

Modern threats require modern solutions

Jakub Debski / ESET



Modern threats – what are they?

O day exploits?

Rootkits hidden in firmware?

Hardware implants?

Smart attackers

... who understand your security stack



Yttrium

Cozy Bear

"The Dukes"

APT29

Democratic National

Committee

GRIZZLY STEPPE (2015/2016)

Description

The U.S. Government confirms that two different RIS actors participated in the intrusion into a U.S. political party. The first actor group, known as Advanced Persistent Threat (APT) 29, entered into the party's systems in summer 2015, while the second, known as APT28, entered in spring 2016.

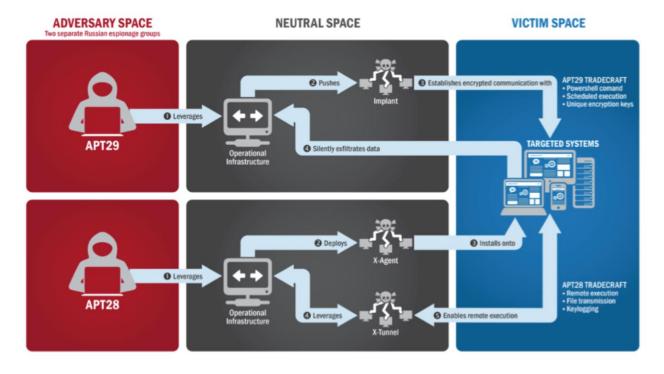


Figure 1: The tactics and techniques used by APT29 and APT 28 to conduct cyber intrusions against target systems

NE

MB NBC

Norway: Russian hackers hit spy agency, defense, Labour party

Doug Stanglin, USATODAY

Published 11:05 a.m. ET Feb. 3, 2017 | Updated 11:21 a.m. ET Feb. 3, 2017

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(Photo: Ned Alley, AP)

Norway's security service says nine email accounts

— including those belonging to the Labour party, the foreign ministry and defense ministry — have been targeted by hackers believed to be the same Russialinked group blamed for breaking into Democratic

National Committee computers.

some 4,000 military and civilian personnel who work for the Joint Chiefs of

Staff.

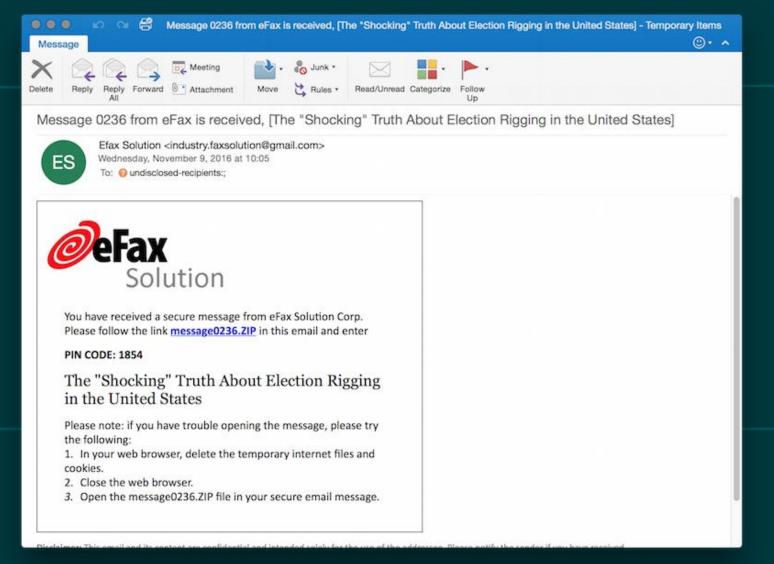
information Centre on IVATO.





How this research started

- Started ~ 18 months ago
- We analyzed three different malware families that were not apparently linked
- They were found in the same networks

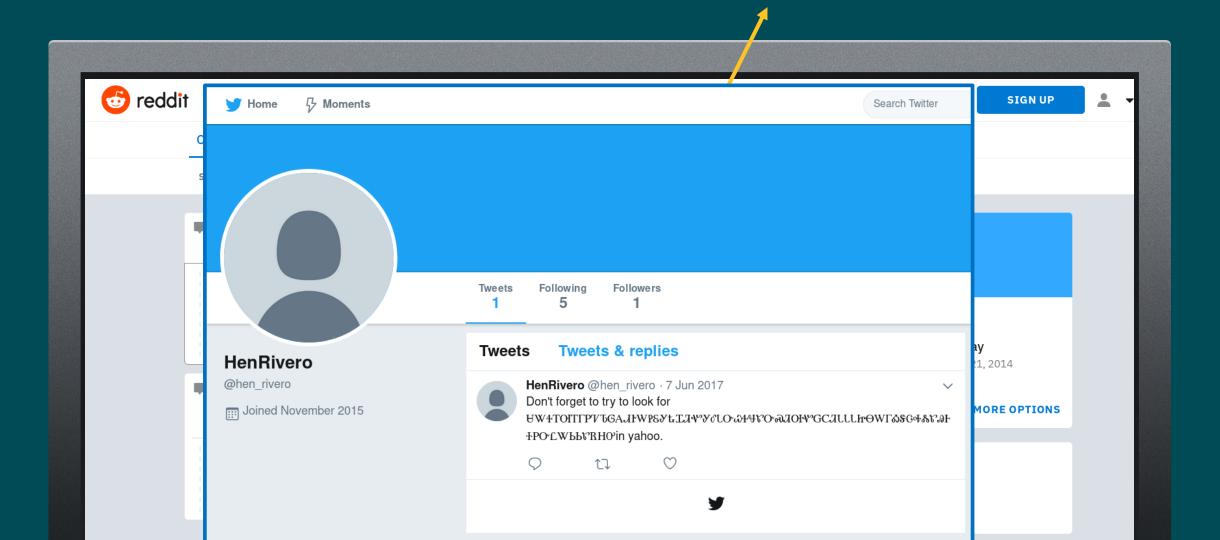


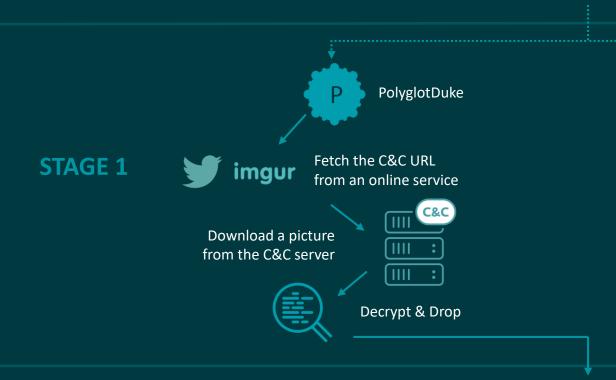
Use of Documents with macros to bypass filetype filtering on Mail/Web Gateway level

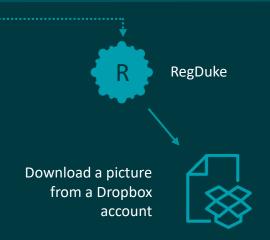
Splitting malware into multiple components

- prevents behavioral detection
- leaves some components undetected
- components can run on different devices

Downloading from valid domains like Imgur, Twitter, Reddit or Dropbox to bypass URL Filtering and Network Anomaly Detection http://www.coachandcook[.]at/error/307-temporary-redirect.php

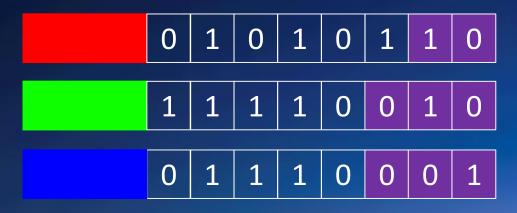




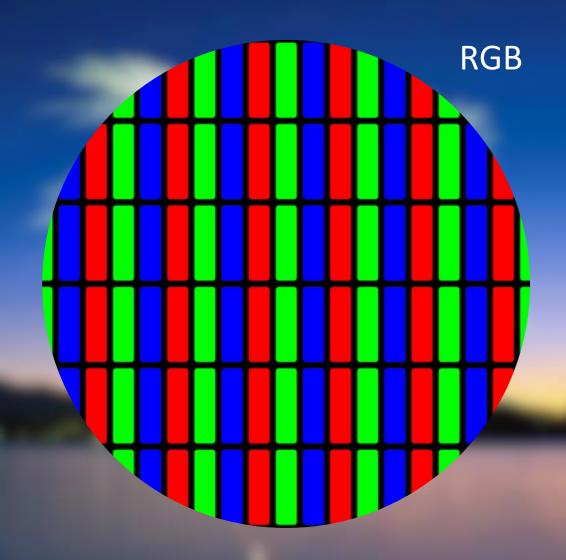


STAGE 2

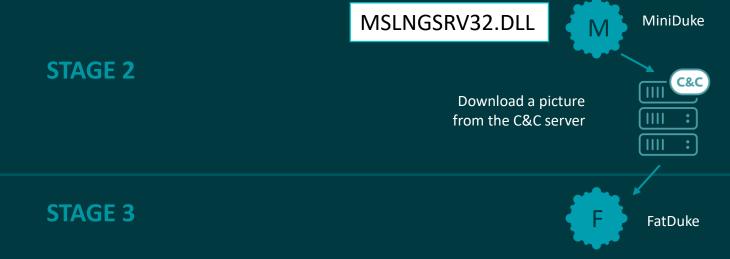
Hiding 1 byte of data in every pixel











Encryption and steganography hide malicious content from network level scanners (IPS/IDS) and gateway sandboxes

