

# DEV✓CORE

## Proxying to Kernel : Streaming vulnerabilities from the Windows Kernel

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# Who am I

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- Angelboy (@scwuaptx)
- Senior Security of DEVCORE
- MSRC 2024 MVR Top 100
- Speaker at
  - CODE BLUE, HITCON, HITB GSEC, HEXACON
- Master of Pwn of Pwn2Own Toronto 2022



A dark, atmospheric photograph of a classical interior. The scene is dimly lit, with a central light source illuminating a section of a wall that shows significant cracking and peeling. Two large, fluted stone columns stand on either side of the central wall. The floor is made of large, rectangular stone tiles. The overall mood is somber and historical.

Looking at historical vulnerabilities is  
indispensable

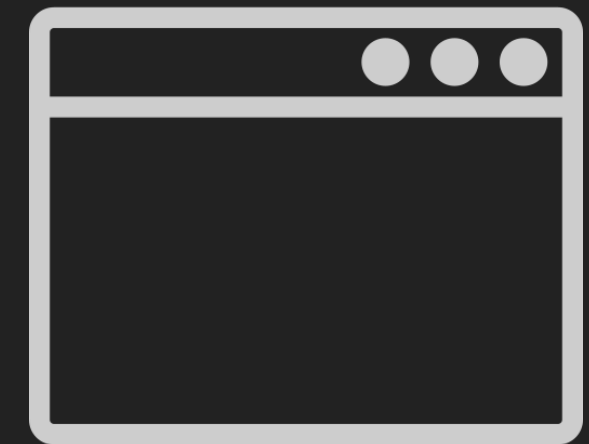
# Pwn2Own Vancouver 2024

Target	Prize	Master of Pwn Points
Ubuntu Desktop	\$20,000	2
Microsoft Windows 11	\$30,000	3
Apple macOS	\$40,000	4

<https://www.zerodayinitiative.com/blog/2024/1/16/pwn2own-vancouver-2024-bring-cloud-nativecontainer-security-to-pwn2own>

# In-the-wild

- Win32k
  - GDI (Graphics Device Interface) and UI functions
    - Windows drawing, font management ...
  - Complexity of Code
  - It has been a popular target for attackers over **the past decade**.



# In-the-wild

- CLFS
  - Common Log File System
  - Handles log-based transaction processing
    - Complexity of Code
  - It has been a popular target for attackers over **the past six years.**



# In-the-wild

- MSKSSRV
  - Microsoft **Kernel Streaming** Service
  - Handles synchronization of multimedia streams
  - **Very small**



# In-the-wild

- MSKSSRV
  - Microsoft **Kernel Streaming** Service
  - Handles synchronization of multimedia streams
  - **Very small**
  - Last year it became a very popular target, with 2 ITW exploits in just a few month.





# In-the-wild

- ~~Win32k~~
- ~~CLFS~~
- MSKSSRV
- ...



Let's take a look at MSKSSRV

# MSKSSRV

- CVE-2023-29360 – logical bug (found by @masthoon)
  - MmProbeAndLockPages invalid AccessMode
    - No check if access mode is KernelMode (0)

```
__int64 __fastcall FsAllocAndLockMdl(void *user_addr, ULONG size, struct _MDL **a3)
{
    ...
    if ( user_addr && size && a3 )
    {
        Mdl = IoAllocateMdl(user_addr, size, 0, 0, 0LL);
        v6 = Mdl;
        if ( Mdl )
        {
            MmProbeAndLockPages(Mdl, 0, IoWriteAccess);
            *a3 = v6;
        }
    }
}
```

# MSKSSRV

- CVE-2023-29360 – logical bug (found by @masthoon)
  - `MmProbeAndLockPages` invalid `AccessMode`
    - No check if access mode is `KernelMode (0)`
      - Mapping arbitrary kernel memory to user space
        - `Arbitrary memory writing`

# MSKSSRV

- CVE-2023-36802 – Type Confusion
  - No any check for FileObject->FsContext2
    - Context Object & Stream Object **type confusion**

Security Intelligence

News

Topics

X-Force

Podcast



Critically close to zero(day):  
Exploiting Microsoft Kernel  
streaming service

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# MSKSSRV

- CVE-2024-30089 (found by chompie)

**Security** Intelligence

Racing Round and Round: The  
Little Bug That Could

But is that the end of it ?

Actually ...



An iceberg floating in a blue sea under a clear sky. The visible tip of the iceberg is labeled 'MSKSSRV'. The much larger submerged part of the iceberg is labeled with several system names: 'ksthunk.sys', 'ks.sys', 'portcls.sys', 'mspclock.sys', and 'HdAudio.sys'. A small boat with a red and white smokestack is visible on the right side of the sea.

**MSKSSRV**

**ksthunk.sys**

**ks.sys**

**portcls.sys**

**mspclock.sys**

**HdAudio.sys**



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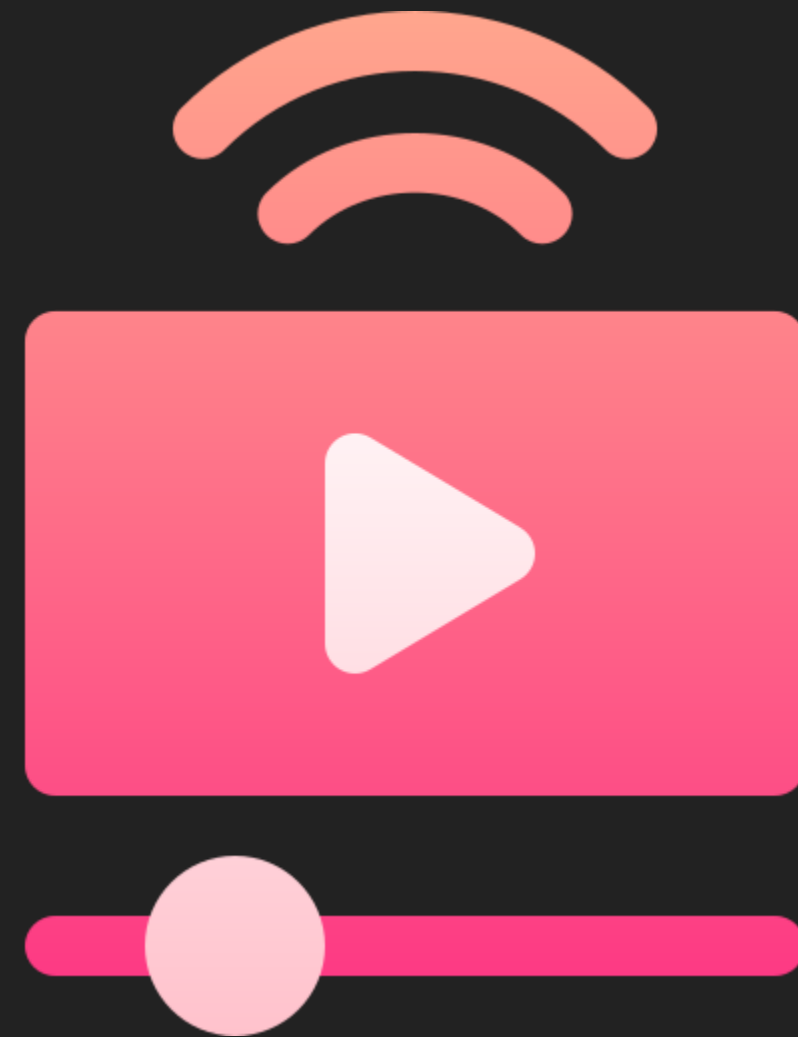
**CVE-2024-38054**

**CVE-2024-30084**

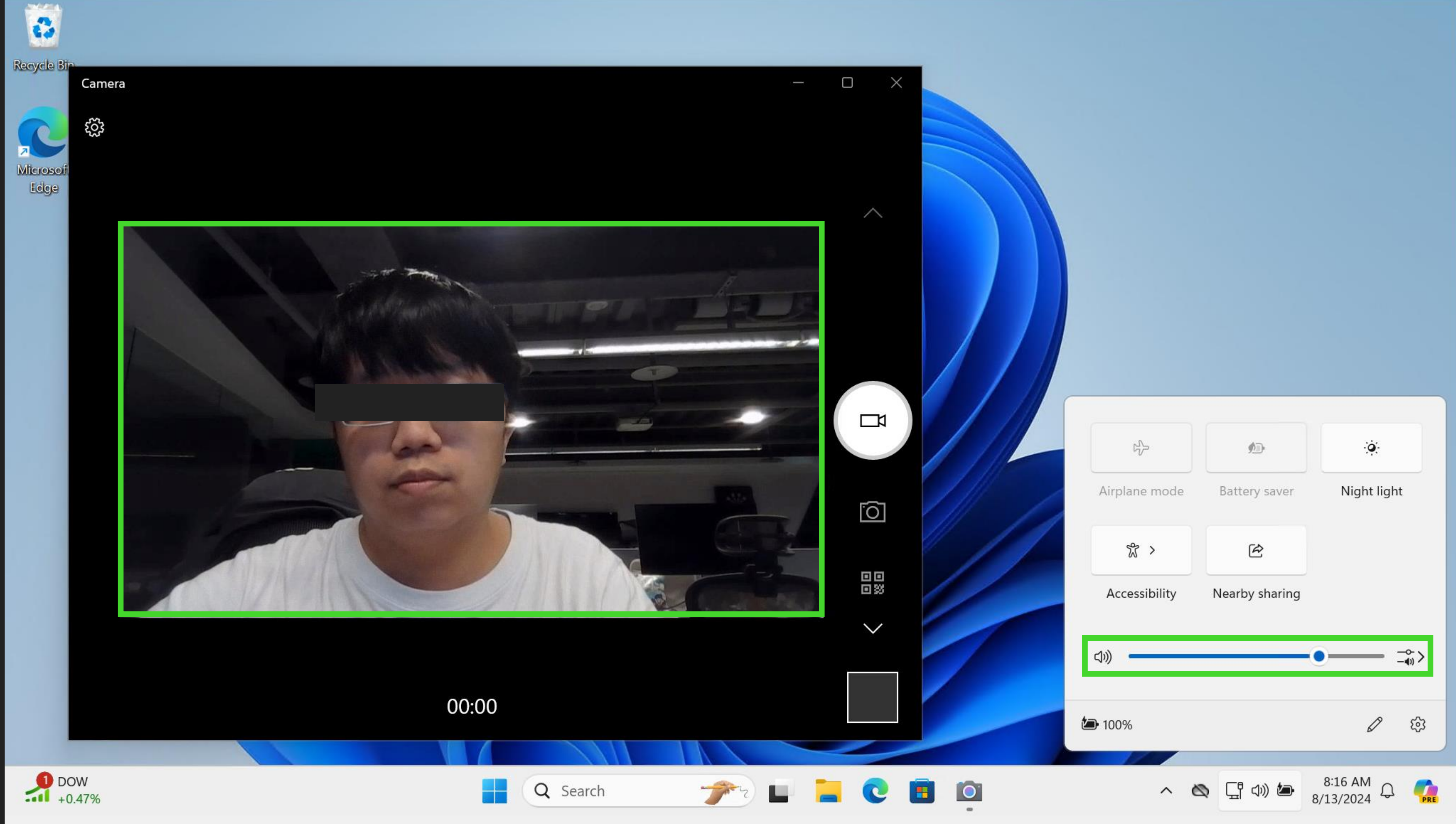
**CVE-2024-35250**

**CVE-2024-30090**

**CVE-2024-38057**



# Brief overview of Kernel Streaming



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# What is Kernel Streaming ?

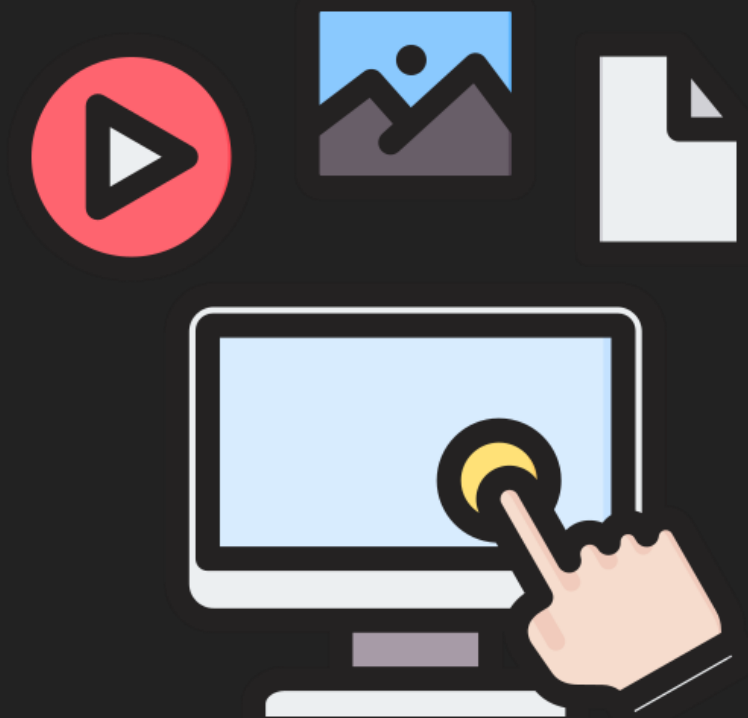
- Microsoft-provided services that support **kernel-mode processing** of streamed data
  - Low Latency
  - Efficient Data Processing
  - Unified Interface
  - High Extensibility



# What is Kernel Streaming ?

- Microsoft provides 3 multimedia class driver models
  - Port class
    - Audio device
  - AVStream
    - integrated audio/video streaming
  - Stream class

# How to **interact** with Device?



# Enumerate Device

# Enumerate KS Device

- You can use `SetupDiGetClassDevs` with `class GUID` to emulate device

```
\\?\hdaudio#subfunc_01&ven_8086&dev_2812&nid_0001&subsys_00000000&rev_1000#6&2f1f346a&0&0002&00000001d#{6994ad04-93ef-11d0-a3cc-00a0c9223196}\ehdmiouttopo
```

# Enumerate KS Device

- KsOpenDefaultDevice
  - Opens a handle to the **first** device that is listed in the specified Plug and Play (PnP) category

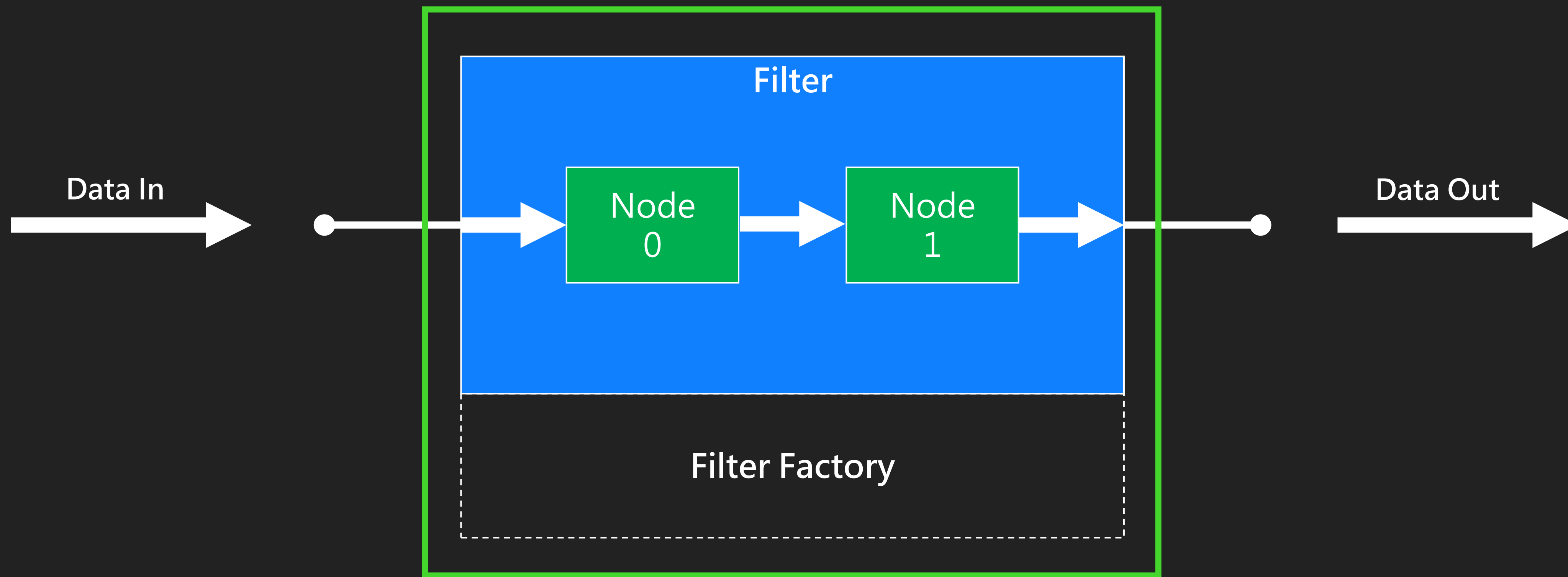
```
hr = KsOpenDefaultDevice(KSCATEGORY_VIDEO_CAMERA,  
    GENERIC_READ | GENERIC_WRITE, &g_hDevice);
```

# KS Object

# KS Object

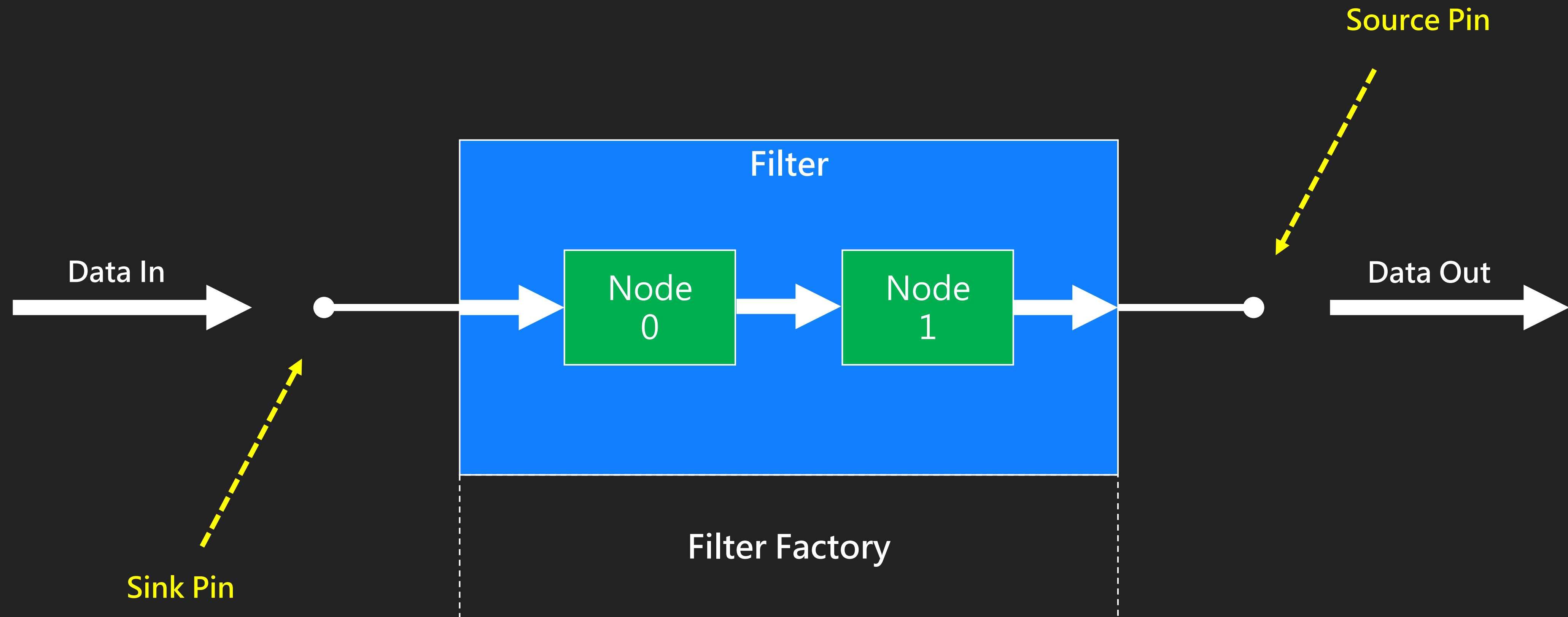
- After we open these Devices, Kernel Streaming will establish some Kernel Streaming related instance
  - KS Filter
  - KS Pin
  - ...
- Encapsulate hardware function

# KS Filter





# KS Pin



# KS Property

- A Property represents a **capability** or **control-state setting** that belongs to a kernel streaming object
- Client can **set** or **get** property to **KS Object** with **GUID**
  - Device State
  - Data format
  - Volume Level

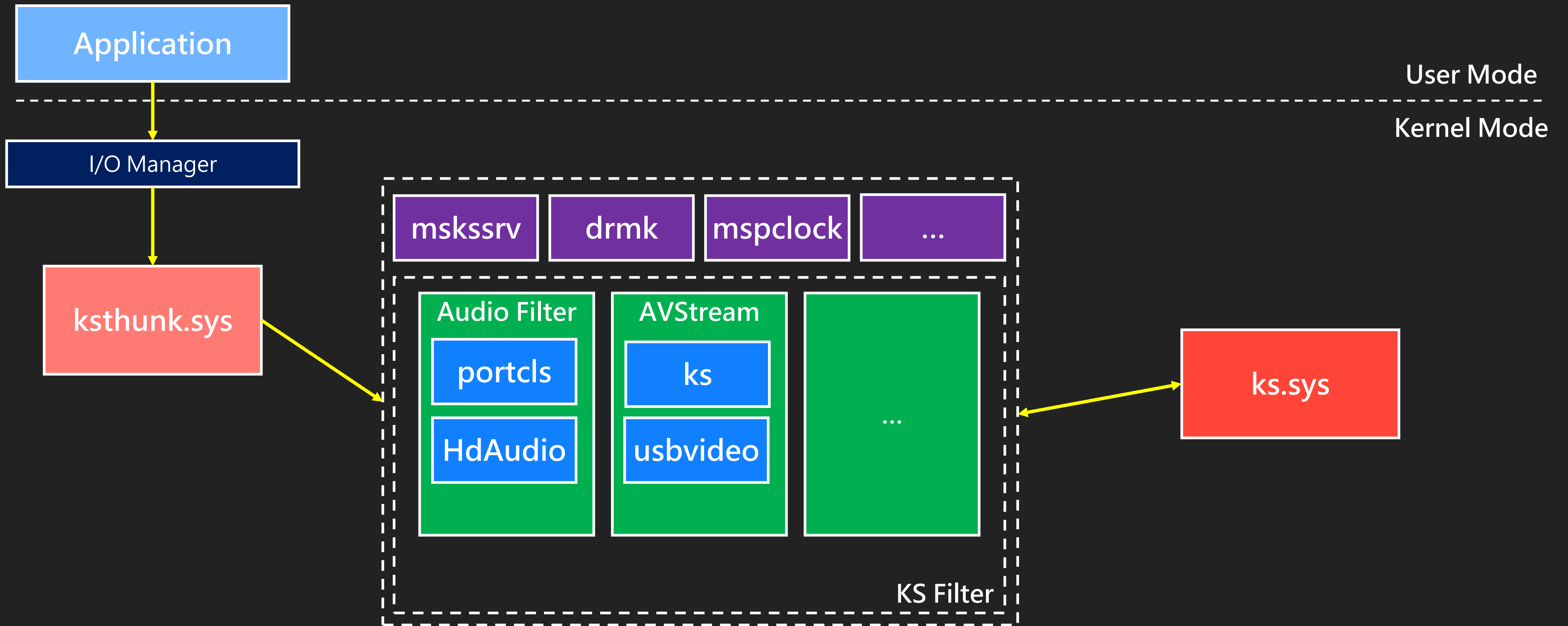
# KS Property

- Device State is a KS property
- Through `IOCTL_KS_PROPERTY` to get or set it

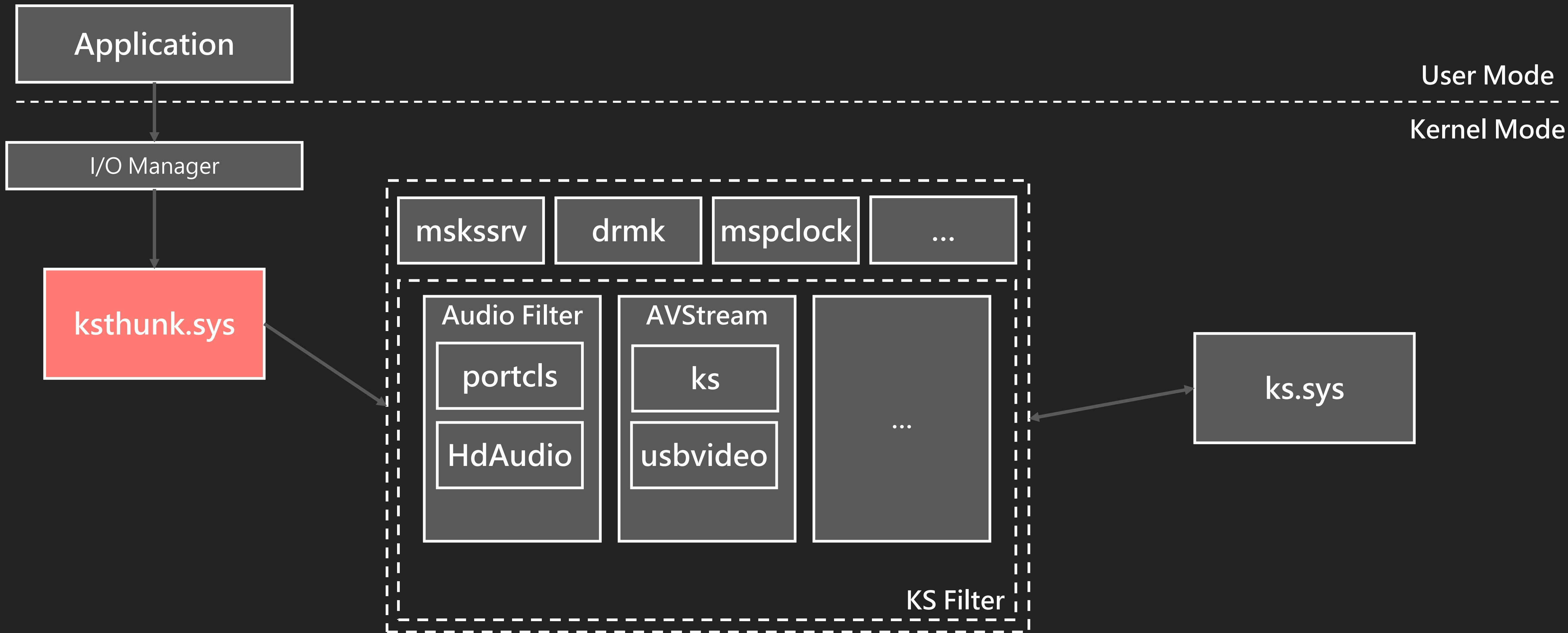
```
DeviceIoControl(hPin, IOCTL_KS_PROPERTY, &pinProp, sizeof(pinProp),  
                &state, sizeof(state), &cbReturned, NULL);
```

