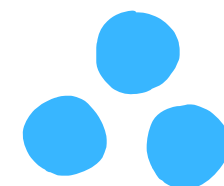


null/OWASP combined meetup, Bangalore

14-Dec-2024

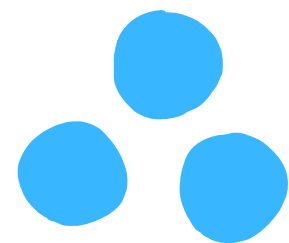
EDR INTERNALS

**:Understanding the data, gaps and
detection techniques**



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ABOUT ME:

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Exp ~1 year

Working majorly on malware analysis and MITRE coverage.





KEY POINTS OF THIS TALK



- **What is an EDR?**
- **What's this topic about?**
- **Event Source and Raw data**
- **Understanding the data**
- **The Internals - The architecture**
- **Detection-working of EDR**
- **What the EDRs can't capture.**
- **The Gaps and limitations**
- **The UseCase and advancement of the EDR**
- **The correlation.**
- **Conclusion**

WHAT IS AN EDR?



Endpoint **D**etection and **R**esponse

- If we have AV, NGAVs then why EDRs?
 - If EDRs then why XDRs and MDRs?
 - Why and who should implement it?
 - What magical things does the EDR has?
-
- Continuous real time visibility to the endpoint
 - N/w, telemetry
 - About the own system health and current processes.



WHAT'S THIS TOPIC ABOUT?



The data to deal with

What data is useful, how the data is processed, which one to filter and which one to process

The architectural overview

The basic overview and important components of an EDR. Flow of the data and interruption.

Detection technique

The magic behind detection and the fundamental core technique.



The gaps or limitations

Why does the word “Bypass” exist for EDRs?



EVENT SOURCE AND RAW DATA



Source of data: The Endpoints

- Different sources of the events. The Telemetry
- Integration with third party application
- Format of the raw data
- Storing and processing.

Key Components of a EDR



- Sensors/Agent
- Telemetry
- Detection

Examples of the event sources: Linux



- Linux audit subsystem
- eBPF (Extended Berkeley Packet Filter)
- Inotify (inode notify) / fanotify - kernel subsystem

- Linux audit subsystem



```
monika@labmachine01:~$ sudo auditctl -l
-w /etc/passwd -p rw -k Moni_passwd_monitor
-a always,exit -F arch=b64 -S execve -F key=Moni_Command_Monitor
-w /var/log -p wa -k Moni_log_directory_change
monika@labmachine01:~$ |
```

- Inotify (inode notify) / fanotify - kernel subsystem

Screenshot from 2024-12-13 02:11-10.png

```
GNU nano 7.2 fanotify_demo.c *
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <sys/fanotify.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <poll.h>
#include <limits.h>
#include <errno.h>

#define EVENT_SIZE (sizeof(struct fanotify_event_metadata))
#define EVENT_BUF_LEN (1024 * (EVENT_SIZE + 16))

int main() {
    int fan_fd;
    struct fanotify_event_metadata *metadata;
    char buf[EVENT_BUF_LEN];
    ssize_t len;

    // Create fanotify instance
    fan_fd = fanotify_init(FAN_CLOEXEC | FAN_NONBLOCK, 0_RDONLY);
    if (fan_fd < 0) {
        perror("fanotify_init");
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }

    // Monitor /tmp directory for all file access events
    if (fanotify_mark(fan_fd, FAN_MARK_ADD, FAN_OPEN | FAN_EVENT_ON_CHILD, AT_FDCWD, "/tmp") < 0) {
        perror("fanotify_mark");
        exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
    }

    printf("Monitoring /tmp for access events. Press Ctrl+C to stop.\n");

    while (1) {
        // Read events
```

```
        while (1) {
            // Read events
            len = read(fan_fd, buf, EVENT_BUF_LEN);
            if (len < 0 && errno != EAGAIN) {
                perror("read");
                exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
            }

            metadata = (struct fanotify_event_metadata *)buf;
            while (FAN_EVENT_OK(metadata, len)) {
                if (metadata->mask & FAN_OPEN) {
                    printf("File opened: FD=%d\n", metadata->fd);
                }
                close(metadata->fd); // Close file descriptor
                metadata = FAN_EVENT_NEXT(metadata, len);
            }
        }

        close(fan_fd);
        return 0;
    }
}
```

