

# THE WINDOWS sanDBOX ParADOX **FLASHBACK**

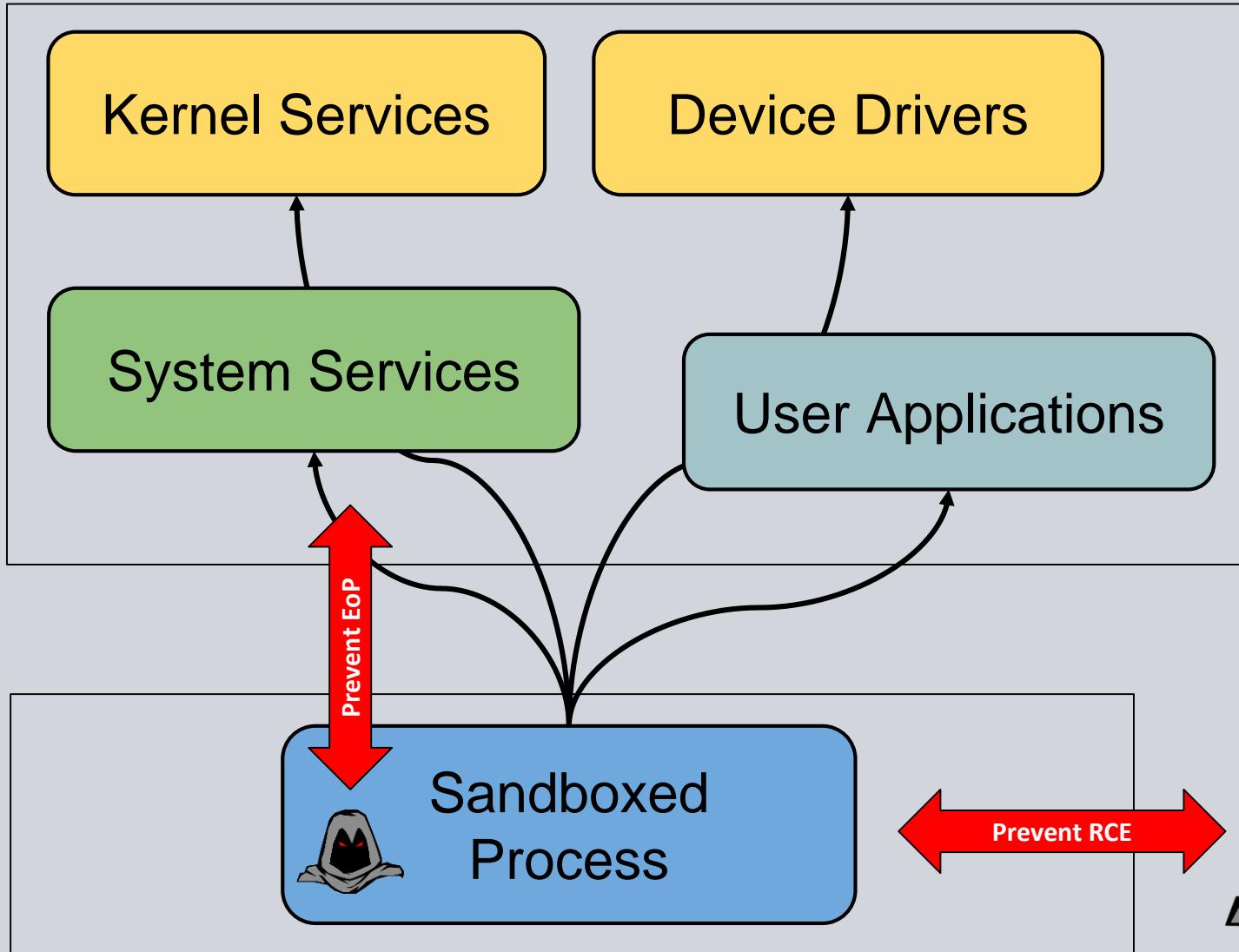
Nullcon 2019

James Forshaw @tiraniddo

# Obligatory Background Slide

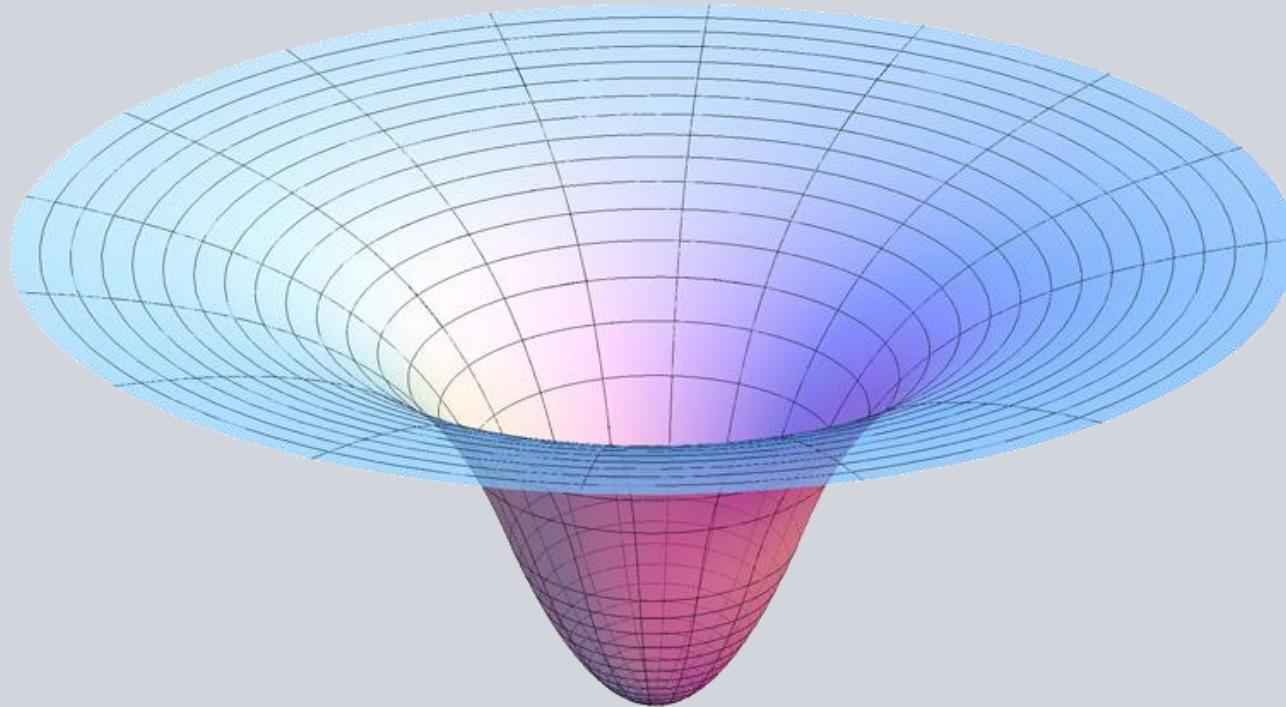
- Founder Member of Google's Project Zero
- 10+ Years of Windows Security Research
- Logical vulnerability specialist
- Chromium Windows Sandbox Owner
- “Attacking Network Protocols” Author
- @tiraniddo on Twitter.

# What I'm Going to Talk About



# Sandboxing Requirement #1

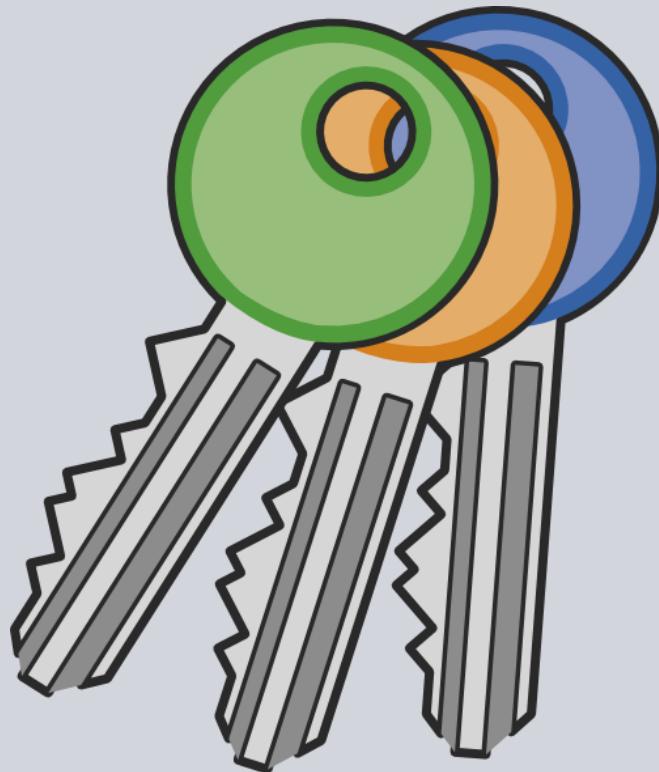
- Easy to get in, hard to get out



<http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/d/d9/GravityPotential.jpg>

# Sandboxing Requirement #2

- Protects the user's data from disclosure



<https://openclipart.org/detail/190821/cles-de-serrure---lock-keys-by-enolynn-190821>

# Sandboxing Requirement #3

- Work within the limits of the OS



[http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/8/8b/MUTCD\\_R2-1.svg](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/8/8b/MUTCD_R2-1.svg)

# Sandboxing Requirement #4

- Sandboxed application is usable



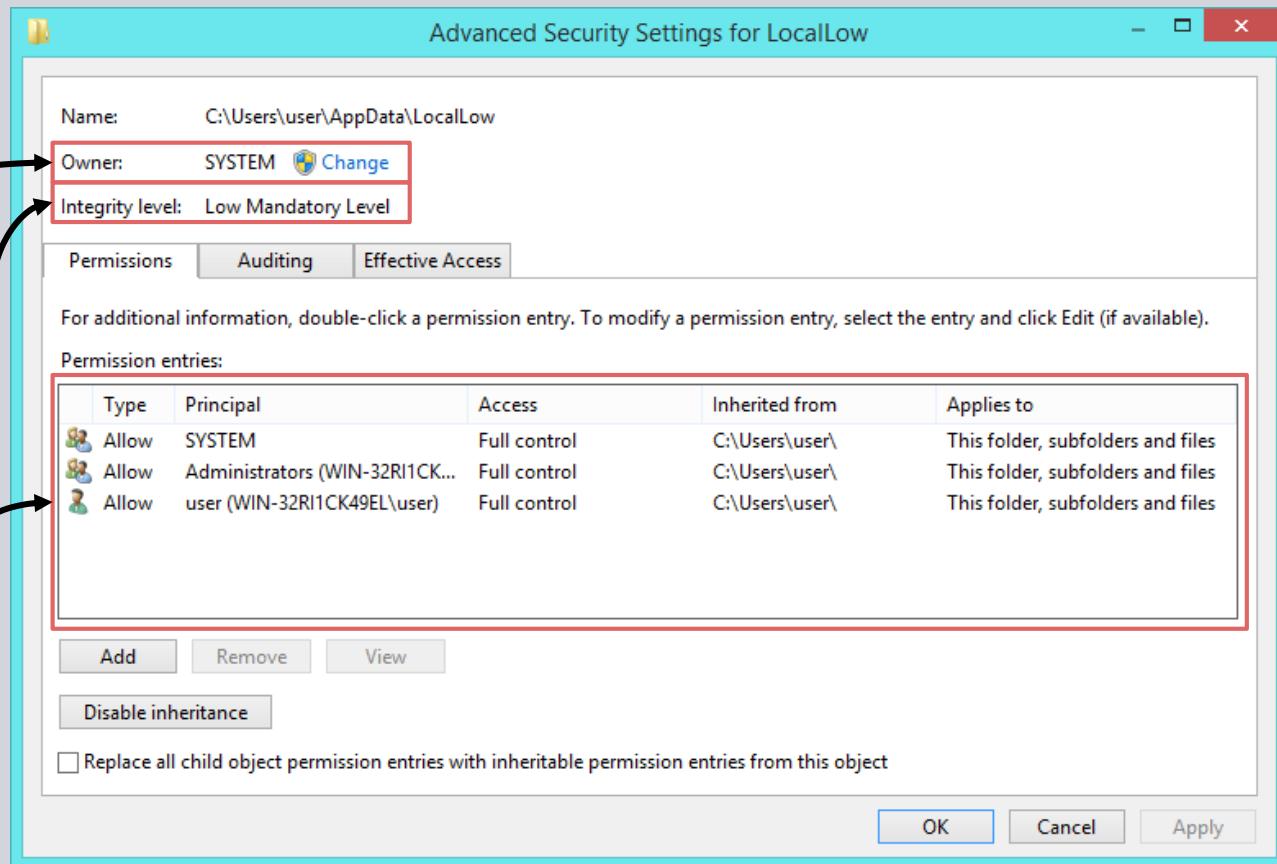
<http://pixabay.com/p-305189/>

# Resource Security Descriptor

Owner of  
Secured  
Resource

Mandatory Integrity  
Label

Discretionary  
Access Control List  
(DACL)



