

How to Implement COM Monitor

– Advanced COM worm –

Speaker: AmesianX(Park Young Ho, amesianx@nate.com)



- ❑ Introduction to COM Monitoring
- ❑ Kinds of COM Monitoring
- ❑ Information We Can Get Through COM Monitoring
- ❑ Why Did I Make COM Monitor?
- ❑ New Vulnerabilities
- ❑ Changes of Various Attack

□ What is COM Monitoring?

→ COM Monitoring is watching components' communication.

□ Advantage of COM Monitoring

→ COM Monitoring can monitor 'Method Invoke' between client and component and control the action.

□ What is COM?

- Component Object Model (COM) is a platform for software componentry introduced by Microsoft in 1993. It is used to enable interprocess communication and dynamic object creation in any programming language that supports the technology. The term COM is often used in the software development world as an umbrella term that encompasses the OLE, OLE Automation, ActiveX, COM+ and DCOM technologies. Although COM was introduced in 1993, Microsoft did not begin emphasizing the name COM until 1997.

for more information...

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Component_Object_Model

❑ Binary Hooking

- Hooking COM by Code Injection/Interception
- It is impossible to every COM(Customized)

❑ Wrapped Control

- WrapControl uses exiting programming methods because of COM's structure
- Making exiting COM called 'A' into a new COM called 'B' and then aggregate
- It is possible to change a COM into a new COM, but impossible to hook every COM(Customized)

❑ COM Interface Hooking(InterfaceHooking)

- COM Interface Hooking is well-known hooking method
- When making COM through hooking the API CoCreateInstance, hijacking Interface-ID and change it, so this leads to hijacking COM creation(Global)
- This is mentioned in MS's Detours Hooking Library.

□ Universal Wrapper Control

- wrapping every COM by making universal COM control
- Every COM has virtual function table, so it is a design structure of the intermediate, delegate of methods among virtual function table
- Delegate(the intermediate)maps the virtual function table, and then hijacking method call general-purposely.
- Actually, when we make a wrapper control, it is possible to make a wrapper control if a COM module to be wrapped is made as a 'aggregatable' development model. But if a COM module is not made as a aggregatable model, the wrapper development technique to aggregate the COM module is needed. We call this technique "Universal Delegator".

□ Probability of information disclosure

- We can almost get nothing through COM hooking in common programs
- It is very clear that information disclosure is possible in the component-based host(client) applications like Internet Explorer.
- Example of getting information or controlling through COM Monitoring

Ex) “Memory Hacking” in ‘KBS1 TV’

Ex2) “Demonstration Movie” in ‘Real Internet Banking Web Site’

□ Technical Contents That Couldn't Be Opened in News

- Users' PC is infected by virus, so universal wrapper control is installed.
- The ActiveX(COM) of PKI solution is already hijacked by universal wrapper control.
- When a user accesses finance web pages by using Internet Explorer, universal wrapper control(fake control) will operate instead of a real PKI module(ActiveX).
- The method of PKI ActiveX(COM) module is controlled by the universal wrapper control to a cracker's programming.
- PKI module is an encryption module, so it uses the two methods, Encrypt and Decrypt through the whole service.
- Cracker fabricates the normal transfer data as an argument of Encrypt function as his own data(transfer the data to cracker)
- All data of finance web page go through the encryption of PKI module, so Decrypt method will take the encrypted data and decrypt it, and then it shows the decrypted values on the web.
- Cracker shows "Transferred successfully."(auto – previous information collection)

□ Common Important Information Disclosure

(What is important information?)

→ Making Secure Communication Module by COM

Even if SecureModule is made by COM, there will be plaintext section.
(ex: HTTPS communication implementation module)

→ Making Payment Module by COM

Payment module can be forged by hacker when using payment data
(I demonstrate by using common pc instead of real finance web sites
owing to the request of finance.)

→ Believing XML (being charge of asynchronous communication in Web 2.0 era) blindly

(MSXML.DLL is an extension module of COM. It is easy to hijack the
communication of XML.)

→ Using COM as a core module in HTS

HTS is programmed by various languages. To meet the standard of
communication, COM is used. One company

□ Common Important Information Disclosure

(What is important information?)

→ Common Application(COM Host Functioning Application)

- * Application that can include COM is called 'host' or 'client'.
(ex: Internet Explorer)
- * The reason of COM use is to call method(function) in the language such as Visual Basic which can't use pointer or script language.
- * When making one application by using different programming languages, you make the core module by COM and the communication information is monitored.
- * I will demonstrate the hijacking of the calls in common application and in script.

□ Applied Research(Development of ActiveCheck)

Research to apply the features of Universal Delegator

- The motive of this research began from very funny idea.
- The purpose of this research was to make a fuzzer which can find vulnerabilities of ActiveX.
- Three men(I – make engine, main programmer, general producer) began to make a fuzzer. This project began from one colleague's suggestion that I needed time to be accustomed to my new company.
- To make a better ActiveX fuzzer than COMRaider of iDefense, many ideas came out.
- In the beginning of project, I considered the relation of methods. If we have to call methods like “install() → init() → start() → vulnmethod()”, and then overflow can be happened, we need to know the order of calling method.
- If initialization begins when arguments like init(“ILovePH”)passes, how can a fuzzer identify this?
- These kinds of things brought about the need of monitoring.

□ Most Serious Problem

On the progress of development, I heard about **Jikto**.

