

Tools of the trade

- Commercial forensics tools:
 - Enterprise versions are very costly
 - Complicated
 - Steep learning curve
 - Require expensive full-time resources
 - Heavily forensics-focused, not recovery-focused
 - Mostly bulky, slow and painfully “thorough”
- Other enterprise “security tools” (e.g., Scanners, AV, HIPS):
 - Poorly configured, not watched
 - Not widely or consistently deployed
 - Require problematic integration with infrastructure
- Free/Open source tools:
 - Mixed capabilities
 - Enterprise design not in mind

Bottom line

You need the **10-day solution**,
not the **90-day solution**

Critical data is easy to get

- There is a limited set of **critical data** that an analyst must be able to quickly *search* and *retrieve* to identify a majority of common infections:
 - Disk indicators: file name, size, hash, PE characteristics
 - Memory indicators: process name, loaded modules, command line arguments, strings in heap
 - Registry indicators: GUIDs and other static values
- Codeword's main purpose is to quickly expose this information in a meaningful way, so that an analyst can come to a reasonable conclusion about an enterprise-wide, active infection in minutes to hours
- Of course, it also has more advanced features ;-)

Codeword inspiration

- Frustration with commercial forensics tools
 - Bugs
 - Time wasted on service calls
 - Licensing headaches
 - Inconsistent results (v5.5a != v6.5.1 ??)
 - Over-engineered, misses the simple use cases
 - Core capabilities aren't customizable
 - Lacking robust rootkit detection
- Fruitless search for a comprehensive **open-source alternative**
- The **agile, responsive attitude** of Codeword fits perfectly with RETRI

Codeword goals

- Imagine combining these enterprise tools into one simple, easy-to-use tool:
 - Vulnerability & AV scanners – Codeword uses signatures to detect and scan host locally
 - Enterprise forensic tool – Codeword uses forensic techniques to collect malware evidence in an agent-based framework
- Rootkit detection – think GMER or Ice Sword
- Extensible – define what you consider to be malicious
- Free...

Current Capabilities

- **Detection** -Uses registry, file and memory “signatures” to detect malware and misconfigurations and heuristics to identify anomalous behavior
- **Evidence collection** – collects any malicious files discovered
- **Reporting** - Results are collected, compressed/encrypted and uploaded to a secure location in the Qnet (Sftp, http, smtp, or network share)
- **Mitigation** – disable devices, uninstall apps, change system policies, etc
- **Cleanup** – kill processes/threads, delete/rename files, delete/clear registry entries, restore boot sector
- **Remote Analysis**– connect to agent from admin interface

Major Features

- Write your own **signatures** to find malware
 - **Simple** signature logic – use file names, sizes, hashes, etc
 - Tweak advanced **heuristics** for better detection
- User mode, kernel mode, and **low-level** heuristics
 - **Isolate, clean and prevent** future reoccurrence of infections
 - **Thorough** detection –Codeword searches the computer's registry, hard drives and removable media, and live system memory for evidence of infection
- Receive **usable** alerts and data – collect all relevant evidence, along with meaningful log files and summary reports, and ships those back to you over a reporting method of your choice.
- Real-time, remote analysis – connect to agents over encrypted tunnel

Benefits and other uses

- Can be used on a regular basis as part of a network security best practice
- Use as a triage tool (e.g., in support of RETRI)
 - Aggregate information on all system infections by site name and location
 - Help find original infection point: All malware and system information, including pinpointing USB devices, is reported back

With that said...



- Codeword is not a “Forensically-sound” tool
- It will not solve all of your problems
- You should use Codeword as part of an overarching response process, not as The Easy Button
 - Codeword is beta freeware – don’t complain when it crashes
 - Comes with no warranties or hypno-toads



