

The State of the Hack



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Who Am I?

- Adjunct Professor
 - Carnegie Mellon University
 - 95-856 Incident Response
 - Master of Information System Management
 - The George Washington University
 - Computer Forensics III
 - Masters in Forensic Science
- Author for McGraw-Hill
- Honeynet Project



Who Am I?

- Last 5 Years
 - Responded to over 300 Potentially Compromised Systems.
 - Responded to Intrusions at Over 40 Organizations.
 - Created IR Programs at Several Fortune 500 Firms.



Evolution of IT Attacks

-- 1998

- Technical Problem
- Unix Systems
- Servers
- Attacks were a Nuisance

1998 -- 2002

- Technical/Business Problem
- Windows Systems
- Servers
- Attacks Were About Money

2002 -- Now

- Technical/Business/Legal Problem
- Windows Systems
- Client Systems / End Users
- Attacks Are About Money

Agenda

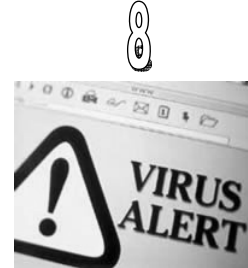
- Incident Detection
- Case Studies
- Challenges When Responding to Security Incidents



Incident Detection

1. How are Organization's Detecting Incidents?

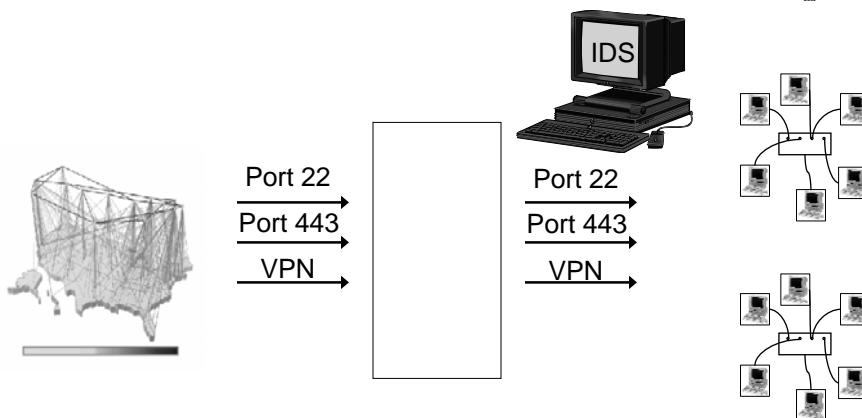
- Antivirus Alerts?
 - Perhaps, but do not Count on It...
 - Alerts are Often Ignored – and Perhaps Value-less Without an In-Depth Review of the System.
 - Quarantined Files Often Remain a Mystery



Anti-Virus Merely Alerts an Organization that Something Bad Might have Occurred. No Confirmation. Potential Loss of Critical Data

2. How are Organization's Detecting Incidents?

- IDS Alerts?
 - Rare Detection Mechanism.



3. How are Organization's Detecting Incidents?

- Clients (Outside Company) 6
 - Malicious Software Discovered on Compromised End-User Systems.

4. How are Organization's Detecting Incidents?

- End Users (Internal) 27
 - System Crashes (Blue Screens of Death)
 - Continual Termination of Antivirus Software.
 - Installing New Applications Simply Does Not Work.
 - Commonly Used Applications Do Not Run.
 - You Cannot "Save As".
 - Task Manager Closes Immediately When You Execute It.

5. How Are Organization's Detecting Incidents?

- Proactive Audits or Security Scans

1



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10

6. How Are Organization's Detecting Incidents?

- Something Obvious ...

5



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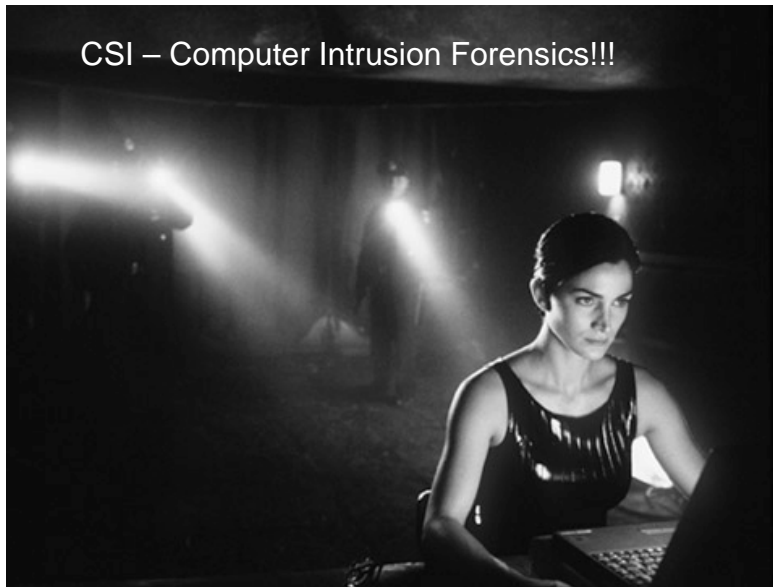
11

