

RSACConference2020

San Francisco | February 24 – 28 | Moscone Center

HUMAN
ELEMENT

SESSION ID: HUM-T08

Leading Change: Building a Security Culture of Protect, Detect & Respond



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#RSAC

The Problem

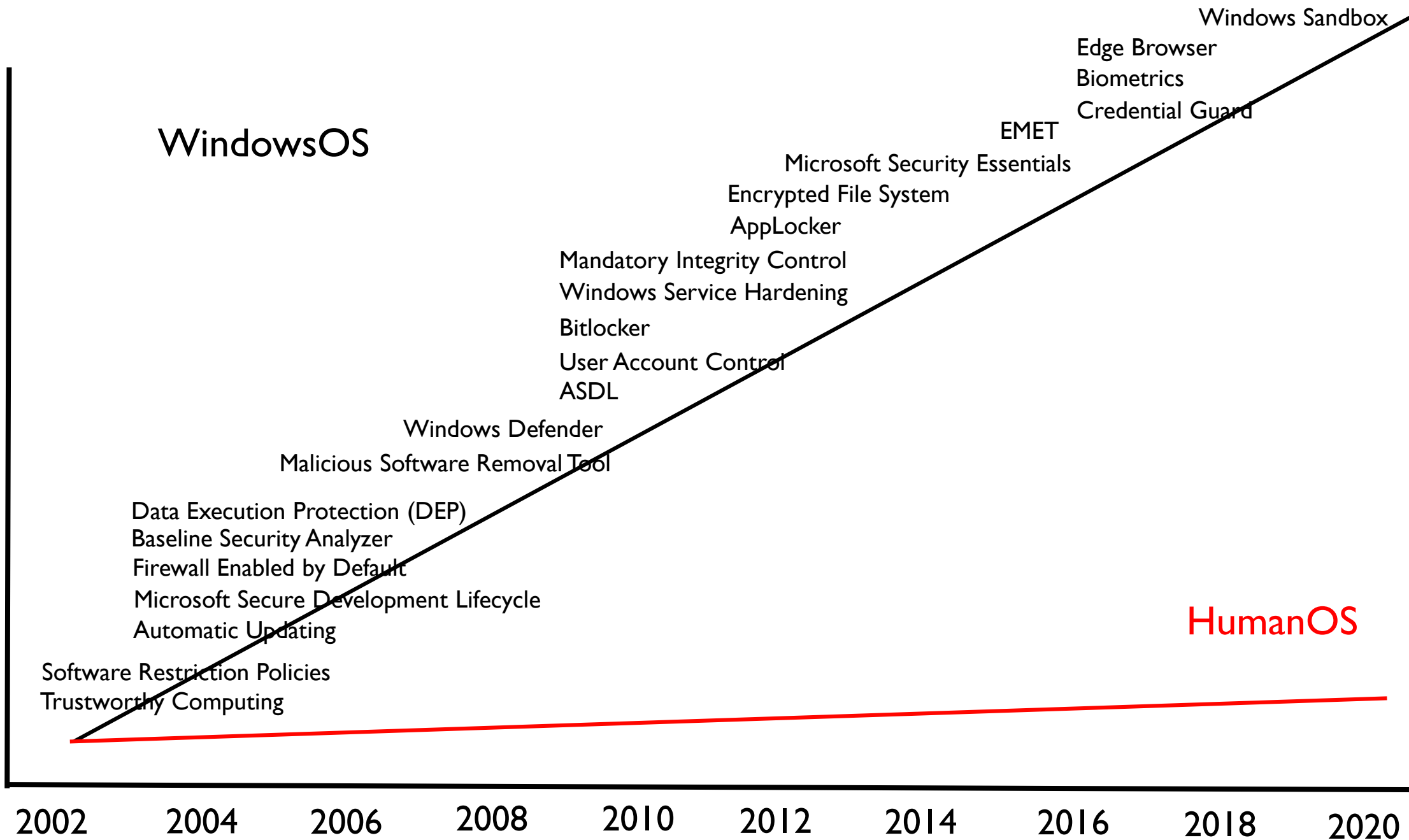
cyber attack

ng the industries
sharp increase in

You can't patch stupid

Go look in the mirror

Security Controls



*People are not the
weakest link, they are the
primary attack vector*

Equifax traced the source of its massive hack to a preventable software flaw

AP

Ken Sweet and Michael Liedtke, Associated Press Sep. 14, 2017, 7:55 PM

NEW YORK (AP) — Credit agency Equifax traced the theft of sensitive information about 143 million Americans to a software flaw that could have been fixed well before the burglary occurred, further undermining its credibility as the guardian of personal data that can easily be used for identity theft.



