GRACE HOPPER CELEBRATION



Best Case Security for Worst Case Scenarios

Ever wonder how the most challenging cyber attacks are managed? In this session we'll walk through the critical stages of detection, investigation and response in a real-world supply chain attack.

about us

Jyoti Verma

Jyoti Verma is a Senior Technical Leader and Architect in Cisco's Security Business Group where she develops techniques to simplify security operations through applied research, standards and product engineering.

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Bret Hartman is Vice President and Chief Technology Officer of Cisco's Security Business Group where he and his team are focused on the future direction of the industry and the role Cisco plays in preparing its customers for the security landscape of tomorrow.









Photo credit: Andy Newman #GHC19



Advanced Persistent Threats

Attack landscape constantly evolving

Supply chain attacks

Unpatched Software

Spyware/Malware

Wiper Attacks

Phishing

Man in the Middle

DDoS



Ransomware

Data/IP Theft

Malvertising

Drive by Downloads

Rogue Software

Botnets

Cryptomining

Credential compromise

Advanced Persistent Threats

Power of a Global Footprint

Supply chain attacks



Supply Chain Attacks

WHAT IS A SUPPLY CHAIN ATTACK?

- Exploit the trust model
- Target unsecure network protocols
- Hide malware in build and update processes

HOW IT GETS IN?

- **Legitimate** software updates
- Email links from seemingly trusted vendors

WHY IS IT CHALLENGING?

- Malicious code runs with the same trust
 and permissions as the trusted vendor app
- The infection **spreads laterally** across the network bypassing traditional protection

HOW TO DEAL WITH IT?

- Known Attacks Threat Hunting, followed by investigation and response
- Zero-Day Attacks Network and Endpoint behavior analytics

NotPetya (2016)

- Motivation: Geopolitical, Cyberwar
- Via update of a tax accounting package
- Paralyzed government, business operations worldwide
- Caused \$10B in losses



Need to **study**multiple blog
posts to learn
what **Sea Turtle**is all about

Talos









Ø







WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 2019

DNS Hijacking Abuses Trust In Core Internet Service



Authors: Danny Adamitis, David Maynor, Warren Mercer, Matthew Olney and Paul Rascagneres.

Update 4/18: A correction has been made to our research based on feedback from Packet Clearing House, we thank them for their assistance

PREFACE

This blog post discusses the technical details of a state-sponsored attack manipulating DNS systems. While this incident is limited to targeting primarily national security organizations in the Middle East and North Africa,

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Threat Source (April 25)

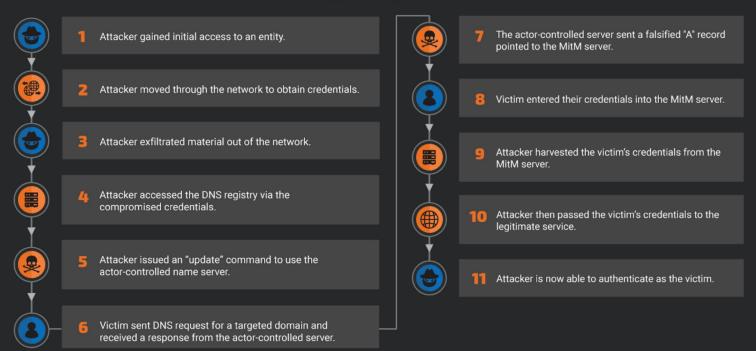
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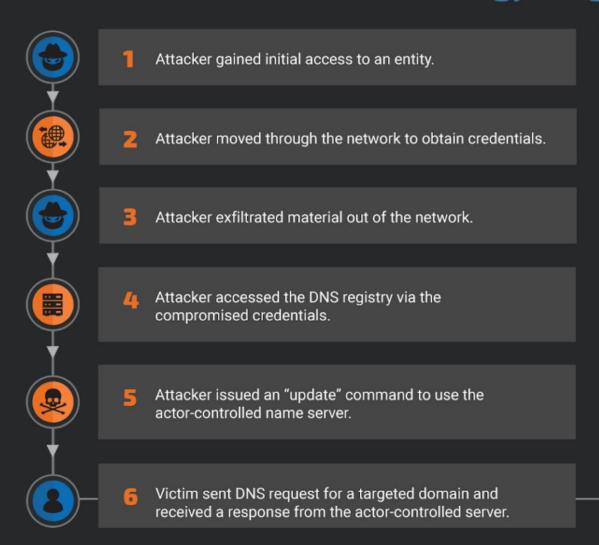
DNSpionage brings out the Karkoff

