

We Need to Talk about the Elephant in the SOC

A High-Level Overview of the Risk Based Alerting (RBA) approach

SANS SIEM Summit 2019

Todays Speaker



Jim Apger Staff Architect, Splunk

Data Centric Approach to a Career

Electrons
Packets
Analytics

Deploying/Improving RBA for the past 2.5 years
With Splunk for past 5.5 years

Agenda

The Problem

A Change of Perspective

Mechanics

Endgame



The Problem



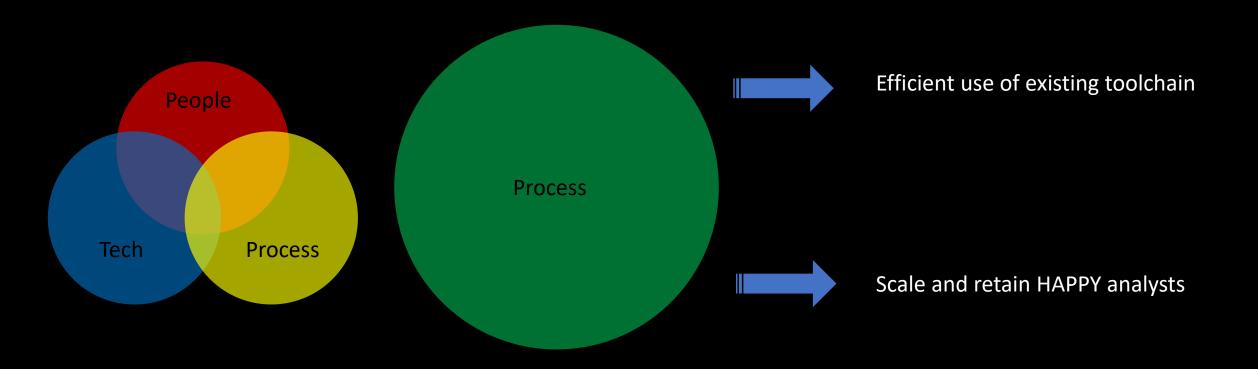
Alert Fatigue!

Incidents based on narrowly defined detections lead to majority noise within the SOC

Adding more sources and detection mechanisms continue to overburden the SOC Analysts with more alerts

