The Sweet Spot of Cyber Intelligence

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About Our Company



Established in 1996, SuprTEK develops innovative software solutions to support our government clients in cyber security, healthcare, and defense missions.

Exceptional Solutions with Proven Results

www.suprtek.com



Agenda

- Cyber Intelligence
- ► Information Security Continuous Monitoring
- Threat Intelligence
- Information Overload
- The Sweet Spot
- Data Models and Standards
- ► How Do We Do This?
- Our R&D Efforts



Cyber Intelligence



Understanding of what's running on your networks



Awareness of what your adversaries are up to

Intelligence Gathering, Information Sharing and Analytics



Lots of Money Being Thrown At It

\$1.6B

Size of the SIEM market in 2014 (Gartner)

\$3.2B

Size of the global security analytics market by 2018 (Markets & Markets)

\$5.8B

Size of threat intelligence security market by 2020 (Research & Markets)

Percentage of large enterprises that will receive custom threat intelligence information tailored to them by 2017 (IDC)

75%

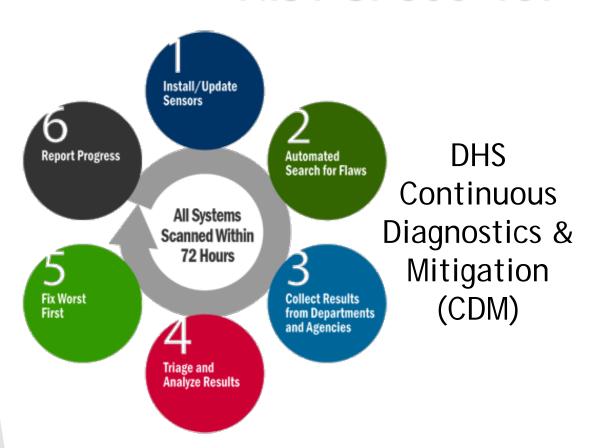
25%

Percentage of large global companies that will have adopted big data analytics for at least one security use case by 2016 (Gartner)



Related Government Initiatives

NIST SP800-137



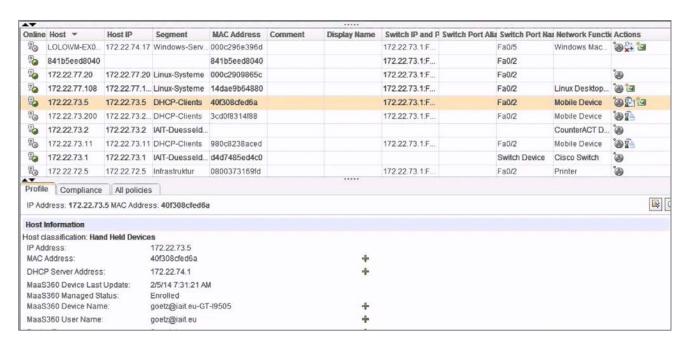
Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2015 (CISA)



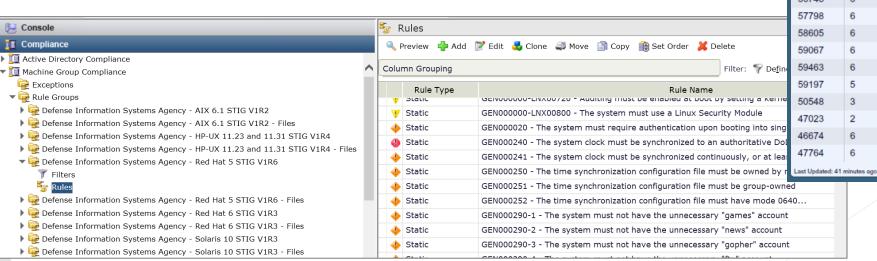
OMB M-14-03



Understanding of What's Running on Your Networks ...



