Enterprise Security Management

Cybersecurity

Network Security Day 3

10.3 - Network Security - Enterprise Security

Class Preparation

1. Check into BCS
2. Update your git repository with `` `git pull` ``
3. Login to Azure and start the *Network Security* lab
    - Login/RDP when up (`azadmin/p4ssw0rd*`)
    - In your Windows VM, launch Hyper-V Manager and start the *Security Onion* VM
    - Login to the VM (`sysadmin/cybersecurity`)

Homeworks Due

- Unit 9 (Networking 2): due Sunday December 6
- Unit 10 (Network Security): due Sunday December 13

Upcoming Units

- Week 11: Cloud Sec. & Virtualization (12/05 - 12/12)
- Week 12: Project Week (12/14 - 12/19)
- Week 13: Cryptography (1/04 - 1/09)

Schedule Notes

Project 1 (Individual; Required)

- Mon 12/14 - Sat 12/19

Winter Break - No Class

- Last class on Sat 12/19
- Off: Mon 12/21 - Sat 1/02
- Return on Monday 1/04

Schedule Change

- Crypto delayed until after Winter Break

Class Objectives

By the end of class, you will be able to:

01 Analyze indicators of attack for persistent threats.

02 Use enterprise security management to expand an investigation.

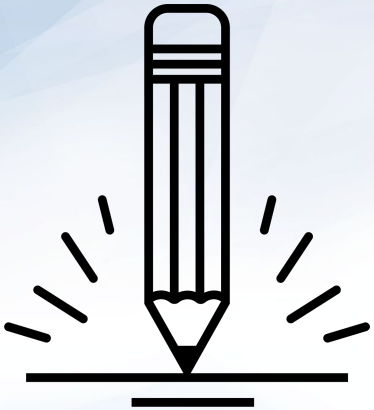
03 Use OSSEC endpoint reporting agents as part of a host-based IDS alert system.

04 Investigate threats using various analysis tools.

05 Escalate alerts to senior incident handlers.

Before we get started, we need to launch an instance of **Security Onion**.

This will generate alert data that will be used to complete the labs.



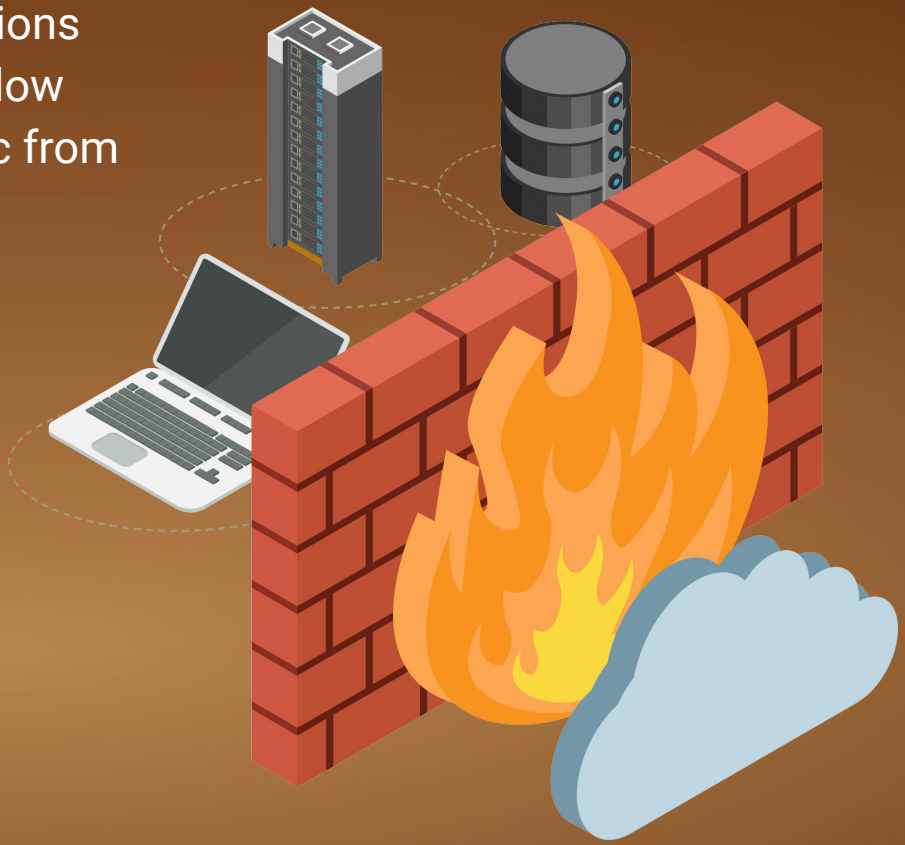
Activity: Security Onion Setup (01_Security_Onion_Setup)

Follow along as we set up Security Onion and generate alert data.

