## RSA\*Conference2016

San Francisco | February 29 – March 4 | Moscone Center

SESSION ID: TECH-W03

Attacks on Critical Infrastructure: Insights from the "Big Board"



#### Connect **to** Protect

#### **Daniel Cohen**

Head of RSA FraudAction RSA, The Security Division of EMC @iFraudFighter

#### **Bob Griffin**

Chief Security Architect
RSA, the Security Division of EMC
@RobtWesGriffin

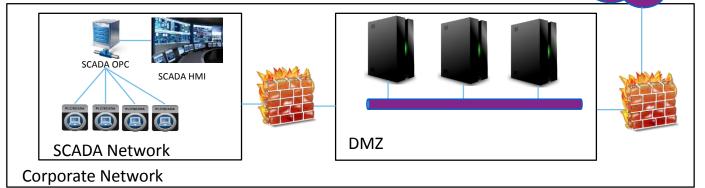


# What is a critical infrastructure from attacker point of view? An opportunity!



Critical infrastructure are the assets, systems, and networks, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the United States that their incapacitation or destruction would have a debilitating effect on security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination thereof.

**USA Department of Homeland Security** 





Internet

## RSA\*Conference2016



More Insights from the Dark Web: Terracotta and GlassRat

**Bob Griffin** 

#### Terracotta

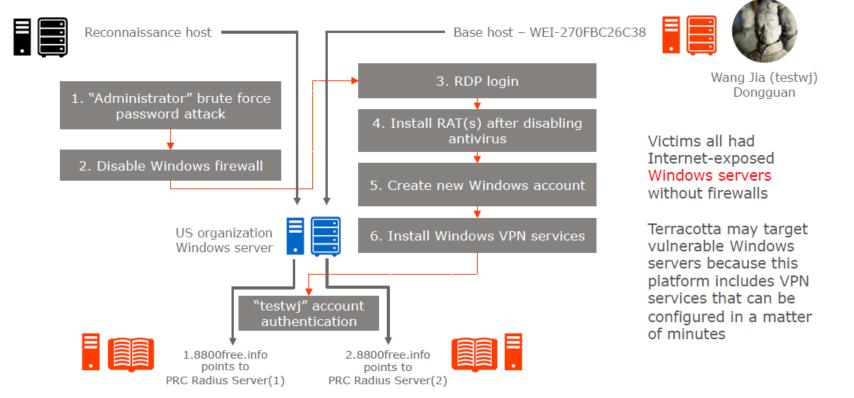






#### **Terracotta**

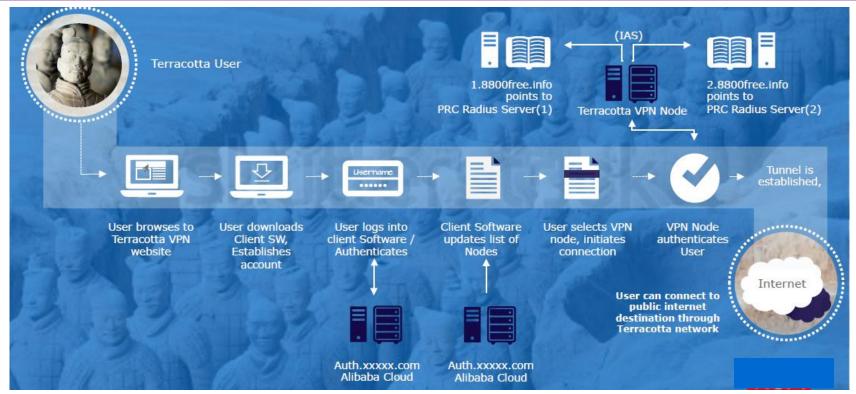






#### **How Terracotta Works**







#### **GlassRat**



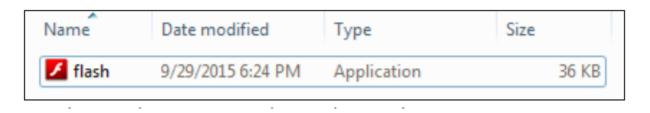


- Detected February 2015 but had been in the wild since 2012
- Linked to other campaigns such as Mirage (2012)
- Targets Chinese nationals in commercial enterprises world-wide



## **GlassRat Dropper (Installer)**





Double clicking on the flash.exe files causes the dropper to launch.

