

Proactively hunting for low-reputed infrastructure used by large cybercrimes and APTs

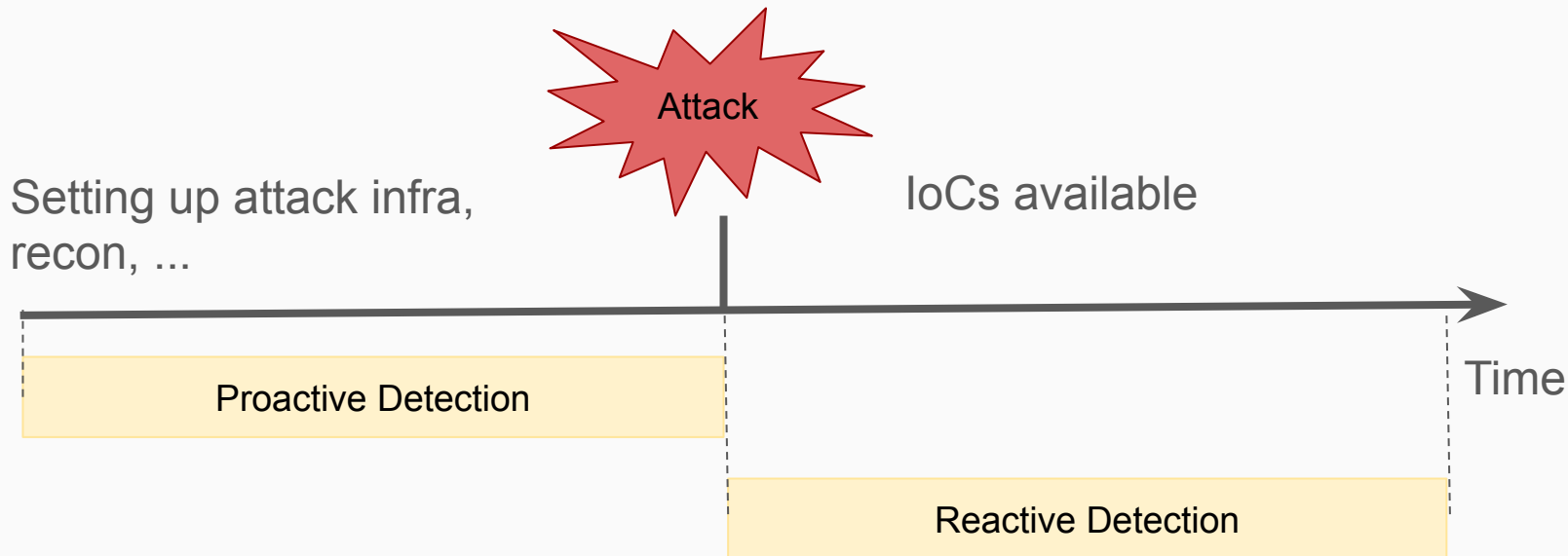
Nabeel Mohamed, Keerthiraj Nagaraj, Janos Szurdi, Alex Starov
10/05/2024

Agenda

- Motivation with examples
- Methodology
 - Knowledge graph construction
 - Graph AI learner
- Case studies

Introduction

- Reactive: Currently, a lot of attacks are detected **after** they are launched
- Proactive: Can we detect attacks **before** they are launched or **early** during the attack?



Observations

Attackers often

- **Rotate** their attack infrastructure (domains, IPs, file hashes, certificates)
- **Automate** hosting related activities
- **Reuse or share** the same attack infrastructure

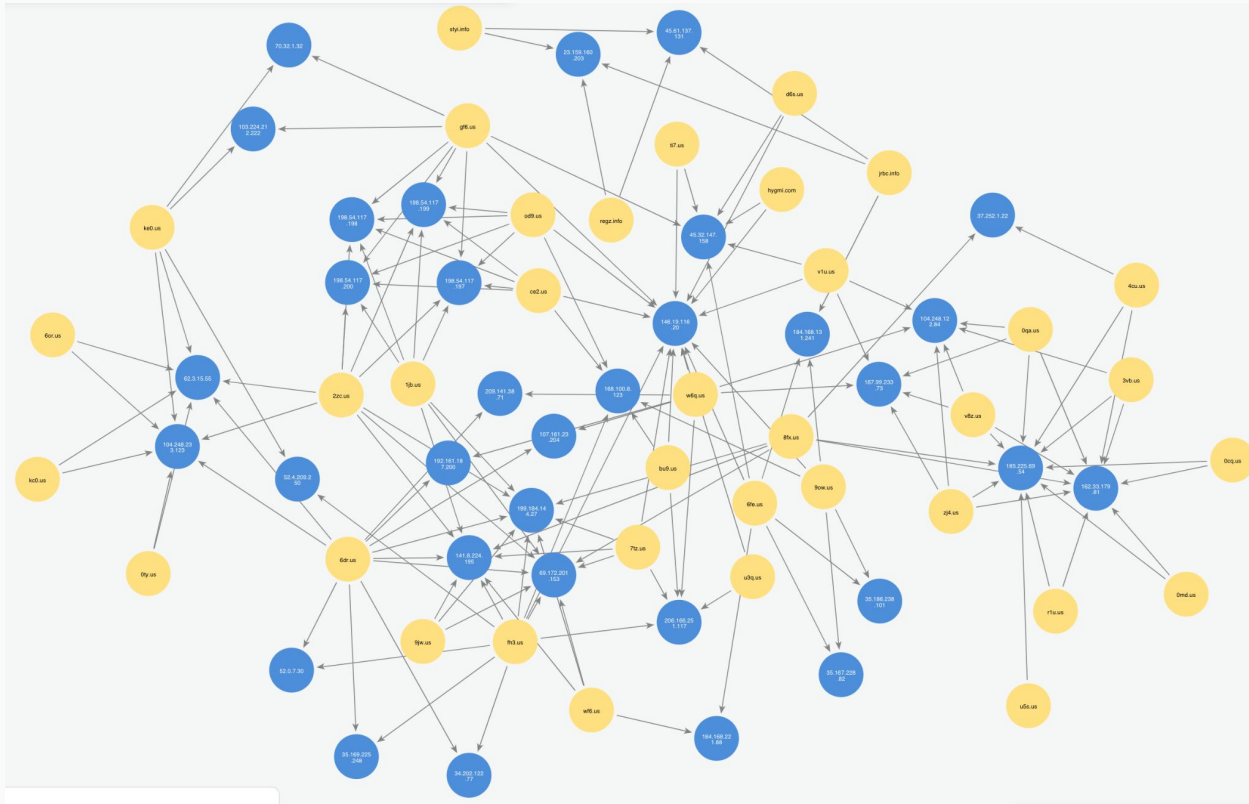
Attackers set up their infrastructure **before** they launch the attack.

Existing analyzers often **detect only parts of** active attack infrastructures.

Pivot on these observations to proactively protect
patient zero victims.

