

Security Incident Response Management

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1 Security Incident Report (Level/Tier 1)

1.1 SQL Injection

1.1.1 Incident Description

Incident: Offense 19784 : HTTP_POST_SCRIPT
Duration: From Feb 26, 2019, 6:48:14 PM to 6:49:12 PM
Source IP(s): 172.16.11.37
Source Port(s): 53758, 51392
Target IP(s): 172.16.11.4
Target Port(s): 80
Occurrences: 4 Events 0 Flows
Severity: 9
Event SQL injection preceded by HTTP_GET_SQL_Unionselect
Classification:

1.1.2 Threat Analysis

Examining the event logs indicated that user was attempting to perform SQL injection to query for unauthorised information from Feb 26, 2019, 6:48:14 PM to 6:49:12 PM, with the source IP "172.16.11.37" which indicated that the offense was conducted within the network of the TP. This traffic was intercepted by Bluecoat Server which had dropped the potentially malicious SQL request issued from this user. Current investigation indicated that the IP was used in the school IBM-QRADAR lab. Typically commands such as HTTP_GET_SQL_Unionselect does not necessarily indicate an attack, however it is followed by SQL injection in the context of the login page, hence the severity of the offense is 9.

1.1.3 Recommendation

This incident is escalated to TP IBM Qradar lab to identify the actual user ID by the lab server logs or checking the sign-in entries for further actions. Given that the severity of the issue is HIGH (9), it is recommended that the raw traffic packets containing exact SQL commands issued by user are to be fetched from IBM X-force database to be passed to the Tier 2 - Triage team for further analysis.

1.1.4 Supporting Data

The screenshot displays the IBM QRadar Security Intelligence console interface. The top navigation bar includes links for Dashboard, Offenses, Log Activity, Network Activity, Assets, Reports, Risks, Vulnerabilities, User Analytics, and QIR. The main content area is titled "All Offenses > Offense 19784 (Summary)".

Offense 19784 Summary:

Magnitude	Status	Relevance	Severity	Credibility
High	Unassigned	4	9	2

Description: SQL Injection preceded by HTTP_GET_SQL_UnionSelect

EventFlow count: 4 events and 0 flows in 2 categories

Source IP(s): 172.16.11.37

Destination IP(s): 172.16.11.4

Network(s): TP-IBM-SOC-IBM-SOC-Simulation

Start: Feb 26, 2019, 6:48:14 PM

Duration: 58s

Assigned to: Unassigned

Offense Source Summary:

IP	Location
172.16.11.37	TP-IBM-SOC-IBM-SOC-Simulation

Offense Source Details:

Magnitude	Vulnerabilities	Username	MAC Address	Asset Name	Weight	Offenses	EventsFlows
High	0	Unknown	Unknown NIC	Unknown	0	12	3,300

Last 5 Notes:

Notes	Username	Creation Date
No results were returned.		

Last 5 Search Results:

Magnitude	Started On	Ended On	Duration	EventsFlows
No results were returned.				

The bottom status bar shows the elapsed time as 0:00:01.419.

Screen capture of Offense 19784: SQL Injection.

1.2 Cross-Site Scripting

1.2.1 Incident Description

Incident: Offense 19777 : Cross_Site_Scripting
Duration: 0s at Feb 26, 2019, 3:30:56 PM
Source IP(s): 172.16.11.4
Source Port(s): 80
Target IP(s): 172.16.11.37
Target Port(s): 56341
Occurrences: 1 Events 0 Flows
Severity: 9
Event Exploit; Cross_Site_Scripting
Classification:

1.2.2 Threat Analysis

A cross-site scripting incident was detected at Feb 26, 2019, 3:30:56 PM, originating from the source IP of "172.16.11.4". The destination IP of the event was "172.16.11.37", indicating that both the attacker and victim are located within the network for TP_IBM_SOC. The offence was logged by SiteProtectorSP3001 in the SOC_Servers. The destination IP is also involved in other offenses which may indicate that the attacker may be carrying out a combination of attacks on the network. Additional investigation is required to elucidate the identity of the user involved in triggering the transfer of data to the destination IP.

