



# Microsoft Defender Will Be Defended - MemoryRanger Prevents Blinding Windows AV

Denis Pogonin

Igor Korkin

2022

# WHO WE ARE



## Denis Pogonin

- Bachelor of Information Security
- National Research Nuclear University MEPhI
- [Cryptology and Cybersecurity Department](#)



## Igor Korokin, PhD

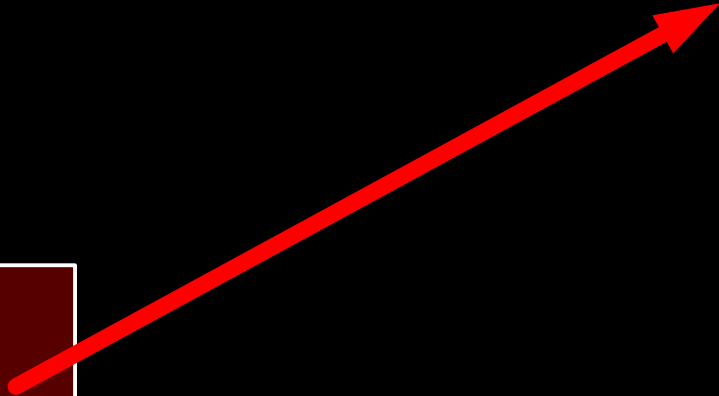
- Independent Security Researcher
- Speaker at CDFSL, BlackHat, HITB, SADFE
- [sites.google.com/site/igorkorokin](https://sites.google.com/site/igorkorokin)

# AGENDA

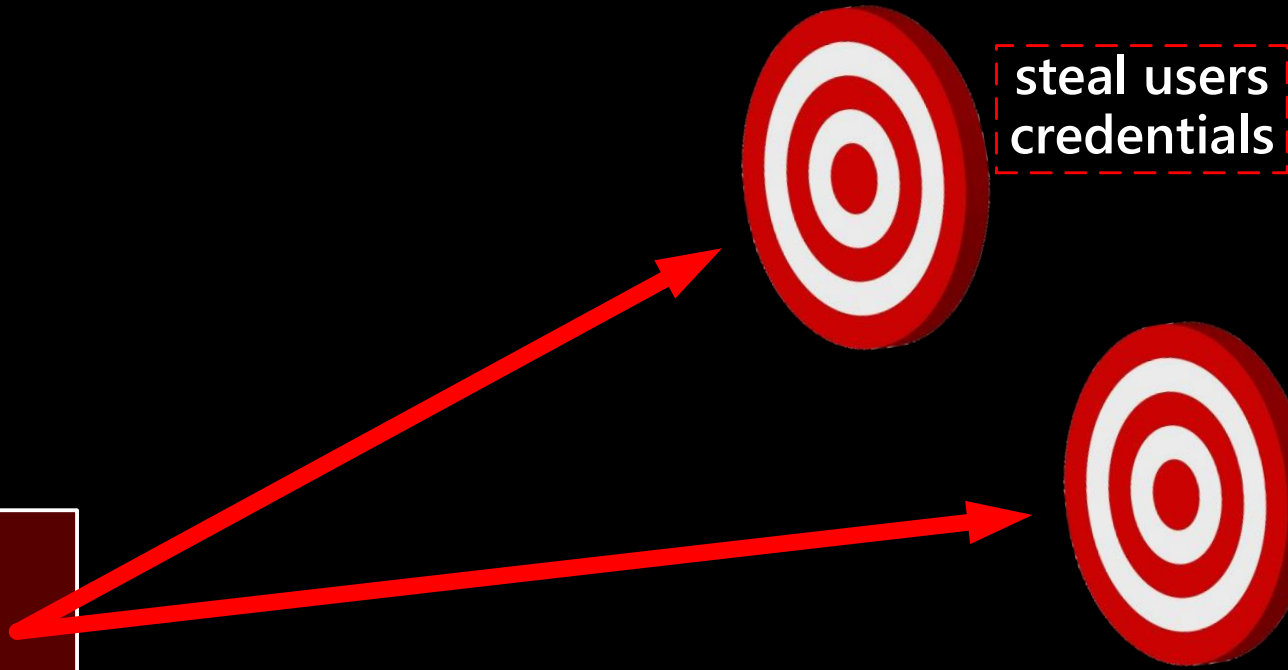
- Bypassing security products is a notorious malware trend
  - Microsoft Defender is the key target of cyber criminals
  - Kernel-mode threats are still the most risky
- Microsoft Defender Internals: Signature Detection
  - Windows OS Internals: Mandatory Integrity Control
- New kernel attack disables Microsoft Defender
  - MemoryRanger defends Microsoft Defender

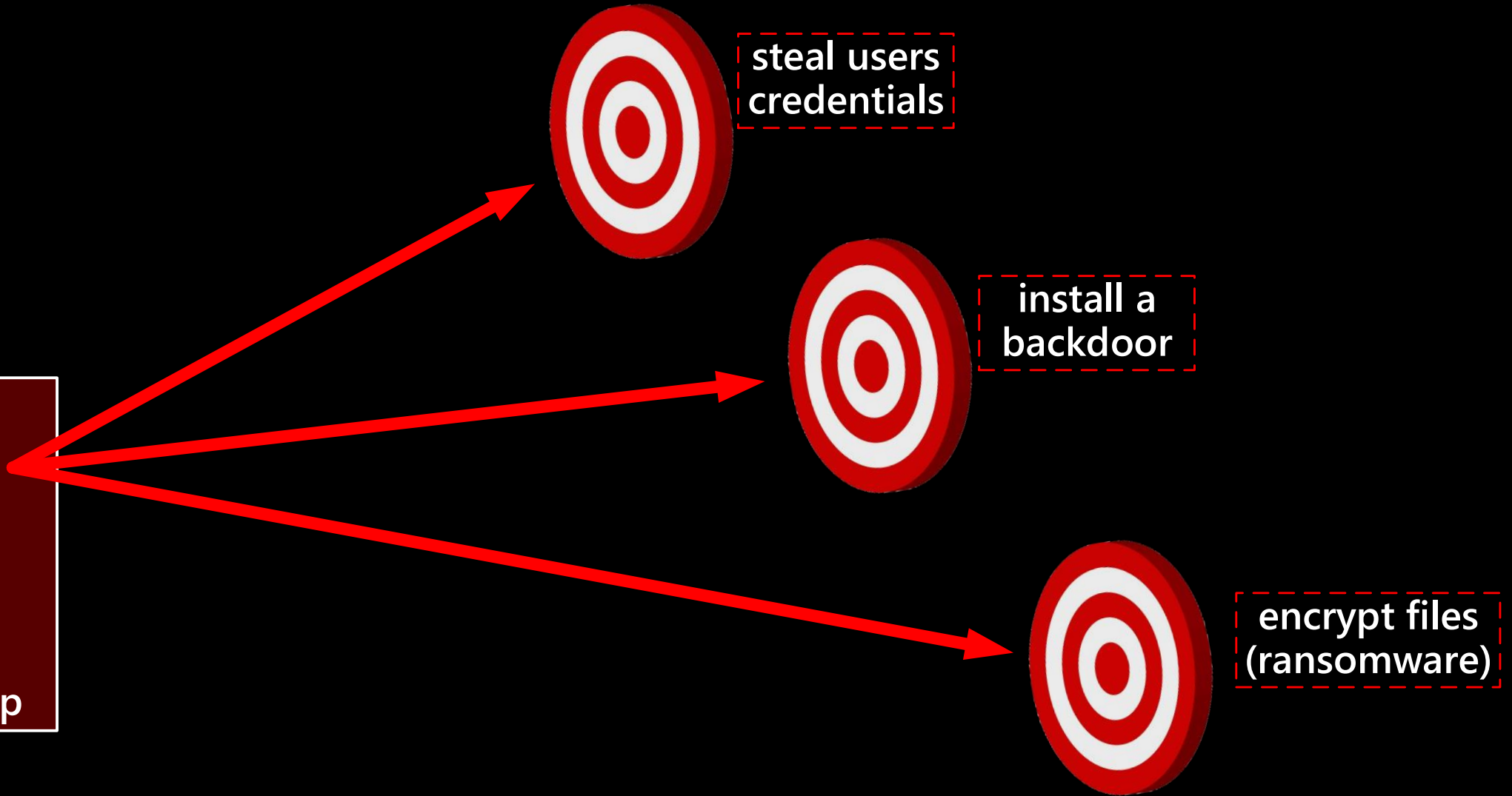






steal users  
credentials

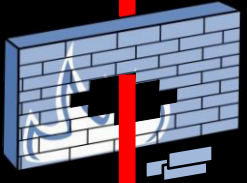




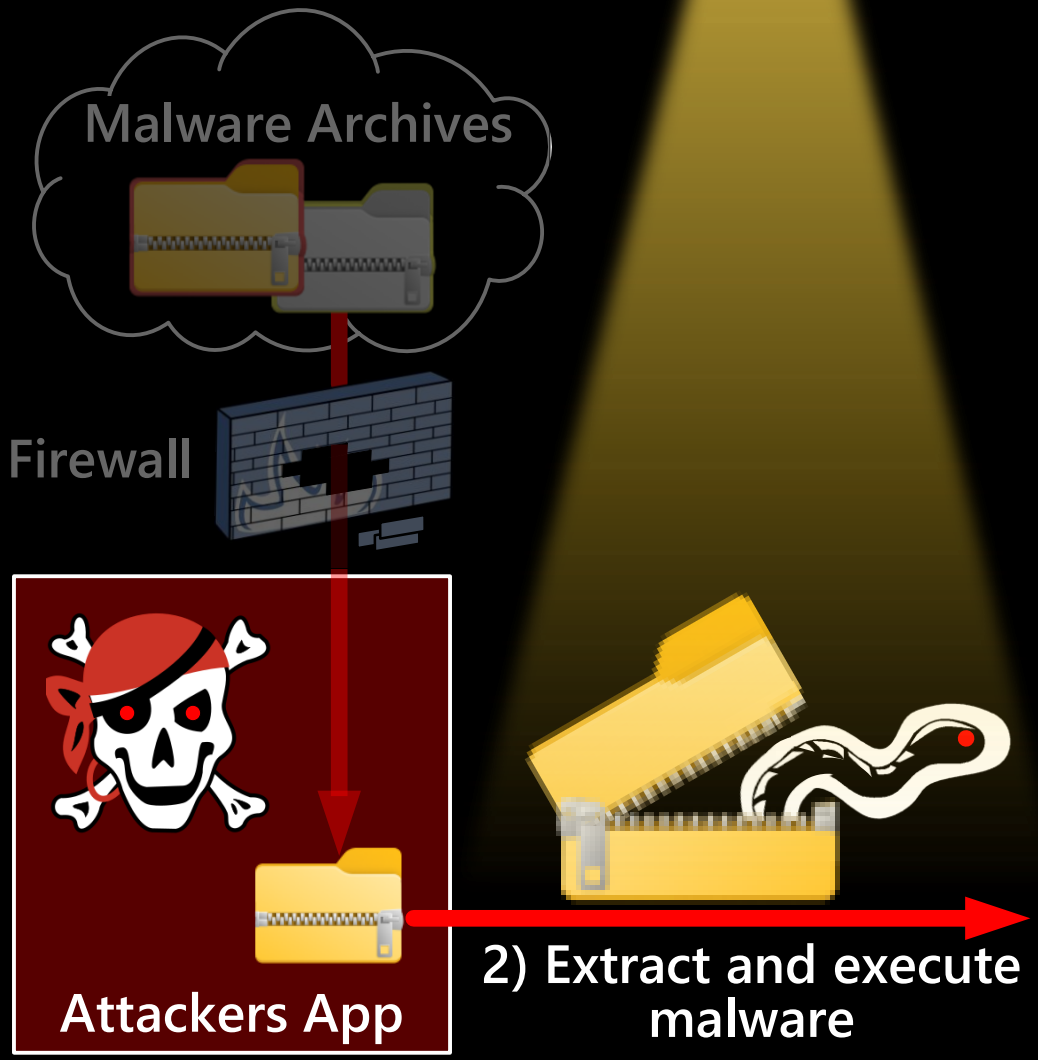
Malware Archives

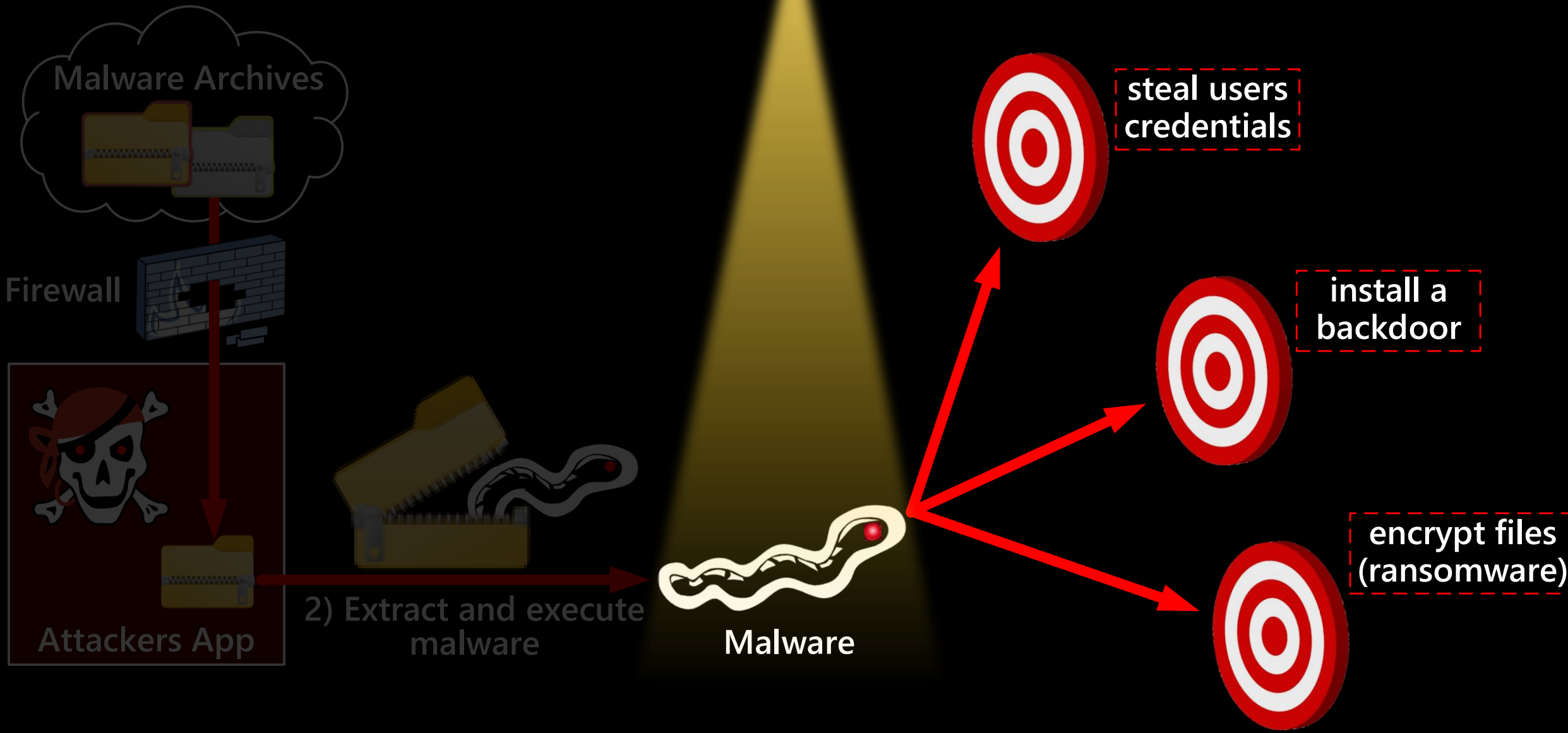


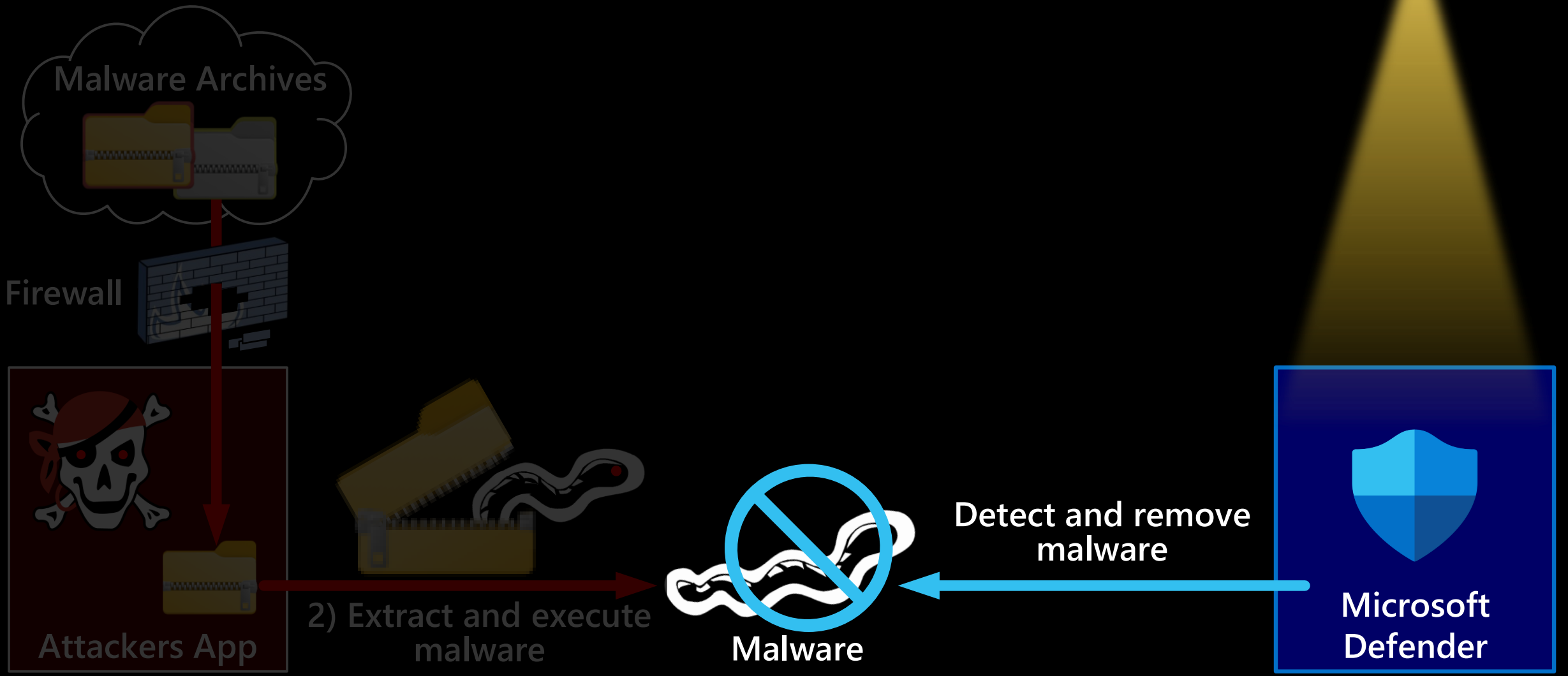
Firewall

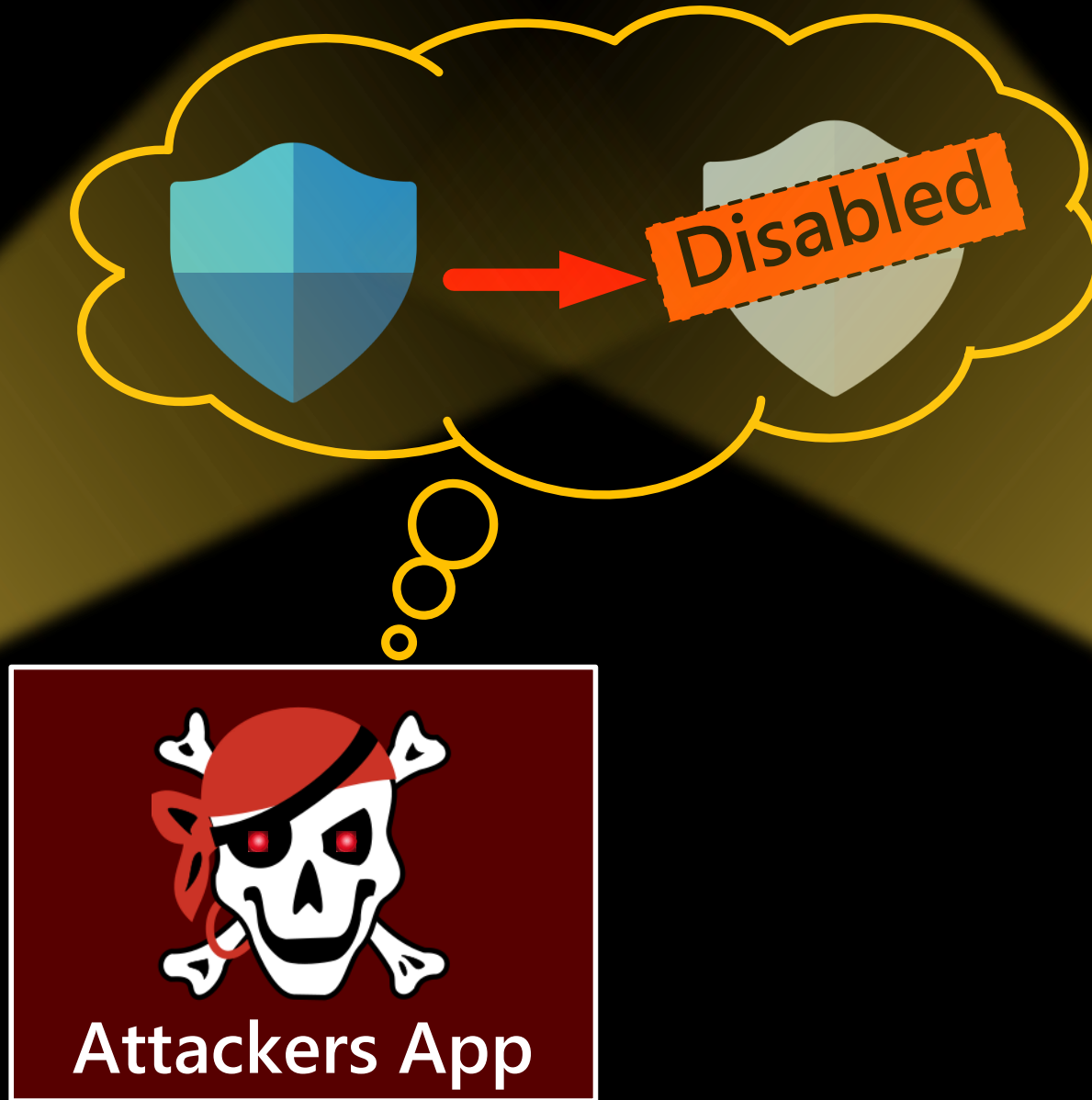


Attackers App





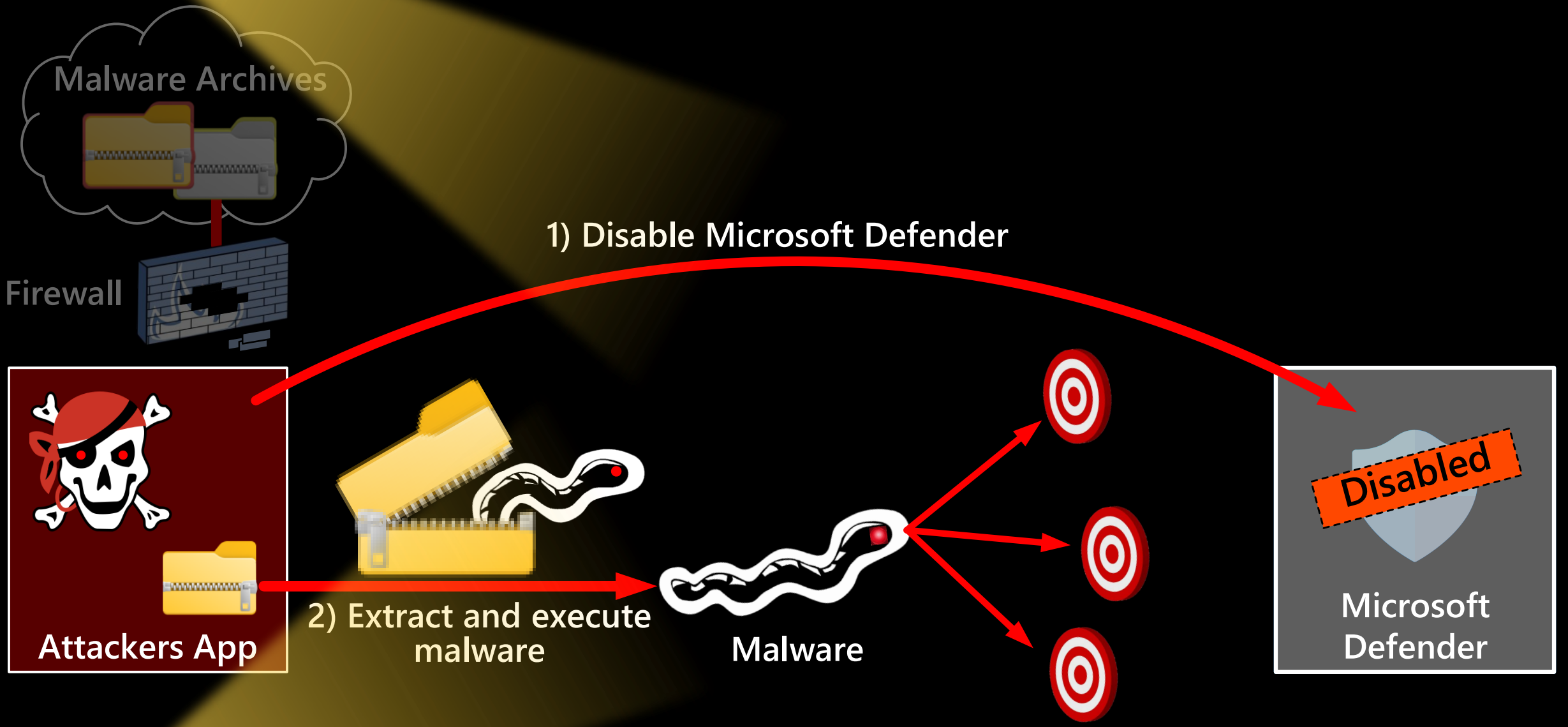






# 1) Disable Microsoft Defender





# Microsoft Defender is under attacks



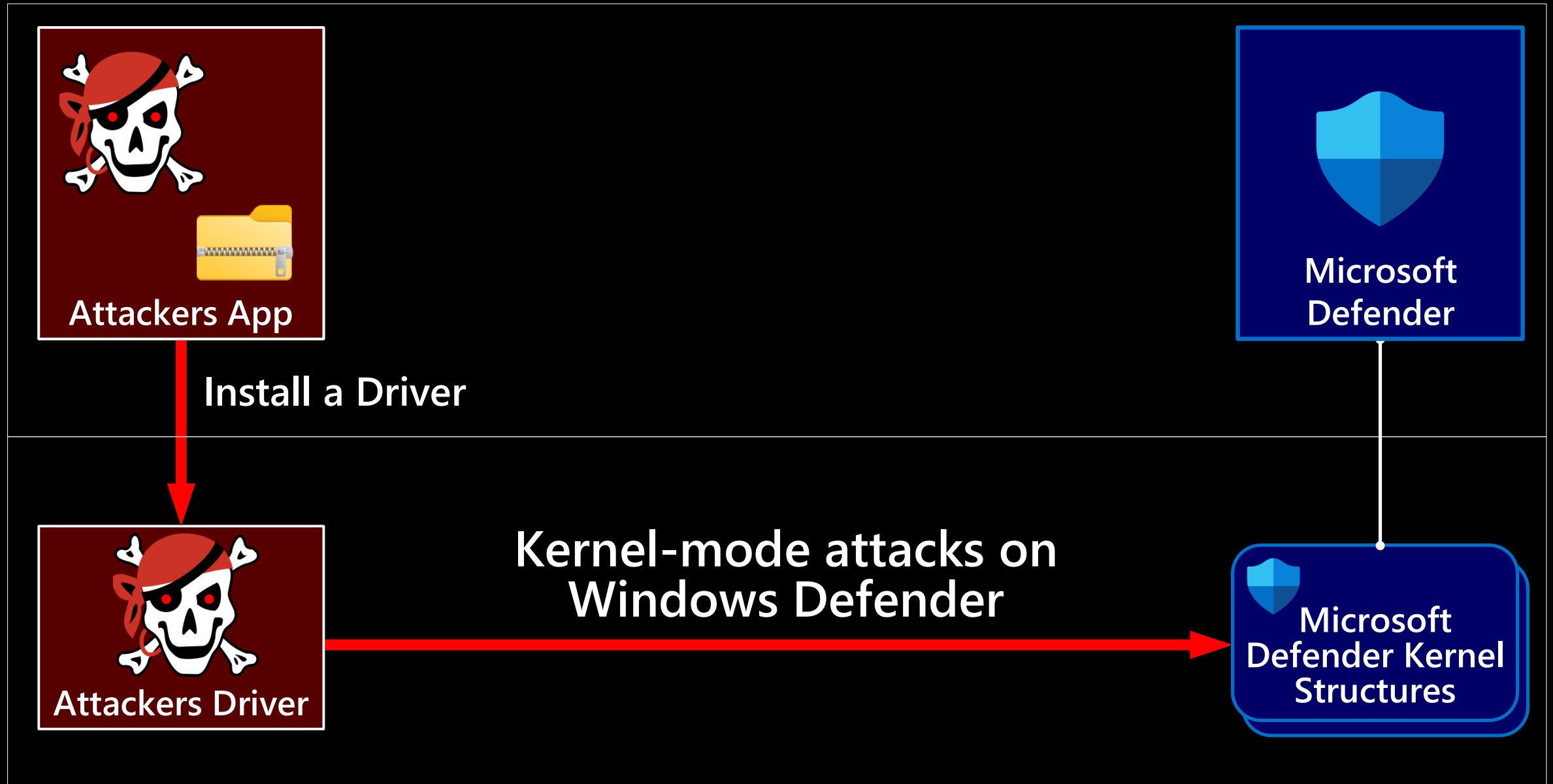
# Microsoft Defender is under attacks



User-mode attacks on  
Windows Defender



# Driver-based attacks can disable Microsoft Defender



**MICROSOFT DEFENDER IS UNDER ATTACKS**



Microsoft Defender is running on over **500 000 000** PCs

“



Windows Defender is protecting more than **50%** of the Windows ecosystem, so we're a **big target**, and everyone wants to evade us to get the **maximum number of victims**

**Tanmay Ganacharya**

**Partner Director for Security Research**

**@ Microsoft Defender for Endpoint**

\* Top Microsoft Defender expert: These are the threats security hasn't yet solved, ZDNet, 2019

<https://www.zdnet.com/article/top-windows-defender-expert-these-are-the-threats-security-hasnt-yet-solved>

**ATTACKS ON DEFENDER FROM**





# TWEETS ABOUT DISABLING MICROSOFT DEFENDER



Joe Helle, Mayor of Hacktown, First of His Name



@joehelle

Let's bypass Windows Defender using reflection in Powershell. [themayor.notion.site/53512dc072c241...](https://themayor.notion.site/53512dc072c241...)

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Qutaiba | قُتَيْبَة

@QutaibaM0



A simple python packer to easily bypass Windows Defender

Unknow101/  
**FuckThatPacker**



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Benjamin Delpy ✓  
@gentilkiwi

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before running #mimikatz : \$mimikatz = 'C:\Users  
\Gentil Kiwi\Desktop\mimikatz.exe' ; Add-  
MpPreference -ExclusionPath \$mimikatz  
-AttackSurfaceReductionOnlyExclusions \$mimikatz

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@last0x00

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APTortellini/  
**DefenderSwitch**



Stop Windows Defender using the Win32 API

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APTortellini/  
**DefenderSwitch**



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# MALWARE ATTACKS MICROSOFT DEFENDER



2020

**Ragnarok Ransomware**



2021

**Zloader Banking Trojan**



2022

**Kraken Botnet**

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disables the Microsoft Defender via a registry entry



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**Denis Wilson**

@dwpia



Microsoft's Windows Defender has become a solid antivirus program and we are finding that malware programs are attempting to disable or bypass it. We have seen GootKit, TrickBot, and the Novter infections all utilizing some sort of Windows Defender bypass.