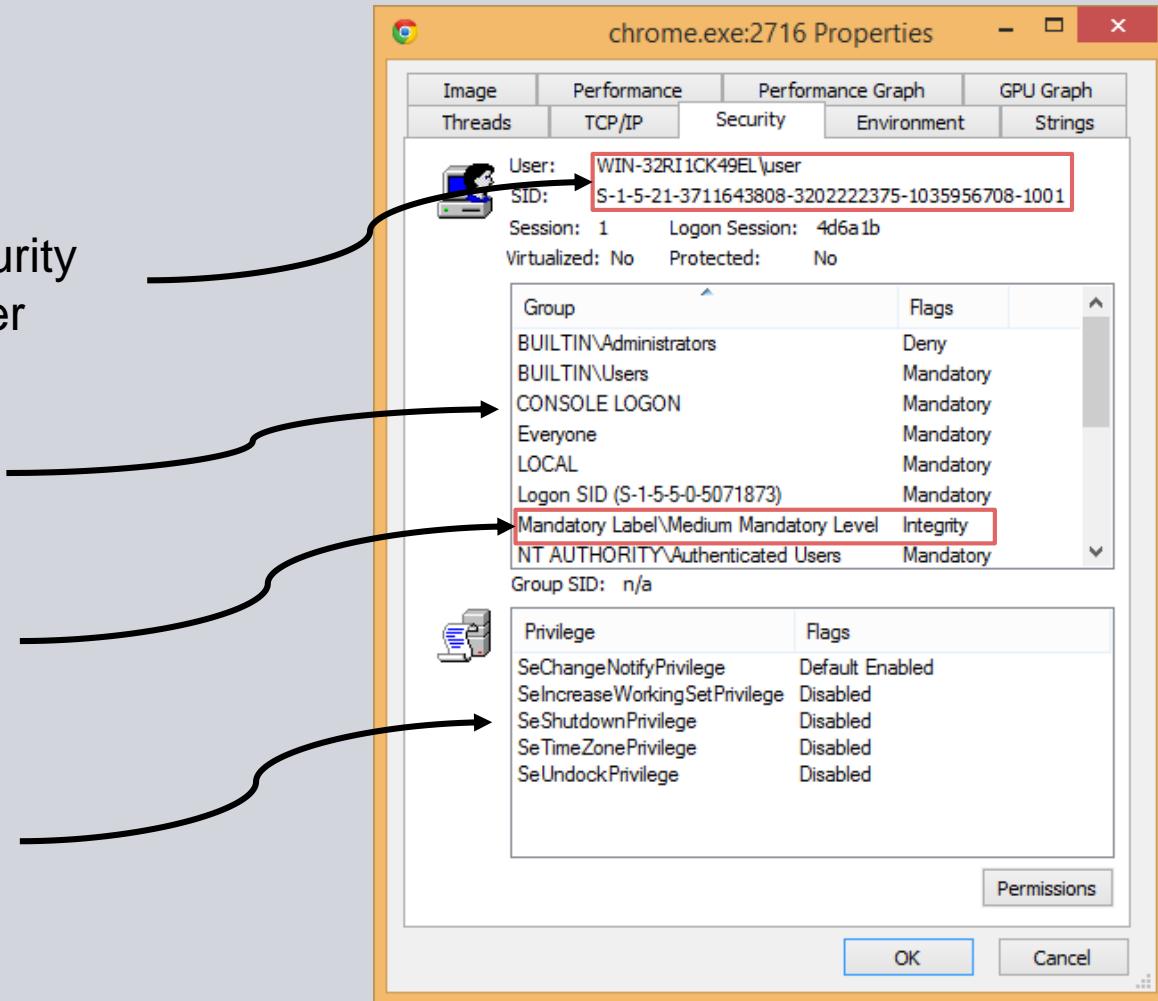
# Access Tokens

User Security Identifier

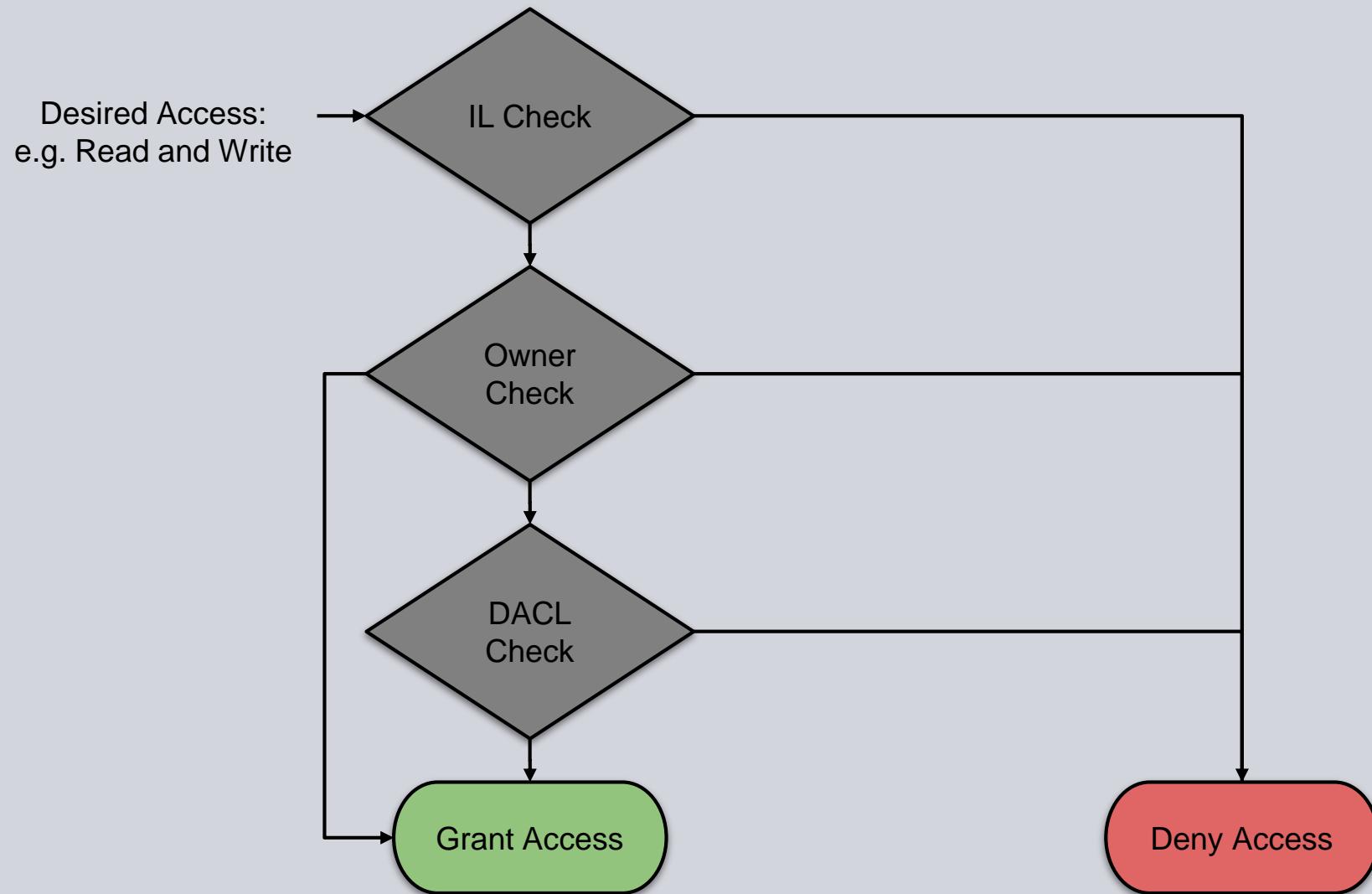
Groups

Mandatory Label

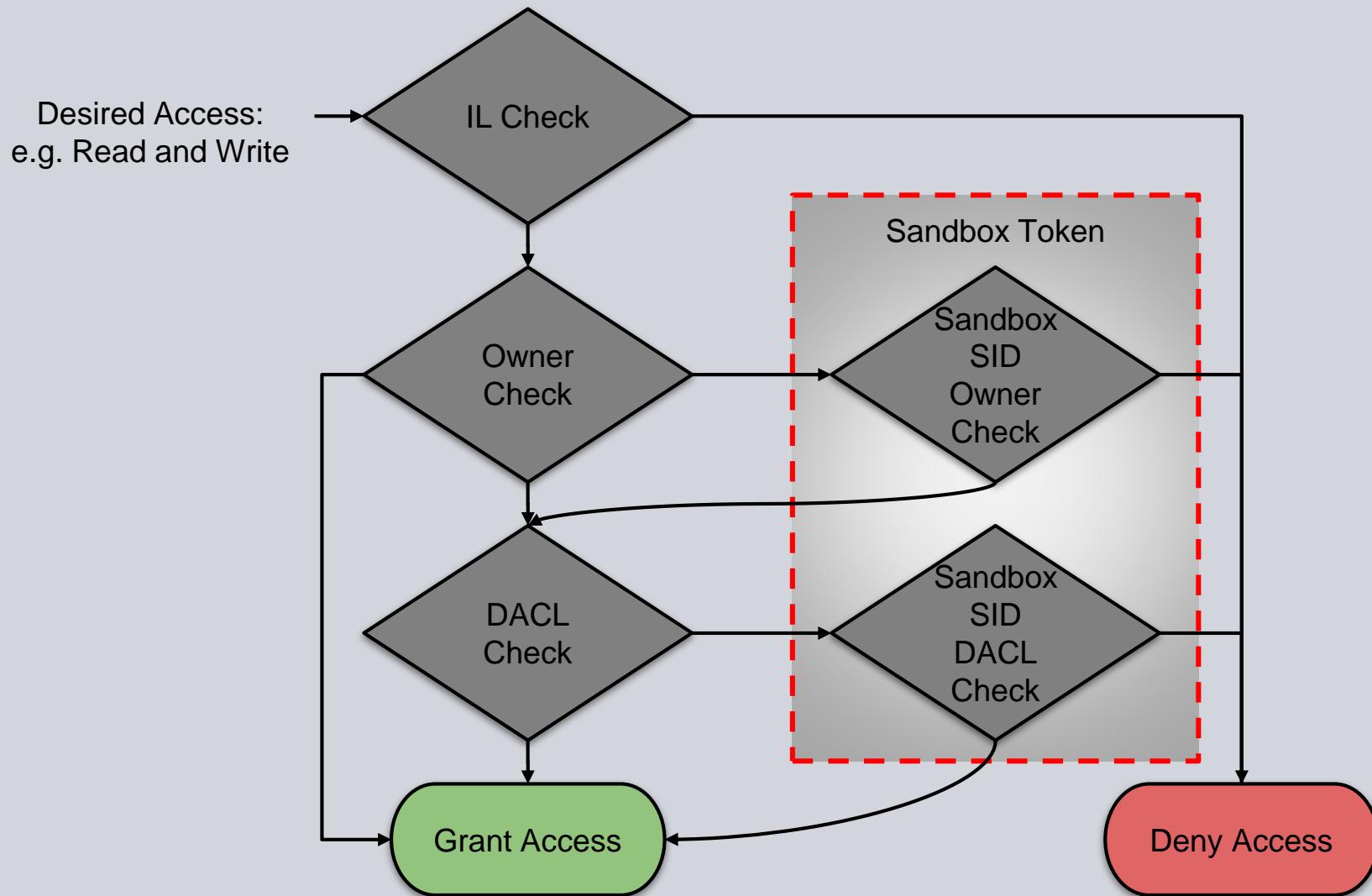
Privileges



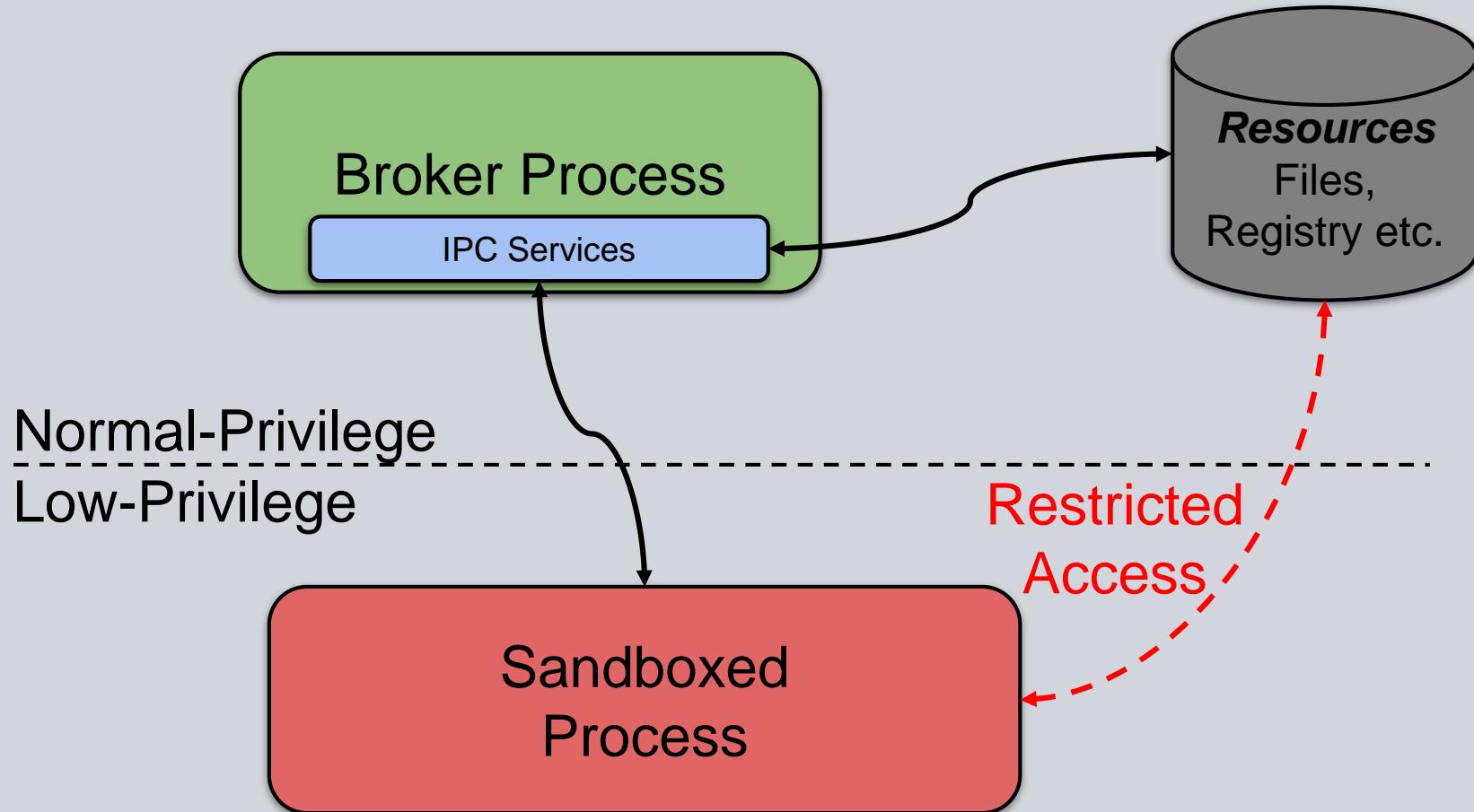
# Access Check



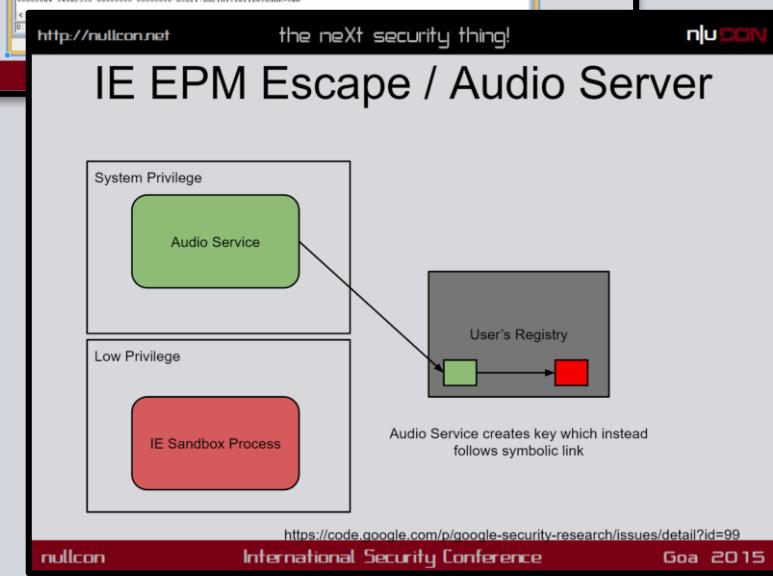
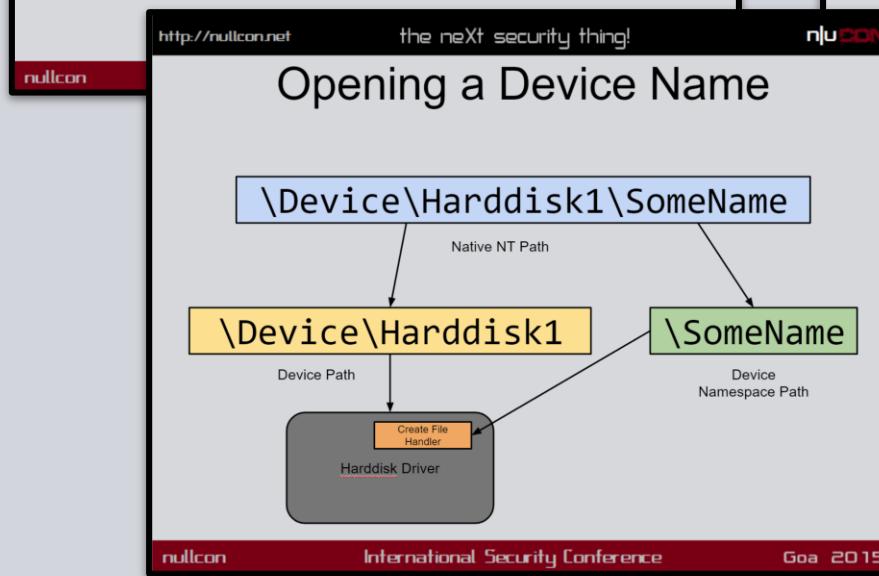
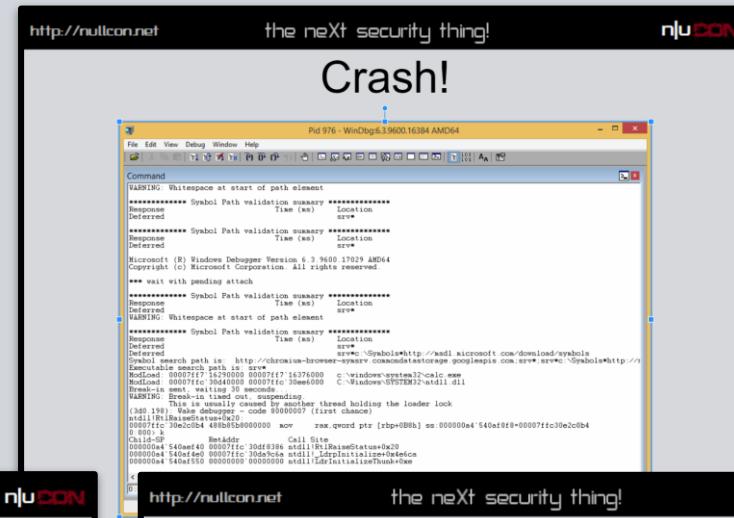
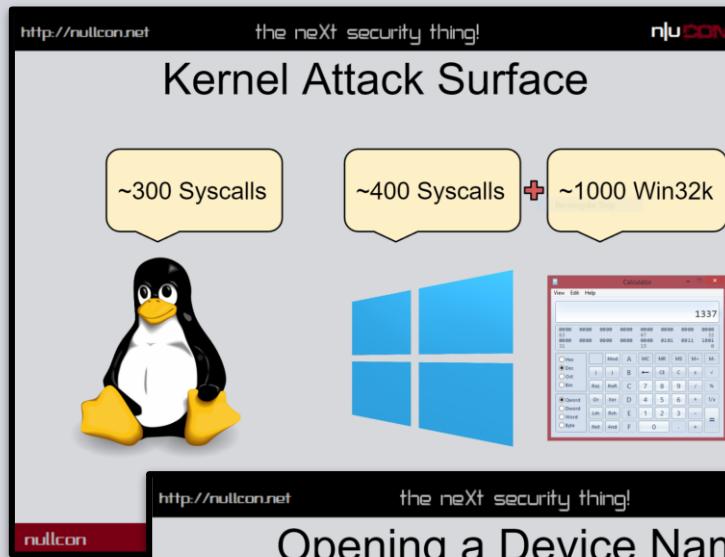
# Sandbox Access Check



# Typical User-Mode Approach

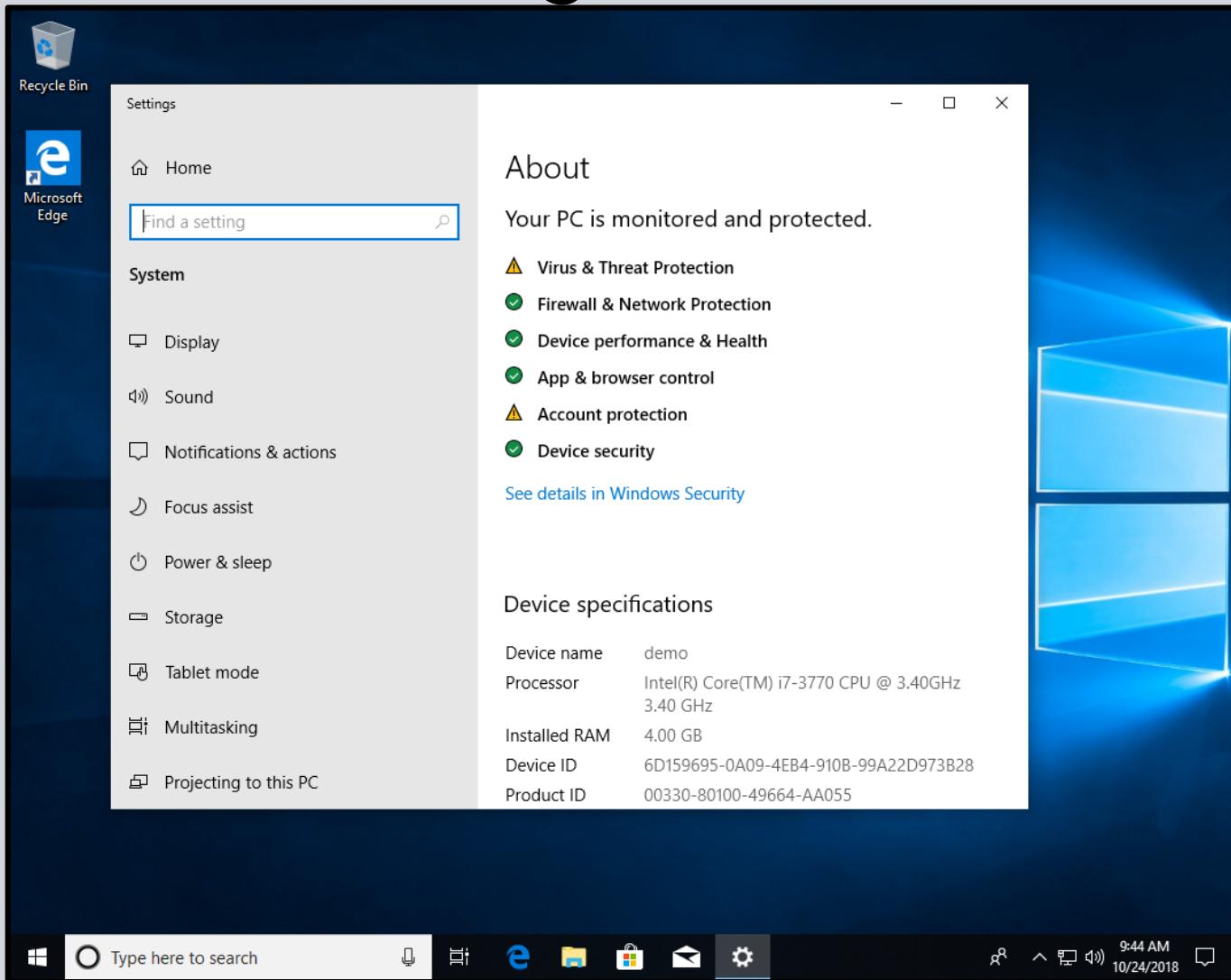


# The Windows Sandbox Paradox

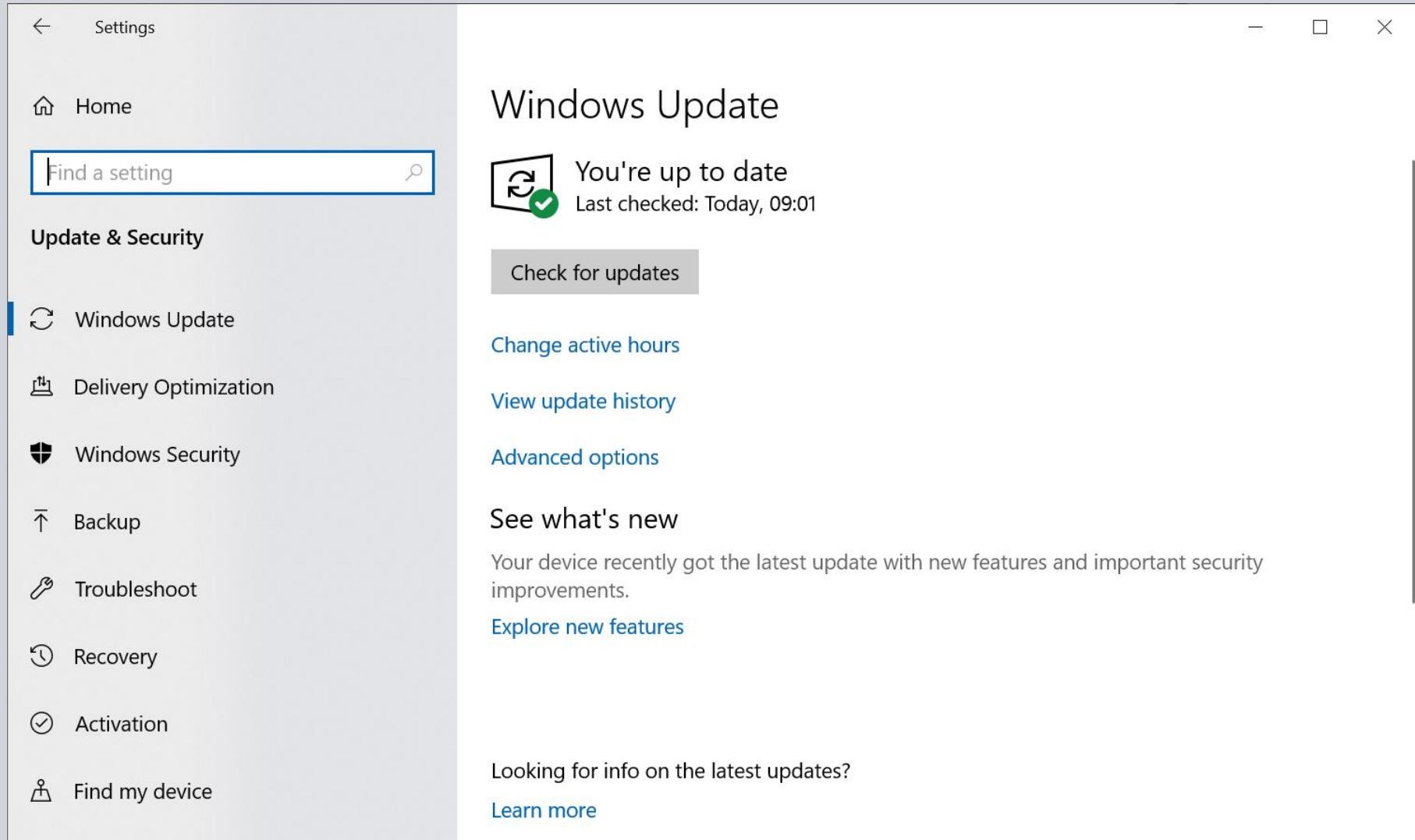


# Welcome to 2019

# Introducing Windows 10



# You're Going to Update



The screenshot shows the Windows Settings app with the "Update & Security" category selected. The main content area displays the Windows Update status: "You're up to date" (Last checked: Today, 09:01). It