7. How are Organizations Detecting Incidents?

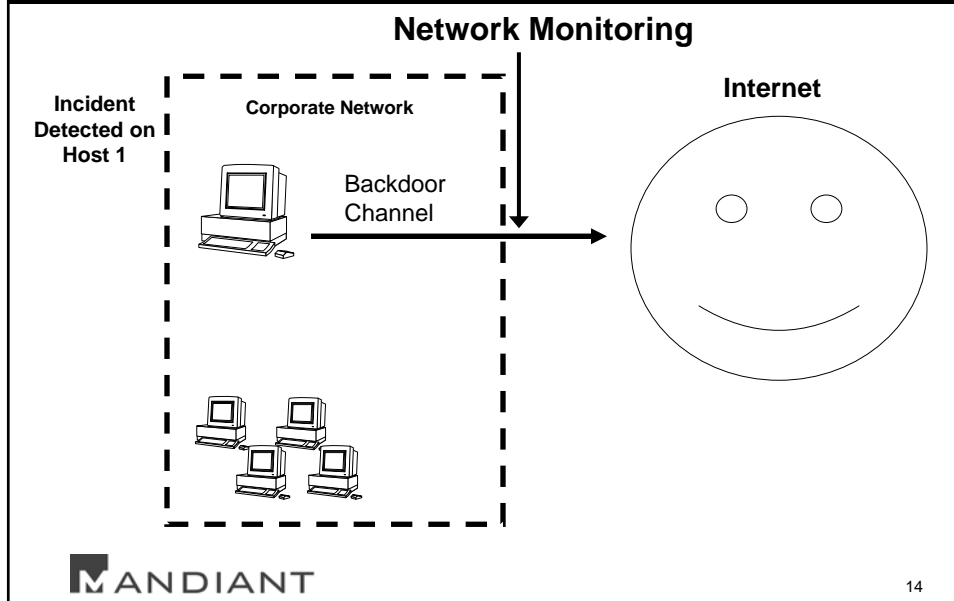
- Notification from other Victims.
- Notification from Government Agencies.

2

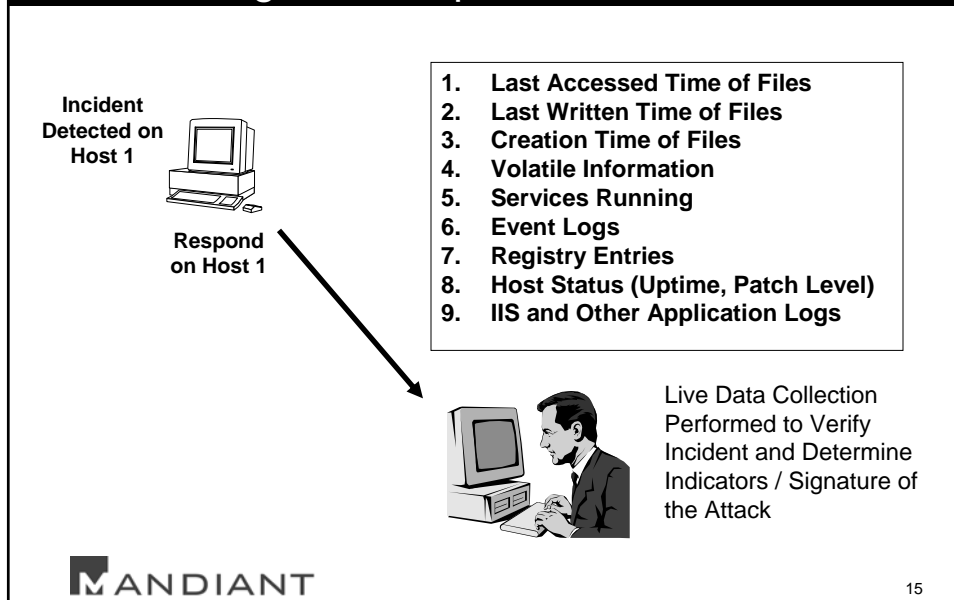
CSI – Computer Intrusion Forensics!!!



Incident is Detected



Performing Live Response



Review Running Processes ...

```

C          4164  8  1  26  1408  0:00:00.015  0:00:00.000  100:32:36.273
As        4492  8  1  30  1324  0:00:00.062  0:00:00.156  100:32:36.242
C          4340  8  1  31  1428  0:00:00.031  0:00:00.000  100:30:02.252
C          4524  8  1  31  1428  0:00:00.031  0:00:00.000  100:27:30.636
CMD       4276  8  1  29  1988  0:00:00.015  0:00:00.015  83:44:11.551
net       4204  8  1  42  2736  0:00:00.015  0:00:00.015  83:44:11.536
CMD       4136  8  1  30  2024  0:00:00.015  0:00:00.015  59:56:59.498
cidaemon  4260  4  4  166  396  0:00:21.781  0:00:10.328  41:15:41.945
cidaemon  4596  4  4  153  384  0:00:21.218  0:00:10.234  41:15:06.022
CMD       4528  8  1  31  1988  0:00:00.031  0:00:00.015  39:47:54.009
net       4256  8  1  44  2736  0:00:00.015  0:00:00.015  39:47:53.993
  
