Ransomware

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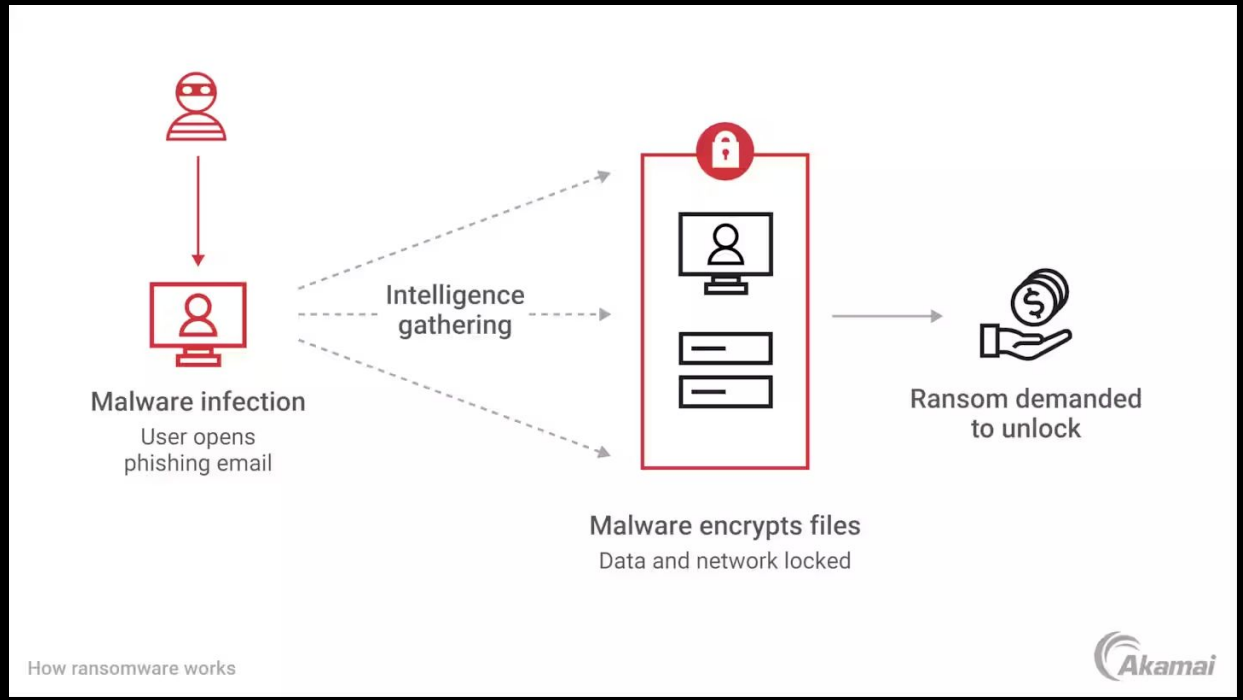
How Does Ransomware Work?



Ransomware Example

WARNING!

Your personal files are encrypted!

11:58:26

Your documents, photos, databases and other important files have been encrypted with strongest encryption and unique key, generated for this computer. Private decryption key is stored on a secret Internet server and nobody can decrypt your files until you pay and obtain the private key. The server will eliminate the key after a time period specified in this window.

Open http://maktubuyatq4rfyo.onion.link

or http://maktubuyatq4rfyo.torstorm.org

or http://maktubuyatq4rfyo.tor2web.org

What is Ransomware Detection?

Ransomware detection notifies user(s) when:

1. Ransomware is present on their system
2. Their files are already being encrypted,
3. Guides users through recovery steps in the event of Ransomware

These methods can be implemented through tools like

1. Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS),
2. Endpoint Detection
3. Response (EDR) solutions
4. Threat intelligence platforms

How to Detect Ransomware?

