



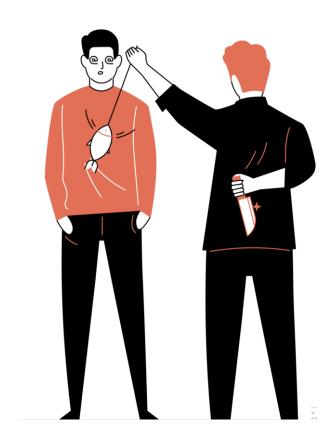
# A Proactive Approach to Hunting for Phishing Websites

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## Agenda

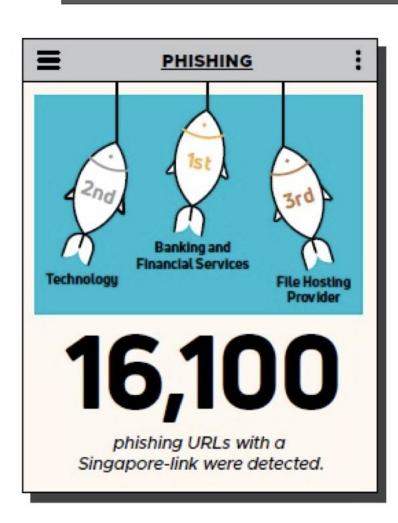


- Singapore's Cyber Landscape (Phishing)
- The Ever-Evolving Phishing Tactics
- Look into the increasing Phishing problem
- Proactive vs Reactive Hunt for Phishing Websites
- Proactive Hunting via DNS Zone Files
- Proactive Hunting via Certificate Transparency Log

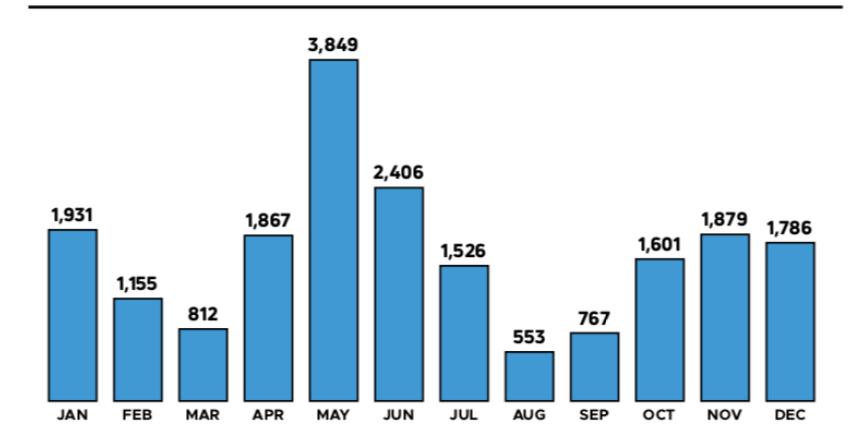


## Phishing URLs with a Singapore-Link





#### NUMBER OF PHISHING URLS WITH A SINGAPORE-LINK OBSERVED IN 2018



source: https://www.csa.gov.sg/news/publications/singapore-cyber-landscape-2018



#### COMMONLY SPOOFED ORGANISATIONS IN 2018

ATB Financial Apple Alibaba
GitLab
Adobe PayPal AT&T DHL
Docusign Facebook Yahoo

Bank of America

Chase Bank Microsoft

Google Dropbox Postmaster Amazon

Free Mobile France Mailbox

st Banking and Financial Services

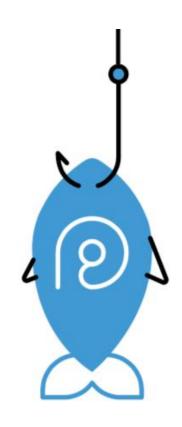
(e.g. Bank of America)

d Technology

(e.g. Microsoft)

**File Hosting Services** 

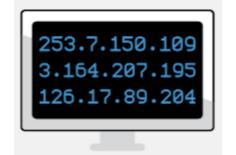
(e.g. Dropbox)



## The Ever-Evolving Phishing Tactics









## TAKING ADVANTAGE OF "HTTPS"

2,450 URLs using "HTTPS" in 2018, more than tenfold jump from 2017.

Using "HTTPS" – rather than "HTTP" – lures victims into a **false sense of security**, by having them believe that they were transacting on a secure website.

