Security update

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What have bad actors been up to?

- No major evolution of the threat landscape
 - Same infection techniques, same rootkits
- No major evolution of the Linux & Windows malware
 - But most large attacks now target both platforms!
- Web (and Flash in particular) play prevalent role
- Significant uptake of Android malware
- iOS malware still very rare
 - But growing evidence of effective government-sponsored attacks
- Strong consolidation of the underground market/economy
 - Severe competition between a handful of exploit kits (EK)
 - Angler, Magnitude, Sweet Orange, Fiesta, RedKit, Nuclear, etc.
 - Huge progress on time-to-market for exploits
 - Only hours/days before vulnerabilities available in EK
 - CVE-2015-0311 discovered as a Flash "0-day" in Angler EK





Commercial EK

	Nuclear Exploit Kit	Sweet Orange Exploit Kit	FlashPack Exploit Kit	Rig Exploit Kit	Angler Exploit Kit	Magnitude Exploit Kit	Fiesta Exploit Kit	Styx Exploit Kit
Internet Explorer	CVE-2013-2551	CVE-2013-2551 CVE-2014-0322 CVE-2014-6332	CVE-2013-2551 CVE-2013-3918 CVE-2014-0322	CVE-2013-2551	CVE-2013-2551	CVE-2013-2551	CVE-2013-2551	CVE-2013-2551
Microsoft Silverlight	CVE-2013-0074			CVE-2013-0074	CVE-2013-0074		CVE-2013-0074	CVE-2013-0074
Adobe Flash	CVE-2014-0515 CVE-2014-0569	CVE-2014-0515 CVE-2014-0569	CVE-2013-0634 CVE-2014-0497 CVE-2014-0515 CVE-2014-0569	CVE-2014-0569	CVE-2014-0515 CVE-2014-0569	CVE-2014-0515	CVE-2014-0497 CVE-2014-0569	CVE-2014-0515
Adobe Acrobat/ Reader	CVE-2010-0188						CVE-2010-0188	
Oracle Java	CVE-2012-0507		CVE-2013-2460 CVE-2013-2471		CVE-2013-2465		CVE-2012-0507	
XMLDOM ActiveX	CVE-2013-7331			CVE-2013-7331	CVE-2013-7331			CVE-2013-7331

http://blog.trendmicro.com/trendlabs-security-intelligence/whats-new-in-exploit-kits-in-2014/

More info:

http://malware.dontneedcoffee.com/







- October 2014:
 - YouTube Ads turned out to be malicious (malvertisement)
 - They were on videos with more than 11 million views
 - Ads not on Youtube website:
 - Traffic passes through two advertising sites (cybercriminals bought their traffic from legitimate ad providers)
 - The Ads lead to "Sweet Orange exploit kit"
 - CVE-2013-2460 Java
 - CVE-2013-2551 Internet Explorer
 - CVE-2014-0515 Flash
 - CVE-2014-0322 Internet Explorer
 - Final payloads: KOVTER malware family (ransomware)

