

# Gib dem Dino Futter – adaptive Detektion von Bedrohungen in KRITIS-Netzwerken mittels Open-Source-Forensik

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**31. DFN-Konferenz „Sicherheit in vernetzten Systemen“**

30.-31. Januar 2024, Grand Elysée Hotel Hamburg

# Agenda

- Motivation
- Systeme zur Angriffserkennung
- Threat Intelligence
- DFIR
- Konzept
- Evaluierung
- Zusammenfassung und Ausblick

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28.07.2023

## Aufregung um gestohlenen Microsoft Masterkey: Was ist los? Wie sollte Ihr Unternehmen reagieren?

Quelle: Internet

<https://www.matrix.ag/die-matrix/news/gestohlener-microsoft-masterkey-was-tun>,

aufgerufen am 25.01.2024

GESCHICHTE EINES RANSOMWARE-ANGRIFFS

## "Landkreis Anhalt-Bitterfeld, you are fucked"

Zwei Jahre nach dem **Security**-Vorfall in Anhalt-Bitterfeld sind die Folgen noch immer zu spüren. Sabine Griebisch war als CDO mittendrin, als der Hackerangriff zum Katastrophenfall wurde.

*Ein Bericht von Daniel Ziegner*

21. Juli 2023, 9:49 Uhr

Quelle: Internet

<https://www.golem.de/news/geschichte-eines-ransomware-angriffs-landkreis-anhalt-bitterfeld-you-are-fucked-2307-175123.html>

aufgerufen am 25.01.2024

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# System zur Angriffserkennung

Orientierungshilfe



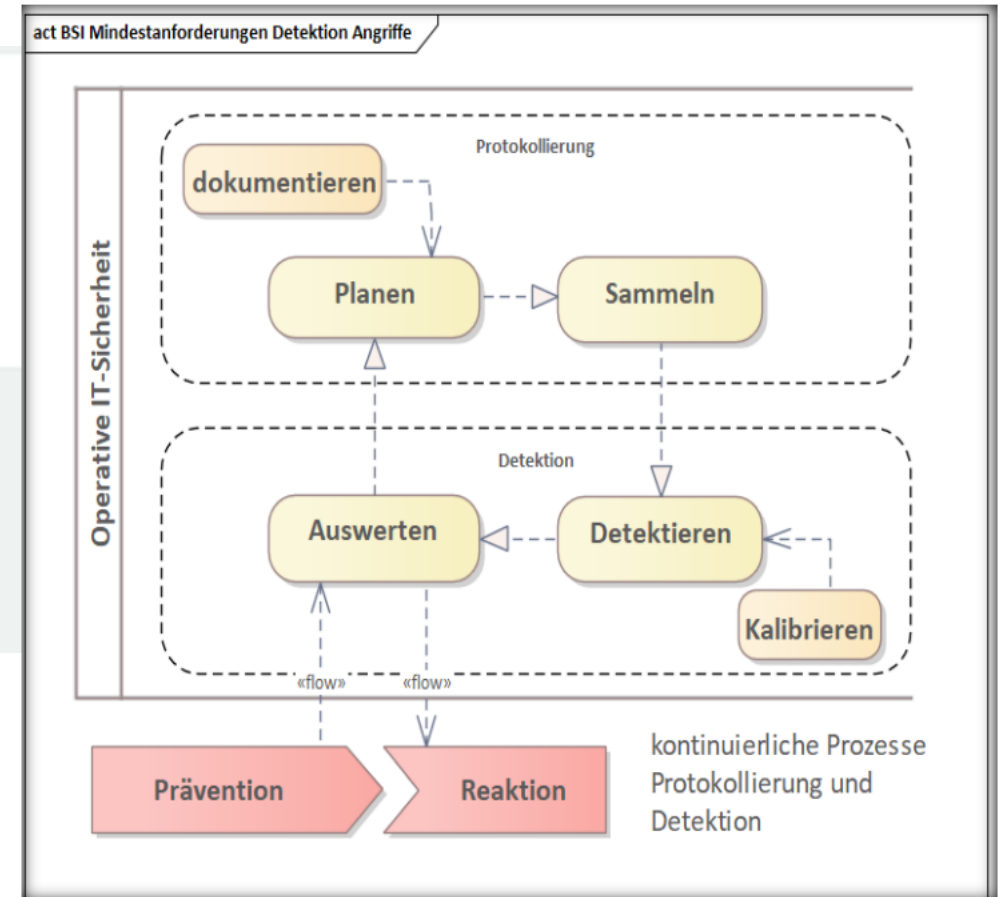
Bundesamt  
für Sicherheit in der  
Informationstechnik

