



# Global Information Assurance Certification Paper

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"Intrusion Detection In-Depth (Security 503)"  
at <http://www.giac.org/registration/gcia>

Northcutt, I like this one. Note the analyst has done a good deal of research into the attackers and has looked for correlation activity. Clearly David knows his stuff, the analysis is free form but accurate. 88. \*

David Hesprih

## Incident Analysis 03/01/2000 – 03/31/2000

### Incident Summary

CGI script fishing.

### Log Data

```
128.175.13.74 - - [19/Mar/2000:11:47:23 -0500] "GET /cgi-
bin/counterfiglet/nc/f=;echo;echo%20{ _begin-counterfiglet_ };uname%20-a;id;w;echo%20{ _end-
counterfiglet_ };echo HTTP/1.0" 404 207 "-" "-"
128.175.13.74 - - [19/Mar/2000:21:49:25 -0500] "POST /cgi-bin/test-cgi HTTP/1.0" 404 207
 "-" "-"
128.175.13.74 - - [20/Mar/2000:00:09:58 -0500] "POST /cgi-bin/phf?Qname=x%0a/bin/sh+-s%0a
HTTP/1.0" 404 207 "-" "-"
128.175.13.74 - - [20/Mar/2000:01:04:56 -0500] "GET /cgi-
bin/aglimpse/80|IFS=_;CMD=_echo\;echo_id-aglimpse\;uname_-a\;id;eval$CMD; HTTP/1.0" 404
207 "-" "-"
128.175.13.74 - - [20/Mar/2000:18:54:14 -0500] "POST /cgi-bin/perl HTTP/1.0" 404 207 "-"
 "-"
128.175.13.74 - - [21/Mar/2000:00:35:16 -0500] "POST /cgi-bin/sh HTTP/1.0" 404 207 "-" "-"
128.175.13.74 - - [21/Mar/2000:01:31:06 -0500] "GET /cgi-
bin/query?x=%3C%21%2D%23%65%78%65%63%20%63%6D%64%3D%22%2F%75%73%72%2F%62%69%6E%2F%69%6
4%22%2D%2D%3E HTTP/1.0" 404 207 "-" "-"
128.175.13.74 - - [21/Mar/2000:02:34:30 -0500] "GET
/%3C%21%2D%23%65%78%65%63%20%63%6D%64%3D%22%2F%75%73%72%2F%62%69%6E%2F%69%64%22%2D%2D%
3E/index.html HTTP/1.0" 404 207 "-" "-"

[19/Mar/2000:11:47:23] warning (25171): for host 128.175.13.74 trying to GET /cgi-
bin/counterfiglet/nc/f=;echo;echo { _begin-counterfiglet_ };uname -a;id;w;echo { _end-
counterfiglet_ };echo, cgieng_start_exec reports: cannot find CGI program
/usr/netscape/enterprise/cgi-bin/counterfiglet/nc/f=;echo;echo { _begin-
counterfiglet_ };uname -a;id;w;echo { _end-counterfiglet_ };echo (File not found)
[19/Mar/2000:21:49:26] warning (25171): for host 128.175.13.74 trying to POST /cgi-
bin/test-cgi, cgieng_start_exec reports: cannot find CGI program
/usr/netscape/enterprise/cgi-bin/test-cgi (File not found)
[20/Mar/2000:00:09:59] warning (25171): for host 128.175.13.74 trying to POST /cgi-
bin/phf, cgieng_start_exec reports: cannot find CGI program /usr/netscape/enterprise/cgi-
bin/phf (File not found)
[20/Mar/2000:01:04:56] warning (25171): for host 128.175.13.74 trying to GET /cgi-
bin/aglimpse/80|IFS=_;CMD=_echo\;echo_id-aglimpse\;uname_-a\;id;eval$CMD;,
cgieng_start_exec reports: cannot find CGI program /usr/netscape/enterprise/cgi-
bin/aglimpse/80|IFS=_;CMD=_echo\;echo_id-aglimpse\;uname_-a\;id;eval$CMD; (File not
found)
[20/Mar/2000:18:54:14] warning (25171): for host 128.175.13.74 trying to POST /cgi-
bin/perl, cgieng_start_exec reports: cannot find CGI program
/usr/netscape/enterprise/cgi-bin/perl (File not found)
[21/Mar/2000:00:35:16] warning (25171): for host 128.175.13.74 trying to POST /cgi-
bin/sh, cgieng_start_exec reports: cannot find CGI program /usr/netscape/enterprise/cgi-
bin/sh (File not found)
[21/Mar/2000:01:31:07] warning (25171): for host 128.175.13.74 trying to GET /cgi-
bin/query, cgieng_start_exec reports: cannot find CGI program
/usr/netscape/enterprise/cgi-bin/query (File not found)
```

Note that log times are EST.

## Protagonist

*Obfuscated Class C*

333.444.555.666

## Antagonist

strauss.udel.edu

128.175.13.74

## Network

University of Delaware (NET-UDELNET)  
Network and Systems Services 192  
South Chapel Street, Room 240A  
Newark, DE 19716  
US

Netname: UDELNET  
Netnumber: 128.175.0.0

Coordinator:  
, (DJG2-ARIN) [grim@UDEL.EDU](mailto:grim@UDEL.EDU)  
(302) 831-3700 (302) 831-1990 (FAX) (302) 831-3717

Domain System inverse mapping provided by:

COPLAND.UDEL.EDU	128.175.13.92
STRAUSS.UDEL.EDU	128.175.13.74
NOC2.DCCS.UPENN.EDU	128.91.254.1
NOC3.DCCS.UPENN.EDU	128.91.254.4

Record last updated on 29-Oct-1999.  
Database last updated on 17-Apr-2000 17:38:08 EDT.