- 1. Dropper (flash.exe) writes the GlassRAT DLL to the ProgramData folder
- 2. Dropper runs the DLL file using the built-in Windows utility rundll32.exe
- 3. GlassRAT DLL file modifies the run key for logon persistence with user-level permissions with the following registry key.

HKCU\SOFTWARE\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run Update

4. 4. the dropper deletes itself with and embedded command:



## **GlassRat Code Signing**



Copyright	Copyright ? 1996-2010 Adobe, Inc.
Publisher	.com
Product	Flash? Player
Original name	FlashUtil.exe
Internal name	Adobe? Flash? Player 10.1
File version	10, 1, 53, 64
Description	Adobe? Flash? Player 10.1 r53
Signature verification	<ul> <li>Signed file, verified signature</li> </ul>
Signing date	10:49 AM 9/17/2015
Signers	[+] com [+] Symantec Class 3 SHA256 Code Signing CA [+] VeriSign
Counter signers	[+] Symantec Time Stamping Services Signer - G4 [+] Symantec Time Stamping Services CA - G2 [+] Thawte Timestamping CA



## RSA\*Conference2016



#### The Common Theme: Analytics & Cyber Security

**Bob Griffin and Daniel Cohen** 

## **Analytics at the RSA AFCC**



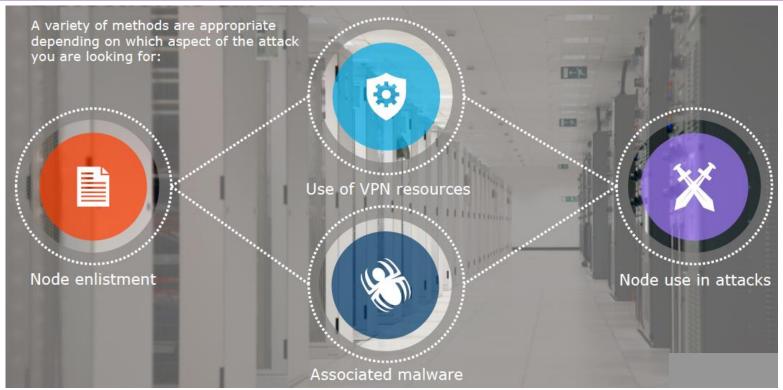


http://australia.emc.com/video-collateral/demos/microsites/mediaplayer-video/glimpse-rsa-anti-fraud-command-center.htm



#### **Detecting Terracotta**

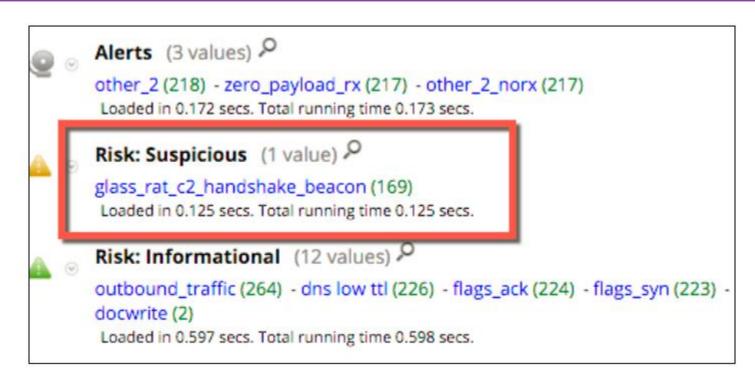






#### **Detecting GlassRat**





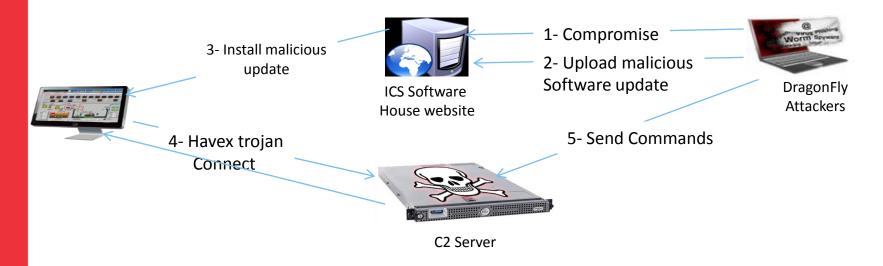
http://charge.rsa.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Finding-The-R.A.T-With-ECAT.pdf



