

SECURITY (COMP0141): MALWARE



THREATS TO AVAILABILITY

Hardware failures

Denial of service (DoS)

Malware

THREAT MODEL FOR MALWARE



goal: infect machines with malware

stationary: requires action to be taken

autonomous: spreads without specific action

hidden: runs quietly in background

visible: has noticeable effect

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Attacker can create malware that is installed with or without specific action (like clicking on something). Malware can be noticeable or not

WHAT DOES MALWARE DO?

What is the point of spreading malware?

Financial motivation:

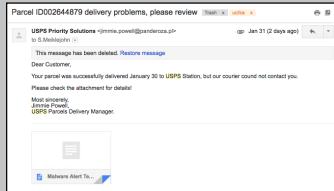
- expand botnet (A)
- steal information like credentials (CIA)
- ransomware (A)

Political motivation:

- state-level attacks (cyber warfare) (CIA)

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EXPANDING BOTNET: SPAM

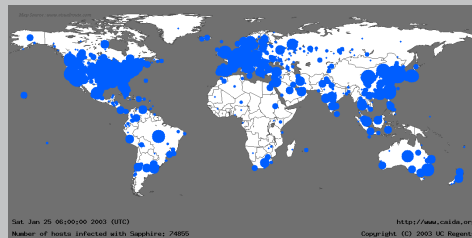


users download attachments that contain **viruses**
viruses get replicated, attached to real code, executed

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Spam is useful for infecting new machines via viruses

EXPANDING BOTNET: WORMS



spread autonomously by exploiting vulnerabilities
spread quickly and unpredictably, easy to detect
Slammer worm infected 75,000 within 10 minutes

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Worms can get out of control very quickly

EXAMPLE: MORRIS WORM



first (accidental) worm (1988)
required **the entire Internet** to reboot

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EXPANDING BOTNET: TROJANS



disguise themselves as useful tools
can modify OS, so difficult to detect

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EXAMPLES

Grum

- shut down in 2012
- 500-900K infected
- 26% of spam in 2010 (40B/day)
- infected via Trojan

ZeroAccess

- shut down in 2013
- 2M infected
- click fraud/Bitcoin mining
- infected via Trojan

Cutwail

- shut down in 2010
- 1.5-2M infected
- 46% of spam in 2009 (74B/day)
- infected via Trojan

Storm

- peak in 2007
- 1-50M infected
- 20% of spam in 2008
- infected via "storm" spam

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Most of these infected via Trojan, except Storm (sent spam related to weather phenomena)

EXPANDING BOTNET

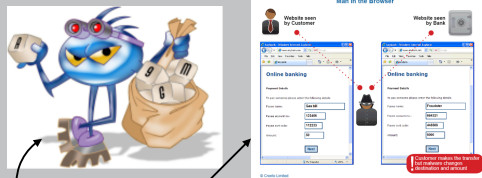


threat?

stationary (spam, Trojan) or **autonomous** (worm)
hidden (on bot itself) or **visible** (worm)

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STEALING INFORMATION



keyloggers or **MitB** copy login/financial information
1,000 Facebook accounts cost around \$50
Visa card number costs around \$30

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Keylogger is a piece of software that logs all your keystrokes, man-in-the-browser (MitB) exploits browser vulnerability, both steal information (and then either use or sell it)

STEALING INFORMATION



threat?

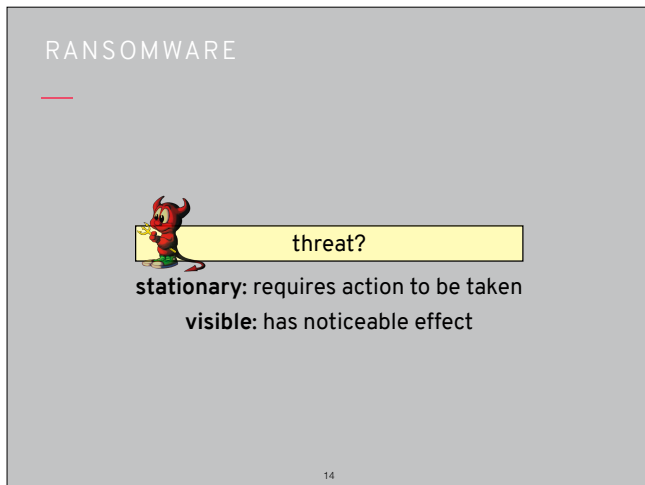
stationary: requires action to be taken
visible: has noticeable effect (...eventually)

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Obviously you'll notice eventually if an attacker uses your information

