

#### Beyond the Surface: A Comprehensive Look at Windows Driver Security Analysis

Let us talk about low level security issues

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**RELEASE VERSION** 

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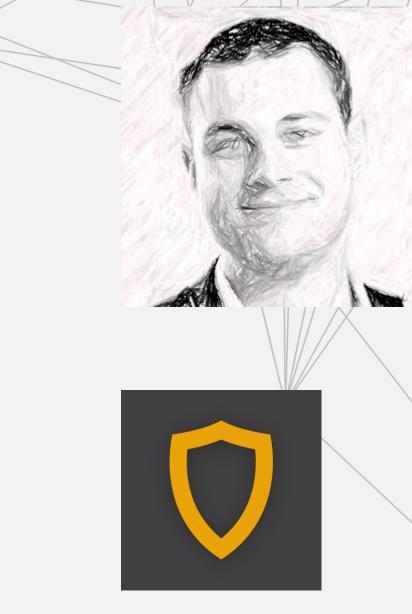


## Who am I?

- Dr David Baptiste
- I am 🗾 and I work in 🚝

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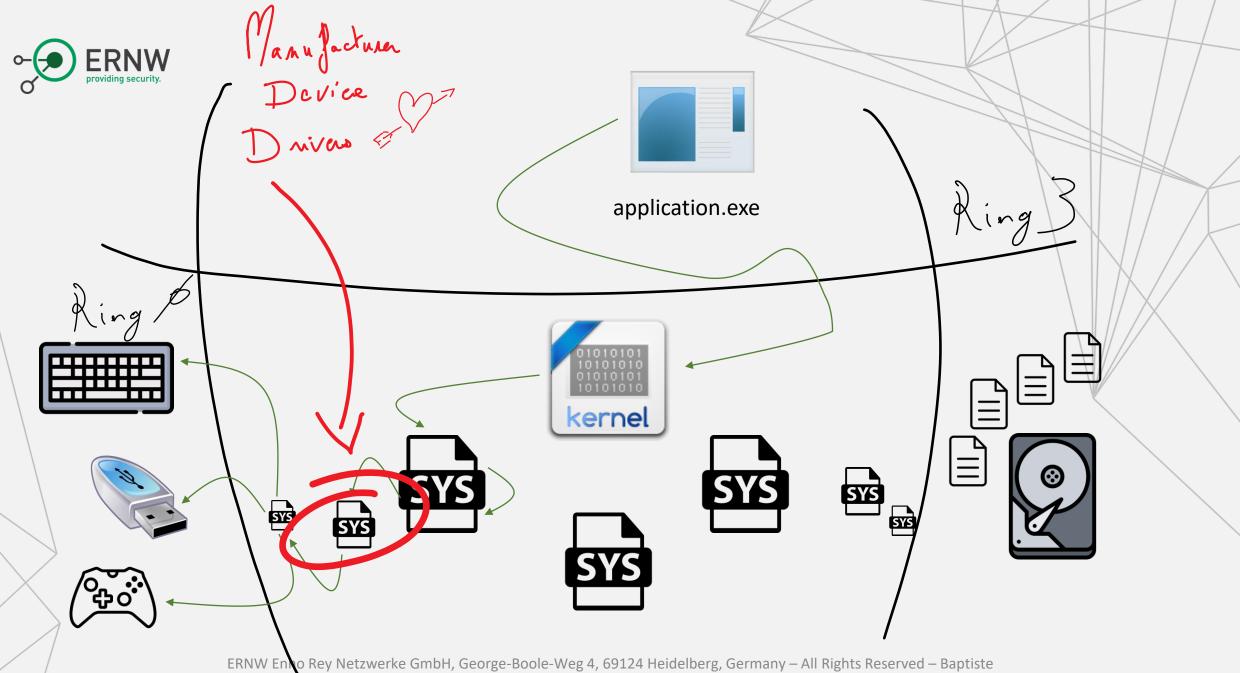
- Computer security service in Heidelberg, Germany
- Independent IT Security Solutions Provider
- "Make the World a Safer Place!"
- Did many conferences
  - Black Hat USA, DefCon, Malcon, ClubHack, Cocon
  - We organize Troopers Conference 🕒



# Windows Device drivers

Let's introduce the notion, with why, how and what.

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#### Manufacturers' device drivers

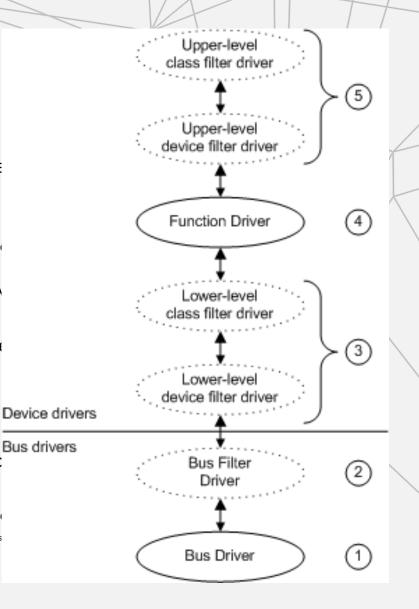
- Do you need to write a driver?
  - Microsoft Windows contains built-in drivers for many device types.
    - If there is a built-in driver for your device type, you will not need to write your own driver.
    - Your device can use the built-in drivers.
      - Default protocols (USB, network, bus management, display, ...)
      - Human Interface Devices HID (self-adapting protocol, transparently managed by embedded drivers)
  - But some device's manufacturers do it.
    - Supporting unsupported device types.
    - Adding some extra features to existing drivers.
    - Adding some extra vulnerabilities to a system ... 🙄



### Different kinds of device drivers

- Bus driver manages an individual logical or a physical I/O bus device and it provide independent.
  - It multiplexes access to the bus and how the information is exchanged.
  - It is more a transporter of information. Bus drivers also detect and report to the PnP devices that are connected the power setting of the bus.
  - Examples of buses include PCI, IDE Controller, Simple Peripheral Bus (SPB), Secure Digital (SD) Card, USB, PnpISA IEEE 1394.
- Function driver manages a particular type of device by providing the operational interface
  - It is the main driver for a device.
  - Typically written by the device vendor,
  - A single function driver can service one or more devices.
- Filter driver are optional drivers that interface with a specific driver of a device to enhanc
  - Able to serve one or more device at once, this one is inserted between two logical layers of drivers in the stack of
  - Considering the stack growing up from the bus driver to the function driver, this insertion can be performed above
    - Bus Filter Drivers or Lower-Level Filter Drivers: Used to add value on top of a bus-driver and they can be used, for example, to implement proprietary enhancements
    - Lower-Level Filter Drivers: Used to monitor or to modify (to match expected specifications usually) the behavior of device hardware.
    - Upper-Level Filter Drivers: Used to add value to the device





6



A big structure holding all settings about the driver.

#### NTSTATUS DriverEntry(

);

\_In\_ PDRIVER\_OBJECT DriverObject,

\_In\_ PUNICODE\_STRING RegistryPath

The path to the driver's configuration in the registry.

### Device Driver Interface

- A driver has an entry point (as any program ()).
  - This one is called the <u>DriverEntry</u> function.
  - This entry point is used to:
    - Create and/or initialize various driver-wide objects, types, or resources the driver uses.
      - For a "per-device" approach, this is the <u>AddDevice</u> routine that should be used.
    - Load the configuration from the registry of Windows (if any).
    - Supply entry points for the driver's standard routines.
      - Driver's <u>AddDevice</u> routine, dispatch routines, <u>Startlo</u> routine, <u>DispatchPnP</u>, <u>DispatchPower</u>, and <u>Unload</u> routine.

Implement a device interface if any.

 Return NTSTATUS indicating whether the driver successfully loaded and can accept and process requests from the PnP manager to configure, add, and start its devices.



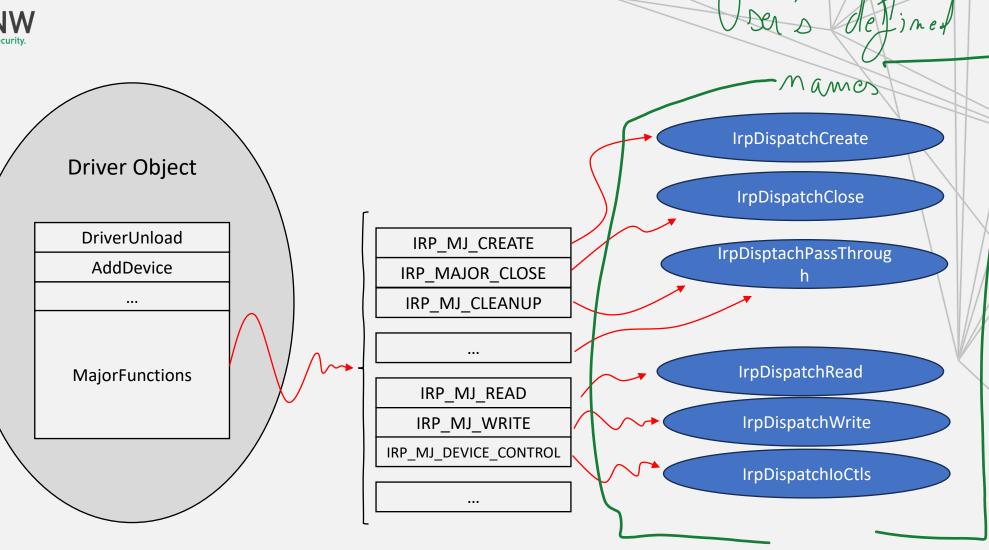
### Device Driver interface implementation

- The goal is to <u>create a device object</u>.
  - Usually one for each physical, logical, or virtual device it interfaces.
    - Usually, it creates one to offer an interface with the driver itself.
  - Used to handle "messages" forwarded through the driver: I/O Requests (IRP).
- Usually, the <u>loCreateDevice</u> function is used to create a device object.
  - It is highly recommended to use the <u>IoCreateDeviceSecure</u> function.
  - It is possible to control the access to the device object.
    - When the PnP manager calls the driver's <u>AddDevice</u> routine.
    - If the device has a security descriptor setting in the registry, it is applied to every object in the device stack.
    - Specify the <u>default security descriptor</u> and class GUID for that device.
      - For instance: "D:P(A;;GA;;;SY)(A;;GA;;;BA),, : Limits access to system and admins only.
      - By default "free to play for every logged user".

Here comes the fun  $\textcircled{B}^{l}$ 

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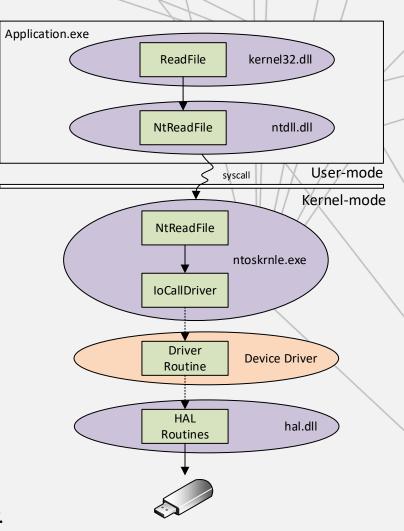






## Interfacing with a device driver

- Interfacing with a driver is like ... interfacing with a file.
  - Getting access to the driver with <u>CreateFile</u> function.
    - Open the MS-DOS name 😇.
    - This is where access check is performed.
      - Security Descriptor during device object creation.
      - IRP\_MJ\_CREATE dispatcher routine.
  - Interface with the driver.
    - With <u>ReadFile</u> / <u>WriteFile</u>.
      - IRP\_MJ\_READ / IRP\_JM\_WRITE.
    - The <u>DeviceIoControl</u> function is the most generic one.
      - Handled within the IRP\_MJ\_DEVICE\_CONTROL dispatcher.
      - Also, there is the IRP\_MJ\_INTERNAL\_DEVICE\_CONTROL dispatcher.







Public ones, defined by Microsoft for specific documented operations (SCSI – Port, USB, device management ...).

	BOOL DeviceIoControl			
/	[in]	HANDLE	hDevice,	Private ones, defined by vendor's
The handle to the driver	[in]	DWORD	dwIoControlCode,	software for internal
previously retrieved with	[in, optional]	LPVOID	lpInBuffer,	communication. They are almost
CreateFile.	[in]	DWORD	nInBufferSize,	never documented.
	[out, optional]	LPVOID	lpOutBuffer,	
	[in]	DWORD	nOutBufferSize,	
	[out, optional]	LPDWORD	lpBytesReturned,	
	[in, out, optional]	LPOVERLAPPED	) lpOverlapped	
	);			
	Outpu	it buffer, as retu	rned by the	
	driver	's dispatch routi	ne. There is	
Overlapped structure, use	ful	بند او بر او ما میں ا	Input buffer pr	ovided. Usually an

Overlapped structure, useful when the operation must be performed asynchronously.

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driver's dispatch routine. There is Input buffer provided. Usually an a size provided and size returned, allowing padding. of the buffer, in bytes.

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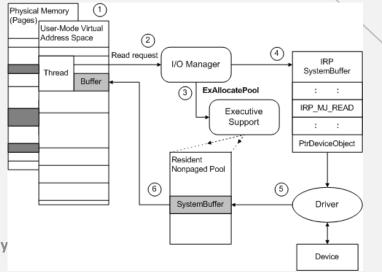


- When interfacing with DeviceIoControl, the user-mode application ...
  - Provides user-mode buffers (address ≤ 0x7FFF0000 | 0x7FFFFF`FF0000).
  - Interfacing them in kernel mode requires:
    - Executing in the context of the calling process.
    - Retrieving them in a secure way is necessary!
      - Providing kernel-addresses "just to test".
      - Time-to-check vs time-to-use (TOCTOU).
      - (...)
  - There are many ways to access data buffers in the context of IOCTLs.
    - Buffered I/O
    - Direct I/O
    - Neither Buffered Nor Direct I/O



#### • Buffered I/O

- The system creates a nonpaged system buffer, equal in size to the application's buffer.
  - User-mode content is copied in an allocated kernel-mode memory.
  - This operation is performed for input buffers and for output buffers at the end.
  - This is the most convenient way to proceed for small and interactive transfers.
    - Video, keyboard, mouse, serial, and parallel drivers.
- This is the best approach for security.
  - "Everything" is performed by the kernel.
  - But it has a real impact about performances.
  - Not suitable for "real time" or hardware scenarios.





#### Neither Buffered Nor Direct I/O

- The I/O manager passes the original user-space virtual addresses in IRPs that it sends to the driver.
  - Must be executed in the context of the calling process.
  - Not waste of time to allocate/copy content into system buffer.
  - But highly dangerous 🗐.
    - This is why it's widely used 😂.
- The security of the buffer is driver's responsibility.
  - This is not so easy, and, in the end, it is about reimplementing the Buffer I/O method.
  - There is a <u>tutorial</u> about how to do that correctly.
  - But it is far to be obvious to do it correctly ... 🗐



- How do we secure access to data buffers in neither method?
  - Check the validity of the user buffer's address range.
    - User-mode addresses are [0x10000 ≤ address ≤ 0x7FFF0000 | 0x7FFFFF`FF0000].
    - They must be aligned in memory [0xXXX1, 0xXXX2, 0xXXX3, ...] are invalid.
  - Check whether the appropriate read or write access is permitted.
    - With **<u>ProbeForRead</u>** and **<u>ProbeForWrite</u>** support routines.
  - Enclose access to the buffer's address range within a driver-supplied exception handler (\_\_try / \_\_except(.) { (...) }).
    - User thread could change the access rights for the buffer while the driver is accessing memory <sup>(C)</sup>.
  - Do that every time you access the buffer!!!

# Historical examples//

Bring your own vulnerable driver 💬

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### Generalities

- Writing a driver at a professional level is not a mass sport...
  - At least, good/reliable/efficient drivers 😭.
  - Most of the time, drivers are written in C.
    - Hiring a good C developer can be expensive.
    - Also, with a strong knowledge in hardware devices.
    - Also, with a strong knowledge in security.
    - Also, with a strong knowledge of the operating system.
    - Also, with (...)
  - Why?
    - Historical reasons and many samples are provided with this language.
    - C++ possibilities, also Rust but it is only for a few products, in practice.



### Generalities

- A lot of devices manufacturers are not so focus about security.
  - But they like to develop drivers for their devices...
  - Sometimes for dubious reasons or fancy/useless purposes...
    - Is the colored LEDs blighting a "must have" feature? 🚱
  - Sometimes it can be useful ... especially supporting proprietary protocols.
- Some manufacturers like to hire driver software "providers".
  - As in any industry, there are the good and the bad providers...
  - But some of them are somehow "creative":
    - Unlimited super-power with copy & past ☺.



