

The Mobile Criminal: A Pocket Full of Maliciousness

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About Me

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- IBM Chief Security Strategist
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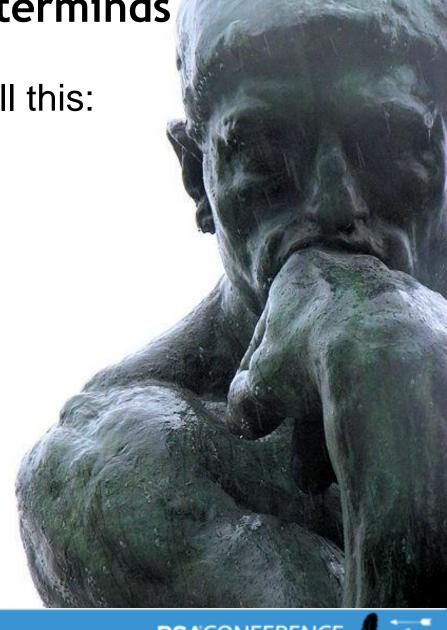


About the research masterminds

The masterminds behind all this:

Chaz Lever

Manos Antonakakis





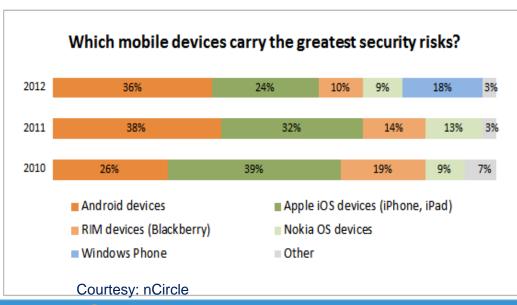


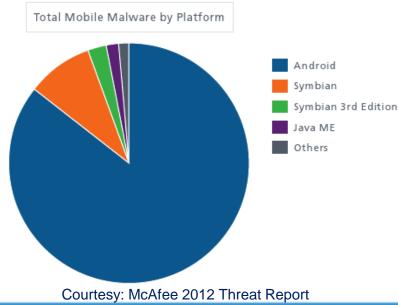


Threat Perspective

Perspective

- What are others saying about the mobile threat?
 - It's getting bigger...
 - It's evolving faster...
 - It's more sophisticated...
 - It's more dangerous than ever...









Perspective

- Victims, victims, everywhere...
 - 13 million infected handsets H1 2012 (via NetQin in China)
 - Up 177% from a year ago
 - 3.7m devices infected in June alone
 - 17,676 mobile malware programs H1 2012
 - Up 42% from H2 2011
 - 5,582 android malware in June alone
 - A quarter of the detected malware came from China
 - 17 percent from Russia
 - 16.5 percent from U.S.A





Perspective

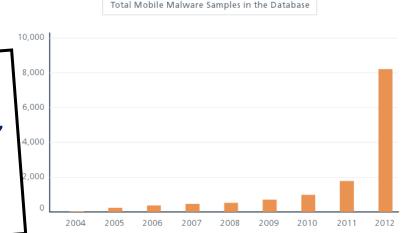
- Where are the numbers/proof coming from?
 - App store monitoring
 - On-device antivirus vendors

McAfee 2012 threat report:

"Android threats now reach almost 7,000,

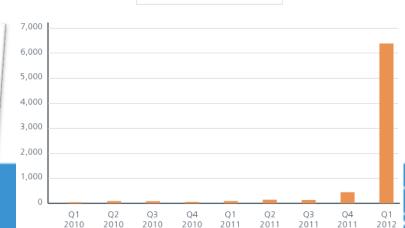
with more than 8,000 total mobile

malware in our database."



The Humber of modifications	
1 January 2012 is at	mobile malicious programs in Kaspersky Lab's records as of
2012 is snown in the table below	mancious programs in Kaspersky Labia
The below.	tab's records as of

Platform	Modifications	Familia
Android	4139	- milies
J2ME	1682	126
Symbian	435	63
Windows Mobile	81	111
Others	19	23



New Mobile Malware



What's the story?

Malware Goes Mobile

The acceleration of mobile threats

It will take 2 years for mobile threats to do what PC threats evolved to in 15 years.

