

Malvertising

Malicious advertising, or the use of online advertising to distribute malware with little to no user interaction required.



Malware that will encrypt

or lock data files, and then demand a ransom payment to decrypt or unlock them.

The estimated

amount of malvertising campaigns that deliver ransomware as a payload.

knowledge, often hidden on reputable sites. When it strikes, it turns common software programs against your users to infect machines.

Malvertising's public enemy era



2007

Malvertising first noticed on Myspace and Rhapsody using Adobe Flash



Malvertising increases 2.5x over the previous

malware that doesn't need users to click

year. Ads on Spotify serve



A campaign

targeting Yahoo! infects machines with Banker Trojans



Malvertising in just the first half of

2015 increases 260% compared against all of 2014*



msn.com

2009 A click-fraud scam runs on

NYTimes.com The New Hork Times



LATimes.com hit with massive malvertising attack

2012

using the Blackhole exploit kit Los Angeles Times



more than 524

Google disables

2014

million bad ads and bans thousands of advertisers



malvertising campaign hits top publishers, spreads ransomware

2016

Large Angler

*RiskIQ



In March 2016, top websites were hit with banner ads that attempted to install ransomware.

1.3B

Monthly traffic* Websites

51.1M
60.7M
218.6M
290.6M
313.1M

If your users were visiting these sites to conduct research during business hours, they could have been hit with a "drive-by-download," which doesn't

require them to click on infected ads to start the attack chain. *Similarweb.com

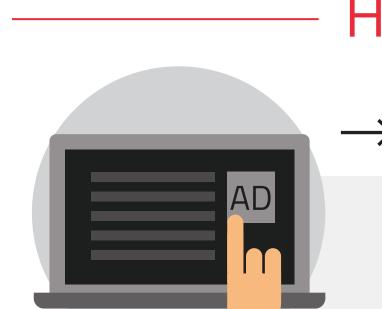
git ya

→ How online advertising works

Advertisers

sign up with

an advertising



- | popular websites

Buying

advertising space

is increasingly

automatically

being transacted

> How criminals slip by ad networks

Not all

advertising

advertisers

networks have

strict criteria for

Advertisers

bid to have their

ads appear on

Billions of ads are

targeted to their

Bad actors will

serve good ads

for a while before

switching to ads that

deliver ransomware

shown to users and

How malvertising delivers ransomware The infected ad uses an iframe (invisible webpage

element) to redirect

to a landing page

Malicious code attacks the user's system from the

landing page via

exploit kit

Don't get squeezed

Do your machines

run Adobe Flash?

Flash renders graphics and animation and

The exploit

kit installs

ransomware



Malvertising uses fingerprinting to detect

when a computer is running on a virtual is heavily used by the ad industry. Flash's environment or is using advanced security zero-day vulnerabilities allow for exploit products. It will not serve its payload to kits to load when the ads load. those computers to avoid being detected.

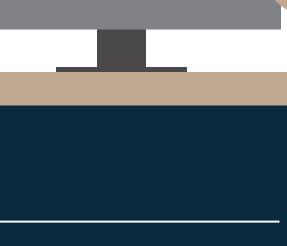
Some security products can detect when

fingerprinting is being used and flag it as suspicious. So now malvertising is camouflaging its fingerprinting techniques.

Unpatched Flash software on endpoints will increase exposure to malvertising and ransomware.

In 2015, 314 vulnerabilities were found in Adobe Flash. That's up from 76 in 2014.*

*CVE Details



malvertising ransomware

Watch yer back



Protect against

Keep your software patched and

Train your

security

practices

staff on good



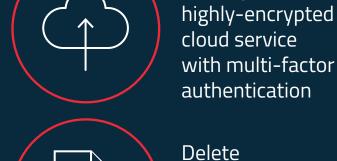
remove software you don't use Run the latest

browsers and

anti-exploit

effective

software



Protect agains



Back up files to a



Layer security with an effective anti-exploit program, in addition

to firewall, antivirus,

history



and anti-malware software

To protect your business from the Bonnie and Clyde of cybercrime, go to malwarebytes.com/business.