### Generalities

- A lot of "device driver" (or related device drivers) are just ab
  - Managing I/O to the device, first (IRP\_MJ\_READ / IRP\_MJ\_
  - But also providing specific commands to the device.
    - Change the color of keyboard's keys ... 🐑
    - Overclock the GPUs of the graphic card.
    - Give me internal power information to display fancy stuff on screen.
- In fact, a lot of drivers are based on some "well-known" projects.
  - The "fabulous three" 😂:
    - Old Windows DDK samples [https://winworldpc.com/product/windows-sdk-ddk/nt-40]
    - WinRing0 by hiyohiyo & GermanAizek [https://github.com/GermanAizek/WinRing0]
    - WinIO by Yariv Kaplan [https://github.com/starofrainnight/winio]

4/8

TSX

SSE4.1 SSE4.2

W/R

SATA 5 Gh/e

AVX AVX2 EMA ADX Current Clocks (MH

1066 4 MHz

Code coming from

Windows 98, 3.5 ... and

15 15 15

Microsoft Windows 10 Professional (v64) Ruil

10.67

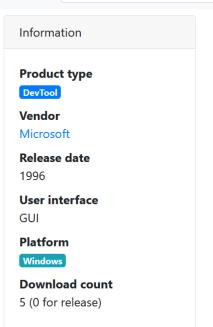
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1200 MHz

#### Windows SDK & DDK NT 4.0

The Microsoft Windows Software Development Kits (SDK) provide sample program code, extra libraries, and documentation to aid application developers producing Windows applications. Microsoft Windows Driver Development Kits are similar sets of samples and libraries but specific to device driver development, and much more in-depth.

ailable rele	eases						
Windows 1	1.x	Windows 2.x	Windows 3.0	NT 3.x	Windows 3.1	WfW 3.11	Windows 95
NT 4.0	XP (NT	T 5.1) 2003	(NT 5.2)				



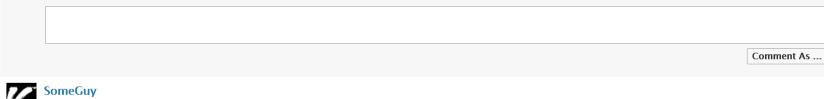
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#### Downloads

Download name	Version	Language	Architecture	File size	Downloads
Microsoft Windows NT 4.0 DDK (4.0.1381)	4.0.1381	English	× <sup>6</sup>	31.12MB	0
Microsoft Windows NT 4.0 SDK (1996)	4.0	English	x86	196.48MB	0

#### Comments

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## WinRing0

- WinRingO is a hardware access library for Windows.
- WinRingO library allows x86/x64 Windows applications to access

•	I/0	port
---	-----	------

• PCI Direct of

Direct device communication

**Direct device communication** 

\_\_\_\_\_

Bypassing R3/R0 protection

• MSR (Model-Specific Register) Major disclosure of information

ASLR bypass

Memory isolation

- Set of Driver / Dll to give a direct access to hardware resources.
  - "Useful" to control piece of hardware without all the kernel complexity.
  - Base support for hardware vendors to "directly drive" their device.



## WinIO

- The WinIo library allows 32-bit and 64-bit Windows applications to directly access I/O ports and physical memory.
- Among the different features proposed:
  - Direct I/O port access

Direct device communication

n Bypassing R3/R0 protection

- Mapping of physical memory Windows DDK (1993) Read / Write What Where
- Why trying to understand the complexity of the kernel?
  - When there are some "project" doing the work "simply"...
  - "Since it works" ...

R3/R0 isolation



#### \Microsoft Windows NT 4.0 DDK (4.0.1381)\ddk\src\general\mapmem\sys\MAPMEM.C

/*++
Copyright (c) 1993 Microsoft Corporation
Module Name:
mapmem.c
Abstract:
A simple driver sample which shows how to map physical memory into a user-mode process's adrress space using the Zw*MapViewOfSection APIs.
Environment:
kernel mode only
Notes:
For the sake of simplicity this sample does not attempt to recognize resource conflicts with other drivers/devices. A real-world driver would call IoReportResource usage to determine whether or not the resource is available, and if so, register the resource under it's name.
Revision History:
*/

https://swapcontext.blogspot.com/2020/01/unwinding-rtcore.html



## A second example

- Exploits about RTCore driver have been found by "hFireF0x".
  - RTCore is a name of kernel mode driver used by MSI Afterburner software (<u>https://www.msi.com/page/afterburner</u>).
  - CVE-2019-16098 (published in 01/2020)

#### **MSI** Afterburner

MSI Afterburner is the world's most recognized and widely used graphics card overclocking utility which gives you full control of your graphics cards.



GeForce® GT 1030 AERO ITX 4GD4 OC - MSI

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```
ERNW
  1 NTSTATUS __stdcall DriverEntry(PDRIVER_OBJECT DriverObject, PUNICODE_STRING RegistryPath)
  2 {
  3
     NTSTATUS status: // eax
     PDEVICE_OBJECT DeviceObject; // [rsp+40h] [rbp-38h] BYREF
  4
     struct _UNICODE_STRING DestinationString; // [rsp+48h] [rbp-30h] BYREF
  5
  6
     struct _UNICODE_STRING SymbolicLinkName; // [rsp+58h] [rbp-20h] BYREF
  7
  8
     RtlInitUnicodeString(&DestinationString, DeviceName);// \Device\RTCore64
     RtlInitUnicodeString(&SymbolicLinkName, MsDosName);// '\DosDevices\RTCore64'
 9
     status = IoCreateDevice(DriverObject, 0, &DestinationString, 0x22u, 0, 0, &DeviceObject);
10
11
     if ( status \geq 0 )
 12
       status = IoCreateSymbolicLink(&SymbolicLinkName, &DestinationString);
13
14
       if ( status \geq 0 )
 15
         DriverObject->MajorFunction[IRP_MJ_CREATE] = IrpDispatcher;
16
         DriverObject->MajorFunction[IRP_MJ_CLOSE] = IrpDispatcher;
17
         DriverObject->MajorFunction[IRP_MJ_DEVICE_CONTROL] = IrpDispatcher;
18
19
         DriverObject->DriverUnload = DriverUnload;
20
         return 0;
 21
 22
23
     return status;
24 }
```



WinRing	<b>g0</b> / WinRi	ng0Sys / OpenLibSys.c		winio / S	Source / D	Drv / Winlo.c
Code	Blame	722 lines (614 loc) · 17.1 KB		Code	Blame	478 lines (346 loc) · 12 KB
25		<pre>// The driver is inherently insecure</pre>				
26		// Let's reduce the attack surface by all	owing only Administrators to access the driver	46		RtlInitUnicodeString (&DeviceNameUnicodeString, L"\\Device\\WinIo");
27		NTSTATUS status = IoCreateDeviceSecure(		47		
28		DriverObject,	// Our Driver Object	48		// Create a device object
29		0,	<pre>// We don't use a device extensi</pre>			// Create a device object
30		&ntDeviceName,	// Device name	49	_	
31		OLS_TYPE,	// Device type	50	l	<pre>ntStatus = IoCreateDevice (DriverObject,</pre>
32		FILE_DEVICE_SECURE_OPEN,	<pre>// Device characteristics</pre>	51		0,
33		FALSE,		52		&DeviceNameUnicodeString,
34 35		&SDDL_DEVOBJ_SYS_ALL_ADM_ALL, NULL,	// Device class GUID			
36		&deviceObject);	// Returned ptr to Device Object	53		FILE_DEVICE_WINIO,
37		adeviceobject);	// Returned ptr to bevice object	54		0,
38		<pre>if (!NT_SUCCESS(status))</pre>		55		FALSE,
39		{		56		<pre>&amp;DeviceObject);</pre>
40		refCount = (ULONG)(-1);		57		
41		return status;				
42		}		58		<pre>if (NT_SUCCESS(ntStatus))</pre>
43		else		59		{
44		{		60		<pre>// Create dispatch points for device control, create, close.</pre>
45		refCount = 0;		61		
46		}		62		DriverObject->MajorFunction[IRP_MJ_CREATE] =
47						
48		<pre>// Initialize the driver object with this</pre>		63		DriverObject->MajorFunction[IRP_MJ_CLOSE] =
49		DriverObject->MajorFunction[IRP_MJ_CREATE		64		<pre>DriverObject-&gt;MajorFunction[IRP_MJ_DEVICE_CONTROL] = WinIoDispatch;</pre>
50		DriverObject->MajorFunction[IRP_MJ_CLOSE]		65		DriverObject->DriverUnload = WinIoUnload;
51		DriverObject->MajorFunction[IRP_MJ_DEVICE	_CONIROL] = OISDISpatch;	66		
52		DriverObject->DriverUnload = Unload;	)			



WinRing	<b>90</b> / WinRii	ng0Sys / OpenLibSys.c		winio / S	Source / D	rv / Winlo.c
Code	Blame	722 lines (614 loc) · 17.1 KB		Code	Blame	478 lines (346 loc) · 12 KB
24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34		<pre>// The driver is inherently insecure // Let's reduce the attack surface by a NTSTATUS status = IoCreateDeviceSecure( DriverObject, 0, &amp;ntDeviceName, OLS_TYPE, FILE_DEVICE_SECURE_OPEN, FALSE, &amp;SDPL_DEVOBJ_SYS_ALL_ADM_ALL,</pre>	llowing only Administrators to access the driver // Our Driver Object // We don't use a device extensi // Device name // Device type // Device characteristics	46 47 48 49 50 51 52	C	<pre>RtlInitUnicodeString (&amp;DeviceNameUnicodeString, L"\\Device\\WinIo"); // Create a device object ntStatus = IoCreateDevice (DriverObject, 0, &amp;DeviceNameUnicodeString,</pre>
35 36 37 38 39 40		<pre>NULL, &amp;deviceObject); if (!NT_SUCCESS(status)) { refCount = (ULONs)(-1);</pre>	<pre>// Device class GUID SDDL_DEVOBJ_SYS_ALL_ADM_ALL "D:P(A;;GA;;;SY)(A;;GA;;;BA)"</pre>	53		FILE_DEVICE_WINIO,
41 42 43 44 45 46 47		<pre>return status; } else {     refCount = 0; }</pre>	SDDL_DEVOBJ_SYS_ALL_ADM_ALL allows the ke the device. No other users may access the devic		em, and a	administrator complete control over device control, create, close. DriverObject->MajorFunction[IRP_MJ_CREATE] =
48 49 50 51 52		<pre>// Initialize the driver object with th DriverObject-&gt;MajorFunction[IRP_MJ_CREA DriverObject-&gt;MajorFunction[IRP_MJ_CLOS DriverObject-&gt;MajorFunction[IRP_MJ_DEVI DriverObject-&gt;DriverUnload = Unload; 7</pre>	TE] = OlsDispatch; E] = OlsDispatch;	63 64 65 66		<pre>DriverObject-&gt;MajorFunction[IRP_MJ_CLOSE] = DriverObject-&gt;MajorFunction[IRP_MJ_DEVICE_CONTROL] = WinIoDispatch; DriverObject-&gt;DriverUnload = WinIoUnload;</pre>



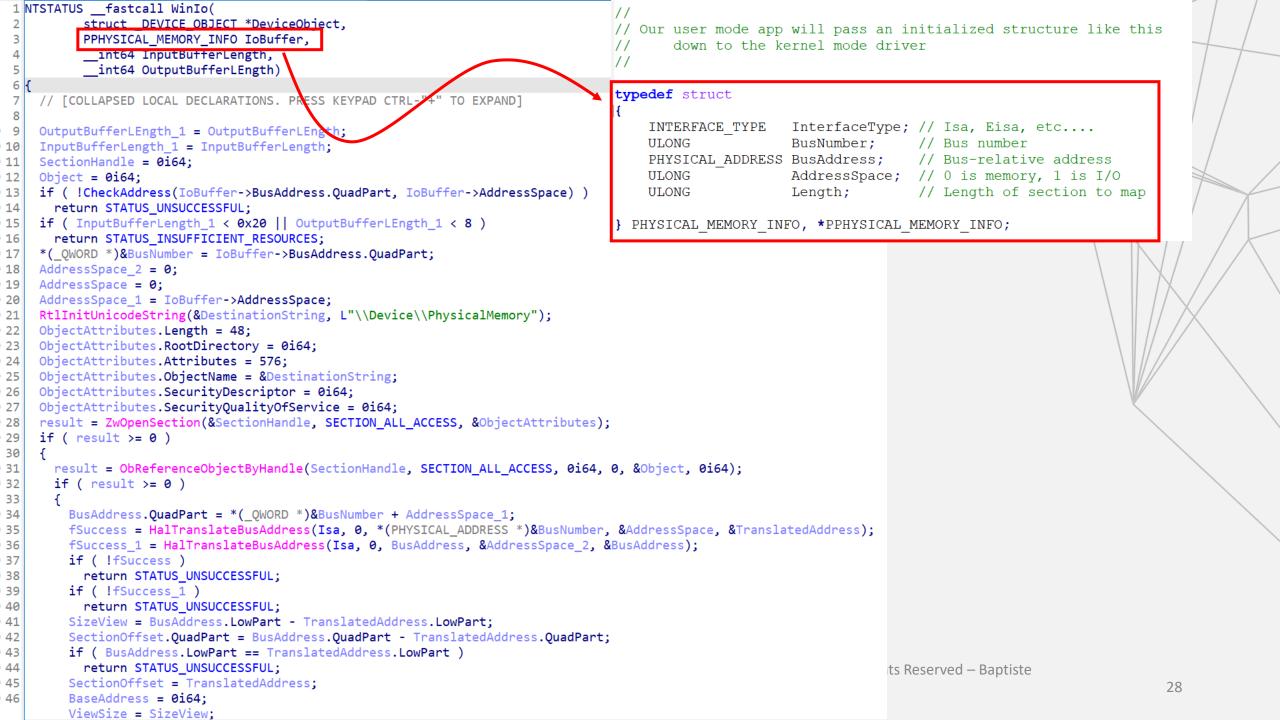
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30		&ntDeviceName,	// Device name	49	_	
31		OLS_TYPE,	// Device type	50		ntStatus = IoCreateDevice (DriverObject, 🛛 💦 🦳 🖓
32		FILE_DEVICE_SECURE_OPEN,	// Device characteristics	51		0,
33		FALSE,		52		&DeviceNameUnicodeString,
34		&SDDL_DEVOBJ_SYS_ALL_ADM_ALL,	// Device class GUID			
35 36		<pre>NULL, &amp;deviceObject);</pre>	// Returned ptr to Device Object	53		FILE_DEVICE_WINIO,
37		adeviceobject),	// Returned ptr to bevice object	54		0,
38		<pre>if (!NT_SUCCESS(status))</pre>		55		FALSE,
39		{		56		&DeviceObject);
40		<pre>refCount = (ULONG)(-1);</pre>		57		
41		return status;		58		if (NT_SUCCESS(ntStatus))
42		}				
43		else		59		{
44		{		60		<pre>// Create dispatch points for device control, create, close.</pre>
45		<pre>refCount = 0;</pre>		61		
46		}		62		DriverObject->MajorFunction[IRP_MJ_CREATE] =
47 48	(	<pre>// Initialize the driver object with this</pre>	driven's entry points	63		DriverObject->MajorFunction[IRP_MJ_CLOSE] =
48		DriverObject->MajorFunction[IRP_MJ_CREATE				
50		DriverObject->MajorFunction[IRP_MJ_CLOSE]		64		<pre>DriverObject-&gt;MajorFunction[IRP_MJ_DEVICE_CONTROL] = WinIoDispatc</pre>
51		DriverObject->MajorFunction[IRP_MJ_DEVICE		65		DriverObject->DriverUnload = WinIoUnload;
52	(	DriverObject->DriverUnload = Unload;		66		
		7	·			

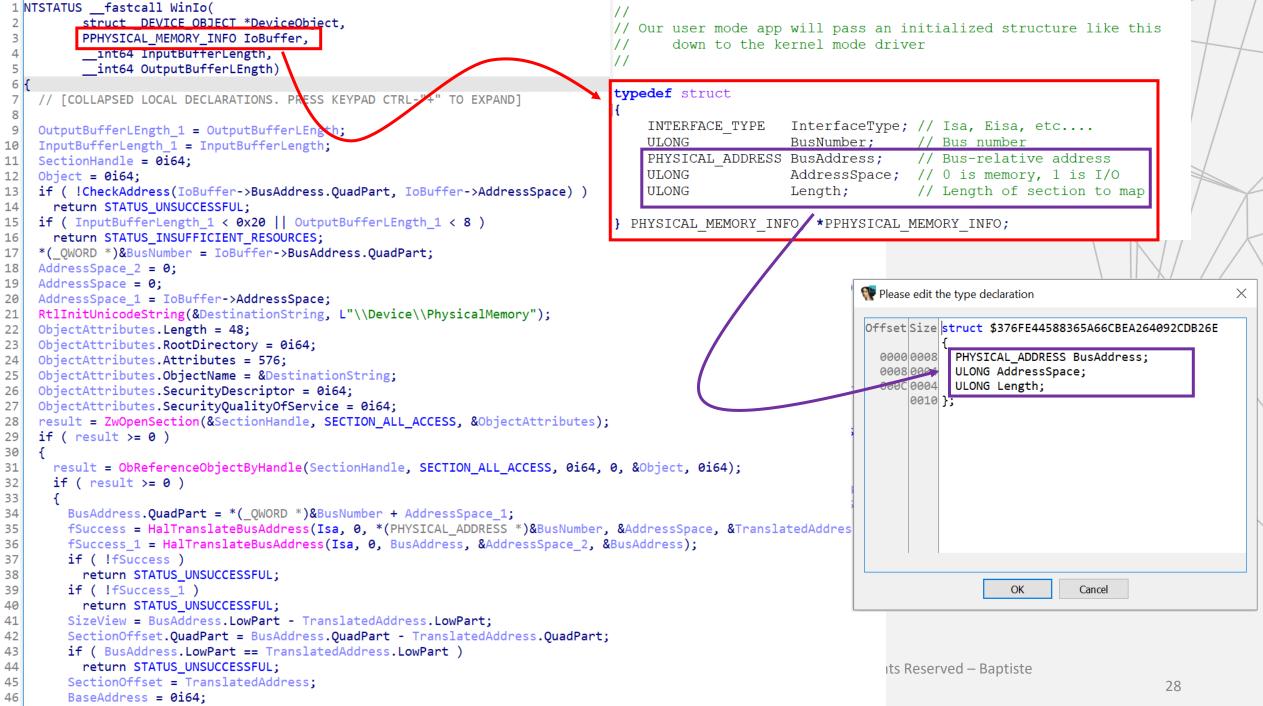
```
1 NTSTATUS __stdcall IrpDispatcher(struct _DEVICE_OBJECT *DeviceObject, struct _IRP *Irp)
 3
    // [COLLAPSED LOCAL DECLARATIONS. PRESS KEYPAD CTRL-"+" TO EXPAND]
 5
    Irp->IoStatus.Status = 0;
    Irp->IoStatus.Information = 0i64;
 6
    CurrentStackLocation = Irp->Tail.Overlay.CurrentStackLocation;
 7
    SystemBuffer = Irp->AssociatedIrp.SystemBuffer;
 8
    InputBufferLength = CurrentStackLocation->Parameters.DeviceIoControl.InputBufferLength;
 9
    OutputBufferLength = CurrentStackLocation->Parameters.DeviceIoControl.OutputBufferLength;
10
    if ( CurrentStackLocation->MajorFunction == 14 )
11
12
13
      switch ( CurrentStackLocation->Parameters.DeviceIoControl.IoControlCode )
14
15
        case 0x80002000:
16
          status = WinIo(
17
                      DeviceObject.
18
                      (PHYSICAL ADDRESS *)SystemBuffer,
                      (unsigned int)InputBufferLength,
19
20
                      OutputBufferLength);
          Irp->IoStatus.Status = status;
21
22
          if ( status < 0 )
23
             Irp->IoStatus.Status = STATUS INVALID PARAMETER;
24
          else
25
             Irp->IoStatus.Information = 8i64;
26
          break:
27
        case 0x80002004:
          if ( (unsigned int)InputBufferLength < 8 )</pre>
28
29
             Irp->IoStatus.Status = STATUS UNSUCCESSFUL;
30
          else
             Irp->IoStatus.Status = ZwUnmapViewOfSection((HANDLE)0xFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFi64, *(PVOID *)SystemBuffer);
31
32
           break;
```