Options traders are betting that Equifax's stock will drop further following last week's announcement of a security breach. Reuters / Brendan McDermid

Equifax identified a weakness in an open-source software package called Apache Struts as the technological crack that allowed hackers to heist Social Security numbers, birthdates and names from a massive database maintained

That Equifax Hack Was 'Entirely Preventable'

By Madison Malone Kircher @4evrmalone



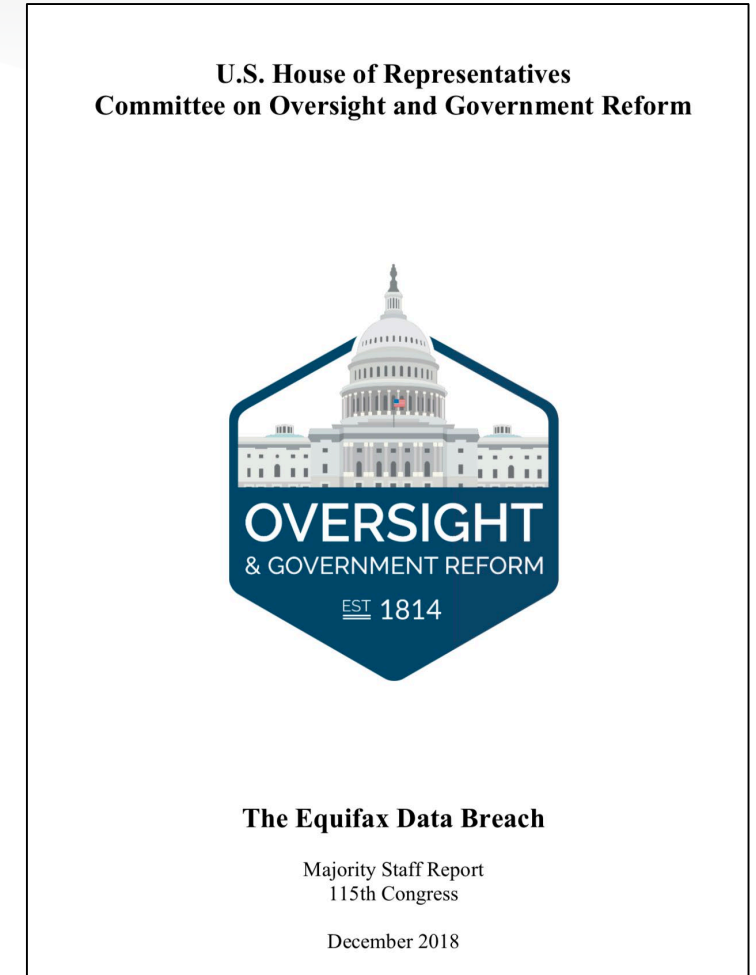
Richard Smith, former CEO of Equifax Inc. testifies before the Senate on November 8, 2017. Photo: Olivier Douliery/Bloomberg via Getty Images

Equifax Website Hacked Through the Exploitation of CVE-2017-5638

On March 6, 2017, The Apache Software Foundation published a security advisory about a new vulnerability affecting the Apache Struts 2 framework. By manipulating certain HTTP headers, an attacker could easily execute system commands on affected systems.

