1. MOVEit File Transfer Attacks (May 2023)

Type: Data breach

- Methodology: A vulnerability in the MOVEit file transfer tool was exploited by the Russian-speaking Clop group, leading to data theft without encryption, deviating from traditional ransomware tactics.
- Impact: Over 2,600 organizations and 84 million individuals were affected, including government agencies and major corporations like IBM and Cognizant.
- Mitigation: Most companies involved had to negotiate with the attackers, though it's unclear who paid the ransom. The attack is ongoing with significant data leak risks.

2. Barracuda Email Security Gateway Attack (May 2023)

- Type: Exploit of vulnerability
- Methodology: A critical vulnerability in Barracuda's ESG appliances was exploited by a Chinese state-linked group, UNC4841, compromising 5% of all active ESG devices.
- Impact: U.S. government agencies were targeted, prompting Barracuda to advise clients to replace compromised devices.
- Mitigation: Barracuda provided free replacements to affected clients and continued to advise complete device replacement.

3. Microsoft Cloud Email Breach (June 2023)

- o **Type:** Data breach
- Methodology: Chinese hackers, tracked as Storm-0558, exploited a flaw in Azure Active Directory, targeting U.S. government email accounts, including high-profile officials.
- o **Impact:** 60,000 emails from U.S. State Department officials were compromised.
- Mitigation: Microsoft identified and patched the flaw, though the breach spurred investigations into the company's security practices.

4. 3CX Supply Chain Attack (March 2023)

- Type: Supply chain attack
- Methodology: North Korean-linked hackers compromised 3CX's communications software through an earlier supply chain attack on a financial firm, Trading Technologies.
- Impact: 600,000 organizations using 3CX, including American Express and Coca-Cola, were potentially impacted.
- Mitigation: The breach was detected and stopped within weeks, significantly reducing potential damage.

5. Colonial Pipeline Ransomware Attack (May 2021)

Type: Ransomware (DarkSide group)

- Methodology: A cyber extortion attack on Colonial Pipeline using ransomware led to fuel supply disruptions across the U.S. East Coast.
- o **Impact:** Fuel shortages, panic buying, and a \$4.4 million ransom payment.
- Mitigation: Colonial Pipeline paid the ransom, but the U.S. Department of Justice later recovered a portion of the payment.

6. SolarWinds Supply Chain Attack (Discovered December 2020)

- o **Type:** Supply chain attack
- Methodology: Russian state-sponsored hackers injected malware into SolarWinds'
 Orion platform, gaining access to U.S. government agencies and corporations.
- o **Impact:** Affected U.S. federal agencies and Fortune 500 companies.
- Mitigation: Detection came late, but wide-scale monitoring and patching efforts followed.

7. Kaseya Ransomware Attack (July 2021)

- Type: Ransomware (REvil group)
- **Methodology:** The REvil group exploited a vulnerability in Kaseya's IT management software, affecting 1,500 businesses globally.
- o **Impact:** Operations of multiple businesses were halted due to ransomware encryption, with a \$70 million ransom demand.
- Mitigation: Kaseya developed a patch, and REvil's servers were later taken down by global law enforcement agencies.

8. Log4Shell Exploit (December 2021)

- Type: Remote code execution vulnerability
- Methodology: Hackers exploited a zero-day vulnerability in Apache's Log4j, allowing them to remotely execute code and control affected systems.
- Impact: This vulnerability impacted countless systems globally, including major tech companies like Amazon, Microsoft, and Google.
- Mitigation: Urgent patches and updates were deployed, but the long-term impact is still being managed.

9. T-Mobile Data Breach (August 2021)

- o **Type:** Data breach
- Methodology: Hackers exploited unsecured T-Mobile systems, stealing personal information of over 50 million customers.
- Impact: Names, Social Security numbers, and other sensitive data were compromised.
- Mitigation: T-Mobile offered affected customers credit monitoring services and enhanced its security measures.

10. Uber Data Breach (September 2022)

- **Type:** Social engineering attack
- **Methodology:** A hacker gained access to Uber's internal systems through a multi-factor authentication (MFA) fatigue attack, leveraging social engineering to bypass security.
- Impact: Sensitive employee information and corporate communications were exposed.
- **Mitigation:** Uber strengthened its internal security practices and reported the incident to law enforcement.