

C&C Whack-a-malware

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Agenda

- Motivation
- A (short) introduction to botnets and how to fight them
- Building an uber resilient botnet
- Further research
- Conclusions



Why Botnets?

- Cyber crime in scale relies on large and functioning botnets
- Threat actors must continuously build and maintain these networks to support their ops
- Different groups and personas specialize in building this kind of infrastructure and these type of infection chains
- A robust and resilient botnet is key to the success or failure of an operation





Motivation

- Neutralizing the botnet == destroy the operation
- Can a botnet survive "neutralizing"?
- Can a resilient botnet be cost effective?
- Can a father and daughter team survive joint research?

Basic Botnet Infrastructure



- Manually maintain a domain name pool
 - Acquire dedicated domain names
 - Abuse compromised servers
- Deliver initial domain name list to target
 - Hard coded inside the malicious binary
 - Dedicated configuration file
- Periodically update domain name list
 - Through one of the functioning domains

Mid-level Practices

- DGA
- Name generation mechanism is embedded inside the malware distribution
- Automatically register new domains as they are required





Advanced Practices

- Usage of dedicated social networking profiles
 - Facebook, Twitter, Instagram
- Cloud based file sharing services
 - Dropbox, Google Drive
- Communication over “legit” services and tools

Using its built-in keylogging ability, BlackMamba can collect sensitive information from a device, including usernames, passwords, and credit card numbers, the researchers said. Once this data is captured, the malware uses a common and trusted collaboration platform – Microsoft Teams – to send the collected data to a malicious Teams channel. From there, attackers can exploit the data in various nefarious ways, selling it on the Dark Web or using it for further attacks, the HYAS Labs researchers said.

"MS Teams is a legitimate communication and collaboration tool that is widely used by organizations, so malware authors can leverage it to bypass traditional security defenses, such as firewalls and intrusion detection systems," they wrote. "Also, since the data is sent over encrypted channels, it can be difficult to detect that the channel is being used for exfiltration."

Darkreading - AI-Powered 'BlackMamba' Keylogging Attack Evades Modern EDR Security

How cybercriminals are using messaging apps to launch malware schemes

Messaging platforms like Telegram and Discord have automation features that users love. Cybercriminals are among those users.

