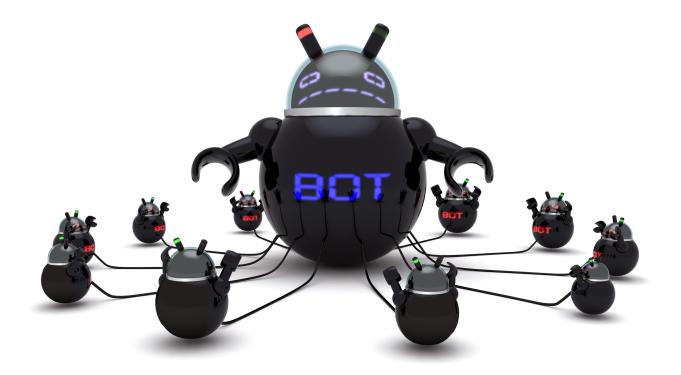
BotWatcher Transparent and Generic Botnet Tracking

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Botnets



source: http://core0.staticworld.net/images/article/2013/04/botnet-100034898-orig.jpg



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Motivation

- Complexity of botnets is increasing
 - Comprises several MW stages/MW families/malicious actions
- Understanding the botnet *life-cycle* is important for further investigations and countermeasures



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Related Work

Botnet Tracking

- [Caballero2011], [Rossow2011], [Rossow2012], [Rossow2013]
- Botnet Infiltration and Takeover
 - [Kanich2008], [Stone-Gross2009], [Rossow2013]
- Sandboxes
 - Time-based evasion

However, current solutions do not support life-cycle investigations

- Lack of Genericity (no assumptions about malware)
- Lack of Transparency (hard to detect analysis environment)



Contributions

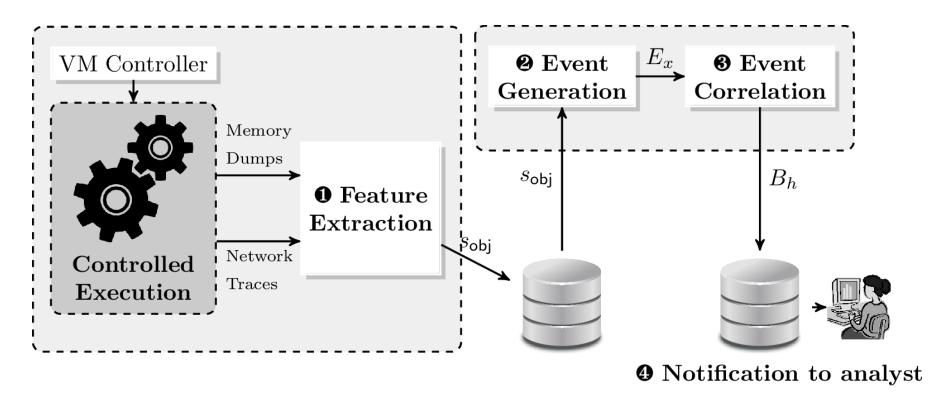
- 1. Transparent and generic botnet tracking
- 2. Inference Rules for reconstructing malicious behavior
- 3. Evaluation of prototype on Windows and OS X

