



The Hacker Infrastructure and Underground Hosting

An Overview of the Cybercriminal Market

Vladimir Kropotov, Robert McArdle, and Fyodor Yarochkin

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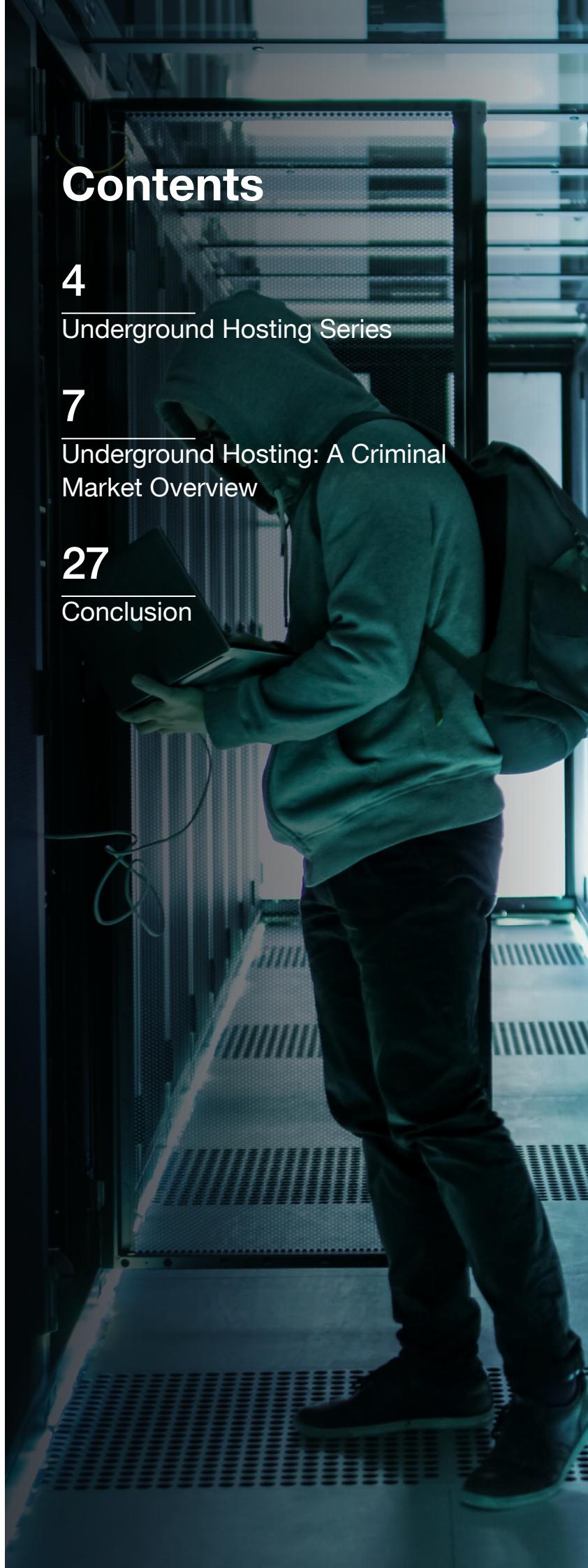
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Cybercriminals are in the business of making money at their victims' expense. Unfortunately, this involves a great deal of money and countless victims. Criminals do this by stealing identities and credit card numbers, encrypting user data (and offering to restore it for a fee), and employing many other methods.

In the cybercrime underground, a criminal's hosting service and infrastructure serve as the backbone of every aspect of their business model. It hosts the command-and-control (C&C) servers that threat actors use to run their victims' machines, the forums and chat services used for interacting with fellow criminals, the anonymizing services for covering their tracks, and many more. At every level of these criminal enterprises, a reliable infrastructure is critical.

How do criminals host such content on the internet without a takedown or an arrest, and what makes them difficult to track down? The answer is that they use what the InfoSec community call underground hosting, or underground infrastructure.

Hosting services are the foundation of many, if not all, major cybercriminal operations. These hosting providers sell cybercriminals the means to host their C&C infrastructure, discussion forums, marketplaces, various malicious content, and other tools that enable them to be efficient and extremely difficult to disrupt.

This research paper details how criminal forums have evolved to adapt to the demands of the underground market and ways they have enabled easier access to underground hosting. We delve deep into this thriving cybercriminal market and reveal the full range of products and services it offers to threat actors, and the methods used to promote and sell them.

Underground Hosting Series

This paper is the first of a three-part series that aims to cover the broad topic of underground infrastructures. It has been over five years since we published an article on underground hosting,¹ and the situation regarding its infrastructure has changed significantly, as did the tools used by threat actors. We have noticed that a certain type of threat actor is now extensively using cloud services in their attack toolchain, along with widely abused “free” services such as free DNS domains, free content hosting abuse, and social networks.

The use and abuse of compromised assets have also become more significant. Acquisition, analysis, and resale of compromised assets formed a whole new market in the underground. Compromised asset analysis, wherein criminal experts examine the compromised assets and identify the best possible ways to monetize the system, is now an essential part of the attack chain.

This research series aims to be as comprehensive as possible, covering all major parts of the current criminal hosting infrastructure. We have divided it into three core parts, outlined below:

- **Part 1 - Underground Hosting: A Criminal Market Overview.** The first part of the series details the market element of the cybercrime underground: How are goods and services bought and sold? This part will be of particular interest to those looking to learn about the economy of the underground functions.
- **Part 2 - Underground Services and Infrastructure.** This part covers the major types of infrastructure that cybercriminals use — from compromised assets to dedicated hosting providers and more. It also provides practical insights for organizations on what to expect if some of their servers are compromised. This part will benefit those responsible for protecting networks and organizations from attacks, as well as those investigating cybercrime at a technical level.
- **Part 3 - Underground Hosting OpSec and Modus Operandi.** To conclude the series, part 3 will cover the business models and survival methods that cybercriminals deploy to advertise their criminal infrastructure. It will also include our insights on the future of the criminal infrastructure. This report intends to empower those investigating criminal actors (such as law enforcement), as well as those interested in the human element of cybercrime.

Each part of the series also includes an appendix of “Definitions and Concepts,” serving as a glossary of terms that readers may not be familiar with. It is also worth noting that several screenshots used here were machine-translated.

One area that this series does not cover in-depth is the monetization and money laundering schemes used by criminals. As with traditional crime, the main goal of cybercrime is to make money; thus, moneymaking schemes and “cleaning” infrastructure or services account for a significant part of criminal business models. Cybercriminals need services that would allow them to legalize their funds, be those funds stolen from credit cards or other compromised resources. However, the ways criminals monetize their activities is a topic that is substantial enough for a separate research paper and outside of the scope of this project, which focuses on the technical infrastructure of cybercrime.

What is Underground Hosting?

We define underground hosting as any service provided to host components or infrastructure with the goal of conducting malicious and criminal activity. This is a very broad definition, but it also allows us to examine a wide range of underground activities involved in the provision of infrastructure components to criminals.

Such services include the provision of hosting infrastructures, virtual and dedicated servers, IP addresses, fast-flux infrastructures, compromised servers, compromised credentials used to create additional infrastructure components, domain name provisions, and crime-assisting infrastructures such as the provision of anonymizing services, virtual private networks (VPNs), or traffic accelerators. It also includes services such as distributed denial of service (DDoS) protection, which, while used by large legitimate websites, is also critical for many criminal services.

The Past of Underground Hosting

The hosting of hacker infrastructure has been an essential component of cybercrime from the very early days of the internet. Malicious software needed to communicate with its master, so hackers had to run systems that would receive those connections. These systems are commonly referred to as C&C systems.

From dedicated hostings to peer-to-peer and fast-flux, techniques used to effectively and securely organize such infrastructure have since evolved. Hackers used domain generation algorithms (DGAs) to ensure that malware C&C infrastructure could survive takedowns. In 2015, we released a paper documenting some of the bulletproof and fast-flux infrastructures² they used.

The hosting of C&C systems is not the only purpose of the infrastructure that threat actors use. Hosted infrastructures also serve other purposes, such as running forums and message boards and trading illegal materials via online shops. They’re also used to host phishing content or send phishing emails and virtual private server (VPS) systems that threat actors use to launch attacks.