Deutschland  
**Digital•Sicher•BSI**

## Orientierungshilfe zum Einsatz von Systemen zur Angriffserkennung

Quelle: Internet

[Orientierungshilfe zum Einsatz von Systemen zur Angriffserkennung \(bund.de\)](https://www.bund.de),  
aufgerufen am 25.01.2024



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# Threat Intelligence

## MITRE ATT&CK Framework



https://attack.mitre.org/matrices/ics/

**MITRE | ATT&CK®** Matrices ▾ Tactics ▾ Techniques ▾ Defenses ▾ CTI ▾ Resources ▾ Benefactors Blog ↗ Search 🔍

**MATRICES**

- Enterprise ▾
- Mobile ▾
- ICS**

### ICS Matrix

View on the ATT&CK® Navigator ↗

Version Permalink

Below are the tactics and techniques representing the MITRE ATT&CK® Matrix for ICS.

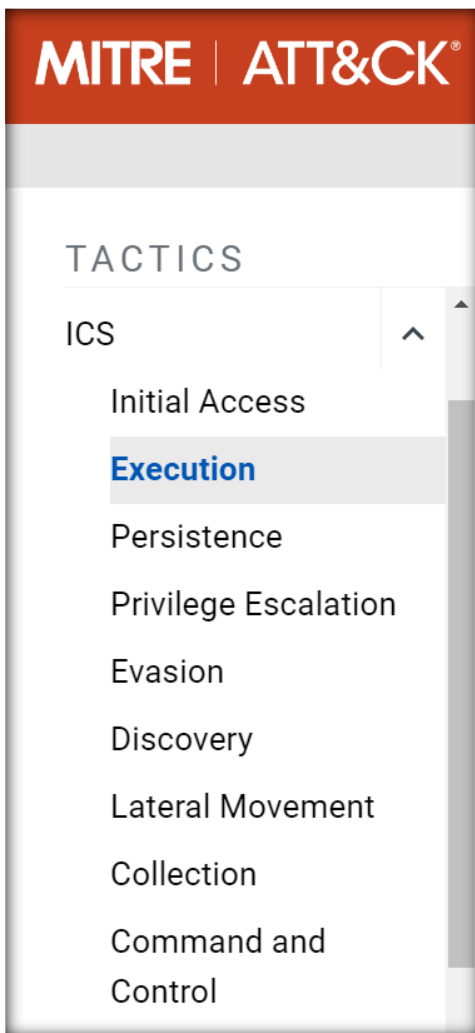
	Privilege Escalation	Evasion	Discovery	Lateral Movement	Collection	Command and Control	Inhibit Response Function	Impair Process Control	Impact
Techniques	2 techniques	6 techniques	5 techniques	7 techniques	11 techniques	3 techniques	14 techniques	5 techniques	12 techniques
Default Credentials	Exploitation for Privilege Escalation	Change Operating Mode	Network Connection Enumeration	Default Credentials	Adversary-in-the-Middle	Commonly Used Port	Activate Firmware Update Mode	Brute Force I/O	Damage to Property
Exploitation of Remote Services	Hooking	Exploitation for Evasion	Network Sniffing	Exploitation of Remote Services	Automated Collection	Connection Proxy	Alarm Suppression	Modify Parameter	Denial of Control
Hardcoded Credentials	Indicator Removal on Host	Remote System Discovery	Remote System Discovery	Hardcoded Credentials	Data from Information Repositories	Standard Application Layer Protocol	Block Command Message	Module Firmware	Denial of View
Lateral Tool Transfer	Masquerading	Remote System Information Discovery	Remote System Information Discovery	Lateral Tool Transfer	Data from Local System		Block Reporting Message	Spoof Reporting Message	Loss of Availability
Program Download	Rootkit	Wireless Sniffing	Wireless Sniffing	Program Download	Detect Operating Mode		Block Serial COM	Unauthorized Command Message	Loss of Control
Remote Services	Spoof Reporting Message			Remote Services	I/O Image		Change Credential		Loss of Productivity and Revenue
Valid Accounts				Valid Accounts	Monitor		Data Destruction		Loss of Protection
							Denial of Service		

