



66.196.118.35

65.55.92.136

209.86.93.228

218.213.85.200

74.52.155.72

216.40.42.4

106.10.166.52

65.54.188.94

98.139.214.154

74.125.148.10

63.101.151.10

ugly data

65.54.188.72

98.138.112.38

27.54.85.180

173.194.79.27

98.136.217.202

114.108.154.197

81.169.145.158

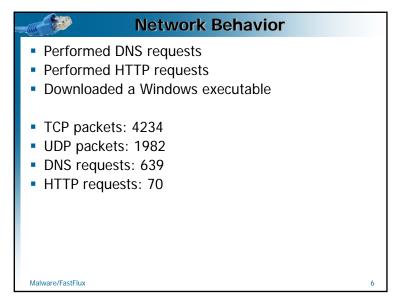
190.93.249.40

222.222.67.208 190.93.248.40

190.93.255.8

190.93.254.8

4.2.2.1





69 times

- http:///HYZVGG
- GET /HYZVGG HTTP/1.1
- User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows; U; Windows NT 6.0; en-GB; rv:1.9.2.17) Gecko/20110420
 Firefox/3.6.17
- Accept: */*
- Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate

What is odd about this request?

Malware/FastFlux

Binary Analysis

- The binary is likely encrypted/packed, there are sections with high entropy
- disordered , disorganized, or spread out



Malware/FastFlux

69 times

- http:///HYZVGG
- GET /HYZVGG HTTP/1.1
- User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows; U; Windows NT 6.0; en-GB; rv:1.9.2.17) Gecko/20110420
 Firefox/3.6.17
- Accept: */*
- Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
- Possible side effect of entries in the hosts file being hit instead of the requested site?
- Error in malware?

0x402030 - CreateDirectoryW

Malware/FastFlux

Imported Symbols Library kernel32.dll

0x402000 – CreateMutexA 0x402034 – VirtualProtectEx

0x402004 - ReleaseMutex 0x402038 - GetVersion 0x402008 - RemoveDirectoryW 0x40203c - WriteConsoleW

 0x402010 - WriteFile
 0x402044 - CloseHandle

 0x402014 - Pempyo Directory
 0x402048 - IstrlenA

 0x402014 - RemoveDirectoryW
 0x402048 - IstrienA

 0x402018 - DeleteFileA
 0x40204c - Sleep

0x40201c – GetStdHandle 0x402050 – CreatePipe

0x402020 – CloseHandle 0x402054 – LoadLibraryA

0x402024 - HeapSize 0x402058 - GetDriveTypeA 0x402028 - GetCommandLineW 0x40205c - CreateFileMappingW

0x40202c - ReleaseSemaphore 0x402060 - OpenEventW

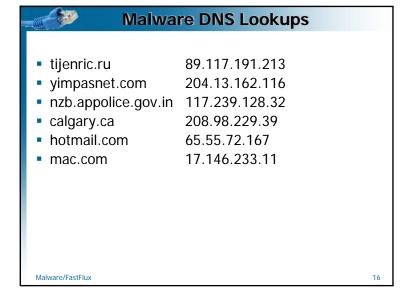
Malware/FastFlux

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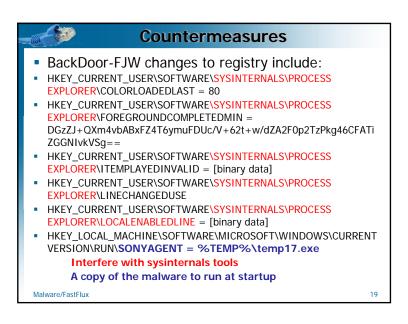
| Import | ed Symbols user32.dll |
|---|--|
| 0x402068 - Destroy 0x40206c - Createl 0x402070 - FindWir 0x402074 - DrawTe 0x402078 - Destroy 0x40207c - GetSys0 0x402080 - IsZoom 0x402084 - GetWin 0x402088 - Dispatc 0x40208c - IsWindo 0x402090 - Messag 0x402094 - GetClas 0x402098 - PeekMe | Menu con ndowA extW Menu Color ed dowLongA hMessageA ow eBoxA sInfoA |
| Malware/FastFlux | 13 |

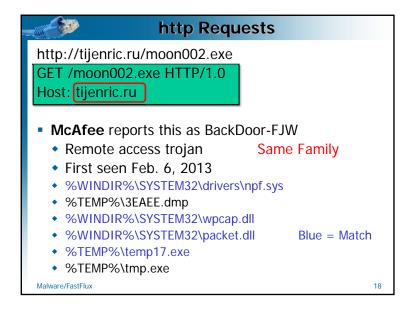
| D. | ropped files | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|--|--|--|
| Name | Bytes | | | |
| tmp.exe | 0 | | | |
| index.dat | 16384 IE cache file ver 5.2 | | | |
| Packet.dll | 100880 PE32 DLL | | | |
| temp75.exe | 768944 PE32 GUI | | | |
| 6cf2_appcompat.txt | 16170 XML doc text | | | |
| npf.sys | 50704 PE32 Native | | | |
| wpcap.dll | 281104 PE32 DLL GUI | | | |
| Part of Wireshark packet capture library | | | | |
| Packet.dll 1060 | 000 | | | |
| wpcap.dll 369° | 168 | | | |
| Malware/FastFlux | 14 | | | |

