



Malware and beyond

Botnets, Infostealers and
cybersecurity countermeasures

Background

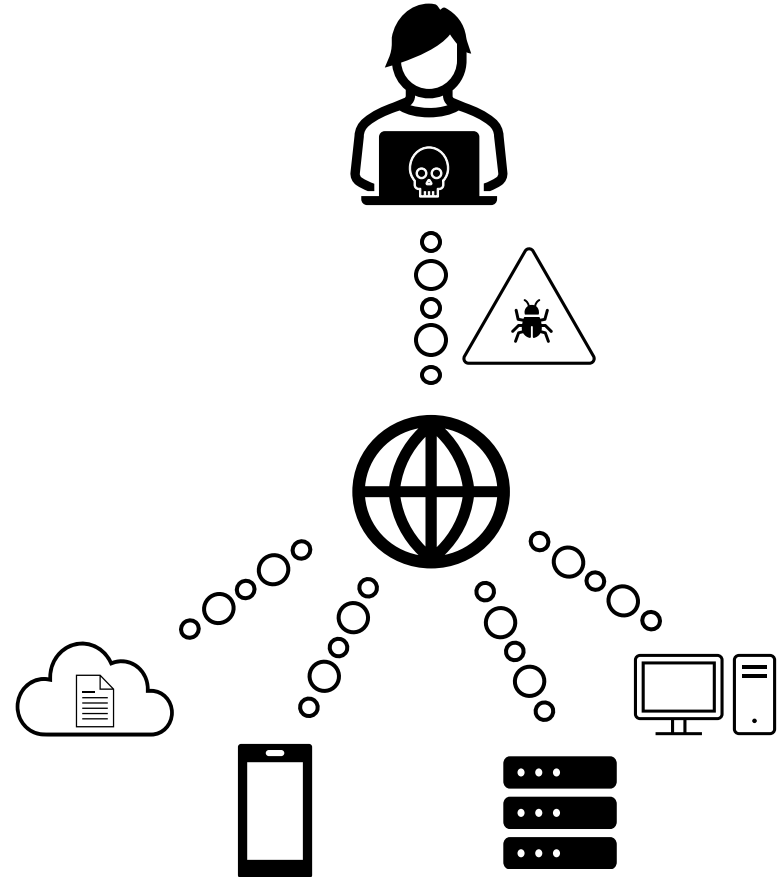
The Internet and the worldwide Web have made great progress in how society communicates and the face of business.

Malwares are becoming one of the most substantial threats to information security.

Infostealers are a significant threat to organizations and individuals.

The creation of infostealers has become relatively easy, with many tools and kits available on the dark web.

Malware-as-a-Service model allow cybercriminals to access to malicious software and related infrastructure for a fee.



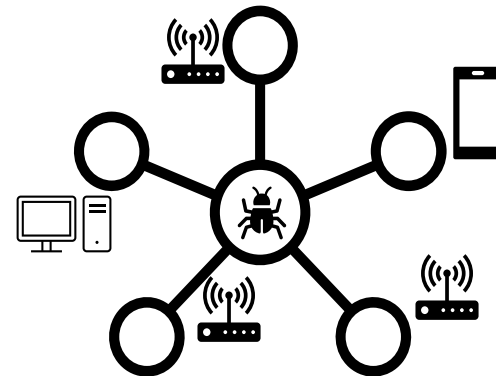
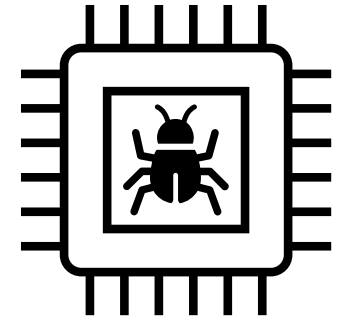
Malware

Malicious software intentionally designed to **cause harm to a computer**.

Defined as: "any code added, changed or removed from a software system in order to intentionally cause harm or subvert the intended function of the system".

The **history of malware dates back to 1966**, when John von Neumann was developing the concept of "**Theoretical malware**", a **program that could reproduce and spread itself throughout a system**.

There are **many types of malware**, some of which are virus, worm, trojan, ransomware, botnet and infostealer.



