

Viruses and Malware

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Course Objective: To cultivate an understanding of how you can protect your computer, while browsing the internet, from viruses and malware.

Outline:

- Viruses and Malware, What Are They?
- Common Types of Malware and Viruses
- Common Ways People Infect Their Computer
 - High Risk Websites
- How To Tell If You've Been Infected With Malware
- Preventative Measures
 - Anti-Virus Software
 - Ad-Blocker
 - Link Safety and Good Password Habits
 - Backup, Backup, Backup!
 - Firewall
- Q/A

Viruses and Malware, What Are They?

It used to be that "Virus" was used as the encompassing term for anything that affected your Computer, this has changed and now the over-arching term used in the industry is Malware.

Malware blankets all types of programs that mean to cause your computer harm; be it: Viruses, Spyware, Ransomware, etc... but these can each be broken down a little bit more and it comes down to two different categories: ***Infection/Delivery Method and Actions.***



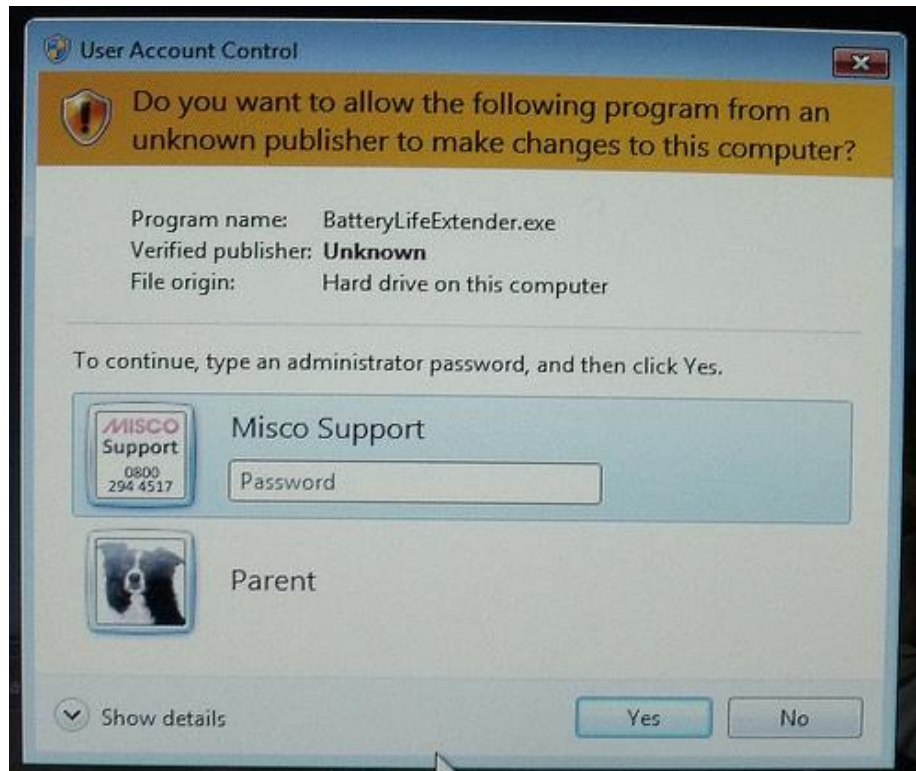
Common Types of Malware and Viruses

Infection and Delivery Methods

- *Virus* – We use the word "virus" to describe a program that self-replicates after hooking itself onto something that is running on Windows.

For example, one type of virus, called a Macro-Virus, will specifically attach itself to Office programs to infect and corrupt files of those types.

- *Worm* – A worm is another kind of self-replicating program, but worms generally are small, independent programs that run in the background of your system.
- *Trojan* – This is software that you thought was going to be one thing, but turns out to be something bad. Named for the fabled “Trojan Horse” that appeared to be a gift but in fact carried a dangerous payload.

