Computer and Network Security

Lecture 13: Malware & Common Attacks

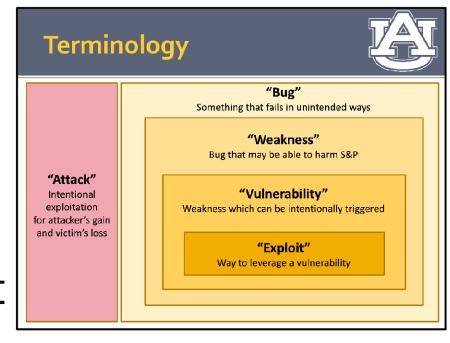
COMP-5370/6370 Fall 2024



Software Facts of Life



- Software has bugs
- Some bugs are weaknesses
- Some weaknesses are vulnerabilities
- Some vulnerabilities can be exploited
- Someone has an interest in exploiting others for gain
- Malware is a different breed of software



Malware



Malware is any software intentionally designed to:

- Operate for others' advantage
- Negatively affect the victim



Classification of Malware



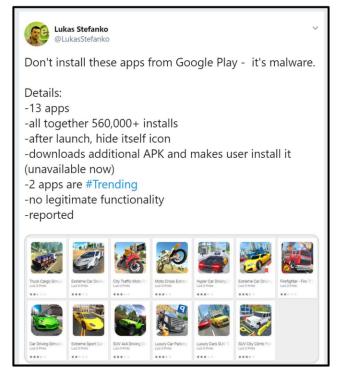
- A given piece of malware can do multiple things from multiple classes
- Boundaries between classes are vague and ill-defined
- Our categorizations are just for partitioning and separation

Infection Type: Trojan Horse



A **trojan horse** is a type of malware that gains access to the device by hiding its true intent and impact to the victim.

- Social engineering attacks
- Fake anti-virus
- Re-packages apps



Infection Type: Virus



A **virus** is a type of malware that replicates itself on the host to stay on that host.

- Examples:
 - A single bad-app installs many bad-apps
 - Bad-behavior continues after uninstall
- Often "mutate" self to be harder to detect

Viruses Mutate for Stealth



Polymorphic

- Uses encryption or obfuscation to make instances unique
- Instance 1
 - Encrypt(key₁, ...)
- Instance 2
 - Encrypt(key2, ...)

Metamorphic

- Modifies self w/ same functionality to make instances unique
- Instance 1
 - if a > 0:...
- Instance 2
 - if !(a <= 0):...

Infection Type: Worm



A **worm** is a virus that has the ability to spread itself to other devices automatically.

- Infection rate makes hard to stop
- Most commonly via vulnerable network services and network clients

The Morris Worm



- 1988: Robert Tappan Morris
 - Cornell grad-student
 - Released into the wild for ...reasons...
- Infected 10% of the Internet
- Repeatedly infected machine
- First CFAA prosecution



Infection Type: Worm



A **worm** is a virus that has the ability to spread itself to other devices automatically.

- Infection rate makes hard to stop
- Most commonly via vulnerable network services and network clients
- Technique can be re-used for other types of attacks and combined for more impact

ILOVEYOU Worm



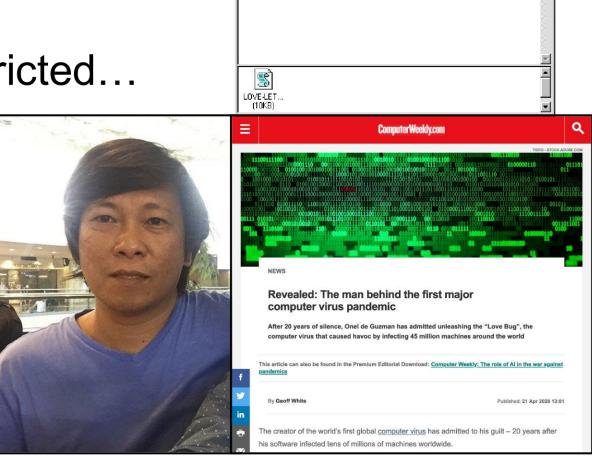
2000: Onel de Guzman

Was geo-restricted...

at first

Infected 10% of Internet

Was never prosecuted



kindly check the attached LOVELETTER coming from me.

2017 Google Phishing Worm

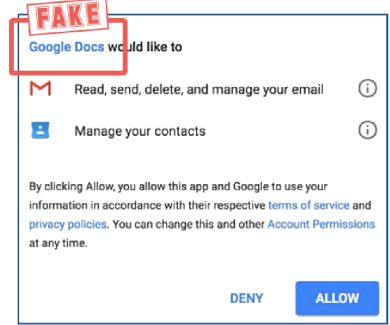


 A "wormed" phishing attack via misleading UI and poor validation



 Clicking link to you to the real Google Docs

 Granting permissions gave access to email



Malware



Malware is any software intentionally designed to:

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- Negatively affect the victim

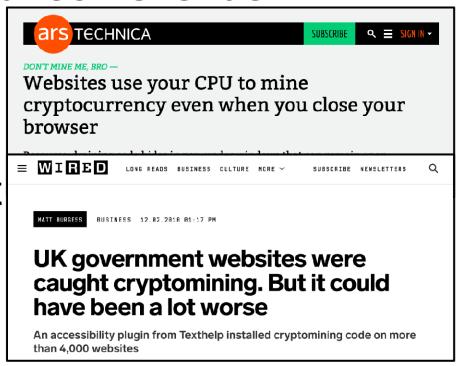
In order to understand malware threats in the real-world, economics and incentives are often the keys.