[buff.ly/38L3bTZ](https://buff.ly/38L3bTZ)

# ACADEMIC PAPERS AND BLOGS ABOUT ATTACKS ON MICROSOFT DEFENDER

## Using Mimikatz' driver, Mimidrv, to disable Windows Defender in Windows

Bram Blaauwendraad  
University of Amsterdam  
Amsterdam, The Netherlands  
bram.blaauwendraad@os3.nl

Thomas Ouddeken  
University of Amsterdam  
Amsterdam, The Netherlands  
thomas.ouddeken@os3.nl

Supervisor  
Cedric van Bockhaven  
Deloitte  
Amsterdam, The Netherlands

## PROCESS HERPADERPING – WINDOWS DEFENDER EVASION

Posted on **January 18, 2021** by **Administrator**

## Evading Windows Defender with 1 Byte Change

## BYPASSING WINDOWS DEFENDER RUNTIME SCANNING

Charalampos Billinis, 1 May 2020

## Windows Offender: Reverse Engineering Windows Defender's Antivirus Emulator

Alexei Bulazel  
@0xAlexei

Black Hat 2018

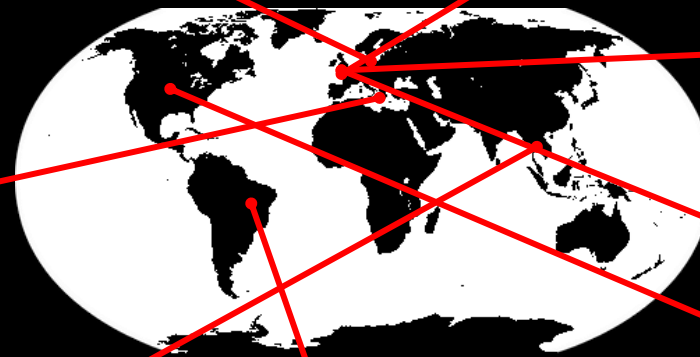


## Article An Empirical Assessment of Endpoint Detection and Response Systems against Advanced Persistent Threats Attack Vectors

George Karantzas<sup>1</sup> and Constantinos Patsakis<sup>1,2,\*</sup>

## Evading Security Products for Credential Dumping Through Exploiting Vulnerable Driver in Windows Operating Systems

Huu-Danh Pham<sup>1</sup>, Vu Thanh Nguyen<sup>2</sup>(✉), Mai Viet Tiep<sup>3</sup>,  
Phu Phuoc Huy<sup>5</sup>, and Pham Thi Vuon<sup>4</sup>

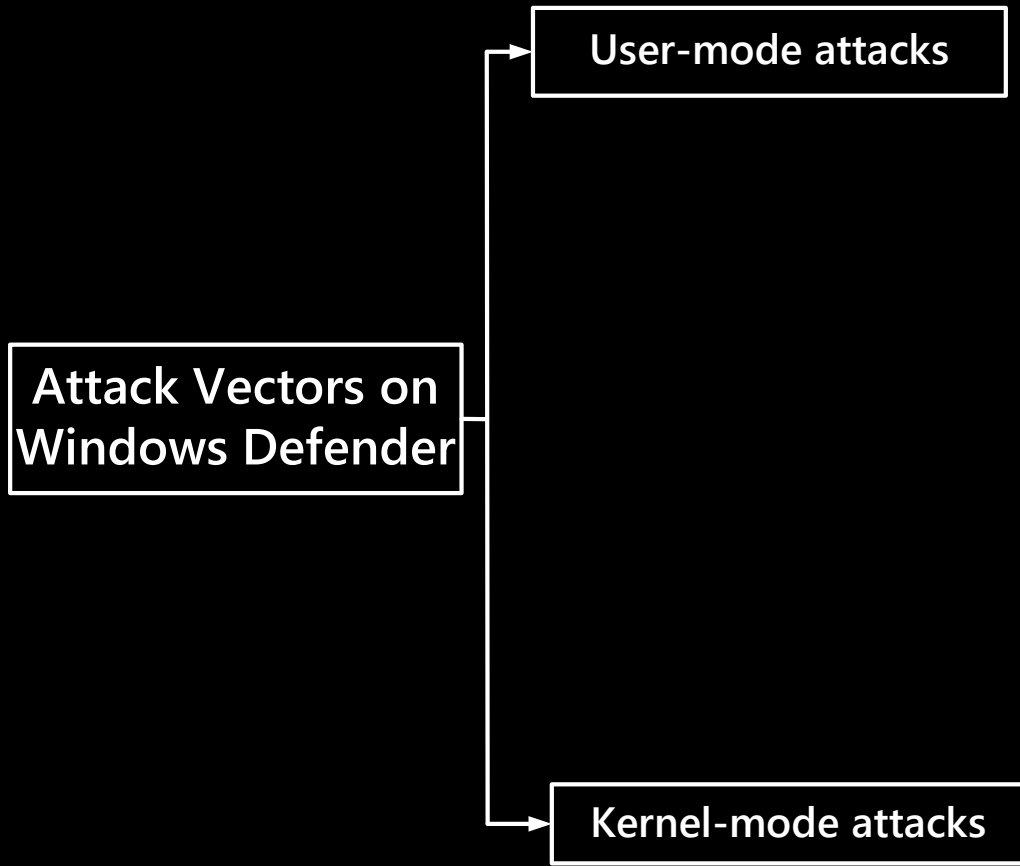


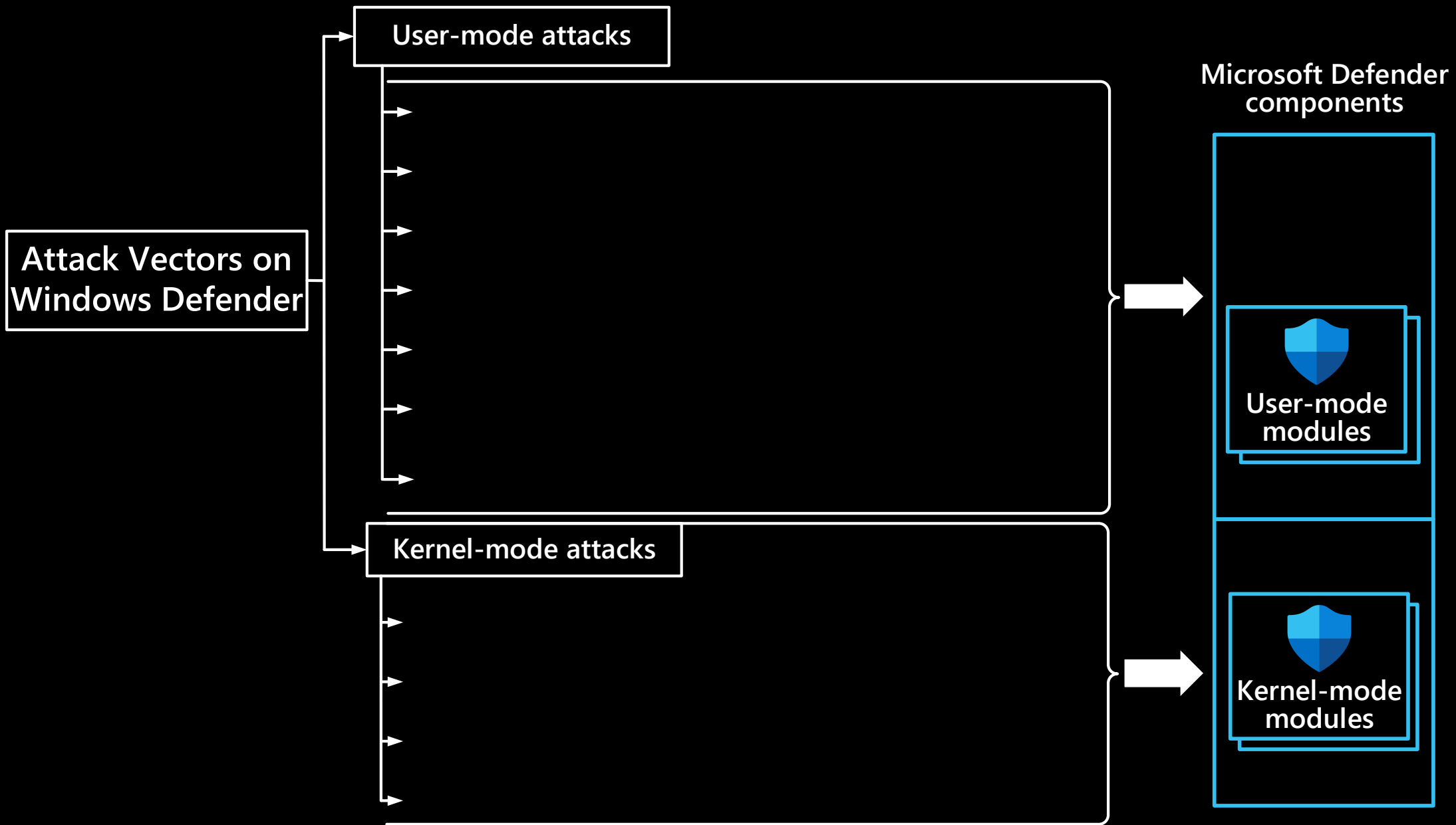
## AntiViruses under the Microscope: A Hands-On Perspective

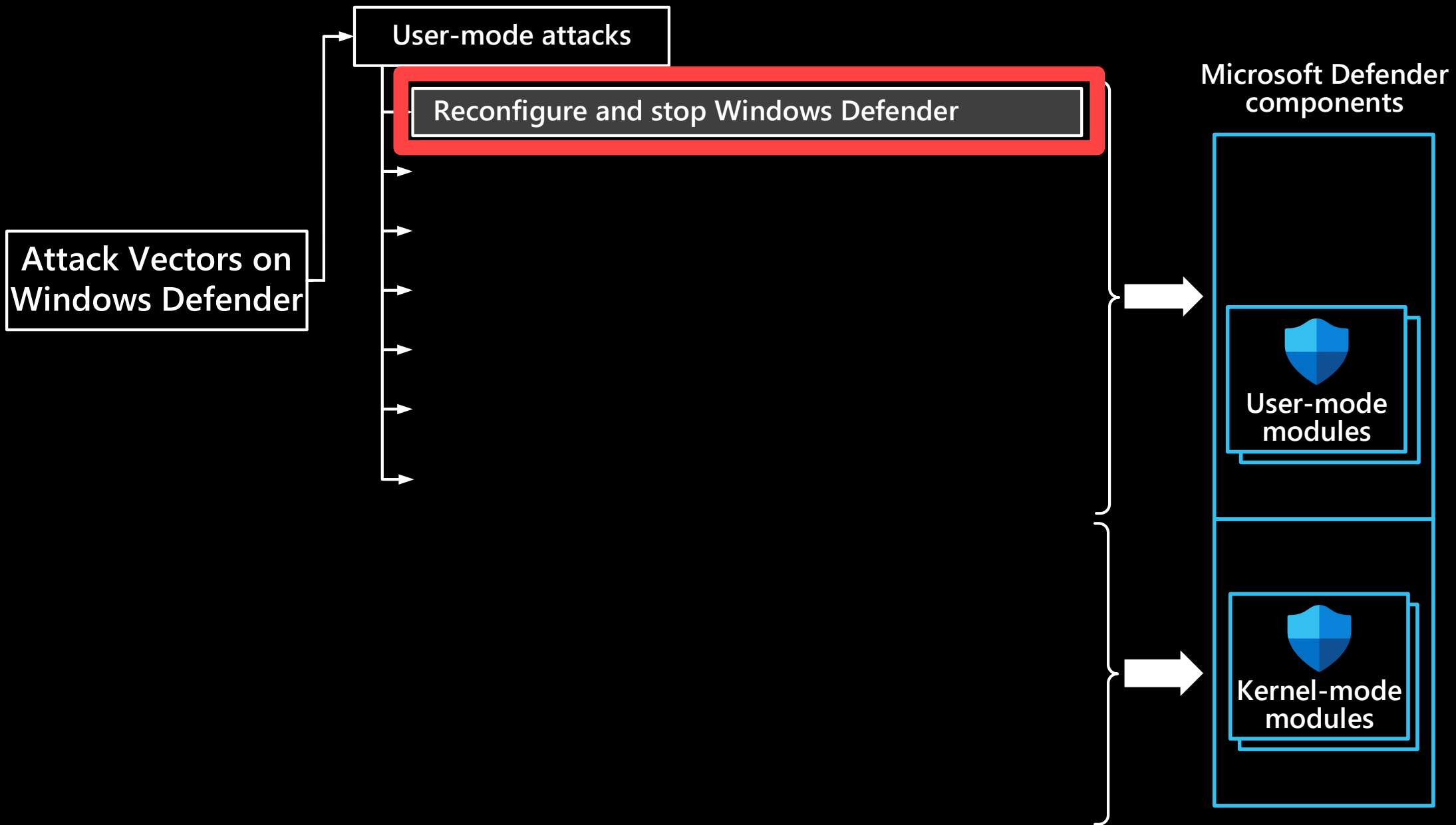
Marcus Botacin<sup>1</sup> Felipe Duarte Domingues<sup>2</sup> Fabrício Ceschin<sup>1</sup> Raphael Machnicki<sup>1</sup>  
Marco Antonio Zanata Alves<sup>1</sup> Paulo Lício de Geus<sup>2</sup> André Grégio<sup>1</sup>

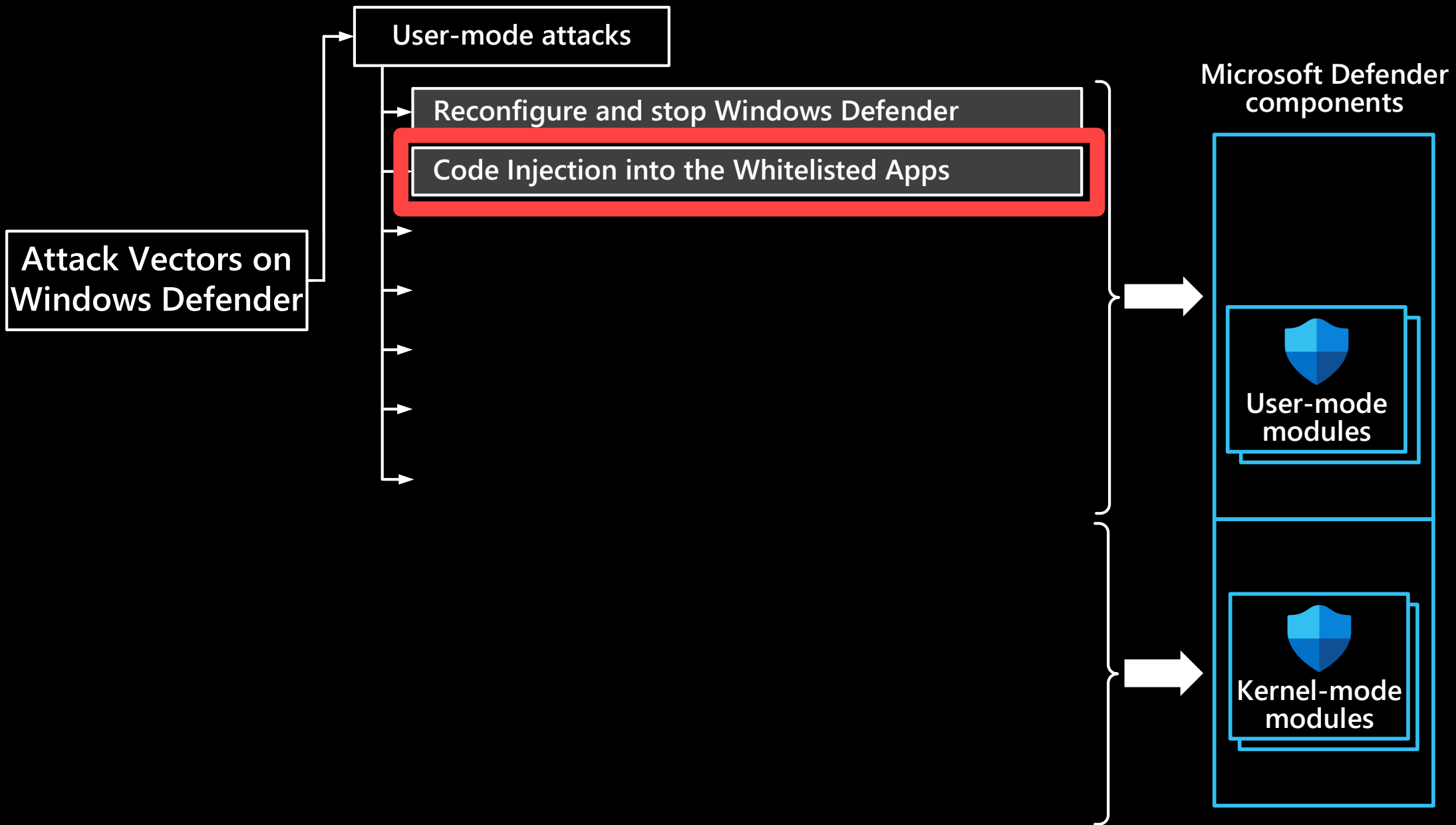
# ATTACK VECTORS ON MICROSOFT DEFENDER



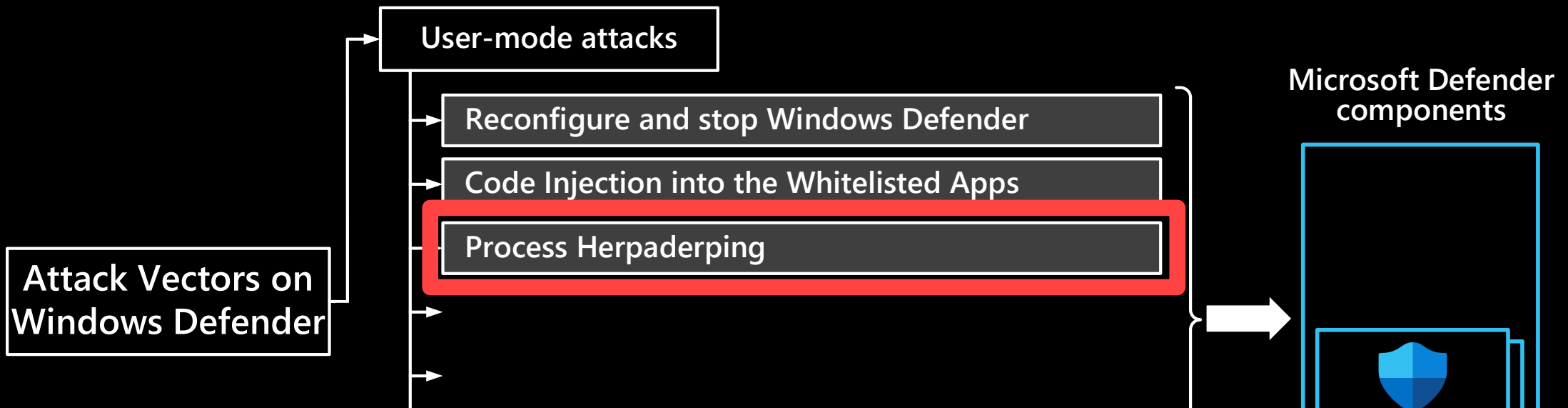










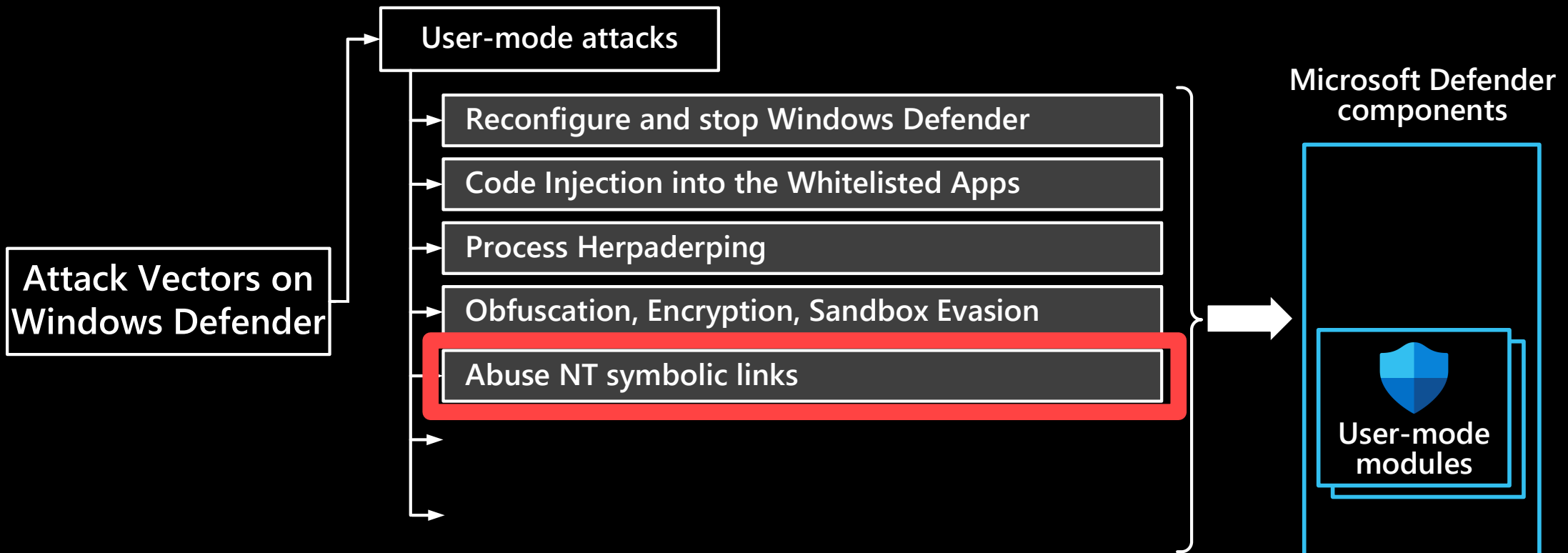


# Process Herpaderping



Process Herpaderping is a method of obscuring the intentions of a process by modifying the content on disk after the image has been mapped. This results in curious behavior by security products and the OS itself.

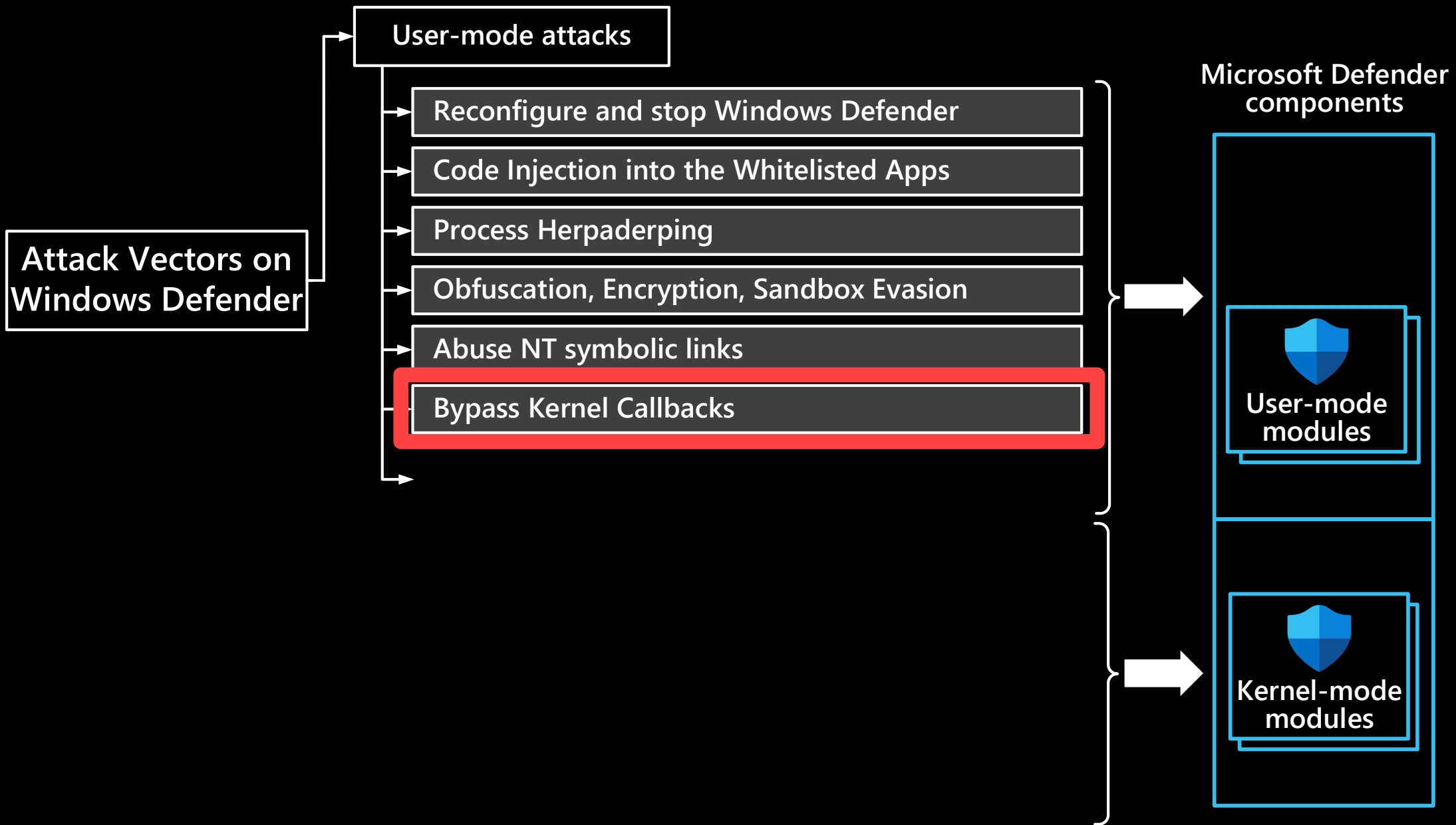




# The dying knight in the shiny armour

Killing Defender through NT symbolic links redirection while keeping it unbothered

Aug 21, 2021 • last



Attack Vectors on Windows Defender

User-mode attacks

- Reconfigure and stop
- Code Injection into the
- Process Herpaderping
- Obfuscation, Encrypti
- Abuse NT symbolic lin
- Bypass Kernel Callbacks

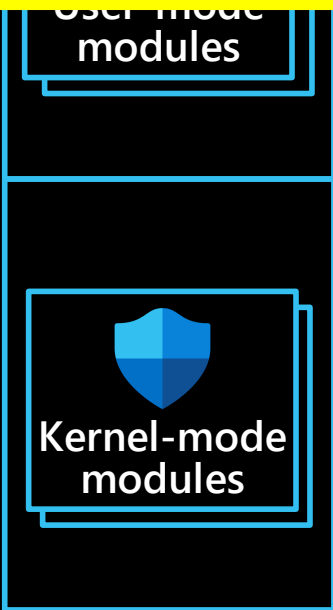
Elastic Security Research

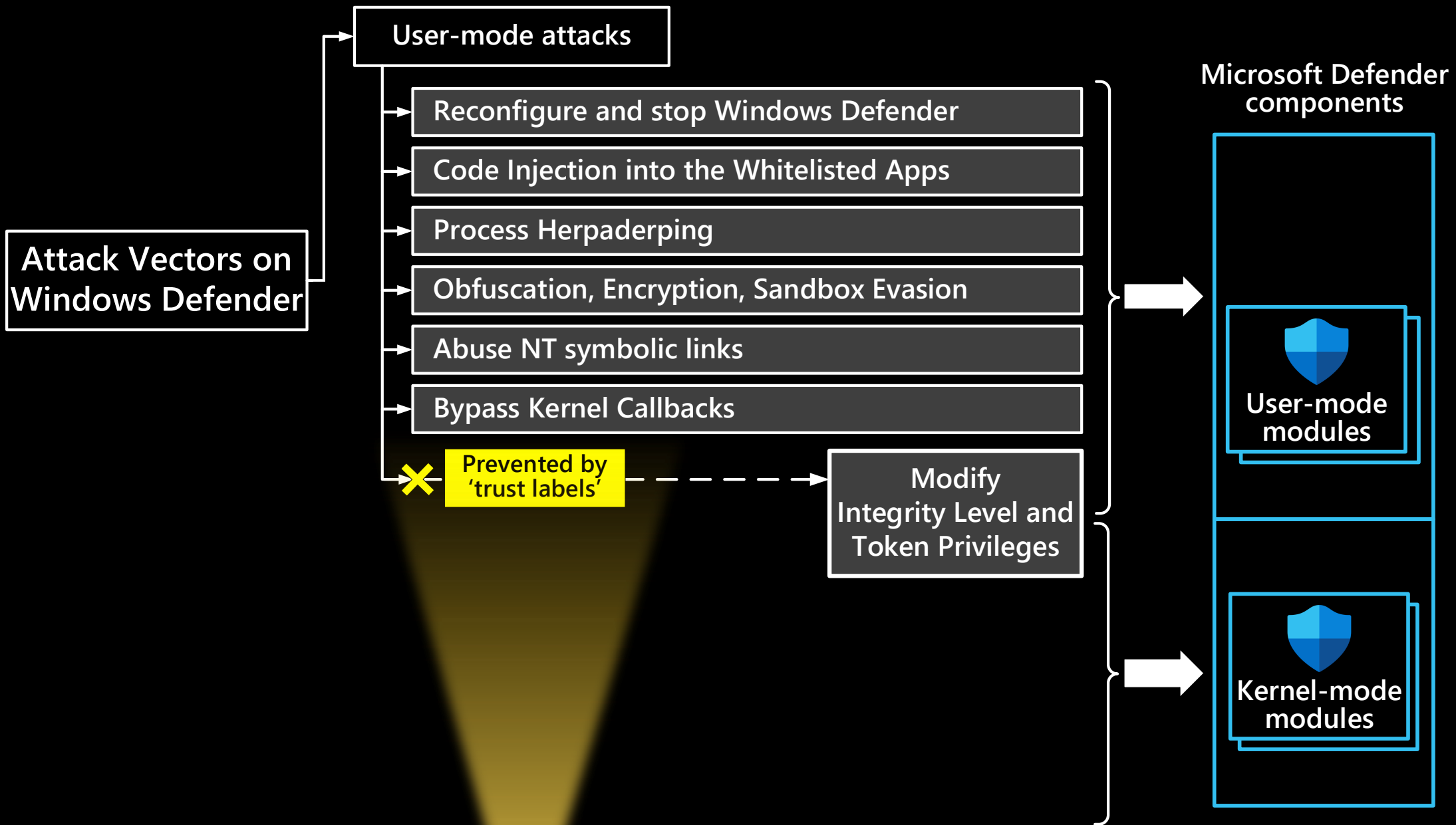


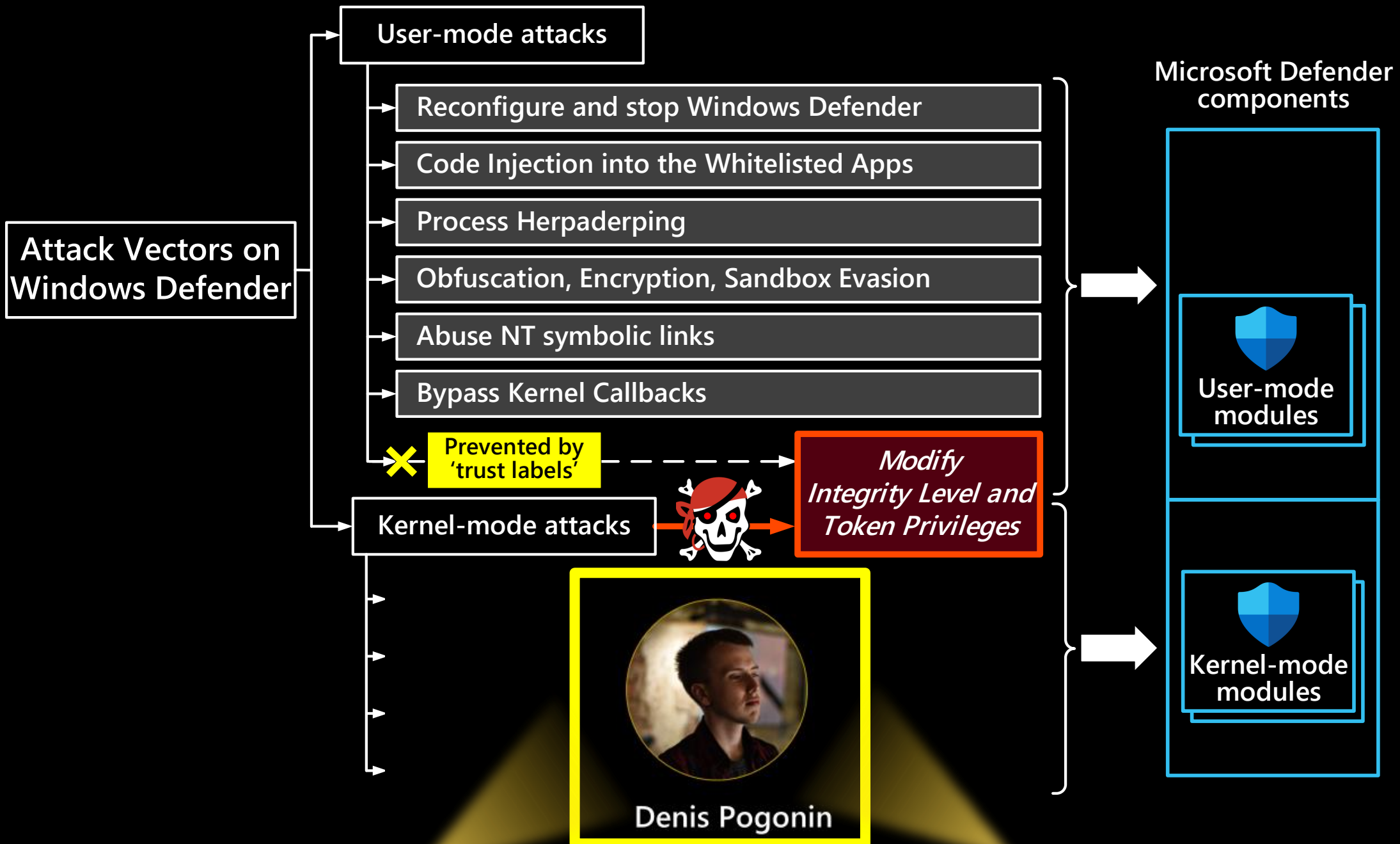
# Sandboxing Antimalware Products for Fun

Elastic Security identifies Windows security feature bypass  
2022-02-02

Modify Integrity Level and Token Privileges







Attack Vectors on Windows Defender

- User-mode attacks
  - Reconfigure
  - Code Injection
  - Process Herp
  - Obfuscation,
  - Abuse NT sy
  - Bypass Kerne

Kernel-mode attacks

Token Privileges

Disabling ETW logger sessions



Kernel-mode modules

**black hat**  
EUROPE 2021  
november 10-11, 2021  
BRIEFINGS

# Veni, No Vidi, No Vici: Attacks on **ETW** Blind **EDR** Sensors

Claudiu Teodorescu  
Igor Korkin  
Andrey Golchikov



Attack Vectors on Windows Defender

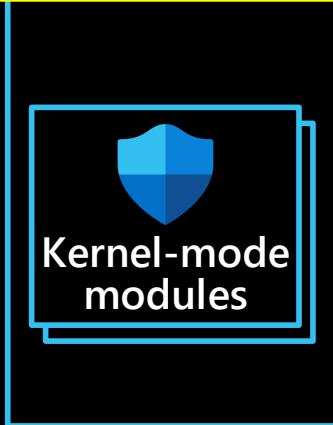
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Kernel-mode attacks

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Token Privileges

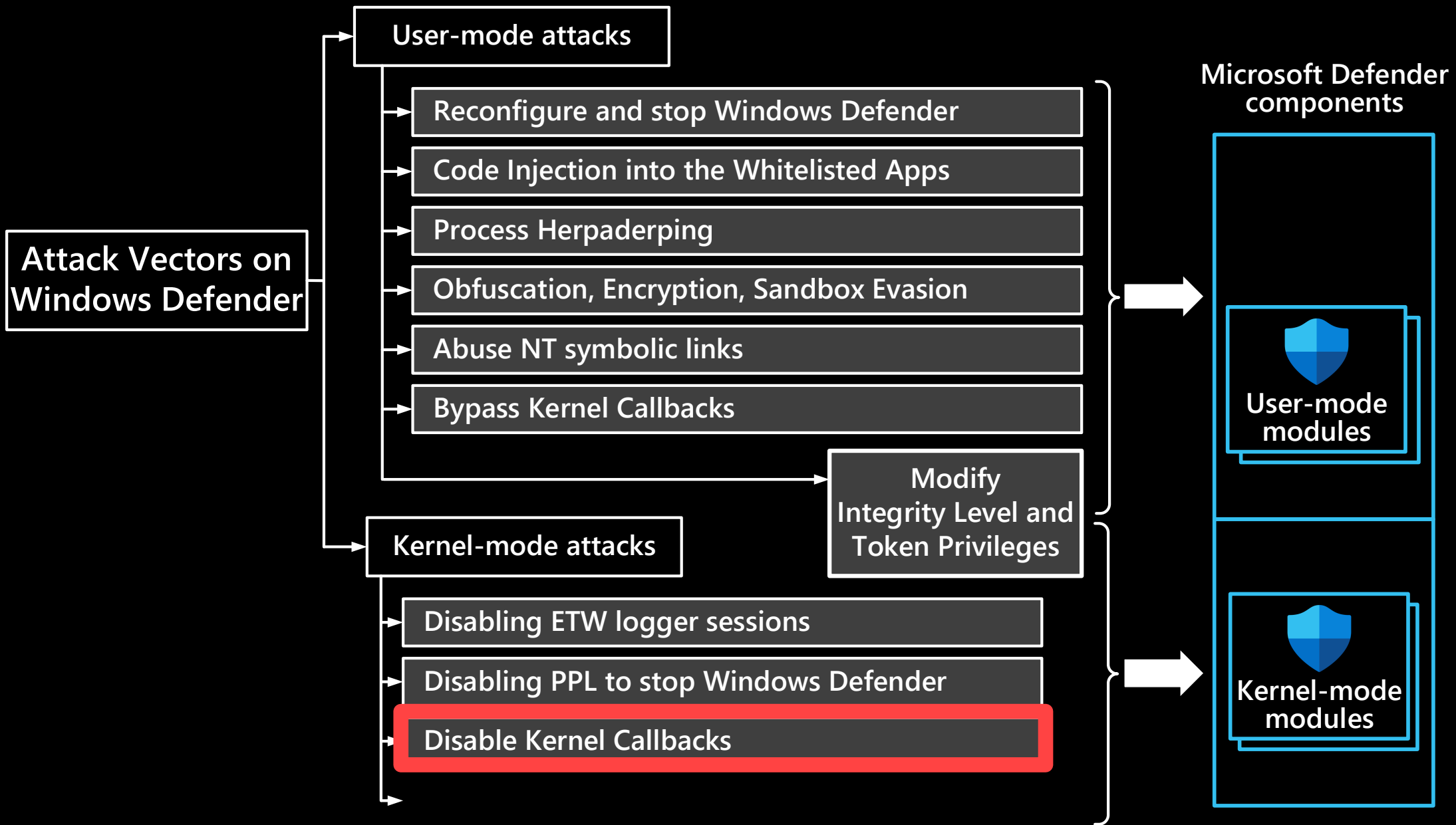


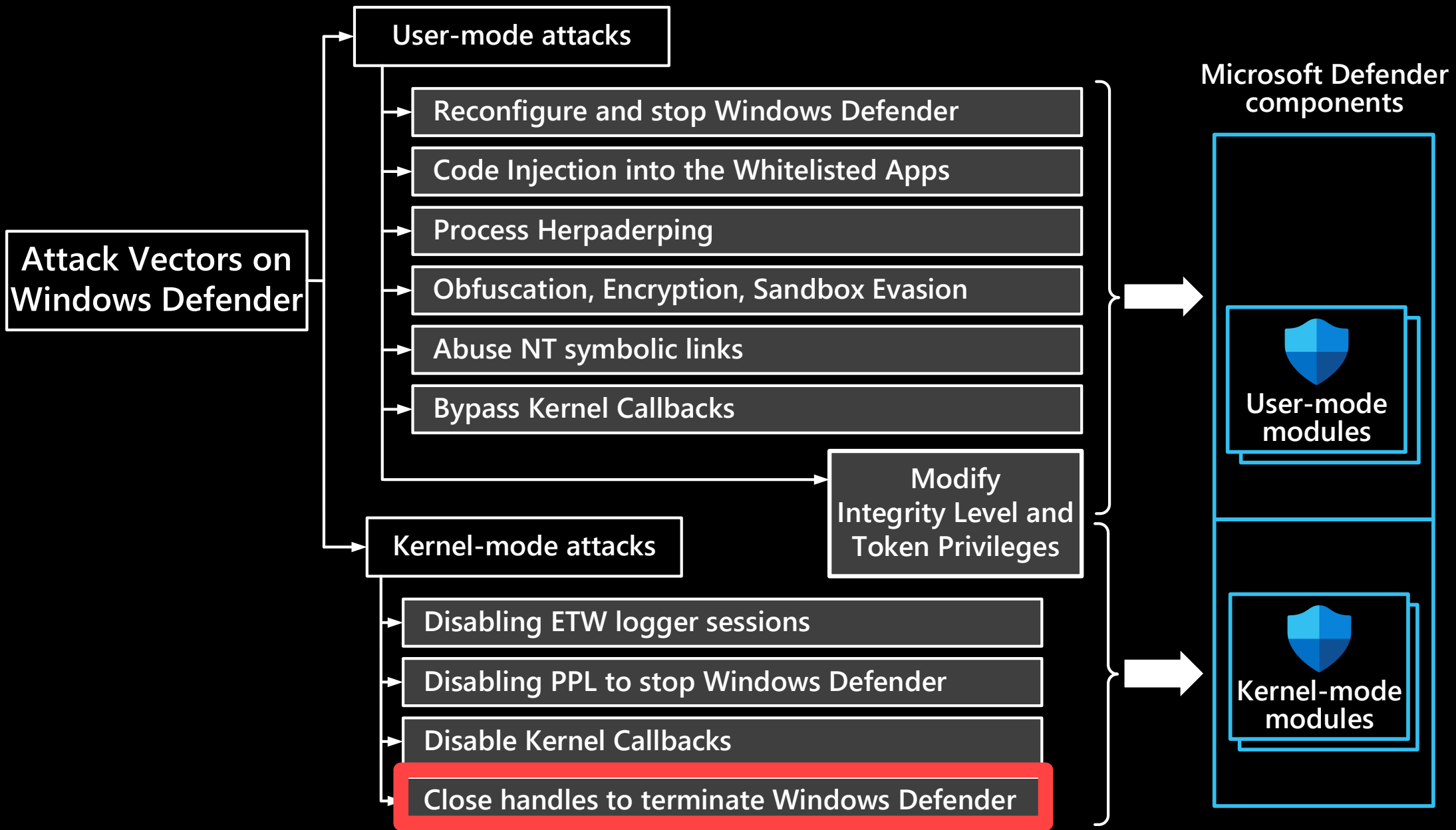
TEXAS CYBER SUMMIT  
CYBER SECURITY CONFERENCE  
2021  
TEXASCYBER.COM



# Protected Process Light will be Protected - MemoryRanger Fills the Gap Again

Igor Korkin  
Independent Researcher  
2021





*All the details of these attacks are in the research paper*

# Attack Vectors on Windows Defender

## User-mode attacks

- Reconfigure and stop Windows Defender
- Code Injection into the Whitelisted Apps
- Process Herpaderping
- Obfuscation, Encryption, Sandbox Evasion
- Abuse NT symbolic links
- Bypass Kernel Callbacks

Prevented by 'trust labels'

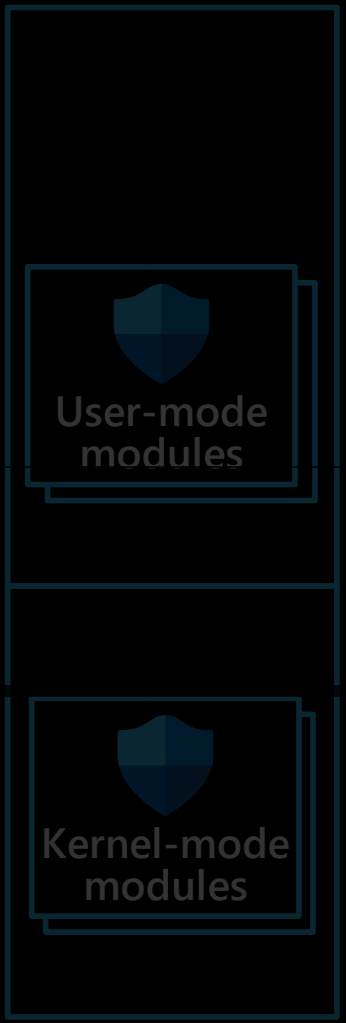


*Modify Integrity Level and Token Privileges*

## Kernel-mode attacks

- Disabling ETW logger sessions
- Disabling PPL to stop Windows Defender
- Disable Kernel Callbacks
- Close handles to terminate Windows Defender

## Microsoft Defender components



# TRENDS OF KERNEL ATTACKS IN 2021-2022



# Driver-Based Attacks\* in 2021-2022

## Bring Your Own Vulnerable Driver (BYOVD)

- HermeticWiper abuses EaseUS driver (2022)
- Rapid7 experts gave 30 malware examples that use buggy signed drivers

## Malware Drivers signed with leaked certificates + WHQL Scandal

- Stolen Nvidia certificates used to sign malware (2022)
- Microsoft admits to signing rootkit named Netfilter (2021)

## UEFI Security Threats

- UEFI rootkit named MoonBounce can install a malicious driver (2022)
- Binarly experts found 20 UEFI bugs that impacted millions of devices (2022)

\*More Examples are in the conference paper

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Year	Malware	3 <sup>rd</sup> party driver
2022	HermeticWiper	EaseUS
2021	Iron Tiger	CPUID CPU-Z
	GhostEmperor	CheatEngine
	ZINC	eXplorer
	TunnelSnake	VirtualBox
2020	RobbinHood	Gigabyte
	Trickbot	RWEverything

More than **30** malware examples that abuse vulnerable signed drivers

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Malware Drivers signed with leaked certificates + WHQL Scandal

## Lapsus\$ hack leaves NVIDIA in a tight spot

The hackers have leaked NVIDIA's official code signing certificates.