Configuration Audit Counts Summary ilì ☑ ▼		
Total	Severity	Name
6	High	1.6.1 Secure Bonjour
6	High	1.5.2 Secure Home Folders
6	High	1.4.14.13 Completely disable sharing services 'com.apple.xgridagentd.plist'
6	High	1.4.14.13 Completely disable sharing services 'org.apache.httpd.plist'
6	High	1.4.14.13 Completely disable sharing services 'smbd.plist'
6	High	1.4.14.13 Completely disable sharing services 'ftp.plist'
6	High	1.4.14.13 Completely disable sharing services 'com.apple.AppleFileServer.p
6	High	1.4.14.8 Secure Remote Login 'LoginGraceTime'
6	High	1.4.14.8 Secure Remote Login 'LogLevel'
6	High	1.4.14.8 Secure Remote Login 'AllowUsers/AllowGroups'
Last Updated: 18 minutes ago		





Patch Audit Counts Summary

Awareness of What Your Adversaries are Up To ...

1856a6a28621f241698e4e4287cba7c9 1d016bb286980fd356cab21cdfcb49f4 3d2c2fdd4104978762b89804ba771e63 5ff5916c9f7c593d1d589c97c571b45a 3b3f46caffa4d5eccf9e063c620a7c23 4900d40f92408468f0c65942ac66749e 4a35fe1895aca6dc7df91b00e730b4df 7c2113d2d67926cc7b8c470b33ede5c4 825a5172dbd9abab7f14e0de8af3cc12 101.226.167.19 101.226.167.20 124.248.205.19 162.210.197.77 180.153.227.230 195.211.101.87 89.35.178.109 184.29.104.251 52.27.166.51 accessdest.strangled[.]net bookstore.strangled[.]net bug.ignorelist[.]com cars-online.zapto[.]org chinafood.chickenkiller[.]com coldriver.strangled[.]net developarea.mooo[.]com downtown.crabdance[.]com easport-news.publicvm[.]com

```
alert tcp any any -> any any (msg: "SYNful Knock
HTTP Header";\
    flow: from_server;\
    content: "HTTP/1.1 200 OK|0d 0a|Server:
Apache/2.2.17 (Ubuntu)|0d 0a|X-Powered-By:
PHP/5.3.5-lubuntu7.7|0d 0a|Keep-Alive:
timeout=15, max=100|0d 0a|Connection: Keep-Alive|0d 0a|Content-Type: text/html|0d 0a 0d
0a|<html><body><div>";
    offset:0; flags:PA; sid:999999;)
```

```
alert tcp any any -> any any
(msg: "SYNful Knock HTTP
Request"; flow:to_server;\
    content: "text"; offset:78;
depth:4;\
    content: "|00 00 00|";
offset:83; depth:3;\
    content: "|45 25 6d|";
offset:87; depth:3;\
    sid:9999998;)
```



Information Overload

What threats to investigate?

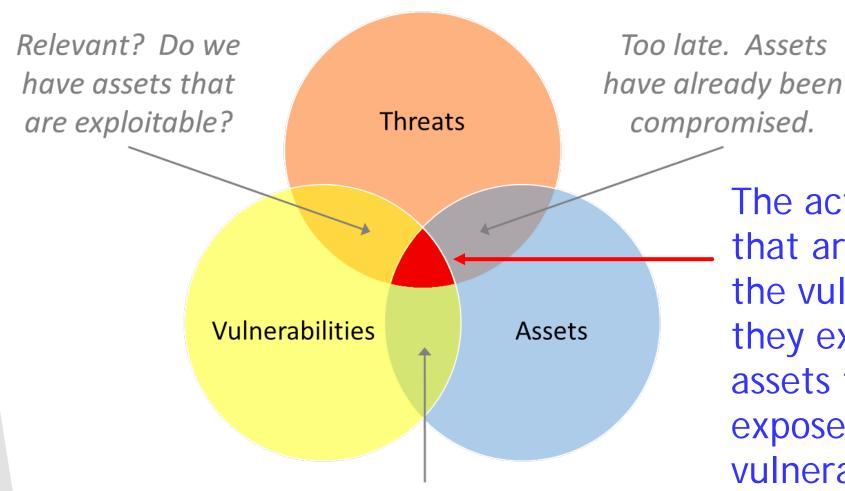


Which devices to patch?

