Firewall: Permit From a Known Scanning IP: Theory & Playbook

What is a Scanning IP?

> "*Adversaries may perform different forms of active scanning depending on what information they seek to gather. These scans can also be performed in various ways, including using native features of network protocols such as ICMP.*[1][2] *Information from these scans may reveal opportunities for other forms of reconnaissance (ex: Search Open Websites/Domains or Search Open Technical Databases), establishing operational resources (ex: Develop Capabilities or Obtain Capabilities), and/or initial access (ex: External Remote Services or Exploit Public-Facing Application).*" – Active Scanning, MITRE
>
> Active Scanning, Technique T1595 - Enterprise | MITRE ATT&CK®

MITRE has categorized reconnaissance into three techniques:

- **Focused scanning of a public IP segments**, that may be allocated to and organization by a block, in this technique the attacker focuses on the IP's that belong to the organization, looking for **externally exposed services** such as websites, databases or external remote services.
  See T1595.001.

  It can also assist you to be familiar with two associated terminologies, known as | VERTICAL SCANNING | and -HORIZONTAL SCANNING-.

  Vertical Scanning refers to a single IP being scanned for multiple ports, that might reveal an open service on one of the ports.

  Horizontal Scanning refers to a scan against a group of IPs for a single port, mostly to discover if an endpoint is running a specific service associated with the port.
- **Vulnerability Scanning** refers to obtaining information about existence of a known vulnerability on an exposed service, this is mostly done by obtaining the name and version of an exposed service through server banners or other network artifacts (for instance, see Wappalyzer), and correlating them to a CVE database.
  See T1595.002.
- **Wordlist Scanning** refers to probing the infrastructure using a focused bruteforce dictionary, against, for example a sub-domain name, or website directories (See DirBuster), in order to identify the existence of some content, and it's availability to the attacker.
  See T1595.003.

What Is A Firewall Permit?

Most packets that are sent towards and endpoint on non operating port are blocked, but if there is a service running on some IP address, let's say a Website on IP 216.58.212.206, on port 443. We will receive a firewall permit, and the endpoint will try to establish an HTTPS session.

Receiving a firewall permit by a known scanning IP is the way the scanning IP achieves service discovery.

What IP is considered a Scanning IP?

QRadar default ruleset reports a ***"Permit from a Known Scanning IP",*** if it Detects more than 1000 firewall deny attempts from a single source to a single destination with 1 firewall permit within 5 minutes.