The ARIN Registration Services Host contains ONLY Internet Network Information: Networks, ASN's, and related POC's. Please use the whois server at rs.internic.net for DOMAIN related Information and whois.nic.mil for NIPRNET Information.

## Domain

The Data in Network Solutions' WHOIS database is provided by Network Solutions for information purposes, and to assist persons in obtaining information about or related to a domain name registration record. Network Solutions does not guarantee its accuracy. By submitting a WHOIS query, you agree that you will use this Data only for lawful purposes and that, under no circumstances will you use this Data to: (1) allow, enable, or otherwise support the transmission of mass unsolicited, commercial advertising or solicitations via e-mail (spam); or (2) enable high volume, automated, electronic processes that apply to Network Solutions (or its systems). Network Solutions reserves the right to modify these terms at any time. By submitting this query, you agree to abide by this policy.

Registrant:  
University of Delaware (UDEL-DOM)  
192 South Chapel Street  
Newark, DE 19716  
US

Domain Name: [UDEL.EDU](http://UDEL.EDU)

Administrative Contact, Technical Contact, Zone Contact, Billing Contact:

Grim, Daniel J (DJG2) [grim@UDEL.EDU](mailto:grim@UDEL.EDU)  
University of Delaware  
192 South Chapel Street, Room 240A  
Newark, DE 19716  
302-831-3700 (302) 831-1990 (FAX) 302-831-3717

Record last updated on 08-Oct-1999.  
Record expires on 22-Jun-2001.  
Record created on 24-Jul-1985.  
Database last updated on 16-Apr-2000 16:40:27 EDT.

Domain servers in listed order:

<a href="http://COPLAND.UDEL.EDU">COPLAND.UDEL.EDU</a>	<a href="http://128.175.13.92">128.175.13.92</a>
<a href="http://STRAUSS.UDEL.EDU">STRAUSS.UDEL.EDU</a>	<a href="http://128.175.13.74">128.175.13.74</a>
<a href="http://NOC2.DCCS.UPENN.EDU">NOC2.DCCS.UPENN.EDU</a>	<a href="http://128.91.254.1">128.91.254.1</a>
<a href="http://NOC3.DCCS.UPENN.EDU">NOC3.DCCS.UPENN.EDU</a>	<a href="http://128.91.254.4">128.91.254.4</a>

## Analysis

This particular trace comes from a Solaris box that is sparsely instrumented.

These logs, *grepped* from a month's worth of logging, show a bit of "CGI fishing". Each attempt is very evidently highly targeted, and with purposeful intent – looking for exploitable software or misconfigurations in a Webserver's cgi-bin directory.

The speed of the scan, spread out over the period of three days, suggests a handcrafted approach. Another possibility is that it is part of a much larger scan that is iterating through tests performed across multiple Webservers.

The antagonist, "strauss.udel.edu," is one of the general-use UNIX hosts at the University of Delaware. It offers e-mail services, acts as an XDMP host, and supports classwork.

Had any of the above attempts successfully completed, they would represent a considerable threat to the integrity of the Webserver, as they would result in commands being executed at the privilege level that the Webserver's cgi-bin process executes at.

Similar detects was posted on GIAC <http://www.sans.org/y2k/031700-1830.htm> on March 17, 2000 – 1830; <http://www.sans.org/y2k/032100-2000.htm> on March 21, 2000 - 2000; <http://www.sans.org/y2k/040400-030.htm> on April 4, 2000; <http://www.sans.org/y2k/040500-1000.htm> on April 5, 2000 1000; <http://www.sans.org/y2k/041300.htm> on April 13, 2000; and <http://www.sans.org/y2k/041400.htm> on April 14, 2000.

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# Incident Analysis 03/19/2000 – 04/04/2000

## Incident Summary

Access attempt to *rexecd* daemon service.

## Log Data

```
tcpdlog:Mar 19 02:37:24 megaboz in.rexecd[27452]: refused connect from svstud.win.tue.nl
tcpdlog:Mar 19 05:16:16 megaboz in.rexecd[27997]: refused connect from svstud.win.tue.nl
tcpdlog:Mar 19 06:28:01 megaboz in.rexecd[28235]: refused connect from svstud.win.tue.nl
tcpdlog:Mar 19 06:30:26 megaboz in.rexecd[28244]: refused connect from svstud.win.tue.nl
tcpdlog:Mar 19 10:11:54 megaboz in.rexecd[28976]: refused connect from svstud.win.tue.nl
```

```
proftpdlog:Apr 4 16:22:35 megaboz proftpd[20042]: megaboz
(svstud.win.tue.nl[131.155.69.100]) - ANON ftp: Login successful.
proftpdlog:Apr 4 20:22:35 megaboz proftpd[20042]: megaboz
(svstud.win.tue.nl[131.155.69.100]) - FTP session closed.
```

Note that log times are EST.

## Protagonist

*Obfuscated Class C* 333.444.555.666

## Antagonist

svstud.win.tue.nl 131.155.69.100

## Network

Eindhoven University of Technology (NET-TUEINDHOVEN)  
Den Dolech 2  
Eindhoven  
NETHERLANDS

Netname: TUENET1  
Netnumber: 131.155.0.0

Coordinator:  
Schillemans, Joop F.A. (JFAS-ARIN) rcjooop@URC.TUE.NL  
+31 40-472147

Domain System inverse mapping provided by:

TUEGATE.TUE.NL 131.155.2.3  
KWEETAL.TUE.NL 131.155.2.7  
NS1.SURFNET.NL 192.87.106.101

Record last updated on 22-Aug-1994.  
Database last updated on 14-Apr-2000 17:40:43 EDT.

