

## Headlines

### **Check Point discloses vulnerability that allowed hackers to take over hundreds of millions of WhatsApp & Telegram accounts**

- The Check Point research team has discovered a new vulnerability in both WhatsApp Web and Telegram Web. The exploitation of the vulnerability would enable attackers to control users' accounts and access the users' profiles, personal and group chats, photos, videos, contact lists, etc.
- An attacker could send an image file embedded with malicious code to a target messaging app user. Since the image file was encrypted, it could bypass checking against malicious content by the apps. A WhatsApp account would be hacked if the user just opened the image file while hacking a Telegram account required the user to further open it in a new tab. The attacker could then spread the malicious file to all of the hacked user's contacts, triggering a potential widespread attack over the two large messaging networks.
- Check Point informed WhatsApp and Telegram the security loophole on 7 March 2017. Both messaging apps vendors have verified and acknowledged the issue and produced patches for their web clients. To block malicious files, sender content is validated by the patched web clients before being encrypted.

#### **Advice**

- WhatsApp and Telegram web users should ensure that the applications are updated with the latest version and their browsers are restarted after the update.
- The users should clean "logged-in computers" regularly to control the devices that are hosting their accounts and clear unwanted activity.
- All messaging apps users are advised not to open unknown files and links from any senders.

#### **Sources**

- [Check Point's blog](#)
- [Telegram's response](#)
- [Reuters' report of WhatsApp's response](#)

## **U.S. charges Russian hackers for hacking millions of Yahoo email accounts**

- On 15 March 2017, the Department of Justice, U.S. charges four persons for hacking activities. Some 47 crime cases were listed including conspiring to commit computer fraud and abuse, theft of trade secrets, economic espionage, wire fraud, accessing a computer without authorisation, etc.
- According to the reports, Yahoo was hacked in 2014 but the company only disclosed it two years later in September 2016, when it confirmed that more than 500 million accounts were breached. The hackers breached Yahoo's network and stole a backup copy of Yahoo's user database that contained encrypted user passwords and information which could be used to reset passwords.
- Yahoo's cookie "minting" source code was also stolen by the hackers to generate forged web browser cookies, with which the hackers could directly access at least 6,500 Yahoo accounts bypassing user authentication.

### **Advice**

- Users are advised to change their passwords frequently and consider to enabling two-step authentication on their online services accounts, and never share use the passwords with other accounts.
- Government users shall not use private Internet email services for official communication. Business and home users should also be aware of the information security risk before exchanging sensitive or personal information with the email services.

### **Sources**

- [Department of Justice, U.S.](#)
- [The Wall Street Journal](#)
- [Wired](#)

## Product Vulnerability Notes & Security Updates

### 1. Adobe Flash Player

<https://helpx.adobe.com/security/products/flash-player/apsb17-07.html>

### 2. CentOS

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### 3. Cisco Products

<https://tools.cisco.com/security/center/content/CiscoSecurityAdvisory/cisco-sa-20170310-struts2>

<https://tools.cisco.com/security/center/content/CiscoSecurityAdvisory/cisco-sa-20170315-ap1800>

<https://tools.cisco.com/security/center/content/CiscoSecurityAdvisory/cisco-sa-20170315-wlc-mesh>

<https://tools.cisco.com/security/center/content/CiscoSecurityAdvisory/cisco-sa-20170315-tes>

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<https://tools.cisco.com/security/center/content/CiscoSecurityAdvisory/cisco-sa-20170315-asa>

### 4. Debian

<https://www.debian.org/security/2017/dsa-3805>

<https://www.debian.org/security/2017/dsa-3806>

<https://www.debian.org/security/2017/dsa-3807>

<https://www.debian.org/security/2017/dsa-3808>

<https://www.debian.org/security/2017/dsa-3809>

### 5. Drupal

<https://www.drupal.org/SA-2017-001>

### 6. Fatek Automation PLC Ethernet Module

<https://ics-cert.us-cert.gov/advisories/ICSA-17-073-01>

### 7. F5 Products

<https://support.f5.com/csp/article/K55001100>

### 8. Huawei Products

<http://www.huawei.com/en/psirt/security-notice/huawei-sn-20170313-01-struts2-en>

## **9. IBM WebSphere Application Server**

<http://www-01.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?uid=swg21999293>  
<http://www-01.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?uid=swg22000172>  
<https://www.auscert.org.au/render.html?it=45146>

## **10. LAquis SCADA software**

<https://ics-cert.us-cert.gov/advisories/ICSA-17-075-01>

## **11. Linux kernel**

<https://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/kernel/v4.x/ChangeLog-4.10.3>  
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## **12. Mageia**

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<http://advisories.mageia.org/MGASA-2017-0074.html>  
<http://advisories.mageia.org/MGASA-2017-0075.html>  
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## **13. Microsoft Products**

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## **14. OpenSUSE**

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<https://lists.opensuse.org/opensuse-security-announce/2017-03/msg00009.html>  
<https://lists.opensuse.org/opensuse-security-announce/2017-03/msg00011.html>

## **15. Oracle Linux**

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<https://linux.oracle.com/errata/ELSA-2017-0527.html>

## **16. Red Hat**

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## **18. SUSE**

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<https://www.ubuntu.com/usn/usn-3234-2/>  
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<http://www.vmware.com/security/advisories/VMSA-2017-0005.html>

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<http://xenbits.xen.org/xsa/advisory-211.html>

**Sources of product vulnerability information:**

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- [CentOS](#)
- [Cisco](#)
- [Debian](#)
- [Drupal](#)
- [F5](#)
- [Huawei](#)
- [IBM](#)
- [ICS-CERT](#)
- [Linux Kernel Organization](#)
- [Mageia](#)
- [Microsoft](#)
- [NIST-NVD](#)
- [OpenSUSE](#)
- [Oracle Linux](#)
- [RedHat](#)
- [Slackware](#)
- [SUSE](#)
- [Ubuntu](#)
- [VMware](#)
- [Xen](#)

**Contacts:**

**cert@govcert.gov.hk**