

The ATT&CK Matrix

Sam Bowne Oct 26, 2020

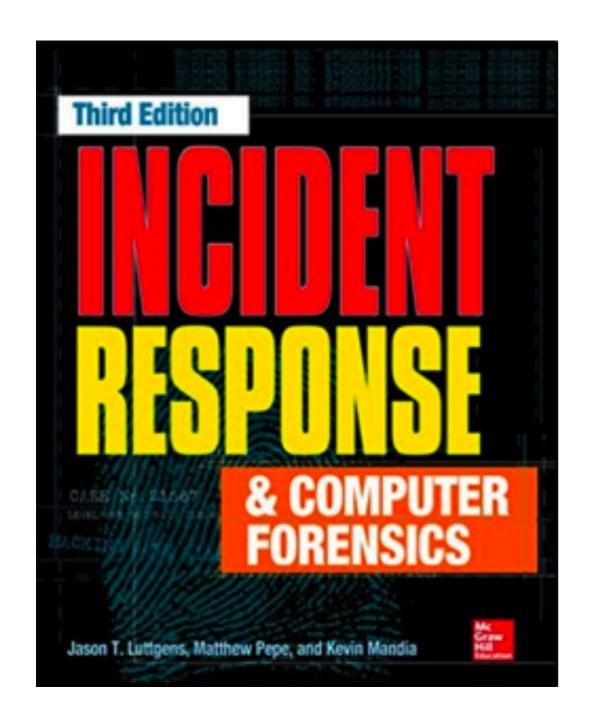
Who

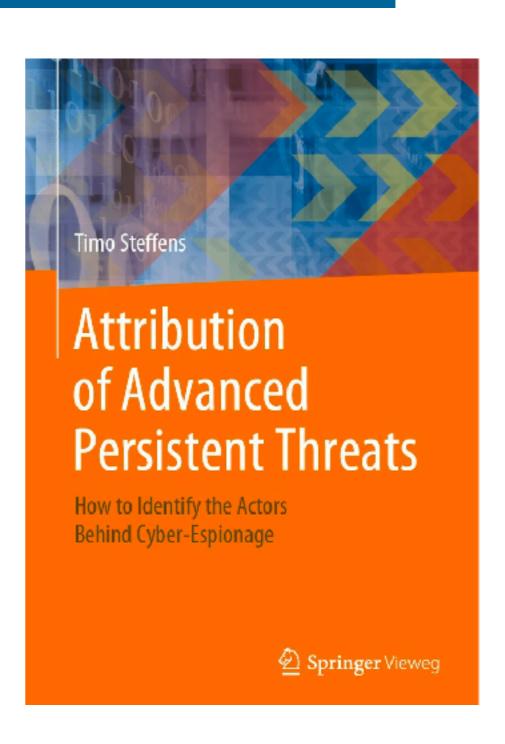
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 - samsclass.info
- All classes free online worldwide



