In the Trenches: Dealing with Ransomware and their Attackers

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The Game Plan

- What is ransomware?
- Mythbusters
- Evolution of ransomware
- Defending against ransomware



Ransomware Pandemic

Massive ransomware cyber-attack hits nearly 100 countries around the world

Georgia's Jackson County Pays \$400K to Ransomware Attackers

More than 45,000 attacks recorded in countries including the UK, Russia, India and China may have originated with theft of 'cyber weapons' from the NSA

Ransomware Attack Costs Norsk Hydro \$40 Million - So Far

Ransomware shuts down 1 in 5 small businesses after it hits

Ransomware hit one third of small-to-medium businesses worldwide last year, and experts say the "human factor" was often to blame.

Norwegian Aluminum Maker Still Fighting LockerGoga Ransomware Attack

"WannaCry" ransomware attack losses could reach \$4 billion

Ryuk ransomware banks \$3.7 million in five months

It has the knack for staying dormant and focusing on big targets.

Bitcoin ransomware payouts rise 90% in 2019's first quarter

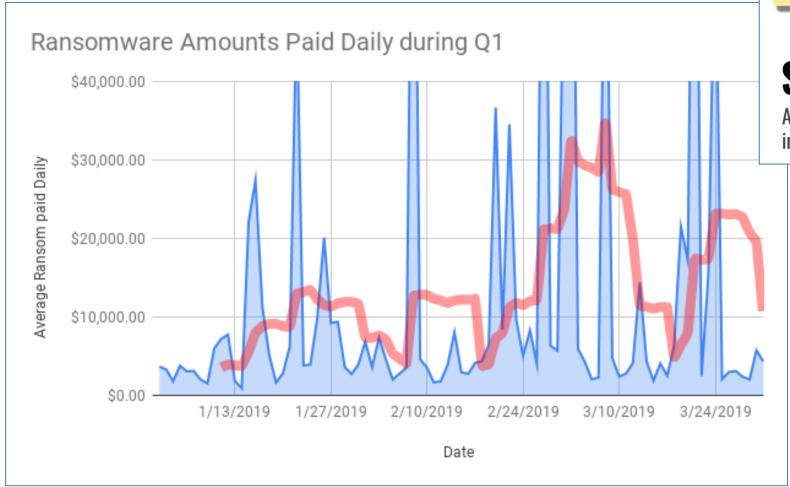
Global Ransomware Attack Could Cost \$193 Billion

Major ransomware attack could hit U.S. with \$89B in economic damages

Petya ransomware: Cyberattack costs could hit \$300m for shipping giant



Ransomware Pandemic





7.3 days

Average number of days a ransomware incident lasts

\$64,645

Average cost of ransomware incident related downtime





What is Ransomware?

- Malware + Extortion Demand
 - Encrypts files and locks victim device
 - Threatened (or partial) destruction



- Ransom demand
 - Attackers deliver decryption tool and/or key after ransom payment
 - Attackers stop destructive attack
- "Destructoware" without a credible demand is not ransomware
 - E.g. NotPetya
 - No way to pay ransom or attackers to decrypt simply cyber-vandalism



Who is at Risk?

Anyone who is connected to the internet

- Every <u>second</u>, the global internet encounters:
 - 15,000 malware sessions hitting victims
 - 15,000 phishing e-mails sent
 - 8,000 scanning attempts
- 29% of internet traffic is harmful botnet traffic
 - Automated systems scanning the web looking for potential victims





Who is at Risk?

Anyone w

• Every sec

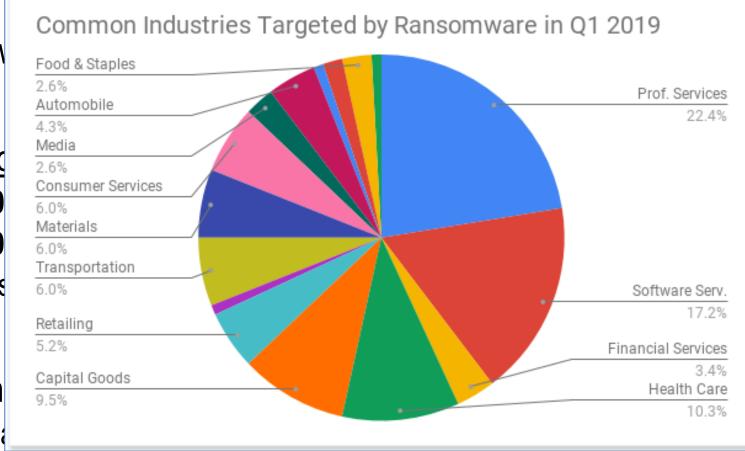
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15,000