MiniDuke backdoor in communication with C&C server uses GET/POST methods with JPEG header to avoid network IPS/IDS

Executable has **embedded components and strings from clean apps** to avoid

static **machine learning classifiers**

OPERATION GHOST

The Dukes aren't back — they never left

Matthieu Faou Mathieu Tartare Thomas Dupuy

Elements of "standard" IT security stack

GRC	Governance, Risk Managment, Compliance			
Information & Event Management	SIEM + Threat Intelligence feeds			
Data Security	Encryption, DLP			
Application Security	Application Control, Patching, DB security			
Host Security	Antimalware, Vulnerability Scanning, Exploit Prevention, HIPS			
Gateway Security	URL/IP filtering, Email scanning, Sandboxing			
Identity & Access	Access Control, 2FA/MFA			
Network Security	Firewall, IPS/IDS, Anomaly Detection			

Bypassing "standard" IT security stack

GRC			
Information & Event Management	Avoiding monitoring, Uniqueness against TI feeds		
Data Security	Use of valid storages (OneDrive, Dropbox)		
Application Security	Use of built in tools, Powershell, WMI, DLLs		
Host Security	Targeted unique malware, Splitting malware		
Gateway Security	Use of valid domains, Use of valid filetypes (gfx, doc)		
Identity & Access	Stolen credentials, Lateral movement, Phishing		
Network Security	Steganography, Encryption, Imitating packet headers		

What's next in making Encrypted



Selena Dec

The Chromium Projects

Home

Chromium

Chromium OS

Quick links

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Discuss

Sitemap

Other sites HTTPS

Firefox Google Chrome

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close '

Chromium Blog

Extensions

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For Developers >

DNS over HTTPS (aka DoH)

Motivation

When you navigate to a website, your browser first needs to determine which server is responsible for delivering said step known as DNS resolution. With DNS over HTTPS, all DNS resolutions occur over an encrypted channel, helping safeguard user security and privacy.

Auto-upgrade project

Links: PSA, design doc, crbug

For a first milestone, we are considering an auto-upgrade approach. At a high level, here is how this would work:

- Chrome will have a small (i.e. non-exhaustive) table to map non-DoH DNS servers to their equivalent DoH DN
- Per this table, if the system's recursive resolver is known to support DoH, Chrome will upgrade to the DoH vers resolver.
- On some platforms, this may mean that where Chrome previously used the OS DNS resolution APIs, it now us DNS implementation in order to implement DoH.
- A group policy will be available so that Administrators can disable the feature as needed
- End-users will have the ability to opt-out of the experiment from Chrome 78 by disabling the flag at chrome://fla https.

In other words, this would upgrade the protocol used for DNS resolution while keeping the user's DNS provider used for DNS resolution while keeping the user's DNS provider used for DNS resolution while keeping the user's DNS provider used for DNS resolution while keeping the user's DNS provider used for DNS resolution while keeping the user's DNS provider used for DNS resolution while keeping the user's DNS provider used for DNS resolution while keeping the user's DNS provider used for DNS resolution while keeping the user's DNS provider used for DNS resolution while keeping the user's DNS provider used for DNS resolution while keeping the user's DNS provider used for DNS resolution while keeping the user's DNS provider used for DNS resolution while keeping the user's DNS provider used for DNS resolution while keeping the user's DNS provider used for DNS resolution while keeping the user's DNS resolution while ke It's also important to note that DNS over HTTPS does not preclude its operator from offering features such as family-s

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Modern solutions

Endpoint Detection and Response

EDR solution helps you to answer:



Active components



Fileless attacks



Back to the root



Lateral movement



Data affected



Techniques used

EDR

monitoring collecting detecting

```
Dumping AMSI Connection
Credentials
                       ThreadCreation Executions
 Services ScheduledTasks

Dns Creations

DLLs Replacements Logon Scripts

MetaData Installations Macros WMI
Scanning SafeMode

Injection Executables Terminat
     Network Popularity Tools URLS Files

Crashes SystemEvents Registry

Account Creation
                    MemoryPersistense
Reputation Escalations Process

Output

Documents Privileg
               WindowlessExecutions
```

EDR base on Indicators of Attack

techniques used by the attacker

Tactic	ID	Name	Description
Initial Access	T1193	Spearphishing Attachment	The Dukes likely used spearphishing emails to compromise the target.
IIIIIIIII Access	T1078	Valid Accounts	Operators use account credentials previously stolen to come back on the victim's network.
	T1106	Execution through API	They use CreateProcess or LoadLibrary Windows APIs to execute binaries.
	T1129	Execution through Module Load	Some of their malware load DLL using LoadLibrary Windows API.
Execution	П086	PowerShell	FatDuke can execute PowerShell scripts.
	П085	Rundll32	The FatDuke loader uses rundli32 to execute the main DLL.
	П064	Scripting	FatDuke can execute PowerShell scripts.
	П035	Service Execution	The Dukes use PsExec to execute binaries on remote hosts.
	T1060	Registry Run Keys / Startup Folder	The Dukes use the CurrentVersion\Run registry key to establish persistence on compromised computers.
	T1053	Scheduled Task	The Dukes use Scheduled Task to launch malware at startup.

MITRE ATT&CK framework

Adversarial Tactics Techniques and Common Knowledge

What your security stack is able to detect?



Type Not-for-profit corporation

Founded 1958; 61 years ago

Headquarters Bedford, Massachusetts

and McLean, Virginia,

United States

Key people Jason Providakes

President and CEO

Revenue US\$ 1.484 billion^[1]

Number of 8,425^[2] employees

Website www.mitre.org ☑

Enterprise Matrix

Below are the tactics and technique representing the MITRE ATT&CK Matrix™ for Enterprise. The Matrix contains information for the following platforms: Windows, macOS, Linux, AWS, GCP, Azure, Azure AD, Office 365, SaaS.

Last Modified: 2019-10-09 18:48:31.906000

Initial Access	Execution	Persistence	Privilege Escalation	Defense Evasion	<u>Credential</u> <u>Access</u>	Discovery	Lateral Movement	Collection	Command and Control	Exfiltration	Impact
Drive-by Compromise	AppleScript	.bash_profile and .bashrc	Access Token Manipulation	Access Token Manipulation	Account Manipulation	Account Discovery	AppleScript	Audio Capture	Commonly Used Port	Automated Exfiltration	Account Access Removal
Exploit Public- Facing Application	CMSTP	Accessibility Features	Accessibility Features	Application Access Token	Bash History	Application Window Discovery	Application Access Token	Automated Collection	Communication Through Removable Media	Data Compressed	Data Destruction
External Remote Services	Command-Line Interface	Account Manipulation	AppCert DLLs	Binary Padding	Brute Force	Browser Bookmark Discovery	Application Deployment Software	Clipboard Data	Connection Proxy	Data Encrypted	Data Encrypted for Impact
Hardware Additions	Compiled HTML File	AppCert DLLs	Applnit DLLs	BITS Jobs	Cloud Instance Metadata API	Cloud Service Dashboard	Component Object Model and Distributed COM	Data from Cloud Storage Object	Custom Command and Control Protocol	Data Transfer Size Limits	Defacement
Replication Through Removable Media	Component Object Model and Distributed COM	Applnit DLLs	Application Shimming	Bypass User Account Control	Credential Dumping	Cloud Service Discovery	Exploitation of Remote Services	Data from Information Repositories	Custom Cryptographic Protocol	Exfiltration Over Alternative Protocol	Disk Content Wipe
Spearphishing Attachment	Control Panel Items	Application Shimming	Bypass User Account Control	Clear Command History	Credentials from Web Browsers	Domain Trust Discovery	Internal Spearphishing	Data from Local System	Data Encoding	Exfiltration Over Command and Control Channel	Disk Structure Wipe
Spearphishing	Dvnamic Data	Authentication	DLL Search		Credentials in	File and Directory		Data from	Data	Exfiltration Over Other	Endpoint Denial of

Tactics ▼

ENTERPRISE ▼

TECHNIQUES

Αll

Initial Access

Execution

Persistence

Privilege Escalation

Access Token Manipulation

Accessibility Features

AppCert DLLs

Applnit DLLs

Application Shimming

Bypass User Account Control

DLL Search Order Hijacking

Dylib Hijacking

Elevated Execution with

Home > Techniques > Enterprise > Bypass User Account Control

Bypass User Account Control

Windows User Account Control (UAC) allows a program to elevate its privileges to perform a task under administrator-level permissions by prompting the user for confirmation. The impact to the user ranges from denying the operation under high enforcement to allowing the user to perform the action if they are in the local administrators group and click through the prompt or allowing them to enter an administrator password to complete the action. ^[1]

If the UAC protection level of a computer is set to anything but the highest level, certain Windows programs are allowed to elevate privileges or execute some elevated COM objects without prompting the user through the UAC notification box. [2] [3] An example of this is use of rundll32.exe to load a specifically crafted DLL which loads an auto-elevated COM object and performs a file operation in a protected directory which would typically require elevated access. Malicious software may also be injected into a trusted process to gain elevated privileges without prompting a user. [4] Adversaries can use these techniques to elevate privileges to administrator if the target process is unprotected.