2018 Congressional Report

- Apache Struts Vulnerability was a symptom of a far greater problem
- Equifax was far more dysfunctional than thought, biggest issues were people / culture



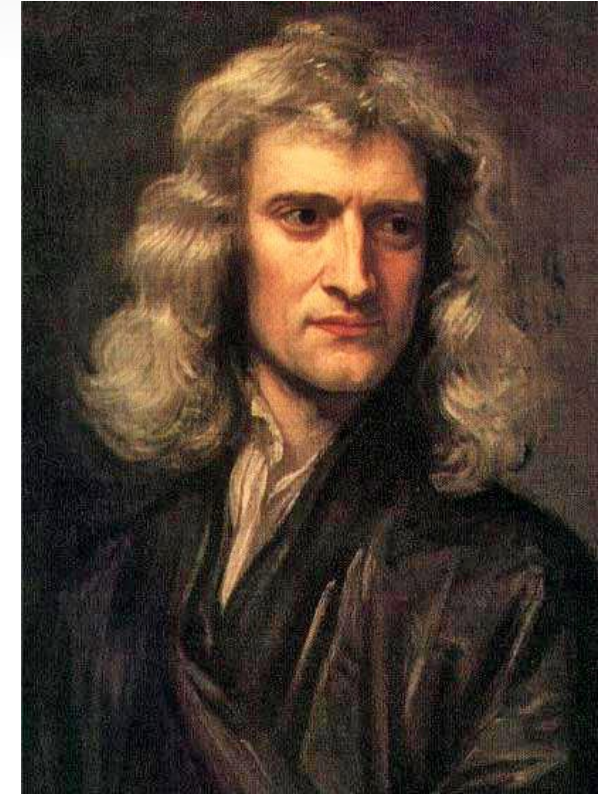
The Solution

A woman in a dark blue sleeveless top and glasses stands in front of a large whiteboard, gesturing with her right hand. She is addressing a group of people seated at desks in a modern office with a brick wall and large windows. The audience includes a man in a light blue shirt and glasses, and a man in a dark suit. The scene is brightly lit, and the overall atmosphere is professional and collaborative.

