



# CERT

## Recent Activity in Phishing Malware

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# Overview

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- Phishing perceptions
- Phishing malware
- Trends
- Examples

# Phishing Perceptions

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Phishing and related banking and identity theft crimes have manifested themselves differently across the globe (at least from our US-centric point of view)

- United States
  - Awareness has traditionally focused towards scam emails and sites
  - Increase in use of phishing malware
- Brazil
  - Phishing malware a major threat for the last few years
- Europe/Australia
  - Significant rise in phishing malware over the past year

Need help from you to fill in the gaps!

# So what am I talking about?

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The following terms have been used to refer to malware that targets online banking and related commerce systems

- Keystroke loggers
- Spyware
- Banking trojans
- Phishing malware

# Advantages of Malware

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Malware provides criminals with several advantages over scam emails and websites

- Increased ROI for attackers
  - Target multiple sites at once
  - Simple to modify existing malware
- Stealthier than email-based phishing
- Increased technical sophistication

Through its artifact analysis work, CERT/CC is working to understand the evolving capabilities of this class of malware

# Malware Countermeasures

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Currently, we are seeing various techniques to mitigate against malware that targets online banking and commerce information

- Virtual Keypads
  - Attempt to protect against keystroke loggers
- Dynamic credentials
  - Two-factor authentication
  - Some institutions provide an additional PIN, and will ask for a random selection of digits from this PIN at login
  - Also use personal questions
- Transaction Numbers (TANs)
  - Transaction-level authentication

# Evolution of Malware

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A significant trend we are observing is the continual evolution of malware capabilities that improve effectiveness and survivability

- Effectiveness of data capture
  - Keystroke logging
  - Targeted logging
  - Web form scraping
  - Screen captures
  - Fake web pages
- Survivability
  - Dynamic update
  - Anti-analysis
  - Obfuscation
  - Encryption

# Keystroke Logging

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A common term used when describing phishing malware

- Focus on web browser traffic
- Combination of generic and specific keywords to enable logging
- Generally do not record all keystrokes
- Dedicated or part of more complex malware (bots)

Mechanisms (Focus on Windows)

- Internet Explorer Automation
- API Function Hooking
- Keyboard Hooks

While “technically correct” in most cases, this term can understate the capability



# Internet Explorer Automation

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## Automation

- Uses Common Object Model (COM)
  - Formerly known as OLE Automation
- Allows client applications to create and manipulate exposed objects from another application
- Internet Explorer provides robust interfaces for monitoring for specific events and controlling properties
  - DWebBrowserEvents
  - IWebBrowser2

# Internet Explorer Automation

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- Monitor for specific browser events
  - Before navigation
  - Change in menu bar
  - Page load completed
  - Browser exit
- Read and modify web page properties
  - Navigate to specific pages
  - Read contents of input elements
  - Replace specific elements within web pages
  - Automate user actions (e.g. form submit)
- Framework for different data theft techniques
  - URI/POST interception (“keystroke logging”)
  - Web form scraping
  - Web page/element overlays

# API Function Hooking

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Some malware will leverage the use of established API calls used by web browsers

- Microsoft Windows provides API for HTTP
  - HttpSendRequestA
  - InternetCrackURLA
- Web browser process is tricked into calling a wrapper function that has access to parameters
  - URLs
  - POST data
- Attacks of this type could be browser-independent

# Targeted Logging

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In addition to targeting specific sites, we are observing malware that will target special authentication fields

- We are observing malware attempting to recover TANs (transaction numbers)
- Also observing malware that will attempt to block access to site after a TAN is stolen to increase the time window stolen data is useful

