Project Rootkit documentation

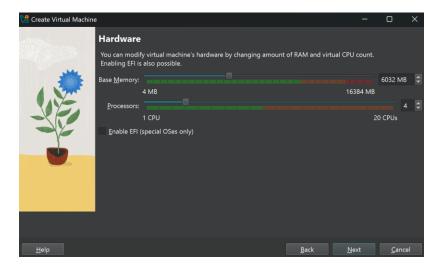
Github link containing code: https://github.com/yousuf865/Project-Rootkit/

#### 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 cryptojacker 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 the CPU 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.

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	1310	yousuf	20	0	5627420	509120	142208	S	59.1	8.6		gnome-shell
		yousuf	20	0	598596	25940	19796		2.7	0.4		gsd-color
		yousuf	20	0	564272	58660	43344		2.0	1.0		gnome-terminal-
		yousuf	20	0	11880	7680	3968		1.0	0.1		dbus-daemon
		yousuf	20	0	450612	26016	20000		1.0	0.4		gsd-power
		yousuf	20	0	531252	80456	61528		1.0	1.4		gsd-xsettings
		yousuf	20		2791480	61004	45244		1.0	1.0	0:00.40	
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-		root	20	0	27456	4732	1920		0.7	0.1		systemd-udevd
		root	20	0	0	0		I	0.3	0.0		kworker/u10:1-events_power_e
		root		-20	0	0		I	0.3	0.0		kworker/u17:0-ttm
?		root			0	0		I	0.3	0.0		kworker/3:1H-kblockd
			-51	0	0	0		S	0.3	0.0		irq/18-vmwgfx
		root	20	0	236608	7040	6272		0.3	0.1		switcheroo-cont
		root	20	0	355736	2560	2432		0.3	0.0		VBoxDRMClient
-		yousuf	20	0	347884	29128	18176		0.3	0.5		ibus-extension-
		yousuf	20	0	207876	64728	49648		0.3	1.1		Xwayland
		colord	20	0	245476	12904	9576		0.3	0.2	0:00.52	The state of the s
		yousuf root	20	0	662948 0	29184	20996	I	0.3	0.5		xdg-desktop-por kworker/u12:3-flush-8:0
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		root	20	0	166564	11308	8108		0.0	0.2	0:18.98	The Control of the Co
_		root	20	0	100304	0		S	0.0	0.0		kthreadd
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PID	USER	PR	NI	VIRT	RES	SHR S	%CPU	%MEM	TIME+ COMMAND
2118	yousuf	20	0	19168	1280	1280 9	196.7	0.0	2:31.29 cryptojacker
1310	yousuf	20	0	5256036	476324	135904 F	76.2	8.0	0:21.48 gnome-shell
1502	yousuf	20	0	598596	25940	19796 F	3.3	0.4	0:00.47 gsd-color
2003	yousuf	20	0	557096	51620	37892 F	2.5	0.9	0:01.54 gnome-terminal-
	root	20	0	236608	6912	6272 5	1.6	0.1	0:00.09 switcheroo-cont
1172	yousuf	20	0	11652	7424	3968	1.6	0.1	0:00.78 dbus-daemon
1515	yousuf	20	0	450612	26016	20000	1.6	0.4	0:00.34 gsd-power
1814	yousuf	20	0	2917864	57084	40768 F	1.6	1.0	0:00.81 gjs
2222	root	20	0	27456	4728	1920 9	1.6	0.1	0:00.08 systemd-udevd
17	root	20	0	Θ	0	0	0.8	0.0	0:00.39 rcu_preempt
42	root	20	0	0	0	0 1	0.8	0.0	0:00.13 kworker/u12:0-events_unbound
174	root	20	0	Θ	0	0 1	0.8	0.0	0:00.34 kworker/2:2-events
200	root	20	0	Θ	0	0	0.8	0.0	0:00.02 kworker/u10:2-events_unbound
562	message+	20	0	10836	5888	3968	0.8	0.1	0:00.66 dbus-daemon
590	root	20	0	1395144	30504	19840 9	0.8	0.5	0:00.72 snapd
1111	root	20	0	355736	2560	2432 5	0.8	0.0	0:00.79 VBoxDRMClient
1783	colord	20	0	245476	12904	9576	0.8	0.2	0:00.18 colord
1	root	20	0	166564	11308	8108	0.0	0.2	0:01.06 systemd
2	root	20	0	Θ	0	0 9	0.0	0.0	0:00.01 kthreadd
3	root	20	0	Θ	0	0 9	0.0	0.0	0:00.00 pool_workqueue_release
4	root	0	-20	Θ	0	0 1	0.0	0.0	0:00.00 kworker/R-rcu_g
5	root	0	-20	Θ	0	0 1	0.0	0.0	0:00.00 kworker/R-rcu_p
6	root		-20	Θ	0	0 1	0.0	0.0	0:00.00 kworker/R-slub_
7	root	0	-20	θ	0	0	0.0	0.0	0:00.00 kworker/R-netns
10	root		-20	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0:00.00 kworker/0:0H-events_highpri
12	root	0	-20	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0:00.00 kworker/R-mm_pe
13	root	20	0	0	0	0		0.0	0:00.00 rcu_tasks_kthread
14	root	20	0	0	0	0 1	0.0	0.0	0:00.00 rcu_tasks_rude_kthread
15	root	20	Θ	Θ	0	0 1	0.0	0.0	0:00.00 rcu_tasks_trace_kthread
16	root	20	0	0	0	0 9	0.0	0.0	0:00.02 ksoftirqd/0
18	root	rt	0	0	0	0 9	0.0	0.0	0:00.05 migration/0
19	root	-51	0	0	0	0 9	0.0	0.0	0:00.00 idle_inject/0
	root	20	0	Θ	0	0 9	0.0	0.0	0:00.00 cpuhp/0

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.

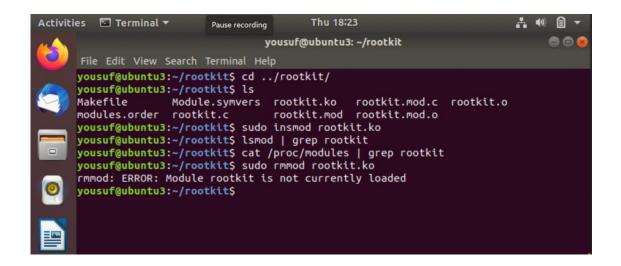
#### Rootkit

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

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•		yousuf	20	0	310432	2496	2156		0.7	0.0	0:03.27		
-		root	20	0	225356	9124	6700		0.3	0.2	0:02.65		
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		root	20	0	368212	1112	1000		0.3	0.0	0:00.93		
		yousuf	20	0	668876		18132		0.3	0.4	0:00.33		
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