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The Curious Case of Aspnet_Compiler.exe

AUGUST 1, 2020 ~ CPLSEC

Hey all,

This post will explore code execution with aspnet_compiler.exe. I'm going to outline how to use the Microsoft signed executable to load & execute a local DLL builder and quickly discuss defensive opportunities. However, before going further, I would like to thank [Lee Kagan](#) and [Antonlovesdnb](#) for looking at BringYourOwnBuilder from a defensive standpoint.

[BringYourOwnBuilder](#)

A couple of weeks ago I was poking around the Microsoft.NET directory and came across aspnet_compiler.exe. Naturally, *_compiler.exe is eyebrow raising, so I decided to take a look at the command-line options; quite a bit to drink in.

```
C:\Windows\Microsoft.NET\Framework64\v4.0.30319>aspnet_compiler.exe -?
Microsoft (R) ASP.NET Compilation Tool version 4.8.4084.0
Utility to precompile an ASP.NET application
Copyright (c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Usage:
aspnet_compiler [-?] [-m metabasePath | -v virtualPath [-p physicalDir]]
                [[-u] [-f] [-d] [-fixednames] targetDir] [-c]
                [-x excludeVirtualPath [...]]
                [[-keyfile file | -keycontainer container]
                 [-aptca] [-delaySign]]
                [-errorstack]

-?             Prints this help text.
-m             The full IIS metabase path of the application. This switch cannot be combined with the -v or -p switches.
-v             The virtual path of the application to be compiled (e.g. "/MyApp"). If -p is specified, the physical path is used to locate the application.
                default site (under "/LM/W3SVC/1/Root"). This switch cannot be combined with the -m switch.
-p             The physical path of the application to be compiled. If -p is missing, the IIS metabase is used to locate the app. This switch must be combined with -v.
-u             If specified, the precompiled application is updatable.
-d             Overwrites the target directory if it already exists. Existing contents are lost.
-targetDir     If specified, the debug information is emitted during compilation.
-c             The physical path to which the application is compiled. If not specified, the application is precompiled in-place.
-x             If specified, the precompiled application is fully rebuilt. Any previously compiled components will be re-compiled. This option is always enabled.
-keyfile       The virtual path of a directory that should be excluded from precompilation. This switch can be used multiple times.
-keycontainer  The physical path to the strong name key file.
-aptca         Specifies a strong name key container.
-delaySign     If specified, the strong-name assembly will allow partially trusted callers.
-fixednames    If specified, the assembly is not fully signed when created.
-nologo        If specified, the compiled assemblies will be given fixed names.
-errorstack    Suppress compiler copyright message.
               Shows extra debugging information that can help debug certain conditions.

Examples:

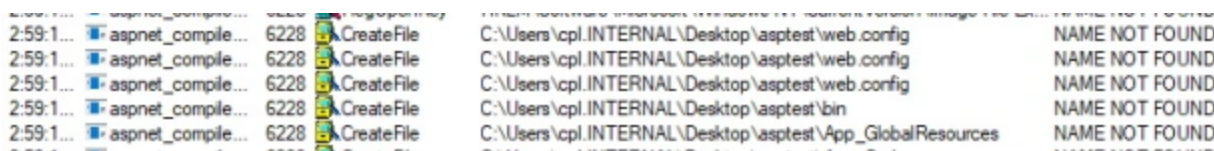
The following two commands are equivalent, and rely on the IIS metabase. The compiled application is deployed to c:\MyTarget:
aspnet_compiler -m /LM/W3SVC/1/Root/MyApp c:\MyTarget
aspnet_compiler -v /MyApp c:\MyTarget

The following command compiles the application /MyApp in-place. The effect is that no more compilations will be needed when HTTP requests are sent to it:
aspnet_compiler -v /MyApp

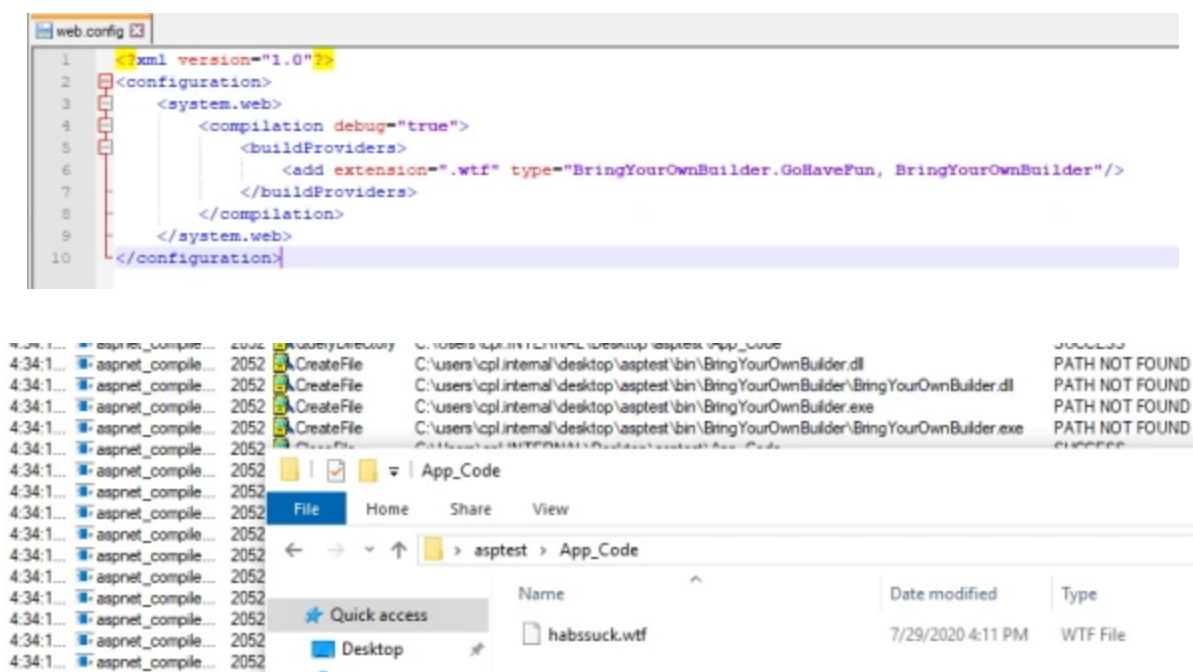
The following command does *not* rely on the IIS metabase, as it explicitly specifies the physical source directory of the application:
aspnet_compiler -v /MyApp -p c:\myapp c:\MyTarget
```