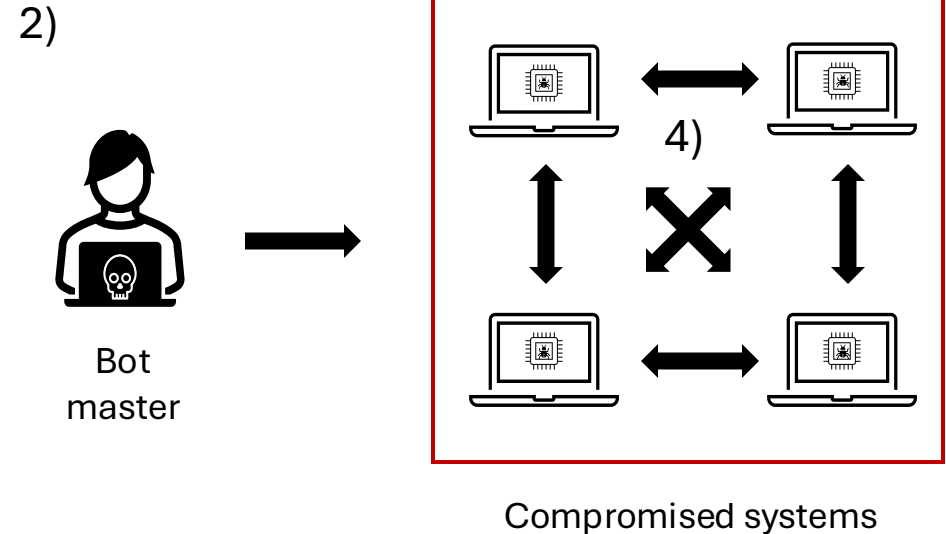
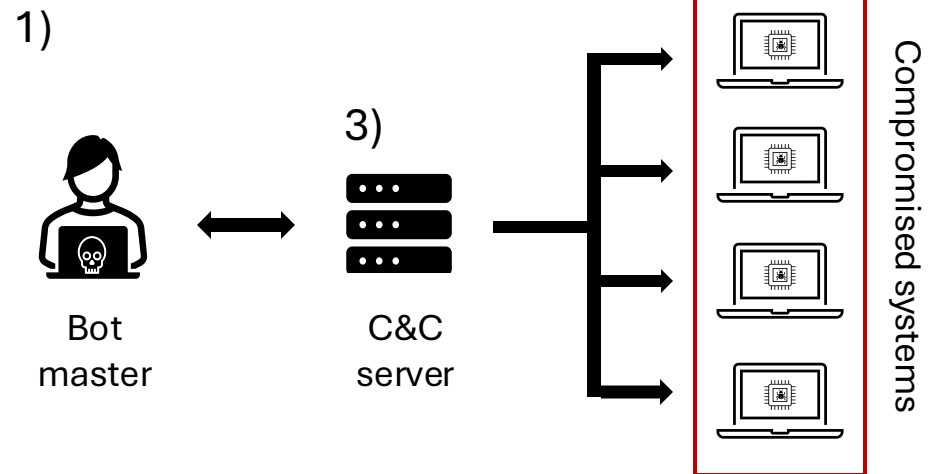
Botnet

A **botnet** is a network of malware-infected hosts typically **controlled by a botmaster**.

Botnet architectures are usually divided into **two main categories**, centralized botnets (1) and Peer-to-Peer (P2P) botnets (2).

In the centralized structure a central **C&C server** (3) is **responsible for sending commands to bots**.

In a **P2P network**, the **botnet commands** are **propagated throughout the P2P overlay network** (4).



Infostealer

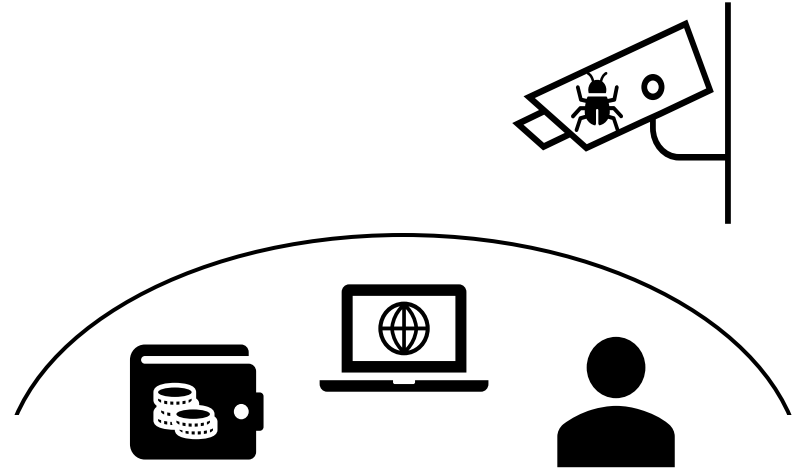
Type of **malicious software** designed to **extract sensitive information** from **compromised systems**.

