





- Serving clients for over 26 years
- \$100M revenue
- 350+ Resources
- Headquartered in Virginia Beach, VA with regional offices in:
 - Richmond, VA
 - Greenbelt, MD
 - Charlotte, NC
 - Raleigh, NC



Some of SLAIT's Technology Partners



the network security company



Professional Services and Support Services Certified





Quantum







FireEye

















COMMVAULT *





Microsoft

GOLD CERTIFIED

Partner





a Hewlett Packard

Enterprise company

























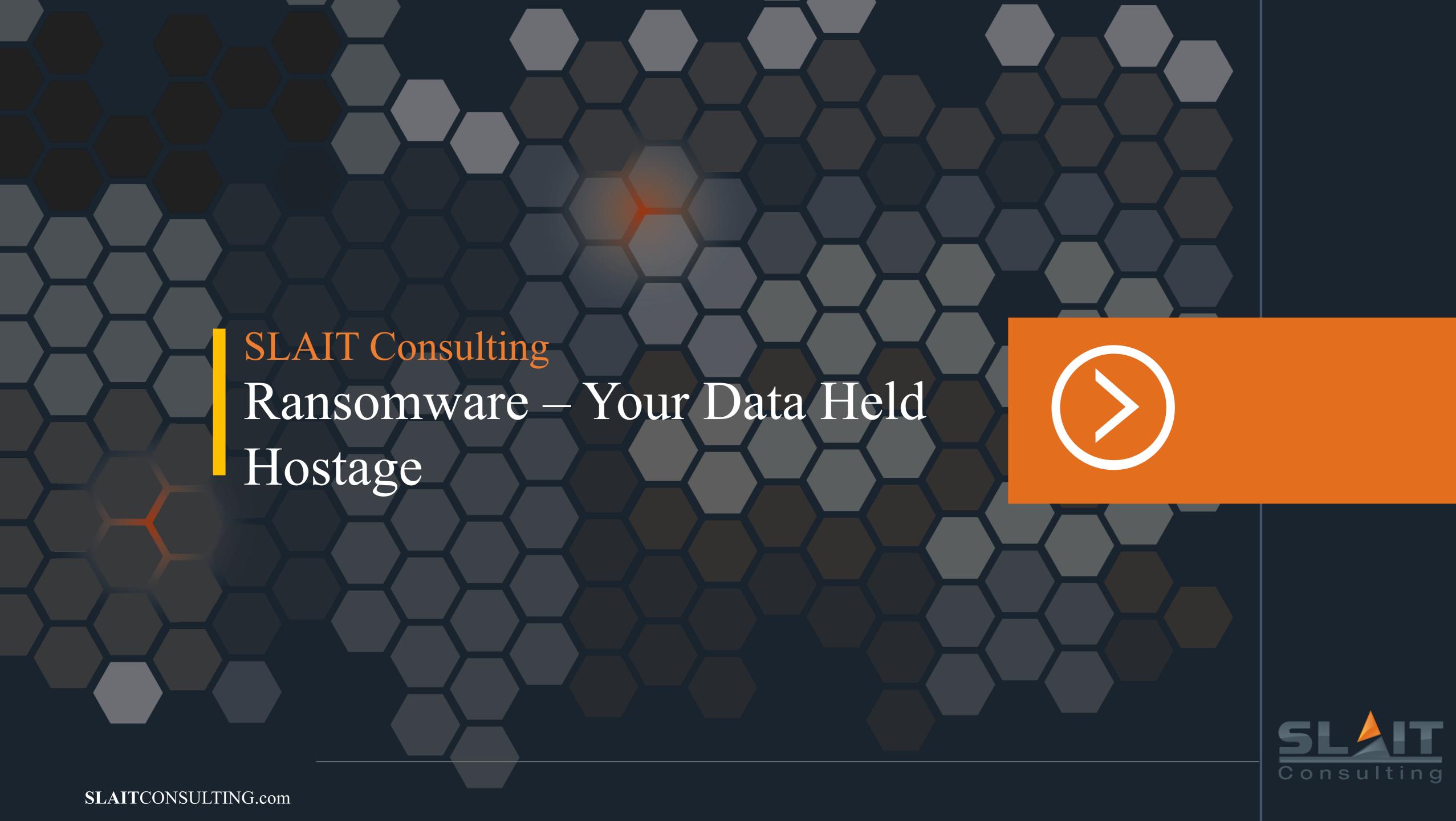






