

International Field Reports Brazil

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CERT.br – Computer Emergency Response Team Brazil

NIC.br - Network Information Center Brazil

CGI.br - Brazilian Internet Steering Committee

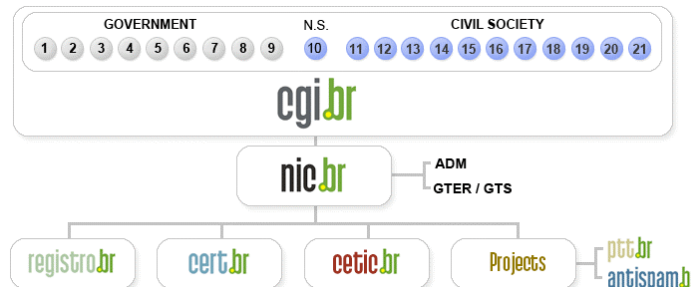
CERT.br - Brazilian National CERT

- Created in 1997 to *handle computer security incident reports and activities related to networks connected to the Internet in Brazil.*
 - National focal point for reporting security incidents
 - Establish collaborative relationships with other entities
 - Help new CSIRTs to establish their activities
 - Provide training in incident handling
 - **Produce best practices' documents**
 - **Help raise the security awareness in the country**
 - **Maintain public statistics about incidents and abuse**

<http://www.cert.br/mission.html>

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Brazilian Internet Steering Committee (CGI.br) Structure



- 1 – Ministry of Science and Technology (Coordination)
 2 – Ministry of Communications
 3 – Presidential Cabinet
 4 – Ministry of Defense
 5 – Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade
 6 – Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management
 7 – National Telecommunications Agency
 8 – National Council of Scientific and Technological Development
 9 – National Forum of Estate Science and Technology Secretaries
 10 – Internet Expert

- 11 – Internet Service Providers
 12 – Telecommunication Infrastructure Providers
 13 – Hardware and Software Industries
 14 – General Business Sector Users
 15 – Non-governmental Entity
 16 – Non-governmental Entity
 17 – Non-governmental Entity
 18 – Non-governmental Entity
 19 – Academia
 20 – Academia
 21 – Academia

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Our Parent Organization: The Brazilian Internet Steering Committee - CGI.br

CGI.br is a multi-stakeholder organization that, among the diverse responsibilities, has the main attributions:

- to propose policies and procedures related to the regulation of Internet activities
- **to recommend standards for technical and operational procedures**
- to establish strategic directives related to the use and development of Internet in Brazil
- **to promote studies and technical standards for the network and services' security in the country**
- to coordinate the allocation of Internet addresses (IP) and the registration of domain names using <.br>
- **to collect, organize and disseminate information on Internet services, including indicators and statistics**