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BOTWATCHER



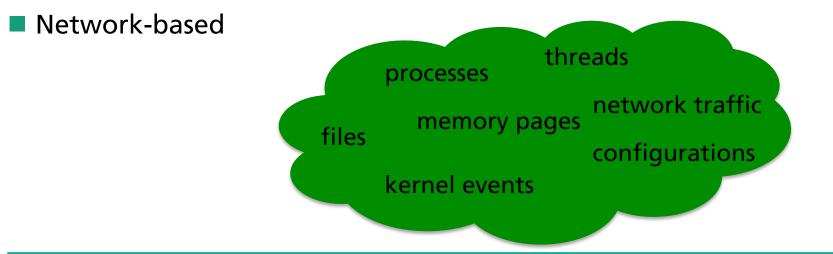
General Overview





Phase I: Execution Feature Extraction

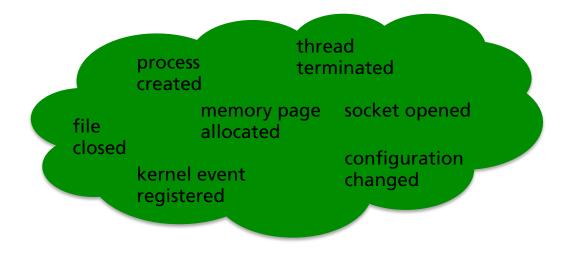
- Extraction of system state S from outside
- S(t) is described by a set of execution features present at t
- Host-based (memory)
 - Program execution and interaction with OS result in a lot of changes in memory
 - Monitoring allows reconstruction of series of actions that caused changes





Phase II: Execution Event Generation

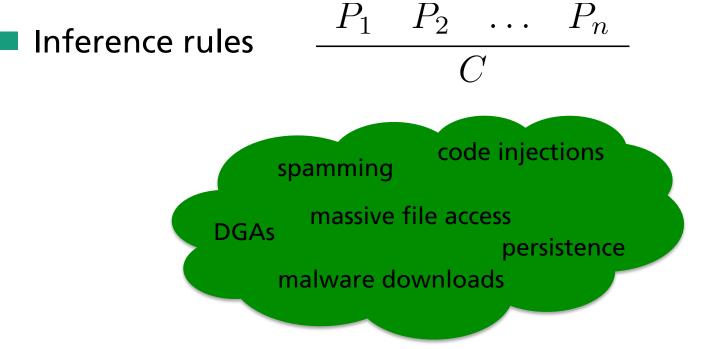
Comparison of S(t-1) and S(t) for detecting state transitions, i.e. determination of execution events





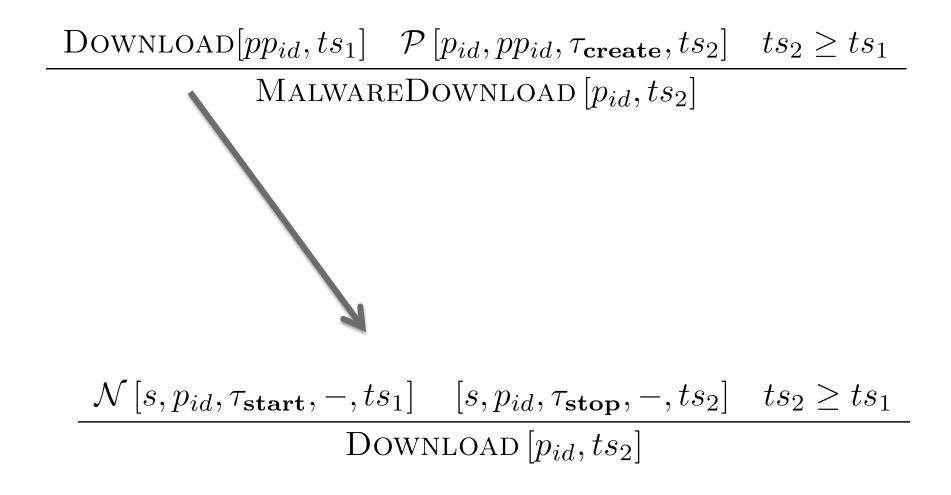
Phase III: Event Correlation

Inferring high-level (malicious) behavior from low-level execution events





Phase III: Event Correlation





EVALUATION



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Case Studies

Prototype

- VirtualBox, Volatility and Bro
- Microsoft Windows XP and 8 32 bits
 - Upatre, Emotet, Gamarue, Necurs
- Mac OS X Mavericks 64 bits



