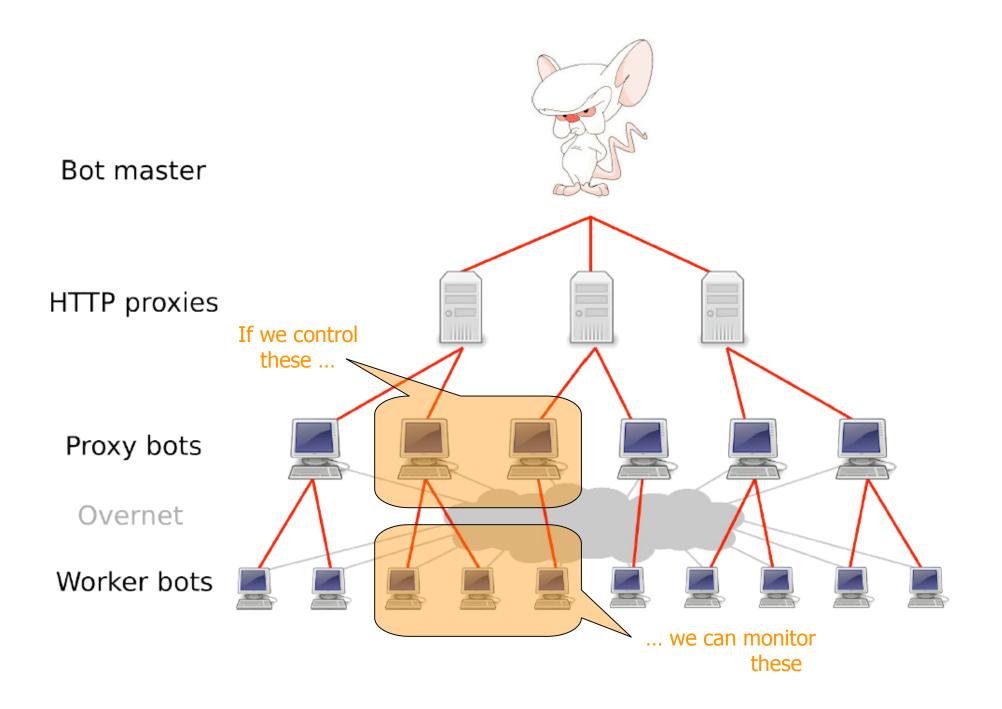
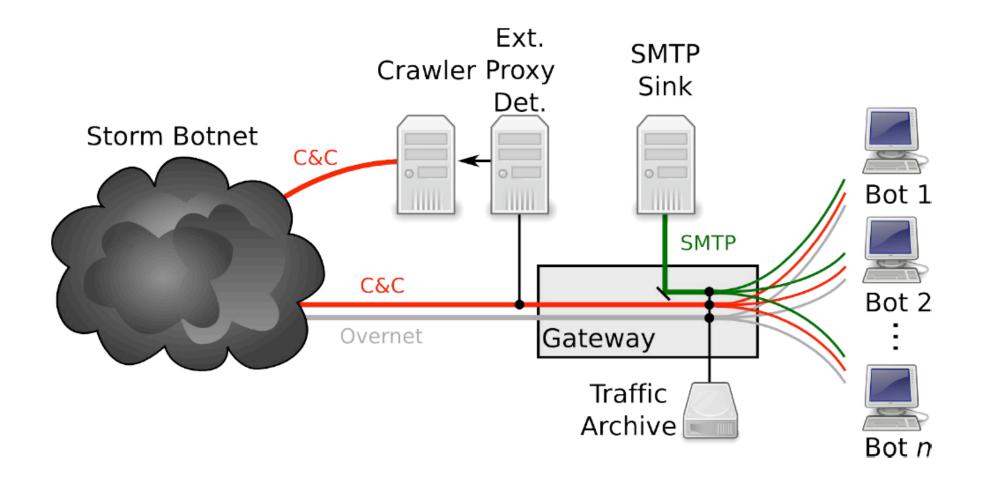
Individual counseling from \$ 20. No Antenatal clinics :-)

GOOD DAY, GOOD MOOD AND GOOD BUSINESS [!]

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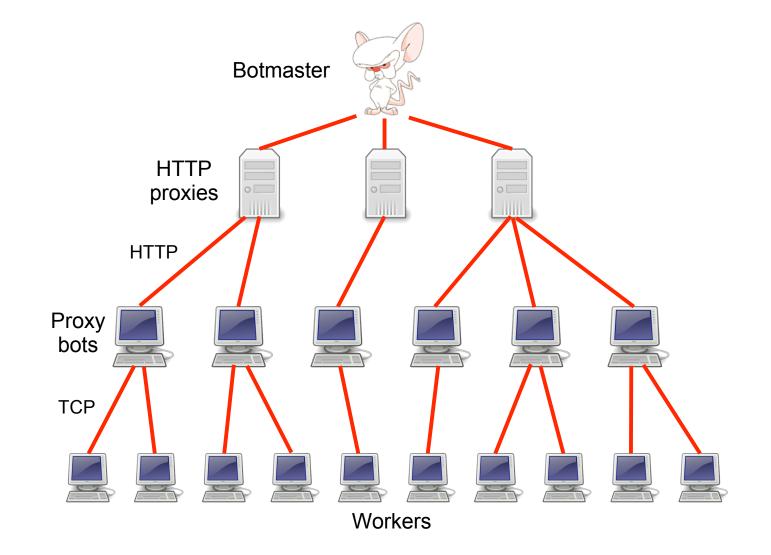




