

PhishPrint: Evading Phishing Detection Crawlers by Prior Profiling

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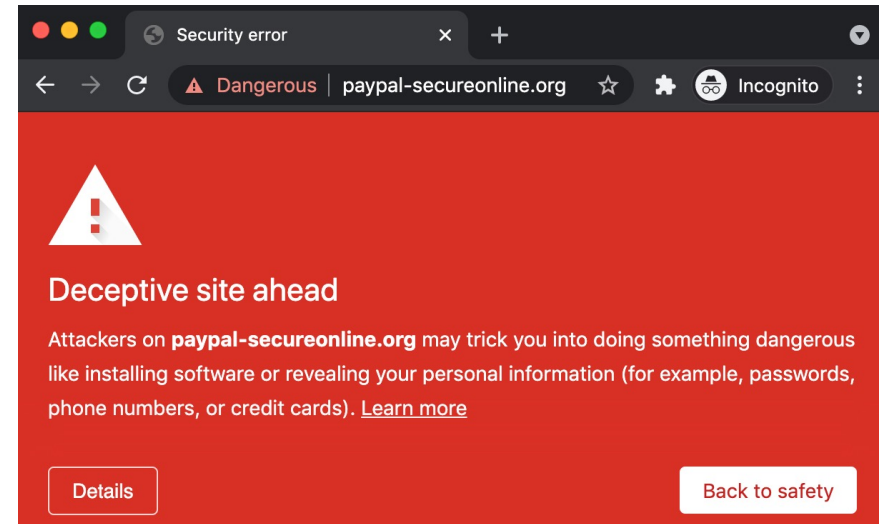
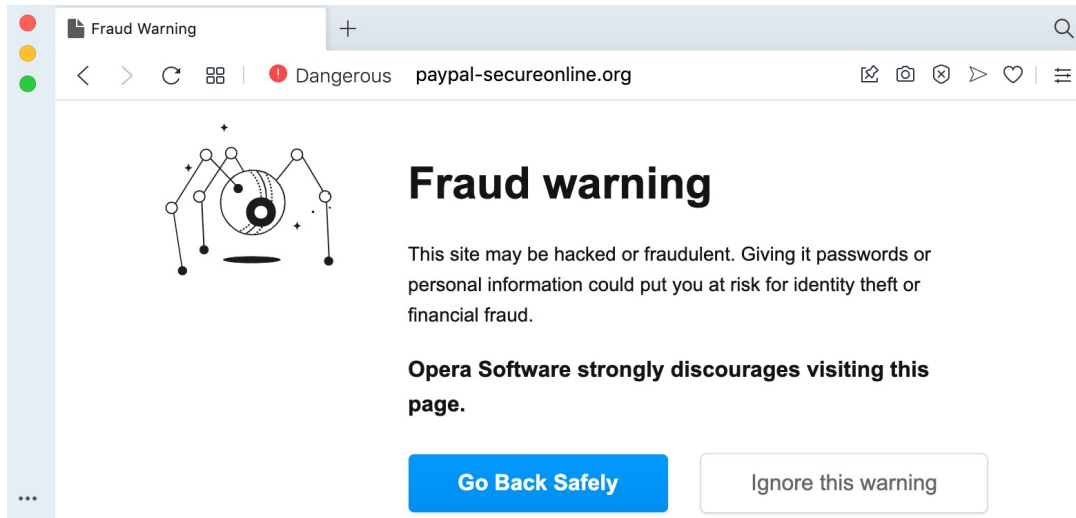
ARTIFACT
EVALUATED



PASSED

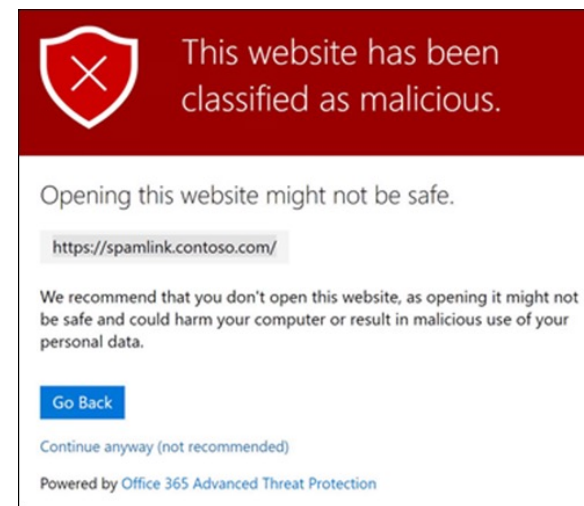
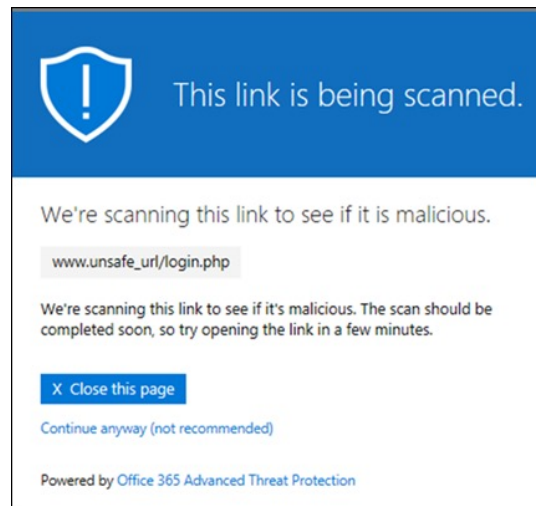
Our focus: Web Security Crawlers

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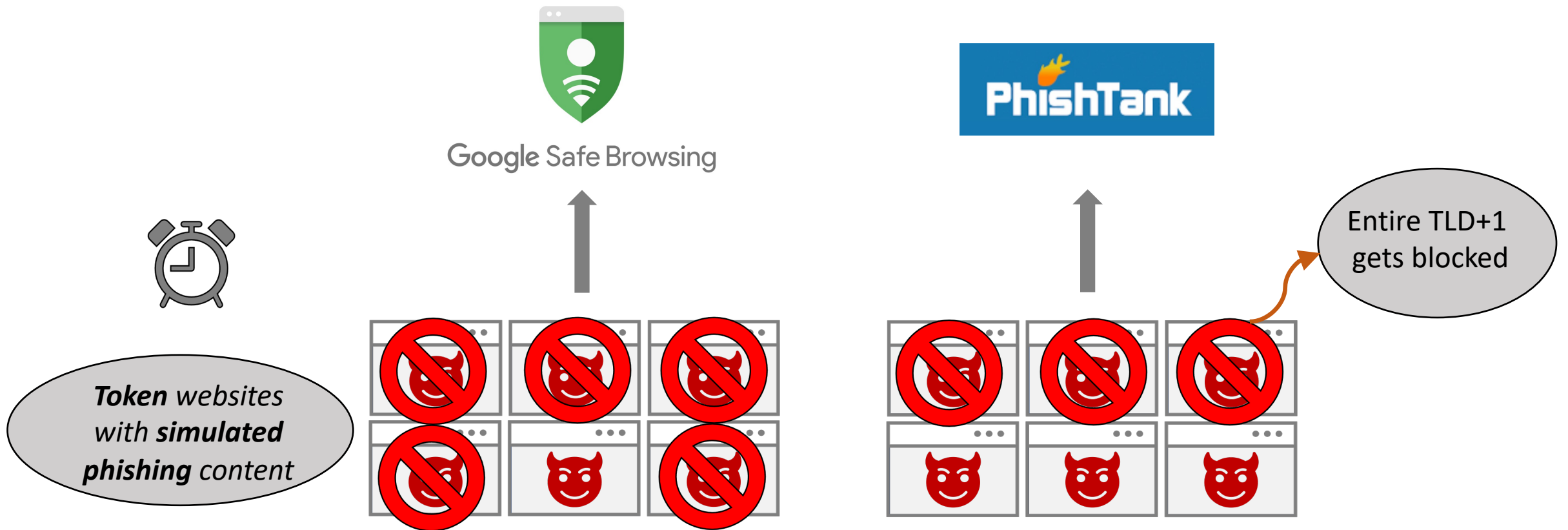
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- These crawlers populate modern browser blocklists:
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- Some crawlers (e.g. Microsoft Outlook) are also used for checking links in e-mails.
- It is important for the security crawlers to remain *unidentifiable* to prevent cloaking attacks.

