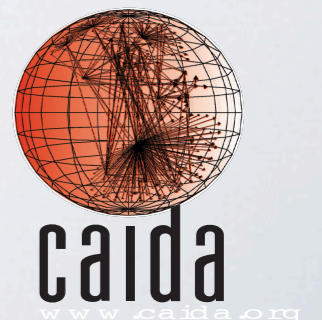


# *SipScan: the world scanning itself*

**A. Dainotti,** A. King, K. Claffy, F. Papale\*, A. Pescapè\*  
*alberto@caida.org*

CAIDA - University of California, San Diego

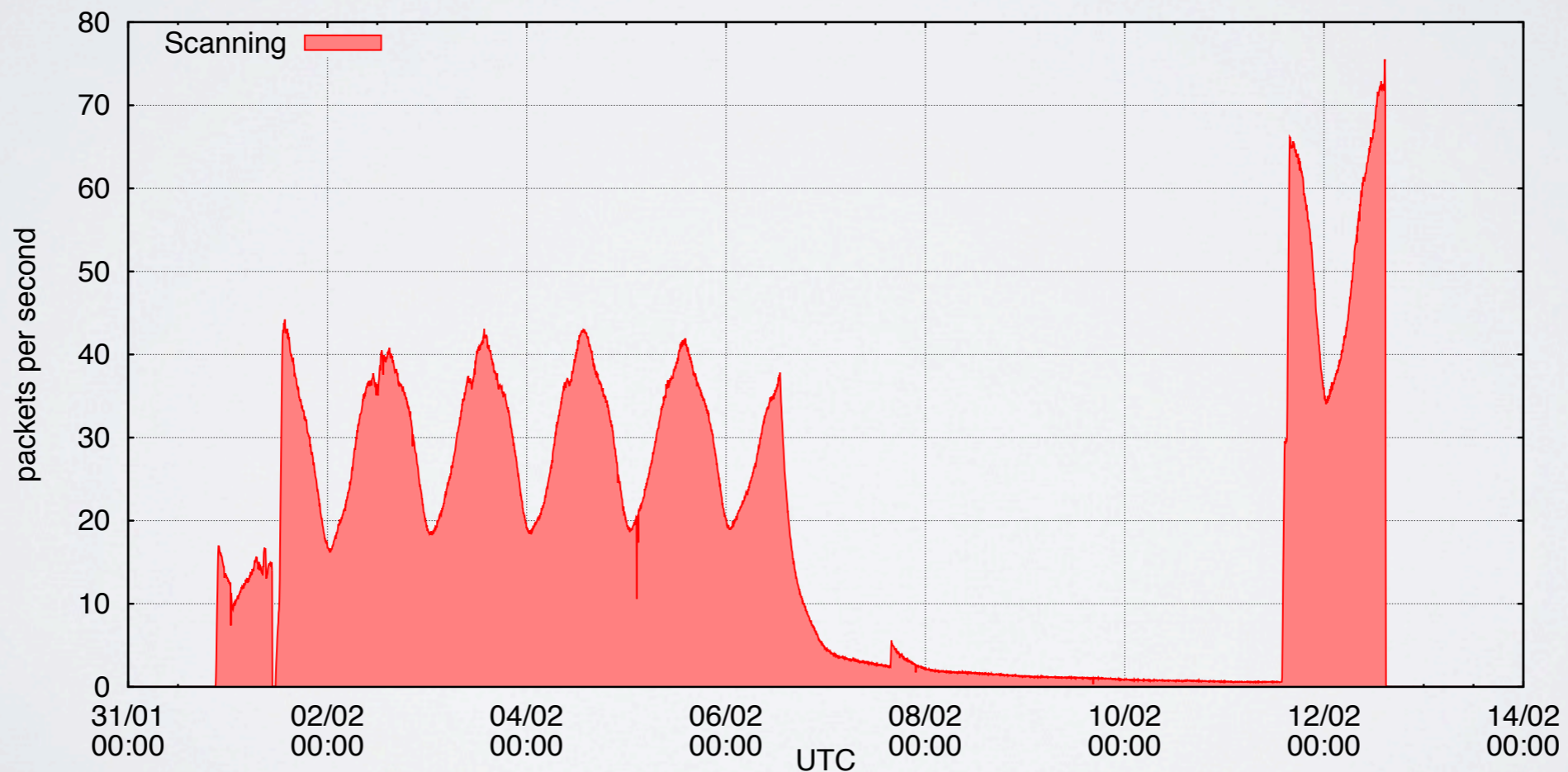
\*University of Napoli Federico II, Italy



# WHAT IS IT?

*Feb 2011*

- A “/0” scan from a botnet
- Observed by the UCSD telescope (a /8 darknet)
- Scanning SIP Servers with a specific query on UDP port 5060 and SYNs on TCP port 80





# OVERVIEW

## *numbers for UDP*

# of probes (1 probe = 1 UDP + multiple TCP pkts)	20,255,721
#of source IP addresses	2,954,108
# of destination IP addresses	14,534,793
% of telescope IP space covered	86,6%
# of unique couples (source IP - destination IP)	20,241,109
max probes per second	78.3
max # of distinct source IPs in 1 hour	160,264
max # of distinct source IPs in 5 minutes	21,829
average # of probes received by a /24	309
max # of probes received by a /24	442
average # of sources targeting a destination	1.39
max # of sources targeting a destination	14
average # of destinations a source targets	6.85
max # of destination a source targets	17613

# RELWORKS

## • Analyses of botnet scans

- Z. Li, A. Goyal, Y. Chen, V. Paxson "Towards Situational Awareness of Large-scale Botnet Probing Events", IEEE Transactions on Information Forensics & Security, March 2011 (earlier version in Proc. ASIACCS, Mar. 2009.)
- Z. Li, A. Goyal, Y. Chen, "Honeynet-based Botnet Scan Traffic Analysis", Book Botnet Detection (Adv. in Inf Sec.) 2008

small botnets, small dark/honeynets, no coordination!

characterization of botnet population

## • Coordinated scans

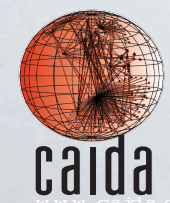
- S. Staniford, V. Paxson, N. Weaver, "How to Own the Internet in Your Spare Time", Usenix Sec. Symp. 2002
- Carrie Gates, "Coordinated Scan Detection", NDSS 2009
- Y. Zhang and B. Bhargava. "Allocation schemes, Architectures, and Policies for Collaborative Port Scanning Attack.", Journal of Emerging Technologies in Web Intelligence, May 2011

don't observe. they propose

## • Botnet code analysis

- P. Barford, V. Yegneswaran, "An Inside Look at Botnets", Special Workshop on Malware Detection, Advances in Information Security, Springer Verlag, 2006
- P. Bacher, T. Holz, M. Kotter, and G. Wicherski, "Know your Enemy: Tracking Botnets," <http://www.honeynet.org/papers/bots>. 2008

show simple scanning strategies





# SIPSCAN

## *Anatomy of the scan*

- Payload Signature
- Unspoofed
- Botnet
- /0 Scan
- Progression
- Bot Turnover
- Coverage vs Overlap

# SIPSCAN

## *UDP payload*

```
2011-02-02 12:15:18.913184 IP (tos 0x0, ttl 36, id 20335, offset 0,
flags [none], proto UDP (17), length 412) XX.10.100.90.1878 > XX
.164.30.56.5060: [udp sum ok] SIP, length: 384
REGISTER sip:3982516068@XX.164.30.56 SIP/2.0
Via: SIP/2.0/UDP XX.164.30.56:5060;branch=1F8b5C6T44G2CJt;rport
Content-Length: 0
From: <sip:3982516068@XX.164.30.56>; tag
      =1471813818402863423218342668
Accept: application/sdp
User-Agent: Asterisk PBX
To: <sip:3982516068@XX.164.30.56>
Contact: sip:3982516068@XX.164.30.56
CSeq: 1 REGISTER
Call-ID: 4731021211
Max-Forwards: 70
```

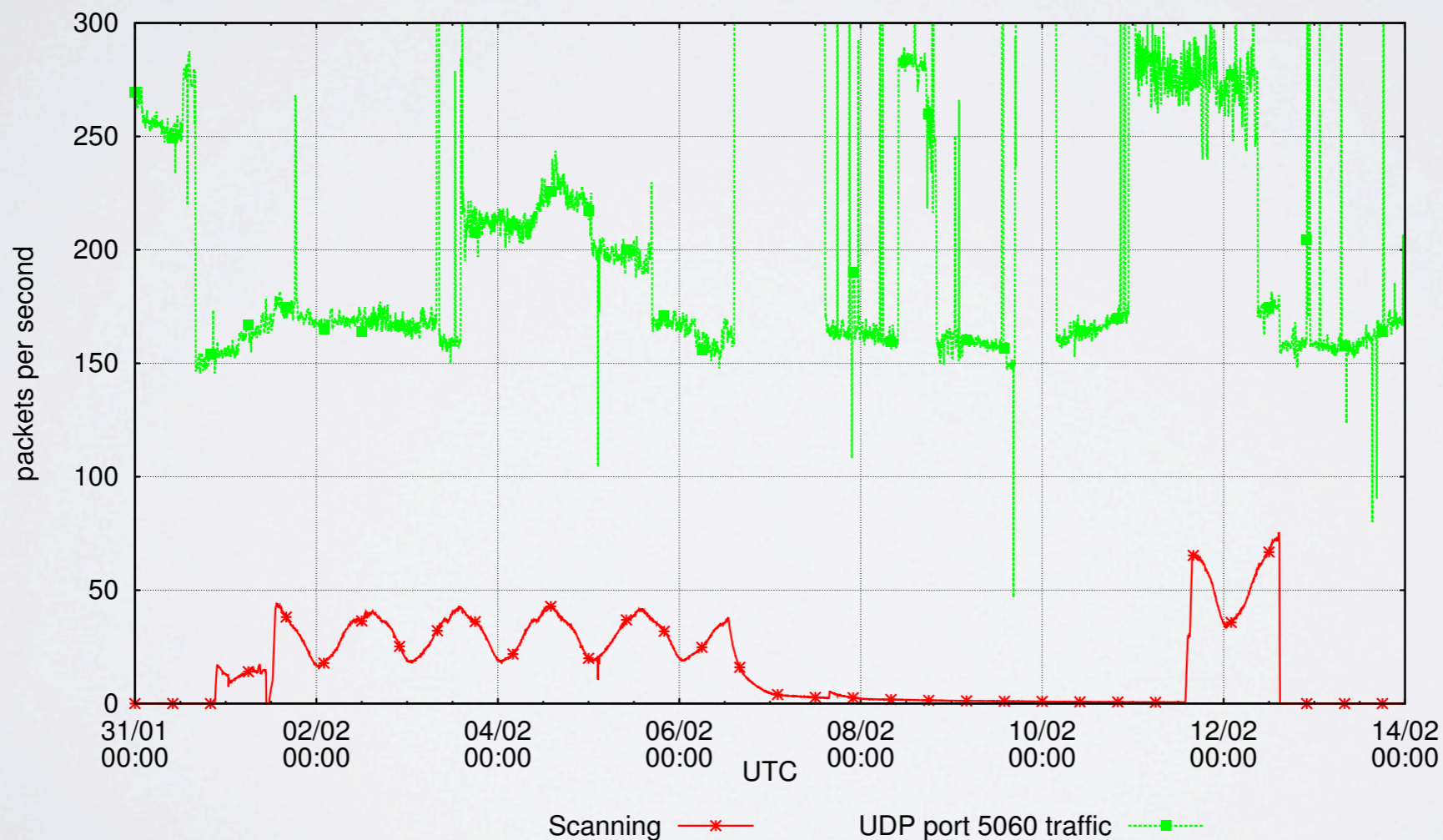
- Thanks to Saverio Niccolini @NEC (involved in IETF WGs on SIP) for brainstorming
- Thanks to Joe Stewart @SecureNetworks for finding the binary of the malware
- Matches a downloadable component of the Sality botnet documented by Symantec



