**Incident report analysis using NIST Framework**

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| Summary | It was noticed that the organization’s network services suddenly stopped responding due to an incoming flood of ICMP packets. Normal internal network traffic could not access any network resources. The incident management team responded by blocking incoming ICMP packets, stopping all non-critical network services offline, and restoring critical network services. |
| Identify | It was identified that organization’s network services suddenly stopped responding due to an incoming flood of ICMP packets from a malicious actor . The entire network was affected. |
| Protect | The cybersecurity team implented new firewall rules and also implemented an IDS to filter out some ICMP traffic |
| Detect | The cybersecurity team configured source IP address verification on the firewall to check for spoofed IP addresses on incoming ICMP packets and implemented network monitoring software to detect abnormal traffic patterns |
| Respond | For future security events, the cybersecurity team will **isolate affected systems** to prevent further disruption to the network. They will **attempt to restore** any critical systems and services that were disrupted by the event. Then, the team will **analyze network logs** to check for suspicious and abnormal activity. The team will also **report all incidents** to upper management and appropriate legal authorities, if applicable. |
| Recover | To recover from a DDoS attack by ICMP flooding, access to network services need to be restored to a normal functioning state. In the future, external ICMP flood attacks can be blocked at the firewall. Then, all non-critical network services should be stopped to reduce internal network traffic. Next, critical network services should be restored first. Finally, once the flood of ICMP packets have timed out, all non-critical network systems and services can be brought back online |

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| Reflections/Notes: |