BY AKASHDEEP ARUL

Used to sign malware (2022)

Rootkit named Netfilter (2021)

Attacker can install a malicious driver (2022)

Binary experts found 20 UEFI bugs that impacted millions of devices (2022)

2022

\*Most of these are in the conference paper

March 1

# Driver-Based Attacks\* in 2021-2022

Bring Your Own Vulnerable Driver (BYOVD)



ITPro.



## Nvidia confirms data breach as hackers make additional demands

Nvidia has confirmed a rumoured hack on its systems for the first time as the first part of the alleged 1TB of company secrets is made available to download

by: [Connor Jones](#) 2 Mar 2022

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The hackers have leaked NVIDIA code signing certificates.

BY AKASHDEEP ARUL

Malware

dal

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2022

March 1

March 2

\*Most of these are in the conference paper

# Driver-Based Attacks\* in 2021-2022

## NVIDIA's Stolen Code-Signing Certs Used to Sign Malware



Author:  
Lisa Vaas

March 7, 2022 / 12:46 pm

NVIDIA certificates are being used to sign malware, enabling malicious programs to pose as legitimate and slide past security safeguards on Windows machines.

### Nvidia confirms make additio

Nvidia has confirmed the first time as the secrets is made available to download

by: [Connor Jones](#) 2 Mar 2022

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2022

March 1

March 2

March 7

## Driver-Based Attacks\* in 2021-2022



### **Dark Web Research: Illicit Code Signing Certificates More Valuable Than Passports and Handguns**

The certificates, available for prices ranging from \$299 to \$1,599, are being issued by reputable companies such as Symantec, Comodo, and Thawte, and are proving very effective at malware obfuscation, Recorded Future said in a [report](#) this week.

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## WHQL Scandal

**WHQL**  
Windows Hardware Quality Labs

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**WHQL Scandal**

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Microsoft creates Windows Hardware Quality Labs (WHQL) to test drivers and award a digital signature when all requirements are fulfilled.

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\*More Examples are in the conference paper

# Driver-Based Attacks\* in 2021-2022



PC

Find products, advice, tech news



## Microsoft Confirms it Signed Malicious 'Netfilter' Drivers

Microsoft says the Netfilter drivers used to distribute rootkit malware were signed as part of the Windows Hardware Compatibility Program.

By Nathaniel Mott

27 Jun 2021, 3:07 p.m.

Driver (BYOVD)

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\*More June

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27 Jun 2021, 3:07 p.m.

Neowin

## Microsoft WHQL-signed FiveSys driver was actually malware in disguise

Sayan Sen · Oct 22, 2021 02:12 EDT · **HOT!** 13

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October



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\*More Examples are in the conference paper

Driver-

BLEEPINGCOMPUTER

## HP patches 16 UEFI firmware bugs allowing stealthy malware infections

By **Bill Toulas**

March 8, 2022 01:00 PM

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OFFENSIVE CON BY Blue Frost Security

ALEX ERMOLOV, ALEX MATROSOV AND YEGOR VASILENKO

## UEFI FIRMWARE VULNERABILITIES: PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

\*More Examples are in the conference paper

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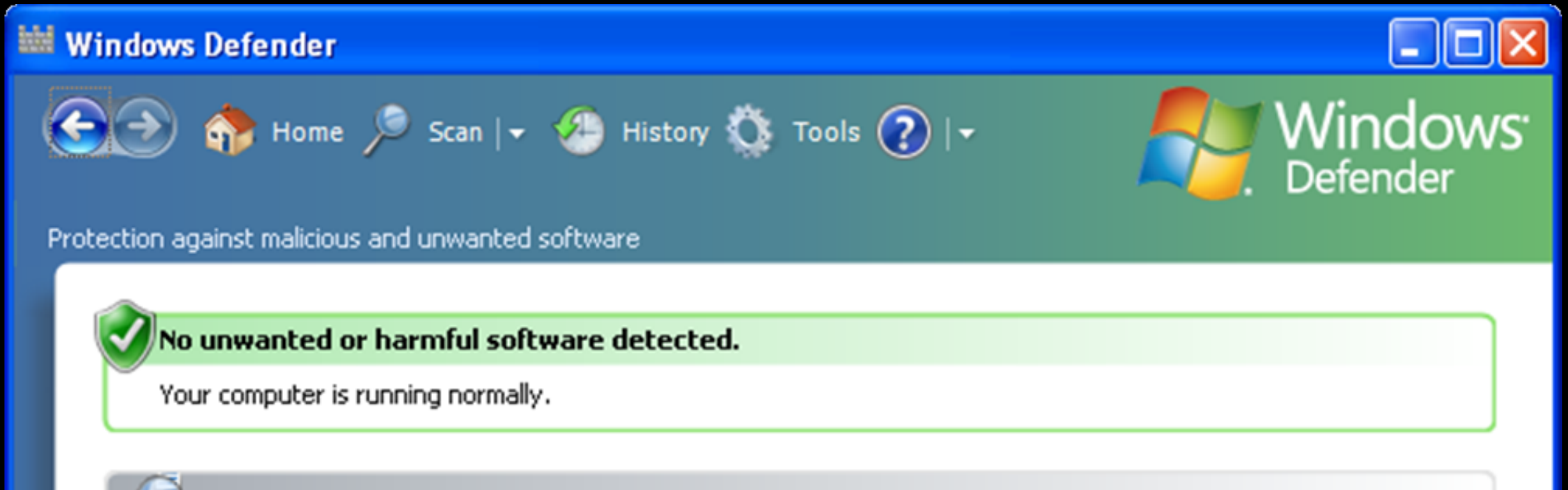
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# MICROSOFT DEFENDER: INTRO



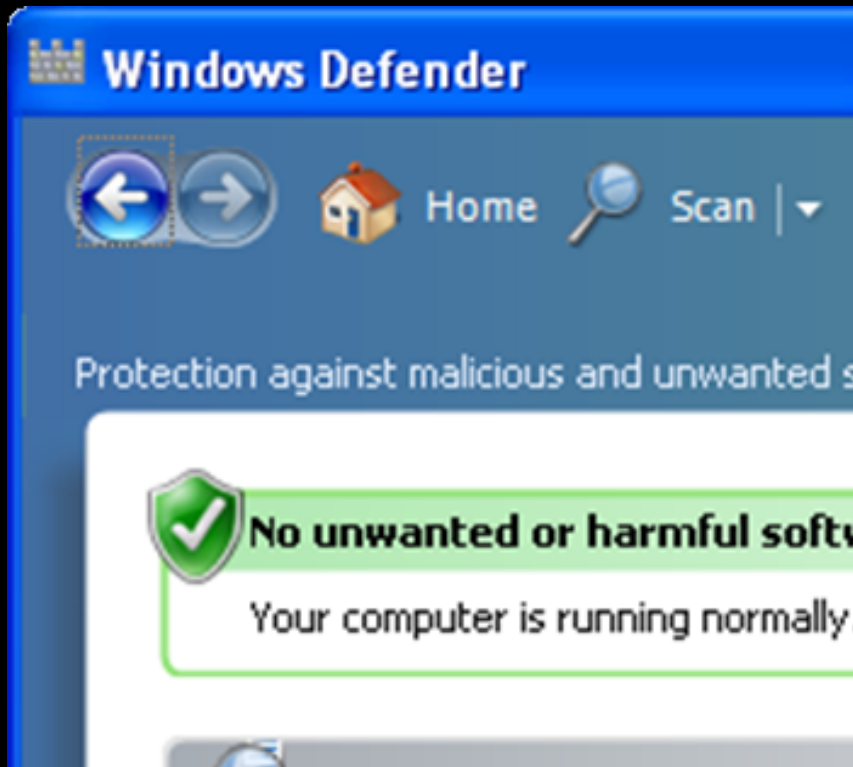
# MICROSOFT DEFENDER: INTRO

- 2005 – the first release as a free anti-spyware program



# MICROSOFT DEFENDER: INTRO

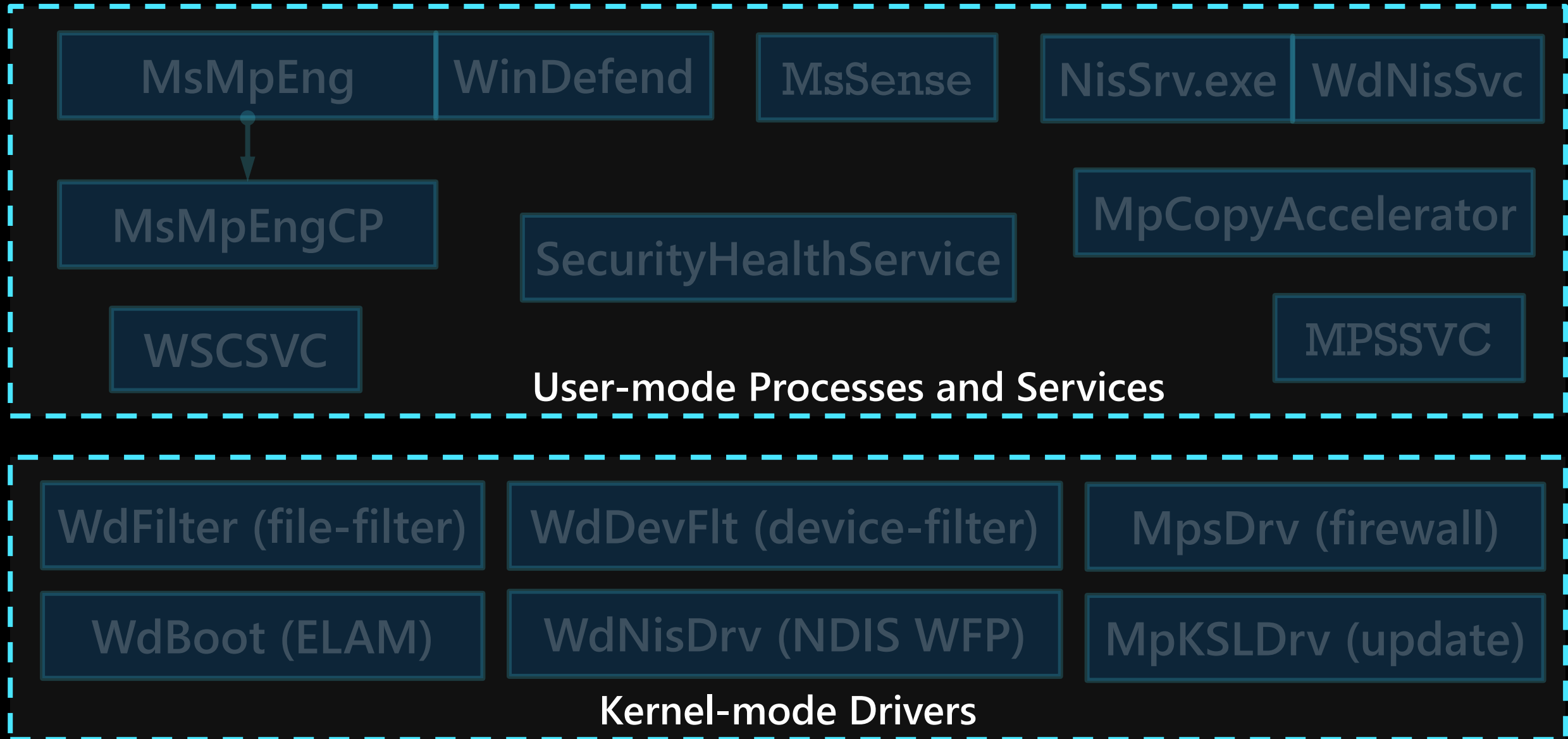
- 2005 – the first release as a free anti-spyware program
- 2019 – Gartner: Microsoft Defender is the Leader in the Endpoint Protection Platforms (EPP) Magic Quadrant.



