

# **RSAC**®Conference2015

San Francisco | April 20-24 | Moscone Center

SESSION ID: **TECH-T07R**

## **Network Security and Operations When the Network is Already Compromised**

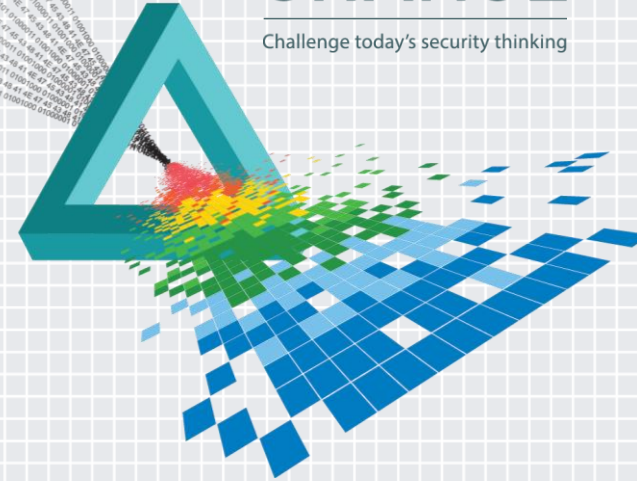
**Dr. Eric Cole**

---

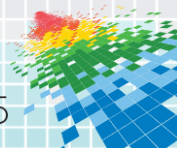
Secure Anchor Consulting – Chief Scientist  
SANS – Fellow  
Twitter: dericcole

# **CHANGE**

Challenge today's security thinking

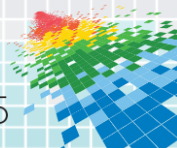


If you have not detected an attack/compromise in the last 6 months, it is not because it is not happening – it is because you are not looking in the right areas...



# Introduction

- ◆ In implementing security the following assumptions must be made:
  - ◆ The network is compromised
  - ◆ Client systems are compromised
  - ◆ 100% security does not exist
- ◆ The goals of implementing security are:
  - ◆ Control damage
  - ◆ Minimize impact
- ◆ Which requires timely detection and response



Control the amount of damage

Inbound prevention and outbound detection

Verify all assets with 802.1x



Control applications - application whitelisting

Control and monitor configurations with NAC

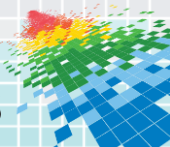
Limit visibility with highly segmented VLANs



*Prevention is Ideal  
But  
Detection is a Must*

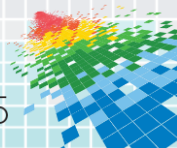


*Even though all attacks cannot be prevented you should still try....*



# Paradigm Shift

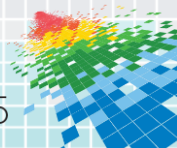
- ◆ Deliberate/Malicious Insider
  - ◆ Accidental Insider
- 
- ◆ Source of the damage
    - ◆ External
  - ◆ Cause of the damage
    - ◆ Internal



# Reflection Point

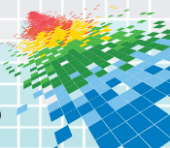
- ◆ What percent of your budget are you spending on external threats?
- ◆ What percent of your budget are you spending on internal threats?
- ◆ What is the exposure of your organization to external threats?
- ◆ What is the exposure of your organization to internal threats?

ARE THE NUMBERS ALIGNED?????



# You Will Not Win Without a Solid Foundation

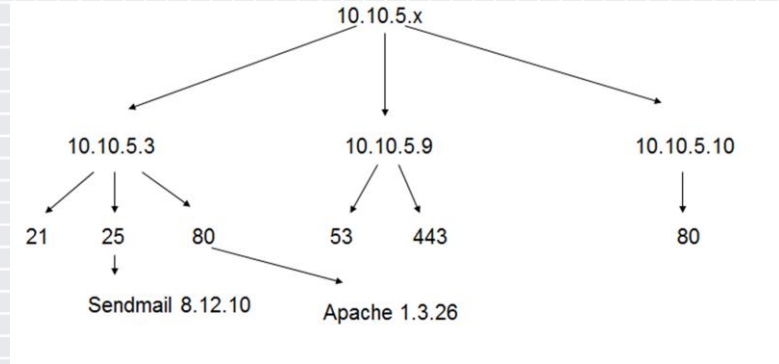
- Asset Inventory
- Configuration Management
- Change Control
- Data Discovery



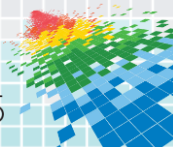


# Asset Inventory – You Cannot Protect What You Do Not Know

- ◆ Identify your most critical assets
- ◆ Trace back what systems they reside on
- ◆ Understand all threats and vulnerabilities
- ◆ Heavily segment with isolated VLANs
- ◆ Determine inbound and outbound data flows
- ◆ Setup strict filtering and monitor for anomalies

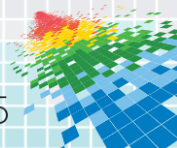


Assets	Threats	Vulnerabilities



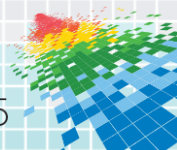
To defend against an adversary you must understand how the adversary operates, so proper defense can be built....