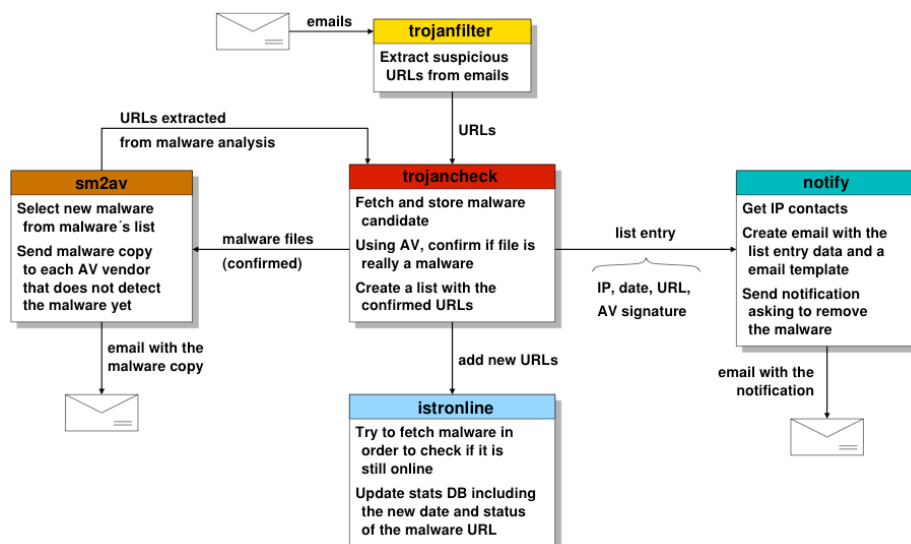
<http://www.cgi.br/internacional/>

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Agenda

- Updated statistics
 - New crimeware daily rates
 - Antivirus detection rates
- Latest trends
- User awareness initiatives

Overview of the System that Processes the Malware



2007 Statistics: January 1st - September 2nd

Category	Total
Unique URLs	13407
Hosts	7359
Domains	5439
Contacts for the domains/networks	1720
IP Addresses	3086
IP Allocation's Country Codes	73
Unique trojan samples (unique hashes)	11383
Unique trojan samples / day	≈ 68.57
Trojans' file names	6977
File Extensions	77
AntiVirus signatures (unique)	1487
AntiVirus signatures (grouped by "family")	89
Email notifications sent by CERT.br	11746

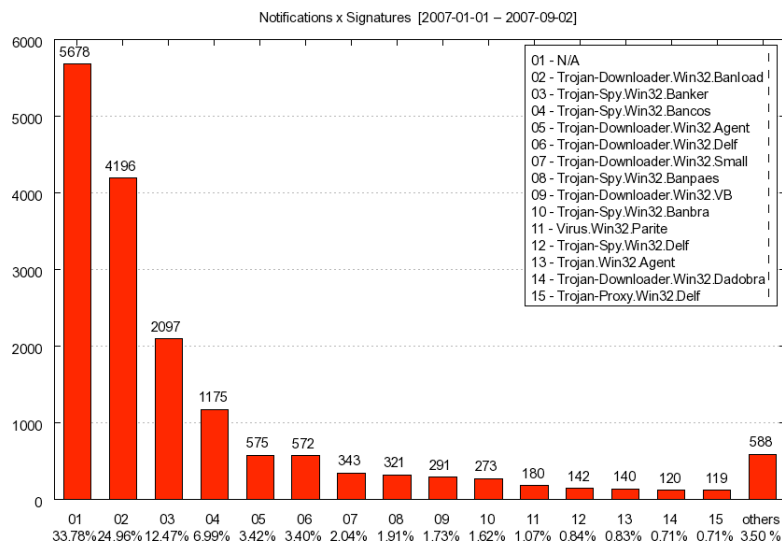
Includes:

- Keyloggers
- Screen loggers
- Trojan Downloaders

Does NOT include:

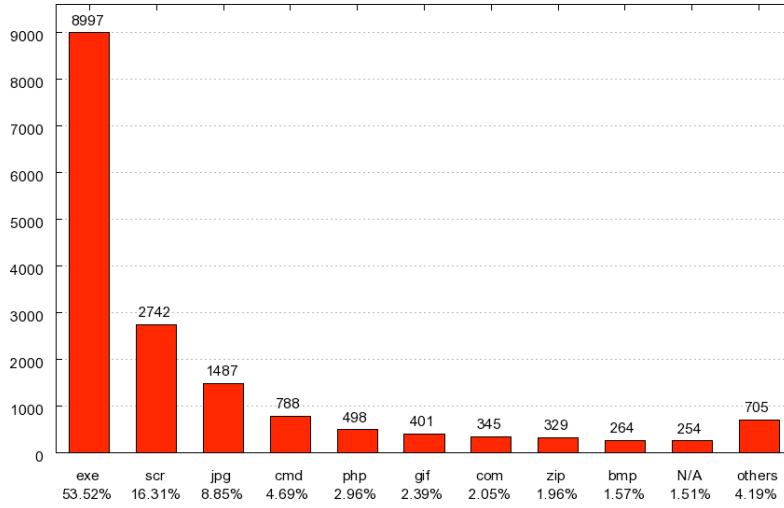
- Bots/Botnets
- Worms

Top 15 Signature "Families"



