



10\$ for a cookie

A modern view on the threat detection landscape

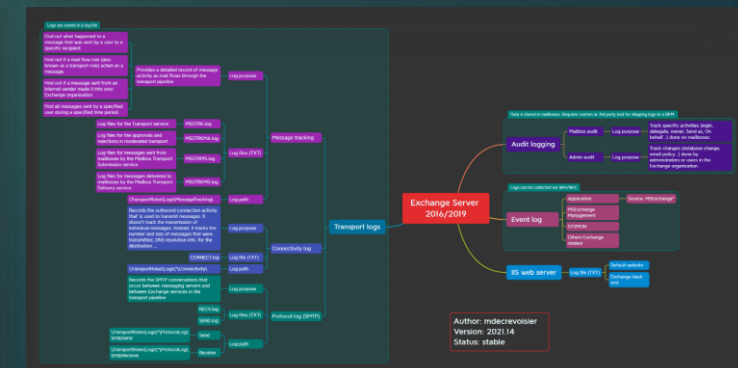
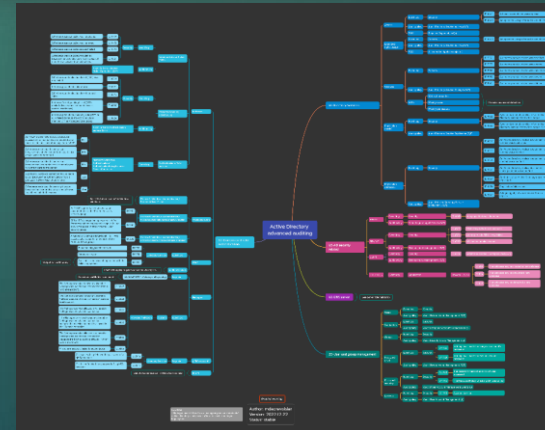
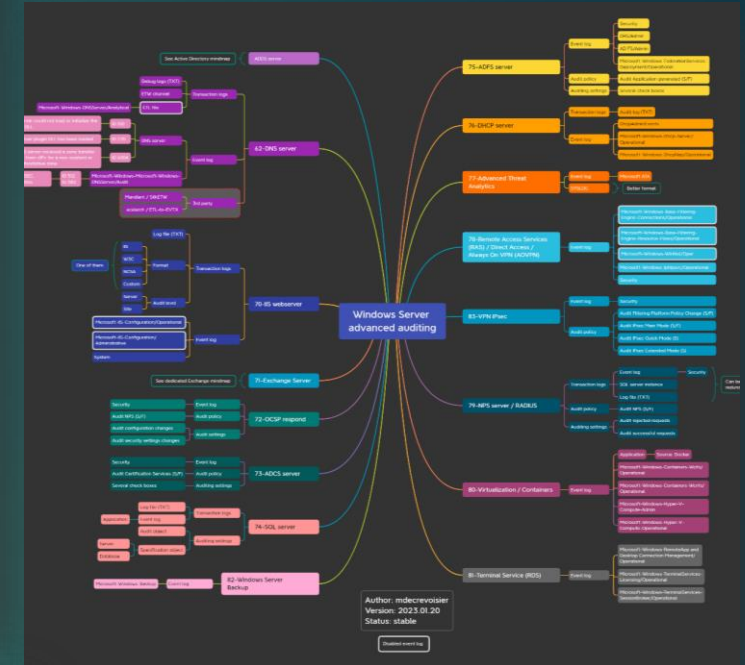
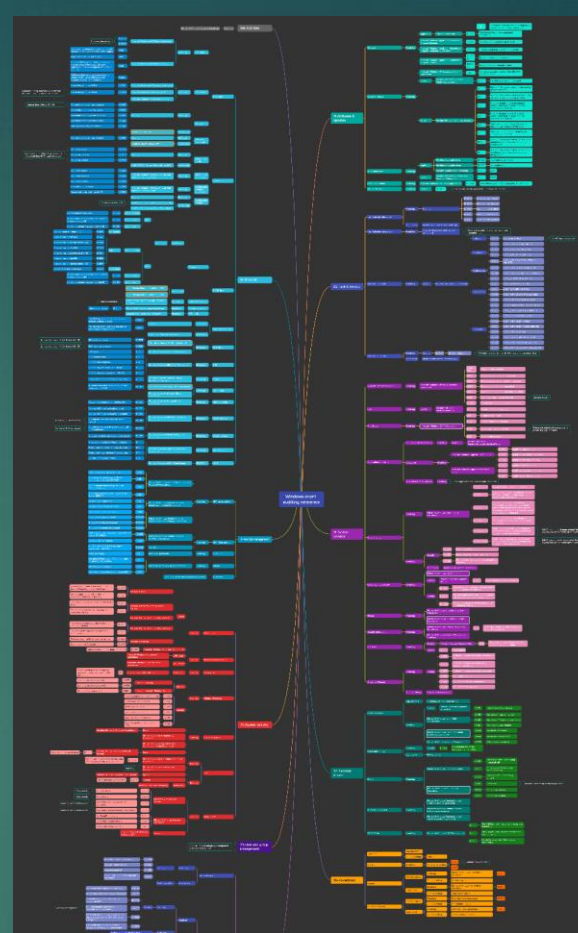
Michel de Crevoisier
SOC / Detection lead
[@mdecrevoisier](https://twitter.com/mdecrevoisier)
IT-S NOW 2023



#whoami

SOC / Detection lead / Senior Security Analyst

- ▶ ex Network & System administrator
- ▶ Threat bounty developer at 
- ▶ Guest contributor at 
- ▶ Speaker at 
- ▶ Author of several projects:
 - ▶ SIGMA-detection-rules (>320 rules)
 - ▶ EVT-X-to-MITRE-Attack (>270 samples)
 - ▶ Microsoft-eventlog-mindmaps



Chained threats

A BRIEF PANORAMA OF THE MODERN THREAT LANDSCAPE

Targeted chained attacks (August 2022)



Digital Ocean

- Digital Ocean's **Mailchimp** account was compromised
- Several customers accounts were breached



Twilio

- Internal systems were breached after stealing employee credentials in an SMS phishing attack



Authy

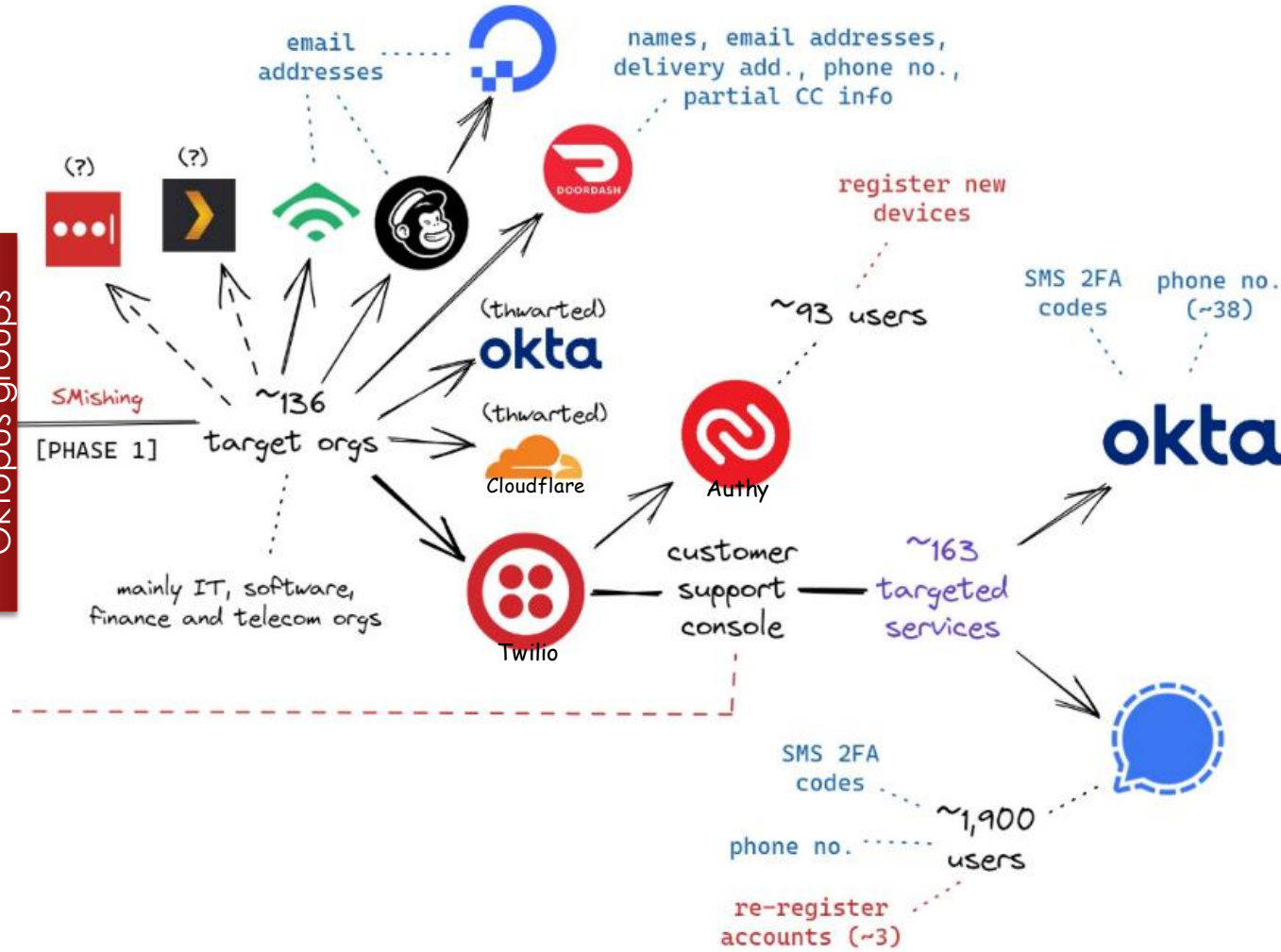
- 93 Authy users were compromised
- Attackers linked new devices for MFA



Signal

- 1900 users were targeted
- SMS verification code were revealed, allowing new accounts registration

ScatterSwine / Oktopus groups



Source: Time Passcodes became a corporate liability (Krebs on Security) August 2022

Compromised tokens, keys and cookies (2021-2023)



CircleCI
December 2022

- Stole 2FA-backed SSO session from a compromised engineer laptop
- Exfiltrated customer tokens and keys



Datadog
January 2023

- Signing keys and passphrase were exposed during **CircleCI** breach



Slack
January 2023

- Employee's tokens were stolen and misused to gain access to the externally hosted GitHub repository



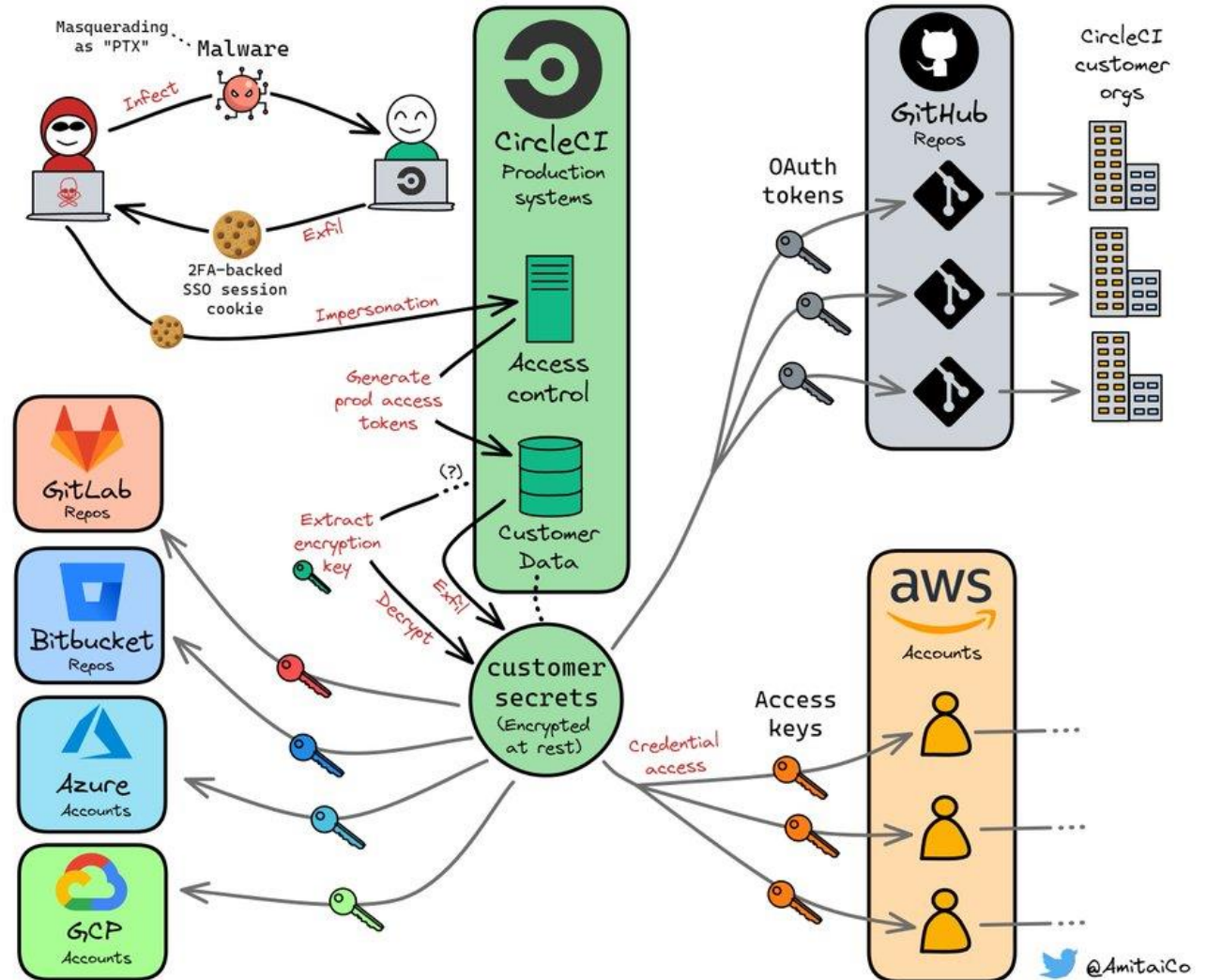
OKTA
March & December 2022

- Private GitHub repositories were hacked
- Lopus\$ gained access to admin consoles via 3rd party contractor (Sitel)