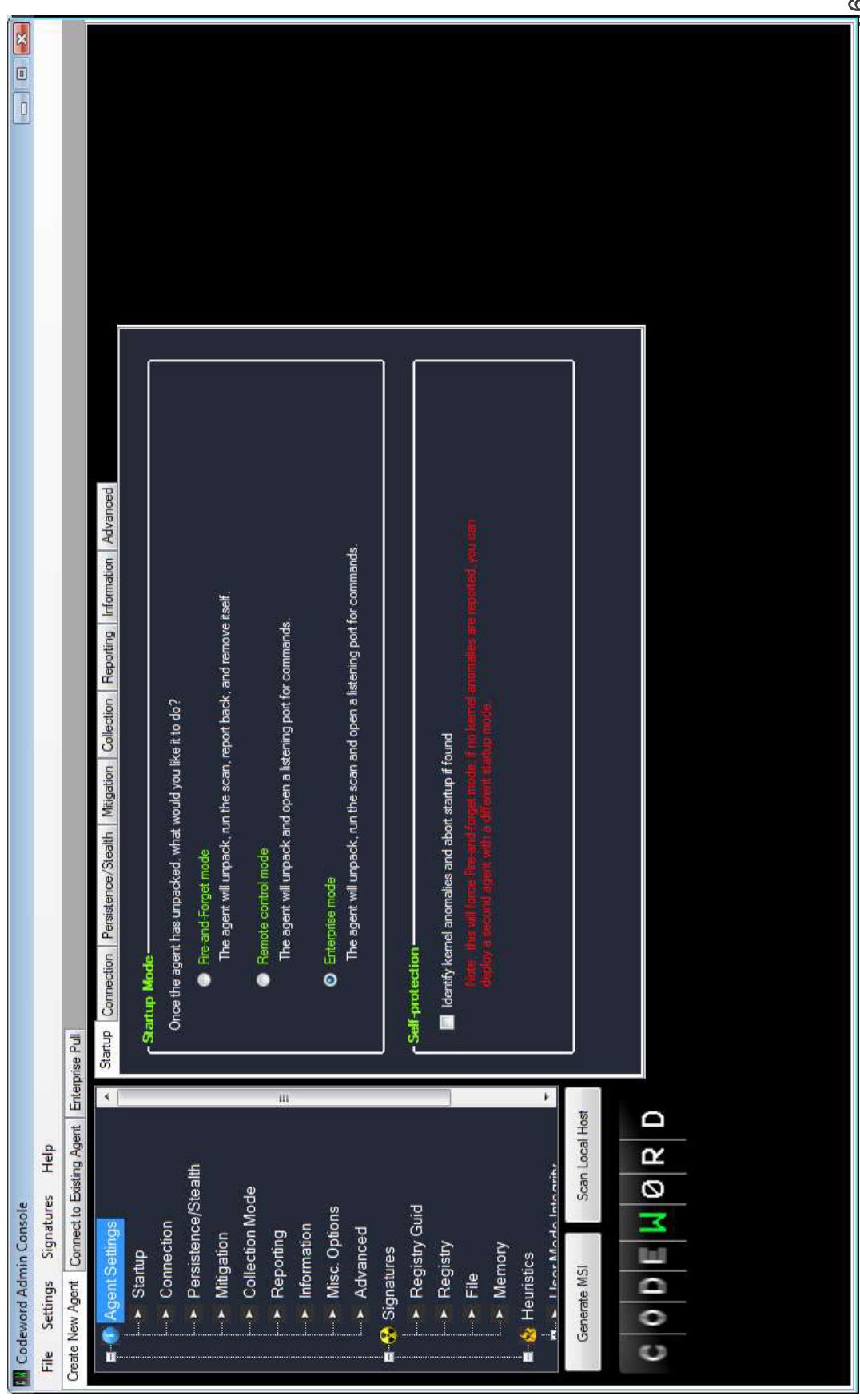
Components

- Codeword has 3 primary components:
 - **Admin Console (C#)**: A graphical interface used to generate new agents and connect to existing deployed agents; wraps agent binary in an MSI installer file for deployment
 - **Agent (C#)**: A single binary contained inside the generated MSI; a host-level scanner to detect viruses, clean related files and footprints, and to implement remediation actions to prevent further infection
 - **Kernel-mode driver (C)**: A single SYS file that contains rootkit detection logic and other evidence-collecting code

Quick start: Using Codeword

1. Create an agent
 - Define signatures specific to malware
 - Choose user mode and kernel mode heuristics
 - Generate agent MSI installer
 - Deploy using psexec, sms, altiris, etc.
2. Connect/scan/analyze
 - Fire-and-forget mode: agent automatically sends an encrypted zip archive with results/evidence
 - Enterprise/Remote Control: use Admin Console
3. Collect/Mitigate

Admin Console



Step 1: Create an agent

Startup modes

Startup

Once the agent has unpacked, what would you like it to do?

- **Fire-and-Forget mode**

The agent will unpack, run the scan, report back, and remove itself.