# Example of TAN Harvesting

```
IDA - C:\Documents and Settings\user\Desktop\bad.idb () - [IDA View-A]
File Edit Jump Search View Debugger Options Windows Help
IDA View-A Names Strings
.text:1000C7AC  push  offset aTan      ; "&TAN="
.text:1000C7B1  push  ebx              ; char *
.text:1000C7B2  call  _strstr
.text:1000C7B7  add   esp, 0Ch
.text:1000C7BA  test  eax, eax
.text:1000C7BC  pop   edi
.text:1000C7BD  jz    short loc_1000C7D5
.text:1000C7BF  push  offset aTan_0    ; "&TAN=&"
.text:1000C7C4  push  ebx              ; char *
.text:1000C7C5  call  _strstr
.text:1000C7CA  add   esp, 8
.text:1000C7CD  test  eax, eax
.text:1000C7CF  jz    return_1
.text:1000C7D5  loc_1000C7D5:         ; CODE XREF: CheckForTANFields+60fj
.text:1000C7D5  push  offset aTanbox   ; "&TANBOX="
.text:1000C7DA  push  ebx              ; char *
.text:1000C7DB  call  _strstr
.text:1000C7E0  add   esp, 8
.text:1000C7E3  test  eax, eax
.text:1000C7E5  jz    short loc_1000C7FD
.text:1000C7E7  push  offset aTanbox_0 ; "&TANBOX=&"
.text:1000C7EC  push  ebx              ; char *
.text:1000C7ED  call  _strstr
.text:1000C7F2  add   esp, 8
.text:1000C7F5  test  eax, eax
.text:1000C7F7  jz    return_1
.text:1000C7FD  loc_1000C7FD:         ; CODE XREF: CheckForTANFields+95fj
.text:1000C7FD  push  offset aTna      ; "&TNA="
.text:1000C802  push  ebx              ; char *
.text:1000C803  call  _strstr
.text:1000C808  add   esp, 8
.text:1000C80B  test  eax, eax
.text:1000C80D  jz    short loc_1000C825
.text:1000C80F  push  offset aTna_0    ; "&TNA=&"
.text:1000C814  push  ebx              ; char *
.text:1000C815  call  _strstr
.text:1000C81A  add   esp, 8
.text:1000C81D  test  eax, eax
```