- Inotify (inode notify) / fanotify - kernel subsystem

○

```
ubuntu@ubuntu2204:~$ echo "Hello bangalore" > /tmp/example1.txt
ubuntu@ubuntu2204:~$ sudo ./fanotify_demo
Monitoring /tmp for access events. Press Ctrl+C to stop.
File opened: FD=4
█
```

Examples of the event sources: Windows

- ETW (Event Tracing for Windows)
 - Start-EtwTraceSession
 - Stop-EtwTraceSession
- Event Viewer (For GUI)
- commands: Get-EventLog
 - Get-WinEvent
- Windows Detours.
- Windows Subsystem for Linux (WSL)

ETW (Event Tracing for Windows)



```
PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> $SessionName = "ProcessTraceSession"
>> $OutputFile = "C:\Logs\ProcessTrace.etl"
>>
>> # Create the ETW trace session
>> logman create trace $SessionName -p "{9e814aad-3204-11d2-9a82-006008a86939}" 0x10 5 -o $OutputFile
>>
>> # Start the trace session
>> logman start $SessionName
>> Write-Host "ETW Trace Session '$SessionName' started."
The command completed successfully.
```

ETW (Event Tracing for Windows)



```
S C:\WINDOWS\system32> logman query $SessionName

Name:                ProcessTraceSession
Status:              Stopped
Root Path:           C:\Logs\
Segment:             Off
Schedules:           On
Run as:              SYSTEM

Name:                ProcessTraceSession\ProcessTraceSession
Type:                Trace
Output Location:     C:\Logs\ProcessTrace_000001.etl
Append:              Off
Circular:            Off
Overwrite:           Off
Buffer Size:         8
Buffers Lost:        0
Buffers Written:     0
Buffer Flush Timer:  0
Clock Type:          Performance
File Mode:           File

Provider:
Name:                Windows Kernel Trace
Provider Guid:       {9E814AAD-3204-11D2-9A82-006008A86939}
Level:               5
KeywordsAll:         0x0
KeywordsAny:         0x10 (cswitch)
Properties:          0
Filter Type:         0

The command completed successfully.
S C:\WINDOWS\system32>
```

UNDERSTANDING THE DATA

Brittle VS Robust

- **Brittle design**
 - False positive is very less. False -ve is high.
- **Robust way**
 - False +ve high, false -ve will less.
- **Hybrid approach**

Examples:



Brittle:

The attacker may try to rename and recompile the names

```
query = '''
    event.category:process and event.type:start and
    process.args:("-action" and ("-kerberoast" or askhash or asktgs or asktgt or s4u or ("-
    tickets or (dump and (tickets or keytab))))
    '''
```

Robust:

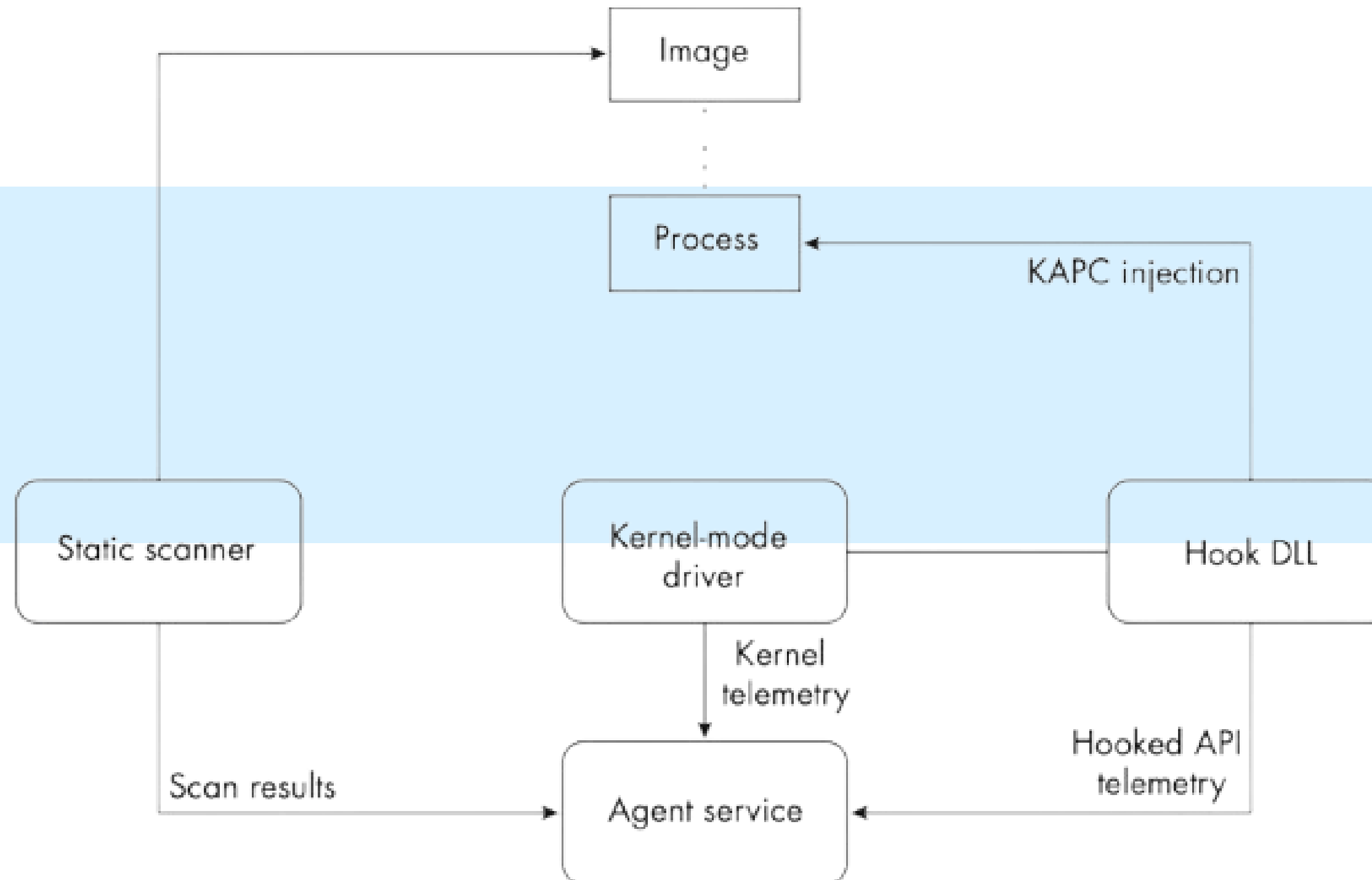
TCP port 88, the standard Kerberos port

```
query = '''
network where event.type == "start" and network.direction == "outgoing" and
destination.port == 88 and source.port >= 49152 and
process.executable != "C:\\Windows\\System32\\lsass.exe" and destination.address
!= "127.0.0.1" and
/* insert False Positives here */
not process.name in ("swi_fc.exe", "fsIPcam.exe", "IPCamera.exe", "MicrosoftEdgeCP.exe",
"MicrosoftEdge.exe", "iexplore.exe", "chrome.exe", "msedge.exe", "opera.exe", "firefox.exe")
'''
```