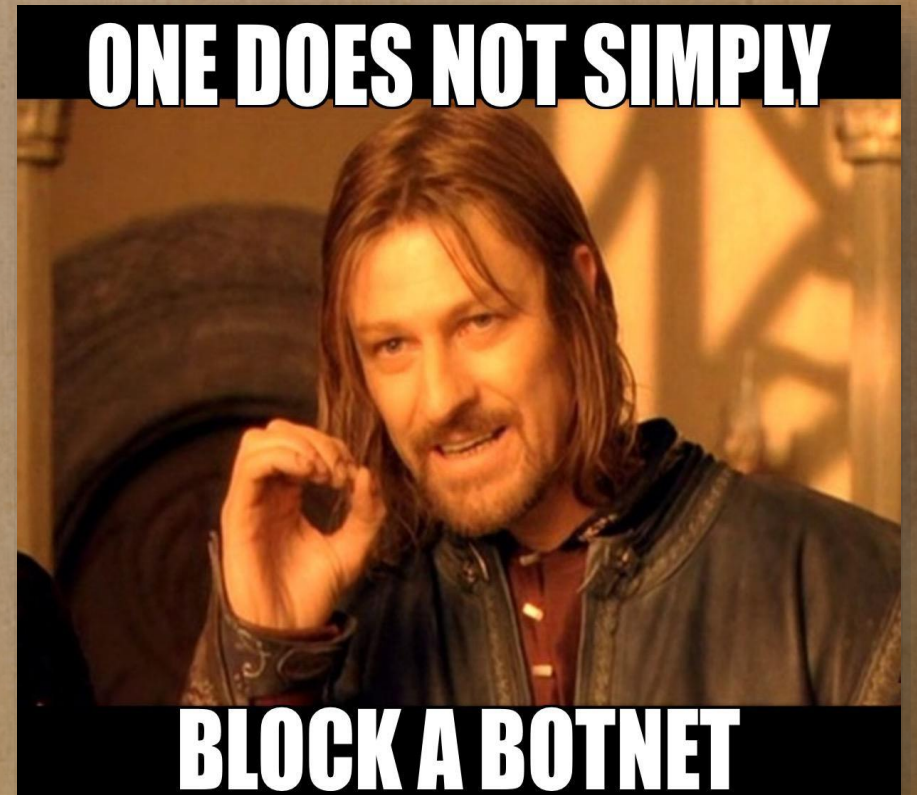
Jul 26, 2022

Messaging applications have become very popular partly due to their features that go beyond sending messages to recipients. Apps like Discord and Telegram have underlying elements that allow users to create and share programs or other types of content that's used inside the platform.

Intel471 - How cybercriminals are using messaging apps to launch malware schemes

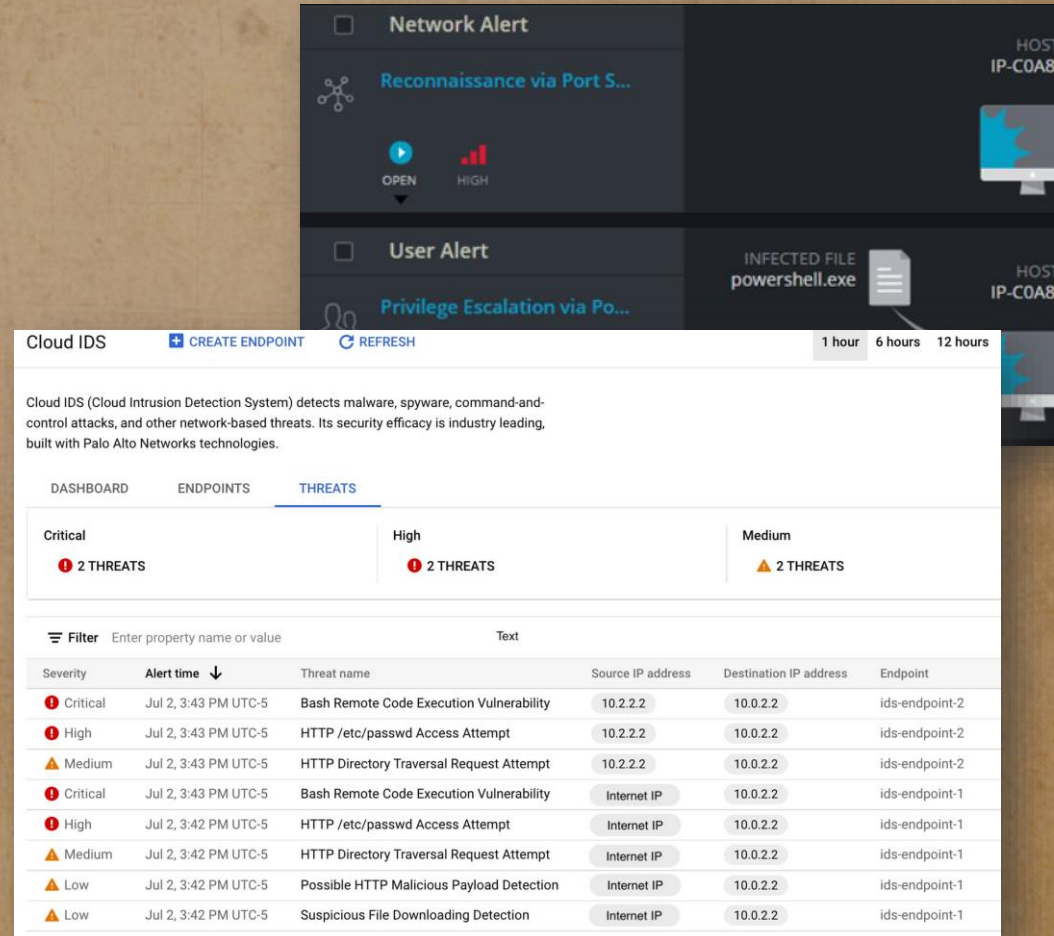
Tearing Down a Botnet

- Identify active resources
- Analyze captured samples
- Threat data enrichment
- Respond



