Project Rootkit documentation

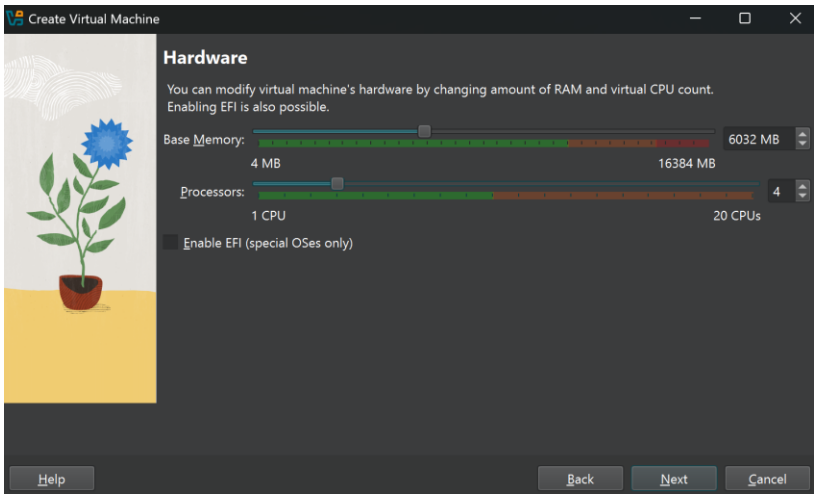
Github link containing code: https://github.com/yousuf865/Project-Rootkit/

Introduction

This is not an exploit. This assumes prior privileged access on a server in order to be inserted in the first place. Instead, it is a sophisticated method to burden the victim's CPU with an unnecessary load through a cryptojacker program, which is covered up with a rootkit. The intention isn't to cause the victim's system to crash, but to slow it down by consuming its CPU in a persistent and subtle manner. As such, the crypto-jacker allows easy manipulation of the amount of CPU it consumes on the victim's machine.

Setup

I installed Ubuntu version 22.04, and launched it through VirtualBox. Assigned 6GB RAM, and 4 CPU cores to the VM, and 30GB of storage.



Crypto-jacker

Recall that I assigned 4 CPU's to the VM when I was setting it up. After implementing my cryptojacker in a way such that I allowed one variable to be changed in the program to tweak the CPU usage, I played around with different variable values and used the 'top' command to monitor theCPU usage each time I changed the variable value.

From the two images below, the first is the output of 'top' when I set the variable num_threads, the threads that execute this process, to 1, and the second is when I set it to 2. These images show that each thread that runs occupies approximately a whole logical core, since the cryptojacker process (first line of the processes table) is 100% in

the first image – meaning it uses 1 CPU, and is 200% in the second image - meaning it uses 2 CPU's.

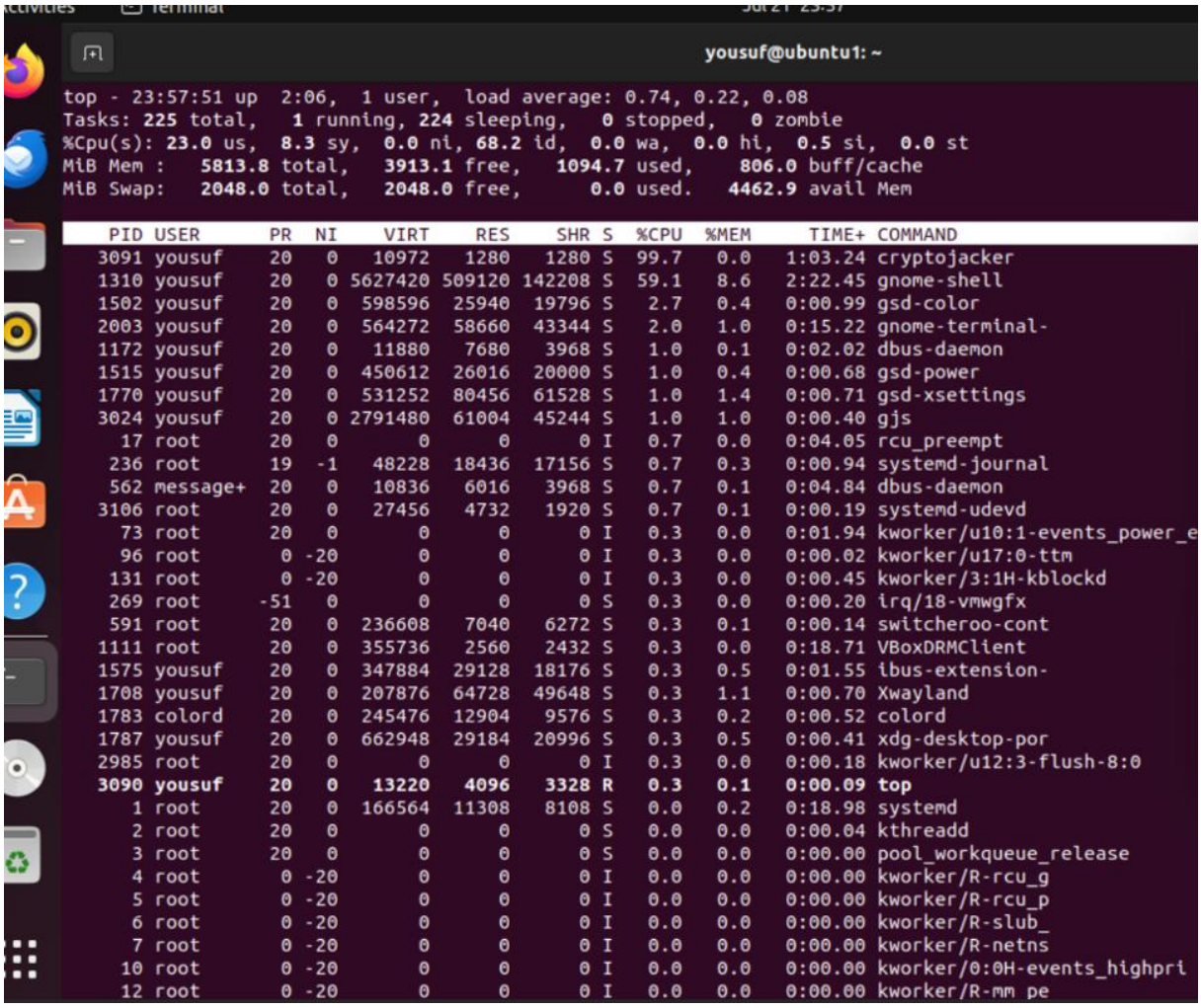
Also notice the '%Cpu(s): 23.0 us' in the first image. This is saying that 23% of the entire CPU available is being dedicated to user processes, which includes the cryptojacker process. Since we have 4 CPU's available here, and we use approximately a quarter with 23%, this again confirms that the one thread running in the cryptojacker program uses up approximately one CPU.

