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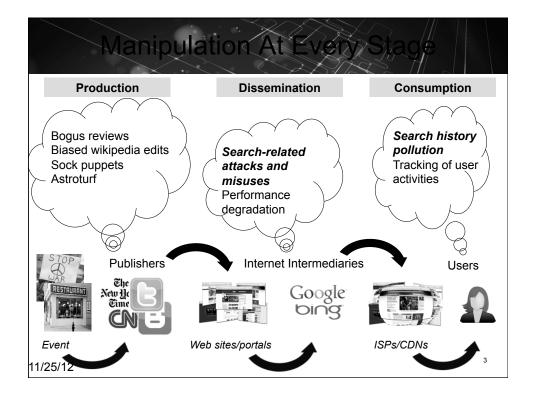
# College of Computing Georgia Institute of Technology

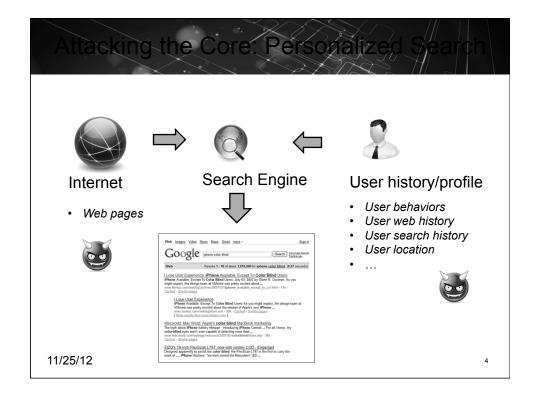




# A Cyber Security Frontier Information Manipulation

- A New Class of Attacks: Manipulate contents and human mind instead of machines or code
  - Affect users' decision-making process, (e.g., for financial gains and other interests)
  - Spam and phishing are well-known examples
  - New, more subtle ones are emerging
- Why Now: The Web makes information manipulation more scalable and targeted
  - The explosion of unvetted producers
  - The rise of intermediaries
  - Complex inter-dependencies of data





### Overview

- Threats from Internet mercenary, blackhat SEO and location-based search personalization
- Attacks on navigation based search personalization

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# Internet Wercenary and Blackhar SEO

#### · Threats:

 Online reputation management companies use blackhat SEO, Internet mercenary to manipulate search rankings

#### Target:

- Search Engine users, e.g., Google users

#### Goal:

 Hide online scams and complaints (to achieve or maintain financial gains)

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## Hiding "Negative"/Pages

#### Blackhat SEO

- Register domain names containing the search term
  - e.g. registering <u>www.parkwestgallery.org</u>, <u>www.parkwest-krasnyansky.com</u>, <u>www.parkwest-kinkade.com</u> for search term "park west gallery"
- Create web pages that contain the search term on highpage-rank websites
  - e.g. creating <a href="https://www.parkwestgallery.wordpress.com">www.parkwestgallery.wordpress.com</a>, etc.

#### Internet Mercenary

- Hire Internet mercenary to search the term, and click positive messages or these web pages/domains
  - e.g. using Mechanical Turk

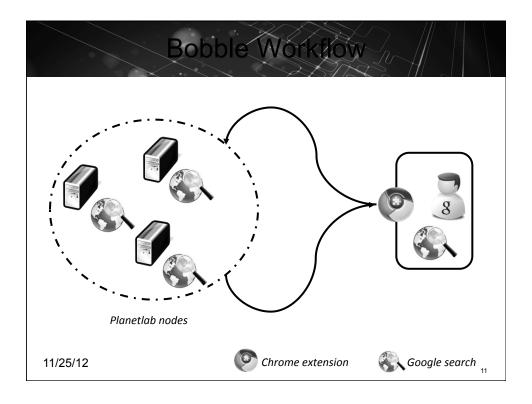


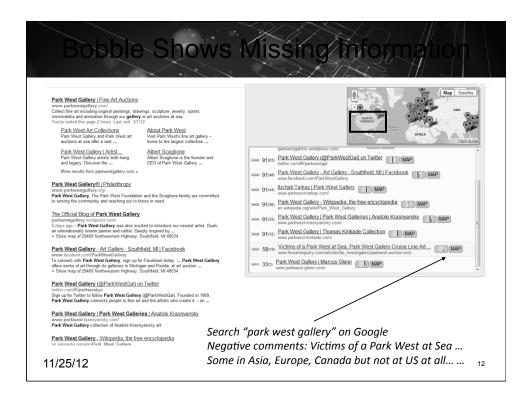
# ncrease the Cost of Blackhaus

- Hypothesis:
  - Blackhat techniques and mercenary promote positive pages over negative ones
    - Works well or economically because search localization/ regionalization, e.g., North America only
- Solution: obtain multiple perspectives of the same information from multiple network points/personas
  - Expose manipulation
    - E.g., comparing different results
  - Mitigate negative effects
    - E.g., using aggregated results, synthesized new view
  - Blackhats have to cover the whole Internet with higher cost
  - Crowdsurfing: using the power of people to help individuals

### Bobble

- Browser agents (a chrome extension running on Google clients)
- Search agents (automatic search bots running on ~300 Planetlab nodes)
- Deployed since November 2011
- Installed by 117 Google users
- Logged 120,000+ Google queries and corresponding Google returns from both 117 Bobble users and planetlab's search agents
- Downloadable from <a href="http://bobble.gtisc.gatech.edu/">http://bobble.gtisc.gatech.edu/</a>





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## Vavigational Polition

- Harness session hijacking to inject clicking behaviors to Google or Bing user's history
  - Cookie theft
    - Eavesdrop Bing users' search traffic (no https protection)
    - Utilize pay-per-install services to distribute malicious browser plugin
  - New business for underground markets
    - Traditionally, stolen cookies are used for accessing victims' email accounts, abusing victims' email accounts to spam and thus obtaining clickthrough
      - email spam at 0.002% 0.006% of clickthrough rates
    - Navigational pollution attacks can promote attackers' websites to the top and receive higher clickthrough rates
      - 62.53% clickthrough rates for the top three Google search returns

# Navigational Politicity (confd)

### Serious security implications

- The attack lifetime is 2-year long for Google users and 25 years long for Bing users if they check a "keep me signed in" box
- It is difficult for Google users to notice navigational pollution attacks
- Google cannot revoke stolen cookies even if the cookies are deleted by browser plugins unless the users change their passwords
- Traditional attack: clean the machine and malware is gone
- Search history attack: your history sticks with you!

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### Effectiveness of Politation

Search engine rank	Top 1-10	Top 11-20	Top 21-30	Top 31–50	Top 51-100
Non-personalized URL # (Bing)	201	82	47	45	N/A
Non-personalized URL # (Google)	1,520	611	155	106	57
Personalized URL # in top 10 (Google)	1,364	506	51	2	0
Personalized URL # in top 3 (Google)	1,151	293	41	1	0

The non-personalized ranks vs. personalized ranks of promotable URLs for Bing and Google.

# Conclusions

- Attackers have moved up the layer: manipulate the information received by users
- Personalized search is under attack: data used by search algorithms can be manipulated or compromised
  - Blackhat techniques to create "noise"
  - Pollution of search history
- · We need to develop new tools to counter these attacks
  - E.g., crowdsurfing

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### Credits

- Xinyu Xing
- Dan Doozan
- Alex Snoeren
- Nick Feamster
- · Hans Klein
- Robert Rosenberger
- · Generous support from Google