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• 29% of in

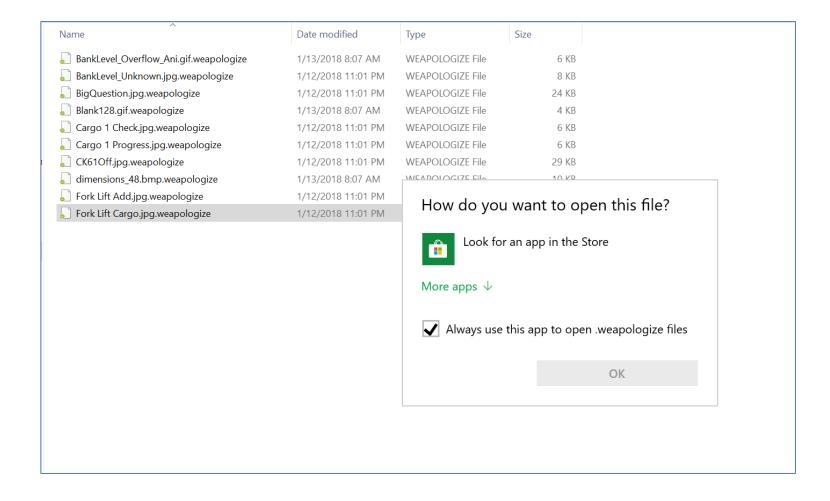
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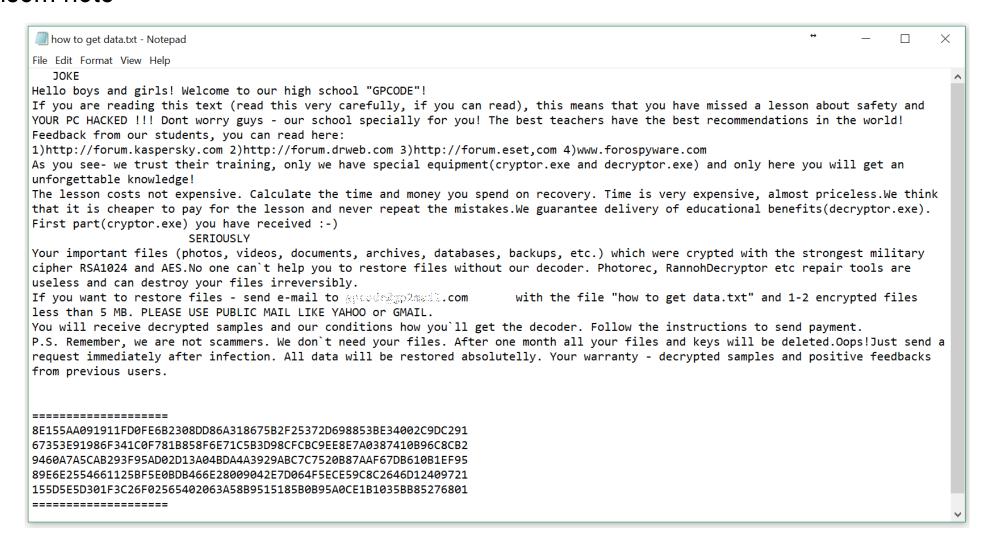


- Symptoms of a ransomware infection:
 - Files have an unrecognizable extension
 - Files can't open





Ransom note





YOUR PERSONAL ID

78 7A FC 9F 7C 48 B4 EC 6E E0 C6 93 F7 3A 86 93 C7 3E FE 28 5A F4 4F BA 80 C9 99 D9 09 61 98 56 FC 42 A9 08 7A 9F FE B5 35 E8 CC B5 6D D2 BF 88 19 03 0A A3 EC AA 22 BD A6 DF 28 26 9A 2D 62 09 B1 F0 B0 53 67 D0 D9 35 A1 1E D2 B8 F5 C0 A5 F0 87 D3 3D 44 CF 59 52 F5 C5 0E 68 FF F1 AB CE 48 F9 13 72 0E E6 A7 B1 C4 E7 CE 67 42 50 F3 DF 1D B7 C2 5B 14 D9 64 DA 1C 25 B2 FC AC 26 96 BE 27 5B 5D F1 E0 AF AF EE D9 34 D4 21 0D AE 76 BD F5 88 98 E4 39 75 A9 BE 7A 46 4E CF 08 4B 5C 5C F4 12 45 3C 29 CD 36 5E A3 11 89 35 4C 0C C5 FF C5 BE C7 99 9E 25 FB 48 40 CA FA 39 A0 DA BA 8A 06 F0 BC 7A 5C 33 D3 B6 1A 3A 79 F3 B1 FB 6B 7E 2E ED 89 9A DC E4 E3 23 C1 6C E5 52 63 B8 84 66 E2 01 8B 92 9D 31 D1 16 DF 14 C2 DE 45 8E 9B FE A4 A7 F8 55 6B 0F 6B E5 F0 65 34 60 05 34 24 8D 58

ENGLISH

HELLO.

All your files have received a secret permission.