Signature Based Detection

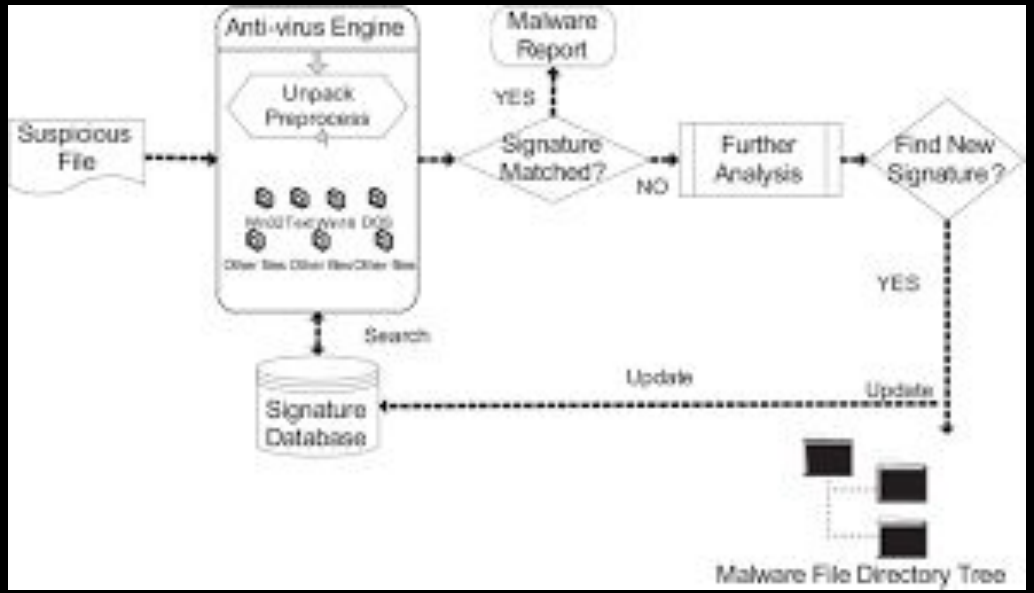
Behavior Based Detection

Traffic Based Detection

Signature Based Detection

An attack signature can be generated based on characteristics of the payload
Compares known signature against files or network traffic

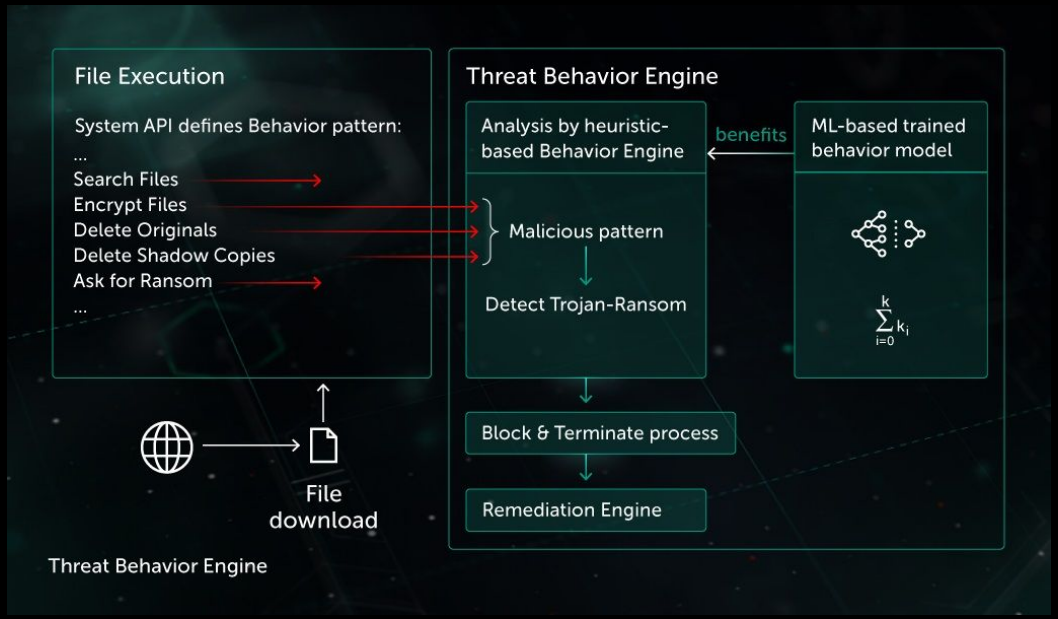
Detection tool: Corelight or Fidelis Network



