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# Quantifying Maliciousness in Alexa Top-Ranked Domains

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# Agenda

- Drive-by Downloads (DDLs)
  - Definition, distribution
- Quantifying Maliciousness
  - Motivations, design approach
- Experimentation
  - System specification, operation
  - Estimating impact
- Analysis
  - Case studies, screenshots
- Conclusion

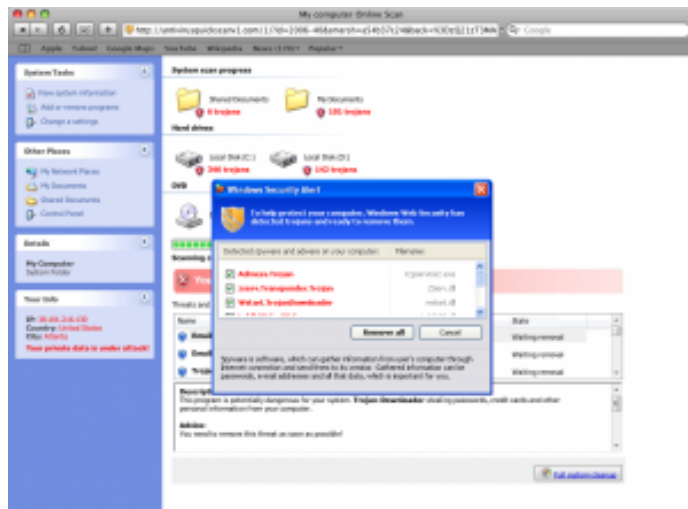
# Drive-by Downloads (DDLs)

# Drive-by Download Definition

- An attack wherein malicious content is served to the web browser or its plugins
  - Intended to occur without user's knowledge
  - If successful, results in arbitrary code execution
    - Executed code retrieves payload (e.g., malware binary)
- Facilitating a drive-by download
  - Email (e.g., links in fake airline ticket messages)
  - Search Engine Optimization (malicious websites in search results)
  - Compromising a popular, legitimate website

# Website Compromise Examples

- USAToday.com ad network compromised in May 2009
- Ad for Roxio Creator 2009 bundled with malicious javascript
  - Code activated without hovering over or clicking on ad
  - Redirected users to Rogue AV website



File Install\_2006-40.exe received on 2009.05.07 18:04:01 (UTC)  
Current status: **finished**  
Result: **1/40 (2.50%)**

## Examples Cont'd

- PBS.org compromised in September 2009
  - Curious George section served visitors malicious javascript
  - Javascript iframed into exploit site
    - Exploit site targeted browser plugins (e.g., Acrobat Reader via CVE-2008-2992, CVE-2009-0927, and CVE-2007-5659, Apple QuickTime via CVE-2007-0015)
  - Compromised systems were used to build a botnet that was subsequently rented out by cyber criminals
    - “Send a message to ICQ #559156803; stats available under ststst02.”

## Examples Cont'd

- Amnesty International UK website compromised in December 2011
- Malicious javascript inserted into front page
  - Iframed into exploit site that targets Java web plugin (CVE-2011-3544)
  - Payload contained properties of targeted malware
    - Campaign likely created by nation-state to spy on human rights activists

# Quantifying Maliciousness



# Motivations

- Drive-by downloads are one of the most popular ways to get malware onto systems
- Need a way to begin systematically quantifying the prevalence of the problem
  - Identification of maliciousness should be as generic as possible
- Measurement methodologies should be transparent and reproducible

# Sourcing Websites

- Given their reach, we decided to collect daily lists of top-ranked sites
- For our initial broad study, used a source that generalizes popularity to the greatest extent possible
  - Some bias (e.g., popularity according to a given country) still inevitable

# Detecting Maliciousness

- Given the breadth of coverage offered, we decided to employ a blackbox approach for identifying maliciousness
  - With a blackbox approach, knowledge of an event's occurrence is prioritized
    - Removes dependence on prior knowledge of specific vulnerabilities and exploits
- Blackbox measurement can be coupled with post-experimentation whitebox analysis of results to achieve depth of knowledge

