

## PCTY2011

Pulse Comes to You

**Optimising the World's Infrastructure** 



# Corporate & Cyber Security Trends – 2010 and beyond

From the 2010 IBM X-Force® Trend & Risk Report

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WW IBM Security Solutions Sales Enablement, X-Force Spokesperson





## **Agenda**

IBM's Threat Management R&D: X-Force

2010 Trend Report

• Q&A





## **Mission** - Provide the most respected security brand to our Customers and Business Partners.

#### **IBM X-Force Research and Development**

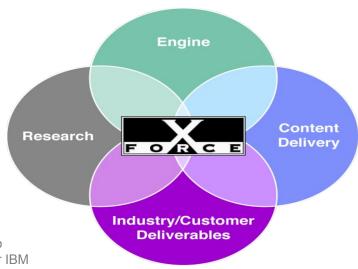
## The world's leading enterprise security R&D organization

#### **Engine**

- Support content stream needs and capabilities
- Support requirements for engine enhancement
- Maintenance and tool development

#### Research

- Support content streams
- Expand current capabilities in research to provide industry knowledge to the greater IBM



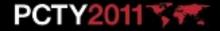
## Global security operations center (infrastructure monitoring)

#### **Content Delivery**

- Continue third party testing Dominance
- Execute to deliver new content streams for new engines

#### **Industry/Customer Deliverables**

- Blog, Marketing and Industry Speaking Engagements
- X-Force Database
   Vulnerability Tracking
- Trend Analysis and Security Analytics



## IBM Security - One of the Largest Players in the World



IBM has the unmatched global and local expertise to deliver complete solutions – and manage the cost and complexity of security

400+

security

operations

analysts



## World's largest URL filter list

#### **Topicality**

- Crawlers collect image and text data from the Internet 24 hours a day on 365 days, which adds up to 200 million pages each month
- Every day, customers receive updates, equaling some 150,000 changes

#### Quality

 Largest URL database meets practically every filtering requirement by means of indexed URLs in 68 categories

#### Quantity

- World's largest URL filter list contains 170 million sites
- World's largest database with 10 billion evaluated web pages and images







#### **Spam Database**

#### **Topicality**

- World wide distributed Spam Collectors collect spam 24 hours a day on 365 days -> up to 1.6 m. unique spams per day
- Update cycle for costumer: 12 times daily

#### Quality

- Approx. 45 mio. hot and relevant spam signatures in the database
- > 99.7+ % spam recognition
- < 0.01 % over blocking</li>

#### Quantity

 Additional methods for an efficient spam recognition (Bayes Filter, URL Checker, Meta Heuristics, Flow Control, Structure Analysis, Phishing detection, ...)





## **Agenda**

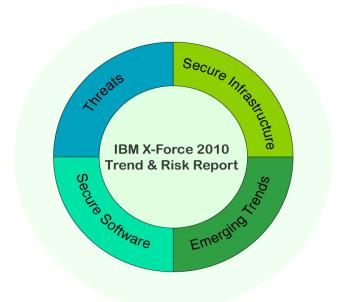
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## New layout and design

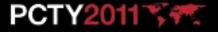


**Section I–Threats** 

Section II—Operating Secure Infrastructure

Section III— Developing Secure Software

Section IV—Emerging Trends in Security

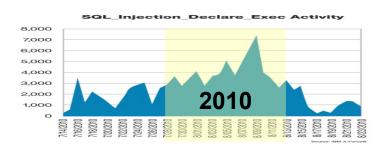


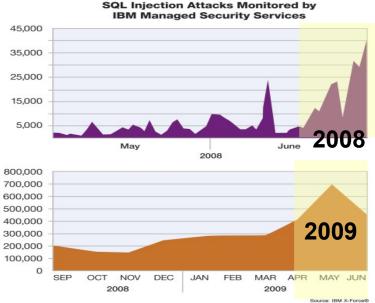


#### **SQL Injection Attacks**

SQL Injection Attacks

- During each of the past three years, there has been a globally scaled SQL injection attack some time during the months of May through August.
- The anatomy of these attacks is generally the same: they target .ASP pages that are vulnerable to SQL injection.









