

Defenders: What to do NOW if Expecting Nation-State Attackers

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20220302

Agenda

- ① Resource:
Six Defensive Techniques to
Make Your Attackers Cry
- ② Global Events/You are a target
- ③ Using the “Six Defensive
Techniques” workflow
- ④ You can win as a defender

"Just give me the checklist"



Six Defensive Techniques to Make Your Attackers Cry: *Russia and Ukraine Cyber Crisis*

This document, this deck, links to this recording are all here.
<https://www.sans.org/blog/ukraine-russia-conflict-cyber-resource-center/>

Additional resources will be posted here as they become available.

Live interaction:
Please ask questions...
We will answer what we can.

Global Events

Current State

Highly fluid

In region, major issues

Outside region...
Status quo... so far.

- **Expect attacks, you are a target.**
- **For most Orgs, you will not be targeted by Russian Cyber Operators.**
- **Social engineering attacks on dramatic rise.**

Some REALLY bad takes are out there...

“Just another day on the internet.”

Do not treat this as any other day.

- Do you want to be doing this fire drill again?
 - Why not move to a more sustainable model?
 - Leverage the attention to enact meaningful change.
 - Make a shift to sustainable security

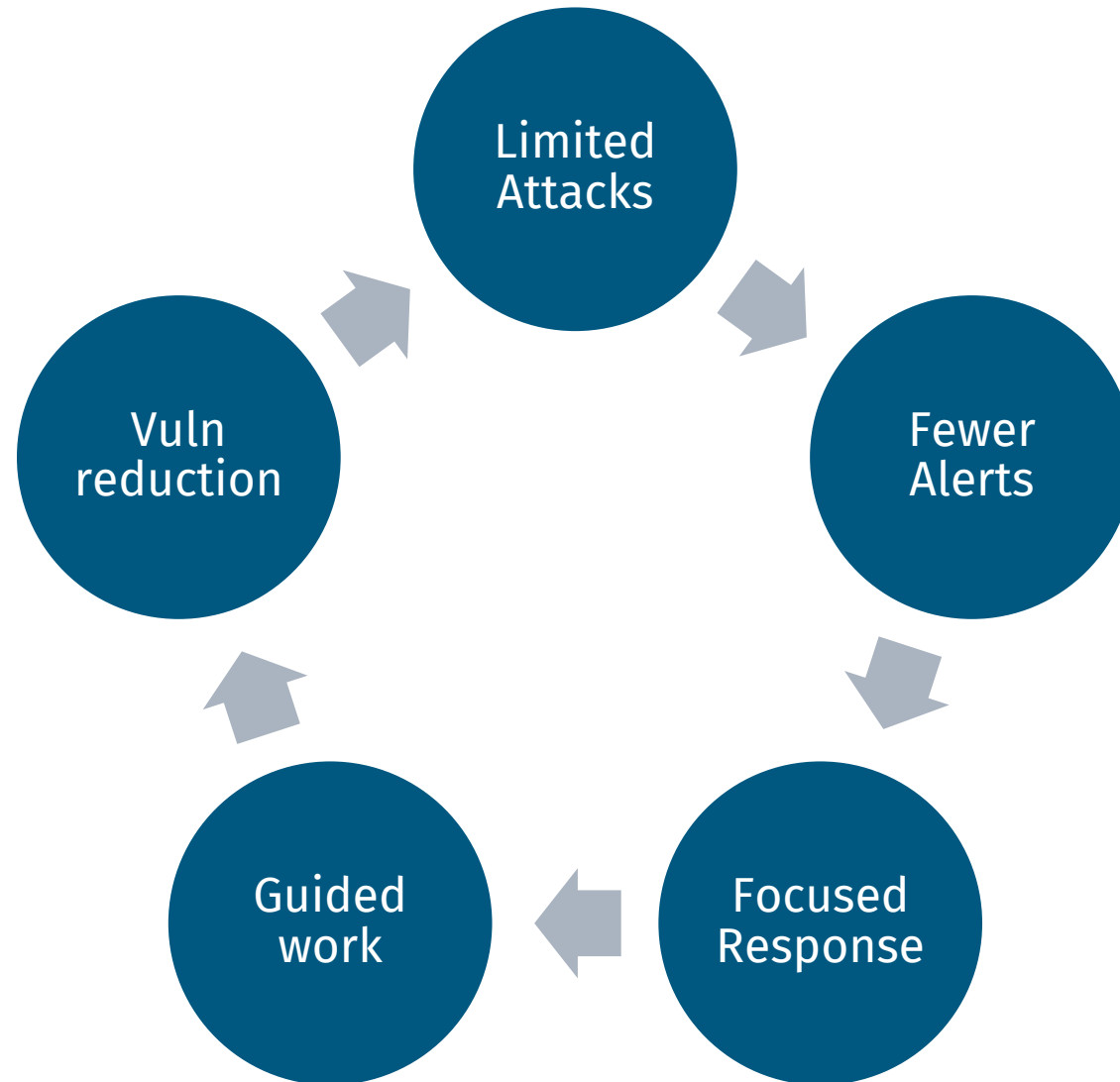
Using the Six Defensive Techniques workflow

