

What You Make Possible



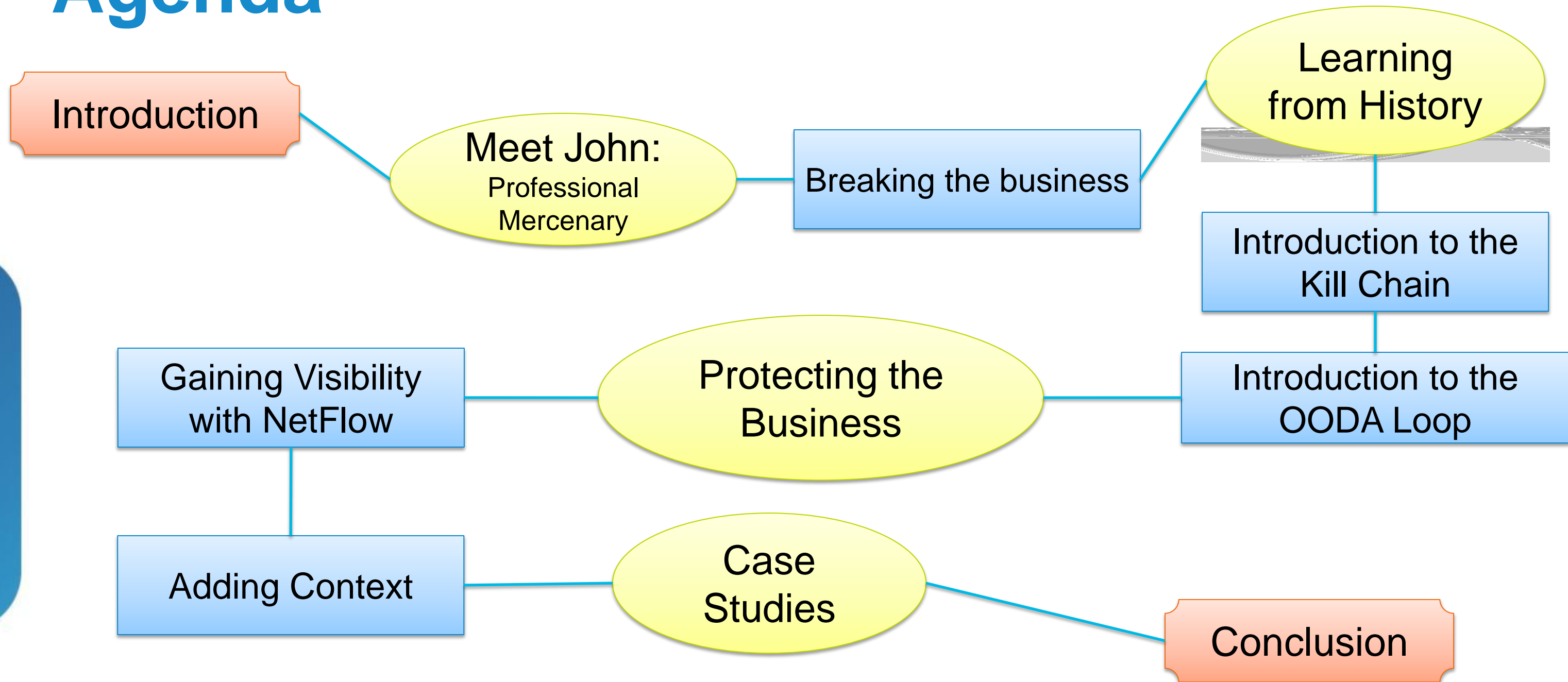
Cyber Threat Defence

BRKSEC-2661

Abstract

Trends such as BYOD and the rise of the Advance Persistent Threat (APT) have led to the erosion of the security perimeter of the enterprise. The Cisco Cyber Threat Defence Solution takes a systems approach to leveraging technology already present in the network, such as NetFlow, to provide visibility in order to identify suspicious activity on the interior network. Context, which can be used to differentiate between the insidious threats and day-to-day operations, is added through other network technologies such as the ISE. This session will present the technologies that comprise the solution as well as deployment and implementation best practices. Use cases such as detecting data loss and network reconnaissance activity as well as detecting botnet command and control activity and tracking the spread of a malware infection throughout the network will be covered.

Agenda



Session Objectives

- At the end of the session, the participants should be able to:
 - Understand the key challenges to complex threat visibility
 - Define Cisco's approach to solving this problem
 - Understand how to instrument their network infrastructure to gain visibility and context
 - How to use the increased level of visibility and context to identify cyber threats

Meet John

Professional Mercenary

University Graduate

Contracted by a Nation State

Success Driven



Objective

Assigned by Employer –
payment on delivery

Steal critical
secrets



Step 1: Reconnaissance



Learn personal information



Identify employees

Step 2: Infection

Installs remote control software using legitimate password



Step 3: Propagation

Performs exploratory activity in internal network. Identifies assets, information, targets

Gains access to target systems



Step 4: Exfiltration

Data is obtained from repository and stolen.



Debrief

So What Happened Here?

- Skilled, determined, motivated attacker with defined measure of success
- Perimeter successfully bypassed
- Propagation throughout the internal network
- Valid credentials used
- Data moved from critical asset and exfiltrated

The Evolution of Cyber Threats

Viruses (1990s)

Defence: Anti-Virus, Firewalls

ILOVEYOU
Melissa
Anna Kournikova

Worms (2000s)

Defence: Intrusion Detection &

Nimda
SQL Slammer
Conficker

Botnets (late 2000s to current)

Defence: Reputation, DLP, App.-aware Firewalls

Tedroo
Rustock
Conficker

Directed Attacks (APTs) (today)

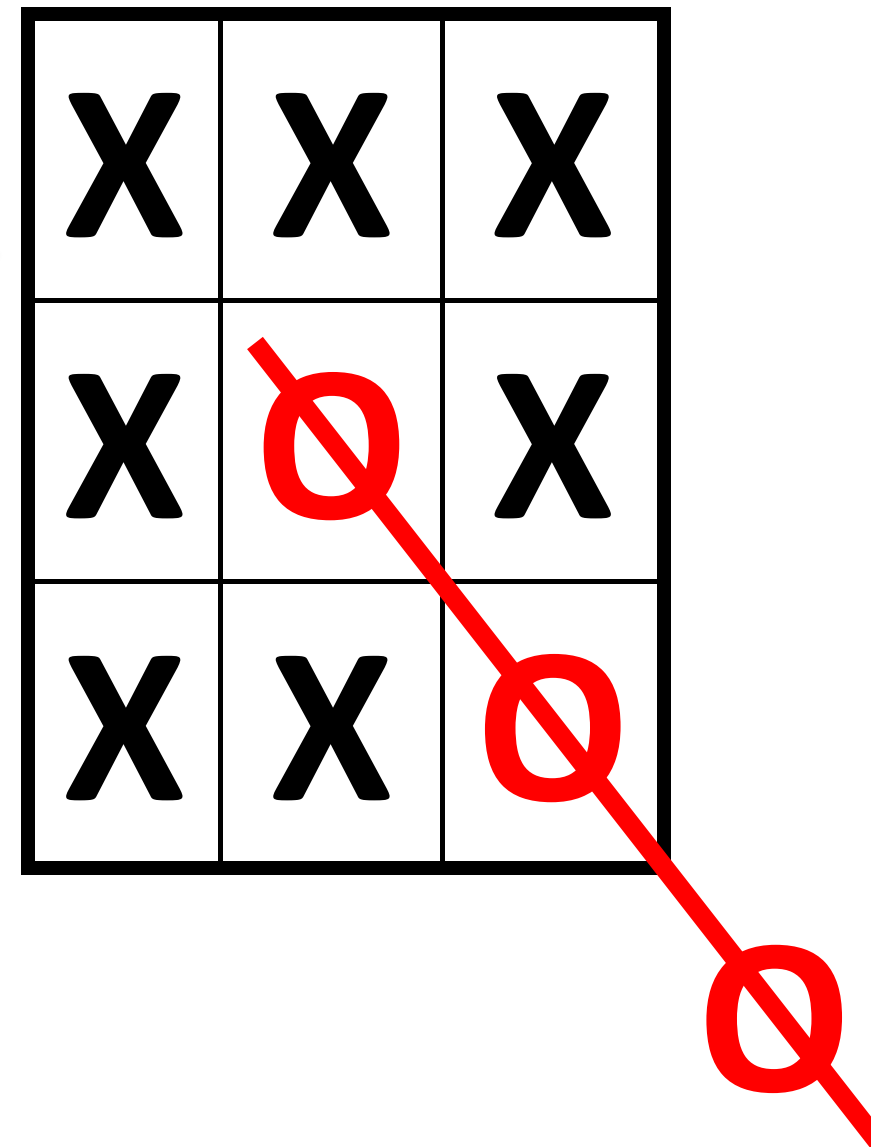
Strategy: Visibility and Context

Aurora
Shady Rat
Duqu

Thinking Beyond the Perimeter

Advanced Persistent Threats and other Modern threats are consistently bypassing the security perimeter as they redraw the map

Once on the network APT's hide in plain sight



Concept: Kill Chain

Reconnaissance

- Harvesting email addresses, identifying information, etc.

Weaponisation

- Coupling exploit with backdoor into deliverable payload

Delivery

- Delivering weaponised bundle to the victim via email, web, USB, etc.

Exploitation

- Exploiting a vulnerability to execute code in victim system

Command and Control

- Command channel for remote manipulation of victim

Actions on Objectives

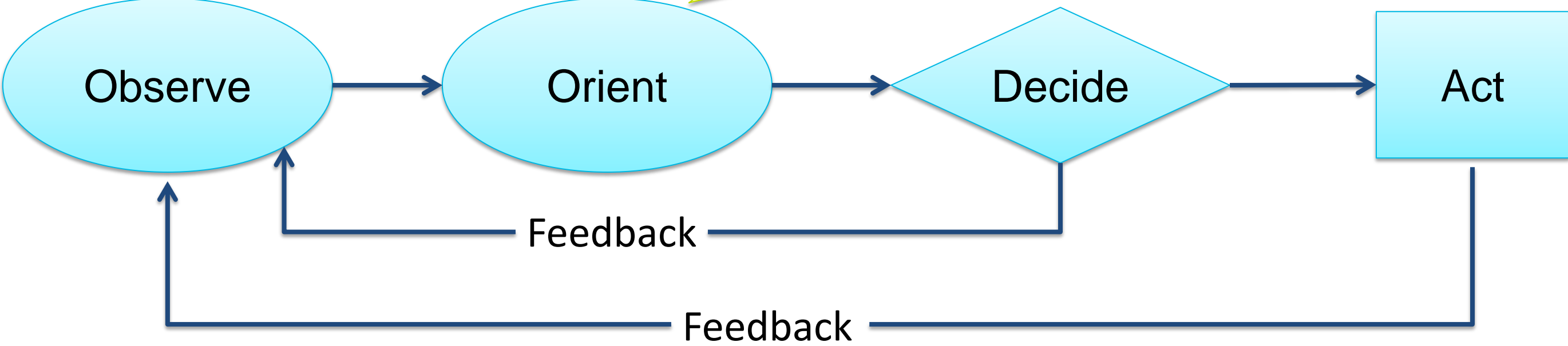
- Intruders accomplish their original goal

- <http://computer-forensics.sans.org/blog/2009/10/14/security-intelligence-attacking-the-kill-chain/>

Concept: OODA Loop

- Unfolding circumstances
- Implicit guidance
- Outside information
- Unfolding interaction with environment

- Cultural Traditions
- Genetic Heritage
- Analysis & Synthesis
- New information
- Previous Experiences



Unfolding interaction with environment

Know the Attacker

Who?

