

Analysis of Commands of Telnet Logs Illegally Connected to IoT Devices

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1. Introduction

- *MIRAI* is an active malware that targets and poses constant threats to IoT devices.
- The purpose of this study is to propose security functions at the operating system level to prevent the infectious activities of IoT malware and their malicious behavior.
- We analyzed the behavior of IoT malware after it entered an IoT device via Telnet.

2. Analysis of Telnet Logs

Approximately **3.8 million Telnet logs** from September 1 to 7, 2017 were analyzed.

TABLE I COMMANDS WITH THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF OCCURRENCES (TOP 30) (Excerpt)

Command line	Appearances
/bin/busybox BAT	473,792
sh	173,762
shell	172,186
/bin/busybox ECCHI	169,204
system	111,822
enable	68,004
bin/busybox rm /dev/.nippon	38,848
sh ftp1.sh	36,575
chmod 777 tftp1.sh	34,445
/bin/busybox wget	30,403

- (1) Several commands were executed by **busybox**.
- (2) There were many commands **to execute the shell**.
- (3) The internal command “enable” was executed several times.
- (4) There were many commands that download, change permissions, or delete files.
- (5) **Shell scripts were executed many times.**

Order of Executing Commands

Commands were often executed in the following order.

- enable ⇒ system ⇒ shell ⇒ sh
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- system ⇒ shell ⇒ sh
- shell ⇒ sh
- “enable” is a command to allow access to privileged-mode commands.
- “system” is a command to navigate to a menu of system-management options.
- “shell” and “sh” are commands that execute Bourne shell.

When these commands are executed in the above order, a Linux shell can be accessed.

TABLE II NAMES OF COMMANDS WITH THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF OCCURRENCES (TOP 30). (Excerpt)

Command name	Appearances
/bin/busybox BAT	473,792
sh	327,915
/bin/busybox rm	308,515
shell	172,186
/bin/busybox ECCHI	169,204
rm	164,416
chmod	124,659
tftp	80,916

- Only names of commands excepting arguments from the command line were investigated.
- The number of appearances that include “busybox” in the first argument and the second argument were investigated.
- From Table 1 and Table 2, we can see that there are many commands related to using **busybox**, changing or deleting **file permissions**, and executing **shells**.

TABLE III THE NUMBERS OF APPEARANCES OF COMMANDS EXIST IN Linux. (Excerpt)

Command	Appearances
sh	327,915
rm	164,416
chmod	124,659
tftp	80,916
wget	42,745
ftpget	38,314
cat	12,679
/bin/echo	5,805
/usr/bin/printf	5,805
ping	400

- From Table 3, we can see that there are many commands for **executing shells, changing or deleting file permissions, and transferring files.**

3. Conclusions

- After IoT malware intrudes IoT devices, it often **operates files, downloads malware, and executes it.**
- Thus, to prevent malicious activities in IoT devices, we should focus on preventing such malicious commands' execution