# SIPSCAN

*isolating the "SipScan"*

- Thanks to the unique payload fingerprint we could isolate it without inferences



Scanning \* UDP port 5060 traffic ■

# UNSPOOFED

*Because...*

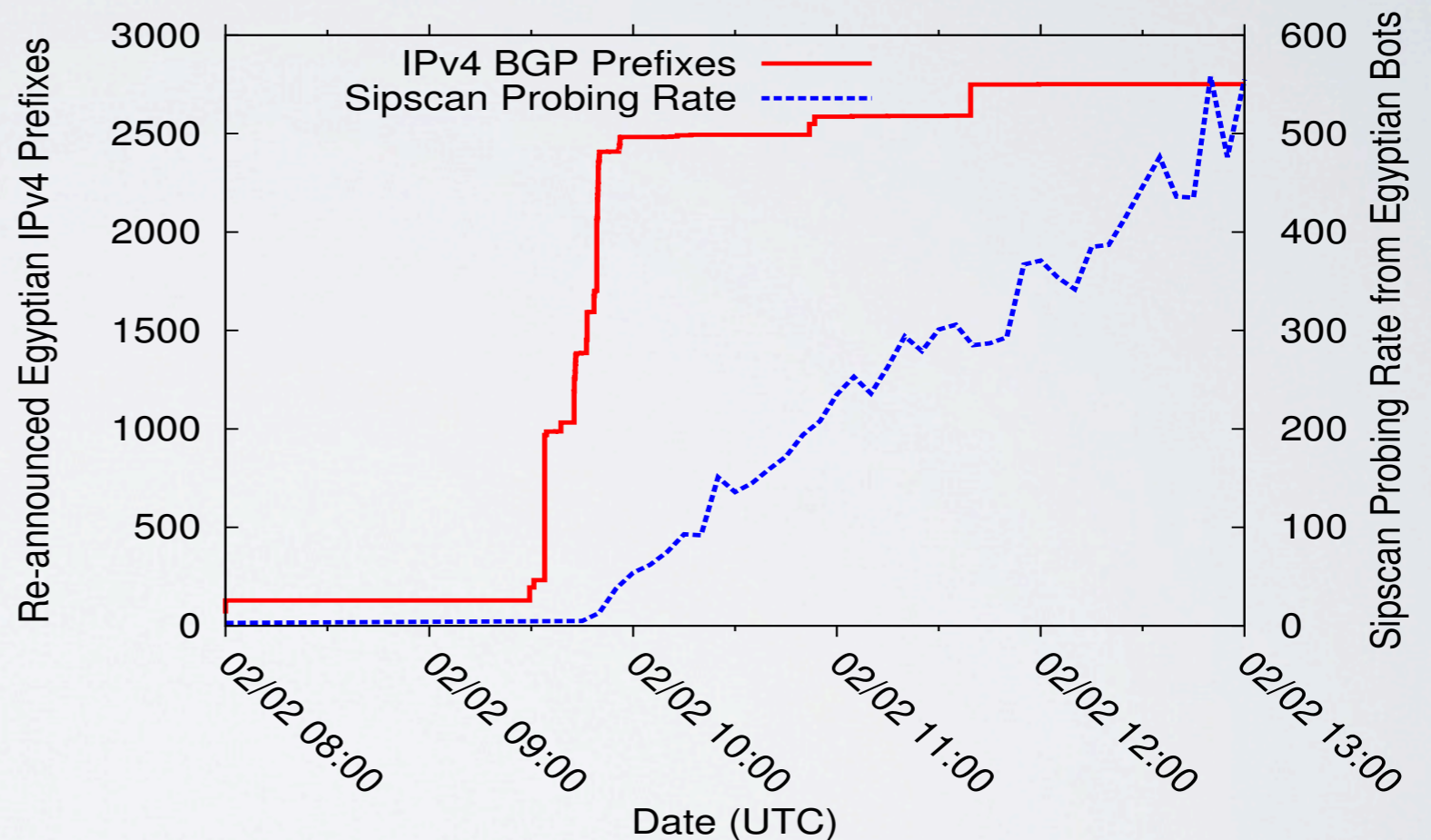
- Egyptian outage: we were actually not seeing “egyptian” IPs when the Egypt was isolated from the rest of the Internet
- It seems to be a scan (UDP requests + TCP SYNs).  
No purpose in spoofing
- No IPs from our /8 or from unassigned space
- IPIDs and src ports from scanning hosts are consistent for the same host



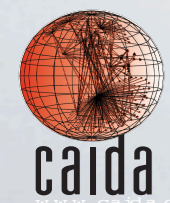
# UNSPOOFED

## The case of the *Egyptian Killswitch* (Feb 2011)

- No SipScan pkts are geolocated to Egypt during the Egyptian outage!



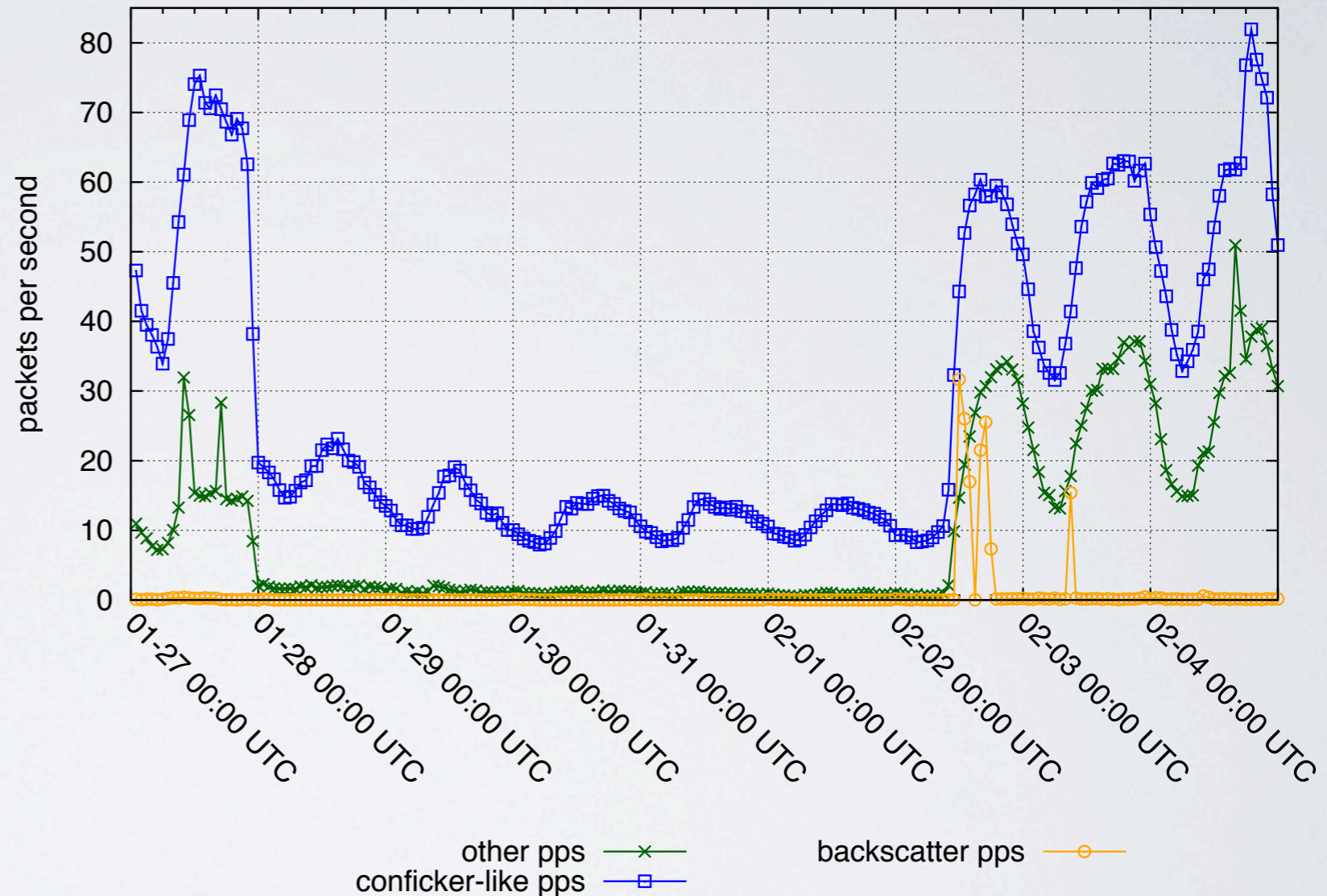
**A. Dainotti, C. Squarcella, E. Aben, K. Claffy, M. Chiesa, M. Russo, and A. Pescapè,**  
**“Analysis of Country-wide Internet Outages Caused by Censorship”,**  
**in Internet Measurement Conference (IMC), Berlin, Germany, Nov 2011**