Electronic Arts
June 2021





- Hack via a 10\$ stolen cookie from a Slack user
- Requested MFA token to IT support

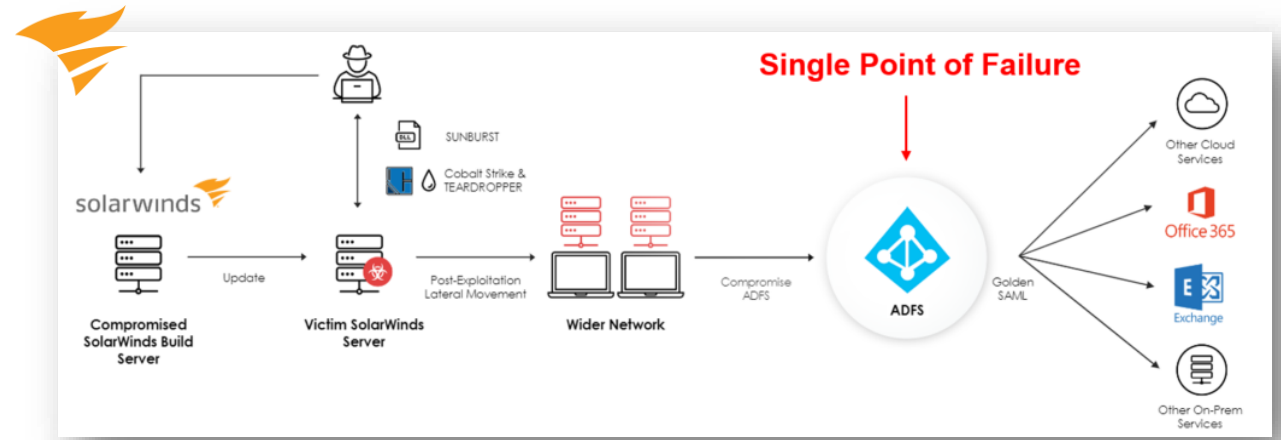
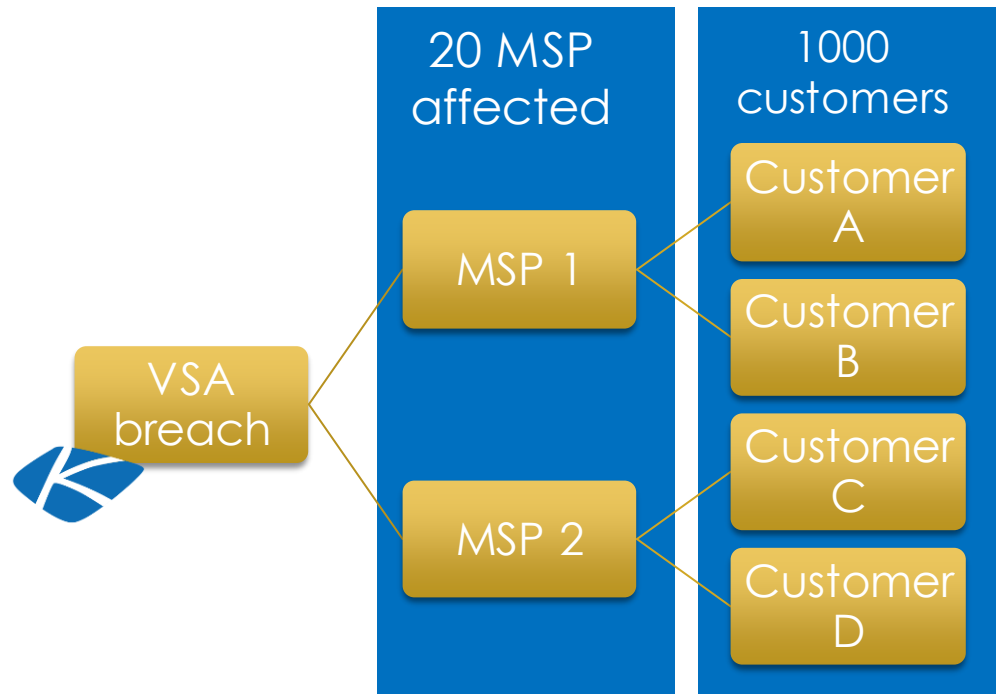


Source: How CircleCI threat actor *could* have gained access to other orgs

[@AmitaiCo](#) via Twitter / January 2023

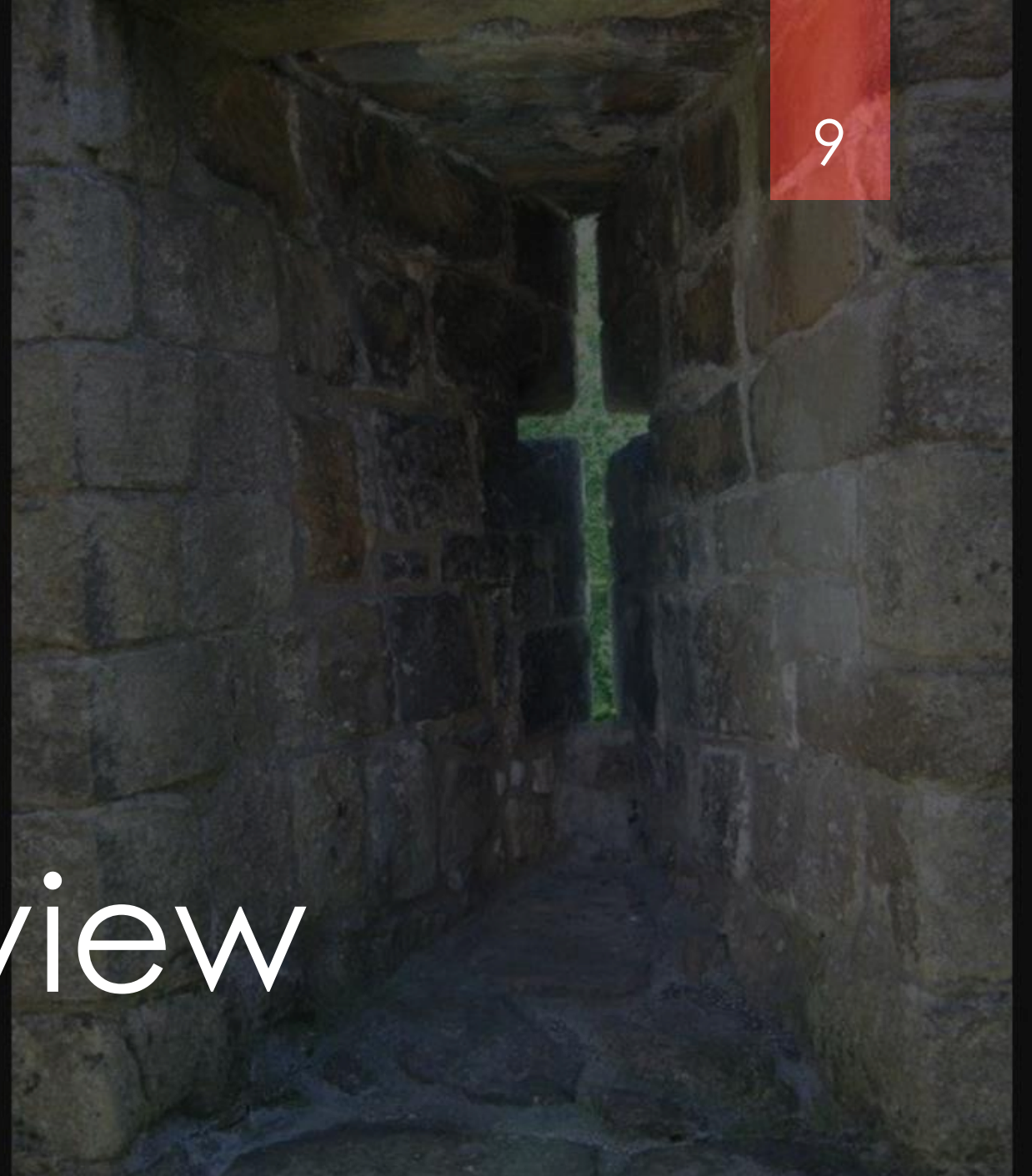
Supply chain attacks on providers

 <p>Entrust August 2022</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ransomware on giant digital security company • Breach started 2 months before
 <p>Kaseya 2021</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerability in VSA software used by many MSP
 <p>SolarWinds 2019-2020</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CI/CD pipeline compromised • A-bused ADFS (Golden SAML) and moved to the cloud
 <p>3CX 2022-2023</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trading Tech. Software package breached • Uses by 3CX to package its software
<p>Others</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CodeCov • ClickStudio (PAM solution) • Autodesk (via SolarWinds)



Defenders view

A MATTER OF PERSPECTIVE



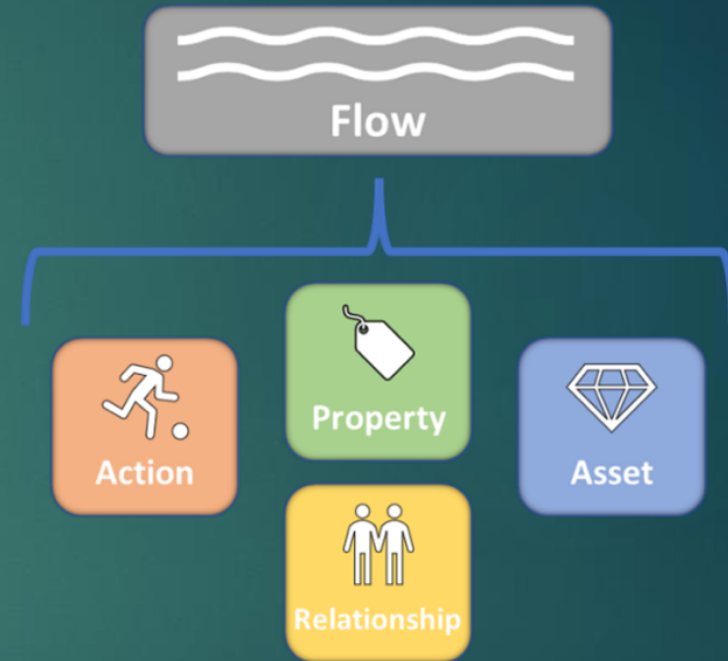
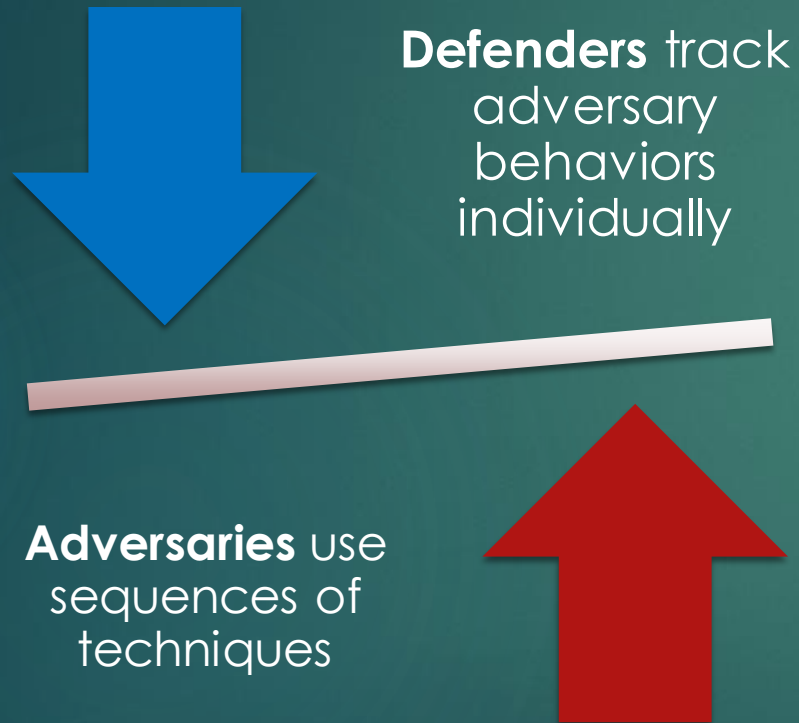
The graph approach