Example Resource Sharing in the Web

Malicious Domains Share/Rotate Hosting Infrastructure



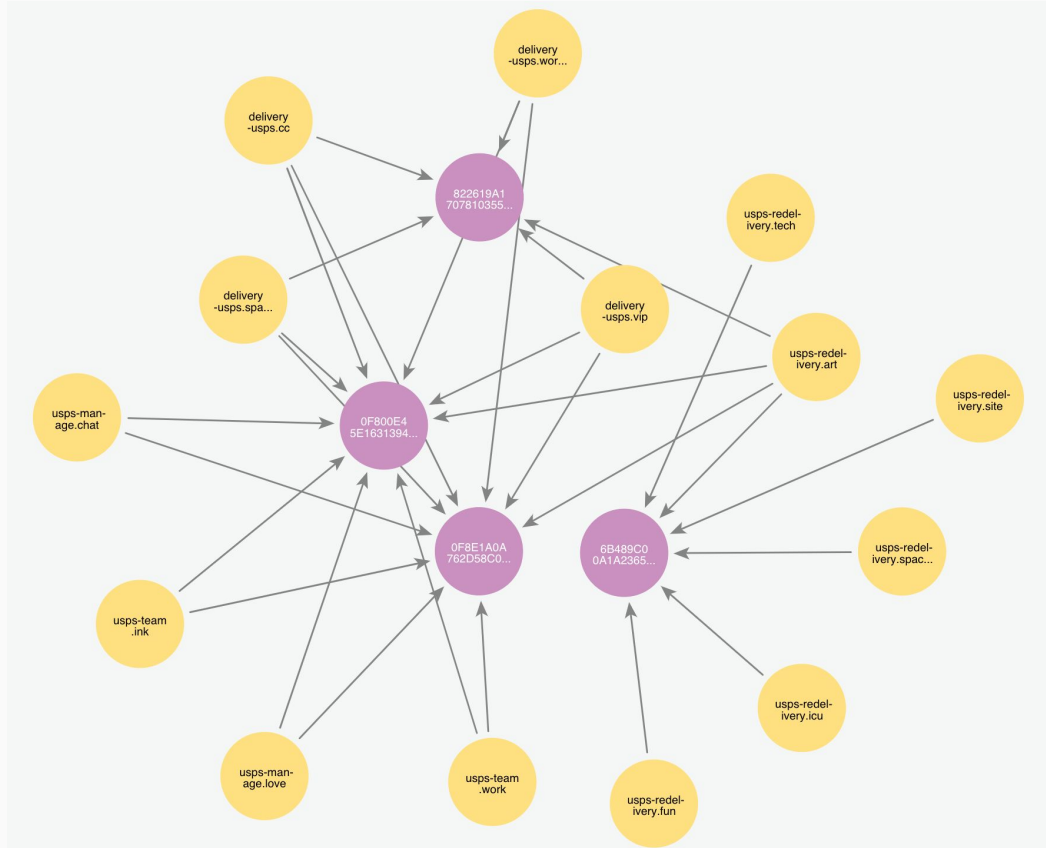
- Malicious domains
- IP addresses

Top hosting services:

- BL Networks
- AS-CHOOPA
- NameCheap
- Amazon
- Digital Ocean

Prolific Puma malicious link shortening service

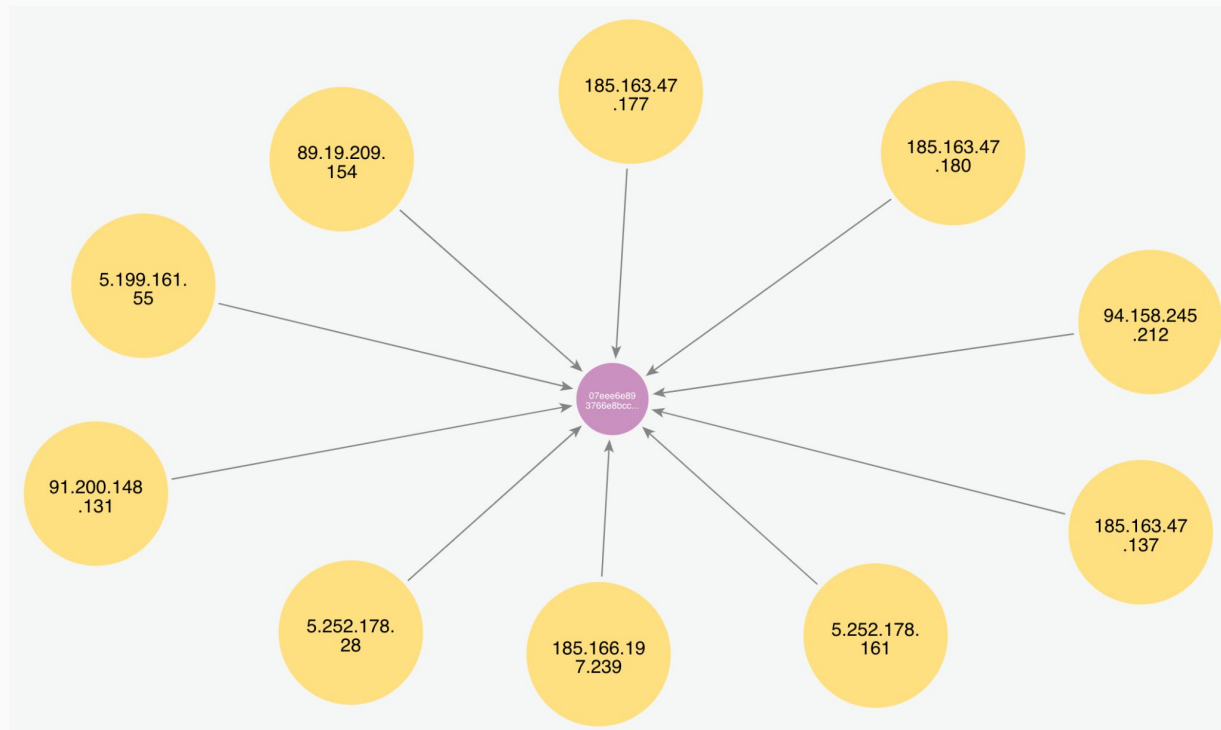
Malicious Domains Share TLS Fingerprints



- Malicious domains
- TLS certificate fingerprints

USPS phishing campaign

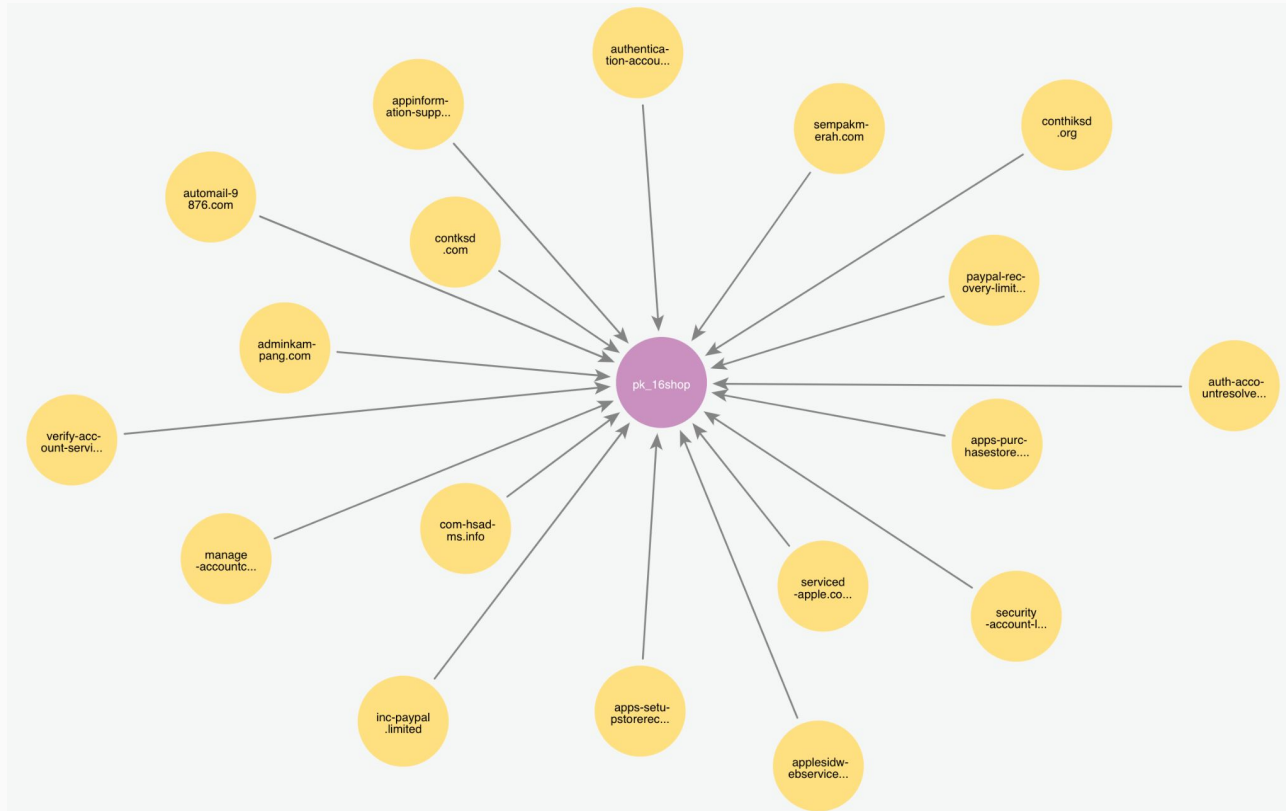
Multiple IP Addresses Share Same SSH Fingerprint



