



Cybersecurity in a changing world

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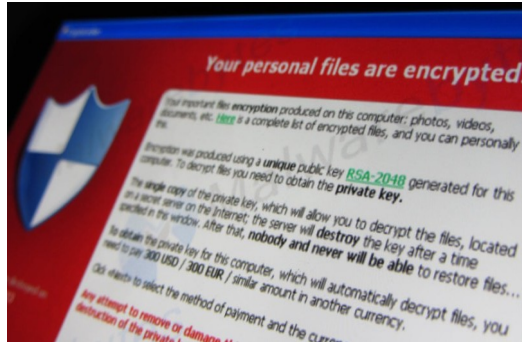


The iper-connected future





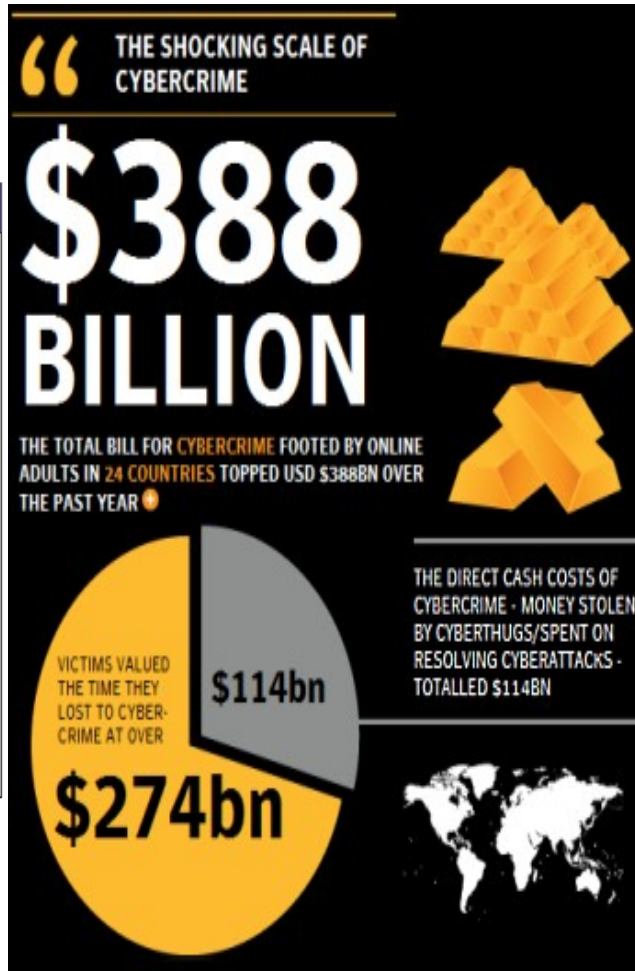
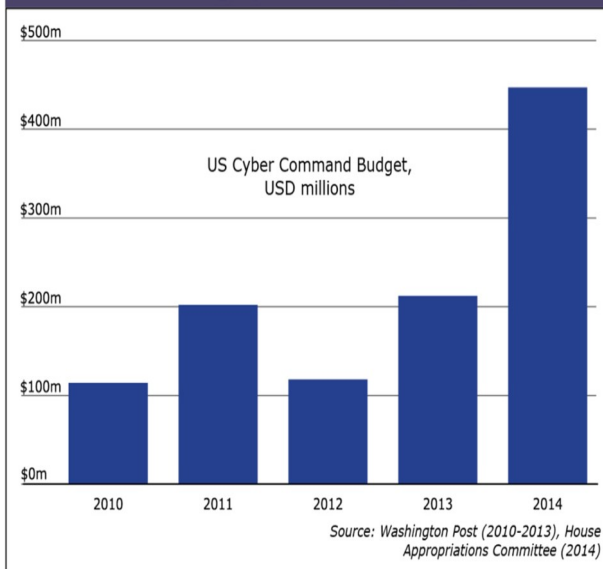
Upcoming threats



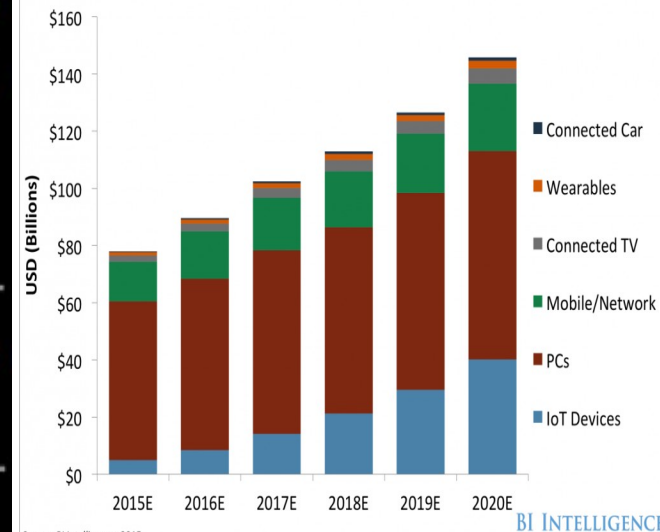


Costs and damage

A soaring cyber-security budget



Cybersecurity Market Annual Forecast
Global

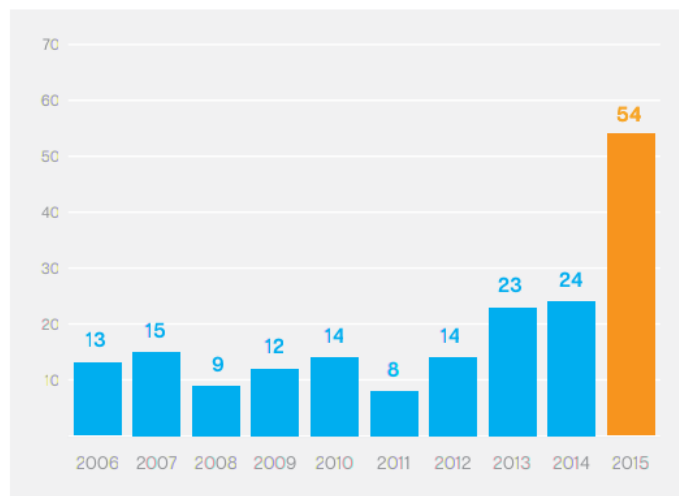




Phishing, spear phishing, and the most important vulnerability...