Used by **cybercriminals** to **gather valuable data** that can be **sold on the dark web** or used for further malicious activities.

The **targets** of infostealers can includes:

- **Browser-saved credentials**
- **Financial data**
- **Personal identifiable information**

Employs techniques such as keylogging, form grabbing, and credential dumping to capture sensitive data.



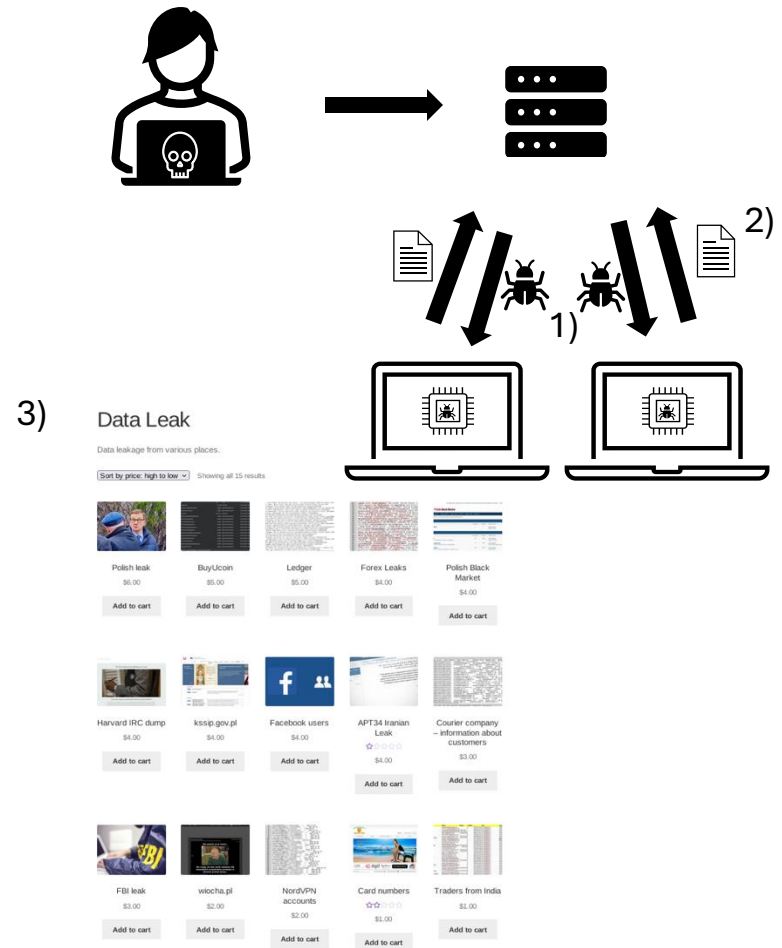
The role of botnets in infostealer operations

Botnets play a crucial role in the operation of infostealers by providing a network of compromised devices that can be controlled remotely.

Networks allow attackers to **distribute infostealers** more effectively and **manage the collection of stolen data**.

The process of infostealer so include **three main stages**:

- **Data collection**, infostealer is deployed on the compromised devices and it starts collecting sensitive information. (1)
- **Data distribution**, data are transmitted to C2C servers. (2)
- **Data monetization**, data are sold on underground markets. (3)



Mitre ATT&CK framework

Is a **comprehensive, globally accessible knowledge base that outlines the tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs)**.

Provides a **structured approach to understanding and countering cyber threats**, helping organizations enhance their cybersecurity posture.

Infostealers typically **operate within several key tactics** (check the table).

Infostealers employ techniques like:

- Credential dumping (T1003).
- Input capture (T1056).
- Data from local system (T1005).
- Exfiltration Over Alternative Protocol (T1048).

Tactic codes	Short description
TA0001	Initial Access
TA0002	Execution
TA0003	Persistence
TA0006	Credential Access
TA0009	Collection
TA0010	Exfiltration

Mitigation strategies

Mitigating infostealer threat is an hard challenge, that requires a multi-layered approach.


Strategies includes both **technical solutions** and **organizational practices**.


Technical solutions focus on enhancing the **security posture of systems and networks** through advanced detection, prevention, and response mechanisms.

Organizational practices focus on enhancing the **human and procedural aspects of security**, ensuring that employees are well-informed and prepared to respond to potential threats.


Technical solutions	Organizational practice
Endpoint Detection and Response	Employee Awareness Training
Multi-Factor Authentication	Password Management
Anti-Malware Software	Software Updates
Network Segmentation	Incident Response Plan
Dark Web Monitoring	Managed Extended Detection and Response


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