Online Crime and Security Economics

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International Conference on Data Economy

"Traditional" view of computer security

Attackers are

- Bound by computational and mathematical limitations...
- ... but by little else
- High expertise assumed

(from my intro. security class)

Active attackers

- Or, what can Mallory do?
 - Can eavesdrop on all protocol runs
 - Can replay messages at will
 - Can inject fabricated messages in the network
 - For instance fabricated from pieces of old messages
 - Can modify a principal's message
 - Can initiate multiple parallel protocol sessions
 - Can perform dictionary attack on passwords
 - Can perform exhaustive attack on non-random (or poorly random) nonce
- Sound security engineering shouldn't rest on assumptions about possible attacker's weaknesses
- Likewise, defenders are assumed to be securityconscious



Security in practice





Security in practice



VS



(Most) attackers in practice

- Most security attacks carried out by entities that are
 - Financially interested
 - Economically rational
 - Not necessarily overly sophisticated



- Heavily reliant on commoditization
 - Purchase "services" from others

(Exception: the (still fairly rare) nation-state actors that are not outsourcing to criminals)

Defenders (end-users) are also subject to biases, lack of interest, ...
 story for a different talk

Research agenda

- Understanding incentives of attackers and targets are critical to improving online security
 - Useful to find where to target attackers
 - Useful to find how to deploy defenses
- How to discover and model these incentives?
- Security analytics: Assortment of different techniques
 - Game theory
 - Machine learning
 - Network measurements
 - Behavioral economics

Question

- How can we model attacker behavior?
- Attackers usually not keen on being interviewed
- Modeling based on utility assumptions needs to be grounded in empirical evidence
- …however…
- Online attackers leave lots of data for us to analyze

Relevant papers (case studies)

Online sale of prescription drugs

- Leontiadis, Moore and Christin. Measuring and analyzing searchredirection attacks in the illicit online prescription trade. USENIX Security 2011
- Leontiadis, Moore and Christin. A nearly four-year longitudinal study of search-engine poisoning. ACM CCS 2014
- Leontiadis, Moore and Christin. Pick Your Poison: Pricing and Inventories at Unlicensed Online Pharmacies. ACM EC 2013

Online anonymous markets

- 1. Christin. Traveling the Silk Road: A measurement study of a large anonymous online marketplace. *WWW'13*
- 2. Soska and Christin. Measuring the longitudinal evolution of the online anonymous marketplace ecosystem. *USENIX Security 2015*

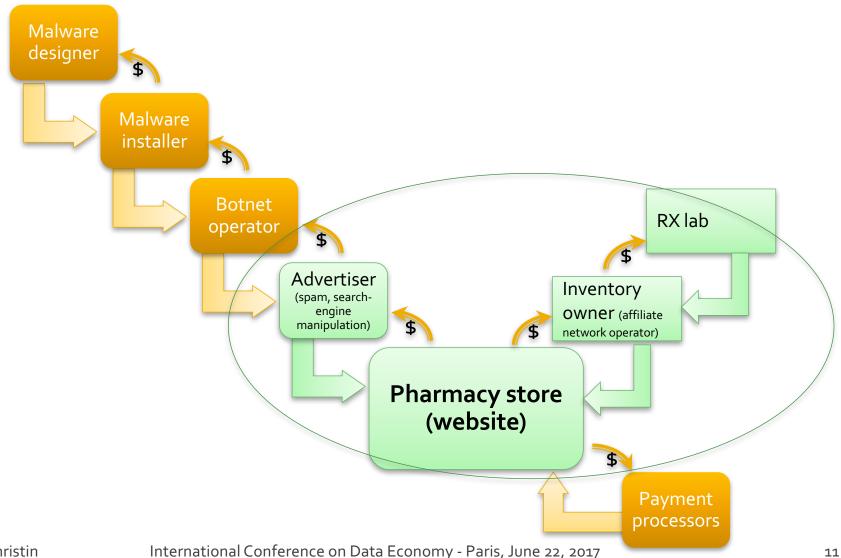
Case study: Online sale of drugs

- One of the best known illicit online trades
 - Who hasn't received email spam for prescription drugs?
- Potentially most dangerous form of online crime
 - Wrong dosage can kill: cf. Ryan Haight
- Complex supply chain that can tell us a lot about the online criminal ecosystem

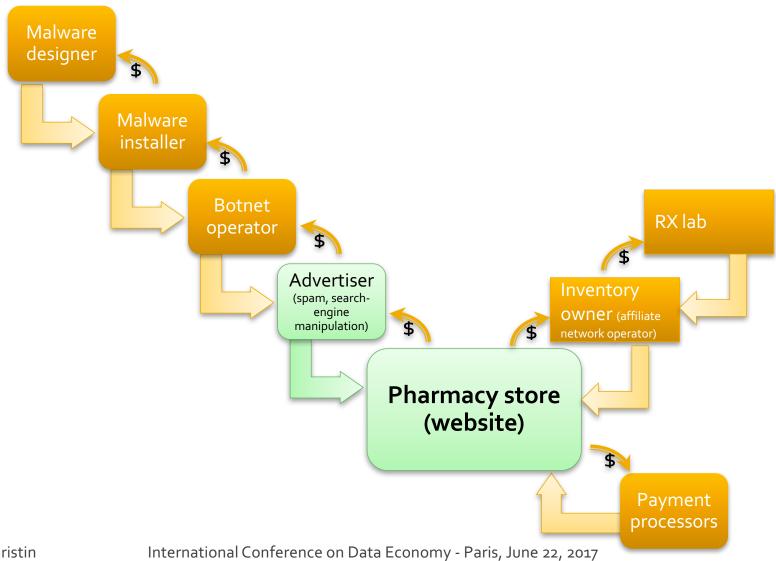
Supply chain: high-level overview



Supply chain: high-level overview



Advertising unlicensed drugs



Evolution of advertising of illicit products

Email spam has been the primary vector for a long time

Very low conversion rate* (about 1 purchase every 12.5 million emails sent for Rx)

Unsolicited

More recently: social network spam (e.g. Twitter)

Better conversion rate* (Twitter spam: 0.13%)