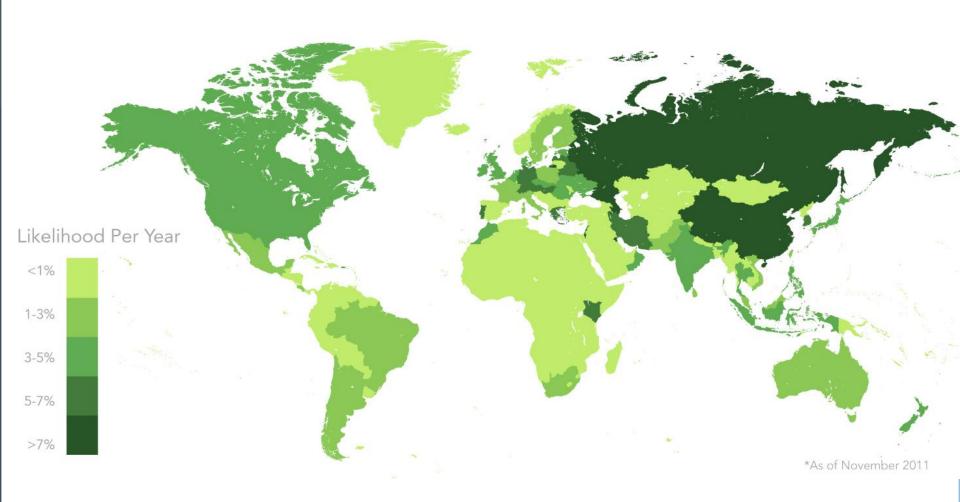






Evolving landscape

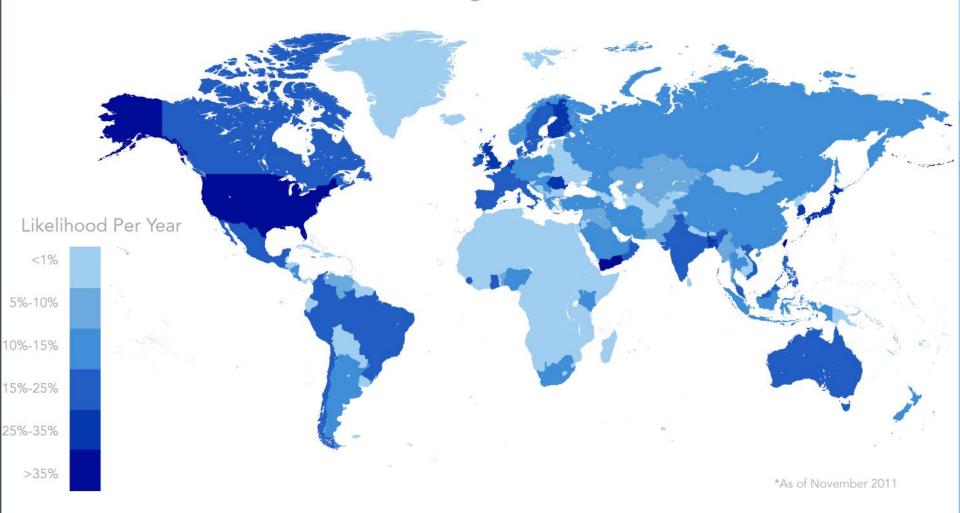
Annual Mobile Malware Infection Likelihood 2011





Evolving landscape

Annual Likelihood of Clicking on an Unsafe Link on Mobile 2011







Are the threat numbers real?

- There's a difference...
 - Between malware samples and malware families
 - Between malware downloads and malware infections
 - Between attempts to install and successfully installed malware

- Measurements reflect visibility
 - Static analysis of new apps on stores
 - Monitoring app store download statistics
 - Vendor specific antivirus stats on their own customers
 - Criminal operator's C&C connections







Malware objectives

- Malware functionality and objectives changing
 - Evolution of device capabilities
 - Reflects changing user requirements
- What's guiding the evolution of mobile threats?
 - Understand where the money is...
 - Figure out how to "launder" the money...