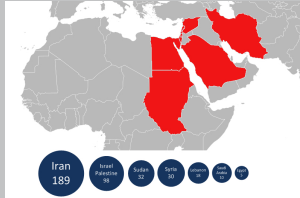


Ransomware is very much on the rise, best known example might be WannaCry (which is an attack that shut down the NHS in 2017). It encrypts your files and demands a ransom paid in bitcoins to give the decryption key



Most obviously noticeable and immediately monetizable (literally just get paid)

STATE-LEVEL ATTACKS



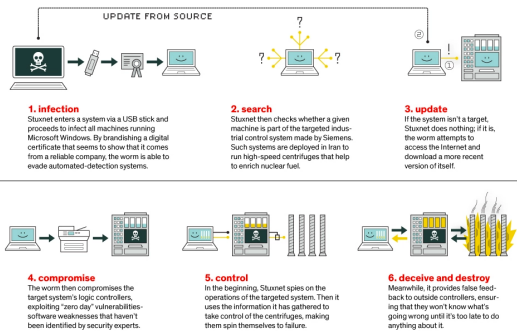
sophisticated malware developed by nation states
used to sabotage infrastructure or steal secrets
Flame (2012) was spyware targeting Iranian computers

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State-level attacks are of course more sophisticated, pretty recent example was Flame

EXAMPLE: STUXNET

HOW STUXNET WORKED



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Stuxnet targeted Iranian nuclear facilities

HOW DO I GET MALWARE?

q: but how do botnet services work? how to do it myself?

a: use a **botnet**.

q: what is the monetary point of creating a botnet?

a: DDoS as a service, **click fraud**, **spam**.

q: but how do I create a botnet in the first place?

a: infect computers with **malware**.

q: so most malware is stationary. how do I get it then?

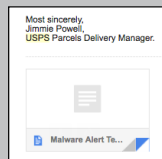
a: various **vulnerabilities** in both humans and machines.

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If action is required to get malware though, then how do people get infected?

SOCIAL ENGINEERING

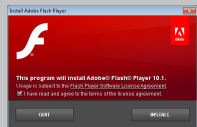
email attachments



scareware



software updates



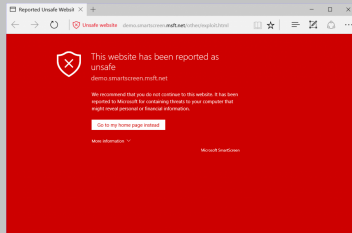
devices (USB, CD, etc.)



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People click on things, or get confused and download things, or insert unknown devices

DRIVE-BY DOWNLOAD



vulnerability (in browser, plugin, etc.) is exploited
computer **automatically** installs malware

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Or they just go to a bad website and something gets downloaded and installed without their knowledge

HOW DO I *NOT* GET MALWARE?

q: but how do botnet services work? how to do it myself?

a: use a **botnet**.

q: what is the monetary point of creating a botnet?

a: DDoS as a service, **click fraud**, **spam**.

q: but how do I create a botnet in the first place?

a: infect computers with **malware**.

q: so most malware is stationary. how do I get it then?

a: various **vulnerabilities** in both humans and machines.


q: I'm scared! how do I avoid getting malware?

a: don't go to bad sites, use software, extensions, etc.

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MINIMISE VULNERABILITIES

risk management

STREAMING NOW!  Load

Adobe Flash Player - Version: 24.0.0.194
Shockwave Flash 24.0 r0

[Disable](#) ☐ Always allowed to run

 Control-click to run Adobe Flash Player


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Can try to plug holes in terms of vulnerabilities, plugins like Flash are especially bad

