Security Threats,Vulnerabilities and Countermeasures

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Agenda

- Threats around there in the information highway
- Current trends in computer security
- Few words about vulnerability ?
- The attack vectors, root cause & **possible** fix
- Lesson learned

Threats

An event, the <u>occurrence of which could have an undesirable impact on the well-being of an **asset**</u>.

(ISC)²

International Information Systems Security Certification Consortium

Any circumstances or event that has the potential to cause harm to a system or network. That means, that even the existence of an (unknown) vulnerability implies a threat by definition.

[CERT]

Understanding Threats

Threat Source

- Employees
- Malicious intended guys
- Ignorant
- Non-employees
- Outside attackers
- Natural disasters

Attackers Motives/Goals

- Disruption of Service
- Expose sensitive information
- Alter information
- Damage information
- Delete information
- Funny jokes
- Publicity, peer recognition
- Monetary gain
- Revenge/Defaming others
- Political means
- Terrorism
- Curiosity, testing skills/system

Attack methods

- Social Engineering
- Virus, Trojan horses, worms
- Key-loggers
- Exploitation of vulnerabilities
- Packet replay
- Packet modification
- IP spoofing
- Mail bombing
- Various hacking tools
- Password cracking
- Cross-site scripting
- SQL injection

Classification of Information Security Threats

- **Transmission Threats**
    - Eavesdropping/Sniffer
    - DoS/DDoS
    - Covert channel
    - Spoofing
    - Tunneling
    - Masquerading/man-in-the middle attacks
- **Malicious Code Threats**
    - Virus
    - Worms
    - Trojans
    - Spyware/Adware
    - Logic Bombs
    - Backdoors
    - Bots
- **Password Threats**
    - Password crackers
- **Social engineering**
    - Dumpster diving
    - Impersonation
    - Shoulder surfing

- **Physical Threats**
    - Physical access
    - Spying

- **Application Threats**
    - Buffer overflows
    - SQL Injection
    - Cross-site Scripting

- **Improper usage/Un-authorized access**
    - Hackers
    - Greyhats, Whitehats, Black hats
    - Internal intruders
    - Defacement
    - Open Proxy- Spam
    - Phishing

- **Other Threats**
    - Mobile code

Vulnerabilities

- A feature or bug in a system or program which enables an attacker to bypass security measures.

- An aspect of a system or network that leaves it open to attack.

- Absence or weakness of a risk-reducing safeguard. It is a <u>condition that has the potential to allow a threat to occur with greater frequency, greater impact or both</u>.

Exploit

A defined way
to breach

Information
Security
System

Through

A Vulnerability

Vulnerability Tracking Model

Tracking various vulnerabilities regarding computer security threats such as:

- latest and zero day vulnerabilities in Microsoft OS, Office and related products

- Various network devices like Cisco routers, Juniper IPS etc

- Various Oracle products

- Different web browsers

- Various other products like Adobe/Apache/ Apple iPhone, iOS etc

Network Time Protocol Vulnerability

- NTP can be abused to amplify denial-of-service attack traffic.

- The attacker sends a packet with their source address being the IP of a victim. The NTP server replies to this request, but the number of bytes sent in the response is an amplified amount compared to the initial request, resulting in a denial-of-service on the victim.

- Certain NTP control messages provide significant bandwidth amplification factors (BAF)

Typical 'monlist' response

```
root@kali:~/Desktop# ntpdc -n -c monlist 192.168.119.243
remote address          port local address       count m ver rstr avgint  lstint
================================================================================
1.2.3.4                38419 192.168.119.243          2 3 4     0       9       7
50.116.38.157            123 192.168.119.243         47 4 4     0      52      53
38.229.71.1              123 192.168.119.243         47 4 4     0      52      54
208.87.104.40            123 192.168.119.243         46 4 4     0      53      55
216.229.0.50             123 192.168.119.243         46 4 4     0      54      62
192.168.119.130        38419 192.168.119.243          1 3 4     0     693     693
192.168.119.243        47657 192.168.119.243          2 3 4     0     419     757
192.168.119.129        53894 192.168.119.243         44 3 4     0      56    1946
root@kali:~/Desktop#
```

Vulnerable Servers

NTP Server

NTP Server

NTP Server

NTP Server

NTP Server

NTP Server

NTP Server

Attacker

Victim's Spoofed IP Address
making the request

Big NTP 'monlist' Response

Victim's/Target Infrastructure

Media Reports

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ATTACKS/BREACHES   APP SEC   CLOUD   ENDPOINT   MOBILE   PERIMETER   RIS

ATTACKS/BREACHES

2/11/2014
12:51 PM

DDoS Attack Hits 400 Gbit/s, Breaks Record

A distributed denial-of-service NTP reflection attack was reportedly 33% bigger than last year's attack against Spamhaus.