The ARIN Registration Services Host contains ONLY Internet  
Network Information: Networks, ASN's, and related POC's.  
Please use the whois server at rs.internic.net for DOMAIN related  
Information and whois.nic.mil for NIPRNET Information.

## Domain

Domain name:  
tue.nl

Organisation:  
Technische Universiteit Eindhoven  
P.O. Box 513

5600 MB Eindhoven

Administrative Contact:  
Joop Schillemans  
Phone: +31 40 2472147  
E-mail: rcjoop@urc.tue.nl

Technical Contact:  
Tonny van Lankveld  
Phone: +31 40 2472139  
E-mail: A.L.M.G.v.Lankveld@urc.tue.nl

Record last updated: 08-Feb-1995  
Record maintained by: NL Domain Registry

Domain Nameservers:

tuegate.tue.nl	131.155.2.3
kweetal.tue.nl	131.155.2.7
ns1.surfnet.nl	192.87.106.101

## Analysis

This particular trace comes from a Solaris box that is sparsely instrumented.

Five *rexecd* attempts on the same day, blocked by TCP Wrappers. Somewhat ironic, as it's of note the apparent point of origin of the traffic is from the Eindhoven University of Technology in The Netherlands - the same university, where Wietse Venema, the author of TCP Wrappers, used to work.

This particular incident appears to be targeted and with intent.

The timing of the accesses is interesting: starting at 2:37.24 AM and looking at the time differentials: another attempt 2:38.52 later, 1:11.45 later, one following 0:02.25 later, and the last after a delay of 3:41.28. The irregular pattern could be a segment of a larger sweep, especially one where the scan targets were randomized, and perhaps also offset by a random delay. However, it's likely this was a handcrafted series of events. Perhaps a series of exploit attempts using slightly different approaches, albeit all unsuccessful.

It's not clear what the FTP access approximately two weeks later was meant to accomplish.

The *rexecd* service is classically abused. Most versions of it allow anyone to check if an account exists (by having a different message for "login incorrect" and "password incorrect"), and to execute commands without much logging. In addition, *rexecd* allows redirection of stderr stream to an arbitrary port on the client machine. This stream is opened by *rexecd* before authentication of the user.

A *grep* of other system logs (including Web access and error logs, and FTP access logs) revealed no other traffic from this source that might have indicated additional sorties against this protagonist.

A similar detect (also occurring on March 19) was posted on GIAC <http://www.sans.org/y2k/032100-2000.htm> on March 21, 2000 - 2000.

# Incident Analysis 03/27/2000

## Incident Summary

NetBIOS port access attempt.

## Log Data

```
pentrylog:Mar 27 21:11:18 megaboz portsentry[23266]: attackalert: Connect from
host: 63.77.68.27/63.77.68.27 to UDP port: 161
pentrylog:Mar 27 21:11:18 megaboz portsentry[23266]: attackalert: Host 63.77.68
.27 has been blocked via wrappers with string: "ALL: 63.77.68.27"
pentrylog:Mar 27 21:11:18 megaboz portsentry[23266]: attackalert: Connect from
host: 63.77.68.27/63.77.68.27 to UDP port: 161
pentrylog:Mar 27 21:11:18 megaboz portsentry[23266]: attackalert: Host: 63.77.6
8.27 is already blocked. Ignoring
pentrylog:Mar 27 21:11:18 megaboz portsentry[23266]: attackalert: Connect from
host: 63.77.68.27/63.77.68.27 to UDP port: 161
pentrylog:Mar 27 21:11:18 megaboz portsentry[23266]: attackalert: Host: 63.77.6
8.27 is already blocked. Ignoring
```

Note that log times are EST.

## Protagonist

*Obfuscated Class C* 333.444.555.666

## Antagonist

*unknown* 63.77.68.27

## Network

UUNET Technologies, Inc. (NETBLK-UUNET63)  
3060 Williams Drive, Suite 601  
Fairfax, Virginia 22031

Netname: UUNET63  
Netblock: 63.64.0.0 - 63.99.255.255  
Maintainer: UU

Coordinator:

UUnet, AlterNet - Technical Support (OA12-ARIN) <A  
href="mailto:help@UUNET.UU.NET">help@UUNET.UU.NET</A>  
( ) -

Domain System inverse mapping provided by:

AUTH03.NS.UU.NET 198.6.1.83  
AUTH00.NS.UU.NET 198.6.1.65

ADDRESSES WITHIN THIS BLOCK ARE NON-PORTABLE

Record last updated on 22-Mar-2000.

Database last updated on 17-Apr-2000 05:36:03 EDT.

The ARIN Registration Services Host contains ONLY Internet Network Information: Networks, ASN's, and related POC's. Please use the whois server at rs.internic.net for DOMAIN related Information and whois.nic.mil for NIPRNET Information.

### **Analysis**

This particular trace comes from a Solaris box with rudimentary instrumentation.

This trace shows three rapid-fire (within hundredths of a second) access attempts to the NetBIOS port. The static source port is suspicious.

Use of NetBIOS across the Internet is discouraged for a number of reasons: it is very easy to accidentally share files without a password, accidentally giving anybody/everybody on the Internet access to them. It is easy to accidentally expose the entire hard-drive, giving everyone on the Internet the capability to completely control the vulnerable machine. Even if passwords are in use on the 'shares', a password guessing attack can attempt password combinations. Some versions of Windows are inherently vulnerable to exploitation even if passwords are in use. Lastly, a listening NetBIOS process can assist in identifying available system resources as well as the system type.

A *grep* of other system logs (including Web access and error logs, and FTP access logs) revealed no other traffic from this source that might have indicated additional sorties against this protagonist.

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# Incident Analysis 04/07/2000

## Incident Summary

Multiple service access attempts.