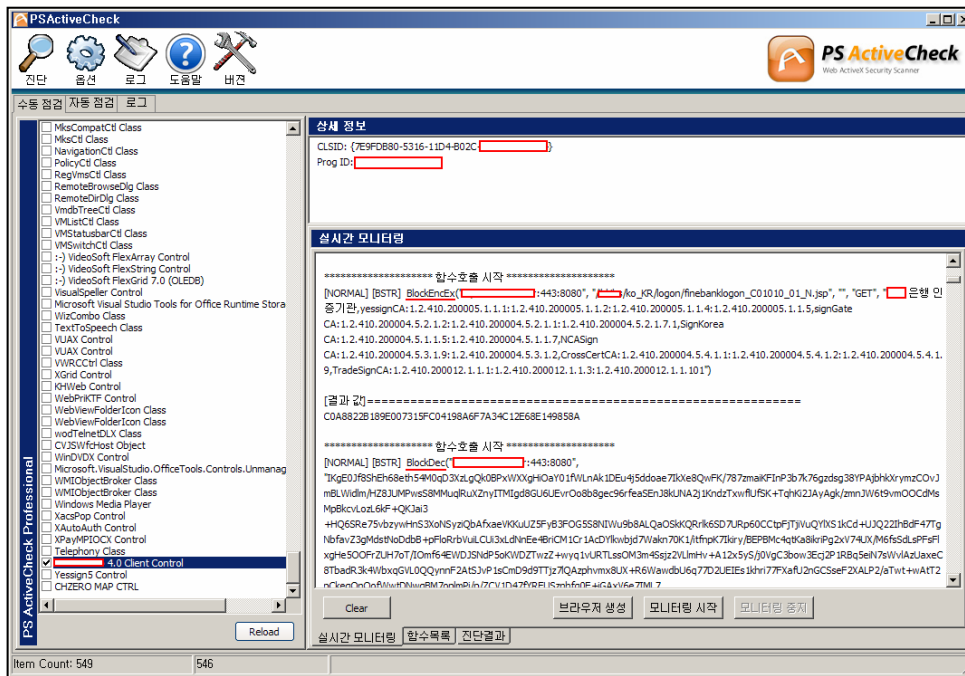
- Fuzzer can detect buffer overflow, but can't find vulnerabilities of normal functions. To complement this defect, monitoring should be possible.
- **Jikto** is a java script scanner. If a hacker performs malicious a XSS attack and injects a script into a normal web site, a PC of a user becomes a tool of remote vulnerability. In this case, a user may become a victim of attack because **Jikto** call a method through the use of normal ActiveX XML. Even though the attack of **Jikto** is going on, if we can monitor, we can detect the running of Jikto. Not only Jikto but many ActiveXes used in Korea can detect whether they are attacked by normal method or not.

□ Rising of New Vulnerability

Right after I developed monitoring and fuzzing features, I found out a serious problem.

[Internet Explorer - Running..]

→ Internet Banking System RealTime Tracing



```
***** 함수호출 시작 ***** Function Call
[NORMAL] [BSTR] BlockEncEx( [redacted]:443:8080", "[redacted]/ko_KR/logon/fineba
증기관,yessignCA:1.2.410.200005.1.1.1:1.2.410.200005.1.1.2:1.2.410.200005.1.1.4:
CA:1.2.410.200004.5.2.1.2:1.2.410.200004.5.2.1.1:1.2.410.200004.5.2.1.7.1,SignKor
CA:1.2.410.200004.5.1.1.5:1.2.410.200004.5.1.1.7,NCASign
CA:1.2.410.200004.5.3.1.9:1.2.410.200004.5.3.1.2,CrossCertCA:1.2.410.200004.5.4.
9,TradeSignCA:1.2.410.200012.1.1.1:1.2.410.200012.1.1.3:1.2.410.200012.1.1.101")

[결과 값]=====
C0A8822B189E007315FC04198A6F7A34C12E68E149858A retron value
```

```
***** 함수호출 시작 *****
[NORMAL] [BSTR] BlockDec("[redacted]:443:8080",
"KgeE0Jf8ShEh68eth54M0qD3XzLgQk0BPxWXXghIOaY01fWLnAk1DEu4j5ddoae7IkXe8Q
mBLWidlm/HZ8JUMPwsS8MMuqRuXZnyITMIgd8GU6UEvrOo8b8gec96rfeaSEnJ8kUNA2j1
MpBkcvLozL6kF+QKJai3
+HQ6SRre75vbyzhnS3XoNSyziQbAfxaeVKKuUZ5FyB3FOG5S8NIWu9b8ALQaOSkKQRrl
NbFavZ3gMdstNoDdbB+pFloRrbVuiLCUI3xLdNnEe4BriCM1Cr1AcDYlkwbd7Wakn70K1/iftf
xgHe50OFrZUH7oT/Iomf64EWDJNSnP5okWVDZTwwz+wyq1vURTLssOM3m4Ssjz2VLmHv
8TbadR3k4WbXqGVL0QYnnF2AtSjVp1sCmD9d9TTjz7QAzphvmx8UX+R6WawdbU6q7
```

→ XML Communication RealTime Tracing

Class	ProgId	CLSID
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> XML HTTP	Msxm12.XMLHTTP	{F6D90F16-9C73-11D3-B32E-00C04F990BB4}
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> XML HTTP 2.6	Msxm12.XMLHTTP.2.6	{F5078F1E-C551-11D3-89B9-0000F81FE221}
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> XML HTTP 3.0	Msxm12.XMLHTTP.3.0	{F5078F35-C551-11D3-89B9-0000F81FE221}
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> XML HTTP 4.0	Msxm12.XMLHTTP.4.0	{88D969C5-F192-11D4-A65F-0040963251E5}
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> XML HTTP 5.0	Msxm12.XMLHTTP.5.0	{88D969EA-F192-11D4-A65F-0040963251E5}
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> XML HTTP 6.0	Msxm12.XMLHTTP.6.0	{88d96a0a-f192-11d4-a65f-0040963251e5}
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> XML HTTP Request	Microsoft.XMLHTTP.1.0	{ED8C108E-4349-11D2-91A4-00C04F7969E8}

[OneClick]
XML Modules

The screenshot shows the PSActiveCheck application interface. On the left is a tree view of loaded classes, including Microsoft Forms 2.0 controls and various ActiveX controls. The main window is titled '실시간 모니터링' (Real-time Monitoring) and shows the following details:

