

## Headlines

### Phishing attacks masquerade as WhatsApp voice message

- Researchers have observed a new phishing campaign impersonating WhatsApp's voice message to spread information-stealing malware. The phishing campaign has reached at least 27,000 email addresses. The information stolen by the malware was predominately account credentials stored in browsers and applications but nevertheless, cryptocurrency wallets and SSH keys were also targeted.
- The phishing email with subject line "New Incoming Voice message" spoofed a voice notification message from WhatsApp and invited victims to click the "Play" button to listen to voice message. The sender appearing to be come from a "Whatsapp Notifier" service used an email address with a valid domain so as to evade email security solutions.
- If the recipient clicks on the "Play" button, a website would be opened and the browser would then show a popup notification to prompt victims to confirm "they are not a robot". After the confirmation, the information-stealing malware will be deployed as a Windows application through a browser Ad service and bypass Windows' User Account Control.

### Advice

- Stay vigilant against unsolicited emails and messages even if they look official and legitimate as well as avoid opening any suspicious or unexpected links or attachments.
- Use robust endpoint security solutions and scan emails and web content for malicious payloads.
- Enable multi-factor authentication (MFA) for online accounts to minimise the risks of credential theft.

### Sources

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

## The importance of prioritising API security

- The rapid growth in digital transformation drove Application Programming Interface (API) to play a key role in web and mobile application development with organisations relying on APIs to expand online services. While the APIs offer a series of benefits for organisations to provide both functionalities and agilities, the security aspect of API also emerges as a top priority in protecting sensitive data as cybercriminals are now targeting API more aggressively than ever before.
- Security researchers from Gartner predicted that API abuse would become the most common attack vector for enterprise web applications in 2022. According to a recent survey, 95% of organisations which implemented APIs in their systems have experienced incidents related to breaches in security and cyber attacks.
- Concerning the common security problems faced by production APIs, a research showed that 39% of the organisations identified security vulnerabilities as the major issue, followed by authentication issues (32%) and sensitive data exposure (30%). In addition, older versions of APIs were also more likely to be exploited as they are often deprecated without further patching or maintenance.

### Advice

- Establish solid API security strategies and employ proper security solutions to protect their APIs from abusive calls
- Maintain clear API documentation and perform regular security scanning to check for potential security vulnerabilities in APIs.
- Deploy a web application firewall to protect API endpoints against web attacks.

### Sources

- [The Hacker News](#)
- [Salt Labs](#)

## Product Vulnerability Notes & Security Updates

### 1. ABB SPIET800 and PNI800

<https://us-cert.cisa.gov/ics/advisories/icsa-22-097-02>

### 2. Cisco Products

<https://tools.cisco.com/security/center/content/CiscoSecurityAdvisory/cisco-sa-java-spring-rce-Zx9GUc67>

<https://tools.cisco.com/security/center/content/CiscoSecurityAdvisory/cisco-sa-java-spring-scf-rce-DQrHhJxH>

### 3. Citrix

<https://support.citrix.com/article/CTX390511>

### 4. Debian

<https://www.debian.org/security/2022/dsa-5111>

<https://www.debian.org/security/2022/dsa-5112>

<https://www.debian.org/security/2022/dsa-5113>

### 5. F5 Products

<https://support.f5.com/csp/article/K08827426>

<https://support.f5.com/csp/article/K10002140>

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<https://support.f5.com/csp/article/K49419538>

<https://support.f5.com/csp/article/K51048910>

### 6. Fortinet

<https://www.fortiguard.com/psirt/FG-IR-21-002>

<https://www.fortiguard.com/psirt/FG-IR-21-060>

<https://www.fortiguard.com/psirt/FG-IR-21-062>

<https://www.fortiguard.com/psirt/FG-IR-21-064>

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<https://www.fortiguard.com/psirt/FG-IR-21-226>

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<https://www.fortiguard.com/psirt/FG-IR-22-018>

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<https://www.fortiguard.com/psirt/FG-IR-22-052>

<https://www.fortiguard.com/psirt/FG-IR-22-059>

<https://www.fortiguard.com/psirt/FG-IR-22-072>

## 7. FreeBSD

<https://www.freebsd.org/security/advisories/FreeBSD-SA-22:04.netmap.asc>  
<https://www.freebsd.org/security/advisories/FreeBSD-SA-22:05.bhyve.asc>  
<https://www.freebsd.org/security/advisories/FreeBSD-SA-22:06.ioctl.asc>  
[https://www.freebsd.org/security/advisories/FreeBSD-SA-22:07.wifi\\_meshid.asc](https://www.freebsd.org/security/advisories/FreeBSD-SA-22:07.wifi_meshid.asc)  
<https://www.freebsd.org/security/advisories/FreeBSD-SA-22:08.zlib.asc>