To remove this permission and restore all data you ne

Send 1 image or text file (less than 1mb) to mail **soft**. In the message include your personal ID (look at the









- Misinformation about ransomware and ransomware attackers can be found in all corners of the internet
- Unless you are dealing with ransomware infections and threat actors on a regular basis, it can be difficult to know which information is accurate





Myth

Training employees on phishing awareness will protect you from most ransomware attacks.



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Reality

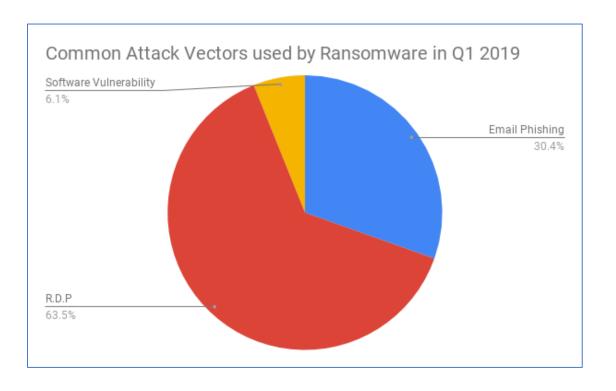
Phishing was once a popular attack vector, but since late 2016, attackers have overwhelmingly favored other vectors for ransomware, such as **Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) intrusion**.



Remote Desktop Protocol

- Low-hanging fruit
- Used to be the intrusion vector in ~95% of ransomware cases, now ~65%
- More organizations are using VPNs, remoting software, MFA





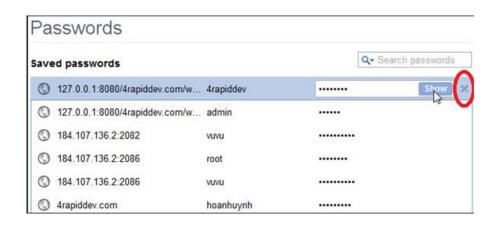


Implications of RDP Intrusions

- Once inside, an attacker can snoop around to see if there's anything worth taking before he kicks off the ransomware infection
 - Financial information and/or accounting data
 - Healthcare information
 - Stored account credentials