Which indicators are relevant and reliable?



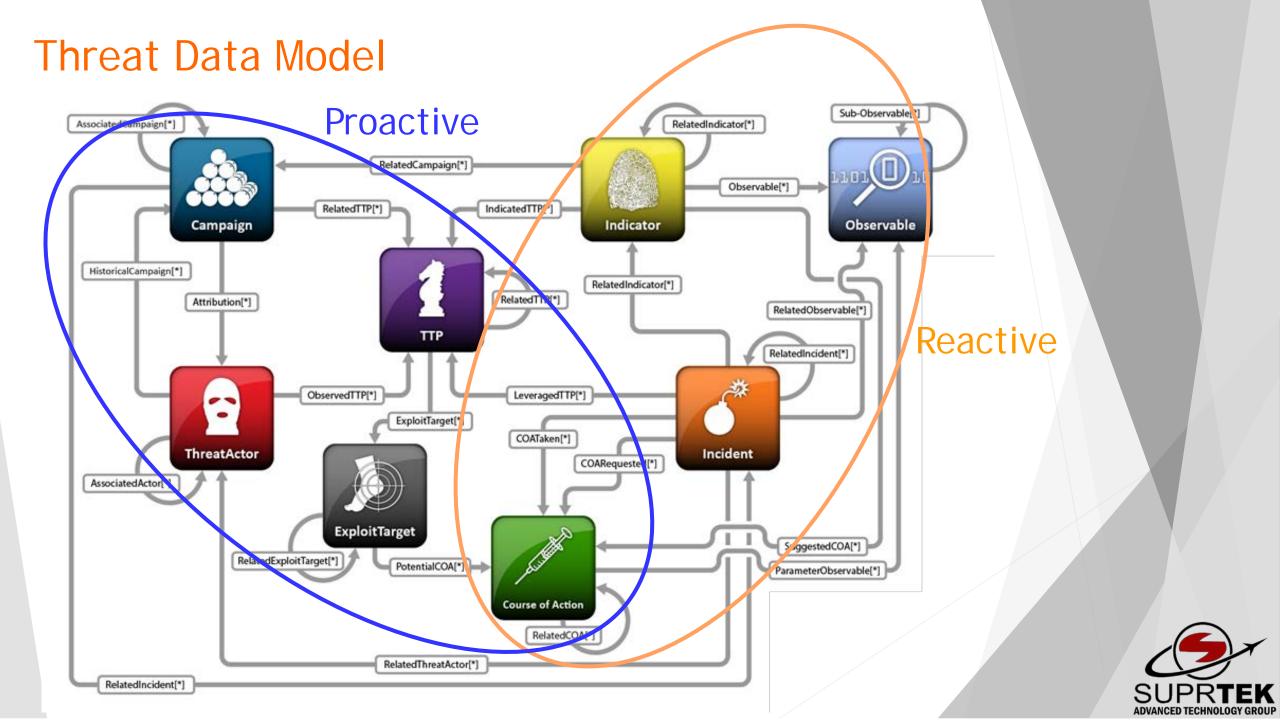
The Sweet Spot



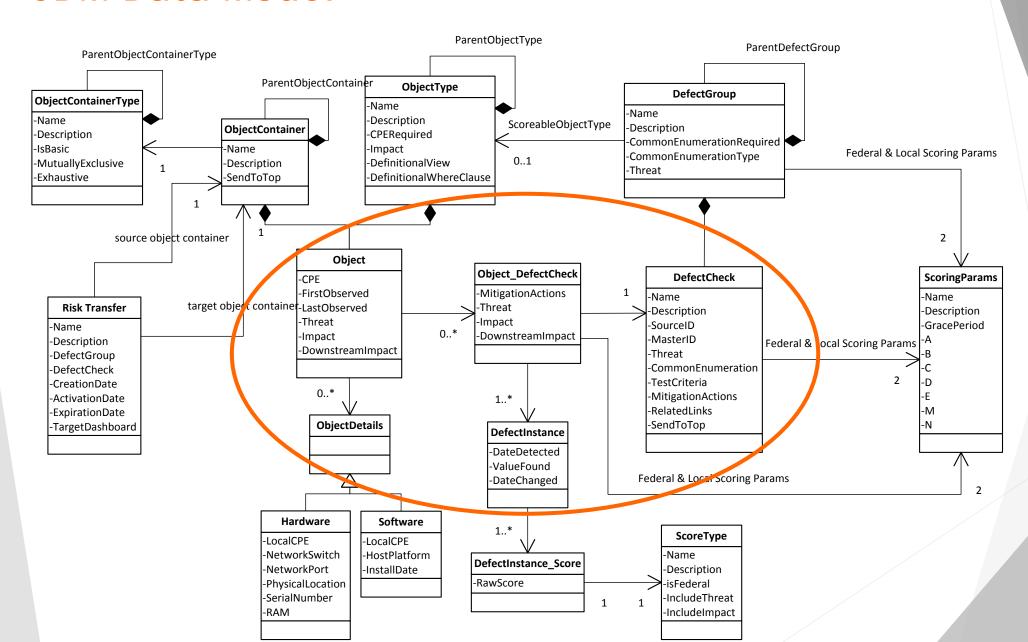
Lack of prioritization. Which findings on which assets should be remediated first?

The active threats that are out there, the vulnerabilities they exploit, and the assets that are exposed to those vulnerabilities



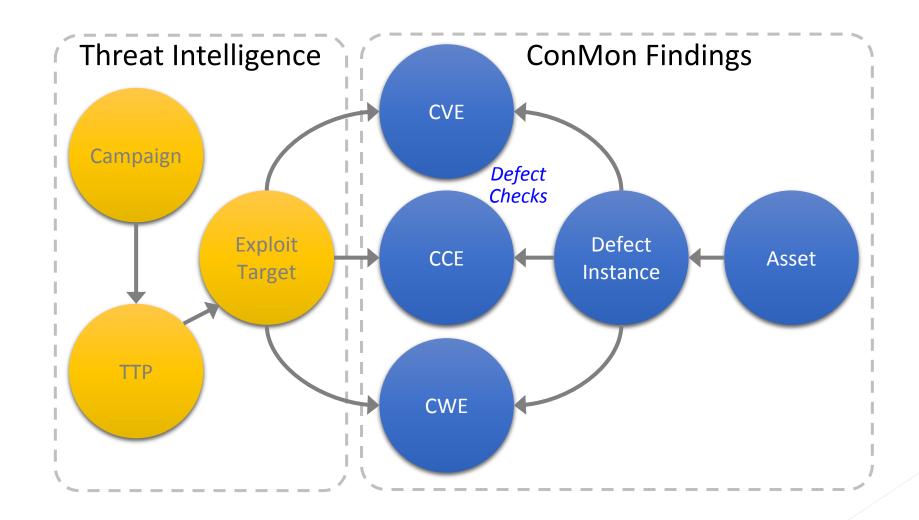


CDM Data Model





Correlating the Two Datasets





How Do We Do This?

Collection and Correlation

 Collect and correlate threat intelligence from multiple sources with information on your internal IT landscape collected from continuous monitoring

Proactive Threat Intel

• Focus on the proactive elements of threat intel such as the threat campaigns that are relevant to your organization, the threat actors perpetrating these campaigns, the TTPs that they use and the weaknesses and vulnerabilities that they exploit

Actionable Information

 Extract actionable information such as tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) and exploit targets that are used by threat actors

Targeted Assets

 Identify targeted assets and develop specific preventive courses of action to thwart these TTPs