- 상세 정보 (Detailed Info): CLSID: {A1832535-5218-42F9-8959-19E2BCA8FABF}, Prog ID: INWALLET50.DIVALLE50Ctrl.1, File Path: [redacted]
- 실시간 모니터링 (Real-time Monitoring):
 - 합수호출 시작 (Function Call Start): [GET] [BSTR] responseText(VT_EMPTY)
 - 결과 값 (Result Value):

```
<?xml version='1.0' encoding='UTF-8' ?>
<R_RIBA0010 afterEJBCall="1194614242655" afterServletCall="1194614242674" beforeEJBCall="1194614242254"
beforeServletCall="1194614242230"><COM_PKTLEN value="2476"/><COM_UPMU_GBN value="R"/><COM_SVC_CODE value="A0010"/>
<COM_JSTAR_VALUE value="SHB02 1229 2363186"/><COM_SYS_GBN value="R"/><COM_TRAN_DATE originalValue="20071109"
value="2007.11.09"/><COM_TRAN_TIME originalValue="221722" value="22:17:22"/><COM_WEB_DOMAIN value="hnb3p8"/>
<COM_IP_ADDR value="125.149.68.62"/><COM_LANGUAGE value="1"/><COM_CHANNEL_KBN value="D0"/><COM_CFP_NO
value="665870929"/><COM_JUMPN_NO value="800710 [redacted]"/><COM_SEC_CHAL2 value="237"/>
<COM_FILLER1 value=""/><COM_SEC_CHK value=""/><COM_ICHEPSWD_CHK value=""/><COM_YEYAK_ICHE value=""/><COM_EF_DATE
value="20071109"/><COM_EF_TIME value="221704"/><COM_EF_YOIL value="5"/><COM_RESULT_CD value="0"/><COM_END_MARK
value="ZZ"/><COM_EF_SERIAINO value="3715327"/><COM_ECHO_TYPE value=""/><COM_USER_ERR value="0"/><COM_FILLER2
value=""/><고객성명 value="박영호"/><고객상태 value="OK"/><보안매체정보 value="4"/><고객선택구분 value="N"/><메비필드1
value=""/><최종접속일자 originalValue="20071101" value="2007.11.01"/><최종접속시간 originalValue="162208" value="16:22:08"/>
<최종접속채널 value="D0"/><이체비밀번호만기일 value="20070911"/><조회번호 value="010999556137"/><매모건수 value="0"/>
<최종이체일자 originalValue="20071101" value="2007.11.01"/><최종이체시간 originalValue="133215" value="13:32:15"/><최종출금액
originalValue="110217455867" value="110217455867"/><최종입금액 value="110217625181"/><최종이체금액
originalValue="100" value="100"/><입금계좌전수 target="입금계좌" value="50"/><입금계좌 type="java.util.Vector"
value="R_RIBA0010_2"><vector result="1"><data type="Document" vectorkey="0"><R_RIBA0010_2><입금은행코드 display="
```

XML "responseText" Function Call

return value

→ Application Method Invoke RealTime Tracing

The screenshot displays the Microsoft ActiveX Control Test Container interface. On the left, the '실시간 모니터링' (Real-time Monitoring) window shows a log of method invocations: `[METHOD] [void] AboutBox(VT_EMPTY)`. A red box highlights the text "AboutBox" Method Invoke Logged, with a red arrow pointing to the corresponding log entry. The main window shows the '메서드 호출' (Method Call) dialog with 'AboutBox (Method)' selected in the dropdown menu. A red box highlights this selection, with an arrow pointing to a callout box that reads "[AboutBox(Method) Invoke] 'AboutBox' is Naver Download Control Creation". Below this, a 'NAVER 자료실 다운로드' (NAVER Resource Download) dialog is open, showing download progress for a file named '화면'. A red box highlights the 'NAVER 자료실 다운로드' window title, with an arrow pointing to a callout box that reads 'Microsoft ActiveX Control Test Container - Visual Studio Utility'. The interface also includes a '상세 정보' (Detailed Information) window at the top left, showing CLSID and Prog ID.

□ Two theories of Attack

I will demonstrate COM monitoring, and then explain the technique.
And I will mention the exiting hooking techniques, too.

- Now I will demonstrate the operation of **PSActiveCheck**.
And I will also give a technical explanation about the operation.
Thanks for the permission of my company.

□ Appearance of Universal Delegator

- One article of “Microsoft System Journal” in 1999, 1
- Title – “Building a Lightweight COM Interception Framework”
- Keith Brown opened his research result
- The applied research of “Universal Delegator” by Keith was derived.
- Progress rate of derived research is very big, but the scale isn't big

The screenshot shows a web page from the Microsoft Systems Journal, dated January 1999. The page title is "Building a Lightweight COM Interception Framework Part 1: The Universal Delegator" by Keith Brown. A red text block describes the delegator as a simple COM object that wraps other COM objects without requiring type information. Below this, a grey box notes that the article assumes familiarity with C++ and COM. At the bottom, there is a code link for "Delegate.exe (82KB)" and a biographical note about Keith Brown, including his work at DevelopMentor and his co-authorship of "Effective COM".

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MSDN Home > MSJ > January 1999

January 1999

MICROSOFT SYSTEMS JOURNAL

Building a Lightweight COM Interception Framework Part 1: The Universal Delegator

Keith Brown

I wrote a component that I called the delegator. The delegator was a simple COM object that would wrap any other COM object, without requiring type information. The only interface the delegator actually implemented was IUnknown, but the implementation supported aggregation.

This article assumes you're familiar with C++, COM

Code for this article: [Delegate.exe \(82KB\)](#)
Keith Brown works at DevelopMentor, developing the COM and Windows NT Security curriculum. He is coauthor of Effective COM (Addison-Wesley, 1998), and is writing a developer's guide to distributed security. Reach Keith at <http://www.develop.com/kbrown>.

