

You're Hit by a Ransomware Attack, What's Next?



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Day 1 – Time to react



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RANSOMWARE



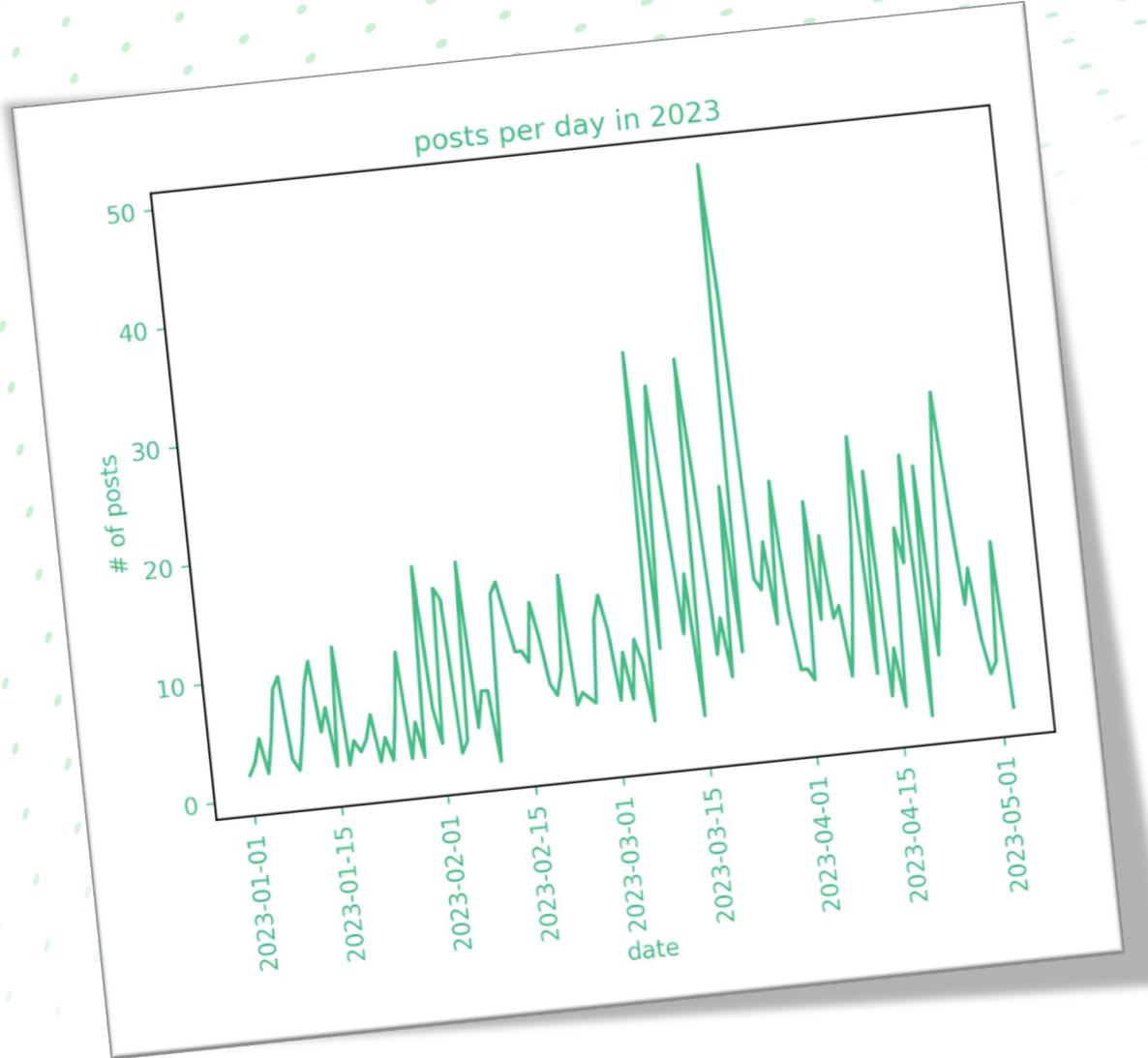
It's not too late



Don't panic

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You're not the
only one

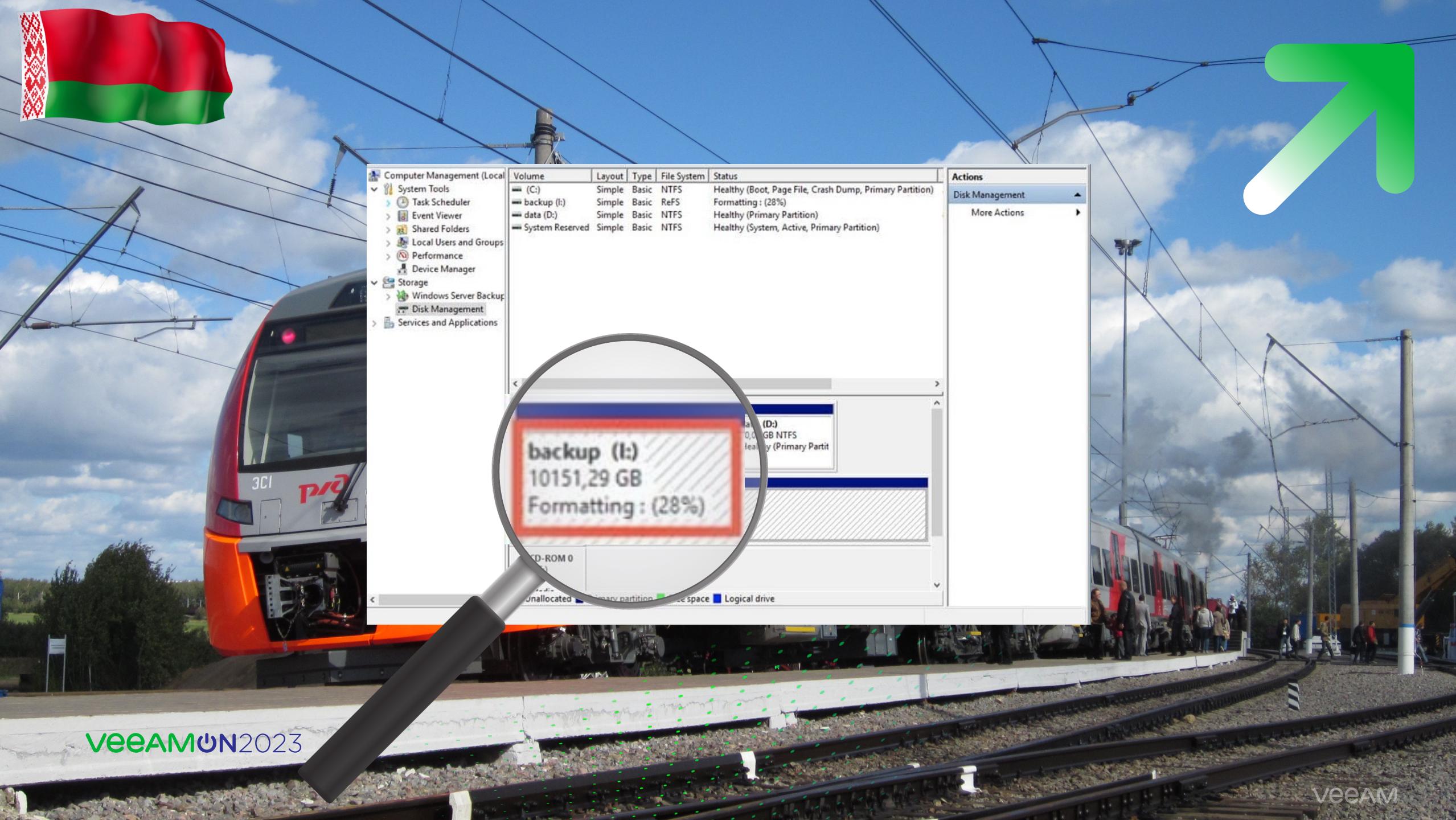


Proof for investigation





ADVICE



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My tips

- ✓ Perform "realistic" exercises
 - Taking into consideration the real environment
- ✓ Build an internal and external investigation
 - Use external tools
- ✓ Audit the security of your infrastructure
- ✓ Perform regular recoveries



Avoid Schrödinger's cat on backup





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Don't gamble
with your data





Day 2 – Time to rebuild!



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Owner of Original-Network.com - @c_glemot



How to build a resilient
architecture against
Ransomware?
(circumstance and
beyond)

First 48 hours crucial for the rebuild step



1) Safe Assets analysis (data)

- Production
- Backup

2) Forensic

- Playbook
- Anatomy (understanding)
- Logs (exporting and analysis)

2) Rebuild & Monitor

- Secure by design
- Backup of circumstance

My
Tips

Be accompanied by a dedicated specialist of Data Protection to manage this stream!
Forensic: Use Veeam® Explorer for Active Directory.