► **Source:** John Lambert
(@JohnLaTwc) / Microsoft - April 2015



*“**Defenders** think in lists.
Attackers think in graphs.
As long as this is true, attackers win.”*

The sequential approach



"An attack flow is a machine-readable representation of a sequence of actions and assets, plus knowledge properties"

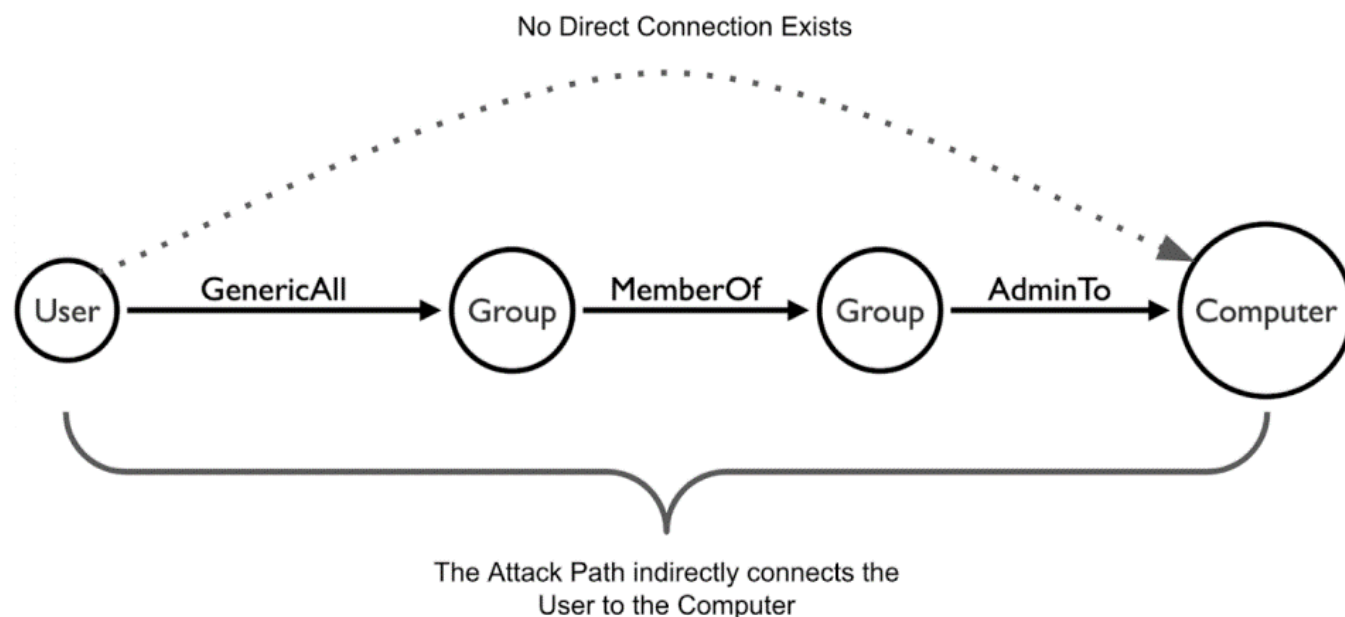
The attack path approach

“Identity snowball attacks leverage the users logged in to a first compromised host to launch additional attacks with those users’ privileges on other hosts.”



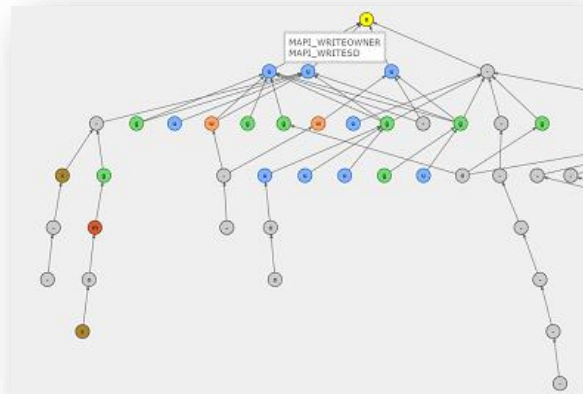
Source: Combating identity snowball attacks using machine learning, combinatorial optimization and attack graphs - Microsoft Research 2009

12

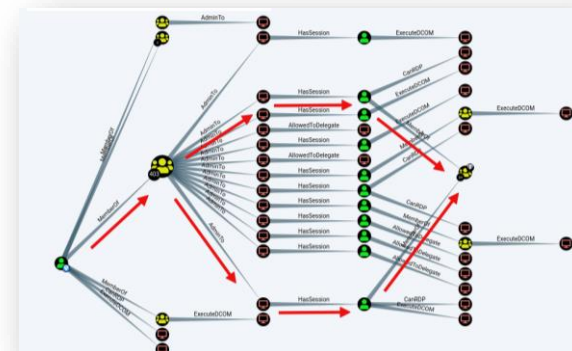


Source: Bloodhound Enterprise website

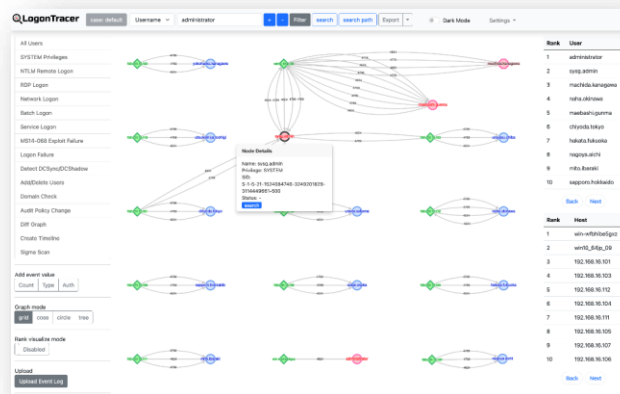
The attack path evolution



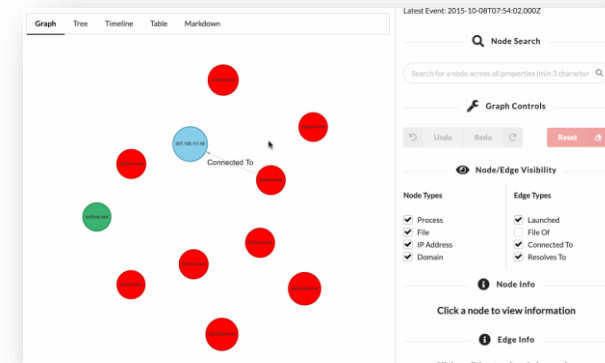
Control path



Bloodhound



Logon tracer



UserLine



Bloodhound

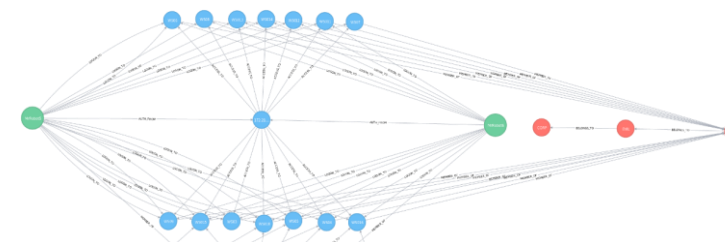
Logon Tracer (JP CERT)

Control path (ANSSI)

THIBER: UserLine

Beagle

Beagle

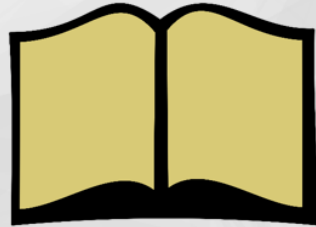


Defenders mindset

A CONTINUOUSLY EVOLVING ROLE

Traditional vs Modern defenders

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Traditional Defenders

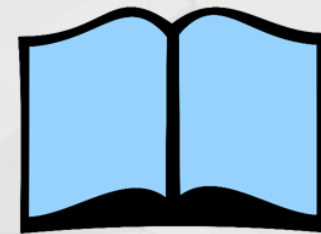
Defend a list of assets

Manage incidents

Minimize risks by keeping incidents secret

View pentest results as a report card

Think about stopping attacks



Modern Defenders

Defend a graph of assets

Manage adversaries

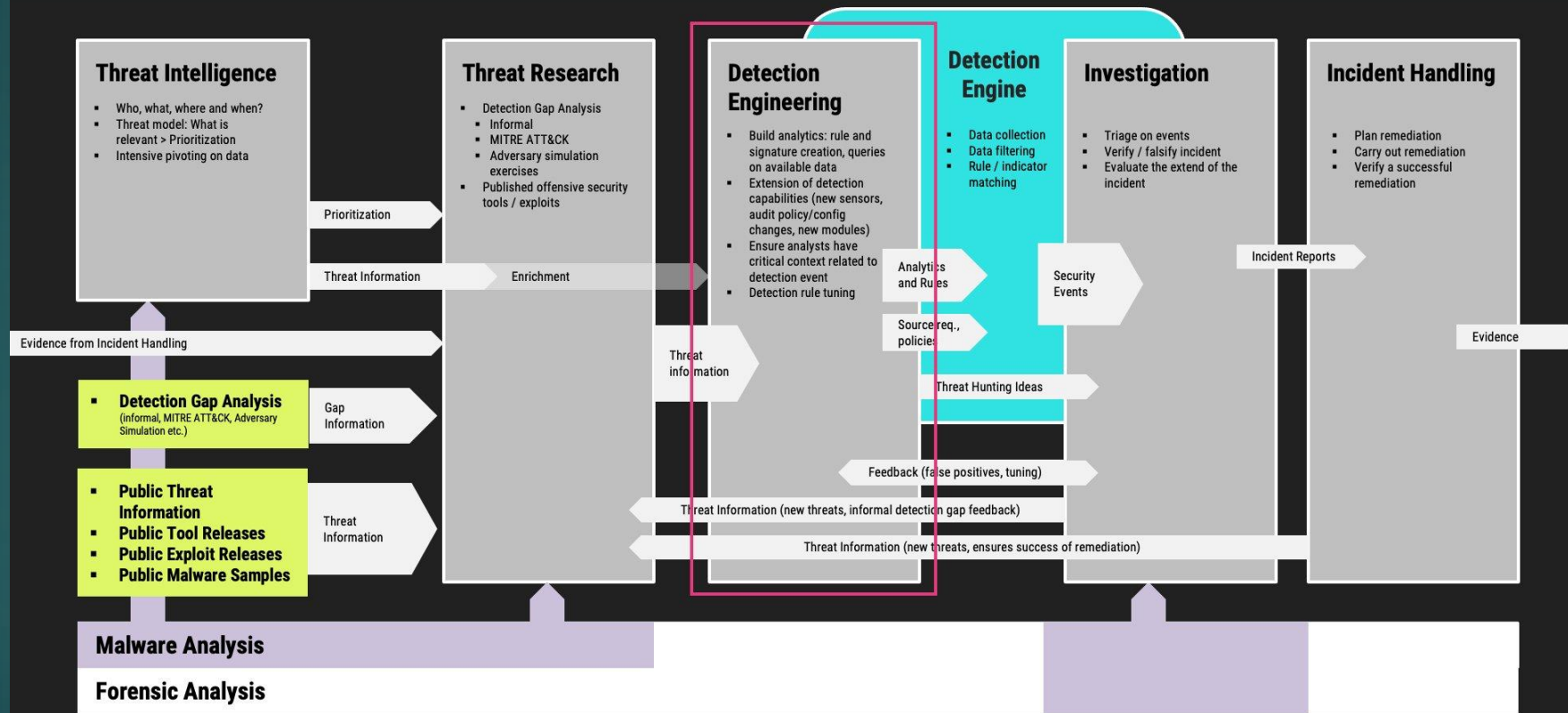
Maximize learning by sharing incidents with trusted outside peers

