

# 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.<sup>[1][2]</sup> 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

[M 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 an 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 brute-force dictionary, against, for example a sub-domain name, or website directories (See [DirBuster](#)), in order to identify the existence of some content, and its availability to the attacker.  
See [T1595.003](#).

## What Is A Firewall Permit?

Most packets that are sent towards an endpoint on a 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.



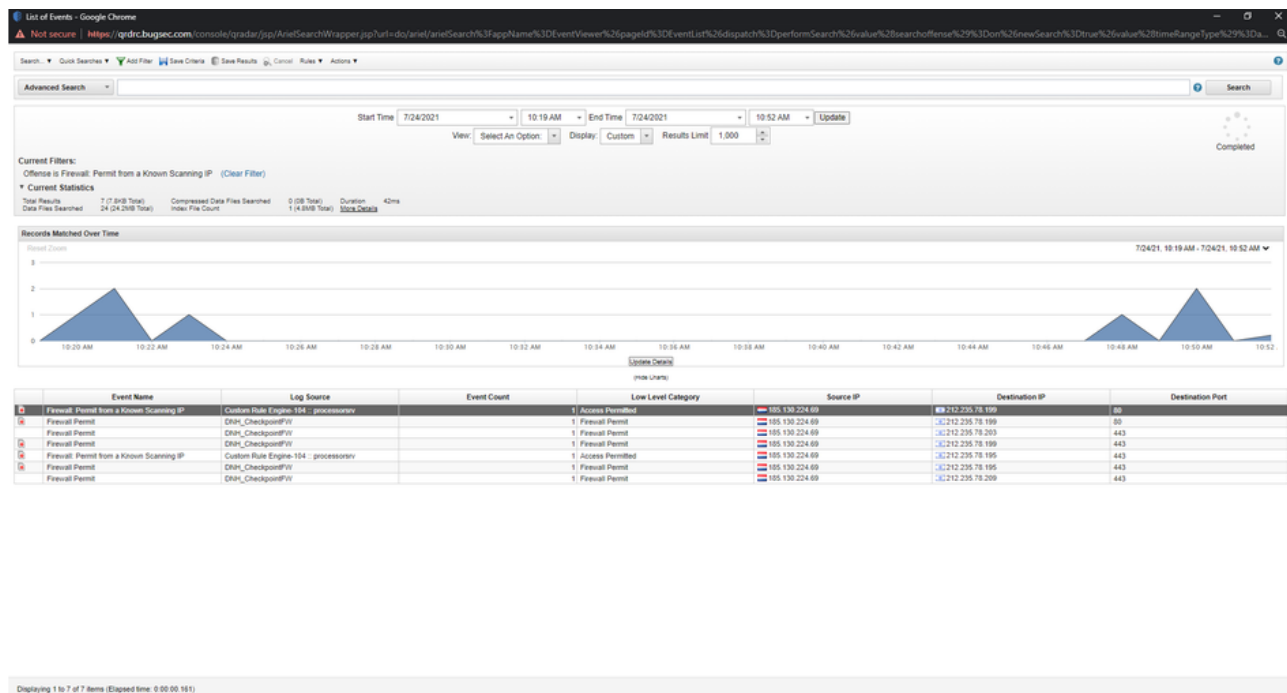
## No “False Positive”s

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



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

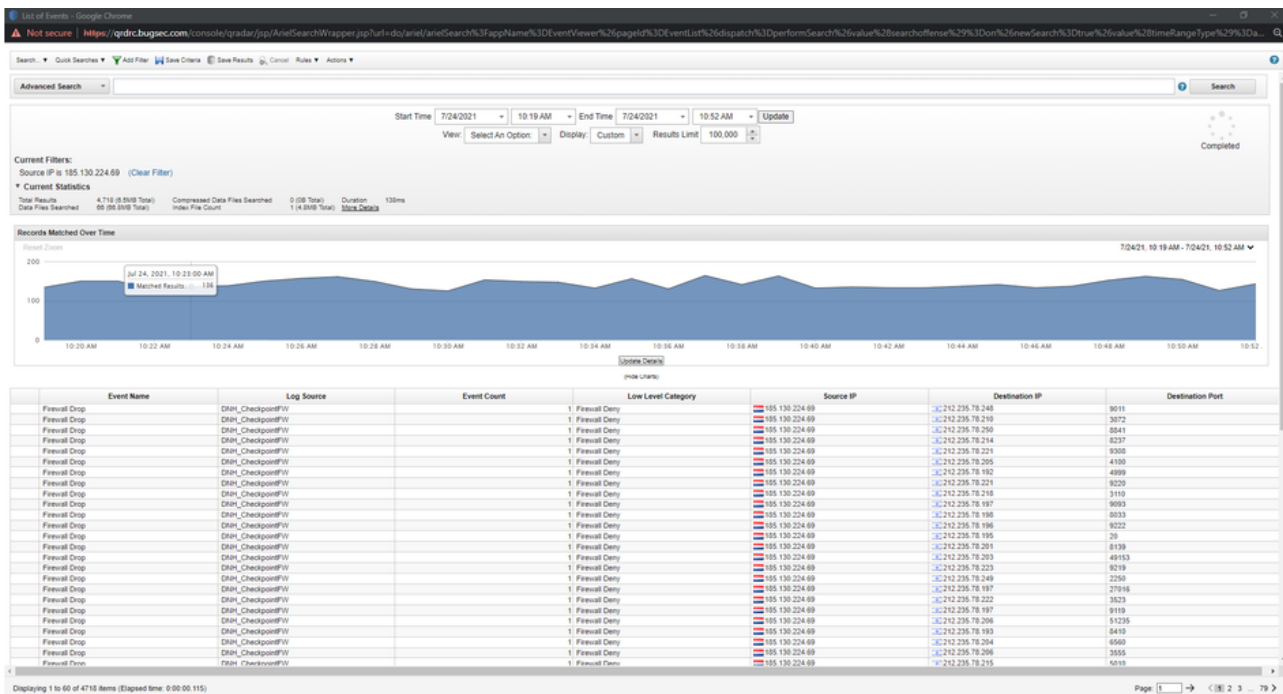
Let us observe the event list associated with an “Firewall: Permit from a known scanning IP”:



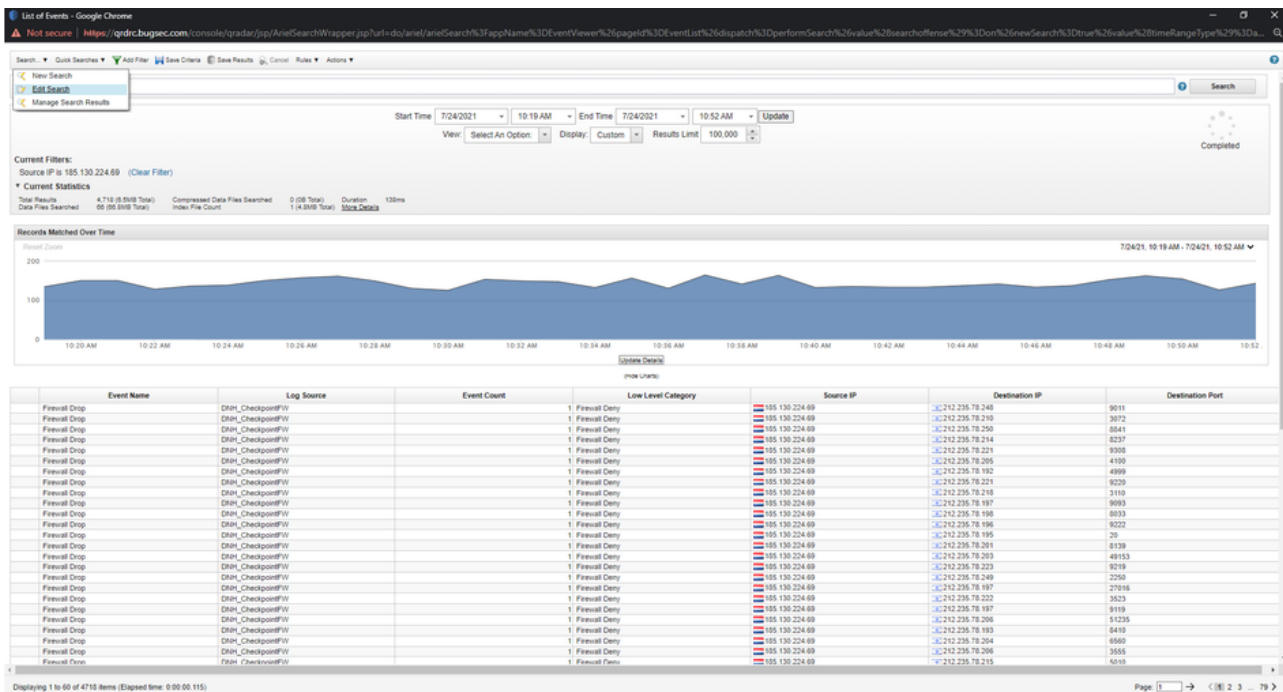
Once we open the event list in the offense in QRadar we can see that three addresses got firewall permits on two ports, but what was the nature of the scan?