# Kernel Streaming Architecture

# Kernel Streaming Architecture

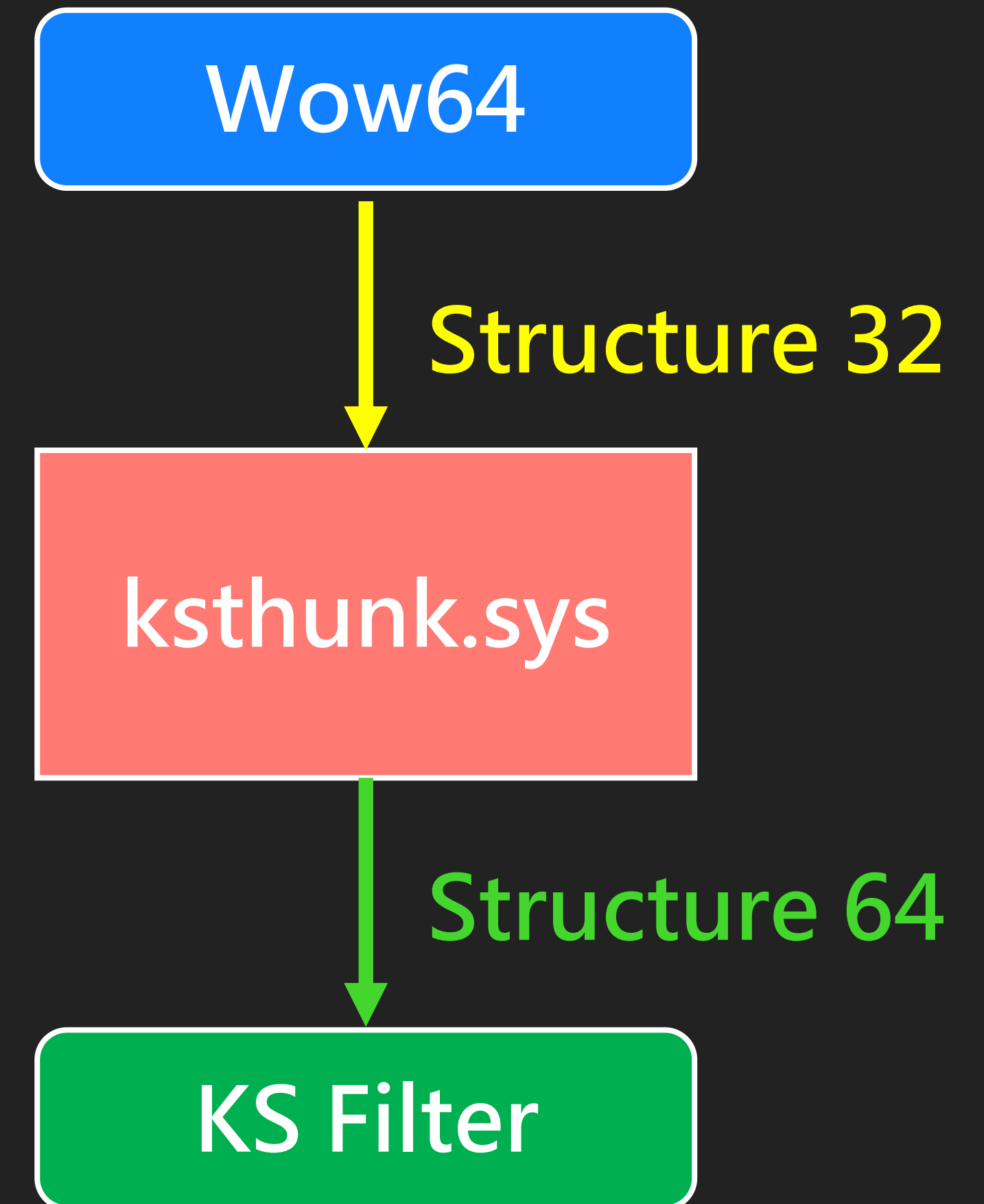


# Kernel Streaming Architecture

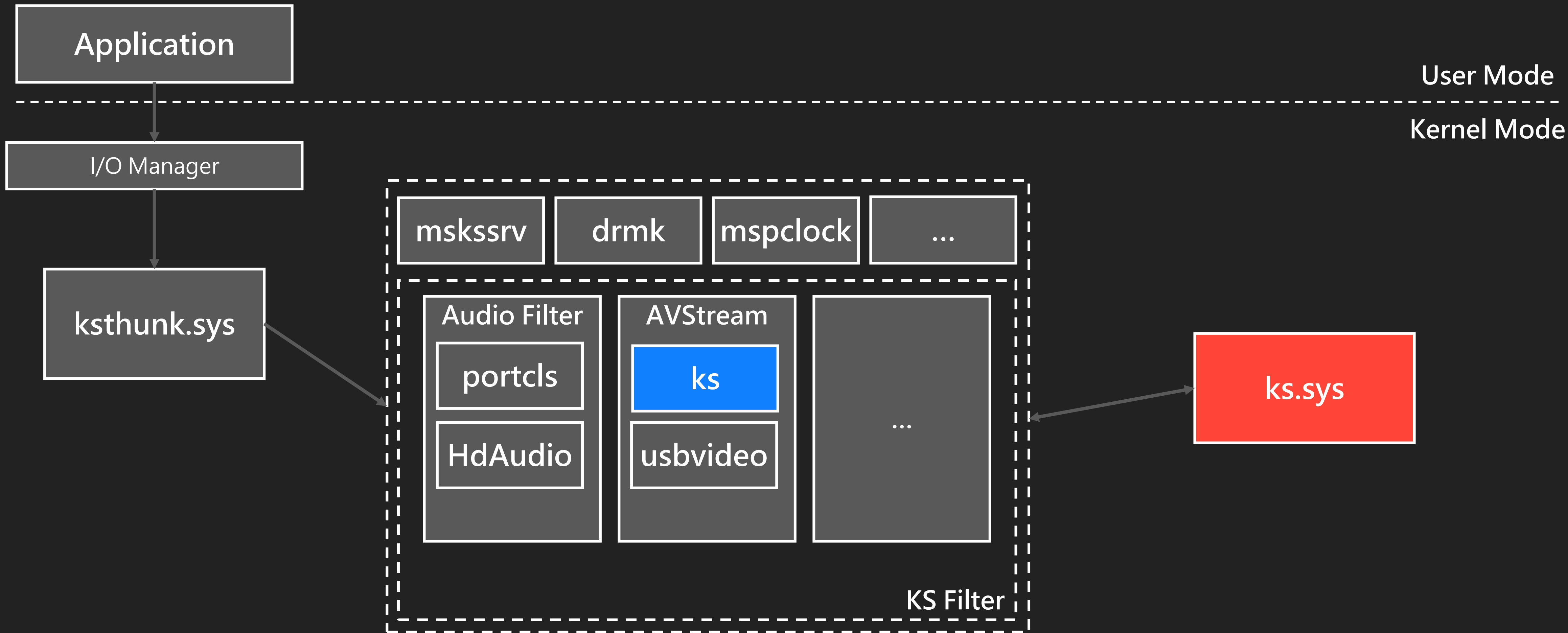


# ksthunk

- Kernel Streaming WOW Thunk Service Driver
- Entry point of Kernel Streaming
- For backward compatibility
  - If the request process is WoW64
    - Transfer 32-bits to 64-bit request



# Kernel Streaming Architecture

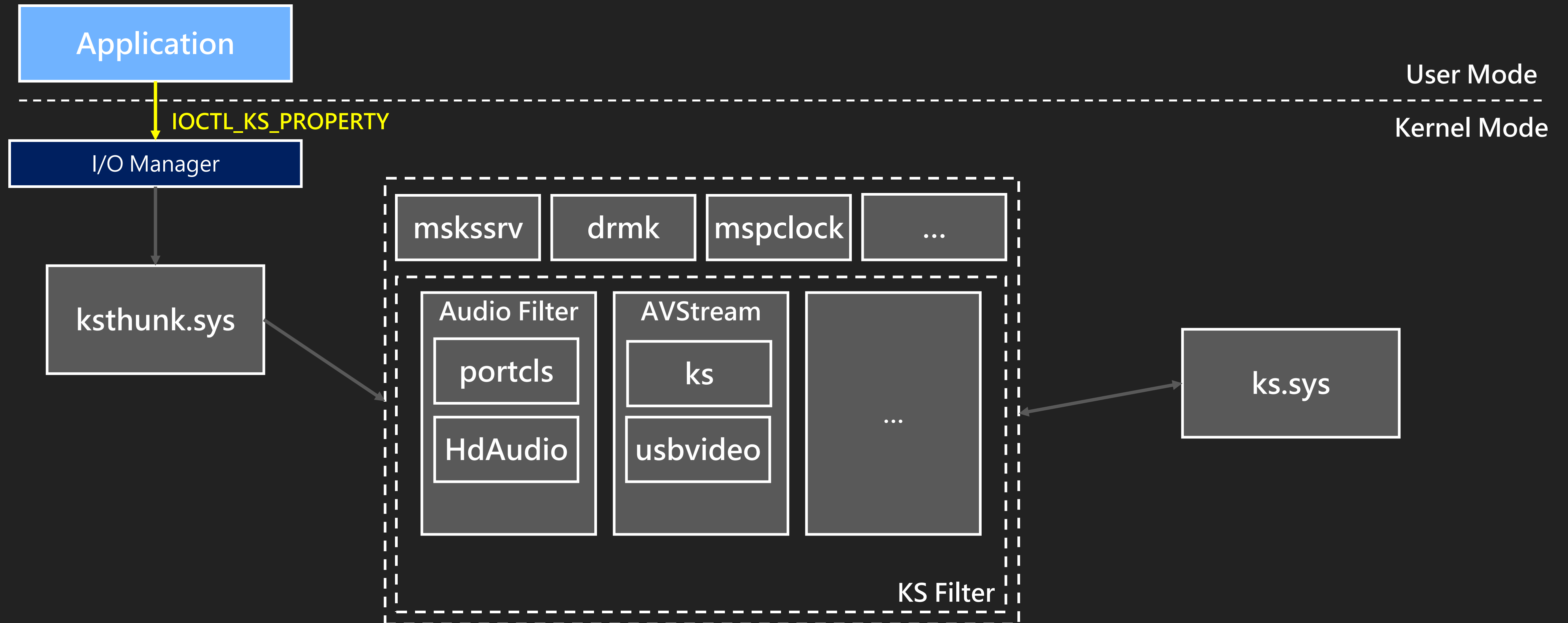




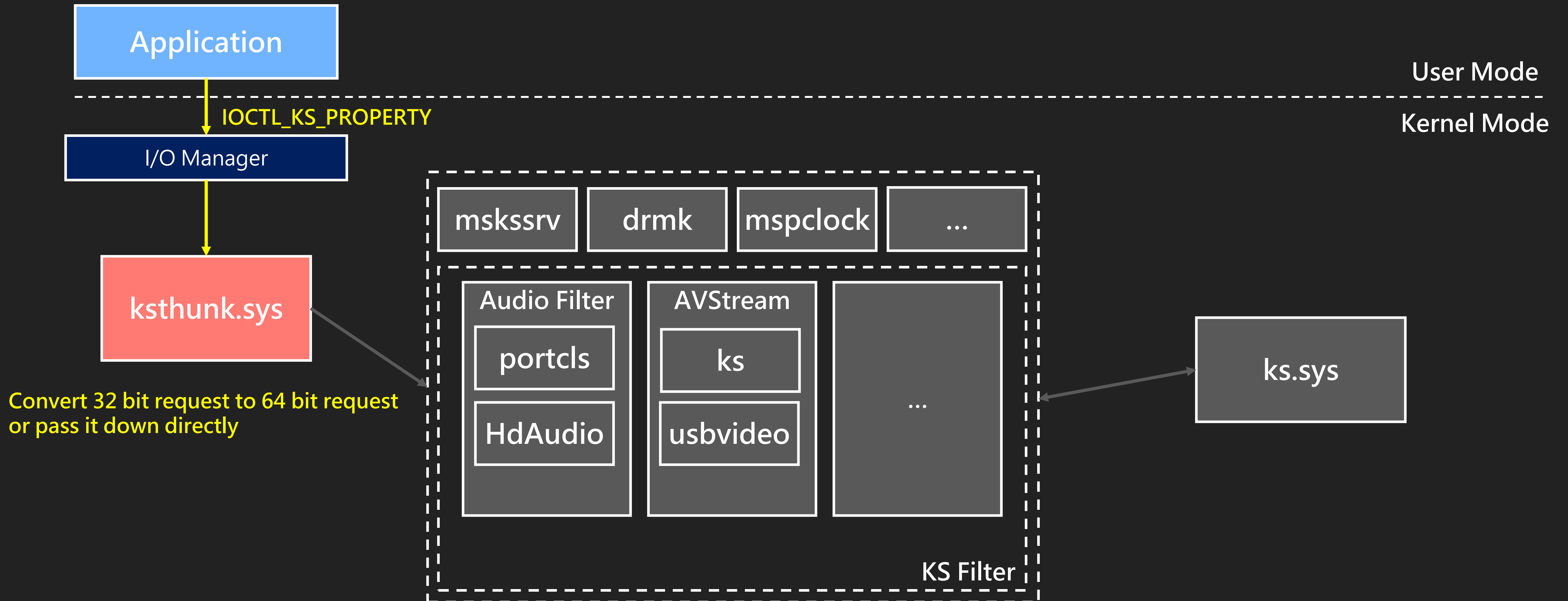
# ks.sys

- Kernel CSA Library
- One of the **main components** of Kernel Streaming
- Provide interface for Kernel Stream
  - Property
  - Event
  - ...

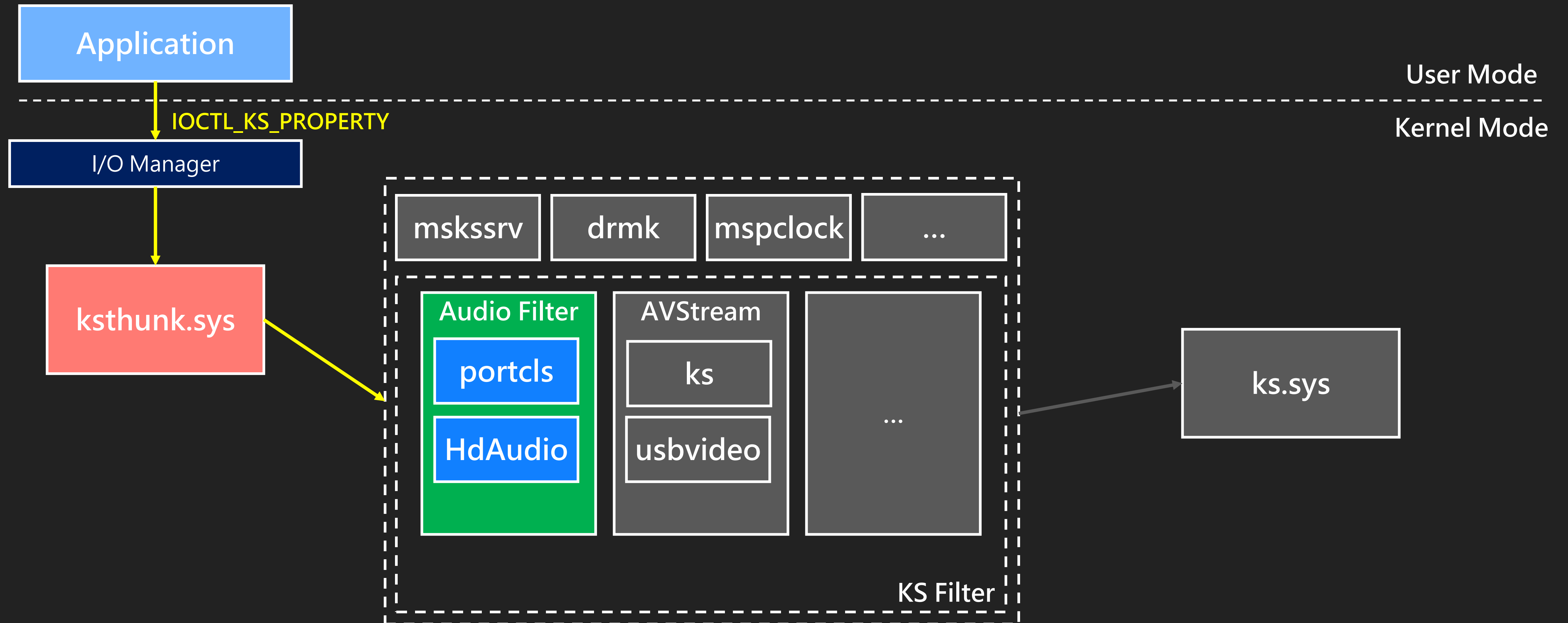
# The work flow of set pin state



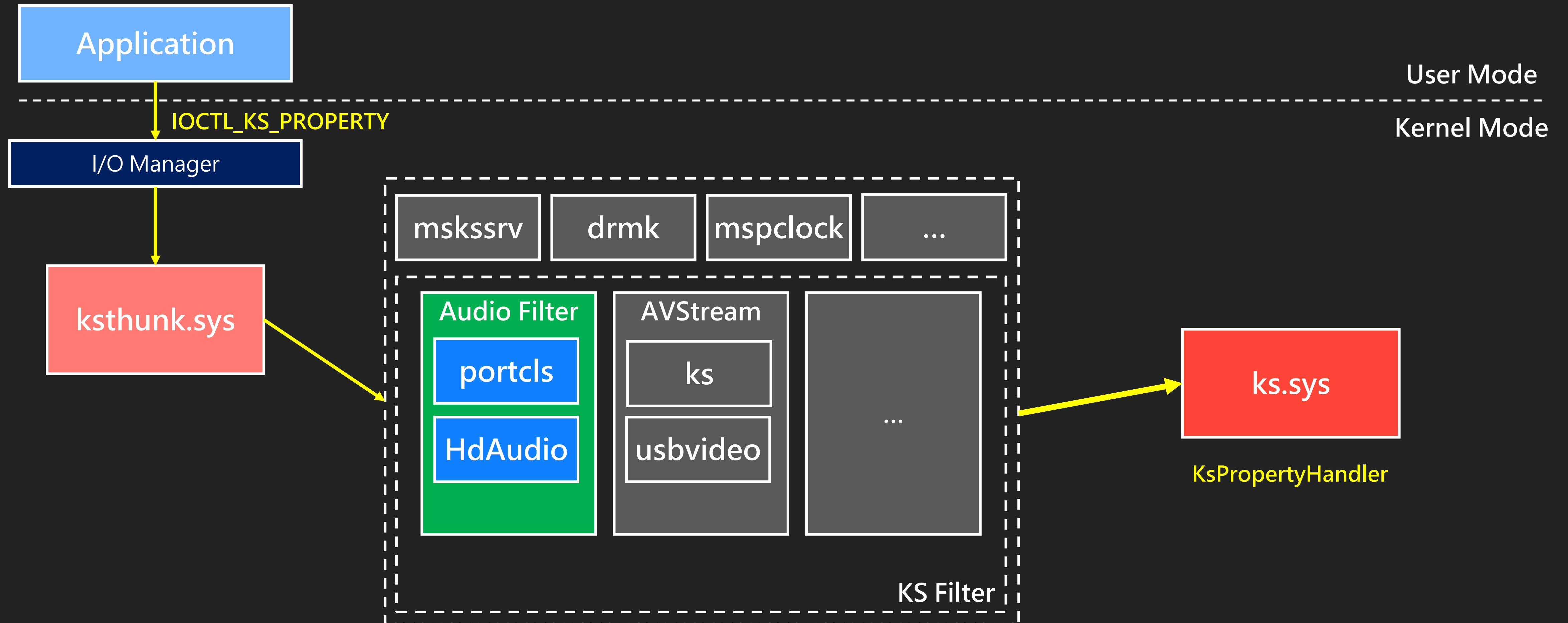
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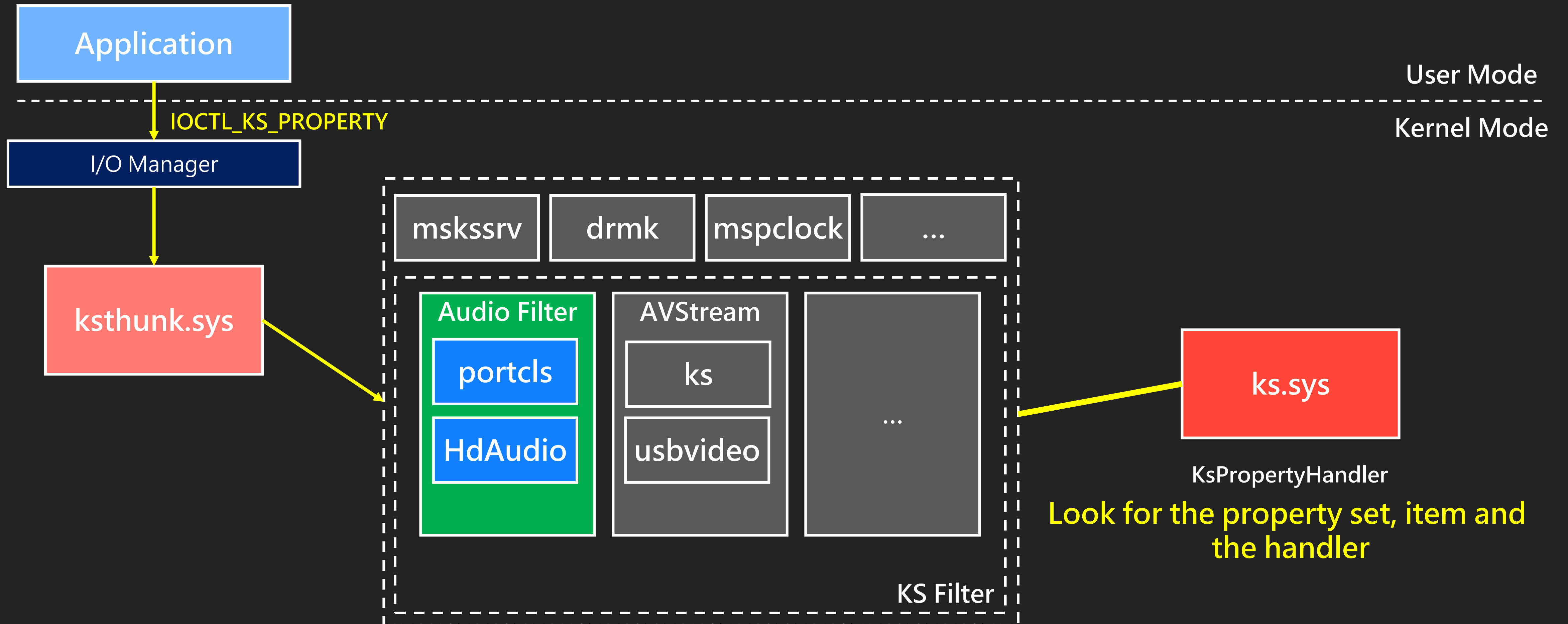
# The work flow of set pin state



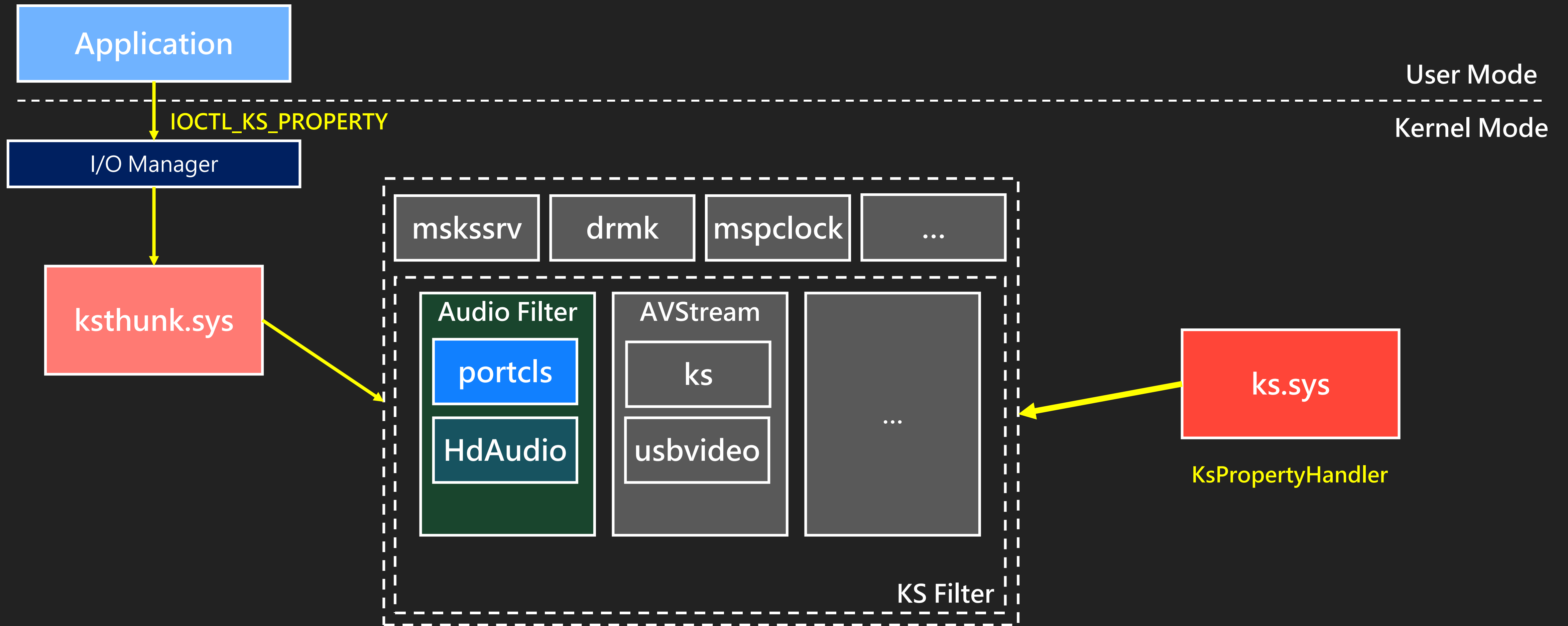
# The work flow of set pin state



# The work flow of set pin state



# The work flow of set pin state



From attacker's view



# From attacker's view

- There are **many properties** for each device
  - **individual** implementation

# From attacker's view

- There are many properties for each device
  - individual implementation
- No vulnerabilities in **ks** and **ksthunk** for a long time
  - CVE-2020-16889 (found by @nghiadt1098)
  - CVE-2020-17045 (found by @nghiadt1098)

# From attacker's view

- There are many properties for each device
  - individual implementation
- No vulnerabilities in ks and ksthunk for a long time
  - CVE-2020-16889 (found by @nghiadt1098)
  - CVE-2020-17045 (found by @nghiadt1098)
- Each driver handles part of the content individually, which may lead to **inconsistencies**.

We found some trivial vulnerabilities in few days ...