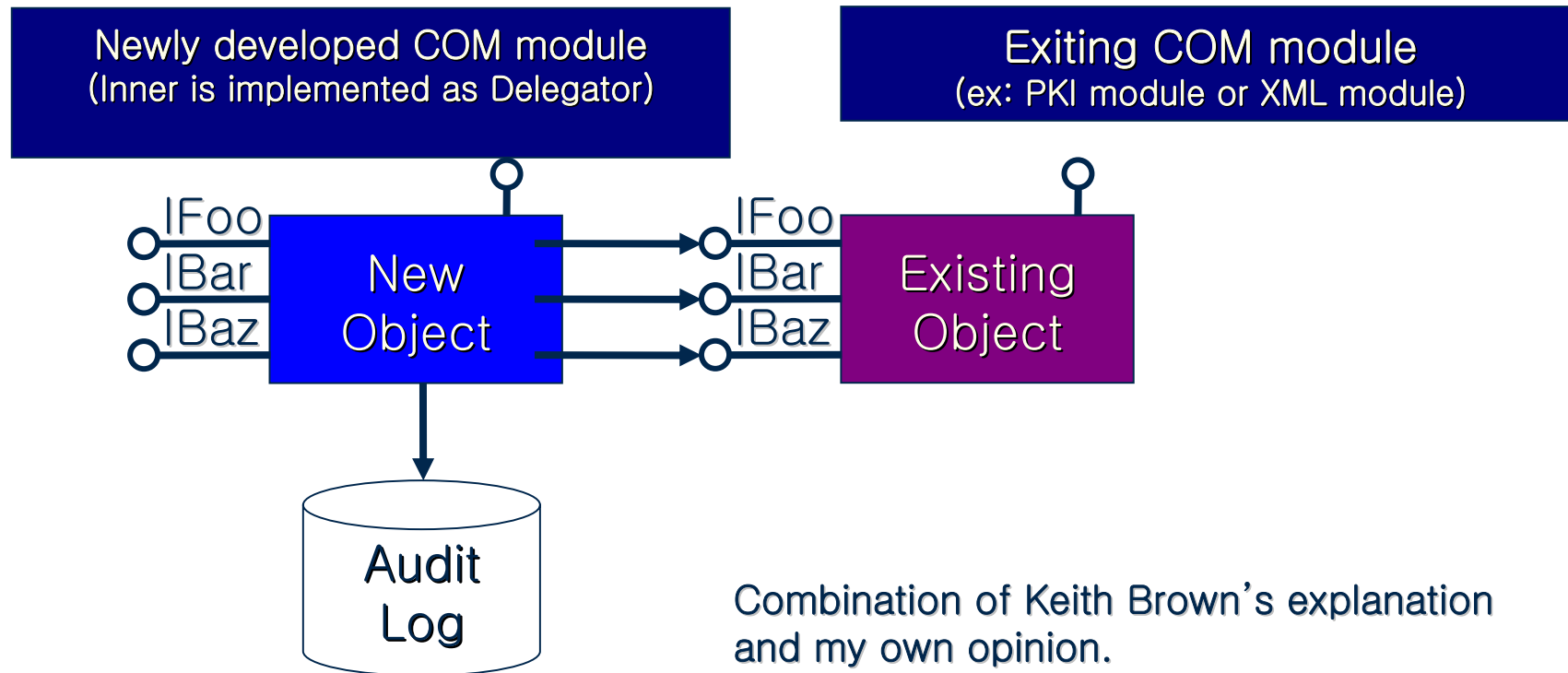
□ Keith Brown was said that Universal Delegator for Description.

Create custom COM interception plumbing

- This hookable component wraps another object and transparently exposes all of its interfaces.
- You can combine this with a hook that performs arbitrary preprocessing and/or postprocessing of every method call, or a simpler hook (like the Anonymous Delegator Hook) which gets a peek at each interface pointer on the wrapped object (and drops the authn level, etc.).

□ Structure of Universal Delegator

- Newly developed COM module can choose one (can be loaded first) of many methods such as interface hooking, system registry forgery, API function forgery, or kernel hooking, etc.



```
// included by delegate.cpp
// 0 QueryInterface
// 1 AddRef
// 2 Release
DELEGATOR_ENTRY_POINTS(3)
DELEGATOR_ENTRY_POINTS(4)
DELEGATOR_ENTRY_POINTS(5)
DELEGATOR_ENTRY_POINTS(6)
DELEGATOR_ENTRY_POINTS(7)
DELEGATOR_ENTRY_POINTS(8)
DELEGATOR_ENTRY_POINTS(9)
... 생략 ...
DELEGATOR_ENTRY_POINTS(1022)
DELEGATOR_ENTRY_POINTS(1023)
```

Virtual method table of 1024 method table. The purpose is 1:1 mapping(Delegate) all the existing COM methods.

```
// 0 QueryInterface
// 1 AddRef
// 2 Release
DELEGATOR_ENTRY_POINTS(3)
DELEGATOR_ENTRY_POINTS(4)
DELEGATOR_ENTRY_POINTS(5)
DELEGATOR_ENTRY_POINTS(6)
DELEGATOR_ENTRY_POINTS(7)
```

IUnknown

IDispatch

DELEGATOR_ENTRY_POINTS

```
#define DELEGATOR_ENTRY_POINTS(n)
static void __declspec(naked) del_##n(void)
{ __asm push (n*4) __asm jmp delegate }
static void __declspec(naked) del2_##n(void)
{ __asm push (n*4) __asm jmp delegateAndPostprocess }

#include "entrypoints.inc"
```

```
// included by delegate.cpp
// 0 QueryInterface
// 1 AddRef
// 2 Release
DELEGATOR_ENTRY_POINTS(3)
DELEGATOR_ENTRY_POINTS(4)
DELEGATOR_ENTRY_POINTS(5)
DELEGATOR_ENTRY_POINTS(6)
DELEGATOR_ENTRY_POINTS(7)
DELEGATOR_ENTRY_POINTS(8)
DELEGATOR_ENTRY_POINTS(9)
... 생략 ...
DELEGATOR_ENTRY_POINTS(1022)
DELEGATOR_ENTRY_POINTS(1023)
```