View pentest results as an input

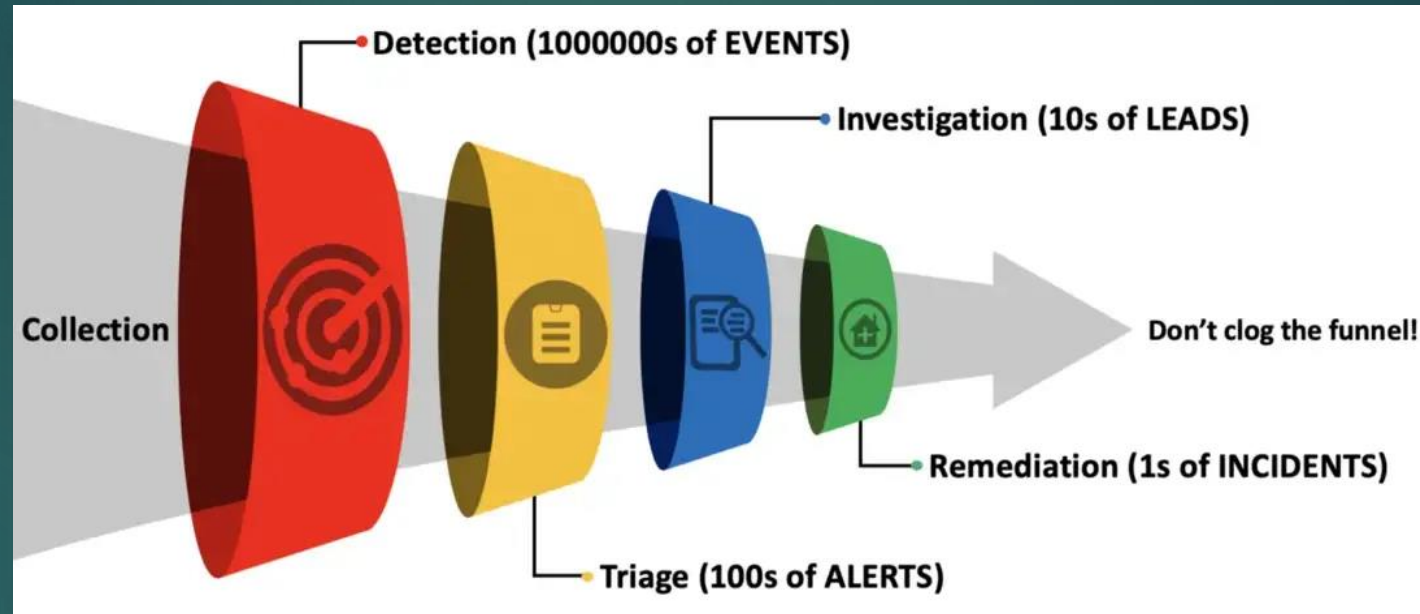
They think about increasing attacker requirements

Modern defenders roles

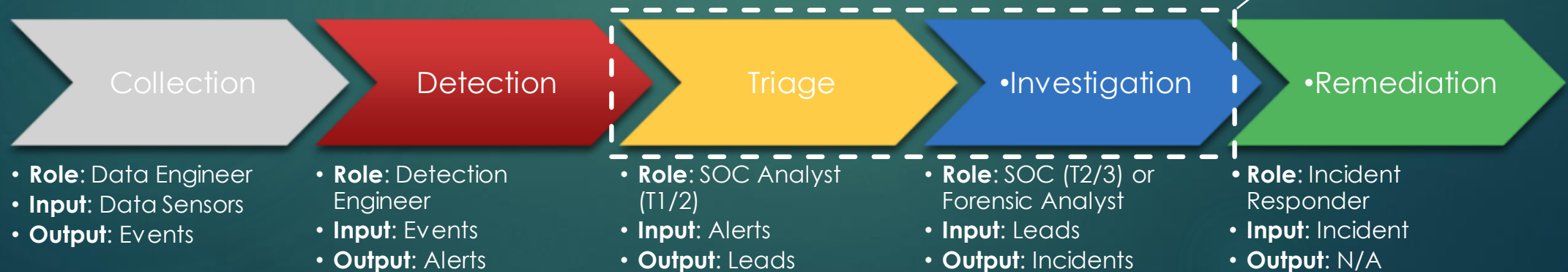
Detection and Response Roles Overview



The defender funnel



Source: Funnel of fidelity - Jared Atkinson / SpecterOps - 2019

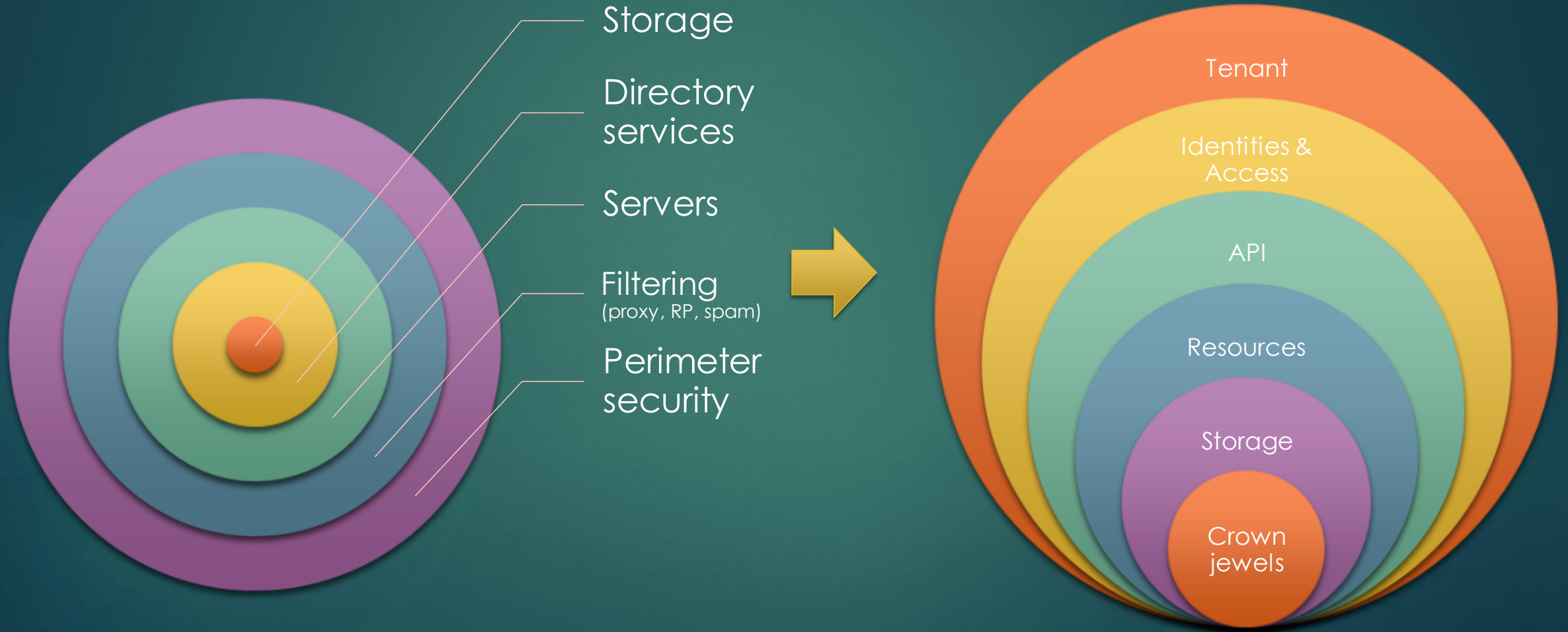


And the cloud came...