Traditionally, underground hosting mainly covers the hosting of systems used by criminals for malicious purposes. However, recent developments in cybercrime have increased the variety of offerings for hosting related services in the underground. The next section discusses the types of such services in detail.

Types of Services

We classified the types of services related to the provision of underground infrastructure based on the intended use of those services. This includes:

- **Dedicated and virtual hosting providers.** This includes bulletproof hosting, fast-flux networks, and other types of hosting provision.
- **Service protection and anonymization providers.** This includes VPNs, proxies, reverse proxy services, anonymization services, and traffic acceleration services. This category does not only include dedicated proxies, but includes those from compromised residential IP addresses, mobile, and internet of things (IoT) devices.
- **Additional infrastructure provision.** This includes uncommonly used infrastructure provisions such as telecommunication-related services (e.g., calling, call landing, SMS spamming), in-browser botnet services, and IoT hosting services.
- **Legitimate services/systems used and exploited for malicious purposes.** This includes free services such as free DNS hosting, dynamic DNS hosting, free SSL certificate provision, and cloud services.

How Hosting Is Used

Hosting is the core component that connects different cybercriminal components. Botnets require hosting to deploy their C&C infrastructure. Underground forums need it to host their communication platforms. Criminal groups require it to run their communication systems. Spam operators need it to host their spam distribution systems.

Threat actors design many of these hosting applications to meet a few common criteria, such as:

- To protect availability
- To maintain anonymity
- To prevent forensics or make forensic analysis difficult
- To obscure physical location
- To obscure jurisdiction
- To make IP spoofing possible
- To bypass internet restrictions

Underground Hosting: A Criminal Market Overview

Platforms Offering Underground Hosting

Multiple platforms offer information on how to buy hosting services — the most fundamental and important piece of infrastructure for criminal attackers. These platforms commonly cover offerings and prices for bulletproof hosting. The same platforms often have advertisements of proxies for sale and offerings of VPS and VPN. It comes as no surprise that criminal hackers widely use such services. Often, we can also observe shops dedicated to selling such services.

Another interesting fact is that the sale of such services could also be observed on forums related to online betting, search engine optimization (SEO), and online marketing. Proxies and services are widely used in those fields for the production of clicks to influence the behavior of a search engine or other purposes.

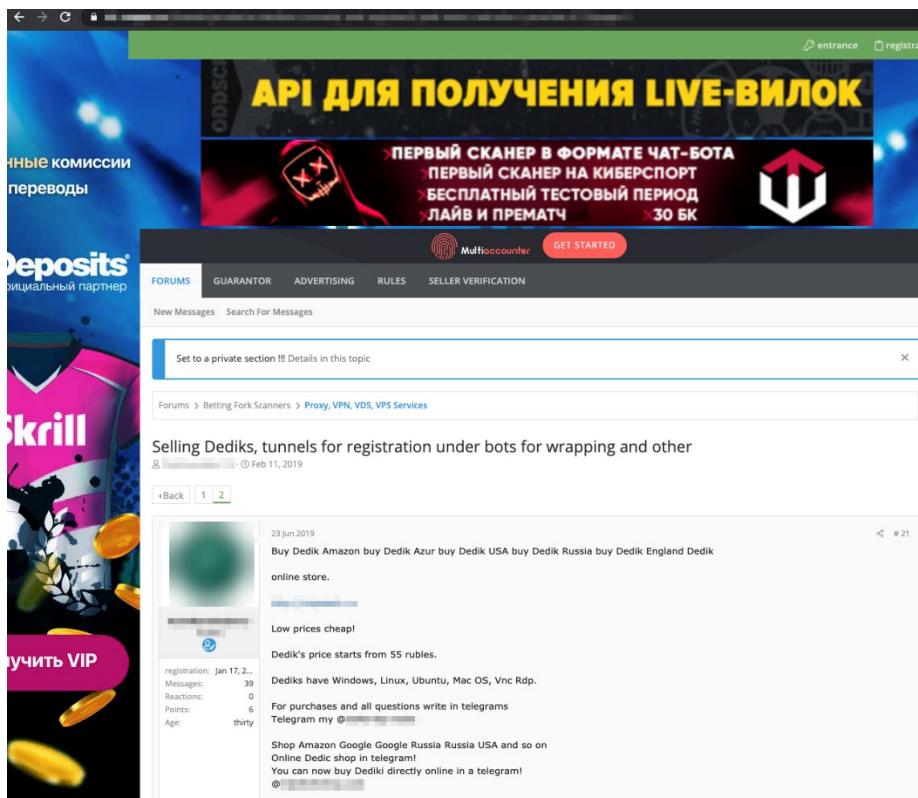


Figure 1. An online shop that sells dedicated hosting servers

We can also observe the promotion of these services on social networks such as VK, as well as dedicated groups on online messenger platforms, such as Telegram and WhatsApp. We often observe the same actors advertising their services on both underground forums and online messenger chat groups. We can link those together because the threat actors use the same contact information.

One common perception is that all of the discussion takes place on the deep web or dark web. Those terms often cause a lot of confusion. The term “deep web” refers to any internet content not indexed by search engines (e.g., a private section of a forum, private social media posts). “Dark web” refers to the section of the internet that is only accessible via specific, additional software or means such as Tor (The Onion Router). Contrary to popular opinion, the criminal forums we describe here predominantly exist on the clear or surface web. We have previously written extensively on the dark web.^{3, 4}

In general, there are three main levels of maturity in underground platforms:

- Those that are open for users to join; these platforms have lower maturity in actors but have a larger volume of posts with content that are generally easy for anyone to read.
- Those that are publicly online, but are not available for free signup. Users would need to be vouched in some way, have some form of reference code, or pay for access. The main pages of these sites can be found, but not their content. These have medium to high maturity in criminal actors.
- Those that are private, invite-only for accessing platforms, shared in very limited and very trusted criminal communities. These generally have the highest maturity level in actors.

The following sections give an overview of the underground market offers and demands of hosting services. These sections include coverage of activity on online forums, dedicated shops, official reselling sites, online messengers, and media platforms.

Forums

Hosting and VPNs are hot topics in underground forums. Many of these forums have dedicated sections for buying and selling hosting services. These sections often have hundreds of topics.

In many cases, we observed threads promoting and advertising dedicated shops or Telegram channels and bots. The screenshot below shows one such forum, which has a hosting section that contains over 10,000 topics and 25,000 posts related to proxies and VPNs. It also contains over 1,000 topics and 15,000 posts related to hosting and dedicated servers.

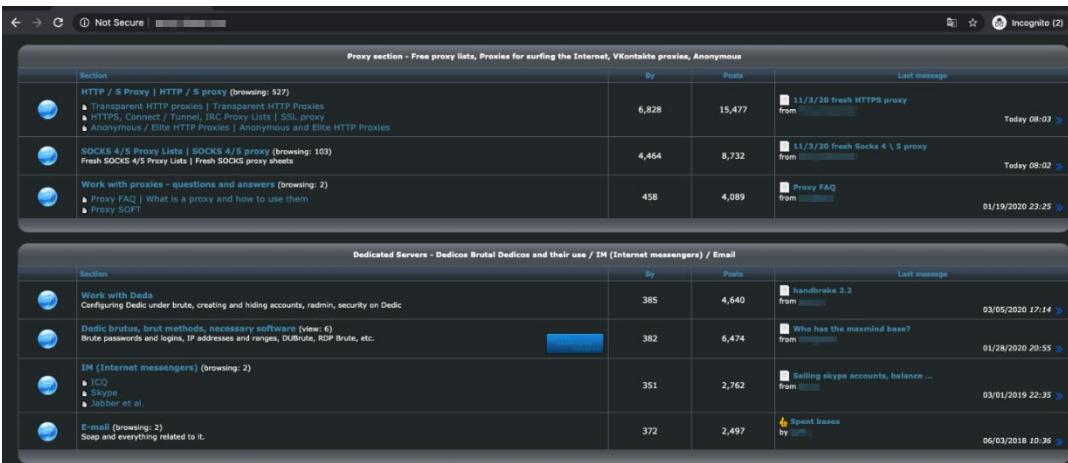


Figure 2. Underground forum sections related to hosting and VPNs

The statistics section of the same forum is very interesting. We observed that some topics were viewed over a million times. Popular topics include the sale of well-known malware-as-a-service tools, but some of the most discussed topics are related to law enforcement action against forum users. For example, the following screenshot shows a very popular thread related to recent FBI arrests.

