Evolución de amenazas APT

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According to Symantec's security expert, Brian Tillett, traces of more than 30 programmers were found in the Stuxnet source code. ²⁹ The task of testing the worm in a faithful test bed site alone would have taken 10 developers at least six months. ³⁰

Other sources hypothesise that "building the worm cost at least 3 million dollars and required a team of as many as 10 skilled programmers working about six months". 31

Microsoft has estimated that at least 30 cyber experts have together spent more than 10,000 mandays (equivalent to 27 man-years) in the project.

According to Siemens engineers, to create this malware would take months if not years of work if done by one person.

The New York Times reported that Stuxnet was developed jointly by Americans and Israelis over the past two years (see later → Origins of Stuxnet).

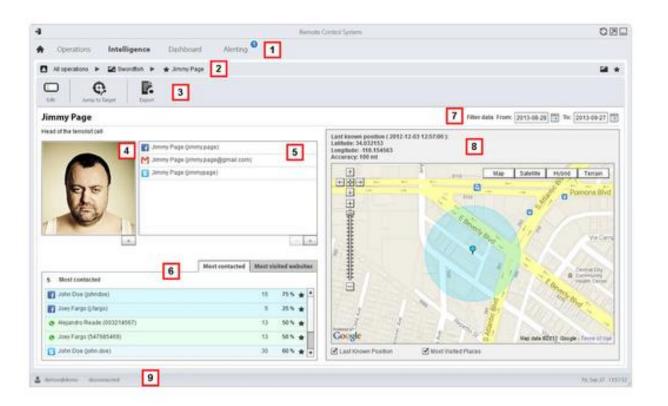
Finally, Langner's estimation for Stuxnet code is 15000 Lines of Code.

By interpolating the above estimations, and correlating them with those from Charlie Miller, Langner, and other OSINT sources, the following data can be empirically hypothesised:

ICS consultant SCADA/ PLC architect/ engineer Simatic PLC programmer Nuclear fuel production expert Windows internal system programmer Vulnerability analyst Exploit writer Quality assurance operator Lab field tester IT/ C&C infrastructure maintainer On-site intelligence operator On-site installer TOTAL	Number
Simatic PLC programmer Nuclear fuel production expert Windows internal system programmer Vulnerability analyst Exploit writer Quality assurance operator Lab field tester IT/ C&C infrastructure maintainer On-site intelligence operator On-site installer	2
Nuclear fuel production expert Windows internal system programmer Vulnerability analyst Exploit writer Quality assurance operator Lab field tester IT/ C&C infrastructure maintainer On-site intelligence operator On-site installer	2
Windows internal system programmer Vulnerability analyst Exploit writer Quality assurance operator Lab field tester IT/ C&C infrastructure maintainer On-site intelligence operator On-site installer	3
Vulnerability analyst Exploit writer Quality assurance operator Lab field tester IT/ C&C infrastructure maintainer On-site intelligence operator On-site installer	2
Exploit writer Quality assurance operator Lab field tester IT/ C&C infrastructure maintainer On-site intelligence operator On-site installer	5-10
Quality assurance operator Lab field tester IT/ C&C infrastructure maintainer On-site intelligence operator On-site installer	2
Lab field tester IT/ C&C infrastructure maintainer On-site intelligence operator On-site installer	3
IT/ C&C infrastructure maintainer On-site intelligence operator On-site installer	3
On-site intelligence operator On-site installer	3
On-site installer	5
	1-10?
TOTAL	1-2?
	≈ 45

Tab. 3: Estimation of knowledge profiles of personnel needed for the Stuxnet development, deployment and operational management







Once the exploit worked, it deployed the first stage payload: a compiled Autolt script. This script then by passed UAC using a known method called UACME, the code for which was taken from an online forum.

With higher privileges, the first stage payload ran PowerSploit to download code to run a reverse shell with Meterpreter – the RAT of the well known MetaSploit framework.

The next stage was exfiltration of document files that are also used to validate the value of the infection. If the infected system was deemed valuable enough, the threat actor then infected the target host with a second stage payload, which was once again a module built from code taken from various online forums and resources.

The attack vector is a spear phishing email with a PPS file attachment. It utilizes the exploit of CVE-2014-4114 (Sandworm). The exploit code closely resembles a public proof of concept exploit found on exploit-db1³. The exploit enables the attacker to drop files and execute an INF file, which is a Windows driver descriptor file.



HERE'S THE PUBLIC EVIDENCE RUSSIA HACKED THE DNC — IT'S NOT ENOUGH



Sam Biddle
December 14 2016, 5:30 p.m.

The New York Times

Russian Hackers Who Targeted
Clinton Appear to Attack France's
Macron



BANGLADESH BANK HEIST

In one of the largest cyber heists in history, hackers ordered the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to transfer \$81 million from Bangladesh Bank to accounts in the Philippines

THE MONEY TRAIL