# Detecting Maliciousness Cont'd

- Our blackbox experimentation approach leveraged heavyweight virtualization
  - Created a virtual machine (VM) with ubiquitously targeted software components
  - Constructed automated system that executed many VMs simultaneously
    - Browser within each VM forced to visit a website
    - Network-level behaviors of the VM recorded
    - Drive-by downloads heuristically identified
  - Manual, post-experimentation whitebox analysis used to confirm maliciousness/remove false positives

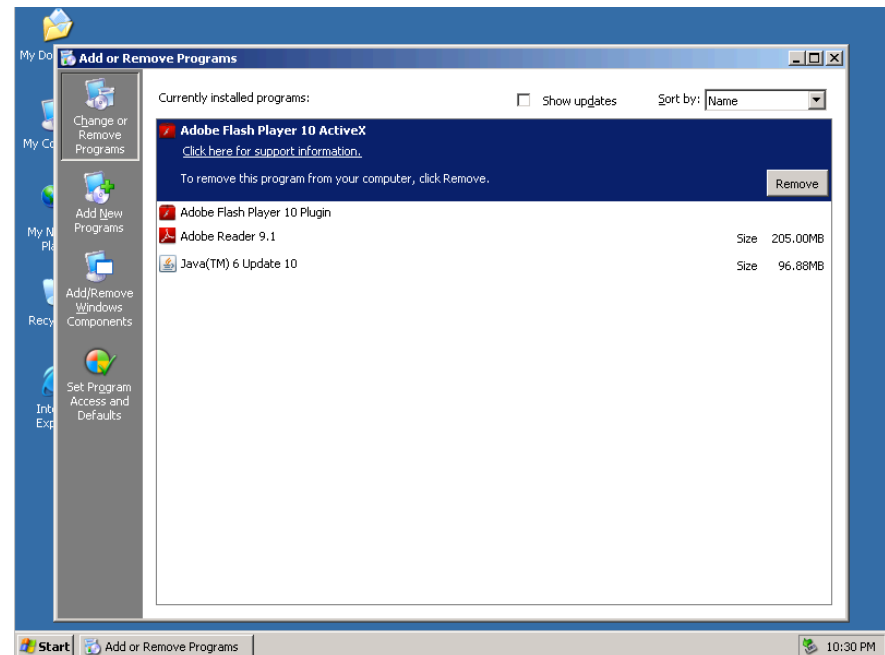
# Experimentation

# System Specification

- Input Source
  - Daily list of Alexa top 25,000 websites
    - Domains only (no path elements)
- URL Processing Node (1U)
  - Server that will process URLs by executing many virtual machines simultaneously
  - SuperMicro system with 24 cores and 32GB memory
    - Debian Linux and KVM virtualization container
- Database Node (2U)
  - Runs database software and houses session artifacts (e.g., DDL session packet capture files)
  - SuperMicro system with 8 cores, 8GB of memory and six disks
    - Debian Linux and PostgreSQL

# Virtual Machine Configuration

- Windows XP SP2
  - No additional patches
- Internet Explorer 6
  - Acrobat Reader 9.1
  - Flash Player 10.0
  - Java 1.6 web plugin



# System Operation

- On the processing node, a process is instantiated that spawns a series of threads
- Each thread continuously does the following
  - Queries the database for an unprocessed URL
    - Row-level locking used to manage concurrency
  - Starts a sterile, isolated VM that is used to process the URL
    - Begins recording VM network traffic just before VM invocation
    - A bootstrap script inside the VM accesses the URL and forces a browser to visit it
  - Allows the VM to execute for a short period of time
    - Enough time for the browser to visit the URL and potentially get compromised
  - Terminates the VM, then examines network traffic to heuristically determine whether a drive-by download occurred



