





## When Data Become Radar: Tracing Spammers and Phishers Through the Abuse of the Internet Infrastructure

Klaus Steding-Jessen CERT.br / NIC.br / CGI.br jessen@cert.br

Wagner Meira Jr. e-Speed / DCC / UFMG meira@dcc.ufmg.br





#### Agenda

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SpamPots Project Objectives

Architecture Overview

Mining Spam Campaigns

**Ongoing Work** 

Monitoring Phishings and Fraud Abuses

References





### SpamPots Project Objectives



Better understand the abuse of the Internet infrastructure by spammers

- measure the problem from a different point of view: abuse of infrastructure X spams received at the destination
- Help develop the spam characterization research
- Measure the abuse of end-user machines to send spam
- Provide data to trusted parties
  - help the constituency to identify infected machines
  - identify malware and scams targeting their constituency
- Use the spam collected to improve antispam filters
- Develop better ways to
  - identify phishing and malware
  - identify botnets via the abuse of open proxies and relays
- Sensors at: AU, AT, BR, CL, NL, TW, US and UY

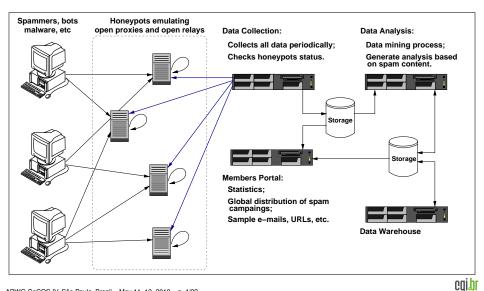
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#### **Architecture Overview**



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## Case Study



- IP from Nigeria
- abuse SOCKS Proxy in Brazil
- connects at an ISP in Germany
- to authenticate with a stolen credential
- to send a phishing to .uk victims
- with a link to a phony Egg bank site
- using a South Africa domain
- hosted at an IP address allocated to "UK's largest web hosting company based in Gloucester"





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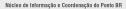
#### Case Study (cont.)

```
From: "Egg Bank Plc"<onlinesecure@egg.com>
Subject: Online Banking Secure Message Alert!
Date: Mon, 19 Apr 2010 14:46:29 +0100
X-SMTP-Proto: ESMTPA
X-Ehlo: user
X-Mail-From: onlinesecure@egg.com
X-Rcpt-To: <victim1>@yahoo.co.uk
X-Rcpt-To: <victim2>@yahoo.com
X-Rcpt-To: <victim3>@yahoo.co.uk
X-Rcpt-To: <victim4>@hotmail.co.uk
(...)
X-Rcpt-To: <victimN>@aol.com
```



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#### Case Study (cont.)

X-Sensor-Dstport: 1080 X-Src-Proto: SOCKS 5 X-Src-TP: 41.155.50.138 X-Src-Hostname: dial-pool50.lg.starcomms.net X-Src-ASN: 33776 X-Src-OS: unknown X-Src-RIR: afrinic X-Src-CC: NG X-Src-Dnsbl: zen=PBL (Spamhaus) X-Dst-IP: 195.4.92.9 X-Dst-Hostname: virtual0.mx.freenet.de X-Dst-ASN: 5430 X-Dst-Dstport: 25 X-Dst-RIR: ripencc X-Dst-CC: DE



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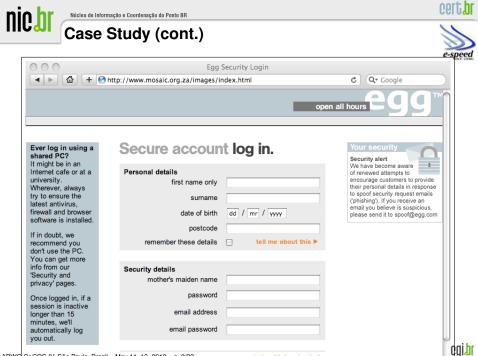
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### Case Study (cont.)

```
<br>><font face="Arial" size="2">
 You have 1 new Security Message Alert!
Log In into your account to review the new credit limit
terms and conditions... <br>
</font><font face="Arial" size="2"><br><font face="Arial">
</font></font><font face="Arial"><a rel="nofollow" target="_blank"
href="http://www.mosaic.org.za/images/index.html">
                           Click here to Log In</a></font>
<font face="Arial"> </font><font face="Arial" size="2">
</font><font face="Arial" size="2"><br><br>
Egg bank Online Service<br>> </font>
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<font face="Arial" size="2">
<font color="999999" size="1"> Egg bank Security
Department</font>
                                                         carp
```