You can win as a defender.

The Cycle of IT/Security Failure



Create a Positive Feedback loop



Defensive Technique #1

PATCHING

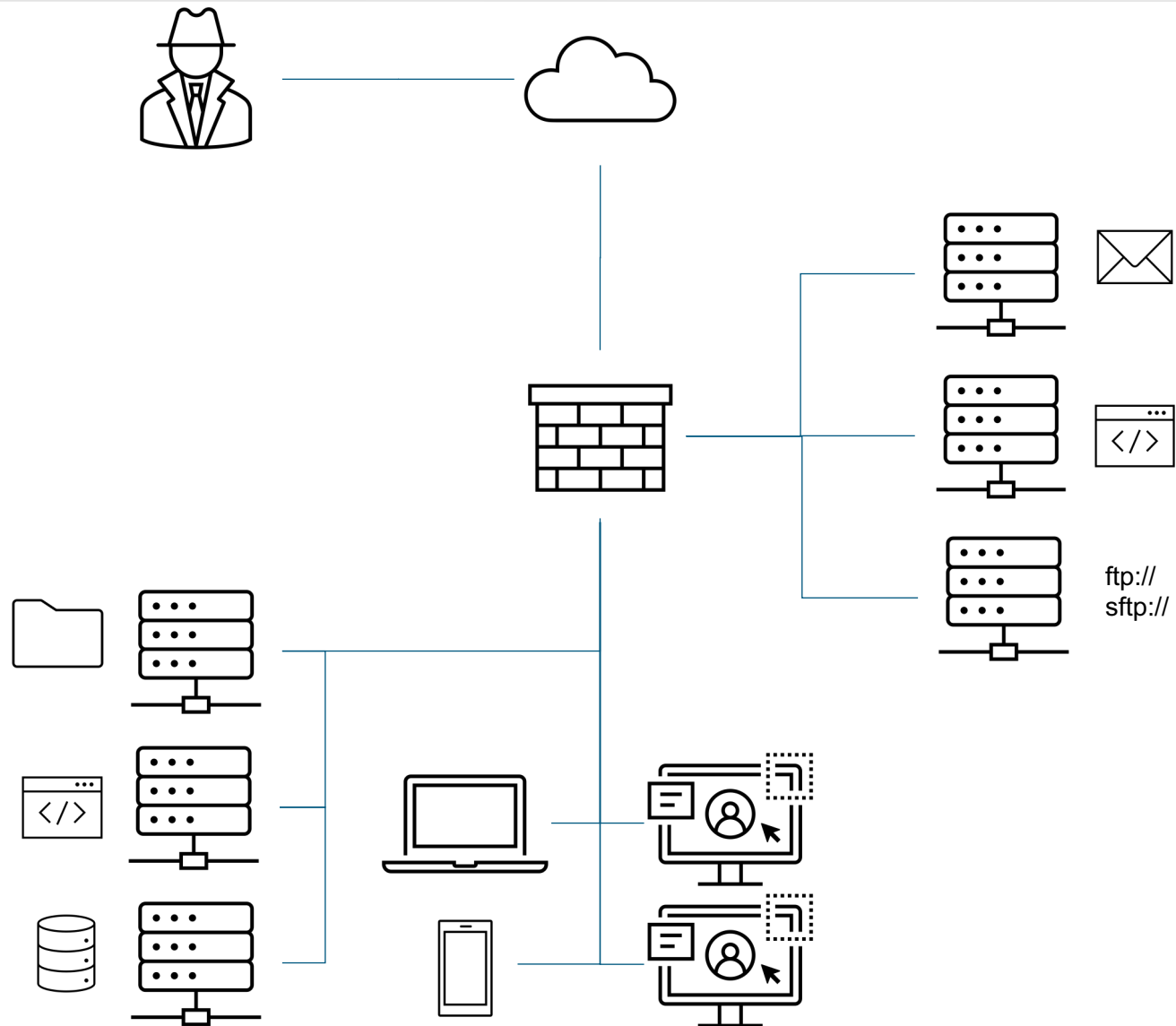
Patches work.