Mathew J. Schwartz
News

Connect Directly

A record-breaking distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) attack Monday peaked at 400 Gbit/s, which is about 100 Gbit/s more than the largest previously seen DDoS attack.

6 COMMENTS
COMMENT NOW

DDoS defense firm CloudFlare disclosed the attack -- against one of its customers -- Monday. "Very big NTP reflection attack hitting us right now. Appears to be bigger than the #Spamhaus attack from last year, tweeted CloudFlare CEO Matthew Prince, referring

9 Notorious Hackers Of

Login

CERT-In Advisories

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CERT-In Advisory CIAD-2014-0008

NTP Distributed Reflective Denial of Service Vulnerability

Original Issue Date: February 11, 2014

Severity Rating: High

Systems Affected

- NTP prior to 4.2.7p26

Overview

A vulnerability has been reported in NTP (Network Time Protocol) which could allow an unauthenticated remote attacker to cause a Distributed reflection denial-of-service (DRDoS) condition.

Description

Network Time Protocol (NTP) is a networking protocol used for clock synchronization, server administration, maintenance, and monitoring. Certain NTP implementations that use default unrestricted query configuration are susceptible to a reflected denial-of-service (DRDoS) attack. In a reflected denial-of-service attack, the attacker spoofs the source address of attack traffic, replacing the source address with the target's address.

The vulnerability exists in Monlist feature in ntp_request.c in ntpd, which could be exploited by a remote attacker to amplify the responses via forged REQ_MON_GETLIST or REQ_MON_GETLIST_1 messages.

Successful exploitation of this vulnerability could allow a remote attacker to process NTP server with large responses, resulting in a DRDoS condition.

Solution

Update to ntpd version 4.2.7 p26 or later.
http://www.ntp.org/downloads.html

Workaround

- Use "noquery" in the default restrictions to block all status queries.
- Use "disable monitor" to disable the "ntpdc -c monlist" command while still allowing other status queries.

Media Reports

The Register

Data Centre Software Networks **Security** Policy Business Hardware Science Bootnotes Column

SECURITY

Anatomy of OpenSSL's Heartbleed: Just four bytes trigger horror bug

The code behind the C-bomb dropped on the world

By Chris Williams, 9 Apr 2014   Follow 1,187 followers

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Analysis The password-leaking OpenSSL bug dubbed Heartbleed is so bad, switching off the internet for a while sounds like a good plan.

RELATED STORIES

Apple splats 'new' SSL snooping bug in iOS, OS X - but it's no Heartbleed

OpenBSD founder wants to

A tiny flaw in the widely used encryption library allows anyone to trivially and secretly dip into vulnerable systems, from your bank's HTTPS server to your private VPN, to steal passwords, login cookies, private crypto-keys and much more.

How, in 2014, is this possible?

A simple script for the exploit engine Metasploit can, in a matter of seconds, extract sensitive in-memory data from systems that rely on OpenSSL 1.0.1 to 1.0.1f for TLS encryption. The bug affects about 500,000, or 17.5 per cent, of trusted HTTPS

HP   **For Home**   **For Work**   **Support**

OpenSSL "Heartbleed" Vulnerability

On April 8, 2014 HP was notified of the CVE-2014-0160 vulnerability (now known as "Heartbleed") in the open-source OpenSSL toolkit. This vulnerability has garnered a substantial amount of media attention. See references section for link to National Vulnerability Database entry describing vulnerability in detail.

OpenSSL is used in some HP products to provide encryption and SSL services. HP is committed to delivering secure systems that effectively manage our invaluable customer and employee data. Upon knowledge of the "Heartbleed" vulnerability, HP teams began an aggressive and comprehensive review of all actively supported products.

