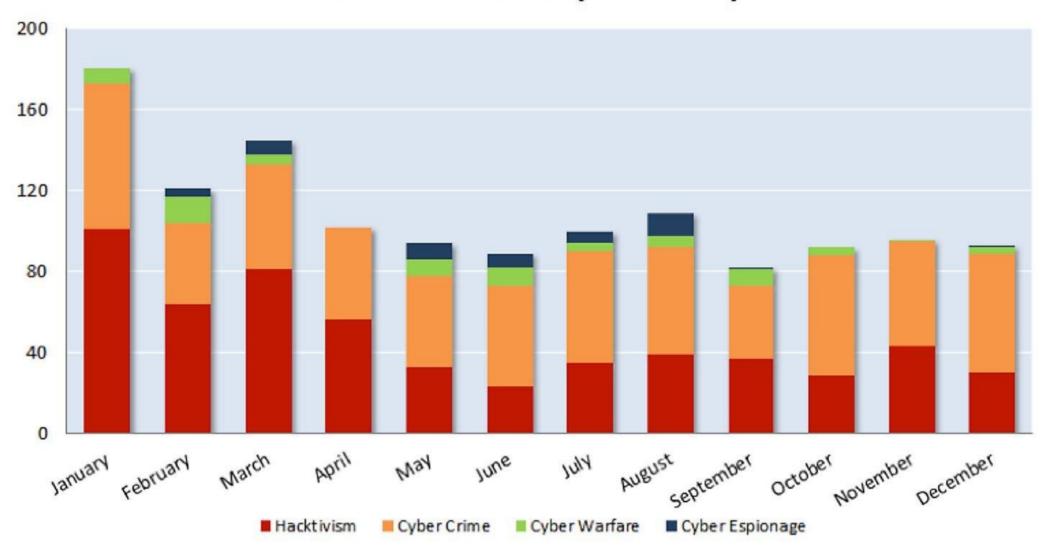


2013 Attack Trend (Drill down)



Malware Goes Mobile

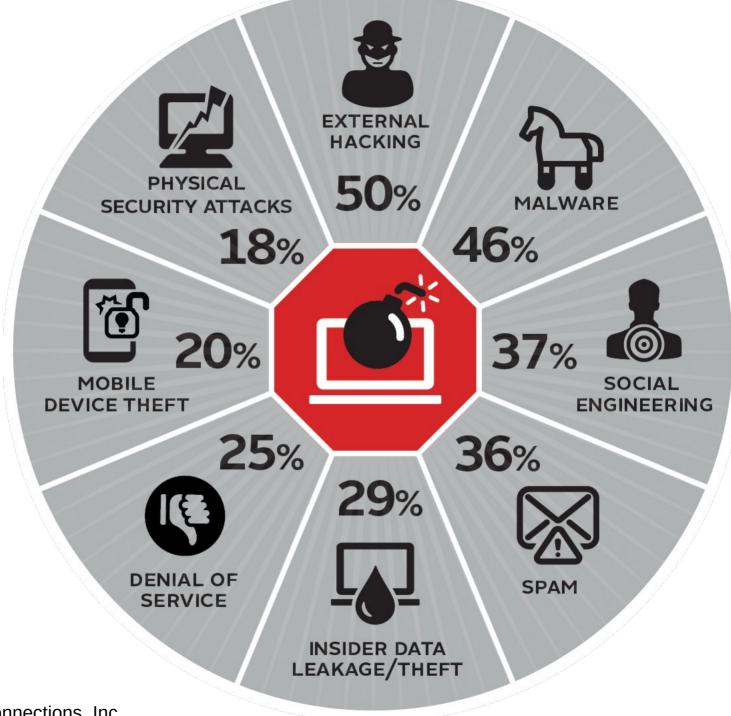
The acceleration of mobile threats

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