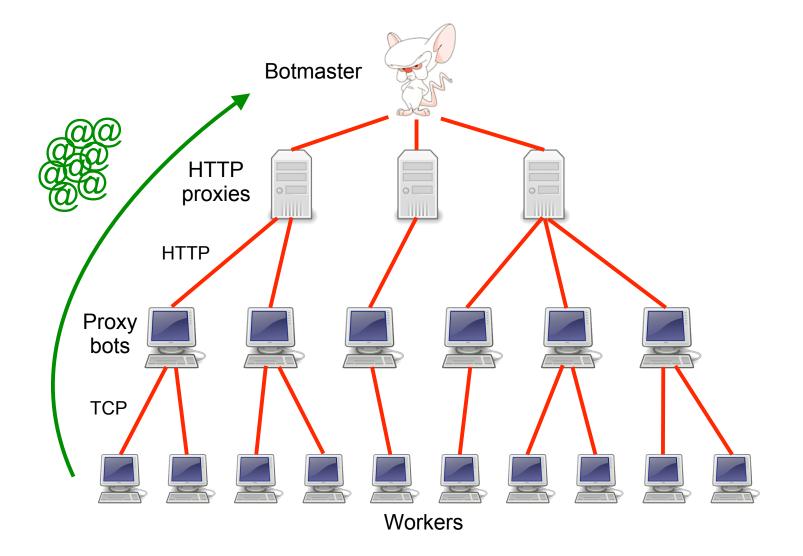
Types of Storm C&C Messages

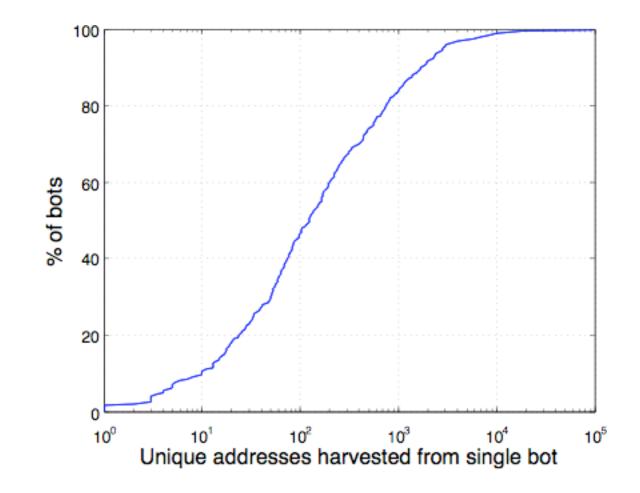
- Activation (report from bot to botmaster)
- Email address harvests
- Spamming instructions
- Delivery reports
- DDoS instructions
- FastFlux instructions
- HTTP proxy instructions
- Sniffed passwords report
- IFRAME injection/report

