

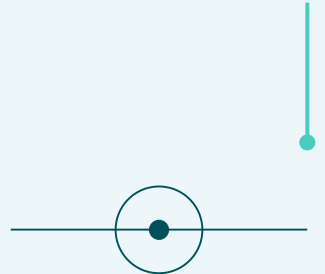
**This is the Big
One!**

...right?





Me. Vs. The Big Vulnerability



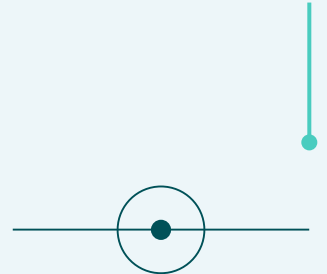


Me. Vs. The Big Vulnerability



[< Blog Home](#)

CVE-2021-44228: Apache Log4j2 Zero-Day Exploited in the Wild (Log4Shell)


































The Rise of “Branded” Vulnerabilities



Media in category "Security vulnerability logos"

The following 41 files are in this category, out of 41 total.

									
Badlock logo.svg 283 x 283; 2 KB	BlueKeep logo.svg 512 x 371; 2 KB	Breach Attack logo.svg 598 x 110; 5 KB	CacheOut logo.png 4,739 x 4,204; 227 KB	CacheOut logo.svg 512 x 454; 11 KB	CCS Injection.svg 512 x 512; 1 KB	DirtyCow.svg 415 x 475; 375 KB	DROWN logo.svg 307 x 306; 4 KB	Efail logo.svg 283 x 283; 30 KB	Espectro logo con texto.svg 702 x 836; 28 KB
									<pre> meltdown: mov al, byte [rcx] shl rax, 8xc jz meltdown mov rdx, qword [rax + rax]</pre>
Evil32.png 1,174 x 2,366; 16 KB	Foreshadow logo with narrow text.svg 512 x 512; 7 KB	Foreshadow logo with wide text.svg 512 x 512; 7 KB	Foreshadow logo without text.svg 512 x 512; 5 KB	FragAttacks.png 823 x 918; 84 KB	Heartbleed.svg 567 x 678; 2 KB	Httpoxy.svg 512 x 132; 34 KB	KRACK-logo-small.png 644 x 819; 104 KB	Light Commands.png 2,000 x 2,000; 166 KB	Meltdown code logo.svg 572 x 236; 56 KB
									
Meltdown logo with text.svg 512 x 996; 6 KB	Meltdown logo without text.png 2,048 x 3,344; 182 KB	Meltdown logo without text.svg 512 x 836; 4 KB	Openssl-CVE-2016- 6304.svg 512 x 512; 2 KB	ProxyLogon logo - Black.png 1,501 x 1,401; 1.6 MB	ProxyLogon logo - White.png 1,501 x 1,401; 1.69 MB	Rambleed-10.svg 512 x 452; 8 KB	Robotattack.svg 668 x 1,290; 8 KB	Security Policy.png 250 x 259; 33 KB	Spectre and Intel logos combined.png 297 x 202; 24 KB





Basic Idea

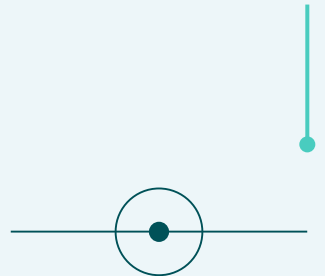
There are **Bad** Vulnerabilities

There are **Loud** Vulnerabilities

And there are some that are **Bad and Loud**

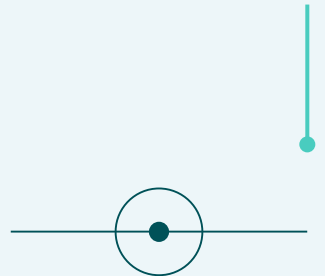
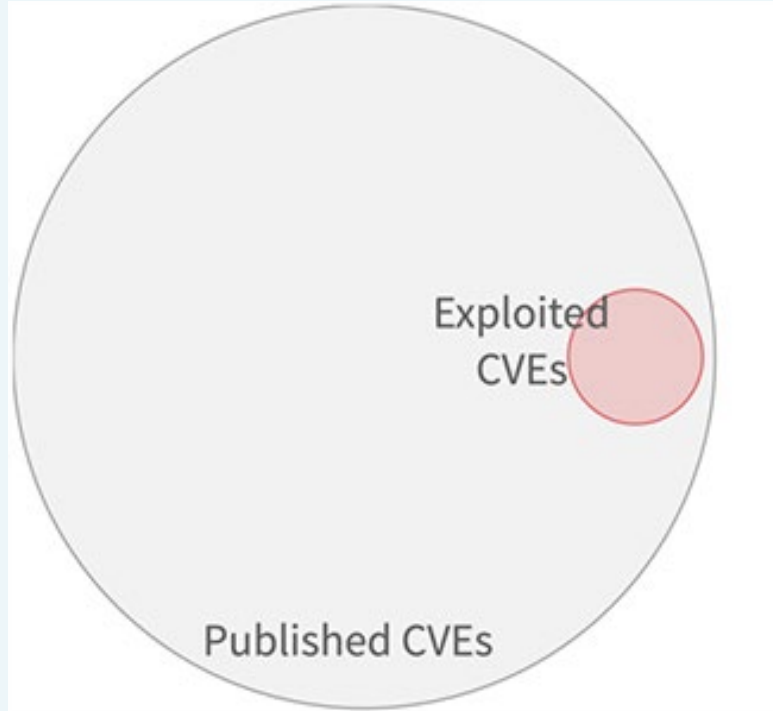
Attention is a limited resource.

We want to optimize *attention* against *risk*. How are we doing?



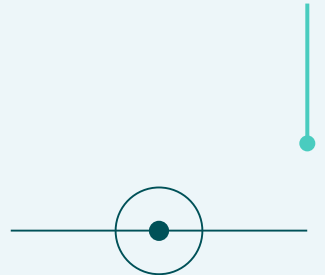
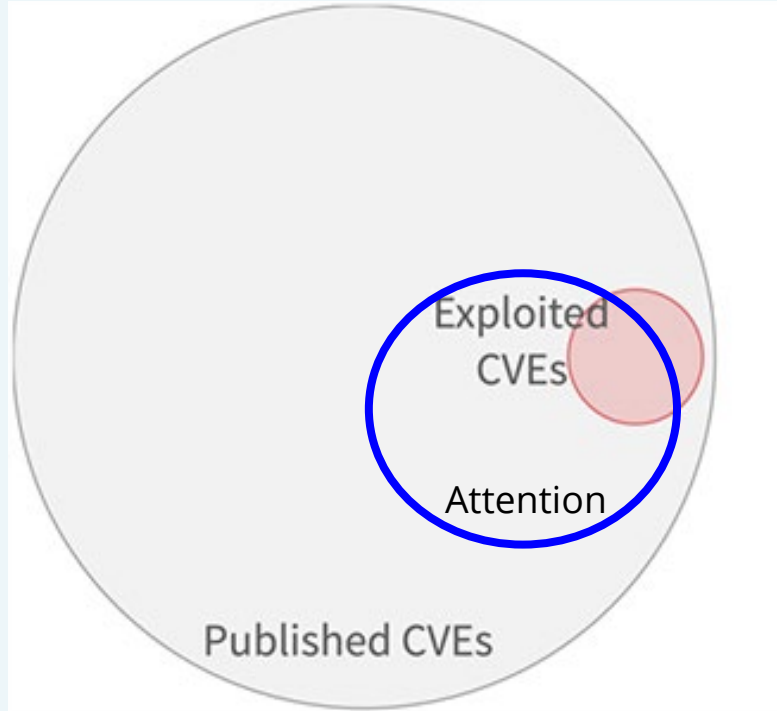


Basic Idea





Basic Idea





Defining Terms

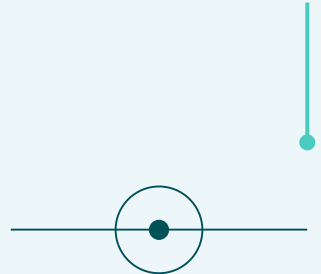
Badness:

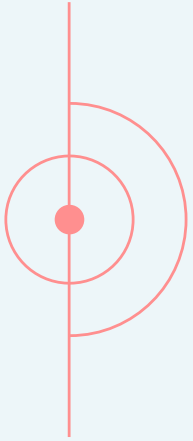
- EPSS - (Point in Time)
 - $>.9$ (as of 8-22-23 pull)
- Known Exploited Vulnerabilities (CISA) - KEV



Attention:

- Google Trends - Point in time (and buggy)
- Google Search Results (how many results you'd get now)
- NVD References





