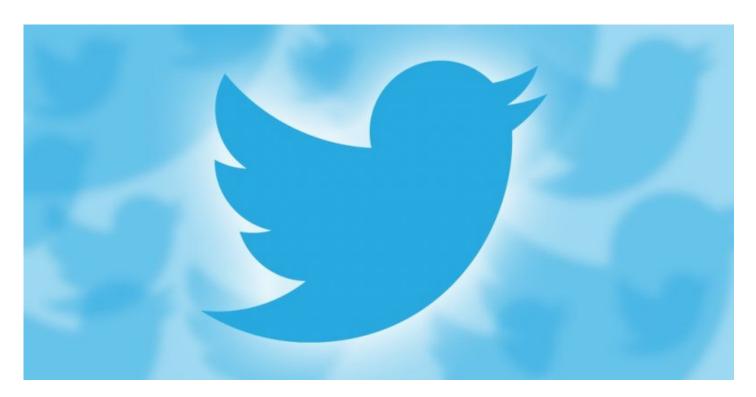
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Twitter Hack Update: What We Know (and What We Don't)





Author: Tara Seals July 17, 2020 / 1:36 pm

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With limited confirmed information, a raft of theories and circumstantial evidence has come to light as to who was behind the attack and how they

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Joe bigen, bill Gales, Elon Musk, Apple, Oper and Others, after it became clear that hackers had

been able to compromise them. The tip-off? Suddenly these high-profile accounts were all tweeting out identical links to a cryptocurrency scam.

But what exactly happened? As Threatpost reported on Wednesday, Twitter's internal investigation is ongoing, but the social-media giant did say that hackers had somehow compromised the company's internal systems and secured employee privileges. Beyond that, a raft of sources are offering bits and pieces of the puzzle – some verified, some not.

On Saturday, Twitter posted a 900-word summary of the attack outlining what it knows. It stated that the company was hit with a social engineering "scheme" targeting a small number of employees. Those targets were manipulated to perform "certain actions" and divulge confidential information.

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"The attackers successfully manipulated a small number of employees and used their credentials to access Twitter's internal systems, including getting through our two-factor protections. As of now, we know that they accessed tools only available to our internal support teams to target 130 Twitter accounts," Twitter wrote. "For 45 of those accounts, the attackers were able to initiate a password reset, login to the account, and send Tweets."

Attackers accessed the Twitter account feature "Your Twitter Data" for eight accounts. However, for the "vast majority" of compromised accounts the unknown adversaries were unable to access private account information, according to Twitter.

In a summary of what was accessed Twitter wrote:

- Attackers were not able to view previous account passwords, as those are not stored in plain text or available through the tools used in the attack.
- Attackers were able to view personal information including email addresses and phone numbers, which are displayed to some users of our internal support tools.
- In cases where an account was taken over by the attacker, they may have been able to view additional information. Our forensic investigation of these activities is still ongoing.

It added over the weekend it was working to unlock and restore those effected accounts. The

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Thursday night, the tech behemoth offered some additional details as part of the above support feed

"Based on what we know right now, we believe approximately 130 accounts were targeted by the attackers in some way as part of the incident," it tweeted. "For a small subset of these accounts, the attackers were able to gain control of the accounts and then send Tweets from those accounts."

It added, "We're working with impacted account owners and will continue to do so over the next several days. We are continuing to assess whether non-public data related to these accounts was compromised, and will provide updates if we determine that occurred."

And, "For all accounts, downloading Your Twitter Data is still disabled while we continue this investigation."

The FBI is taking the lead in the investigation, according to Reuters, after several lawmakers expressed dismay over the larger ramifications of the incident.

That's it for solid factual evidence. But there's plenty of connect-the-dots circumstantial information to flesh out what may have happened.

What we might know:

Prior to the account takeovers, hackers known to be active in the SIM-swapping community tweeted out screenshots of Twitter's internal dashboards. These are the same tools that could have been used to carry out Wednesday's attack, allowing the ability to hijack Twitter accounts, associate new email addresses with them and avoid two-factor authentication (2FA) protections.