Posting malicious links via compromised accounts

Exploiting trust relationships

Search engine manipulation

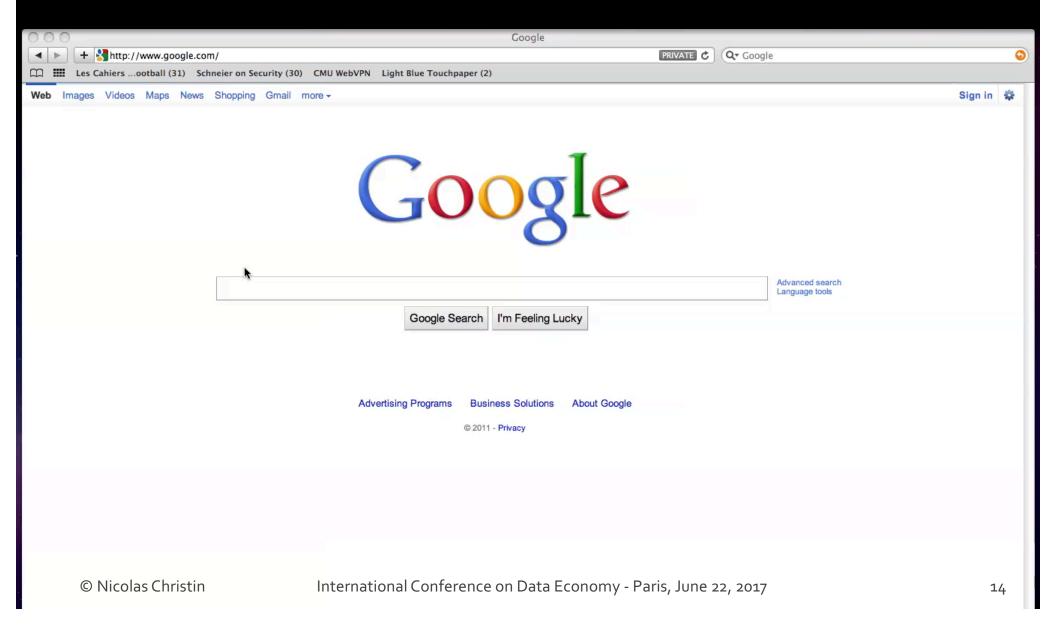
Targeted to users looking for a product

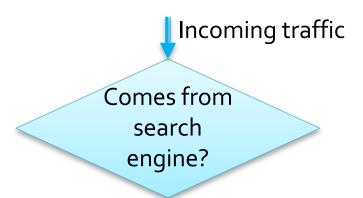
Probably better conversion rates

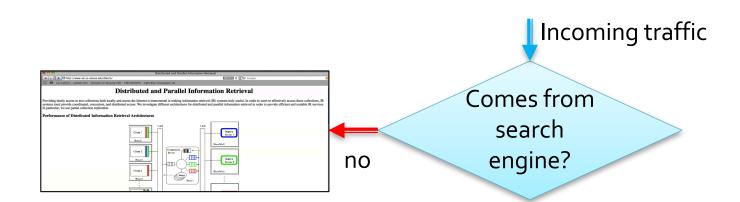
*Ratio of realized sales over the number of emails/clicks

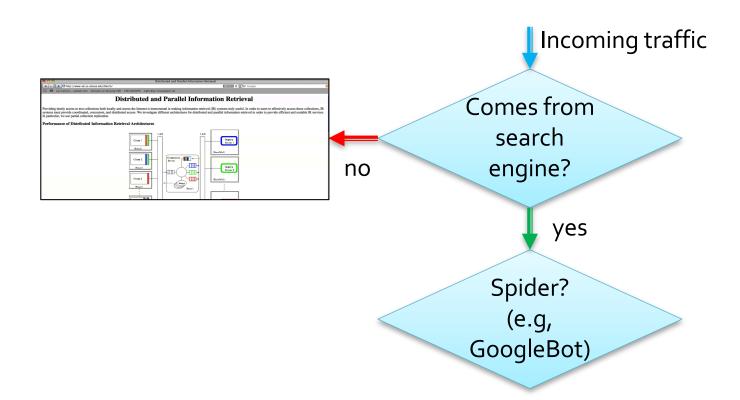
Search-redirection

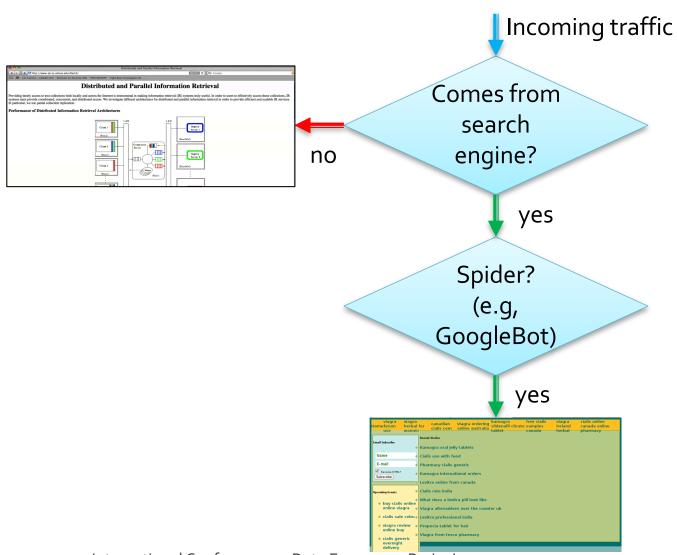
[LMC, USENIX Security 2011]