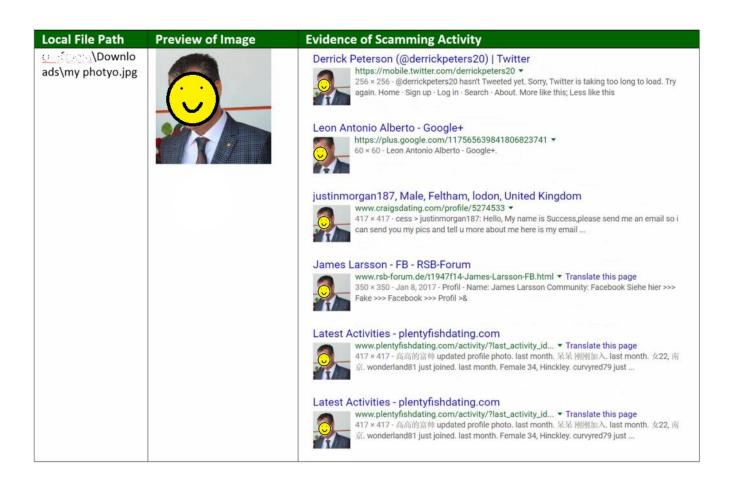




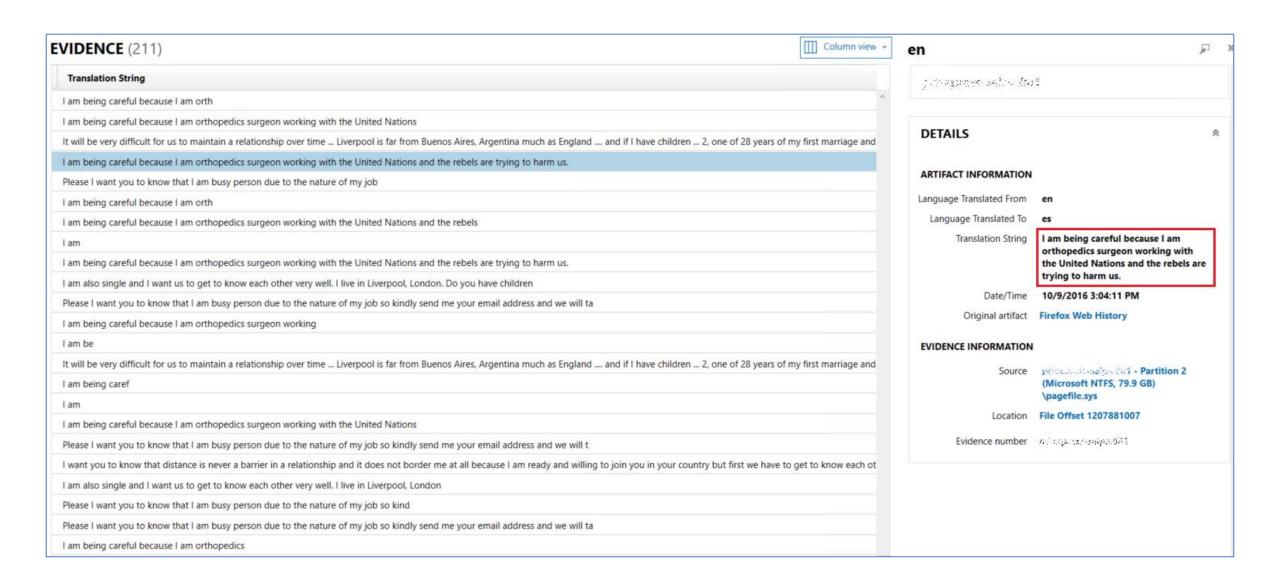
Attacker Activities

Frequently the victim has been compromised for months – the ransomware attack was just the final insult.

- Activities include:
 - Crytocurrency mining
 - Hacking other victims
 - Running scam campaigns via online dating websites and social media
 - Setting up fake seller accounts on online retailers such as Amazon and eBay
 - Online shopping using stolen credit cards and PayPal credentials









Myth

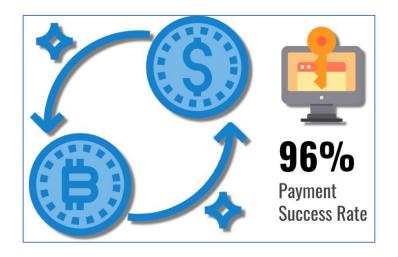
Most attackers take your money and run, without restoring your files.



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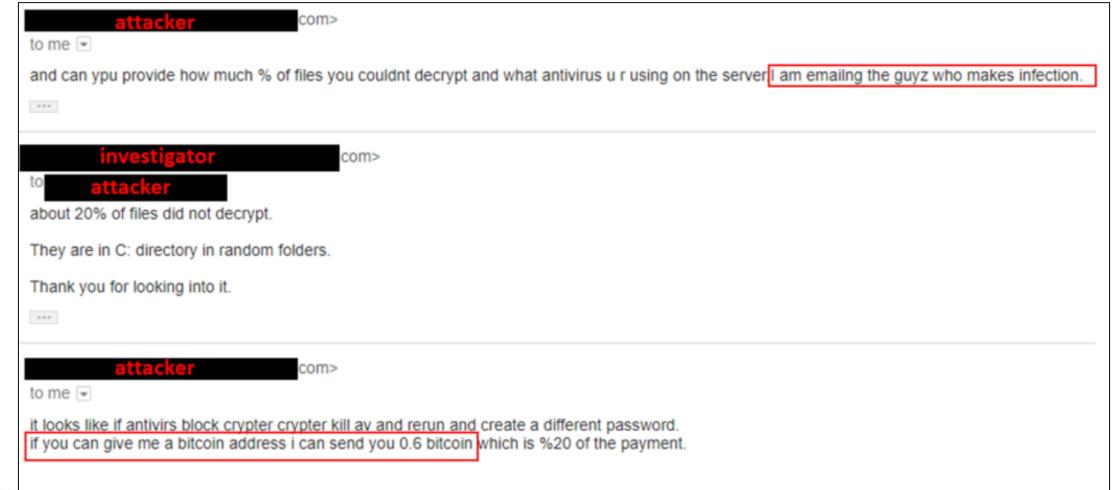




Most of the time, the attackers are responsive and cooperative (sometimes even helpful)













Myth

Ransomware victims are usually targeted attacks.



Myth

Ransomware victims are usually targeted attacks.

Reality

Most ransomware victims become infected because they have a common system vulnerability currently being exploited by attackers e.g. open RDP port, weak/default passwords on specific applications.

Attackers utilize tools that scan the Internet for open ports, and if they happen to identify one, they would attempt to gain access.



Myth

Ransomware attackers are technologically-savvy.



Myth

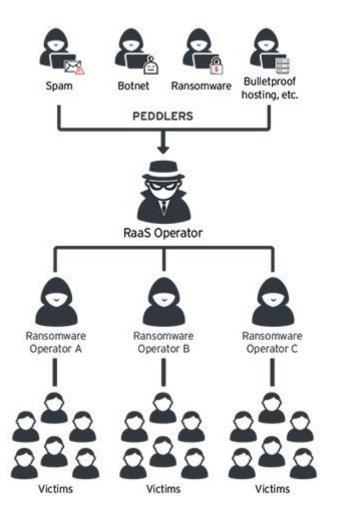
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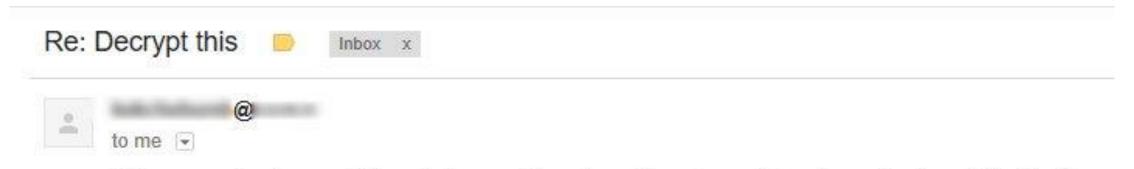
Modern ransomware variants are commonly sold on the black market in easy-to-use, all-inclusive packages – this is called Ransomware-as-a-Service.

