



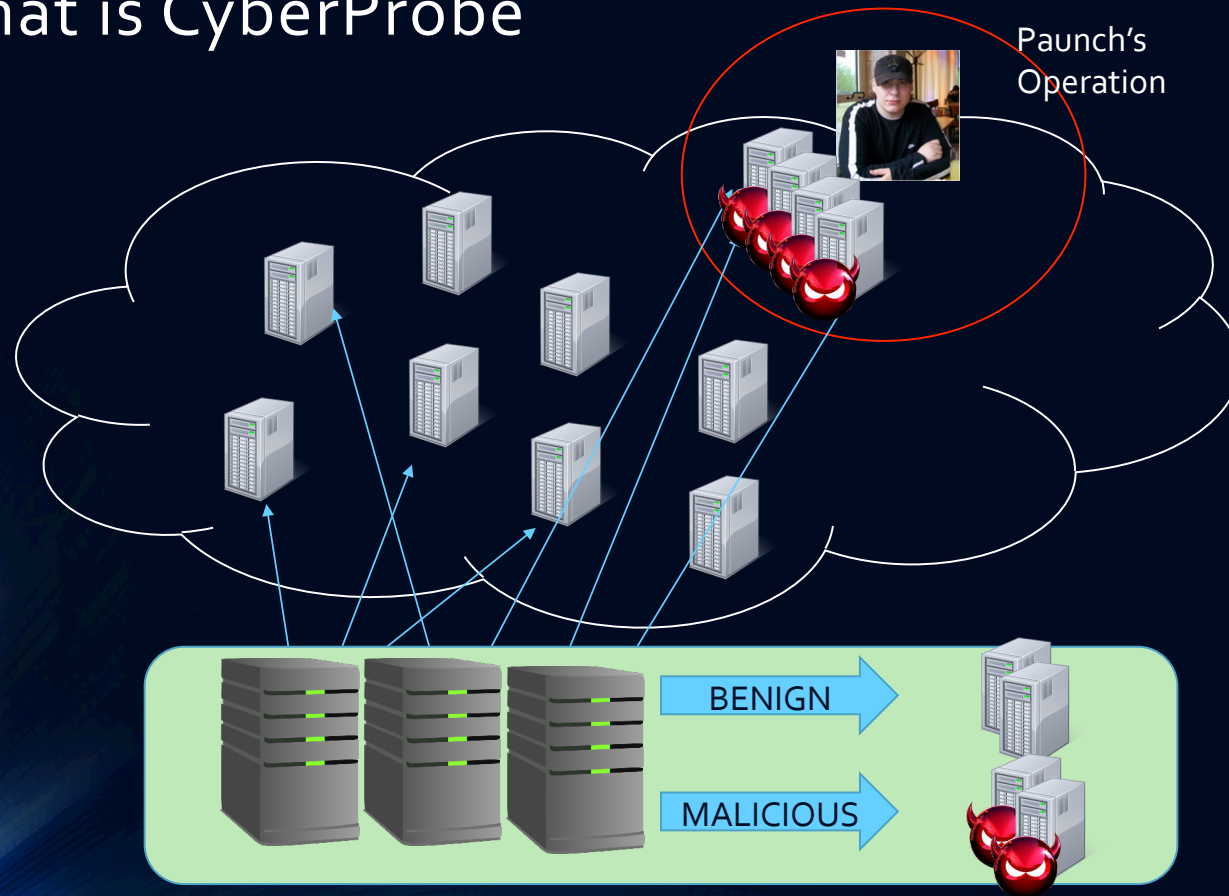
# CyberProbe: Towards Internet-Scale Active Detection of Malicious Servers

A. NAPPA, Z. XU, M.Z. RAFIQUE, J. CABALLERO, G. GU  
IMDEA SOFTWARE INSTITUTE  
SUCCESS LAB, TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY

Cybercriminals use geographically distributed servers to run their malicious operations

- Exploit servers -> Malware distribution
- Payment servers -> Monetization
- Redirectors -> Anonymity
- C&C servers -> Control botnets
- P2P bots (server functionality)

# What is CyberProbe



## Existing detection techniques: Passive

- Honeypots
- Spamtraps
- **LIMITATIONS**
  - Slow
  - Incomplete (i.e., limited view)