No “False Positive”s

Nobody normally normally try connect and be denied 1000 times in 5 minutes

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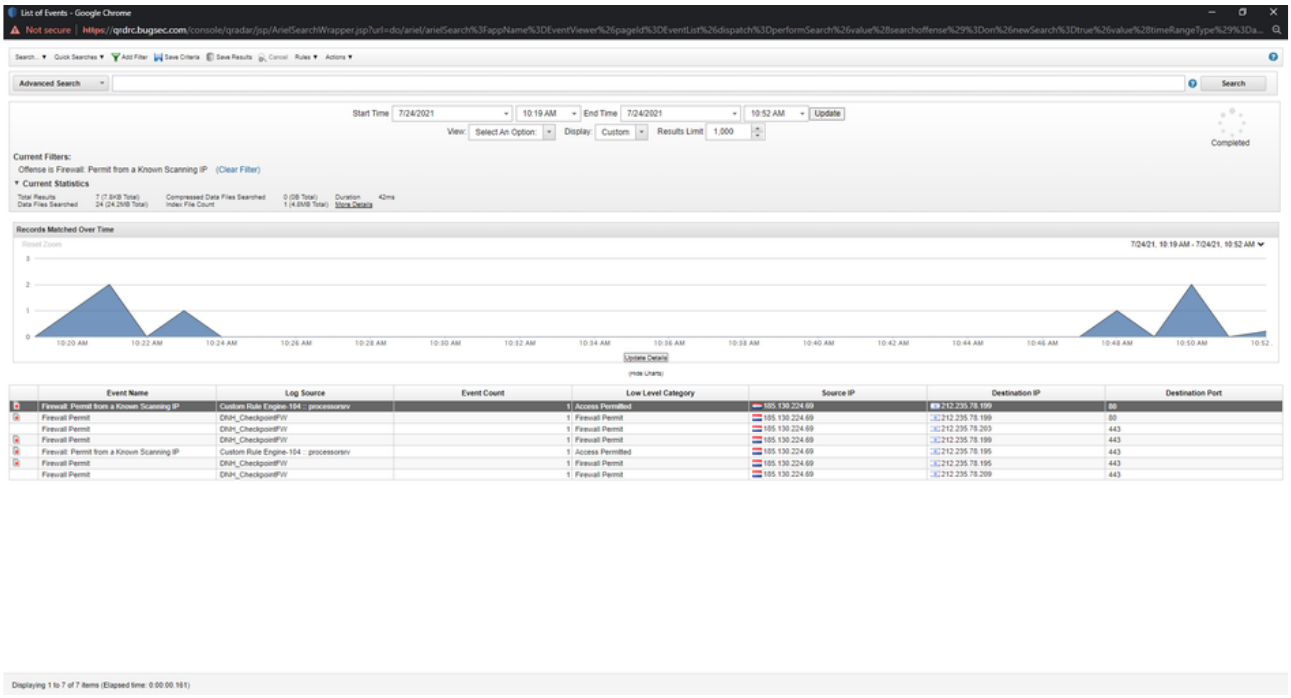
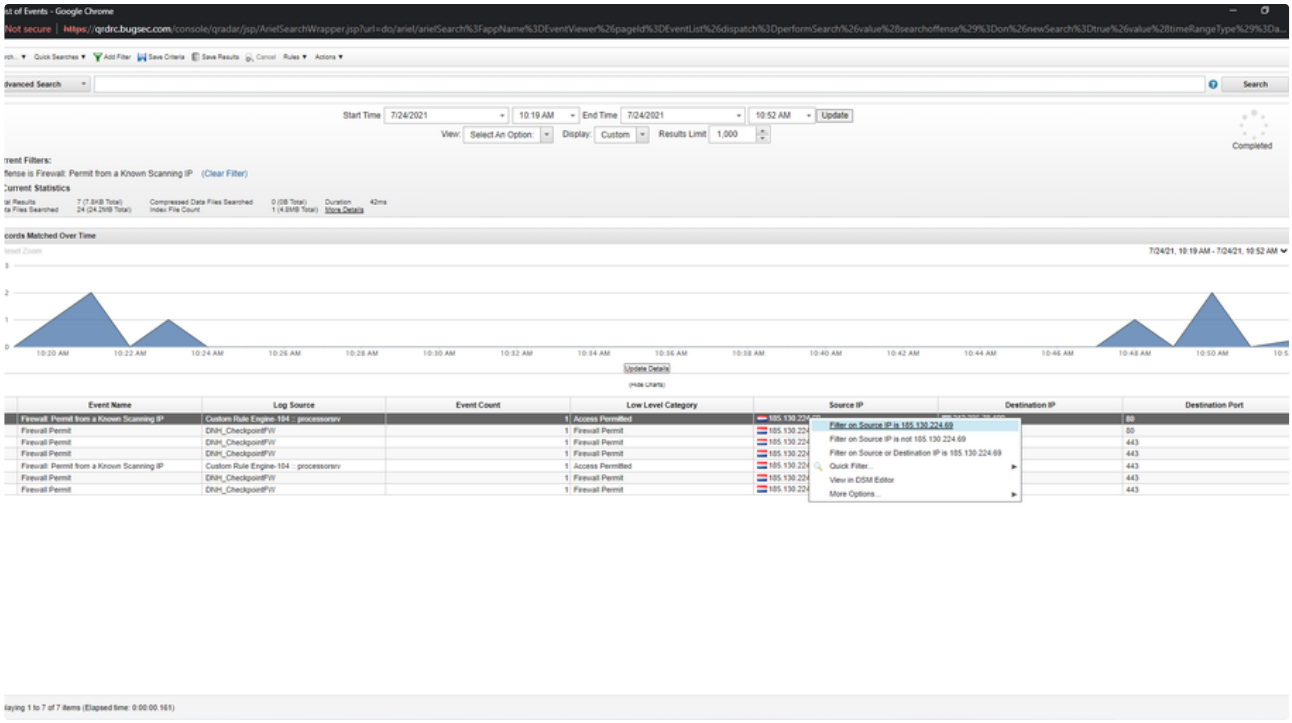
The First Step of Investigation: IBM QRadar SIEM Analysis (Example)

Let us observe the event list associated with an “Firewall: Permit from a known scanning IP”:

