

Headlines

A shift toward behaviour-based detection

- Researchers have observed that threat actors are taking advantage of unusual programming languages for malware development. Malware written in unusual programming languages, such as DLang, Nim, Rust and Go, can easily evade signature-based detection, posing a security threat to organisations.
- Signature-based malware detection involves using a predefined repository of static signatures that represent known malware threats, e.g. a hash of malicious file. A known malware rewritten in other languages can create new static signatures, thereby undetected by anti-malware solutions using previously identified signatures of the original malware.
- Given that most malware spotted in the wild is not written in DLang, Nim, Rust and Go, malware analysts may not be familiar with the implementation of these unusual languages, making the task of identifying signatures more tedious. Researchers believed that it could be easier for threat actors to rewrite their original malware codes in uncommon languages, rather than changing their tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) to bypass malware detection.

Advice

- Deploy endpoint detection and response (EDR) with capability of behavioural analysis for effective detection of malicious code running across systems and networks.
- Monitor network traffic system and application logs to identify abnormal activities.

Sources

- [Security Boulevard](#)
- [IronNet](#)

Security flaws in UEFI firmware potentially impact millions of devices

- Unified Extensible Firmware Interface (UEFI) is a specification for a software program that connects a device's firmware to the operating system for handling the booting process, system diagnostics, and repair functions. Researchers discovered 23 critical vulnerabilities in InsydeH2O's UEFI firmware code used by multiple major hardware vendors including Fujitsu, Siemens, Dell, HP, and Lenovo.
- The majority of the vulnerabilities were related to System Management Mode (SMM) which can lead to arbitrary code execution with SMM privileges on an affected device. SMM is a special-purpose operating mode on x86 and x86-64 processors used to perform low-level system management operations, such as power management and system hardware control. Attackers with SMM privileges could implant malicious code that survives from operating system reboot and re-installations.
- With the capability of bypassing security detection and maintaining persistence on the target device, the vulnerabilities could be used at the second stage in multi-stage malware attacks. MoonBounce was one of the malware that targeted UEFI firmware and interfered with Windows Kernel to deploy further malware.

Advice

- Regularly review and install the latest firmware from the trusted source.
- Conduct regular scans to detect known vulnerabilities.

Sources

- [Binarly](#)
- [Security Affairs](#)

Product Vulnerability Notes & Security Updates

1. Advantech ADAM-3600

<https://us-cert.cisa.gov/ics/advisories/icsa-22-032-02>

2. Airspan Networks Mimosa

<https://us-cert.cisa.gov/ics/advisories/icsa-22-034-02>

3. CentOS

<https://lists.centos.org/pipermail/centos-announce/2022-February/073554.html>

4. Debian

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7. Gentoo Linux

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8. OpenSSL

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<https://linux.oracle.com/errata/ELSA-2022-0328.html>
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Sources of product vulnerability information:

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[Debian](#)

[F5 Products](#)

[Fortinet](#)

[Gentoo Linux](#)

[OpenSSL](#)

[openSUSE](#)

[Oracle Linux](#)

[Red Hat](#)

[Slackware](#)

[SUSE](#)

[Trend Micro](#)

[Ubuntu](#)

[US-CERT](#)

[VMware](#)

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