



Ransomware protection

ONTAP 9

NetApp

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Ransomware protection

Autonomous Ransomware Protection overview

Beginning with ONTAP 9.10.1, the Autonomous Ransomware Protection (ARP) feature uses workload analysis in NAS (NFS and SMB) environments to proactively detect and warn about abnormal activity that might indicate a ransomware attack.

When an attack is suspected, ARP also creates new Snapshot copies, in addition to existing protection from scheduled Snapshot copies.

The ARP feature is enabled with the following licenses.

ONTAP releases	License
ONTAP 9.11.1 and later	Anti_ransomware
ONTAP 9.10.1	MT_EK_MGMT (Multi-Tenant Key Management)

- If you are upgrading to ONTAP 9.11.1 or later and ARP is already configured on your system, you do not need to purchase the new Anti-ransomware license. For new ARP configurations, the new license is required.
- If you are reverting from ONTAP 9.11.1 or later to ONTAP 9.10.1, and you have enabled ARP with the Anti-ransomware license, you will see a warning message and might need to reconfigure ARP. [Learn about reverting ARP](#).

You can configure ARP on a per-volume basis using either ONTAP System Manager or the ONTAP command line interface (CLI).

ONTAP ransomware protection strategy

An effective ransomware detection strategy should include more than a single layer of protection.

An analogy would be the safety features of a vehicle. You wouldn't want to rely on a single feature, such as a seatbelt, to completely protect you in an accident. Air bags, anti-lock brakes, and forward-collision warning are all additional safety features that will lead to a much better outcome. Ransomware protection should be viewed in the same way.

While ONTAP includes features like FPolicy, Snapshot copies, SnapLock, and Active IQ Digital Advisor to help protect from ransomware, the following information focuses on the ONTAP ARP on-box feature with machine-learning capabilities.

To learn more about ONTAP's other anti-ransomware features, see: [TR-4572: NetApp Solution for Ransomware](#).

What ONTAP ARP detects

There are two types of ransomware attacks:

1. Denial of service to files by encrypting data.

The attacker withholds access to this data unless a ransom is paid.

2. Theft of sensitive proprietary data.

The attacker threatens to release this data to the public domain unless a ransom is paid.

ONTAP ARP addresses the first type, with an anti-ransomware detection mechanism that is based on:

1. Identification of the incoming data as encrypted or plaintext.
2. Analytics, which detects
 - High data *entropy* (an evaluation of the randomness of data in a file)
 - A surge in abnormal volume activity with data encryption
 - An extension that does not conform to the normal extension type



No ransomware detection or prevention system can completely guarantee safety from a ransomware attack. While it's possible an attack might go undetected, NetApp ARP acts as an important additional layer of defense if anti-virus software has failed to detect an intrusion. ARP can detect the spread of most ransomware attacks after only a small number of files are encrypted, take action automatically to protect data, and alert you that a suspected attack is happening.

How to recover data in ONTAP after a ransomware attack

When an attack is suspected, the system takes a volume Snapshot copy at that point in time and locks that copy. If the attack is confirmed later, the volume can be restored to this proactively taken snapshot, minimizing the data loss.

Locked Snapshot copies cannot be deleted by normal means. However, if you decide later to mark the attack as a false positive, the locked copy will be deleted.

With the knowledge of the affected files and the time of attack, it is possible to selectively recover the affected files from various Snapshot copies, rather than simply reverting the whole volume to one of the snapshots.

ARP thus builds on proven ONTAP data protection and disaster recovery technology to respond to ransomware attacks. See the following topics for more information on recovering data.

- [Recover from Snapshot copies \(System Manager\)](#)
- [Restoring files from Snapshot copies \(CLI\)](#)
- [Smart ransomware recovery](#)

Autonomous Ransomware Protection use cases and considerations

ONTAP platform support:

- The Autonomous Ransomware Protection (ARP) feature is available for all on-premises ONTAP systems beginning with ONTAP 9.10.1.
- ARP is not currently available in the following Cloud Volumes ONTAP environments:
 - Amazon FSx
 - Azure

- Google Cloud

Suitable workloads:

- Databases on NFS storage
- Windows or Linux home directories

Because users could create files with extensions that weren't detected in the learning period, there is greater possibility of false positives in this workload.