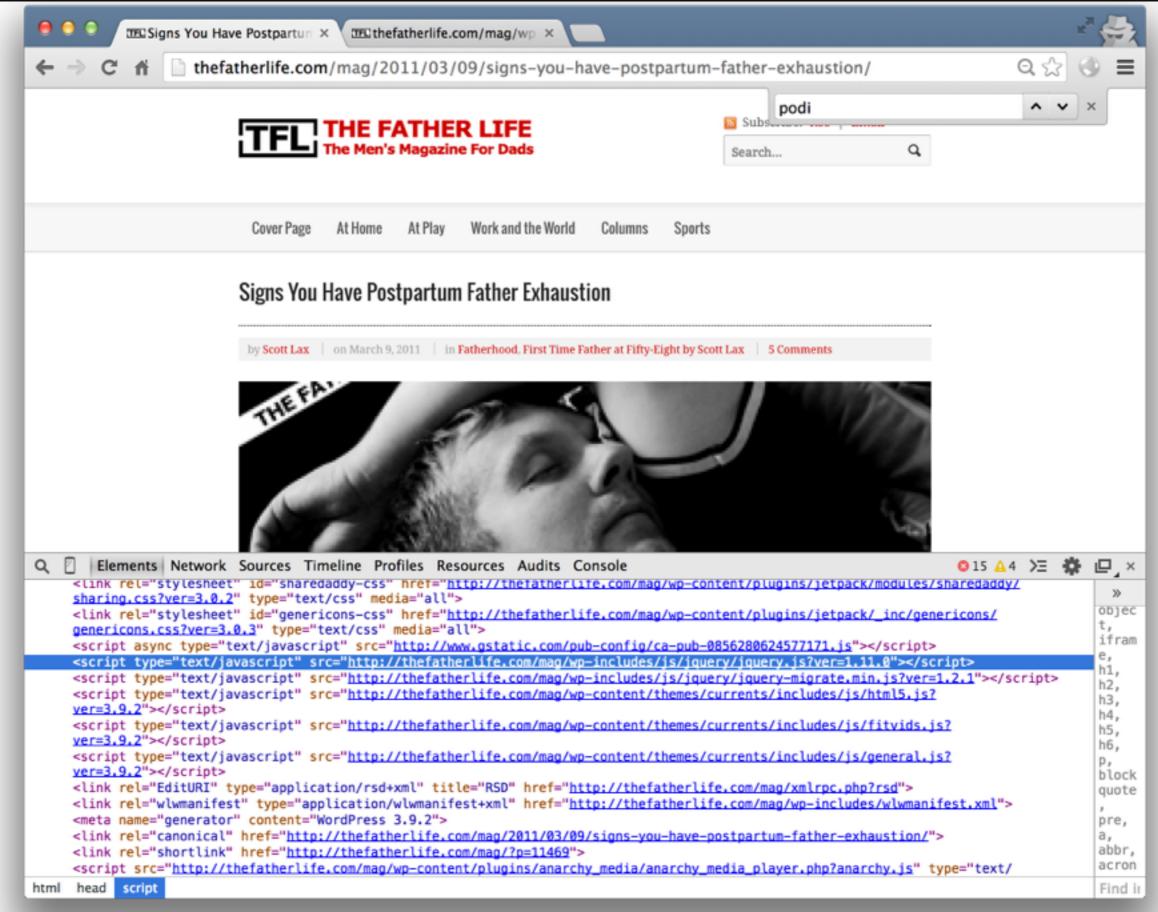




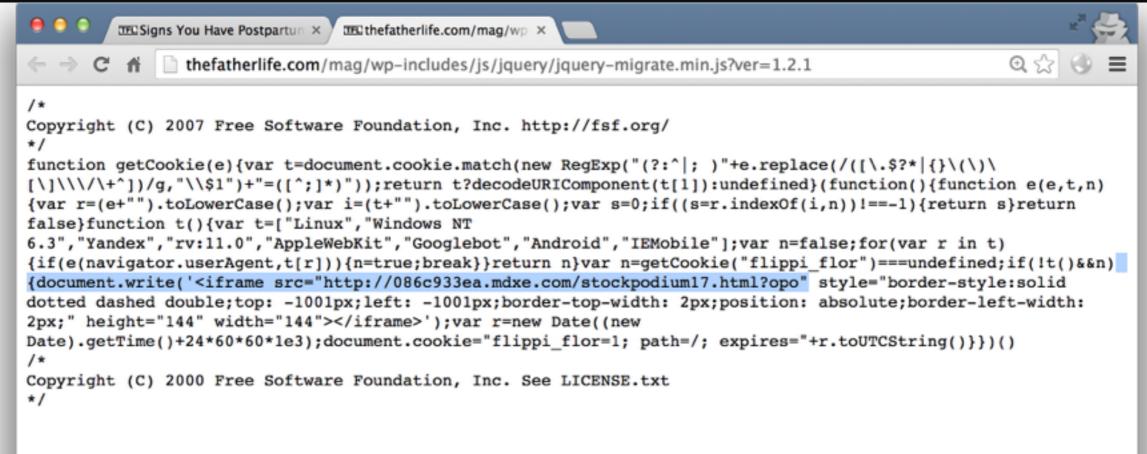


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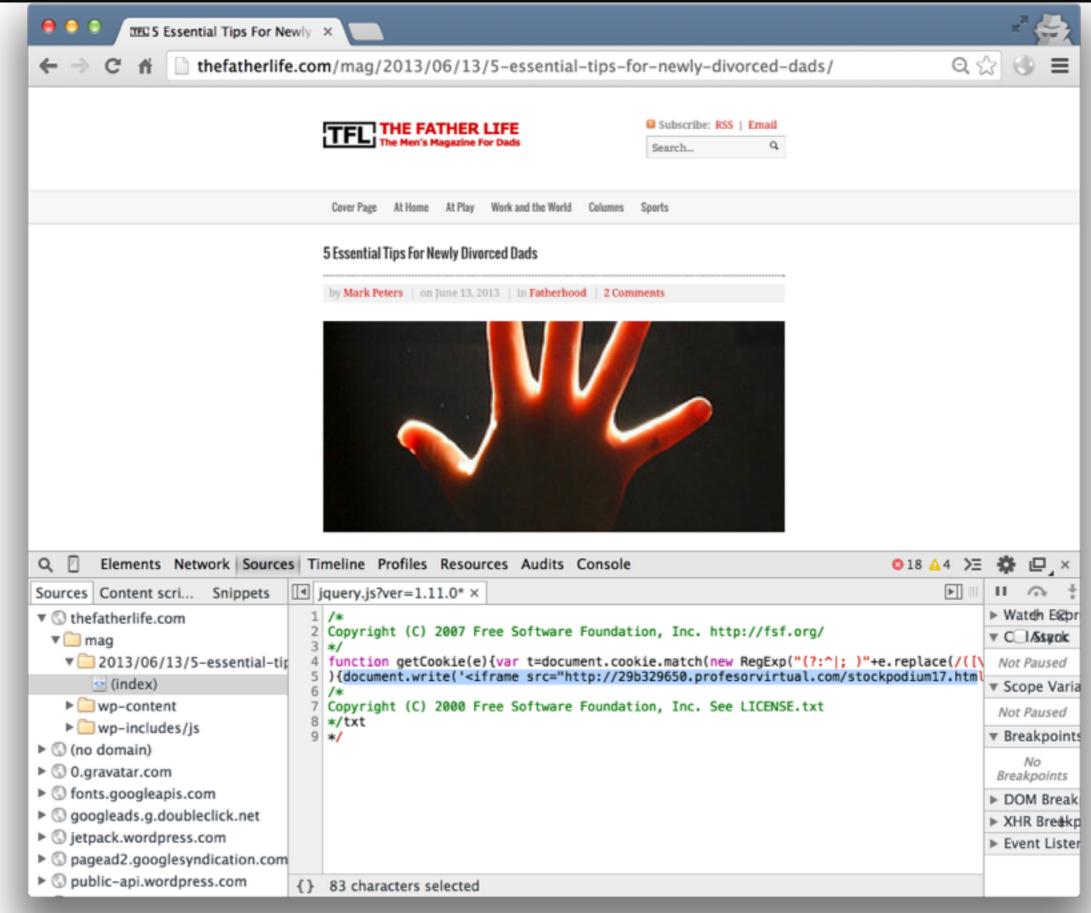






