



Anti-Virus

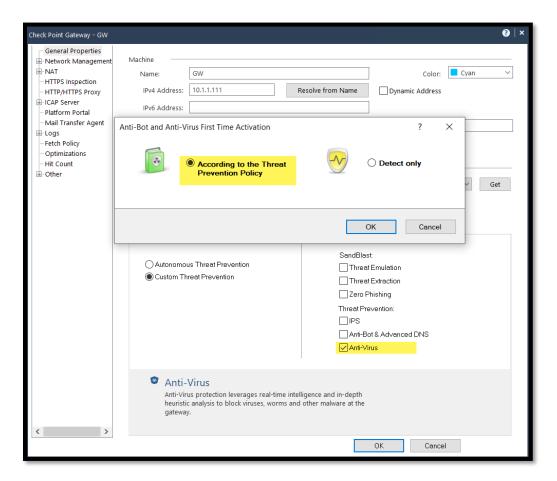
Introduction

Anti-virus solutions protect computers and remove malicious software or code designed to damage computers or data. Advanced anti-virus solution adopts methodologies that combine global scanning, human expert threat analysis, industry collaboration, cloud integration, and alerting services.

Exercise 1: Onboarding

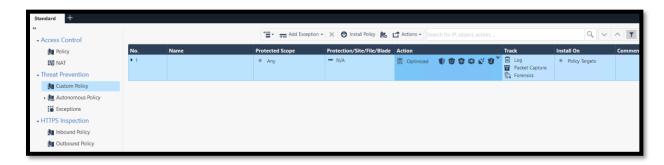
In this exercise, we will enable and test the protections provided by the Anti-Virus blade.

1. Edit the GW object and enable the Anti-virus blade. Make sure IPS is disabled. And save the changes.

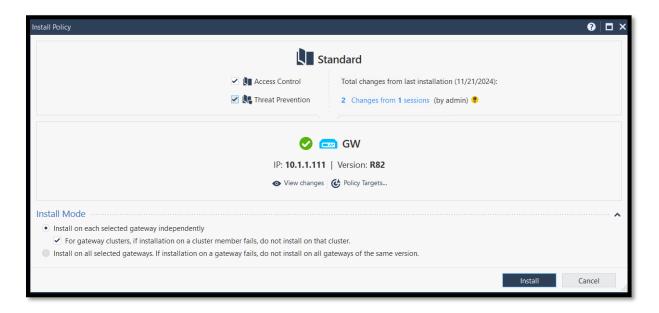




2. Review the default Threat Prevention and the assigned profile.



3. Install the Access Control and Threat Prevention Policies.



4. Open the RDP session to the Windows Client (10.1.1.222) and use the bookmarked link to access the Demo server (http://203.0.113.5:8080)





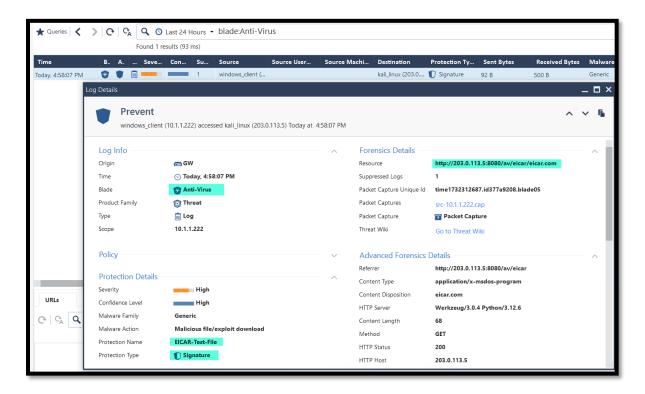
5. While in the Anti-Virus test page, open the eicar directory.



6. Try to download the file eicar.com by clicking on it. Notice that the connection was blocked.



7. From SmartConsole, filter the logs to show only anti-virus logs.





8. From the Windows Client, browse to the Virus directory on the demo server.



9. Try to download multiple known malicious files.

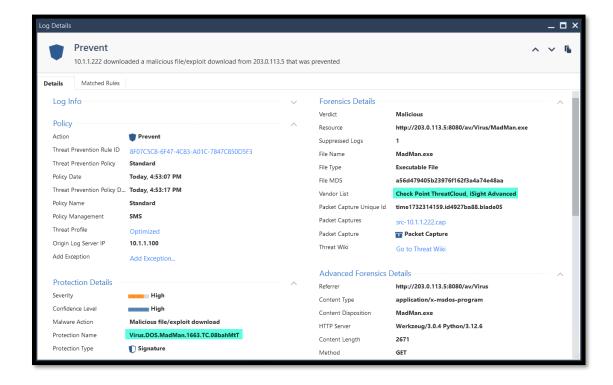


10. Reorder the default columns (drag & drop) to show the Protection Name, File Name and the Malware family fields by default.



