Survival analysis techniques for studying cybercrime

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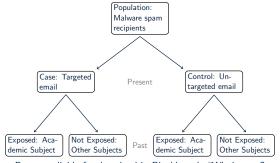
Case-control studies for analyzing data
Survival analysis
Outline

- Case-control studies for analyzing data
 - Case study: Spear-phishing study
 - Case study: Search-redirection attacks
- Survival analysis
 - Definitions
 - Case study: Phishing website recompromise

Case-control studies for analyzing data Survival analysis

Case study: Spear-phishing study Case study: Search-redirection attacks

Case-control study: spear phishing and academic specialty



Paper available for download in Blackboard: "Who's next? Identifying risk factors for subjects of targeted attacks"

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The odds ratio

Case (afflicted) Control (not afflicted)

Exposed (has risk factor) p_{11} p_{10} Not exposed (no risk factor) *p*₀₀

> odd's ratio = $\frac{p_{11} * p_{00}}{-}$ $p_{10} * p_{01}$

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Case study: Spear-phishing study
Case study: Search-redirection attack

Odds ratios for academic subjects in spear phishing study

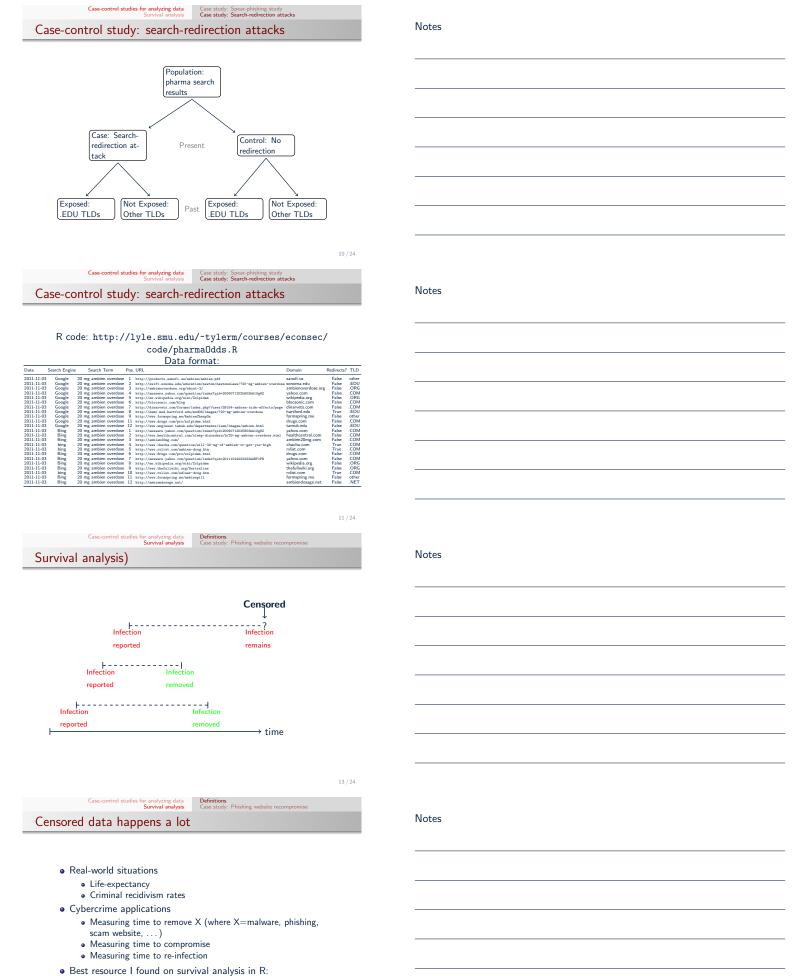
Subject Code	Subject	Odds Ratio	95% Confidence	N	Business & Administrative Studies	0.77	(0.17 - 3.49)
A	Medicine & Dentistry	0.15	(0.03 – 0.67)	P	Mass Communication & Documentation	2.08	(0.19 - 23.12)
В	Subject Allied to Medicine	0.61	(0.14 - 2.60)	Q	Linguistics, Classics and Related Subjects	3.13	(0.32 - 30.41)
C	Biological Sciences	0.45	(0.15 - 1.34)	R	European Languages,		
D	Veterinary Science, Agriculture and	0			Literature and Related Subjects	1.03	(0.06 - 16.64)
	Related Subjects			Staff		0.25	(0.12 - 0.48)
F	Physical Sciences	1.03	(0.21 - 5.19)	T	Eastern, Asiatic,		
G	Mathematical Sciences	0.17	(0.02 - 1.41)		African, American and Australasian	12.03	(1.54 – 94.16)
I	Computer Sciences	2.63	(0.50 - 13.72)		Languages, Literature and		
J	Technologies	1.033	(0.06 - 16.64)		Related Subjects		
K	Architecture Building	0		Unknown		0.94	(0.59 - 1.48)
	& Planning	0	-	V	Historical and	1.30	(0.24 4.02)
L	Social Studies	11.79	(5.21 - 26.70)		Philosophical Studies	1.30	(0.34 - 4.92)
M	Law	2.83	(0.74 - 10.86)	W	Creative Arts and	1.03	(0.06 - 16.64)
Mailbox		0.300	(0.13 - 0.68)		Design		(

