

Headlines

New PowerPoint attack with old flaw

- In April 2017, Microsoft disclosed a remote code execution vulnerability (CVE-2017-0199) in its Office and WordPad software, which could be exploited when a user opens or previews a specially crafted file in Rich Text File (RTF) format with the software. An attacker could then install programs; read, modify or remove data; or create accounts with full user rights on the affected system. The DRIDEX banking trojan was previously found using the method to infect computers.
- In addition to the RTF attack method, the PowerPoint Open XML Slide Show (PPTX) file was recently discovered as a new attack vector to exploit the same vulnerability. A malicious PPTX attachment was delivered by a phishing email, which bluffed the recipient into opening the PPTX file. PowerPoint then ran the remote malicious payload via the PowerPoint Show animations feature to exploit the vulnerability and download further hacker tools such as key loggers, screen loggers and recorders for webcam and microphone, for remote execution.
- With the new attack vector, the attacker may evade anti-malware detections focusing on the RTF method. Whatsoever, the patch to fix the vulnerability has been available from Microsoft in April 2017. Computers installed with the latest patches are safe from both attack methods.

Advice

- Ensure your Microsoft Office products have been installed with the latest patches, including that for CVE-2017-0199.
- Keep your anti-malware engines and signatures update.
- Do not open any attachments or click on any links from unsolicited emails.

Sources

- [Trend Micro](#)
- [Microsoft](#)

Millions open ports for publicly accessible remote desktops

- A recent study conducted by a cybersecurity vendor revealed that 4.1 million computer systems allowed access over the Internet using the remote desktop protocol (RDP), which is pre-installed in all current Microsoft Windows versions.
- RDP enables user access to the virtual screen, keyboard and mouse of a remote computer with TCP port 3389 open. The powerful remote control capabilities make RDP a favourite administrator tool as well as a prime target for hackers. There are reports indicating that RDP is an increasingly popular distribution vector for ransomware.
- The study also revealed that over 83% of the RDP-enabled systems identified could support the more secure Credential Security Support Provider (CredSSP) and Transport Layer Security (TLS) protocols to authenticate and protect the RDP session, while more than 15% did not run Secure Socket Layer (SSL) or TLS, leaving them susceptible to man-in-the-middle attacks.

Advice

- Disable RDP service on computer systems, if not necessary.
- Block TCP port 3389 at Internet firewalls or routers by default to avoid universal access and allow access only from specific source IPs on need basis.
- Update Windows operating systems to supported versions with latest patches to ensure stronger security protocols are supported and known loopholes fixed.
- If there is a genuine need to use RDP service over the Internet, use more secure protocols such as CredSSP and TLS, together with virtual private network solutions to better authenticate and protect RDP sessions.

Sources

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- [Bleeping Computer](#)
- [SecurityWeek](#)

Product Vulnerability Notes & Security Updates

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[Debian](#)
[Drupal](#)
[Gentoo Linux](#)
[IBM](#)
[ICS-CERT](#)
[Mageia](#)
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[Oracle Linux](#)
[Red Hat](#)
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[SUSE](#)
[Symantec](#)
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