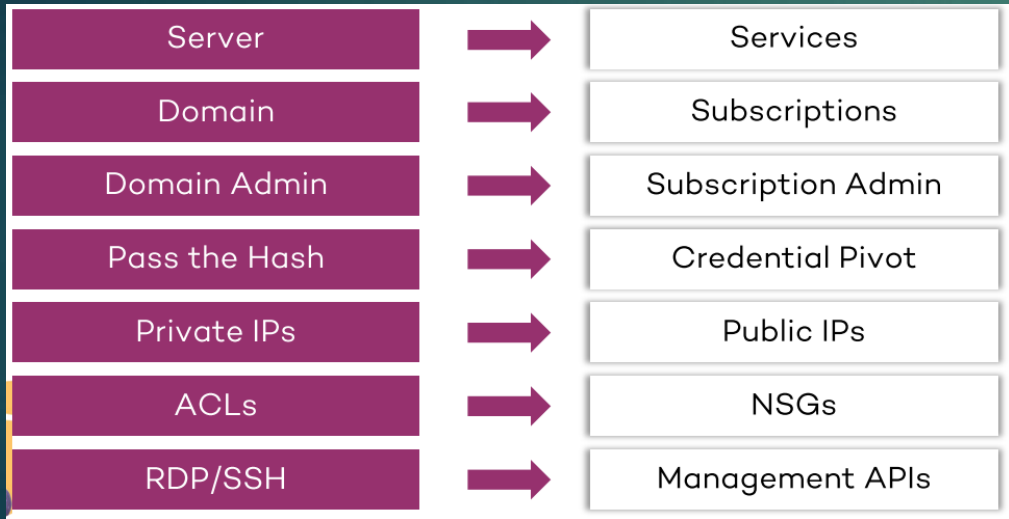
onion layer principle evolution



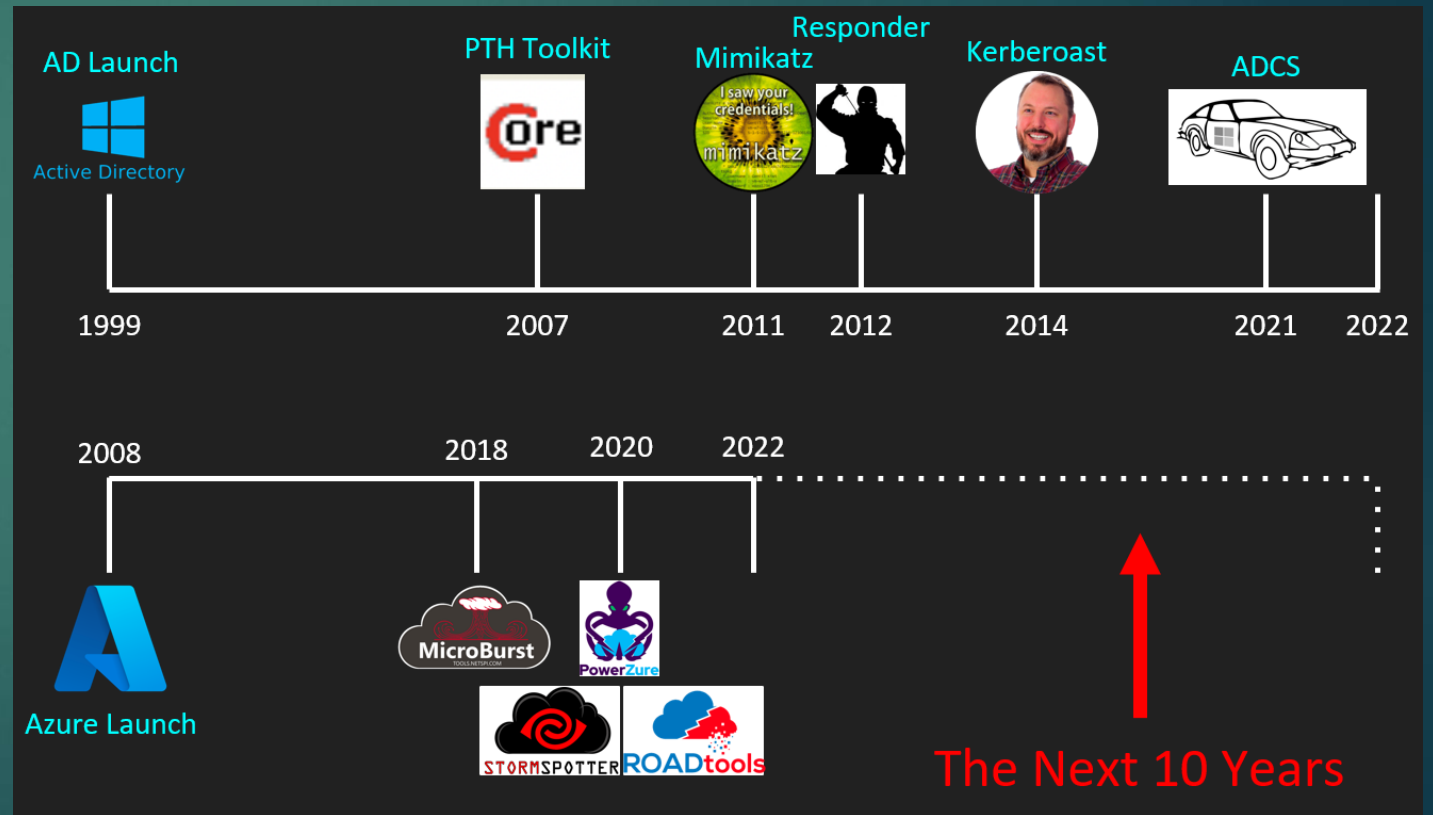
Attacking the cloud

From on premise to Cloud

Tools evolution



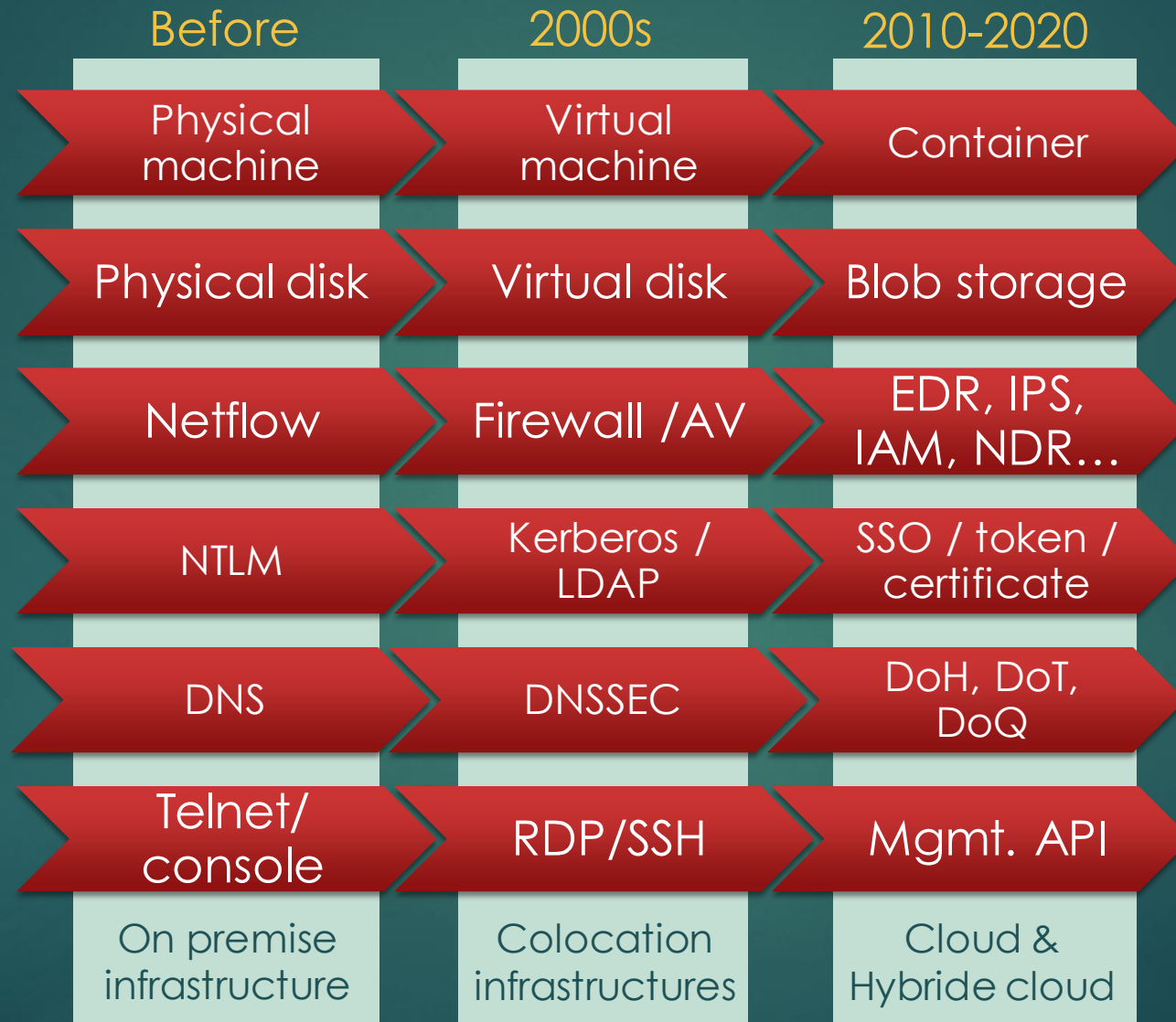
Source: original from Sean Metcalf in 2017, updated by @maarten_goet in 2019



Source: Attacking and defending Azure - SpecterOps

Digital investigation complexification

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The log source challenge

Log source assessment

Log Source	Volume ¹¹	IOC Matching	Threat Hunting	Audit Trail ⁹	APT Detection ¹⁰
Antivirus	Low	-	+++ ³	+	+++
Windows & Sysmon	Medium ⁸	++ ¹	+++ ⁴	++	++
Proxy	Medium	++ ²	+ ⁵	++	+
NIDS/NSM ⁷	Medium	+ ²	+	+	+
DNS	High	++ ²	+ ⁵	+	+
Mail ⁶	Medium	+	-	+	-
Firewall	High	+ ²	-	++	-
Linux (auditd)	Medium	-	+	+	-

High
↑
Priority
↓
Low

1 - File hash values (MD5, SHA1, SHA256)

2 - C2 IPs oder domain names

3 - see „Antivirus Event Analysis Cheat Sheet“

4 - Sigma can help a lot

5 - Patterns (URL, hostname), suspicious TLDs

6 - No personal experience with this log source but highly recommended by others

7 - Suricata, Zeek or alike

8 - Depends mainly on audit policy (use Microsoft Baseline) and Sysmon config

9 - Usefulness in reconstruction of events

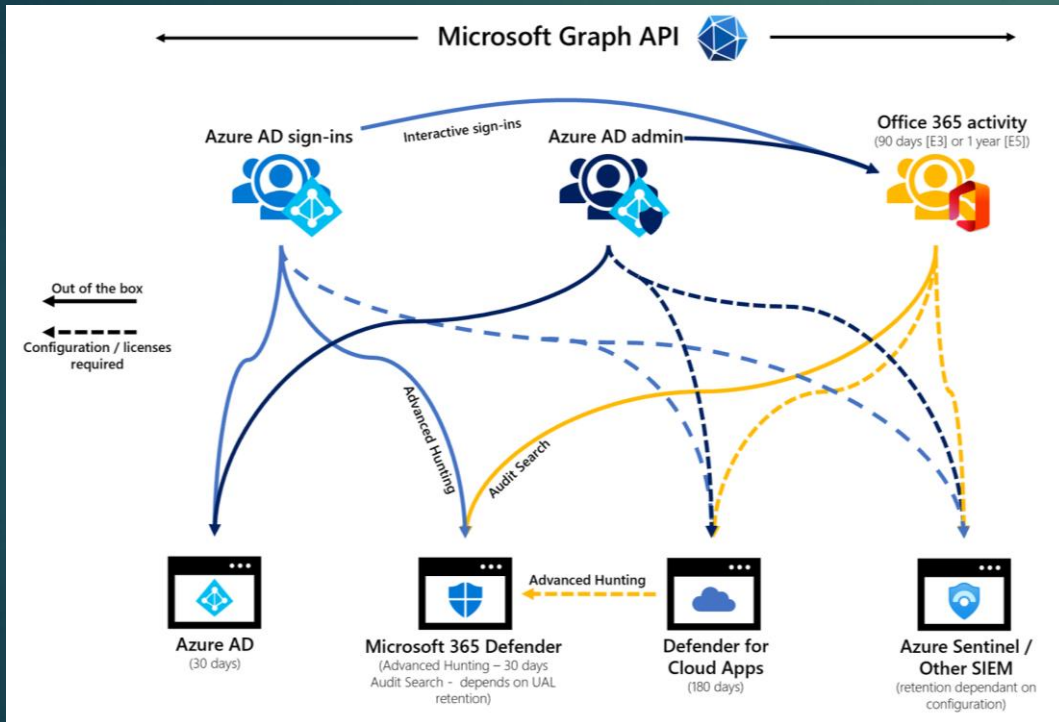
10 - How useful are these logs in the detection of persistent threats (reconnaissance, backdoors, lateral movement)

11 - Depends on audit policy and filters (rule of thumb)

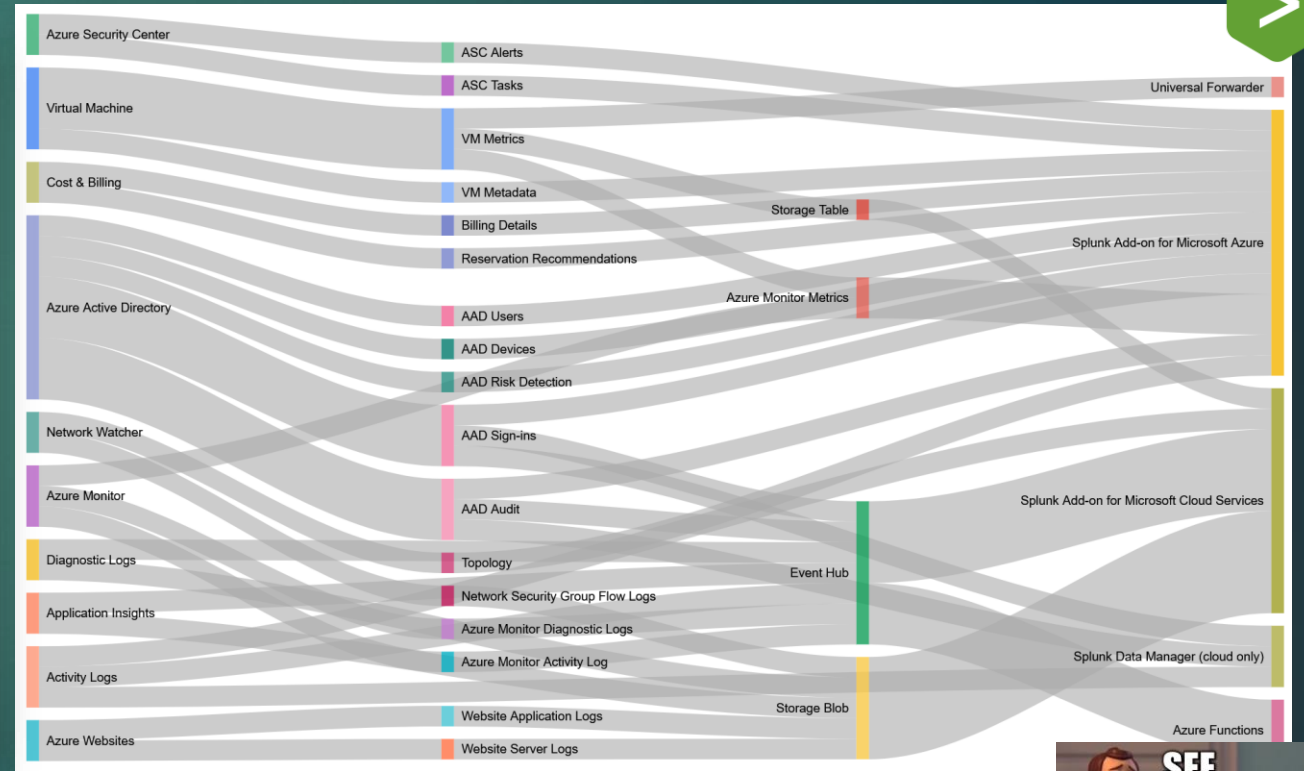


Source: Florian ROTH (@cyb3rops) – Tweet posted in January 2020

You said « grab cloud logs » ?