#### Attacks on the Smart Grid



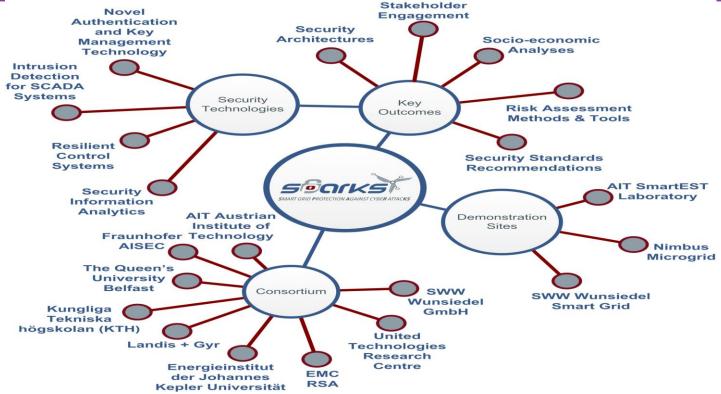
The recent <u>DragonFly campaign</u> showed how the attackers could use malware to take control of SCADA systems





## **SPARKS Project Consortium**





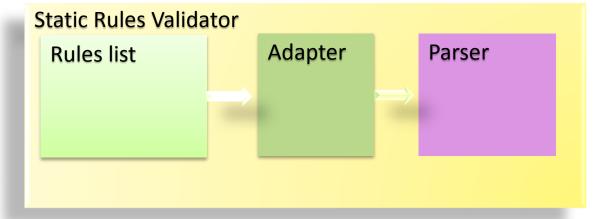


#### **Analysis using Static Rules Validator**



This component searches for systems' asserts violations

- Rules List contains the assertions to verify
- Adapter translate the rules in common language
- Parser get the rules and search for negative or positive outliers





#### **Static Rules: Variable outlier**



- Outliers against a predefined bound
  - E.g. Voltages should not fluctuate very much
- Examine voltages and frequency only



#### **Static Rules: Rule Outlier**



- Calculate physical relationships between variables
- 18 separate equations

$$\cos^{-1}\frac{{V_A}^2 + {V_B}^2 - {V_{AB}}^2}{2V_A V_B} + \cos^{-1}\frac{{V_B}^2 + {V_C}^2 - {V_{BC}}^2}{2V_B V_C} + \cos^{-1}\frac{{V_C}^2 + {V_A}^2 - {V_{CA}}^2}{2V_C V_A} = 360^{\circ}$$

- Measurement is asynchronous
  - Use difference between RHS and LHS (error)
- Determine probability of error from historical data
- Flag when below some threshold



#### **Static Rules: Kullback Leibler**



- Symmetrized KL distance on rule errors
  - Symmetrisation due to Kullback & Leibler

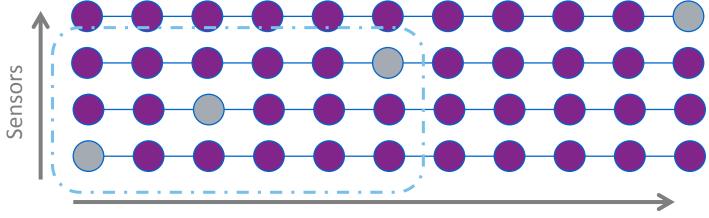
$$D_{KL} = d_{KL}(j,i) - d_{KL}(i,j)$$

- Historical data (baseline) vs Current measurement
- Anomaly when value above some threshold

