

Splinter the RAT Attack:

Create Your Own Botnet to Exploit the Network



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“Sometimes, the problem becomes more tractable when presented with the solution”

DISCLAIMER!!!

This project is meant for educational purposes only. Views, concepts, techniques, knowledge, etc are that of the authors and do not represent our employers. This briefing is intended to strengthen network defense by highlighting the relative ease attack tools can be built such that network security professionals gain greater awareness to audit networks and secure computer systems. Only execute concepts presented here on isolated networks of which YOU have express permission to conduct these assessments. We are not liable for damages resulting from concepts or tools discussed in this presentation. Use at your own risk!



What to Expect

- Background, Intent, and Motivation
- Botnet Overview (Characteristics and Features)
- System Exploitation Overview

Live Demo Gremlin...

- How to Create your Botnet!
 - Remote Code Execution
 - Bypassing Infrastructure Security
 - Establishing a Beacon Bot
 - Payload Migration for Advanced Exploitation



- Advancing the Attack
- Live Demos
- Conclusion and Questions



Research Motivation

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Network Defense is Behind

- Network defense is failing to keep up with emerging threats
- **Intent:**
 - Bridge gap between Botnet creation and exploitation
 - Understanding how this malware is created and communicates gives you the knowledge of what to look for on your network and helps you identify ways to prevent future intrusions
- Truly knowing how to attack allows us to develop better ways to defend our critical assets



What is this Botnet You Speak of?



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Botnet Terminology

- Network of autonomous agents that synchronize with the Command and Control (C2) Server to execute commands and automate remote exploitation
- **Controller**
 - Robust UI; only run by BotMaster/BotHerder to control 1++ agents simultaneously
- **Dropper**
 - Exploits victim, configures environment, downloads and executes implant
- **Implant**
 - Listener agent on each infected machine, syncs with Controller, executes commands
- Very light-weight
 1. Exploit a system, establish shell and maintain persistent connection to Controller
 2. Listen for Commands and Executes received statements
 3. Pipe response and status back to Controller
 4. Evade detection and persist on host as long as possible