Let's filter on the source IP:





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:

Event Search - Google Chrome

Not secure | <https://qdrisc.bugsec.com/console/gadar/pp/AniSearchWrapper.php?af=do&ani/aniSearch%3FappName%3DEventViewer%26page%3DEventList%26dispatch%3DperformSearch%26value%26searchoffense%29%3Dcon%26newSearch%3Dtrue%26value%26timeRangeType%29%3Da>

Manage Search Results

Search Mode

Basic Search ☒ Advanced Search ☐

Time Range

Real Time (streaming) ☐ Last Interval (auto refresh) ☐ Recent ☐ Specific Interval ☒

Start Day: 7/24/2021 Start Time: 10:19 AM

End Day: 7/24/2021 End Time: 10:52 AM

Column Definition

Display: Custom Name: Save Column Layout

Advanced View Definition

Type Column or Select from List

Available Columns

- Source or Destination IP
- Source or Destination IPv6
- Category
- Destination Asset Name
- Destination IP
- Destination Port
- Log Source
- Log Source Group
- Source Asset Name
- Source IP
- Event Name
- Event Description
- Domain
- Anomaly Alert Value
- Associated With Offense
- Credibility
- Custom Rule
- Custom Rule Partially Matched
- Custom Rule Partial or Full Matched

Group By

Destination IP

Columns

- Event Name
- Log Source
- Event Count (Sum)
- Category
- Source IP
- Destination Port