# A BOTNET

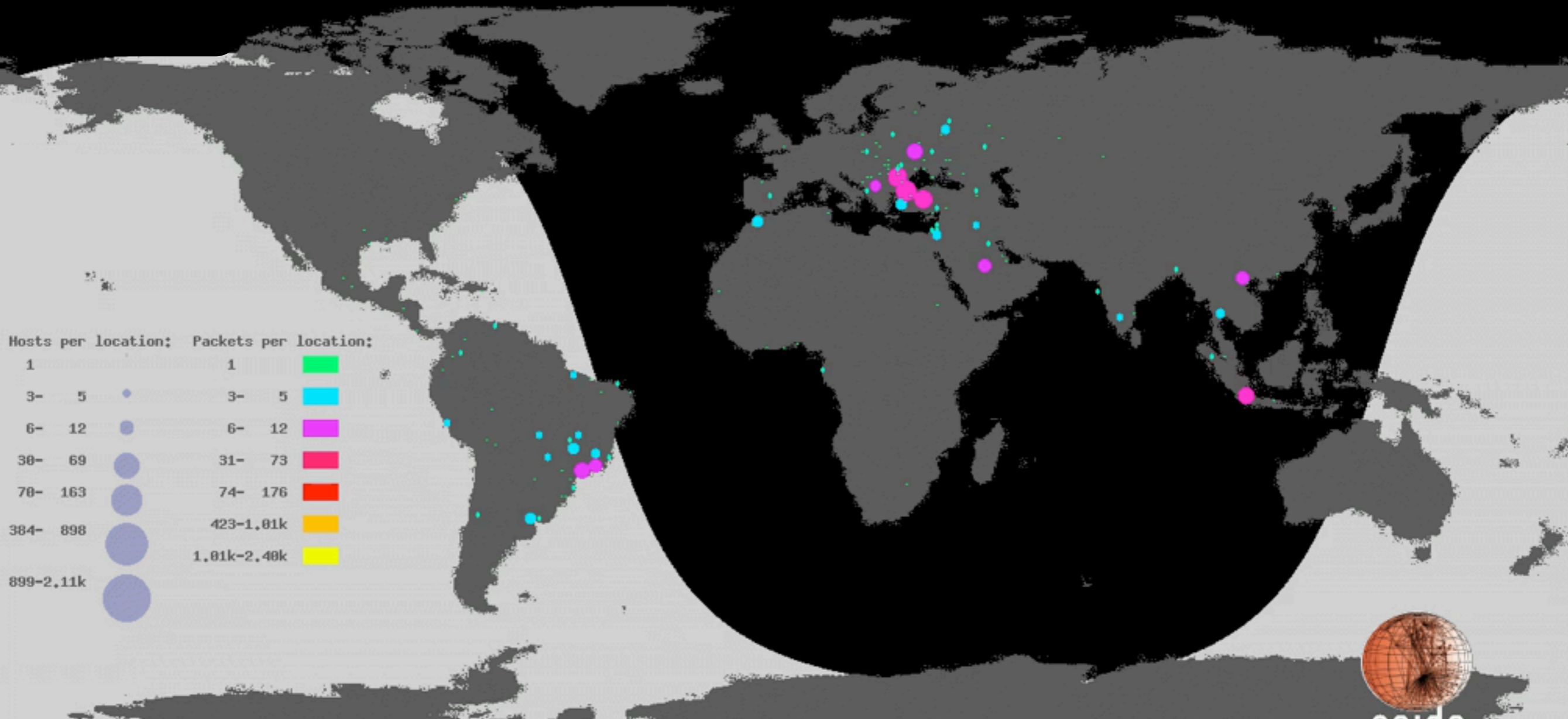
*need of a Command & Control channel*

- *During the Egyptian blackout, some Conficker-infected networks were still able to send conficker scan traffic*

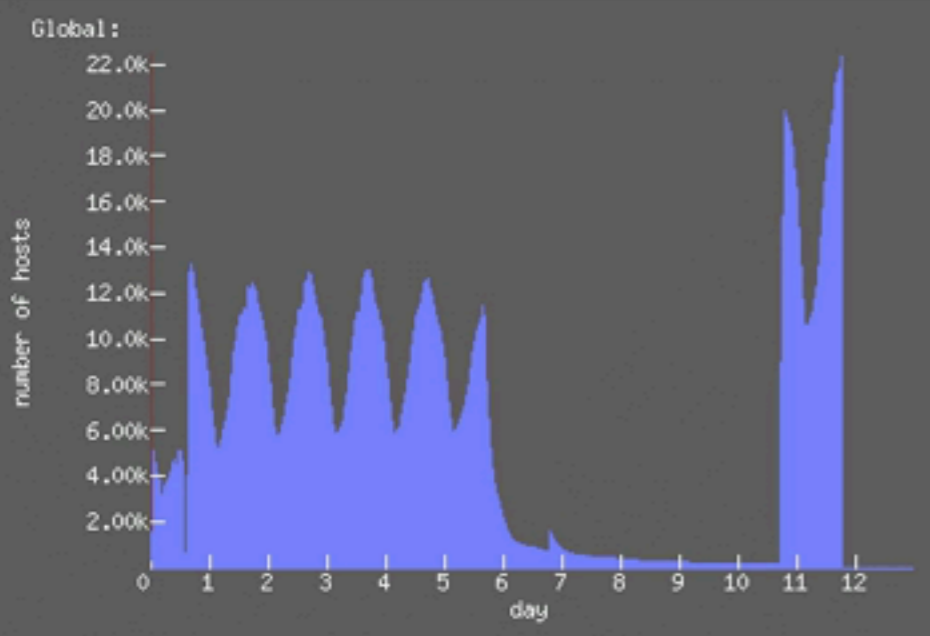
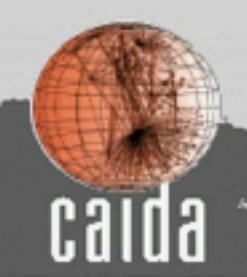


**A. Dainotti, C. Squarecella, E. Aben, K. Claffy, M. Chiesa, M. Russo, and A. Pescapè,**  
**“Analysis of Country-wide Internet Outages Caused by Censorship”,**  
**in Internet Measurement Conference (IMC), Berlin, Germany, Nov 2011**





2011-01-31 21:07 UTC MONDAY



Animation created with an improved version of Cuttlefish, developed by **Brad Huffaker**  
<http://www.caida.org/tools/visualization/cuttlefish/>

# /0 SCAN

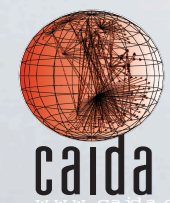
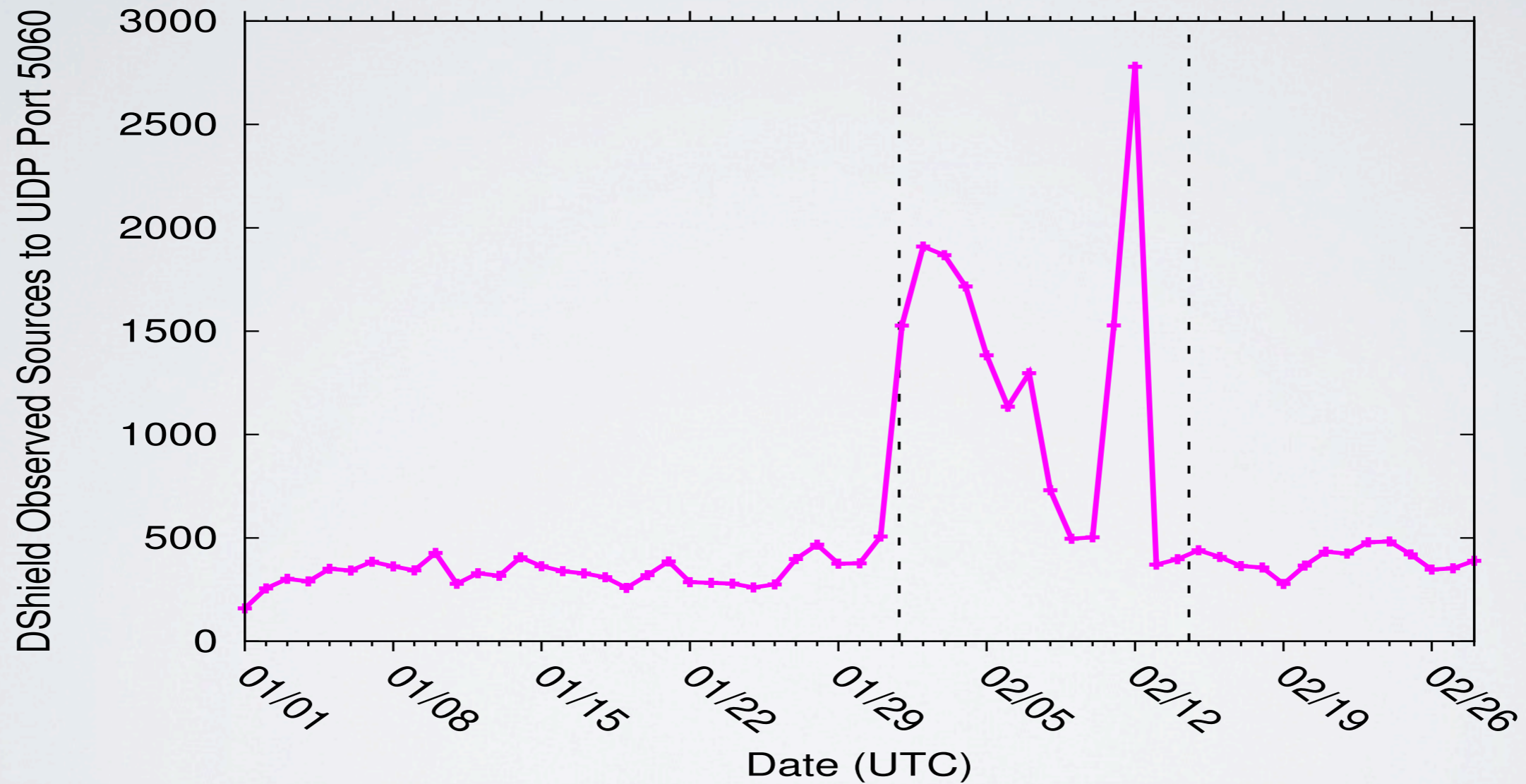
## UCSD Telescope

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#of source IP addresses	2,954,108
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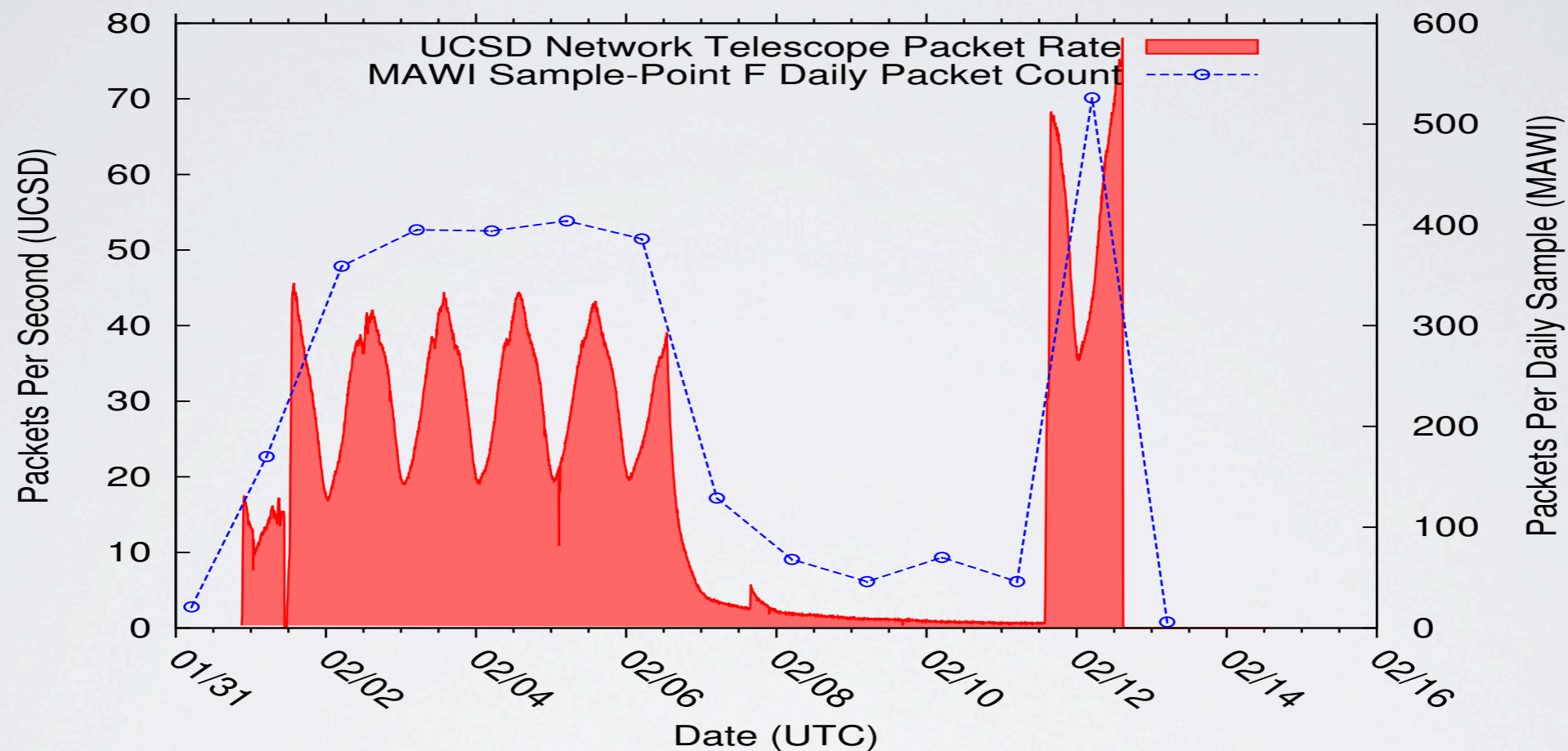