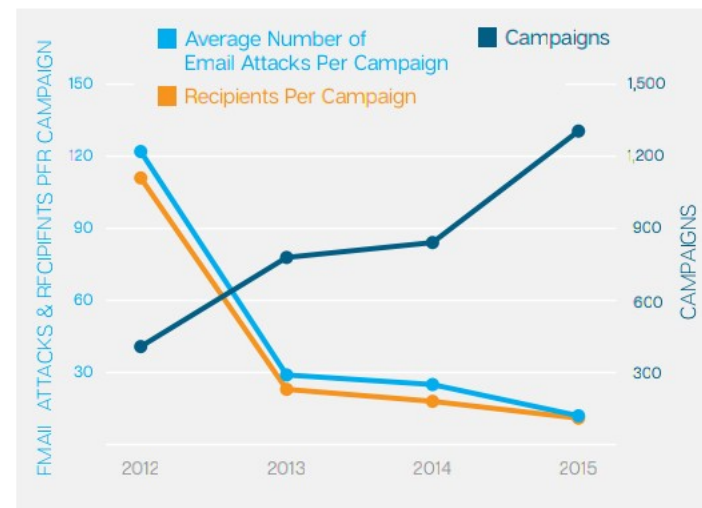
Zero-Day Vulnerabilities, Annual Total

- The highest number of zero-day vulnerabilities was disclosed in 2015, evidence of the maturing market for research in this area.



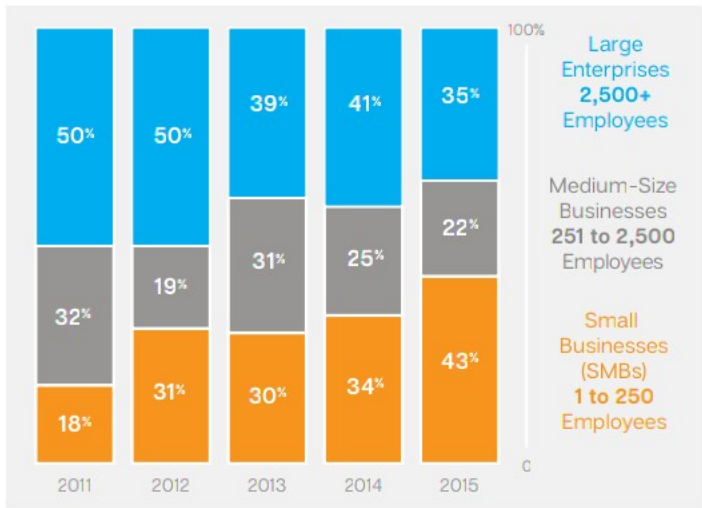
Spear-Phishing Email Campaigns

- In 2015, the number of campaigns increased, while the number of attacks and the number of recipients within each campaign continued to fall. With the length of time shortening, it's clear that these types of attacks are becoming stealthier.



Spear-Phishing Attacks by Size of Targeted Organization

- Attacks against small businesses continued to grow in 2015, although many of these attacks were directed to fewer organizations, increasing by 9 percentage points.



Source: Symantec Internet Security Threat Report 2016



The underground economy

- The underground financial fraud community has become increasingly organized, facilitating an expanded reach
- Anyone, independently from their skill level, can buy a malware builder and create a customized sample
- The price depends on the features of the trojans, typically starting from 100\$ for an old, leaked version, to about 3,000\$ for a new complete version
- Cybercriminals also offer paid support and customization, or sell advanced configuration files that the end users can include in their custom builds
- Compromised banking accounts are traded for five to ten percent of their current balance



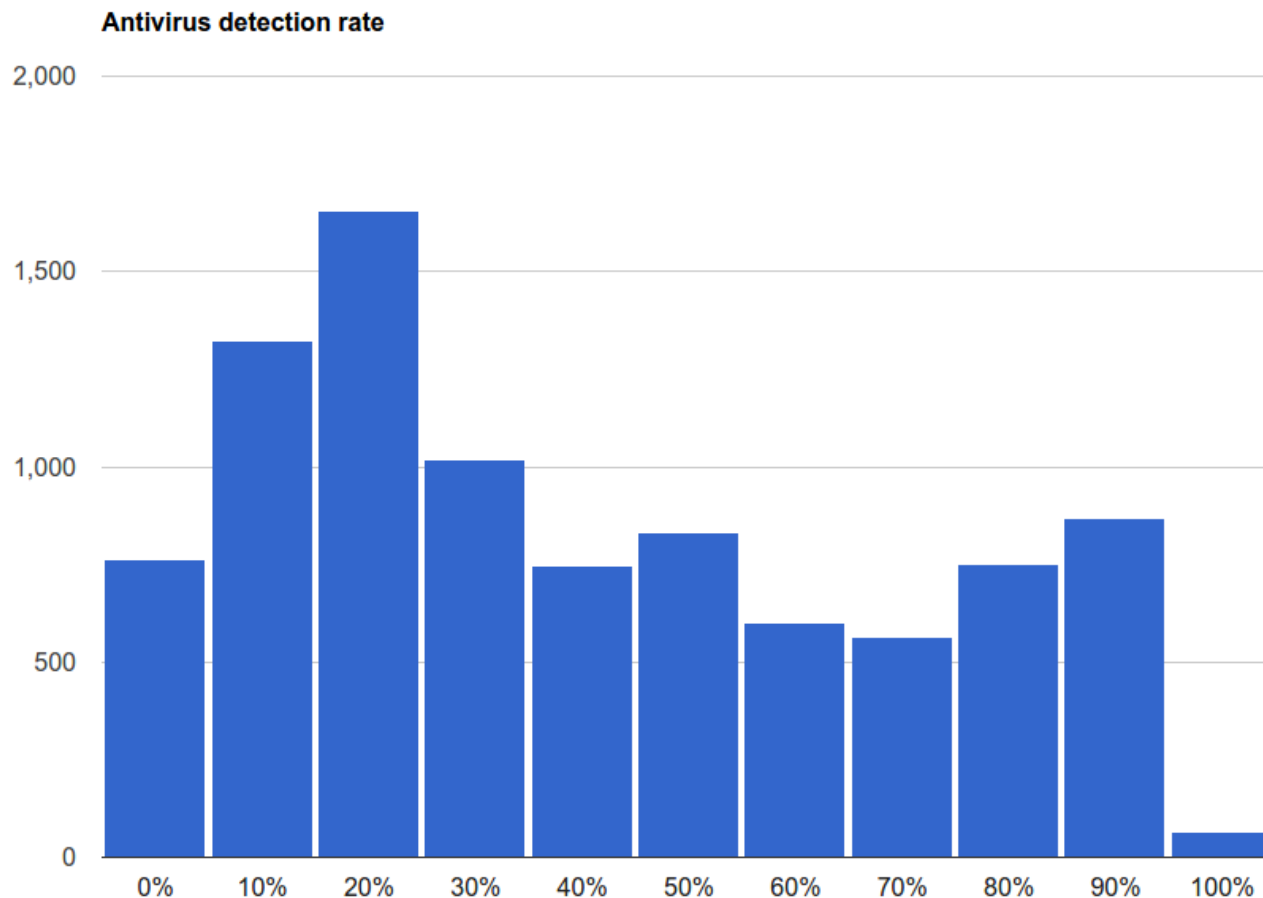
Information Stealers: an overview

- What they are:
 - ✓ Malware that steal credentials such as usernames, passwords, and second factors of authentication
 - ✓ They are also named “banking trojans”, because they are often used to steal banking credentials and perform online financial frauds
- ZeuS (2007), SpyEye (2011), Citadel (2012), are the most notorious
- What they do:
 - ✓ Steal private information submitted to web forms
 - ✓ Harvest and steal files
 - ✓ Hijack browser session
 - ✓ Use the victim as a proxy



AV Detection Rate

Low detection rate: as of yesterday, according to ZeuS Tracker the overall detection rate is 40.04%





Man in the Browser and WebInject

- Info-stealing trojans exploit API hooking techniques to be able to intercept all the data going through the browser even when the connection is encrypted (Man in the Browser attacks)
- They also contain a module called WebInject able to manipulate and modify web pages injecting new content
- The goal is to make the victim believe that the web page is legitimately asking for the second factor of authentication or any other private information

A screenshot of a login form with a light blue background. It contains two input fields: 'User ID' and 'Password'. At the bottom, there are two green buttons: 'Unable to log on?' and 'Continue'.

A screenshot of the same login form, but with two additional fields injected below the password field. These fields are 'Memorable word' and 'Date of Birthday'. The 'Date of Birthday' field is composed of three dropdown menus for 'day', 'month', and 'year'. A red rectangular box highlights these two injected fields. The 'Unable to log on?' and 'Continue' buttons remain at the bottom.



Mobile trojans

- Most banking trojan toolkits include nowadays a mobile component
- This mobile component works in pairs with the PC versions and can access all the information in the user's phone, including SMS sent by banks containing One Time Passwords (OTP)

www.yourbank.com





Another example: rogue AV

- Suppose a “rogue AV” well designed costs \$1500
- At the peak of the phenomenon, 3.5% of clients worldwide was exposed once per month to a rogue AV (PandaLabs)
- There’s surely in excess of a billion computers in the world (Forrester)
- So let’s guess 35 million “exposures” per month
- Thinking that a couple of users, on average, use a computer, and using a Gartner estimate of 3.3% of failures in handling phishing emails...
- ~500.000 Rogue AV are successful every month. With an average “price” of \$59.95... it means > \$415M a year...



<http://gizmodo.com/385113/this-is-how-cyber-criminals-party-mimes-and-blow+up-dolls>



Yet another example: ransomware


CRYPTOWALL RANSOMWARE COST USERS \$325 MILLION IN 2015

by [NewsEditor](#) on November 2nd, 2015 in [Industry and Security News](#).

Ransomware Hackers Blackmail U.S. Police Departments

Chris Francescani
Tuesday, 26 Apr 2016 | 10:30 AM ET



**Public Service Announcement**
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

June 23, 2015
Alert Number
I-062315-PSA

CRIMINALS CONTINUE TO DEFRAUD AND EXTORT FUNDS
FROM VICTIMS USING CRYPTOWALL RANSOMWARE
SCHEMES

WannaCry Ransomware Encrypted Hospital Medical Devices

Hollywood hospital pays \$17,000 in bitcoin to
hackers; FBI investigating





Do you wannacry?



AV industry in 1998



AV industry in 2008





The IoT is the network of physical objects or "things" embedded with electronics, software, sensors, and network connectivity, which enables these objects to collect and exchange data



Personal things...



Ring



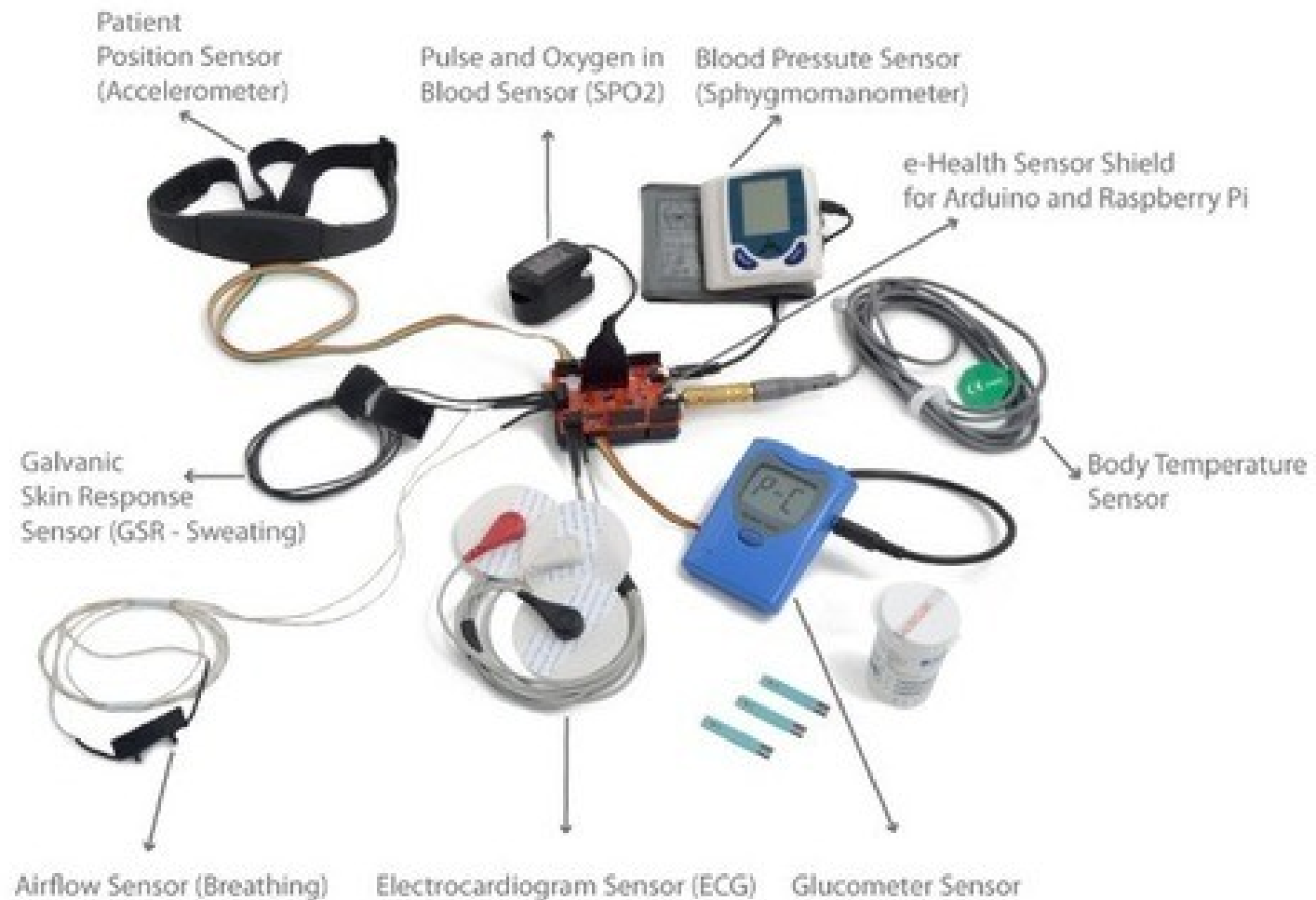


Home things...





Medical things (ouch!)



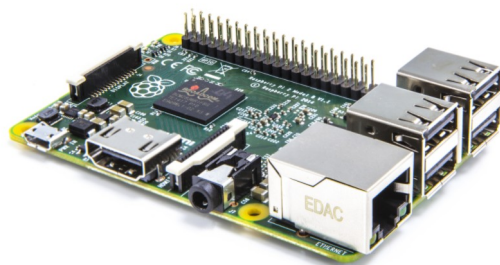


Specific challenges in medical IoT

- Designed to interact intimately with the human body (→ value at risk very high)
- Small in scale, and constrained in power consumption
- Increasing connectivity → need to be insulated from the public Internet
- Firmware updates might be unfeasible, or risky
- Designers focus on *safety* rather than *security*, tested according to *standards* and regulatory specifications: this approach does not work with security engineering, where most testing is negative
- Security assessment and design needs a systemic approach, whereas most medical IoT devices are designed and certified separately



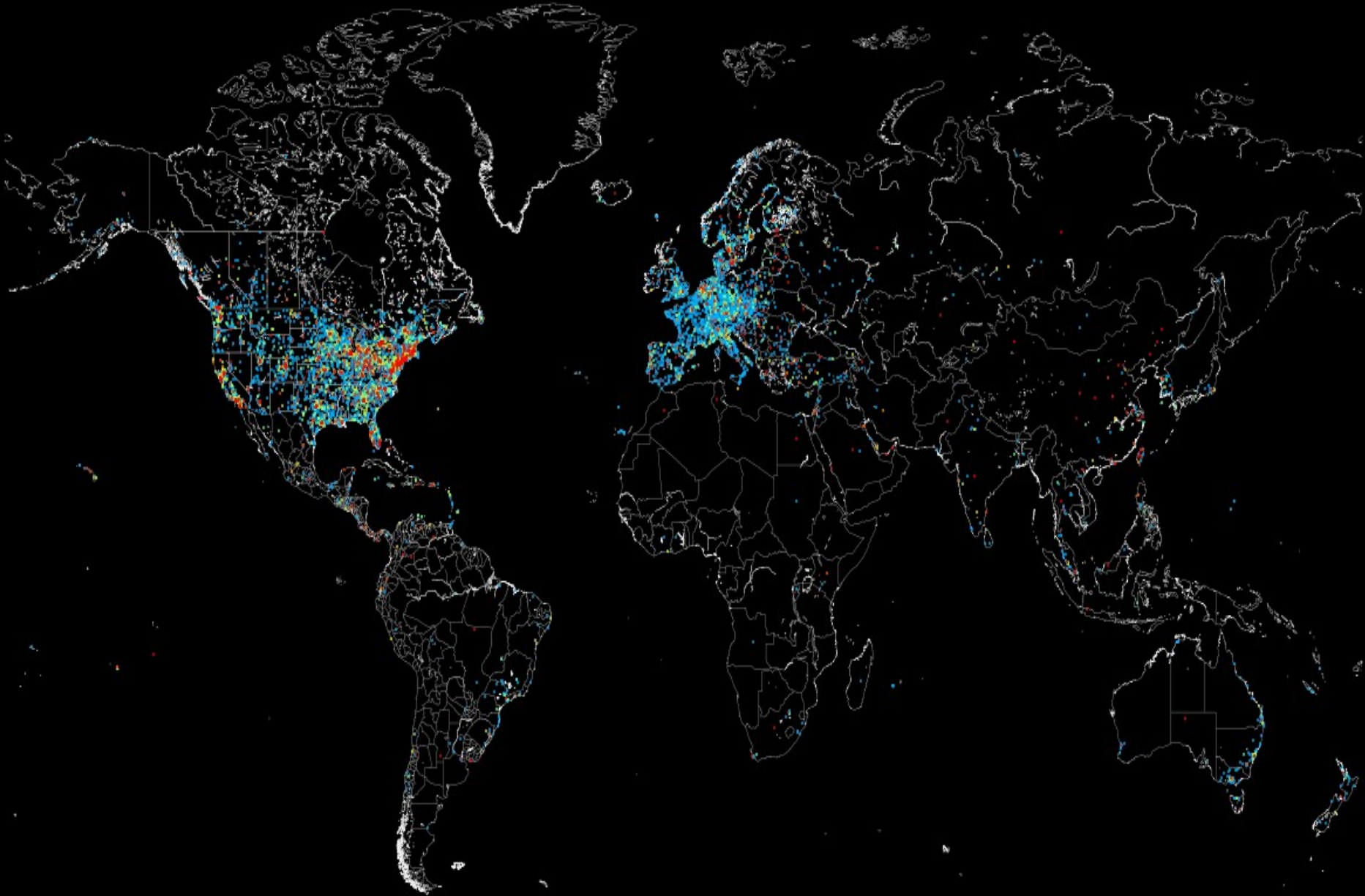
But also industrial things...!





- **Originally-disconnected systems now “opening” to the Internet**
- Critical infrastructure and safety-critical systems
- (sometimes) no humans in the middle
- → Influence environment and humans (≠ data security!)

