Malware-Analysis/Indirect Syscalls.md at main · dodosec/Malware-Analysis · GitHub

dodo-sec **github.com**[/dodo-sec/Malware-Analysis/blob/main/Cobalt Strike/Indirect Syscalls.md](https://github.com/dodo-sec/Malware-Analysis/blob/main/Cobalt%20Strike/Indirect%20Syscalls.md)

main

Name already in use

A tag already exists with the provided branch name. Many Git commands accept both tag and branch names, so creating this branch may cause unexpected behavior. Are you sure you want to create this branch?

1 contributor

Users who have contributed to this file

An analysis of syscall usage in Cobalt Strike Beacons

Thanks to the suggestion of my good friend [Nat \(0xDISREL\),](https://twitter.com/0xDISREL) I spent the last week digging into a Cobalt Strike beacon made with the latest leaked builder. His idea was to analyze and understand how CS approached syscalls.

Sample

This analysis was conducted in an x64 bit payload with the hash 020b20098f808301cad6025fe7e2f93fa9f3d0cc5d3d0190f27cf0cd374bcf0 4, generated by the recently leaked 4.8 version of Cobalt Strike. It's publicly available for download in [unpacme](https://unpac.me/). I will not go over unpacking the sample for the sake of brevity, but doing so is pretty straightforward and shouldn't present any problems.

A quick refresher

Before we get to the actual reversing, let's get a quick refresher on what system calls look like under Windows.

According to calling convention, arguments are setup in the appropriate registers before the instruction SYSCALL is executed, handling execution to the Kernel. One of such arguments is the code for the system call (in the picture above, it's passed via the eax register). These system calls reside in ntdll and provide evasion benefits by allowing you to avoid calling APIs that are likely hooked by AV/EDR.

How Cobalt Strike does it

During the first steps of analysis of the unpacked payload we'll come across references to qwords and calls to registers.

Inspecting said qwords will lead us to the .data section, where they don't hold any values (yet).

Inspecting other references to these addresses will land us in a function that looks a lot like an import by hash routine - there are repeated calls to the same function, each time passing a different hexadecimal value and a .data section address among its arguments.

Case closed then, the empty qwords would receive pointers to the resolved API functions, right? All that's left is to identify the hashing algorithm and start renaming things? Well, not quite. This write-up is not called "analyzing import by hash", after all.

Let's take a look at the function that's called before all the hashes start showing up. I've named it $m\omega$ prepare_indirect_syscalls.

Preparing system calls

The first part of it is run of the mill PEB walking and PE parsing to get names of exported functions. Note also that there is a check of IMAGE_EXPORT_DIRECTORY.Name against ntdll.dll very slightly obfuscated (it's just written backwards and split over three cmp instructions). This tells us the author is only interested in ntdll. That makes sense, considering they're after syscalls. There is a memset , to which we'll come back later.

The next block of code will check the function name for the prefixes Ki and Zw.If either prefix matches there is a call to the hashing function, which is a ROR 8 ADD algorithm that iterates over each word and uses 0x52964EE9 as a hardcoded XOR key.

A function starting with Ki will only be used if its hash matches 0x8DCD4499; on a 22H2 version of Windows 10 I couldn't find an export from ntdll that matched such value. This routine then will act on at most one function starting with Ki and all starting with Zw. Appropriate values will populate a structure whose address was supplied to mw_prepare_indirect_syscalls - I've decided to call it syscalls_organized_by_hash. It is described below.

```
struct syscalls_organized_by_hash {
DWORD function_hash;
DWORD ntdll_address_of_function;
QWORD ptr_to_function_syscall_block;
};
```
function_hash is the calculated hash for the exported function; ntdll address of function is an address to the function's code as pointed to by IMAGE_EXPORT_DIRECTORY.AddressOfFunctions;

ptr_to_function_syscall_block is a pointer to the system call gadget related to said function, which resides in ntdll.dll memory. Remember the memset call earlier? It's used to zero that structure out. The r13 register

points to it, and the additions at each address confirm the size of each struct member. After all the Zw prefixed functions are placed in the structure, an algorithm will sort their positions according to the ntdll_address_of_function, from lowest to highest. After this is done, the struct will contain the hashes, addresses of functions in the ntdll executable and pointers to the syscall gadgets for all functions with a Zw prefix, sorted in ascending order according to the ntdll_address_of_function values.