Attackers do not require advanced technical skills to deploy ransomware. In fact, the most damaging attacks experienced by Kivu have been caused by amateur hackers who are unable to respond to victims or lose control of their own attack.



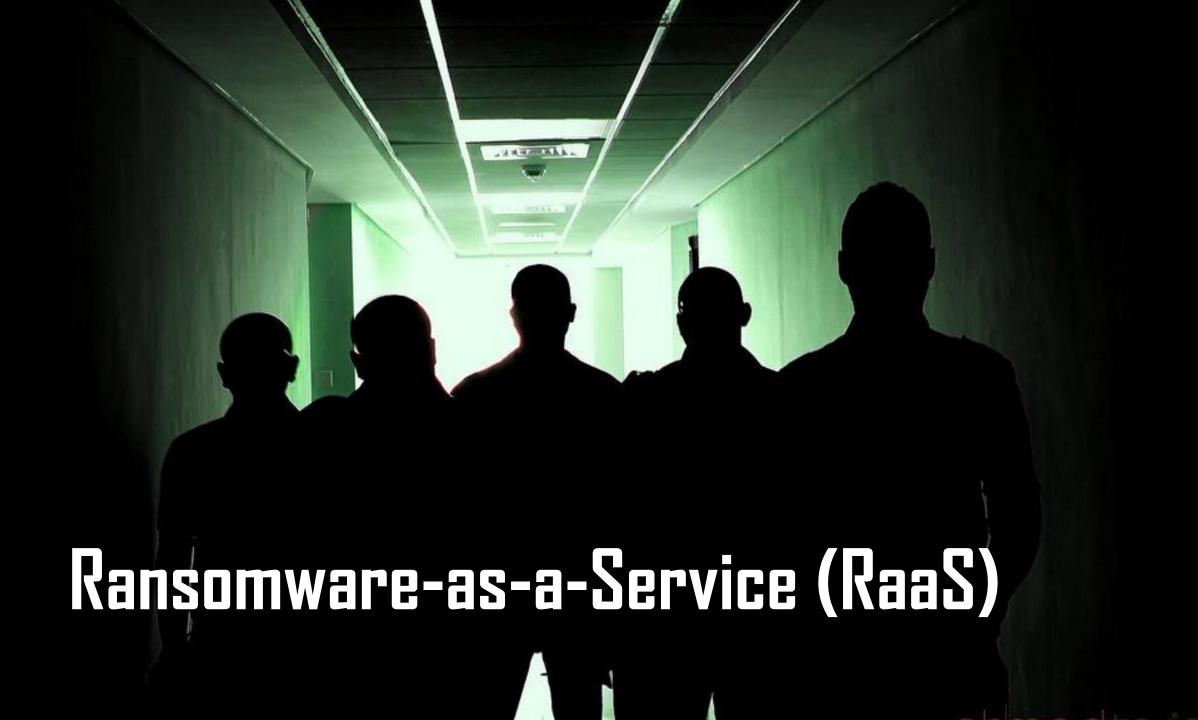






dude, stop crying. I can explain again I am not the author of the software did not know what it would be like this.





Ransomware-as-a-Service (RaaS)

- RaaS has been gaining traction since the end of 2016
- The profit-sharing model is attractive for subscribers and developers
- Instead of paying a flat fee for a single piece of malware, the user can sign up for a free or inexpensive platform that provides:
 - Access to ransomware
 - A user-friendly dashboard to monitor victims
 - Customizable features (demand amount, email address, wallet, extension)

RANI N - Better & Cheapest FUD Ransomware + C&C on Darknet + NO Fees

C&C DASHBOARD v1.06 - YOUR SUBSCRIPTION WILL EXPIRE ON: 2017-12-31

[+] CLIENTS [6] ::