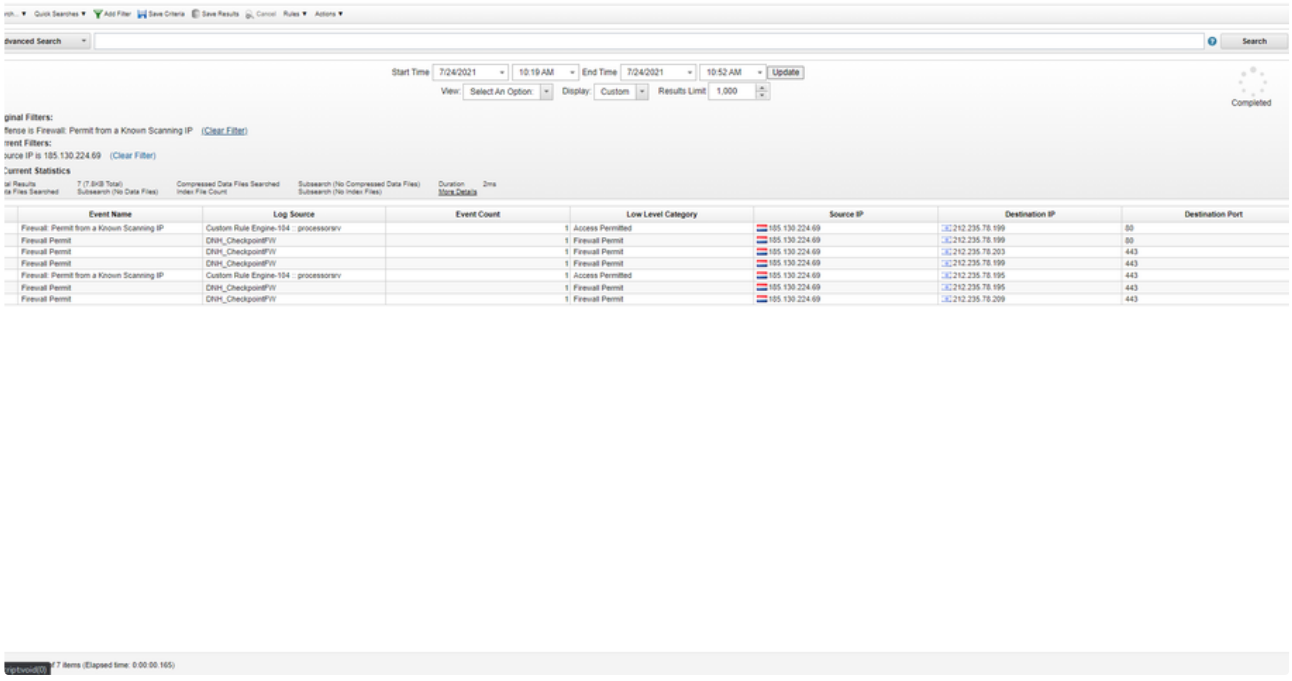


Once we open the event list in the offense in QRadar we can see that three addresses got firewall permits on two ports, but what was the nature of the scan?

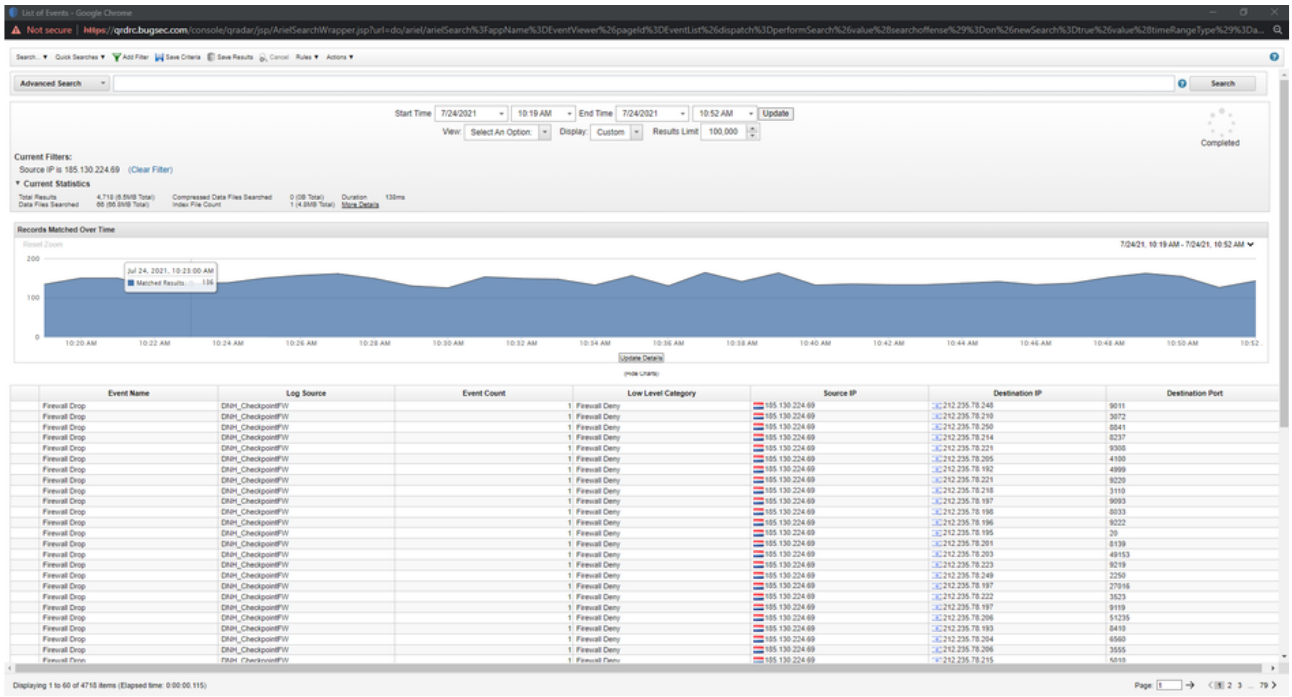
Let’s filter on the source IP:



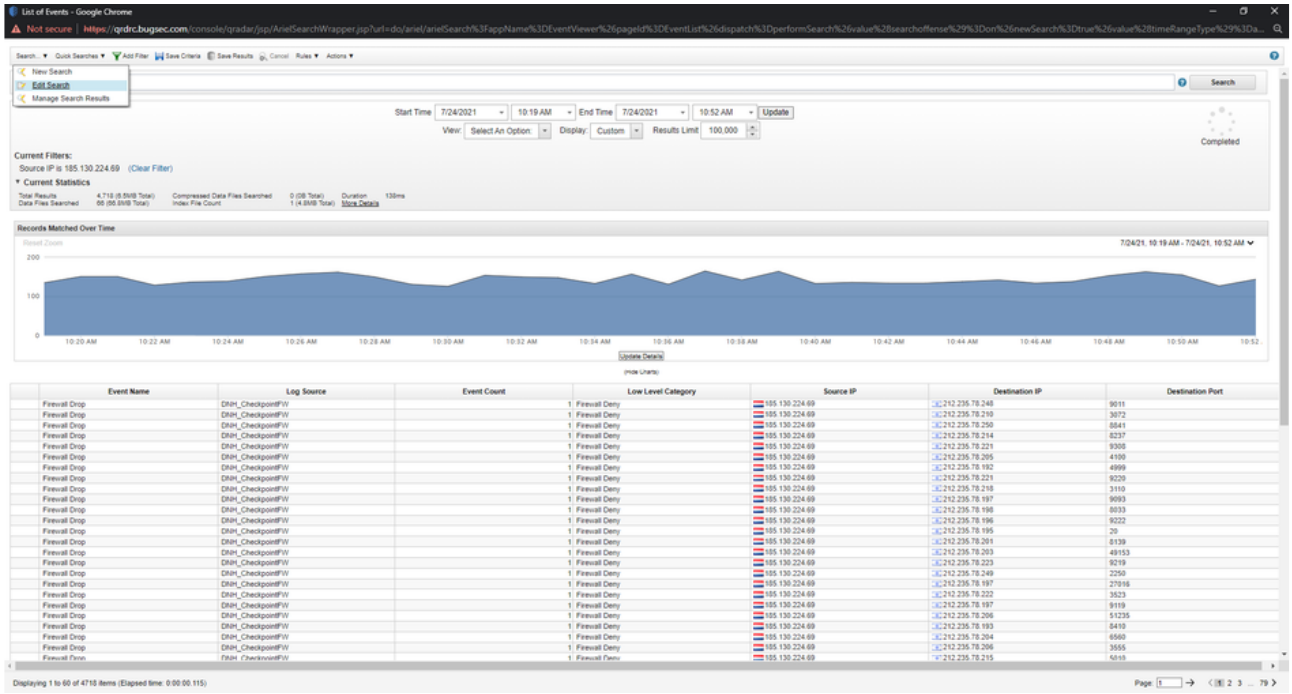
And clear “Offense is Firewall: Permit from a Known Scanning IP” Filter:



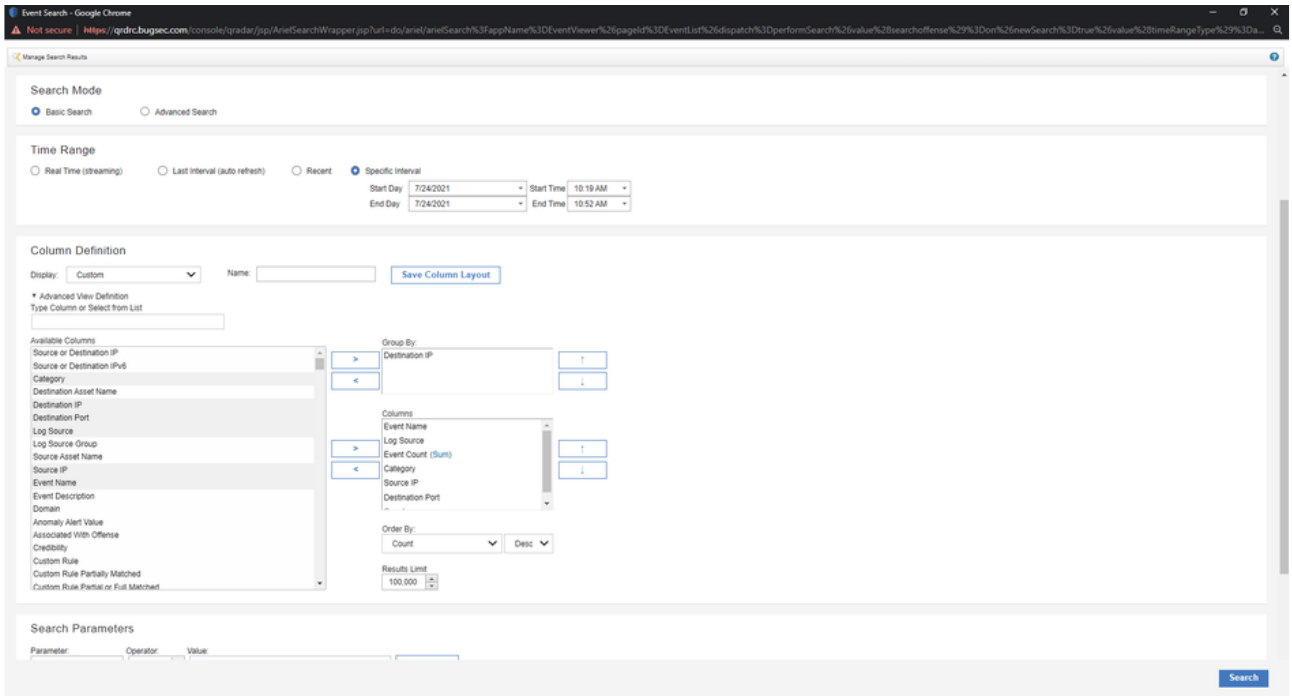
Now we can see 4718 events that indicate that there was a scanning process:



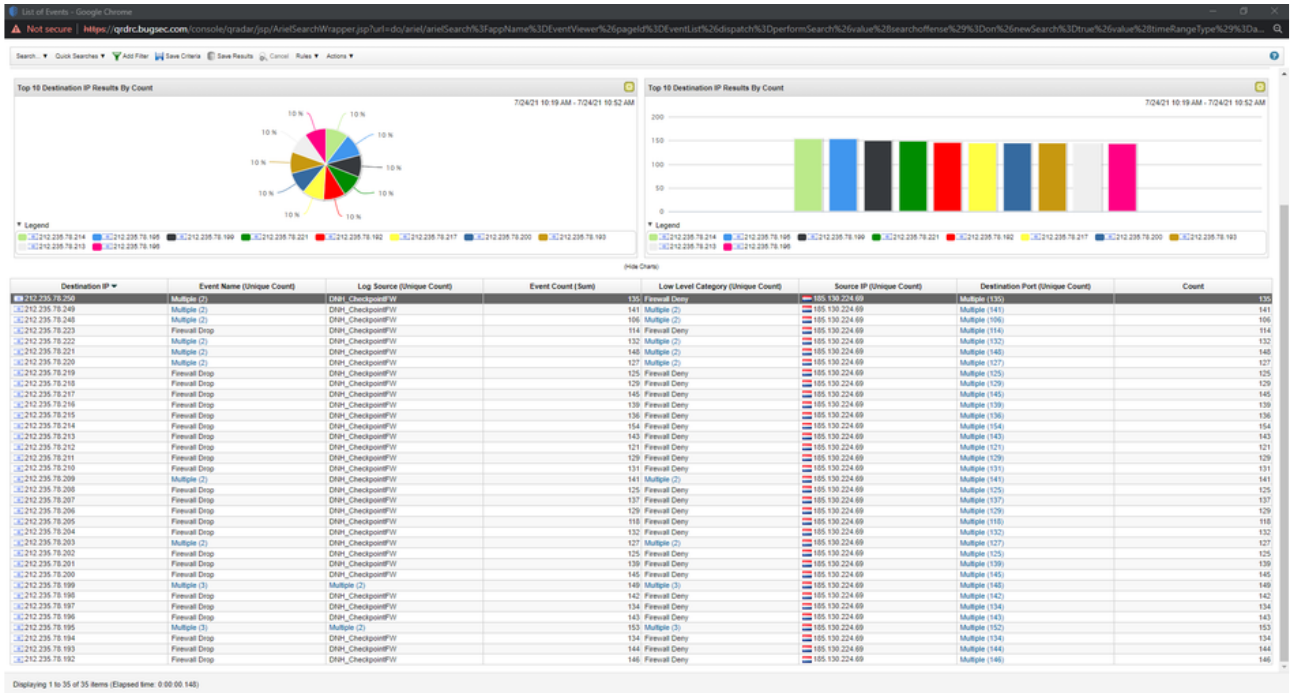
We can see that the destination IP's repeat themselves. We can edit the search:



And choose to group by Destination IP, by removing it from the "'Column" list and adding it to the "Group By" list:



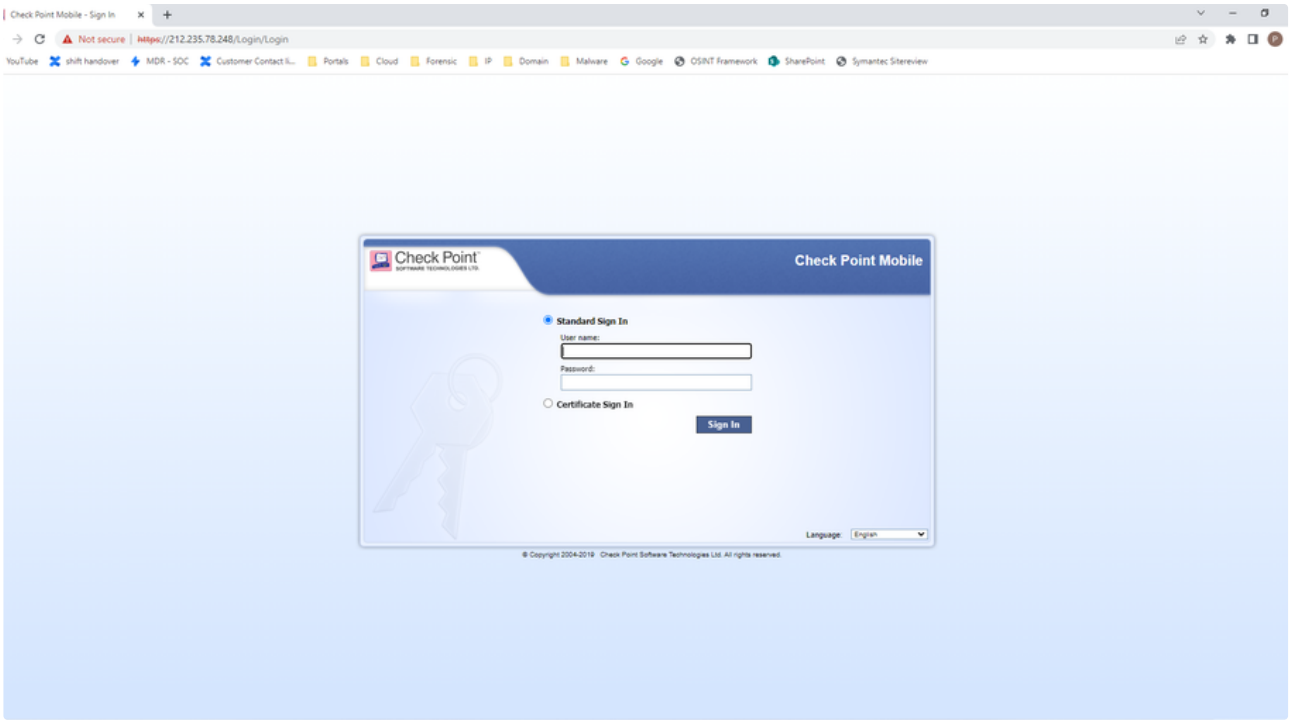
Finally we can sortlist by the “Destination IP” column:



We can see now that the segment 212.235.78.192-212.235.78.250 was vertically scanned for about ~140 different ports.

The only firewall permits we’ve got are for ports 80, 443 - indicating website discovery.

If we try to access https://212.235.78.248:443 IP, we will get comapany's checkpoint portal:

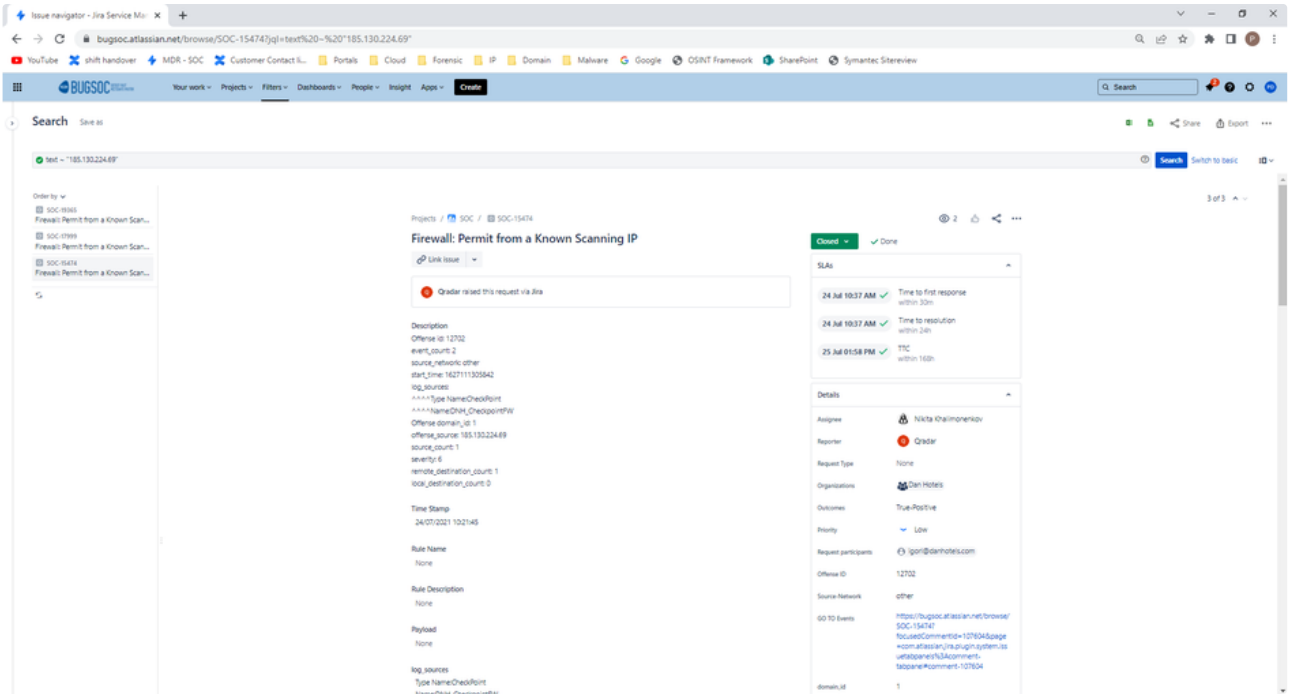


It is important to sort and organize the events in IBM QRadar, widening the timespan before the firewall permit to understand the following:

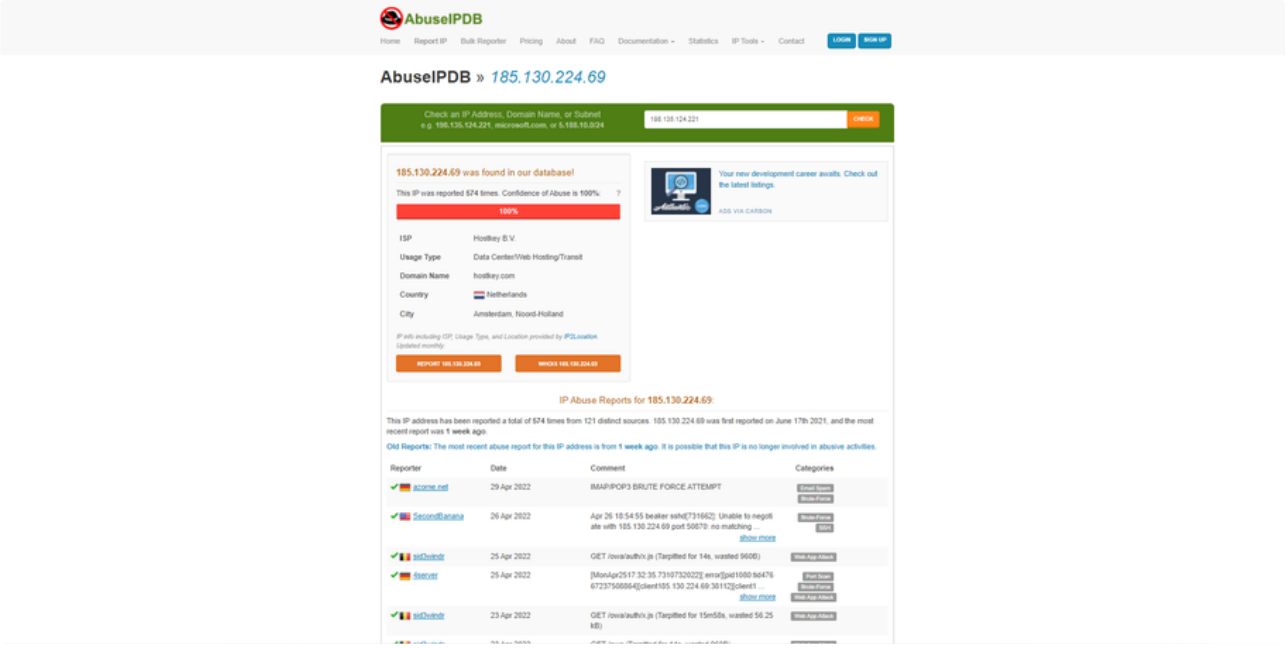
- Was there a specific segment of IP's that was scanned? Then the scan is vertical, was the attacker trying to reveal what services rely behind those endpoints? Are there known exploits on those services? Can the computer be attacked?
- Was there a specific list of ports against many IP's? What services use those ports? Was the attacker looking for exploits against specific services?

Step 2: Scanner IP Reputation - First JIRA, then Web

The next obvious step is to check the scanner IP reputation. But first let's search our database. Searching Jira for the scanner IP, reveals that it has scanned Dan Hotels, as well as SkyBox and Kali, and everyone ended up blocking it.



