



ResponderCon

SEPTEMBER 13, 2022

Successful DFIR From Preparation and Monitoring

INVESTIGATING THE ANATOMY OF A RANSOMWARE ATTACK

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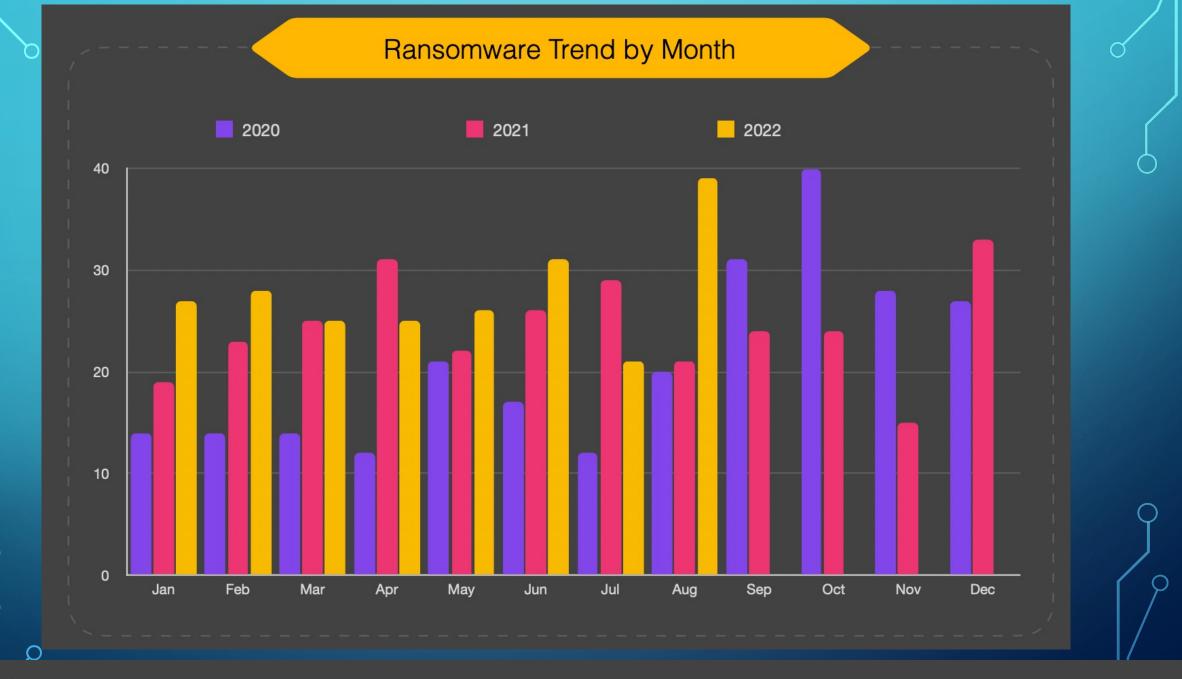


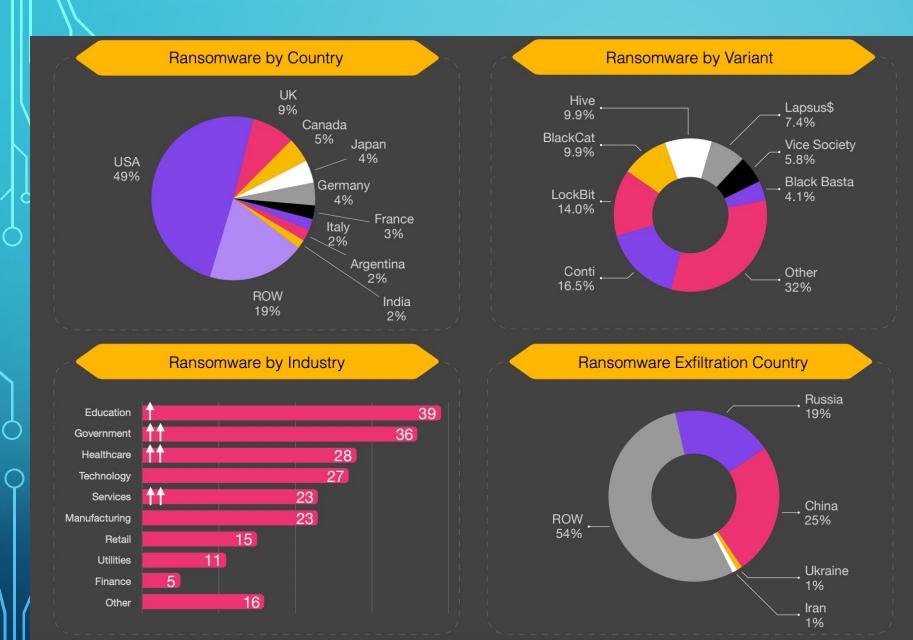


Agenda

- Ransomware landscape
- Ransomware preparation
- Scenario walk-through
- Wrap-up











80% of all attacks use PowerShell



87% of attacks exfiltrate data



Average payout US \$228,125k

+8% from Q1/22

Best Practices

- Prepare
 (Risk Strategy, Data Strategy, IR Plan, Insurance policies)
- Instrument
 (Technical and non-technical controls)
- Practice
 (Validate RTO/RPO, TTX, Attack simulations)
- Improve
 (Playbooks, Policies, and other Procedures)



Ransomware IR Playbook

1. Identify

- Most critical systems and data
- Define Policies, and Procedures

2. Prepare

- Security Awareness Training
- Patch management
- Verify Backups
- Technical controls like network segmentation, MFA, etc.

3. Respond

- Incident declaration/activation
- Restore, rebuild, etc.
- Pay?

4. Recover

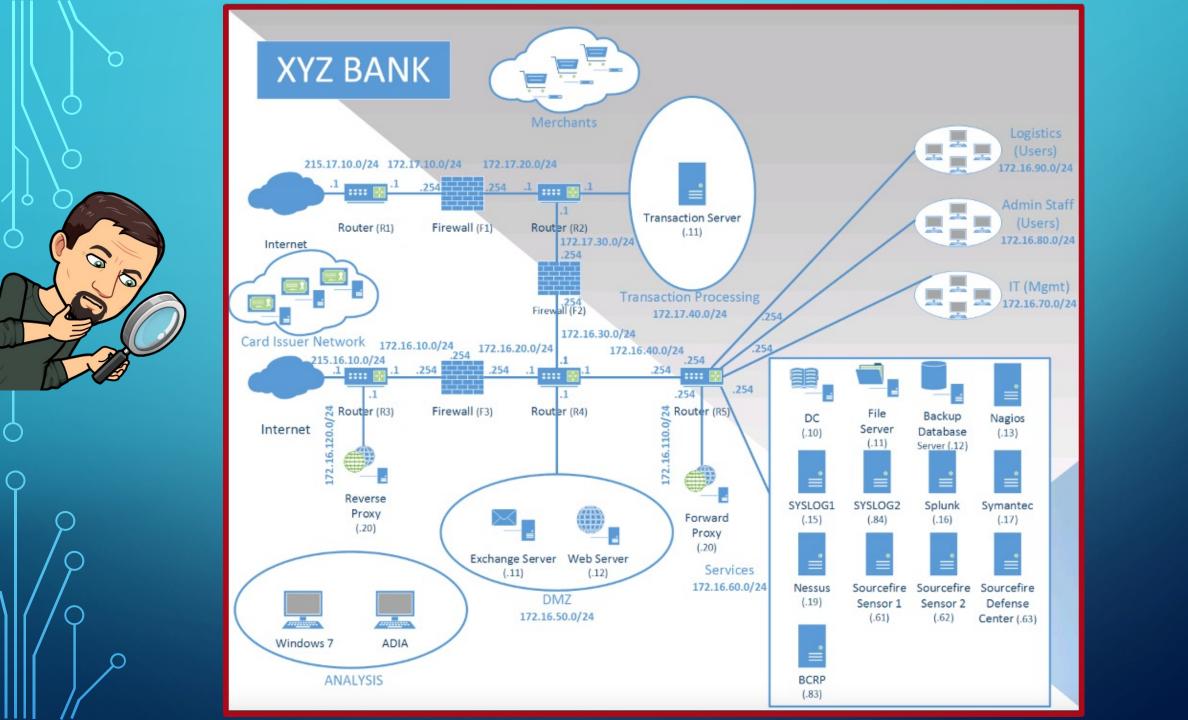
- Clean/Reset Passwords
- Crisis communications



Ransomware TTP Mapping

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Execution 12 techniques	Persistence 19 techniques	Privilege Escalation 13 techniques	Defense Evasion 39 techniques	Credential Access 15 techniques	Discovery 27 techniques	Lateral Movement 9 techniques	Collection 17 techniques	Command and Control 16 techniques	Exfiltration 9 techniques	Impact 13 techniques
Command and Scripting Interpreter (2/8)	Account Manipulation (0/4)	Abuse Elevation Control Mechanism (0/4)	Abuse Elevation Control Mechanism _(0/4)	Brute Force (0/4) Credentials from	Account Discovery (1/4) Application Window Discovery	Exploitation of Remote Services	Archive Collected Data (1/3)	Application Layer Protocol (1/4)	Automated Exfiltration (0/1)	Account Access Removal Data Destruction
Container Administration Command	Boot or Logon Autostart	Access Token Manipulation (0/5)	Access Token Manipulation (0/5)	Password Stores (0/5)	Browser Bookmark Discovery	Internal Spearphishing	Audio Capture	Communication Through Removable Media	Data Transfer Size Limits	Data Encrypted for Impact
Deploy Container	Execution (0/14)	Boot or Logon Autostart	BITS Jobs	Exploitation for Credential Access	Cloud Infrastructure Discovery	Lateral Tool Transfer	Automated Collection	Data Encoding (0/2)	Exfiltration Over	Data Manipulation (0/3)
Exploitation for Client Execution	Boot or Logon Initialization Scripts _(0/5)	Execution (1/14) Boot or Logon	Build Image on Host Deobfuscate/Decode Files or	Forced Authentication	Cloud Service Dashboard	Remote Service Session Hijacking _(0/2)	Clipboard Data Data from Cloud Storage	Data Obfuscation (0/3)	Alternative Protocol (0/3)	Defacement (1/2)
Inter-Process	Browser Extensions	Initialization Scripts (0/5)	Information	Forge Web Credentials (0/2)	Cloud Service Discovery	Remote Services (2/6)	Object Storage	Dynamic Resolution (0/3)	Exfiltration Over C2 Channel	Disk Wipe (0/2)
Communication (0/2)	Compromise Client Software Binary	Create or Modify System Process (1/4)	Deploy Container	Input Capture (0/4)	Container and Resource Discovery	Replication Through Removable Media	Data from Configuration Repository (0/2)	Encrypted Channel (0/2)	Exfiltration Over Other	Endpoint Denial of Service (0/4)
Native API	Create Account (1/3)	Domain Policy	Direct Volume Access	Man-in-the-Middle (0/2)	Domain Trust Discovery	Software Deployment	Data from Information	Fallback Channels	Network Medium (0/1)	Firmware Corruption
Scheduled Task/Job (0/7)	Create or Modify System	Modification (0/2)	Domain Policy Modification (0/2)	Modify Authentication	File and Directory Discovery	Tools	Repositories (0/2)	Ingress Tool Transfer	Exfiltration Over Physical Medium (0/1)	Inhibit System Recovery
Shared Modules	Process (0/4)	Escape to Host	Execution Guardrails (0/1)	Process (0/4)	Network Service Scanning	Taint Shared Content	Data from Local System	Multi-Stage Channels	Exfiltration Over Web	Network Denial of
Software Deployment Tools	Event Triggered Execution (0/15)	Event Triggered Execution (0/15)	Exploitation for Defense Evasion	Network Sniffing	Network Share Discovery	Use Alternate Authentication	Data from Network Shared Drive	Non-Application Layer Protocol	Service _(0/2)	Service (0/2)
System Services (0/2)	External Remote Services	Exploitation for Privilege	File and Directory Permissions	OS Credential Dumping (1/8)	Network Sniffing	Material _(0/4)	Data from Removable	Non-Standard Port	Scheduled Transfer	Resource Hijacking
User Execution (1/3)	Hijack Execution	Escalation	Modification (0/2)	Steal Application Access	Password Policy Discovery		Media	Protocol Tunneling	Transfer Data to Cloud Account	Service Stop
Windows Management Instrumentation	Flow _(0/11)	Hijack Execution Flow _(0/11)	Hide Artifacts (0/7)	Token	Peripheral Device Discovery		Data Staged (1/2)	Proxy (0/4)	П	System Shutdown/Reboot
	Implant Internal Image Modify Authentication	Process Injection (0/11)	Hijack Execution Flow (0/11)	Steal or Forge Kerberos Tickets (0/4)	Permission Groups	II	Email Collection (0/3)	Remote Access Software	_	
	Process (0/4)	Scheduled Task/Job (1/7)	Impair Defenses (1/7) Indicator Removal on Host (0/6)	Steal Web Session Cookie	Discovery (1/3) Process Discovery		Input Capture (0/4) Man in the Browser	Traffic Signaling (0/1)	II .	
	Office Application Startup (0/6)	Valid Accounts (0/4)	Indirect Command Execution	Two-Factor	Query Registry		Man-in-the-Middle (0/2)	Web Service (0/3)	II	
	Pre-OS Boot (0/5)		Masquerading (0/6)	Authentication Interception	Remote System Discovery		Screen Capture			
	Scheduled Task/Job (0/7)	 II	Modify Authentication	Unsecured	Software Discovery (1/1)	II	Video Capture			
	Server Software		Process (0/4)	Credentials (0/7)	System Information Discovery	•				
	Component (0/3)	"	Modify Cloud Compute Infrastructure (0/4)	п	System Location Discovery					
	Traffic Signaling (0/1)	Н	Modify Registry	•	System Network Configuration					
	Valid Accounts (0/4)	1	Modify System Image (0/2)	П	Discovery (0/1)	"				
			Network Boundary	п	System Network Connections Discovery					
			Bridging _(0/1) Obfuscated Files or		System Owner/User Discovery					
			Information (0/5)	II	System Service Discovery					

Pre-OS Boot 10/5

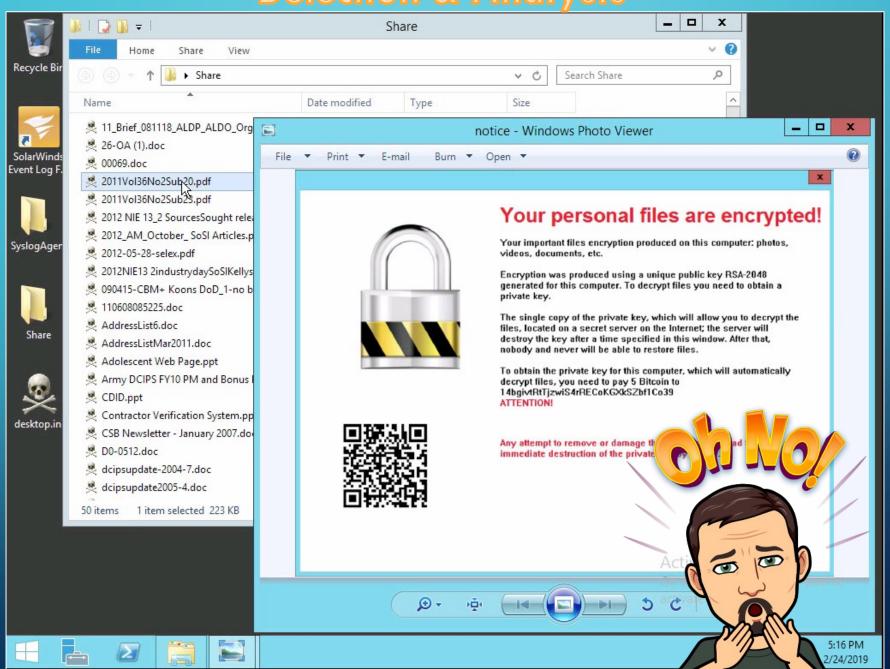


Detection & Analysis

 User calls the help desk, believes they "accidentally" clicked on a phishing link sent from SANS



Detection & Analysis









The top 500 mailboxes and public folders with the most hits are displayed below.

Lynda Carter

Lynda Carter

Lynda Carter

Lynda Carter

Lynda Carter

We bring Security Training to your city!

rity Training to your city!

All items

Item count: 8 Size: 117 KB

Dailey Marlene

Item count: 1 Size: 15 KB

Scanlon Harry

Item count: 1 Size: 15 KB

Butts Inarid

Item count: 1 Size: 15 KB

Welch Ericka

http://46.236.64.10/silkagent.exe

Item count: 1 Size: 15 KB

We bring Security Training to your city! Lynda Carter We bring Security Training to your city! 10/13/2016

10/13/2016

10/13/2016

10/13/2016

10/13/2016

10/13/2016

10/13/2016

Items by Date (Newest on top)

Lynda Carter < lynda.carter@san

To: Lantz Cavla: ∀

Thu 10/13/2016 6:54 PM



Action Items



Learn what you need to know now, from anywhere and at anytime, via SANS online training formats OnDemand and vLive. These two online training formats offer more than 30 SANS courses in flexible, extended learning packages, and all are eligible for a special 10% discount for a very limited time! To redeem this offer before the July 13 expiration date, follow these simple steps: - 1. Visit the Online Training Special Offer web page:

http://www.saxs.org/u/45F - 2. Choose a qualifying OnDemand or vLive course - 3. Use discount code PCTD15 at checkout - Qualifying OnDemand Courses - OnDemand's extensive library of SANS' most popular courses allow you to learn anytime, anywhere, at your own pace. See the complete list at: http://www.sans.org/u/45F--Qualifying vLive Courses - SANS' most engaging courses taught LIVE 🗸 in a convenient online classroom format. See the

46.236.64.10

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Lynua Carter

g Security Training to your city!













Detection & Analysis



46.236.64.10

IP Threat Status: (i)

- Benign

Request an IP threat status change

Content on this IP

Since one IP address may host multiple sites, content hosted on this IP may have a different reputation score than for the IP.

Show content data for this IP

IP Database Version: 1.3882 - Last Updated: 01/01/2022 23:01:02 UTC

IP Threat Analysis

No Threats Found



Geographic Location

City: stockholm
State: stockholms lan
Region: N/A
Country: sweden
Latitude: 59.31512
Longitude: 18.05132
Organization: ptp
Carrier: a3 sverige ab
Top Level Domain: se
Second Level Domain: a3fiber

IP Virtually Hosted Domains ①

High Risk

Suspicious

Total Virtually Hosted: **0** us Moderate Risk

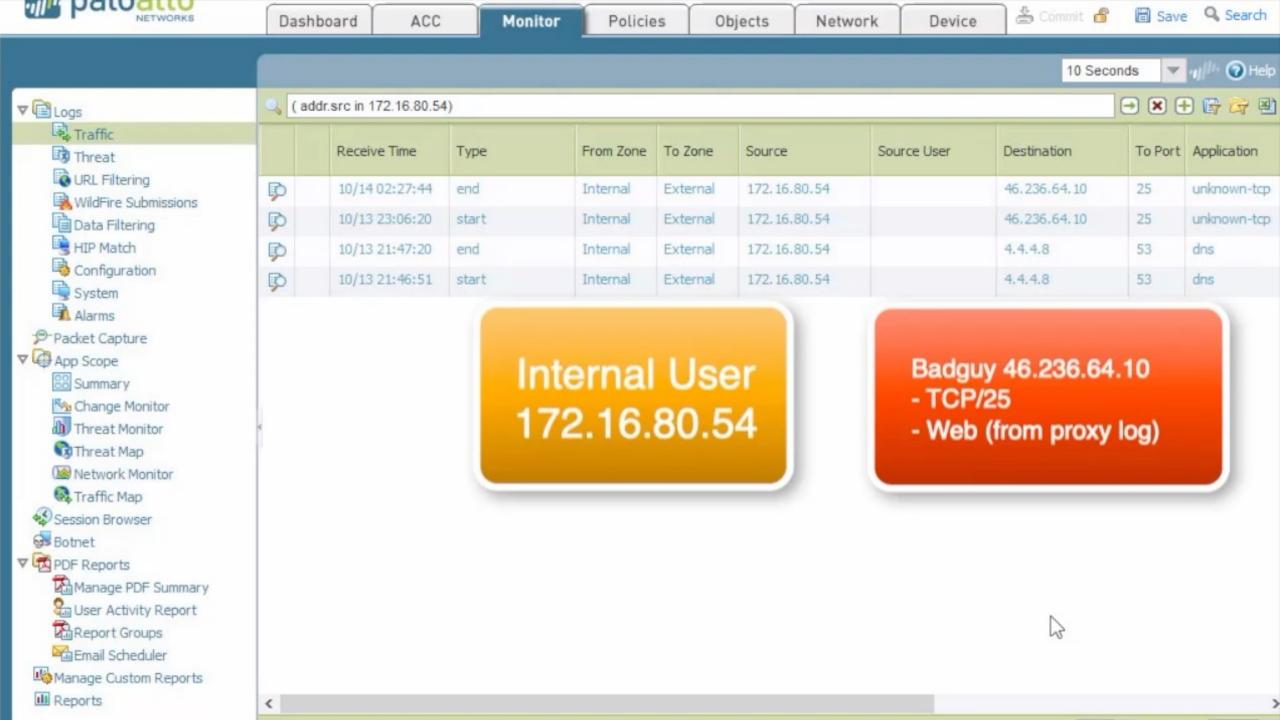
Low Risk

Trustworthy

Detection & Analysis - What we know so far

- Phishing email sent from lynda.carter@sans.edu (not .org)
- Phishing email with a malicious link to 46.236.64.10 instead of the sans.org link
- 8 Users received the email
- 1 User (172.16.80.54) visited the link in the phishing email
- 172.16.80.54 is also connecting to 46.236.64.10 on TCP Port 25
- Finland IP is not a "known bad" address





Question Time

What is **your** biggest concern?





- Phishing email sent from lynda.carter@sans.edu (not .org)
- Phishing email with a malicious link to 46.236.64.10 instead of the sans.org link
- 8 Users received the email
- 1 User (172.16.80.54) visited the link in the phishing email
- 172.16.80.54 is also connecting to 46.236.64.10 on TCP Port 25
- Finland IP is not a "known bad" address

- Two other internal hosts are connected to the Badguy IP: 172.16.60.11 & 172.16.110.20
- 172.16.60.11 is a critical Transaction Server
- When accessing the Transaction Server, it automatically reboots
- Network Monitoring tools demonstrate that the Transaction Server is offline

Detection & Analysis

- Have we identified the root cause?
- Have we identified the full extent of the incident?
- What internal departments or groups should get involved?
- What other analysis should be done?
- What 3rd Parties need to be contacted?



Incident Response Plan

•Let's take a look…





P:WHITE



Cybersecurity Incident & Vulnerability Response Playbooks

Operational Procedures for Planning and Conducting Cybersecurity Incident and Vulnerability Response Activities in FCEB Information Systems

Publication: November 2021

Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency

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TLP:WHI

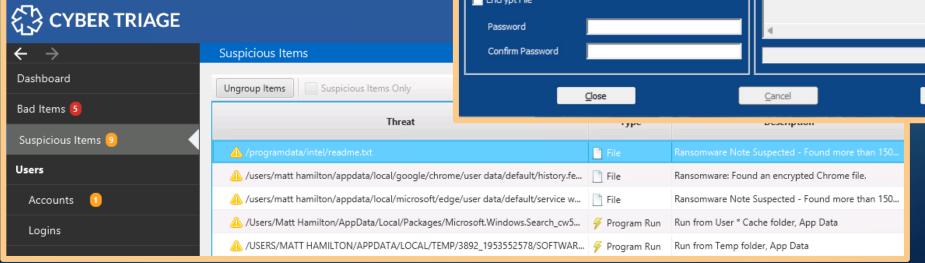
Question Time

- What activities need to be prioritized?
- WHAT BUSINESS PROCESS IS IMPACTED THE MOST?
- How much is 5 Bitcoin? Does that impact your decision?
- What tools are available to aid next steps?
- What 3rd Parties need to be engaged (if any)?









