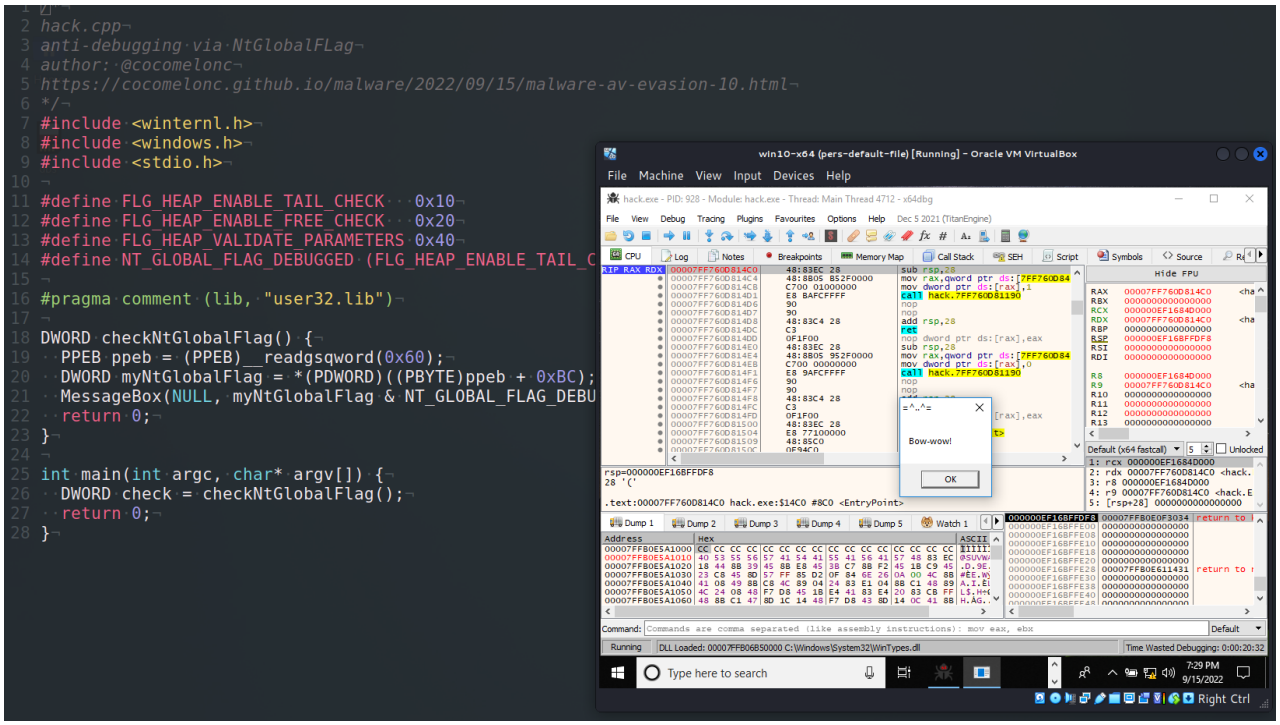
Malware AV/VM evasion - part 10: anti-debugging. NtGlobalFlag. Simple C++ example.

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

September 15, 2022

1 minute read

Hello, cybersecurity enthusiasts and white hackers!



