

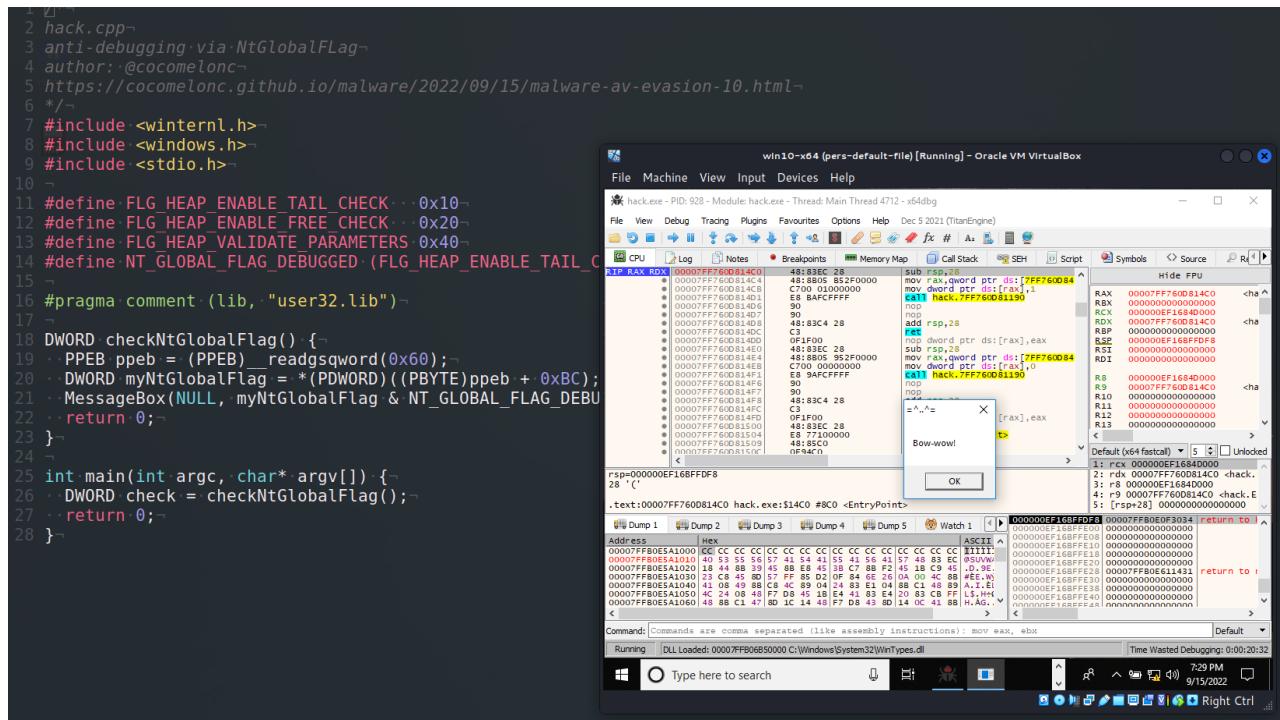
Malware AV/VM evasion - part 10: anti-debugging. NtGlobalFlag. Simple C++ example.

cocomelonc.github.io/malware/2022/09/15/malware-av-evasion-10.html

September 15, 2022

1 minute read

Hello, cybersecurity enthusiasts and white hackers!



