

CSE508

Network Security



2021-04-22

## **Spam and Phishing**

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*Stony Brook University*



*I don't like  
SPAM!*

# Spam Sources

## Commercial entities

Legitimate or “gray” businesses, advertisers, ...

Spammers’ own hosts or open relays → easily blocked

## Botnets

Abuse of ISPs and webmail providers

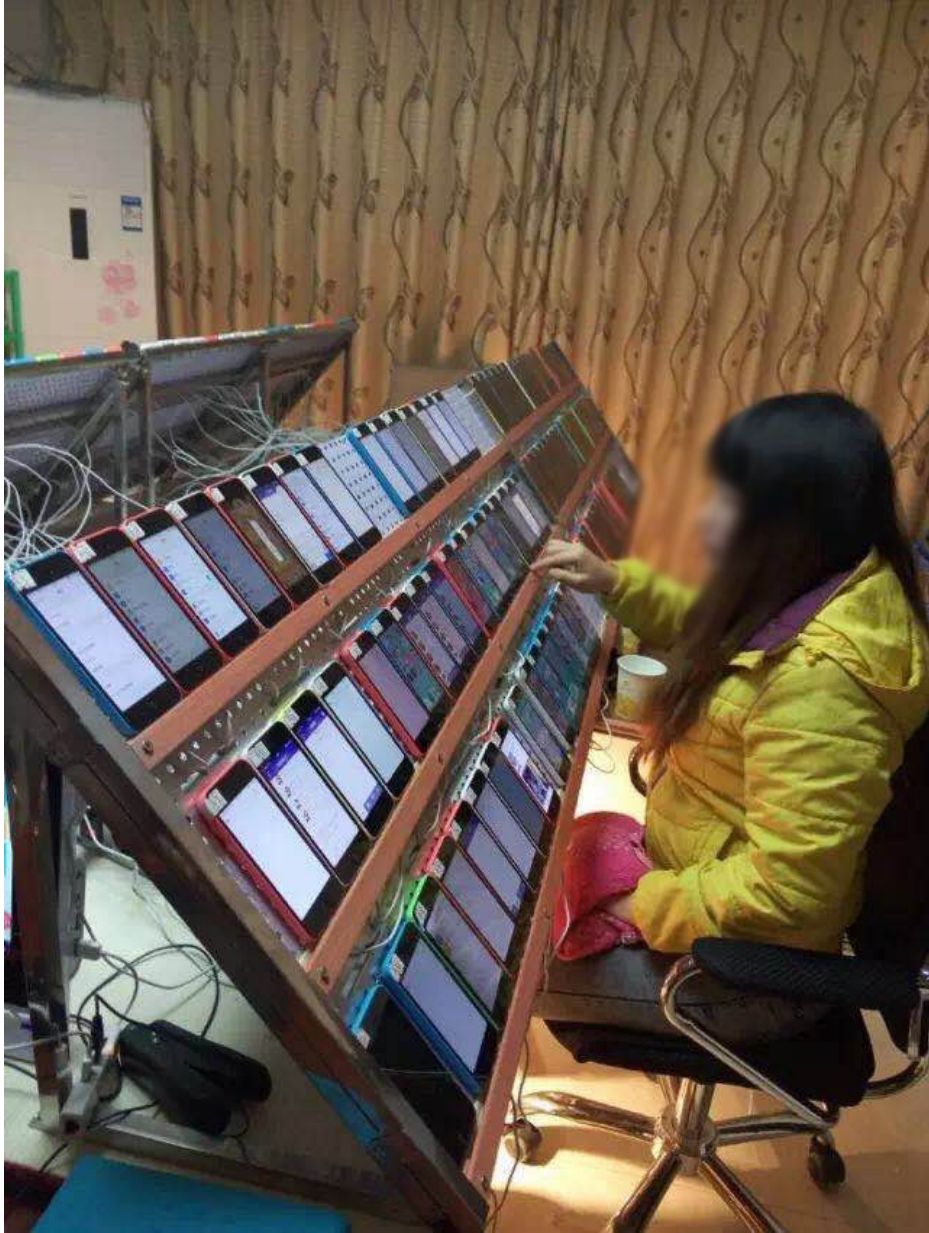
Abuse of legitimate user email accounts

Address harvesting from users’ address books

## Beyond email

*Fraudulent messages:* Facebook, Twitter, Yelp, Amazon, online comments, forum messages, Apple/Google Store, ...

*Fraudulent activities:* likes, retweets, clicks, app store rankings, fake reviews, ...



# Spam Lifecycle

## Gathering addresses

Valid, actively used addresses are precious

Stolen address books, web crawling, black market, ...

## Message content

Advertising, 419 scams, fraud, phishing, malware, ...

Anti-spam filter evasion: content obfuscation

## Spam email delivery

Valid accounts: newly created (sweatshops), hijacked ones, ...

Fake social media accounts "primed" over time

Open relays/proxies (not common anymore)

Malware: most spam comes from infected machines/botnets

# Email Address Protection

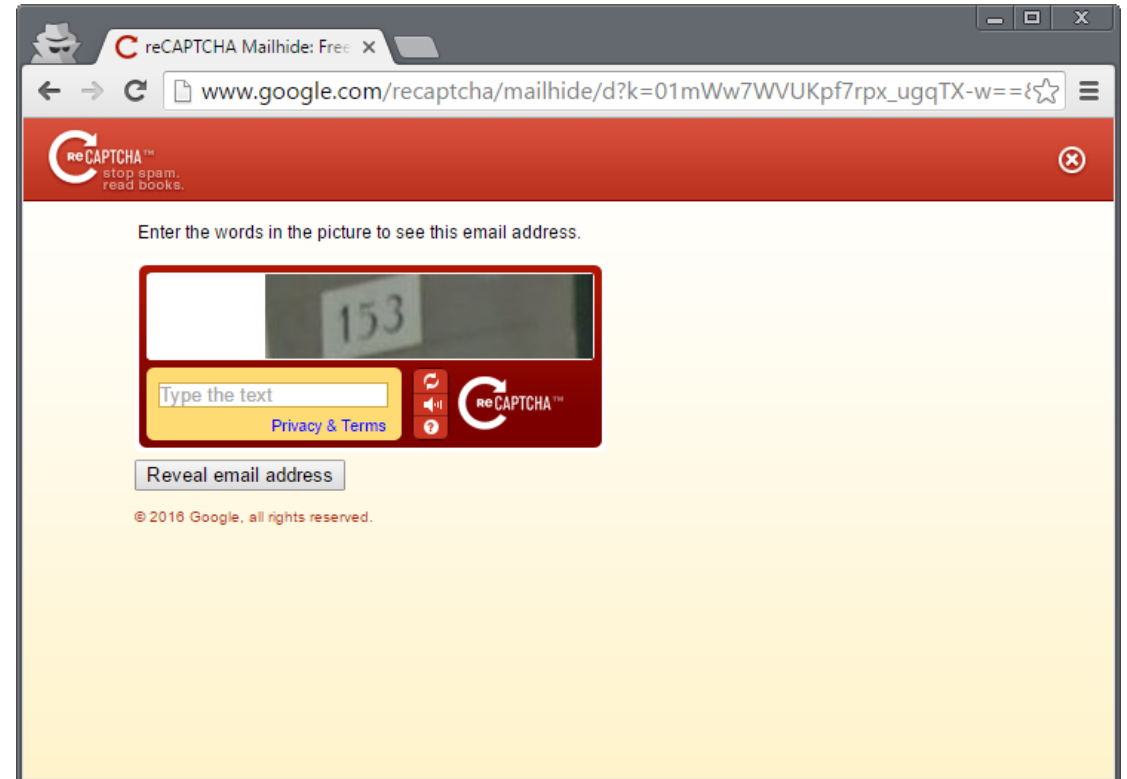
Keep it safe from automated address harvesting crawlers

Munging: `username [at] example.com`

Image instead of text

CAPTCHAs

...



# Fighting Spam

## Content-based filtering

False positives vs. false negatives

Local vs. cloud-based

## Blacklisting

IPs/domains of known spammers, open relays, zombie machines, hosts that shouldn't be sending emails (e.g., ISP DHCP pools), ...

## Honeypots

Relays, proxies, spamtraps (fake email addresses)

## Outbound filtering (block port 25)

SMTP authentication is now mandatory by most ISPs

## Email authentication

# Content-based Filtering

## Machine learning

- Training with labeled “spam” and “ham” messages

- Feedback from user activities (e.g., “not spam” button)

## Rule-based systems

- Signatures, regular expressions, patterns, ...

- Certain keywords, phrases, unusual text, ...

- Example: SpamAssassin

## Spam authors try to evade filters

- V1agra, Via'gra, Vi@graa, vi\*gra, Viagra

- Intentional spelling mistakes, symbols, weird punctuation, ...

- Continuous arms race

- Example: attackers started using images, defenders started using OCR



# False positives are a challenging problem

Please do not reply to this email as this email address is not monitored. To ensure delivery to your inbox (not bulk or junk folder) please add [noreply@timewarcable.com](mailto:noreply@timewarcable.com) to your address book.

For additional information please review our most [Frequently Asked Questions](#) at any time.

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This information is confidential and intended only for the use of the account owner it is addressed to.

If you are not the account owner, then you have received this message in error and any review, dissemination, copying, or unauthorized use of this message is strictly prohibited and you should delete this message.

Please do not reply to this e-mail.

Please add [ConEdCustomerService.com](mailto:ConEdCustomerService.com) to your address list to ensure future delivery of notifications

Privacy Policy: This e-mail was sent by Con Edison of New York. To view our privacy policy, please [click here](#).

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Important program update from MileagePlus.

To ensure delivery to your inbox, please add [MileagePlus@news.united.com](mailto:MileagePlus@news.united.com) to your address book.


# Personal example: Google's own message classified as spam by Gmail

Important update on Chrome Supervised Users □ Spam x

 Google Chrome <noreply-googlechrome@google.com>  
to me ▾

 Why is this message in Spam? It's similar to messages that were detected by our spam filters. [Learn more](#)

 Images are not displayed. [Display images below](#)

 Chrome Logo

## Important update on Chrome Supervised Users

Hi Michalis,

We're writing to you because you created a Chrome Supervised User in the past. Since we launched Chrome Supervised Users in beta preview over four years ago, Chrome and the way we use computing devices have evolved significantly. We've learned a lot in these four years, and heard feedback about how we can improve the experience for you and your children. Based on this feedback, we are working on a new set of Chrome OS supervision features specifically for the needs of families to launch later this year.

