

An Exploration of Ransomware



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In the news

Erie County Medical Center in Buffalo, NY

Victim of ransomware attack in 2017

Did not pay the ransom, but ended up paying around 10 million dollars recovering from the incident



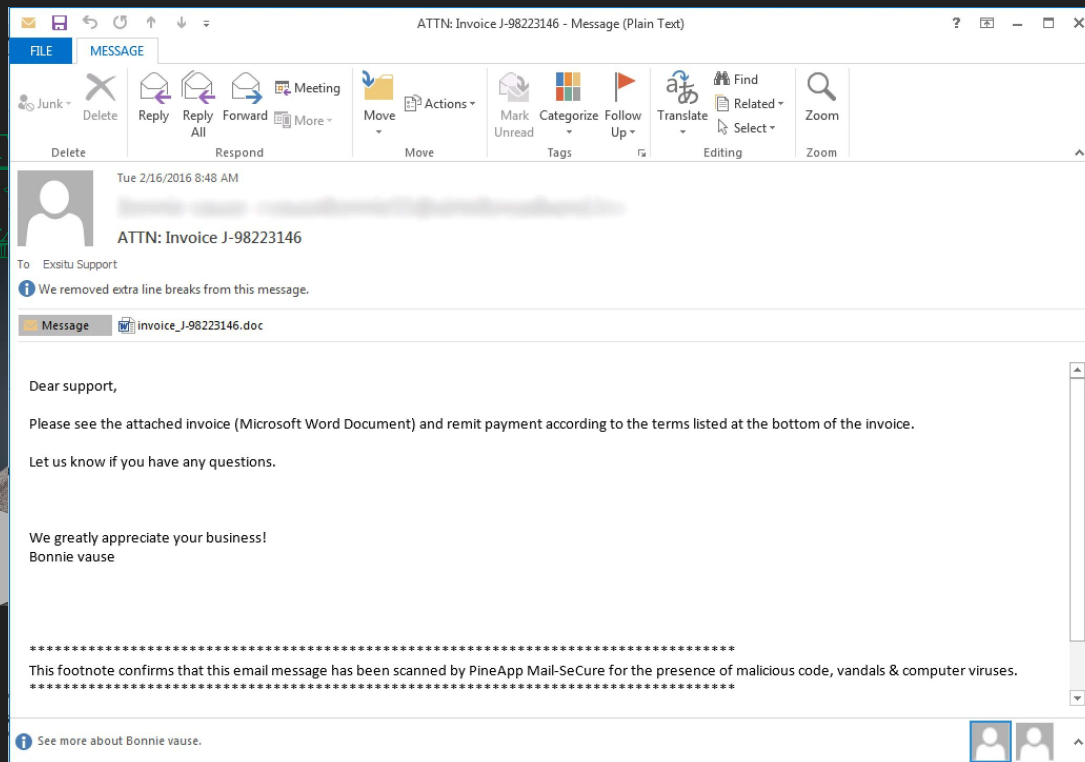
What is ransomware?

- Malicious software (malware) that infects computers and locks up the computer's files until some ransom is paid