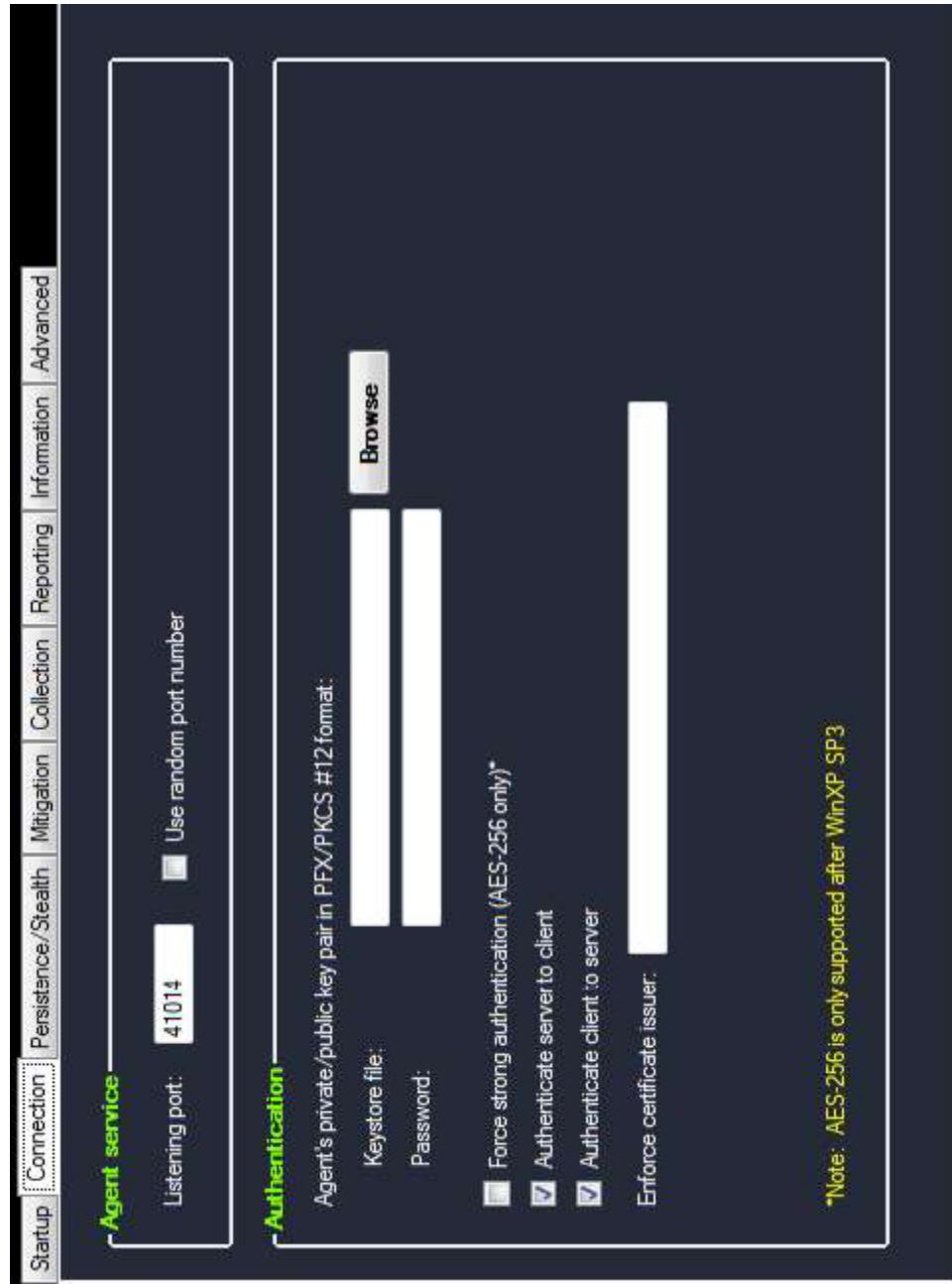
- **Remote control mode**

The agent will unpack and open a listening port for commands.

- **Enterprise mode**

The agent will unpack, run the scan and open a listening port for commands.

Connection



Persistence/Stealth

The screenshot shows a software configuration window with two main sections: Persistence and Stealth.

Persistence:

- How long should the agent remain on the system?
 - Install as a service
 - The agent will remain on the system until an administrator removes it.
 - Service name: CwAgent
 - *Installs to system folder
 - Run once
 - The agent will destroy itself after completing the given tasks.

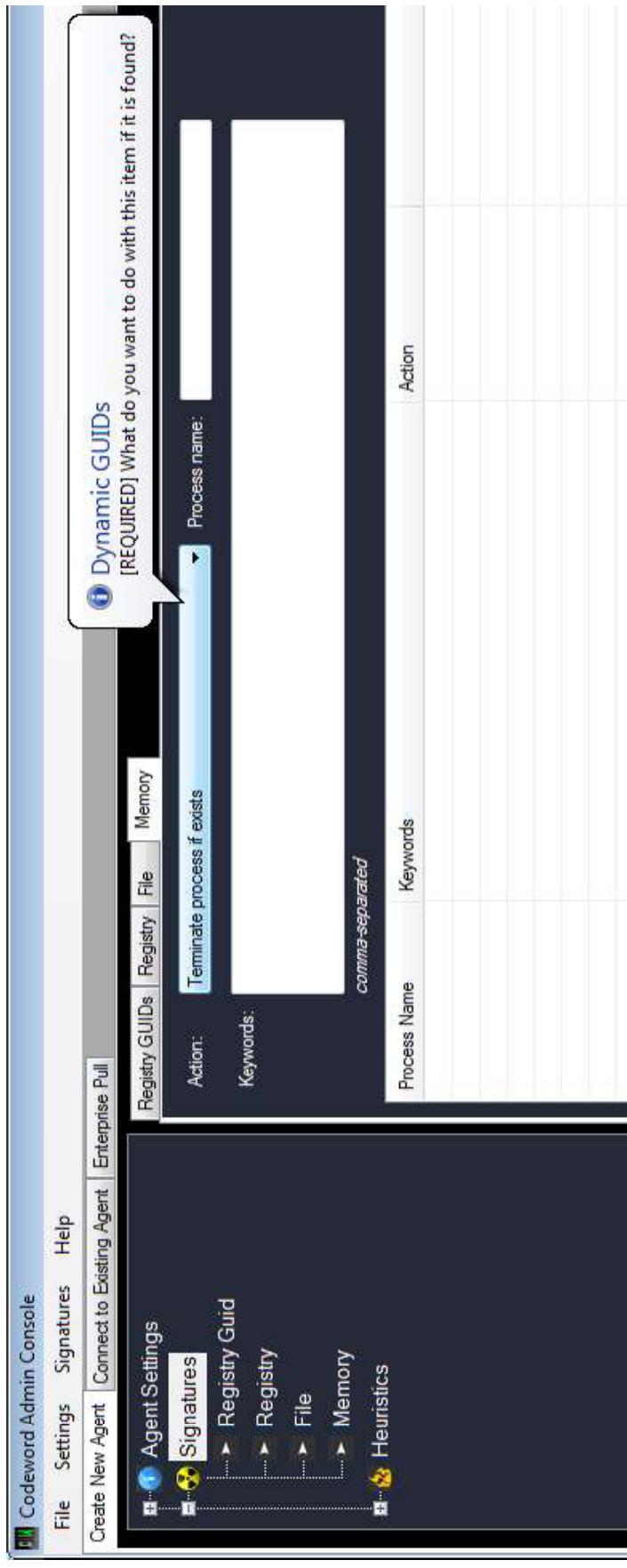
Stealth:

- How should the agent keep its presence secret?
 - Randomize the name of the agent's process
 - Hide the agent's process
 - Do not attempt to install .NET
 - Load driver using system load and call image
 - Load driver using ZwLoadDriver()