# DNSBL Filtering

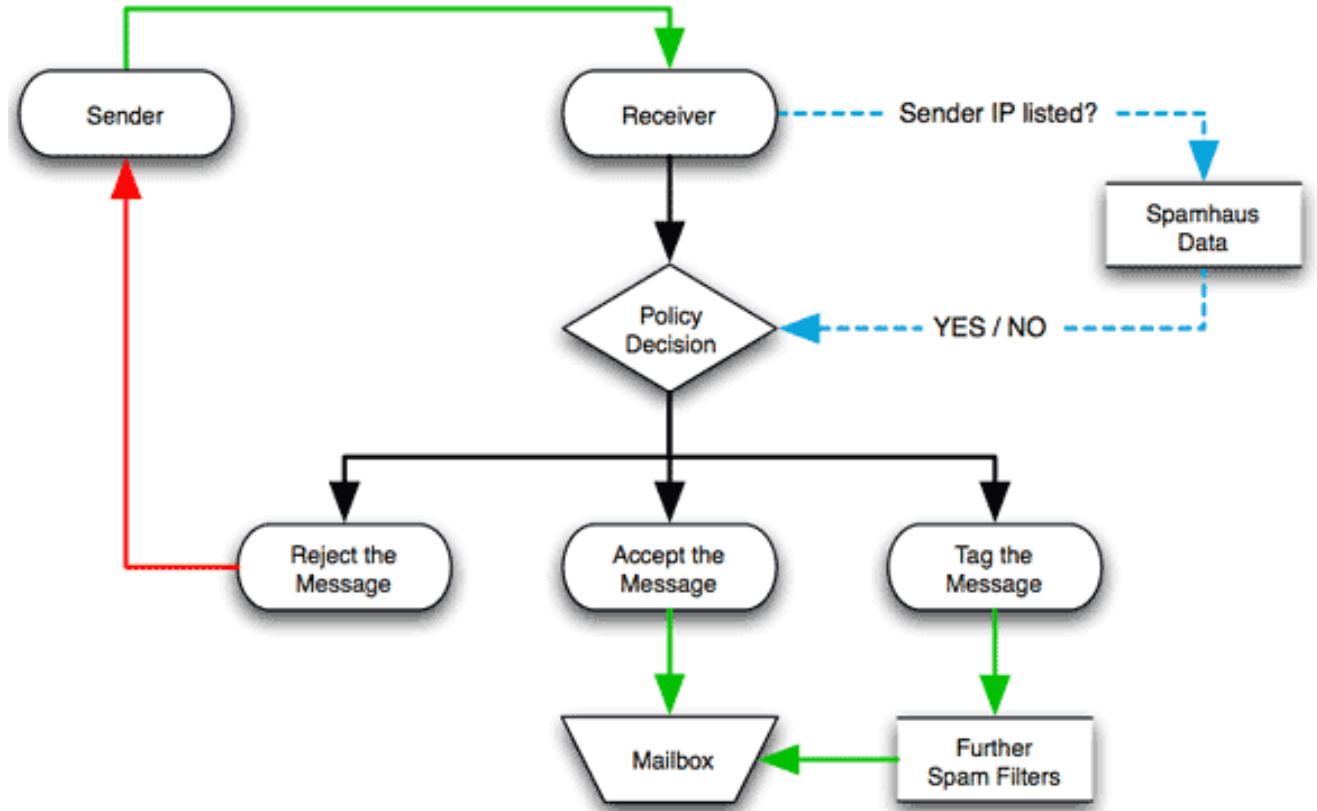
## DNS Block List

IP addresses, domain names,  
and other information  
compiled as a DNS zone

## DNS-based

Easy to query

Light on bandwidth/resources



# False positives, IP addresses change owners, ...

The screenshot shows the Spamhaus Blocklist Removal Center website. The browser address bar displays <https://www.spamhaus.org/lookup/>. The page features the Spamhaus logo and navigation tabs for Home, SBL, XBL, PBL, DBL, DROP, and ROKSO. A yellow banner highlights the 'Blocklist Removal Center' and includes links for 'About Spamhaus', 'FAQs', and 'News Blog'. The main content area is titled 'Blocklist Removal Center' and contains two primary lookup tools:

- IP Address Lookup:** This tool checks if an IP address is listed in the live Spamhaus IP blocklists (SBL, XBL, and PBL). It includes a text input field labeled 'Enter an IP Address' and a 'Lookup' button. A note states: 'If your IP address is listed on one of our IP blocklists; SBL, XBL or PBL (collectively known as the 'Zen' blocklist), this lookup tool will tell you which one and will give you a link to information on what to do.'
- Domain Lookup:** This tool checks if a domain is listed in the live Spamhaus Domain Blocklist (DBL). It includes a text input field labeled 'Enter a Domain Name' and a 'Lookup' button. A note states: 'If your Domain is listed on the Spamhaus Domain Blocklist (DBL), this Lookup tool will give you a link to information on what to do.'

On the right side, there is an 'Associated Documents' section with links to 'How Blocklists Work' and 'What is an "IP Address"?'. The footer contains the copyright notice '© 1998-2016 The Spamhaus Project Ltd. All rights reserved.' and links for 'Legal' and 'Privacy'.

# SPF: Origin Authentication

SMTP allows anyone to send an email with an arbitrary "From" address

## Sender Policy Framework

DNS TXT record pointing to the *hosts* that are allowed to send email from the domain

Receiving SMTP servers compare the IP address that attempts to send an email with the allowed (by SPF) addresses of the domain(s) provided in the HELO and MAIL FROM commands

Helps to block spam at its source

```
mikepo@styx:~> dig google.com TXT
;; ANSWER SECTION:
google.com.          3599      IN       TXT     "v=spf1 include:_spf.google.com ~all"
```

# DKIM: Email Validation

**DomainKeys Identified Mail:** digitally sign some email headers and message body

Allows the recipient to verify that

- The message is sent from the domain it claims to be sent from

- The message has not been tampered with

Domain's public key is stored in a DNS TXT record

```
X-Google-DKIM-Signature: v=1; a=rsa-sha256; c=relaxed/relaxed; d=1e100.net; s=20161025;
h=x-gm-message-state:mime-version:from:date:message-id:subject:to;
bh=0BSnrwLTQ7Kb1IwINxoPjN40a/K5PZCIV8atL6a1Dvg=;
b=Nch9yEorgibAjkH90ukDL6SU0FYn70qP6AMsWFfpLO+W3iroMoVdKIjKk8Cv6Gc1TW ...

mikepo@styx:~> dig 20161025._domainkey.1e100.net TXT
;; ANSWER SECTION:
20161025._domainkey.1e100.net. 21599 IN TXT      "k=rsa;
p=MIIBIjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAOCAQ8AMIIBCgKCAQEAnOv6+Txyz+SEc7mT719QQt0j6g2MjpErYUGVrRGGc7f5rmE...
```

# SPF + DKIM = DMARC

## Domain-based Message Authentication, Reporting & Conformance

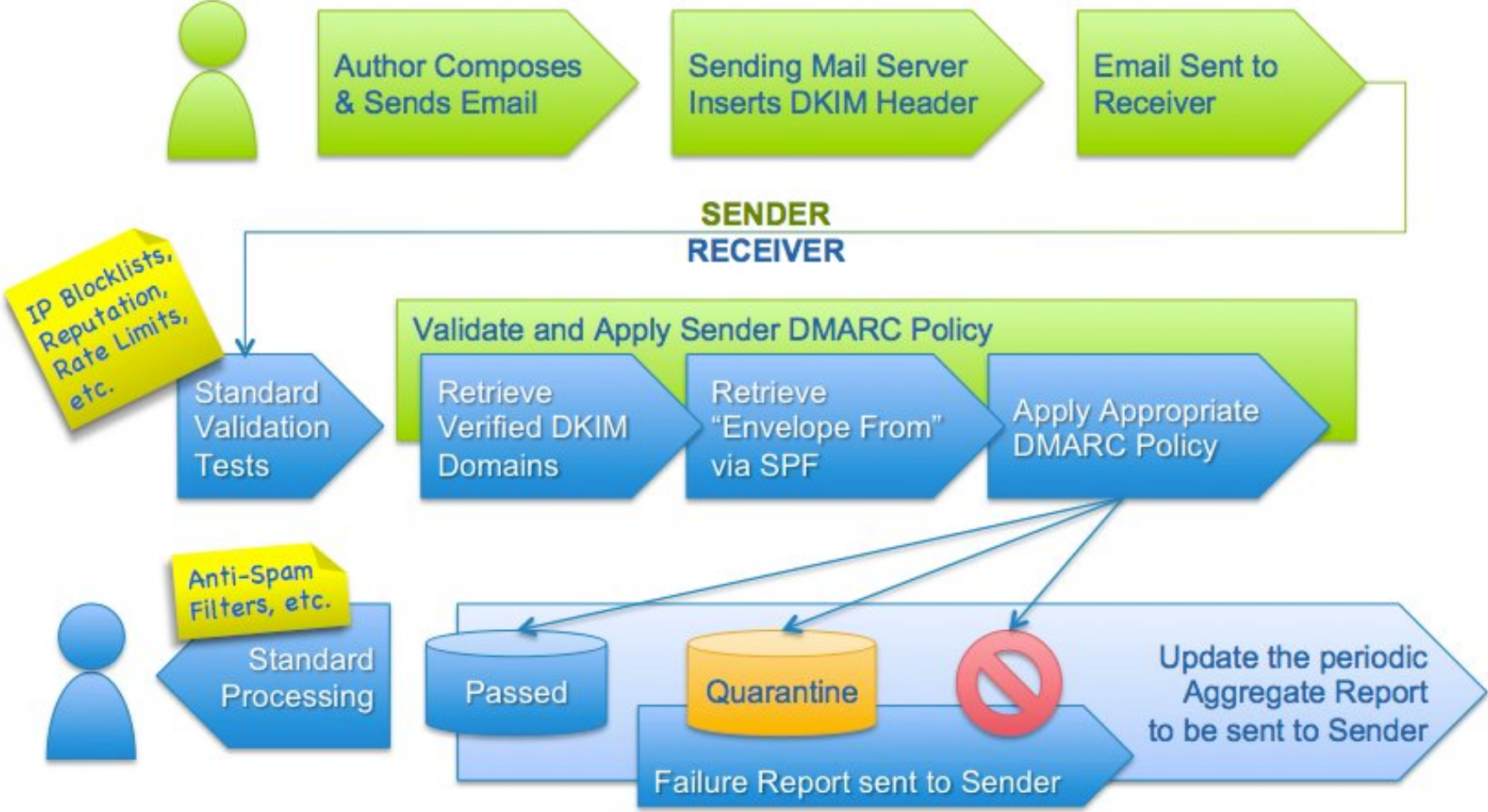
Standardizes how email receivers perform email authentication using SPF and DKIM

