



# — Cyber Threat Landscape —

Shifting Sands – Trends in  
Cybersecurity

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APAC Chief Cybersecurity Advisor  
**Microsoft**

Industry Professor  
**Deakin University**

# About me

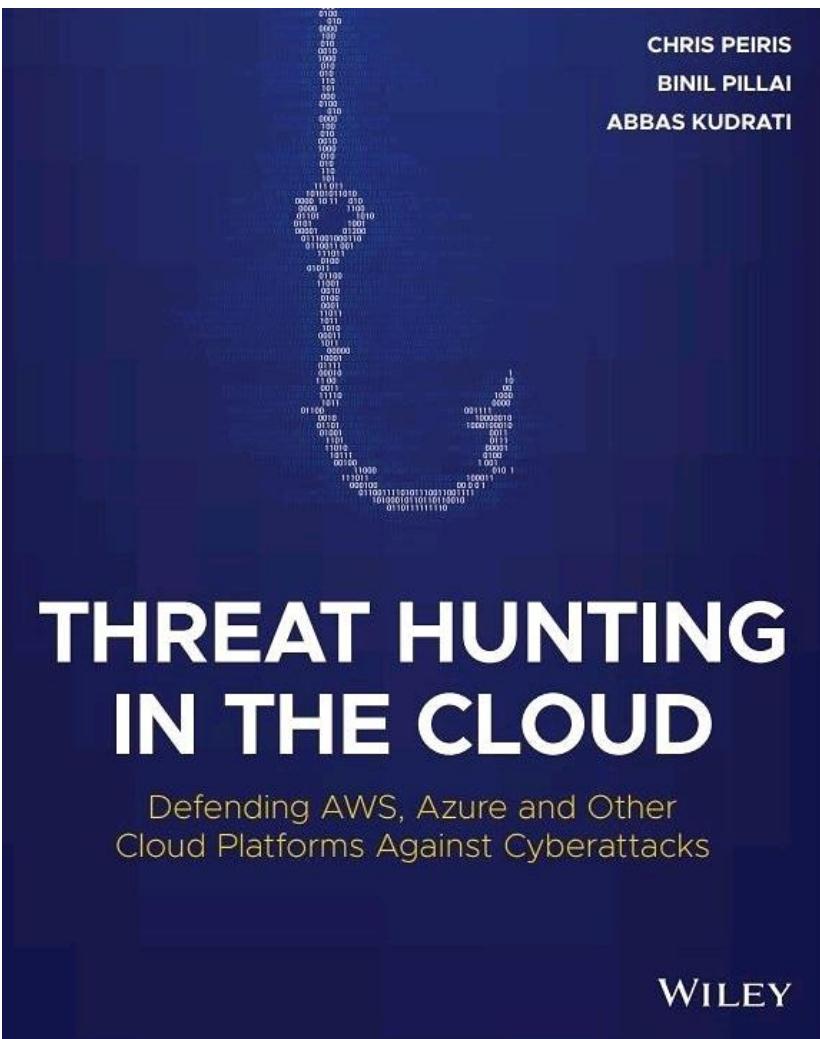
"You join Microsoft, not to be cool  
but to make others cool"

Satya Nadella

- **Cybersecurity practitioner and CISO with 25+ years of experience in Information / Cybersecurity.**
- **Part time Cybersecurity Professor with Deakin and LaTrobe University in Melbourne, Australia.**
- **Expertise in Zero Trust, Cybersecurity Strategy, Security Operations, Risk, Compliance, Cloud Security and Architecture.**



# Upcoming books



**Releasing in Sept 2021,  
Pre-order on Amazon.**



**Target release by Feb 2022.**



**Target release by March 2022.**

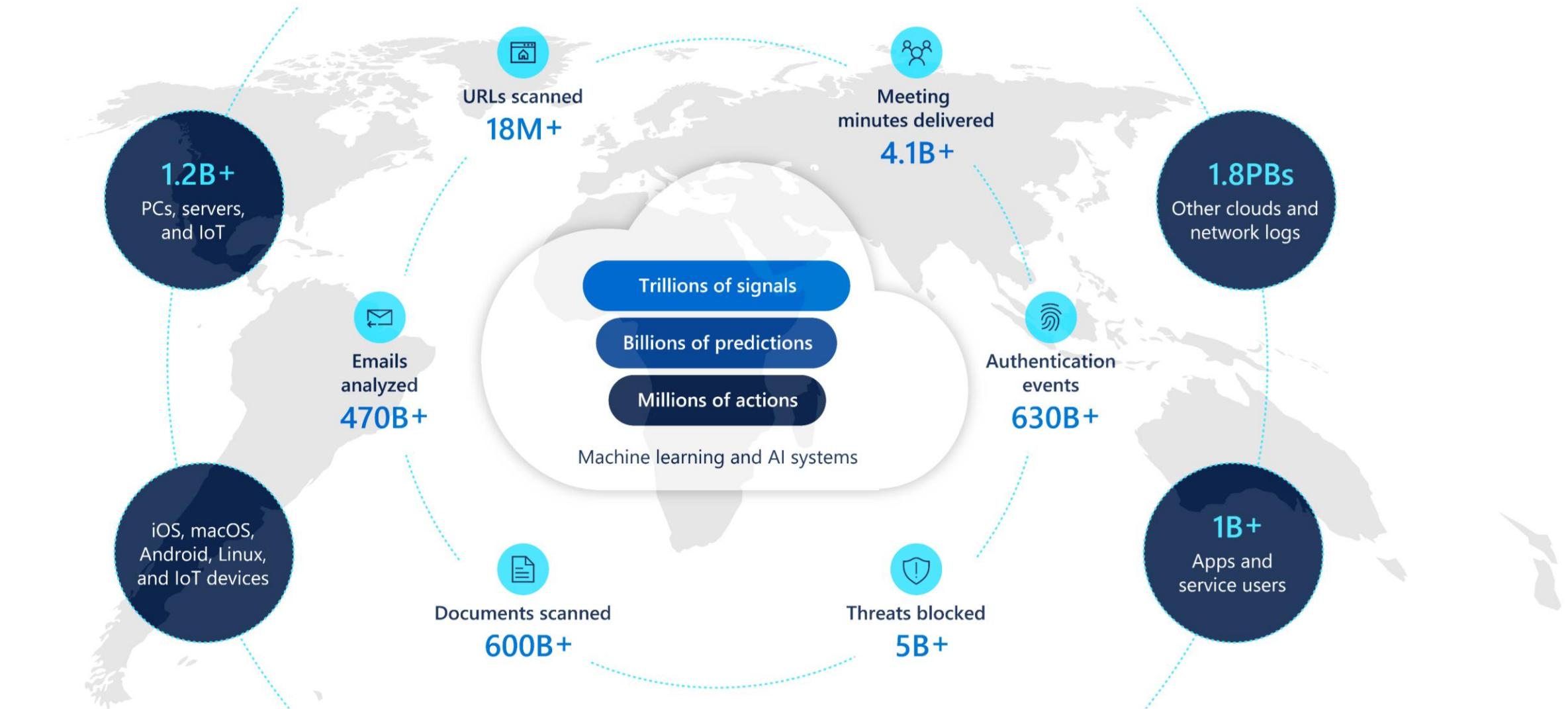
# Topics

- Australia's Cyber Threat Landscape
- Password Security
- Live Demos and Examples – How Hackers Hack !
- Recommendations
- Q & A



# Unique insights informed by trillions of signals

Monthly volume and diversity of signals used by Microsoft security operations



# Australia's Cyber Threat Landscape

# MALWARE

*Code developed by cyber attackers, designed to cause extensive damage to data and systems or to gain unauthorized access to a network*



## Malware encounter rate across Asia Pacific

5.34%

(↓23% from 2018)

1.6 times higher than the global average



## Countries with highest encounter rate

1. Indonesia
2. Sri Lanka
3. Vietnam



## Countries with lowest encounter rate

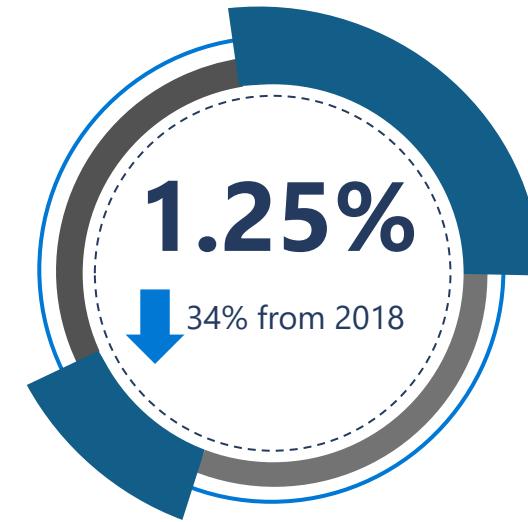
1. Japan
2. New Zealand
3. Australia

## Malware trends in Asia Pacific

Cybercriminals remain focused on attacking countries with:

- ◆ Lower levels of cyber awareness
- ◆ High usage of unlicensed and/or pirated software, and sites that illegitimately offer free software or content

**3rd**  
**Lowest**  
**encounter rate**  
**in Asia Pacific**  
Ranked #14 in 2018



## MALWARE

Australia's malware encounter rate was 4.3 times lower than the regional and 2.6 times lower than the global average.



### Highest Encounter Rate

1	Indonesia
2	Sri Lanka
3	Vietnam

### Lowest Encounter Rate

1	Japan
2	New Zealand
3	Australia

# RANSOMWARE

*Malicious software that disables a device or its files until the attacker is paid a ransom*



## Ransomware encounter rate across Asia Pacific

0.05%

(↓29% from 2018)

1.7 times higher than the global average



## Countries with highest encounter rate

1. Vietnam
2. Indonesia
3. India



## Countries with lowest encounter rate

1. Japan
2. New Zealand
3. Australia

## Ransomware trends in Asia Pacific

Even with a slowdown in ransomware encounters, cyber attackers are shifting their efforts to customized campaigns targeting specific:

- ◆ Geographical areas
- ◆ Industries
- ◆ Businesses

**3rd**  
Lowest  
encounter rate  
in Asia Pacific  
Ranked #14 in 2018



## RANSOMWARE

Australia's ransomware encounter rate was 5 times lower than the regional and 3 times lower than the global average.



### Highest Encounter Rate

- 1 Vietnam
- 2 Indonesia
- 3 India

### Lowest Encounter Rate

- 1 Japan
- 2 New Zealand
- 3 Australia

# Human-Operated Ransomware Attacks

## Common Attack Techniques



Initial entry through misconfigured or outdated Web servers



Credential theft and escalation of privilege



Deployment through commodity malware infection



Human-operated lateral movement



Finding and exploiting poor security controls



Disabling security controls

# Human-Operated Ransomware Attacks

## Defenses

-  Secure Internet-facing assets
-  Build credential hygiene
-  Thoroughly investigate and remediate alerts
-  Monitor for adversarial activities
-  Include IT pros in security discussions
-  Harden infrastructure

# CRYPTOCURRENCY MINING

*Malware introduced into an unsuspecting user or organization's machine(s), which then uses the machine's computing power to mine cryptocurrency*



## Cryptocurrency mining encounter rate across Asia Pacific

0.05%

(↓64% from 2018)

On par with the global average



## Countries with highest encounter rate

1. Sri Lanka
2. India
3. Vietnam



## Countries with lowest encounter rate

1. Japan
2. China
3. Australia

## Cryptocurrency mining trends in Asia Pacific

Recent fluctuations in cryptocurrency value and the increased time required to generate cryptocurrency have resulted in attackers refocusing their efforts to target markets with:

- ◆ Low cyber awareness
- ◆ Low adoption of cyber hygiene practices

**3<sup>rd</sup>**  
**Lowest  
encounter rate  
in Asia Pacific**  
Ranked #13 in 2018



## CRYPTOCURRENCY MINING

Australia's cryptocurrency encounter rate was 5 times lower than the regional and global average.



### Highest Encounter Rate

1	Sri Lanka
2	India
3	Vietnam

### Lowest Encounter Rate

1	Japan
2	China
3	Australia

# DRIVE-BY DOWNLOAD

*Unintentional download of malicious code to a device when the user visits a website, aimed at exploiting vulnerabilities in web browsers, applications, or even the operating system*



## Drive-by download attack volume across Asia Pacific

0.08\*

(↓27% from 2018)

On par with the global average



## Countries with highest attack volume

1. Singapore
2. India
3. Hong Kong



## Countries with lowest attack volume

1. New Zealand
2. Korea
3. Philippines

## Drive-by download trends in Asia Pacific

Cybercriminals remain focused on stealing financial information and intellectual property.

This has resulted in key financial hubs recording the highest attack volumes in 2019.

\*The Security Endpoint Threat Report records the average volume of drive-by download pages detected for every 1,000 pages indexed by Bing.

**12<sup>th</sup>**  
**Highest attack  
volume in Asia  
Pacific**  
Ranked #6 in 2018



## DRIVE-BY DOWNLOAD

Australia's drive-by-download attack volume was 2.7 times lower than the regional and global average.



### Highest attack volume

- 1** Singapore
- 2** India
- 3** Hong Kong

### Lowest attack volume

- 1** New Zealand
- 2** Korea
- 3** Philippines



## Recommendations from Microsoft for Staying Cybersafe

**Businesses and individuals are encouraged to adopt the following best practices for cybersecurity**

### Guidance for businesses

- ◆ **DO:** Safeguard employees with strong tools and infrastructure
- ◆ **DO:** Turn on multi-factor authentication (MFA) as employees work from home
- ◆ **DO:** Include end-to-end encryption on trusted applications for audio/video calling and file sharing
- ◆ **DO:** Guide employees on how to identify phishing attempts and distinguish between official communications and suspicious messages

### Guidance for individuals

- ◆ **DO:** Update all devices with the latest security updates and ensure that an antivirus service is included
- ◆ **DO:** Watch out for malicious or compromised websites and avoid pirated content
- ◆ **DO:** Recognize and report suspected attack attempts
- ◆ **DO:** Verify all links and attachments before opening them

# Password Security

# Passwords are the #1 source of data theft

Credential reuse  
makes users even  
more vulnerable

Even the strongest  
passwords are  
easily phishable

81%

of hacking-related  
breaches leveraged  
either stolen  
and/or weak  
passwords



