Executive Summary

Responding to a Nation-State Cyber Attack

Udacity Project 2 December 2022

Roaa Alotaibi

Responding to a Nation-State Cyber Attack

 The National Peace Agency of North Udan managed to compromise a linux server which serves as a jump host to connect the Tridanium processing plant to the internet. They attempted to brute force the password of an employee account which triggered a security alarm. The security team have been immediately called onboard to respond to the security alarm and contain the ongoing cyberattack.

Threat Detection

Malware Scanning

The below infected files have been identified on the server, after conducting a malware scanning using ClamAV:

/home/ubuntu/Downloads/ft32: Unix.Malware.Agent-6774375-o FOUND /home/ubuntu/Downloads/ft64: Unix.Malware.Agent-6774336-o FOUND

/home/ubuntu/Downloads/wipefs: Unix.Tool.Miner-6443173-o FOUND

Threat Detection

Malware Scanning

Next, one more suspicious files is identified manually:

Filename: SSH-One

This is a bash file which eliminates the firewall rules by turning them off, modifies the rc.local to run SSH-T & SSH-One malicious files when the system starts, it also has an embedded callout to: http://darkl0rd.com.

Threat Detection

Improved Defense

After analyzing the manual identified suspicious file, I prepared a YARA rule to detect that malware, and to have a defense control against future threats.

Attacker IP

Using the Host-Based Intruder Detection System (HIDS) and through the means of OSSEC, the attacker IP address has been identified: 192.168.56.1

2020 Sep 22 10:53:01

Level: 10 - User missed the password more than one time

Rule Id: 2502

Location: ubuntu-VirtualBox->/var/log/auth.log

Src IP: 192.168.56.1

User: root

Sep 22 10:53:00 ubuntu-VirtualBox sshd[2830]: PAM 2 more authentication failures; logname= uid=0 euid=0 tty=ssh ruser= rhost=192.168.56.1 user=root

Backdoor Details

Notably in OSSEC, the ubuntu user had multiple failed login attempts, changed UID to root, and created a new user named 'darklord' and a new group named 'darklord' and added the newly created user to that group.

Level: Rule Id:	8 - Root 2833	2020 Sep 22 10:56:33
Location:	ubuntu-VirtualBox->/var/log/syslog	
Sep 22 10	:56:32 ubuntu-VirtualBox crontab[3155]: (root) REPLACE (root)	
		2022 0 - 22 12 51 27
Level: Rule Id:	8 - Information from the user was changed 5904	2020 Sep 22 10:54:37
	ubuntu-VirtualBox->/var/log/auth.log	
	:54:36 ubuntu-VirtualBox chfn[3045]: changed user 'darklord' information	
Sep 22 2015 1150 abanta Virtualistik di inigerasia dan dan dan dan dan dan dan dan dan da		
Level:	8 - New user added to the system	2020 Sep 22 10:54:29
Rule Id:	5902	
Location:	ubuntu-VirtualBox->/var/log/auth.log	
Sep 22 10	:54:28 ubuntu-VirtualBox useradd[2971]: new user: name=darklord, UID=1001, GID=1001, home=/home/darklord, shell=/bin/bash	
_		
Level:	15 - Attacks followed by the addition of an user.	2020 Sep 22 10:54:29
Rule Id:	40501	
	ubuntu-VirtualBox->/var/log/auth.log	
	:54:28 ubuntu-VirtualBox groupadd[2967]: new group: name=darklord, GID=1001 :53:57 ubuntu-VirtualBox sshd[2843]: Accepted password for ubuntu from 192.168.56.1 port 58331 ssh2	
	1.53.57 ubuntu-VirtualBox sshd[2843]: Accepted password for ubuntu from 192.106.50.1 port 58331 ssh2	
Level:	12 - Multiple authentication failures followed by a success.	2020 Sep 22 10:53:57
Rule Id:	40112	
Location:	ubuntu-VirtualBox->/var/log/auth.log	
Src IP:	192.168.56.1	
User:	ubuntu	
Sep 22 10:53:57 ubuntu-VirtualBox sshd[2843]: Accepted password for ubuntu from 192.168.56.1 port 58331 ssh2		

- Mitigation Measures
- A new IP table rules is created to block all the incoming requests from the attacker IP (192.168.56.1).

```
■ □ ubuntu@ubuntu-VirtualBox: ~
ubuntu@ubuntu-VirtualBox: ~$ sudo iptables -A INPUT -s 192.168.56.1 -j DROP
[sudo] password for ubuntu:
ubuntu@ubuntu-VirtualBox: ~$
```

The SSH is configured to deny the root login through it.

etc/ssh/sshd.config

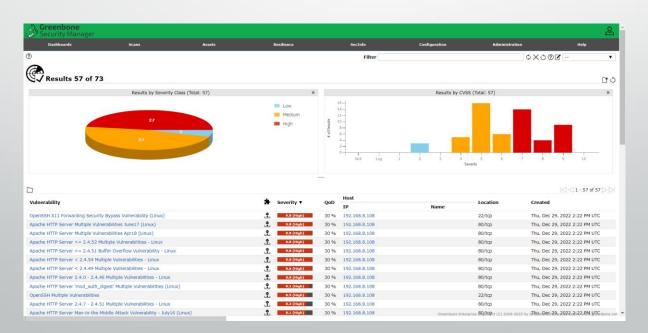
```
# Authentication:
LoginGraceTime 120
PermitRootLogin no
StrictModes yes
```

- Additional Recommended Measures.
- Configure second factor authentication.
- Change the default SSH options such as:
 - Disable root login.
 - Change default port.
 - Use "AllowUsers" to restrict users access.
- Restrict the number of failed login attempts.

Hardening

Apache Server

A scan using OpenVAS vulnerability scanner is conducted to identify the weaknesses on the server. It is clear from the result; that the server was misconfigured and can be exploited by an attacks in the future.



Hardening

Patching Apache

 The Apache version and the OS information have been removed to not be a publicly visible. In order to make it harder for the attacker to perform attacks on the server.

Hardening

- Privileges
- A new Apache user and group have been created in order to make the Apache server runs as low privileged user.