

*What Was Taken*

<i><b>Incident date</b></i>	<i><b>Affected organization</b></i>	<i><b>What was taken?</b></i>	<i><b>What exploits were used?</b></i>	<i><b>How to prevent this security breach?</b></i>	<i><b>Reference source</b></i>
<i>May-June 2023</i>	<i>Multiple organizations using MOVEit (file transfer software)</i>	<i>Sensitive personal data of ~93 million individuals, including payroll data, home addresses, bank details, etc. (<a href="#">Wikipedia</a>)</i>	<i>Zero-day SQL Injection vulnerability (CVE-2023-34362) in MOVEit Transfer; attackers also used web shells to exfiltrate data. (<a href="#">Google Cloud</a>)</i>	<i>Patch management of third-party software; applying security updates immediately; monitoring external facing servers; vendor risk assessment; intrusion detection. (<a href="#">CSHub</a>)</i>	
<i>September 2022</i>	<i>Uber</i>	<i>Access to internal systems, including infrastructure tools (AWS, GSuite), internal code / credentials via privileged accounts; Slack messaging, etc. (<a href="#">UpGuard</a>)</i>	<i>Attack started with stolen credentials of an employee/contractor; MFA fatigue, social engineering to get the user to approve a push notification; then lateral move using privileged tools. (<a href="#">UpGuard</a>)</i>	<i>Strong MFA (resistant to fatigue attacks), training about social engineering, restricting privileged credentials, monitoring unusual access, using zero-trust architecture, limiting access rights.</i>	

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