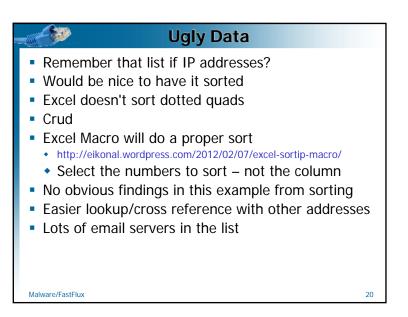
| ((| | AV signatures | |
|----|------------------|--|----|
| | PCTools | Generic31.ATJW Trojan/Win32.Jorik Win32:Kryptik-LCP TR/Kryptik.EB.10 Trojan.Generic.KDZ.7166 Heur.Packed.Unknown Trojan.Generic.KDZ.7166 Win32/Kryptik.ATSS Trojan.Generic.KDZ.7166 W32/Tepfer.FJBS!tr.pws Trojan.Generic.KDZ.7166 Trojan-PWS.Win32.Tepfer Trojan (0040f0a31) TrojanDownloader:Win32/Waledac.R winpe/Kryptik.MBK HeurEngine.ZeroDayThreat Mal/FakeAV-OY Trojan.Win32.Generic!BT Suspicious.Cloud | |
| N | Malware/FastFlux | | 15 |





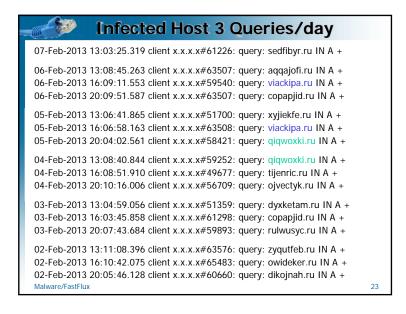


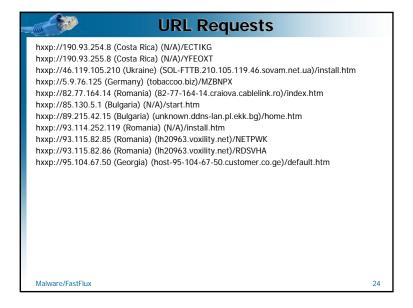




| Sorted | I IP Addresses |
|--|--|
| 0.0.0.0 4.2.2.1 5.9.76.125 8.8.4.4 8.8.8.8 10.0.2.2 10.0.2.15 10.0.2.255 15.192.0.85 17.158.8.50 23.25.105.193 | 27.54.85.180 31.31.201.155 31.223.211.119 38.102.228.16 38.102.228.26 41.178.51.174 46.165.171.5 46.182.21.110 50.116.85.23 61.40.229.200 61.111.63.29 62.27.45.105 |
| Malware/FastFlux | 21 |

| Fast Flux |
|---|
| DNS logs show domain name changes once a day! Randomly generated 8 alpha character Ending in .ru All have TTL's of zero Expire very fast Too many IP addresses to block at firewall Web filtering is domain based – not address Shhhhhhh Why? 1 IP can map to many domains |
| Mahware/FastFlux 22 |





Fast Flux Hosting

- A strategy for avoiding detection
- Harder to take down malicious websites
- Host illegal/malicious content at many websites
- Phishing, driveby, etc. have links to site's name
- Rapidly change the locations of the web site
- Harder to identify and isolate the site
- Use link farm
- Use compromised sites with extra content

Malware/FastFlux

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Overview

- Fast flux hosting exploits DNS and domain registration services to abet illegal activities
- Fast flux hosting hampers current methods to detect and shut down illegal web sites
- Current methods to thwart fast flux hosting by detecting and dismantling botnets are not effective
- Frequent modifications to NS records and short TTLs in NS A records in TLD zone files can be monitored to identify possible abuse
- Effective countermeasures against fast flux include enforcing a minimum TTL > 30 minutes and blocking, rate-limiting, and monitoring to detect automated changes to DNS info

Malware/FastFlux

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Fast Flux DNS

- IP addresses of DNS name servers are fluxed
 TTI = 0
- Double flux IP addresses of site and name servers are fluxed
- Repeated DNS lookups will return different data
- The techniques increase the lifespan of the sites used in the organized criminal activity

ROI

Malware/FastFlux

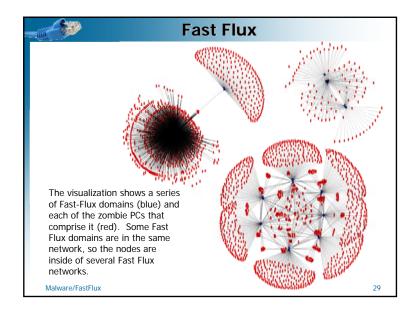
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Fast-Flux DNS w/Botnet

- Botmaster registers his DNS server, with the "ru" TLD (Top Level DNS) as the Authority for "bgchump.ru"
- Botnet hosts sent out email to lure victims to a Phishing Web site www.bny.com.bgchump.ru (IP 25.55.66.15)
- Problem: when BNY Network Security person sees one of the emails, they do a DNS lookup (get 25.55.66.15), a "whois", and shut the 25.55.66.15 host down.
- Solution: vary the IP address returned to one of a thousand botnet Web servers.
- Problem: BNY NetSec repeatedly does DNS lookups to get a complete list of botnet hosts.
- Solution: After several lookups from the same IP, have many other bots do a Distributed Denial of Service attack (DDoS) for several days against BNY NetSec.

Malware/FastFlux

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Ironic

Crooks steal security firm's crypto key, use it to sign malware Ars Technica Feb 8 2013

Hackers broke into the network of security firm Bit9 and used one of its cryptographic certificates to infect at least three of its customers with digitally signed malware, the company said on Friday afternoon.

"Due to an operational oversight within Bit9, we failed to install our own product on a handful of computers within our network," CEO Patrick Morley wrote in a blog post. "As a result, a malicious third party was able to illegally gain temporary access to one of our digital code-signing certificates that they then used to illegitimately sign malware."



Malware/FastFlux

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