# Heuristic DDL Identification

- Looked for the following attributes in a single ethernet frame
  - MZ header, PE header, and one or more string attributes (e.g., “This program”, “DOS”)
- Would normally result in lots of false positives
  - However, given the input source (domains without path), very effective
  - February 2012
    - Two false positives
      - Both of these served malware, but via social vectors
  - May 2012
    - No false positives

# Estimating Impact

- For each DDL site, we needed to conservatively estimate affected users
- Alexa publishes the popularity of a site as a percent of all visits
  - To derive the hard number, we leveraged a popular website's visitor statistics
    - For example, in February 2012, Wikipedia recorded 15.756 billion views, which comprised 0.5416% of total Alexa views
    - Working backward, Alexa estimates  $(15,756 * 1,000,000) / (29 * (0.5416/100)) = \sim 100.31$  billion views each day
- Use Alexa-estimated views per user to determine affected users

# Estimating Impact Cont'd

- For a set of affected users, we needed to conservatively estimate the subset that were successfully compromised
  - Used visitor statistics to exclude incompatible or exploit-resistant platforms (e.g., those using Chrome or Mac OS X)
    - Narrows prospective candidates to 50.81% of total
- Then, we leveraged Java's status as the most popular mechanism of exploitation
  - 73% of users have the Java web plugin installed (Adobe)
  - 42% of those use a version vulnerable to exploitation (Qualys)
- Thus, as an initial conservative estimate, only 42% of 73% of 50.81%, or 15.57% of users served malicious content are likely to be successfully compromised

# Analysis

## Case Study: February 2012

- Alexa top 25,000 domains were collected and analyzed each day
- When visited, 58 of these sites resulted in a drive-by download
  - Malicious content served by at least one top-ranked site 73% of the days in February
- Employing previously-described estimations
  - 10.541 million users served malicious content
  - 1.642 million users likely successfully compromised