- Malicious IPs
- SSH fingerprint

An active self-signed certificate used by Gamaredon

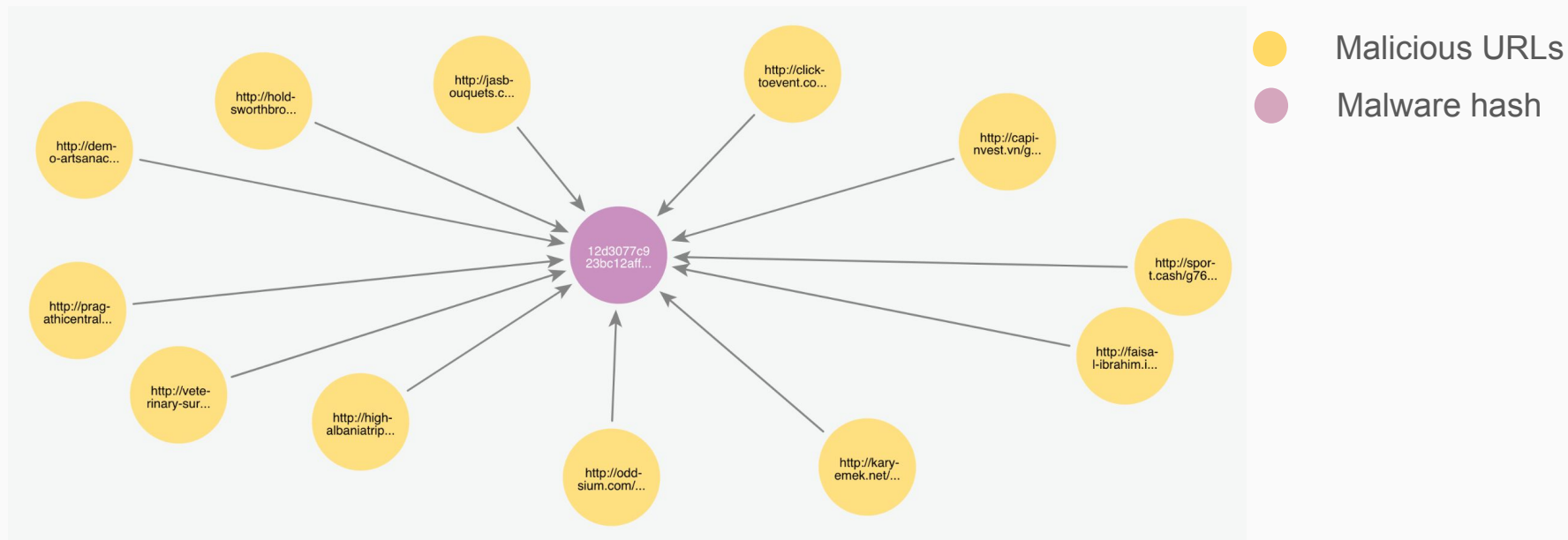
Multiple Phishing Sites Use the Same Phishing Kit



- Malicious domains
- Phishing kit

Phishing sites using 16shop phishing kit

Multiple Malicious URLs Distribute Same Malware



TeslaCrypt delivery URLs

Same Malware Connects to Multiple C2 Domains



Gamaredon stealer

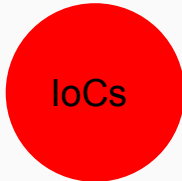


Gamaredon remote admin tool
(Pteranodon)