ICS on the Internet





Attacks against ICS share some characteristics

- 2014: Steel mill incident
 - Spear phishing leads to compromise of corporate network
 - Pivot into plant network
 - Exploitation phase (compromise network controllers)
- 23rd December 2015: Ukraine power outage
 - Black energy malware
 - Spear phishing leads to compromise of corporate network
 - BlackEnergy malware steals VPN credentials
 - Pivot into plant networks
 - Exploitation phase (modification of UPS controller firmware)



- The usual vulnerabilities (buffer overflows, command injection)
- “Outdated” coding practices
- Hardcoded credentials (and no real account lockout in place)
- No encryption (or, worse, placebo cryptography)
- Software and updates not signed
- No hardening: no privilege separation, nothing
- No physical security (physical access == full compromise)
- Read the full research report at <http://robosec.org>



- Information disclosure (way too verbose banners, detailed technical material)
- Outdated everything (kernel, compilers, libraries, ...)
- Weak \ known \ static credentials
- Poor or misconfigured transport encryption (e.g., VPN with static auth keys, pre-generated certs, ...)
- Insecure web interface (no input sanitization... and even security critical code copied straight from blog posts!)
- **No better than consumer IoT devices!**
- Read the full research report at <http://robosec.org>

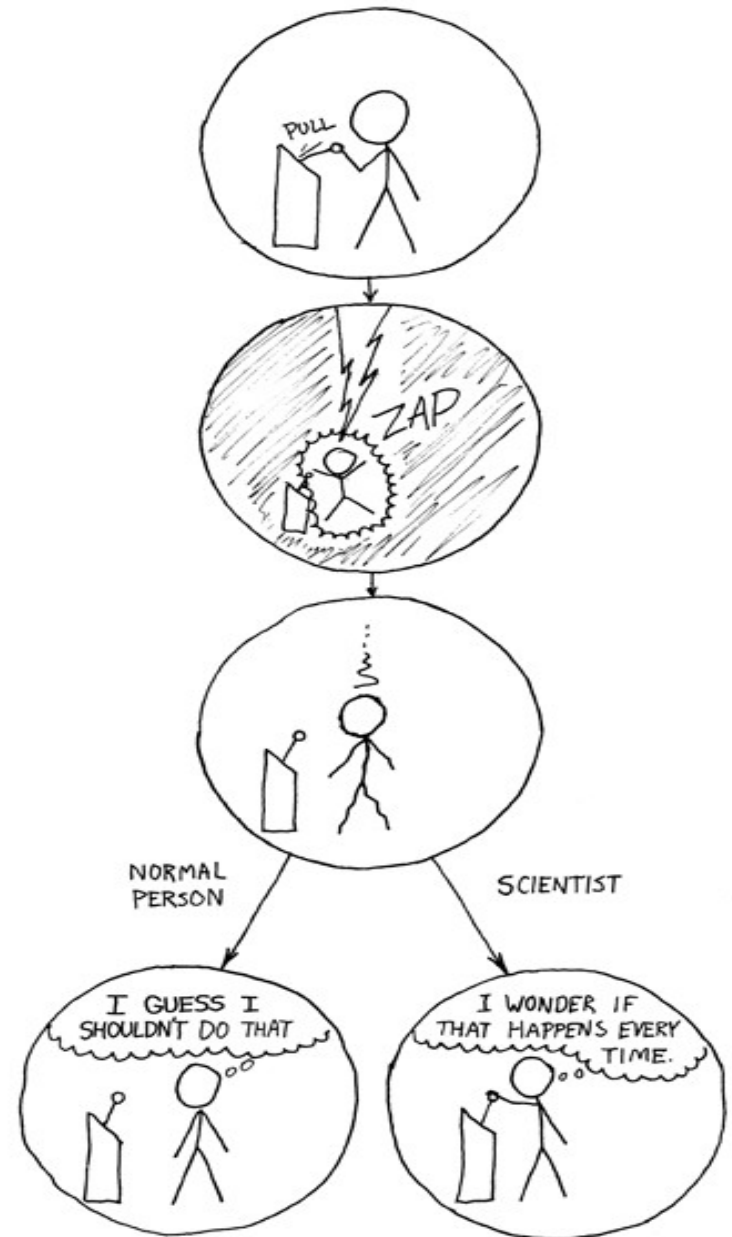


- 1.Username Enumeration (really?)
- 2.Weak Passwords (you can't be serious)
- 3.Account Lockout (didn't we figure out this in 1970?)
- 4.Unencrypted Services (Snowden, anyone?!)
- 5.Two-factor Authentication (even my bank can do this)
- 6.Poorly Implemented Encryption (so, if it's not in clear, it's weak...)
- 7.Update Sent Without Encryption (...)
- 8.Update Location Writable (yup, why not executing random code?)
- 9.Denial of Service (on your oven, to burn your cake)
- 10.Removal of Storage Media (you can't make this stuff up)
- 11.No Manual Update Mechanism (fine, it's probably autom...)
- 12.Missing Update Mechanism (... or maybe not)
- 13.Firmware Version Display and/or Last Update Date (but in any case you don't even know)



Questions?

- Thank you for your attention!
- You can reach me at stefano.zanero@polimi.it
- Or just tweet @raistolo



A person with a large backpack is crouching on a rocky outcrop, looking out over a mountain landscape. The mountains are covered in snow and are illuminated by a warm, golden light, likely from the setting or rising sun. The person is wearing a dark jacket and a backpack with orange accents. The scene is reflected in a body of water in the foreground.

Cybersecurity: «i principali rischi le aziende e i più comuni tipi di attacco informatico»

16/06/2022

Flavio Fiorio – SVP IT&YWEB

Videndum Company Profile



Videndum plc is a leading global provider of **premium branded hardware products and software solutions** to the growing **content creation market.**

Customers include broadcasters, film studios, production and rental companies, photographers independent content creators, gamers and enterprises.

We design, manufacture and distribute high performance products and solutions including camera supports, video transmission systems and monitors, live streaming solutions, smartphone accessories, robotic camera systems, prompters, LED lighting, mobile power, bags and motion control, audio capture and noise reduction equipment.

We are organised in three Divisions: **Media Solutions**, **Production Solutions** and **Creative Solutions**.