Intent: Cryptojacking



Cryptojacking (sometimes referred to as "crypto-miners" with context) uses victim's resources to generate direct revenue.

- Often injected via J S and run in browser
- Miner "pools" make it profitable even with limited computation

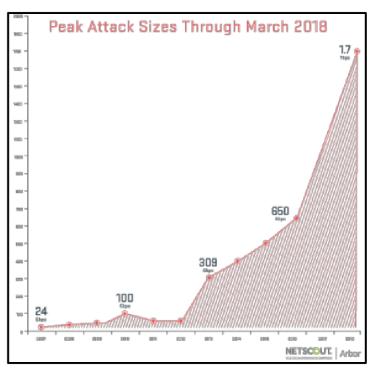


Intent: Botnets



A **botnet** is a group of "zombie" device that has been infected with malware that causes it to participate in coordinated attacks.

- Contribute DDoS traffic
- Act as a "jump-box" for arbitrary maliciousness
- Whatever the owner wants to rent it for



Intent: Ransomware



Ransomware "encrypts" the victims files and then tries to sell the decryption key.

- Are usually untargeted attacks and any victim is acceptable to attacker
- The attacker will provide decryption key once the ransom is paid
- Payment does not always mean recovery



Intent: Ransomware





LIVE TV





Colonial Pipeline did pay ransom to hackers, sources now say

By Natasha Bertrand, Evan Perez, Zachary Cohen, Geneva Sands and Josh Campbell, CNN

Updated 2300 GMT (0700 HKT) May 13, 2021



• LIVE TV





New details emerging about decision to shut pipeline

Meanwhile, new details are emerging about Colonial's decision to proactively shut down its pipeline last week, a move that has led to panic buying and massive lines at gas pumps.

The company halted operations because its billing system was compromised, three people briefed on the matter told CNN, and they were concerned they wouldn't be able to figure out how much to bill customers for fuel they received.

Intent: Wiper



Wipers delete files en masse to deprive the victim of data and access.

Use by activists and other ideological actors is not unheard of

 Use by criminal organizations is relatively rare

 Use by nation-state actors is widely believed

Intent: Adware



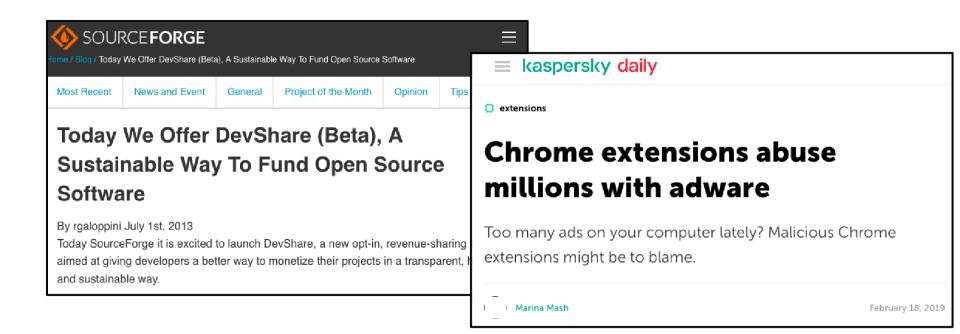
Adware is software that interferes with standard advertising models to generate revenue via third parties.



Adware – After-the-Fact

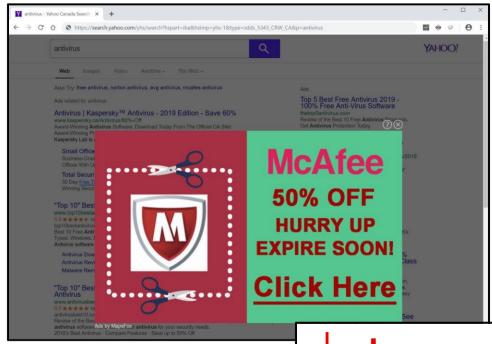


- Sometimes software becomes adware after it's widely used and installed
- Very rarely are users properly informed



Adware – Less-Obvious





C net covid-19 BEST - REVIEWS - NEWS - HOW TO - CARS - DEALS -

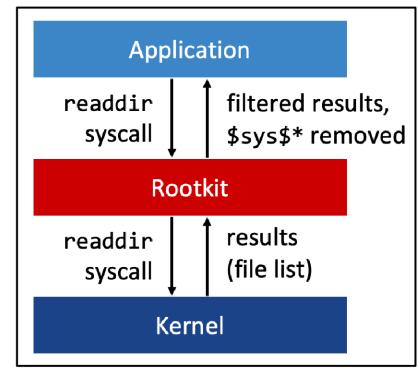
Lenovo's Superfish security snafu blows up in its face

Intent: Rootkit



Rootkits are a type of malware that strives to hide itself and other various components.

- Hook system calls to:
 - Remove certain results
 - Add certain results
- Persistence and stealth are the hallmarks



Intent: Spyware



Spyware is a type of malware that provides remote access to local data such as activity, sensors, and other information.