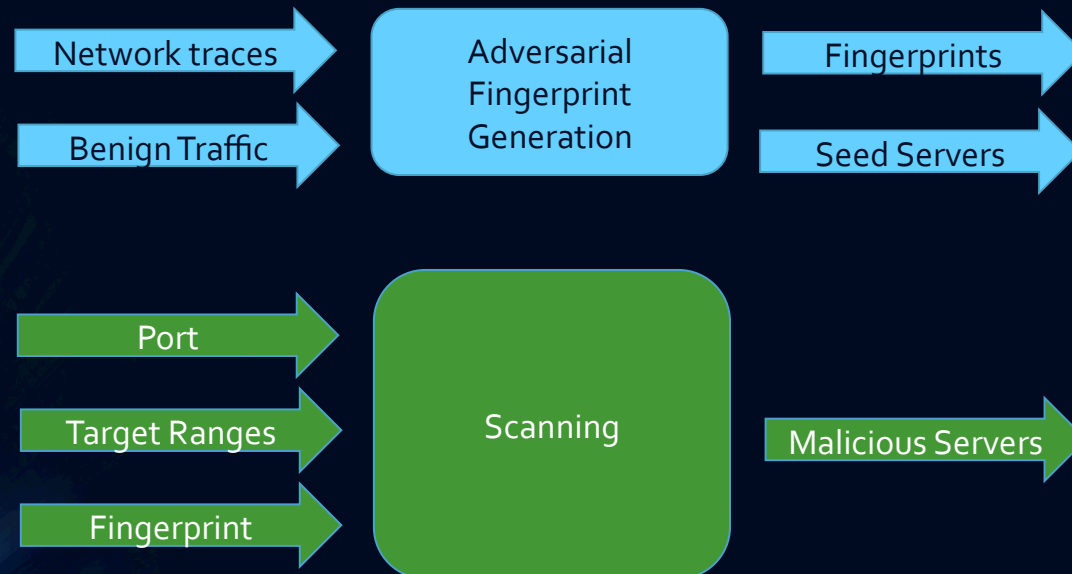
## Existing detection techniques: Active

- Run malware samples
- Honeyclient farms (i.e. Google Safebrowsing)
- **LIMITATIONS**
  - Expensive
  - Incomplete (i.e., Safebrowsing focuses on exploit servers)

## Contributions

- Novel active probing approach for Internet-scale detection of malicious servers
- Novel adversarial fingerprint generation technique
- Implement approach into CyberProbe
- Use CyberProbe for 24 localized and Internet-wide scans
  - Identifies 151 malicious servers
  - 75% of the servers unknown to databases of malicious activity (e.g., VirusTotal, UrlQuery)
  - Identifies provider locality property

# Cyberprobe in a nutshell



# Fingerprints

- A fingerprint for each operation & server type
- A fingerprint comprises:
  - A probe construction function → Packet
  - A classification function → Snort signature

Clickpayz1

Probe: GET /td?aid=egxmkgg5h6&said=26427

Signature:

content: "302"; http\_stat\_code;

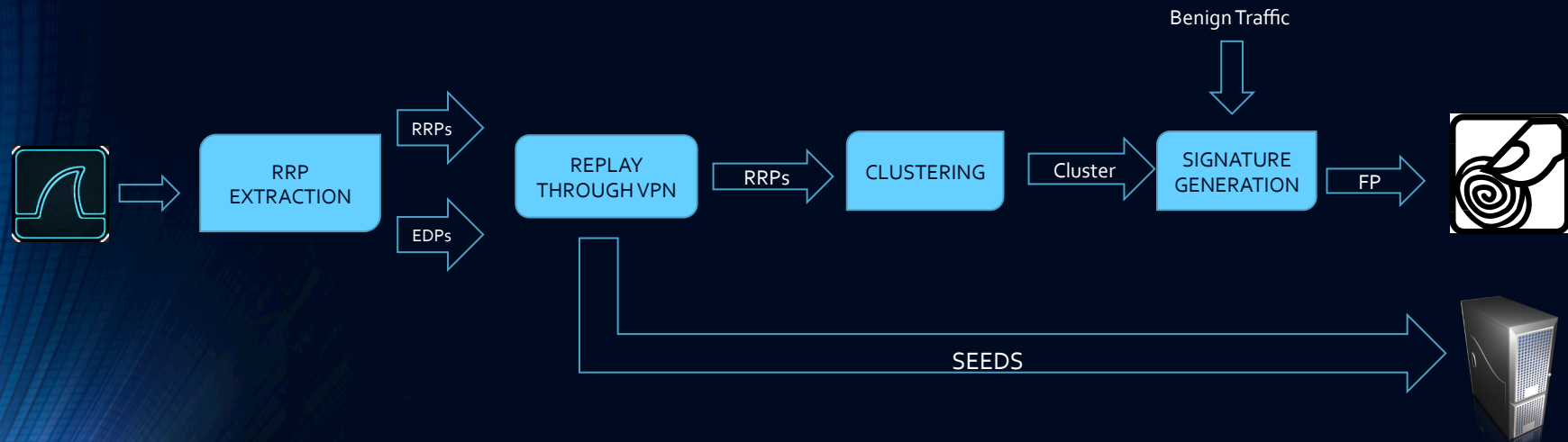
content: "\r\n\r\nLoading..."

