

Closing the Loop: RE, IR, & the Kill Chain

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About Me

- Worked in IT/InfoSec for the last 10+ years
- Cyber Security Incident Analyst at a Multinational Financial Company, providing priority coverage of EU/ASPAC

Kill Chain Intro

- Developed at Lockheed Martin in 2011
- Depicts common stages involved in an attack, mainly from the viewpoint of the attacker

The Kill Chain



Reconnaissance

Weaponisation

Delivery

Exploitation

Installation

Command & Control (C2)

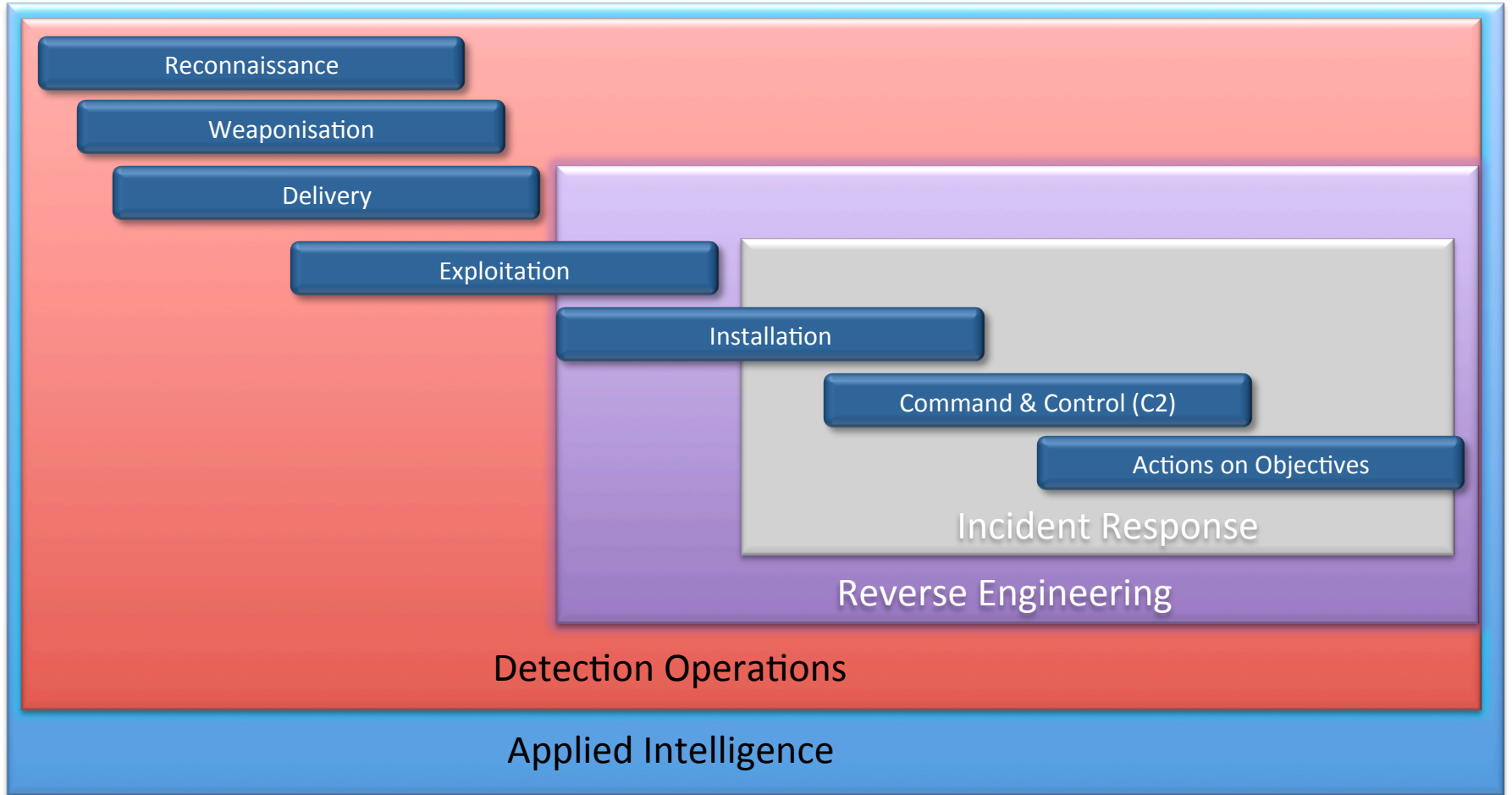
Actions on Objectives