Badness vs. Attention





Defining Attention

Google Trends

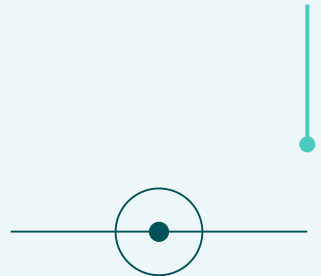
- Measured at a point in time
- Relative to some benchmark amount
- Only 5 terms at a time

Search Results

- Measured as if you searched today
- Can limit to keyword matching
- Rate limited

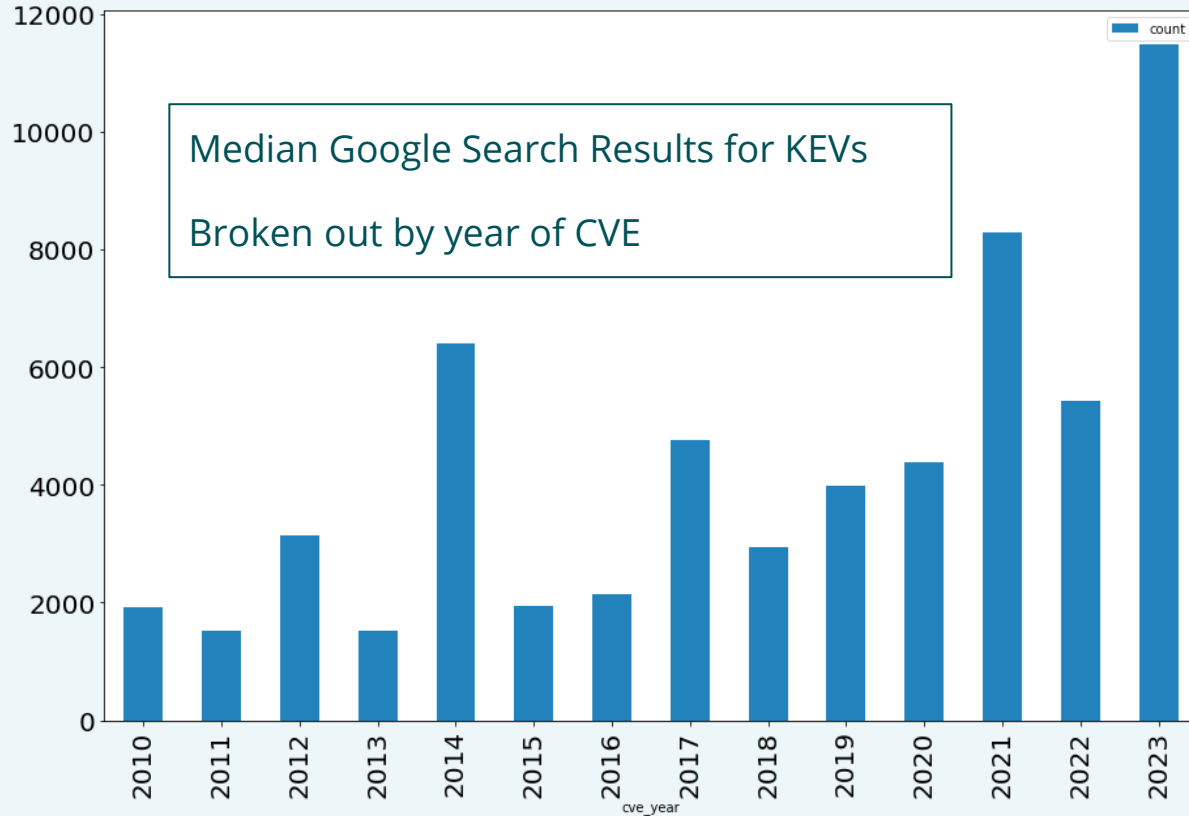
CVE References

- Vendors
- US Gov

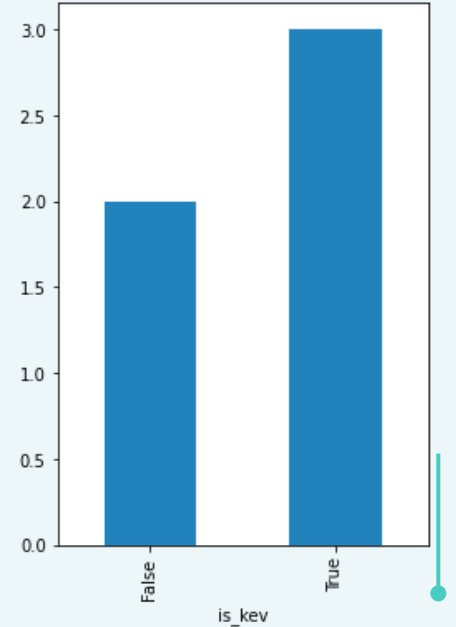




We're paying more attention!

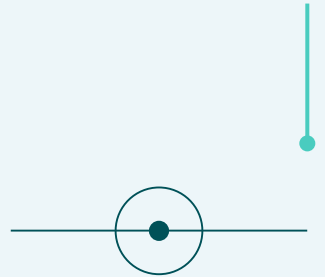
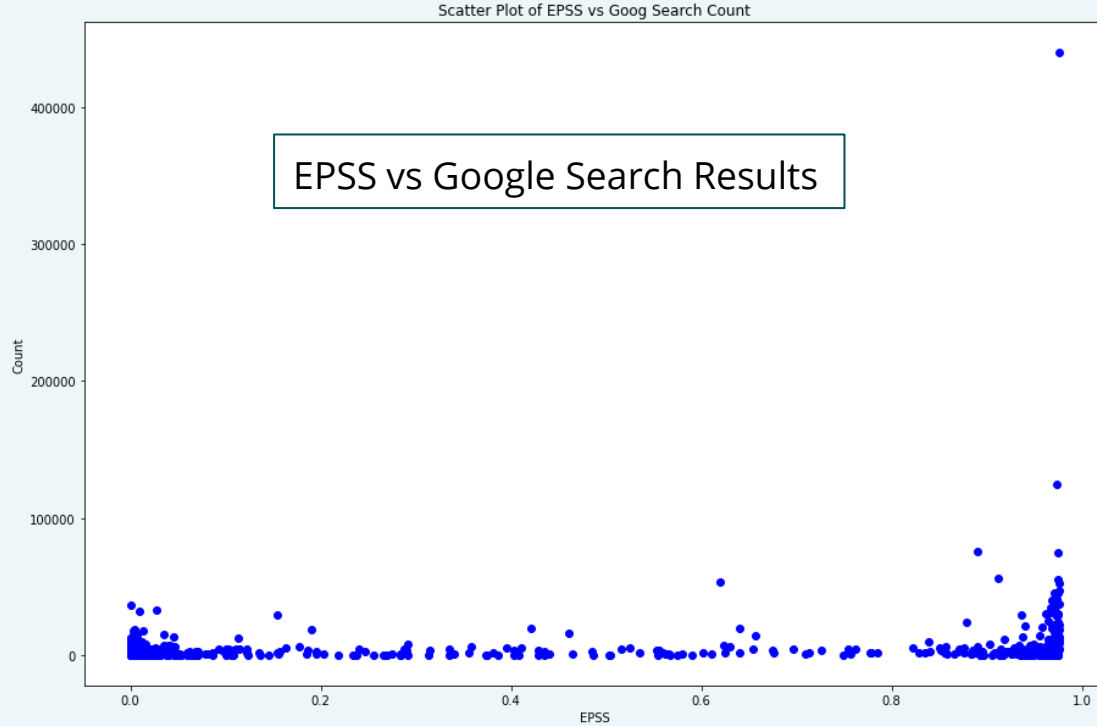