# Vulnerabilities

- Portcls.sys
  - CVE-2024-38055 (OOB)
  - CVE-2024-38056
- Ksthunk
  - CVE-2024-38054 (OOB)
  - CVE-2024-38057
  - CVE-2024-38144

# CVE-2024-38144

```
__int64 __fastcall CKSAutomationThunk::ThunkEnableEventIrp(...)  
{  
    outbuflen = CurrentStackLocation->Parameters.DeviceIoControl.OutputBufferLength;  
    NewSize = (outbuflen + 0x17) & 0xFFFFFFFF8;  
    if ( NewSize < (int)outbuflen + 0x10 || NewSize + inputbuflen < NewSize )  
        ExRaiseStatus(-1073741306);  
    newsysbuf = (PVOID)ExAllocatePool2(..., NewSize + inputbuflen ,...);  
    ...  
    memmove((void *)(newsysbuf + 0x20), (char *)irp->UserBuffer + 0x10, outbuflen - 0x10);  
    ...  
}
```

# CVE-2024-38144

```
__int64 __fastcall CKSAutomationThunk::ThunkEnableEventIrp(...)
{
    outbuflen = CurrentStackLocation->Parameters.DeviceIoControl.OutputBufferLength;
    NewSize = (outbuflen + 0x17) & 0xFFFFFFFF8;
    if ( NewSize < (int)outbuflen + 0x10 || NewSize + inputbuflen < NewSize )
        ExRaiseStatus(-1073741306);
    newsysbuf = (PVOID)ExAllocatePool2(..., NewSize + inputbuflen ,...);
    ...
    memmove((void *) (newsysbuf + 0x20), (char *)irp->UserBuffer + 0x10, outbuflen - 0x10);
    ...
}
```

We found some interesting things



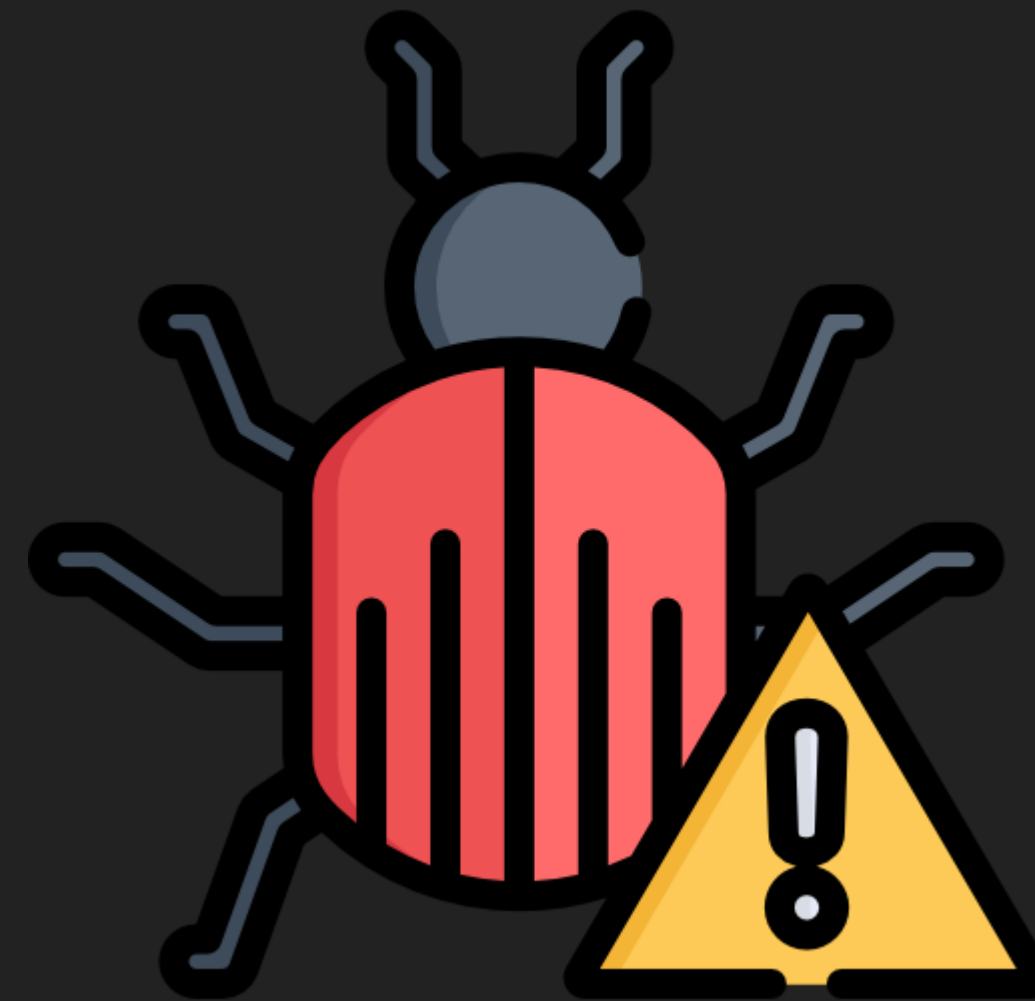
# Is really safe ?

```
if ( irp->RequestorMode )
{
    v14 = 0xC0000010;
}
else
{
    UserBuffer = (unsigned int *)irp->UserBuffer;
    v19[0] = 0LL;
    v19[1] = v9;
    FileObject = CurrentStackLocation->FileObject;
    v21 = FileObject;
    v14 = (*(__int64 (__fastcall **)(_QWORD, _QWORD, __int64 *)))(Type3InputBuffer + 0x38)((
        *UserBuffer,
        0LL,
        v19);
}
```

# Is really safe ?

UserMode(1)

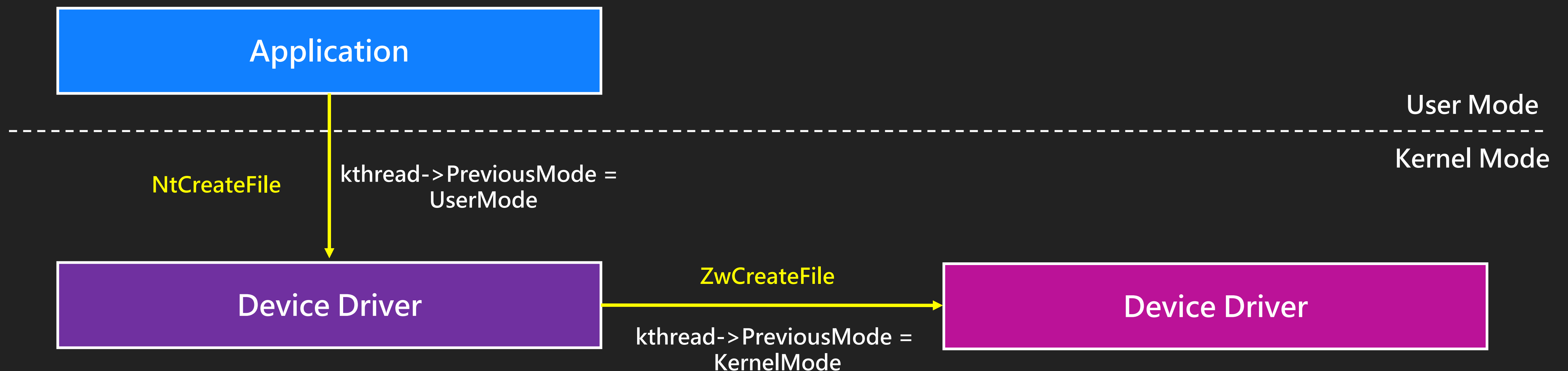
```
if ( irp->RequestorMode )
{
    v14 = 0xC0000010;
}
else
{
    UserBuffer = (unsigned int *)irp->UserBuffer;
    v19[0] = 0LL;
    v19[1] = v9;
    FileObject = CurrentStackLocation->FileObject;
    v21 = FileObject;
    v14 = (*(__int64 (__fastcall **))(_QWORD, _QWORD, __int64 *))(Type3InputBuffer + 0x38)((
        *UserBuffer,
        0LL,
        v19);
}
```



# The Overlooked Bug Class

# PreviousMode

- A field in the **thread object** that indicates whether the parameters for a System Service Call originated in **user mode or kernel mode**.



# IRP RequestorMode

- IRP->RequestorMode
  - the execution mode of the **original requester** of the operation
  - A **copy of the PreviousMode** value from the thread object

# IRP RequestorMode

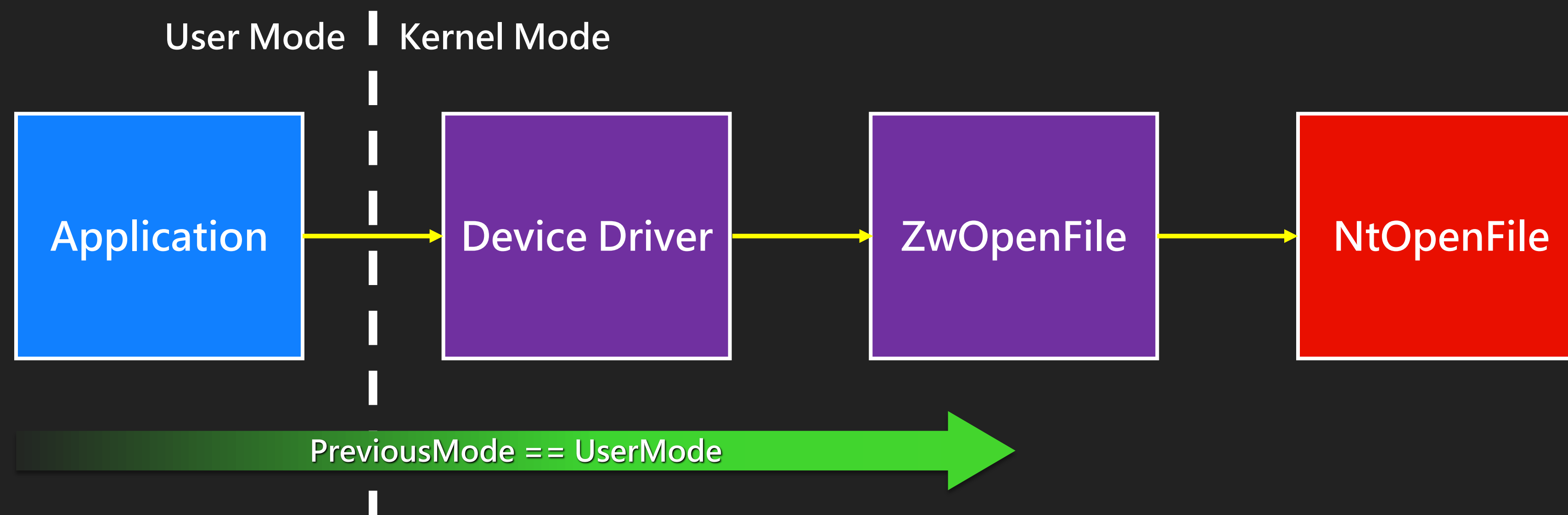
```
if ( Irp->RequestorMode )  
{  
    ProbeForRead(CurrentStackLocation->Parameters.DeviceIoControl.Type3InputBuffer, InputBufferLength, 1u)  
    a4 = callback;  
    outputLength = outlen;  
}
```

```
MmProbeAndLockPages(Irp->MdlAddress, Irp->RequestorMode, IoWriteAccess);  
RequestorMode = Irp->RequestorMode;  
v16 = (unsigned __int8)HIBYTE(*(_WORD *) (a2 + 24)) >> 6;  
Object = 0LL;  
v14 = ObReferenceObjectByHandle(v8, v16, (POBJECT_TYPE)IoFileObjectType, RequestorMode, &Object, 0LL);
```

But there are some issues in some cases ...

# A logical bug class

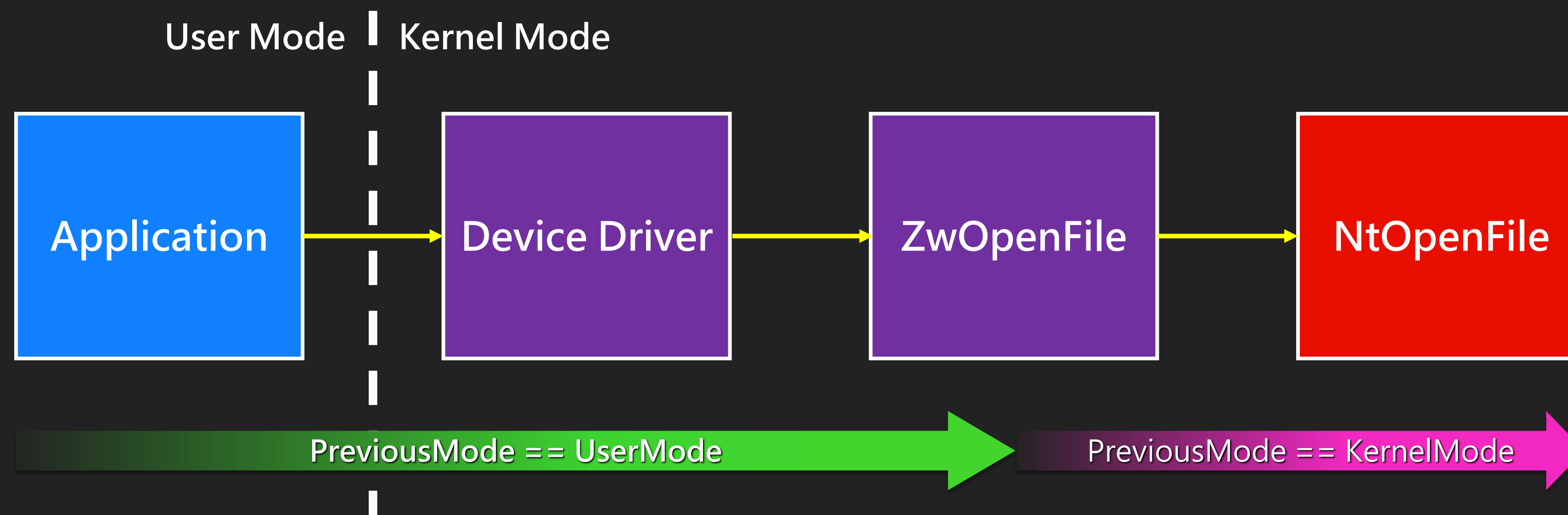
- Windows Kernel Logic Bug Class: Access Mode Mismatch in IO Manager by James Forshaw





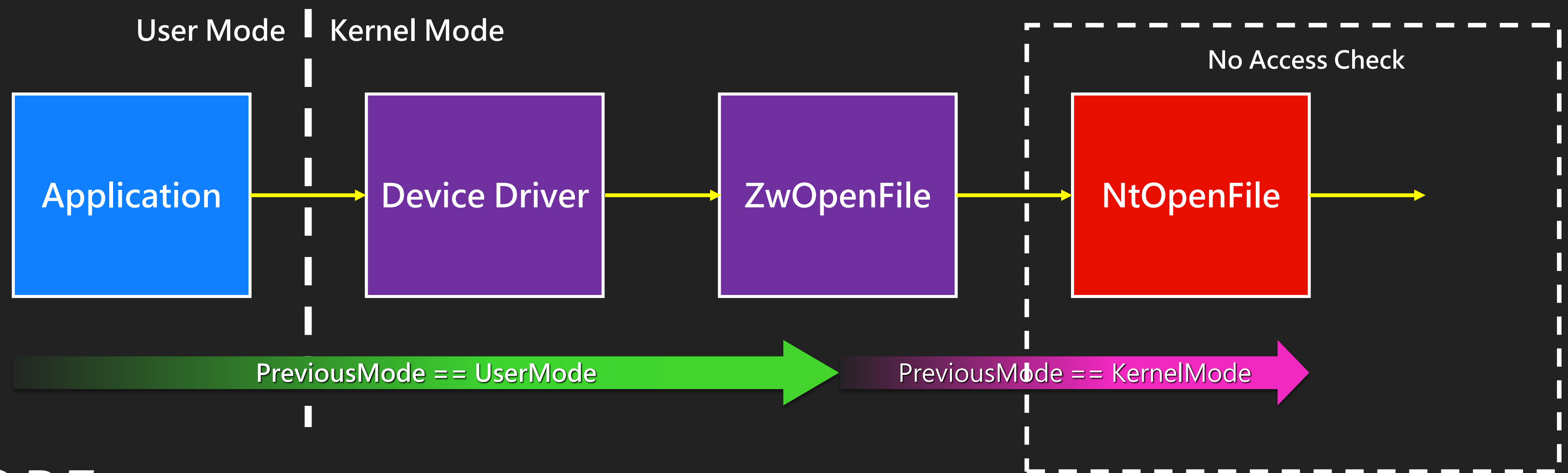
# A logical bug class

- Windows Kernel Logic Bug Class: Access Mode Mismatch in IO Manager by James Forshaw



# A logical bug class

- What happens if kernel call OpenFile and solely relies on RequestorMode for validation ?



# A logical bug class

- What happens if kernel call OpenFile and solely relies on RequestorMode for validation ?
  - Bypass
    - Security Access Check
    - Memory Access Check

It focuses on **Zw\*** system service call

Are there other potential causes  
for this bug class?

Are there other potential causes  
for this bug class?



# The Bug Pattern

- IoBuildDeviceIoControlRequest

The `IoBuildDeviceIoControlRequest` routine allocates and sets up an IRP for a synchronously processed device control request.

## Syntax

C++

Copy

```
__drv_aliasesMem PIRP IoBuildDeviceIoControlRequest(  
    [in]          ULONG          IoControlCode,  
    [in]          PDEVICE_OBJECT DeviceObject,  
    [in, optional] PVOID         InputBuffer,  
    [in]          ULONG          InputBufferLength,  
    [out, optional] PVOID        OutputBuffer,  
    [in]          ULONG          OutputBufferLength,  
    [in]          BOOLEAN        InternalDeviceIoControl,  
    [in, optional] PKEVENT       Event,  
    [out]         PIO_STATUS_BLOCK IoStatusBlock  
);
```

# The Bug Pattern

- IoBuildDeviceIoControlRequest

If the caller supplies an `InputBuffer` or `OutputBuffer` parameter, this parameter must point to a buffer that resides in system memory. The caller is responsible for validating any parameter values that it copies into the input buffer from a user-mode buffer. The input buffer might contain parameter values that are interpreted differently depending on whether the originator of the request is a user-mode application or a kernel-mode driver. In the IRP that `IoBuildDeviceIoControlRequest` returns, the `RequestorMode` field is always set to `KernelMode`. This value indicates that the request, and any information contained in the request, is from a trusted, kernel-mode component.



After quick review of this bug pattern in KS

```

NTSTATUS __stdcall KsSynchronousIoControlDevice(
    PFILE_OBJECT FileObject,
    KPROCESSOR_MODE RequestorMode,
    ULONG IoControl,
    PVOID InBuffer,
    ULONG InSize,
    PVOID OutBuffer,
    ULONG OutSize,
    PULONG BytesReturned)
{

    KeInitializeEvent(&Event, NotificationEvent, 0);
    NewIrp = IoBuildDeviceIoControlRequest(
        IoControl,
        RelatedDeviceObject,
        InBuffer,
        InSize,
        OutBuffer,
        OutSize,
        0,
        &Event,
        &IoStatusBlock);

    ...
    NewIrp->RequestorMode = RequestorMode;
    ...
    Status = IoCallDriver(RelatedDeviceObject, NewIrp);
}

```

But ...

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KernelMode

## CKsPin::GetState

```
BytesReturned = 0;  
v5 = KsSynchronousIoControlDevice(m_Worker, 0, 0x2F0003u, &InBuffer, 0x18u, OutBuffer,  
if ( v5 >= 0 && BytesReturned != 4 )  
    v5 = -1073741306;
```

## CKsPin::GetState

```
BytesReturned = 0;  
v5 = KsSynchronousIoControlDevice(m_Worker, 0, 0x2F0003u, &InBuffer, 0x18u, OutBuffer,  
if ( v5 >= 0 && BytesReturned != 4 )  
    v5 = -1073741306;
```

## SerializePropertySet

```
if ( SerialSize )  
{  
    v19 = KsSynchronousIoControlDevice(  
        CurrentStackLocation->FileObject,  
        0,  Parameters.DeviceIoControl.IoControlCode,  
        PoolWithTag,  
        InSize,  
        (v16 + 0x20),  
        SerialSize,  
        &BytesReturned);
```

CKsPin::GetState

BytesReturned = 0;  
v5 = KsSynchronousIoControlDevice(m\_Worker, 0, 0x2E000030, &IoBuffer, 0x180, OutBuffer, OutSize, &BytesReturned);

### UnserializePropertySet

```
if ( OutSize > v13 )
```

```
    goto error2;
```

KernelMode

```
    = KsSynchronousIoControlDevice(  
        CurrentStackLocation->FileObject,
```

```
        0,
```

```
        CurrentStackLocation->Parameters.DeviceIoControl.IoControlCode,
```

```
        New_KsProperty_req,
```

```
        InSize,
```

```
        OutBuffer,
```

```
        OutSize,
```

```
        &BytesReturned);
```

```
        InSize,
```

```
        (v16 + 0x20),
```

```
        SerialSize,
```

```
        &BytesReturned);
```

# Look for the bug pattern in KS

1. KsSynchronousIoControlDevice
2. Controllable
  - InputBuffer
  - OutputBuffer
3. IOCTL relies on RequestorMode for security checks

# Look for the bug pattern in KS

1. KsSynchronousIoControlDevice

2. Controllable

- InputBuffer
- OutputBuffer

```
KsSynchronousIoControlDevice(  
    CurrentStackLocation->FileObject,  
    0,  
    CurrentStackLocation->Parameters.DeviceIoControl.IoControlCode,  
    New_KsProperty_req,  
    InSize,  
    OutBuffer,  
    OutSize,  
    &BytesReturned);
```



# Look for the bug pattern in KS

1. KsSynchronousIoControlDevice

2. Controllable

- InputBuffer
- OutputBuffer

```
MmProbeAndLockPages(md1, irp->RequestorMode, IoWriteAccess);
```

```
if ( irp->RequestorMode )  
    ProbeForRead(CurrentStackLocation->Parameters.DeviceIoControl.Type3InputBuffer, inputbuf, 1u);
```

3. IOCTL relies on RequestorMode for security checks



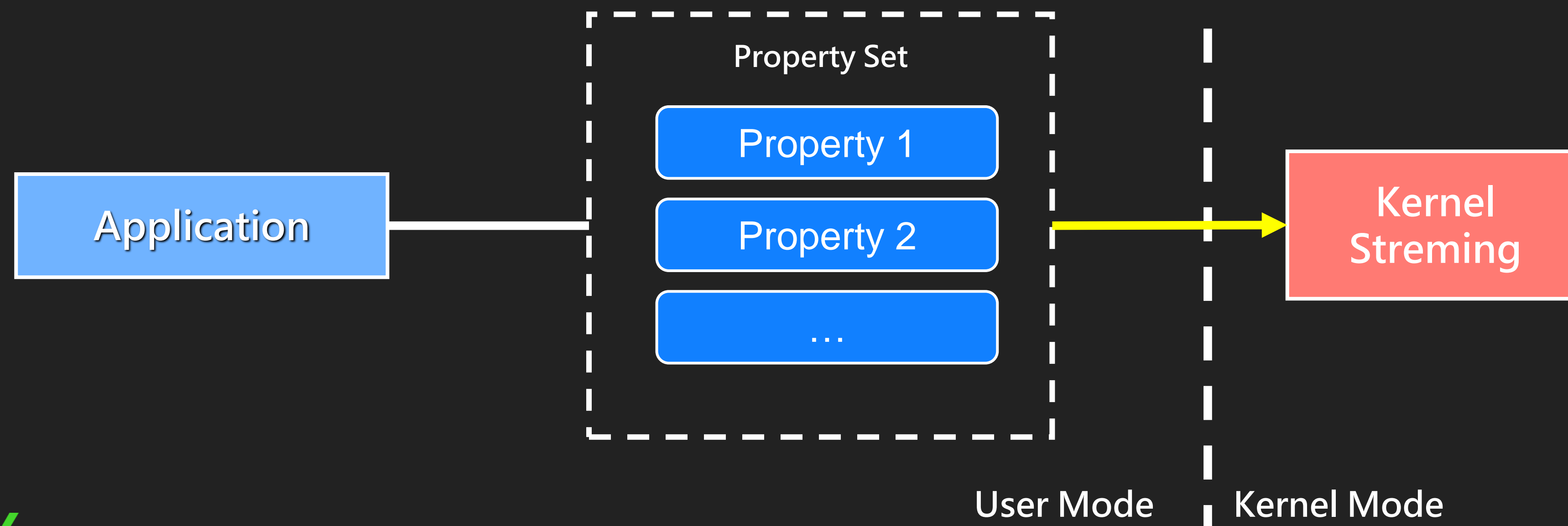
# The Vulnerability & Exploitation



CVE-2024-35250

# Unserialize the property set

- KSPROPERTY\_TYPE\_UNSERIALIZESET
  - Interaction with **multiple properties with a single call**



# UnserializePropertySet

```
NTSTATUS __fastcall KspPropertyHandler(
    PIRP Irp,
    unsigned int propertysetcnt,
    KSPROPERTY_SET *propertyset,
    __int64 (__fastcall *a4)(_QWORD, _QWORD, _QWORD),
    int a5,
    __int64 NodeAutomationTable,
    unsigned int NodeCnt){

    // check if the UserProvideProperty->Set is in the propertyset

    ...
    if ( KsProperty_flag == KSPROPERTY_TYPE_UNSERIALIZESET )
        return UnserializePropertySet(Irp, sysbuf_, propertyset_);
    ...
}
```

# UnserializePropertySet

```
unsigned __int64 __fastcall UnserializePropertySet(  
    PIRP irp,  
    KSIDENTIFIER* UserProvideProperty,  
    KSPROPERTY_SET* propertyset_)  
{  
    ...  
    New_KsProperty_req = ExAllocatePoolWithTag(NonPagedPoolNx, InSize, 0x7070534Bu);  
    ...  
    memmove(New_KsProperty_req, CurrentStackLocation->Parameters.DeviceIoControl.Type3InputBuffer, InSize);  
    ...  
    status = KsSynchronousIoControlDevice(  
        CurrentStackLocation->FileObject,  
        0,  
        CurrentStackLocation->Parameters.DeviceIoControl.IoControlCode,  
        New_KsProperty_req,  
        InSize,  
        OutBuffer,  
        OutSize,  
        &BytesReturned);  
    ...  
}
```

# UnserializePropertySet

```
unsigned __int64 __fastcall UnserializePropertySet(  
    PIRP irp,  
    KSIDENTIFIER* UserProvideProperty,  
    KSPROPERTY_SET* propertyset_)  
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    ...  
    memmove(New_KsProperty_req, CurrentStackLocation->Parameters.DeviceIoControl.Type3InputBuffer, InSize);  
    ...  
    status = KsSynchronousIoControlDevice(  
        CurrentStackLocation->FileObject,  
        0,  
        CurrentStackLocation->Parameters.DeviceIoControl.IoControlCode,  
        New_KsProperty_req,  
        InSize,  
        OutBuffer,  
        OutSize,  
        &BytesReturned);  
    ...  
}
```

# UnserializePropertySet

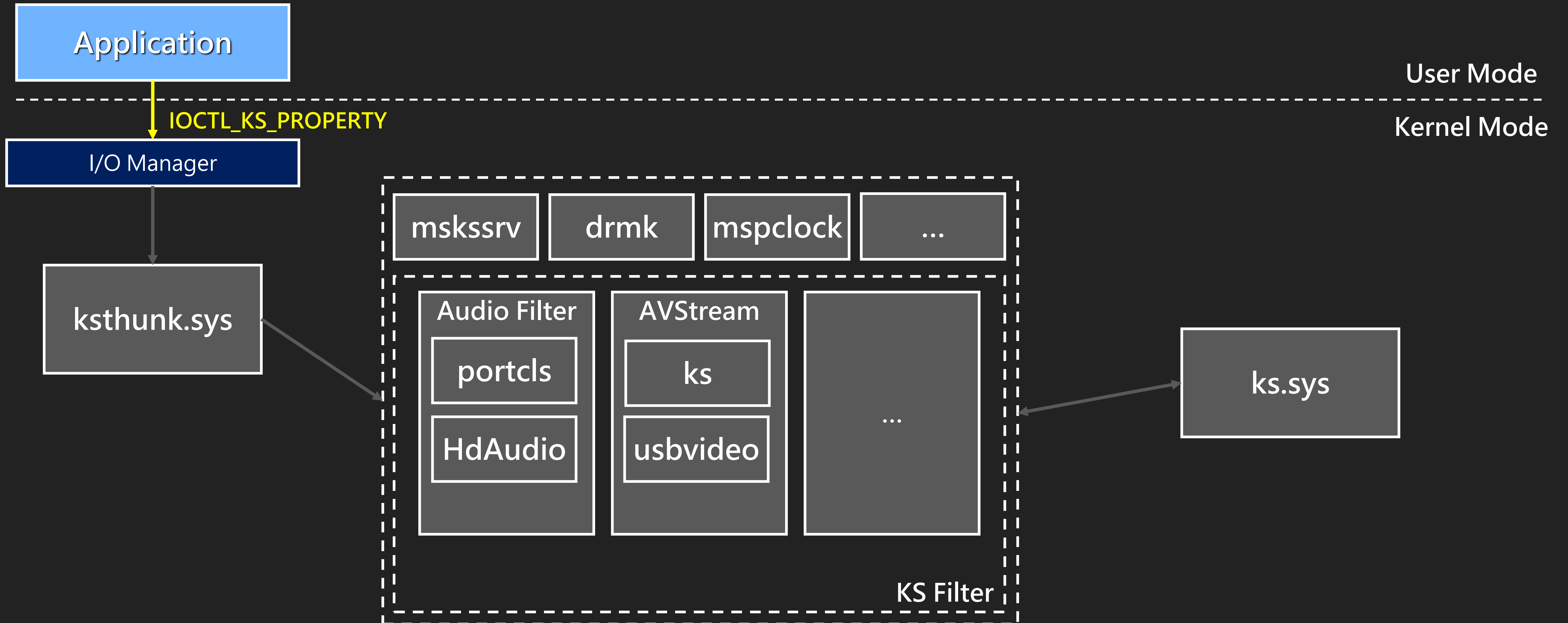
```
unsigned __int64 __fastcall UnserializePropertySet(  
    PIRP irp,  
    KSIDENTIFIER* UserProvideProperty,  
    KSPROPERTY_SET* propertyset_)  
{  
    ...  
    New_KsProperty_req = ExAllocatePoolWithTag(NonPagedPoolNx, InSize, 0x7070534Bu);  
    ...  
    memmove(New_KsProperty_req, CurrentStackLocation->Parameters.DeviceIoControl.Type3InputBuffer, InSize);  
    ...  
    status = KsSynchronousIoControlDevice(  
        CurrentStackLocation->FileObject,  
        0, KernelMode  
        CurrentStackLocation->Parameters.DeviceIoControl.IoControlCode,  
        New_KsProperty_req,  
        InSize,  
        OutBuffer,  
        OutSize,  
        &BytesReturned);  
    ...  
}
```