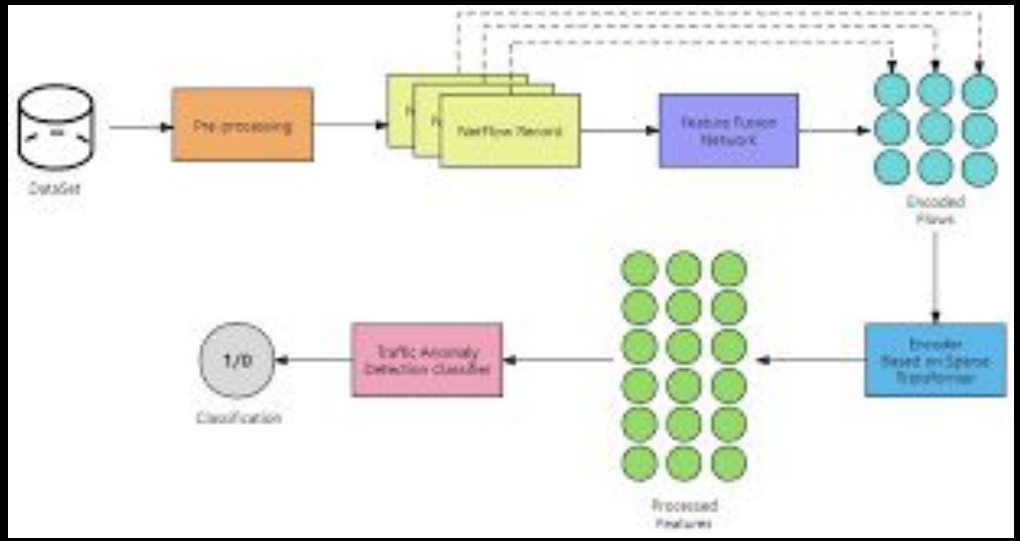
Behavior Based Detection

Identifying suspicious patterns of activity rather than relying on known malware signatures