# MICROSOFT DEFENDER: COMPONENTS

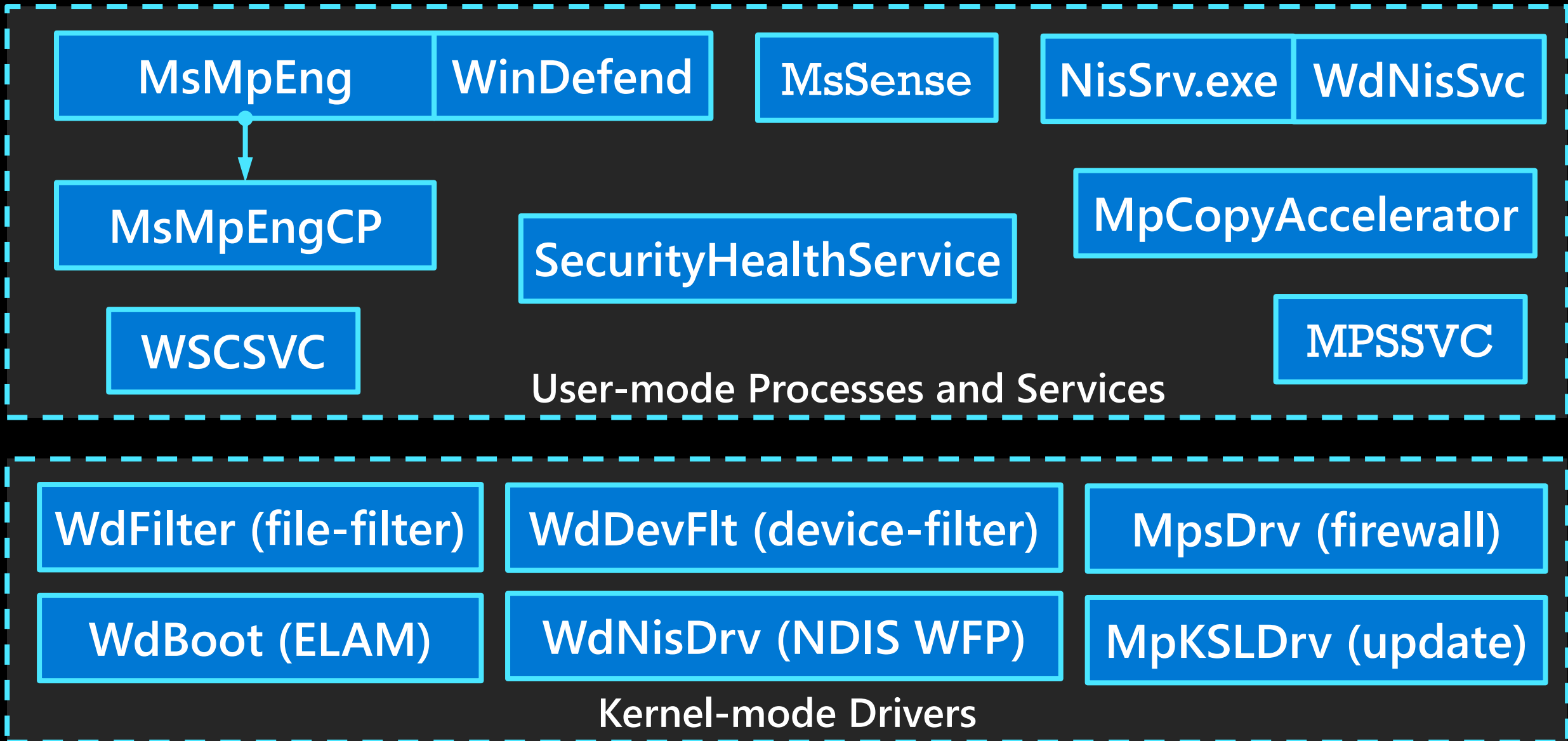


# MICROSOFT DEFENDER: ABOUT 10 APPS + 6 DRIVERS

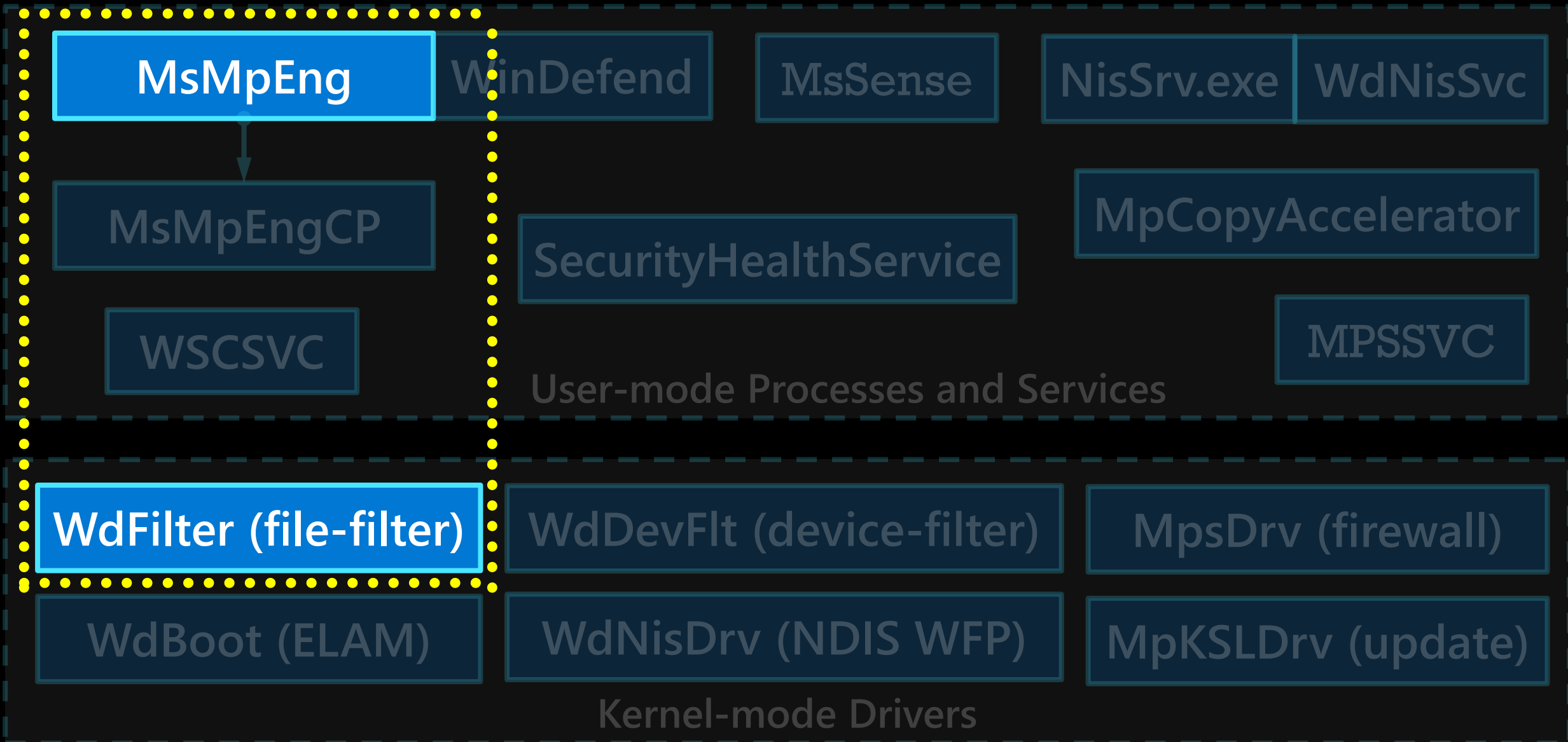




# MICROSOFT DEFENDER: ABOUT 10 APPS + 6 DRIVERS



# MICROSOFT DEFENDER: ABOUT 10 APPS + 6 DRIVERS



# MICROSOFT DEFENDER: INTERNALS

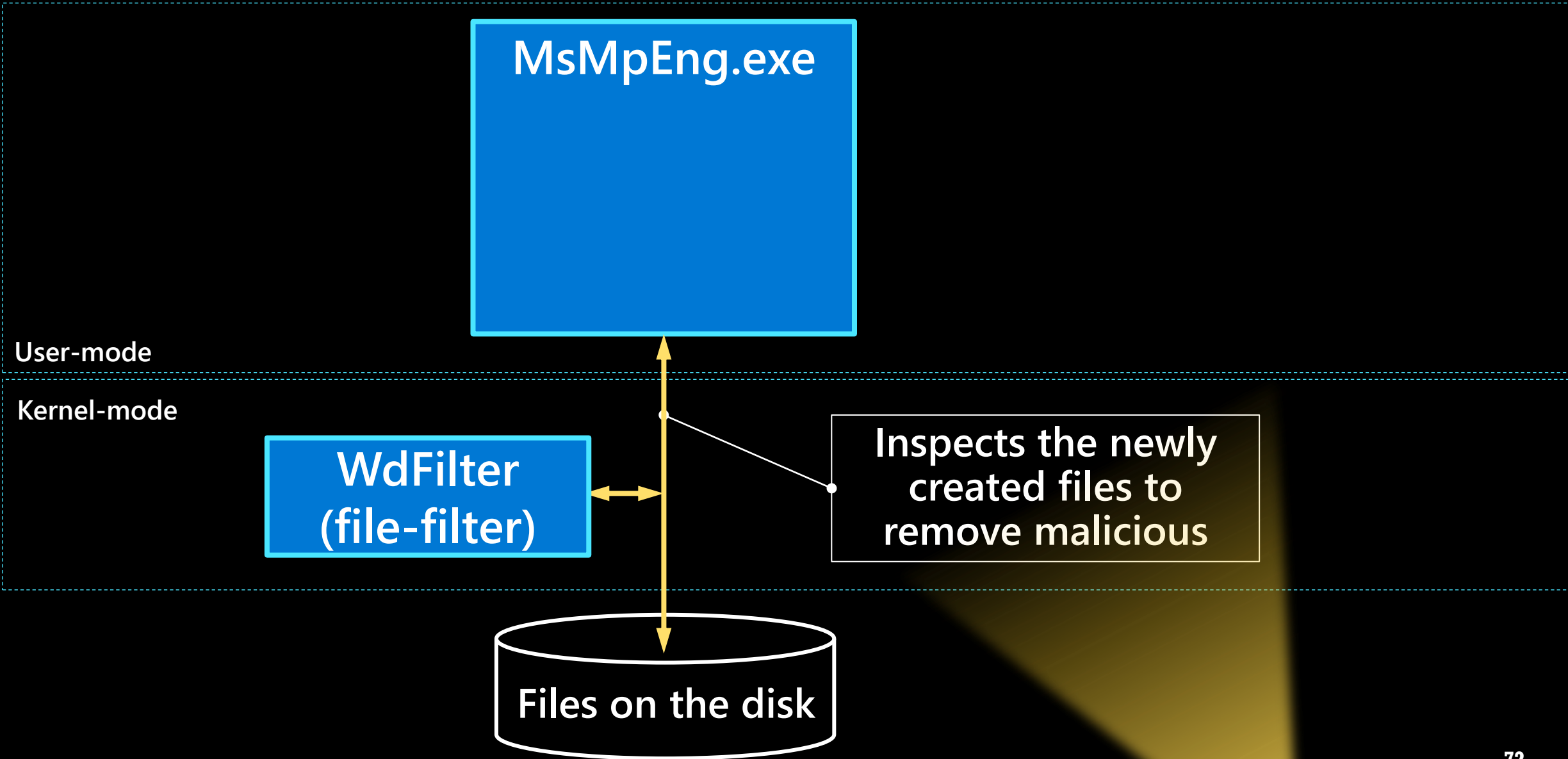


MsMpEng.exe

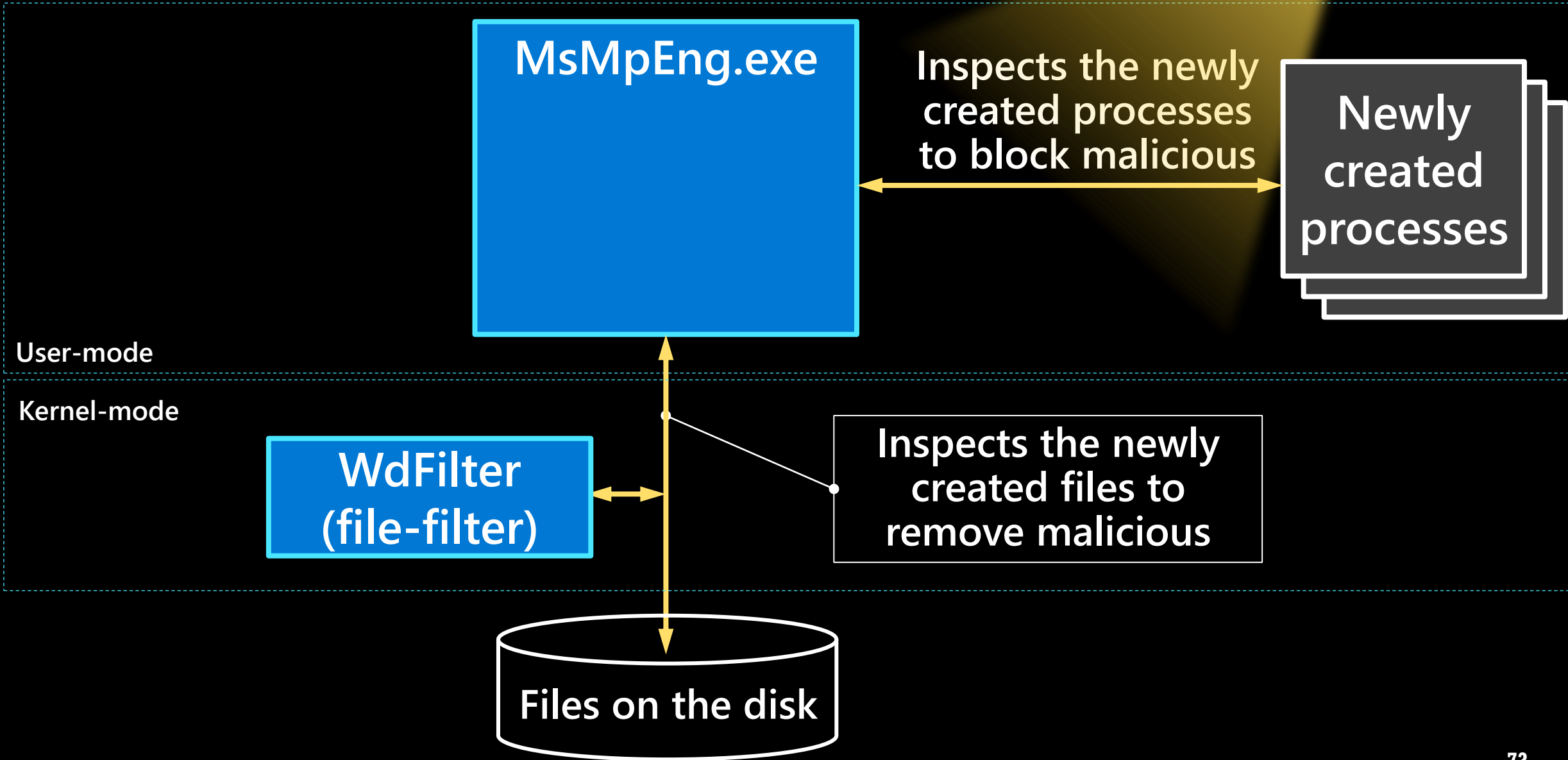
User-mode

Kernel-mode

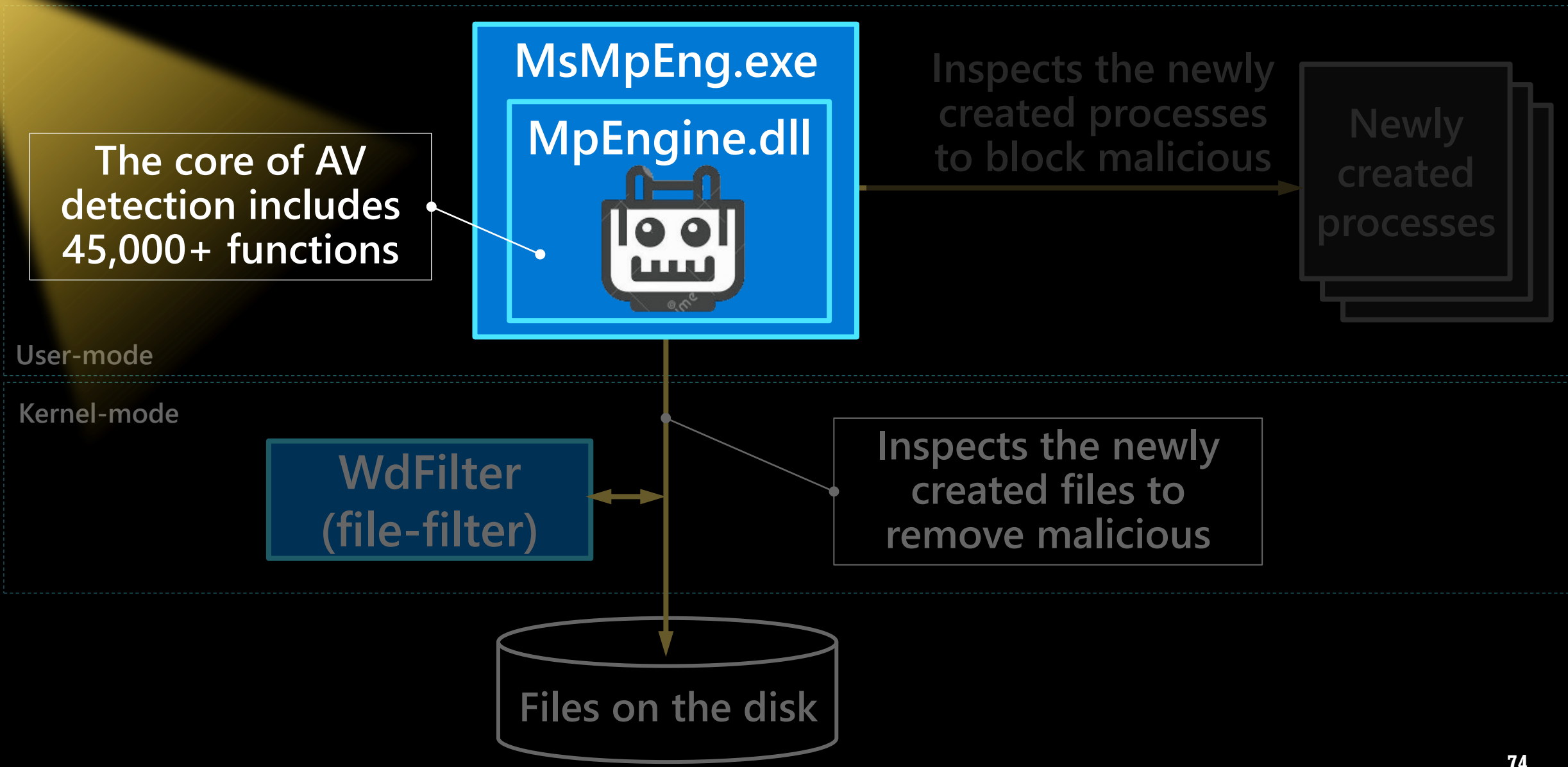
# MICROSOFT DEFENDER: INTERNALS



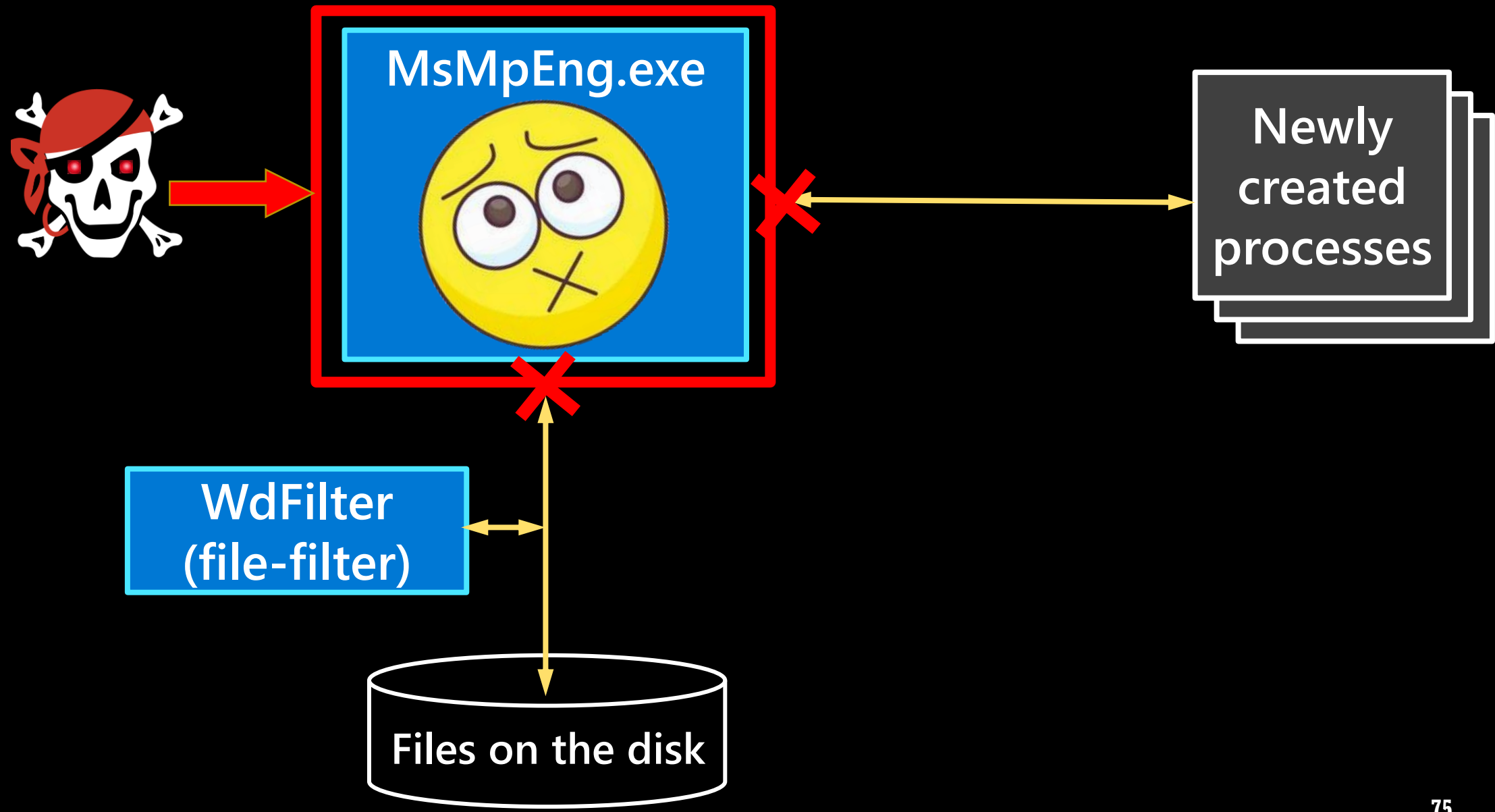
# MICROSOFT DEFENDER: INTERNALS



# MICROSOFT DEFENDER: INTERNALS



# MICROSOFT DEFENDER: INTERNALS



# MANDATORY INTEGRITY CONTROL: INTRO

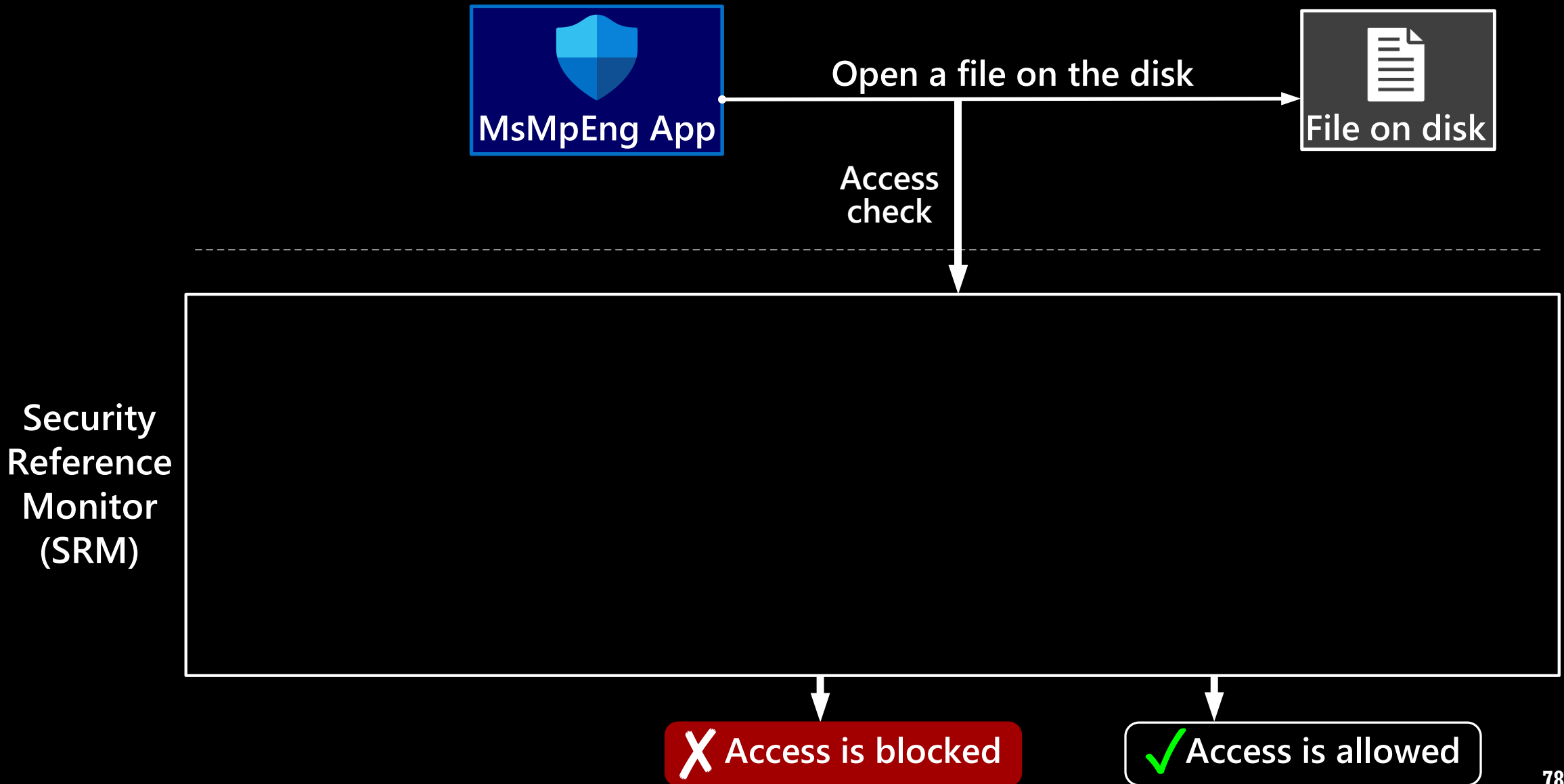


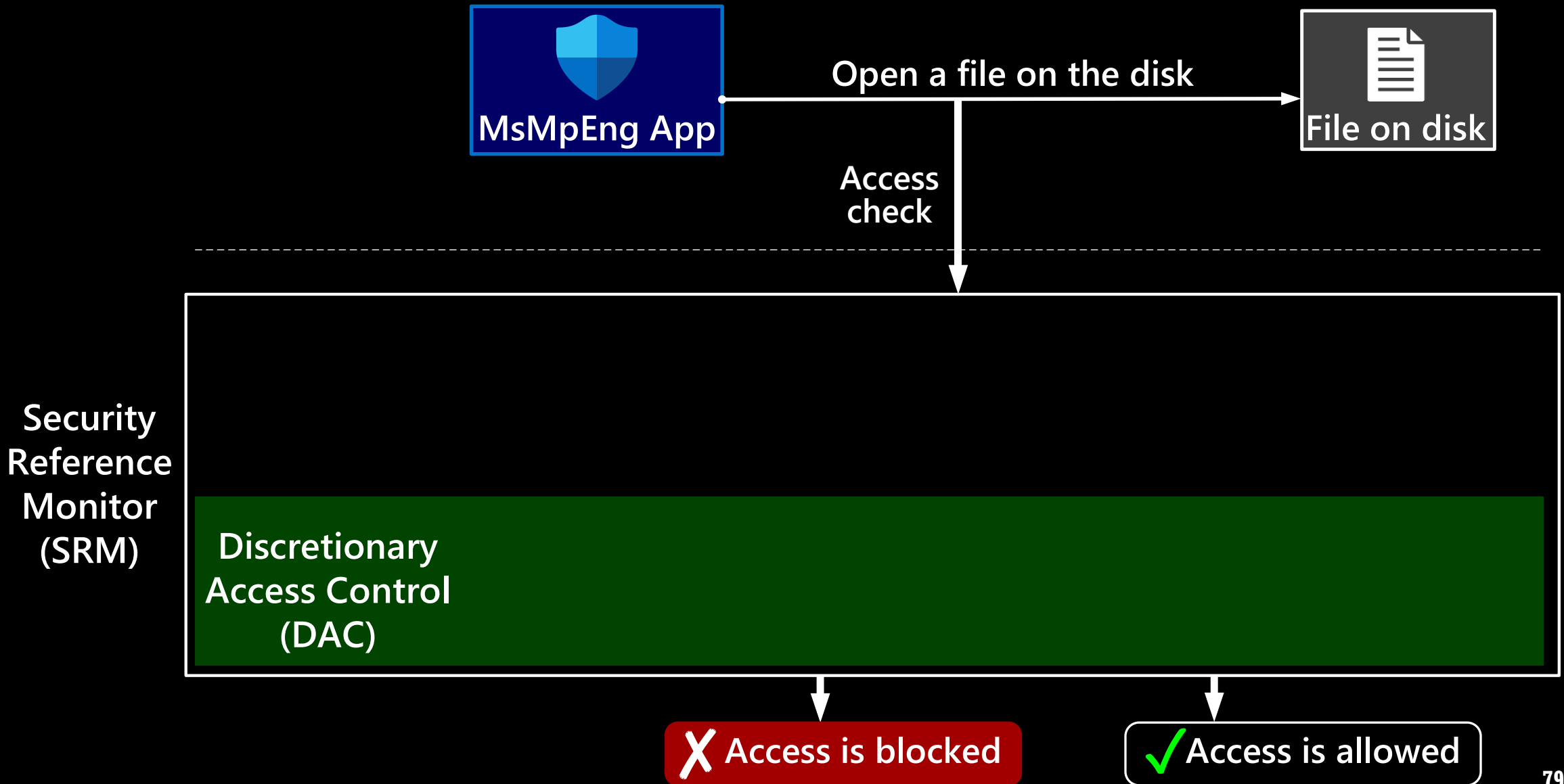




Open a file on the disk









Open a file on the disk



Access check

Security Reference Monitor (SRM)



X Access is blocked

✓ Access is allowed

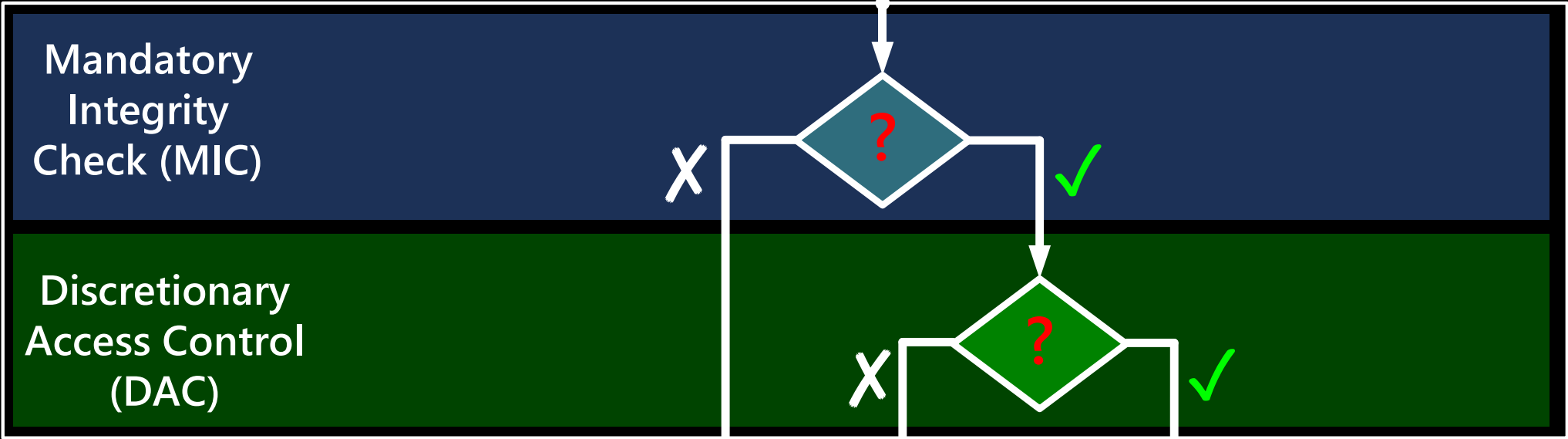


Open a file on the disk



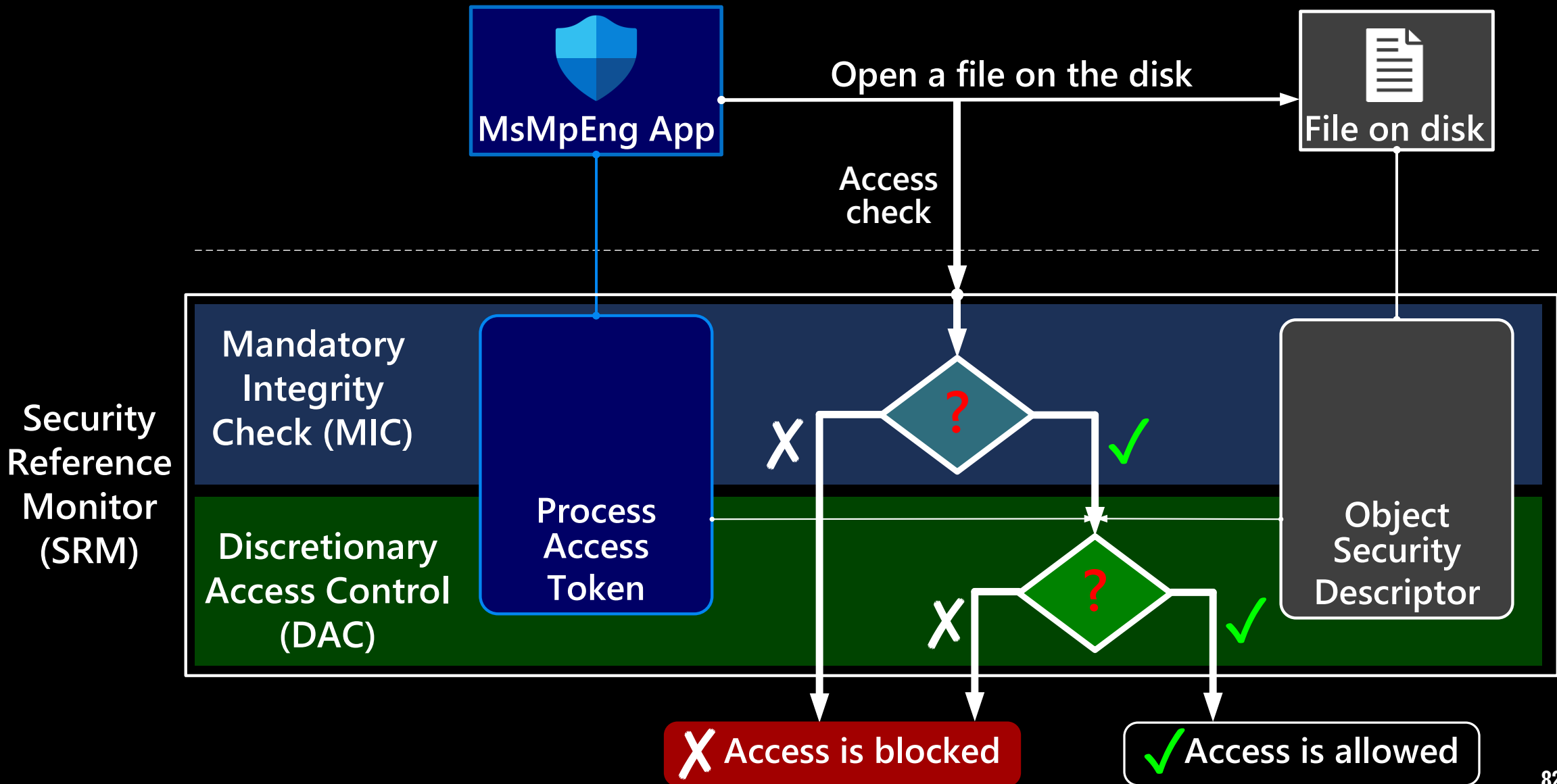
Access check

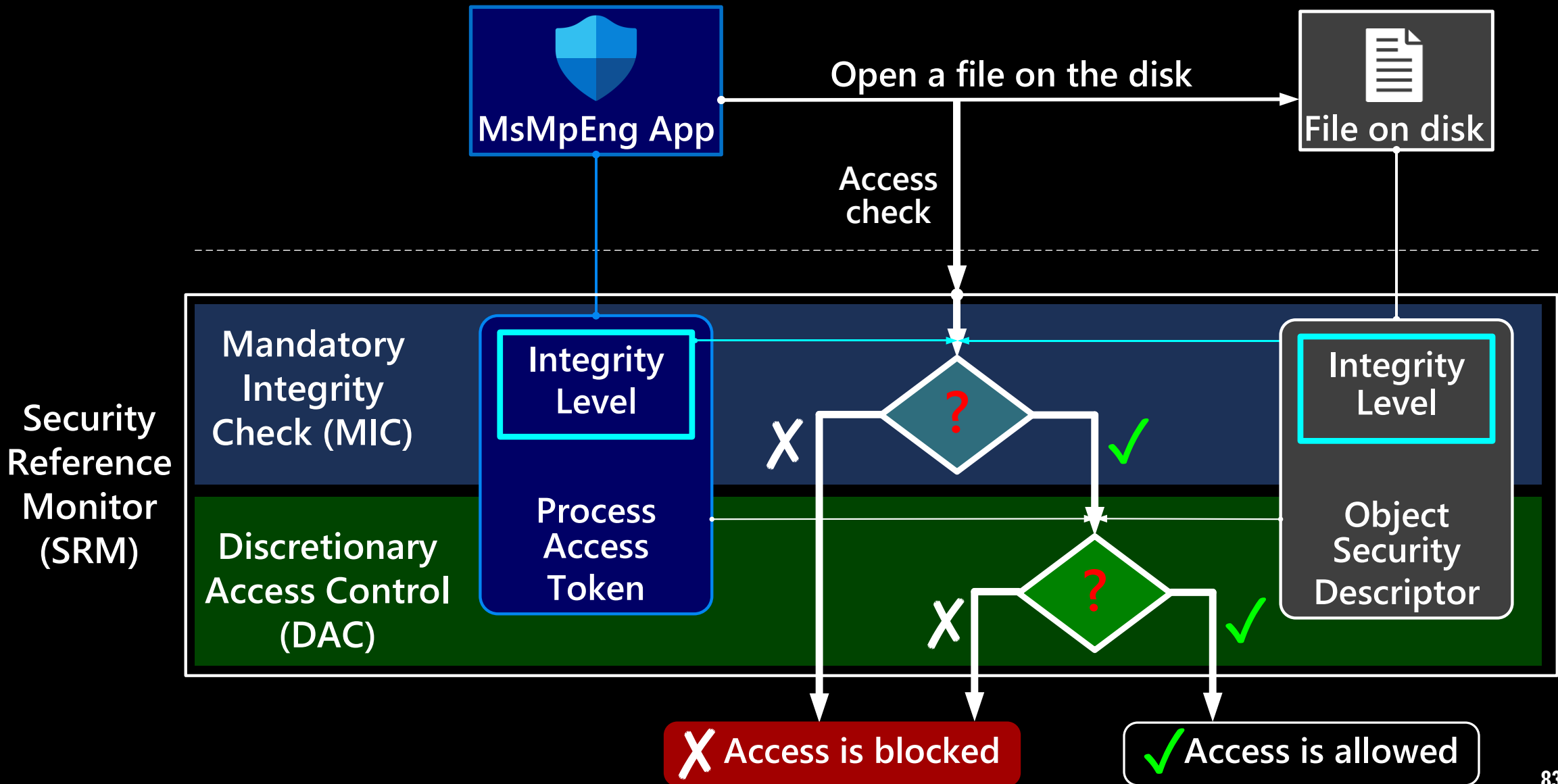
Security Reference Monitor (SRM)



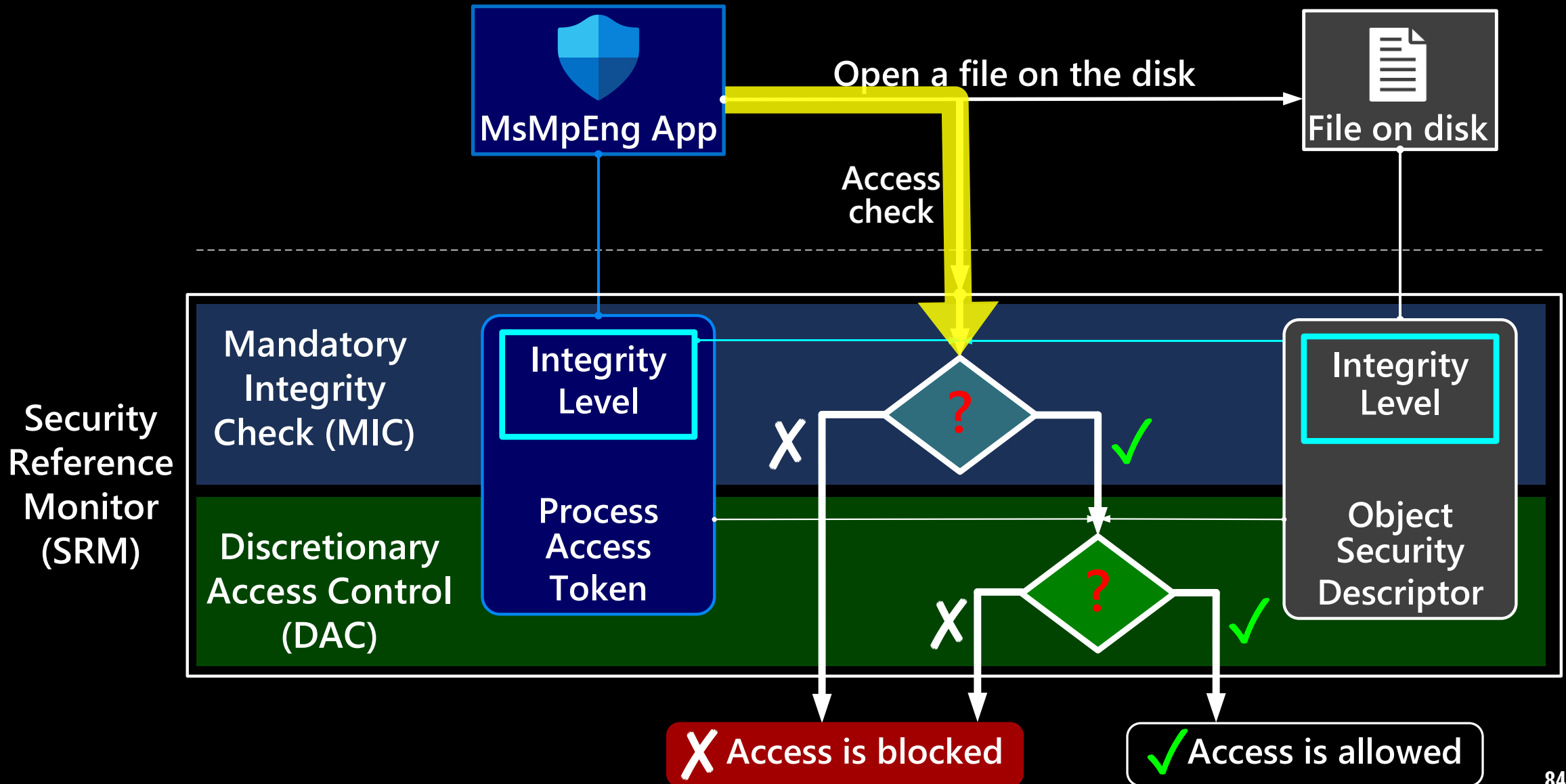
X Access is blocked

✓ Access is allowed



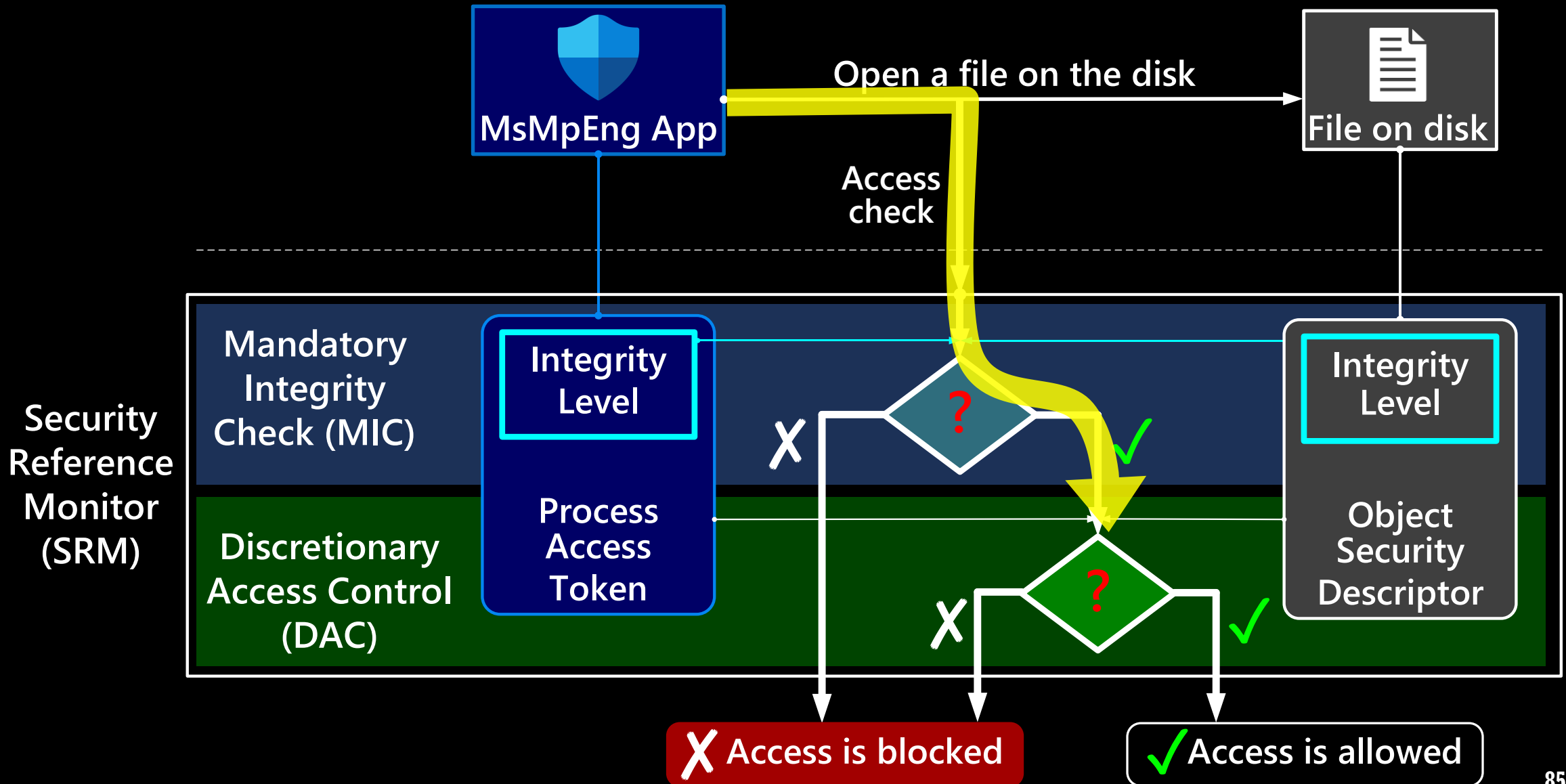


# DEFENDER TRIES TO OPEN A FILE

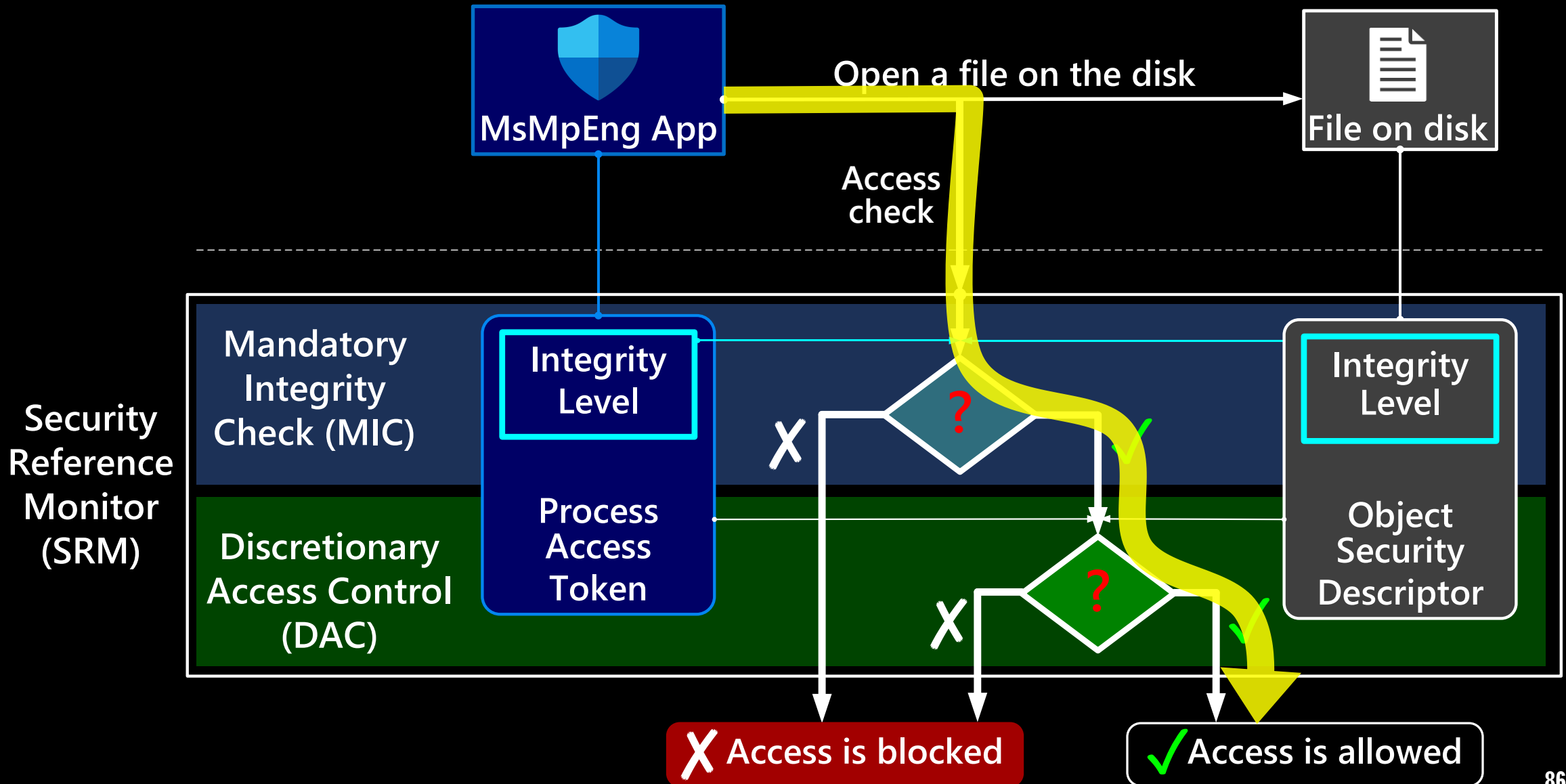




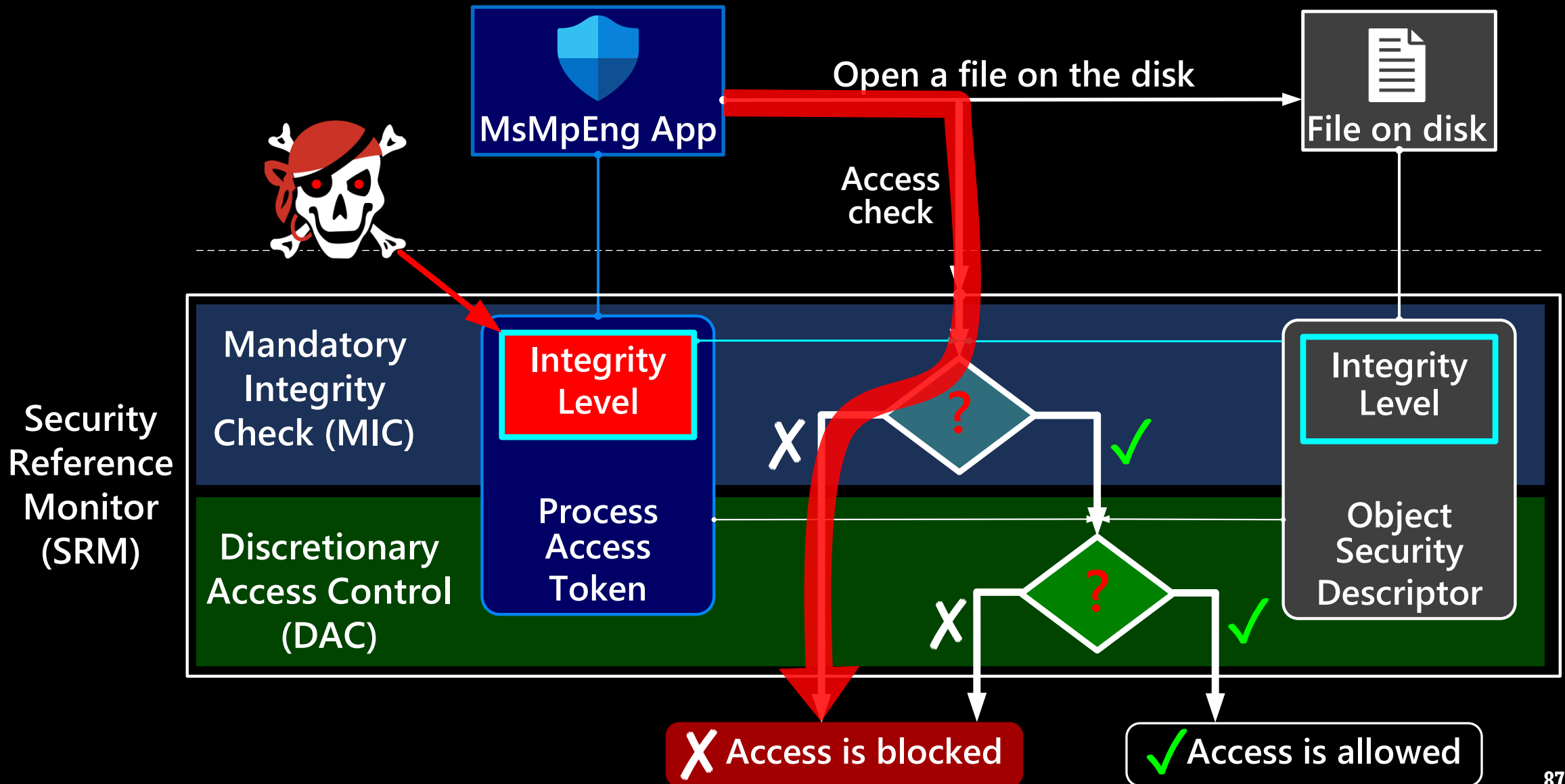
# DEFENDER TRIES TO OPEN A FILE



# DEFENDER TRIES TO OPEN A FILE



# DEFENDER **FAILS** TO OPEN A FILE



# MIC: INTEGRITY LEVELS



# MIC: Integrity Levels

Integrity Levels	Examples
Low	
Untrusted	
Medium	
High	
System	




# MIC: Integrity Levels

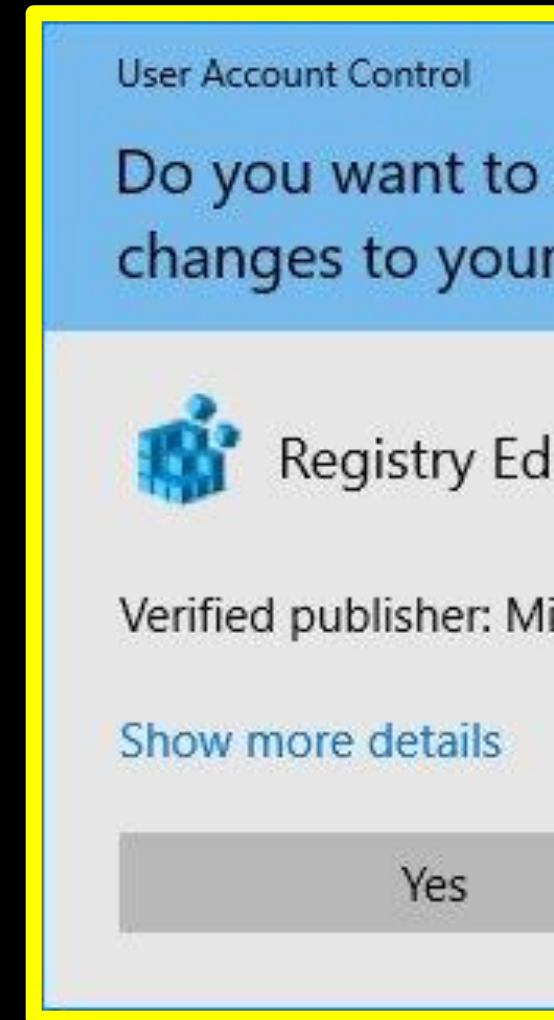
Integrity Levels	Examples
Low	
Untrusted	
Medium	
High	
System	