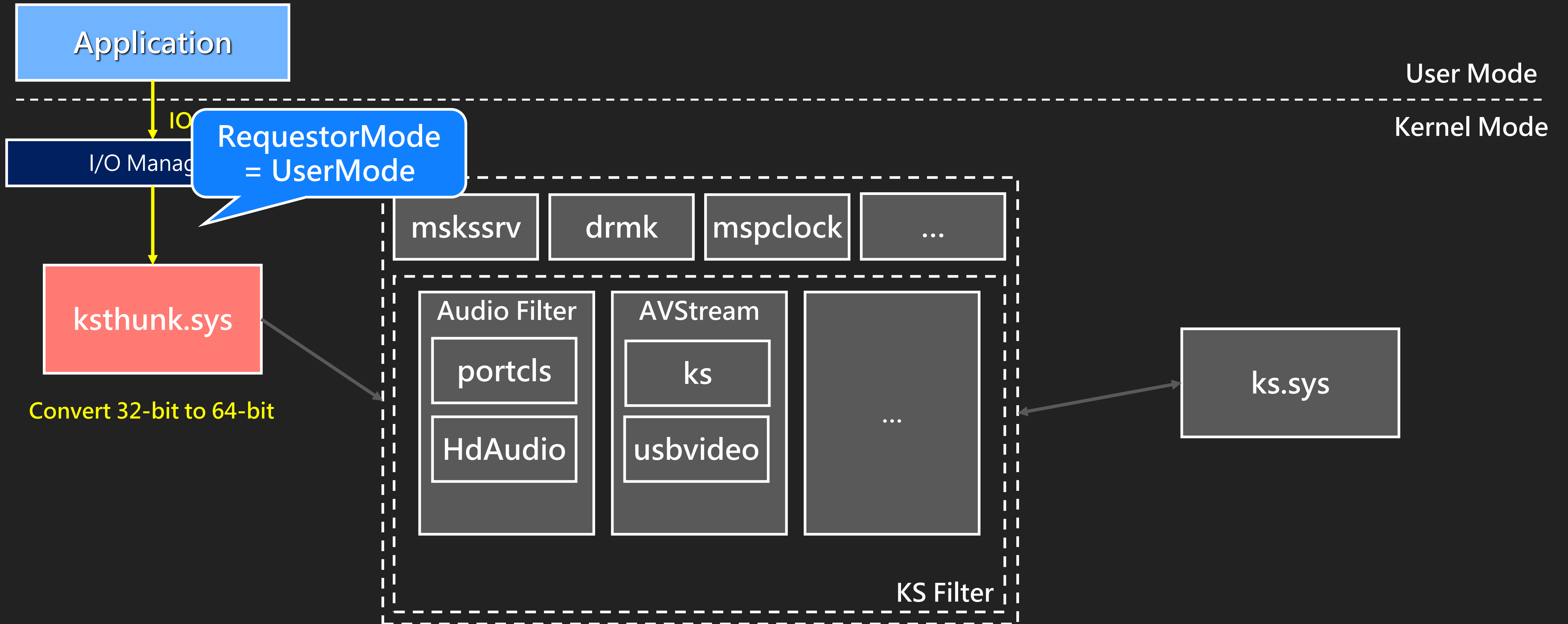
# UnserializePropertySet

```
unsigned __int64 __fastcall UnserializePropertySet(  
    PIRP irp,  
    KSIDENTIFIER* UserProvideProperty,  
    KSPROPERTY_SET* propertyset_)  
{  
    ...  
    New_KsProperty_req = ExAllocatePoolWithTag(NonPagedPoolNx, InSize, 0x7070534Bu);  
    ...  
    memmove(New_KsProperty_req, CurrentStackLocation->Parameters.DeviceIoControl.Type3InputBuffer, InSize);  
    ...  
    status = KsSynchronousIoControlDevice(  
        CurrentStackLocation->FileObject,  
        0,  
        CurrentStackLocation->Parameters.DeviceIoControl.IoControlCode,  
        New_KsProperty_req,  
        InSize,  
        OutBuffer,           User Control  
        OutSize,  
        &BytesReturned);  
    ...  
}
```

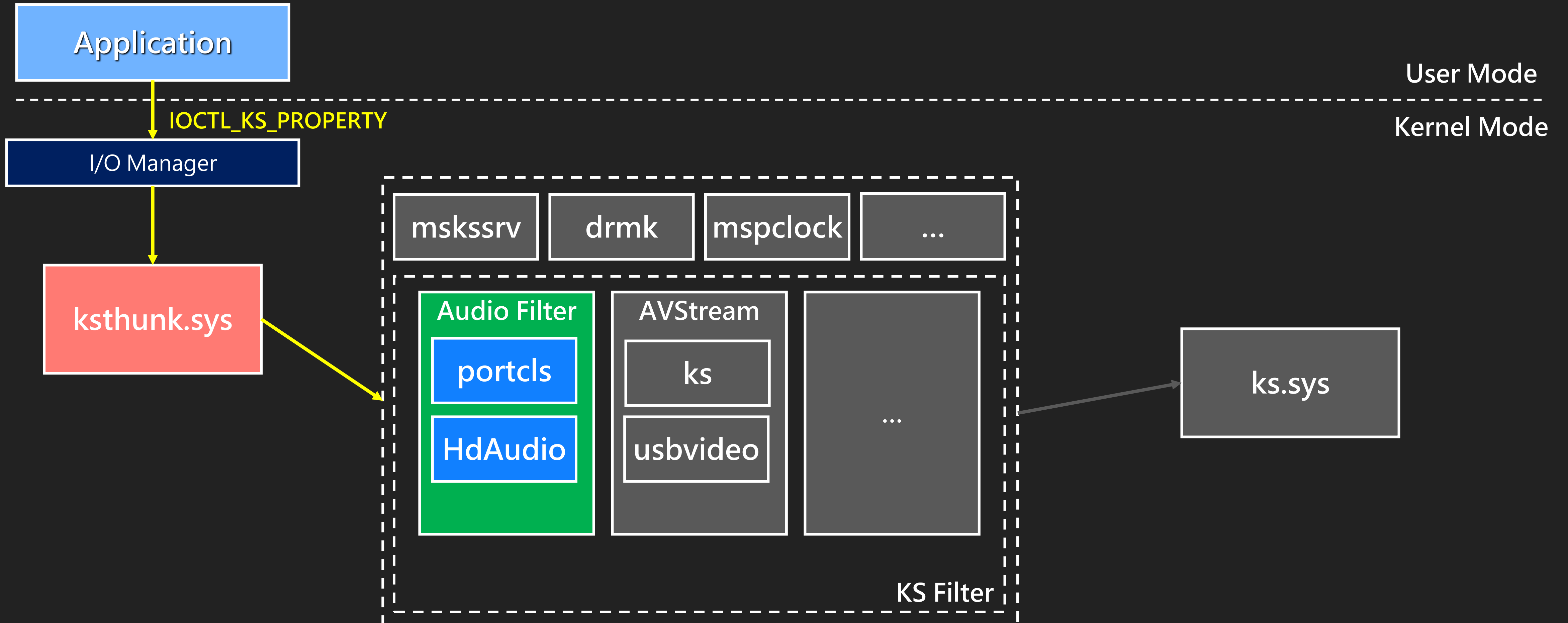
# UnserializePropertySet



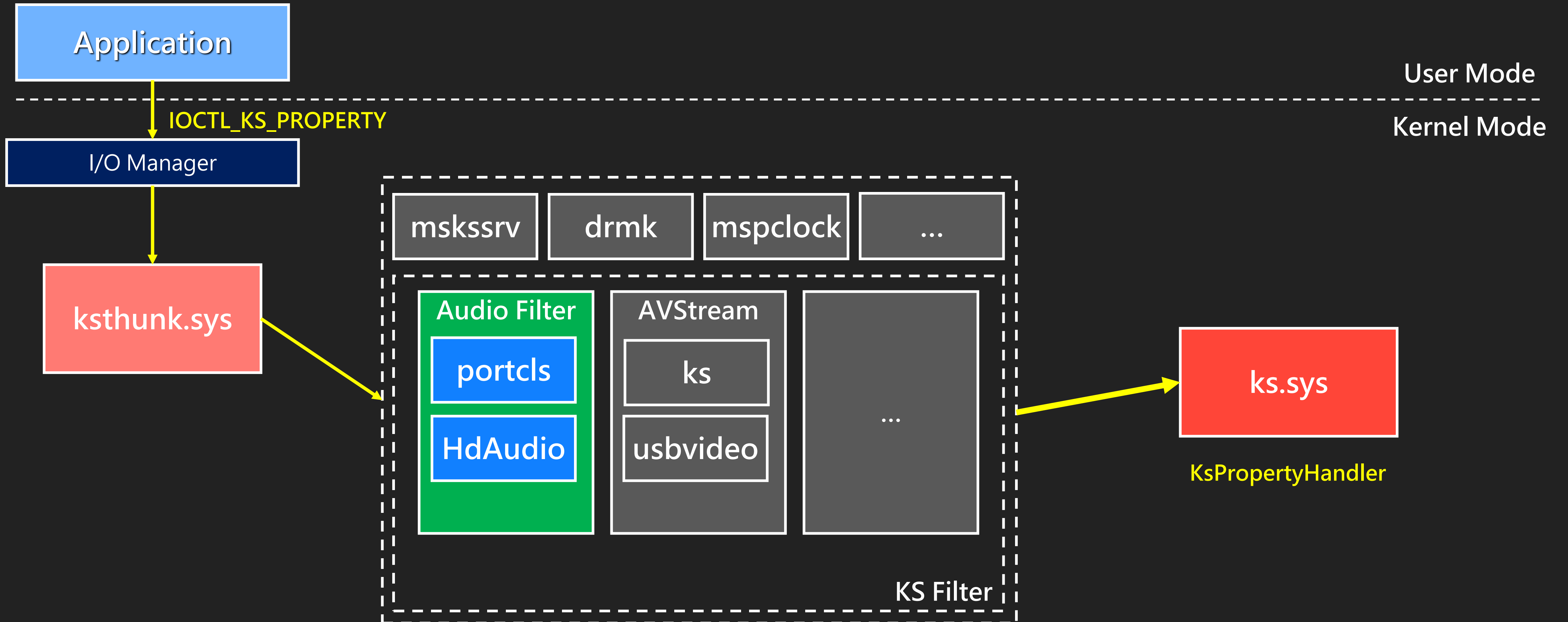
# UnserializePropertySet



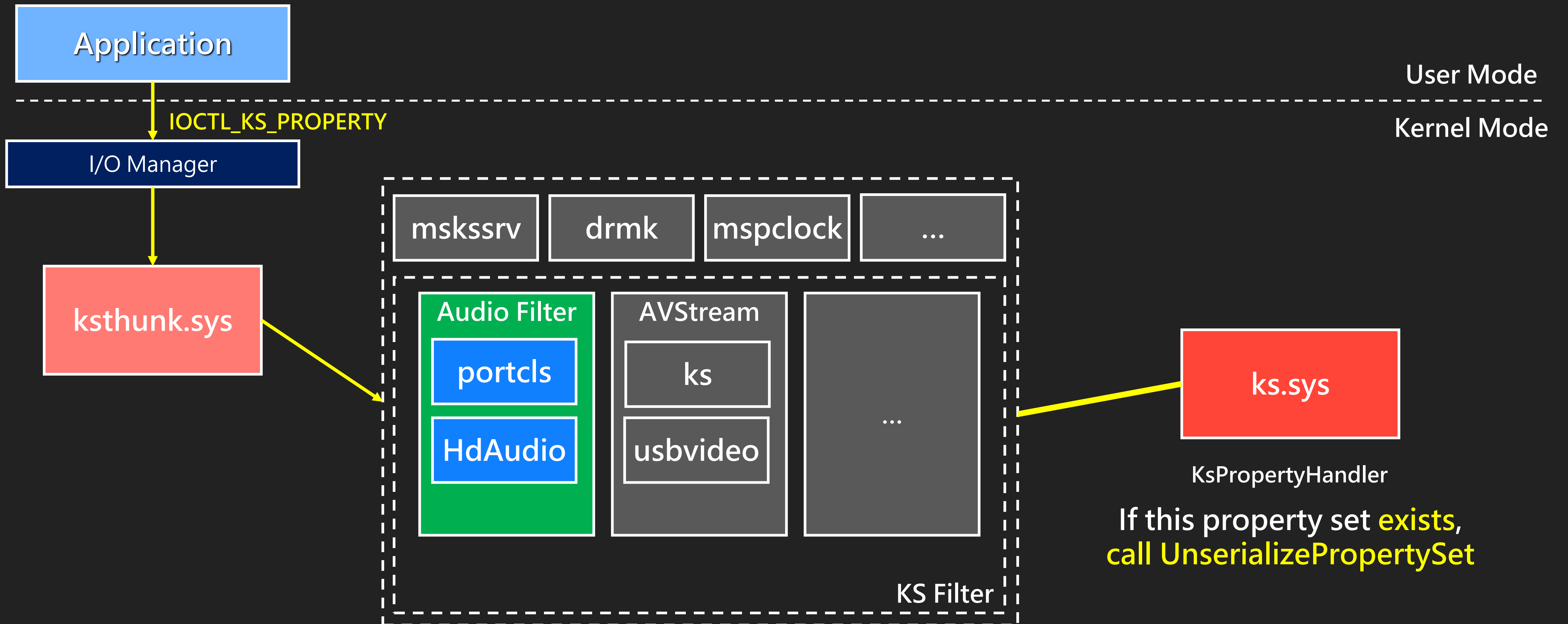
# UnserializePropertySet



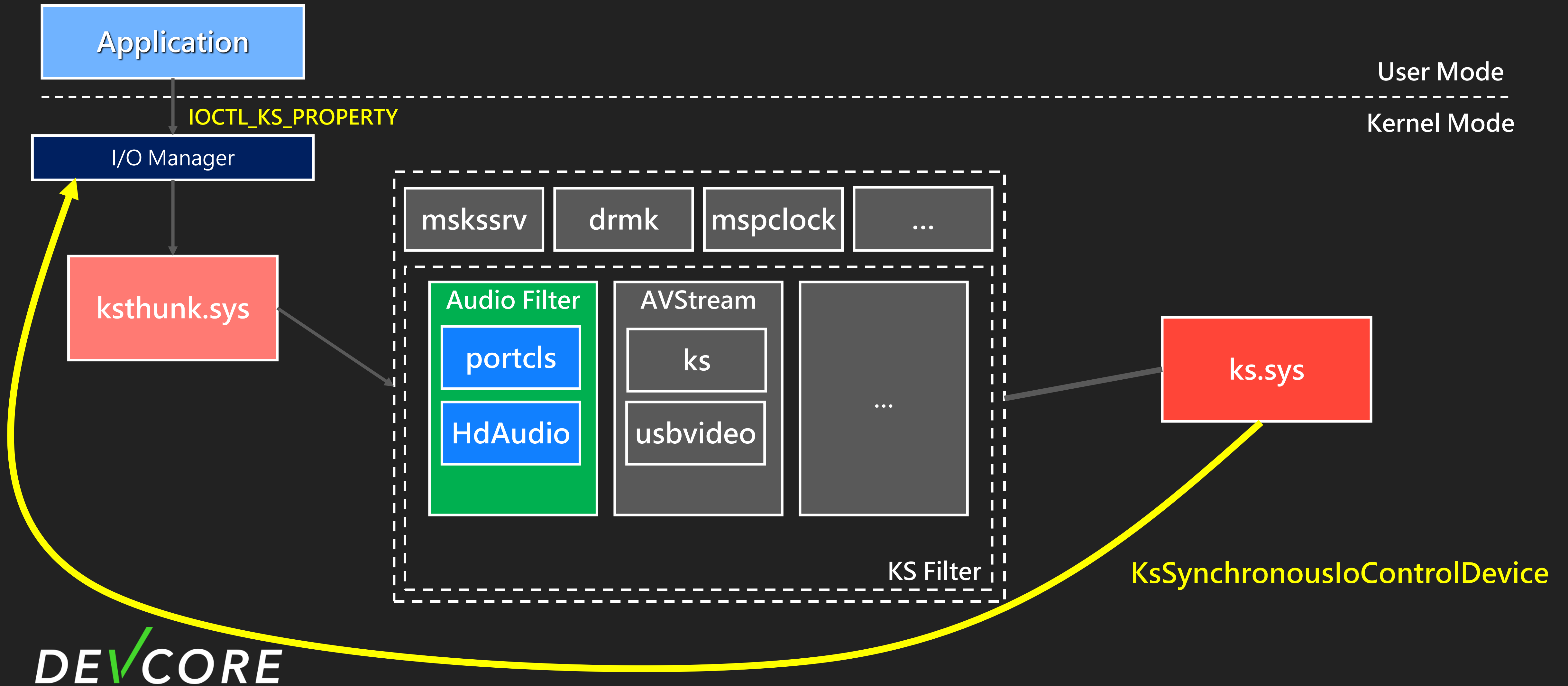
# UnserializePropertySet



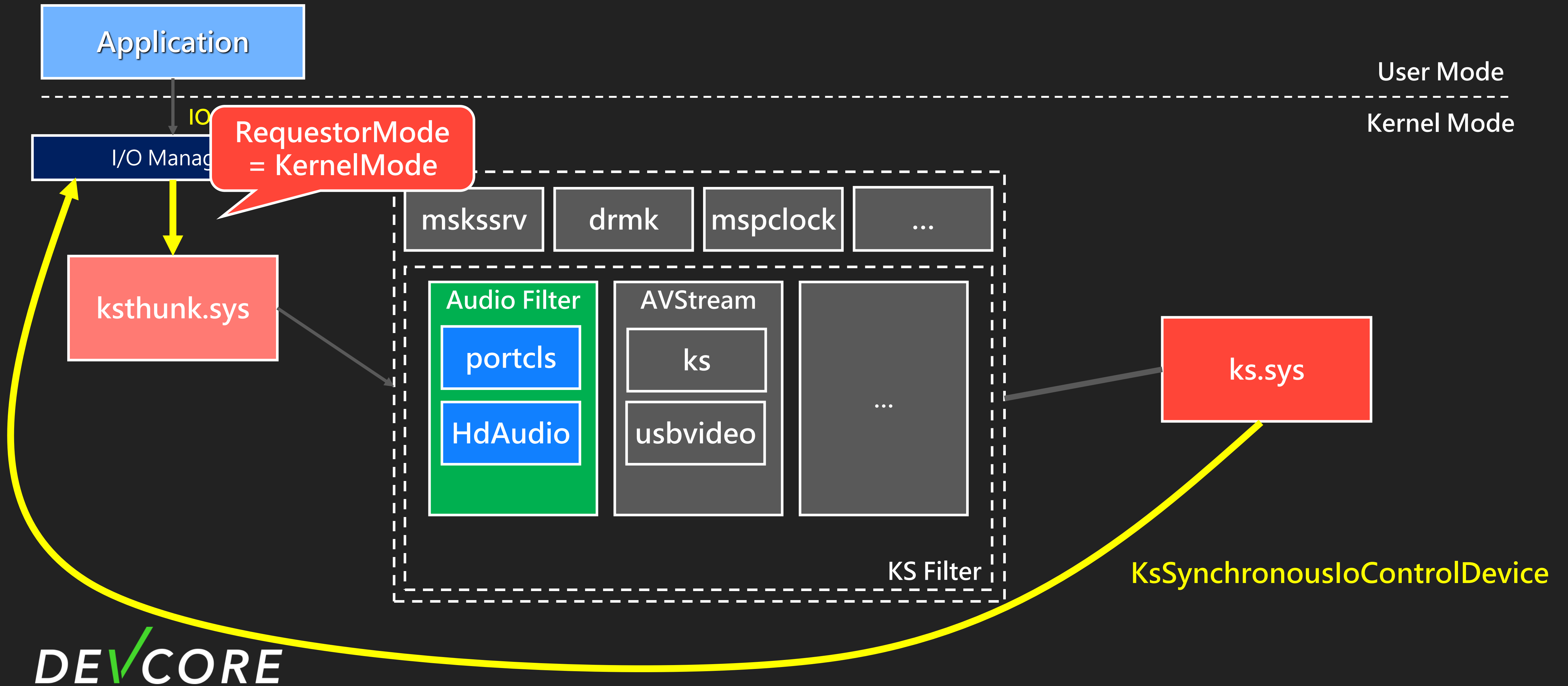
# UnserializePropertySet



# UnserializePropertySet



# UnserializePropertySet

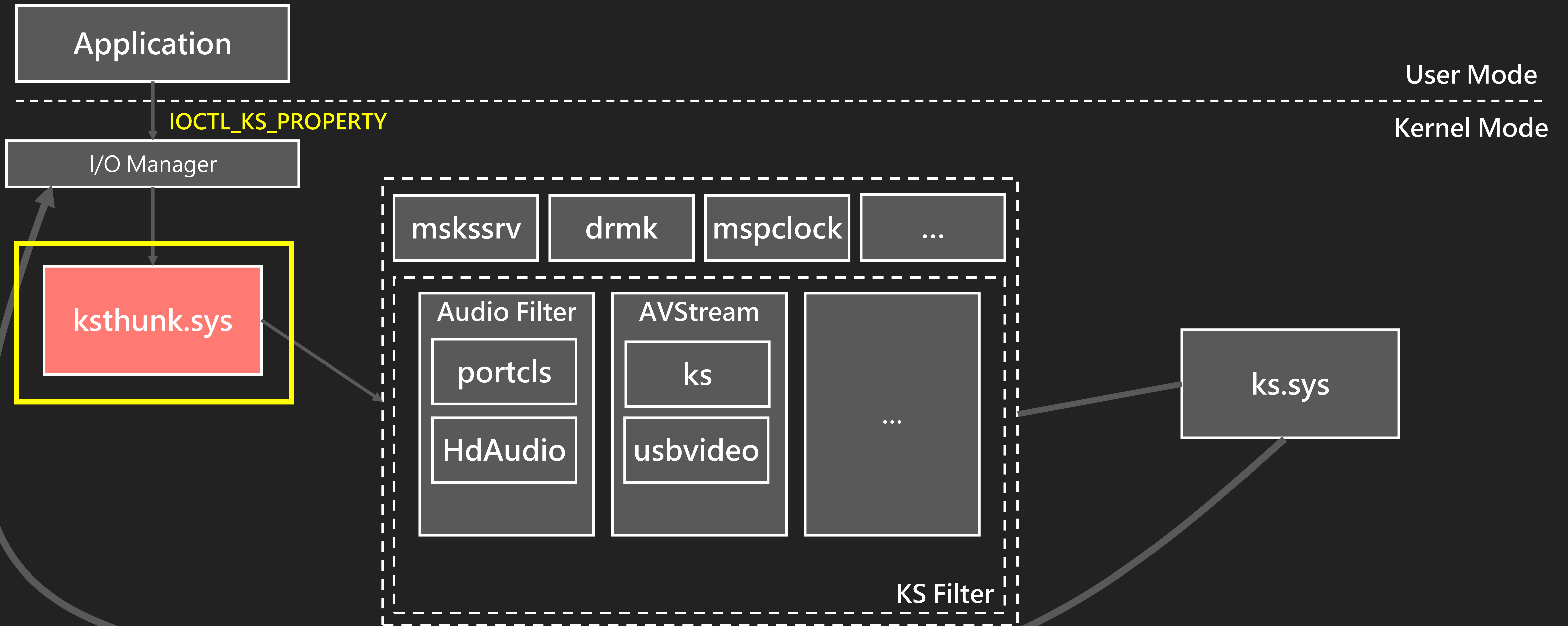




We can do arbitrary **IOCTL\_KS\_PROPERTY** with  
**KernelMode** now

We need to find a target to EoP

# UnserializePropertySet



# ksthunk! DispatchIoctl

```
__int64 __fastcall CKSThunkDevice::CheckIrpForStackAdjustmentNative(__int64 a1, struct _IRP *irp, __int64 a3, int *a4)
{
    ...
    if ( *(_OWORD *)&Type3InputBuffer->Set == *(_OWORD *)&KSPROPSETID_DrmAudioStream
        && !type3inputbuf.Id
        && (type3inputbuf.Flags & 2) != 0 ) // KSPROPERTY_TYPE_SET
    {
        if ( irp->RequestorMode )
        {
            v14 = 0xC0000010;
        }
        else
        {
            UserBuffer = (unsigned int *)irp->UserBuffer;
            ...
            v14 = (*(__int64 (__fastcall **))(_QWORD, _QWORD, __int64 *))(Type3InputBuffer + 0x38)(// call Type3InputBuffer+0x38
                *UserBuffer,
                0LL,
                v19);
        }
    }
}
```

# ksthunk! DispatchIoctl

```
__int64 __fastcall CKSThunkDevice::CheckIrpForStackAdjustmentNative(__int64 a1, struct _IRP *irp, __int64 a3, int *a4)
{
    ...
    if ( *(_OWORD *)&Type3InputBuffer->Set == *(_OWORD *)&KSPROPSETID_DrmAudioStream
        && !type3inputbuf.Id
        && (type3inputbuf.Flags & 2) != 0 ) // KSPROPERTY_TYPE_SET
    {
        if ( irp->RequestorMode )
        {
            v14 = 0xC0000010;
        }
        else
        {
            UserBuffer = (unsigned int *)irp->UserBuffer;
            ...
            v14 = (*(__int64 (__fastcall **))(_QWORD, _QWORD, __int64 *))(Type3InputBuffer + 0x38)(// call Type3InputBuffer+0x38
                *UserBuffer,
                0LL,
                v19);
        }
    }
}
}
```

# ksthunk! DispatchIoctl

```
__int64 __fastcall CKSThunkDevice::CheckIrpForStackAdjustmentNative(__int64 a1, struct _IRP *irp, __int64 a3, int *a4)
{
    ...
    if ( *(_OWORD *)&Type3InputBuffer->Set == *(_OWORD *)&KSPROPSETID_DrmAudioStream
        && !type3inputbuf.Id
        && (type3inputbuf.Flags & 2) != 0 ) // KSPROPERTY_TYPE_SET
    {
        if ( irp->RequestorMode )
        {
            v14 = 0xC0000010;
        }
        else
        {
            UserBuffer = (unsigned int *)irp->UserBuffer;
            ...
            v14 = (*(__int64 (__fastcall **))(_QWORD, _QWORD, __int64 *))(Type3InputBuffer + 0x38)(// call Type3InputBuffer+0x38
                *UserBuffer,
                0LL,
                v19);
        }
    }
}
}
```