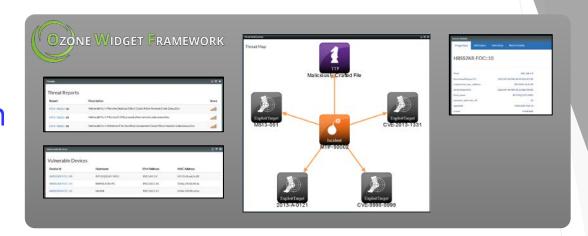
Prioritization

 Score and prioritize threat intelligence that are most relevant and critical to your organization



System Architecture

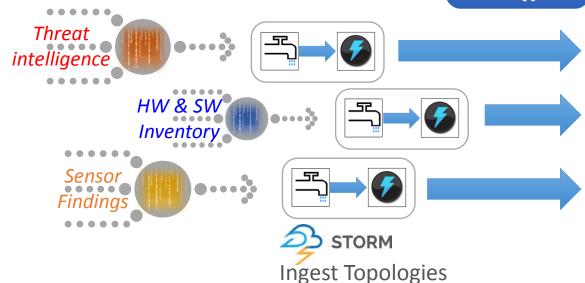
- High performance & scalability
- Based on open standards such as SCAP, ARF, ASR, STIX
- Open source big data and analytics components