Order By

Count Desc

Results Limit

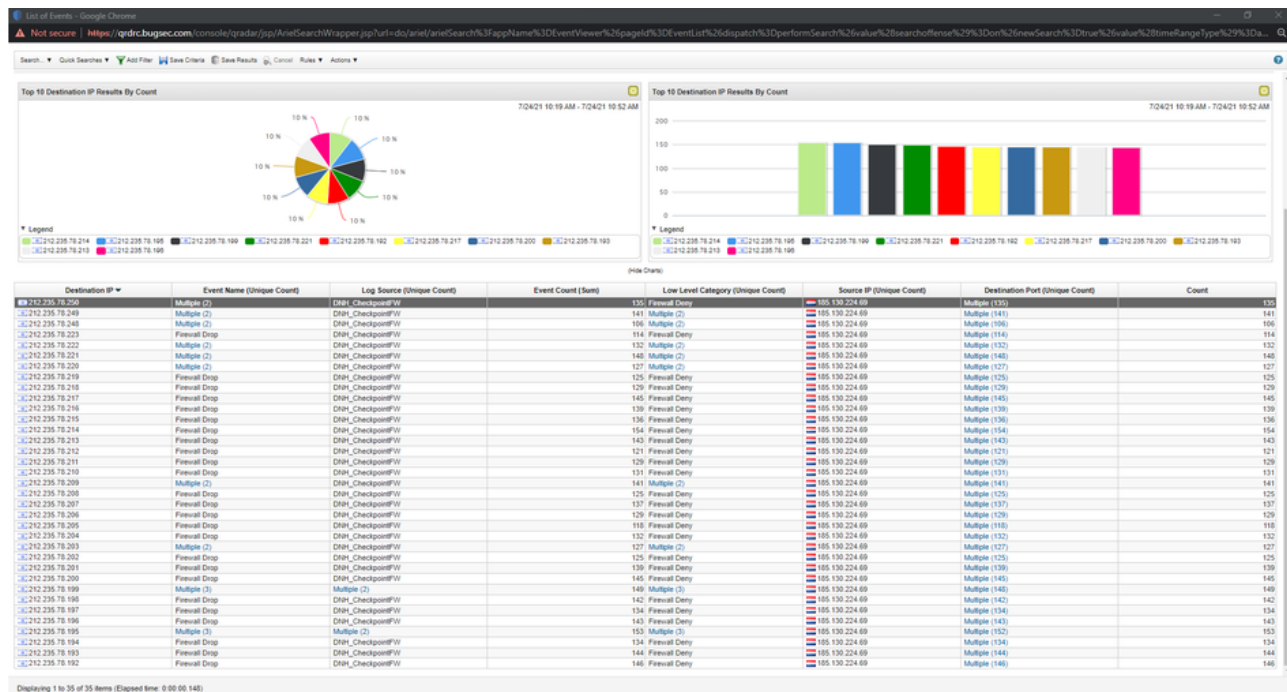
100,000

Search Parameters

Parameter Operator Value

Search

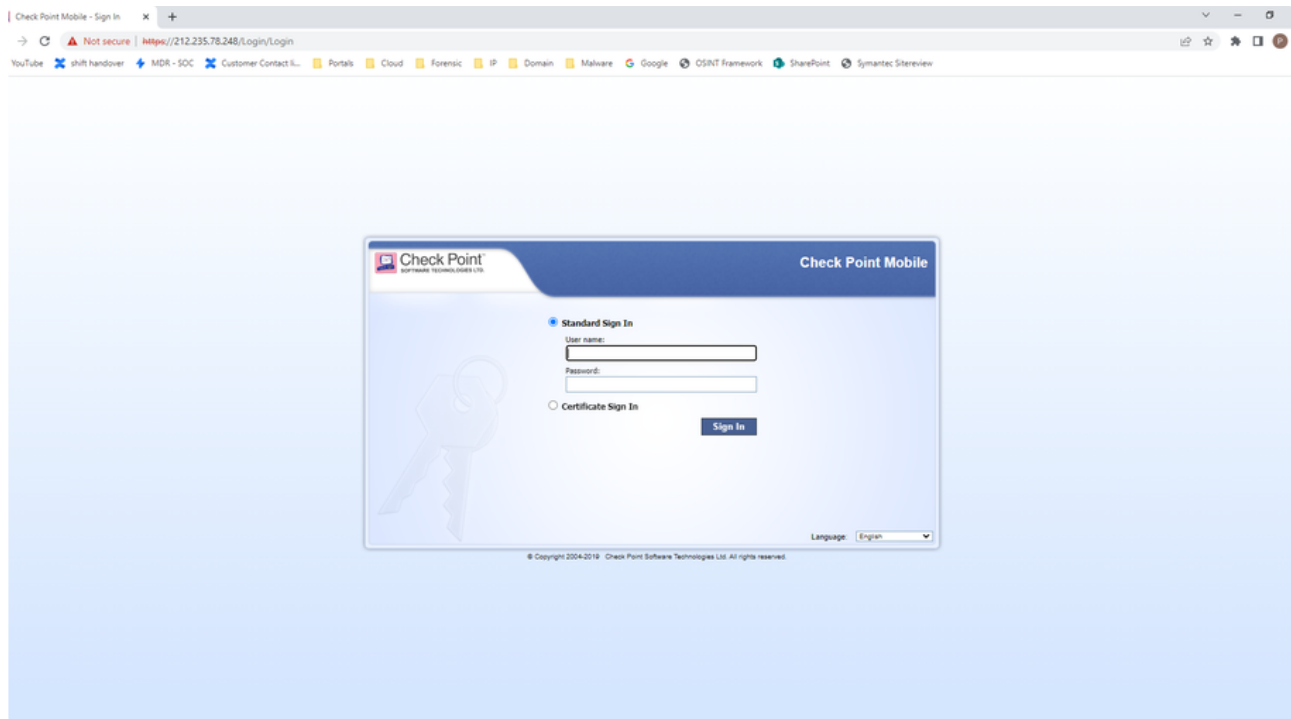
Finally we can sortlist by the "Destination IP" column:



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 company'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.

**Firewall: Permit from a Known Scanning IP**

Order by v

- SSC-1085 Firewall Permit from a Known Scan...
- SSC-1099 Firewall Permit from a Known Scan...
- SSC-1014 Firewall Permit from a Known Scan...