C:\Windows\Microsoft.NET\Framework64\v4.0.30319\aspnet_compiler.exe -v none -p C:

Inspecting the command above with [procmon](#) gives the following results.



While searching to get a better understanding of your typical web.config file, I eventually stumbled across this [stackoverflow](#) post which included one especially interesting element – buildProvider. To feel out this element further I used the following web.config file while again inspecting the result with procmon.



Seems like aspnet_compiler.exe is trying to use BringYourOwnBuilder.(dll|exe) to build the wtf file during compilation. The [documentation page at Microsoft](#) provided insight into the BuildProvider class and it's methods. The code execution opportunity came by overriding the GenerateCode method, proof of concept code as follows.

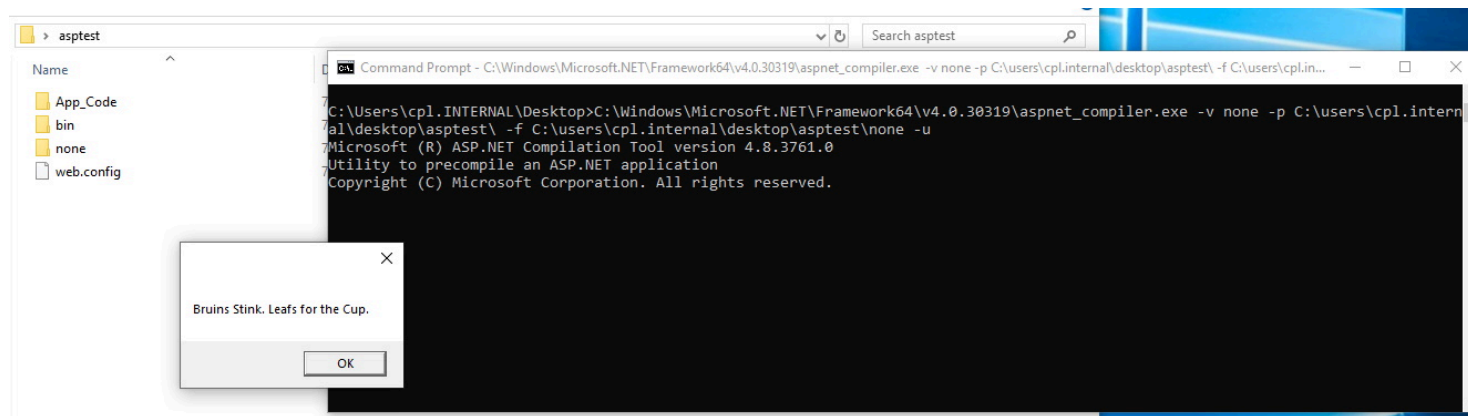
```
using System;
using System.Web.Compilation;
using System.Windows.Forms;

namespace BringYourOwnBuilder
{
    0 references
    public class GoHaveFun : BuildProvider
    {
        0 references
        public override void GenerateCode(AssemblyBuilder assemblyBuilder)
        {
            MessageBox.Show("Bruins Stink. Leafs for the Cup.");
        }
    }
}
```

