

CYBER KILL CHAIN

DEFENSE IN DEPTH STRATEGY





AWARDS :

CYBER SECURITY PROFESSIONAL OF THE YEAR 2020 – ASIA , CS Excellence Awards

CYBER SECURITY PROFESSIONAL OF THE YEAR 2019 – APAC , CS Excellence Awards

CYBER SECURITY EDUCATOR OF THE YEAR 2019 – APAC , CS Excellence Awards

CYBER SECURITY PROFESSIONAL OF THE YEAR 2017, Cybersecurity Malaysia

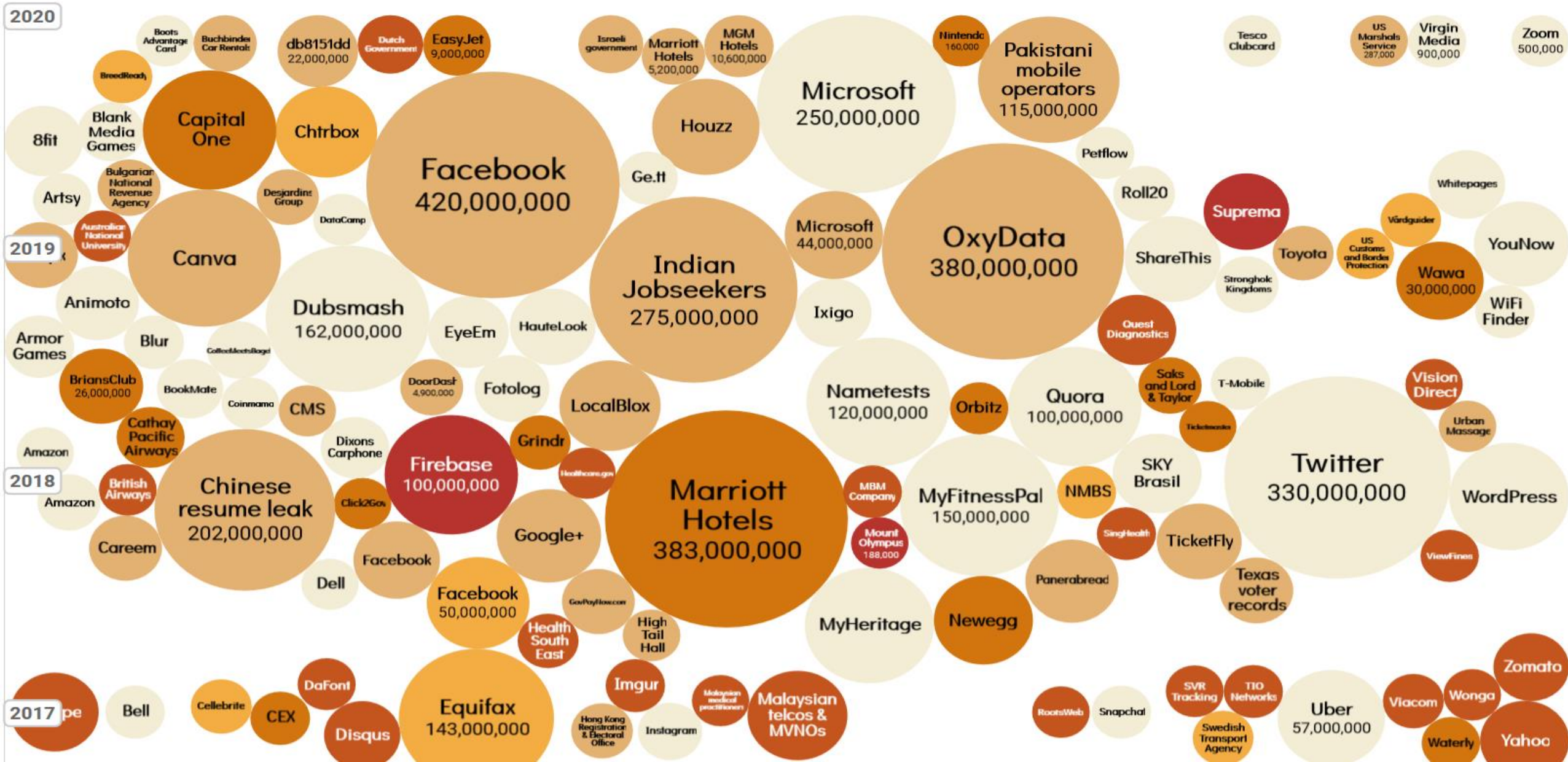
CYBER SECURITY INNOVATION OF THE YEAR 2016, Cybersecurity Malaysia

CYBER SECURITY PROFESSIONAL OF THE YEAR 2014, Cybersecurity Malaysia

CERTIFICATIONS:

ISO 27001 LEAD AUDITOR, CEH, CHFI, ECSP, ECSA, LPT, CSAD, CES, ECSP.NET

FCiSCM, CBAP, MCPD, EDRP, CCII, EMC BIG DATA ASSOCIATE, CPT, CWDP



WHAT IS CYBER KILL CHAIN?