# An increasingly large threat landscape

**230%**

Increased in password spray attacks in 2020<sup>1</sup>

**78 GB**

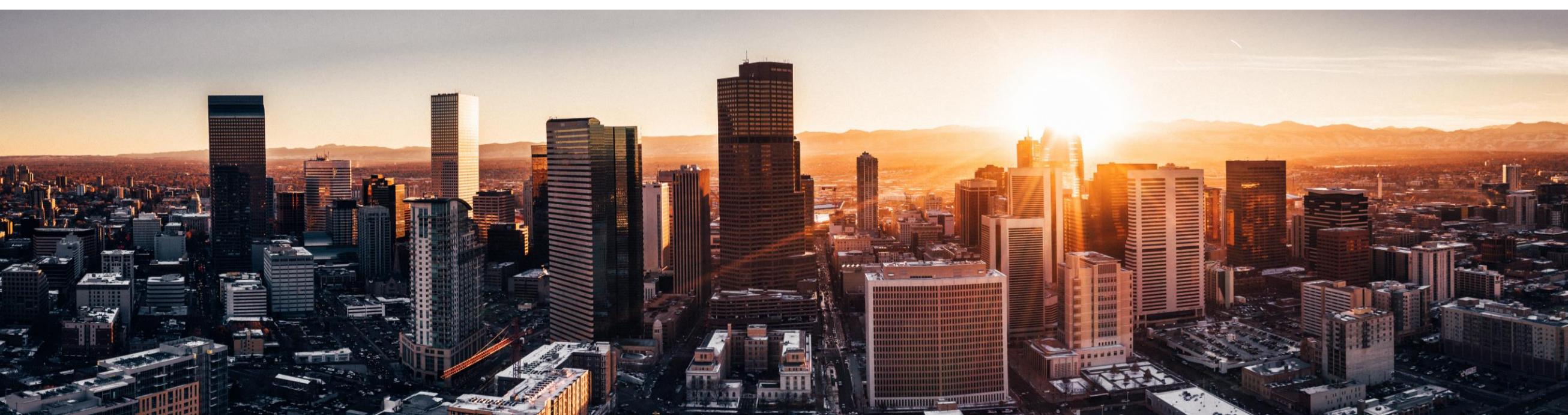
of data is uploaded monthly to risky apps by the average enterprise<sup>1</sup>

**5B**

Attacker-driven sign-ins detected in August 2020<sup>1</sup>

**1/3**

of all attacks on enterprise accounts involve phishing<sup>1</sup>



# Type of password attack

Attack	Also Known as	Frequency	Difficulty
<b>Credential Stuffing</b>	Breach replay, list cleaning	Very high – 20+ million accounts probed daily	Very easy: Purchase credentials gathered from breached sites with bad data at rest policies, test for matches on other systems. List cleaning tools are readily available.
<b>Phishing</b>	Credential interception	Very high. 0.5% of all inbound mails.	Easy: Send emails that promise entertainment or threaten, and link user to doppelganger site for sign-in. Capture credentials. Use Modliskha or similar tools to make this very easy.
<b>Password spray</b>	Guessing, hammering, low-and-slow	Very high – accounts for at least 16% of attacks. Sometimes 100s of thousands broken per day. Millions	Trivial: Use easily acquired user lists, attempt the same password over a very large number of usernames. Regulate speed and distributed across many IPs to avoid detection. Tools are readily and cheaply available.



# Phishing and business email compromise

Detections in  
the past year:

6T

Messages  
scanned

~13B

Malicious emails  
blocked

~1.6B

URL-based email  
phishing threats  
blocked

~1.7-2B

URL payloads being created  
each month, orchestrated  
through thousands of  
phishing campaigns

We're seeing 3 main types of phishing:

Credential phishing

Business email compromise

Combination

Top 5 spoofed brands:

Microsoft  
UPS  
Amazon  
Apple  
Zoom

Phishing campaigns: Top 10 targeted industries:

Accounting & Consulting  
Wholesale Distribution  
IT Services  
Real Estate  
Education

Healthcare  
Chemicals  
High Tech & Electronics  
Legal Services  
Outsourced Services

*Up until a few years ago, cybercriminals focused their efforts on malware attacks for greatest ROI.*

*More recently, they've shifted their focus to phishing attacks with the goal of harvesting user credentials.*

# Is longer the better ?

<b>Password Length</b>	<b>Possible Permutations</b>	<b>Time in seconds</b>	<b>Time in minutes</b>	<b>Time in hours</b>	<b>Time in days</b>
6	782,757,789,696	8	0.13	0.002	0.00009
7	75,144,747,810,816	751	12.52	0.21	0.01
8	7,213,895,789,838,340	72,139	1,202.32	20.04	0.83
9	692,533,995,824,480,000	6,925,340	115,422.33	1,923.71	80.15
10	66,483,263,599,150,100,000	664,832,636	11,080,543.93	184,675.73	7,694.82

# Hackers ❤ passwords

Most frequently rejected passwords  
from the just this last week

1	welc0me
2	2018
3	pa\$\$w0rd
4	1234
5	winter

6	fall
7	december
8	apple
9	soccer
10	bern



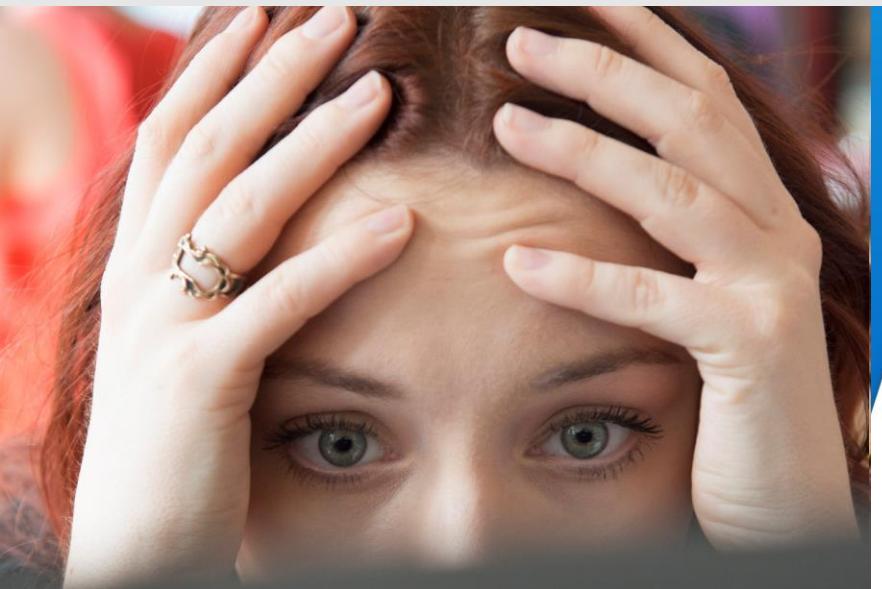
# Is this password strong enough?