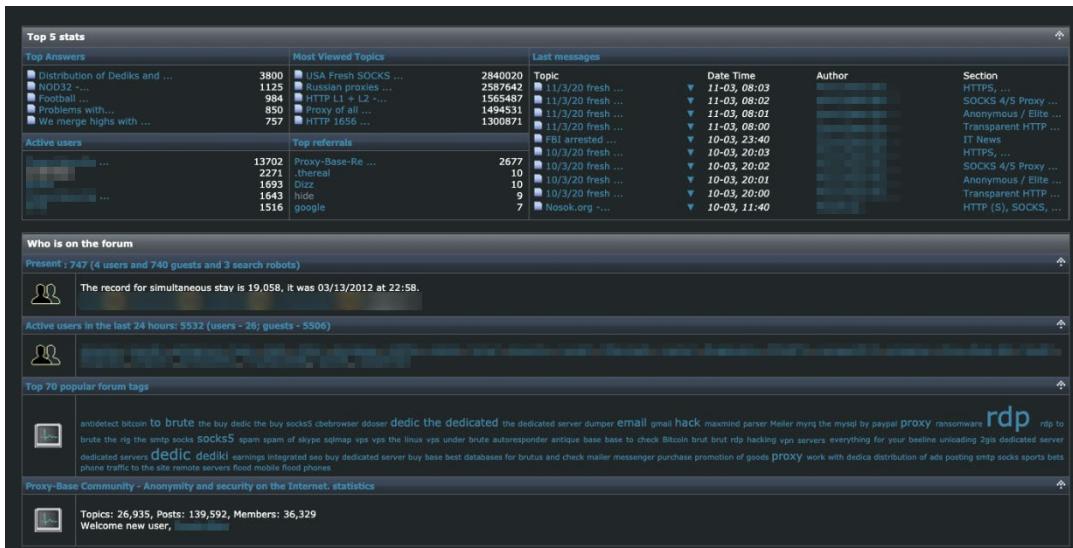


Figure 3. Statistics and prevalent tags at a hosting forum

Many of the advertisements on those forums provide the seller's contact information. Sellers often use communication methods that provide some anonymity, such as Jabber or Telegram. QQ, while being a relatively old service, is still being used as well.

Below is another example of an advertisement for dedicated servers with remote desktop protocol (RDP) access (located across the world, except the Commonwealth of Independent States area). The prices in this advertisement for US-based hosts start from US\$3. The cheapest servers come without a guarantee

of further availability. The higher-priced hosts, which start at US\$6, come with an additional guarantee of availability for the next 12 hours. The seller provides a 15% discount for buyers who purchase more than 50 hosts. This gives an idea of the volume of sales we regularly see on criminal forums, as well as the marketing savvy of the sellers involved.

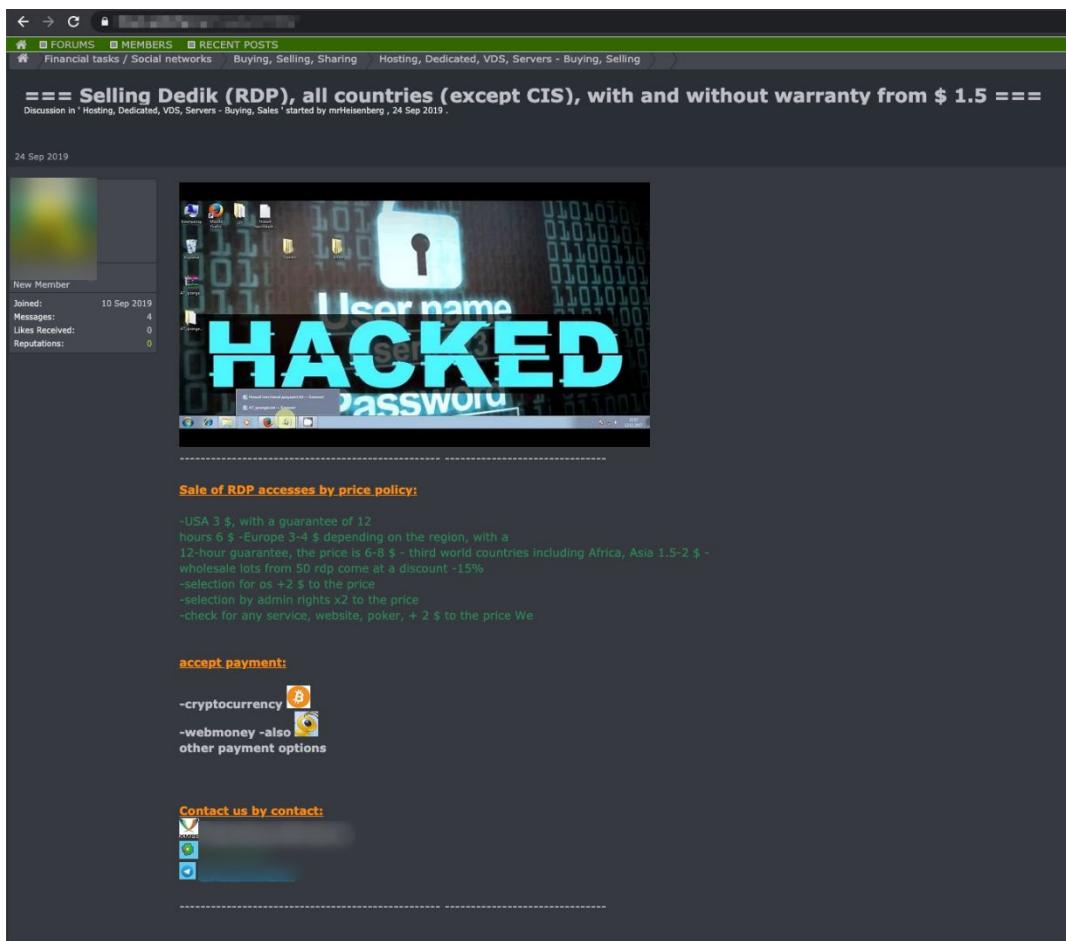


Figure 4. An advertisement for compromised hosts in an underground forum

Dedicated shops and custom platforms are often advertised in underground forums. The posts often provide some brief information on available items, along with a URL of the shop, seller contact information, and supported means of payment.

In the screenshot below, the seller is advertising a platform for both buyers and sellers of RDP servers. This platform supports instant bitcoin payments.

