

CPR E 431

## BASICS OF INFORMATION SYSTEM SECURITY

# Malicious Software and Denial of service attacks

Other Malwares and Countermeasures



# Video Summary

- Other types of Malwares
- Zombies and Bots
- Information Theft
- System Corruptions
- Countermeasures



# Ransomware

Restricts user access to  
data and/or programs

“crypto ransomware”

“locker ransomware”

May (or may not)  
decrypt files once  
ransom is paid,  
often in cryptocurrency

Early occurrence:  
PC CYBORG (1989)



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# WannaCry

Ransomware attack in May 2017 that spread extremely fast over a period of hours to days, infecting hundreds of thousands of systems belonging to both public and private organizations in more than 150 countries

It spread as a worm by aggressively scanning both local and random remote networks, attempting to exploit a vulnerability in the SMB file sharing service on unpatched Windows systems

This rapid spread was only slowed by the accidental activation of a "kill-switch" domain by a UK security researcher

Once installed on infected systems, it also encrypted files, demanding a ransom payment to recover them

SMB: Server Message Block



# Rootkit

Malware with stealth features (“cloaking”)

Hard to detect and remove

Can run before OS loads

Can have privileged (“root”) access

Early occurrences:  
NTRootkit (1999), Sony  
DRM (2005)

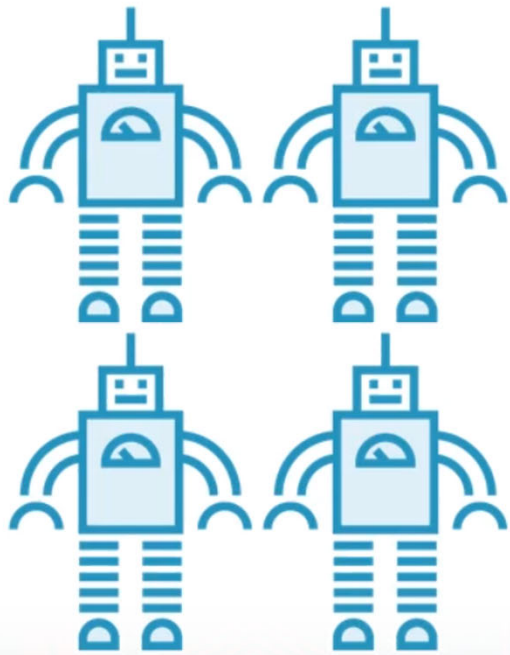


## UEFI Secure Boot

Windows

- UEFI ensures boot loader is properly signed. If not, will not boot
- Helps prevent rootkits from replacing boot loader
- Can be turned off by anyone with admin access to UEFI settings

# Botnet of Zombies



“Botnet” = Robot network

“Zombie” = computer under external control

Controlled by single entity

Possibly for spam...

...or DDoS attacks

Typically includes stealth features

**Early occurrence: Earthlink spammer (2000)**

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# Zombies and Bots

## ➤ Uses:

- ✓ Distributed DoS attacks ✓
- ✓ Spamming ✓
- ✓ Sniffing traffic ✓
- ✓ Keylogging ✓
- ✓ Spreading new malware ✓
- ✓ Installing advertisement add-ons and browser plugins





# Information Theft

## Keyloggers

- ▶ Captures keystrokes to allow attacker to monitor sensitive information
- ▶ Typically uses some form of filtering mechanism that only returns information close to keywords, e.g. “login”, “password”



## Spyware

- ▶ Subverts the compromised machine to allow monitoring of a wide range of activity on the system
- ▶ Monitoring history and content of browsing activity
- ▶ Redirecting certain Web page requests to fake sites
- ▶ Dynamically modifying data exchanged between the browser and certain Web sites of interest



May be legal (ex: ad-targeting)

# System Corruption

➤ Action taken by malware on system: **corrupt the system**

➤ **Data Destruction:**

- ✓ Delete data
- ✓ Overwrite data
- ✓ Encrypt data and then demand payment (ransomware)

➤ **Real-World Damage:**

- ✓ Corrupt BIOS code so computer cannot boot
- ✓ Control industrial systems to operate such that they fail (Stuxnet worm)

➤ **Logic Bomb**

- ✓ Activate when certain conditions are met (date = time)



# Countermeasures



# Malware Countermeasure Approaches

## ➤ Prevention is an ideal solution, but almost impossible

- ✓ Elements of prevention: policy, awareness, vulnerability mitigation, threat mitigation
- ✓ Ensure systems are up-to-date (fix all bugs)
- ✓ Apply Access Control (no permissions for malicious software to access files)
- ✓ User awareness and training

## ➤ Detection, identification and removal (antivirus)

- ✓ Generality
- ✓ Timeliness
- ✓ Resiliency (the antivirus can protect itself)
- ✓ Global and local (your computer and the organization servers)
- ✓ Transparent (antivirus shouldn't hide what it is doing)



# User Education

- Know how to read e-mail headers
- Know how to check suspicious links
- Never provide credentials via email
- Never download unknown attachments



# Generic Decryption

- A polymorphic virus must decrypt itself to activate
- Generic decryption runs executable code in virtual machine, monitors instructions
  - ✓ CPU emulator: virtual machine software
  - ✓ Virus signature scanner: scans for signatures
  - ✓ Emulation control module: monitors and controls execution of target code
- If decryption performed, malware is exposed and detected
- How long to run each anti-virus scan?
  - ✓ Too long: system performance degraded
  - ✓ Too short: do not see most of malware