Whitelisting as a reaction to the above results in a situational numbness

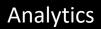
A Change of Perspective



Now Broken

How we (myself included) have been working









Alerting

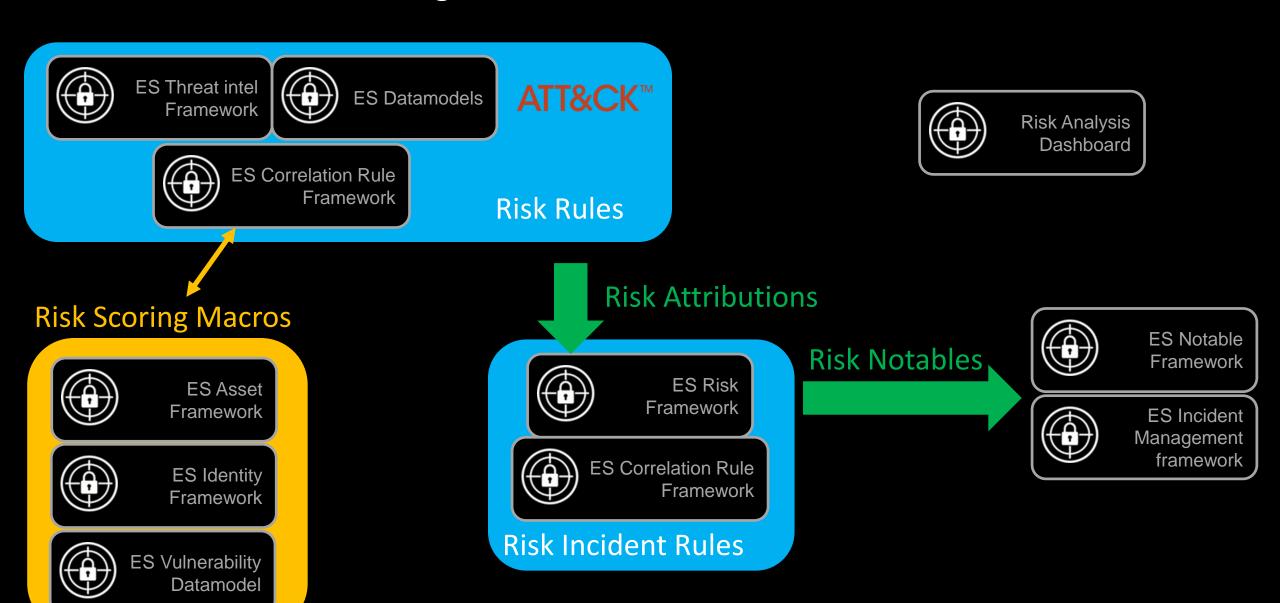
Risk Attributions



Examine Attributions – Multiple Lenses



RBA Using a SIEM/Framework of Your Choice



Benefits of RBA



Reduce Alerts

Leverage risk as a layer of abstraction



Improved Detections

Dramatic increase in the true positive rate



Quantified Maturity

Easier to align with a framework like MITRE ATT&CK for data sources, detections, and purple teaming



Analyst Scale

Decouple # detections and data sources from the linear scaling of the SOC analysts



Increased Analytics Window

Ability to look across much larger windows for low and slow. Red team's job is MUCH harder

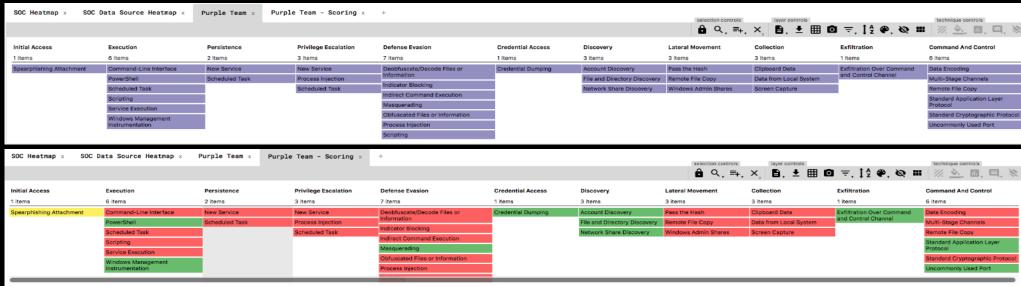


Easier to map against an industry framework than general use cases. Easy to integrate with SSE and ESCU

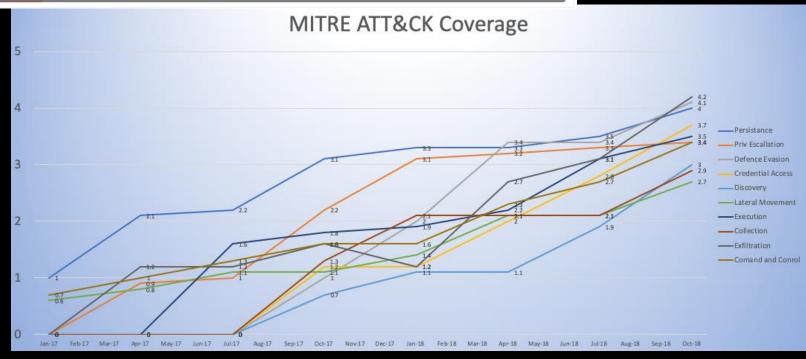
After viewing the presentation at 2018 .conf on RBA, we quickly set out to adopt the approach in our Security Operations. In January of 2019, before implementing RBA, we saw a 7.07% True Positive Rate. The next month we rose to a 19% True Positive Rate. In quarter two of 2019 we have been able to maintain a 33% True Positive Rate using the RBA system while also onboarding 29 new correlation searches. Quantifying threats has empowered our small security operations team to scale with evolving threats without overwhelming us."