ji32k7au4a83

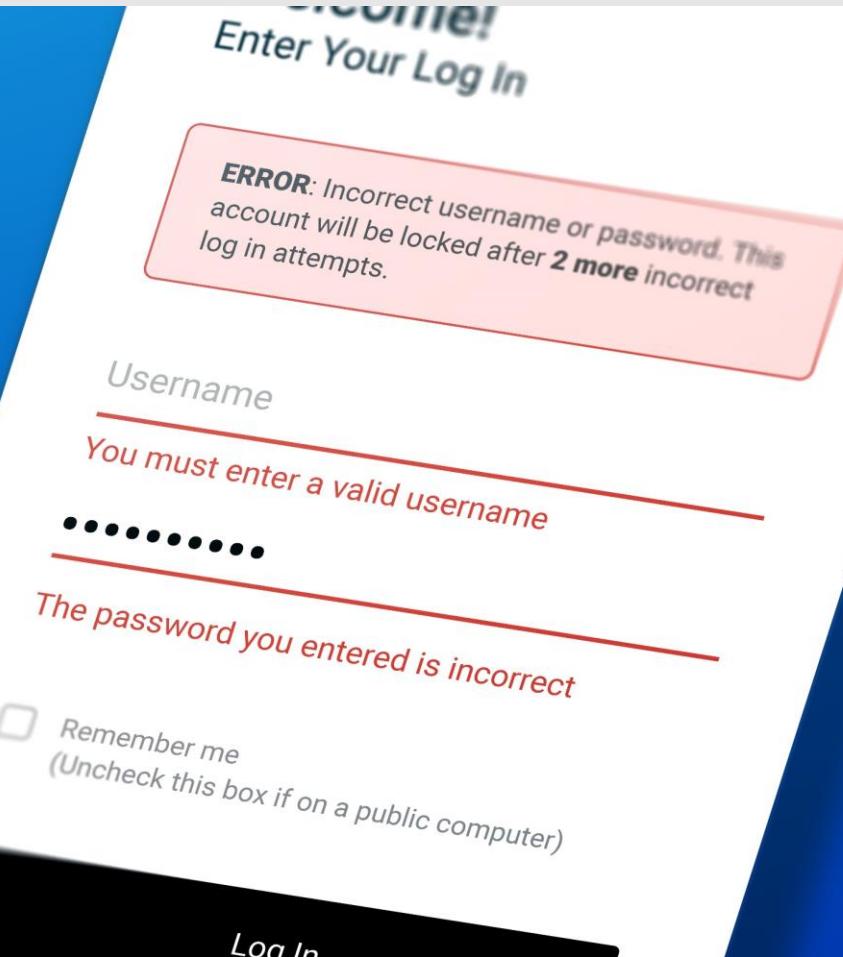
NO! It means “my password” in Chinese

# Users hate passwords

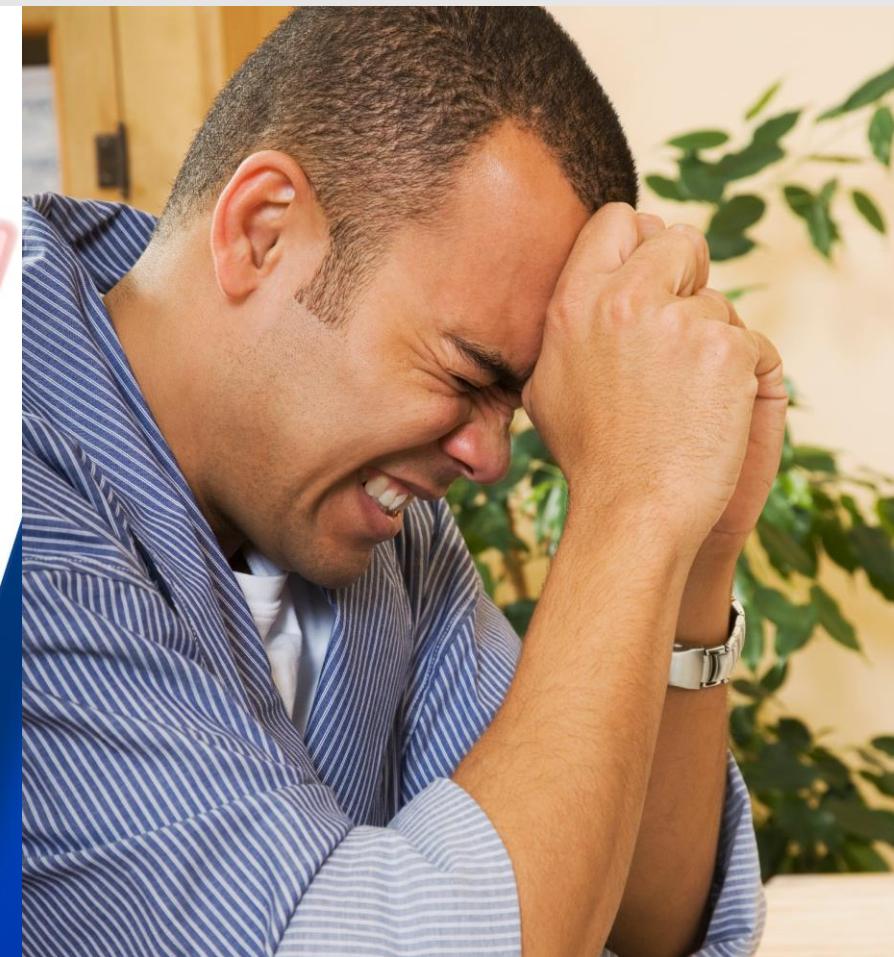
Alpha-numeric  
passwords are hard  
to remember



