

CIRT Playbook Battle Card: **GSPBC-1022 - Defense Evasion - Process Injection**

(P) Preparation	(I) Identification	(C) Containment
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Patch asset vulnerabilities2. Perform routine inspections of controls/weapons3. Ensure antivirus/endpoint protection software is installed on workstations and laptops4. Secure local administrator accounts5. Ensure that servers and workstations are logging to a central location6. Configure endpoint security solutions to detect and block process injection behaviors7. On Unix-based operating systems, restrict the use of ptrace to privileged users8. Utilize Yama or other Linux security modules to configure advanced access control and process restrictions	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Monitor for:<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. CreateRemoteThreadb. SuspendThreadc. SetThreadContextd. ResumeThreade. QueueUserAPCf. NtQueueApcThreadg. VirtualAllocExh. WriteProcessMemory2. On Linux systems, monitor the ptrace system call3. Detect named pipe creation and connection events4. Collect DLL/PE file events5. Analyze process behavior and compare to expected activity6. Investigate and clear ALL alerts associated with the impacted assets	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Inventory (enumerate & assess)2. Detect Deny Disrupt Degrade Deceive Destroy3. Observe -> Orient -> Decide -> Act4. Utilize EDR hunter/killer agents to terminate offending processes5. Remove the affected system from the network6. Determine the source and pathway of the attack7. Issue a perimeter enforcement for known threat actor locations
(E) Eradication	(R) Recovery	(L) Lessons/Opportunities
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Close the attack vector2. Create forensic backups of affected systems3. Perform endpoint/AV scans on affected systems4. Reset any compromised passwords5. Review the logs of all impacted assets6. Patch asset vulnerabilities	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Restore to the RPO within the RTO2. Address collateral damage3. Determine the root cause of the incident4. Resolve any related security incidents5. Restore affected systems to their last clean backup	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Perform routine cyber hygiene due diligence2. Engage external cybersecurity-as-a-service providers and response professionals3. Implement policy changes to reduce future risk4. Conduct employee security awareness training <div>References:<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Yama security module guide: https://www.kernel.org/doc/html/latest/adminguide/LSM/Yama.html2. MITRE ATT&CK Technique T1055: https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1055/</div>

Resources:

- GuardSight GSVSOC Incident Response Plan: https://github.com/guardsight/gsvsoc_cybersecurity-incident-response-plan
- IT Disaster Recovery Planning: <https://www.ready.gov/it-disaster-recovery-plan>
- Report Cybercrime: <https://www.ic3.gov/Home/FAQ>