

DIGITAL / CYBER FORENSIC & COMPROMISE ASSESSMENT





OBJECTIVES





OBJECTIVES

Introduction to Cyber Forensic Demonstration of Email Spoofing

Workshop Objective

- Understand the need of compromise assessment
- Gain visibility of malicious activity, identify and confirm the breach.
- Develop ability to foresee and assess upcoming cyber challenges
- Collect evidence for an effective response with law enforcement, partners and customers.
- Improve internal capacity for incident detection, containment & mitigation



Cyber Investigation Against Mobile Devices Next Gen Cyber Blunders by Experts

> Advance Level compromise assessment Role of an Individual during compromise assessment Demonstrating a scenario of compromise assessment

> > Demonstration to find attacks who are currently in the environment or had been active





INTRODUCTION TO CYBER FORENSIC





INTRODUCTION TO CYBER FORENSIC

Cyber forensics, e-discovery (electronic evidence discovery), digital forensics, computer forensics, all relevant, each meaning relatively the same thing, and depending on whom you speak with, each meaning something very different, yet none has emerged as a de facto standard.

The term specifically used for collecting, examining, Analyzing & reporting of data from the device.





INTRODUCTION TO COMPROMISE ASSESSMENT





INTRODUCTION TO COMPROMISE ASSESSMENT

Compromise assessment is a proactive approach for evaluation of systems to detect threat that have evaded existing controls.

A compromise can be defined in three states:

- Applications Applications become one of the weakest link in compromise the systems, lack of application level security controls may lead towards compromise. For e.g.(SQL, Apache, IIS, torrent, WinRAR, Acrobat) etc.
- Operating System Operating systems are another way of compromising the accessibility of the system by triggering up a OS level vulnerability. For e.g. (Windows, Linux, Solaris) etc.
- Network Networks connects applications and operating system by means of IP addresses and ports
 numbers. Network side become vulnerable if not properly organized by a known professional which may leads
 towards compromise state. Network attacks which may leads towards compromise are included but not
 limited to ARP Spoofing, DNS Spoofing, IP Flooding, IP Spoofing, DHCP Starvation) etc.





EMAIL SPOOFING





EMAIL SPOOFING

Email spoofing is a popular tactic used in phishing and spam campaigns because people are more likely to open an email when they think it has been sent by a legitimate or familiar source. The goal of email spoofing is to get recipients to open and reply to the email seems urgent in by its content and requires some financial or confidential data from the user.

According to the survey conducted by E&Y the statistics shows that 22% of the attacks comes by running a phishing campaign against the organization.

Top 10 most valuable information to cyber criminals	Top 10 biggest cyber threats to organizations
1. Customer information (17%)	1. Phishing (22%)
2. Financial information (12%)	2. Malware (20%)
3. Strategic plans (12%)	3. Cyberattacks (to disrupt) (13%)
4. Board member information (11%)	4. Cyberattacks (to steal money) (12%)
5. Customer passwords (11%)	5. Fraud (10%)
6. R&D information (9%)	6. Cyberattacks (to steal IP) (8%)
7. M&A information (8%)	7. Spam (6%)
8. Intellectual property (6%)	8. Internal attacks (5%)
9. Non-patented IP (5%)	9. Natural disasters (2%)
10. Supplier information (5%)	10. Espionage (2%)

Reference.: https://www.comparitech.com/vpn/cybersecurity-cyber-crime-statistics-facts-trends





EMAIL SPOOFING(CONT'D)...

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DEMONSTRATION







EMAIL SPOOFING - PREVENTION





EMAIL SPOOFING PREVENTION

A spoofed email message is modified to appear as if it originates from a sender other than the actual sender of the message. To stop email spoofing, following are the key step which requires special considering when securing from email spoofing.

Using Sender ID to counter from spoofing attack;

Creating Sender Policy Framework (SPF) record entry: Sender Policy Framework – or SPF as it is commonly known – is a solution created in an attempt to validate the source of an email message received by a mail system.

SPF policies work by adding a TXT record to your email domain's DNS (domain name server) that identifies the authorized mail servers for sending email for this domain

An example record:

v=spf1 include:mail.example.com -all







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Configuring Domain Message Authentication Reporting and Conformance (DMARK) record - DMARC not only advises the receipt to quarantine or reject the email message on failure, but also asks for a report of the message to be sent to a reporting address. This is a great step for gaining some insight into spam/malspam campaigns spoofing your organization.

An example record:

V=DMARC1; p=none; rua=mailto:report.rua@example.com; ruf=mailto:report.ruf@example.com;







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Domain Keys Identified Mail (DKIM) - DKIM this is used to publish the signer's public key, which the recipient mail server then uses to verify that the content signed by the digital signature is included in the email message headers.

An example DKIM record:

V=DKIM1; k=rsa; p=PUBLICKEY





CYBER INVESTIGATIONS AGAINST MOBILE DEVICES



CYBER INVESTIGATION AGAINST MOBILE **DEVICES**

Mobile device is become one of key threat which user is are carrying with them. Its not like a hand grenade but it is not less then a hand grenade the difference is that a hand grenade can physically harm and this threat can logically harm user by stealing the privacy of the users data.

Cybercriminals targeting mobile devices most frequently use apps to break in, as seen in 79% of mobile-focused attacks in 2019 and 76% of those in 2020 so far, Pradeo Labs researchers found.





CYBER INVESTIGATION AGAINST MOBILE DEVICES (CONT'D)...

MOBILE PHONE USERS STATISTICS IN PAKSITAN

According to the latest stats of Pakistani market, 94.61% are using android based cell phone devices, 3.74% are using iOS devices.