## **SQL Injection Attacks**







#### SQL Slammer Worm still dominating in 2010





**Breaking news:** At publish time of this report X-Force witnessed a near complete drop across sensors for SQL Slammer.

Read more about this on the X-Frequency Blog

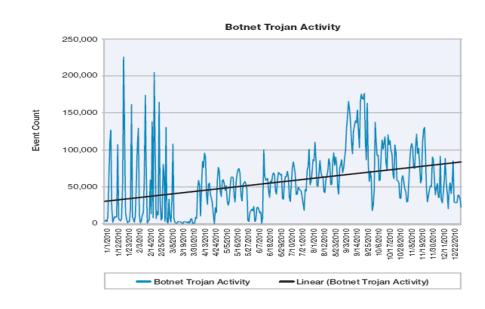




## **Bot Network Activity on the Rise in 2010**



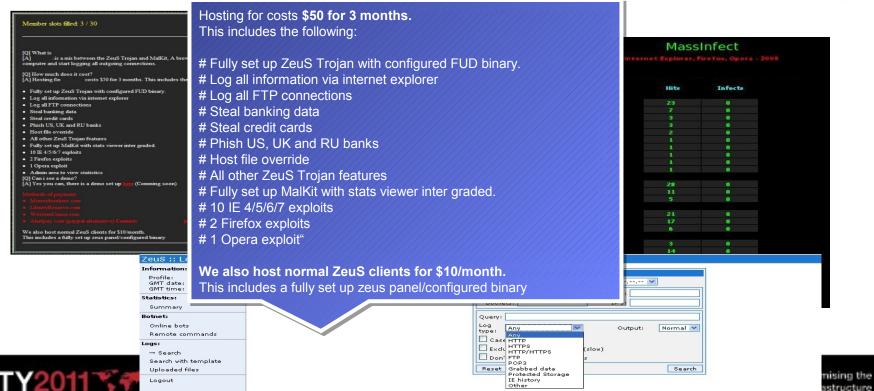
- Trojan Bot networks continued to evolve in 2010 by widespread usage and availability.
- Zeus (also known as Zbot and Kneber) continue to evolve through intrinsic and plugin advances.
- Various bot networks based on Zeus were responsible for millions of dollars in losses over the last few years.
- Microsoft led operation resulted in the takedown of a majority of Waldec botnet in late February.
  - Communication between Waledac's command and control centers and its thousands of zombie computers was cut off in a matter of days.
- Other activity seen is Zeus





#### **Zeus Crimeware Service**





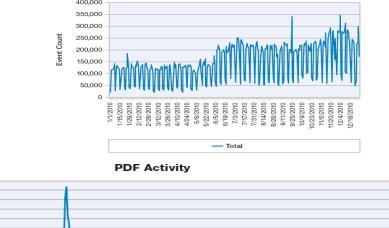


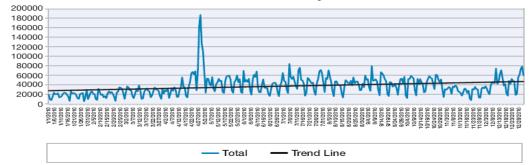
## Suspicious Web Pages and Files Show No Sign of

Waning

Obfuscation activity continued to increase during 2010.

- Attackers never cease to find new ways to disguise their malicious traffic via JavaScript and PDF obfuscation.
  - Obfuscation is a technique used by software developers and attackers alike to hide or mask the code used to develop their applications.



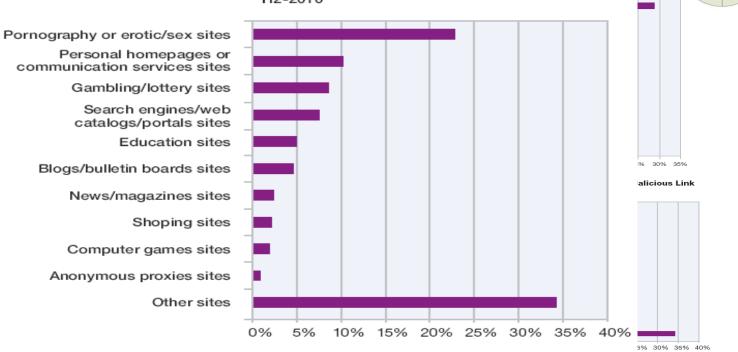






## Websit Top Website Categories Containing at Least One Malicious Link

- Profession gambling, increases
- Out of the more of the nearly 30 party 29 party
  - It's po know



ious Links



## **Spam Continues to Change to Avoid Detection**



- 90% of spam is classified as URL spam.
- Spammers continue to use "trusted" domains and "legitimate links" in spam messages to avoid anti-spam technologies.
- US, India, Brazil, and Vietnam were the top four spam-sending countries, accounting for nearly one-third of worldwide spam.
  - The US once again takes the top position for the first time since 2007.

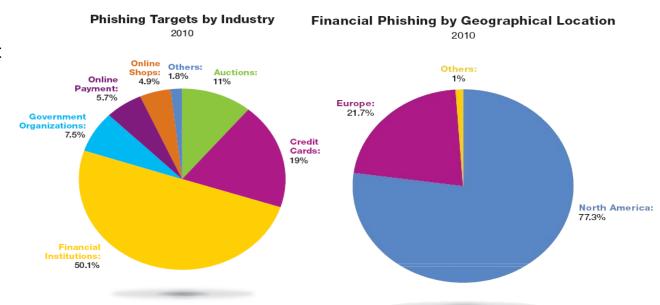




## **Phishing Targets Financial & Credit Card Industries**



- 50.1% of phishing is targeted at the financial industry vs. 60.9% in 2009.
- 77% of all financial phishing targets in the 2010 are located in North America vs. 95% in 2009.
  - 22% of financial phishing targets are located in Europe
- 19% of phishing emails were targeted at credit cards.

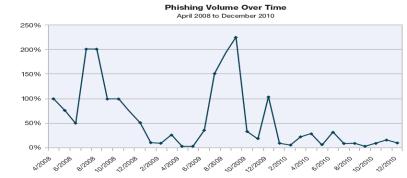




## **Phishing Attacks Continue to Decline**

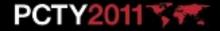


- In 2010, Phishing emails slowed and the volume did not reach the levels seen at the end of 2009.
- India is the top sender in terms of phishing volume, while Russia is in second place, and Brazil holds third place.
  - Newcomers in the top 10 are Ukraine, Taiwan, and Vietnam, while Argentina, Turkey, and Chile disappeared from this list.
- Over time popular subject lines continue to drop in importance.
  - By 2010, the top 10 most popular subject lines only represented about 26 percent of all phishing emails



Country	% of Phishing
India	15.5%
Russia	10.4%
Brazil	7.6%
USA	7.5%
Ukraine	6.3%

Table 7: Geographical Distribution of Phishing Senders - 2010

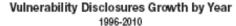


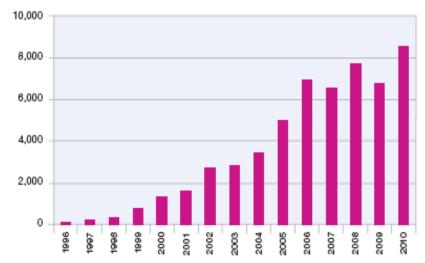


## Vendors Reporting the Largest Number of Vulnerability Disclosures in History



- Vulnerability disclosures up 27%.
  - Web applications continue to be the largest category of disclosure.
- Significant increase across the board signifies efforts that are going on throughout the software industry to improve software quality and identify and patch vulnerabilities.



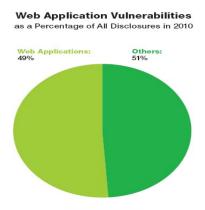


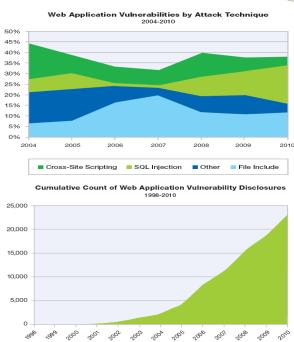


## Web App Vulnerabilities Continue to Dominate



- Nearly half (49%) of all vulnerabilities are Web application vulnerabilities.
- Cross-Site Scripting & SQL injection vulnerabilities continue to dominate.

