

Department Infrastructure



Cyber-security update

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Overview



A small selection of highlights in computer/ software/ network security for the last several months:

- vulnerabilities
- attack vectors
- malware (and scareware)
- mobile security
- Linux vulnerabilities
- at CERN (in the HEP community)
- general trends





Vulnerabilities



- Adobe Reader, Flash (Windows, Mac, Linux), Acrobat
- Windows
 - ActiveX Video Controls, spreadsheet ActiveX, DirectShow
 - TCP/IP stack processing (from 2008, now patched)
 - SMB2 (Server Message Block protocol) on Vista and 2008
 - 2 critical flaws in Windows 7 (before its official release)
- Mac OS X, iTunes, Java for Apple
 - Snow Leopard initially included outdated Flash player
- Web browsers:
 - Firefox (Just-in-time JS compiler, URL bar spoofing etc.)
 - IE (out-of-cycle patch in July)
 - Google Chrome; Safari
- XML libraries in products of Sun, Apache and Python
- Oracle DB, Application Suite





Getting infected



- Main infection vector: surfing the Web
 - compromised legitimate Web sites, or
 - newly registered malware domains
 - hot topics: Michael Jackson's death, Samoa tsunami, swine flu...
 - domains quickly (automatically) registered, with names based on Google trends analysis
 - traffic attracted by SEO poisoning, e-mails, tweets etc.
 - drive-by download getting more sophisticated
 - malicious JavaScript checks visitor's system for vulnerabilities in OS, browser, plug-ins (PDF reader, Java, Flash)

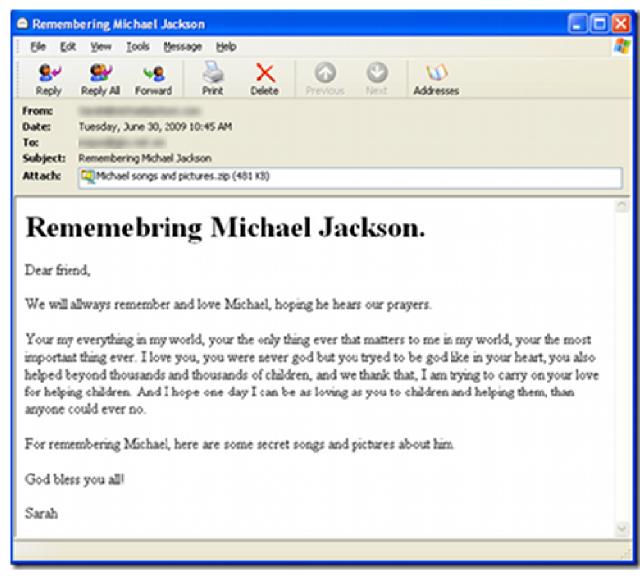






Getting infected





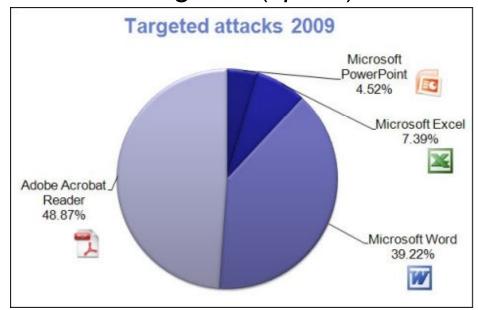
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Getting infected



- Also via e-mail attachments with exploits
 - mainly PDFs, and MS Office files
 - more common for targeted (spear) attacks



http://www.f-secure.com/weblog/archives/00001676.htm F-Secure From

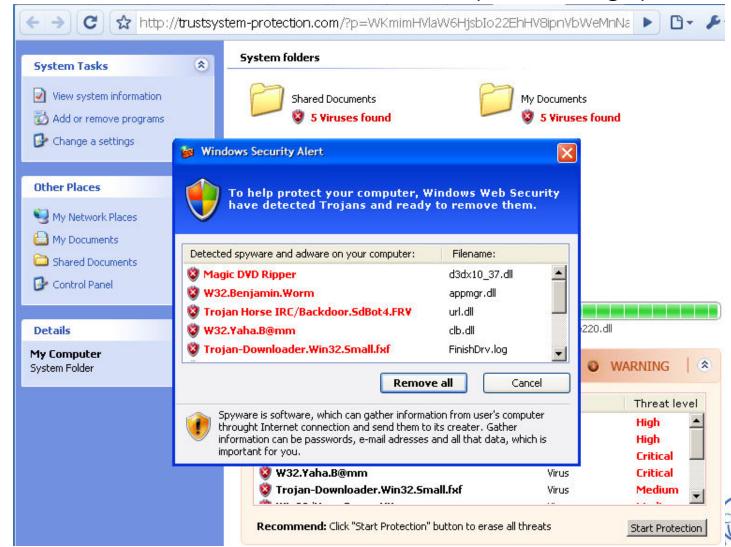
- More exotic: a virus infecting Delphi compiler
 - then all compiled code also gets infected