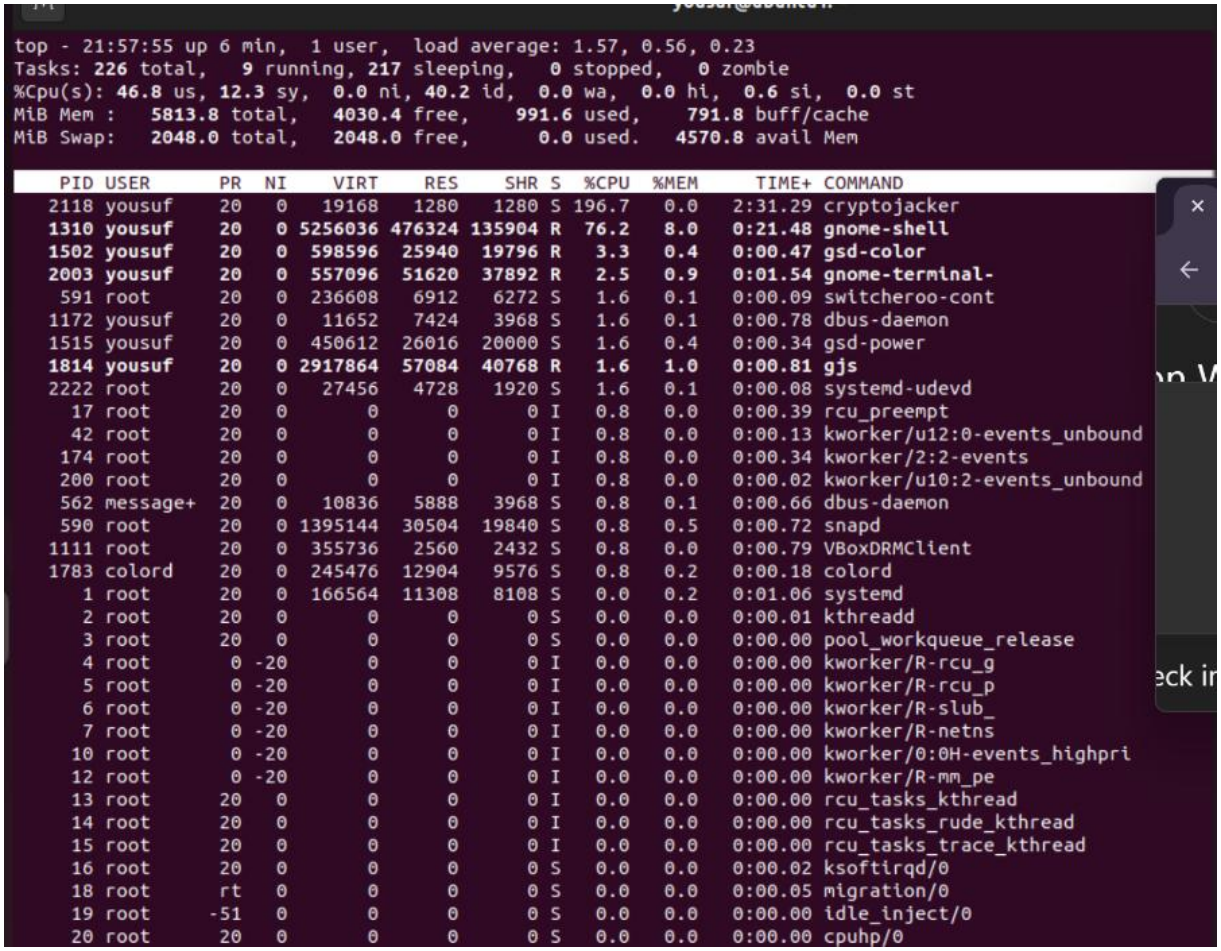
In the second image, we have '%Cpu(s): 46.8 us', which is expected as there are 2 threads running, and it uses approximately 2 whole CPU's.