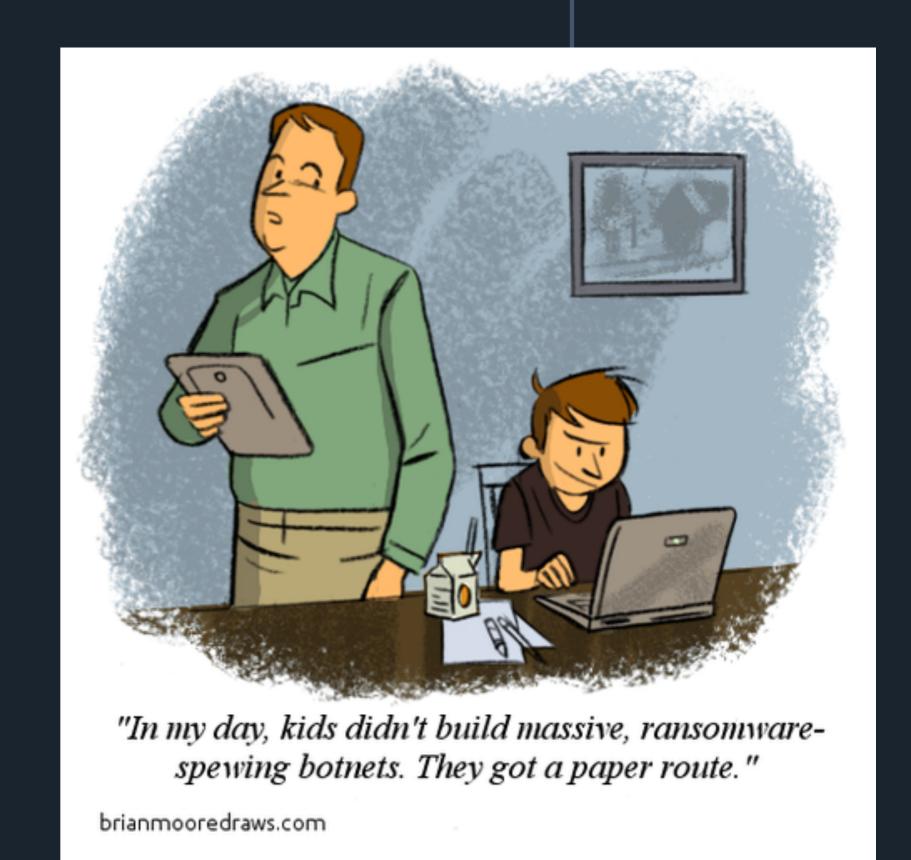
EQUINIX





Ransomware By the numbers

- Prior to attack 4 out of 5 organizations are confident backup can provide them complete recovery
 - Less than half of victims fully recover their data
- Email is the #1 delivery vehicle for ransomware
- Nearly two-thirds of exploit kits have ransomware payloads
 - Ransomware is the most popular payload
- 600% growth in new ransomware families in 2016
- 4x jump in Android ransomware
- 230% percent jump in JavaScript ransomware payloads