USE AV SOFTWARE

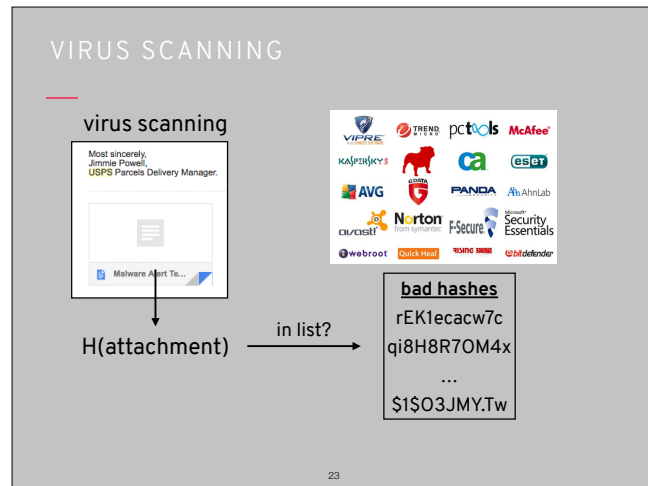
risk management

attack defence

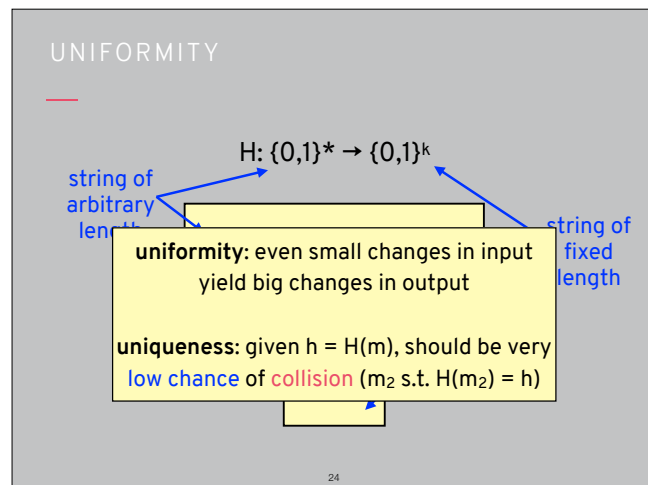


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Anti-virus software and filters rely on seeing existing samples so are very much a heuristic approach. Again, this is very much an arms race



Anti-virus software checks to see if something is malware or not by comparing its hash to a list of known bad hashes



One of the problems with this approach is that it's pretty fragile, because of the uniformity property of hash functions

CRYPTOGRAPHIC HASHES

SHA256 hashes of...

sarah

28d628a681884cbfe83875d74ae6d9e9b4f2f211b73427ab3e83c3937d0fd028

sarah1

a2b2a43003a3e63e4c50ffb2b68d2d4d55a6cd1b8627e3e3601e984e2251ee7f

sarah12

f3bd2f4bf7e713611c5e6854a74e83c681ec9e6754ab65e63a3ce760e7c22770

sarah123

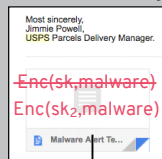
7b2935a21b68f3a6361118b2024f5547bfe9fdcc80445a4afb62ea231a6496b

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Remember this means that a small difference in the input to a hash function yields a huge difference in the output

VIRUS SCANNING

virus scanning

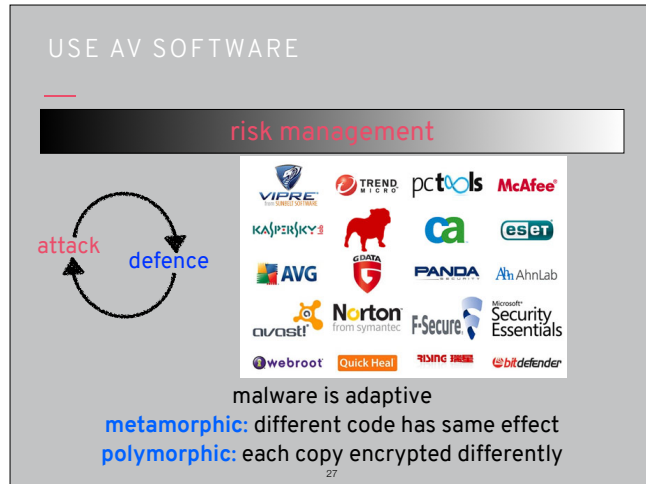


bad hashes
rEK1ecacw7c
qi8H8R7OM4x
...
\$1\$O3JMY.Tw

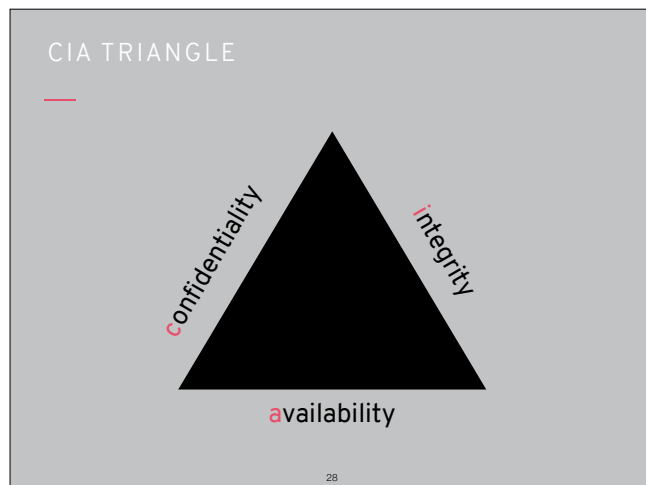
metamorphic: different code has same effect
polymorphic: each copy encrypted differently

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This means that an attacker can change malware in very small ways (so different copy for each different victim) and it will look completely unfamiliar to the anti-virus software



Basically malware just needs to slightly adapt in order to evade detection



That's it (for now) for the CIA triangle: saw many cryptographic security mechanisms for confidentiality and integrity but security mechanisms tend to be much more heuristic for availability