

Protecting Against the Top 5 Attack Vectors

Stay secure from the most common threats seen by Arctic Wolf's security team



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exposed— addresses, driver license numbers and credit cards were stolen. Hackers gained unauthorized access to customer data via Uber's GitHub instance in AWS to steal data.

Equifax

145 million consumers' SSNs, addresses, drivers license numbers and credit cards were stolen. An unpatched Apache web server was exploited. It was very similar to intrusions into Anthem and the US Office of Personal Management.

multinational companies across Europe and brought their businesses to a halt. They all exploited a vulnerability in Microsoft Windows that could have been easily patched.

Spectre/Meltdown

Most modern processors are susceptible to malicious code that can gain unauthorized access to portions of memory and steal passwords and crypto-keys. Patches are available for most OS's running on these processors.

The Top 5 Attack Vectors

Here are the five most common attacks Arctic Wolf Networks has detected in our AWN CyberSOCTM

As you will see, nefarious hackers, cybercriminals and bad actors seek means, pathways and vulnerabilities to gain unauthorized access to a computer device or network for exploitation purposes.



Malware/Ransomware

Modus Operandi:

Malicious software that spreads via an email attachment or a link to a malicious website. It infects the endpoints when a user opens the attachment or clicks on the link.



Ransomware is a specialized malware that encrypts all the files on the system that it infects, and prevents you from accessing data unless you pay a ransom.

Counter-Measure:

Ongoing security awareness training for end users, to teach them not to open email attachments from unknown users and not to click on suspicious URLs and download browser plug-ins from suspicious websites.



The Top 5 Attack Vectors



Password Phishing Attack

Modus Operandi:

Malicious email that tricks users to surrender their user credentials. The email may appear legitimate, as if coming from your bank, and ask you to reset your password.

Everything looks above board; it even warns the recipient not to fall for fraudulent emails. The only thing that gives it away is the rogue link asking for confidential information.

Counter-Measure:

Enable 2-factor authentication, biometrics, or other out-of-band authentication methods (one-time passwords via text). Use anti-spam email software to protect against such attacks.

PUP Adware

Modus Operandi:

Potentially unwanted programs (PUPs) are trojans, spyware or adware that surreptitiously monitor your keystrokes, scan files on your hard drive, and read your browser cookies.

> Hackers make money using PUPs by marketing software products with annoying ads that pop up on your screen.



Counter-Measure:

Avoid downloading and installing apps, browser extensions and programs from untrusted websites. Backup your system to an external drive or online backup service.

The Top 5 Attack Vectors

Account Hijacking

Modus Operandi:

Hackers gain access to user accounts by repeatedly entering in different "guesses" of stolen passwords or words from the dictionary with combinations of numbers until they successfully log in.

> Such attacks are typically launched with automated tools, where thousands of passwords are submitted from multiple bots (botnets) in a matter of seconds.



Counter-Measure:

Brute-force attacks can be prevented, by 1) account lockout after designated number of failed login attempts; 2) using a challenge-response test (reCAPTCHA) to prevent automated submission.



Unpatched/Outdated Software

Modus Operandi:

Hackers exploit vulnerabilities in systems software and web applications to execute unauthorized code, enabling them to gain extra privileges or steal information.

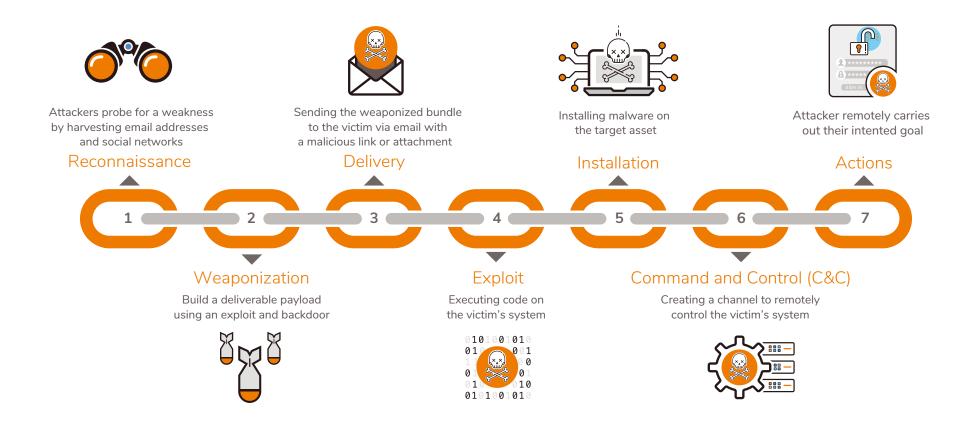
Shellshock exploited a bug in Unix in 2014 to take over systems and convert them to bots. SQL-injection attacks are used to exploit vulnerable web applications.

