Computer Infections

Case Studies

ICTSAS308



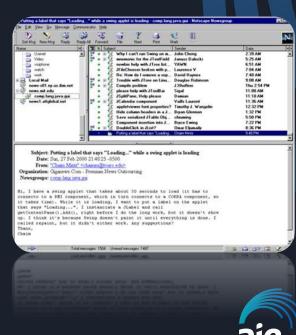
Contents

- We'll investigate some famous Case Studies
 - Melissa virus
 - ILOVEYOU worm
 - MyDoom worm
 - Slammer worm
 - CryptoLocker ransomware



Melissa virus

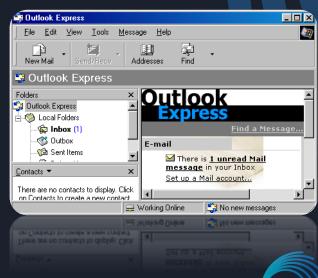
- The Melissa virus was a mass-mailing macro virus
 - Targeted MS Word and Outlook-based software
- David Smith posted his attachment in newsgroups, suggesting it contained a *list of* access codes for well-known websites
- His intention was for victims to open the attachment, which then automatically ran the macro and infected their MS software



Melissa virus

The virus changed security settings and made machines vulnerable to subsequent attacks

- After this, it sent emails with the attachment to 50 contacts, thus propagating the virus
- On December 10, 1999, David Smith pleaded guilty to releasing the virus and was sentenced to 10 years
- Estimated cost:
 - \$80 million



ILOVEYOU worm

The ILOVEYOU worm was another macro-based infection

- Released in 2000, it swept through banks, securities firms, and Web companies at a time when users were less informed and more naive
- It was propagated in an email attachment entitled "I Love you"



ILOVEYOU worm

- Victims being curious types, clicked into the email and opened the attachment, thus running the macro
- It overwrote system & personal files and propagated using email
- Estimated cost:
 - \$15 billion





MyDoom worm

- The MyDoom worm is considered to be the one of the most damaging ever released
 - Was the fastest-spreading email-based worm ever
- Released in 2004, it affected companies like Microsoft & Google with a Denial-of-Service
- A DOS attack attempts to clog up internet traffic that 'denies' access to the server



MyDoom worm

 It spammed junk emails through infected computers at such a rate that servers were unable to cope with the traffic

- In 2004, approximately <u>16-25%</u> of <u>all emails</u> had been infected
- Estimated cost:
 - \$38 billion





Slammer worm

- The Slammer worm infected Microsoft SQL servers
 - Software used to manage databases
- After a few minutes from infecting its first victim, it was doubling itself every few seconds.
- 15 minutes in and Slammer had <u>infected half of the servers</u> that essentially ran the internet.





Slammer worm

- On initiation, an MS SQL server started spewing millions of Slammer clones, targeting computers at random
- By swamping internet traffic, servers crashed or were denied service
- Estimated cost:
 - \$1 Billion





CrytpoLocker ransomware

- CryptoLocker is one of the newest types of malware called ransomware
 - A kind of malware that takes your computer files hostage
- Released in Sep 2013, CryptoLocker spread through email attachments





CrytpoLocker ransomware

- It encrypted user files so that they couldn't access them
- The program then used blackmail
 - Would only send a decryption key in return for a sum of money



- Estimated cost:
 - 500,000 victims returned \$30 million in 100 days



Summary

We investigated famous Case Studies of malware

Discovered how they infiltrated a system

Discussed how they propagated across a network



References

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