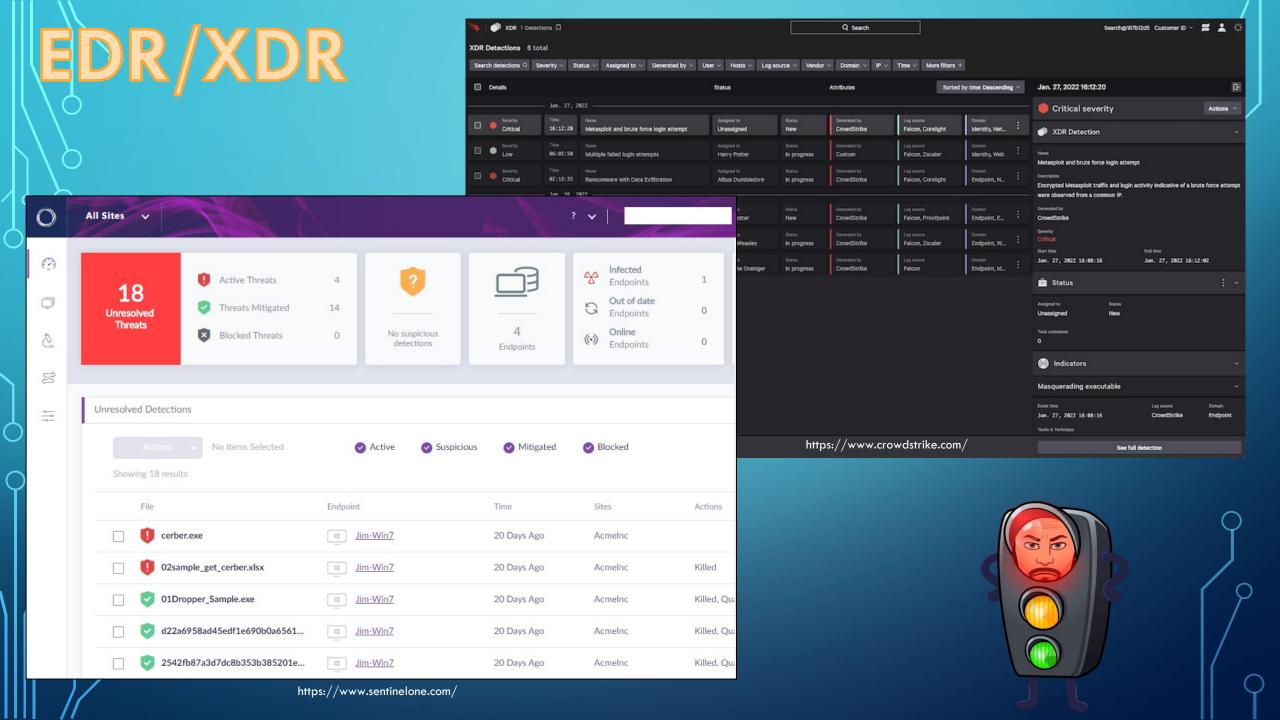
Other Windows 10Cs

- Domain Admins being changed
- Local Admins being changed
- Local Users created or deleted
- New Services or Applications
- Suspicious RDP Logins