Counter-Measure:

Run vulnerability scanning software at regular intervals, and patch all systems which have high-priority vulnerabilities.

The Cyber Kill Chain®

The cyber kill chain, created by Lockheed Martin, describes the seven stages of any targeted attack. Each stage presents an opportunity to detect and mitigate that attack.



Malware/Ransomware

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known hacker domains and C&C sites and block traffic



User unknowingly opens email attachment



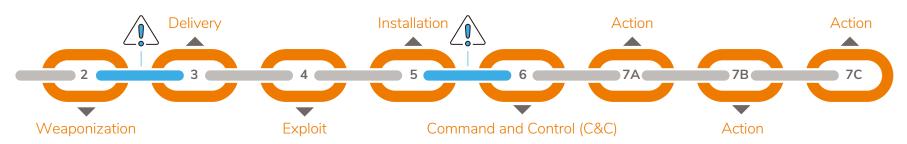
Malware installs on laptop and sends crypto key-pair to C&C



Malware encrypts all files with encryption key and displays ransom note to user



User decrypts all files with key and recovers from shutdown



Hacker sends email with malware in attachment



Malware exploits vulnerability in OS/app





C&C saves decryption key and waits for instructions

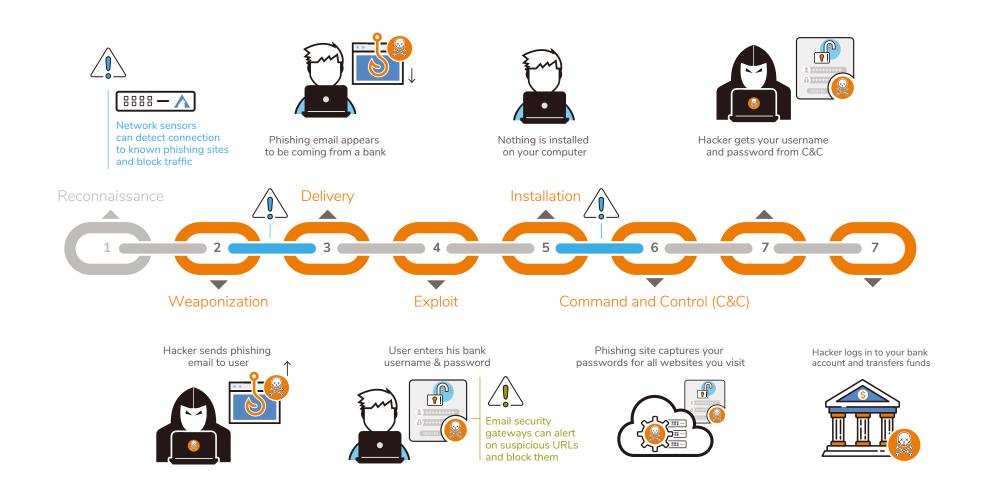


Hacker sends decrypt key to user from C&C when ransom is paid



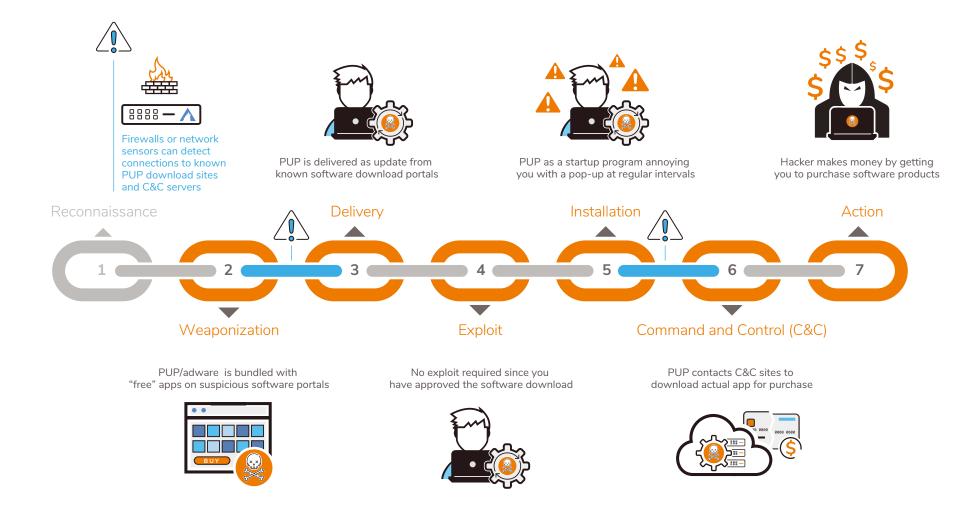
Phishing Attacks

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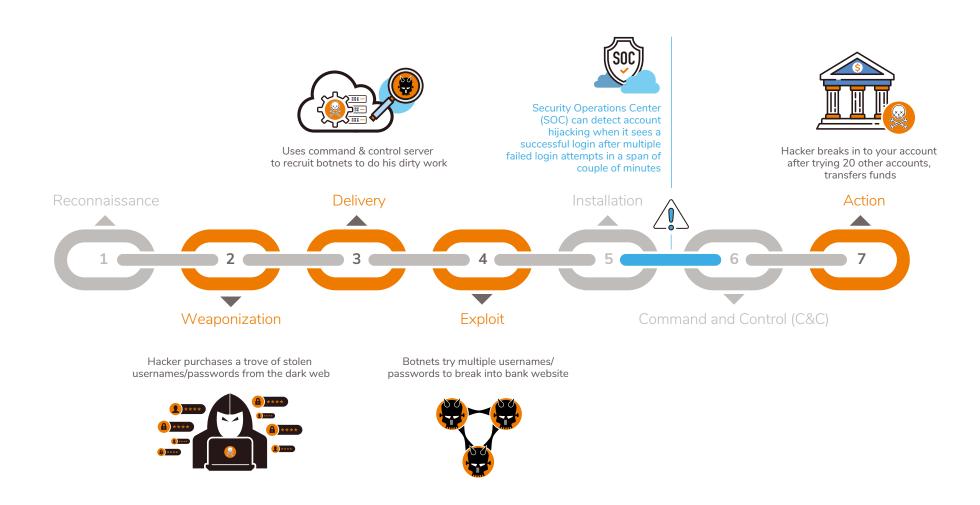
Potentially Unwanted Programs/Adware

Potentially unwanted programs (PUPs) are trojans, spyware, or adware that surreptitiously monitor your keystrokes, scan files on your hard drive, and read your browser cookies.



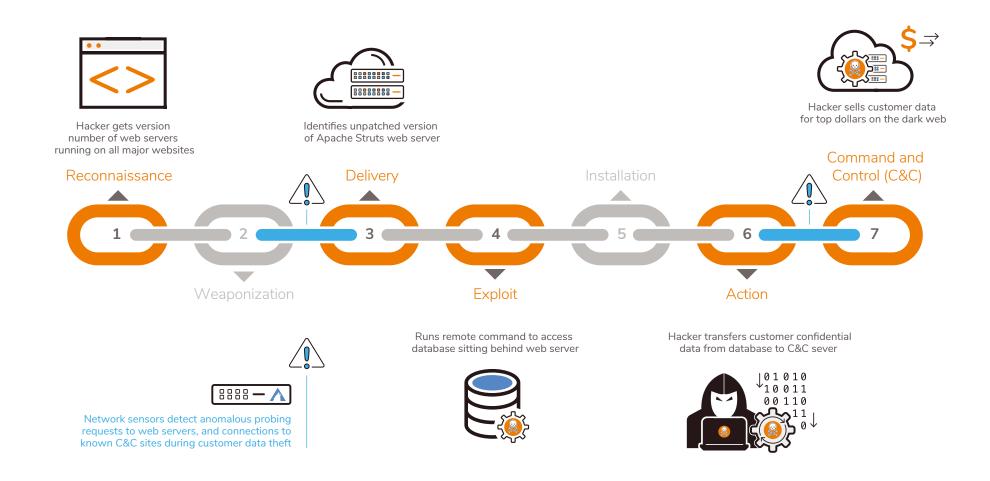
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Unpatched/Outdated Software

