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SESSION ID: TECH-M02

Securing Entry Points and Active Directory to Prevent Ransomware Attacks

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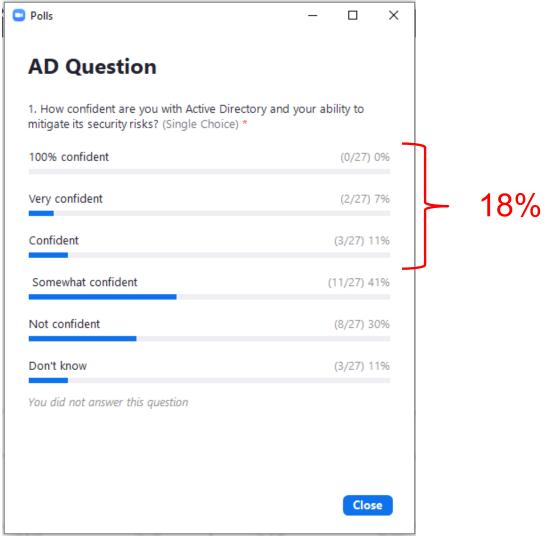
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FireEye Analysis of SolarWinds Attack Code

"The backdoor also determines if the system is joined to an Active Directory (AD) domain and, if so, retrieves the domain name. Execution ceases if the system is not joined to an AD domain."





Attackers Know AD is not Secure

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MountLocker new variant: XingLocker

"In essence, the new ransomware will query the compromised computer to see if it is joined to an Active Directory domain. If the computer is not joined to AD, the ransomware will fail and move to another device to perform the same query."



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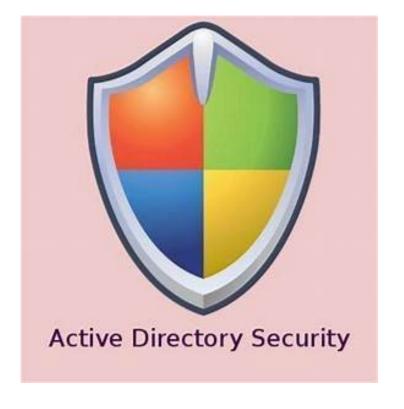


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Goals for Today

- Attacker Tactics
- Makeup of an Attack
- Steps to Secure Active Directory







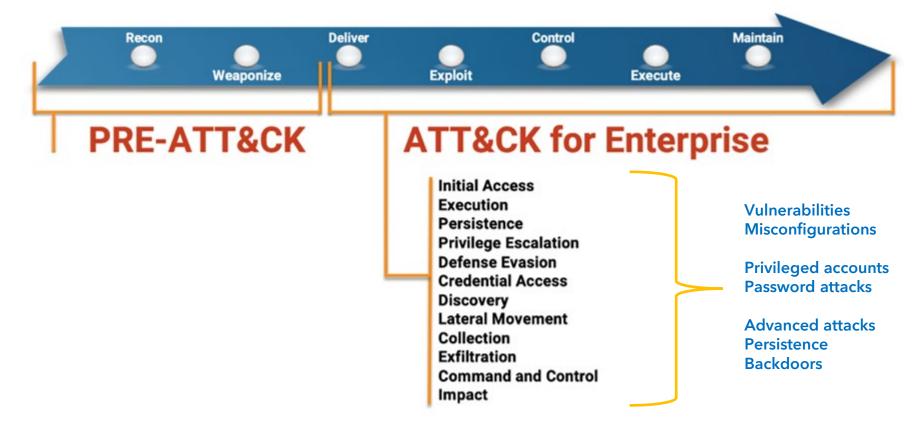
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Attacker Tactics



Attacker Tactics







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Makeup of an Attack

1 – Entry Points

Phishing

Vulnerability

Misconfiguration









2 – Post Entry Point Tactics

Lateral Movement

Obtain Local Privileges

Privilege Escalation









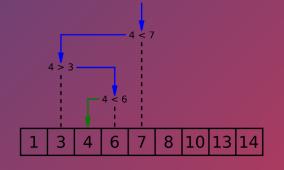
3 - Active Directory Attack Tactics

Enumeration of AD and all settings

Analysis of AD to find easiest target

Evading log analysis









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SECURE YOUR ACTIVE DIRECTORY AND DISRUPT ATTACK PATHS

MAINTAIN HARDENED SECURITY

DETECT ADVANCED ATTACKS IN REAL TIME

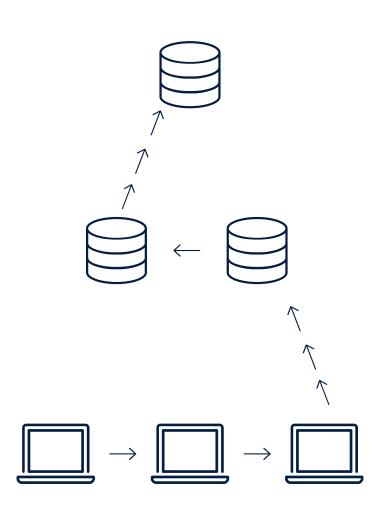
Lateral Movement





What Attackers Do

- Mine cached credentials
- Attack passwords
- Determine if mined credentials have privileges





