

#### GAMERS, YOU'RE THE NEW BOTNETS (MALWARE DETECTION FOR TEENAGERS)

Julie Gommes – A.K.A. JujuSete Owasp BENELUX 2016 March, 18th

### WHO I AM

#### IT Security and governance consultant

- Risk analysis
- 27001 audits
- Risk management
- Security gap analysis





#### Find me there

Jujusete on IRC (freenode, geeknode, europnet...) @JujuSete on Twitter https://fr.linkedin.com/in/juliegommes

# PREVIOUS TALKS, PAPERS AND TRAININGS

Cryptography and jihadism, from software to hardware

Hackfest – Quebec, november 16

DeepSec & Bsides – Vienna, november 16

How NGOs can encrypt their communication - Ritimo - Paris, Sept. 15

Social networks, practices and issues for NGOs - Ritimo - Paris, may 15

Free softwares, alternatives to Skype, google, Dropbox and others - Ritimo - Paris, may 15

Information Security for journalists

HITBSecConf – Amsterdam, may 14 / DefCamp – Bucarest, oct. 14 /

MRMCD – Darmstadt, sept. 14 / PSES – Paris, june 14 / NDH (Workshop) – Paris, june 14

Free software and (h)activism - Ritimo - feb. 2014

Social engineering for journalists - NDH – Paris, june 13 / Ubuntu Party – Paris, may 13

# CONTENT

Aims of this talk

Disclaimer

Somewhere, there is a computer

What the hell your computer is doing without your permission?

Where are your datas going ?

☐Your computer ? A botnet ?

Good practices for tomorrow

# AIMS OF THIS TALK

I want young (o not so young) gamers to know how to check whether their computer is compromised using user friendly tools

I want them to be aware that best approaches to security exist

**Q**... And also i want to play with my own games

# DISCLAIMER

In France, the « illegal » downloading of a game protected by copiright can expose yourself to criminal sanctions.

Sentence can be up to 3 years and 300,000 euros for penalty.



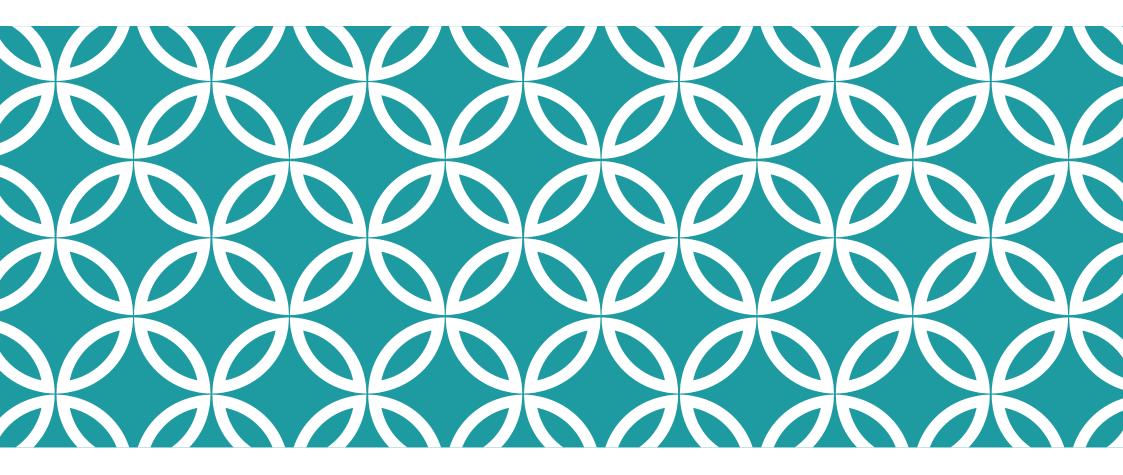
# SOMEWHERE, A COMPUTER



One day, I found this computer in my living room.

It was soooooo many games cracked, downloaded via peer to peer conections

But this computer, <u>not mine</u>, was on MY network !!!