There is so much we need to know about Sea Turtle

Redirection Attack Methodology Diagram



Redirection Attack Methodology Diagram





7 The actor-controlled server sent a falsified "A" record pointed to the MitM server.

Victim entered their credentials into the MitM server.

Attacker harvested the victim's credentials from the MitM server.

Attacker then passed the victim's credentials to the legitimate service.

11 Attacker is now able to authenticate as the victim.

Here is some threat intel on Sea Turtle that we can use

Indicators of Compromise

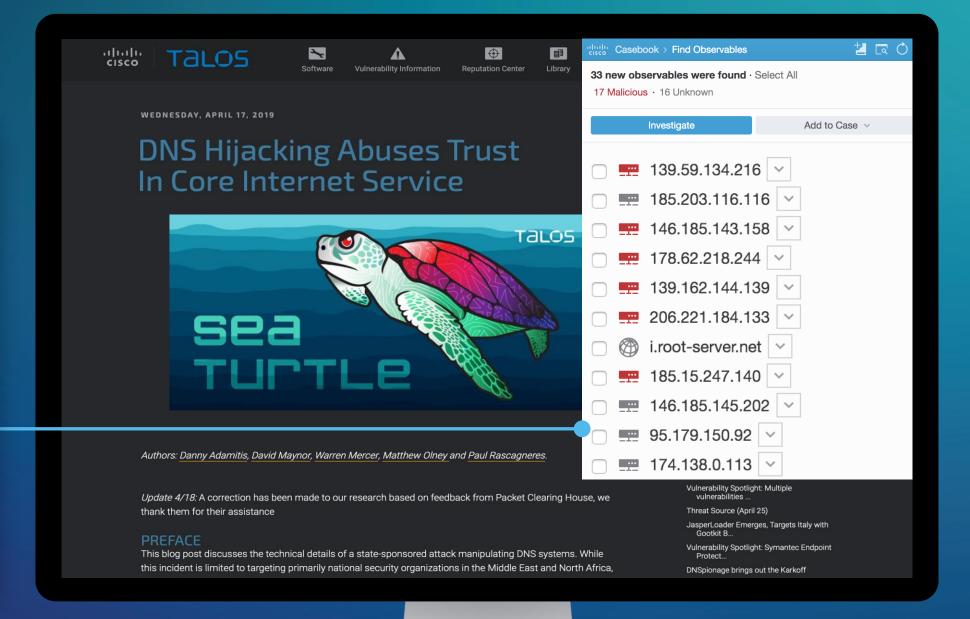
IP address	Month	Year	Country of targets
199.247.3.191	November	2018	Albania, Iraq
37.139.11.155	November	2018	Albania, UAE
185.15.247.140	January	2018	Albania
206.221.184.133	November	2018	Egypt
188.166.119.57	November	2018	Egypt
185.42.137.89	November	2018	Albania
82.196.8.43	October	2018	Iraq
159.89.101.204	December - January	2018-2019	Turkey, Sweden, Syria, Armenia, US
146.185.145.202	March	2018	Armenia
178.62.218.244	December - January	2018-2019	UAE, Cyprus
139.162.144.139	December	2018	Jordan
142.54.179.69	January - February	2017	Jordan
193.37.213.61	December	2018	Cyprus
108.61.123.149	February	2019	Cyprus
212.32.235.160	September	2018	Iraq
198.211.120.186	September	2018	Iraq
146.185.143.158	September	2018	Iraq
146.185.133.141	October	2018	Libya
185.203.116.116	May	2018	UAE
95.179.150.92	November	2018	UAE
174.138.0.113	September	2018	UAE
128.199.50.175	September	2018	UAE
139.59.134.216	July - December	2018	United States, Lebanon
45.77.137.65	March - April	2019	Syria, Sweden
142.54.164.189	March - April	2019	Syria
199.247.17.221	March	2019	Sweden

