



云环境自动化入侵溯源实战

徐越阿里云安全工程师





WHOAMI

- @cdxy_
- •安全工程师@阿里云
- 企业安全/入侵检测与响应
- 数据分析/机器学习爱好者





2015 2016 2019





响应速度是企业安全能力的核心体现

是否误报? 漏洞? 攻击路线? 安全运营 黑客背景?目的? 影响哪些资产和账号? 泄露哪些数据? 告警 是否存在内部违规操作?



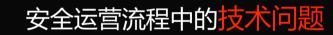


安全运营现状















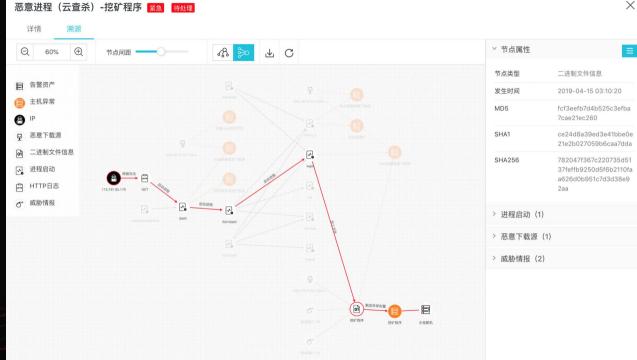
[自动化入侵回溯] 多源异构数据的知识表达







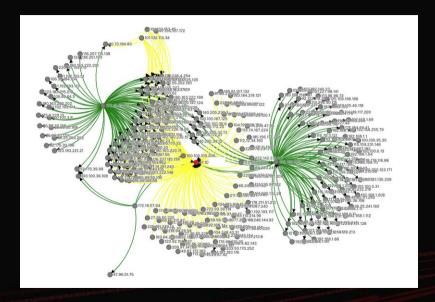






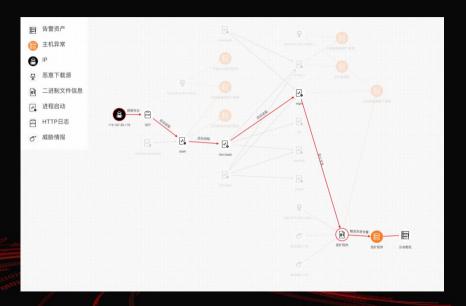






可视化

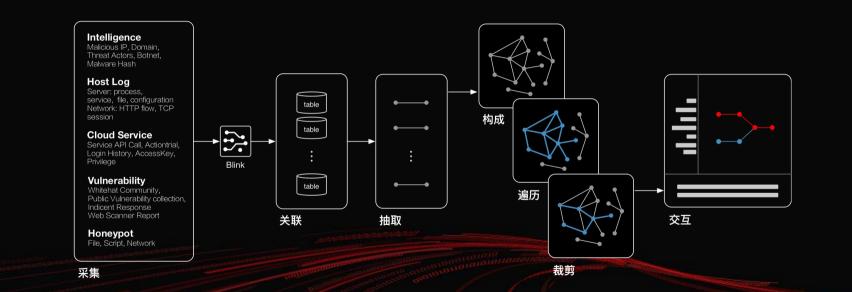
冗余 只展示有用的信息 数十种行为细节 粗糙 分钟级延时 离线







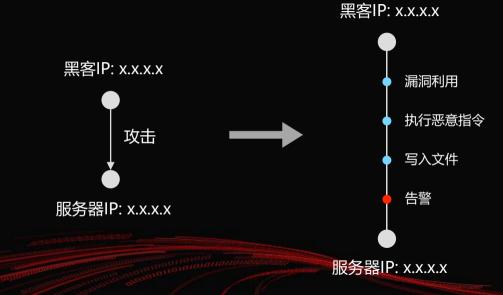
计算流程







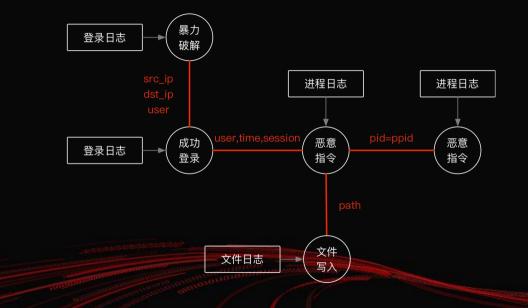
将行为抽象成实体,描述入侵细节







基于日志的被动关系构建







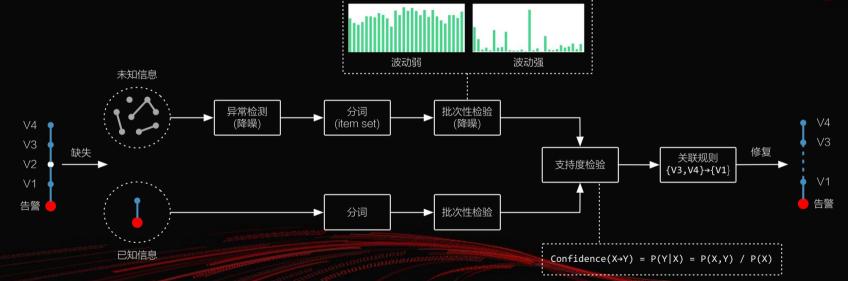








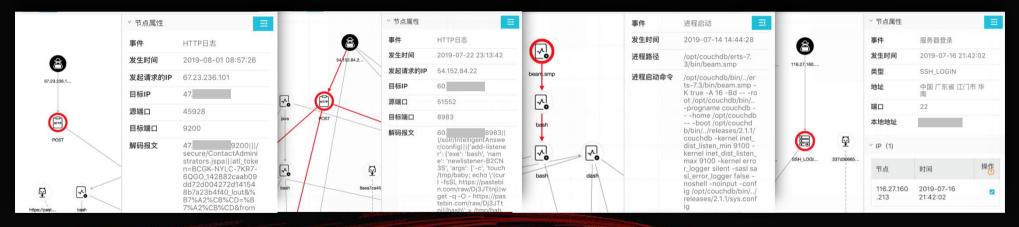








watchbog 蠕虫回溯案例



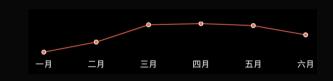
JIRA模板注入(CVE-2019-11581) Solr RCE(CVE-2017-12629) CouchDB RCE(CVE-2018-8007)

SSH暴力破解





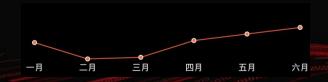
WEBSHELL植入方式Top



- 表单文件上传
- 老马上传新马
- WordPress插件写入
- SSH/RDP登录后写入
- Discuz插件写入

宏观入侵原因统计

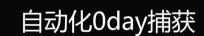
挖矿程序植入方式Top

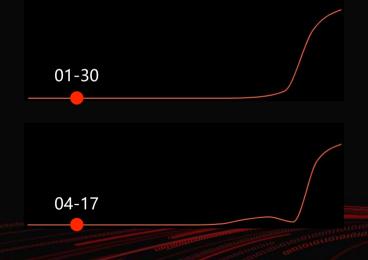


- SSH/RDP登录后写入
- WebLogic RCE
- Kubernetes API Server未授权访问
- Struts2 RCE
- Hadoop YARN 未授权访问









Jenkins RCE (CVE-2019-1003000) 2019-01-30 15:45:22 - 115.236.5.58

WebLogic RCE (CVE-2019-2725) 2019-04-17 18:09:45 - 211.94.162.245









计算 长时间窗口/复杂模型





