Root causes

technical & non-technical

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How vs Why

- How do web applications get hacked?

vs

- Why are applications so vulnerable?
- Why are people hacking them?
- Why are security problems not being fixed?

Web Security

What we have seen:

Technology to build things

- HTTP, URL, HTML
- How to secure sessions
- What is possible using javascript & the DOM

Ways to attacks this

- Attacks on servers (OS command injection, SQL injection, ..)
- Attacks on the client (reflected XSS, CSRF, ...)
- Attacks on their interaction (injected XSS, CSRF, ...)
- Attacks on sessions (SSL stripping, cookie stealing,...)
- Attacks on privacy
- New attacks today: default passwords, phishing, supply chain attacks

Not just for the typical web applications

Not only web-sites & browser under attack, but web-interfaces that show up in of all sorts of devices (eg routers, firewalls, VPN servers, ...)

FortiSandbox™

Fortinet's top-rated FortiSandbox is at the core of the Advanced Threat Protection (ATP) solution that integrates with Fortinet's Security Fabric to address the rapidly evolving and more targeted threats across a broad digital attack surface. Specifically, it delivers real-time actionable intelligence through the automation of zero-day, advanced malware detection and mitigation.

CVE-2015-8038 Multiple cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerabilities in the Graphical User Interface (GUI) in Fortinet FortiManager before 5.2.4 allow remote attackers to inject arbitrary web script or HTML via the (1) sharedjobmanager or (2) SOMServiceObjDialog.

More recent VPN problems

deVolkskrant

Het interne netwerk van honderden bedrijven in Nederland, waaronder het ministerie van Justitie en Veiligheid en Luchtverkeersleiding Nederland, lag maandenlang wagenwijd open voor kwaadwillenden.

Huib Modderkolk 28 september 2019, 5:00

also involved Fortinet VPN

Just fixing bugs and improving technology we're not going to solve things...

We have to understand

- security requirements
- attackers and their motivations
- underlying root causes, that keep causing new categories of problems

I.e. not just ***how*** attacks works, but also

- ***what*** attackers attack and ***why***
- the recurring ***root causes*** that make attacks possible

Recurring themes

complexity,
languages & formats

Complexity in systems

Root cause of many security problems is **complexity** in the many technologies, languages, features and the *interaction* between them

- eg HTML, javascript, file systems, Operating System (OS), database systems,... SQL, PHP, ...

The virtual world is only possible thanks to abstractions

- web as abstraction layer over the internet
- domain names (URL/URIs) as abstraction over IP addresses
- internet as abstraction over routers, networks, servers, ...
- OS and its file system as abstraction of computer with CPU & disk

that we need to control the complexity.

Unfortunately, these abstractions are *not perfect*, and *bugs in corner cases* or *unforeseen interactions* can create havoc.

(Errors in) handling languages & formats

- Languages & formats need to be interpreted/processed
  - email address needs to be parsed by email client
  - path & filenames have to be parsed & handled by OS
  - HTML, jpg, mpeg,.. need to be displayed by browser
  - javascript and program code need to be executed

  Such interpretation of data is what computing science is all about!
- Bugs in processing inputs causes many security problems

  Attackers supply malicious inputs to exploit these bugs, eg
  - buffer overflows & format string attacks in Hacking in C
  - command injection, path traversal, SQL injection, HTML injection, ...
- Worst case scenario: the malicious input can contains ***code***

  eg machine code in buffer overflow, or javascript in HTML

Prevent, but also ***detect*** and ***react***

Never **be tempted into thinking that prevention makes detection & reaction superfluous.**

Eg. breaking into any house with big windows is trivial;
only detection & reaction really deters burglars.

Detection of digital break-in is harder

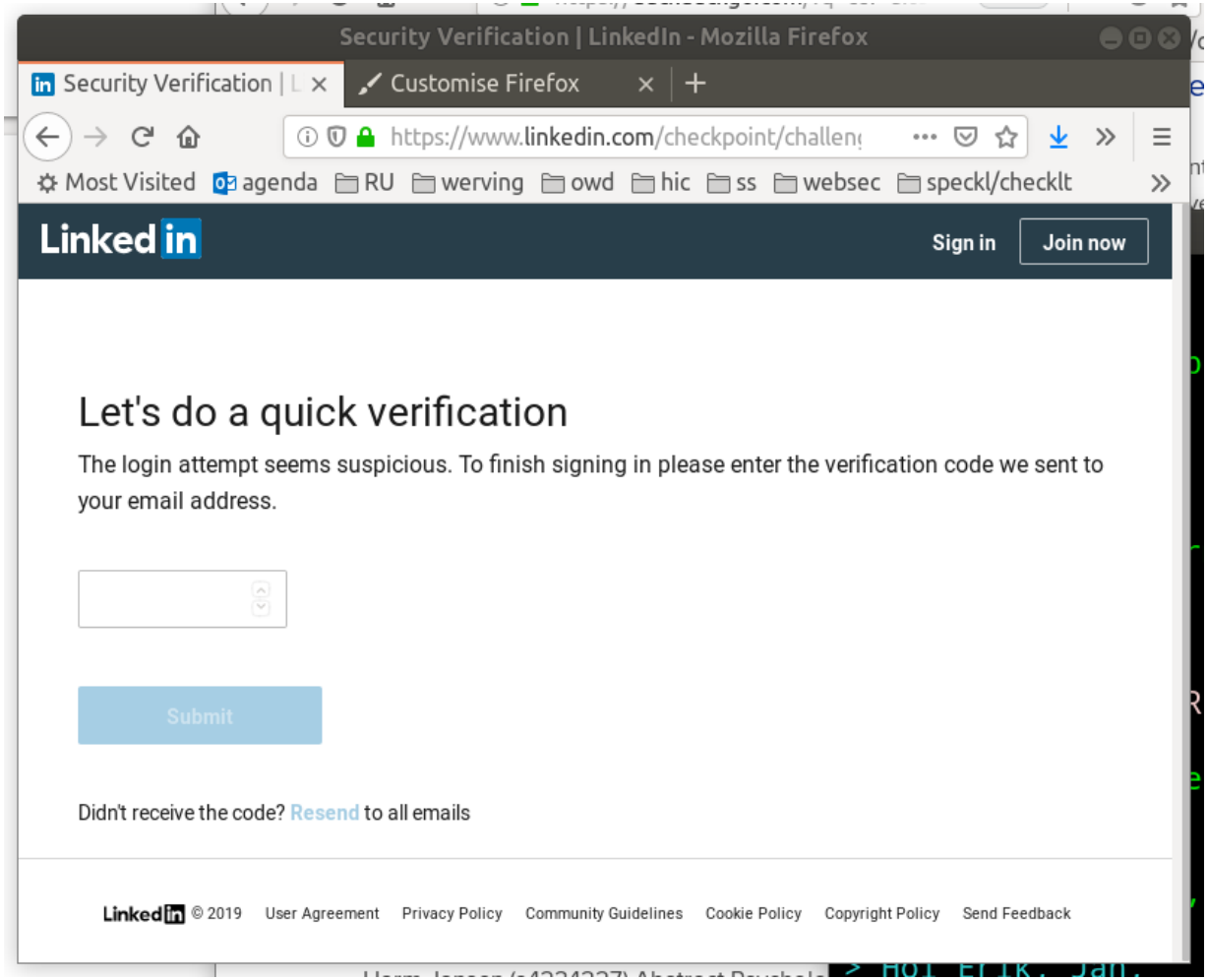
- Who noticed a break-in on his computer recently?

Reaction (incl. prosecution) is even harder

- How to find the person responsible,
  somewhere on the internet?

Trend in cyber security in recent years:
more attention to detection, instead of just prevention

Example detection of suspicious behaviour



Why is

“is this web application secure?”

a meaningless question to ask?

Security requirements of some web forum?

Security requirements of some web forum

That depends! Is it a forum to discuss

- terrorist plots
- criminal plans
- embarrassing diseases
- how to secure websites
- solutions of homework assignments?

Even if there are no important security requirements for a web forum,

then

- username/passwords might still be valuable,
  as people will reuse these for more valuable sites
- the machine hosting the web forum might be interesting for an attacker to highjack

Saying “... is secure” only meaningful given

1. the security requirements
   for the assets of the system, and
2. an attacker model
   describing capabilities & resources and motives of the attacker

In other words,

1. What does it mean for the system to be secure?
2. Against what & whom is the system meant to be secure?

Leaving these aspects implicit is a common mistake!