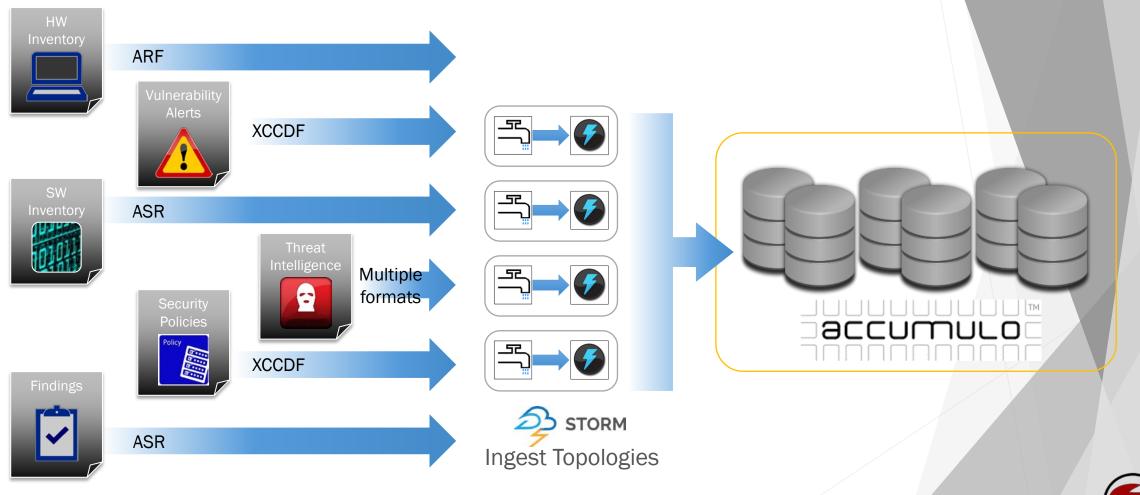








High Speed Data Ingest





SCAP Formats for Asset and Findings Data

<device>

- ARF Asset
 Reporting Format
- ASR Assessment Summary Results
- XCCDF Policies,
 IAVMs, STIGs,
 Benchmarks
- **CPE** Inventory

```
<operational_attributes>ID reference to operational
   attributes group</operational_attributes>
   <FDQDN>realm & hostname</FQDN>
   <connection_mac_address>some MAC
   address</connection_mac_address>
                                               <ResultsPackage>
   <connection ip>IPv4/IPv6 address/connect
                                                  <PopulationCharacteristics>
   <cpe_inventory>a bunch of CPE records</cp
   <taggedString name="" value=""/>
                                                  </PopulationCharacteristics>
   <taggedBoolean name="" value=""/>
                                                  <benchmark>
</device>
                                                     <benchMarkID>resource & record IDs</penchMarkID>
                                                     <ruleResult ruleID="some ruleID">
                                                         <ruleComplianceItem ruleResult="pass">
<operational_attributes>
                                                            <result count="some count of devices">
   <operational attribute ID>resource & reco
                                                                <deviceRecord record_identifier="some</pre>
   IDs</operational_attribute_ID>
                                                                record ID"/>
   <owning unit>ID reference to some org</owning</pre>
   <administration unit>ID reference to some
                                                            </result>
   org</administration_unit>
                                                         </ruleComplianceItem>
   <cnd service provider>ID reference to som
   org</cnd service provider>
                                                         <ruleComplianceItem ruleResult="fail">
   <mac_level>some mac level</mac_level>
                                                            <result count="some count of devices">
   <por_managed>true/false</por_managed>
                                                                <deviceRecord record identifier="some</pre>
                                                                record ID"/>
</operational attributes>
                                                            </result>
                                                         </ruleComplianceItem>
                                                     </ruleResult>
<organization_info>
   <organization ID>resource & record IDs
                                                     <ruleResult ruleID="another ruleID">
   <name>some name</name>
   <email>some email
                                                     </rileResult>
</organization_info>
                                                  </benchmark>
                                               </ResultsPackage>
```

Extraction of Exploit Targets from Threat Intelligence

"The CK Vip Exploit Kit is an exploit kit that allows a remote attacker to compromise systems by attempting to exploit multiple vulnerabilities. It is a multiplatform attack, utilizing exploits for Windows and Android platforms. The CK Vip exploit kit leverages vulnerabilities in products such as Oracle's Java, Adobe Flash, and Internet Explorer's ActiveX controls. Infection typically occurs by visiting a malicious URL pointing to the exploit kit or by visiting a compromised website which redirects to a server hosting the exploit kit."

With the recent addition of the Android exploits in the last year, this Exploit Kit is poised to wreak havoc in the mobile market.

MD5s associated with malware served by this Exploit Kit: d7826d3a9d1ca961e5c989c980507087 ad760c37c4198449b81b4992a3f2d561 4a562094a9d2771507e50faf08a6ca79

URLs associated with this Exploit Kit: http://count11.51yes.com/click.aspx?id=115861800&logo=7 http://count19.51yes.com/click.aspx?id=193675419&logo=1

IP addresses associated with this Exploit Kit:

222.191.251.98

58.215.76.136 98.126.71.38

CVEs associated with CK Vip Exploit Kit:

CVE-2014-6332

CVE-2013-0634

Extract

Blog posts covering this Exploit Kit: http://www.cysecta.com/tag/ck-vip-exploit-kit/



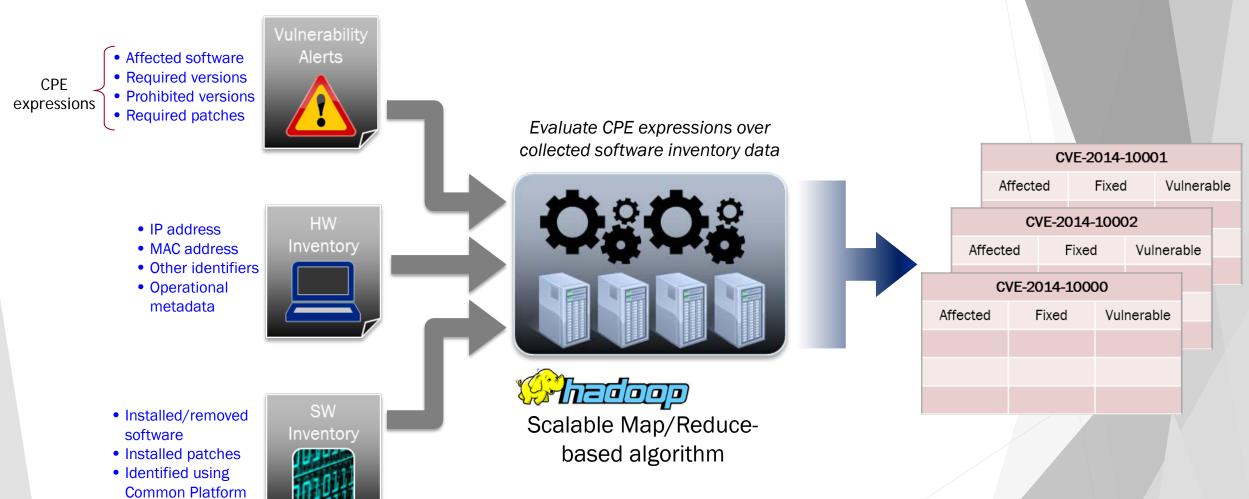
Vulnerabilities, weaknesses or misconfigurations that are exploited by the attacker to compromise the systems