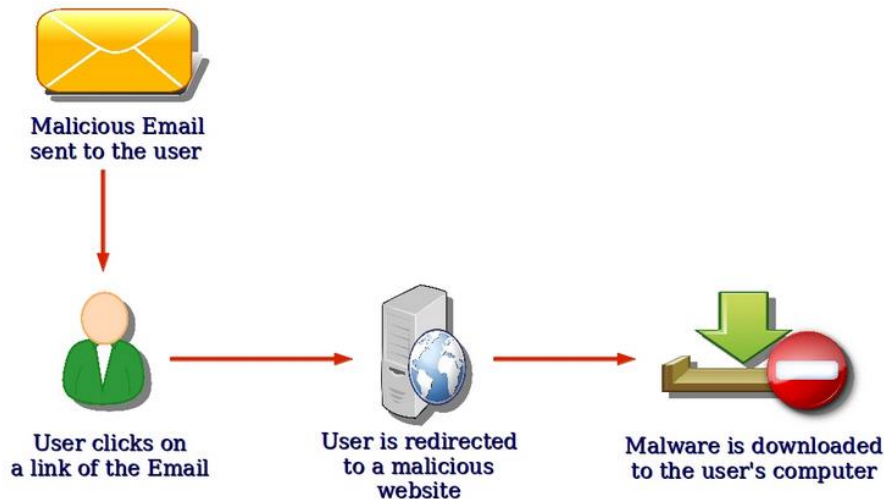


For example, you notice that your battery life on your laptop has decreased significantly, so you scour the web and behold! You have found the mythical Battery Life Extender. So you install it and don't think about it. It seems to work so you let it sit on your computer. This could potentially carry harmful malware to your computer! Always check who the download comes from and only install things from publishers that you know and trust.

- *Drive-by Download/Email Phishing* – **Probably the most popular way to get something nasty on your computer.** This occurs from visiting a bad

web page or clicking a malicious link in an email. That web page(s) exploits a weakness in your browser and causes your system to become infected.

Phishing is when you are targeted with an email asking you to enter in personal information in the hopes of stealing your identity or gaining access to accounts. Phishers usually attempt to pretend to be a legitimate company, such as Microsoft.

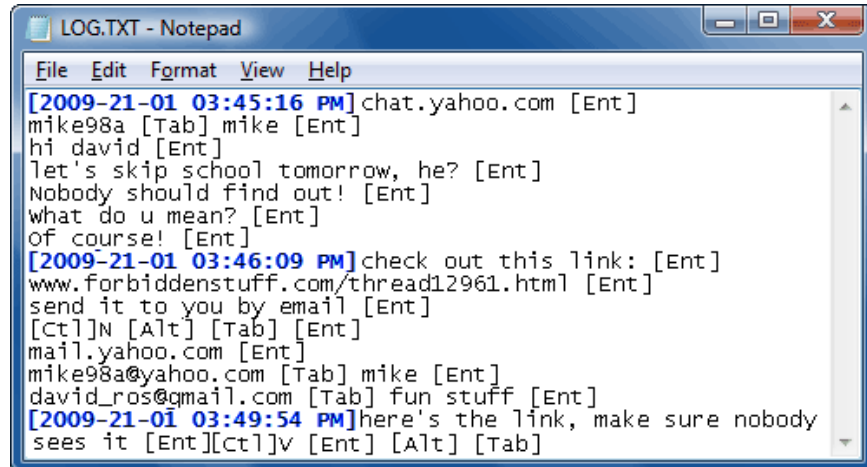


Malware Actions

- *Adware* – While it is not truly malware and almost never delivered using one of the methods above, this type of malware can be very annoying. Adware is software that uses some form of advertising delivery system. Sometimes the way that advertisements are delivered can be deceptive in that they track or reveal more information about you than you would like. **Most of the time, you agree to the adware tracking you when you install the software that it comes with.** Generally, it can be removed by uninstalling the software it was attached to.