What does it mean to be secure?

- What are the **security objectives/requirements**?

  eg. confidentiality, integrity, availability, authentication, authorisation, logging,...
- What are the **assets** we are trying to secure?

  incl. data, services (functionality), but also reputation, and other assets on same machine, **...**
- Who are the parties involved? ie. the **stakeholders**

Often attacker goals are often in one-to-one correspondence with security requirements:

an attacker goal is the opposite of a security requirement

Thinking about it from both sides, both from attacker & defender perspective, makes it less likely you overlook things.

Security requirements: CIA

- Confidentiality
  - of traffic
  - of credentials (cookies, uname/passwords, credit card no's)
  - privacy & anonymity
- Integrity
  - of website
    - eg broken by website defacement
    - but also
  - of user actions and their intent (eg broken by CSRF, XSS,...)
  - of logs
  - ...
- Availability
  - resisting DoS attacks on website as a whole
  - flooding topics with so much data to make it unusable
  - not just availability of the website, but also the machine hosting the website

The attacker

The attacker

Attacker model aka threat model

1. what kind of attackers?
2. what are their capabilities & resources?
3. what is the attack vector used?
4. what is their **motivation**?

Attacker models & attack vectors

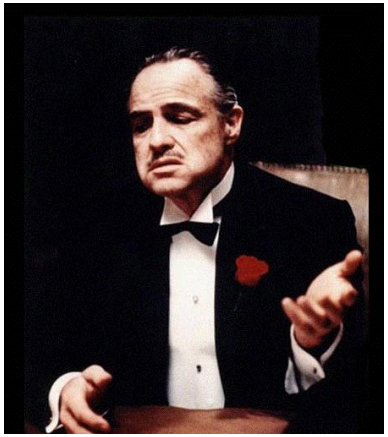
- Phishing
- Network eavesdropper
- Malicious website
- Malicious content on a webpage
  - via 3rd party content or via XSS
- Malicious user

- Man-in-the-Middle attacks
  - by network eavesdropper, malicious website, …
- Endpoint attacks
  - eg Man-in-the-Browser attack
    - attacker in (partial or full) control of the browser
    - via XSS, browser plugin, bugs in the browser, …
- Attacker in control of the underlying OS
  - computer compromised by malware

Types of attackers

- hobbyists and script kiddies

  motive: vandalism, fun, kudos (glorie & roem)



- **criminals**

  motive: profit

- hacktivists

- terrorists

- **nation states**

Types of attackers: trackers

- Business models of Google, Facebook, Microsoft, … all these advertising networks, all providers of ‘free’ apps & online services, are centred around collecting personal information & serving advertisements.

- So strong economic/market forces in favour of facilitating tracking.

- Last week we discussed: ***how*** *are you being tracked?*
- The more interesting question may be: ***why*** *are you being tracked?*

Google Search I'm Feeling Lucky


Google
UK
Google Search
I'm Feeling Lucky

I’m feeling lucky

means

I trust Google to decide what is best for me ?

I'm feeling lucky

means

I trust Google to decide what is best for Google's shareholders and advertisers?

also means

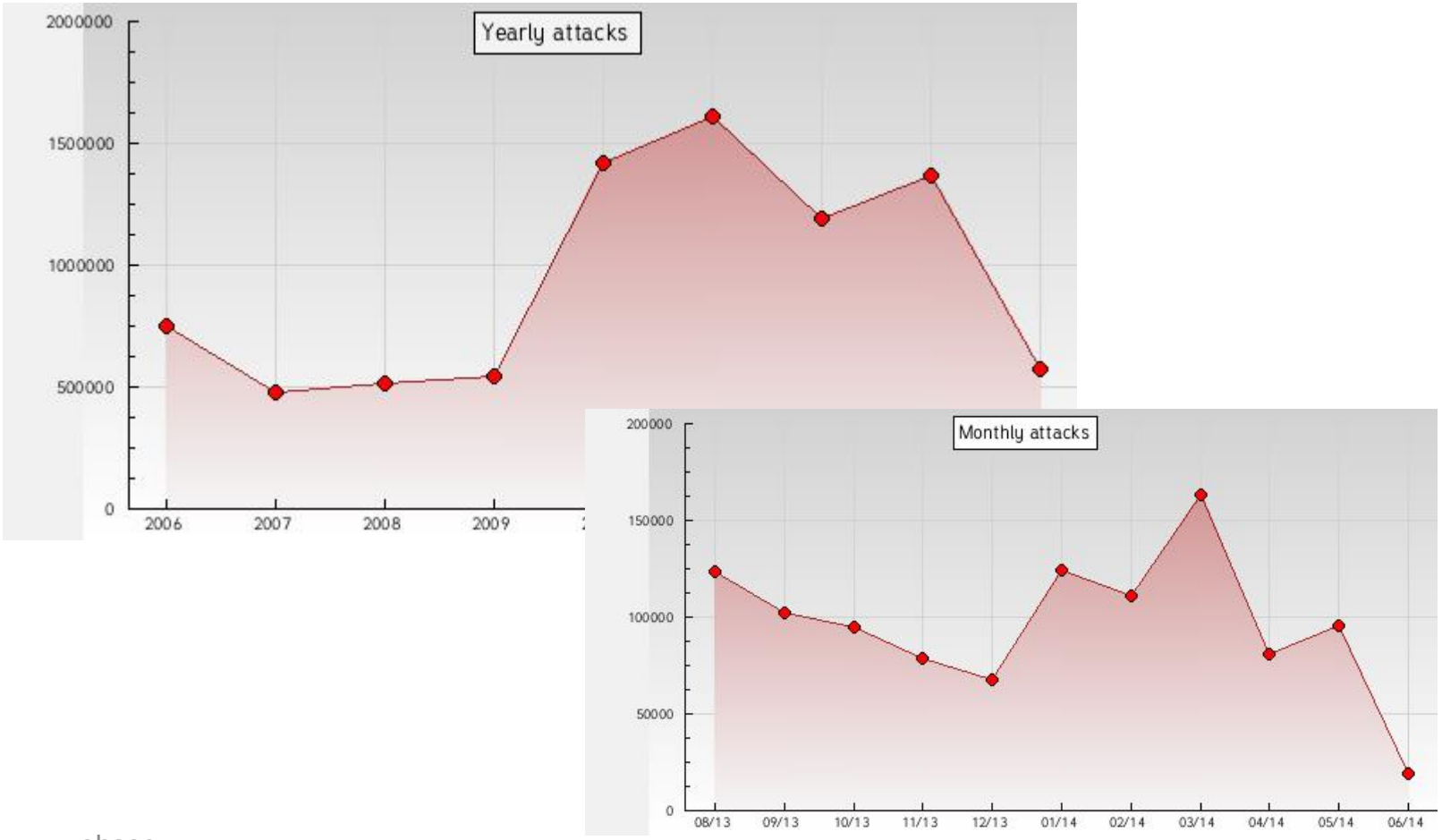
I trust Google to decide what is best for Google's shareholders and advertisers?