- VidInstaller
- Duration up to one week

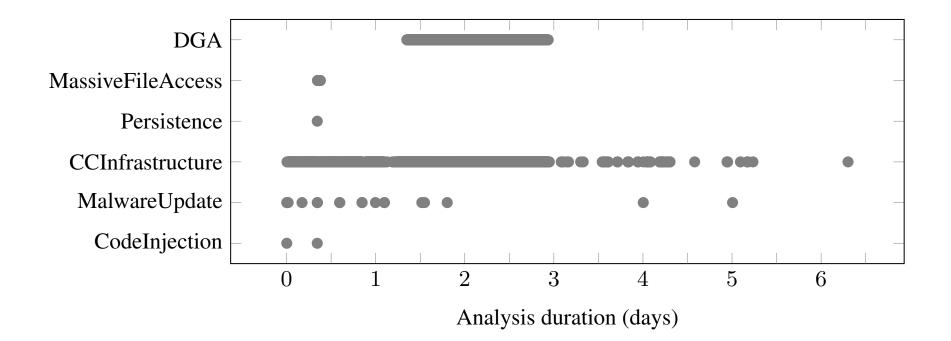


Case Study Upatre: Introduction

- Very small dropper
 - Entrypoint to complexer botnet infrastructures
 - In this case: Kegotip, Pushdo and Dyre
- Tracking period: 2015-01-15 2015-01-22