Median Number of References, KEV vs non KEV



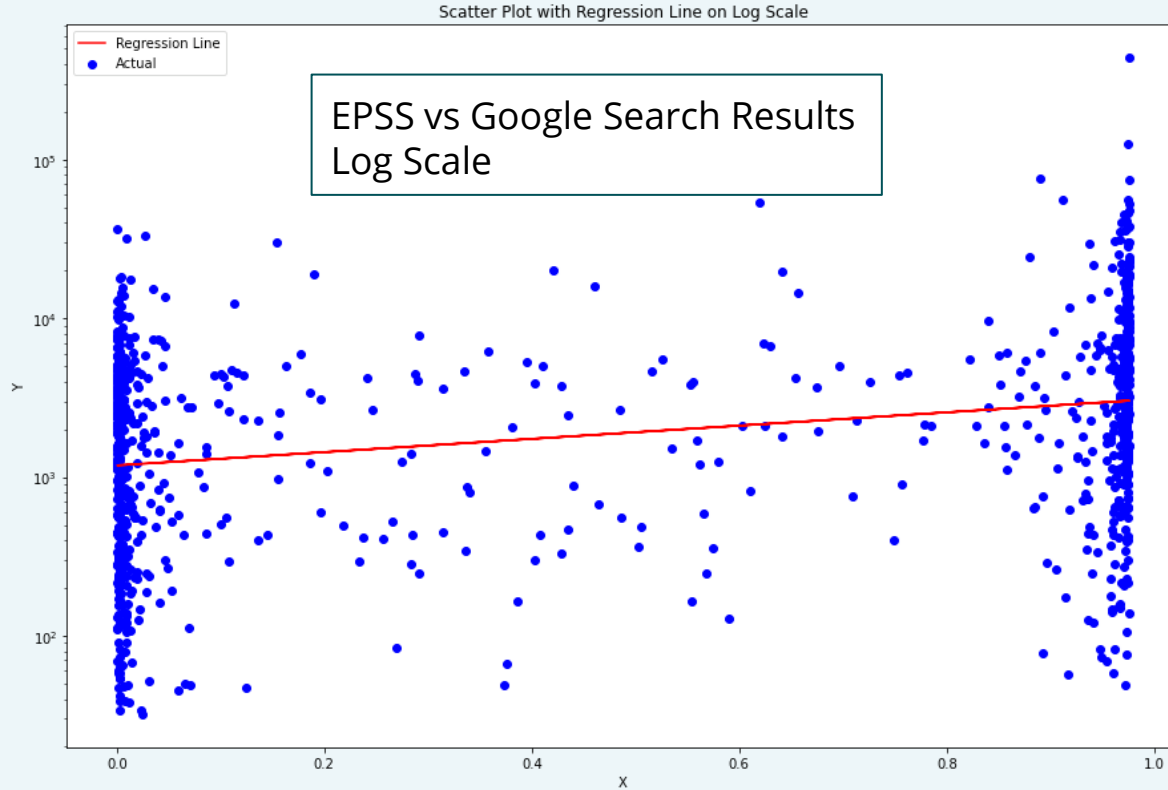


Does Attention Correlate with EPSS?



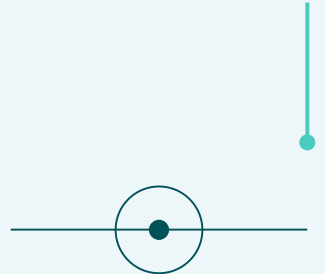
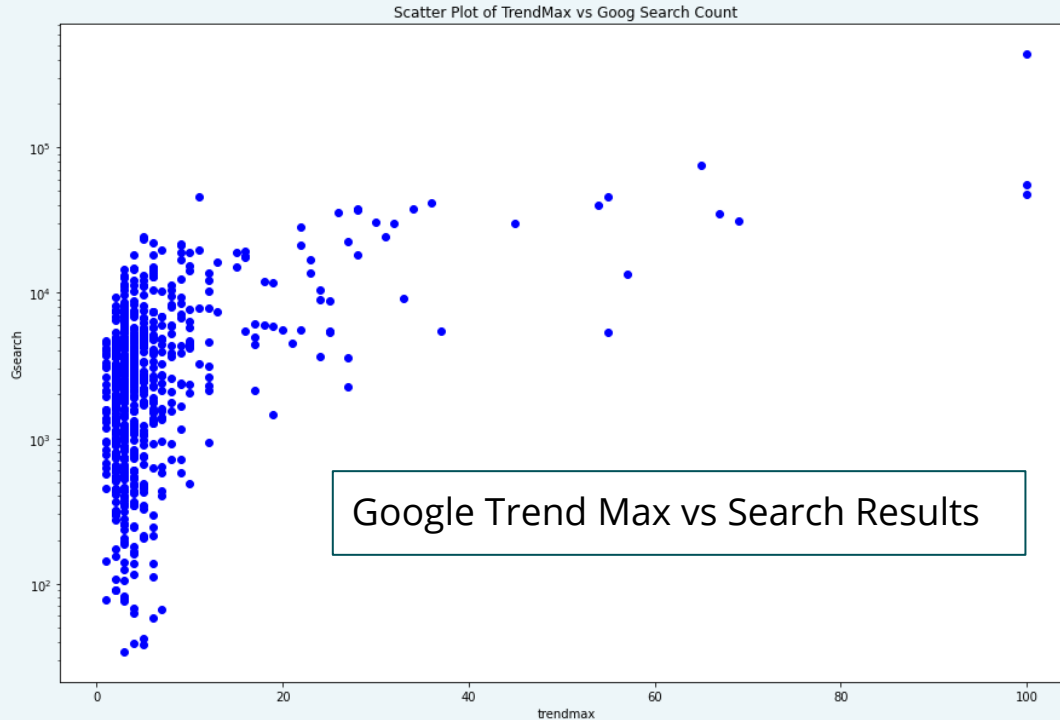


Log Scale



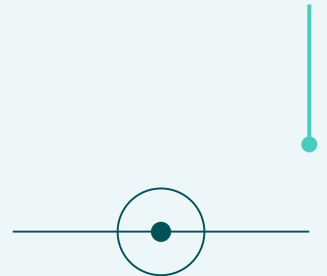
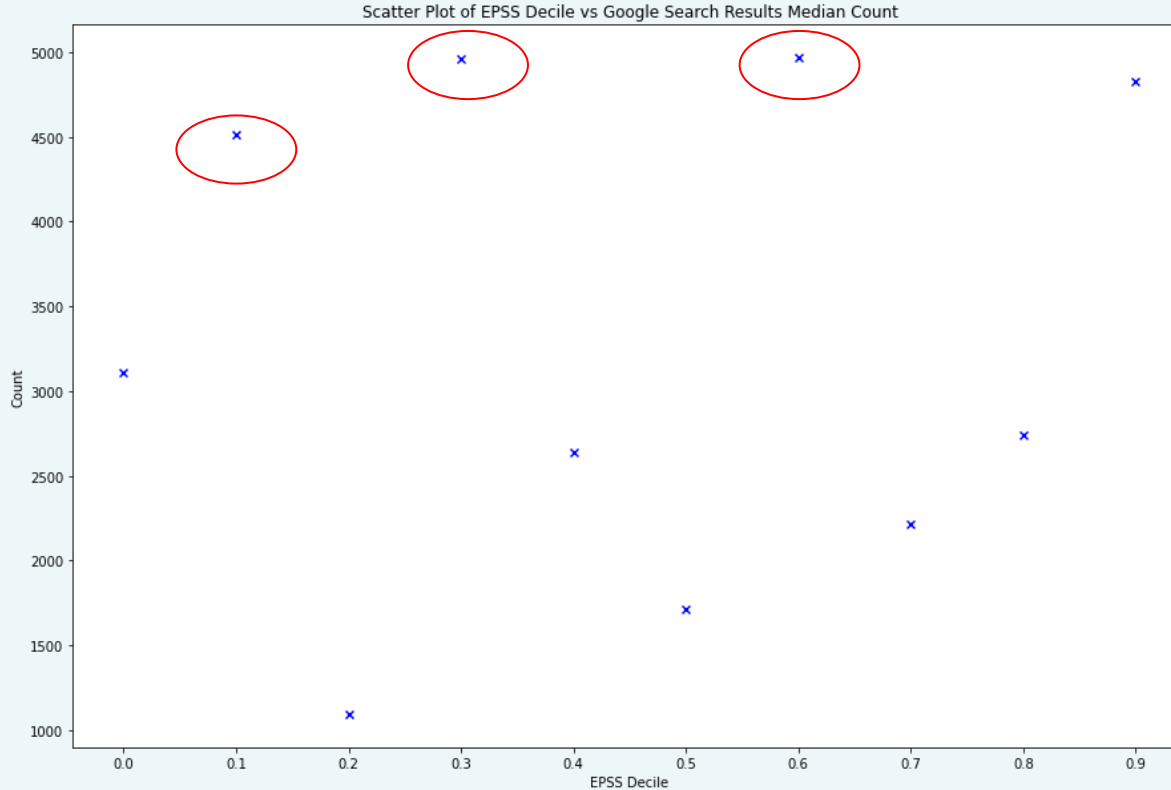


Trendiness vs Total search Results (KEV only)





Ok but what about recently?





What are we not paying attention to but maybe should?

Google Search # < 20%

EPSS >= .9

44 CVEs in KEV

- More obscure products
- Older

```
forgottens['vendorProject'].value_counts()
```

✓ 0.0s

Microsoft	8
D-Link	4
NETGEAR	4
Adobe	4
Unraid	2
Oracle	2
Google	2
Tenda	2
Delta Electronics	1
Atlassian	1
Arcserve	1
Cisco	1
Kentico	1
Arm	1
D-Link and TRENDnet	1
Zoho	1
Nagios	1
Quest	1
Citrix	1
IBM	1
rConfig	1
Aviatrix	1
LG	1
SAP	1

```
forgottens['year'].value_counts()
```

✓ 0.0s

2017	8
2021	7
2020	7
2019	5
2013	5
2018	4
2016	3
2015	2
2022	1
2012	1
2010	1





What are we paying too much attention to?