# WHAT THE HELL YOUR COMPUTER IS DOING WITHOUT YOUR PERMISSION ?



## **BEFORE PLAYING**

First step, istall wireshark

• • •

(yes, from offical website)

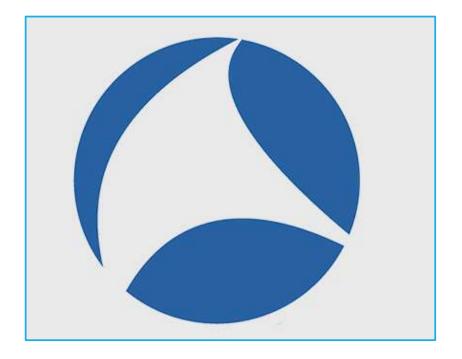
Then, stop applications that launch when your computer is starting.

• • •

(yes, all of them)

And restart your computer

# LAUNCH WIRESHARK



#### Why wireshark?

No need to use CLI,

User friendly for windows users

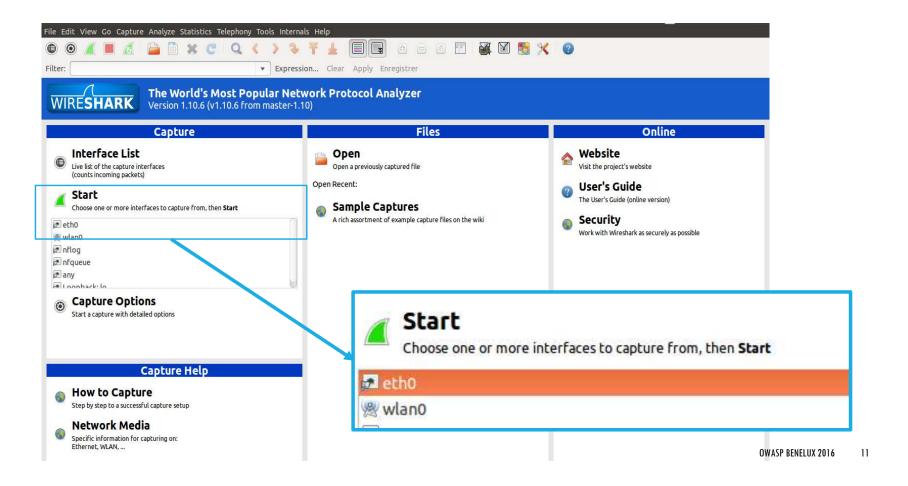
#### What is wireshark ?

Network packet analyzer

#### Why do you need to use it ?

This app will try to capture network packets and display thak packets as detailled as possible.

