

How do these attacks happen over the Internet?

The Record.
Recorded Future News

Jonathan Greig

January 28th, 2025

Ransomware attack kept major energy industry contractor out of some systems for 6 weeks



America's Cyber Defense Agency

NATIONAL COORDINATOR FOR CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AND RESILIENCE

PRESS RELEASE

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Released: January 06, 2025

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By [Alex Vakulov](#), Contributor. Alex Vakulov is a cybersecurity expert focused on...

Jan 27, 2025, 10:10am EST

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What Internet security problems plague us *today*?

(1) Vulnerable/Exposed Services on the Internet

- (a) Sensitive data leakage
- (b) Ransomware
- (c) Botnets → Distributed Denial of Service

(2) “Bulletproof”/ “Neutral” Hosting

- (a) Network attacks
- (b) Misinformation

Real world consequences

(attacks on natural resources, hospitals, information sources, vaccination rates)

Bulletproof Hosting

Bulletproof Hosting

- Operators allow/assist in hosting abusive content
- “Basic building block” of malicious activity (proxy, command & control)



Platforms in Everything: Analyzing Ground-Truth Data on the Anatomy and Economics of Bullet-Proof Hosting

Arman Noroozian, *TU Delft*; Jan Koenders and Eelco van Veldhuizen,
Dutch National High-Tech Crime Unit; Carlos H. Ganan, *TU Delft*; Sumayah Alrwais,
King Saud University and International Computer Science Institute; Damon McCoy,
New York University; Michel van Eeten, *TU Delft*

<https://www.usenix.org/conference/usenixsecurity19/presentation/noroozian>

**This paper is included in the Proceedings of the
28th USENIX Security Symposium.**

August 14–16, 2019 • Santa Clara, CA, USA

Bulletproof Hosting

“Static” hosting: organization owns and operates infrastructure/networks/ASes

(+) Independent, “stable”

Bulletproof Hosting

“Static” hosting: organization owns and operates infrastructure/networks/ASes

(+) Independent, “stable”

(-) Easily blocked at the AS-level (other ASes would de-peer with them)

(-) Servers at risk of getting seized

Bullet-Proof Hosting

“Agile” hosting: rent/resell infrastructure from legitimate (cheap, often under-invest in security) ISPs

(+) Malicious traffic mixed with benign traffic -> hard to block

Bullet-Proof Hosting

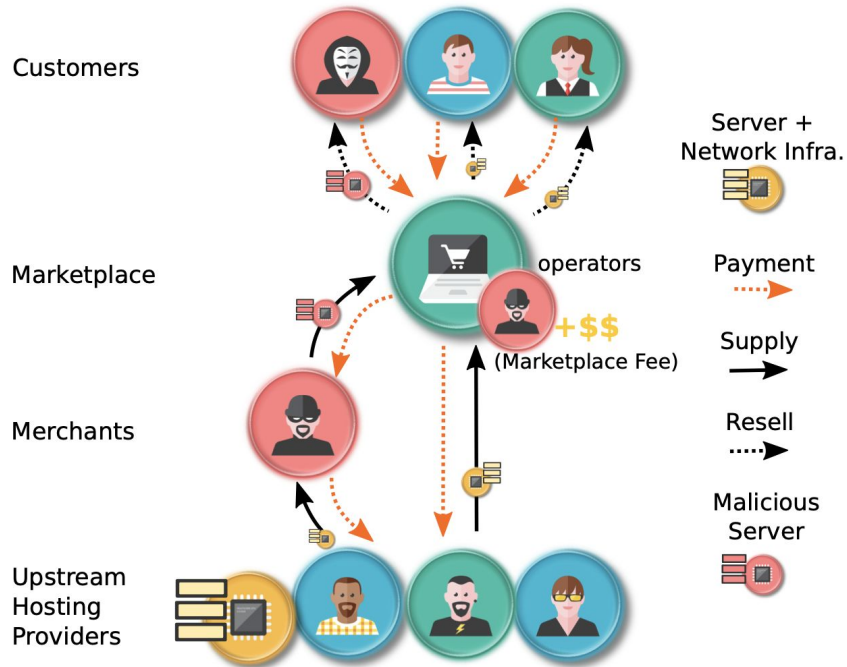
“Agile” hosting: rent/resell infrastructure from legitimate (cheap, often under-invest in security) ISPs