File Extensions

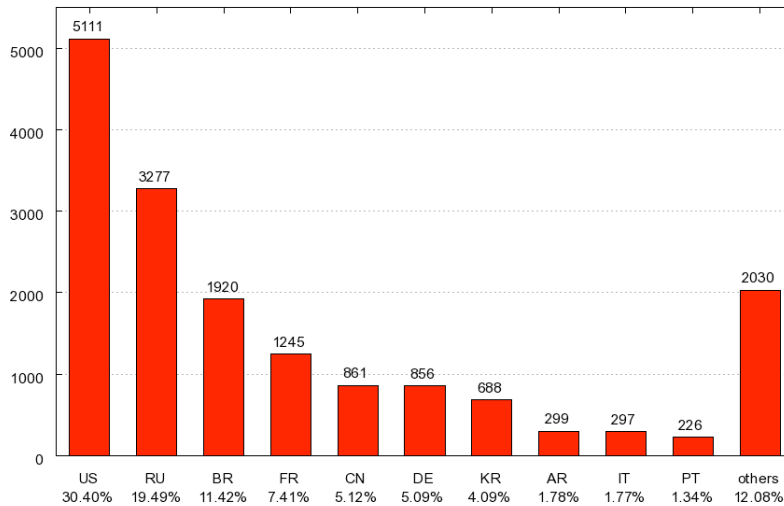
Notifications x Extensions [2007-01-01 -- 2007-09-02]



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IPs Hosting Malware - RIRs Allocation Information

Notifications x Country Codes [2007-01-01 -- 2007-09-02]



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AntiVirus Detection Rate: April 1st, 2005 - November 5th, 2006

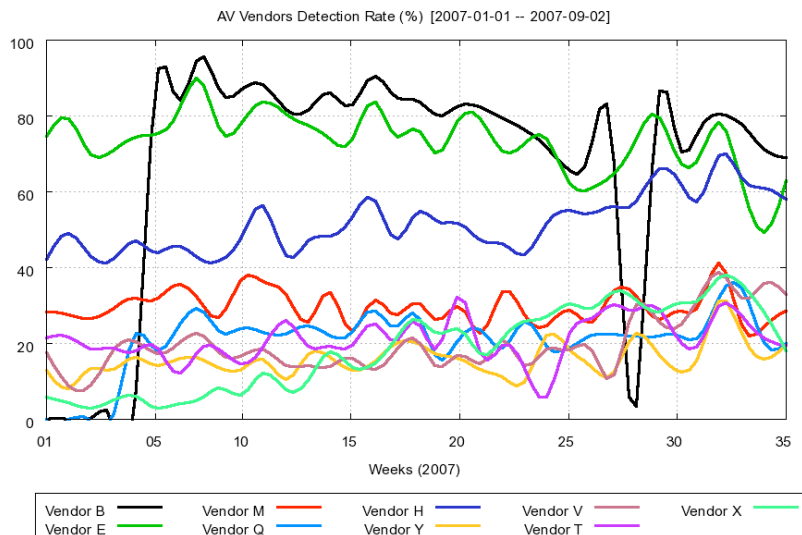
Antivirus Vendor	Samples Tested	Samples not detected	Samples Detected	Detection Rate (%)
Vendor A	11358	2339	9019	79.41
Vendor B	9256	1909	7347	79.38
Vendor C	8040	1660	6380	79.35
Vendor D	11381	2442	8939	78.54
Vendor E	11377	3129	8248	72.50
Vendor F	11300	4438	6862	60.73
Vendor G	11187	5209	5978	53.44
Vendor H	11381	5390	5991	52.64
Vendor I	11380	5610	5770	50.70
Vendor K	11377	6428	4949	43.50
Vendor L	2391	1522	869	36.34
Vendor N	11383	8455	2928	25.72
Vendor O	11370	8475	2895	25.46
Vendor P	11383	8540	2843	24.98
Vendor Q	9941	7630	2311	23.25
Vendor T	11382	8947	2435	21.39
Vendor Z	1144	967	177	15.47