Sample attacks
&
some attack trends

Online vandalism – web site defacement

www.zone-h.org/archive monitors and archives web site defacements

typically >100,000 sites per month



Cyber criminals

Central challenge of the *professional* cyber criminal:

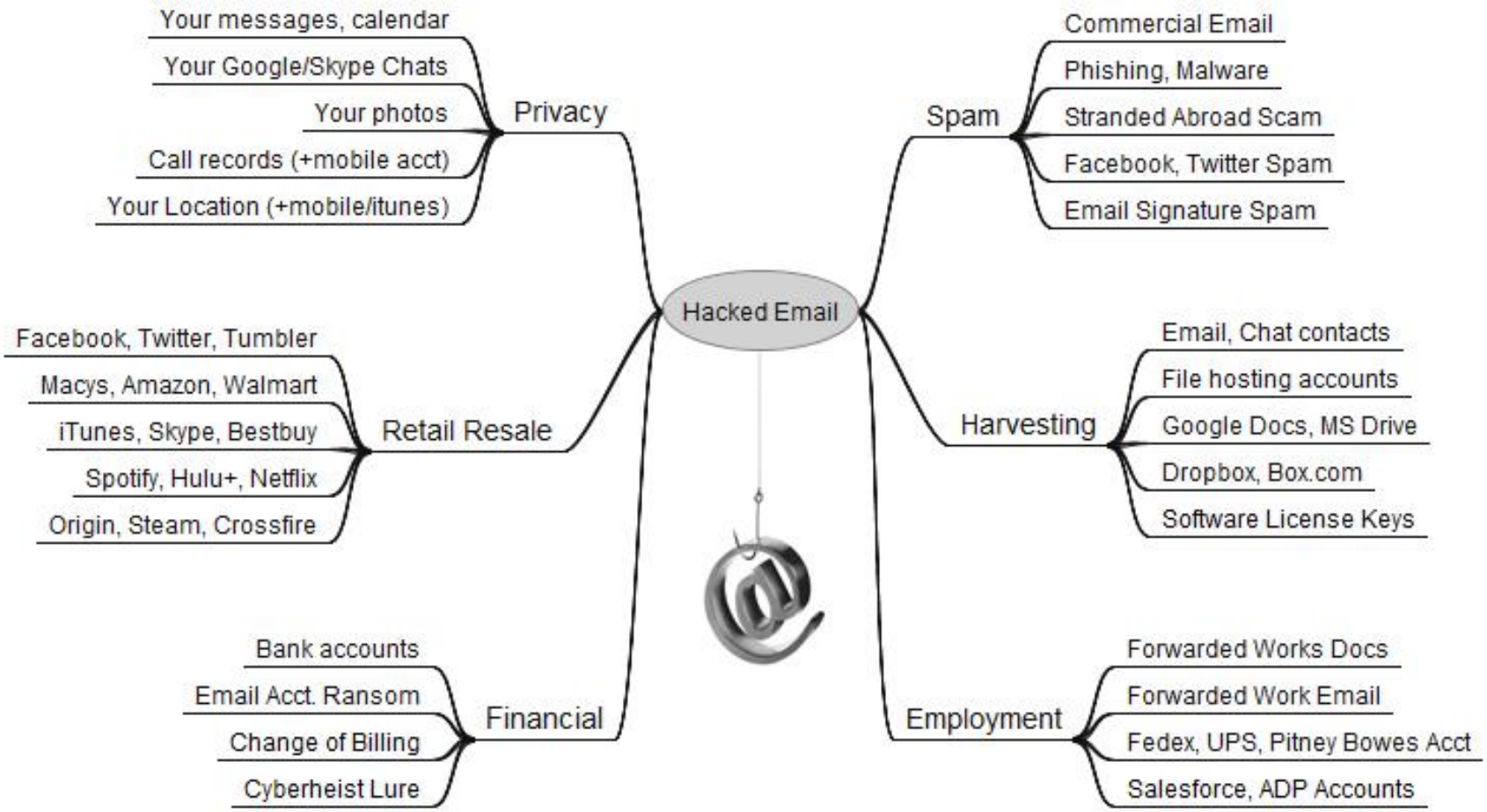
monetisation, ie making some money

What are the best (criminal) ***business models*** *for this?*

Does this business model ***scale****?*

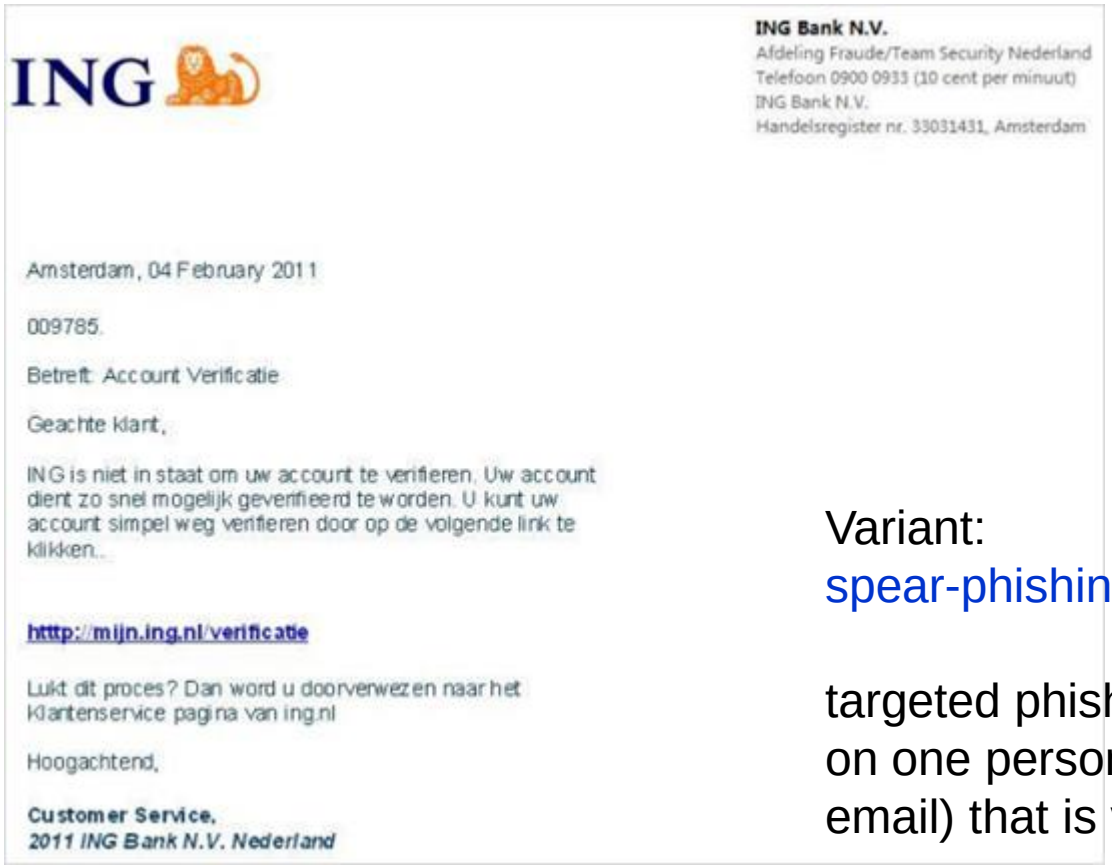
- getting money from the end user (or his bank):
  - by using stolen credit card information, paypal accounts, internet banking, or fake web shops
  - scareware & ransomware
- selling services or data to other non-criminals
  - selling copyrighted material, stolen goods, counterfeit drugs, ...
- selling services or data to other cyber criminals
  - advertising (eg on compromised website)
  - click jacking, like jacking,... to improve ratings and traffic
  - selling DDoS attacks
    - eg to gamers to knock opponents offline

The Value of a Hacked Email Account



https://krebsonsecurity.com/2013/06/the-value-of-a-hacked-email-account/

Phishing



ING

ING Bank N.V.
Afdeling Fraude/Team Security Nederland
Telefoon 0900 0933 (10 cent per minuut)
ING Bank N.V.
Handelsregister nr. 33031431, Amsterdam

Amsterdam, 04 February 2011

009785

Betreft: Account Verificatie

Geachte klant,

ING is niet in staat om uw account te verifieren. Uw account dient zo snel mogelijk geverifieerd te worden. U kunt uw account simpel weg verifieren door op de volgende link te klikken..

http://mijn.ing.nl/verificatie

Lukt dit proces? Dan word u doorverwezen naar het Klantenservice pagina van ing.nl