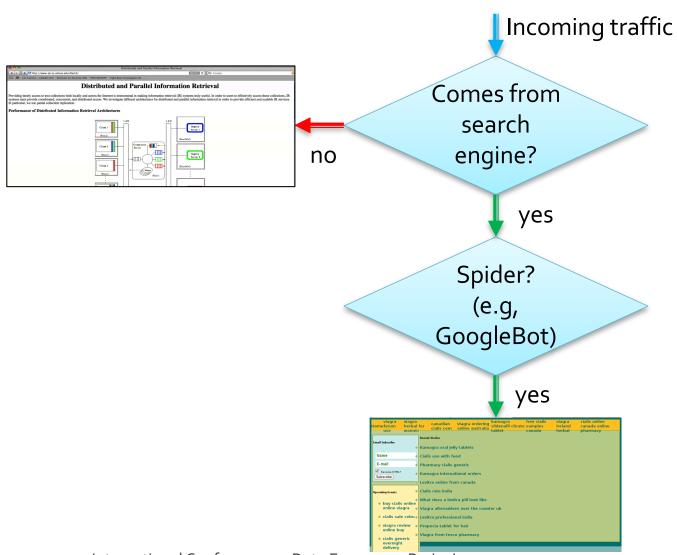


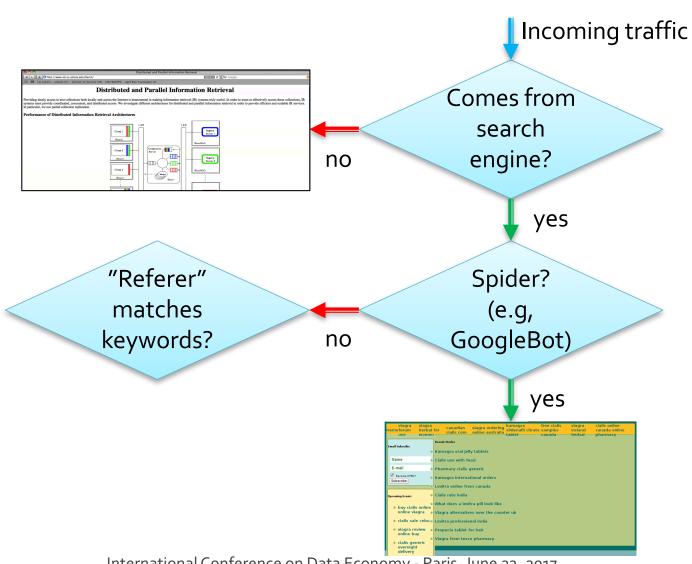


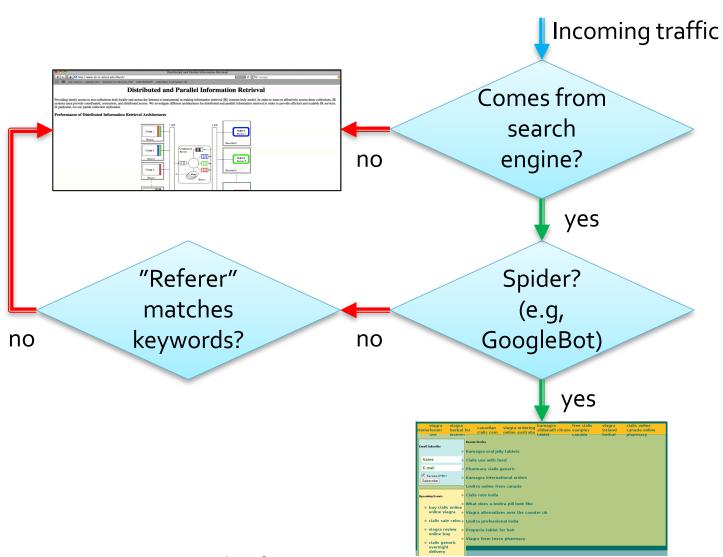


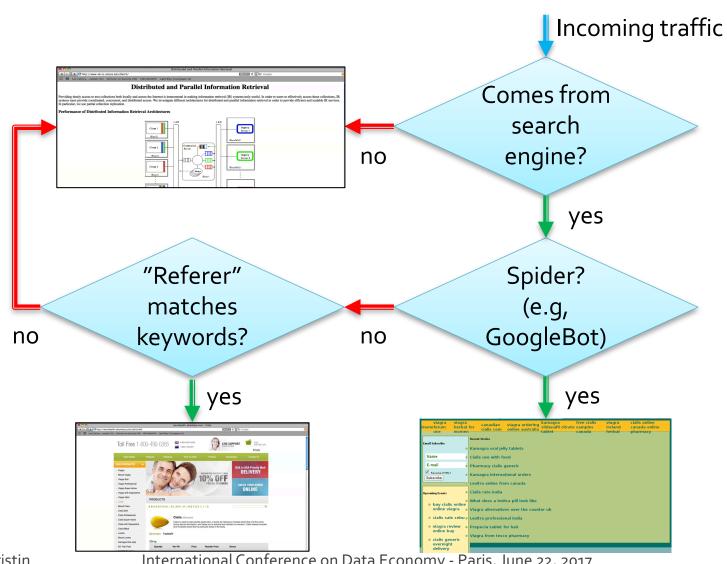




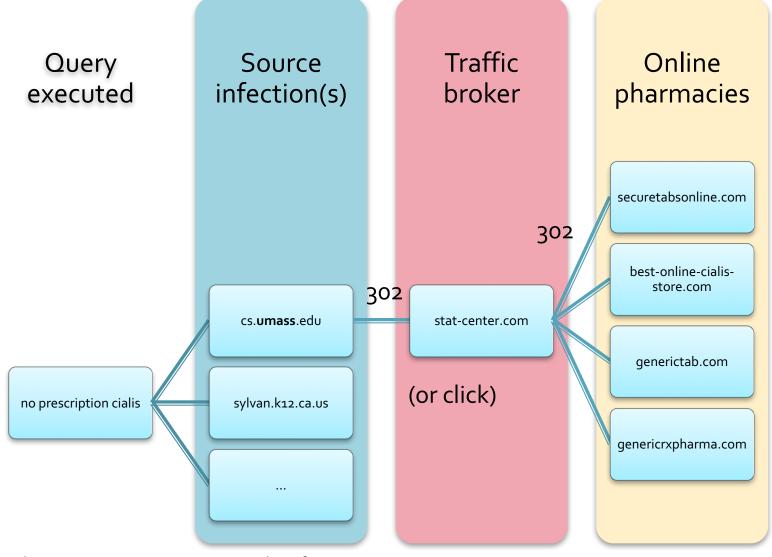








Attack modus operandi: Redirection chains



Questions

- How has this attack evolved?
 - Volume and impact: Does this even matter?
 - Techniques
- Why has the attack evolved?
 - Effectiveness of the defenses?
- Can this be thwarted?
 - Legal intervention vs. technical defenses

Data collection process

Run 218 drug related queries daily

 Daily collection from 4/12/2010 through 9/16/2013 Collect top search results from Google

- Limit due to Google Search API
- Store all results for later processing
- Will also examine position information

Identify all results that perform automated redirection

- A search result defines the website that a user will be redirected to when clicking on the link
- If the browser is redirected instead to a different website (domain), the result is infected.

Follow all infected results

- Follow each result identified as infected from previous step
- Follow all redirections that might occur
- Record all the redirection information

Datasets collected

[LMC USENIX Security 2011, CCS 2014]

Dataset 1

- Aggregate results only
- Rank of the results unknown
- Mapping query-results unknown

Dataset 2

- Same as Dataset 1, but ranking information known
- Mapping query-result doesn't include rank

Dataset 3

- All information is captured
- ... but new Google API (slightly) limits results returned

Dataset	1	2	3
Period	4/12/10- 11/15/10	11/15/10- 10/8/11	10/8/11- 9/16/13
Search results/query	64	64	16/32
Total results	260,824	3,609,675	1,530,099
Unique URLs	150,955	189,023	122,382
Unique domains	25,182	36,557	30,881

This is 3.5 years worth of data!

Some of the 218 queries used

vicodin no prescriptior

cheap valium non prescription
buy ativan online injecting pills
buy xanax valium online florida
order vicodin si levitra online
buy xanax valium online florida
color of adipex pills safest place to buy online

vicodin without prescription
generic cialis free sample
cheap tadalafil
20 mg ambien overdose
prozac side effects
ambien buy online

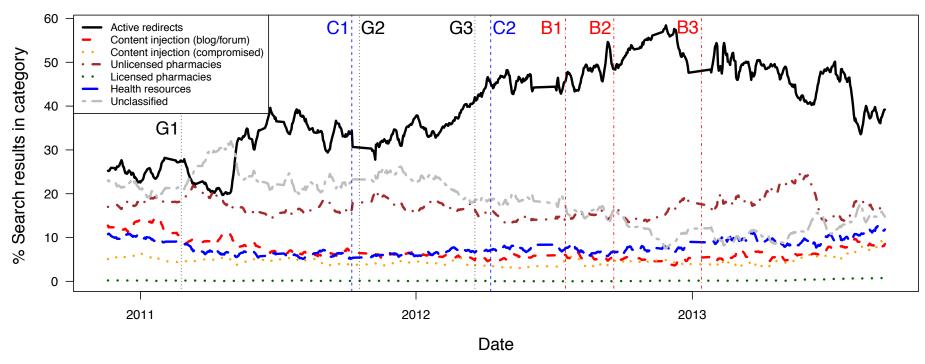
alprazolam online without prescription buy cheap

Type	Count	Percent
Malicious (Black)	26	22%
Benign (White)	75	34%
Ambiguous (Gray)	117	54%
Total	218	100%

Long-term evolution

[LMC CCS 2014]





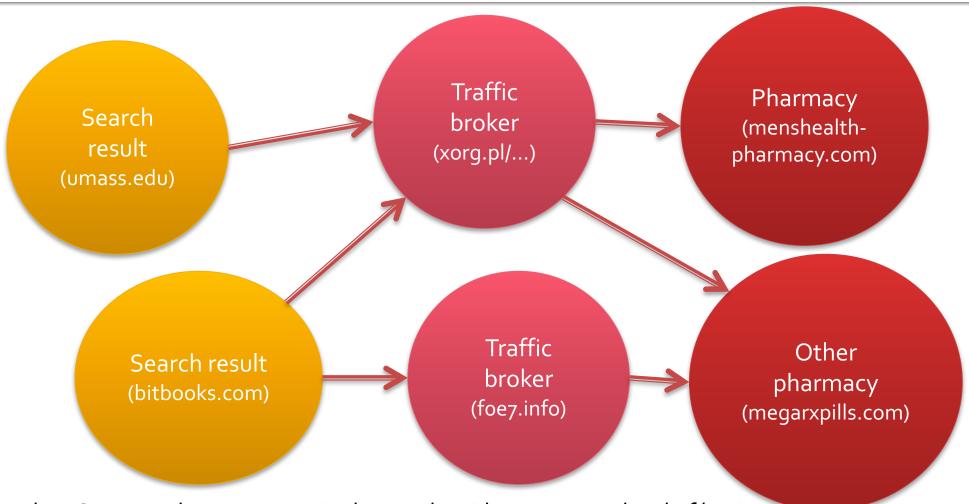
G1: Google changes search ranking algorithm

