





# Botnets Are Emerging Threats to Internet Security

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**'Botnets could eat the internet'**  
Davos hears bleak prediction...

By Will Sturgeon  
Published: Friday 26 January 2007



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**Over 1 Million Potential Victims of Botnet Cyber Crime**

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By Joaquim P. Menezes, CIO, 07/25/07

The New York Times  
nytimes.com

January 7, 2007

**Attack of the Zombie Computers Is Growing Threat**

By [JOHN MARKOFF](#)



# What Are Bots & Botnets Today?

- Bots: malware that has
  - a remote control facility (C&C)
    - IRC, HTTP, P2P
  - a spreading mechanism to propagate
    - Remote vulnerability scan, Email, Drive-by download, IM
- Botnets – networks of bots
- Bots/Botnets are used for
  - DDoS, Spam, Click fraud, Data theft, ...

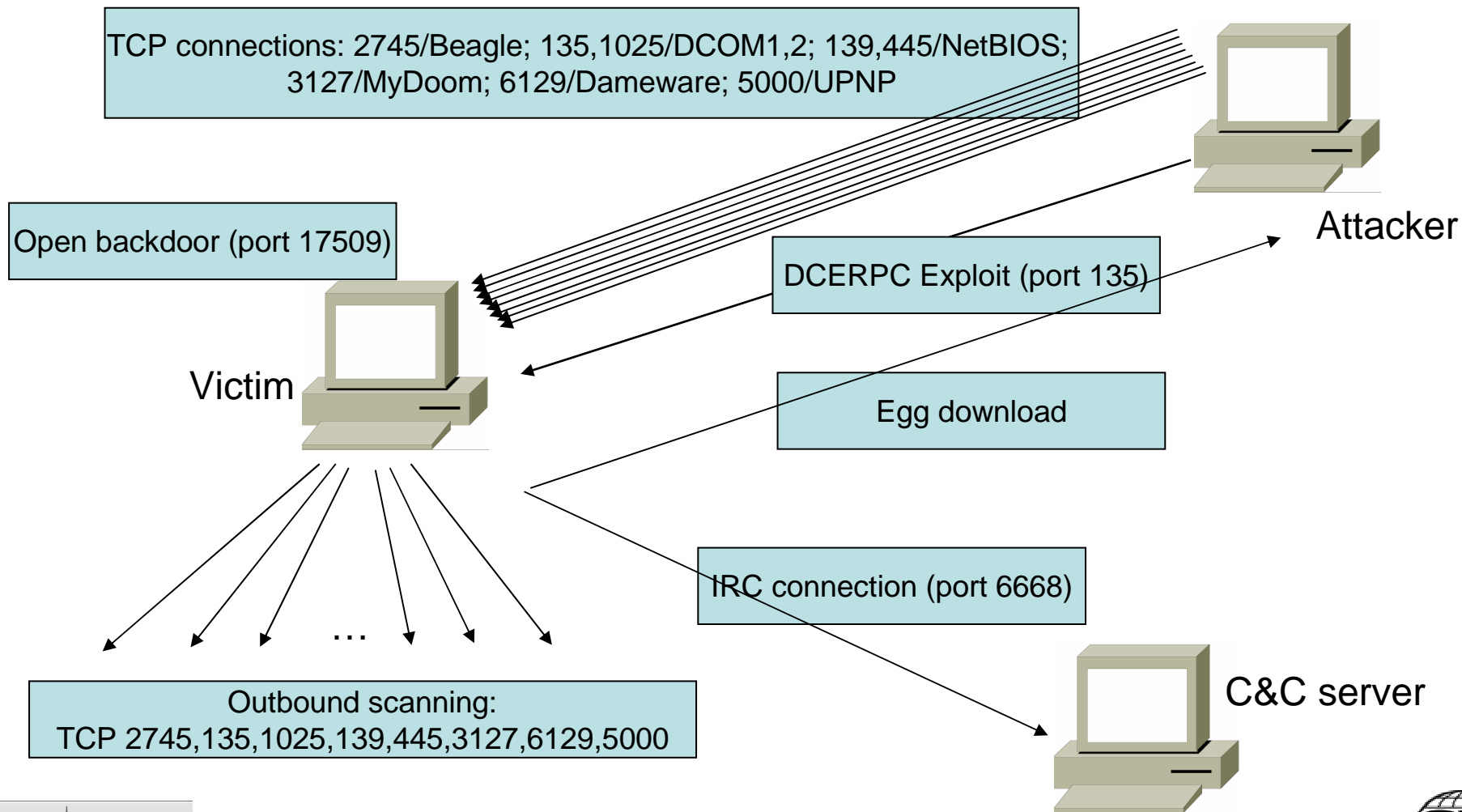


## Detecting Bots/Botnets Is Difficult

- Bots are actively evolving
  - Infection vectors
  - Binary updates
  - C&C servers/communications
  - Scanning strategies
- Traditional IDSs/IPSs are less helpful in identifying bots (too many false positives)
- Only looking at one specific aspect is probably not enough