- Nation-state? Competitor? Individual?

What?

- What is the target?

When?

- Is there a time when the attacker is most active?

Where?

- Where is the attacker? Where are they successful?

Why?

- Why are they attacking – what is their goal?

How?

- How are they attacking – Zero-day? Known-passwords? Insider?

Know Yourself

Who?

- Is on the the network?

What?

- Are your users doing? application? Behaviour?

When?

- The device was on the network? Is it normal?

Where?

- Where do users normally access the network from?

Why?

- Why are they using that application?

How?

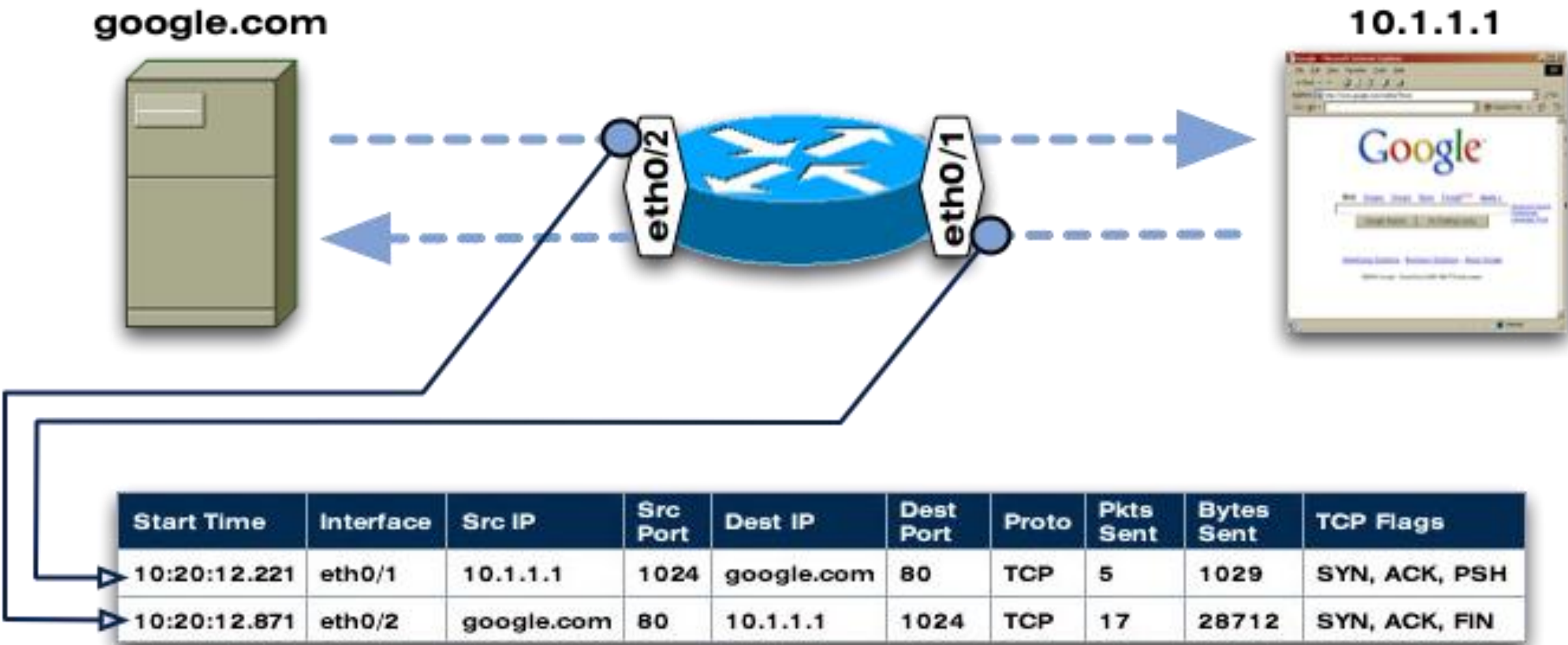
- Are they accessing the network?

Telemetry – Measure at a Distance

- SIGINT
- Traffic Analysis
- Usage patterns
- Information flow
- **Visibility and Context**



NetFlow



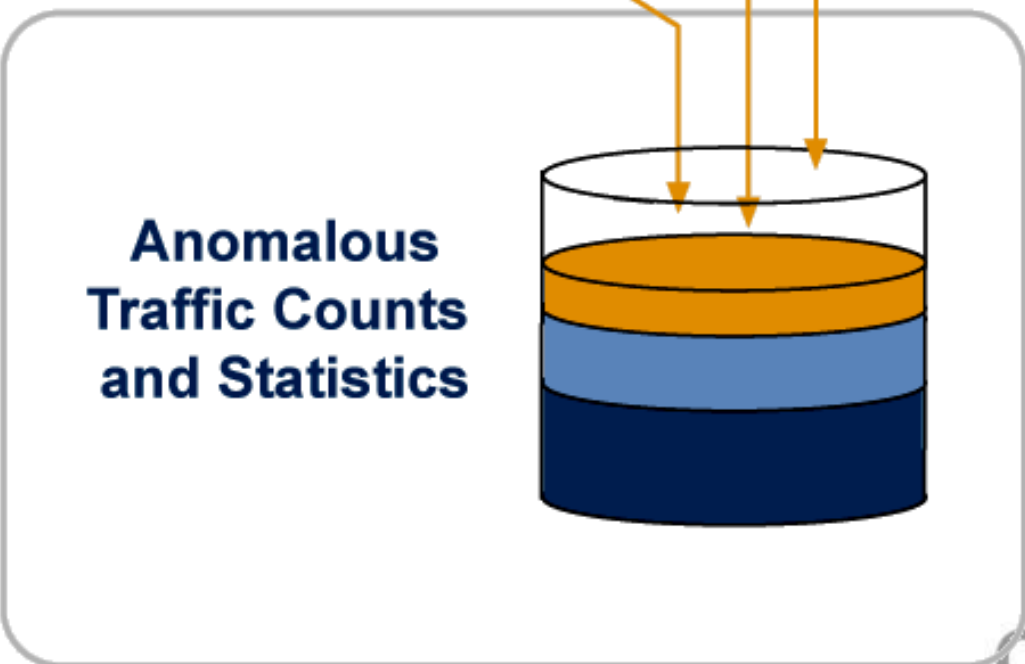
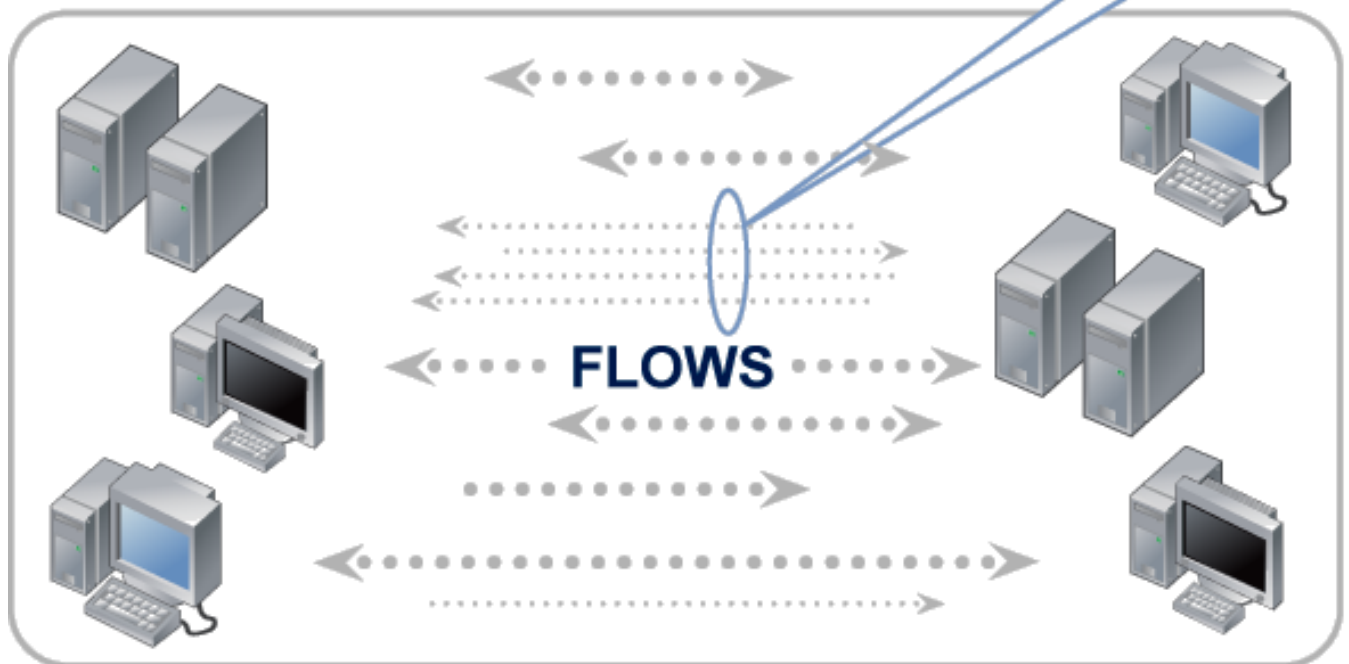
NetFlow