We propose a new system to ***evaluate security crawlers*** and analyze the results to demonstrate ***multiple cloaking vulnerabilities*** across 23 popular security crawler entities.

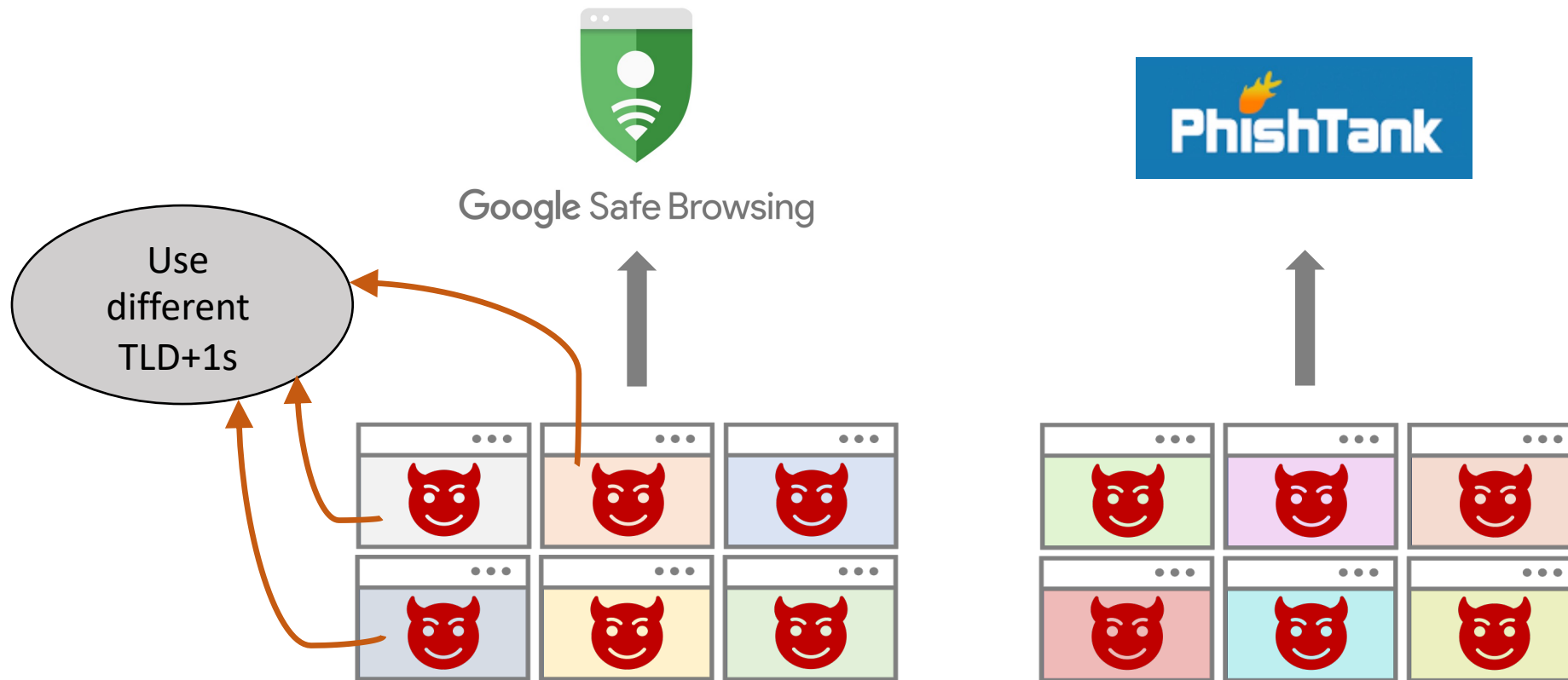


Existing Crawler Evaluation Approach



Existing Crawler Evaluation Approach

Multiple 2nd level domains



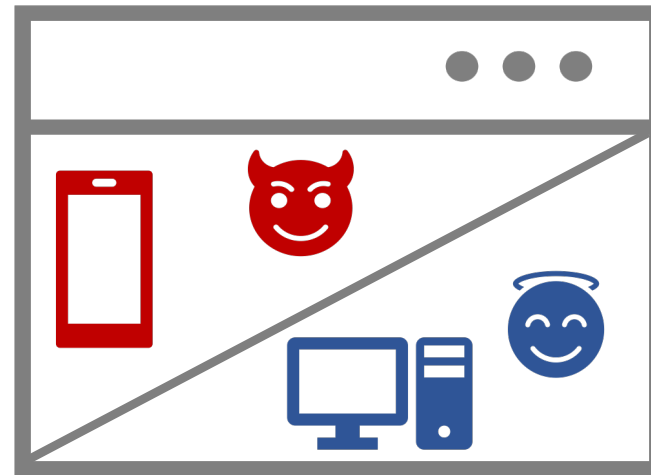
Existing Crawler Evaluation Approach

Pre-fixed cloaking vectors



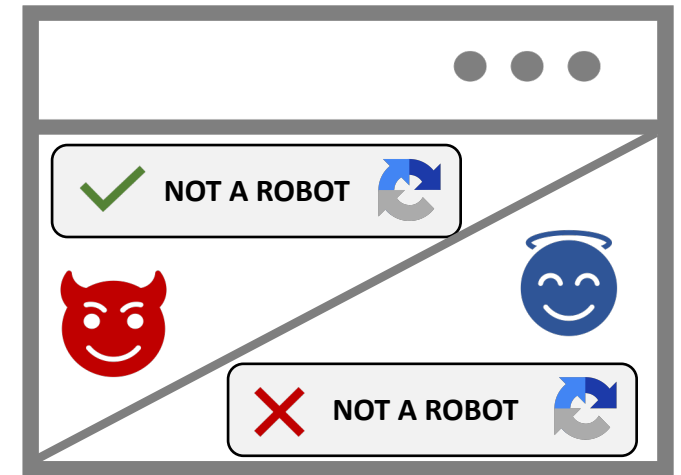
Geographical Cloaking

Phishing: North America
Benign: Rest of the World



User-Agent Cloaking

Phishing: Mobile
Benign: Desktop



CAPTCHA-based Cloaking

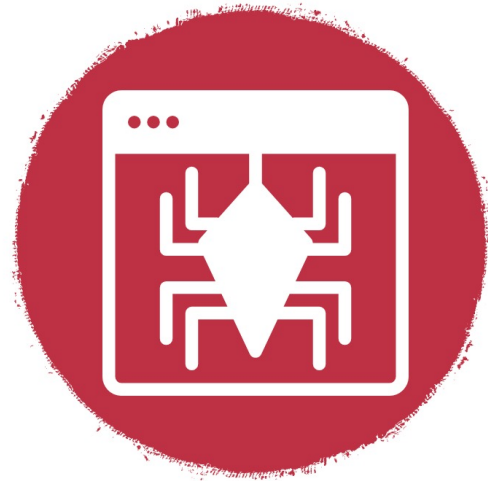
Phishing: Solved (humans)
Benign: Failed (bots)

