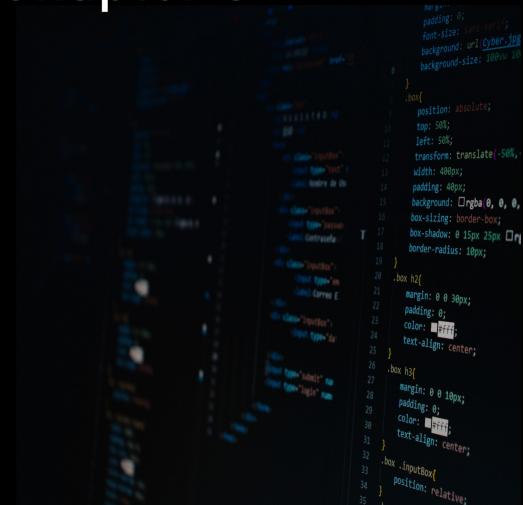
Security+ Chapter 3

Malicious Code

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Who Am I?

- Former PSYOP Soldier
- Current Incident Response Analyst for a global food and beverage supplier
- Dad, husband and National Park enthusiast



What's In It?

- Malware
- Malicious Code
- Adversarial Al

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 .box h2{
   margin: 0 0 30px;
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.box h3{
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```

Malware Types

- Ransomware
- Trojans
- Worms
- Rootkits
- Backdoors
- Bots
- Keyloggers
- Logicbombs

- Viruses
- Fileless Viruses
- Spyware
- Potentially Unwanted Programs (PUPs)

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Malware

- Short for Malicious Software
- Overarching term used to describe a large number of malicious softwares. (Replaces the common term "virus")
- Causes harm to systems and devices, networks, and users and/or gather info, provide illicit access, and take actions on an affected system.

Ransomware

- Hijacks a computer and demands a ransom
- May use encryption to lock down a users files
- May accompany pirated software or pornography and threaten to report users to law enforcement
- Effective backups are the only true protection from ransomware
- Some organizations pay ransoms

Trojans

- named after the Trojan Horse
- disguised as legitimate software and requires user interaction
- RATs (Remote Access Trojans) are a subset

- Used to take control of a system to perform additional behavior
- Not to be confused with Remote Access Tools legitimate software used to provide remote assistance

Worms

- doesn't require user interaction
- can spread themselves
- often spreads by network connections, file shares, email attachments, etc...
- self install without user interaction
- Extremely dangerous to work with

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Rootkits

- Designed to allow attackers backdoor access
- Puts malicious code between the user and the transform computer to modify user inputs, computer outputs and hide its traces
- Extremely difficult to diagnose using the infected
- system
- Removal may not be possible, or extremely costly, backups are a great defense

Backdoors

- access that bypasses normal authentication and authorization

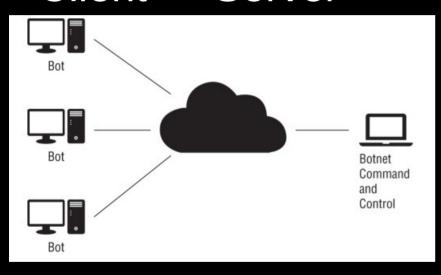
- allows access to systems, devices, or applications
- Trojans and Rootkits often include backdoors
- May be intentionally included by hardware/software manufacturers during development, then left for deployment
- Often discovered by attackers

Bots & Botnets

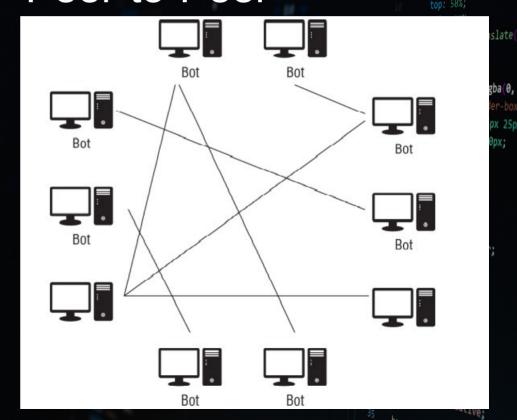
- remotely controlled systems or devices with a malware infection
- used in concert to perform addition compromises and infections, relay spam, and provide infrastructure for denial-of-service attacks
- Communicate over C2 (Command and Control)
- channels

2 Different Flavors

Client → Server



Peer-to-Peer



KeyLoggers

- software that can capture all or specific key presses
- may also consume mouse movements, touch screen taps, or payment card info

Not on the Exam: But hardware keyloggers exist and are very inexpensive

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Logic Bombs

- require a specific set of circumstances to activate, a date, a specific input, etc...
- very rare
- not independent programs, rather malicious content within a program
- hard if not impossible to detect without reviewing
- original code

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Fileless Viruses

- like normal malware, but never get saved to disk

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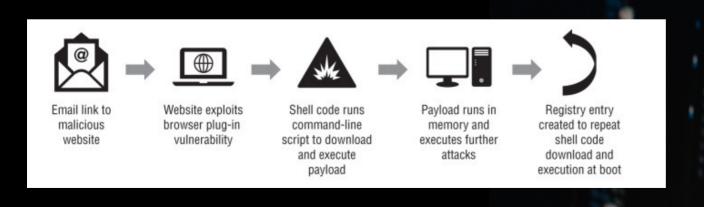
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- always reside in memory
- persist in future re-infections through registry keys that re-infect machines



Spyware

- designed to obtain location data, message contents, browsing habits, spending habits, camera access, etc...
- may be used against a company, enterprise, government, individual users, or a romantic partner
- A subset of this software type is *Stalkerware*, often installed by individuals in unhealthy or abusive relationships (Life360?)

Potentially Unwanted Programs

- adware, browser plugins, web tracking, bundled

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- programs
- not necessarily malicious, but user is likely unaware of installation
- Often not malicious, just annoying or intrusive

Malicious Code

- Scripts/macros vs compiled code
- May use interpreted languages
 - Powershell (Win)
 - Visual Basic (Win)
 - Python (Win/Linux/macOS)
 - Bash (Linux/macOS)
- Also includes "macros"

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AI/ML and Adversarial AI

- AI and Machine Learning are "trained" by being given certain sets of data and programmed to recognize them
- May be unintentionally corrupted by unaware installers/users
- May be intentionally corrupted by threat actors entering

Check on Learning

- software that collects key strokes and mouse movements
- malicious software that only exists in memory and reinfects after removal or reboot

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- software that demands users pay for access to files or to prevent embarrassing consequences