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Why Focus on Detection and Response?



















Identify

- Asset Management
- Business Environment
- Governance
- Risk Assessment
- Risk Management Strategy

Protect

- Access Control
- Awareness and Training
- Data Security
- Information Protection Processes and Procedures
- Maintenance
- Protective Technology

Detect

- Anomalies and **Events**
- Continuous Monitoring
- Detection Process

Respond

- Response Planning
- Communications
- Analysis
- Mitigation
- Improvements

Recover

- Recovery Planning
- Improvements
- Communications

Requires Managed **Detection and Response**

Why Focus on Detection and Response?

Lower Your Cost of Handling Security Breaches by Speeding Up the Time to Identify and Contain the Attack



of Cost Per **Breach Is Spent** on Detection and Response

214 Days

77 Days

365

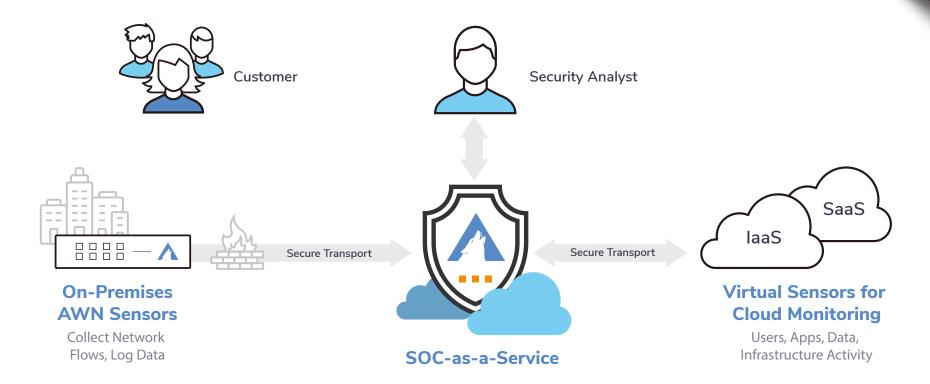
Mean Time to Contain (MTTC) the Attack



Source: 2017 Ponemon Cost of Data Breach Incident Report

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Essential Components for Protection



- Managed detection and response
- Fully managed cloud-based SIEM
- Human-assisted machine learning
- External threat intelligence included
- 24x7 monitoring and alerting

- Compliance reporting
- Cloud monitoring laaS, SaaS, SecaaS
- Periodic external vulnerability scans
- Advisory services FW, AD, IR audits
- Simple, predictable pricing

Industry's Most Fierce SOC-as-a-Service

A security operation center (SOC) is the most essential element of modern security. But SOCs are expensive, complicated, and far beyond the reach of most small to medium enterprises (SMEs). So, many take the easy route and invest in security products, but not in the people and processes required to manage a SOC.

AWN CyberSOC™ differs from traditional managed security services. It is a dynamic combination of world-class Concierge Security Engineers (CSEs), advanced machine learning, and comprehensive, up-to-the-minute threat intelligence. Your CSE conducts both routine and non-routine tasks to protect you from known and emerging threats.

AWN CyberSOC[™] provides:

- Dedicated security experts
- Managed detection and response
- Security incident and crisis support
- Regulatory compliance
- Simple, predictable pricing

For More Information Call: 1-888-272-8249

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