

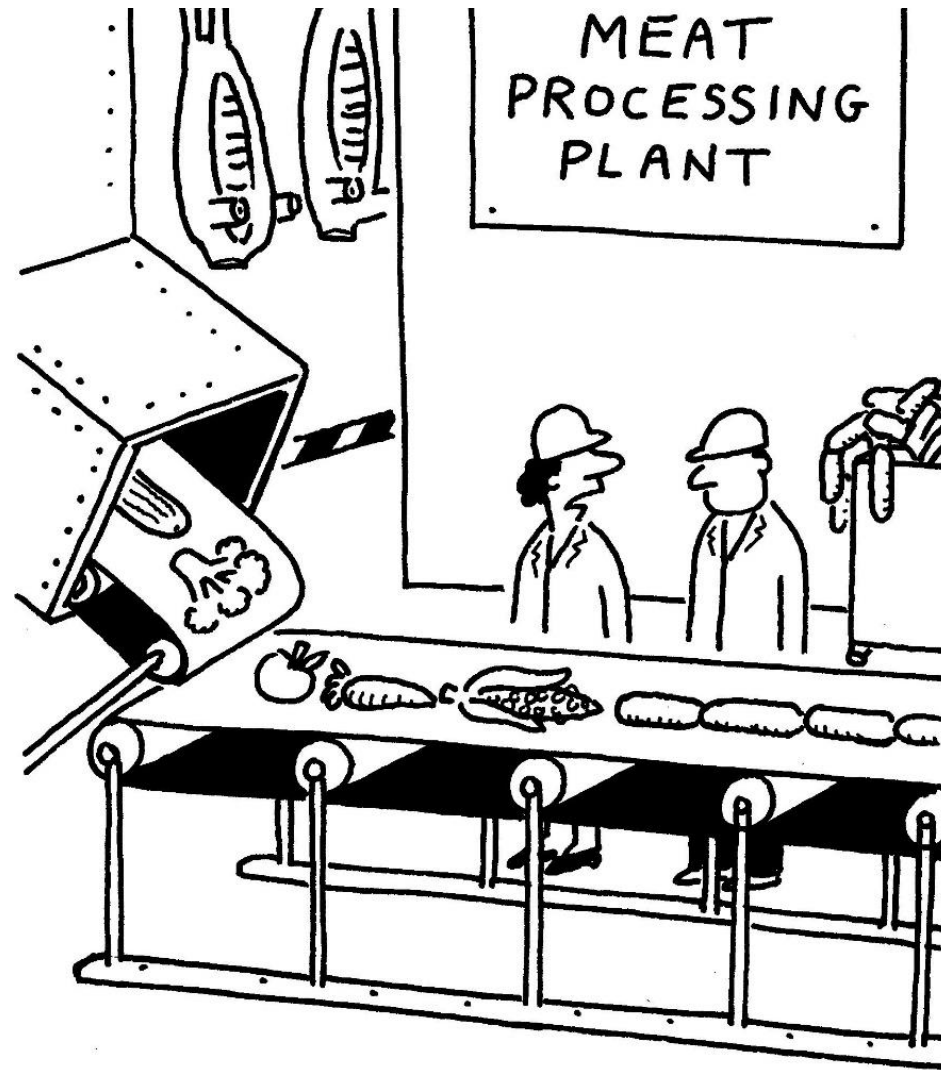
Resisting and Recovering from a Ransomware Attack – Are You Ready?

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Computer
Security
Conference



Malware Spares No One!



"I THINK WE'VE BEEN HACKED"

Recent Ransomware Attacks

2021 May - Colonial Pipeline

- U.S. energy company shut down its entire fuel distribution pipeline
- Threatened gasoline and jet fuel distribution across the U.S. east coast
- DarkSide responsible. Paid \$5M ransom

May

2021 July - Kaseya

- Remote Monitoring and Management Platform
- REvil ransomware spread from MSPs to ~1500 businesses worldwide
- Supply Chain attack - Authentication bypass vulnerability used to upload malicious payload

July

June

2021 June - JBS

- Largest meat supplier
- Took systems offline and stopped work
- Russian cyber gang REvil
- Paid \$11M in bitcoin

Ransomware - What is it?