# MIC: Integrity Levels

Integrity Levels	Examples
Low	
Untrusted	
Medium	
High	
System	




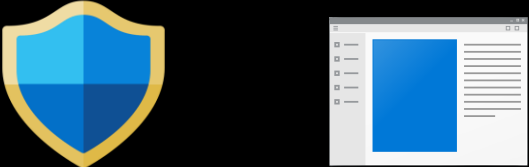
# MIC: Integrity Levels

Integrity Levels	Examples
Low	
Untrusted	
Medium	
High	
System	





# MIC: Integrity Levels

Integrity Levels	Examples
Low	
Untrusted	
Medium	
High	
System	

# MIC: Integrity Levels of files and folders

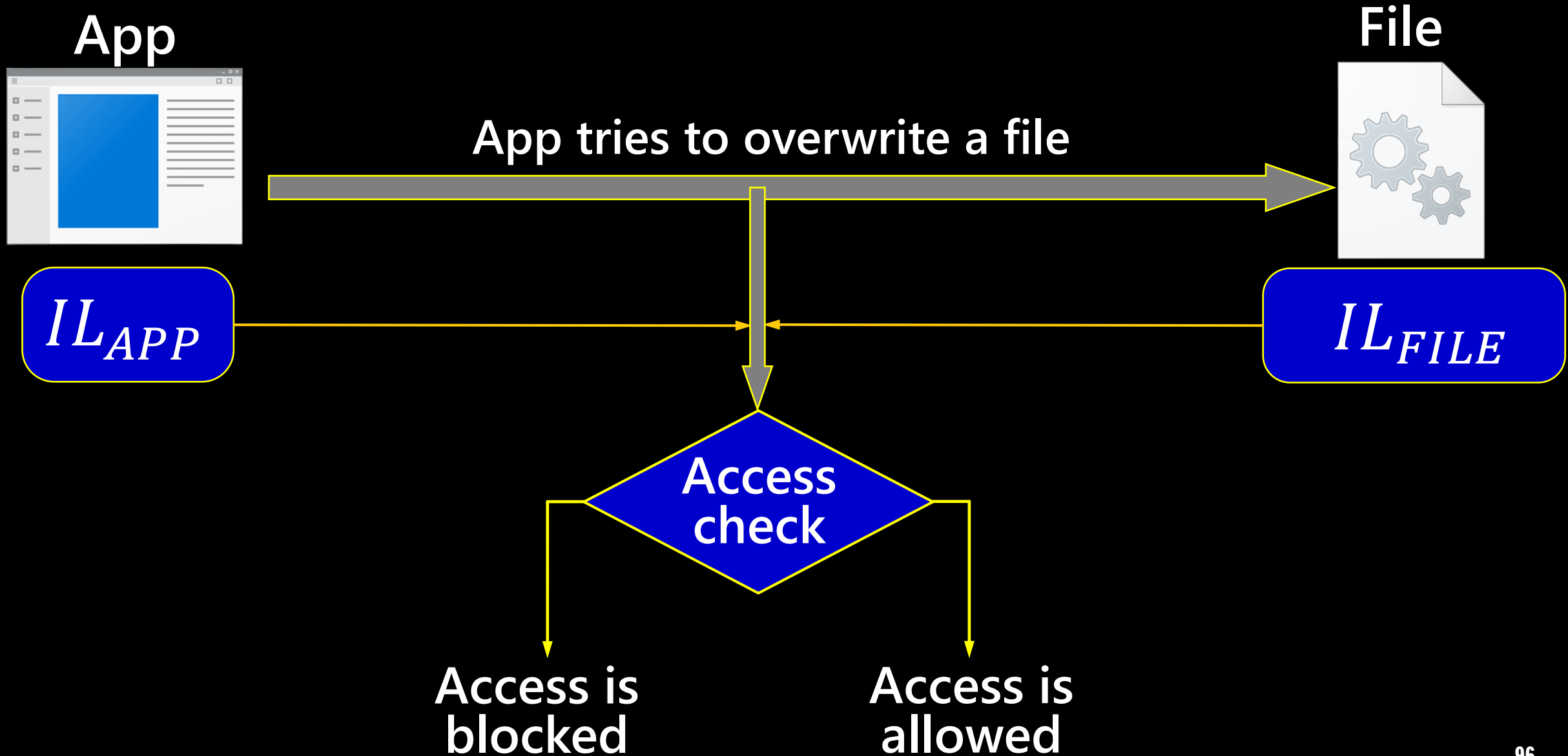
Process	Integrity
explorer.exe	Medium
SecurityHealthSystray.exe	Medium
msedge.exe	Medium
msedge.exe	Medium
msedge.exe	Low
msedge.exe	Medium
msedge.exe	Untrusted
procexp.exe	High
procexp64.exe	High
Notepad.exe	Medium

Folder	Integrity level
C:\	High
\$Recycle.Bin	Low
\$WinREAgent	Medium
adfsl2022	Medium
7-Zip	Medium
mimikatz	Medium
mimikatz.zip	Medium
mimikatz_extract_and_check.bat	Medium
Procmon.exe	Medium
Documents and Settings	Medium

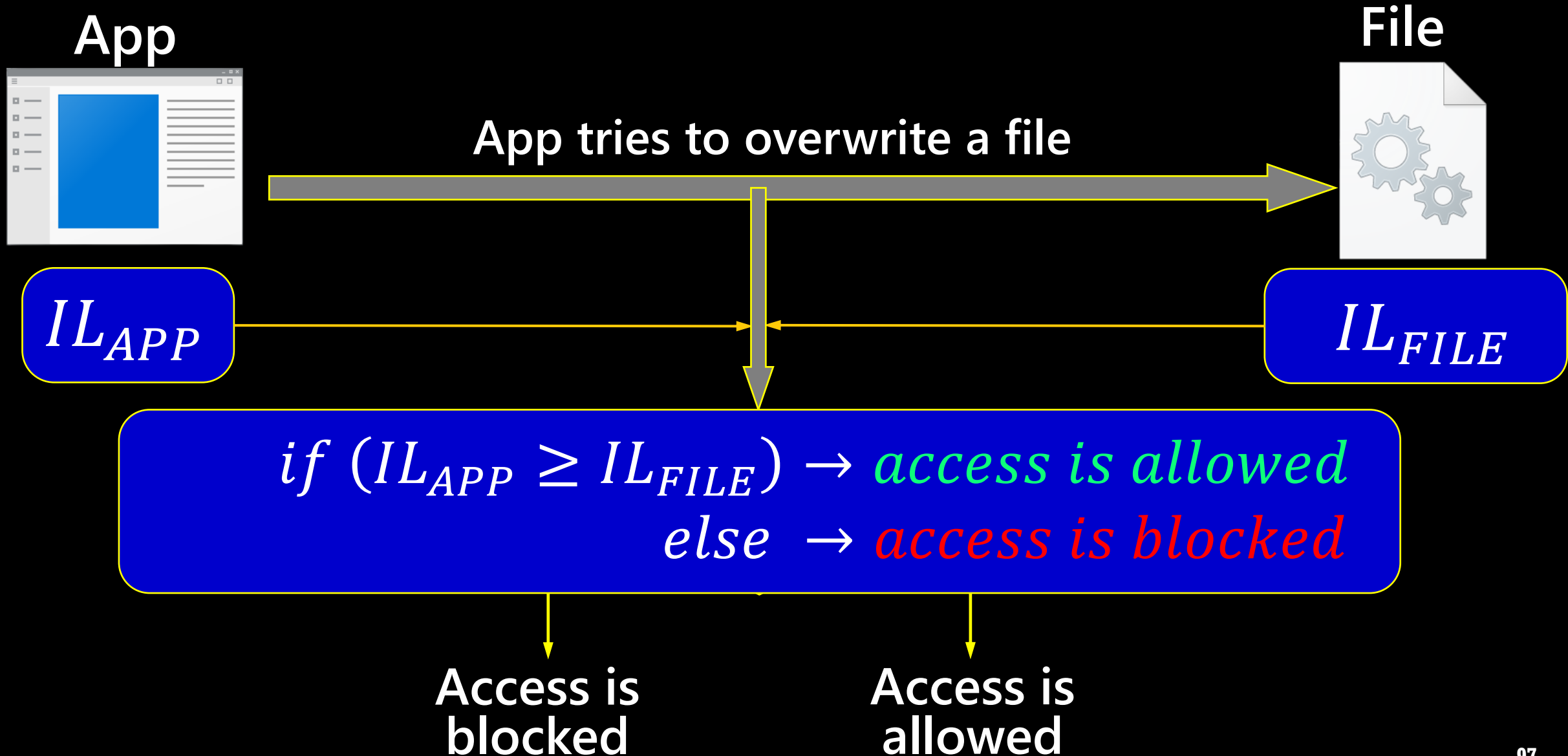
# MIC is based on Bell-LaPadula Model (BLP)



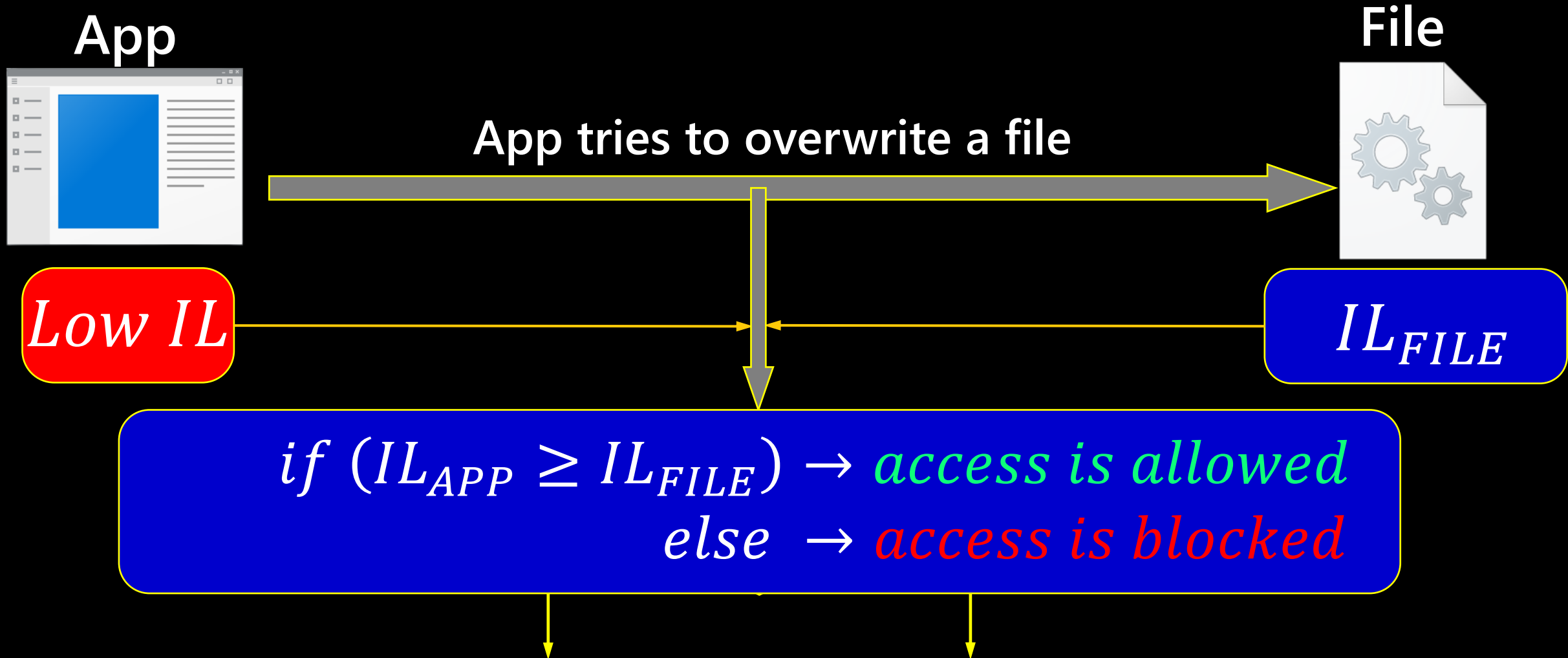
# MIC is based on Bell-LaPadula Model (BLP)



# MIC is based on Bell-LaPadula Model (BLP)



# MIC is based on Bell-LaPadula Model (BLP)



Apps with Low IL cannot get write access to the most OS objects

**HOW INTEGRITY LEVEL ARE STORED  
IN WINDOWS?**



# MIC INTERNALS: TOKEN STRUCTURE

APP

User-mode

EPROCESS structure

Kernel-mode



# MIC INTERNALS: TOKEN STRUCTURE



User-mode

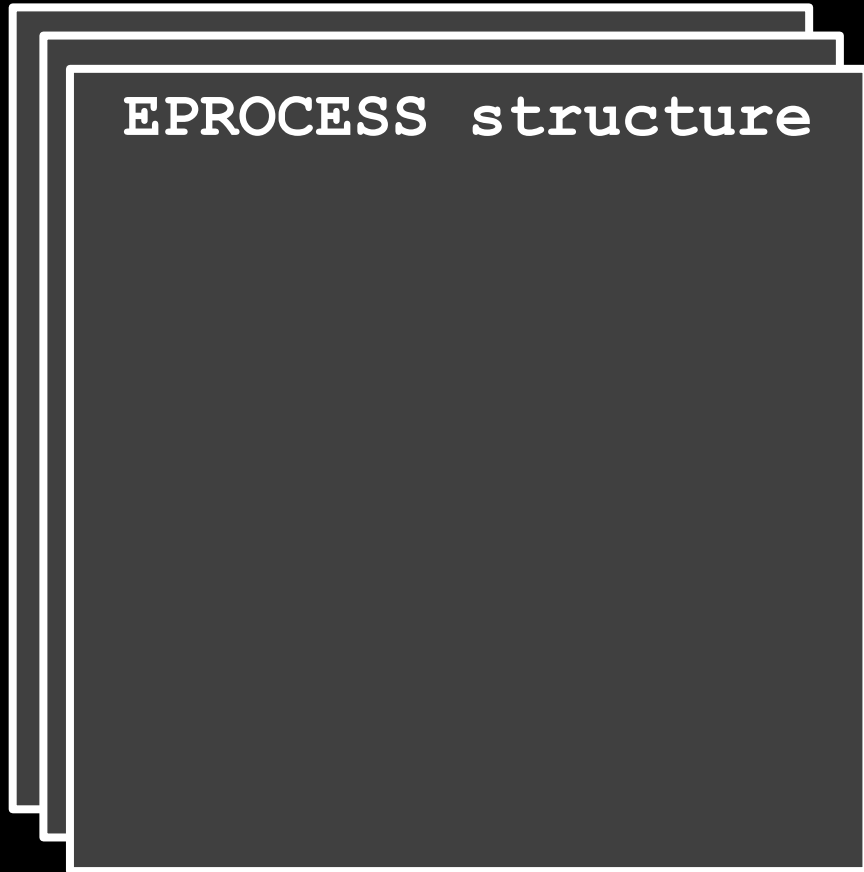


Kernel-mode

# MIC INTERNALS: TOKEN STRUCTURE



User-mode

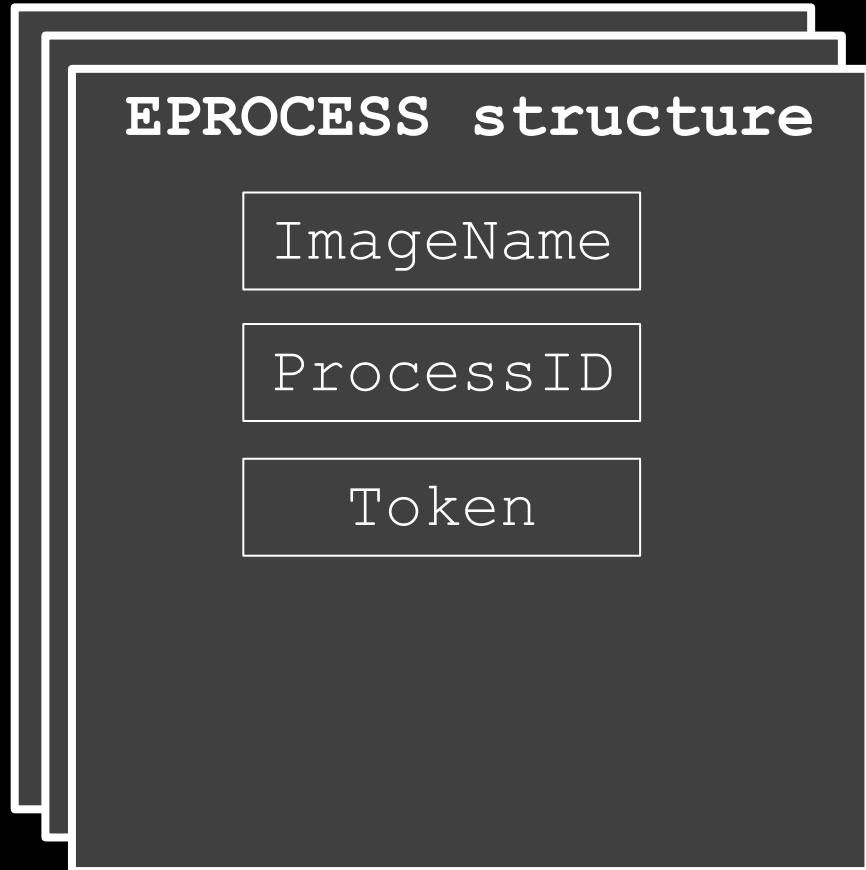


Kernel-mode

# MIC INTERNALS: TOKEN STRUCTURE



User-mode

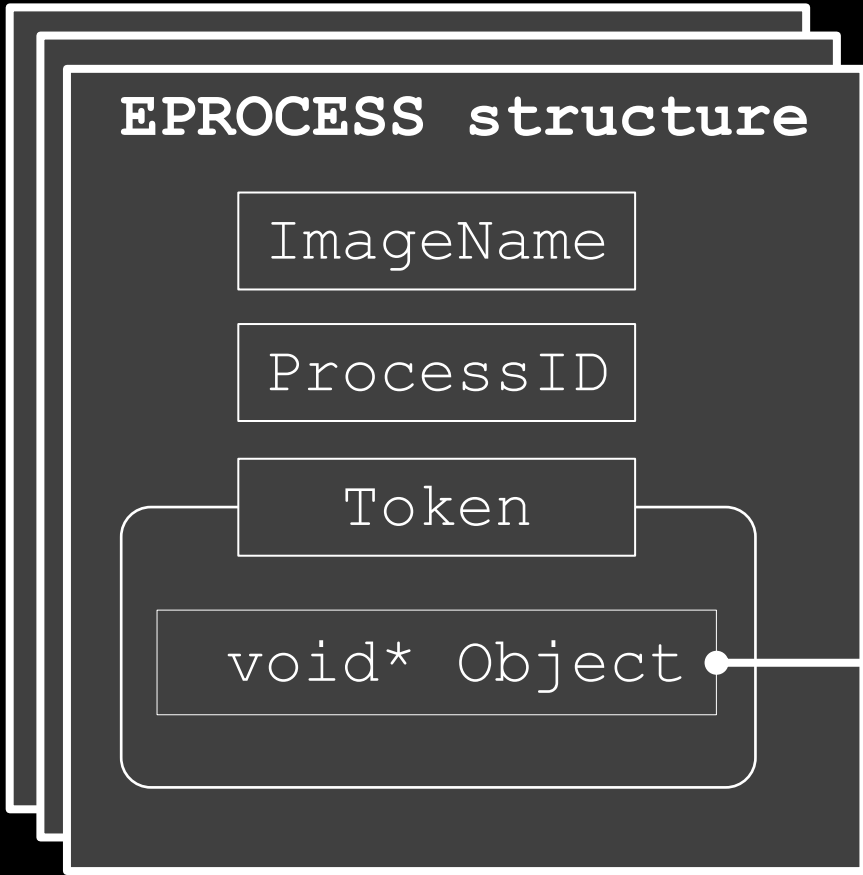


Kernel-mode

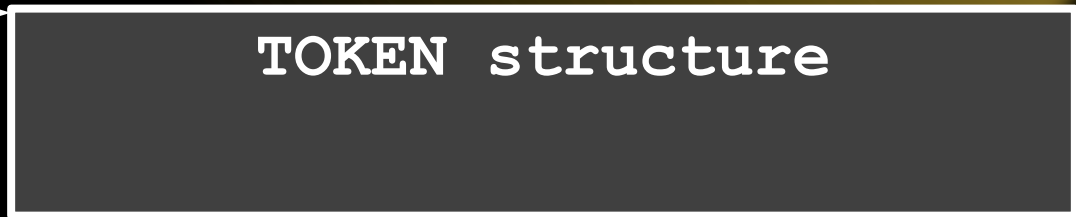
# MIC INTERNALS: TOKEN STRUCTURE



User-mode



Kernel-mode



# MIC INTERNALS: TOKEN AND INDEX

**TOKEN structure**

```
SID_AND_ATTRIBUTES *  
    UserAndGroups
```



The diagram illustrates the internal structure of a token. A box labeled 'TOKEN structure' contains a pointer 'SID\_AND\_ATTRIBUTES \*' and a field 'UserAndGroups'. A yellow arrow points from 'UserAndGroups' to a box labeled 'SID\_AND\_ATTRIBUTES'. Another yellow arrow points from the 'SID\_AND\_ATTRIBUTES' box to the text 'UserAndGroups [0]' on the right.

**SID\_AND\_ATTRIBUTES**

**UserAndGroups [0]**

# MIC INTERNALS: TOKEN AND INDEX

## TOKEN structure

```
SID_AND_ATTRIBUTES *  
    UserAndGroups  
ULONG IntegrityLevelIndex
```

SID\_AND\_ATTRIBUTES

**SID\_AND\_ATTRIBUTES**

ULONG Attributes

VOID\* Sid

UserAndGroups [ 0 ]

UserAndGroups  
[ **IntegrityLevelIndex** ]

# MIC INTERNALS: TOKEN AND INDEX

## TOKEN structure

```
SID_AND_ATTRIBUTES *  
    UserAndGroups  
ULONG IntegrityLevelIndex
```

SID\_AND\_ATTRIBUTES

**SID\_AND\_ATTRIBUTES**

ULONG Attributes

VOID\* Sid

Integrity level SID

SID value	Integrity Level
S-1-16-8192	Medium
S-1-16-12288	High
S-1-16-16384	System

**How Windows OS gets Integrity Levels?**





# MIC: Get Integrity Level

Some App

`GetTokenInformation(TokenIntegrityLevel)`

MsMpEng

```
graph LR; A[Some App] -- "GetTokenInformation(TokenIntegrityLevel)" --> B[MsMpEng]
```

# MIC: Get Integrity Level

Some App

**GetTokenInformation** (TokenIntegrityLevel)

MsMpEng

GetTokenInformation

kernelbase

NtQueryInformationToken

ntdll

NtQueryInformationToken

SepCopyTokenIntegrity

nt

SepLocateTokenIntegrity

# MIC: Get Integrity Level

Some App

**GetTokenInformation**(TokenIntegrityLevel)

MsMpEng

GetTokenInformation

kernelbase

NtQueryInformationToken

ntdll

NtQueryInformationToken

SepCopyTokenIntegrity

nt

SepLocateTokenIntegrity

```
PSID_AND_ATTRIBUTES SepLocateTokenIntegrity(IN PTOKEN Token)
```

```
{  
    PSID_AND_ATTRIBUTES TokenIntegrity = 0;  
    ULONG64 index = Token->IntegrityLevelIndex;  
    if (index == -1)  
    {  
        TokenIntegrity = 0;  
    }  
    else  
    {  
        TokenIntegrity = Token->UserAndGroups[index];  
    }  
    return TokenIntegrity;  
}
```

```
PSID_AND_ATTRIBUTES SepLocateTokenIntegrity(IN PTOKEN Token)
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    {
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    }
    return TokenIntegrity;
}
```

# MIC: Get Integrity Level

Some App

**GetTokenInformation** (TokenIntegrityLevel)

MsMpEng

GetTokenInformation

kernelbase

NtQueryInformationToken

ntdll

NtQueryInformationToken

SepCopyTokenIntegrity

nt

SepLocateTokenIntegrity



```
ULONG SepCopyTokenIntegrity(  
    IN PTOKEN Token,  
    OUT PSID_AND_ATTRIBUTES Output)  
{  
    PSID_AND_ATTRIBUTES TokenIntegrity = 0;  
    TokenIntegrity = SepLocateTokenIntegrity(Token);  
    if (TokenIntegrity)  
    {  
        Output->Sid = TokenIntegrity->Sid;  
        Output->Attributes = TokenIntegrity->Attributes;  
    }  
    else  
    {  
        Output->Sid = SeUntrustedMandatorySid;  
        Output->Attributes = 0x60;  
    }  
    return Output->Attributes;  
}
```

```
ULONG SepCopyTokenIntegrity(  
    IN PTOKEN Token,  
    OUT PSID_AND_ATTRIBUTES Output)  
{  
    PSID_AND_ATTRIBUTES TokenIntegrity = 0;  
    TokenIntegrity = SepLocateTokenIntegrity(Token);  
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        Output->Attributes = 0x60;  
    }  
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ULONG SepCopyTokenIntegrity(  
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ULONG SepCopyTokenIntegrity(  
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        Output->Attributes = 0x60;  
    }  
    return Output->Attributes;  
}
```



```

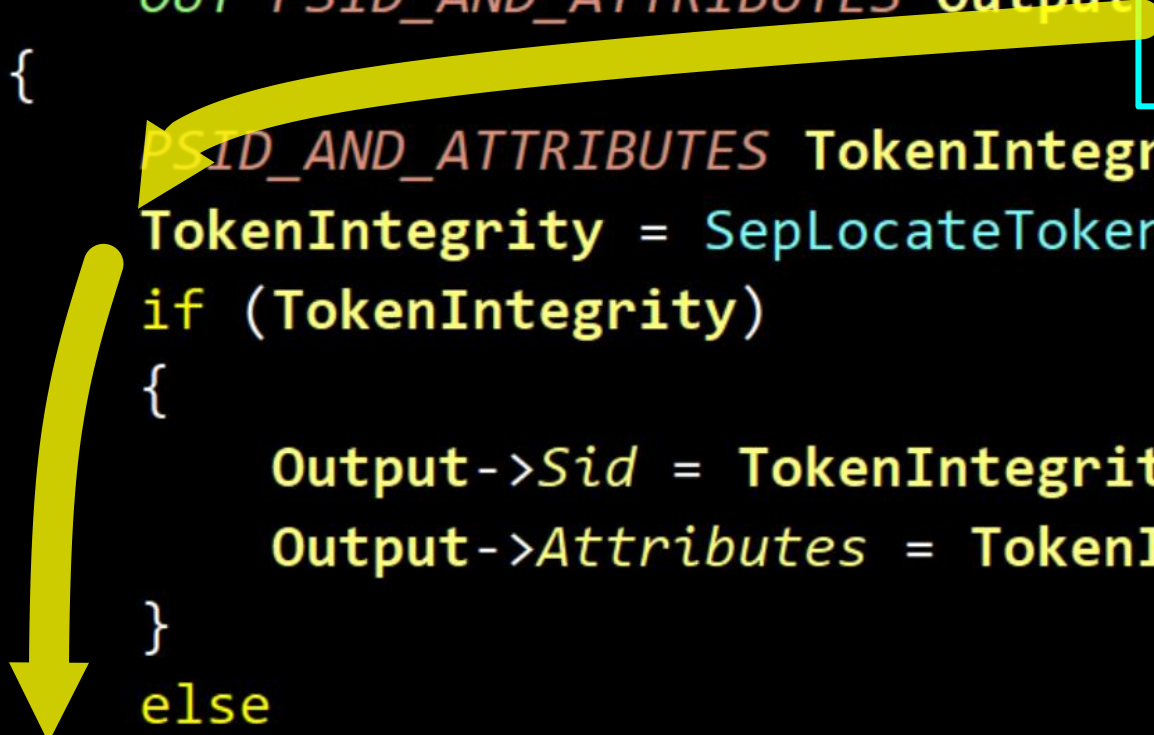
ULONG SepCopyTokenIntegrity(
    IN PTOKEN Token,
    OUT PSID_AND_ATTRIBUTES Output
)
{
    PSID_AND_ATTRIBUTES TokenIntegrity = 0;
    TokenIntegrity = SepLocateTokenIntegrity(Token);
    if (TokenIntegrity)
    {
        Output->Sid = TokenIntegrity->Sid;
        Output->Attributes = TokenIntegrity->Attributes;
    }
    else
    {
        Output->Sid = SeUntrustedMandatorySid;
        Output->Attributes = 0x60;
    }
    return Output->Attributes;
}

```

```

ULONG64 index = Token->IntegrityLevelIndex;
if (index == -1)
{
    TokenIntegrity = 0;
}

```



```

{
    Output->Sid = SeUntrustedMandatorySid;
    Output->Attributes = 0x60;
}

```



# Attack on MIC



# ATTACK ON MIC: SCHEME



# ATTACK ON MIC: SCHEME



1) Use a kernel driver to attack Microsoft Defender





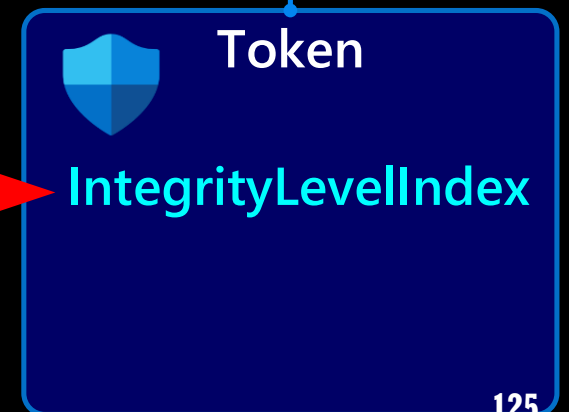
# ATTACK ON MIC: SCHEME



1) Use a kernel driver to attack Microsoft Defender



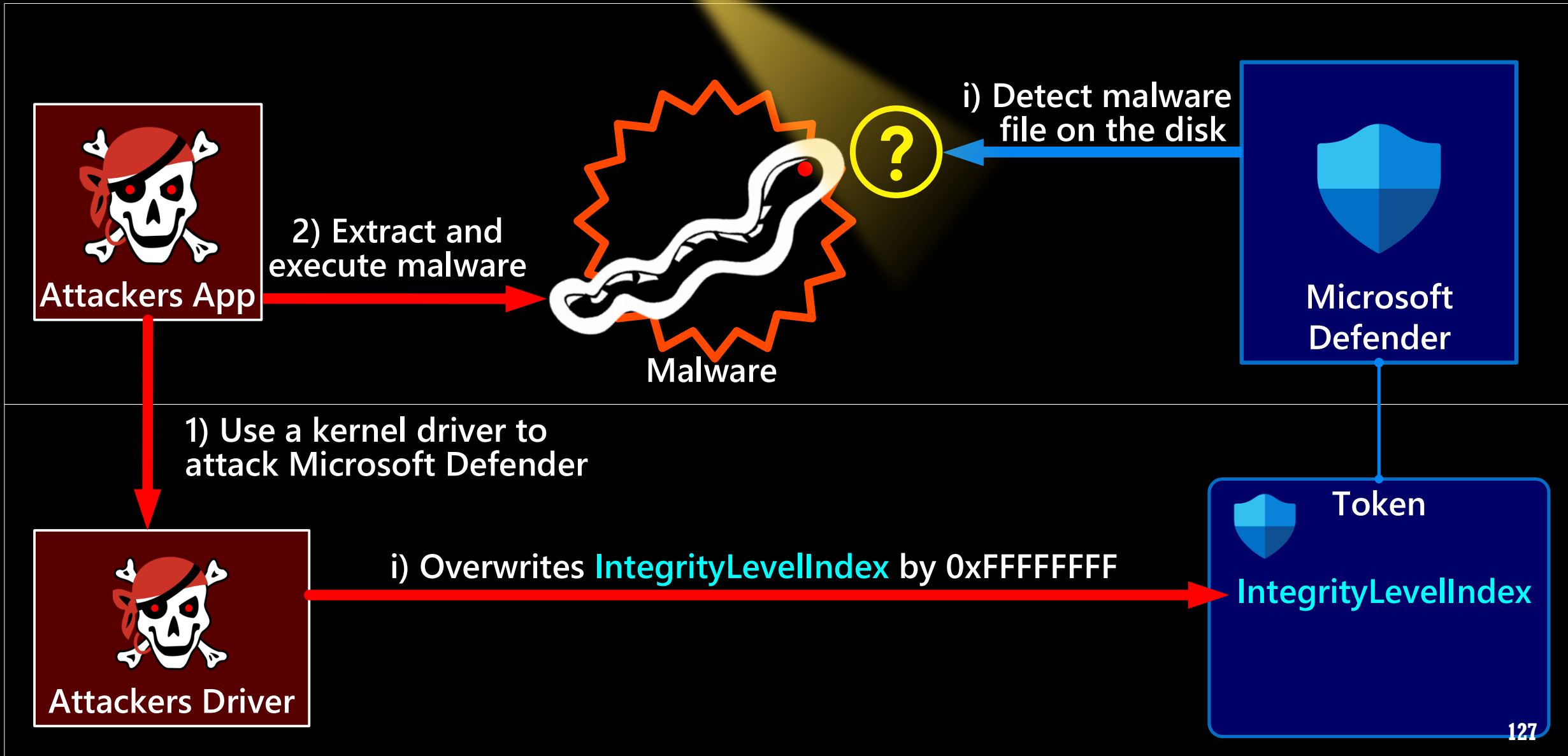
i) Overwrites IntegrityLevelIndex by 0xFFFFFFFF