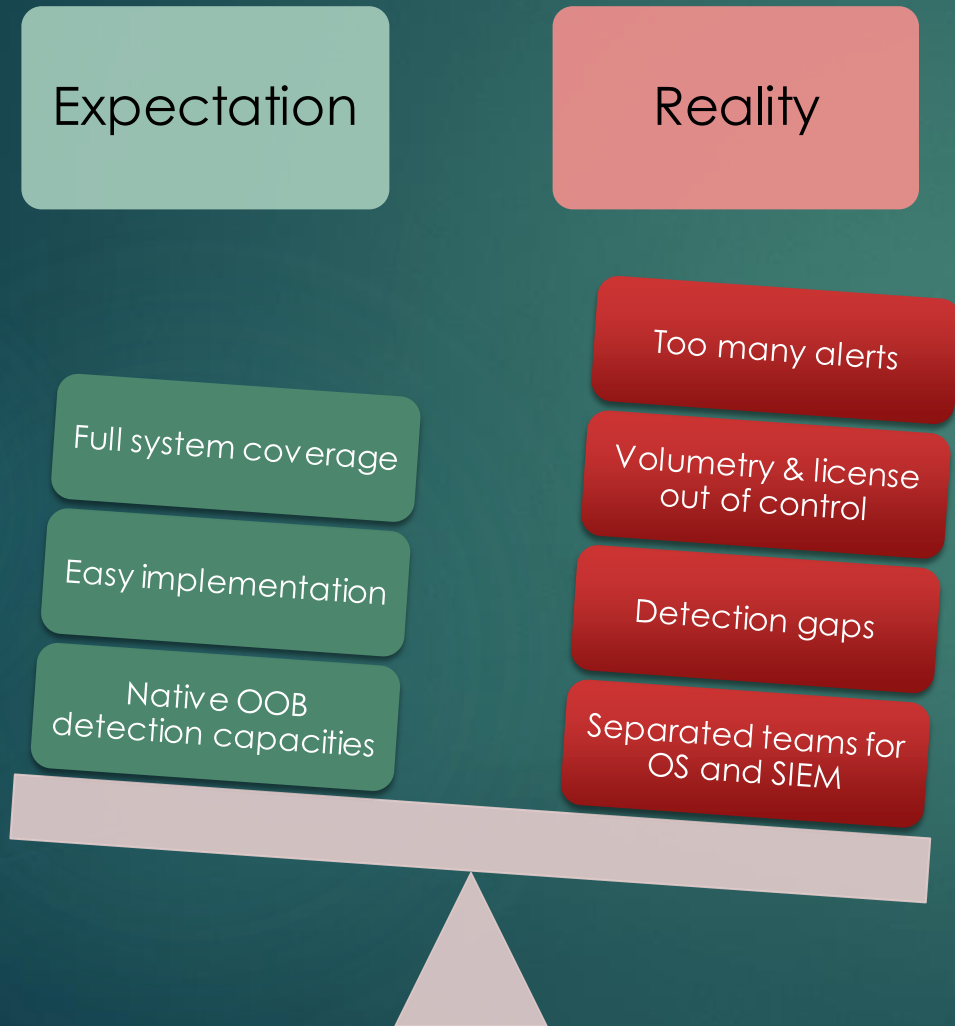
Source: Forensic artifacts in Office 365 and where to find them – Microsoft 2022



Source: Splunk Azure GDI from Jason Conger



Data gathering with a SIEM



Buy a SIEM

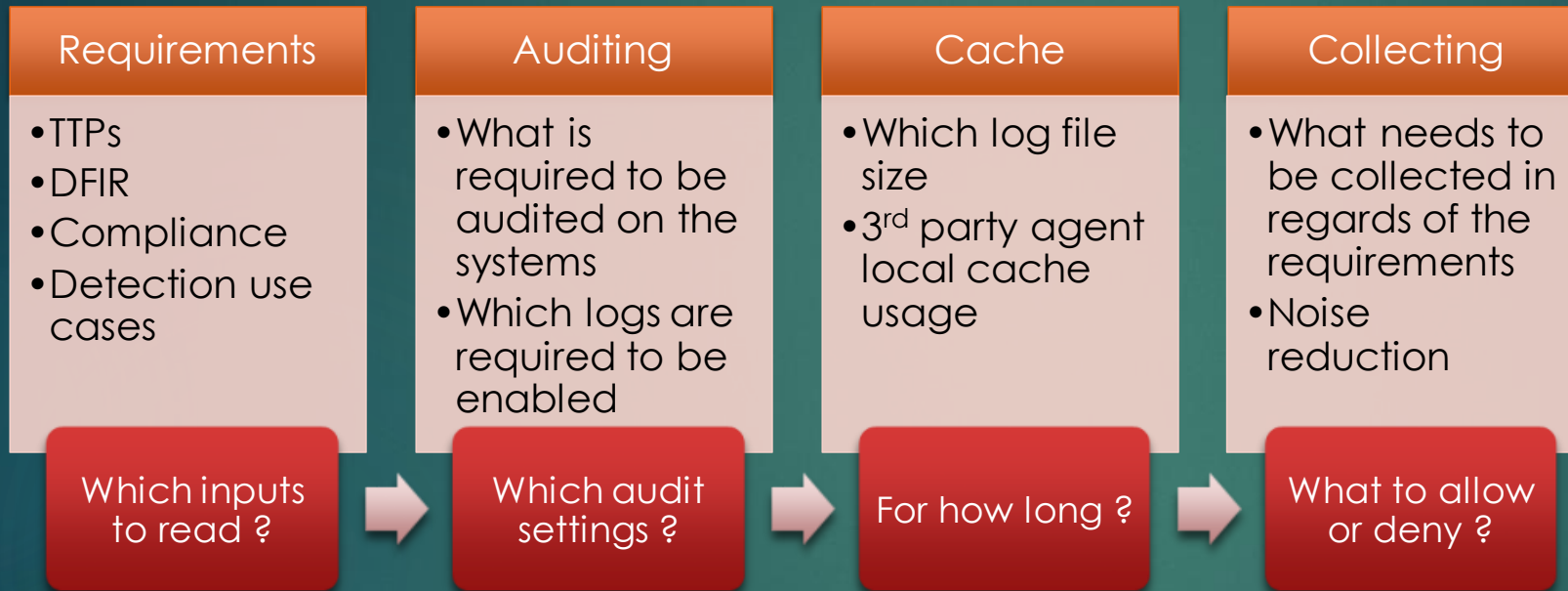
Enable OOB detections

Tune detections down and keep engineers busy normalizing data

Add a MITRE stamp to each detection and deliver a kickass presentation to the board

imgalin.com

Logging strategy challenge



No real complete toolset available, from requirements definition to agent configuration.



EDR under attack

A NEW KEY PLAYER / FOCUS ON EVASION OPERATIONS

EDR evasion operations

Avoiding the EDR

- This can be accomplished by operating from VPN, proxying traffic, or compromising only targets not equipped with EDRs.

Blending into the environment

- Executing operations abusing tools and actions commonly observed in the target network (eg: RDP, remote control tools, Teams, Process Monitor ...)

EDR tampering

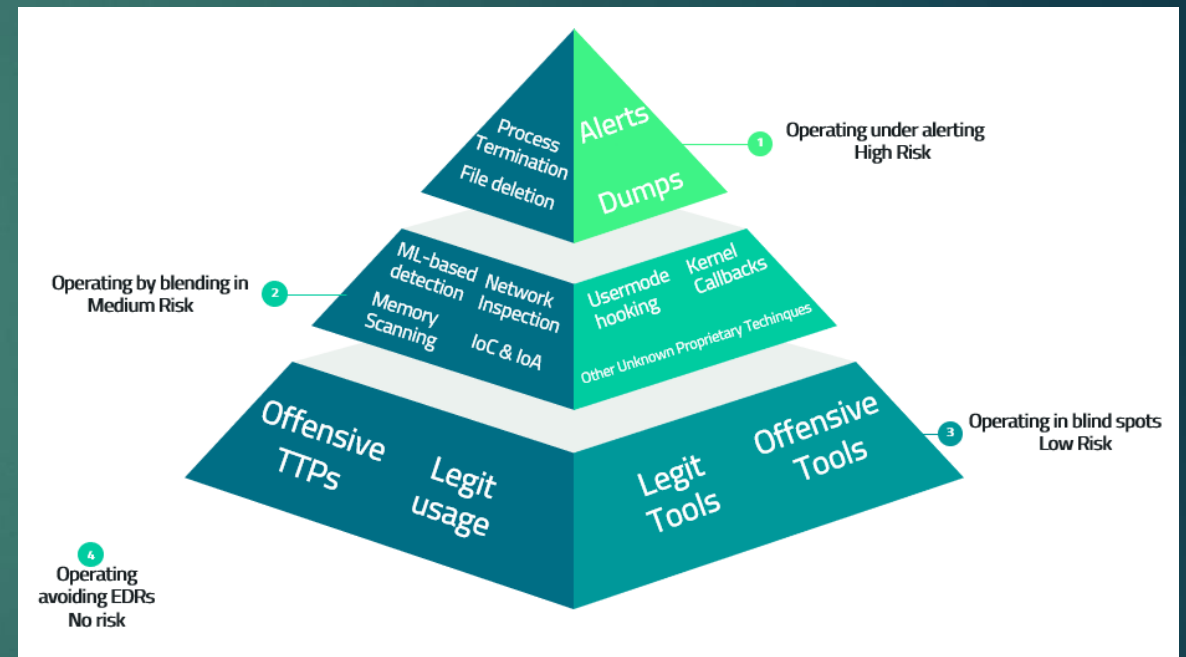
- This category involves disabling or limiting EDR's features or visibility in order to perform tasks without triggering an EDR response or without sending alerts.

Operating in blind spots

- EDR have finite resources and finite visibility, so blind spots are always present.



Attacker's pyramid of pain - Mapping risk levels to EDR evasion category



Source: Living-Off-the-Blindspot - Operating into EDRs' blindspot – September 2022

EDR tampering

MITRE

ATT&CK™

T1068-Priv.escalation

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Bring Your Own [Vulnerable] Driver

Techniques

★ BYOVD

ETW bypass

AMSI bypass

NG wiper

LOLBINS

WSL (Subsystem for Linux)

DLL side loading

User mode hooking

Kernel routines removal

Kernel callbacks

[...]

2023
Terminator

- Driver signed by Zamana antimalware solution `zamguard64.sys` ([source](#))

2022
Sunlogin driver

- Sunlogin remote control utility (from Oray company) - CNVD-2022-10270 / CNVD-2022-03672 ([ASEC](#))

2022
AMD driver

- AMD's Ryzen master driver v17 ([GitHub](#))
- CPU overclocking control

2022
Scattered Spider

- Intel Ethernet diagnostic drivers `iqvw64.sys` - CVE-2015-2291 ([CrowdStrike](#))

2022
BurntCigar malware

- Signed with a legitimate WHCP certificate ([Sophos](#))

2021
Lazarus group

- Dell DBUtil drivers - CVE-2021-21551 ([ESET](#))

2021
Cuba ransomware

- Avast driver `aswArPot.sys` ([AON](#))

2019
BlackByte ransomware

- Micro-Star's MSI AfterBurner
- Graphics card overclocking utility `RTCore[32/64].sys` ([Sophos](#))

EDR tampering

MITRE

ATT&CK™

T1068-Priv.escalation

32

Bring Your Own [Vulnerable] Driver



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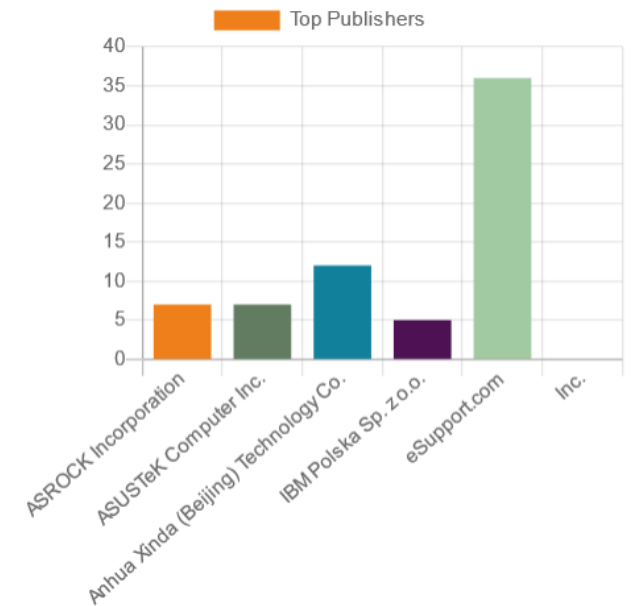
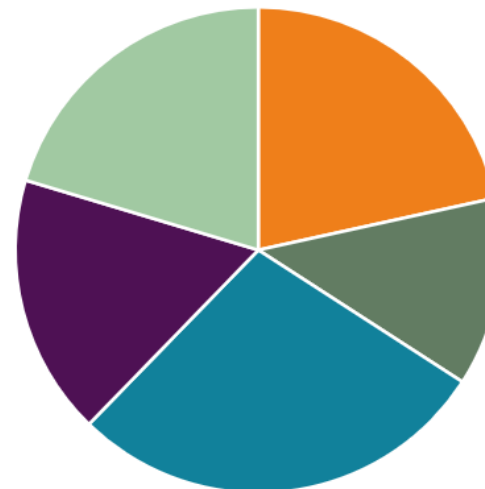
Kernel routines removal

Kernel callbacks

[...]