Setting up the syscalls structure

Going back to the function that resembled import by hash with what we've learned, we can see the that mw_get_indirect_syscalls_by_hash is supplied the syscalls_organized_by_hash, alongside the hash and a pointer to those empty qwords. After using the hashing algorithm to generate enums from ntdll exports, we can solve the hashes to see which APIs they intended to get the syscall code blocks to.

 $call$ _indirect_syscalls mw_prepare_indirect_syscalls
rbx, [rbpHE70H+arg_0]
rax, syscalls_struct
rcx, [rsp+1F70H+syscalls_organized_by_hash]
r8, rbx
eradis, edi
rcm41F70H+art to sveralls_structl_rax
cm41F70H+art to sveralls_structl_rax mov
lea lea edx, wi_awaiiocatevintualnemory
edx, edi
[rsp+1F70h+ptr_to_syscalls_struct], rax mov
call mw_get_indirect_syscall_by_hash
rax, syscalls_struct.ZwProtectVirtualMemory_ptr_to_syscall_block
rcx, [rsp+1F70h+syscalls_organized_by_hash]
r9d, NT_ZwProtectVirtualMemory 1 ea $1ea$ mov
mov $r8, rbx$ edx, edi
(rsp+1F70h+ptr_to_syscalls_struct], rax
mw_get_indirect_syscall_by_hash
rax, syscalls_struct.ZwFreeVirtualMemory_ptr_to_syscall_block
rcx, [rsp+1F70h+syscalls_organized_by_hash]
r9d, NT_ZwFreeVirtualMemory
04, NT_ edx, edi mov mov $ca11$ mov mov r8, rbx mov edx. edi edx, edi
[rsp+1F70h+ptr_to_syscalls_struct], rax
mw_get_indirect_syscall_by_hash
rax, syscalls_struct.ZwGetContextThread_ptr_to_syscall_block
rcx, [rsp+1F70h+syscalls_organized_by_hash]
r9d, NT_ZwGetContextThread mov
call
lea
lea mov mov $r8.$ rbx r8, rbx
eds, edi
[rsp+1F70h+ptr_to_syscalls_struct], rax
mm_get_indirect_syscall_by_hash
rax, syscalls_struct.2w5etContextThread_ptr_to_syscall_block
rcx, [rsp+1F70h+syscalls_organized_by_hash]
r8, rbx
r8, rbx
r8, rbx mov
call lea lea rsu, mi_zwsetcontextrnieau
edx, edi
[rsp+1F70h+ptr_to_syscalls_struct], rax $\frac{1000}{1000}$ preparation of the state of the main of the state of the main state of the main state of the control o lea mov
mov r8, rbx edx, edi mov mov edx, edi
mov [rsp+1F70h+ptr_to_syscalls_struct], rax
call mw_get_indirect_syscall_by_hash

mw_get_indirect_syscalls_by_hash works by looking for the supplied hash in the syscalls_organized_by_hash structure. Once that is found, it will retrieve the pointer to the syscall code block and call a function that validates said block - mw_validate_syscall_codeblock.

The way the verification works is simple. It will loop through the syscalls_organized_by_hash struct (they are actually organized by ascending order of ntdll_address_of_function, but I didn't know that back when I created the structure) until it finds the supplied hash. The

functions are organized inside ntdll by ascending order of syscall codes - a function that uses code 0×1 is succeeded by one that uses code 0×2 and so forth. Because of this, once a hash is found the counter in edi will be equal to the syscall code. The validation function checks for the op codes of the SYSCALL and RET instructions.

Once the desired entry is found, a new structure (which I've named syscalls) will receive a pointer to the syscall code block, a pointer to the SYSCALL instruction and the value of the syscall code. Although the code is a dword, I've made all members of struct qwords for convenience (that way I don't need to create a member for padding between different syscalls entries). The struct is as follows:

```
struct syscalls {
QWORD ptr_to_syscall_block;
QWORD ptr_to_syscall_instruction;
QWORD syscall_code;
};
```
Now all that's left is use that model to generate the structure that will result from setting up the syscalls and apply it to the range of qwords that are passed to the mw_get_indirect_syscalls_by_hash function. Following cross-references to each member will lead us to places where the structure is used in the beacon code.