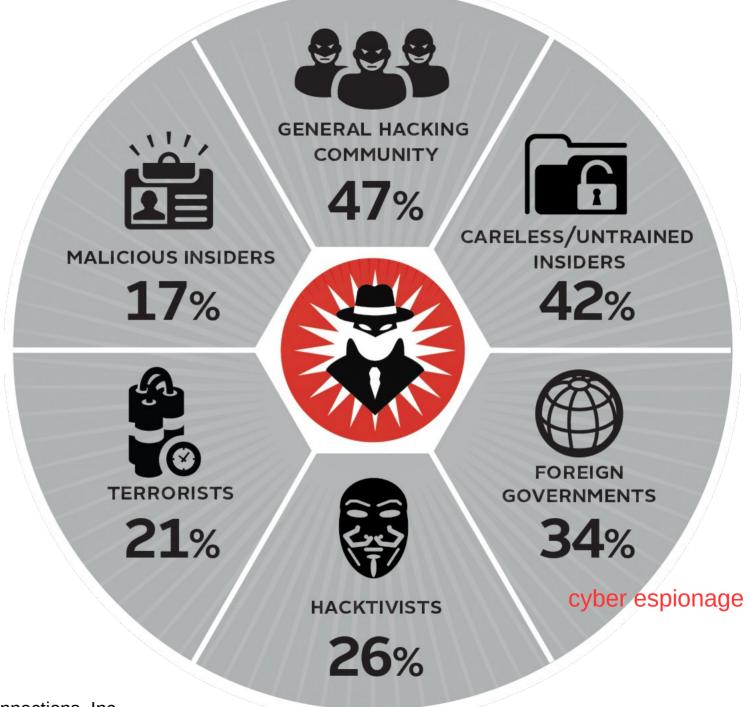
source: Lookout Mobile Security Data

Cyber Security Threat



source: 2014 Market Connections, Inc.

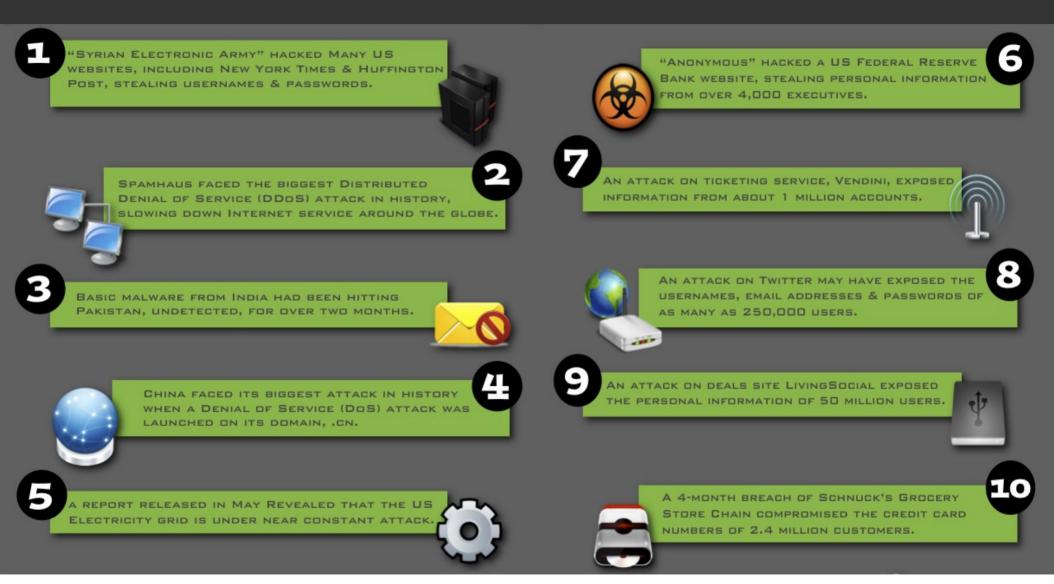
Security Threat Sources



source: 2014 Market Connections, Inc.