Our Alternate Approach for Security Crawler Evaluation

- No phishing content:
 - Our web content never gets blocked
 - A single TLD+1 can be reused with different *token URLs*.
 - Affords **scalability**
- No direct cloaking:
 - Instead, we *profile* the crawlers
 - Collect **wide amount of forensic information**:
 - IP addresses, HTTP headers, DOM properties and browser fingerprints



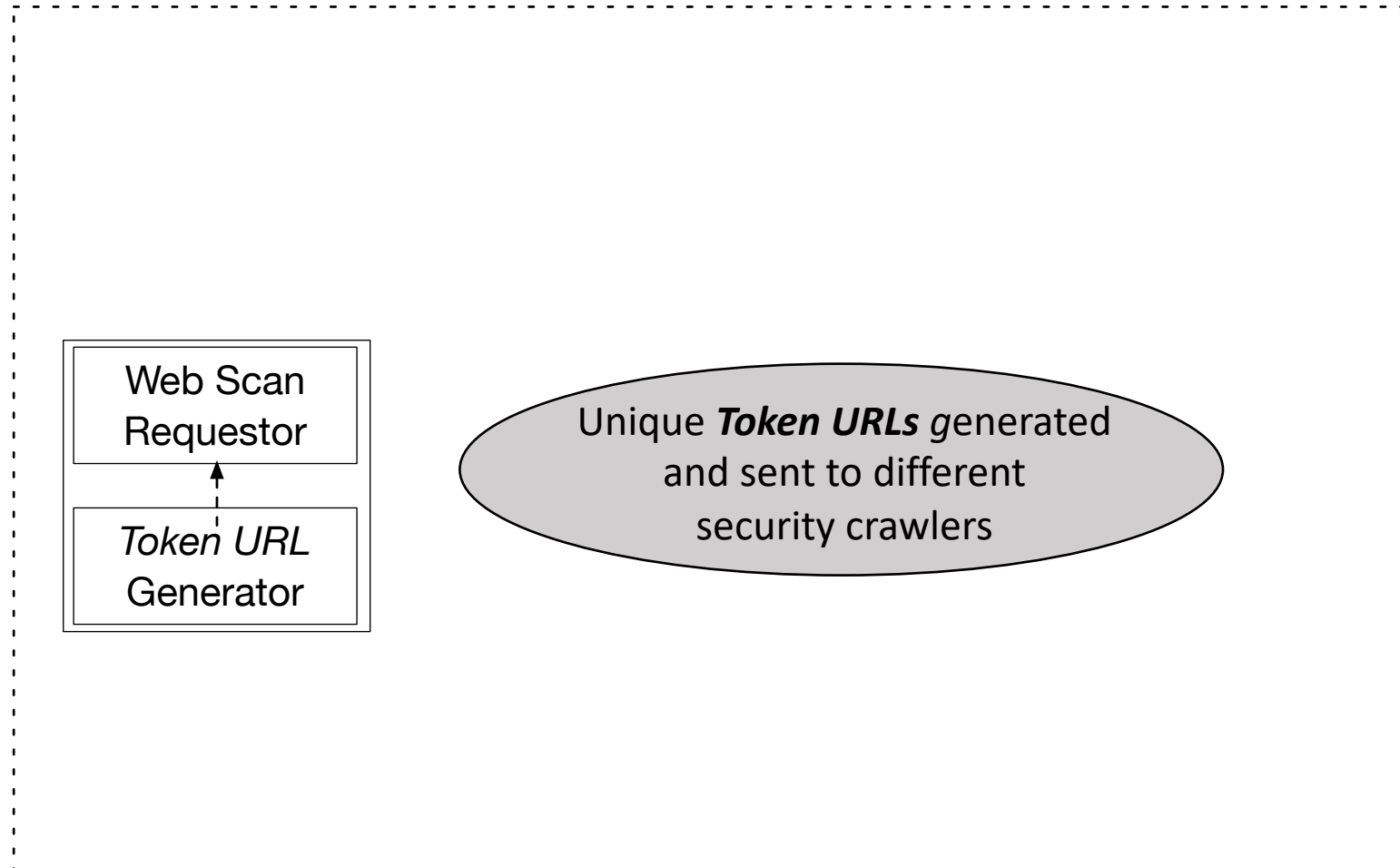
PhishPrint



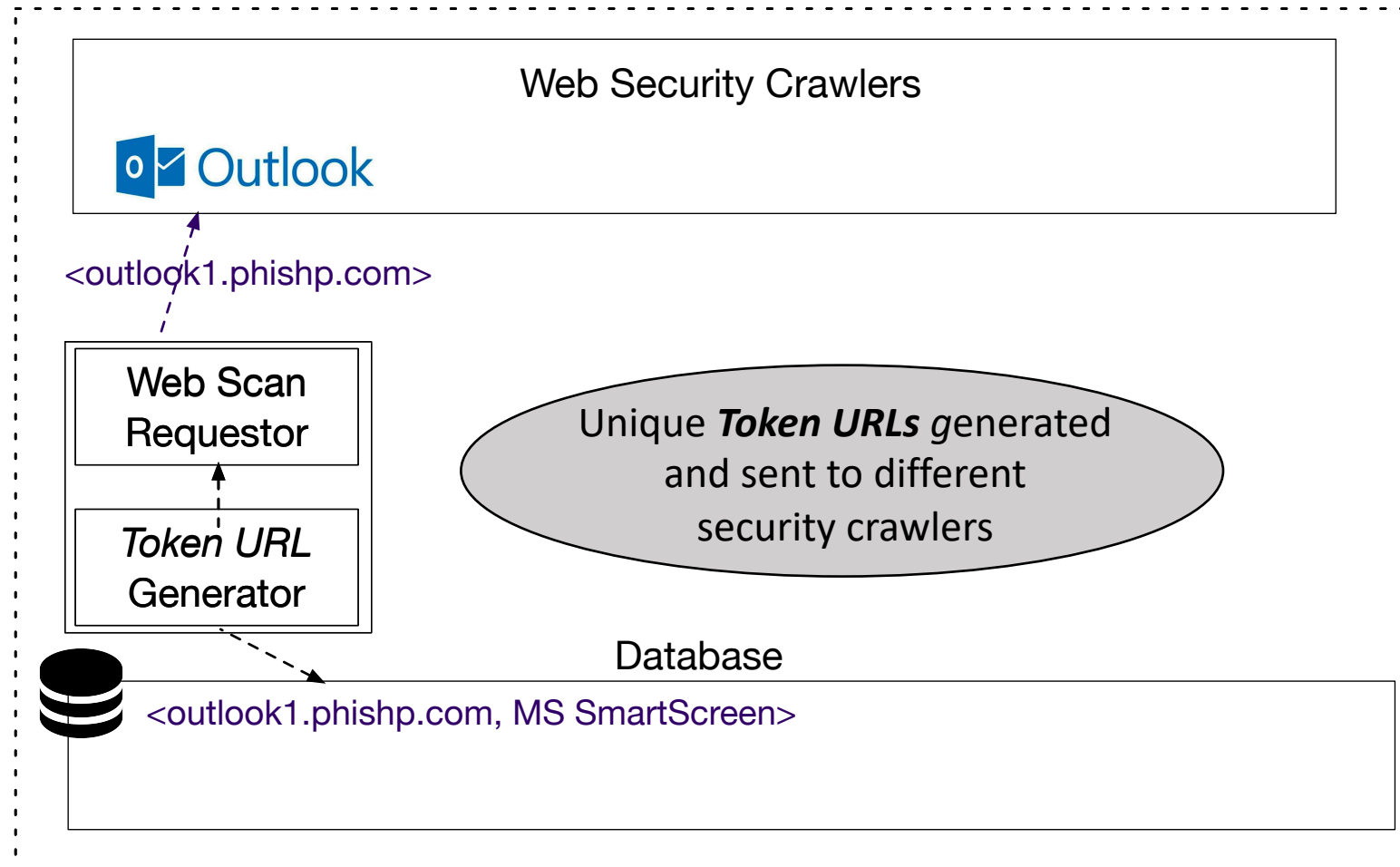
System Overview