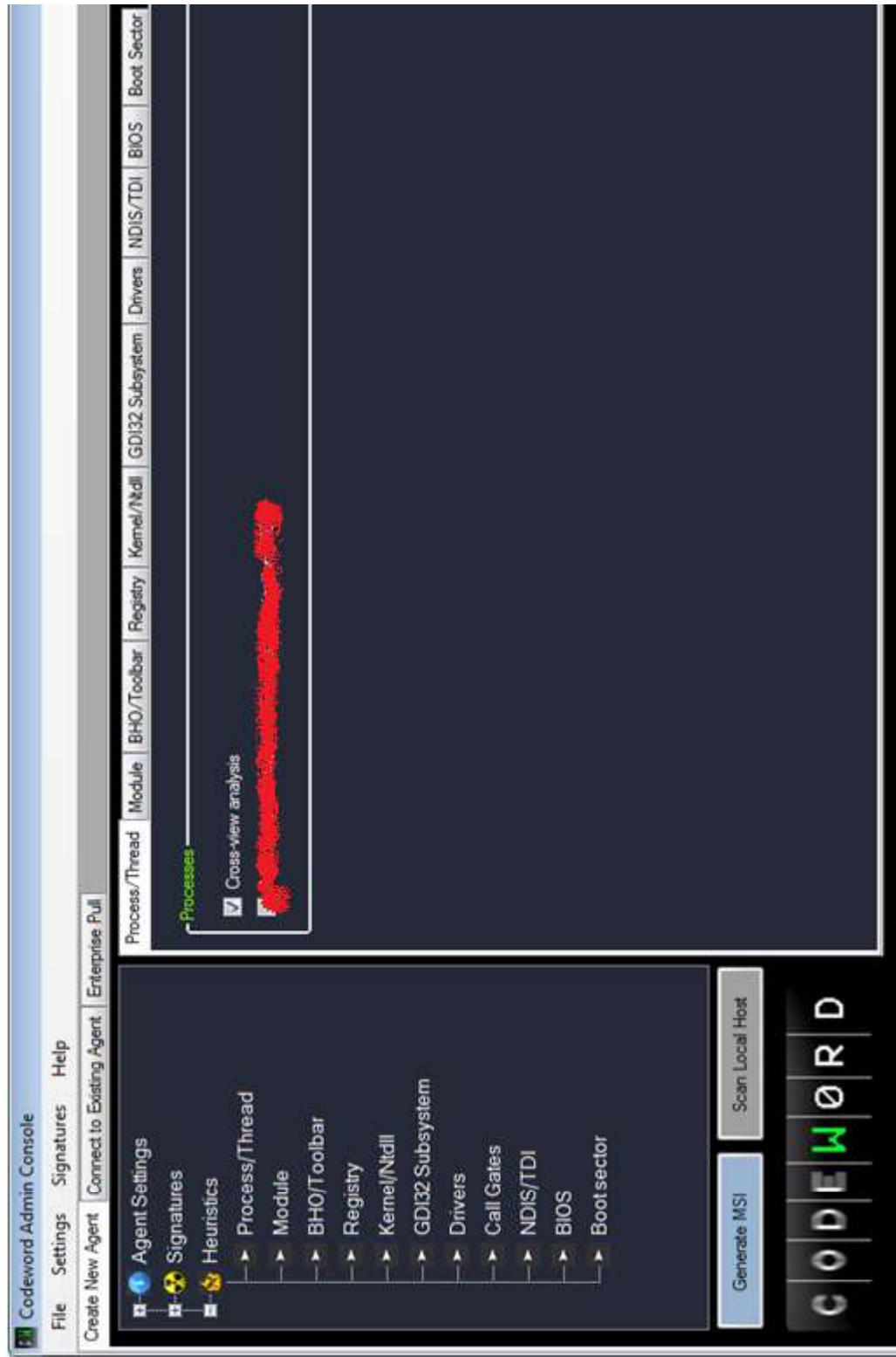
Reporting

Startup	Connection	Persistence/Stealth	Mitigation	Collection	Reporting	Information	Advanced
Send results to:							
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable automated reporting							
Network share: <input type="text"/> example: \\CorpShare\ScanResults\$							
FTP Server:	<input type="text"/> ftp:// <input type="text"/>						
E-mail:	<input type="text"/> Address: <input type="text"/> port: <input type="text"/>						
SMTF Server:	<input type="text"/> port: <input type="text"/>						
Web server URI:	<input type="text"/> http(s):// <input type="text"/> port: <input type="text"/>						
Confidentiality and Integrity: <input type="checkbox"/> Use TLS/SSL port: <input type="text"/>							
Authentication:							
Application:	User name:	<input type="text"/> Type: <input type="button" value="▼"/>					
	Password:	<input type="text"/>					
Transport:	Public Key (server): <input type="text"/> Browse						
Archive password:	<input type="text"/>						