99.7% of CISA's Known Exploited Vulnerabilities Catalog can be patched

How to Do It

- Prioritize by common attack paths
- Configure Automatic Updates
- Manually patch where necessary
- Scan for CISA Known Exploited Vulnerabilities
- Repeat

A Common Network



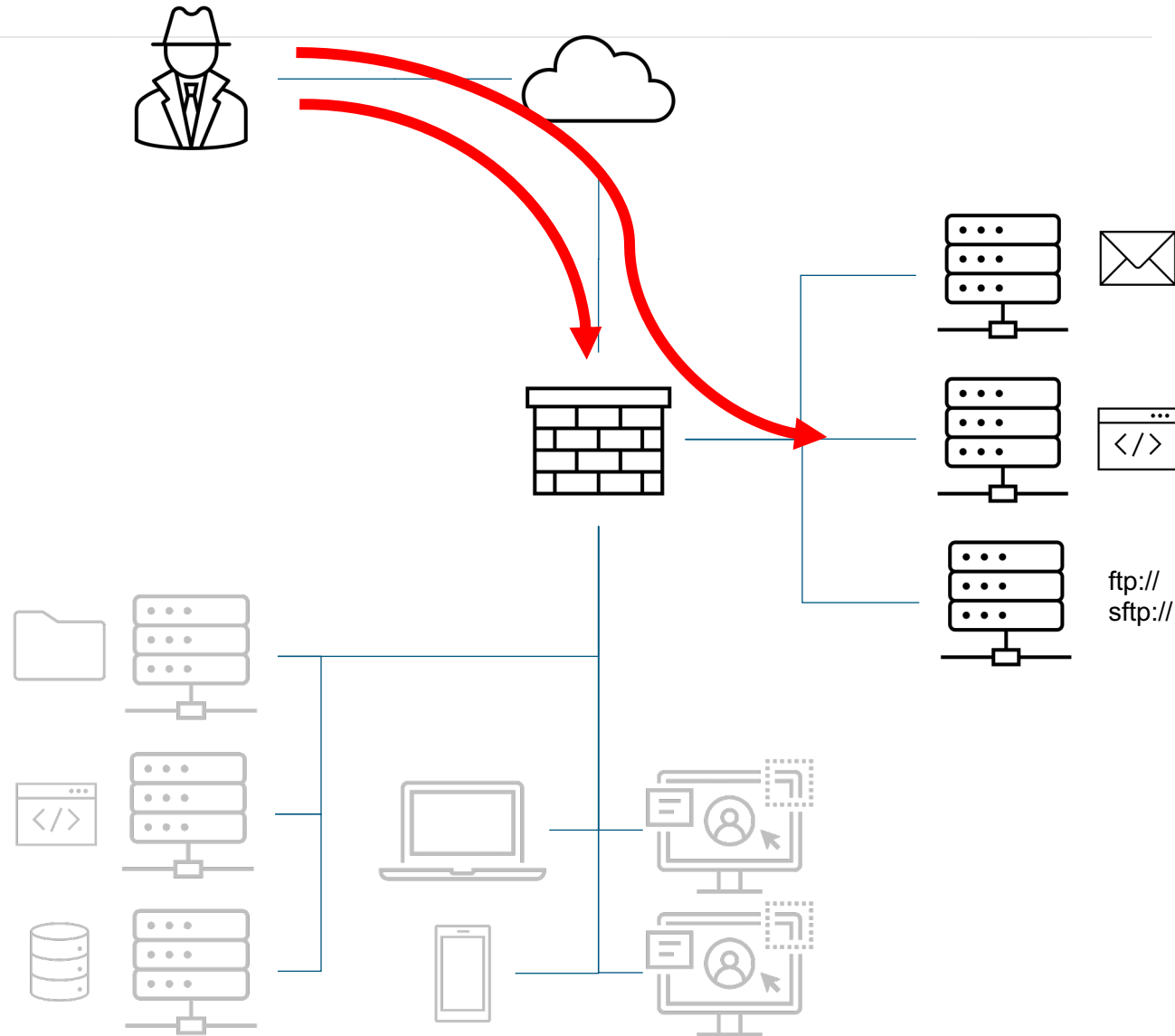
Prioritize by Common Attack Paths (1)