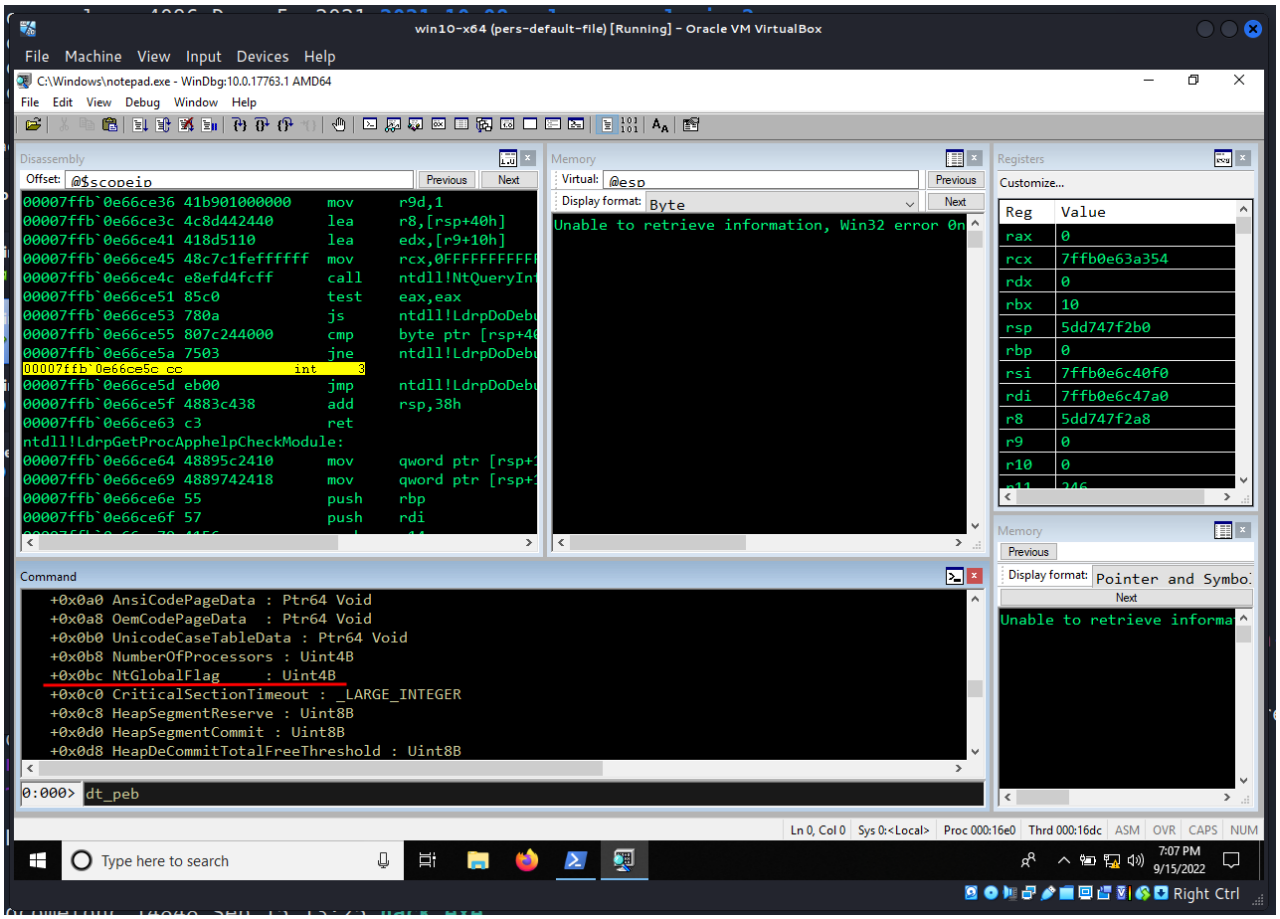
This post is the result of my own research into interesting anti-debugging trick: checking `NtGlobalFlag`.

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 `0xbc` 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)__readgsqword(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