Suggested Time:
10 Minutes

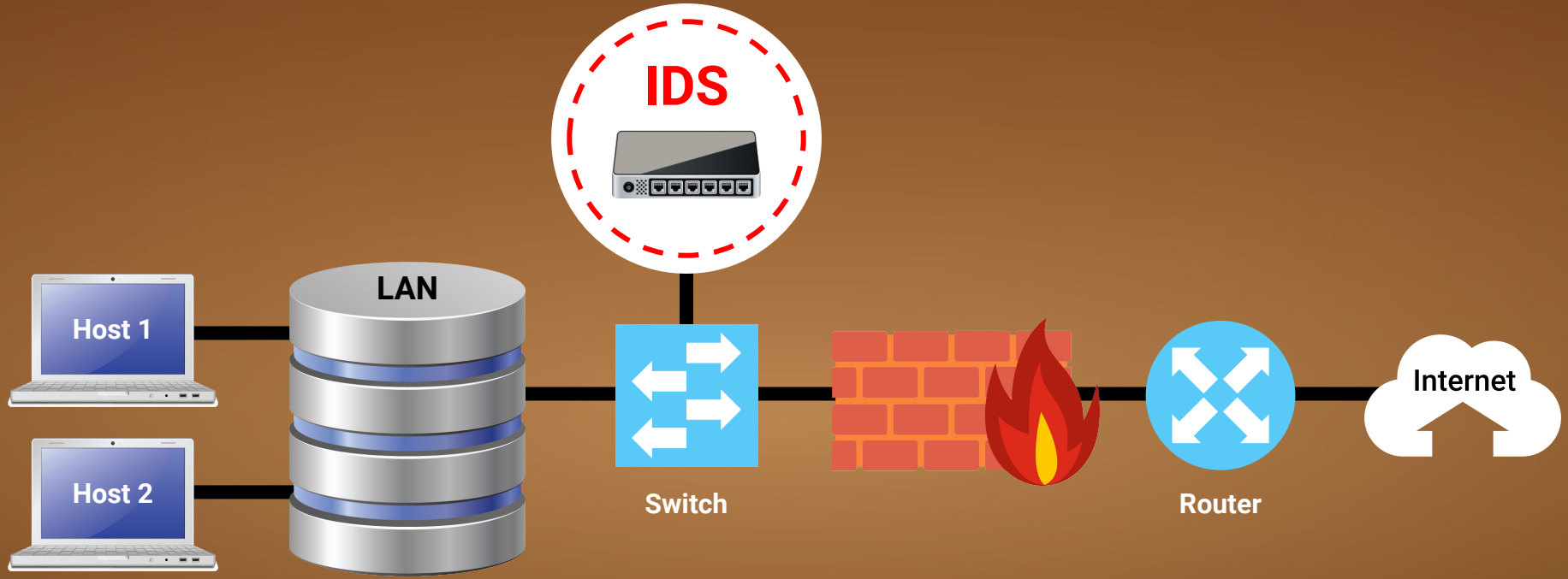
Firewall Recap

Firewalls protect networks by making decisions based on rules. Firewalls are designed to allow traffic from trusted sources and block traffic from untrusted sources.



IDS Recap

An IDS is like a firewall that reads the data in the packets it inspects, issues alerts, and blocks malicious traffic (if configured to do so).



IDS Recap

There are many varieties of intrusion detection systems, but last class we focused on **Snort**, the world's most popular open-source solution.

- **Network security monitoring (NSM)** is the process of identifying weaknesses in a network's defense.
- It also provides organizations with situational awareness of their network.