# Top-Ranked Site DDL Calendar



# Top-Ranked DDL Site Age





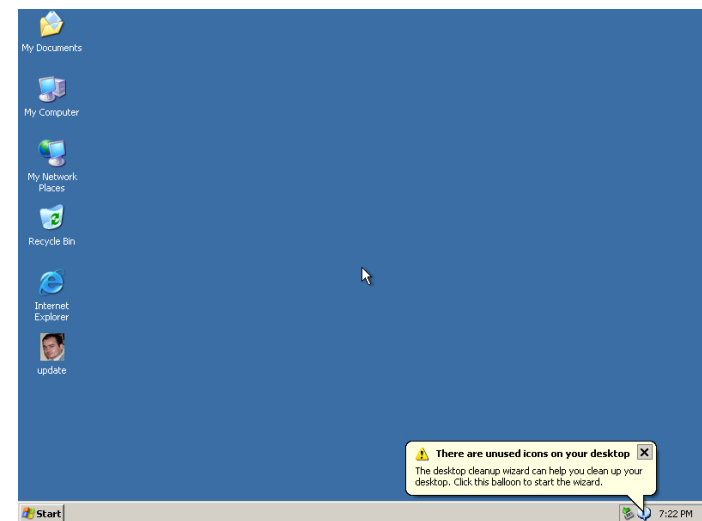
# Top-Ranked DDL Sites in February 2012

Domain	Alexa Rank	DDL Served	Affected Views	Affected Users	Likely Compromised
free-tv-video-online[.]me	1,293	2/13/2012	5,366,895	745,402	116,121
bigresource[.]com	2,023	2/6/2012	1,243,916	894,903	139,411
myplaycity[.]com	2,823	2/1/2012	2,126,695	553,827	86,277
gaytube[.]com	3,190	2/3/2012	2,537,990	362,570	56,482
filmaffinity[.]com	3,228	2/1/2012	2,477,800	334,838	52,162
webconfs[.]com	3,684	2/6/2012	802,526	480,555	74,862
liilas[.]com	3,782	2/8/2012	2,437,674	243,767	37,975
peb[.]pl	3,832	2/25/2012	1,274,011	326,669	50,890
java2s[.]com	4,405	2/2/2012	842,653	374,512	58,343
gtbank[.]com	4,716	2/13/2012	1,916,032	319,339	49,748
pornrabbit[.]com	5,373	2/28/2012	772,432	292,588	45,580
fourhourworkweek[.]com	5,575	2/4/2012	642,021	298,614	46,519
feedage[.]com	6,374	2/2/2012	912,874	190,182	29,627
phpclasses[.]org	6,523	2/8/2012	892,811	212,574	33,116
abidjan[.]net	6,871	2/6/2012	782,463	217,351	33,860
hindilinks4u[.]net	7,946	2/19/2012	601,895	171,970	26,790
seeklogo[.]com	8,283	2/4/2012	782,463	170,101	26,499
studenti[.]it	10,213	2/6/2012	581,832	153,114	23,853
statshow[.]com	10,233	2/4/2012	541,705	193,466	30,139
seoforums[.]org	10,314	2/3/2012	581,832	149,188	23,241
wpbag[.]com	10,929	2/5/2012	732,305	107,692	16,777
quotationspage[.]com	10,964	2/9/2012	331,042	170,640	26,583
arabianbusiness[.]com	11,005	2/11/2012	591,863	128,666	20,044
mediafiremoviez[.]com	11,628	2/27/2012	601,895	139,976	21,806
...	...	...	...	...	...
			Totals	10,541,378	1,642,173



# Screenshots for February 2012

- phpclasses[.]org
  - PHP developer help site
  - Alexa Rank 6,523
  - Served DDL February 8, 2012



# Case Study: May 2012

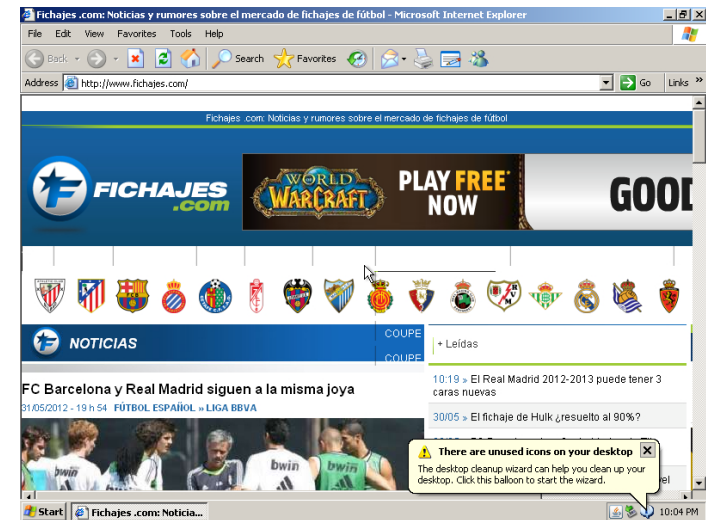
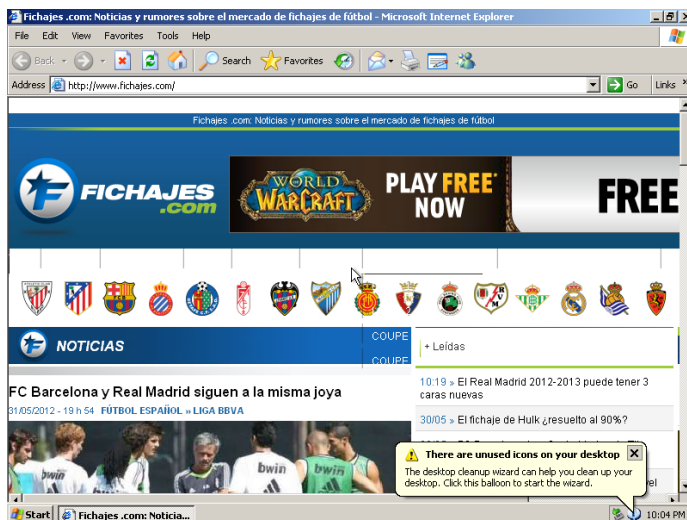
- When visited, 39 of the Alexa top 25,000 resulted in a drive-by download
  - Malicious content served by at least one site 84% of the days in May
  - 7.881 million users served malicious content
  - 1.228 million users likely successfully compromised
- For the May 2012 study, functionality was added to the system that examines recurring maliciousness
  - Most sites (72%) compromised for a single day, others for a week or more
  - Average period of compromise just over 36 hours