Botnet Concept

Botnet Established

Victim
Box



Controller

Victim Network

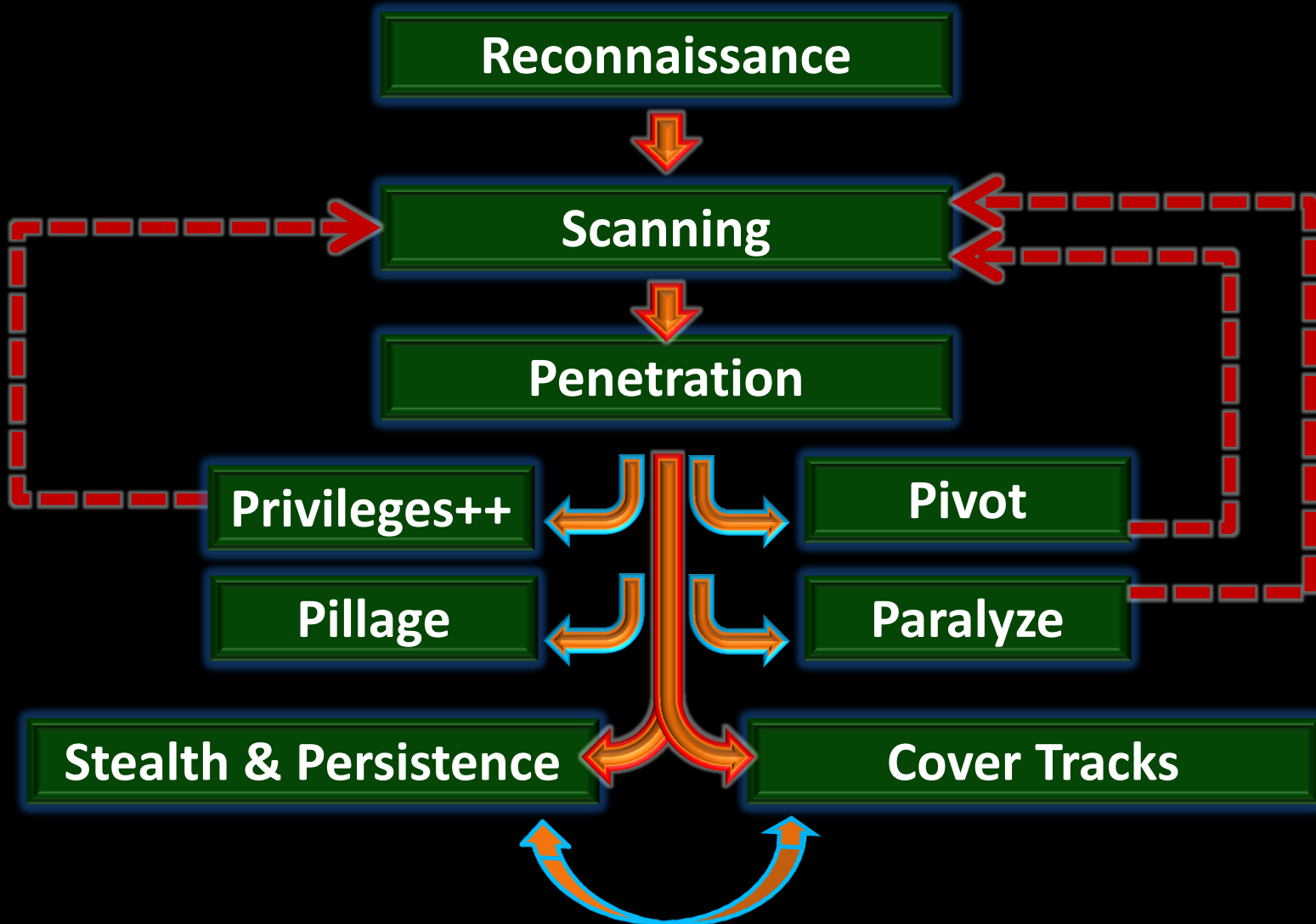
Victim Network



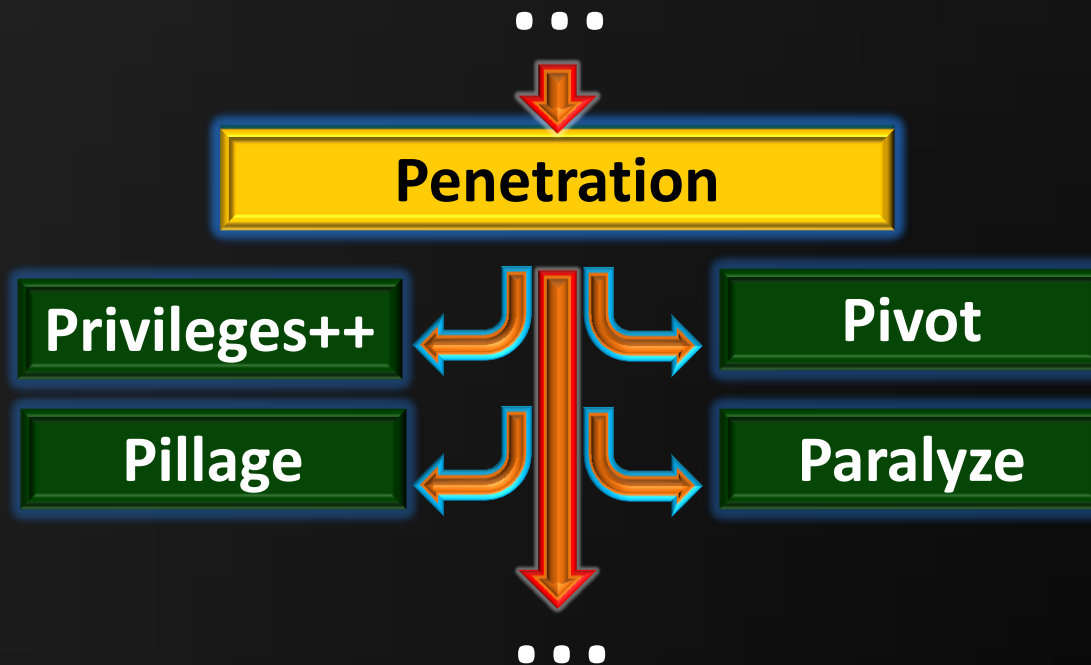
So Where Do We Begin?