Tells receivers what to do if neither of those authentication methods passes  
(possible actions: mark as junk, or reject the message)

DMARC policies are published as DNS TXT records

```
mikepo@styx:~> dig _dmarc.google.com TXT
;; ANSWER SECTION:
_dmarc.google.com.      299      IN      TXT     "v=DMARC1; p=reject;
rua=mailto:mailauth-reports@google.com"
```

# DMARC Email Authentication Process





## TorrentLocker spam has DMARC enabled

*Use of email authentication technique unlikely to bring any advantage.*

Last week, *Trend Micro* researcher Jon Oliver (who [presented](#) a paper on *Twitter* abuse at VB2014) wrote an interesting [blog post](#) about a [spam](#) campaign that was spreading the 'TorrentLocker' [ransomware](#) and which, unusually, was using DMARC.

TorrentLocker is one of the most prominent families of encryption ransomware — a worryingly successful kind of malware that first appeared two years ago. The malware initially implemented its cryptography [rather poorly](#), but has since become one of the most successful of its kind.



DMARC is an email technology that builds on both [SPF](#) and [DKIM](#). Both these technologies allow a domain owner to take some responsibility for the emails sent from their domain: SPF by listing those IP addresses used to send email; DKIM by digitally signing the emails.

DMARC adds to SPF and DKIM a mechanism that allows a domain owner to advise senders what to do about

site

Bl

VB  
aw  
yoGo  
CN  
cerVir  
an  
VBVol  
car  
esp  
forVB  
pro  
aniPa  
mo

Olc

## Recap: SPF, DKIM, DMARC

SPF validates MAIL FROM vs. its source server (“envelope” information)

DKIM validates the “From:” message header

Plus other message headers and the message body

Not effective against spammers who

Use their own domains

Use legitimate email services, such as webmail

Pretend to be another user on the same domain

Good for whitelisting and verifying email from trusted sources (.gov, banks, other trusted sources ...)

*Besides spam, we also care about phishing...*



# Social Engineering

## Exploit human behavior to breach security

Psychological manipulation of people into performing actions or divulging confidential information

*"...the art and science of getting people to comply with your wishes"*

*"A euphemism for non-technical or low-technology means (lies, impersonation, tricks, bribes, blackmail, and threats) used to attack information systems"*

## Human-based deception

Take advantage of the victim's ignorance and the natural human inclination to be helpful and liked

## Technology-based deception

Trick users into believing that they are interacting with a "real" computer system and are experiencing "legitimate" behavior

# Basic Types of Social Engineering

## Phishing

Sending emails appearing to be from reputable sources with the goal of influencing or gaining personal information

Example: emails, text messages, websites, ...

## Voice/phone phishing

Eliciting information or influencing action by talking to someone over the phone

Example: call to reset password, transfer phone number, change credit card, ...

## Impersonation

Pretending to be another person, or pretexting, with the goal of gaining physical access to a system or building

Example: pose as delivery persons, fire marshals, technicians, ...

# Address Obfuscation

Misspelled/similar domain names (typosquatting)

From: [info@paypa1.com](mailto:info@paypa1.com)

<http://www.citybank.com>

Misleading <A> tags

<http://www.attacker.com>><http://www.bank.com></a>

Seemingly legitimate/complex/long URLs

<http://www.bankofamerica.com.attacker.net/>

[http://www.visa.com:UserSession=2f6q988316484495&usersoption=SecurityUpdate&From@61.252.126.191/verified\\_by\\_visa.html](http://www.visa.com:UserSession=2f6q988316484495&usersoption=SecurityUpdate&From@61.252.126.191/verified_by_visa.html)



**Google**

## Sign in

with your Google Account

Email or phone

---

[Forgot email?](#)

Not your computer? Use Guest mode to sign in privately. [Learn more](#)

[Create account](#) [NEXT](#)

# Address Obfuscation

Homographs, internationalized domain names (IDN), punycode

<http://ebay.com> (<http://xn--eby-7cd.com/>) – Cyrillic “a” vs. Latin “a”

Most browsers now display IDNs only for the system’s configured language

Punycode is shown if a non-default language or mixed languages are used

Dot-less addresses and other URL encoding tricks

[www.cs.stonybrook.edu](http://www.cs.stonybrook.edu) → <http://130.245.27.2> → <http://2197101314>

URL shorteners and redirection chains

<https://bit.ly/1PibSU0> → <https://definitely-not-a-phishing-site.com>

Completely hide the actual destination URL (even hovering doesn’t work)



# Typosquatting and Fake URLs

Besides phishing: opportunistic “hijacking” of typos when writing a website address into the URL bar

Misspelling or foreign language spelling: [exemple.com](#)

Common typos/permutations: [examlpe.com](#)

Differently phrased names: [examples.com](#)

Different top-level domains: [example.org](#), [example.cm](#), [example.co](#), ...

## Many other variations

Combosquatting: combining seemingly legitimate/gripe/random words: [example-security.com](#), [example-sucks.com](#), [examplenext.com](#), ...

Doppelganger domains by omitting a period: [financeexample.com](#) (instead of [finance.example.com](#))

Extra period: [e.xample.com](#)

# Spear Phishing

Meticulously prepared, carefully personalized, highly convincing messages targeted to specific individuals

- Seemingly coming from trusted colleagues/sources

- May come from their real accounts if they have been compromised

- Personalized according to their target: mention real names, personal and business information, recent activity (e.g., real purchases), ...

Highly effective! Used extensively in targeted attacks

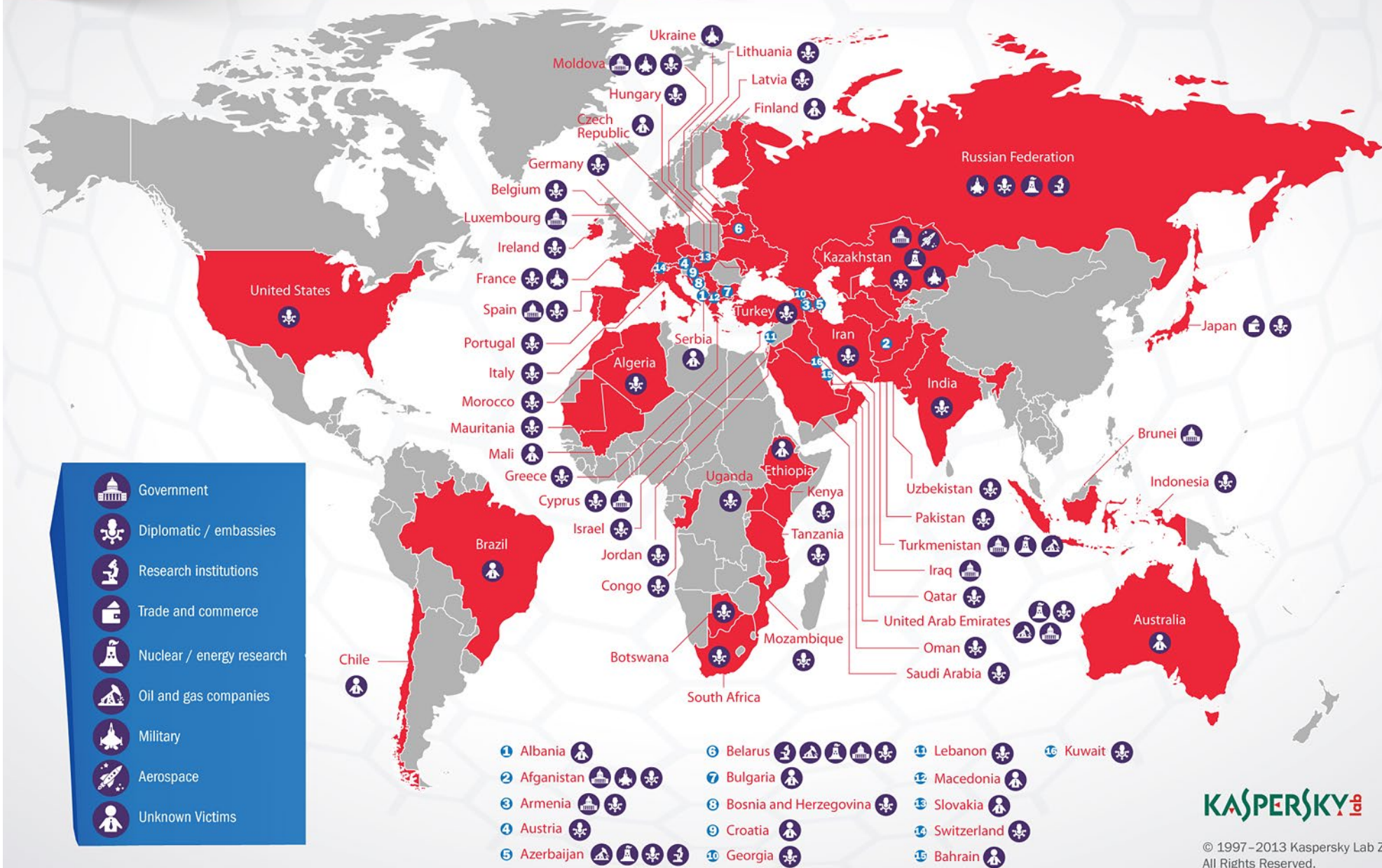
- Document attachments exploiting 0day vulnerabilities