Many methods have been discovered to bypass UAC. The Github readme page for UACMe contains an extensive list of methods ^[5] that have been discovered and implemented within UACMe, but may not be a comprehensive list of bypasses. Additional bypass methods are regularly discovered and some used in the wild, such as:

eventvwr.exe can auto-elevate and execute a specified binary or script. [6] [7]

ID: T1088

Tactic: Defense Evasion, Privilege Escalation

Platform: Windows

Permissions Required: User, Administrator

Effective Permissions: Administrator

Data Sources: System calls, Process monitoring, Authentication logs, Process

command-line parameters

Defense Bypassed: Windows User Account

Control

Contributors: Stefan Kanthak; Casey Smith

Version: 1.0

How can you check your security stack? (or EDR solution)

Open source and paid "attack simulation" tools

















technique controls

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Initial Access	Execution	Persistence	Privilege Escalation	Defense Evasion	Credential Access	Discovery	Lateral Movement	Collection	Exfiltration	Command And Control
10 items	31 items	56 items	28 items	59 items	20 items	19 items	17 items	13 items	9 items	21 items
Drive-by Compromise	AppleScript T11 CMSTP	550 ash_profile and .bashrc	Access Token Manipulation	Access Token Manipulation	Account Manipulation	Account Discovery Application	AppleScript Application	Audio Capture Automated	Automated Exfiltration	Commonly Used Port Communication
Exploit Public- Facing Application	Command-Line Interface	Accessibility Features AppCert DLLs	Features	Binary Padding BITS Jobs	Bash History Brute Force	Window Discovery Browser Bookmark	Deployment Software	Collection Clipboard Data	Data Compressed Data Encrypted	Through Removable Media
Hardware Additions Replication Through Removable Media	Control Panel Items Dynamic Data	Applnit DLLs Application Shimming	AppCert DLLs AppInit DLLs	Bypass User Account Control	Credential Dumping Credentials in Files	Discovery File and Directory Discovery	Distributed Component Object Model	Data from Information Repositories	Data Transfer Size	Connection Proxy Custom Command and Control Protocol
Spearphishing Attachment	Exchange Execution through API	Authentication Package	Application Shimming Bypass User	Clear Command History CMSTP	Credentials in Registry	Network Service Scanning	Exploitation of Remote Services	Data from Local System	Exfiltration Over Alternative Protocol	Custom Cryptographic
Spearphishing Link Spearphishing via	Execution through Module Load	BITS Jobs Bootkit	Account Control DLL Search Order	Code Signing Component Firmware	Exploitation for Credential Access	Network Share Discovery	Logon Scripts Pass the Hash	Data from Network Shared	Exfiltration Over Command and	Protocol Data Encoding
Service Supply Chain Compromise	Exploitation for Client Execution Graphical User	Browser Extensions Change Default File	Hijacking Dylib Hijacking	Component Object Model Hijacking	Forced Authentication Hooking	Password Policy Discovery Peripheral Device	Pass the Ticket Remote Desktop Protocol	Drive Data from Removable Media		Data Obfuscation Domain Fronting
Trusted Relationship	Interface InstallUtil	Association Component Firmware Component Object	Exploitation for Privilege Escalation	DCShadow Deobfuscate/Decode Files	Input Capture Input Prompt	Discovery Permission Groups	Remote File Copy Remote Services	Data Staged Email Collection	Medium Exfiltration Over Physical Medium	Fallback Channels Multi-hop Proxy
Valid Accounts	Local Job Scheduling	Model Hijacking Create Account	Extra Window Memory Injection	or Information Disabling Security Tools	Kerberoasting Keychain	Process Discovery	Replication Through	Input Capture Man in the	Scheduled Transfer	Multi-Stage Channels Multiband
	LSASS Driver Mshta	DLL Search Order Hijacking	File System Permissions Weakness	DLL Search Order Hijacking	LLMNR/NBT-NS Poisoning	Query Registry Remote System Discovery	Removable Media Shared Webroot	Browser Screen Capture		Communication Multilayer Encryption
	PowerShell	Dylib Hijacking	Hooking	DLL Side-Loading	Network Sniffing	Security Software	SSH Hijacking	Video Capture		Port Knocking
	Regsvcs/Regasm Regsvr32	External Remote Services	Image File Execution Options	Exploitation for Defense Evasion	Password Filter DLL Private Keys	Discovery System	Taint Shared Content			Remote Access Tools Remote File Copy
	Rundll32	File System Permissions Weakness	Injection Launch Daemon	Extra Window Memory Injection	Replication Through Removable Media	Information Discovery	Third-party Software			Standard Application Layer Protocol
	Scheduled Task Scripting	Hidden Files and Directories	New Service Path Interception	File Deletion File System Logical Offsets	Securityd Memory Two-Factor	System Network Configuration Discovery	Windows Admin Shares Windows Remote			Standard Cryptographic
	Service Execution Signed Binary Proxy Execution	Hooking Hypervisor	Plist Modification Port Monitors	Gatekeeper Bypass Hidden Files and	Authentication Interception	System Network Connections Discovery	Management			Protocol Standard Non- Application Layer
	Signed Script Proxy	Image File Execution	Process Injection	Directories		Contain				Protocol