Quelle: Internet  
[Matrix | MITRE ATT&CK®.de](https://attack.mitre.org/matrices/ics/),  
 aufgerufen am 25.01.2024



# Threat Intelligence

Zusammenhänge im Datenmodell der Wissensdatenbasis



MITRE | ATT&CK®

TACTICS

ICS

- Initial Access
- Execution**
- Persistence
- Privilege Escalation
- Evasion
- Discovery
- Lateral Movement
- Collection
- Command and Control

Quelle: Internet  
<https://attack.mitre.org/tactics/TA0104/>  
aufgerufen am 25.01.2024

Home > Tactics > ICS > Execution

## Execution

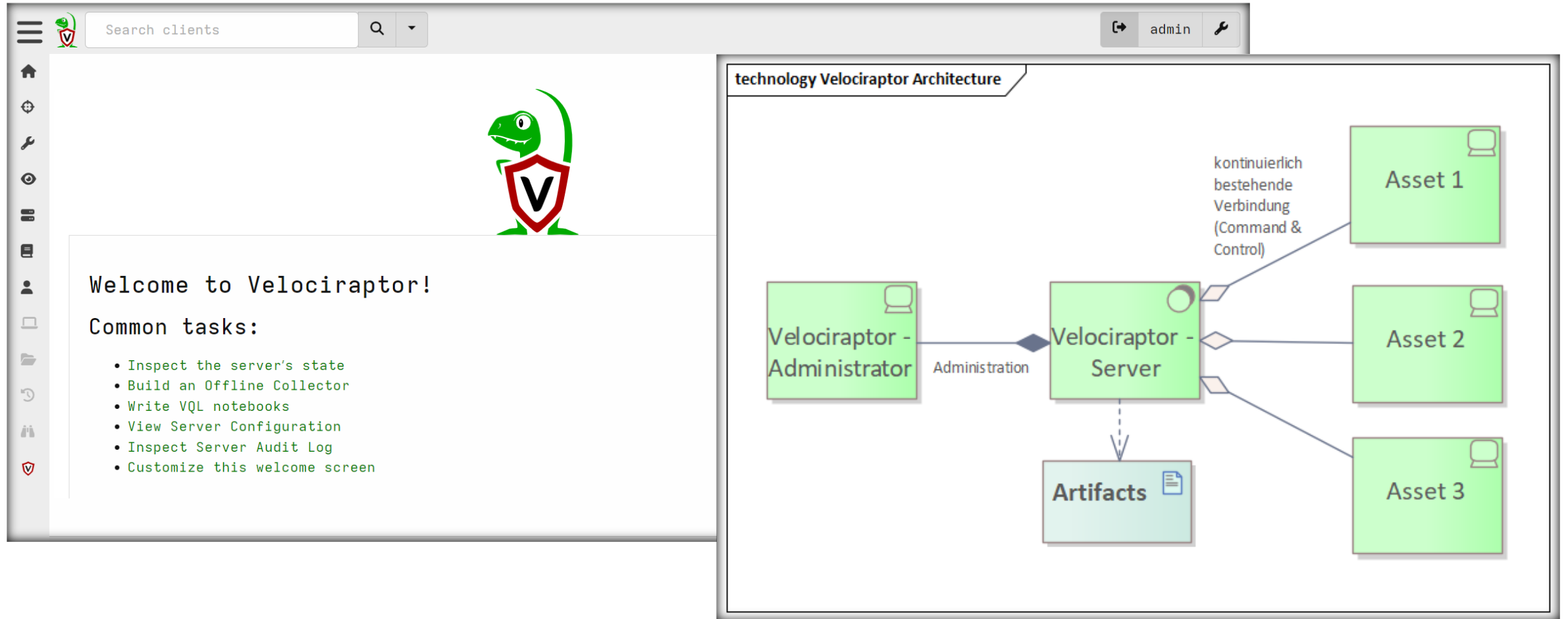
The adversary is trying to run code or manipulate system functions, parameters, and data in an unauthorized way.