# /O SCAN

*DShield*



# /O SCAN MAWI/WIDE



- We identified flow-level properties (e.g. 1 pkt + PS size) that allowed to spot the same traffic in MAWI/WIDE traces, which are anonymized.
  - analysis of payload signature
  - processing of MAWI traces to get flow-level logs
  - sanitization (filtering) of MAWI logs
  - plot



# /0 SCAN

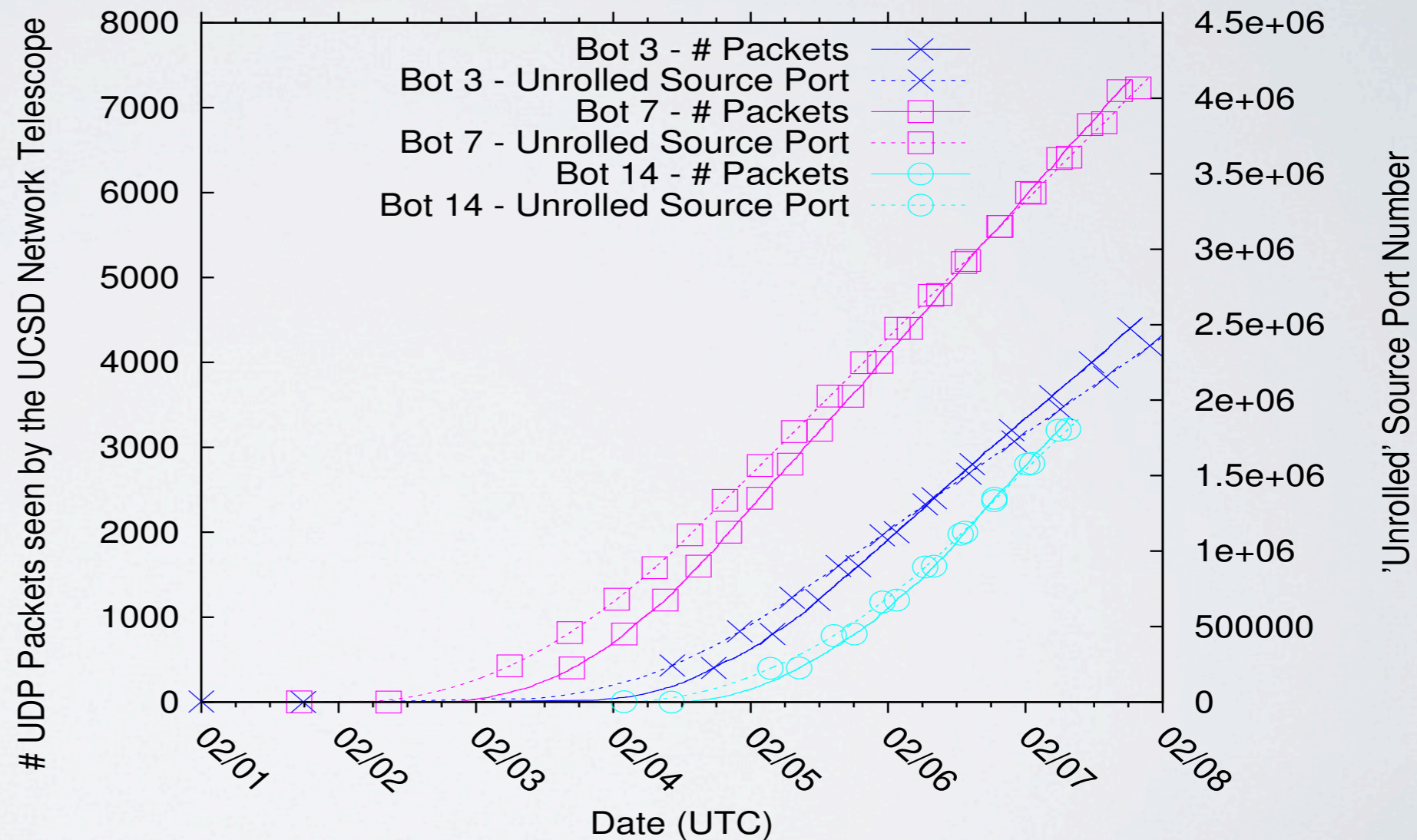
## MAWI/WIDE

- MAWI uses a specific configuration of Tcpsdpriv for anonymization
  - A50: IP addresses are scrambled preserving matching prefixes.
  - C4: IP classes (class A-D) are also preserved.
  - M99: All multicast addresses are not scrambled.
  - P99: TCP and UDP port numbers are not scrambled.
- A few different /8 networks were found in the MAWI traffic associated with the SipScan

# /O SCAN

*Exploiting source port continuity*

- Src\_port++ in range 1025 - 5000
- ~512 average increments between 2 “visits” to the telescope



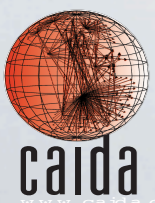
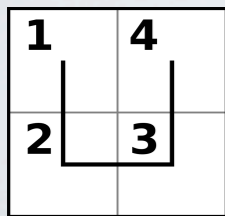
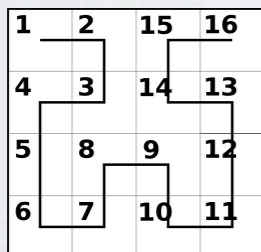
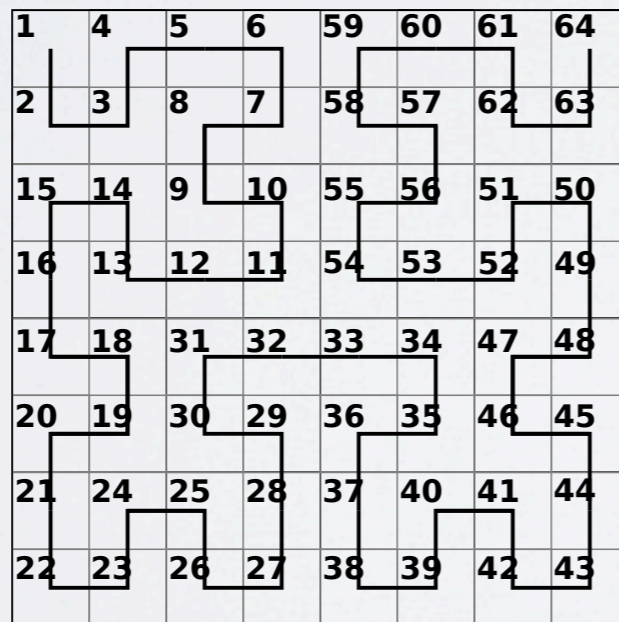


# HILBERT CURVE

<http://xkcd.com/195>



MAP OF THE INTERNET  
THE IPv4 SPACE, 2006



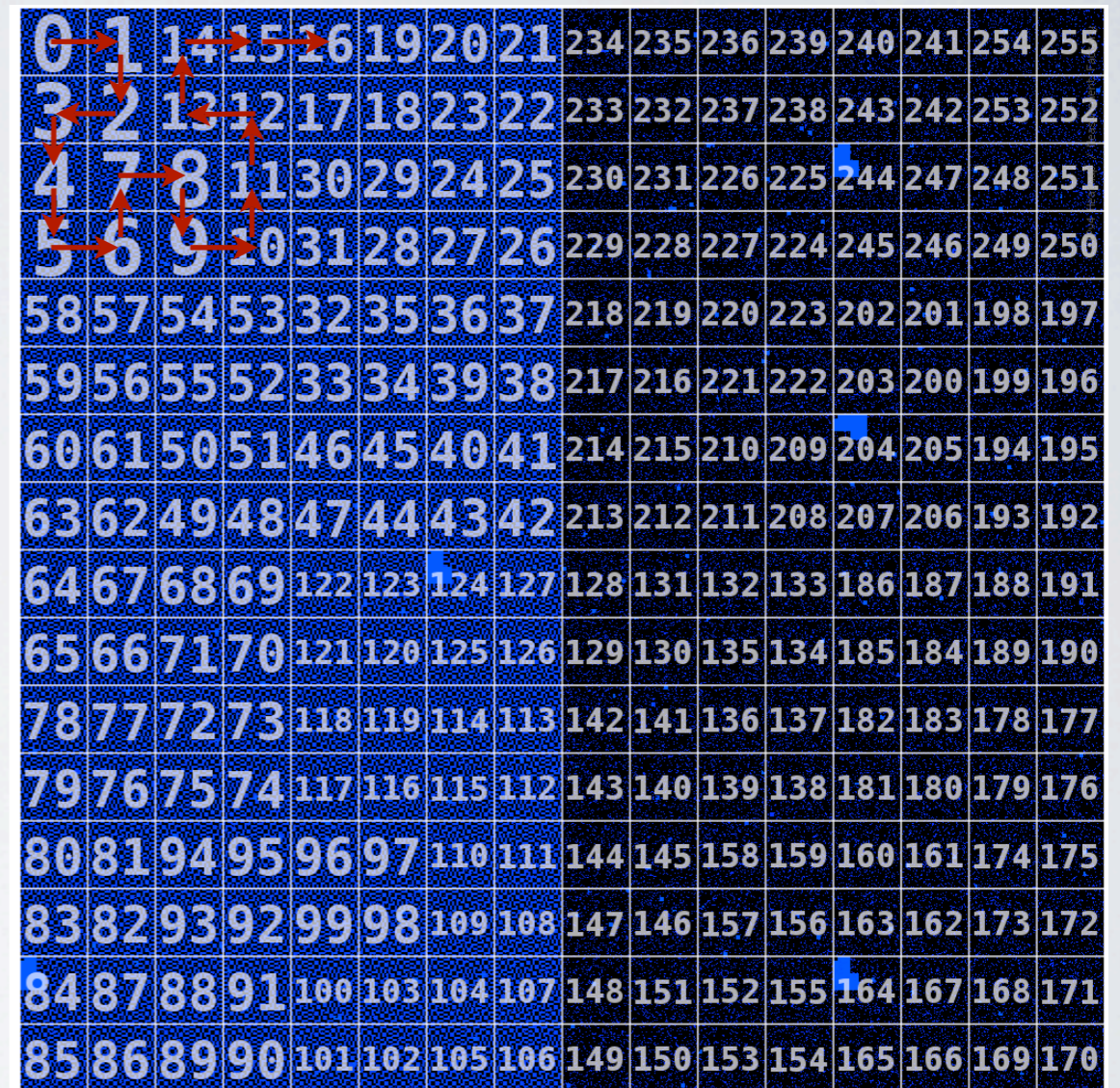
Cooperative Association for Internet Data Analysis  
University of California San Diego