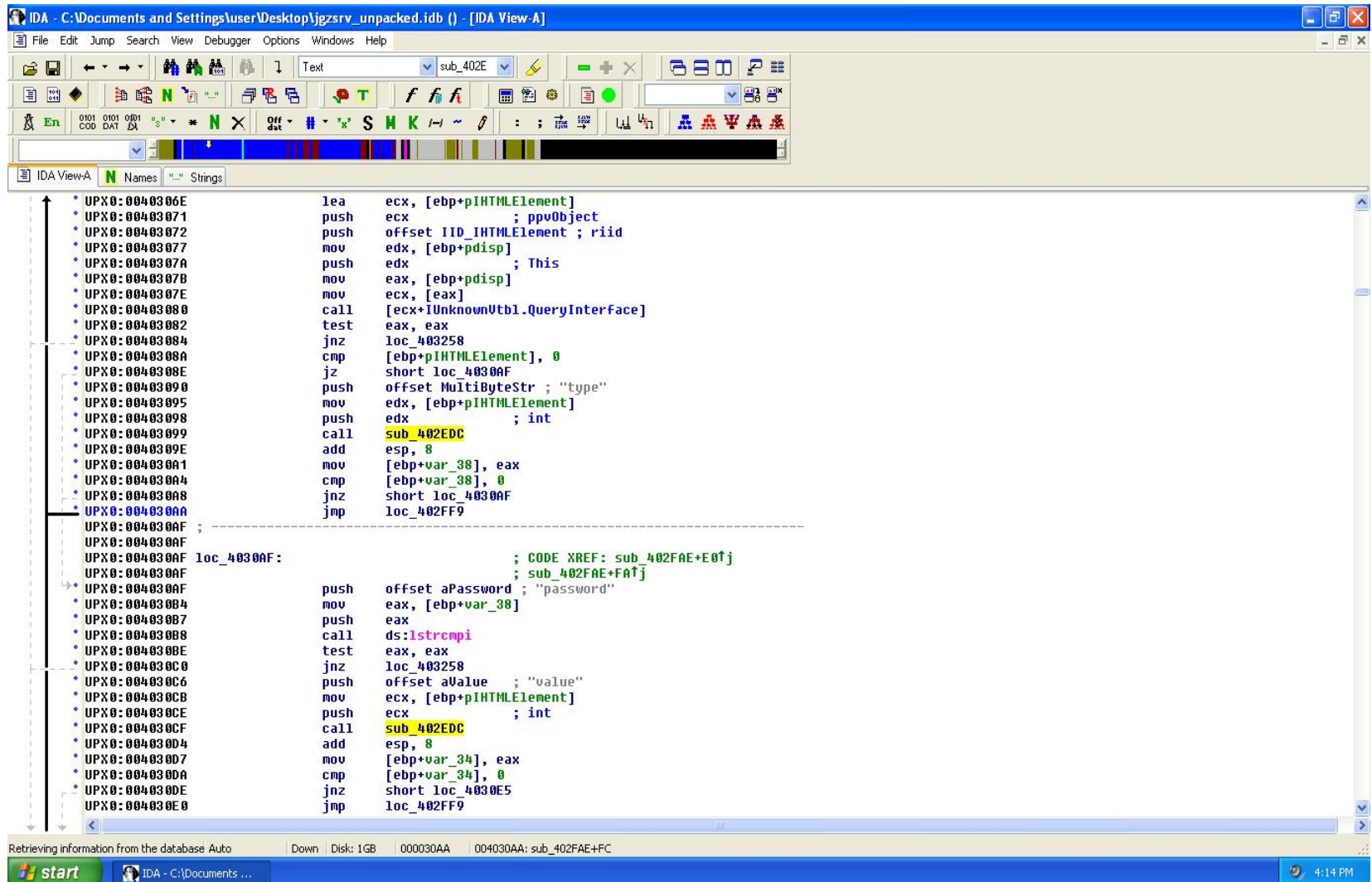
# Web Form Scraping

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Malware is able to leverage Microsoft Internet Explorer's COM interfaces to “scrape” values from a web form

- IHTMLDocument2 interface provides programmatic access to all elements within a web page in Internet Explorer
- This technique uses often-used or known field names (e.g. “password”)
- Can also be used against some virtual keypad implementations

# Example of Form Scraping



The screenshot shows the IDA Pro interface with the following assembly code:

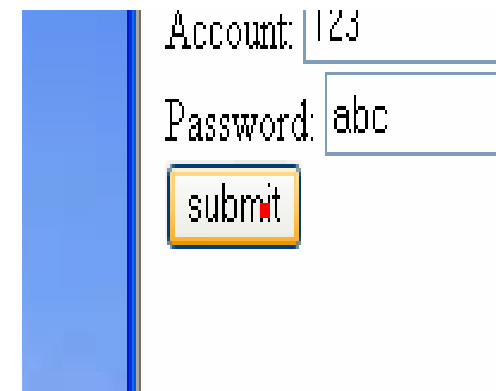
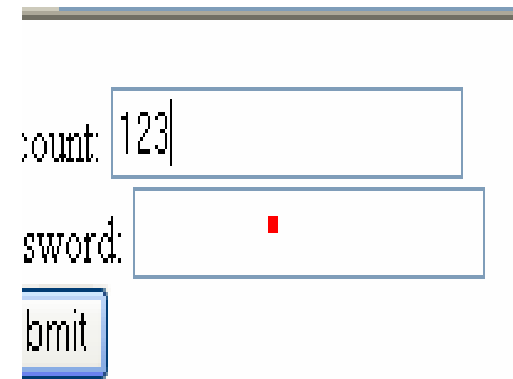
```
UPX0:0040306E lea ecx, [ebp+pIHTMLElement]
UPX0:00403071 push ecx ; ppvObject
UPX0:00403072 push offset IID_IHTMLElement ; riid
UPX0:00403077 mov edx, [ebp+pdisp]
UPX0:0040307A push edx ; This
UPX0:0040307B mov eax, [ebp+pdisp]
UPX0:0040307E mov ecx, [eax]
UPX0:00403080 call [ecx+!UnknownVtbl.QueryInterface]
UPX0:00403082 test eax, eax
UPX0:00403084 jnz loc_403258
UPX0:0040308A cmp [ebp+pIHTMLElement], 0
UPX0:0040308E jz short loc_4030AF
UPX0:00403090 push offset MultiByteStr ; "type"
UPX0:00403095 mov edx, [ebp+pIHTMLElement]
UPX0:00403098 push edx ; int
UPX0:00403099 call sub_402EDC
UPX0:0040309E add esp, 8
UPX0:004030A1 mov [ebp+var_38], eax
UPX0:004030A4 cmp [ebp+var_38], 0
UPX0:004030A8 jnz short loc_4030AF
UPX0:004030AA jmp loc_402FF9

UPX0:004030AF ; CODE XREF: sub_402FAE+E0fj
UPX0:004030AF ; sub_402FAE+FAfj
UPX0:004030AF loc_4030AF:
UPX0:004030AF push offset aPassword ; "password"
UPX0:004030B4 mov eax, [ebp+var_38]
UPX0:004030B7 push eax
UPX0:004030B8 call ds:!strcmpi
UPX0:004030BE test eax, eax
UPX0:004030C0 jnz loc_403258
UPX0:004030C6 push offset aValue ; "value"
UPX0:004030CB mov ecx, [ebp+pIHTMLElement]
UPX0:004030CE push ecx ; int
UPX0:004030CF call sub_402EDC
UPX0:004030D4 add esp, 8
UPX0:004030D7 mov [ebp+var_34], eax
UPX0:004030DA cmp [ebp+var_34], 0
UPX0:004030DE jnz short loc_4030E5
UPX0:004030E0 jmp loc_402FF9
```