1.2.3 Recommendation

This incident is to be escalated to the technical staff in the TP_IBM_SOC simulation lab for further investigation in order to determine the user IDs involved in the cross-site scripting attack, as well as the contents of the data transmitted in the attack. The login credentials and any active sessions of the victim should be reset in case the suspect user has obtained access to that information. Appropriate actions may have to be taken against the suspect user for potentially violating the TP Acceptable User Policy (AUP).

1.2.4 Supporting Data

All Offenses > Offense 19777 (Summary)

Offense 19777

SummaryDisplay▼EventsConnectionsFlowsView Attack PathActions▼Print

Magnitude

DescriptionCross_Site_Scripting

Source IP(s)172.16.11.4

Destination IP(s)172.16.11.37

Network(s)TP_IBM_SOC.IBM_SOC_Simulation

Status

Offense Type

Event/Flow count

Start

Duration

Assigned to

Relevance 4

Event Name

1 events and 0 flows in 1 categories

Feb 26, 2019, 3:30:56 PM

0s

Unassigned

Severity 9

Credibility 2

Offense Source Summary

Event Name

High Level Category

Severity

Offenses

Cross_Site_Scripting

Exploit

9

1

Low Level Category

Events/Flows

Cross Site Scripting

35

Last 5 Notes

Notes

Username

Creation Date

No results were returned.

Last 5 Search Results

Magnitude

Started On

Ended On

Duration

Events/Flows

No results were returned.

Top 5 Source IPs

Source IP

Magnitude

Location

Vulnerability

User

MAC

Weight

Offenses

Destination(s)

Last Event/Flow

Events/Flows

172.16.11.4

TP_IBM_SOC.IBM_SOC_Simulation

No

Unknown

Unknown NIC

0

21

7

5h 52m 34s

7,231

Top 5 Destination IPs

Destination IP

Magnitude

Location

Vulnerability

Chained

User

MAC

Weight

Offenses

Source(s)

Last Event/Flow

Events/Flows

172.16.11.37

TP_IBM_SOC.IBM_SOC_Simulation

No

Yes

Unknown

Unknown NIC

0

9

1

5h 52m 37s

12

Top 5 Log Sources

Name

Description

Group

Events

Offenses

Total Events

SP3001

SiteProtectorSP3001

SOC_Servers

1

281

1,611,007

Top 5 Users

Name

Events/Flows

Offenses

Total Events/Flows

No results were returned.

Top 5 Categories

Name

Magnitude

Local Destination Count

Events/Flows

First Event/Flow

Last Event/Flow

Cross Site Scripting

1

1

Feb 26, 2019, 3:30:56 PM

Feb 26, 2019, 3:30:56 PM

Last 10 Events

Event Name

Magnitude

Log Source

Category

Destination

Dst Port

Time

Cross_Site_Scripting

SP3001

Cross Site Scripting

172.16.11.37

56341

Feb 26, 2019, 3:30:56 PM

Last 10 Flows

Application

Source IP

Source Port

Destination IP

Destination Port

Total Bytes

Last Packet Time

No results were returned.

Top 5 Annotations

Annotation

Time

Weight

"Offense Chaining". This offense has 1 destinations (destination IPs), which are the source (attacker) in other offenses

Feb 26, 2019, 3:31:20 PM

7

"Offense Chaining". This source IP currently has 2 other source active on the network.

Feb 26, 2019, 3:31:20 PM

1

Screen capture of Offense 19777: Cross-Site Scripting.