Anatomy of an Attack

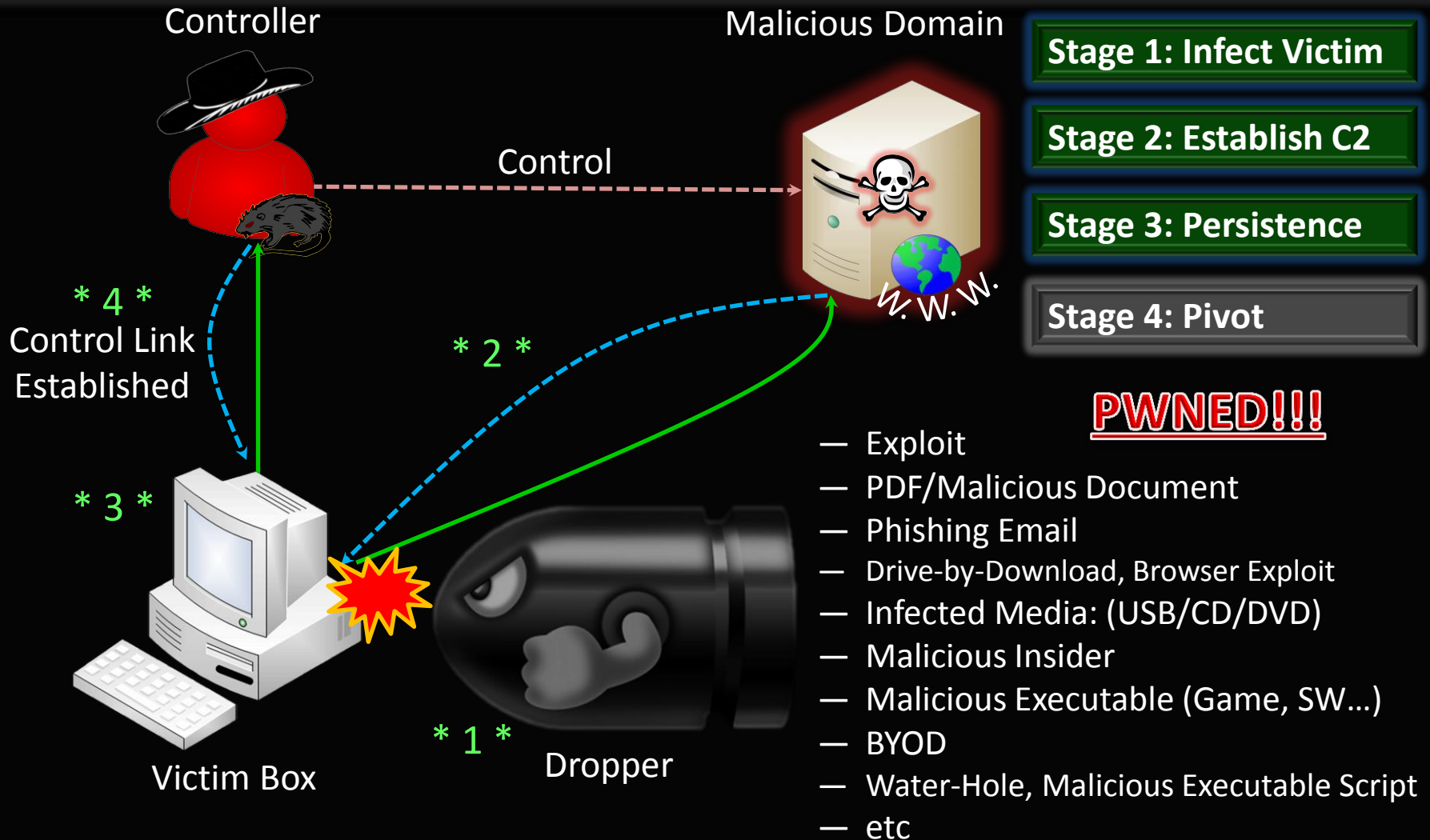


PENETRATION: Using a Dropper Script





Dropper Concept: Pictogram



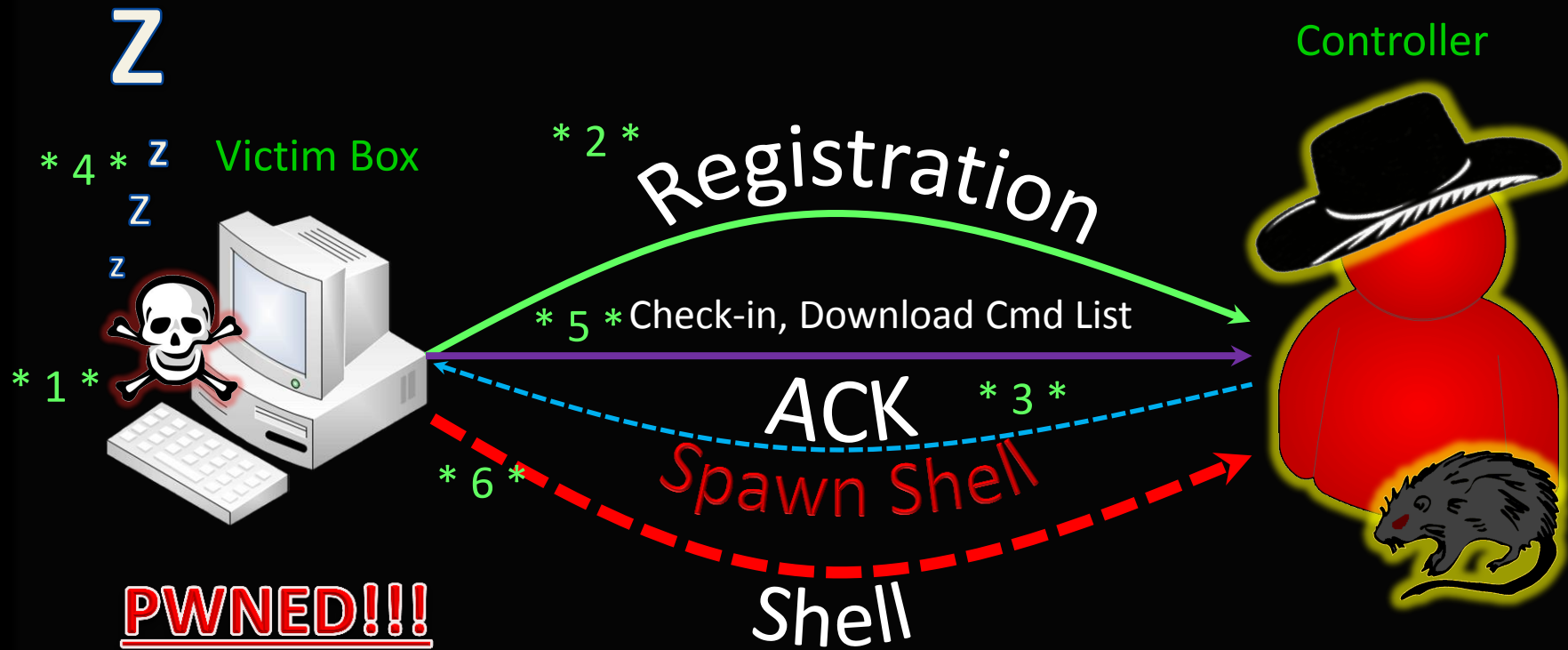


Stealth & Persistence: Beacon Bot



Beacon Bot: Overview