HP takes Internet vulnerabilities seriously and works collaboratively through organizations like the Information Technology Information Sharing & Analysis Center (IT-ISAC), government agencies and industry partners to share information about the vulnerabilities and how to

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CERT-In Advisory CIAD-2014-0022

OpenSSL TLS/DTLS Heartbeat Information Disclosure Vulnerability

Original Issue Date: April 10, 2014

Severity Rating: High

Systems Affected

- OpenSSL versions 1.0.1 through 1.0.1f
- OpenSSL 1.0.2-beta

Overview

A vulnerability has been reported in OpenSSL, which could be exploited by a remote attacker to disclose potentially sensitive information.

Description

The vulnerability is due to improper bounds checking while handling TLS/DTLS heartbeat extension packets. A remote attacker could exploit this vulnerability by submitting crafted TLS or DTLS heartbeat packets to an affected device to retrieve sensitive information, such as private keys, username and passwords, or contents of encrypted traffic from process memory. By leveraging this information, an attacker may be able to decrypt, spoof, or perform man-in-the-middle attacks.

Proof-of-concept code that exploits this vulnerability is publicly available.

Solution

Update to OpenSSL version 1.0.1g
OpenSSL 1.0.2 will be fixed in 1.0.2-beta2
http://www.openssl.org/news/secadv_20140407.txt

- Service provider should consider Replacing the certificate after moving to a fixed version of OpenSSL.
- Users may change the sensitive credentials like usernames,passwords etc.

Workaround

- Users unable to immediately upgrade can alternatively recompile OpenSSL with -DOPENSSL_NO_HEARTBEATS.
- Consider the usage of Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS) to minimize the damage in case of a secret key leakage.

Media Reports

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CERT-In Vulnerability Note CIVN-2014-0078
Microsoft Internet Explorer use-after-free Vulnerability

Original Issue Date:April 28, 2014

Severity Rating: HIGH

Systems Affected

- Windows Server 2003 SP2
- Windows Server 2003 x64 Edition SP2
- Windows Vista SP2 and prior
- Windows Vista x64 Edition SP2 and prior
- Windows Server 2003 with SP2 for Itanium-based Systems\
- Windows Server 2008 for 32-bit Systems SP2 and prior
- Windows Server 2008 for x64-based Systems SP2 and prior
- Windows 7 for 32-bit Systems SP1 and prior
- Windows 7 for x64-based Systems SP1 and prior
- Windows Server 2008 for Itanium-based Systems SP1 and prior
- Windows Server 2008 for Itanium-based Systems SP2
- Windows Server 2008 R2 for x64-based Systems SP1 and prior
- Windows Server 2008 R2 for Itanium-based Systems SP1 and prior
- Windows 8 for 32-bit and 64bit Systems
- Windows 8.1 for 32-bit and 64-bit Systems
- Windows Server 2012
- Windows Server 2012 R2
- Windows RT
- Windows RT 8.1

Component Affected

- Internet Explorer 6,7,8,9,10,11

Overview

A use-after-free vulnerability has been reported in the Microsoft Internet Explorer, which could allow a remote attacker to execute arbitrary code on a targeted system in the context of current user within Internet Explorer.

Description

This vulnerability exists in the way that Internet Explorer accesses an object in memory that has been deleted or has not been properly allocated. A remote attacker could exploit this vulnerability by hosting a specially crafted website and then convincing users to view the website. Successful exploitation of this vulnerability could allow a remote attacker to execute arbitrary code on the targeted system.

Note: Exploitation of this vulnerability has been reported in limited targeted attacks and also Proof of Concept(POC) for this exploit is publicly available..

Cyber Frauds We must live with

- Social engineering
- Email Spoofing & Spamming
- Scan / Probes
- Data Theft and Data Manipulation
  - Identity Theft & Financial Frauds
  - Hacking/ Data Breach
- Malicious software
  - Virus/Worm/Trojan/Bot
  - Malware propagation through compromised websites
- Botnets
- Scareware –rouge software and ransom ware
- Targeted attacks
  - Attack on client side software
- Social network attacks
- Vandalism
  - Website Defacement etc.
- DoS/DDoS

– Advance fee fraud/ Nigerian(419) Scams

- Term "419" refers to the article of the Nigerian Criminal Code "Obtaining Property by false pretences; Cheating", dealing with fraud

- Variants
    - Purchasing goods and services
    - Check cashing
    - Lottery scam
    - Fake job offer
    - Beneficiary of a will
    - Charity scams
    - Friend/Lost wallet scam
    - Fraud recovery scams
    - and many many more….

Consumer & Investment Scams

35, ACFOLD AVENUE ,
BROWN STREET
WD6 RTH. LONDON.
E-MAIL: bernard.derick@london.com
PROPOSAL: PARTNERSHIP INVESTMENT.