# Bot infection case study: Phatbot





# What Is BotHunter?

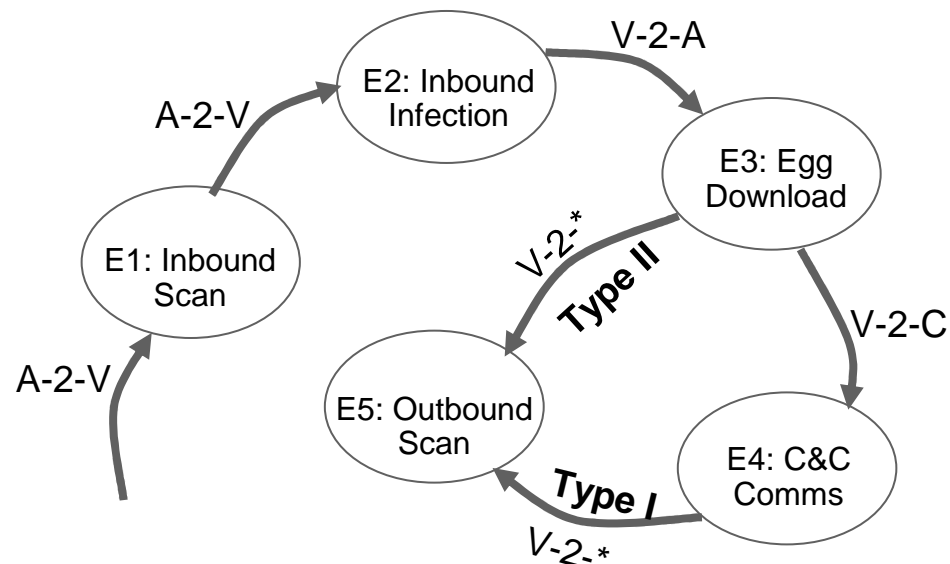
- **BotHunter** – an IDS-Driven *Dialog* Correlation Engine
  - Protect enterprise/campus network
  - Monitors two-way communication flows between internal networks and the Internet for signs of bot and other malware
  - Correlates dialog trail of inbound intrusion alarms with outbound communication patterns
  - Produces a comprehensive ‘bot’ *Profile* that captures
    - Infection source/methods/pattern
    - identity of the locally infected host
    - most likely C&C address
    - all related dialog warning summaries



# Dialog-based Correlation

BotHunter employs an **Infection Lifecycle Model** to detect host infection behavior

- Egress point (internal – external)
- Search for duplex communication sequences that map to I.L. model
- Stimulus does not require strict ordering, but does require temporal locality



# BotHunter - Correlation Framework

Int. Host	Timer	E1 ☹	E2	E3	E4	E5
192.168.12.1	☹	$A_a \dots A_b$				
192.168.10.45	🕒		$A_c \dots A_d$		$A_e \dots A_f$	
192.168.10.66	🕒		$A_g$			
192.168.12.46	🕒				$A_h \dots A_i$	$A_j \dots A_k$
⋮						
192.168.11.123	☹ 🕒	$A_l$	$A_m \dots A_n$	$A_o$		