- Links to fake login pages for stealing credentials

Numerous recent incidents

# Operation "Red October"

## Victims of advanced cyber-espionage network

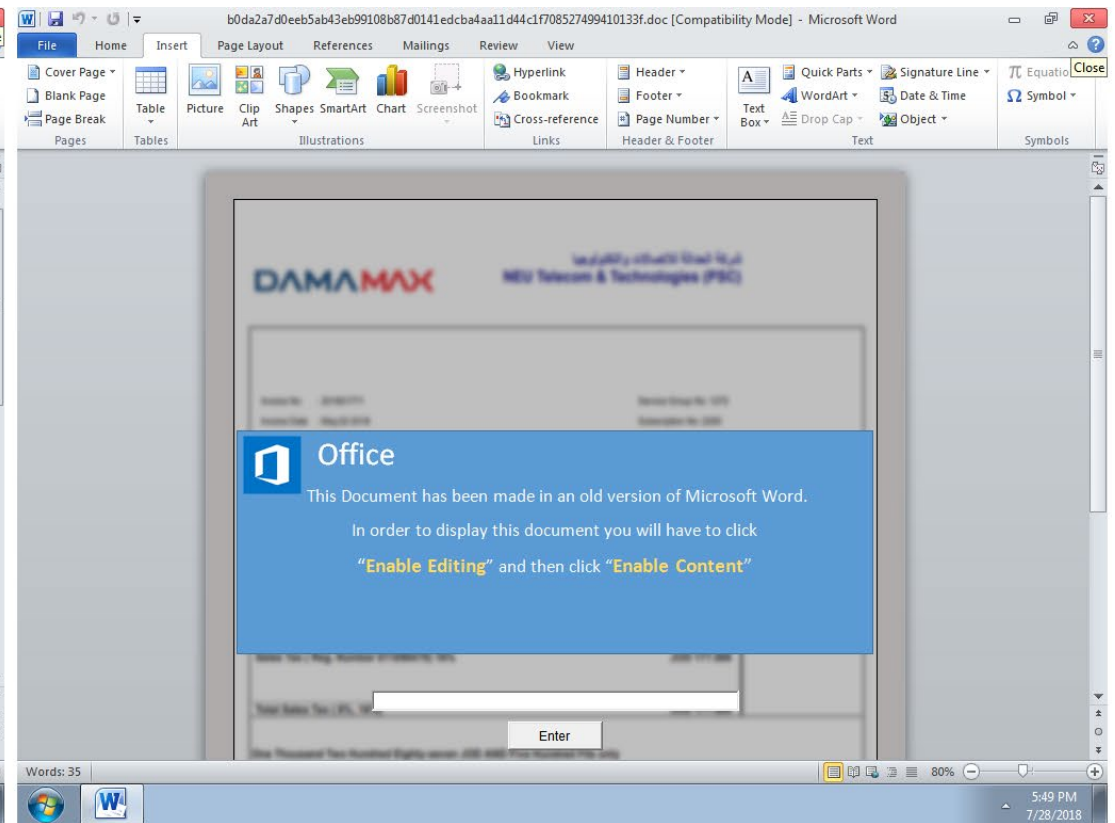
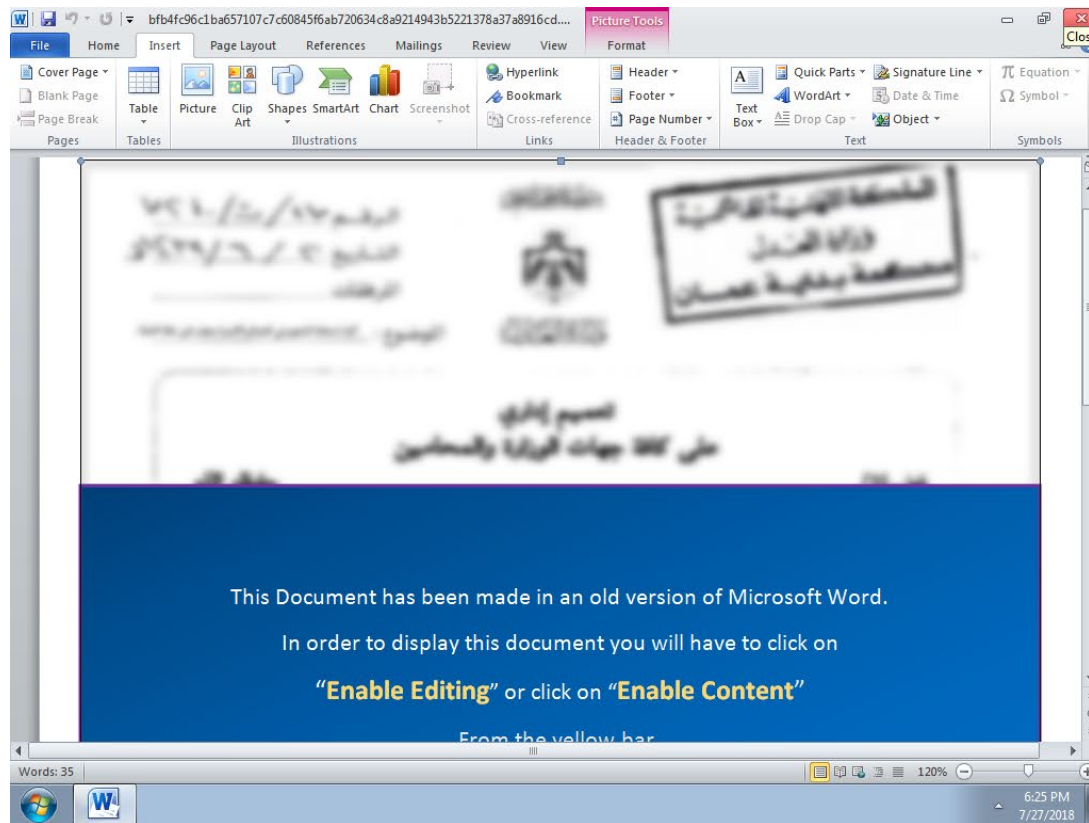




# MuddyWater (2018)

Social engineering to enable macros

Decoy document images according to the target's country



## Personal example #1: Phishing message targeting SBU users

From: **SBU Team** <ebrahle2@kent.edu>  
Date: Tue, Feb 2, 2016 at 8:42 PM  
Subject: cyber security  
To: XXXXXXXXXXXXX

We've detected spam-like activity in your webmail account, which is against our Acceptable Use Policy (AUP).

Kindly click on the link below to verify that you're the owner of the account and not a spammer.

<http://is.gd/stonybrooksecure>

We apologize for any inconvenience this may have cause you.

Thanks,  
SBU Team

## Personal (counter) example #2: *Legitimate* message from an IT department

From: XXXXXXXXXXXX  
Date: XXXXXXXXXXXX  
Subject: Important! You must change your XXXXXXXX password  
To: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

**[This is not a spam mail, this email is from me, XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX]**

Member of XXXXXXXXXXXX Department,

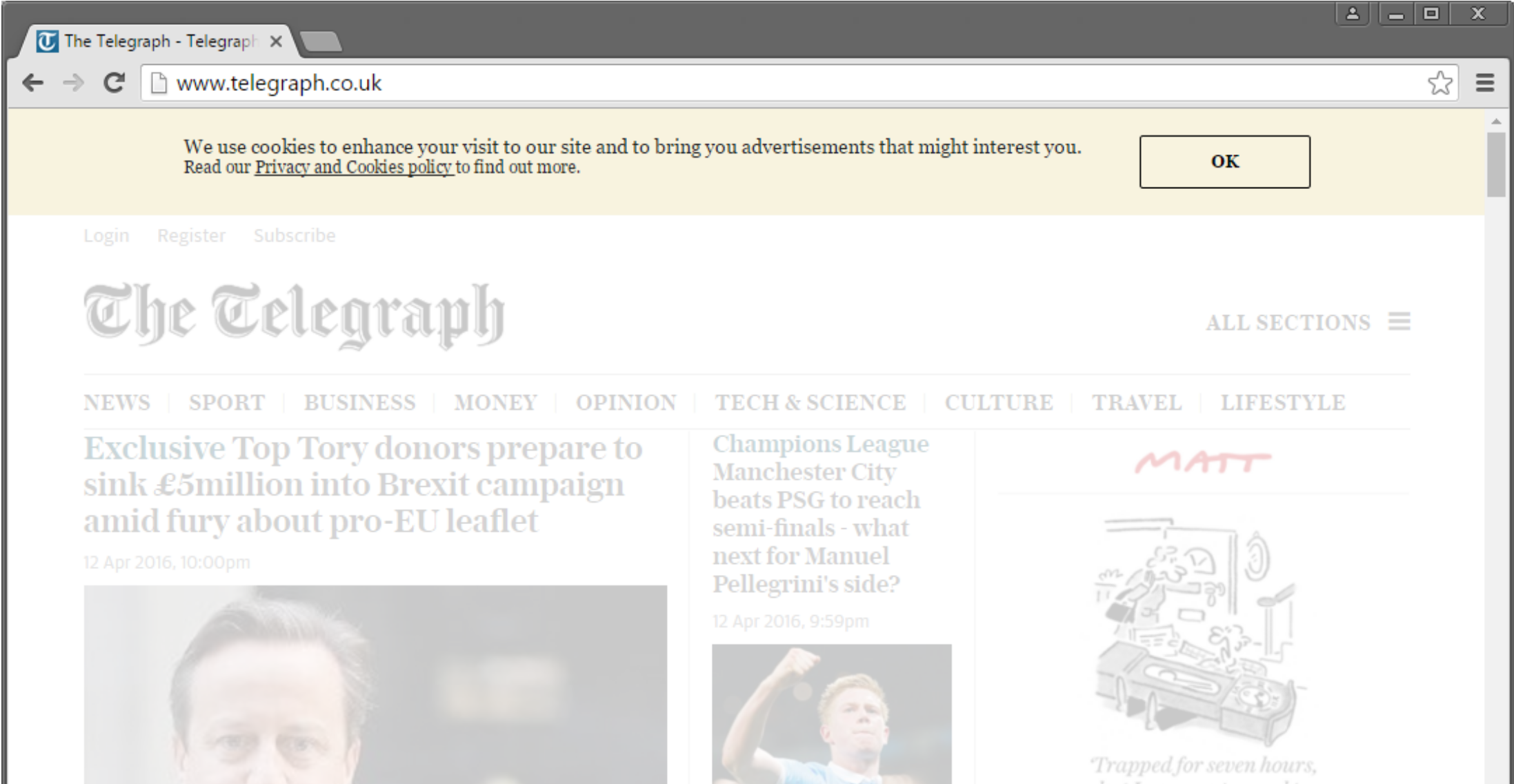
PLEASE CHANGE YOUR XXXXXXXX PASSWORD!