Newton's First Law

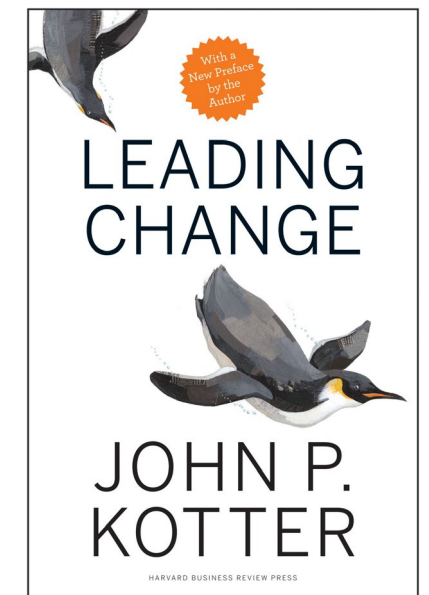
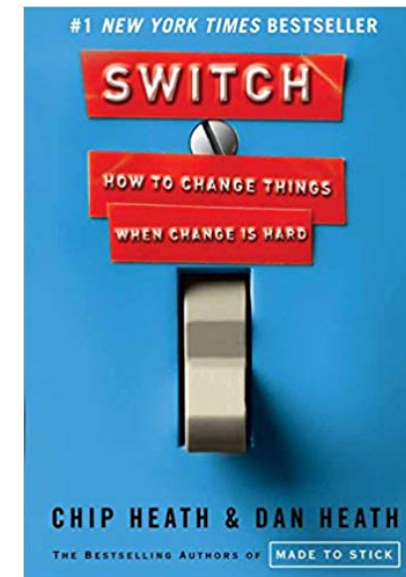
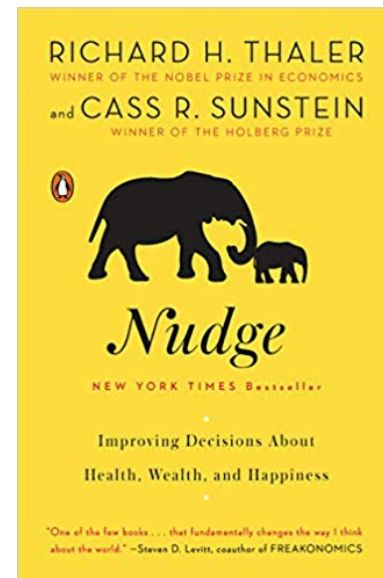
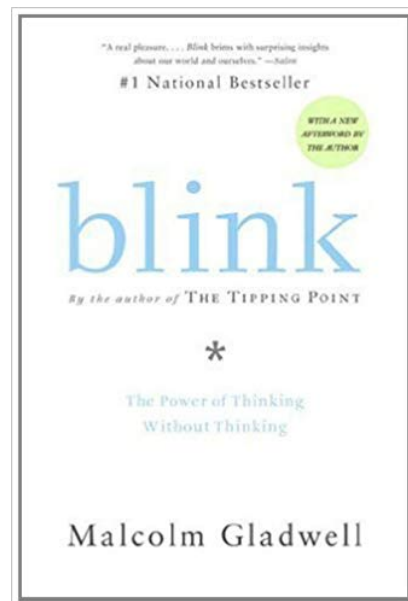
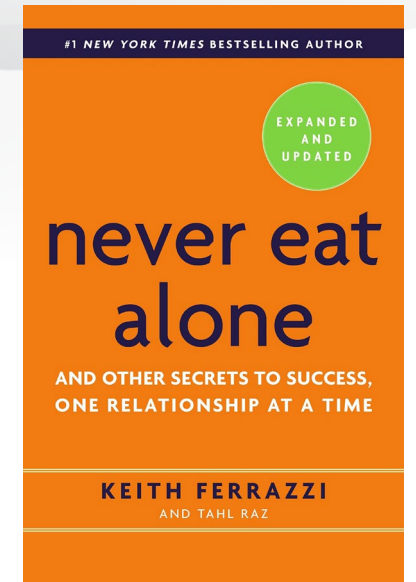
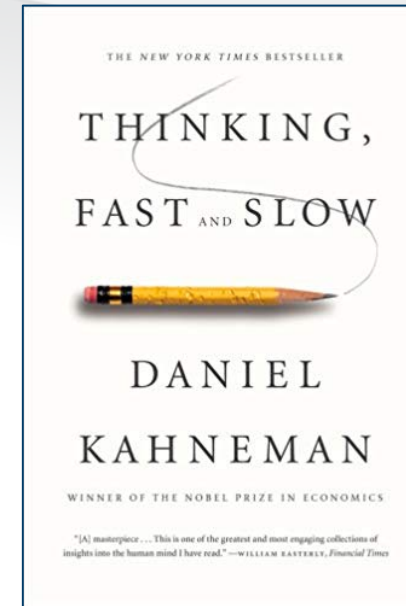
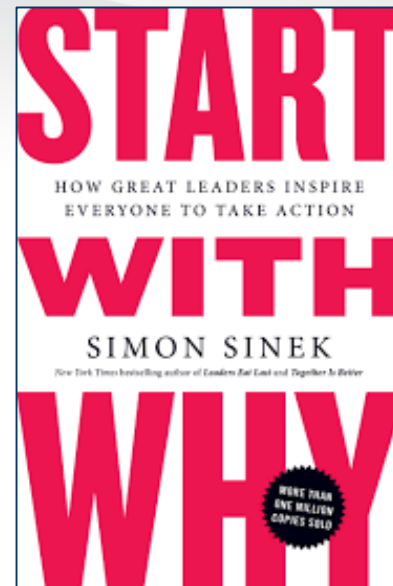
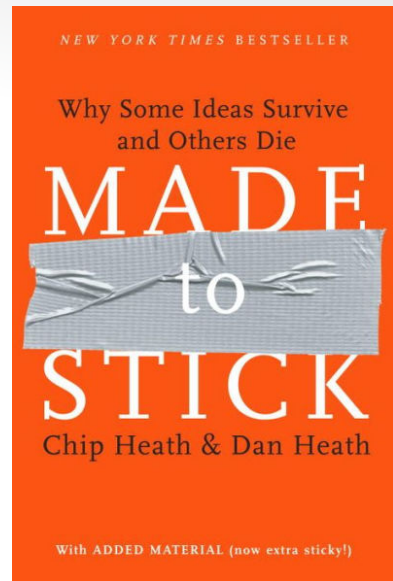
An object at rest remains at rest, or if in motion, remains in motion at a constant velocity unless acted on by a net external force.