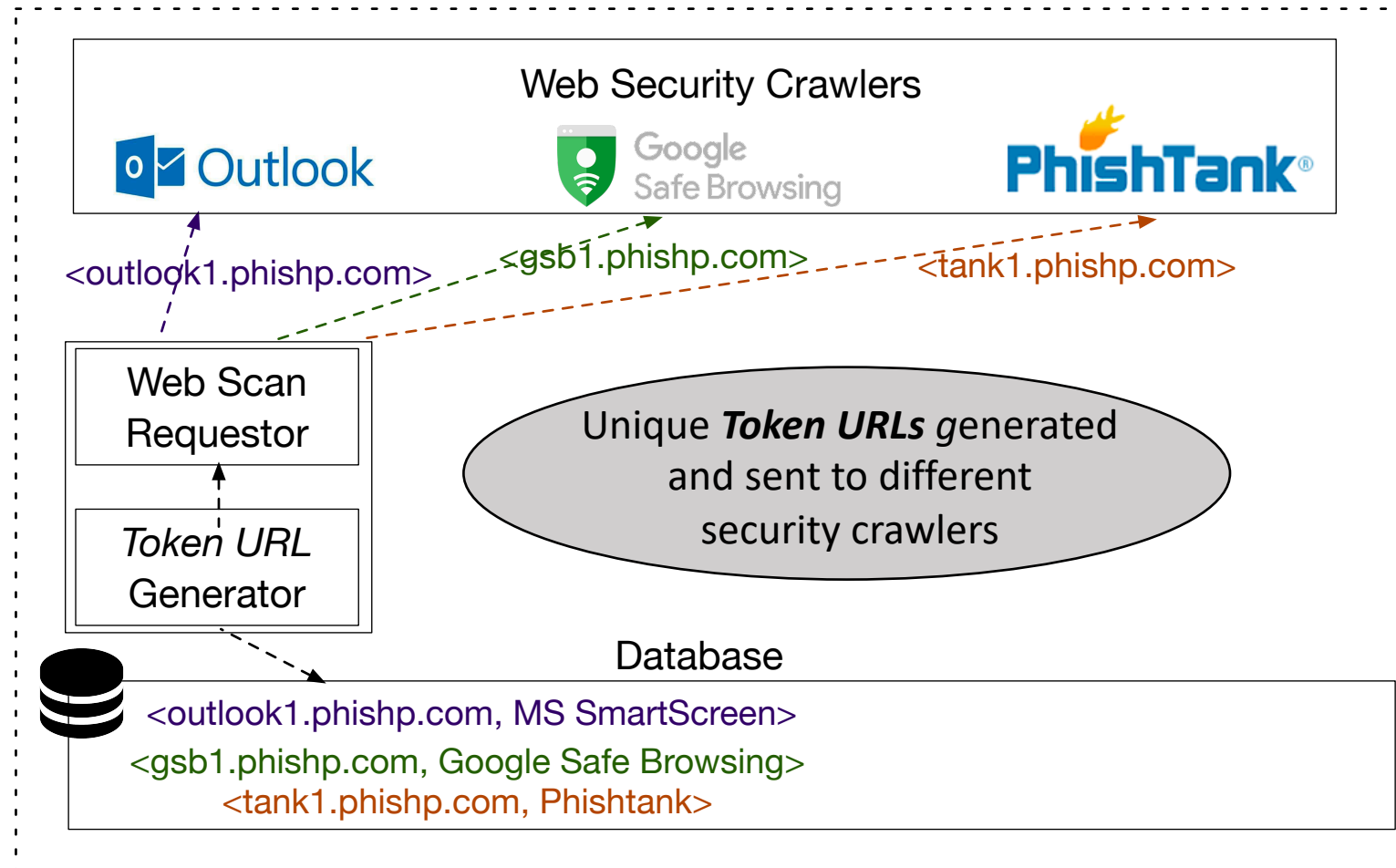
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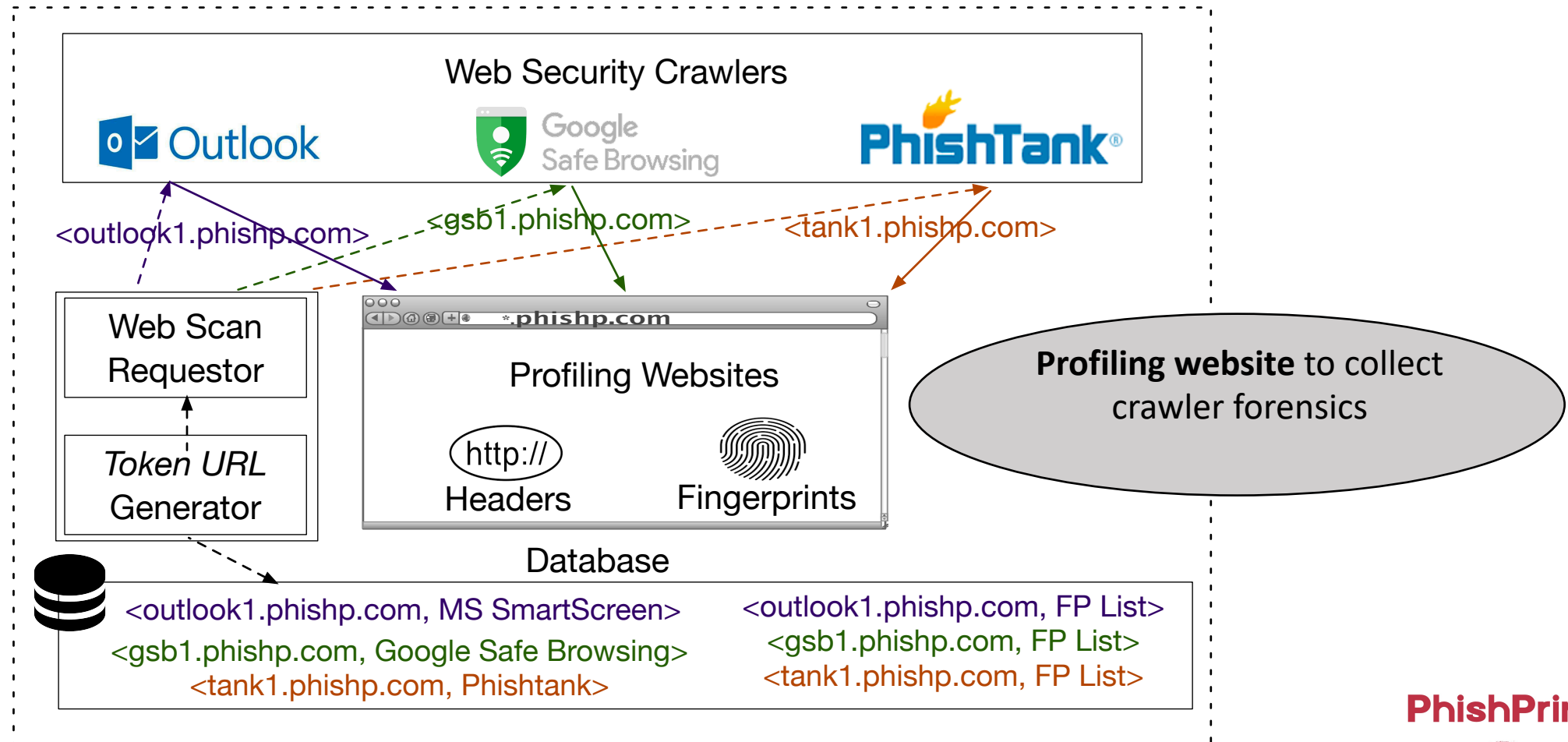
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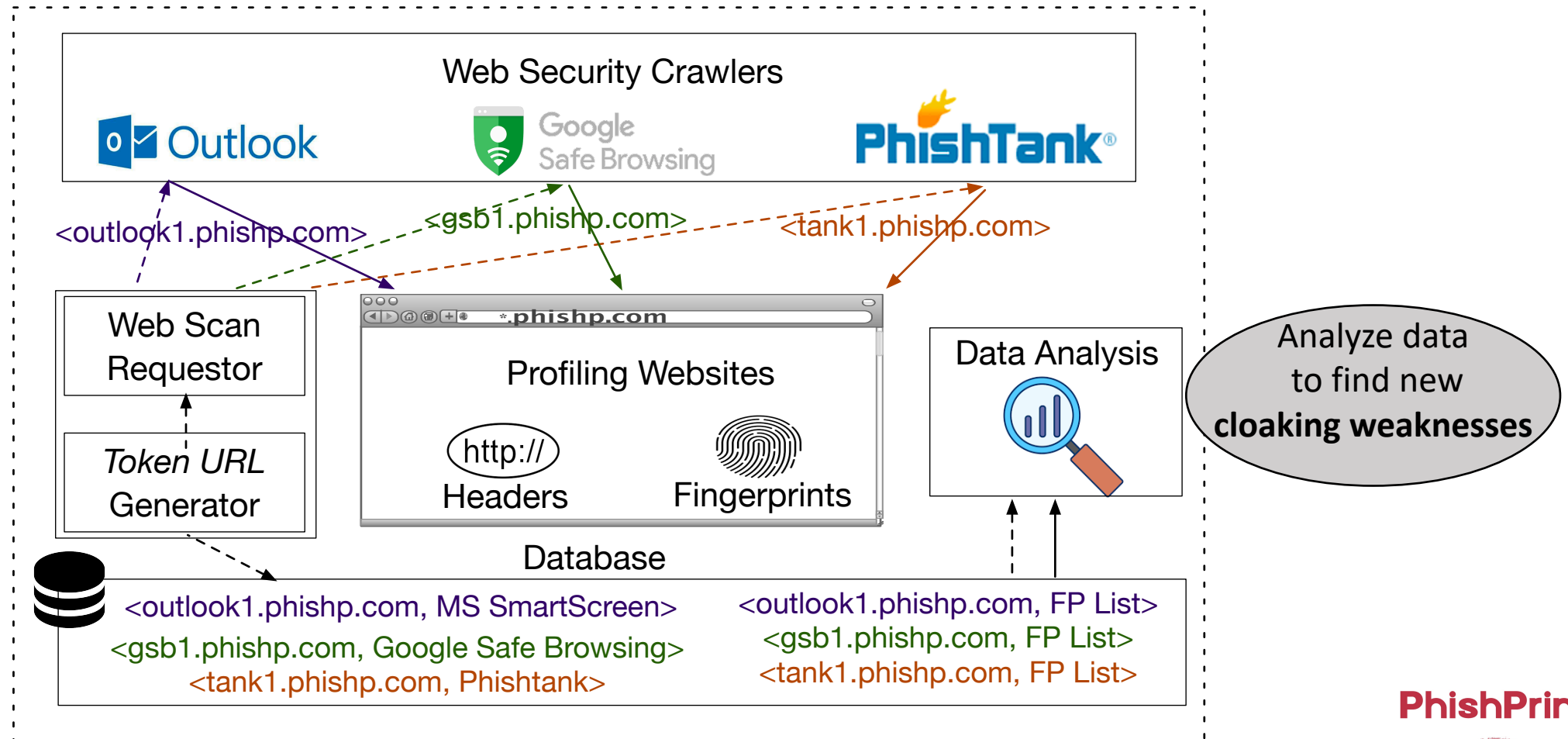