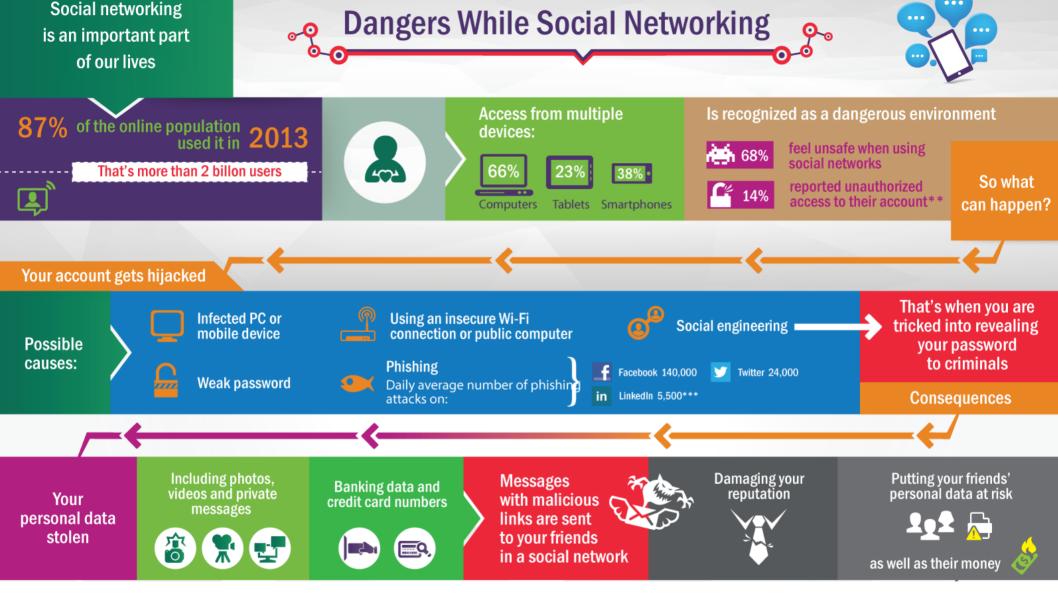


International Cyber Criminal



"Harder to track down and stop their illegal and harmful activities".

"A lack of international collaboration also makes it harder to track down hackers as they attack from multiple location".



source: Kaspersky

"spear phishing" and socially engineered attacks, cyber-criminals".

"social engineering attacks have also been on the rise, but at a slower phase".

Advanced Persistent Threat

Attacks that steal data, but do not destroy that data are also on the rise.

What makes these attacks so damaging is that such data theft can remain undetected for a long period of time.

Mobile Apps: Continuing Frontier for Cybercrime

- Explosive Growth of Mobile Devices
- Users who download from app stores may end up downloading malware instead
- cybercriminals take advantage of this fad by creating malicious and Trojanized apps

How do consumers use mobile apps?

- Games (most downloaded)
- Entertainment
- Social Networking
- Travel
- Productivity/Education
- Utilities
- Weather

Risks of Downloading apps

- The Android platform, has become the target of continuous cyber attacks due to its app distribution model
- other mobile platform users could have security issues too
- There are also third-party sites that provide alternative apps

Business Model: Apple iTunes

- limited to apps available for purchase on the iTunes App Store
- jailbreaking an iPhone, iPad, or iPod Touch enables users to install apps outside the App Store

Business Model: Android

- Users may opt to download apps from sites other than the Android Market
- Developers only need to register and pay a \$25 registration fee

Threats

cybercrim in al attacks to

in fect devices

and spread malicious activities

Android Market

has been targeted with several incidents of malicious or Trojanized apps

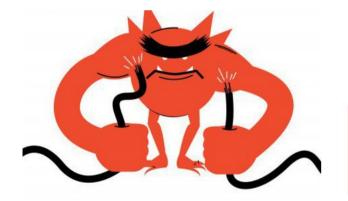


3 rd Party
app stores
expose more
potential risks to
users



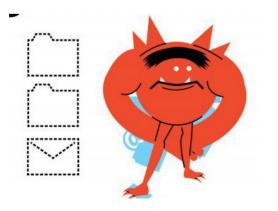
Data Stealer

Techniques	Implication
Steals information stored in the mobile device and sends it to a remote use	Stolen information maybe used for malicious purposes



Premium Service Abuser

Techniques	Implication
Subscribes the infected phone to premium services without user consent	Unnecessary charges for services not authorized by users



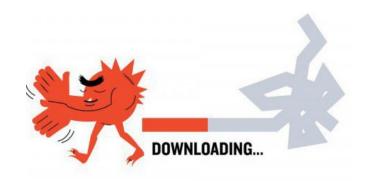
Click Fraudster

Mobile devices are abused
via clicking online ads
without users' knowledge

Techniques

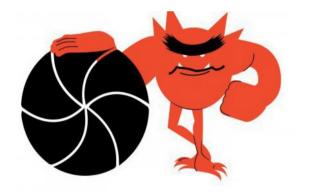
Implication

Cybercriminals gain profit from these clicks



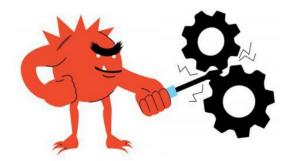
Malicious Downloader

Techniques	Implication
Downloads other malicious	Mobile device is vulnerable to
files and apps	more infection



Spying Tools

Techniques	Implication
Tracks user's location via monitoring GPS data and sends this to third party	Cyber-crimnals track down location of users



Rooters

Gains complete control of
the phone, including their
functions

Techniques

Implication

Users' mobile devices are exposed to more threats



Active Approaches to Information Security

figure out what an attacker is after gather information about an attacker Attacking from a bot-net Attacking through TOR

Why Current Strategies are not Working

OFFENSIVE

we will need to attack



DEFENSIVE

know our limitations

Why Current Strategies are not Working







Go back 5 or 6 years...What were they saying to defend networks?