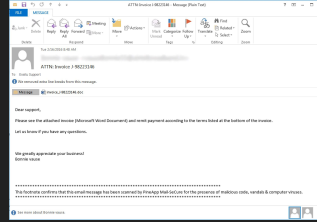
How Ransomware works



How Ransomware works



How Ransomware works



Malicious email

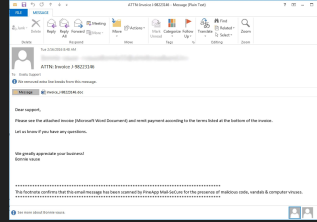


How Ransomware works

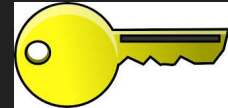


.sql, .mp4, .7z, .rar, .m4a, .wma, .avi, .wmv, .csv, .d3dbsp, .zip, .sie, .sum, .ibank, .t13, .t12, .qdf, .gdb, .tax, .pkpass, .bc6, .bc7, .bkp, .qic, .bkf, .sidn, .sidd, .mddata, .itl, .itdb, .icxs, .hvpl, .hplg, .hkdb, .mdbbackup, .syncdb, .gho, .cas, .svg, .map, .wmo, .itm, .sb, .fos, .mov, .vdf, .ztmp, .sis, .sid, .ncf, .menu, .layout, .dmp, .blob, .esm, .vcf, .vtf, .dazip, .fpk, .mlx, .kf, .iwd, .vpk, .tor, .psk, .rim, .w3x, .fsh, .ntl, .arch00, .lvl, .snx, .cfr, .ff, .vpp_pc, .lrf, .m2, .mcmeta, .vfs0, .mpqge, .kdb, .db0, .dba, .rofl, .hxx, .bar, .upk, .das, .iwi, .litemod, .asset, .forge, .ltx, .bsa, .apk, .re4, .sav, .lbf, .slm, .bik, .epk, .rgss3a, .pak, .big, wallet, .wotreplay, .xxx, .desc, .py, .m3u, .flv, .js, .css, .rb, .png, .jpeg, .txt, .p7c, .p7b, .p12, .pfx, .pem, .crt, .cer, .der, .x3f, .srw, .pef, .ptx, .r3d, .rw2, .rwl, .raw, .raf, .orf, .nrw, .mrwref, .mef, .erf, .kdc, .dcr, .cr2, .crw, .bay, .sr2, .srf, .arw, .3fr, .dng, .jpe, .jpg, .cdr, .indd, .ai, .eps, .pdf, .pdd, .psd, .dbf, .mdf, .wb2, .rtf, .wpd, .dxg, .xf, .dwg, .pst, .accdb, .mdb, .pptm, .pptx, .ppt, .xlk, .xlsb, .xlsm, .xlsx, .xls, .wps, .docm, .docx, .doc, .odb, .odc, .odm, .odp, .ods, .odt

How Ransomware works



Malicious email



How R



Cryptolocker 2.0

Your personal files are encrypted



Your files will be lost
without payment on:

11/24/2013 3:16:34 PM

Info

Your **important files were encrypted** on this computer: photos, videos, documents, etc. You can verify this by click on see files and try to open them.

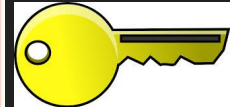
Encryption was produced using **unique** public key **RSA-4096** generated for this computer. To decrypt files, you need to obtain **private** key.

The single copy of the private key, which will allow you to decrypt the files, is located on a secret server on the Internet; **the server will destroy the key within 72 hours after encryption completed.** After that, nobody and never will be able to restore files.

To retrieve the private key, you need to pay 0.5 bitcoins.

Click **proceed to payment** to obtain private key.

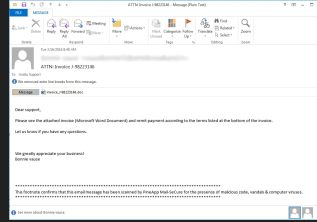
Any attempt to remove or damage this software will lead to immediate private key destruction by server.



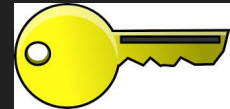
How Ransomware works



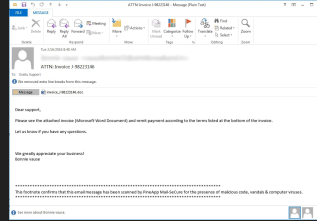
What can Travis do now?