**RequestorMode == KernelMode (0)**

# ksthunk! DispatchIoctl

```
__int64 __fastcall CKSThunkDevice::CheckIrpForStackAdjustmentNative(__int64 a1, struct _IRP *irp, __int64 a3, int *a4)
{
    ...
    if ( *(_OWORD *)&Type3InputBuffer->Set == *(_OWORD *)&KSPROPSETID_DrmAudioStream
        && !type3inputbuf.Id
        && (type3inputbuf.Flags & 2) != 0 ) // KSPROPERTY_TYPE_SET
    {
        if ( irp->RequestorMode )
        {
            v14 = 0xC0000010;
        }
        else
        {
            UserBuffer = (unsigned int *)irp->UserBuffer;
            ...
            v14 = (*(__int64 (__fastcall **))(_QWORD, _QWORD, __int64 *))(Type3InputBuffer + 0x38)(// call Type3InputBuffer+0x38
                *UserBuffer,
                0LL,
                v19);
        }
    }
}
```

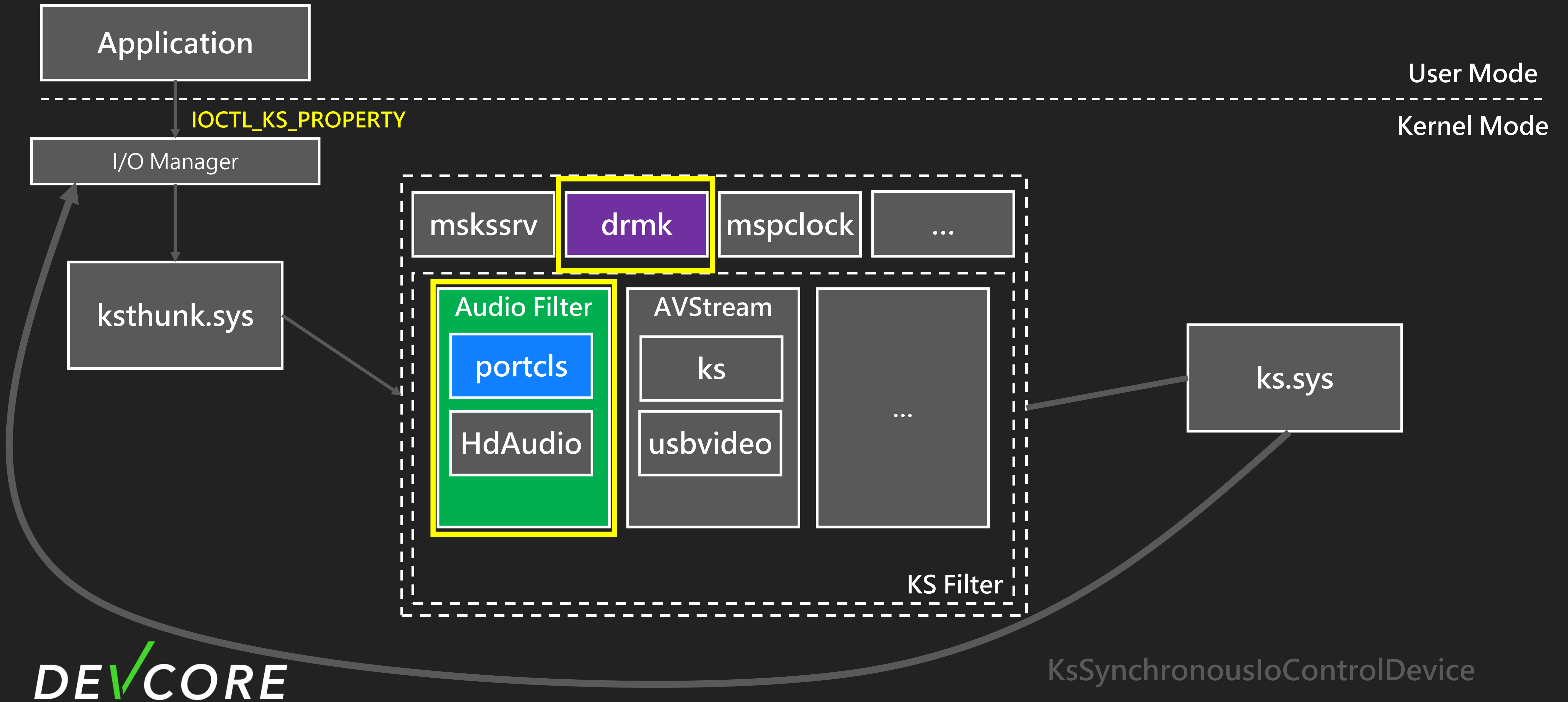


# ksthunk! DispatchIoctl

```
__int64 __fastcall CKSThunkDevice::CheckIrpForStackAdjustmentNative(__int64 a1, struct _IRP *irp, __int64 a3, int *a4)
{
    ...
    if ( *(_OWORD *)&Type3InputBuffer->Set == *(_OWORD *)&KSPROPSETID_DrmAudioStream
        && !type3inputbuf.Id
        && (type3inputbuf.Flags & 2) != 0 ) // KSPROPERTY_TYPE_SET
    {
        if ( irp->RequestorMode )
        {
            v14 = 0xC0000010;
        }
        else
        {
            UserBuffer = (unsigned int *)irp->UserBuffer;
            ...
            v14 = (*(__int64 (__fastcall **))(_QWORD, _QWORD, __int64 *))(Type3InputBuffer + 0x38)(// call Type3InputBuffer+0x38
                *UserBuffer,
                0LL,
                v19);
        }
    }
}
}
```



# UnserializePropertySet



# ksthunk! Dispatchloctl

BUGCHECK\_CODE: 3b

BUGCHECK\_P1: c0000005

BUGCHECK\_P2: fffff80173333380

BUGCHECK\_P3: fffffaa88a40de100

BUGCHECK\_P4: 0

CONTEXT: fffffaa88a40de100 -- [\(.cxr 0xffffaa88a40de100\)](#)

rax=ffff404040404040 rbx=ffff838a3cef5b20 rcx=00000000deadbee0

rdx=0000000000000000 rsi=ffff838a3cef5da0 rdi=0000000000000001

rip=fffff80173333380 rsp=fffffaa88a40deb28 rbp=ffff838a3d45e0a0

r8=fffffaa88a40deb78 r9=fffffaa88a40dec80 r10=fffff8016aa26e90

r11=0000000000000000 r12=fffffaa88a40dec80 r13=ffff838a3df23de0

r14=4fac41982f2c8ddd r15=ffff838a3d45e0a0

iopl=0 nv up ei pl zr na po nc

cs=0010 ss=0018 ds=002b es=002b fs=0053 gs=002b

efl=00050246

ksthunk!guard\_dispatch\_icall\_nop:

fffff801`73333380 ffe0

jmp rax {ffff4040`40404040}

Resetting default scope

We have an **arbitrary call with one argument** now

# Exploitation

# Mitigation on Win11

- kCFG
- kASLR
- SMEP
- ...

# Mitigation on Win11

- kCFG
- kASLR ✓
  - NtQuerySystemInformation
- SMEP ✓
  - Reuse Kernel Code
- ...

# Bypass kCFG














- Find a valid function in Windows Kernel
  - Our goal is turn **arbitrary call to arbitrary memory write**

# Bypass kCFG

- Find a valid function in Windows Kernel
  - Our goal is turn **arbitrary call to arbitrary memory write**
    - Search **\*Set\*** function export from **ntoskrnl.exe**



# Bypass kCFG

Name	Address	Ordinal
 RtlNumberOfSetBitsInRangeEx	00000001405A7080	2441
 <b>RtlNumberOfSetBitsUlongPtr</b>	<b>00000001403B0490</b>	<b>2442</b>
 RtlSetActiveConsoleId	0000000140758470	2505
 <b>RtlSetAllBits</b>	<b>000000014024EE60</b>	<b>2506</b>
 RtlSetActiveConsoleId	00000001403B3240	2507
 <b>RtlSetBit</b>	<b>000000014029A5F0</b>	<b>2508</b>
 RtlSetActiveConsoleId	000000014029D810	2509
 <b>RtlSetBits</b>	<b>000000014024D8B0</b>	<b>2510</b>
 RtlSetActiveConsoleId	0000000140355B70	2511
 RtlSetActiveConsoleId	00000001407574E0	2512
 RtlSetActiveConsoleId	0000000140852320	2513
 <b>RtlSetDaclSecurityDescriptor</b>	<b>0000000140697010</b>	<b>2514</b>
 RtlSetActiveConsoleId	00000001409BBA60	2515

Two hours later ...

# Bypass kCFG

```
void __stdcall RtlSetAllBits(PRTL_BITMAP BitMapHeader)
{
    unsigned int *Buffer; // r8
    unsigned __int64 v2; // rdx

    Buffer = BitMapHeader->Buffer;
    v2 = (unsigned __int64)(4 * (((BitMapHeader->SizeOfBitMap & 0x1F) != 0) + (BitMapHeader->SizeOfBitMap >> 5))) >> 2;
    if ( v2 )
    {
        ...
        memset(Buffer, 0xFFu, 8 * (v2 >> 1));
        if ( (v2 & 1) != 0 )
            Buffer[v2 - 1] = -1;
    }
}
```

# Bypass kCFG

- RtlSetAllBits
  - The RtlSetAllBits routine sets all bits in a given **bitmap** variable.

```
NTSYSAPI VOID RtlSetAllBits(  
    [in] PRTL_BITMAP BitMapHeader  
);
```

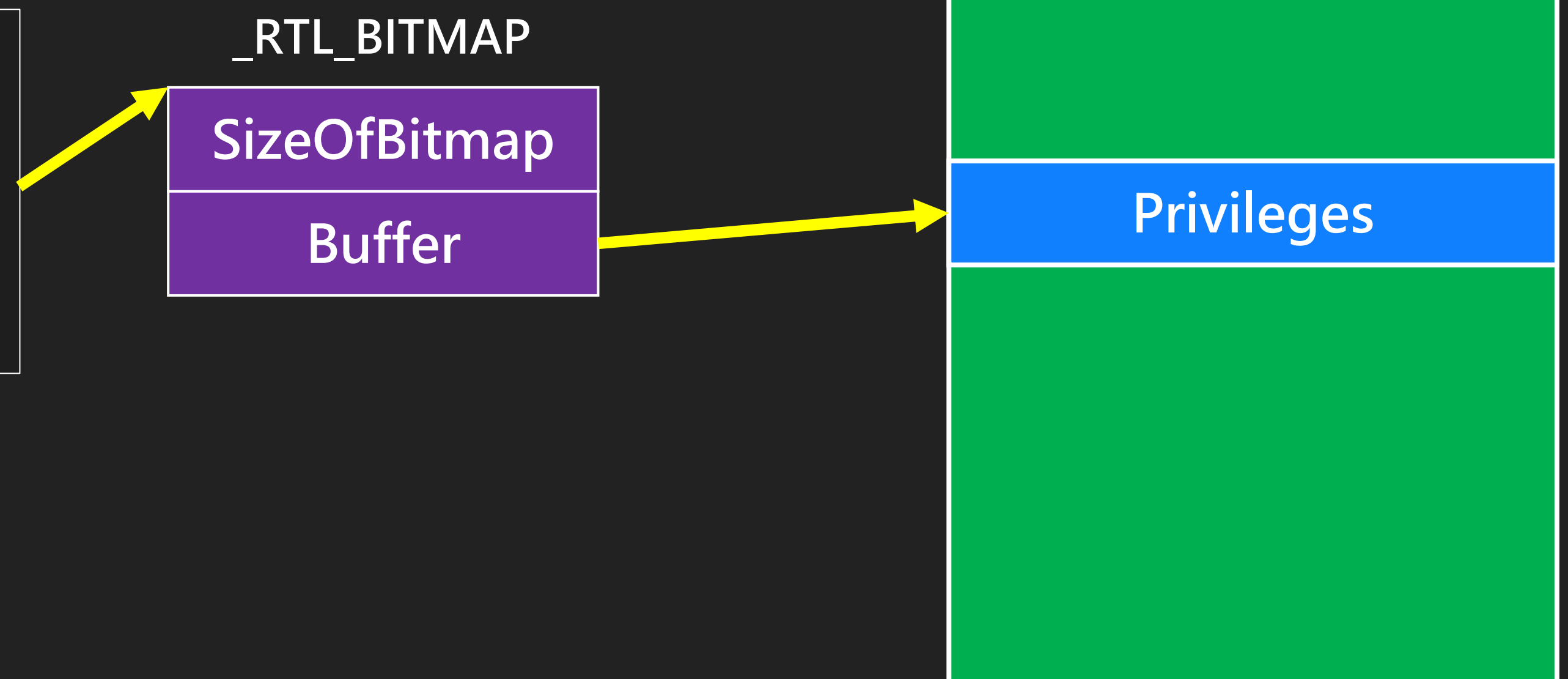
```
struct _RTL_BITMAP  
{  
    ULONG SizeOfBitMap;  
    ULONG* Buffer;  
};
```

We can set all bits in arbitrary memory

# Abuse token privilege

- We can use the primitive to
  - Enable all privilege in current process token

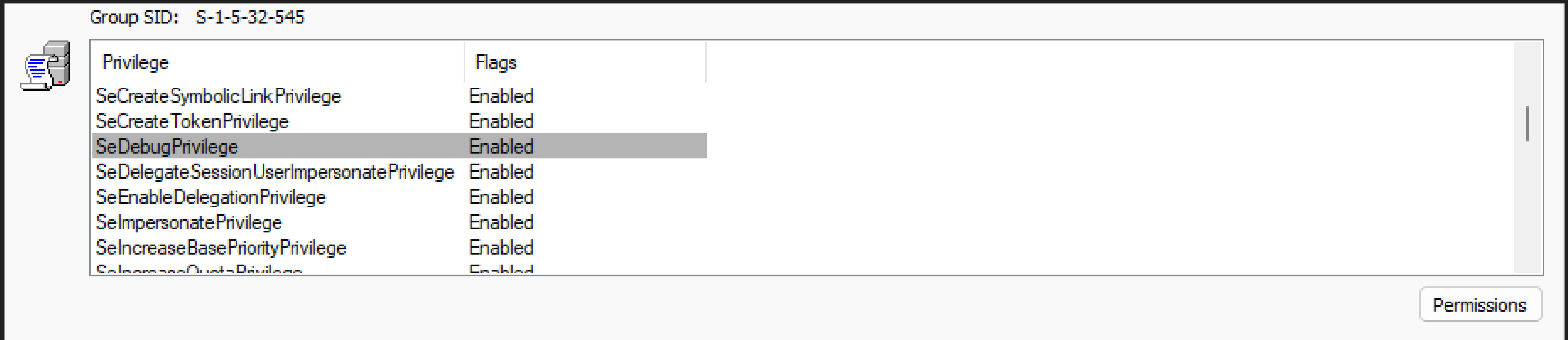
```
NTSYSAPI VOID RtlSetAllBits(  
    [in] PRTL_BITMAP BitMapHeader  
);
```



# Abuse token privilege

- We can use the primitive to
  - **Enable all privilege** in current process token

Group SID: S-1-5-32-545



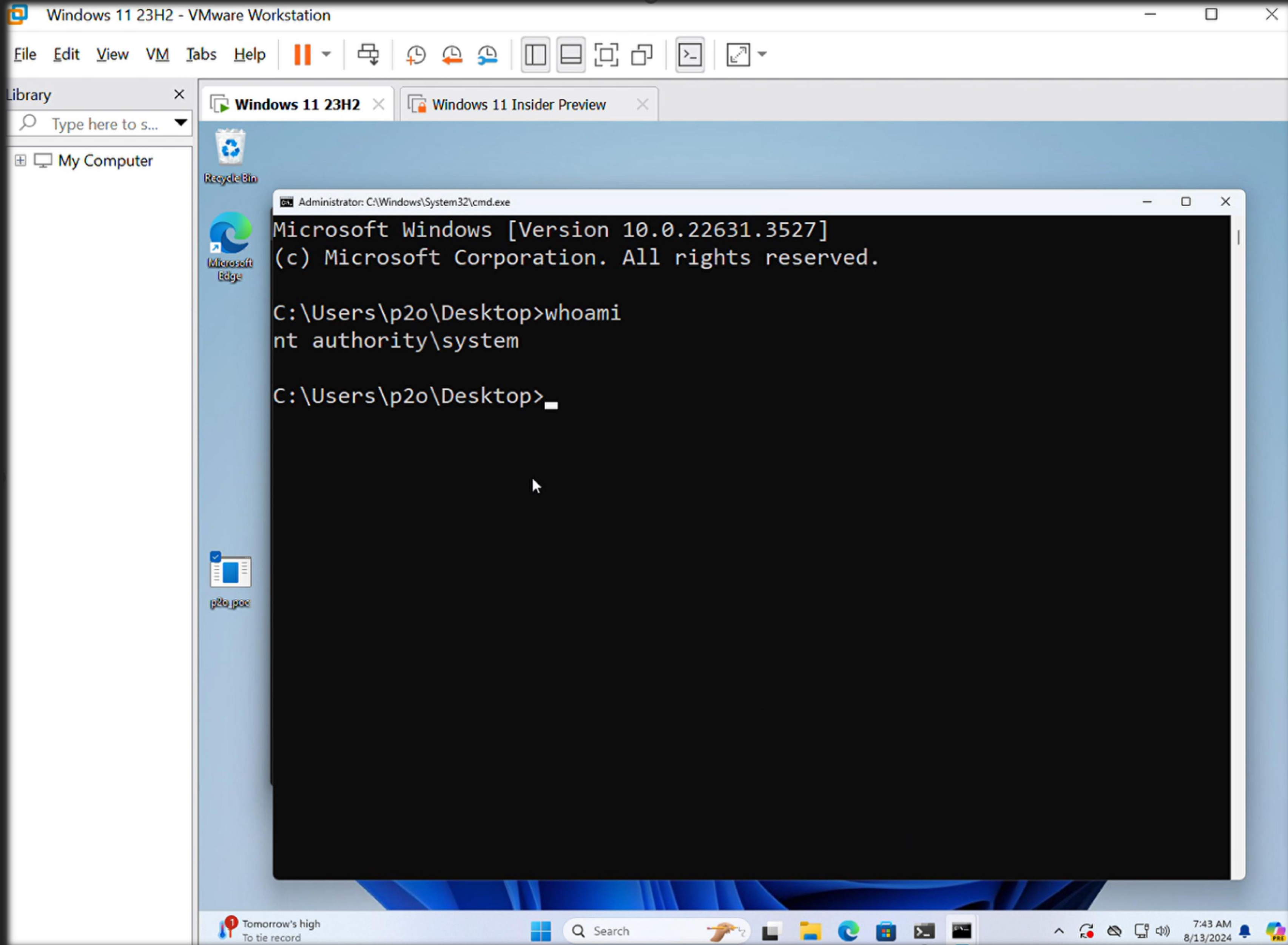
Privilege	Flags
SeCreateSymbolicLinkPrivilege	Enabled
SeCreateTokenPrivilege	Enabled
SeDebugPrivilege	Enabled
SeDelegateSessionUserImpersonatePrivilege	Enabled
SeEnableDelegationPrivilege	Enabled
SeImpersonatePrivilege	Enabled
SeIncreaseBasePriorityPrivilege	Enabled
SeIncreaseQuotaPrivilege	Enabled

Permissions

# The Last Step

- Well-known EoP method with `SeDebugPrivilege`
  - Open process of `winlogon.exe`
  - Set thread attribute to `PROC_THREAD_ATTRIBUTE_PARENT_PROCESS`
  - Spawn `cmd.exe`





It's like a **Proxy** to Kernel !

However ...



Recycle Bin



Microsoft Edge



p2o\_poc

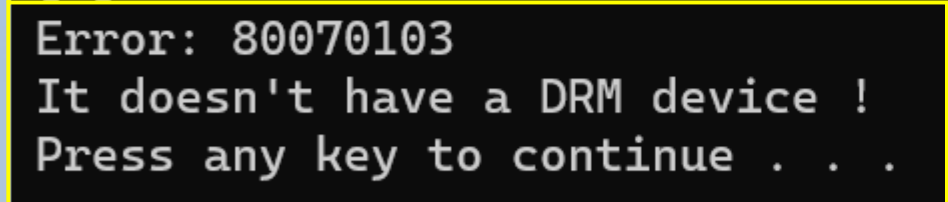
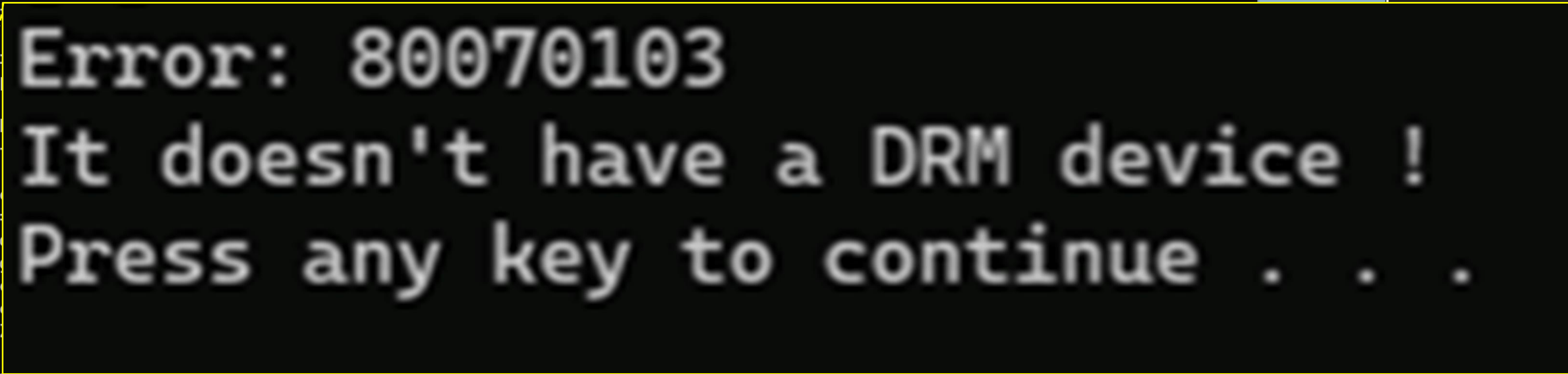
```

Command Prompt - p2o_poc. x
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22631.3527]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Use
C:\Use
desktop
PRIVIL
-----
Privil
=====
SeShut
SeChan
SeUndo
SeIncr
SeTime

C:\Users\user\Desktop>p2o_poc.exe
ntoskrnl.exe base address: FFFFF80215E00000
Memory allocated at 0000000042420000
[+] cur token address: FFFFC007BBE7F360
Error: 80070103
It doesn't have a DRM device !
Press any key to continue . . .

```



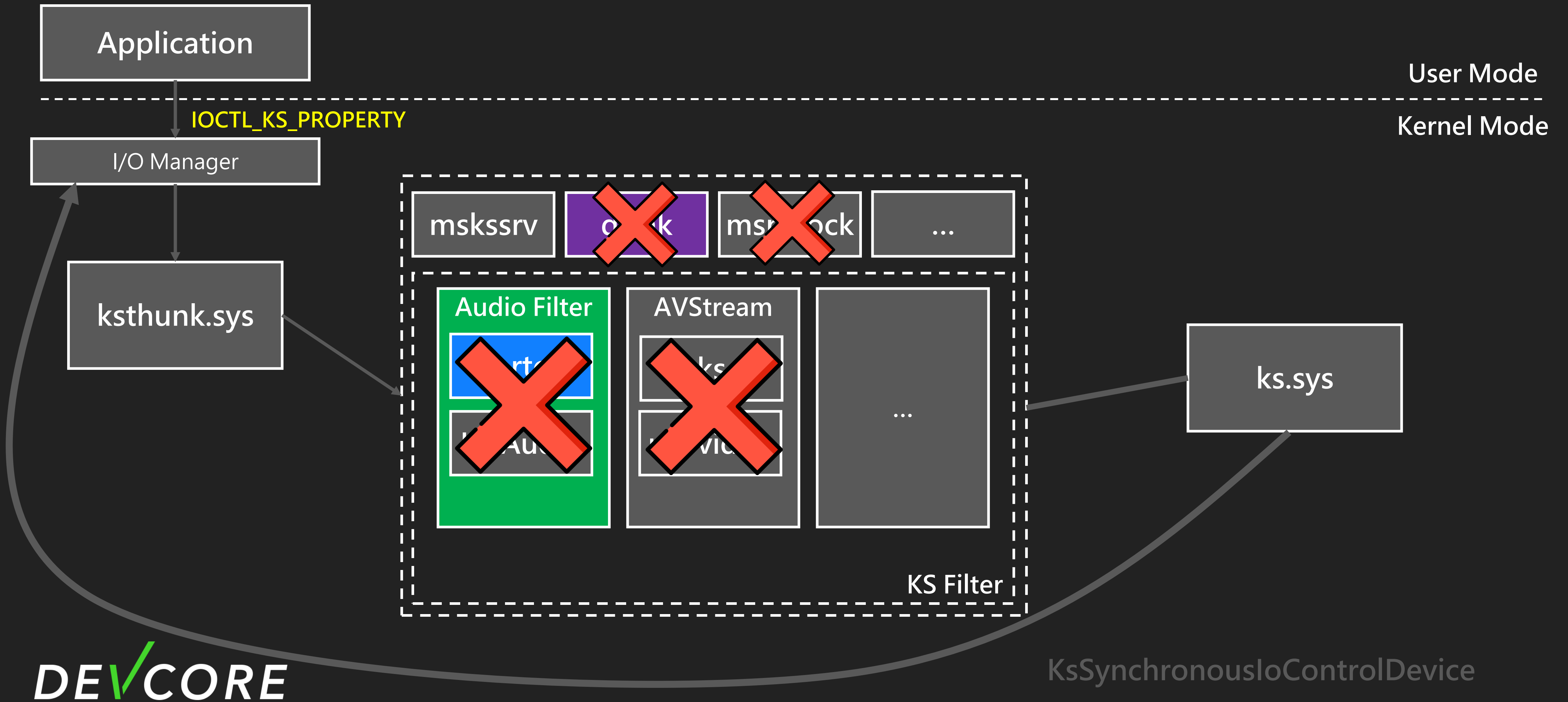
Search



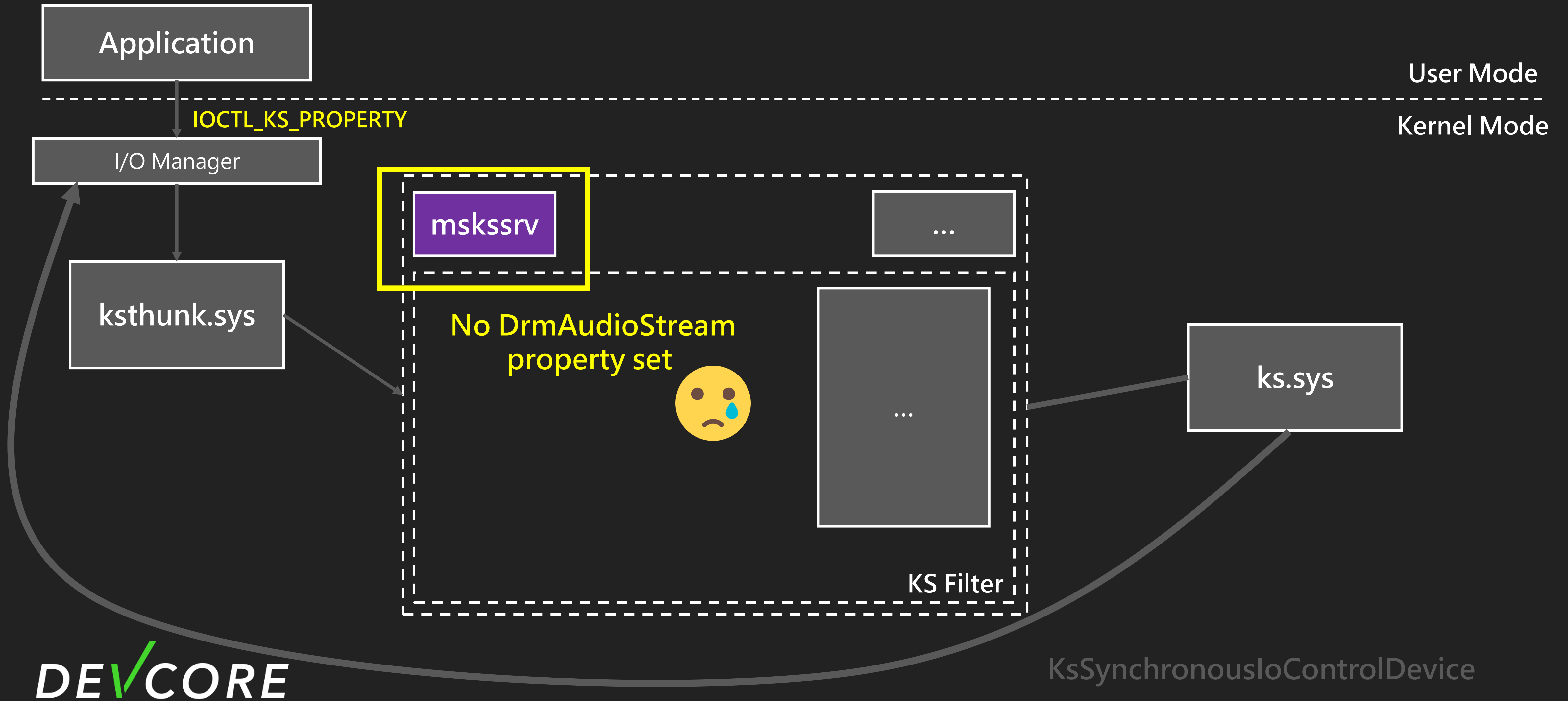
6:04 AM 8/13/2024



# KS Device in Hyper-V



# KS Device in Hyper-V





**CVE-2024-30084**

# IOCTL\_KS\_PROPERTY

- Neither I/O
  - Using user input buffer **directly**
- Inputbuffer = Parameters.DeviceIoControl.Type3InputBuffer
- Outputbuffer = Irp->UserBuffer



