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Understanding App Control event tags

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Applies to: Windows 11, Windows 10

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App Control for Business events include many fields, which provide helpful troubleshooting information to figure out exactly what an event

means. This article describes the values and meanings for a few useful event tags.

SignatureType

Represents the type of signature which verified the image.

 Expand table

SignatureType Value	Explanation
0	Unsigned or verification hasn't been attempted
1	Embedded signature
2	Cached signature; presence of a CI EA means the file was previously verified
3	Cached catalog verified via Catalog Database or searching catalog directly
4	Uncached catalog verified via Catalog Database or searching catalog directly
5	Successfully verified using an EA that informs CI that catalog to try first
6	AppX / MSIX package catalog verified
7	File was verified

Requested and Validated Signing Level

Represents the signature level at which the code was verified.

 Expand table

SigningLevel Value	Explanation
0	Signing level hasn't yet been checked
1	File is unsigned or has no signature that passes the active policies
2	Trusted by App Control for Business policy
3	Developer signed code
4	Authenticode signed
5	Microsoft Store signed app PPL (Protected Process Light)
6	Microsoft Store-signed
7	Signed by an Antimalware vendor whose product is using AMPPL
8	Microsoft signed
11	Only used for signing of the .NET NGEN compiler
12	Windows signed
14	Windows Trusted Computing Base signed

VerificationError

Represents why verification failed, or if it succeeded.

 Expand table

VerificationError Value	Explanation
0	Successfully verified signature.
1	File has an invalid hash.

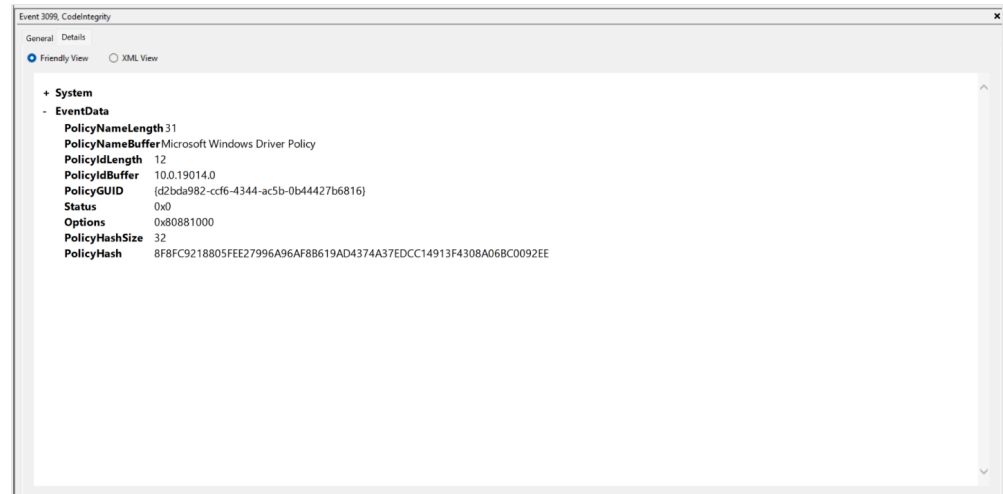
2	File contains shared writable sections.
3	File isn't signed.
4	Revoked signature.
5	Expired signature.
6	File is signed using a weak hashing algorithm, which doesn't meet the minimum policy.
7	Invalid root certificate.
8	Signature was unable to be validated; generic error.
9	Signing time not trusted.
10	The file must be signed using page hashes for this scenario.
11	Page hash mismatch.
12	Not valid for a PPL (Protected Process Light).
13	Not valid for a PP (Protected Process).
14	The signature is missing the required ARM processor ECU.
15	Failed WHQL check.
16	Default policy signing level not met.
17	Custom policy signing level not met; returned when signature doesn't validate against an SBCP-defined set of certs.
18	Custom signing level not met; returned if signature fails to match <code>CISigners</code> in UMCI.
19	Binary is revoked based on its file hash.
20	SHA1 cert hash's timestamp is missing or after valid cutoff as defined by Weak Crypto Policy.
21	Failed to pass App Control for Business policy.