Spam campaign mechanics

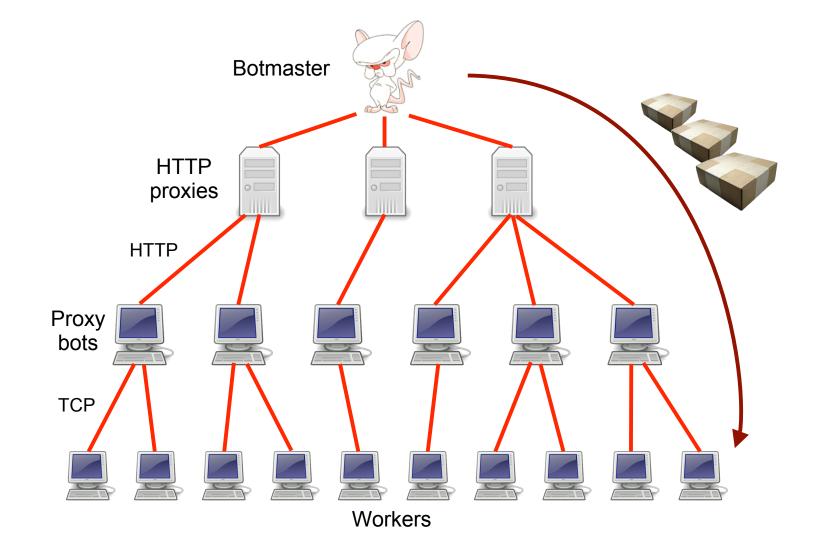


Campaign mechanics: harvest





Campaign mechanics: spamming



MACRO	SEEN LIVE	FUNCTIONALITY
(0)	\checkmark	Spam target email address.
(A)	\checkmark	FQDN of sending bot, as reported to the bot as part of the preceding C&C exchange.
(B)		Creates content-boundary strings for multi-part messages.
(Cnum)	\checkmark	Labels a field's resulting content, so it can be used elsewhere through (V); see below.
(D)	\checkmark	Date and time, formatted per RFC 2822.
(E)		ROT-3-encodes the target email address.
(Fstring)	\checkmark	Random value from the dictionary named <i>string</i> . ²
(Gstring)	\checkmark	Line-wrap <i>string</i> into 72 characters per line.
(Hstring)		Defines hidden text snippets with substitutions, for use in HTML- and plain-text parts.
(I)	\checkmark	Random number between 1 and 255, used to generate fake IP addresses.
(Jstring)		Produces quoted-printable "=20" linewrapping.
(K)		IP address of SMTP client.
(M)	\checkmark	6-character string compatible with Exim's message identifiers (keyed on time).
(N)		16-bit prefix of SMTP client's IP address.
(Ostring:num)	\checkmark	Randomized message identifier element compatible with Microsoft SMTPSVC.
$(Pnum_1[-num_2]:string)$	\checkmark	Random string of num_1 (up to num_2 , if provided) characters taken from <i>string</i> .
(Qstring)		Quoted-printable "=" linewrapping.
$(Rnum_1-num_2)$	\checkmark	Random number between num_1 and num_2 . Note, special-cased when used with (D).
(Ustring)		Randomized percent-encoding of string.
(Vnum)	\checkmark	Inserts the value of the field identified by (Cnum).
(W)		Time and date as plain numbers, e.g. "20080225190434".
(X)		Previously selected member of the "names" dictionary.
(Ynum)	\checkmark	8-character alphanumeric string, compatible with Sendmail message identifiers.
(Z)	\checkmark	Another Sendmail-compatible generator for message identifiers.

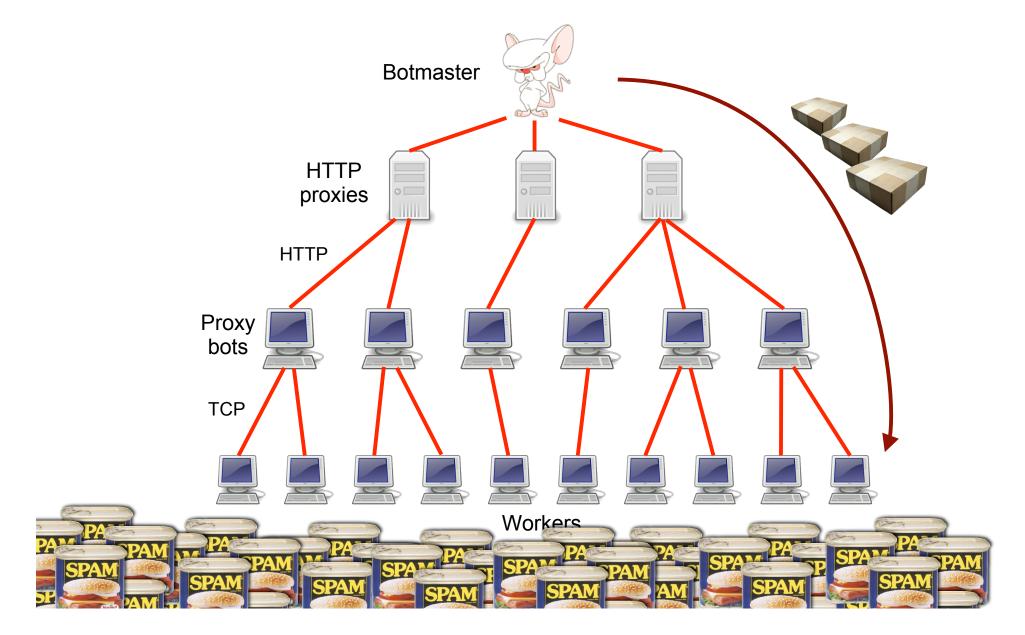
Table 2: Storm's spam-generation templating language.

Date: %^D-%^R30-600^%^%

Received: from auz.xwzww ([132.233.197.74]) by dsl-189-188-79-63.prod-infinitum.com.mx with ▷ Microsoft SMTPSVC(5.0.2195.6713); Wed, 6 Feb 2008 16:33:44 -0800 Message-ID: <002e01c86921\$18919350\$4ac5e984@auz.xwzww> From: <katiera@experimentalist.org> To: <voelker@cs.ucsd.edu> Subject: JOB \$1800/WEEK - CANADIANS WANTED! Date: Wed, 6 Feb 2008 16:33:44 -0800

Figure 2: Snippet of a spam template, showing the transformation of an email header from template (top) to resulting content (bottom). The \triangleright -symbol indicates line continuations. Bold text corresponds to the formatting macros and their evaluation.