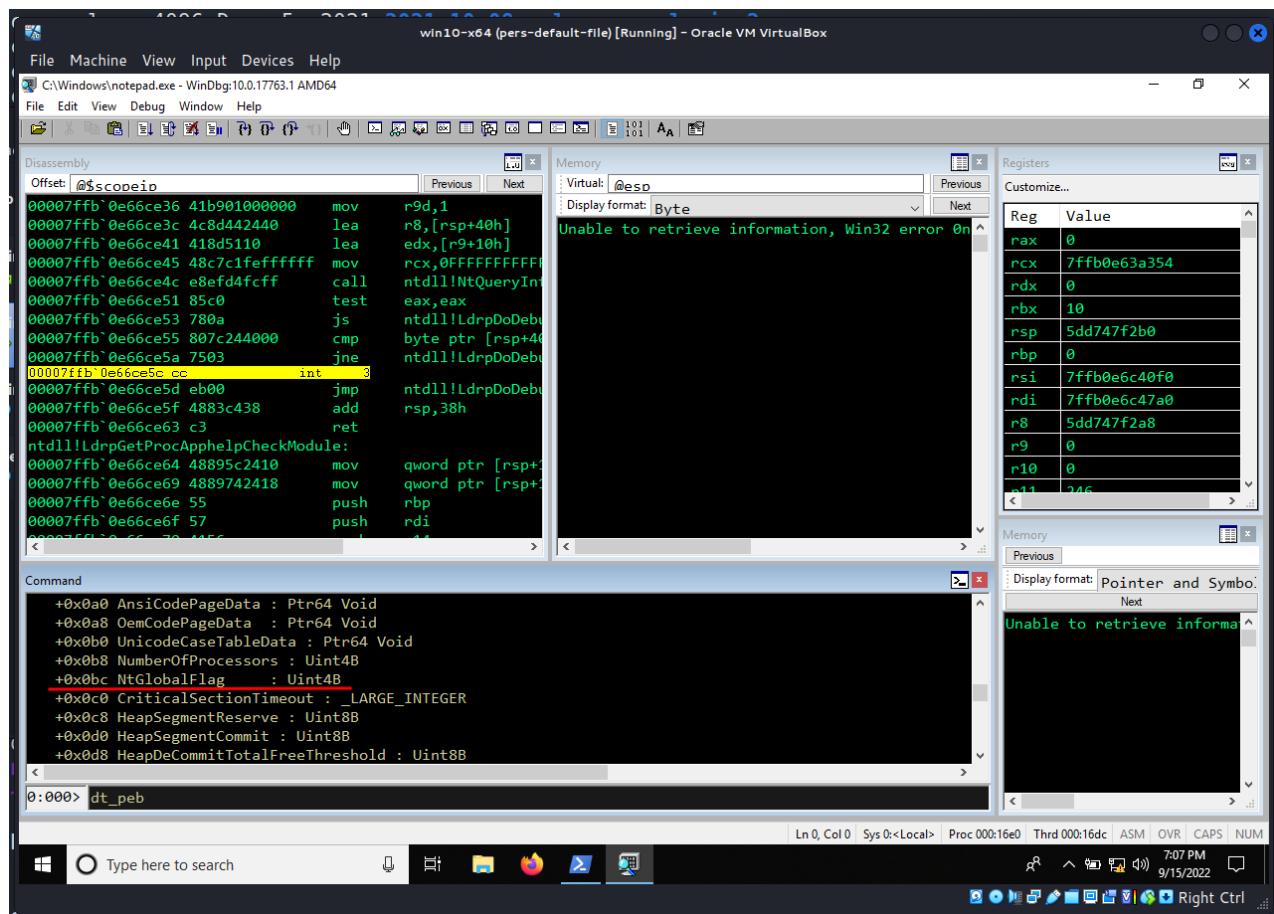
This post is the result of my own research into interesting anti-debugging trick: checking [NtGlobalFlag](#).

This is just another way how malware can detect that it is running in a debugger.

NtGlobalFlag

During debugging, the system sets the [FLG_HEAP_ENABLE_TAIL_CHECK \(0x10\)](#), [FLG_HEAP_ENABLE_FREE_CHECK \(0x20\)](#) and [FLG_HEAP_VALIDATE_PARAMETERS \(0x40\)](#) flags in the [NtGlobalFlag](#) field, which is located in the [PEB](#) structure.

The [NtGlobalFlag](#) has the value [0x68](#) offset on [32-bit](#) Windows, the value of [0xb0](#) on [64-bit](#) Windows and both of them are set to [0](#):



practical example

Simple PoC code for anti-debugging:

```

/*
hack.cpp
anti-debugging via NtGlobalFLag
author: @cocomelonc
https://cocomelonc.github.io/malware/2022/09/15/malware-av-evasion-10.html
*/
#include <winternl.h>
#include <windows.h>
#include <stdio.h>

#define FLG_HEAP_ENABLE_TAIL_CHECK 0x10
#define FLG_HEAP_ENABLE_FREE_CHECK 0x20
#define FLG_HEAP_VALIDATE_PARAMETERS 0x40
#define NT_GLOBAL_FLAG_DEBUGGED (FLG_HEAP_ENABLE_TAIL_CHECK |
FLG_HEAP_ENABLE_FREE_CHECK | FLG_HEAP_VALIDATE_PARAMETERS)

#pragma comment (lib, "user32.lib")

DWORD checkNtGlobalFlag() {
    PPEB ppeb = (PPEB) __readgsword(0x60);
    DWORD myNtGlobalFlag = *(PDWORD)((PBYTE)ppeb + 0xBC);
    MessageBox(NULL, myNtGlobalFlag & NT_GLOBAL_FLAG_DEBUGGED ? "Bow-wow!" : "Meow-
meow!", "=^.^.=", MB_OK);
    return 0;
}

int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {
    DWORD check = checkNtGlobalFlag();
    return 0;
}