Identify Active Resources

- Network anomalies
 - Nonstandard ports
 - Large packets
 - Strange domain names
- EDR alerts
 - Processes using unusual communication channel
- IDS alerts



The screenshot displays the Palo Alto Networks Cloud IDS interface. At the top, there are two alert cards: 'Network Alert' for 'Reconnaissance via Port S...' and 'User Alert' for 'Privilege Escalation via Po...'. Below these, a 'Cloud IDS' dashboard shows a description of the system and navigation tabs for 'DASHBOARD', 'ENDPOINTS', and 'THREATS'. The 'THREATS' tab is active, showing a summary of threats by severity: 2 Critical, 2 High, and 2 Medium. A table below lists individual threats with columns for Severity, Alert time, Threat name, Source IP address, Destination IP address, and Endpoint.

Severity	Alert time	Threat name	Source IP address	Destination IP address	Endpoint
Critical	Jul 2, 3:43 PM UTC-5	Bash Remote Code Execution Vulnerability	10.2.2.2	10.0.2.2	ids-endpoint-2
High	Jul 2, 3:43 PM UTC-5	HTTP /etc/passwd Access Attempt	10.2.2.2	10.0.2.2	ids-endpoint-2
Medium	Jul 2, 3:43 PM UTC-5	HTTP Directory Traversal Request Attempt	10.2.2.2	10.0.2.2	ids-endpoint-2
Critical	Jul 2, 3:43 PM UTC-5	Bash Remote Code Execution Vulnerability	Internet IP	10.0.2.2	ids-endpoint-1
High	Jul 2, 3:42 PM UTC-5	HTTP /etc/passwd Access Attempt	Internet IP	10.0.2.2	ids-endpoint-1
Medium	Jul 2, 3:42 PM UTC-5	HTTP Directory Traversal Request Attempt	Internet IP	10.0.2.2	ids-endpoint-1
Low	Jul 2, 3:42 PM UTC-5	Possible HTTP Malicious Payload Detection	Internet IP	10.0.2.2	ids-endpoint-1
Low	Jul 2, 3:42 PM UTC-5	Suspicious File Downloading Detection	Internet IP	10.0.2.2	ids-endpoint-1

Analyze Captured Samples



- Static analysis
- Dynamic analysis
- Extract more resources / algorithms

Threat Data Enrichment

- Identify domain registration patterns
- Detect distinct paths and content on hacked servers
- Identification of certificates



Data



Data

Respond

- IOC - Denylisting of network resources
 - Domain names
 - URI paths
 - URI parameters
- Sink-holes
 - Take over domain names
 - Take over unprotected C&C servers
- Removal (client and server)
 - Remove (or ban) accounts
 - Identify all infected hosts

reportby	reportid	title	TLP	publishDat	emailIdent	fileName	fileIdentifi	md5	sha1	sha256	registry	filePath
CERT	1460	ALERT	WHITE	#####	support@v	invoice-RU00052356	c8cd6b6ff2	9a207273cc	692f8811245e59b516f7eaa8c0c			
CERT	1460	ALERT	WHITE	#####								
CERT	1460	ALERT	WHITE	#####		images-2.vbs			7788301DB1D4DF61DC92AC81CDEAE290			
CERT	1460	ALERT	WHITE	#####		invoice-RU00052356	d8ca0c07e	4C01CD5A	4a108d631baffc1dd515f0e293ce			
CERT	1460	ALERT	WHITE	#####		invoice-6-11-2022.vb	7f4968348	3616E3221	00e4f111a61ecf4f575e4b9181c			
CERT	1460	ALERT	WHITE	#####	support@oceanofgamespc.net							
CERT	1460	ALERT	WHITE	#####								
CERT	1460	ALERT	WHITE	#####								
CERT	1460	ALERT	WHITE	#####		images-1.vbs			cb304c9e4	20be6034f	7abd809e87a6271cc8f729a1516	
CERT	1460	ALERT	WHITE	#####					6abfc2521	efb7ae16e	ce440dae462e4ff608e1c370d89	
CERT	1460	ALERT	WHITE	#####					0b02667d1	288a387f9	55c16e056624a2020ba8974fea	
CERT	1460	ALERT	WHITE	#####					bf3c58d2c	1543a7851	8b79c038d55ddb7ff20e992b794	
CERT	1460	ALERT	WHITE	#####					96fc59e30	abb4f73f1	8eb0194abaf381c26bda39ac125	
CERT	1460	ALERT	WHITE	#####					fdfdc4a9ff	4085f91bc	b162be17f5a052a4f99bc0a64ad	
CERT	1460	ALERT	WHITE	#####					7d1d396bc	800c248c1	347b97085d8f46599a3103db982	
CERT	1460	ALERT	WHITE	#####					a482f86bc	021362c8	87242dbb9a84bd1b8211ed376f	
CERT	1460	ALERT	WHITE	#####					a7b2818e	d17569e2	ffb94360092eed16fd1d01195ff1	

