naROOTo & S.A.S.U.K.E.

Rootkit Programming 2014/2015

Guru Chandrasekhara, Martin Herrmann

Technische Universität München

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Overview

- naROOTo
- 2 S.A.S.U.K.E. rootkit detection
- 3 Other Detection methods
- 4 Conclusion

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 Making write-protected memory writable using the CPU control register cr0

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- Changing the pointers in the system call table
- Overwriting the first few instructions in selected functions (PUSH then RET hooking)
- Problem: Some processes don't leave read very fast causing slow unloading

Hooked System calls

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- getdents: file hiding, process hiding (via /proc)

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- recvmsg: socket hiding (TCP in ss)

Other hooked functions

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Other hooked functions

- packet_rcv, packet_rcv_spkt, tpacket_rcv: packet hiding
- show() (for /proc/tcp): socket hiding (TCP in ss)
- show() (for /proc/udp): socket hiding (UDP in netstat and ss)

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- Removing them from the kernfs tree

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- Restore from backup

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- Connecting to specified ports only possible after "pinging" the following ports first (within two seconds): 12345, 666, 23, 1337, 42

- Using the Netfilter API in the kernel (also used by iptables)
- Very easy to use, just register a hook using provided functions and structures
- Important: Manually send RST for TCP and ICMP Port Unreachable for UDP
- Connecting to specified ports only possible after "pinging" the following ports first (within two seconds): 12345, 666, 23, 1337, 42
- Host may now connect two all ports with enable port knocking (until another host completes the knocking sequence)

Approaches
Group 1
Group 2: chytryroo
Group 3: rootkit
Group 5
Group 6
Group 7: Marvin

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LKM

• Check the system call table

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- Check the system call table
- Check the first 16 Bytes of function instructions

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- Loop all processes (using the struct task * list)

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- Check the system call table
- Check the first 16 Bytes of function instructions
- Loop all processes (using the struct task * list)
- List contents of the module list, the kobject list, and the kernfs tree

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- Check the system call table
- Check the first 16 Bytes of function instructions
- Loop all processes (using the struct task * list)
- List contents of the module list, the kobject list, and the kernfs tree
- List all Netfilter hooks

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User-mode

 Shell script that uses kill -0 on every possible PID (filters for good processes with existing proc entries)

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User-mode

- Shell script that uses kill -0 on every possible PID (filters for good processes with existing proc entries)
- Call a C program to hook to every TCP socket.

Approaches
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• We were not able to compile our tools on the system

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chytryroot

• Broken ip command, extremely slow scp

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- Broken ip command, extremely slow scp
- sshd on port 5167 (PID 2842)

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- Broken ip command, extremely slow scp
- sshd on port 5167 (PID 2842)
- Manipulated syscall pointer to read and recvmsg

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- Broken ip command, extremely slow scp
- sshd on port 5167 (PID 2842)
- Manipulated syscall pointer to read and recvmsg
- Manipulated instructions in all three functions of the packet_rcv family

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- Broken ip command, extremely slow scp
- sshd on port 5167 (PID 2842)
- Manipulated syscall pointer to read and recvmsg
- Manipulated instructions in all three functions of the packet_rcv family
- Found the name of the rootkit in the kernfs

Approaches
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rootkit

Could not compile while rootkit is inserted

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- Could not compile while rootkit is inserted
- Extreme memory issues (could not run user-mode script)

Approaches
Group 1
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- Could not compile while rootkit is inserted
- Extreme memory issues (could not run user-mode script)
- Hidden sshd on port 22 (PID 2446)

Approaches
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Group 2: chytryroo
Group 3: rootkit
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Group 6
Group 7: Marvin

- Could not compile while rootkit is inserted
- Extreme memory issues (could not run user-mode script)
- Hidden sshd on port 22 (PID 2446)
- No manipulation of the system call table

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- Could not compile while rootkit is inserted
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- Could not compile while rootkit is inserted
- Extreme memory issues (could not run user-mode script)
- Hidden sshd on port 22 (PID 2446)
- No manipulation of the system call table
- Manipulated instructions in all three functions of the packet_rcv family
- Netfilter hook for port knocking

Approaches
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Random kernel panics, reboot/shutdown not working

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- Two hidden processes: nc on port 4321 and bash (PIDs 2515, 2529)

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- Two hidden processes: nc on port 4321 and bash (PIDs 2515, 2529)
- No manipulation of the system call table
- Manipulated instructions in read, recvmsg, packet_rcv_spkt, and tpacket_rcv

Approaches
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Hidden sshd on port 7865 (PID 2834)

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- Manipulated syscall pointer to read, getdents, and recvmsg

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- Manipulated syscall pointer to read, getdents, and recvmsg
- Manipulated instructions in tpacket_rcv

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Marvin

 Could not run user-mode script (multiple errors while using pipes)

Approaches
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- Could not run user-mode script (multiple errors while using pipes)
- Hidden nc (PID 2799)

Approaches
Group 1
Group 2: chytryroot
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Group 7: Marvin

- Could not run user-mode script (multiple errors while using pipes)
- Hidden nc (PID 2799)
- Manipulated syscall pointer to read, getdents, and open

Approaches
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- Could not run user-mode script (multiple errors while using pipes)
- Hidden nc (PID 2799)
- Manipulated syscall pointer to read, getdents, and open
- Manipulated instructions in packet_rcv

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- Could not run user-mode script (multiple errors while using pipes)
- Hidden nc (PID 2799)
- Manipulated syscall pointer to read, getdents, and open
- Manipulated instructions in packet_rcv
- Found the name of the rootkit in the list of kobjecs

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- Could not run user-mode script (multiple errors while using pipes)
- Hidden nc (PID 2799)
- Manipulated syscall pointer to read, getdents, and open
- Manipulated instructions in packet_rcv
- Found the name of the rootkit in the list of kobjecs
- Netfilter hook for port knocking

External Analysis

• Looking at the .vdi file

External Analysis

- Looking at the .vdi file
- Looking at the memory

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- Looking at the .vdi file
- Looking at the memory
- Looking at traffic from and to the VM

Conclusion

• Fun experience (both writing and detecting rootkits)

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- Fun experience (both writing and detecting rootkits)
- Important lesson: never use copy&paste!

Discussion and comments

Thank you for your attention!