

Lab - Identify Relevant Threat Intelligence

Objectives

Part 1: Research MITRE CVEs

Part 2: Access the MITRE ATT&CK Knowledge Base

Part 3: Investigate Potential Malware

Background / Scenario

You have been hired as a Tier 1 Cybersecurity Analyst by XYZ, Inc. Tier 1 analysts typically are responsible for responding to incoming tickets and security alerts. In this lab, you will conduct threat intelligence research for several scenarios that have impacted XYZ, Inc. Each scenario will require you to access threat intelligence websites and answer questions regarding the threat encountered in the scenario.

Required Resources

- 1 PC with internet access

Instructions

Part 1: Research MITRE CVEs

The MITRE organization created the Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE) database in 1999 to identify, define, and catalog publicly disclosed cybersecurity vulnerabilities. It was endorsed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) in 2002. The CVE database is now the standard method of registering and identifying vulnerabilities.

In this part, you will research the CVE program and use the CVE list to identify threats.

Step 1: Research the CVE website.

Go to <https://cve.mitre.org> and navigate to the **About > Terminology** page to answer the following questions.

Questions:

What is the **CVE Program**?

Answer Area

The CVE program is an international, community-driven effort to catalog vulnerabilities in accordance with the effort's rules and guidelines. //

Show Answer

What is a CVE Numbering Authority (CNA)?

Answer Area

to vulnerabilities, and for creating and publishing information about the vulnerability in the associated CVE //

Show Answer

What is an Authorized Data Publisher (ADP)?

Answer Area

CVE Record previously published by a CNA with additional, related information including risk scores //

Show Answer

What is the **CVE List**?

Answer Area

of all CVE Records identified by, or reported to, the CVE Program. //

Show Answer

What is a **CVE Record**?

Answer Area

with a CVE ID, provided by a CNA, and enriched by ADPs. This data is provided in multiple human and //

Show Answer

What is a **CVE ID**?

Answer Area

identifier references a specific vulnerability. A CVE ID enables automation and multiple parties to //

Show Answer

Step 2: Research CVEs at the Cisco Security Advisories website.

Many security sites and software refer to CVEs. For example, the cisco.com website provides Cisco Security Advisories identifying vulnerabilities associated with Cisco products. In this step, you will refer to this website to identify a CVE ID.

- Leave the cve.mitre.org website open. In another browser tab, do an internet search for **Cisco Security Advisories** and click the link to go to the tools.cisco.com web page.
- This page lists all the currently known CVEs. For the **Impact** column, click the down arrow and uncheck everything except **Critical**, and then click **Done**.
- Choose one of the advisories and answer the following questions about your selected advisory.

Overview

What is the name of the advisory that you chose?

Answer Area

column. For example, "Cisco Small Business RV110W, RV130, RV130W, and RV215W Routers Remote Command

Show Answer

What is the CVE ID? You will use this ID in the next step.

Answer Area

Cisco Small Business RV110W, RV130, RV130W, and RV215W Routers Remote Command Execution and Denial of

Show Answer

- d. You can either click the advisory to go to a details page or click the down arrow next to the advisory name to get more information.

Question

Is there a **workaround** for the advisory you chose?

Answer Area

The answer is most likely "No".

Show Answer

Step 3: Return to the CVE website and research more about your chosen Cisco CVE.

- Navigate back to the website cve.mitre.org website, which should still be open in a browser tab.
- Click **Search CVE List** to open up a search box.
- In the search field, enter the CVE ID for the critical advisory you documented in the previous step. The CVE ID is in the following format: **CVE-[year]-[id_number]**.

Question

Briefly describe the vulnerability.

Answer Area

service of Cisco Small Business Routers that could allow an unauthenticated, remote attacker to

Show Answer

Part 2: Access the MITRE ATT&CK Knowledge Base

The MITRE Adversarial Tactics, Techniques & Common Knowledge (ATT&CK) Framework enables the ability to detect attacker tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTP) as part of threat defense and attack

attribution. In this part, you will investigate the MITRE ATT&CK website to answer questions.

Step 1: Go to the MITRE ATT&CK website.

Navigate to the <https://attack.mitre.org> website.