Kelby Shelton - Cybersecurity Engineer - Children's Mercy Hospitals and Clinics

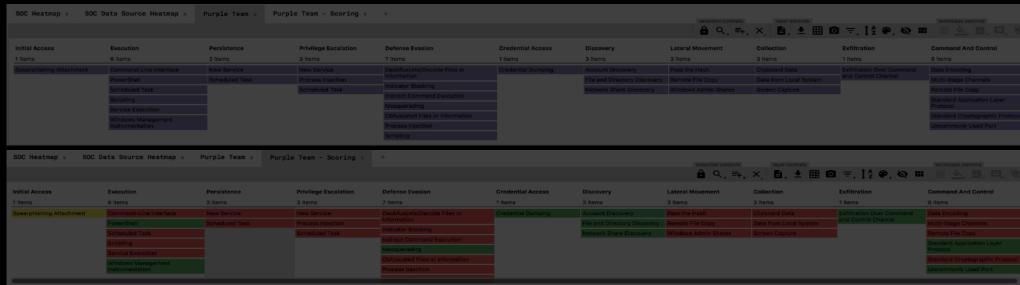
MITRE ATT&CK



- Transparency with Leadership
- Sense of Community
- Prioritize new data source selection
- Purple team control validation



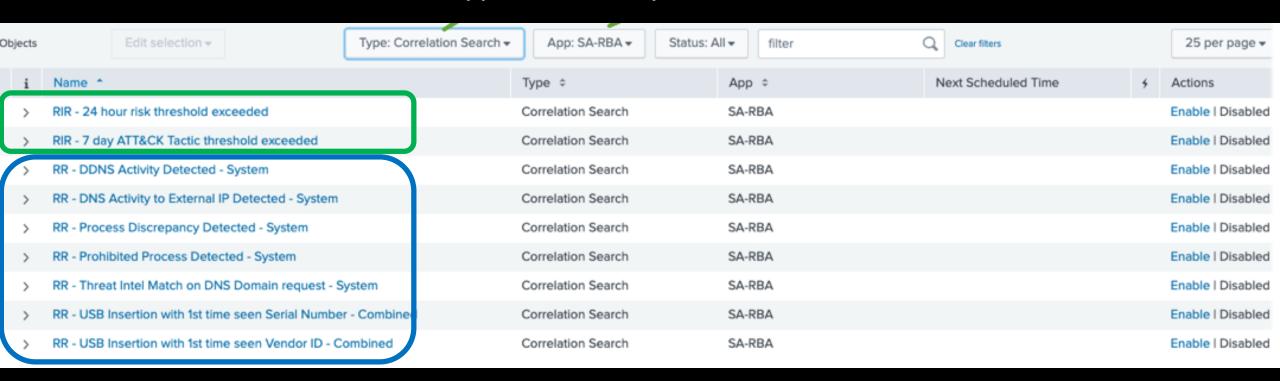
MITRE ATT&CK AMPLIFIED



- Transparency with Leadership
- Collaborate within the Enterprise
- Prioritize new data source selection
- Purple team control validation



2 Types of Analytics with RBA



Risk Rules (attributions)



Risk Incident Rules



Create Incident

2 Types of Analytics



Some sort of high speed container full of beautiful attributions

Your data is trying to tell you a story

Go easy on the whitelisting

Layer of abstraction between analytics and detection

2 Types of Analytics







Risk Incident Rules

Investigative Worthy attributions

May not have scores/ATT&CK context

Scores weighted by asset/identity category

Bonus – weight by VM crits on system

1st Risk Rule is the hardest!