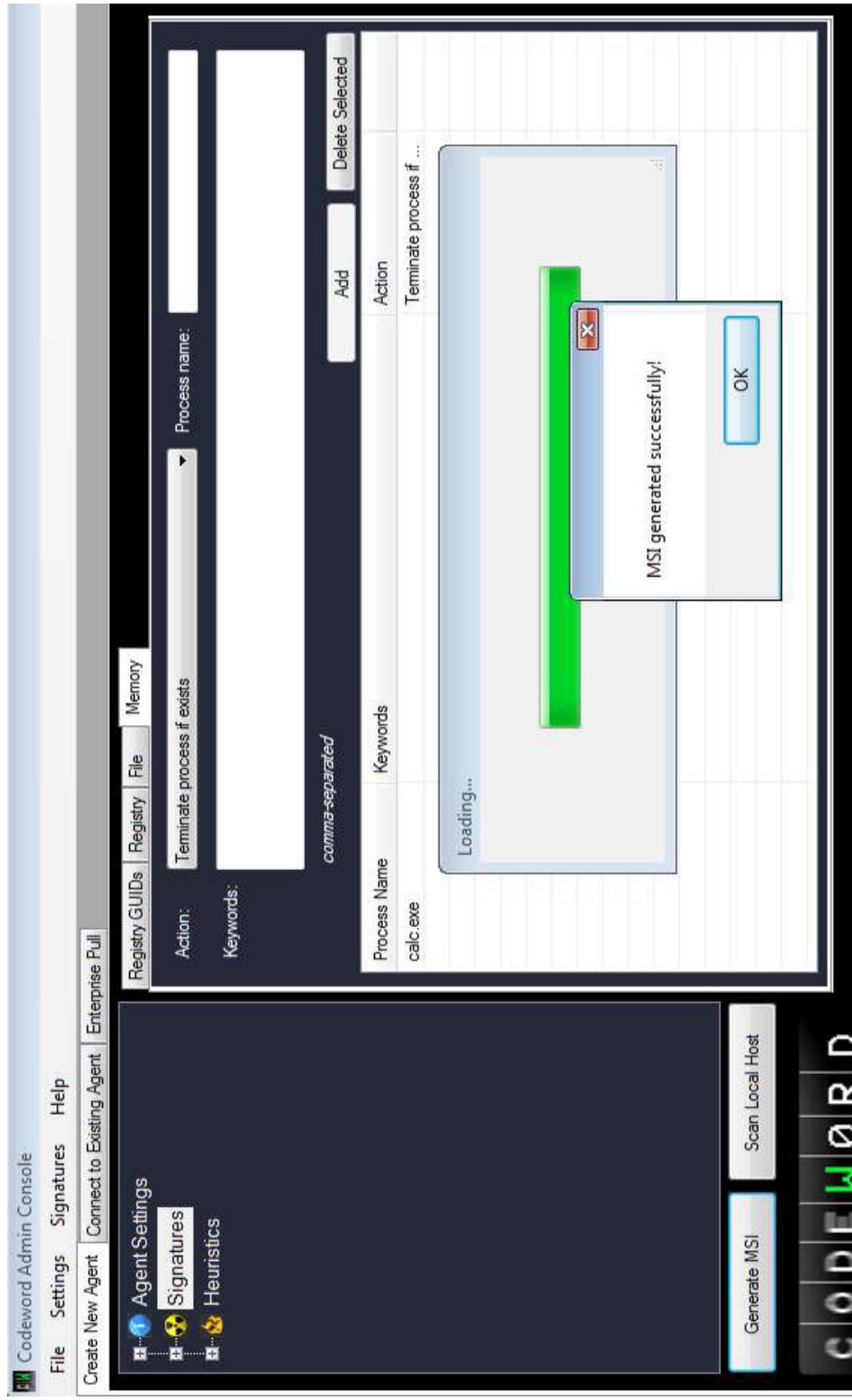
Defining signatures



Selecting Heuristics



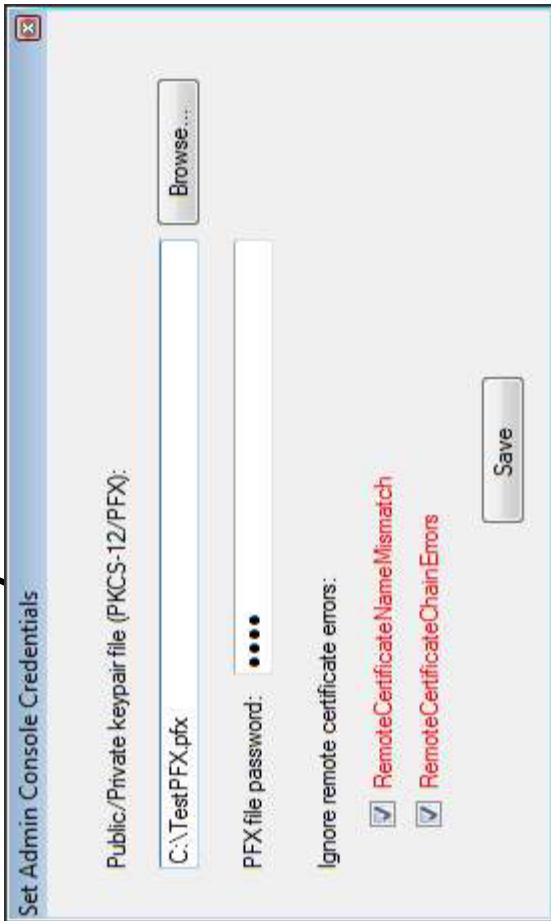
Generate it!



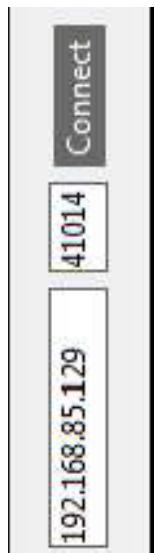
Step 2: Connect/Scan/Analyze Enterprise and Remote Control Modes