- A type of malware that compromises data or systems with the single goal of extorting a ransom payment from the victims.
- The attack can be used to steal, corrupt or scramble data, hijack systems, disrupt operations or threaten exposure.
- Typically, a ransom note is left on the system, demanding payment to restore the data or keep the data confidential.



Malware vs. Ransomware

Malware

- *Software or firmware intended to perform an unauthorized process that will have adverse impact on the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of an information system. [NIST SP 800-53 Rev 4]*
- *Many types – Spyware, Keylogger, Rootkit, Virus, Worm, Trojan, etc. [https://www.thepcinsider.com/malware-types-explained/]*
- *Most malware tries to evade detection!*

Ransomware

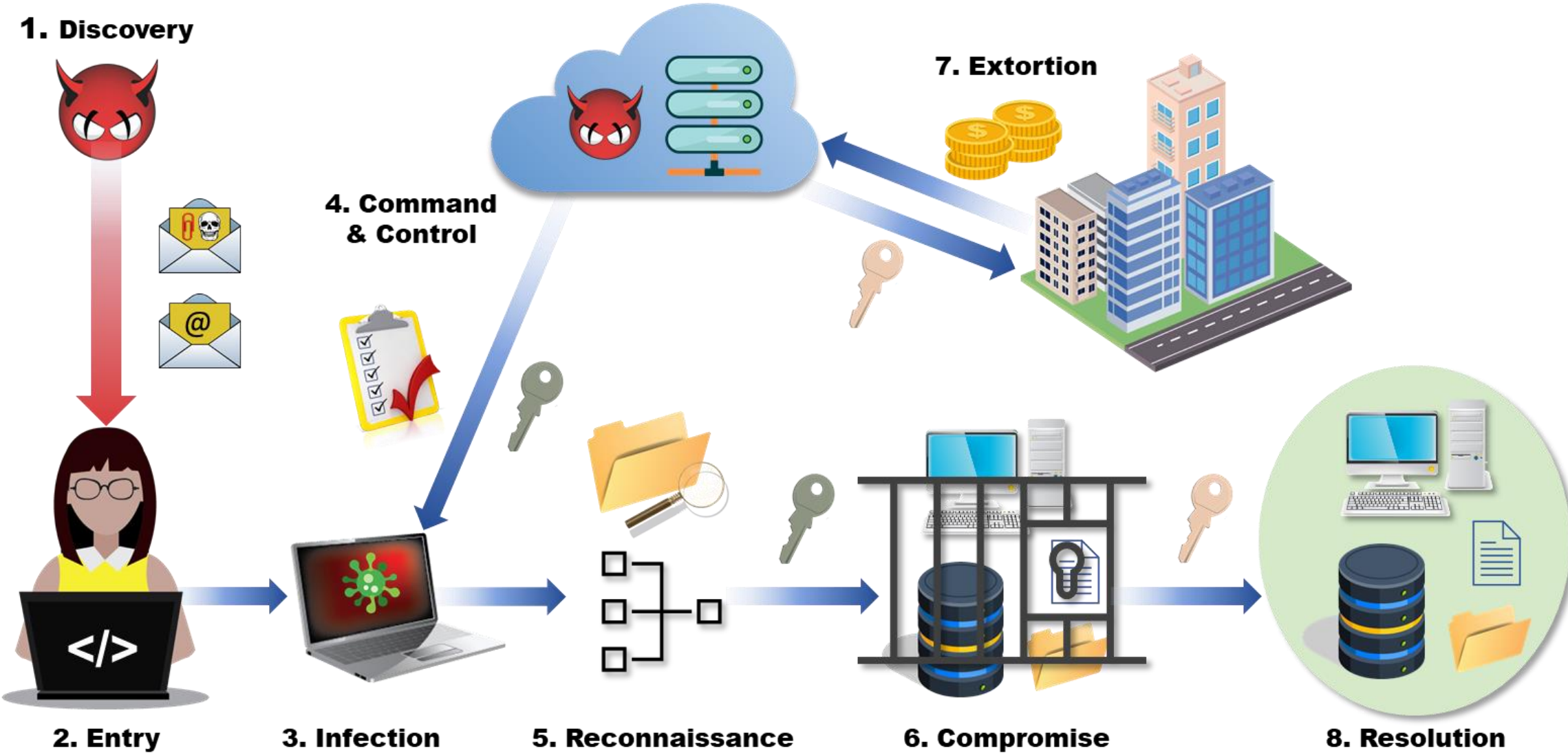
- *A type of malicious attack where attackers encrypt an organization's data and demand payment to restore access. [Courtesy NIST IR 8374 draft]*
- *Attackers may also steal an organization's information and demand payment for not disclosing the information*
- *Ransomware does not try to HIDE!*