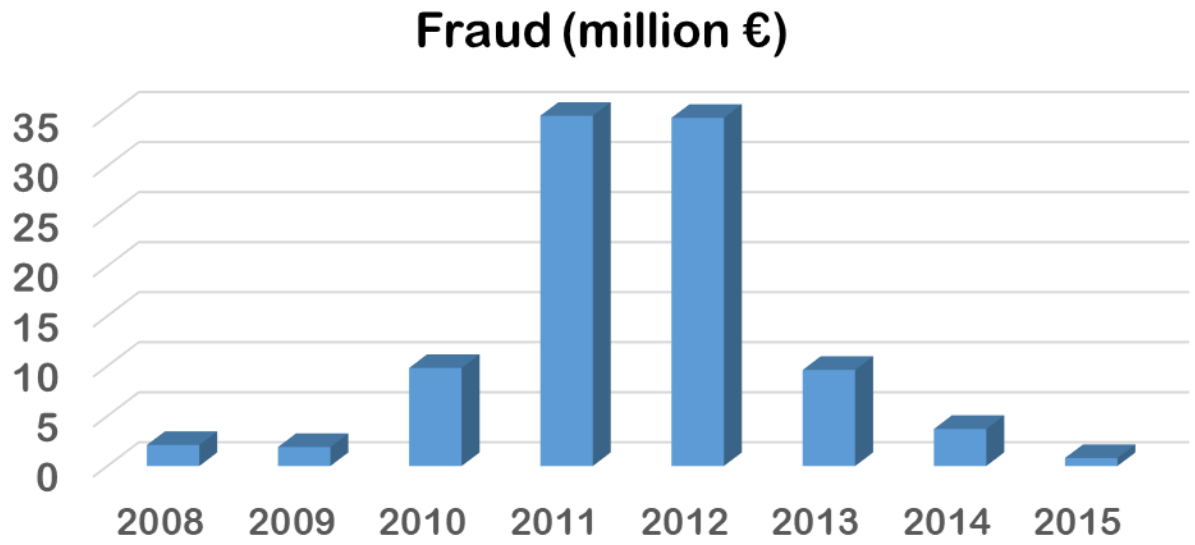
Hoogachtend,

Customer Service,
2011 ING Bank N.V. Nederland

Variant:
spear-phishing aka whaling:

targeted phishing attack
on one person (with personalised email) that is very rich (a whale)

Internet banking fraud in the Netherlands



by eg
infected computers, fake websites, or by phone

[Source: Betaalvereniging]

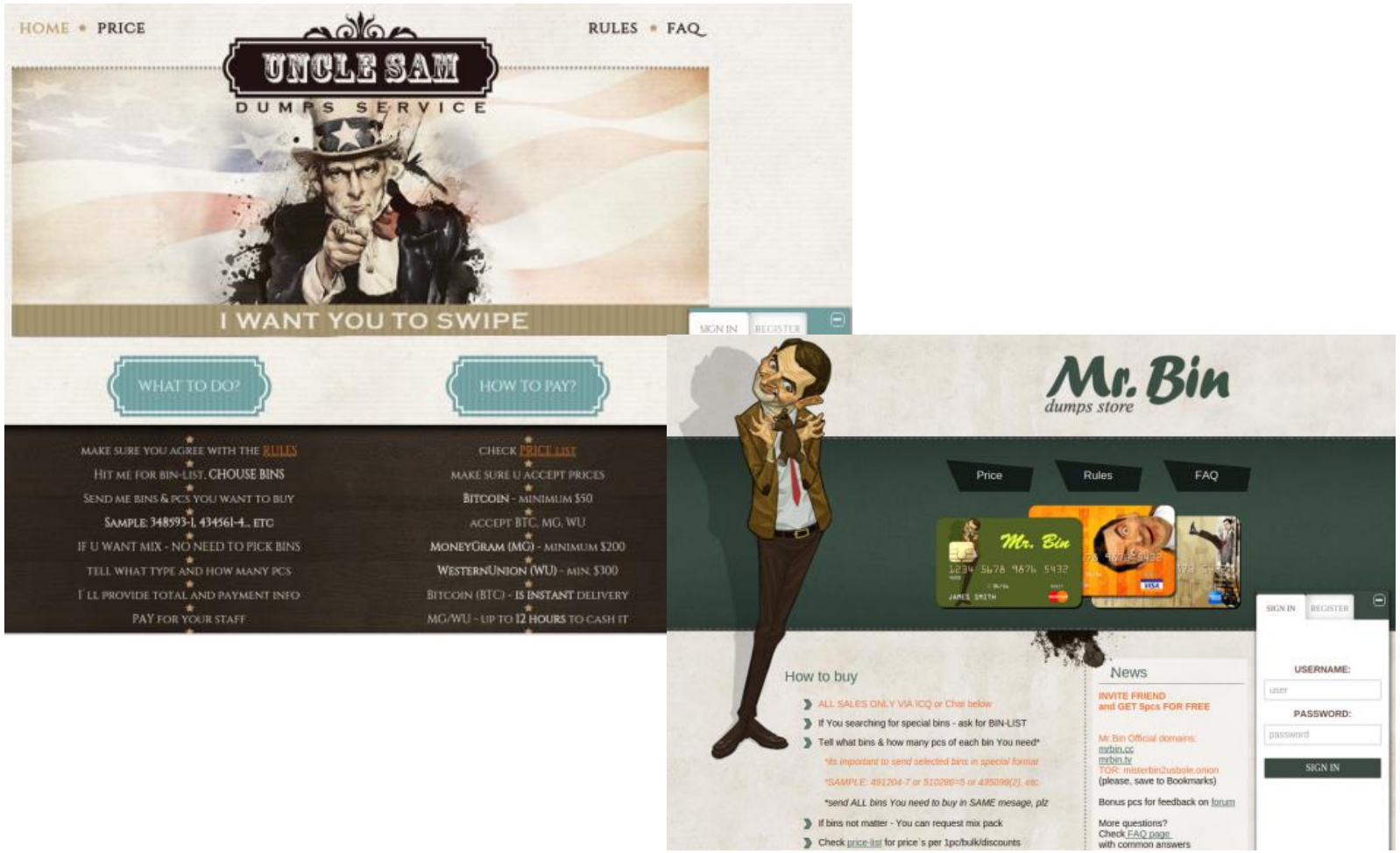
Serious organised crime, not clever teenagers

Improved countermeasures of banks:

- *better detection & reaction of fraud*
- *prevention & detection of money mules*
  Recruiting money mules is bottleneck for the criminal: labour-intensive work
- Also, maybe criminals now prefer to focus on ransomware instead?

Carding sites

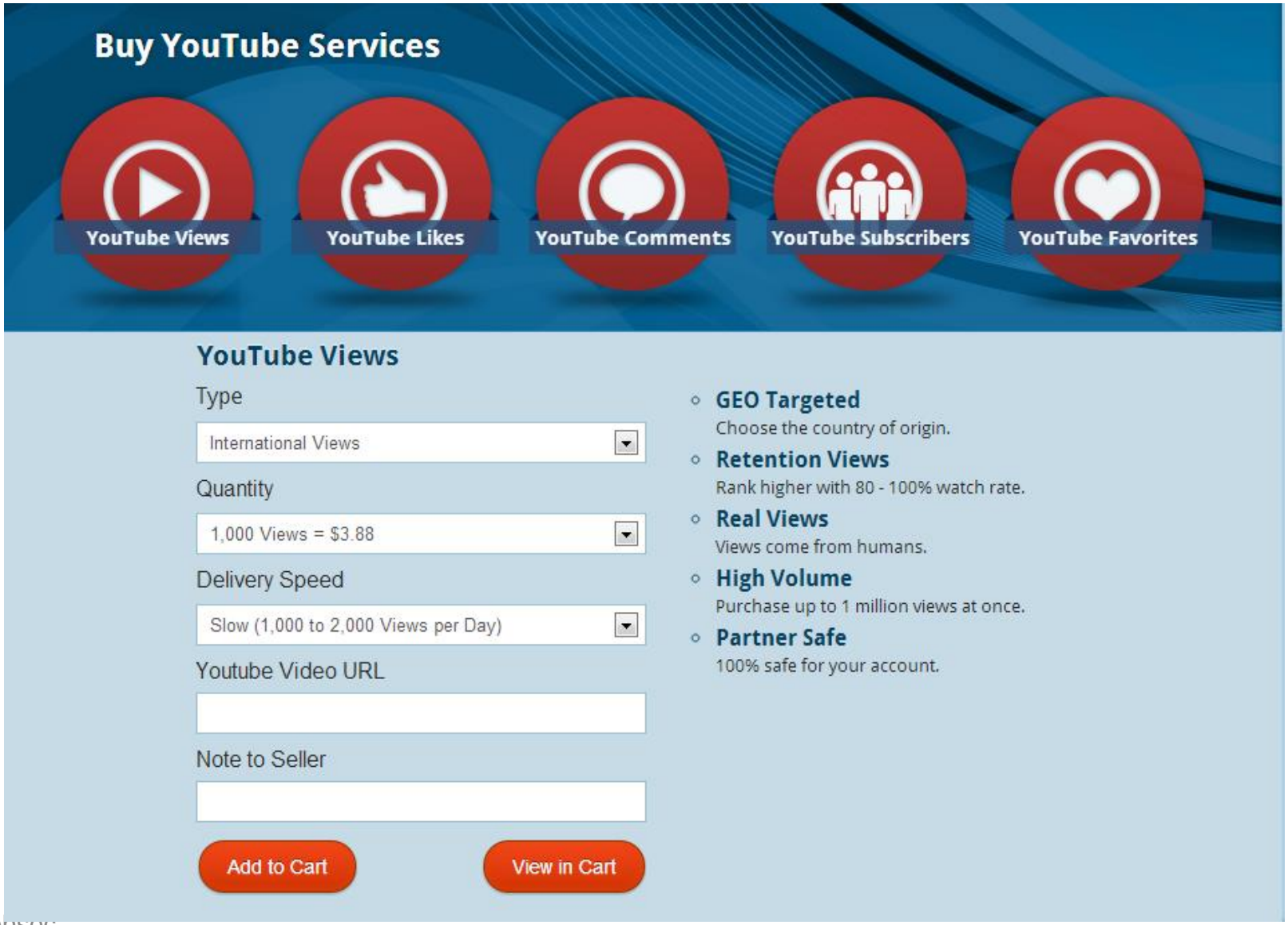
for trading dumps of stolen credit cards & magstripe data