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Getting to the victims

HTTP://thefatherlife.com/mag/2011/03/09/signs-you-have-postpartum-father-exhaustion/
HTTP://thefatherlife.com/mag/wp-includes/js/jquery/jquery-migrate.min.js?ver=1.2.1 <- Key redirect
HTTP://2110a24fe.antylama.pl/stockpodium17.html?opo <- Nuclear EK gate
HTTP://umstreasonixia.ml/6ee7147dj6qhb_1_08282d03fb0251bbd75ff6dc6e317bd9.html <- Nuclear EK landing page
HTTP://umstreasonixia.ml/32e824b35062i6qhb/1413859860 <- flash exploit

HTTP://umstreasonixia.ml/32e824b35062j6qhb/1413859860 <- flash exploit
HTTP://umstreasonixia.ml/32e824b3j6qhb/1413859860/7 <- flash payload

 $\label{eq:http://umstreasonixia.ml/32e824b3j6qhb/1413859860/5/x00854590809070554515d565b010b03510053535c0505; 1; 6 <- MZ \\ HTTP://umstreasonixia.ml/32e824b3j6qhb/1413859860/5/x00854590809070554515d565b010b03510053535c0505; 1; 6; 1 <- MZ \\ \text{MZ} \\ \text{MZ}$

HTTP://umstreasonixia.ml/32e824b3b494j6qhb/1413859860 <- Java exploit HTTP://umstreasonixia.ml/32e824b3j6qhb/1413859860/2 <- Java payload