- **Internet Accessible Systems First**

- 1. Network & Security Appliances
- 2. Web Servers
- 3. Web Apps
- 4. Host OS

- **Reasoning**

- Attackers can directly access these systems – No dependencies
- Some lack normal detective controls. (ie. Your firewall does not have EDR)
- Many will be “critical” to business ops, and have “risk accepted” vulns.



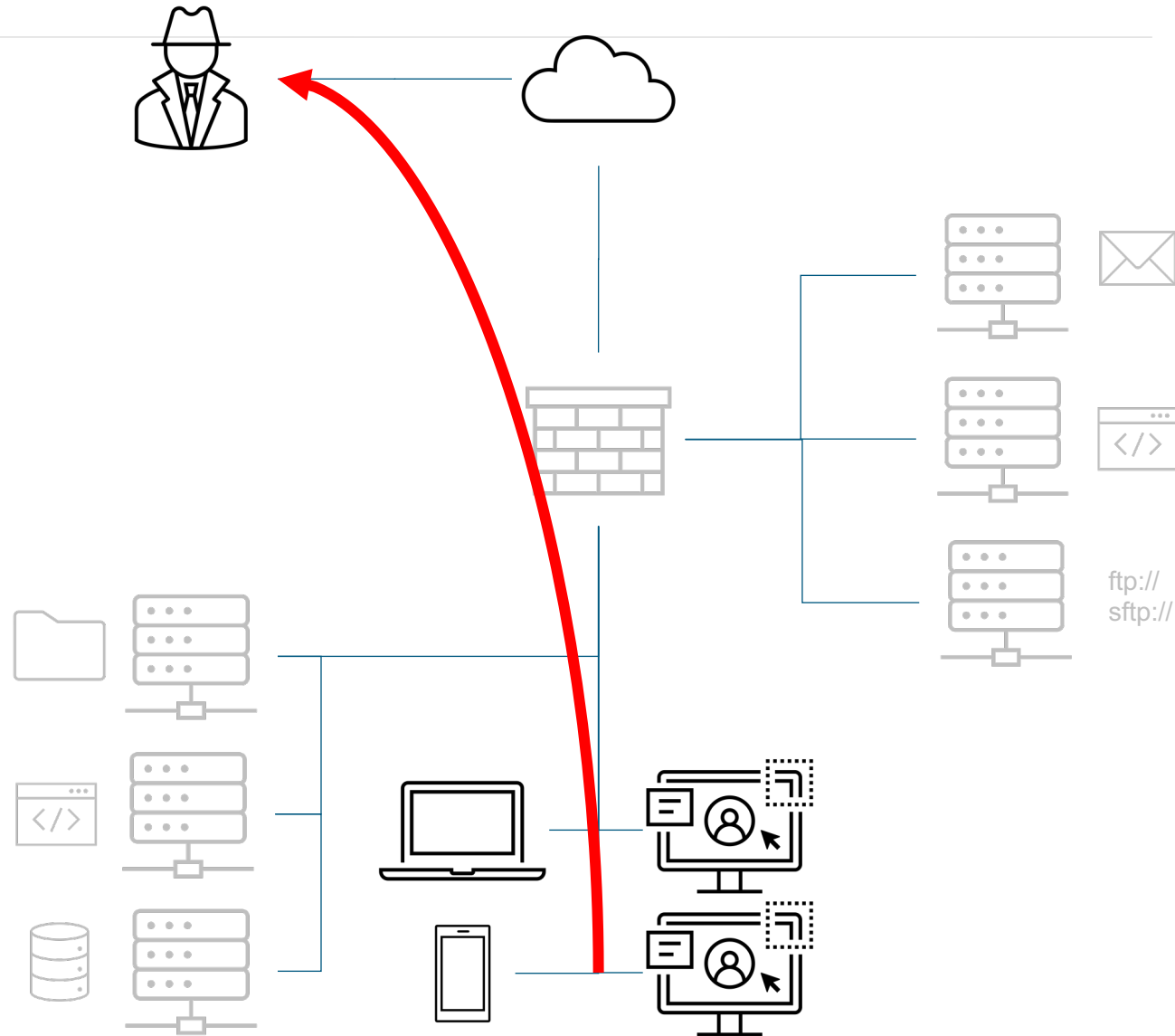
Prioritize by Common Attack Paths (2)

- **Clients & Client Software**

- 1. MS Office, Adobe PDF Products
- 2. Browsers
- 3. Mobile Apps
- 4. Host OS and Mobile Devices

- **Reasoning**

- Users' systems have broad access to the internet
- Client software *is designed* to download executable code from arbitrary places on the internet...and *run it*.
- Users don't have to do *anything* wrong to be compromised