includes a "Check for updates" button and links to "Change active hours", "View update history", and "Advanced options". Below this, a "See what's new" section indicates recent updates with new features and security improvements, and a link to "Explore new features". At the bottom, there's a question about latest updates and a "Learn more" link.

← Settings

Home

Find a setting

Update & Security

Windows Update

Delivery Optimization

Windows Security

Backup

Troubleshoot

Recovery

Activation

Find my device

Windows Update

You're up to date  
Last checked: Today, 09:01

Check for updates

Change active hours

View update history

Advanced options

See what's new

Your device recently got the latest update with new features and important security improvements.

Explore new features

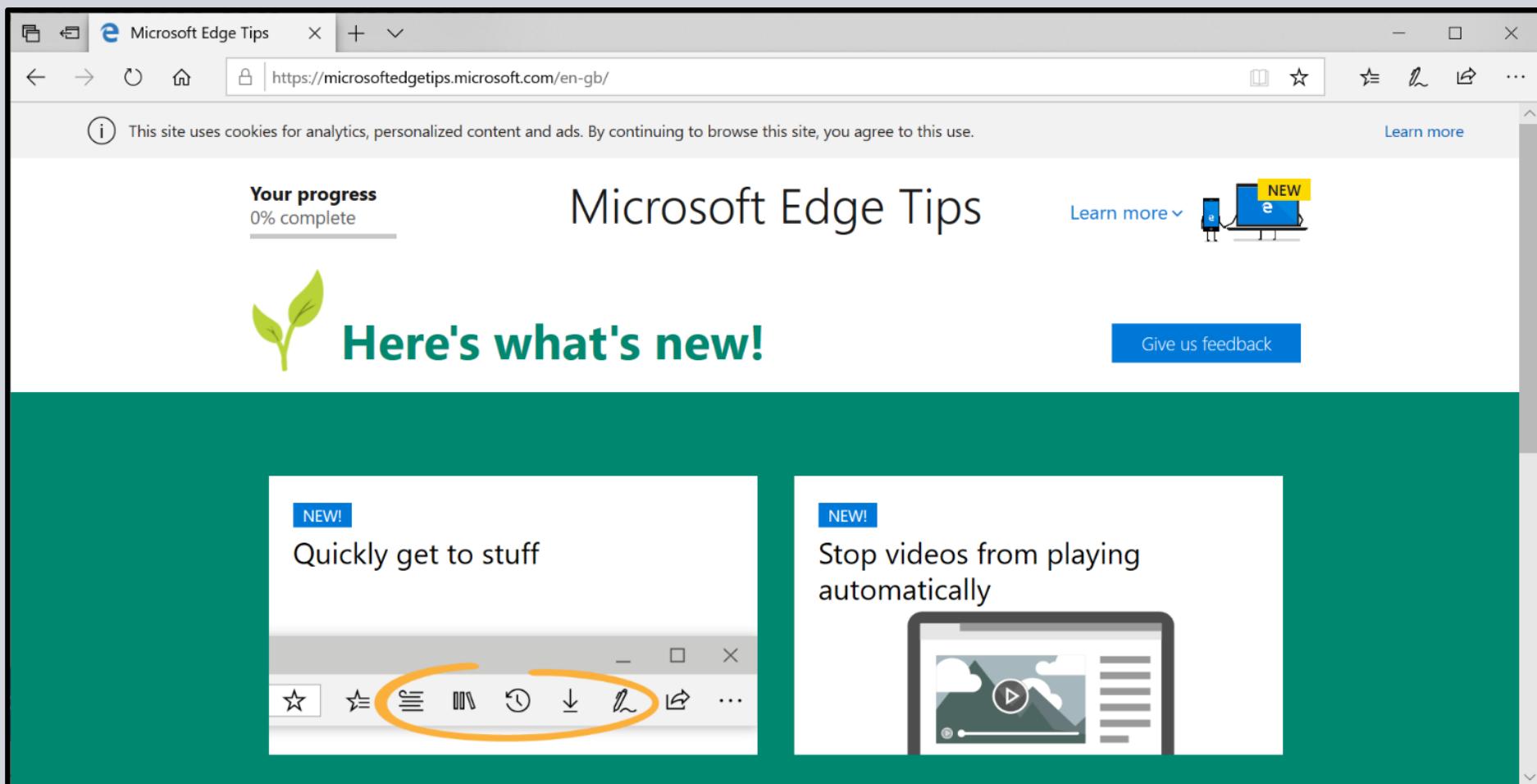
Looking for info on the latest updates?