Campaign mechanics: spamming



CLASS	DESCRIPTION
Money mule scam	Attemps to enroll the victim in money laundering schemes
Personal ad scam	Fake dating/matchmaking invitations intended to convince victim to advance money
Job ads	Variant of money-mule scams, new "employee" is asked to forward money or goods
Self-propagation	Tricks or lures victims into executing malicious binaries ¹
Phishing	Entices victims to enter sensitive information at fake bank sites or similars
Pharmaceutical	Pointers to web sites selling Viagra, Cialis, and other "male enhancement" products
Stock scam	Tries to convince victim to buy a particular stock suppsedly about to increase in value
Other ads	Other kinds of advertising
Image spam	Image-based spam ²
Other	Broken or empty templates, noise-only templates, etc. ³

Table 3: Meanings of campaign classes.

Who is targeted?

• Top 20 domains

- Many Web mail & broadband providers, but very long tail
- Campaigns have nearly identical distributions
 - Same scammers, or target lists sold to multiple scammers
- Also see spam campaigns sent solely to *test accounts*

SELF-PROPAGATION

hotmail.com 8.24 hotmail.com yahoo.com 4.96 yahoo.com 3.22 gmail.com gmail.com 2.40aol.com aol.com 1.14 yahoo.co.in yahoo.co.in 0.97 sbcglobal.net sbcglobal.net mail.ru 0.82 mail.ru shaw.ca 0.64 shaw.ca 0.63 wanadoo.fr wanadoo.fr 0.60 msa.hinet.net msa.hinet.net 0.58 msn.com msn.com 0.49 excite.com excite.com 0.43 yahoo.co.uk yahoo.co.uk 0.34 rediffmail.com rediffmail.com 0.32 comcast.net comcast.net 0.31 ig.com.br ig.com.br 0.27 verizon.net verizon.net 0.27 earthlink.net earthlink.net 0.26 btinternet.com btinternet.com t-online.de 0.25 t-online.de