- Images and video

For example, health care records and Electronic Design Automation (EDA) data.

Beginning with ONTAP 9.12.1, ARP is available for these configurations:

- Volumes protected with SnapMirror
- SVMs protected with SnapMirror
- SVMs enabled for migration (SVM data mobility)

Unsuitable workloads:

- Workloads with a high frequency of file create or delete (hundreds of thousands of files in few seconds; for example, test/dev workloads)
- ARP depends on the ability to recognize an unusual surge in file create or delete activity. If the application itself is the source of the file activity, it cannot be effectively distinguished from ransomware activity
- Workloads where the application or the host encrypts data
ARP depends on distinguishing incoming data as encrypted or unencrypted. If the application itself is encrypting the data, then the effectiveness of the feature is reduced. However, the feature can still work based on file activity (create, delete, and overwrite) and file type.

Unsupported system configurations:

- SAN environments
- ONTAP S3 environments
- VMDKs on NFS

Volume requirements:

- Less than 100% full
- Junction path must be active

Unsupported volume types:

- Offline volumes
- Restricted volumes
- SnapMirror-protected volumes (ONTAP 9.11.1 and earlier releases)
- SnapLock volumes
- FlexGroup volumes

- FlexCache volumes (the anti-ransomware feature is supported on origin FlexVol volumes but not on cache volumes)
- SAN-only volumes
- Volumes of stopped storage VMs
- Root volumes of storage VMs

SnapMirror and ARP interoperability

Beginning with ONTAP 9.12.1, ARP is supported on SnapMirror destination volumes. If a SnapMirror source volume is ARP-enabled, the SnapMirror destination volume automatically acquires the ARP configuration state of source volume.

While the destination volume consists of read-only (RO) Snapshot copies, no ARP processing is done on its data. However, when the SnapMirror destination volume is converted to read-write (RW), ARP is automatically enabled on the RW-converted destination volume. The destination volume does not require any additional learning procedure besides what is already recorded on the source volume.

ARP performance and frequency considerations

The ARP feature can have a minimal impact on system performance as measured in throughput and peak IOPS. The impact of the anti-ransomware feature is highly dependent on volume workloads. For most typical or common workloads, the following configuration limits are recommended:

Workload characteristics	Recommended volume limit per node	Performance degradation when per-node volume limit is exceeded *
Read-intensive or the data can be compressed.	150	4% of maximum IOPS
Write-intensive and the data cannot be compressed.	60	10% of maximum IOPS

* System performance is not degraded beyond these percentages regardless of the number of volumes added in excess of the recommended limits.

Because ARP analytics are run in a prioritized sequence, as the number of protected volumes increases, analytics are run on each volume less frequently.

How automatic Snapshot copies work when ransomware is detected

In order to obtain the best possible recovery point, ARP creates an automatic Snapshot copy as soon as it detects abnormal file activity. However, ARP does not immediately flag an alert; rather, analytics need to run and confirm that the suspicious activity matches a ransomware profile before generating an alert. This process could take up to 60 minutes. If the analytics determines the activity is not suspicious, then an alert is not generated, but the automatically created Snapshot copy remains present on the file system for a minimum of two days.

Beginning with ONTAP 9.11.1, you can control the number and retention period for ARP Snapshot copies that are automatically generated in response to suspected ransomware attacks. Learn how to [modify options for automatic Snapshot copies](#).

Enable Autonomous Ransomware Protection

Beginning with ONTAP 9.10.1, Autonomous Ransomware Protection (ARP) can be enabled on new or existing volumes. You first enable ARP in learning mode, in which the system analyzes the workload to characterize normal behavior, then you switch to active mode, in which abnormal activity is flagged for your evaluation.

What you'll need

- A storage VM enabled for NFS or SMB (or both).
- The correct license is installed for your ONTAP version.

ONTAP releases	License
ONTAP 9.8-9.10.1	MT_EK_MGMT (Multi-Tenant Key Management)
ONTAP 9.11.1 and later	Anti_ransomware

- An NAS workload with clients configured.
- The volume to be protected must have an active junction-path.
- Optional but recommended: The EMS system is configured to send email notifications, which will include notices of ARP activity. For more information, see [Configure EMS events to send email notifications](#).

