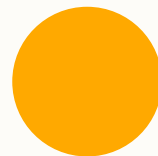




# Malicious Software

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Reese Hatfield



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# Malicious Software

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- All form of bad actors we've discussed so far
- All gain some amount of information
  - Passwords, etc
- Through some manual intervention





# Malicious Software

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- But attackers rarely do things by hand
- That would simply take too much time
  - Or too much effort
  - Too many users
- Digital age  $\Rightarrow$  everything is software





# Malicious Software

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- Attacks will instead write malicious software to do their dirty work
- Software
  - Just some piece of code really
- Interacts with existing software
  - Usually your operating system





# Malicious Software

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- Call this malicious software
  - "Malware"
- Probably mildly familiar with this
- Many famous examples of malware
- A few distinct categories
  - We'll look at about a few





# Ransomware

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- Ransomware
- Hijacks your computer
  - Usually containing sensitive data
- Encrypts that data
- Does not give you the key
- If you pay money, they give you key



# Ransomware

- WannaCrypt
- Famous example
- Want crypto currency





# Spyware

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- Spyware
  - Doesn't completely hijack
  - Want to go unnoticed
- 
- Secretly steal all sensitive data
  - Send it over to an attacker

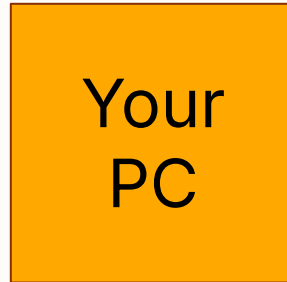




# Spyware

- May not kill all traffic
- Just also route it to attacker

- Steal as much info as possible
- Over the air





# Adware

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- Advertisement injection software
- Also usually "quiet"
- Quiet may be a misnomer
- Spam the user with advertisements

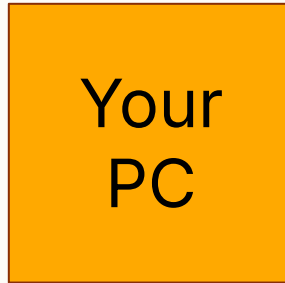


# Adware

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- Passes additional traffic to your PC

- Advertise as much and spam as much as possible



# Adware





# Viruses

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- Designed for pure harm\*
- Often combined with other types of malware
- Attach themselves to a "host"
- Can replicate themselves
  - Upon human interaction
  - Opening an email, etc



# Viruses

- ILOVEYOU
- 2000
- Famous Email Virus

**45 Million devices  
Infected in 24  
hours**



# Viruses

- Corrupted all your files
- Sent itself to ALL of your email contacts





# Worms

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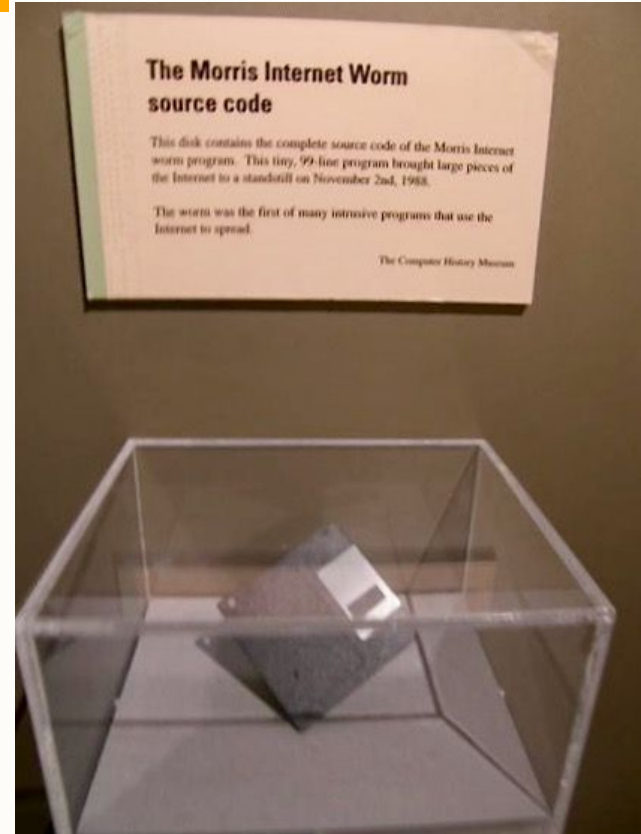
- Self-Replicating
- Unlike Viruses, worms require NO manual intervention to spread
- Super dangerous
- Rely on vulnerabilities in existing technologies





# Worms

- Morris Worm
- 1988
- Spread via the internet
- Left files intact, but slowed system dramatically
- Crippled the early internet





# Trojans

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- Usually\* don't self replicate
- Sneak on to your computer
- Disguise itself as legitimate software
- Maybe a fake download link
- software.wright.edu
- software.wrihgt.edu





# Trojans

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- Zeus
- Late 2000s
- Logged your keyboard input
- Stole bank account information
- Made itself hard to detect





# Botnets

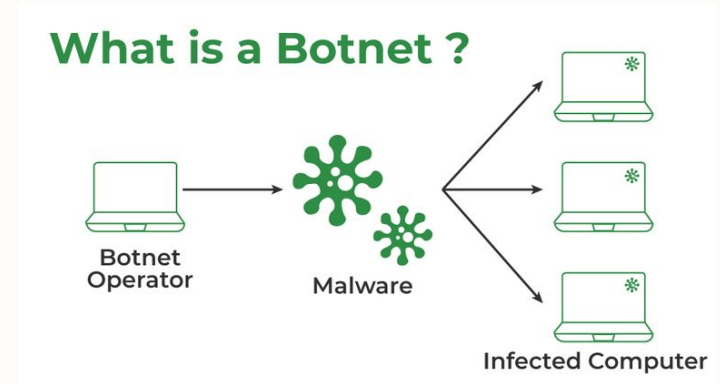
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- Sneak onto your device through some existing means
- Run some program on your computer
- Maybe not make it entirely unusable
- Maybe just a bit slower



# Botnets

- Split this program up across MANY infected devices
- All connect to some remote device
- Steal computer power for other tasks





# Malware

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- Malware used to target end users a lot more
- See early 2000s “virus” examples
- I’m sure you have some stories





# Malware

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- Modern malware often targets companies and corporations
- Large businesses
  - Have a lot of data
  - As opposed to a single user



# Malware

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- Global scale attacks
- Government warfare
- Modern ideas of defense
- Locally
  - Kettering Health







# Malware

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- Defense and Military
- Cybersecurity is even more important
- SCIFs





# Malware

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- We covered a bunch of distinct categories
- But these are really just properties of malware
- They are almost always combined into a larger malicious program





# Malware

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- Your modern browser is very secure
- You can configure your firewall
  - Network access configator
- To block suspicious traffic