Top Products

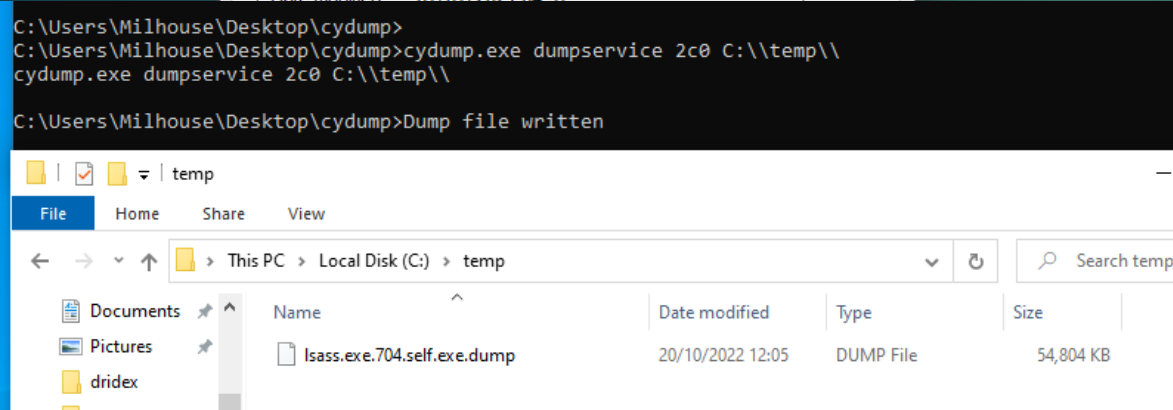
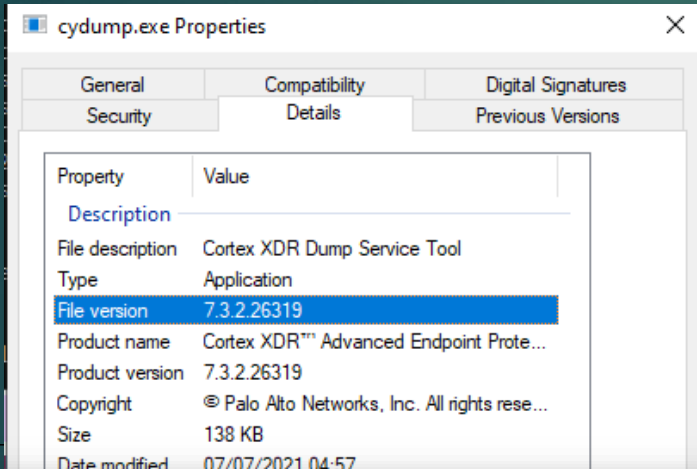
CPUID service Intel(R) iQWV64.SYS
NTIOLib Process Explorer
Trend Micro Eyes



EDR



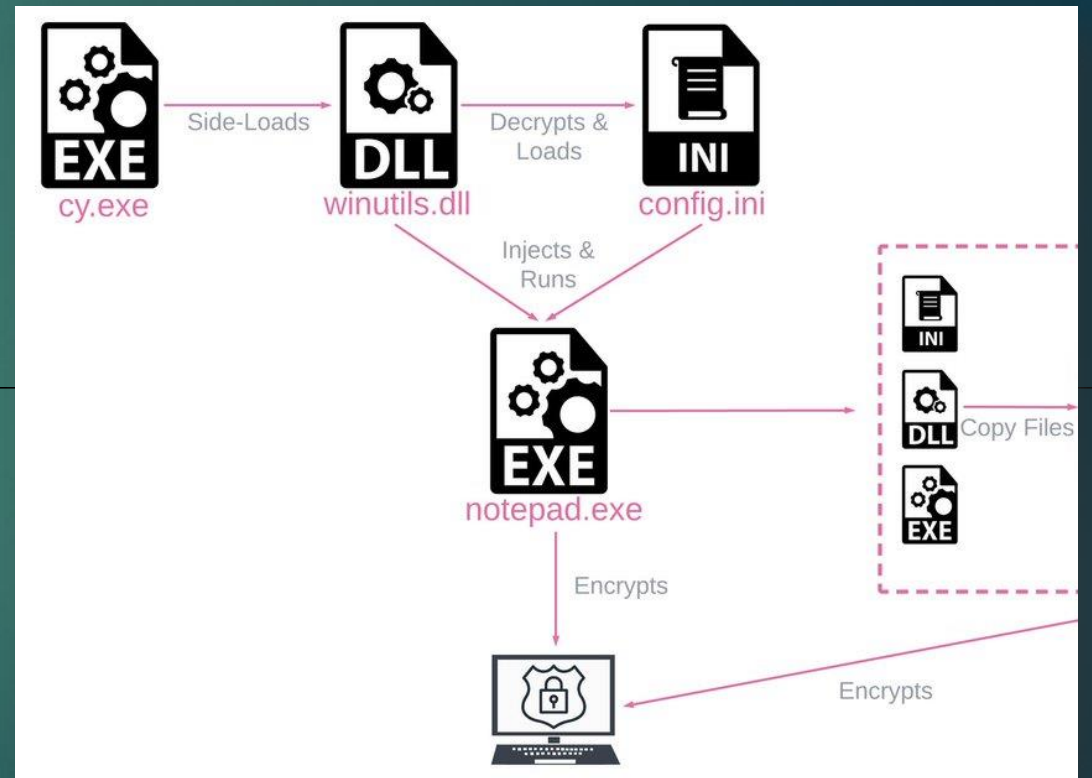
Dumping LSASS with **Palo Alto Cortex XDR** "cydump.exe" tool (patched in July 2021)



Source: Randsec – July 2022



DLL sideloading with **Palo Alto Cortex XDR** "cy.exe" tool



Source: "Rorschach: a new sophisticated ransomware" - Checkpoint – April 2023

EDR



OKTA breach: LAPSUS downloaded "Process Hacker" and terminated the **FireEye HX** service agent.
(was tamper protection on ?)

Date (UTC)	Event	Attack Phase
2022-01-16 00:33:23	First logon event from [SYSTEM NAME REDACTED]. Logon to [SYSTEM NAME REDACTED] from [SYSTEM NAME REDACTED] (10.112.137.64)	Initial Compromise
2022-01-19 19:19:47	RDP logon by [ACCOUNT NAME REDACTED] from LOCAL to [SYSTEM NAME REDACTED]	Initial Compromise
2022-01-19 19:45:39	Bing search for Privilege escalation tools on Github by [ACCOUNT NAME REDACTED]	Escalate Privileges
2022-01 19:47:58	UserProfileSvcEop.exe downloaded from hxxps://github.com by [ACCOUNT NAME REDACTED]	Escalate Privileges
2022-01-20 18:31:19	Account [ACCOUNT NAME REDACTED] created on [SYSTEM NAME REDACTED]	Maintain Presence
2022-01-20 18:32:32	RDP logon by [ACCOUNT NAME REDACTED] from LOCAL to [SYSTEM NAME REDACTED]	Move Laterally
2022-01-20 18:39:43	Bing search for Process Explorer by [ACCOUNT NAME REDACTED]	Internal Recon
2022-01-20 18:40:04	Process Explorer executed by [ACCOUNT NAME REDACTED]	Internal Recon
2022-01-20 18:43:51	Bing search for Process Hacker by [ACCOUNT NAME REDACTED]	Establish Foothold
2022-01-20 18:44:01	Process Hacker downloaded from hxxps://github.com by [ACCOUNT NAME REDACTED]	Establish Foothold
2022-01-20 18:44:17	Process Hacker execution by [ACCOUNT NAME REDACTED]	Establish Foothold
2022-01-20 18:46:22	FireEye Endpoint Agent service terminated on [SYSTEM NAME REDACTED]	Establish Foothold
2022-01-20 18:46:55	Bing search for Mimikatz by [ACCOUNT NAME REDACTED]	Escalate Privileges
2022-01-20 18:48:28	Mimikatz downloaded from hxxps://github.com by [ACCOUNT NAME REDACTED]	Escalate Privileges
2022-01-20 18:50:10	Mimikatz executed by [ACCOUNT NAME REDACTED] on [SYSTEM NAME REDACTED]	Escalate Privileges

Source: @BillDemirkapi - January 2022



Offensive Rust – More and more ransomware groups are abusing it since 2022
(cross platform, LLVM base, bypass static analysis...)

The screenshot shows a Windows Security window in the background with "Virus & threat protection" settings. In the foreground, a terminal window titled "Cobalt Strike" displays the output of a Rust-based shellcode execution. The terminal output includes:

```

C:\Users\Admin\Desktop\rusty_fence.exe
Hello from Rust
Want to see a trick:
[*] We're not gonna touch any EDR Hooks
[*] We're not gonna patch ETW or AMSI
[*] We're not gonna use custom syscalls
[*] We're not gonna encrypt shellcode
[*] We're gonna use a standard alloc method to execute shellcode
[*] Allocating space
[*] Copying shellcode into new section
[*] Changing shellcode's permissions
[*] Executing shellcode
  
```

Below the terminal, the Cobalt Strike interface shows a table of active sessions:

external	inter...	listener	user	computer	note	process	pid	arch	last	sleep
15.158...	172.16...	Research	Admin	...	rusty_fe...	5756	x64	8s	10 seconds	

An "Event Log" window is also visible, showing system events:

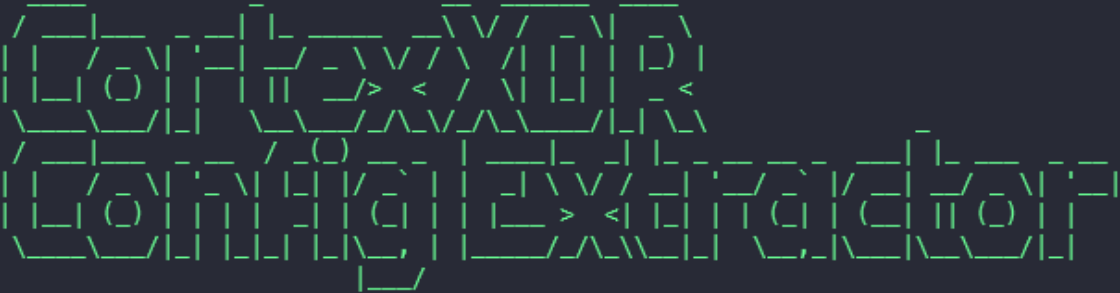
```

02/20 14:39:46 *** Matt has left.
02/20 14:39:55 *** Matt has joined.
02/20 14:39:59 *** initial beacon from Admin@172.16.144.138 ( )
  
```

Source: A closer look at rust based malware - February 2023

EDR configuration extraction

```
python XDRConfExtractor.py demo.ldb
```



LAOKOON SECURITY
[===] Homepage: <https://laokoon-security.com> [===]
[===] Follow us on Twitter: @LaokoonSecurITy [===]
[===] Created by: Luca Greb (Yeeb) [===]

AGENT HASH AND SALT

Description:
The password has at least 9 or more characters and must contain letters, number
For more information see: <https://mrd0x.com/cortex-xdr-analysis-and-bypass/>

AGENT SALT: 79q3m4s4r67261zfmnobpi
AGENT HASH: 5b12f604e592035f4a3e8b3da6ceff4d2afacd3c642981deba53d5e3ed6672a57bc0a00247c

MITRE ATT&CK™ T1518.001 - Software Discovery: Security Software Discovery

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| •Uninstall Password Hash & Salt | •Excluded signed Names | •DLL Security Exclusions & Settings |
| •Office Files Security Exclusions & Settings | •Credential Gathering Module Exclusions | •Webshell Protection Module Exclusions |
| •Childprocess Executionchain Exclusions | •Behavioral Threat Module Exclusions | •Local Malware Scan Module Exclusions |
| •Memory Protection Module Status | •Global Hash Exclusions | •Ransomware Protection Module Modus & Settings |







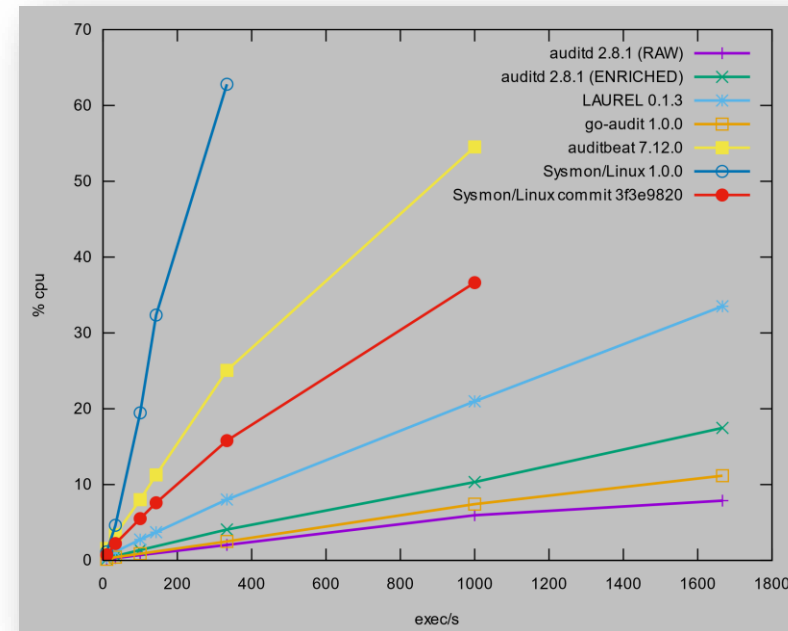
Detection tools

A COMPLEMENTARY DETECTION APPROACH

Modern host detection tools

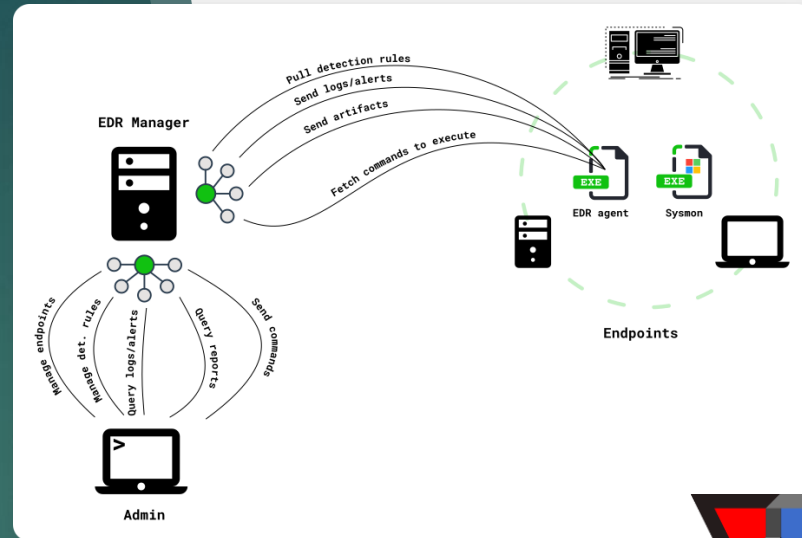


 Auditd	From RedHat
 OS Query	Released in 2014 To combine with  fleet
Audit-beat	Released in 2017
Symon	Released in 2021 Relies on eBPF
 Laurel	Released in 2021 Post-processing event plugin for auditd



