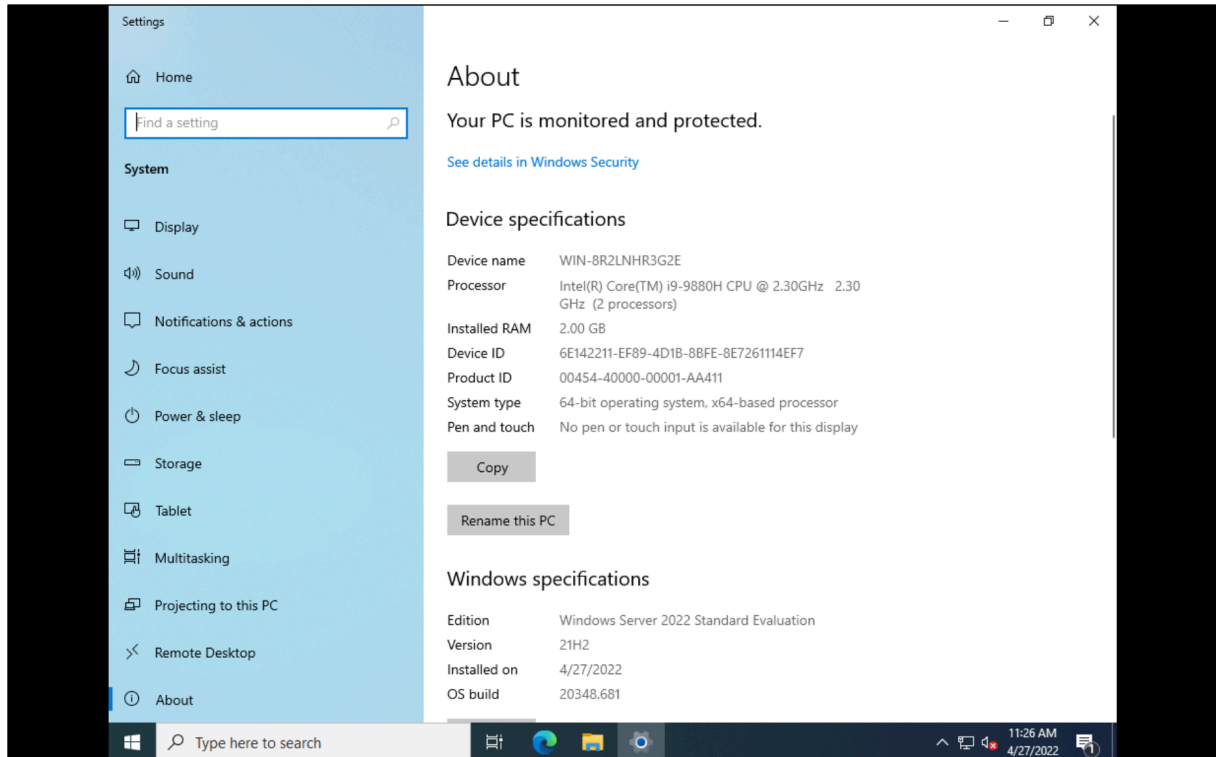


# Microsoft MSI Disclosures

## Environment:

- Windows Server 2022



## Findings:

### 1. MAL-002: Force System Restart via Installed Windows MSIs

#### Description:

Once a software is successfully installed on the system, one or more trusted MSI files will appear in the "C:\Windows\Installer" folder and may allow a low privilege user to perform "repair" and/or "modify" actions as the "NT Authority\System" user without requiring UAC. By using the "msiexec.exe" program with the "/forcerestart" flag, if an attacker successfully performs the "repair" action, the target system will be restarted.

**Note:** Several MSIs may require Admin authentication even for the repair procedure, but these are usually the exception, not the norm (e.g. VMware Tools).