Patch + AV !!

What they saying now?

Patch + AV !!

What is Honeypot

- A data point, service or system(s) intended to be interacted with by an attacker
- Often called many different names
 - Honeytoken
 - Honeytable
 - Honeynet
 - etc.
- Ideally it should replicate something valuable to you and/or your organization
- If the honeypot is interacted with the activity and, by extension, the actor is automatically considered malicious

The Use of Honeypot

look at honeypots in 2 different ways

Research honeypots

Production honeypots

focus on production honeypots for:

Identifying malicious internal systems/users

Identifying attacks that AV and IDS could not detect



To Learn about the attacks

Many teams use honeypots to learn about how attacks work



Can be very useful as a learning tool

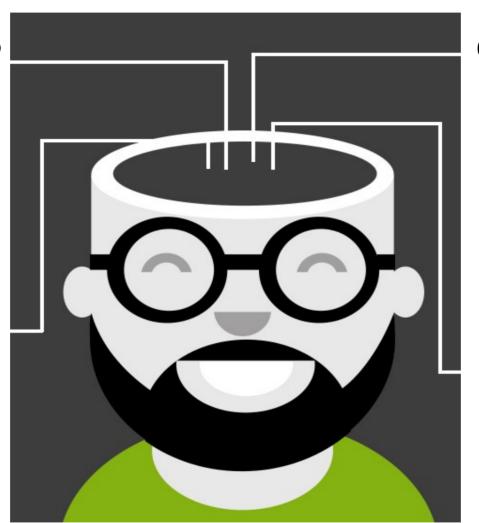
Much like having a hacker ant-farm

Can be a time sinker

Management often does not see the value

To Learn about the attackers

detect and clear?

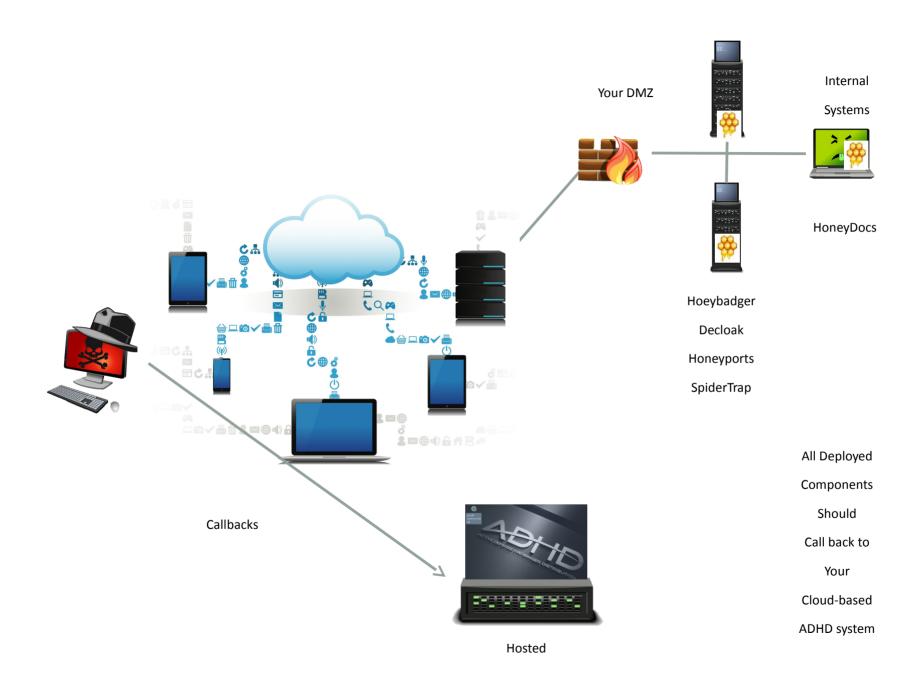


detect and learn?

what method they use?

what did they have access to?

"Honeypots give us great value in understanding the attacker's skill and motivation".



THANK YOU

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