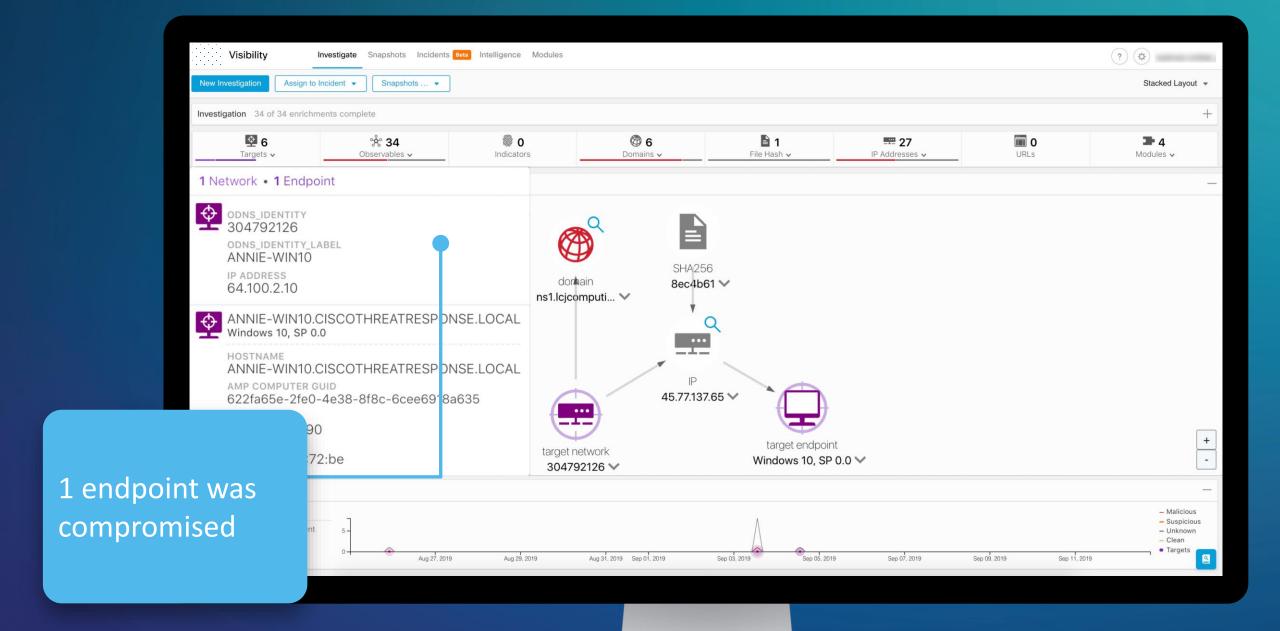
1

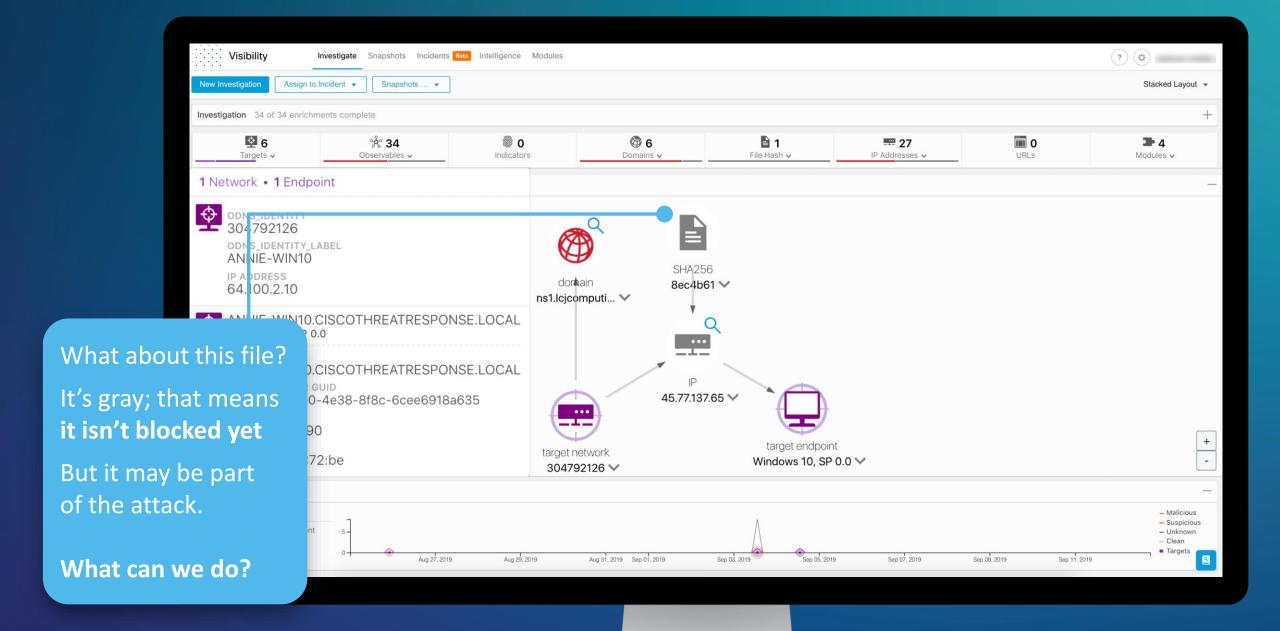
Block the malicious domains, URLs and IPs