Google Results above 80% percentile

EPSS < .2

- Newer
- More mainstream
- Security Cos

```
overrated['vendorProject'].value_counts()
✓ 0.0s
```

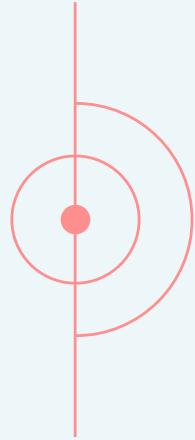
Google	5
Microsoft	4
Apple	3
Linux	2
Ivanti	1
Fortinet	1
Palo Alto Networks	1
WebRTC	1
Barracuda Networks	1
Red Hat	1
Meta Platforms	1

```
overrated['year'].value_counts()
✓ 0.0s
```

2023	12
2022	5
2020	2
2019	2

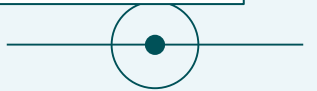
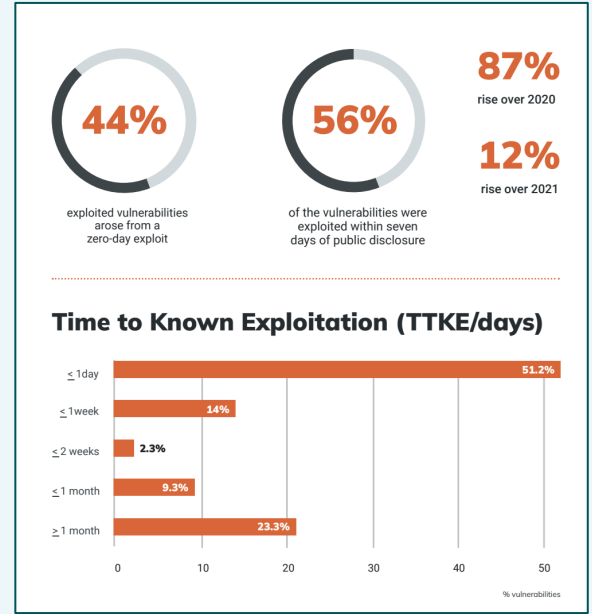
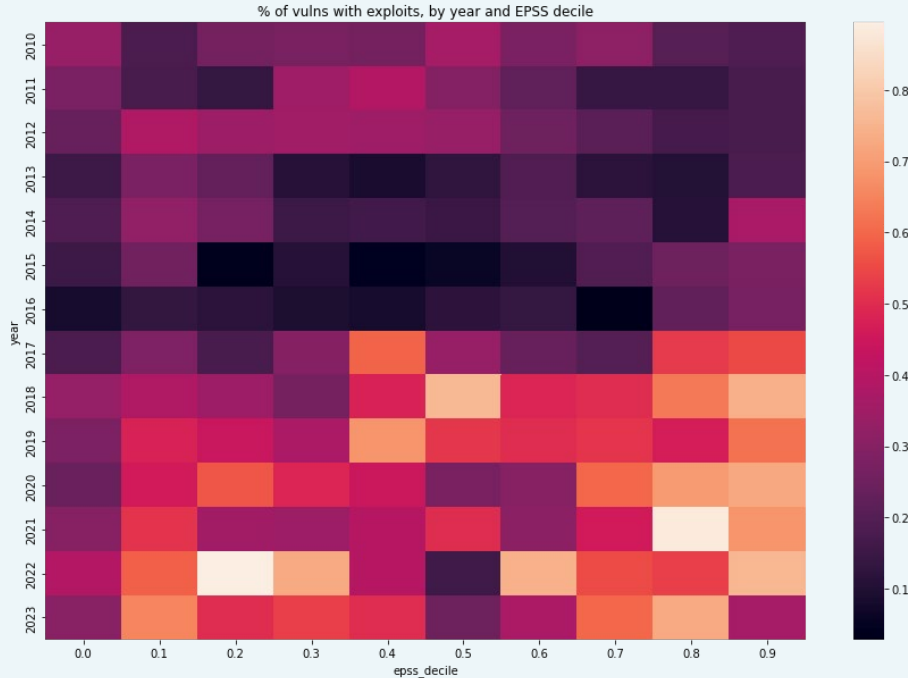


Corresponding Trends





Are attackers (and researchers) building exploits faster?

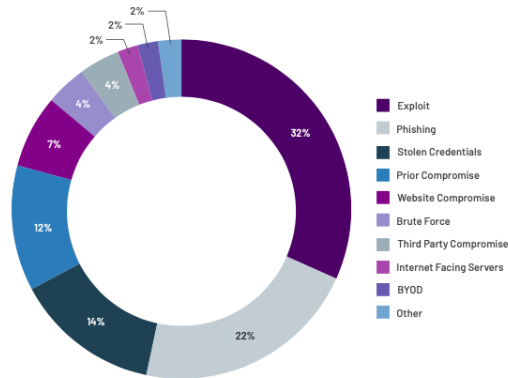




Are attackers using more server side exploits?

The State of the Threat Report from Secureworks found that cyber vulnerability exploitation in remote services has become the primary initial access vector (IAV) in ransomware attacks over the past year, accounting for 52% of ransomware incidents and overtaking the top spot from credential-based attacks from 2021.

Initial Infection Vector (when identified)



What's up with in-the-wild exploits? Plus, what we're doing about it.

March 10, 2022

Posted by Adrian Taylor, Chrome Security Team

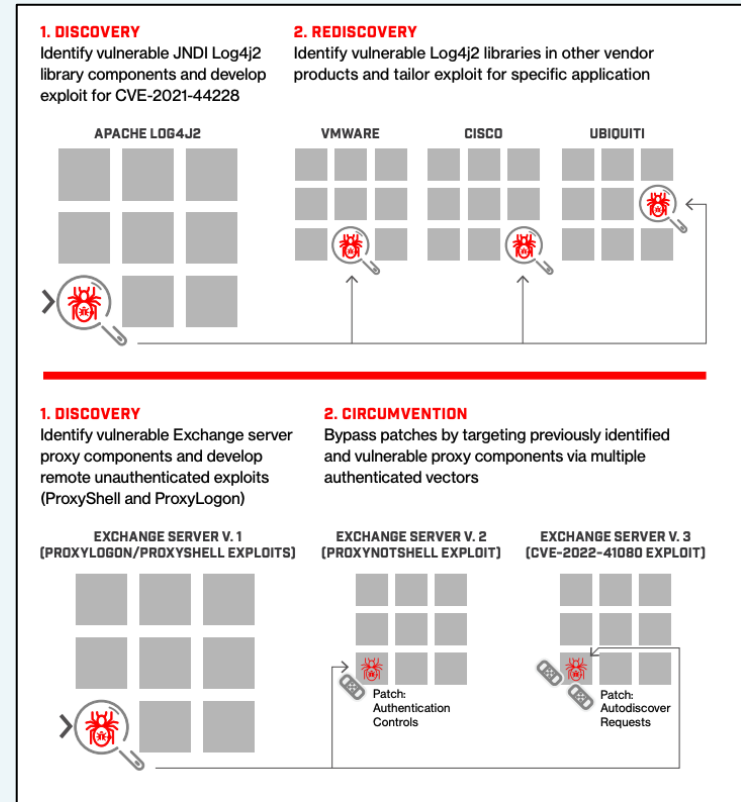
If you are a regular reader of our [Chrome release blog](#), you may have noticed that phrases like 'exploit for CVE-1234-567 exists in the wild' have been appearing more often recently. In this post we'll explore why there seems to be such an increase in exploits, and clarify some misconceptions in the process. We'll then share how Chrome



Shoutout

“These growing nation-state attacks coincided with organizations struggling to manage an explosive landscape of vulnerabilities that amplified systemic risk.

The constant disclosure of vulnerabilities affecting legacy infrastructure like Microsoft Active Directory continued to burden security teams and present an open door to attackers, while the ubiquitous Log4Shell vulnerability ushered in a **new era of “vulnerability rediscovery,”** during which adversaries modify or reapply the same exploit to target other similarly vulnerable products.”