- 11. Review the log generated for one of the files we tried to download in the previous step.
 - Note:
 - In many cases, more than one protection or blade can block the same attack. For example, IPS blade can block the eicar.com malware.
 - A packet capture is generated like the IPS blade.

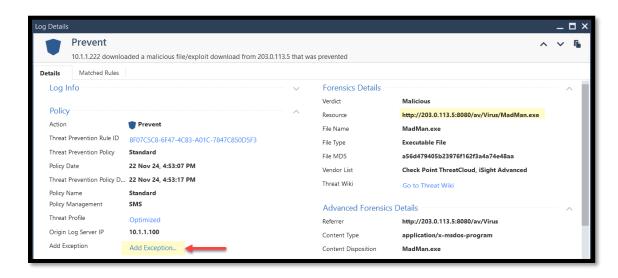




Exercise 2: Exceptions – Overriding the Default Actions

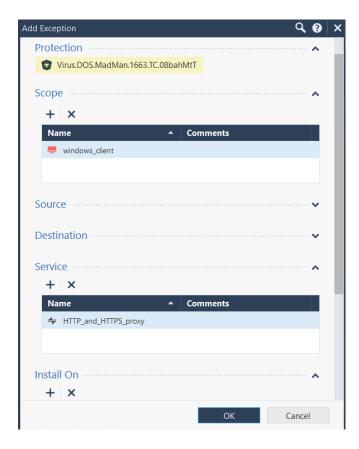
In some scenarios, it is required to override the default action of the Anti-Virus blade. For example, a file is believed to be dropped due to a false-positive verdict, or a file should be delivered for testing purposes. In this exercise, we will test creating such exceptions.

1. In the prevent log file for the last file we downloaded (MadMan.exe), click Add Exception.

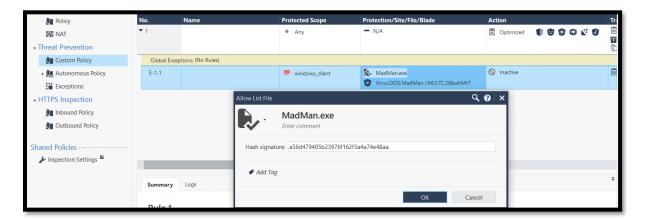




2. Review the fields and save the changes.



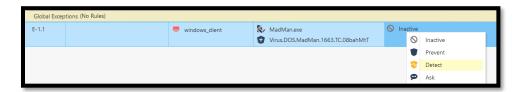
3. Review the changes in the Threat Prevention rule base (Expand the rule to see the exception list).



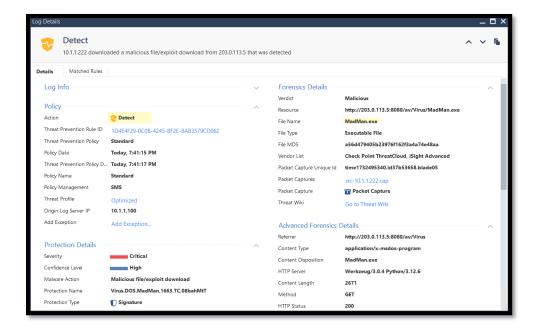
- Note that the exception was added using the protections name and the file hash (MD5).
- Either one can enforce the rule.



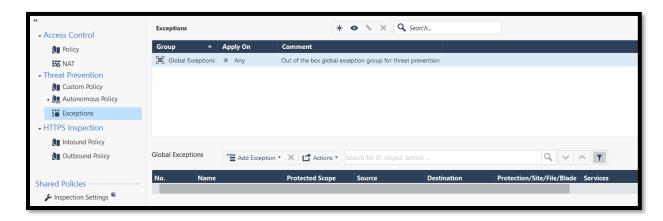
4. Change the action of the exception to Detect so we can get a detect log and install the Threat Prevention policy.



5. Try to download the same file again and notice it is now possible download the file through the gateway and is blocked by the browser. Review the log and make sure that the file was detected.



The exception we made is known as a local exception. It is applied to one rule. Global exceptions can be added via the global exceptions list.

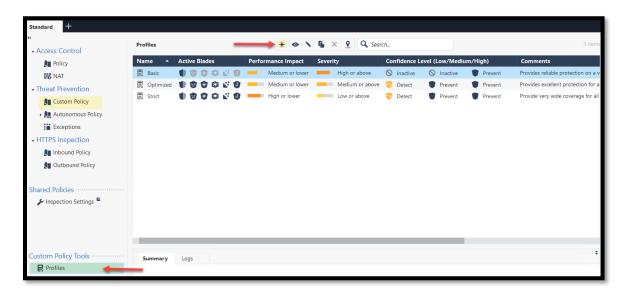




Exercise 3: Profile Customizations

It is possible to configure the Anti-Virus settings to drop/Allow/Deep inspect certain file type. In this exercise, we will create a new threat profile and customize the settings.