Alert: C2 Beacon

In the next activity, we will apply our knowledge of NSM to an attack that targets a Command and Control (C2 or C&C) server.

C2

Command and Control (C2)

C2 servers are used to create a specific type of alert for attacks that use persistence as part of its attack campaign.

- Infected hosts make callbacks to C2 servers.
- These callbacks (referred to as "keep alives") serve as beacons that keep the back channel open to enable access in and out of the network at all times.

ST	CNT	Sensor	Alert ID	Date/Time	Src IP	SPort	Dst IP	DPort	Event Message
RT	1	instructor-virtualbox-eth1-1	3.1573	2020-03-05 19:02:50	67.18...	80	192.168.204.137	49159	ET TROJAN W32/Asprox.ClickFraudBot CnC Beac...
RT	2	instructor-virtualbox-eth1-1	3.1586	2020-03-05 19:02:50	70.32...	8080	192.168.204.137	49173	ET TROJAN W32/Asprox.ClickFraudBot CnC Beac...
RT	9	instructor-virtualbox-eth1-1	3.1598	2020-03-05 19:02:50	46.16...	80	192.168.204.137	49182	ET TROJAN Win32/Zemot Fake Search Page
RT	1	instructor-virtualbox-eth1-1	3.1608	2020-03-05 19:02:52	128.1...	80	192.168.204.137	49646	ET CURRENT_EVENTS DRIVEBY Nuclear EK La...
RT	13	instructor-virtualbox-eth1-1	3.1609	2020-03-05 19:02:52	128.1...	80	192.168.204.137	49646	ET CURRENT_EVENTS Nuclear EK Landing Jan 1...

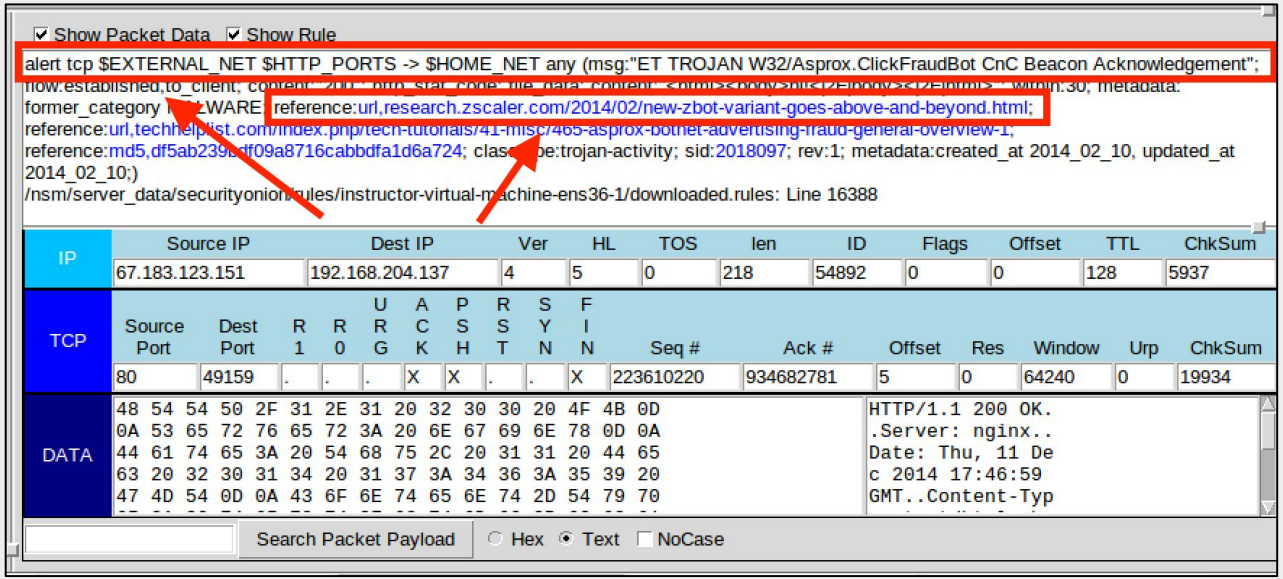
Alert identified as a C2 beacon acknowledgement

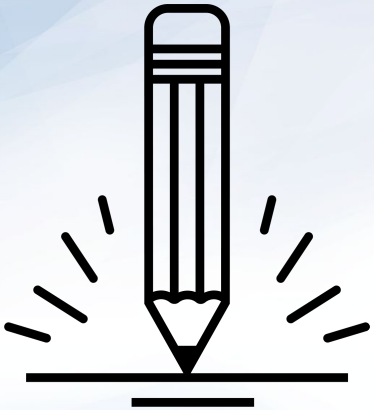
Command and Control (C2)

Writers of Snort rules can include a reference URL in the Snort rule option.

