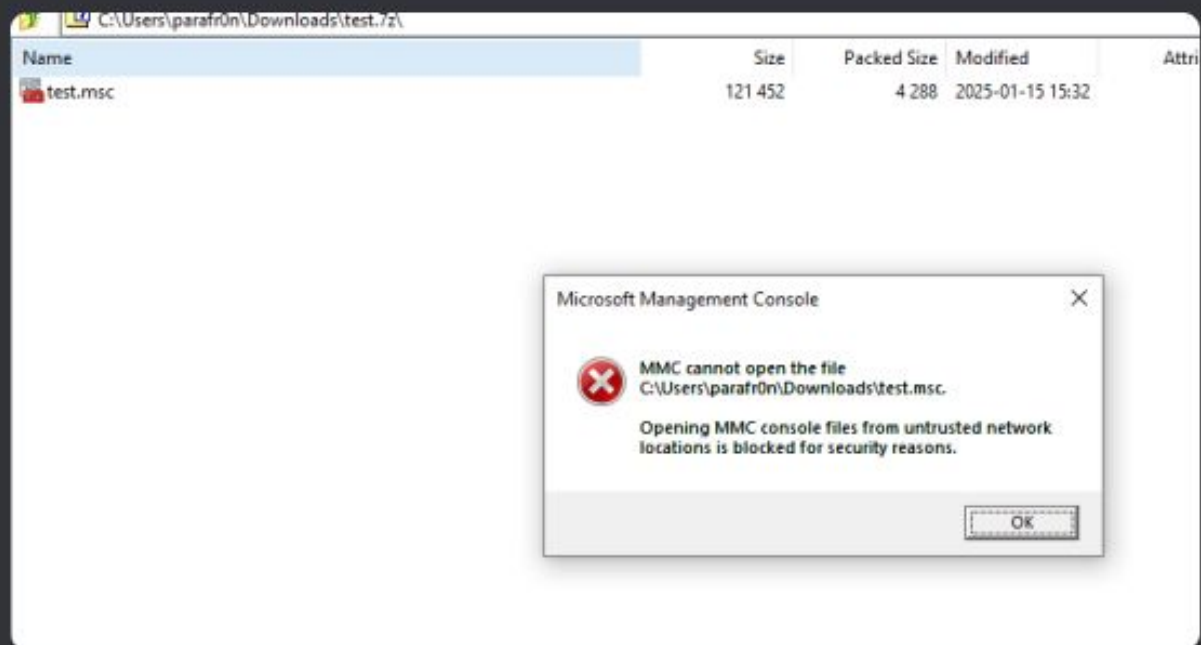
```
Content-Disposition: form-data; name="foo"; filename="image.png"
```

```
Content-Type: image/png
```

```
... the image ...
```

```
--xxx--
```

mmc is motw'd now



3



that's your calc sample mgeeky



1



# 「Gaining RCE with files And what to do about it」

「  
    Intro  
    Vuln  
    Exploit  
    Mitigation  
    Conclusion  
    Outro  
」

- Many file types can be used for code execution, and therefore initial access
- File Type is based on file extension (for Windows)
- Windows attack surface  
with WAASA
- Filtering files on Content filter is hard
- File filtering policy is hard  
badfiles.ch
- Windows hardening helps
  - MOTW
  - File association deassociation
  - ASR
  - 3rd party tools

ACE FireFist - Attack Chain Emulation Development  
Waasa - Windows Application Attack Surface Analyzer  
Badfiles.ch

Mgeeky

Writeups to real life attack: thedfirreport.com

loprotect - content filter tests, attack chain emulation

Email protection (e.g HTML smuggling) - xorlab.ch (swiss)


**FILES ARE BAD**



# Backup Slides

	Quality	Source
<b>Delivery</b>	Throw away Depends on target	Tools Manually
<b>Execution</b>	Straight forward	What others are doing
<b>Staging</b>	Often hilariously bad	Self made
<b>Malware</b>	High	Professional dev \$\$\$



 **Warning:** Browsers use the MIME type, *not the file extension*, to determine how to process a URL, so it's important that web servers send the correct MIME type in the response's [Content-Type](#) header. If this is not correctly configured, browsers are likely to misinterpret the contents of files, sites will not work correctly, and downloaded files may be mishandled.

[https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Basics\\_of\\_HTTP/MIME\\_types](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/Basics_of_HTTP/MIME_types)

Microsoft recommends proxy bypass for Teams

- Reasonable (video streaming)

Zero trust gets rid of content filters altogether

Zero trust is a good thing!

But other measures have to be implemented instead (outgoing fw www only, application whitelisting, browser file download filtering)