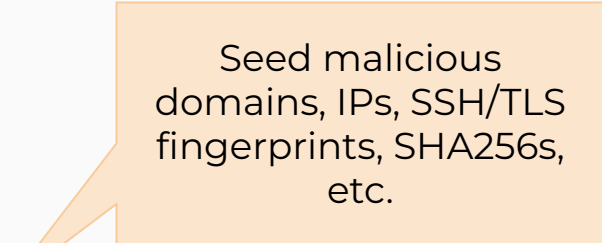
- Malicious domains
- File hashes

Our Approach

Key Idea: Automated Pivoting + Feature Similarity

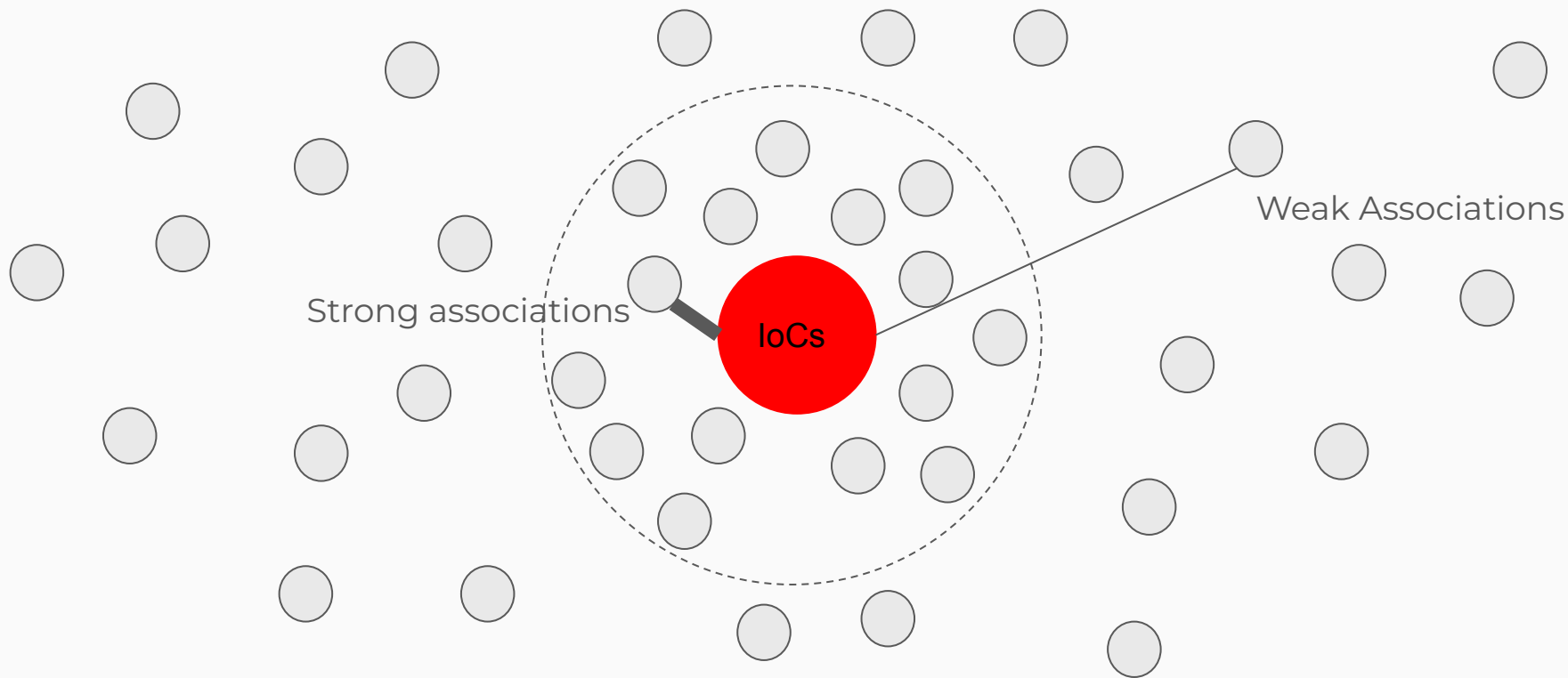


IoCs

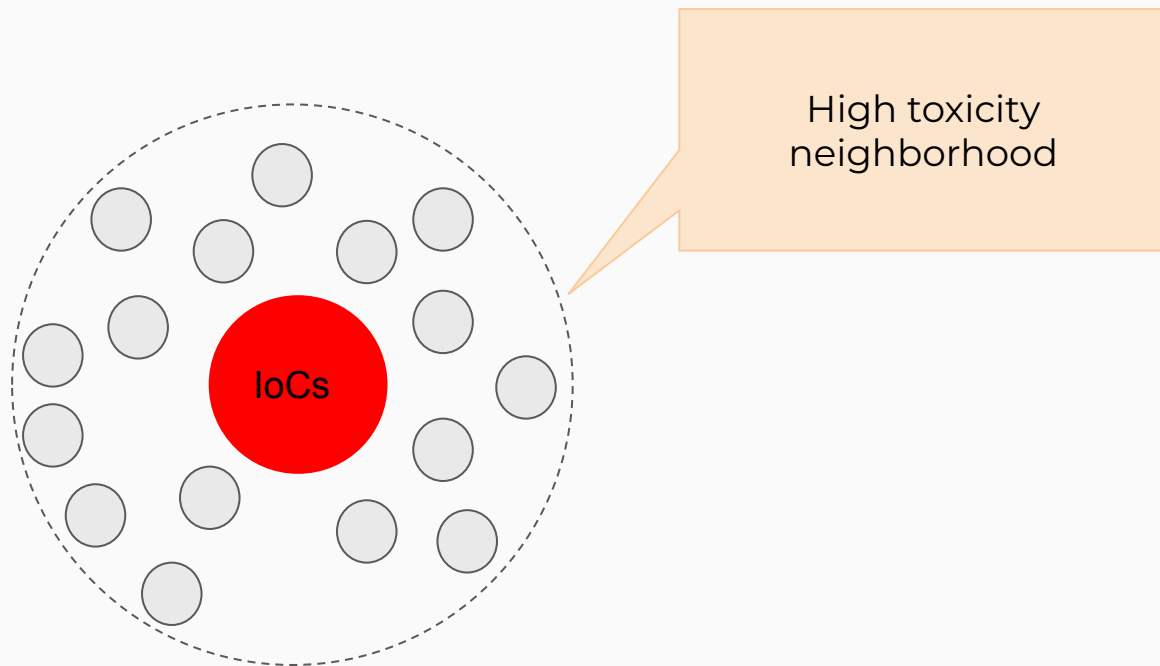


Seed malicious domains, IPs, SSH/TLS fingerprints, SHA256s, etc.

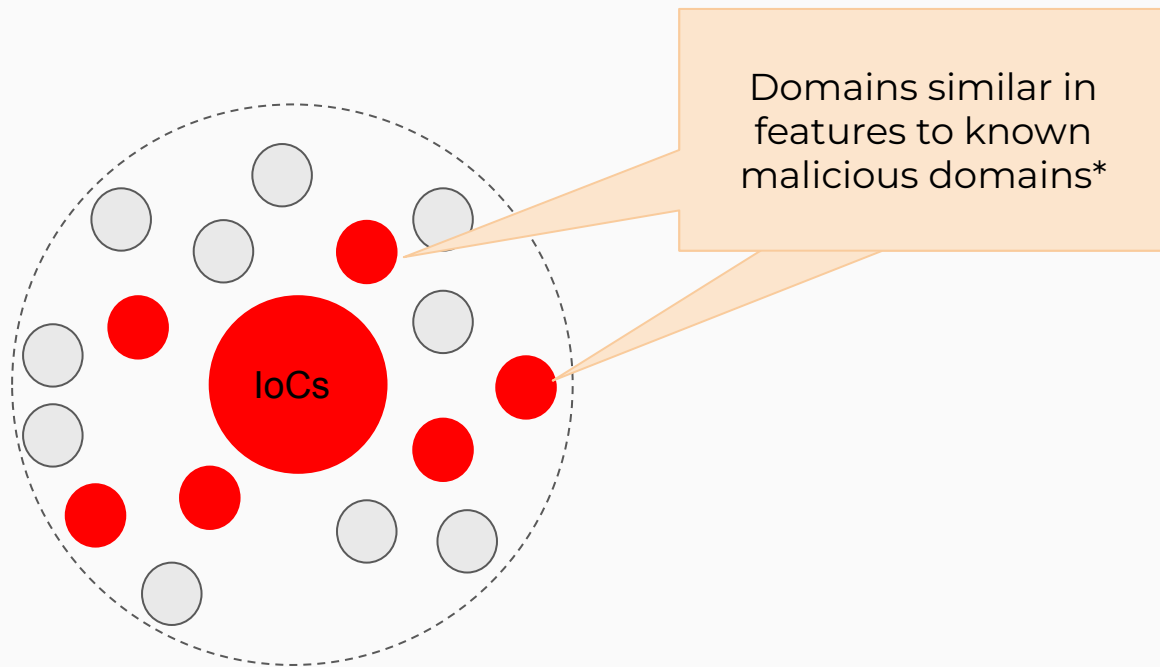
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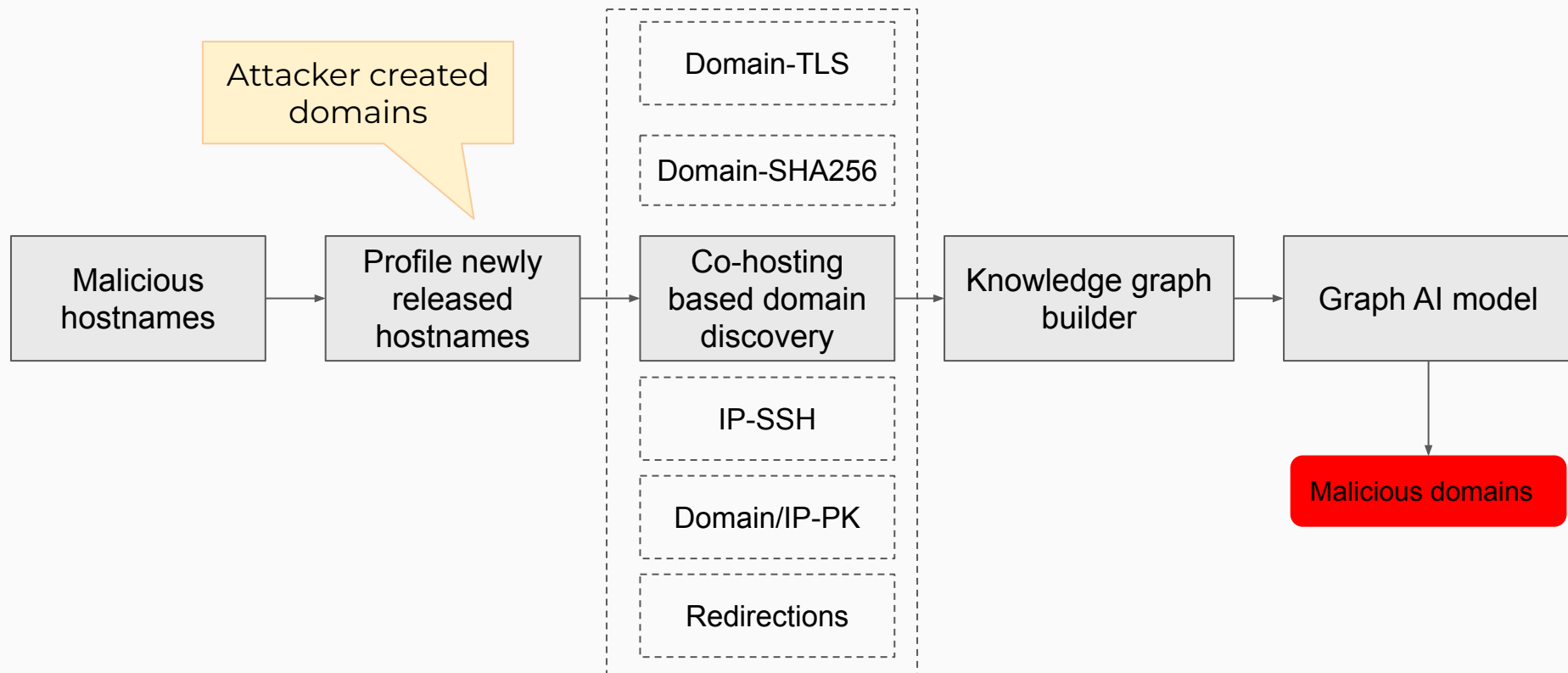