Using 3 threads in the cryptojacking process resulted in 3 CPU's being used, and from this, we can interpret that there is a linear relationship between the threads running in the cryptojacking program and the amount of CPU's it uses.

More formally it is CPU % ≈ num_threads × 100

This would be generally consistent with different machines as well, but it may slightly differ due to various factors.





Initially I was printing logs that said “Crypto mining has started” etc. but I removed these logs as one of the purposes of rootkits is to be stealthy.

I also implemented daemonization to allow the crypto-jacker to run in the background without it occupying a terminal. Then to be able to stop the process, I created a hidden file (in /tmp/.cryptojacker.pid) which contains the process ID of the crypto-jacker, which I can use to kill the process.

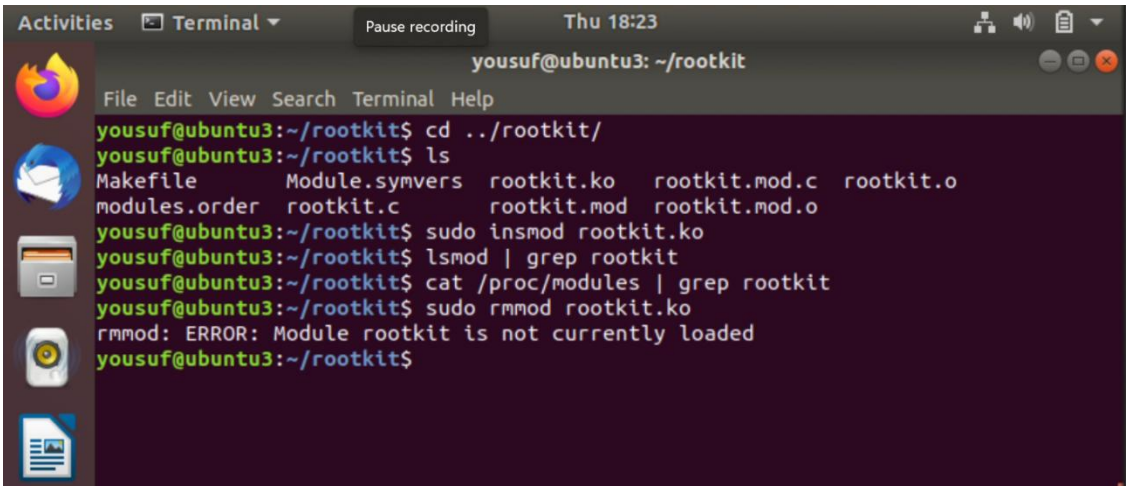
Rootkit

Initially I was trying to hide the files such as cryptojacker.c and rootkit.c. Halfway through this, I realised that there is no need for the files at all, and this fits well within a realistic situation, where once the cryptojacking process is spawned and the rootkit is inserted, there's no need for the files. Also, leaving the files there would be counterproductive as one of the intentions of the malware package is that it should be stealthy, so having these files would broaden the vector from which the malware package can be discovered or compromised. Thus the intended use of the package includes deleting the files once the process is spawned and the kernel module is inserted.

I used to DKOM (Direct Kernel Object Manipulation) as opposed to syscall hooking, initially due to restrictions of the linux version, and directly modified the kernel structures to unlink the crypto-jacking process, which also benefited me as it was also a lot more stealthy.

Once more, I had to delete the VM and everything relevant to it, as well as the version of Ubuntu that I was currently using. I then installed version 18.04 of Ubuntu and launched a new VM instance with it. I continued using DKOM and the rootkit worked on this version.

The rootkit's kernel module hides itself, and the traditional 'rmmod (remove module)' command doesn't work



The crypto-jacking process doesn’t appear once the rootkit is loaded