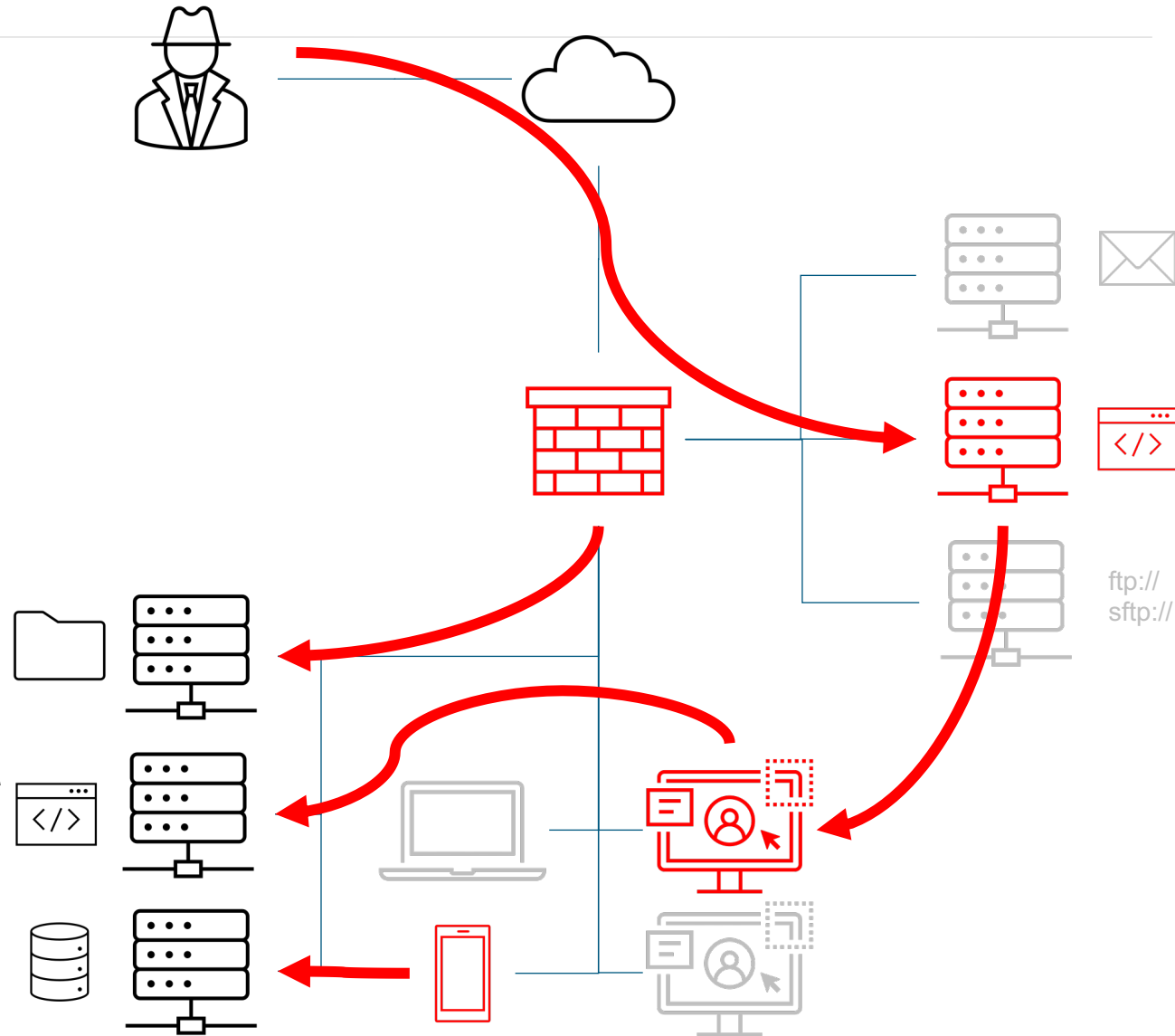
Prioritize by Common Attack Paths (3)

- **Internal Servers & Software**

- 1. Database Servers
- 2. Applications
- 3. File Servers
- 4. IoT Devices

- **Reasoning**

- Internal servers are usually the goal – it's where the data is stored
- Attackers gain access through Internet facing systems or clients, then pivot to internal systems
- Often the last “stop” for the attacker



Defensive Technique #2

Logging Strategies

Strategies

Tell stories with your logs

More log sources

Where possible decrease retention

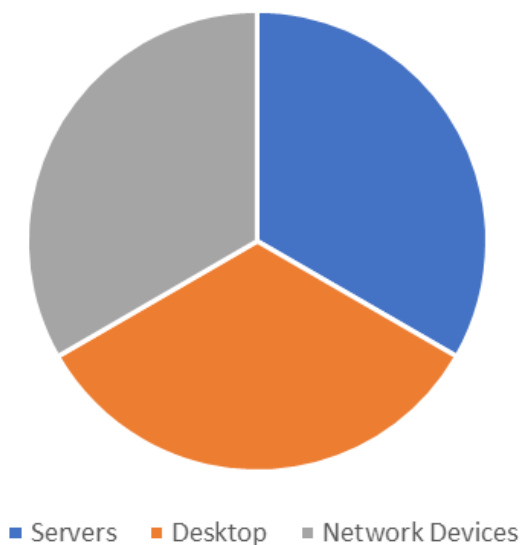
Tactics

- Desktops generate fewer logs than servers.
- All log sources can be filtered.
- Remove fields from logs if they don't help.