 Key loggers, screen captures, data exfiltration, GPS/microphone/camera data

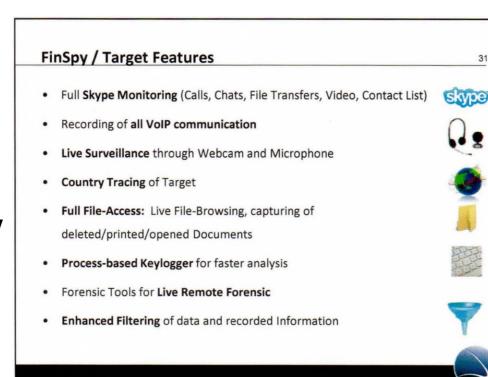
Obvious Spyware



 Some examples are obvious based on their users and capabilities

© GAMMAGROUP

- Law Enforcement
- Intelligence Orgs
- ...the like...
- Often sold openly
- Once sold, the buyer takes over



Government Spyware



The Great iPwn

Journalists Hacked with Suspect FORCEDENTRY iMessage 'Zero-Click' Exploit

By Bill Marczak, John Scott-Railton, Noura Al-Jizawi, Siena Anstis, a

December 20, 2020

Arabic translation

Download this report

Summary & Key Findings

- In July and August 2020, government operatives use hack 36 personal phones belonging to journalists, pr at Al Jazeera. The personal phone of a journalist at L hacked.
- The phones were compromised using an exploit cha appears to involve an invisible zero-click exploit in in a zero-day against at least iOS 13.5.1 and could hack
- Based on logs from compromised phones, we believ successfully deployed KISMET or a related zero-click and December 2019.

NSO Group iMessage Zero-Click Exploit Captured in the Wild

By Bill Marczak, John Scott-Railton, Bahr Abdul Razzak, Noura Al-Jizawi, Siena Anstis, Kristin Berdan, and Ron Deibert

September 13, 2021

Summary

- While analyzing the phone of a Saudi activist infected with NSO Group's Pegasus spyware, we discovered a zero-day zero-click exploit against iMessage. The exploit, which we call **FORCEDENTRY**, targets Apple's image rendering library, and was effective against Apple iOS, MacOS and WatchOS devices.
- We determined that the mercenary spyware company NSO Group used the vulnerability to remotely exploit and infect the latest Apple devices with the Pegasus spyware. We believe that FORCEDENTRY has been in use since at least February 2021.
- The Citizen Lab disclosed the vulnerability and code to Apple, which has assigned the FORCEDENTRY vulnerability CVE-2021-30860 and describes the vulnerability as "processing a maliciously crafted PDF may lead to arbitrary code execution."

Intent: Spyware



Spyware is a type of malware that provides remote access to local information such as activity, sensors, and other information.

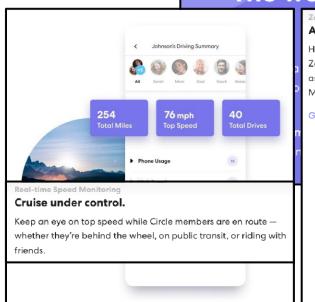
- Key loggers, screen captures, data exfiltration, GPS/microphone/camera data
- Does not have to be entirely hidden

