Runbook 1

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Document Name | | IRTx Blue Run 1 | Version | V1 | |
| Author | | Braedyn Murtagh | Date Created | 2023-11-15 | |
| Attack Type | | Reverse Shell | Last Modified | 2023-11-15 | |
| Staff Required | | 1 Analyst | Skills Required | Splunk | |
| Document  Description | This run describes how to detect and respond to a potential reverse shell attack. | | | | |
| Step 1 | | Task | | | Complete |
| Alert Monitoring | | Watch the splunk alerts console for incoming alerts.  *NOTE: You may have to manually refresh, we advise refreshing at least once every 30 seconds, so as not to miss any alerts.* | | |  |
| Step 2 | | Task | | | Complete |
| Initial Response | | On receiving a “Console Process Started” alert, initiate a remote (Nutanix) session with the affected machine, and begin triage.  Check for the suspicious process using tools such as ProcExp and Task Manager, terminate if needed. | | |  |
| Step 3 | | Task | | | Complete |
| Prevention | | Isolate the source of the issue, evaluate logs with splunk to find any potential signs of breach.  E.g. *source=”WinEventLog::security” EventCode=4688 “PowerShell”* | | |  |
| Step 4 | | Task | | | Complete |
| Isolation | | If needed, isolate the machine with the vulnerability from the network to prevent further compromise.  Ensure to check with client, to ensure minimal loss of service (CIA:3 – A: Availability) | | |  |

Runbook 2

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Document Name | | IRTx Blue Run 2 | Version | V1 | |
| Author | | Dylan Wondal | Date Created | 2023-11-15 | |
| Attack Type | | SQL Injection | Last Modified | 2023-11-15 | |
| Staff Required | | 1 Analyst | Skills Required | Splunk, SQL | |
| Document  Description | This run describes how to detect and mitigate potential SQL Injection Attacks | | | | |
| Step 1 | | Task | | | Complete |
| Alert Monitoring | | Watch the splunk alerts console for incoming alerts.  *NOTE: You may have to manually refresh, we advise refreshing at least once every 30 seconds, so as not to miss any alerts.* | | |  |
| Step 2 | | Task | | | Complete |
| Investigation | | On receiving a “Potential SQLi Attempt” alert, review logs in splunk to find any potentially suspicious activity.  E.g. *sourcetype=”apache\_error” “Unknown column”* | | |  |
| Step 3 | | Task | | | Complete |
| Evaluation | | Determine if there is a significant risk of password breach, based on the logged queries. | | |  |
| Step 4 | | Task | | | Complete |
| Isolation and/or Mitigation | | IF there is a chance that the system has been further compromised, see run 1 for mitigation processes.  OTHERWISE, If needed, isolate the machine with the vulnerability from the network to prevent further compromise.  Ensure to check with client, to ensure minimal loss of service (CIA:3 – A: Availability) | | |  |

Runbook 3

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Document Name | | IRTx Blue Run 3 | Version | V1 | |
| Author | | Braedyn Murtagh | Date Created | 2023-11-15 | |
| Attack Type | | Malicious File Upload | Last Modified | 2023-11-15 | |
| Staff Required | | 1 Analyst | Skills Required | Splunk | |
| Document  Description | This run describes how to detect and mitigate potential issues caused by malicious files being uploaded | | | | |
| Step 1 | | Task | | | Complete |
| Alert Monitoring | | Watch the splunk alerts console for incoming alerts.  *NOTE: You may have to manually refresh, we advise refreshing at least once every 30 seconds, so as not to miss any alerts.* | | |  |
| Step 2 | | Task | | | Complete |
| Investigation | | On receiving a “Potentially Malicious Upload Access” alert, review logs in splunk to find any potentially suspicious activity.  E.g. *sourcetype=”combinedaccess” “uploads”*  *NOTE: If a “Console process started” alert was also triggered, go directly to run 1 for processing and mitigation.* | | |  |
| Step 3 | | Task | | | Complete |
| Locate File | | Initiate a remote connection (either Nutanix or FTP, where applicable) to the affected machine. Locate and isolate the malicious file.  Be sure to remove the malicious file from the uploads folder. Process and analyse the file for traces back to the file’s source. | | |  |
| Step 4 | | Task | | | Complete |
| Mitigation | | Temporarily disable uploads until a patch can be devised.  Ensure to check with client, to ensure minimal loss of service (CIA:3 – A: Availability) | | |  |