## Log Data

```
proftpdlog:Apr 7 10:05:30 megaboz proftpd[1902]: megaboz (adsl-63-199-169-91.dsl.snfc21.pacbell.net[63.199.169.91]) - FTP session closed.

tcpdlog:Apr 7 10:05:30 megaboz in.proftpd[1902]: connect from adsl-63-199-169-91.dsl.snfc21.pacbell.net
tcpdlog:Apr 7 10:05:31 megaboz in.telnetd[1903]: connect from adsl-63-199-169-91.dsl.snfc21.pacbell.net
tcpdlog:Apr 7 10:05:37 megaboz in.rexecd[1905]: refused connect from adsl-63-199-169-91.dsl.snfc21.pacbell.net
tcpdlog:Apr 7 10:05:38 megaboz in.rlogind[1906]: refused connect from adsl-63-199-169-91.dsl.snfc21.pacbell.net
tcpdlog:Apr 7 10:05:39 megaboz in.rshd[1907]: refused connect from adsl-63-199-169-91.dsl.snfc21.pacbell.net

proftpdlog:Apr 7 10:07:17 megaboz proftpd[1908]: megaboz (adsl-63-199-169-91.dsl.snfc21.pacbell.net[63.199.169.91]) - FTP session closed.

tcpdlog:Apr 7 10:07:17 megaboz in.proftpd[1908]: connect from adsl-63-199-169-91.dsl.snfc21.pacbell.net
tcpdlog:Apr 7 10:07:18 megaboz in.telnetd[1909]: connect from adsl-63-199-169-91.dsl.snfc21.pacbell.net
tcpdlog:Apr 7 10:07:23 megaboz in.rlogind[1911]: refused connect from adsl-63-199-169-91.dsl.snfc21.pacbell.net
tcpdlog:Apr 7 10:07:24 megaboz in.rexecd[1912]: refused connect from adsl-63-199-169-91.dsl.snfc21.pacbell.net
tcpdlog:Apr 7 10:07:27 megaboz in.rshd[1913]: refused connect from adsl-63-199-169-91.dsl.snfc21.pacbell.net
```

Note that log times are EST.

## Protagonist

*Obfuscated Class C* 333.444.555.666

## Antagonist

adsl-63-199-169-91.dsl.snfc21.pacbell.net 63.199.169.91

## Network

Marc Jones (NETBLK-SBCIS72959)

310 Palisades Avenue  
Santa Cruz, CA 95062  
USA

Netname: SBCIS72959  
Netblock: 63.199.169.88 - 63.199.169.95

Coordinator:

PBI IP Administrator (PIA2-ORG-ARIN) ip-admin@PBI.NET  
415-278-5963

Fax- 415-442-4999

Record last updated on 23-Dec-1999.  
Database last updated on 14-Apr-2000 17:40:43 EDT.

The ARIN Registration Services Host contains ONLY Internet Network Information: Networks, ASN's, and related POC's. Please use the whois server at rs.internic.net for DOMAIN related Information and whois.nic.mil for NIPRNET Information.

## Domain

Whois Server Version 1.1

Domain names in the .com, .net, and .org domains can now be registered with many different competing registrars. Go to <http://www.internic.net> for detailed information.

Domain Name: PACBELL.NET  
Registrar: NETWORK SOLUTIONS, INC.  
Whois Server: whois.networksolutions.com  
Referral URL: www.networksolutions.com  
Name Server: NS2.PBI.NET  
Name Server: NS1.PBI.NET  
Updated Date: 07-apr-2000

>>> Last update of whois database: Fri, 14 Apr 00 04:27:15 EDT <<<

The Registry database contains ONLY .COM, .NET, .ORG, .EDU domains and Registrars.

## Analysis

This particular trace comes from a Solaris box that is only barely instrumented.

This trace appears to be a fairly straightforward selective port scan sourcing from an ADSL customer. Note the timing is somewhat irregular (1-6-1-1 seconds in the first group, and 1-5-1-3 in the second group), but still close enough to suggest some sort of automation. The sequential port numbers suggest the antagonist is a lightly loaded box. Also of note is the skipped port number between the *telnetd* and *rlogind* ports, which strongly suggests that one other port was scanned between those two that was not logged.

A *grep* of other system logs (including Web access and error logs, and FTP access logs) revealed no other traffic from this source that might have indicated additional sorties against this protagonist.

Port scans can reveal critical system information and expose potential services for exploitation – the R-commands being fished for here are classically vulnerable, and the *telnetd* service helps identify this system as a likely UNIX host as well as provide a method for username/password guessing attempts.

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## Incident Analysis 04/11/2000

### Incident Summary

NETBIOS port access attempt.

### Log Data

```
pentrylog:Apr 11 15:03:42 megaboz portentry[3422]: attackalert: Connect from host:  
m20677145097.austin.cc.tx.us/206.77.145.97 to UDP port: 161  
pentrylog:Apr 11 15:03:42 megaboz portentry[3422]: attackalert: Host 206.77.145.97 has  
been blocked via wrappers with string: "ALL: 206.77.145.97"
```

Note that log times are EST.

### Protagonist

*Obfuscated Class C* 333.444.555.666

### Antagonist

m20677145097.austin.cc.tx.us 206.77.145.97

### Network

Austin Community College (NETBLK-AUSTIN-CC)  
5390 Middle Fiskville Road  
Austin, TX 78752  
US

Netname: AUSTIN-CC  
Netblock: 206.77.144.0 - 206.77.151.0

Coordinator:  
Haney, Roger (RH1527-ARIN) rhaney@AUSTIN.CC.TX.US  
512-223-7171

Record last updated on 02-May-1996.  
Database last updated on 14-Apr-2000 17:40:43 EDT.