Connecting to an agent

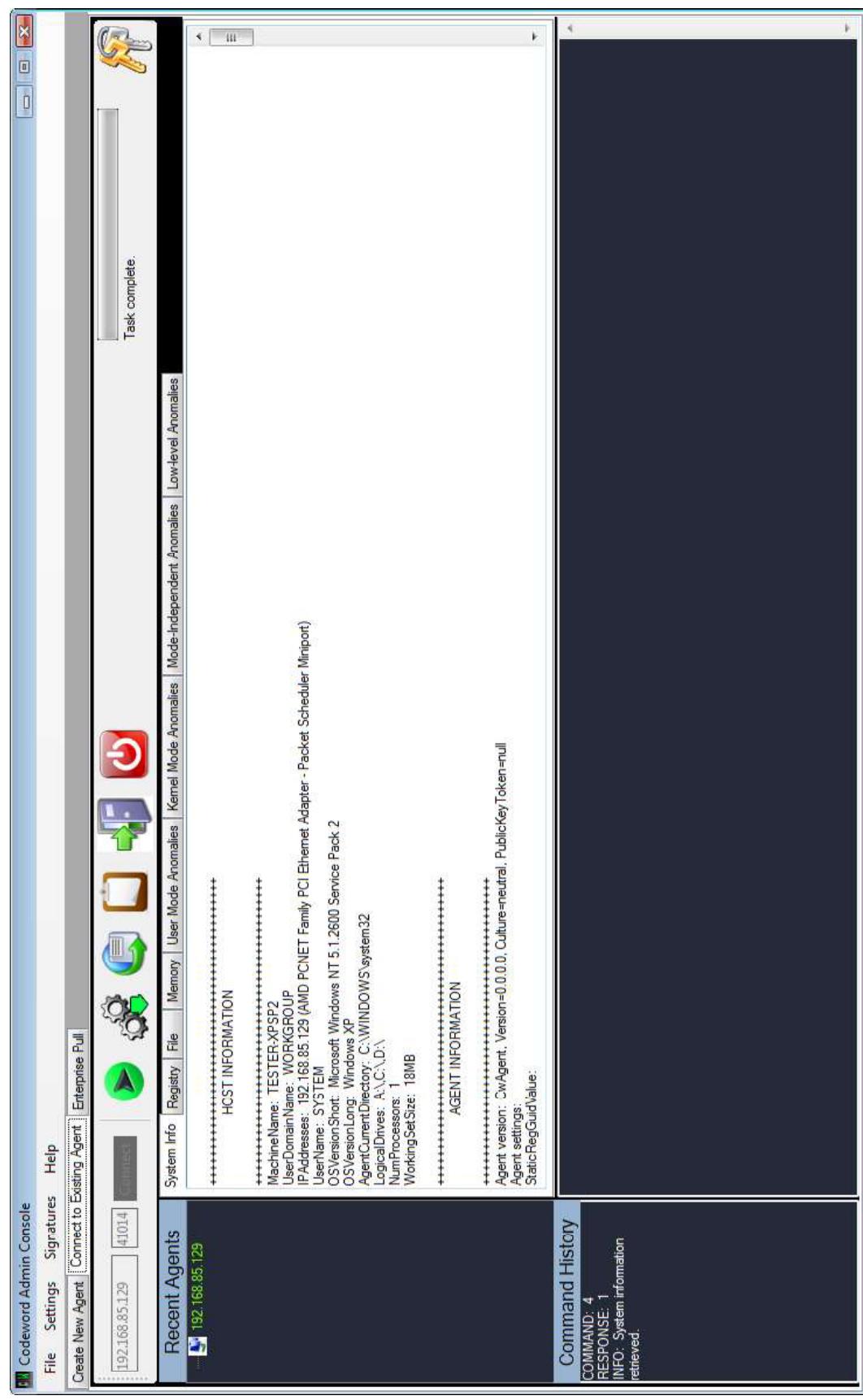
1. Specify admin console keys



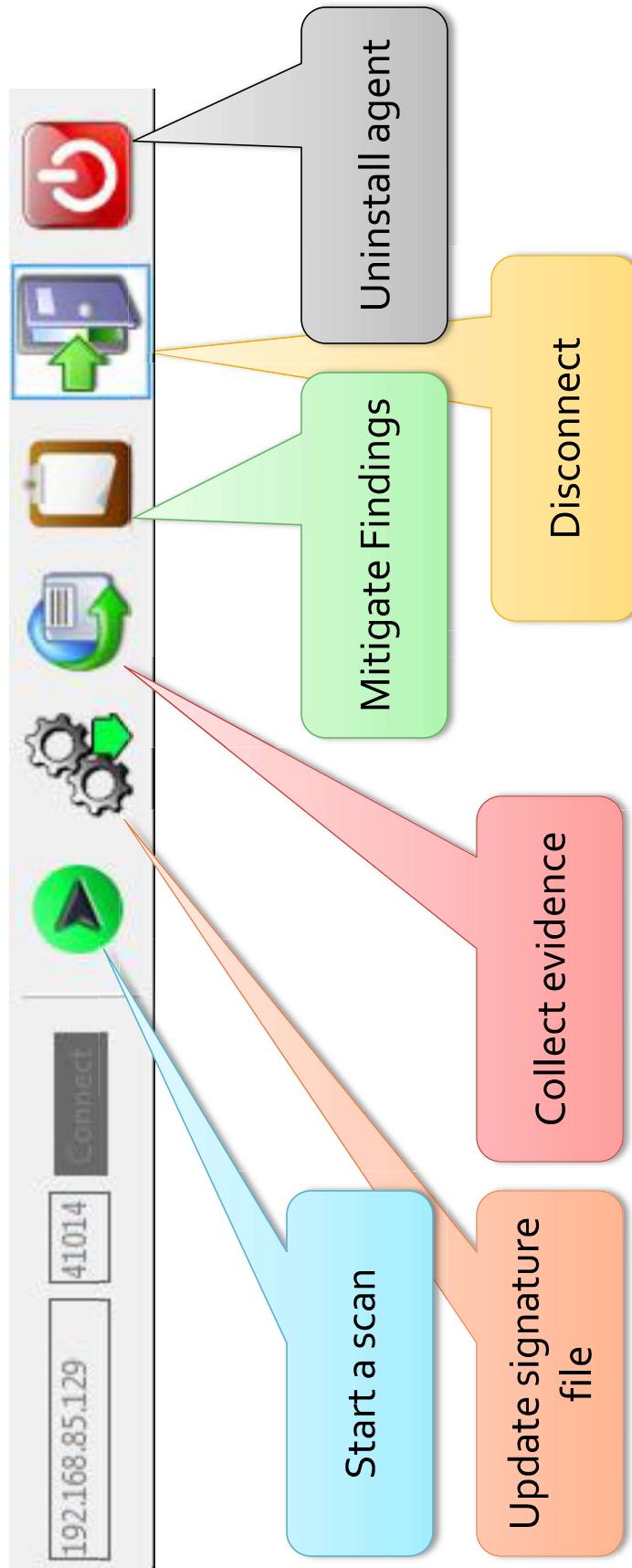
2. Click connect!