- Inspiration: Raphael Mudge
- Motivation: Minimize footprint and detection on the network
 - Steps: Wake, check-in, download and exe commands, sleep, RECURSE



PWN ED!!!

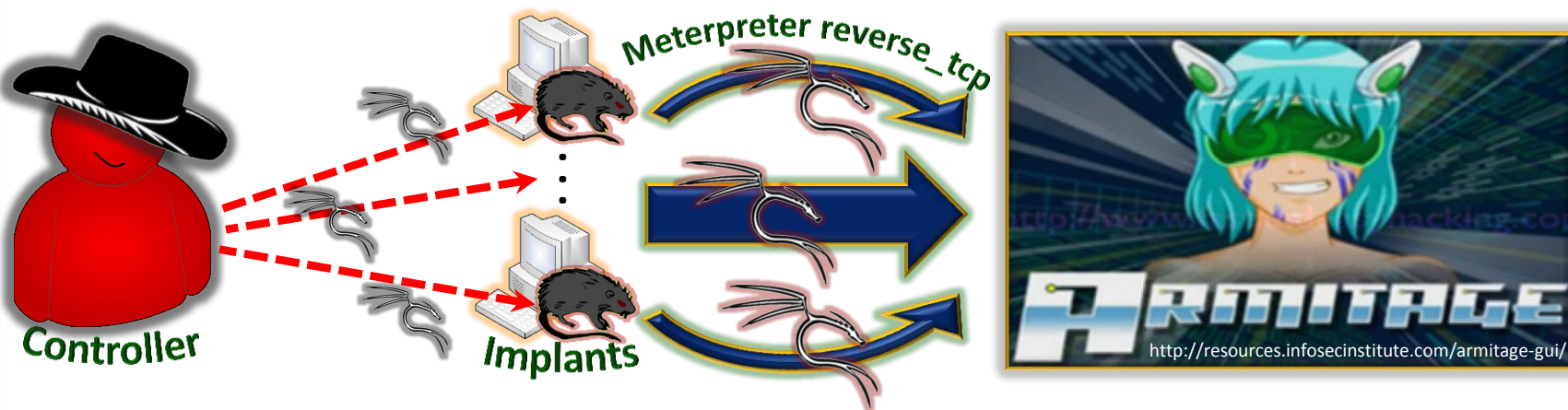
So let's piece it all together...