T0807	Command-Line Interface	Adversaries may utilize command-line interfaces (CLIs) to interact with systems and execute commands. CLIs provide a means of interacting with computer systems and are a common feature across many types of platforms and devices within control systems environments. Adversaries may also use CLIs to install and run new software, including malicious tools that may be installed over the course of an operation.
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DS0017	Command	Command Execution	On Windows and Unix systems monitor executed commands and arguments that may use shell commands for execution. Shells may be common on administrator, developer, or power user systems depending on job function.
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The image shows a screenshot of the Velociraptor web interface on the left and a diagram of its architecture on the right.

**Velociraptor Web Interface:**

- Search bar: Search clients
- Admin user: admin
- Logo: A green dinosaur holding a shield with a 'V'.
- Message: Welcome to Velociraptor!
- Section: Common tasks:
  - Inspect the server's state
  - Build an Offline Collector
  - Write VQL notebooks
  - View Server Configuration
  - Inspect Server Audit Log
  - Customize this welcome screen

**technology Velociraptor Architecture:**

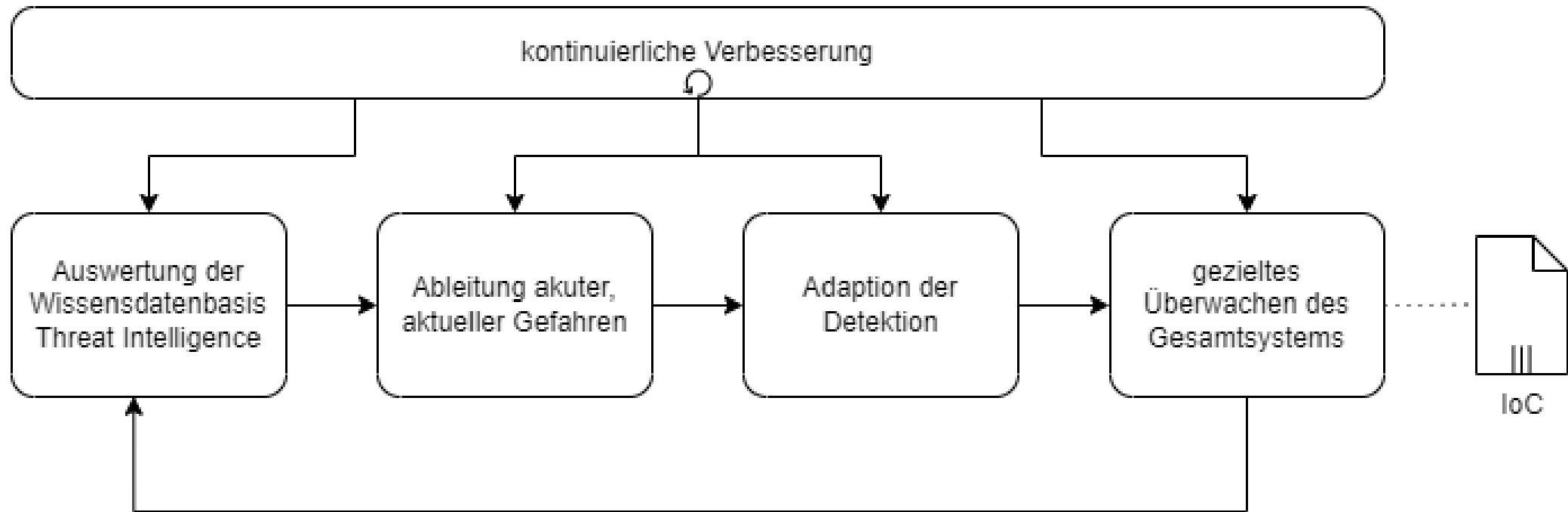
- Velociraptor - Administrator** is connected to **Velociraptor - Server** via **Administration**.
- Velociraptor - Server** is connected to **Asset 1**, **Asset 2**, and **Asset 3** via **kontinuierlich bestehende Verbindung (Command & Control)**.
- Velociraptor - Server** sends data to **Artifacts**.

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# Konzept

Adaptive Detektion von CTI-bekannten Bedrohungen

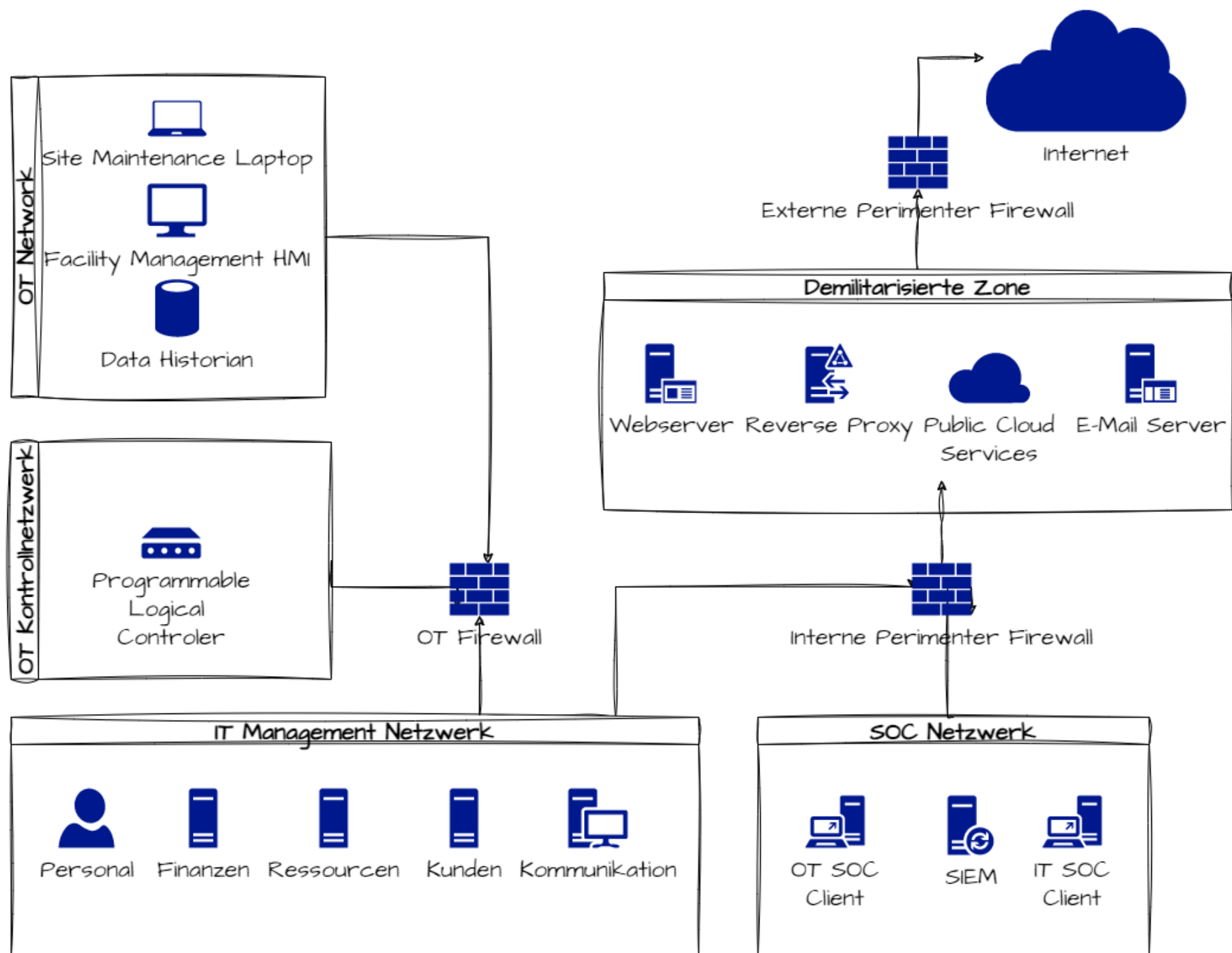


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# Evaluierung

Scope der Testumgebung



Quelle:  
Einer AIT – Präsentation nachempfunden

# Evaluierung

## Auswahl des Angriffsvektors

Initial Access 12 techniques	Execution 9 techniques	Persistence 6 techniques	Privilege Escalation 2 techniques	Evasion 6 techniques	Discovery 5 techniques	Lateral Movement 7 techniques	Collection 11 techniques	Command and Control 3 techniques	Inhibit Response Function 14 techniques	Impair Process Control 5 techniques	Impact 12 techniques
Drive-by Compromise	Change Operating Mode	Hardcoded Credentials	Exploitation for Privilege Escalation	Change Operating Mode	Network Connection Enumeration	Default Credentials	Adversary-in-the-Middle	Commonly Used Port	Activate Firmware Update Mode	Brute Force I/O	Damage to Property
Exploit Public-Facing Application	Command-Line Interface	Modify Program	Hooking	Exploitation for Evasion	Network Sniffing	Exploitation of Remote Services	Automated Collection	Connection Proxy	Alarm Suppression	Modify Parameter	Denial of Control
Exploitation of Remote Services	Execution through API	Module Firmware		Indicator Removal on Host	Remote System Discovery	Hardcoded Credentials	Data from Information Repositories	Standard Application Layer Protocol	Block Command Message	Module Firmware	Denial of View
External Remote Services	Graphical User Interface	Project File Infection		Masquerading	Remote System Information Discovery	Lateral Tool Transfer	Data from Local System		Block Reporting Message	Spoof Reporting Message	Loss of Availability
Internet Accessible Device	Hooking	System Firmware		Rootkit	Wireless Sniffing	Program Download	Detect Operating Mode		Block Serial COM	Unauthorized Command Message	Loss of Control
