Incident report analysis

Instructions

As you continue through this course, you may use this template to record your findings after completing an activity or to take notes on what you've learned about a specific tool or concept. You can also use this chart as a way to practice applying the NIST framework to different situations you encounter.

Summary	The company encountered a security incident when all network services became unresponsive. The cybersecurity team determined that the disruption was due to a distributed denial of service (DDoS) attack, triggered by a flood of incoming ICMP packets. In response, the team blocked the attack and temporarily halted non-essential network services to prioritize the restoration of critical services.
Identify	A malicious actor or actors targeted the company with an ICMP flood attack. The entire internal network was affected. All critical network resources needed to be secured and restored to a functioning state.
Protect	**T**he cybersecurity team implemented a new firewall rule to limit the rate of incoming ICMP packets and an IDS/IPS system to filter out some ICMP traffic based on suspicious characteristics.
Detect	The cybersecurity team configured source IP address verification on the firewall to check for spoofed IP addresses on incoming ICMP packets and implemented network monitoring software to detect abnormal traffic patterns.
Respond	For future security events, the cybersecurity team will isolate affected

	systems to prevent further disruption to the network. They will attempt to restore any critical systems and services that were disrupted by the event. Then, the team will analyze network logs to check for suspicious and abnormal activity. The team will also report all incidents to upper management and appropriate legal authorities, if applicable.
Recover	To recover from a DDoS attack by ICMP flooding, access to network services need to be restored to a normal functioning state. In the future, external ICMP flood attacks can be blocked at the firewall. Then, all non-critical network services should be stopped to reduce internal network traffic. Next, critical network services should be restored first. Finally, once the flood of ICMP packets have timed out, all non-critical network systems and services can be brought back online.

Reflections/Notes: