



# How to Analyze Drive-by Exploit Frameworks

## *SANS Malware Analysis Panel*

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Ken Dunham, Director of Global Response

[kdunham@isightpartners.com](mailto:kdunham@isightpartners.com)

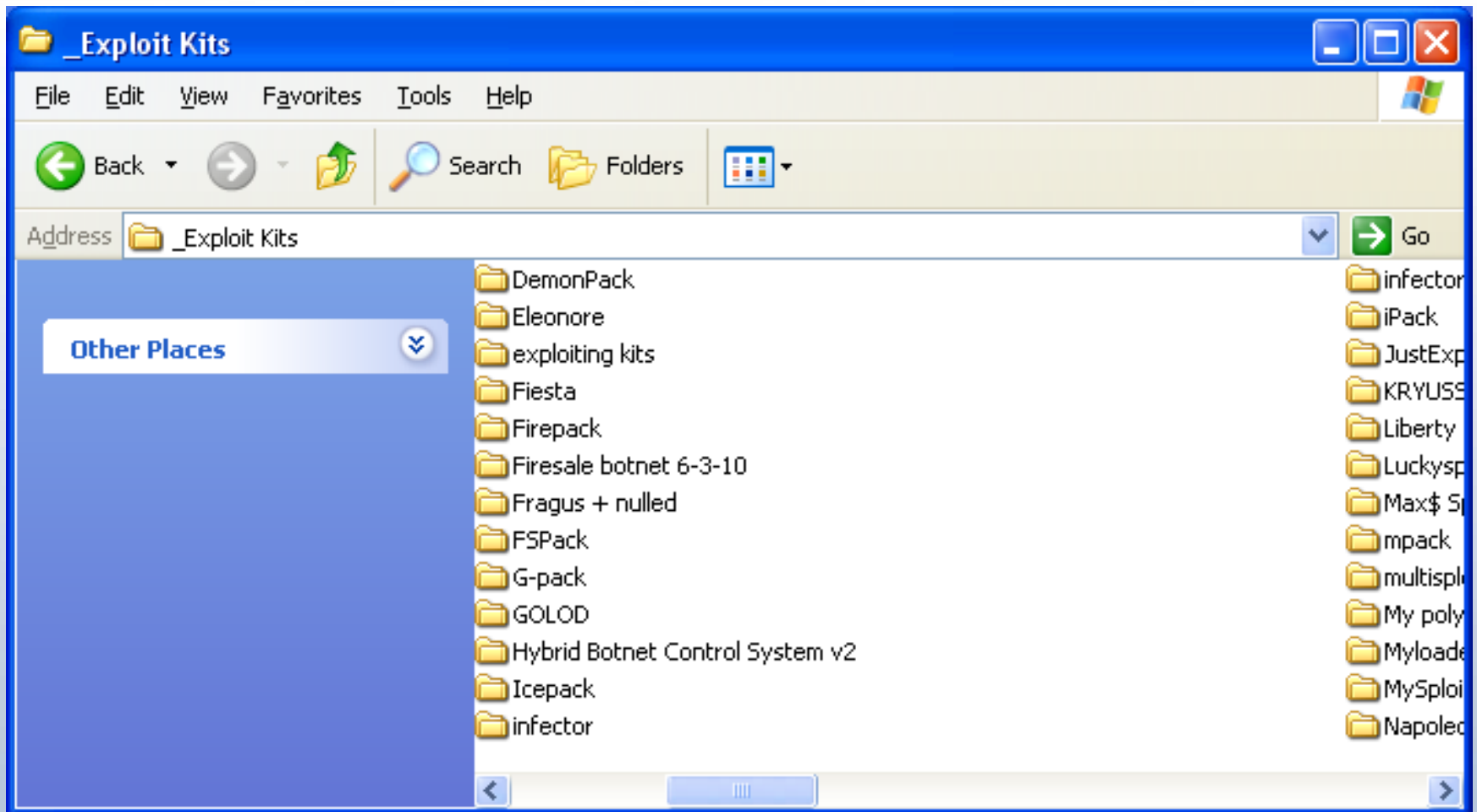
# Intro to Ken

- CISSP, GCFA, GCIH Gold (Honors), GSEC, GREM
- Current Director of Global Response for iSIGHT Partners
- Regular brief high level security staff and executives in F100 companies.
- Around 20 years in the industry specializing in incident handling and malware analysis.
- Author of several books, regular columnist, authored over 5,000 security reports to date.
- Leader of multiple industry collaboration efforts.

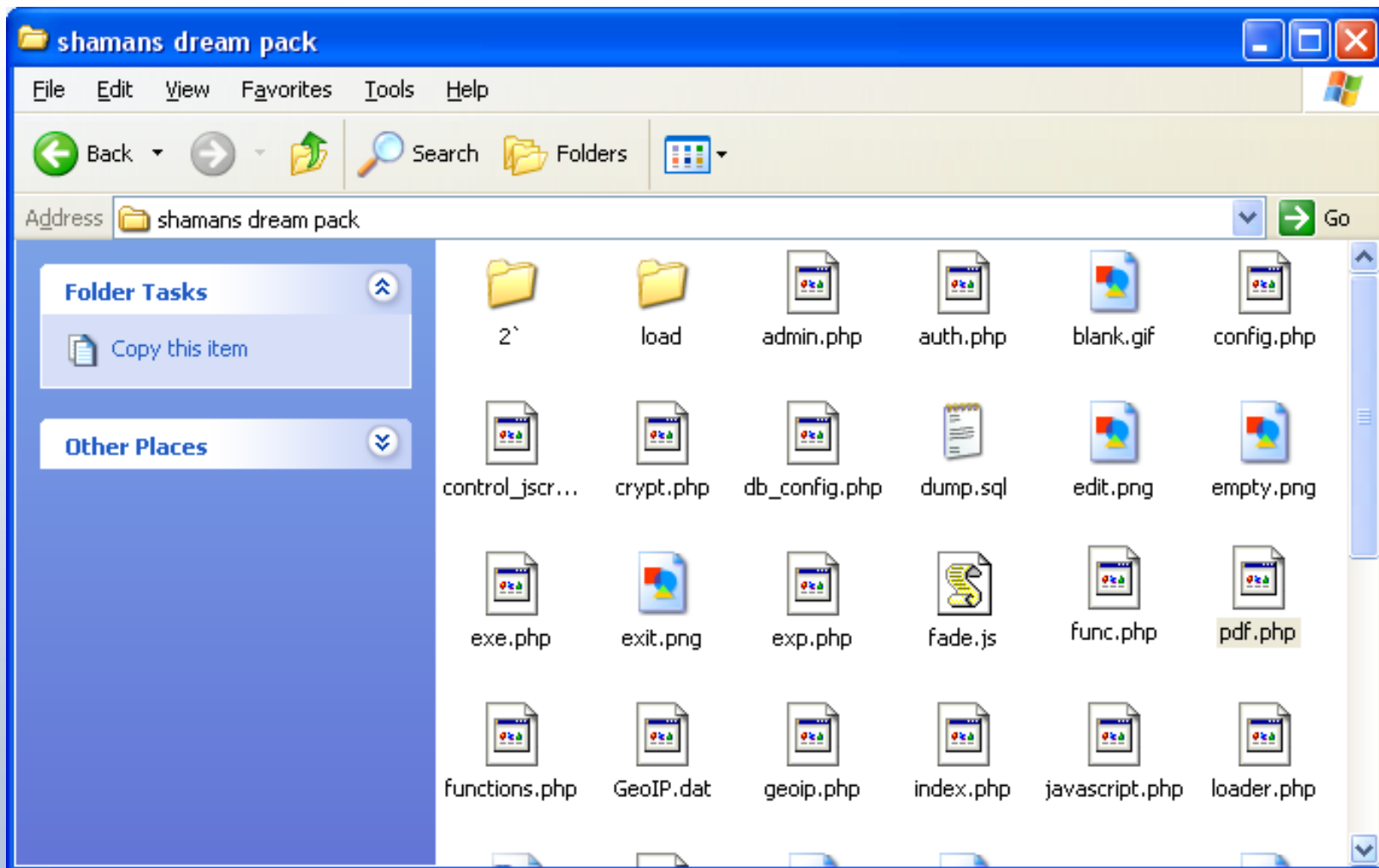
# Introduction to Exploit Frameworks

- The threat is remote, attacking vulnerable computers (clients) as users surf the Web.
- They are easy to develop and deploy.
- As a framework it is trivial to update with the latest and greatest exploit vector or client data.
- Scale and automation are serious issues.
- Integration is a greater concern, such as loaders and organized criminal efforts.

# A Dime a Dozen



# Typical Components



# How to Analyze Drive-by Exploit Frameworks?

- Select Challenges Exist for Analysis:
  - Server-side scripts and obfuscation hide the code and/or payloads.
  - Unique IP checks and geo-location conditions may blacklist and/or block analysis of a remote kit.
  - Identification of exploit vectors and payloads can be difficult and time consuming.

# Accessing the Framework

- Log files or sites like MDL give clues on hostile URLs and/or administration locations of a kit.
- “Demo” packs are frequently available.
- Other researchers may have a copy.
- Vulnerabilities may exist where select components of a kit may be collected.
- Behavioral testing with careful vulnerability vectors can force specific triggers of interest.

# LAMP/WAMP Servers • Local Tests

- Requires some setup (*see handout*)
- Localized testing removes unique IP and geolocation checks that may exist in a remote attack server.
- Interactive MySQL/PHP testing.
- Local exploitation triggers and analysis.



# Detailed Analysis of the Kit

- Script analysis, de-obfuscation/de-zending.
- Analysis of netflow data from local and remote kits.
- Correlation to limited exploit vector tests and/or abuse intel.
- CLSID and exploit string correlation.
- Follow-up limited exploit vector tests.

# Phoenix Kit Example

The image shows a composite screenshot. On the left, a web browser window displays the Phoenix Exploit's Kit interface. The page title is "Phoenix Exploit's Kit" and it features a password prompt: "Please enter your password" with a "Password:" input field, "CANCEL", and "OK" buttons. The background of the page shows a phoenix rising from flames. On the right, a database management tool window is open, showing a table with the following data:

	id	ip	time	
	1	127.0.0.2	1273191809	M
	2	127.0.0.1	1273192181	F

Below the database window, a Windows Explorer window shows the file system path "C:\wamp\www\phoenix" with various folders and files like "configuration", "exploits", "files", "images", "includes", "tmp", "cryptor.php", "exe.exe", "img.png", and "index.php".



[kdunham@isightpartners.com](mailto:kdunham@isightpartners.com)