G2: Google starts removing query info from "Referer" field

G3: Google is done deploying Referer modifictations

B1, B2, B3: Firefox, Safari, Chrome switch to HTTPS-only search (C1, C2: major changes to our collection infrastructure)

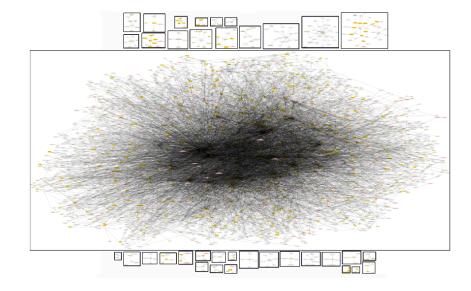
Uncovering relationships in search results



Idea: Connected components in the graph evidence "some" level of business relationships between the nodes they connect

Connected components

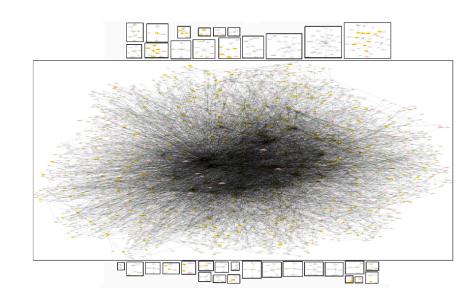
- 34 connected components
- One connected component contains
 - 96% of all infected domains
 - 90% of all redirection domains
 - 92% of all pharmacies



Is one person responsible for all of this?!

Connected components

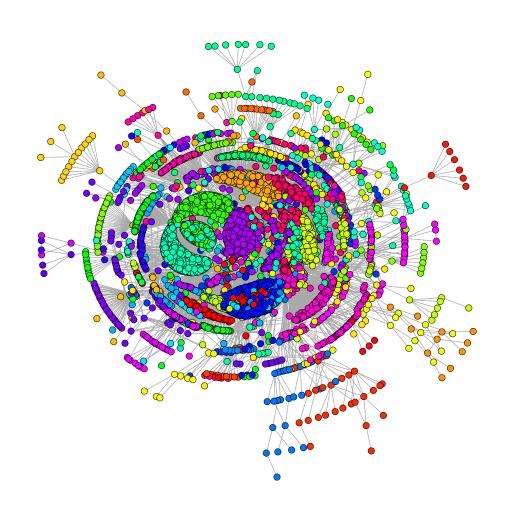
- 34 connected components
- One connected component contains
 - 96% of all infected domains
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- Is one person responsible for all of this?!
 - NO!
 - Some advertisers work for several different affiliate networks
 - Certain domains are (ab)used by multiple advertisers

Identifying the main players

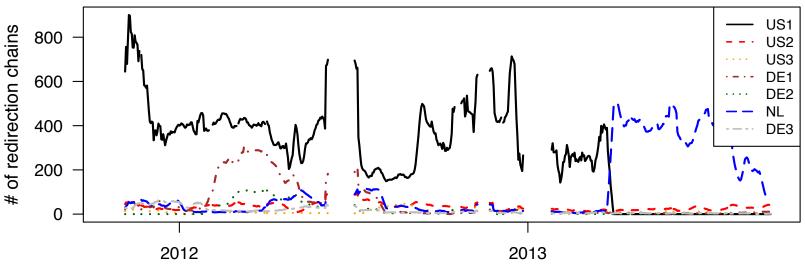
- Run (spinglass)
 clustering algorithm in
 big connected
 component
- Each cluster represented by different color
- Evidence of separate organized groups/campaigns more loosely connected to each other
 - About 10-12 large groups



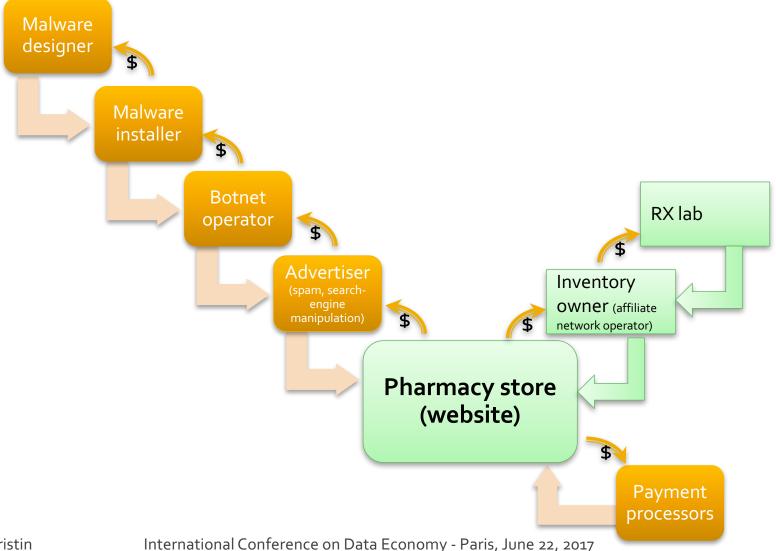
Illicit advertising infrastructure

 Traffic brokers are disproportionately hosted on very few networks

Traffic brokers observed each day grouped by AS



Procuring unlicensed drugs



Inventory analysis [LMC, 2013]



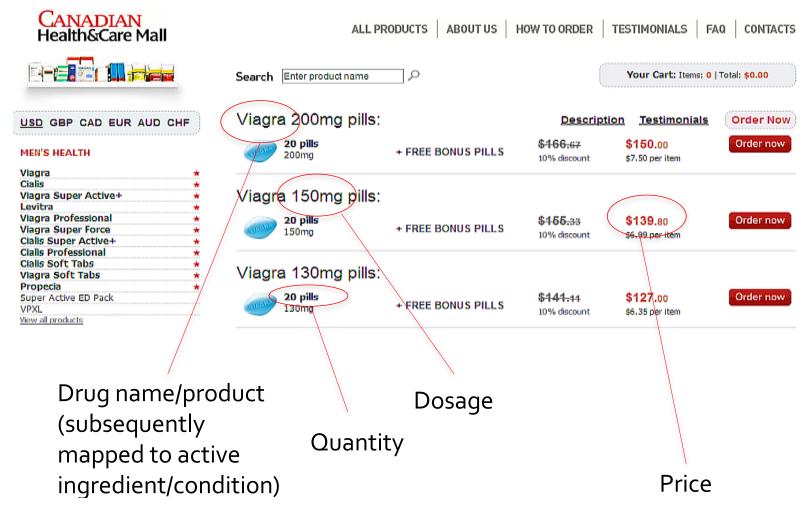
© Nicolas Christin

Data collected

- Scraped for prices and inventories:
 - 265 unlicensed pharmacies (doing searchredirection attacks) collected between April 3, 2012 and October 16, 2012
 - 265 "blacklisted" pharmacies
 - Randomly sampled out of a corpus of 9000+ NABP "not recommended" pharmacies
 - No overlap with the unlicensed pharmacy corpus

Scraping

© Nicol



Total = 1,451,587 distinct (drug, active ingredient, dosage, unit) tuples collected 1,661 different drug names