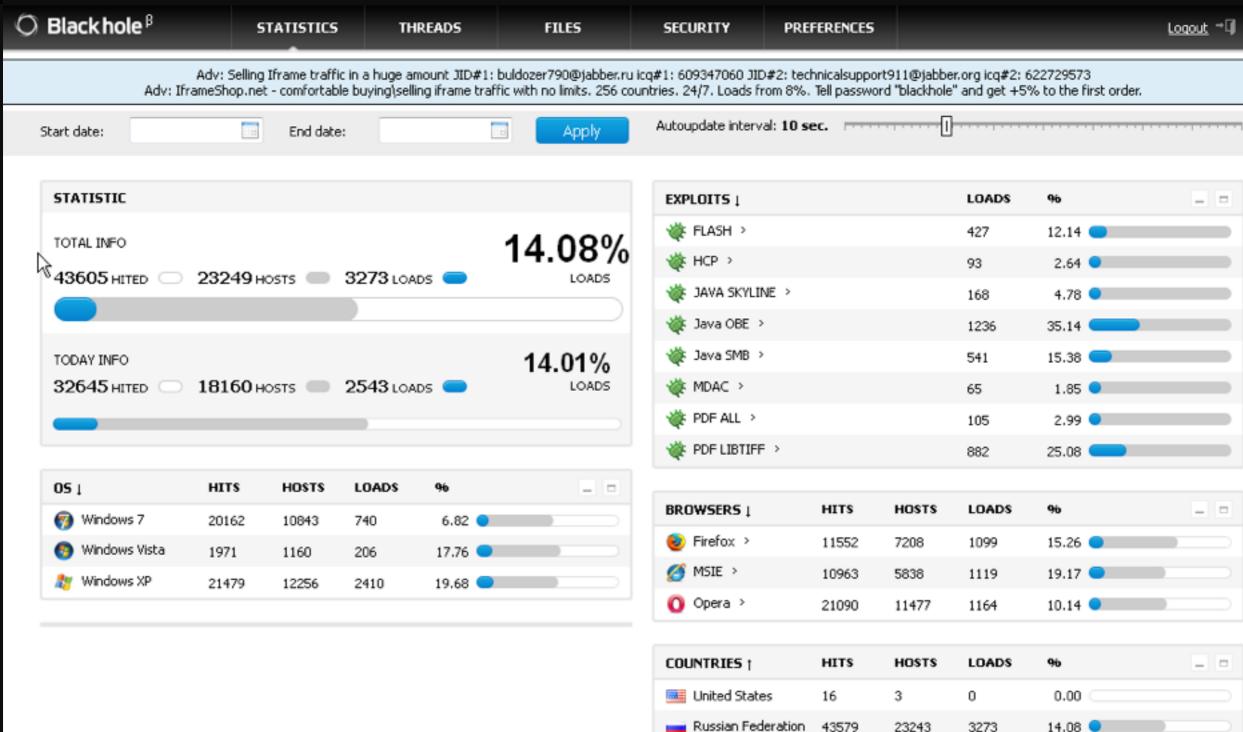
+Zbot I Dorkbot







Malware-as-a-service



Netherlands

Germany

3

5

1

2

0

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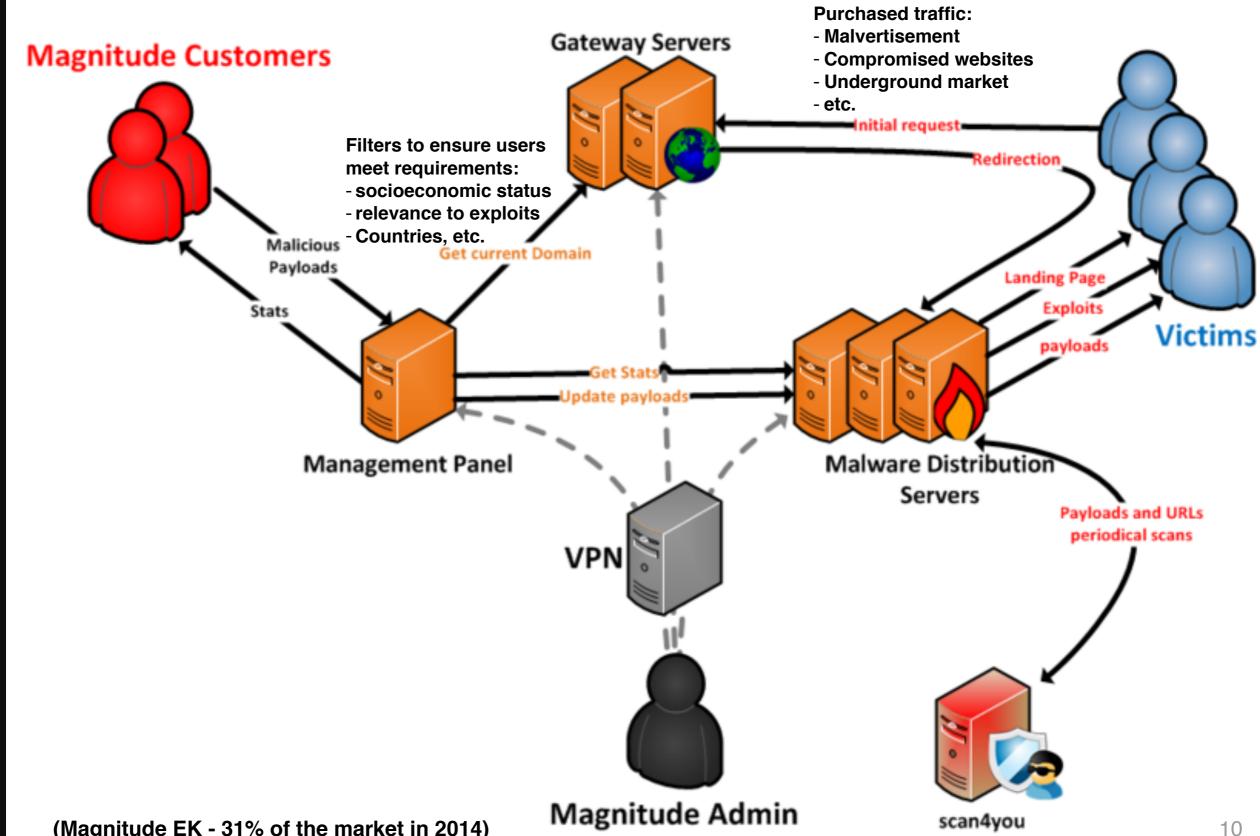
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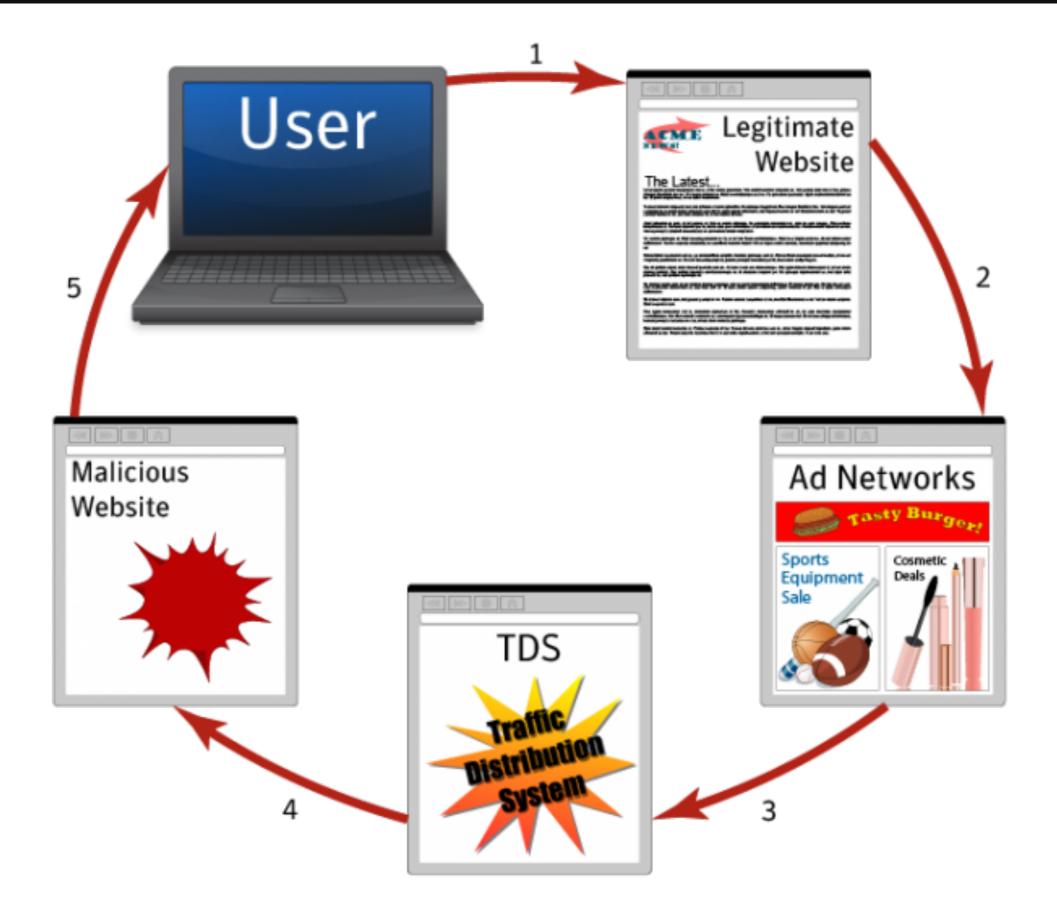
Malware-as-a-service