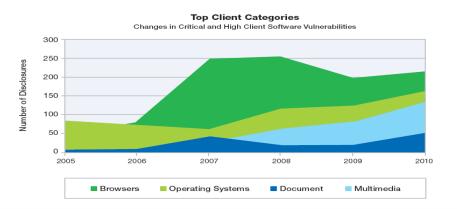






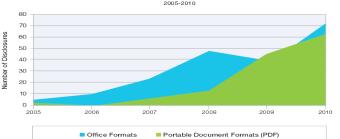
#### **Client-Side Vulnerabilities**

- Web browsers and their plug-ins continue to be the largest category of client-side vulnerabilities.
- 2010 saw an increase in the volume of disclosures in document readers and editors as well as multimedia players.

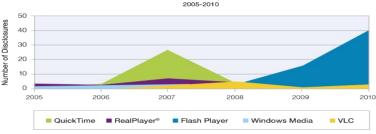


## Occup deline





#### Critical and High Vulnerability Disclosures Affecting Multimedia Software









## Patches Still Unavailable for Many Vulnerabilities



- 44% of all vulnerabilities disclosed in 2010 had no vendor-supplied patches to remedy the vulnerability.
  - Most patches become available for most vulnerabilities at the same time that they are publicly disclosed.

• However some vulnerabilities are publicly disclosed for many weeks before patches

are released.

Patch Timeline	All	Top Vendors
Same Day	3400	1814
Week 1	192	34
Week 2	55	11
Week 3	57	12
Week 4	33	7
Week 5	27	7
Week 6	22	4
Week 7	17	3
Week 8	16	8

Patch Release Timing – First 8 Weeks of 2010

Table 12: Patch release timing 2010

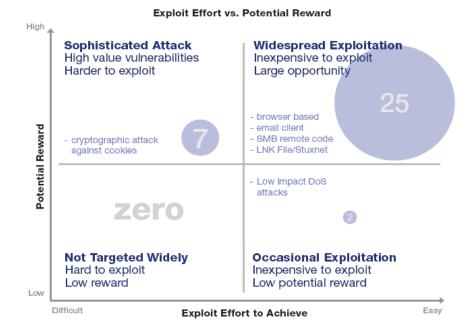




## **Exploit Effort vs. Potential Reward**



- Economics continue to play heavily into the exploitation probability of a vulnerability
- All but one of the 25 vulnerabilities in the top right are vulnerabilities in the browser, the browser environment, or in email clients.
- The only vulnerability in this category that is not a browser or email client side issue is the LNK file vulnerability that the Stuxnet worm used to exploit computers via malicious USB keys.





## **Advanced Persistent Threats (APT)**

## Secus flegg

#### **Advanced**

- Using exploits for unreported vulnerabilities (zero day)
- Advanced, custom malware that isn't detected by antivirus products
- Coordinated attacks using a variety of vectors

#### **Persistent**

- Attacks lasting for months or years
- Resistant to remediation attempts
- Attackers are dedicated to the target they WILL get in

#### **Threat**

- Targeted at specific individuals and groups within an organization, aimed at compromising confidential information
- Not random attacks they're actually "out to get you"





## **Sophisticated Targeted Attacks**

#### Reconnaissance

- Identification of a target and method of compromise
- Initial target is not always the true target

#### **Social Engineering**

- Most commonly spear-phishing (email or IM that appears to come from a known trusted source)
- Message contains a malicious payload or a link to a web page that has malicious code

#### **0-Day Tools**

- Attacks involve exploitation of never-before-seen vulnerabilities discovered by the attackers
- Not all malware in APT cases is undetectable but the majority of malware used during the initial compromise is custom