The ARIN Registration Services Host contains ONLY Internet  
Network Information: Networks, ASN's, and related POC's.  
Please use the whois server at rs.internic.net for DOMAIN related  
Information and whois.nic.mil for NIPRNET Information.

### Domain

University of Texas System Office of Telecommunication Services (NETBLK-  
THENET-CIDR-5) THENET-CIDR-5

206.76.0.0 - 206.77.255.0  
Austin Community College (NETBLK-AUSTIN-CC) AUSTIN-CC  
206.77.144.0 - 206.77.151.0

To single out one record, look it up with "!xxx", where xxx is the handle, shown in parenthesis following the name, which comes first.

The ARIN Registration Services Host contains ONLY Internet Network Information: Networks, ASN's, and related POC's. Please use the whois server at rs.internic.net for DOMAIN related Information and whois.nic.mil for NIPRNET Information.

### **Analysis**

This particular trace comes from a Solaris box that is only barely instrumented.

This trace shows a single access attempt to the NETBIOS port apparently sourcing from a system located at Austin Community College.

Use of NetBIOS across the Internet is discouraged for a number of reasons: it is very easy to accidentally share files without a password, accidentally giving anybody/everybody on the Internet access to them. It is easy to accidentally expose the entire hard-drive, giving everyone on the Internet the capability to completely control the vulnerable machine. Even if passwords are in use on the 'shares', a password guessing attack can attempt password combinations. Some versions of Windows are inherently vulnerable to exploitation even if passwords are in use. Lastly, a listening NetBIOS process can assist in identifying available system resources as well as the system type.

A *grep* of other system logs (including Web access and error logs, and FTP access logs) revealed no other traffic from this source that might have indicated additional sorties against this protagonist.

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# Incident Analysis 03/24/2000

## Incident Summary

Access attempt to unserved ports.

From “Global Incident Analysis Center: Detects Analyzed 3/25/00”.

## Log Data

```
Mar 24 01:54:58 cc1014244-a kernel:
securityalert: tcp if=ef0 from 24.3.57.38:11111 to 24.3.21.199 on unserved port 12345
Mar 24 03:14:13 cc1014244-a kernel:
securityalert: tcp if=ef0 from 171.214.113.228:2766 to 24.3.21.199 on unserved port 1243
Mar 24 04:45:01 cc1014244-a kernel:
securityalert: tcp if=ef0 from 208.61.109.243:3578 to 24.3.21.199 on unserved port 1243
Mar 24 04:45:06 cc1014244-a kernel:
securityalert: tcp if=ef0 from 208.61.109.243:3832 to 24.3.21.199 on unserved port 27347
Mar 24 05:40:42 cc1014244-a kernel:
securityalert: udp if=ef0 from 24.24.100.172:2147 to 24.3.21.199 on unserved port 137
Mar 24 14:56:08 cc1014244-a kernel:
securityalert: udp if=ef0 from 63.17.79.40:4294 to 24.3.21.199 on unserved port 137
Mar 24 17:20:44 cc1014244-a kernel:
securityalert: tcp if=ef0 from 62.6.100.45:1828 to 24.3.21.199 on unserved port 27374
Mar 24 20:50:47 cc1014244-a kernel:
securityalert: tcp if=ef0 from 194.27.62.179:4857 to 24.3.21.199 on unserved port 27374
```

## Protagonist

*Unknown @Home user* 24.3.21.199

## Antagonists

cc940888-a.owml1.md.home.com	24.3.57.38
ABD671E4.ipt.aol.com	171.214.113.228
adsl-61-109-243.sdf.bellsouth.net	208.61.109.243
m8hDs1n172.midsouth.rr.com	24.24.100.172
1Cust40.tnt33.dfw5.da.uu.net	63.17.79.40
host62-6-100-45.btinternet.com	62.6.100.45
p179.eng.deu.edu.tr	194.27.62.179

## Analysis

This trace sourced from an @Home user.

The selection of ports is of interest, all are classical trojan ports (with the exception of port 137/udp, which is not only a good indicator of a vulnerable system, but also an indicator of a Windows-based system).

137/udp	Netbios
1243/tcp	BackDoor-G, SubSeven, SubSeven Apocalypse
12345/tcp	GabanBus, NetBus, Pie Bill Gates, X-bill
27347/tcp	<unknown>
27374/tcp	SubSeven

The source networks are somewhat interesting, being an assortment of dial-up, ADSL, or similar addresses. However, the last address (194.27.62.179) is somewhat interesting, belonging to a block of addresses in Turkey.

Given the broad, irregular spacing of the timing and that few of the ports repeat it is somewhat unlikely that this is a source-spoofed *nmap* scan. Since @Home (as its name suggests) caters mostly to home users, most of whom are likely to be unsophisticated users running a Microsoft Windows-based platform, it is not unsurprising to see a great deal of NETBIOS and Windows trojan activity directed towards @Home-owned network blocks.

A similar scan attempt trace sourcing from 24.24.100.172 was posted on GIAC <http://www.sans.org/y2k/032300-2000.htm> on March 23, 2000 - 2000 and <http://www.sans.org/y2k/032600-2000.htm> March 26, 2000 1700.

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## Incident Analysis 03/22/2000 – 03/23/2000

### Incident Summary

Multiple access attempts to port 116 (NNTP).

From “Global Incident Analysis Center: Detects Analyzed 3/26/00”.