Active Directory (the weak point)

- Tiering model + Least Privilege
- Network segmentation + Hardening policy
- No critical infrastructure asset relying on AD for management



My
Tips

Monitor your AD in real time (lateral movement,
escalation of privileges..).

Secure by design infrastructure

- Segmentation of network **and** authentication
- Password vault not based on AD authentication for admins
- Bastion host with 2FA for admins
- Dedicated admin workstations in an admin enclave
- Observability: collect events, analyze and trigger alerts
- Backup with off-site copy and immutability

My

Tips

Secure Backup is your last line of defense.

Don't neglect this point and respect the **3-2-1-1** rule!

What we saw in 2022

Sophisticated attacks on backup environment

- Domain and Off domain,
- Groups target **Password Management tools** (KeyPass, etc.),
- Lateral Movement and Exfiltration through RDP session stealing

Backup data

- **Removing Backup** data from Management/Administration interface (server, appliance etc.),
- Skills to **empty the headers** of backup appliances (knowledge for each vendor),
- **Enabling other protocol** on Backup appliances (CIFS/NFS) in order to bypass proprietary and secure protocols.

Recommendations

- **Segment your passwords** into different Password Management tools according to your management organization
- **Never leave your Password Management tool open** on your workstation, and never store it on the Filer Server,
- **Network Segmentation** (dedicated network for management, for backup etc)
- Build an Admin enclave

Recommendations

- Enabling **2FA** on the management interface (storage hardware, appliances, etc.), bastion,
- **Anonymizing** the name of backup servers and repositories – and the name of service accounts,
- Integrating **Trusted Repository Storage** with secure features (immutability, proprietary protocol, MFA, Security Officer mode, etc.).

Recommendations

- Store the tape in a secure place (Fire-Resistant Box).



Why I'm not fun at parties



Eric Machabert
CTO & CISO @ Maincare Solutions

What not to do.



Don't

A row of five light-colored wooden blocks spelling out the word "Don't". The letters are bold and black. To the right of the blocks, a large green checkmark is visible against a blurred background of foliage and a red surface.

Act without any risk assessment

- Don't do any risk identification and evaluation
- Don't do any Business Impact Analysis
- Set up technical risk treatment measures out of habit



My
Tips

Be kind to yourself : Take time for this stuff
Business Continuity Plan drives the efforts
Review ISO 27005,27001 & 22301 for guidance
Avoid the “techy” approach, act wisely

Build for space efficiency only

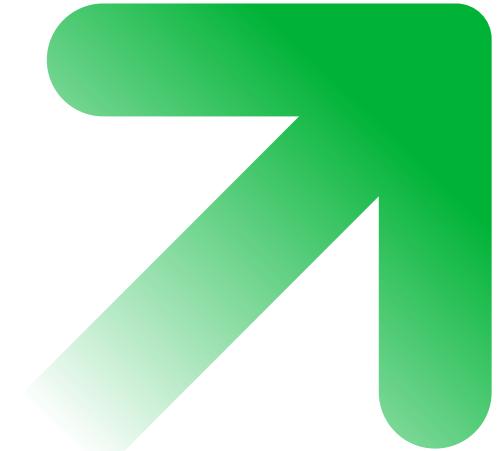
- Set up a space efficient only, single tier architecture
- Don't consider the “restore all” scenario
- Think a week or two available on tier 1 is enough
- Don't test and measure real restore performance on large dataset, **over time**

My
Tips

Build for speed at backup AND restore for Tier 1
At least 2 tiers, first one holding at least a month
Avoid deduplicating storage appliances at Tier 1
Tier 2 must be offsite

Use encryption only because it is cool

- Don't do risk assessment regarding the use of encryption
- Don't plan for "unavailable keys" scenario
- Don't test recoverability and data integrity frequently



My
Tips

Remember encryption only protects privacy
Evaluate the risks coming with encryption
Offsite copy → encrypt, protect the keys
Local Tier 1: encrypt based on the risk assessment

Do not have an offline copy

- Think everything will go as planed
- Assume risks never overlap
- Don't like offline backup because it is slow legacy stuff 😊



My
Tips

Have an offline, encrypted, copy
Tape is still alive and affordable for large dataset
Trust me: old data is better than no data

Do not broaden the scope

- Prepare only for “IT based” issues
- Avoid crisis management training
- Don’t plan for alternative communication stream
- Don’t plan for the worse with no Plan B

My
Tips

Law enforcement process can slow down recovery
Supply chain/hardware availability is important
Being prepared removes quite of the stress

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