## 8. Huawei Products

<https://www.huawei.com/en/psirt/security-advisories/huawei-sa-20220406-01-bdb62b17-en>

## 9. IBM Products

<https://www.ibm.com/support/pages/node/6569505>

## 10. Johnson Controls Metasys

<https://us-cert.cisa.gov/ics/advisories/icsa-22-095-02>

## 11. LifePoint Informatics Patient Portal

<https://us-cert.cisa.gov/ics/advisories/icsma-22-095-01>

## 12. openSUSE

<https://lists.opensuse.org/archives/list/security-announce@lists.opensuse.org/thread/4ITLKQDHCBBVY73BXRDDHU7JJZJG7TVNG/>  
<https://lists.opensuse.org/archives/list/security-announce@lists.opensuse.org/thread/42XLX5GUN36HINIIX75C5RSFWMGRN4OW/>  
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<https://lists.opensuse.org/archives/list/security-announce@lists.opensuse.org/thread/WUT5CGHERM6PDXKCM7Z3IJLGIYJ6V6AO/>

## 13. Oracle Linux

<https://linux.oracle.com/errata/ELSA-2022-1198.html>  
<https://linux.oracle.com/errata/ELSA-2022-9260.html>  
<https://linux.oracle.com/errata/ELSA-2022-9263.html>  
<https://linux.oracle.com/errata/ELSA-2022-9266.html>  
<https://linux.oracle.com/errata/ELSA-2022-9267.html>

## 14. Pepperl+Fuchs WirelessHART-Gateway

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## 15. Red Hat

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<https://access.redhat.com/errata/RHSA-2022:1174>  
<https://access.redhat.com/errata/RHSA-2022:1185>  
<https://access.redhat.com/errata/RHSA-2022:1186>  
<https://access.redhat.com/errata/RHSA-2022:1198>  
<https://access.redhat.com/errata/RHSA-2022:1199>  
<https://access.redhat.com/errata/RHSA-2022:1209>  
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<https://access.redhat.com/errata/RHSA-2022:1263>  
<https://access.redhat.com/errata/RHSA-2022:1264>  
<https://access.redhat.com/errata/RHSA-2022:1275>  
<https://access.redhat.com/errata/RHSA-2022:1276>

## 16. Rockwell Automation ISaGRAF

<https://us-cert.cisa.gov/ics/advisories/icsa-22-095-01>

## 17. Slackware

<https://www.slackware.com/security/viewer.php?l=slackware-security&y=2022&m=slackware-security.393419>  
<https://www.slackware.com/security/viewer.php?l=slackware-security&y=2022&m=slackware-security.408336>

## 18. SonicWall Products

<https://psirt.global.sonicwall.com/vuln-detail/SNWLID-2022-0005>

## 19. SUSE

<https://www.suse.com/support/update/announcement/2022/suse-su-20221072-1/>  
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<https://www.suse.com/support/update/announcement/2022/suse-su-20221108-1/>  
<https://www.suse.com/support/update/announcement/2022/suse-su-20221113-1/>  
<https://www.suse.com/support/update/announcement/2022/suse-su-20221123-1/>  
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<https://www.suse.com/support/update/announcement/2022/suse-su-202214937-1/>

## 20. Ubuntu

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<https://ubuntu.com/security/notices/USN-5362-1>  
<https://ubuntu.com/security/notices/USN-5364-1>  
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<https://ubuntu.com/security/notices/USN-5368-1>  
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<https://ubuntu.com/security/notices/USN-5370-1>

## 21. Xen

<https://xenbits.xen.org/xsa/advisory-397.html>  
<https://xenbits.xen.org/xsa/advisory-399.html>  
<https://xenbits.xen.org/xsa/advisory-400.html>

### Sources of product vulnerability information:

[Cisco](#)  
[Citrix](#)  
[Debian](#)  
[F5 Products](#)  
[Fortinet](#)  
[FreeBSD](#)  
[Huawei](#)  
[IBM](#)  
[openSUSE](#)  
[Oracle Linux](#)  
[Red Hat](#)  
[Slackware](#)  
[SonicWall](#)  
[SUSE](#)  
[Ubuntu](#)  
[US-CERT](#)  
[Xen](#)

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