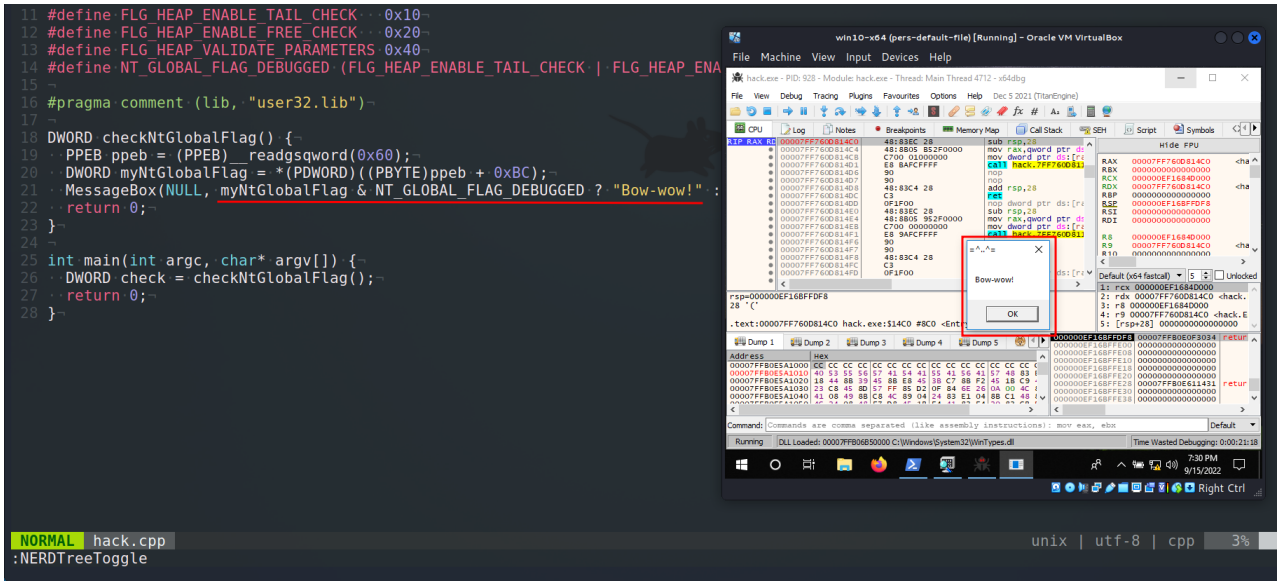
Let's go to see everything in action. Compile:

```
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
```