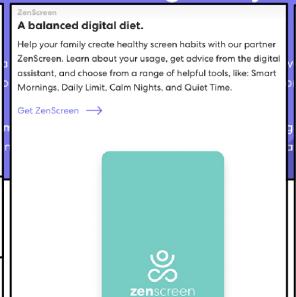
Less Obvious Spyware

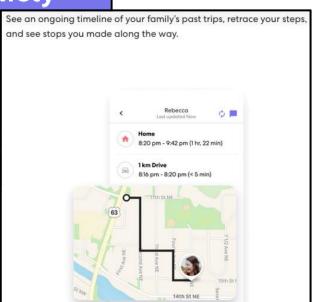


 Some instances are significantly less obvious due to their branding



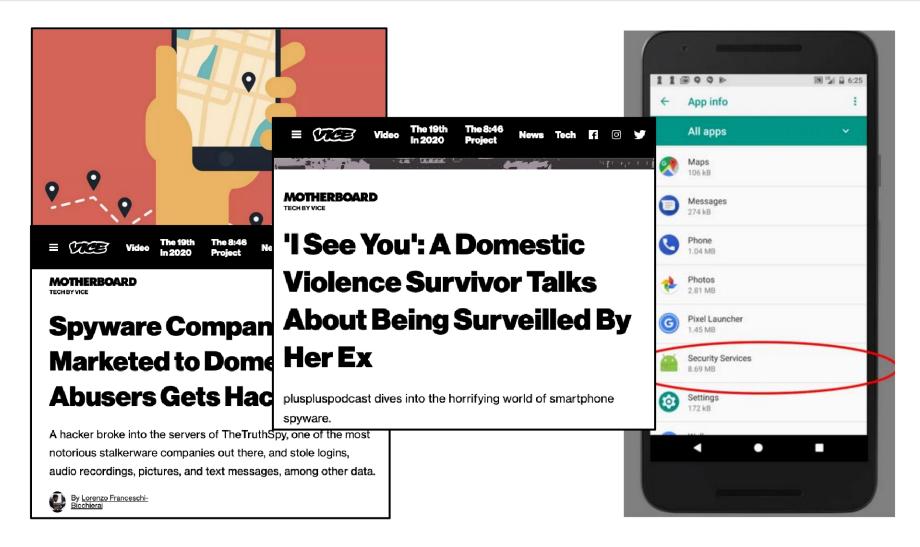






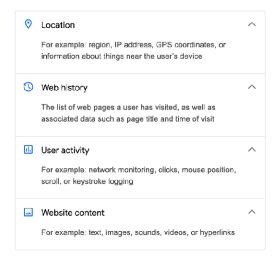
Really Sketchy Spyware



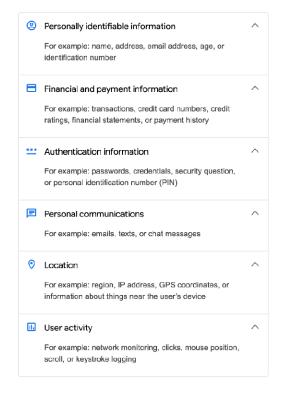








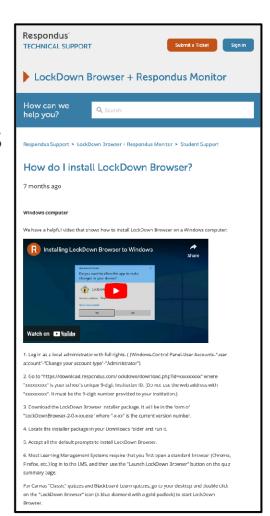






Respondus

Assessment Tools for Learning Systems





Respondus

Assessment Tools for Learning Systems

Terms of Use/End User License Agreement - LockDown Browser

Terms of Use/End User License Agreement - LockDown Browser

Last Updated: January 10, 2022

System Check. The System Check gathers certain information from your computing device, the networking environment, and the institution's Learning Management System.



Respondus

Assessment Tools for Learning Systems



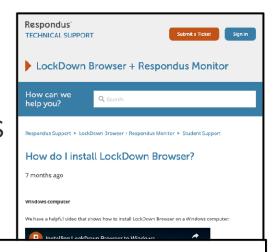
in each case you must grant permission.





Respondus

Assessment Tools for Learning Systems



1. Log in as a local administrator with full rights. ((Windows-Control Panel-User Accounts-"user account"-"Change your account type"-"Administrator").

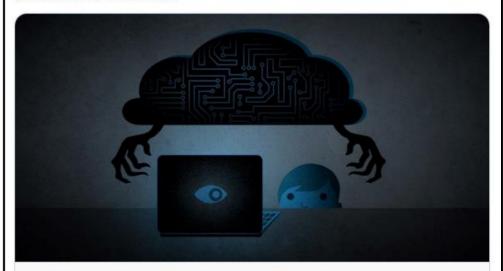
1. Log ir as a local administrator with full rights. ((Windows-Control Panel-Usar Accounts-"usar accounts-"Changa your account type"-"Administrator").
2. Go to "https://downicad.respondus.com/ ockdown/download.php?id=occococx" where "axxxxxxx" is your schools unique 9-dysl. Institution (). Do not, use the web address with "accocococs". It must be the 9-digit number provided to your institution.)
3. Counload the LockDown Browser installer package, it will be in the form of "lockDownifforwser-2-0x-xxxxee" where "a-xxo" is the current version number.
4. Locate the installer package in your Downloads forder and run it.
5. Accept all the default prompts to Install LocxDown Browser.
6. Most Learning Management Systems require that you first open a standard browser (Chroma, Fredox, etc.) log in to the LMS, and ther use the "Launch LockDown Browser" button on the quiz summany page.
Far Carmas "Classic" quizzes and Blackboard Learn quizzes, go to your desktep and double click on the "LockDown Browser" lon (A blue diamond with a gold padlodd) to start LockDown

EFF Thinks It Is





Most proctoring apps are effectively indistinguishable from spyware, which is malware that is commonly used to track unsuspecting users' actions on their devices and across the Internet.



Proctoring Apps Subject Students to Unnecessary Surveillance With COVID-19 forcing millions of teachers and students to rethink in-person schooling, this moment is ripe for an innovation in learning. Unfortunately, ... \mathscr{S} eff.org

4:13 PM - Oct 11, 2020 - TweetDeck

Classification of Malware



- A given piece of malware can do multiple things from multiple classes
- Boundaries between classes are vague and ill-defined
- Our categorizations are just for partitioning and separation



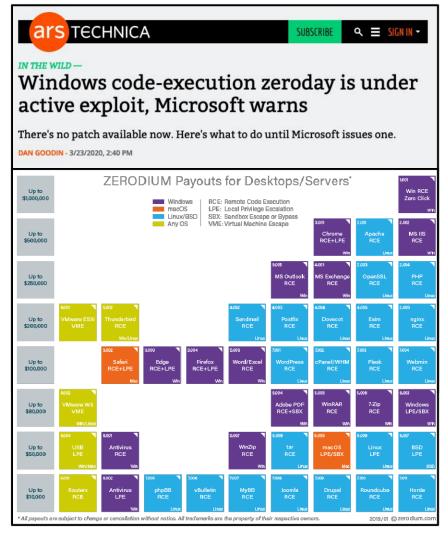


Malware Distribution

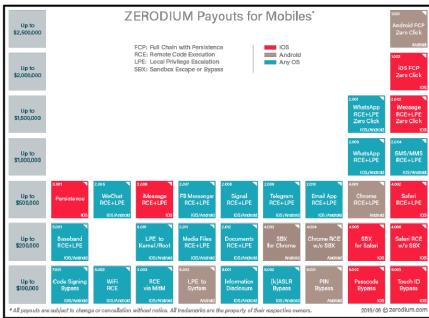


Malware is distributed via almost every imaginable technique and vector.