# Screen Captures

Several different varieties of malware have the capability of capturing screen shots

- Virtual keypads
  - Take screen shot at every mouse click on a specific screen
- Account Information
  - Take screen shot on specific screens to capture account details (e.g. balance, passwords)





# Survivability

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Malware authors are taking more steps to protect their code and data from analysis by the security industry and their competition

- PE packers/protectors
  - Thwarts casual identification via strings
  - Bypass AV detection
- String obfuscation
  - Targeted sites
  - Drop sites
- Debugger/Virtual Machine detection
- Encryption
  - Occasionally used to protect stolen information

# Dynamic Updates

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Malware is adding capabilities to be updated dynamically

- Downloading and executing new malware is a common and well-established capability
- Bots
  - Can be configured from command and control
- Phishing malware
  - Configuration data can be configured dynamically
    - Drop sites
    - Malware to download

# Examples

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Examples of banking malware that utilizes these capabilities

- Bancos
- Grams
- BankAsh

# Bancos

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A common name for malware that targets Brazilian banks

- Numerous variants active for over 2 years
- Some versions will generate a fake web browser that mimics a banks login screen
- Some versions have screen capture ability
- Most versions have their own SMTP engine for emailing stolen data
- Versions written in Visual Basic and Delphi

# Grams

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Grams represented a unique threat vector

- Account siphoner targeting Internet Explorer users of an online funds transfer site
- Use Automation to control Internet Explorer instance for an already authenticated session
  - Transferred funds to another account
- Would not be prevented by two-factor authentication