### Log Data

```
Mar 22 13:23:36 box.at.victim.com /ipmon[4872]: 13:23:36.638478 le0 @0:19 b
24.0.94.130,38945 -> IP.OF.VICTIM.COM,119 PR tcp len 20 44 -S Mar 22 13:23:37
box.at.victim.com /ipmon[4872]: 13:23:37.315117 le0 @0:19 b 24.0.94.130,38945 ->
IP.OF.VICTIM.COM,119 PR tcp len 20 40 -R Mar 22 13:23:37 box.at.victim.com /ipmon[4872]:
13:23:37.326922 le0 @0:19 b 24.0.94.130,39317 -> IP.OF.VICTIM.COM,119 PR tcp len 20 44 -S
Mar 22 13:23:38 box.at.victim.com /ipmon[4872]: 13:23:38.312697 le0 @0:19 b
24.0.94.130,39317 -> IP.OF.VICTIM.COM,119 PR tcp len 20 40 -R Mar 22 18:04:02
box.at.victim.com /ipmon[4872]: 18:04:01.661131 le0 @0:19 b 24.0.94.130,59273 ->
IP.OF.VICTIM.COM,119 PR tcp len 20 44 -S Mar 22 18:04:03 box.at.victim.com /ipmon[4872]:
18:04:03.188819 le0 @0:19 b 24.0.94.130,59273 -> IP.OF.VICTIM.COM,119 PR tcp len 20 40 -R
Mar 22 18:04:03 box.at.victim.com /ipmon[4872]: 18:04:03.210320 le0 @0:19 b
24.0.94.130,60187 -> IP.OF.VICTIM.COM,119 PR tcp len 20 44 -S Mar 22 18:04:04
box.at.victim.com /ipmon[4872]: 18:04:03.811455 le0 @0:19 b 24.0.94.130,60187 ->
IP.OF.VICTIM.COM,119 PR tcp len 20 40 -R Mar 22 22:48:17 box.at.victim.com /ipmon[4872]:
22:48:16.835881 le0 @0:19 b 24.0.94.130,50230 -> IP.OF.VICTIM.COM,119 PR tcp len 20 44 -S
Mar 22 22:48:18 box.at.victim.com /ipmon[4872]: 22:48:18.161571 le0 @0:19 b
24.0.94.130,50230 -> IP.OF.VICTIM.COM,119 PR tcp len 20 40 -R Mar 22 22:48:18
box.at.victim.com /ipmon[4872]: 22:48:18.173064 le0 @0:19 b 24.0.94.130,50678 ->
IP.OF.VICTIM.COM,119 PR tcp len 20 44 -S Mar 22 22:48:19 box.at.victim.com /ipmon[4872]:
22:48:18.986828 le0 @0:19 b 24.0.94.130,50678 -> IP.OF.VICTIM.COM,119 PR tcp len 20 40 -R
Mar 23 03:20:08 box.at.victim.com /ipmon[4872]: 03:20:07.585219 le0 @0:19 b
24.0.94.130,62610 -> IP.OF.VICTIM.COM,119 PR tcp len 20 44 -S Mar 23 03:20:08
box.at.victim.com /ipmon[4872]: 03:20:08.045238 le0 @0:19 b 24.0.94.130,62610 ->
IP.OF.VICTIM.COM,119 PR tcp len 20 40 -R Mar 23 03:20:08 box.at.victim.com /ipmon[4872]:
03:20:08.056194 le0 @0:19 b 24.0.94.130,62931 -> IP.OF.VICTIM.COM,119 PR tcp len 20 44 -S
Mar 23 03:20:09 box.at.victim.com /ipmon[4872]: 03:20:08.858156 le0 @0:19 b
24.0.94.130,62931 -> IP.OF.VICTIM.COM,119 PR tcp len 20 40 -R Mar 23 07:46:43
box.at.victim.com /ipmon[4872]: 07:46:42.379020 le0 @0:19 b 24.0.94.130,61302 ->
IP.OF.VICTIM.COM,119 PR tcp len 20 44 -S Mar 23 07:46:44 box.at.victim.com /ipmon[4872]:
07:46:43.418154 le0 @0:19 b 24.0.94.130,61302 -> IP.OF.VICTIM.COM,119 PR tcp len 20 40 -R
Mar 23 07:46:44 box.at.victim.com /ipmon[4872]: 07:46:43.442809 le0 @0:19 b
24.0.94.130,62218 -> IP.OF.VICTIM.COM,119 PR tcp len 20 44 -S Mar 23 07:46:44
box.at.victim.com /ipmon[4872]: 07:46:44.091157 le0 @0:19 b 24.0.94.130,62218 ->
IP.OF.VICTIM.COM,119 PR tcp len 20 40 -R
```

### Protagonist

*Obfuscated @Home user*

IP.OF.VICTIM.COM

### Antagonist

authorized-scan.security.home.net

24.0.94.130

### Analysis

This trace almost certainly sourced from an @Home user.

@Home is an Internet service that provides high bandwidth Internet access over cable TV cables.

@Home has a good abuse policy but often does not enforce it. This allows spammers based at @Home to run rampant. In addition, computers connected to the Internet via



@Home are often misconfigured to act as relays. These are quickly discovered by spammers and used to relay spam. As part of the measures to avoid a Usenet Death Penalty (UDP), @Home is scanning its users for open NNTP port relays.

Similar scans have been submitted to GIAC: <http://www.sans.org/y2k/030500.htm> on March 5, 2000; <http://www.sans.org/y2k/030800.htm> on March 8, 2000; <http://www.sans.org/y2k/031000.htm> on March 10, 2000; and <http://www.sans.org/y2k/032800.htm> on March 28, 2000 900.

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## Incident Analysis 03/25/2000

### Incident Summary

Access attempt to unserved ports.

From "Global Incident Analysis Center: Detects Analyzed 3/26/00".

### Log Data

All log entries are from 3/25/2000.