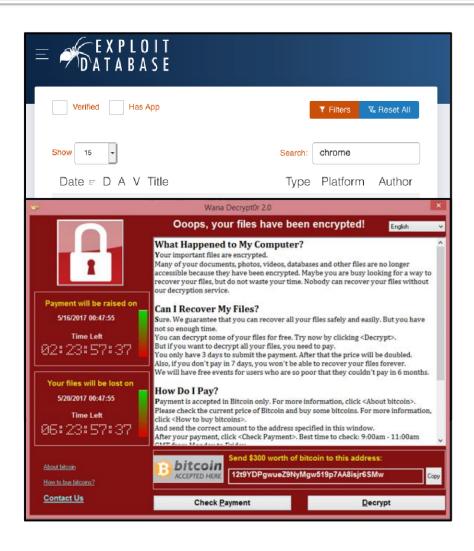




- 0-Day Vulnerability
 - Brand-new to vendor, defenders, and users
 - Find, exploit, & install

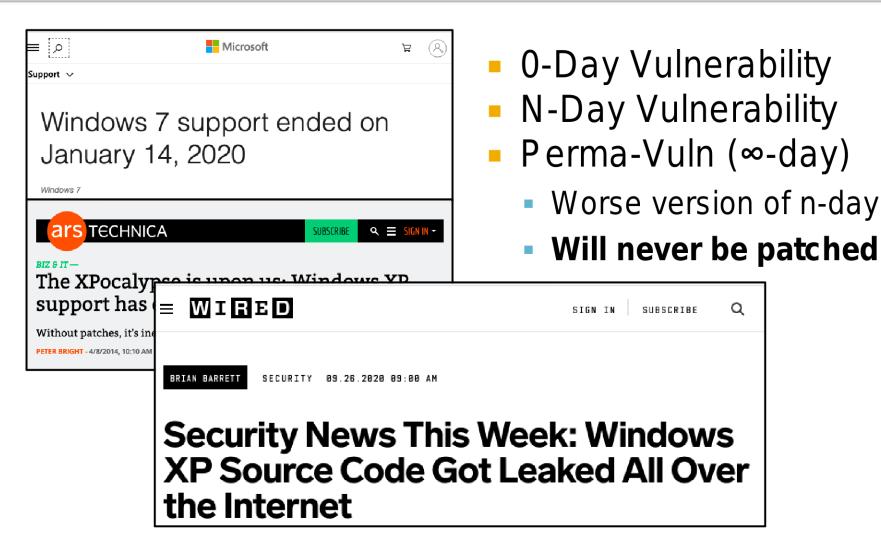




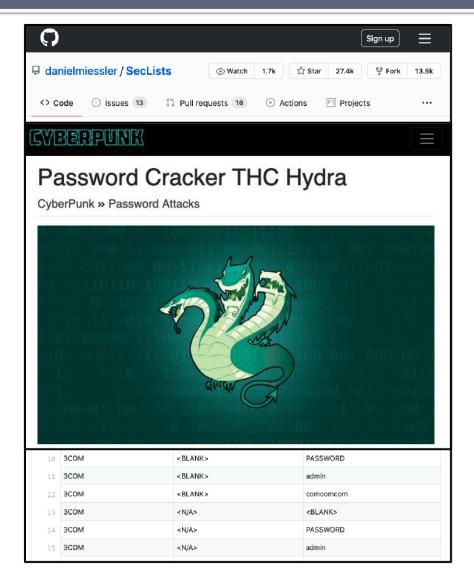


- 0-Day Vulnerability
- N-Day Vulnerability
 - Patch exists but is not applied to host
 - Old =!= Ineffective
 - Google, exploit, & install



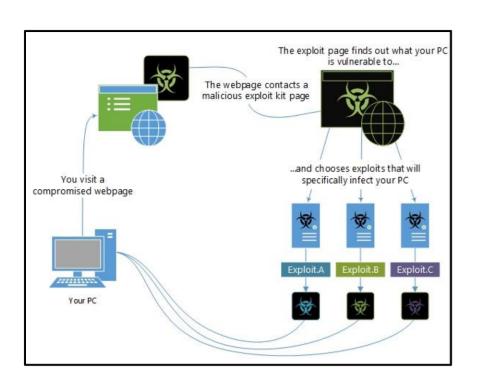






- 0-Day Vulnerability
- N-Day Vulnerability
- Perma-Vuln (∞-day)
- Password Guessing
 - Default creds are bad
 - Repeatedly try until successful or blocked
 - Gain access & install





- 0-Day Vulnerability
- N-Day Vulnerability
- Perma-Vuln (∞-day)
- Password Guessing
- Drive-by-Download
 - Clients are largely not arbitrarily accessible
 - Get client to interact w/ attacker & hijack
 - Get interaction, profile, select, & install

Malware Distribution



Malware is distributed via almost every imaginable technique and vector.