## Adversarial Fingerprint Generation: Goals

- **Minimize traffic**
- **Generate inconspicuous probes**

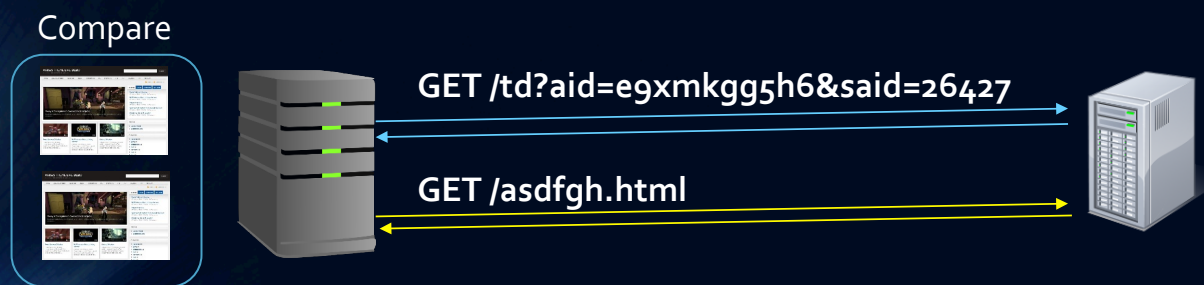


# Adversarial Fingerprint Generation: Architecture



# Generation details

- Replay
  - VPN for: anonymity, IP diversity and for new states
  - Check result against random resource from the server

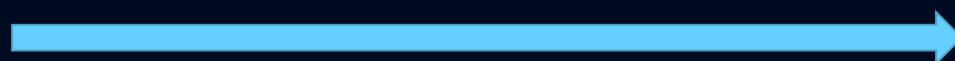


# Scanning

- 3 scanners:
  - Horizontal → SYN scan
  - AppTCP scanner (sends app-level probe)
  - UDP scanner
- 3 scan ranges:
  - Localized-reduced
  - Localized-extended
  - Internet-wide
- Signature matching uses Snort

# AppTCP and UDP scanners

CyberProbe



INTERNET



Benign Server



Malicious Family A

# Scanning summary

## TCP

- TCP horizontal scanner (fast, polite)
- TCP sniffer (reliable to get responses to our probes)
- AppTCP scanner (Asynchronous + Snort)

## UDP

- UDP scanner (fast, polite) + Snort



## Ethical Considerations

To scan as politely as possible we:

- Rate-limit scanners
- Set up forward and backward DNS entries for scanners
- Set up a webpage in the scanners to explain our experiment
- Remove from whitelist provider's ranges that request so
- Manually check fingerprints

# Adversarial fingerprint generation results

Type	Source	Families	Pcaps	RRPs	RRPs Replayer	Seeds	Fingerprints
Malware	VirusShare	152	918	1,639	193	19	18
Malware	MALICIA	9	1,059	764	602	2	2
Honeyclient	MALICIA	6	1,400	42,160	9,497	5	2
Honeyclient	UrlQuery	1	4	11	11	1	1

## AppTCP Scan Results

- 151 total servers scanned
- Virustotal known malware 10% of the servers
- UrlQuery 14%
- MalwareDomain 1% xVault 1%



4x Better Coverage

# Servers Operations

Operation	Fingerprints	Seeds	Servers	Prov.	Provider Loc.
bestav	3	4	23	7	3.3
bh2-adobe	1	1	13	7	1.8
bh2-ngen	1	1	2	2	1.0
blackrev	1	1	2	2	1.0
clickpayz	2	2	51	6	8.5
doubleighty	1	1	18	9	2.0
kovter	2	2	9	4	2.2
ironsource	1	1	7	4	1.7
optinstaller	1	1	18	4	2.0
soft196	1	1	8	4	2.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>3.2(avg.)</b>

# Observations

## Provider Locality:



Once a relationship has been established with a provider it is very likely that more than one malicious server will be setup with this provider



# P2P bots Scan Results

Type	Start-Date	Port	Fingerprint	Targets	SC	Rate	Time	Found
R	2013-03-19	UDP/16471	zeroaccess	40,448	1	10	1.2h	55 (0.13%)
I	2013-05-03	UDP/16471	zeroaccess	2,6B	4	50,000	3.6h	7,884 (0.0003%)

## Related Work

### Scanning:

- Leonard et al. IMC '10
- Heninger et al. Usenix Security '12
- Zmap

### Fingerprinting:

- FiG
- PeerPress

### Signature Generation:

- Honeycomb, Autograph, EarlyBird, Polygraph, Hamsa
- Botzilla, Perdisci et al., Firma

## Conclusion

- Novel active probing approach for Internet-scale detection of malicious servers
- Novel adversarial fingerprint generation technique
- Implement approach into CyberProbe
- Use CyberProbe for 24 localized and Internet-wide scans
  - Identifies 151 malicious servers
  - 75% of the servers unknown to databases of malicious activity (e.g., VirusTotal, UrlQuery)
  - Identifies provider locality property

Thanks!



## Future Work

- Scanner IP diversity
- Completeness
- Shared hosting (i.e. CDN)
- Complex protocol semantics