- RR DDNS Activity Detected System
- RR DNS Activity to External IP Detected System
- > RR Process Discrepancy Detected System
- > RR Prohibited Process Detected System
- > RR Threat Intel Match on DNS Domain request System
- > RR USB Insertion with 1st time seen Serial Number Combine
- RR USB Insertion with 1st time seen Vendor ID Combined

2 Types of Analytics



Only 2-3 rules typically

These create alerts/incidents

Analyze the attributions via multiple lenses

Incidents contain so much more context

Dedup based on # tactics/techniques/sources

- > RIR 24 hour risk threshold exceeded
- > RIR 7 day ATT&CK Tactic threshold exceeded

Mechanics



Scoring Macros

Risk Rule (attributions)

Risk Incident Rule

Resultant Alert/Incident

Investigative Dashboard

Example Risk Attribution Macro

risk_score_user(impact,confidence,object,category)

```
| leval risk_object_type="user" | eval risk_object=$object$ | eval risk_rule_impact=lower("$impact$")
                                                                                                         Values passed into macro
leval risk_rule_confidence=lower("$confidence$") | eval risk_user_category=$category$
                                                                                             Impact
|lookup rba_impact label as risk_rule_impact OUTPUT value as risk_rule_impact_num
llookup rba_confidence label as risk_rule_confidence OUTPUT value as risk_rule_confidence_num
                                                                                                      Confidence
 eval risk_mod_count=0
 eval risk_mod_count=if(like(risk_user_category, "%privileged%"), risk_mod_count+1, risk_mod_count)
 eval risk_mod_count=if(like(risk_user_category, "%service-account%"), risk_mod_count+1, risk_mod_count)
 eval risk_mod_count=if(like(risk_user_category, "%contractor%"), risk_mod_count+1, risk_mod_count)
eval risk_mod_count=if(like(risk_user_category, "%executive_assistant%"), risk_mod_count+1, risk_mod_count)
                                                                                                                   Modifiers
 eval risk_mod_count=if(like(risk_user_category, "%executive%"), risk_mod_count+1, risk_mod_count)
 eval risk_mod_count=if(like(risk_user_category, "%watchlist%"), risk_mod_count+1, risk_mod_count)
eval risk_mod_count=if(like(user_bunit,"%Executives%"),risk_mod_count+1,risk_mod_count)
 eval risk_mod_count=if(watchlist="true", risk_mod_count+1, risk_mod_count)
rename risk_mod_count as risk_modifier_count_user
||fillnull risk_modifier_count_user
leval risk_score=risk_rule_impact_num * risk_rule_confidence_num * ((risk_modifier_count_user * .25)+1)
                                                                                                                    SCORE
                               Write results
|collect index=risk
```

Example Risk Rule

Common correlation search

Message specific to the attribution

Align with ATT&CK

Risk macro

```
| from datamodel:Network Resolution.DNS
search time < 1501848000 record type="A" `Exclude DNS Server src ip`
 eval list="iana" | `ut_parse(query,list)` | fields ut_domain,src,query
bucket time span=5m
stats count by ut domain, query, src time
| lookup DDNS_lookup domain as ut_domain
| search provider=*
|lookup dhcpLogs dest_ip as src OUTPUT dest_nt_host as host
|eval risk message="DDNS activity detected (".ut domain.") via query=".query." and provider=".provider
|eval rule attack tactic technique=
establish and maintain infrastructure - T1333 - Dynamic DNS - https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1333/
|command and control - T1071 - Standard Application Layer Protocol -
https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1071/
|adversary opsec - T1311 - Dynamic DNS - https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1311/"
`risk score system(low,low,host,src category,src priority)`
```