CNIT 152: Incident Response

Fall 2020 Sam Bowne





ATT&CK Matrix

Reference: ATT&CK Matrix v7 for Enterprise

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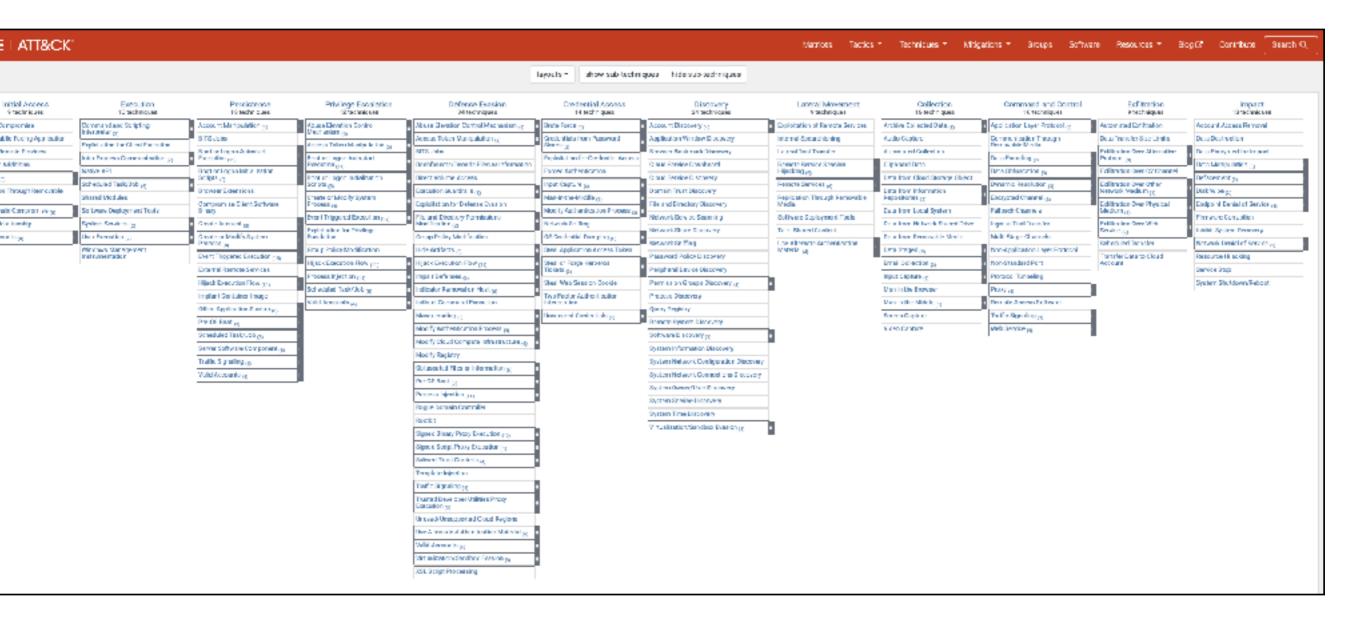
ATT&CK

- A framework to address four issues
 - Adversary behaviors: tactics and techniques
 - Lifecycle models better than the Cyber Kill Chain
 - Applicability to real environments
 - Common taxonomy

Tactics and Techniques

- Tactics
 - Adversary objective: the "why"
- Techniques
 - The "how"

The ATT&CK Matrix



Tactics

TA0001	Initial Access	The adversary is trying to get into your network.
TA0002	Execution	The adversary is trying to run malicious code.
TA0003	Persistence	The adversary is trying to maintain their foothold.
TA0004	Privilege Escalation	The adversary is trying to gain higher-level permissions.
TA0005	Defense Evasion	The adversary is trying to avoid being detected.
TA0006	Credential Access	The adversary is trying to steal account names and passwords.

Tactics

TA0007	Discovery	The adversary is trying to figure out your environment.
TA0008	Lateral Movement	The adversary is trying to move through your environment.
TA0009	Collection	The adversary is trying to gather data of interest to their goal.
TA0011	Command and Control	The adversary is trying to communicate with compromised systems to control them.
TA0010	Exfiltration	The adversary is trying to steal data.
TA0040	Impact	The adversary is trying to manipulate, interrupt, or destroy your systems and data.

Techniques

Drive-by Compromise

Exploit Public-Facing Application

External Remote Services

Hardware Additions Phishing

Spearphishing Attachment

Spearphishing Link

Spearphishing via Service

Replication Through Removable Media

Supply Chain Compromise

Compromise
Software
Dependencies
and
Development
Tools

Compromise Software Supply Chain

Iran



A website operated by the U.S. government hacked by a group claiming to represent the government of Iran

Iran's cyber capabilities



Using the MITRE ATT&CK framework we can identify 11 offensive cyber groups that have links to Iran. In volumes of groups alone this is second only to China. These groups and their targets include:

- APT33 Elfin Aviation and energy
- APT39 Chafer Telecommunication and travel industries
- Charming Kitten Individuals in academia, human rights and media
- Cleaver Critical infrastructure
- CopyKittens Individuals associated with Government, academia and critical infrastructure

Iran's Attack Groups

- Group5 Individuals and groups in Syria
- Leafminer Governments and businesses in the Middle East
- Magic Hound Energy, Government and Technology
- · MuddyWater Telecommunications, IT Services, Oil & Gas
- OilRig Financial services, government, energy, chemical, and telecommunications
- Strider Government, military, scientific research, telecoms and financial services