We just upgraded the security of XXXXXXXX. Your current password is no longer working. You must change your password if you want to log into XXXXXXXX. [...]

To change your XXXXXXXX password:

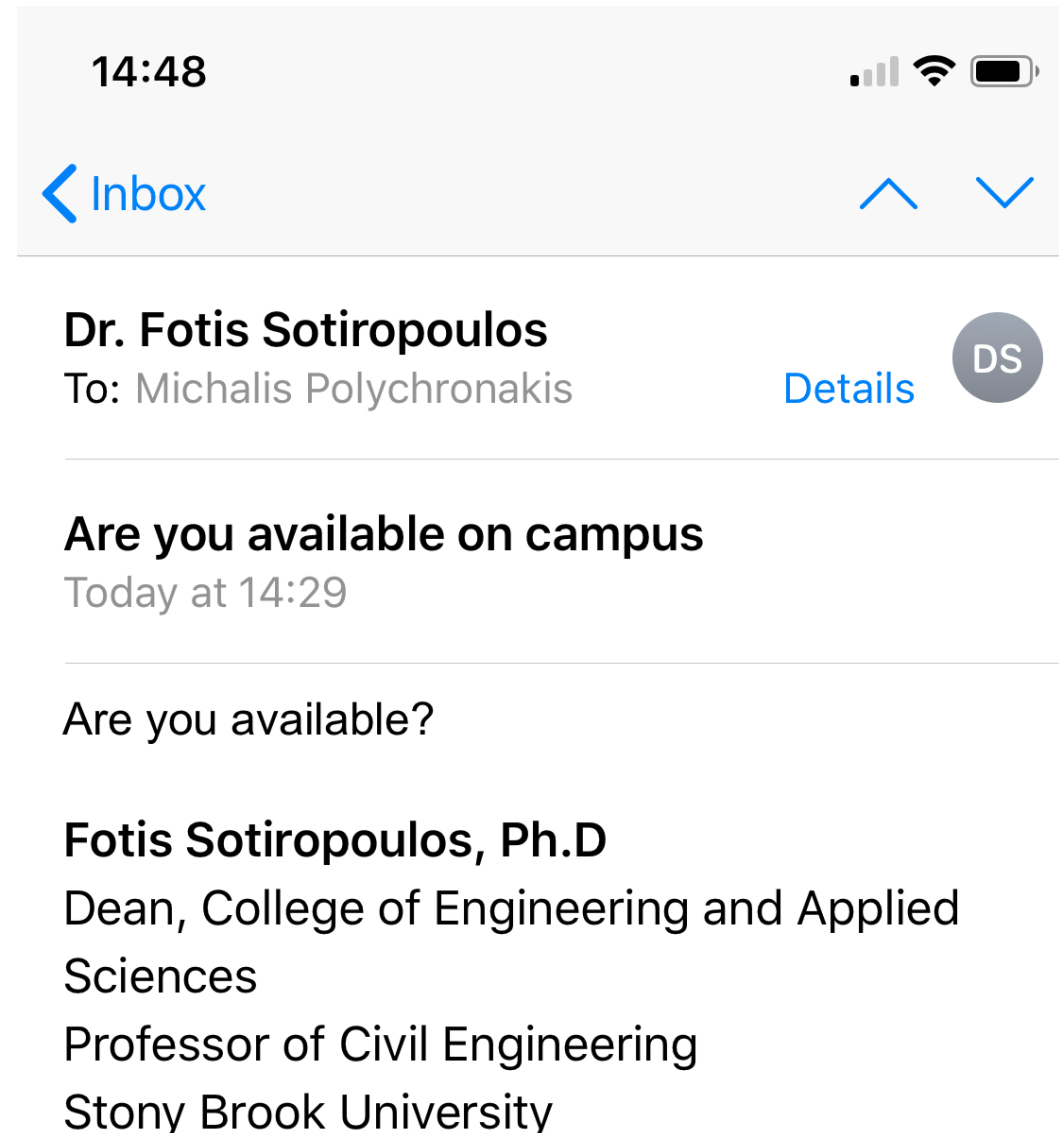
<http://XXXXXXXXXXXX.XXX> -> forgot your password -> follow the instructions

# More training of users to click on things...





## Personal example #3: targeted phishing message (which I opened on iPhone)





Are you available on campus >



**Dr. Fotis Sotiropoulos** <Fotis.Sotiropoulos.stonybrook.edu@outlook.com>

Jan 18, 2019, 2:29 PM



to me ▾



### Be careful with this message

Dr. Fotis Sotiropoulos has never sent you messages using this email address. Avoid replying to this email unless you reach out to the sender by other means to ensure that this email address is legitimate.

Report phishing

Looks safe



Are you available?

**Fotis Sotiropoulos, Ph.D**

Dean, College of Engineering and Applied Sciences

Professor of Civil Engineering

Stony Brook University

Personal (counter) example #4: Legitimate message to SBU users



Stony Brook University | Division of Information Technology

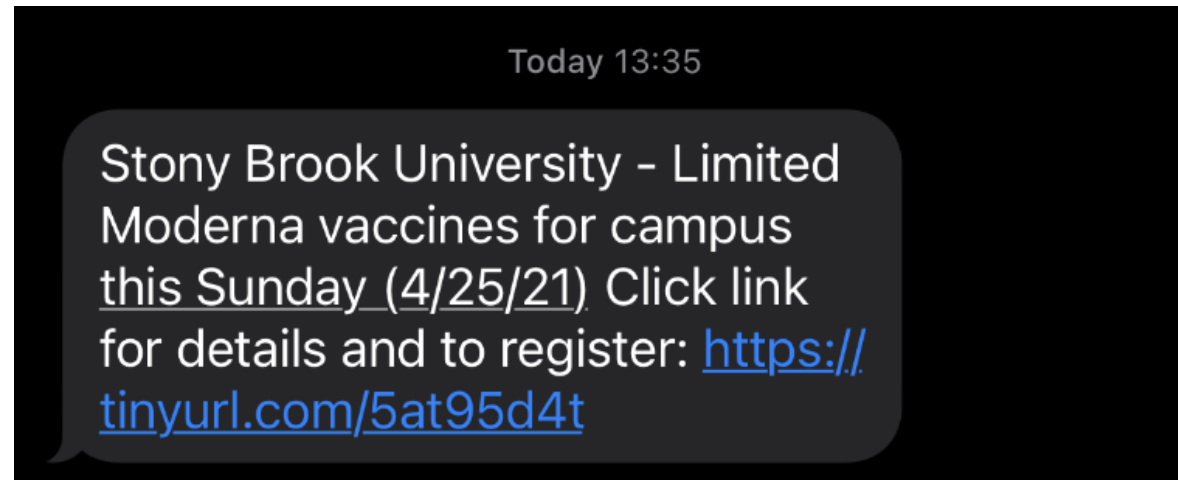
On Wednesday, April 22nd, the security certificate for the WolfieNet-Secure wireless network will be updated. This certificate update is executed every few years in order to keep our network security up to date. With so many of our services relying on the network, it is clear how vital network security is. The process to update the certificate on all your wireless devices is very simple and just takes about 1 minute to complete. Please visit [WolfieNet-Secure](#) wireless network and all other networks

*Goes through various redirects, none of which involve a stonybrook.edu domain, asking to download and run an untrusted .exe*

**What do I need to do?**

- Simply visit <http://getwolfienet.com> and follow the step by step guide to install the new certificate on your wireless device. It is strongly recommended that you follow this procedure before Wednesday, April 22nd or you are likely to have connectivity issues when returning to campus.

Personal (counter) example #5: SMS received a few hours before this lecture





## Phish For the Future

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS BY EVA GALPERIN AND COOPER QUINTIN | SEPTEMBER 27, 2017

This report describes “Phish For The Future,” an advanced persistent spearphishing campaign targeting digital civil liberties activists at [Free Press](#) and [Fight For the Future](#). Between July 7th and August 8th of 2017 we observed almost 70 spearphishing attempts against employees of internet freedom NGOs Fight for the Future and Free Press, all coming from the same attackers.

This campaign appears to have been aimed at stealing credentials for various business services including Google, Dropbox, and LinkedIn. At least one account was compromised and

*Some of the attacks were generic, such as a link to view a Gmail document supposedly sent by a co-worker or a LinkedIn notification message from a colleague.*

*Another attack pretended to be from a target's husband, sharing family photos; the email was forged to include the husband's name.*

*Yet another attack pretended to be a YouTube comment for a real YouTube video that the target had uploaded.*

*Some of the headlines are designed to appeal to the political interests of the targets, such as: "George W. Bush ON TRUMP'S TWEET: A FREE PRESS IS 'INDISPENSABLE TO DEMOCRACY,""*

*The attackers sent emails titled "You have been successfully subscribed to Pornhub.com" and "You have been successfully subscribed to Redtube.com" to the victims. This was followed up minutes later with several emails all disguised as coming from Pornhub or Redtube with explicit subject lines. Each of the emails contained an unsubscribe link which directed the target to a Google credential phishing page.*

**From:** Google <[no-reply@accounts.googlemail.com](mailto:no-reply@accounts.googlemail.com)>  
**Date:** March 19, 2016 at 4:34:30 AM EDT  
**To:** [john.podesta@gmail.com](mailto:john.podesta@gmail.com)  
**Subject:** Someone has your password



## Someone has your password

Hi John

Someone just used your password to try to sign in to your Google Account [john.podesta@gmail.com](mailto:john.podesta@gmail.com).

