
Error While Injecting Dll Into Target Process 3d Analyze [UPD]

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Compared to the SIR approach, the NTDLL hijacking approach results in higher risk. It is exposed in all contexts, and unlike the SIR approach it does not require a call to a function other than Sleep. In addition to that, the attacker can just as easily inject shellcode into a function that has already been called. Because of that, the NTDLL hijacking approach usually requires an initial compromise of the target system. After a successful spear phishing attack, which can be as simple as an email that persuades the user to download a file, the malware could be either a part of the download, or could be downloaded and launched via a malicious URL or a file attachment. Without any prep work, the malware could just print its shellcode into a process. After all, code execution is trivial, and all that's needed to start process execution is a call to VirtualAlloc, a WriteProcessMemory, and a VirtualProtect. The challenge for the malware is what to do after it's started up. The authors take advantage of the fact that the executable being injected is DLL, so its easily extensible. The code starts by self-injecting itself into other modules in the process. The malware then uses the LoadLibrary API, which maps library functions into the process's address space. It then uses ReadProcessMemory to read the code from the DLL into the address space of the main function. The main function is a required

library function, so this is easy and can be done all by itself. The malware then writes a new main function that calls the injected code, and which also calls the new Sleep function that prints the shellcode. Since this is done before the actual real Sleep function is executed in the main function, it can be stopped in its tracks by the security check routines of NTDLL.dll. After the injection was completed, the malware then jumps back to the injected code and resumes execution.

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For a trojan that successfully injects a DLL into a Windows process, the attacker must consider the following factors while writing shellcode in the target process: DLL injection is an inherently dangerous technique. Once the attacker has successfully injected a DLL into a target process, the trojan has locked the process into a loop and cannot be terminated by killing the process. In order to inject a DLL into a process, the attacker must free up a chunk of memory for the DLL. Obviously, writing OPENFILENAME or VS_VERSION_INFO to the process will free the memory. An interesting problem remains in how to actually inject the necessary DLL. In the realistic case where the attacker cannot freely choose the DLL to inject, nor

is the DLL hard coded, an interesting problem emerges: how to load a DLL without writing to disk and without injecting it into the process. In case you are wondering how the attacker can write to the process without writing to disk, the process is actually a virtual memory mechanism that interacts with the operating system and is responsible for loading DLLs in memory. Most of the code sections in the process memory that the process thinks are code are actually a valid, a 4 gigabyte chunk of code. It is not uncommon that Windows stores specific data in memory and is not aware that the data is not on the disk. Usually it does this as a part of its inter-process communication. The technique presented by Hang Fai Luong is called Dirty DLL loading . The DLL cannot be stored on disk, but it can be loaded at any time into the virtual memory of the process. The attacker must write to the process memory at exactly the same time that the process loads the DLL, which makes it risky since it requires malicious code and is specific to the target process. This technique is very interesting because the operating system never writes the DLL on disk, but it modifies the memory in a safe way.

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