Learn more

# Time to Release is Shorter



# Microsoft Edge



The screenshot shows a Microsoft Edge browser window displaying the "Microsoft Edge Tips" website at <https://microsoftedgetips.microsoft.com/en-gb/>. The page features a green header with the title "Microsoft Edge Tips". Below the header, there's a message about cookie usage and a progress bar labeled "Your progress 0% complete". A large green button with the text "Here's what's new!" is prominently displayed. Two new features are highlighted:

- Quickly get to stuff**: This feature is shown with a screenshot of the Microsoft Edge toolbar, where the "New tab" icon (a circled "N") is highlighted with a yellow oval.
- Stop videos from playing automatically**: This feature is shown with a screenshot of a video player interface where the "Mute" button is highlighted with a yellow oval.

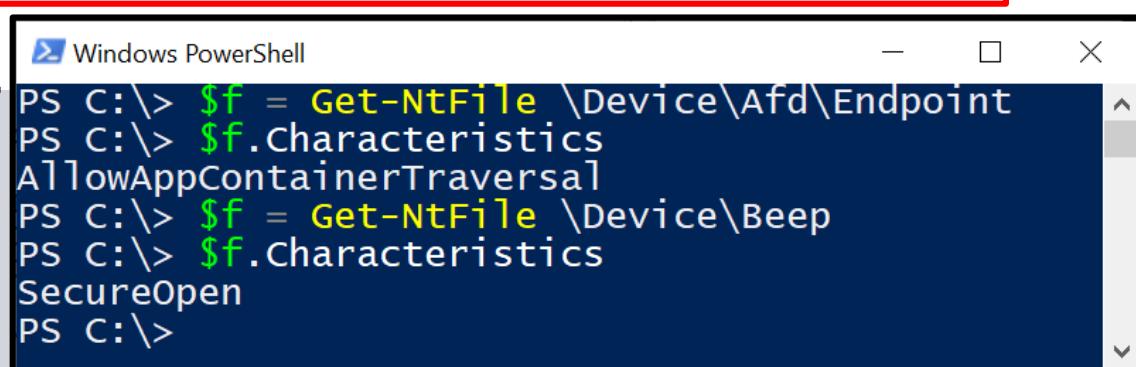
Other visible elements include a "Give us feedback" button, a "Learn more" link, and a small illustration of a computer monitor with a blue "e" icon.

# App Container Features

# AC Device Attack Surface

```
BOOLEAN IoDoFullTraverseCheck(PDEVICE_OBJECT Device,  
    PSECURITY_SUBJECT_CONTEXT SubjectSecurityContext) {  
    if (Device->Characteristics &  
        (FILE_DEVICE_ALLOW_APPCONTAINER_TRAVERSAL |  
         FILE_DEVICE_SECURE_OPEN)  
        == FILE_DEVICE_ALLOW_APPCONTAINER_TRAVERSAL) {  
        return FALSE;  
    }  
    If AC Traversal flag in device then allow  
}
```

```
BOOLEAN IsAppContainer;  
SeIsAppContainerOrIdentifyLevelContext(SubjectSecurityContext,  
    &IsAppContainer);  
return IsAppContainer;  
Only allow if not AC.  
}
```



A screenshot of a Windows PowerShell window titled "Windows PowerShell". The command PS C:\> \$f = Get-NtFile \Device\Afd\Endpoint is run, followed by \$f.Characteristics, which returns AllowAppContainerTraversal. Another command PS C:\> \$f = Get-NtFile \Device\Beep is run, followed by \$f.Characteristics, which returns SecureOpen.

```
PS C:\> $f = Get-NtFile \Device\Afd\Endpoint  
PS C:\> $f.Characteristics  
AllowAppContainerTraversal  
PS C:\> $f = Get-NtFile \Device\Beep  
PS C:\> $f.Characteristics  
SecureOpen  
PS C:\>
```

# Generic AC Capabilities

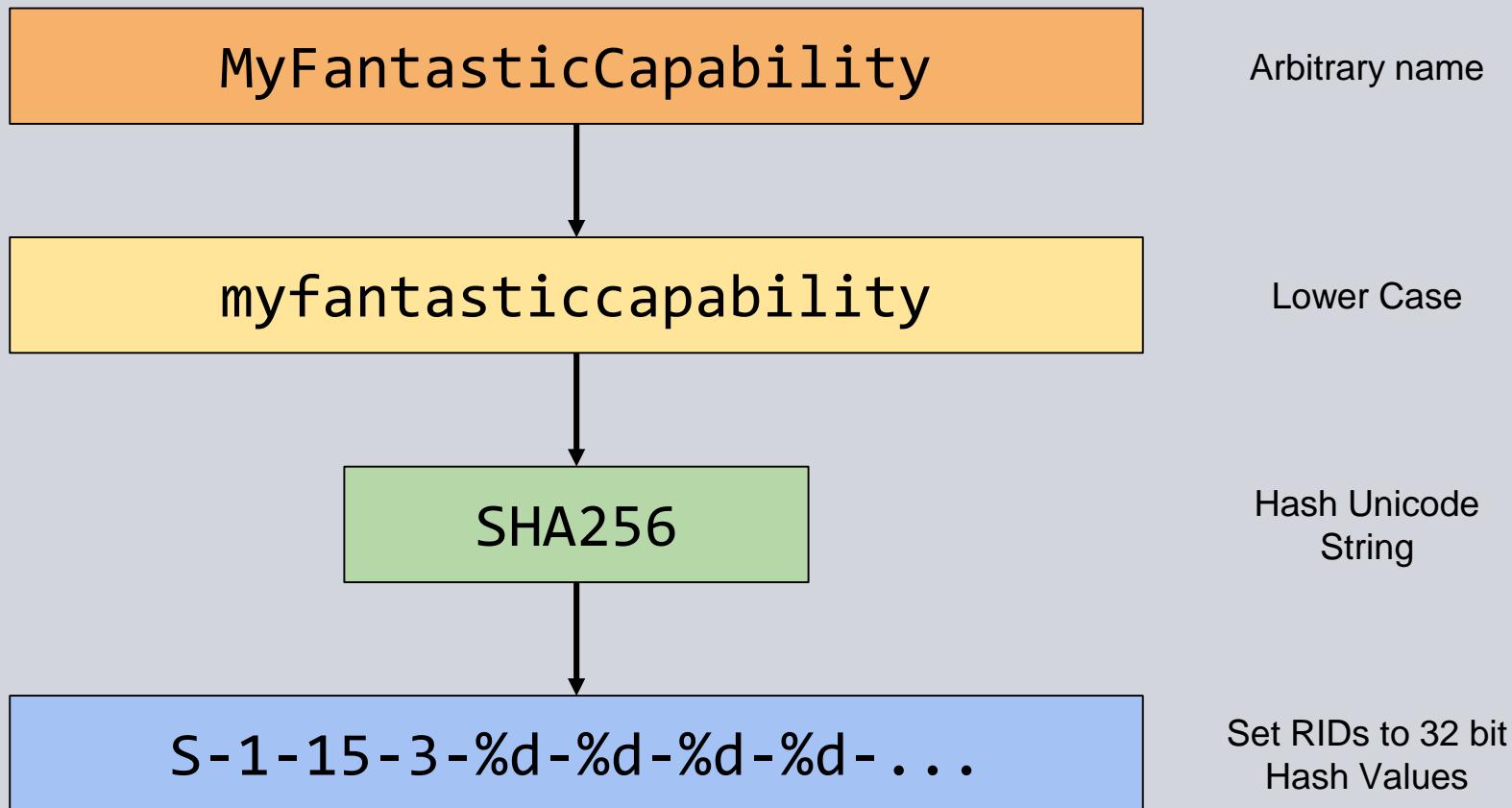
Main Details		Groups	Privileges	App Container	Default Dacl	Misc	Operations	Security
Package Name:	microsoft.microsoftedge_8wekyb3d8bbwe							
Package SID:	S-1-15-2-3624051433-2125758914-1423191267-174							
App Container Number:	10							
Name				Flags				
APPLICATION PACKAGE AUTHORITY\Software and hardware certificates or a smart card				Enabled				
APPLICATION PACKAGE AUTHORITY\Your home or work networks				Enabled				
APPLICATION PACKAGE AUTHORITY\Your Internet connection				Enabled				
APPLICATION PACKAGE AUTHORITY\Your pictures library				Enabled				
APPLICATION PACKAGE AUTHORITY\Your Windows credentials				Enabled				
NAMED CAPABILITIES\Cellular Data				Enabled				
NAMED CAPABILITIES\Child Web Content				Enabled				
NAMED CAPABILITIES\Confirm App Close				Enabled				
NAMED CAPABILITIES\Cortana Settings				Enabled				
NAMED CAPABILITIES\Enterprise Cloud S S O				Enabled				
NAMED CAPABILITIES\Enterprise Data Policy				Enabled				
NAMED CAPABILITIES\Extended Execution Background Audio				Enabled				
NAMED CAPABILITIES\Extended Execution Unconstrained				Enabled				
NAMED CAPABILITIES\Feature Staging Info				Enabled				
NAMED CAPABILITIES\Graphics Capture				Enabled				
NAMED CAPABILITIES\Hevc Playback				Enabled				
NAMED CAPABILITIES\ID_CAP_CAMERA				Enabled				
NAMED CAPABILITIES\ID_CAP_LOCATION				Enabled				
NAMED CAPABILITIES\ID_CAP_MICROPHONE				Enabled				
NAMED CAPABILITIES\Live Id Service				Enabled				
NAMED CAPABILITIES\Location				Enabled				
NAMED CAPABILITIES\Upac App Experience				Enabled				
NAMED CAPABILITIES\Upac Clipboard				Enabled				

Fixed capabilities,  
introduced in  
Windows 8

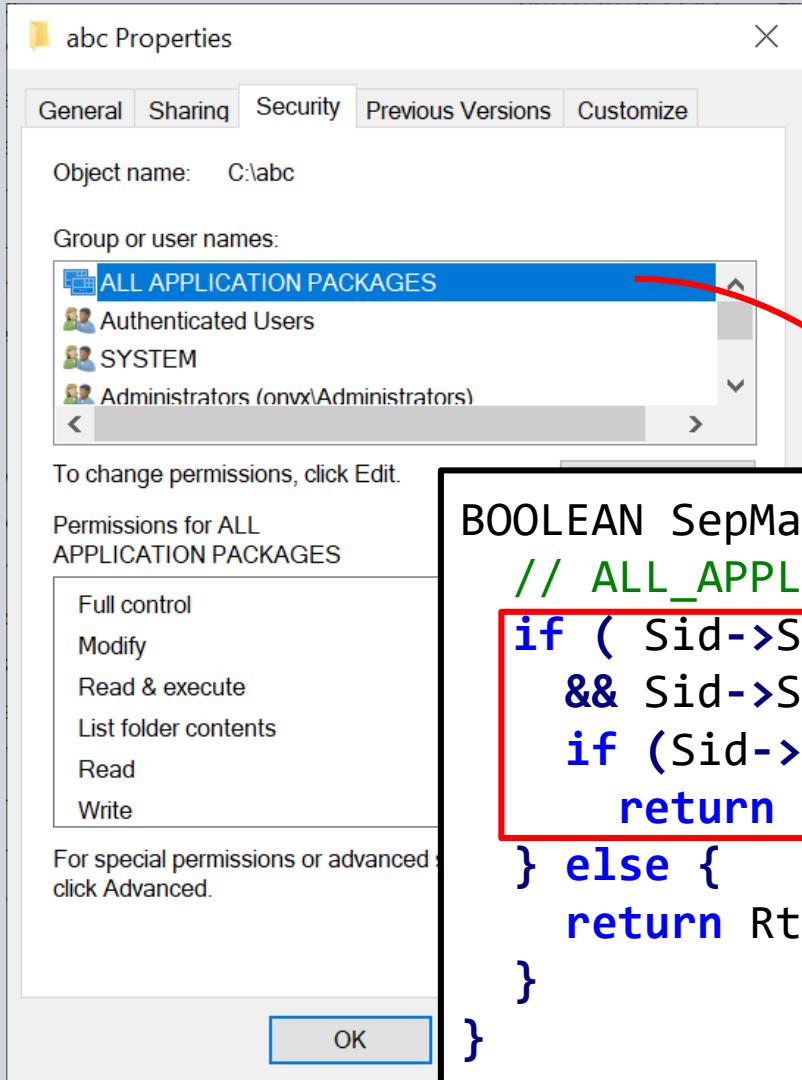
Generic capabilities,  
introduced in  
Windows 10