# Top-Ranked DDL Sites in May 2012

Domain	Alexa Rank	First Served	Days Served	Affected Views	Affected Users	Likely Compromised
dealextreme.com	1,191	05/28/12	1	8,175,737	704,804	109,796
rlslog.net	1,703	05/08/12	4	5,774,427	1,178,455	183,584
funpatogh.com	3,313	05/20/12	1	1,895,968	390,921	60,899
iconarchive.com	3,370	05/24/12	1	2,467,768	304,662	47,461
heraldm.com	4,442	05/09/12	8	1,259,041	740,612	115,374
tehparadox.com	5,733	05/13/12	1	1,274,010	215,933	33,638
incgamers.com	6,033	05/18/12	1	591,863	197,287	30,734
pornrabbit.com	6,203	05/19/12	5	1,107,863	479,594	74,712
nulledscripts.it	7,414	05/31/12	1	112,353	92,854	14,465
larepublica.pe	7,874	05/19/12	1	431,357	196,071	30,544
goldesel.to	9,006	05/05/12	1	953,000	132,361	20,619
caclubindia.com	9,243	05/06/12	2	722,273	240,758	37,506
gabfirethemes.com	9,371	05/29/12	1	702,210	130,038	20,257
thedirty.com	10,503	05/30/12	1	423,332	132,291	20,608
aqori.com	10,749	05/27/12	1	480,512	57,893	9,018
bustnow.com	10,787	05/01/12	3	649,544	282,410	43,994
cssglobe.com	11,511	05/06/12	2	466,467	212,031	33,030
oneclickmoviez.com	12,510	05/13/12	1	491,547	104,584	16,292
iransalamat.com	14,532	05/18/12	3	431,858	226,104	35,223
mondespersistants.com	15,828	05/18/12	2	1,218,836	100,730	15,692
fotoflexer.com	16,051	05/26/12	1	238,751	119,375	18,596
xxvideo.us	16,859	05/27/12	1	213,672	101,748	15,850
goodinfohome.com	16,890	05/18/12	1	315,994	75,236	11,720
di.com.pl	17,576	05/14/12	1	236,745	91,055	14,184
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Totals	7,881,423	1,227,774

# Screenshots for May 2012

- fichajes[.]com
  - Soccer news website
  - Alexa Rank 17,845
  - Served DDL May 31, 2012



# May 2012 DDL Properties

- Performed extensive whitebox analysis to measure additional attributes
  - Hypothesized that most DDLs for top-ranked sites would come from ad networks
    - Per analysis, only 46.1% of DDLs arrived via ad networks
      - More than half of were the result of direct website compromise
  - Use of Java in DDLs matched expectation
    - 87.1% of DDLs included one or more exploits for Java
      - Java in the browser should be disabled and only enabled when needed

# Conclusion

- Most people assume that it is safe to visit popular, long-lived websites
- Multiple, month-long studies were conducted to systematically evaluate this intuition
- Results indicate that even the mainstream, popular web is not a safe place

Please fill out your  
feedback forms.



# Questions?

DDL Site Details, Data  
[bit.ly/bhad12bn](http://bit.ly/bhad12bn)