**Details:**

Saturday, 19 March, 8:34:30 UTC  
IP Address: 134.249.139.239  
Location: Ukraine

Google stopped this sign-in attempt. You should change your password immediately.

[CHANGE PASSWORD](#)

Best,  
The Gmail Team

# Gmail's filters didn't catch it...

```
00000000 3e 20 2a 46 72 6f 6d 3a 2a 20 47 6f 6f 67 6c 65 |> *From:* Google|
00000010 20 3c 6e 6f 2d 72 65 70 6c 79 40 61 63 63 6f 75 | <no-reply@accou|
00000020 6e 74 73 2e 67 6f 6f 67 6c 65 6d 61 69 6c 2e 63 |nts.googlemail.c|
00000030 6f 6d 3e 0d 0a 3e 20 2a 44 61 74 65 3a 2a 20 4d |om>..> *Date:* M|
00000040 61 72 63 68 20 31 39 2c 20 32 30 31 36 20 61 74 |arch 19, 2016 at|
00000050 20 34 3a 33 34 3a 33 30 20 41 4d 20 45 44 54 0d | 4:34:30 AM EDT.|
00000060 0a 3e 20 2a 54 6f 3a 2a 20 6a 6f 68 6e 2e 70 6f |.> *To:* john.po|
00000070 64 65 73 74 61 40 67 6d 61 69 6c 2e 63 6f 6d 0d |desta@gmail.com.|
00000080 0a 3e 20 2a 53 75 62 6a 65 63 74 3a 2a 20 2a 53 |.> *Subject:* *S|
00000090 d0 be 6d 65 d0 be 6e 65 20 68 61 73 20 79 6f 75 |..me..ne has you|
000000a0 72 20 70 61 73 73 77 d0 be 72 64 2a 0d 0a 3e 0d |r passw..rd*..>.|
000000b0 0a 3e 20 53 d0 be 6d 65 d0 be 6e 65 20 68 61 73 |.> S..me..ne has|
000000c0 20 79 6f 75 72 20 70 61 73 73 77 d0 be 72 64 0d | your passw..rd.|
000000d0 0a 3e 20 48 69 20 4a 6f 68 6e 0d 0a 3e 0d 0a 3e |.> Hi John..>..>|
```



## Sensibly, Podesta forwarded the email, asking what to do

From: Charles ██████████ <██████████@hillaryclinton.com>  
Date: March 19, 2016 at 9:54:05 AM EDT  
To: Sara ██████████ <██████████@hillaryclinton.com>, Shane ██████████  
<██████████@hillaryclinton.com>  
Subject: Re: Someone has your password

Sara,

**This is a legitimate email.** John needs to change his password immediately, and ensure that two-factor authentication is turned on his account.

He can go to this link: <https://myaccount.google.com/security> to do both. It is absolutely imperative that this is done ASAP.

If you or he has any questions, please reach out to me at 410.██████████.

*Campaign aide Charles Delavan told the NYT he knew the email was a phishing attack, given that the Clinton campaign was getting a steady stream of them. He meant to reply that the email was “illegitimate.”*

*The IT team did send a legitimate Google link, but that’s not the one Podesta clicked*



# How APT28/FANCYBEAR/GRU breached John Podesta's account



TOUR ENTERPRISE RESOURCES ABOUT

LOGIN

SIGN UP

MAR 19

<http://myaccount.google.com-securitysettingpage.tk/security/signinoptions/password?e=am9obi5wb2Rlc3RhQGdtYWlsLmNvbQ%3D%3D&fn=Sm9obiBQb2Rlc3Rh&n=Sm9obg%3D%3D&img=Ly9saDQuZ29vZ2xldXNlcmNvbnRlbnQuY29tLy1RZVIPbHJkVGp2WS9BQUFBQUFBQUFB...>  
http://myaccount.google.com-securitysettingpage.tk/security/signinoptions/password?e=am9obi5wb2Rlc3RhQGdtYWlsLmNvbQ%3D%3D&fn=Sm9obiBQb2Rlc3Rh&n=Sm9obg%3D%3D&img=Ly9saDQuZ29vZ2xldXNlcmNvbnRlbnQuY29tLy1RZVIPbHJkVGp2WS9BQUFBQUFBQUFBSS9BQUFBQUFBQUFBQFCT59CQldVOVQ0bUZUWS9waG90by5qcGc%3D&id=1sutlodlwe  
bitly.com/  JO

2 CLICKS

### Decode from Base64 format

Simply use the form below

am9obi5wb2Rlc3RhQGdtYWlsLmNvbQ

< DECODE > UTF-8 (You may also select input charset.)

john.podesta@gmail.com

Link from database of 8,909 bitly links used by APT28/GRU in an expansive spear-phishing spree against 3,907 individual Gmail accounts.

Data harvested as a result of an API setting error on the part of APT28 by SecureWorks between October 2015 and May 2016.

@ridt

SEP 6 SEP 12 SEP 18

OCT 6 OCT 12

DATA IN UTC



This link has been flagged as redirecting to malicious or spam content.

MAR 19

<http://myaccount.google.com-securitysettingpage.tk/security/signinoptions/password?e=am9obi5wb2Rlc3RhQGdtYWlsLmNvbQ%3D%3D&fn=Sm9obiBQb2Rlc3Rh&n=Sm9obg%3D%3D&img=Ly9saDQuZ29vZ2xldXNlcmNvbniRlbnQuY29tLy1RZVIPbHJkVGp2WS9BQUFBQUFBQUFBSS9BQUFBQUFBQUFBCT...>  
[http://myaccount.google.com-securitysettingpage.tk/security/signinoptions/password?e=am9obi5wb2Rlc3RhQGdtYWlsLmNvbQ%3D%3D&fn=Sm9obiBQb2Rlc3Rh&n=Sm9obg%3D%3D&img=Ly9saDQuZ29vZ2xldXNlcmNvbniRlbnQuY29tLy1RZVIPbHJkVGp2WS9BQUFBQUFBQUFBSS9BQUFBQUFBQUFBCT...UFBS9BQUFBQUFBQUFBCT9CQldVOVQ0bUZUWS9waG90by5qcGc%3D&id=1sutlodlwe](http://myaccount.google.com-securitysettingpage.tk/security/signinoptions/password?e=am9obi5wb2Rlc3RhQGdtYWlsLmNvbQ%3D%3D&fn=Sm9obiBQb2Rlc3Rh&n=Sm9obg%3D%3D&img=Ly9saDQuZ29vZ2xldXNlcmNvbniRlbnQuY29tLy1RZVIPbHJkVGp2WS9BQUFBQUFBQUFBSS9BQUFBQUFBQUFBCT...)

[bitly.com/1PibSU0](http://bitly.com/1PibSU0)

COPY

### Decode from Base64 format

Simply use the form below

Ly9saDQuZ29vZ2xldXNlcmNvbniRlbnQuY29tLy1RZVIPbHJkVGp2WS9BQUFBQUFBQUFBSS9BQUFBQUFBQUFBCT9CQldVOVQ0bUZUWS9waG90by5qcGc

< DECODE >

UTF-8

(You may also select input charset.)

//lh4.googleusercontent.com/-QeYOIrdTjvY/AAAAAAAAAAI/AAAAAAAAABM/BBWU9T4mFTY/photo.jpg

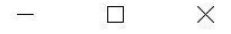
<https://lh4.googleusercontent.com/-QeYOIrdTjvY/AAAAAAAAAAI/AAAAAAAAABM/BBWU9T4mFTY/photo.jpg>



2 CLICKS



http://myaccount.google.com-securitysettingpage.tk/security/signin → Gmail



# One account. All of Google.

Sign in to continue to Gmail



**John Podesta**

john.podesta@gmail.com

Sign in

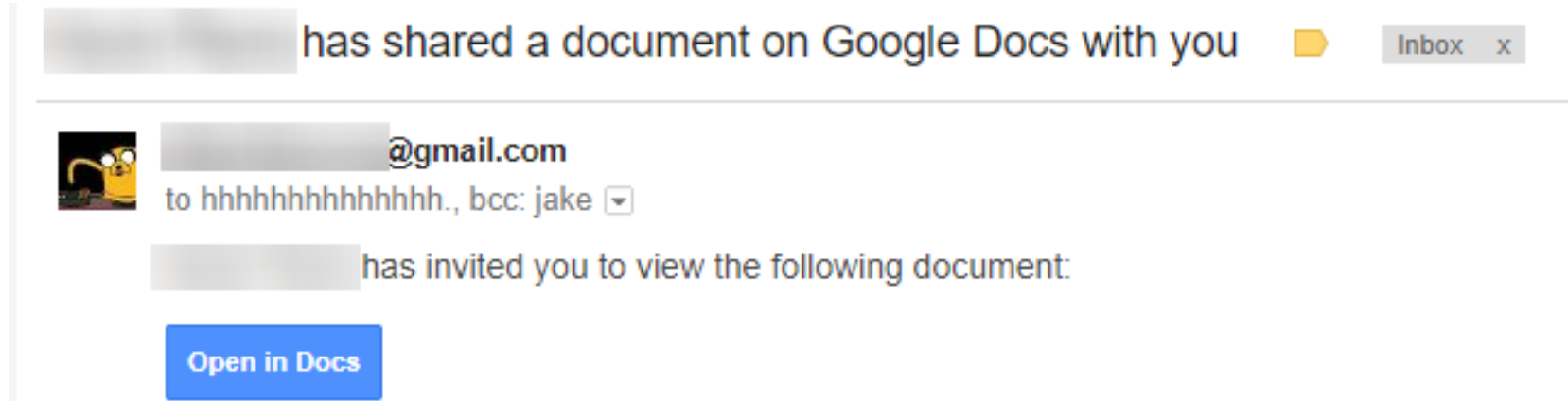
[Need help?](#)

[Sign in with a different account](#)

