

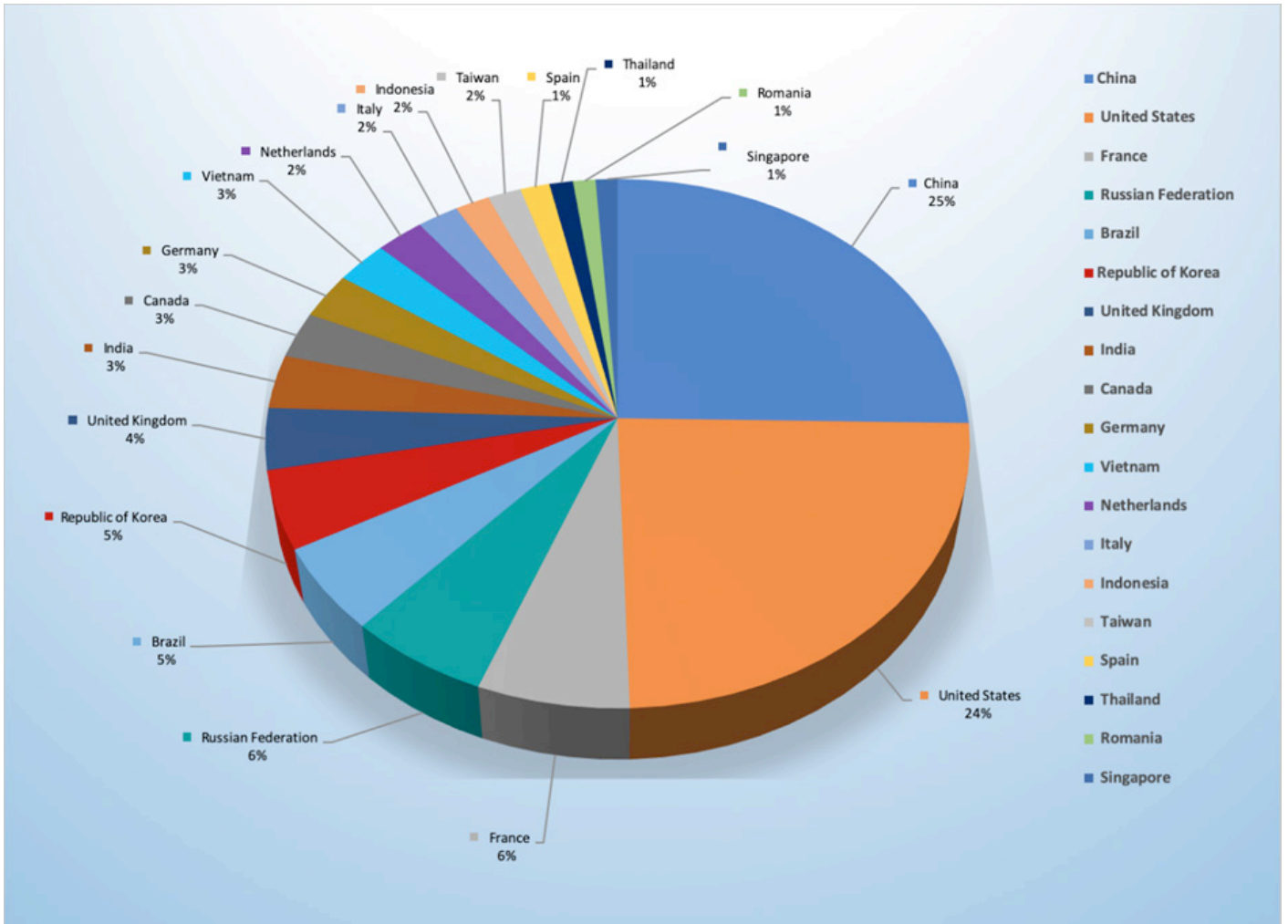
September 23-29, 2019

Trends

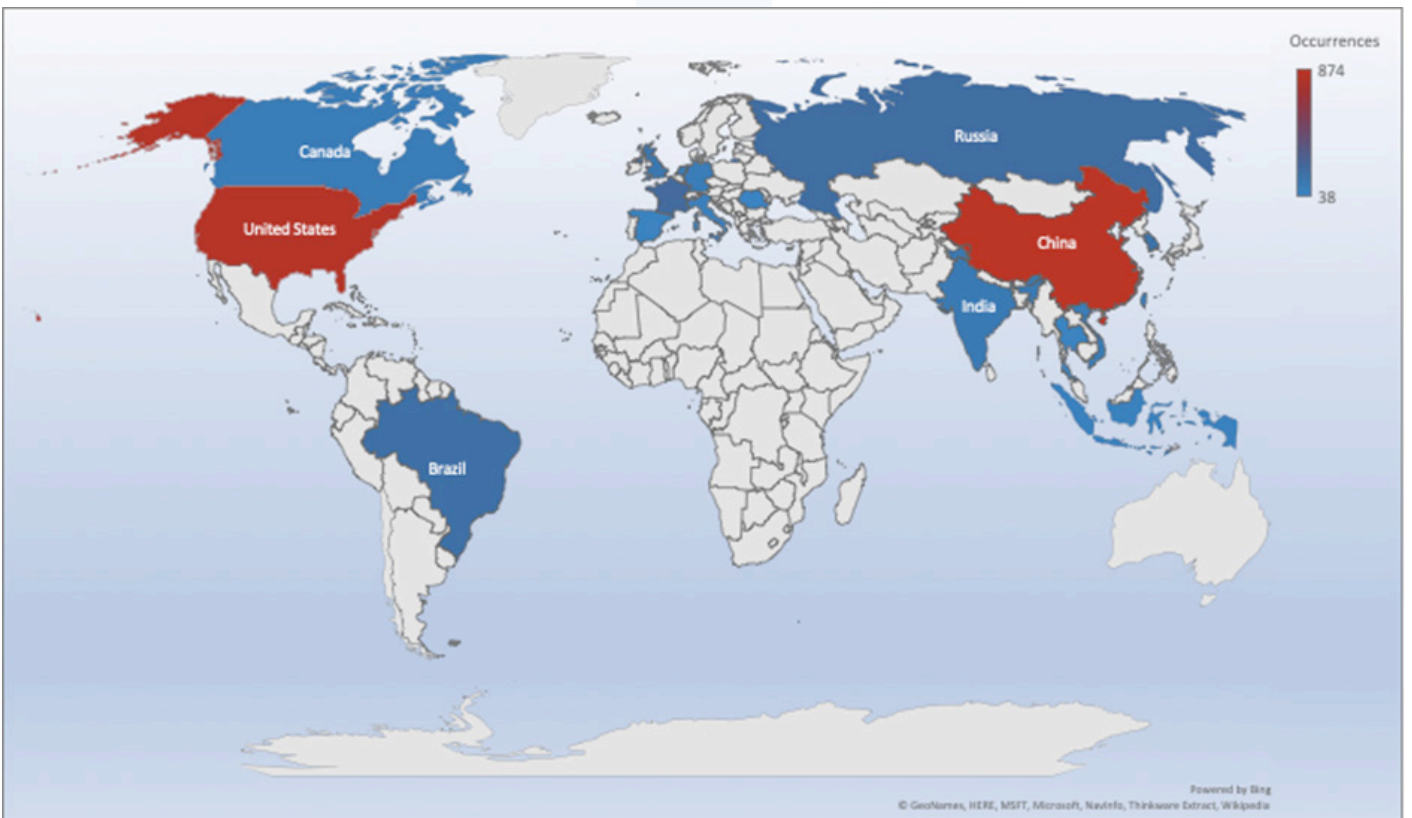
- The top attacker country was China with 874 unique attackers (33%)
- The top Exploit event was Miscellaneous with 65% of occurrences.
- The top Trojan C&C server detected was TrickBot with 36 instances detected.