38

Identifying common suppliers: Inventory overlap

- How much overlap is there between distinct unlicensed pharmacies' inventories?
- Jaccard distance:

$$J_{\delta}(A,B) = 1 - \frac{|A \cap B|}{|A \cup B|}$$

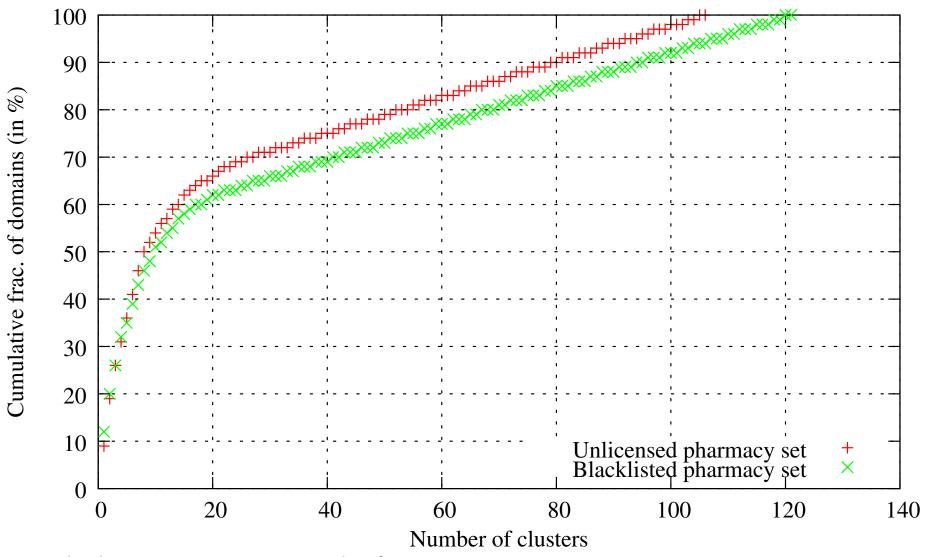
Inventory of pharmacy ®

- Identical inventories $\Leftrightarrow J_{\delta}(A,B) = 0$
- No overlap at all $\Leftrightarrow J_{\delta}(A,B)=1$

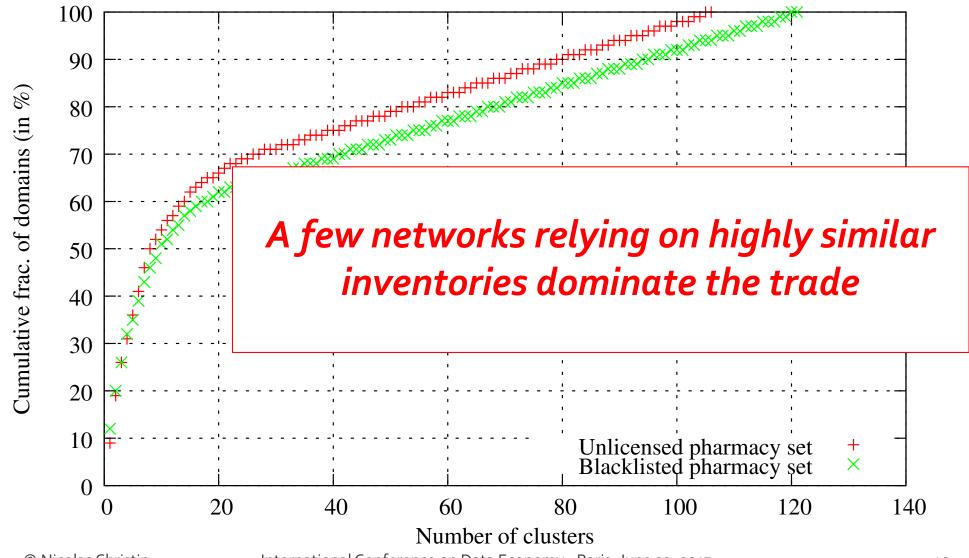
Clustering inventories

- Inventory A and Inventory B belong to the same cluster iff $J_{\delta}(A,B) < t$
 - t is an arbitrary threshold, $0 \le t \le 1$
- Distance between two groups of inventories X_i Y:
 - Minimum linkage: $J_{\delta}(X,Y) = \min\{J_{\delta}(x,y) : x \in X, y \in Y\}$
 - Maximum linkage: $J_{\delta}(X,Y) = \max\{J_{\delta}(x,y) : x \in X, y \in Y\}$
 - Average linkage: $J_{\delta}(X,Y) = \frac{1}{|X|\cdot |Y|} \sum_{x\in X} \sum_{y\in Y} J_{\delta}(x,y)$

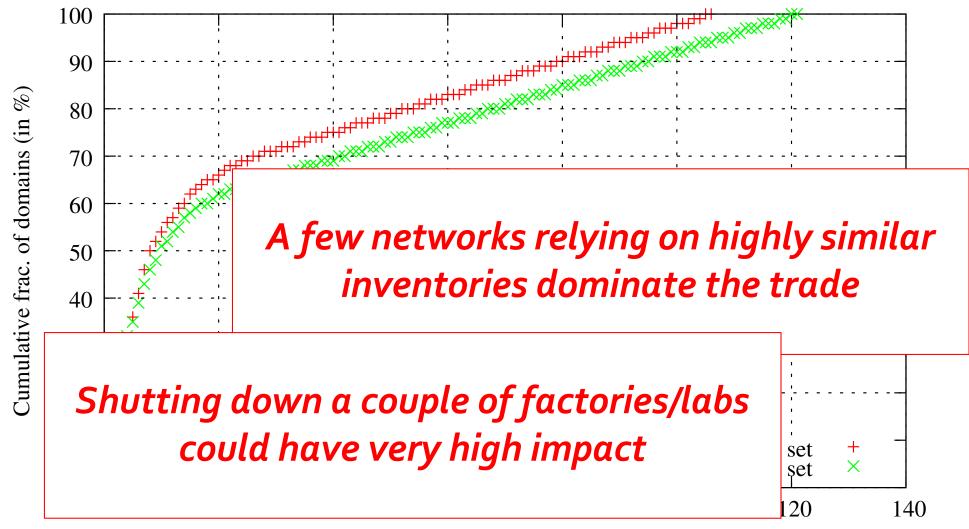
Clustering inventories: Average linkage, t=0.31



Clustering inventories: Average linkage, t=0.31



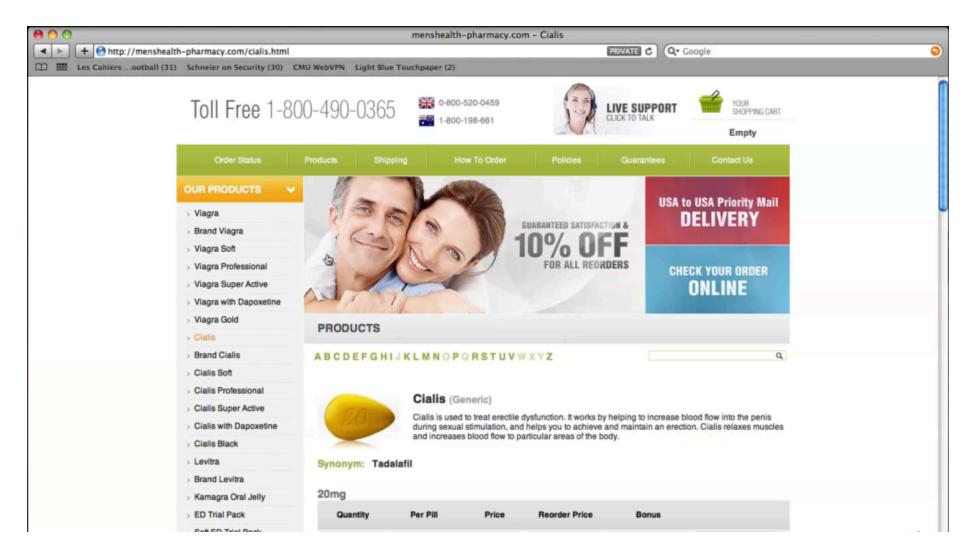
Clustering inventories: Average linkage, t=0.31