Example Risk Incident Rule

Common Data Fetch

Build Constraints/Context

Apply Constraints

```
|from datamodel:"Risk.All Risk"|search source="Threat - RR*"
table risk object risk object type risk message source risk score rule attack tactic technique
eventstats sum(risk score) as risk scoreSum by risk object
|makemv delim="|" rule attack tactic technique
|mvexpand rule attack tactic technique
|rex field=rule attack tactic technique "(^|\|)(?<tactic>.+?) - (?<tactic num>.+?) - (?<technique>.+?) - (?<technique ref>.*)"
|stats values(risk scoreSum) as risk ScoreSum
values(risk message) as risk message
dc(source) as sourceCount
values(source) as source
values(rule attack tactic technique) as rule attack tactic technique
dc(tactic) as tacticCount
values(tactic) as tactic
dc(technique) as techniqueCount
values(technique) as technique
by risk object, risk object type
```

| where tacticCount >= 3 and sourceCount >= 4

|eval message="ATT&CT Tactic threshold exceeded (>=3) over previous 7 days for ".risk_object_type."=".risk_object." spanning ".sourceCount." Risk Rules, ".tacticCount." ATT&CK tactics, and ".techniqueCount." ATT&CK techniques"

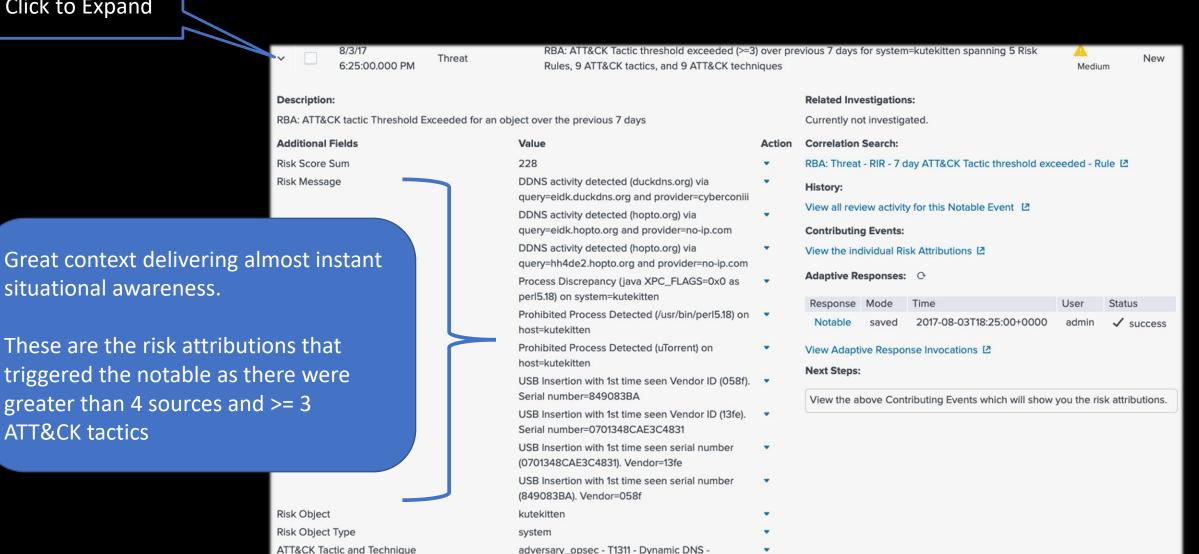
This specific search is a great one for looking backward several weeks to pickup low-and-slow in a performant manner!