2 Security Intelligence Report

Topic:	Descriptions/Actions
Advisory Title:	CVE-2019-1987
Threat Name:	Android Operating System - Remote code execution in privileged process from file
Overview:	Android Framework parsing error when handling PNG file. In the function onSetSampleX of SkSwizzler.cpp which is part of Android Framework, during the parsing of is a possible out of bounds write due to a missing bounds check . This could lead to remote code execution with no additional execution privileges needed. User interaction is needed for exploitation.
Affected Versions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Android-7.0• Android-7.1.1• Android-7.1.2• Android-8.0• Android-8.1• Android-9
Affected Assets (Locations):	Devices running Android OS worldwide
Threat Type:	The vulnerability could allow an attacker to send a specially crafted PNG (Portable Network Graphic file) file via messaging apps, email or webpage. If the user opens this file for viewing, remote arbitrary code execution in privileged process can be achieved, resulting in device hijack and compromise.
Threat CVE Links:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• https://nvd.nist.gov/vuln/detail/CVE-2019-1987• http://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2019-1987• https://source.android.com/security/bulletin/2019-02-01
Threat State:	Certain
Threat Impact:	High
Recommendations:	Android devices be updated with the latest security patch levels 2019-02-01 & 2019-02-05 ASAP, to fix the issues contained in this advisory. As Android is a multiple platform open source OS, an available update for your device may depend on a release from your specific manufacturer.

3 Advancement in SIEM Technologies

3.1 QRadar Advisor with Watson (AI/Machine Learning Solution)

3.1.1 Cognitive Security

QRadar Advisor with Watson extends IBM QRadar Security Intelligence Platform deployment with cognitive security. Now it can go beyond gathering data from users' own systems. Users can supplement it with knowledge created worldwide and with the ability of Watson to use that knowledge to understand, reason, and learn about security topics and threats.

3.1.2 Threat Response

Begin with common sense, insights, and the ability to generalize that comes from human expertise. Add the ability of security analytics to correlate data, identify behavioral patterns and anomalies, and prioritize and manage workflows. Using QRadar Advisor with Watson and IBM Watson for Cyber Security, users can extend their capabilities further with cognitive security's power to analyze unstructured as well as structured data, to understand natural language, and to respond. Users can finally gain the ability to draw upon the huge amount of security information when they previously could not tap the vast majority of security knowledge that is unstructured.

3.1.3 Understanding Threat Behaviour

QRadar detects threats. QRadar Advisor with Watson provides cognitive abilities that can help deal with them. Working together, these technologies can mimic human thought to understand advanced threats, triage threats, and make recommendations about dealing with potential or actual attacks. For example, a malware-borne strike attempting to access and exfiltrate intellectual property can be caught by QRadar. QRadar Advisor with Watson then makes it possible to analyze structured and unstructured information to identify the threat, understand how that threat behaves, uncover indicators that occur in the typical attack chain, and analyze how the attack may have progressed.

3.1.4 Intelligence

Some potential threats are easy to resolve. A weekend attempt to access the database may simply be an employee working from home. QRadar can detect unusual behavior, then an analyst can decide whether it's dangerous. For sophisticated attacks, the cognitive techniques of QRadar Advisor with Watson can help to ingest and correlate vast amounts of structured and unstructured security data available to uncover new threat patterns, triage threats and make recommendations. QRadar Advisor with Watson provides a solution that not only ingests data, but also reasons and derives its own knowledge from it, discovering linkages that may otherwise go unnoticed and presenting information most relevant to the investigation.

3.1.5 Accuracy

A security system is only as trustworthy as it is accurate, both at consistently detecting actual threats, and at rejecting false positives. Cybercriminals rely on slipping through the same channels as legitimate users and applications, because they know you can't examine every packet in advance. QRadar Advisor with Watson gives the benefit of highly evolved detection and verification techniques. X-Force security researchers analyze hundreds of millions of data points to address both sides of the detection coin.

3.1.6 Speed

Even the most accurate intelligence is worthless if it's delivered too late. Dedicated, always-on monitoring systems can alert security personnel in near real time. QRadar Advisor with Watson assists with threat analysis. It enables user to navigate the knowledge Watson has that pertains to a specific security incident, evaluate the evidence, and provide analysts with insights in minutes rather than the hours or days conventional approaches require.