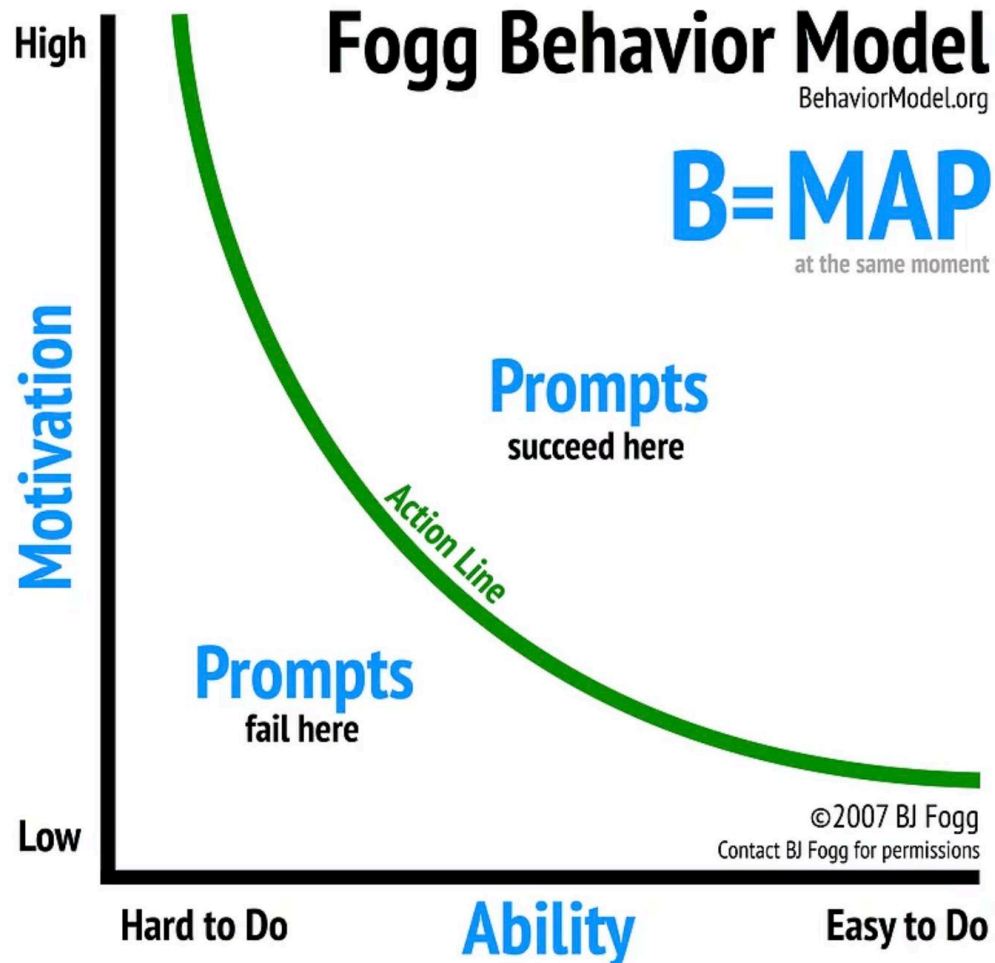
$$F = ma$$











A

Awareness of the need for change

D

Desire to support the change

K

Knowledge of how to change

A

Ability to exhibit the change

R

Reinforcement to make change stick



Daniel Khaneman

- A baseball bat and ball cost a total of \$1.10
- The bat costs \$1 more than the ball

How much is the ball?