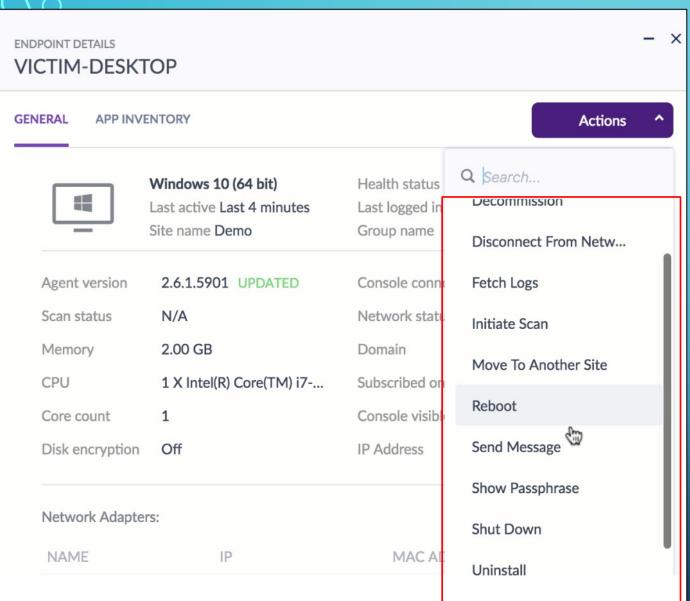
- New Services or Applications
- Password resets
- Changes to scheduled tasks
- Security Event Logs being cleared
- Unknown PowerShell script execution

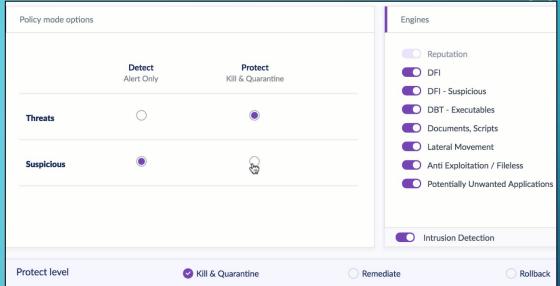






EDR/XDR

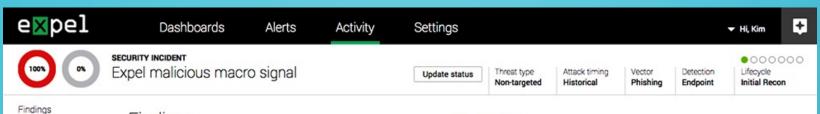




https://www.sentinelone.com/







Manage questions

Investigative Actions

Timeline

Involved Hosts

Findings

What is it?

DRIDEX is a banking Trojan that steals information related to banking websites. We found two systems infected with different variants of this non-targeted, commodity malware.

60 min ago · Jon Hencinksi (Expel)

Where is it?

The scope of the incident is limited to two workstations joined to the EVILCORP domain:

- WORKSTATION1
- WORKSTATION2

42 min ago · Jon Hencinksi (Expel)

When did it get here?

The earliest evidence of compromise is 1 day ago on February 3, 2017, at 09:50:00 UTC. The Windows Script Host (cscript.exe) on WORKSTATION1 launched a malicious Visual Basic Script file.

21 min ago · Jon Hencinksi (Expel)

How did it get here?

The DRIDEX banking trojan was installed on both systems when the user opened a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that contained a malicious macro.

20 min ago · Jon Hencinksi (Expel)

How did we detect it?

Carbon Black's Cb Response detected the malicious script activity on both workstations on February 3, 2017 at 09:49:10 and 10:01:00 UTC.

26 min ago · Jon Hencinksi (Expel)

Attack timeline





ICI REMEDIATION

Implement DNS blackholing for the following malicious domains:

- · aircraftpolish[.]com
- · gofoto[.]dk

Created: 12 min ago ICI REMEDIATION Completed -2

Completed -

4

Block the following malicious IP addresses:

- · 203.172.141.250
- · 74.208.11.204

Created: 17 min ago

How can we make the enterprise more resilient to this kind of attack?

RESILIENCE DISRUPT ATTACKERS

Block Macros from the Internet

Block macros from running in Office files downloaded from the Internet. This can be configured to work in two different modes:

- · Open downloaded documents in 'Protected View'
- Open downloaded documents and block all macros



Post-Incident Activity

- What should be done to improve security posture?
- What board involvement, notifications, or reporting is required?
- Is remedial training required for one or more employees?
- Are any HR actions required?
- What 3rd Parties need to be engaged (if any)?
 - Law Enforcement, Compliance Regulators, Insurance Carrier, ?-ISAC
- COMMUNICATIONS PLAN





Wrap-up

- What went well for XYZ Bank?
- What could XYZ bank have done better?
- What changes does XYZ bank need to make?
- Any other observations or action items?



Contact Info

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