

Microsoft

VirTool:Win32/DripLoz.A!MTB

• C++ 96.9% • Assembly 1.9%

• C 1.2%

DripLoader evades common EDRs by:

- using the most risky APIs possible like
 NtAllocateVirtualMemory and NtCreateThreadEx
- blending in with call arguments to create events that vendors are forced to drop or log&ignore due to volume
- · avoiding multi-event correlation by introducing delays

What does DripLoader do

- Identifies a base address suitable for our payload
- Reserves enough AllocationGranularity (64kB) sized,
 NO_ACCESS memory segments at the base address
- Loops over those
 - Allocating PageSize (4kB) sized, writable segments
 - Writing shellcode
 - Reprotecting as RX
- Overwrites prologue of one ntdll function in the remote
 process memory space with a jmp
 to our base
- Drops a thread on that trampoline

I'll explain some of the thinking here:

https://blog.redbluepurple.io/offensive-research/bypassing-injection-detection

And so

- It's able to fully bypass many EDR injection detections, including Defender ATP.
- Bypasses simple thread-centric scanners like Get-InjectedThread. Persisting within a process is another story, and this is up to the payload author.

• It is srdl -compatible, but if your payload creates another local thread you will lose the benefit of thread start address in ntdll.

To test it out of the box

- compile/download
- XOR your binary shellcode blob file with default key 0x08, name it blob.bin
- place both files in the same directory
- run it and follow the prompts or ./DripLoader.exe<target_pid> <delay_per_step_ms>

I attached an example MessageBox blob for your pleasure, be aware though it's size is unrealistically small for a payload.

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