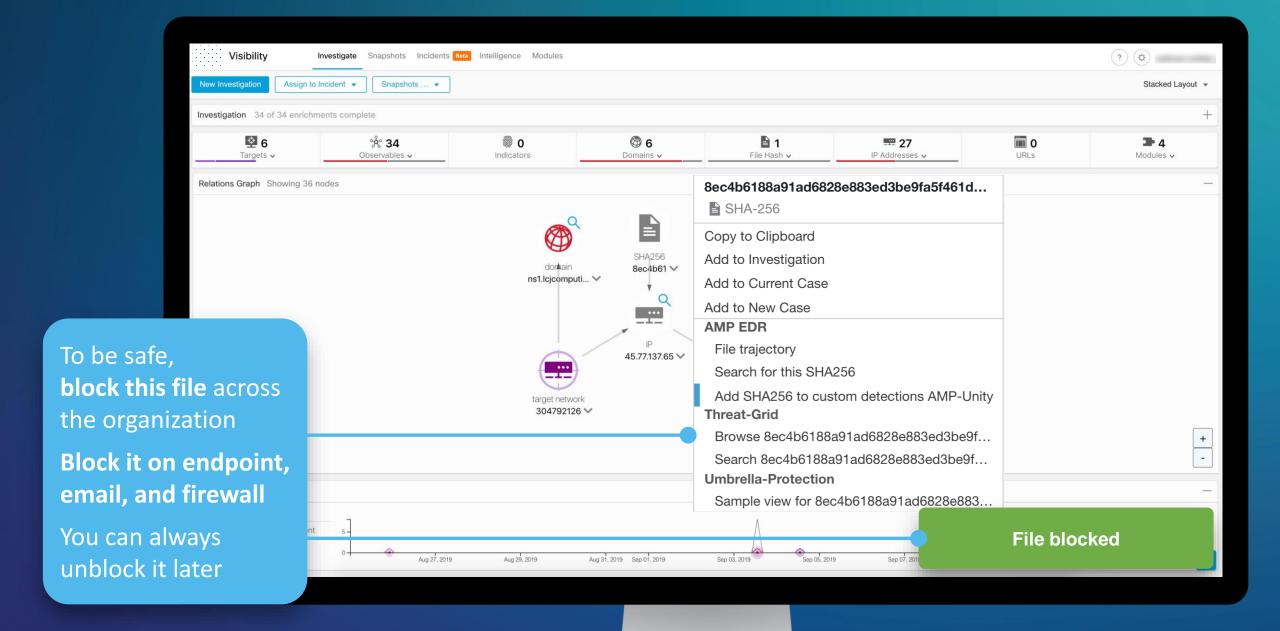
2

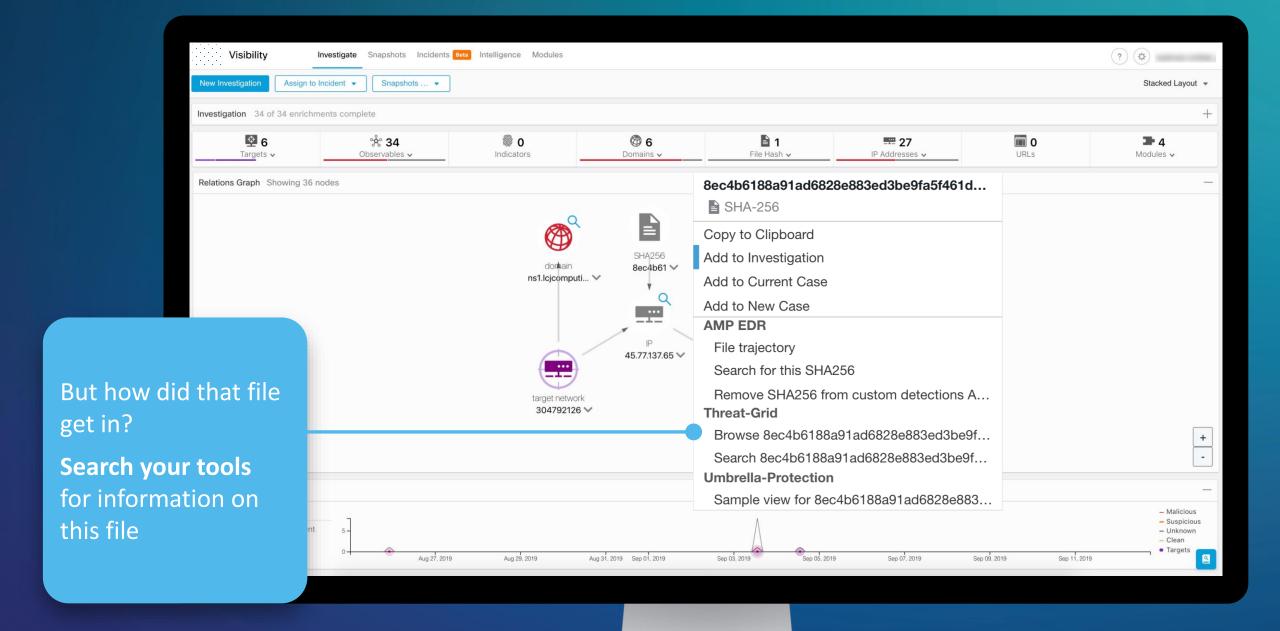
Perform
Threat Hunting
to identify
internal targets