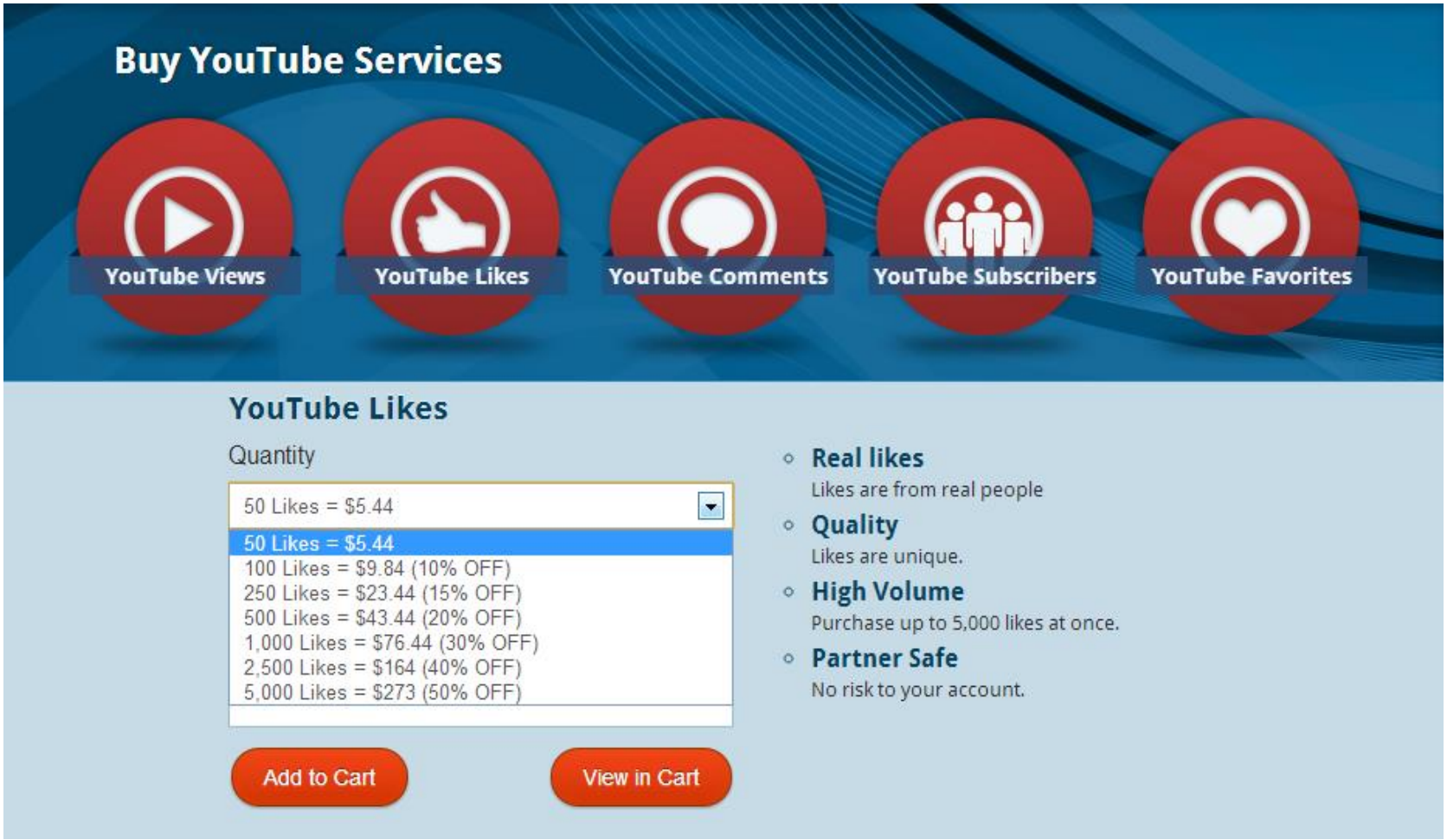
Criminal business models: selling traffic or clicks

Criminal business models: selling traffic or clicks

Criminal business models: YouTube views



Criminal business models: YouTube likes



Scareware

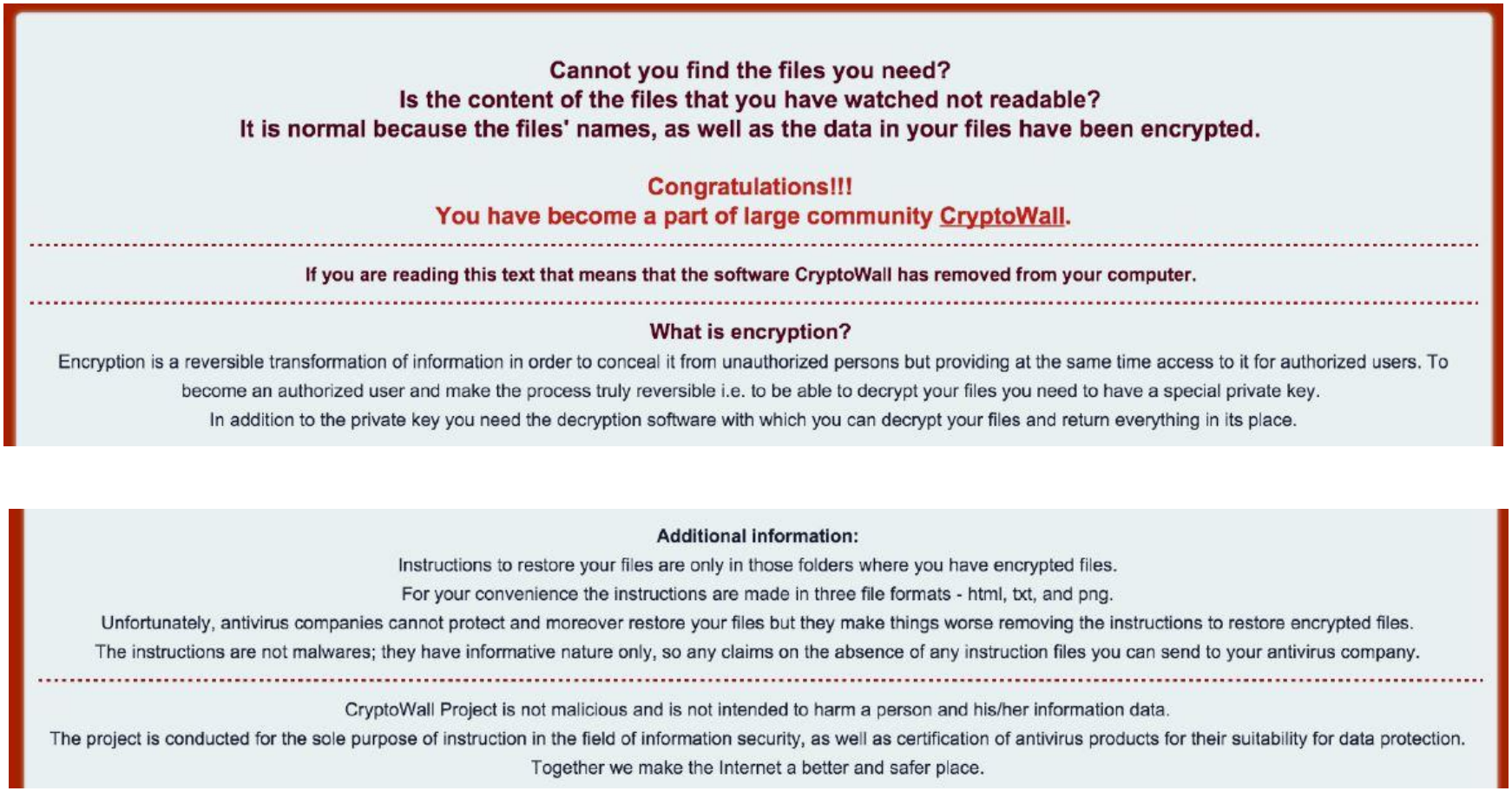
of course, the “free scan” will install malware