Expectation vs. Reality (sending logs)

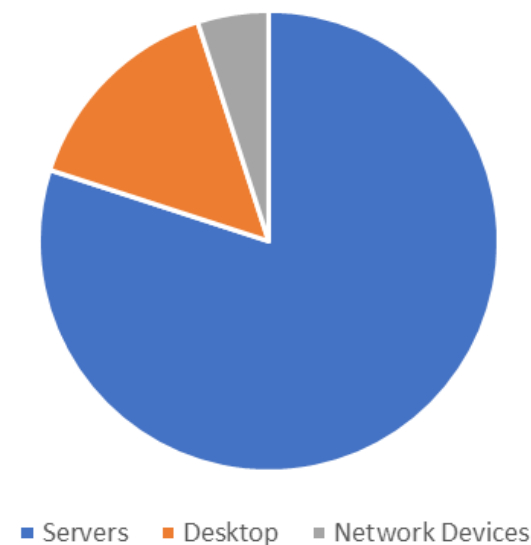
Source	% of volume
Servers	33%
Desktops	33%
Network devices	33%

Expected log %s



Source	% of volume
Servers	80%
Desktops	15%
Network devices	5%

Typical log %s



Defensive Technique #3

Outbound Traffic

Control & Monitor Outbound Traffic

Attackers depend on internet traffic to deliver exploits, payloads, and command and control messages – find it and take it away

How to Do It

- Firewall rules
- Web Content Filtering
- DNS Content Filtering
- Network Monitoring Tools

Outbound Traffic Controls

- **Firewall Rules**

- Deny traffic to or from unnecessary IP ranges (Consider RIRTools)
- Limit traffic to required connections
- Egress rules are critical