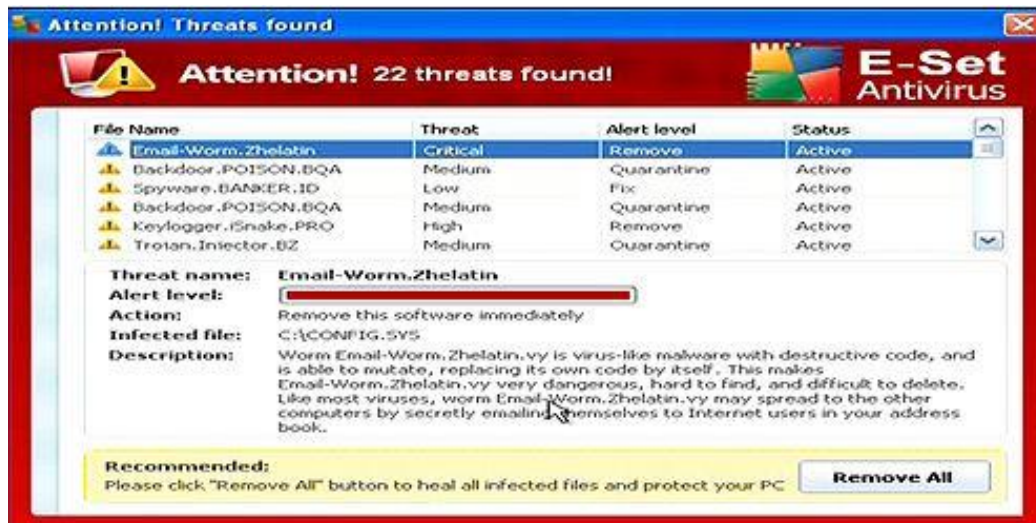
- **Spyware** – This software monitors your computer and reveals collected information to an interested party. This can be benign when it tracks what webpages you visit; or it can be incredibly invasive when it monitors everything you do with your mouse and keyboard.



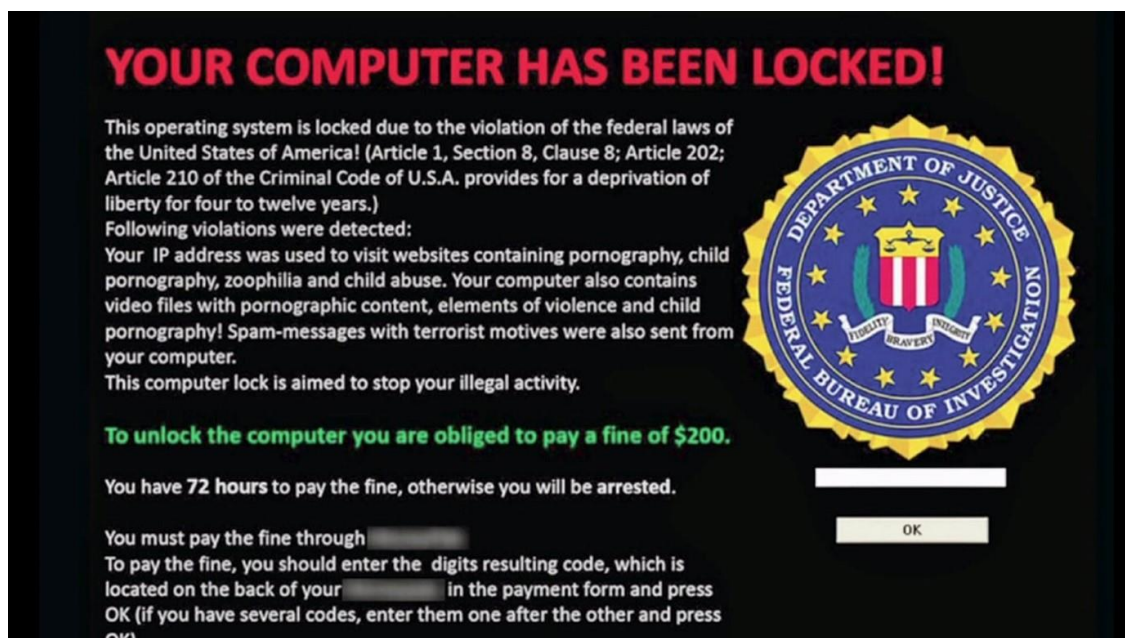
- **Ransomware** – **Lately a very popular way for Internet criminals to make money. This malware is truly the worst in the bucket.** It alters your system in such a way that you're unable to get into it normally while also encrypting your files. It will then display some kind of screen that demands some form of payment to have the computer unlocked. Access to your computer is literally ransomed by the cyber-criminal.



- **Scareware** – This software appears to be something legitimate (usually masquerading as some tool to help fix your computer) but when it runs it tells you that your system is either infected or broken in some way. This message is generally delivered in a manner that is meant to frighten you into doing something. The software claims to be able to fix your problems if you pay them.



Another form of Scareware are false accusations from the "FBI" or another government agency, saying that you have been doing all things terrible on your computer and if you don't pay them \$200 dollars they will come and arrest you. This is never the case as a government agency needs a warrant to do anything to your personal property.



Common Ways People Infect Their Computer

There are many different ways that your computer system could become infected with malware. Some of the most common are:

- Permission is given by the User!
- Phishing Attempts
- Clicking on a link without looking where it is going.
- Outdated Programs i.e. Adobe Flash or Java.
- Downloading Movies or Music via Torrent Websites.

How to Tell If you've Been Infected with Malware

There are some tell-tale signs that you have become infected with malware but don't let that fool you. Sometimes your system could be running completely normal and you may still have malware installed on your computer. Usually though if one or more of these symptoms appear, you will want to scan your computer for viruses.



- You receive Ransom Demands. (Ransomware) **Note: THIS IS A VERY SERIOUS ISSUE!!**
- Significant decrease in performance/speed. (General Malware)
- Popups Everywhere! (Adware)
- You keep getting redirected to random webpage(s) in your browser. (Adware)
- An Unknown App keeps sending Messages i.e. "YOUR COMPUTER IS INFECTED WITH 1,502 MALICIOUS PROGRAMS! CLICK HERE >>>> TO CLEAN YOUR INFECTED SYSTEM!" (Scareware)
- Mysterious posts to your Social Media accounts with Links attached to them. (Spyware)
- System Tools are unresponsive i.e. Task Manager or Registry Editor. (Rootkit)

Preventative Measures

The best way to prevent malware is actually you! Just by being here tonight you have become aware of all the ways these things may get onto your system and by actively looking out and keeping a watchful eye, you will be able to prevent MOST malware that you see today. Now that isn't to say you shouldn't be extra careful and take every step you can to secure your computer, and in this section we will be going over those extra steps you could take. The first of which is having an active Anti-Virus Software running on your computer.

Anti-Virus Software

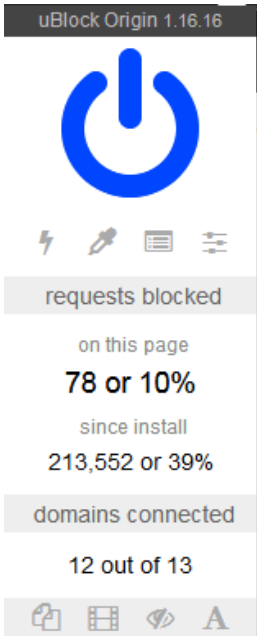


If you have a Windows Computer it will come pre-loaded with Windows Defender, this is Microsoft's built in Anti-Virus Software. This will 9 times out of 10 do the job, especially when it is run in conjunction with a third-party Anti-Virus Software. There are a lot of third-party Anti-Virus Solutions that you can use, and a lot offer free versions. One of the best is Malwarebytes (Which we use here in the Library for malware removal) which offers free and premium versions. The free version can be used to remove malware **IF** you have already become infected, while the premium version will actively scan your system for any threats. Among other Anti-Virus Software solutions there are (in no particular order or preference):

- | | |
|---------------|---------|
| ○ Norton | ○ ESET |
| ○ Bitdefender | ○ Avira |

Note: Many of these offer free and premium solutions but the free ones can come with some strings attached so do your research! Compare Anti-Virus Solutions here!

<https://www.av-test.org/en/antivirus/home-windows/>



Ad-Blocker

In today's day and age we are constantly bombarded with ads, some of these ads can be malicious! So why not protect yourself with an ad-blocker? You can add these extensions on to any browser and they are free-open source software that is released to the public. The overall best rated ad-blocker is called **uBlock Origin**. Along with ad-blockers you can also use anti-tracking extensions or even some that will not allow any sort of script run over the internet without your permission.

Note: Anti-Script Extensions can sometimes “break” the webpage you are viewing. Although they make your computer secure by not allowing any sort of JavaScript to run on your computer, many websites rely on JavaScript to present their content to you. This is where the fine line of convenience and security meet.

Link Safety and Good Password Habits

Link Safety

Knowing where a link is going to take you can be the difference between getting malware on your computer and keeping your computer secure.