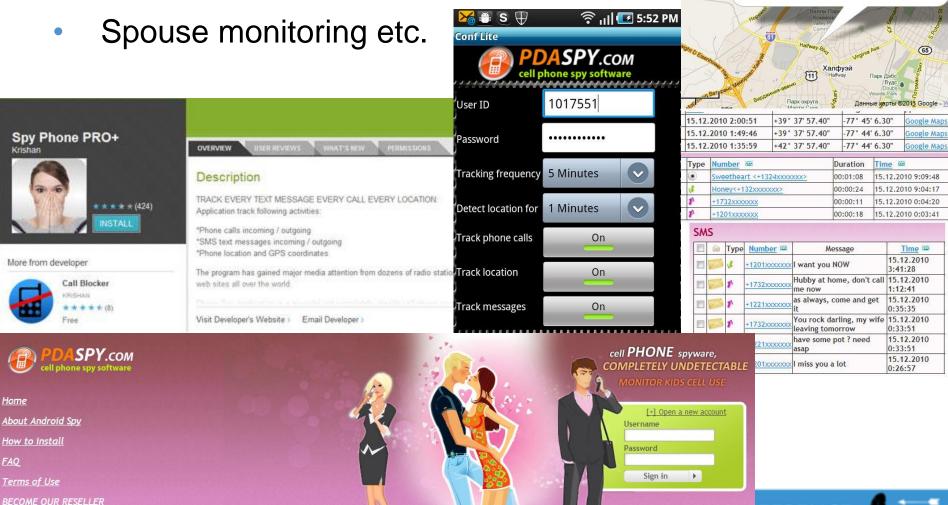
Evolving threat sophistication

- Pain-in-the-arse botherware
- Premium-rate SMS
- Ad substitution
- Click-fraud
- Pay-per-install
- TAN/out-of-band interception
- Rootkits and backdoors
- Identity hijacking



Opt-in spyware

Commercial spying applications

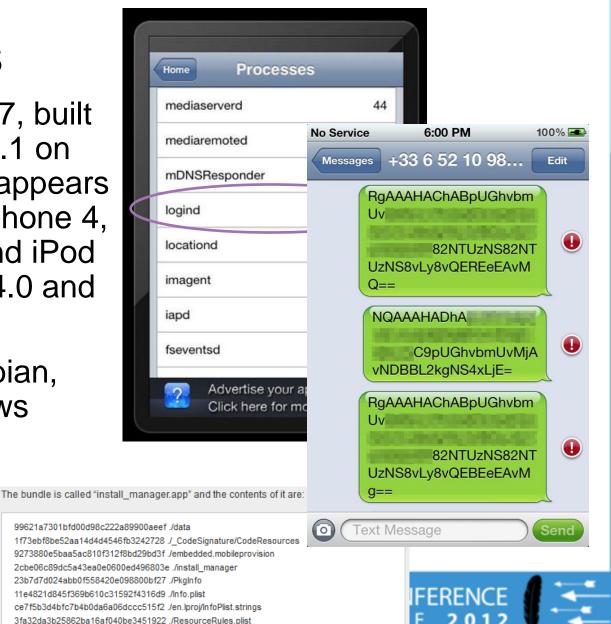


Карта

Last time phone position detected here 15.12.2010 2:00:5

Government malware/spyware

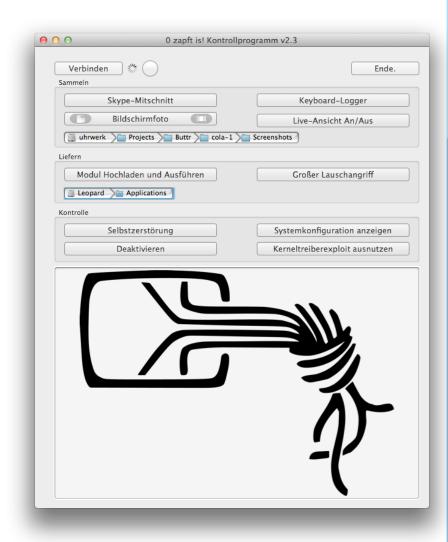
- FinFisher for iOS
- Developed for Arm7, built against iOS SDK 5.1 on OSX 10.7.3 and it appears that it will run on iPhone 4, 4S, iPad 1, 2, 3, and iPod touch 3, 4 on iOS 4.0 and up.
- IOS, Android, Symbian, Blackberry, Windows Mobile





Lawful interception

- German police Trojan
- German constitutional court ("Bundesverfassungsgericht")
 - February 27 2008 forbade the use of malware to manipulate German citizen's PCs
 - "Quellen-TKÜ" (the term means "source wiretapping" or lawful interception at the source).
- Bundestrojaner light
 - Concealed as "Quellen-TKÜ"
 - The trojan can, for example, receive uploads of arbitrary programs from the Internet and execute them remotely. This means, an "upgrade path" from Quellen-TKÜ to the full Bundestrojaner's functionality is built-in right from the start.
 - Activation of the computer's hardware like microphone or camera can be used for room surveillance.