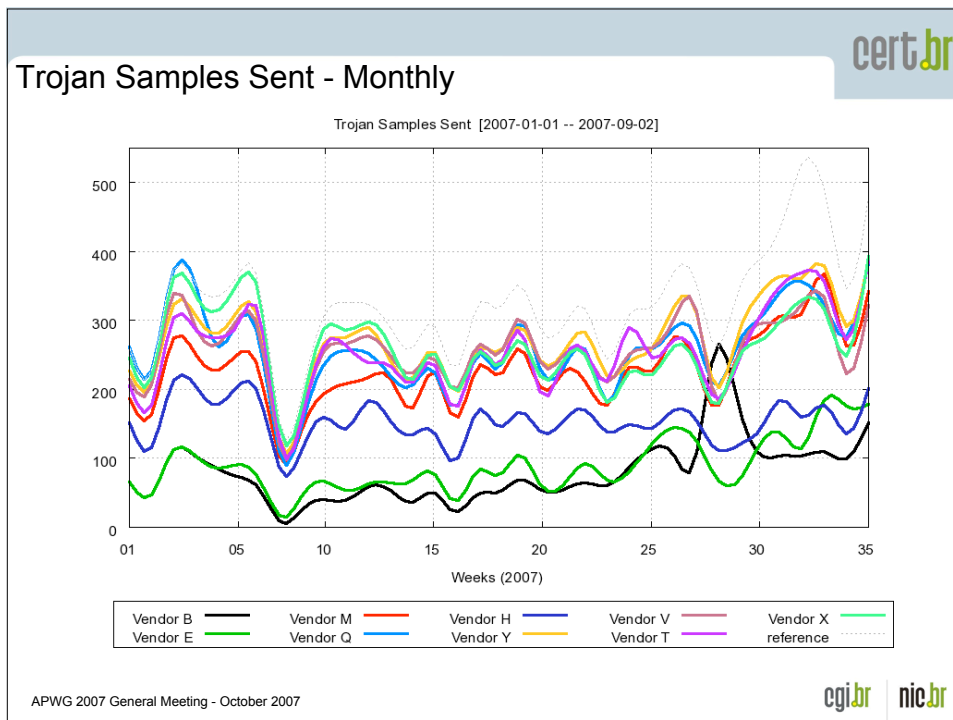
Only 5 vendors with the detection rate above 70%

~70% of vendors with less than 40%

Previous top results:
Vendor E - 87.62%
Vendor B - 81.97%

Detection Rate - Monthly





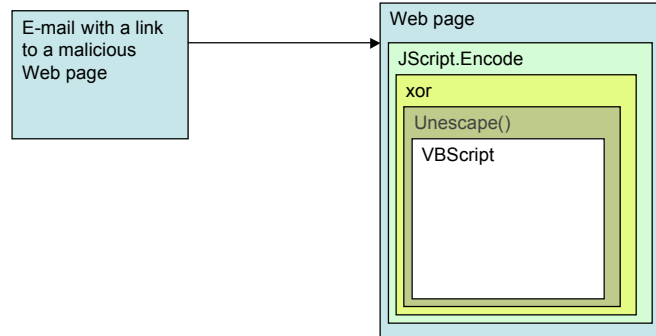
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Latest Trends