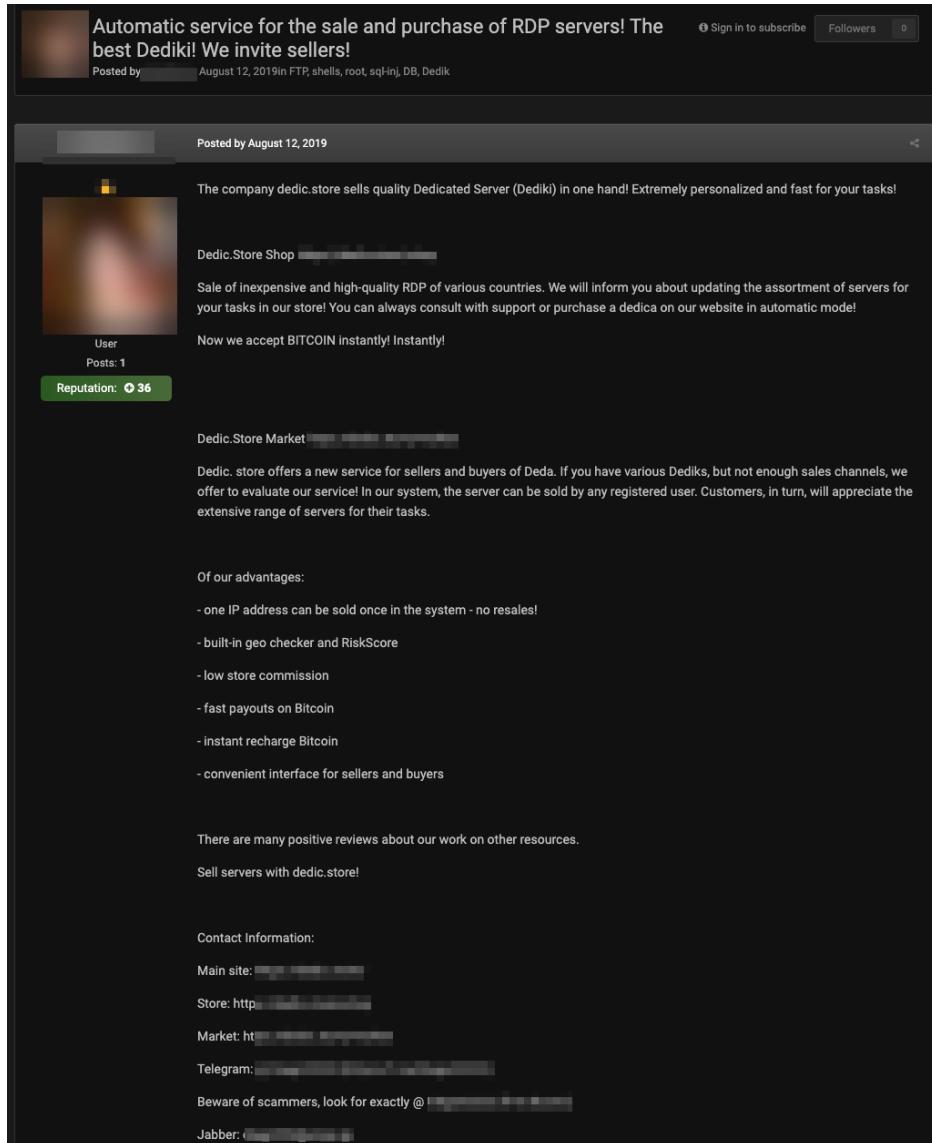


Figure 5. An advertisement for automatic platforms for sellers and buyers of dedicated servers

Dedicated Shops

Hosting services are not only sold through forum threads and discussions. We often saw professional, dedicated shops advertising similar services. These shops are an important part of the underground hosting ecosystem.

Through our research, we have identified several types of shops that can be seen on the market.

First are the universal shops, which offer different assets. They could be selling credit card dumps and skimmers and would have a section related to underground hosting. This section offers a variety of services, including dedicated servers, VPS, SOCKS proxies, VPNs, and sometimes even DDoS protection services. Definitions of each of these services can be found in the appendix, but their inner workings will be explored in-depth later in this series.

Other shops focus mainly on a particular topic, for example, selling dedicated servers with RDP or virtual network computing (VNC) access.

Offers in these shops are often categorized by several criteria, such as country/location, hardware properties, network capabilities, and available access type.

ONLINE DEDIK STORE			
Free giveaways on our telegram channel - [REDACTED]			
NEW COUNTRIES AND FRESH GOODS ADDED			
BONUS DISCOUNTS! GOT 2 DEDICA ONE PURCHASE, GET THIRD DEDICA FOR FREE. Applies to Dediks over 150 rubles To get a free Dedic write on the contacts.			
Product	Amount	For 1 pc.	
Canada			
RDP Dedicos Canada Mix Win7 Win2008 Win2010 Win 2012	6	5.23 \$	
RDP DediK Kanada Win7-10	2	6.01 \$	
USA			
RDP Dedicos USA Mix Win7 Win2008 Win2010 Win 2012	14	5.13 \$	
RDP Dedicos USA Win7-10	1	5.18 \$	
States			
RDP Dedicos USA State New York NY Win 7-10 Win 2008 - 2012	1	5.99 \$	
RDP Dedicos USA State Virginia VA Win 7-10 Win 2008 - 2012	1	6.45 \$	
RDP Dedicos USA State New Jersey NJ Win 7-10 Win 2008 - 2012	1	5.99 \$	
RDP Dedicos USA State California CA Win 7-10 Win 2008 - 2012	1	6.37 \$	
RDP Dedicos USA State Florida FL Win 7-10 Win 2008 - 2012	2	6.37 \$	
RDP Dedicos USA State Texas TX Win 7-10 Win 2008 - 2012	1	6.37 \$	
RDP Dedicos USA State Illinois IL Win 7-10 Win 2008 - 2012	1	6.40 \$	
RDP Dedicos USA State Ohio OH Win 7-10 Win 2008 - 2012	1	5.99 \$	
Australia			
RDP Dedicos Australia Mix Win7 Win2008 Win2010 Win 2012	4	4.55 \$	
RDP Dedicos Australia Win7-10	2	6.01 \$	
United kingdom			
RDP Dedicos Kingdom of England Mix Win7 Win2008 Win2010 Win 2012	6	5.13 \$	

Figure 6. A dedicated server shop offering configurations and prices of sold assets

Shops accept different payment methods such as payment via credit card, Qiwi, WebMoney, and Bitcoin. Credit cards are accepted because criminals have the ability to maintain anonymity by monetizing stolen credit cards.

Official Resellers

When people think about criminal infrastructure providers, they likely think of purely criminal outfits that offer their servers and other infrastructure solely to a criminal clientele. In this thinking model, there are criminal infrastructure providers for cybercriminals. On the other side, there are the more household name infrastructure providers that help host all the other legitimate websites we interact with every day.

So one may find it strange that we link “official resellers” of such legitimate hosting providers with the criminal underground hosting market. However, we identified several official resellers of these more public hosting services, which also advertise in underground forums directly. These are hosting providers that have a legitimate clientele and advertise openly on the internet.

Several of their resellers sell exclusively to the criminal underground, either with or without the company’s knowledge. This should not be surprising; after all, some of these well-known hosting companies provide excellent services that criminals, just like their actual target clientele, would want to use.

As part of this trend, we have seen underground threat actors sharing their reference links from these hosting providers and earning referral money from the community. Hosts are often discussed, liked, and advertised by criminal actors in terms of their abuse-handling (or non-handling) policies and anonymity. Hostings with a high level of anonymity are also extremely popular among underground threat actors.

For example, free hosting providers and DNS providers that accept anonymous means of payment, such as bitcoin, are frequently used. The following sections show some of the advertisements of known official hosting providers found in underground forums.

Advertised as Bulletproof

Bulletproof hosting services are often advertised in the underground. The term “bulletproof” refers to several categories of hosting providers, including those who deliberately ignore and abuse legal requests, those who exist in countries with lax cybercrime laws, or even legitimate services with poor abuse-handling records. If you are running a cybercrime business, you need a hosting provider that will allow you to conduct cybercrime from their servers, or at least be slow to stop you when you do.

Most bulletproof hosts exist in a sort of gray market, as opposed to fully “black.” They are generally normal hosting providers that are trying to diversify their business to cater to customer needs to the absolute limit of what the law allows (and prosecutes) in their location, at a more premium price. Very few bulletproof providers attempt to truly allow any sort of content to survive for a long period. While they can charge even more for their services, historically, we have seen these providers have a short life span before they are shut down by successful law enforcement actions.