Remote Services	Modify Controller Tasking	Valid Accounts		Spoof Reporting Message		Remote Services	I/O Image		Change Credential		Loss of Productivity and Revenue
Replication Through Removable Media	Native API					Valid Accounts	Monitor Process State		Data Destruction		Loss of Protection
Rogue Master	Scripting						Point & Tag Identification		Denial of Service		Loss of Safety
Spearphishing Attachment	User Execution						Program Upload		Device Restart/Shutdown		Loss of View
Supply Chain Compromise							Screen Capture		Manipulate I/O Image		Manipulation of Control
Transient Cyber Asset							Wireless Sniffing		Modify Alarm Settings		Manipulation of View
Wireless Compromise									Rootkit		Theft of Operational Information
									Service Stop		
									System Firmware		

### Legende

- : bekannter Angriffsvektor der Gruppe
- : Funktionen des Schadcode BlackEnergy
- : Funktionen des Schadcode Industroyer2
- : Funktionen des Schadcode BlackEnergy
- : Funktionen des Schadcode KillDisk
- : Funktionen des Schadcode Industroyer2

Quelle: Internet

<https://mitre-attack.github.io/attack-navigator/>

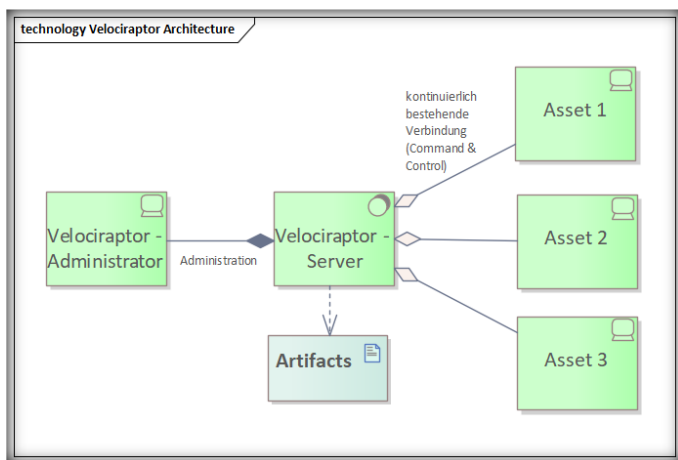
aufgerufen am 25.01.2024



# Evaluierung

Ansätze zur kontinuierlichen Überwachung IT/OT

Detektion des Droppers von Black Energy



```
1 rule BlackEnergy
2 {
3   meta:
4     description = "Detects VBS Agent from BlackEnergy Report - file Dropbearrun.vbs"
5     author = "Florian Roth"
6     reference = "http://feedproxy.google.com/~r/eset/blog/~3/BXJbnGSvEFc/"
7     date = "2016-01-03"
8     hash = "b90f268b5e7f70af1687d9825c09df15908ad3a6978b328dc88f96143a64af0f"
9
10  strings:
11    $s0 = "WshShell.Run \"dropbear.exe -r rsa -d dss -a -p 6789\", 0, false" fullword ascii
12    $s1 = "WshShell.CurrentDirectory = \"C:\\WINDOWS\\TEMP\\Dropbear\\\"" fullword ascii
13    $s2 = "Set WshShell = CreateObject(\"WScript.Shell\")" fullword ascii /* Goodware String -
14    occurred 1 times */
15
16  condition:
17    filesize < 1KB and 2 of them
18 }
```