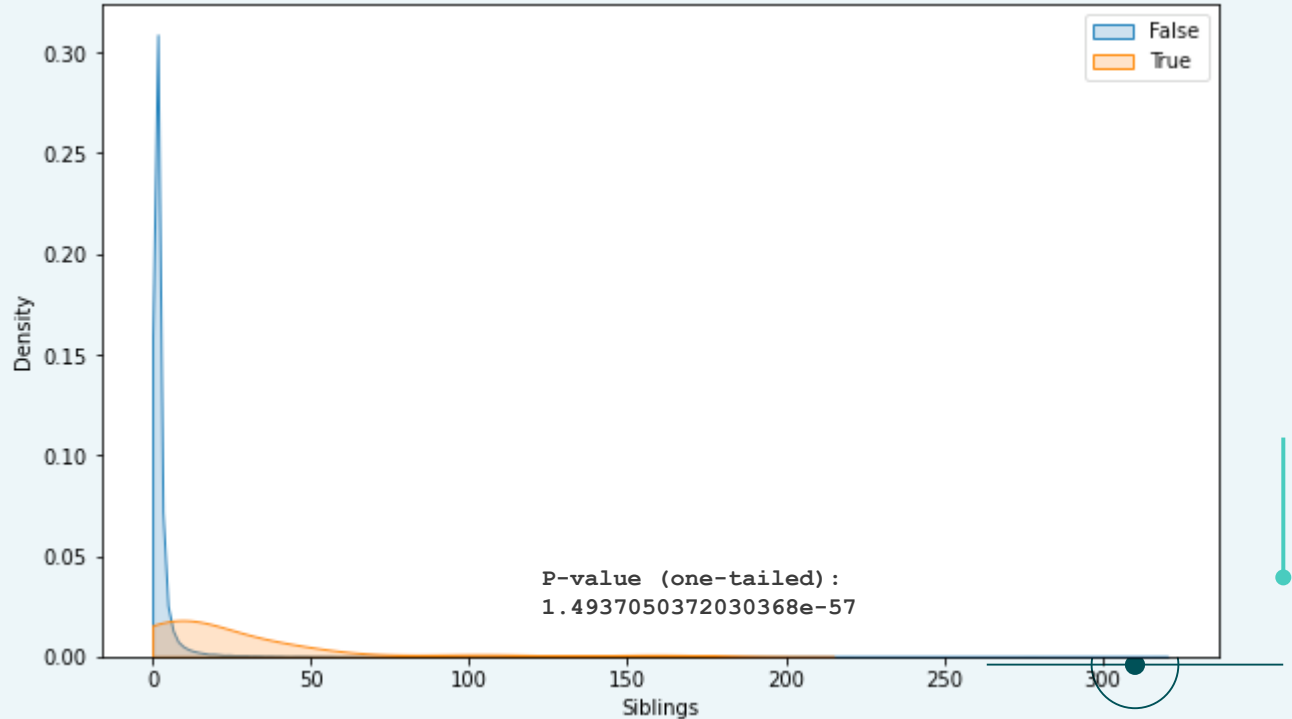


Do Popular Vulns Bring More Vulns?



CVEs are so fetch

Total Number of CVEs for a product in a given month, by whether there was a CVE in the 90% popularity bucket





Examples

ProxyLogon

March 2021: CVE-2021-27065

Microsoft Exchange Server Remote Code Execution Vulnerability (HAFNIUM Exploited)

Adobe:

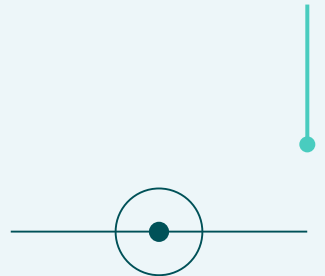
July 2018: CVE-2018-4993, CVE-2018-4979

Adobe Acrobat Pro DC URL Parsing Insufficient Verification of Data Authenticity Information Disclosure Vulnerability

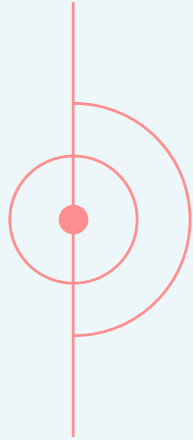
Oracle:

January 2020: CVE-2020-2551, CVE-2020-2555

CVE-2020-2551: Unauthenticated RCE In Oracle WebLogic

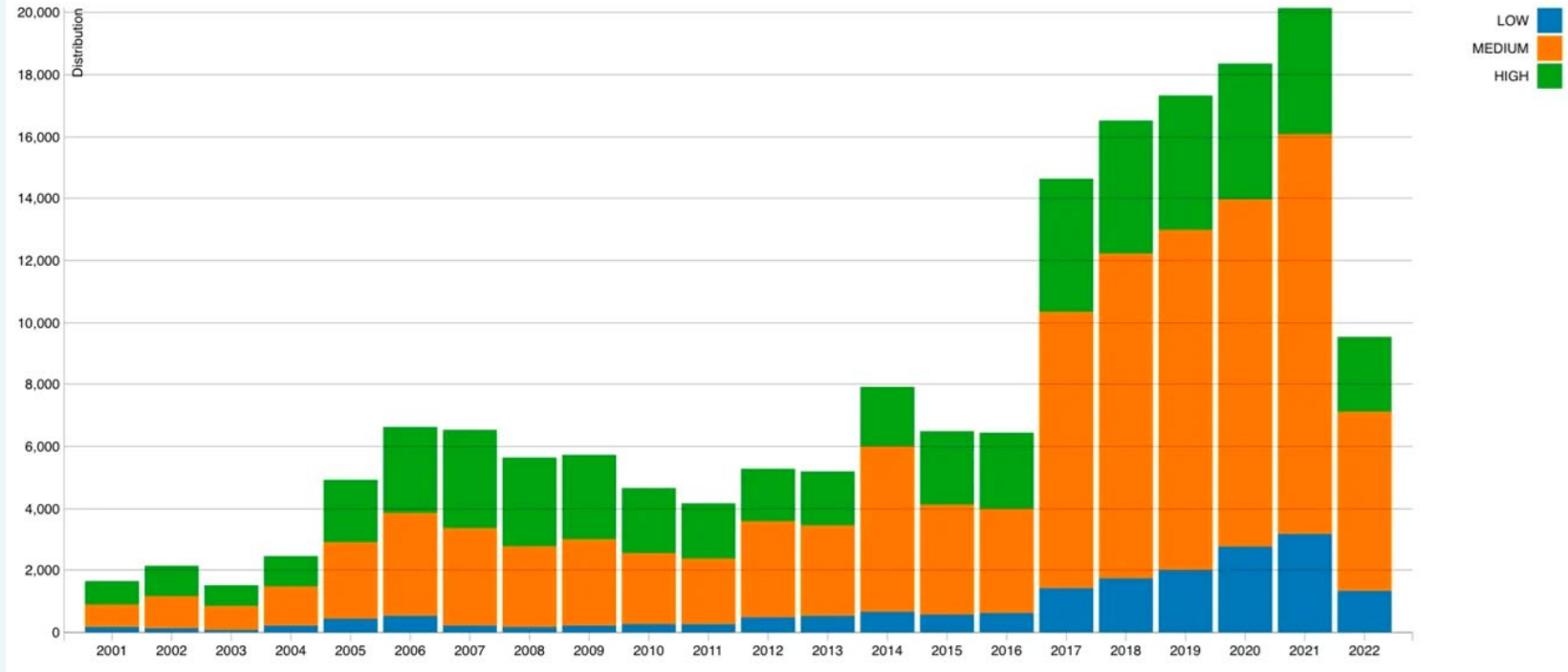


Wild Speculation



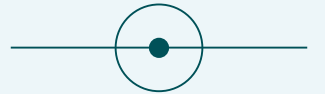
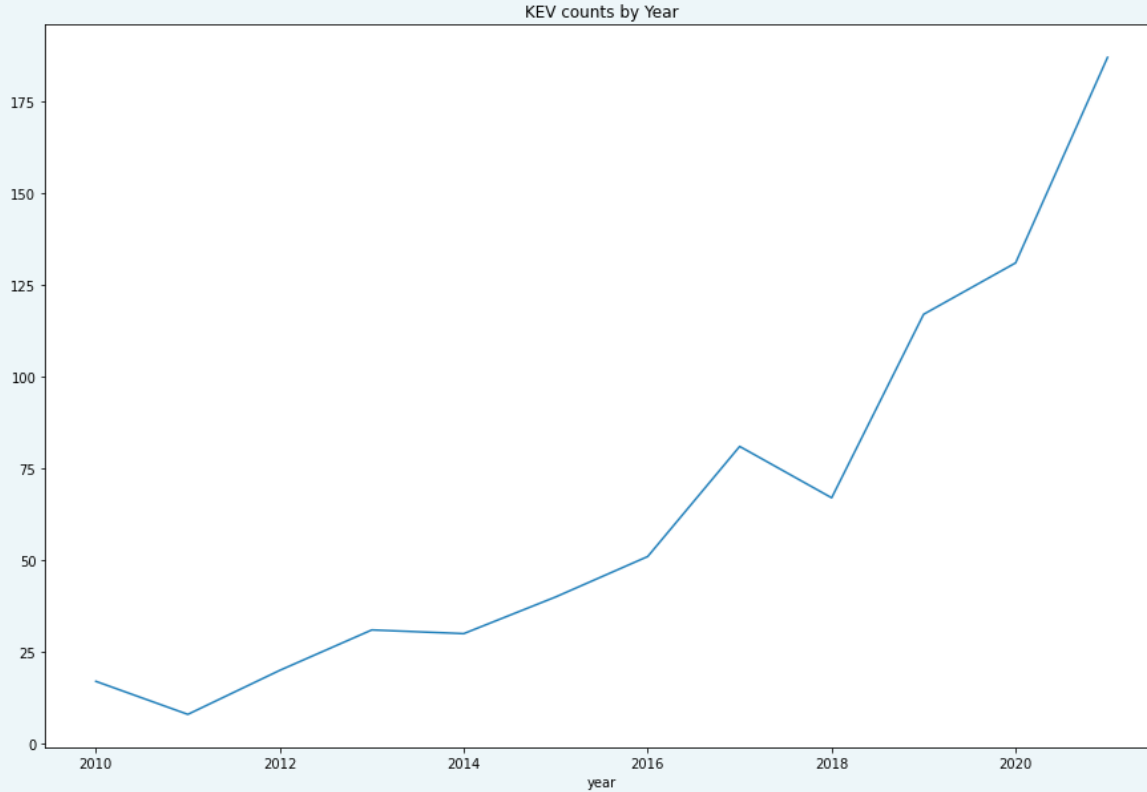