About this task

NetApp ARP includes an initial learning period (also known as “dry run”), in which an ONTAP system learns which file extensions are valid and uses the analyzed data to develop alert profiles. After running ARP in learning mode for enough time to assess workload characteristics, you can switch to active mode and start protecting your data. Anti-ransomware continues to collect and analyze data to refine alert profiles.

During the learning period, the system automatically learns the workload characteristics of a configured volume, performing special observations and pattern analysis.

A learning period of 30 days is recommended. Although you can switch from learning to active mode anytime, switching early may lead to too many false positives.

In the ONTAP CLI, you can use the `security anti-ransomware volume workload-behavior show` command to show file extensions detected to date. However, it is recommended that you not use this tool to shorten the learning period.

You can enable ARP on an existing volume, or you can create a new volume and enable ARP from the beginning.



In existing volumes, learning and active modes only apply to newly-written data, not to already existing data in the volume. The existing data is not scanned and analyzed, because the characteristics of earlier normal data traffic are assumed based on the new data after the volume is enabled for ARP.

In the ONTAP CLI, a new command family has been introduced to manage this feature: `security anti-ransomware volume`. You can also use the `volume modify` command with the `-anti-ransomware` parameter to manage the feature.

Example 1. Steps

System Manager

1. Click **Storage > Volumes** and then select the volume you want to protect.
2. In the **Security** tab of the **Volumes** overview, click **Status** to switch from Disabled to Enabled in learning-mode in the **Anti-ransomware** box.
3. When the learning period is over, switch ARP to active mode.
 - a. Click **Storage > Volumes** and then select the volume that is ready for active mode.
 - b. In the **Security** tab of the **Volumes** overview, click **Switch** to active mode in the Anti-ransomware box.
4. You can always verify the ARP state of the volume in the **Anti-ransomware** box.
To display ARP status for all volumes: In the **Volumes** pane, click **Show/Hide**, then ensure that **Anti-ransomware** status is checked.

CLI

1. Modify an existing volume to enable ransomware protection in learning mode:

```
security anti-ransomware volume dry-run -volume vol_name -vserver svm_name
```

You can also enable ransomware with the volume modify command:

```
volume modify -volume vol_name -vserver svm_name -anti-ransomware-state dry-run
```

At the CLI, you can also create a new volume with anti-ransomware protection enabled before provisioning data.

```
volume create -volume vol_name -vserver svm_name -aggregate aggr_name -size nn -anti-ransomware-state dry-run -junction-path /path_name
```



You should always enable ARP initially in the dry-run state. Beginning with the active state can lead to excessive false positive reports.

2. When the learning period is over, modify the protected volume to switch to active mode:

```
security anti-ransomware volume enable -volume vol_name -vserver svm_name
```

You can also switch to active mode with the modify volume command:

```
volume modify -volume vol_name -vserver svm_name -anti-ransomware-state active
```

3. Verify the ARP state of the volume.

```
security anti-ransomware volume show
```


Enable Autonomous Ransomware Protection by default in new volumes

Beginning with ONTAP 9.10.1, you can configure storage VMs (SVMs) such that new volumes are enabled by default for Autonomous Ransomware Protection (ARP) in learning mode.

What you'll need

- The correct license is installed for your ONTAP version.


ONTAP releases	License
ONTAP 9.11.1 and later	Anti_ransomware
ONTAP 9.8-9.10.1	MT_EK_MGMT (Multi-Tenant Key Management)

About this task

New volumes are created by default with ARP in disabled mode, but you can change this setting in System Manager and at the CLI. Volumes enabled by default are set to ARP in learning mode.

Example 2. Steps

System Manager

1. Click **Storage > Storage VMs** and then select the storage VM for default anti-virus.
2. In the **Settings** tab, [in the **Security** section], click  in the **Anti-ransomware** box, then check the box to enable ARP for NAS volumes.

CLI

1. Modify an existing SVM to enable ARP by default in new volumes:

```
vserver modify -vserver svm_name -anti-ransomware-default-volume-state dry-run
```

At the CLI, you can also create a new SVM with ARP enabled by default for new volumes.

```
vserver create -vserver svm_name -anti-ransomware-default-volume-state dry-run [other parameters as needed]
```

Pause Autonomous Ransomware Protection to exclude workload events from analysis

If you are expecting unusual workload events, you can temporarily suspend and resume Autonomous Ransomware Protection (ARP) analysis at any time.