# KspPropertyHandler

```
NTSTATUS __fastcall KspPropertyHandler(
    PIRP Irp,
    unsigned int propertysetcnt,
    KSPROPERTY_SET *propertyset,
    ...){

    memmove(SystemBuffer[outlen_padding],
    CurrentStackLocation->Parameters.DeviceIoControl.Type3InputBuffer,
    InputBufferLength);
    ...
    Guid = *&SystemBuffer[outlen_padding];
    // Check if the Guid is in the property set

    ...
    if ( KsProperty_flag == KSPROPERTY_TYPE_UNSERIALIZESET )
        return UnserializePropertySet(Irp, sysbuf_, propertyset_);
    ...

}
```

User input buffer

# KspPropertyHandler

```
NTSTATUS __fastcall KspPropertyHandler(
    PIRP Irp,
    unsigned int propertysetsent,
    KSPROPERTY_SET *propertyset,
    ...){

    memmove(SystemBuffer[outlen_padding],
            CurrentStackLocation->Parameters.DeviceIoControl.Type3InputBuffer,
            InputBufferLength);
    ...
    Guid = *&SystemBuffer[outlen_padding];
    // Check if the Guid is in the property set

    ...
    if ( KsProperty_flag == KSPROPERTY_TYPE_UNSERIALIZESET )
        return UnserializePropertySet(Irp, sysbuf_, propertyset_);
    ...
}
```

Let's take a look at `UnserializePropertySet` again

# UnserializePropertySet

```
unsigned __int64 __fastcall UnserializePropertySet(  
    PIRP irp,  
    KSIDENTIFIER* UserProvideProperty,  
    KSPROPERTY_SET* propertyset_)  
{  
    ...  
    New_KsProperty_req = ExAllocatePoolWithTag(NonPagedPoolNx, InSize, 0x7070534Bu);  
    ...  
    memmove(New_KsProperty_req, CurrentStackLocation->Parameters.DeviceIoControl.Type3InputBuffer, InSize);  
    ...  
    status = KsSynchronousIoControlDevice(  
        CurrentStackLocation->FileObject,  
        0,  
        CurrentStackLocation->Parameters.DeviceIoControl.IoControlCode,  
        New_KsProperty_req,  
        InSize,  
        OutBuffer,  
        OutSize,  
        &BytesReturned);  
    ...  
}
```

Copy User input again !?



# UnserializePropertySet

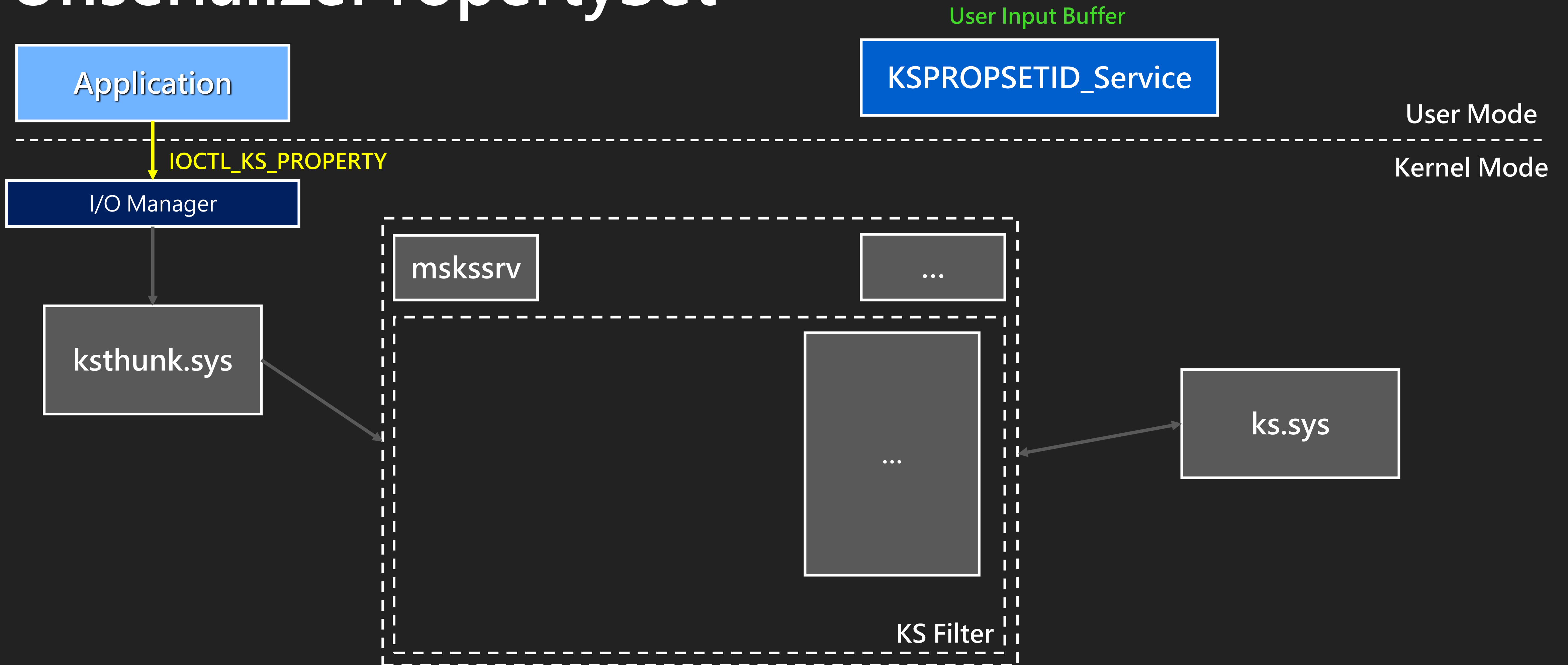
```
unsigned __int64 __fastcall UnserializePropertySet(  
    PIRP irp,  
    KSIDENTIFIER* UserProvideProperty,  
    KSPROPERTY_SET* propertyset_)  
{  
    ...  
    New_KsProperty_req = ExAllocatePoolWithTag(NonPagedPoolNx, InSize, 0x7070534Bu);  
    ...  
    memmove(New_KsProperty_req, CurrentStackLocation->Parameters->DeviceIoControl.Type3InputBuffer, InSize);  
    ...  
    status = KsSynchronousIoControlDevice(  
        CurrentStackLocation->FileObject,  
        0,  
        CurrentStackLocation->Parameters->DeviceIoControl.IoControlCode,  
        New_KsProperty_req,  
        InSize,  
        OutBuffer,  
        OutSize,  
        &BytesReturned);  
    ...  
}
```

Double Fetch

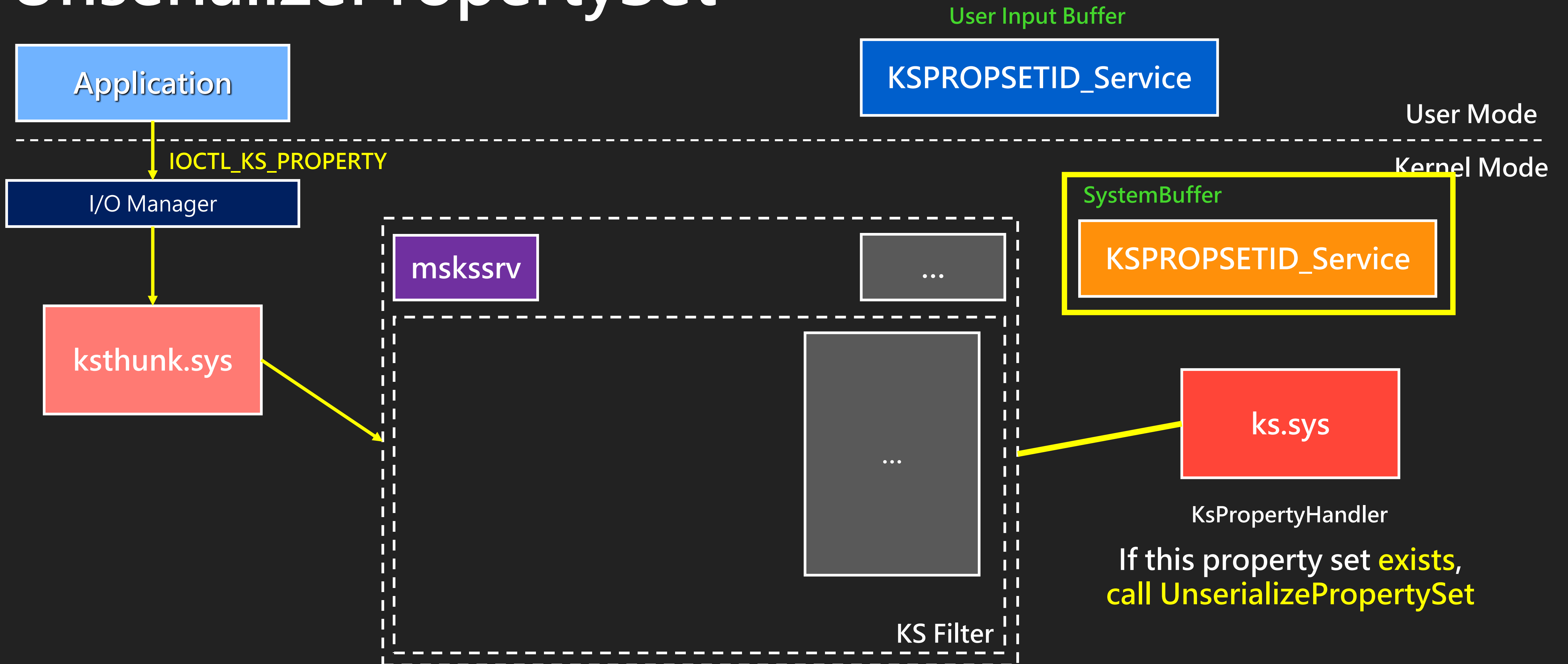
Copy User input again !?



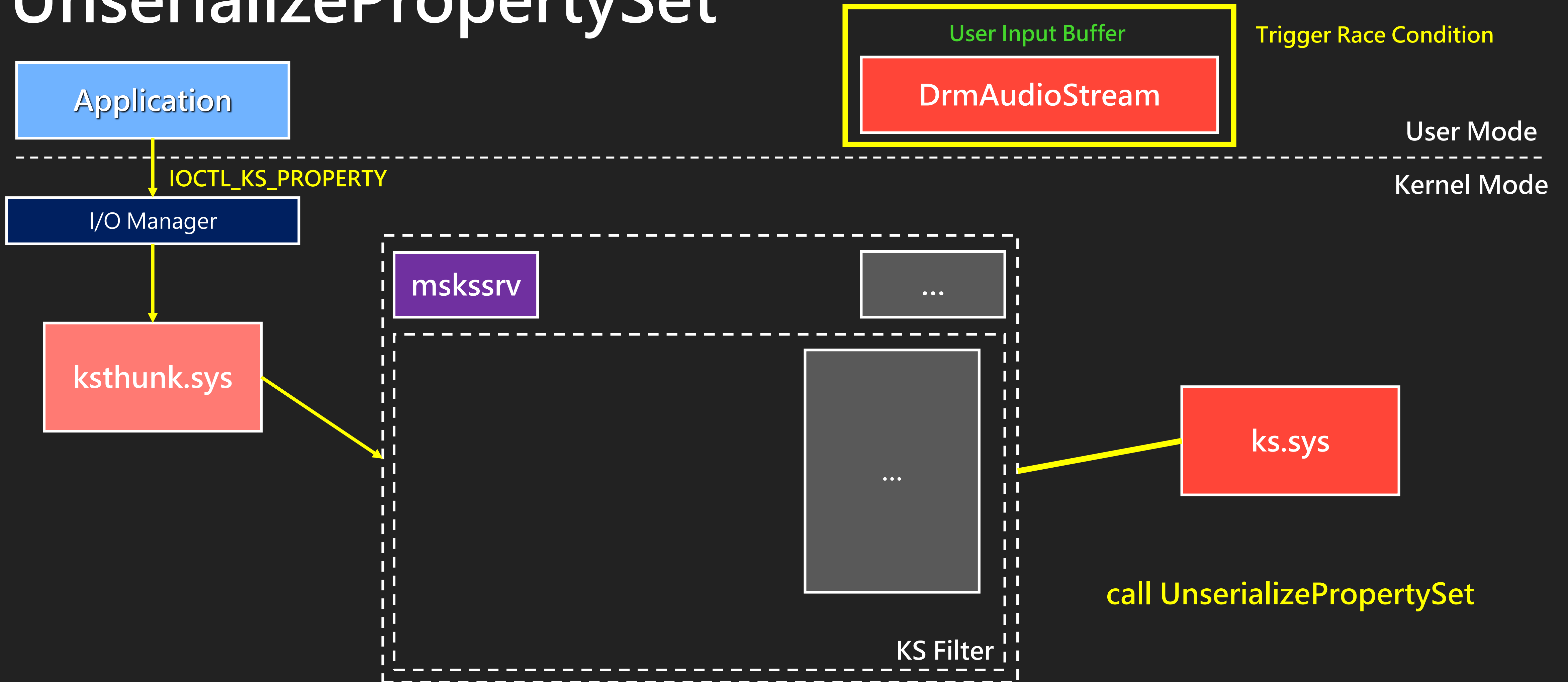
# UnserializePropertySet



# UnserializePropertySet

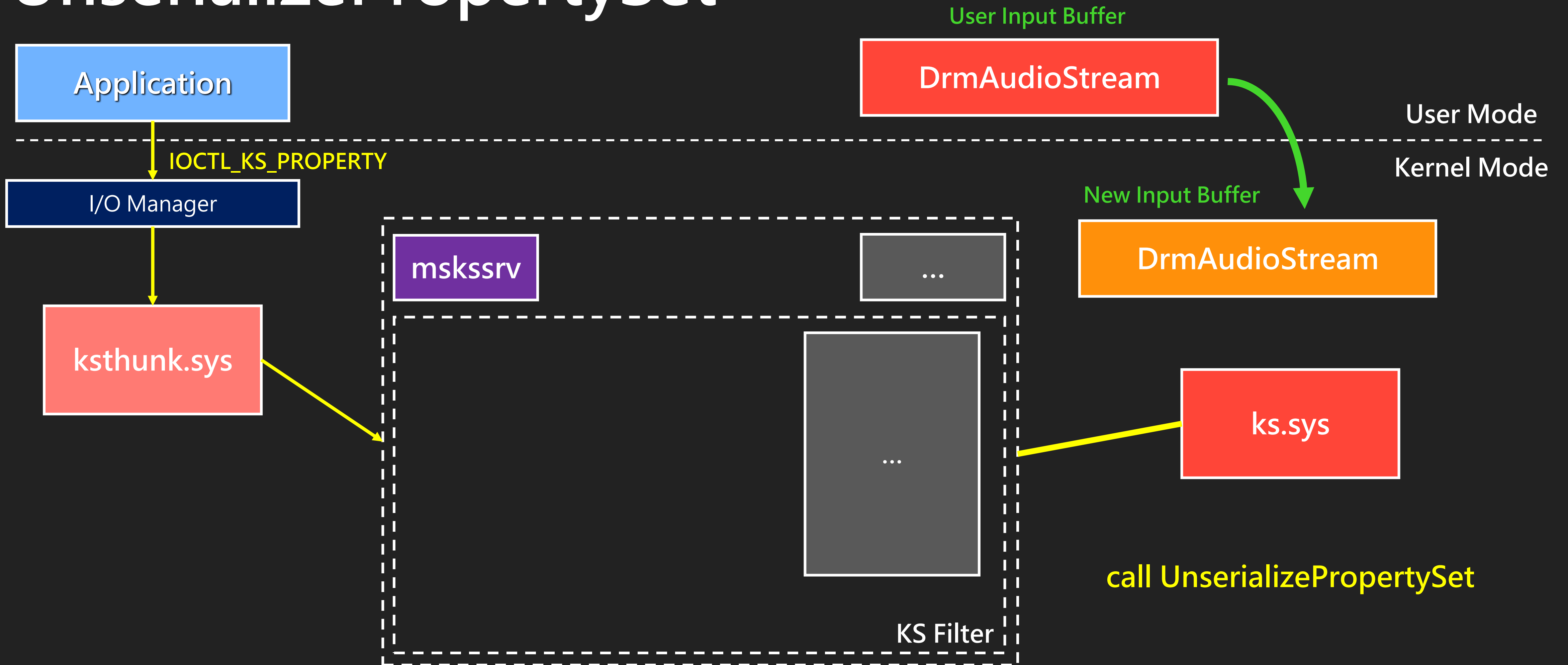


# UnserializePropertySet

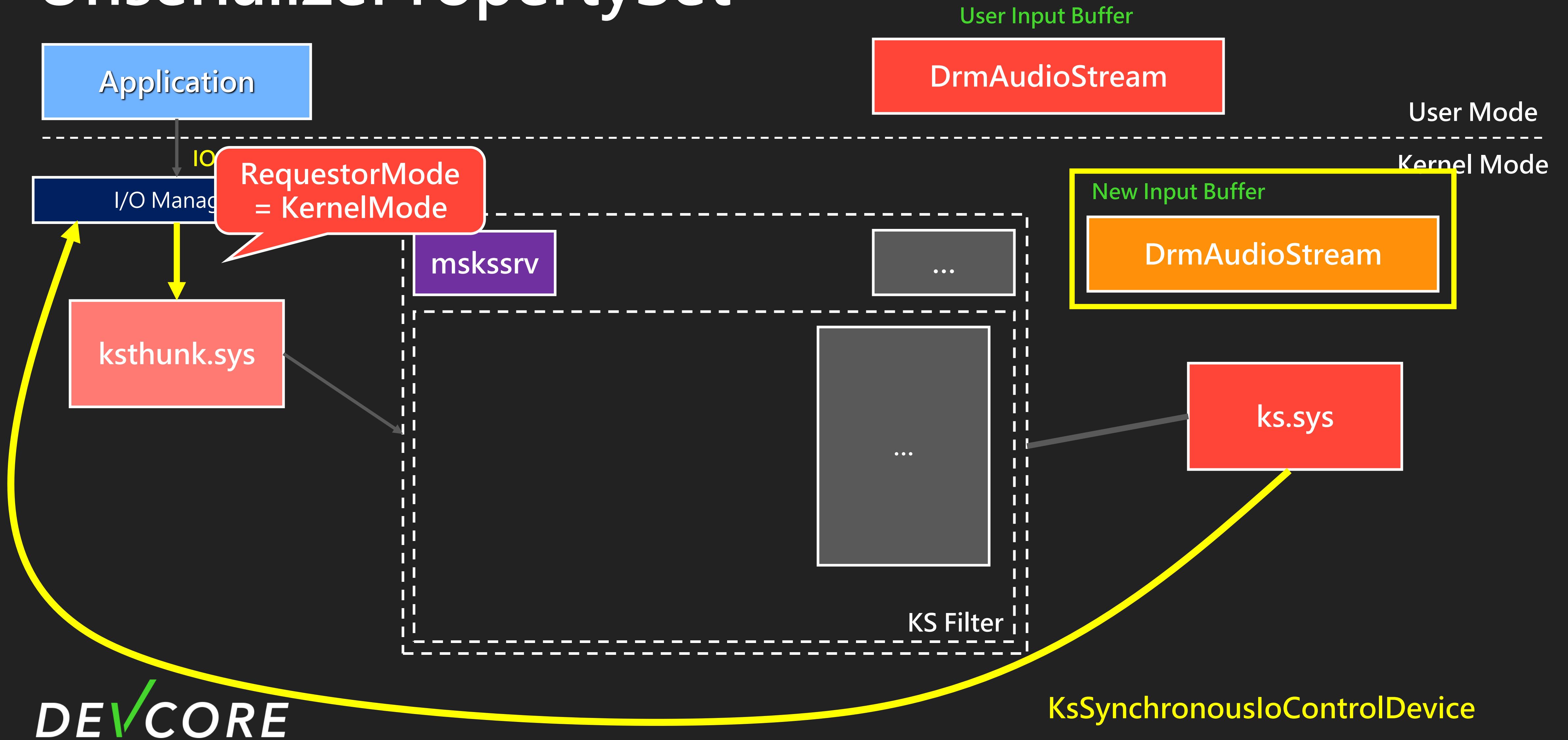


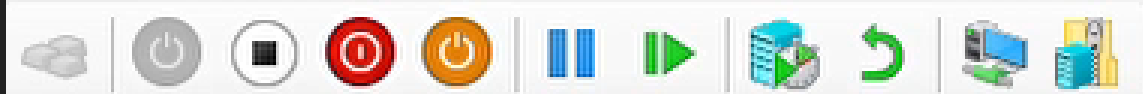


# UnserializePropertySet



# UnserializePropertySet





```
Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22631.3527]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\user>
```



**Zero Day Initiative** @thezdi · 3月21日

Confirmed! The DEVCORE Team used a couple of bugs, including a somewhat risky TOCTAU race condition, to get their LPE on #Windows 11. They earn \$30,000 and 3 Master of Pwn points. #Pwn2Own

A success notification card with a dark blue background and yellow and blue geometric patterns in the corners. At the top center is a green pill-shaped button with the word "SUCCESS" in white. Below it, the text "DEVCORE RESEARCH TEAM" is displayed in large white letters. Underneath, the word "TARGETTING" is written in yellow, flanked by horizontal lines. Below that, the text "Microsoft Windows 11 in the Local Elevation of Privilege category" is shown in white. At the bottom, there are two bars: a yellow bar on the left labeled "PRIZE \$" with "\$30,000" inside, and a blue bar on the right labeled "POINTS" with "3" inside.



↻ 11

♥ 63

📊 7,650



Is that the end of it ?



CVE-2024-30090

# KS Event

# KS Event

- Event sets are groups of **related events** for which a listener can request notification.
- Client can register event for
  - Device State Change
  - Time interval
  - ...