```

As you can see, the logic is pretty simple, we just check a combination of flags.

| For simplicity, I have only considered 64-bit Windows

demo

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

```
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/2022-09-15-malware-av-evasion-10]
$ x86_64-mingw32-g++ -O2 hack.cpp -o hack.exe -mwindows -I/usr/share/mingw-w64/include/ -s -
ffunction-sections -fdata-sections -Wno-write-strings -fno-exceptions -fmerge-all-
constants -static-libstdc++ -static-libgcc -fpermissive
In file included from hack.cpp:7:
/usr/share/mingw-w64/include/winternl.h:1122:14: warning: 'void RtlUnwind(PVOID, PVOID, PEXCEPTION_RECORD, PVOID)' redeclared without dllimport attribute: previous dllimport ignored [-Wattributes]
1122 |     VOID NTAPI RtlUnwind (PVOID TargetFrame,PVOID TargetIp,PEXCEPTION_RECORD ExceptionRecord,PVOID ReturnValue);
|           ^~~~~~
[cocomelonc㉿kali]:~/hacking/cybersec_blog/2022-09-15-malware-av-evasion-10]
$ ls -lt
total 20
-rwxr-xr-x 1 cocomelonc cocomelonc 14848 Sep 15 13:25 hack.exe
-rw-r--r-- 1 cocomelonc cocomelonc 833 Sep 15 12:40 hack.cpp

```

Run it via **x64dbg** debugger:

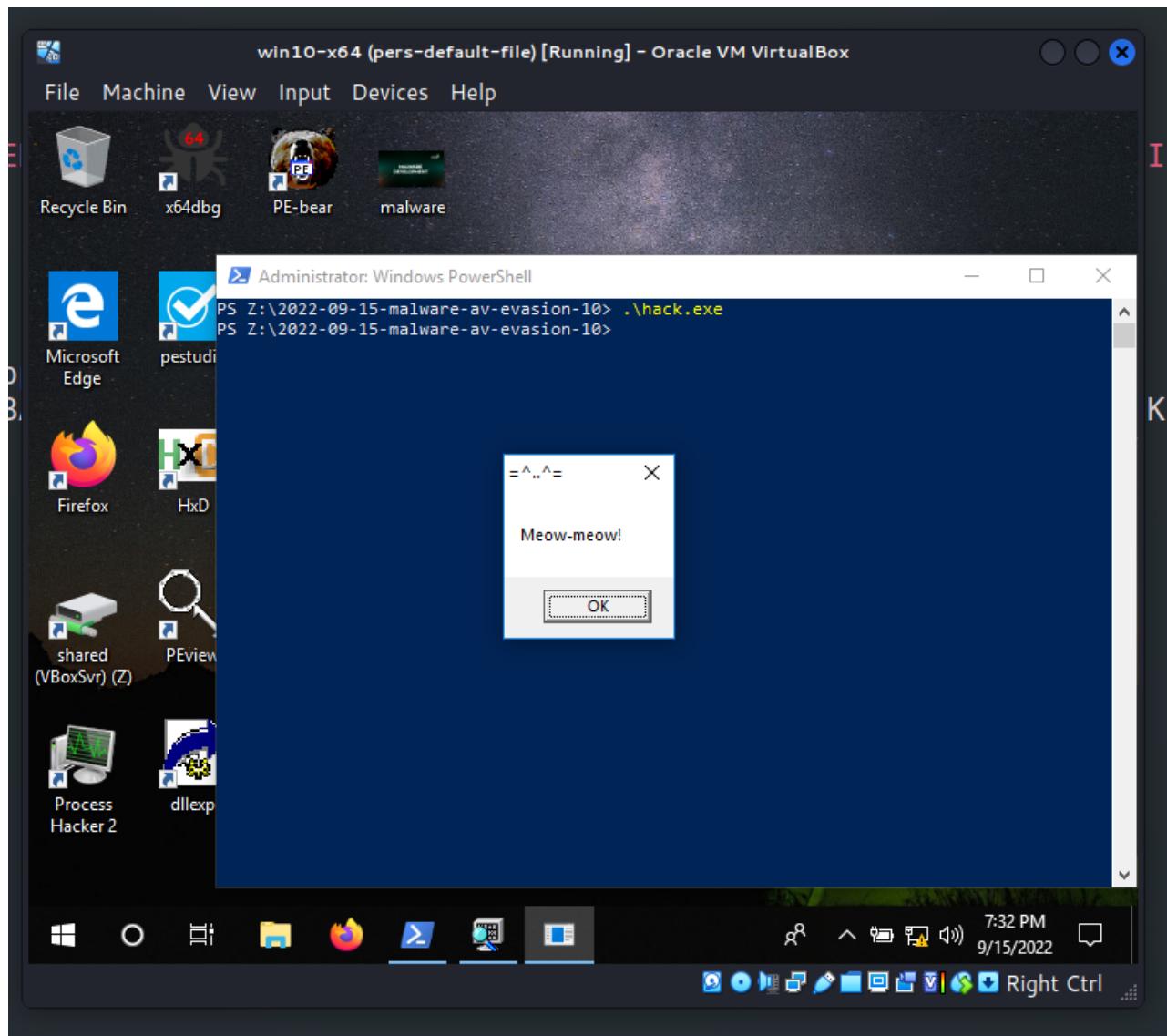
```

11 #define FLG_HEAP_ENABLE_TAIL_CHECK 0x10
12 #define FLG_HEAP_ENABLE_FREE_CHECK 0x20
13 #define FLG_HEAP_VALIDATE_PARAMETERS 0x40
14 #define NT_GLOBAL_FLAG_DEBUGGED (FLG_HEAP_ENABLE_TAIL_CHECK | FLG_HEAP_ENA
15 ...
16 #pragma comment (lib, "user32.lib")
17 ...
18 DWORD checkNtGlobalFlag() {
19     PPEB ppeb = (PPEB)_readgsword(0x60);
20     DWORD myNtGlobalFlag = *(PDWORD)((PBYTE)ppeb + 0xBC);
21     MessageBox(NULL, myNtGlobalFlag & NT_GLOBAL_FLAG_DEBUGGED ? "Bow-wow!" : "No
22     return 0;
23 }
24 ...
25 int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {
26     DWORD check = checkNtGlobalFlag();
27     return 0;
28 }