# START WIRESHARK



# AFTER 13 MINUTES, 3463 CONNECTIONS

		D: 1117-2	▼ Exp	ression Clear	Apply Enregistrer
	Time 🔺	Source	Destination	Protocol	Lengtł Info
43	1.139866000	192.168.1.254	192.168.1.89	TCP	66 trivnet1 > 49445 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=5840 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1 WS=16
44	1.139894000	192.168.1.89	192.168.1.254	TCP	54 49445 > trivnet1 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=65700 Len=0
45	1.139911000	192.168.1.89	192.168.1.254	HTTP	255 SUBSCRIBE /ContentDirectory/8018a7b2-d2c0-0000-14f9-3e7199000001/event.xml HTTP/1.1
		192.168.1.254	192.168.1.89	TCP	60 trivnetl > 49445 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=202 Win=6912 Len=0
1.12	and the second state of the last	192.168.1.254	192.168.1.89	HTTP	265 HTTP/1.1 200 OK
		192.168.1.254	192.168.1.89	TCP	60 trivnet1 > 49445 [FIN, ACK] Seq=212 Ack=202 Win=6912 Len=0
		192.168.1.89	192.168.1.254	TCP	54 49445 > trivnet1 [ACK] Seq=202 Ack=213 Win=65488 Len=0
		104.85.76.24	192.168.1.89	TLSV1	491 [TCP Retransmission] Application Data
		192.168.1.89	104.85.76.24	TCP	66 [TCP Dup ACK 41#1] 49444 > https [ACK] Seq=518 Ack=4946 Win=65204 Len=0 SLE=4509 SRE=4946
0.00	and the second second second	192.168.1.89	192.168.1.254	TCP	54 49445 > trivnet1 [FIN, ACK] Seq=202 Ack=213 Win=65488 Len=0
		192.168.1.254	192.168.1.89	TCP	60 trivnet1 > 49445 [ACK] Seq=213 Ack=203 Win=6912 Len=0
102		89.168.81.67	192.168.1.89	UDP	143 Source port: solid-mux Destination port: 14659
		192.168.1.248	192.168.1.89	TCP	74 59141 > cslistener [SYN] Seq=0 Win=14600 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK PERM=1 TSval=1093865080 TSecr=0 WS=32
		192.168.1.248	192.168.1.89	TCP	74 59142 > cslistener [SYN] Seq=0 Win=14600 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1 TSval=1093865092 TSecr=0 WS=32
		197.0.223.229	192.168.1.89	UDP HTTP	143 Source port: 27519 Destination port: 14659
		192.168.1.89	207.46.194.14		347 GET /GWX/GWX?ts=1455835550753&SQM=9af306ada4b4447a97da8d2aa14cf357&GWX=e9cda522c5ba489f8d761902ccd
		207.46.194.14 192.168.1.89	192.168.1.89 207.46.194.14	HTTP TCP	296 HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
		fe80::ed1e:cf28:e56		SSDP	54 49437 > http [ACK] Seq=294 Ack=243 Win=16439 Len=0 208 M-SEARCH * HTTP/1.1
		119.246.137.47	192.168.1.89	UDP	140 Source port: 18065 Destination port: 14659
		119.236.252.214	192.168.1.89	UDP	157 Source port: 7321 Destination port: 14659
10155		192.168.1.89	207.46.194.14	TCP	54 49437 > http [RST, ACK] Seq=294 Ack=243 Win=0 Len=0
		192.168.1.89	104.85.81.60	TCP	54 49943 > https [RST, ACK] Seq=445 ACK=4177 Win=0 Len=0
		192.168.1.89	104.85.76.24	TCP	54 49444 > https [RST, ACK] Seq=19 ACK=4946 Win=0 Len=0
		41.190.18.17	192.168.1.89	TCP	66 [TCP Retransmission] 58613 > 14659 [SYN] See] Win=8192 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=4 SACK PERM=1
		65.78.27.144	192.168.1.89	UDP	100 Source ports 55555 Destination port: 14659
		192.168.1.89	207.46.194.14	TCP	66 49449 > http [SYN] Seq=0 Win=8192 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=4 SACK PERM=1
		207.46.194.14	192.168.1.89	TCP	66 http > 49449 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=8192 Len=0 MSS=1440 WS=256 SACK PERM=1
		192.168.1.89	207.46.194.14	TCP	54 49449 > http [ACK] Seg=1 Ack=1 Win=66240 Len=0

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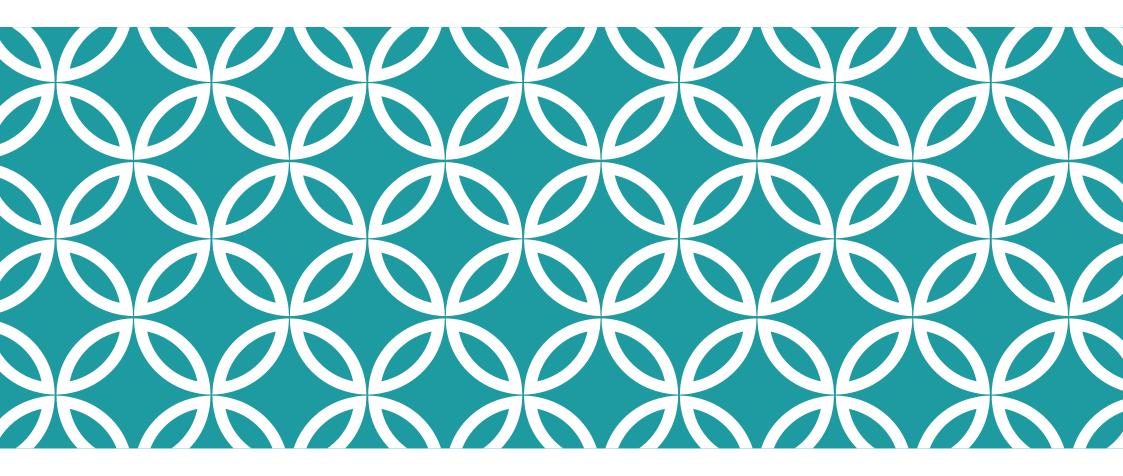
# HOW TO USE THAT ?