Snort rules can include links to help network defenders establish TTPs regarding their attackers.

With this information, network defenders can form mitigation strategies to help improve their security posture.





Activity: C2 Beacon (04_C2_Beacon)

In this activity, you will establish an attacker profile that includes the TTPs used by the adversary in an emerging threat: a C2 beacon acknowledgement.

Suggested Time:
20 Minutes

Now that we've learned about the benefits of using firewalls and NSM, we'll cover the more all-encompassing **enterprise security monitoring (ESM)**, which includes endpoint telemetry.

OSSEC

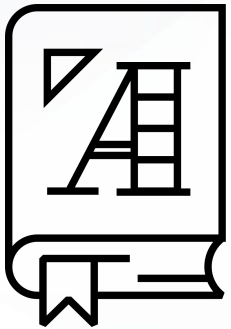
Remember that firewalls and NSMs cannot see inside encrypted traffic.

- In most cases, malware will be transmitted from attacker to victim in an encrypted state to hide its presence and intent. This also serves as a method of obfuscation to bypass IDS detection engines.
- Malware cannot activate in the encrypted state. It must be decrypted before it can launch. This can only happen after it's been installed on the victim's machine.
- This is where ESM and, more specifically, endpoint telemetry become relevant.

OSSEC

ESMs use OSSEC to provide visibility at the host-level, where malware infection takes place after it's decrypted.

- OSSEC is the industry's most widely used host-based IDS (HIDS).
- It has many configuration options and can be tailored to the needs of any organization.

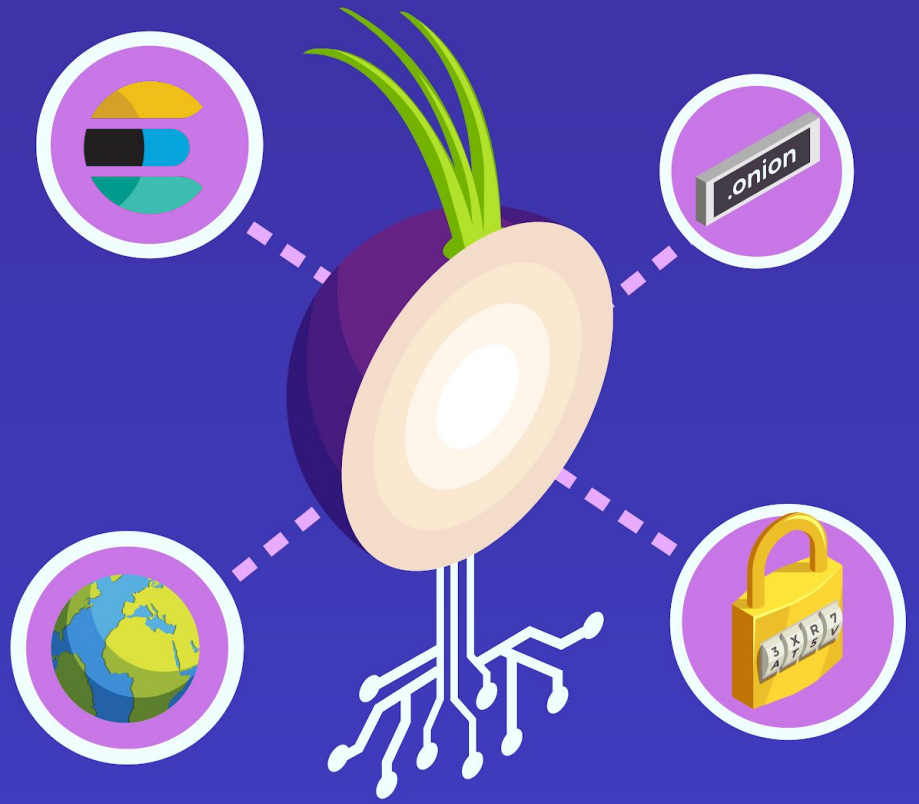


Endpoint telemetry
is essentially host-based monitoring of system data.