selection controls

layer controls

MITRE ATT&CK" EVALUATIONS

Home > Methodology > Round 2

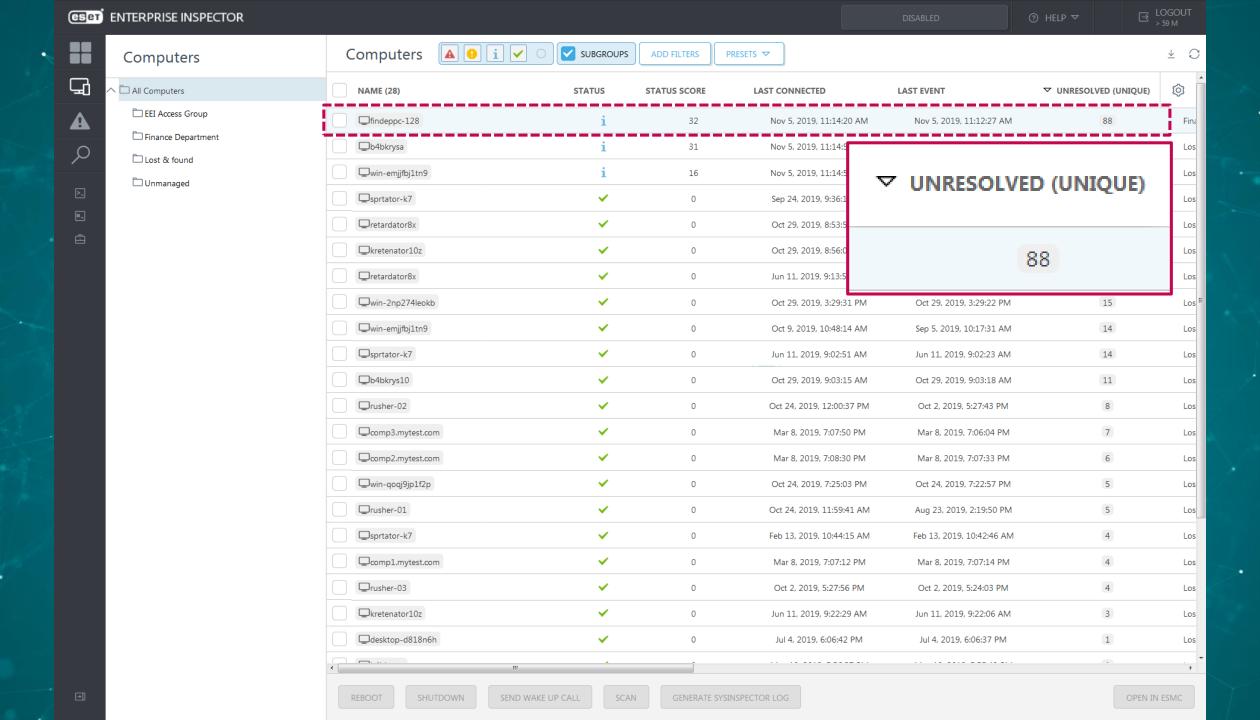
Round 2 Overview

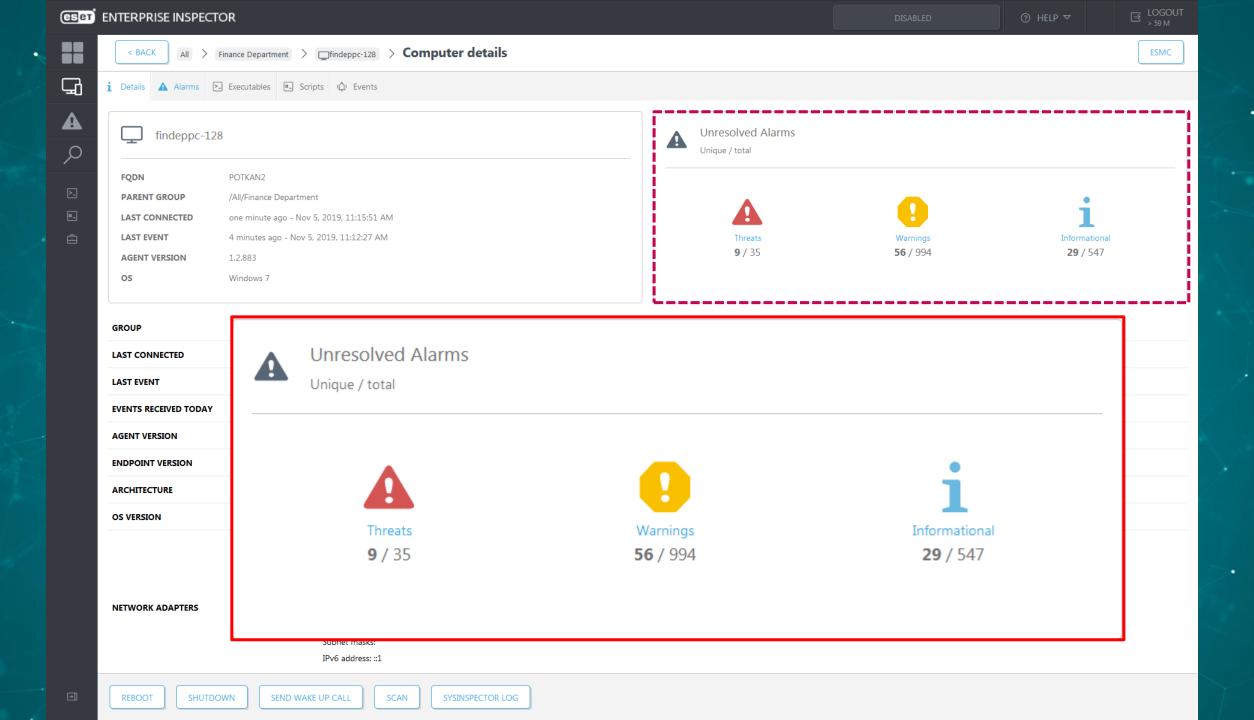
Round 2 participation is defined by vendors who participate in our upcoming APT29 evaluations. Participants in Round 2 will be those that execute a contract by July 31, 2019. All Round 2 evaluation results will be released simultaneously.

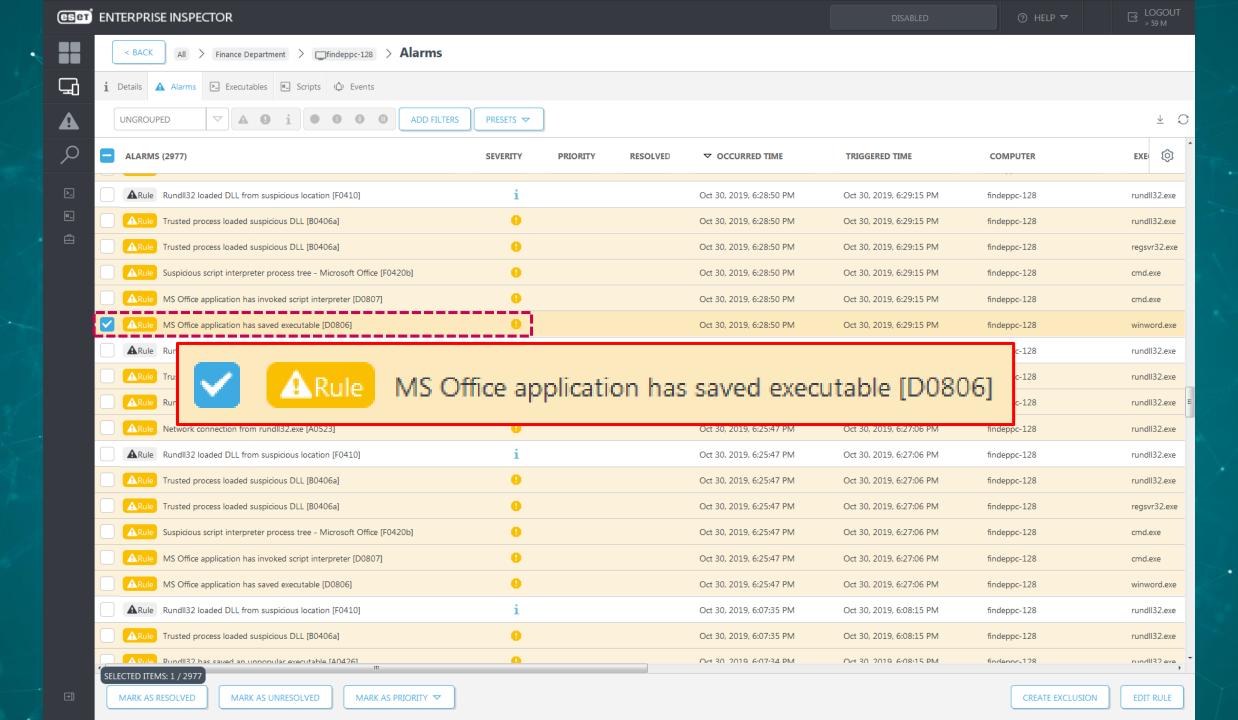
Operation Ghost/APT29 in **ESET Enterprise Inspector**