IPv4		Routing		Transport	
IP (Source or Destination)	Payload Size	Destination AS	Peer AS	Destination Port	TCP Flag: ACK
Prefix (Source or Destination)	Packet Section (Header)	Traffic Index	Forwarding Status	Source Port	TCP Flag: CWR
Mask (Source or Destination)	Packet Section (Payload)	Is-Multicast	IGP Next Hop	ICMP Code	TCP Flag: ECE
Minimum-Mask (Source or Destination)	TTL	BGP Next Hop		ICMP Type	TCP Flag: FIN
Protocol	Options			IGMP Type	TCP Flag: PSH
Fragmentation Flags	Version			TCP ACK Number	TCP Flag: RST
Fragmentation Offset	Precedence			TCP Header Length	TCP Flag: SYN
ID	DSCP			TCP Sequence Number	TCP Flag: URG
Header Length	TOS			TCP Window-Size	UDP Message Length
Total Length				TCP Source Port	UDP Source Port
				TCP Destination Port	UDP Destination Port
				TCP Urgent Pointer	

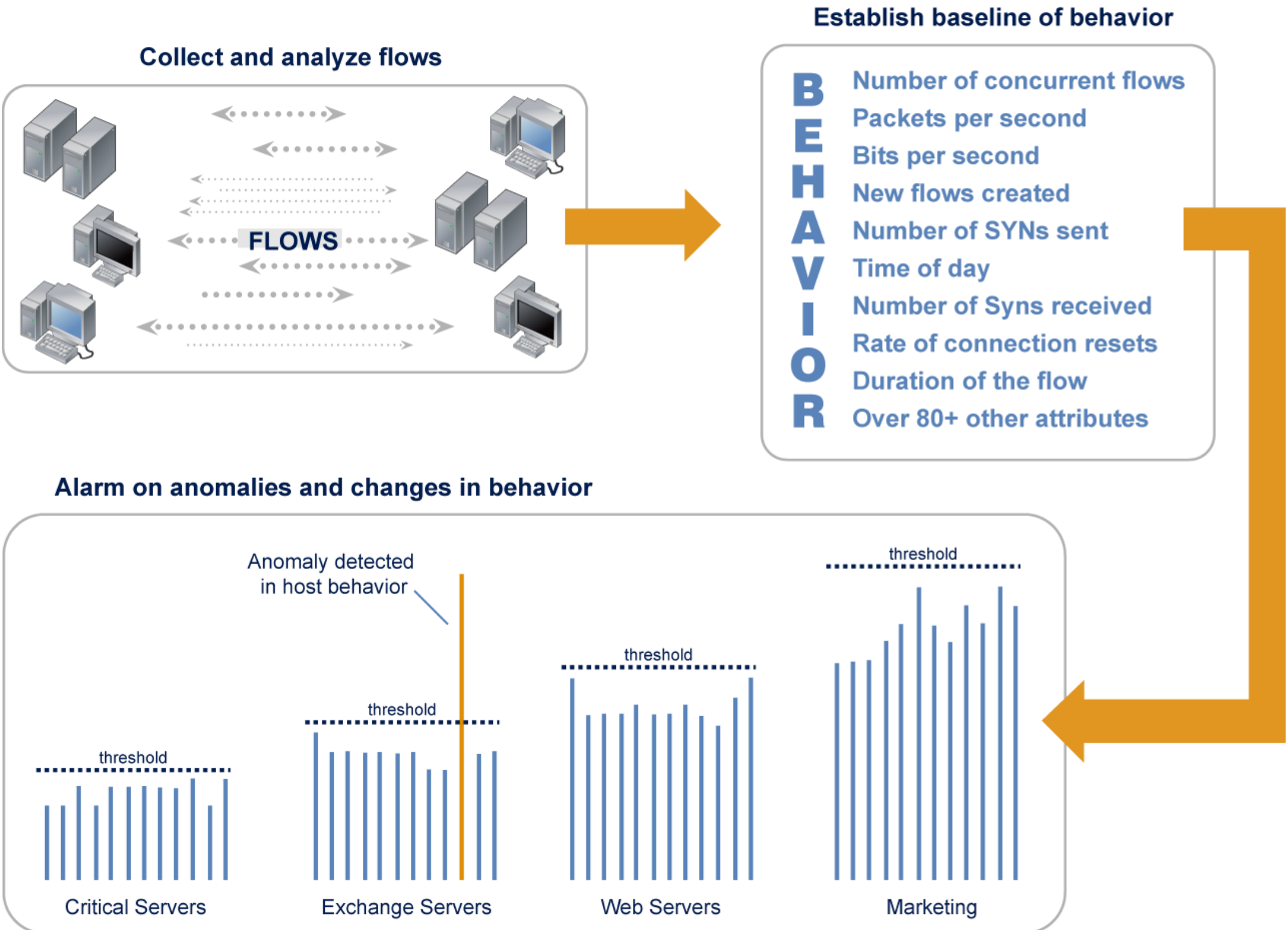
NetFlow v9 160+ fields to choose from including IPv6 and payload sections

Flow Based Anomaly Detection

Client Host	Server Host	Service Summary	Server Total Bytes	Client Total Bytes
222.36.40.139	209.182.176.214	vnc (5900/tcp)	0	96
222.36.40.139	209.182.176.212	vnc (5900/tcp)	0	96
222.36.40.139	209.182.176.216	vnc (5900/tcp)	0	96
222.36.40.139	209.182.176.208	vnc (5900/tcp)	0	96
222.36.40.139	209.182.176.213	vnc (5900/tcp)	0	96
222.36.40.139	209.182.176.209	vnc (5900/tcp)	0	96
222.36.40.139	209.182.176.206	vnc (5900/tcp)	0	96
222.36.40.139	209.182.176.211	vnc (5900/tcp)	0	96
222.36.40.139	209.182.178.65	vnc (5900/tcp)	0	96
222.36.40.139	209.182.176.113	vnc (5900/tcp)	0	96
222.36.40.139	209.182.176.112	vnc (5900/tcp)	0	96



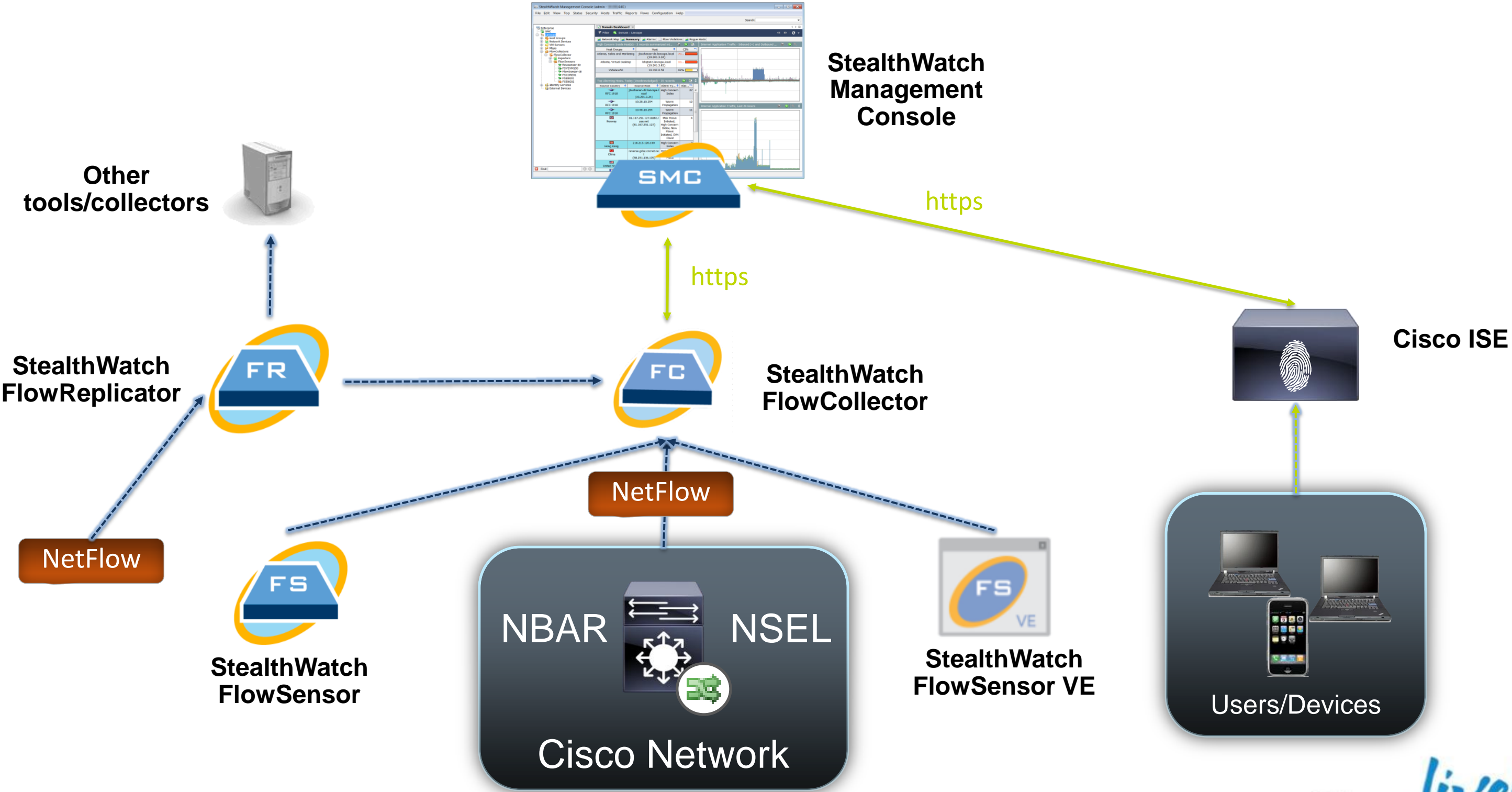
Behaviour Based Analysis



Leveraging NetFlow



Components for Advanced Threat Detection



Cisco NetFlow Support



Cisco ASA



Cisco 2900



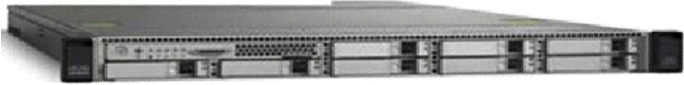
Cisco 2800



Cisco 1700



Cisco 7600



Cisco NGA



Cisco 7200 VXR



Cisco ISR G2



Cisco XR 12000

Hardware Supported



Cisco Nexus 7000



Cisco ASR



Cisco 3560/3750-X



Cisco Catalyst 4500



Cisco Catalyst 6500



Versions of NetFlow

Version	Major Advantage	Limits/Weaknesses
V5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defines 18 exported fields Simple and compact format Most commonly used format 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IPv4 only Fixed fields, fixed length fields only Single flow cache
V9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Template-based IPv6 flows transported in IPv4 packets MPLS and BGP nexthop supported Defines 104 fields, including L2 fields Reports flow direction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IPv6 flows transported in IPv4 packets Fixed length fields only Uses more memory Slower performance Single flow cache
Flexible NetFlow (FNF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Template-based flow format (built on V9 protocol) Supports flow monitors (discrete caches) Supports selectable key fields and IPv6 Supports NBAR data fields 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less common Requires more sophisticated platform to produce Requires more sophisticated system to consume
IP Flow Information Export (IPFIX) AKA NetFlow V10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standardised – RFC 5101, 5102, 6313 Supports variable length fields, NBAR2 Can export flows via IPv4 and IPv6 packets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Even less common Only supported on a few Cisco platforms
NSEL (ASA only)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built on NetFlow v9 protocol State-based flow logging (context) Pre and Post NAT reporting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Missing many standard fields Limited support by collectors