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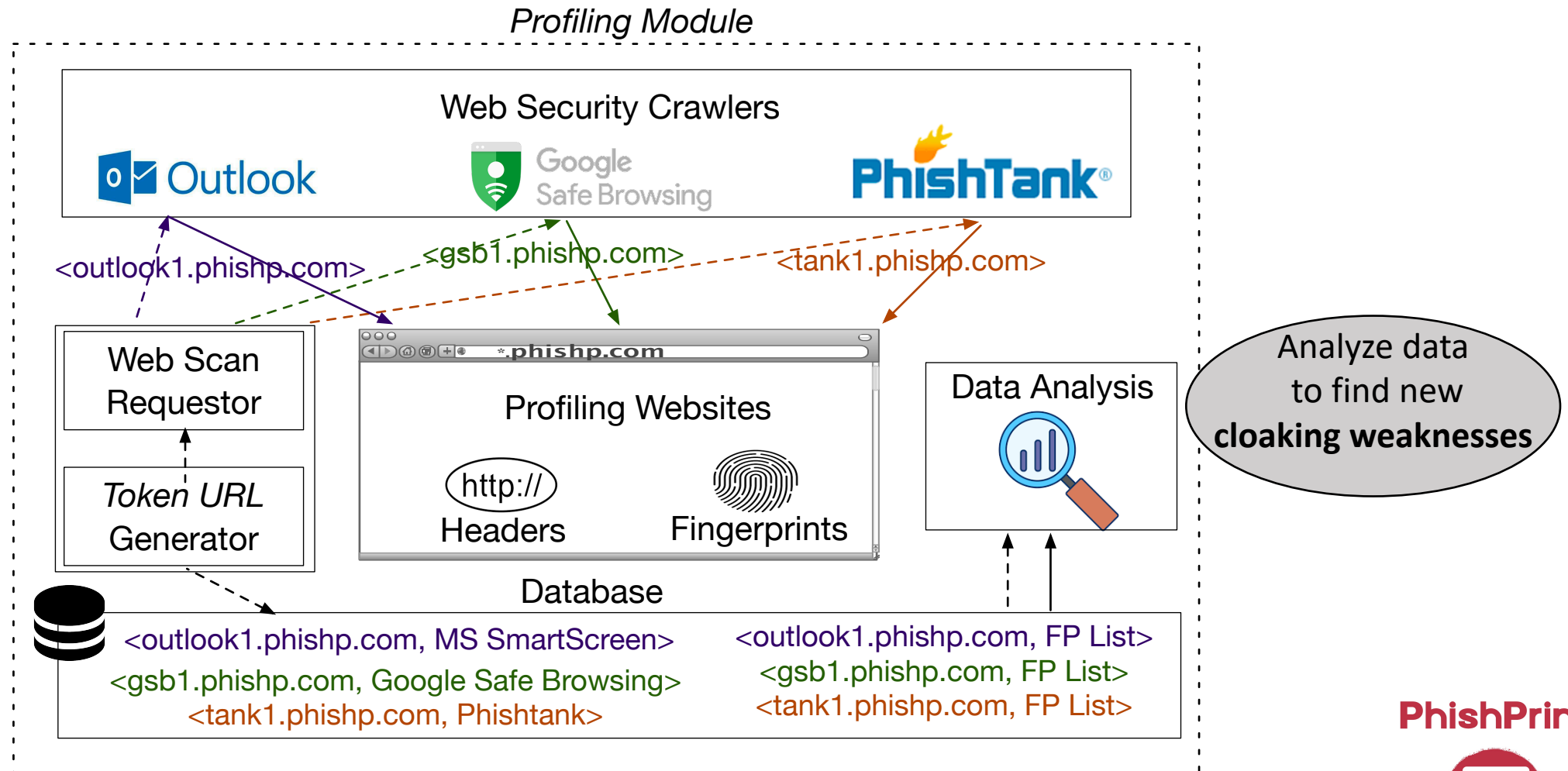
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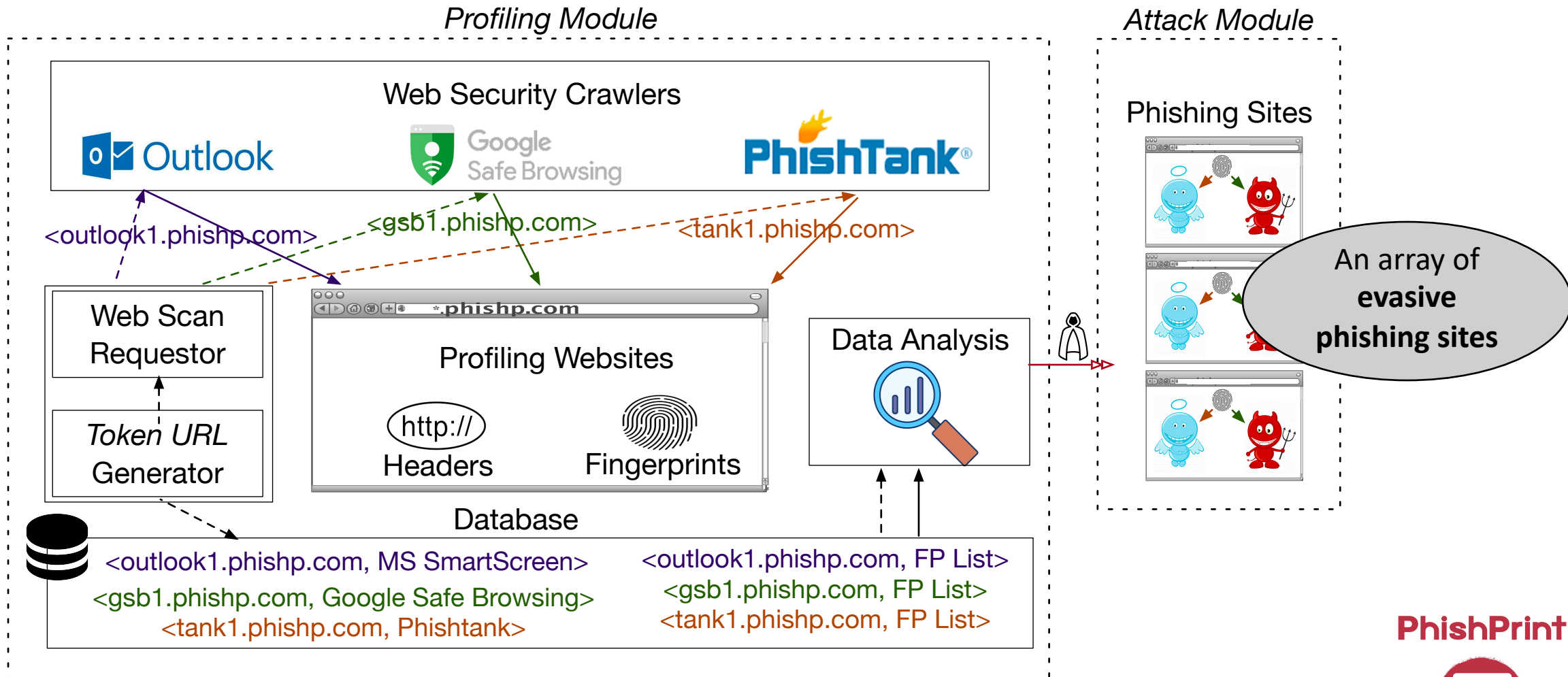
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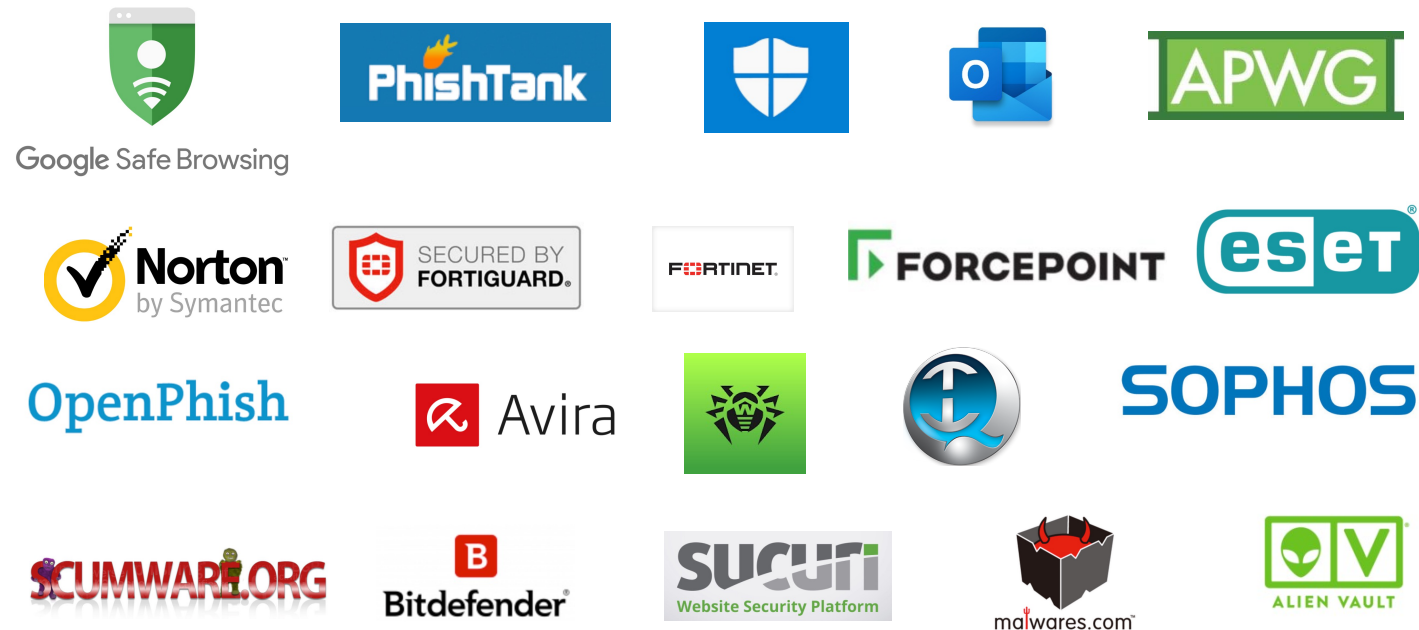