# HILBERT CURVE

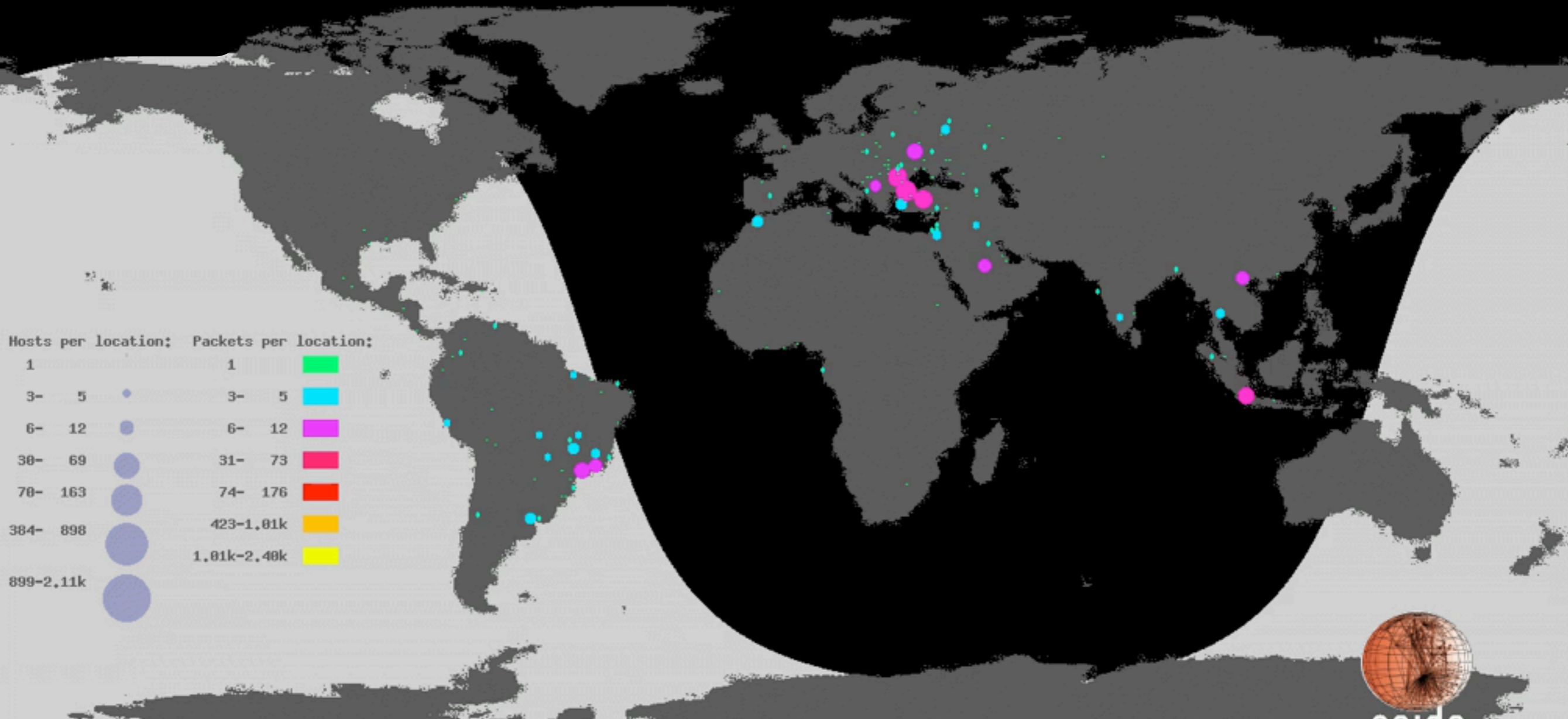
## Heatmaps

- The 1-dimensional IPv4 address space is mapped into a 2-dimensional image using a Hilbert curve
- CIDR netblocks always appear as squares or rectangles in the image.

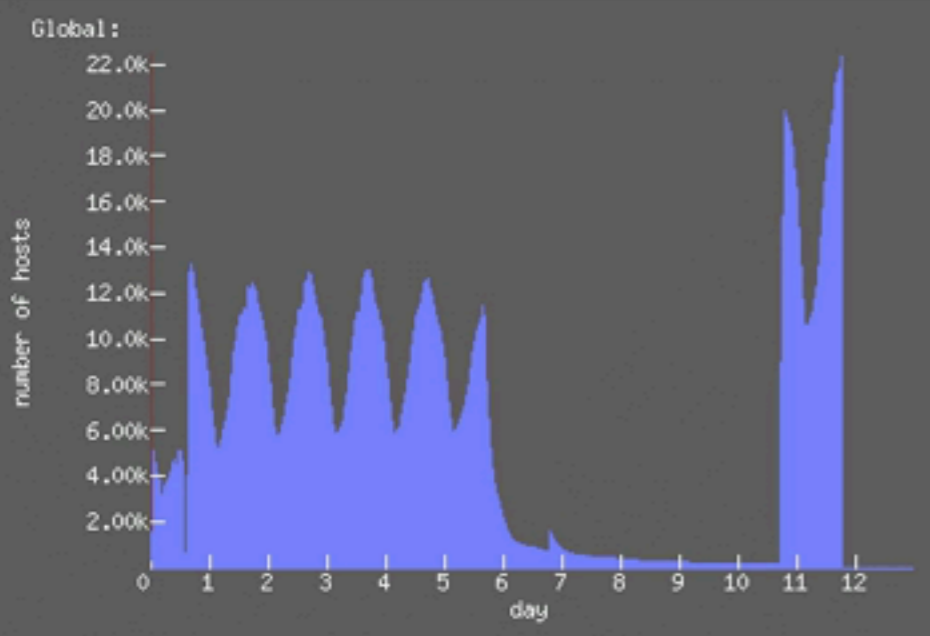
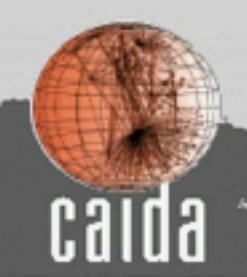


Software for hilbert-based IP heatmaps @ <http://www.measurement-factory.com>

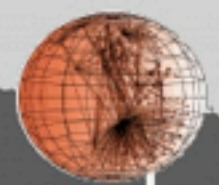
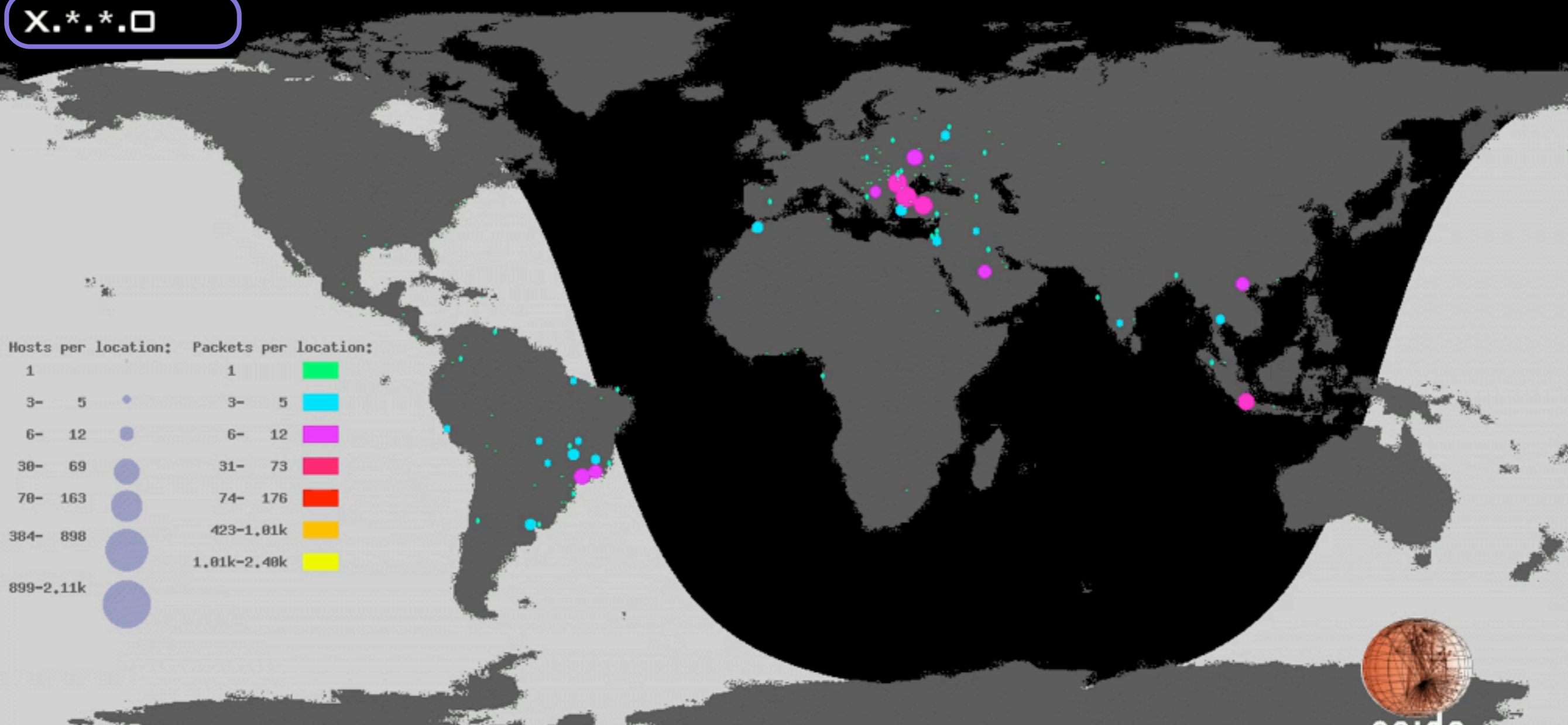