For instance we all know that <https://www.google.com> will take us to Google's homepage.

Even though a link in an email may look like it is going to the place it says, it is incredibly easy to make a link say one thing but take you somewhere completely different.

When you are sent a link, think before you click. If you hover over a link without clicking, the destination of that link will either appear under your cursor OR on the bottom left side of your browser/email client.

Never login to a banking website from a link provided in an email!

Notice in this Phishing Attempt where the actual link goes.

Subject: Your Transaction Report(s)

Your Transaction Report(s) have been sent to your web site:

<https://www.flexdirect.adp.com/client/login.aspx>

Please note that your bank account *will be debited* within one banking business day for the amount(s) shown on the report(s).

Please do not respond or reply to this automated e-mail. If you have any questions or comments, please Contact your ADP Benefits Specialist.

Thank You,

[ADP Benefit Services](#)

http://goldenangelspa.com/xgxkd03/
index.html
Click to follow link

Keep an eye out for country codes! If you see them at the end of a link know that you will be visiting a website from another country.

- Australia (.au)
- China (.cn)
- Czech Republic (.cz)
- France (.fr)
- Germany (.de)
- Japan (.jp)
- Russia (.ru)
- United Kingdom (.uk)

Good Password Habits

You probably hear about it in the news often enough, there are data breaches every day. Over 700 million records were compromised in 2015 alone. To prevent yourself from falling victim to identity theft, fraud and other things you will want to make sure you practice good password keeping habits. These include:

- **Never** use important dates from your life as a password
- **Never** use family names as a password
- **Never** use the same password for all login information
- Change your password every month
- Use a password manager (wallet) to keep all passwords secure *

*This is advanced, only use after doing thorough research on how it works.

Backup, Backup, Backup!



When I was learning how to take care of my own finances, I was told so often to: “save for a rainy day, you’ll never know when you’ll need it.”

The same can be said about backing up your computer’s files. This will prevent you from losing all your precious files (family photos, tax documents, work documents, etc...) and can make the process of getting back on your feet after a malware attack that much easier.

Create a System Restore Point by: hitting the windows key and searching for System Restore and following the Wizard setup. This will allow you to take a snap shot of how your computer is at that moment and restore it to that point.

External Hard Drives

The most reliable way to back up your files is to purchase an external hard drive. These can be found for a myriad of prices, but a 1TB SSD will set you back around \$60-\$80. This is an extremely good investment as not only can it save you from a malware attack that locks your computer, but incase a hardware component fails you will still also have your files.

Cloud Services

Other ways to do this include services like Google Drive and Dropbox, these will offer you 15GB of storage free of charge, and upgraded premium versions with unlimited storage for a monthly fee.

This can also come back to bite you if you’ve set them up to auto-sync your files. **Due to the nature of auto-sync if one of you files on your computer gets changed (i.e. corrupted by malware), then it will automatically back that corrupted file up to the cloud service. When you go to restore, your files will still be corrupted.**

Note: This can also happen with an external hard drive, but is less common.