2021 financial highlights

Revenue

£394.3m

↑ Up 36%

2021	£394.3m
2020	£290.5m
2019	£376.1m

Adjusted operating profit*

£46.2m

↑ Up 367%

2021	£46.2m
2020	£9.9m
2019	£52.4m

Statutory operating profit

£33.5m

↑ Up £36.8m

Recommended final dividend per share

24.0p

↑ Up 433%

Net debt*

£145.2m

2021	£145.2m
2020	£90.8m
2019	£96.0m

Adjusted operating margin*

11.7%

↑ Up 830 bps

Statutory operating margin

8.5%

↑ Up 960 bps

Interim dividend per share

11.0p

* In addition to statutory reporting this report provides Alternative Performance Measures ("APMs") which are not defined or specified under the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). The Group uses these APMs to aid the comparability of information between reporting periods and Divisions, by adjusting for certain items which impact upon IFRS measures, to aid the user in understanding the activity taking place across the Group's businesses. APMs are used by the Directors and management for performance analysis, planning, reporting and incentive purposes. A summary of APMs used and their closest equivalent statutory measures is given in the Glossary on pages 201 to 203.

Adjusted basic earnings per share*

69.9p

2021	69.9p
2020	9.0p
2019	80.6p

Basic earnings per share

56.4p

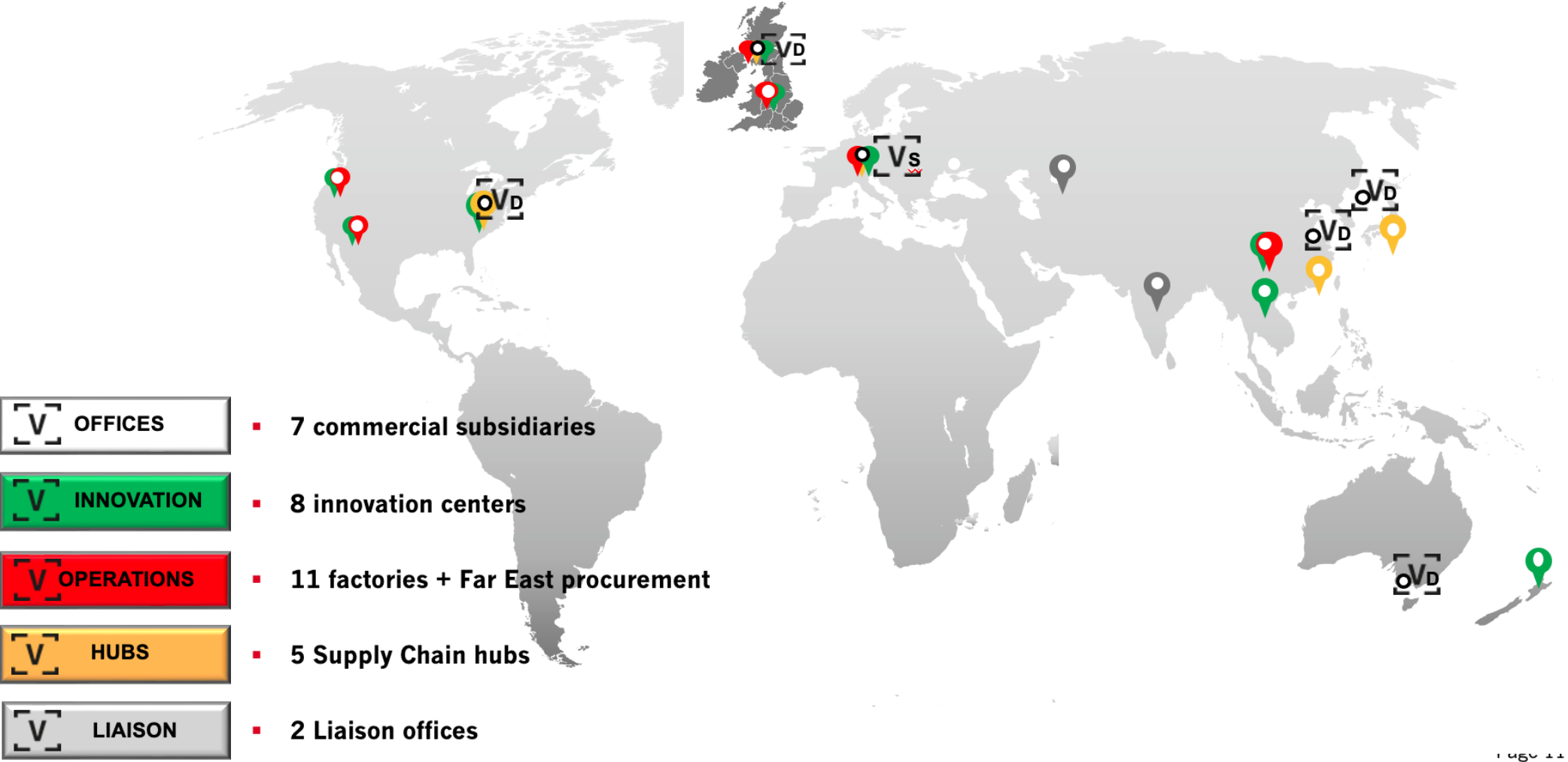
↑ Up 68p

Recommended total dividend per share

35.0p

↑ Up 678%

“Videndum Media Solutions” Organization



We are the largest manufacturer of branded supports in the world and 4 x larger than the No.2



