# PROJECT

Honeypots Today & Tomorrow

# Speaker

- Involved in information security for over 10 years, 4 with Sun Microsystems as Senior Security Architect.
- Founder of the Honeynet Project
- Published over 50 whitepapers, authored *Honeypots* and co-authored *Know Your Enemy*.
- Served 7 years in military, 4 as officer in Rapid Deployment Force.

# **Why Honeypots**

A great deal of the security profession (and the IT world) depend honeypots, however few know it. Honeypots ...

- Build anti-virus signatures.
- Intelligence gathering (Symantec / Arbor)
- Build SPAM signatures and filters.
- Build RBL's for malicious websites.
- ISP's identify compromised systems.
- Assist law-enforcement to track criminals.
- Hunt and shutdown botnets.
- Malware collection and analysis.

#### March 9th, 2007

#### How lucrative is pump-and-dump spam?

Categories: Hackers, Browsers, Rootkits, Vulnerability research, Spam and Phishing, Spyware and Adware, Botnets, Exploit code, Data theft, McAfee, Symantec



Are pump-and-dump spammers really making money from hyping penny stocks in e-mails? Paul Moriarty has the answer and it's an eyebrow-raising sight.

Over the last month, Moriarty, director of product development for Internet Content Security at Trend Micro, has been running a virtual portfolio of selling short on stocks found during spam runs. After 22 transactions in a five-week period, he has earned a whopping \$25,610.

Short selling (shorting) a stock is the act of profiting from a stock price going down. A short seller will typically borrow a security and sell it, expecting that it will decrease in value so that they can buy it back at a lower price and keep the difference.

During Moriarty's research, he used data from pump-and-dump e-mails flooding into Trend Micro's spam honeypots. "As soon as I see activity on a particular stock, I'll short that and set a limit to cover after I've made 10%. In just over five weeks, I've turned a 25.6 percent profit on a \$100,000 virtual portfolio. This is exactly what these spammers are doing. It's risky business but it's easy money," Moriarty said in an interview.

"I made money on every transaction," he added.

On the other hand, if he were to have fallen victim to "hot stock" e-mail tips and invested and held, Moriarty's portfolio would have been down 27.6 percent.



March 08, 2007

#### Rinbot worm still hitting businesses

#### But there is 'no large global threat'

By Gregg Keizer

The Rinbot worm continues to pester and plague companies, several security organisations said, even as Symantec declared that its honeypot network had captured traffic showing that a botnet was spreading the malware.

#### News

#### Spam at all time high

Nine out of 10 e-mails will be spam by end 2007 Darren Pauli (Computerworld) 22 February, 2007 12:36:28

Up to 90 percent of all e-mails will be spam by the end of this year, according to research released yesterday.



Security vendor Marshal's Threat Research and Content Engineering (TRACE) team monitored spam traffic from honeypots located across 18 countries and recorded a 30 percent increase over the last week which smashed global record levels.

**Top Stori** 

<u>Sarato</u>
 <u>filtering</u>

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ATLAS Dashboard: Global Summary

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#### 🕂 ATLAS Dashboard: Global Sum... 🛞

#### 02 VULNERABILITY RISK INDEX (past 24 hours)

CVE	Age	Severity	Affected Products
CVE-2006-4696	163 Days	Medium	Microsoft Windows Server 2003, Windows 2000, Windows XP
CVE-2006-4691	128 Days	High	Microsoft Windows 2000, Windows XP
CVE-2006-4688	128 Days	High	Microsoft Server 2003, XP, Windows 2000
CVE-2006-3439	226 Days	High	Microsoft Windows Server 2003, Windows 2000, Windows XP
CVE-2006-2371	282 Days	High	Microsoft Windows Server 2003, Windows 2000, Windows XP
			[more]

#### 03 TOP SCANNED SERVICES (past 24 hours)



COUNTRY ASN HOST

Key	Service	Traffic per subnet	Latest CVE
	TCP/139 (netbios-ssn)	1.05 MB	CVE-2006-5276
	TCP/445 (microsoft-ds)	941.19 kB	CVE-2006-5276
	ICMP/8	793.97 kB	
	TCP/1433 (ms-sql-s)	585.43 kB	CVE-2004-1560
	UDP/137 (netbios-ns)	228.88 kB	CVE-2004-0445
	other	1.62 MB	

#### 04 TOP THREAT SOURCES (past 24 hours)

Country	Rank	Attacks per subnet	Scans per subnet	Botnets	Phishing	DoS
US (United States)	1	788	964.85 kB	263	1842	6149
CN (China)	2	502	1.06 MB	31	216	542
KR (South Korea)	3	187	856.96 kB	56	4052	5
PL (Poland)	4	632	300.63 kB	4	0	0
TW (Taiwan)	5	90	187.62 kB	27	0	22
FR (France)	6	124	179.05 kB	9	40	59
JP (Japan)	7	56	99.15 kB	11	43	89
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malicious website. These downloaders usually appear on a sy after a browser exploit is used to force their download and execution. This particular downloader will fetch and run a Bifrc variant.