```
1 NTSTATUS fastcall WinIo(
          struct DEVICE OBJECT *DeviceObject,
 2
 3
          PPHYSICAL MEMORY INFO IoBuffer,
          int64 InputBufferLength,
 4
 5
           int64 OutputBufferLEngth)
 6 {
    // [COLLAPSED LOCAL DECLARATIONS. PRESS KEYPAD CTRL-"+" TO EXPAND]
 7
8
    OutputBufferLEngth 1 = OutputBufferLEngth;
9
    InputBufferLength 1 = InputBufferLength;
10
   SectionHandle = 0i64:
11
    Object = 0i64;
12
13
   if ( !CheckAddress(IoBuffer->BusAddress.QuadPart, IoBuffer->AddressSpace) )
      return STATUS UNSUCCESSFUL;
14
   if ( InputBufferLength 1 < 0x20 || OutputBufferLEngth 1 < 8 )
15
      return STATUS_INSUFFICIENT_RESOURCES;
16
    *( QWORD *)&BusNumber = IoBuffer->BusAddress.QuadPart;
17
   AddressSpace_2 = 0;
18
   AddressSpace = 0:
19
    AddressSpace 1 = IoBuffer->AddressSpace;
20
   RtlInitUnicodeString(&DestinationString, L"\\Device\\PhysicalMemory");
21
    ObjectAttributes.Length = 48;
22
   ObjectAttributes.RootDirectory = 0i64;
23
    ObjectAttributes.Attributes = 576;
24
   ObjectAttributes.ObjectName = &DestinationString;
25
26 ObjectAttributes.SecurityDescriptor = 0i64;
    ObjectAttributes.SecurityQualityOfService = 0i64;
27
    result = ZwOpenSection(&SectionHandle, SECTION ALL ACCESS, &ObjectAttributes);
28
    if ( result \geq 0 )
29
30
    ſ
      result = ObReferenceObjectByHandle(SectionHandle, SECTION ALL ACCESS, 0i64, 0, &Object, 0i64);
31
      if (result \geq 0)
32
33
      ſ
34
        BusAddress.QuadPart = *( QWORD *)&BusNumber + AddressSpace 1;
35
        fSuccess = HalTranslateBusAddress(Isa, 0, *(PHYSICAL ADDRESS *)&BusNumber, &AddressSpace, &TranslatedAddress);
        fSuccess 1 = HalTranslateBusAddress(Isa, 0, BusAddress, &AddressSpace 2, &BusAddress);
36
37
         if ( !fSuccess )
38
          return STATUS UNSUCCESSFUL;
39
        if ( !fSuccess 1 )
          return STATUS UNSUCCESSFUL;
40
        SizeView = BusAddress.LowPart - TranslatedAddress.LowPart;
41
42
        SectionOffset.QuadPart = BusAddress.QuadPart - TranslatedAddress.QuadPart;
43
        if ( BusAddress.LowPart == TranslatedAddress.LowPart )
          return STATUS UNSUCCESSFUL;
44
        SectionOffset = TranslatedAddress;
45
         BaseAddress = 0i64;
46
```

ViewSize = SizeView:

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ViewSize = SizeView;