Key Idea: Automated Pivoting + Feature Similarity

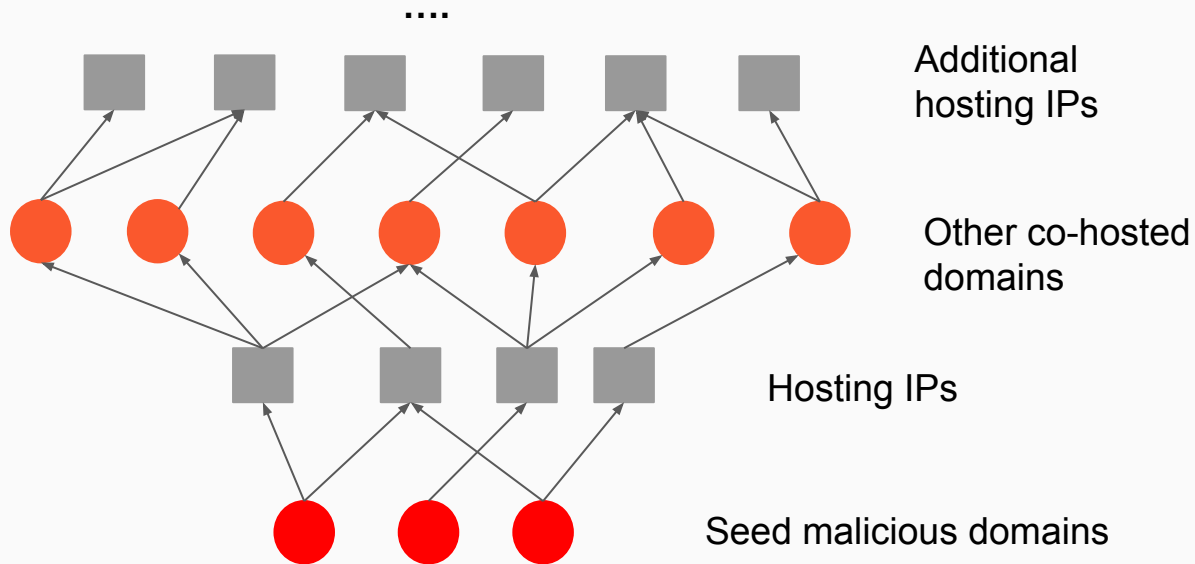


* Same applies to IPs

Overall Pipeline



Guided Discovery of Domains (Co-Hosting Relationship)



Graph AI-based Detection of Malicious Domains

Graph Schema

- Nodes
 - Domain
 - Subdomain
 - IP
 - File hash
 - TLS/SSH certificate fingerprint
- Edges
 - Domain-Subdomain
 - Domain-IP
 - Domain-FileHash
 - IP-SSH, Domain-TLS

Labeled Data

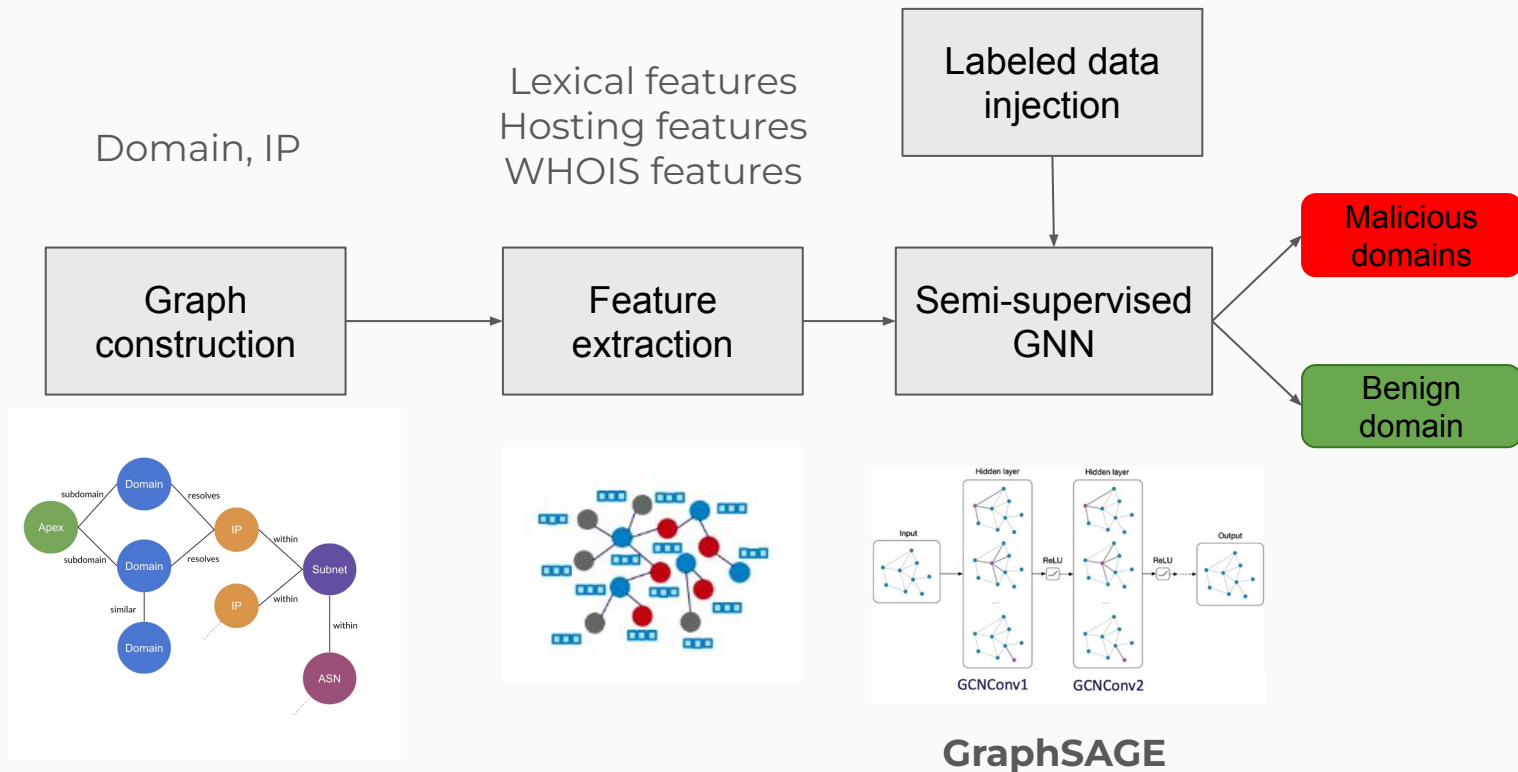
- Malicious
 - In-house malicious domains
- Benign
 - Tranco top 100K domains
 - In-house benign domains

Features

- **Lexical features** (e.g., # brand/suspicious keywords, # hyphens)
- **Hosting features** (e.g., # IPs, hosting duration)
- **WHOIS features** (e.g., age, days to expiration, privacy)
- **Certificate features** (e.g., type, issuer)
- **IP features** (e.g., # domains, ASN, CC)
- **Content-based features** (e.g., # iframes, webform?)

Training the Graph AI (GNN) Model

(2K from each class)



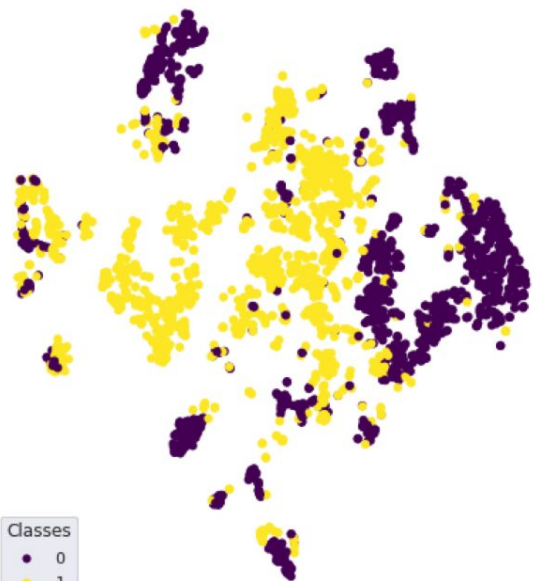
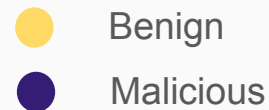
Preliminary Results

Model	Precision*	Recall*
Local features	81.05	70.10
Shallow embedding (node2vec)	84.07	72.23
Shallow embedding (metapath2vec)	86.22	74.54
Local features + Shallow embedding	89.01	78.32
GNN	95.20	92.30