Configuring Flexible NetFlow

1. Configure the Exporter

```
Router(config)# flow exporter my-exporter  
Router(config-flow-exporter)# destination 1.1.1.1
```

2. Configure the Flow Record

```
Router(config)# flow record my-record  
Router(config-flow-record)# match ipv4 destination address  
Router(config-flow-record)# match ipv4 source address  
Router(config-flow-record)# collect counter bytes
```

3. Configure the Flow Monitor

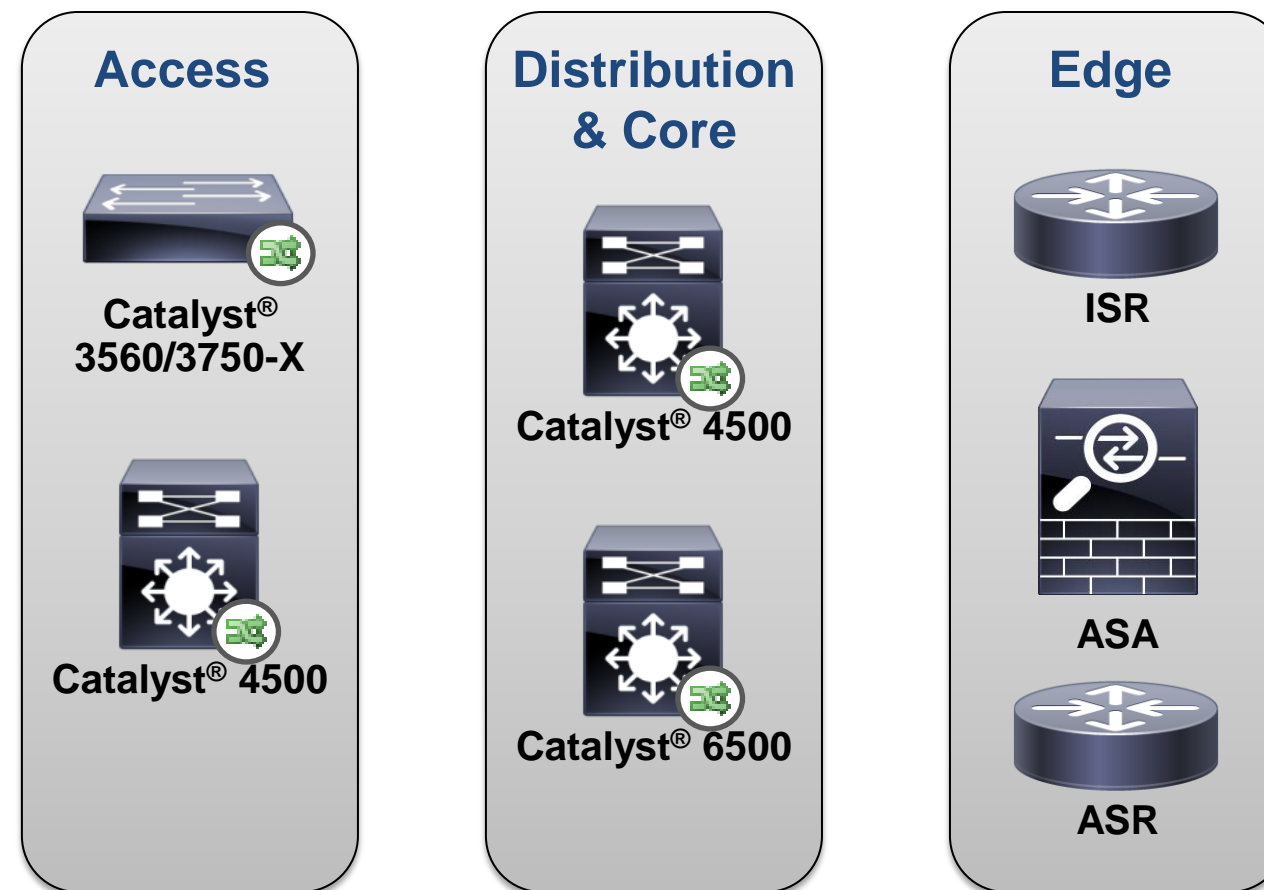
```
Router(config)# flow monitor my-monitor  
Router(config-flow-monitor)# exporter my-exporter  
Router(config-flow-monitor)# record my-record
```

4. Apply to an Interface

```
Router(config)# interface s3/0  
Router(config-if)# ip flow monitor my-monitor input
```

NetFlow Deployment

Each network layer offers unique NetFlow capabilities



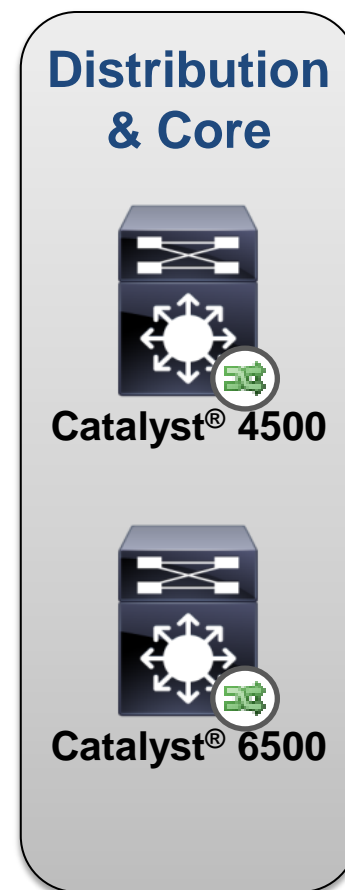
NetFlow Deployment



Access:

- New network edge
 - Detect threats as they enter the network
- Detect threats inside the switch
 - east-west
 - Layer 2 traffic
- Fewer false positives
 - Higher-granular visibility
- Identify the endpoint
 - collect MAC Address

NetFlow Deployment



Distribution & Core:

- Traditional deployment
 - Minimal recommended deployment
- Enable at critical points/bottle necks
- Typically done on a Layer 3 boundary
- Detect threats internal to the VLAN
 - When deployed on an SVI interface
- Detect threats as they traverse the internal network
 - Move between subnets

NetFlow Deployment

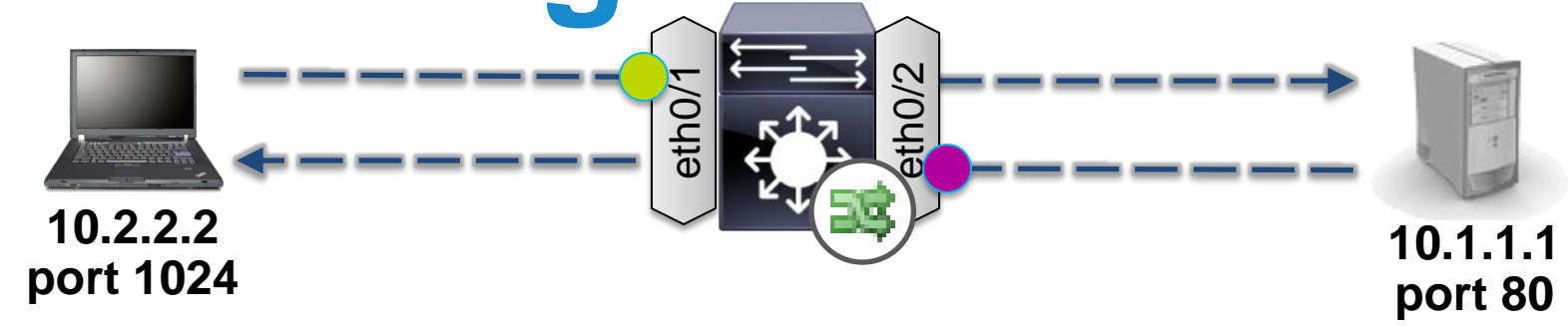


Edge:

- Detect threats as they enter and leave the network
- Monitor communication between branches
- Gain context from edge devices
 - Application - NBAR
 - Events - NSEL

NetFlow Challenges: Flow Stitching

Uni-directional flow records



Start Time	Interface	Src IP	Src Port	Dest IP	Dest Port	Proto	Pkts Sent	Bytes Sent
10:20:12.221	eth0/1	10.2.2.2	1024	10.1.1.1	80	TCP	5	1025
10:20:12.871	eth0/2	10.1.1.1	80	10.2.2.2	1024	TCP	17	28712



Start Time	Client IP	Client Port	Server IP	Server Port	Proto	Client Bytes	Client Pkts	Server Bytes	Server Pkts	Interfaces
10:20:12.221	10.2.2.2	1024	10.1.1.1	80	TCP	1025	5	28712	17	eth0/1 eth0/2

Bi-directional:

- Conversation flow record
- Allows easy visualisation and analysis

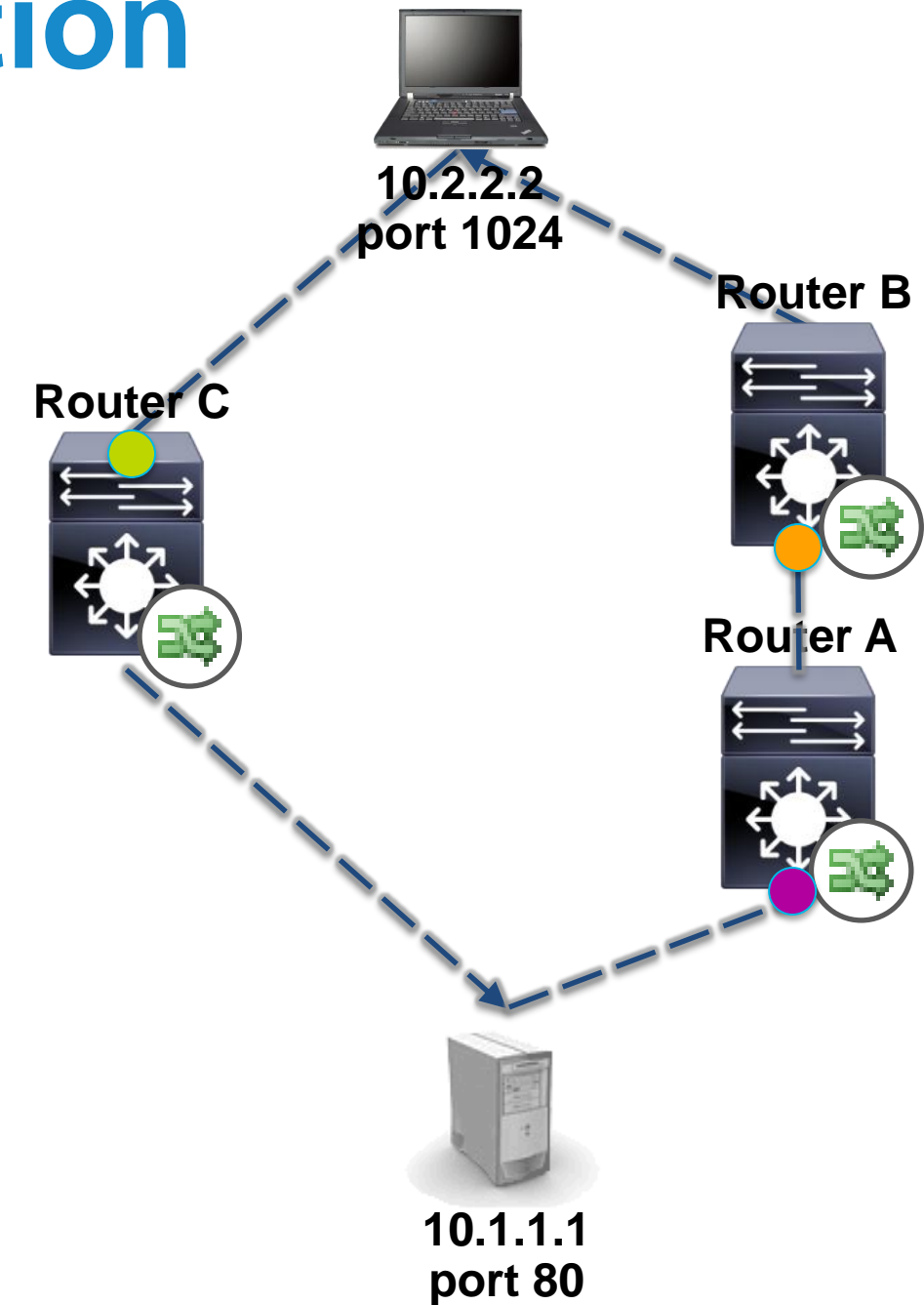


NetFlow Challenges: De-duplication

Duplicates

- Router A: 10.2.2.2:1024 -> 10.1.1.1:80
- Router B: 10.2.2.2:1024 -> 10.1.1.1:80
- Router C: 10.1.1.1:80 -> 10.2.2.2:1024

- Without de-duplication:
 - Traffic volume can be misreported
 - False positive would occur
- Allows for the efficient storage of flow data
- Necessary for accurate host-level reporting
- Does not discard data



The Need for Context

A Key Challenge in Threat Visibility

Who is 10.10.101.89?

Policy	Start Active Time	Alarm	Source	Source Host Groups	Target	Details
Desktops & Trusted Wireless	Jan 3, 2013 5:45:00 PM (20 hours 33 minutes 30s ago)	Suspect Data Loss	10.10.101.89	Atlanta, Desktops	Multiple Hosts	Observed 5.33G bytes. Policy maximum allows up to 500M bytes.
Desktops & Trusted Wireless	Jan 3, 2013 5:30:00 PM (20 hours 48 minutes 30s ago)	Suspect Data Loss	10.50.100.64	Desktops, New York, New York	Multiple Hosts	Observed 515.84M bytes. Policy maximum allows up to 500M bytes.
Desktops & Trusted Wireless	Jan 3, 2013 5:25:00 PM (20 hours 53 minutes 30s ago)	Suspect Data Loss	10.10.101.89	Atlanta, Desktops	Multiple Hosts	Observed 4.82G bytes. Policy maximum allows up to 500M bytes.

Policy	Start Active Time	Alarm	Source	Source Host Groups	Target	Details
Desktops & Trusted Wireless	Jan 3, 2013	Suspect Data Loss	10.10.101.89	Atlanta, Desktops	Multiple Hosts	Observed 5.33G bytes. Policy maximum allows up to 500M bytes.

		ago)				bytes.
Desktops & Trusted Wireless	Jan 3, 2013 4:35:00 PM (21 hours 43 minutes 30s ago)	Suspect Data Loss	10.10.101.5	Atlanta, Desktops	Multiple Hosts	Observed 740.03M bytes. Policy maximum allows up to 500M bytes.



Obtain Context Through the Cisco ISE

Attribute Flows and Behaviours to a User and Device

Policy	Start Active Time	Alarm	Source	Source Host Groups	Source User Name	Device Type	Target	Details
Desktops & Trusted Wireless	Jan 3, 2013 5:45:00 PM (20 hours 33 minutes 30s ago)	Suspect Data Loss	10.10.101.89	Atlanta, Desktops	ud0158	Windows7-Workstation	Multiple Hosts	Observed 5.33G bytes. Policy maximum allows up to 500M bytes.
Desktops & Trusted Wireless	Jan 3, 2013 5:30:00 PM (20 hours 48 minutes 30s ago)	Suspect Data Loss	10.50.100.64	Desktops, New York, New York	ud0142	Apple-iPad	Multiple Hosts	Observed 515.84M bytes. Policy maximum allows up to 500M bytes.
Desktops & Trusted Wireless	Jan 3, 2013 5:25:00 PM (20 hours 53 minutes 30s ago)	Suspect Data Loss	10.10.101.89	Atlanta, Desktops	ud0158	Windows7-Workstation	Multiple Hosts	Observed 4.82G bytes. Policy maximum allows up to 500M bytes.
Desktops & Trusted Wireless	Jan 3, 2013 5:10:00 PM	Suspect Data Loss	10.50.100.64	Desktops, New York, New York	ud0142	Apple-iPad	Multiple Hosts	Observed 502.72M bytes.
Desktops & Trusted Wireless	Jan 3, 2013	Suspect Data Loss	10.10.101.89	Atlanta, Desktops	John Chambers	Apple-iPad	Multiple Hosts	
Desktops & Trusted Wireless	Jan 3, 2013 4:35:00 PM (21 hours 43 minutes 30s ago)	Suspect Data Loss	10.10.101.5	Atlanta, Desktops	uc0148	VMWare-Device	Multiple Hosts	Observed 740.03M bytes. Policy maximum allows up to 500M bytes.



Obtaining Context Through NSEL

- Flow Action field can provide additional context
- State-based NSEL reporting is taken into consideration in StealthWatch's behavioural analysis
 - Concern Index points accumulated for Flow Denied events
- NAT stitching

Flow Action	Client Host	Translated Host	Client Host Groups	Server Host	Server Host Groups
Permitted	192.168.203.10	168.192.203.10	Web Servers	168.192.200.22	United States
Permitted	192.168.203.10	168.192.203.10	Web Servers	168.192.200.22	United States
Permitted	168.192.200.22	168.192.203.10	United States	192.168.203.10	Web Servers
Denied	168.192.200.22	168.192.203.10	United States	192.168.203.10	Web Servers
Denied	168.192.200.22	168.192.203.10	United States	192.168.203.10	Web Servers

Permitted through ASA

Denied by ASA

Providing Scalable Visibility

Drilling into a Single Flow Yields a Wealth of Information



Quick View for Flow

General | Interfaces | Table

Active Duration: 1 hour 39 minutes 58s (active for 1 hour 39 minutes 58s)
Feb 21, 2012 1:07:53 PM -> Feb 21, 2012 2:47:51 PM
(13 hours 47 minutes 3s ago) (12 hours 7 minutes 5s ago)

Client

Host: 10.201.3.32
Host Group(s): Houston, VLAN201, Los Angeles, Desktops
Country: RFC 1918
MAC Address: 5c:26:0a:48:97:2a (Dell Inc.)
Application Details: GET http://nflx.id1b6b802.x.lcdn.netflix.com/446/482077446.ismv/range/197216434-198258310?etime=20120222010254&movieHash=867&encode=0bbdecc32da0f46ce7c7a&random=

Server

Host: 8.12.218.254
Host Group(s): United States
Country: United States
SRT Average: 55 ms (min: 3 ms, max: 213 ms)
Application Details: HTTP/1.1 200 OK..Cache-Con

Service Summary: http (tcp/80)
Application: Netflix
97 TCP Connections

15.52M bytes (21.71k bps) in 377.71 Port 80

First Port Seen 51425

392M bytes (1.25M bps) in 1.09M packets (181.28 pps) RTT: 4 ms

Domain: NinjaNet NF-FlowCollector (10.202.3.111)

Quick View for Flow

General | Interfaces | Table

Client Exporters IP (IF)

Server Exporters IP (IF)






Exporter	Export...	Interface	Direction	TTL	DSCP	Flow A...
10.202.3.12	FlowSensor	eth3	Inbound	127	best_effort	
lchgw01 (10.201.0.1)	Exporter	VI1	Inbound		best_effort	
lchgw01 (10.201.0.1)	Exporter	VI240	Outbound			
PrimaryASA 10.240.20.0.1	Cisco ASA	WAN	Outbound			Permitted
PrimaryASA 10.240.20.0.1	Cisco ASA	LAN	Inbound			Permitted

Exporter	Export...	Interface	Direction	TTL	DSCP	Flow A...
PrimaryASA (10.240.20.0.1)	Cisco ASA	WAN	Inbound			Permitted
PrimaryASA (10.240.20.0.1)	Cisco ASA	LAN	Outbound			Permitted
lchgw01 (10.201.0.1)	Exporter	VI240	Inbound		best_effort	
lchgw01 (10.201.0.1)	Exporter	VI1	Outbound			
10.202.3.12	FlowSensor	eth3	Inbound	47	best_effort	

Attack Detection without Signatures

High **Concern Index** indicates a significant number of suspicious events that deviate from established baselines

Summary - 84 records summarized into 84 records

Host Groups	Host	CI	CI%	Alarms	Alerts
Atlanta, Desktops	10.10.101.118	865,645,669	8,656% 	High Concern Index	Ping, Ping_Scan, TCP_Scan
Atlanta, Desktops	10.10.101.27	315,014,634	3,150% 	High Concern Index, High Total Traffic	Ping, Ping_Scan
Desktops, New York	10.50.100.83	180,149,569	1,801% 	High File Sharing Index, High Total Traffic	Ping, Ping_Scan, Rejects, TCP_Scan
Host Groups	Host	CI	CI%	Alarms	Alerts
Desktops	10.10.101.118	865,645,669	8,656%	High Concern index	Ping, Ping_Scan, TCP_Scan
Catch All	10.90.10.254	12,381,714	124% 		TCP_Scan
Catch All	10.40.10.254	12,063,078	121% 		TCP_Scan

Monitor and baseline activity for a host and within host groups.