IUnknown

IDispatch

Preprocess that can hijack arguments of all methods

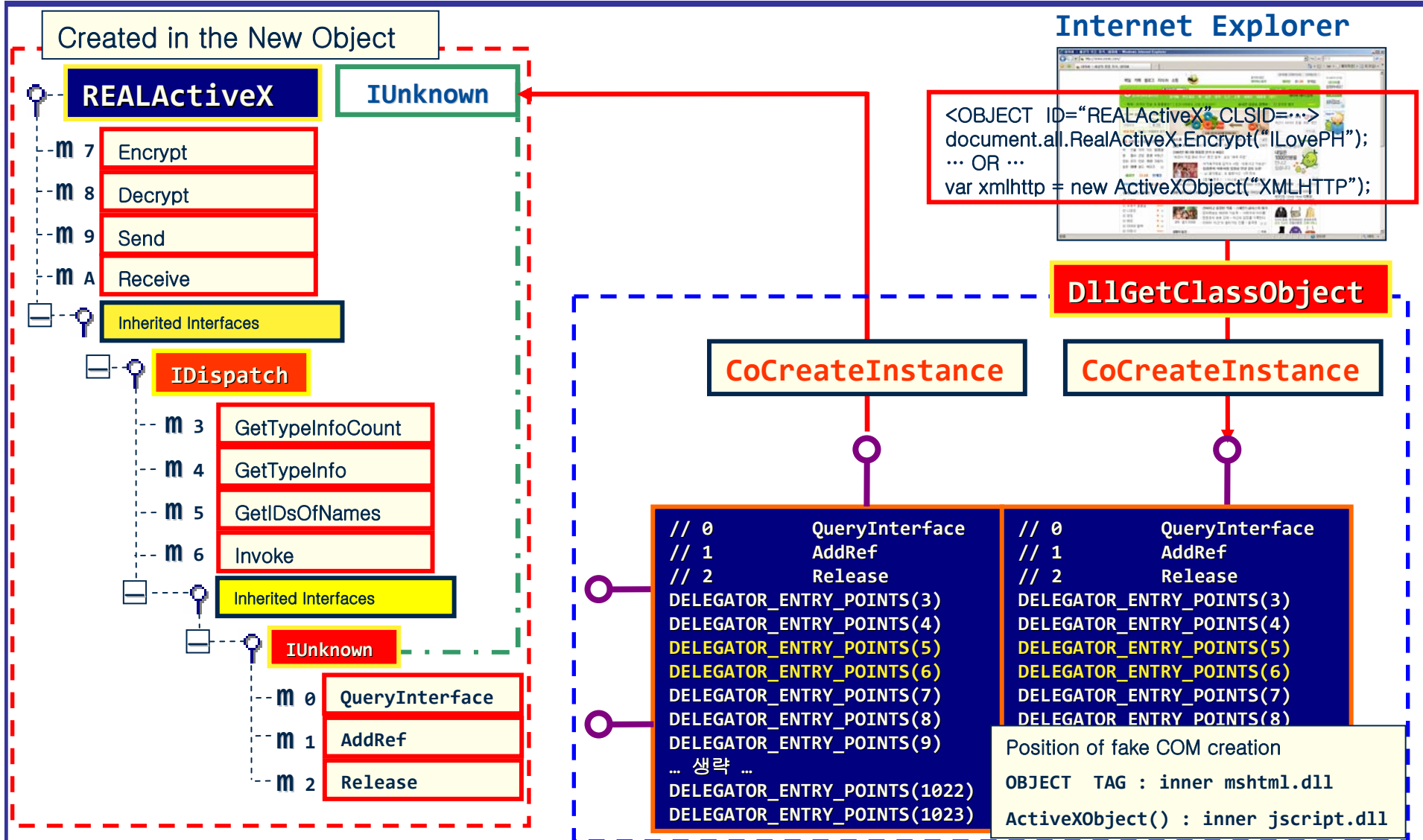
Preprocess

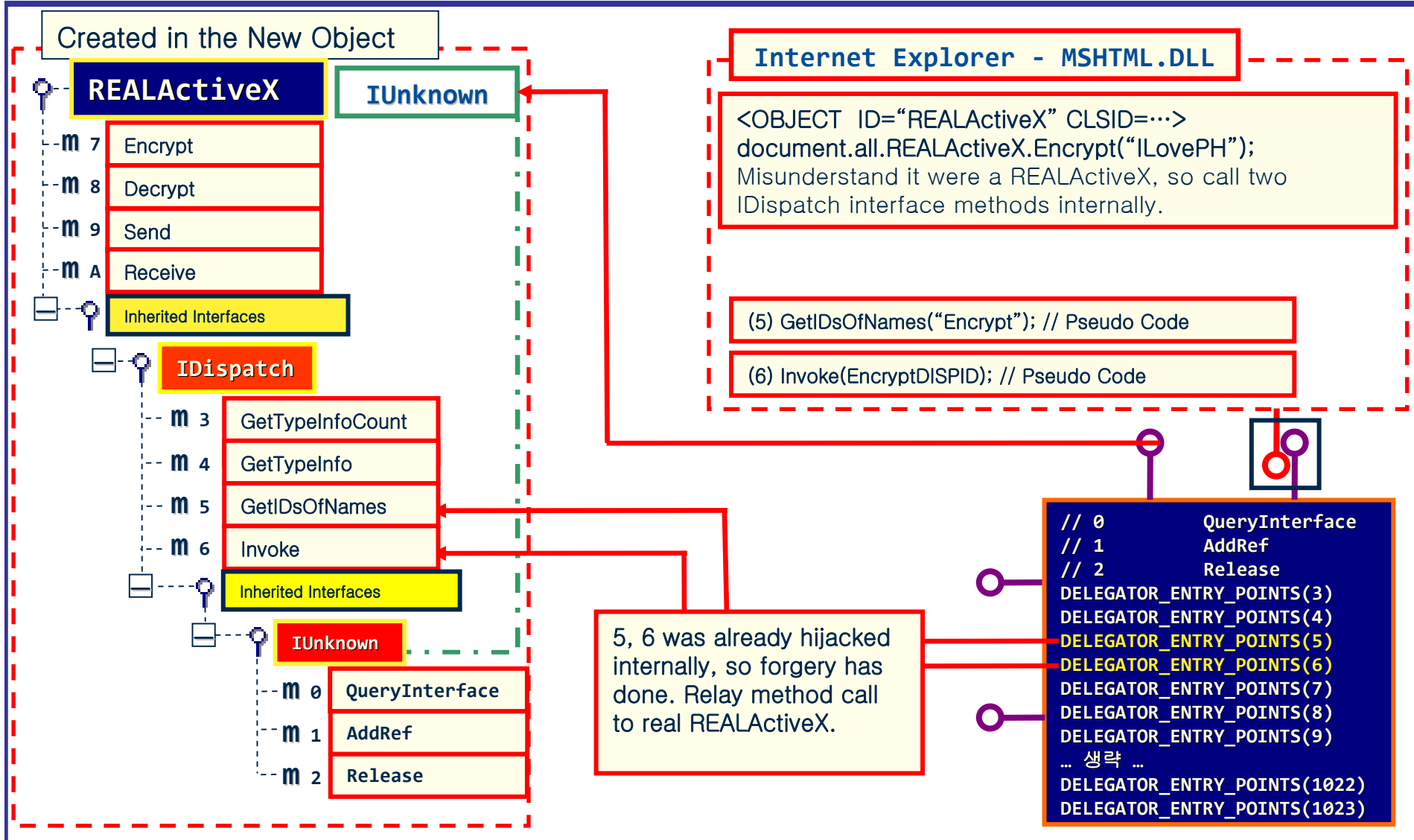
```
static void __declspec(naked) del_##n(void)
{