# Development of Anti-virus Software

## ➤ 1<sup>st</sup> generation: simple scanners

- ✓ Requires a malware signature to identify the malware
- ✓ Limited to the detection of known malware

## ➤ 2<sup>nd</sup> generation: heuristic scanners

- ✓ Uses heuristic rules to search for probable malware instances
- ✓ Another approach is integrity checking

## ➤ 3<sup>rd</sup> generation: activity traps

- ✓ Memory-resident programs that identify malware by its actions rather than its structure in an infected program

## ➤ 4<sup>th</sup> generation: full featured protection

- ✓ Packages consisting of a variety of anti-virus techniques used in conjunction
- ✓ Include scanning and activity trap components and access control capability



# Realtime Monitoring Softwares

This software wants to access “certain feature” do you want to allow it?

- Integrates with OS, monitors program behavior in real-time
- Block potentially malicious actions before they affect system
  - ✓ Attempts to open, view, delete, modify files
  - ✓ Attempts to format disks
  - ✓ Modifications to logic of executable files
  - ✓ Modification of critical system settings
  - ✓ Scripting of email to send executable files
  - ✓ Initiation of network connections



# Antimalware Programs

Windows Defender comes with Windows 10

macOS does *not* include antimalware GUI

Features to look for:

- Real-time protection
- Ad-hoc scanning
- Periodic deep scans
- Offline scanning
- Light impact on OS
- Reputation databases

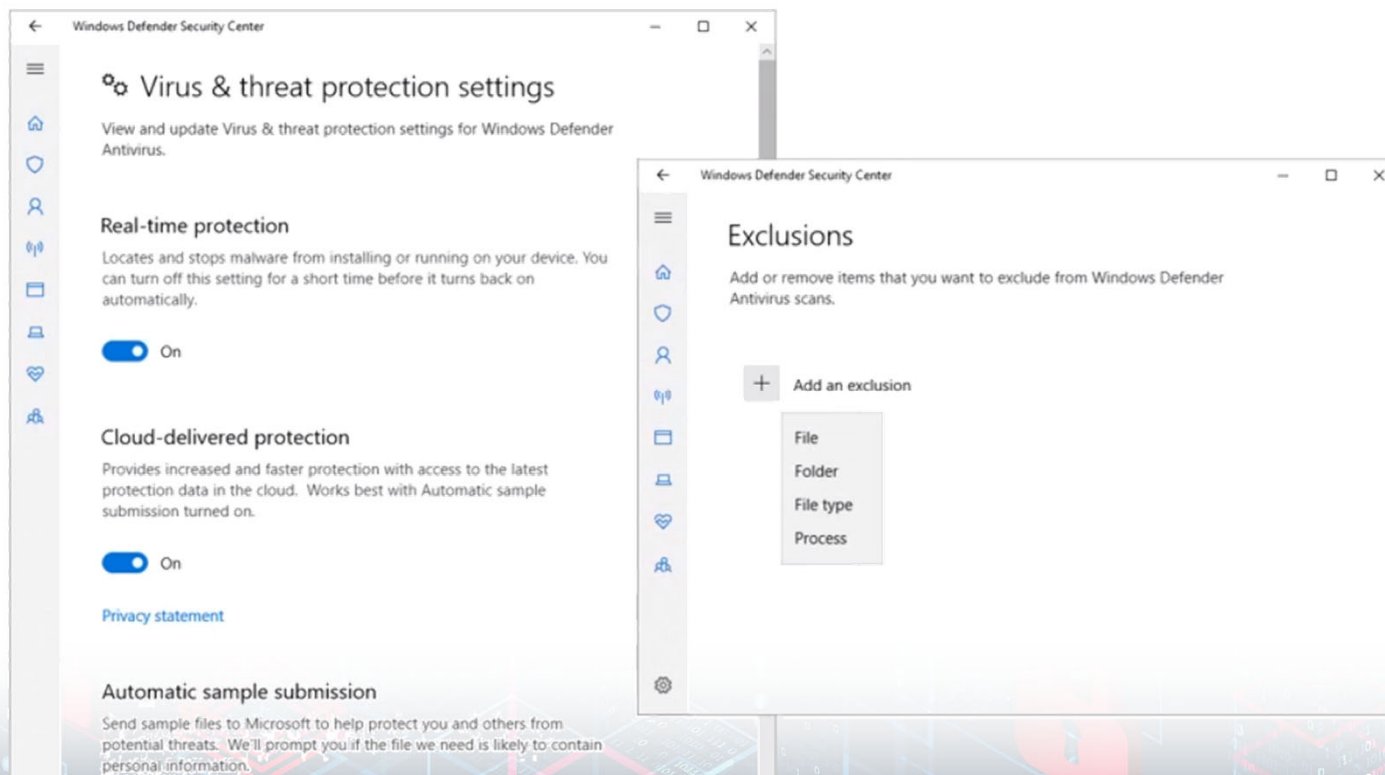
# Windows Security



<https://app.pluralsight.com/>



# Windows Defender Settings



<https://app.pluralsight.com/>

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