- Installed via Exploitation
- Installed via Third-Party

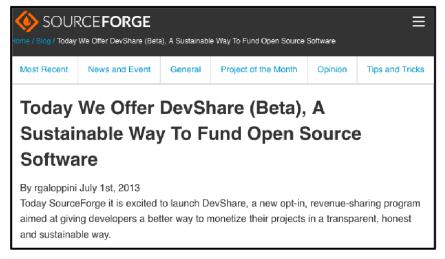


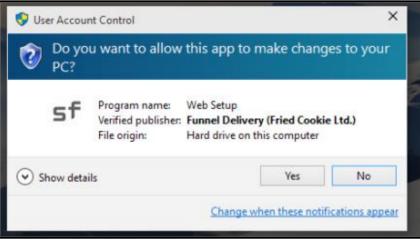




- Added to benign SW by developer
 - Leverage existing userbase & trust
 - Change of control







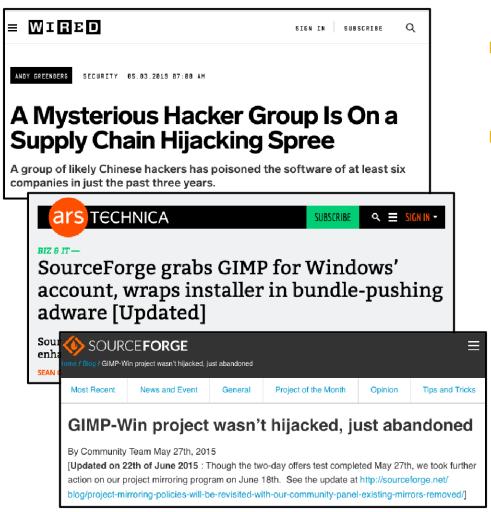
- Added to benign SW by developer
 - Leverage existing userbase & trust
 - Change of control
 - Explicitly for revenue





- Added to benign SW by developer
- Added by attacker via supply-chain access
 - Unknown to developer
 - External dependencies





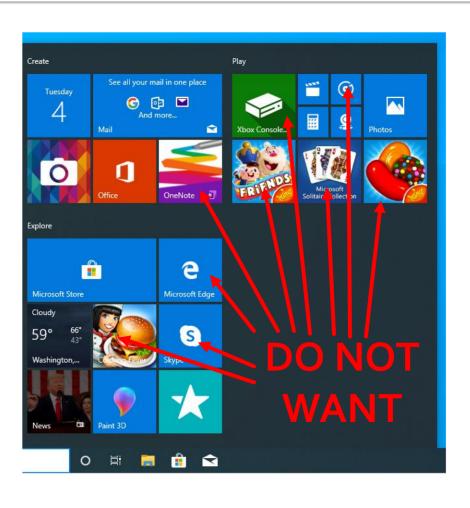
- Added to benign SW by developer
- Added by attacker via supply-chain access
 - Unknown to developer
 - External dependencies
 - Distribution mechanism





- Added to benign SW by developer
- Added by attacker via supply-chain access
- "Owner" adds for compliance/policy
 - Bossware, mobile device management (MDM)

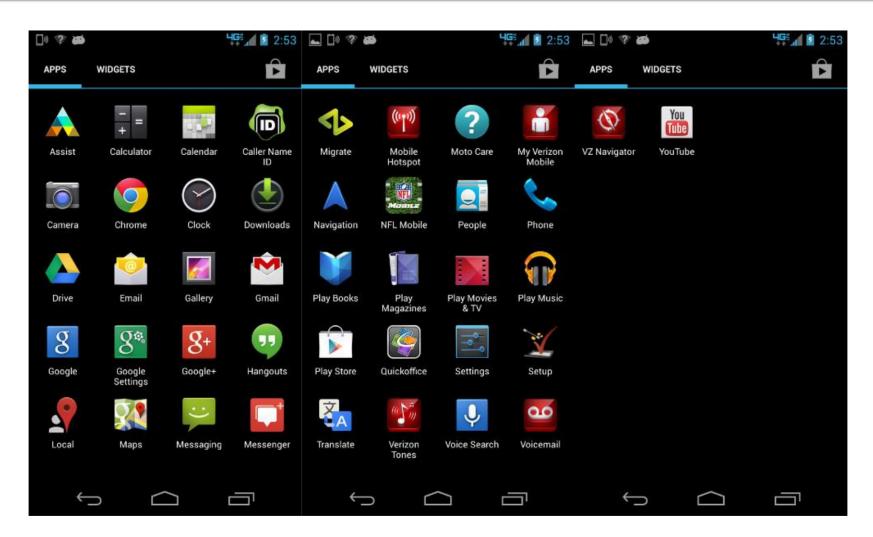




- Added to benign SW by developer
- Added by attacker via supply-chain access
- "Owner" adds for compliance/policy
- Preinstalled
 - May not be obvious
 - May be force-installed

