

(P) Preparation	(I) Identification	(C) Containment
<div>1. Patch asset vulnerabilities</div> <div>2. Perform routine inspections of controls/weapons</div> <div>3. Maintain Antivirus/EDR application updates</div> <div>4. Create network segmentation</div> <div>5. Log traffic between network segments</div> <div>6. Incorporate threat intelligence</div> <div>7. Perform routine inspections of asset backups</div> <div>8. Conduct phishing simulations</div> <div>9. Conduct user security awareness training</div> <div>10. Conduct response training (this PBC)</div> <div>11. Focus on minimizing the amount and sensitivity of data available to external parties <sup>[1]</sup></div>	<div>1. Monitor for:<div>a. Network traffic that could indicate probing (e.g. a large amount of requests from a single source) <sup>[1]</sup></div><div>b. Web metadata analysis for artifacts such as user-agent string HTTP/S fields <sup>[1]</sup></div></div> <div>2. Investigate and clear ALL alerts associated with the impacted assets or accounts</div> <div>3. Routinely check firewall, IDS, IPS, and SIEM logs for any unusual activity</div>	<div>1. Inventory (enumerate &amp; assess)</div> <div>2. Detect   Deny   Disrupt   Degrade   Deceive   Destroy</div> <div>3. Observe -&gt; Orient -&gt; Decide -&gt; Act</div> <div>4. Issue perimeter enforcement for known threat actor locations</div> <div>5. Archive scanning related artifacts such as IP addresses, user agents, and requests</div> <div>6. Determine the source and pathway of the attack</div> <div>7. Fortify non-impacted critical assets</div>
(E) Eradication	(R) Recovery	(L) Lessons/Opportunities
<div>1. Close the attack vector by applying the Preparation steps listed above</div> <div>2. Perform endpoint/AV scans on targeted systems</div> <div>3. Reset any compromised passwords</div> <div>4. Inspect ALL assets and user activity for IOC consistent with the attack profile</div> <div>5. Inspect backups for IOC consistent with the attack profile PRIOR to system recovery</div> <div>6. Patch asset vulnerabilities</div>	<div>1. Restore to the RPO (Recovery Point Objective) within the RTO (Recovery Time Objective)</div> <div>2. Address any collateral damage by assessing exposed technologies</div> <div>3. Resolve any related security incidents</div> <div>4. Restore affected systems to their last clean backup</div>	<div>1. Perform routine cyber hygiene due diligence</div> <div>2. Engage external cybersecurity-as-a-service providers and response professionals</div> <div>3. Implement policy changes to reduce future risk</div> <div>4. Utilize newly obtained threat signatures</div> <div>5. Avoid opening email and attachments from unfamiliar senders</div> <div>6. Remember that data and events should not be viewed in isolation but as part of a chain of behavior that could lead to other activities</div> <div>References:<div>1. <a href="https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1589/">https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T1589/</a></div></div>

Resources:

→ GuardSight GSVSOC Incident Response Plan: [https://github.com/guardsight/gsvsoc\\_cybersecurity-incident-response-plan](https://github.com/guardsight/gsvsoc_cybersecurity-incident-response-plan)

→ IT Disaster Recovery Planning: <https://www.ready.gov/it-disaster-recovery-plan>

→ Report Cybercrime: <https://www.ic3.gov/Home/FAQ>