Source: Laurel's Github – October 2021

Modern host detection tools



Native logs Breaking change in event logging infrastructure following Windows Vista release in 2007

SYSMON Released in 2014
Kernel driver base

WHIDS Released on 2018
Based on ETW and SYSMON
API to control agents config (including SYSMON)

SilkETW Released in 2019 by Mandiant

Aurora Release in 2021 by Nextron
EDR based on ETW & use SIGMA rules
Capacity to respond to threats

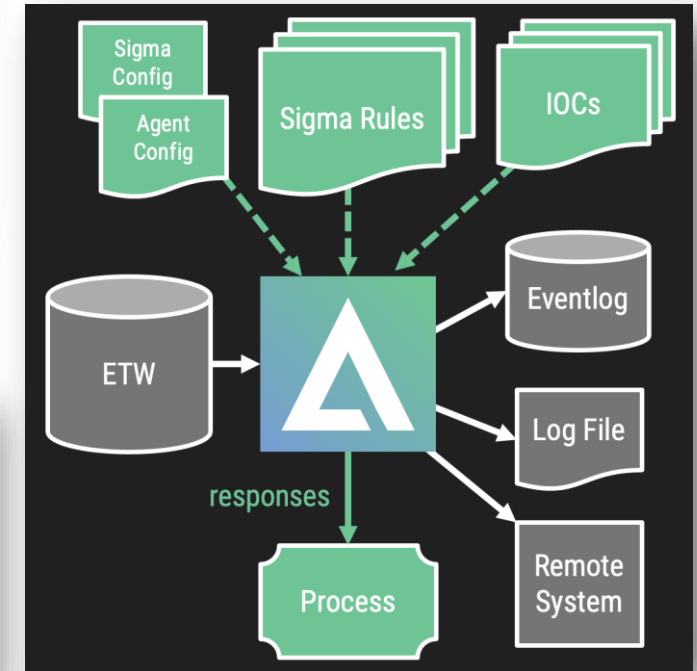


```
Administrator: Command Prompt
C:\Users\b33f\Tools\SilkETW-SilkETW.exe

SILKETW
[v0.5 - Ruben Boonen => @FuzzySec]

>>>>> Args? <<<<<<
-h (--help)          This help menu
-s (--silk)          Trivia about Silk
-t (--type)          Specify if we are using a Kernel or User collector
-kk (--kernelkeyword) Valid keywords: Process, Thread, ImageLoad, ProcessCounters, ContextSwitch,
                    DeferedProcedureCalls, Interrupt, SystemCall, DiskIO, DiskFileIO, DiskIOInit,
                    Dispatcher, Memory, MemoryHardFaults, VirtualAlloc, VMap, NetworkTCP/IP, Registry,
                    AdvancedLocalProcedureCalls, SplitIO, Handle, Driver, OS, Profile, Default,
                    ThreadTime, FileIO, FileIOInit, Verbose, All, IOQueue, ThreadPriority,
                    ReferenceSet, PMCPProfile, NonContainer
-uk (--userkeyword)  Define a mask of valid keywords, eg 0x2038 -> JitKeyword|InteropKeyword|
                    LoaderKeyword|NgenKeyword
-pn (--providername) User ETW provider name, eg "Microsoft-Windows-DotNETRuntime" or its
                    corresponding GUID eg "e13c0d23-ccb3-4e12-931b-d9cc2aee27e4"
-l (--level)          Logging level: Always, Critical, Error, Warning, Informational, Verbose
-ot (--outputtype)   Output type: POST to "URL", write to "file" or write to "eventlog"
-p (--path)          Full output file path or URL, Event logs are automatically written to
                    "Applications and Services Logs\SilkETW\Log"
-f (--filter)        Filter types: None, EventName, ProcessID, ProcessName, Opcode
-fv (--filtervalue)  Filter type capture value, eg "svchost" for ProcessName
-y (--yara)          Full path to folder containing Yara rules
-yo (--yaraoptions)  Either record "All" events or only "Matches"

>>>>> Usage? <<<<<<
# Use a VirtualAlloc Kernel collector, POST results to Elasticsearch
SilkETW.exe -t kernel -kk VirtualAlloc -ot url -p https://some.elk:9200/valloc_doc/
# Use a Process Kernel collector, filter on PID
SilkETW.exe -t kernel -kk Process -ot url -p https://some.elk:9200/kproc_doc/ -f ProcessID -fv 11223
# Use a .Net User collector, specify mask, filter on EventName, write to file
SilkETW.exe -t user -pn Microsoft-Windows-DotNETRuntime -uk 0x2038 -ot file -p C:\SomePath\out.json -f EventName -fv Method
/LoadVerbose
```





Expecting the unexpected

WHAT/WHO CAN WE TRUST ?

Trust your security partners

On 10 May 2021, Hospital C asked Hospital C's cybersecurity solutions provider whether they should be concerned about **Cobalt Strike alerts**. They were advised by Hospital C's cybersecurity solutions provider that since **the threat had been remediated** by their antivirus software, their risk was low.⁵⁴ Hospital C **did not initiate a cyber incident response** investigation.



Conti cyber attack on the HSE

Independent Post Incident Review

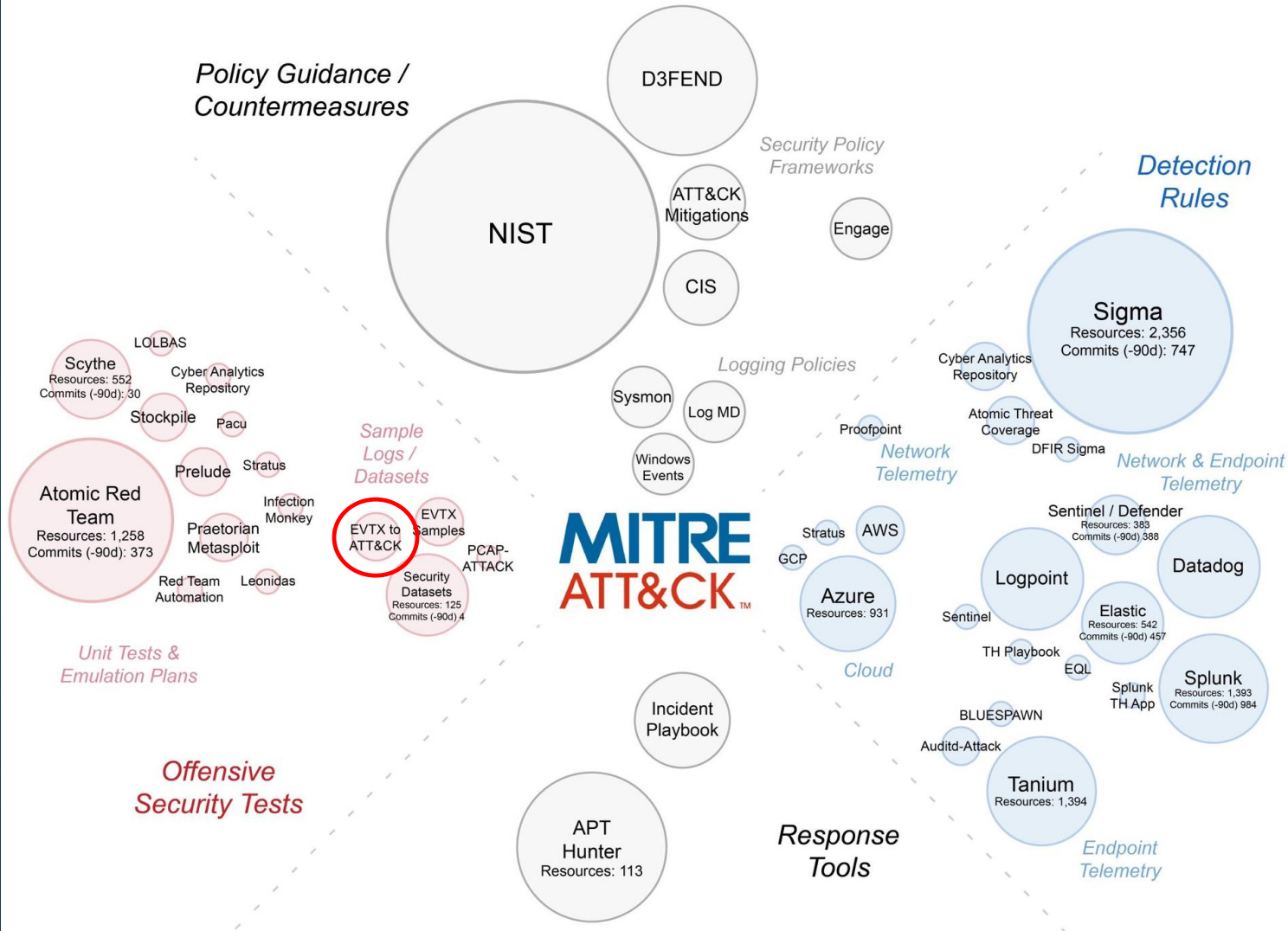
Detection validation

ASSESSING YOUR DEFENSES



Control Validation Resource Ecosystem

Public resources aligned with common descriptions of adversary behavior (MITRE ATT&CK)



Control validation resource ecosystem

EDR assessment tools



Atomic Red team
(Red Canary)



Attack range
(Splunk)

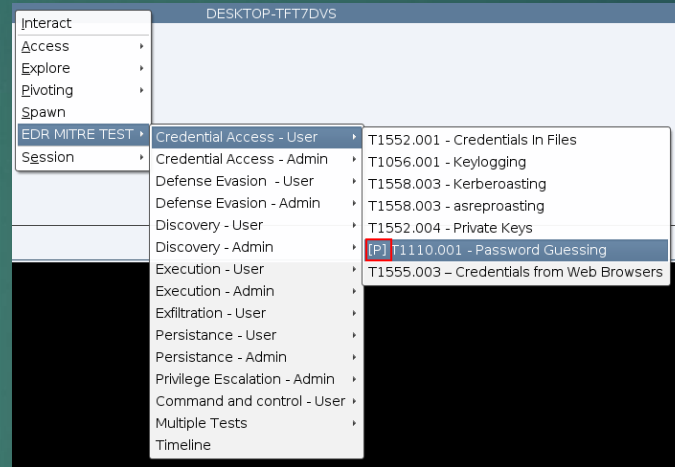


APT Simulator
(Nextron)

Caldera
(MITRE)



Threatest
(Datadog)

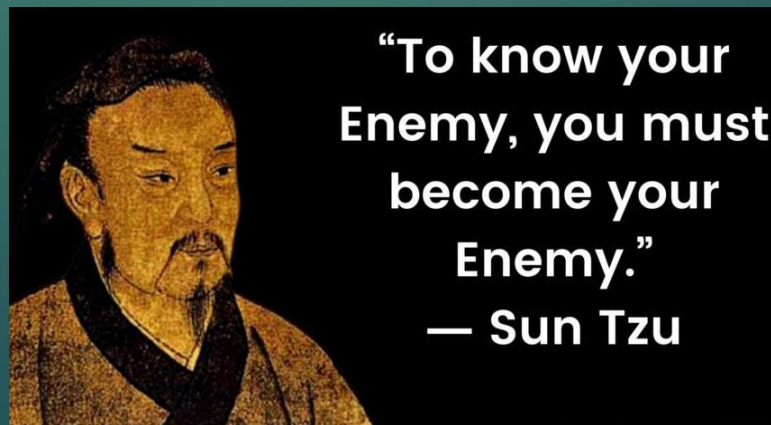
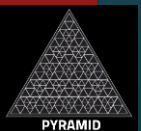


EDR-test

- A good alternative to Atomic Red Team not using PowerShell

Pyramid

- Perform offensive tasks by leveraging Python evasion techniques





Audit for tampering

Audit for EDR tampering



Holistic and combined approach

Read and forward logs

Check log agent status

EDR alert
(not via your log agent)



Thank you!