Ransomware (RW) Kill Chain

- **Discovery** – Attacker tries to collect information about Organization or Users
- **Entry** – Injection of RW to corporate network
- **Infection** – RW installs on local platform
- **Command & Control** – RW client establishes connection with C&C Server
- **Reconnaissance** – Leveraging initial foothold, scan for high value targets
- **Compromise** – Identify and compromise target files, processes and systems
- **Extortion** – Demand ransom through threat
- **Resolution** - Restore the targets to enable normal operations



Ransomware Kill Chain!



CIA of Ransomware

- **Confidentiality Attack** – Steal sensitive data and threaten to reveal it unless ransom is paid
- **Integrity Attack** – Encrypt data to make it unusable and demand ransom to decrypt it
- **Availability Attack** – Compromise of data leads to applications and systems becoming unavailable for legitimate users



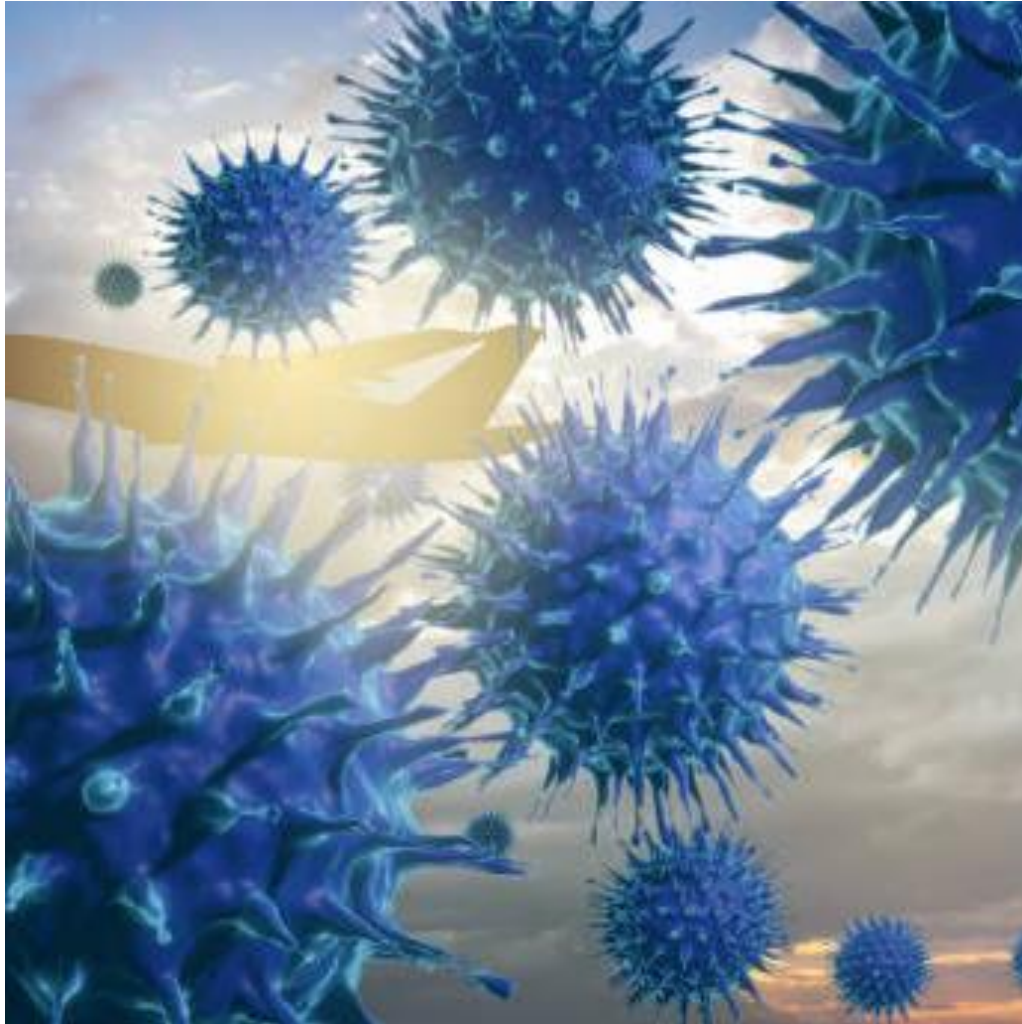
Courtesy NIST SPECIAL PUBLICATION 1800-25