Malicious email

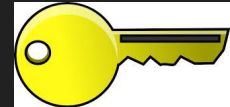


How Ransomware works

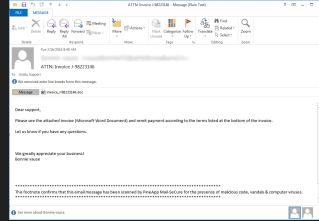


Malicious email

1. Pay the criminal

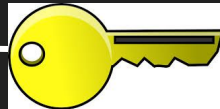


How Ransomware works

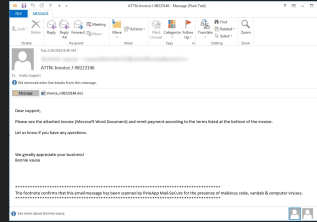


Malicious email

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How Ransomware works

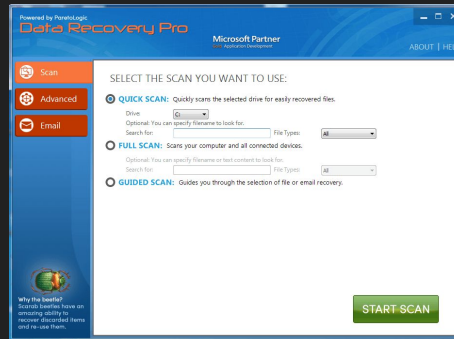
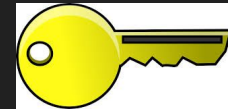


Malicious email

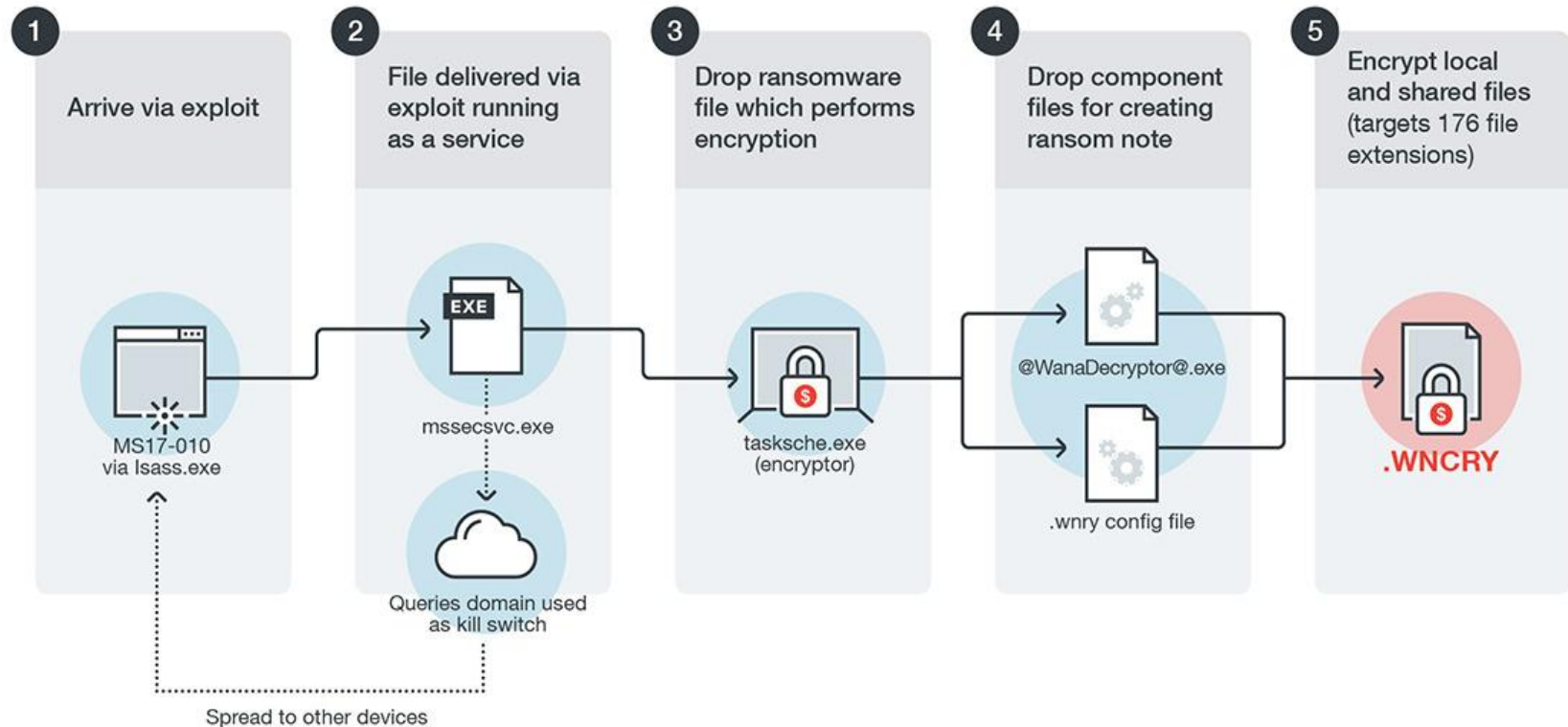
2. Find experts / resource to disinfect system without paying the criminal