# USE OF DYNAMIC DOMAIN NAME SYSTEM SERVICES (DDNS) SERVICES

210 URLs using DDNS in 2018, three times more than in 2017.

Such services enable malicious URL and IP address constantly to **evade blocking**.

## LEVERAGING GENERIC TOP LEVEL DOMAINS (TLD)

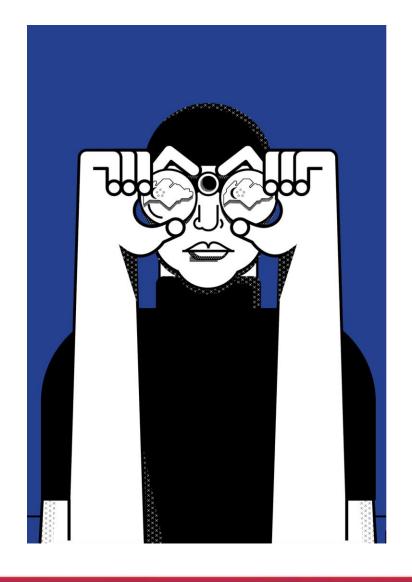
Domains such as ".com" (8,100 URLs) and ".club" (700 URLs) were commonly abused.

Some TLD are cheap or even free. They lack regulation, allowing threat actors to constantly create new malicious URLs.

## **Look into the Increasing Phishing Problem**



- Phishing attacks are increasing in quantity worldwide, affecting individuals and corporations
- Phishing impacts people life. Victims faced theft of identity, exposure of confidential data and even compromised of an entire corporate network. Some lost their entire life savings through a phishing scam
- Phishing tactics are ever-evolving, cyber-defenders play a difficult catch up game
- To better combat phishing and scams, a more proactive approach is needed to reduce the current time of taking down phishing websites from days to hours



#### **Proactive vs Reactive Hunt for Phishing Websites**



#### Proactive

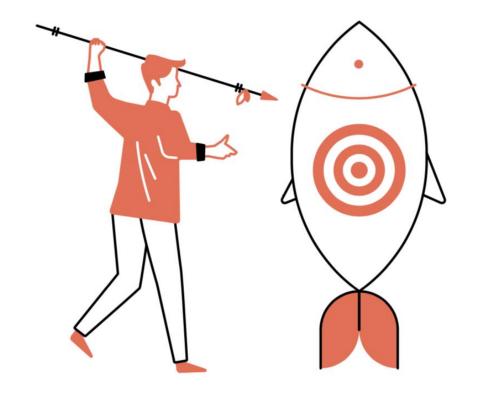
- Hunt for newly created suspicious websites
- Raise take-down before phishing attacks made their impact

#### Reactive

- Depend on phishing alerts from member of the public and third parties anti-phishing feeds
- Commonly available feeds are:



 Detection is reactive and laggard. Alert and feed received are might be outdated



#### **Reactive Example - PhishTank**



 Phishing domain www-paypaal.com was registered on 25th May, but it was submitted to PhishTank 35 days later on 29th June

#### Whois Record

Domain Name: www-paypaal.com Creation Date: 2016-05-25T16:38:22Z



#### Submission #4247232 is currently offline

Submitted Jun 29th 2016 12:36 AM by PhishReporter (Current time: Sep 28th 2019 5:25 AM UTC)

http://www-paypaal.com/webapps





## **DNS Zone Files**



			01100001	
		01101110	01100100	01110011
01100101		01101111		01100101
		01110100		
01110011	01101001	01101110	01100111	
01100011		01100010		
01100101			01100110	01100101
		01110101	01110010	
01110100				
01101011		01100101	01110000	01110011





- A Domain Name System (DNS) zone file is a text file that describes a DNS zone. In this case, the DNS zone we refer to is a Top Level Domain (TLD) i.e. .com .club .top
- An example of a zone file for the domain example.com is the following:

```
$ORIGIN example.com.
                        ; designates the start of this zone file in the namespace
$TTL 1h
                        ; default expiration time of all resource records without their own TTL value
example.com.
             IN SOA
                       ns.example.com. username.example.com. ( 2007120710 1d 2h 4w 1h )
                                             ; ns.example.com is a nameserver for example.com
example.com.
             IN
                NS
                       ns.somewhere.example.; ns.somewhere.example is a backup nameserver for example.com
example.com.
             IN NS
                       10 mail.example.com; mail.example.com is the mailserver for example.com
example.com.
             IN
                       20 mail2.example.com.; equivalent to above line, "@" represents zone origin
                 MX
                       50 mail3
                                             ; equivalent to above line, but using a relative host name
             IN
                 MX
                       192.0.2.1
                                             ; IPv4 address for example.com
example.com.
             IN A
                AAAA 2001:db8:10::1
                                             ; IPv6 address for example.com
                       192.0.2.2
                                             ; IPv4 address for ns.example.com
             IN A
ns
                AAAA 2001:db8:10::2
                                             ; IPv6 address for ns.example.com
                 CNAME example.com.
                                             ; www.example.com is an alias for example.com
www
                                             ; www.example.com is another alias for www.example.com
wwwtest
                 CNAME www
             IN A
                       192.0.2.3
                                             ; IPv4 address for mail.example.com
mail
                       192.0.2.4
                                             ; IPv4 address for mail2.example.com
mail2
             IN A
                       192.0.2.5
                                             ; IPv4 address for mail3.example.com
mail3
             IN A
```



