

Security in Computing & Information Technology

Lecture 12
Internet Banking
Crimeware

Lecture Schedule

Foundations

1. Introduction
2. Vulnerabilities, Threats, Attacks

Basic mechanisms

3. Security mechanisms, Elementary cryptography
4. Authentication
5. Access control

Major computing security areas

6. Operating systems
7. Databases
8. Networks
9. Web
10. Mobile computing

Applications

11. Privacy
12. Internet banking

Lecture Topics

- Credit cards on the Internet
- Mobile banking
- Crimeware

Quote(s) of the day

- "So now, when we face a choice between adding features and resolving security issues, we need to choose security."
- **-Bill Gates**

The user's going to pick dancing pigs over security every time.
-Bruce Schneier

Using encryption on the Internet is the equivalent of arranging an armored car to deliver credit-card information from someone living in a cardboard box to someone living on a park bench.
-Gene Spafford

If you think technology can solve your security problems, then you don't understand the problems and you don't understand the technology.

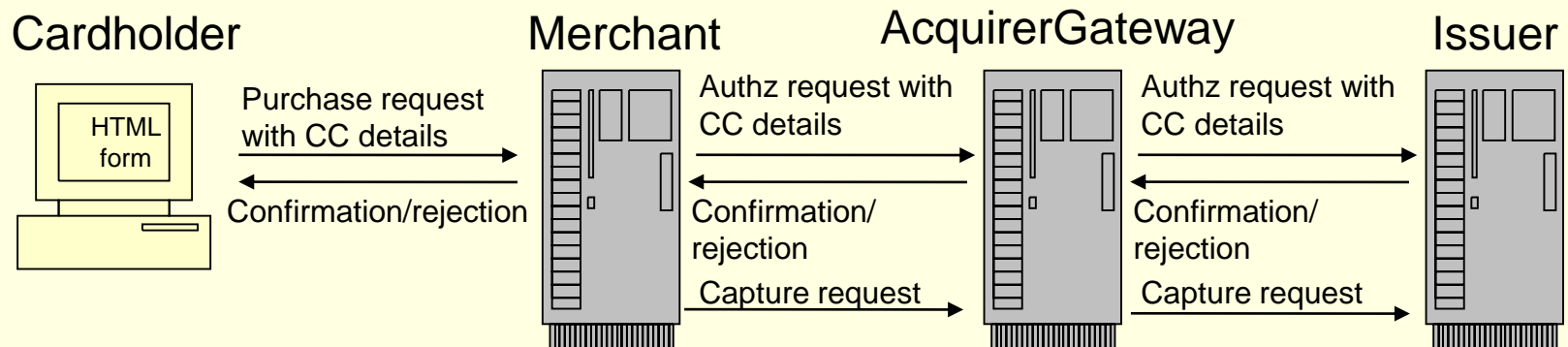
-Bruce Schneier

Credit Card Payments

- Credit cards have been around for decades
- Still accounts for around 95% of all online sales.
- Existing credit card information is sent over the Internet in encrypted form.
- To make a purchase,
 - consumer sends encrypted card information to merchant
 - merchant passes card info to bank for payment processing

Credit Card Transactions – Entities

- Issuer: provides the CC to the customer
- Cardholder: makes the payment
- Merchant: receives the payment
- Acquirer: processes the payment
- Gateway: bridge to CC network



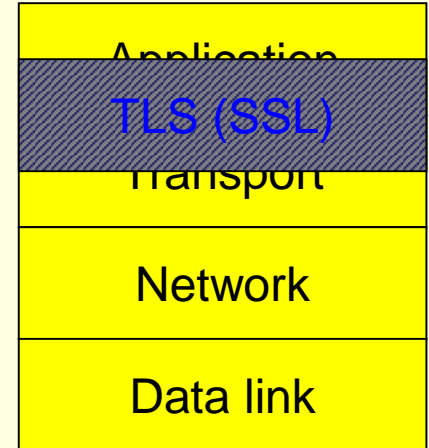
Protecting Credit Card Content

■ Technical aspects

- TCP/IP is not secure.
- Communications is protected
 - TLS (SSL) sits between the transport and application layer, and supports:
 - Integrity, Confidentiality
 - Server & (optional) Client auth

■ Trusted actors are needed

- Eg: PayPal - 'trust and safety' is their priority
~200million users (Q4 2016), ~100billion US\$ (2016),
Large percentage of staff dealing with security



Internet Banking Attacks

■ Phishing

- Fraudulent websites to capture sensitive customer details
- Spear Phishing / Whaling
 - Targeted phishing, eg to senior executives
- Vishing
 - Phone (eg VoIP) phishing (eg fake call centre)