PHARMACY

8.33

4.97

3.21

2.38

1.13

0.95

0.84

0.63

0.63

0.59

0.58

0.48

0.43

0.39

0.32

0.31

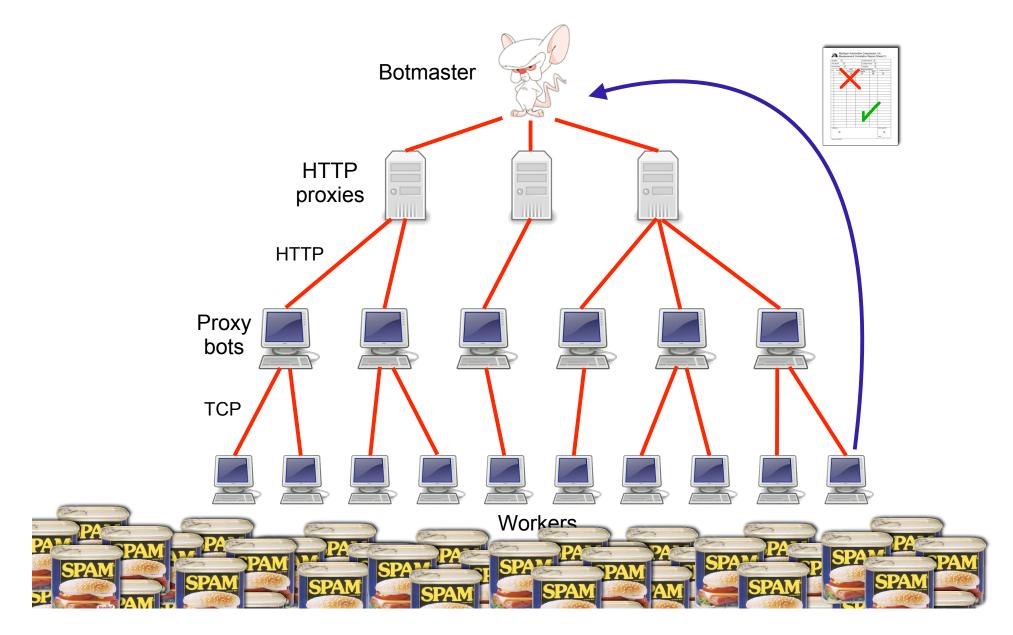
0.26

0.26

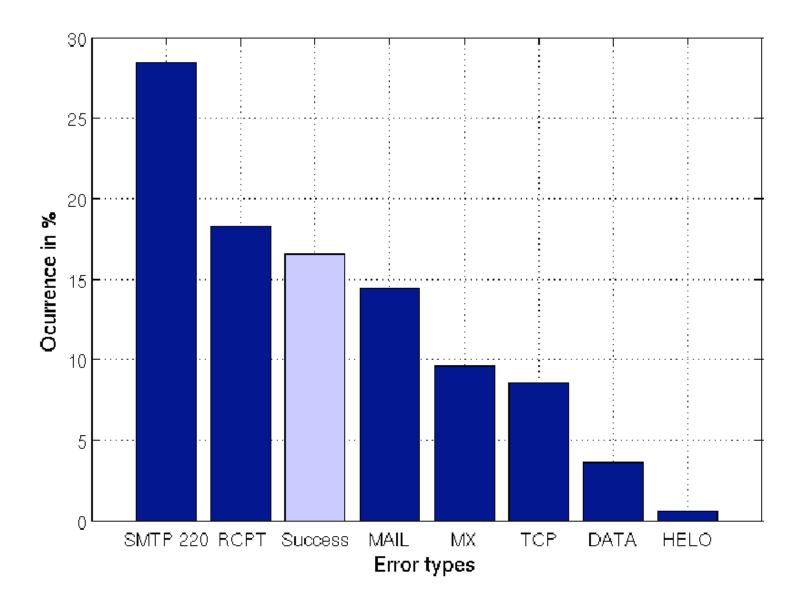
0.26

0.25

Campaign mechanics: reporting



Measurements: delivery efficacy



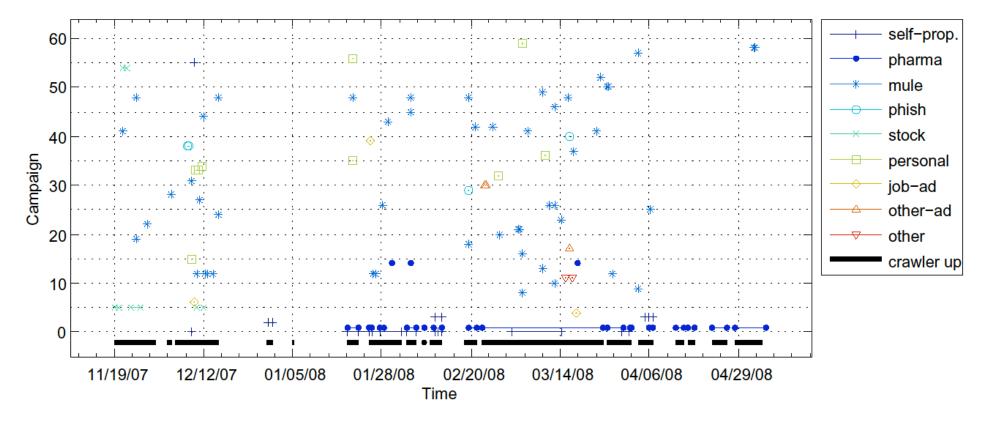
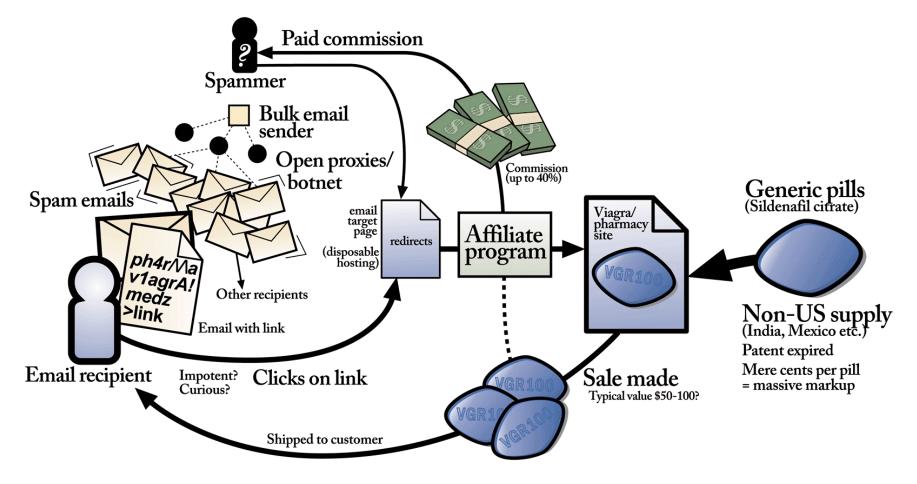


Figure 5: Classes and instances of spaming campaigns identified over time.



Anatomy of a modern Pharma spam campaign



Courtesy Stuart Brown modernlifeisrubbish.co.uk

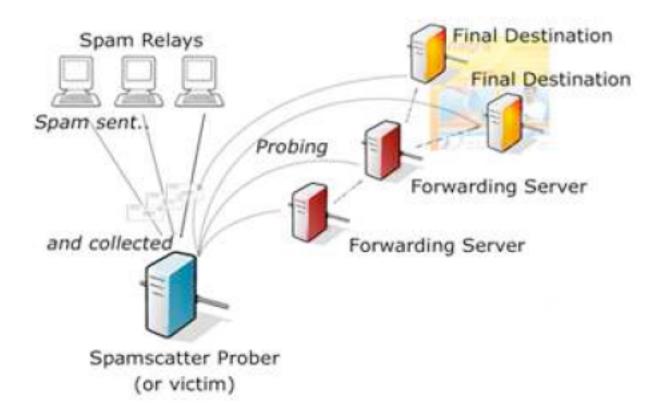


Figure 1: Components of a typical Internet scam.





