

# Easy local Windows Kernel exploitation

Cesar Cerrudo  
CTO at IOActive Labs



# Introduction

- Windows kernel exploitation is still kind of a dark art
  - Not many good and reliable kernel exploits available
- Write “what” “where” exploitation
  - Some techniques are not reliable and/or complicated
  - Few techniques are generic and work across different Windows versions
  - Sometimes “what” is a fixed value, sometimes is NULL, sometimes is just one or two bytes, sometimes you can only increment or decrement the value on “where”, etc.
    - No generic technique for hard to exploit vulnerabilities
  - Always run code on kernel mode



# All started with a good paper

- On January 2010 Matthew “j00ru” Jurczyk and Gynvael Coldwind published “GDT and LDT in Windows kernel vulnerability exploitation” <sup>1</sup>
  - NtQuerySystemInformation(SystemHandleInformation) to get kernel address of KPROCESS

```
typedef struct _SYSTEM_HANDLE_TABLE_ENTRY_INFO {  
    USHORT UniqueProcessId;  
    USHORT CreatorBackTraceIndex;  
    UCHAR ObjectTypeId;  
    UCHAR HandleAttributes;  
    USHORT HandleValue;  
    PVOID Object;  
    ULONG GrantedAccess;  
} SYSTEM_HANDLE_TABLE_ENTRY_INFO, *PSYSTEM_HANDLE_TABLE_ENTRY_INFO;
```

# Making exploitation easier

- What if we can remove ACLs of almost any Windows object?
- What if we can set any privilege to a process token?
- What if we can replace a process token?
- It's possible to do any of the above with just one write to kernel and without running code in kernel mode
- Why do you want a System shell?



# Making exploitation easier

- Windows object ACL

```
kd> dt nt!_OBJECT_HEADER
```

```

+0x000 PointerCount : Int4B //keeps reference counting
+0x004 HandleCount : Int4B
+0x004 NextToFree : Ptr32 Void
+0x008 Lock : _EX_PUSH_LOCK
+0x00c TypeIndex : UChar
+0x00d TraceFlags : UChar
+0x00e InfoMask : UChar
+0x00f Flags : UChar
+0x010 ObjectCreateInfo : Ptr32 _OBJECT_CREATE_INFORMATION
+0x010 QuotaBlockCharged : Ptr32 Void
+0x014 SecurityDescriptor : Ptr32 Void //Body -0x4 x86 or -0x8 x64 >=Win2K
+0x018 Body : _QUAD //Here starts the object structure
  
```

# Making exploitation easier

- Nulling out ACLs

1. Get target object (process, thread, etc.) kernel address using `NtQuerySystemInformation(SystemHandleInformation)`
2. Write NULL to [object address-0x4] on x86 or [object address - 0x8] on x64
3. Manipulate the target object (inject code, read memory, etc.) to escalate privileges from user mode.
  - Demo



# Making exploitation easier

- Token privileges (Windows>=Vista)

```
typedef struct _TOKEN
{
  ... (same offset and structure on Vista, Win7, Win2008 R1 & R2 x86 x64)
  /*0x040*/ typedef struct _SEP_TOKEN_PRIVILEGES
  {
    UINT64 Present;
    /*0x048*/ UINT64 Enabled;
    UINT64 EnabledByDefault;
  } SEP_TOKEN_PRIVILEGES, *PSEP_TOKEN_PRIVILEGES;
  ...
}TOKEN, *PTOKEN;
```



# Making exploitation easier

- Token privileges (Windows XP, 2003)

```
lkd> dt _TOKEN
```

```
...
```

```
+0x074 Privileges  Ptr32 _LUID_AND_ATTRIBUTES //points to VariablePart
```

```
...
```

```
+0x0a0 VariablePart  : Uint4B
```

```
lkd> dt _LUID_AND_ATTRIBUTES
```

```
+0x000 Luid        : _LUID
```

```
+0x008 Attributes  : Uint4B //0x0 disabled, 0x1 enabled by default, 0x2 enabled
```

```
lkd> dt _LUID
```

```
+0x000 LowPart     : Uint4B //number identifying a privilege
```

```
+0x004 HighPart    : Int4B
```





# Making exploitation easier

- Powerful privileges
  - Debug programs
  - Take ownership
  - Restore files and directories
  - Impersonate a client after authentication
  - Load and unload device drivers
  - Create a token object
  - Act as part of the operating system, etc.



# Making exploitation easier

- Enabling privileges

1. Get process primary token and then search its kernel address using `NtQuerySystemInformation(SystemHandleInformation)`
2. Write `0xffffffff` or the value you can to `[_TOKEN+0x48]` to enable privileges in the process primary token on Win>=Vista)

Or

Write some value (0x14 to enable debug privilege) to `[_TOKEN+0xA0]` on WinXP or 2003

3. Perform privileged actions depending on enabled privileges



# Making exploitation easier

- Exploit for Tarjei Mandt kernel vulnerability, use after free (Windows>=Vista)
  - dec dword ptr [eax+4] // we can only control eax
  - [\_TOKEN+0x48] ==0x800000 (Enabled privs) by default on Win7
  - 0x800000==10000000000000000000000000000000b just one priv enabled by default (SeChangeNotifyPrivilege)
  - 0x800000-0x1==0x7ffffff==11111111111111111111111111111111b lots of privs enabled
  - Demo



# Making exploitation easier

- Exploit for Tarjei Mandt kernel vulnerability, use after free (Windows XP or 2003)
  - dec dword ptr [eax+4] // we can only control eax
  - [\_TOKEN+0xA0] ==0x15 (Audit privilege)
  - 0x15-0x1==0x14==Debug privilege
  - Can do multiples dec to get to 0x9 (Take ownership privilege) or others



# Making exploitation easier

- Process primary token

```
typedef struct _EPROCESS (Win7 RTM x86)
{
  ...//this offset changes in some Win versions but stable on different service pack level)
  /*0x0F8*/ struct _EX_FAST_REF Token; //0x4 bytes x86 or 0x8 bytes x64)
  ...
}EPROCESS, *PEPROCESS;
```

```
kd> dt nt!_OBJECT_HEADER
  +0x000 PointerCount   : Int4B
  ...
```



# Making exploitation easier

- Replacing process token

1. Get System Identity token by hooking NtOpenThreadToken() and calling MsiInstallProduct(), then get object kernel address using NtQuerySystemInformation(SystemHandleInformation)

- If multiple writes

2. Increase ref count with first write to PointerCount [`[_TOKEN - 0x18]` on x32 or [`[_TOKEN - 0x30]` on x64  $\geq$  Win 2000

3. Second write to replace Token on `_EPROCESS` with System token

- If one write

2. Replace Token on `_EPROCESS`

3. After elevation and before exploit finishes duplicate the System token twice in other process that never terminates like LSASS, etc.

# Conclusions

- Exploiting some kernel vulnerabilities is really easy with help of NtQuerySystemInformation(SystemHandleInformation)
  - Allows to quickly build reliable and multi version kernel exploits even when the vulnerability is “difficult” to exploit
- These are just some ways I found and researched but there should be other ones that maybe allow even more easier exploitation
- You don't always need a System shell



# References & Thanks

- 1 - <http://j00ru.vexillium.org/?p=290#more-290>
- Thanks to Ruben Santamarta and Tarjei Mandt for feedback and PoCs





# Fin

- Questions?
- Gracias.
- E-mail: [ccerrudo@ioactive.com](mailto:ccerrudo@ioactive.com)
- twitter: [@cesarcer](https://twitter.com/cesarcer)