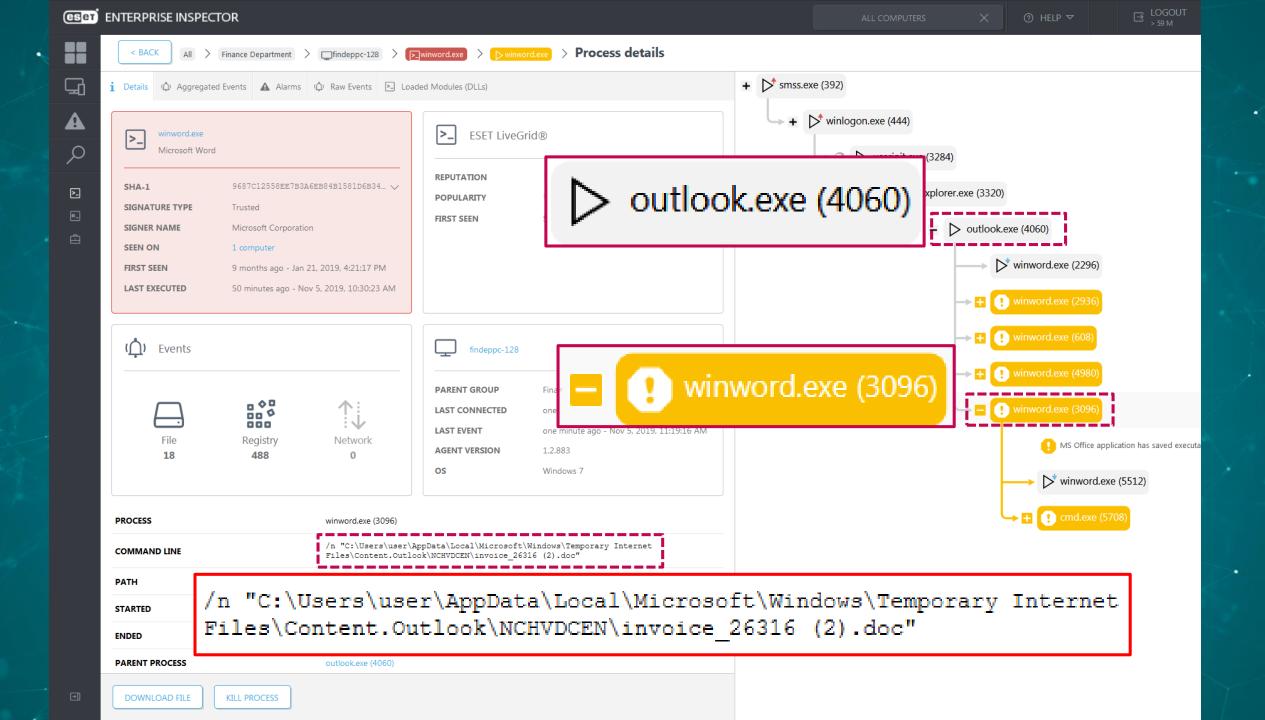
Initial Compromise

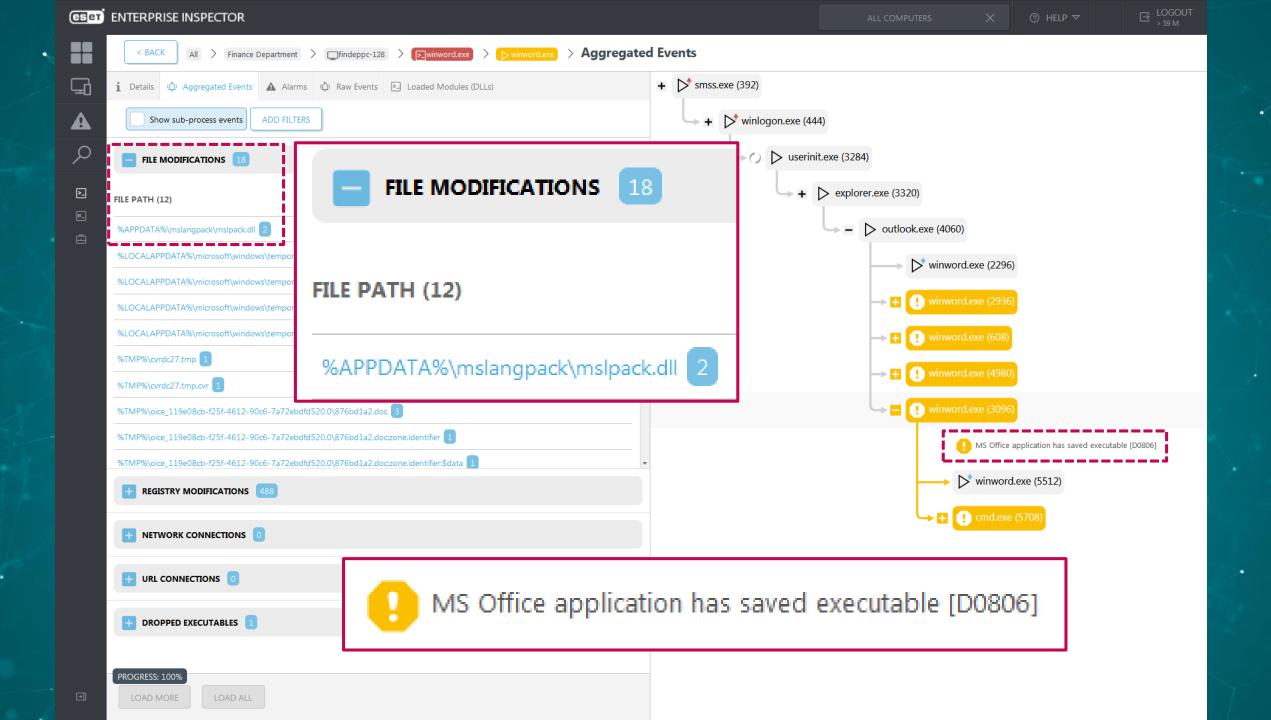
Targeted Email + Word Document + Dropper