Fake Windows folder "scanner" (= an image)

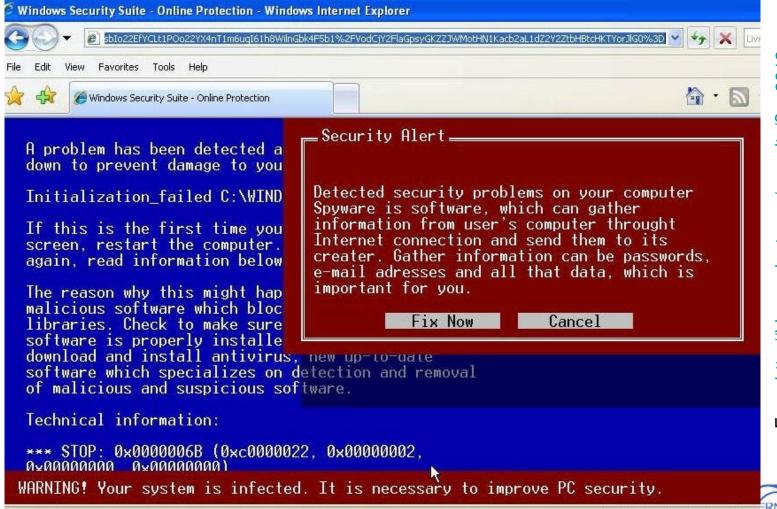


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Fake "Blue Screen of Death"



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From http://blogs.zdnet.com/security/?p=391





 Fake "Google tip" (added with a malicious Browser Helper Object)



Advertising Programs - Business Solutions - About Google

82008 Geogle









- Scareware (rogue AV)
 - it's only growing!
 - distribution: Web, e-mail (like malware)
 - scares user ("Your computer is infected")
 to make them buy fake security/AntiVirus products
 - a "free scan" always reveals "infections"
 - "hybrid" version: with botnet "feature"
 - some even block all apps except IE browser
 - one license \$50-80
 - total revenue estimated at \$34M monthly

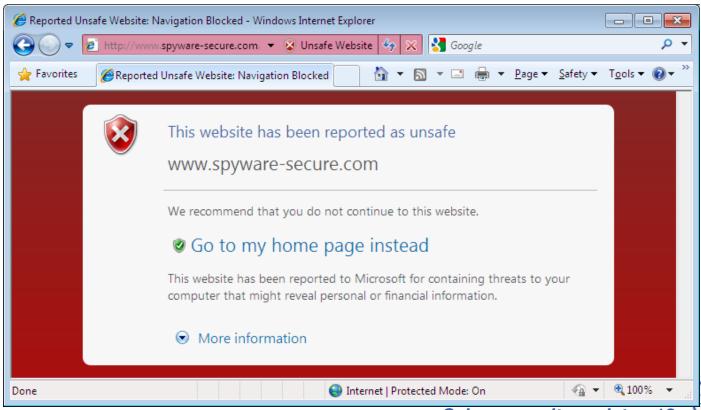




Avoiding infections - solutions



- Vigilance, as always... ©
- Safe browsing but which sites are safe?
 - using services like IE8's SmartScreen Filter





Avoiding infections - solutions



- Keeping OS and software updated
 - using Secunia PSI/CSI
 - Firefox 3.5.3+ warns if Flash player plugin outdated



- 10M people have followed a link to update Flash
- still, est. 75% of Firefox users have outdated Flash
- Firefox 3.6 will check for newer versions of all plugins – as it already does for extensions
 - eventually: auto-update
 - (but 8% of Firefox users still on frozen Firefox 2.0)





Malware



- Long-living:
 - 80% remain infected after 1 month
 - 50% still infected after 10 months
- Stealth: not visible, some even hidden (rootkits)
- Secure ©: some patch OS and applications, to avoid infections by other malware
- Botnets (infected machines) directed via:
 - fast-flux and/or short-living domains (e.g. <u>ykqjm.sk</u>)
 - legitimate services: Twitter, Google newsgroups
 - legitimate-looking domains:
 adobeupdating.com owner in Zair, IP in S.Korea