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# Mining Spam Campaigns







## Motivation



- Spampots collect a huge volume of spams (2 million spams/day)
- How to make sense of all this data?
  - Data Mining!
  - Cluster spam messages into Spam Campaigns to isolate the traffic associated to each spammer
  - Correlate spam campaign attributes to unveil different spamming strategies

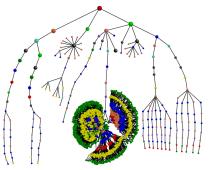




### The Pattern Tree Approach



- Features are extracted from spam messages (subject, URLs, layout etc)
- We organize them hierarquically inserting more frequent features on the top levels of the tree
- · Campaigns delimited by sequence of invariants





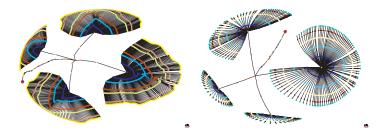


## Data reduction

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- 1. The Pattern Tree grouped 350M spam messages into 60K spam campaigns;
- 2. Obfuscation patterns are naturally discovered!
- 3. Automatically deals with new and unknown campaign obfuscation techniques







## Some Findings



Correlation of campaign language, source and target unveil spamming strategies, e.g:

1. Campaign Source=BR,  $\Rightarrow$  Campaign Language=Chinese, Campaign Target=yahoo.com.tw (confidence=87%)





## Some Findings (2)



- 1. URLs are the most frequently features obfuscated on spams; layout remains quite unchanged
- 2. 10% of spammers abuse both open proxies and open relays on the same campaign
- 3. Spammers chain open proxies with open relays to conceal their identities over the network
- 4. Windows machines abuse open proxies, Linux abuse open relays



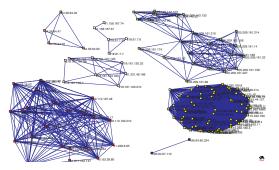


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## Mining Target Address Lists



- 1. Spamming IPs can be grouped according to the overlap on their e-mail address lists
- 2. Complementary to Spam Campaign Analysis
- 3. Evolution of Spam Campaigns associated to the same address list







## Ongoing Work



- 1. combining the views provided from different spampots
- 2. factorial design experiment to determine effects of spampots' parameters
- 3. investigating the connection between bots and open proxies / open relays







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## Monitoring Phishings and Fraud Abuses





## Comparing Brazilian Phishings x US Phishings



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- Brazilian Phishing Dataset provided by University of Sao Paulo
- US Phishing Dataset provided by Jose Nazario (Arbor Networks)

Tabela: Ocurrence of phishing indicators on Brazilian / US Phishings

dataset	BR	US
# of phishings	9,475	4,576
IP-based URLs	5%	28%
Nonmatching URLs	3%	15%
URL Redirection	0.5%	5%
Malicious Attachment	9%	0.1%
Suspicious Text	89%	70%

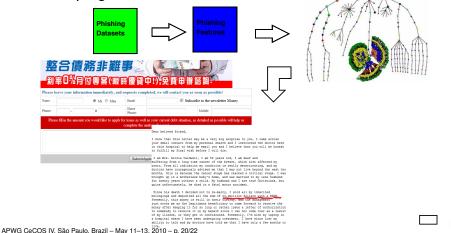
Brazilian Phishing less sophisticated; user education could be highly effective?



## Detecting phishing campaigns with spampots



- 1. we extracted phishing features from phishing datasets
- 2. incremental tree update algorithm to detect spam/phishing campaigns in real time



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#### References



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- Spamming Chains: A New Way of Understanding Spammer Behavior. Pedro H. Calais Guerra, Dorgival Guedes, Wagner Meira Jr., Cristine Hoepers, Marcelo H. P. C. Chaves, Klaus Steding-Jessen (CEAS '09)
- Spam Miner: A Platform for Detecting and Characterizing Spam Campaigns. Pedro H. Calais Guerra, Douglas Pires, Marco Ribeiro, Dorgival Guedes, Wagner Meira Jr., Cristine Hoepers, Marcelo H. P. C. Chaves, Klaus Steding-Jessen (ACM KDD'09 demo paper)







#### References



- Brazilian Internet Steering Comittee CGI.br http://www.cgi.br/
- Computer Emergency Response Team Brazil CERT.br http://www.cert.br/
- Previous presentations about the project http://www.cert.br/presentations/
- SpamPots Project white paper (in Portuguese) http://www.cert.br/docs/whitepapers/spampots/