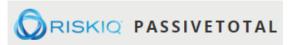


- Obtain TLD Zone Files from ICANN Registries to detect domains registration
  - https://czds.icann.org/en
  - https://www.verisign.com/en\_US/channel-resources/domain-registry-products/zone-file/index.xhtml

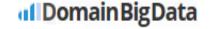




- Utilise available Whois Registrant details to conduct further investigation
  - https://community.riskiq.com
  - https://whois.domaintools.com
  - https://domainbigdata.com







## **Using Zone Files for Proactive Hunting**



- VeriSign Global Registry Services is the ICANN assigned registry operator for the Top-Level Domain (TLD) .com
- To date, there are more than 156 million registered .com domains (Sep 2019)
- We focused our effort on .com sites as this TLD domains are more susceptible to phishing abuses

#### Our Method

- 1. Download the zone file from VeriSign ftp site
- 2. Select out newly registered but highly suspicious domains
- 3. Verify if highly suspicious domains are hosting phishing sites
- 4. File take down report if it is a phishing site exists

#### 1. Download .COM zone file, verify its md5 checksum

ftp://rz.verisign-grs.com/com.zone.gz & ftp://rz.verisign-grs.com/com.zone.gz.md5
cat com.zone.gz.md5 & md5 com.zone.gz



#### 2. Extracts domain names from the zone file

```
awk '{print $1}' com.zone.26690 > com.zone.1

sort -u com.zone.1 > com.zone.2

egrep '^[A-Z0-9]([A-Z0-9\-]{0,61}[A-Z0-9])?$' com.zone.2 > com.zone.3

awk '{print $1".COM"}' com.zone.3 > com.zone.4
```

#### 3. Filter out newly created or updated domains

```
diff /old/com.zone.4 /new/com.zone.4 > diff1.txt
grep '>' diff1.txt > diff2.txt
sed 's,> ,,' diff2.txt > diff3.txt
```

#### 4. Search for domain that matches your brand

```
grep ^PAY.*PAL diff3.txt > list1.txt (or ) create a search.txt
for domain in $(cat search.txt); do grep $domain diff3.txt >> list1.txt; done
```

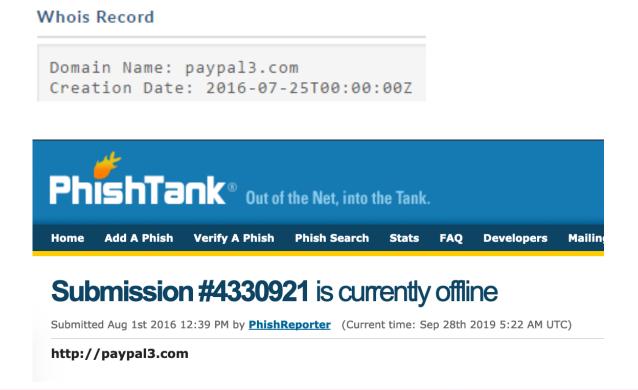
**5. Probe for active domain/website** (usually HTTP CODE 200 OK) Open websites on default browser for visual check. for url in \$(cat list1.txt); do curl --max-time 6 -sL -w "%{http\_code} %{url\_effective}\\n" "\$url" -o /dev/null; done > list2.txt