OSSEC

OSSEC agents are deployed to hosts and collect syslog data.

- This data generates alerts that are sent to the centralized server, Security Onion.
- Security administrators can then use Security Onion to form a detailed understanding of the situation and reconstruct a crime.



Elastic Stack

OSSEC monitors syslog data, but security admins use three other important tools to fully analyze packet captures.

(elastic.co)

Elastic Stack

These tools are collectively known as **Elastic (ELK) Stack**, the engine that operates within Security Onion.

The heart of Elastic Stack, a distributed, restful search and analytics engine capable of addressing thousands of data points seen within network traffic.

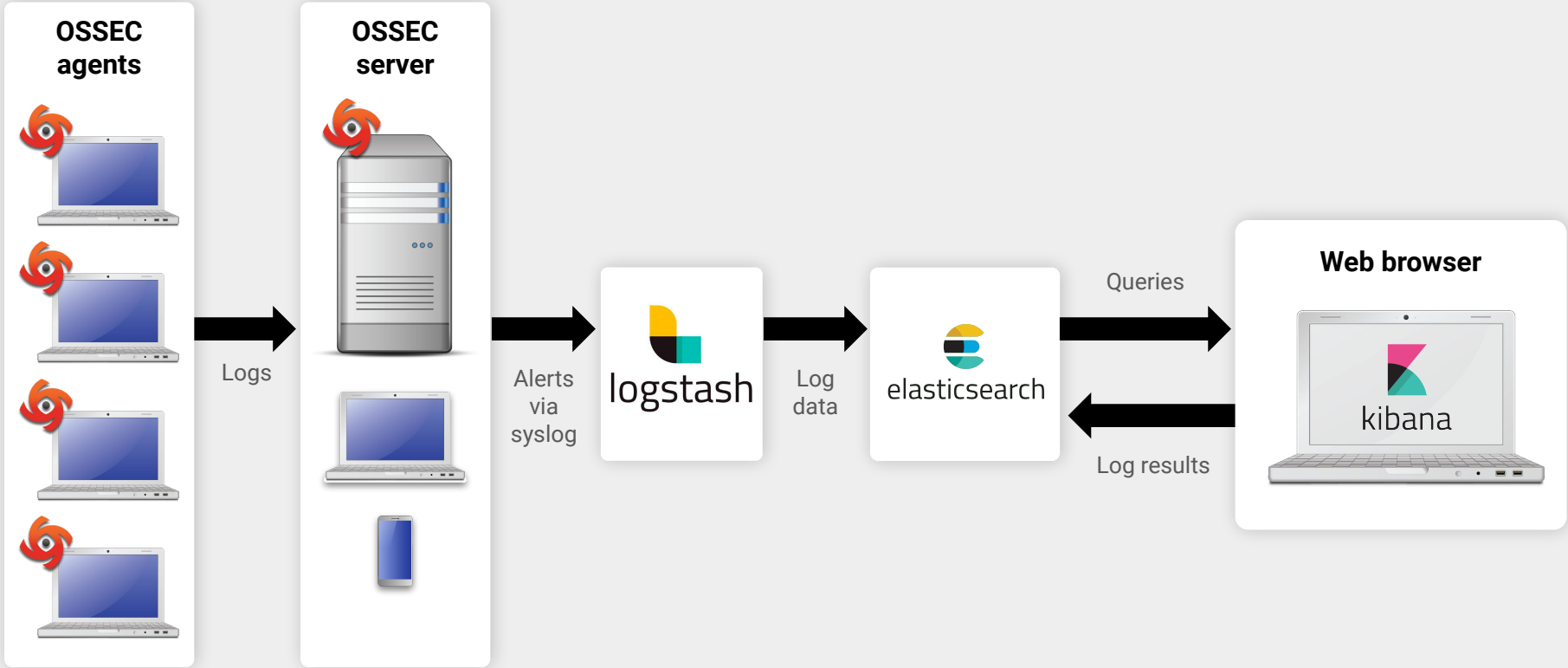
Helps security administrators located the expected and uncover the unexpected.

Open-source, server-side data processing pipeline built into Security Onion.

Ingests data from many sources at the same time by transforming it and sending it to designated log files, referred to as stashes.

A browser-based visualization interface. It uses thousands of data points from the Elastic Stack as its core engine.

Elastic Stack



Elastic Stack

01 OSSEC generates an alert.

02 OSSEC sends alert data gathered from syslog to Security Onion's OSSEC server.

03 The OSSEC-generated syslog alert is written to Logstash for storage.

04 Log data is ingested into the Elasticsearch analytics engine, which parses hundreds of thousands of data points to prepare for data presentation.

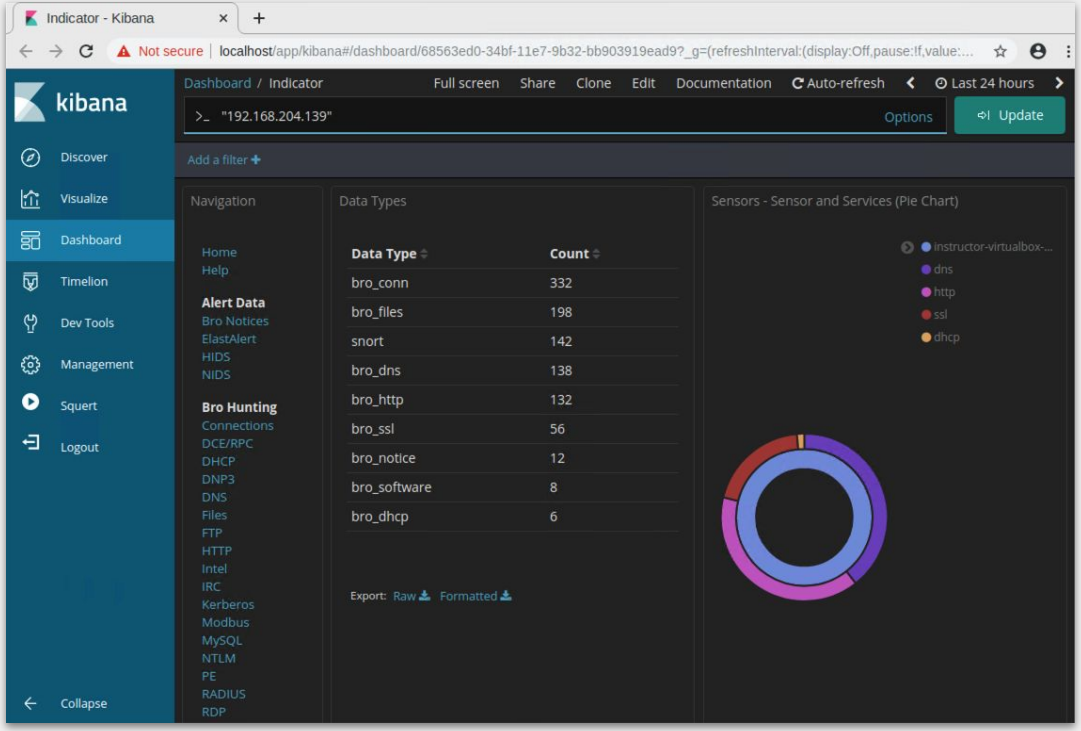
05 Users interact with data through the Kibana's web interface.