Germany

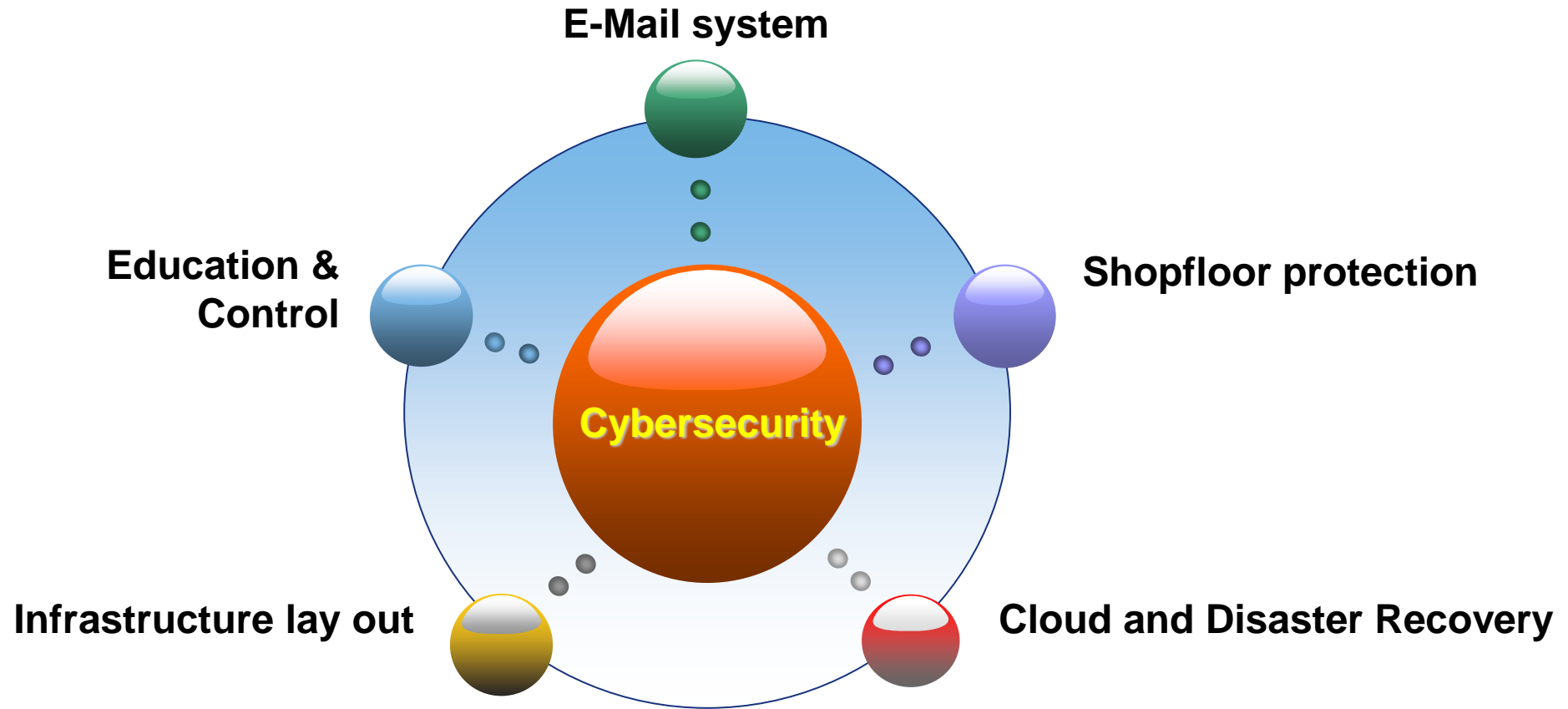
Videndum manifest - Cyber Security Strategy



Cyber Strategy Plan

- *Align our strategy to a risk-based framework.*
- *Embed security and security culture into the business and our business processes.*
 - *Hold regular training and testing for all employees around security and data governance.*
 - *Work with functions such as engineering to ensure the same framework is applied to our development and products.*
- *External verification, assurance and certification*
 - *Bi-annual review of cyber strategy, plan and readiness.*
 - *IASME (Cyber Essential) + Certification*
 - *Increased levels of Pen testing*
- *Ensure our data is safe, secure and compliant.*
- *Have a Zero-Trust and layered approach to Security.*
- *Assess and secure our internal and external supply chain.*
- *Dedicated security resources.*