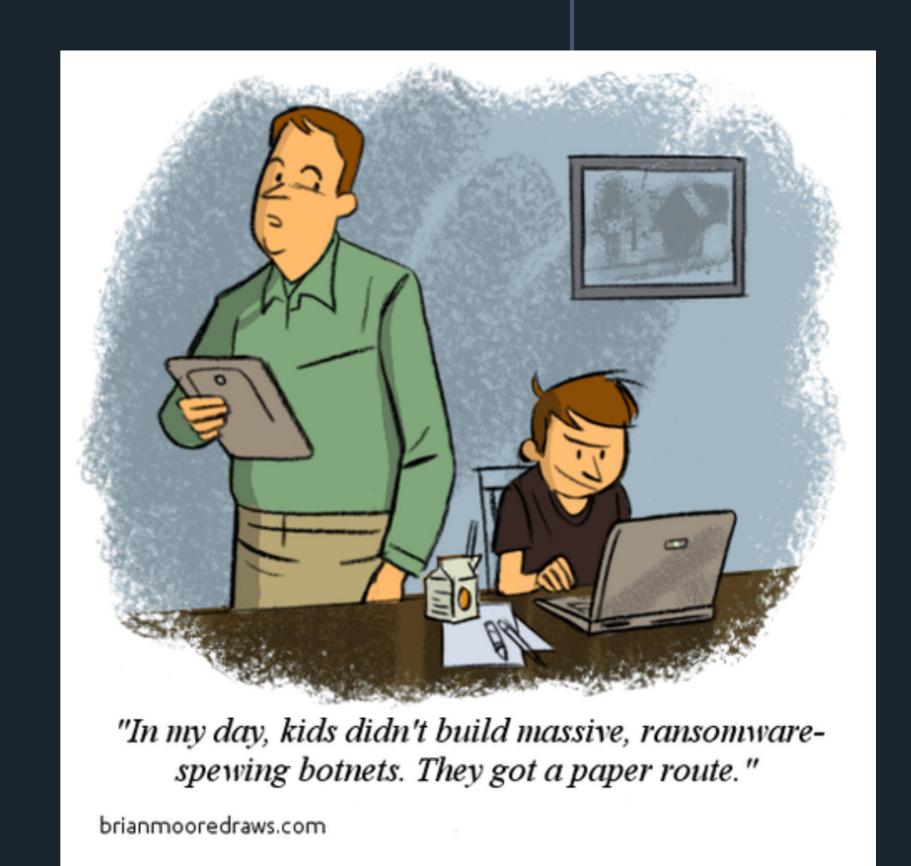
Big Business

Business Model

- Very skilled groups maintain and sell exploit kits
 - Maintain list of exploits including zero-day exploits
 - Package the ability to automatically identify vulnerabilities and deliver payload of your choice
- Ransomware groups use EK to deploy their variant
- Ransomware as a service Some ransomware groups even subcontract their combined package for a share of the profits

Profits

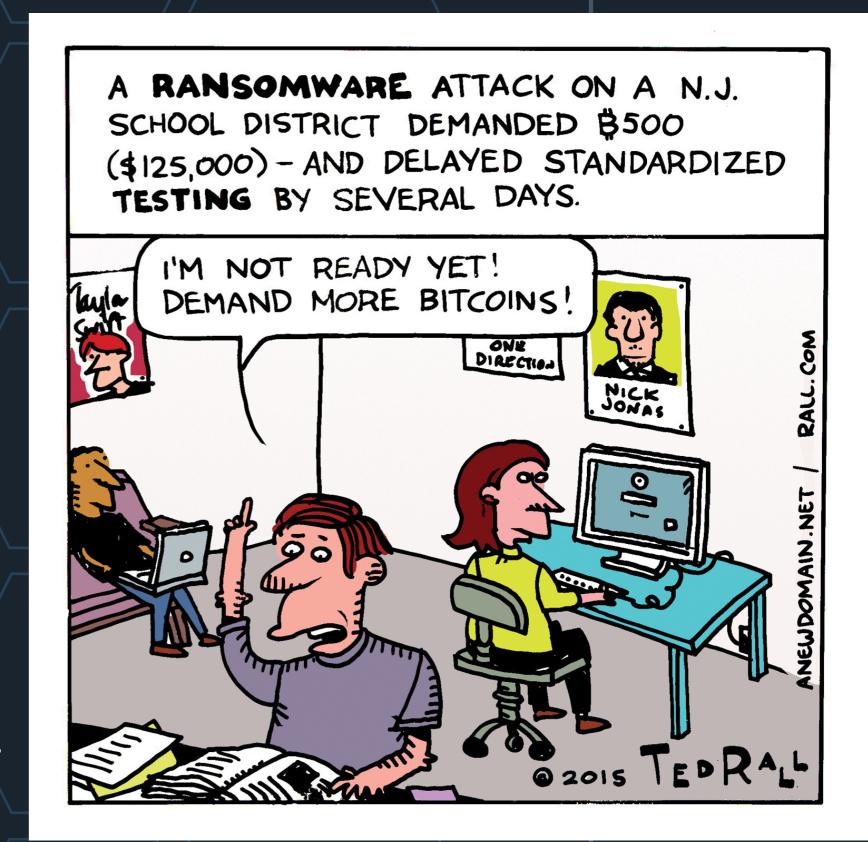
- 209 million paid to cyber criminals in Q1 2016
- Angler Exploit Kit
 - \$60 million per year
- Cryptowall 3 \$321 million per year
- Locky 90,000 victims per day
 - Research indicates around 2.9% of victims pay the ransom of between .5 and 1 bitcoin (\$450). This works out to between \$200-\$400 million dollars a year