ATTN: Sir / Ma,
Regards,

Though, this medium (Internet) has been greatly abused, I choose to reach you through it because it still remains the fastest, surest and most secured medium of communication. I know you will be surprised to receive this proposal. Actually I got your contact address through the internet research when I was making an intensive research on how I will make an investment in your country. Then I decide to contact you directly.

Firstly I must introduce myself. My name is Derick Bernard base in United Kingdom; London. I am 54 years of age happily married with three children.

I want to make a partnership Investment in your country. As a citizen of the country you will know better than me by enlighten me on what to invest on as partnership investment, which will be very profitable for both of us and our family in future. My own opinion is to invest on (STOCK EXCHANGE or PROPERTIES or ESTATE DEVELOPER or HOTEL MANAGEMENT). Please enlighten me more as partnership investment.

I shall be looking forward to your immediate response, so that I can explain more better on how the transaction will be proceeding on the partnership investment. I need your fully support as the citizen of the country and reliable, honest, faithful and trustworthiness.

Thanks and stay blessed.

Mr. Derick Bernard.

Email Spoofing

ICICI Bank Account Notification Inbox

☆ **ICICI Bank** <ofserv.alert@icicibank.co.in>   Tue, Oct 6, 2009 at 3:13

Reply | Reply to all | Forward | Print | Delete | Show original

ICICI Bank

Security Alert:

Attention! You are to immediately upgrade your ICICI Bank Account

To enhance the security of your ICICI Bank account we have upgraded our internet banking platform with a new Second Level Authentication system "2FA".This is in our bid to reduce internet fraud.You are to immediately login your internet banking account to initiate the upgrade.

As an additional security measure, your access to Online Banking has been limited. This web security measure does not affect your phone banking or ATM banking.

Please follow the link below to resolve this problem

https://www.icicibank.co.in/sec urity/resolve=acct

Thank You.

Accounts Management As outlined in our User Agreement, ICICI Bank will periodically send you information about site changes and enhancements.

Visit our Privacy Policy and User Agreement if you have any questions.

Quick Reply

To: ICICI Bank <ofserv.alert@icicibank.co.in>   [More Reply Options]

Phishing

- The term Phishing is derived from *'fishing'* *password + fishing = phishing*

"Phishing is the act of sending a communication (Email/Message/Fax/SMS) to a user falsely claiming to be an legitimate enterprise/Brand in an attempt to scam the unsuspecting user into disclosing sensitive private information that can be used for identity theft. "

Phishing

- The attacker generates an E-mail that appears legitimate and requests the recipient to perform some action.

- The attacker sends the E-mail to the intended victims in a way that appears legitimate.

- Depending on the content of the E-mail, the recipient tricked to
  - open a malicious attachment
  - complete a form
  - visit a web site etc.

- The attacker harvests the victim's sensitive information and may exploit it in the future.

Phishing in the name of Tax Refund

Phishing in the name of RBI

Phishing(non financial sectors)

Mechanics of Phishing

1. Attacker hosts Phishing Website
   - Insecure webserver
   - Free hosting
   - Fast-flux, Rock phish

@

2. Attacker advertises phishing links

Web Server

Phishing Website

Data collection point

Phishing-User's Perspective

https://www.abcbank.com

Home User

Banking Web Server

Phishing-User's Perspective

http://65.40.13.173:122/abcbank.com.html

**Faked Banking
Web Server**

Banking Web Server

**Home
User**

http://65.40.13.173:122/abcbank.com.html

Faked Banking

**Home
User**

Banking Web Server

https://www.abcbank.com

Vulnerability R&D

Vulnerability Scanning

Computer Exploitation

Criminal Infrastructure

Scam Page Design

Email design

Email harvesting

root list

Planning

Planning & Action

Setup

Mass Mailers

Attack Campaign
- Attack visible in public domain

Attack

Credential Collection

Cashing

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Phishing Techniques

- E-Mail/Message Phishing
- SMS Phishing
- Pharming
- Phlash Phishing
- Vishing (Voice Phishing)
- Fast-flux Phishing
- Rock-Phish
- Man-in-Middle attack
- DNS Compromise (4th or 5th level subdomain)

Pharming

certin

- A technique to redirect users from real websites to the fraudulent websites by using malware/spyware, typically through DNS poisoning, DNS hijacking or 'hosts' file manipulation.