More Vulns = More Bad Vulns





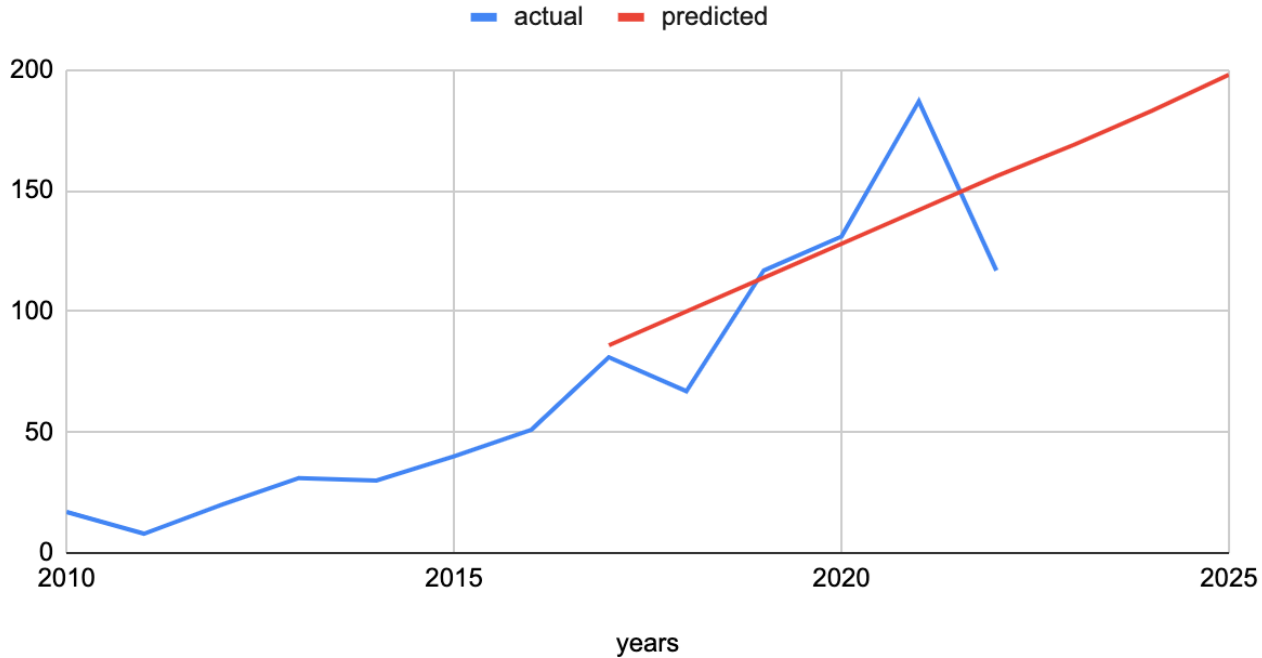
Finally: Let's Forecast





KEVs in 2023, 2024

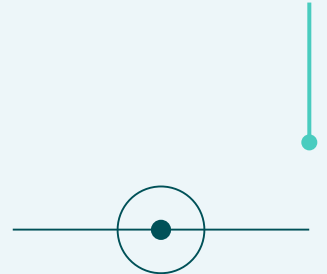
KEVs by Year, Linear Regression



Predictions:

2023 KEVs = 169

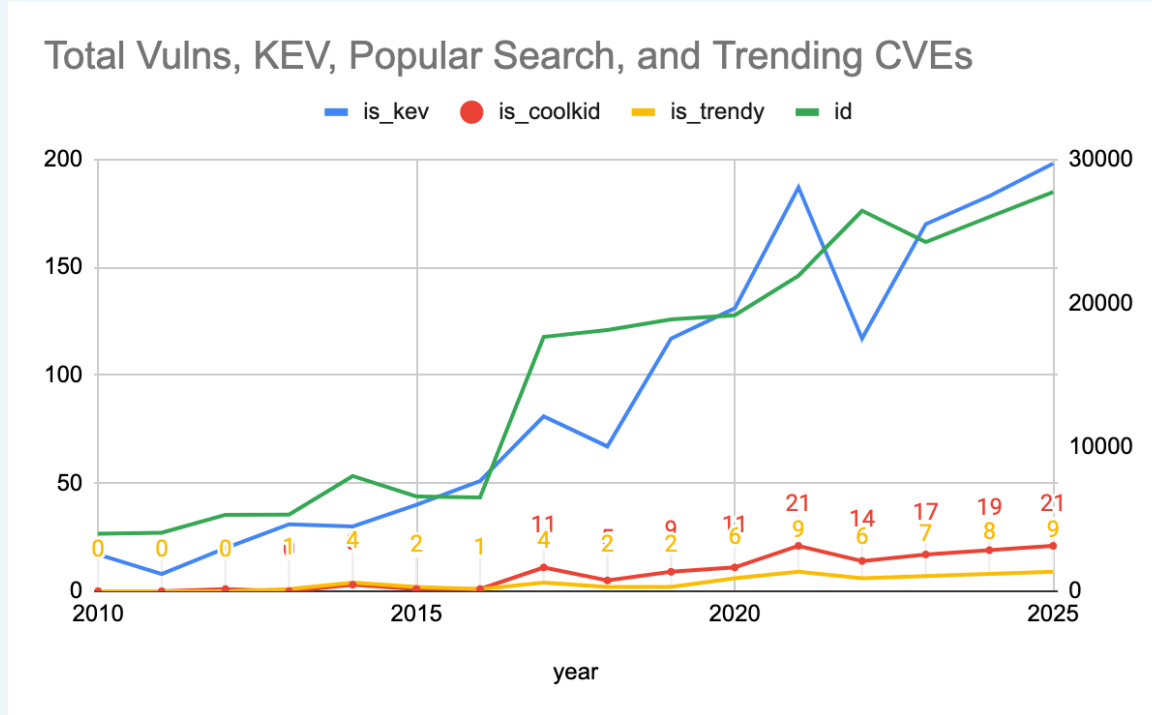
2024 KEVs = 183





Predicting Headliners

How many headliners can we expect next year?



Predictions:

Coolkid = lots of search results

Trendy = Spike in interest

2023 CK = 17

2024 CK = 19

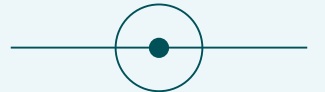
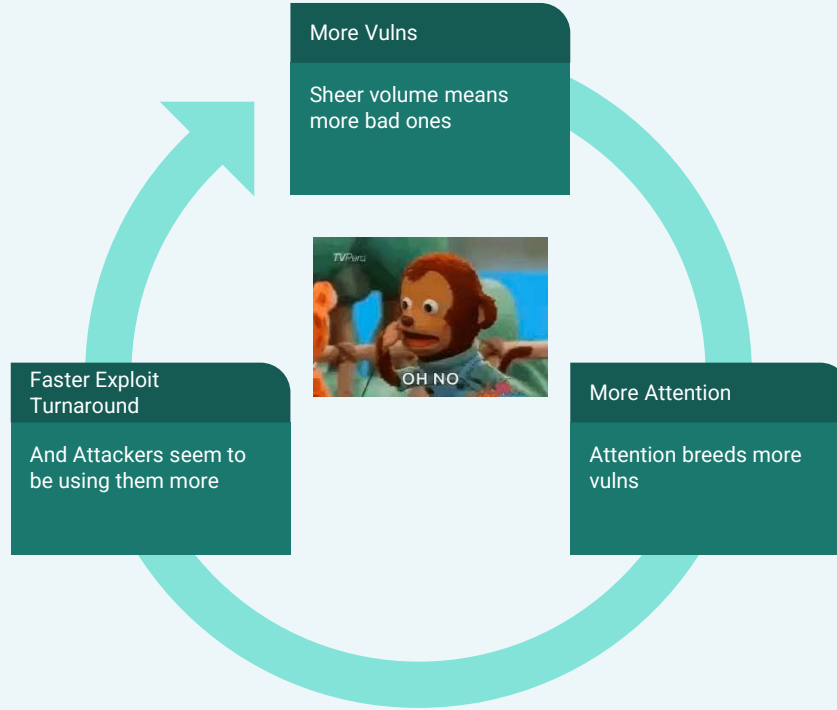
2023 Trendy = 7