**Network Dialog Correlation Matrix**

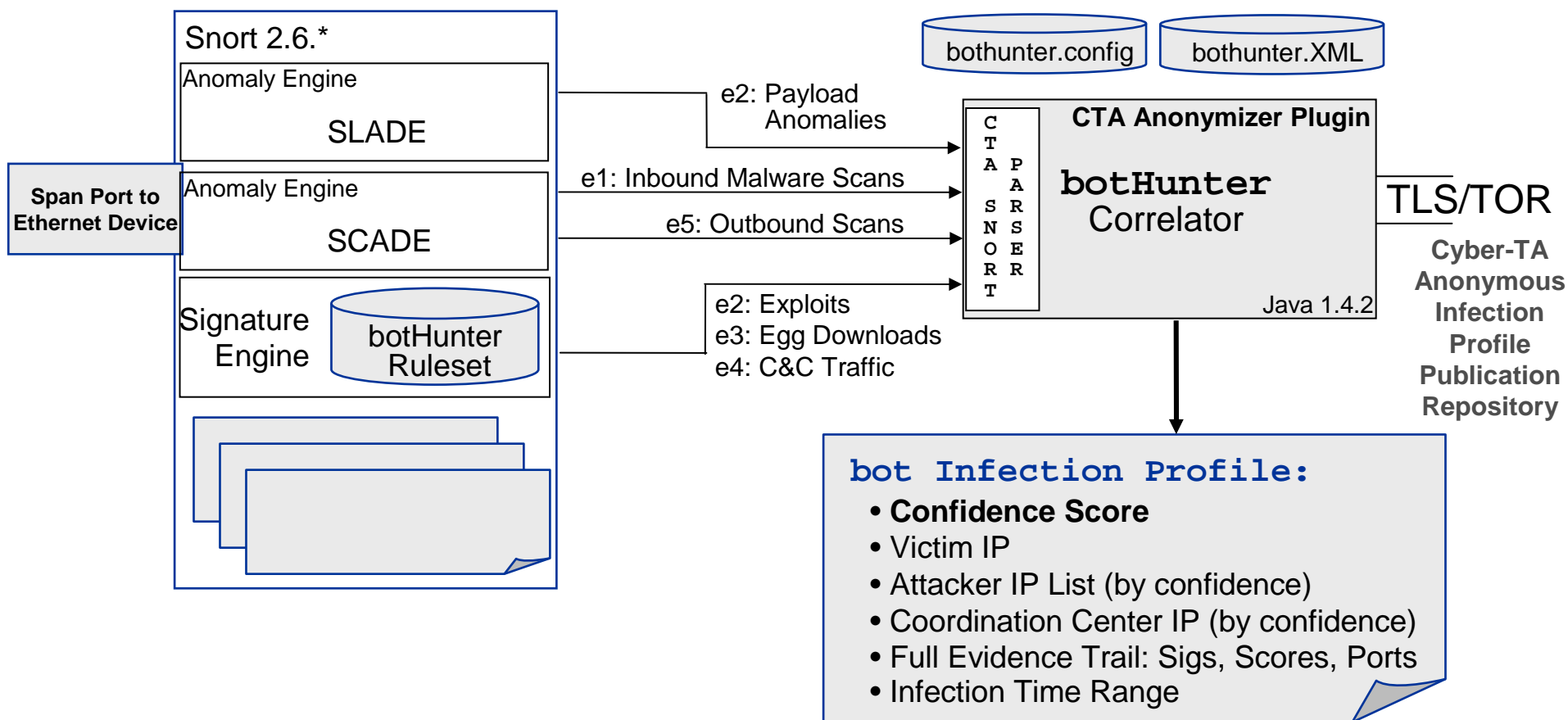
## *Characteristics of Bot Declarations*

- External stimulus alone cannot trigger bot alert
- 2 x internal bot behavior triggers bot alert





# BotHunter: Architecture Overview





# BotHunter Sensor Suite : SCADE

## SCADE: Statistical sCan Anomaly Detection Engine

- Custom malware specific weighted scan detection system for inbound and outbound sources
- Bounded memory usage to the number of inside hosts, less vulnerable to DoS attacks
- Inbound (E1: Initial Scan Phase):
  - suspicious port scan detection using weighted score
  - failed connection to vulnerable port = high weight
  - failed connection to other port = low weight
- Outbound (E5: Victim Outbound Scan):
  - S1 – Scan rate of V over time t
  - S2 – Scan failed connection rate (weighted) of V over t
  - S3 – Scan target entropy (low revisit rate implies bot search) over t
  - Combine model assessments: Or, Majority voting, AND scheme





## BotHunter Sensor Suite : SLADE

### SLADE: Statistical payLoad Anomaly Detection Engine

- Suspicious payload detect: new “lossy” n-gram byte distribution analyzer over a limited set of network services
- Implements a lossy data structure to capture 4-gram hash space: default vector size = 2048. (Versus  $n=4$ ,  $256^4 = 2^{32} \approx 4Gb$ ).
- Comparable accuracy as full n-gram scheme: low FP and FN
- General performance comparable to PAYL [Wang2004]: to detect all 18 attacks, the false positive of PAYL is **4.02%**, SLADE is **0.3601%**

Ke Wang, Salvatore J. Stolfo. "Anomalous Payload-based Network Intrusion Detection", RAID'04



# BotHunter Sensor Suite : Signature Engine

- Signature Set
  - Replaces all standard snort rules with five custom rulesets: e[1-5].rules
- Scope: Dialog content
  - Known worm/bot exploit signatures, shell/code/script exploits, malware update/download, C&C command exchanges, outbound scans
- Rule sources
  - Bleeding Edge malware rulesets
  - Snort community rules
  - Cyber-TA custom bot-specific rules
- Current Set
  - 1383 rules, operating on SRI/CSL and Georgia Tech networks, low FP





# Example BotHunter Infection Profile

Score: 1.95 (>= 0.8)  
 Infected Target: 192.168.166.40  
 Infector List: 192.168.166.20  
 C & C List: 192.168.166.10 (27)  
 Observed Start: 01/19/2007 17:15:27.60 EST  
 Report End: 01/19/2007 17:18:26.22 EST  
 Gen. Time: 01/19/2007 17:18:26.22 EST

**Example VMWare RBot Experiment**  
 Initial Bot Infector: 192.168.166.20  
 Victim System: 192.168.166.40  
 Coordination Center: 192.168.166.10

## INBOUND SCAN

### EXPLOIT

192.168.166.20 (2) (17:15:27.60 EST)  
 E2[rb] SHELLCODE x86 0x90 unicode NOOP

### EXPLOIT (slade)

192.168.166.20 (2) (17:15:27.60 EST)  
 E2[sl] Slade detected suspicious payload exploit with anomaly score 2312.725576.