Incident Response

Reverse Engineering

Detection Operations

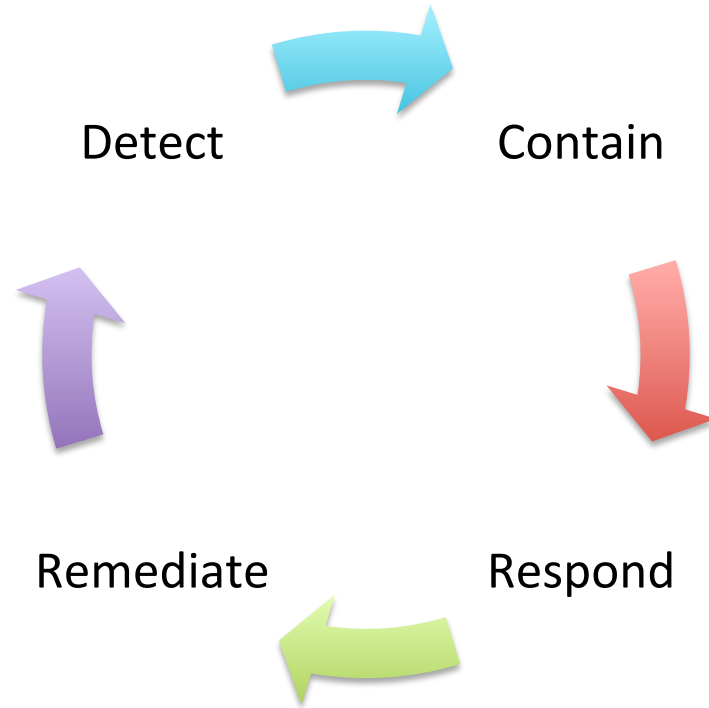
Applied Intelligence



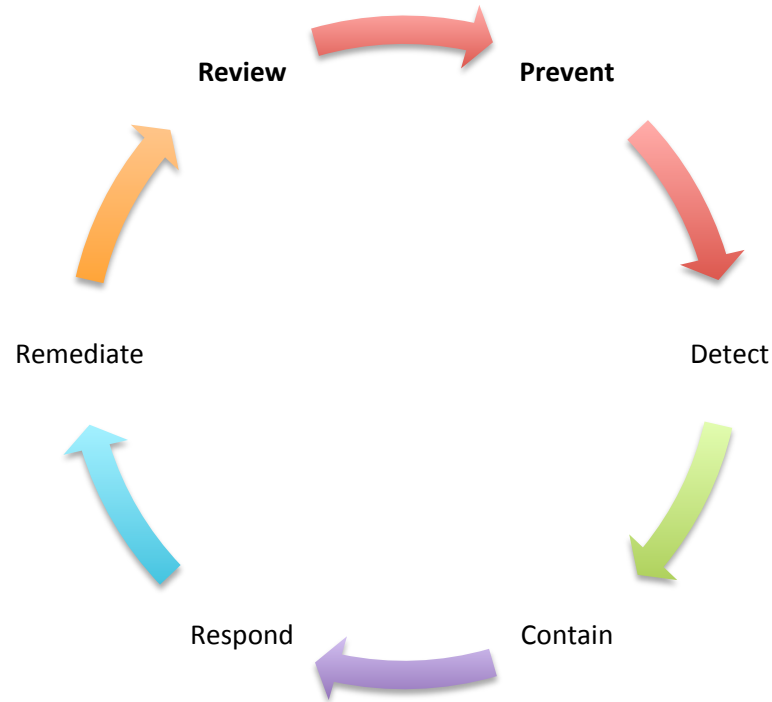
IR Cycle

- Similar to the Kill Chain, the IR Cycle depicts the stages of an attack, but from the defender's vantage point

IR Cycle (base form)



IR Cycle (mature)



Case Study One

- Small company – 50 employees, just 2 in IT
- Email sent to their accountant (Alice)
- ... who opened it, but did notice some odd behavior after *
- Reported to IT a few days later, who then scanned the box with their AV product

The Next Day...