2024 Trendy = 8

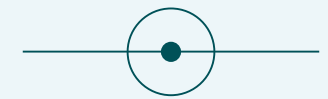
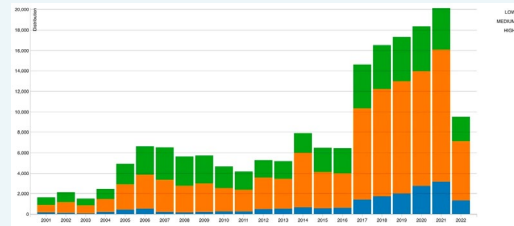




In Summary

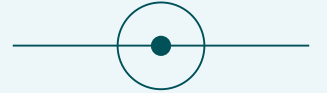
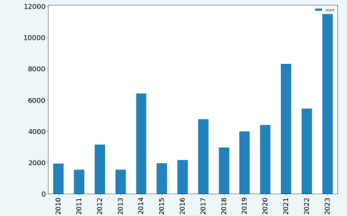
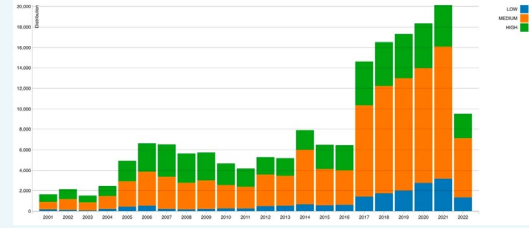


In Summary



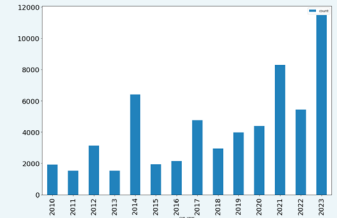
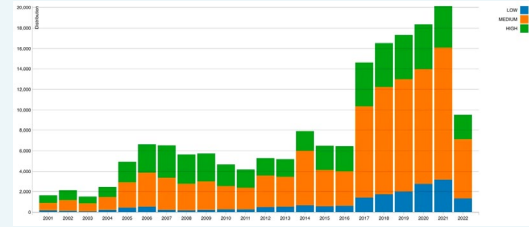
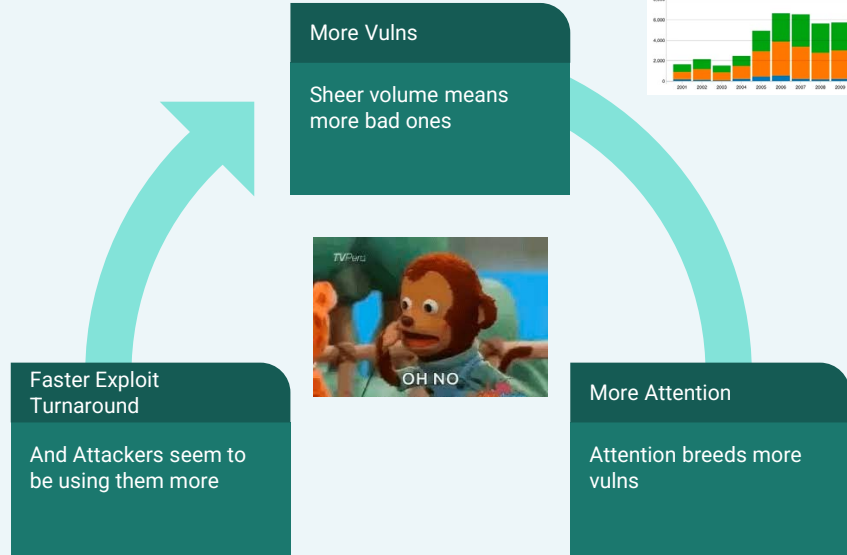


In Summary

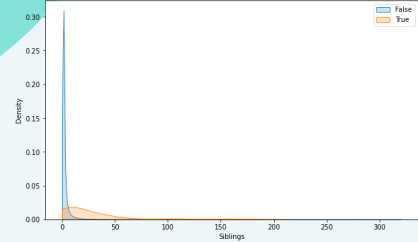




In Summary

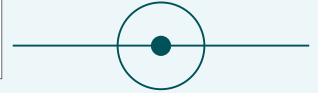
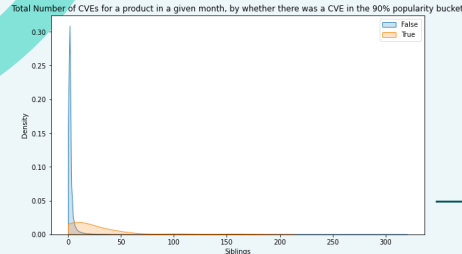
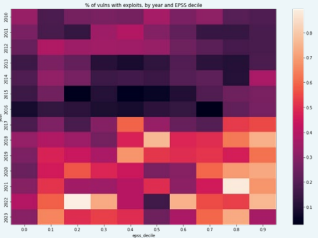
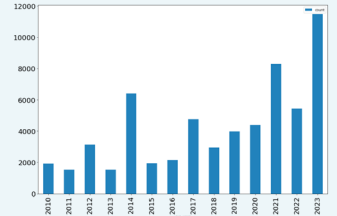
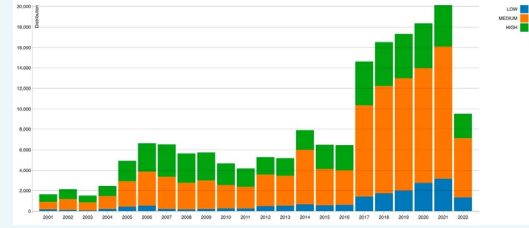
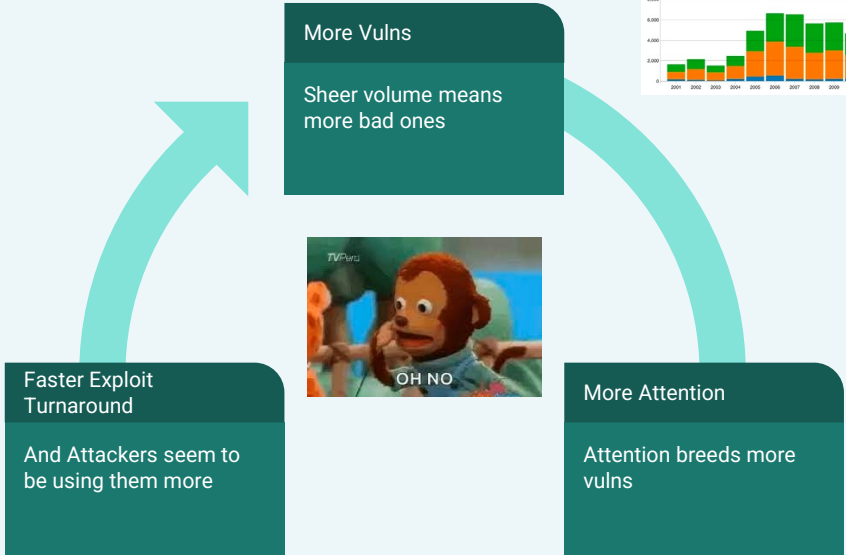


Total Number of CVEs for a product in a given month, by whether there was a CVE in the 90% popularity bucket



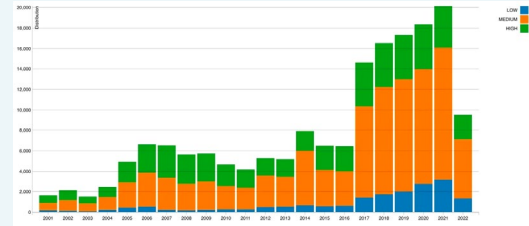
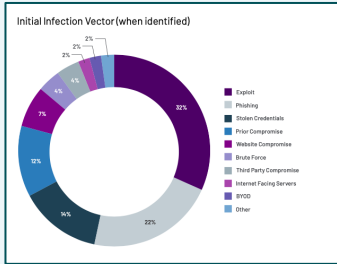


In Summary





In Summary

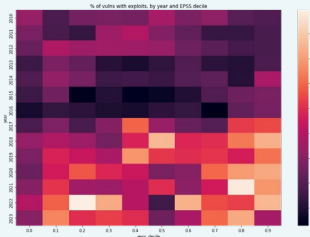
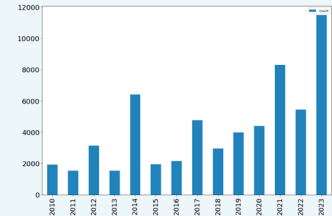


More Vulns
Sheer volume means more bad ones

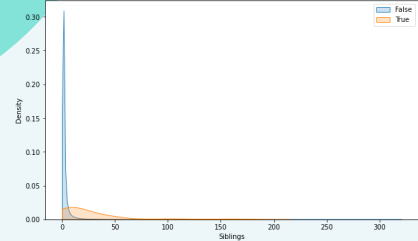


Faster Exploit Turnaround
And Attackers seem to be using them more

More Attention
Attention breeds more vulns



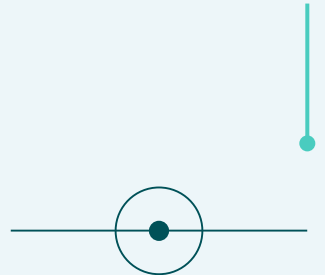
Total Number of CVEs for a product in a given month, by whether there was a CVE in the 90% popularity bucket





There is Hope

Against increased speed of disclosure and exploitation, we also need to increase speed of prioritization and action.