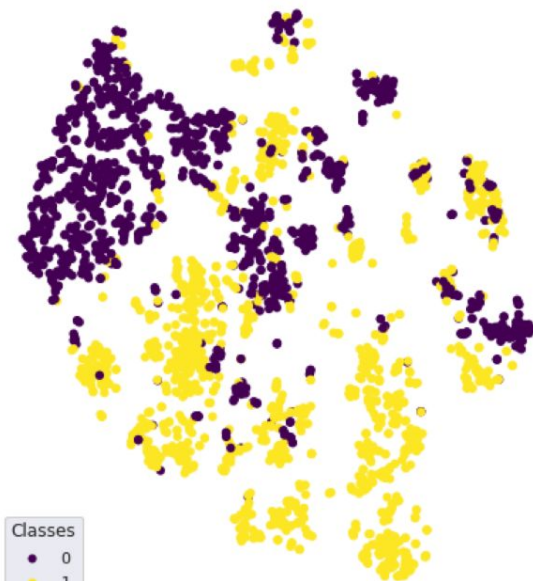
* At 0.5 default cut-off threshold

Metric\Thresh.	0.50	0.98
Precision	95.2%	99.9%
Recall	92.3%	53.1%

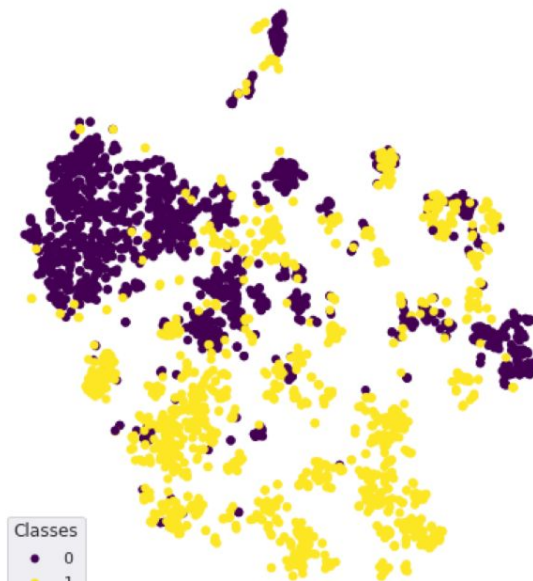
Results - Why it works



Week 1



Week 2

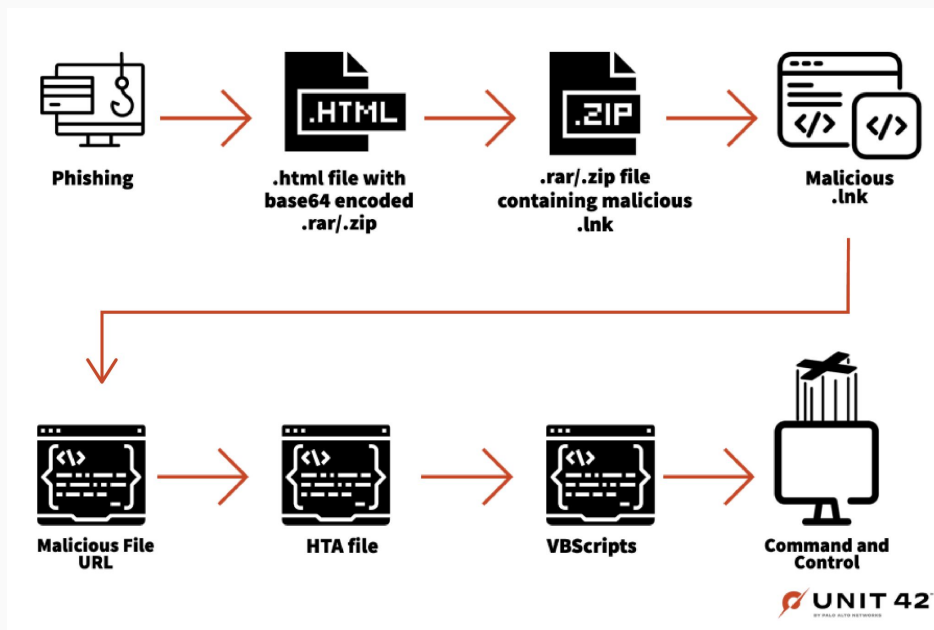


Week 3

Case Studies

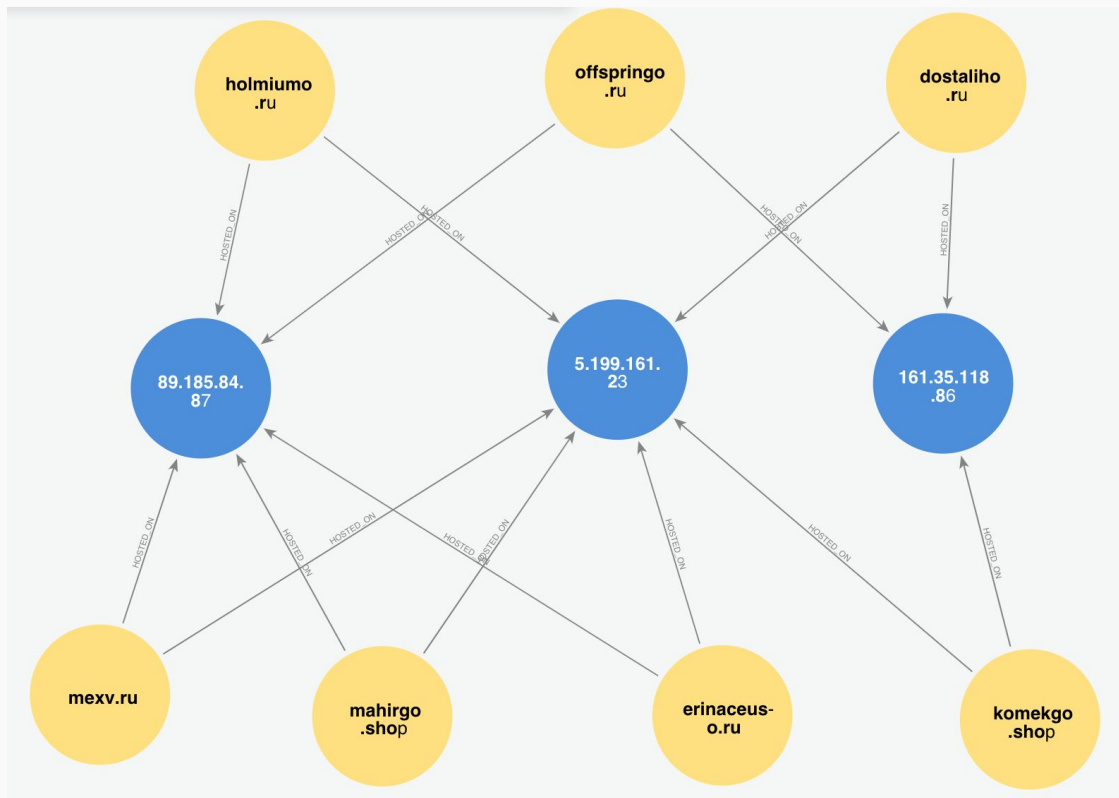
Case Study 1: Gamaredon APT

- A prominent Russian APT group targeting mainly Ukraine
- Operational since 2014



Gamaredon - Seed Domains

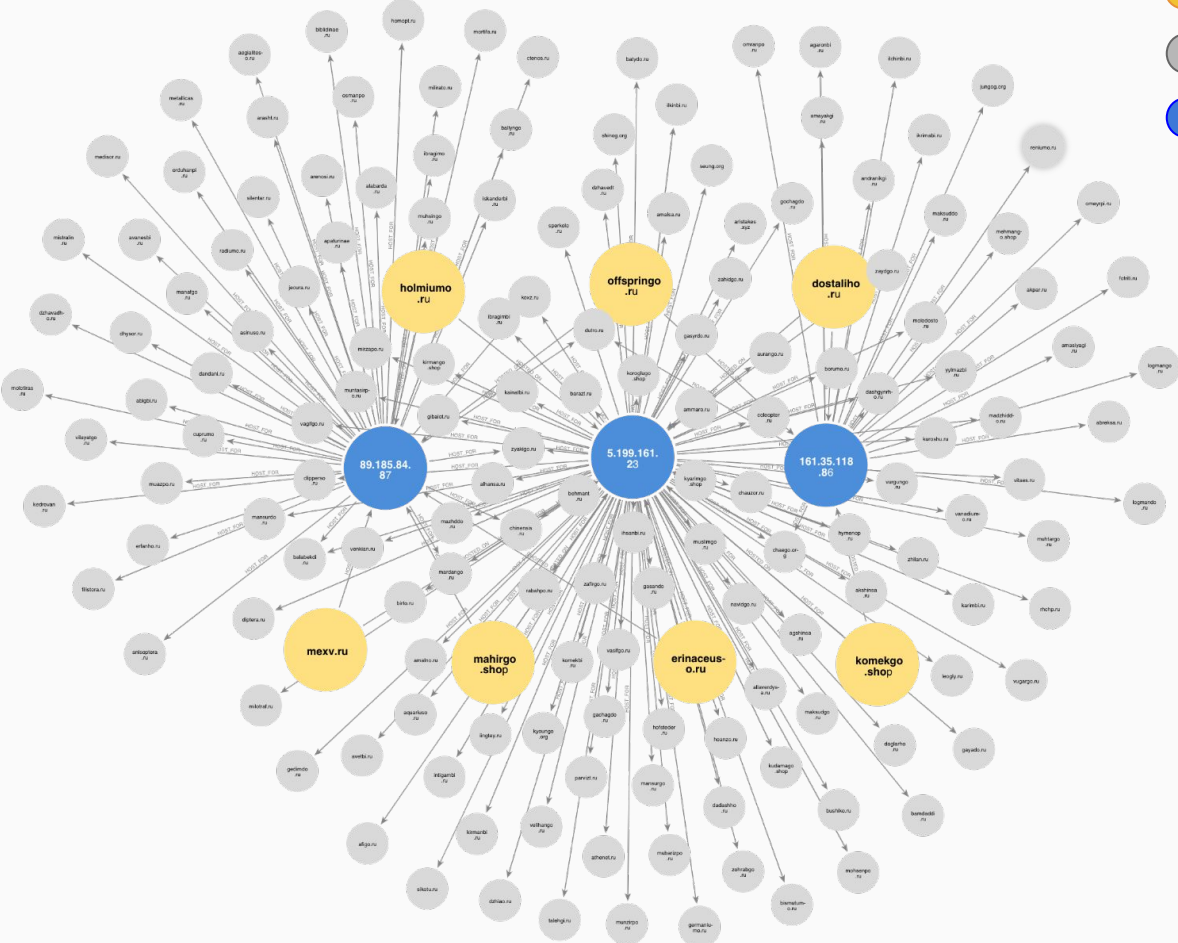
- offspringo.ru
- dostaliho.ru
- komekgo.shop
- mexv.ru
- erinaceuso.ru
- mahirgo.shop
- holmiumo.ru