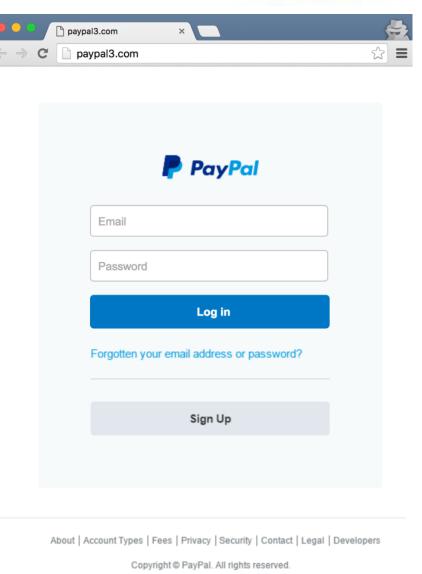
```
grep "^200" list2.txt > list3.txt
sed 's,200 ,,' list3.txt > list4.txt
for url in $(cat list4.txt); do open $url; done
```

## **Proactive Example - DNS Zone File**



Phishing domain paypal3.com was created on 25th July,
 SingCERT detected it using Zone file two days later on
 27th July. Someone submitted to PhishTank on 1st Aug



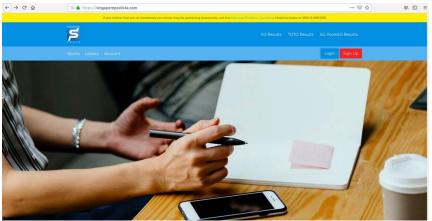






- On first run using zone file, SingCERT detected three fake SingaporePools phishing websites targeting Singaporeans to sign up for an online betting account
- All three fakes websites were taken offline on the next business day











# **Certificate Transparency Logs**

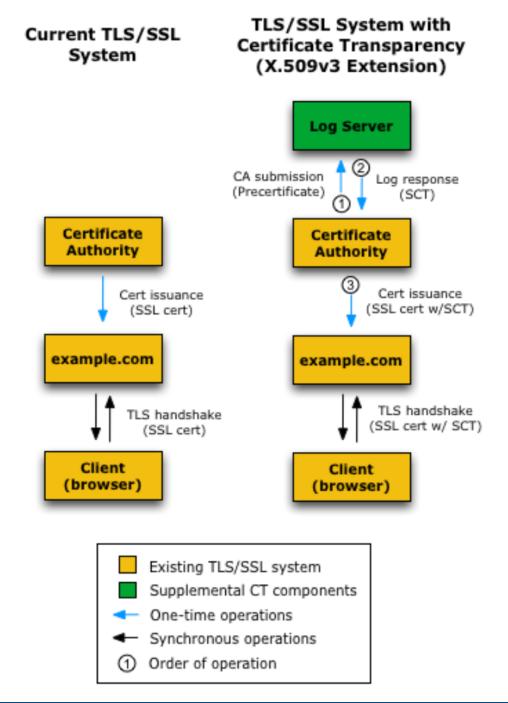


	01110011 01100001	01110000 01101110	01100001 01100100	01100011 01110011
01100101	01110100	01101111	01100111	01100101
01110011	01101001	01101110	01100111	
01100011			01100101 01100110	
01100101			01110010 01110010	
01101011				01110011

## **Certificate Transparency (CT)**

- Certificate Transparency (CT) adds three new functional components to the current SSL certificate system: (i)
   Certificate logs, (ii) Certificate monitors and (iii)
   Certificate auditors
- Certificate Log is a simple network service that maintains a record of SSL certificates with three important qualities: (i) append-only, (ii) cryptographically assured and (iii) publicly auditable
- Contributors: Google, Cloudflare, DigiCert, Certly, Sectigo/Comodo, WoSign, Venafi, CNNIC, StartCom

source: <a href="http://www.certificate-transparency.org/how-ct-works">https://developers.facebook.com/docs/certificate-transparency</a>



## **Using CertStream for Proactive Hunting**



- CertStream is a python script that provides real-time feed from the Certificate Transparency Log networks
- It observes newly issued and existing renewed certificates and give a phishing risk rating (i.e. Potential, Likely, Suspicious)