- AV detected it as “erydza”
- Employees noticed their pay had not been processed
- Determined that the malware must have injected into the browser and intercepted/rerouted the payroll transfer

Lessons – IR Cycle

| | |
|-----------|--|
| Prevent | Failed – AV did not detect the malware until days after infection |
| Detect | User self-reported to AV, on-demand AV scan to detect |
| Contain | Machine Powered Off |
| Respond | No significant investigation, finance transactions investigated at the bank. |
| Remediate | Machine Reformatted, insurance claim lodged for the lost money |
| Review | N/A |

Lessons – Kill Chain

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Recon | Not easy to determine, requires outside intelligence in cases like this |
| Weaponisation | Embedded shellcode linked to multi stage installer |
| Delivery | Email as attachment with appropriate lure text |
| Exploitation | Macro enabled word document with embedded shellcode to download malware from a distribution point |
| Installation | Malware stage one is downloaded and executed by macro, stage two decrypted and copied to disk, persistence via Registry run key |
| C2 | SSL traffic to multiple dynamic DNS domains |
| AoO | Injects into active browser sessions targeting financial transactions |

Case Study Two

- Multinational company – 30,000 employees, 2,000 in IT
- Fully in-house SOC & CIRT
- Centralised 24x7 monitoring and analysis teams

Case Study Two cont.

- 5 employees in the same branch receive an email, which contained a specific, targeted, lure. Embedded within is a link to an EXE on a popular sharing site
- 2 members of the group click the link
- Of the 2, only 1 actually runs the EXE

Meanwhile in the SOC...

- Details of the email, and embedded link are recorded in the SIEM
- Details of the accesses to the link and the subsequent download are also recorded
- No Alerts are raised

Some time later...

- Routine AV scan detected the downloaded EXE, and the payload, and removes them.
- Detection is classified PUA/PUP, not a high severity threat
- Too bad it was a fairly capable keylogger

Three Weeks Later...

- Member of the Hunter team, acting on a hunch, searches for PUA/PUP activity on high value assets
- Given the value of the data on this asset, formal Incident Response Process was invoked

Containment

- Asset was logically isolated
- Number of important forensic artifacts were collected using specially designed scripts – i.e. memory, MFT, page files, USNJournal, etc.
- Thus contained, initial analysis was conducted

Response

- Collected artifacts were processed using a number of tools looking for known indicators of badness
- Memory analysis was also undertaken, but of limited value in this case given the lag between infection and collection
- Static and Dynamic file analysis however, provided solid evidence

Reversing FTW

- By submitting the quarantined files to proper static, and dynamic, reverse engineering, the capabilities of the malware were uncovered
- Based on the encryption details revealed, the collected log file remnants were able to be decrypted and potential exposure determined accurately
- Network IOCs and hunting signatures were able to be developed to search for any possible exfiltration

Lessons – IR Cycle

| | |
|-----------|--|
| Prevent | Failed – Host based IPS and App Whitelisting should have prevented the initial execution, but did not – why? |
| Detect | AV detection did occur, but at the wrong severity, based on business risk |
| Contain | Logical Isolation |
| Respond | Evidence Collection and Analysis. Bulk data collection uncovered, but no successful exfiltration outside the controlled network (secondary controls worked as planned) |
| Remediate | Machine reimage, preventative proxy blocks implemented, user phishing training mandated |
| Review | Hunters add more similar edge cases to their workbooks, TPP/IOC shared with community |

Lessons – Kill Chain

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Recon | As with the other example, recon is not immediately evident, but no industry partners reported being hit by similar malware (post review) |
| Weaponisation | - |
| Delivery | Phish email with industry targeted lure, malicious exe hosted on a “trusted” site |
| Exploitation | User Behavior – users click things they should not click |
| Installation | Normal program execution via explorer |
| C2 | None Observed, but not required for data collection |
| AoO | Keystrokes, screenshots, and browsing activity collected and stored in encrypted files on compromised server. No exfiltration. |

TL;DR

- Reversers help Responders (e.g extracting encryption keys to decode collected files)
- Responders help Reversers (e.g. extra context on observed behaviors)
- Using Kill Chain and IR Cycle to speed up the analysis/review phases helps everyone

- Any Questions?