Normal

Web Server

DNS Result

DNS Query

DNS Server

Pharming

Phishing Site

Web Server

DNS Result

DNS Query

DNS Server

- "Phlash" Phishing
  - Entire phishing Web site built using Flash.
    - Harder to analyze the page itself
    - easily bypass any anti-phishing toolbars.

- Vishing
  - short for "voice phishing".
  - social engineering over the telephone system
  - automated voice messages/recordings are used
  - victim is tricked to enter their credit card number or bank account number on the key pad.
  - use of VoIP

Fast-Flux

- DNS technique used by botnets to hide phishing and malware delivery sites.

- An ever-changing network of compromised hosts acting as proxies.

- Domain resolves to a set of IP addresses for a short period, then switches to another set, thus large number of compromised machines are used

- If machines are not used to serve up phishing websites they are available for sending email spam

- Often combined with redirection / reverse-proxy

- Agility makes it almost impractical to 'take down' the hosting machines

Fast Flux - how it works

Random website served to the victim

DNS result

www.example.flux.com

DNS query

DNS registration
with short TTL

Hosting Computer

Rock-Phish

- Gang highly active in early 2007

- Used proxy system that relays requests to a back-end server system which is loaded with a large number (up to 20 at a time) of fake bank websites.

- Registered & used short, meaningless domain names

- Long URLs intended to appear genuine
    - such as: http://www.ABCbank.co.in.login.id3614061.lof80.info/r1/{letter}

- 'Wildcard DNS' used to resolve all variant domain names to a particular IP address

- It shares hosts – so if one is removed, the site automatically switches to working machines which are still hosting a copy of the proxy

Website Defacement

- A website defacement is an attack on a website that changes the visual appearance of the site.

- These are typically the work of system crackers, who break into a web server and replace the hosted website with one of their own.

- A message is often left on the webpage.

- Most times the defacement is harmless, however, it can sometimes be used as a distraction to cover up more sinister actions such as uploading malware.

- Defacements may be done in an effort

  -- to publicly "strike a blow" against a perceived enemy
  -- to embarrass a targeted site by illustrating a security issue
  -- to attract public attention to a cause, an "injustice" or an entity
  -- to reduce public confidence in the security of a system and its
     trustworthiness for use for sensitive purposes
  -- simply because the defacer finds doing defacements to be
  "fun"

- To achieve most of these ends, defacements done by a hacker/cracker must be noticed.

- However, once a defacement is noticed, the defaced site will usually get taken off line and the defacement will disappear (except for potential archived copies).

Defacement

Defacement

Malware Propagation Attacks

- Silently installs software when web page is loaded
- Increase exposure by compromising other sites and insert code into them
- Sites owners unaware they are participating in an attack

2 User request legitimate website

Resp.

3 Website response including malicious code

Legitimate website

Req. Connect Attacker

Legitimate user's system

1.2 Infect a legitimate website

1.1 Create a Malicious website

Attacker

4 User's browser request for content from malicious website

5 Malicious website successfully delivers malware/virus

Malicious website

Causes and Consequences

Causes

- Outdated Brower version's of IE,Firefox,Chrome
- Add-ons Adobe flash player,reader,javascript,etc.
- System not being updated

Consequences

- ***User's system is infected or Compromised***
- ***Attacker takes control over the system***
- ***Steal user credentials like password, bank account details ,etc.***
- ***Install other malware's and conduct further attacks***

- Google's safe browsing functionality- Helping the webmaster out:

- Flag the insecure site:

- Google's safe browsing page

http://google.com/safebrowsing/diagnostic?site=< domain name >

Safe Browsing
Diagnostic page for ap███co.in

Advisory provided by **Google**

What is the current listing status for approach.co.in?
Site is listed as suspicious - visiting this web site may harm your computer.

Part of this site was listed for suspicious activity 3 time(s) over the past 90 days.

What happened when Google visited this site?
Of the 1 pages we tested on the site over the past 90 days, 1 page(s) resulted in malicious software being downloaded and installed without user consent. The last time Google visited this site was on 2011-01-17, and the last time suspicious content was found on this site was on 2011-01-17.

Malicious software is hosted on 1 domain(s), including addonrock.ru/.

This site was hosted on 1 network(s) including AS11388 (MAXIM).

Has this site acted as an intermediary resulting in further distribution of malware?
Over the past 90 days, approach.co.in did not appear to function as an intermediary for the infection of any sites.