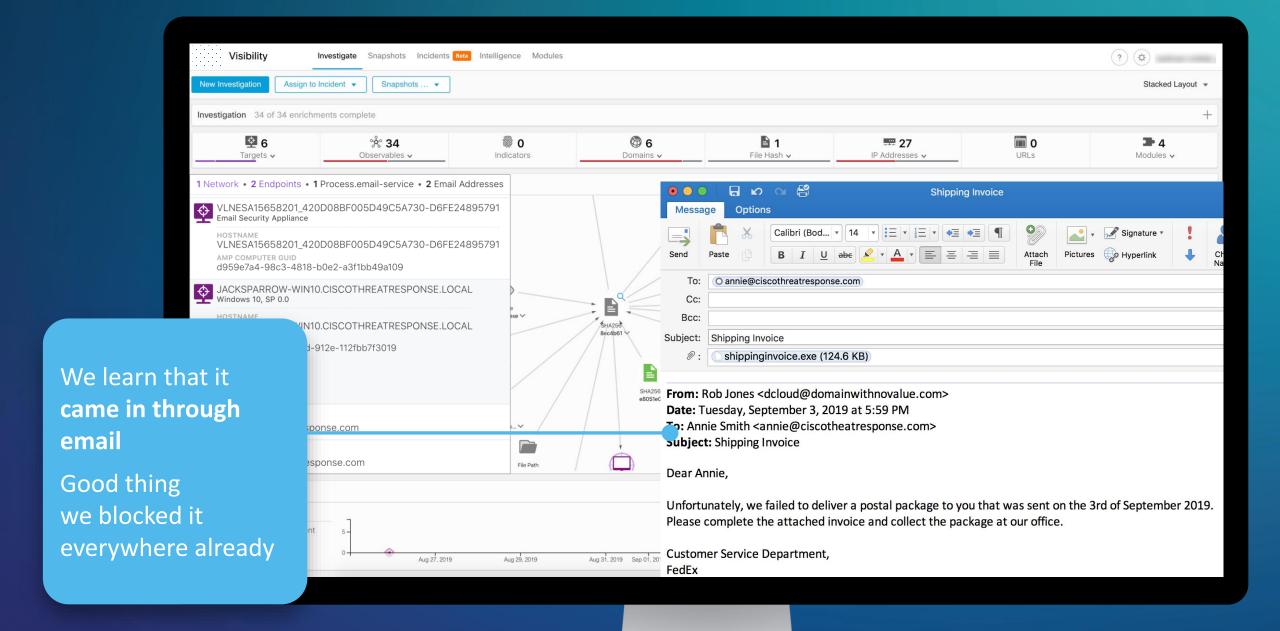


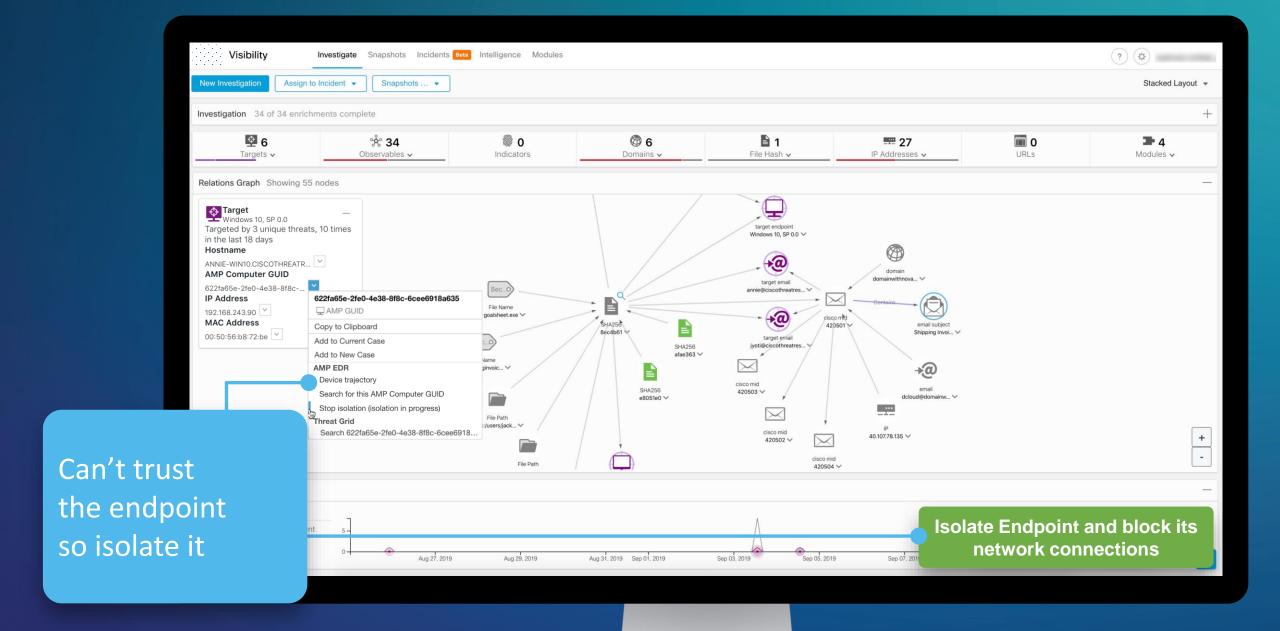


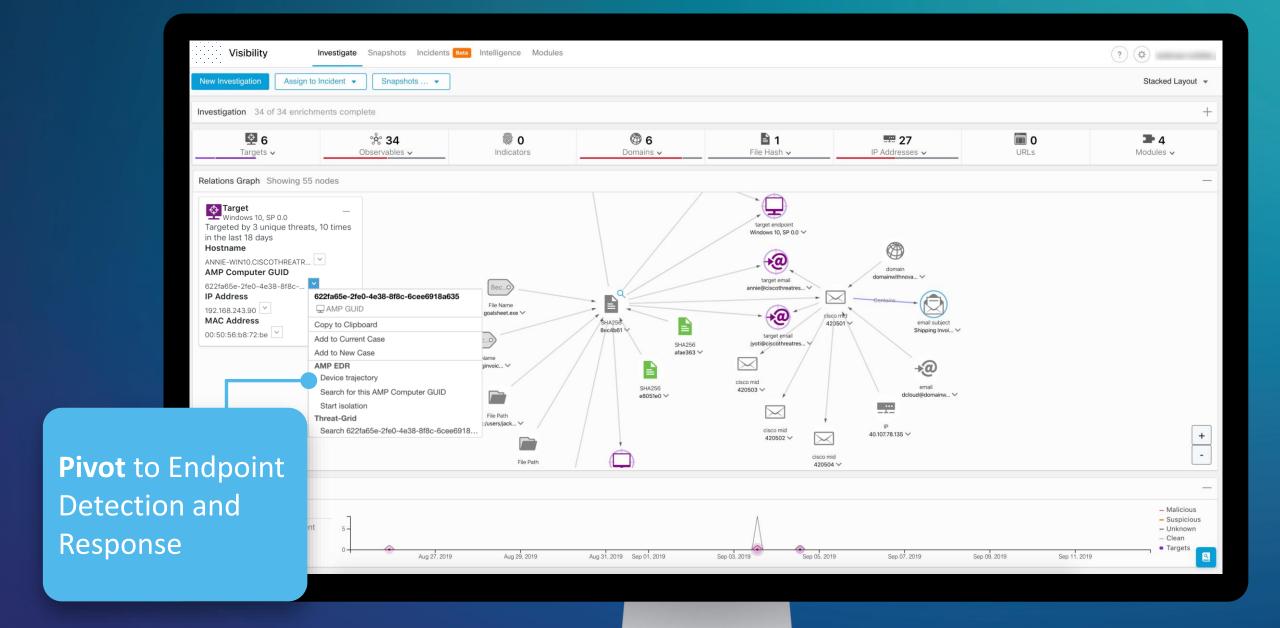


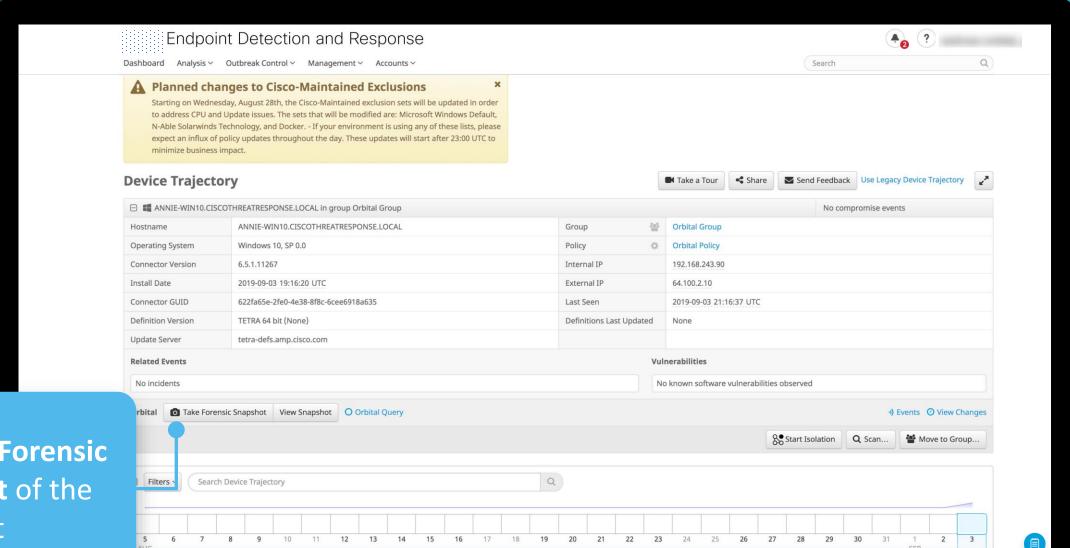




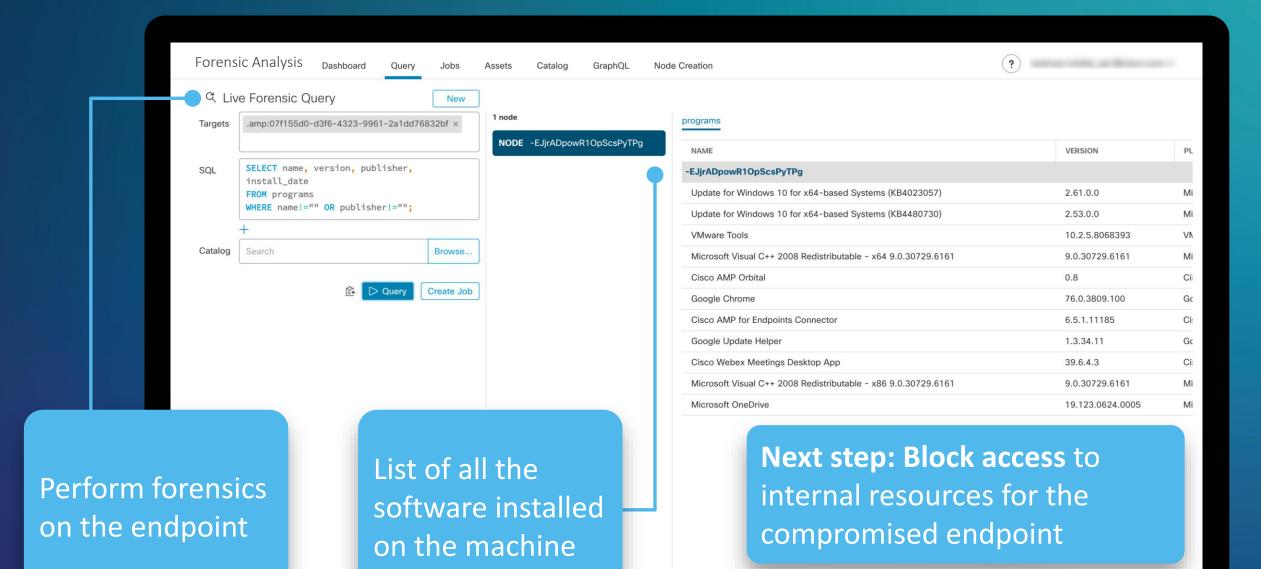








Capture Forensic snapshot of the endpoint



Response recap



Monitoring / Detection

Take away



- **NIST Cybersecurity Framework**
- **MITRE ATT&CK Framework**
- **OASIS** Standards:
 - Structured Threat Information Expression (STIX)
 - Collaborative Automated Course of Action Operations (CACAO)
 - OpenC2



dee.schur@oasis-open.org



3 MONTHS Assess

Assess the detection and response systems within your own organization and determine if you have enough in place.



6 MONTHS Apply

How would you apply what you have to a more automated environment?

"Never give up. And even if something looks like a solitary sport, it's a team effort."

- Diana Nyad

Thank you.

You can follow us @



Jyoti Verma Bret Hartman Please remember to complete the session survey in the mobile app.