# Capability String to SID

```
BOOL DeriveCapabilitySidsFromName(LPWSTR CapName, PSID **Sids)
```



# All Application Packages



Hardcoded Group  
Check if an App  
Container

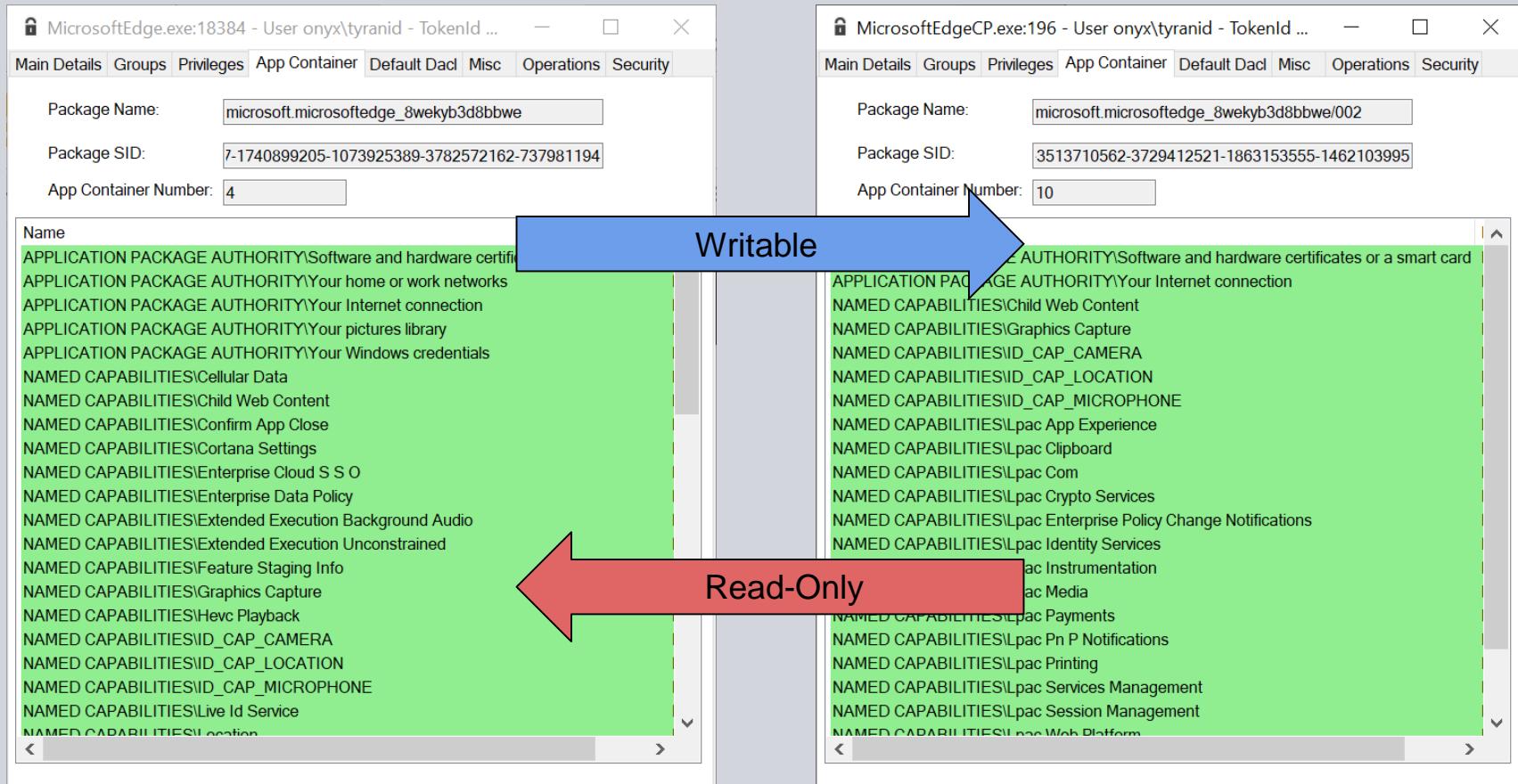
```
BOOLEAN SepMatchPackage(PTOKEN Token, PSID Sid) {  
    // ALL_APPLICATION_PACKAGES is S-1-15-2-1  
    if ( Sid->SubAuthority[0] == 2  
        && Sid->SubAuthorityCount == 2 ) {  
        if (Sid->SubAuthority[1] == 1)  
            return TRUE;  
    } else {  
        return Rt1EqualSid(Token->Package, Sid);  
    }  
}
```

# Low Privilege App Container

```
BOOLEAN SepMatchPackage(PTOKEN Token, PSID Sid) {  
    if (Sid->SubAuthority[0] == 2 &&  
        Sid->SubAuthorityCount == 2) {  
        if (Sid->SubAuthority[1] == 1 &&  
            SepCanTokenMatchAllPackageSid(Token))  
            return TRUE;  
        // ALL_RESTRICTED_APPLICATION_PACKAGES is S-1-15-2-2  
        if (Sid->SubAuthority[1] == 2)  
            return TRUE;  
    } else {  
        return R
```

```
    }  
  
    BOOLEAN SepCanTokenMatchAllPackageSid(PTOKEN Token) {  
        int Policy;  
        AuthzBasepQuerySecurityAttributeAndValues(  
            L"WIN://NOALLAPPPKG", &Policy)  
  
        return Policy == 0;  
    }
```

# Child App Containers



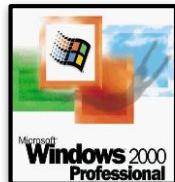
S-1-15-2-PARENT-RIDS

S-1-15-2-PARENT-RIDS-CHILD-RIDS

# Mitigations

# History of Symbolic Links

*Windows 2000 - Feb 17 2000*  
NTFS Mount Points and  
Directory Junctions



*Windows Vista - Nov 30 2006*  
NTFS Symbolic Links



*Windows NT 3.1 - July 27 1993*  
Object Manager Symbolic Links  
Registry Key Symbolic Links



# History of Symbolic Links

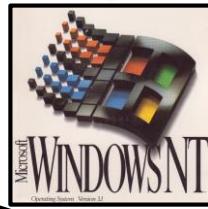
Windows 2000 - Feb 17 2000  
NTFS Mount Points and  
Directory Junctions



Windows Vista - Nov 30 2006  
NTFS Symbolic Links



Windows 10 - Jun 29 2015  
Banned in Sandboxes



Windows NT 3.1 - July 27 1993  
Object Manager Symbolic Links  
Registry Key Symbolic Links

# RtlIsSandboxedToken

- Introduced in Windows 10 but backported to Windows 7

```
BOOLEAN RtlIsSandboxedToken() {
    SECURITY_SUBJECT_CONTEXT SecurityContext;

    SeCaptureSubjectContext(&SecurityContext);
    return !SeAccessCheck(
        SeMediumDaclSd,
        SubjectSecurityContext,
        READ_CONTROL);
}
```

Must pass  
security  
check

# Registry Key Symbolic Links

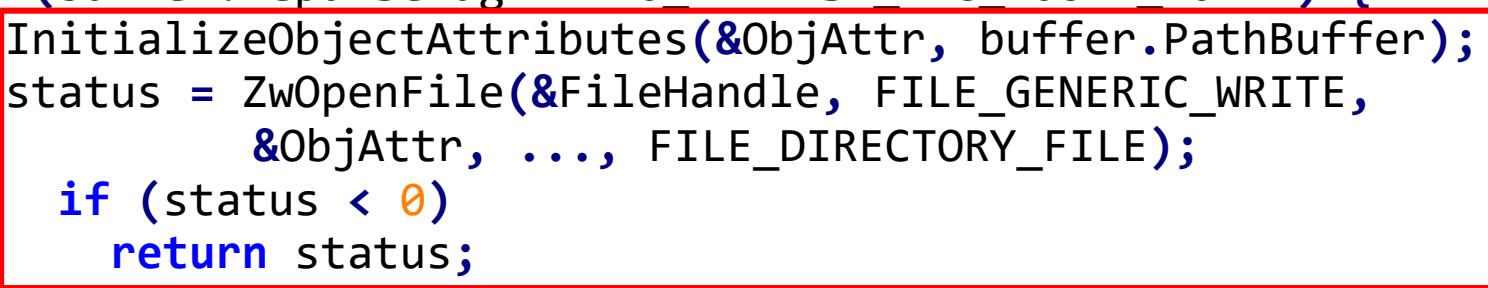
```
NTSTATUS CmpCheckCreateAccess(...) {
    BOOLEAN AccessGranted = SeAccessCheck(...);
    if (AccessGranted &&
        CreateOptions & REG_OPTION_CREATE_LINK &&
        RtlIsSandboxedToken()) {
        return STATUS_ACCESS_DENIED;
    }
}
```

Hard Ban!

```
NTSTATUS CmSetValueKey(...) {
    if(Type == REG_LINK &&
        RtlEqualUnicodeString(&CmSymbolicLinkValueName,
                             ValueName, TRUE) &&
        RtlIsSandboxedToken())
        return STATUS_ACCESS_DENIED;
}
```

# Blocking NTFS Mount Points

```
NTSTATUS IopXxxControlFile(...) {
    if (ControlCode == FSCTL_SET_REPARSE_POINT &&
        RtlIsSandboxedToken()) {
        if (buffer.ReparseTag == IO_REPARSE_TAG_MOUNT_POINT) {
            InitializeObjectAttributes(&ObjAttr, buffer.PathBuffer);
            status = ZwOpenFile(&FileHandle, FILE_GENERIC_WRITE,
                               &ObjAttr, ...., FILE_DIRECTORY_FILE);
            if (status < 0)
                return status;
            // Continue.
        }
    }
}
```



Checks target is a directory and writable

# Bypassing the Mitigation

**Issue 486: Windows: Sandboxed Mount Reparse Point**

Code

[« Prev](#)

7 of 23

[Next »](#)

## Creation Mitigation Bypass

[Back to list](#)Reported by [forshaw@google.com](mailto:forshaw@google.com), Jul 22 2015

Project Member

**Windows: Sandboxed Mount Reparse Point Creation Mitigation Bypass**

Platform: Windows 10 (build 10240), earlier versions do not have the functionality

Class: Security Feature Bypass

**Summary:**

A mitigation added to Windows 10 to prevent NTFS Mount Reparse Points being created at integrity levels below medium can be bypassed.

**Description:**

Windows 10 has added some new mitigations to block the creation or change the behaviour of certain symbolic links when issued by a low integrity/sandboxed process. The presumed aim to to make it harder to abuse these types of tricks to break out of a sandbox.

<https://bugs.chromium.org/p/project-zero/issues/detail?id=486>

# Bypassing the Mitigation

## Issue 486: Windows: Sandboxed Mount Reparse Point



Code

&lt; Prev

7 of 23

Next &gt;

### Creation Mitigation Bypass

[Back to list](#)Reported by [forshaw@google.com](mailto:forshaw@google.com), Jul 22 2015

Project Member

Windows: Sandboxed Mount Reparse Point Creation Mitigation Bypass

Platform: Windows 10 (build 10240), earlier versions do not have the functionality

Class

```
NTSTATUS NtSetInformationProcess(...) {
    // ...

    case ProcessDeviceMap:
        HANDLE hDir = *(HANDLE*)Data;
        if (RtlIsSandboxedToken())
            return STATUS_ACCESS_DENIED;
        return ObSetDeviceMap(ProcessObject, hDir);

    // ...
}
```

# Use Hardlinks

## Issue 531: Windows: Creating Hardlinks Doesn't Require Write Permissions to the Target

Reported by [forshaw@google.com](mailto:forshaw@google.com), Sep 14 2015

Project Member



Code

1 of 4

[Back to list](#)

Microsoft requested I removed information from a public presentation that you can create NTFS hardlinks without needing write permissions on the target file. Their view is they want to fix this, at the least to prevent its abuse in sandboxed applications so a case has been set up to track the issue. It's still under the normal 90 day SLA.

**This bug is subject to a 90 day disclosure deadline. If 90 days elapse without a broadly available patch, then the bug report will automatically become visible to the public.**

<https://bugs.chromium.org/p/project-zero/issues/detail?id=531>

# Use Hardlinks

## Issue 531: Windows: Creating Hardlinks Doesn't Require Write Permissions to the Target

Reported by [forshaw@google.com](mailto:forshaw@google.com), Sep 14 2015

Project Member



Code

1 of 4

[Back to list](#)

Microsoft requested I removed information from a public presentation that you can create NTFS hardlinks without needing write permissions on the target file. Their view is they want to fix this, at the

```
le1 NTSTATUS NtSetInformationFile(...) {  
sti    case FileLinkInformation:  
    ACCESS_MASK RequiredAccess = 0;  
    if(RtlIsSandboxedToken()) {  
        RequiredAccess |= FILE_WRITE_ATTRIBUTES;  
    }  
}
```

```
ObReferenceObjectByHandle(FileHandle, RequiredAccess);
```

```
}
```

# Setting an Mitigation Policy

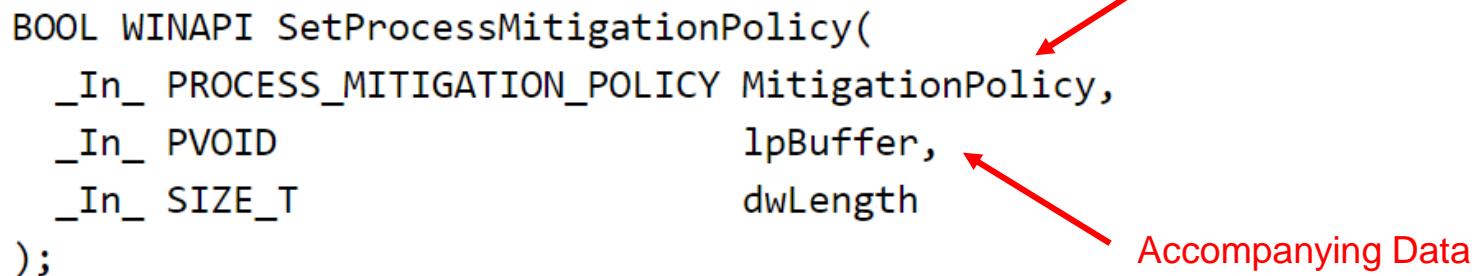
## SetProcessMitigationPolicy function

Sets the mitigation policy for the calling process.