If the offense knows more than the defense you will loose.....



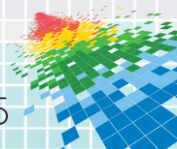
# Core Characteristics of Attacks

- ◆ Target an individual/system
- ◆ Deliver payload to system
- ◆ Upload files to the system
- ◆ Run processes
- ◆ Survive a reboot
- ◆ Make outbound connections (beacons to C2)
- ◆ Perform internal reconnaissance
- ◆ Pivot into the network



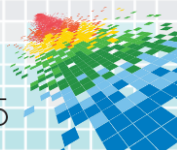
# Core Characteristics of Attacks - PREVENTION

- ◆ Target an individual/system
- ◆ Deliver payload to system
- ◆ Upload files to the system
- ◆ Run processes
- ◆ Survive a reboot
- ◆ Make outbound connections (beacons to C2)
- ◆ Perform internal reconnaissance
- ◆ Pivot into the network



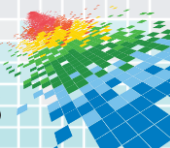
# Core Characteristics of Attacks - DETECTION

- ◆ Target an individual/system
- ◆ Deliver payload to system
- ◆ Upload files to the system
- ◆ Run processes
- ◆ Survive a reboot
- ◆ Make outbound connections (beacons to C2)
- ◆ Perform internal reconnaissance
- ◆ Pivot into the network



# Prevent and Control the Damage

- ◆ Limit visibility
- ◆ Implement principles from 2000 with targeted systems being:
  - ◆ Isolated
  - ◆ Contain no sensitive data
  - ◆ Heavily segmented and firewalled
- ◆ Think out of the box
  - ◆ Contain dangerous applications
  - ◆ Dynamic NAC
  - ◆ Crypto free zone
- ◆ Block incoming executable content



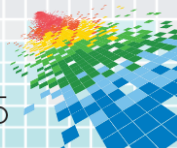
# Timely Detection

Internal activity patterns focused on data:

- ◆ Amount of data accessed
- ◆ Failed access attempts
- ◆ Data copied or sent to external sources

Focus on outbound traffic – The Dr. Cole Challenge

- ◆ **Number of connections**
- ◆ **Length of the connections**
- ◆ **Amount of data**
- ◆ Percent that is encrypted
- ◆ Destination IP address



# Case Study Utilizing NAC for Continuous Monitoring

- ◆ Perform high level data classification to segment systems
- ◆ Validate which devices can connect to each network utilizing 802.1x
  - ◆ Tie to purchasing/acquisitions database to central manage all assets
- ◆ Create internal zones within each segment
- ◆ Monitor for anomalies with NAC and use to determine level of access

## Continuous Monitoring with NAC

*OUTBOUND Detection is Key:*

- 1) Length of the connection
- 2) Number of connection
- 3) Amount of data

*Network Access Levels*

**Level 5** – Full internal and full external access

**Level 4** – Full internal and limited external access

**Level 3** – Limited internal and limited external access

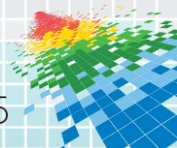
**Level 2** – Limited internal and no external access

**Level 1** – No access



# Apply Slide

- ◆ If your network is compromised you must control damage and perform timely detection:
  - ◆ Network segmentation is key to controlling damage
  - ◆ Anomaly detection of outbound traffic will catch compromise
  - ◆ Asset identification will allow monitoring of approved devices
  - ◆ Data discovery will focus in on key areas
  - ◆ Outbound proxies will monitor and control traffic



# Apply What You Have Learned Today

- ◆ Next week you should:
  - ◆ Verify your budget against risk
- ◆ In the first three months following this presentation you should:
  - ◆ Implement asset management
  - ◆ Perform data discovery
- ◆ Within six months you should:
  - ◆ Re-design your network
  - ◆ Take advantage of network segmentation, 802.1x and NAC
  - ◆ Control the damage of an adversary