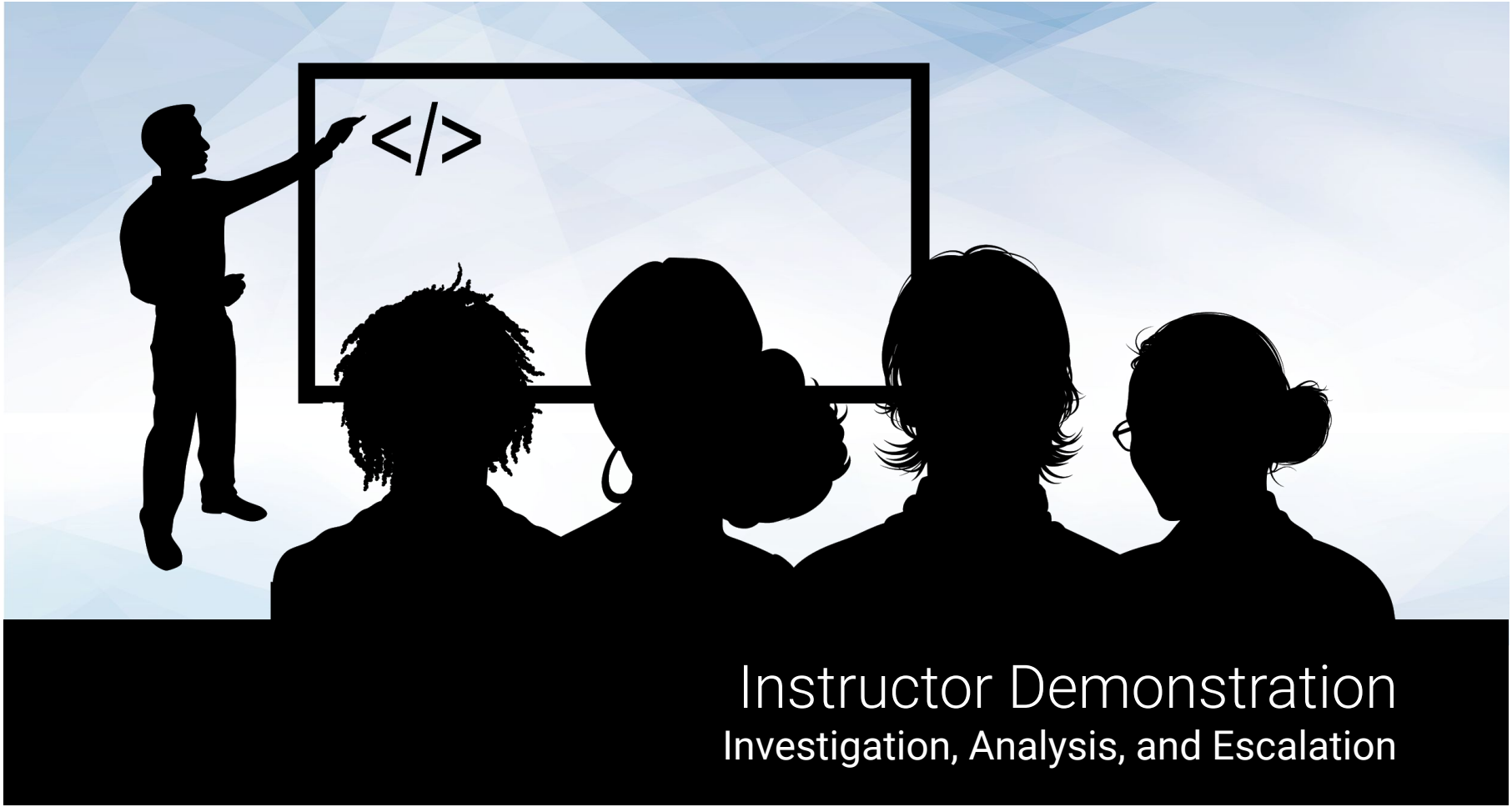
We will use the ESM tools **Squert** and **Kibana** to investigate a network security breach.

Investigation, Analysis, and Escalation Demo

We'll be acting as a junior analyst working in a Security Operations Center.

- Junior analysts belong to a multi-tier group of analysts.
- Junior analysts typically perform the initial triage of alerts and then escalate these events to senior incident responders.





Instructor Demonstration

Investigation, Analysis, and Escalation

Demonstration Recap

In this demonstration, we conducted investigations using various threat hunting techniques. We focused on only a few of the many ways to start an investigation.