Malware-as-a-service







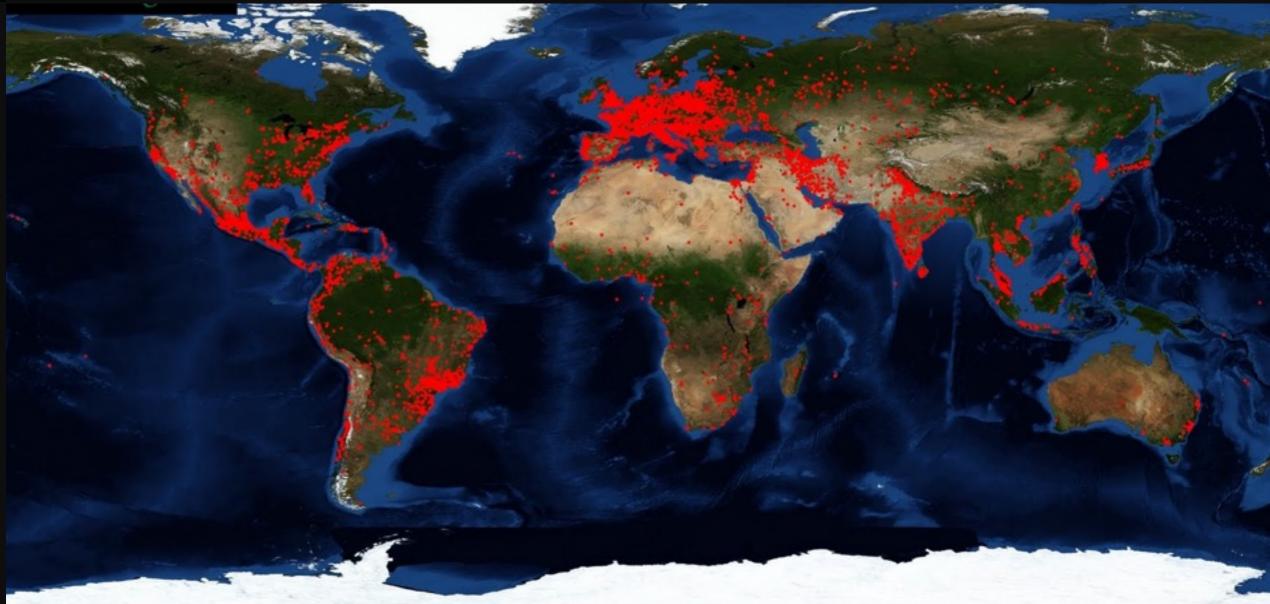
- Email: leading source of compromise
 - -90%+ of breaches caused by spear phishing
 - Extremely effective:
 - 10 emails = 1 click guaranteed
 - Targeted phishing: ~70% success rate
 - Since Dec 2014 CERN is victim of a targeted phishing campaign
 - ~20 variants of the Geodo malware, not detected/blocked by any major antivirus
 - Training and awareness campaign do not seem to help
 - People click anyway...even in the "spam" folder
- Click rate, sorted by effectiveness:
 - 1. Real-life media story / Breaking news
 - 2. Credit card or banking alert
 - 3. Mysterious content ("Your changelog")

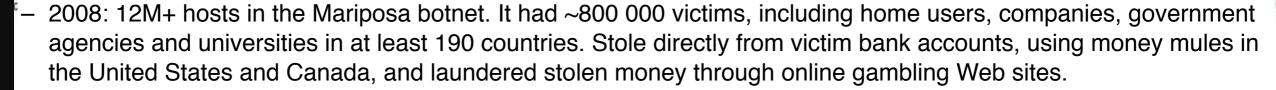






Malicious infrastructures





- 2009: ad-hoc working group formed, with participations from Defence Intelligence (company), Georgia Tech
 Information Security Center, Panda Security, and a few more "unnamed experts"
- 2010: 3 Botmasters arrested by the FBI, Slovenian Criminal Police and the Spanish Guardia Civil
- 2013: 1 convicted to 58 months imprisonment and fined €3,000







Operation Windigo (2011 - now)