www.WikiForU.com



How Ransomware works: Wannacry



History of ransomware

When was the first instance/attack?

In 1989, Joseph L. Popp created the first ransomware virus, It was called the AIDS Trojan, also known as the PC Cyborg. Popp sent 20,000 infected diskettes labeled “AIDS Information – Introductory Diskettes” to attendees of the World Health Organization’s international AIDS conference. The AIDS Trojan was “generation one” ransomware malware and relatively easy to overcome.

The Trojan used simple symmetric cryptography and tools were soon available to decrypt the file names. But the AIDS Trojan set the scene for what was to come.

History of ransomware

When did it become more of a problem?

In 2011 the first large scale ransomware outbreak started.

Ransomware became more successful in extorting money from its victims with new anonymous payment services.

There were about 30,000 new samples detected in each of the first two quarters of 2011 and by late 2011 the number of samples detected doubled to 60,000.

In 2013 ransomware started to evolve and infect android smartphones and OSX devices.

A business will fall victim to a ransomware attack every 14 seconds by 2019, and every 11 seconds by 2021

History of ransomware

How much has ransomware made?

- In 2018 ransomware was estimated to cost businesses more than 8 billion dollars, up from just one billion in 2016.
- The average cost of ransomware attacks on businesses is \$133,000
- Ransomware has a minimum global revenue of 1 billion dollars.

How ransomware effects operating systems

1) Before encryption begins, the malware makes initializations to create a log file. It also collects information using the `g_init` function and stores it in `GINFO` with the following info: `work_path`, `self_path`, `self_hash`, `os`, `os_version`, `os_arch`, `nic`, `locale`, `timezone`, `id`, `seed_sys`, `seed_hash`, `password`, `key_app_rsa_pub`, `key_rsa_size`, `cc_server_size`, `cc_timeout`, `cc_timeout_conn`, `url_list_size`, `url_dn_list_size`

2) Now, the encryption can begin. Erebus uses algorithms to randomly generate keys on the local machine, then encrypts the key using a RSA-2048 algorithm with its public key (which thus makes decryption impossible without the RSA-2048 private key).

The file encrypted by EREBUS ransomware contains the following information: Header, Encrypted original file name, Encrypted AES key, Encrypted RC4 key, RC4 encrypted file data

3) Finally, it asks for payment. After encrypting files, Erebus deletes itself from the infected server. The `_DECRYPT_FILE` then provides instructions for installing the TOR browser and lists several URLs for submitting payment to decrypt the files.

Ohh Shit

oops, your

if you see this text
then your antivirus
is from your computer

If you need your files

Please find an application

any folder or restore

Run and follow the



Ooops, your files have been encrypted!

What Happened to My Computer?
Your important files are encrypted.
Many of your documents, photos, videos, databases and other files are no longer accessible.
However, there is a way to recover your files without losing any data.
We will help you.

Can I Recover My Files?
Sure. We can help you recover your files. You can do this by paying a ransom. But if you pay, you only get your files back. Also, if you don't pay, we will delete your files.

How Do I Pay?
Payment is accepted in Bitcoin only. For more information, click <About bitcoin>. Please check the current price of Bitcoin and buy some Bitcoin. For more information, click <How to buy bitcoin>. And send the correct amount to the address specified in this window. After your payment, click <Check Payment>. Best time to check: 9:00am - 11:00am.