- Lockheed Martin derived the kill chain framework from a **military model** – originally established to identify, prepare to attack, engage, and destroy the target.
- Since its inception, the kill chain has evolved to better anticipate and recognize insider threats, social engineering, advanced ransomware and innovative attacks.
- A **series of steps** that trace stages of a cyberattack from the early reconnaissance stages to the exfiltration of data.
- Helps understand and combat ransomware, security breaches, and advanced persistent attacks (APTs).

WHAT IS CYBER KILL CHAIN?

1.Reconnaissance

Harvesting email addresses,
conference information, etc



3.Delivery

Delivering weaponised bundle to
the victim via meail, web, USB, etc



5.Installation

Installing malware on the asset



7.Actions on Objectives

With "Hands on Keyboard" access,
intruders accomplish their original goal



2.Weaponisation

Coupling exploit with backdoor
into deliverable payload



4.Exploitation

Exploiting a vulnerability to
execute code on a victim's system

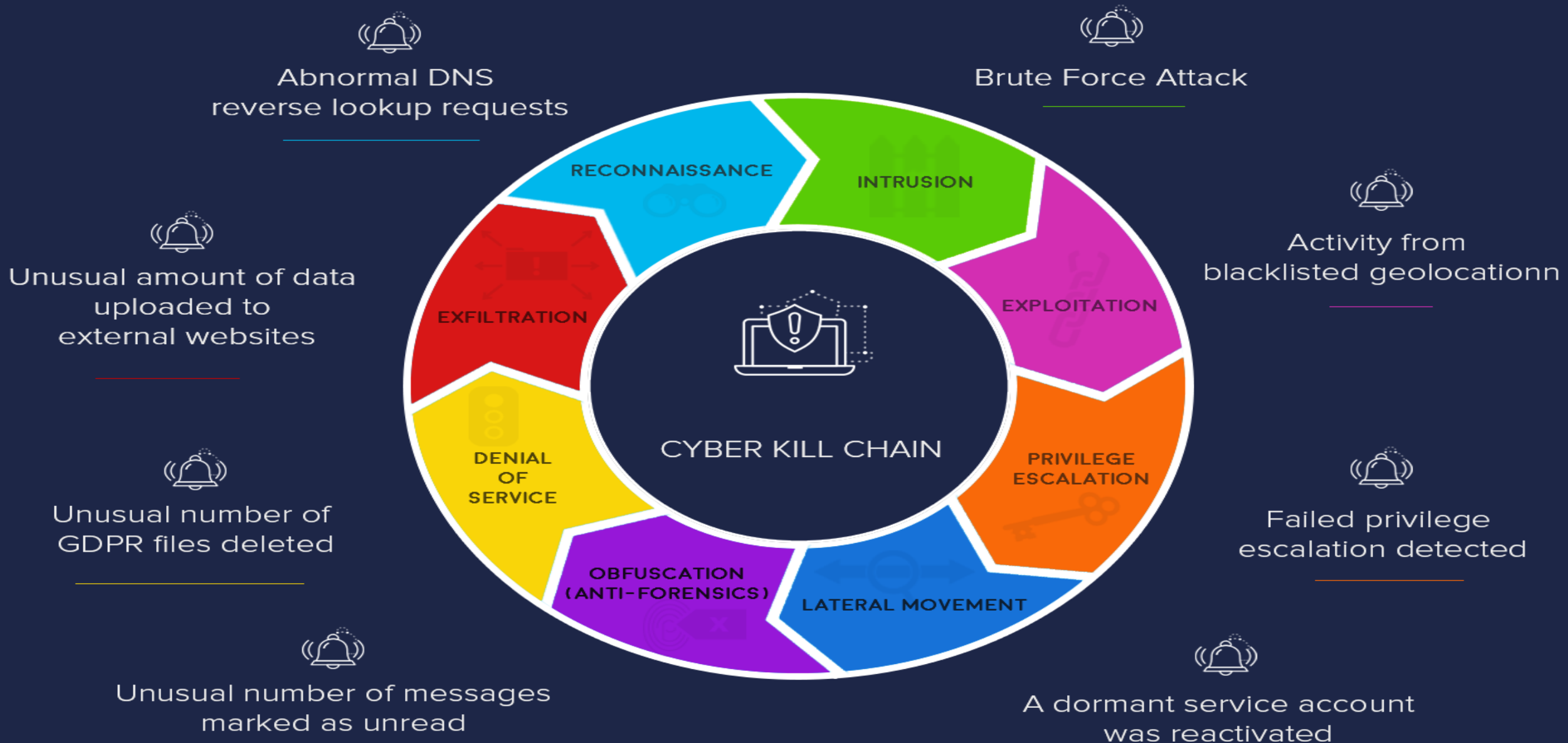


6.Command / Control

Command channel for remote
manipulation of the victim



WHAT IS CYBER KILL CHAIN?



MITRE ATT&CK VS. CYBER KILL CHAIN

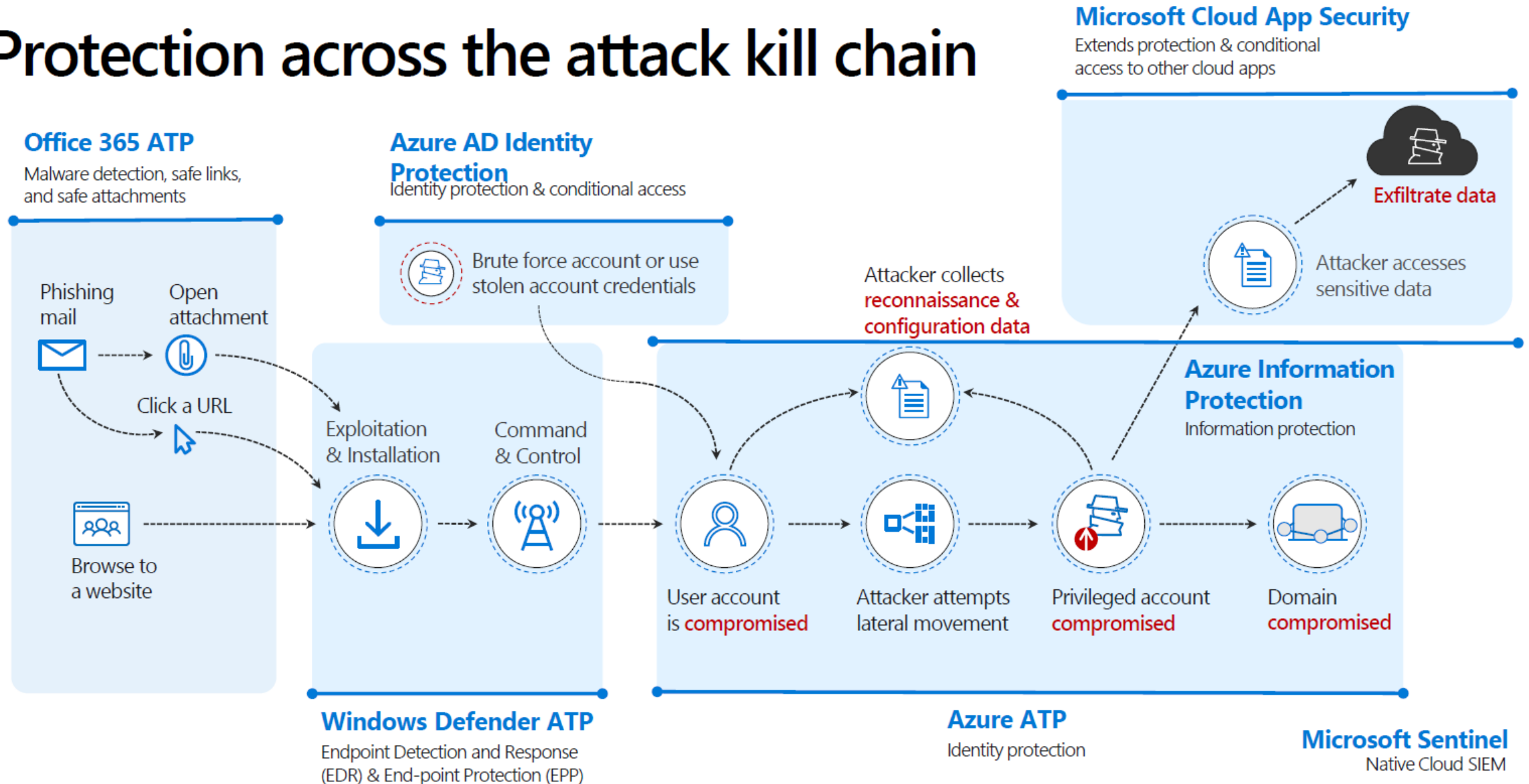
MITRE ATT&CK

- Initial Access
- Execution
- Persistence
- Privilege Escalation
- Defense Evasion
- Credential Access
- Discovery
- Lateral Movement
- Collection
- Exfiltration
- Command and Control