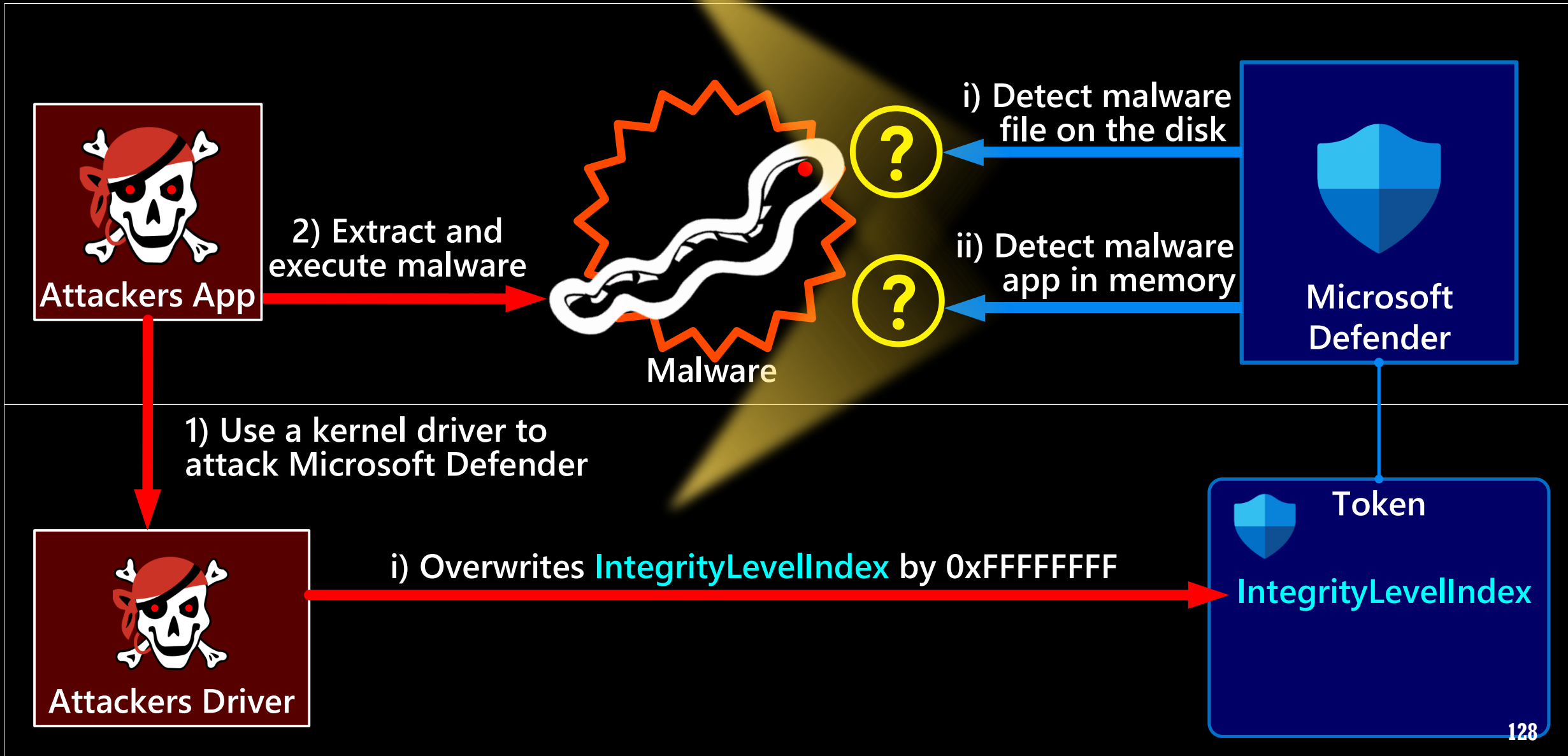
# ATTACK ON MIC: SCHEME



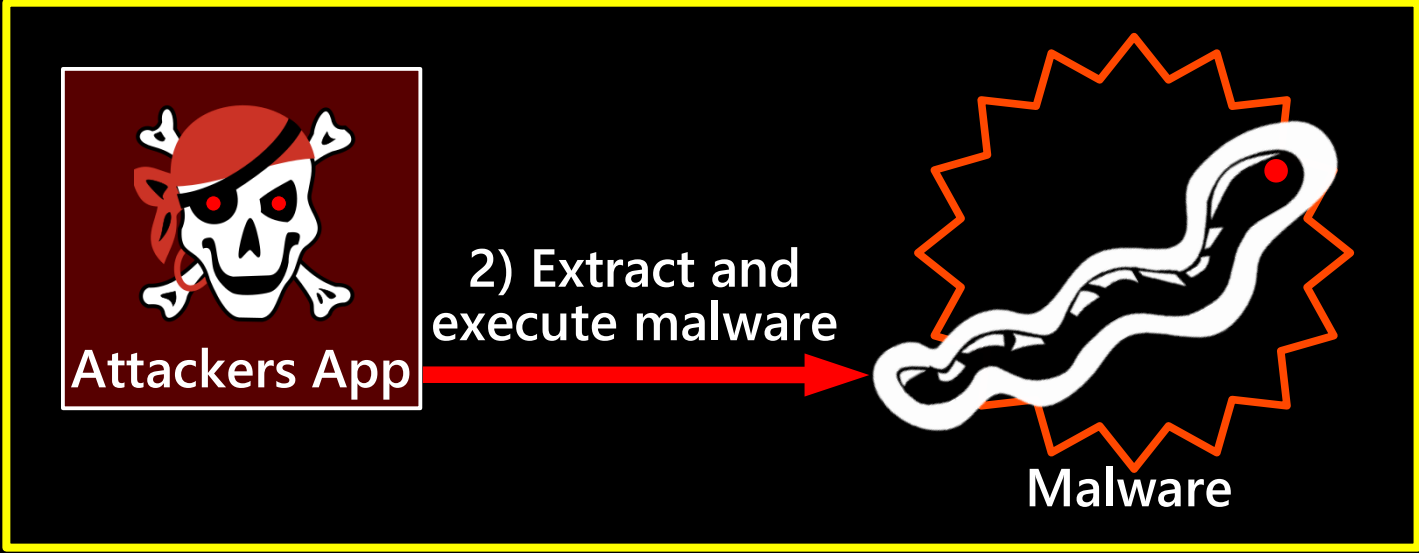
# ATTACK ON MIC: SCHEME



# ATTACK ON MIC: SCHEME



# ATTACK ON MIC: SCHEME

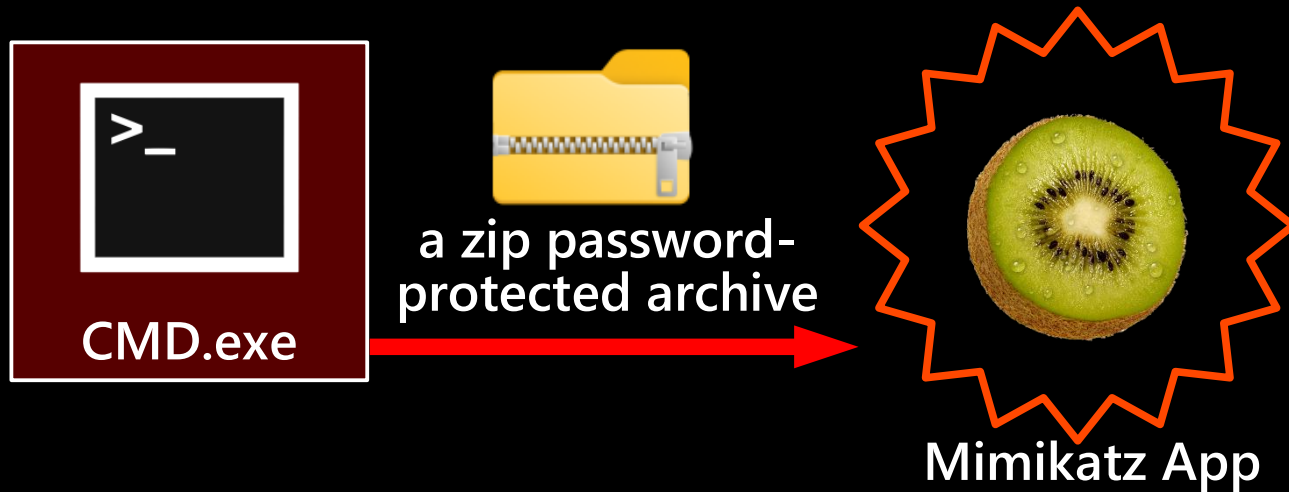




a zip password-protected archive



Mimikatz App



clear\_extract\_and\_check.bat:

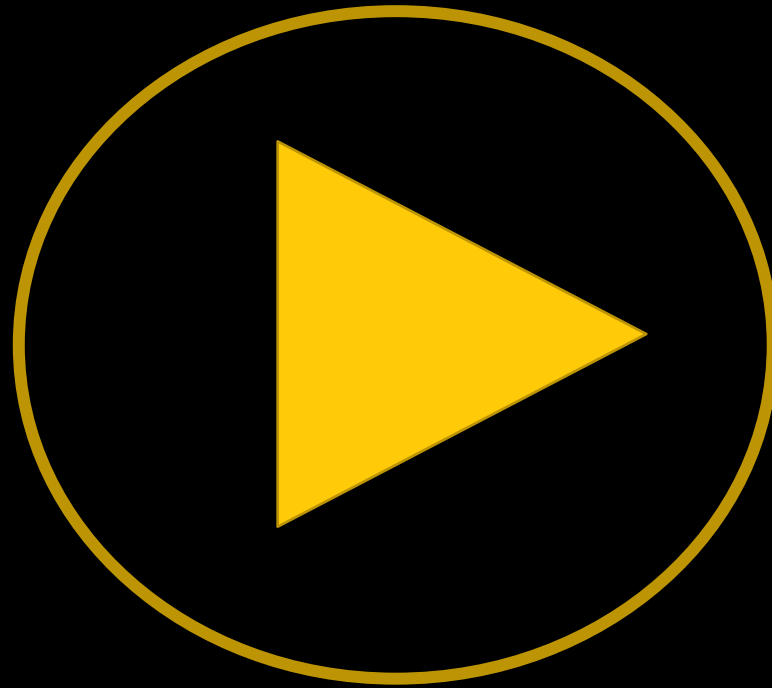
```
rmdir mimikatz /S/Q
```

```
7z.exe x "mimikatz.zip" -aos -o"mimikatz" -pinfected
```

```
dir "mimikatz\mimikatz_trunk\x64"
```

```
start "mimikatz\mimikatz_trunk\x64\mimikatz.exe"
```

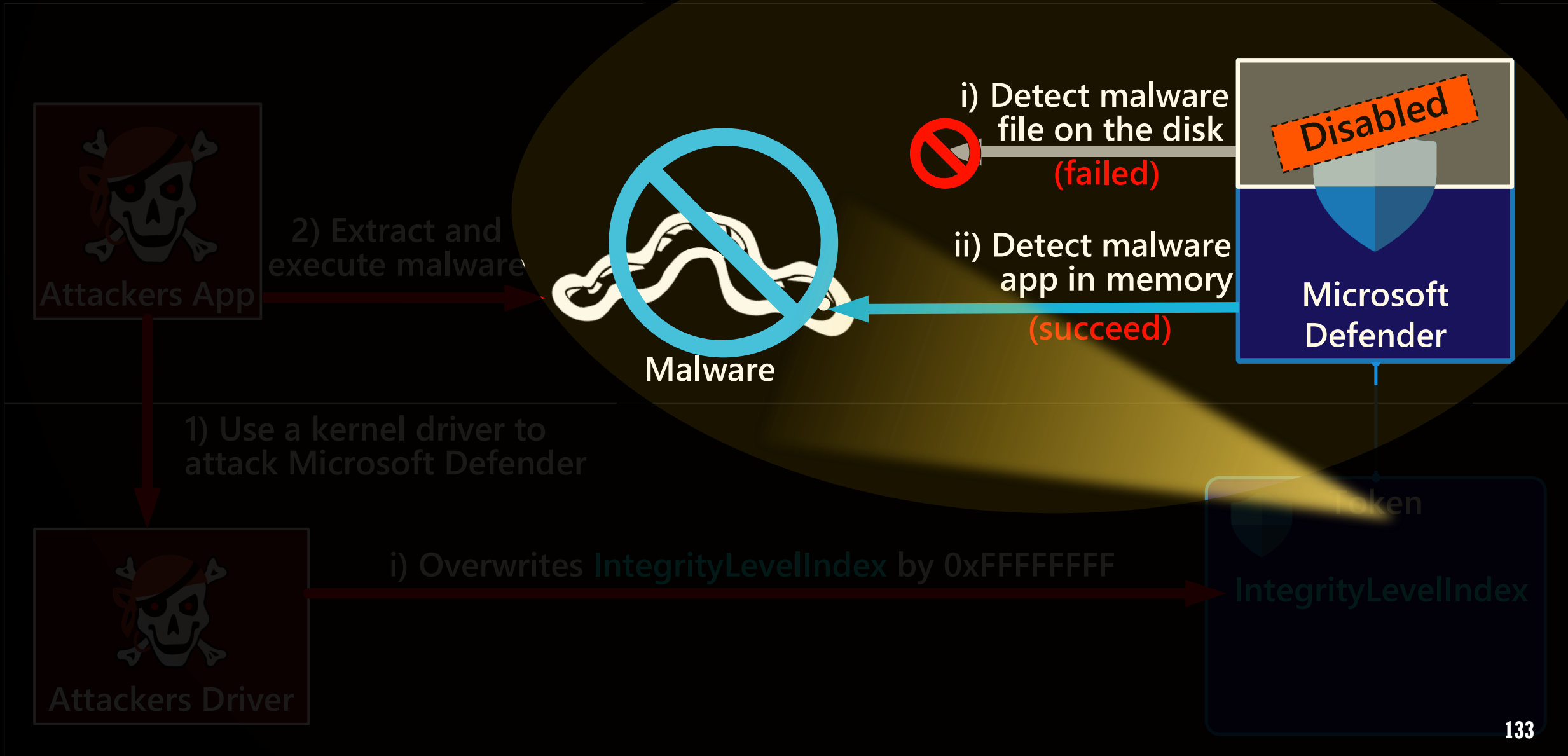
# ATTACK ON MIC: DEMO



The online version is here –

<https://www.youtube.com/embed/AJV4UVaw8kg?vq=hd1440>





# SUMMARY

- Microsoft Defender app removes malware files via call:

```
FILE_DISPOSITION_INFORMATION file_info;  
file_info.DeleteFile = TRUE;  
NtSetInformationFile(mlwr_handle, &file_info);
```

- CMD fails to launch mimikatz with  
STATUS\_VIRUS\_INFECTED (0xC0000906)  
that is returned by AV to block running malware app

# SUMMARY

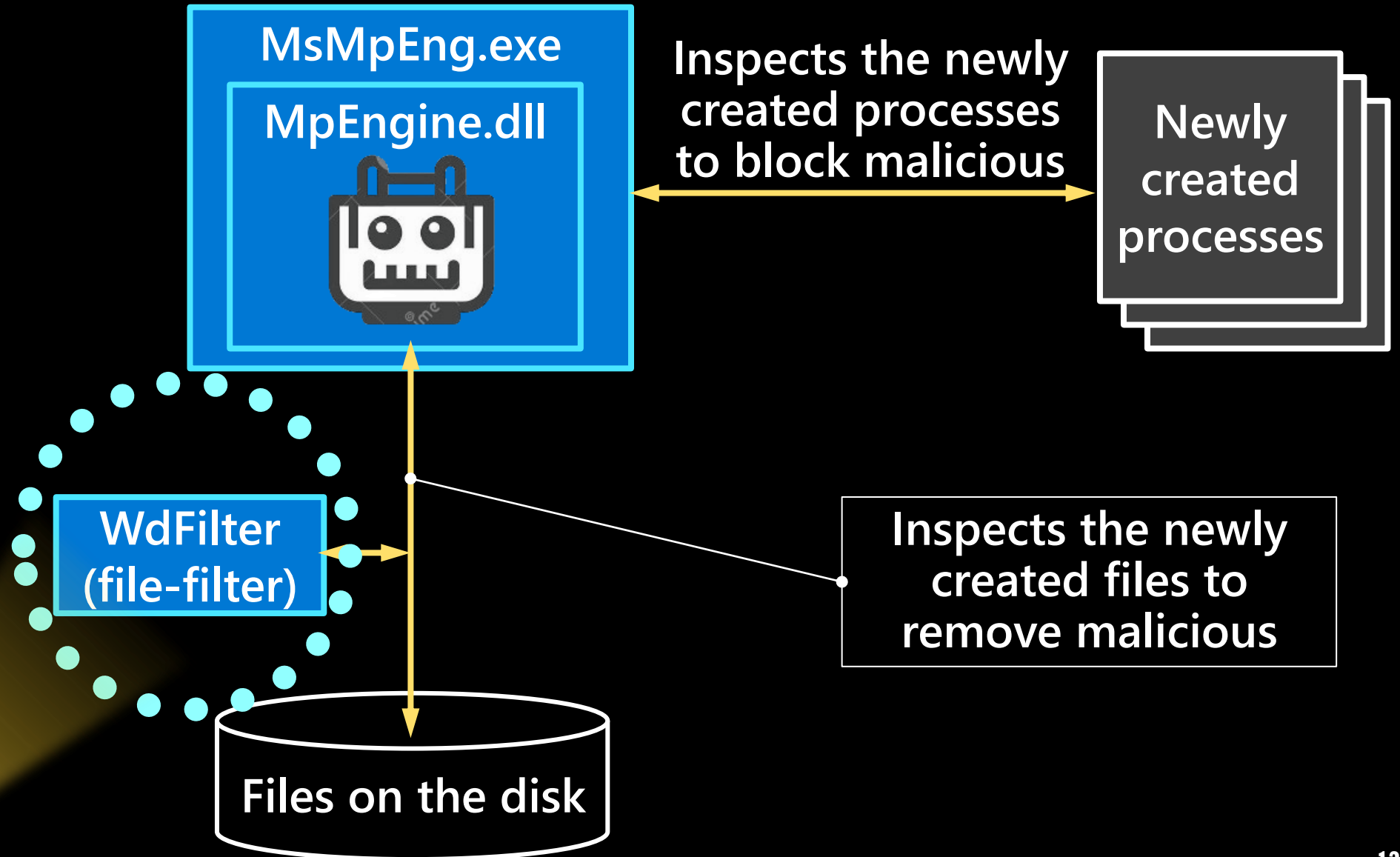
- Microsoft Defender app removes malware files via call:

```
FILE_DISPOSITION_INFORMATION file_info;  
file_info.DeleteFile = TRUE;  
NtSetInformationFile(mlwr_handle, &file_info);
```

- CMD fails to launch mimikatz with  
STATUS\_VIRUS\_INFECTED (0xC0000906)  
that is returned by AV to block running malware app

Which driver returns this status?

# MICROSOFT DEFENDER: INTERNALS



# WDFilter

- It register a mini-filter via `FltRegisterFilter()`
- It prevents launching a malware via post-create callback

```
FLT_POSTOP_CALLBACK_STATUS WdFilterPostCreate(...)  
{  
    if (infected) {  
        FltCancelFileOpen(Instance, FileObject);  
        IoStatus.Status = STATUS_VIRUS_INFECTED;  
    }  
}
```

# WDFilter

- It register a mini-filter via `FltRegisterFilter()`
- It prevents launching a malware via post-create callback

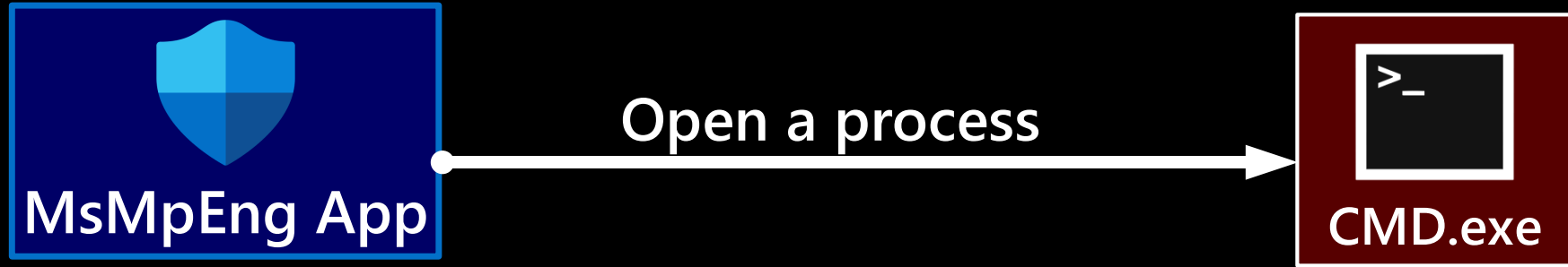
```
FLT_POSTOP_CALLBACK_STATUS WdFilterPostCreate(...)  
{  
    if (infected) {  
        FltCancelFileOpen(Instance, FileObject);  
        IoStatus.Status = STATUS_VIRUS_INFECTED;  
    }  
}
```

Defender is still able to  
access apps memory. But how?

**How can Microsoft Defender  
get access to apps memory?**



# DEFENDER OPENS A PROCESS

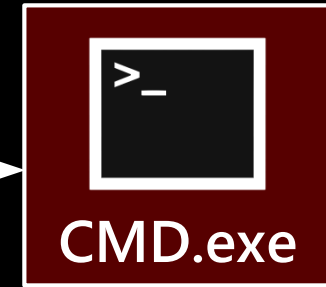




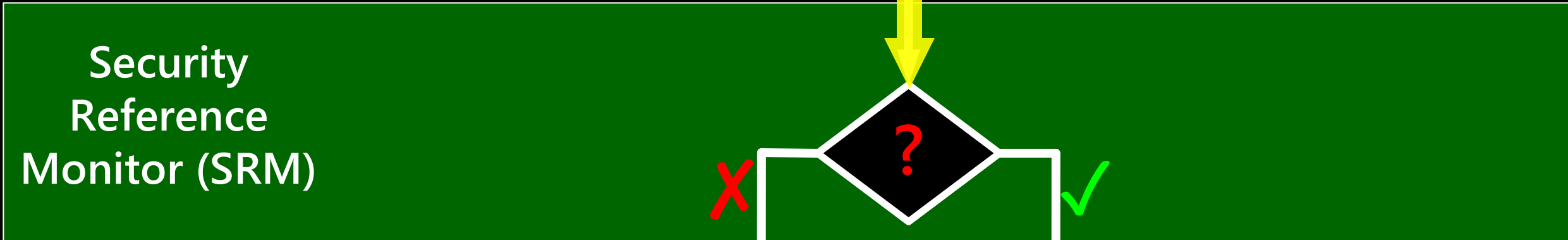
# DEFENDER OPENS A PROCESS



Open a process



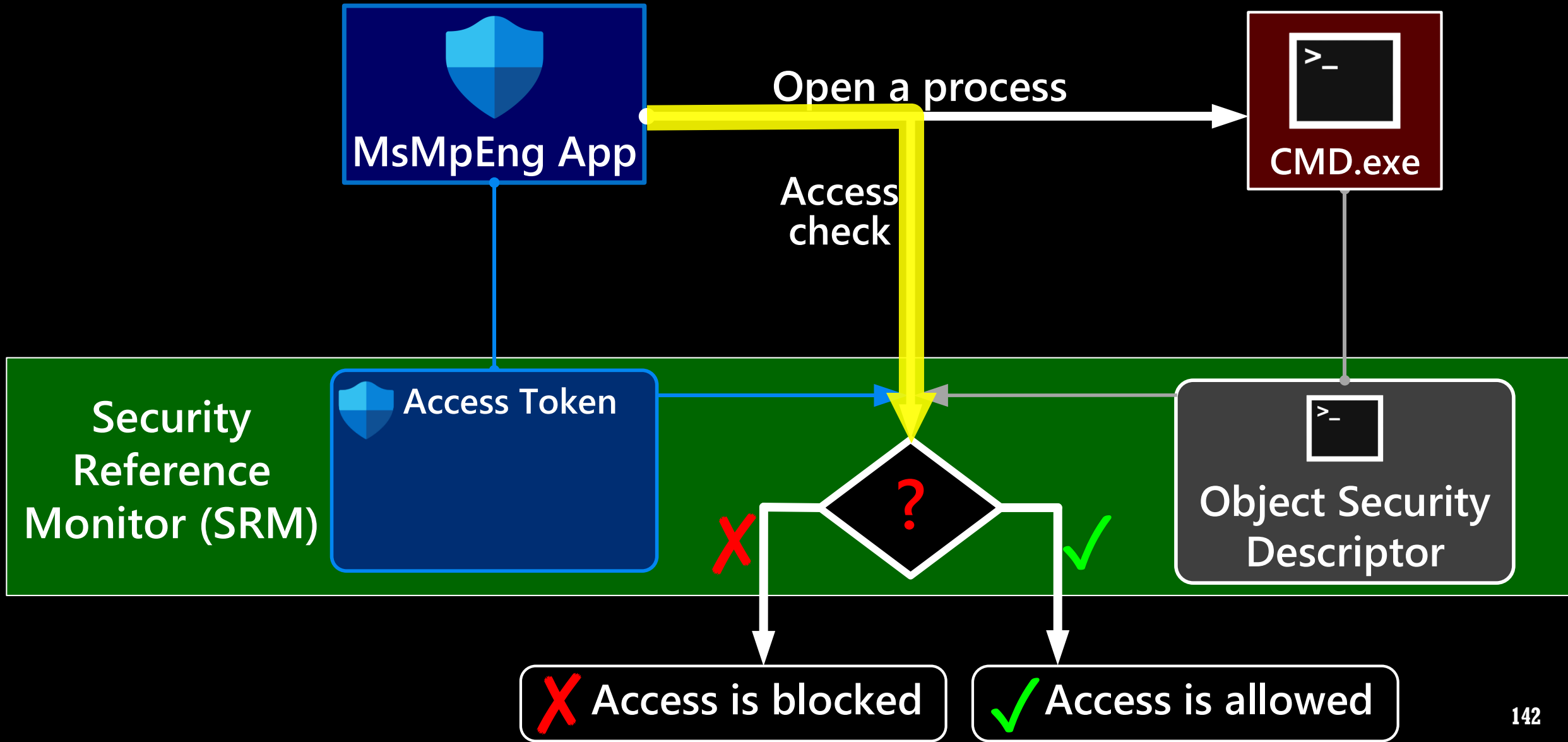
Access check



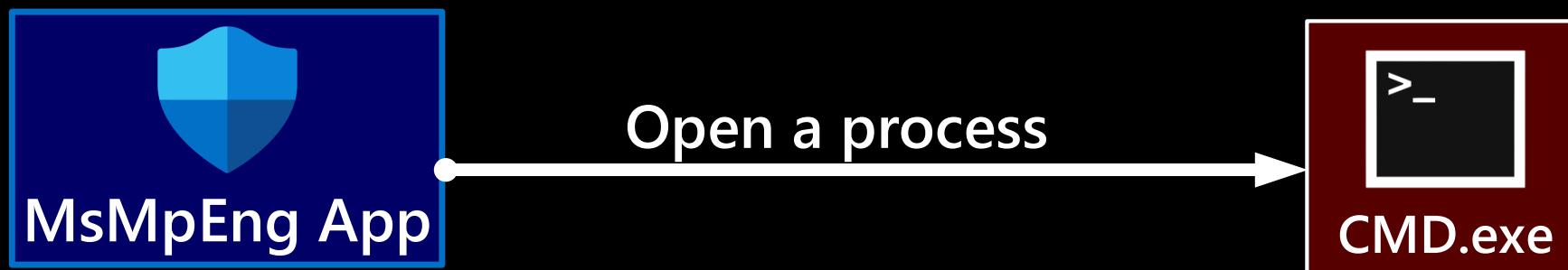
**X** Access is blocked



**✓** Access is allowed

# DEFENDER OPENS A PROCESS



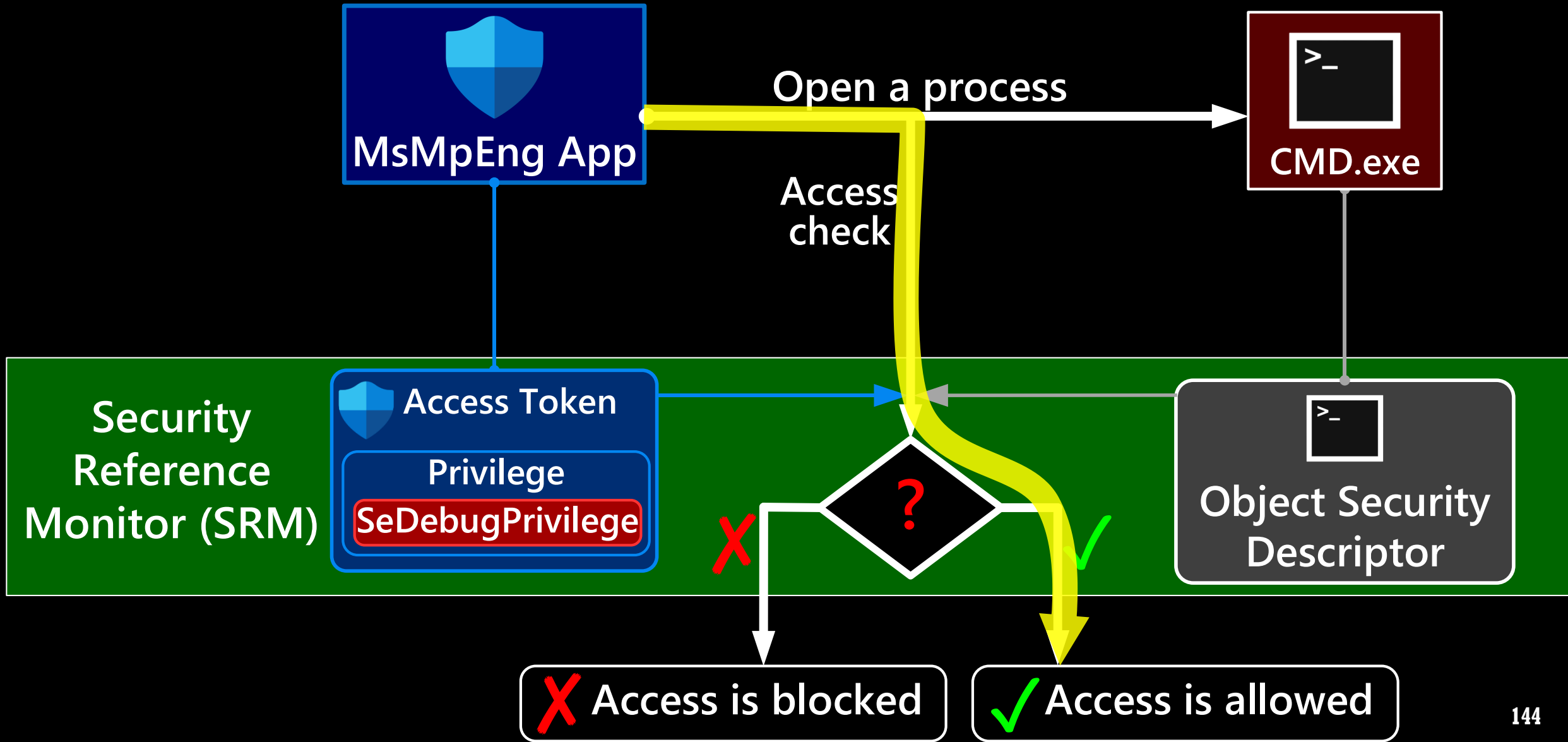
# DEBUG PRIVILEGE ALLOWS TO GET ACCESS TO ALL APPS MEMORY



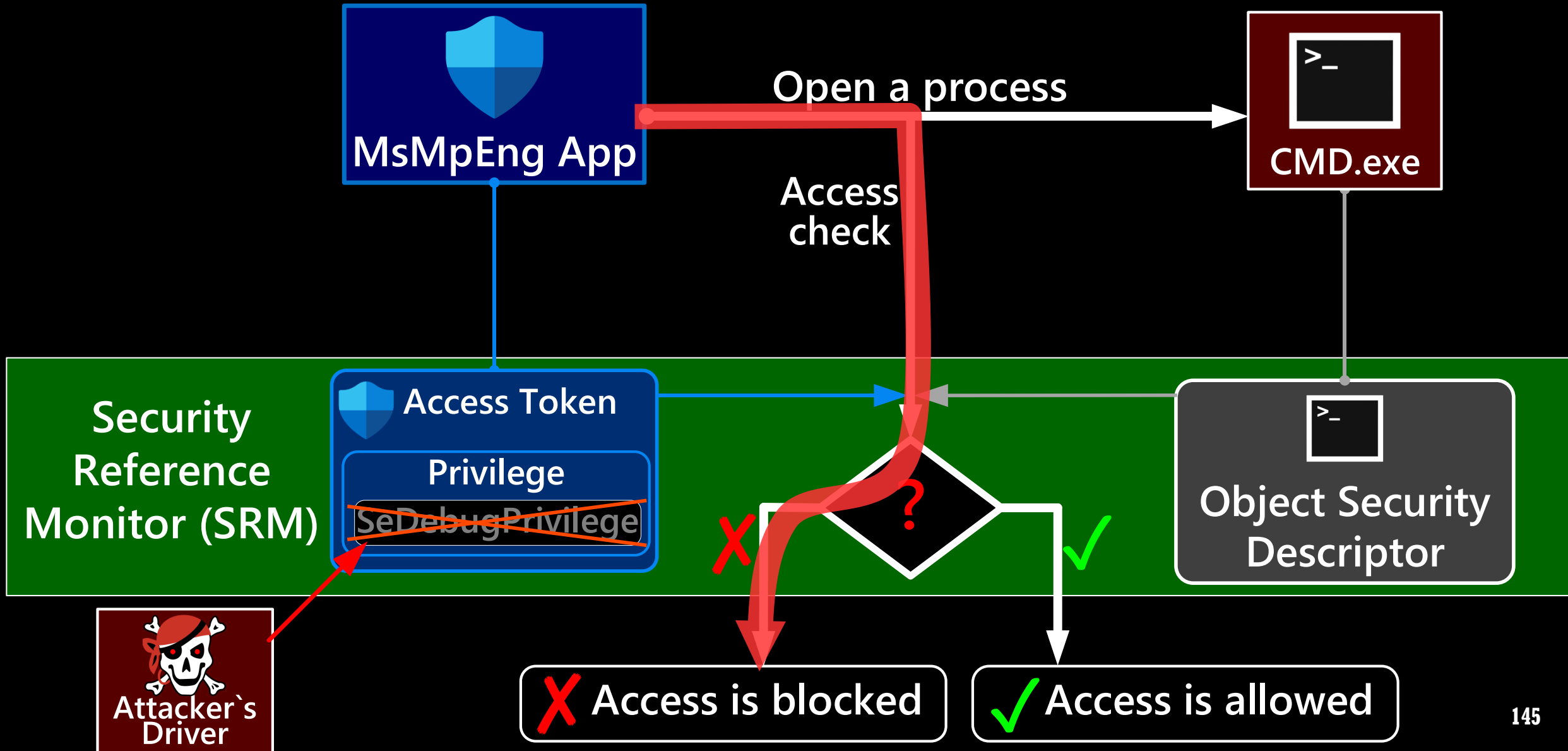
Name	User name
 MsMpEng.exe	NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM
 cmd.exe	DESKTOP-2FNCGCH\igork

To open a process running on another user account  
**MsMpEng** has "SeDebugPrivilege" privilege

# DEFENDER OPENS A PROCESS



# DEFENDER OPENS A PROCESS



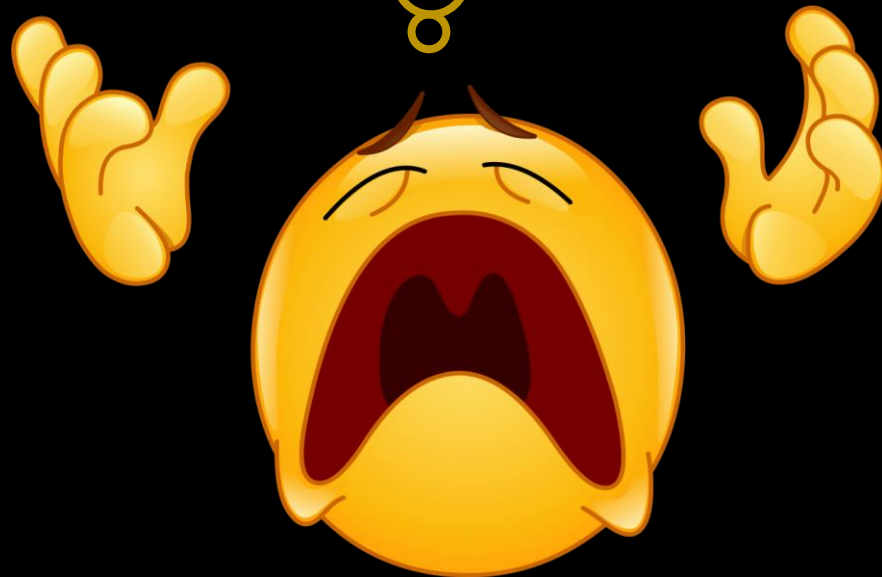
# TOKEN PRIVILEGES

```
typedef struct _SEP_TOKEN_PRIVILEGES
{
    UINT64 Present;
    UINT64 Enabled;
    UINT64 EnabledByDefault;
} SEP_TOKEN_PRIVILEGES, *PSEP_TOKEN_PRIVILEGES;
```

## Research results:

revoking “SeDebugPrivilege” from “Enabled” is enough to prevent Defender from inspecting the apps memory.