Working with NetFlow



Detecting Command and Control



Periodic "phone home" activity

- What to analyse:**
- Countries
 - Applications
 - Uploads/Downloads ratio
 - Time of day
 - Repeated connections
 - Beaconsing - Repeated dead connections
 - Long lived flows
 - Known C&C servers

StealthWatch Method of Detection:

- Host Lock Violation
- Suspect Long Flow
- Beaconsing Host
- SLIC Reputation Feed

Detecting Command and Control

Alarm indicating communication with known BotNet Controllers

Source user name

IP Address

Target that triggered alarm

Alarm details

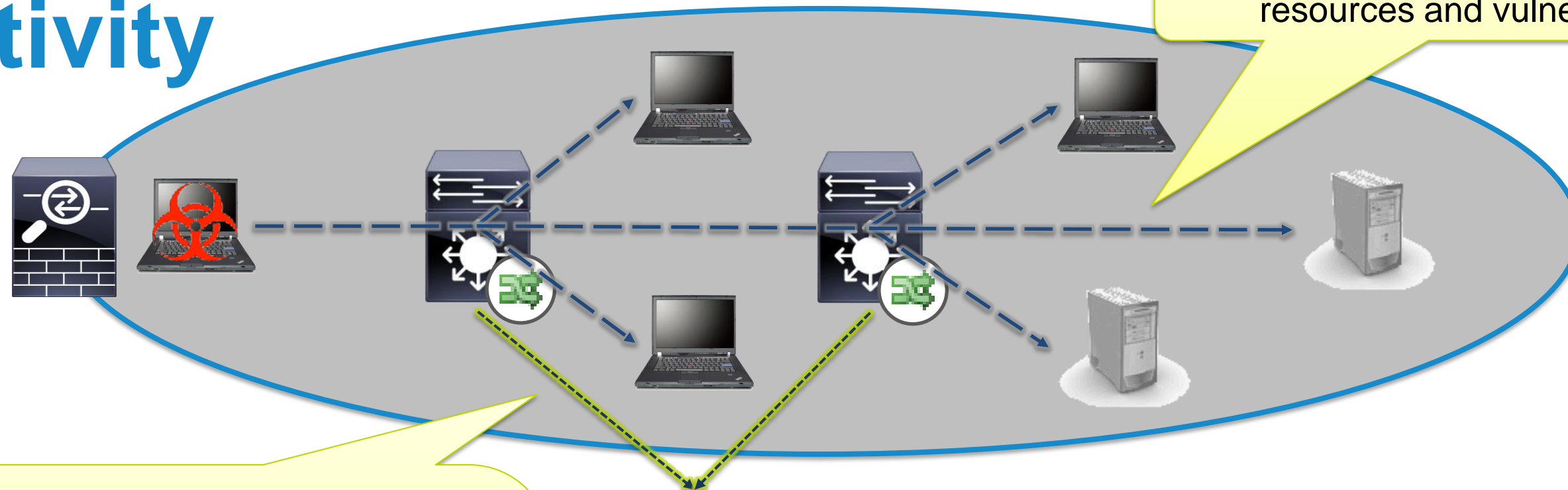
Start Active Time	Alarm	Source User Name	Source	Source Host Groups	Target	Target Host Groups	Details
Dec 10, 2012 11:01:00 PM (10 days 10 hours 7 minutes ago)	Bot Infected Host - Attempted C&C Activity	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Atlanta, Sales and Marketing, Desktops	72.21.81.253 ☠️	Http Post, United States	Attempted communication was detected between this inside host and C&C server using port 80 and the TCP protocol.
Dec 11, 2012 8:39:30 PM (9 days 12 hours 29 minutes ago)	Bot Infected Host - Attempted C&C Activity	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Sales and Marketing, Atlanta, Desktops	node1.bytecluster.com (209.190.85.12) ☠️	Optima, United Kingdom	Attempted communication was detected between this inside host and C&C server using port 80 and the TCP protocol.
Dec 7, 2012 6:34:00 PM (13 days 14 hours 34 minutes ago)	Bot Infected Host - Attempted C&C Activity	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Sales and Marketing, Atlanta, Desktops	50.97.7.151 ☠️	Http Post, United States	Attempted communication was detected between this inside host and C&C server using port 80 and the TCP protocol.
Dec 7, 2012 6:13:00 PM (13 days 14 hours 55 minutes ago)	Bot Infected Host - Attempted C&C Activity	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Sales and Marketing, Atlanta, Desktops	176.32.98.166 ☠️	Http Post, Netherlands	Attempted communication was detected between this inside host and C&C server using port 80 and the TCP protocol.
Dec 7, 2012 6:05:00 PM (13 days 15 hours 3 minutes ago)	Bot Infected Host - Successful C&C Activity	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Sales and Marketing, Atlanta, Desktops	205.251.242.54 ☠️	Http Post, United States	Successful communication was detected between this inside host and C&C server using

Start Active Time	Alarms	Source User Name	Source	Source Host Groups	Target	Target Host Groups	Details
Dec 11, 2012	Bot Infected Host – Attempted C&C Activity	John Chambers	1.1.1.1	Sales and Marketing, Atlanta, Desktops	node1.bytecluster.com (209.190.85.12)	Optima, United Kingdom	Attempted communication was detected between this inside host and C&C server using port 80 and the TCP protocol

Dec 14, 2012 5:24:30 PM (6 days 15 hours 44 minutes ago)	Bot Infected Host - Attempted C&C Activity	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	Sales and Marketing, Atlanta, Desktops	173.193.8.50-static.reverse.sc (173.193.8.50) ☠️	Http Post, United States	Attempted communication was detected between this inside host and C&C server using port 80 and the TCP protocol.
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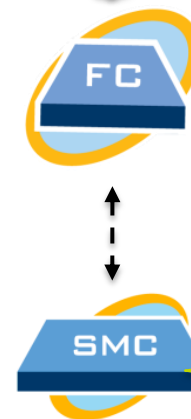


Identifying Reconnaissance Activity



What to analyse:

- High number of flows
- High client byte ratio
- One-way or unanswered flows
- Flows within the subnet/host group
- Flows to non-existent IP's
- Flow patterns
- Abnormal behaviour



StealthWatch Method of Detection:

- Concern Index
- High Traffic
- High Connections
- Trapped Hosts

Identifying Reconnaissance Activity

Top Source Hosts

Domain : NinjaNet Time : Last 1 day

Client or Server Host Group : China





Flow Top Source Hosts - 50 records

#	%	Source Country	Source	Bytes	Peers	Flows	Client Ratio (%)
1	18%	China	221.1.220.185	478.56k	4,062	11,843	100%
2	13.93%	China	222.186.27.80	372.28k	4,096	9,162	100%
3	8.23%	China	61.160.207.125	220.32k	3,913	5,413	100%
4	6.18%	China	218.64.215.239	197.3k	4,064	4,064	100%
5	6.01%	China	61.164.148.35	160.8k	3,956	3,956	100%
6	4.89%	China	61.175.223.118	130.92k	3,216	3,216	100%
7	3.81%	China	202.107.233.163	120.62k	2,508	2,508	100%
8	2.5%	China	211.143.23.132	703.77k	1,644	1,644	100%
9	2.47%	China	86.12.142.61.broad.dg.gd. dynamic.163data.com.cn	695.69k	1,624	1,624	100%
10	2.09%	China	117.32.153.173	531.12k	1,373	1,373	100%
11	1.91%	China	150.16.191.61.broad.static. hf.ah.cndata.com	52.16k	1,256	1,256	100%
12	1.63%	China	122.225.218.234	45.54k	1,070	1,073	100%
13	1.4%	China	119.254.3.83	46.51k	919	919	100%

Identifying Reconnaissance Activity

High **Concern Index** indicates a significant number of suspicious events that deviate from established baselines

Summary - 84 records summarized into 84 records

Host Groups	Host	CI	CI%	Alarms	Alerts
Atlanta, Desktops	10.10.101.118	865,645,669	8,656% 	High Concern Index	Ping, Ping_Scan, TCP_Scan
Atlanta, Desktops	10.10.101.27	315,014,634	3,150% 	High Concern Index, High Total Traffic	Ping, Ping_Scan
Desktops, New York	10.50.100.83	180,149,569	1,801% 	High File Sharing Index, High Total Traffic	Ping, Ping_Scan, Rejects, TCP_Scan
Desktops	10.10.101.118	865,645,669	8,656%	High Concern Index	Ping, Ping_Scan, TCP_Scan
Catch All	10.40.10.254	12,063,078	121% 		TCP_Scan

Identifying Reconnaissance Activity

The screenshot displays the Cisco Live! Enterprise SMC interface for 'Demo-Lancop-Summary'. The 'Reconnaissance Detection' tab is active, showing 'Top Internal Scanning' and 'Top Outside Scanning' data. Below each pie chart is a table of records.