Cyber Kill Chain

- Reconnaissance
- Intrusion
- Exploitation
- Privilege Escalation
- Lateral Movement
- Obfuscation/
Anti-forensics
- Denial of Service
- Exfiltration

Protection across the attack kill chain



DEFENSE IN DEPTH STRATEGY

Cyber Security (Internal)

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Incident Response and Recovery | Configuration Management |
| IT Asset audit | Patch Management |
| Vulnerability Management | Security Governance |
| SIEM & Analytics | Awareness and Training |
| Penetration Testing / Red Teaming | Security Architecture |
| eDiscovery / Forensics | Risk Assessments / Compliance |
| Threat Hunting | Supply Chain Risk Management |

Managed CyberSecurity Partner

| |
|---|
| Managed NAC |
| Managed SIEM |
| Managed Firewalls/IDS/IPS/Web Filtering |
| Managed IPS/IDS |
| eDiscovery/ Forensics Retainer |
| Threat Hunting |

Managed Clients

| |
|--------------------------|
| Endpoint Protection (EP) |
| Endpoint Encryption (EE) |
| Endpoint DLP |
| Endpoint DR |
| Device Authentication |
| VPN Client |

CASB

| |
|-----|
| MDM |
| NCA |
| MFA |

On Premise

Extranet/DMZ

| |
|----------------|
| Firewall |
| IPS |
| Web Filtering |
| Edge DLP |
| Antimalware |
| SSL Decryption |
| WAF |
| FIM |
| EDR |

Servers

| |
|---------------|
| EP |
| DLP |
| EDR |
| FIM |
| DB Encryption |

LAN/WAN

| |
|-------------|
| NAC |
| ACL |
| Wireless ID |
| NMS |

Private Cloud

Extranet/DMZ

| |
|----------|
| Firewall |
| IPS |
| WAF |

Servers

| |
|---------------|
| EP |
| EDR |
| FIM |
| DB Encryption |

Public Cloud

Extranet/DMZ

| |
|-----------|
| IPS |
| Cloud DLP |
| WAF |

Servers

| |
|------------------------|
| EP |
| EDR |
| FIM |
| DB Encryption |
| Application Segmenting |

SAAS

Extranet/DMZ

| |
|--------------------|
| E-mail Antimalware |
| SSO |
| MFA |
| CASB |

NIST Cybersecurity Framework

Identify

| |
|--------------------------|
| Governance |
| Risk Assessments |
| Compliance |
| Configuration Management |
| Vulnerability Scanning |
| Penetration Testing |
| Asset Management |

Protect

| |
|---------------------------------------|
| Firewalls / ACLs |
| Remote Access (VPN) |
| Endpoint Protection (EP) |
| Email Antimalware |
| Intrusion Prevention (IPS) |
| Web Filtering |
| Identity and Access Management (IDAM) |
| Single Sign-On (SSO) |
| Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) |
| Privileged Access Management (PAM) |
| IDAM Governance |
| Network Access Control (NAC) |
| Mobile Device Management (MDM) |
| Endpoint Encryption (EE) |
| Database Audit Monitoring |
| Device Authentication |
| Web Application Firewall (WAF) |
| Database Encryption |
| Cloud Access Security Broker (CASB) |
| Application Segmentation |
| Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) |
| Key Management |
| DDoS Protection |
| Application Whitelisting |

Detect

| |
|---------------------------------|
| SIEM & Analytics |
| Intrusion Detection (IDS/IPS) |
| Vulnerability Scanning |
| Wireless IDS |
| Endpoint EDR / HIDS |
| Endpoint DLP |
| Edge DLP |
| Edge Antimalware |
| SSL Decryption |
| NMS |
| File Integrity Monitoring (FIM) |
| Baselining |
| Threat Hunting |
| Threat Intelligence Feeds |
| Deception/ Honeypots |
| Code Analysis |

Respond

| |
|---------------------------------|
| Incident Response and Recovery |
| Endpoint Detection and Response |
| eDiscovery / Forensics |

Recover

| |
|--------------------------------|
| Disaster Recovery Planning |
| Incident Response and Recovery |