Top Attacker by Country

| Country | Occurrences | Percentage |
|--------------------|-------------|------------|
| China | 874 | 25.30% |
| United States | 836 | 24.20% |
| France | 211 | 6.40% |
| Russian Federation | 205 | 5.93% |
| Brazil | 181 | 5.24% |
| Republic of Korea | 166 | 4.80% |
| United Kingdom | 130 | 3.76% |
| India | 113 | 3.27% |
| Canada | 98 | 2.84% |
| Germany | 97 | 2.81% |
| Vietnam | 91 | 2.63% |
| Netherlands | 84 | 2.43% |
| Italy | 72 | 2.08% |
| Indonesia | 60 | 1.74% |
| Taiwan | 58 | 1.68% |
| Spain | 51 | 1.48% |
| Thailand | 41 | 1.19% |
| Romania | 39 | 1.13% |
| Singapore | 38 | 1.10% |

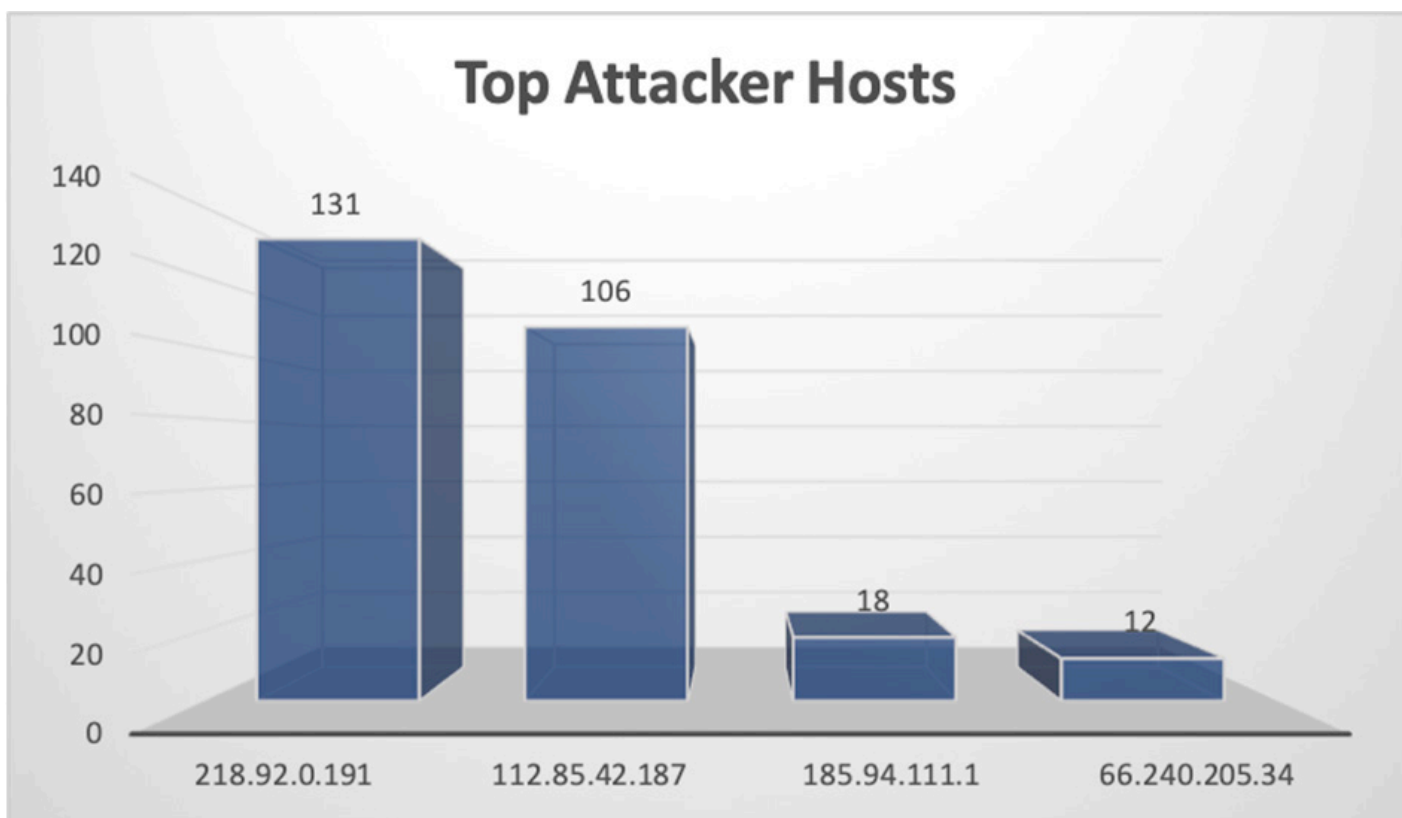


Threat Geo-location



Top Attacking Hosts

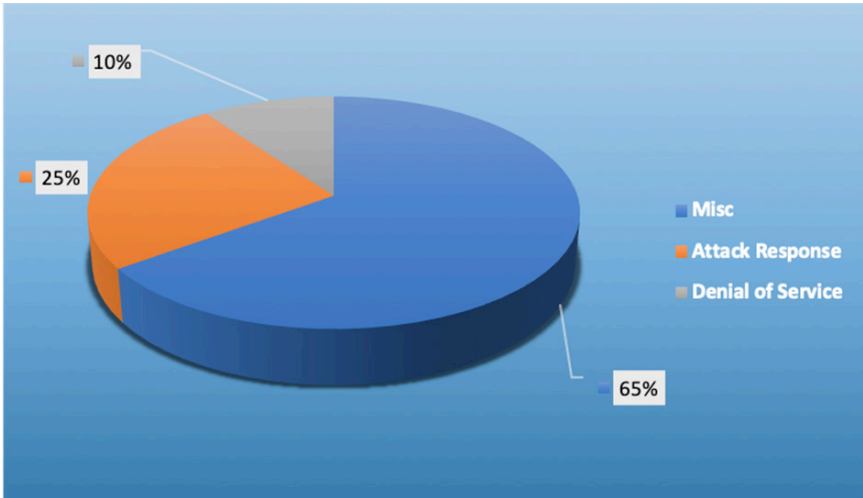
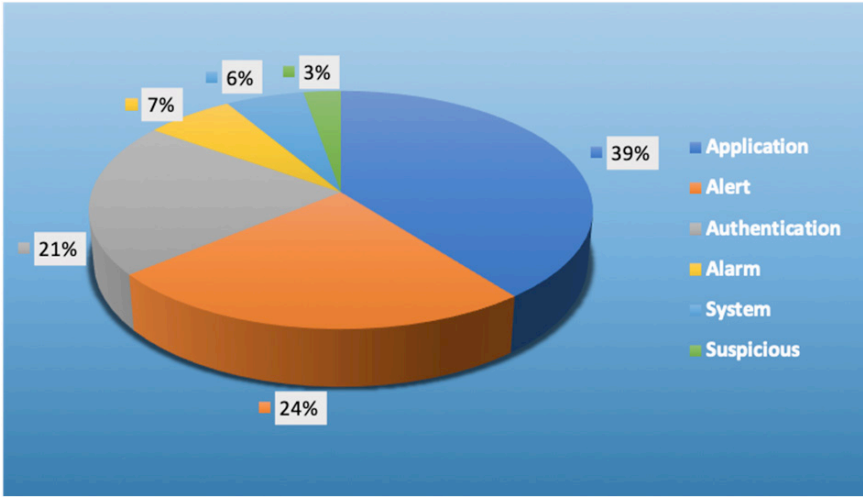
| Host | Occurrences |
|---------------|-------------|
| 218.92.0.191 | 131 |
| 112.85.42.187 | 106 |
| 185.94.111.1 | 18 |
| 66.240.205.34 | 12 |