Listing 1: Yara-Regel zur Detektion der Dropper-Datei

ICS	T0865	Spearphishing Attachment
BlackEnergy targeted energy sector organizations in a wide reaching email spearphishing campaign. Adversaries utilized malicious Microsoft Word documents attachments. [6]		

```
1 LET Yararule = '''rule Name {...}'''
2 ----- File Detektion -----
3 LET Globs = 'C:/Users/**'
4
5 SELECT * FROM foreach(row={
6   SELECT FullPath FROM glob(globs=Globs)
7 }, query={
8   SELECT str(str=String.Data) As Hit,
9   String.Offset As Offset,
10  Filename FROM yara(accessor="file", files=FullPath, rules=Yararule)
11 })
12 LIMIT 50
```

Listing 2: VQL-Skript zur Ausführung der Yara-Regel

Quelle: Internet

<https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T0865/>

aufgerufen am 25.01.2024

# Evaluierung

Ansätze zur kontinuierlichen Überwachung IT/OT

Powershell-Kommandos

Home > Techniques > ICS > Scripting

## Scripting

ID: T0853

Sub-techniques: No sub-techniques

① Tactic: Execution

① Platforms: None

Version: 1.0

Created: 21 May 2020

Last Modified: 13 October 2023

Quelle: Internet

<https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T0853/>  
aufgerufen am 25.01.2024

## Detection

ID	Data Source	Data Component	Detects
DS0017	Command	Command Execution	Monitor command-line arguments for script execution and subsequent behavior. Actions may be related to network and system information Discovery, Collection, or other scriptable post-compromise behaviors and could be used as indicators of detection leading back to the source script. Scripts are likely to perform actions with various effects on a system that may generate events, depending on the types of monitoring used.

```
1 --Sichern der Powershell History
2 LET GLOBS='C:/Users/*/AppData/Roaming/Microsoft/Windows/PowerShell
   /PSReadLine'
3 SELECT * FROM foreach(
4     row={SELECT * FROM glob(globs=GLOBS)},
5     query={SELECT read_file(filename=FullPath+format(format="%v",
6     args="/ConsoleHost_history.txt"), accessor="file") FROM scope
7     ()}
8 )
9 ----- alternativ (mit Artefakt):
10 SELECT Stat.Atime AS Time, LineNum, Line, Username, Fqdn
11 FROM source(artifact="Windows.System.PowerShell.PSReadLine")
```

Listing 8: Auslesen der Powershell History

# Evaluierung

Ansätze zur kontinuierlichen Überwachung IT/OT  
Überwachen der Remote Services

[Home](#) > [Techniques](#) > [ICS](#) > Remote Services

## Remote Services

Adversaries may leverage remote services to move between assets and network segments. These services are often used to allow operators to interact with systems remotely within the network, some examples are RDP, SMB, SSH, and other similar mechanisms. [\[1\]](#) [\[2\]](#) [\[3\]](#)

Quelle: Internet

<https://attack.mitre.org/techniques/T0886/>

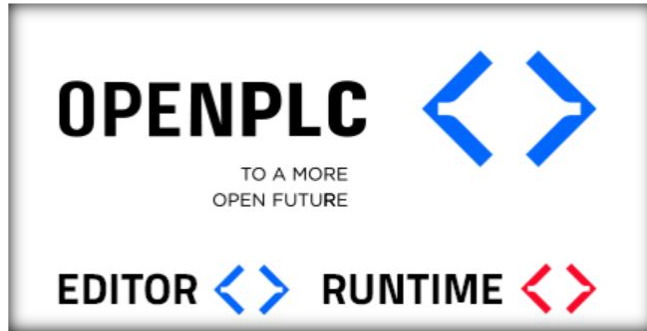
aufgerufen am 25.01.2024

```
1 SELECT *
2 FROM source (artifact="Linux.Syslog.SSHLogin")
3 WHERE Method =~ "pass"
4 AND result =~ "Accept"
```