# KS Event

- Use `IOCTL_KS_ENABLE_EVENT` to register
  - `EVENT_HANDLE`
  - `SEMAPHORE_HANDLE`

```
typedef struct {
    ULONG NotificationType;
    union {
        struct {
            HANDLE Event;
            ...
        } EventHandle;
        struct {
            HANDLE Semaphore;
            ...
        } SemaphoreHandle;
    }
    ...
} KSEVENTDATA, *PKSEVENTDATA;
```

# kstunk! ThunkEnableEventIrp

- Transfer 32-bit IOCTL\_KS\_ENABLE\_EVENT requests to 64-bit requests

```
__int64 __fastcall CKSThunkDevice::DispatchIoctl(CKernelFilterDevice *a1, IRP *irp, unsigned int a3, NTSTATUS *a4)
{
    ...
    if ( IoIs32bitProcess(irp) && irp->RequestorMode )
    {
        ...
        if ( CurrentStackLocation->Parameters.DeviceIoControl.IoControlCode == IOCTL_KS_ENABLE_EVENT )
            return CKSAutomationThunk::ThunkEnableEventIrp(v12, a2, v11, a4);
        ...
    }
    else if ( CurrentStackLocation->Parameters.DeviceIoControl.IoControlCode == IOCTL_KS_PROPERTY )
    {
        //Pass down
        return CKSThunkDevice::CheckIrpForStackAdjustmentNative((__int64)a1, irp, v11, a4);
    }
}
```

# ThunkEnableEventIrp

```
__int64 __fastcall CKSAutomationThunk::ThunkEnableEventIrp(__int64 ioctlcode_d, PIRP irp, __int64 a3, int *a4)
{
    ...
    if ( (v25->Parameters.DeviceIoControl.Type3InputBuffer->Flags & 0xEFFFFFFF) == KSEVENT_TYPE_ENABLE
        || (v25->Parameters.DeviceIoControl.Type3InputBuffer->Flags & 0xEFFFFFFF) == KSEVENT_TYPE_ONESHOT
        || (v25->Parameters.DeviceIoControl.Type3InputBuffer->Flags & 0xEFFFFFFF) == KSEVENT_TYPE_ENABLEBUFFERED )
    {
        // Convert 32-bit requests and pass down directly
    }
    else if ( (v25->Parameters.DeviceIoControl.Type3InputBuffer->Flags & 0xEFFFFFFF) == KSEVENT_TYPE_QUERYBUFFER )
    {
        ...
        newinputbuf = (KSEVENT *)ExAllocatePoolWithTag((POOL_TYPE)0x600, (unsigned int)(inputbuflen + 8), 'bqSK');
        ...
        memcpy(newinputbuf, Type3InputBuffer, 0x28);      User input
        ...
        v18 = KsSynchronousIoControlDevice(
            v25->FileObject,
            0,
            IOCTL_KS_ENABLE_EVENT,
            newinputbuf,
            inputbuflen + 8,
            OutBuffer,
            outbuflen,
            &BytesReturned);
        ...
    }
    ...
}
```

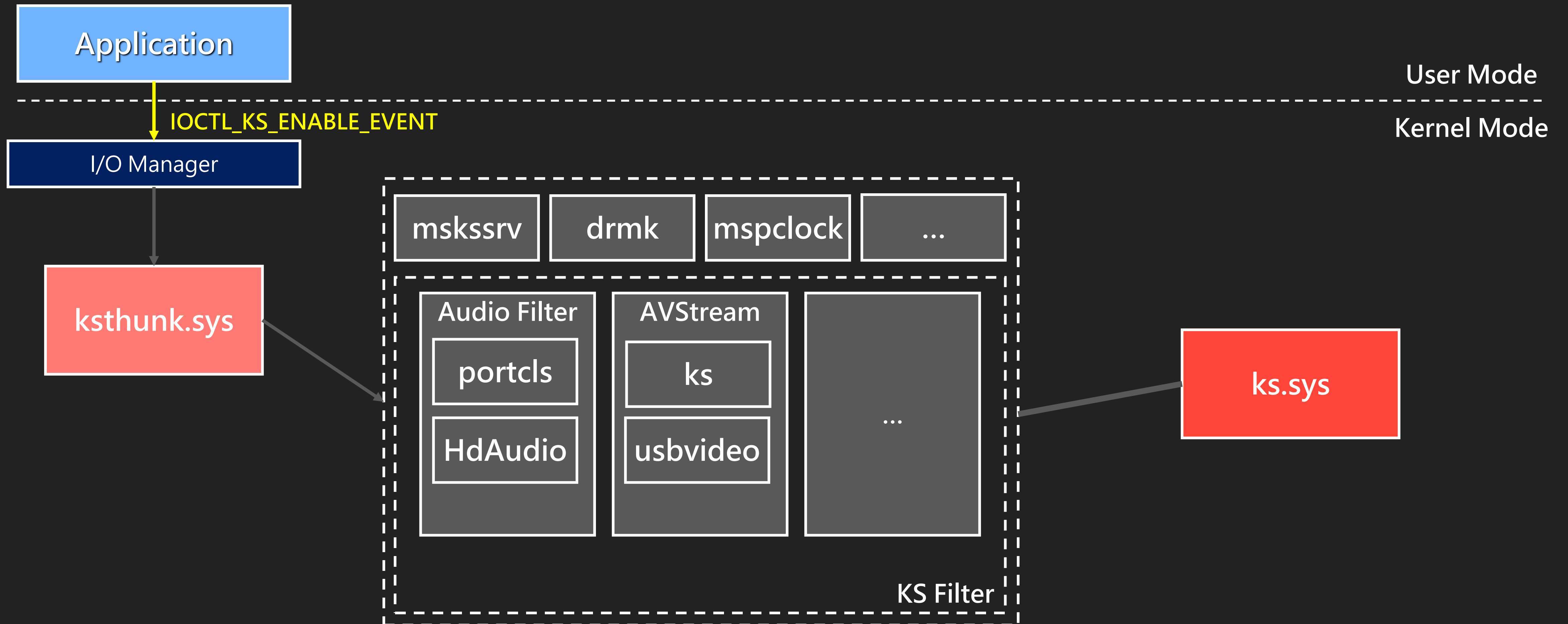
# ThunkEnableEventIrp

```
__int64 __fastcall CKSAutomationThunk::ThunkEnableEventIrp(__int64 ioctlcode_d, PIRP irp, __int64 a3, int *a4)
{
    ...
    if ( (v25->Parameters.DeviceIoControl.Type3InputBuffer->Flags & 0xEFFFFFFF) == KSEVENT_TYPE_ENABLE
        || (v25->Parameters.DeviceIoControl.Type3InputBuffer->Flags & 0xEFFFFFFF) == KSEVENT_TYPE_ONESHOT
        || (v25->Parameters.DeviceIoControl.Type3InputBuffer->Flags & 0xEFFFFFFF) == KSEVENT_TYPE_ENABLEBUFFERED )
    {
        // Convert 32-bit requests and pass down directly
    }
    else if ( (v25->Parameters.DeviceIoControl.Type3InputBuffer->Flags & 0xEFFFFFFF) == KSEVENT_TYPE_QUERYBUFFER )
    {
        ...
        newinputbuf = (KSEVENT *)ExAllocatePoolWithTag((POOL_TYPE)0x600, (unsigned int)(inputbuflen + 8), 'bqSK');
        ...
        memcpy(newinputbuf, Type3InputBuffer, 0x28);
        ...
        v18 = KsSynchronousIoControlDevice(
            v25->FileObject,
            0,
            IOCTL_KS_ENABLE_EVENT,
            newinputbuf,
            inputbuflen + 8,
            OutBuffer,
            outbuflen,
            &BytesReturned);
        ...
    }
    ...
}
```

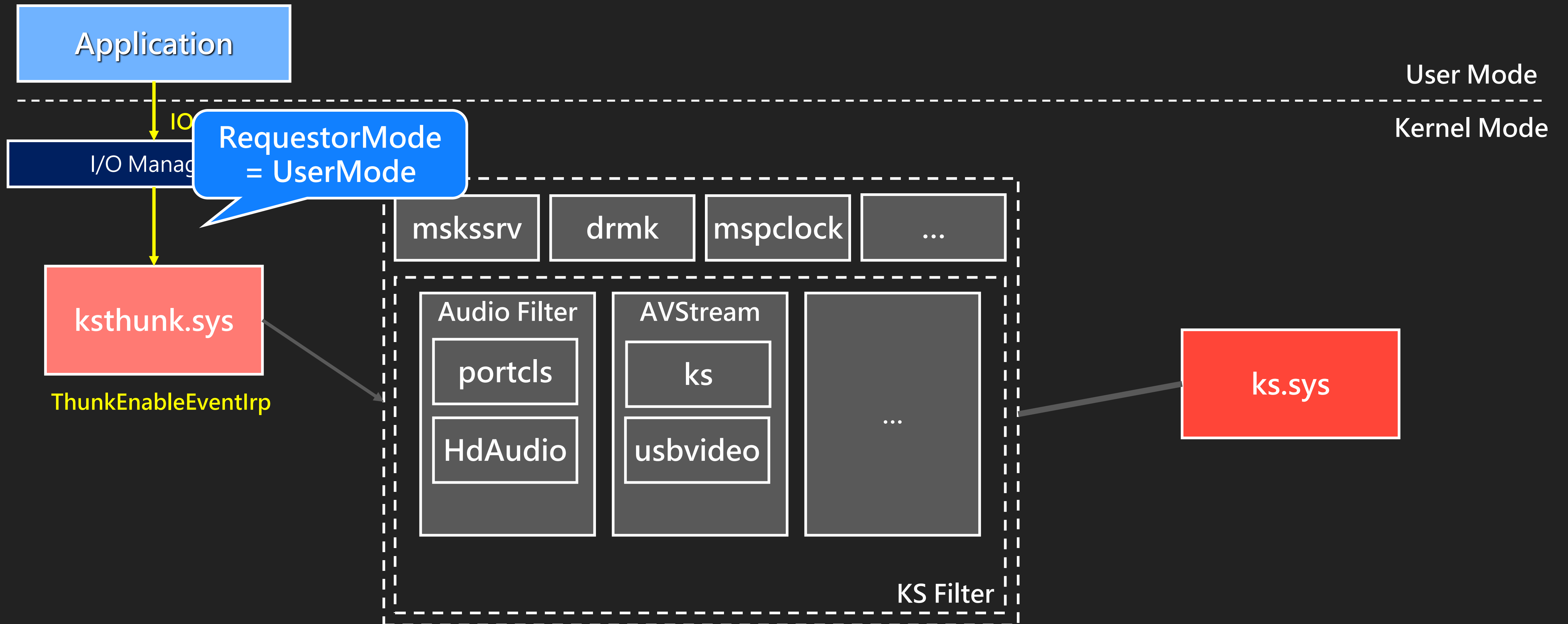
# ThunkEnableEventIrp

```
__int64 __fastcall CKSAutomationThunk::ThunkEnableEventIrp(__int64 ioctlcode_d, PIRP irp, __int64 a3, int *a4)
{
    ...
    if ( (v25->Parameters.DeviceIoControl.Type3InputBuffer->Flags & 0xEFFFFFFF) == KSEVENT_TYPE_ENABLE
        || (v25->Parameters.DeviceIoControl.Type3InputBuffer->Flags & 0xEFFFFFFF) == KSEVENT_TYPE_ONESHOT
        || (v25->Parameters.DeviceIoControl.Type3InputBuffer->Flags & 0xEFFFFFFF) == KSEVENT_TYPE_ENABLEBUFFERED )
    {
        // Convert 32-bit requests and pass down directly
    }
    else if ( (v25->Parameters.DeviceIoControl.Type3InputBuffer->Flags & 0xEFFFFFFF) == KSEVENT_TYPE_QUERYBUFFER )
    {
        ...
        newinputbuf = (KSEVENT *)ExAllocatePoolWithTag((POOL_TYPE)0x600, (unsigned int)(inputbuflen + 8), 'bqSK');
        ...
        memcpy(newinputbuf, Type3InputBuffer, 0x28);
        ...
        v18 = KsSynchronousIoControlDevice(
            v25->FileObject,
            0, KernelMode,
            IOCTL_KS_ENABLE_EVENT,
            newinputbuf,
            inputbuflen + 8,
            OutBuffer,
            outbuflen,
            &BytesReturned);
        ...
    }
    ...
}
```

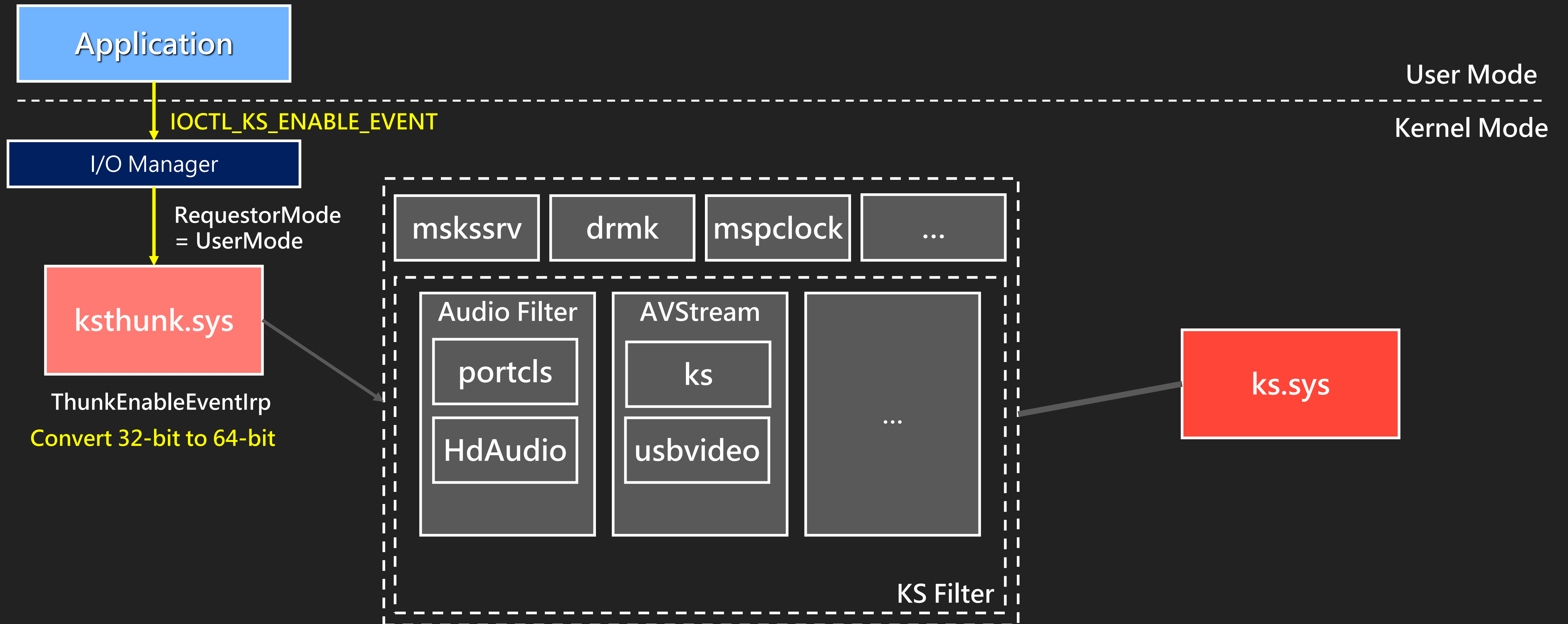
# ThunkEnableEventIrp



# ThunkEnableEventIrp

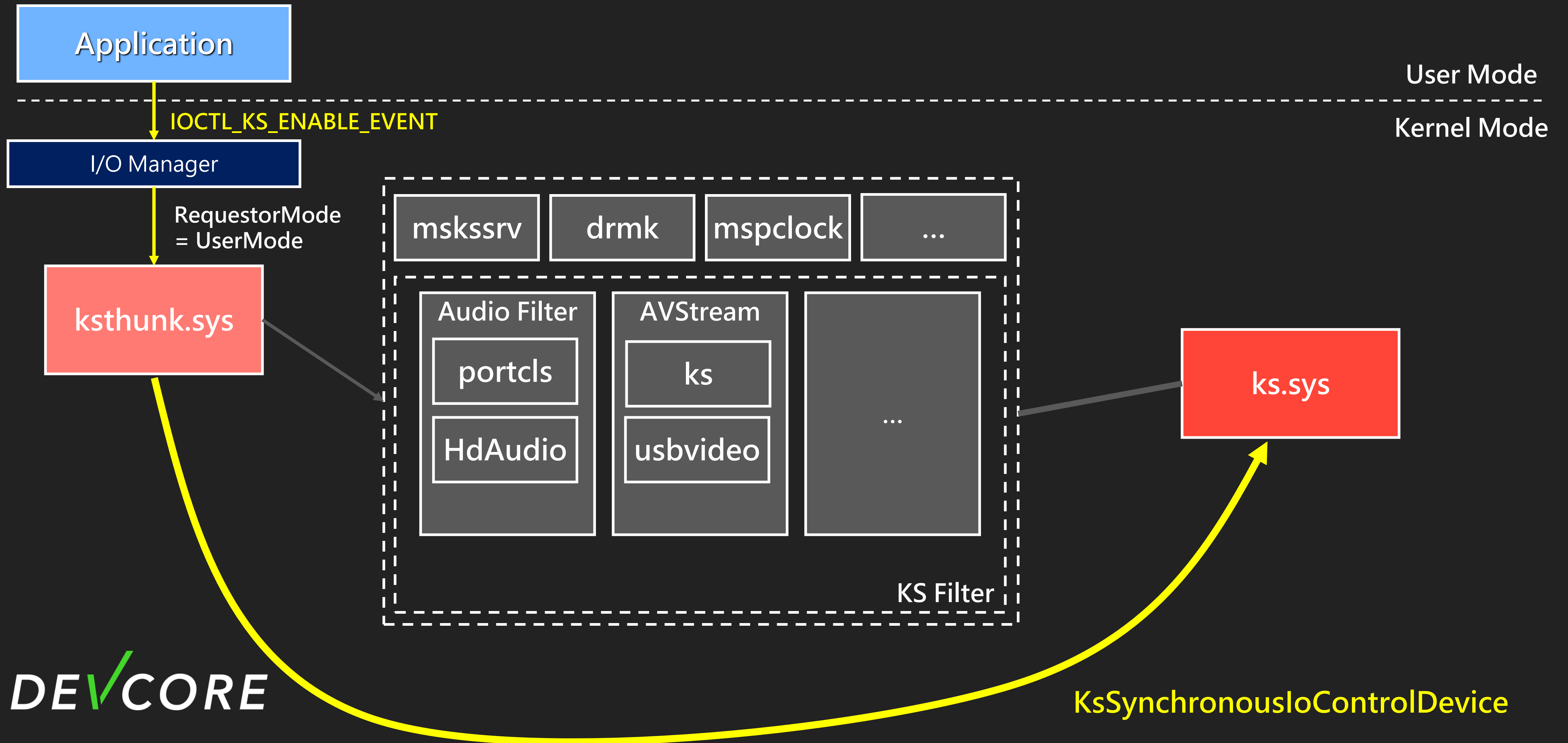


# ThunkEnableEventIrp

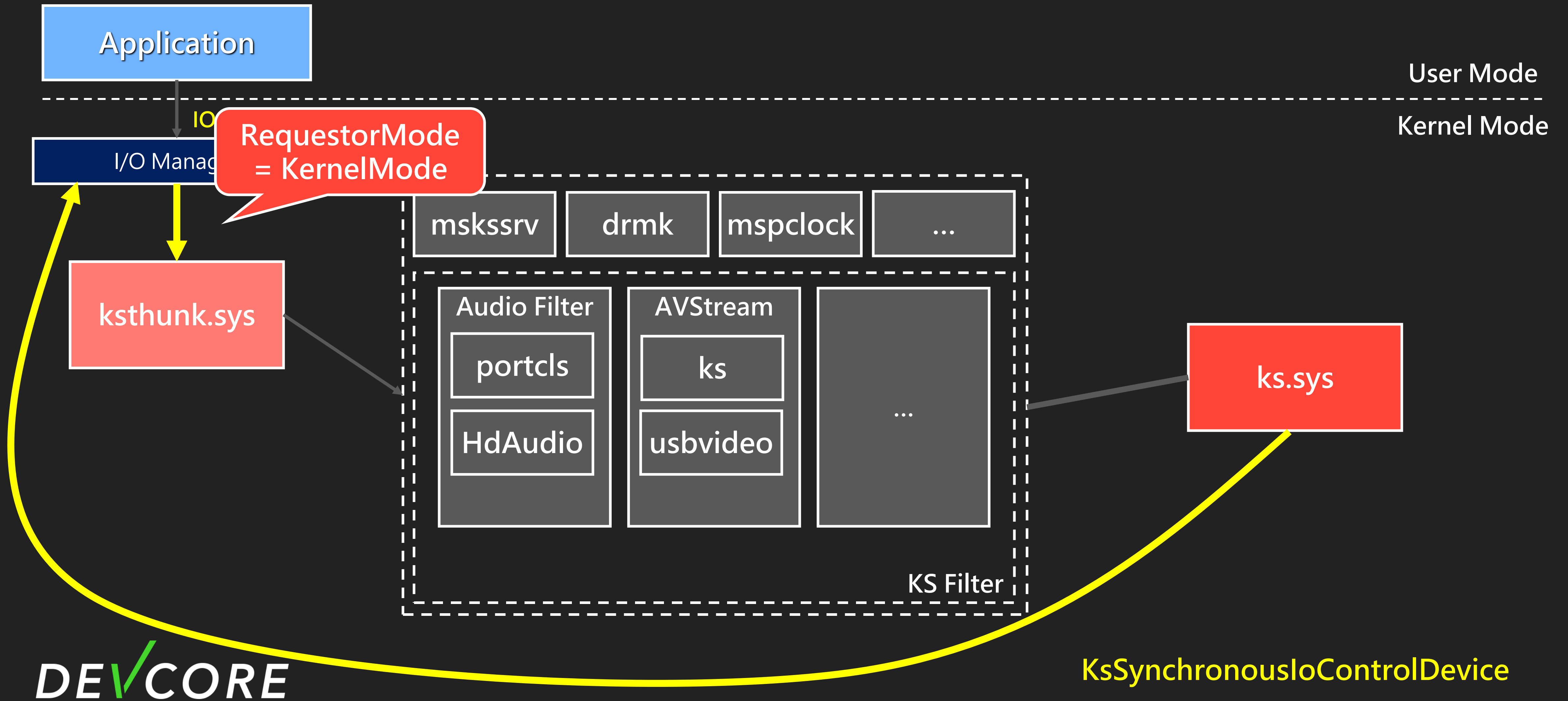




# ThunkEnableEventIrp



# ThunkEnableEventIrp



We can do arbitrary `IOCTL_KS_ENABLE_EVENT`  
with `KernelMode` now

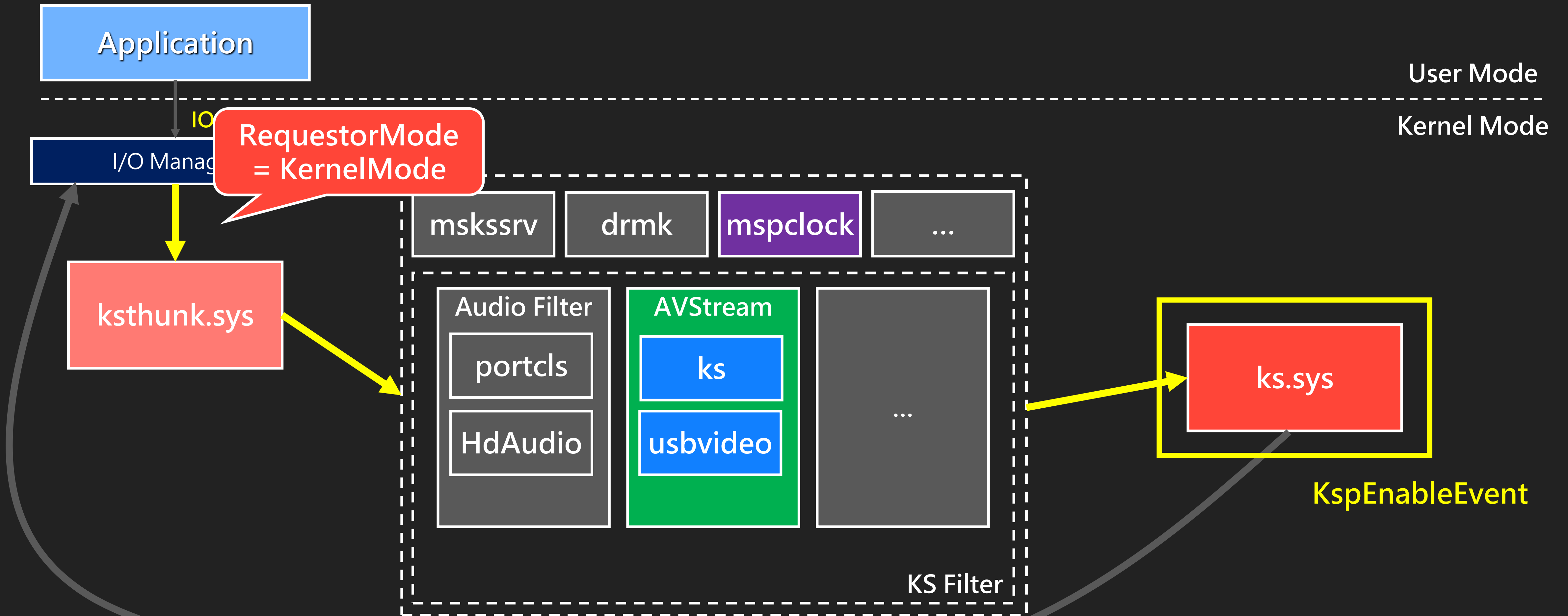
We need to find a target to EoP

But we didn't find a suitable target in **ksthunk**



We decide to pass it down to look for target

# ThunkEnableEventIrp



We found some interesting ...



# KspEnableEvent

```
__int64 __fastcall KspEnableEvent(  
    ... )  
{  
    ...  
    EventData = ExAllocatePoolWithTag(...);  
    memcpy(EventData, Irp->UserBuffer, ...);  
    ...  
    EventEntryEx->EventEntry.NotificationType = EventData->NotificationType;  
    switch ( EventEntryEx->EventEntry.NotificationType )  
    {  
        case KSEVENTF_EVENT_HANDLE:  
            ...  
            break;  
        case KSEVENTF_EVENT_OBJECT:  
        case DPC:  
        case KSEVENTF_KSWORKITEM:  
            if(Irp->RequestorMode)  
                goto error;  
            ...  
    }  
    Eventitem->AddEventHandler(Irp, EventData, PEventEntry);  
}
```



# KS Event

- The **output buffer** is a **KSEVENTDATA** structure used to specify a **notification method**.
- Call from **kernel driver**
  - EVENT\_OBJECT
  - DPC
  - KSWORKITEM
  - ...

```
typedef struct {
    ULONG NotificationType;
    struct {
        PVOID      Event;
        ...
    } EventObject;
    struct {
        PKDPC      Dpc;
        ...
    } Dpc;
    ...
} KSEVENTDATA, *PKSEVENTDATA;
```

We can provide arbitrary **kernel object** to it !

If we trigger the event, it would call  
**KsGenerateEvent**

# KsGenerateEvent

```
NTSTATUS __stdcall KsGenerateEvent(PKSEVENT_ENTRY EventEntry)
{
    switch ( EventEntry->NotificationType )
    {
        case KSEVENTF_DPC:
            ...
            if ( !KeInsertQueueDpc(EventEntry->EventData->Dpc.Dpc, EventEntry->EventData, 0LL) )
                _InterlockedAdd(&EventEntry->EventData->EventObject.Increment, 0xFFFFFFFF);
            ...
        case KSEVENTF_KSWORKITEM:
            ...
            KsIncrementCountedWorker(eventdata->KsWorkItem.KsWorkerObject);
    }
}
```

# KsIncrementCountedWorker

```
ULONG __stdcall KsIncrementCountedWorker(__int64 Worker)
{
    ULONG v1; // ebx

    v1 = _InterlockedIncrement((Worker + 0x5C));
    if ( v1 == 1 ) Arbitrary memory increment
        KsQueueWorkItem(Worker, *(Worker + 96));
    return v1;
}
```

We have **arbitrary increment primitive** now

# Arbitrary increment primitive to EoP

- There are many well-known methods
  - Abuse token privilege
  - IoRing
  - ...



It seems trivial, but ...

# Arbitrary increment primitive to EoP

- Abuse token privilege
  - Need to overwrite `Privileges.Enable` and `Privileges.Present`
    - Need to trigger the bug `multiple times`
    - It may take a long time

# Arbitrary increment primitive to EoP

- IoRing
  - Need to overwrite `IoRing->RegBuffersCount` and `IoRing->RegBuffers`
    - Good Candidate
    - Only need to trigger the bug twice

# KsIncrementCountedWorker

```
ULONG __stdcall KsIncrementCountedWorker(__int64 Worker)
{
    ULONG v1; // ebx

    v1 = _InterlockedIncrement((Worker + 0x5C));
    if ( v1 == 1 )
        KsQueueWorkItem(Worker, *(Worker + 96));
    return v1;
}
```



DEVCORE

Let's find a new way !

# Arbitrary increment primitive to EoP

- Abuse token privilege
  - The goal is to obtain `SeDebugPrivilege`
  - Open process of `winlogon.exe`

Why does having **SeDebugPrivilege** allow you to open high-privilege process?