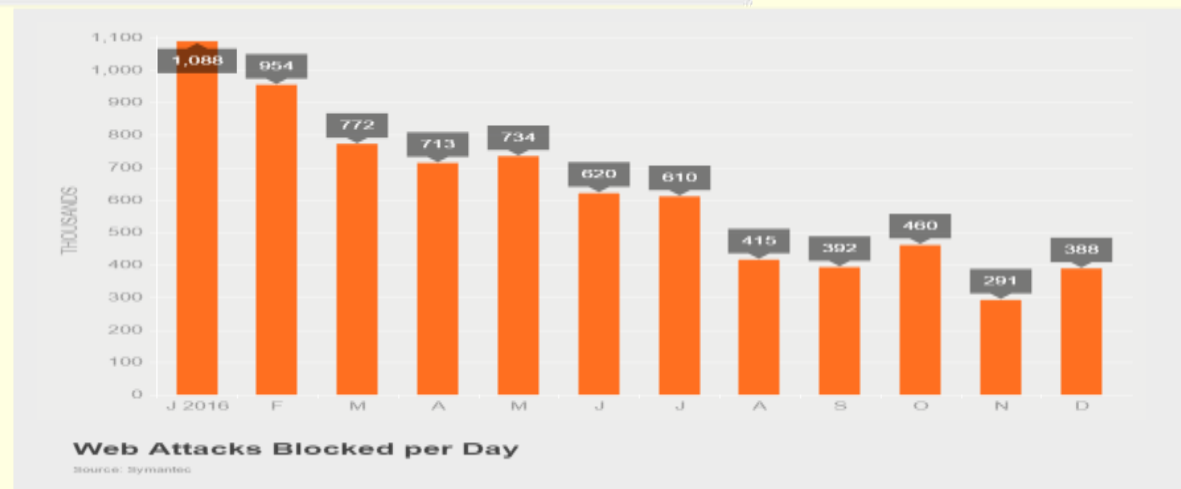
■ Pharming

- Attacker redirects website traffic to another fraudulent site (eg DNS redirects)

■ Search Engine Optimisation (SEO)

■ Advanced Persistent Threats (APT)

Attack Statistics



Common Phishing Attack Methodology

Real Site

From: admin@hackme.com
Subject: Security Alert

Dear HackMe Bank Client,

We are performing system maintenance, which may interfere with access to your Online Services. Due to these technical updates your online account has been deactivated.

Click here to reactivate:

<http://www.hackmebank.com/users/login.asp>



Attacker Data Collection

Name: John Doe
Address: 15 Broadway Ave
SSN: 123 45 6789
CC: 4388 1234 1234 1234
Username: jdoe
Password: password

Fake Site



Name: Jane Doe
Address: 15 7th Ave
SSN: 123 45 6798
CC: 4388 1234 1234 4321
Username: jane.doe
Password: password

Phishing: Prevention (1)

- Technology

- Web application security

- Restrict Track / Trace HTTP methods
 - Output Encoding
 - Use "httpOnly" & "secure" cookie flags
 - Break out of frames
 - `if (self != top) top.location = self.location;`

- Web application firewalls

- XSS detection
 - Content referrer restrictions

Source: http://www.owasp.org/images/5/5c/AppSec2005DC-Danny_Allan-Identity_Theft_Phishing_and_Pharming.ppt₁₁

Phishing: Prevention (2)

- Operational
 - Customer Education
 - Describe how you will interact with them
 - Possible ID theft techniques & safeguards
 - Email Communication
 - Be consistent with all customer communication
 - Do not ask for personal information
 - Web
 - Blanket SSL
 - Two factor authentication
 - Domain name consistency

Authenticating E-mail

- It is easy to spoof email
 - The Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) has no built-in protection
- Spoofed source is commonly used for spam and attack emails
- Additional methods are used for verification of source and intermediate nodes
 - Publishing the identity of servers
 - Sender Policy Framework (SPF)
 - Digitally signing emails
 - Domain Key Identified Mail (DKIM)

Sender Policy Framework (SPF)

- Participating domains publish the features of mail originating from them
 - Method: an SPF resource record (SPFRR) is registered at the sender's domain name server (DNS)
 - Most frequently used feature: IP addresses of computers authorised to send email
- Receivers check those features by retrieving the SPFRR from the sender's domain
- SenderID: a (slightly) improved version of SPF

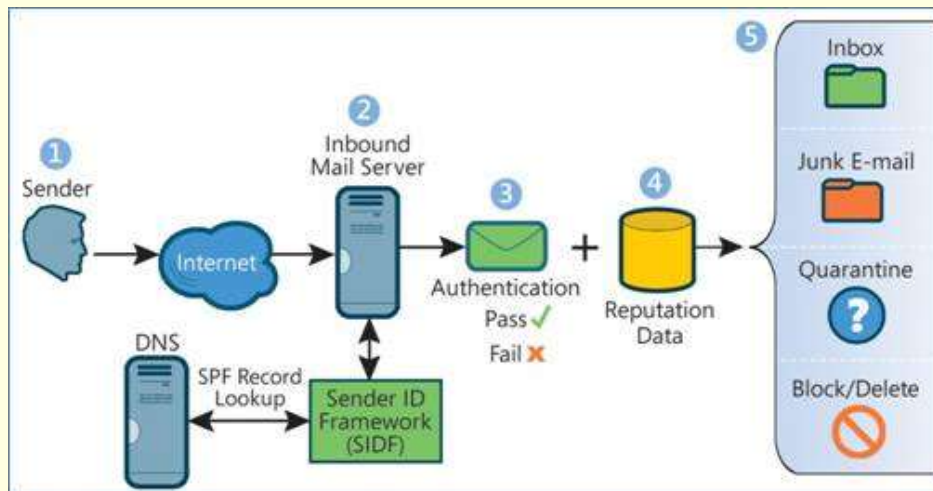


Image source:
<http://www.microsoft.com/mscorp/safety/content/technologies/senderid/wizard/>

Domain Keys Identified Mail (DKIM)

- The sender domain
 - Digitally signs the email
 - Inserts the signature into the email (in the DKIM-Signature field)
- Receiver retrieves the domain's public key from the sender's DNS and verifies the signature
- Becoming more popular than SPF
- Very useful but not foolproof method

Card Types



■ Smart Cards

- Smarter than traditional magnetic strip card.
- Have the potential for storing value, plus a wide range of personal information on a chip.
- Think e-tag, Myki, ...