The page displays an attack matrix for enterprises which identifies various tactics and the techniques used by threat actors. **Tactics** are the header column titles (e.g., **Reconnaissance**, **Resource Developments**, etc.) with **Techniques** listed below. A short phrase for each technique summarizes what a threat actor could do to execute an attack. Clicking the linked phrase will take you to a page for detailed information about the techniques and methods for mitigation.

Note: You may need to expand the width of your browser window to see all 14 tactics. Alternatively, you can hold down the **Shift** key and scroll your mouse wheel to shift the window left and right.

This matrix is an excellent place to come to learn more about different tactics and techniques threat actors use to compromise systems. Cybersecurity analysts regularly visit this site to research specific attacks and possible mitigations.

Step 2: Investigate the Reconnaissance tactic and the Phishing for Information tactic.

Use the MITRE ATT&CK page to answer the following questions.

Questions:
How many techniques are attributed to the **Reconnaissance** tactic?

Answer Area

this writing there were 10 techniques under the Reconnaissance tactic.

Show Answer

Under **Reconnaissance**, click **Phishing for Information** and read the description. Briefly describe how a threat actor could gather reconnaissance information using phishing techniques?

Answer Area

targeting. All forms of phishing are electronically delivered social engineering. Phishing can be

Show Answer

Expand the dropdown menu under the **Phishing for Information** header or refer to the menu on the left. What are sub-techniques used when phishing for information?

Answer Area

targeting. All forms of phishing are electronically delivered social engineering. Phishing can be

Show Answer

What steps could you take to mitigate these techniques?

Answer Area

spoofing and email authentication to filter messages and user training to identify social engineering attacks //

Show Answer

Step 3: Investigate the Command and Control tactic and Data Encoding technique.

Use the MITRE ATT&CK page to answer the following questions.

Note: **Command and Control** is the 12th tactic in the matrix. You may need to expand the width of your browser window to see it. Alternatively, you can hold down the **Shift** key and scroll your mouse wheel to shift the window left and right.

Questions:

How many techniques are attributed to the **Command and Control** tactic?

Answer Area

Answers may vary, but at the time of this writing there were 16 techniques available. //

Show Answer

Under **Command and Control**, click **Data Encoding** and read the description. Briefly describe how a threat actor could use data encoding for command and control?

Answer Area

traffic more difficult to detect. Command and control (C2) information can be encoded using a standard data //

Show Answer

What could you do to mitigate this technique?

Answer Area

network signatures / rules to identify traffic for specific adversary malware can be used to //

Show Answer

Step 4: Investigate the Impact Tactic

Use the MITRE ATT&CK page to answer the following questions.

Note: The **Impact** tactic is the last tactic on the far right of the matrix.

Questions:

How many techniques are attributed to the **Impact** tactic?

Answer Area

Answers may vary, but at the time of this writing there were 13 techniques available. //

Show Answer

Under **Impact**, click **Disk Wipe** and read the description. Briefly describe the impact if a threat actor does a disk wipe?

Answer Area

specific systems to interrupt availability to system and network resources Malware used for wiping //

Show Answer

What could you do to mitigate this technique?

Answer Area

taking regular data backups that can be used to restore organizational data. Ensure backups are stored off //