Has this site hosted malware?
No, this site has not hosted malicious software over the past 90 days.

How did this happen?
In some cases, third parties can add malicious code to legitimate sites, which would cause us to show the warning message.

Next steps:
- Return to the previous page.
- If you are the owner of this web site, you can request a review of your site using Google Webmaster Tools. More information about the review process is available in Google's Webmaster Help Center.

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Best Practices for browser security

- Add exceptions to JavaScript's as per the requirements

- Block pop-ups for unknown sites

- Enable Phishing & Malware Protection

- Disable/selectively Enable Plug-ins

Google chrome

Google chrome

Mozilla firefox

Google Chrome

Mozilla firefox

Google chrome

Few Plugins

- Browser JS Guard

- No script (Firefox)

- Script safe (Google chrome)

Browser JS Guard

No Script

Script safe

Targeted Attacks

Source: nec.com

Targeted attacks are defined as the attacks which are destined to target a particular organization, large enterprises with an intention to extract sensitive information of an individual user or the entire organization.Threats are delivered via SMTP e-mail, port attacks, zero day attack vulnerability exploits or phishing messages

- Spear phishing – emails
- Malicious office/pdf documents
- Pre-malware loaded USB (pen) drives
- Malicious websites hosted by exploit kits
- Watering hole
- Social networking

Vulnerabilities exploited

- CVE-2014-1776- Remote Code Execution Vulnerability in Internet Explorer 9 to 11-
- CVE-2013-3906- A graphics vulnerability exploited through Word documents
- CVE-2014-1761- Remote code Execution- Microsoft word RTF vulnerability
- CVE-2013-3918- (Internet Explorer 7 and 8)Remote code execution vulnerability of a legacy ActiveX component used by Internet Explorer
- CVE-2014-0322- Microsoft Internet Explorer 10
- CVE-2013-0640, CVE-2013-0641: PDF vulnerabilities CVE-2009-4324 -Doc.media.newPlayer()in Multimedia.api
- CVE-2010-3333- Microsoft Office RTF File Stack Buffer Overflow Vulnerability
- CVE-2012-0158 -Microsoft Windows MSCOMCTL.OCX ActiveX control
- CVE-2011-0611- Adobe flash player code execution vul
- CVE-2010-0188 -Adobe Acrobat and Reader PDF LibTiff Integer Overflow Vulnerability
- CVE-2010-2883-Adobe Reader SING Table Parsing Vulnerability

Malware via pdf.. Latest context

Subject: Japan nuclear progress as toll up
To:
Date: 03/22/11 07:48 AM
From:

Fukushima_updats_and... (283kB)

The United Nations nuclear agency (IAEA) says there have been positive developments in Japan's efforts to tackle a nuclear emergency after the 11 March quake.

But it said the overall situation remained very serious.

The overall death toll has now risen to 8,450, with 12,931 people missing.

Electricity has been restored to three reactors at the crippled Fukushima nuclear power plant - this should allow the use of on-site water pumps soon.

Engineers have been spraying fuel rods with salt water to try to cool them enough to avert radiation leakage.

"We consider that now we have come to a situation where we are very close to getting the situation under control," Deputy Cabinet Secretary Tetsuro Fukuyama said.

What situation Japan has come to? What infulence the contamination will make to Japan and futhermore the whole world? Here we also provide an attached file to elaborate to specifics.Please kindly check it on behalf of you and your br-loved ones.Thanks.

Indian Computer Emergency Response Team
Department of Information Technology
Ministry of Communications & Information Technology
(Government of India)

HOME ABOUT CERT-In KNOWLEDGEBASE TRAINING ADVISORIES VULNERABILITY NOTES IT SECURITY POLICY & ASSURANCE SECURE YOUR PC
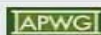
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- Advisory Committee
- Authority
- Press NEW
- Tender
- Download Brochure
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Home - Current Activities

CURRENT ACTIVITIES
Propagation of malware through Makar Sankranti Greetings

Original Issue Date:January 14, 2011

It has been observed that malicious emails with subject "Happy Makar Sankranti" is circulating. The mail body includes Makara Sankranti related texts/SMS and urging the user to open the attached pdf file (more_Makar_Sankrantu_Wishes.pdf) for more SMS.