Message: Deny inbound tcp src outside:200.249.238.9/8803  
dst DMZ:my.net.60.98/5317 13:26  
Message: Deny inbound tcp src outside:200.249.238.9/8803  
dst DMZ:my.net.60.98/7877 13:31  
Message: Deny inbound tcp src outside:200.249.238.9/8803  
dst DMZ:my.net.60.98/18117 13:39  
Message: Deny inbound tcp src outside:200.249.238.9/8803  
dst DMZ:my.net.60.98/15557 13:53  
Message: Deny inbound tcp src outside:200.249.238.9/8803  
dst DMZ:my.net.60.98/20677 13:56  
Message: Deny inbound tcp src outside:200.249.238.9/8803  
dst DMZ:my.net.60.98/25797 14:07  
Message: Deny inbound tcp src outside:200.249.238.9/8803  
dst DMZ:my.net.60.98/23237 14:19  
Message: Deny inbound tcp src outside:200.249.238.9/8803  
dst DMZ:my.net.60.98/25797 14:29  
Message: Deny inbound tcp src outside:200.249.238.9/8803  
dst DMZ:my.net.60.98/28357 14:39  
Message: Deny inbound tcp src outside:200.249.238.9/8803  
dst DMZ:my.net.60.98/28357 14:39

### Protagonist

*Obfuscated* my.net.60.98

### Antagonist

irc.elogica.com.br 200.249.238.9

### Network

RNP (Brazilian Research Network) (NETBLK-BRAZIL-BLK2)  
Rua Pio XI, 1500  
Sao Paulo, 05468-901  
BR

Netname: BRAZIL-BLK2  
Netblock: 200.128.0.0 - 200.255.255.0  
Maintainer: RNP

Coordinator:

Gomide, Alberto Courrege (ACG8-ARIN) <<mailto:gomide@nic.br>> gomide@nic.br  
+55 11 9308-5675 (FAX) +55 11 3645-2420

Domain System inverse mapping provided by:

NS.DNS.BR	143.108.23.2
NS1.DNS.BR	200.255.253.234
NS2.DNS.BR	200.19.119.99

Record last updated on 13-Apr-1999.  
Database last updated on 17-Apr-2000 05:36:03 EDT.

The ARIN Registration Services Host contains ONLY Internet Network Information: Networks, ASN's, and related POC's. Please use the whois server at rs.internic.net for DOMAIN related Information and whois.nic.mil for NIPRNET Information.

### **Analysis**

This log shows a slow (spaced on a 5-8-4-3-11-12-10-10-0 second pattern) TCP port scan. The static source port suggests that the packets were crafted.

The destination port selection is unusual, as it does not appear to correspond to anything in particular, either services or common trojans.

One might wonder if this is the return response from a TCP client-server application that is being thwarted by NAT.

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# Incident Analysis 04/09/2000

## Incident Summary

Multiple access attempts to port 116 (NNTP).

From "Global Incident Analysis Center: Detects Analyzed 4/12/00".

## Log Data

```
Apr 9 09:14:11 bigfoot tcplog: nntp connection attempt from 213.47.7.92
Apr 9 09:14:11 picard tcplog: nntp connection attempt from 213.47.7.92
```

## Protagonists

<i>Obfuscated</i>	bigfoot
<i>Obfuscated</i>	picard

## Antagonist

<i>Unknown</i>	213.47.7.92
----------------	-------------

## Network

```
inetnum:      213.47.0.0 - 213.47.15.255
netname:      VIE-11-CUSTOMER-CABLE
descr:        chello Austria
descr:        Customers in Vienna headend 11
country:      AT
admin-c:      HMCB1-RIPE
tech-c:       HMCB1-RIPE
status:       ASSIGNED PA
notify:       hostmaster@chello.at
mnt-by:       CHELLO-MNT
changed:      hostmaster@chello.at 20000225
source:       RIPE
```

```
route:        213.46.0.0/15
descr:        AT-TELEKABEL-19991230
descr:        NL-CHELLO-991108
origin:       AS6830
mnt-by:       CHELLO-MNT
changed:      sbaumann@chello.at 20000303
source:       RIPE
```

```
role:         Hostmaster Chello Broadband
address:      Chello Broadband
address:      Internet Services
address:      Erlachgasse 116
address:      A-1100 Wien
address:      Austria
phone:        +43 1 96060
fax-no:       +43 1 96060 716
e-mail:       hostmaster@chello.at
trouble:     help@chello.at
admin-c:      AK991-RIPE
tech-c:       SB9000-RIPE
tech-c:       MH392-RIPE
tech-c:       MG872-RIPE
tech-c:       AK991-RIPE
nic-hdl:      HMCB1-RIPE
notify:       hostmaster@chello.at
notify:       hm-dbm-msgs@ripe.net
mnt-by:       CHELLO-MNT
```

changed: sbaumann@chello.at 19991129  
source: RIPE

### **Analysis**

This log is most likely a scan looking for open NNTP hosts or proxies.

NNTP proxies are especially attractive to spammers, since they usually have little or no authentication and are typically poorly monitored.

This scan appears to source from a broadband provider's address space. If the target is a member of that provider's address space, the scan may be a "valued added" service to look for open relays in their client's systems (to avoid punitive measures such as a Usenet Death Penalty being leveled by the community at large).

If the scan originates from a completely foreign network, it may be an attempt to map public, proxy, and/or vulnerable NNTP servers that may be exploited.

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# Incident Analysis 04/13/2000

## Incident Summary

Multiple access attempts to port 12345 (NetBus).

From "Global Incident Analysis Center: Detects Analyzed 4/15/00".