Top Network Attackers

| Origin AS | Announcement | Description |
|-----------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| AS4134 | 218.92.0.0/16 | CHINANET jiangsu province network |
| AS4837 | 12.80.0.0/13 | China Unicom Jiangsu province network |
| AS10439 | 66.240.192.0/18 | CariNet, Inc |

Top Event NIDS and Exploits



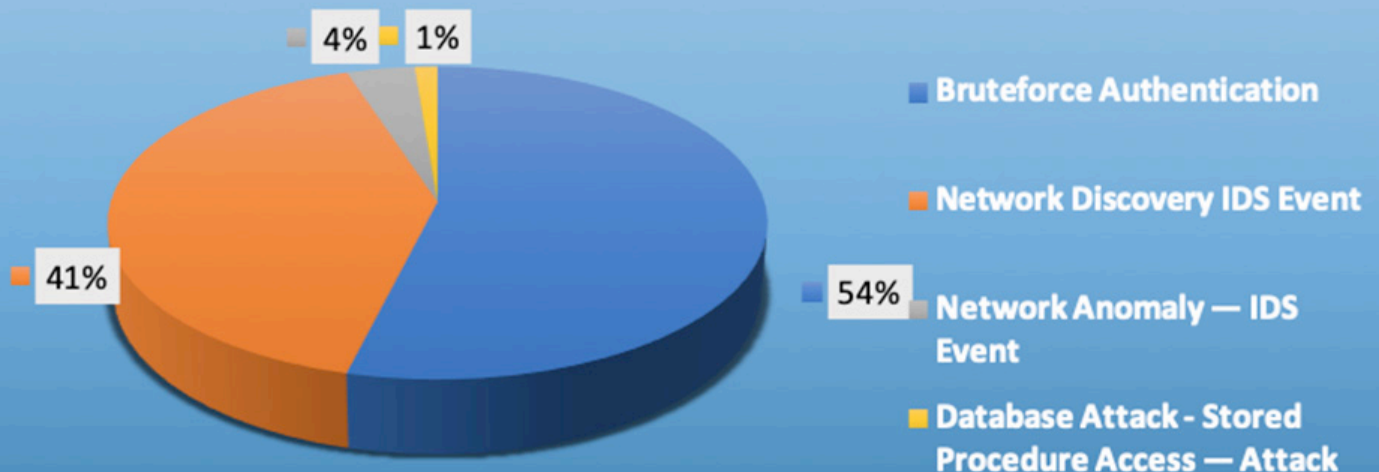
Top Alarms

| Type of Alarm | Occurrences |
|--|-------------|
| Bruteforce Authentication | 256 |
| Network Discovery IDS Event | 195 |
| Network Anomaly - IDS Event | 18 |
| Database Attack - Stored Procedure Access - Attack | 6 |

Comparison from last week

| Type of Alarm | Occurrences |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| WebServer Attack | 1433 |
| Bruteforce Authentication | 320 |
| Attack Tool Detected | 96 |
| Network Discovery | 26 |
| Network Anomaly | 22 |
| Database attack | 2 |