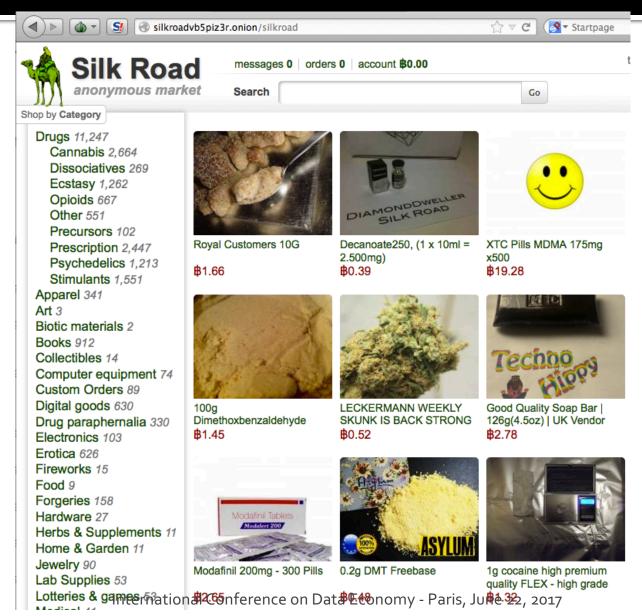
Intervening, or: what does the analysis tell us

- High concentration in traffic brokers
 - Orders of magnitude less numerous than pharmacies and infected hosts
 - Mostly hosted on same networks
 - Structure hasn't changed much over four years
 - Opportunities for takedowns seem ripe
 - Jurisdiction issues?
- High concentration is suppliers (labs)
 - Of strong interest to manufacturers...

Evolution of illicit Internet commerce



Evolution of illicit Internet commerce



Case study: Online anonymous marketplaces

- Amazon.com of illegal goods
 - Drugs, CC's & Fake IDs, Weapons, etc.
 - No child pornography
- Safety
- Convenience
- Variety
- Accountability
- Competition

Online anonymous marketplace technology

- Hidden Website (Tor Hidden Service, I2P)
 - Customers
 - No cost of creation
 - No information needed
 - Vendors
 - Vendor bonds required
 - Often invite only
 - Public feedback history
- Payments (Bitcoin)
 - Marketplaces often act as escrow agent
 - Escrow sometimes acts as a mixing service
- Encrypted Messages(PGP)







Questions

- How much is being sold?
- What is being sold?
- How many vendors are relevant?
- What are potentially successful interventions?

Typical listing page

Books

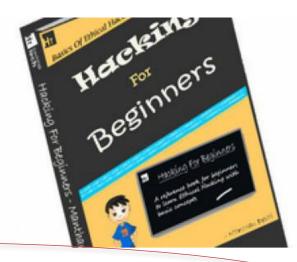
Hacking for beginners

Seller:

(98)

Price: \$0.12

Ships from: undeclared Ships to: Worldwide DOOKIIIAI K LIIIS ILEIII



Description:

Hacking For Beginners is a reference book for beginners to learn ethical hacking for free and from basic level to clear all the fundamental concepts of ethical hacking.the book has been prepared by Hacking Tech (www.hackingtech.co.tv) website for the users benefit.so enjoy the book and site...

add to cart

Recent feedback

rating	feedback	freshness
5 of 5	Fast delivery	3 days
5 of 5	Thanks!	4 days
5 of 5	Leave feedback here	9 days
5 of 5	Leave feedback here	9 days
5 of 5	5 of 5	10 days

Feedback is often mandatory!

→ Acceptable proxy for sales volume

Measurements

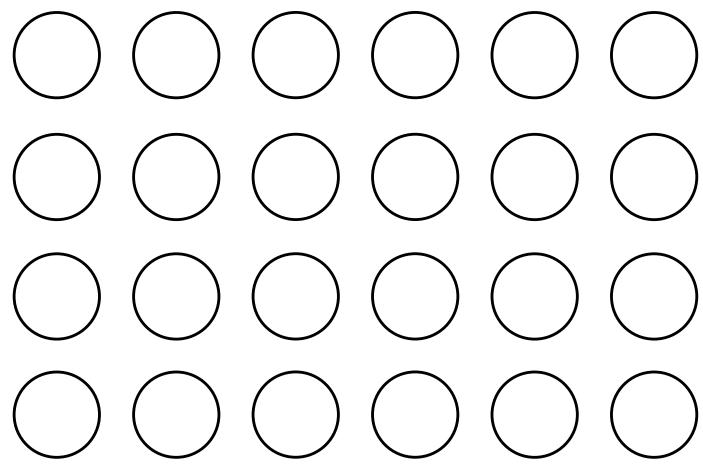
Started collection in November 2011

- As of August 2015, we had collected
 - 35 marketplaces
 - 1,908 scrapes total 3.2 TB
 - 27 331,691 pages per scrape
- Still collecting...

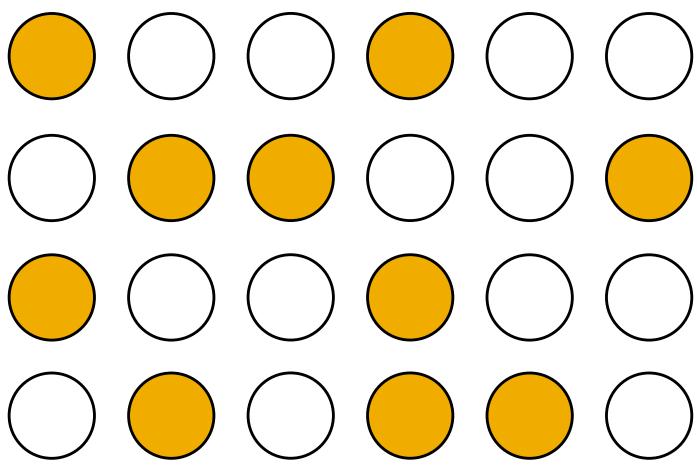
Data completeness

- How complete is the data?
 - Unreliable dynamic marketplaces that take days to scrape
 - Empirical observations lower bound
- Idea: Estimate population via mark and recapture
 - Schnabel estimator allows multiple recapture