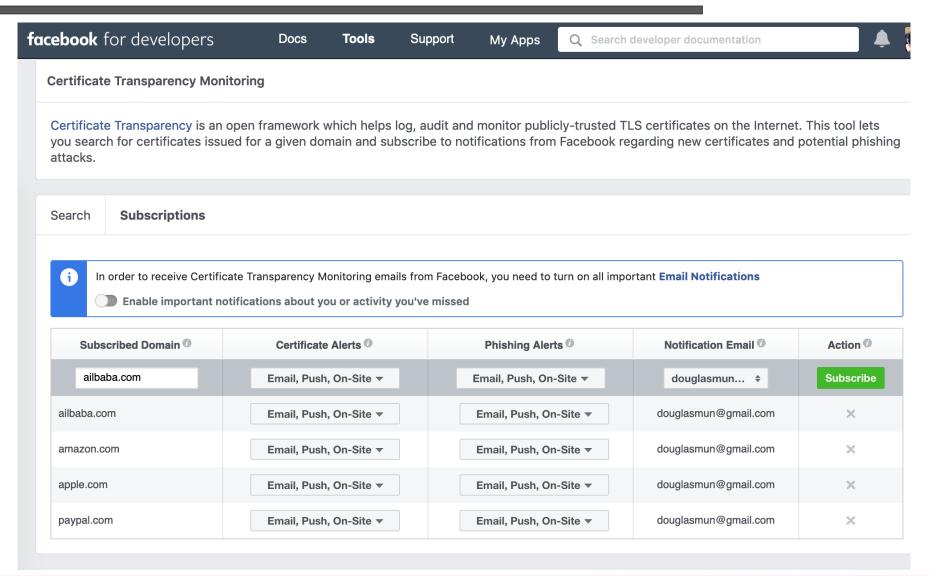
#### Our Method

- Run CertStream to hunt for suspicious SSL certificate issued to websites
- 2. Verify if suspicious URLs are phishing sites
- 3. Report for take down if it is a phishing site

```
certificate update: 0cert [00:00, ?cert/s][INFO:root] 2017-11-18 01:31:37,388
[!] Suspicious:
   Suspicious:
                                               (score=95)
    Suspicious:
                                               (score=95)
   Suspicious:
    Suspicious:
                                                (score=95)
    Suspicious:
                                                (score=95)
    Suspicious:
    Suspicious:
                                                   (score=95)
    Potential: contact-support.cf (score=76)
   Potential: *.alerte-7595.win (score=65)
    Potential: alerte-7595.win (score=65)
   Suspicious: *.menyahoo.party (score=118)
   Suspicious: menyahoo.party (score=118)
    Potential: contact-support.cf (score=76)
    Suspicious:
                                            (score=93)
    Suspicious:
              : *.upinstagram.com.br (score=81)
              : upinstagram.com.br (score=81)
    Potential: *.authorizedsecurity.ca (score=73)
    Potential: authorizedsecurity.ca (score=73)
              : *.whatsappcontacten.nl (score=81)
              : whatsappcontacten.nl (score=81)
    Suspicious: *.blokckchain.info (score=110)
    Potential: www.detroitchassis.com.a201-biznetis.net (score=65)
    Potential: accountascloud.sbscc.info (score=75)
                                                       mberappleprotect213.tk
certificate update: 15136cert [01:35, 356.82cert/s]
```

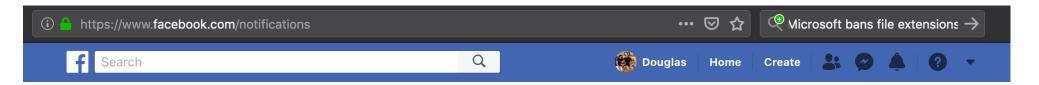




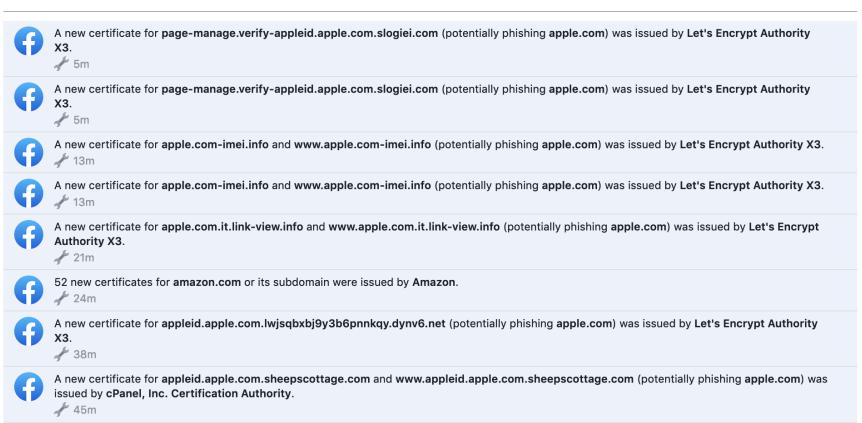








Your Notifications Notification Settings





## **Thank You!**