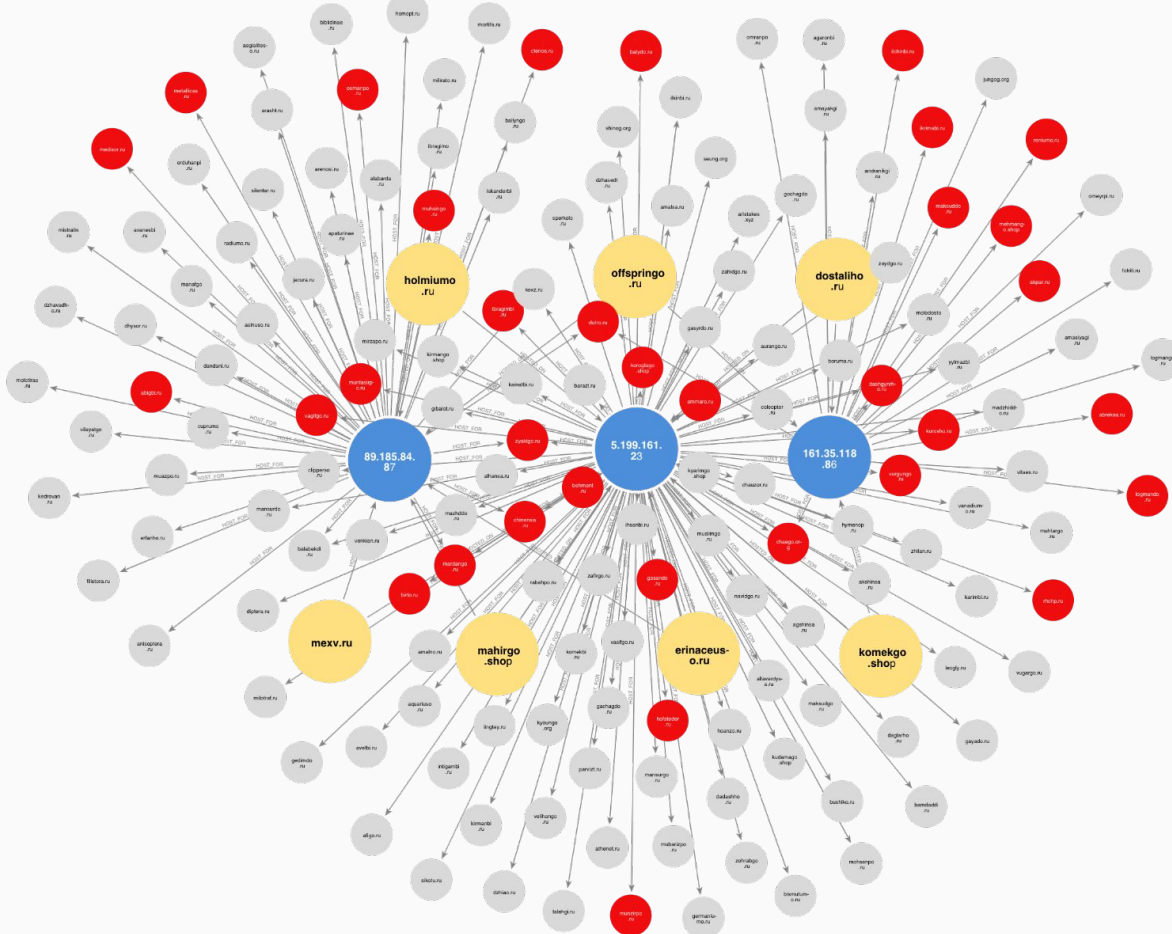
Hosting Infrastructure

Gamaredon - Guided Expansion

- Seed malicious domains
- Expanded unknown domains
- IP addresses



Gamaredon - Flagged Malicious Domains

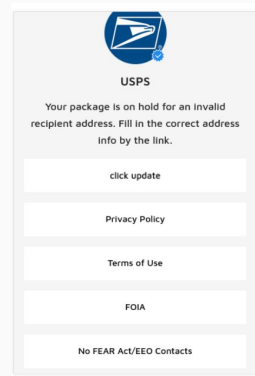
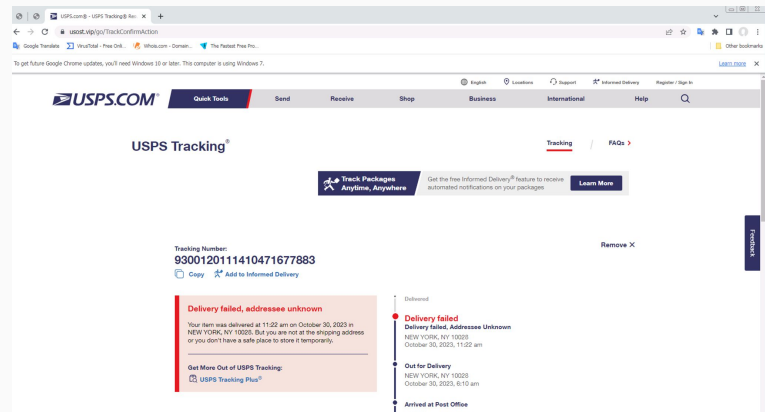


- Seed malicious domains
- Expanded unknown domains
- IP addresses
- Flagged malicious domains

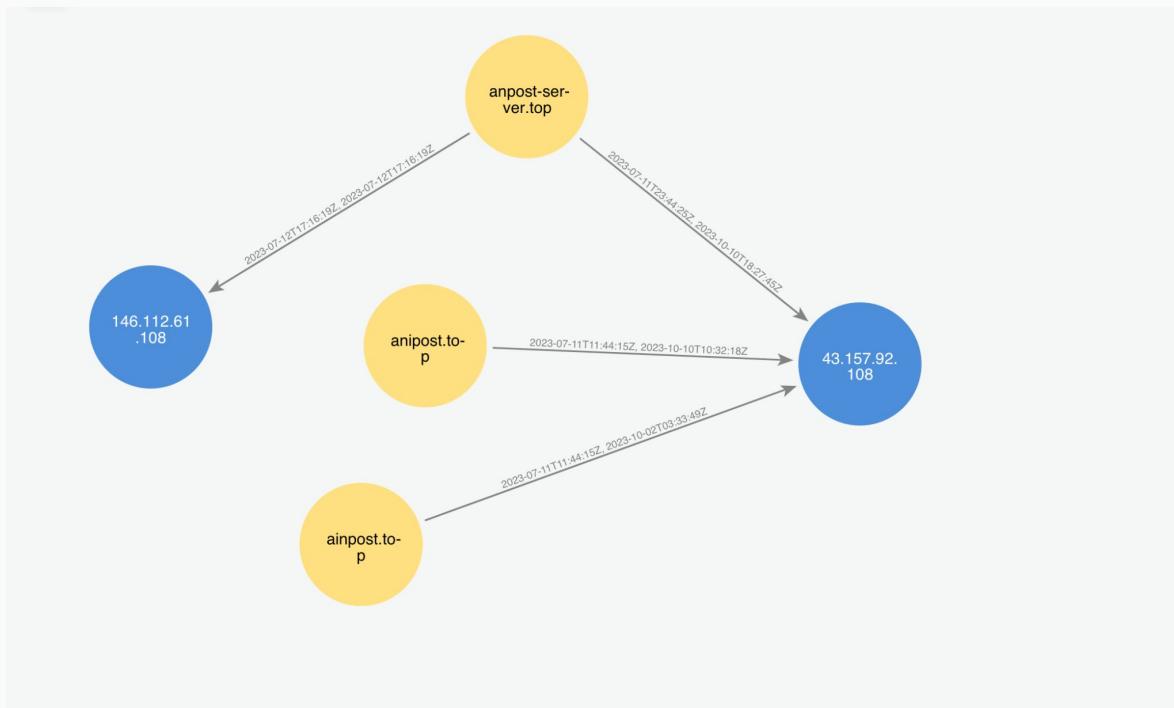
Later 34 domains were flagged later as **Malware** by other vendors.