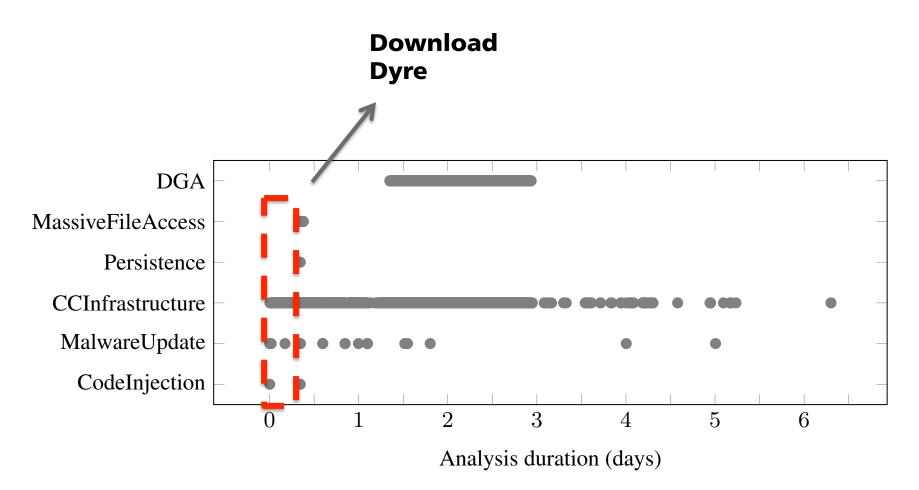


Case Study Upatre: Results



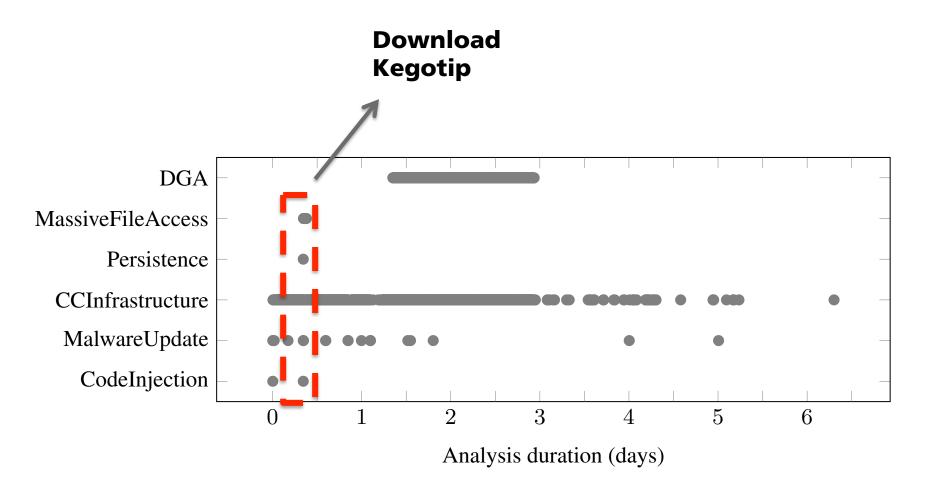


Case Study Upatre: Results

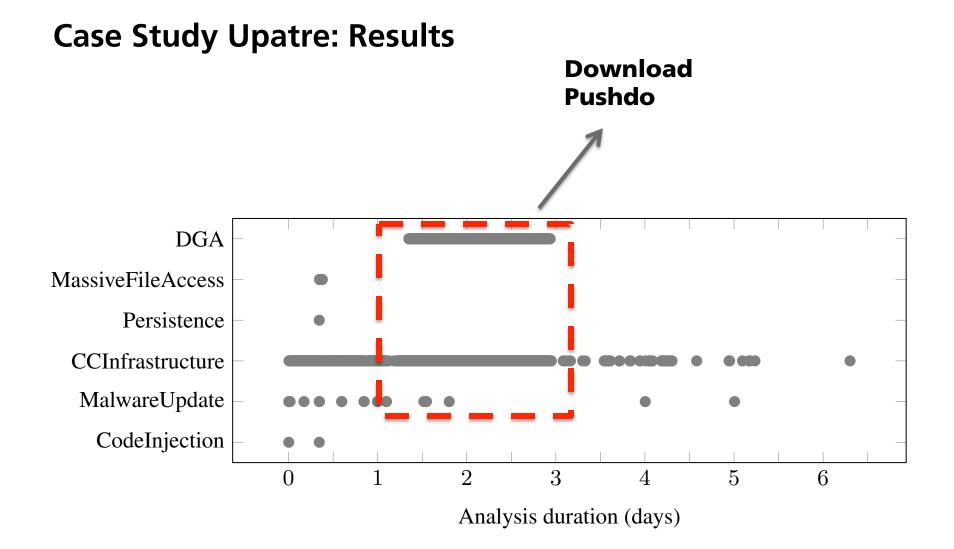




Case Study Upatre: Results

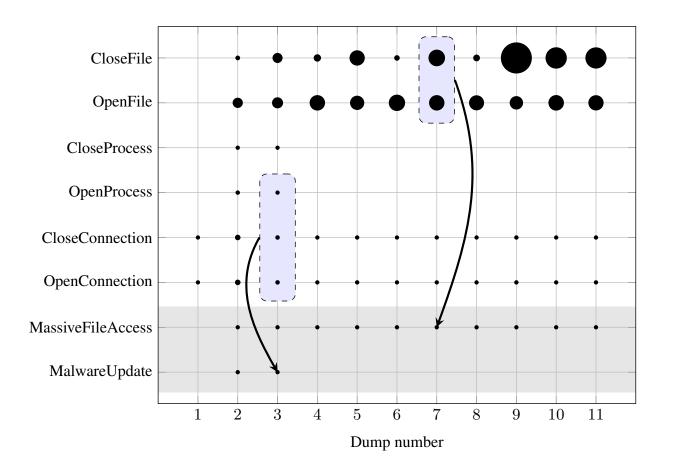








Case Study Upatre: Results (Kegotip Download)