Technique has not been knowingly reproduced

- Technically complex
- Current methods are adequate

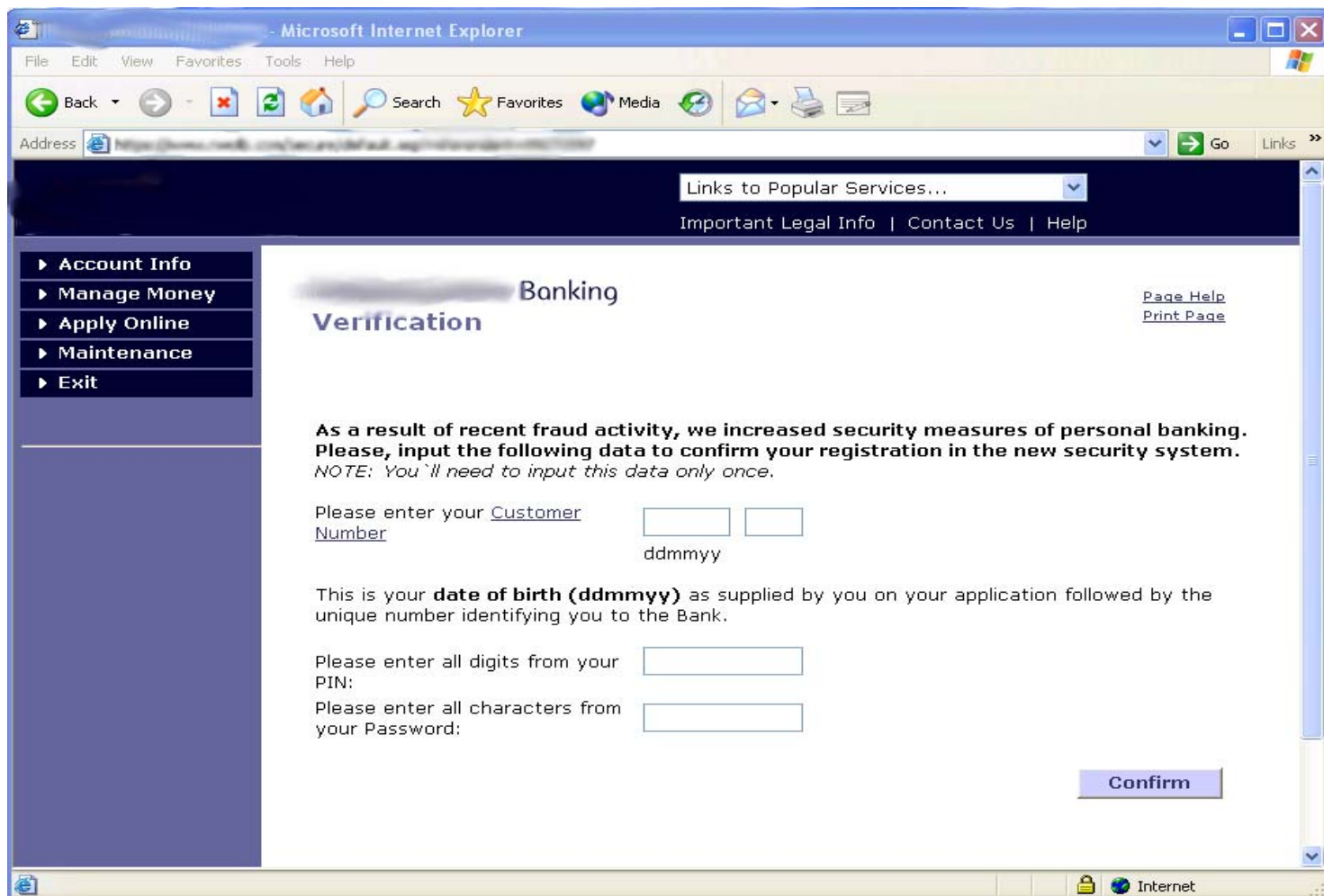
# BankAsh

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Implemented as a COM object to receive events from Internet Explorer

- Targets banks in several countries
- Attempts to steal POST data during SSL sessions
- Looks for banks and URL characteristics that may indicate an online bank that uses TANs
  - Specially tag the stolen data
  - Attempt to block user access to web site
- Uses embedded HTML and Automation to overlay login pages with phish page as another information capture mechanism
  - Targets banks that use a dynamic representation of credentials
- Contains blacklist of sites not to log POST data for
- Attempting to disable AV, firewalls, anti-spyware

# Real or Phish ????



# What are the lessons?

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- Malware is becoming a global problem for phishing/identity theft
- Malware quickly evolves as countermeasures are developed
- Financial institutions should be aware of potential threats even when they are not actively targeted
- Avoid focusing narrowly on these tools when developing policies (security and legislative) and security countermeasures



# Questions? Feedback?

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