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#### Source: TROJ DELF.DWF

**v** 

#### Title: <u>Asterisk SIP Response Code Denial of Service</u> Severity Level: Normal Severity Published: Thursday, March 22, 2007 09:44

Another Asterisk SIP denial of service has been found when handling unexpected data. A SIP reply code of 0 is not handle properly, and the Asterisk process will crash when a reply wit code is received. Asterisk has released version 1.4.2 to addre this issue.

G • Google

#### Title: Trojan.BAT.Crash.b

Severity Level: Normal Severity

Published: Thursday, March 22, 2007 05:00

This is a Trojan injected into HTML documents. When the wet is visited, it attempts to start Microsoft HTML Application host (%System%\mshta.exe), a standard program. Because this is missing on Windows 98, it may crash the computer. Source: Trojan.BAT.Crash.b

[more]

# **What Are Honeypots**

A security resource who's value lies in the unauthorized or malicious interaction with it.

# **Their Value**

- Primary value of honeypots is to collect information.
- This information is then used to better identify, understand and protect against threats.
- Honeypots add little direct value to protecting your network.

# **Different Types**

- Server: Put the honeypot on the Internet and let the bad guys come to you.
- Client: Honeypot initiates and interacts with servers
- Other: Honeytokens, Proxies, Honeyfarms

# **Low vs High Interaction**

- The amount of activity a threat can have with a honeypot.
- Low-interaction emulates, high-interaction is the real thing.
- Neither solution is better, depends on what you want to achieve.

# **Low-Interaction Server**

Software that emulates functionality. Easier to deploy and automate, less risk, but customized to more specific attacks.

- Nepenthes
- Honeyd
- Honeytrap
- Web Applications
- KFSensor

# Nepenthes



# Value: Malware Collection & Botnet Monitoring

- Nepenthes retrieves malware following a successful attack.
- Malware designed to join command channel for remote control.
- Use same information, join with botnet monitoring software.

- J4ck: why don't you start charging for packet attacks?
- J4ck: "give me x amount and I'll take bla bla offline for this amount of time"
- J1LL: it was illegal last I checked
- J4ck: heh, then everything you do is illegal. Why not make money off of it?
- J4ck: I know plenty of people that'd pay exorbatent amounts for packeting

ddos.synflood [host] [time] [delay] [port] starts an SYN flood

```
ddos.httpflood [url] [number] [referrer] [recursive = true||false]
starts a HTTP flood
```

scan.listnetranges
list scanned netranges

scan.start
starts all enabled scanners

scan.stop
stops all scanners

http.download download a file via HTTP

http.execute updates the bot via the given HTTP URL

http.update
executes a file from a given HTTP URL

cvar.set spam\_aol\_channel [channel]
AOL Spam - Channel name

```
cvar.set spam_aol_enabled [1/0]
AOL Spam - Enabled?
```



# **High-Interaction Servers**

Typically real applications on real systems. Much more manual work, but more flexible in the data and threats it can capture.



### ΗΟΝΕΥΝΕΤ ROJECT-P ТНЕ **No Data Control No Restrictions** • Honeypot Internet **No Restrictions** Honeypot

# **Data Control**



# **Phishing Server**

-rw-rr	1 free	web 14834 Jun 17 13:16 ebay only
-rw-rr	1 free	web 247127 Jun 14 19:58 emailer2.zip
-rw-rr	1 free	web 7517 Jun 11 11:53 html1.zip
-rw-rr	1 free	web 10383 Jul 3 19:07 index.html
-rw-rr	1 free	web 413 Jul 18 22:09 index.zip
-rw-rr	1 free	web 246920 Jun 14 20:38 massmail.tgz
-rw-rr	1 free	web 8192 Jun 12 07:18 massmail.zip
-rw-rr	1 free	web 12163 Jun 9 01:31 send.php
-rw-rr	1 free	web 2094 Jun 20 11:49 sendspamAOL1.tgz
-rw-rr	1 free	web 2173 Jun 14 22:58 sendspamBUN1.tgz
-rw-rr	1 free	web 2783 Jun 15 00:21 sendspamBUNzip1.zip
-rw-rr	1 free	web 2096 Jun 16 18:46 sendspamNEW1.tgz
-rw-rr	1 free	web 1574 Jul 11 01:08 sendbank1.tgz
-rw-rr	1 free	web 2238 Jul 18 23:07 sendbankNEW.tgz
-rw-rr	1 free	web 83862 Jun 9 09:56 spamz.zip
-rw-rr	1 free	web 36441 Jul 18 00:52 usNEW.zip
-rw-rr	1 free	web 36065 Jul 11 17:04 bank1.tgz
drwxr-xr-x	2 free	web 49 Jul 16 12:26 banka
-rw-rr	1 free	web 301939 Jun 8 13:17 www1.tar.gz
-rw-rr	1 free	web 327380 Jun 7 16:24 www1.zip
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Hackers in the House