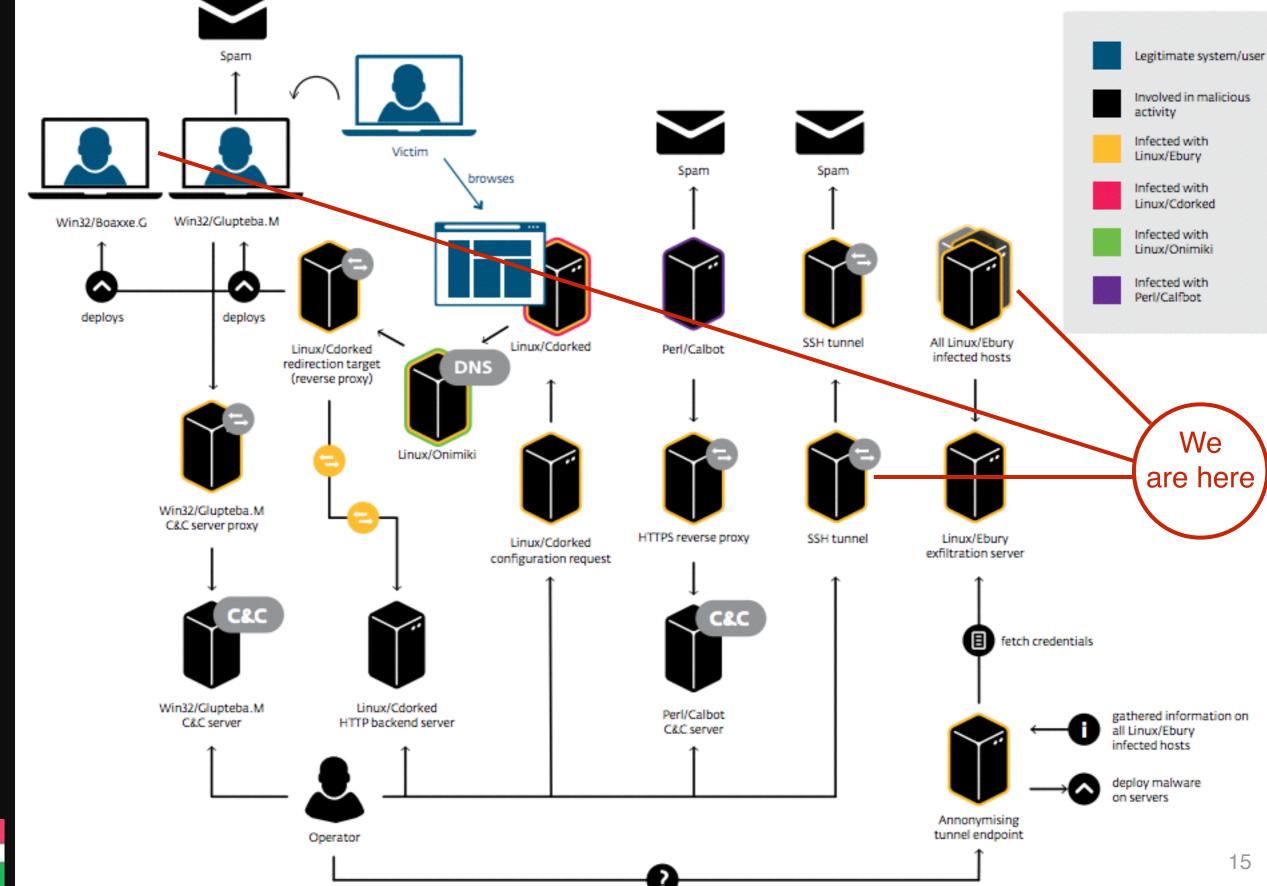
- 30,000+ unique servers compromised in the last two years
 - kernel.org, Linux Foundation, CPanel, many universities and research lab, public and private sector organisations
- A full ecosystem of advanced malware
 - Ebury: SSH backdoor. Controls servers + steals credentials (signed RPM installed "in the past". Infects libkeyutils.so)
 - LinuxCdorked: stealth, file-less, multi-platform HTTP backdoor
 - Perl/Calfbot: manages the payload, 35 million spams/day
 - Linux/Onimiki: supporting Linux DNS malware
 - Win32/Boaxxe.G: Click fraud malware
 - Win32/Glupteba.M: Generic proxy/downloader malware
- Not just software: large-scale malicious infrastructure
 - Fully distributed, complex infrastructure, using multi-tiered proxies, lots of obfuscation and encryption
- International gang, highly profitable activity still ongoing







Operation Windigo (2011 - now)









Banking malware goes mobile

- Many malware, including affecting EU/US banks
- Capabilities
 - -SMS interception/sending, call forwarding, audio recording, wipe
 - Upload call history, SMS history, contacts
- Banking usage
 - Used in conjunction with computer malware: bypass multifactor
 - Use victim's device to silently login, wire transfer, beneficiary add
- Potential improvements
 - Could use published support phone numbers and "filter" them
 - Record phone conversations with bank support







2014 top 20 mobile malware

	Name	% of attacks*
1	Trojan-SMS.AndroidOS.Stealer.a	15.63%
2	RiskTool.AndroidOS.SMSreg.gc	14.17%
3	AdWare.AndroidOS.Viser.a	10.76%
4	Trojan-SMS.AndroidOS.FakeInst.fb	7.35%
5	RiskTool.AndroidOS.CallPay.a	4.95%
6	Exploit.AndroidOS.Lotoor.be	3.97%
7	DangerousObject.Multi.Generic	3.94%
8	RiskTool.AndroidOS.MimobSMS.a	3.94%
9	Trojan-SMS.AndroidOS.Agent.ao	2.78%
10	AdWare.AndroidOS.Ganlet.a	2.51%
11	Trojan-SMS.AndroidOS.OpFake.a	2.50%
12	RiskTool.AndroidOS.SMSreg.de	2.36%
13	Trojan-SMS.AndroidOS.FakeInst.ff	2.14%
14	Trojan-SMS.AndroidOS.Podec.a	2.05%
15	Trojan-SMS.AndroidOS.Erop.a	1.53%
16	RiskTool.AndroidOS.NeoSMS.a	1.50%
17	Trojan.AndroidOS.Agent.p	1.47%
18	Trojan-SMS.AndroidOS.OpFake.bo	1.29%
19	RiskTool.AndroidOS.SMSreg.hg	1.19%
20	Trojan-Ransom.AndroidOS.Small.e	1.17%