00000000 00000000 syscalls struc; (sizeof=0x150, align=0x8, copyof_114) 00000000 XREF: .data:syscalls_struct/r 00000000 ZwAllocateVirtualMemory_ptr_to_syscall_block_dq ? 00000000 ; XREF: sub_18001B2B4+43/r 00000000 ; sub_18001B2B4+7F/r 00000008 ZwAllocateVirtualMemory_ptr_to_syscall_instruction dq ? 00000008 ; XREF: sub 18001B2B4+3C/r sub_18001B2B4+78/r 00000008 00000010 ZwAllocateVirtualMemory_syscall_code dq ? 00000010 ; XREF: sub 18001B2B4:loc 18001B365/r 00000018 ZwProtectVirtualMemory_ptr_to_syscall_block dq ? 00000018 ; XREF: sub 18001B4A4+44/r ; sub_18001B4A4+80/r ... 00000018 00000020 ZwProtectVirtualMemory_ptr_to_syscall_instruction dq ? ; XREF: sub_18001B4A4+3D/r 00000020 00000020 ; sub 18001B4A4+79/r 00000028 ZwProtectVirtualMemory_syscall_code dq ? 00000028 ; XREF: sub_18001B4A4+B6/r 00000030 ZwFreeVirtualMemory_ptr_to_syscall_block dq ? ; XREF: sub 18001B3D8+30/r 00000030 00000030 ; sub_18001B3D8+72/r ... 00000038 ZwFreeVirtualMemory_ptr_to_syscall_instruction dq ? 00000038 ; XREF: sub 18001B3D8+3F/r sub 18001B3D8:loc 18001B458/r 00000038 00000040 ZwFreeVirtualMemory_syscall_code dq ? ; XREF: sub 18001B3D8+8E/r 00000048 ZwGetContextThread_ptr_to_syscall_block dq ? 00000048 ; XREF: mw ZwGetContextThread wrap+24/r ; mw_indirect_syscalls_setup+BF/o GGGGGG48 00000050 ZwGetContextThread ptr to syscall instruction dq ? ; XREF: mw_ZwGetContextThread_wrap+3A/r 00000050 00000058 ZwGetContextThread syscall code dq ? ; XREF: mw_ZwGetContextThread_wrap+4D/r 00000060 ZwSetContextThread ptr_to_syscall_block_dq ? 00000060 : XREF: sub 18001B19C+24/r 00000060 ; mw_indirect_syscalls_setup+E0/o 00000068 ZwSetContextThread_ptr_to_syscall_instruction dq ? 00000068 ; XREF: sub 18001B19C+3A/r XREF: sub 18001B19C+4D/r 00000070 ZwSetContextThread syscall code dq ? 00000078 ZwResumeThread_ptr_to_syscall_block_dq ? GGGGGG78 ; XREF: sub_18001B11C+1D/r 00000078 ; mw indirect syscalls setup+101/o 00000080 ZwResumeThread_ptr_to_syscall_instruction dq ? 00000080 ; XREF: sub 18001B11C+38/r 00000088 ZwResumeThread_syscall_code dq ? ; XREF: sub 18001B11C+4B/r 00000090 ZwCreateThreadEx ptr to syscall block dq ? 00000090 ; XREF: sub 18001ABB8+47/r 00000090 ; sub 18001ABB8+81/r ... 00000098 ZwCreateThreadEx_ptr_to_syscall_instruction dq ? ; XREF: sub_18001ABB8+40/r 00000098 00000098 ; sub_18001ABB8+7A/r ; XREF: sub_18001ABB8:loc_18001AC87/r 000000A0 ZwCreateThreadEx_syscall_code dq ?

Syscall usage

Let's take a wrapper function used to get thread context as an example.

According to the value in a dword I've named use_syscalls_flag, the beacon will take one of three possible approaches.

- If the flag is equal to 1, it will call the desired syscall block directly; this means getting the correct code into eax is handled by the ntdll code.
- If the flag is equal to 2, it will call a function responsible for getting the appropriate code from syscall.syscall_code into eax and jumping to the SYSCALL instruction.
- If the flag is neither 1 or 2, it will simply call an API instead.

If a syscall is made by either method, the code will return 1 in eax. Otherwise, it returns the result from the standard API that was called. The presence of the flag leads me to think all beacons will have the mechanisms for handling syscalls. Choosing to use indirect syscalls in the builder would simply set the appropriate flag(s) in the binary, instead of producing a payload that doesn't handle syscalls at all.

Acknowledgements

[Nat](https://twitter.com/0xDISREL) for suggesting looking into this in the first place and providing me with a beacon I could reverse.

[Duchy](https://twitter.com/DuchyRE) for pointing out how to quickly unpack a beacon and for general help regarding structures created and used by the payload.