# Malware Incident Response in IoT

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#### Motivation

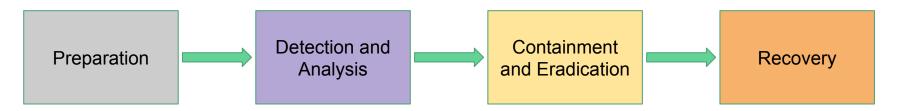
- Kaspersky detected more than 2 billion attacks targeting more than 100k
  users around the world in the first quarter of 2021<sup>1</sup>.
- **37% of organizations** worldwide were hit by a ransomware attack in 2021<sup>2</sup>.
- There were **236 million ransomware attacks** in the first half of 2022<sup>3</sup>.
- IoT malware were used in large Distributed Denial of Service attacks that stopped giant companies' services for hours<sup>4</sup>.
- IoT devices worldwide are projected to reach **30.9 billion units by 2025**<sup>5</sup>.

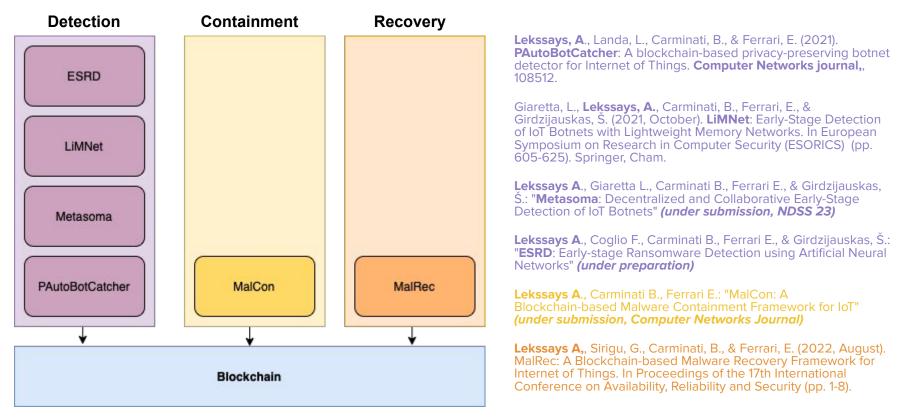
- <sup>2</sup> <u>https://www.statista.com/statistics/1246438/ransomware-attacks-by-country/</u>
- <sup>3</sup> <u>https://www.statista.com/statistics/494947/ransomware-attacks-per-year-worldwide/</u>
- <sup>4</sup> <u>https://blog.cloudflare.com/inside-mirai-the-infamous-iot-botnet-a-retrospective-analysis/</u>
- <sup>5</sup> <u>https://www.statista.com/statistics/1101442/iot-number-of-connected-devices-worldwide/</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> <u>https://securelist.com/it-threat-evolution-q1-2021-non-mobile-statistics/102425/</u>

## **Our Research**

- NIST has introduced a set of guidelines (NIST SP 800-83) to follow in case of malware attacks incidents.
- NIST SP 800-83 has four steps:
  - **Preparation** is about preparing employees to handle malware attacks by training them and raising awareness about such attacks.
  - **Detection and Analysis** is about detecting the malware through its behavior and analyzing its weaknesses.
  - **Containment and Eradication** is about isolating the malware to limit the spread and use the weaknesses to eradicate it.
  - **Recovery** is about helping devices recover to normal operation (e.g., recovering the data).

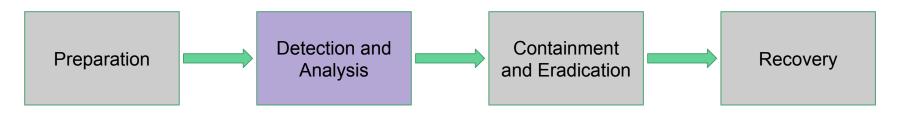




- ESRD<sup>1</sup> detects ransomware based on their interactions with the kernel through API calls.
- **PAutoBotCatcher**<sup>2</sup> collaboratively detects botnets by leveraging community behavior analysis and blockchain to address trust among devices.

<sup>1</sup> Lekssays, A., Landa, L., Carminati, B., & Ferrari, E. (2021). PAutoBotCatcher: A blockchain-based privacy-preserving botnet detector for Internet of Things. Computer Networks journal,, 108512.

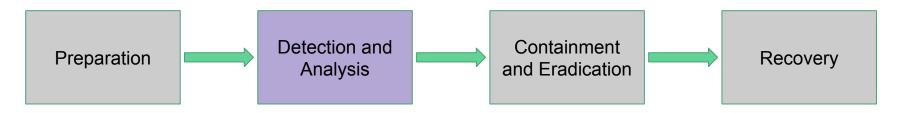
<sup>2</sup> Lekssays A., Coglio F., Carminati B., Ferrari E., & Girdzijauskas, Š.: "ESRD: Early-stage Ransomware Detection using Artificial Neural Networks" (under preparation)



- LiMNet<sup>3</sup> classifies malicious devices and malicious network packets by leveraging Lightweight Memory Networks.
- Metasoma<sup>4</sup> is a decentralized version of LiMNet that detects botnets by gossiping memories.

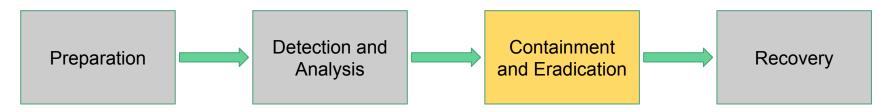
<sup>3</sup> Giaretta, L., **Lekssays, A.**, Carminati, B., Ferrari, E., & Girdzijauskas, Š. (2021, October). **LiMNet**: Early-Stage Detection of IoT Botnets with Lightweight Memory Networks. In European Symposium on Research in Computer Security (ESORICS) (pp. 605-625). Springer, Cham.

<sup>4</sup> Lekssays A., Giaretta L., Carminati B., Ferrari E., & Girdzijauskas, Š.: "Metasoma: Decentralized and Collaborative Early-Stage Detection of IoT Botnets" (*under submission, NDSS 23*)



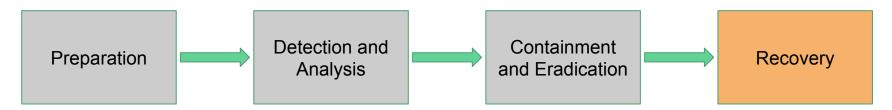
 MalCon<sup>5</sup> aims to contain malware propagation in networks leveraing blockchain's smart contracts on three steps: emergency, healing, and punishment.

<sup>5</sup> Lekssays A., Carminati B., Ferrari E.: "MalCon: A Blockchain-based Malware Containment Framework for IoT" (under submission, Computer Networks Journal)



 MalRec<sup>6</sup> aims to make devices able to recover their files through continuous backups using blockchain to store files' metadata and IPFS to store encrypted files.

<sup>6</sup> Lekssays A,, Sirigu, G., Carminati, B., & Ferrari, E. (2022, August). MalRec: A Blockchain-based Malware Recovery Framework for Internet of Things. In Proceedings of the 17th International Conference on Availability, Reliability and Security (pp. 1-8).



#### References

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