Some hosting providers try to fulfill both bulletproof and normal hosting markets. The screenshot below shows a company advertising bulletproof services:

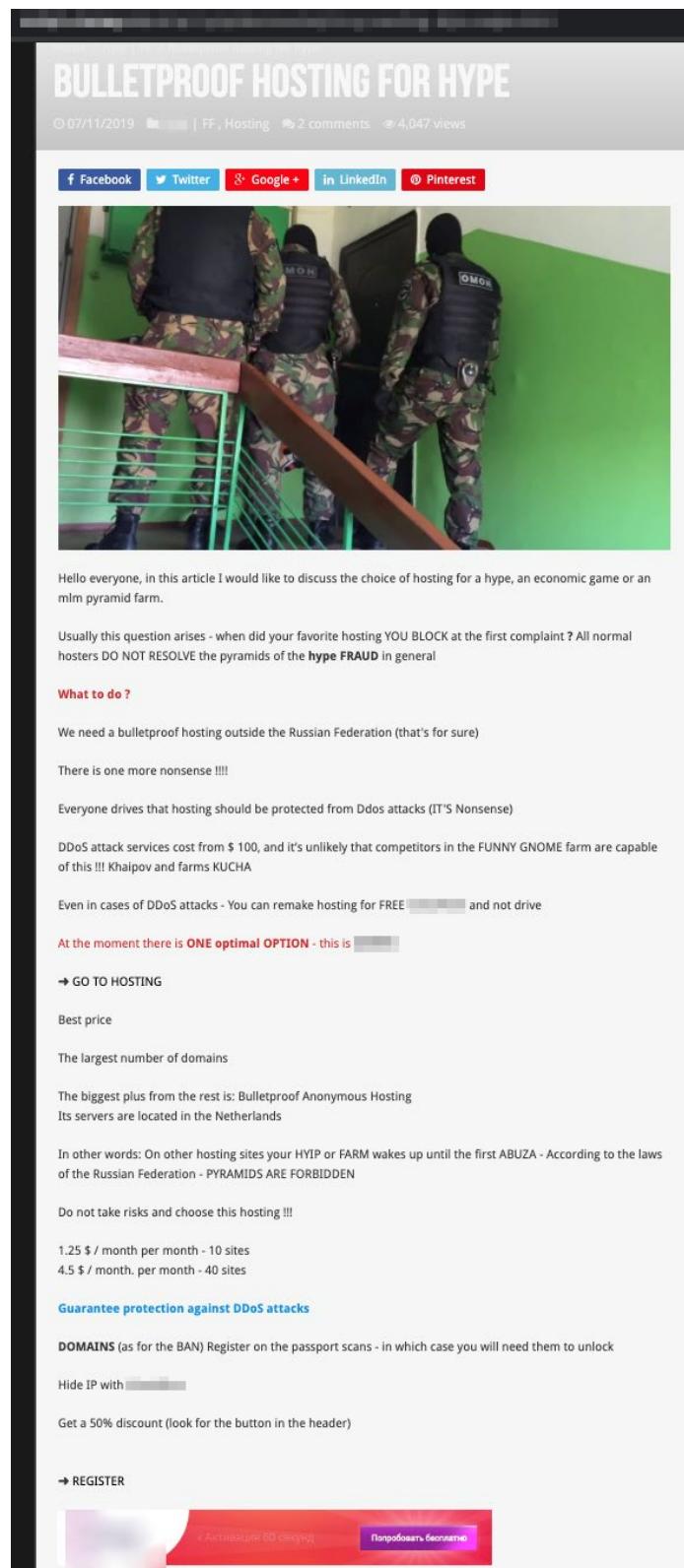


Figure 7. An advertisement for a bulletproof hosting service provider

On the official site of the same company, we can see that it claims to provide hosting services for the websites of government agencies (as seen in the screenshot below). It is unusual to see something like it on the clear web; the company is trying to sound as legitimate as possible, leveraging on the perceived trustworthiness of working with governments. However, the same company markets its service in criminal forums based on their resistance to abuse requests.

Figure 8. The same company provides hosting services for the websites of government agencies

Advertised as Anonymizers

VPNs and anonymizers are also easily found in underground forums. Such services allow criminals to hide their true location on the internet, which makes law enforcement investigation of their activities more difficult. They are also useful when looking to fool anti-fraud systems that expect compromised customers to access services from specific locations, such as the town they live in. Criminals favor VPN providers that are advertised as “no log,” meaning they claim not to keep any activity logs that law enforcement could request in the future.

The advertisers of these often sell compromised accounts and registration codes for well-known providers, purchased by stolen credit cards, gift cards, or other methods. In some cases, we witnessed that these “well-known” services directly advertised in underground forums. An example of a VPN service advertising directly is provided in the screenshot below.

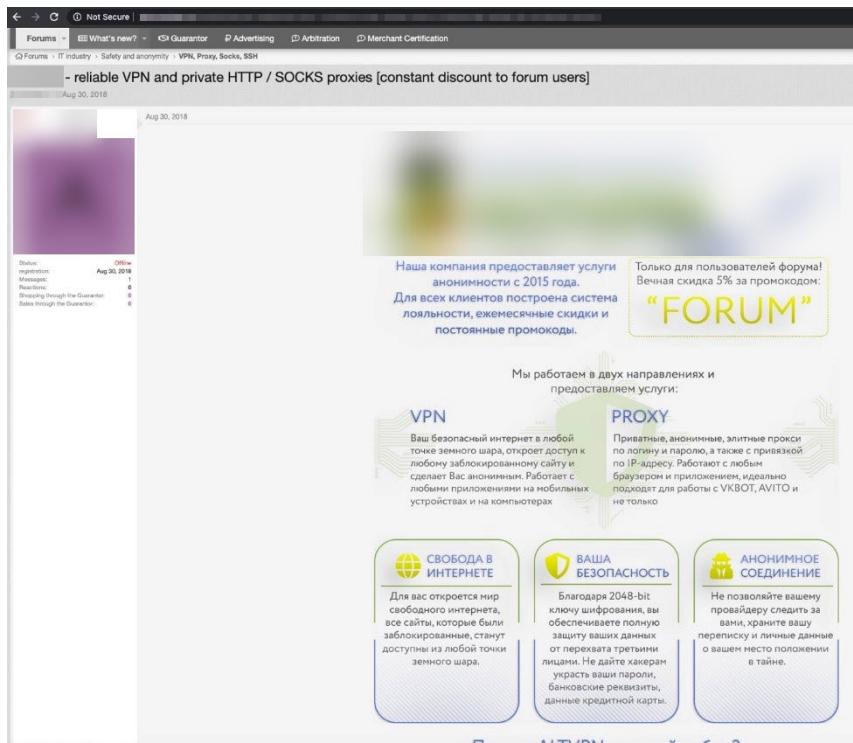


Figure 9. An advertisement of a “well-known” VPN service in an underground forum

This VPN provider has a website available in several languages, including English, Ukrainian, and Russian. It accepts conventional means of payment, such as PayPal, Visa, and Mastercard.



Figure 10. Website of a VPN provider that advertises its services in underground sites

Advertised as DDoS Protection Service, a Part of Bulletproof Hosting Services

When people think of DDoS, armies of compromised machines being taken advantage of by an attacker usually come to mind. Attackers extort resources from innocent victims' websites, which could be especially damaging to e-commerce businesses. One could expect that it is these victims that would require DDoS protection and not attackers themselves. However, there is no honor among thieves, and in some cases, criminals will use DDoS as a tool against their competitors to gain an advantage. This is why certain criminals find themselves in need of the same services.

The number of organizations and brand names in the DDoS protection business is much lower compared with hosting services. It is not the easiest business to operate (nor is it inexpensive), requiring the ability to handle massive fluctuations in bandwidth usage at a short notice.

It is unsurprising then that we were unable to find any advertisement of well-known, legitimate protection companies in underground forums. What we were able to find, however, is the use of such services by hosting providers that position themselves as bulletproof, often highlighted as a unique value proposition for their business. In the screenshot of the Anti-DDoS section of a bulletproof host below, we found that it uses one of the best-rated DDoS protection services.⁵