CERT IL: alert_1460c

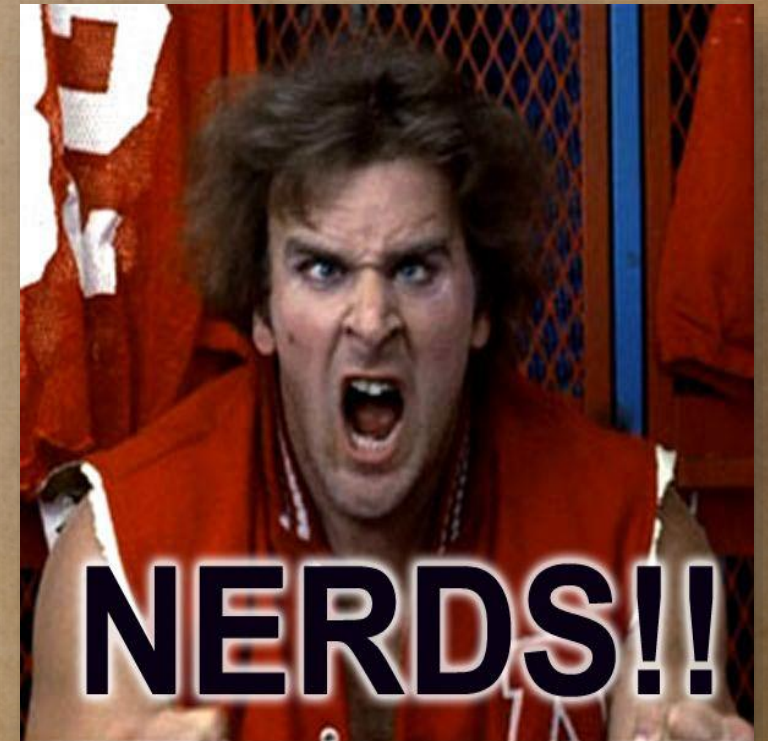
Purpose
This document was developed by the FBI, CISA, CNMF, NCSC-UK, and NSA in full cooperation with the FBI, CISA, CNMF, NCSC-UK, and NSA to develop and issue cybersecurity specifications and mitigations. This information is provided for informational purposes only. Information does not constitute an offer of services and does not constitute an agreement with this attribution and the details provided in this report.

Appendix A: IOCs
The following IP addresses are associated with MuddyWater activity:

```
5.199.133[.]149
45.142.213[.]17
45.142.212[.]61
45.153.231[.]104
46.166.129[.]159
80.85.158[.]49
87.236.212[.]22
88.119.170[.]124
88.119.171[.]213
89.163.252[.]232
95.181.161[.]49
95.181.161[.]50
164.132.237[.]65
185.25.51[.]108
185.45.192[.]228
185.117.75[.]34
185.118.164[.]21
185.141.27[.]143
185.141.27[.]248
185.183.96[.]7
185.183.96[.]144
185.183.96[.]145
```

Researchers are Winning!

- Domain registration is expensive at scale
- Domain registration is traceable at scale
- New account registration for Google / Dropbox / etc. is very labor intensive and does not scale
- Network traffic uniquely identified and blocked



Researchers are Winning!