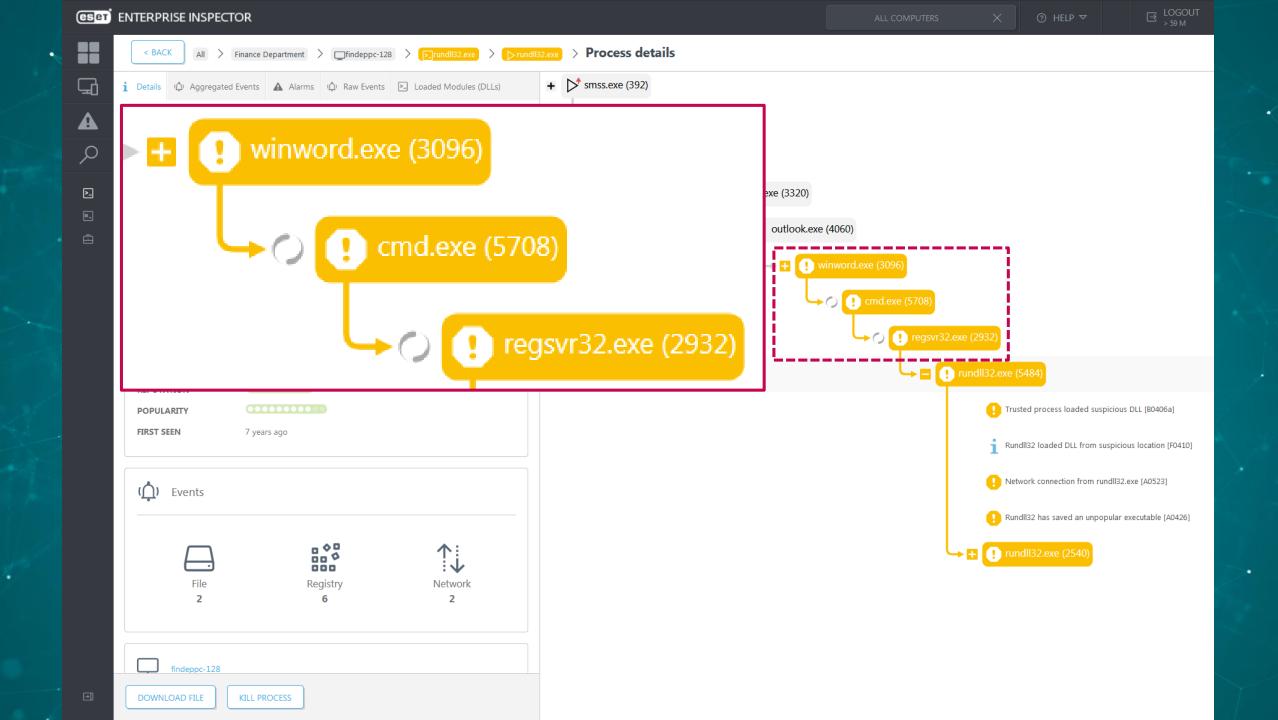




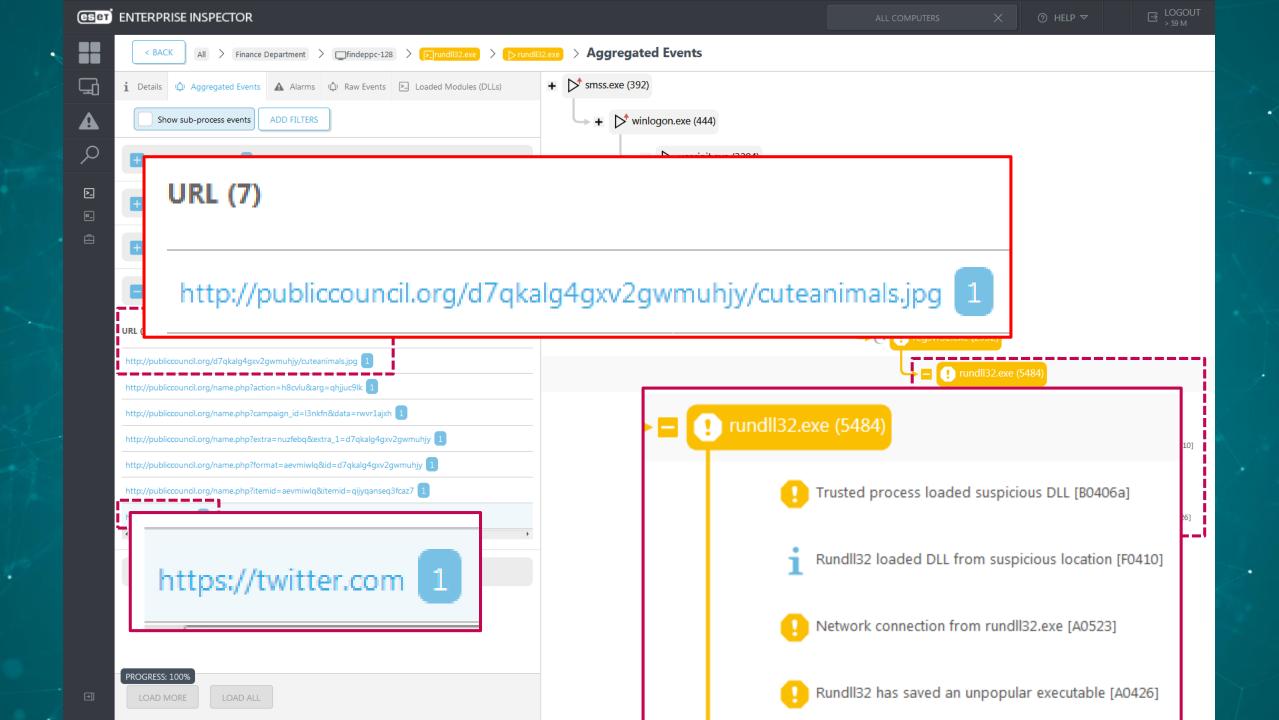


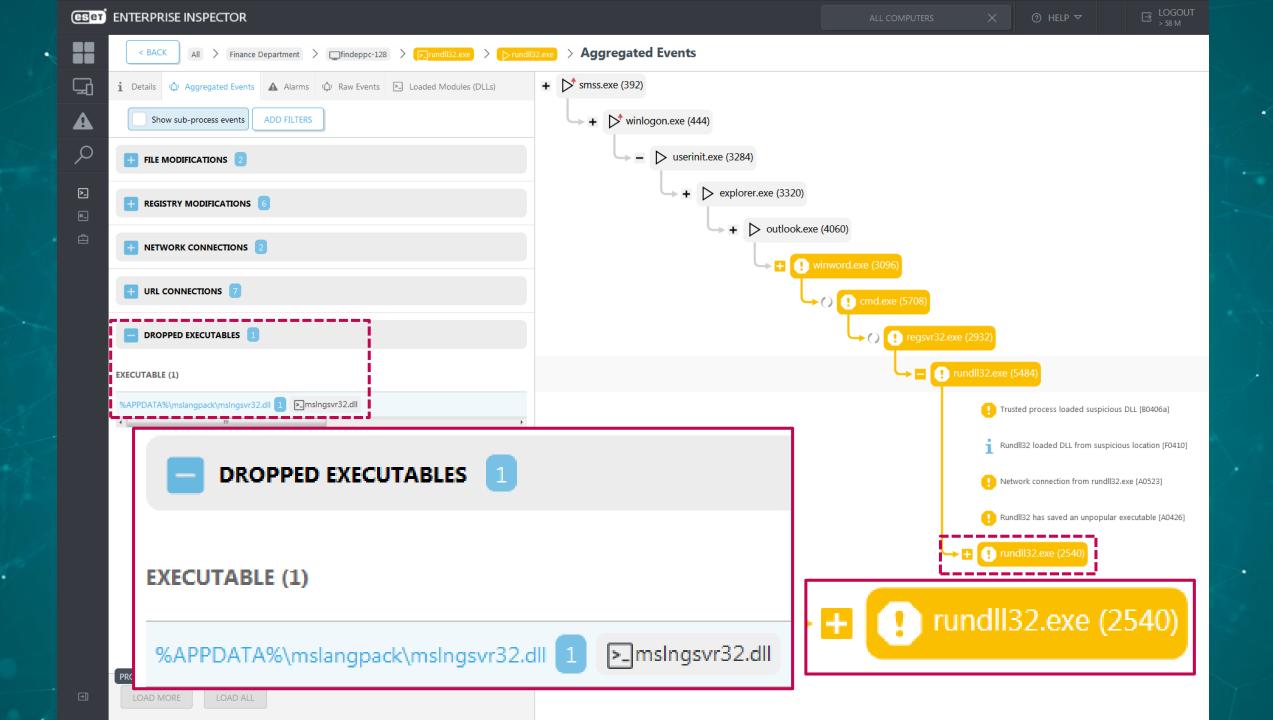




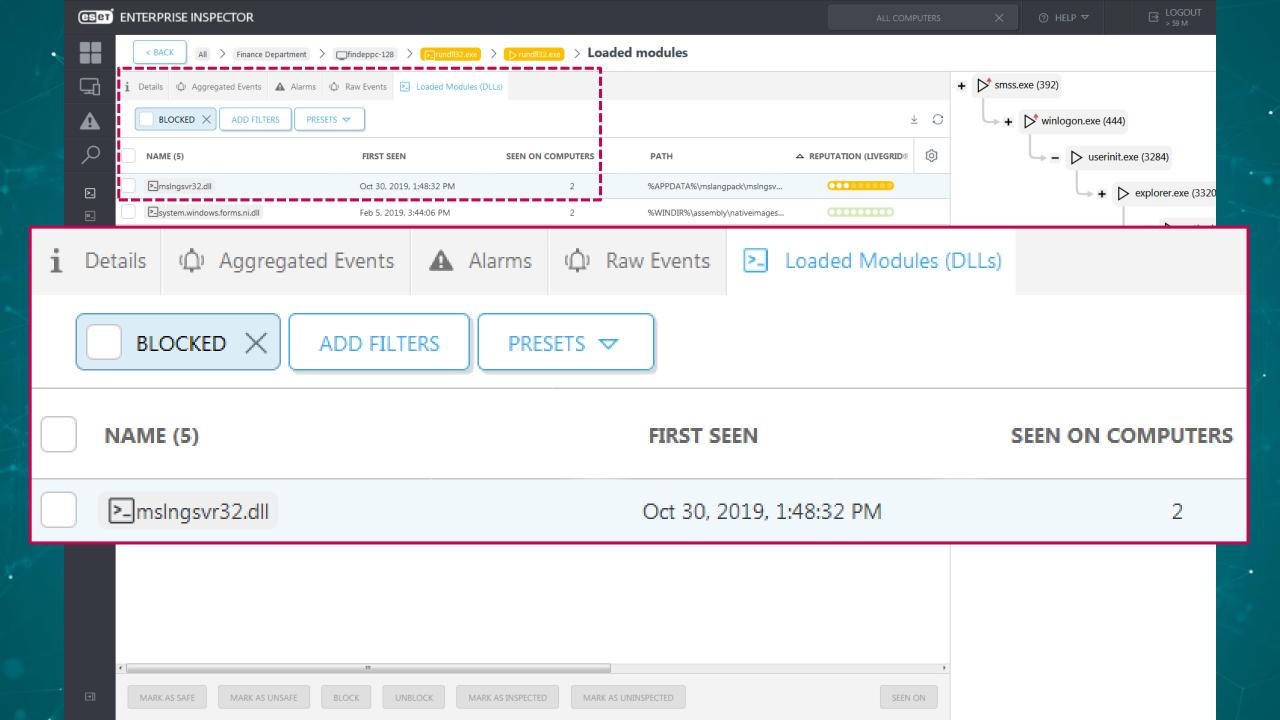


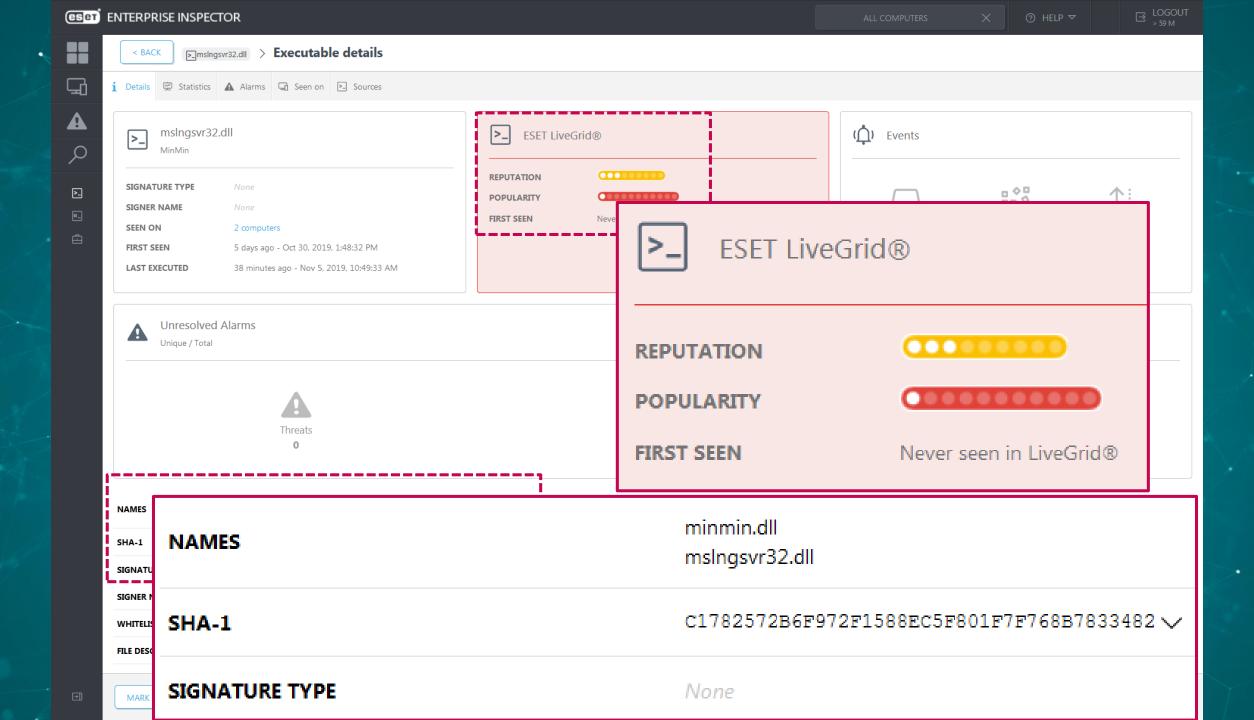
Stage 1 – PolyglotDuke
Twitter C&C + Picture downloader + Dropper