■ PayWave, PayPass

- Near-field communication (NFC)
 - Technology exists to copy (steal) data from an RFID chip
 - Complex attack, no report of its use in finance (yet)
 - Easier to rack up many transactions under \$100

Mobile Banking

- Mobile Phones
 - Thick clients / mini-browsers for iPhone, Windows Mobile, etc
 - SMS authentication
 - Peer to peer payments
- EftPOS
 - Debit-card transaction processing
 - Wireless terminals now common-place
- ATMs
 - Mag-stripe or chip-and-pin bank cards
 - PIN numbers (3-DES) read by encrypting PIN PAD (EPP) and secure crypto-processor
 - Common attacks include card skimming, pin-hole cameras, ram-raids

Digital Currencies



- Electronic money schemes
 - Use traditional currency with legal foundation
- Virtual currency schemes
 - Cryptocurrencies: use cryptographic solutions to secure transactions and control the creation of units (more than 740 cryptocurrencies exist in total - according to Wikipedia)
 - Convertible to real money
 - Best known: Bitcoin
 - Non-traceable, favourite of the black market

A screenshot of a web interface for buying Bitcoin. It shows a 'Buy bitcoins' tab, a 'Market Order' checkbox, and a form with fields for 'Amount of BTC to buy', 'Price per coin in GBP', and 'Total to spend in GBP'. A large orange 'BUY BITCOINS' button is at the bottom.

Digital Currency-Related Attacks

- Bitcoin mining
 - Websites can use their visitors for calculations in background scripts (Web Workers)
 - Botnets used for mining
- Attacking Bitcoin exchange

Regulatory Compliance – PCI DSS

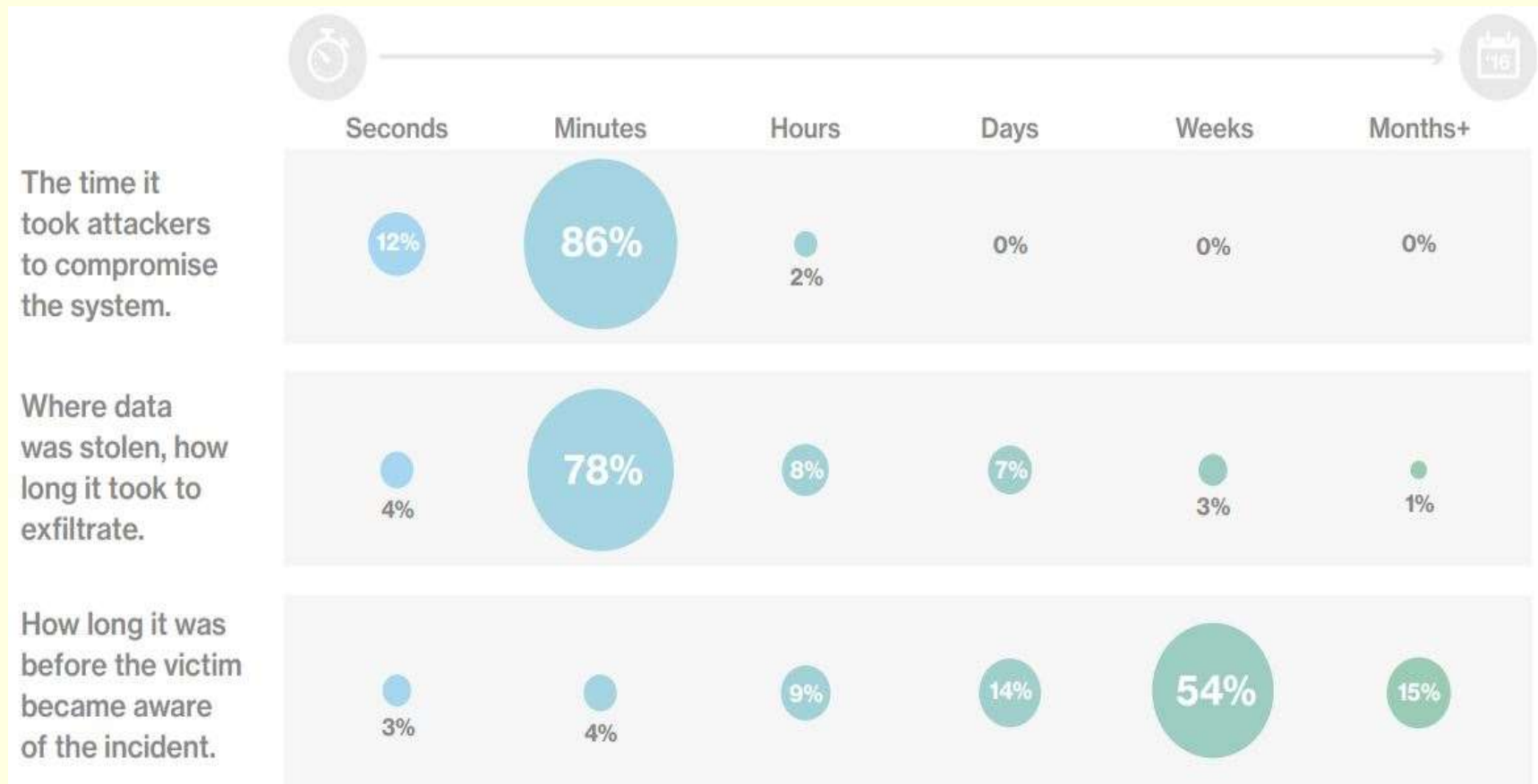
- Payment Card Industry Data Security Standards
- Merchants that conduct credit card transactions online must comply with PCI-DSS
- Compliance is performed as follows:
 - vulnerability assessment (VA) scanning by a PCI-approved security vendor (ASV)
 - controls assessment by PCI-approved Qualified Security Assessor (QSA)

PCI DSS Requirements

- Build and Maintain a Secure Network
- Protect Cardholder Data
- Maintain a Vulnerability Management Program
- Implement Strong Access Control Measures
- Regularly Monitor and Test Networks
- Maintain an Information Security Policy