PhishPrint



Experimental Setup

- **23** web security crawlers profiled
- Timeline: **10** weeks @ **12 URLs / day / crawler**



PhishPrint



Profiling Data Overview

- 18,532 token URLs submitted to 23 crawlers (about 840 to each).
- 16,730 (90%) URLs scanned.
 - 2483 URLs (from 8 crawlers) were shared with VirusTotal inviting crawls from 80 crawlers in total.
 - For this study, we deem this as "VirusTotal Ecosystem", a meta-crawler.
- Median scan-back time: 1.25 minutes.
 - Ranging from 4 seconds (GSB) to 11.75 hours (Fortinet).
- A total of 348,516 HTTP Sessions were established.
 - Some crawlers establish more than 50 sessions for each token URL.



Weaknesses: (1/3) Browser Anomalies

- Goal: Do the crawlers have any *anomalies* that can be abused for evasion?
- JS Execution Anomalies:
 - Is the crawler sophisticated enough to execute a simple JS code snippet?
 - Similar to prior work; Works as a baseline
- Real Browser Anomalies
 - Does the crawler employ a real browser?
 - Judged by capability to execute a JS code snippet that performs: DOM manipulation and uses HTML5 APIs such as Canvas and WebGL.
- Crawler Artifacts Anomalies
 - Does the crawler betray any artifacts of automation?
 - Analysis similar to prior web privacy and malicious ad research.
 - Judged by analysis of HTTP headers and DOM properties (such as `navigator.webdriver`)



Weaknesses: CVD Scores

- To quantify the extent of crawler weaknesses, we devised Cloaking Vector Defense Score (CVD Score).
- Each specific crawler weakness and a crawler will have a CVD score.
- Computed as the proportion of unique token URLs that were visited by a crawler (at least once) without exhibiting the said weakness.
- Reported on a scale of 0 to 100 with 100 indicating the best performance.



Weaknesses: (1/3) Browser Anomalies

- JS Execution Anomalies:
 - All the crawlers had a minimum score of 84.3!
 - Overall score of 96.3.
 - Positive evolution from a prior study;
- Real Browser Anomalies:
 - APWG and VT Ecosystem had scores above 98.
 - 7 including Outlook, Avira and Forcepoint had a score of 0!
 - 10 more including GSB (23.9) have a score of < 45; GSB's was due to lack of support for WebGL APIs.
 - Overall score is only 35.2.
- Crawler Artifacts Anomalies:
 - Largely positive result with 15 crawlers' scores being > 90 (Overall score: 77.4).
 - Avira and Alienvault have a score of 0 due to an anomalous DOM property.



Weaknesses: (2/3) Network Data

- Goal: Do the crawlers have any *sufficient diversity in their network infrastructure*? Or, can we use simple blocklists to evade them?
- IP Blocklist:
 - Are the source IP addresses of crawler visits sufficiently diverse?
 - A small IP address set can be easily evaded without losing too many victims.
 - Judged by computing a modified CVD score that simulates a dynamic blocklist of IP addresses populated from past crawler visits.
- AS Blocklist
 - Does the crawler employ a residential Autonomous System for its infrastructure?
 - Judged by matching with a static blocklist of popular cloud and web hosting services; uncommon for victims to visit from such places.



Weaknesses: (2/3) Network Data

- IP Blocklist:

- 11 crawlers visited from less than 20 IP addresses (AlienVault: 1, OpenPhish: 2).
- GSB, Outlook, PhishTank and APWG performed well with > 500 IP addresses each (PhishTank: 4096 IPs)
- APWG used 2726 IPs but only from 8 different countries; GSB's 619 IPs were from 83 countries!
- CVD scores polarized: about half crawlers > 80, half crawlers < 10.

- AS Blocklist

- Many crawlers (12) including GSB and PhishTank had good CVD scores (> 90).
- Outlook, AlienVault, OpenPhish have a CVD score of 0.
- Outlook was using "Microsoft" AS space.



Weaknesses: (3/3) Web Fingerprints

- Do the crawlers have any *sufficient diversity in their advanced web fingerprints defined as: Font, Canvas API and WebGL API-based fingerprints?*
- These 3 were shown to have great diversity and enable fingerprintability in prior privacy studies.
- To measure this, we track the diversity of <Font, Canvas and WebGL> fingerprint tuples and compute the CVD scores.



Weaknesses: (3/3) Web Fingerprints

- Collectively, the 348,516 HTTP sessions resulted in only 204 distinct fingerprint tuples.
- Note that 6 crawlers were unable to yield even one fingerprint due to lack of real web browsers even though some used hundreds of distinct IPs.
- 7 more including GSB, AlienVault, Norton, OpenPhish, ZeroCert had only 1 or 2 distinct fingerprints.
- PhishTank had the highest distinct fingerprints (only 51) for its 45,796 visits from 4096 IPs.
- Bitdefender had the best CVD score which is only 9.3 due to its 46 fingerprints for its 3,918 visits.

Our results show a great lack of diversity in <Font, Canvas and WebGL> fingerprint tuples paving the way for a potential robust evasion vector.