(Source: Kaspersky)



Point-of-Sale malware

- Growing trend: compromise point-of-sales
 - Card readers in shops/restaurants/ATMs/etc.
- PoS are connected to the network
 - Infection often from inside the organisation's network
 - But not always (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Bw6Ah8RXcLg&t=22)
- Existing malicious infrastructures adapted quickly
 - Resilient sophisticated malware, advance memory scrapping, keylogger, distributed C&C, etc.
 - http://blogs.cisco.com/security/talos/poseidon





Ransomware

Plenty of schemes

WARNING

We have encrypt your files with CryptoLocker virus

- ESET Case study: http://www.welivesecurity.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/torrent_locker.pdf
- Torrent Locker (~9 months study)
 - Out of 39,670 infected systems, 570 or 1.45% have paid the ransom to the criminals
 These 570 payments made to the gang tell us they made between US\$292,700 and US\$585,401 in Bitcoins.
 - According to data from the C&C servers, at least 284,716,813 documents have been encrypted so far.
 - TorrentLocker actors have been reacting to online reports by defeating indicators of compromise (IOCs) used for detection and changing the way they use AES from CTR to CBC mode after a method for extracting the keystream was disclosed.





Who owns your hardware?

06/20/08

More about the NSA ANT catalogue in the news



IRATEMONK

ANT Product Data

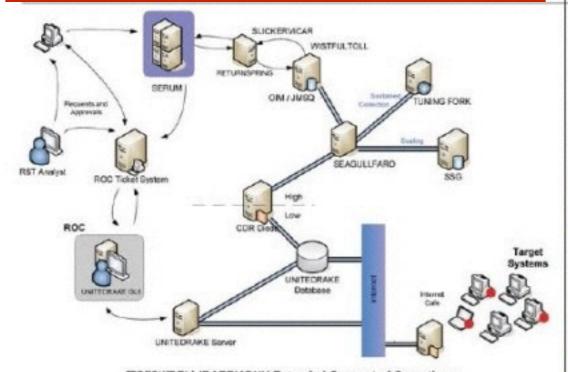


SCHOOLMONTAN

ANT Product Da

06/24/08

(TS//SI//REL) IRATEMONK provides software application persistence on desktop and laptop computers by implanting the hard drive firmware to gain execution through Master Boot Record (MBR) substitution.



(TS//SI//REL) IRATEMONK Extended Concept of Operations

(TS//SWREL) This technique supports systems without RAID hardware that boot from a variety of Western Digital, Seagate, Maxtor, and Samsung hard drives. The

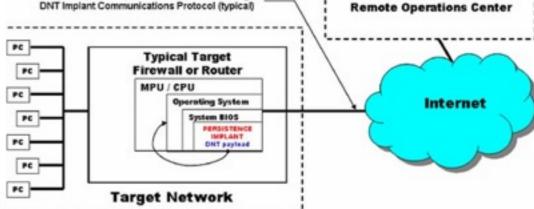
supported file systems are: FAT, NTFS, EXT3 and UFS.

(TS//SI//REL) Through remote access or interdiction, UNITEDRAKE, or STRAITBAZZARE are used in conjunction with SLICKERVICAR to upload the hard drive firmware onto the target machine to implant IRATEMONK and its payload (the implant installer). Once implanted, IRATEMONK's frequency of execution (dropping the payload) is configurable and will occur when the target machine powers on.

Status: Released / Deployed, Ready for Immediate Delivery

Unit Cost: \$0

(TS//SI//REL) SCHOOLMONTANA provides persistence for DNT implants. The DNT implant will survive an upgrade or replacement of the operating system - including physically replacing the router's compact flash card. NSA Command, Control, and Data Exfiltration using DNT Implant Communications Protocol (typical)



(SI/SI//REL) SCHOOLMONTANA Concept of Operations

(TS//SI//REL) Currently, the intended DNT Implant to persist is VALIDATOR, which must be run as a user process on the target

operating system. The vector of attack is the modification of the target's BIOS. The modification will add the necessary software to the BIOS and modify its software to execute the SCHOOLMONTANA implant at the end of its native System Management Mode (SMM) handler.

(TS//SI//REL) SCHOOLMONTANA must support all modern versions of JUNOS, which is a version of FreeBSD customized by Juniper. Upon system boot, the JUNOS operating system is modified in memory to run the implant, and provide persistent kernel modifications to support implant execution.

(TS//SI//REL) SCHOOLMONTANA is the cover term for the persistence technique to deploy a DNT implant to Juniper J-Series routers.

Status: (U//FOUO) SCHOOLMONTANA completed and released by ANT May 30, 2008. It is ready for deployment.

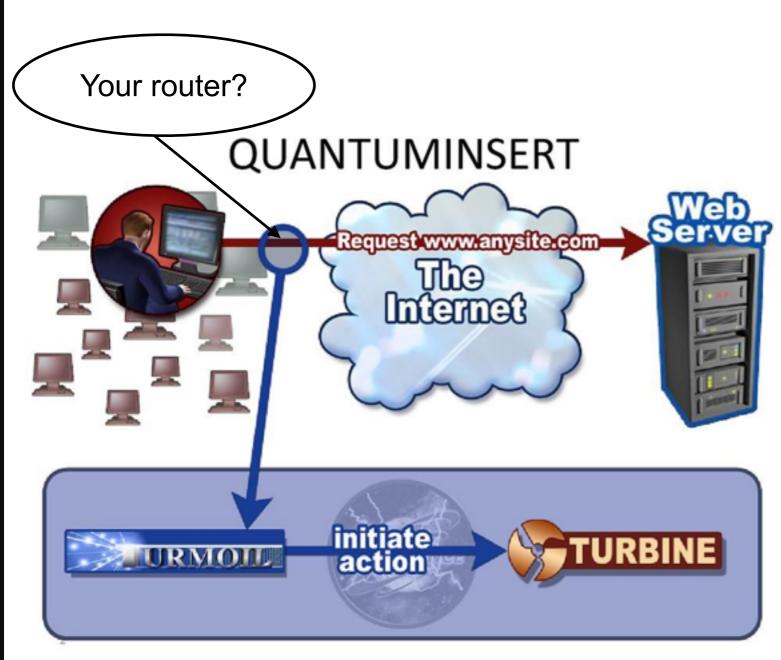
. S32222.