Running aspnet_compiler.exe with the following folder structure gives us a very true message box.

```
C:\Windows\Microsoft.NET\Framework64\v4.0.30319\aspnet_compiler.exe -v none -p C:\c:\users\cpl.internal\desktop\asptest\web.config
```

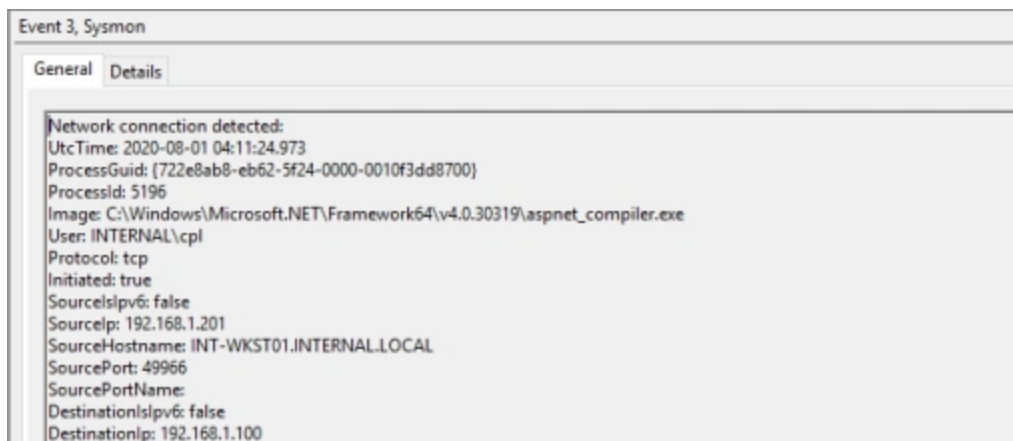
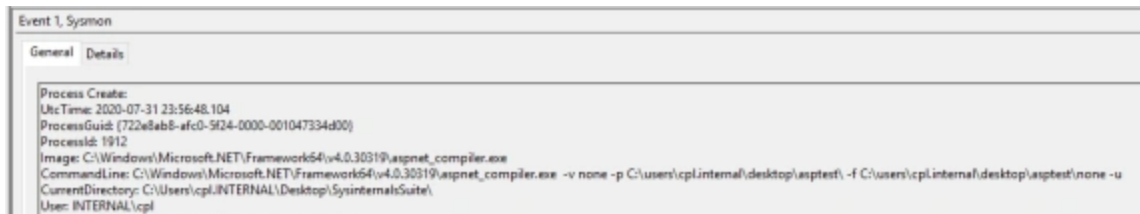
c:\users\cpl.internal\desktop\asptest\App_Code\habssuck.wtf :)
c:\users\cpl.internal\desktop\asptest\bin\BringYourOwnBuilder.dll



On the Defensive

Fortunately, detecting this activity is quite simple. Since `aspnet_compiler.exe` is rarely executed, sysmon rules can be configured to generate events on process creation and network traffic generation.

```
<Sysmon schemaversion="4.22">
  <EventFiltering>
    <RuleGroup name="" groupRelation="or">
      <ProcessCreate onmatch="include">
        <Image condition="image">aspnet_compiler.exe</Image>
      </ProcessCreate>
    </RuleGroup>
    <RuleGroup name="" groupRelation="or">
      <NetworkConnect onmatch="include">
        <Image condition="image">aspnet_compiler.exe</Image>
      </NetworkConnect>
    </RuleGroup>
  </EventFiltering>
</Sysmon>
```



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