```
1 NTSTATUS fastcall WinIo(
          struct DEVICE OBJECT *DeviceObject,
 2
 3
          PPHYSICAL MEMORY INFO IoBuffer,
          int64 InputBufferLength,
 4
 5
           int64 OutputBufferLEngth)
 6 {
    // [COLLAPSED LOCAL DECLARATIONS. PRESS KEYPAD CTRL-"+" TO EXPAND]
 7
8
    OutputBufferLEngth 1 = OutputBufferLEngth;
9
    InputBufferLength 1 = InputBufferLength;
10
   SectionHandle = 0i64:
11
    Object = 0i64;
12
13
   if ( !CheckAddress(IoBuffer->BusAddress.QuadPart, IoBuffer->AddressSpace) )
      return STATUS UNSUCCESSFUL;
14
   if ( InputBufferLength 1 < 0x20 || OutputBufferLEngth 1 < 8 )
15
      return STATUS_INSUFFICIENT_RESOURCES;
16
    *( QWORD *)&BusNumber = IoBuffer->BusAddress.QuadPart;
17
   AddressSpace_2 = 0;
18
   AddressSpace = 0:
19
    AddressSpace 1 = IoBuffer->AddressSpace;
20
   RtlInitUnicodeString(&DestinationString, L"\\Device\\PhysicalMemory");
21
    ObjectAttributes.Length = 48;
22
   ObjectAttributes.RootDirectory = 0i64;
23
    ObjectAttributes.Attributes = 576;
24
   ObjectAttributes.ObjectName = &DestinationString;
25
26 ObjectAttributes.SecurityDescriptor = 0i64;
    ObjectAttributes.SecurityQualityOfService = 0i64;
27
    result = ZwOpenSection(&SectionHandle, SECTION ALL ACCESS, &ObjectAttributes);
28
    if ( result \geq 0 )
29
30
    ſ
      result = ObReferenceObjectByHandle(SectionHandle, SECTION ALL ACCESS, 0i64, 0, &Object, 0i64);
31
      if (result \geq 0)
32
33
      ſ
34
        BusAddress.QuadPart = *( QWORD *)&BusNumber + AddressSpace 1;
35
        fSuccess = HalTranslateBusAddress(Isa, 0, *(PHYSICAL ADDRESS *)&BusNumber, &AddressSpace, &TranslatedAddress);
        fSuccess 1 = HalTranslateBusAddress(Isa, 0, BusAddress, &AddressSpace 2, &BusAddress);
36
37
         if ( !fSuccess )
38
          return STATUS UNSUCCESSFUL;
39
        if ( !fSuccess 1 )
          return STATUS UNSUCCESSFUL;
40
        SizeView = BusAddress.LowPart - TranslatedAddress.LowPart;
41
42
        SectionOffset.QuadPart = BusAddress.QuadPart - TranslatedAddress.QuadPart;
43
        if ( BusAddress.LowPart == TranslatedAddress.LowPart )
          return STATUS UNSUCCESSFUL;
44
        SectionOffset = TranslatedAddress;
45
         BaseAddress = 0i64;
46
```

ViewSize = SizeView:

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1	NTSTATUSfastcall WinIo(		
2	struct _DEVICE_OBJECT *DeviceObject,		
3	PPHYSICAL_MEMORY_INFO IoBuffer,		
4	int64 InputBufferLength,		7
5	int64 OutputBufferLEngth)		/
6	{	RtlInitUnicodeString (&physicalMemoryUnicodeString,	/
7	<pre>// [COLLAPSED LOCAL DECLARATIONS. PRESS KEYPAD CTRL-"+" TO EXPAND]</pre>	L"\\Device\\PhysicalMemory");	
8			
9	OutputBufferLEngth_1 = OutputBufferLEngth;	InitializeObjectAttributes (&objectAttributes,	
10	<pre>InputBufferLength_1 = InputBufferLength;</pre>	&physicalMemoryUnicodeString, OBJ CASE INSENSITIVE,	
11	SectionHandle = 0i64;	(HANDLE) NULL,	
12	Object = 0i64;	(PSECURITY DESCRIPTOR) NULL);	
13	if ( !CheckAddress(IoBuffer->BusAddress.QuadPart, IoBuffer->AddressSpace) )		
14	return STATUS_UNSUCCESSFUL;	<pre>ntStatus = ZwOpenSection (&amp;physicalMemoryHandle,</pre>	/
15	if ( InputBufferLength_1 < 0x20    OutputBufferLEngth_1 < 8 )	SECTION_ALL_ACCESS,	/
16	return STATUS_INSUFFICIENT_RESOURCES;	<pre>&amp;objectAttributes);</pre>	
17	<pre>*(_QWORD *)&amp;BusNumber = IoBuffer-&gt;BusAddress.QuadPart;</pre>		/
18	AddressSpace_2 = 0;	<pre>if (!NT_SUCCESS(ntStatus))</pre>	
19	AddressSpace = 0;	{	
20	AddressSpace_1 = IoBuffer->AddressSpace;	<pre>MapMemKdPrint (("MAPMEM.SYS: ZwOpenSection failed\n"));</pre>	
21	RtlInitUnicodeString(&DestinationString, L"\\Device\\PhysicalMemory");	goto done;	
22	ObjectAttributes.Length = 48;	<pre>goto done, }</pre>	
23	ObjectAttributes.RootDirectory = 0i64;	,	
24	ObjectAttributes.Attributes = 576;	<pre>ntStatus = ObReferenceObjectByHandle (physicalMemoryHandle,</pre>	
25	ObjectAttributes.ObjectName = &DestinationString	SECTION ALL ACCESS,	
26	ObjectAttributes.SecurityDescriptor = 0i64;	(POBJECT_TYPE) NULL,	
27	ObjectAttributes.SecurityQualityOfService = 0i64;	KernelMode,	
28	result = ZwOpenSection(&SectionHandle, SECTION_ALL_ACCESS, &ObjectAttributes);	& Physical Memory Section,	
29	if ( result >= 0 )	(POBJECT_HANDLE_INFORMATION) NULL);	
30	{	if (INT SUCCESS(ntStatus))	
31	result = ObReferenceObjectByHandle(SectionHandle, SECTION_ALL_ACCESS, 0i64, 0, &Obj	<pre>if (!NT_SUCCESS(ntStatus)) /</pre>	
32 33	if ( result >= 0 )	MapMemKdPrint (("MAPMEM.SYS: ObReferenceObjectByHandle failed\n"));	
	{		1
34	BusAddress.QuadPart = *(_QWORD *)&BusNumber + AddressSpace_1;	goto close handle;	
35	fSuccess = HalTranslateBusAddress(Isa, 0, *(PHYSICAL_ADDRESS *)&BusNumber, &Addre	}	
36	<pre>fSuccess_1 = HalTranslateBusAddress(Isa, 0, BusAddress, &amp;AddressSpace_2, &amp;BusAddress</pre>		
37	<pre>if ( !fSuccess )</pre>		
38	return STATUS_UNSUCCESSFUL;		
39	<pre>if ( !fSuccess_1 )</pre>	<pre>// Initialize the physical addresses that will be translated</pre>	
40	return STATUS_UNSUCCESSFUL;		
41	SizeView = BusAddress.LowPart - TranslatedAddress.LowPart;	physicalAddressEnd = RtlLargeIntegerAdd (physicalAddress,	
42	SectionOffset.QuadPart = BusAddress.QuadPart - TranslatedAddress.QuadPart;	RtlConvertUlongToLargeInteger (	
43	<pre>if ( BusAddress.LowPart == TranslatedAddress.LowPart )</pre>	<pre>length);</pre>	
44	return STATUS_UNSUCCESSFUL;	its keserved – Baptiste	
45	SectionOffset = TranslatedAddress;	28	
46	BaseAddress = 0i64;		
	ViewSize = SizeView;		

1	NTSTATUSfastcall WinIo(		
2	struct _DEVICE_OBJECT *DeviceObject,		
3			
4	int64 InputBufferLength,		
5			
6	{	RtlInitUnicodeString (&physicalMemoryUnicodeString,	/
7		L"\\Device\\PhysicalMemory");	/
8			/
9	OutputBufferLEngth_1 = OutputBufferLEngth;	InitializeObjectAttributes (&objectAttributes,	/
10	<pre>InputBufferLength_1 = InputBufferLength;</pre>	<pre>&amp;physicalMemoryUnicodeString,</pre>	
11	SectionHandle = 0i64;	OBJ_CASE_INSENSITIVE,	
12	Object = 0i64;	(HANDLE) NULL,	
13	if ( !CheckAddress(IoBuffer->BusAddress.QuadPart, IoBuffer->AddressSpace) )	(PSECURITY_DESCRIPTOR) NULL);	
14	return STATUS_UNSUCCESSFUL;	ntStatus = ZwOpenSection (&physicalMemoryHandle,	
15	if ( InputBufferLength_1 < 0x20    OutputBufferLEngth_1 < 8 )	SECTION ALL ACCESS,	
16		&objectAttributes);	
17	<pre>*(_QWORD *)&amp;BusNumber = IoBuffer-&gt;BusAddress.QuadPart;</pre>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	/
18	AddressSpace 2 = 0;	<pre>if (!NT_SUCCESS(ntStatus))</pre>	/
19	AddressSpace = 0;	{	/
20	AddressSpace 1 = IoBuffer->AddressSpace:	<pre>MapMemKdPrint (("MAPMEM.SYS: ZwOpenSection failed\n"));</pre>	
21	RtlInitUnicodeString(&DestinationString, L"\\Device\\PhysicalMemory");		
22	ObjectAttributes.Length = 48;	goto done;	
23	ObjectAttributes.RootDirectory = 0i64;	}	
24	ObjectAttributes.Attributes = 576;	<pre>ntStatus = ObReferenceObjectByHandle (physicalMemoryHandle,</pre>	
25	ObjectAttributes.ObjectName = &DestinationString	SECTION ALL ACCESS,	
26	ObjectAttributes.SecurityDescriptor = 0i64;	(POBJECT TYPE) NULL,	
27	ObjectAttributes.SecurityQualityOfService = 0i64;	KernelMode,	
28	result = ZwOpenSection(&SectionHandle, SECTION_ALL_ACCESS, &ObjectAttributes);	& Physical Memory Section,	
29	if ( result >= 0 )	(POBJECT_HANDLE_INFORMATION) NULL);	
30	{		
31	result = ObReferenceObjectByHandle(SectionHandle, SECTION_ALL_ACCESS, 0i64, 0, &ObjectByHandle)	<pre>if (!NT_SUCCESS(ntStatus))</pre>	
32	if ( result >= 0 )	<pre>MapMemKdPrint (("MAPMEM.SYS: ObReferenceObjectByHandle failed\n"));</pre>	
33	{	Mapmenukdriine (( MARMEM. 515. Obkererenceobjectbynandre faited (n //,	
34	BusAddress.QuadPart = *(_QWORD *)&BusNumber + AddressSpace_1;	<pre>goto close handle;</pre>	
35	fSuccess = HalTranslateBusAddress(Isa, 0, *(PHYSICAL_ADDRESS *)&BusNumber, &Addres	}	
36	<pre>fSuccess_1 = HalTranslateBusAddress(Isa, 0, BusAddress, &amp;AddressSpace_2, &amp;BusAddress</pre>		
37	<pre>if ( !fSuccess )</pre>		
38	return STATUS_UNSUCCESSFUL;		
39	<pre>if ( !fSuccess_1 )</pre>	// Initialize the physical addresses that will be translated	
40	return STATUS_UNSUCCESSFUL;		
41	SizeView = BusAddress.LowPart - TranslatedAddress.LowPart;	physicalAddressEnd = RtlLargeIntegerAdd (physicalAddress,	
42	SectionOffset.QuadPart = BusAddress.QuadPart - TranslatedAddress.QuadPart;	RtlConvertUlongToLargeInteger (	
43	<pre>if ( BusAddress.LowPart == TranslatedAddress.LowPart )</pre>	<pre>length));</pre>	
44	return STATUS_UNSUCCESSFUL;	ts keserved – Baptiste	
45	SectionOffset = TranslatedAddress;	28	
46	BaseAddress = 0i64;		
	ViewSize = SizeView;		

<pre>NTSTATUSfastcall WinIo( struct _DEVICE_OBJECT *DeviceObject, PPHYSICAL_MEMORY_INFO IoBuffer,int64 InputBufferLength,int64 OutputBufferLEngth) { // [COLLAPSED LOCAL DECLARATIONS. PRESS KEYPAD CTRL-"+" TO EXPAND] </pre>	
<pre>4int64 InputBufferLength, 5int64 OutputBufferLEngth) 6 { 7 // [COLLAPSED LOCAL DECLARATIONS. PRESS KEYPAD CTRL-"+" TO EXPAND]</pre> RtlInitUnicodeString (&physicalMemoryUnicodeString, L"\\Device\\PhysicalMemory");	
<pre>5int64 OutputBufferLEngth) 6 { 7 // [COLLAPSED LOCAL DECLARATIONS. PRESS KEYPAD CTRL-"+" TO EXPAND] RtlInitUnicodeString (&amp;physicalMemoryUnicodeString, L"\\Device\\PhysicalMemory");</pre>	
<pre>6 { 7 // [COLLAPSED LOCAL DECLARATIONS. PRESS KEYPAD CTRL-"+" TO EXPAND]</pre>	
7 // [COLLAPSED LOCAL DECLARATIONS. PRESS KEYPAD CTRL-"+" TO EXPAND]	
	/
8 9 OutputBuffer Ength 1 = OutputBuffer Ength: InitializeObjectAttributes (&objectAttributes,	/
	String
ODI CACE INCENCIALITE CONCENTINE	sering,
(HANDLE) NULL,	
12 Object = 0i64; 13 if (!CheckAddress(IoBuffer->BusAddress.QuadPart, IoBuffer->AddressSpace))	NULL);
14       return STATUS_UNSUCCESSFUL;         15       if (InputBufferLength_1 < 0x20    OutputBufferLEngth_1 < 8 )	
16 return STATUS_INSUFFICIENT_RESOURCES;	/
17 *(_QWORD *)&BusNumber = IoBuffer->BusAddress.QuadPart;	
<pre>18 AddressSpace 2 = 0; if (!NT_SUCCESS(ntStatus))</pre>	/
19 AddressSpace = 0:	
20 AddressSpace 1 = IoBuffer->AddressSpace: MapMemKdPrint (("MAPMEM.SYS: ZwOpenSection fail	<pre>led\n"));</pre>
21 RtlInitUnicodeString(&DestinationString, L"\\Device\\PhysicalMemory");	
22 ObjectAttributes.Length = 48;	
<pre>23 ObjectAttributes.RootDirectory = 0i64;</pre>	
24 ObjectAttributes.Attributes = 576; ntStatus = ObReferenceObjectByHandle (physicalMemor	
25 ObjectAttributes.ObjectName = &DestinationString	
<pre>26 ObjectAttributes.SecurityDescriptor = 0i64; 27 ObjectAttributes.SecurityOualityOfService = 0i64: KernelMode,</pre>	5) NULL,
	prvSection.
	DLE_INFORMATION) NULL);
30 {	
<pre>31 result = ObReferenceObjectByHandle(SectionHandle, SECTION_ALL_ACCESS, 0i64, 0, &amp;Obj( ;</pre>	
	wuandle failed\n"\\.
<pre>32 if ( result &gt;= 0 ) 33 { MapMemKdPrint (("MAPMEM.SYS: ObReferenceObjectB </pre>	Synandie Talled (n /),
<pre>34 BusAddress.QuadPart = *(_QWORD *)&amp;BusNumber + AddressSpace_1; goto close handle;</pre>	
<pre>35 fSuccess = HalTranslateBusAddress(Isa, 0, *(PHYSICAL_ADDRESS *)&amp;BusNumber, &amp;Addre: }</pre>	
<pre>36 fSuccess_1 = HalTranslateBusAddress(Isa, 0, BusAddress, &amp;AddressSpace_2, &amp;BusAddre</pre>	
37 if (!fSuccess)	
<pre>38 return STATUS_UNSUCCESSFUL; // 39 if ( IfSuccess 1 ) 39 // Initialize the physical addresses that will be t</pre>	ranslated
II ( I Success_I )	Junificia
40 return STATUS_UNSUCCESSFUL; 41 Size/View - Rushddmass LewPant - TranslatedAddmass LewPant:	
41 SizeView = BusAddress.LowPart - TranslatedAddress.LowPart; 42 SectionOffset.QuadPart = BusAddress.QuadPart - TranslatedAddress.QuadPart; physicalAddressEnd = RtlLargeIntegerAdd (physicalAddressEnd = RtlLargeIntegerAddressEnd = RtlLargeI	
(Convert	CUlongToLargeInteger(
44 return STATUS_UNSUCCESSFUL; 45 SectionOffset = TranslatedAddress;	28
46 BaseAddress = 0i64;	20
ViewSize = SizeView;	







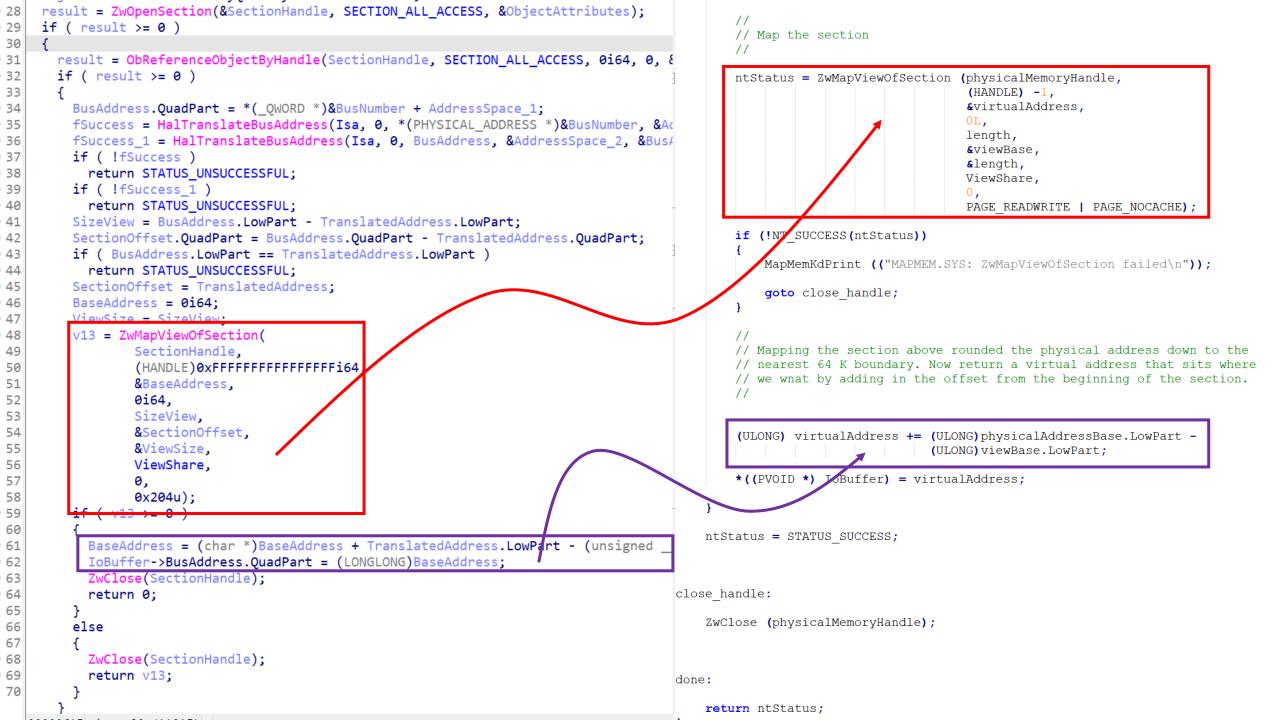
```
result = ZwOpenSection(&SectionHandle, SECTION ALL ACCESS, &ObjectAttributes);
28
    if ( result \geq 0 )
29
30
      result = ObReferenceObjectByHandle(SectionHandle, SECTION ALL ACCESS, 0i64, 0, &Object, 0i64);
31
      if (result \geq 0)
32
33
34
         BusAddress.QuadPart = *( QWORD *)&BusNumber + AddressSpace 1;
         fSuccess = HalTranslateBusAddress(Isa, 0, *(PHYSICAL ADDRESS *)&BusNumber, &AddressSpace, &TranslatedAddress);
35
        fSuccess 1 = HalTranslateBusAddress(Isa, 0, BusAddress, &AddressSpace 2, &BusAddress);
36
37
        if ( !fSuccess )
38
          return STATUS UNSUCCESSFUL;
        if ( !fSuccess 1 )
39
          return STATUS_UNSUCCESSFUL;
40
         SizeView = BusAddress.LowPart - TranslatedAddress.LowPart:
41
         SectionOffset.OuadPart = BusAddress.OuadPart - TranslatedAddress.OuadPart;
42
         if ( BusAddress.LowPart == TranslatedAddress.LowPart )
43
44
          return STATUS UNSUCCESSFUL;
45
        SectionOffset = TranslatedAddress;
         BaseAddress = 0i64;
46
47
        ViewSize = SizeView;
        v13 = ZwMapViewOfSection(
48
                SectionHandle.
49
50
                 (HANDLE)0xFFFFFFFFFFFFFi64,
51
                 &BaseAddress,
                0i64,
52
                SizeView,
53
54
                 &SectionOffset,
55
                &ViewSize,
56
                 ViewShare,
57
                 0,
                 0x204u);
58
59
         if ( v13 >= 0 )
60
           BaseAddress = (char *)BaseAddress + TranslatedAddress.LowPart - (unsigned int64)SectionOffset.LowPart;
61
62
           IoBuffer->BusAddress.OuadPart = (LONGLONG)BaseAddress;
          ZwClose(SectionHandle);
63
64
          return 0;
65
         }
         else
66
67
          ZwClose(SectionHandle);
68
           return v13;
69
70
```

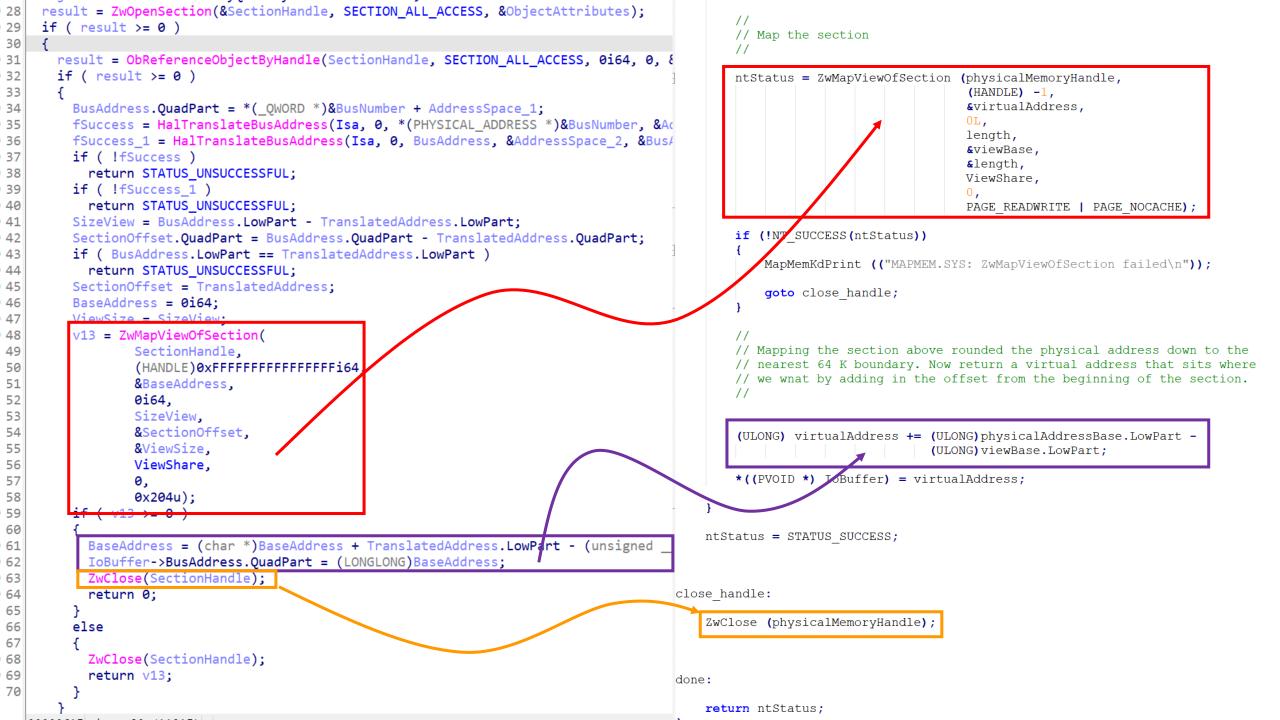
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```
result = ZwOpenSection(&SectionHandle, SECTION ALL ACCESS, &ObjectAttributes);
28
    if ( result \geq 0 )
29
30
      result = ObReferenceObjectByHandle(SectionHandle, SECTION_ALL_ACCESS, 0i64, 0, &Object, 0i64);
31
      if (result \geq 0)
32
33
        BusAddress.QuadPart = *(_QWORD *)&Pustiumber + AddressSpace_1;
34
        fSuccess = HalTranslateBusAddress(Isa 0, *(PHYSICAL_ADDRESS *)&BusNumber
35
        fSuccess 1 = HalTranslateBusAddress(Isa, 0, BusAddress, &AddressSpace_2,
36
                                                                               // Translate the physical addresses.
37
        if ( !fSuccess )
          return STATUS UNSUCCESSFUL;
38
        if ( !fSuccess 1 )
39
          return STATUS_UNSUCCESSFUL;
40
                                                                               translateBaseAddress =
        SizeView = BusAddress.LowPart - TranslatedAddress.LowPart:
41
        SectionOffset.OuadPart = BusAddress.OuadPart - TranslatedAddress.OuadPart
42
                                                                                    HalTranslateBusAddress (interfaceType,
        if ( BusAddress.LowPart == TranslatedAddress.LowPart )
43
                                                                                                                     busNumber,
          return STATUS UNSUCCESSFUL;
44
                                                                                                                     physicalAddress,
        SectionOffset = TranslatedAddress:
45
        BaseAddress = 0i64;
46
                                                                                                                     &inIoSpace,
47
        ViewSize = SizeView;
                                                                                                                     &physicalAddressBase);
        v13 = ZwMapViewOfSection(
48
               SectionHandle,
49
                (HANDLE)0xFFFFFFFFFFFFFi64,
                                                                               translateEndAddress =
50
51
               &BaseAddress,
                                                                                    HalTranslateBusAddress (interfaceType,
52
               0i64,
                                                                                                                     busNumber,
53
               SizeView.
54
               &SectionOffset,
                                                                                                                     physicalAddressEnd,
55
               &ViewSize,
                                                                                                                     &inIoSpace2,
56
               ViewShare,
                                                                                                                     &physicalAddressEnd);
57
               0,
               0x204u);
58
59
        if ( v13 >= 0 )
60
          BaseAddress = (char *)BaseAddress + TranslatedAddress.LowPart - (unsigned int64)SectionOffset.LowPart;
61
62
          IoBuffer->BusAddress.OuadPart = (LONGLONG)BaseAddress;
          ZwClose(SectionHandle);
63
64
          return 0;
65
        else
66
67
          ZwClose(SectionHandle);
68
                                                                                                                    ed – Baptiste
          return v13:
69
                                                                                                                                              29
70
```



```
result = ZwOpenSection(&SectionHandle, SECTION_ALL_ACCESS, &ObjectAttributes);
28
                                                                                                 11
    if ( result \geq 0 )
29
                                                                                                 // Map the section
30
                                                                                                 11
      result = ObReferenceObjectByHandle(SectionHandle, SECTION ALL ACCESS, 0i64, 0, 8
31
      if (result \geq 0)
32
                                                                                                 ntStatus = ZwMapViewOfSection (physicalMemoryHandle,
33
                                                                                                                                 (HANDLE) -1,
         BusAddress.QuadPart = *( QWORD *)&BusNumber + AddressSpace 1;
                                                                                                                                 &virtualAddress,
34
                                                                                                                                 0L,
35
         fSuccess = HalTranslateBusAddress(Isa, 0, *(PHYSICAL ADDRESS *)&BusNumber, &Ad
                                                                                                                                 length,
         fSuccess 1 = HalTranslateBusAddress(Isa, 0, BusAddress, &AddressSpace_2, &BusA
36
                                                                                                                                 &viewBase,
        if ( !fSuccess )
37
                                                                                                                                 &length,
38
          return STATUS UNSUCCESSFUL;
                                                                                                                                ViewShare,
39
        if ( !fSuccess 1 )
                                                                                                                                0,
           return STATUS UNSUCCESSFUL;
40
                                                                                                                                 PAGE READWRITE | PAGE NOCACHE);
         SizeView = BusAddress.LowPart - TranslatedAddress.LowPart;
41
                                                                                                 if (!NT SUCCESS(ntStatus))
         SectionOffset.QuadPart = BusAddress.QuadPart - TranslatedAddress.QuadPart;
42
         if ( BusAddress.LowPart == TranslatedAddress.LowPart )
43
                                                                                                     MapMemKdPrint (("MAPMEM.SYS: ZwMapViewOfSection failed\n"));
           return STATUS UNSUCCESSFUL;
44
         SectionOffset = TranslatedAddress;
45
                                                                                                     goto close handle;
         BaseAddress = 0i64:
46
47
        ViewSize - SizeView.
48
         v13 = ZwMapViewOfSection(
                                                                                                  11
                 SectionHandle.
                                                                                                 // Mapping the section above rounded the physical address down to the
49
                                                                                                 // nearest 64 K boundary. Now return a virtual address that sits where
50
                 (HANDLE)0xFFFFFFFFFFFFFFi64
                                                                                                 // we what by adding in the offset from the beginning of the section.
51
                 &BaseAddress,
                                                                                                 11
52
                 0i64,
                 SizeView.
53
54
                 &SectionOffset,
                                                                                                  (ULONG) virtualAddress += (ULONG) physicalAddressBase.LowPart -
55
                 &ViewSize,
                                                                                                                           (ULONG) viewBase.LowPart;
56
                 ViewShare,
57
                                                                                                 *((PVOID *) IoBuffer) = virtualAddress;
                 0,
                 0x204u);
58
59
60
                                                                                             ntStatus = STATUS SUCCESS;
           BaseAddress = (char *)BaseAddress + TranslatedAddress.LowPart - (unsigned
61
62
           IoBuffer->BusAddress.QuadPart = (LONGLONG)BaseAddress;
          ZwClose(SectionHandle);
63
64
          return 0;
                                                                                         close handle:
65
         }
                                                                                             ZwClose (physicalMemoryHandle);
         else
66
67
           ZwClose(SectionHandle);
68
           return v13;
69
                                                                                         done:
70
                                                                                             return ntStatus;
```







```
case 0x8000202C:
  if ( ( DWORD)InputBufferLength == 8 )
    ContentSystem = GlobalStorage;
    if ( *( DWORD *)SystemBuffer != 0x8000000 )
      ContentSystem = *(_DWORD *)SystemBuffer;
    GlobalStorage = ContentSystem;
    GlobalStorage = *((_DWORD *)SystemBuffer + 1) + ContentSystem;
    *(_DWORD *)SystemBuffer = GlobalStorage;
                                              Write where you want
    Irp->IoStatus.Status = 0;
    Irp->IoStatus.Information = 8i64;
  else
    Irp->IoStatus.Status = -1073741811;
  break;
```

```
typedef struct READ WHERE YOU WANT {
                                                        PVOID Reserved 1;
                                                                               // +0x00
                                                        ULONGLONG Offset;
                                                                               // +0x08
                                                        PVOID BaseAddress;
                                                                               // +0x10
                                                                               // +0x18
                                                        DWORD SizeSwitch;
                                                        union {
                                                                               // +0x1C
case 0x80002048:
                                                            BYTE OutByte;
  if ( ( DWORD)InputBufferLength == 0x30 )
                                                            WORD OutWord;
                                                            DWORD OutDWord;
    offset = *(( OWORD *)SystemBuffer + 1);// Read
                                                        PVOID Reserved 3;
                                                                               // +0x20
    if ( offset )
                                                        PVOID Reserved 4;
                                                                               // +0x28
      switch ( *((_DWORD *)SystemBuffer + 6) )
                                                     } READ WHERE YOU WANT, *PREAD WHERE YOU WANT;
        case 1:
          *((_DWORD *)SystemBuffer + 7) = *(unsigned __int8 *)(*((unsigned int *)SystemBuffer + 5) + offset);
          break;
        case 2:
          *((_DWORD *)SystemBuffer + 7) = *(unsigned __int16 *)(*((unsigned int *)SystemBuffer + 5) + offset);
          break;
        case 4:
          *((_DWORD *)SystemBuffer + 7) = *(_DWORD *)(*((unsigned int *)SystemBuffer + 5) + offset);
          break;
      Irp->IoStatus.Status = 0;
      Irp->IoStatus.Information = 48i64;
    else
      Irp->IoStatus.Status = STATUS_INVALID_PARAMETER;
```