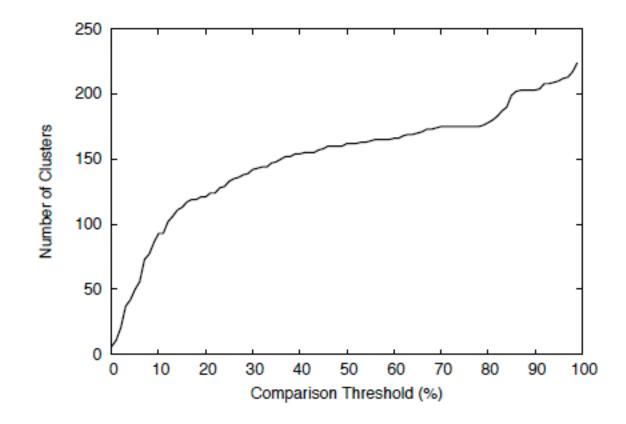


Figure 4: The choice of a threshold value for image shingling determines the number of clusters.

Characteristic	Summary Result
Trace period	11/28/06 - 12/11/06
Spam messages	1,087,711
Spam w/ URLs	319,700 (30% of all spam)
Unique URLs	36,390 (11% of all URLs)
Unique IP addresses	7,029 (19% of unique URLs)
Unique scams	2,334 (6% of unique URLs)

Table 1: Summary of spamscatter trace.

Are Bots & Spam the New Black Gold?

Storm worm 'making millions a day'

Compromised machines sending out highly profitable spam, says IBM security strategist

Clive Akass, Personal Computer World 11 Feb 2008

The people behind the Storm worm are making millions of pounds a day by using it to generate revenue, according to IBM's principal web security strategist.

Joshua Corman, of IBM Internet Security Systems, said that in the past it had been assumed that web security attacks were essential ego driven.



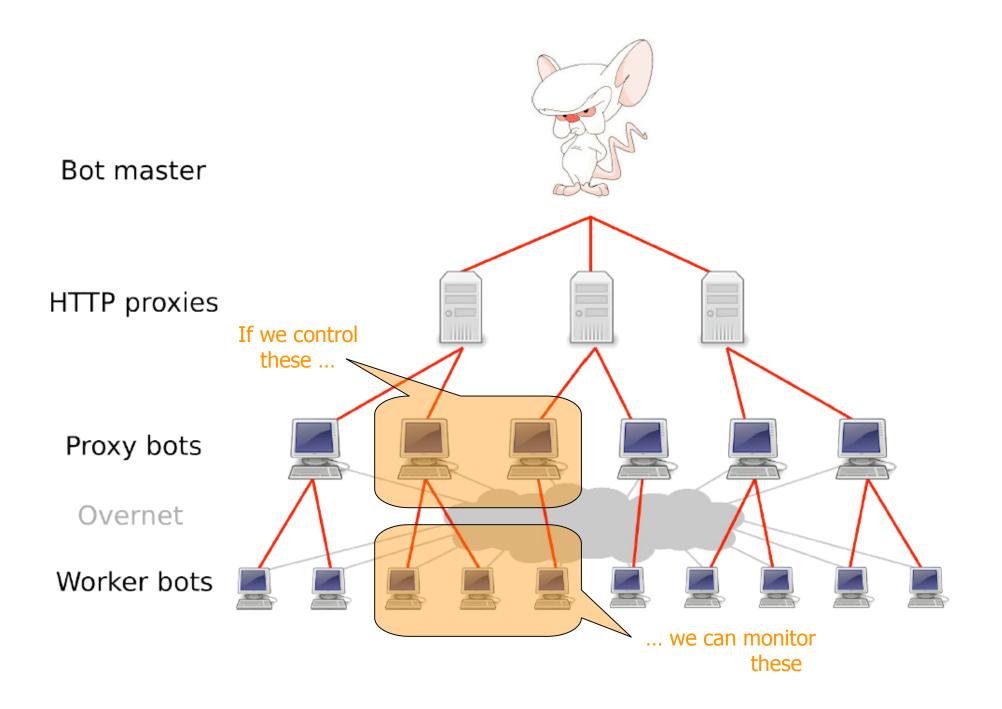
How can we **measure** this? Seemingly only knowable by the spammers themselves.