Detection tool: Cynet360 or CrowdStrike Falcon



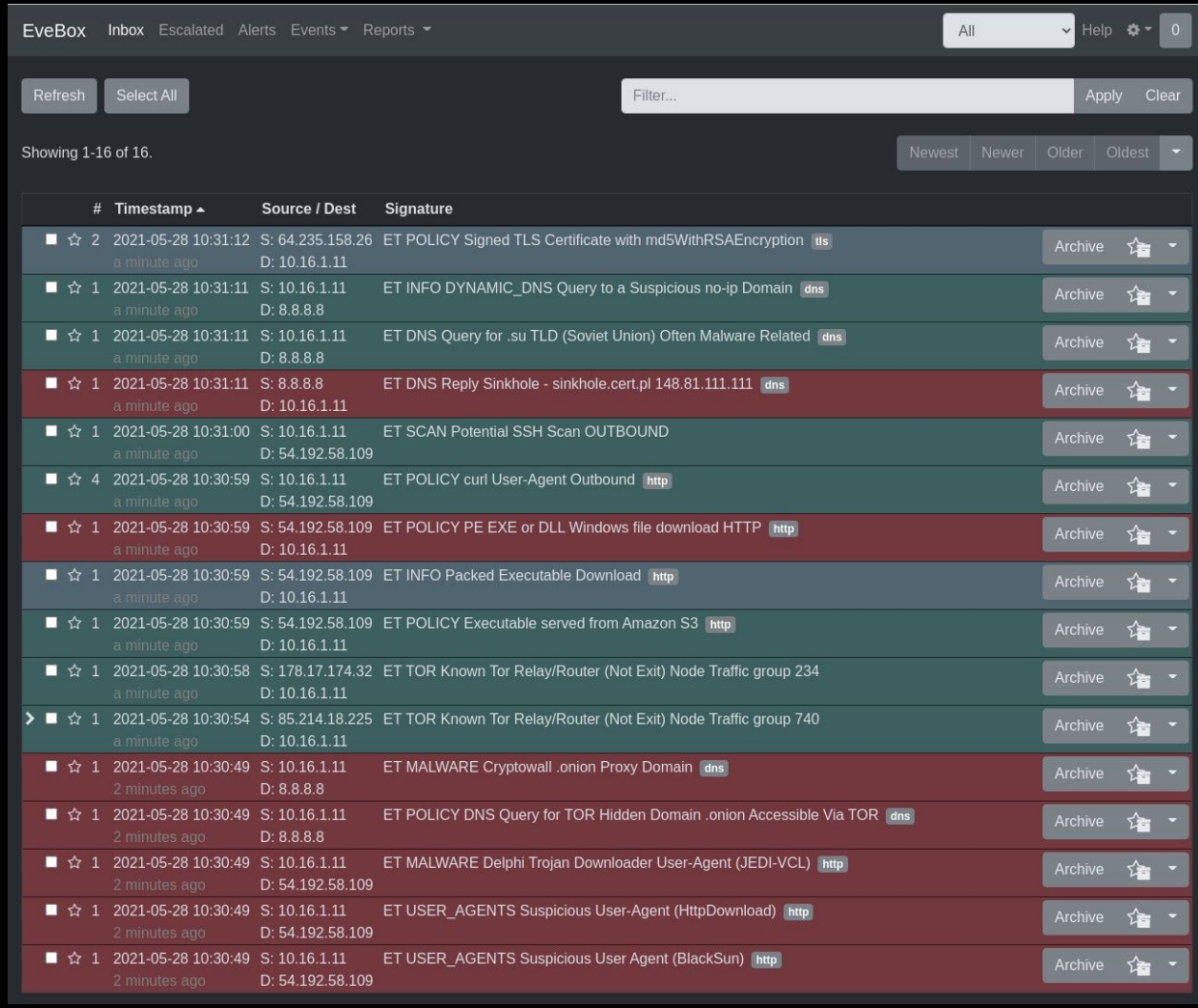
Traffic Based Detection



Monitoring network traffic for unusual patterns and behaviors that might indicate a ransomware attack

Detection tool: Corelight Suricata

Suricata IDS on Corelight




Cynet
April 6, 10:58
Hello User
Logout
Alerts
Total alerts
84
Alerts by date
FILES
USERS
NETWORKS
HOSTS
905
Files
Overall files scanned
450,000
85%
white listed
Hosts
1,500
today
26,000
this week
235,400
this month

Cynet

Analyzing Ransomware

Unusual Outbound Traffic

Sudden spikes in data leaving network

Unusual C2 (command and control) server communications

Connections to Malicious or Blacklisted Domains

Contact occurs with a known ransomware infrastructure

Suspicious SMB and RDP activity

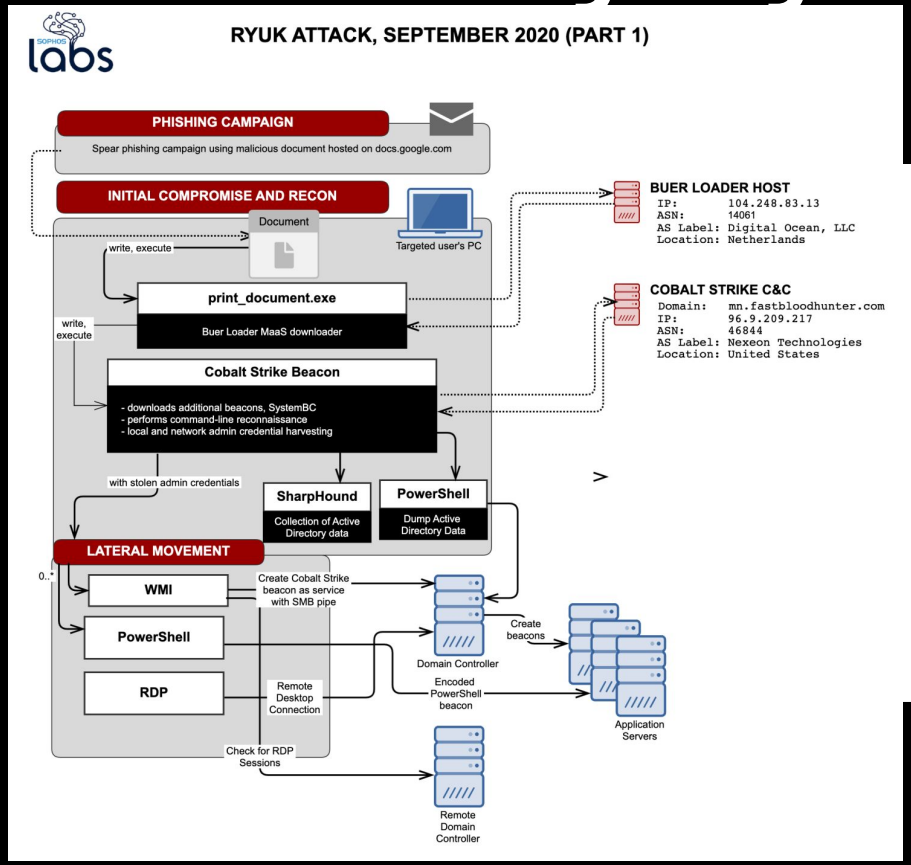
Increased file sharing or remote desktop use