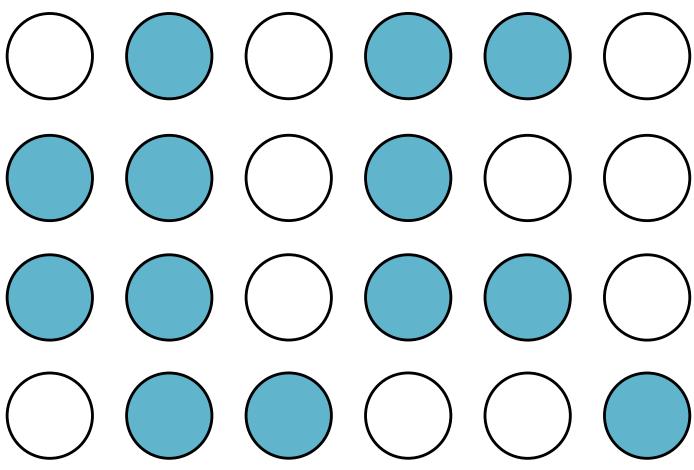
Population Size = 24



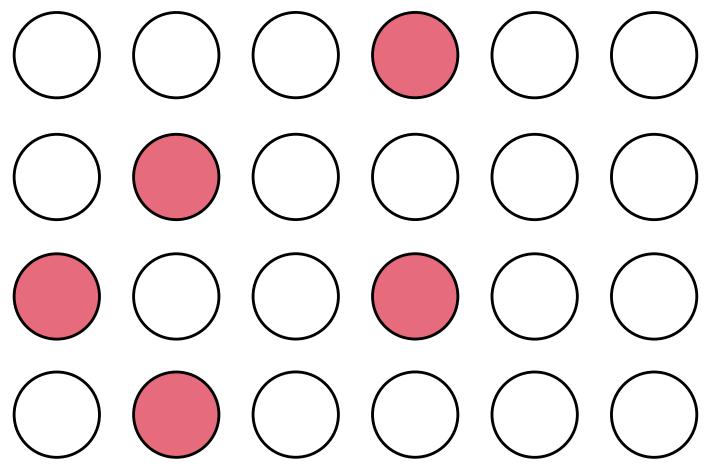
Sample Size = 10



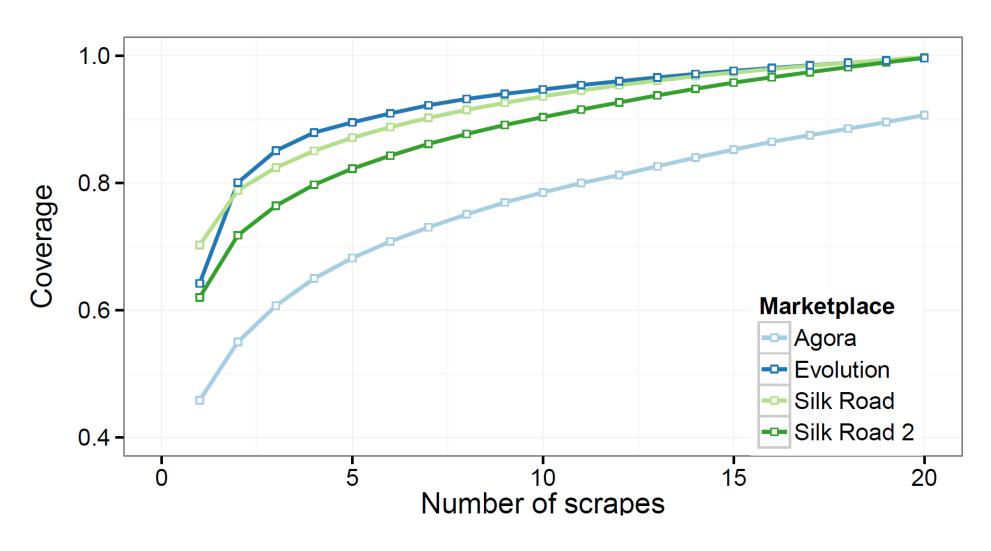
Sample Size = 13



Overlap = 5, Population Estimate = 26



Data completeness



Analysis

- Assumption: Each feedback corresponds to precisely one transaction
 - Anonymity requires strictly enforced feedback system to establish reputation
 - Possible on many marketplaces to purchase several quantities of item and leave one feedback, conservative estimate