### Syntax

C++

```
BOOL WINAPI SetProcessMitigationPolicy(  
    _In_  PROCESS_MITIGATION_POLICY MitigationPolicy,  
    _In_  PVOID          lpBuffer,  
    _In_  SIZE_T         dwLength  
)
```



# Available Policies

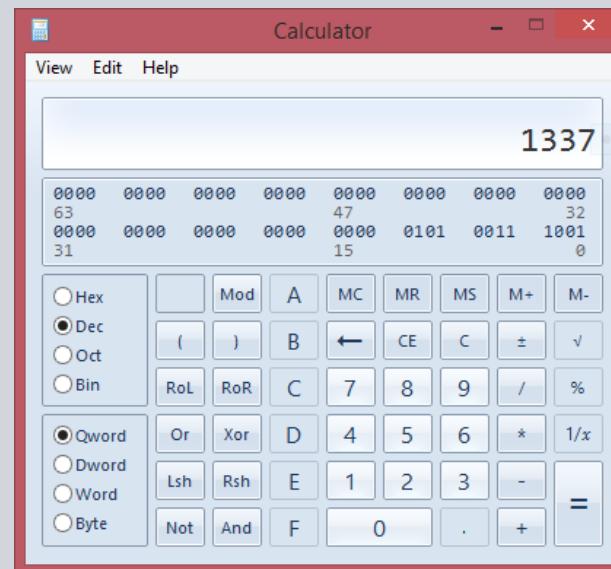
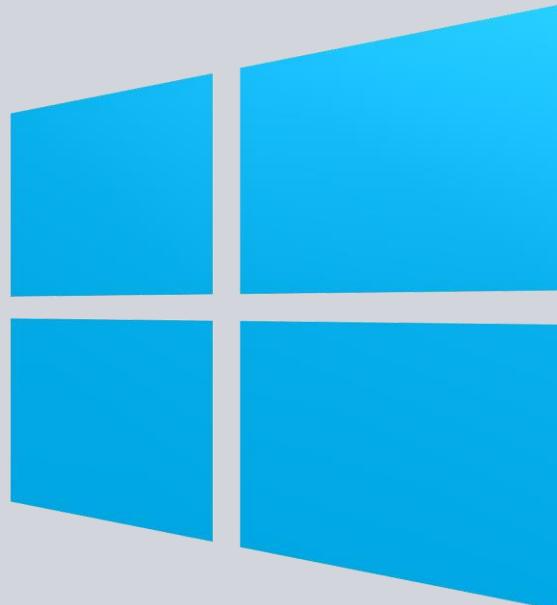
Policy	Supported Win8.1 Update 2	Supported Win10 TH2
ProcessDEPPolicy	Yes	Yes
ProcessASLRPolicy	Yes	Yes
ProcessDynamicCodePolicy	Yes	Yes
ProcessStrictHandleCheckPolicy	Yes	Yes
ProcessSystemCallDisablePolicy	Yes	Yes
ProcessMitigationOptionsMask	Invalid	Invalid
ProcessExtensionPointDisablePolicy	Yes	Yes
ProcessControlFlowGuardPolicy	Invalid	Invalid
ProcessSignaturePolicy	Yes*	Yes
ProcessFontDisablePolicy	No	Yes
ProcessImageLoadPolicy	No	Yes

\* Not supported through SetProcessMitigationPolicy

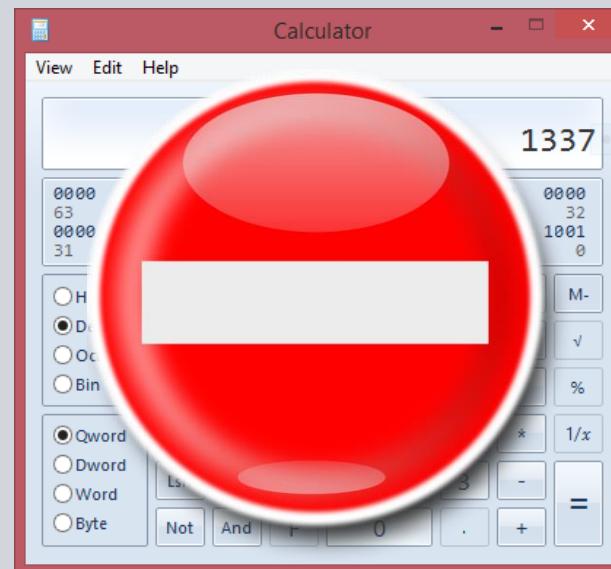
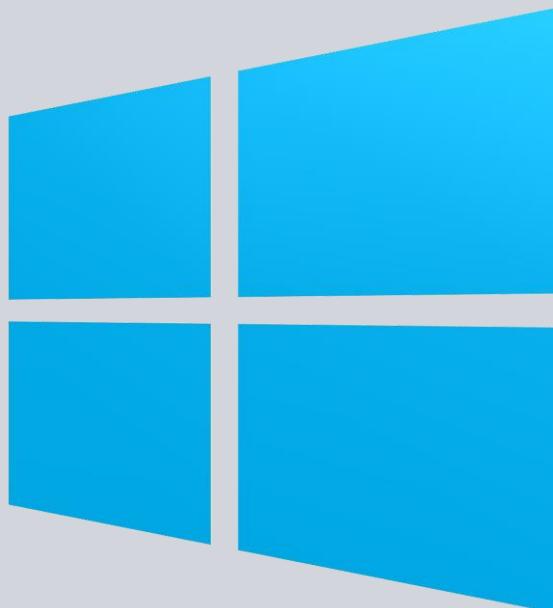
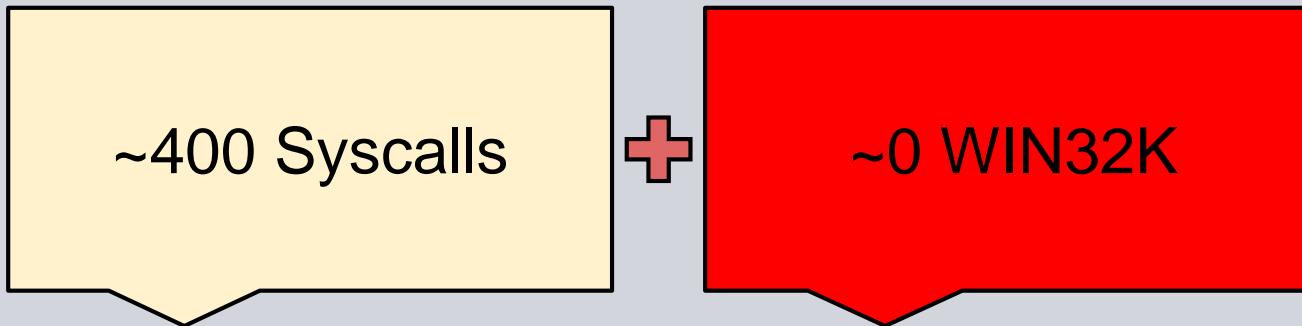
# Kernel Attack Surface

~400 Syscalls

~1000 WIN32K



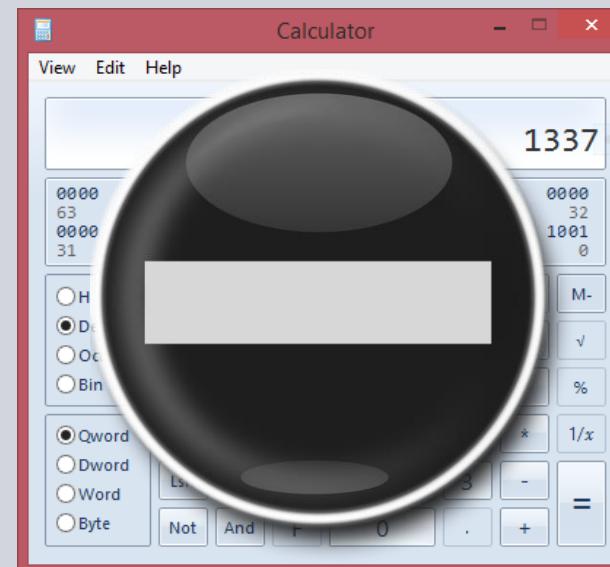
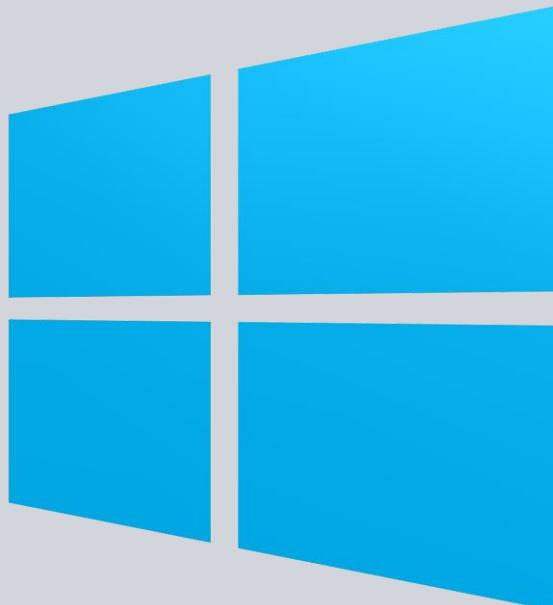
# WIN32K System Call Disable



# WIN32K System Call Filter

~400 Syscalls

~50 WIN32K



# Font Disable Policy

```
struct PROCESS_MITIGATION_FONT_DISABLE_POLICY
{
    DWORD DisableNonSystemFonts      : 1;
    DWORD AuditNonSystemFontLoading : 1;
    DWORD ReservedFlags             : 30;
};
```

Disable fonts loaded from memory or outside  
of %WINDIR%\Fonts

# Bypassable Mitigation

## Issue 779: Windows: Custom Font Disable Policy Bypass



Code

[« Prev](#)

2 of 2

[Back to list](#)Reported by [forshaw@google.com](mailto:forshaw@google.com), Mar 24 2016

Project Member

Windows: Custom Font Disable Policy Bypass

Platform: Windows 10 Only

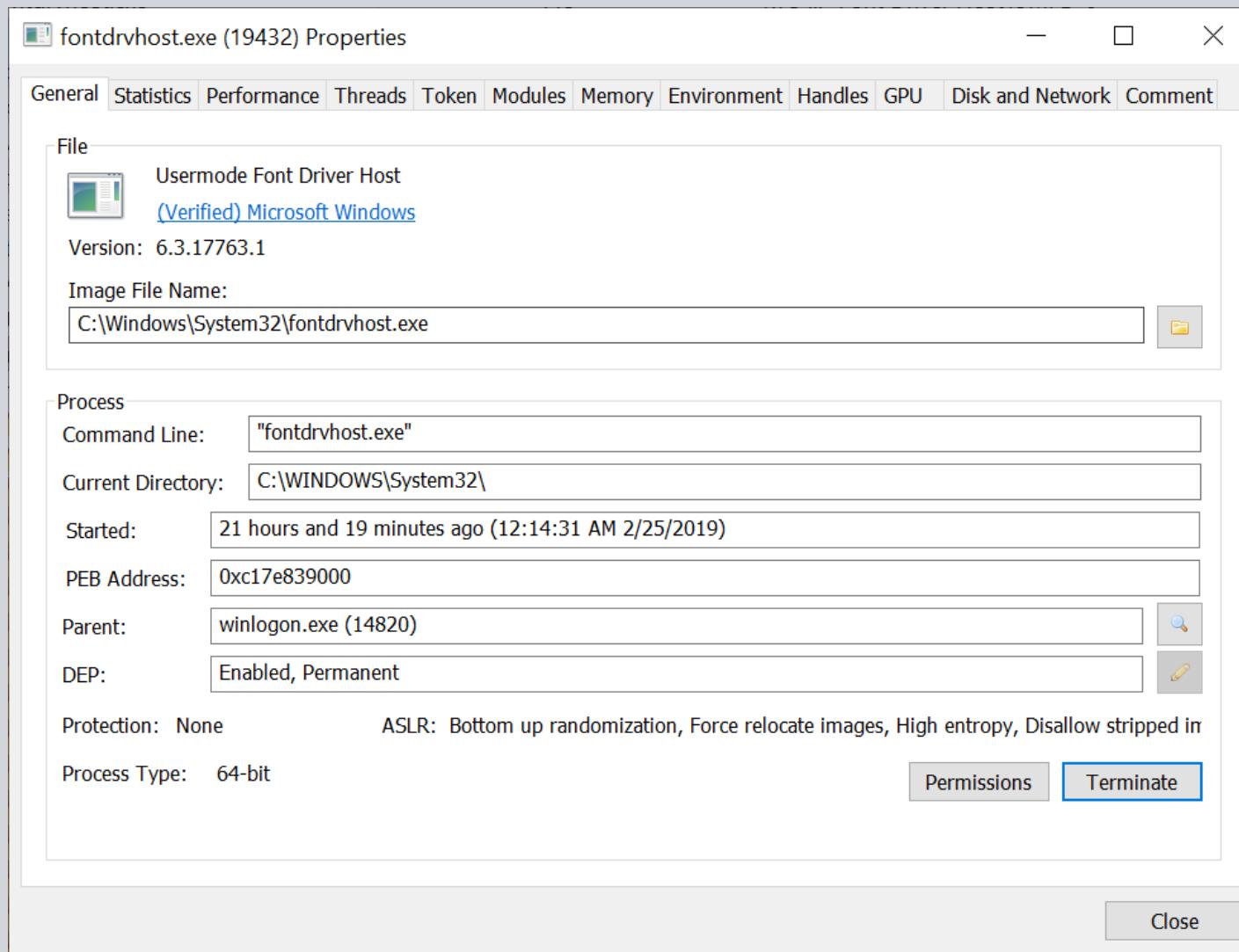
Class: Security Feature Bypass

### Summary:

It's possible to bypass the ProcessFontDisablePolicy check in win32k to load a custom font from an arbitrary file on disk even in a sandbox. This might be used as part of a chain to elevate privileges. If anything this is really a useful demonstration that you probably really want to shutdown the object manager directory shadowing as part of the sandbox mitigations, even if you don't fix the explicit bypass.

<https://bugs.chromium.org/p/project-zero/issues/detail?id=779>

# User Mode Font Driver



# Bugs Bugs Bugs

## Issue 468: Windows: User Mode Font Driver



Code

1 of 2

[Next >](#)

### Thread Permissions EoP

[Back to list](#)Reported by [forshaw@google.com](mailto:forshaw@google.com), Jun 30 2015

Project Member

Windows: User Mode Font Driver Thread Permissions EoP

Platform: Windows 10 Build 10130

Class: Elevation of Privilege

#### Summary:

The host process for the UMFD runs as a normal user but with a heavily restrictive process DACL. It's possible execute arbitrary code within the context of the process because it's possible to access the processes threads leading to local EoP.

#### Description:

NOTE: This was tested on the latest available build on Windows 10. I don't know if the final version will change the functionality to fix this vulnerability.