(+) Malicious traffic mixed with benign traffic -> hard to block

(-) Upstream providers can get angry, infrastructure can get shut-down

MaxiDed bulletproof hosting

Anatomy of MaxiDed's business



- MaxiDed uses 395 unique upstream ASes
- \$ 3.3M revenue

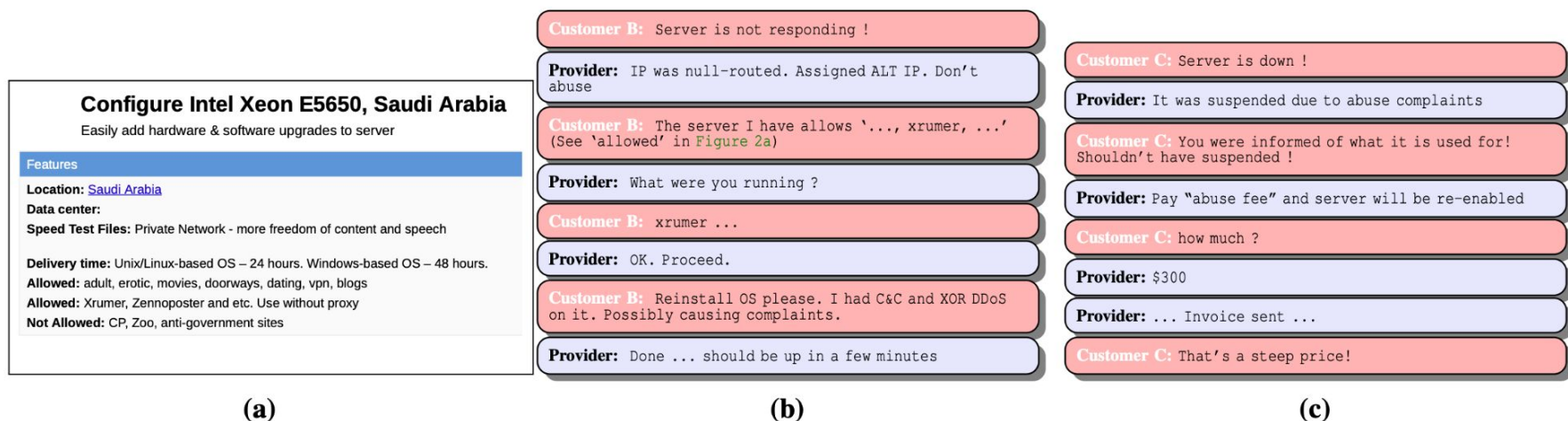


Figure 2: Examples of MaxiDed's bullet-proof behavior. (a) screenshot of server publicly advertised to customers. (b) and (c) are excerpts of a conversation between customer and administrator (edited for readability).

How are network intrusion attacks orchestrated on the Internet?

Colonial Pipeline ransomware attack - May 2021



- May 7: Attackers penetrate, encrypt, and hold internal systems for ransom
- May 7 -- May 12: colonial pipeline operations are shut down
- Fuel shortages across the entire east coast (affected drivers, airlines, etc)

DarkSide (“Ransomware-as-a-Service”)

- Responsible for Colonial Pipeline Hack
- Operates from Russia

Let's start

10.08.2020

We are a new product on the market, but that does not mean that we have no experience and we came from nowhere. We received millions of dollars profit by partnering with other well-known cryptolockers. We created **DarkSide** because we didn't find the perfect product for us. Now we have it.

Based on our principles, we will not attack the following targets:

- Medicine (only: hospitals, any palliative care organization, nursing homes, companies that develop and participate (to a large extent) in the distribution of the COVID-19 vaccine).
- Funeral services (Morgues, crematoria, funeral homes).
- Education (schools, universities).
- Non-profit organizations.
- Government sector.

We only attack companies that can pay the requested amount, we do not want to kill your business. Before any attack, we carefully analyze your accountancy and determine how much you can pay based on your net income. You can ask all your questions in the chat before paying and our support will answer them.

We provide the following guarantees for our targets:

- We guarantee decryption of one test file.
- We guarantee to provide decryptors after payment, as well as support in case of problems.
- We guarantee deletion of all uploaded data from TOR CDNs after payment.

If you refuse to pay:

- We will publish all your data and store it on our TOR CDNs for at least 6 months.
- We will send notification of your leak to the media and your partners and customers.
- We will **NEVER** provide you decryptors.

We take our reputation very seriously, so if paid, **all guarantees will be fulfilled**.

If you don't want to pay, you will add to the list of published companies on our blog and become an example for others.

How did DarkSide infiltrate Colonial Pipeline?

How did DarkSide infiltrate Colonial Pipeline?