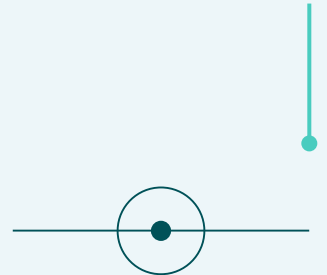
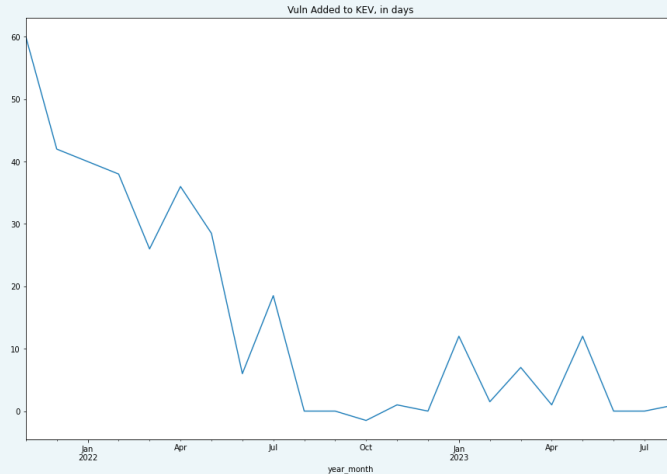


There is Hope

Against increased speed of disclosure and exploitation, we also need to increase speed of prioritization and action.

KEV updating faster

Good Job, KEV!



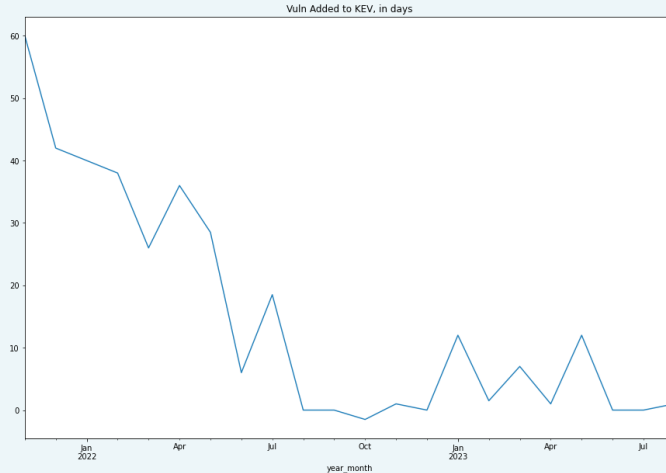


In The Future

Against increased speed of disclosure and exploitation, we also need to increase speed of prioritization and action.

KEV updating faster

Good Job, KEV!



EPSS, SSVC Helping orgs prioritize and execute

Prioritizing Vulnerability Response: A Stakeholder-Specific Vulnerability Categorization (Version 2.0)

Top rated CVEs from the last thirty days

We selected the 48 highest rated CVEs published in the last 30 days. They are shown here with the CVE and EPSS score.

CVE-2023-38206 83.2%	CVE-2022-28836 5.1%	CVE-2023-4714 2.1%	CVE-2023-4762 1.1%	CVE-2023-59361 0.6%	CVE-2021-39859 0.4%
CVE-2023-36761 57.1%	CVE-2023-37759 4.8%	CVE-2023-40150 2.0%	CVE-2023-4596 1.0%	CVE-2023-41012 0.5%	CVE-2019-16470 0.4%
CVE-2023-4863 31.9%	CVE-2023-41892 4.7%	CVE-2023-31069 1.9%	CVE-2023-42470 0.9%	CVE-2023-38204 0.5%	CVE-2023-2813 0.4%
CVE-2023-38831 23.9%	CVE-2023-26369 3.5%	CVE-2023-31067 1.6%	CVE-2023-34039 0.9%	CVE-2023-41330 0.5%	CVE-2021-21088 0.4%
CVE-2023-39026 20.6%	CVE-2023-20269 2.6%	CVE-2023-4613 1.3%	CVE-2023-38155 0.8%	CVE-2023-59631 0.5%	CVE-2022-28835 0.4%
CVE-2023-4634 5.7%	CVE-2022-34224 2.4%	CVE-2023-4614 1.3%	CVE-2023-31068 0.8%	CVE-2019-16471 0.5%	CVE-2023-41009 0.4%
CVE-2021-43018 5.1%	CVE-2022-34227 2.4%	CVE-2023-34723 1.3%	CVE-2023-36281 0.8%	CVE-2023-39141 0.5%	CVE-2023-41887 0.4%
CVE-2022-28834 5.1%	CVE-2023-42442 2.2%	CVE-2023-38146 1.1%	CVE-2023-39598 0.6%	CVE-2023-41179 0.5%	CVE-2020-18912 0.4%





There is Hope

We need to improve our attention precision - that is, ensure we as defenders are paying the right amount of attention to the right vulnerabilities.

We need to evaluate context when adding attention to a vulnerability.

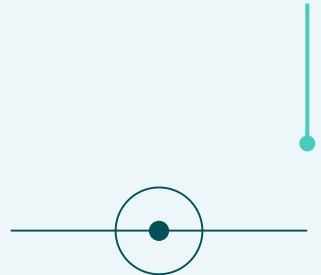
Is it being exploited (maliciously?)

What is the EPSS Score?

What does it enable? (RCE, Info Leakage, etc)

How widespread is it?

“EPSS is more valuable when you don’t know if something is actively being exploited or not.”



Bonus Section!

You're Welcome?





R.I.P. cvetrends.com

As you might be aware, Twitter recently restricted its free API access, which has affected multiple communities that rely on Twitter's data, including cvetrends.com

I built cvetrends.com so the security community can monitor real-time, trending CVE mentions on Twitter for free.

Unfortunately, due to Twitter's recent API change, the site is currently unable to run.

I'm exploring what options, if any, would allow the site to keep running.

In the meantime, I'd like to say a big thank you for all your kind messages of support. I understand the impact of [cvetrends](https://cvetrends.com) being offline for all the people and organisations that use it.

It's a shame that these external factors are currently preventing [cvetrends](https://cvetrends.com) from being available to the community.

[Simon](#)





Where did you go?

Welcome to IOC.exchange!

We are a community of InfoSec enthusiasts, professionals sharing not only cybersecurity info with each other. We welcome anyone, no matter your experience level. Our current user base ranges from infosec newbies! And while what is happening on our instance is great, the Fediverse as a whole has even more content and use Million users spread over 5k+ instances), this guide has been written to make it easier for you to get started o

How to find more cyber folks on the Fediverse?

- Use [Trunk](#) to find people to follow for any topic - You can find cyber folks under [InfoSec](#)
- Check out user profiles on other infosec related instances:
 - [hackers.town](#)
 - [freeradical.zone](#)
 - [infosec.exchange](#)
 - [chaos.social](#)
 - [social.privacytools.io](#)
 - [cybre.space](#)
 - [noc.social](#)
- Search for infosec related public profiles across many instances:
 - [instances.social](#)
 - [search.noc.social](#)
- Check out who other people are following - Here is [who seb is following](#).

The screenshot shows the profile page for BleepingComputer on Mastodon. The profile name is "BleepingComputer" with the handle "@BleepingComputer@infosec.exchange". The bio reads: "Breaking technology news, security guides, and tutorials that help you get the most from your computer. Feel free to send us story tips at press@bleepingcomputer.com. Sometimes a bot, sometimes not. Joined Nov 07, 2022". The statistics show 1,879 posts, 8 follows, and 11,864 followers. The profile picture is a computer monitor icon. The website listed is "bleepingcomputer.com/" and the Twitter link is "twitter.com/BleepinComputer".



And so... www.vulntrends.com

Top 10 CVE Strings (Last 30 Days):

cve	Count
CVE-2023-36845	9
CVE-2023-4863	9
CVE-2023-38146	5
CVE-2023-41179	4
CVE-2023-42793	4
CVE-2023-28434	3
CVE-2023-41992	2
CVE-2023-40477	2
CVE-2023-22513	2
CVE-2022-22265	2

CVE Trends for infosec.exchange