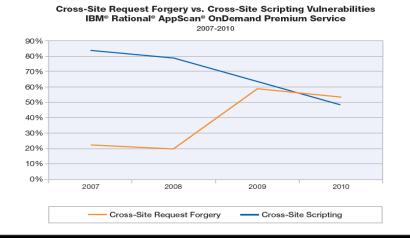


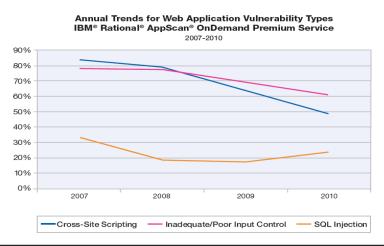


## **Real World Conclusions from Web App Assessments**



- In 2010, for the first time, we now find that Cross-Site Request Forgery (CRSF) vulnerabilities are more likely to be found in our testing than Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) vulnerabilities.
- XSS and SQL injection are both attributed directly to a lack of input control. The likelihood of finding it in 2010 is more than 60%.







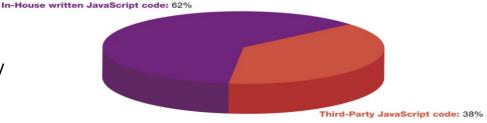
## Distribution of Client-Side JavaScript Issues



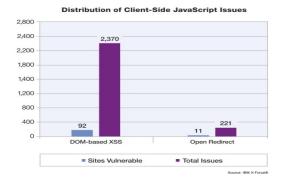
Vulnerable Third-Party JavaScript Code Versus In-House Written Code

 Client-side vulnerabilities are quite common in modern web applications, especially those that rely on JavaScript for performing client-side logic—i.e. Web 2.0, AJAX and rich Internet applications.

 In addition, a substantial number of the existing JavaScript client-side vulnerabilities on the Internet are introduced from 3rd party code that is not developed in-house, and usually is not reviewed for security issues.





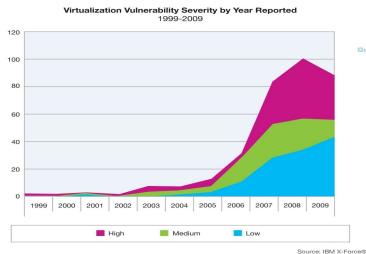




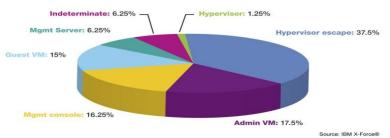
## Virtualization Security Increasingly a Focus



 37.5% of server class vulnerabilities affect the hypervisor



#### Distribution of Virtualization System Vulnerabilities





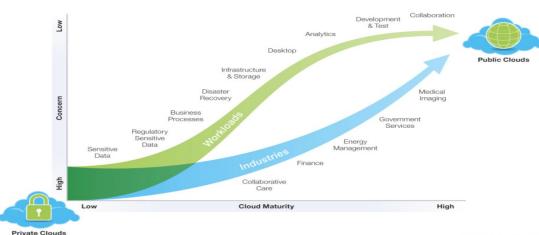


#### **Cloud Security**



- Adoption of cloud security continues to evolve and knowledge around this emerging technology increased.
  - Providing an infrastructure that is secure by design with purposebuilt security capabilities that meet the needs of the specific applications moving into the cloud.
  - As more sensitive workloads move into the cloud, the security capabilities will become more sophisticated.

#### **Cloud Maturity Model**



Source: IBM X-Force®



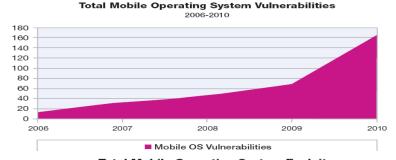


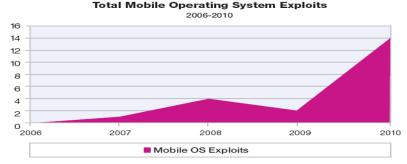
## **Proliferation of Mobile Devices Raises Security**

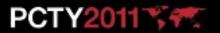
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#### **Concerns**

- 2010 saw significant increases in the number of vulnerabilities disclosed for mobile devices as well as number of public exploits released for those vulnerabilities.
  - Motivations of these exploit writers is to "jailbreak" or "root" devices enabling various functionality not intended by manufacturers.
  - Malicious applications were distributed in the Android app market that used widely disseminated exploit code to obtain root access to devices and steal information.









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#### X-Force Trend Reports

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