    __asm push (n*4)
    __asm jmp delegate
}
```

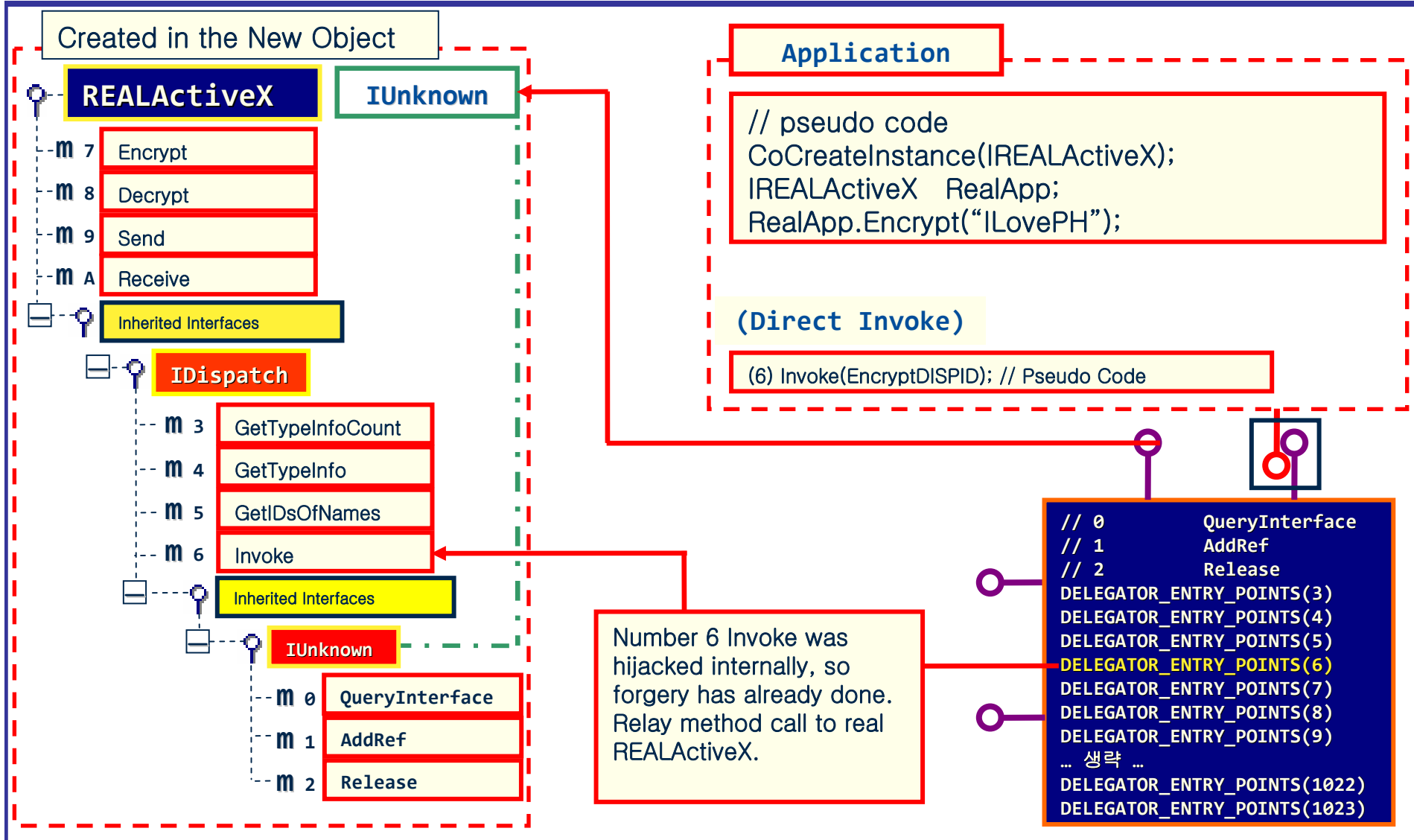
Postprocess

```
static void __declspec(naked) del2_##n(void)
{
    __asm push (n*4)
    __asm jmp delegateAndPostprocess
}
```