- “RockYou2021” password leak (~8.2 billion credentials) on the dark web
 - Contained an outdated, but still used, credential to a Colonial Pipeline Virtual Private Network (VPN)
 - Businesses typically use a VPN **to give remote employees access to internal applications and data**, or to create a single shared network between multiple office locations.

"It was a complicated password, I want to be clear on that. It was not a Colonial123-type password." - Colonial Pipeline CEO in Senate Hearing











!;--have i been pwned?

Check if your email or phone is in a data breach











email or phone (international format)

pwned?

Largest breaches

	772,904,991 Collection #1 accounts
	763,117,241 Verifications.io accounts
	711,477,622 Onliner Spambot accounts
	622,161,052 Data Enrichment Exposure From PDL Customer accounts
	593,427,119 Exploit.In accounts
	509,458,528 Facebook accounts
	457,962,538 Anti Public Combo List accounts
	393,430,309 River City Media Spam List accounts
	359,420,698 MySpace accounts
	268,765,495 Wattpad accounts

Recently added breaches

	3,117,548 CoinMarketCap accounts
	228,102 Thingiverse accounts
	50,538 Playbook accounts
	66,479 Fantasy Football Hub accounts
	72,596 Republican Party of Texas accounts
	125,698,496 LinkedIn Scraped Data accounts
	266,399 Ajarn accounts
	15,003,961 Epik accounts
	20,154,583 IndiaMART accounts
	878,209 Imavex accounts

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- Scanned to find all VPNs (e.g., port 427 if using VMware ESXi, port 3389 if searching for applications that use the Remote Desk Protocol)

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- Scanned to find all VPNs (e.g., port 427 if using VMware ESXi, port 3389 if searching for applications that use the Remote Desk Protocol)
- Try the Colonial Pipeline/leaked credentials
- Attempted the credential---no two-factor authentication (legacy VPN)---so it just worked!
- Direct access to internal network/systems/files.

Lateral Movement

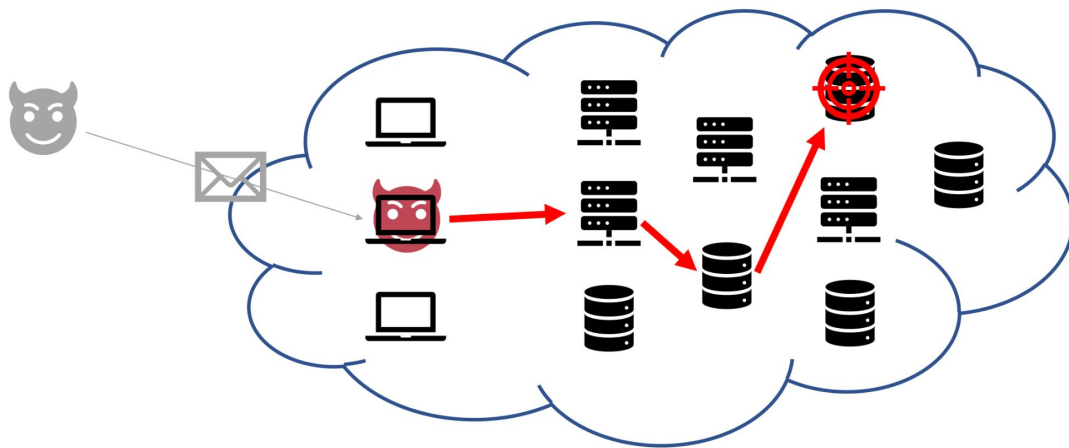
- (1) Reconnaissance: explore and map the network (e.g., netstat, ifconfig, arp cache, ip tables...)
- (2) Privilege Escalation: gain access to the credentials needed to log into the next server (e.g., social engineering, exploit)
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Once inside a network, attackers “laterally move”

Lateral Movement:
Attacker movement *between* internal machines



5

Hopper: Modeling and Detecting Lateral Movement

Grant Ho, *UC San Diego, UC Berkeley, and Dropbox*; Mayank Dhiman, *Dropbox*;
Devdatta Akhawe, *Figma, Inc.*; Vern Paxson, *UC Berkeley and International
Computer Science Institute*; Stefan Savage and Geoffrey M. Voelker,
UC San Diego; David Wagner, *UC Berkeley*

<https://www.usenix.org/conference/usenixsecurity21/presentation/ho>

DarkSide succeeds in lateral movement...and
begins encrypting ~100GB of their files

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Aftermath of Colonial Pipeline Hack