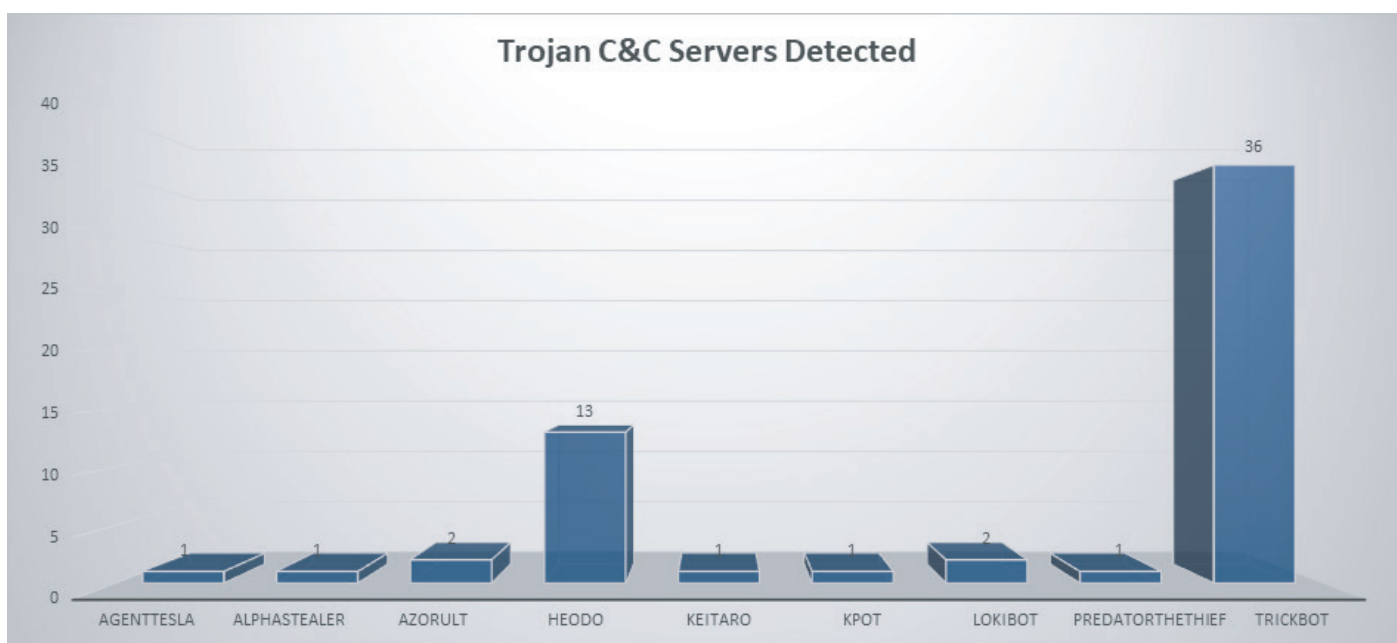
Occurrences



Remote Access Trojan C&C Servers Found

| Name | Number Discovered | Location |
|------------------|-------------------|---|
| AgentTesla | 1 | 161.117.182.74 |
| AlphaStealer | 1 | 178.208.83.42 |
| Azorult | 2 | 185.173.178.77, 185.224.138.189 |
| Heodo | 13 | 142.44.162.209, 149.202.153.251, 162.241.130.39, 181.188.149.134, 183.82.97.25, 192.241.175.184, 201.212.57.109, 203.130.0.67, 5.67.96.120, 75.127.14.170, 77.245.101.134, 92.222.125.16, 93.78.205.196 |
| keitaro | 1 | 69.16.254.181 |
| Kpot | 1 | 5.188.60.52 |
| LokiBot | 2 | 161.117.182.74 , 47.88.102.244 |
| PredatorTheThief | 1 | 89.41.173.142 |

| Name | Number Discovered | Location |
|----------|-------------------|--|
| TrickBot | 36 | 104.168.123.186, 107.155.137.4, 107.172.143.155, 139.60.163.36, 148.251.27.94, 178.170.189.52, 178.33.26.175, 181.113.20.186, 181.129.96.74, 185.141.27.223, 185.141.27.237, 185.215.148.133, 185.251.38.201, 185.252.144.190, 185.66.14.149, 186.46.88.62, 194.5.250.57, 194.5.250.60, 195.123.238.110, 195.123.238.83, 195.123.247.27, 198.12.71.210, 200.116.199.10, 200.21.51.38, 200.29.106.33, 23.94.24.196, 37.18.30.165, 37.228.117.182, 5.101.51.101, 51.77.202.8, 51.77.254.186, 64.44.51.126, 79.124.49.209, 79.124.49.210, 92.243.92.8, 92.38.171.26 |