..we are connected



The Toolbar



Issue a scan

- Click the big green “PLAY” button
- Issues a command to the agent to begin scanning with whatever signature file it has
- Scan as many times as you like; change signatures by uploading new signatures file

Storm Worm Results: Registry

The screenshot shows the Codeword Admin Console interface. The top menu includes File, Settings, Signatures, Help, Create New Agent, Connect to Existing Agent, and Enterprise Pull. Below the menu, there are tabs for Recent Agents, System Info, Registry, File, Memory, User Mode Anomalies, Kernel Mode Anomalies, Mode-Independent Anomalies, and Low-level Anomalies. The 'Recent Agents' tab is selected, showing an IP address 192.168.85.129 and port 41014. The 'Low-level Anomalies' tab is active, displaying a table of registry keys and their values.

Key Name	Type	Start	ErrorControl	ImagePath	DisplayName	New Value	Data	On Disk?	Action
\HKLM\SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Enum\Root\LEGACY_WINCOM32	Start	1	1	\??\C:\WINDOWS\system32\wincom32	wincom32	1		False	De
\HKLM\SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Services\wincom32	Start	2	1	\??\C:\WINDOWS\system32\wincom32	wincom32	1		False	De
\HKLM\SYSTEM\ControlSet001\services\wincom32	Start	1	1	\??\C:\WINDOWS\system32\wincom32	wincom32	1		False	De
\HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Enum\Root\LEGACY_WINCOM32	Type	1	1	\??\C:\WINDOWS\system32\wincom32	wincom32	1		False	De
\HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Enum\Root\LEGACY_WINCOM32	Start	1	1	\??\C:\WINDOWS\system32\wincom32	wincom32	1		False	De
\HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Enum\Root\LEGACY_WINCOM32	Type	1	1	\??\C:\WINDOWS\system32\wincom32	wincom32	1		False	De
\HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Enum\Root\LEGACY_WINCOM32	Start	2	1	\??\C:\WINDOWS\system32\wincom32	wincom32	1		False	De
\HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Enum\Root\LEGACY_WINCOM32	ErrorControl	1	1	\??\C:\WINDOWS\system32\wincom32	wincom32	1		False	De
\HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Enum\Root\LEGACY_WINCOM32	ImagePath			\??\C:\WINDOWS\system32\wincom32	wincom32	1		False	De
\HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Enum\Root\LEGACY_WINCOM32	DisplayName			\??\C:\WINDOWS\system32\wincom32	wincom32	1		False	De

The bottom right panel shows the 'Command History' with the following log:

```
[INITIALIZE] Loading scan settings...
[INITIALIZE] Success.
[SCAN] Loading NTUSER.DAT files into HKEY_USERS...
[INITIALIZE] Successfully turned OFF .NET security.
[SCAN] Scan starting on 07/08/2009 21:33:22
[-----]
[SIGNATURE SCAN]
[-----]
[SCAN] Scanning registry for infections...
[SCAN] Loading NTUSER.DAT files into HKEY_USERS...
[SCAN] Using hive 'HKLM'
[SCAN] Scanning for signature "HKEY\SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Enum\Root\LEGACY_WINCOM32\...
[SCAN] Signature matched on host!
[SCAN] Signature = "1" (0x1)
[SCAN] Using hive 'HKLM'
[SCAN] Scanning for signature "HKEY\SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Services\wincom32\...
[SCAN] Signature matched on host!
```

Storm Worm Results: File

Screenshot of Codeword Admin Console showing file analysis results for the Storm Worm.

Recent Agents:

Name	Path	Size	Hash
peers.ini	C:\WINDOWS\system32\peers.ini	5483	44015E50931605f84f5DD096198EB
wincom32.sys	C:\WINDOWS\system32\wincom32.sys	41728	A76A0CD2517A36204CA5E93D0B2E4F5C

Command History:

```
COMMAND: 1  
RESPONSE: 1  
INFO: Scan complete.
```

Scanning Log:

```
INITIALIZE: Loading scan settings...  
INITIALIZE: Success.  
SCAN: Loading signatures from XML file.  
INITIALIZE: Successfully turned OFF .NET security.  
SCAN: Scan starting on 07/08/2009 21:58:50  
.....  
SIGNATURE SCAN  
.....  
SCAN: Scanning registry for infections...  
SCAN: Loading NTUSER.DAT files into HKEY_USERS...  
SCAN: Using hive 'HKLM'.  
SCAN: Scanning for signature 'HKLMSYSTEM\ControlSet001\Enum\Root\LEGACY_WINCOM32'...  
SCAN: Signature matched on host!  
NextInstance = '1' (0x1)  
SCAN: Using hive 'HKLM'.  
SCAN: Scanning for signature "HKLMSYSTEM\ControlSet001\Services\wincom32"...  
SCAN: Signature matched on host!
```

Step 3: Collect and Mitigate Enterprise and Remote Control Modes

Collect

Codeword Admin Console

File Settings Signatures Help

Create New Agent Connect to Existing Agent Enterprise Full

Recent Agents

Name	System Info	Registry	File	Memory	User Mode Anomalies	Kernel Mode Anomalies	Mode-Independent Anomalies	Low-level Anomalies
192.168.85.129	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> peers.ini <input type="checkbox"/> wincom32.sys							
192.168.85.129								

Path: C:\WINDOWS\system32\peers.ini
C:\WINDOWS\system32\wincom32.sys

Size: 5483
Hash: A7640CD2517A332024CA5E93D0B2E4F3C

Size: 41728
Hash: 44015E530931605F844F5DD609E198EB

PE Signature: Wednesday, July 08, 2009
Created: Wednesday, July 08, 2009

PE Signature: Wednesday, July 08, 2009
Created: Wednesday, July 08, 2009

Accessed: Wednesday, July 08, 2009
Wednesday, July 08, 2009

Task complete.