Financial Incident Timeline

■ Statistics of 2016 data



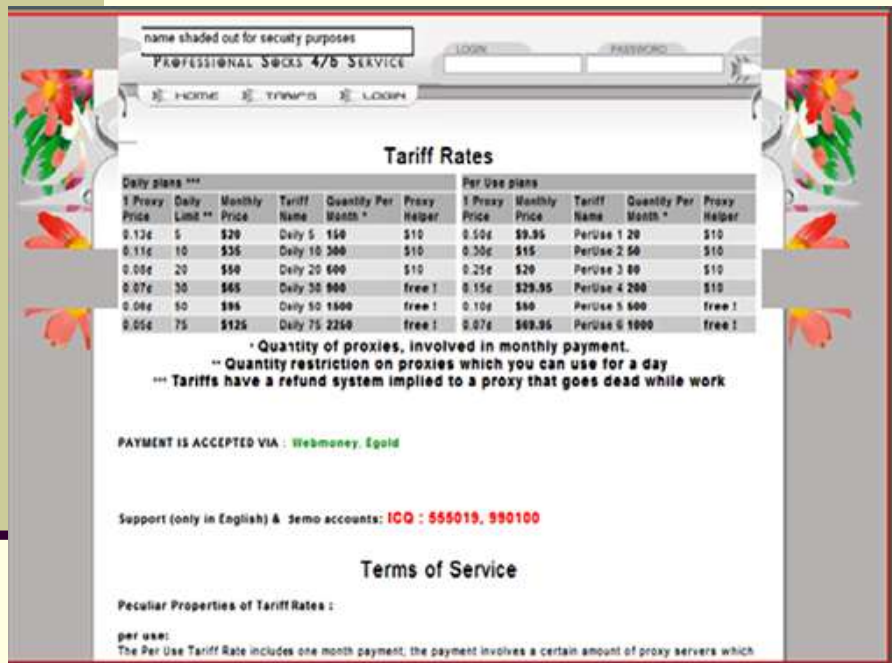
Financial Service Attack Types

- Statistics of 2016 data



Cybercrime Trends – Crimeware

Crimeware as a service: Botnet for rent



The screenshot shows a website interface for a crimeware service. At the top, there is a login section with fields for 'name' (shaded out for security) and 'password', and buttons for 'LOGIN' and 'PASSWORD'. Below this is a navigation bar with links for 'HOME', 'TYPING', and 'LOGIN'. The main content area is titled 'Tariff Rates' and contains two tables: 'Daily plans' and 'Per Use plans'. The 'Daily plans' table lists various proxy limits and monthly prices, while the 'Per Use plans' table lists proxy limits and per-use prices. Below the tables, there are footnotes explaining the quantity of proxies involved in monthly payment and the refund system for dead proxies. At the bottom, there is a section for 'Terms of Service' and a note about payment methods (Webmoney, Egold).

Daily plans ***					Per Use plans				
1 Proxy Price	Daily Limit **	Monthly Price	Tariff Name	Quantity Per Month *	1 Proxy Price	Monthly Price	Tariff Name	Quantity Per Month *	Proxy Halper
0.12c	5	\$20	Daily 5 150	\$10	0.50c	\$9.95	PerUse 1 20	\$10	
0.11c	10	\$35	Daily 10 300	\$10	0.30c	\$15	PerUse 2 50	\$10	
0.09c	20	\$50	Daily 20 600	\$10	0.25c	\$20	PerUse 3 80	\$10	
0.07c	30	\$65	Daily 30 900	free 1	0.15c	\$29.95	PerUse 4 200	\$10	
0.06c	50	\$85	Daily 50 1500	free 1	0.10c	\$40	PerUse 5 500	free 1	
0.05c	75	\$125	Daily 75 2250	free 1	0.07c	\$69.95	PerUse 6 1000	free 1	

* Quantity of proxies, involved in monthly payment.
** Quantity restriction on proxies which you can use for a day
*** Tariffs have a refund system implied to a proxy that goes dead while work

PAYMENT IS ACCEPTED VIA : Webmoney, Egold

Support (only in English) & demo accounts: ICQ : 555019, 990100

Terms of Service

Peculiar Properties of Tariff Rates :

per use:
The Per Use Tariff Rate includes one month payment, the payment involves a certain amount of proxy servers which

- In 2008, the Australian Prime Minister listed CyberCrime as a national Top 10 priority
- \$400 to set up your own botnet
 - Can be rented out
- GeoIP to serve dynamic, localised content
- Criminals using device and network encryption (eg Tor, Truecrypt) constantly rising.
- Telcos taking more responsibility on botnets -more pro-active profiling needed (similar to how bank calls when suspicious transactions detected)

Marketplace for Cybercrime

- Cybercrime as a service
 - Commercial companies selling zero-day vulnerabilities
 - Identification and development of exploits for special operations
 - Hacking as a service
- Marketplaces for stolen information (e.g. payment cards)



The higher the impact the higher the price

SecComp Lecture 12

- Darknet market (cryptomarket) for illicit (and legal) goods

- Image source: <http://www.mcafee.com/us/resources/white-papers/wp-digital-laundry.pdf>



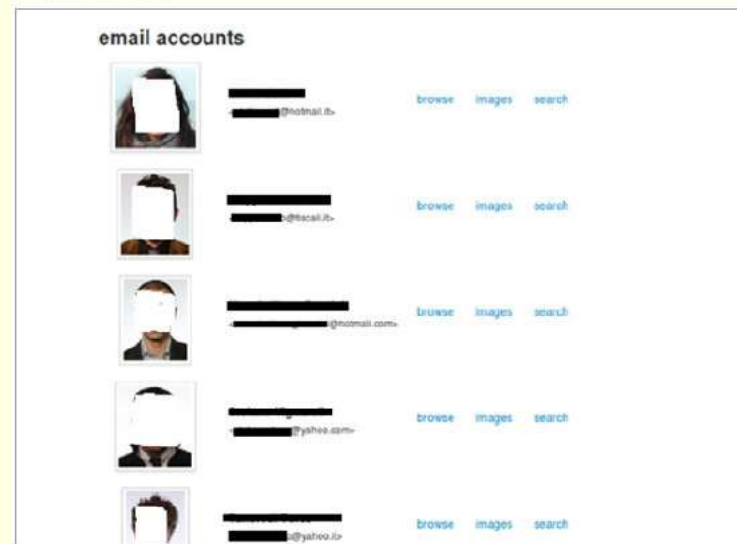
Items on the Black Market (1)