Ransomware


buma•stemra
POLITIE
Uw computer is vergrendeld.
Illegaal gedownloade muziek stukken ("door piraterij verkregen") zijn gelegen op de computer.
Met het downloaden de liedjes zijn gekopieerd, zodat kan ook een strafbaar feit onder § 106 van de Auteurswet.
Het downloaden van auteursrechtelijk beschermde liedjes via het internet of om muziek te delen netwerk is illegaal en is in overeenstemming met § 106 van de Copyright Act met een geldboete of een gevangenisstraf van een boete van maximaal 3 jaar. Bovendien kan de eigendom in de zin van § 184 paragraaf 3 van het Wetboek van Strafrecht strafbaar feit en ook leiden tot de inbeslagname van de computer, waarmee de bestanden zijn gedownload.
Een duidelijke identificatie van uw persoon is met de hulp van uw IP-adres en hostnaam zonder problemen.
De illegaal gekopieerd materiaal is gecodeerd en werd verplaatst naar een beveiligde map om verdere schade te voorkomen.
Om uw computer te ontgrendelen en naar andere juridische gevolgen te voorkomen, bent u verplicht om een release vergoeding van € 50,- te betalen. Te betalen via onze betalingspartner Paysafecard.Na een succesvolle betaling wordt uw computer automatisch ontgrendeld.
Om de betaling te voltooien, de code verworven in de daarvoor bestemde vakje betaling invoeren, selecteert u de waarde van uw code in en druk op de "Verzenden".
De BUMA-STEMRA wordt gelegitimeerd door de wet - en is in nauw contact met de wetgevers en de politie.
Computer ontgrendelen
Code:
waarde:
50 €
Verzenden
Vul de code met behulp van het numerieke toetsenblok.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
9 0 terug
verkooppunten
Esso
TEXACO
TOTAL
bp
Q8
HEMA
POST NL
Andere verkooppunten
paysafecards zijn vast en zeker dichtbij verkrijgbaar, in Nederland bijvoorbeeld bij veel tankstations, kiosken, supermarkten en sigarenwinkels.
1. Vraag de dealer om een Paysafecard ter waarde van 50 €
2. Ontvang een Paysafecard code
3. Geef de code in de daarvoor bestemde box

Ransomware: CryptoWall [2015]

Ransomware: CryptoWall



Cannot you find the files you need?
Is the content of the files that you have watched not readable?
It is normal because the files' names, as well as the data in your files have been encrypted.

Congratulations!!!
You have become a part of large community CryptoWall.

If you are reading this text that means that the software CryptoWall has removed from your computer.

What is encryption?

Encryption is a reversible transformation of information in order to conceal it from unauthorized persons but providing at the same time access to it for authorized users. To become an authorized user and make the process truly reversible i.e. to be able to decrypt your files you need to have a special private key.
In addition to the private key you need the decryption software with which you can decrypt your files and return everything in its place.

Additional information:

Instructions to restore your files are only in those folders where you have encrypted files.
For your convenience the instructions are made in three file formats - html, txt, and png.
Unfortunately, antivirus companies cannot protect and moreover restore your files but they make things worse removing the instructions to restore encrypted files.
The instructions are not malwares; they have informative nature only, so any claims on the absence of any instruction files you can send to your antivirus company.

CryptoWall Project is not malicious and is not intended to harm a person and his/her information data.
The project is conducted for the sole purpose of instruction in the field of information security, as well as certification of antivirus products for their suitability for data protection.
Together we make the Internet a better and safer place.

Ransomware

- Rapidly taken off since 2015
- *Why?*
  Why is it a better business model than attacking internet banking?:
  Easier: easier to scale, with less effort
  - No need to recruit money mules
  - No hassle getting money out of the traceable banking system
  - Does not depend on particular bank, country, …
  - Eg Cryptowall3 collected +/- 300 Meuro in 2015
- *Do criminals give back the data after you pay?*
  What is the best business model for attackers here?
  - It's in the criminals interests to release data after payment,
    - so that more people pay up, for a *trustworthy* criminal practice
- Scary thing: this business model can be applied to anything
  - eg your phone, your car, hospital, online shop, …

code snippet from CryptoWall ransomware

```
gForbiddenCountryCodeCRCs dd 9121D628h

                          dd 87CECAE8h
                          dd 0D2558852h
                          dd 0D9EA3CDBh
                          dd 0A0D65196h
```

CryptoWall

Exempted countries: Russia, Bellorussia, Kazachstan, Ukraine

- later also Armenia and Iran

Why?

Make sure you don’t become priority of your local police force

Ransomware-as-a-service

BS Registered Member

Registered Users

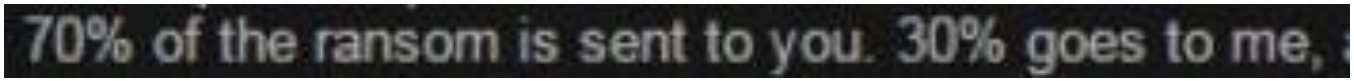
Join Date: Sep 2014

Location: blackstuff

Posts: 21

TorLocker Ransomware (Daily BTC inflow)

TorLocker Ransomware
What is this?
An affiliate program.
I provide a password for the control panel of TorLocker, a binary made in assembly for Windows, a builder, and a tor.exe standalone executable.
What is TorLocker?
TorLocker is a ransomware that works using TOR, BitCoin, RSA-2048, AES-256.
Is it similar to CryptoLocker?
Yes and No.
TorLocker encrypts files and demands user for a ransom. So CryptoLocker does.
TorLocker don't need internet connectivity to start encrypting files, CryptoLocker does.
TorLocker has 128 public keys inside the .exe body. Each affiliate receives new different encryption keys already inside the .exe.
After 10 different payments, i generate a new .exe for you, so no repeated keys are going to be used.
TorLocker command and control is hosted behind TOR hidden services. Can't be shutdown easily.
TorLocker accepts BitCoin only (Moneypak,Ukash Already Available for First Set Buyers)
TorLocker process payments and encryption key delivery, automatically. No human intervention is necessary.
How it works?
It will encrypt all files (extensions below) from the computer you send it, connect to TOR, retrieves the amount the user needs to pay (currently 0.380 BTC), the deposit address (a new address for every new client), how many days the user has to pay (currently 9 days counting down to 0 when decryption will not be possible).
After 6 confirmations from the BitCoin network, 70% of the ransom is sent to you. 30% goes to me, and the RSA-2048 decryption key is automatically delivered to the client, who get access to his files again. Each file is encrypted with a random AES-256 key, which is encrypted with the RSA-2048 key and then appended to the encrypted file.
How larger encrypted files become?
512 bytes
Is unicode supported?
Yes
What if I find a bug?
Report and I will correct it.
*Which extensions are currently being used?
".accdb",0,".ai",0,".arw",0,".bay",0,".blend", 0,". cdr",0,".cer",0,".cr2",0,".crt",0,".crw",0,".dbf" ,
0,".dcr",0,".der",0,".dng",0,".doc",0,".docm",0, ". docx",0,".dwg",0,".dxf",0,".dxg",0,".eps",0,".erf"
,0,".indd",0,".jpe",0,".jpg",0,".jpeg",0,".kdc",0 , ".mdb",0,".mdf",0,".mef",0,".mrw",0,".nef",0," .nrw
",0,".odb",0,".odm",0,".odp",0,".ods",0,".odt" ,0," .orf",0,".p12",0,".p7b",0,".p7c",0,".pdd",0,".pdf"
,0,".pef",0,".pem",0,".pfx",0,".ppt",0,".pptm",0, " .pptx",0,".psd",0,".pst",0,".ptx",0,".r3d",0,".raf
",0,".raw",0,".rtf",0,".rw2",0,".rwl",0,".srf" ,0," .srw",0,".wb2",0,".wpd",0,".wps",0,".xlk",0,".xls" ,0,".xlsb",0,".xlsm",0,".xlsx",0,0**
What I need to do to start cashing?
An offline BitCoin wallet. bitcoin-qt is fine. Synchronize the bitcoin wallet with the network (it will take some time).
Download tor browser bundle. Configure TOR as the SOCKS proxy in the bitcoin client (this is a very important step to your safety).
Generate a new address. Get your password for the TorLocker panel from me (buying this listing). Register you BitCoin address in the panel (you will be asked only once, in the first time you login). Spread the .exe, receive the money.
In how many time will you setup my account?
Maximum 4 days.