Let's play with all those IP adresses you just discovered befor to play with the informations...

If you're not travelling, your datas could be good guides.

If you're not using command line, you can connect to <u>https://www.whois.net/</u> and try to figure out where those IP adresses come from.

#### Ready for a world trip ?



# WHERE ARE YOUR DATAS GOING ?



# WELCOME TO THE WORLD!



83.23.44.147 Poland



188.27.116.117 Romania, Bucharest DC (port 21228)

176.226.129.185 Intersvyaz JSC Network Operation Center, Russia (port 6881)



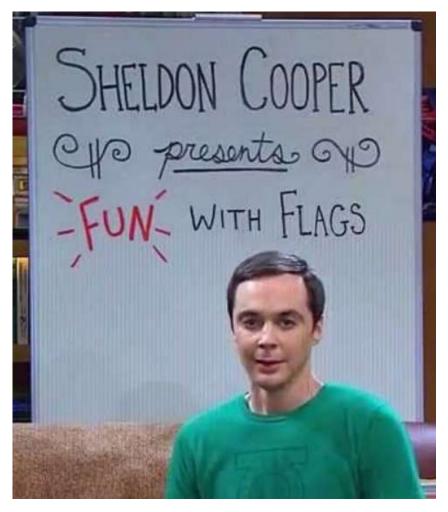
92.45.227.153 Ankara, Turquie (port 14659)



90.215.255.255 London (port 14659)

180.220.246.102 Japan

85.253.105.245 Estonia (port 14659)





### 118.44.87.127 WELCOME TO KOREA!

#### ju@ju-laptop:~\$ whois 118.44.87.127

: IP주소 담당자 : +82-2-500-6630

: kornet\_ip@kt.com

query : 118.44.87.127

#### # KOREAN(UTF8)

버호

O III

3/18/2

조회하신 IPv4주소는 한국인터넷진흥원으로부터 아래의 관리대행자에게 할당되었으며, 할당 정보는 다음과 같습니다.

[ 네트워크 할당 7	정보 ]
IPv4주소	: 118.32.0.0 - 118.63.255.255 (/11)
기관명	: 주식회사 케이티
서비스명	: KORNET
주소	: 경기도 성남시 분당구 불정로 90
우편번호	: 13606
할당일자	: 20070803
이름	: IP주소 담당자
전화번호	: +82-2-500-6630
전자우편	: kornet_ip@kt.com
조회하신 IPv4주소	는 위의 관리대행자로부터 아래의 사용자에게 할당되었으며, 할당 정보는 다음과 같습니다.
[ 네트워크 할당 중	정보 ]
IPv4주소	: 118.44.87.0 - 118.44.87.255 (/24)
기관명	: (주) 케이티
네트워크 구분	: CUSTOMER
주소	: 강원도 정선군 사북읍
우편번호	: 233-703
할당내역 등록일	: 20150317