Firewalls

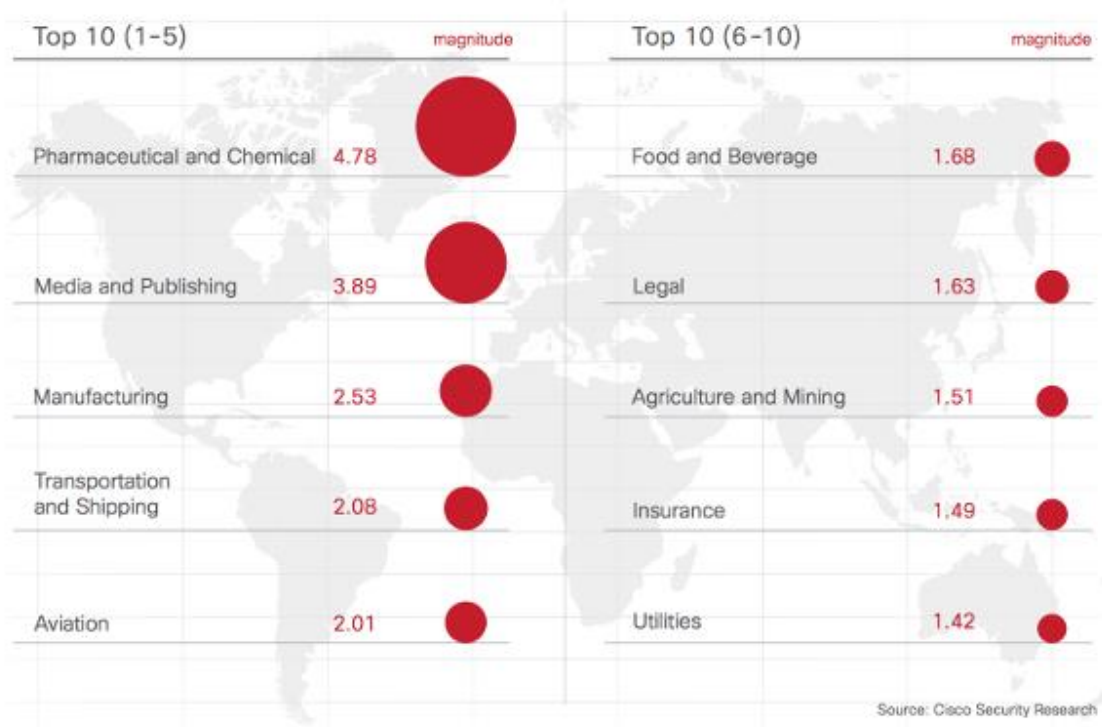
Think of a firewall as a filter for your computer. This feature comes standard on all Windows Devices, most routers, and antivirus software. This feature on a Windows device is called “Windows Firewall” and can be found under the **Control Panel >> Systems and Security**.

When it first came out it was often considered buggy and rather basic for a firewall, offering a lot of compatibility issues. Now, in conjunction with Windows Defender and a Second-Opinion malware sweeper (Malwarebytes Free) Windows Firewall will keep you protected from most malware on the internet.

You might be asking yourself, “What’s the difference between a firewall and anti-virus solution?” The answer is actually simple, a firewall will allow you to filter what kind of traffic (data) you want to allow onto your computer AND from whom. While an anti-virus actively scans and removes any malware that actually gets through your firewall set up.

High Risk Websites (Cisco Study)

Figure 9. Vertical Risk of Web Malware Encounters, All Regions, January 1 – November 15, 2014



Perform a Scan/Removal of Malware (Follow-Along)

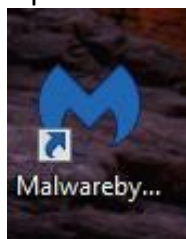
The software that we use for the removal of malware here at the library is called Malwarebytes. It can be found, for free, here: <https://www.malwarebytes.com/>

As our computers here at the library already have the software that we are going to use to scan our system installed we will not be going over how to install it. If you are interested in using this utility software but are unsure how to install it then you can follow the full guide here:

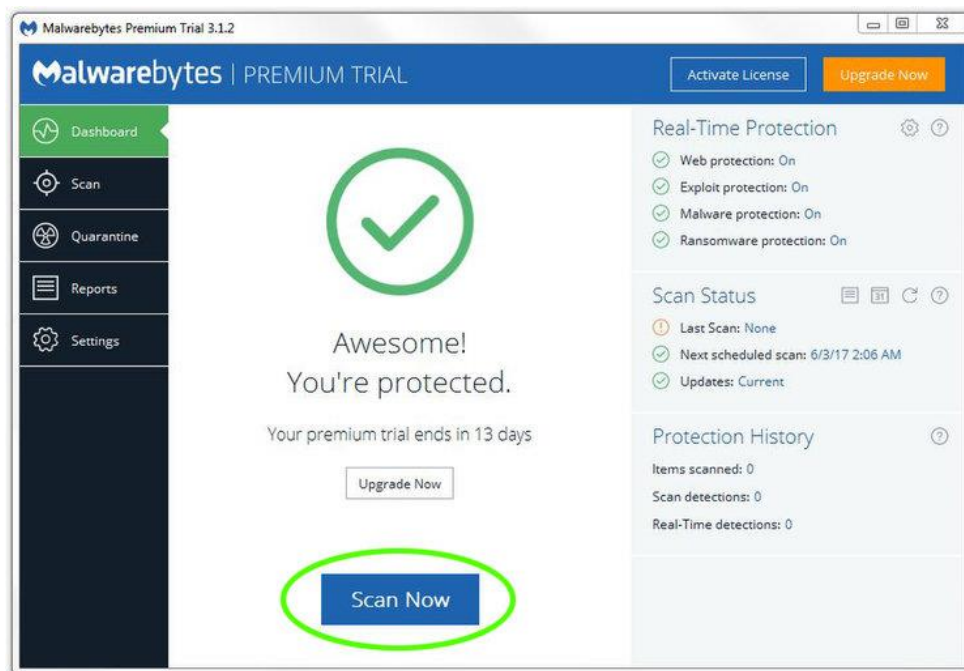
<https://www.tomsguide.com/us/malwarebytes-how-to,news-18841.html>