01

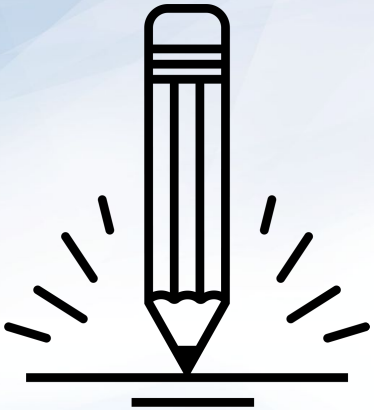
Enterprise security monitoring (ESM) includes endpoint telemetry, host-based monitoring of system data that uses OSSEC collection agents to gather syslog data.

02

To investigate network-based IDS alerts, security administrators must use enterprise security monitoring, which includes visibility into endpoint OSSEC agents.

03

IDS alerts are snapshots in time. They raise questions that need answers. With the use of Security Onion, security admins can use PCAPs to reconstruct a crime.



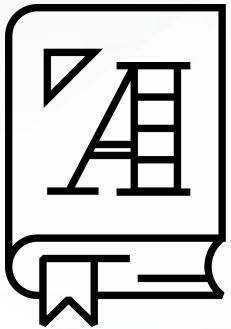
Activity: Investigation, Analysis, and Escalation (06)

In this activity, you will use Squert and Kibana to investigate, analyze, and escalate indicators of attack.

Suggested Time:
20 Minutes

Threat Hunting

Threat intelligence is important at every level of government and public sector organizations, which use it to determine acceptable risk and develop security controls that inform budgets.



Computer and Incident and Response Teams (CIRT), are responsible for establishing **threat intelligence cards**, which document the TTPs used by adversaries to infiltrate a network.

Threat Intelligence: Know Thy Enemy

Understanding what motivates attacks against your organization will help you determine the security measures necessary to defend against them.

01 Hacktivist organizations are politically motivated.

02 Criminal hackers are are financially motivated.

03 Cyber espionage campaigns, typically associated with nation states, steal corporate secrets.

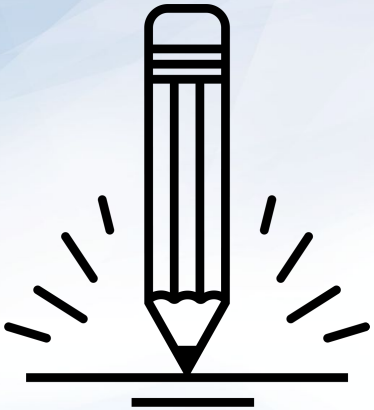
Threat Intelligence Card

When handling a large-scale intrusion, incident responders often struggle to organize intelligence-gathering efforts.

- Threat intelligence cards are shared among the cyber defense community, allowing organizations to benefit from the lessons learned by others.
- The triad of actors, capability, and intent informs situationally aware decision making, enhanced network defense operations, and effective tactical assessments.

TTPs & Examples

Reconnaissance	Information gathering stage against targeted victim. Information sources include: DNS registration websites, LinkedIn, Facebook, Twitter, etc.
Weaponization	After collecting information regarding infrastructure and employees, adversaries have the capability to establish attack vectors and technical profiles of targets such as: logical and administrative security controls, infil/exfil points, etc.
Delivery	The delivery of the weaponized payload, via email, website, USB, etc.
Exploitation	Actively compromise adversary's applications and servers while averting the physical, logical, and administrative controls. Exploiting employees through social engineering. This stage prepares for escalation during the installation phase.
Installation	A.k.a., the persistence preparation phase. Activities include malicious software installation, backdoor implants, persistence mechanism, ie. Cron Jobs, AutoRun keys, services, log file deletion, and timestamp manipulation.
Command & Control (C2)	A command channel, most typically Internet Relay Chat (IRC) , used for remote control of a victim's computer.
Actions on Objectives	After achieving the equivalent of "Hands on Keyboard" access to a victim's systems, adversaries are now able to act their objectives.



Activity: Threat Hunting (09_Threat_Hunting)

In this activity, you will strengthen your knowledge of concepts related to intelligence gathering and incidence response as part of the ESM process.

Use any tool you've learned to hunt for a malicious threat and create a threat intelligence card.

Suggested Time:
45 Minutes

Unit 12 Personal Azure Accounts

For the upcoming Cloud Security and Project Week units, you will need your own **individual Azure accounts**.

You will not be using the cyberxsecurity accounts

Refer to the following guide:

Personal Azure Account Set Up Guide