Computer ID	Username	os	IP Address	Date	Files Encrypted	AES Key
WIN-8K9L5JGAMCT	Administrator	Windows 8	109.29.123.12	2017-05-10	16346	/C96U6Tn4vRgtWASKuV*Ze0InxoJ/7NE7RERNYE82434H.
LAB-DHVNA91HFJS	Lab.user	Windows 7 Professional	210.122.124.23	2017-05-11	6786	pPODOREPOROIon8N3CDHFSIHDUFHUFH28317BCBC
WIN-83HFJALCKAJ	johndoe	Windows 7 Home Edition	111.109.122.132	2017-05-11	7211	kLKoplO329083912DFhjbjhhjdgY877878G8ggHGHlhhgH
WIN-PPOJF824BCN	user0128	Windows Server 2008	43.123.64.54	2017-05-11	5830	JhNHSDNSHDUIY38297183N8SDJHUIy(/(NY98HUJHJHD
REC-IIQ23HVB8SU	reception	Windows 7 Home Edition	66.34.22.111	2017-05-13	11223)87(nJHDNJFHDJFNC3423787NHngygdT236278Bg7/(tN7
PC-MNQ9111HFNV	elisabeth	Windows 10	56.312.55.12	2017-05-13	4718	ShgdshDGSHG/£277178823UDJHFC838294*KJ4JR9384

RaaS Update

- RaaS platforms vary in terms of what they offer
- Some offer a range of packages from "basic" to "platinum"
- Pricier subscriptions ensure access to additional features, like customer support, a malware downloader, and longer access to the server



RaaS Update

• The bad RaaS:

- Platform does not screen their subscribers
- Subscribers may have little to no technical knowledge
- Subscribers tend to be hostile, disorganized
- Malware samples are not updated or improved overtime
- Developer provides little to no customer support



- Developers tightly control their pool of subscribers
- Subscribers are rigorously vetted and must have prior hacking/ransom experience
- Malware samples and decryption tools are updated every few days or weeks
- Developers provide robust customer support



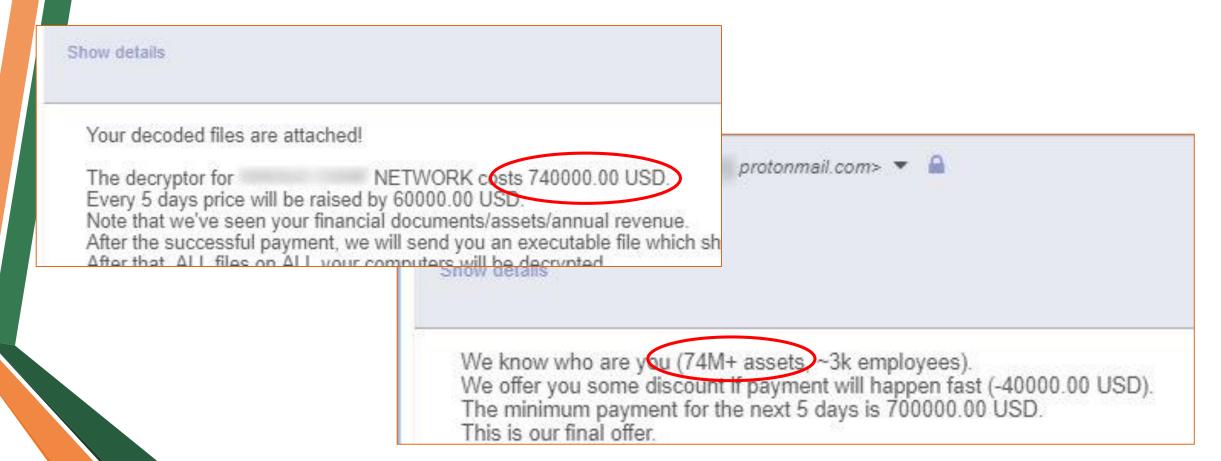


Variant	Active	Demand Range
BitPaymer/iEncrypt	Apr 2018 – present	\$62,000 - \$1,300,000 for all
Ryuk	Aug 2018 – present	\$45,000 - \$2,000,000 for all
Target777/Defray	Dec 2018 - present	\$100,000 - \$740,000 for all
GandCrab	Jan 2018 - present	\$1,500 - \$4,000 per device

 Attackers are doing reconnaissance on victims before proceeding with the ransomware attack



- Attackers are doing reconnaissance on victims before proceeding with the ransomware attack
- A clue to how the attackers generate the unique price per victim



Banking Trojan + Ransomware

- Banking trojan infections precede BitPaymer and Ryuk ransomware infections
- The banking trojan is introduced days, weeks, or months in advance of the ransomware attack
- The device where the banking trojan is introduced is usually not the device where the ransomware is later introduced
- Attacker uses credentials harvested by the banking trojan to later gain access to the victim network to deploy the ransomware

Banking Trojan + Ransomware

Banking Trojan is known to have five primary functions:

- 1. Harvest all **network passwords** stored on a system for the current logged-on user
- 2. Captures passwords stored by Internet Explorer, Mozilla Firefox, Google Chrome, Safari, and Opera
- 3. Captures passwords and account details for various email clients such as Microsoft Outlook, Windows Mail, Mozilla Thunderbird, Hotmail, Yahoo! Mail, and Gmail
- **4.** Enumeration of network resources and spreads like a worm
- 5. Intercepts network traffic from the browser to **steal banking details** entered by the user