Illicit online pharmacies

Illicit online pharmacies

- What do illicit online pharmacies have to do with phishing?
- Both make use of a similar criminal supply chain
 - 1 Traffic: hijack web search results (or send email spam)
 - 4 Host: compromise a high-ranking server to redirect to pharmacy
 - Hook: affiliate programs let criminals set up website front-ends to sell drugs
 - Monetize: sell drugs ordered by consumers
 - **Oash out**: no need to hire mules, just take credit cards!
- For more: http://lyle.smu.edu/~tylerm/usenix11.pdf

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http://socserv.mcmaster.ca/jfox/Courses/soc761/

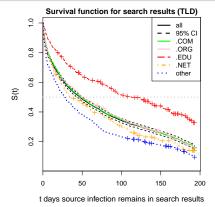
survival-analysis.pdf

Survival analysis (package survival in R)

- Key challenge: estimating probability of survival when some data points survive at the end of the measurement
 - Solution: use the Kaplan-Meier estimator to compute probabilities that account for samples still alive (survfit in R)
- Common question: Are survival functions split over categorical variables statistically different
 - Use the log-rank test (survfit in R)
 - Analagous to χ^2 test
- Cox-proportional hazard model is a more sophisticated way to see how multiple variables affect the *hazard rate*
 - \bullet Hazard function h(t): expected number of failures during the time period t

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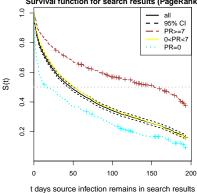
Case-control studies for analyzing data Survival analysis Case study: Phishing w Pharmacy redirection duration by TLD



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Pharmacy redirection duration by PageRank

Survival function for search results (PageRank)



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Case-control studies for analyzing data
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Statistics disentangle effect of TLD, PageRank on duration

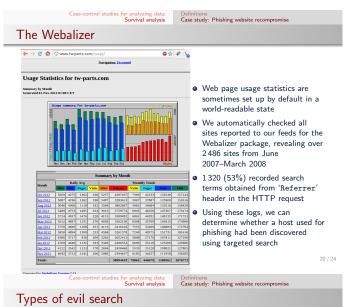
Cox-proportional hazard model
$h(t) = \exp(\alpha + PageRankx_1 + TLDx_2)$

	coef.	exp(coef.)	Std. Err.)	Significance		
PageRank	-0.079	0.92	0.0094	p < 0.001		
.edu	-0.26	0.77	0.084	p < 0.001		
.net	0.10	1.1	0.081			
.org	0.055	1.1	0.052			
other TLDs	0.34	1.4	0.053	p < 0.001		
log-rank test: $Q=159.6$, $p < 0.001$						

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Phishing website recompromise

- Full paper: http://lyle.smu.edu/~tylerm/cs81.pdf
- What constitutes recompromise?
 - If one attacker loads two phishing websites on the same server a few hours apart, we classify it as one compromise
 - If the phishing pages are placed into different directories, it is more likely two distinct compromises
- For simplicity, we define website recompromise as distinct attacks on the same host occurring ≥ 7 days apart
- 83% of phishing websites with recompromises > 7 days apart are placed in different directories on the server



- Vulnerability searches: phpizabi v0.848b c1 hfp1 (unrestricted file upload vuln.), inurl: com_juser (arbitrary PHP execution vuln.)
- Compromise searches: allintitle: welcome paypal
- Shell searches: intitle: ''index of'' r57.php, c99shell drwxrwx

Search type	Websites	Phrases	Visits
Any evil search	204	456	1 207
Vulnerability search	126	206	582
Compromise search	56	99	265
Shell search	47	151	360

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One phishing website compromised using evil search

1: 2007-11-30	10:31:33 phishing URL repo	orted: http://chat2me247.com		
/stat/q-mono/pro/www.lloydstsb.co.uk/lloyds_tsb/logon.ibc.html				
2: 2007-11-30	no evil search term	0 hits		
3: 2007-12-01	no evil search term	0 hits		
4: 2007-12-02	phpizabi v0.415b r3	1 hit		
5: 2007-12-03	phpizabi v0.415b r3	1 hit		
6: 2007-12-04	21:14:06 phishing URL repo	orted: http://chat2me247.com		
/seasalter/ww	w.usbank.com/online_bank	ring/index.html		
7: 2007-12-04	phpizabi v0.415b r3	1 hit		

Let's work with the data

R code: http://lyle.smu.edu/~tylerm/courses/econsec/ code/surviveEvil.R

Data format:

com 200° IP 200° com 200° com 200° com 200° jp 200°		TLD 1st Compromise 2nd Compromise $\#$ days Censored Evil searches?					
IP 2000 com 2000 com 2000 com 2000 jp 2000	8-01-28 20	008-03-31	63	0	TRUE		
com 2000 com 2000 jp 2000	7-11-23 20	008-03-31	129	0	TRUE		
com 2000 com 2000 jp 2000	8-01-16 20	008-03-31	75	0	TRUE		
com 2000 jp 2000	8-01-16 20	008-03-31	75	0	TRUE		
jp 200	7-10-28 20	007-11-06	8	1	TRUE		
JP	8-01-20 20	008-03-31	71	0	TRUE		
nu 200	7-11-12 20	008-03-31	140	0	TRUE		
	8-01-31 20	008-03-31	60	0	TRUE		
net 200	7-12-27 20	008-03-31	95	0	TRUE		
com 2008	8-02-08 20	008-03-31	52	0	TRUE		
IP 200	7-12-07 20	008-01-07	31	1	TRUE		
IP 2008	8-01-29 20	008-03-31	62	0	TRUE		
com 200	7-10-22 20	007-11-14	22	1	TRUE		
com 200	8-01-22 20	008-03-31	69	0	TRUE		

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