```

Established Network Connections ...

```

TCP 10.231.3.131:1943 10.230.231.39:139 TIME_WAIT
TCP 10.231.3.131:1945 10.230.121.14:445 TIME_WAIT
TCP 10.231.3.131:1947 10.230.131.33:445 TIME_WAIT
TCP 10.231.3.131:1950 10.230.211.65:139 TIME_WAIT
TCP 10.231.3.131:1953 10.230.121.33:139 TIME_WAIT
TCP 10.231.3.131:1955 10.230.121.100:139 TIME_WAIT
TCP 10.231.3.131:1957 10.230.231.23:445 TIME_WAIT
TCP 10.231.3.131:1959 10.230.131.104:445 TIME_WAIT
TCP 10.231.3.131:1961 10.230.211.95:445 TIME_WAIT
TCP 10.231.3.131:1964 10.230.211.83:139 TIME_WAIT
TCP 10.231.3.131:1966 10.230.131.89:445 TIME_WAIT
TCP 10.231.3.131:1969 10.230.231.70:139 TIME_WAIT
TCP 10.231.3.131:1972 10.230.20.117:139 TIME_WAIT
TCP 10.231.3.131:1975 10.230.20.29:139 TIME_WAIT
TCP 10.231.3.131:1978 10.230.131.36:139 TIME_WAIT
TCP 10.231.3.131:1981 10.230.221.36:139 TIME_WAIT
TCP 10.231.3.131:1984 10.231.8.167:139 TIME_WAIT
TCP 10.231.3.131:1986 10.230.121.58:445 TIME_WAIT
TCP 10.231.3.131:1988 10.230.15.62:445 TIME_WAIT
  
```

Review of the Application Event Log

```
6192,Application,Symantec Antivirus, ERROR, HOSTXXX,  
9/21/2006 3:39:31 AM,40,None, Symantec Antivirus  
has determined that the virus definitions are  
missing on this computer. This computer will  
remain unprotected from viruses until virus  
definitions are downloaded to this computer.
```

Review of Listening Ports

```
svchost.exe [2800]  
TCP 0.0.0.0:8080 0.0.0.0:0 LISTENING  
TCP 0.0.0.0:90 0.0.0.0:0 LISTENING  
TCP 0.0.0.0:80 0.0.0.0:0 LISTENING  
TCP 0.0.0.0:21096 0.0.0.0:0 LISTENING
```

How Are Attackers Gaining Initial Entry?



How are Attackers Gaining Entry?

- Vulnerable Services?
- Not Nearly as Common as 1998-2003.



How are Attackers Gaining Entry?

- Web Application Vulnerabilities?

1

How Are Attackers Gaining Entry?

- End User Attacks

35

How Are Attackers Gaining Entry?

- Never Find Victim 0?
- Valid Credentials

13

Case Studies

The State of the Hack

Case Studies – End User Attacks



The Challenges to Incident Response



High-Level Direction

Challenges

Lack of Poignant, High Level Direction.

High Level Direction

- Define the “Win”
- Know the Concerns of ALL Parties.
- Assign/Assume Incident Ownership
- Determine How Good Does the Incident Response Need to Be
 - Priority of IR Role VS. Day Job
 - Business as Usual VS. Business Interruption
- Level of Resources Assigned to the Incident
 - Number of People
 - Level of Escalation
 - Sense of Urgency



Evolution of Incident Response

- Executive Concerns
- Legal Concerns
- Technical Concerns



Technical

Business

Compliance

Management Concerns (Board and CEO)

- What is the Incident's Impact on Business?
- Do We have to Notify our Clients?
- Do We have to Notify our Regulators?
- Do We have to Notify our Stock Holders?
- What is Everyone Else Doing about this Sort of thing?



Legal Counsel Concerns

- Are we required to notify our clients, consumers, or employees about the security breach?
- What constitutes a “reasonable belief” that protected information was compromised – the standard used in many states to determine whether notification is required?



Legal Counsel Concerns

- What are the applicable regulations or statutes that impact our organization’s response to the security breach?
- Which state laws are applicable? Which might be in the future?
- Are there any contractual obligations that impact our incident response strategy?



Legal Counsel Concerns

- How might public knowledge of the compromise impact the organization?
- What is our liability if PII was compromised?
- What is our liability if the compromised network hosted copyrighted content (pirated movies, music, software...)
- Does notifying our customers increase the likelihood of a lawsuit?



Legal Counsel Concerns

- Is it permissible to monitor/intercept the intruder's activities?
- How far can/should we go to identify the intruder?
- Who knows about the incident?
- Should the organization notify our regulators? Law enforcement?



Technical Management (CIO)

- How long were we exposed?
- How many systems were affected?
- What data, if any, was compromised (i.e., viewed, downloaded, or copied)?
- Was any Personal Identifiable Information (PII) compromised?
- What countermeasures are we taking?



Technical Management (CIO)

- What are the chances that our countermeasures will succeed?
- Who else knows about the security breach?
- Is the incident ongoing? Preventable?
- Is there a risk of insider involvement?



