

Getting Started with Windows Malware Development

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If you give a man a fish, you feed him for a day. If you teach a man to fish, you feed him for a lifetime.

Step 1: Learning to Program

→ Malware is **JUST** Malicious Software

- ◆ Often we want to blend in as legitimate software
- ◆ Write our code in the same languages used for those

→ Many programming languages

- ◆ Different use cases for each
- ◆ Identify your goal and pick the most suitable language to achieve that goal

Common Languages

Implant :

- C - C, a Software Engineering Approach
- C++ - *Effective Modern C++*
- Golang - *Go by Example*
- Rust - *The Rust Programming Language*

Backend:

- Pretty much anything that works, works.
 - ◆ Golang/Rust/C++/Python
- Language wars are pointless, use what works (these are just examples)
- Be comfortable with reading and writing multiple languages

Step 2: Develop a basic understanding of Assembly

- *Computer Systems: A Programmer's Perspective*
- [Arch1001 OST2](#)
- Compiler Explorer (<https://godbolt.org/>)
 - ◆ Understand what your code looks like in assembly
- Example use case for indirect syscalls and callstack spoofing:
<https://github.com/HavocFramework/Havoc/tree/dev/payloads/Demon/Source/Asm>
- Get used to debugging with WinDbg Preview/x64dbg ([Debuggers 1011 OST2](#))

- Be comfortable with reading **both** Intel and AT&T instructions
- Be comfortable with debugging code with and without symbols/source code

Step 3: Understand Windows Internals Fundamentals

- First 3 Chapters of Windows Internals 7th Edition, Part 1
- Understand system architecture
 - ◆ Memory
 - ◆ Threading
 - ◆ Processes
- Read [ReactOS source](#) to further correspond your understanding
- Follow along with exercises in the book
- Reverse engineer system components which are interesting to you

- Understand how to answer Windows internal specific questions
 - ◆ Where to look?

```

130 NTSTATUS
131 NTAPI
132 RtlRegisterWait(PHANDLE NewWaitObject,
133                HANDLE Object,
134                WAITORTIMERCALLBACKFUNC Callback,
135                PVOID Context,
136                ULONG Milliseconds,
137                ULONG Flags)
138 {
139     PRTL_WAIT Wait;
140     NTSTATUS Status;
141
142     //TRACE( "(%p, %p, %p, %p, %d, 0x%x)\n", NewWaitObject, Object, Callback, Context, Milliseconds, Flags );
143
144     Wait = RtlAllocateHeap( RtlGetProcessHeap(), 0, sizeof(RTLP_WAIT) );
145     if (!Wait)
146         return STATUS_NO_MEMORY;
147
148     Wait->Object = Object;
149     Wait->Callback = Callback;
150     Wait->Context = Context;
151     Wait->Milliseconds = Milliseconds;
152     Wait->Flags = Flags;
153     Wait->CallbackInProgress = FALSE;
154     Wait->DeleteCount = 0;
155     Wait->CompletionEvent = NULL;
156
157     Status = NtCreateEvent( &Wait->CancelEvent,
158                          EVENT_ALL_ACCESS,
159                          NULL,
160                          NotificationEvent,
161                          FALSE );
162
163     if (Status != STATUS_SUCCESS)
164     {
165         RtlFreeHeap( RtlGetProcessHeap(), 0, Wait );
166         return Status;
167     }
168
169     Flags = Flags & (WT_EXECUTEINIOTHREAD | WT_EXECUTEINPERSISTENTTHREAD |
170                    WT_EXECUTEINLONGFUNCTION | WT_TRANSFER_IMPERSONATION);
171
172     Status = RtlQueueWorkItem( Wait_thread_proc,
173                             Wait,
174                             Flags );
175
176     if (Status != STATUS_SUCCESS)
177     {
178         NtClose( Wait->CancelEvent );
179         RtlFreeHeap( RtlGetProcessHeap(), 0, Wait );
180         return Status;
181     }
182
183     *NewWaitObject = Wait;
184     return Status;
185 }
186

```

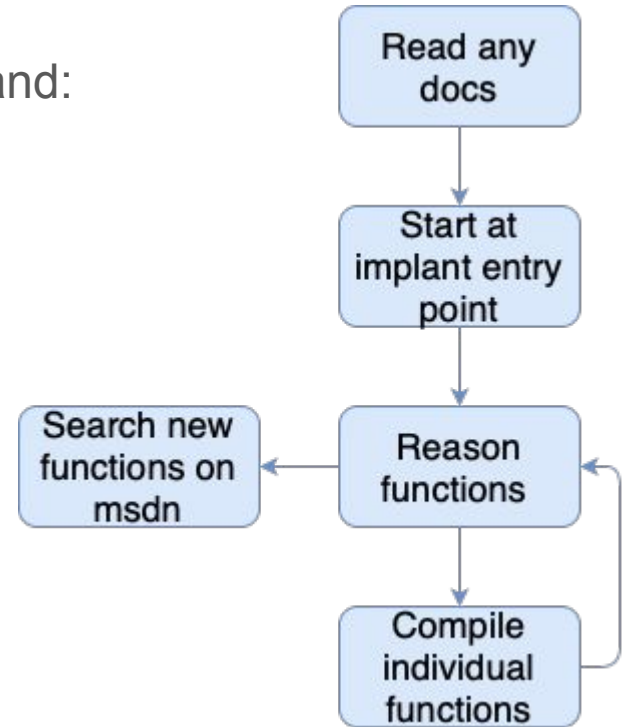

Step 4: Read leaked malware source codes

→ Malware - Start from the entry point and understand:

- ◆ WHAT is being performed?
- ◆ WHY is it being performed?
- ◆ Are there other ways to perform the same behaviour?
 - (look at ReactOS/reverse the API(s) being used)

→ Never seen the API used?

- ◆ site:<https://learn.microsoft.com> "FunctionName"
- ◆ RTFM!!



Good Starting Points

- <https://github.com/vxunderground/MalwareSourceCode/tree/main/Win32>
- Start from the entrypoint and then follow code paths
 - ◆ Zeus
 - ◆ m0yv
 - ◆ Carbanak
- No need to reinvent the wheel, if it was done 5 years ago and worked!
 - ◆ But it may not be the best way, so always keep it in mind
- Be comfortable reading various malware source code and reasoning with the code

Step 5: Resources

→ <https://www.vx-underground.org/windows.html>

◆ Curated list of good quality papers

→ <https://modexp.wordpress.com/>

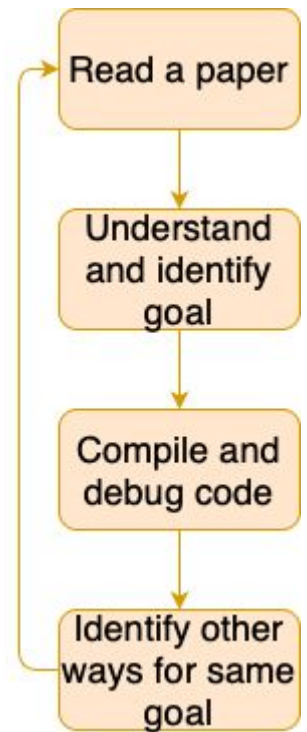
→ <https://www.x86matthew.com/>

→ <https://pre.empt.blog/>

→ <https://github.com/stephenfewer/ReflectiveDLLInjection>

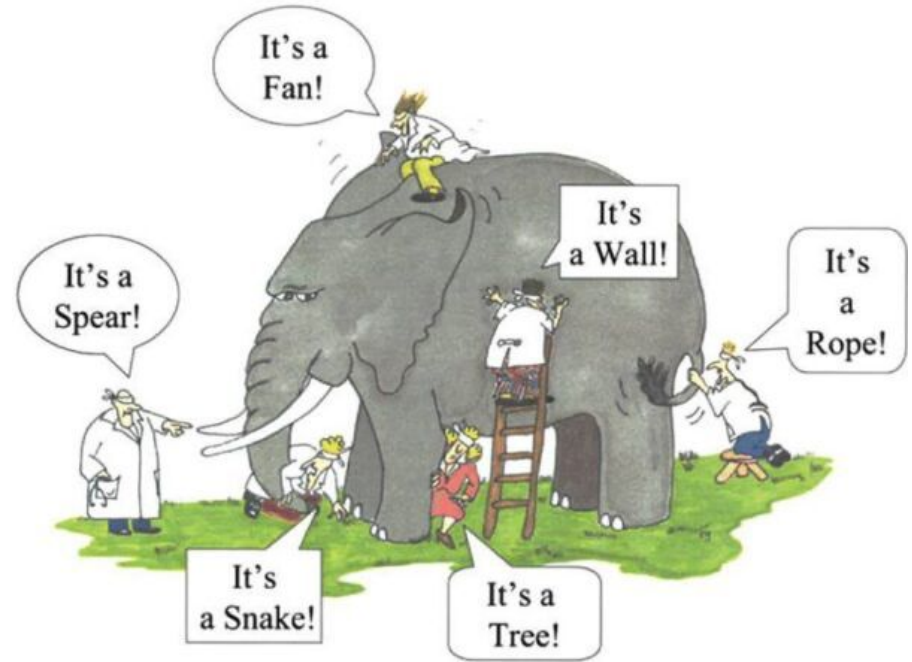
→ <https://github.com/rapid7/metasploit-payloads/tree/master/c/meterpreter>

→ <https://www.youtube.com/@OALABS>



Step 6: The Map is Not The Territory

- Maps represent reality but are often not reality
- e.g. MSDN represents reality
 - ◆ But what is real is often different
- Don't blindly trust the map (documentation)
- Explore the terrain by seeing what is actually happening
 - ◆ Reverse engineer the necessary components to answer the questions you ask



Step 7: Ask better questions

- Ask yourself and others better questions and you'll get better answers
- Understand what you are trying to solve, and the end goal

“Whoever best describes the problem is the one most likely to solve it”

- Dan Roam

Any Questions?