Case Study Emotet: Introduction

Modular botnet

Feodo, Geodo, Cridex, Dridex, …

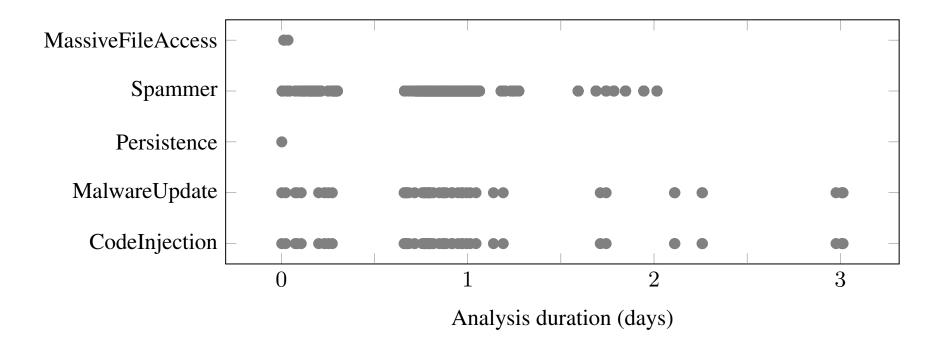
Several modules

Dropper, spammer, grabber, …

Tracking period: 2015-05-19 – 2015-05-22

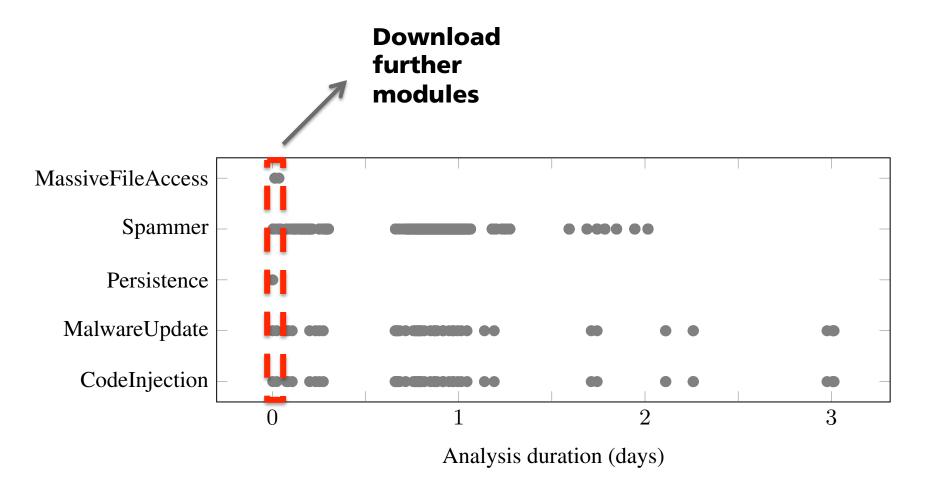


Case Study Emotet: Results



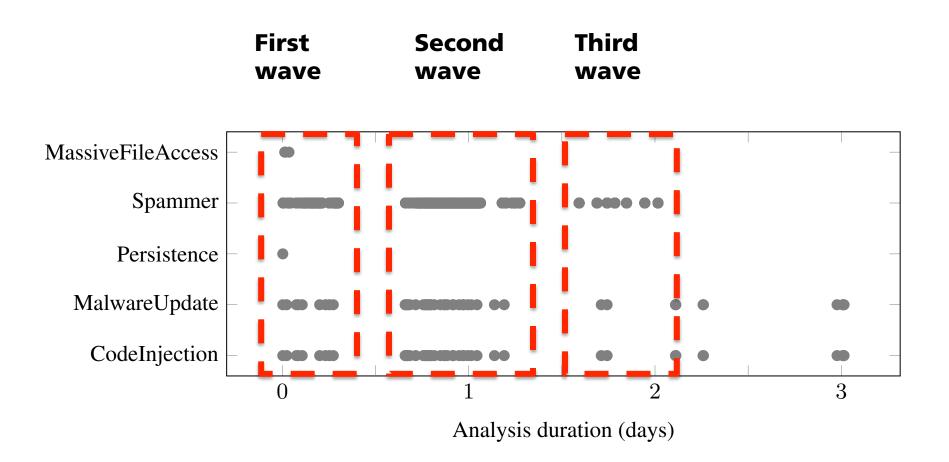


Case Study Emotet: Results





Case Study Emotet: Results





Discussion of Evaluation

- Threw light on several botnets
 - Detected several malicious actions
 - Intercepted MW updates and new MW downloads
 - Witnesses phases of botnet activity
- Gives malware analyst further pointers
- Circumvented time-based evasion techniques
 - Client-side and server-side



Limitations

- Memory dump frequency
 - Evaluate thoroughly intervals between two dumps
- Analysis environment detection
 - Possible solution: make it run on bare-metal



CONCLUSION & FUTURE WORK



Conclusion & Future Work

Transparent and generic botnet tracking

- Outside view of analysis system
- Inference rules reconstructing malicious behavior
- Platform-independent

Future work

- Perform long-term analysis
- Extend inference rule set
- Improve behavior attribution for multiple malwares on the machine



JAPAN IN BONN/GERMANY ...



source: https://drscdn.500px.org/photo/66124681/m%3D2048/56532151378f51a812301477e2c86a0b