How Ransomware Enters

- **Malware-laden Email**
- **Web Browsing**
- **Downloading Rogue Applications**
- **Vulnerable Remote Connections**
- **Connecting Infected Systems to the network**
- **Connecting infected storage drives to a network computer**



How Ransomware Spreads



- **Identify and exploit vulnerabilities**
- **Leverage access to local and network/cloud files**
- **Delete backup copies**
- **Disable backups**
- **Disable system recovery**

Protecting and Defending Against Cyber Attacks



Courtesy NIST SPECIAL PUBLICATION 1800-25

- **NIST Cybersecurity Framework V1.1**
 - **Identify** – *Develop understanding of enterprise cyber risk*
 - **Protect** – *Implement appropriate safeguards*
 - **Detect** – *Identify occurrence of cyber events*
 - **Respond** - *Take action on identified incident*
 - **Recover** – *Restore capabilities or services*

[<https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/CSWP/NIST.CSWP.04162018.pdf>]

Defense Techniques - Good Cyber Hygiene



- **Maintain security posture of network/systems**
 - *Secure Configurations*
 - *Timely Patching*
 - *Vulnerability Scanning and Remediation*
 - *Strong Security Policies and Enforcement*
 - *Minimize User Privileges (Least Privilege Principle)*
 - *Network Segmentation*

Defense Techniques – User Awareness and Training



- **Train Users**
 - ***Security Policies***
 - ***Phishing***
 - ***Unsafe Browsing***
 - ***Downloading Applications***
 - ***Connecting Non-Work Devices to Network***
 - ***Securing Home Network***
 - ***Allow Patching***
 - ***Protect authentication credentials***

Defense Techniques – Border Control

- **Endpoint Detection and Recovery (Anti-Virus)**
- **Scan Incoming Emails**
- **Block Access to Malicious Websites**
- **Multi-factor Authentication**



Defense Techniques – Detection and Response



- **Security Monitoring**
 - *Event Logs*
 - *Network Activity*
- **Incident Response**
 - *Maintain Incident Response (IR) Plan*
 - *Test IR Plan regularly*
 - *Forensic capabilities*

Defense Techniques – Backup and Restore

- **Maintain Working Backups**
 - *Identify critical data/files/systems for continuity*
 - *Implement online and offline backups*
 - *Maintain multiple backups*
 - *Test restoration from backups regularly*



Summary

- Ransomware attacks can be highly disruptive!
- Any and every Organization can become a target
- Important to understand the Ransomware Kill Chain to develop defensive techniques
- Two lines of defense
 - *Proactive – resistance to attacks*
 - *Reactive – resiliency in case of attack*
- ***Taking effective proactive and reactive steps can make us more resistant and resilient to ransomware attacks!***

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