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The Pillars of APT Defense

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Topics

- What are APTs?
- Fundamental Difficulties for IA Statistics
- Examples of Publicized APTs
- Perimeter Defenses
- Human Defenses
- SIEM
- Incident Response
- Business Continuity

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What are APTs?

- Advanced persistent threats
- Long-term undetected access to systems
- Usually associated with data leakage
 - Unauthorized access to confidential information
 - E.g., strategic planning, mission-critical data, competitive-positioning information
- May be used for sabotage
 - Unauthorized use of resources (e.g., botnet activity)
 - Data corruption
 - Data deletion
 - Denial of service

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Fundamental Difficulties for IA Statistics

- Ascertainment
 - May not detect problem at all
 - May detect attack only after it's succeeded
- Documentation
 - Victims may maintain secrecy
 - Concerned about strategic consequences
 - Damage to reputation
 - Loss of credibility
 - Legal penalties
 - Laws changing

*PII = personally identifiable information

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Examples of Publicized APTs

- Titan Rain (2003) – Chinese hackers vs US govt
- Sykipot (2006) – spear-phishing using malware
- GhostNet (2009) – Chinese INFOWAR for intel
- Stuxnet (2010) – US/Israeli attack on Iranian Siemens centrifuge controllers
- Deep Panda (2015) – China vs US Office of Personnel Management – 4M people's records
- Poison Ivy RAT (2016) – FBI reported ATP6 group infiltrated US govt systems since 2011

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The screenshot shows a search results page for the query 'apt'. The search returned 110 results, sorted by 'Best Match'. The results list various news articles and reports related to advanced persistent threats (APTs), including mentions of Russian-speaking APTs, Chinese APTs, and the Stuxnet malware. The page includes a search bar at the top, navigation links, and a list of search results with snippets of text.

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1. Perimeter Defenses

- First principle: DON'T LET THE MALWARE IN!
- Anti-malware software & hardware
- Firewalls
- Integrated perimeter defenses
- Real-time updates

2. Human Defenses

- Employee awareness critically important
- Majority of APTs inserted through human error
 - Phishing
 - Pharming
 - Social engineering ("lost" flash drives)
- Security awareness depends on involvement
 - Stress importance to individuals & to their groups
 - Provide information they can share with family & friends
 - Increases cooperation by changing self-perception
 - Provide constant friendly challenges & rewards
 - Avoid negativity – stress positive environment

3. SIEM

- Security Information & Event Management
- AKA *cyber-situational awareness*
- Monitor system & network activity in *known-safe, normal uncompromised* environment
 - MUST NOT USE COMPROMISED SYSTEM AS BASELINE
- Define whitelist of acceptable interactions
- Monitor all activity in real time
- Identify deviations from whitelist
 - If acceptable, update whitelist
 - If not, investigate / remove source(s) of anomalous activity

4. Incident Response – Technical

- Time has unequal value
 - Hours spent in planning, practice & refinement may be less expensive than minutes wasted in responding to real incursion
- Use operations-management analysis
 - Identify mission-critical functions
 - Define critical paths
 - Set limits to acceptable delays
- Plan & practice forensic response
 - Maintain effective logging strategies
 - Enable immediate data capture & media sequestration

5. Incident Response – Managerial

- Legal team
 - Know legal responsibilities
 - Local, state, federal requirements
 - Clear flowcharts for deciding exactly
 - what must be done
 - by when
 - for whom
- Public-relations team
 - Discuss many different scenarios during planning
 - Be prepared *in advance* with written scripts
 - Know exactly how to describe responses / actions

6. Incident Response – Law Enforcement

- Get to know appropriate LE resources *before* there's an incident
 - Local
 - State
 - Federal
 - Regulatory
- Discuss LE requirements & procedures for collection & secure storage of evidence
 - Maintain secure, documented chain of custody
 - NEVER destroy evidence!

7. Business Continuity – Technical

- Backup data in accordance by time sensitivity
 - Different data must have different backup frequencies
 - More volatile, more frequent
 - More valuable, more frequent
- AIR GAP YOUR BACKUPS
 - Must NEVER be victims of ransomware attacks
 - Move physical backup media OFF SITE
 - Don't allow unrestricted access to cloud backups
 - Must not allow remote backups to be destroyed easily
 - Establish strict access controls w/ strong authentication
- Include secondary sites for continued operations
 - In compromise or disaster

8. Business Continuity – Managerial

- Ensure that there are *no rumors*
- Keep *accurate* information flowing to
 - Employees
 - Clients
 - Public
- Limit announcements to specific, authorized personnel
 - No off-the-cuff comments to *anyone*
 - *Not friends, not family, not press*
 - No *unauthorized* discussions with press
 - Only authorized press contacts

Now go and study

- Bosworth, S., M. E. Kabay, & E. Whyne (2014), eds. *Computer Security Handbook*, 6th Edition. Wiley (ISBN 978-0471716525). 2 volumes, 2240 pp. AMAZON < <http://www.amazon.com/Computer-Security-Handbook-Seymour-Bosworth/dp/1118127064/> >
- Stephenson, P. (2014). *Official (ISC)²® Guide to the CCFP CBK*. Auerbach Publications. (ISBN 978-1482262476). 992 pp. < <http://www.amazon.com/Official-ISC-Guide-CCFP-Press/dp/1482262479/> >

DISCUSSION