- When a sample is captured, further registration of similar samples is denied
- When IOCs are put in place, existing bots can no longer communicate with the botnet
- When servers are taken down, the new botnet infrastructure will not be able to communicate with existing bots

Researchers Lose to State Sponsored Actors



- Resource overflow
 - Endless budget
 - Abundance of HC
- Defy gravity
 - Create identities and resources at a gigantic scale

Power to the People!

- Creating a botnet infrastructure for your everyday hacker
- Rely on public infrastructure
- Indistinguishable from legitimate traffic
- Individual bots never die
- Cheap!



Not the Right Way

- Block Chain based infrastructure
 - Noisy and expensive
- Individual bots register to a service
 - Complex
 - Way too expensive
- Off brand services
 - Easily identified and blocked



Maybe the Right Way



- Single account used for distributing individual accounts
- Find a service with lax registration process (e.g. accepts ProtonMail)
- Initial sample contains credentials of a bootstrap account
- Backend generates a pool of individual accounts
- Upon infection a bot communicates through the bootstrap account to receive an individual account

Maybe Not?

Pros

- Two-way communication
- Bots survive a takedown of the bootstrap account
- Bots can survive a takedown of their individual account

Cons

- Sample must be replaced if bootstrap account is taken down
- Account creation is still a hassle
- Botnet is vulnerable to account exhaustion attack

When you don't know
something just **Google**
it!

Epiphany

- Bots do not know the **C&C**
- Bots know how to **SEARCH** for the **C&C**
- Bots know a **C&C** when they **C** one
- **SEARCH** terms are always **legit**... Right?

A Guide to Becoming a Malware Lord

Gather your minions



Build a weapon



Steal the moon



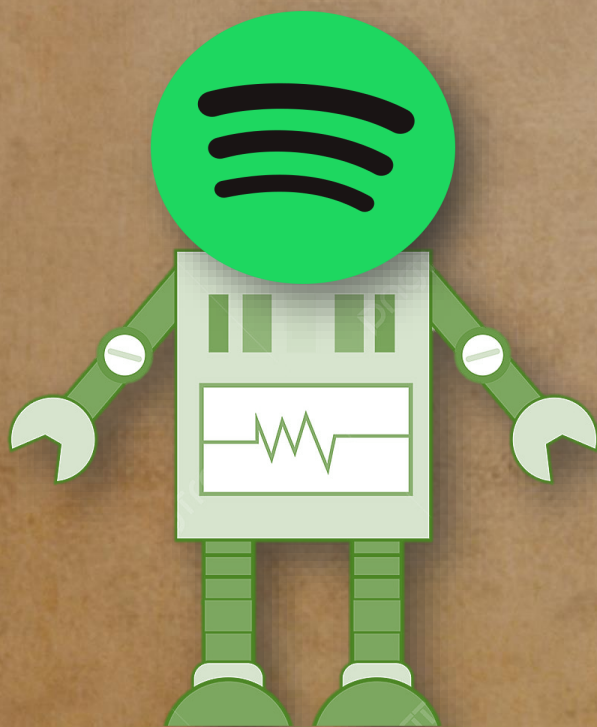
A Guide to Becoming a Malware Lord

- A service that supports anonymous data consumption
- Offers a flexible and diverse search functionality
- Content creation may require a registered account but content itself is not scrutinized





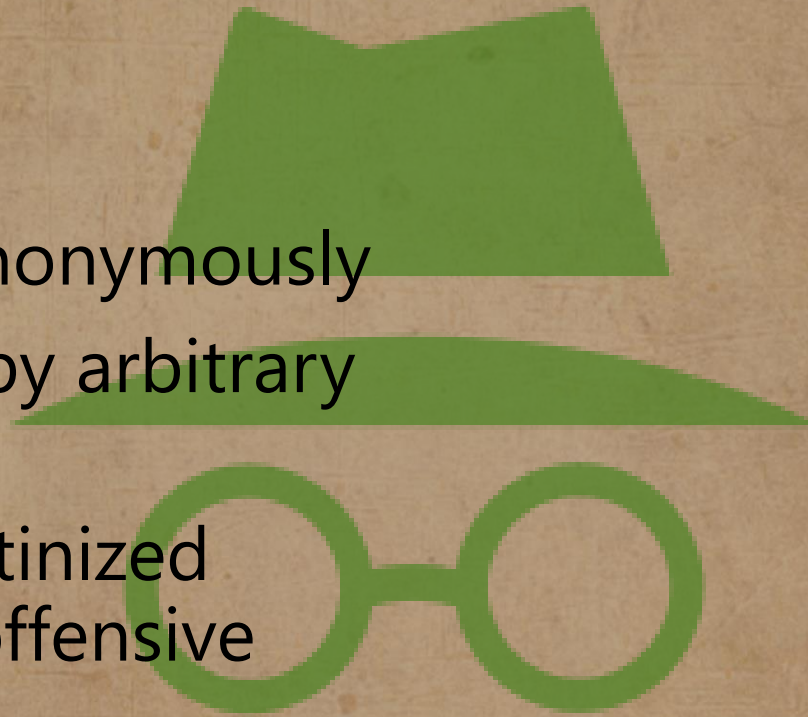
Introducing....