LOW		12			Time	Associations	12					
INFO		18	Security Domain				12					
		·	Select		All time	*	Janu 2017	ary	September	May		January 2019
			Tag		Submit		2017				•	2019
			Туре									
Edit S	Selected	Edit All 63 Matching	Events I Add Selected to Inves	stigation						< prev	1 2 3	4 n
i		Time \$	Security Domain \$	Title \$					Urgency \$	Status \$	Owner \$	А
>		8/25/17 6:32:19.000 PM	Endpoint	Malicious Document on	wrk-btun				A High	Unassigned	Administrato	or •
>		8/23/17 9:59:57.000 PM	Threat	Threat Activity Detected	(nc.exe)				Low	New	unassigned	-
>		8/23/17 9:36:15.000 PM	Threat	Threat Activity Detected	(nc.exe)				Low	New	unassigned	
>		8/18/17 10:30:00.000 PM	Network	DDNS Activity Detected	from 10.0.4.2				A Medium	New	unassigned	•
>		8/18/17 10:05:00.000 PM	Network	Ransomware Extension	Detected in Network	Traffic (stream:smb)			A High	New	unassigned	•
>		8/18/17 9:55:00.000 PM	Endpoint	Ransomware Extension	Detected (.crypt on M	MACLORY-AIR13)			A Medium	New	unassigned	-
>		8/18/17 9:40:00.000 PM	Threat	Threat Activity Detected	(5.39.93.112)				Low	New	unassigned	•
>		8/18/17 9:35:00.000 PM	Network	DDNS Activity Detected	from 10.0.4.4				Medium	New	unassigned	•
>		8/12/17 9:49:00.000 AM	Threat	Reflected XSS Detected	(136.0.0.125)				Medium	New	unassigned	•
>		8/11/17 2:41:00.000 PM	Threat	Web Vulnerability Scann	er Detected (45.77.65	5.211)			Medium	New	unassigned	•
>		8/10/17 11:19:00.000 PM	Threat	Reflected XSS Detected	(136.0.0.125)				Medium	New	unassigned	•
>		8/4/17 12:00:00.000 PM	Threat	Suspected TOR Website	Login				Low	New	unassigned	
>		8/3/17 6:30:00.000 PM	Endpoint	macOS Process Discrep	ancy found on endpo	pint kutekitten			A High	New	gned	,
>		8/3/17 6:25:00.000 PM	Endpoint	Prohibited Process Dete	cted (/usr/bin/perl5.18	8)			Low	N	unassigned	•
>		8/3/17 6:25:00.000 PM	Threat	RBA: ATT&CK Tactic three Rules, 9 ATT&CK tactics,		3) over previous 7 days for s niques	system=kutekitten	spanning 5 Risk	Medium	New	unassigned	•
>		8/3/17	Threat	RBA: 24 hour risk thresh	old exceeded for sys	stem=kutekitten spanning 5	Risk Rules, 9, ATT	&CK tactics, and	9 🛕	New	unassigned	

We see our first 2 RBA Incidents!

Click to Expand

ATT&CK tactics



https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1311/

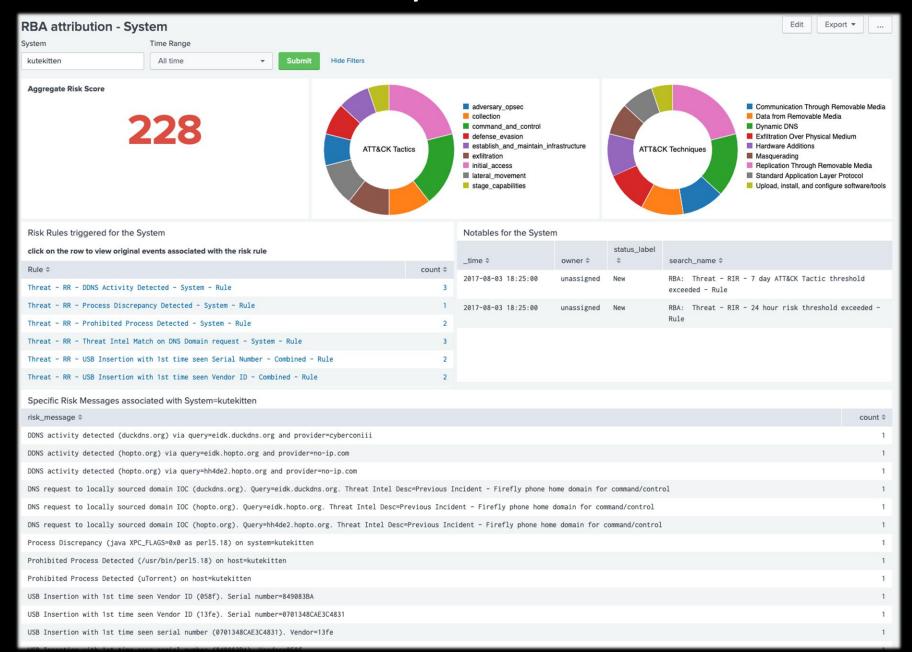
Source Count (Risk Rules)	5	
Tactic	adversary_opsec •	
	collection	
	command_and_control •	
	defense_evasion	
	establish_and_maintain_infrastructure •	
	exfiltration	
	initial_access	
	lateral_movement •	
	stage_capabilities •	
Tactic Count	9	
Technique	Communication Through Removable Media	
	Data from Removable Media	
	Dynamic DNS ▼	
	Exfiltration Over Physical Medium	
	Hardware Additions ▼	
	Masquerading	
	Replication Through Removable Media	
	Standard Application Layer Protocol The standard Application Layer Protocol	
	Upload, install, and configure software/tools	
Technique Count	9 🗸	