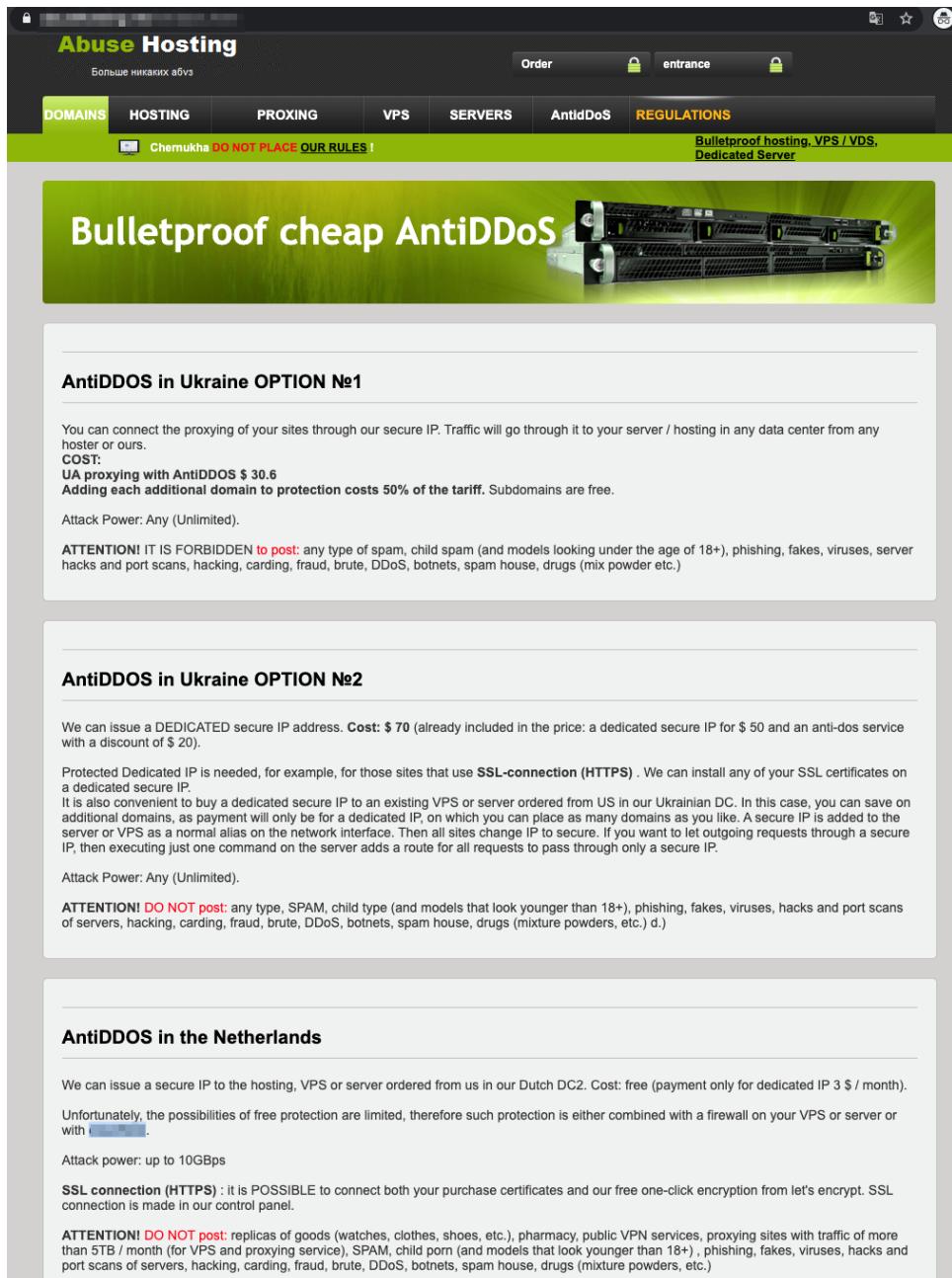


Figure 11. A hosting advertised as bulletproof with DDoS protection from a well-known content delivery network (CDN)

Sale by Cryptocurrencies and Anonymous Payments

Many hostings that are advertised as bulletproof accept alternative means of payment. The most popular cryptocurrency used is Bitcoin, but it is possible to find many alternatives.



Shared Bullet Proof Web Hosting -BITCOIN, ETHEREUM, and LITECOIN ACCEPTED- contact us for detail

Using our BP DNS, you will be actually setup/hosted on multiple servers in different data centers and never go down because of spam complaints, even if you are ordering one server.

Our most popular BP hosting plan for small web site owners: Hosted on our overseas servers, with an extra backup, you won't be shutdown for unreasonable spam complaints.

- ⌚ 1G Starter Plan----- 5GB Mega Plan
- ⌚ 20 GB Monthly Bandwidth--250 GB Monthly Bandwidth
- ⌚ Cpanel access plus an extra backup server
- ⌚ Your Own Domain Name, using our bulletproof nameservers
- ⌚ 24/7 Online Support
- ⌚ 24/7 FTP Access
- ⌚ Supports PHP4
- ⌚ Offshore Reliable Hosting
- ⌚ 99% Uptime Guarantee
- ⌚ We will not shut you down due to unreasonable spam complaints
- ⌚ Reliability and 100% Bulk Friendly Guaranteed!

Monthly Fee: See Drop down menu.

Monthly Plans

5G Space Mega -25 domains \$199.99 USD ▾

Buy Now

Figure 12. A hosting accepting several cryptocurrencies

Hosting services that advertise as bulletproof aren't the only ones that accept cryptocurrencies. Well-known hostings accept cryptocurrencies as a payment method. The screenshot below shows a known hosting provider accepting over half a dozen cryptocurrencies. The list of accepted coins includes Bitcoin, Ethereum, Ripple, Litecoin, and Monero.

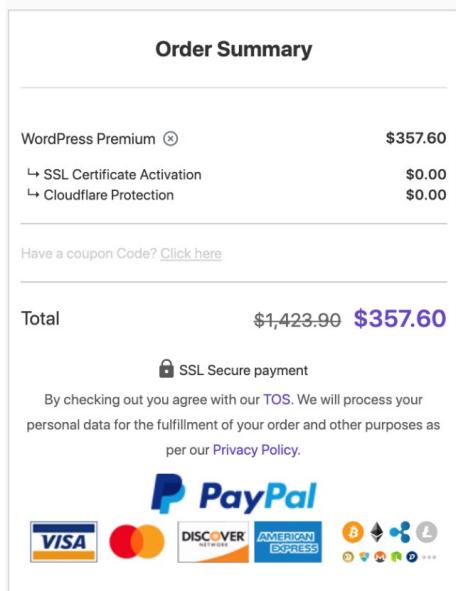


Figure 13. Accepted means of payment

Messenger and Social Media Platforms

Telegram

There are several options for how underground actors use and abuse the Telegram chat platform. The most obvious use is providing Telegram as a point of contact in advertisements in underground forums. The second option is using Telegram as an advertising platform. The screenshot below is an example of a channel that exposes part of the details of a compromised asset for selling other hosts.

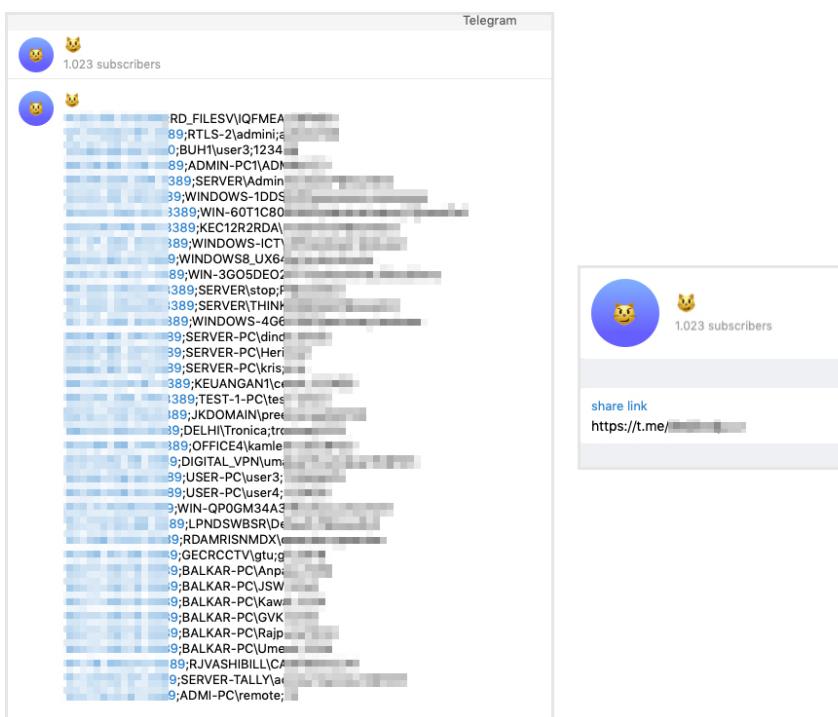


Figure 14. A Telegram channel that uses exposure of compromised assets to advertise their services

The third option is using Telegram for dedicated chats and bots, which are used to sell dedicated servers and other compromised assets.



Figure 15. A Telegram bot used to sell dedicated servers

This bot offers several service categories that include cookies for Google accounts, hosts with RDP access, VPNs, and others.