Banking Trojan + Ransomware

- Banking Trojans are polymorphic evade antivirus detection
- Recovery and restoration can be timeconsuming and expensive
 - Complete sanitization involves rebuilding entire network, servers and computers





The Irony of Better Security

- Industries responded to the top cybersecurity risks of the past few years
 - Increase in use of multi-factor authentication (MFA)
 - Retire vulnerable operating systems
 - Update and secure remote access solutions
- As industry adapts, so do our adversaries
 - More reconnaissance
 - Varied attack vectors
 - More sophistication in attack methods



Evolution of Ransomware Intrusion Vectors

2016: Phishing

2017: RDP

2018: Phishing + RDP

2019: Phishing + RDP + Exploit Kits

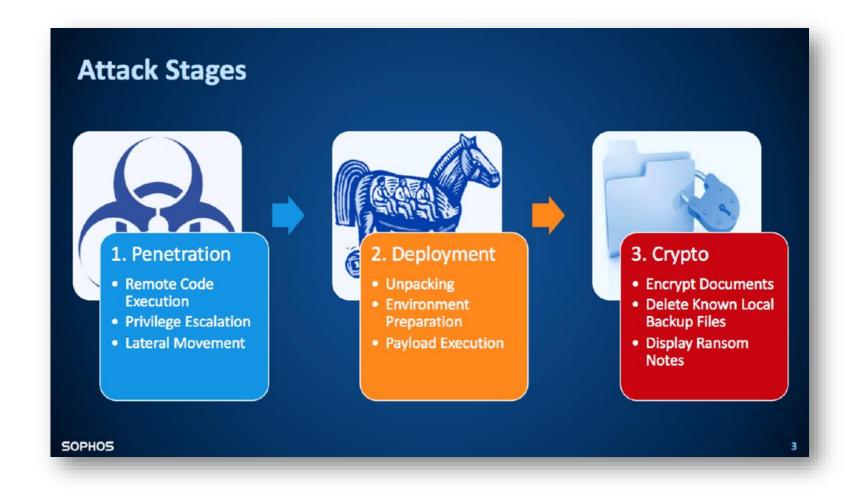


Victimization of MSPs

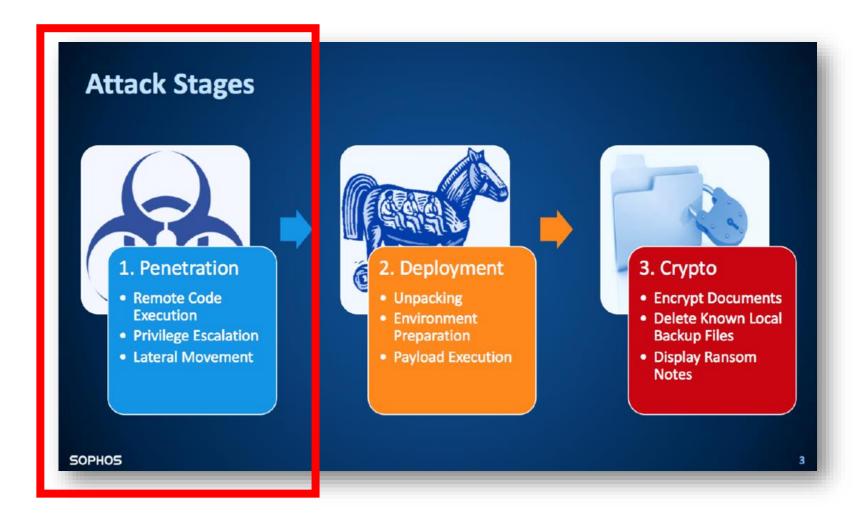
- Increase in MSP-related ransomware attacks since mid-2018
 - 1. MSPs reporting compromise of their customers directly
 - 2. Customers reporting compromise and later discovering it was a result of their MSP being initially compromised













1. Close RDP, use a Virtual Private Network ("VPN")

- Close RDP (or other remote access protocols) unless strictly required
- If you must use RDP, either whitelist IP's on a firewall or do not expose it to the Internet
- Put RDP behind a firewall, only allow RDP from local traffic
- Setup a VPN to the firewall and enforce strong password policies, especially on any admin accounts or those with RDP privileges





2. Implement an account lockout policy

 Implement a lockout policy whereby a user who has made more than three failed logon attempts will be "locked out" for a period of time, preferably 5-8 hours





3. Develop an effective password strategy

- Create passwords that include a combination of uppercase and lowercase letters, along with number and symbols, at least 16 characters in length
- Alternatively, a lengthy password with a long string of memorable words like "happy go lucky cats and dogs" have shown to be the most resistant against brute-force attacks