SPOTBOT!

SPOTBOT

- Media can be consumed anonymously
- Anonymous media search by arbitrary keywords
- Podcast content is not scrutinized (neither for copyright nor offensive content)





The Right to Free Speech

- Podcasts are easy to deliver through Spotify
- Use Castos to build Podcasts and upload episodes (19USD/month)
- Use podcasters.spotify.com to start publishing

Listen to Me!

- Data can be encoded into the audio stream, or the image associated with the episode
 - Files are transformed when uploaded to Spotify
 - Data must be encoded / decoded using OCR or audio modulation
- Short data messages can be text encoded within episode description
 - Short commands
 - URL for downloads
 - ID of another Spotify object
 - DSA signature size is 64B (90 chars)



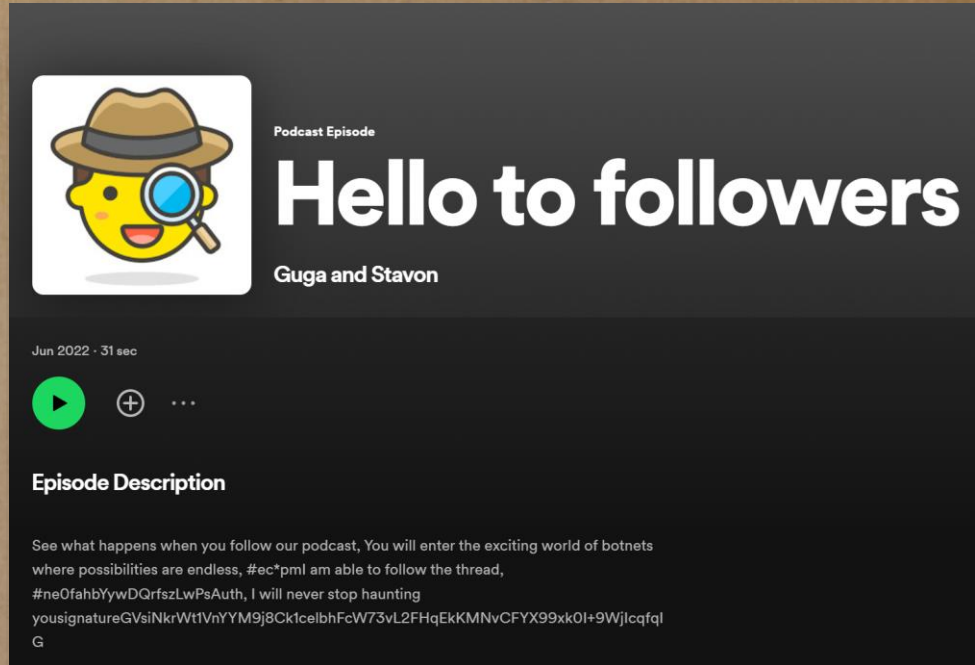
Making Initial Contact

- Search Spotify podcasts for some set keywords
 - Keywords are packaged into malware distribution
 - Keywords refer to podcast name
- Filter episodes by keywords in their description
- A digital signature is included in the description
 - Bots cannot be sink-holed