What you'll need

- ARP is running in learning or active mode.

About this task

During an ARP pause, no events are logged nor are any actions for new writes. However, the analytics operation continues for earlier logs in the background.



Do not use the anti-ransomware disable function to pause analytics. Doing so disables ARP on the volume and all the existing information around learned workload behavior is lost. This would require a restart of the learning period.

Example 3. Steps

System Manager

1. Click **Storage > Volumes** and then select the volume where you want to pause ARP.
2. In the Security tab of the Volumes overview, click **Pause anti-ransomware** in the **Anti-ransomware** box.

CLI

Pause ARP on a volume:

```
security anti-ransomware volume pause -vserver svm_name -volume vol_name
```

To resume processing, use the `resume` parameter.

```
security anti-ransomware volume resume -vserver svm_name -volume vol_name
```

Respond to abnormal activity.

When Autonomous Ransomware Protection (ARP) detects abnormal activity in a protected volume, it issues a warning. You should evaluate the notification to determine whether the activity is expected and acceptable, or whether an attack is under way.

What you'll need

- ARP is running in active mode.

About this task

ARP displays a list of suspected files when it detects any combination of high data entropy, abnormal volume activity with data encryption, and unusual file extensions.

When the warning is issued, you can respond by marking the file activity in one of two ways:

- False positive

The identified file type is expected in your workload and can be ignored.

- Potential ransomware attack

The identified file type is unexpected in your workload and should be treated as a potential attack.

In both cases, normal monitoring resumes after updating and clearing the notices; ARP records your evaluation, logs are updated with the new file types and using them for future analysis. However, in the case of a suspected attack, you must determine whether it is an attack, respond to it if it is, and restore protected data before clearing the notices. [Learn more about how to recover from a ransomware attack.](#)



There are no notices to clear if you restored an entire volume.

Example 4. Steps

System Manager

1. When you receive an “abnormal activity” notification, click on the link or navigate to the **Security** tab of the **Volumes** overview.

Warnings are displayed in the Overview pane of the Events window.

2. When a “Detected abnormal volume activity” message is displayed, view the suspect files.

In the **Security** tab, click View **Suspected File Types**.

3. In the **Suspected File Types** dialog box, examine each file type and mark it as either “False Positive” or “Potential Ransomware attack”.

If you selected this value...	Take this action...
False Positive	Click Update and Clear Suspect File Types to record your decision and resume normal anti-ransomware monitoring.
Potential Ransomware Attack	Respond to the attack and restore protected data. Then click Update and Clear Suspect File Types to record your decision and resume normal ARP monitoring. There are no suspect file types to clear if you restored an entire volume.

CLI

1. When you receive a notification of a suspected ransomware attack, verify the time and severity of the attack:

```
security anti-ransomware volume show -vserver svm_name -volume vol_name
```

Sample output:

```
Vserver Name: vs0
Volume Name: vol1
State: enabled
Attack Probability: moderate
Attack Timeline: 9/14/2021 01:03:23
Number of Attacks: 1
```

You can also check EMS messages:

```
event log show -message-name callhome.arw.activity.seen
```

2. Generate an attack report and note the output location:

```
security anti-ransomware volume attack generate-report -volume vol_name
-dest-path file_location/
```

Sample output:

Report "report_file_vs0_voll_14-09-2021_01-21-08" available at path "vs0:voll/"

3. View the report on an admin client system. For example:

```
[root@rhel8 mnt]# cat report_file_vs0_voll_14-09-2021_01-21-08

19  "9/14/2021 01:03:23"    test_dir_1/test_file_1.jpg.lckd
20  "9/14/2021 01:03:46"    test_dir_2/test_file_2.jpg.lckd
21  "9/14/2021 01:03:46"    test_dir_3/test_file_3.png.lckd`
```

4. Take one of the following actions based on your evaluation of the file extensions:

- False positive

Enter the following command to record your decision – adding the new extension to the list of those allowed – and resume normal anti-ransomware monitoring:

```
anti-ransomware volume attack clear-suspect -vserver svm_name -volume vol_name [extension identifiers] -false-positive true
```

Use one of the following parameters to identify the extensions:

`[-seq-no integer]` Sequence number of the file in the suspect list.