```

The screenshot shows a debugger interface (x64dbg) running on a Windows 10 host. The assembly code at address 00007FF7600814C0 is shown, with a red box highlighting the instruction `mov dword ptr ds:[rax], 0` which is responsible for displaying the message. A message box titled "Bow-wow!" is displayed in the foreground.

and run from cmd:



As you can see everything is worked perfectly :)

Upload it to VirusTotal:

The screenshot shows the VirusTotal analysis interface for a file. At the top, a navigation bar includes links to Kali Linux, Kali Tools, Kali Docs, Kali Forums, Exploit-DB, Google Hacking DB, and OffSec. The main content area displays a circular icon with a '5' and a '69' in red, indicating a low community score. Below this, a message states "5 security vendors and no sandboxes flagged this file as malicious". The file details are listed: hash 6e0c2294a13f0b78e0526f217ee1a255ac3107123967e1fe9cd91cbbd8fd57dd, type .hack.exe, size 14.50 KB, date 2022-09-15 22:11:23 UTC, and status 1 minute ago. A file icon shows a hand holding a key and the text "EXE". Below this, a table titled "Security Vendors' Analysis" lists results from various engines:

Vendor	Detection	Details	Engine	Status
Avira (no cloud)	Malicious	HEUR/AGEN.1235530	Cynet	Malicious (score: 99)
Elastic	Malicious (moderate Confidence)		F-Secure	Heuristic HEUR/AGEN.1235530
SecureAge	Malicious		Acronis (Static ML)	Undetected
Ad-Aware	Undetected		AhnLab-V3	Undetected
Alibaba	Undetected		ALYac	Undetected

As you can see, 5 of 69 AV engines detect our PoC file as malicious.

<https://www.virustotal.com/gui/file/6e0c2294a13f0b78e0526f217ee1a255ac3107123967e1fe9cd91cbbd8fd57dd/detection>

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: Debugger evasion](#)

[MSDN: PEB structure](#)

[x64dbg](#)

[al-khaser](#)

[source code in 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