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## 基于分布式的僵尸网络主动探测方法研究

### Active-probing based distributed malware master detection system

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英文关键词: [botnet](#) [server](#) [active probe](#) [distributed system](#) [protocol analysis](#)

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中文摘要:

僵尸网络是当前互联网上存在的一类严重安全威胁。传统的被动监控方法需要经过证据积累、检测和反应的过程, 只能在实际恶意活动发生之后发现僵尸网络的存在。提出了基于僵尸网络控制端通信协议指纹的分布式主动探测方法, 通过逆向分析僵尸网络的控制端和被控端样本, 提取僵尸网络通信协议, 并从控制端回复信息中抽取通信协议交互指纹, 最后基于通信协议指纹对网络上的主机进行主动探测。基于该方法, 设计并实现了ActiveSpear主动探测系统, 该系统采用分布式架构, 扫描所使用的IP动态变化, 支持对多种通信协议的僵尸网络控制端的并行扫描。在实验环境中对系统的功能性验证证明了方法的有效性, 实际环境中对系统扫描效率的评估说明系统能够在可接受的时间内完成对网段的大规模扫描。

英文摘要:

Nowadays, botnet is still a kind of severe threat on the Internet. It wastes lots of time for traditional passive monitoring approaches to collect enough evidence, to detect and react. Only after real malicious activities occur can we find the existence of botnet. An active probing approach was proposed based on botnet controller's communication protocol fingerprint. Botnet samples including client and server were analyzed and the command and control protocol of the botnet were collected. The communication protocol fingerprint was also extracted from controller's response message and the host on the Internet was scanned with the communication protocol fingerprint. Active Spear active probing system was designed and implemented based on the approach. The system employs distributed architecture and IP used in the scanning is dynamic. The system supports to scan many botnets owning different types of protocols as their command and control protocols. The functional verification in the testing environment proves the effectiveness of the approach and the evaluation to scanning efficiency in the real network environment shows the ability that the system can finish task of scanning a large scale of IP section in an acceptable time.

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