- On-line accounts
 - E.g. entertainment services/media streaming, loyalty programs
- Identities
 - Personal data, email accounts, medical history


```
username(s): [REDACTED]
emails: [REDACTED]@hotmail.co.uk, [REDACTED]@gmail.com
first Name: [REDACTED]
last Name: Bright
gender: Male
date of Birth: [REDACTED] 1995
age: 19
kypels): [REDACTED]
city: Norwich, Norfolk
postal code: [REDACTED]
state/province: Norwich, Norfolk
country: United Kingdom
street: [REDACTED]
PlayStation Network: [REDACTED]

----- Accounts -----
http://Twitter.com/[REDACTED]
http://Instagram.com/[REDACTED]
http://Twitch.tv/[REDACTED]
http://Youtube.com/user/[REDACTED]
http://Youtube.com/channel/[REDACTED]
http://Youtube.com/user/[REDACTED]
http://Facebook.com/[REDACTED]
http://Plus.google.com/[REDACTED]
http://Plus.google.com/[REDACTED]
http://SteamCommunity.com/profile/[REDACTED]
http://Consolecrunch.org/index.php/members/[REDACTED]
http://NextGenUpdate.com/forums/member/[REDACTED]
http://XenForo.com/community/members/[REDACTED]

----- Family -----
Mother: [REDACTED]
http://Facebook.com/[REDACTED]
Father: [REDACTED]
```



Items on the Black Market (2)



Yahoo | 145K | Email:Pass | Decrypted | Instant Delivery

USD 13.76 (including 0.77 transaction fee)
฿ 0.0102

In stock

Vendor: **SunTzu583** [+3][0] **Level 1 (M)**

Class: Digital

Delivery: **Instant Delivery**

Quantity:

Buy Now

[? Question](#) [Report](#)

[Details](#) [Feedback](#)

Listing Details

100K Yahoo email:address in text format.



Gmail | 450K | Email:Pass | Decrypted | Instant Delivery

USD 25.74 (including 0.75 transaction fee)
฿ 0.0109

In stock

Vendor: **SunTzu583** [+4][0] **Level 1 (104)**

Class: Digital

Delivery: **Instant Delivery**

Quantity:

Buy Now

[? Question](#) [Report](#)

Also available:

Gmail 500K Email:Pass Decrypted Instant Delivery	USD 25.34.5 ฿ 0.0225
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[Details](#) [Feedback](#)