# PsOpenProcess

```
if ( SeSinglePrivilegeCheck(SeDebugPrivilege, AccessMode_) )
{
    if ( (AccessState.RemainingDesiredAccess & MAXIMUM_ALLOWED) != 0 )
        AccessState.PreviouslyGrantedAccess |= PROCESS_ALL_ACCESS;
    else
        AccessState.PreviouslyGrantedAccess |= AccessState.RemainingDesiredAccess;
    AccessState.RemainingDesiredAccess = 0;
}
v20 = ObOpenObjectByPointer(
    Process,
    HandleAttributes,
    &AccessState,
    0,
    (POBJECT_TYPE)PsProcessType,
    AccessMode,
    &Handle);
```

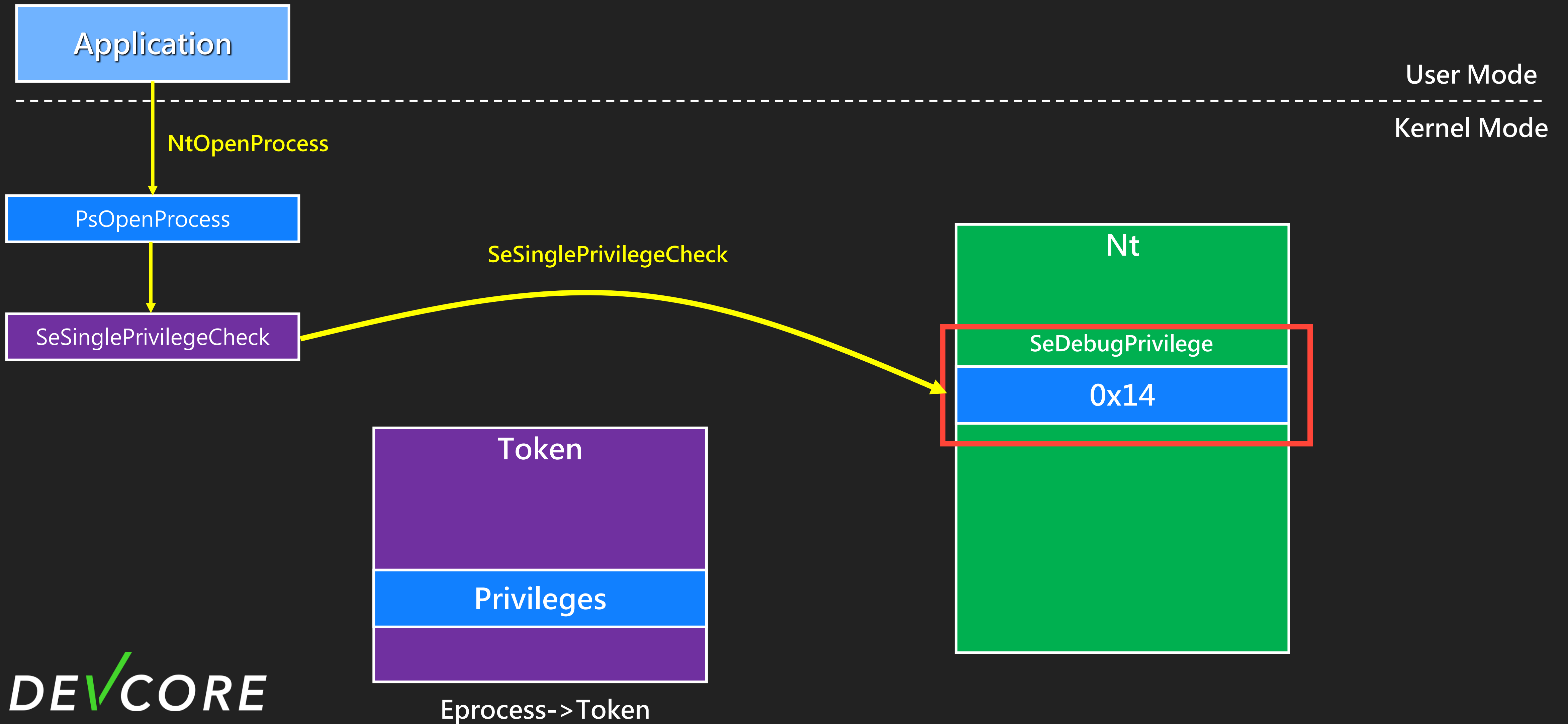
# PsOpenProcess

```
if ( SeSinglePrivilegeCheck(SeDebugPrivilege, AccessMode_) )
{
    if ( (AccessState.RemainingDesiredAccess & MAXIMUM_ALLOWED) != 0 )
        AccessState.PreviouslyGrantedAccess |= PROCESS_ALL_ACCESS;
    else
        AccessState.PreviouslyGrantedAccess |= AccessState.RemainingDesiredAccess;
    AccessState.RemainingDesiredAccess = 0;
}
v20 = ObOpenObjectByPointer(
    Process,
    HandleAttributes,
    &AccessState,
    0,
    (POBJECT_TYPE)PsProcessType,
    AccessMode,
    &Handle);
```

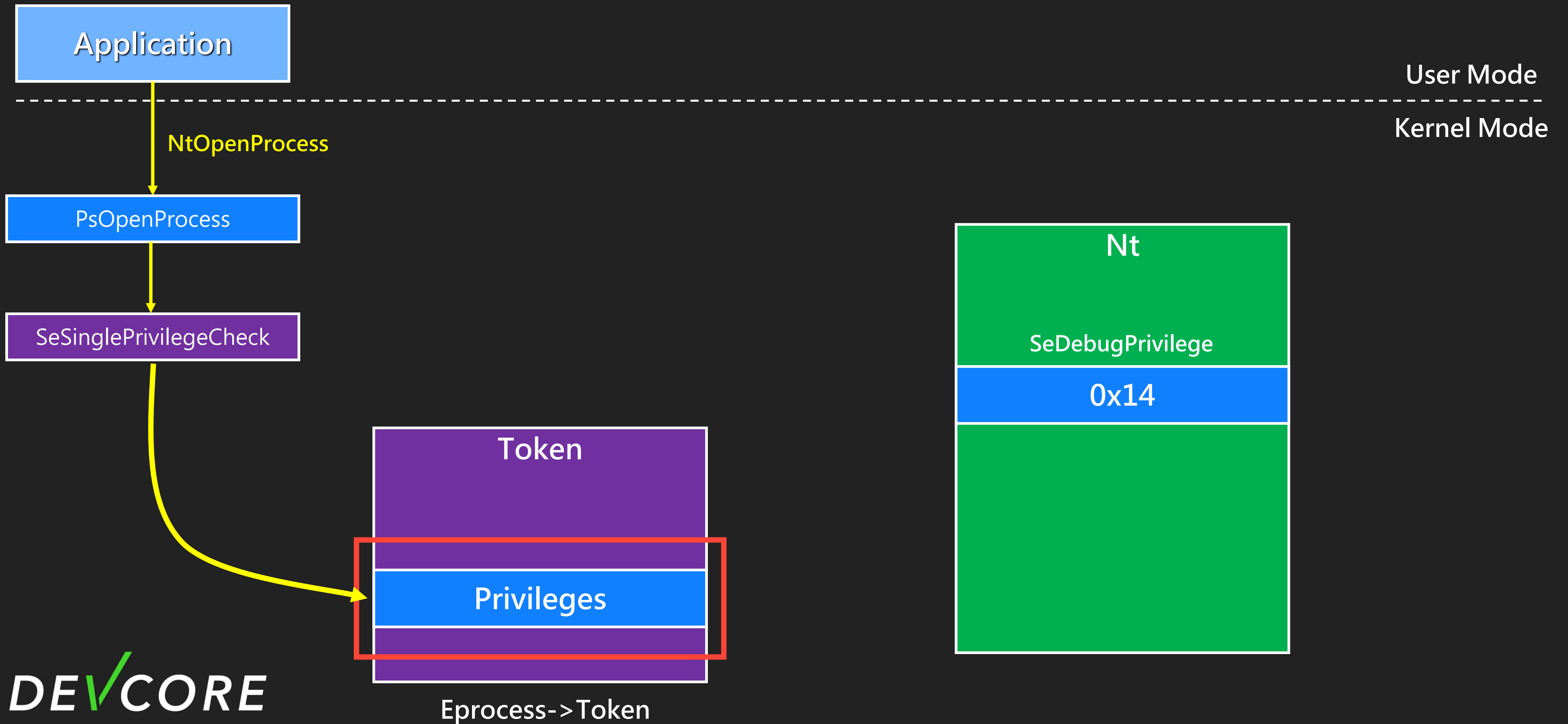
# PsOpenProcess

```
bool SepVariableInitialization()
{
    ...
    SeDebugPrivilege = (LUID)0x14LL;
    v103 = 2LL;
    v60 = (PSID)21;
    v61 = (PSID)0x16;
    Sid = (PSID)0x17;
    SeAuditPrivilege = 21LL;
    SeSystemEnvironmentPrivilege = (LUID)0x16LL;
    SeChangeNotifyPrivilege = 0x17LL;
    ...
}
```

# Make abusing token privilege great again



# Make abusing token privilege great again



One more interesting ...

# nt! SeDebugPrivilege

```
00000000140D53A10 SeTcbPrivilege LUID <0>  
00000000140D53A10  
00000000140D53A18 ; LUID SeDebugPrivilege  
00000000140D53A18 SeDebugPrivilege LUID <0>  
00000000140D53A10
```

Writable !!!



Make abusing token privilege great again !



# Make abusing token privilege great again

```
C:\Users\angelboy>whoami /priv
```

```
PRIVILEGES INFORMATION
```

```
-----
```

Privilege Name	Description	State
=====	=====	=====
SeShutdownPrivilege	Shut down the system	Disabled
SeChangeNotifyPrivilege	Bypass traverse checking	Enabled
SeUndockPrivilege	Remove computer from docking station	Disabled
SeIncreaseWorkingSetPrivilege	Increase a process working set	Disabled
SeTimeZonePrivilege	Change the time zone	Disabled

# Make abusing token privilege great again

```
C:\Users\angelboy>whoami /priv
```

```
PRIVILEGES INFORMATION
```

```
-----
```

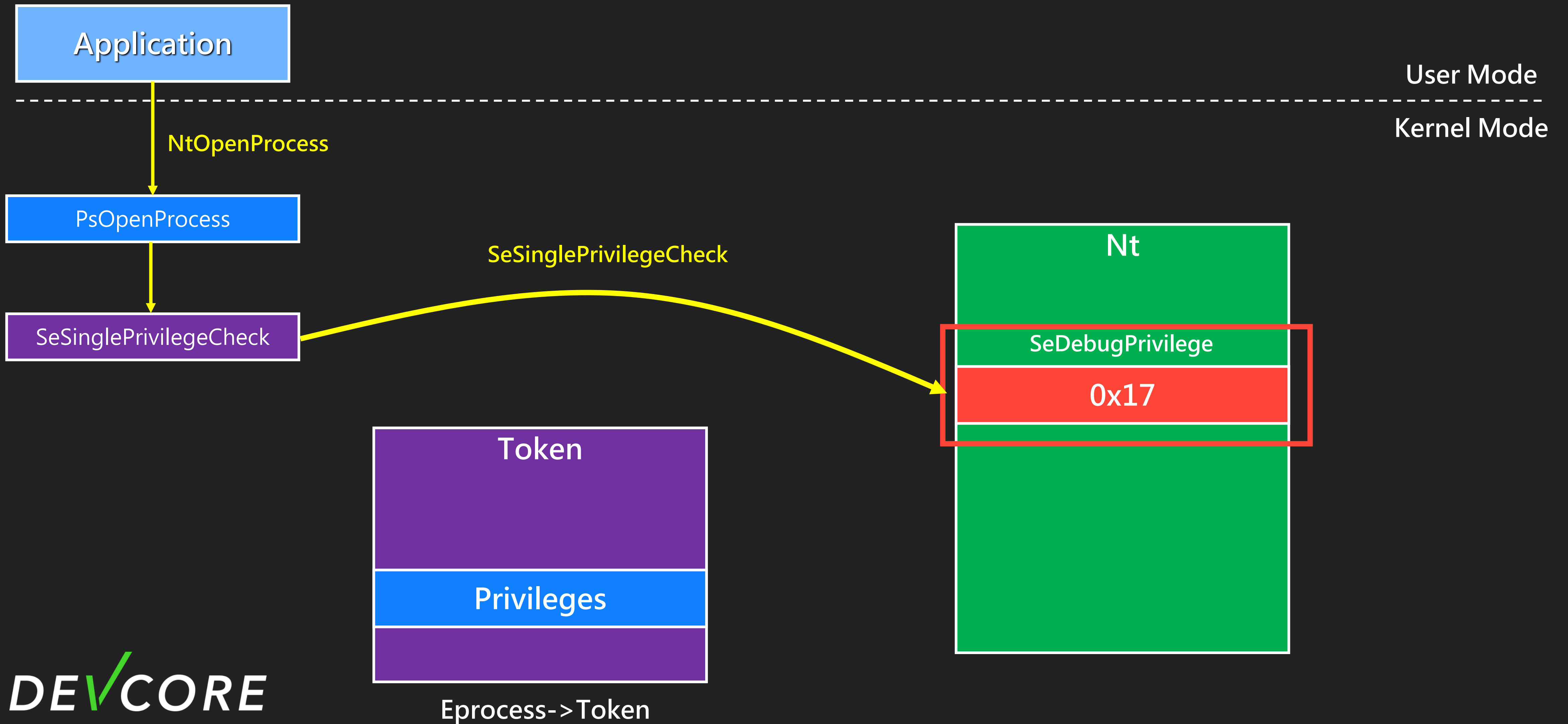
Privilege Name	Description	State
=====	=====	=====
SeShutdownPrivilege	Shut down the system	Disabled
<u>SeChangeNotifyPrivilege</u>	<u>Bypass traverse checking</u>	<u>Enabled</u>
SeUndockPrivilege	Remove computer from docking station	Disabled
SeIncreaseWorkingSetPrivilege	Increase a process working set	Disabled
SeTimeZonePrivilege	Change the time zone	Disabled

# nt! SeChangeNotifyPrivilege

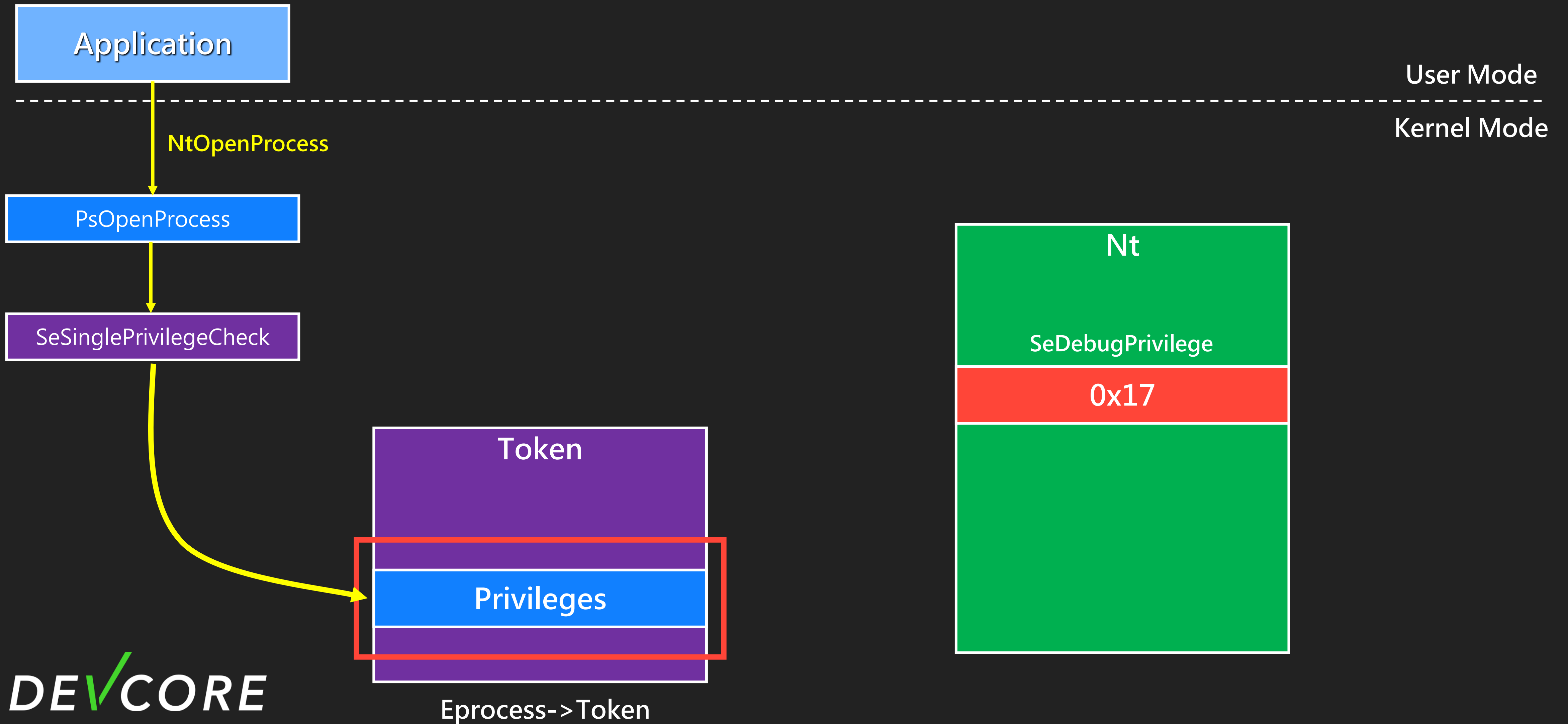
```
bool SepVariableInitialization()
{
    ...
    SeDebugPrivilege = (LUID)0x14LL;
    v103 = 2LL;
    v60 = (PSID)21;
    v61 = (PSID)0x16;
    Sid = (PSID)0x17;
    SeAuditPrivilege = 21LL;
    SeSystemEnvironmentPrivilege = (LUID)0x16LL;
    SeChangeNotifyPrivilege = 0x17LL;
    ...
}
```

How about changing the value of  
`nt! SeDebugPrivilege` from `0x14` to `0x17` ?

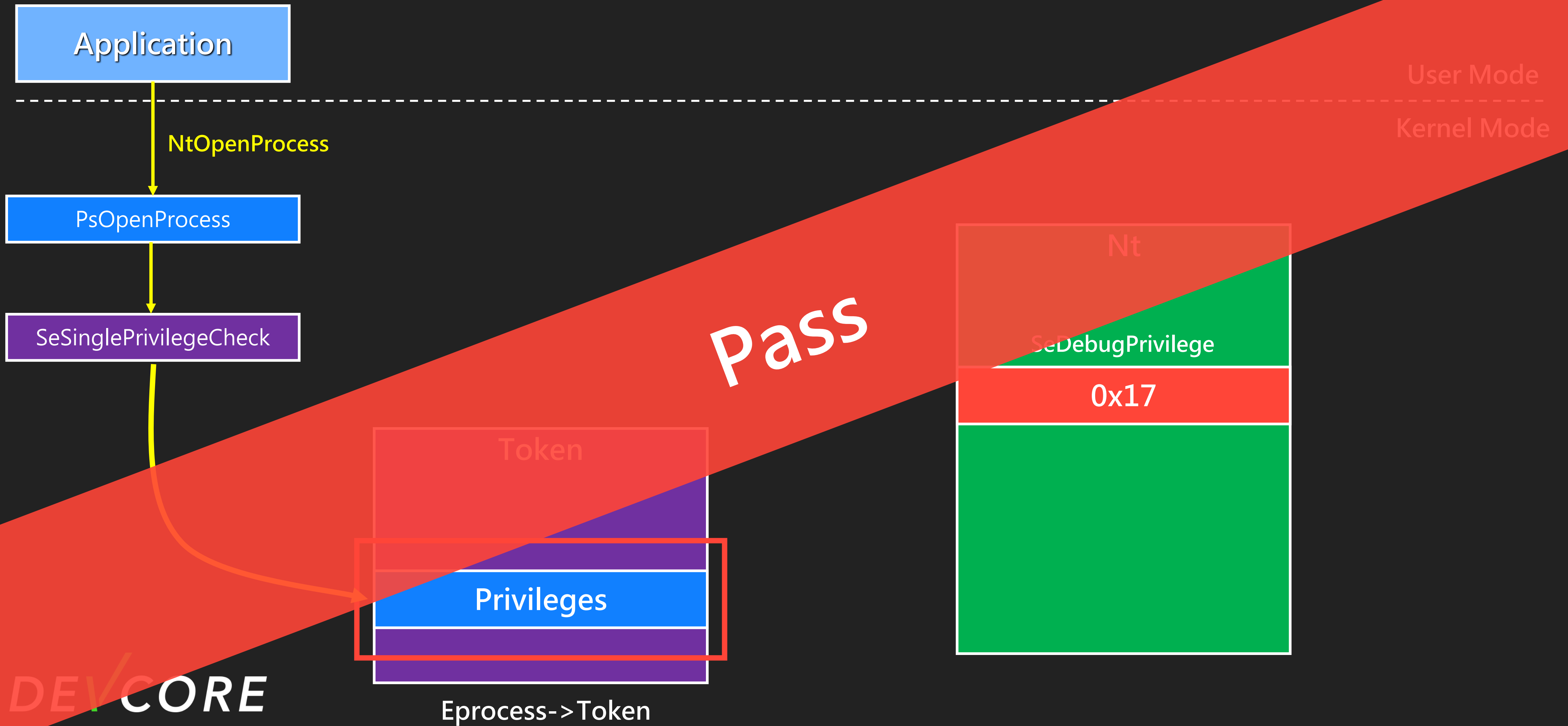
# Make abusing token privilege great again

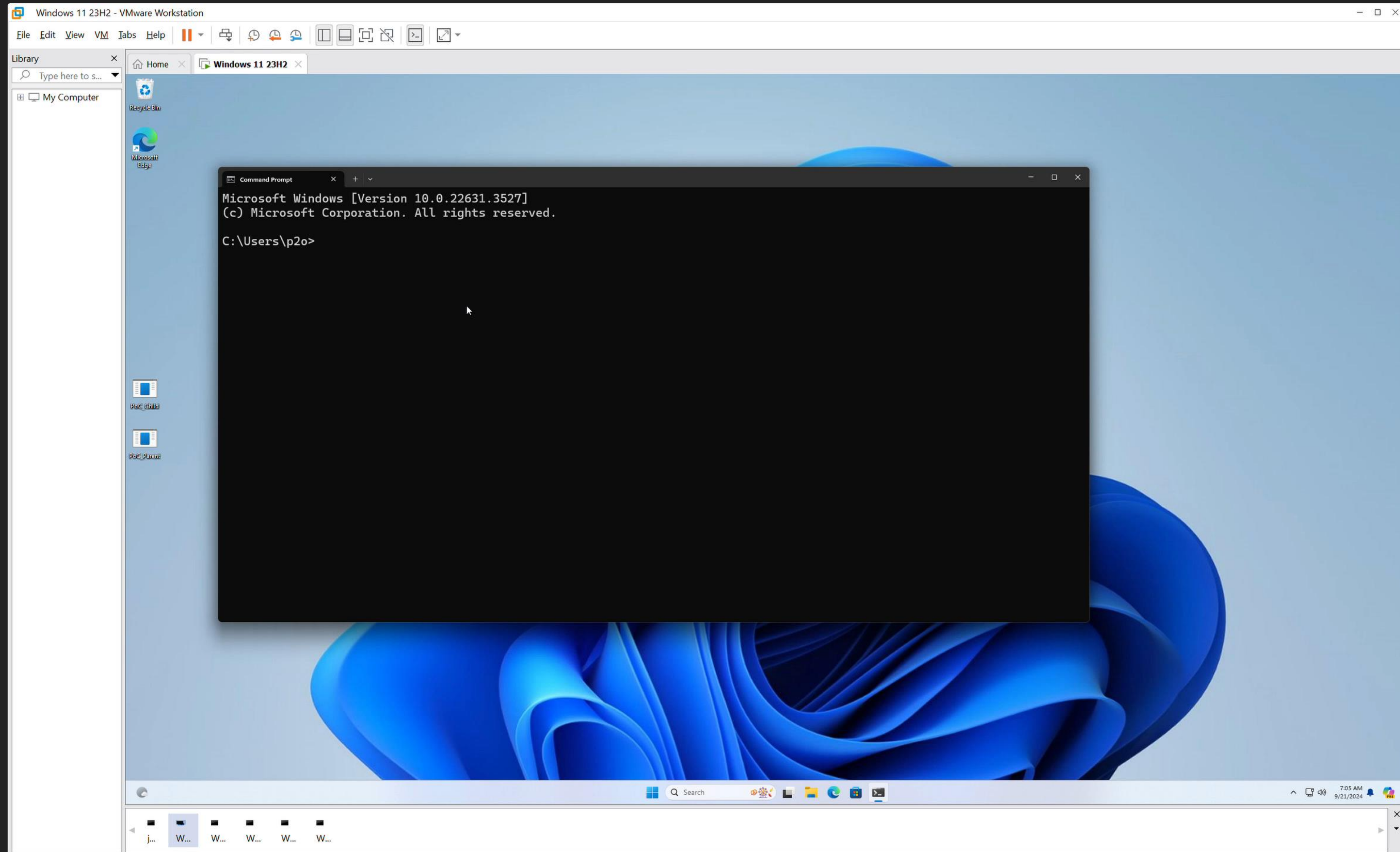


# Make abusing token privilege great again



# Make abusing token privilege great again



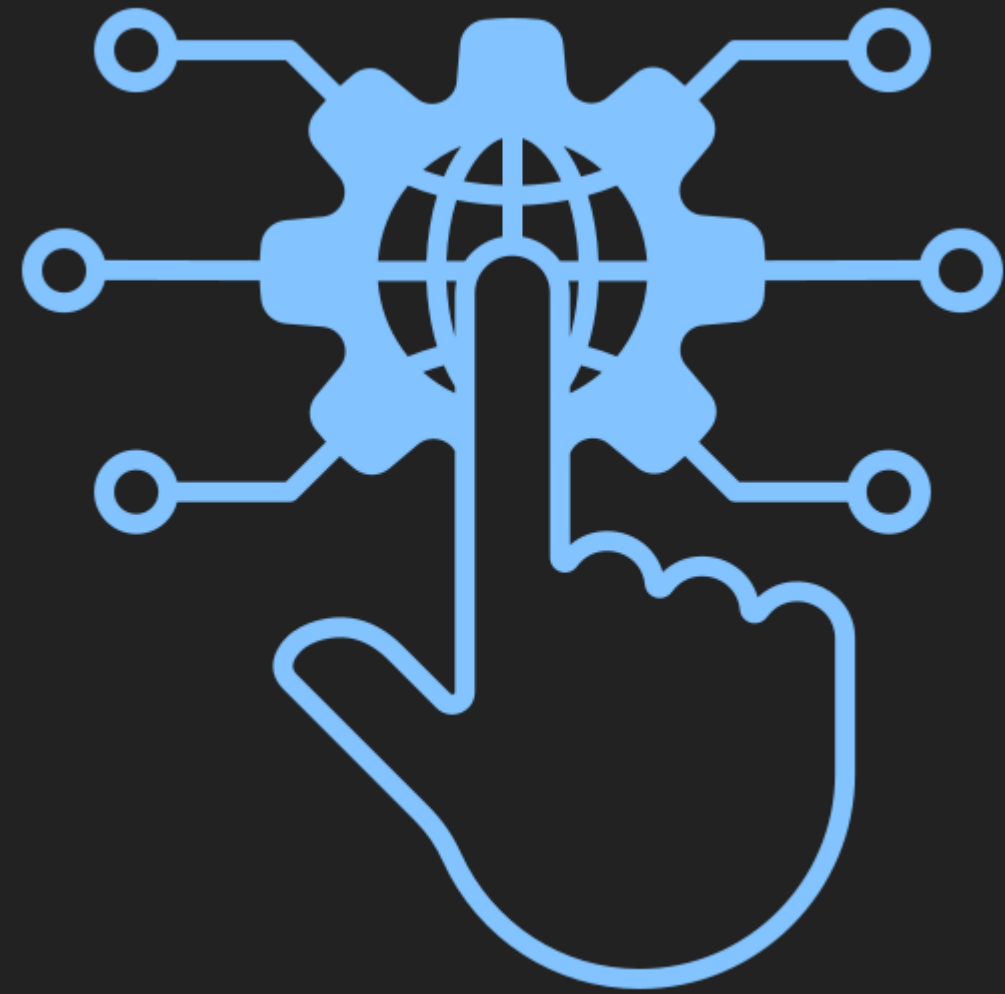




Proxying to Kernel again !

# The Patch

```
if ( flag == KSPROPERTY_TYPE_UNSERIALIZESET )
{
    LOBYTE(v20) = (unsigned int)Feature_2849679676__private_IsEnabledDeviceUsage(v11, a2, v63) != 0;
    if ( !v20
        || *(_QWORD *)&KSPProperty->Set.Data1 != *(_QWORD *)&KSPROPSETID_DrmAudioStream.Data1
        || *(_QWORD *)&KSPProperty->Set.Data4 != *(_QWORD *)&KSPROPSETID_DrmAudioStream.Data4 )
    {
        return UnserializePropertySet((__int64)Irp, (__int64)KSPProperty, v7);
    }
    return STATUS_INVALID_PARAMETER;
}
```



The Next

# The Next

- The Overlook bug class
  - It may be possible to find more related **proxy** type bug
    - IoBuildDeviceIoControlRequest
    - IoCallDriver
    - ...
  - The **timing** of setting **Irp->RequestorMode to KernelMode** is very important.

# The Next

- The Attack Surface
  - **kernel streaming** has many components
    - **Low-hanging fruit**
      - Hdaudio.sys
      - Usbvideo.sys
      - ...

# Takeaways

- Looking at historical vulnerabilities is indispensable
- When current exploitation methods no longer work, explore the core mechanics - you may discover new approaches.

Is that the end of it ?



**CVE-2024-38125**

**CVE-2024-38055**

**CVE-2024-38056**

**CVE-2024-38054**

**CVE-2024-38144**

**CVE-2024-38191**

**CVE-2024-38052**

**CVE-2024-35250**

**CVE-2024-30084**

**CVE-2024-38057**

**CVE-2024-30090**



To Be Continued ...

*DEV*✓*CORE*

Thanks!

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