On mobile devices  
passwords are  
impossible to enter

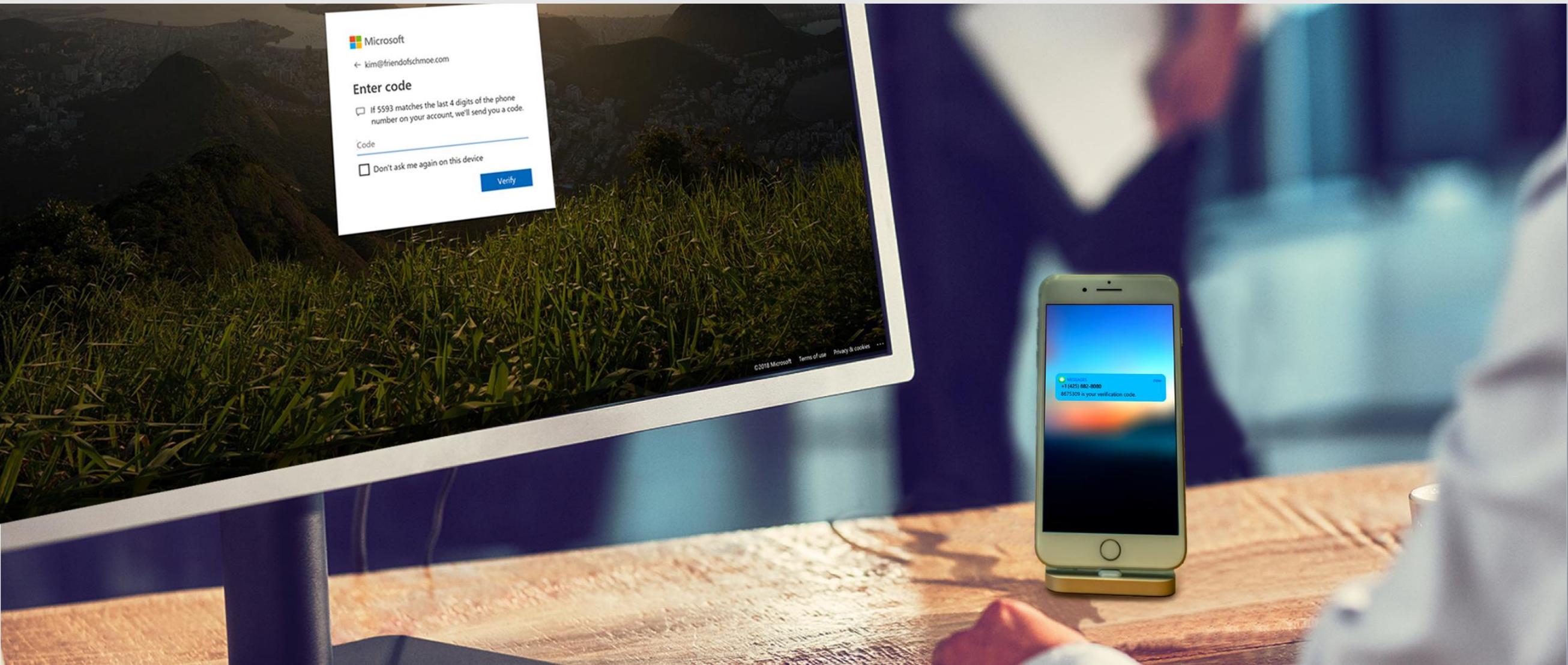


Password managers  
are not simple and  
only kind of work

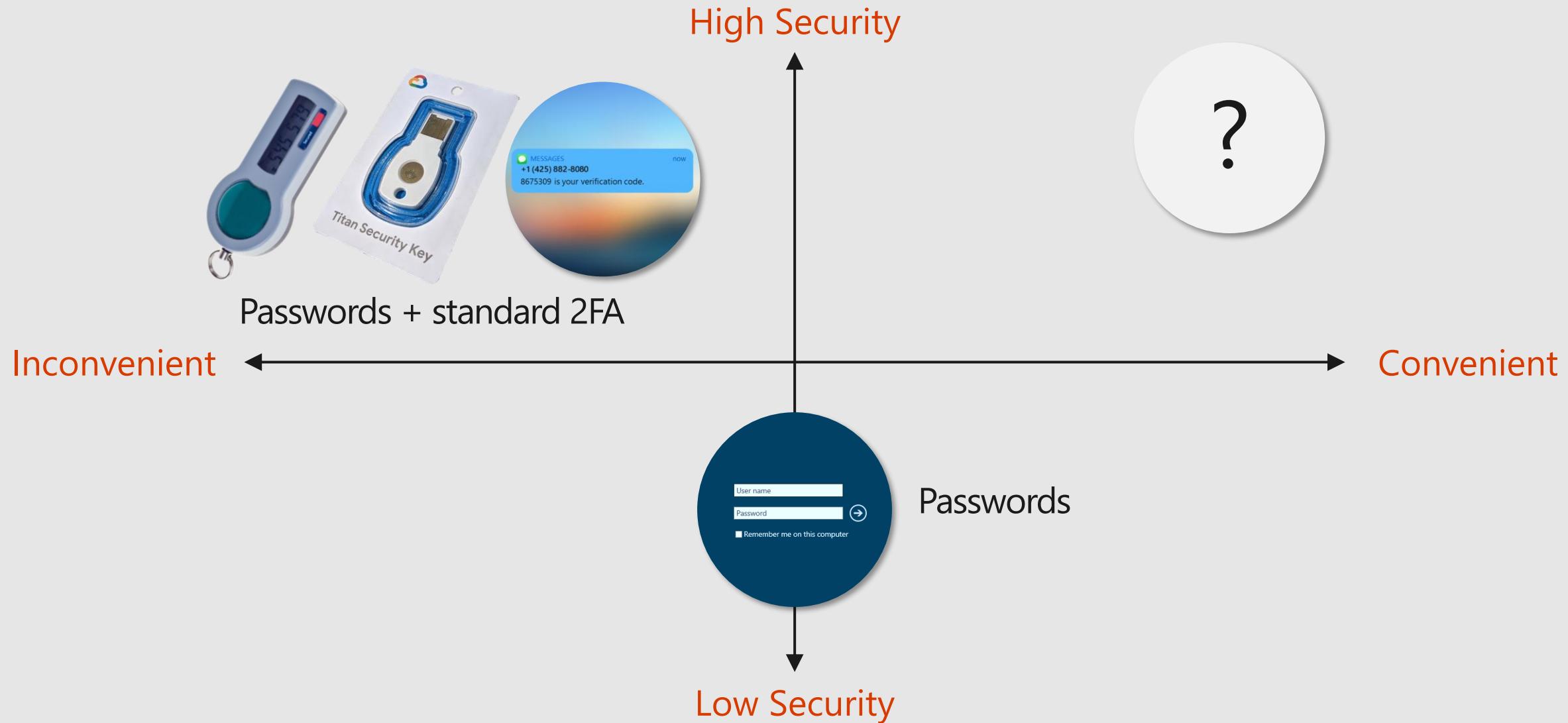


# What about multi-factor authentication?

Passwords + MFA is more secure, but can also be more complicated to use.



# There must be a better way



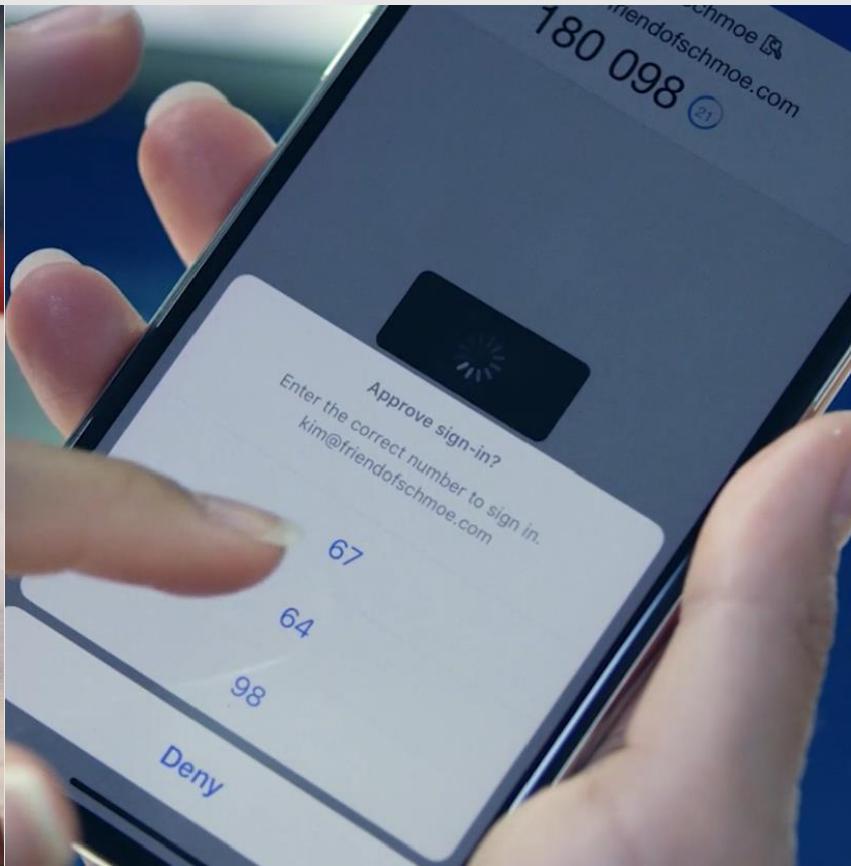
# Password-free access to your apps

Help users keep their identities safe and give users more choice with standards-based password-less authentication