Common Malware

| Malware Type | MD5 | Typical Filename |
|--|--|--|
| W32.7ACF 71AFA8-95. SBX.TG | 4a5078 0ddb3d b16eba b57b0c a42da0 fb | xme64-2141.exe |
| Win.Trojan. Generic:: in10.talos | 47b97d e62ae8 b2b927 542aa5 d7f3c8 58 | qmreportupload.exe |
| W32.Generic: Gen.22fz. 1201 | 799b30 f47060 ca05d8 0ece53 866e01 cc | mf2016341595.exe |
| W32.Agent WDCR:Gen. 21gn.1201 | e2ea31 5d9a83 e75770 53f52c 974f6a 5a | c3e530cc005583b 47322b6649ddc0d ab1b64bcf22b124a 492606763c52fb04 8f.bin |
| W32.46B24 1E3D3-95. SBX.TG | db69ea aea4d4 9703f1 61c81e 6fdd03 6f | xme32-2141-gcc.exe |

CVEs For Which Public Exploits Have Been Detected

Title: Microsoft SharePoint Persistent Cross-Site Scripting Vulnerability

Vendor: Microsoft

Description: A cross-site-scripting vulnerability exists when Microsoft SharePoint Server does not properly sanitize a specially crafted web request to an affected SharePoint server. An authenticated attacker could exploit the vulnerability by sending a specially crafted request to an affected SharePoint server. The attacks could allow the attacker to read content that the attacker is not authorized to read, use the victim's identity to take actions on the SharePoint site on behalf of the user, such as change permissions and delete content, and inject malicious content in the browser of the user.

CVSS v2 Base Score: 3.5 (AV:N/AC:M/Au:S/C:N/I:P/A:N)

ID: CVE-2019-1579

Title: HPE Intelligent Management Center Information Disclosure Vulnerability

Vendor: HPE

Description: An information disclosure vulnerability exists in HPE Intelligent Management Center due to improper validation of user-supplied data. An unauthenticated, remote attacker can exploit this to allow unauthenticated access.

CVSS v2 Base Score: 5.0 (AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:P/I:N/A:N)

ID: CVE-2019-16531

Title: LayerBB Cross-Site Request Forgery Vulnerability

Vendor: LayerBB

Description: LayerBB has multiple Cross site request forgery issues such as editing user profiles and forums. These can be demonstrated by changing the System Settings via admin/general.php.

CVSS v2 Base Score: 6.8 (AV:N/AC:M/Au:N/C:P/I:P/A:P)

ID: CVE-2019-16399

Title: Western Digital My Book World II NAS Authentication Bypass Vulnerability

Vendor: Western Digital

Description: An Authentication Bypass Vulnerability exists in Western Digital WD My Book World, which allows an attacker to access the /admin/ directory without credentials. An attacker can easily enable SSH from /admin/system_advanced.php?lang=en and login with the default root password welcOme.

CVSS v2 Base Score: 7.5 (AV:N/AC:L/Au:N/C:P/I:P/A:P)

Title: Microsoft Windows AppXSvc Elevation of Privilege Vulnerability

Vendor: Microsoft

Description: An elevation of privilege vulnerability exists when the Windows AppX Deployment Server improperly handles junctions. To exploit this vulnerability, an attacker would first have to gain execution on the victim system, aka 'Windows Elevation of Privilege Vulnerability'.

Note: This CVE ID is unique from CVE-2019-1215, CVE-2019-1278, CVE-2019-1303.

CVSS v2 Base Score: 7.2 (AV:L/AC:L/Au:N/C:C/I:C/A:C)