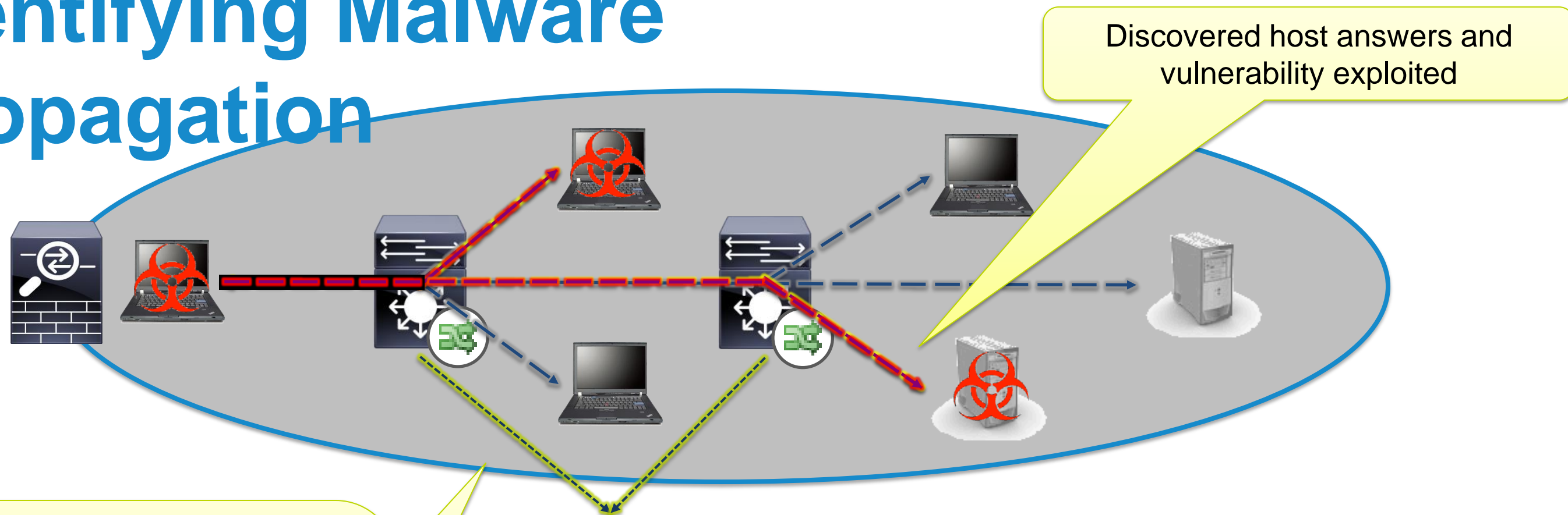
Top Internal Scanning - 110 records

Source Host Gr...	Source Host	Target Host Groups	Target Host	CI Events
New York, Desktops	10.50.10.254	New York, Desktops	10.60.10.0/24	Addr_Scan/tcp-135(3378)
New York, Desktops	10.50.10.254	New York, Desktops	10.60.30.0/24	Addr_Scan/tcp-135(3660)
New York, Desktops	10.50.10.254	New York, Desktops	10.60.80.0/24	Addr_Scan/tcp-135(2760)
New York, Desktops	10.60.10.254	New York, Desktops	10.70.30.0/24	Addr_Scan/tcp-135(2670)
New York, Desktops	10.110.10.254	New York, Desktops	10.120.50.0/24	Addr_Scan/tcp-135(3042)
New York, Desktops	10.110.10.254	New York, Desktops	10.120.70.0/24	Addr_Scan/tcp-135(2886)
New York, Desktops	10.20.10.254	New York, Desktops	10.30.60.0/24	Addr_Scan/tcp-135(3432)
New York, Desktops	10.80.10.254	New York, Desktops	10.90.80.0/24	Addr_Scan/tcp-135(2598)
New York, Desktops	10.30.10.254	New York, Desktops	10.40.10.0/24	Addr_Scan/tcp-135(3204)
New York, Desktops	10.90.10.254	New York, Desktops	10.100.20.0/24	Addr_Scan/tcp-135(4086)
New York, Desktops	10.30.10.254	New York, Desktops	10.40.60.0/24	Addr_Scan/tcp-135(2856)
New York, Desktops	10.40.10.254	New York, Desktops	10.50.10.0/24	Addr_Scan/tcp-135(2202)
New York, Desktops	10.40.10.254	New York, Desktops	10.50.30.0/24	Addr_Scan/tcp-135(3048)
New York, Desktops	10.90.10.254	New York, Desktops	10.100.70.0/24	Addr_Scan/tcp-135(2892)

Top Outside Scanning - 518 records

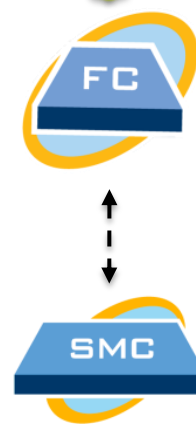
Source Country	Source Host	Target Host Gro...	Target Host	CI Events
China	180.153.127.111	Atlanta	209.182.176.0/24	Addr_Scan/tcp-3389(282)
China	122.224.9.201	Atlanta	209.182.182.0/24	Addr_Scan/tcp-1433(330)
China	122.224.9.201	Atlanta	209.182.181.0/24	Addr_Scan/tcp-1433(360)
China	122.224.9.201	Atlanta	209.182.180.0/24	Addr_Scan/tcp-1433(438)
China	122.224.9.201	Atlanta	209.182.179.0/24	Addr_Scan/tcp-1433(408)
China	122.224.9.201	HoneyNet, Atlanta	209.182.187.0/24	Addr_Scan/tcp-1433(354)
China	122.224.9.201	HoneyNet, Atlanta	209.182.186.0/24	Addr_Scan/tcp-1433(270)
China	122.224.9.201	HoneyNet, Atlanta	209.182.191.0/24	Addr_Scan/tcp-1433(414)
China	122.224.9.201	HoneyNet, Atlanta	209.182.188.0/24	Addr_Scan/tcp-1433(378)
China	122.224.9.201	Atlanta	209.182.183.0/24	Addr_Scan/tcp-1433(420)

Identifying Malware Propagation



What to analyse:

- High number of flows
- High client byte ratio
- Connections within the subnet/host group
- Flow patterns
- Abnormal behaviour



StealthWatch Method of Detection:

Concern Index, Target Index
Scanning Alarms
Touched Host
Worm Propagation Alarm
Worm Tracker

Detecting Internally Spreading Malware

Prioritised Threats

The screenshot displays the Malware Dashboard interface. The top section shows a table of internal hosts with their Concern Index (CI%) and associated Alarms and Alerts. A red box highlights the top five hosts with the highest concern indices. Below the table is a 'Propagation Alarms' section with a bar chart showing the count of worm activity and propagation over time. To the right is a 'Worm Tracker Chart' showing a network diagram of hosts and subnets.

Host	CI%	Alarms	Alerts
host55 (55.6.1.2)	237%	High Concern Index	TCP_Scan
10.10.101.24	216%	High Concern Index	Ping, Rejects, TCP_Scan
10.10.31.33	100%		TCP_Scan
10.10.30.28	98%		Ping, Ping_Scan, Rejects, TCP_Scan, UDP_Scan
Router-1 (10.10.10.10)	97%		Rejects, UDP_Scan
10.10.101.27	94%	Suspect Long Flow	Ping, Ping_Scan, TCP_Scan, UDP_Scan
10.10.101.118	92%		Ping, Ping_Scan, TCP_Scan
10.10.30.12	85%		Excess_Servers, Rejects, UDP_Scan
10.192.0.1	78%		Ping, Ping_Oversized_Packet, Ping_Scan, Rejects, UDP_Scan
10.192.0.58	76%		UDP_Scan
10.192.0.88	75%		Ping_Oversized_Packet, Rejects, UDP_Scan
10.201.3.83	74%		Ping_Oversized_Packet, Rejects, TCP_Scan

Propagation Alarms

Date	Worm Activity	Worm Propagation
12/30/12	500	0
12/31/12	460	40
1/1/13	500	0
1/2/13	160	30
1/3/13	220	40
1/4/13	280	60
1/5/13	330	30
Today	0	0

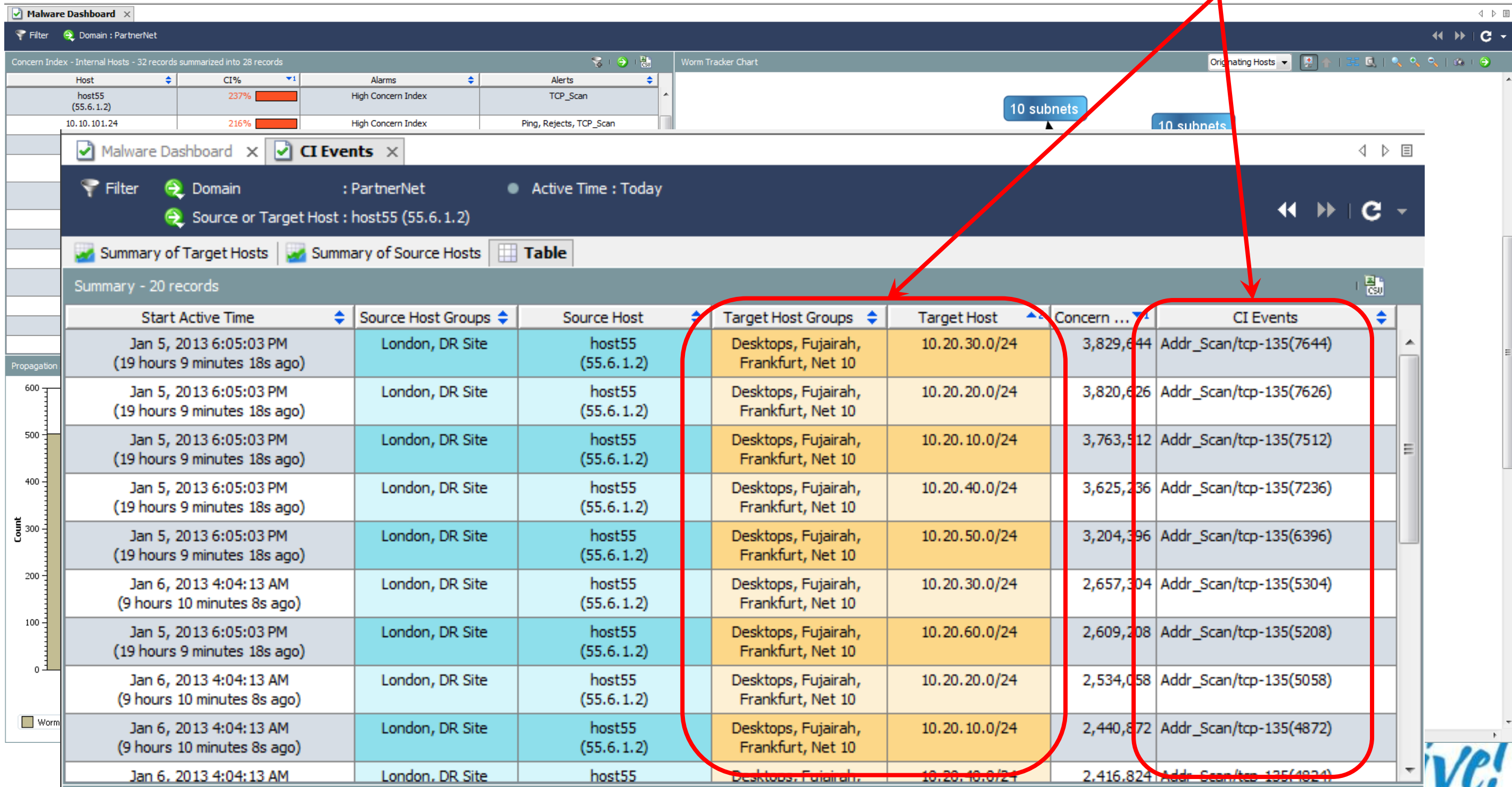
Worm Tracker Chart

Originating Hosts

Network diagram showing hosts (host20, host30, host50, host60, host70, host80, host90, host100, host110) and subnets (10 subnets, 9 subnets) connected by arrows indicating propagation paths.