Demo



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PENETRATION: Payload Migration



Special thanks to Raphael Mudge (@armitagehacker)

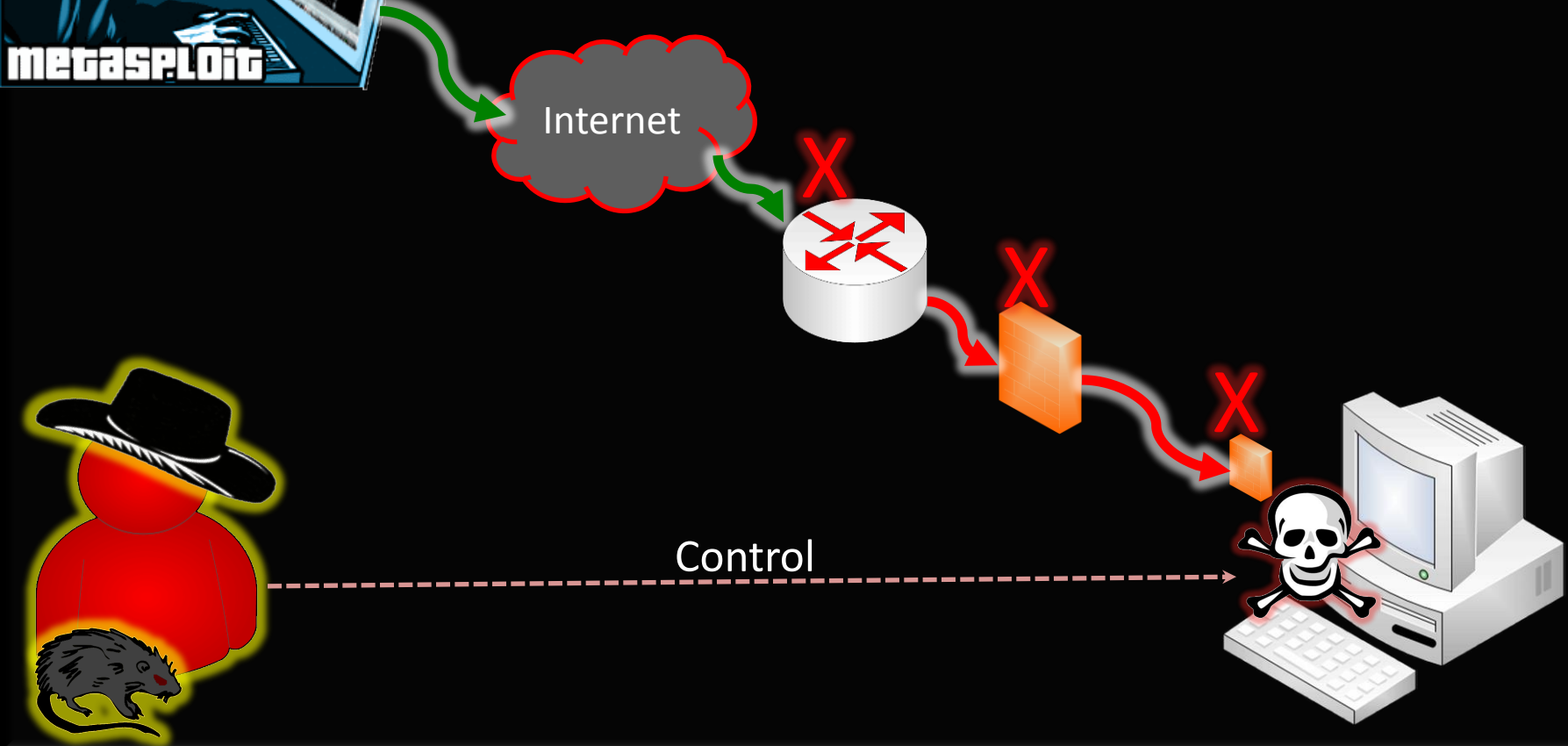


How Can We Migrate Additional Payloads?

