



Secfence TECHNOLOGIES

Cyber Espionage, Infiltration
and Combating Techniques

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What is Cyber Espionage, Infiltration

- Cyber spying or Cyber espionage is the act or practice of **obtaining secrets** without the permission of the holder of the information (personal, sensitive, proprietary or of classified nature), **from individuals, competitors, rivals, groups, governments and enemies** for **personal, economic, political or military** advantage

- *Wikipedia*



How?

- Done using exploitation methods on the **Internet, networks or individual computers** through the use of cracking techniques and malicious software including **Trojan horses and spyware**.

- *Wikipedia*



Attacking techniques

While targeting the end users, the following attack techniques are commonly seen:

- Phishing
- Exploits
 - Drive-by downloads
 - Attachments
- Social Engineering
 - USB Drive
 - Trojan horses / backdoored software



Attack Types : By motive

- Generally, cyber attacks could be categorized into two groups:
 - Mass attacks – Cyber Crime
 - Main motive is financial gains
 - Targeted attacks – Espionage
 - Motive is Intelligence gathering.



Modus Operandi : Cybercrimes

- Highly organized
- Outsourced to specialist
- Use off the shelf malware
 - Zeus, SpyEye
- Use off the shelf exploit kits
 - BlackHole, CrimePack etc.



Modus Operandi : Espionage

- State backed / Corporate backed
- Motive is exfiltration of national secrets / corporate secrets.
- APT – Advanced Persistent Threats



APT

- **Advanced** – Operators behind the threat have a full spectrum of intelligence-gathering techniques at their disposal. These may include computer intrusion technologies and techniques, but also extend to conventional intelligence-gathering techniques such as telephone-interception technologies and satellite imaging.
- **Persistent** – Operators give priority to a specific task, rather than opportunistically seeking information for financial or other gain. This distinction implies that the attackers are guided by external entities.
- **Threat** – APTs are a threat because they have both capability and intent. APT attacks are executed by coordinated human actions, rather than by mindless and automated pieces of code.



Cases Studies

- Operation Aurora
 - Began in mid-2009 and continued through December 2009
 - Targets
 - Google
 - Adobe Systems
 - Juniper Networks
 - Rackspace
 - Yahoo
 - Symantec
 - Northrop Grumman
 - Morgan Stanley
 - Dow Chemical
 - Internet Explorer Zero Day used



Stuxnet

- Exploits four unpatched Microsoft vulnerabilities, two for self-replication and two for escalation of privilege
- Contact a command and control server (to download and execute code)
- Contains a Windows rootkit that hide its binaries
- Attempts to bypass security products
- Two valid certificates: Realtek and JMicron, both companies based in the same building in Taiwan



Stuxnet

- Fingerprints a specific industrial control system and modifies code on the Siemens PLCs to potentially sabotage the system
- Hides modified code on PLCs, essentially a rootkit for PLCs
- Copies itself into Step 7 projects in such a way that it automatically executes when the Step 7 project is loaded
- Updates itself through a peer-to-peer mechanism within a LAN
- **Airgaps not safe! (USB was vector here)**



More APTs

- Shadows in the cloud
- Operation Shady RAT
- Red October
- Operation Hangover
- And more..

Zero day Market

- Shopping For Zero-Days: A Price List For Hackers' Secret Software Exploits : Forbes

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| ADOBE READER | \$5,000-\$30,000 |
| MAC OSX | \$20,000-\$50,000 |
| ANDROID | \$30,000-\$60,000 |
| FLASH OR JAVA BROWSER PLUG-INS | \$40,000-\$100,000 |
| MICROSOFT WORD | \$50,000-\$100,000 |
| WINDOWS | \$60,000-\$120,000 |
| FIREFOX OR SAFARI | \$60,000-\$150,000 |
| CHROME OR INTERNET EXPLORER | \$80,000-\$200,000 |
| IOS | \$100,000-\$250,000 |



Sources

- zero day black market forums
- zero day legitimate market
 - "penetration testing" software
 - advanced exploit packs
 - exploit-kits
 - VUPEN
 - Defence contractors



Anonymous Infra

- “BulletProof” Servers
- PasteBin / Free hosting etc.
- VPN/Proxy
- Anonymous Mass Emailing



Anonymous Money

- Liberty Reserve
- Paypal
- Other E-currencies
- Bitcoin
- Hawala?



Mitigations / Problems

- Two Factor Authentications
- IP Whitelisting

A vertical graphic on the left side of the slide showing a close-up of a fingerprint, with the ridges and valleys clearly visible in shades of blue and black.

Basic Malware Analysis and Identification

- Using Online Scanners
- Malware - [Virustotal.com](https://www.virustotal.com)
- Malware - [NoVirusThanks.com](https://www.novirusthanks.com) (Private Samples)
- PDF's, Flash, URL's – [Wepawet](https://www.wepawet.com)
- Malware Analysis report - [Anubis](https://www.anubis-sec.com)

Basic Malware Analysis and Identification

- Verifying integrity of executables
- MD5, SHA Hashes and hash generation tool
- Crosschecking Whitelist hash db
(<http://isc.sans.org/tools/hashsearch.html>)
- Virustotal Hash
- Tripwire

Basic Malware Analysis and Identification

Virtualization and Sandboxing

- About Virtualization and Sandboxing

- Analyzing & using unknown binaries in Virtual Environments and Sandboxes

- Using sandboxed browsers

- Using Snapshots, non-persistent drives to stay safe

Best Practices

- Disabling Autorun
- Using Email Safely
- Using online document readers
- Using safe document readers (Sumatra, OpenOffice)
- Disable Javascript on PDF Readers
- Using safe browsers + NoScript
- Using OpenDNS
- Identifying Phishing (Phishtank)
- Identifying Executable extensions