**Attack on MIC and Token Privilege  
can disable Microsoft Defender  
without terminating its apps**

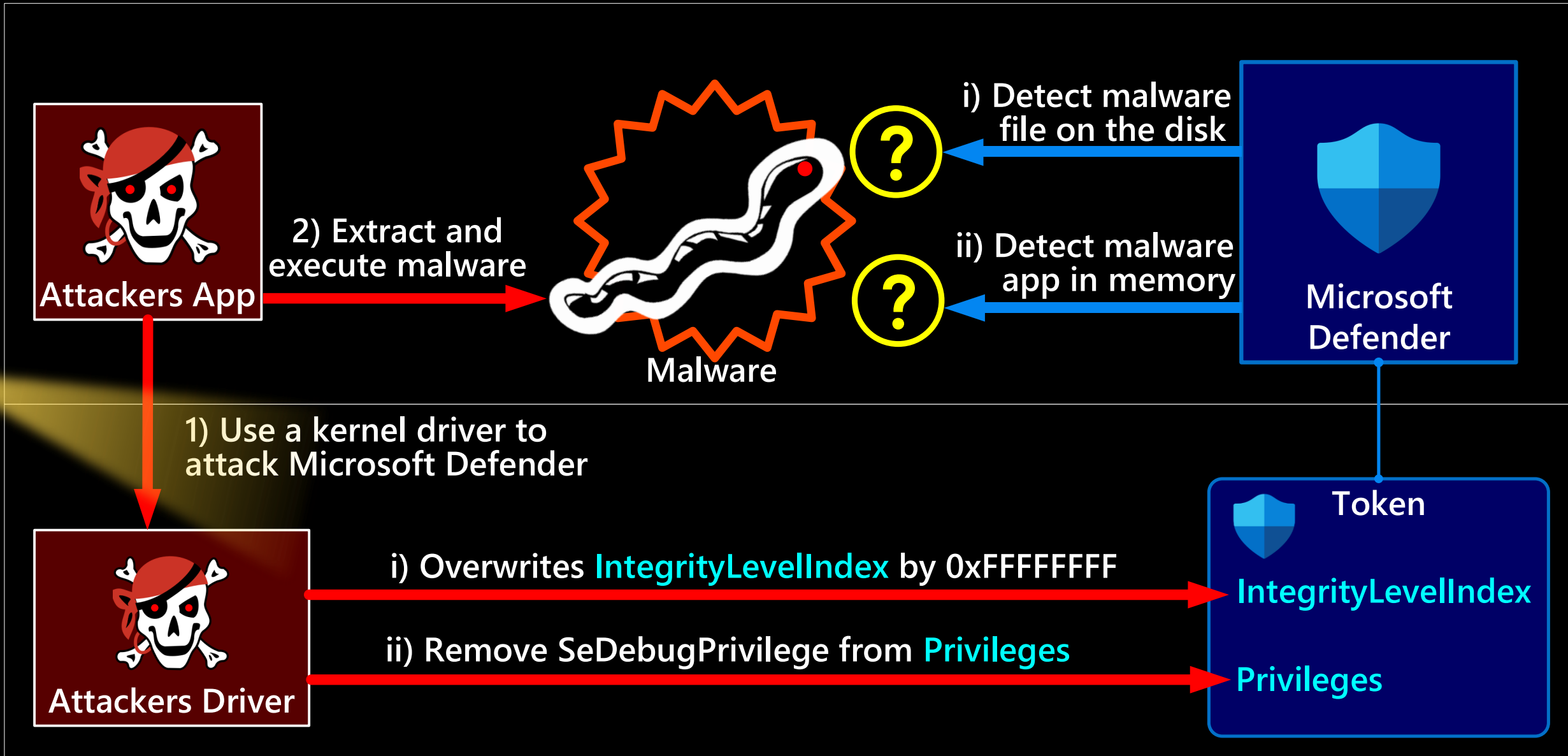


# ATTACK ON MIC + TOKEN PRIVILEGE: SCHEME

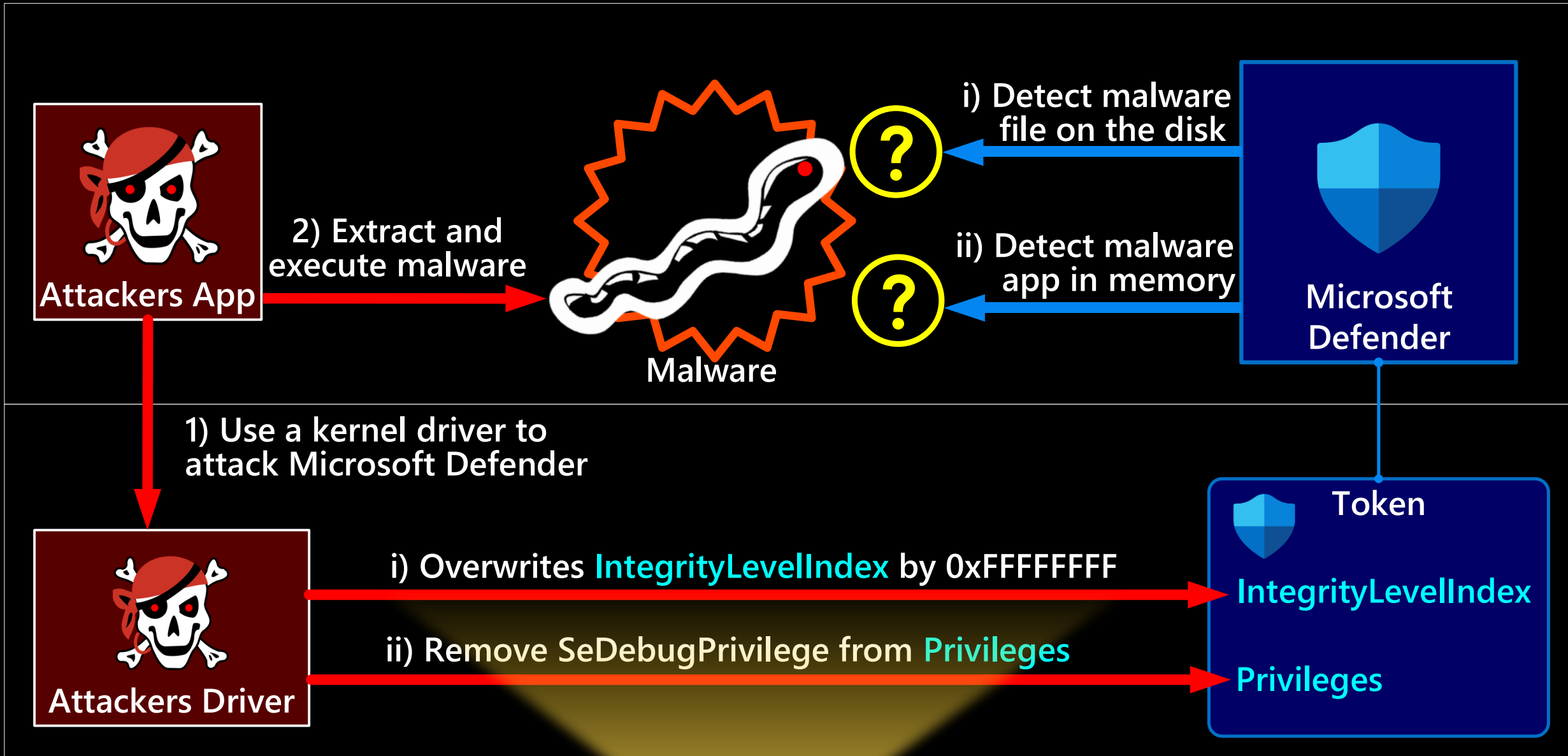




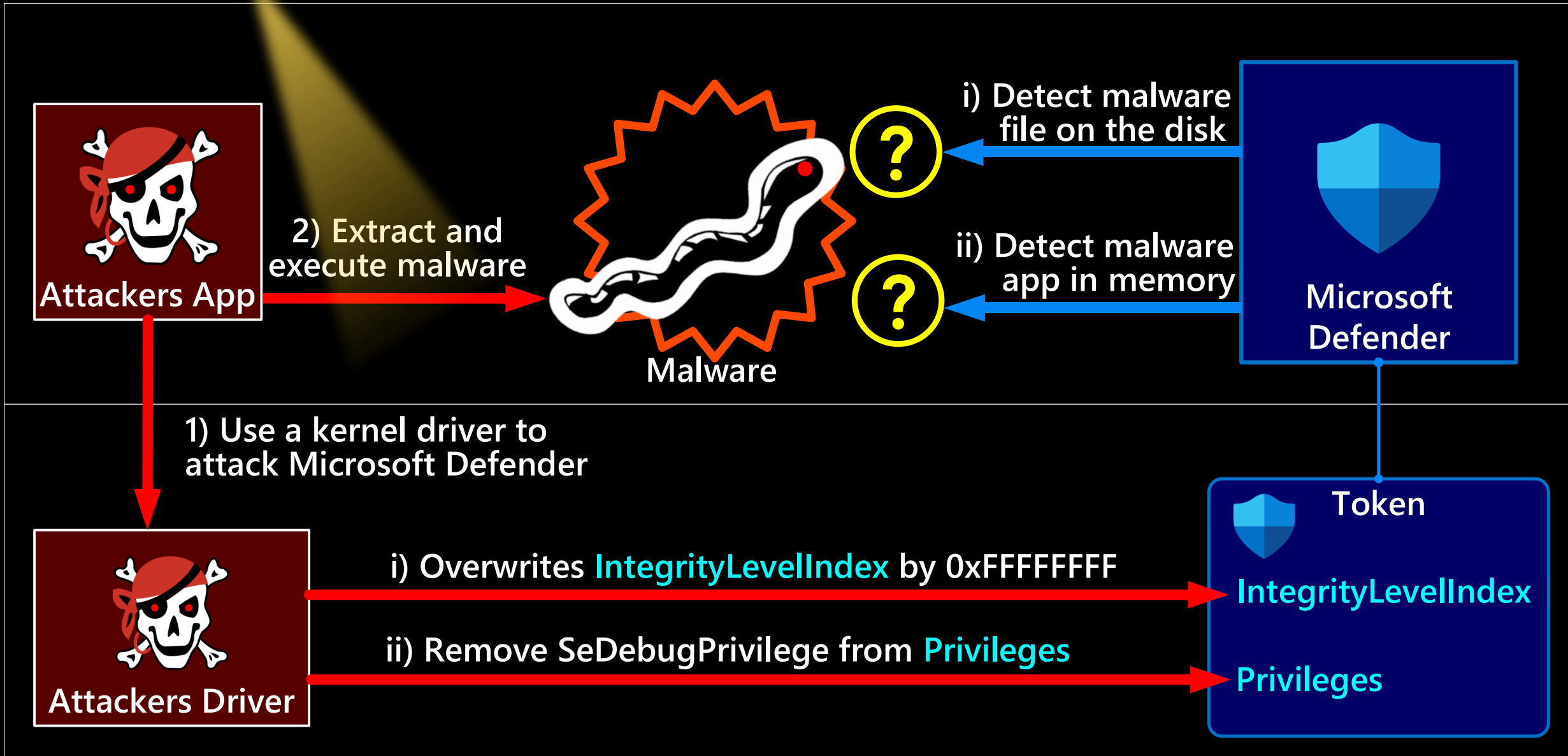
# ATTACK ON MIC + TOKEN PRIVILEGE: SCHEME



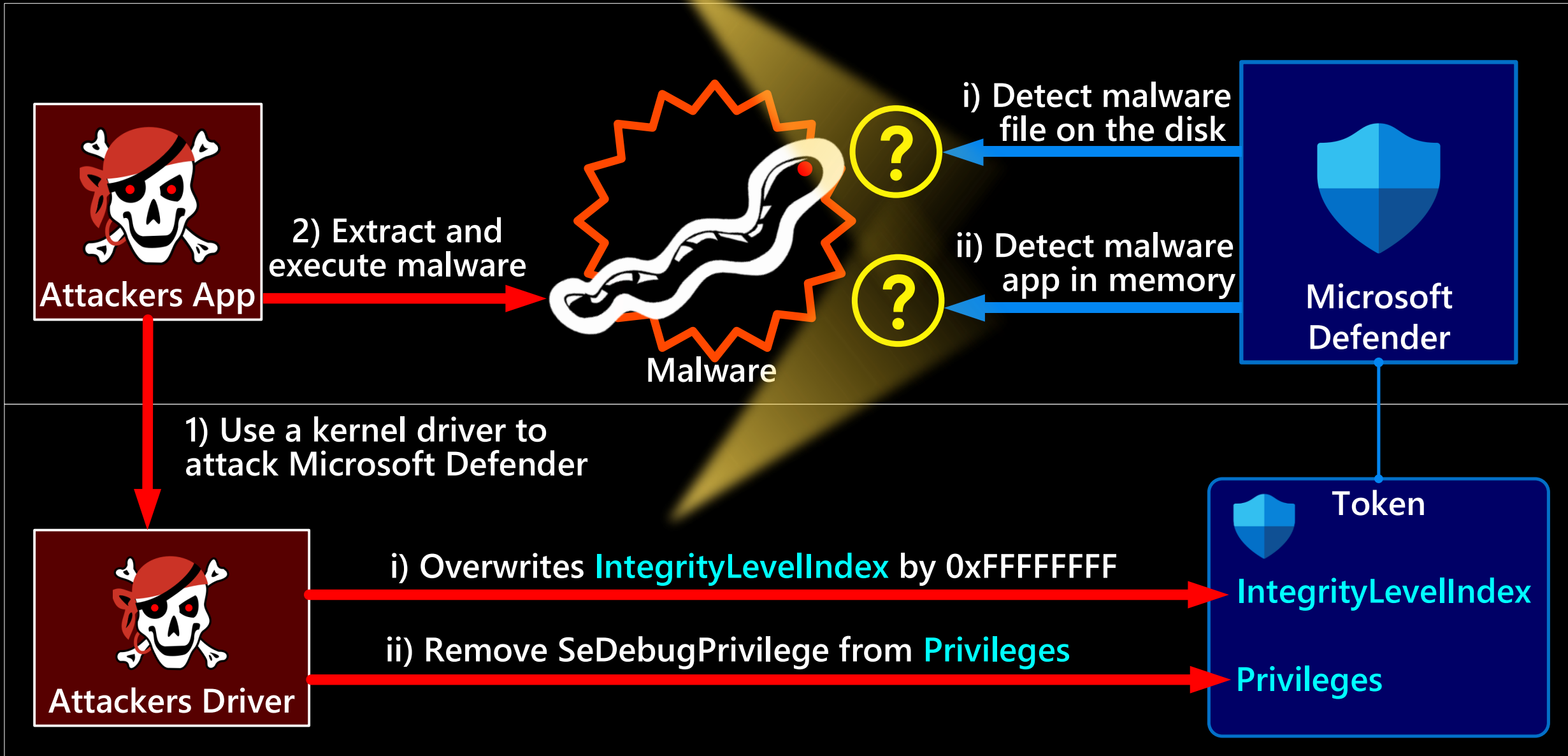
# ATTACK ON MIC + TOKEN PRIVILEGE: SCHEME



# ATTACK ON MIC + TOKEN PRIVILEGE: SCHEME



# ATTACK ON MIC + TOKEN PRIVILEGE: SCHEME



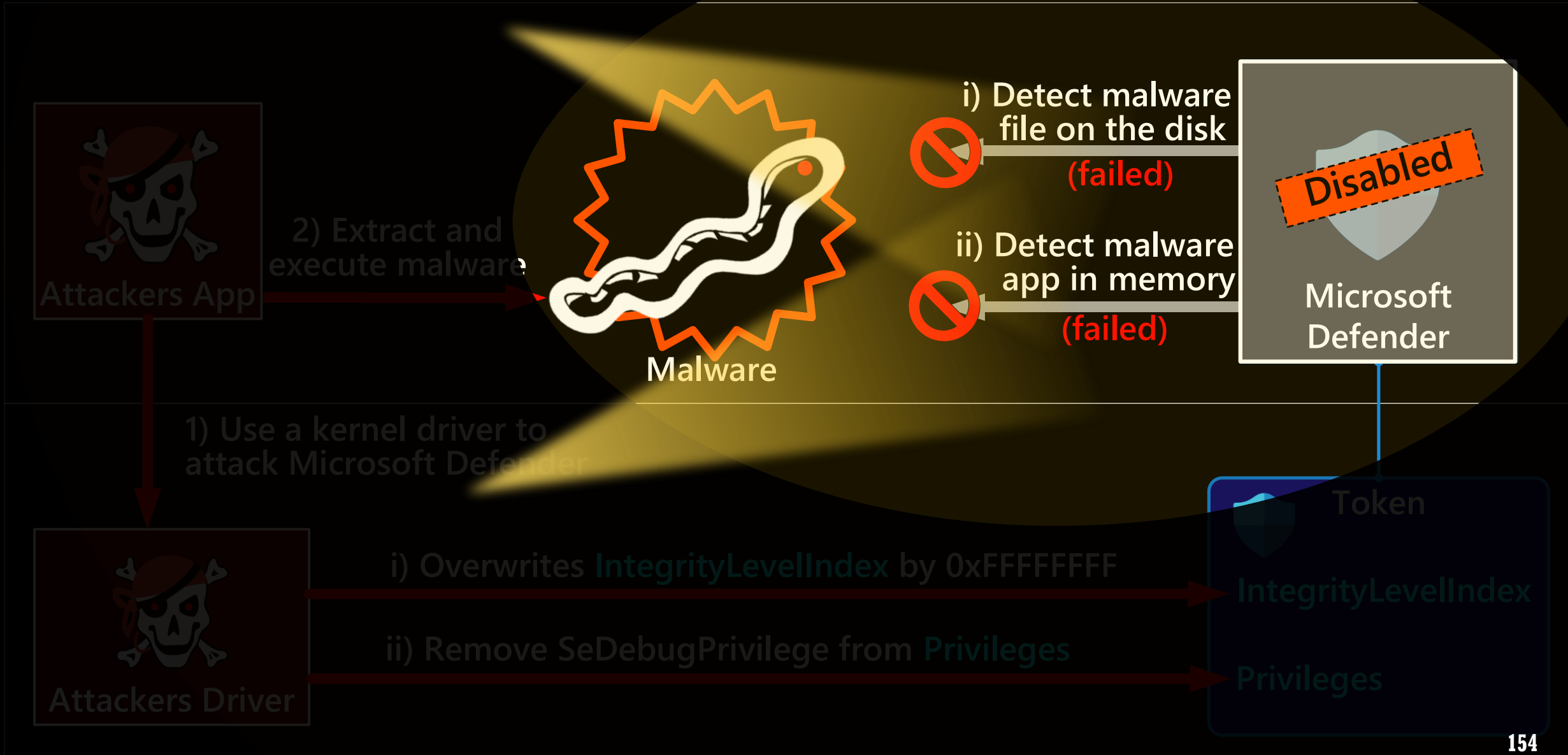
# ATTACK ON MIC + TOKEN PRIVILEGE: DEMO



The online version is here –

<https://www.youtube.com/embed/ihhUUd9qJTY?vq=hd1440>

# Sandboxed Microsoft Defender fails to stop malware



# Boxed Microsoft Defender fails to stop malware

2) Extract and execute malware



- i) Detect malware file on the disk (failed)
- ii) Detect malware app in memory (failed)

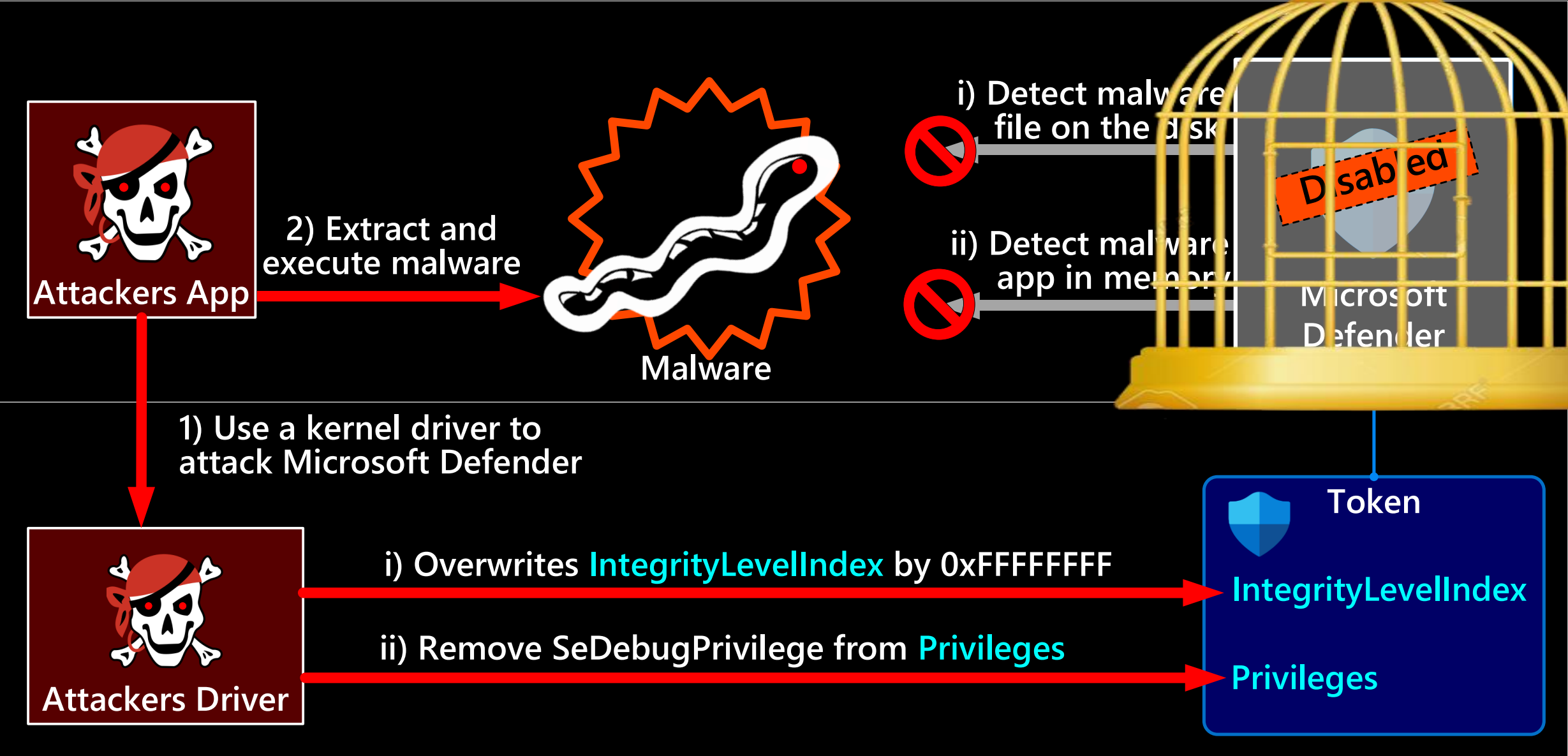


a kernel driver to Microsoft Defender

i) Overwrites IntegrityLevelIndex by 0xFFFFFFFF



# Sandboxed Microsoft Defender fails to stop malware












**This attack can blind Microsoft Defender.  
What about other AVs?**



# MIC-BASED ATTACK BLINDS TOP AV SOLUTIONS

AV Name	AV ability to detect malicious files	AV ability to detect malicious processes
 Microsoft Defender	Disabled	Disabled
 McAfee™	Disabled	Disabled
 Malwarebytes	Disabled	Disabled
 avast	Disabled	Disabled
 AVG	Disabled	Disabled
 kaspersky	Disabled	Enabled
 TREND MICRO™	Enabled, but AV cannot remove malware files	Disabled

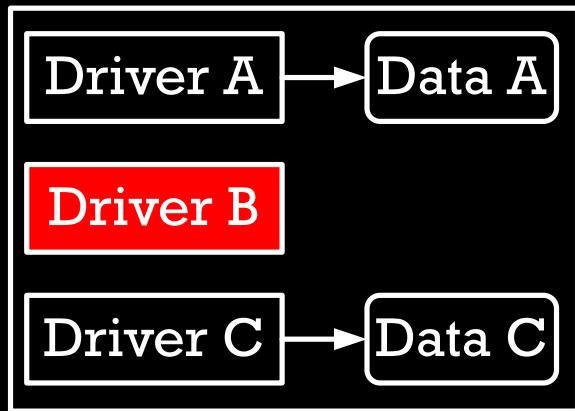
Disclaimer: The purpose is to provide technical review only. This analysis is not designed to promote any solutions.

We do respect all antiviruses and endpoint security solutions.

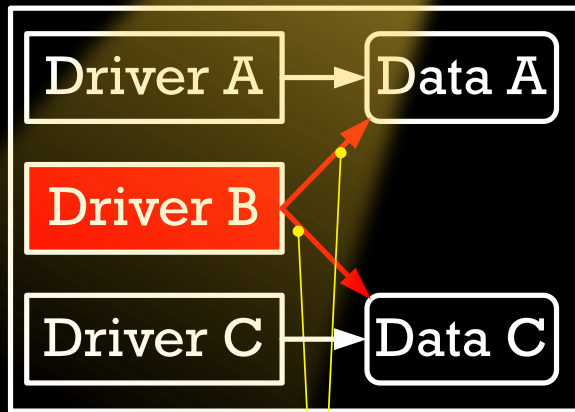
**MemoryRanger  
Defends  
Microsoft Defender**



# MemoryRanger: Intro

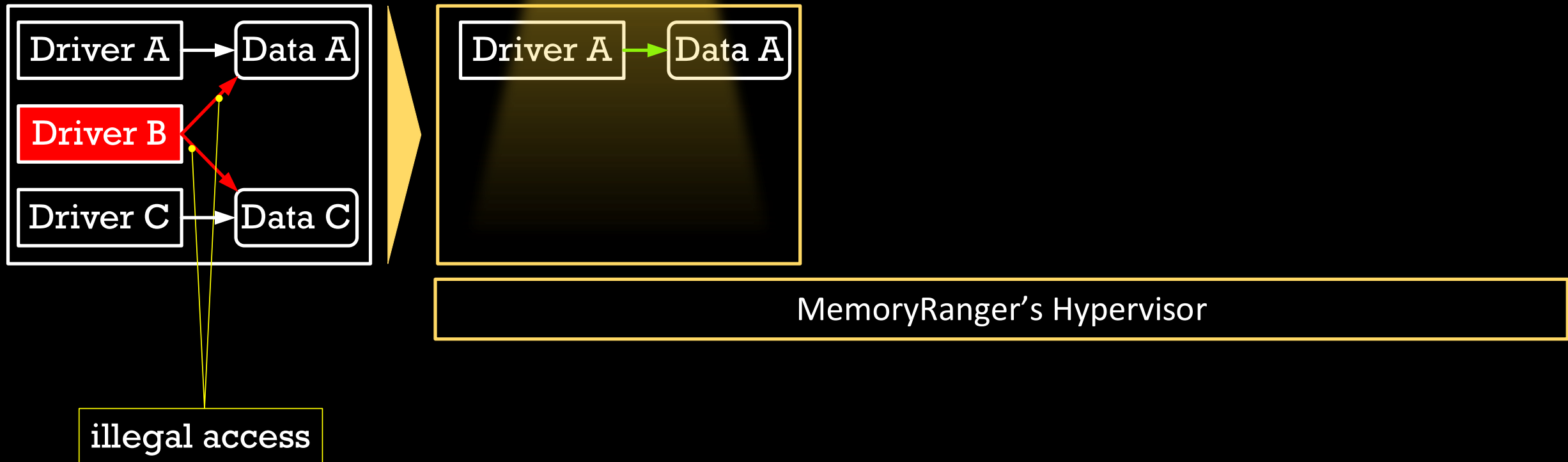


# MemoryRanger: Intro

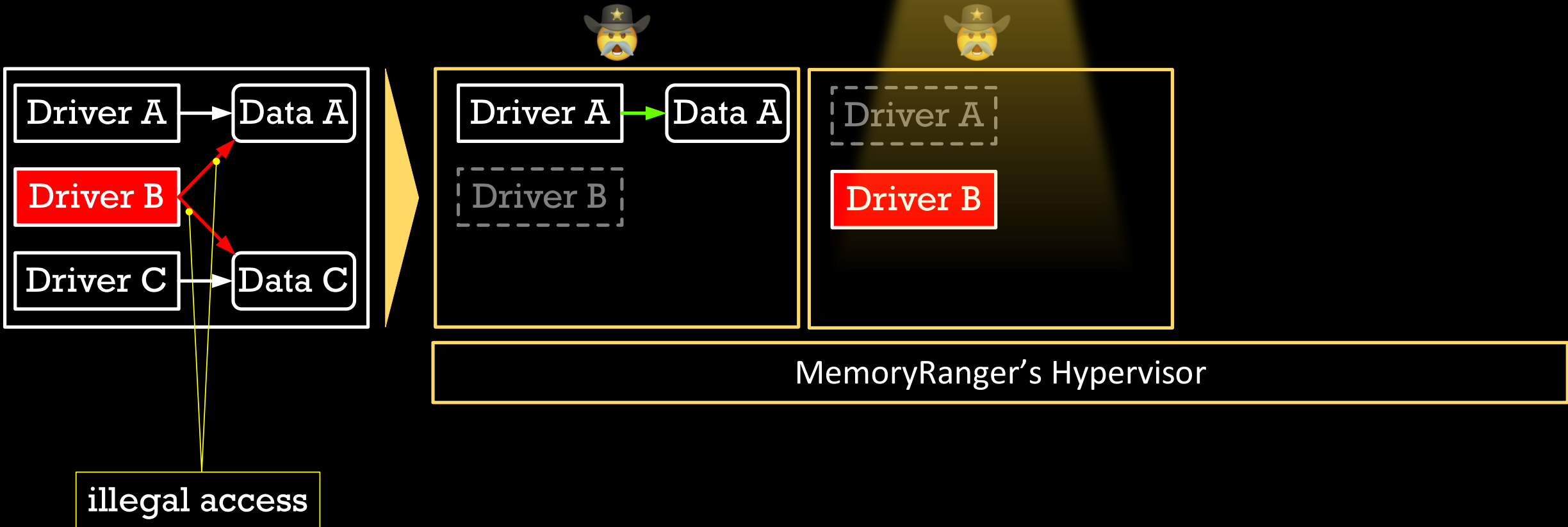


illegal access

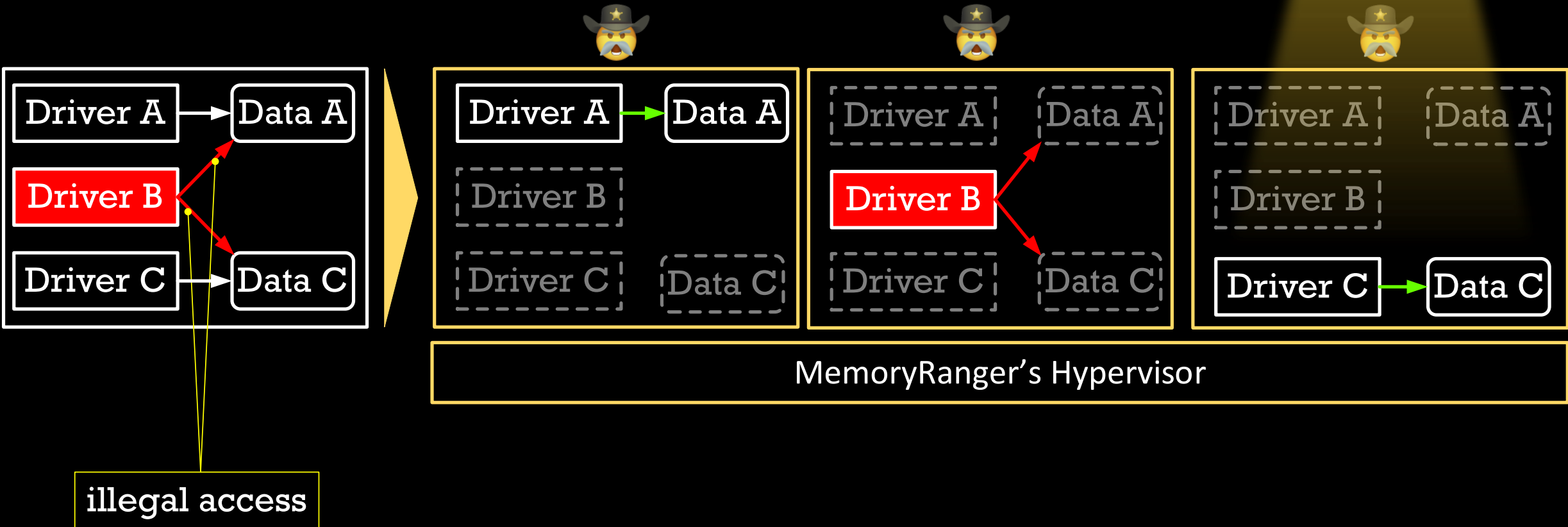
# MemoryRanger: Intro



# MemoryRanger: Intro

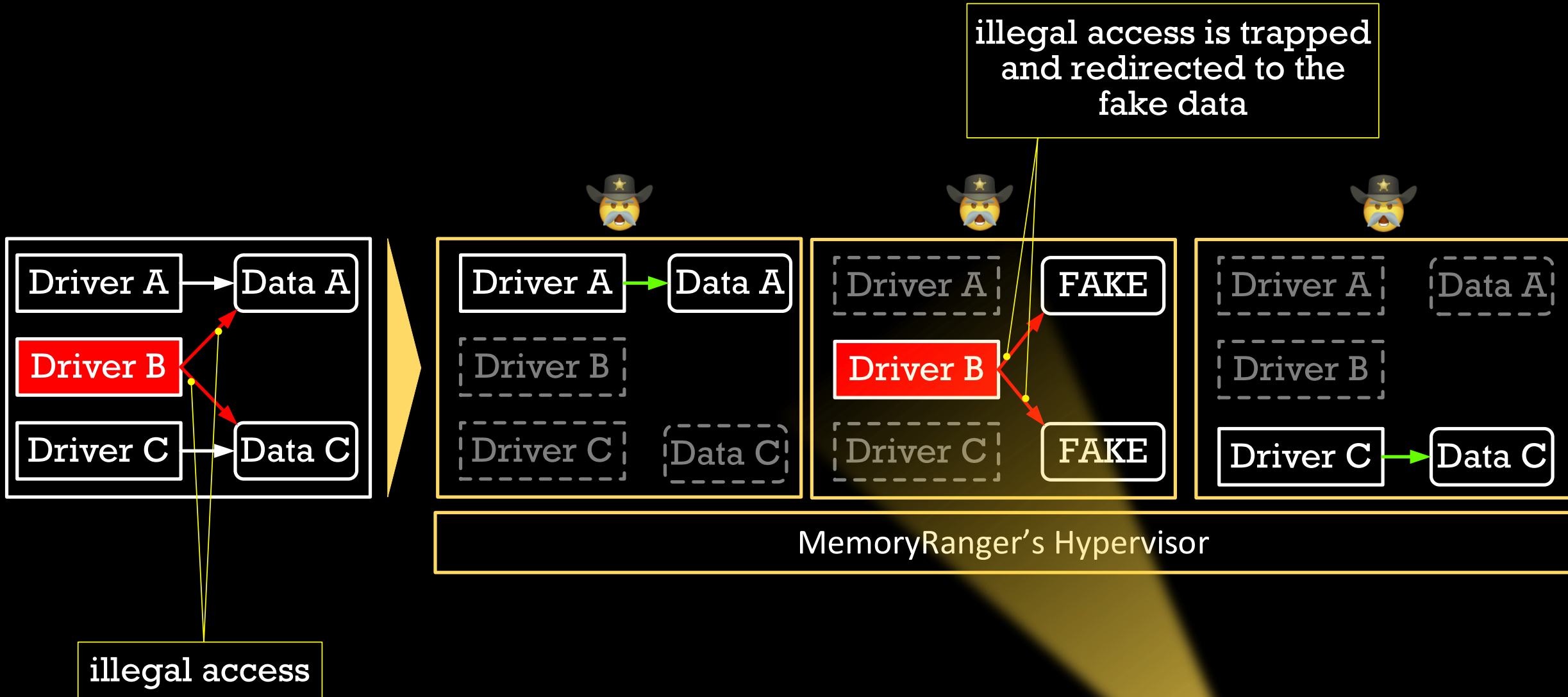


# MemoryRanger: Intro





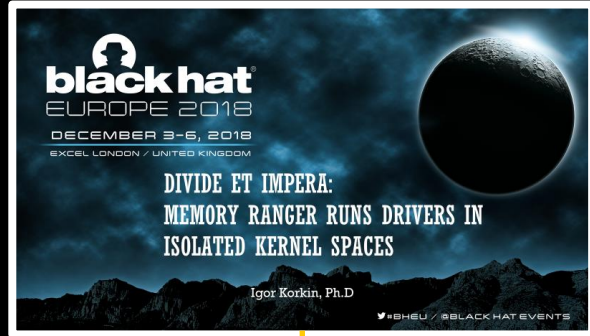
# MemoryRanger: Intro



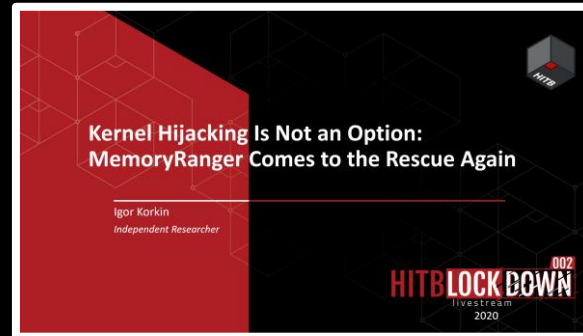
# MemoryRanger: Features

- Components:
  - user-mode control app
  - kernel-mode driver to register OS callbacks
  - hypervisor based dispatcher based on Intel VT-x and EPT technologies
- The key features:
  - Runs kernel-mode drivers into isolated memory enclaves
  - Allows different memory access configuration for each memory enclave
  - Number of enclaves can be increased in runtime (while VBS has fixed 2 enclaves)
- Technical features:
  - Hooks kernel API routines
  - Redirects illegal access to the sensitive data to the fake content
  - Supports newest Windows 11 x64 and it is open-source