- Colonial Pipeline shuts down to stop lateral movement / ransomware spread
- FBI, CISA, DoE, DHS all notified
- Colonial Pipeline pays ransom
 - It is illegal for companies to pay ransom to terrorist organizations, but it is not illegal (only “advised against”) to pay ransoms in general

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- DarkSide regrets going high-profile



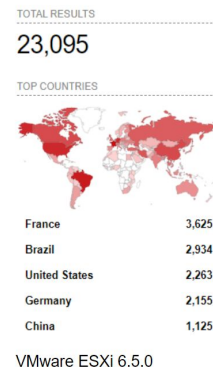
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- DarkSide regrets going high-profile
- FBI recovers some of the ransom money (blockchain analysis + secrets)



DarkSide has used more sophisticated ways to gain access to networks...

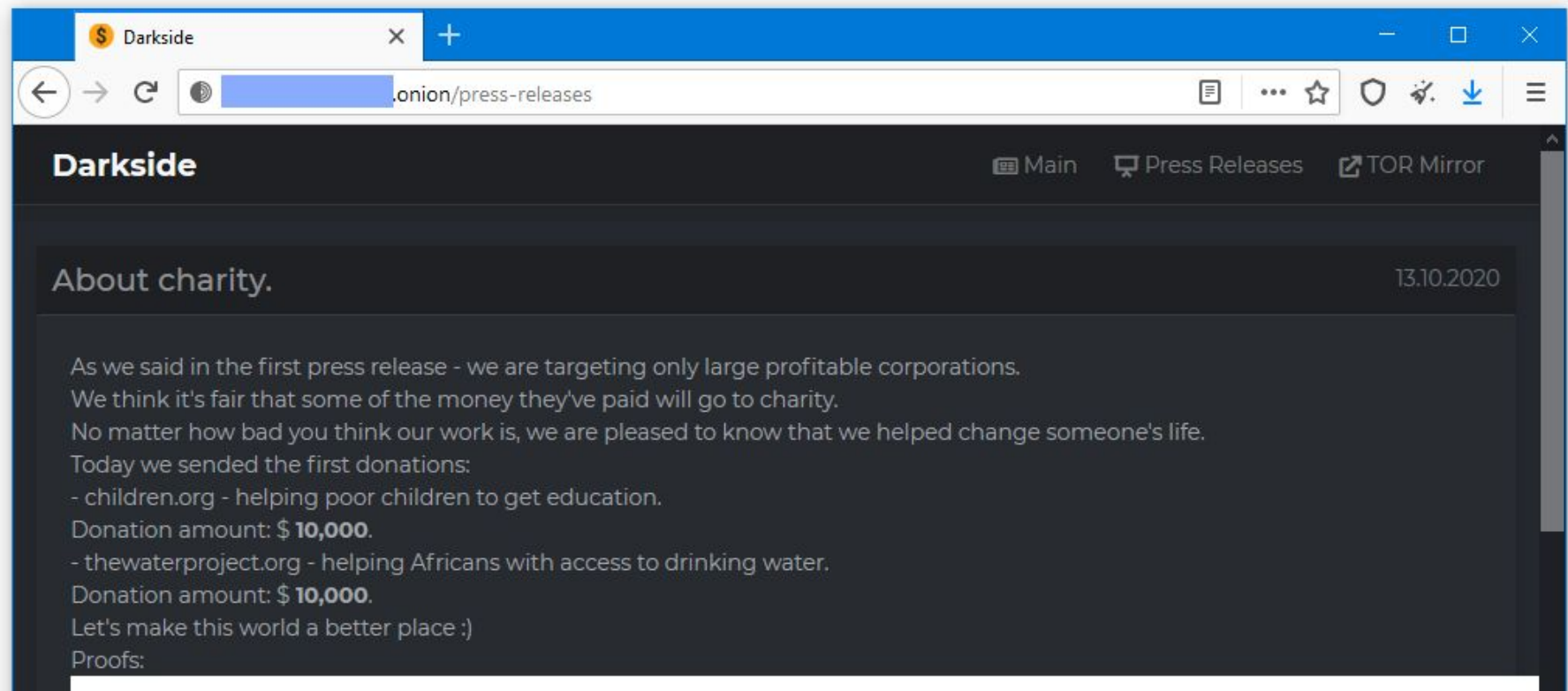
- Critical VPN/ Remote Access tools CVEs (Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures)
 - [CVE-2021-20016](#) : “A SQL-Injection vulnerability in the SonicWall SSLVPN SMA100 product allows a remote unauthenticated attacker to perform SQL query to achieve remote control execution”
 - [CVE-2019-554/ CVE-2020-3992](#): Targets a use-after-free bug in VMware ESXi that allows an attacker to achieve remote control execution