22	Not Isolated User Mode (IUM) signed; indicates an attempt to load a standard Windows binary into a virtualization-based security (VBS) trustlet.
23	Invalid image hash. This error can indicate file corruption or a problem with the file's signature. Signatures using elliptic curve cryptography (ECC), such as ECDSA, return this VerificationError.
24	Flight root not allowed; indicates trying to run flight-signed code on production OS.
25	Anti-cheat policy violation.
26	Explicitly denied by App Control policy.
27	The signing chain appears to be tampered/invalid.
28	Resource page hash mismatch.




Policy activation event Options

The App Control policy rule option values can be derived from the "Options" field in the Details section for successful [policy activation events](#). To parse the values, first convert the hex value to binary. To derive and parse these values, follow the below workflow.

- Access Event Viewer.
- Access the Code integrity 3099 event.
- Access the details pane.
- Identify the hex code listed in the "Options" field.
- Convert the hex code to binary.



For a simple solution for converting hex to binary, follow these steps:

1. Open the Calculator app.
2. Select the menu icon. 
3. Select **Programmer** mode.
4. Select **HEX**. 
5. Enter your hex code. For example, `80881000`.
6. Switch to the **Bit Toggling Keyboard**. 

Next, use the bit addresses and their values from the following table to determine the state of each [policy rule-option](#). For example, if the bit address of 16 holds a value of 1, then the **Enabled: Audit Mode (Default)** option is in the policy. This setting means that the policy is in audit mode.

 Expand table

Bit Address	Policy Rule Option
2	Enabled:UMCI
3	Enabled:Boot Menu Protection
4	Enabled:Intelligent Security Graph Authorization
5	Enabled:Invalidate EAs on Reboot
7	Required:WHQL
10	Enabled:Allow Supplemental Policies
11	Disabled:Runtime FilePath Rule Protection
13	Enabled:Revoked Expired As Unsigned
16	Enabled:Audit Mode (Default)
17	Disabled:Flight Signing
18	Enabled:Inherit Default Policy
19	Enabled:Unsigned System Integrity Policy (Default)
20	Enabled:Dynamic Code Security
21	Required:EV Signers
22	Enabled:Boot Audit on Failure
23	Enabled:Advanced Boot Options Menu
24	Disabled:Script Enforcement
25	Required:Enforce Store Applications
27	Enabled:Managed Installer
28	Enabled:Update Policy No Reboot

Microsoft Root CAs trusted by Windows

The Microsoft Root certificates can be allowed and denied in policy using 'WellKnown' rules. The mapping between the root's ASN1 encoded RSA PKCS#1 public key and the WellKnown values, expressed in hexadecimal, are listed below

 Expand table

Root ID	Root Name	Root Public Key
0	None	N/A
1	Unknown	N/A
2	Self-Signed	N/A
3	Microsoft Authenticode(tm) Root Authority	30820122300D06092A864886F70D01010105000382010
4	Microsoft Product Root 1997	30820122300D06092A864886F70D01010105000382010
5	Microsoft Product Root 2001	30820222300D06092A864886F70D01010105000382020
6	Microsoft Product Root 2010	30820222300D06092A864886F70D01010105000382020
7	Microsoft Standard Root 2011	30820222300D06092A864886F70D01010105000382020
8	Microsoft Code Verification Root 2006	30820222300D06092A864886F70D01010105000382020

9	Microsoft Test Root 1999	3081DF300D06092A864886F70D01010105000381CD003
0A	Microsoft Test Root 2010	30820222300D06092A864886F70D01010105000382020
0B	Microsoft DMD Test Root 2005	30820122300D06092A864886F70D01010105000382010
0C	Microsoft DMDRoot 2005	30820222300D06092A864886F70D01010105000382020
0D	Microsoft DMD Preview Root 2005	30820222300D06092A864886F70D01010105000382020
0E	Microsoft Flight Root 2014	30820222300D06092A864886F70D01010105000382020
0F	Microsoft Third Party Marketplace Root	30820222300D06092A864886F70D01010105000382020
14	Microsoft Trusted Root Store	N/A
15	Microsoft OEM Root Certificate Authority 2017	30820222300D06092A864886F70D01010105000382020
16	Microsoft Identity Verification Root Certificate Authority 2020	30820222300D06092A864886F70D01010105000382020

For well-known roots, the TBS hashes for the certificates are baked into the code for App Control for Business. For example, they don't need to be listed as TBS hashes in the policy file.

Status values

Represents values that are used to communicate system information. They are of four types: success values, information values, warning values, and error values. See [NTSATUS](#) for information about common usage details.

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