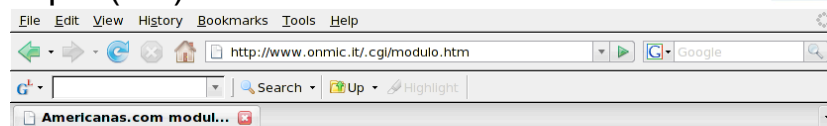
- Widespread use of obfuscation in the webpages – impact in detection of and response to new malware URLs
 - “Proprietary” obfuscation (e.g. xor, ceaser cipher, etc)
 - JScript.Encode
 - <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JScript.Encode>
 - “JScript.Encode is a method created by Microsoft used to encode both server and client-side JavaScript or VB Script source code in order to protect the source code from copying.”*
 - JavaScript unescape () function
 - <http://www.javascripter.net/faq/unescape.htm>
 - ```
unescape("It%27s%20me%21")
// result: "It's me!"
```

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## Levels of obfuscation



## Example (1/3)



\* Caso desconheça esta compra, cancele imediatamente clicando [aqui](#).





# User Awareness

Antispam.br Website - Malicious Code Through E-mail

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Comitê Gestor da Internet no Brasil

Sobre o NIC.br | Indicadores | Antispam.br | PTT.br

Inicio - Administradores de redes - Estatísticas - Sobre o Antispam.br

antispam.br

O que é spam?  
 Problemas causados pelo spam  
 Origem e curiosidades  
 Tipos de spam  
 Como identificar  
 Prevenção  
 Boas práticas  
 Dicas  
 Como reclamar  
 FAQ  
 Links  
 Glossário  
 Créditos  
 Mapa do site

Busca

NIC.br Antispam.br  
 CERT.br Registro.br

nic.br  
 Núcleo de Informação e Coordenação

cgi.br Registro CERT.br

Tipos de spam

Códigos maliciosos

São programas que executam ações maliciosas em um computador. Diversos tipos de códigos maliciosos são inseridos em e-mails, contendo textos que se valem de métodos de engenharia social para convencer o usuário a executar o código malicioso em anexo. Em geral, estes códigos também são utilizados em spams enviados por fraudadores.

Dentre os códigos mais comuns enviados via spam, pode-se citar as seguintes categorias:

- **Backdoor:** Programa que permite a um invasor retornar a um computador comprometido. Normalmente este programa é colocado de forma a não ser notado.
- **Spyware:** Termo utilizado para se referir a uma grande categoria de software que tem o objetivo de monitorar atividades de um sistema e enviar as informações coletadas para terceiros. Podem ser utilizados de forma legítima, mas, na maioria das vezes, são utilizados de forma disfarçada, não autorizada e maliciosa.
- **Keylogger:** Programa capaz de capturar e armazenar as teclas digitadas pelo usuário no teclado de um computador. Normalmente, a ativação do keylogger é condicionada a uma ação prévia do usuário, como por exemplo, após o acesso a um site de comércio eletrônico ou Internet Banking, para a captura de senhas bancárias ou números de cartões de crédito.
- **Screenlogger:** Forma avançada de keylogger, capaz de armazenar a posição do cursor e a tela apresentada no monitor, nos momentos em que o mouse é clicado, ou armazenar a região que circunda a posição onde o mouse é clicado.
- **Cavalo de tróia:** Programa, normalmente recebido como um "presente" (por exemplo, cartão virtual, álbum de fotos, protetor de tela, jogo, etc.) que além de executar funções para as quais foi aparentemente projetado, também executa outras funções normalmente maliciosas e sem o conhecimento do usuário.

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Antispam.br Website - Fraud, Phishing, Scam, etc

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Cartoons

- 4 videos - 4 minutes each
  - The Internet
  - The Intruders
  - Spam (\*)
  - The Defense (\*)
- Freely available on the Internet
- In several formats and resolutions
- Possible future development: booklet or comic book
  - To distribute with the DVD version
    - Schools, presentations, libraries, internet cafes, etc
  - Still in discussion (funding and sponsors issues)

(\*) To be released November, 2007

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## Video 1: The Internet

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## Video 2: The Intruders

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## Additional References

- This presentation (by the end of the month)  
<http://www.cert.br/docs/presentations/>
- Awareness videos  
<http://www.antispam.br/videos/>
- CERT.br  
Computer Emergency Response Team Brazil  
<http://www.cert.br/>