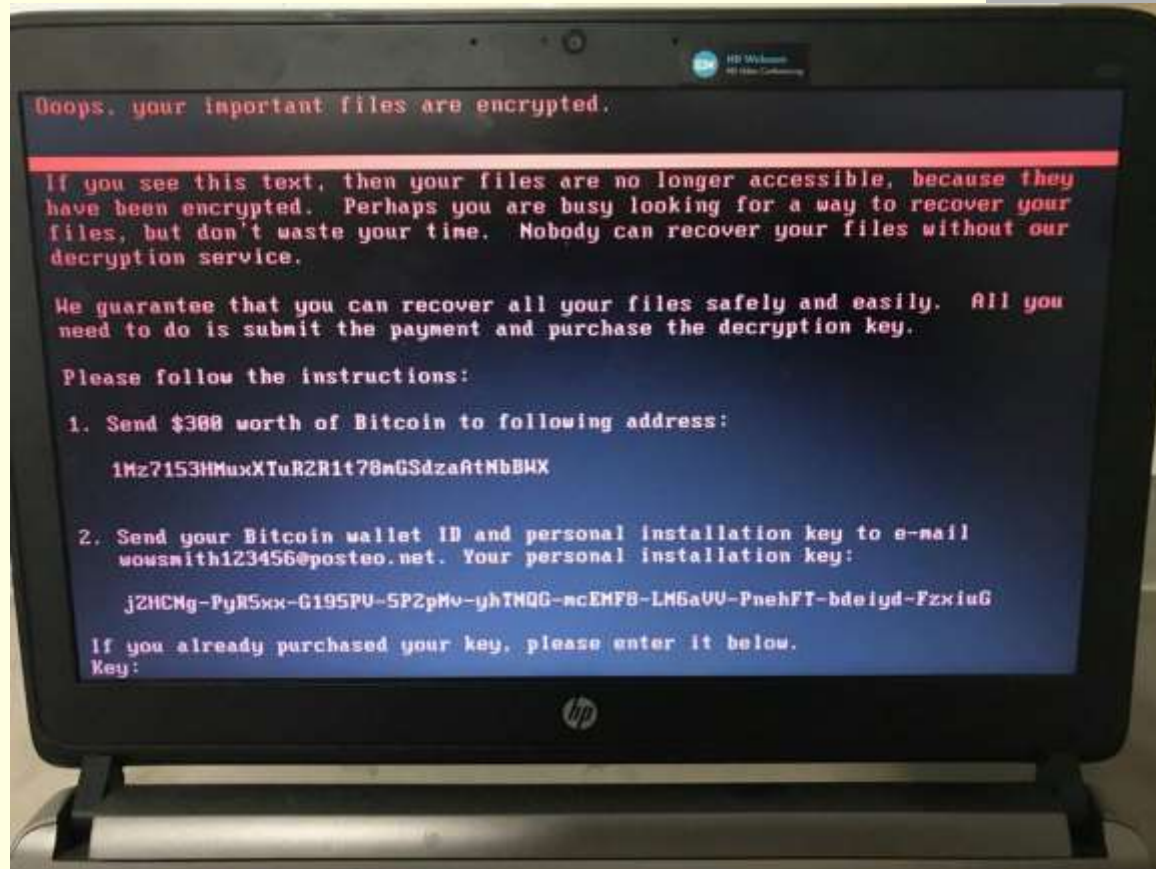
Listing Details

Gmail 450K Email:Password Decrypted

Ransomware



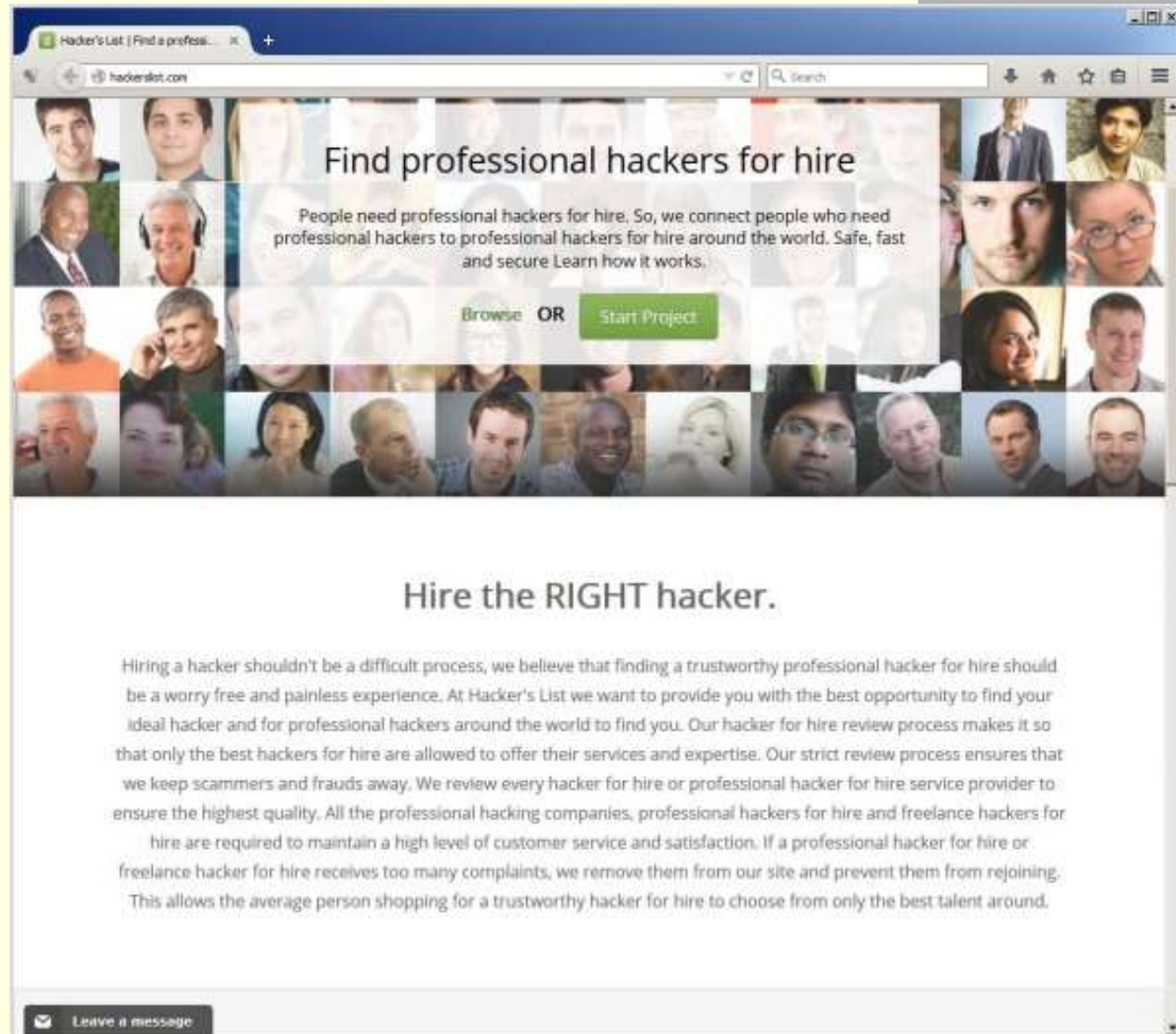
Ransomware



Malware can

- overwrite Master Boot Record (MBR)
- encrypt files
- ...

The Hacking Business



From the Past: "Blaster" Trojan

- RPC buffer overrun (in RPCSS) - circa 2003:

(<http://support.microsoft.com/kb/824146>)

Vulnerable code:

```
while (*pwszTemp != L'\\')  
    *pwszServerName++ = *pwszTemp++;
```

- ~6m infected computers, 3.37m service calls
Should have been

```
while ( (*pwszTemp != L'\\') &&  
        ( (*pwszTemp != L'\0') ) &&  
        (pwszServerName < end_addr) )  
    *pwszServerName++ = *pwszTemp++;
```

- The Gates memo:

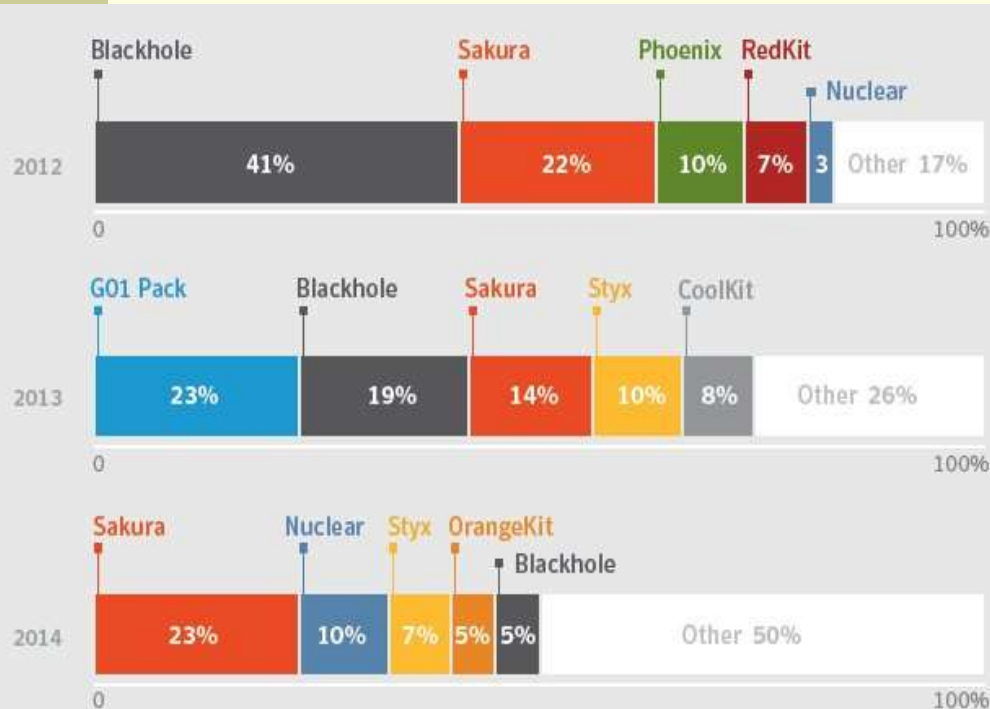
- "When we face a choice between adding features and resolving security issues, we need to choose security,"
- "Our products should emphasize security right out of the box."

Recent: Blackhole Exploit Kit



- Malware kits
 - Tools for criminals to create and distribute malware
 - Systems to manage networks of infected machines
- Blackhole first version in late 2010
 - Spreads via web pages compromised by injected Javascript
 - Targets a variety of vulnerabilities
 - Code obfuscated with commercial tools
 - Consists of encrypted PHP scripts (ionCube)
 - Typical payload: polymorphic malware encrypted with custom tools to evade detection
 - E.g. Zeus, fake AV (scareware), Ransomware
 - Provides management services
 - Configuration options, statistical summary of infections, blacklisting/blocking of IP addresses
 - Autoupdate
 - At the end of 2013, Russian authorities arrested the alleged author of Blackhole

Web Attack Toolkits



Top 5 Web Attack Toolkits, 2012–2014

Source: Symantec

Rank	Exploit Kit	2015 (%)	2016 (%)	Percentage Point Difference
1	Unclassified	38.9	37.9	-1.0
2	Angler	13.3	22.2	8.9
3	Spartan	7.3	11.9	4.6
4	RIG	2.0	7.9	5.9
5	Magnitude	1.1	5.8	4.7
6	Neutrino	1.3	5.8	4.5
7	VIP	24.8	3.2	-21.6
8	Nuclear	4.0	1.6	-2.4
9	Fiesta	2.5	1.0	-1.5
10	G01 Pack	2.2	0.8	-1.4

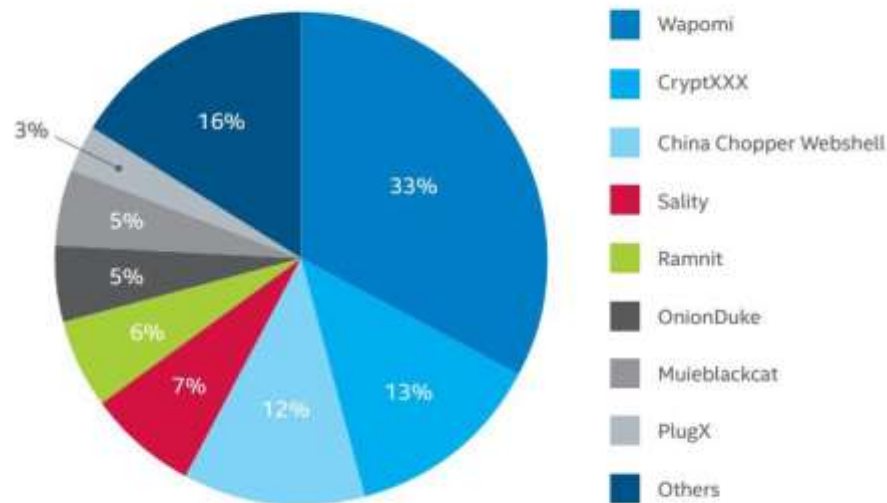
Cybercrime – Botnets

- Prevalent tool for massive attacks

- E.g. ransomware-as-a-service

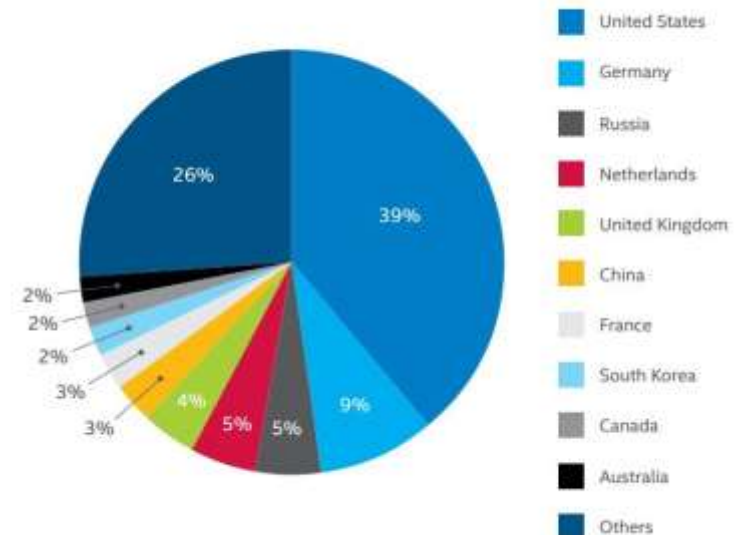
Bridges: PHP scripts that store client IP addresses, encryption keys, ransom values, verify payment status

Worldwide Botnet Prevalence



Source: McAfee Labs, 2016.