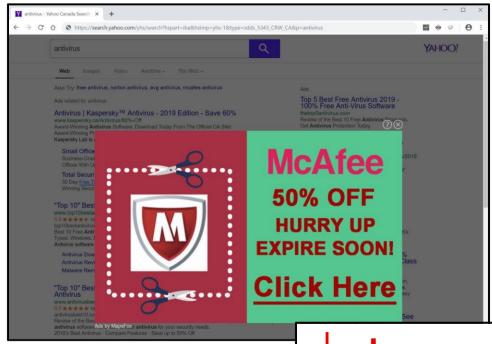
Pre-Installed Malware





Adware – Less-Obvious



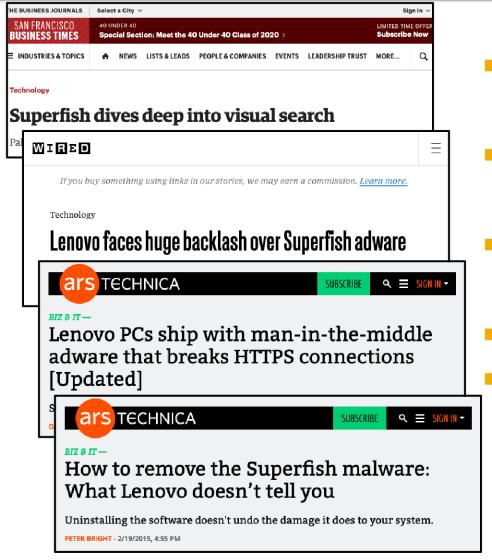


C net covid-19 BEST - REVIEWS - NEWS - HOW TO - CARS - DEALS -

Lenovo's Superfish security snafu blows up in its face

The Story of Superfish





- Came pre-installed on Lenovo laptops
- Was an ad-supported visual search startup
 - Actively MitM traffic for ad injection
- Injected root CA
 - SAME PRIVATE KEY ON EVERY SINGLE INSTALL

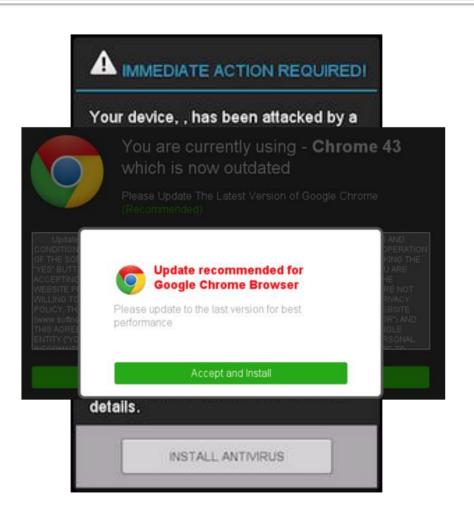
Malware Distribution



Malware is distributed via almost every imaginable technique and vector.

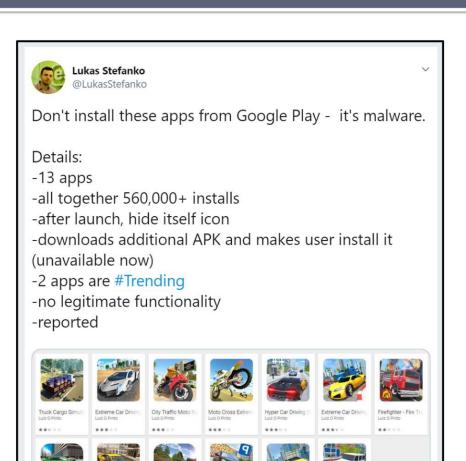
- Installed via Exploitation
- Installed via Third-Party
- Installed via User





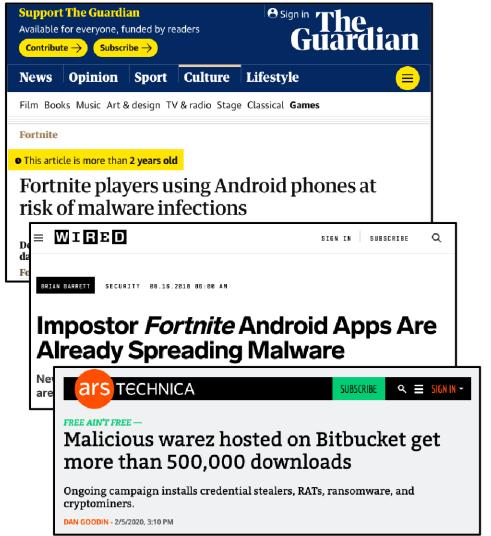
- Social Engineering
 - User is tricked into installing themselves
 - Can be last-resort of drive-by-download





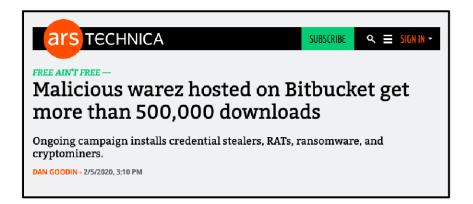
- Social Engineering
- Freeware/Shareware
 - Cheap, low-effort applications as bait
 - Packed w/ arbitrary libs
 - If you can't figure out what the product is... it's probably you.





- Social Engineering
- Freeware/Shareware
- Untrusted sources
 - Even if it works 100% the same, it's most likely not
 - SIDE-LOAD APKs are extremely dangerous





- KrebsonSecurity
 In-depth security news and investigation
- 20 Software Cracks: A Great Way to Infect Your PC

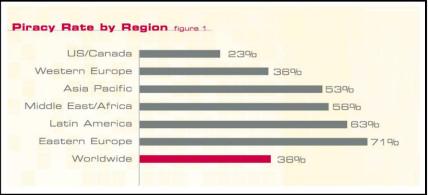
I often get emails from people asking if it's safe to download executable programs from peerto-peer filesharing networks. I always answer with an emphatic "NO!," and the warning that pirated software and cracks — programs designed to generate product keys or serial numbers for popular software and games — are almost always bundled with some kind of malware. But I seldom come across more than anecdotal data that backs this up.