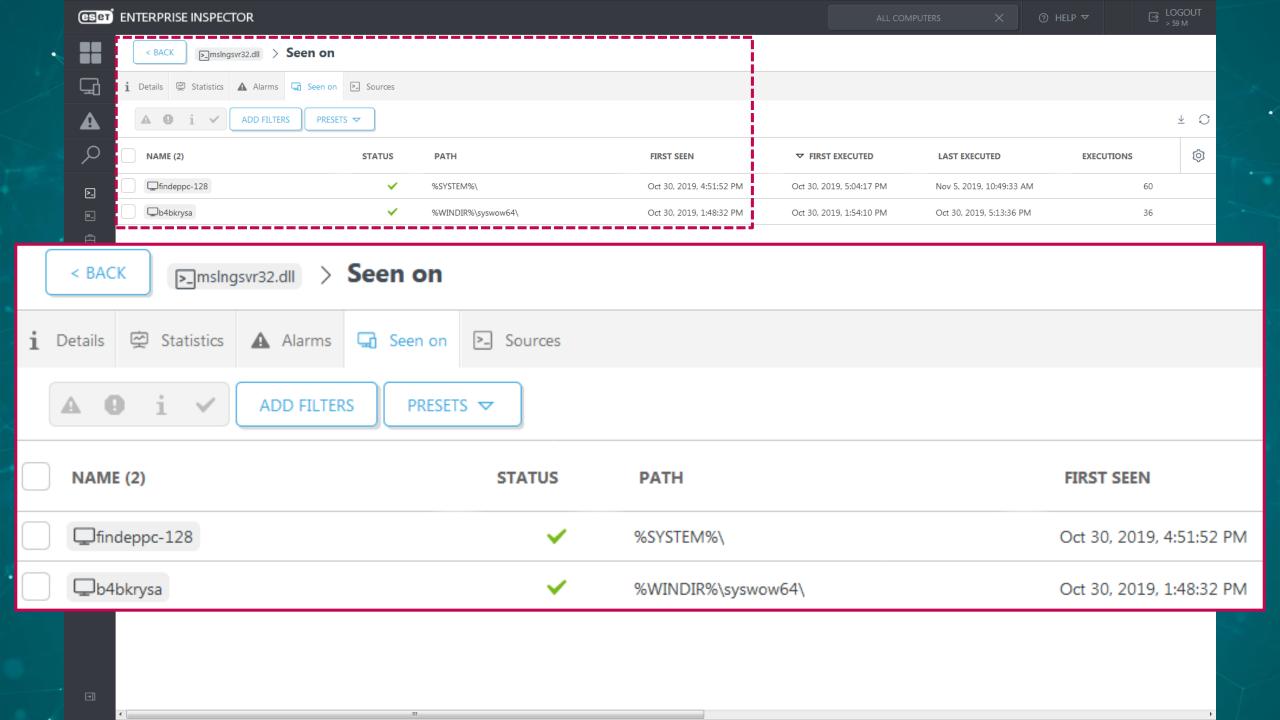


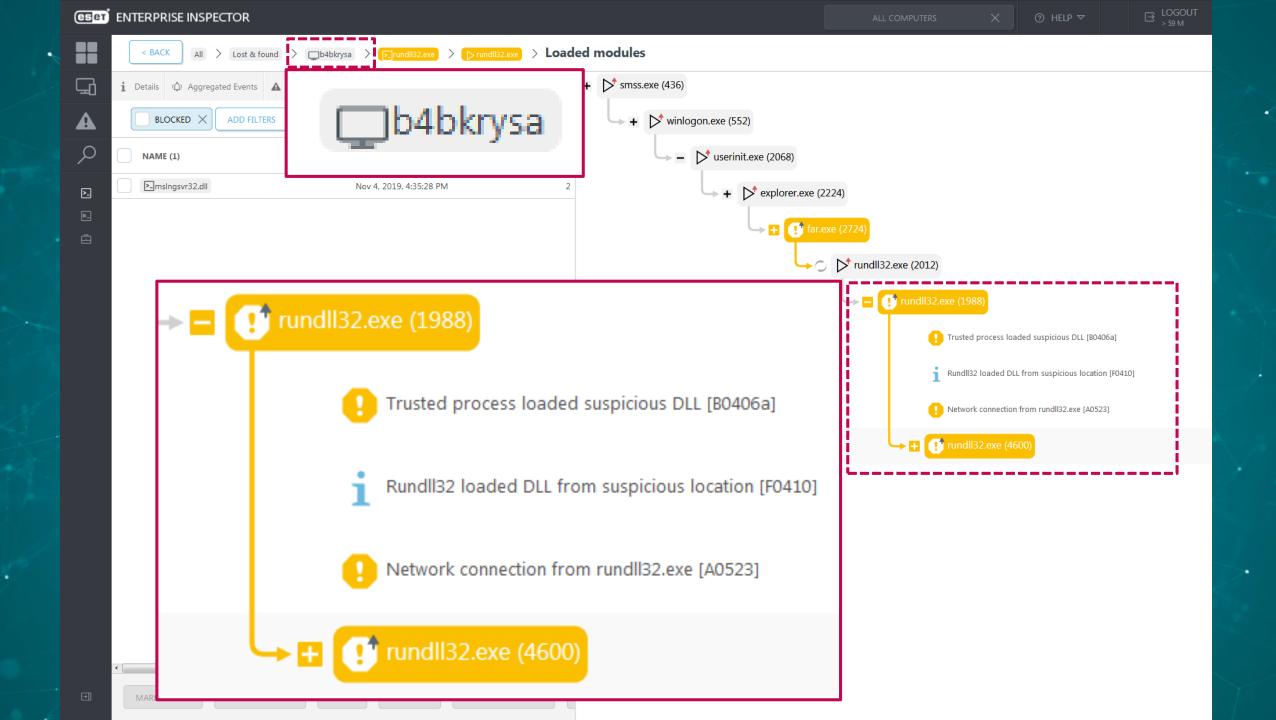


Stage 2 – MiniDuke Backdoor + Lateral movement

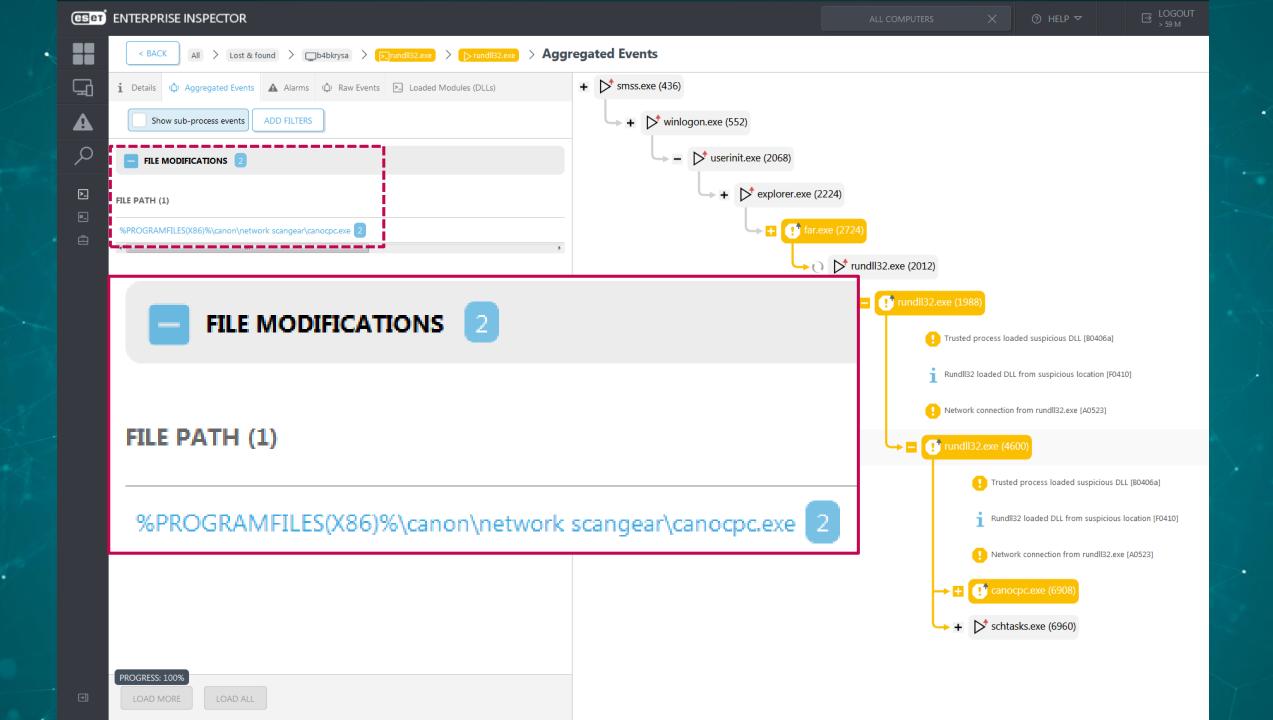


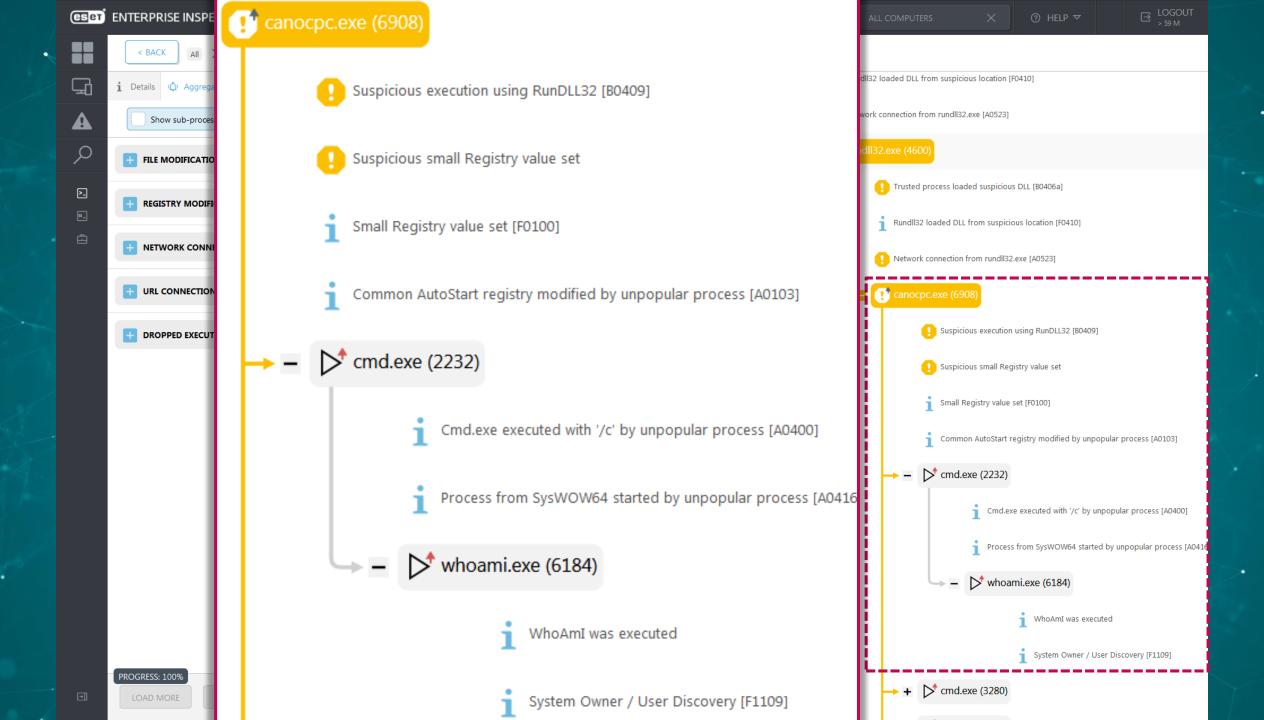






Stage 3 – FatDuke Backdoor + Malicious activity





EDR solutions should also:







Purge resistance



Snapshot



Multi-platform data



SIEM

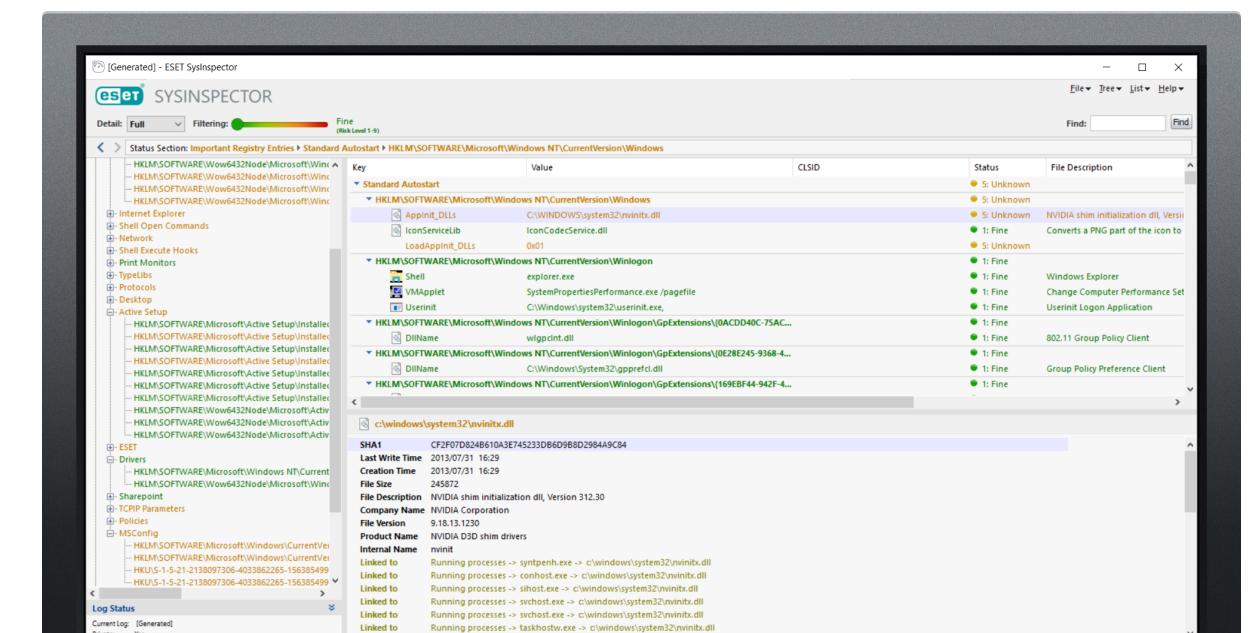


AMSI



Automation

Security Snapshot – ESET SysInspector (also as free tool)

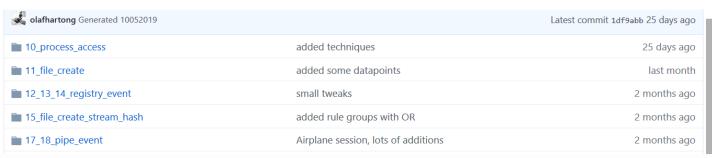


Any free alternatives to EDR?

SysMon v10 + a lot of manual work github.com/olafhartong/sysmon-modular

Other drawbacks:

- Single platform
- Reactive
- Limited to what SysMon can monitor
- Resource heavy
- Storage issues (no pre-filtering)
- Requires SIEM for detection rules



Pseudocode, CAR

This is a pseudocode version of the above Splunk query.

```
processes = search Process:Create
possible_uac_bypass = filter processes where (
   integrity_level == "High" and
   (parent_image_path == "c:\windows\system32\fodhelper.exe") or
   (command_line == "*.exe\"*cleanmgr.exe /autoclean*") or
   (image_path == "c:\program files\windows media player\osk.exe") or
   (parent_image_path == "c:\windows\system32\slui.exe") or
   (parent_command_line == '"c:\windows\system32\dism.exe"*""*.xml"' and image_path != "c:\use:
    (command_line == '"c:\windows\system32\wusa.exe"*/quiet*' and user != "NOT_TRANSLATED" and of
    (parent_image_path == "c:\windows\*dccw.exe" and image_path != "c:\windows\system32\cttune.exe")
   output possible_uac_bypass
```