See the shot below:

more_Makar_Sankranti... (138kB)

Happy Makar Sankranti!
This day is considered auspicious and marks the beginning of a phase in Hindu culture when all kinds of auspicious rituals can be performed. This occasion is celebrated all over the country in various forms; however the spirit of the festival remains the same everywhere. People exchange gifts, greeting, sweets and good wishes on this occasion. Here are few good SMS that would be useful for you on the occasion of Makar Sankranti.

Tila pan dya tiche pan ghya, ghen denan ch wadhat
Makar Sankranti lach tar ghyaw dyaw lagat

Exploit set – phoenix kit

- Flash exploits Adobe Flash Integer Overflow in AVM2 - CVE-2009-1869
- Adobe Flash Integer Overflow in Flash Player CVE-2007-0071

- PDF exploits Adobe Reader CollectEmailInfo Vulnerability CVE-2007-5659
- Adobe Reader Collab GetIcon Vulnerability CVE-2009-0927
- Adobe Reader LibTiff Vulnerability CVE-2010-0188
- Adobe Reader newPlayer Vulnerability CVE-2009-4324
- Adobe Reader util.printf Vulnerability CVE-2008-2992

- Internet Explorer Exploits IE MDAC Vulnerability CVE-2006-0003
- IE SnapShot Viewer ActiveX Vulnerability CVE-2008-2463
- IE iepeers Vulnerability CVE-2010-0806

- Java Exploits JAVA HsbParser.getSoundBank Vulnerability CVE-2009-3867
- Java Development Kit Vulnerability CVE-2008-5353

Source: www.volexity.com

Denial of Service (DoS)

▪Attempts to consume network resources so that the network or its devices cannot respond to legitimate requests

▪**Distributed denial of service (DDoS)** attack
  • A variant of the DoS
  • May use hundreds or thousands of zombie computers in a botnet to flood a device with requests

SYN flood attack: DoS Attack

CERTIn Advisory on DDOS

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Indian Computer Emergency Response Team
Department of Electronics and Information Technology
Ministry of Communications & Information Technology
Government of India

certin
Handling Computer Security Incidents

सत्यमेव जयते

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CURRENT ACTIVITIES
DDoS attacks on Indian websites

Original Issue Date:May 23, 2012

It is observed that some hacker groups are launching Distributed Denial of Service attacks on websites of Government and private organizations in India. The attacks may be targeted to different websites of reputed organizations.

These attacks are being launched through popular DDoS tools and can consume bandwidth requiring appropriate proactive actions in coordination with Service Providers.

The network administrators may keep vigil on traffic and any abnormal raise in traffic levels may be reported to CERT-In (incident@cert-in.org.in) immediately.

Countermeasures

Actions prior to attacks:

1. Identify critical services and their priority. Develop Business Continuity Plan.

2. Deploy appropriate Intrusion/DDoS Prevention System capable of detecting and mitigating DDoS attacks.

3. Ensure that Intrusion/DDoS Prevention System contain signatures to detect the attacks launched from common   DDoS tools.

4. Maintain list of contacts of ISPs, vendors of network and security devices and contact them as appropriate

5. Understand your current environment, and have a baseline of the daily volume, type, and performance of network   traffic.

6. Implement Egress and Ingress filtering at router level.

7. Implement a bogon block list at the network boundary.

8. Review the traffic patterns and logs of perimeter devices to detect anomalies in traffic, network level floods (TCP,   UDP, SYN, etc) and application floods (HTTP GET)

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Defences & mitigating factors

- Security policies and procedures
- CSIRT/CISO/Administrator/Users
- Building Human defense
- Multi-layered defense mechanism
  - Network behavior analysis
  - Proxy logs
  - Perimeter Defense
  - Security Information and Event Management
  - Database Activity Monitoring
- Updated/Patched applications
- Host based Intrusion Prevention System
- Content inspection systems/DPI at perimeter, DLP
- Pre defined procedures for information sharing
- Authentication of emails (Digital signatures)
- User awareness

- Awareness! Awareness! Awareness!
- Install and enable : Personal firewall
- Anti-spyware
- Anti-phishing controls and HIPS
- Keep up-to-date patches and fixes on the operating system and application software
- Enable/Install anti phishing toolbars such as "Phishing Filter", "Web Forgery" etc.
- Use latest Internet Browsers having capability to detect phishing/malicious sites.
- Exercise caution while opening unsolicited emails and do not click on a link embedded within
- Only open email attachments from trusted parties
- Practice limited account privilege.
- Report suspicious emails/system activities to CERT-In

Thank You