SIM-swapping or SIM-jacking is a method of bypassing SMS-based 2FA to crack high-value accounts. A typical attack involves calling a target's mobile carrier – easily discovered with an online search – and asking to port the line to a different SIM card/device, using previously phished information to "verify" their identity. It's a successful gambit, given that many carriers don't ask in-depth security questions that fully verify that the caller is in fact the legitimate cell phone user; also, many SIM-swappers resort to bribery or extortion to achieve their goals, or they cultivate malicious employees.

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Krebs also said that an unnamed "mobile industry security source" told him that PlugWalkJoe in real life is a 21-year-old from Liverpool. This individual is allegedly named Joseph James Connor, and he is reportedly currently residing in Spain because he was there at university when the pandemic hit and has been stuck there ever since.

Meanwhile, a somewhat different narrative emerges in an investigation by Vice/Motherboard. That outlet said that screenshots of Twitter's internal tools appeared on underground forums ahead of the attacks (and confirmed the screenshot tweets from compromised OG accounts that Krebs mentioned). It also claimed to have sources inside the hacker group responsible for the campaign, who said they merely bribed a Twitter employee and were off to the races.

"We used a rep that literally done all the work for us," one of the sources told Motherboard. The outlet backed up the claim with information from a "Twitter spokesperson" who confirmed that this was a malicious inside job, and said that the company is still investigating whether the employee hijacked the accounts themselves or gave hackers access to the tool.

Twitter however denied the rogue employee theory, instead insisting that employee(s) merely fell for a social-engineering scam. it tweeted out after the Motherboard piece went public that ""We detected what we believe to be a coordinated social engineering attack by people who successfully targeted some of our employees with access to internal systems and tools."

What we might know Part II: OG Accounts

A word about the OG accounts: These are Twitter accounts with one letter (i.e., @B) or a short word (@jack), which are somehow prized in underground hacker forums. In the hours leading up to the Twitter hack, account access for several of these was being offered for as much as \$3,000 per account, according to Krebs and Motherboard.

TechCrunch meanwhile linked this activity to a hacker going by "Kirk," thanks to a member of an underground forum who told the outlet that this individual was the one behind the spate of account takeovers.

The source said that Kirk claimed to have access to the Twitter admin tool on the company's network – but that he started out just stealing OG and other "vanity" accounts and selling them on a forum called OGUsers, generating more than \$100,000 in mere hours in the process. TechCrunch obtained screenshots of Discord chats that seemed to verify this.

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place.

Even with Saturday's update security experts are left to speculate as to what exactly happened and how. Reading through Twitter posts and investigative reports offer up a range of questions: Was SIM-swapping involved? Foreign adversaries? Does @MalwareTechBlog know the true identity of the hackers? Was it a guy named "Kirk"?

"I have been taking press calls all day about this," said Bruce Schneier of Schneier on Security, in a succinct statement on Friday. "And while I know everyone wants to speculate about the details of the hack, we just don't know — and probably won't for a couple of weeks."

Here's at what we do know:

Late Wednesday, a whole cornucopia of high-profile Twitter users fell victim to an attack on Twitter's back end. Tweets sent from those hijacked account read, "I have decided to give back to my community. All Bitcoin sent to my address below will be sent back doubled. I am only doing a maximum of \$50,000,000."

It's clearly a scam, although the hackers likely hoped that it would look more like a celebrity fad that elites were jumping in on.

It worked to a certain extent; independent researcher Brian Krebs reported that the Bitcoin wallet address shows 393 transactions worth roughly 12.9 BTC, which is the equivalent of \$118,104.27 using Friday's exchange rate.

Twitter has revealed a few details about what it has uncovered so far and locked down the affected accounts:



We detected what we believe to be a coordinated social engineering attack by people who successfully targeted some of our employees with access to internal systems

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Rep. Jim Jordan (R-Ohio), the top Republican on the House Judiciary Committee and a victim in the hacks, asked what would happen if Twitter allowed a similar incident to occur on Nov. 2, a day before the U.S. presidential election, according to Reuters.

Melody Kaufman, cybersecurity specialist at Saviynt, weighed in on this via email.