# MemoryRanger was in US, UK, and Asia and twice at BlackHat



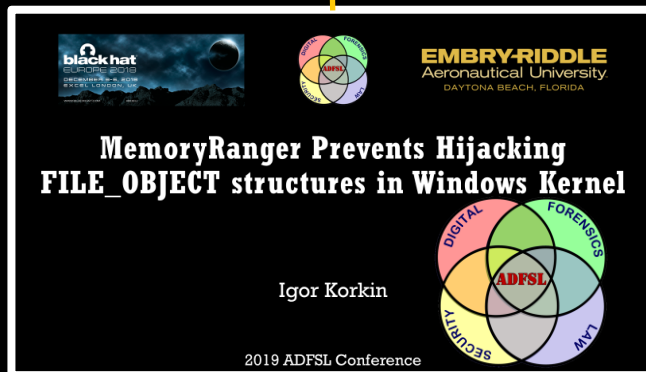
2018



2020



2021

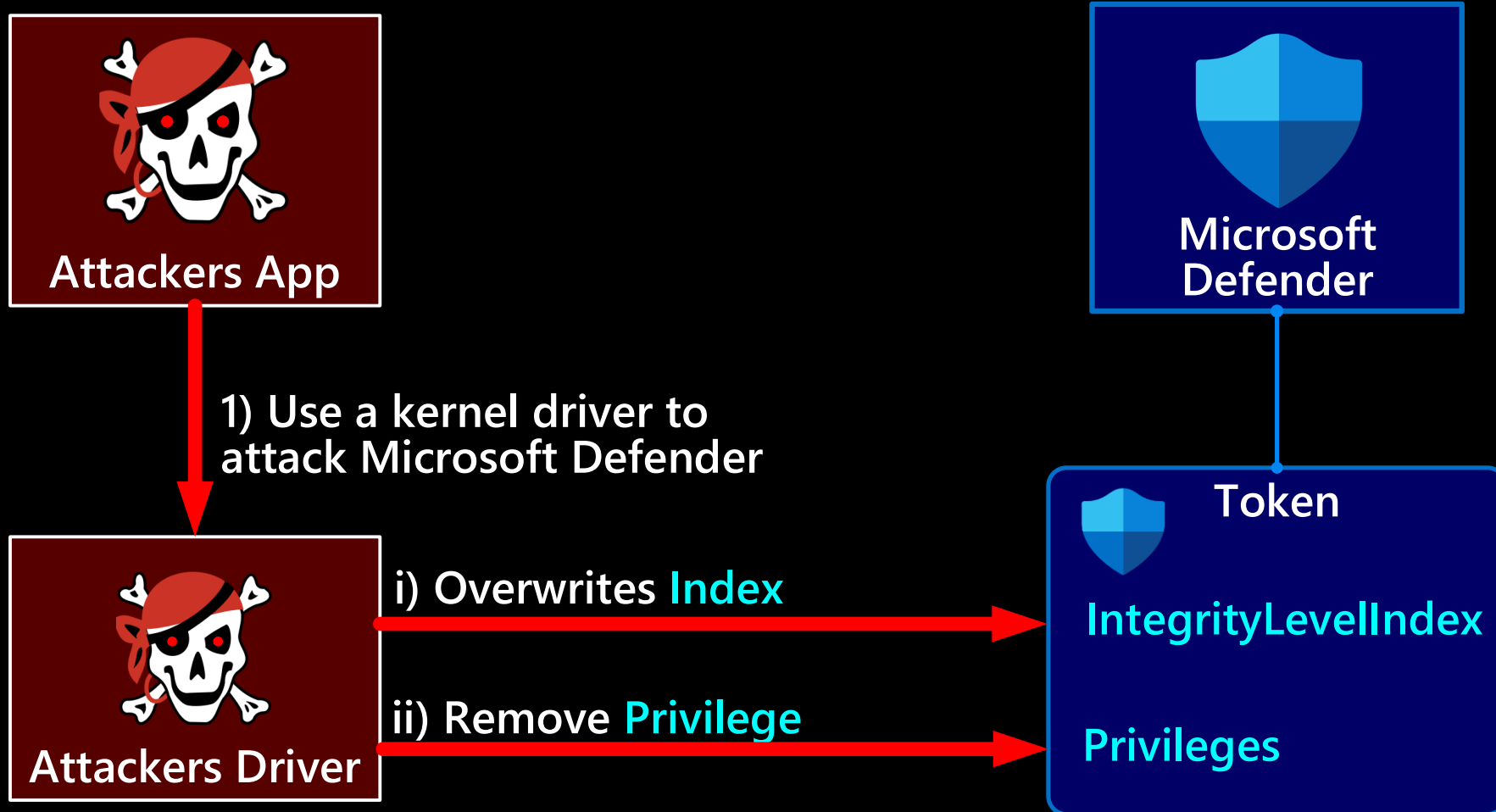


2019

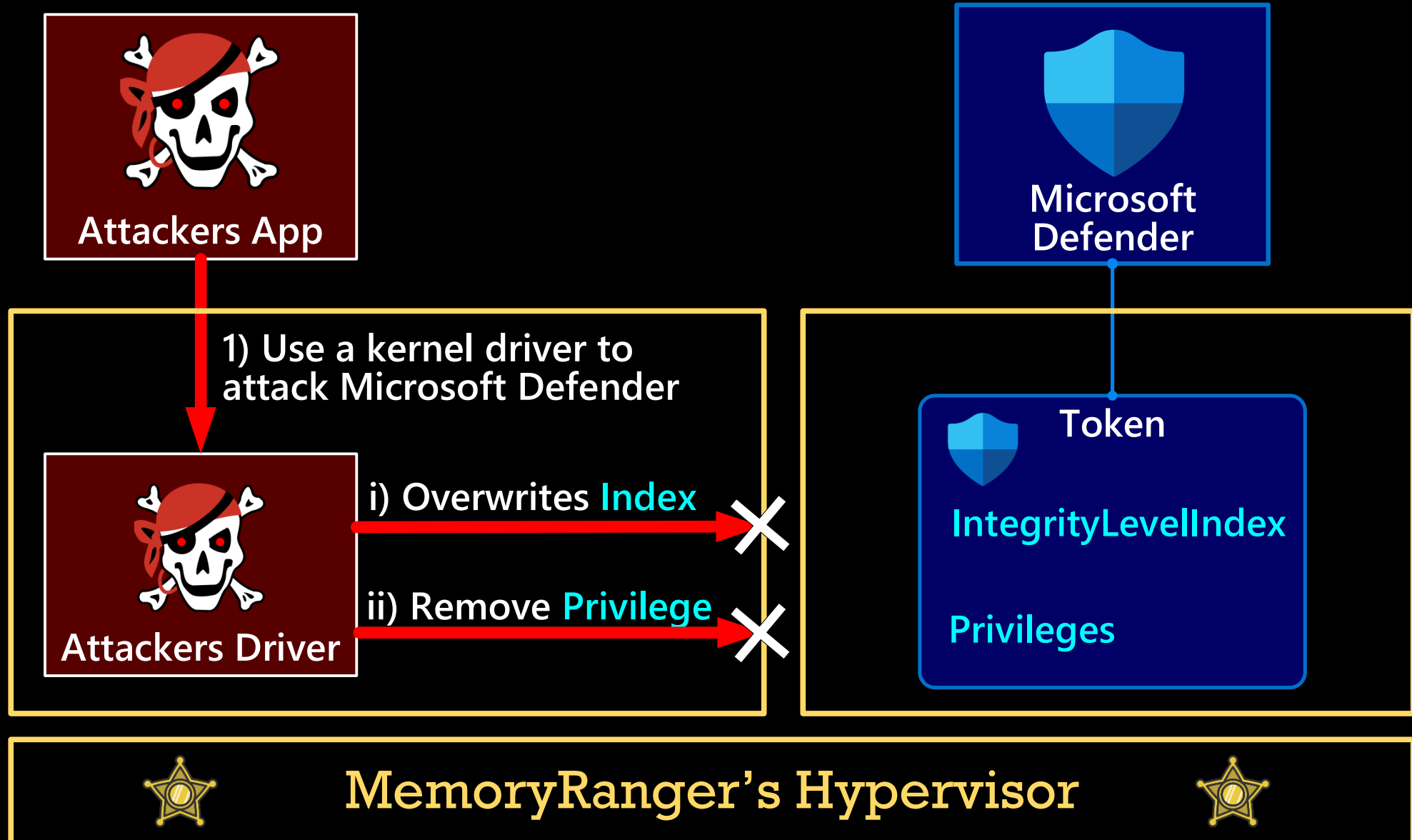


2022

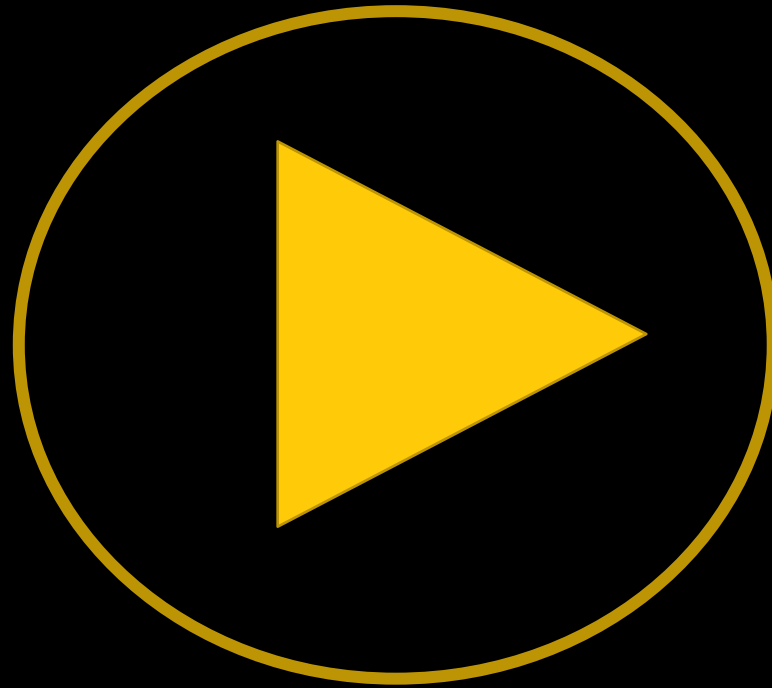
# MemoryRanger Customization protects Microsoft Defender



# MemoryRanger Customization protects Microsoft Defender

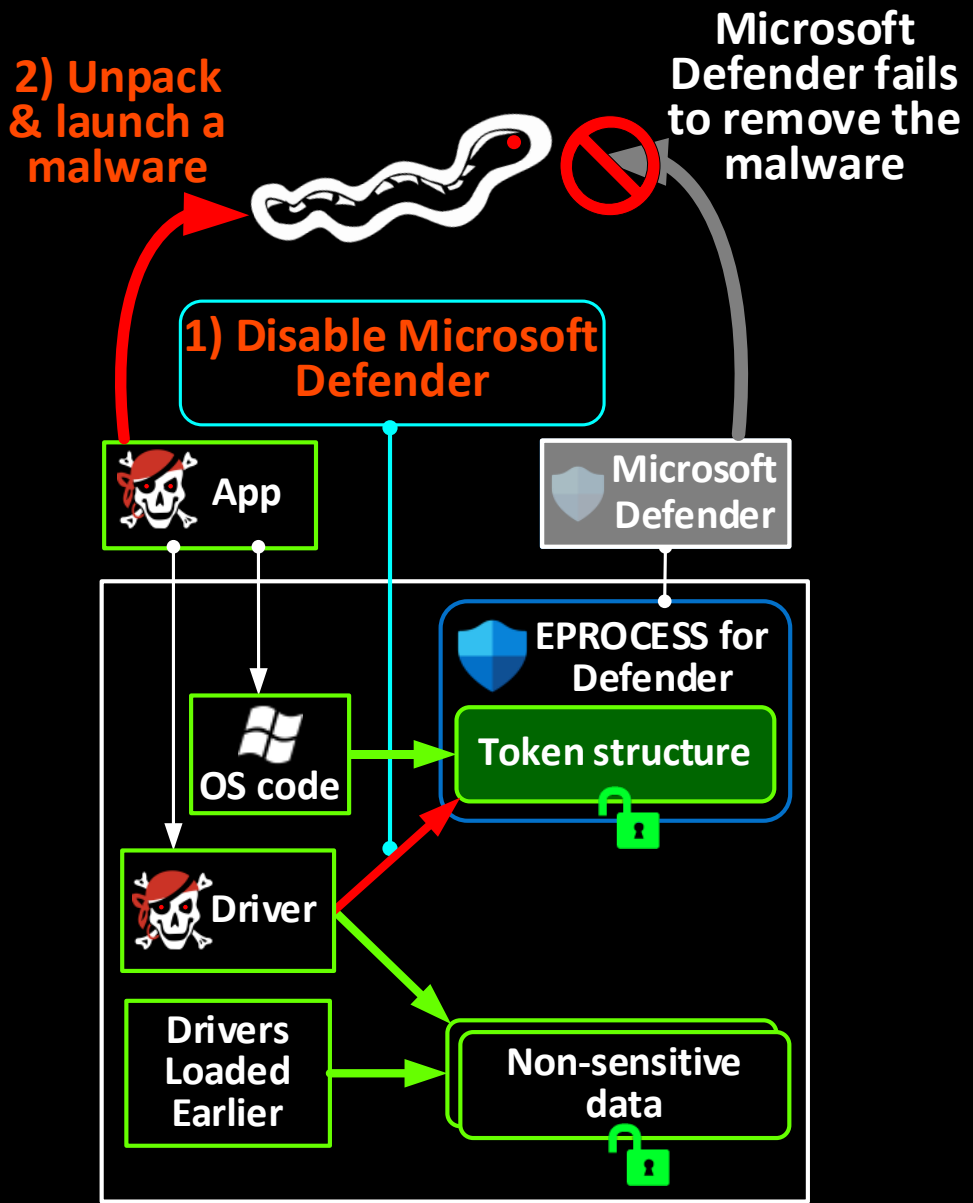


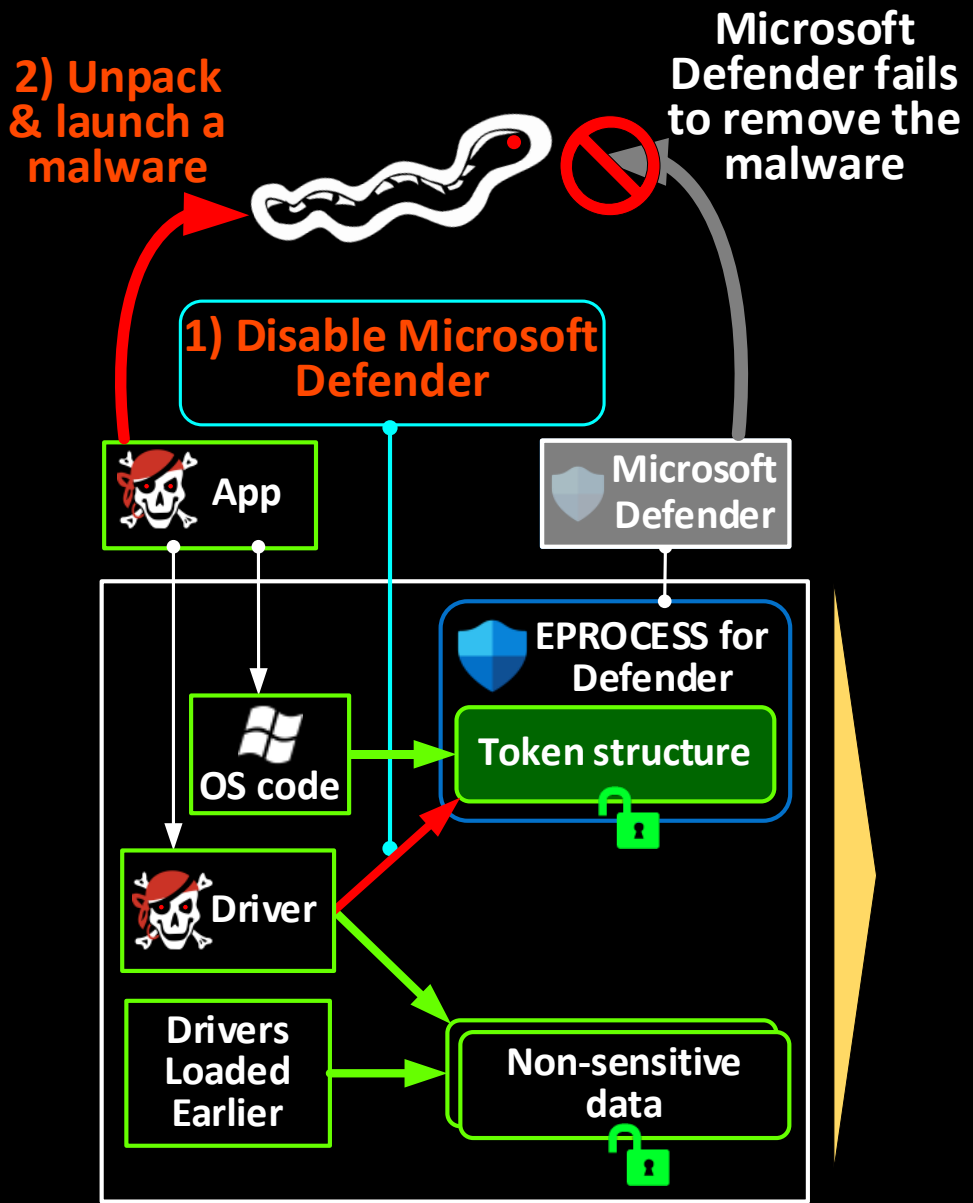
# MemoryRanger Defends Microsoft Defender: Demo



The online version is here –

<https://www.youtube.com/embed/Ohqhq50wVjI?vq=hd1440>

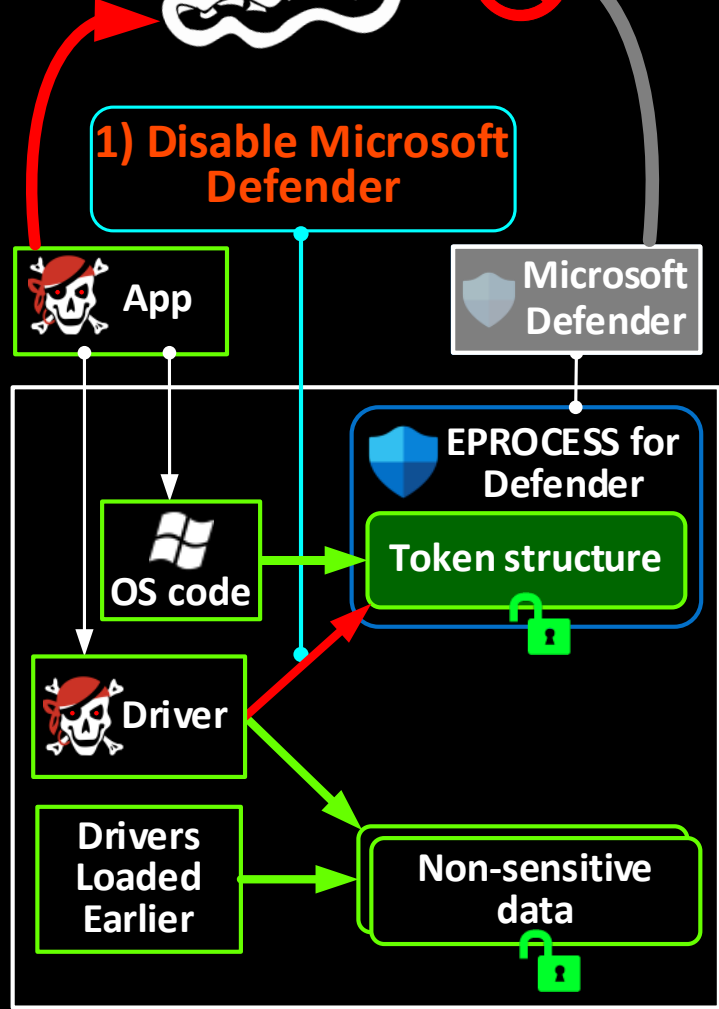




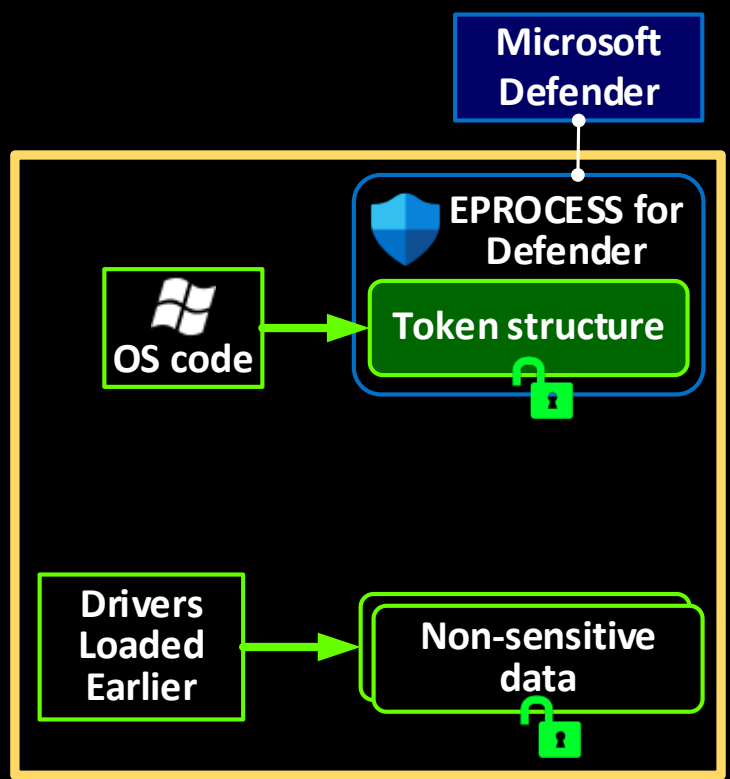


2) Unpack & launch a malware

Microsoft Defender fails to remove the malware



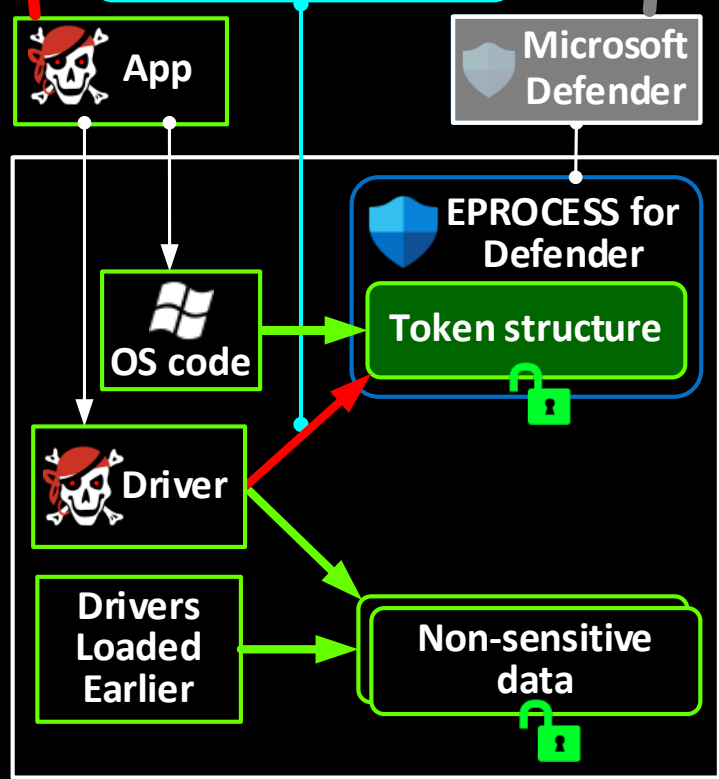
### The Default Enclave



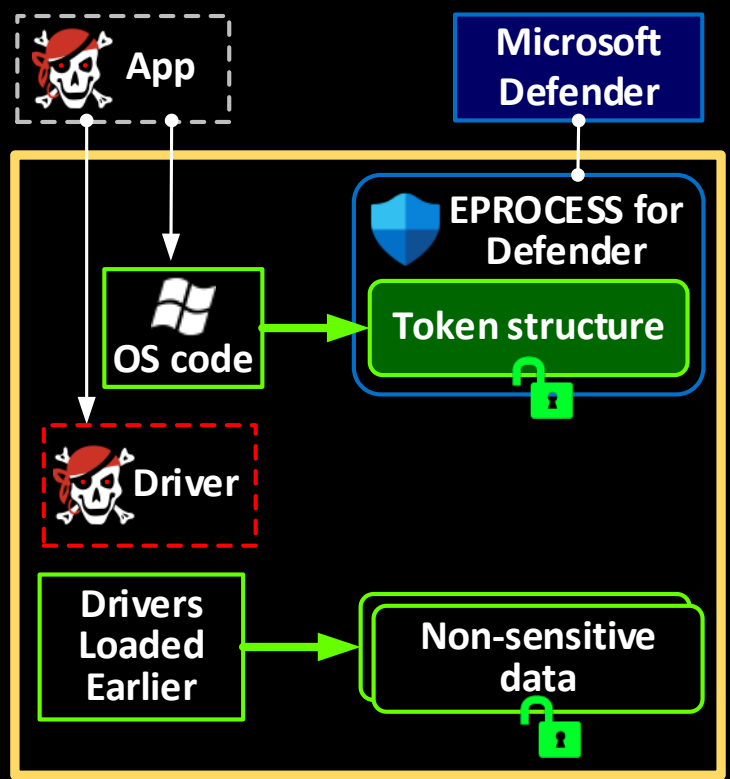
2) Unpack & launch a malware

Microsoft Defender fails to remove the malware

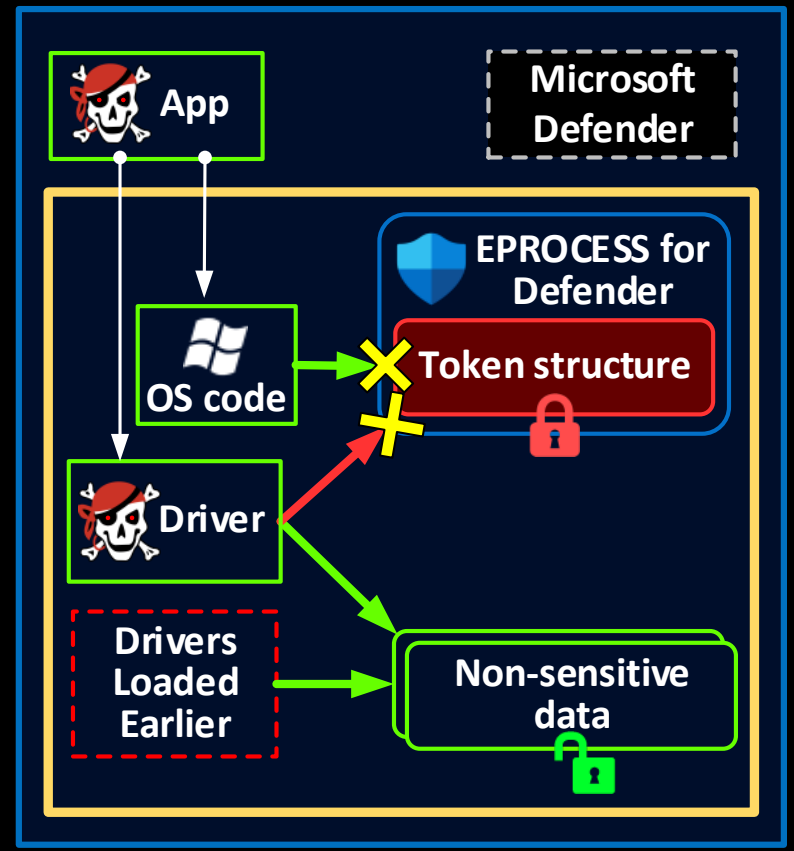
1) Disable Microsoft Defender



The Default Enclave



The Enclave for Attacker's Driver

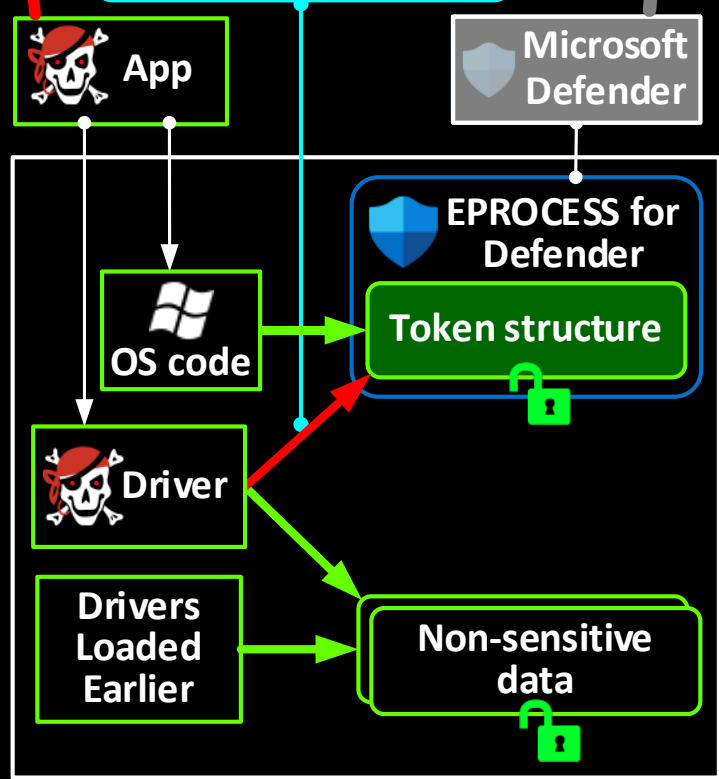


★ **MemoryRanger** ★

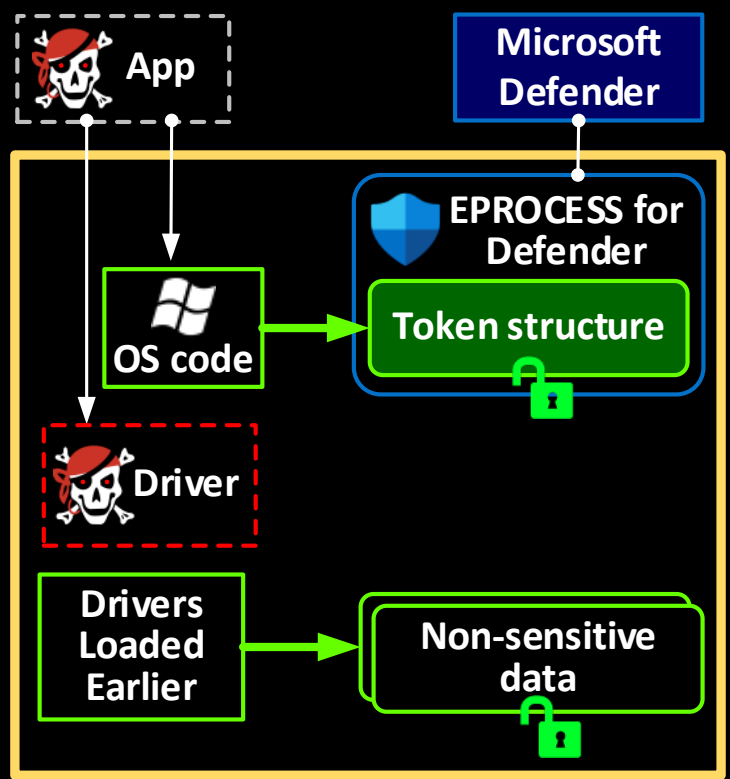
2) Unpack & launch a malware

Microsoft Defender fails to remove the malware

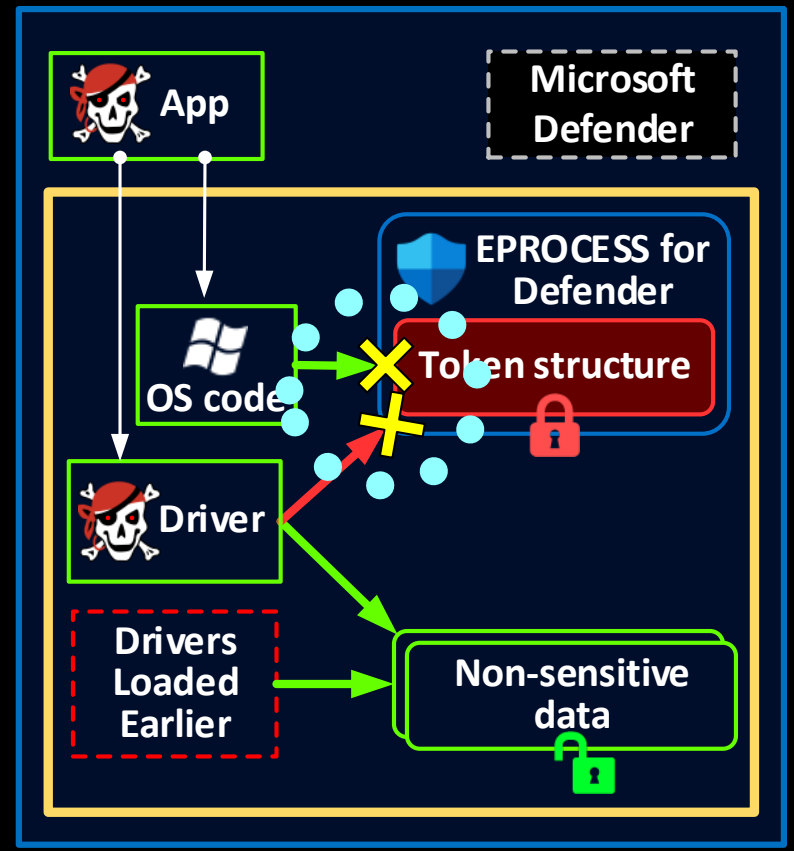
1) Disable Microsoft Defender



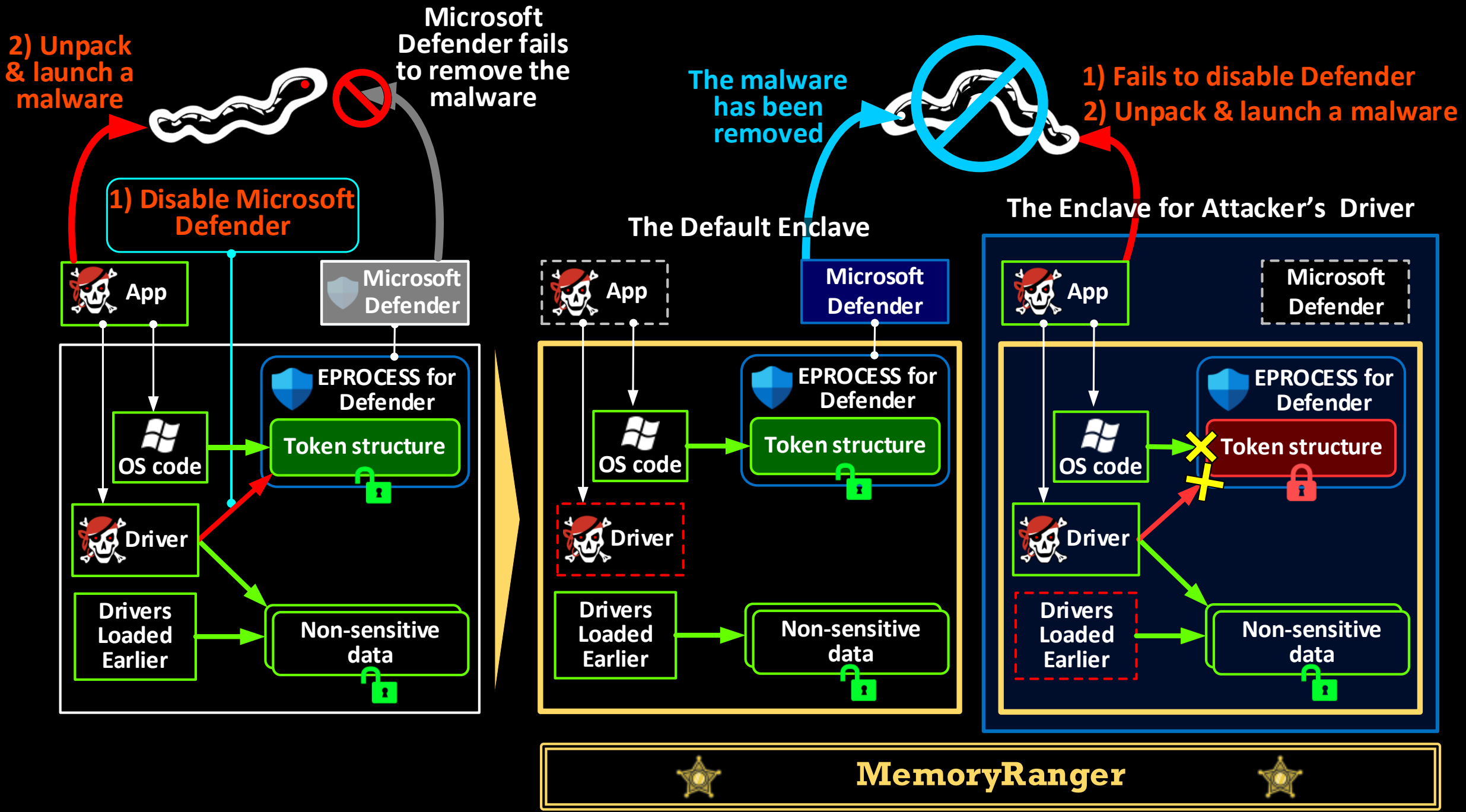
The Default Enclave



The Enclave for Attacker's Driver



★ **MemoryRanger** ★



# CONCLUSION

1. **Kernel-mode threats** are very dangerous even for Windows 11 x64
2. The global malware trend is to bypass or **disable security products** without terminating the AV/EDR apps
3. Microsoft Defender is the most desired goal for attackers
4. Mandatory Integrity Control (**MIC**) is designed to sandbox untrusted apps, but attackers can **abuse MIC** to sandbox Microsoft Defender and other AVs.
5. MemoryRanger **blocks** attacks on kernel data including **attacks on MIC**

# Thank you!

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