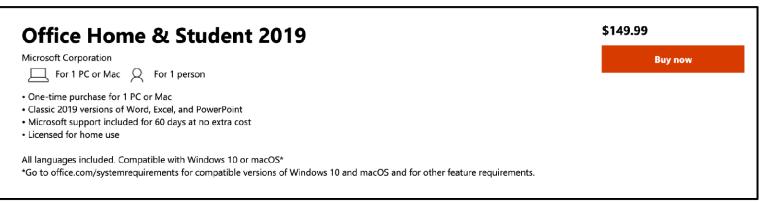
- Social Engineering
- Freeware/Shareware
- Untrusted sources
- "Cracked" software
 - Promise of free-version of paid software
 - Often actually are "key-hacked" version
 - WaReZ, Torrents, P2P

Software Piracy

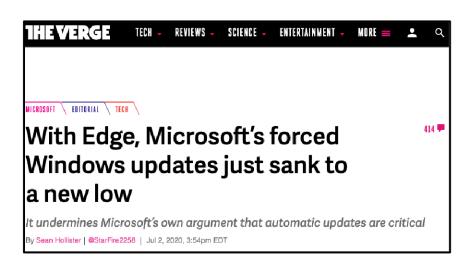








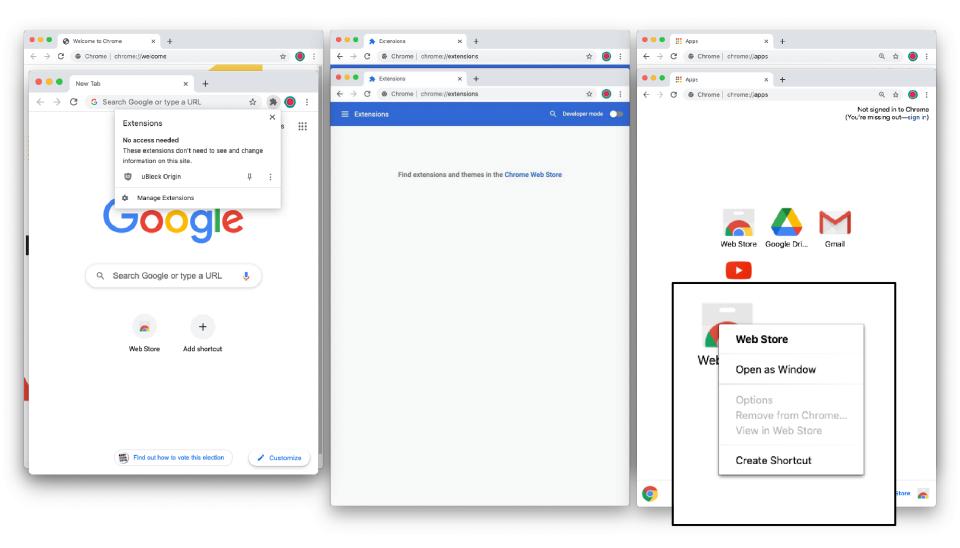




- Social Engineering
- Freeware/Shareware
- Untrusted sources
- "Cracked" software
- "Bundled" software
 - Installs the software you want to install
 - Also install its friends

Bundled Malware





Malware Distribution



Malware is distributed via almost every imaginable technique and vector.

- Installed via Exploitation
- Installed via Third-Party
- Installed via User

Degrees of Malware

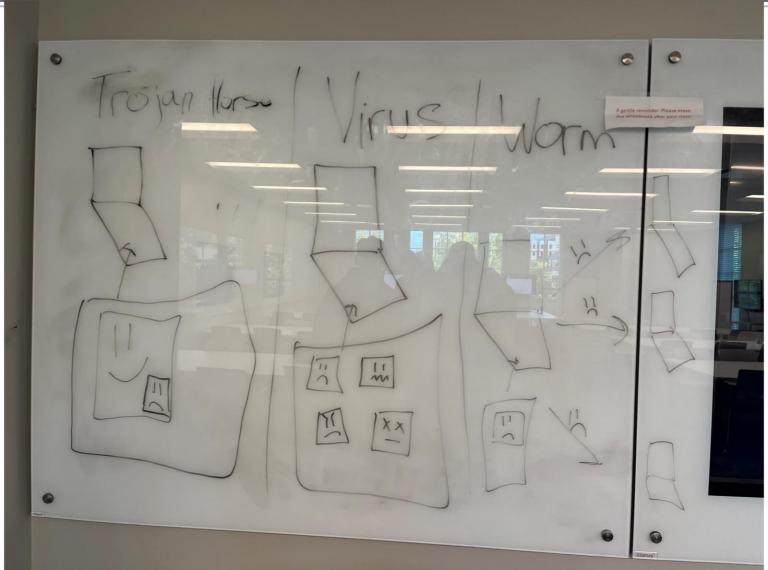


- Boundaries are vague and ill-defined
- Categorize for simplicity
- Many, many shades of grey and alternative ways to categorize
 - "Potentially Unwanted Apps"
 - "Potentially Harmful Apps"
 - ...









Computer and Network Security

Lecture 13: Malware & Common Attacks

COMP-5370/6370 Fall 2024