Send \$300 worth of bitcoin to this address:
13AMWVW2dhnYgTeQapeHSHSGuy8NGatb84

Check Payment **Decrypt**

Payment will be raised on
5/18/2017 14:14:12

Time Left
02:23:56:18

Your files will be lost on
5/23/2017 14:14:12

Time Left
06:23:56:18

[About Bitcoin](#)
[How to buy Bitcoin?](#)
[Contact Us](#)

ohh shit please help me ...
don't encrypted my files.

Send **Cancel**



Search the web and Windows



2:17 PM
5/18/2017

Main Types of Ransomware

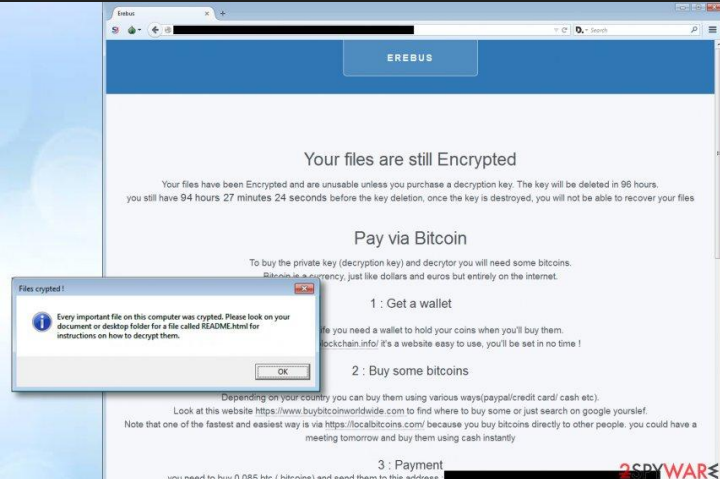
Scareware
(pop-ups)



Screen
lockers (Fake
FBI scams)



Encrypting Ransomware



Solutions?

Cybersecurity programs
Backups
Decryptors
Patch and Update software
Educate users



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Local Backups

Local backup solutions

Pros:

Accessibility

Reliability

Privacy

Cons:

Vulnerable to ransomware

Maintenance





Cloud Backups

Cloud backup solutions

Pros:

Security

Scalability

Cons:

Restricted to bandwidth

Trusting a 3rd party



cloud storage tools

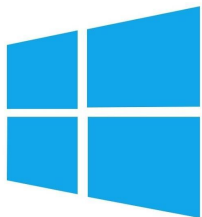


Decryption Methods

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Brute force

Sandboxing analysis



Microsoft
Hyper-V

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.101 - login "admin" - pass "W3SVC2" - 40 of 958 [child 12]
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.101 - login "admin" - pass "W3SVC3" - 41 of 958 [child 9]
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.101 - login "admin" - pass "WEB-INF" - 42 of 958 [child 3]
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.101 - login "admin" - pass "msfadmin" - 43 of 958 [child 15]
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.101 - login "admin" - pass "_admin" - 44 of 958 [child 14]
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.101 - login "admin" - pass "_pages" - 45 of 958 [child 5]
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.101 - login "admin" - pass "a" - 46 of 958 [child 6]
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.101 - login "admin" - pass "aa" - 47 of 958 [child 6]
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.101 - login "admin" - pass "aaa" - 48 of 958 [child 1]
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.101 - login "admin" - pass "abc" - 49 of 958 [child 4]
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.101 - login "admin" - pass "about" - 50 of 958 [child 2]
[ATTEMPT] target 192.168.1.101 - login "admin" - pass "academic" - 51 of 958 [child 0]
```


Future of ransomware

- Artificial Intelligence
- IoT
- Targeted attacks





Mac ransomware (KeRanger, 2016)

References

<https://invenioit.com/security/linux-ransomware-attacks-rise/>

<https://www.knowbe4.com/ransomware>

<https://safeatlast.co/blog/ransomware-statistics/>