## Log Data

Apr 13 15:27:37 hostc portsentry[15996]: attackalert:  
Connect from host: R0621.RESNET.CORNELL.EDU/128.253.27.174  
to TCP port: 12345  
Apr 13 15:29:54 hostp portsentry[522]: attackalert:  
Connect from host: R0621.RESNET.CORNELL.EDU/128.253.27.174  
to TCP port: 12345  
Apr 13 15:29:54 hostp portsentry[522]: attackalert:  
Connect from host: R0621.RESNET.CORNELL.EDU/128.253.27.174  
to TCP port: 12345  
Apr 13 15:29:54 hostr portsentry[418]: attackalert:  
Connect from host: R0621.RESNET.CORNELL.EDU/128.253.27.174  
to TCP port: 12345  
Apr 13 15:29:54 hostb portsentry[334]: attackalert:  
Connect from host: R0621.RESNET.CORNELL.EDU/128.253.27.174  
to TCP port: 12345  
Apr 13 15:37:00 dns1 portsentry[438328]: attackalert:  
Connect from host: R0621.RESNET.CORNELL.EDU/128.253.27.174  
to TCP port: 12345  
Apr 13 15:37:01 dns2 portsentry[2259]: attackalert:  
Connect from host: R0621.RESNET.CORNELL.EDU/128.253.27.174  
to TCP port: 12345  
Apr 13 15:37:01 dns3 portsentry[6017]: attackalert:  
Connect from host: R0621.RESNET.CORNELL.EDU/128.253.27.174  
to TCP port: 12345  
Apr 13 15:37:14 dns1 portsentry[438328]: attackalert:  
Connect from host: R0621.RESNET.CORNELL.EDU/128.253.27.174  
to TCP port: 12345

## Protagonists

<i>Obfuscated</i>	dns1
<i>Obfuscated</i>	dns2
<i>Obfuscated</i>	dns3
<i>Obfuscated</i>	hostb
<i>Obfuscated</i>	hostc
<i>Obfuscated</i>	hostp
<i>Obfuscated</i>	hostr

## Antagonist

R0621.RESNET.CORNELL.EDU	128.253.27.174
--------------------------	----------------

## Network

Cornell University (NET-CCS-NET)

Cornell Information Technologies  
Network Resources  
143 Caldwell Hall  
Ithaca, NY 14853

Netname: CCS-NET  
Netnumber: 128.253.0.0

Coordinator:  
Redick, Don (DR69-ARIN) [dredick@NMC.CIT.CORNELL.EDU](mailto:dredick@NMC.CIT.CORNELL.EDU)  
607 255-9900

Domain System inverse mapping provided by:

BIGRED.CIT.CORNELL.EDU	128.253.180.2
SEISMO.CSS.GOV	140.162.1.25
CAYUGA.CS.ROCHESTER.EDU	192.5.53.209
DNS.CIT.CORNELL.EDU	192.35.82.50

Record last updated on 15-Mar-1994.  
Database last updated on 17-Apr-2000 17:38:08 EDT.

The ARIN Registration Services Host contains ONLY Internet Network Information: Networks, ASN's, and related POC's. Please use the whois server at rs.internic.net for DOMAIN related Information and whois.nic.mil for NIPRNET Information.

## Domain

The Data in Network Solutions' WHOIS database is provided by Network Solutions for information purposes, and to assist persons in obtaining information about or related to a domain name registration record. Network Solutions does not guarantee its accuracy. By submitting a WHOIS query, you agree that you will use this Data only for lawful purposes and that, under no circumstances will you use this Data to: (1) allow, enable, or otherwise support the transmission of mass unsolicited, commercial advertising or solicitations via e-mail (spam); or (2) enable high volume, automated, electronic processes that apply to Network Solutions (or its systems). Network Solutions reserves the right to modify these terms at any time. By submitting this query, you agree to abide by this policy.

Registrant:  
Cornell University (CORNELL-DOM)  
Cornell Information Technologies  
Network Operations Center 100 CCC  
Ithaca, NY 14853

Domain Name: [CORNELL.EDU](http://CORNELL.EDU)

Administrative Contact, Billing Contact:  
Pishioneri, Philip (PP6437) [pgp1@CORNELL.EDU](mailto:pgp1@CORNELL.EDU)  
Cornell University  
425 Rhodes Hall  
Cornell University  
Ithaca, NY 14853  
+1 607 255-9495 (FAX) +1 607 255-8169

Technical Contact, Zone Contact:  
Eckstrom, Daniel (DE723) [de10@CORNELL.EDU](mailto:de10@CORNELL.EDU)  
Cornell Information Technologies  
445 Rhodes Hall  
Ithaca, NY 14853  
(607) 255-9900

Record last updated on 04-Oct-1999.  
Record expires on 22-Aug-2000.  
Record created on 15-Jul-1985.  
Database last updated on 16-Apr-2000 16:41:52 EDT.

Domain servers in listed order:

<u>BIGRED.CIT.CORNELL.EDU</u>	<u>128.253.180.2</u>
<u>DNS.CIT.CORNELL.EDU</u>	<u>192.35.82.50</u>
<u>SEISMO.CSS.GOV</u>	<u>140.162.8.25</u>
<u>CAYUGA.CS.ROCHESTER.EDU</u>	<u>192.5.53.209</u>

## **Analysis**

This is a simple scan for the NetBus trojan. The timing (within a few seconds) suggests an automated scan.

The source ports appear to intentionally randomized, as the sequencing would suggest that the antagonist system is far busier than it could possibly be – it's doubtful it could be initiating that many connections to roll over the ephemeral port counters while still hammering the protagonist network that quickly.

The source domain of "R0621.RESNET.CORNELL.EDU" would suggest it sourcing from a residence hall or office. This is probably sourcing from a student dorm at Cornell.

NetBus is a particularly popular client/server application that allows the remote user to have a great deal of control over the trojanized system.

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