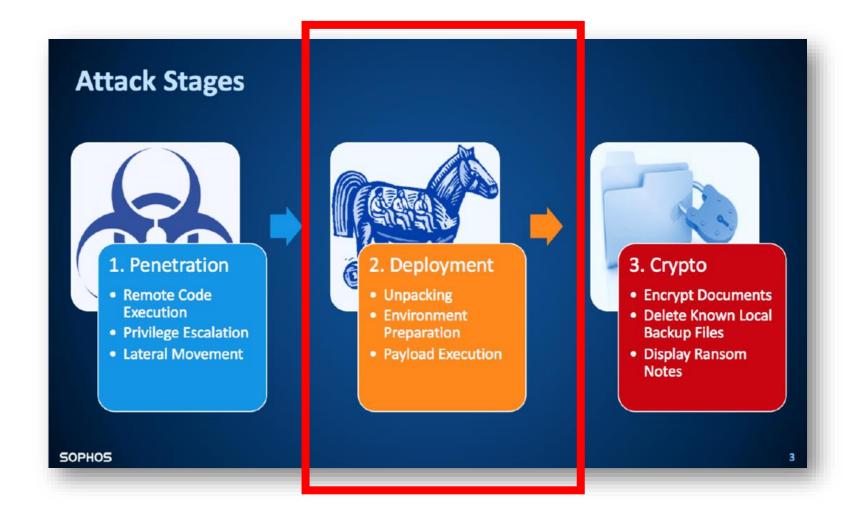


4. Employee training

- Anti-phishing training won't stop advanced ransomware attacks that are perpetrated by infiltrating the network. They may however prevent low-grade attacks – IF the training is sufficient and repeated
- Better to re-think employee authorization/permissions and monitor employees for dangerous/negligent activities (personal Internet use)
- Training works best when it empowers employees, not scolds them



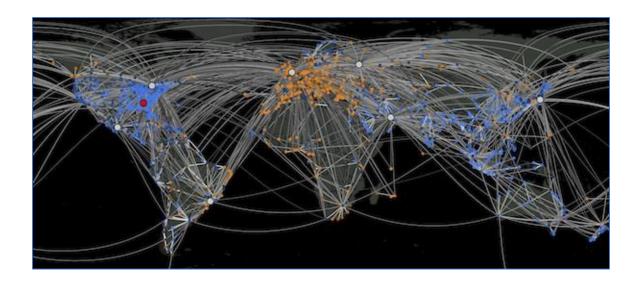






5. Segregate your networks

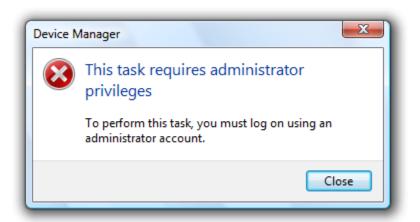
- Separate your network into smaller, independent networks
- If a ransomware infection occurs, it will be limited to the isolated network instead of propagating across the entire enterprise



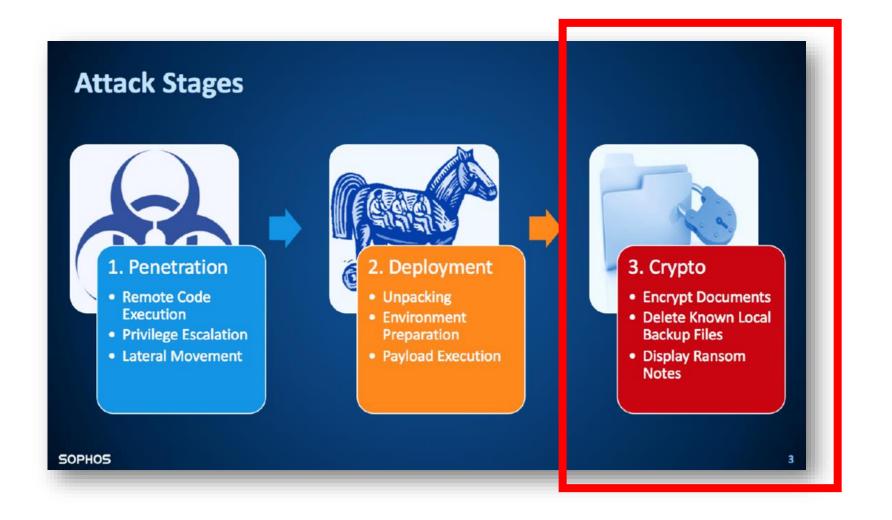


6. Ensure end users are not administrators

- Ransomware generally requires administrative permissions to execute and spread laterally
- Limit the number of administrative accounts on the network









7. Offline backups!

- Regularly back-up any files stored on your devices how often depends on internal risk assessments and educated review
- Test the restoration of data on a minimum quarterly basis
- Ensure your backups are NOT connected to the rest of your critical network, otherwise your backups will also be infected with ransomware if an incident does occur
- Using online cloud backups that auto-sync your data is NOT enough as files are undergoing encryption during an active ransomware infection, the newly encrypted files will be synced to the cloud thus overwriting any functional copies of those files stored in the backup