One Google Account for everything Google

# Recent Google Docs Phishing Campaign

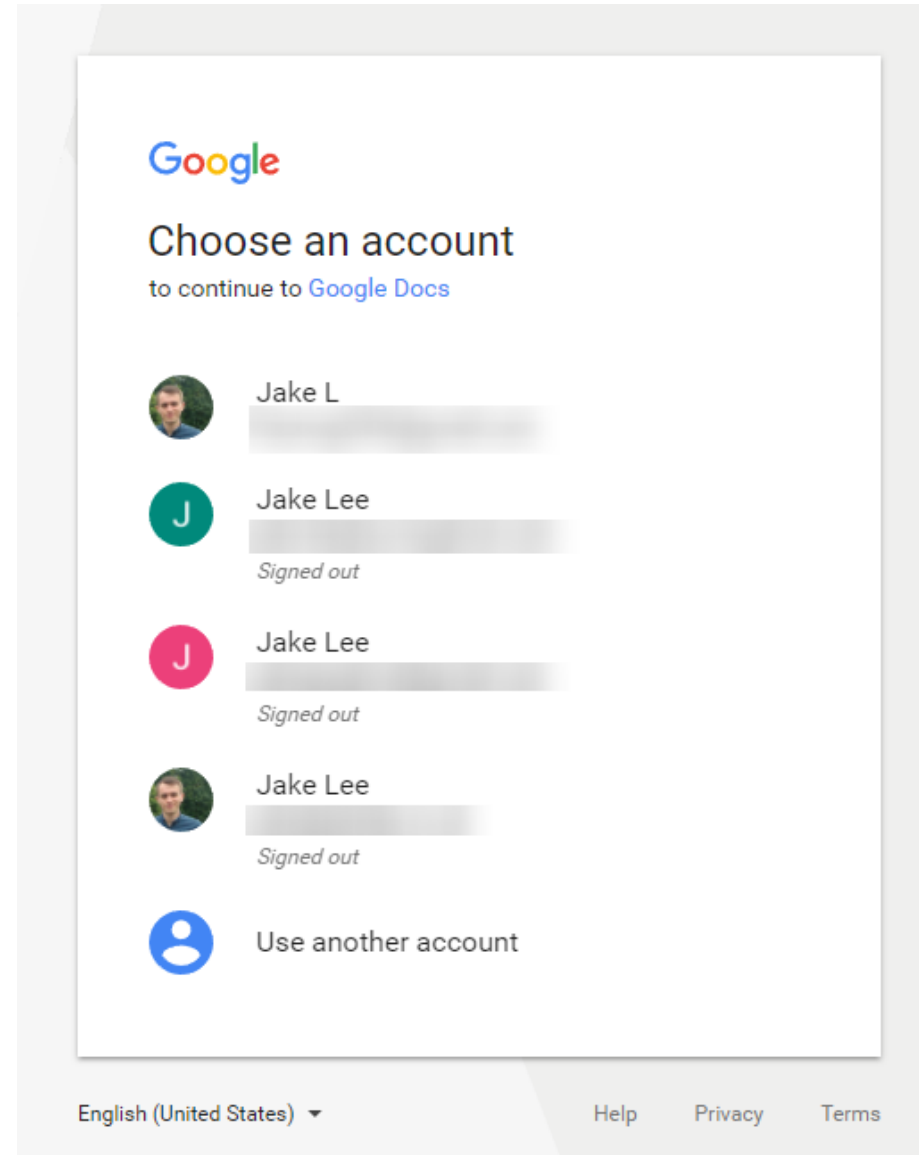
1) Fake "Google doc has been shared with you" email



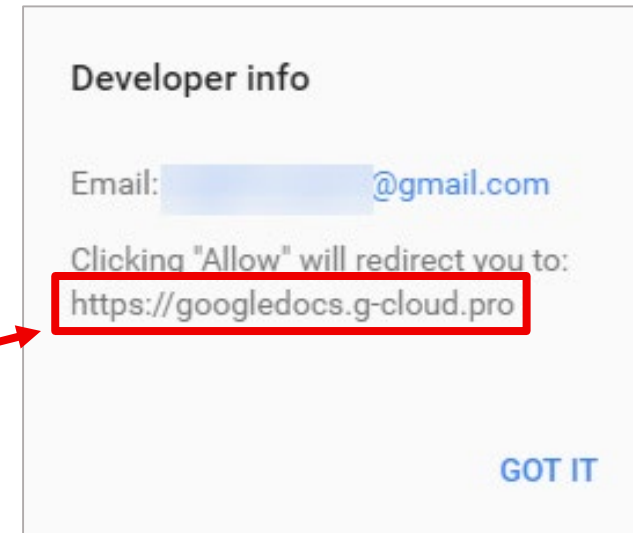
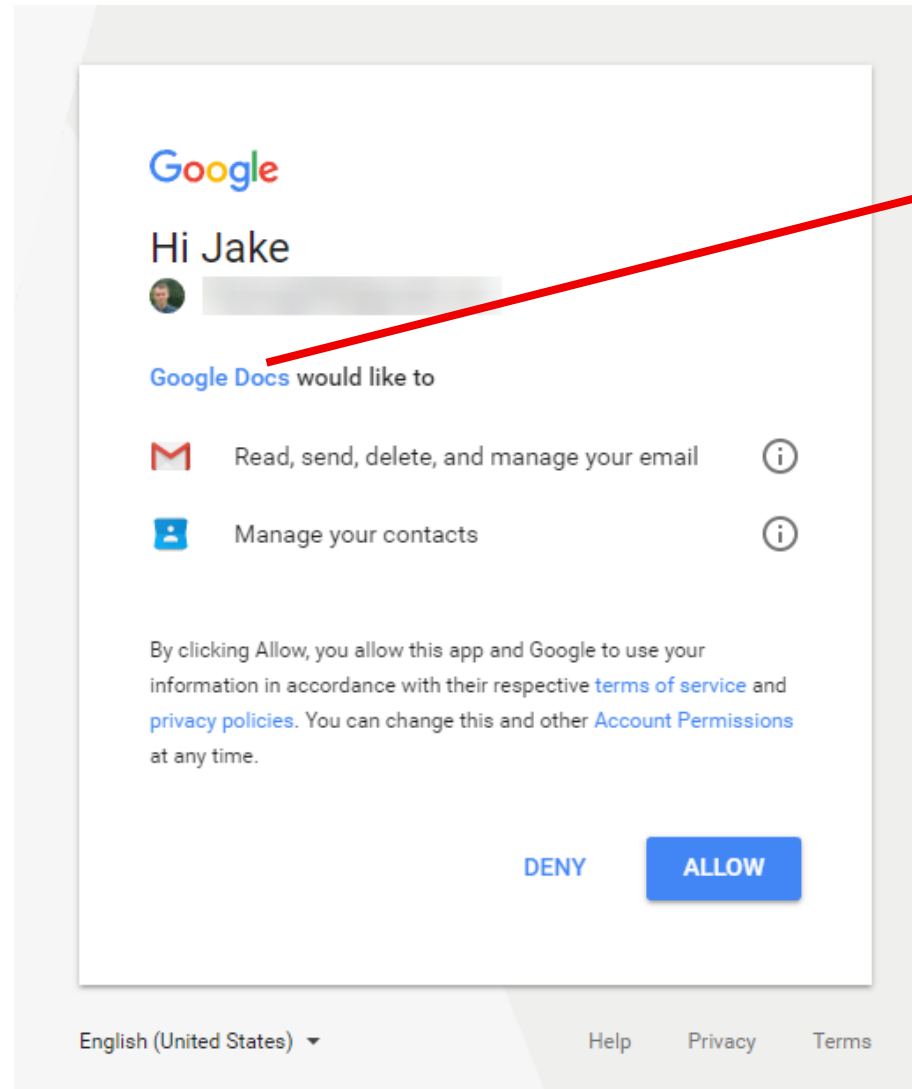
2) Button's URL looks legit

[https://accounts.google.com/o/oauth2/auth?client\\_id=346348828325-vlpb3e70lp89pd823qrcb9jfsmu556t8.apps.googleusercontent.com&scope=](https://accounts.google.com/o/oauth2/auth?client_id=346348828325-vlpb3e70lp89pd823qrcb9jfsmu556t8.apps.googleusercontent.com&scope=)