Listing 10: Herausfilterung aller SSH Logins mit Passwort

# Evaluierung

## Simulation eines Programmable Logical Controllers



Quelle: Internet

<https://autonomylogic.com/>  
aufgerufen am 25.01.2024

```
22 PROGRAM program0
23   VAR
24     In1 : BOOL := FALSE;
25     Out1 : BOOL := FALSE;
26   END_VAR
```

OpenPLC Editor - Blink

File Edit Display Help

Project: Unnamed, Blink, Res0

Description: ...s0.instance0

#	Name	Class	Type	Location	Initial Value	Option	Documentation
1	blink_led	Local	BOOL				
2	TON0	Local	TON				

Debug: Config0.Res0.instance0

This example cascades two timers (TON and TOF) to generate a square wave. The width of the wave is determined by the size of the PT variable on both timers.

Diagram: Ladder logic with a normally open contact 'blink\_led' leading to a TON0 timer (T#500ms), whose output ENO is connected to the EN input of a TOF0 timer (T#500ms), whose output ENO is connected to a coil 'blink\_led'.

Search Console PLC Log

48.183801228 Python extensions started  
48.183528793 PLC started











Tabelle 1: Angriffe gegen die konkrete PLC-Implementierung

<b>Id</b>	<b>Technique</b>	<b>Angriffspunkte</b>	<b>Detektion</b>
T0803	Block Command Message	Eingangssignal an In1	Überwachen des Logfiles auf Stillstand im Betrieb, Monitoring des Netzwerks auf Fehlermeldungen bei der Zustellung von Daten an den PLC
T0804	Block Report Message	Ausgangssignal an Out1	Vergleichen der Logfile Einträge mit gemessenen Ausgangsdaten
T0816	Device Restart/ Shutdown	Laufzeitumgebung (runtime) des PLC	Überwachen des Logfiles auf Beenden und Neustart der PLC-Instanz
T0857	System Firmware	Codebasis der PLC Instanz	Überprüfen der Integrität der Bestandteile der Codebasis

# Evaluierung

## Adaption der Angriffstechniken gegen PLC

### Create Hunt: Configure artifact parameters

+ Artifact	
 	Windows.System.TaskScheduler
 	Windows.KapeFiles.Targets
 	Windows.Timeline.Prefetch
 	Windows.EventLogs.RDPAuth
 	Windows.Network.Netstat

Configure Hunt | Select Artifacts | **Configure Parameters** | Specify Res

```
1 --Erzeugen und Vergleichen des Hashwertes des ST-
2 /* - festlegen der Datei mit ST Quellcode */
3 LET Datei = '/**/PLC/plc.st'
4 /* - einlesen des originalen Hashwertes H1 */
5 LET H1 = '440e20fe034d799af09e029fdab27858'
6 /* - berechnen Hashwertes H2 und davon MD5-Hash H3 */
7 LET H2 = SELECT hash(path=FullPath).MD5 AS Hash
8 FROM glob(globs=Datei)
9 LET H3 = H2[0].Hash
10 /* - vergleichen der Hashwerte und loggen des Ergebnis */
11 SELECT * FROM if(condition=(H1=H3),
12     then={
13         SELECT H1,H3 FROM scope()
14         WHERE log(message='OK: %v sind gleich %v', args=[H1,H3])
15     },
16     else={
17         SELECT H1,H3 FROM scope()
18         WHERE log(message='Fehler: %v weichen ab %v', args=[H1,H3])
19     })
```

Listing 5: VQL-Skript zur Überprüfung der Integrität der Codebasis

T0857	System Firmware	Codebasis der PLC Instanz	Überprüfen der Integrität der Bestandteile der Codebasis
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# Zusammenfassung und Ausblick

Adaptive Detektion von CTI-bekannten Bedrohungen



## Zusammenfassung:

- Einbeziehung der Cyber Threat Intelligence
- Deutliche Flexibilisierung gegenüber aktuellen Cyber-Bedrohungen
- Verschiebung des Fokus in der Cyber-Defense
- Adaption des Verfahrens für die operative IT-Sicherheit

## Ausblick:

- Weitere Angriffsvektoren
- Automatisierung



**Vielen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit**

**Fragen?**

# Glossar

- ATT&CK Adversarial Tactics, Techniques and Common Knowledge
- CTI Cyber Threat Intelligence
- DFIR Digital Forensics and Incident Response
- DMZ Demilitarisierte Zone
- ICS Industry Control Systems