<http://www.derbycon.com/2011/03/31/new-training-and-speaker-announcement/>



Sometimes, initial Metasploit connection is blocked



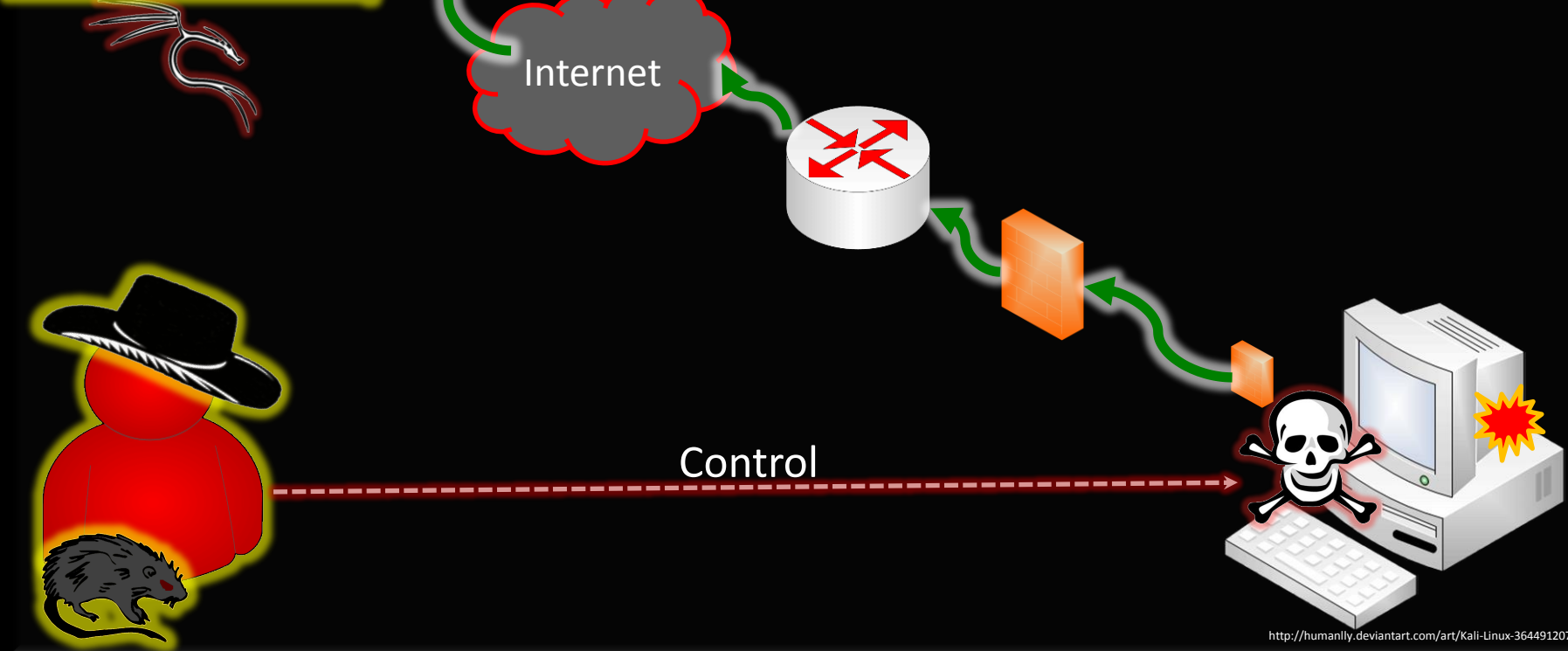


Solution: Payload Migration!!!

<http://www.derbycon.com/2011/03/31/new-training-and-speaker-announcement/>



1. Exploit Established Connection in Splinter
2. Migrate Meterpreter through Splinter
3. Execute Meterpreter on Victim Box
4. Connect Outbound to Metasploit
5. Advance Exploitation with Metasploit



<http://humanly.deviantart.com/art/Kali-Linux-364491207>

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Social Engineering (Surgical Approach)

- DNS Host File Poisoning
- Credential Harvesting
- Spoofing UAC



DNS Cache Poisoning

At least 3 ways exist to poison DNS entries:

- Cache Poison DNS servers with incorrect response (much harder now) ← very noisy, and detectable now
- MiTM, constantly poison host with gratuitous ARP (fastest one wins!) ← very noise, highly detectable
- Spoof host file by adding new entry (only once) ← extremely efficient... wait, what is a host file???