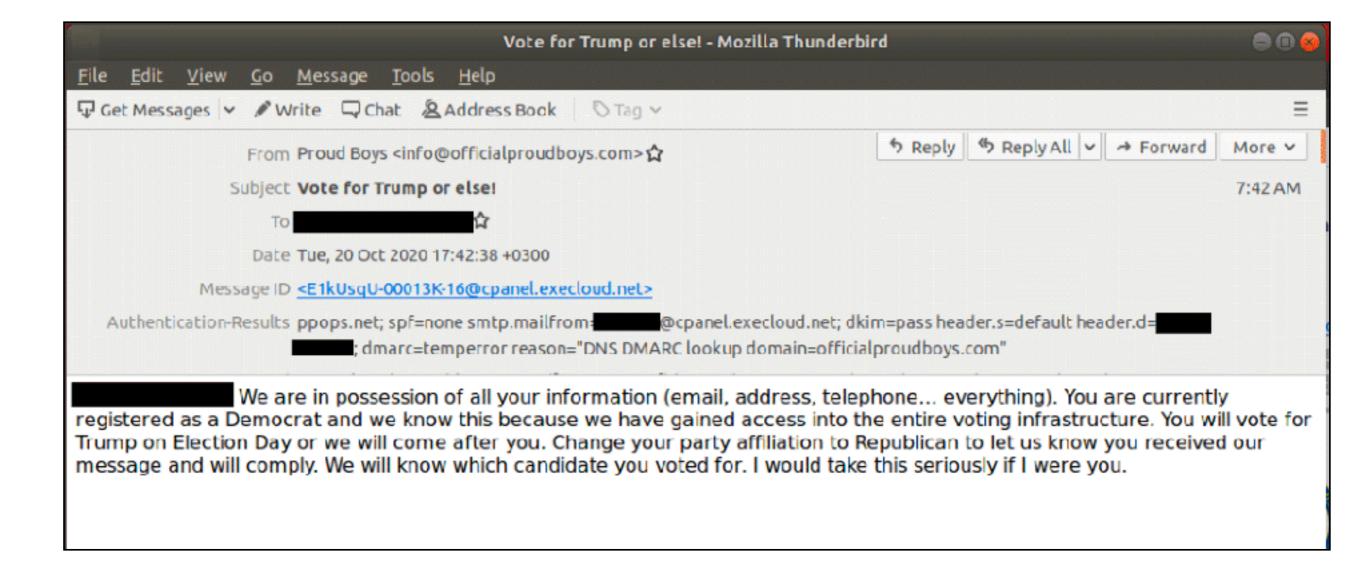
Iran and Russia obtained U.S. voter registration data in effort to influence election, national security officials say

PUBLISHED WED, OCT 21 2020-7:20 PM EDT | UPDATED THU, OCT 22 2020-7:53 AM EDT



Offensive Actions

- Iran and Russia obtained information about American voter registrations
- Trying to influence the public about the upcoming U.S. presidential election
- Iran has been sending "spoofed emails designed to intimidate voters, incite social unrest and damage President" Donald Trump
- Iran is distributing other content to include a video that implies that individuals could cast fraudulent ballots even from overseas,



Mandiant

- John Hultquist, Senior Director of Analysis, Mandiant Threat Intelligence:
 - "Iranian information operations date back at least eight years and they
 have grown beyond fake news sites and social network activity to
 elaborate tactics, such as impersonating journalists to solicit video
 interviews and placing op-eds. They have even impersonated
 American politicians"
 - "The information operations we have seen from Iran to date have been about amplifying pro-Iranian messages and pushing a desired narrative out into the world that's anti-Saudi or ant-Israeli or pro-JCPOA"
 - "This is different. This is deliberate interference in our democracy and it crosses a major red line. I think the Intel community scored a win here against Iran today"

Attempts to Blur

- Despite attempts to blur aspects of the video to hide their identity, the hackers were unable to obfuscate all of the incriminating information, the sources said.
- The video showed the hackers' computer screen as they typed in commands and pretended to hack a voter registration system. Investigators noticed snippets of revealing computer code, including file paths, file names and an internet protocol (IP) address.
- Security analysts found that the IP address, hosted through an online service called Worldstream, traced back to previous Iranian hacking activity, the sources said.