Conficker



- Conficker worm (version C)
 - 50k malicious domains in 116 top-level domain, changing every day
 - didn't live up to its promise so far
 - a positive effect: collaboration between various players involved (Conficker Working Group)









- How criminals make money with malware:
 - sending spam
 - Denial of Service (DoS) attacks/extortion
 - stealing credit card numbers
 - capturing credentials or hijacking sessions of PayPal, eBay, online banks, poker sites, MMORPGs, stock broker sites, ad services etc.
 - to steal money: \$40M from US SMEs since 2004
 - some malware (e.g. URLZone) alter online bank statements to hide fraudulent transactions
 - Clampi targets 4500 (!) different financial institutions
 - encrypting files on your disc (ransomware)
 - scareware





Protection and detection



Host-level

- signature-based approach (AV) won't last long
- move to OS and network behavior analysis and anomaly detection

Network-level

- monitoring access to malicious IPs, domains etc., event correlation
- ISPs consider detecting and informing their clients
 - pilot program in US (Comcast)
 - proposed legislation in Australia requires this
- but no incentives for home users to clean their machines – spam or DDoS affect others/everyone





Mobile security



- iPhone
 - SMS Remote Code Execution Vulnerability
- Symbian
 - A worm
- Blackberry
 - update pushed out by UAE telecom contained spyware (stealing e-mails and SMSes)
- Android
 - various vulnerabilities





Linux kernel – NULL pointer



- NULL pointer vulnerability
 - usually just programming error -> crash
 - in kernel, can be exploited for privilege escalation
- Exploit 1. (complex)
 - "pulseaudio" (SUID/root) loads shared library
 - SUID applications didn't properly clear
 MMAP_PAGE_ZERO, ADDR_COMPAT_LAYOUT
 when executing other programs (CVE-2009-1895)
 - kernel bug in net/tun.c (CVE-2009-1897):







Linux kernel – NULL pointer



- Exploit 2. older kernels w/ SELinux (simpler)
 - various kernel drivers using sock_sendpage() had NULL pointer issues (bad macro didn't actually initialize struct) - CVE-2009-2692
 - exploits: wunderbar_emporium, enlightenment
 - workaround: blacklist vulnerable kernel modules.
- Exploit 3. (trivial)
 - udp_sendmsg NULL pointer (CVE-2009-2698)
 - therebel exploit
 - workaround: blacklisting UDP ???





Attacks



- Ongoing SSH-based attacks against the academic community
 - a compromised account (password, key) →
 root privilege escalation via a known vulnerability→
 hiding with rootkit techniques →
 more compromised accounts
 - periodic rootkit update
 - traditional injection techniques (/dev/mem, LKM)
 - inexperienced sites or forgotten unpatched hosts are an easy target
 - user community more and more spread, making investigations slower





Attacks contd.



- Root escalation via known vulnerabilities
 - udev exploits in spring
 - CVE-2009-2692/2698 still very popular
 - are you really patched?
 - some sites still vulnerable, putting others at risk
 - EGEE suspended all its affected sites and is now CVE-2009-2692/2698 free







At CERN



- User training and awareness raising helps reduce the impact of phishing emails
 - making users think before clicking is the best security measure...
- External hosting and cloud computing
 - = "cloud" support in case of incidents...
 - a compromised, externally hosted Web site, but no logs available, so forensics impossible
- Watch your Web for information disclosure
 - due to misconfiguration, lack of awareness etc.
- Projects: WAS, Snorts rules, source code tools





Various stories



- eBooks remotely removed from Kindle devices
 - Orwell's "Animal Farm" and "1984"
 - Amazon will pay \$150k to a high school student who lost his annotations

- "ATM hacking" presentation cancelled at BlackHat 2009 conference:
 - it's an annual tradition, to cancel a talk ©
 - but ATMs do really get infected with malware
 - \$9m stolen from ~130 ATMs in 49 cities in Nov '08
 - BTW, suspicious ATMs discovered at DEFCON '09





Various stories



- Identity theft & co
 - a man from Seattle stole personal files from other people's PCs using LimeWire filesharing software
 - when arrested, he had 8 different driver's licenses in his wallet
 - hackers officially changed name of a Swedish man
 - reporter changed Empire State Building ownership
- Security researchers hijacking botnets





Thank you!





Questions?
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National cyber-security



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