



## Malware Kronos

A British cybersecurity researcher has pleaded guilty for **developing a malware named Kronos** aimed at **stealing banking information**.

- It can be noted that the same researcher was earlier hailed as a hero for **finding a “kill switch” to the WannaCry virus**.
  - WannaCry virus was a **cryptoransomware, also known as WannaCrypt**, which affected thousands of computers spread over 150 countries, **including India in May, 2017**.
- Kronos is a **type of Trojan**. Trojans are commonly spread via email attachments, and once downloaded, can give attackers free reign to snoop and steal sensitive information like financial data, emails, and passwords.
  - Kronos first appeared online on a **Russian underground forum in 2014**.

## Security Threats on the Web

- **Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS)**
  - A Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attack is an **attempt made to take down a website or online service** by flooding it with **more traffic than server/network can accommodate**.
  - In a DDoS attack, the traffic can come from **hundreds or thousands of sources**, which makes it near-impossible to stop the attack simply by blocking a single IP address.
  - Sites also **struggle to differentiate between a legitimate user and attack traffic**.
  - A DDoS attack differs from a **Denial of Service (DoS) attack, which typically uses a single computer** and connection to flood a system or site.
- **Viruses**
  - A computer virus is a **type of malicious code or program written** to alter the way a computer operates and is designed to **spread from one computer to another**.
  - It requires **some user interaction to be initiated**. Computer viruses cannot reproduce and spread without programming such as a file or document.
- **Malware and Trojans**
  - Malware is a more generic term that can be used to refer to nefarious software, which has been specifically designed to disrupt or damage a computer system, while **trojans are programs that pretend to be something they're not, and include malicious additions**.
  - Trojans are often **bundled with legitimate software** (eg, downloaded via P2P or file-download sites) but keep the original software intact to avoid suspicion and allow the trojan to spread further.
  - The term '**spyware**' is a **sub-division of malware** and refers to those programs dedicated to stealing personal details (logins, passwords, personal info, etc) once they've found a way onto computer or phone.
- **Phishing**
  - It is an effort by **scammers to trick users into giving up personal information** that they can then use to access your bank accounts or credit cards. Phishers can reach users through email, text or even by phone.
  - The **core of phishing attacks is deception**. Each attacker is attempting to convince users that they are a **familiar person or brand**.
- **Ransomware**

- Ransomware **prevents users from accessing their devices** and data until a certain ransom is paid to its creator or risk losing access forever.
- Ransomware usually locks computers, encrypts the data on it and prevents software and apps from running.

#### ▪ Worms

- A computer worm is a **type of malware that spreads copies of itself from computer to computer**. A worm can **replicate itself without any human interaction**, and it does not need to attach itself to a software program in order to cause damage.
- This makes **worms potentially more dangerous than viruses**, trojans or other malware, as **they're harder to contain**.
- While traditional anti-virus software will take care of a lot of the better-known viruses and trojans, the **ability to replicate itself to networked resources without any interaction makes containing a worm a much harder task**.

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