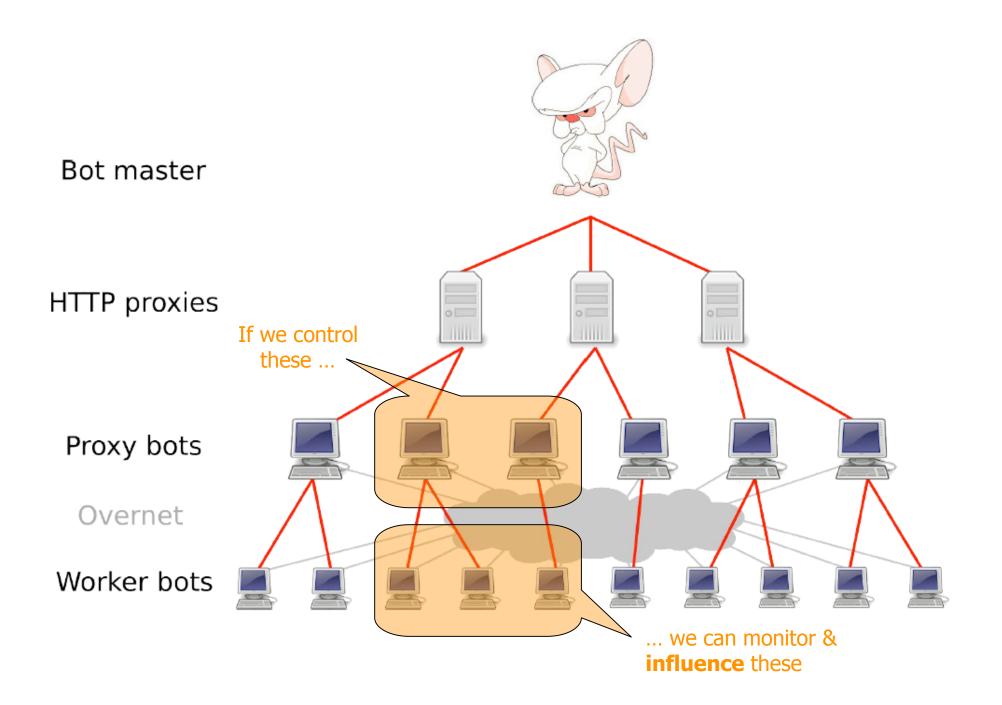
- Spam finance elements:
 - Retail-cost-to-send vs. Profit-per-response
 - Key missing element: spams-needed-per-response, i.e., conversion rate