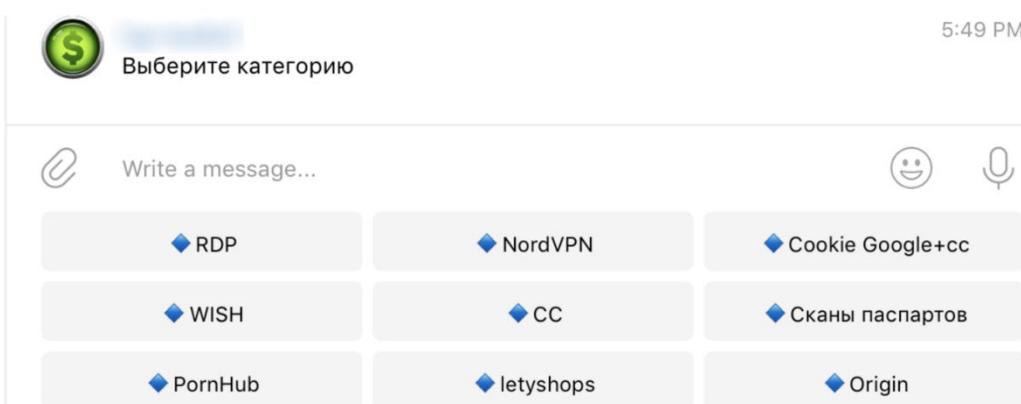


Figure 16. Categories sold by a Telegram bot

Once the category is selected, the bot provides payment information. Payment should be made using the Qiwi system to an account linked to a phone number and comment provided by the bot. In the screenshot below, we can see payment details for the VPN category. The payment of 10 Russian Rubles should be sent during the next 30 minutes to wallet ID:+7977710****, with the comment "2017".

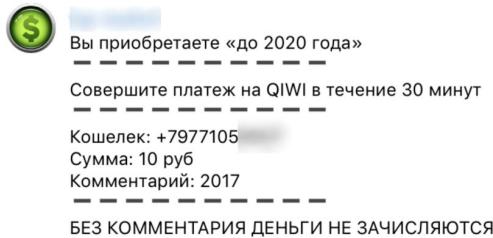


Figure 17. Payment information for VPN category

VK

VK is one of the biggest social media platforms for the Russian-speaking community. It is widely used to promote different kinds of small businesses. Underground actors often try to abuse VK's advertisement capabilities to promote their bulletproof services. The screenshot below shows a hosting advertisement with contacts linked to the well-known underground forum exploit[.]im.

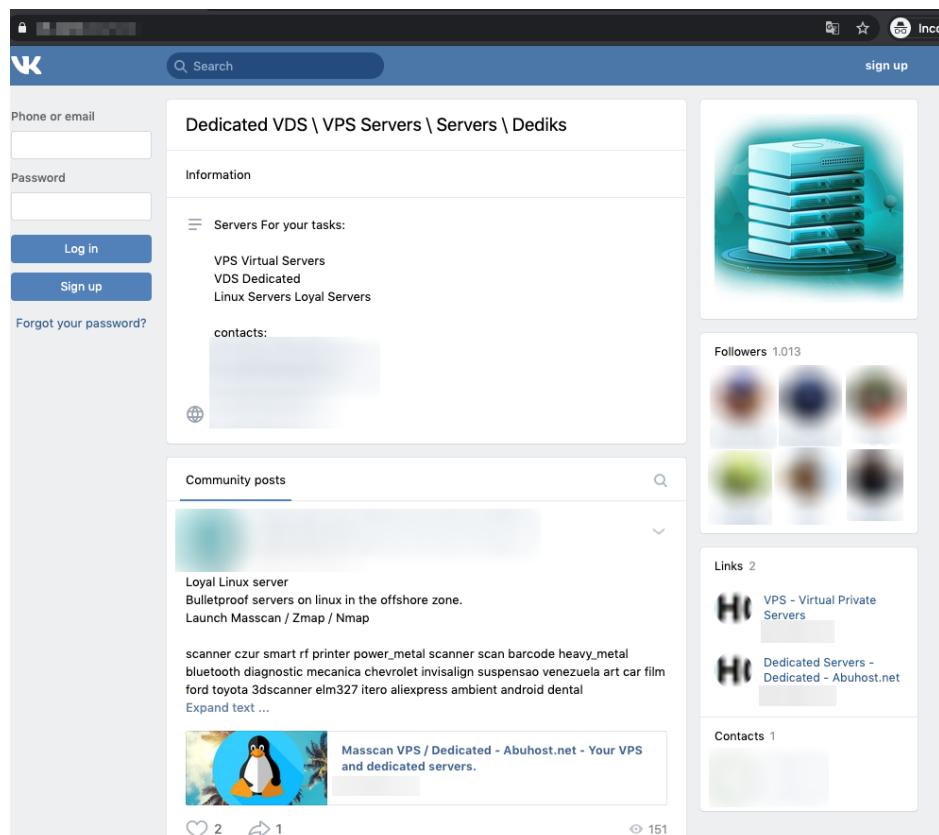


Figure 18. An advertisement of a hosting service on the VK social network with Jabber at exploit[.]im domain

The name of the official website of this hosting provider suggests that the hosting is abuse-proof. Interestingly, the website also provides customer feedback on underground actors. The screenshot below shows feedback provided by the actor from the well-known underground forum BHF, also known as the “Best Hack Forum.”

The screenshot displays a web page with a navigation bar at the top featuring links for 'VPS', 'DEDICATED SERVERS', and 'AFFILIATE'. Below this, there is a grid of three service offerings:

Price	Vps	Dedicated	
\$ 45 / month	Core2duo 2 Gb RAM 40 Gb SSD 100 Mbps	Quadcore 16 Gb RAM 120 Gb SSD 1 gbps	Xeon E3 1245v5 32 Gb RAM 750 Gb SSD 1 gbps
TO ORDER			

Below the grid, a blue banner features the text "Sign up for the newsletter" and a "SUBSCRIBE" button. A small note at the bottom left of the banner reads: "Dedik took it, the speed is just wild. Ts is polite to customers. Better to buy here than the twisted grandfathers who will live 3 to 4 days."

In total more than [300](#) happy customers

Figure 19. Price list and feedback from an actor from well-known BHF underground forum

The same service is advertised in an underground forum called “Antichat.” The service is positioned as suitable to run mass internet scans and brute-force attacks that use tools such as Masscan, Nmap, and ZMap.

The screenshot shows a forum post from a dark-themed website. The post is dated 2 Jul 2017 and has 1 like. It contains the following text:

Добрый день, уважаемые участники сообщества Античат.
Предлагаем Вам VPS, а так же выделенные серверы для сканирования портов (masscan/Nmap/Zmap, etc.)

Преимущества

- * Быстрая активация.
- * Порт 1 Гбит/сек
- * Размещение в Европе.
- * Помощь в установке и настройке Masscan.
- * Низкие цены и скидки.

Выделенные серверы от \$300
VPS от \$70
700-900 kpps

Контакты

Jabber: [REDACTED]
Тех. поддержка: [REDACTED]
Web: [REDACTED]

Веб-сервис "Masscan"

===== English version =====
Hello, dear!
We want to offer a VPS/VDS servers for bruteforce and port scanning SSH, RDP, VNC and other.
Price started at \$45/month
We have configuration from 2 GB to 8GB RAM, SSD drive.
Windows (2008, 2012 R2) or Linux (Debian, Ubuntu, Centos...)

Contact
Jabber: [REDACTED]

Для гугла: VPS для скана, VDS для masscan, продам VPS/VDS, VPS Masscan, Port scan VPS, dedicated port scan, сервер для скана, сервер для скана портов, masscan сервер, выделенный сервер под масскан, аренда сервера, выделенный сервер, купить сервер для масскана, Masscan VPS, Dedicated masscan server, сервер 1 гбит для масскана, масскан сервер, выделенный сервер для сканирования портов, скан портов.

Условия использования VPS/Выделенных серверов

Code:

```
* Заказываемая сервер у нас, стоит понимать, что не стоит использовать сервер в противозаконных целях, будь то
* DDOS запрещен!
* Серверы только для сканирования портов.
```

Last edited: 20 Jan 2020
Buckz likes this.