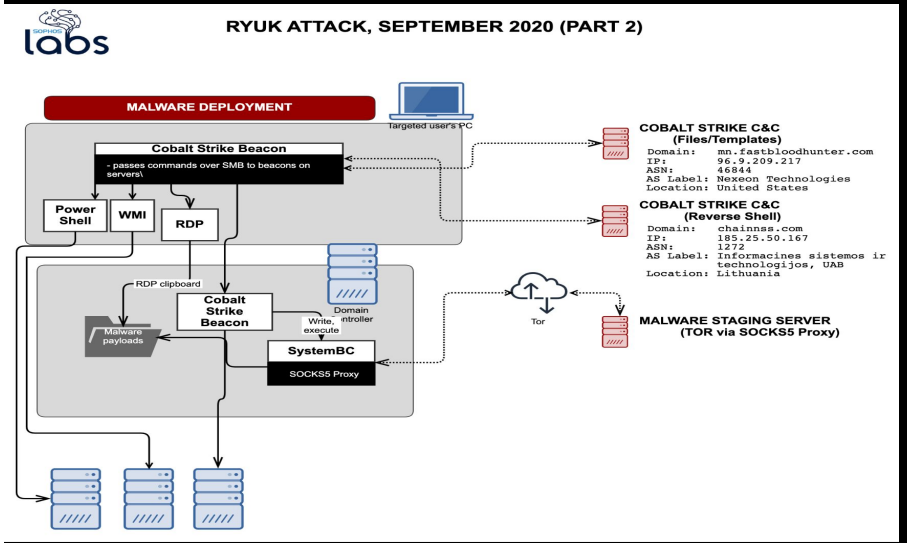
Lateral Movements within network

Rapid File Rename or Encryption Events

Bulk renaming/encrypting over SMB

Case Study: Ryuk

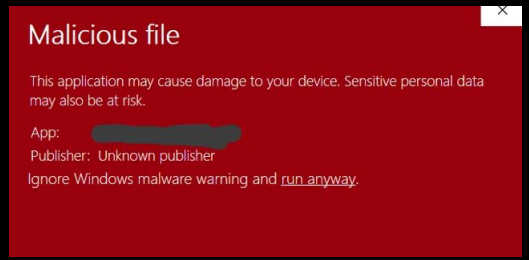




Challenges in Detection

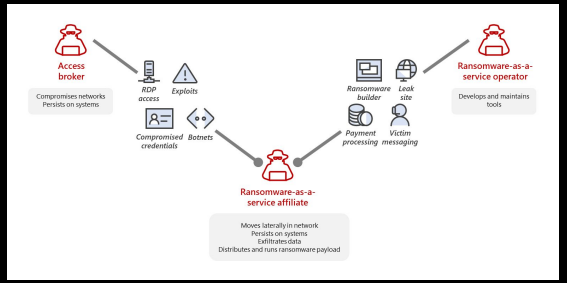
Larger attack surface with today's networks

Difficulty distinguishing malicious vs. normal file access at scale



Low user awareness leading to phishing

Rise of Ransomware as a Service (RAAS)

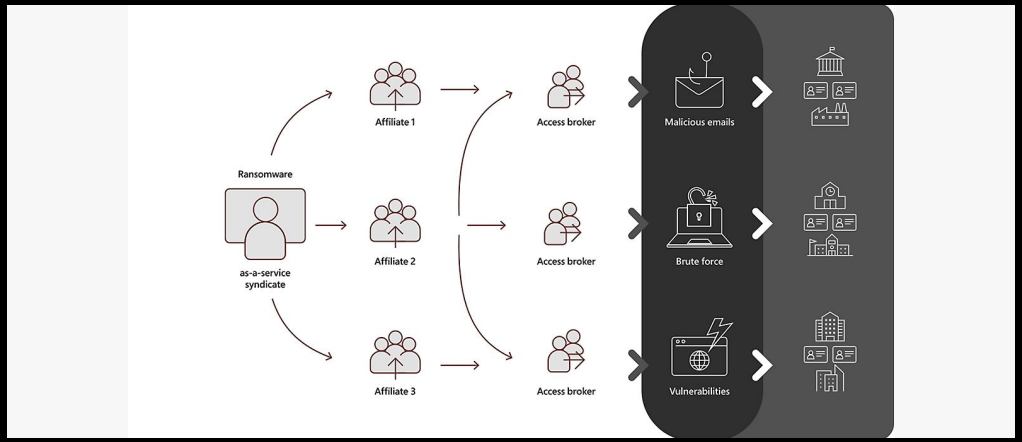


Future Trends

AI and ML models for **detecting abnormal patterns** and **faster automated forensic analysis tools**

Improved **threat intelligence sharing between organizations**

Ransomware-as-a-Service (RaaS) will make attacks more frequent and harder to track




QUESTIONS?