The Control

- "Malware" is just a tool
 - Modern malware communicates with its owners/controllers
 - Knowing who controls the malware defines the threat
- What is the "malware" talking to?
 - What and where are the C&C infrastructure?
- Network traffic can yield answers...

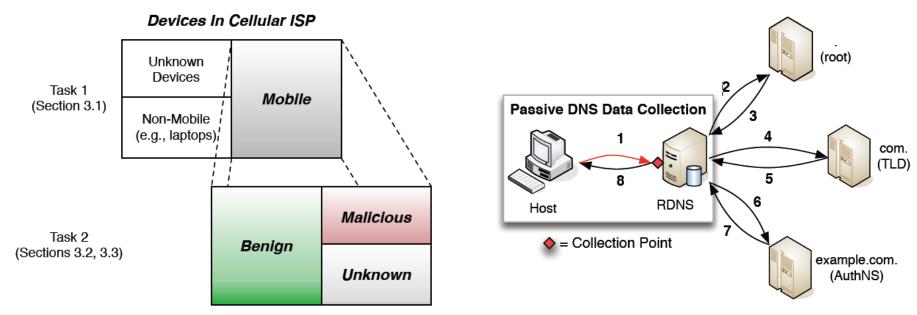






Cellular ISP Visibility

If you want to know what infections are really out there, you need to be a cellular ISP!



...DNS provides great visibility and retains privacy



Qualifying maliciousness

- Questionable destinations (by domain name):
 - Public blacklist data (PBL),
 - Phishing and drive-by download evidence (URL),
 - Hosts accessed by known malicious applications (MAL)
 - Mobile blacklist (MBL) containing 2,914 domains known to be associated with mobile malware or mobile malware

Are you qualified?

operators





Overlapping Hosting Infrastructure

- After characterizing the cellular pDNS data, we observed XXXX unique hosts contacted by mobile devices over a period of six days.
- Only 3.3% (XXXX) of these hosts were outside of the non-cellular pDNS evidence we used for this work.

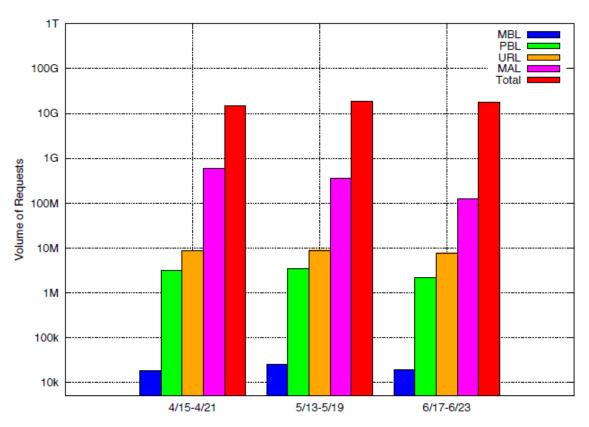


Malicious domain requests

Volume of requests to domains with malicious

evidence visited by mobile devices in cellular

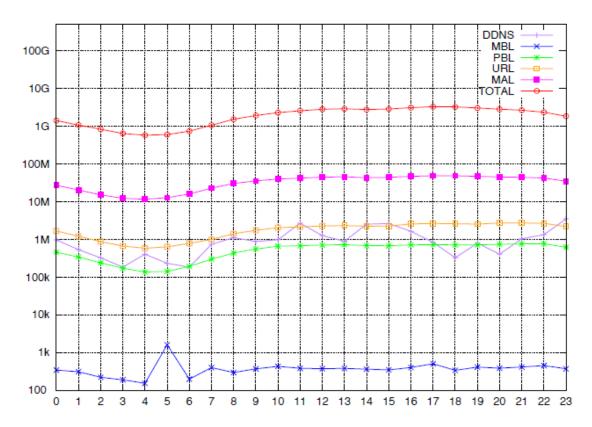
network.