### 3) Real Google account selection prompt

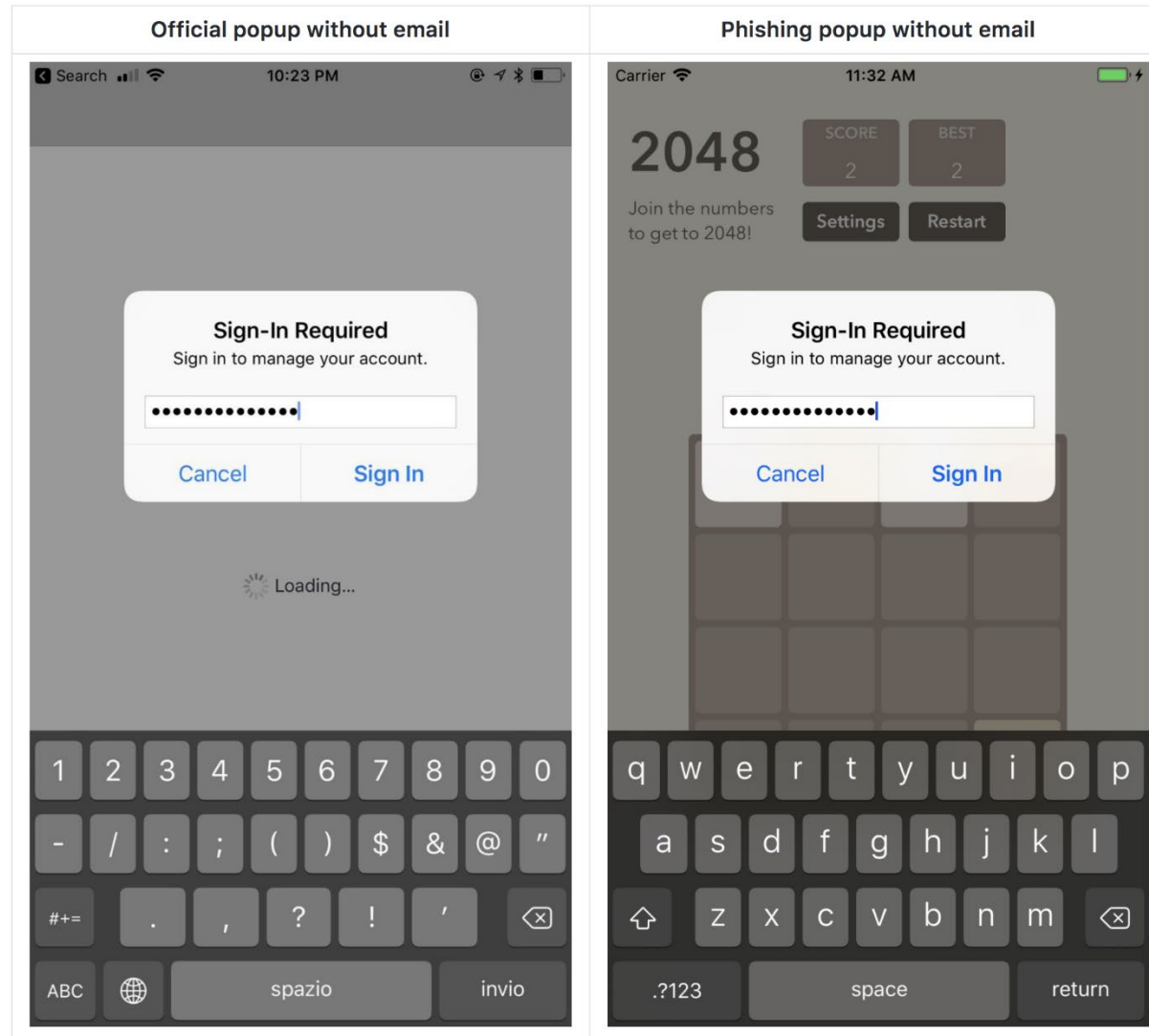


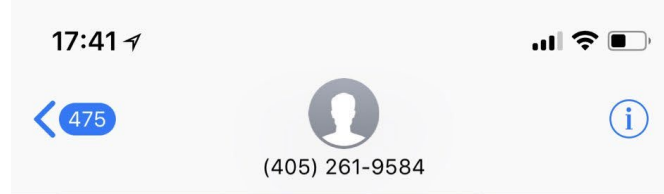
## 4) "Google Docs would like to..."





# Phishing beyond email





Did you request Google reset the password for [todderick@gmail.com](mailto:todderick@gmail.com) ? If not, respond with STOP.

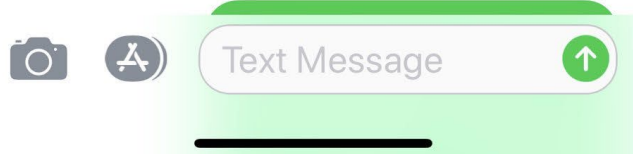
STOP

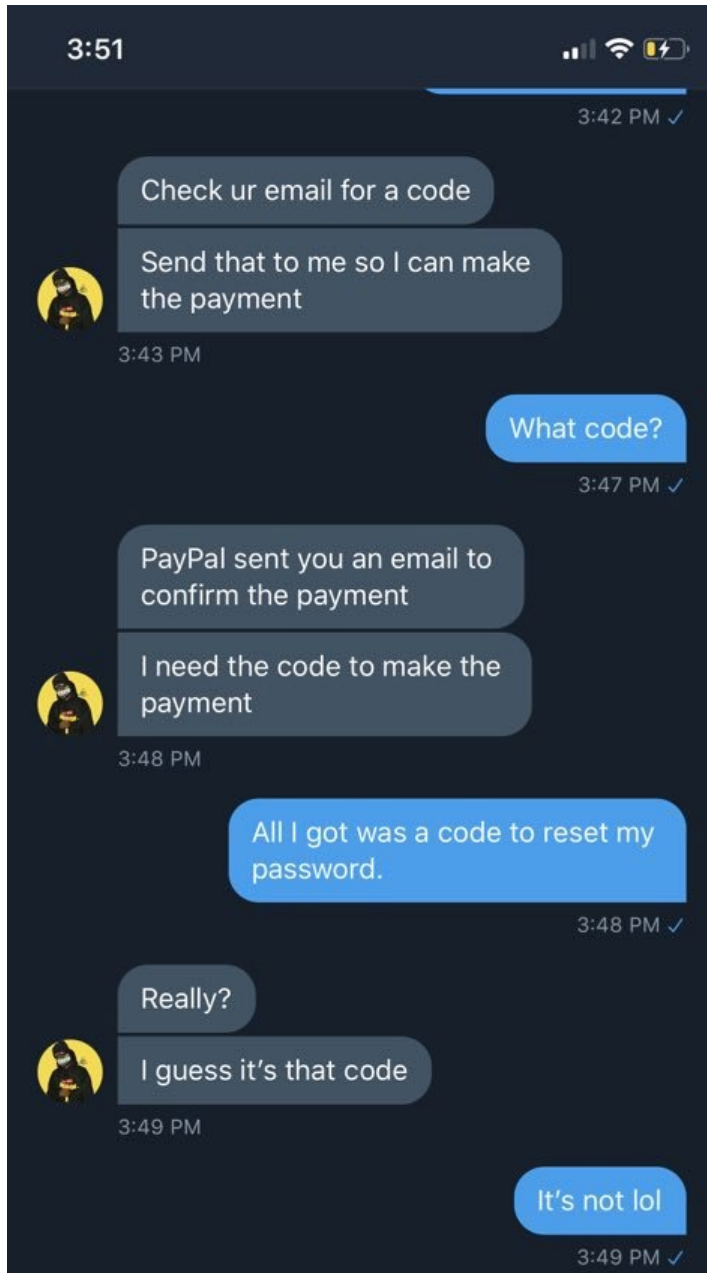
Confirm the 6 digit numerical code to STOP the password reset. Respond with "822" to have the verification code re-sent.

Clever

But no

Incorrect code. Confirm the 6 digit verification code to STOP the reset. Respond with "[822](#)" to have the verification code re-sent.





Text Message  
Today 11:15 PM

On Feb02:Wells Fargo has temporarily blocked your account due to security website maintenance. Please sign in to verify your information: [https://\[REDACTED\]](https://[REDACTED])



BUSINESS

CULTURE

GEAR

IDEAS

SCIENCE

SECURITY

TRANSPORTATION

# SHARE



MAT HONAN GEAR 08.06.12 08:01 PM

# HOW APPLE AND AMAZON SECURITY FLAWS LED TO MY EPIC HACKING



## MOST POPULAR



CULTURE  
'Jeopardy!' Legend Ken Jennings on James Holzhauer: 'It's Absolutel...  
BRIAN BARRETT



SCIENCE  
You're Not Getting Enough Sleep—and It's Killing You  
EMILY DREYFUSS



BUSINESS  
15 Months of Fresh Hell Inside Facebook  
NICHOLAS THOMPSON, FRED VOGELSTEIN

→ MORE STORIES

## Google, Twitter, AppleID accounts compromised within one hour

Attacker remotely erased (!) all data on iPhone, iPad, and MacBook

Lost photos of his daughter that were not saved anywhere else ;-(

### 4:33pm – call to AppleCare

Caller reported that he couldn't get into their me . com email

The caller couldn't answer the security questions

Apparently, this happens quite often...

### Apple representative asked an alternative set of questions

**Billing address**

**Last four digits of credit card**

The hackers had to find just those two pieces of information...

## Step 0: Reconnaissance

Twitter account → personal website → personal Gmail address

Google's account password recovery page → no 2FA was used → page showed that reset confirmation has been sent to `m••••n@me.com` (me.com == Apple's free email)

`m••••n@me.com` is the backup email address → becomes attackers' **primary target**

## Step 1: Find billing address

Whois search on website's domain

## Step 2: Find last four digits of credit card on Apple account

Call Amazon: *"please add a new credit card to my account"* → Amazon asked for: name, e-mail address, billing address

Call Amazon (again): *"I've lost access to my account"* → provide name, billing address, (newly added) credit card number → Amazon allows you to add a new email to the account → password reset → view all ccards on file (last four digits – *good enough!*)

## What else went wrong

### No two-factor authentication

This was in 2012, awareness about 2FA was not that high

Daisy-chained accounts: Amazon → Apple ID → Gmail → Twitter

### Same username across accounts

mhonan@gmail.com, mhonan@me.com, mhonan@wired.com

### Find My Mac enabled for laptop

Perhaps not as useful as Find My Phone (phones are more likely to get lost)

Remote hard drive wipe → system asks to create a four-digit recovery PIN

If wipe is initiated by attacker, there's no way for the victim to know the PIN

## **No regular backups**



# Phishing Countermeasures

Stop confusing users! Organizations should not include links in emails

User education

Don't trust links in emails – type the address in your browser

(analogous to: don't trust phone calls that ask for your info – ***always hang up and call the number at the back of your card***)

Augmenting password logins

Two-step login: show user-specific information before prompting for the password

Too inconvenient, easy to fool/ignore → not used anymore

Anti-phishing filters, detection tools, ...

~~2-factor authentication~~ → **U2F tokens**





# Google's strongest security helps keep your private information safe.

The Advanced Protection Program safeguards users with high visibility and sensitive information, who are at risk of targeted online attacks. New protections are automatically added to defend against today's wide range of threats.

[Learn how to get started](#)

# Maybe rethink email altogether?



## Secure messaging apps offer many benefits

True end-to-end encryption: the provider cannot read message content

User-friendly verification of contacts' identities

Forward secrecy: past communications remain secure even if private keys are stolen

*No spam!* Only approved contacts can send messages

## Best option: **Signal**

Double Ratchet Algorithm (precursor: [OTR protocol](#))

Good alternatives (but closed-source): WhatsApp (uses Signal protocol), iMessage

## Metadata is still there!

Signal is actively trying to minimize it

# Grand jury subpoena for Signal user data (2016)

Dear Sir/Madam:

You have been served with a subpoena issued in connection with a criminal investigation being conducted in this District. That subpoena directs you to produce certain records on 7/14/2016 before the grand jury in Alexandria, Virginia.



<u>Account</u>	<u>Information</u>
+ [REDACTED]	N/A
+ [REDACTED]	Last connection date: 1454198400000 Unix millis Account created: 1453475222063 Unix millis