Evolutionary Capitalism

- Every ransom paid is an investment in the R&D process of the ransomware economy
- Threat groups track what methods are successful and what methods are not
- Threat groups also track the success of competitors, copying and avoiding as appropriate
- Continual process whereby unsuccessful methods die-off and successful methods proliferate
- Expect future ransomware to
 - Be more automated with a greater prevalence of selfpropagation
 - Have an increased focus on lateral movement and reducing C2 dependency
 - Encrypt what C2 is necessary
 - Include time delay features to inhibit data restore options





Ransom Family Commonalities (AKA Kill Chain)

Office Macros

Flash

Typical Process

C2 (sometimes before, Bait the end-user Exploit Localized infection **Network Infection** sometimes after encryption) Typical Vectors Angler EK Self Protection Web request Email Nuclear EK Network scans Delete backups Bittorrent Compromised

Tor



Network share access

Set autorun

websites/ads

Evolution of Ransomware

Previous

- Cryptolocker
- Cryptolocker 2.0
- Cryptobit

2014

- Crytodefense
- Cryptowall 1.0
- CBT Locker
- Crytblocker
- Synlocker
- Torrentlocker
- Crytowall 2.0

2015

- Cryptowall 3.0
- Telsacrypt 1.0
- Vaultcrypt
- Teslacrypt 2.0
- Crytowall 4.0
- Chimera

2016

- Crytojocker
- Droidlocker
- Nanlocker
- Locky
- CTB-Lockerweb
- Jigsaw
- Teslacrypt 3.0
- Teslacrypt 4.0
- •Teslacrypt 4.1
- Samas
- Cryptoxxx
- Petya
- Maktub
- Cerber
- KeRanger











Trending

- •Increase in targeted attacks against
- -> Healthcare organizations
- •→ Law firms
- Payment processing firms
- Attacker seeking soft targets with high impact
- ■Critical systems/data → expectation higher payout
- Payment per infected system
- Ransomware seeking local backups
- Exploit expanded attack surface
- Encryption of MBR
- Change in delivery methodology attacking previously compromised systems
- Drops bootloader then crashes system to force reboot encrypts upon reboot

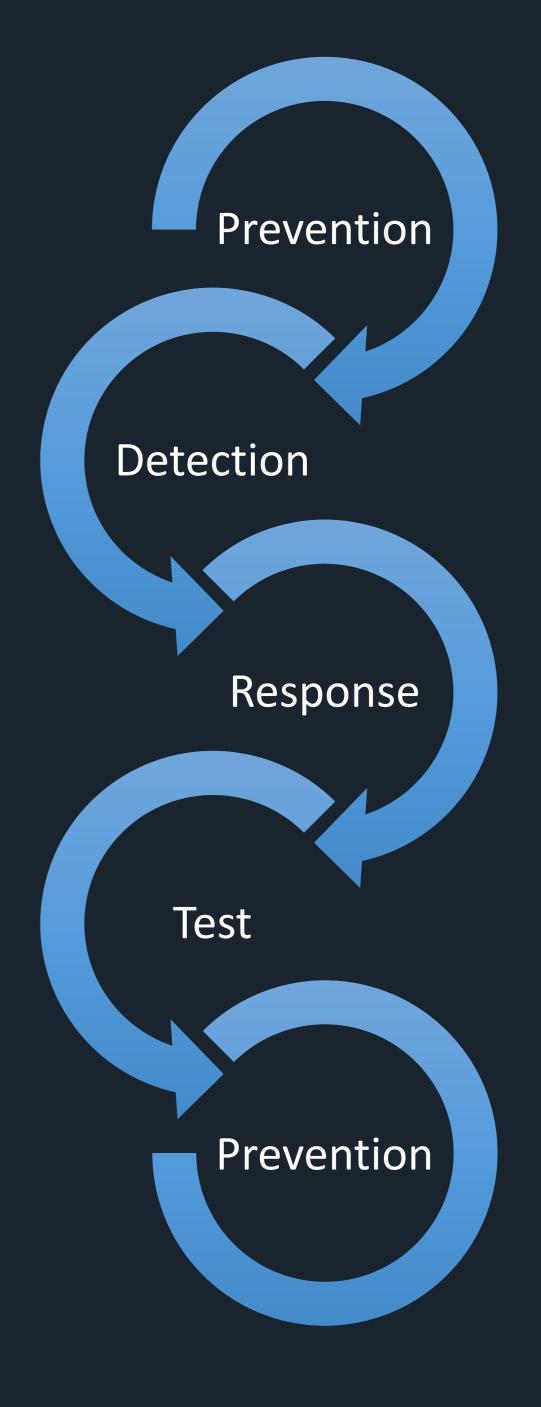




SLAIT Consulting

What the future holds - Predictions

- More platforms targeted
- All flavors of windows and Android exist
- Targeted OSX attacks 2016
- Higher ransoms success begets success
- MORE targeted attacks Seeking critical networks
- •Internet of Things = Significant expansion of attach surface





SLAIT Consulting

What to do

Email Gateway Filtering

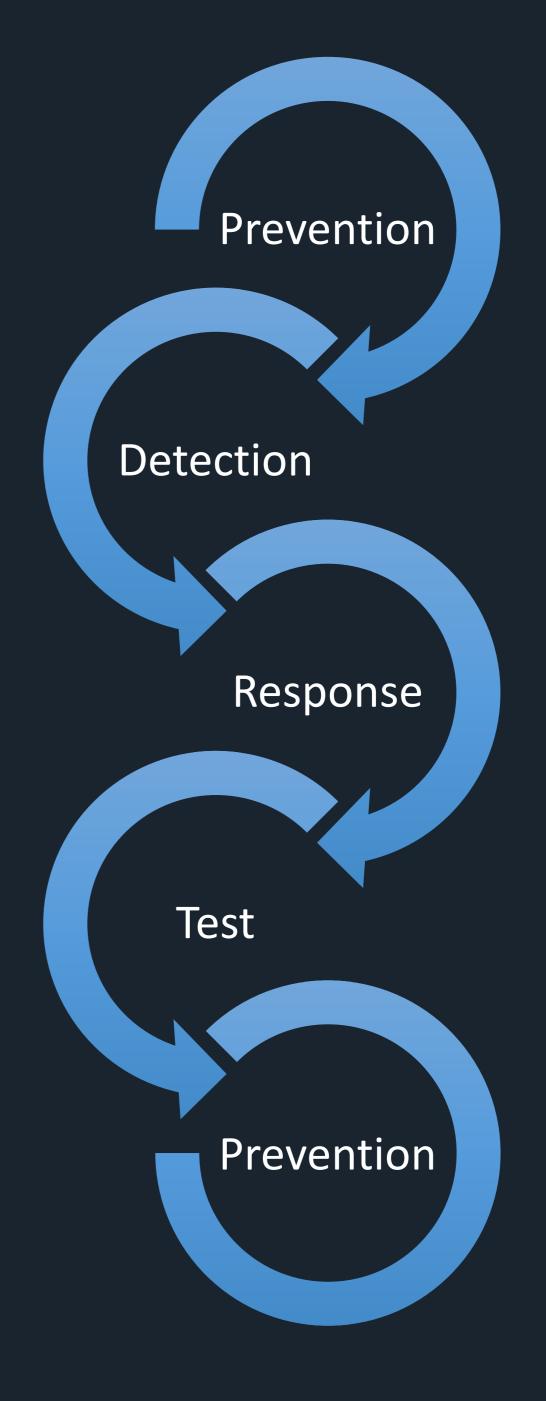
- exe, .bat, .ps1, .js, .jse, .scr, .com, .osx, .jar, .vb, .vbs, .bas, .ws, .wsf, .shs, .pif, .hta, lnk
 - .doc, .xls, .rft

Domain group policies

- Block macros
 - Open downloaded documents in "protected view"
 - Open downloaded documents and block all macros
- Restrict program execution
 - Disable execution from temporary and/or user data folders
- Disable Windows Script Host
- Show file extensions
 - (****.PDF.EXE)