INTERNALS - ARCHITECTURE



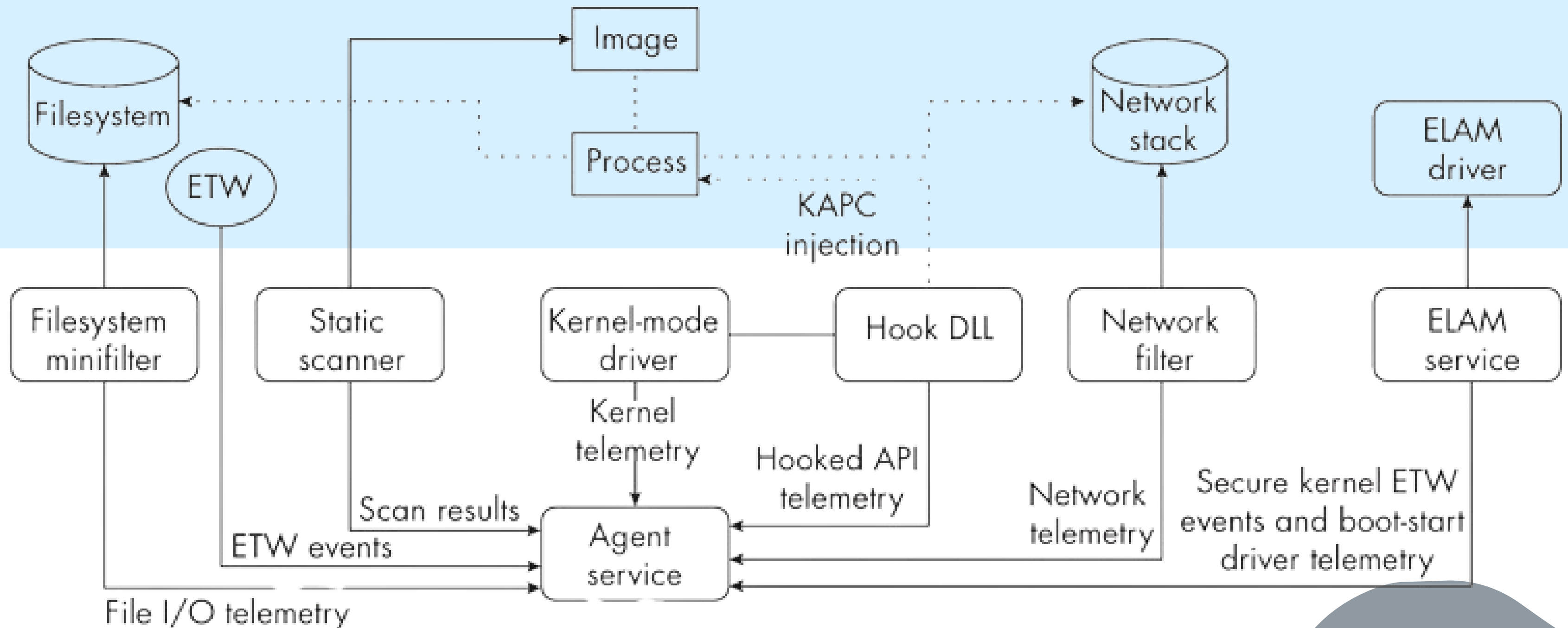
Level - 1 Basic Architecture of EDR



INTERNALS - ARCHITECTURE



Level - 2 Intermediate Architecture of EDR



INTERNALS - ARCHITECTURE



Level - 3 Advanced Architecture of EDR

What else can make the EDR Advanced!

The best approach for securing endpoints is “multi-layered”

Detection Logics

- What is a detection logic?
- Why they are needed?
- How they are written?
- A good detection logic

WHAT THE EDRS CAN'T CAPTURE

- Encrypted and Obfuscated content.
- Memory and Kernel Level data
- Network outside the range.
- Data out of detection logic.
- Tricks used by Attackers

THE GAPS & LIMITATIONS



- Why does the word “EDR Bypass” even exist?
- Where are we lagging?
- Eg: Renaming the arguments in the source code like-
changing **-action** to **-dothis**
- Some common strategies which leads to bypass.



THE USECASE AND ADVANCEMENT OF THE EDR



- How we can enhance the security?
- Practices nowadays for enhancement.
- How AI/ML has solved many of the problems.



WHY & WHERE CORRELATION IS NEEDED?

- What do we mean by Correlation here?
- Key Components of Correlation
 - Source, Data, Volume, Time, Logic, Intelligence.
- Performance and False Positive/Negative.
- Behavioral Correlation, process manipulation, creation.
- Correlation and analyzing multiple branches of a process.
- Prioritizing and actions.



THE CONCLUSION



- Is an ideal EDR just a myth?
- The importance of the EDR.



Q & A





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THANK YOU!