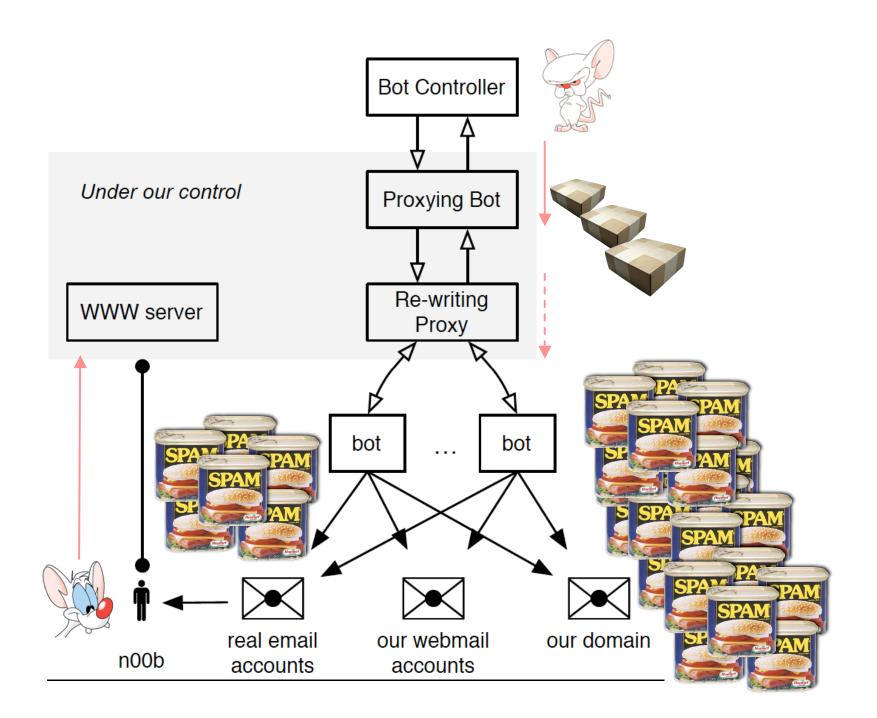








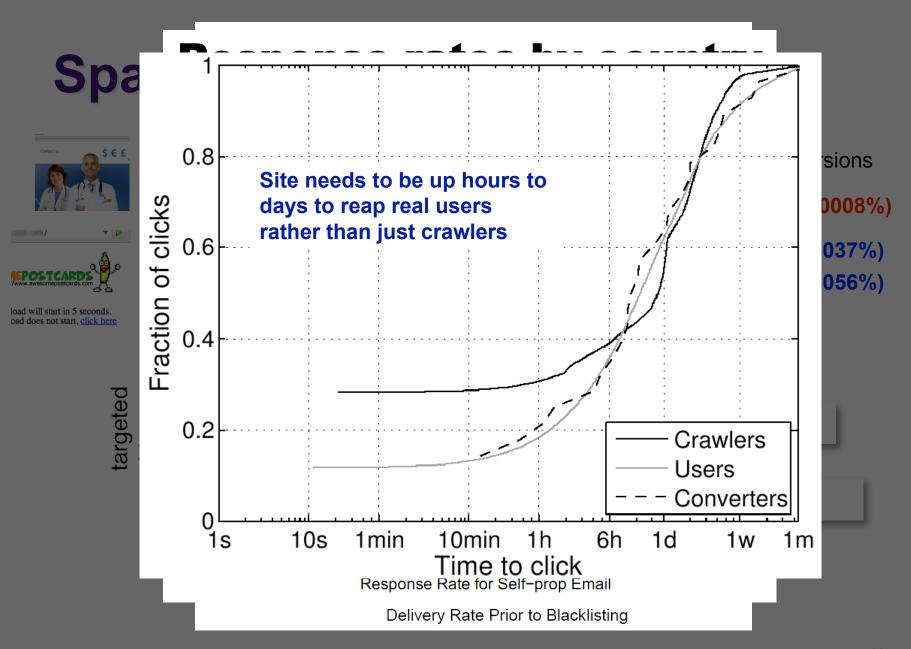


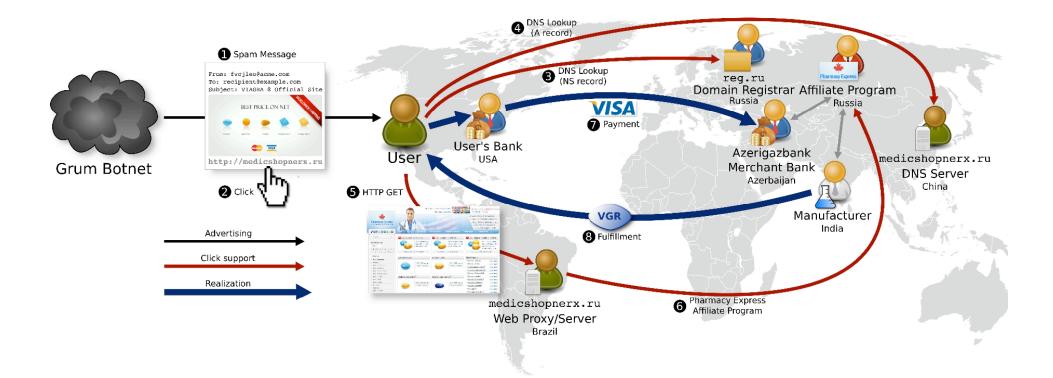


Spam conversion experiment

- Experimented with Storm March 21 April 15, 2008
- Instrumented roughly 1.5% of Storm's total output

	Pharmacy	E-card Campaigns	
	Campaign	Postcard	April Fool
Worker bots	31,348	17,639	3,678
Emails	347,590,389	83,665,479	38,651,124
Duration	19 days	7 days	3 days





Feed	Туре	Received URLs
Feed A	MX honeypot	32,548,304
Feed B	Seeded honey accounts	73,614,895
Feed C	MX honeypot	451,603,575
Feed D	Seeded honey accounts	30,991,248
Feed X	MX honeypot	198,871,030
Feed Y	Human identified	10,733,231
Feed Z	MX honeypot	12,517,244
Cutwail	Bot	3,267,575
Grum	Bot	11,920,449
MegaD	Bot	1,221,253
Rustock	Bot	141,621,731
Other bots	Bot	7,768
Total		968,918,303

Table I: Feeds of spam-advertised URLs used in this study. We collected feed data from August 1, 2010 through October 31, 2010.

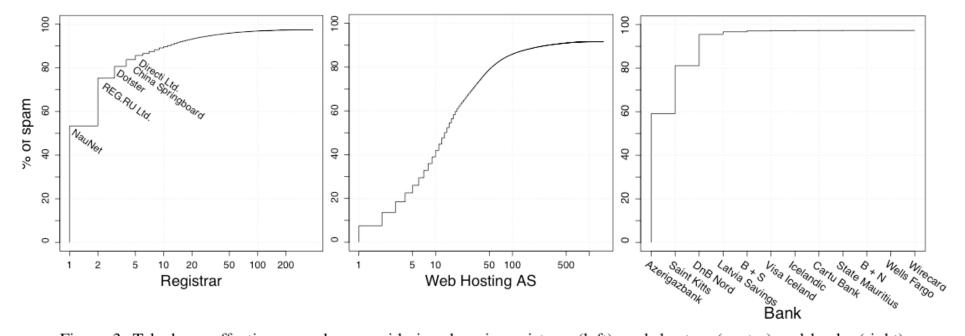


Figure 3: Takedown effectiveness when considering domain registrars (left), web hosters (center) and banks (right).