Derived From: NSA/CSSM 1-5

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Who owns your hardware?



Actively monitor:

- Cookies
- Identifiers

Goal:

identify & track "target"



"If we can get the target to visit us in some sort of Web browser, we can probably own them. The only limitation is "how"."





Selector Types

Machine IDs

- Cookies
 - Hotmail GUIDs
 - Google prefIDs
 - YahooBcookies
 - mailruMRCU
 - yandexUid
 - · twitterHash
 - ramblerRUID
 - · facebookMachine
 - doubleclickID
- Serial numbers
- Browser tags
 - Simbar
 - ShopperReports
 - SILLYBUNNY
- Windows Error IDs
- Windows Update IDs

Attached Devices

- IMEIs for Phones
 - Apple IMEIs
 - Nokia IMEIs
- UDIDs
 - · Apple UDIDs
- Bluetooth?
 - Device Name
 - Device Address

Cipher Keys

- Cipher Keys uniquely identified to a user
 - ejKeyID

User Leads

- User selectors from Cookies, Registry, and Profile Folders
 - msnpassport
 - · google
 - · yahoo
 - Youtube
 - Skype
 - Paltalk
 - Fetion
 - · QQ
 - hotmailCID
- STARPROC-identified active users

Network

- Wireless MACs
- VSAT MACs and IPs

- Remote Administration IPs
 - Putty
 - WinSCP

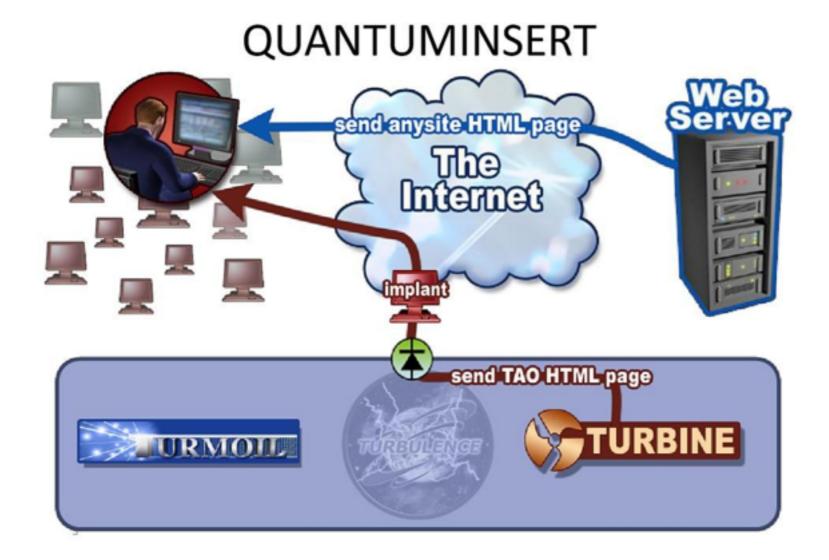


Who owns your hardware?

Once target has been found

- Race against legitimate server to inject malware & infect target
- Automated framework (FOXACID), selecting optimal malware
- Success rate 50-80%

TS//REL









Service AND people

- Commercial adversaries well established
 - Risk is very low, market huge, no need for sophisticated methods
- Government adversaries just too skilled
 - Extremely difficult to defend against
 - Several HEP labs approached by national security agencies
- Web, mail and mobile platforms are a primary battlefields
 - Belgacom's core network compromise started with a fake LinkedIn phishing
- Defend your organisation or (Linux) data center
 - Must start defending Windows/Web/mobile realms too
 - Ultimately, must defend people







Getting "80%" protected

- Mail, or instant messaging
 - Absolutely never click on links from emails
 - Preferably go directly to the homepage of the website
 - If not easily possible, copy/paste and carefully verify the link
 - Malware comes via links or attachements (PDF, DOC, PPT)
 - Unexpected email? Unknown sender? Unusual language? Factual mistakes and typos? Unusual request or practices?
- Web: Stop. Think. Click.
 - Prefer Chrome, or at least Firefox, over Internet Explorer
 - Use a different Web browser for personal & professional use
 - Never click on popup windows or on "update" links for Flash or other plugins
 - If possible, disable or at least configure "click-to-play" for Flash
 - Do not install plugins or extensions. Absolutely never install drivers, video codecs, video players, add-ons bars





Getting "80%" protected

Computers

- Keep up-to-date with security patches. Enable automatic patching
- Run a good anti-virus
- Install or update from trusted sources only (your lab, Apple App Store, directly from the official vendor website). Never CNET/ download.com, etc.

Phones

- Android is the primary target for malware
- Many Android phones very difficult to patch and very quickly unsupported
- Think before installing (check permissions required, user reviews, number of downloads, etc.)







Questions?