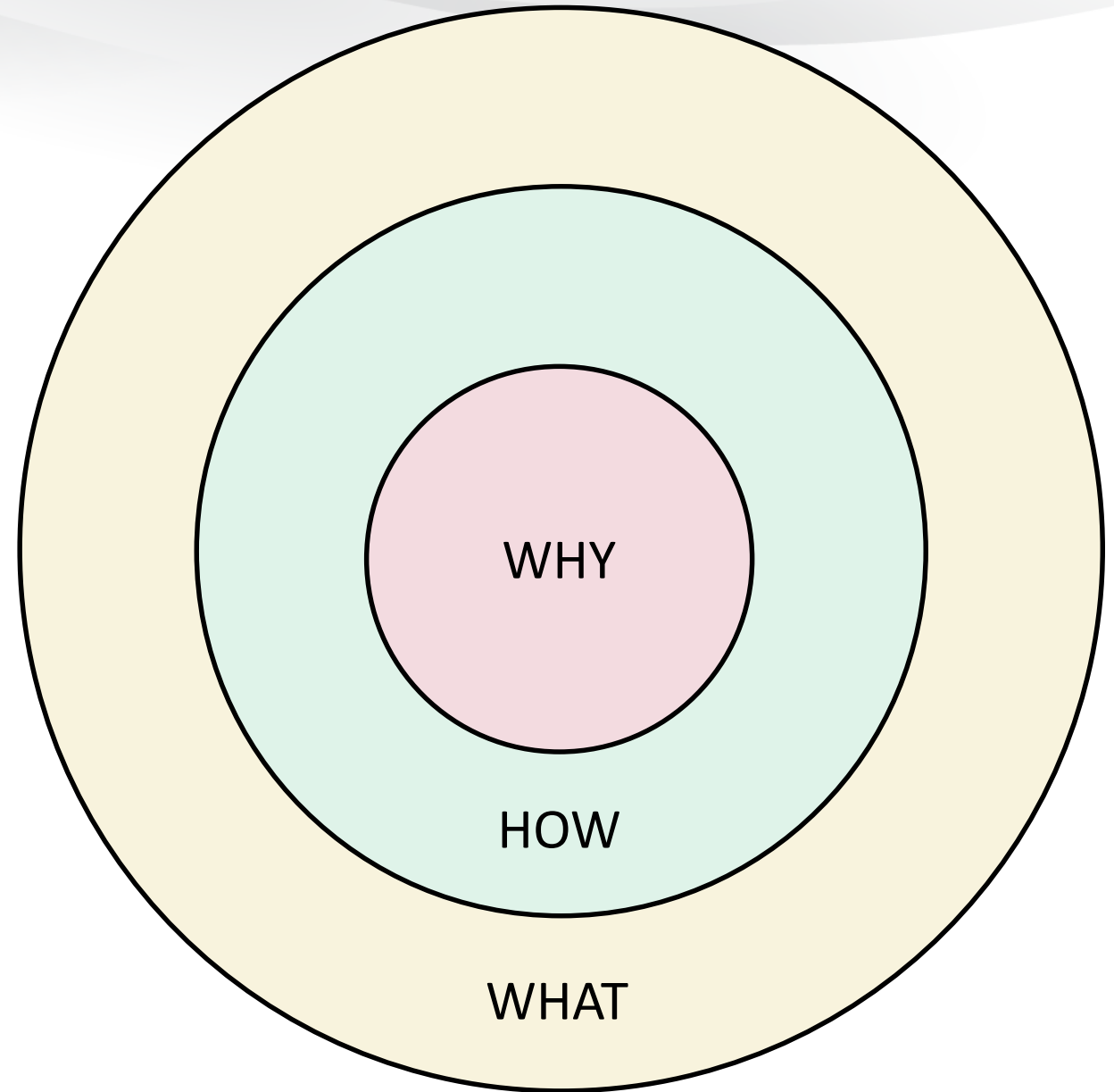
Motivation

Ability

Start With Why

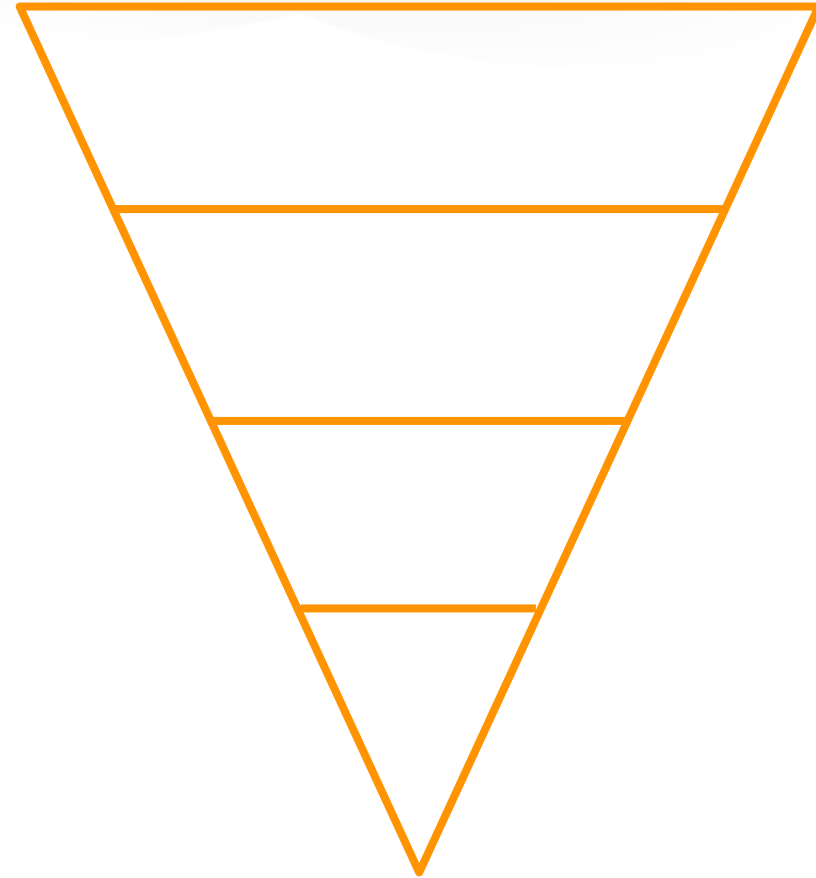
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Simon Sinek



AIDA Marketing Model

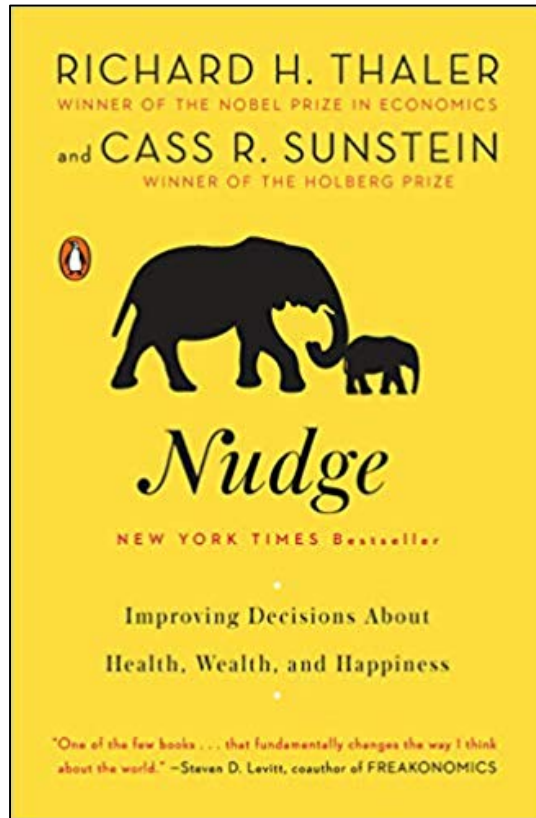
- Attention
- Interest
- Desire
- Action



Motivation

Ability

Choice Architect



Ability: Simplify & Train

- Simplify security
 - Reduce or eliminate policies / procedures
 - Simplify policies or procedures
 - Communicate in their terms, not yours
- Train and enable people
 - Provide training people need to be successful
 - Provide tools that make their jobs simpler

Painful Password Policies

- Every password must have a symbol, number, upper case and lower case
- Change it every ninety days
- Never write your passwords down
- Every account must have a unique password

Simplifying Passwords

1. Can we eliminate outdated or painful policies?
 - *Kill password expiration*
2. Can we replace the policies with technology?
 - *Multifactor authentication*
 - *Single Sign-On*
 - *Biometrics*
3. Can the policies be simplified?
 - *Replace complexity with passphrases*
4. Can we provide tools that simplify the process?
 - *Provide and train on Password Managers*



Red Flag
Suspicious Bank Activity is
Excessive deposits followed
by withdrawals.
Multiple returned items.