2011-01-31 21:07 UTC MONDAY

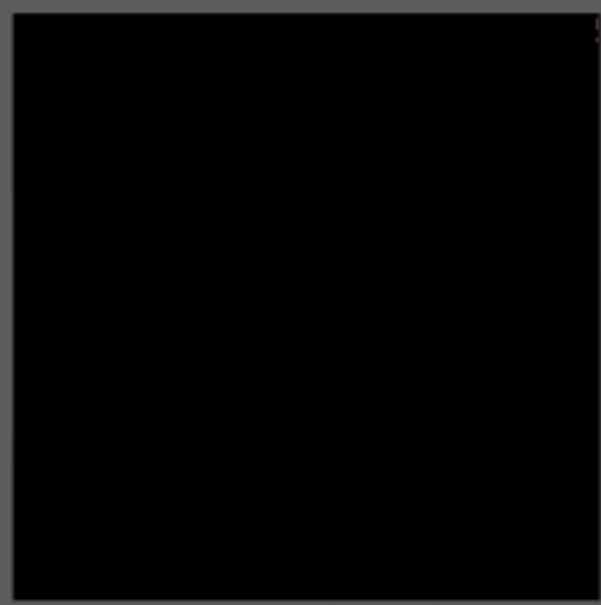
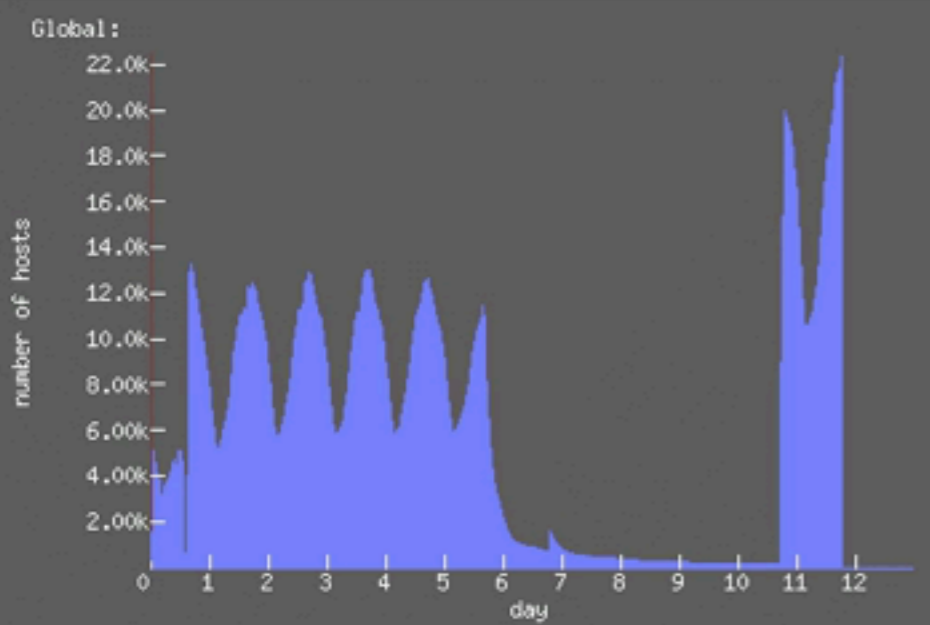


X.\*.\*.0



caida

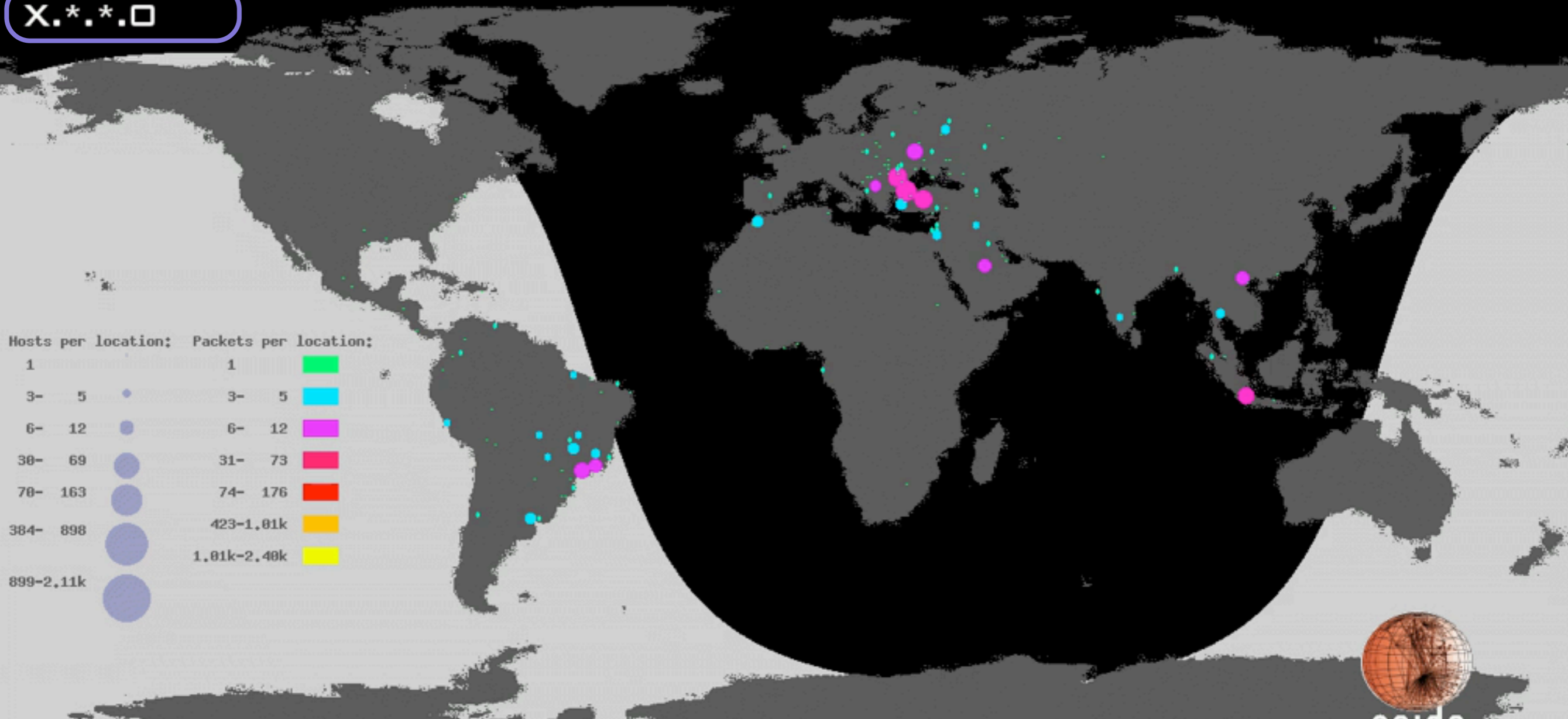
2011-01-31 21:07 UTC MONDAY



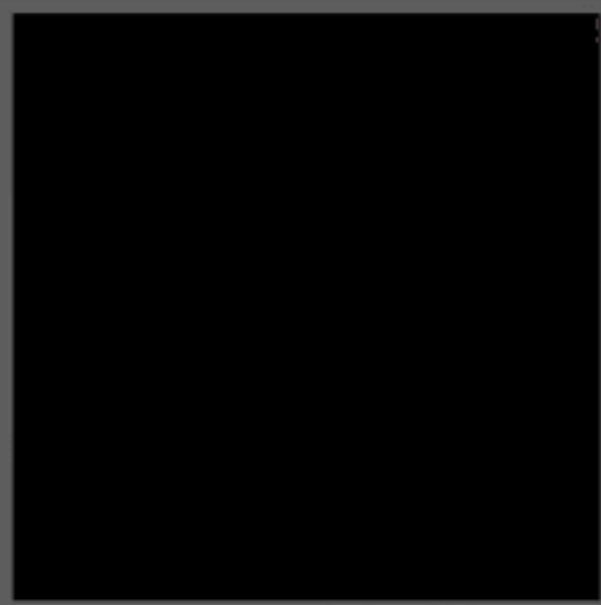
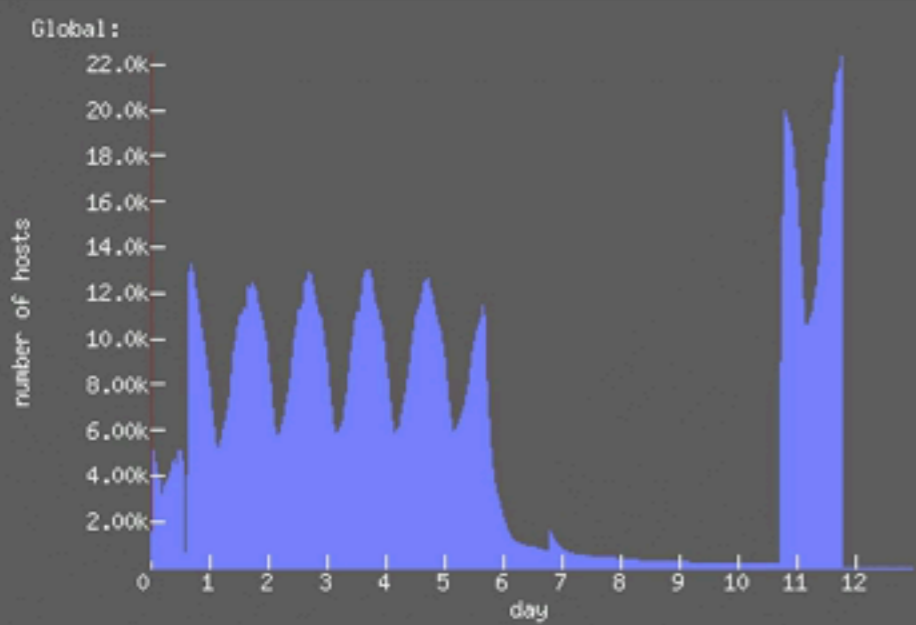
Target Hosts (X.b.c.d/8)