1. Under the Custom Threat Prevention Policy, select Profiles and create a new profile.

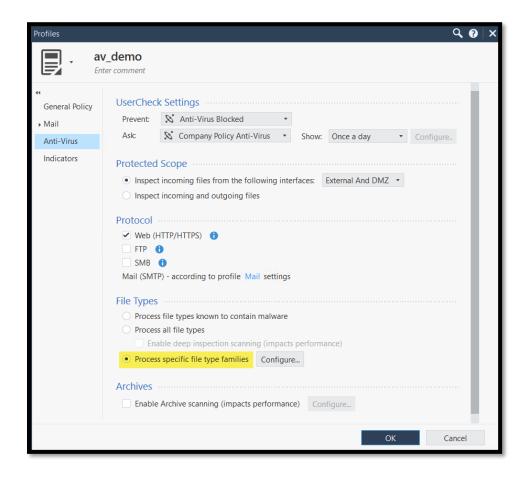


2. Give it a proper name, with only Anti-Virus enabled and customize the Active Protections to match the settings below.

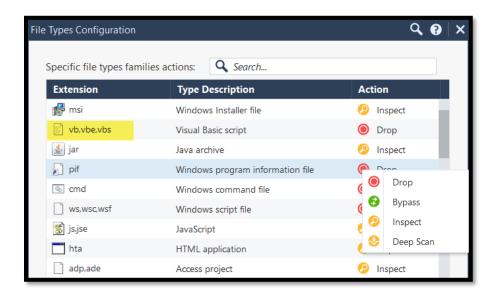




3. Under the Anti-virus tab in the profile settings, change the File Types settings to "Process specific file type families".



4. Click Configure and review the actions per file type family.

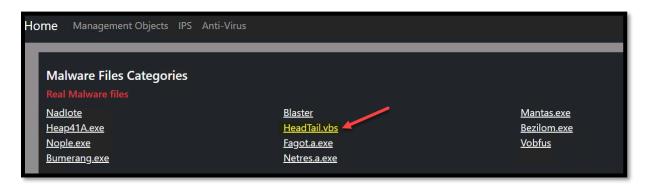




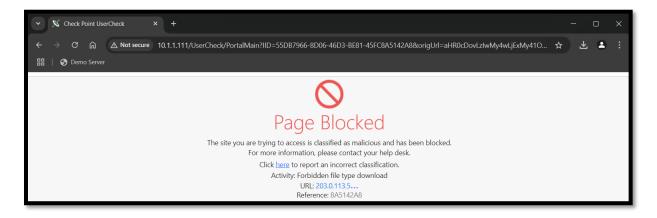
- This feature allows you to take different actions based on the file type.
- The default action for the file type with action set to Drop will always be dropped by the Anti-Virus blade.
- 5. Assign the newly created profile to the default rule in the Threat Prevention policy and Install the policy.



6. Try to download the under Worm - > HeadTail.vbs



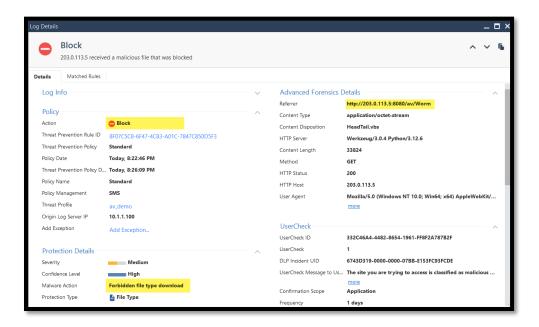
7. Notice that the user is redirected to a block message. In such configurations, the GW can block the attempt without the need to analyze the file.



Note that in the case above, it is unnecessary to consult the cloud to retrieve the verdict before enforcing the policy. The file is blocked based on its type.



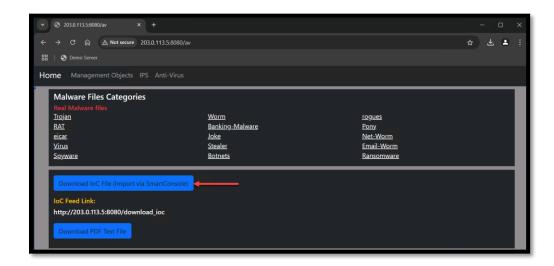
8. Review the log in SmartConsole and notice that the action is Block.



Exercise 4: Threat Indicators - IoC

Threat Indicators lets you upload Indicator files that contain sets of observables. These observables are added to the Threat Prevention policy.