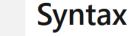
```
case 0x80002040:
  if ( (_DWORD)InputBufferLength == 48 )
    status_1 = ((__int64 (__fastcall *)(PVOID, __int64, void *, __int64))MapIoSpace)(
                 SystemBuffer,
                 InputBufferLength,
                 &loc_114B6,
                 OutputBufferLength);
    Irp->IoStatus.Status = status 1;
   if ( status_1 < 0 )
     Irp->IoStatus.Status = STATUS_INSUFFICIENT_RESOURCES;
    else
     Irp->IoStatus.Information = 48i64;
  else
    Irp->IoStatus.Status = STATUS_INVALID_PARAMETER;
  break;
case 0x80002044:
  if ( ( DWORD)InputBufferLength == 48 )
   v10 = (void *)*((_QWORD *)SystemBuffer + 1);
    if ( v10 )
     MmUnmapIoSpace(v10, *((unsigned int *)SystemBuffer + 4));
     Irp->IoStatus.Status = 0;
    else
     Irp->IoStatus.Status = STATUS_INVALID_PARAMETER;
  else
   Irp->IoStatus.Status = STATUS_INVALID_PARAMETER;
  break;
```

```
case 0x80002040:
  if ( (_DWORD)InputBufferLength == 48 )
    status_1 = ((__int64 (__fastcall *)(PVOID, __int64, void *, __int64))MapIoSpace)(
                 SystemBuffer,
                 InputBufferLength,
                 &loc 114B6,
                 OutputBufferLength);
    Irp->IoStatus.Status = status 1;
                                                                      int64 fastcall sub 113A0(PHYSICAL ADDRESS *a1)
   if ( status_1 < 0 )
                                                                  2 {
      Irp->IoStatus.Status = STATUS_INSUFFICIENT_RESOURCES;
                                                                      PVOID v3: // rax
                                                                   3
    else
                                                                      ULONG AddressSpace; // [rsp+30h] [rbp-18h] BYREF
                                                                   4
      Irp->IoStatus.Information = 48i64;
                                                                      LARGE INTEGER PhysicalAddress; // [rsp+38h] [rbp-10h] BYREF
                                                                   5
                                                                   6
  else
                                                                      if ( !CheckAddress(a1->QuadPart, a1[2].LowPart) )
                                                                        return 3221225473i64;
                                                                   8
    Irp->IoStatus.Status = STATUS_INVALID_PARAMETER;
                                                                      AddressSpace = 0;
                                                                      if ( !HalTranslateBusAddress(Isa, 0, *a1, &AddressSpace, &PhysicalAddress) )
                                                                  10
                                                                        return 3221225626i64:
                                                                  11
  break;
                                                                  12
                                                                      v3 = MmMapIoSpace(PhysicalAddress, a1[2].LowPart, MmNonCached);
case 0x80002044:
                                                                  13
                                                                     if ( !v3 )
  if ( ( DWORD)InputBufferLength == 48 )
                                                                  14
                                                                        return 3221225626i64;
                                                                  15
                                                                     a1[1].QuadPart = (LONGLONG)v3;
    v10 = (void *)*((_QWORD *)SystemBuffer + 1);
                                                                  16
                                                                     return 0i64;
    if ( v10 )
                                                                 17 }
      MmUnmapIoSpace(v10, *((unsigned int *)SystemBuffer + 4));
      Irp->IoStatus.Status = 0;
    else
      Irp->IoStatus.Status = STATUS_INVALID_PARAMETER;
  else
                                                                                          many – All Rights Reserved – Baptiste
    Irp->IoStatus.Status = STATUS_INVALID_PARAMETER;
                                                                                                                                      32
  break;
```

```
case 0x80002040:
  if ( (_DWORD)InputBufferLength == 48 )
    status_1 = ((__int64 (__fastcall *)(PVOID, __int64, void *, __int64))MapIoSpace)(
                 SystemBuffer,
                 InputBufferLength,
                 &loc 114B6,
                 OutputBufferLength);
    Irp->IoStatus.Status = status 1;
                                                                      int64 fastcall sub 113A0(PHYSICAL ADDRESS *a1)
   if ( status_1 < 0 )
                                                                   2 {
      Irp->IoStatus.Status = STATUS_INSUFFICIENT_RESOURCES;
                                                                      PVOID v3: // rax
                                                                   3
    else
                                                                      ULONG AddressSpace; // [rsp+30h] [rbp-18h] BYREF
                                                                   4
      Irp->IoStatus.Information = 48i64;
                                                                      LARGE INTEGER PhysicalAddress; // [rsp+38h] [rbp-10h] BYREF
                                                                   5
                                                                   6
  else
                                                                      if ( !CheckAddress(a1->QuadPart, a1[2].LowPart) )
                                                                        return 3221225473i64;
                                                                   8
    Irp->IoStatus.Status = STATUS_INVALID_PARAMETER;
                                                                      AddressSpace = 0;
                                                                      if ( !HalTranslateBusAddress(Isa, 0, *a1, &AddressSpace, &PhysicalAddress) )
                                                                  10
                                                                         return 3221225626164.
                                                                  11
  break;
                                                                      v3 = MmMapIoSpace(PhysicalAddress, a1[2].LowPart, MmNonCached);
                                                                  12
case 0x80002044:
                                                                  13
                                                                      if ( 1v3 )
  if ( ( DWORD)InputBufferLength == 48 )
                                                                  14
                                                                        return 3221225626i64;
                                                                  15
                                                                      a1[1].QuadPart = (LONGLONG)v3;
    v10 = (void *)*((_QWORD *)SystemBuffer + 1);
                                                                  16
                                                                      return 0i64;
    if ( v10 )
                                                                  17 }
      MmUnmapIoSpace(v10, *((unsigned int *)SystemBuffer + 4));
      Irp->IoStatus.Status = 0;
    else
      Irp->IoStatus.Status = STATUS_INVALID_PARAMETER;
  else
                                                                                          many – All Rights Reserved – Baptiste
    Irp->IoStatus.Status = STATUS_INVALID_PARAMETER;
                                                                                                                                      32
  break;
```

The **MmMaploSpace** routine maps the given physical address range to nonpaged system space.





C++

🗅 Сору

#### PVOID MmMapIoSpace(

[in] PHYSICAL\_ADDRESS PhysicalAddress, [in] SIZE\_T NumberOfBytes, [in] MEMORY\_CACHING\_TYPE CacheType );

## **Parameters**

[in] PhysicalAddress

Specifies the starting physical address of the I/O range to be mapped.

[in] NumberOfBytes

Specifies a value greater than zero, indicating the number of bytes to be mapped.

[in] CacheType

Specifies a MEMORY\_CACHING\_TYPE value, which indicates the cache attribute to use to map the physical address range.

## **Return value**

MmMaploSpace returns the base virtual address that maps the base physical address for the range. If space

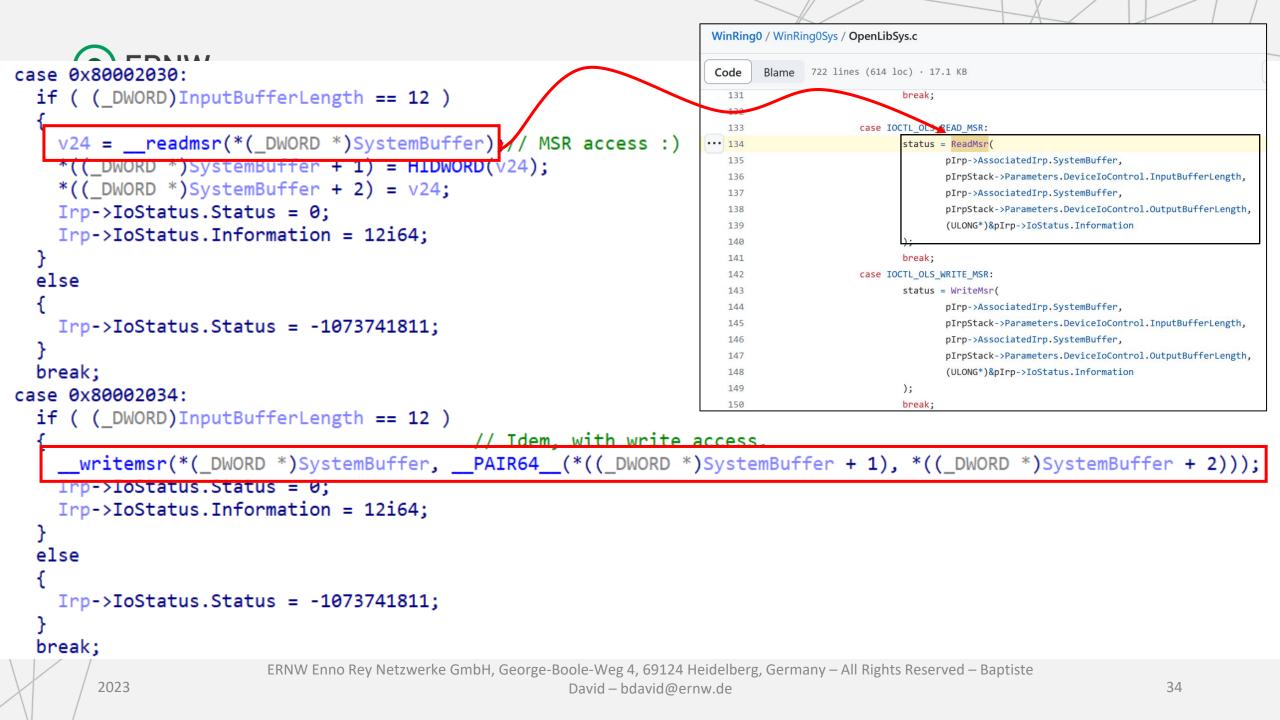
iste

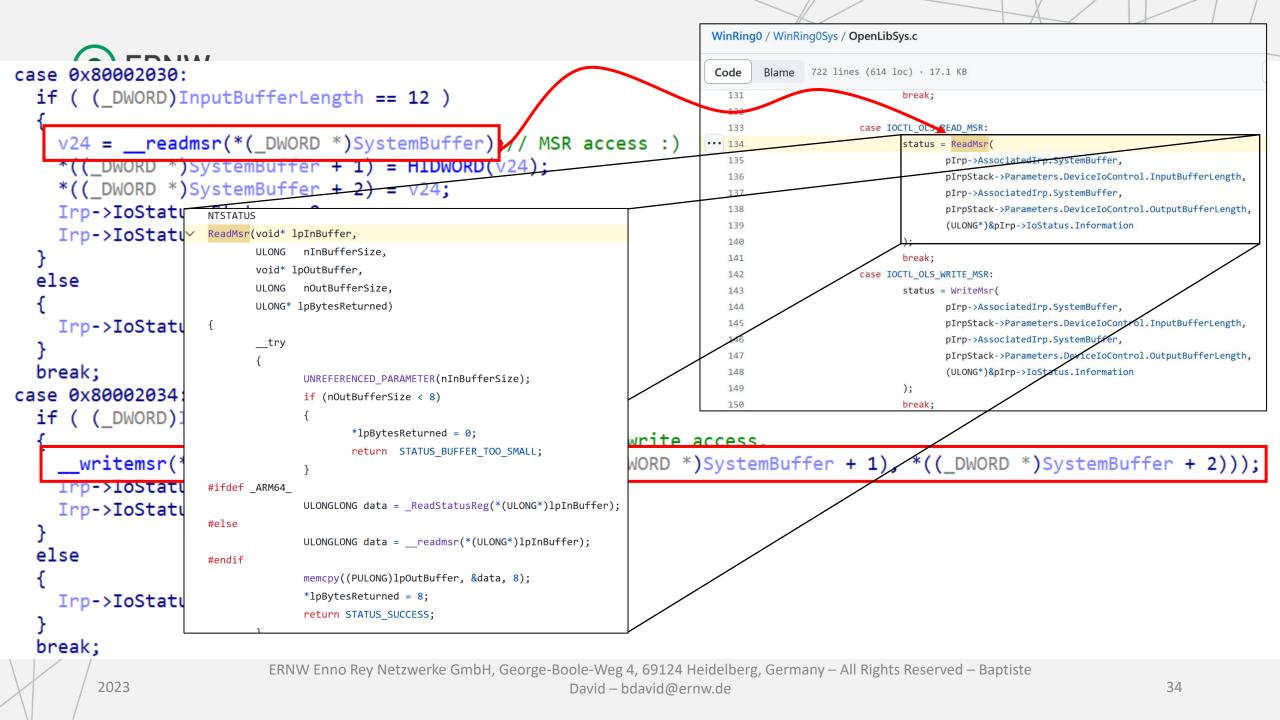
for mapping the range is insufficient, it returns NULL.