`[-extension text, ...]` File extensions

`[-start-time date_time -end-time date_time]` Starting and ending times for the range of files to be cleared, in the form "MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS".

- Potential ransomware attack

Respond to the attack and restore data. Then enter the following command to record your decision and resume normal ARP monitoring:

```
anti-ransomware volume attack clear-suspect -vserver svm_name -volume vol_name [extension identifiers] -false-positive false
```

Use one of the following parameters to identify the extensions:

`[-seq-no integer]` Sequence number of the file in the suspect list

`[-extension text, ...]` File extension

`[-start-time date_time -end-time date_time]` Starting and ending times for the range of files to be cleared, in the form "MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS".

There are no suspect file types to clear if you restored an entire volume.

Restore data after a ransomware attack

Snapshot copies named "Anti_ransomware_backup" are created when Autonomous Ransomware Protection (ARP) detects a potential attack. You can restore data from these ARP copies or other Snapshot copies.



If a ransomware attack occurs, see the Knowledge Base article [Ransomware prevention and recovery in ONTAP](#) for additional information on recovery and future mitigation.

What you'll need

- ARP enabled
- Reports from potential ransomware attacks

Example 5. Steps

System Manager

1. Display the Snapshot copies in volumes identified in a potential attack:
Click **Storage > Volumes**, select the volume, then click the Snapshot Copies tab.
2. Restore the desired copies according to these instructions:
[Recover from Snapshot copies](#)

CLI

1. Display the Snapshot copies in volumes identified in a potential attack:
`volume snapshot show -vserver svm_name -volume vol_name`
2. Restore the desired copies according to these instructions:
[Restoring files from Snapshot copies](#)

Modify options for automatic Snapshot copies

Beginning with ONTAP 9.11.1, you can use the CLI to control the number and retention period for Autonomous Ransomware Protection (ARP) Snapshot copies that are automatically generated in response to suspected ransomware attacks.

Note: The `vserver options` command is a hidden command. To view the man page, enter `man vserver options` at the ONTAP CLI.

The following options for automatic Snapshot copies can be modified:

arw.snap.max.count

Specifies the maximum number of ARP Snapshot copies that can exist in a volume at any given time. Older copies are deleted to ensure that the total number of ARP Snapshot copies are within this specified limit.

arw.snap.create.interval.hours

Specifies the interval (in hours) between ARP Snapshot copies. A new Snapshot copy will be created when an attack is suspected and the copy created previously is older than this specified interval.

arw.snap.normal.retain.interval.hours

Specifies the duration (in hours) for which an ARP Snapshot copy is retained. When an ARP Snapshot copy becomes this old, any other ARP Snapshot copy created before the latest copy to reach this age is deleted. No ARP Snapshot copy can be older than this duration.

arw.snap.max.retain.interval.days

Specifies the maximum duration (in days) for which an ARP Snapshot copy can be retained. Any ARP Snapshot copy older than this duration will be deleted if there is no attack reported on the volume.

arw.snap.create.interval.hours.post.max.count

Specifies the interval (in hours) between ARP Snapshot copies when the volume already contains the maximum number of ARP Snapshot copies. When the maximum number is reached, an ARP Snapshot copy is deleted to make room for a new copy. The new ARP Snapshot copy creation speed can be reduced to retain the older copy using this option. If the volume already contains maximum number of ARP Snapshot copies, then this interval specified in this option is used for next ARP Snapshot copy creation, instead of `arw.snap.create.interval.hours`.

arw.surge.snap.interval.days

Specifies the interval (in days) between ARP surge Snapshot copies. A new ARP Snapshot surge copy is created when there is a surge in IO traffic and the last created ARP Snapshot copy is older than this specified interval. This option also specifies the duration (in days) for which an ARP surge Snapshot copy is retained.

CLI procedure

To show all current ARP Snapshot copy settings, enter:

```
vserver options -vserver svm_name arw*
```

To show selected current ARP Snapshot copy settings, enter:

```
vserver options -vserver svm_name -option-name arw_setting_name
```

To modify ARP Snapshot copy settings, enter:

```
vserver options -vserver svm_name -option-name arw_setting_name -option-value  
arw_setting_value
```

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