Postprocess that can hijack return value of all methods







□ Invisible Inner Operation

- Method Call in common application (ex: MfcApp.exe)
When you call method in common application, you use 'pointer'.
- Method Call in script language (inside of IE: Jscript.dll)
You can't use pointer in script language, so you call method through IDispatch.(This is the reason of slow Javascript.)

Method call of application



Invoke()

ActiveX method call by script language

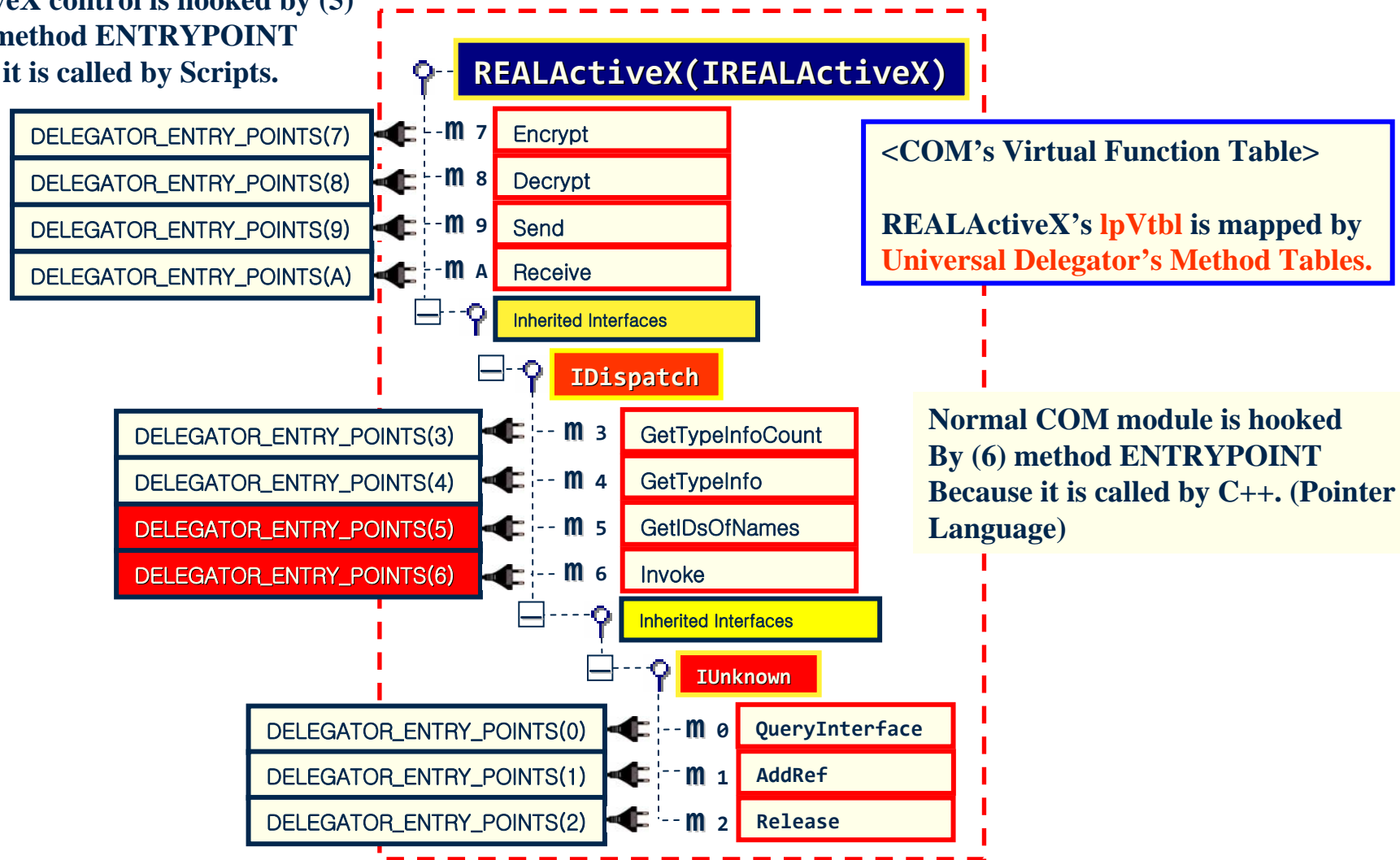


GetIDsOfNames()