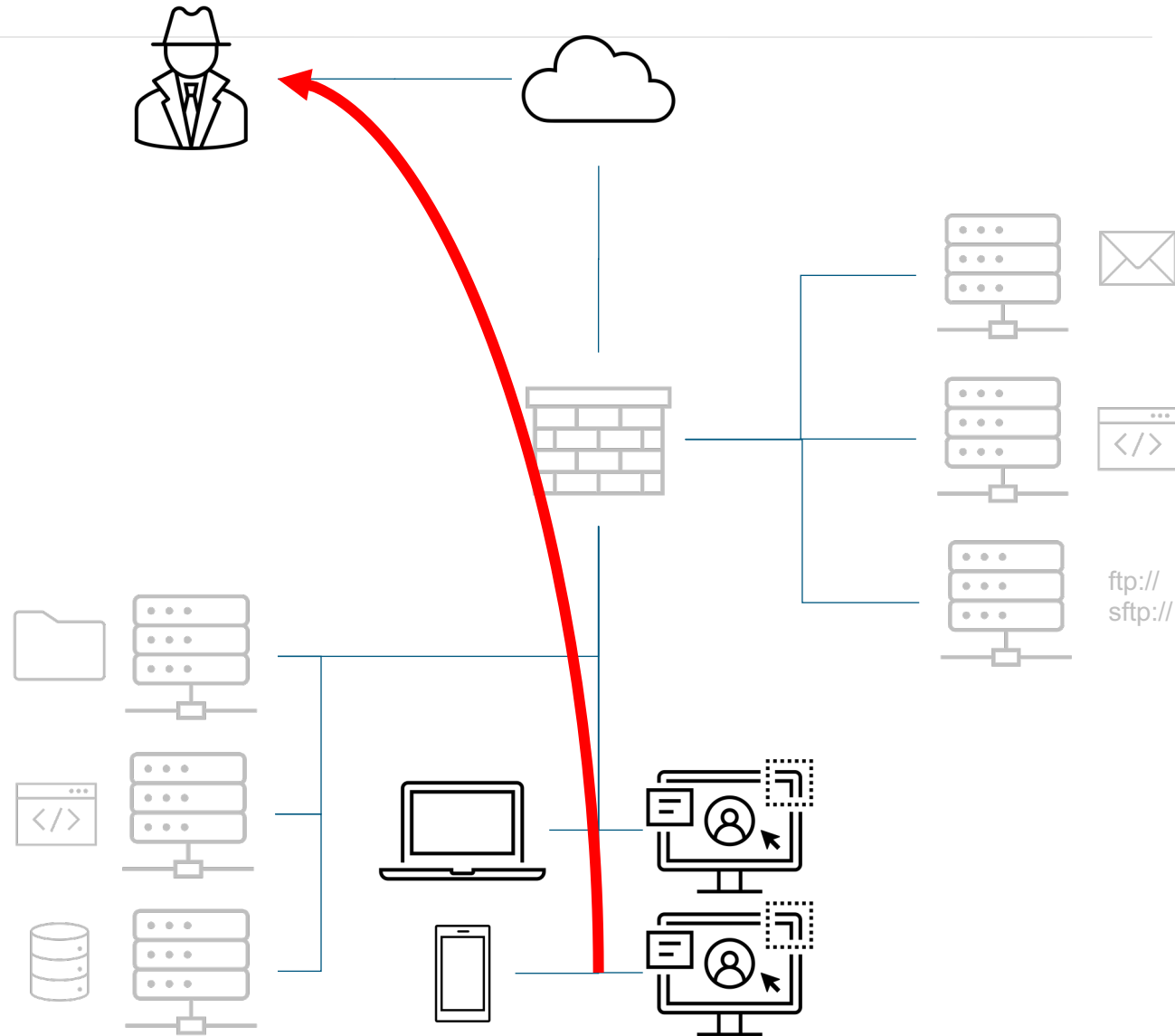
- **Web Content Control**

- Next Gen firewalls, Web Proxies, etc. have databases of categorized domains
- Block uncategorized domains
- Block unnecessary web traffic to reduce noise
- Block specific content types (EXEs, etc)

- **DNS Content Filtering**

- Similar Web Content Filtering, but only based on domain name resolution
- Effective alternative if Web filtering isn't an option

- **Network Monitoring Tools**



Defensive Technique #4

Rapid Containment

Learn what you can, then interdict.

When it's time to contain, move fast.

Have WRITTEN pre-authorization to take systems and networks offline as needed.

Conventional Wisdom Isn't always Wise.

- Sometimes you need systems online
- What if you're not allowed to block a system?

Attacks are brittle
Small actions
with big
impact on
attackers.

Look for points of interdiction!

- Firewall rules
- Account lock/disable
- DNS entries
- Routing/network VLAN
- Power off system?

HOMEWORK:

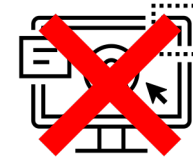
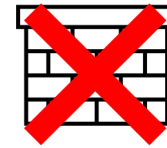
Please get written pre-authorization
(The appendix in the PDF)

Multiple points of Defense

Focus on
attacker
frustration!

Attackers rely on lots of elements.

Deny one, entire campaign can unravel.



Defensive Technique #5

Application Control

Deny Malware & Limit LOL Attacks

Application Control is amazing... but risky.

Not used enough!

Fear of misconfiguration is real.

Let your systems tell you how to configure

- Know exactly what apps are running.
- Use SRUM-DUMP or tools like it.

Defensive Technique #6

Sustainable Workflow

Perfect is the Enemy of Good

When in crisis mode... any non-breaking improvement... is an improvement.

Small Improvements Over Time

- Find and work easiest issues.
- Make something "less painful"
- Focus on removing noise



Thank You

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