3 of 3

Projects / SOC / SOC-15474

Link Issue

Order raised this request via Jira

Description

Offense ID: 12732  
 event\_count: 2  
 source\_network: other  
 start\_time: 162711135942  
 log\_sources: \*\*\*Type Name: Checkpoint  
 \*\*\*Name: CheckpointFW  
 Offense domain: 1  
 offense\_source: 185.130.224.69  
 source\_count: 1  
 severity: 6  
 remote\_destination\_count: 1  
 local\_destination\_count: 0

Time Stamp  
 24/07/2021 10:21:45

Rule Name  
 None

Rule Description  
 None

Payload  
 None

Log sources  
 Type Name: Checkpoint  
 Name: CheckpointFW

SLAs

- 24 Jul 10:37 AM ✓ Time to first response within 30m
- 24 Jul 10:37 AM ✓ Time to resolution within 24h
- 25 Jul 01:58 PM ✓ TFC within 168h

Details

Assignee: Nikita Khramovskiy

Reporter: Qradar

Request Type: None

Organizations: Den Helder

Outcomes: True-Positive

Priority: Low

Request participants: igon@denhelder.com

Offense ID: 12732

Source Network: other

GO TO Events  
<https://bugsofcatlassian.net/browse/SOC-15474>  
[FocusCommentId=127604&page=comment&commentId=127604&page=comment&commentId=127604](#)  
[tabpane#comment=127604](#)

domain\_id: 1

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](#) :

**AbuseIPDB**

Home Report IP Bulk Reporter Pricing About FAQ Documentation Statistics IP Tools Contact Login Signup

**AbuseIPDB » 185.130.224.69**

Check an IP Address, Domain Name, or Statement  
 e.g. 185.135.124.221, microsoft.com, or 5.185.13.0/24

185.130.224.69

185.130.224.69 was found in our database!  
 This IP was reported 574 times. Confidence of Abuse is 100%.

100%

ISP: Hostkey B.V.  
 Usage Type: Data Center/Web Hosting/Transit  
 Domain Name: hostkey.com  
 Country: Netherlands  
 City: Amsterdam, Noord-Holland

IPs including IP, Usage Type, and Location provided by IP2Location  
 Updated monthly

REPORT 185.130.224.69 REMOVE 185.130.224.69

**IP Abuse Reports for 185.130.224.69**

This IP address has been reported a total of 574 times from 121 distinct sources. 185.130.224.69 was first reported on June 17th 2021, and the most recent report was 1 week ago.

Old Reports: The most recent abuse report for this IP address is from 1 week ago. It is possible that this IP is no longer involved in abusive activities.

Reporter	Date	Comment	Categories
ascom-zsl	29 Apr 2022	SMTP/POP3 BRUTE FORCE ATTEMPT	Spam, Brute Force
SecurixBarata	26 Apr 2022	Apr 26 18:54:55 hester ssh(731462): Unable to negoti ate with 185.130.224.69 port 50070: no matching ...	Brute Force, SSH
ascom-zsl	25 Apr 2022	GET /owa/auth/v.js (Targetted for 14s, wasted 960B)	Web App Attack
ascom-zsl	25 Apr 2022	[Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/100.0.4847.67 Safari/537.36] client:185.130.224.69:30112 client:1 ...	Port Scan, Brute Force, Web App Attack
ascom-zsl	23 Apr 2022	GET /owa/auth/v.js (Targetted for 15m50s, wasted 56.25 MB)	Web App Attack

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:

The screenshot shows a Jira ticket in the Bugzilla interface. The ticket title is "Multiple Exploit Types Against Single Destination Fired". The description states: "The following is an automated response sent to you by the QRadar event custom rules engine: Oct 25, 2020 12:31:06 PM IST". The rule name is "Multiple Exploit Types Against Single Destination" and the rule description is "Reports a destination host attempting to be exploited using multiple types of attacks from one or more source hosts." The ticket includes a table of fields: Source IP (42.227.243.93), Source Port (34094), Source Username (from event) (N/A), Source Network (other), Destination IP (212.235.78.248), Destination Port (80), Destination Username (from Asset Identity) (N/A), Destination Network (other), Protocol (tcp\_ip), QID (2750207), Event Name (Application Servers Protection Violation), Event Description (Application servers protection violation), Category (Misc Exploit), Log Source ID (115), and Log Source Name (CPHQ/CheckpointFW). The ticket also includes a long string of log data. The ticket is assigned to Nikita Khalingnenski and has a status of "Closed".

See: [SOC-7208: Multiple Exploit Types Against Single Destination Fired](#) **CLOSED**.