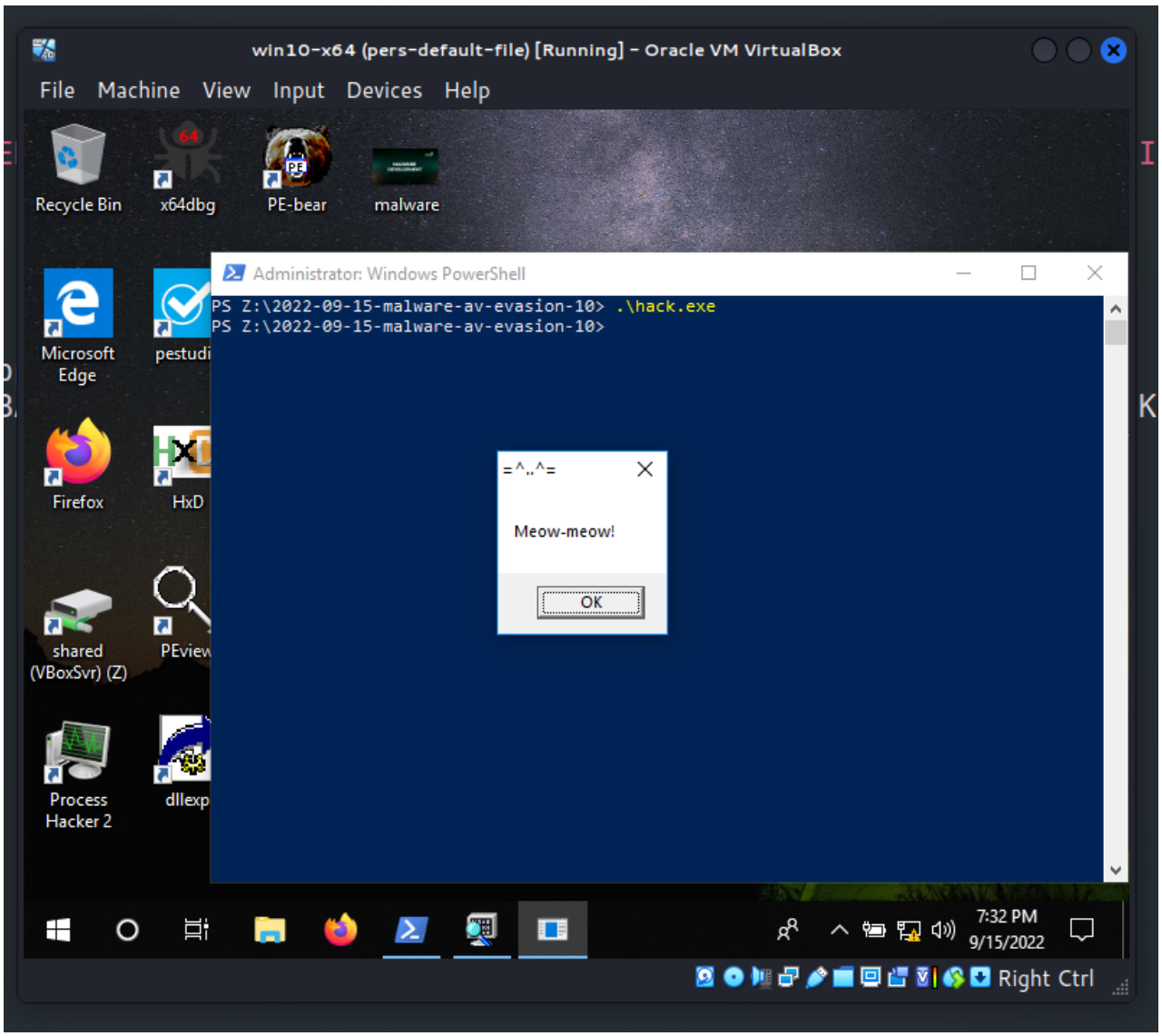
```
┌──(cocomelonc㉿kali)-[~/hacking/cybersec_blog/2022-09-15-malware-av-evasion-10]
└─$ x86_64-w64-mingw32-g++ -O2 hack.cpp -o hack.exe -mwindows -I/usr/share/mingw-w64/include/ -s -ffunction-sections -fdata-sections -Wno-write-s
trings -fno-exceptions -fmerge-all-constants -static-libstdc++ -static-libgcc -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 a
ttribute: 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:

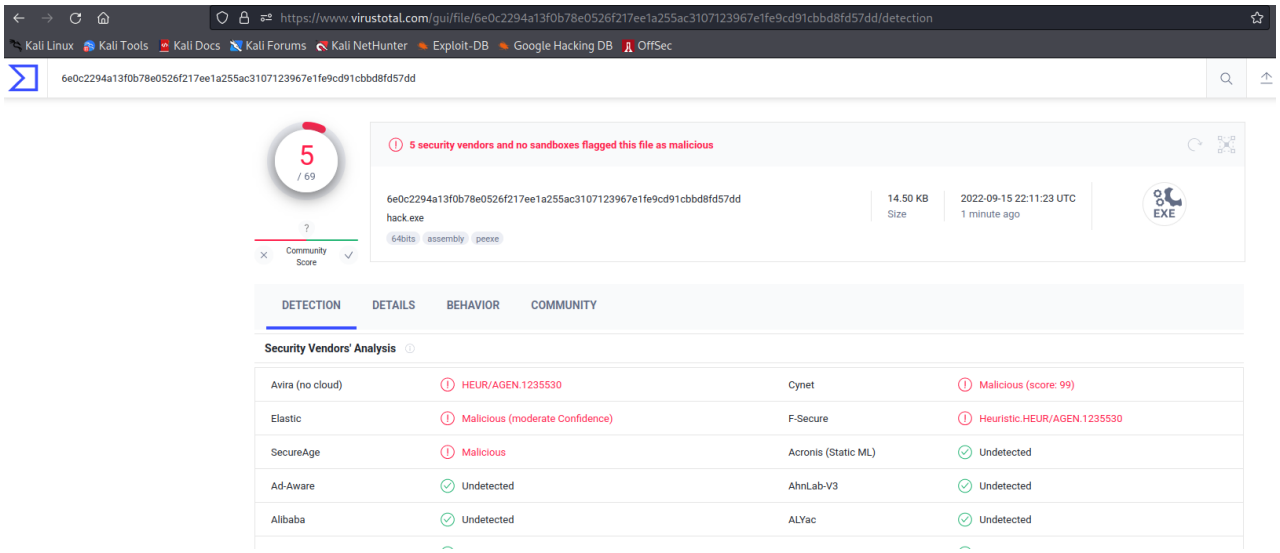


and run from cmd:



As you can see everything is worked perfectly :)

Upload it to VirusTotal:



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*