Exploit Targets



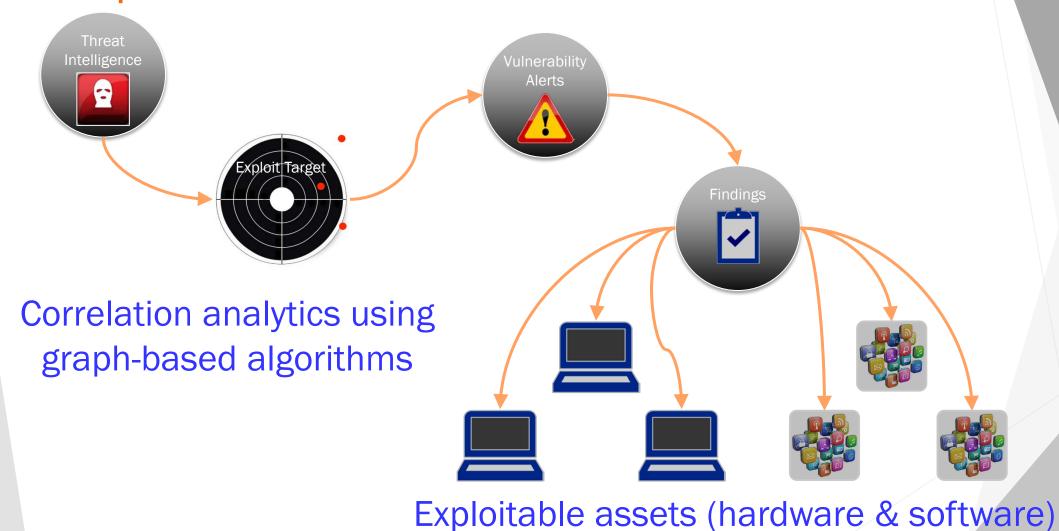
Computation of Vulnerability Exposure and Patch Compliance



Enumeration (CPE)



Correlation of Exploit Targets with Findings and Identification of Exploitable Assets





Prioritization Through Scoring

Score findings based on known threats that utilize the weakness, vulnerability or misconfiguration in each finding as exploit targets.

$$Score(D) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} T_i[(a \times Ki) + (b \times Ui)]$$

D = Defect check being scored

n = Number of threats that have defect check D as an Exploit Target

T_i = Weight of Threat_i

K_i = Number of assets that are *known* to be exploitable by Threat_i

U_i = Number of assets that are *potentially* exploitable by Threat_i

a = Weight applied to K, constant value greater than b

b = Weight applied to U, constant value less than a

An asset is *known* to be exploitable by a threat if it fails all of the defect checks required for exploit by that threat. E.g. if a threat requires failures in three defect checks for exploit and the asset fails all three defect checks, then that asset is known to be exploitable; or, if a threat requires a failure in any one of the defect checks for exploit and the asset fails one of those defect checks, then it is also known to be exploitable.

An asset is potentially exploitable by a threat if it fails some of the defect checks required for exploit by that threat.



What's Next?

- Need better threat intel focus more on proactive elements, e.g. TTPs, exploit targets, rather than reactive elements, e.g. IoCs, malicious IPs, domains, etc.
- Machine learning to infer relevant security controls, mis-configurations, weaknesses, vulnerabilities, etc. from TTPs and exploit targets extracted from threat intel
- Validation on a larger enterprise network



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