Case Study 2: Postal Phishing Campaign

- A recent campaign targeting USPS and 12 other national postal services around the world.
- Attack vector: Smishing
- Collected ~450 seed domains from this campaign
 - Hosted on ~400 unique IP addresses
- Identified ~5000 additional domains hosted on these ~400 IP addresses in the last 3 months.
 - ~30% of them later flagged malicious by other vendors



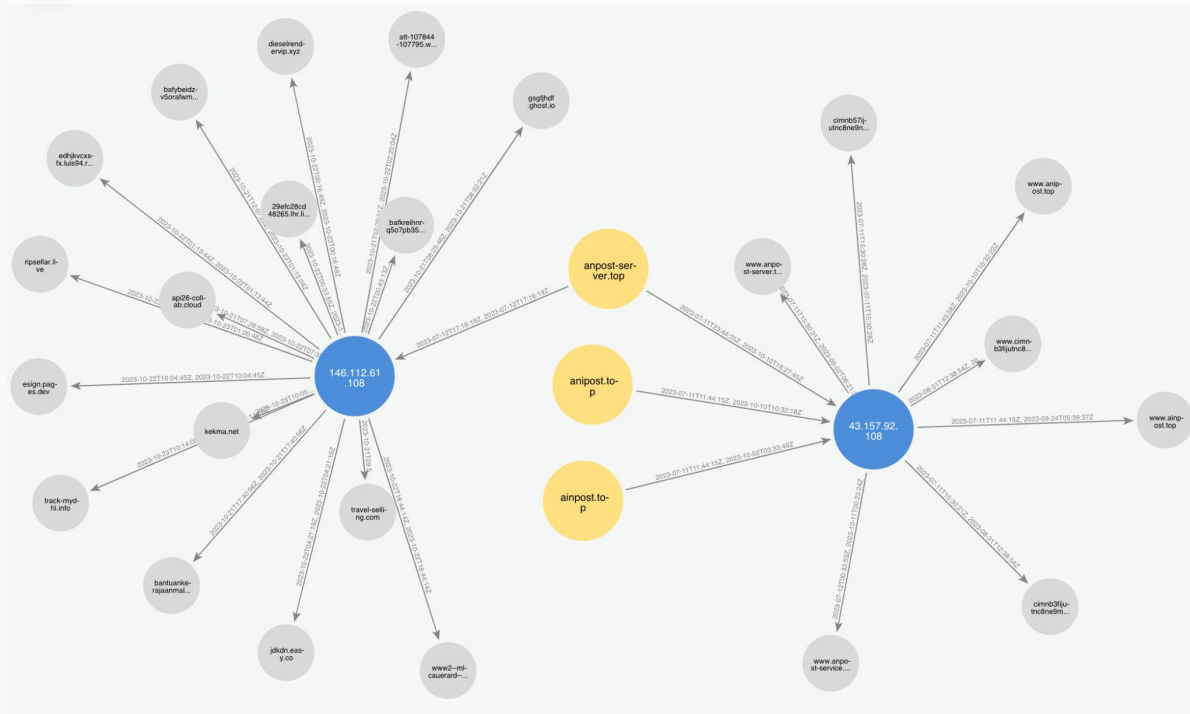
Postal Phishing Campaign: Seed Domains and Hosting Infrastructure






- Seed malicious domains
- IP addresses

Hosting infrastructure shared by phishing domains targeting anpost[.]com (Ireland's national postal service).

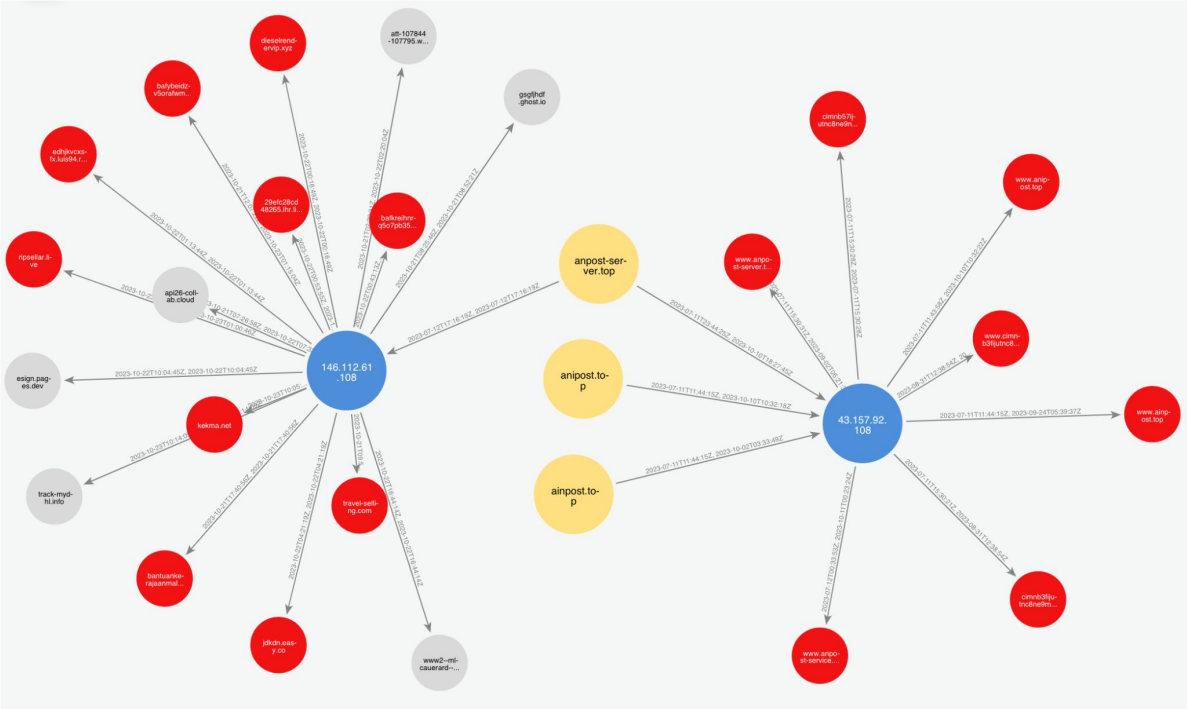
Postal Phishing Campaign - Graph Expansion



-  Seed malicious domains
-  Expanded unknown domains
-  IP addresses

Graph expansion for the phishing pages targeting An Post (anpost[.]com)

Postal Phishing Campaign - Flagged Malicious Domains



- Seed malicious domains
- Expanded unknown domains
- IP addresses
- Flagged malicious domains

Summary

- Threat actors **unintentionally leave behind traces** of information
 - Domains, IPs, Certificates, File Hashes, Phishing Kits
- How we can **pivot on these traces** to find malicious domains before they are weaponized
 - Building a **knowledge graph**
 - Training a **GNN** over the knowledge graph
- Two examples showing that our detector can proactively uncover criminal infrastructure
- Uncovered tens of thousands of high-confidence malicious domains in the last two months

Q&A

Nabeel Mohamed - mmohamednabe@paloaltonetworks.com

 [linkedin.com/in/myoosuf](https://www.linkedin.com/in/myoosuf)

Janos Szurdi - jszurdi@paloaltonetworks.com

 [linkedin.com/in/szurdi](https://www.linkedin.com/in/szurdi)