Browse For Folder

Desktop

- sippy
- Public
- Computer
- Network
- Control Panel
- Recycle Bin
- Adobe Reader 9 Installer
- DiSyncPro-1.02-Win32
- KeepPassPortable

OK Cancel

INITIALIZE: Loading scan settings...

INITIALIZE: Success.

SCAN: Loading signatures from XML file...

INITIALIZE: Successfully turned OFF.NET security.

SCAN: Scan starting on 07/08/2009 21:58:50

SIGNATURE SCAN

SCAN: Scanning registry for infections...

SCAN: Loading NTUSER.DAT files into HKEY_USERS...

SCAN: Using hive 'HKLM'

SCAN: Scanning for signature 'HKLM\SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Enum\Root\LEGACY_WINCOM32\'...

SCAN: Signature matched on host!

Next Instance = "+1" (0x1)

SCAN: Using hive 'HKLM'

SCAN: Scanning for signature 'HKLM\SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Services\wincom32\'...

SCAN: Signature matched on host!

Mitigate

The screenshot shows the Codeword Admin Console interface. At the top, there's a menu bar with File, Settings, Signatures, Help, Create New Agent, Connect to Existing Agent, Enterprise Pull, and a status bar showing 192.168.85.129 | 41014 | Connected. Below the menu is a toolbar with icons for System Info, Registry, File, Memory, User Mode Anomalies, Kernel Mode Anomalies, Mode-Independent Anomalies, Low-level Anomalies, and Task complete.

The main area is titled "Recent Agents" and shows a table with one entry:

Name	Path	Size	Hash	PE Signature	Created	Accessed
peers.ini	C:\WINDOWS\system32\peers.ini	5483	44015E530931605F8A4F5DD609E198EB	A76A0CD2517A38204CA5E93D0B2E4F5C	Wednesday, July 08, 2009	Wednesday, July 08, 2009
wincom32.sys	C:\WINDOWS\system32\wincom32.sys	41728			Wednesday, July 08, 2009	Wednesday, July 08, 2009

A modal dialog box titled "Review mitigation tasks" is open, containing the following text:

The following irreversible mitigation operations are about to be issued:

File findings (1):
C:\WINDOWS\system32\peers.ini : Delete if found

Are you SURE?

Buttons: Yes, No, Cancel.

At the bottom, the "Command History" pane shows the following log:

```
INITIALIZE: Loading scan settings...
INITIALIZE: Success.
SCAN: Loading signatures from XML file...
INITIALIZE: Success.
INITIALIZE: Successfully turned OFF .NET security.
SCAN: Scan starting on 07/08/2009 21:58:50
SIGNATURE SCAN
SCANNING registry for infections...
SCAN: Loading NTUSER.DAT files into HKEY_USERS...
SCAN: Using live HKLM.
SCAN: Scanning SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Enum\Root\LEGACY_WINCOM32\...
SCAN: Signature matched on host!
NeithInstance = "1"(0x1)
SCAN: Using live HKLM.
SCAN: Scanning for signature HKLM\SYSTEM\ControlSet001\Services\wincom32\...
SCAN: Signature matched on host!
```

Mitigate (2)

Name	Path	Size	Hash
✓ peers.ini	C:\WINDOWS\system32\peers.ini	5483	44015E53D9316D5F8A4F5DD609E19BEB
✗ wincom32.sys	C:\WINDOWS\system32\wincom32.sys	41728	A76A0CD2517A382D4CA5E93D0B2E4F3C

Fire-and-forget Mode

What's reported?

- A password-protected, encrypted (AES 256) Zip archive containing:
 - Infection summary report
 - Mitigation report
 - All collected malware binaries and evidence
 - A detailed run log

Video Demos

Demo #1: Storm Worm

- **GOAL:**
 - Understand how to define registry, disk and memory signatures to detect user-mode malware
- **SCENARIO:**
 - VM Guest infected with Storm worm
- **OBJECTIVES:**
 - Deploy agent using Remote Control mode
 - Examine malware footprints

Demo #2: TcpIrpHook

- GOAL:
 - Understand how Codeword heuristics help catch kernel malware (and anti-virus)
- SCENARIO:
 - VM Guest infected with kernel-mode rootkit TcpIrpHook
- OBJECTIVES:
 - Deploy agent using Remote Control mode
 - Scan with Driver IRP hook heuristic

Conclusions

Possible Limitations

- Software licensing costs can be prohibitive
 - These costs are outweighed by user productivity
 - “renting” the software may be a cost-effective solution
- Some challenges that plague traditional methods also impact RETRI:
 - Disorganized networks, lack of funding, lack of mgmt-level support, lack of resources, etc.
 - Assumptions made early on have cumulative impact later on:
 - Availability of backups
 - COOP readiness
 - Date and scope of infection

Final Thoughts

- Preparation is key to ensuring services are restored quickly
 - Know your network and critical services
 - Ensure backups exist
 - Have hardware / software ready
- Keeping services up significantly reduces the cost of recovery
- Remember: User downtime costs 3 times as much as the actual cleanup

Thanks for coming!!

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