After consulting Jira, we can go on the web, and find more evidence of IP's suspected reputation, for example 185.130.224.69 | Hostkey B.V. | AbuseIPDB :



On AbuseIPDB - IP address abuse reports - Making the Internet safer, one IP at a time we can see the number of reports against this source, as well as community's comments.

After this step we can already organize the data from QRadar regarding which addresses got permit, and bring supporting evidence to recommend and block the IP.

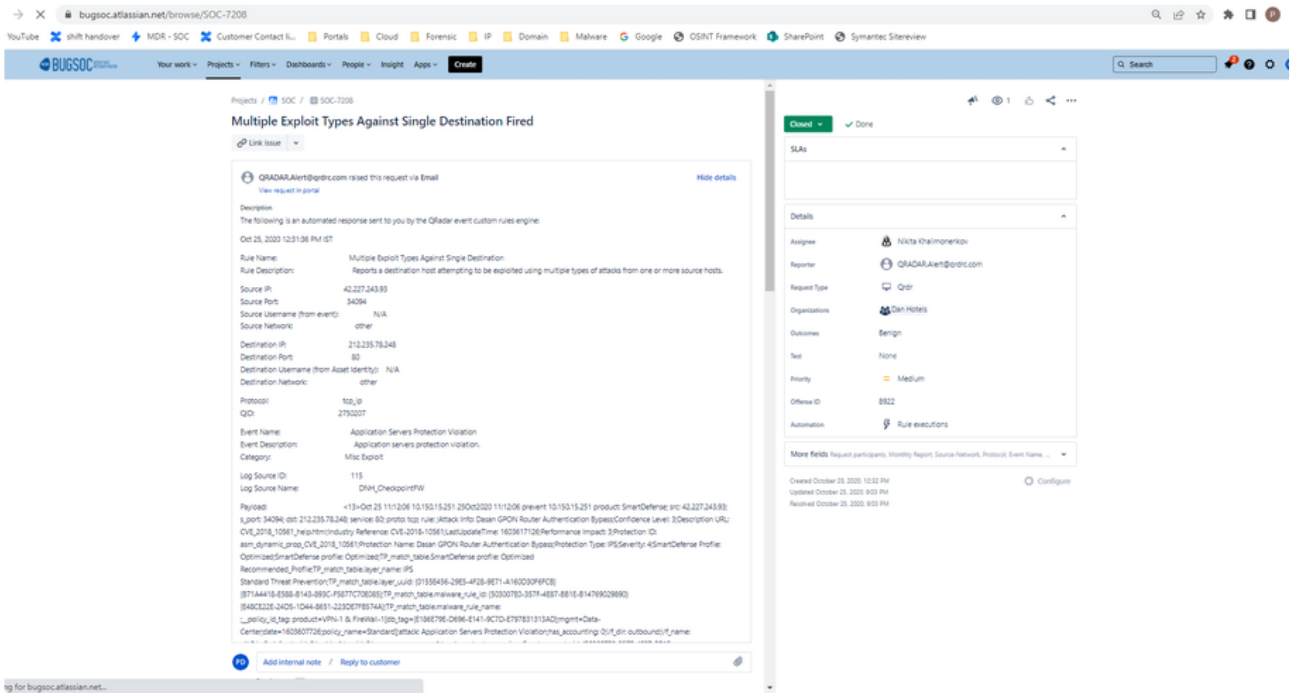
The Playbook: Recommended Investigation Steps

- Open the event list in IBM QRadar

- Remove the “User”, “Magnitude”, “Source Port” Columns from the advanced search, change the number of results to 100,000, and press “Search”
- Document all the permit destination IP’s and destination ports in the ticket
  - Search what services operate on each port
- If there is only one permitted Source IP, filter on It, else do the following instruction for each IP separately
- Widen the search to future time
- Clear the “Offense is Firewall: Permit from a Known Scanning IP” filter
- Try to use “Edit Search” to group by destination IPs or destination ports
- Feel free to do any other QRadar “magic” to try and figure out the nature of the scan
- Search Jira for the scanning IP(s)
- Search AbuseIPDB - IP address abuse reports - Making the Internet safer, one IP at a time, VirusTotal, IBM X-Force Exchange for IP’s reputation, and document it in the ticket.
- If you have access to clients EDR, search the scanning IP in it’s portal
- If possible, search the scanned IP’s that got permit in Jira to see if any attack was launched against the client in the time you did your investigation, see “Extra” below.

Extra: Let’s Search Jira for Scanned Addresses

If we search Jira for the CheckPoint’s Portal we can find a ticket reporting multiple Web Attack’s against the scanned address:



See: SOC-7208: Multiple Exploit Types Against Single Destination Fired CLOSED .