## **Static Rules: Dead Sensor Clustering**



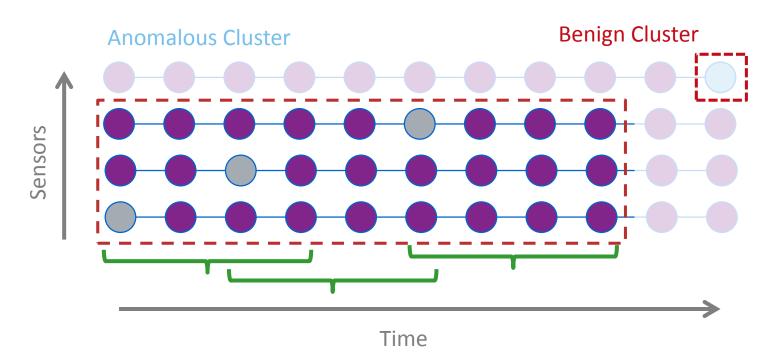
- Cluster sensors that stop recording in time
- User configurable time window
- Anomalous when cluster size > threshold





## **Static Rules: Dead Sensor Clustering**





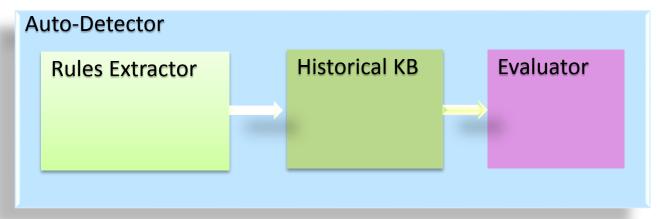


## Analysis using Dynamic Detection



This component uses machine learning techniques to evaluate the entire system state

- Rules Extractor get data from last readings
- Historical KB compare the new feature with system history
- Evaluator use tolerance to reduce FP and noise





#### **Dynamic Detection: ML Outliers**

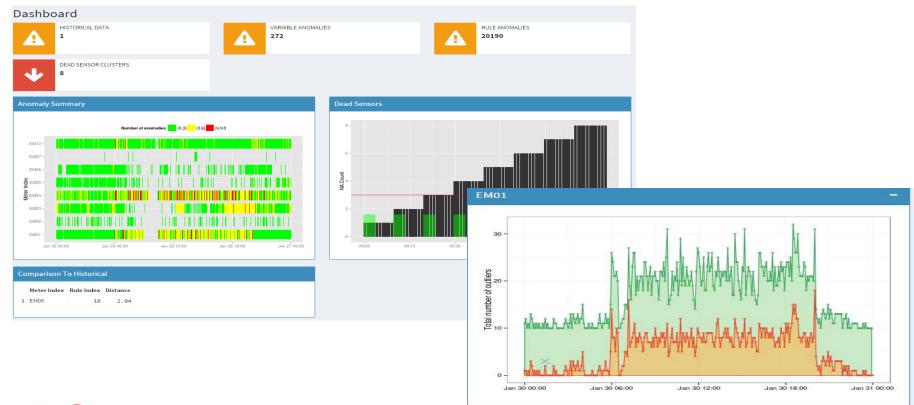


- Abundance of normal data. Little to no outlier data
- Train a one-class SVM using only normal data
- Group similar sensors and train a model for each sensor using only
- Early studies show good performance but modelling needs more work



## Some Screenshots of SPARKS' Dashboard





## **Applying this Session**



- Evaluate your current approach to responding to cyber threats in the light of the kinds of attacks we've discussed
- Identify an area in which security analytics could improve your ability to detect and respond to cyber attacks
  - Identify compromised end-user devices (eg, anomalies in behavior)?
  - Identify compromised servers (eg, evidence of beaconing)?
  - Identify lateral movement across your network (eg, anomalies in network traffic)?
- Prototype or pilot security analytics in that area





## Thank you!

<u>daniel.t.cohen@rsa.com</u>
@iFraudFighter
www.linkedin.com/in/danieltcohen

robert.griffin@rsa.com
blogs.rsa.com/author/griffin
project-sparks.eu/blog/
@RobtWesGriffin
www.linkedin.com/pub/robert-griffin/0/4a1/608