### EGG DOWNLOAD

192.168.166.20 (2) (17:15:27.96 EST)  
 E3[rb] TFTP GET .exe from external source 1028->69 (17:15:27.96 EST)

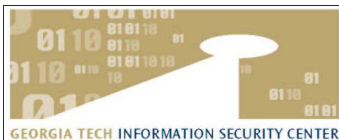
### C and C TRAFFIC

192.168.166.10 (27) (17:15:46.56 EST-17:18:26.22 EST)  
 E4[rb] BLEEDING-EDGE TROJAN IRC NICK command 1029->6668 (17:15:46.56 EST)  
 E4[rb] BLEEDING-EDGE TROJAN BOT - potential scan/exploit command  
 .....

### OUTBOUND SCAN

192.168.166.20 (17:16:42.18 EST)  
 E5[sc] scade detected suspicious scanner [192.168.166.40] scanning 30 IPs at ports [0 135 ...]





# Detection Performance at SRI Honeynet

3 Month Infection Count	<b>7,204</b>
Number of Unique Attackers	6,650
Number of DNS lookups	2,859
Infections missed by BotHunter	<b>14</b>

Live Internet Monitoring Apparatus examines BotHunter detection coverage (TP analysis)

Detection rate > 99.8% so far

## Population Dynamics

## Network Analyses

## Host Forensics

## Binary Analysis

Time	Victim OS	Infection Source	C&C Server	DNS Lookups	Infection Port	Packet Trace	Detection Signatures	Infection Chatter	BotHunter Score	BotHunter Profile	Forensic Logs	Antivirus Labels	Packed egg.exe	Unpacked egg.exe	Unpacked egg.asm	Data Strings	Syscall Trace
00:26:00	WinXP	US: 130.13.160.76	n/a		445	pcap	raw alerts ruleset	ftp 12 lines	Yeah : 0.8	profile	summary tarball	10 of 29	c4709f16a6	none [4]	none:none	none	trace
00:47:00	WinXP	TW: 59.104.41.147	n/a	UA:citi-bank.ru	445	pcap	raw alerts ruleset	http 1 line	Yeah : 1.3	profile	summary tarball	29 of 29	d6dfe972a0	15d31ff96b [0]	ASM;Graph	lines=149	trace
01:14:00	Win2K-f	US: 65.141.157.211	n/a		445	pcap	raw alerts ruleset	http 118 lines	Yeah : 0.8	profile	summary tarball	25 of 29	a7c70c4cbc	a7c70c4cbc [1]	ASM;Graph	lines=697	trace
02:11:00	WinXP	US: 71.70.215.119	n/a	DE:siliconfireware.ru US:ebookfinaltrash.ru wpad	445	pcap	raw alerts ruleset	http 1 line	Yeah : 0.8	profile	summary tarball	29 of 29	a12cab51ef	none [4]	none:none	none	trace
02:46:00	Win2K-f	CA: 216.167.252.64	n/a		445	pcap	raw alerts ruleset	http 1 line	Yeah : 0.8	profile	summary tarball	none	none	none	none	none	none
02:52:00	WinXP	US: 71.121.157.247	n/a	UA:citi-bank.ru	445	pcap	raw alerts ruleset	http 1 line	Yeah : 1.3	profile	summary tarball	29 of 29	8ae2cc2e80	f1ed53cb52 [0]	ASM:none	lines=2	trace



## Detection Performance at Georgia Tech

- Virtual network, detect all 10 bots, including
  - AgoBot, Phatbot
  - RBot, RxBot
  - WisdomBot/SdBot/SpyBot
  - GTBot
- Real capture in live network
  - Feb. 2007, Georgia Tech, CoC network
  - BotHunter declared a bot infection via dialog warnings E1, E4, E5
  - E4 (C&C Server) address seen in both Shadow Server and the botnet mailing list





## False Positive Test

- Georgia Tech, college of computing, live deployment
  - Less than 1 (false profiles) per day in a 4 month real-time operation
- SRI computer science lab
  - 1 false positive in a 10-day trace





# Summary

- New network perimeter monitoring strategy: dialog correlation
- New bot detection system: BotHunter
- Free Internet release at

<http://www.cyber-ta.org/BotHunter/>