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Hackers in the House

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### The Philippine Honeynet Project

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# Honeynet Activity Monitor Report Archive 2006-07-24

#### Hackers in the House

At around 3:57 PM, we noticed some strange activity picked up in our honeynet logs. After a bit of investigation, we noted that an attacker was snooping around one of our honeypots.

In this version of our "advisory", I will show you a sample of the activity that we've picked up. Here is a step by step walkthrough of the start of the attack session:

training

#### Step 1

Our attacker begins his activities by opening up a command shell.

#### Step 2

Our attacker next issues the "ipconfig" command, an obvious starting point.

#### Step 3

Attacker issues a net user command. The net user command creates and/or modifies user accounts on computers. Attacker tries to change the "TsInternetUser" account password. The attacker is successful. He or she now "owns" an account in the honeypot.

#### Step 4

Attacker issues another net user command, this time to deactivite the "guest" user account. Step 5

Attacker issues a net localgroup command. The net localgroup command modifies local groups in the computer. In this case, he adds the "TsInternetUser" into the administrator group. The command is successful. The attacker has now escalated his/her priveledges.

#### Step 6

Attacker uses the to download a file called mt.exe from a remote server. Attacker is unsuccessful. Further research indicates "mt.exe" as a backdoor tool. It probably overwrites the original Windows mt.exe backup utility.

#### Step 7

Attacker tries to issue a command to "mt.exe" with a "-findpass" parameter. I'm not sure what the command does since I could only presume that this is somehow related to system passwords though unlikely since the attacker has administrator access already. It is most likely a command to search and steal stored passwords in files and documents in the system. Obviously, this command is unsuccessful since the "mt.ext" download was unsuccessful.

# **Client Based Honeypots**

Threats change, and so to do the technologies. Bad guys have moved to client based attacks, they let the victims come to them.

- Capture-HPC (high interaction)
- HoneyC (low interaction)
- Microsoft Strider Honeymonkey

### McAfee SiteAdvisor



### **Capture-HPC**



http://www.nz-honeynet.org/capture.html

# **HoneyC**



### http://www.nz-honeynet.org/honeyc.html

# **Microsoft Strider HoneyMonkey**





# Other

- Web 2.0 Fake Myspace accounts
- Google Honeypot (search engine entries)
- Honeyfarms Honeymole
- Honeytokens
- Proxy Honeypots
- Anti-Spam Honeypots

# **Google Honeypot**



— ТНЕ НО**ЛЕҮ**ЛЕТ Р**КОЈЕСТ**—

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# Honeymole



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### **Spam Honeytokens**

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	Home	Data	Help	About			
	Harvesters	Spa	m Servers	Dictionary Attackers	Lookup IPs	Statistics	

#### Most Recent Harvester List

This page displays the top spam harvesters by different categories. You may sort or limit this list by selecting from the menus below.

The list below is comprised of the "Most Recent" Harvesters (limited to the top 25 - login to see more).

selecting from the menus below.	Harvester IP	Sightings	First Seen	Last Seen
Most Recent	70.104.26.10	4	2007-03-13	2007-03-22
	67.19.112.10	6	2007-02-05	2007-03-20
From All Countries 🔄	62.194.12.141	123	2006-12-02	2007-03-20
as commont chammars, dictionany	220.66.60.212	30	2007-02-28	2007-03-20
ttackers, or mail servers from the	69.109.74.201	14	2007-02-25	2007-03-20
ame region.	58.22.131.13	123	2006-07-04	2007-03-20
ou may also lookup information on	64.2.4.49	19	2007-03-05	2007-03-20
specific IP address.	62.194.10.101	156	2007-01-13	2007-03-20
you want to see a list of the spam	89.98.245.11	12	2007-03-10	2007-03-20
arvesters specifically targeting your	62.194.16.131	468	2006-11-14	2007-03-20
wn websites simply join Project oney Pot and add honey pots to the	71.1.43.213	50	2007-02-22	2007-03-20

### **Proxy Honeypot**



### **Future**

- Continue to grow in use, but not in the public eye.
- Continue to diversify, solutions designed around specific threats.
- Better automated data analysis.

# Summary

- Honeypots very powerful and heavily used, but not widely known.
- Many different types, each with own advantages and disadvantages.

# **Contact Us**

# http://www.honeynet.org

# <project@honeynet.org>