Windows Host DNS File

- Location: %systemroot%\system32\drivers\etc\hosts
- Important flat file (no extension) used to map or override IP addresses before accessing a DNS server
- (Before resolving an IP of a domain name, the host file is checked if an entry exists)
- Sometimes used for redirects, ad, and spyware blocking

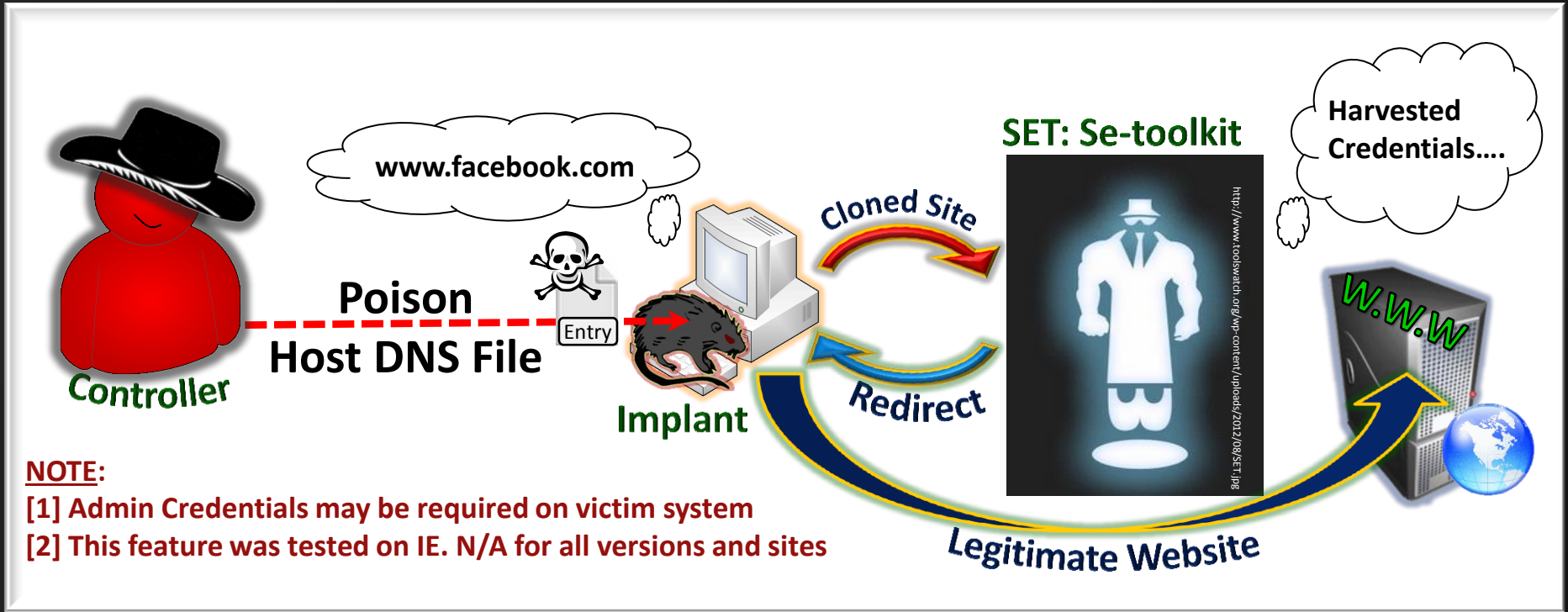


So how does it work?

- Say you wish to go to facebook.com
- If an entry for www.facebook.com exists in the host file, browser will go to this address, otherwise, the domain name server is used to resolve the IP
- **IT IS VERY IMPORTANT TO CHECK ENTRIES IN YOUR HOST FILE**



And now for the Attack!!!