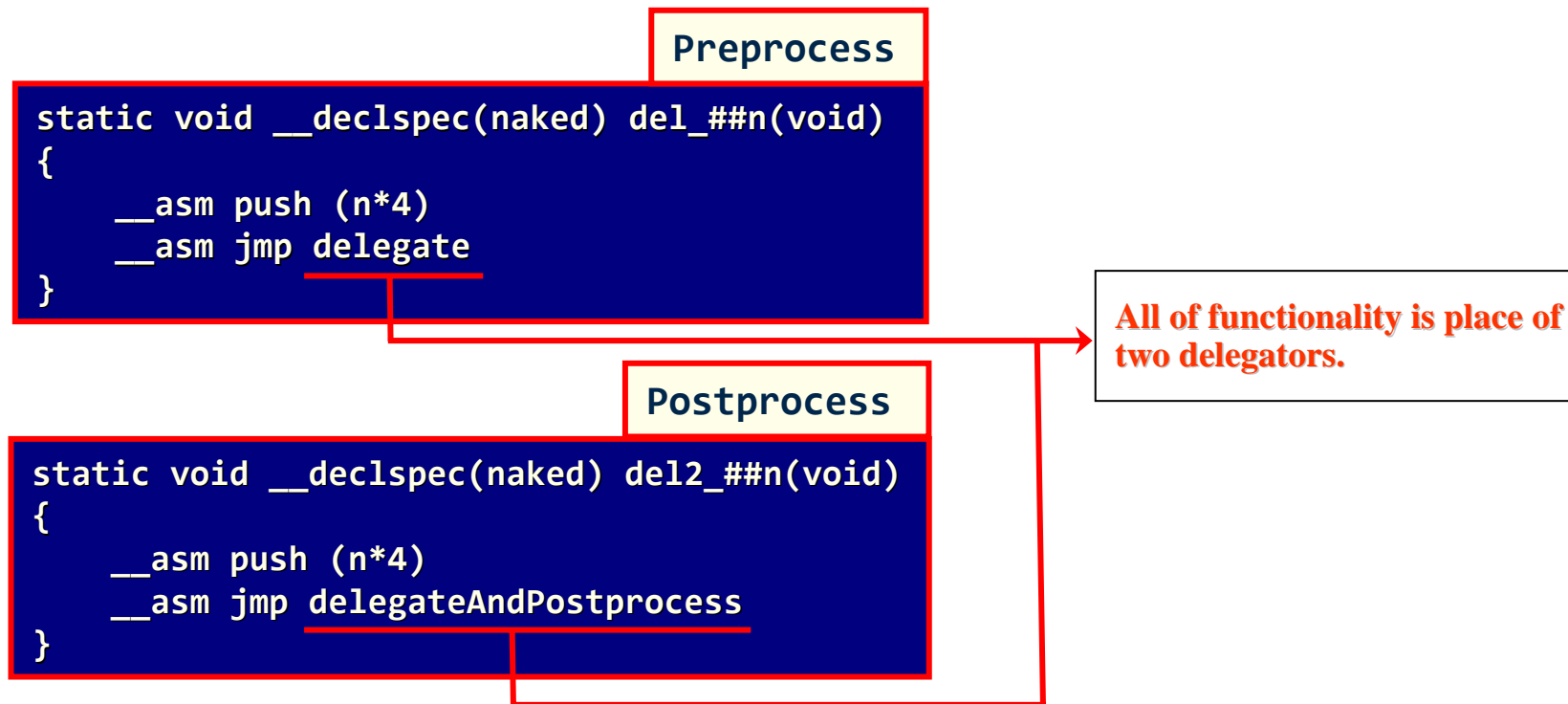
Invoke()

All ActiveX control is hooked by (5) and (6) method ENTRYPOINT Because it is called by Scripts.



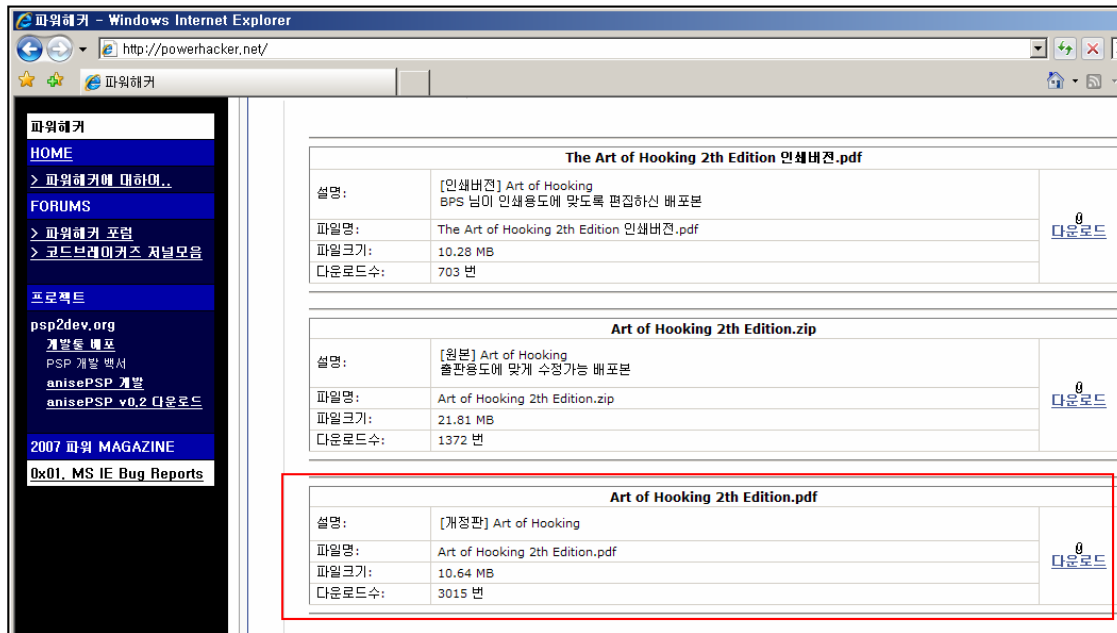
□ How to Implement COM Monitor(Universal Version)

- This structure is a basis of Universal Wrapper hooking mechanism.
- In order to trace COM modules in real-time, it is needed more implementation.



□ How to Implement COM Monitor(Custom Version)

- this is the old-age inline patching technique
- See the articles (in powerhacker.net)
- Title – “Art of Hooking” by AmesianX (COM Hooking Part is Lesson-2 in this articles.)



Art of Hooking – <http://powerhacker.net/forums/download.php?id=5> – Internet Articles
Art of Hooking – <http://powerhacker.net/forums/download.php?id=113> – Printable Articles

nothing is impossible..