Data encoding

- The episode contains commands / data
- ID of the next episode to retrieve can be included in a command
- Retrieve an episode
 - <https://open.spotify.com/episode/0jud9pWI80eK4zMopVUy0q>



Podcast Episode

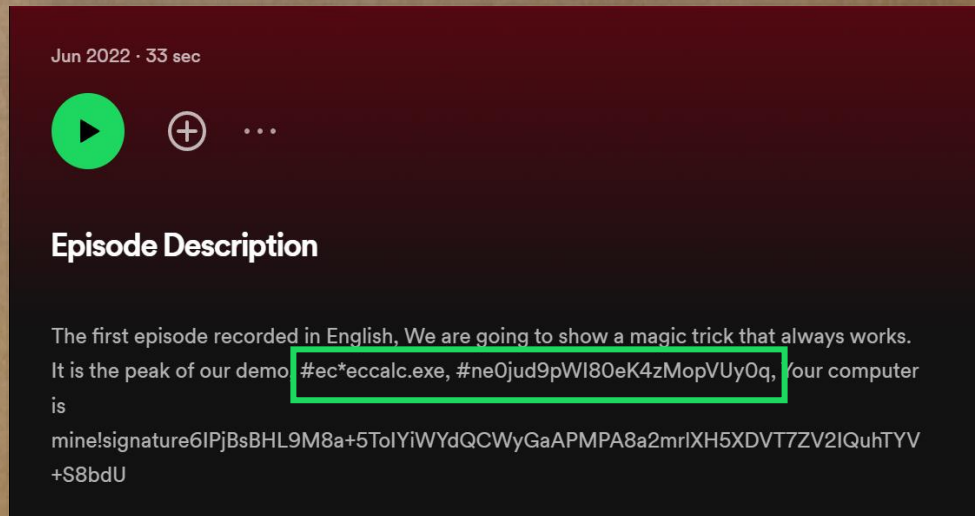
Hello to followers

Guga and Stavon

Jun 2022 · 31 sec

Episode Description

See what happens when you follow our podcast, You will enter the exciting world of botnets where possibilities are endless, #ec*pml am able to follow the thread, #ne0fahbYwDQrfszLwPsAuth, I will never stop haunting yoursignatureGVsiNkrWtVnYYM9j8CkIcelbhFcW73vL2FHqEkKMnvCFYX99xk0I+9WjIcqfqlG