Malicious domain requests

- Hourly analysis of request volume for various
- types of domains observed from mobile devices.





Domains from Malicious Apps

Malware Family	# Assoc. Domains	#Devices (Any type)	#Devices (Mobile only)
Crusewin	1		
DroidKungFu	1		
Fatakr *	1		
Geinimi	10		
GGTracker	2		
Plankton	1		
SndApps†	1		
SymbOS.Fakenotify *	1		
Threat ε *	1		
WalkInWat	1		





Tainted Hosts and Platforms

Platform	% Of All Devices	% Population requesting tainted hosts	% Total tainted host requests
iOS			
Android			
iOS or Android			
Indistinguishable Platform			

- Using the domains visited by a device, we can make educated guesses regarding the types of devices seen.
- iOS and Android devices visit similar percentages of tainted (i.e., potentially malicious hosts)







Shared Infrastructure

More of the same

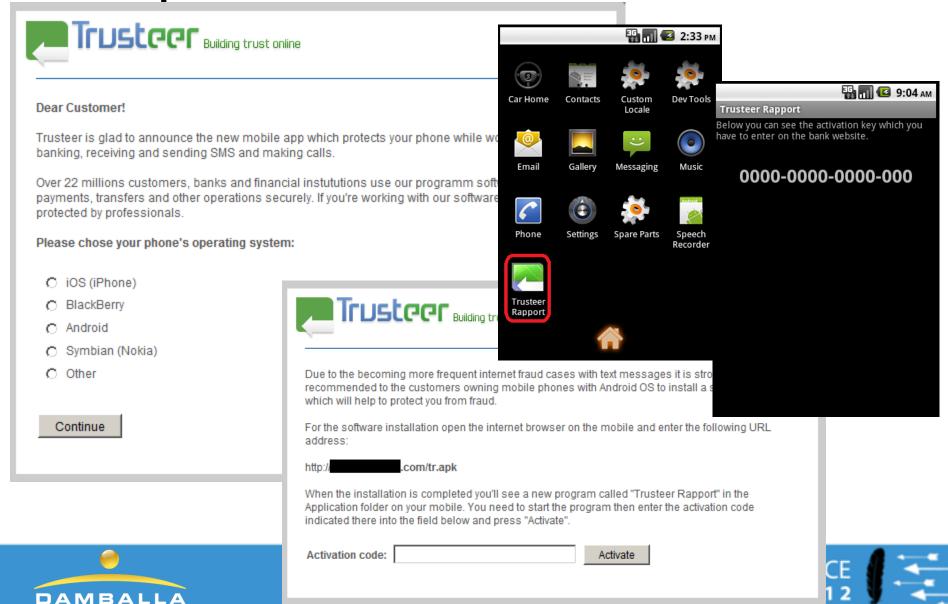
- Same bad actors
 - C&C domains (and credentials) typically the same
 - C&C servers independent of malware agent and infected platform
 - Developing/distributing different malware
- More complex fraud systems
 - Desktop and smartphone agents to bypass multifactor auth
 - Phishing campaigns to deliver both malware elements
 - Social engineering of victims







Example: ZitMo



Dealing with the Mobile Threat

- What's changed/changing:
 - The malware agent (adding new OS's)
 - The social engineering message
 - The exploits
- What's NOT changed/changing:
 - The C&C language
 - The C&C hosting
 - The individuals behind the threat
- Evolution of the threat, not a new threat!





Next steps

- Host-based defenses:
 - Multi-platform support and correlation of events
 - New agents and signatures for each threat component
- Network-based detection:
 - Communication channels and destinations
 - Hosting infrastructure classification





Apply...

How to Apply What You Have Learned Today

- In the first month following this presentation you should:
 - Educate your coworkers that any mobile device can be compromised and controlled by a remote entity... not just hackers
 - Review what technologies you already possess that could detect egregious communications
- Within six months you should:
 - Develop policies that govern the agents deployed within mobile devices that are/will connect to the corporate network
 - Deploy technologies capable of detecting and reporting the presence of mobile threats



Thank you