CopyKittens

CopyKittens is an Iranian cyber espionage group that has been operating since at least 2013. It has targeted countries including Israel, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, the U.S., Jordan, and Germany. The group is responsible for the campaign known as Operation Wilted Tulip. [1] [2] [3]

Domain	ID		Name	Use
Enterprise	T1560	.001	Archive Collected Data: Archive via Utility	CopyKittens uses ZPP, a .NET console program, to compress files with ZIP.[2]
		.003	Archive Collected Data: Archive via Custom Method	CopyKittens encrypts data with a substitute cipher prior to exfiltration.[3]
Enterprise	T1059	.001	Command and Scripting Interpreter: PowerShell	CopyKittens has used PowerShell Empire. ^[2]
Enterprise	T1564	.003	Hide Artifacts: Hidden Window	CopyKittens has used -w hidden and -windowstyle hidden to conceal PowerShell windows. [2]
Enterprise	T1218	.011	Signed Binary Proxy Execution: Rundll32	CopyKittens uses rundli32 to load various tools on victims, including a lateral movement tool named Vminst, Cobalt Strike, and shellcode. ^[2]
Enterprise	T1553	.002	Subvert Trust Controls: Code Signing	CopyKittens digitally signed an executable with a stolen certificate from legitimate company Al Squared. ^[2]

Magic Hound

Magic Hound is an Iranian-sponsored threat group that conducts long term, resource-intensive operations to collect intelligence, dating back as early as 2014. The group typically targets U.S. and the Middle Eastern military, as well as other organizations with government personnel, via complex social engineering campaigns.^[1]

Techniques Used

ATT&CK[®] Navigator Layers ▼

Domain	ID		Name	Use
Enterprise	T1098	.002 Account Manipulation: Exchange Email Delegate Permissions		Magic Hound granted compromised email accounts read access to the email boxes of additional targeted accounts. The group then was able to authenticate to the intended victim's OWA (Outlook Web Access) portal and read hundreds of email communications for information on Middle East organizations. ^[1]
Enterprise	T1071	T1071	Application Layer Protocol	Magic Hound malware has used IRC for C2. ^[2]
		.001	Web Protocols	Magic Hound malware has used HTTP for C2.[2]

Russians Who Pose Election Threat Have Hacked Nuclear Plants and Power Grid

The hacking group, Energetic Bear, is among Russia's stealthiest. It appears to be casting a wide net to find useful targets ahead of the election, experts said.



Russian hackers targeted the Wolf Creek power plant in Kansas in 2017. Mark Reinstein/Corbis, via Getty Images

- But it has in the past five years breached the power grid, water treatment facilities and even nuclear power plants, including one in Kansas.
- It also hacked into Wi-Fi systems at San Francisco International Airport and at least two other West Coast airports in March in an apparent bid to find one unidentified traveler
- The group has thus far stopped short of sabotage, but appears to be preparing for some future attack. The hackings so unnerved officials that starting in 2018, the United States Cyber Command, the arm of the Pentagon that conducts offensive cyberattacks, hit back with retaliatory strikes on the Russian grid.

- Officials at San Francisco International Airport discovered Russia's state hackers had breached the online system that airport employees and travelers used to gain access to the airport's Wi-Fi. The hackers injected code into two Wi-Fi portals that stole visitors' user names, cracked their passwords and infected their laptops.
- The attack began on March 17 and continued for nearly two weeks until it was shut down. By then, officials at two other airports discovered their Wi-Fi portals had also been compromised. Researchers would not name the other victims, citing nondisclosure agreements, but said they were on the West Coast.

Dragonfly

Dragonfly is a cyber espionage group that has been active since at least 2011. They initially targeted defense and aviation companies but shifted to focus on the energy sector in early 2013. They have also targeted companies related to industrial control systems. ^[1]