NOTE:
 [1] Admin Credentials may be required on victim system
 [2] This feature was tested on IE. N/A for all versions and sites

Special thanks to Dave Kennedy (ReL1K) (@HackingDave) and setoolkit

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Demo



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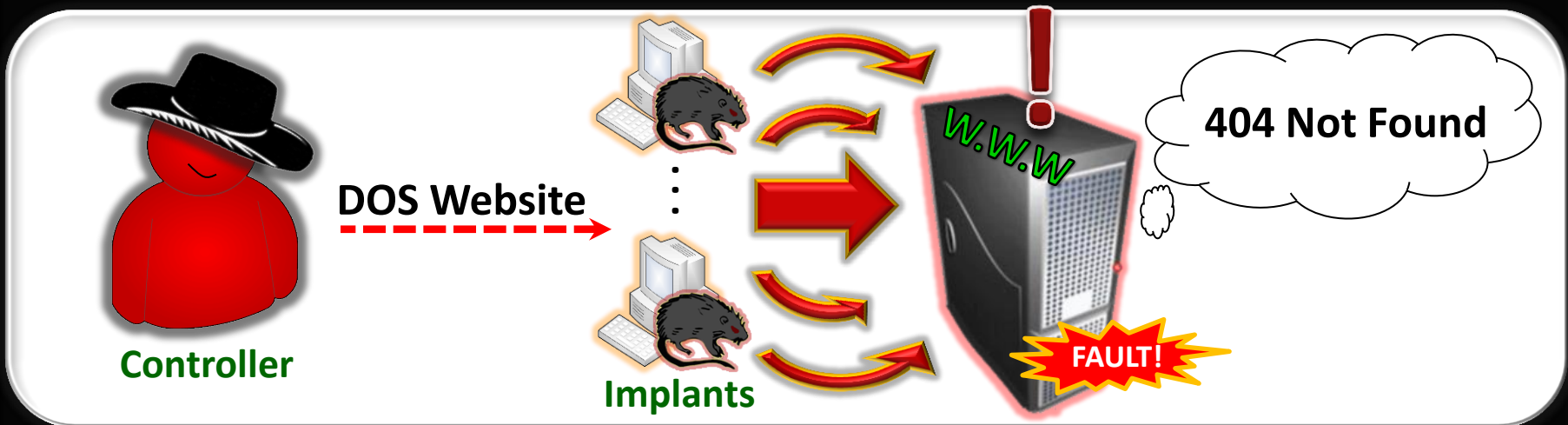
Scorched Earth... And now for the DDOS





DOS (Denial of Service) Attacks

- Most Define: “Denial of service... send too much information than server can handle...”
- What about: “Resource Starvation” such that access to a system at a minimum is degraded, maximum is disrupted





Website DOS Attack Procedure

- Many Techniques exist!!!
- Abbreviated Version:
 - Analyze the legitimate traffic
 - Learn the protocol and structure
 - Mimic the behavior
 - HAPPY DANCE!

```
Follow TCP Stream
Stream Content
.GET / HTTP/1.1
Host: 192.168.223.131:8080
Connection: keep-alive
Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64)
AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko)
Chrome/34.0.1847.131 Safari/537.36
Accept-Encoding: gzip,deflate,sdch
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.8

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Content-Type: text/html
Content-Length: 1005
Accept-Ranges: bytes
Server: HFS 2.2d
Cache-Control: no-cache
Content-Encoding: gzip
```

```
FTP 96 Response: 220-FileZilla Server version 0.9.45 beta
FTP 114 Response: 220-written by Tim Kosse (tim.kosse@filezilla-project.org)
FTP 115 Response: 220 Please visit http://sourceforge.net/projects/filezilla/
FTP 70 Request: USER anonymous
FTP 91 Response: 331 Password required for anonymous
FTP 61 Request: PASS
FTP 69 Response: 230 Logged on
FTP 62 Request: TYPE I
FTP 73 Response: 200 Type set to I
FTP 62 Request: TYPE A
FTP 73 Response: 200 Type set to A
FTP 79 Request: PORT 192,168,223,1,4,23
FTP 83 Response: 200 Port command successful
FTP 60 Request: LIST
FTP 109 Response: 150 opening data channel for directory listing of "/"
FTP 88 Response: 226 Successfully transferred "/"
FTP 62 Request: TYPE I
FTP 73 Response: 200 Type set to I
FTP 60 Request: QUIT
FTP 67 Response: 221 Goodbye
```

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Demo



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Additional Features

- Orbiter Payload
- Clipboard Injection
- Spoof UAC
- Relay bot
- Screen Scrape
- Logging Agent
- Enumeration
- File Browser and Transfer
- Want more? Send me an email!



Questions?

- Github Code Repository: github.com/splinterbotnet
- Email: splinterbotnet@gmail.com
- Solomon Sonya: [@Carpenter1010](#)