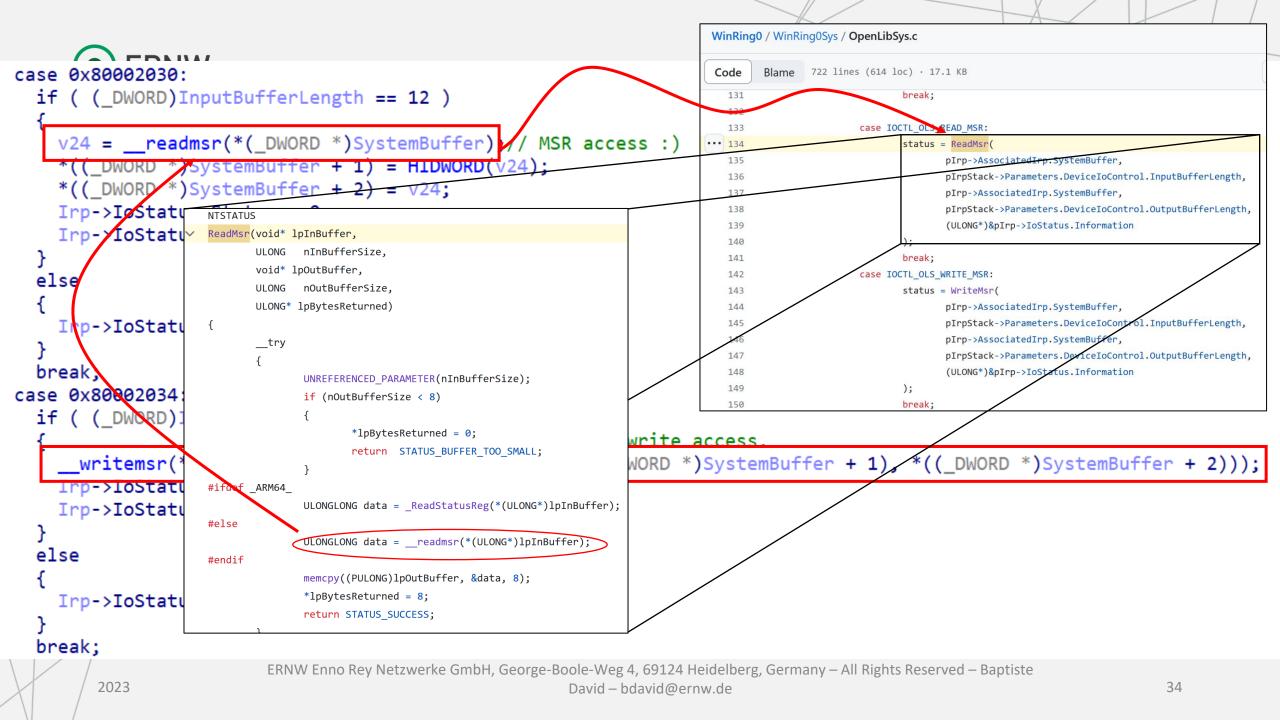
```
case 0x80002030:
  if ( ( DWORD)InputBufferLength == 12 )
    v24 = readmsr(*( DWORD *)SystemBuffer);// MSR access :)
    *(( DWORD *)SystemBuffer + 1) = HIDWORD(v24);
    *(( DWORD *)SystemBuffer + 2) = v24;
    Irp->IoStatus.Status = 0;
    Irp->IoStatus.Information = 12i64;
  else
    Irp->IoStatus.Status = -1073741811;
  break;
case 0x80002034:
  if ( ( DWORD)InputBufferLength == 12 )
                                            // Idem, with write access.
    writemsr(*( DWORD *)SystemBuffer, PAIR64 (*(( DWORD *)SystemBuffer + 1), *(( DWORD *)SystemBuffer + 2)));
    Irp->IoStatus.Status = 0;
    Irp->IoStatus.Information = 12i64;
  else
    Irp->IoStatus.Status = -1073741811;
  break;
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        2023
                                                     David - bdavid@ernw.de
                                                                                                               34
```

```
case 0x80002030:
  if ( ( DWORD)InputBufferLength == 12 )
    v24 = __readmsr(*(_DWORD *)SystemBuffer);// MSR access :)
    *(( DWORD *)SystemBuffer + 1) = HIDWORD(v24);
    *(( DWORD *)SystemBuffer + 2) = v24;
    Irp->IoStatus.Status = 0;
    Irp->IoStatus.Information = 12i64;
  else
    Irp->IoStatus.Status = -1073741811;
  break;
case 0x80002034:
  if ( ( DWORD)InputBufferLength == 12 )
                                             // Idem. with write access
    writemsr(*(_DWORD *)SystemBuffer, __PAIR64__(*((_DWORD *)SystemBuffer + 1), *((_DWORD *)SystemBuffer + 2)));
    imp->loStatus.Status = 0;
    Irp->IoStatus.Information = 12i64;
  else
    Irp->IoStatus.Status = -1073741811;
  break;
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        2023
                                                                                                                  34
                                                       David – bdavid@ernw.de
```

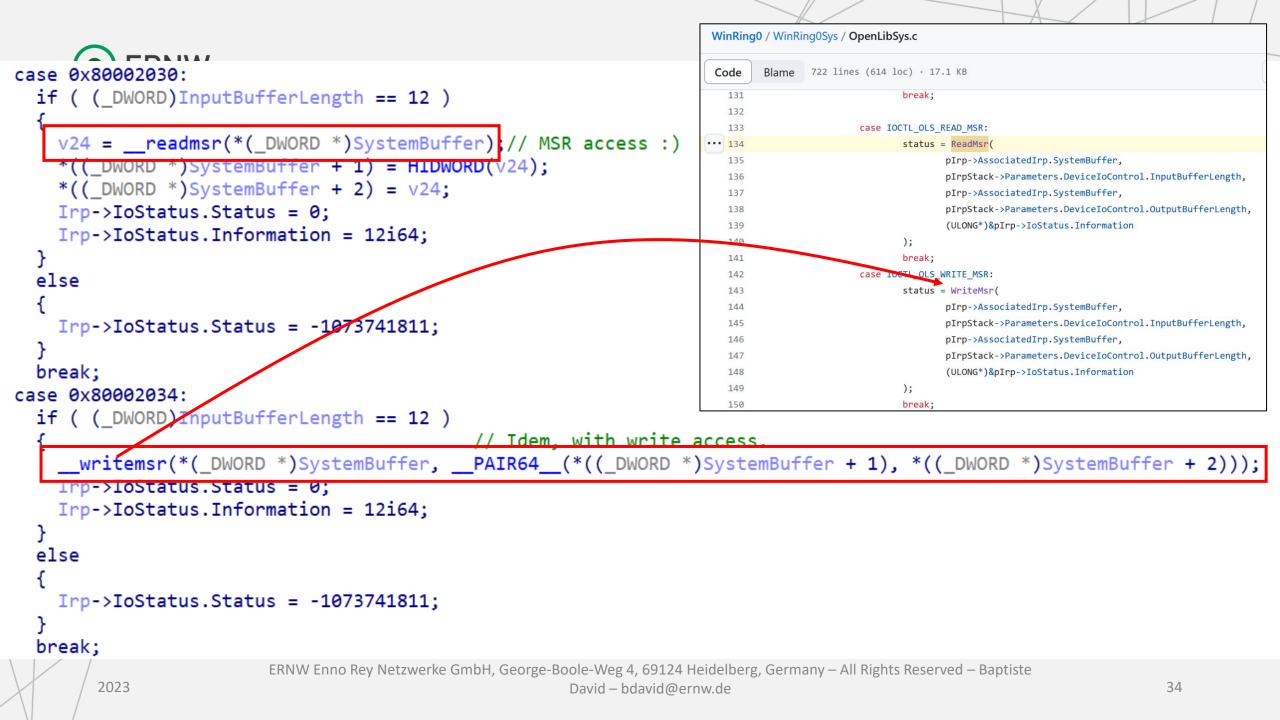
	WinRing	g0 / WinRing0Sys / OpenLibSys.c	
	$\square$		
case 0x80002030:	Code	Blame 722 lines (614 loc) · 17	7.1 КВ
<pre>if ( (_DWORD)InputBufferLength == 12 )</pre>	131	break;	
	132		
<pre>v24 =readmsr(*(_DWORD *)SystemBuffer);// MSR access :)</pre>	133	case IOCTL_OLS_I	READ_MSR:
	134	Juit	<pre>pIrp-&gt;AssociatedIrp.SystemBuffer,</pre>
*((_DWORD *)SystemBuffer + 1) = HIDWORD( $\sqrt{24}$ );	136		pIrpStack->Parameters.DeviceIoControl.InputBufferLength,
<pre>*((_DWORD *)SystemBuffer + 2) = v24;</pre>	137		pIrp->AssociatedIrp.SystemBuffer,
<pre>Irp-&gt;IoStatus.Status = 0;</pre>	138		pIrpStack->Parameters.DeviceIoControl.OutputBufferLength,
<pre>Irp-&gt;IoStatus.Information = 12i64;</pre>	139	λ.	(ULONG*)&pIrp->IoStatus.Information
1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	140 141	); break;	
	141	case IOCTL_OLS_I	WRTTE MSR:
else	143		= WriteMsr(
{	144		pIrp->AssociatedIrp.SystemBuffer,
<pre>Irp-&gt;IoStatus.Status = -1073741811;</pre>	145		<pre>pIrpStack-&gt;Parameters.DeviceIoControl.InputBufferLength,</pre>
1	146		pIrp->AssociatedIrp.SystemBuffer,
	147		pIrpStack->Parameters.DeviceIoControl.OutputBufferLength,
break;	148 149	);	(ULONG*)&pIrp->IoStatus.Information
case 0x80002034:	149	); break;	
<pre>if ( (_DWORD)InputBufferLength == 12 )</pre>			
{ // Idem. with write a	Iccess		
writemsr(*(_DWORD *)SystemBuffer,PAIR64(*((_DWORD *)			(DWORD *)SystemBuffer + 2)));
	0,011		
<pre>Irp-&gt;IoStatus.Status = 0; Irp &gt;IoStatus.Information = 12:04:</pre>			
<pre>Irp-&gt;IoStatus.Information = 12i64;</pre>			
}			
else			
1			
$L_{\rm Table A} = -10727/1911$			
<pre>Irp-&gt;IoStatus.Status = -1073741811;</pre>			
}			
break;			
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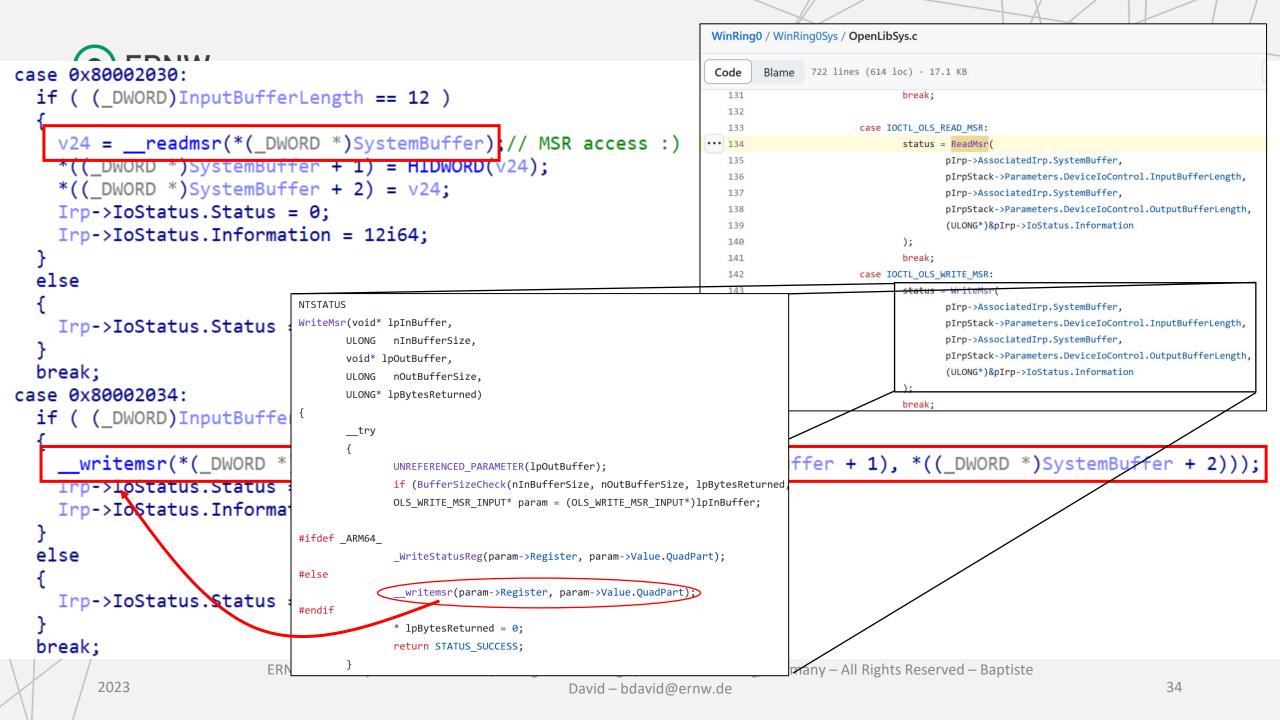