May 2021 (Shodan)

<https://cybersecurityworks.com/blog/ransomware/darkside-the-ransomware-that-brought-a-us-pipeline-to-a-halt.html>

The BrightSide of DarkSide




An increasingly common variation: software
supply chain attacks

MOVEit ransomware attacks - 2023

- Zero-day SQL injection vulnerability in MOVEit file transfer software
 - New CVE, old OWASP vulnerability class
- Cl0p ransomware gang seem to have developed attack for ~2 years before mass-exploiting organizations using MOVEit

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- Hundreds of organizations affected, including British Airways, the BBC, Shell, Ernst & Young, US Medicare/Medicaid Services, US Department of Energy... and Stanford Healthcare and LPCH



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LILY HAY NEWMAN

[SECURITY](#) JUN 18, 2023 5:25 PM

A Russia-Based Hacking Rampage Hits US Agencies and Exposes Millions

The ransomware gang Cl0p exploited a vulnerability in a file transfer service. The flaw is now patched, but the damage is still coming into focus.

MOVEit victim count latest: 2.6K+ orgs hit, 77M+ people's data stolen

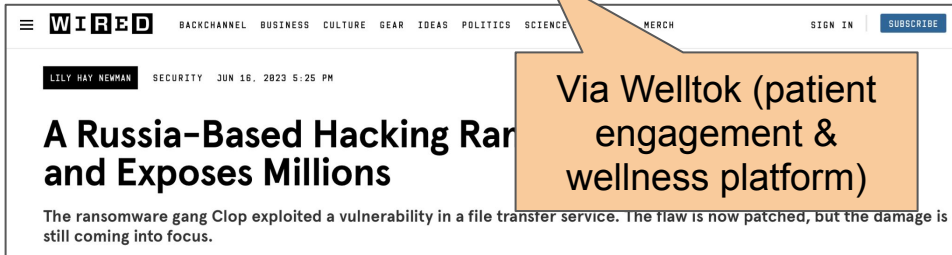
Real-life impact of buggy software laid bare – plus: Avast tries to profit from being caught up in attacks

 Jessica Lyons

Mon 20 Nov 2023 · 20:39 UTC

MOVEit ransomware attacks - 2023

- Zero-day SQL injection vulnerability in MOVEit file transfer software
 - New CVE-2023-30663 vulnerability class
- Cl0p ransomware group seem to have developed attack campaigns using MOVEit
 - Via Maximus (govt health tech services contractor)
 - Via Zellis (payroll services provider)
- Hundreds of organizations affected, including British Airways, the BBC, Shell, Ernst & Young, US Medicare/Medicaid Services, US Department of Energy... and Stanford Healthcare and LPCH



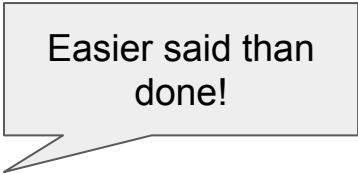
MOVEit ransomware attacks - 2023

- MOVEit issued a patch quickly and organizations scrambled to apply it, but attackers were faster
- Cl0p has demanded money from organizations in exchange for not leaking all their data
- Many leaks subsequently happened

How should one protect an Internet service
from Internet Scans?

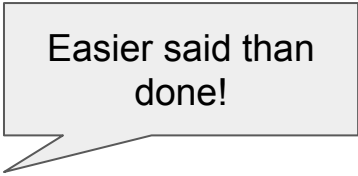
Defenses against Internet Scanning

- Don't expose unnecessary services to the public internet
- Use 2FA to minimize impact of a compromised credential
- Constantly upgrade (CVEs get patched all the time)



Easier said than
done!

Defenses against Internet Scanning



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Not a sufficient substitute (i.e., obscuring a service):

- Use IPv6 address
 - May show up in passive data sources (e.g., DNS, network taps)
- Use an unassigned/unexpected port
 - New scanners/techniques have been developed to find such hosts

Why do hacker groups generally operate out of Russia, North Korea, China?

- “Anti-western” philosophies
- Good STEM education
- Russia in particular: Russian law only applies to crime against Russia
 - No pushback from government; sometimes, even encouragement
- North Korea in particular: Goal is to fund nuclear weapons program despite international sanctions



Installing a Russian keyboard deters Russian attackers from compromising the device