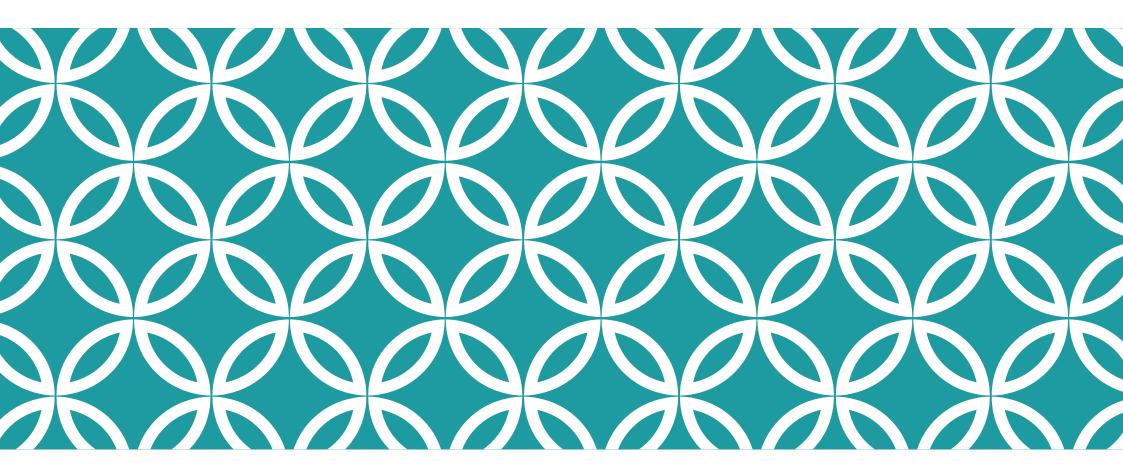


#### 149.154.224.15 OUR FAVORITE NEIGHBOUR!



.netnum:	149.154.224.0 - 149.154.255.255
netname:	TECTE022
	Rue Louvrex, 95
	4000 Liege
	BE
admin-c:	JMA50-RIPE
	LD2581-RIPE
status:	ASSIGNED PA
nt-by:	TAC-BRUTELE
	2012-11-13T09:47:37Z
ast-modified:	2012-11-13T09:47:37Z
source:	RIPE
erson:	Jean-Michel Adant
address:	BRUTELE SC
address:	Napelsstraat 29-31
address:	B-1050 Elsene
address:	Belgium
ohone:	+32 2 5009941
ax-no:	+32 2 5143267
ic-hdl:	JMA50-RIPE
nt-by:	TAC-BRUTELE
reated:	2001-09-27T14:21:41Z
last-modified:	2003-12-22T08:12:34Z
source:	RIPE # Filtered

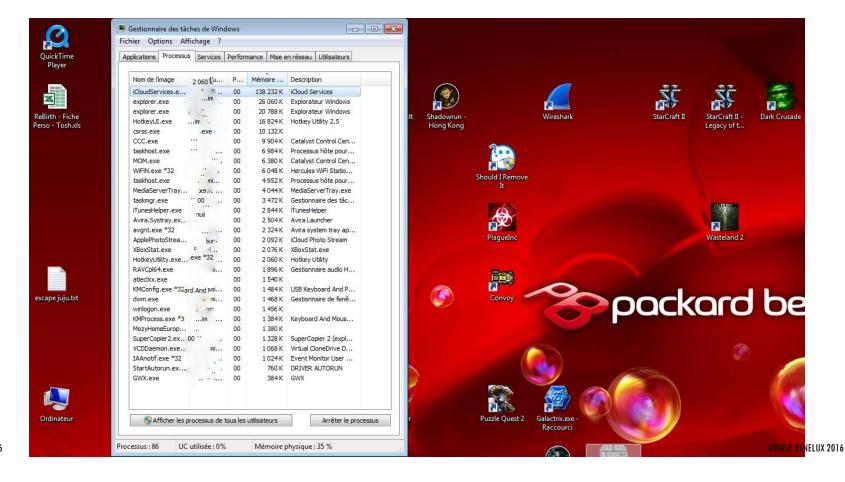
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# MY COMPUTER ? A BOTNET ?