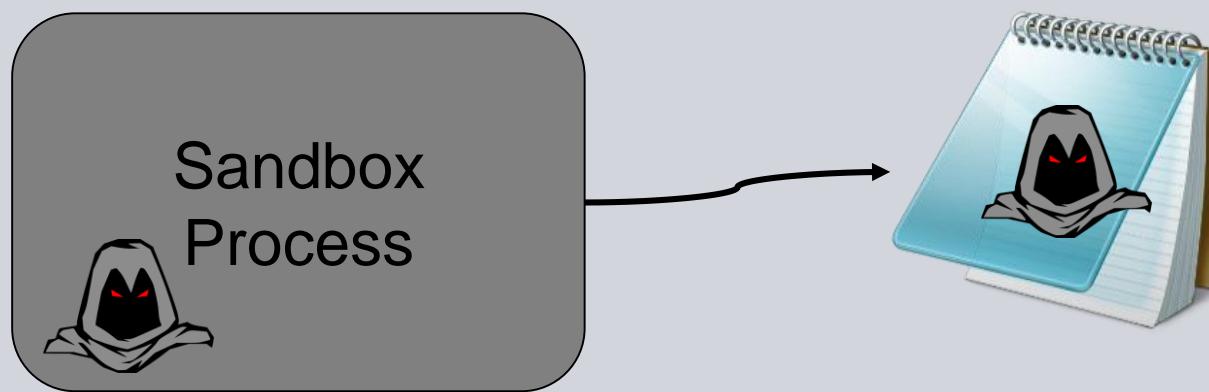
<https://bugs.chromium.org/p/project-zero/issues/detail?id=468>

# Process Mitigations Inheritance

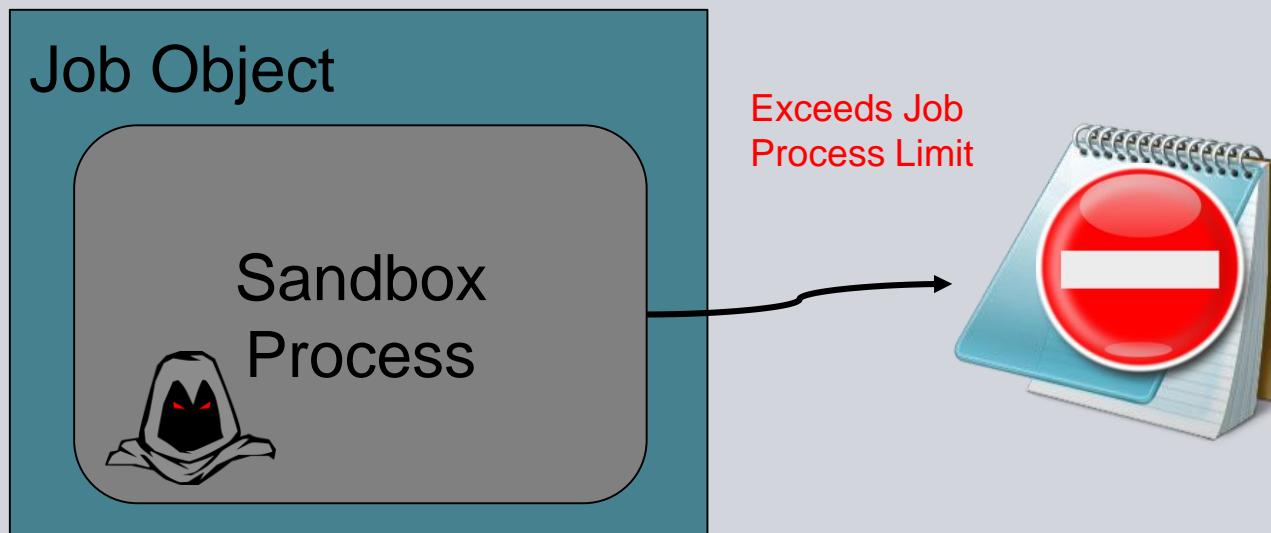
- No policies can be disabled once set in-process.
- However only a small subset of mitigations are inherited

<i>Policy</i>	<i>Inherited</i>
Dynamic Code	No
System Call Disable	Yes
Signature	No
Font Disable	No
Image Load	Yes

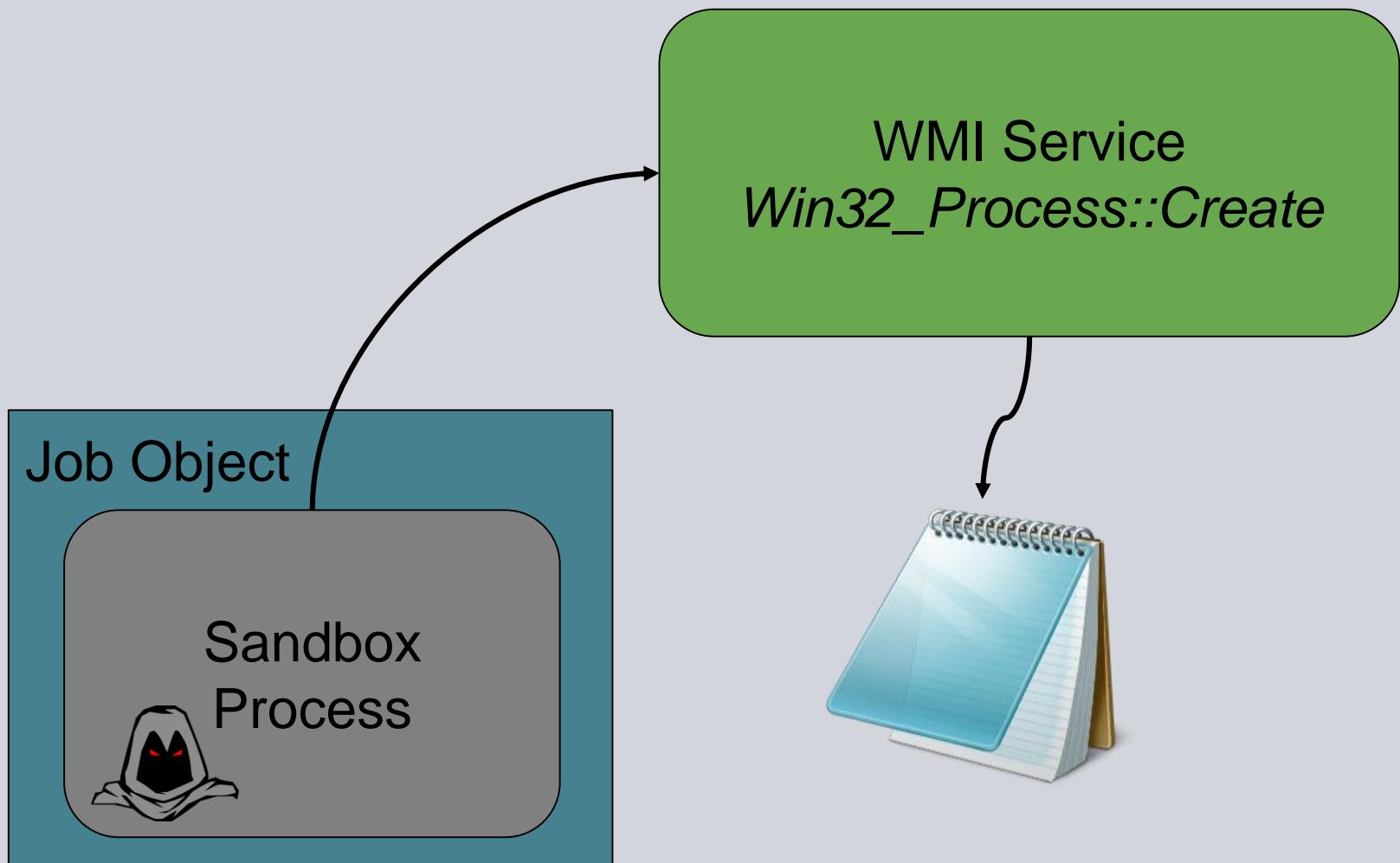
# Migrate to a New Process



# Restrict With Job Objects



# Restrict With Job Objects



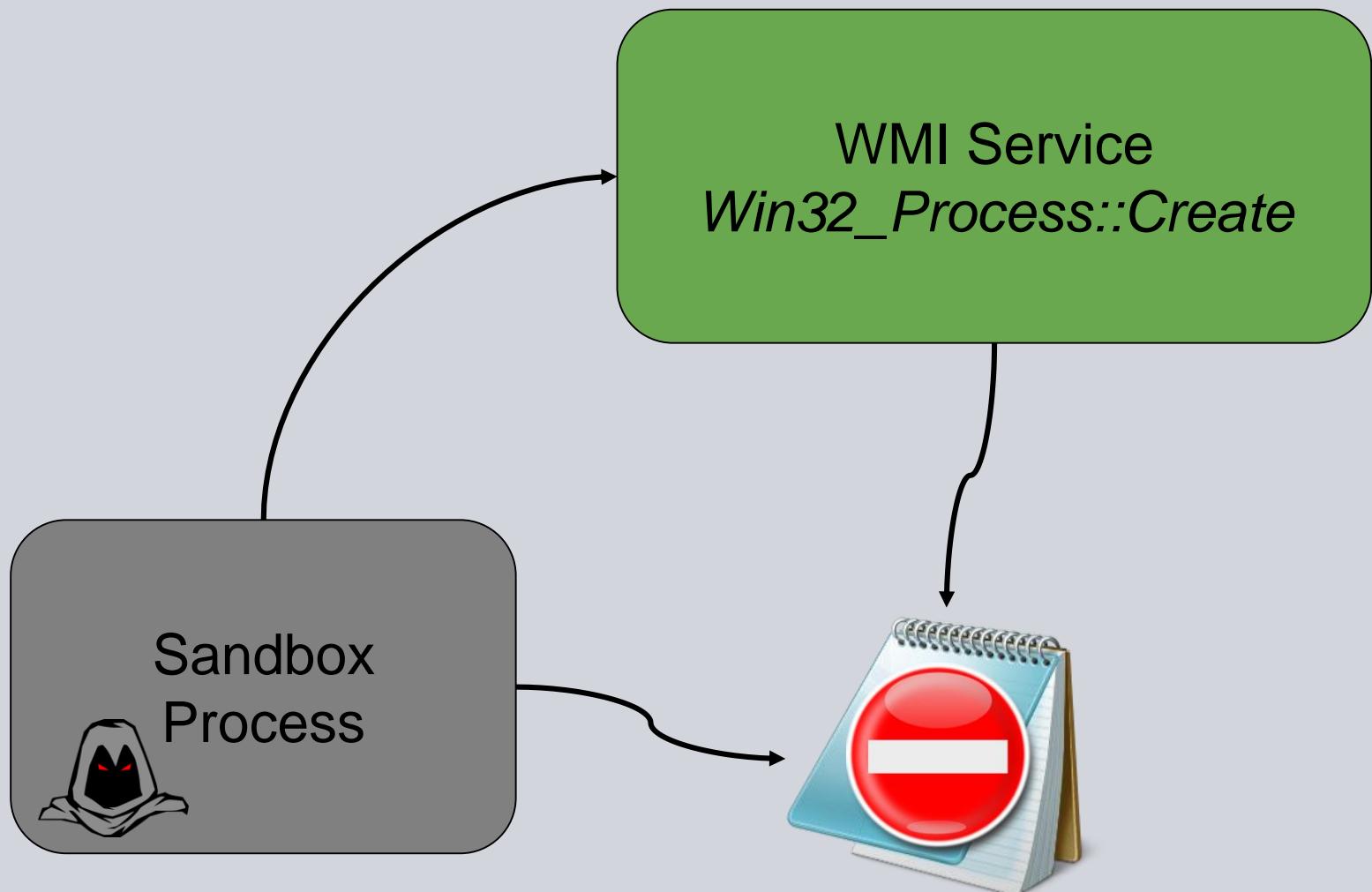
# Inside NtCreateUserProcess

```
DWORD ChildProcessPolicyFlag = // From process attribute.  
BOOLEAN ChildProcessAllowed = TokenObject->TokenFlags &  
                           CHILD_PROCESS_RESTRICTED;  
  
if (!ChildProcessAllowed) {  
    if (!ChildProcessPolicyFlag &  
        PROCESS_CREATION_CHILD_PROCESS_OVERRIDE)  
    || !SeSinglePrivilegeCheck(SetcbPrivilege))  
    return STATUS_ACCESS_DENIED;  
}
```

Block process with  
Token flag.

```
SepDuplicateToken(TokenObject, ..., &NewTokenObject);  
if (ChildProcessPolicyFlag &  
    PROCESS_CREATION_CHILD_PROCESS_RESTRICTED)      Set the flag on new  
    NewTokenObject->TokenFlags |= CHILD_PROCESS_TOKEN;
```

# Effective Mitigation



# Except When It's Not!

## Issue 1544: Windows: Child Process Restriction Mitigation Bypass

[Code](#)[« Prev](#)

79 of 94

[Next »](#)[Back to list](#)

Reported by [forshaw@google.com](mailto:forshaw@google.com), Mar 4 2018

[Project Member](#)

Windows: Child Process Restriction Mitigation Bypass

Platform: Windows 10 1709 (not tested other versions)

Class: Security Feature Bypass

### Summary:

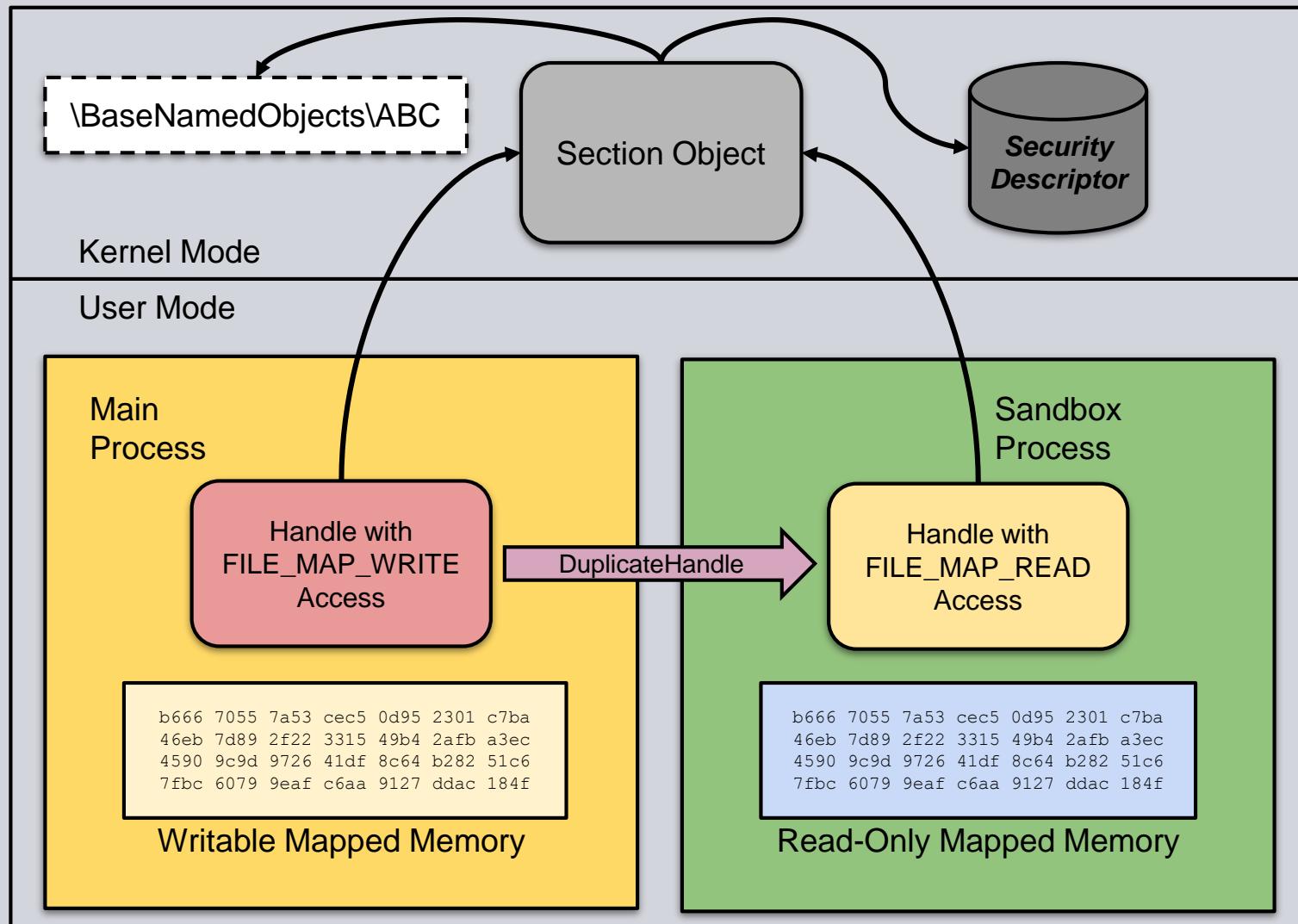
It's possible to bypass the child process restriction mitigation policy by impersonating the anonymous token leading to a security feature bypass.