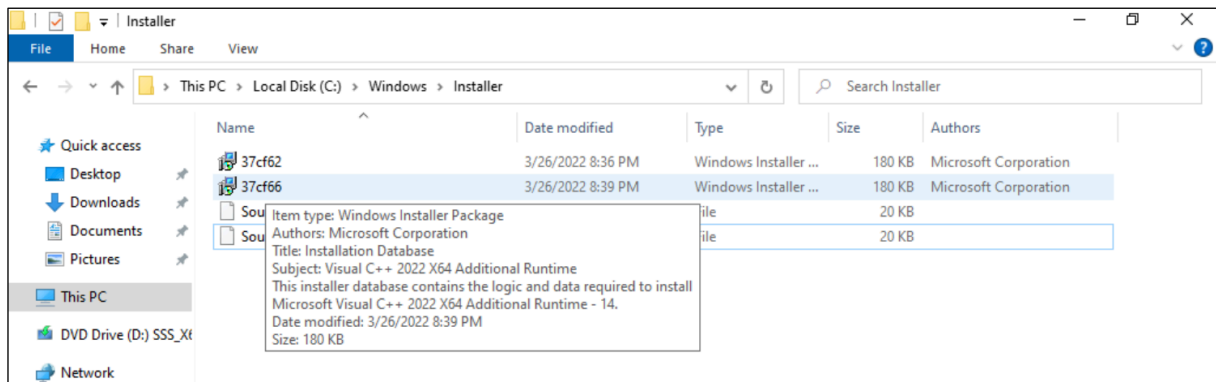
#### Proof of Concept:

For example, we consider that the Administrator of the computer requires the "Microsoft Visual C++ Redistributable packages for Visual Studio 2022"<sup>1</sup> for running specific applications on the computer.

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<sup>1</sup> [https://aka.ms/vs/17/release/vc\\_redist.arm64.exe](https://aka.ms/vs/17/release/vc_redist.arm64.exe)

Once installed by the admin user, because the program uses MSIs for the installation process we can see 2 new MSI files that appeared in “C:\Windows\Installer”.

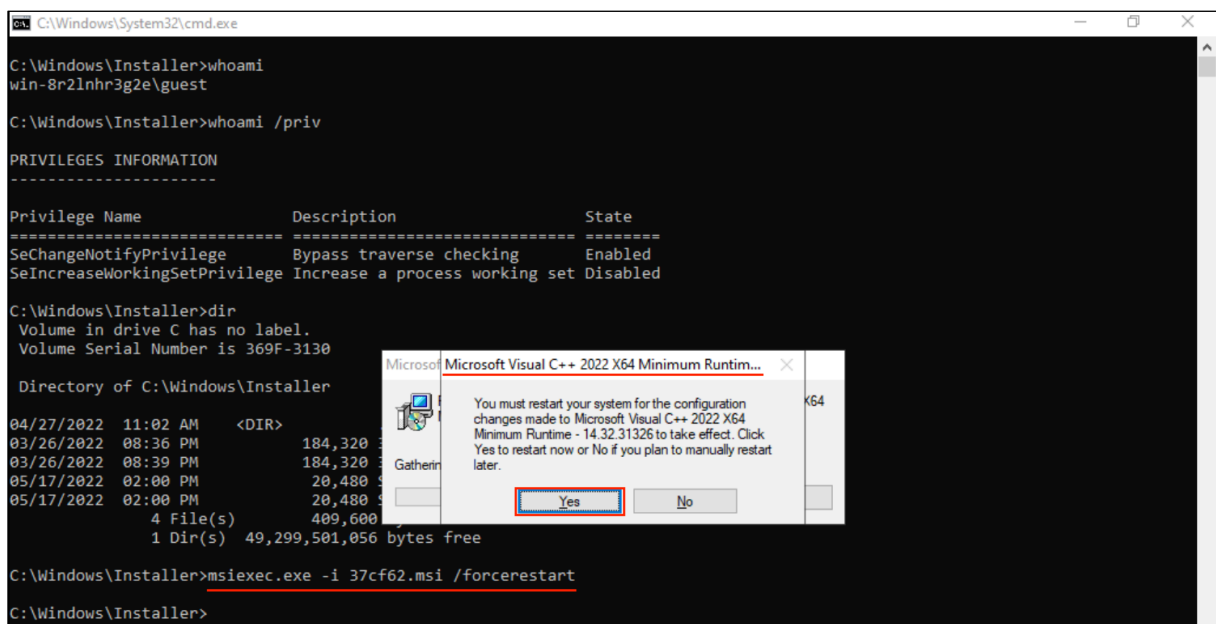


We can now login as any non-privileged user (e.g. “guest”) and use the following command in order to trigger the restart:

```
msiexec.exe -i 37cf62.msi /forcerestart
```

**Note:** User “guest” is not a power user and should not have the privileges to shutdown/restart the server.

After a few seconds from running the command we will be prompted with a “yes”/“no” panel asking us if we want to restart the system.



**Note:** We can add the “-qn” flag, if we do not want/cannot interact with the GUI, in order to trigger an automatic restart.

```
msiexec.exe -i 37cf62.msi /forcerestart -qn
```