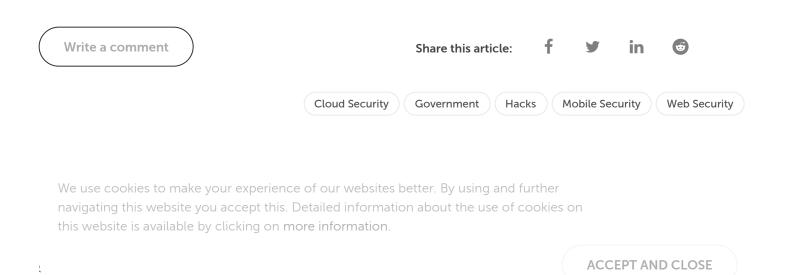
"I don't think this was entirely a bitcoin scam but instead a proof of concept in which bitcoins were just a side venture," she said. "I think the ultimate goal was to prove that high profile accounts are vulnerable and can be subverted to message on behalf of others. The bitcoin angle serves as a good cover for real motive as it seems to the onlooker that the attackers have gotten what they wanted."

She added, "There are many reasons hackers would want to compromise high-profile social media accounts. Influence has become a form of currency with which a lot of things can be bought. Given that we've already seen the way social media can be used to influence popular opinion and given that this is an election year."

It should go without saying: Until we know the how and who of the Great Twitter Hack of 2020, it will remain unclear as to whether Twitter can adequately address these worries.

Bottom line: There's limited confirmed information on the attack. There are several respected researchers and outlets who claim to have inside hacker sources and good theories (with some evidence) about who's behind the incident. And then there's a fair amount of speculation, uncorroborated theories. For now the best idea is probably, as Schneier pointed out, to wait and see.

(This article was updated 7/18 at 12:50 p.m. ET with comments from Twitter)





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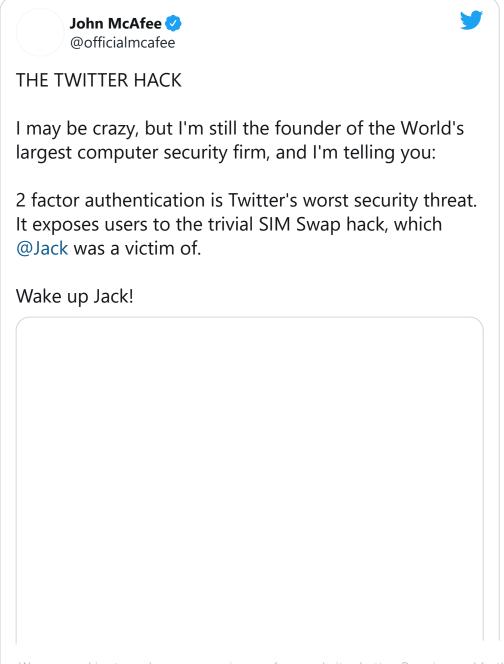
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What we definitely don't know:

If Krebs' theories and sources are correct, and PlugWalkJoe is indeed the person who masterminded the Twitter hack, it's unclear if his specialty – SIM-swapping – was the initial vector in compromising the company's systems. That's not stopping the Twitterverse from glomming onto the idea, though, including John McAfee, who seemed to lay the blame for the hack at the feet of 2FA and SIM swapping in a Thursday tweet:



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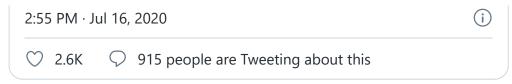
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Then there's Marcus Hutchins, also known by his online alias MalwareTech, the researcher hailed for squashing the WannaCry ransomware outbreak in May 2017 before facing criminal charges over the creation of the infamous Kronos banking malware.

On Twitter, he claimed to have "info leading me to one of the hacker's real identities." He wouldn't offer any further details, but did say to expect "a couple of indictments."



Another emerging theory, completely unsubstantiated at the time of this writing, is that the hack was carried out at the hands of state-sponsored adversaries.

As one person tweeted, in just one of myriad examples: "Trump deliverers a devastating executive order which allows any assets to be stripped from away from anybody helping the oppression of Hong Kong, even in an indirect manner. Less than 24 hours later Twitter has its biggest hack yet. This is China saying: Don't Interfere!"

Certain politicians are also concerned that perpetrators of such attacks could have more nefarious intent – in other words, that the hacks show how easy it would be for U.S. enemies to influence the upcoming election or cause other havoc.

"I'm extremely troubled by this hack of Twitter accounts," Sen. Edward Markey (D-Mass.) said in a media statement on Thursday. "While this scheme appears financially motivated and as a result

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