Cyber crime as a service

Cyber criminals collaborate by selling all sort of services to each other

- providing malware, or toolkits for creating malware
- franchise models to exploit malware
- selling or renting botnets
  - for spamming, (D)DoS attacks, stealing information, infecting other accounts and machines, ...
- buying and selling of traffic (visits or clicks)
  - to distribute malware
  - to inject ads or generate clicks
    - increasing market for SEO (Search Engine Optimisation)
- buying and selling information
  - credit card numbers, username/passwords, email addresses for spamming, ...
- ...

The central issue: monetisation

Trend: more targeted & sophisticated ransomware

- Ransomware is becoming more targeted & sophisticated
  - instead of attacking thousands of people & asking for a few hundred euros: attack major organisation, intrude to really corrupt all their backups, and then ask for thousands of euros

BASIC MATERIALS MARCH 19, 2019 / 1:41 PM / 7 MONTHS AGO

Norway says Norsk Hydro has been exposed to LockerGoga ransomware attack

TECH & SCIENCE

20 TEXAS CITIES HIT BY COORDINATED RANSOMWARE ATTACK, STATE'S IT DEPARTMENT SAYS

BY ASHER STOCKLER ON 8/17/19 AT 12:44 PM EDT

Ransomware incident to cost Danish company a whopping $95 million

After a month, hearing aid manufacturer Demant has yet to recover after the attack.

By Catalin Cimpanu for Zero Day | September 30, 2019 -- 21:26 GMT (22:26 BST) | Topic: Security

Earlier ransomware example

UK student Zain Qaiser spread malware made by Russian associates in 2013-2014

- Malware spread via ads on porn websites
- Actual malware that encrypted files, not just scareware
- Profits estimated 700,000 – 4,000,000 £
- Student convicted in April 2019

- https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-47800378
- Darknet diaries podcast https://darknetdiaries.com/episode/44/

DDoS

2016: The year IoT broke the internet

DDoS attack that disrupted internet was largest of its kind in history, experts say

Largest ever DDoS attack: Hacker makes Mirai IoT botnet source code public

Cyber attacks disrupt PayPal, Twitter, other sites

Webcam firm recalls hackable devices after mighty Mirai botnet attack

Mirai botnet [2016]

- First botnet comprises of Internet-of-Things (IoT) devices
  - eg webcams, cameras, printers,routers, hard-disk recorders, …
- One of the biggest DDoS attacks ever seen: 620Gbps

- Used to DDoS the website of cyber security researcher Brian Krebs
- Brian Krebs then did research to expose the people behind it
  https://krebsonsecurity.com/2017/01/who-is-anna-senpai-the-mirai-worm-author

- Botnet authors arrested, pleaded guilty & convicted Sept 2018

Root cause: default passwords exploited by Mirai

Username/Password	Manufacturer	Link to supporting evidence
admin/123456	ACTi IP Camera	https://ipvm.com/reports/ip-cameras-default-passwords-directory
root/anko	ANKO Products DVR	http://www.cctvforum.com/viewtopic.php?f=3&t=44250
root/pass	Axis IP Camera, et. al	http://www.cleancss.com/router-default/Axis/0543-001
root/vizxv	Dahua Camera	http://www.cam-it.org/index.php?topic=5192.0
root/888888	Dahua DVR	http://www.cam-it.org/index.php?topic=5035.0
root/666666	Dahua DVR	http://www.cam-it.org/index.php?topic=5035.0
root/7ujMko0vizxv	Dahua IP Camera	http://www.cam-it.org/index.php?topic=9396.0
root/7ujMko0admin	Dahua IP Camera	http://www.cam-it.org/index.php?topic=9396.0
666666/666666	Dahua IP Camera	http://www.cleancss.com/router-default/Dahua/DH-IPC-HDW4300C
root/dreambox	Dreambox TV receiver	https://www.satellites.co.uk/forums/threads/reset-root-password-plugin.101146/
root/zlxx	EV ZLX Two-way Speaker?	?
root/juantech	Guangzhou Juan Optical	https://news.ycombinator.com/item?id=11114012
root/xc3511	H.264 - Chinese DVR	http://www.cctvforum.com/viewtopic.php?f=56&t=34930&start=15
root/hi3518	HiSilicon IP Camera	https://acassis.wordpress.com/2014/08/10/i-got-a-new-hi3518-ip-camera-modules/
root/klv123	HiSilicon IP Camera	https://gist.github.com/gabonator/74cdd6ab4f733ff047356198c781f27d
root/klv1234	HiSilicon IP Camera	https://gist.github.com/gabonator/74cdd6ab4f733ff047356198c781f27d
root/jvbzd	HiSilicon IP Camera	https://gist.github.com/gabonator/74cdd6ab4f733ff047356198c781f27d
root/admin	IPX-DDK Network Camera	http://www.ipxinc.com/products/cameras-and-video-servers/network-cameras/
root/system	IQinVision Cameras, et. al	https://ipvm.com/reports/ip-cameras-default-passwords-directory
admin/meinsm	Mobotix Network Camera	http://www.forum.use-ip.co.uk/threads/mobotix-default-password.76/
root/54321	Packet8 VOIP Phone, et. al	http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:W1phozQZURUJ:community.freepbx.org/t/packet8-atas-phones/411
root/00000000	Panasonic Printer	https://www.experts-exchange.com/questions/26194395/Default-User-Password-for-Panasonic-DP-C405-Web-Interface.html
root/realtek	RealTek Routers	
admin/1111111	Samsung IP Camera	https://ipvm.com/reports/ip-cameras-default-passwords-directory
root/xmhdipc	Shenzhen Anran Security Camera	https://www.amazon.com/MegaPixel-Wireless-Network-Surveillance-Camera/product-reviews/B00EB6FNDI
admin/smcadmin	SMC Routers	http://www.cleancss.com/router-default/SMC/ROUTER
root/ikwb	Toshiba Network Camera	http://faq.surveillixdvrsupport.com/index.php?action=artikel&cat=4&id=8&artlang=en
ubnt/ubnt	Ubiquiti AirOS Router	http://setuprouter.com/router/ubiquiti/airos-airgrid-m5hp/login.htm
supervisor/supervisor	VideoIQ	https://ipvm.com/reports/ip-cameras-default-passwords-directory
root/<none>	Vivotek IP Camera	https://ipvm.com/reports/ip-cameras-default-passwords-directory
admin/1111	Xerox printers, et. al	https://atyourservice.blogs.xerox.com/2012/08/28/logging-in-as-system-administrator-on-your-xerox-printer/
root/Zte521	ZTE Router	http://www.ironbugs.com/2016/02/hack-and-patch-your-zte-f660-routers.html

Root cause: default passwords exploited by Mirai

USER:	PASS:
root	xc3511
root	vizxv
root	admin
admin	admin
root	888888
root	xmhdipc
root	default
root	juantech
root	123456
root	54321
support	support
root	(none)
admin	password
root	root
root	12345
user	user
admin	(none)
root	pass
admin	admin1234
root	1111
admin	smcadmin
admin	1111
root	666666
root	password
root	1234
root	klv123
Administrator	admin
service	service
supervisor	supervisor
guest	guest
guest	12345
guest	12345