Detecting Internally Spreading Malware

Targeted resources and behaviour



Detecting Internally Spreading Malware

Source user, asset and connection point

The screenshot displays the Malware Dashboard interface. At the top, a table shows 'Concern Index - Internal Hosts' with columns for Host, CI%, Alarms, and Alerts. Below this, the 'CI Events' window is active, showing a 'Summary of Source Hosts' table. A red arrow points from the 'Source Host' column in this table to the 'Identity and Device Table' window below. In the 'Identity and Device Table', three columns are highlighted with red boxes: 'User Name' (mrobertson), 'MAC Address' (14:fe:b5:34:54:da), and 'Network Access Device' (Switch1). A second red arrow points from the 'Network Access Device' column back to the 'Summary of Source Hosts' table, specifically to the 'Target Host Groups' and 'Target Host' columns.

Start Active Time	Source Host Groups	Source Host	Target Host Groups	Target Host	Concern ...	CI Events
Jan 5, 2013 6:05:03 PM (19 hours 9 minutes 18s ago)	London, DR Site	host55 (55.6.1.2)	Desktops, Fujairah, Frankfurt, Net 10	10.20.30.0/24	3,829,644	Addr_Scan/tcp-135(7644)

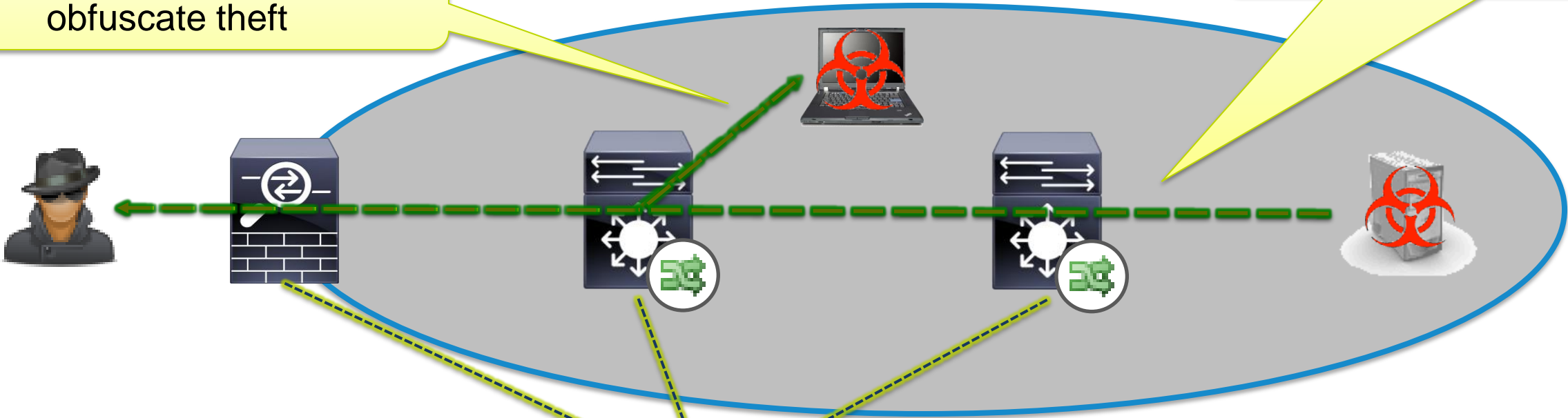
Start Active Time	End Active Time	User Name	Host	Host Groups	MAC Address	Device Type	Domain Name	Network Access Device	Network Access Interface
Jan 6, 2013 1:46:59 PM (8 minutes 51s ago)	Current	mrobertson	host55 (55.6.1.2)	London, DR Site	14:fe:b5:34:54:da (Dell Inc)	Windows7-Workstation	LC	Switch1 (10.201.0.1)	GigabitEthernet6/25

Start Active Time	Source Host Groups	Source Host	Target Host Groups	Target Host	Concern ...	CI Events
Jan 6, 2013 4:04:13 AM (9 hours 10 minutes 8s ago)	London, DR Site	host55 (55.6.1.2)	Desktops, Fujairah, Frankfurt, Net 10	10.20.30.0/24	2,657,304	Addr_Scan/tcp-135(5304)
Jan 5, 2013 6:05:03 PM (19 hours 9 minutes 18s ago)	London, DR Site	host55 (55.6.1.2)	Desktops, Fujairah, Frankfurt, Net 10	10.20.60.0/24	2,609,208	Addr_Scan/tcp-135(5208)
Jan 6, 2013 4:04:13 AM (9 hours 10 minutes 8s ago)	London, DR Site	host55 (55.6.1.2)	Desktops, Fujairah, Frankfurt, Net 10	10.20.20.0/24	2,534,058	Addr_Scan/tcp-135(5058)
Jan 6, 2013 4:04:13 AM (9 hours 10 minutes 8s ago)	London, DR Site	host55 (55.6.1.2)	Desktops, Fujairah, Frankfurt, Net 10	10.20.10.0/24	2,440,872	Addr_Scan/tcp-135(4872)
Jan 6, 2013 4:04:13 AM	London, DR Site	host55	Desktops, Fujairah,	10.20.40.0/24	2,416,824	Addr_Scan/tcp-135(4824)

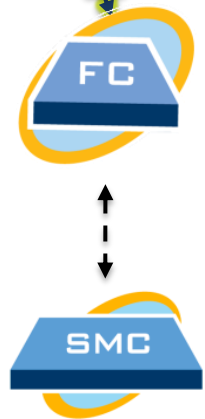
Detecting Data Loss

Intermediary resource used to obfuscate theft

Data is exported off resource



- What to analyse:**
- Historical data transfer behaviour
 - Applications
 - Time of day
 - Countries
 - Amount of data – single and in aggregate
 - Time frames
 - Asymmetric traffic patterns
 - Traffic between Host Groups



StealthWatch Method of Detection:
Suspect Data Loss Alarm

Detecting Data Loss

Data Loss Dashboard x

Filter Domain : Lancpe

Data Loss Alarms (Today) - 1 record

Start Active Time	Source	Source Host Groups	Target Host Gro...	Target
Jan 6, 2013 6:50:00 AM (8 hours 39s ago)	10.210.7.38	Compliance Hosts		Multiple Hosts

Trend of Data Loss Alarms

Top 20 Uploads (Today) - 20 records

Client Host	Client Host Groups	Server Host	Server Host ...	Service Summary	Client Bytes	Server Bytes
10.10.200.97	New York, Desktops	rel.eblvd.com (63.210.163.21)	United States	https (443/tcp)	132.88k	144.77k
10.10.200.56	New York, Desktops	rel.eblvd.com (63.210.163.21)	United States	https (443/tcp)	132.38k	72.81k
10.50.100.66	New York, Desktops	rel.eblvd.com (63.210.163.21)	United States	https (443/tcp)	132.31k	72.46k
10.10.200.67	New York, Desktops	rel.eblvd.com (63.210.163.21)	United States	https (443/tcp)	132.24k	144.77k
10.10.200.79	New York, Desktops	rel.eblvd.com (63.210.163.21)	United States	https (443/tcp)	132.17k	144.84k
10.10.200.73	New York, Desktops	rel.eblvd.com (63.210.163.21)	United States	https (443/tcp)	132.17k	144.84k
10.50.100.60	New York, Desktops	rel.eblvd.com (63.210.163.21)	United States	https (443/tcp)	132.17k	72.38k
10.50.100.73	New York, Desktops	rel.eblvd.com (63.210.163.21)	United States	https (443/tcp)	131.96k	72.7k
10.10.200.5	New York, Desktops	rel.eblvd.com (63.210.163.21)	United States	https (443/tcp)	131.96k	72.3k
10.10.100.64	New York, Desktops	rel.eblvd.com (63.210.163.21)	United States	https (443/tcp)	131.88k	72.23k
10.60.100.55	New York, Desktops	rel.eblvd.com (63.210.163.21)	United States	https (443/tcp)	131.88k	72.27k
10.60.100.52	New York, Desktops	rel.eblvd.com (63.210.163.21)	United States	https (443/tcp)	131.74k	72.15k
10.50.100.67	New York, Desktops	dev.eblvd.com (63.210.163.20)	United States	https (443/tcp)	98.66k	53.98k
10.10.100.6	New York, Desktops	dev.eblvd.com (63.210.163.20)	United States	https (443/tcp)	98.45k	53.95k
10.10.100.5	New York, Desktops	dev.eblvd.com (63.210.163.20)	United States	https (443/tcp)	97.88k	53.59k
10.10.100.7	New York, Desktops	dev.eblvd.com (63.210.163.20)	United States	https (443/tcp)	97.88k	107.27k

Host Information for Active Data Loss Alarms

Host	Client Services	Data Loss (bytes)	Concern Index

Detecting Data Loss

Data Loss Alarms (Today) - 1 record

Start Active Time	Source	Source Host Groups	Target Host Gro...	Target
Jan 6, 2013 6:50:00 AM (8 hours 39s ago)	10.210.7.38	Compliance Hosts		Multiple Hosts

- Quick View This Row
- Disable Alarm(s)...
- Host Policy...
- Workflow
- Mitigation
- Notes
- Flows
- Associated External Events
- for Host 10.210.7.38:**
- Host Snapshot
 - Top
 - Status
 - Security
 - Hosts
 - Traffic
 - Reports
 - Flows
 - Configuration
 - External Lookup

- Applications
- Services
- Ports
- Protocols
- Hosts
- Peers
- Conversations
 - Total
 - Inbound
 - Outbound
 - Within

Detecting Data Loss

Data Loss Alarms (Today) - 1 record

Start Active Time	Source	Source Host Groups	Target Host Gro...	Target
Jan 6, 2013 6:50:00 AM (8 hours 39s ago)	10.210.7.38	Compliance Hosts		Multiple Hosts

Data Loss Dashboard | **Top Conversations**

Filter: Domain: Lancopex, Direction: Outbound, Client or Server Host: 10.210.7.38, Time: Last 1 day

Top Conversations - 2 records

#	% of Bytes	Host	Host Role	Peer	Port	Average Traffic (bps)	Bytes	Flows	Host Bytes Ratio
1	100%	10.210.7.38	Client and Server	reverse.gdsz.cncnet.n (58.251.136.170)	21/tcp (ftp)	7.77M	2.33G	3	79.09%
	100%	Total (1)	Client and Server	Total (1)	Total (1)	7.77M	2.33G	3	79.09%

Source host, peer and data volume

Key Takeaways

- Advanced threats are consistently bypassing the traditional security perimeter.
- Threat detection requires visibility and context into network traffic.
- NetFlow can provide the necessary visibility and when joined with context from products such as the Cisco ISE, ASA, ISR and Lancope StealthWatch, these threats can be detected.



Q & A



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