Figure 20. An advertisement of a hosting service in an underground forum

Twitter

Hashtags like #VPS or #bulletproof and their analogues in other languages can be used to find advertisements for bulletproof services on Twitter.

The screenshot shows a Twitter search results page for the query "#bulletproof #vps". The search bar at the top has the URL "twitter.com/search?q=%23bulletproof%20%23vps&src=typed_query". Below the search bar, there are navigation links for "Top", "Latest", "People", "Photos", and "Videos". The "Top" link is highlighted in blue.

The first tweet in the search results is from "badass.sx" dated 22 Jun 2016. It promotes "Bulletproof VPS hosting - Special Offer!!" and includes hashtags "#VPS #hosting #Bulletproof". The tweet contains an advertisement for "BADASS BULLETPROOF HOSTING & VPS". The ad features a "SPECIAL OFFER" stamp and a shield with a bull's head. It lists "BadAss VPS server" features: - 20GB HDD 15K, - 2GB of RAM, - 2GB Swap, - 1 IPv4 address, - Freedom of Speech, - Your own control panel, - All kinds of Linux distributions, - Bulletproof, and - Very very fast connection. It also mentions pricing: "150 euro per year" and "15 euro per month".

The second tweet in the search results is from "Email Marketers offer" dated 19 Sep 2019. It promotes "Email Marketing" services, mentioning "SMTP & #BulletProof Linux #VPS", "The SMTP is White label for #AOL,#Gmail,#Hotmail,#Comcast", "100% Inbox", "500k Email", "Maximum 50K day", "Bulk SMS", "True Leads Available Extracted of Real Databases Not scrap", "DM me for more info", and "#EmailMarketing".

Figure 21. Advertisements of bulletproof services on Twitter using English hashtags

The advertisement is on Twitter, but these hashtags are not widespread or trending.

Using the Russian equivalent of the bulletproof tag reveals similar advertisements. We can find advertisements and links to promotion videos hosted on YouTube.

twitter.com/hashtag/абузостойчивый?src=hash

#абузостойчивый

Top Latest People Photos Videos

· 10 Dec 2018
#абузостойчивый #vps. Подробнее тут

· 26 Jul 2019
абузостойчивый хостинг #абузостойчивый хостинг

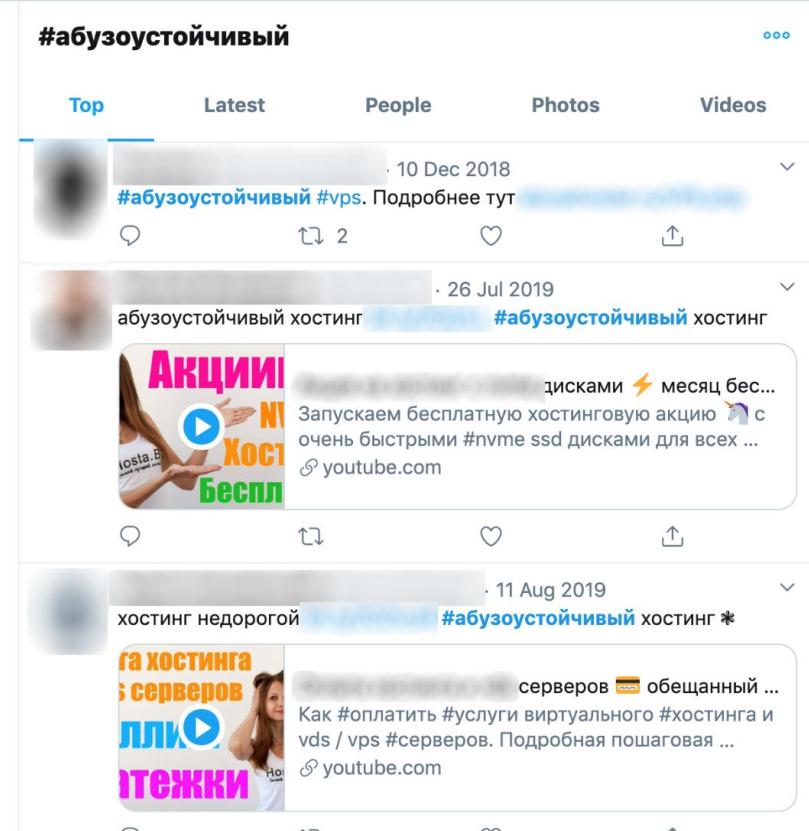


Figure 22. Advertisements of bulletproof services on Twitter using Russian hashtags for bulletproof hosting

Conclusion

As highlighted at the introduction of this series, the infrastructure element of cybercrime is certainly critical to the successful business models of almost every form of cybercrime we see today. It should not come as a surprise that in such a successful criminal ecosystem, the market for buying and selling such services only continues to mature — and we see no reason for this trend to abate.

When we took a deep dive into the underground five years ago, criminal forums were still the primary means of communication, advertisement, and sale of services. From criminals advertising on social networks with a blatant disregard for the likelihood of an arrest to highly professional dedicated shops with filters and in-built rating systems, the first part of our series highlights that criminal forums have evolved. We have also seen that the areas where criminal infrastructure and legitimate internet infrastructure meet have become a deepening gray zone in terms of usage — something that will be dissected further in the series.

So how can knowledge of the way criminals sell their hosting solutions help us when it comes to disrupting their activities? First, it is important to note that stopping all cybercrime is likely impossible. The goal is much more on reducing the risks as much as possible. One way to do that is to drive up the cost of business for the threat actors. If you can disrupt the ability of a seller to reach their buyers, you can have a very major impact on both sides of the criminal divide.

This paper was published during the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020, when you did not need to look far to see the effects on economies where consumers could no longer reach the provider. In many cases, the providers fail to stay afloat, and in extreme cases, crucial parts of the economy fail. In cybercrime, understanding where and how these services are sold and using the collective resources of the InfoSec community and law enforcement will help to disrupt and undermine criminals wherever possible. This is arguably the best strategy for making a lasting and repeatable dent in cybercrime.

In the next part of the series, we will delve deeper into each of the major types of infrastructure leveraged by cybercriminals, and how each is used and acquired. It will discuss the costs of underground services like the ones mentioned above. We will also cover the different uses of compromised assets and dedicated hosting providers. In particular, we will take the reader through the lifecycle of such a compromised asset and how its monetization changes at different periods after its initial victimization.

Finally, we will conclude the series by looking into the modus operandi of criminals behind these services and how some of the longer-term career criminal providers have survived as long as they have.

To understand cybercrime, you need to understand its motives, driving factors, trends, and setups. By the end of this series, we hope to shed light upon all of these areas.

Appendix

Definitions and Concepts

Here are several concepts used throughout the paper, defined for the reader's benefit:

- **Bulletproof hosting** refers to several categories of hosting providers, including those who deliberately ignore and abuse legal requests, those who exist in countries with lax cybercrime laws, or even legitimate services with a poor abuse-handling record.
- **Dedicated hosting service, dedicated server, or managed hosting service** is a type of internet hosting whereby the client leases an entire server not shared with anyone else.
- **Domain generation algorithm (DGA)** is a computer program that generates domains to contact systematically or programmatically.
- **Fast flux** is a domain name service (DNS) obfuscation technique used by botnets to hide their servers behind an ever-changing network of compromised machines or proxies (See proxy.).
- **Internet service provider (ISP)** is an organization that provides services for accessing or using the internet.
- **Peer to peer** refers to infrastructure that operates as a network of computers, with each acting as a server to others, sharing access to files or network traffic without the need for a central server. This is often seen in VPN setups.
- **Proxy** is a computer that functions as a relay between a client and a server, offering a degree of obfuscation to the true location of the client. One well-known type uses a protocol known as SOCKS.
- **Remote desktop protocol (RDP)** is a protocol developed by Microsoft, which provides a user with a graphical interface for a computer being connected across a network. VNC is a similar standard.
- **Traffic direction system (TDS)** uses a network of connected landing pages or servers that direct internet traffic to its ultimate end goal based on a variety of criteria, such as geographic location, operating system, browser, and language.
- **Virtual private network (VPN)** is a private network overlaid virtually on top of a public network such as the internet.
- **Virtual private server (VPS)** is a virtual machine sold as a service by an internet hosting provider.

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