USER:	PASS:
admin1	password
administrator	1234
666666	666666
888888	888888
ubnt	ubnt
root	klv1234
root	Zte521
root	hi3518
root	jvbzd
root	anko
root	zlxx.
root	7ujMko0vizxv
root	7ujMko0admin
root	system
root	ikwb
root	dreambox
root	user
root	realtek
root	00000000
admin	1111111
admin	1234
admin	12345
admin	54321
admin	123456
admin	7ujMko0admin
admin	1234
admin	pass
admin	meinsm
tech	tech
mother	fucker

Root cause of IoT problems: **economics**

- *Why are these IoT devices so insecure?*
  - There is no incentive for manufacturers to provide more secure webcams, routers, hard-disk recorders, …
  - In fact, there is an economic disincentive:
    - Manufacturers who pay attention to secure will be more expensive, late to get to market, an will go bust
- Moreover:
  - *If your webcam is part of a botnet, is there an incentive for you to fix it? or take it offline?*
  - *If your webcam is part of a botnet, is there an incentive for your ISP to warn you? Or to put you in quarantine?*

- Security problems are often an externality for parties responsible of causing it & parties capable of fixing it

Older botnet example: Carna botnet [2012]

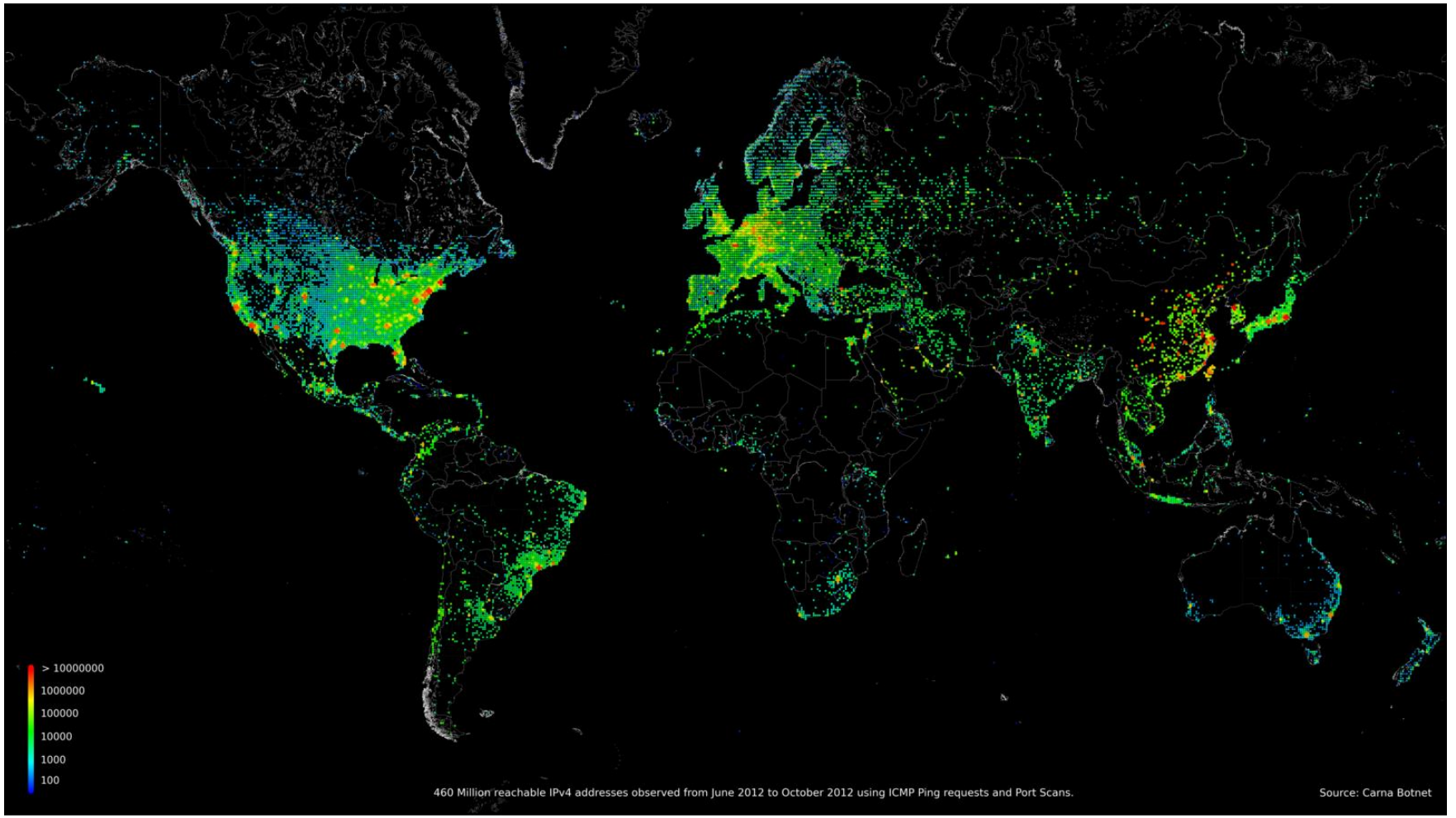
- Large collection of Linux-based embedded systems hacked by
  - using **`telnet`** and classic username/password combinations: **`root/root`** and **`admin/admin`**
  - simply trying random IP addresses
  - Each infected machine was given a range of IP addresses to try
  - Over 400K devices infected

- The entire botnet was then used to scan all IP addresses, to measure internet usage

- Details at http://internetcensus2012.bitbucket.org

- Darknet diaries Podcast about this: https://darknetdiaries.com/episode/13

Carna botnet measuring internet usage



WannaCry [March 2017]

- Used NSA malware EternalBlue leaked by Shadow Brokers hacker group
- Killed by registering non-existent domain name that malware checked for
- Caused shutdowns at UK hospitals, Nissan & Renault factories, Telefonica telco, FedEx, German railway, …
- Tied to the Lazarus group, associated with North Korea
- Poorly executed and little money made: only 150 K$

  https://bitinfocharts.com/bitcoin/wallet/WannaCry-wallet
- Damage orders of magnitude bigger:
  - 90 M£ & 19,000 cancelled medical appoint for UK hospitals
  - Total damage estimated > 4- billion $

NotPetya [June 2017]

- Used NSA exploits EternalBlue & EternalRomance for initial infection
- Used Mimikatz to harvest credentials and spread
- Attack initially spread via Ukrainian accountancy software
  - example of a supply chain attack
- Masquerading as ransomware, but its only aim is sabotage
- Caused shutdowns at Maersk shipping, Merck pharmaceuticals, …
- Estimated damage 10 billion $
- Good write-up in Wired magazine

https://www.wired.com/story/notpetya-cyberattack-ukraine-russia-code-crashed-the-world/

Supply chain attacks [2018-2019]

LILY HAY NEWMAN SECURITY 09.11.2018 03:00 AM

How Hackers Slipped by British Airways' Defenses

Security researchers have detailed how a criminal hacking gang used just 22 lines of code to steal credit card data from hundreds of thousands of British Airways customers.

Ticketmaster Blames Third Party Over Data Breach

By Kevin Townsend on June 28, 2018

Hotel websites infected with skimmer via supply chain attack

Sep 19, 2019

NEWS by Bradley Barth

BRIAN BARRETT SECURITY 07.11.2019 06:00 AM

Hack Brief: A Card-Skimming Hacker Group Hit 17K Domains—and Counting

Magecart hackers are casting the widest possible net to find vulnerable ecommerce sites—but their method could lead to even bigger problems.

https://www.wired.com/story/magecart-amazon-cloud-hacks/

Supply chain attacks

- Attack vector that is increasingly popular in recent years:
  corrupt 3rd party library with malicious code
  - for websites: via 3rd party javascript
  - eg ‘javascript that scrapes webpage for forms to enter credit card data
- One of in the ways that a criminal group, Magecart, did this
  1. Look for misconfigured S3 buckets in Amazon cloud that are world-readable & writeable
  2. Add malicious code to any *.js files in that bucket
  3. Sit back & wait for any credit cards to be reported
- Countermeasure: Subresource Integrity (SRI)
  HTML source of webpage includes a hash of external resource and browser checks the hash after loading it (and before using it)

https://www.riskiq.com/blog/category/magecart

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/Security/Subresource_Integrity