Now onto how to scan your computer using Malwarebytes

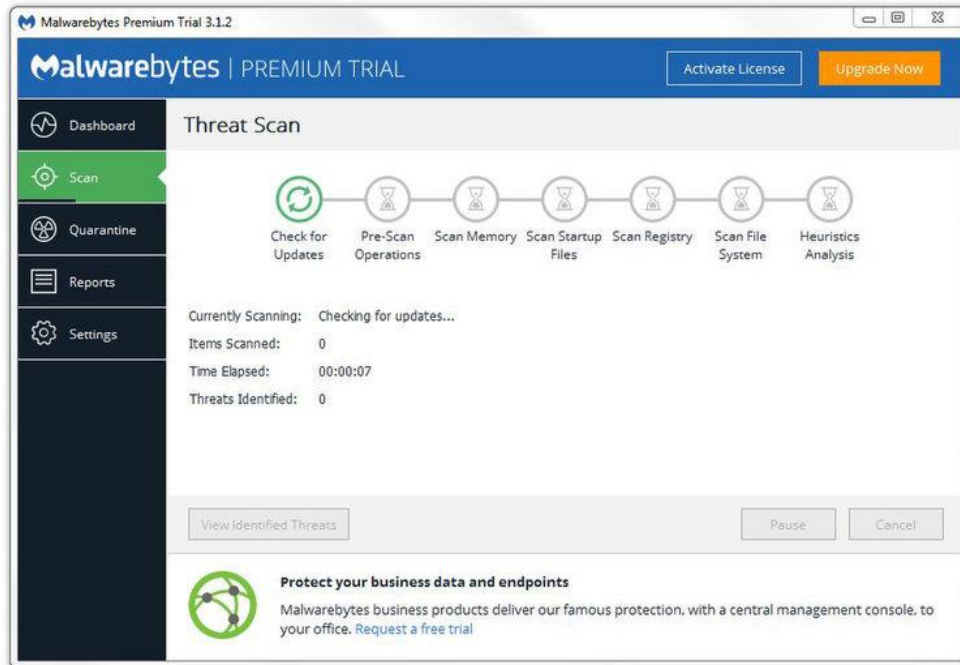
1. Open Malwarebytes using the desktop shortcut.



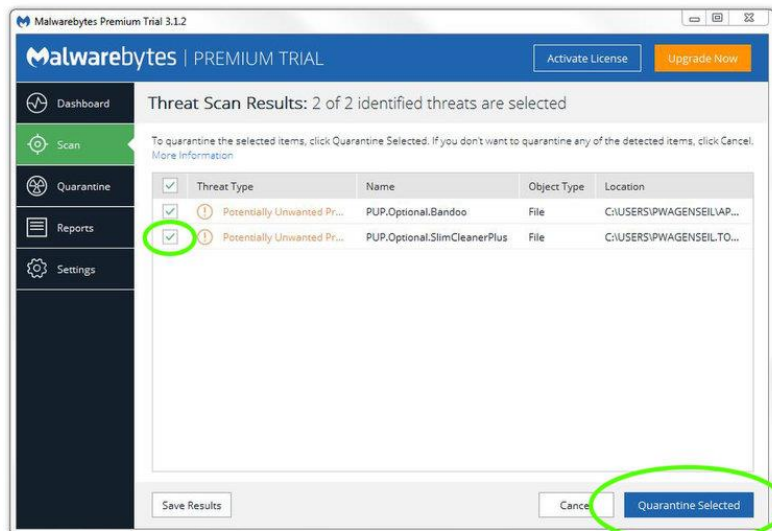
2. It will now open to the Dashboard Screen. From here you can see the status of your last scan, and navigate the side ribbon which we will cover in a moment. You will want to hit the blue "Scan Now" button at the bottom of the window.



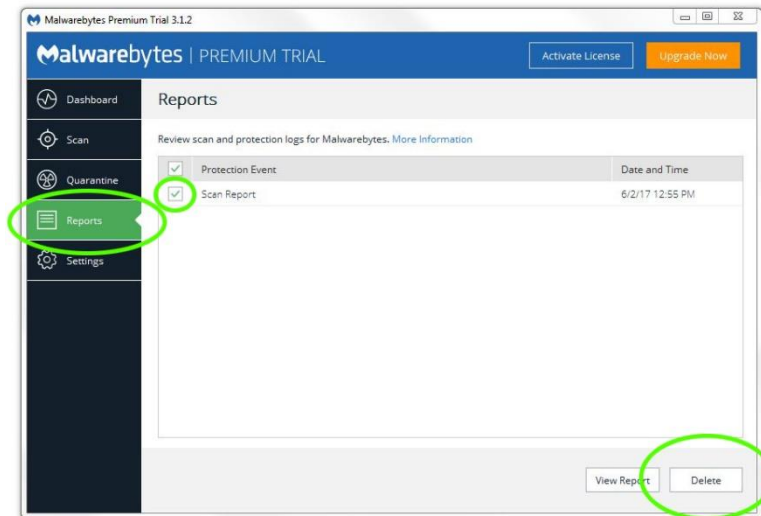
3. After hitting the scan button you will be directed to the “Threat Scan” which is located in the “Scan” portion of the left-side ribbon; one below the “Dashboard”, This will run for a bit depending on how many scans you have performed. The initial run could take anywhere from 10 minutes to 30 minutes.



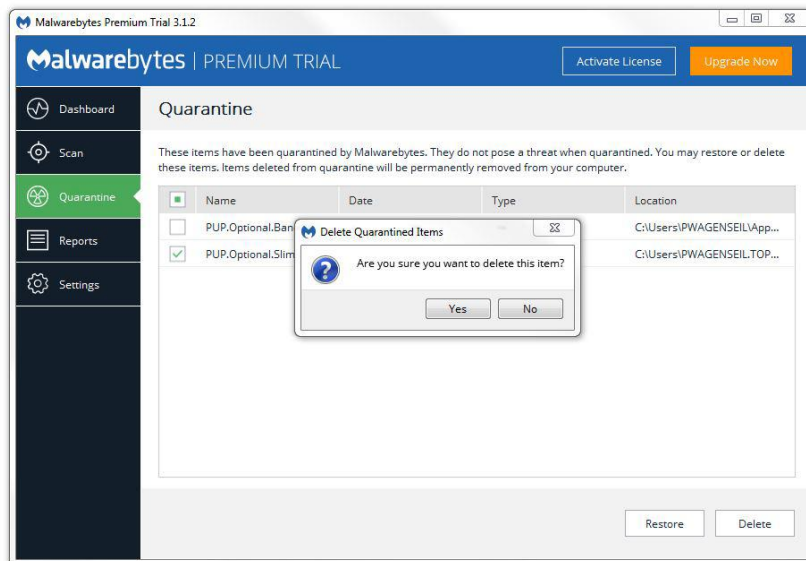
4. After the scan finishes, you will want to review the results of the scan. It will tell you if you have any “Potentially Unwanted Programs” (PUPs) or Malware. By default everything that is flagged in the scan is checked for “Quarantine.” If you believe there is a false positive program you can uncheck it before quarantining the rest. If not you will hit the blue “Quarantine Selected” button at the bottom right of the window.



5. If you would like to see a detailed report of the scan and what it found you can navigate to the “Reports” section on the left side ribbon. You can choose to view or delete the report.



6. Navigate to the quarantine section of the left-side ribbon. Now that our potential malware is safely quarantined from the rest of the system, we can remove them from our computer.



7. Restart your computer to fully remove all the malware.