Restrict access to network shares

Maintain excellent backup practices





SLAIT Consulting

What to do

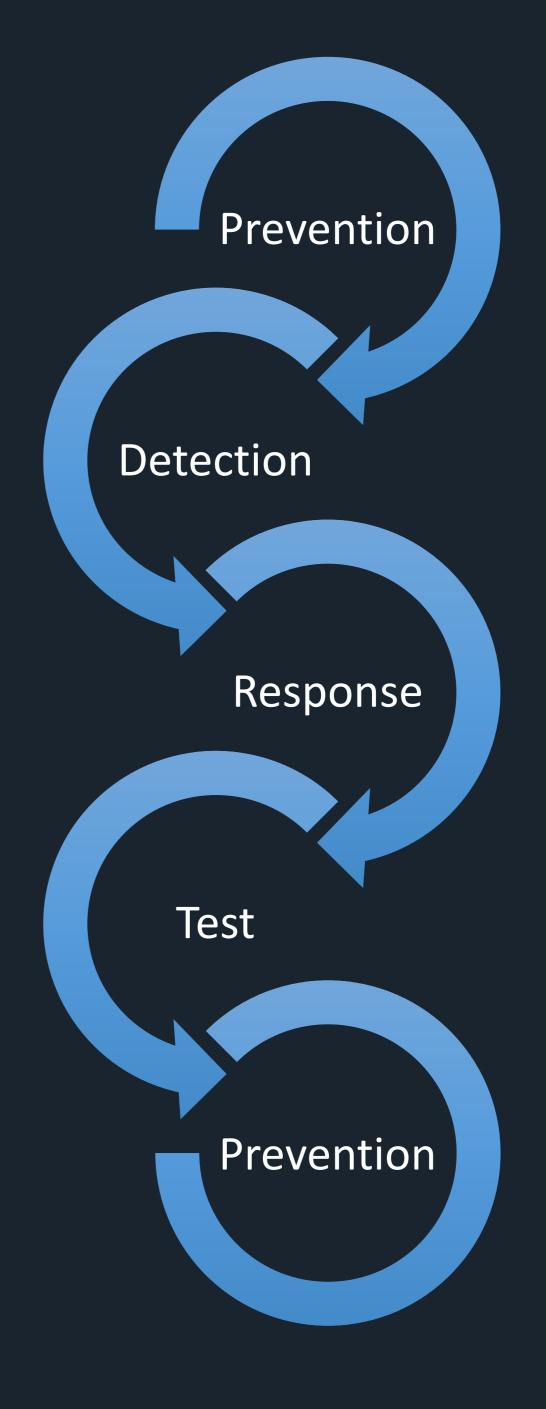
Maximize visibility

- Effective security at the perimeter
- Effective security at the endpoint

Increased user awareness

Resources

- ID Ransomware: Ransomware identification:
 - https://id-ransomware.malwarehunterteam.com/
- Anti-Petya Live CD
 - https://hshrzd.wordpress.com/2016/20/anti-peyta-live-cd-the-fastest-stage1-key-decoder/
- No Ransom: Decryptors for CoinVault, CrytXXX, etc.
 - https://noransom.kaspersky.com
- Ransomware overview: Ransomware IOCs
 - https://goo.gl/SfU0hv
 - https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1TWS238xacAtofLKh1n5uTsdijWdCEsGIM0Y0Hvmc5g/htmlview?pli=1





Six Security Pillars in the SLAIT ThreatManage USM Platform

SLAIT ThreatManage USM

SIEM & LOG MANAGEMENT

- Log Collection & Correlation
- OTX Threat Data
- SIEM Event Correlation
- Incident Response

BEHAVIORAL MONITORING

- Network IDS
- Netflow Analysis
- Full Packet Capture
- ThreatCloud Integration

ENDPOINT RESPONSE

- "Flight Data Recorder"
- Live Response
- Threat Actor Detection/Remediation



ASSET DISCOVERY & INVENTORY

- Active Network Scanning
- Passive Network Scanning
- Asset Inventory
- Software Inventory

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

- Continuous Vulnerability Monitoring
- Authenticated & Unauthenticated Active Scanning