Top Countries Hosting Botnet Control Servers



Source: McAfee Labs, 2016.

Botnet from the Past: Zeus Bot

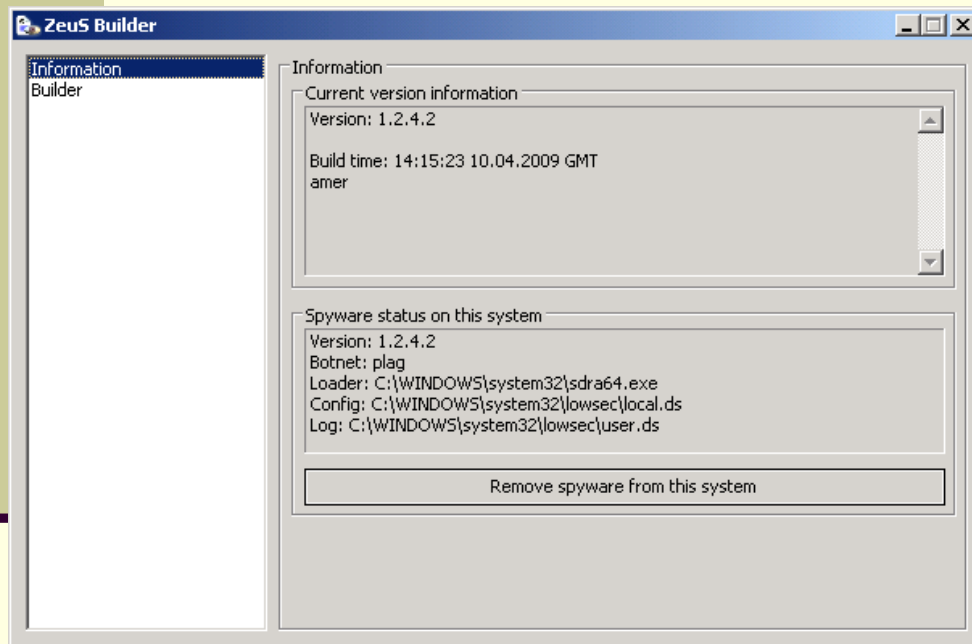
- Analysed by:
 - Creating dummy customer records and seeding into botnets
 - Fingerprints in HTTP requests / responses ...
- Professionally developed: feature-rich, user friendly and scalable
- New features - WebInjects and Jabber IM
- Total pkg can cost \$8k. Hardwired protection to keep bot creator's revenue stream wall-gardened

Zeus Botnet Overview

- It is a toolkit
 - There are many Zeus botnets
- Components
 - Distribution
 - Via spam (attachment or link)
 - Not self-propagating
 - Automatic installation
 - Configuration
 - Static: Sets the basic parameters (owner, URLs for botnet administration, etc)
 - Dynamic: Used for changing the botnet's behaviour

Zeus Botnet Screenshots

Zeus Builder



Password capture

View report (HTTP request, 172 bytes)	
Bot ID:	bot_10000001
Botnet:	plag
Version:	1.2.4.2
OS Version:	XP Professional SP 2, build 2600
OS Language:	1033
Local time:	30.09.2009 14:16:03
GMT:	-8:00
Session time:	04:35:50
Report time:	30.09.2009 21:15:41
Country:	--
IPv4:	192.168.1.83
Comments for bot:	-
In the list of used:	No
Process name:	C:\Program Files\Internet Explorer\iexplore.exe
Source:	http://www.bank.com/login.php
http://www.bank.com/login.php	
Referer: http://www.bank.com/login.html	
Keys: admintestswordfish1234567890	
Data:	
username=admintest	
password=swordfish	
pinnumber=1234567890	

The Botnet Industry

TDL 4 – The Indestructible Botnet

- Has been evolving since 2008
- Prolific
 - ~4.5 million infected computers (with a rootkit in the Master Boot Record)
 - Affiliates get \$20-\$200 for every 1000 infections
- Uses sophisticated technology
 - advanced encryption
 - public peer-to-peer network (Kad) for communication
- Launchpad for other malware
 - Downloads associated malware and deletes others (e.g. Zeus)



R
PLATINUM
ELITE AFFILIATE NETWORK

Login:

Password:

Summary

- Banking has always been an **attractive target** for criminals
- There are **security standards** for the payment card industry
- **Data protection** is
 - strong when data is in transit
 - critical at the endpoints
 - user gullibility
 - payment processing sites are high-yield targets for criminals

Preparing for the Exam

- Read the material and prepare your notes
- Check your knowledge by going through the revision questions
- Write down your answers, writing is different from thinking them through
- Once finished writing, evaluate your answers by using the lecture/tute/lab notes

Expectations at the Exam

You should be able to

- Explain basic security related terms
- Describe the basics of most common attack methods
 - Their aims
 - The way they work
- Explain key security concepts
- Explain basic security mechanisms
 - What they protect
 - The principle of operation
 - Their components (where applicable)
- Analyse and evaluate a system from the security perspective
- Apply your security knowledge to simple scenarios

After the Exam