### Description:

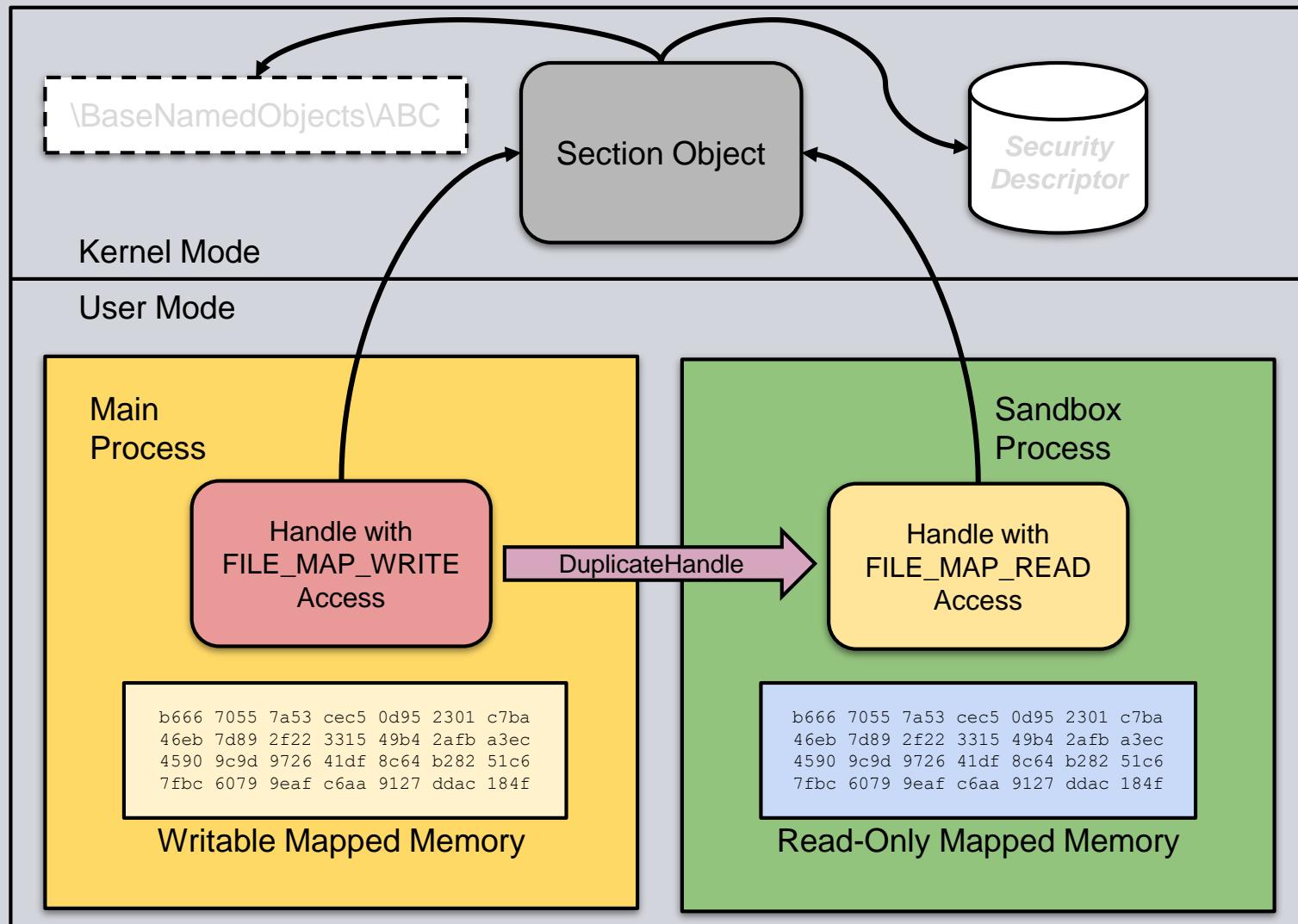
Windows 10 has a mitigation policy to restrict a process creating new child processes. I believe the main rationale is to prevent escaping some of the other mitigations which are not inherited across to new child processes as well as bugs which can only be exploiting from a fresh process. The policy is enforced as a flag in the token rather than on the process which allows the restriction to be passed across process boundaries during impersonation, which would also kill abusing WMI Win32\_Process and similar.

<https://bugs.chromium.org/p/project-zero/issues/detail?id=1544>

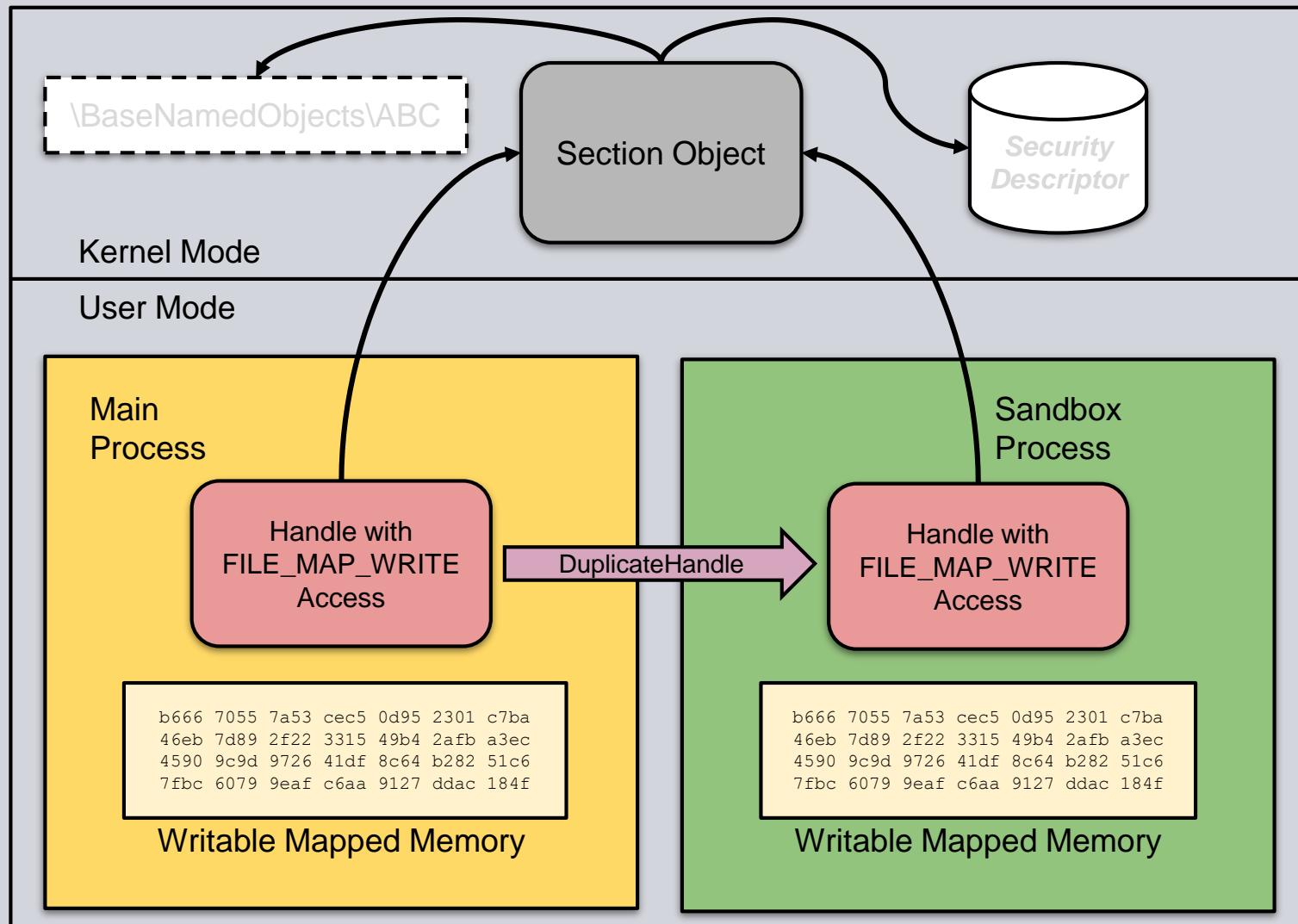
# Sharing Sections



# Sharing Sections



# Sharing Sections



# Name No Longer Needed

No Name - No SD

```
Windows PowerShell
PS C:\> $s = New-NtSection -Size 10000
PS C:\> $s.Name

PS C:\> $s.SecurityDescriptor.Dacl
PS C:\> $s = New-NtSection -Size 10000
>>   -SecurityDescriptor "D:(A;;GA;;;WD)"
PS C:\> $s.Name

PS C:\> $s.SecurityDescriptor.Dacl
Type          User          Flags          Mask
-----        ----          -----        -----
Allowed       Everyone      None          000F001F

```

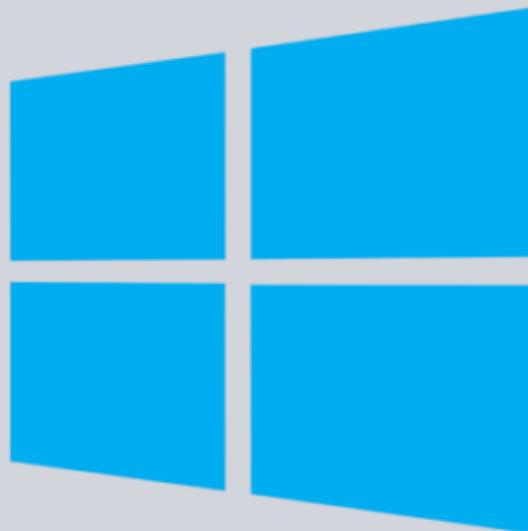
Specify SD  
to Create

# DEMOS

All of the Above

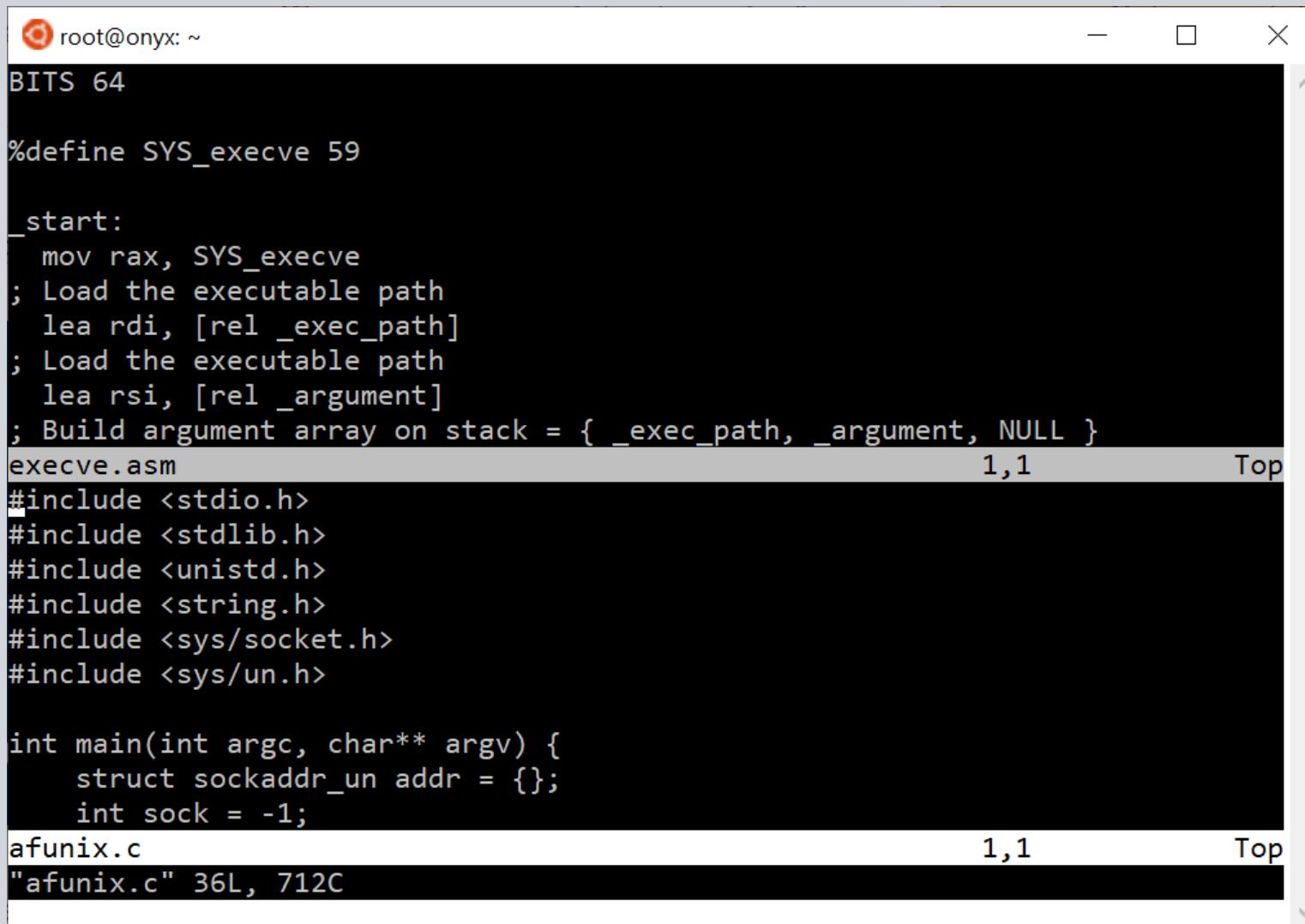
# Hyper-V Everywhere

- Windows Defender Application Guard
- Windows Sandbox (coming soon!)



**Microsoft  
Hyper-v**

# PICO Process Available



root@onyx: ~

BITS 64

```
%define SYS_execve 59

_start:
    mov rax, SYS_execve
; Load the executable path
    lea rdi, [rel _exec_path]
; Load the executable path
    lea rsi, [rel _argument]
; Build argument array on stack = { _exec_path, _argument, NULL }
execve.asm                                         1,1           Top
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <sys/un.h>

int main(int argc, char** argv) {
    struct sockaddr_un addr = {};
    int sock = -1;
afunix.c                                              1,1           Top
"afunix.c" 36L, 712C
```

# Conclusions

- Introduction of Windows 10 Had Effect on Sandboxes
  - Edge gave Microsoft an excuse to innovate
  - Fast release cycle meant new mitigations could ship sooner
- Still plenty of things I'd like to see
  - Better system call filtering, NTOS as well as WIN32K
  - Improvements to Eliminate long standing warmup problems.

Thanks for Listening  
*Questions?*