	WinRing	g0 / WinRing0Sys / OpenLibSys.c	
case 0x80002030:	Code	Blame 722 lines (614 loc) · 17	.1 КВ
<pre>if ( (_DWORD)InputBufferLength == 12 )</pre>	131	break;	
	132		
<pre>v24 =readmsr(*(_DWORD *)SystemBuffer);// MSR access :)</pre>	133	case IOCTL_OLS_F	READ_MSR: = ReadMsr(
	134	Jun	pIrp->AssociatedIrp.SystemBuffer,
*((_DWORD *)SystemBuffer + 1) = HIDWORD( $\sqrt{24}$ );	136		pIrpStack->Parameters.DeviceIoControl.InputBufferLength,
<pre>*((_DWORD *)SystemBuffer + 2) = v24;</pre>	137		pIrp->AssociatedIrp.SystemBuffer,
<pre>Irp-&gt;IoStatus.Status = 0;</pre>	138		pIrpStack->Parameters.DeviceIoControl.OutputBufferLength,
<pre>Irp-&gt;IoStatus.Information = 12i64;</pre>	139	Ň.	(ULONG*)&pIrp->IoStatus.Information
1	140 141	); break;	
	141	case IOCTL_OLS_V	WRITE MSR:
else	143		= WriteMsr(
{	144		pIrp->AssociatedIrp.SystemBuffer,
<pre>Irp-&gt;IoStatus.Status = -1073741811;</pre>	145		<pre>pIrpStack-&gt;Parameters.DeviceIoControl.InputBufferLength,</pre>
1	146		pIrp->AssociatedIrp.SystemBuffer,
	147		pIrpStack->Parameters.DeviceIoControl.OutputBufferLength,
break;	148 149	).	(ULONG*)&pIrp->IoStatus.Information
case 0x80002034:	149	); break;	
<pre>if ( (_DWORD)InputBufferLength == 12 )</pre>			
{ // Idem. with write a	ICCESS	s	
writemsr(*(_DWORD *)SystemBuffer,PAIR64(*((_DWORD *)			DWORD *)SvstemBuffer + 2)));
<pre>irp-&gt;loStatus.Status = 0;</pre>	- ,	-/*	
<pre>Irp-&gt;IoStatus.Information = 12i64;</pre>			
}			
else			
8			
Irp->IoStatus.Status = -1073741811;			
1.h->102rgras.2rgras = -10/2/41011			
}			
break;			
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		WinRing0 / WinRing0Sys / OpenLibSys.c				
		Code	Plame	722 lines (614 loc) · 17.1 KB		
case 0x80002030:			Diame			
if ( (_DWORD)InputBuffe	rLength == 12 )	131 132		break;		
		133		<pre>case IOCTL_OLS_READ_MSR:</pre>		
	<pre>IORD *)SystemBuffer);// MSR access :)</pre>	••• 134		status = ReadMsr(		
*((_DWORD *)SystemBuf	fer + 1) = HIDWORD( $\sqrt{24}$ ;	135 136		pIrp->AssociatedIrp.SystemBuffer, pIrpStack->Parameters.DeviceIoControl.InputBufferLength,		
<pre>*((_DWORD *)SystemBuf</pre>	fer + 2) = v24;	137		pIrp->AssociatedIrp.SystemBuffer,		
<pre>Irp-&gt;IoStatus.Status</pre>	= 0;	138		pIrpStack->Parameters.DeviceIoControl.OutputBufferLength,		
Irp->IoStatus.Informa		139		(ULONG*)&pIrp->IoStatus.Information		
3		140 141		); break;		
J else		141		case IOCTL_OLS_WRITE_MSR:		
erse	·	143		<del>status - WriteMsr(</del>		
1	NTSTATUS			pIrp->AssociatedIrp.SystemBuffer,		
Irp->IoStatus.Status	WriteMsr(void* lpInBuffer, ULONG nInBufferSize,			pIrpStack->Parameters.DeviceIoControl.InputBufferLength, pIrp->AssociatedIrp.SystemBuffer,		
}	void* lpOutBuffer,			pIrpStack->Parameters.DeviceIoControl.OutputBufferLength,		
break;	ULONG nOutBufferSize,			(ULONG*)&pIrp->IoStatus.Information		
case 0x80002034:	ULONG* lpBytesReturned)			brook:		
<pre>if ( (_DWORD)InputBuffe</pre>	{		F	break;		
	try		Ŀ			
writemsr(*(_DWORD *	{ UNREFERENCED_PARAMETER(lpOutBuffer);		f	<pre>ffer + 1), *((_DWORD *)SystemBuffer + 2)));</pre>		
		1pBvtesRe		Ter 1 1/, ((_bworkb /)bybeenborrer///,		
Irp->IoStatus.Status	OLC HETTE MCD INDUIT maman (OLC HETTE MCD INDUIT)					
Irp->IoStatus.Informa		·				
}_	<pre>#ifdef _ARM64_</pre>					
else	_WriteStatusReg(param->Register, param->Value.QuadP	'art);				
{	#else					
<pre>Irp-&gt;IoStatus.Status</pre>	writemsr(param->Register, param->Value.QuadPart); #endif					
<u>}</u>	<pre>#endit  * lpBytesReturned = 0;</pre>					
break;	return STATUS_SUCCESS;					
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```
case 0x80002008:
  if ( ( DWORD)InputBufferLength == 8 )
    Content = __inbyte(*(_WORD *)SystemBuffer);// IN (assembly)
    *(( DWORD *)SystemBuffer + 1) = Content;
    Irp->IoStatus.Status = 0;
    Irp->IoStatus.Information = 8i64;
  else
    Irp->IoStatus.Status = STATUS_INVALID_PARAMETER;
  break;
case 0x8000200C:
  if ( ( DWORD)InputBufferLength == 8 )
   Content_1 = __inword(*(_WORD *)SystemBuffer);// IN (assembly)
   *((_DWORD *)SystemBuffer + 1) = Content_1;
   Irp->IoStatus.Status = 0;
    Irp->IoStatus.Information = 8i64;
  else
    Irp->IoStatus.Status = STATUS_INVALID_PARAMETER;
  break;
case 0x80002010:
  if ( ( DWORD)InputBufferLength == 8 )
    Content 2 = indword(*( WORD *)SystemBuffer);// IN (assembly)
   *((_DWORD *)SystemBuffer + 1) = Content_2;
    Irp->IoStatus.Status = 0;
    Irp->IoStatus.Information = 8i64;
  else
    Irp->IoStatus.Status = STATUS_INVALID_PARAMETER;
```



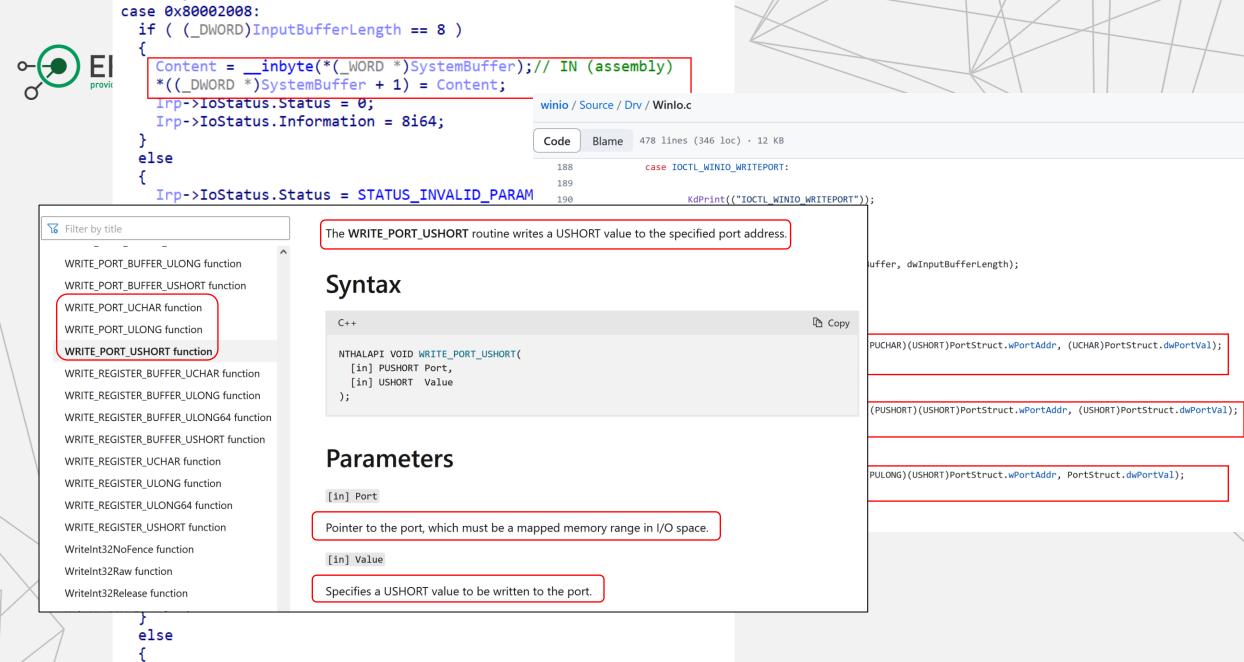
```
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break;

	case 0x80002008:			/		
	<pre>if ( (_DWORD)InputBufferLength == 8 )</pre>			k		
	{	( TN	(			
	<pre>Content =inbyte(*(_WORD *)SystemBuffer);/ *((_DWORD *)SystemBuffer + 1) = Content;</pre>	/ TIN	(assembiy)			
0		winio / S	Source / Drv / Winlo.c			1 1
	<pre>Irp-&gt;IoStatus.Information = 8i64;</pre>	Vinice / E				
	}	Code	Blame 478 lines (346 lo	loc) • 1	12 KB	
	else	188	case IOCTL_WINIC	TO WRIT	IFPORT:	
	{	189	_			
	<pre>Irp-&gt;IoStatus.Status = STATUS_INVALID_PARAM</pre>	190	KdPrint	: <b>(("IOC</b> T	CTL_WINIO_WRITEPORT"));	
	} break;	191 192	if (dw <sup>7</sup>	ToputBur	ufferLength)	
	case 0x8000200C:	192	{ TI (001)	присва	interlength)	
	if ( ( DWORD)InputBufferLength == 8 )	194		memcpy	<pre>oy (&amp;PortStruct, pvIOBuffer, dwInputBufferLength);</pre>	
	{	195				
	Content_1 =inword(*(_WORD *)SystemBuffer	196		switch	ch (PortStruct.bSize)	
	<pre>*((_DWORD *)SystemBuffer + 1) = Content_1;</pre>	197 198		{ case 1	1.	
	<pre>Irp-&gt;IoStatus.Status = 0;</pre>	199		Cube	WRITE_PORT_UCHAR((PUCHAR)(USHORT)PortStruct.wPortAddr, (UCHAR)PortSt	<pre>truct.dwPortVal);</pre>
	<pre>Irp-&gt;IoStatus.Information = 8i64;</pre>	200		I	break;	
	}	201		I		
	else	202 203		case 2	2: WRITE_PORT_USHORT((PUSHORT)(USHORT)PortStruct.wPortAddr, (USHORT)Port	entStruct dePortVal):
		203		I	break;	restruction every,
	<pre>Irp-&gt;IoStatus.Status = STATUS_INVALID_PARAM</pre>	205		I		
	} break;	206		case 4		
	case 0x80002010:	207		I	WRITE_PORT_ULONG((PULONG)(USHORT)PortStruct.wPortAddr, PortStruct.dw	wPortVal);
	if ( (_DWORD)InputBufferLength == 8 )	208 209		}	break;	
	{	210	}	J		
	Content_2 =indword(*(_WORD *)SystemBuffer	);//	IN (assembly)			
$\geq$	<pre>*((_DWORD *)SystemBuffer + 1) = Content_2;</pre>	/ -				
$\searrow$	<pre>Irp-&gt;IoStatus.Status = 0;</pre>					
$\frown$	<pre>Irp-&gt;IoStatus.Information = 8i64;</pre>					
	}					
1	else					
/ /	<pre>1 Irp-&gt;IoStatus.Status = STATUS_INVALID_PARAME</pre>	TED.		Gerr	many – All Rights Reserved – Baptiste	
2023	1 P-2103Cacus.Scacus - STATOS_INVALID_FARADE	IER,		Jenn		35