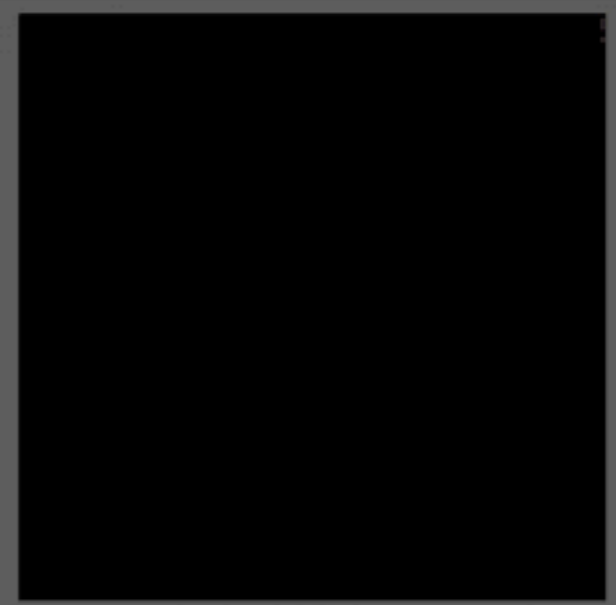
X.\*.\*.0



2011-01-31 21:07 UTC MONDAY



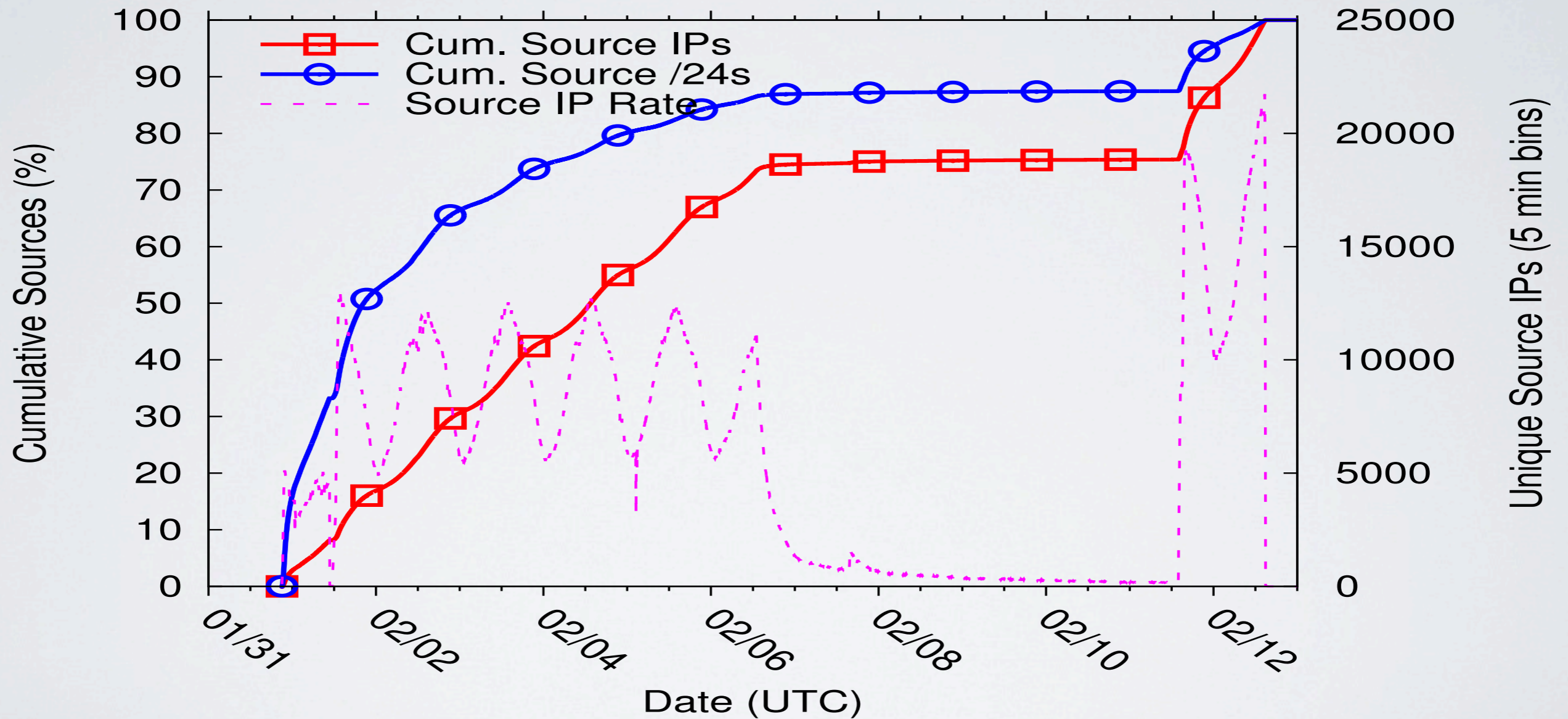
Target Hosts (X.b.c.d/8)



Target Hosts (X.d.c.b/8) (reverse-engineered)