Cybersecurity touch points

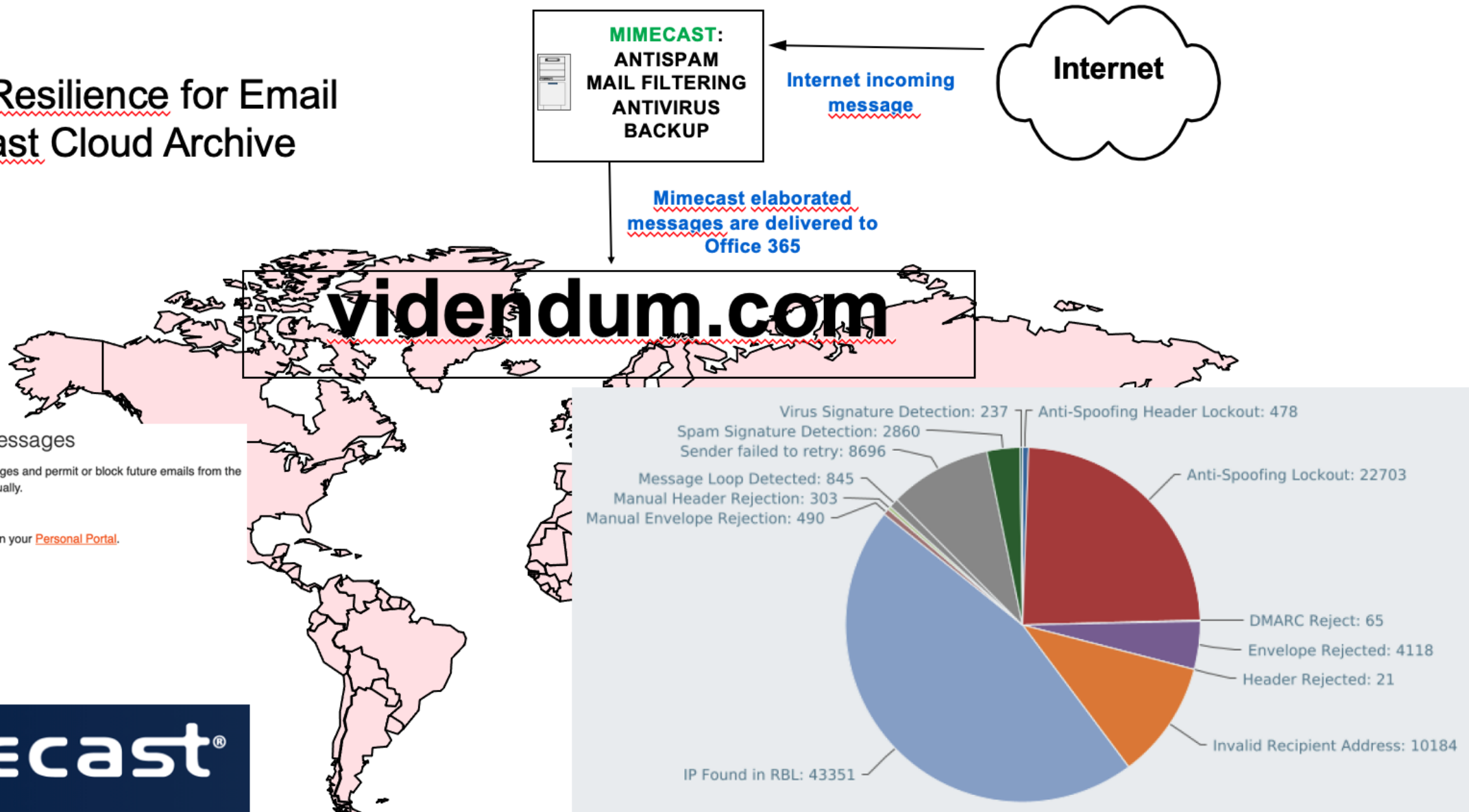


We have to consider multiple touch points

eMail system protection



- Cyber Resilience for Email
- Mimecast Cloud Archive



Shopfloor/Office protection



- L'industry 4.0 ha portato molta tecnologia nelle fabbriche, ed un fermo derivante da attacco informatico ha per noi una dimensione giornaliera di perdita del valore prodotto (non del fatturato che sarebbe ovviamente molto più alto) che va da 250K€ a 300K€)
 - *Aggiornare l'hardware di fabbrica alle ultime release di sistema operativo Microsoft*
 - *Controllo in tempo reale degli accessi al network mediante console*
 - *Gestione dei diversi profili che accedono*
 - *Documentare i login, e utilizzare un sistema semplice per l'accesso anche delle terze parti*
 - *Multiple network access (ad esempio abbiamo sdoppiato le linee di accesso per gli operatori di produzione e per gli impiegati)*
 - *Management console (MDM) for worldwide hardware control*



Cloud and Disaster Recovery & infrastructure lay out



- Utilizziamo un cloud privato ed uno pubblico
- *Cloud privato: la server farm TIM da servizio per processi standard come ERP e Business Intelligence alle filiali mediante una rete protetta da firewall Checkpoint*
- *Cloud Pubblico: per servizi prettamente cloud come l'eCommerce che hanno un alta possibilità di essere attaccati, ci avvaliamo della protezione di WAF (web application firewall) rinforzati da servizi specifici di firewalling di secondo livello messi nel nostro caso a disposizione da AWS . Abbiamo un controllo 24x7 con un fornitore italiano di base a Padova che ci eroga il servizio.*
- Disaster Recovery in seconda server farm locata a più di 50 km dalla prima ed in caso di AWS in due continenti diversi

51.000.000

Request bloccate in 6 mesi

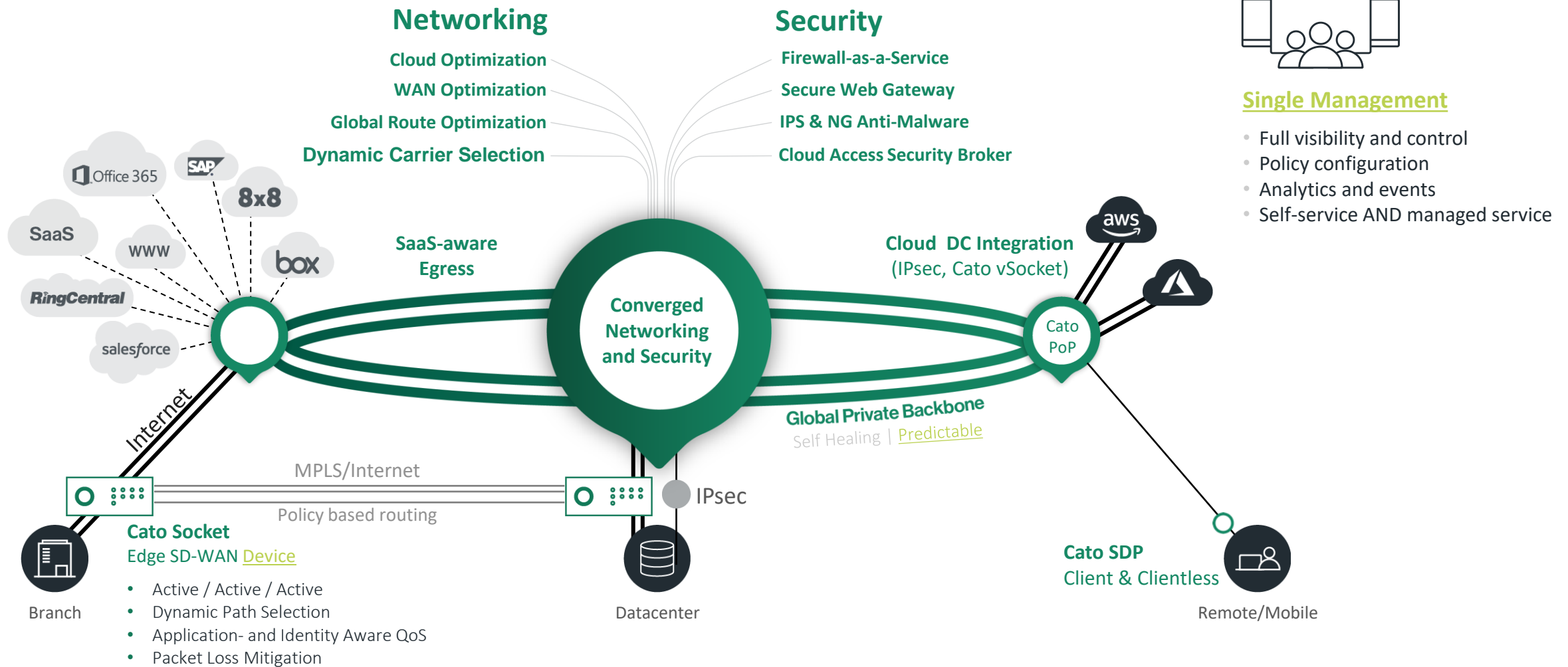
Totale di 408M pari al 12,5%

- Education
 - Sollecitare l'utenza con frequenti messaggi che chiariscano cos'è un cyber attacco, anche con esempi pratici
 - Con la collaborazione di HR, mettere in pista uno strumento di e-learning (nel nostro caso è Knowbe4) per chiarire ed educare i colleghi che potrebbero sottovalutare ... un click
- Usare strumenti messi a disposizione da Microsoft per aumentare la sicurezza e quindi di conseguenza limitare i cyber attacchi
 - 2FA - Multifactor Authentication
 - MS One Drive
- Dotarsi di piattaforme di vulnerability management, che regolarmente facciano un check dell'infrastruttura (www.tenable.com)

Statistics ⓘ

VULNERABILITIES	SEVERITY	LICENSED ASSETS	NEWLY DISCOVERED	NESSUS & AGENT SCANS (LAST 90 DAYS)	SUCCESS
4.2K	57 Critical 174 High	473	5 (Last 7 Days) 6 (Last 30 Days)	94	76% Successful 24% Failed

Opportunità tecnologica di rinforzo della protezione: SASE



Secure Access Service Edge: Semplificazione dell'infrastruttura e riduzione del rischio di cyber attack