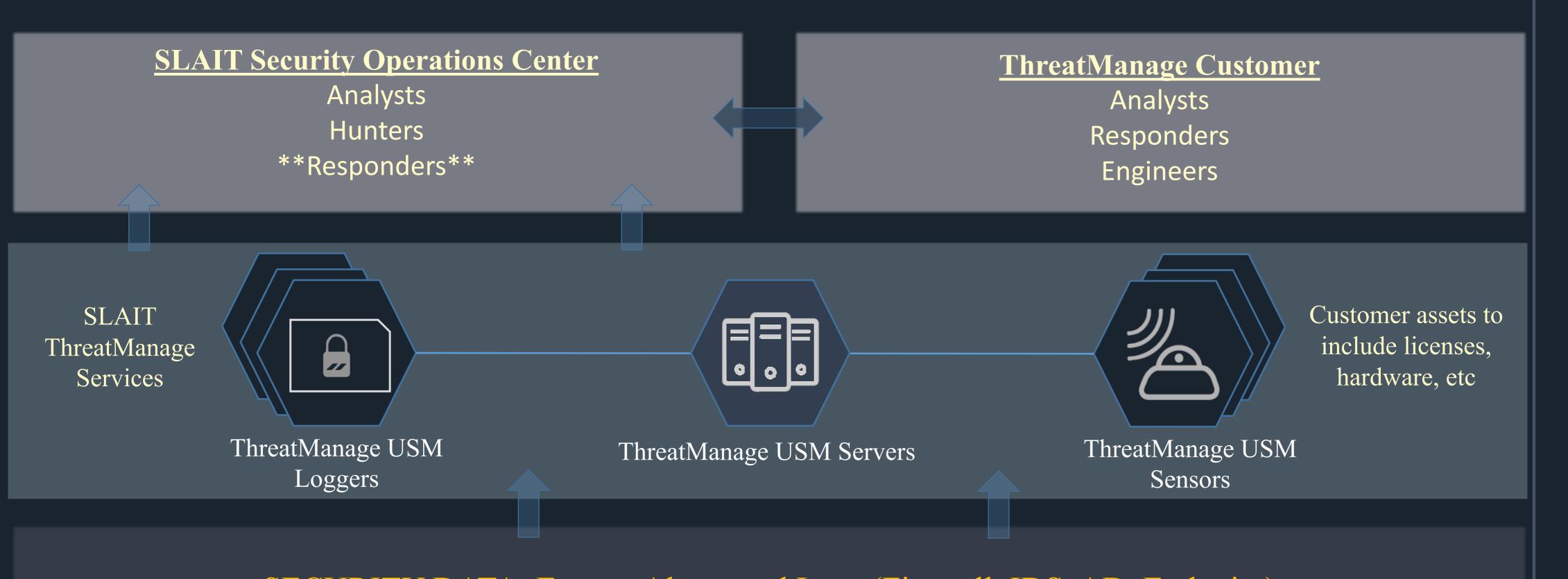
ADVANCED THREAT DETECTION

- Adaptive Threat Fabric
- Behavioral Analysis
- Dynamic Sandbox Analysis



Unified Security Management Framework

SLAIT ThreatManage USM







Center for Internet Security (CIS)

SANS – CIS top 20 Critical Security Controls (CSC)

- 1) Inventory of authorized and unauthorized devices
- 2) Inventory of authorized and unauthorized software
- 3) Secure configurations for hardware and software on mobile 12)devices, laptops, workstations and servers 13)
- 4) Continuous vulnerability monitoring
- 5) Controlled use of administrative privileges
- 6) Maintenance, monitoring and analysis of audit logs
- 7) Email and Web Browser protection
- 8) Malware defense
- 9) Limitation and control of network ports, protocols, and services
- 10) Data recovery capability

- 11) Secure configurations for network devices such as firewalls, routers and switches
- 12) Boundary devices
- 13) Data protection
- 14) Controlled access based on need to know
- 15) Wireless access control
- 16) Account monitoring and control
- 17) Security skills and assessment and appropriate training to fill gaps
- 18) Application software security
- 19) Incident response and management
- 20) Penetration tests and Red team exercises



And when all else fail...Restore

- Implement frequent backups Limit data lost by ensuring a recent restore point
- Limit access to these backups A sufficiently advanced attacker could seek to eliminate the backups themselves





SLAIT Consulting

Arnold E. Bell - CISO

Arnold.Bell@slaitonsulting.com

6304 Ivy Lane, Greenbelt MD T: (301) 987-1293 | (800) 761-6898 slaitconsulting.com

Follow Us On Our Social Sites







LinkedIn: slait.it/linkedinslait

Twitter: @slaitconsulting

Facebook: SLAITConsulting