# BOT TURNOVER

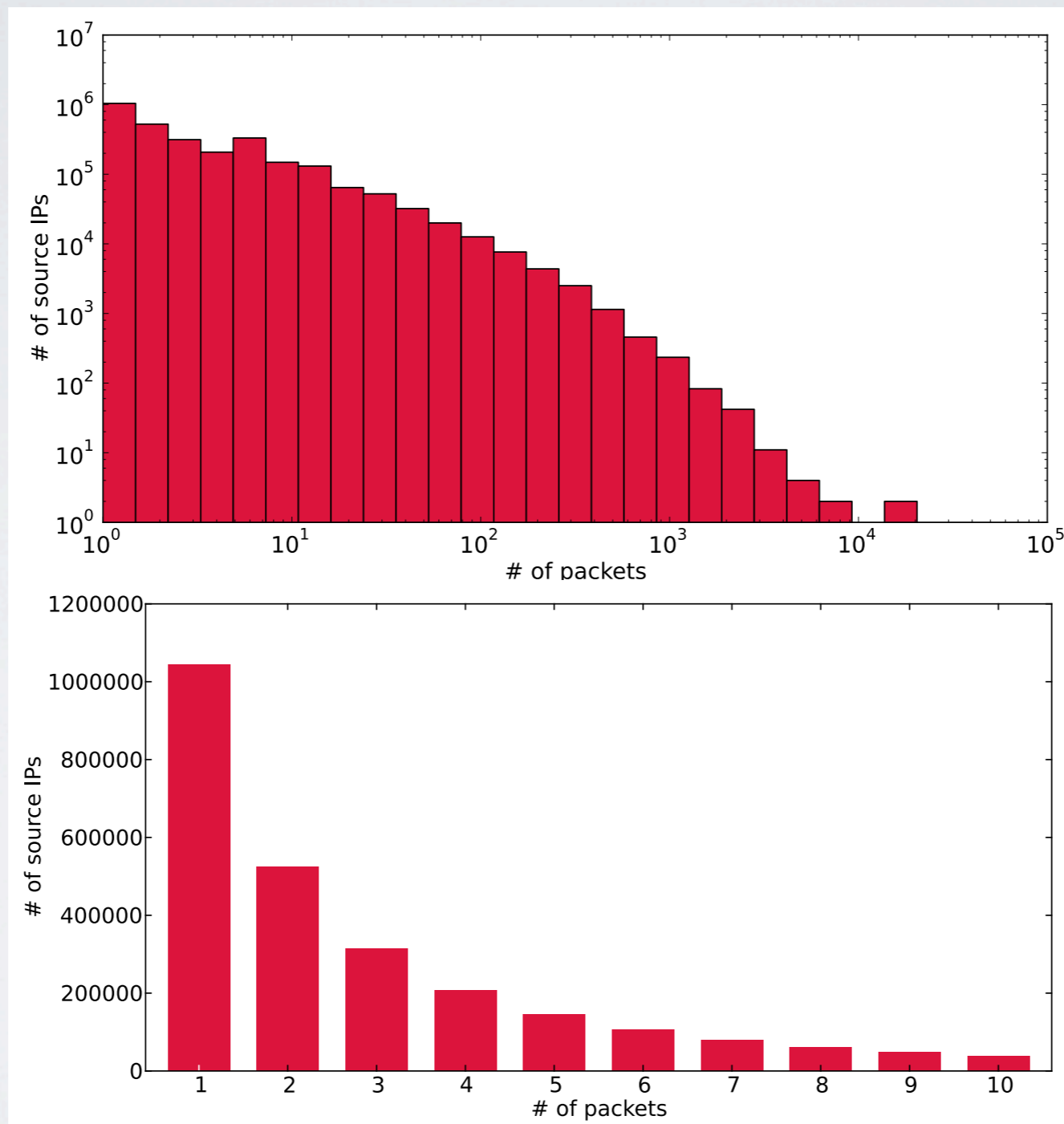
*new src IPs **arrive** constantly*





# BOT TURNOVER

*most src IPs **leave** constantly*



# BOT TURNOVER

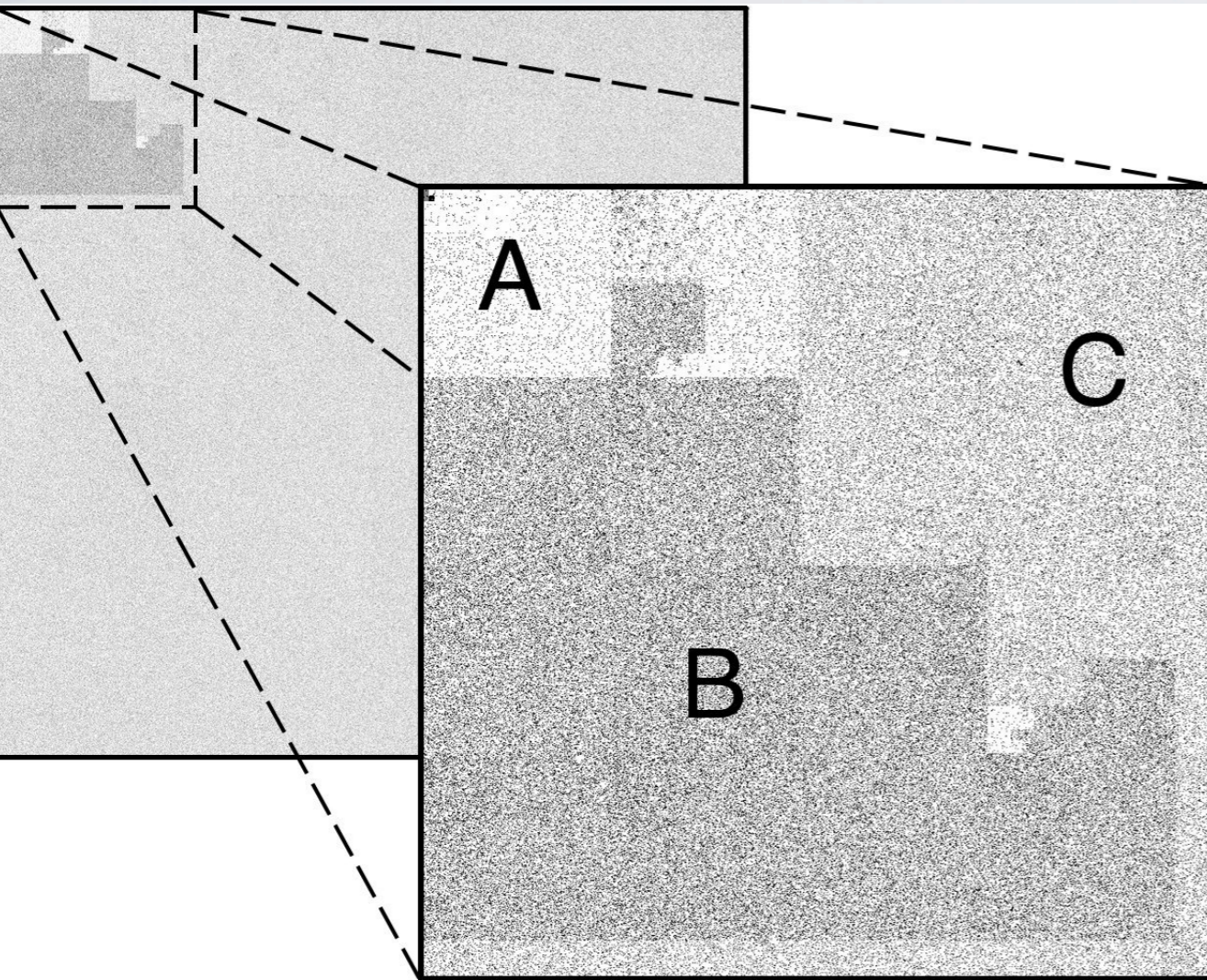
*few src IPs **stay** for a while*

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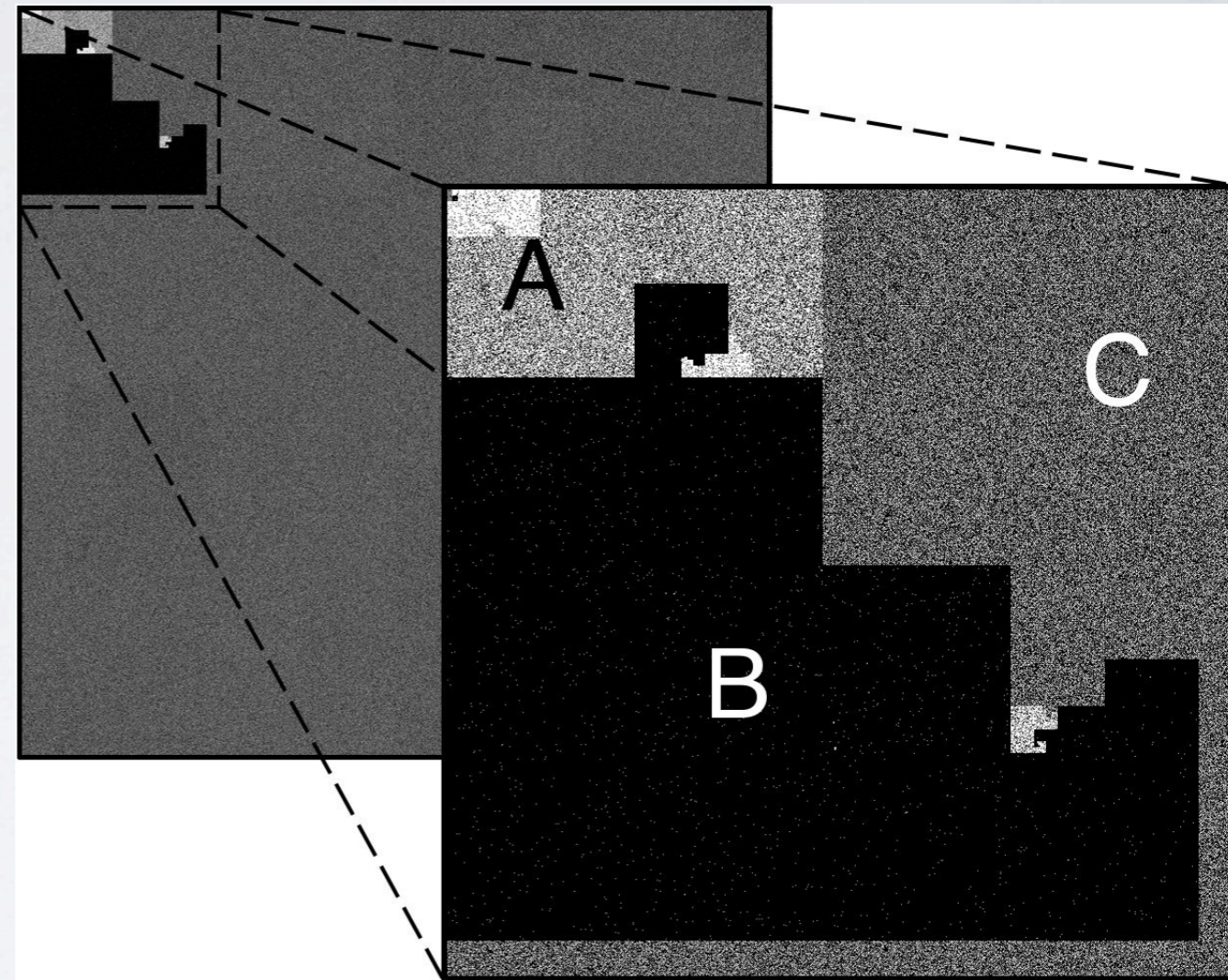


# COVERAGE & OVERLAP

*different phases w/ different parameters?*



**Coverage**

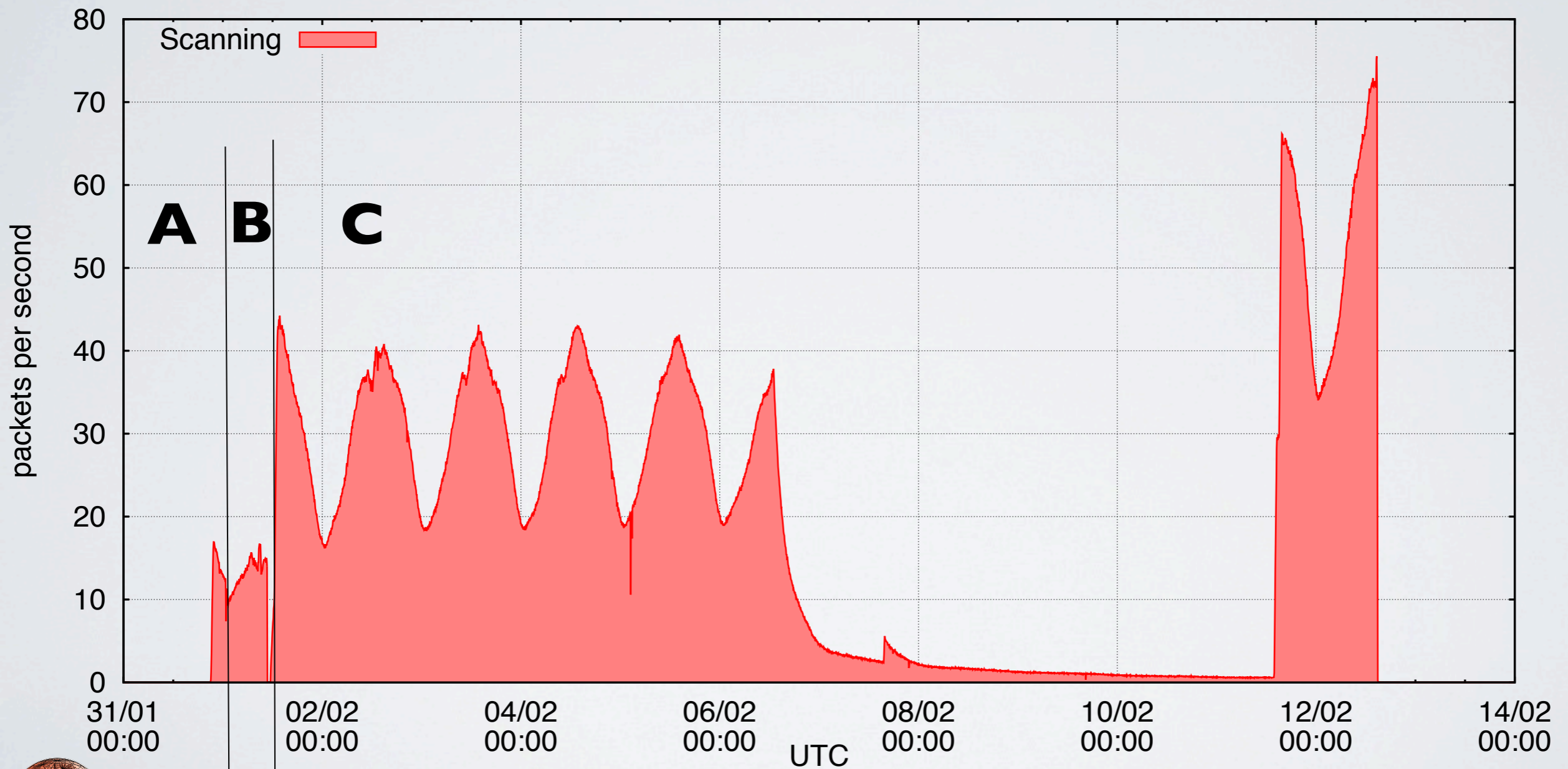


**Overlap**



# COVERAGE & OVERLAP

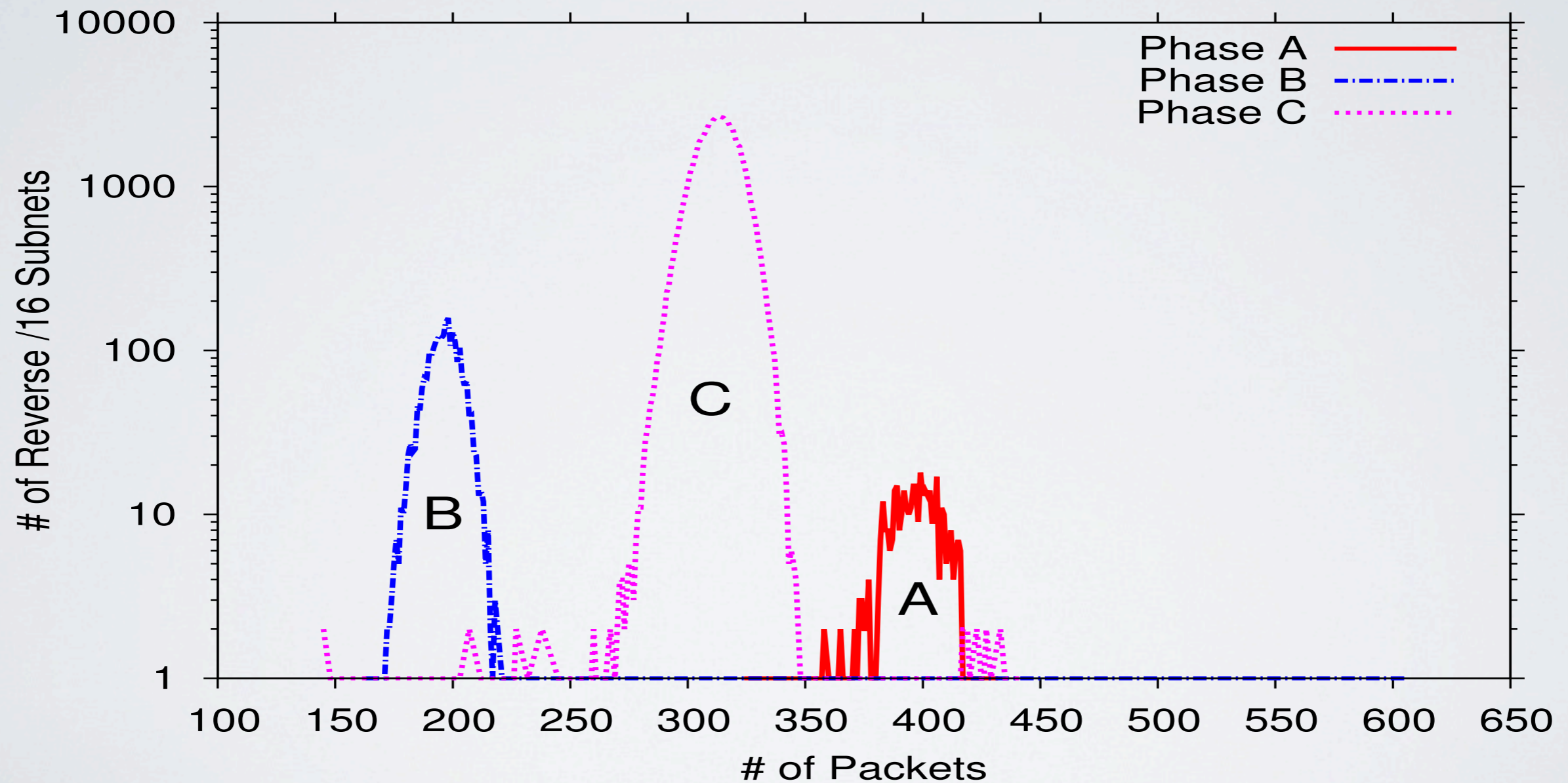
*different phases w/ different parameters?*





# COVERAGE & OVERLAP

*“probes sent to reverse // 6 subnets”*



# SIPSCAN FEATURES

*some are unique*

- Operated by a botnet
- Global vs Global
- Observed by a /8
- No inferences on pkts: unique payload “signature”
- Lasting 12 days
- Sequential progression in *reverse byte order*
- Continuous use of new bots
- Stealth: IP progression, speed, use of new bots
- Coordination between sources (global sequential progression and small redundancy)
- Targeting SIP



# THANKS