### LET'S CHECK AT THE PROCESSES



# **MOZY HOME EUROP**

ApplePhotoStrea	bur-	00	2 092 K	iCloud Photo Stream	# MOZV
XBoxStat.exe	F	00	2 076 K	XBoxStat.exe	a 11102 y
HotkeyUtility.exe	exe *32	00	2 060 K	Hotkey Utility	BT ENC W
RAVCpl64.exe	a	00	1 896 K	Gestionnaire audio H	
atiedxx.exe		00	1 540 K		
KMConfig.exe *32ard	d And Mi	00	1 484 K	USB Keyboard And P	
dwm.exe	. ni	00	1 468 K	Gestionnaire de fenê	PRODUITS
winlogon.exe	me	00	1 456 K		Mazullam
KMProcess.exe *3	im '	00	1 384 K	Keyboard And Mous	MozyHom
MozyHomeEurop		00	1 380 K		
SuperCopier2.ex., 0	o	00	1 328 K	SuperCopier 2 (expl	
VCDDaemon.exe	mi	00	1 068 K	Virtual CloneDrive D	
IAAnotif.exe *32	1.1	00	1024K	Event Monitor User	
StartAutorun.ex	3.00	00	760 K	DRIVER AUTORUN	
GWX.exe	<sup>10</sup>	00	384 K	GWX	
Afficher les pr	ocessus de t	ous les uti	lisateurs	Arrêter le processus	

#### VCDDAEMON.EXE

00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	1 384 K 1 380 K 1 328 K 1 068 K 1 024 K 760 K 384 K	Event Monitor User
00 00 00 00 00 00	1 380 K 1 328 K 1 068 K 1 024 K 760 K	SuperCopier 2 (expl Virtual CloneDrive D Event Monitor User DRIVER AUTORUN
00 00 00 00 00 00	1 380 K 1 328 K 1 068 K 1 024 K 760 K	SuperCopier 2 (expl Virtual CloneDrive D Event Monitor User DRIVER AUTORUN
00 00 00 00	1 380 K 1 328 K 1 068 K 1 024 K	SuperCopier 2 (expl Virtual CloneDrive D Event Monitor User
00 00 00	1 380 K 1 328 K 1 068 K	SuperCopier 2 (expl Virtual CloneDrive D
00	1 380 K 1 328 K	SuperCopier 2 (expl
		Keyboard And Mous
00	1 384 K	Keyboard And Mous
00	1 456 K	
00	1 468 K	Gestionnaire de fenê
00	1 484 K	USB Keyboard And P
00	1 540 K	
00	1 896 K	Gestionnaire audio H
00	2 060 K	Hotkey Utility
00	2 076 K	XBoxStat.exe
	00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 2 060 K 00 1 896 K 00 1 540 K 00 1 484 K 00 1 468 K

Some malware appear as VCDDaemon.exe, including those found in the C:\windows or C:\windows\system32.

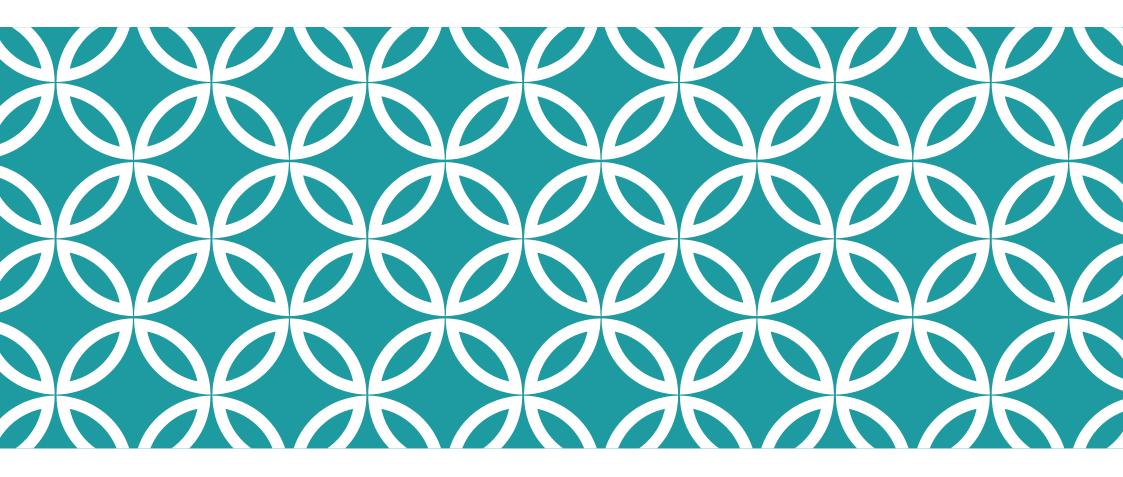
Check the VCDDaemon.exe process on your PC.

