Leveraging Google SafeBrowsing to Characterize Web-based Attacks

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Intro

Websites hosting malware:

- Increased 46%(Jan/08 – Jan/09)
- 77% compromised legitimate websites
- When detected, moved to new dom

Our research:

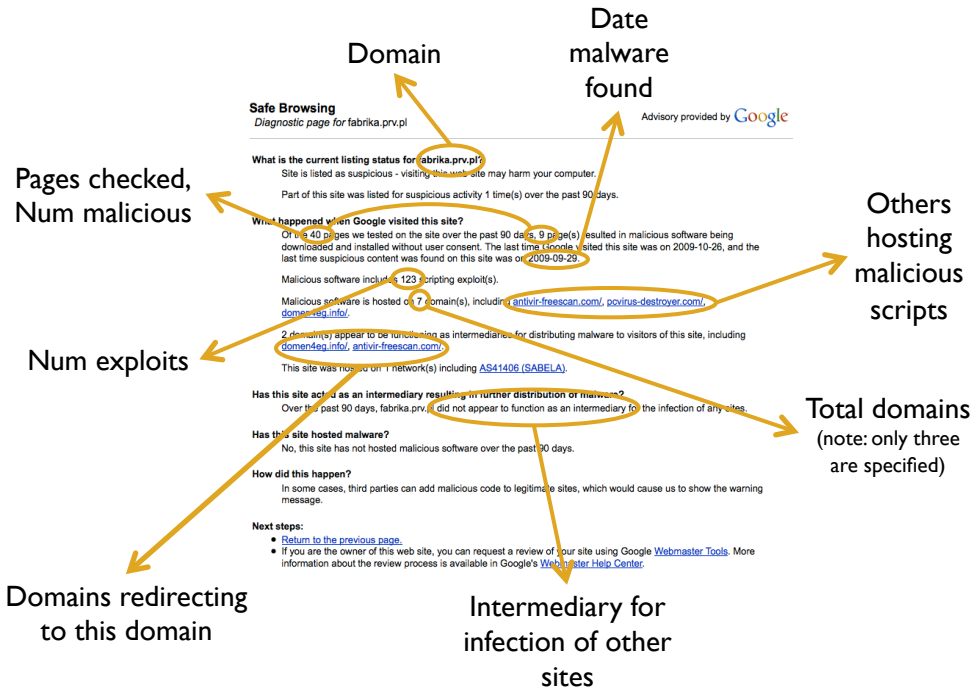
- Goal: Predict likelihood attack is hosted at domain
  - Observe structure of web attacks using inter-domain attack graph
  - Leverage Google SafeBrowsing tool (GSBDt)

Method

Re-construct attack graph from GSBDt

- Need seed sites to query GSBDt
  - http://www.malwaredomains.com
  - 3,465 blacklisted domains in last 90 days
- Construct domain-level attack graph
  - Directed edge = redirection
  - Two types of nodes: intermediaries and malicious software hosts
  - Recursively fetch new domains

Google SafeBrowsing Diagnostic tool (GSBDt) info



Preliminary results

Comparison of attack domains on Malwaredomains and GSBDt

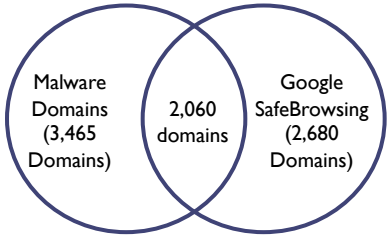


Figure 1. The number of malicious domains according to each source. The intersection is the number of attacks detected by both sources.

Blacklist "coverage"

- Combined: detected attacks at 2,060 domains.
- Both missed many domains blacklisted by other service.
  - 44% of domains on Malwaredomains had *no* malicious activity on GSBDt
  - 32% of domains with malicious activity on GSDBt had *no* malicious activity on Malwaredomains

Attack details

- 1,063 disjoint attacks
- Average attack size: 5.37 domains
- Number of singleton attacks: 345 domains
- Attack size - singletons: 7.47 domains

Dealing with unknown attack domains

- Reduce with larger set of known attacks.
- Only generate subgraph of fully discovered attacks

Attack graph example

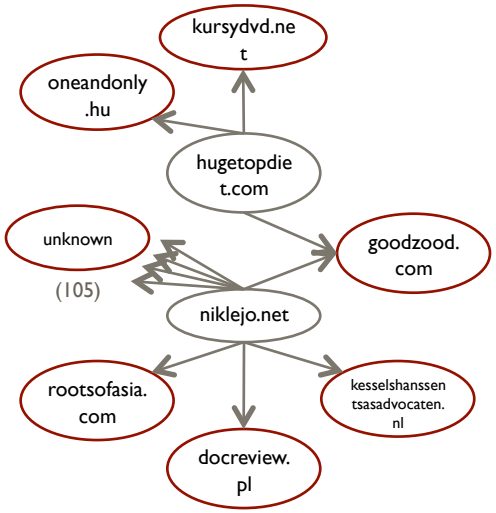


Figure 2. An example attack graph. Grey domains/links are redirections. Red domains hosted malware or exploits.

Conclusion

- Can develop models for attack structures.
- Use model to predict likelihood of attacks.
- Better mechanism to deal with unknown attack domains.

Future Work

- Need larger number of seed sides to discover larger portion of GSBDt domains.
- Develop model for evolution of attacks over time.
  - Revisiting: few domains still malicious (> 90 days).