Windows Hello



Microsoft Authenticator



FIDO2 Security Keys



# Windows Hello

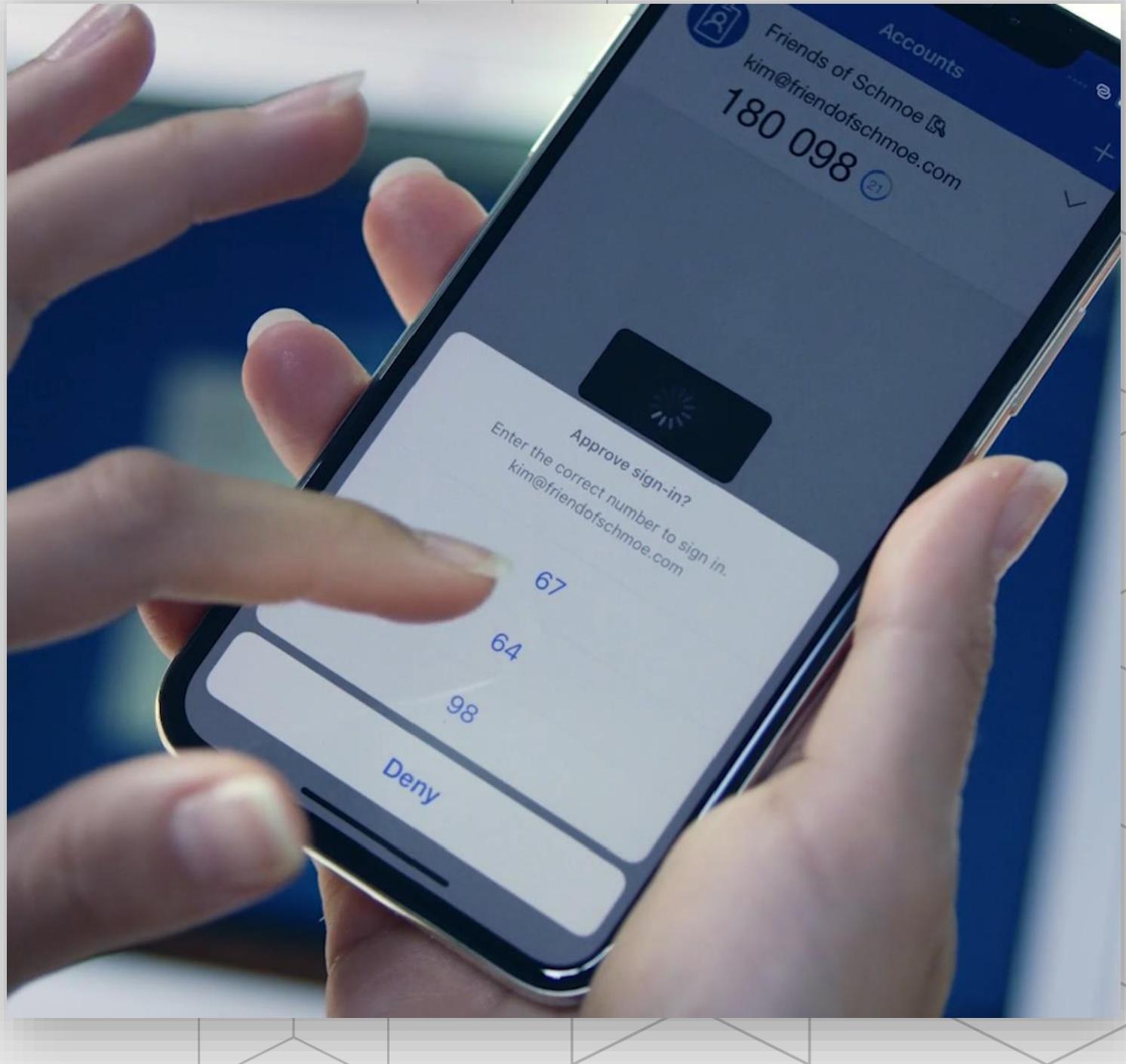
Microsoft's premier  
password-less experience



# Microsoft Authenticator

Microsoft's password-less anywhere solution

Azure Active Directory phone sign-in



# Demo

*Challenge with Multi-Factor Authentication, w/ Apple Watch and Terms of Use to an app when using a non-managed device*



## You've gone incognito

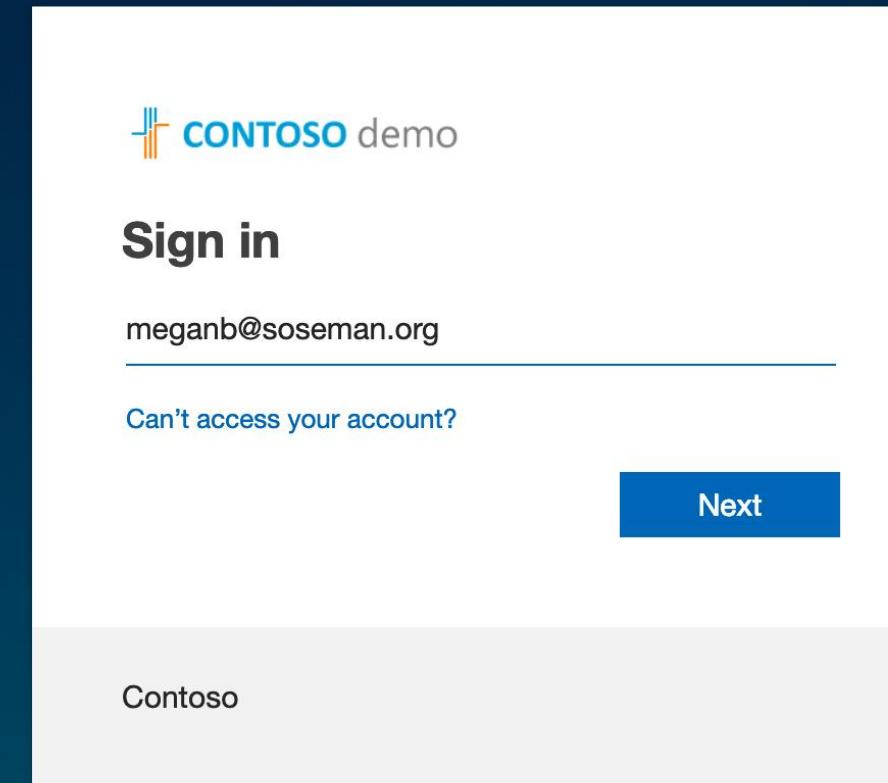
Now you can browse privately, and other people who use this device won't see your activity. However, downloads and bookmarks will be saved. [Learn more](#)

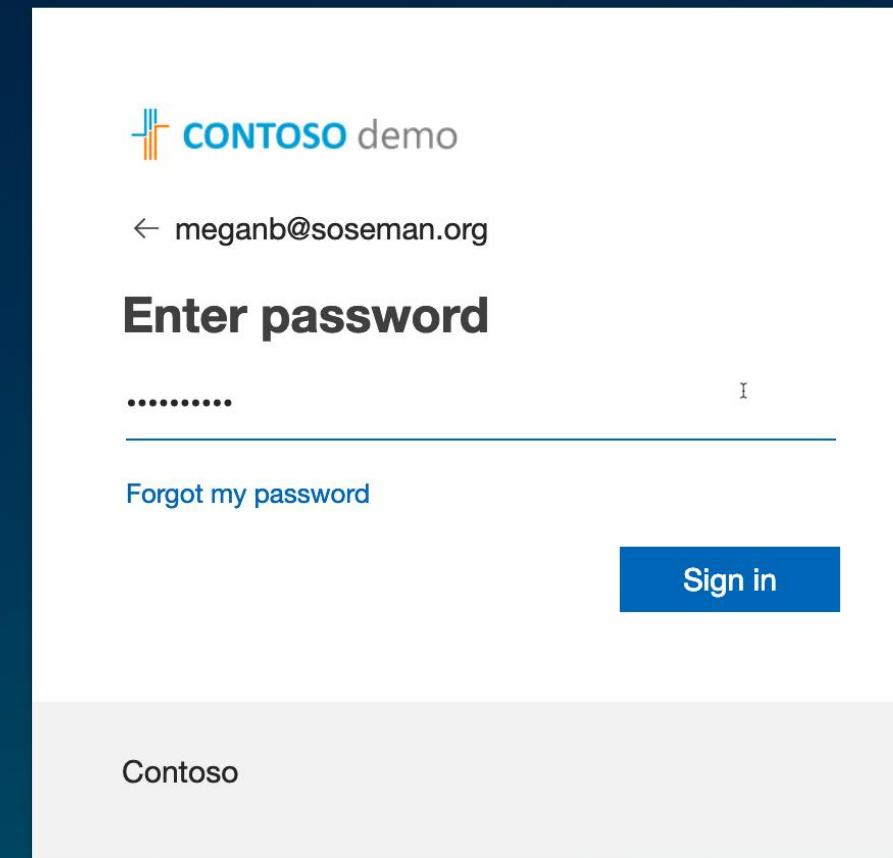
Chrome won't save the following information:

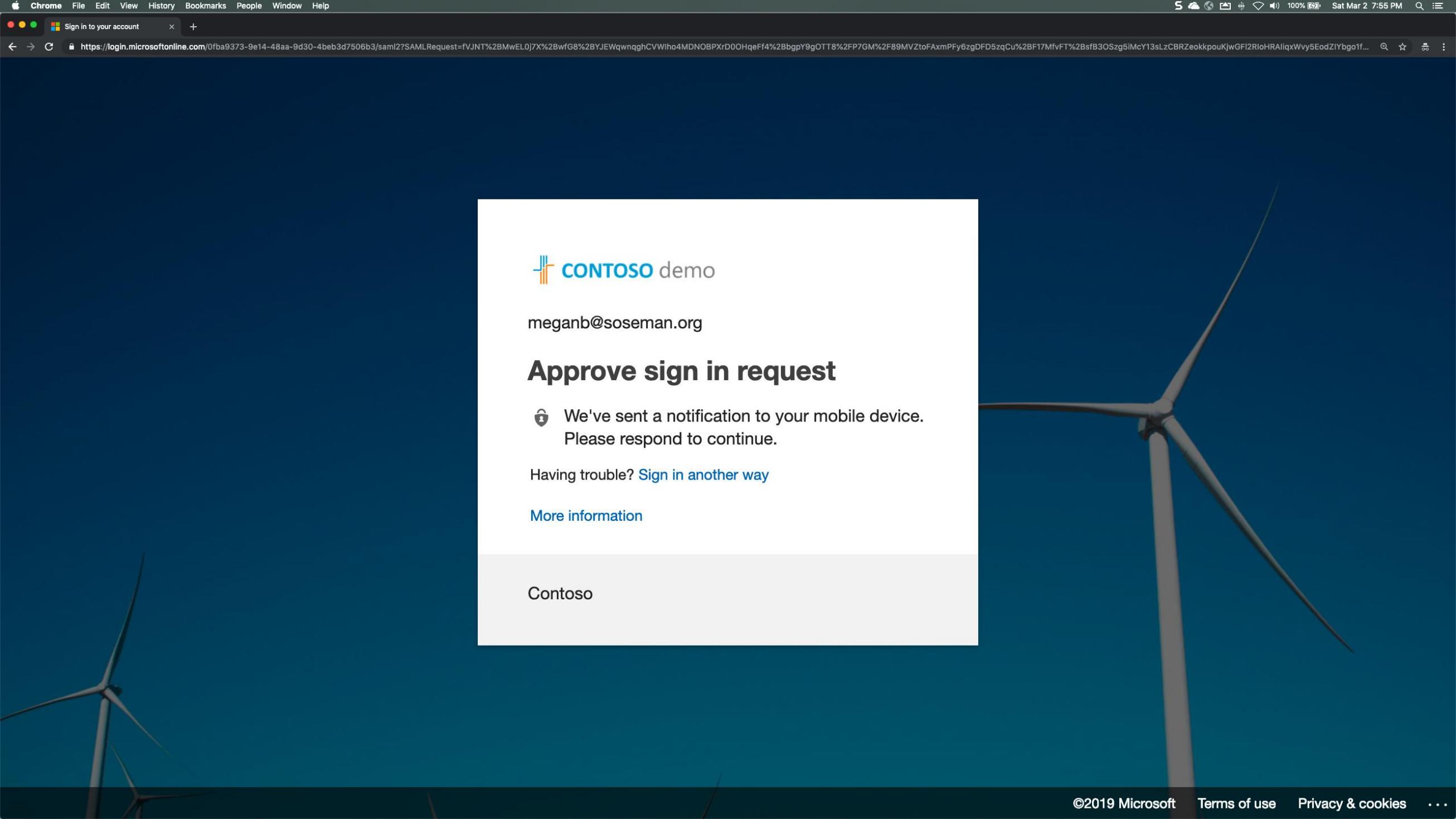
- Your browsing history
- Cookies and site data
- Information entered in forms

Your activity might still be visible to:

- Websites you visit
- Your employer or school
- Your internet service provider







 **CONTOSO demo**

meganb@soseman.org

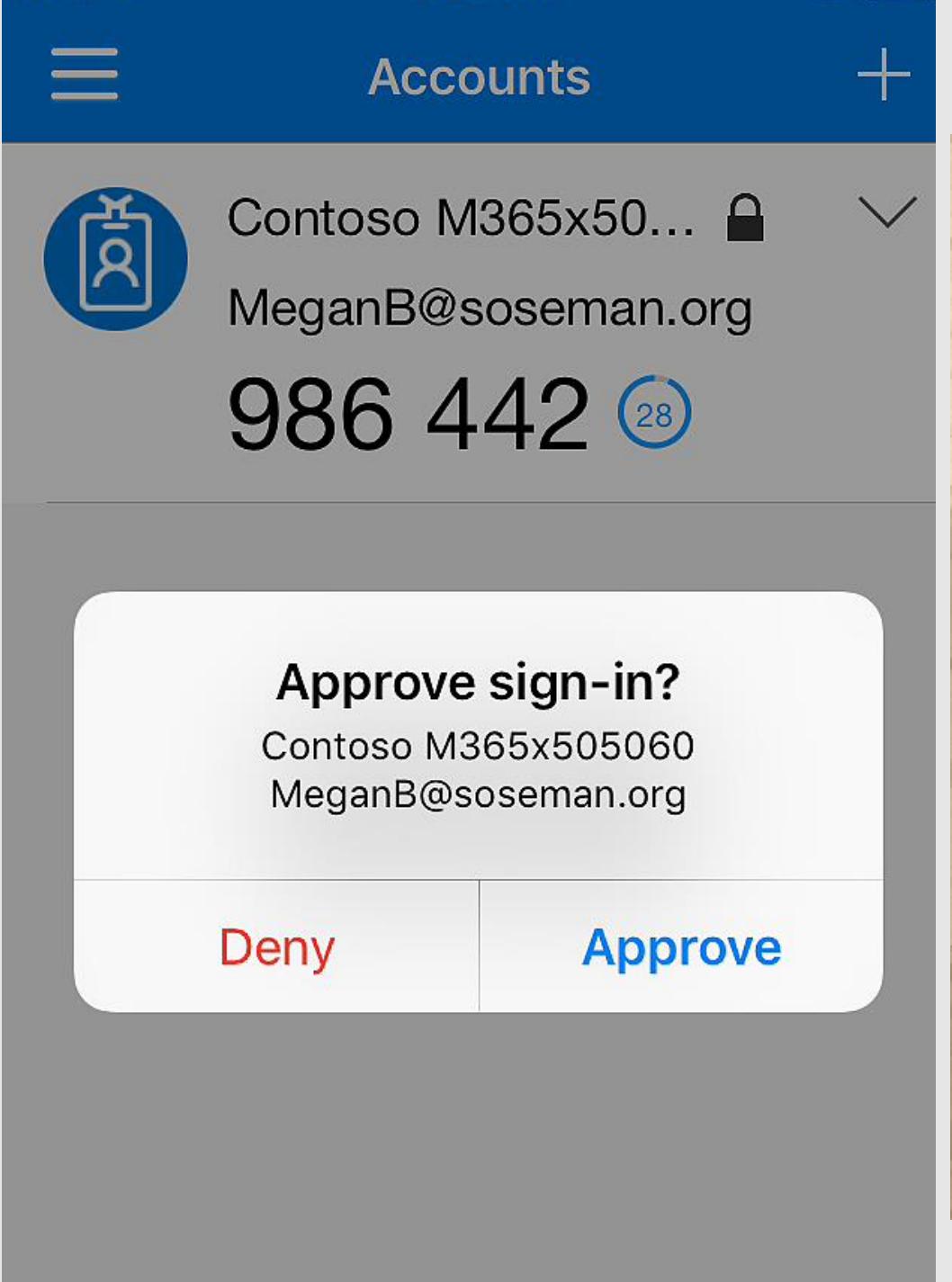
## Approve sign in request

 We've sent a notification to your mobile device.  
Please respond to continue.