# LET'S SCAN PORTS

If you use CLI, do that with Nmap, if not, you can find lots of ports scanners online.

Port	Service	comment	
21	FTP	Open, no password	
137/139	Netbios-ns/ssn	Can't close because of printer, network, etc. but can be used for an attack	

Port	Service	Comment		
79 finger		Finger is not dangerous but leave it in listening without really need is a mistake. finger gives too much information about the system users		
119	nntp	Vulnerability has been identified in several versions of Windows; which could be exploited by an attacker. The problem is due to an error in the Network News Transfer Protocol that does not properly handling certain malicious requests		
135	Epmap	Port used by BLASTER virus - <u>vidéo</u>		
1214/ 4662/ 4663	Kazaa & eDokey	Port used by Peer-to-Peer applications for the exchange of files. Unfortunately, their use in a network can lead to security problems and unnecessarily consume bandwidth		
3127	CTX Bridge	Used by lots of viruses : MyDoom, Novarg		





# **GOOD PRACTICES FOR TOMORROW**

(KILL THIS COMPUTER WITH FIRE!!!)

#### RE-INSTALL ALL (BUT NOT THE CRACKED GAMES) ... EVEN BY DEFAULT

### VIRTUALIZATION ?

e 🗀 Diapositives	Police	<b>1</b> 2	Fichier Machine Aide		
			Nouvelle Configuration Oublier Affiche		😥 Détails 🛛 Instantanés
			Bi fonction	Général	Prévisualisation
	1			Nom : UBUNTU Svetšme d'exploitation : Ubuntu (64-bit)	
UBUNTU [En fonction] - (	Oracle VM VirtualBox			×	
				io itte, Optique, Disque dur MD-V., Pagination imbriquée, rtualisation KVM	
				2 Mo ésachvé	
				ésactivée	
				Lecteur optique] Vide IBUNTU.vdi (Normal, 8,00 Gio)	
		uhual			
		ubun	lu	ctSound	
		• • • •	•	10 MT Desktop (NAT)	
				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
cking the disk /	dev/disk/by-uuid	/aba33b52-27f	e-4479-adcd-f976f99	585e4 (sda5_c	
r passphrase:					

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### KEEP AN EYE ON YOUR RUNNING PROCESSES

But it's not enought...

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# USING TWO DIFFERENT OS?

DUAL BOOT, like one for gaming (Windows) and an other for doing everithing else (Ubuntu ?)

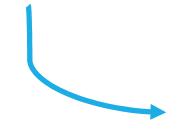
There also vwill be a problem if the 2 different OS are sharing the same disk or part of disk, you have to separate the two universes

Problem of resources can be the same as virtualizing

# AND WHAT ABOUT A DEDICATED MACHINE ?

Not connected to local network

□Not connected to internet

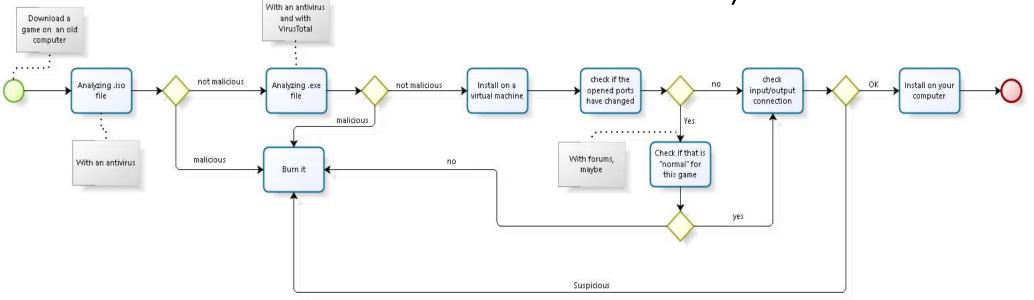


The problem is gamers sometimes need to play online

# **CREATING A PROCESS**

An old computer connected to Internet

- An updated antivirus
- A virtual machine
- Wireshark on your VM



## THANK YOU !

#### **QUESTIONS** ?



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