Analysis challenges

- "Holding prices"
 - Came up with automated statistical filtering of outliers



\$0.02 -> \$1,000.00



\$1,100.00 -> \$1,000,000.00

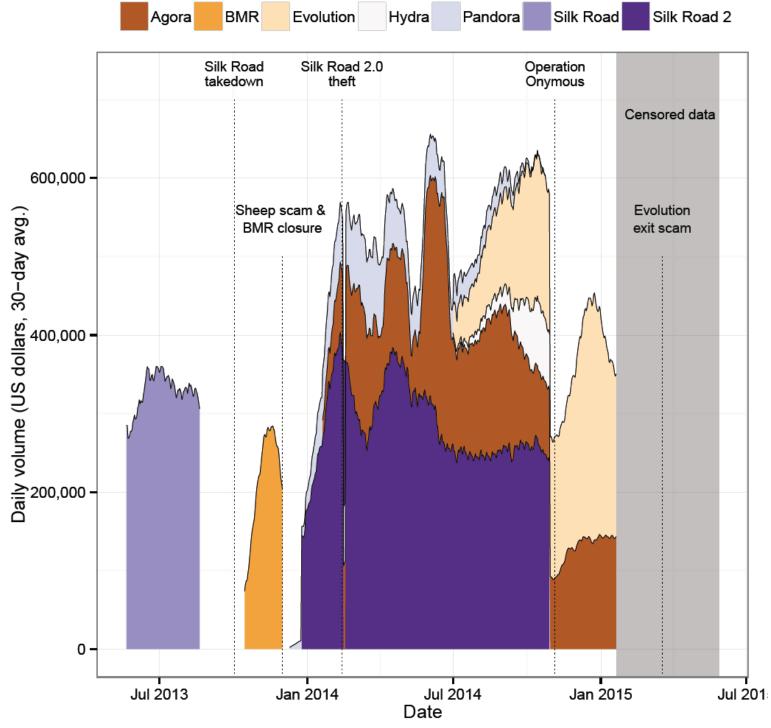
Analysis challenges

Misleading product categories

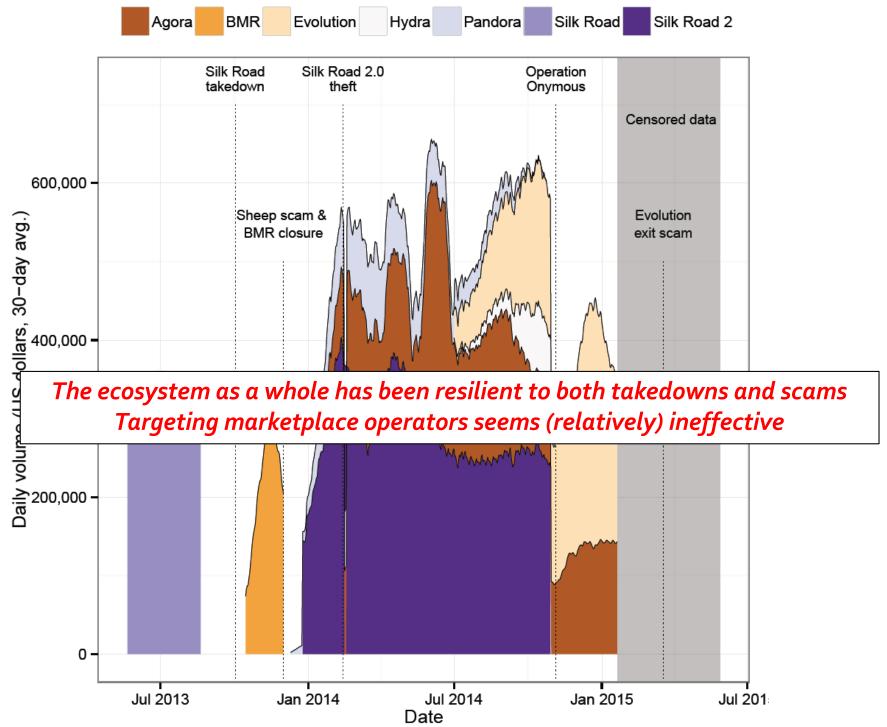




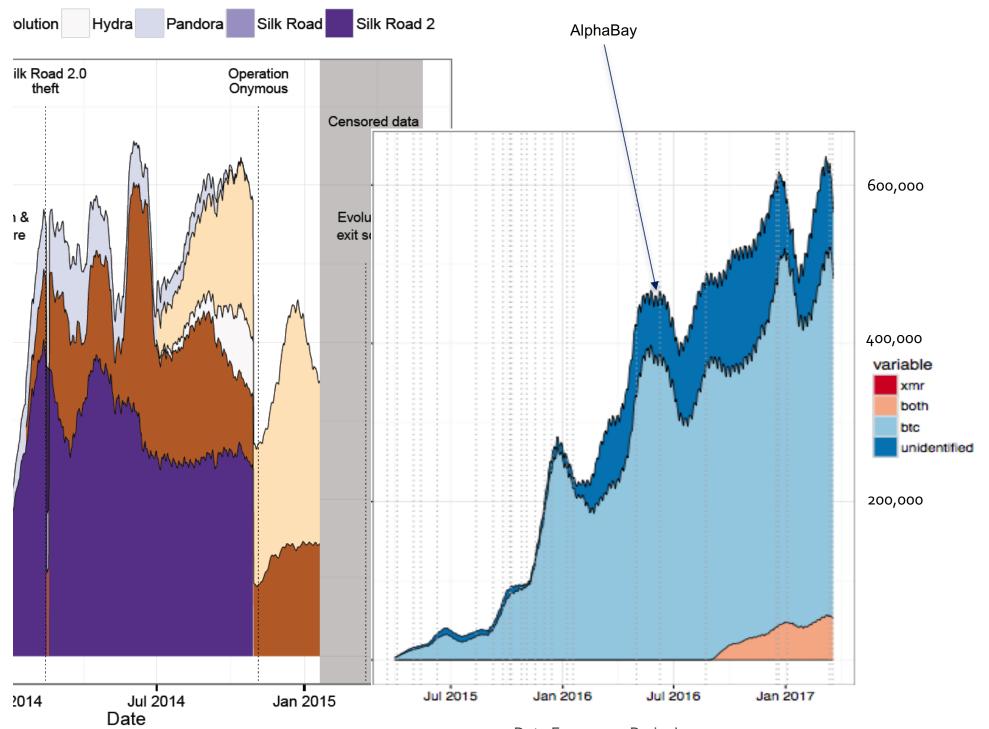
- Define sixteen categories
- Designed special purpose classifier to infer which category each listing belongs to
 - Extract from tf-idf



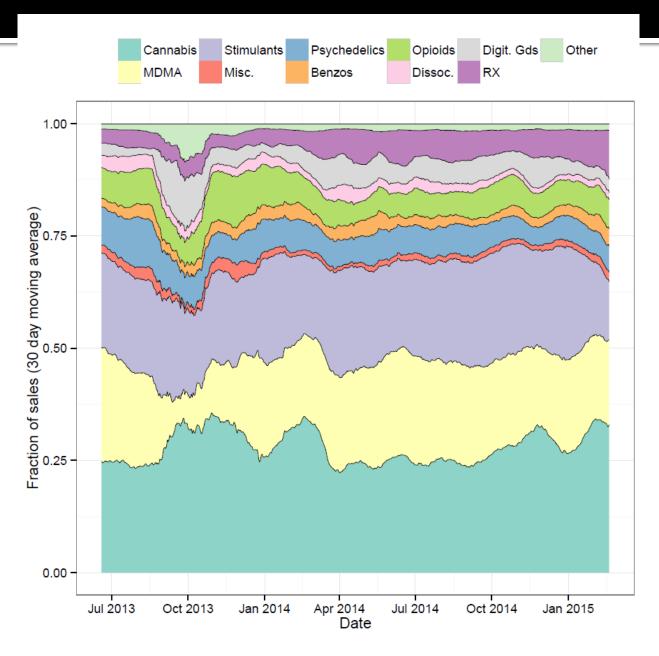
© 61



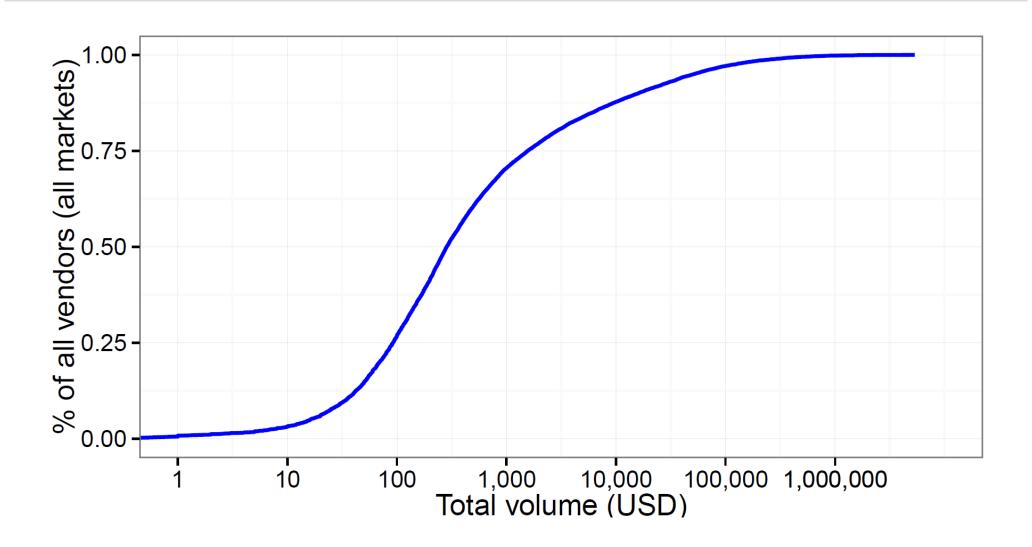
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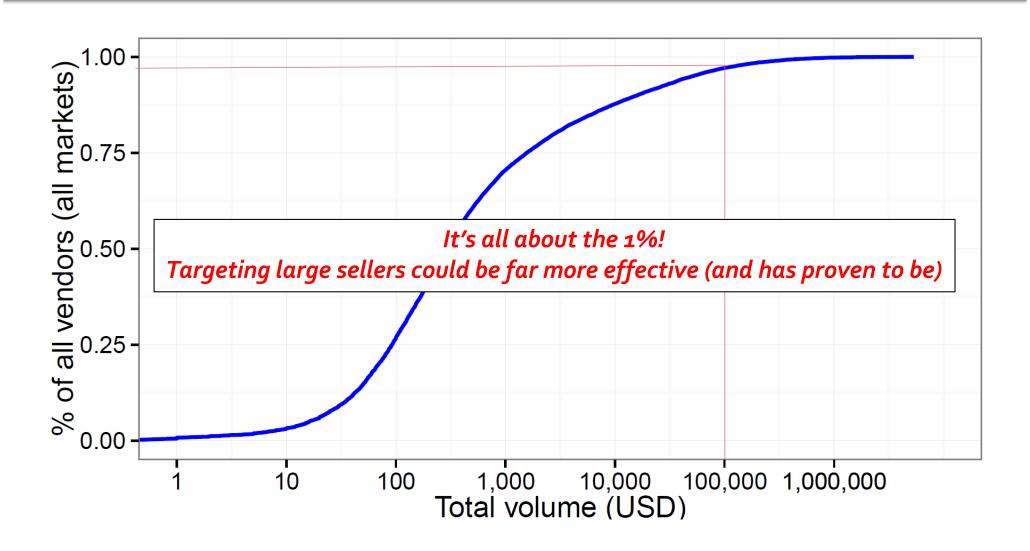
Item sales per category



Vendor volumes



Vendor volumes



Summary

- Collect and analyze data to understand attacker ecosystem and develop better defenses
 - Development of a science of measurement
 - Emergence of concentrations
 - Traffic brokers & production labs in pharma, large sellers in narcotics...
 - Driven by economic properties
 - Possible intervention points
- Ongoing/future work
 - Using our data to build descriptive (mathematical) models of interactions that can then be used to predict future behavior

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