Complete Profiling Results

① Crawlers	② # URLs Submitted / Scanned / VT Shared	③ # URLs Analyzed / # Sessions	④ Reply Time h:m:s	Browser Anomalies			Network Data			Advanced BFPs
				⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩	
				JSE-A Score	RB-A Score	CA-A Score	# IPs / # CCs	IP-B Score	AS-B Score	# <F, C, W>s / #F - #C - #W (FCW-B Score)
AlienVault	840 / 837 / 0	837 / 2354	0:00:16	99.5	18.9	0	1 / 1	0.1	0	2 / 1-2-2 (0.2)
APWG	840 / 839 / 0	839 / 4658	0:00:10	100	99.5	99.8	2726 / 8	99.1	62.9	6 / 7-7-3 (0.6)
Avira	840 / 837 / 0	837 / 2082	0:50:27	92.1	0	0	70 / 3	8.4	43.0	0 / 0-0-0 (0)
Badware	840 / 837 / 0	837 / 837	0:00:08	99.8	0	100	1 / 1	0.1	100	0 / 0-0-0 (0)
Bitdefender	840 / 542 / 67	475 / 3918	4:16:10	97.9	40.2	97.3	62 / 10	9.1	79.6	46 / 46-38-12 (9.3)
Dr.Web	840 / 836 / 0	836 / 846	0:00:22	79.8	0	0	15 / 3	1.8	71.8	0 / 0-0-0 (0)
ESET	840 / 764 / 0	764 / 987	3:35:02	99.7	17.9	100	12 / 2	1.4	99.9	6 / 3-6-3 (0.8)
Forcepoint	350 / 295 / 0	295 / 295	0:00:24	85.1	0	45.8	1 / 1	0.3	100	0 / 0-0-0 (0)
FortiGuard	777 / 764 / 8	756 / 4590	0:00:46	97.1	9.4	100	19 / 3	2.0	12.7	27 / 25-25-8 (3.4)
Fortinet	840 / 772 / 5	767 / 4495	11:45:36	98.8	5.9	100	2 / 2	0.3	7.4	12 / 12-11-6 (1.6)
GSB	612 / 591 / 0	591 / 775	0:00:04	99.2	23.9	100	619 / 83	94.4	90.9	2 / 2-2-2 (0.3)
SmartScreen	840 / 822 / 0	822 / 1133	2:58:11	99.8	44.0	77.6	50 / 2	2.6	100	17 / 13-8-5 (1.7)
Norton	840 / 53 / 0	53 / 69	0:31:42	86.8	13.2	88.7	19 / 3	34.0	98.1	1 / 1-1-1 (1.9)
Notmining	840 / 838 / 0	838 / 1675	0:00:10	84.3	0	0	1 / 1	0.1	0	0 / 0-0-0 (0)
OpenPhish	840 / 835 / 0	835 / 4928	1:00:02	99.8	59.6	100	2 / 2	0.1	0	1 / 1-1-1 (0.1)
Outlook	840 / 672 / 0	672 / 676	0:00:18	98.7	0	100	535 / 1	79.5	0	0 / 1-1-0 (0)
PhishTank	840 / 838 / 259	579 / 45976	0:00:10	100	82.2	100	4096 / 50	93.4	100	51 / 55-69-19 (7.4)
Scumware	840 / 633 / 2	631 / 29537	0:25:47	100	80.0	100	1643 / 59	82.9	100	27 / 37-32-5 (3.0)
Sophos	840 / 793 / 0	793 / 2170	0:01:47	97.6	3.5	91.2	26 / 3	2.0	100	3 / 2-3-1 (0.4)
Sucuri	840 / 830 / 0	830 / 2488	0:00:09	87.2	0	100	837 / 70	100	96.6	0 / 0-0-0 (0)
ZeroCERT	840 / 840 / 462	378 / 1152	0:05:11	100	0.5	100	3 / 1	0.8	100	1 / 2-2-1 (0.3)
VT Ecosystem	2483 / 2465 / -	2465 / 232875	0:04:18	99.9	98.8	100	7795 / 76	82.1	99.8	101 / 111-97-21 (3.1)
All	18532 / 16730 / 803	16730 / 348516	0:01:15	96.3	35.2	77.4	15394 / 113	33.4	65.6	204 / 182-162-36 (1.1)
Best Score	-	-	-	100	99.5	100	-	99.1	100	9.3

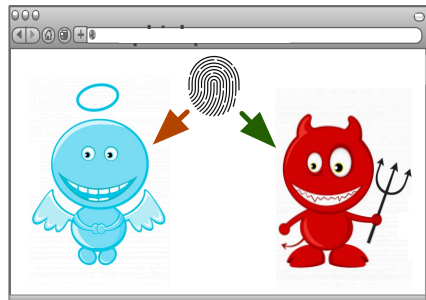
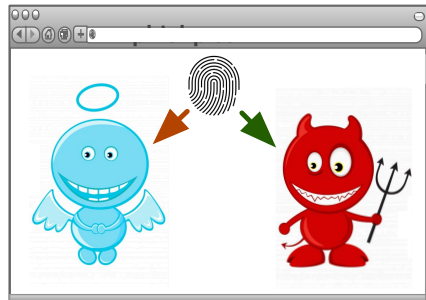
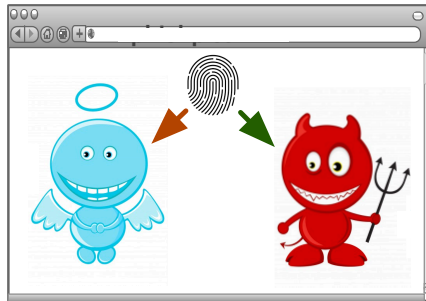
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These CVD scores serve as a "report card" for crawlers to focus on their most problematic issues



Phishing Experiments



- Goal: Verify evasive strength of the cloaking weaknesses
- If any crawler has an anomaly or a fingerprint/IP seen historically, block it.
- 2 Experiments:
 - Baseline: 6 non-cloaked phishing sites submitted to all 23 crawlers.
 - Test set: 20 PhishPrint-powered cloaked sites submitted to all 23 crawlers; daily aggressive reporting.
- Continuous monitoring of blocking in popular browsers.
- Timeline: 25 days after start of profiling; in tandem.

PhishPrint



Phishing Experiments: Results

- All baseline sites got blocked in all browsers about 3 hours; agrees with prior results.
- None of the 20 cloaked sites were blocked in any browser for 4.5 days despite aggressive daily self-reporting to all crawlers for 14 days.
- 2 sites got blocked on the 5th and the 16th day.
 - One of these was due to manual verification on PhishTank (done by four users, one of whom also marked it as benign!).
- The remaining 18 stayed unblocked indefinitely.



Control Experiments

1. Diverse repeated reporting experiment

- Setup: A mini-profiling experiment where distinct TLD+1 domains (5) are repeatedly reported (10 times) from diverse locations (7 countries)
- Shows that the profiling data we obtained from a single TLD+1 is generalizable.

2. User study experiments

- Setup 1: Applied the same cloaking logic as phishing experiments to see how many of 1150 Mturk users get mistakenly evaded;
- Setup 2: Measured the prevalence of crawler fingerprints against a popular fingerprint database based on 467K users.
- Shows that only about 10 to 20% of users will get evaded by this cloaking logic thus leaving the vast portion of users exposed to such cloaking attacks.



Countermeasures

- Real browsers should be utilized.
 - However, advanced bot detection methods can make this difficult when building large-scale crawler systems.
- Network infrastructure should be diversified.
 - Can be expensive; Peer to peer VPN networks and URL sharing can help.
- Advanced fingerprints:
 - Fingerprint defenses such as blocking and uniformity are ineffective.
 - Brave browser's *randomization* approach is promising but has to be implemented *transparently*.
- URL Reporting:
 - Monitoring of URL reporting APIs and vetting of URL reporters can help mitigate this threat.
- Additional vendor-specific recommendations for GSB and PhishTank.



Conclusion

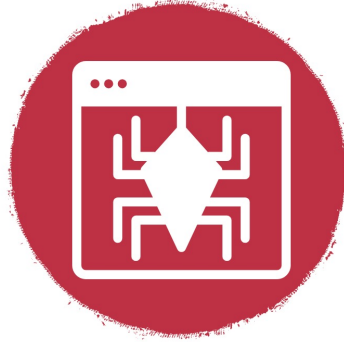
- Built a scalable framework to evaluate web security crawlers named PhishPrint which completely avoids the use of any simulated phishing sites or blocklisting measurements.
- Deployed in a 10-week period to study 23 security crawlers specifically and 80 crawler cumulatively and found several weaknesses; confirmed them by deploying evasive phishing sites and control experiments.
- Performed a thorough disclosure process resulting in vulnerability rewards and positive remedial actions.



PhishPrint



PhishPrint



Thank You!



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