

# Private Notification Industry Notification

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, CYBER DIVISION

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Please contact the FBI with any questions related to this Private Industry Notification at either your local **Cyber Task Force** or **FBI CyWatch**.

Local Field Offices:

www.fbi.gov/contact-us/field

E-mail:

cywatch@fbi.gov

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1-855-292-3937

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### Cyber Actors Leveraging Malvertising with Hybrid Obfuscation Techniques to Deliver Malware

#### **Summary**

The FBI has observed cyber actors leveraging malicious advertising (malvertising) with hybrid techniques such as digital steganography<sup>a</sup> and fileless<sup>b</sup> malware to evade detection and improve computer intrusion capabilities. These techniques often take advantage of administrative tools such as PowerShell, which are already present on a victim's system. Over the past year, cyber actors have used these hybrid techniques to steal personally identifiable information, financial information, deploy ransomware, and gain unauthorized accesses to US networks.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Steganography is a method used by cyber actors to hide malicious code in the pixels of an image file.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> Fileless malware does not install malicious files on computer hard drives like traditional computer viruses, and instead runs in memory by taking advantage of common operating system administration tools to appear as normal automated administrative processes.



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#### **Threat**

The FBI has observed cyber actors using advanced techniques such as steganography and fileless malware in malvertising campaigns that target US victims. These cyber attacks typically conceal malicious code within online banner advertisements which inject into common browser and administrative tools such as JavaScript and PowerShell. As such, no user interaction beyond surfing to an infected website is necessary to automatically trigger the malicious chain. As a fileless delivery technique, these malicious code injections can skirt many of the defenses used in anti-virus and other intrusion detection systems.

Malvertisers often use the following tactics and techniques to gain placement of and operate their malicious advertisements:

- Using social engineering techniques to challenge the blocking of malicious advertisements.
- Pretending to be associates of fake advertisement agencies inquiring about the blocking of their advertisement.
- Using a third party to clear their code and overcome blocking mechanisms.
- Maintaining an open directory cloud account containing multiple images and hidden code for malvertising purposes.
- Sending phishing emails containing images with malicious script concealed by steganography to bypass antivirus software.

#### Recommendations

- Allow only applications with trusted signatures from trusted vendors to further mitigate the risk of successful malvertising.
- Establish a current whitelist to reduce the denial of service risk from malicious ad-blocking contributors.
- Monitor outbound traffic and system behavior to identify the successful use of steganography in cyber attacks.



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- Secure and monitor administrative tools to improve detection rates for fileless malware.
- Regularly review security software and operating systems for updates to prevent malware installation.

#### **Victim Reporting**

The FBI encourages recipients to report suspicious activity to their local FBI field office, located at https://www.fbi.gov/contact-us/field-offices, or to file a complaint online at https://www.ic3.gov/complaint/splash.aspx.

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