Transaction Red Flag
Caller requests credit/
debit card be sent
to alternate address.
(especially with expedited
delivery requested) Caller
requests an ATM limit
increase, especially
with exaggerated
extenuating
circumstances.

Repeated deposit and withdrawal
of cash just below the \$10,000 cash
reporting requirement.

Member repeatedly purchases and
discontinues products without
concern for
their performance
(i.e. repeatedly closing CD Accounts early, utilizing
investments without regard for yields or losses)



Money Laundering Red Flag
Repeated money movement to and from
external Banks that do not make financial
sense.

5 or more DDA accounts
established and no other LOB
Accounts established within
a 2-week timeframe.

Negative accounts with
numerous returns



Vigilance

Red Flag!

Profile Activity is Suspicious

High velocity of calls
within a brief period.

Recent personal
profile changes.

New CAPS added to
established member profile and
products immediately ordered for
them.

Brand new membership
(5 days or less) with high dollar
deposits
(\$10k or more).



Unusual Processes and Services

Look at all running processes:

```
# ps -aux
```

Get familiar with "normal" processes for the machine. Look for unusual processes. Focus on processes with root (UID 0) privileges.

If you spot a process that is unfamiliar, investigate in more detail using:

```
# lsof -p [pid]
```

This command shows all files and ports used by the running process.

If your machine has it installed, run chkconfig to see which services are enabled at various runlevels:

```
# chkconfig --list
```

Unusual Files

Look for unusual SUID root files:

```
# find / -uid 0 -perm -4000 -print
```

This requires knowledge of normal SUID files.

Look for unusual large files (greater than 10 MegaBytes):

```
# find / -size +10000k -print
```

This requires knowledge of normal large files.

Look for files named with dots and spaces ("...", ".. ", ". ", and " ") used to camouflage files:

```
# find / -name " " -print
# find / -name ".. " -print
# find / -name ". " -print
# find / -name " " -print
```

Unusual Files Continued

Look for processes running out of or accessing files that have been unlinked (i.e., link count is zero). An attacker may be hiding data in or running a backdoor from such files:

```
# lsof +L1
```

On a Linux machine with RPM installed (RedHat, Mandrake, etc.), run the RPM tool to verify packages:

```
# rpm -Va | sort
```

This checks size, MD5 sum, permissions, type, owner, and group of each file with information from RPM database to look for changes. Output includes:

```
S - File size differs
M - Mode differs (permissions)
5 - MD5 sum differs
D - Device number mismatch
L - readLink path mismatch
U - user ownership differs
G - group ownership differs
T - modification time differs
```

Pay special attention to changes associated with items in /sbin, /bin, /usr/sbin, and /usr/bin.

In some versions of Linux, this analysis is automated by the built-in **check-packages** script.

Unusual Network Usage

Look for promiscuous mode, which might indicate a sniffer:

```
# ip link | grep PROMISC
```

Note that the ifconfig doesn't work reliably for detecting promiscuous mode on Linux kernel 2.4, so please use "ip link" for detecting it.

Unusual Network Usage Continued

Look for unusual port listeners:

```
# netstat -nap
```

Get more details about running processes listening on ports:

```
# lsof -i
```

These commands require knowledge of which TCP and UDP ports are normally listening on your system. Look for deviations from the norm.

Look for unusual ARP entries, mapping IP address to MAC addresses that aren't correct for the LAN:

```
# arp -a
```

This analysis requires detailed knowledge of which addresses are supposed to be on the LAN. On a small and/or specialized LAN (such as a DMZ), look for unexpected IP addresses.

Unusual Scheduled Tasks

Look for cron jobs scheduled by root and any other UID 0 accounts:

```
# crontab -u root -l
```

Look for unusual system-wide cron jobs:

```
# cat /etc/crontab
# ls /etc/cron.*
```

Applying Lessons Learned

- Start with WHY for any security initiative.
- Create a security awareness / engagement position – someone with soft skills.
- Partner with or have someone from Communications / Marketing assigned to your security team
- Review your most complex policies or behaviors, how you can you simplify them?

If you think technology can solve your security problems, then you don't understand the problems and you don't understand the technology.

Bruce Schneier

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