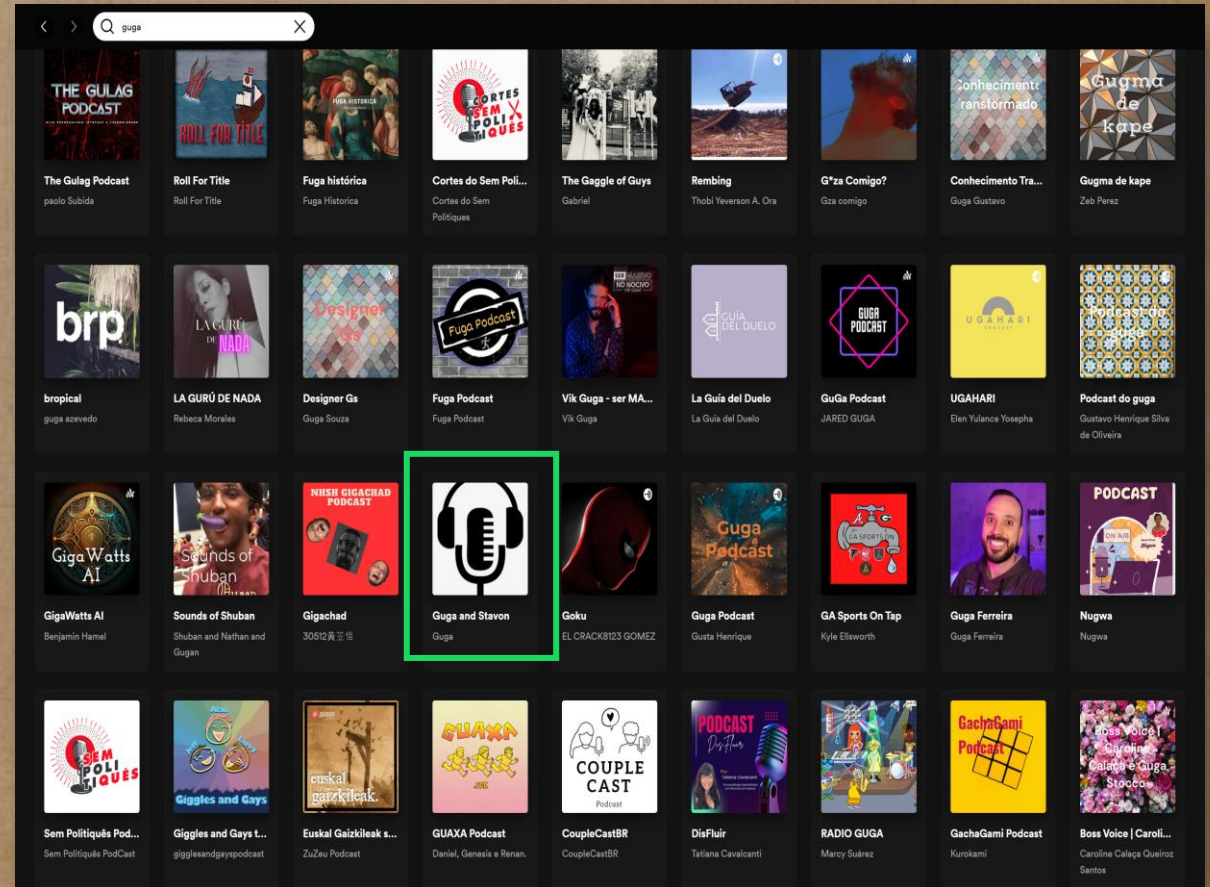
Jun 2022 · 33 sec

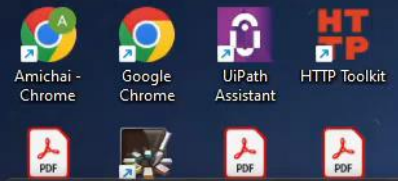
Episode Description

The first episode recorded in English, We are going to show a magic trick that always works. It is the peak of our demo #ec*eccalc.exe, #ne0jud9pWI80eK4zMopVUy0q, your computer is mine!signature6IPjBsBHL9M8a+5TolYiWYdQCWYgaAPMPA8a2mrlXH5XDVT7ZV2!QuhTYV+S8bdU

Keep the Show Running

- Assuming ALL episode links are being blocked OR even removed from Spotify
- Search Spotify again
 - <https://open.spotify.com/search/guga/podcasts>
 - Key words are changed from time to time through botnet commands





```

Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22621.1344]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\amichai>cd PycharmProjects\SpotBot

C:\Users\amichai\PycharmProjects\SpotBot>

```



Pilot episode - Guga and Stavon

open.spotify.com/episode/ZryPTKIJFPB05eVxBRnxk

Incognito (2)

Sign up Log in

Spotify

Home Search Your Library Create Playlist Liked Songs

Podcast Episode

Pilot episode

Guga and Stavon

May 2022 · 28 sec

Episode Description

Chooki Kapooki, This is a very interesting episode that everyone must listen to, #ec*pmFound initial message, #ne7rUV6x4jqFP5BrhSg1pvOo, If you miss this episode you end up being hacked,signed1xTDD0J05rPOQr7LekkytoVwDT5J5oIHjcDUMla3BzsV94176TqaOI3Phi6zXKj

English

PREVIEW OF SPOTIFY Sign up to get unlimited songs and podcasts with occasional ads. No credit card needed. Sign up free



Further Research

- Bidirectional communication
 - Analytics based approach failed so far
- Ads based botnets
 - Let the botnet find you!
- Instrumenting existing accounts



Summary

- Multiple public platforms provide opportunity for resilient botnet infrastructure
- All these platforms can be easily put to work using simple APIs
- Cost of creating and maintaining such robust infrastructure is dropping sharply



Conclusions

- Defender toolbox must change
- Generic defenses based on request IOCs fail to provide any protection
- Cheap and simple construction vs. expensive and complex dismantling
- New breed of tools
 - Content (response) based
 - Platform agnostic



Thank
You!