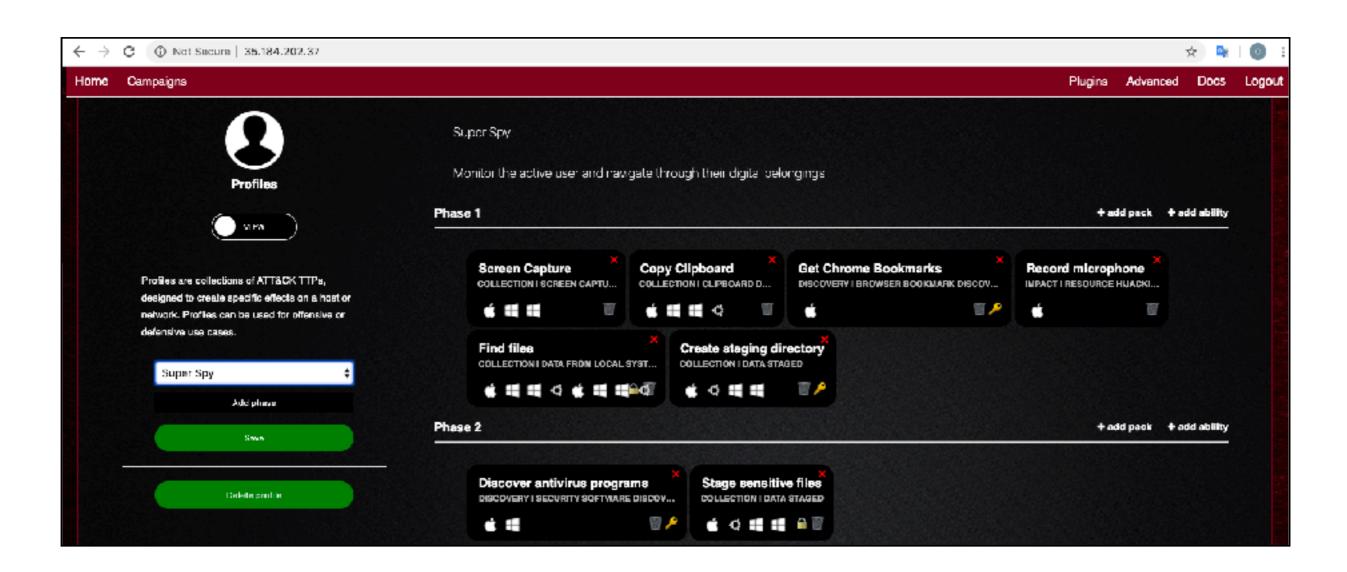
Software

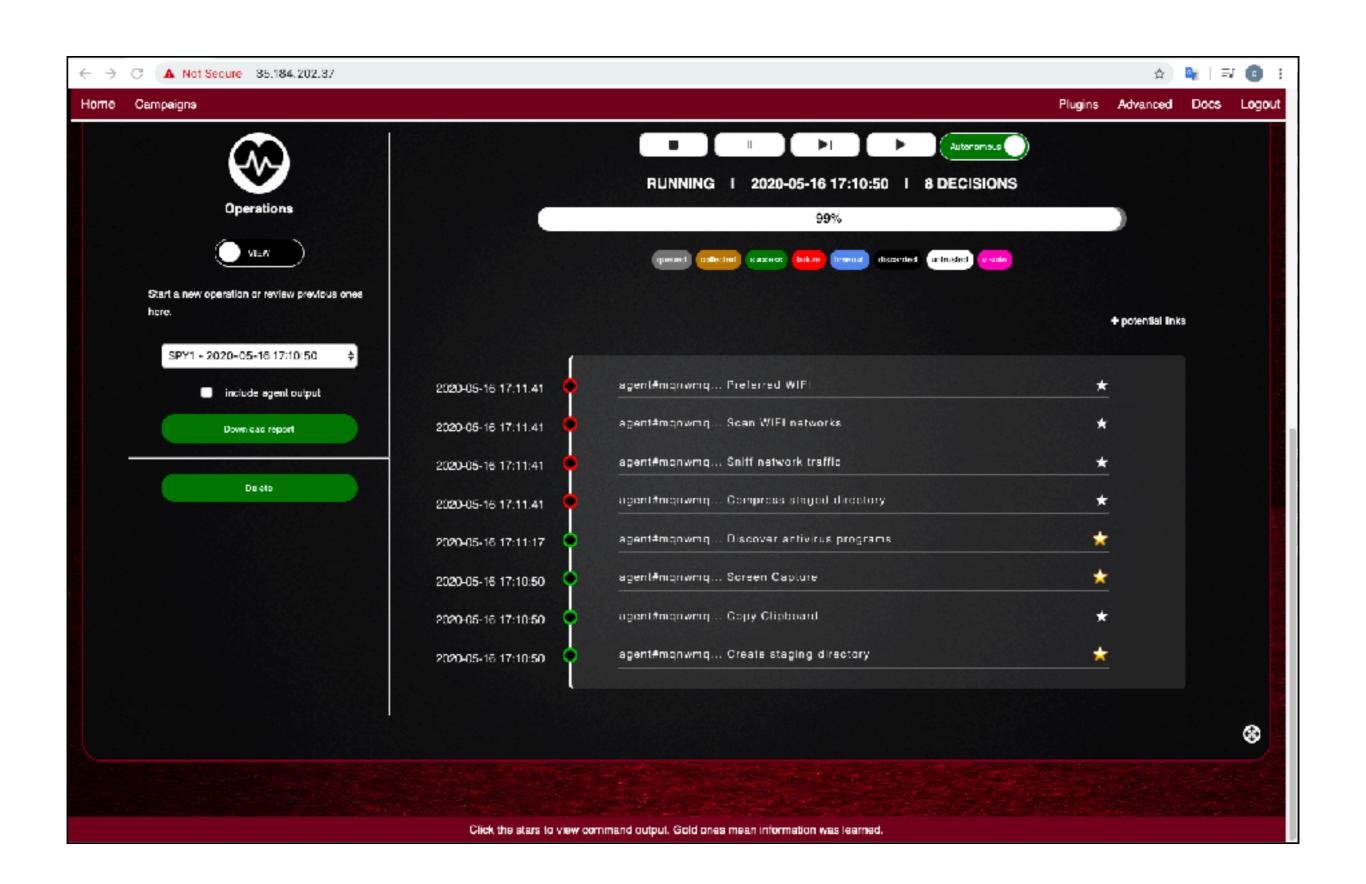
ID	Name	References	Techniques
S0093	Backdoor.Oldrea	[1]	Account Discovery: Email Account, Archive Collected Data, Boot or Logon Autostart Execution: Registry Run Keys / Startup Folder, Credentials from Password Stores: Credentials from Web Browsers, Data Encoding: Standard Encoding, File and Directory Discovery, Indicator Removal on Host: File Deletion, Process Discovery, Process Injection, System Information Discovery, System Network Configuration Discovery, System Owner/User Discovery
S0094	Trojan.Karagany	[1]	Boot or Logon Autostart Execution: Registry Run Keys / Startup Folder, Data Staged: Local Data Staging, Ingress Tool Transfer, Obfuscated Files or Information: Software Packing, OS Credential Dumping, Process Discovery, Screen Capture