Having trouble? [Sign in another way](#)

[More information](#)

Contoso





## Contoso terms of use

In order to access Contoso resource, you must read the terms of use.

Terms of Use



Please click Accept to confirm that you have read and understood the terms of use.

Decline

Accept

# Password-less with FIDO2 security keys

Microsoft uses open standards that work with innovative offerings from partners

USB/NFC Key



USB Biometric Key



Biometric Wearables



[Home](#) [Notify me](#) [Domain search](#) [Who's been pwned](#) [Passwords](#) [API](#) [About](#) [Donate](#) 

# ';--have i been pwned?

Check if your email or phone is in a data breach

 **pwned?**

Generate secure, unique passwords for every account

[Learn more at 1Password.com](#)[Why 1Password?](#)

550  
pwned websites

11,420,802,014  
pwned accounts

114,115  
pastes

202,459,541  
paste accounts

## Largest breaches



- 772,904,991 [Collection #1 accounts](#)
- 763,117,241 [Verifications.io accounts](#)
- 711,477,622 [Onliner Spambot accounts](#)
- 622,161,052 [Data Enrichment Exposure From](#)

## Recently added breaches



- 2,743,539 [Audi accounts](#)
- 112,031 [Guntrader accounts](#)
- 505,466 [Short Édition accounts](#)
- 30,433 [Vastaamo accounts](#)



# ';-have i been pwned?

Check if your email or phone is in a data breach

abbas.kudrati@microsoft.com



## Oh no — pwned!

Pwned in 1 data breach and found no pastes (subscribe to search sensitive breaches)

### Breaches you were pwned in

A "breach" is an incident where data has been unintentionally exposed to the public. Using the 1Password password manager helps you ensure all your passwords are strong and unique such that a breach of one service doesn't put your other services at risk.



**Data Enrichment Exposure From PDI Customer:** In October 2019, security researchers Vinny Troia and Bob Diachenko identified an unprotected Elasticsearch server holding 1.2 billion records of personal data. The exposed data included an index indicating it was sourced from data enrichment company People Data Labs (PDL) and contained 622 million unique email addresses. The server was not owned by PDL and it's believed a customer failed to properly secure the database. Exposed information included email addresses, phone numbers, social media profiles and job history data.

**Compromised data:** Email addresses, Employers, Geographic locations, Job titles, Names, Phone numbers, Social media profiles



**Canva:** In May 2019, the graphic design tool website Canva suffered a data breach that impacted 137 million subscribers. The exposed data included email addresses, usernames, names, cities of residence and passwords stored as bcrypt hashes for users not using social logins. The data was provided to HBIRP by a source who requested it be attributed to "jimScott.Sec@protonmail.com".

**Compromised data:** Email addresses, Geographic locations, Names, Passwords, Usernames



**CIT0day (unverified):** In November 2020, a collection of more than 23,000 allegedly breached websites known as CIT0day were made available for download on several hacking forums. The data consisted of 226M unique email address alongside password pairs, often represented as both password hashes and the cracked, plain text versions. Independent verification of the data established it contains many legitimate, previously undisclosed breaches. The data was provided to HBIRP by dehashed.com.

**Compromised data:** Email addresses, Passwords



**Collection #1 (unverified):** In January 2019, a large collection of credential stuffing lists (combinations of email addresses and passwords used to hijack accounts on other services) was discovered being distributed on a popular hacking forum. The data contained almost 2.7 billion records including 773 million unique email addresses alongside passwords those addresses had used on other breached services. Full details on the incident and how to search the breached passwords are provided in the blog post [The 773 Million Record "Collection #1" Data Breach](#).

**Compromised data:** Email addresses, Passwords



**Data & Leads:** In November 2018, security researcher Bob Diachenko identified an unprotected database believed to be hosted by a data aggregator. Upon further investigation, the data was linked to marketing company Data & Leads. The exposed Elasticsearch instance contained over 44M unique email addresses along with names, IP and physical addresses, phone numbers and employment information. No response was received from Data & Leads when contacted by Bob and their site subsequently went offline.

**Compromised data:** Email addresses, Employers, IP addresses, Job titles, Names, Phone numbers, Physical addresses



**Exploit.In (unverified):** In late 2016, a huge list of email address and password pairs appeared in a "combo list" referred to as "Exploit.In". The list contained 593 million unique email addresses, many with multiple different passwords hacked from various online systems. The list was broadly circulated and used for "credential stuffing", that is attackers employ it in an attempt to identify other online systems where the account owner had reused their password. For detailed background on this incident, read [Password reuse, credential stuffing and another billion records in Have I Been Pwned](#).

**Compromised data:** Email addresses, Passwords



**Lead Hunter:** In March 2020, a massive trove of personal information referred to as "Lead Hunter" was provided to HBIRP after being found left exposed on a publicly facing Elasticsearch server. The data contained 69 million unique email addresses across 110 million rows of data accompanied by additional personal information including names, phone numbers, genders and physical addresses. At the time of publishing, the breach could not be attributed to those responsible for obtaining and exposing it. The data was provided to HBIRP by dehashed.com.

**Compromised data:** Email addresses, Genders, IP addresses, Names, Phone numbers, Physical addresses



**Nitro:** In September 2020, the Nitro PDF service suffered a massive data breach which exposed over 70 million unique email addresses. The breach also exposed names, bcrypt password hashes and the titles of converted documents. The data was provided to HBIRP by dehashed.com.

**Compromised data:** Email addresses, Names, Passwords



**Onliner Spambot (spam list):** In August 2017, a spambot by the name of Onliner Spambot was identified by security researcher Benkow moyu3g. The malicious software contained a server-based component located on an IP address in the Netherlands which exposed a large number of files containing personal information. In total, there were 711 million unique email addresses, many of which were also accompanied by corresponding passwords. A full write-up on what data was found is in the blog post titled inside the Massive 711 Million Record Onliner Spambot Dump.

**Compromised data:** Email addresses, Passwords



**River City Media Spam List (spam list):** In January 2017, a massive trove of data from River City Media was found exposed online. The data was found to contain almost 1.4 billion records including email and IP addresses, names and physical addresses, all of which was used as part of an enormous spam operation. Once de-duplicated, there were 393 million unique email addresses within the exposed data.

**Compromised data:** Email addresses, IP addresses, Names, Physical addresses



**SC Daily Phone Spam List (spam list):** In early 2015, a spam list known as SC Daily Phone emerged containing almost 33M identities. The data includes personal attributes such as names, physical and IP addresses, genders, birth dates and phone numbers. Read more about spam lists in HBIRP.

**Compromised data:** Dates of birth, Email addresses, Genders, IP addresses, Names, Physical addresses



**SCENTBIRD:** Scentbird: In June 2020, the online fragrance service Scentbird suffered a data breach that exposed the personal information of over 5.8 million customers. Personal information including names, email addresses, genders, dates of birth, passwords stored as bcrypt hashes and indicators of password strength were all exposed. The data was provided to HBIRP by breachbase.pw.



# ';-have i been pwned?

Check if your email or phone is in a data breach

abbask@gmail.com

pwned?

## Oh no — pwned!

Pwned in 14 data breaches and found no pastes (subscribe to search sensitive breaches)

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**Compromised data:** Email addresses, IP addresses, Names, Physical addresses

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# Q & A

# Thank you

<https://aka.ms/abbas>