break;



```
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```

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3 }
break;

Irp->IoStatus.Status = STATUS\_INVALID\_PARAMETER;





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Micro-Star International

https://www.msi.com > Graphics-Card

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# pplications in real world

Illustration of real cases ...

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# Widely used

- At Windows XP time:
  - The name of the game was to write you own rootkit driver.
    - Not so hard to do it with a decent tutorial.
    - 2000's: Find a new "trick" to hide something in the kernel.
    - Almost no serious security in the kernel regarding today.
- But came Windows Vista:
  - Driver must be signed on x64 CPU architecture.
  - Harder to write and deploy you own driver...
  - Good news:
    - Some former/past/legacy drivers are still there for you, full of vulnerabilities.
    - Thanks to backward compatibility, most of the API they use still work today.
    - Signed forever, if the target system is not up to date, it is Christmas 😇.



## Is it really used?

https://www.rapid7.com/blog/post/2021/12/13/driver-based-attacks-past-and-present/

BYOVD is a common technique used by advanced adversaries and opportunistic attackers alike. To illustrate this, the following table is a non-exhaustive list of wellknown advisories/malware that use the BYOVD tactic, the associated vulnerable driver, and the associated vulnerability where applicable or known.

Year Published	Adversary/Malware	Driver Name	Driver Creator	CVE ID
2021	Candiru 🛛	physmem.sys 🛛	Hilscher	N/A
2021	Iron Tiger 🛛	procexp152.sys ⊭	Process Explorer ⊠	N/A
2021	Iron Tiger	cpuz141.sys ⊭	CPUID CPU-Z	CVE-2017-15303 ⊠
2021	GhostEmperor 🛛	dbk64.sys	CheatEngine 🛛	N/A
2021		viragIt64.sys 🛛	Vir.IT eXplorer	CVE-2017-16238 ⊠
2021	Various Cryptominers using XMRig ⊠	winring00x64.sys ⊠	OpenLibSys ⊠	N/A
2021	TunnelSnake 🛛	vboxdrv.sys 🛛	VirtualBox	CVE-2008-3431 ⊠
2020	RobbinHood ⊠	gdrv.sys ⊭	Gigabyte	CVE-2018-19320 ⊠
2020	Trickbot 🛛	rwdrv.sys	RWEverything ☑	N/A

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**ERNW Enno Rey Netzwerke GmbH** 



# Is it really used?

https://www.rapid7.com/blog/post/2021/12/13/driver-based-attacks-past-and-present/ CVE-2007-5633 BY stic speedfan.sys ⊠ 2020 InvisiMole 🛛 Comparetti Ø Speedfan of wellatta 2020 ZeroCleare 🛛 vboxdrv.sys VirtualBox Unclear kno able 2020 Winnti Group 🛛 vboxdrv.sys VirtualBox CVE-2008-3431 driv 2020 AcidBox 🛛 vboxdrv.sys VirtualBox Unclear vboxdrv.sys 2020 Dustman 🗵 VirtualBox CVE-2008-3431 Ρι kprocesshacker.sys Process 2019 Doppelpaymer 🛛 N/A 20 Hacker 🗵 Ø 2018 RWEverything N/A LoJax 🛛 rwdrv.sys 20 SiSoftware CVE-2010-1592 Slingshot 2018 sandra.sys 🛛 Sandra ø 7-15303 20 CVE-2009-0824 Elaborate 2018 Slingshot elbycdio.sys Bytes 20 Alfredo Milani 2018 Slingshot speedfan.sys Comparetti CVE-2007-5633 7-16238 Speedfan 20 Slingshot 2018 goad.sys ?? Unclear SiSoftware 2017 The Lamberts 🗵 sandra.sys CVE-2010-1592 20 Sandra 2016 Avast! Unclear Remsec 🛛 aswsnx.sys 8-3431 Agnitum 2016 Remsec sandbox.sys Unclear Output 8-19320 CVE-2009-0824 20 Equation Group 🛛 2015 elbycdio.sys CloneCD Ø RWEverything 2020 Trickbot 🛛 rwdrv.sys N/A 

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## https://www.rapid7.com/blog/post/2021/12/13/driver-based-attacks-past-and-present/



# Is it really used?

		./							
		BY( atta	2020	InvisiMole 🛛	speedfan.sys 🛛	Comparetti Speedfan	CVE-2007-5633 ⊠	stic of well-	
<b>つ</b>	k	cnc	2020	ZeroCleare 🛛	vboxdrv.sys	VirtualBox	Unclear	able	
<b>r</b>	d	lriv	2020	Winnti Group 🛛	vboxdrv.sys	VirtualBox	CVE-2008-3431		
			2020	AcidBox 🛛	vboxdrv.sys	VirtualBox	Unclear		
		Υe Pι	2020	Dustman 🛛	vboxdrv.sys	VirtualBox	CVE-2008-3431		
		20	2019	Doppelpaymer 🛛	kprocesshacker.sys ⊠	Process Hacker ⊠	N/A		
201	5		Derusb	i 🛛	nicm.sys ⊠, nscm.sys ⊠, nc  ⊠	pl.sys No	vell	CVE-2013 ⊠	-3956
201	4		Turla 🛛		vboxdrv.sys	Vir	tualBox	CVE-2008	-3431
201	2		Shamo	on 🗵	elrawdsk.sys	Eld	los Rawdisk	N/A	
			2018	Slingshot	goad.sys	??	Unclear		
		20	2017	The Lamberts $\ensuremath{\tilde{D}}$	sandra.sys	SiSoftware Sandra	CVE-2010-1592		
			2016	Remsec 🛛	aswsnx.sys	Avast!	Unclear		
		20	2016	Remsec	sandbox.sys	Agnitum Output	Unclear	8-3431	
		20	2015	Equation Group 🛛	elbycdio.sys	CloneCD	CVE-2009-0824 ∅	8-19320	
Gmbŀ		202	20 7	Frickbot ∅	rwdrv.sys	RWEver ⊠	ything N/A		39

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# I want more!!! Okay 🕃

## • Please visit : <u>https://www.loldrivers.io/</u>

			1 11 1
Tag <b></b>	SHA256 <b>≑</b>	Category <b></b> ¢	Created¢
prokiller64.sys	0440ef40c46fdd2b5d86e7feef8577a8591de862cfd7928cdbcc8f47b8fa3ffc	Malicious	2023-05-07
amigendrv64.sys	09043c51719d4bf6405c9a7a292bb9bb3bcc782f639b708ddcc4eedb5e5c9ce9	Vulnerable driver	2023-05-06
eneio64.sys	38c18db050b0b2b07f657c03db1c9595febae0319c746c3eede677e21cd238b0	Vulnerable driver	2023-05-06
Se64a.sys	6cb51ae871fbd5d07c5aad6ff8eea43d34063089528603ca9ceb8b4f52f68ddc	Vulnerable driver	2023-01-09
iQVW64.SYS	19bf0d0f55d2ad33ef2d105520bde8fb4286f00e9d7a721e3c9587b9408a0775	Vulnerable driver	2023-05-06
d4.sys	823da894b2c73ffcd39e77366b6f1abf0ae9604d9b20140a54e6d55053aadeba	Vulnerable driver	2023-01-09
vmdrv.sys	5c0b429e5935814457934fa9c10ac7a88e19068fa1bd152879e4e9b89c103921	Vulnerable driver	2023-05-06
d3.sys	36875562e747136313ec5db58174e5fab870997a054ca8d3987d181599c7db6a	Vulnerable driver	2023-01-09
netfilter2.sys	f1718a005232d1261894b798a60c73d971416359b70d0e545d7e7a40ed742b71	Vulnerable drivers	2023-07-22
nvflash.sys	9368e51ec98e2ad20893a5fc21e6a8b20c5bee158d5c49ca58649cff84db9d68	Vulnerable drivers	2023-07-22
CITMDRV_IA64.sys	1c8dfa14888bb58848b4792fb1d8a921976a9463be8334cff45cc96f1276049a	Vulnerable driver	2023-01-09
ER ER	RNW Enno Rey Netzwerke GmbH, George-Boole-Weg 4, 69124 Heidelberg, Germany – All Rights	Reserved – Baptiste	

– David – bdavid@ernw.de



#### Description

Signed POORTRY Samples

- UUID: 6fe10a55-7fb8-4a9d-9ebc-1b27b6e5b833
- Created: 2023-05-07
- Author: Guus Verbeek
- Acknowledgement:
  - Download

This download link contains the malicious driver!

### Commands

sc.exe create prokiller64.sys binPath=C:\windows\temp\prokiller64.sys type=kernel && sc.exe start prokiller64.sys

NOT SET

Contraction of the security.	

Use Case	Privileges	Operating System
Elevate privileges	kernel	Windows 10
Detections		
YARA 🕱	Sigma 🚺	Sysmon 🔎
► Expand	► Expand	► Expand
Resources		
<ul> <li>https://www.mandiant.com/resources/blog/hunting</li> </ul>	g-attestation-signed-malware	
<ul> <li>https://news.sophos.com/en-us/2022/12/13/signed</li> </ul>	-driver-malware-moves-up-the-software-trust-cha	ain/ +

C

# Lessons learned

**Solutions and Mitigation** 

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#### What does it mean?

- The development of sensitive software:
  - Is sometime not considered with enough caution.
  - Is based on old technologies.
  - Is based on old designs ...
- But the most important is that the problem remains.
  - Backward compatibility for the best and for the worst.
  - There are plenty of device drivers ignoring basics about security.
    - Even worst, it is about providing ways to bypass the security.
    - Not because it is necessary, but because of incompetency.
      - They ignore most of the time that other (but more complex) solutions exist.



#### What to do at technical level?

- Microsoft recommends to driver writers and architects to make threat modeling an integral part of the design process for any driver.
  - There is a **Driver Security Checklist**.
- Any successful product is a target.
  - "(...) assume that sometime, somewhere, someone will try to use your driver to compromise system security", <u>Microsoft</u>.
  - It may involve to:
    - Remove your driver or use you driver to remove another driver/security.
    - Attack the full system by allowing elevation of privileges.
      - Abuse ring 0 reserved feature (loading driver, memory access, special operation reserved, ...)
      - Change the access token of a process to run with admin privileges.

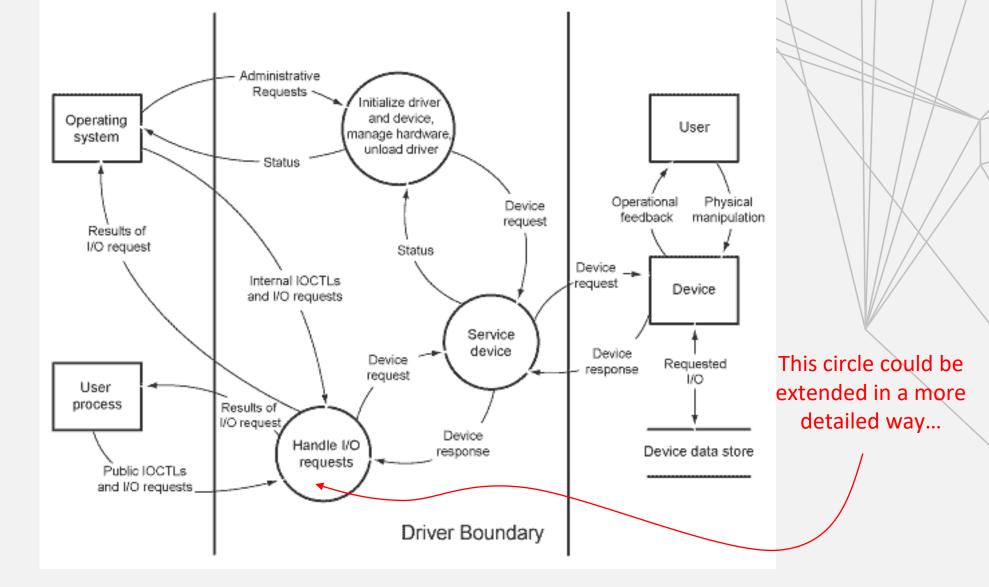


#### Understanding the input of a driver

- Possible data sources include:
  - IRP\_MJ\_XXX requests that the driver handles
  - IOCTLs that the driver defines or handles
  - APIs that the driver calls
  - Callback routines
  - Any other interfaces that the driver exposes
    - Mini filter drivers, windows filtering platform (firewall), ...
  - Files that the driver reads or writes, including those used during installation
  - Registry keys that the driver reads or writes
  - Configuration property pages, and any other information provided by the user that the driver consumes

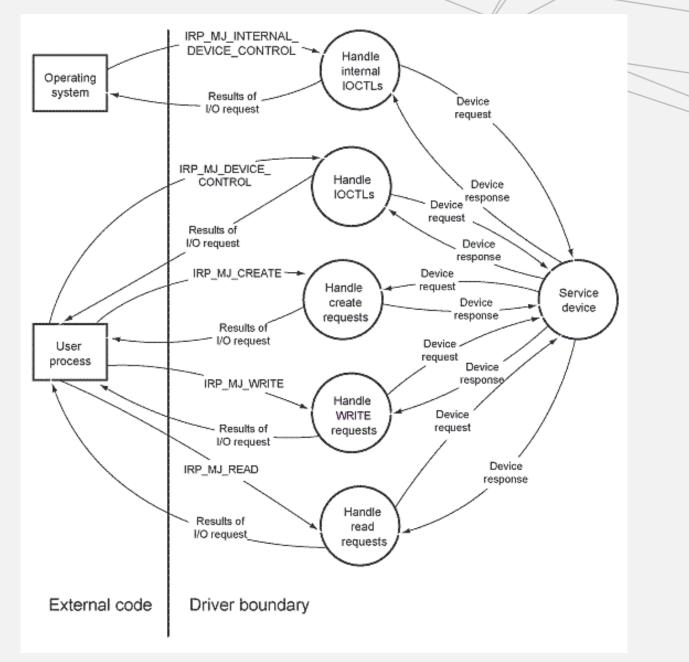






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#### STRIDE

- The acronym STRIDE describes six categories of threats to software.
  - Spoofing
  - Tampering
  - Repudiation
  - Information disclosure
  - Denial of service
  - Elevation of privilege
- For each potential vulnerable point of the driver:
  - Determine the types of attack that might match.
  - Consider a scenario for a possible attack.



#### STRIDE

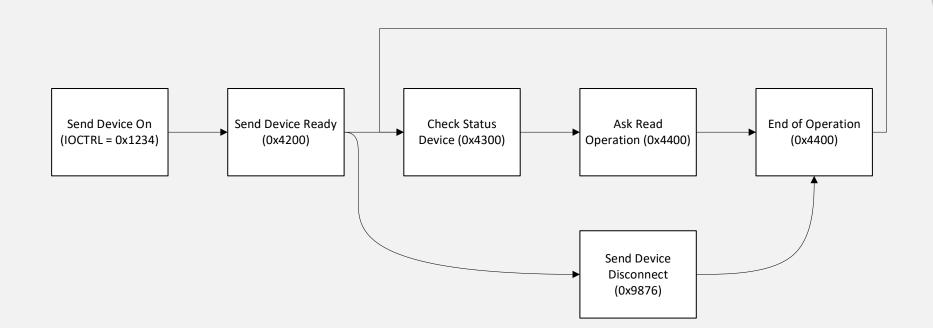
 The goal is to create one or more attack scenarios for each plausible threat.

Vulnerable point	Potential threat (STRIDE)	Scenario
IOCTL 0xXXXX	DOS	Send IOCTL 0xXXXX with non allocated input buffer

- Some types of attacks depend on a sequence of events.
  - It is possible combine different events.
  - For instance, send many IOCTLs with different information inside.



STRIDE





#### What to do at a development level?

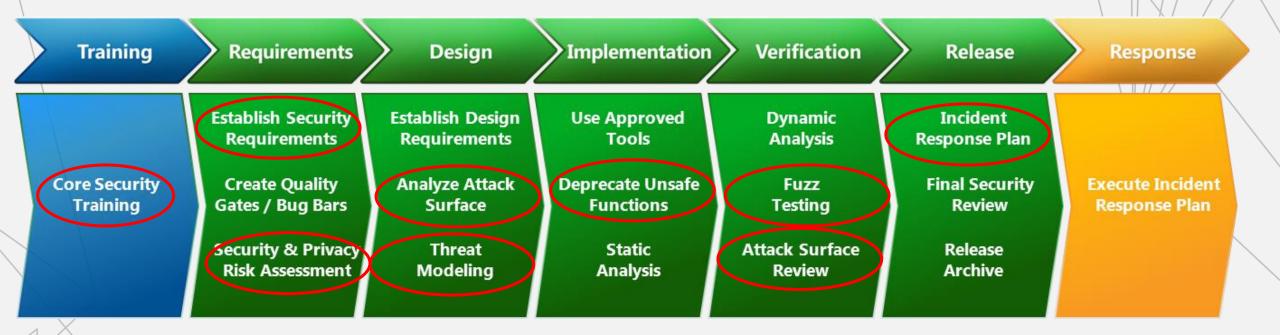
• <u>Microsoft Security Development Lifecycle (SDL)</u> [White Paper]

Training	Requirements	Design	Implementation	Verification	Release	Response	
	Establish Security Requirements	Establish Design Requirements	Use Approved Tools	Dynamic Analysis	Incident Response Plan		
Core Security Training	Create Quality Gates / Bug Bars	Analyze Attack Surface	Deprecate Unsafe Functions	Fuzz Testing	Final Security Review	Execute Incident Response Plan	
	Security & Privacy Risk Assessment	Threat Modeling	Static Analysis	Attack Surface Review	Release Archive		



#### What to do at a development level?

• <u>Microsoft Security Development Lifecycle (SDL)</u> [White Paper]





#### What to do at an administrative level?

- We need to learn how to "live" with the threat.
- Microsoft aims to enhance the security of its system.
  - Mitigate threats by using Windows 10 security features
  - Especially:
    - Data Execution Prevention (DEP)
    - Structured Exception Handling Overwrite Protection (SEHOP)
    - Address Space Layout Randomization (ASLR)
    - Control Flow Guard (CFG)
    - Since Win10: mitigations to protect against memory exploits (among other stuffs)
      - Protected Processes
      - Kernel pool protections
      - •



#### What to do at an administrative level?

- Kernel pool protections
  - There are many mitigations that have been added over time, such as process quota pointer encoding, lookaside, delay free, pool page cookies, and PoolIndex bounds checks.
  - Since Windows 10, there are multiple other "pool hardening" protections.
    - Integrity checks (Patchguard / HyperGuard HVCI).
    - Font parsing in <u>AppContainer</u>.
      - Credential, Device, File, Network, Process, and Window isolation.
    - Disabling of NT Virtual DOS Machine (NTVDM) isolation.
      - Running 16-bit applications, avoid associated exploits especially the protection against Null dereference.
    - Supervisor Mode Execution Prevention (SMEP)
    - Memory reservations.
    - <u>Kernel Data Protection (KDP)</u>.
      - Based on the <u>MmProtectDriverSection</u> function.



#### What to do at an administrative level?

- Implement Security Best Practices for the hardening of Windows 10/11 (and Windows Server)
- Relevant information can be found here (documents are in English despite the title 😇)
  - SiSyPHuS Win 10: Empfehlung zur Härtung von Windows 10 mit Bordmitteln (BSI)
  - Security Baselines for current Windows 10 / 11 and for Windows Server (Microsoft)
  - <u>CIS Benchmark for Windows 10</u> (CIS)
  - <u>CIS Benchmark for Windows Server</u> (CIS)



Bundesamt für Sicherheit in der Informationstechnik







#### What to do at an organizational level?

- Use WDAC
  - The list of drivers allowed or refused on the system.
  - Windows Defender Application Control (WDAC).
    - Allow organizations to control which drivers and applications are allowed to run.
  - <u>Microsoft recommended driver block rules</u> about drivers:
    - Known security vulnerabilities that can be exploited by attackers to elevate privileges in the Windows kernel
    - Malicious behaviors or certificates used to sign malware
    - The list could be extended 🗐...
  - But only for a few number highly secured human managed devices.
    - Due to a lack of [administration/configuration/deployment] capabilities.
  - Hypervisor-protected code integrity (HVCI) & Smart App Control
    - Avoid to temper with the system and check what is runnable on the system.



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        <CertPublisher Value="Cheat Engine" />
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                                                                                                       Baptiste
        <FileAttribRef RuleID="ID FILEATTRIB PHYSMEM" />
```

</Signer>

2023

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#### What to do at organizational level?

- Manage devices in your organization.
  - Not all fancy devices have a good reason to be there.
  - Check carefully which device drivers are installed on your system.
    - Even if it is not listed by Microsoft in the <u>recommended driver block rules</u>, some driver may be vulnerable.
    - We are far to have check all device driver up to now.
  - Only authorize a subset of certificates to sign driver.
    - Trusted vendors & organizations.
    - Those you can trust because you checked the quality of their software.
  - Default driver shipped with Windows "out of the box" are more than enough.
    - Most of the time they support any kind of device.
    - Not always at 100% of their capabilities, but 90% is enough for day-to-day life.



## Going further

- With project SiSyPHuS the Federal Office for Information Security (BSI) analyzes several parts of Windows 10 which might have an impact on the overall system security.
  - The study is being conducted by ERNW GmbH on behalf of the BSI.
  - It is a reverse engineering study of Windows operating system.
    - Providing also a review of the security.
    - And how to configure / use Windows in a secure way.
  - Many topic are relevant in the context of device drivers.
    - Especially to understand how it does work behind the stage.
    - Especially to enhance the security of Windows.
    - Especially to get specific logs about device driver events.



## Going

- With pro (BSI) and impact c
  - The st
  - It is a
    - Pro
    - An
  - Many
    - Esj
      - Esi
      - EsjEsj

#### Work Packages

- > Analysis of Windows 10 General OS Structure
- > TPM Vulnerability CVE-2017-15361
- > Telemetry Service
- > TPM and "UEFI SecureBoot"
- > Virtualization Based Security
- > Device Guard
- > PowerShell and Windows Script Host
- > Logging Guideline
- > Hardening Guideline
- > GPOs for Guidelines
- > Monitoring System Modifications
  - > Universal Windows Apps and Windows Information Protection
- Secure Boot Configuration Policy
- > Telemetry Monitoring Framework
- > ETW Monitoring Methodology (AFUNKT)
  - Windows Application Compatibility Infrastructure
  - Driver Management



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## Conclusion

Times up...

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#### Conclusion

- First of all, finding vulnerabilities in drivers is not such a hard job.
  - There are low hanging fruits.
  - Any driver which provides a "fancy" but "dubious" feature.
    - Overclock, bypass security, direct interface with ...
  - Any driver which exists since Windows XP (or before ③) keeping similar features.
    - It is not a 100% chance of success ... but it is not low 😂.
    - Super power of the copy/past.
  - Any driver from hardware manufacturer, always good surprises...
    - But also some antivirus vendors ... 💇 ... from time to time ...
    - Avast 21.5 release in June 2021 [<u>REF</u>].



#### Conclusion

- Driver vulnerabilities are not close to disappear.
  - Old/legacy/deprecated drivers are still useable.
  - And they are still in used.
  - And they will be used in the future with a high probability
- Security of code based on legacy/deprecated solutions.
  - Always the same story ... always the same codes ...
  - SDL should be seriously considered by hardware vendors.
    - Especially on a training side (sharing knowledge, anticipating the issues).
    - And customers who should complain about such low quality of software.
- Necessity to remediate it at different levels
  - Technical, management, policies ...



### Thank you for your attention





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