ATT&CK Navigator

- Compares Groups
- https://mitre-attack.github.io/attack-navigator/enterprise/

Caldera Adversary Emulator







RUNNING I 2020-05-16 17:10:50 I 8 DECISIONS

99% collected timeout untrusted visible queued success failure discarded agent#mqnwmq... Preferred WIFI agent#mqnwmq... Scan WIFI networks agent#mqnwmq... Sniff network traffic agent#mqnwmq... Compress staged directory agent#mqnwmq... Discover antivirus programs agent#mqnwmq... Screen Capture agent#mqnwmq... Copy Clipboard agent#mqnwmq... Create staging directory

Hack of Saudi Petrochemical Plant Was Coordinated From Russian Institute



The cyberattack on a Saudi petrochemical plant was the first known attempt to manipulate an emergency-shutdown system, which is designed to avoid disaster and protect human lives. Christophe Viseux for The New York Times

TEMP. Veles

TEMP.Veles is a Russia-based threat group that has targeted critical infrastructure. The group has been observed utilizing TRITON, a malware framework designed to manipulate industrial safety systems.^{[1][2][3]}

Associated Group Descriptions

Name	Description
XENOTIME	The activity group XENOTIME, as defined by Dragos, has overlaps with activity reported upon by FireEye about TEMP.Veles as well as the actors behind TRITON. ^{[4][5][1][6]}

Techniques Used

ATT&CK® Navigator Layers ▼

Domain	ID		Name	Use
PRE- ATT&CK	T1329		Acquire and/or use 3rd party infrastructure services	TEMP.Veles has used Virtual Private Server (VPS) infrastructure.[1]
PRE- ATT&CK	T1311		Dynamic DNS	TEMP.Veles has used dynamic DNS.[1]
Enterprise	T1059	.001	Command and Scripting Interpreter: PowerShell	TEMP.Veles has used a publicly-available PowerShell-based tool, WMImplant. ^[2] The group has also used PowerShell to perform Timestomping. ^[1]
Enterprise	T1074	.001	Data Staged: Local Data Staging	TEMP. Veles has created staging folders in directories that were infrequently used by legitimate users or processes. [1]

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