Show Answer

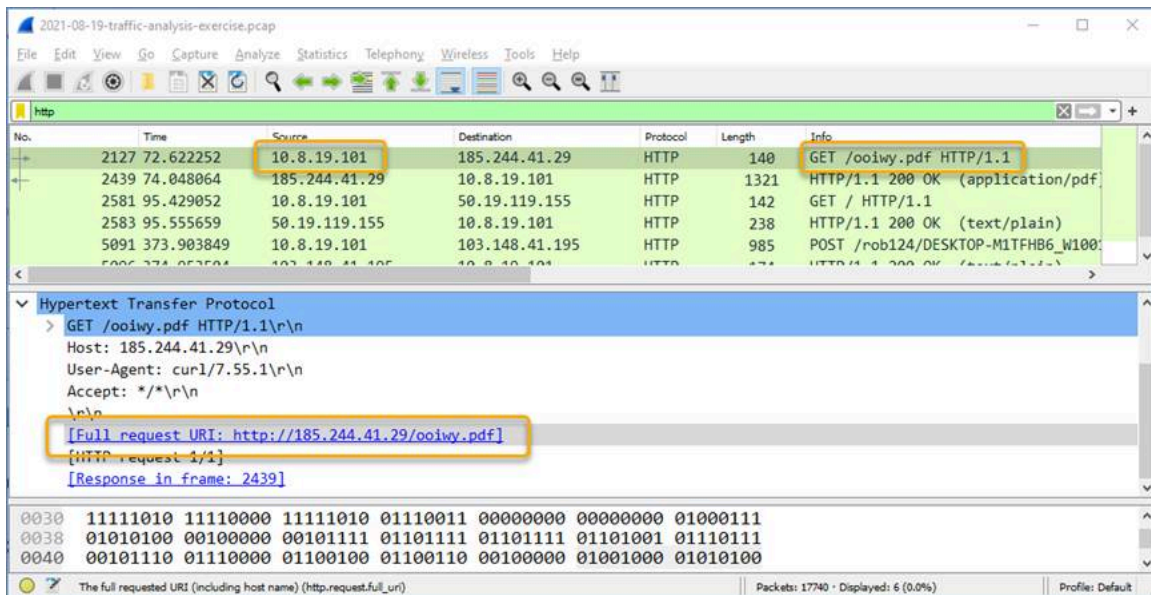
Part 3: Investigate Potential Malware

There are a number of tools that a cybersecurity analyst can use to validate malicious software. In this part, you will investigate an IPS alert to see if it is malicious software.

Step 1: Generate a SHA256 hash for a suspicious file.

As a Tier 1 Cybersecurity Analysts, you have access to a Security Information Event Management (SIEM) system on your Linux management station. The SIEM just sent you an IPS alert referencing a local IP address of 10.8.19.101. You decide to examine the actual traffic identified in the alert by pivoting to Wireshark.

- a. As you scroll through the various packet captures of IP address 10.8.19.101, you notice that a file was downloaded by the host as shown in the figure.



Blank Line. No additional information

- b. You decide to export this file from Wireshark for malware analysis using the **File > Export Objects > HTTP** command and save the file with the name **ooiwy.pdf**.
- c. Next you generate the SHA256 hash value of the saved file using the **sha256sum** command as shown.
- ```
[analyst@secOps ~]:~$ sha256sum ooiwy.pdf
f25a780095730701efac67e9d5b84bc289afea56d96d8aff8a44af69ae606404 ooiwy.pdf
```

Notice the SHA256 hash signature that was generated. This string can be validated in various file reputation sites to see if this file is malware.

## Step 2: Look up the hash at file reputation websites.

There are a number of file reputation sites that can be used to investigate this file. In this step, you will use Cisco's Talos website and virustotal.com.

- Search for "Cisco Talos" and click the first link to access the Cisco Talos Intelligence Group website.
- Locate the menus at the top and over the **Reputation Center** to dropdown a submenu. Click the link for the **Talos File Reputation** search page.
- Copy the highlighted SHA hash value from the previous step and paste it into the search window. Click the "I'm not a robot" checkbox, and then click **Search**.
- Review the information for this file.

What is the Talos Weighted File Reputation Score? Is that good or bad?

**Answer Area**

to learn that the score is a scale from 1 to 100. The file score is 100 which identifies this file as

Show Answer

- e. Search for and navigate to the **VirusTotal** website.
- f. Click **Search**, paste the SHA256 hash in the field, and then press **Enter**. The page displays all the security vendors that have identified this file as malicious (on the left) and the names this companies use to identify the malicious file.
- g. Notice the column headings DETECTION, DETAILS, RELATIONS, BEHAVIOR, and COMMUNITY. Use the information on the DETAILS page to answer the following questions.

Questions:

When was this file created?

Answer Area

Creation Time 2021-07-06 13:28:40



Show Answer

What other names is the file known by other than **ooiwy.pdf**?

Answer Area

RegistryDemo, RegistryDemo.EXE,  
cdnupdaterapi.png, and ooiwy.pdf.exe



Show Answer

What is the target machine?

Answer Area

Intel 386 or later processors and  
compatible processors



Show Answer

End of document

Show All Answers

Clear My Responses