- Use LAPS
- Don't reuse passwords
- Don't use common passwords
- Strong password policy
- Implement MFA

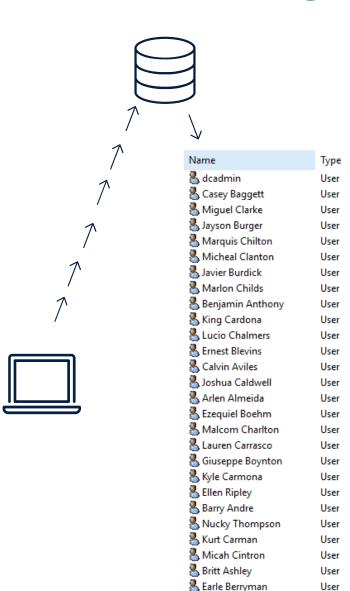


Enumeration - Obtain Privileged Accounts



What Attackers Do

- Enumerate AD (read-only)
- Analyze ACLs, group members, user rights, etc.
- Compare mined credentials





- Secure privileged users
- Secure service accounts
- Secure computers
- Clean up old settings

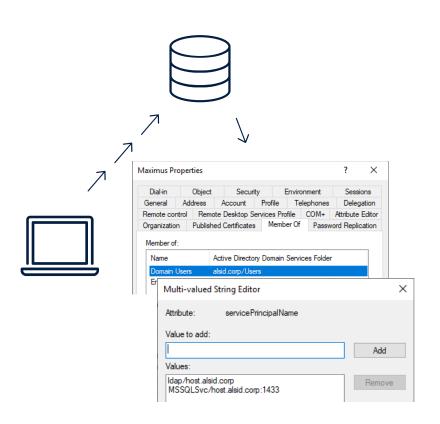


Enumeration - Attack Accounts



What Attackers Do

- Enumerate AD (read-only)
- Discover users and computers with misconfigurations
- Exploit users and computers





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- No users with SPN have privileges
- No users with delegations have privileges
- No computers with weak Kerberos delegations

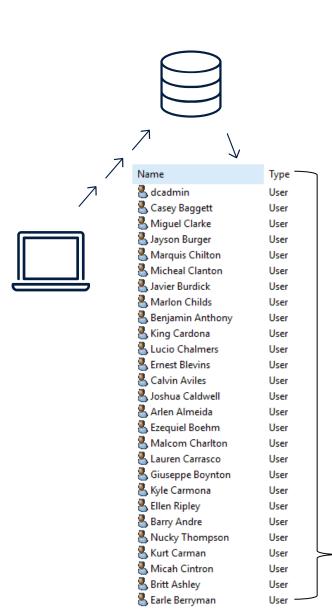


Attack AD Users and Their Passwords





- Password spraying
- Password brute force





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How to Protect and Deny

- Strong password policy
- Detect password spraying
- Detect brute force

P@ssw0rd!

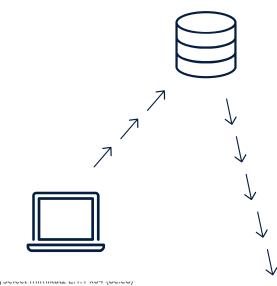


Advanced Attacks - Persistence and Backdooks



What Attackers Do

- DCSync
- DCShadow
- Golden Ticket
- Process Injection





- DCSync detect
- DCShadow detect
- Golden Ticket detect
- LSASS detect
- SIDHistory modification
- Primary Group ID modification



Apply What You Have Learned Today



- When you get back to work you should:
 - Verify exploitable configurations are secured
- Ensure that you get alerts to any new exploitable configurations:
 - Real time automatic analysis is required
 - Alert both SOC and IT
- Attack detection is essential:
 - Basic attacks: password related
 - Advanced attacks: DCSync and DCShadow
 - Vulnerability attacks: ZeroLogon and SAMAccountName



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Thank you!

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