These are the fields we use for throttling (by risk_object)

Lots of throttling options. Some customers are checking for % increase in other factors like risk score.

Click to Expand USB Insertion with 1st time seen serial number (849083BA), Vendor=058f Risk Object kutekitten Risk Object Type system **Edit Tags** Click! ATT&CK Tactic and Technique adversary_opsec - T1311 - Dyn Google kutekitten https://attack.mitre.org/technic collection - T1025 - Replication Examine the Risk Attributions for Removable Media -System=kutekitten https://attack.mitre.org/technic Examine the Risk Attributions for command_and_control - T107 User=kutekitten Application Layer Protocol https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1071/ command, and, control - T1092 - Communication

RBA attribution System/User dashboards



RBA attribution System/User dashboards

Recent Attack

Risk Rules triggered for the User							
lick on the row to view original events associated with the risk rule							
Rule \$	count						
Threat - RR - Command and Control Activity Detected - Combined - Rule	4						
Threat - RR - Credential Theft Tool Detected - Combined - Rule	9						
Threat - RR - Malware detected by Windows Defender - Combined - Rule	3						
Threat - RR - Suspicious CLI command - Combined - Rule	6						
Threat - RR - Suspicious CLI command related to information gathering - Combined - Rule	2						
Threat - RR - Suspicious activity or known framework detected - Combined - Rule	29						
Threat - RR - Suspicious activity related to escalation of privs has been detected - Combined - Rule	42						
Threat - RR - Suspicious service or registry change detected - Combined - Rule	5						
Threat - RR - Suspisious Process or DLL detected - Combined - Rule	11						

Inbound Phish

Meterpreter Session

Domain Fronting

Persistence

Mimikatz

Lots of encoded powershell

RBA attribution System/User dashboards

Recent Attack (continued)



.Conf 2018 - SEC1479

Say Goodbye to Your Big Alert Pipeline, and Say Hello to Your New Risk-Based approach

Details a 3-month customer journey to transition SOC to a Risk Based Alerting (RBA) approach



https://conf.splunk.com/conf-online.html?search=%22Big%20Alert%22#/

Also of note:

https://conf.splunk.com/files/2017/slides/the-art-of-detection-using-splunk-enterprise-security.pdf







As an early contributor of the RBA process and as a Threat
Hunter in a mid-sized enterprise, we increased our
detections by 300%, reduced our security alerts by 50%,
aligned with MITRE ATT&CK, and achieved a 60% true
positive rate in the SOC in less than a year without
increasing the size of the security team by leveraging a risk
based approach

Stuart McIntosh, CTO Outpost Front Line