- Indicator Set of observables which represent a malicious activity in an operational cyber domain, with relevant information on how to interpret it and how to handle it.
- Observable An event or a stateful property that can be observed in an operational cyber domain. For example: IP address, MD5 file signature, URL, Mail sender address.
- 1. Download the IoC demo file from the Demo Server

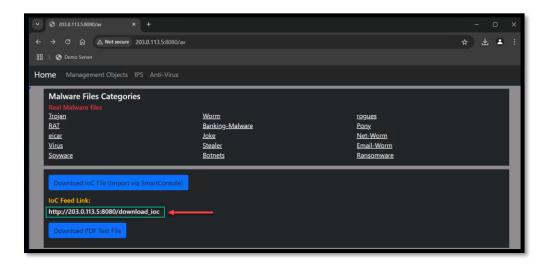




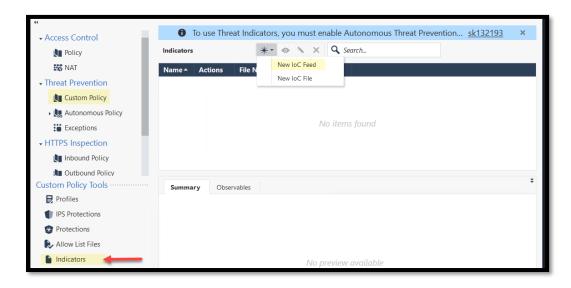
2. Open the file and review the contents and the format. The file adds a feed of observables to block a URL and a File using its MD5 with the Anti-Virus blade.



3. We can either upload the file via SmartConsole or use the feed URL and the GW will pull the feed automatically. Copy the link of the CSV feed file.

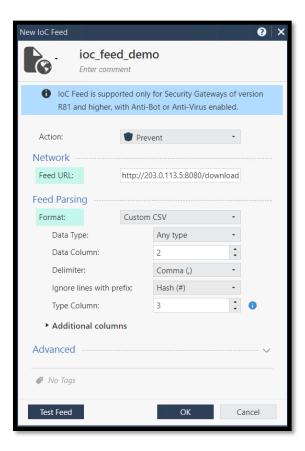


4. Under Custom Policy -> Indicators, add a new IoC feed.

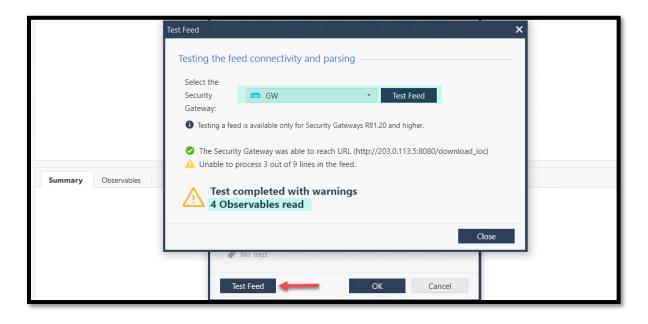




5. Give it a proper name, paste the feed URL, and change the format to Custom CSV.



6. Test the feed from the GW and make sure it can load the observables. We will accept using HTTP site Instead of the recommended HTTPS since this is a lab environment.

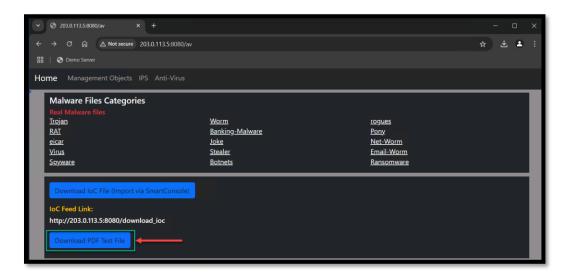




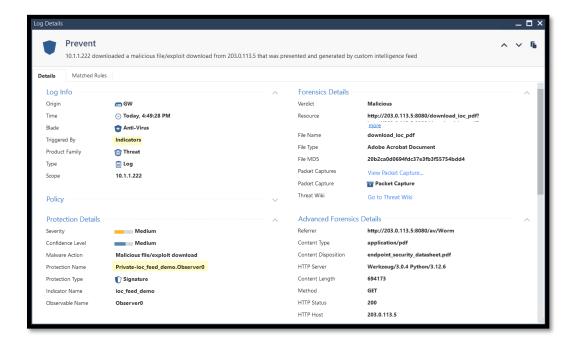
7. Confirm the feed was added successfully and Install the Threat Prevention Policy.



8. From the windows client, and try download the PDF test file.



9. Review the log. Notice the Protection name and triggered by fields.





- 10. Test accessing the URL configured in the CSV feed http://example.com (we only configured HTTP not HTTPS).
- 11. Review the log and pay attention to the Protection Type.