Android	ios	Nokia Unknown	Series 40	Windows	Unknown			
94.61%	3.74%	0.85%	0.24%	0.21%	0.15%			
Mobile Operating System Market Share in Pakistan - January 2020								

Date	Android	iOS	Nokia Unknown	Series 40	Unknown	Windows	Symbian OS	Samsung	BlackBerry OS	Linux	Other
2019-11	95.21	3.06	0.9	0.27	0.16	0.21	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02
2019-12	95.11	3.25	0.85	0.24	0.16	0.19	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02
2020-01	94.61	3.74	0.85	0.24	0.15	0.21	0.07	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.02

Reference: http://gs.statcounter.com/os-market-share/mobile/pakistan





MOBILE ATTACK DEMONSTRATION



Binding malware with a legitimate application hosted over various open market places.







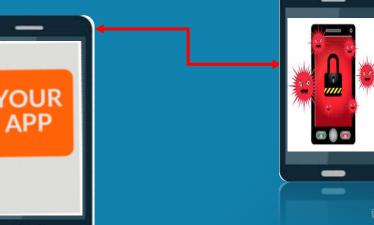


Malicious App Contains:

- ✓ Reverse Back Connection
- ✓ Intruder IP
- ✓ Intruder Port

Malicious App Will Intrude:

- ✓ SMS (Dump, Send/Receive)
- ✓ Call Log
- ✓ Gallery
- ✓ Live Camera
- ✓ Microphone, Contact Directory,
- ✓ Location Tracking etc.





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NEXT GEN CYBER BLUNDERS BY EXPERTS



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Implementing the security controls is not the only solution for enhancing organization from the security point of view, there are several tuning which may require to be implemented by the experts of those system which may include but not limited to:

If we discuss about security solution, the ideal scenario for all the organization providing critical services would be as follow:

- 1. An endpoint solution is implemented through out the organization;
- 2. A Security Incident & Event Management solution (SIEM) is implemented to monitor critical server(s) and applications;
- 3. Intelligent Firewall for network traffic monitoring;
- 4. SPAM filter for controlling SPAMMING and SPAMMERS;







SIEM SOLUTION: Securing organization by pushing up a notification of suspicious event in order to preventing from data breaches.

I would like to add one thing whether your SIEM solution is capable for monitoring such event or not?

S. No	Event Name	Event Description	Event ID
		RANSOMWARE	
1	Object Access	An attempt was made to access a file	4663
2	Sensitive Privilege Use	When user exercise privileges assign to them	4673
3	Process Creation	A process is create when a process is created	4688
4	Process Termination	A process is terminate when a process is terminated	6889
5	Process Special Logon Special privileges assign to new logon		4672
		TROJAN	
6	Trojan Detected	Indicates that Trojan was detected	6008
		The Windows Defender Services entered the stopped	
7	Service Control Manager	state	7036
8	Remote Access	Indicate that backdoor was created	6002
9	Sending E-mail	Hostile Email was attached	6003







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S. No	Event Name Event Description		Event ID					
	WORMS							
10	Service Installed	An unknown service was installed in the system	4697					
11	File Share	A network object was accessed	5140					
12	File Share	A network object was added	5142					
13	Bootnet DNS interception	Redirect the traffic to malicious site	338301					
14	Bootnet Destination blacklist	Access to malicious site	338004					





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SIEM SOLUTION CRITICAL SUSPICIOUS EVENT ID'S

VIRUS					
15	Malicious software	Indicates a virus	6004		
		An attampt was made to scan the content present in			
16	Content scan	system	6010		
Area of storage that is no longer reliable for storing and					
17	Disk-Bad block	retriving data	7		
		Error occurs when your computer swaps information to			
18	Disk-Disk error during paging	or from the disk.	51		
19	Disk-imminent disk failure	Hard drive failure	52		
20	Application Error	An attempt was made to crash the application	1000		
		SPYWARE			
21	Spyware Detected	Indicates a spyware was detected	6009		
		Indicates a new service local synchronization host was			
22	Service Control Manager	installed	7045		
		Indicates local synchronization host service entered the			
23	Service control Manger	running state	7036		
24	System Logon	Logon session was created to logon to local computer	4624		
25	User Account Mangement	An attempt was made to reset the account's password	4724		

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SIEM SOLUTION CRITICAL SUSPICIOUS EVENT ID'S

ADWARES				
26	Software Install	Indicates that software was installed	11707	
27	Software Uninstall	Indicates that software was uninstalled	11724	
		ADORE ROOTKIT		
28	object Access Request	When an application attempt to access the obejct	4656	
29	9 Changed Object Permission Someone made changes to access control list of object		4670	
30	Object Access	An attempt was made to access any object like kernel	4663	
		HACKER DEFENDER ROOTKIT		
31	Process Create	A new process has been created	4688	
32	Registry	Registry valued was modified	4657	
33	Application Error	An attempt was made to crash the application	1000	







SIEM SOLUTION CRITICAL SUSPICIOUS EVENT ID'S

	STONED BOOTKIT					
		The Protected Storage service failed to start due to the				
		following error: The system cannot find the path				
34	Service Control manager	specified.	7000			
	Active Directory Doamin	An internal asynchronous attempt to update the schema				
35	Service	cache failed with an error.	1208			
36	System -Drives	The Boot-Start or System-Drives are failed to load	7026			
		DNS CHANGER EXPLOIT KIT				
		Remote Desktop Services accepted a connection from IP				
37	Remote Access	address	1158			
		an attempt was made to update them with the new				
38	DNS	records through dynamic update	6702			
		C:\Program Files\Microsoft Silverlight\slup.exe cannot be				
39	Application	restarted	10010			





COMPROMISE ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST





COMPROMISE ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

An advance level compromise assessment activity includes but not limited to the following which helps an organization to identify the scale of compromise.

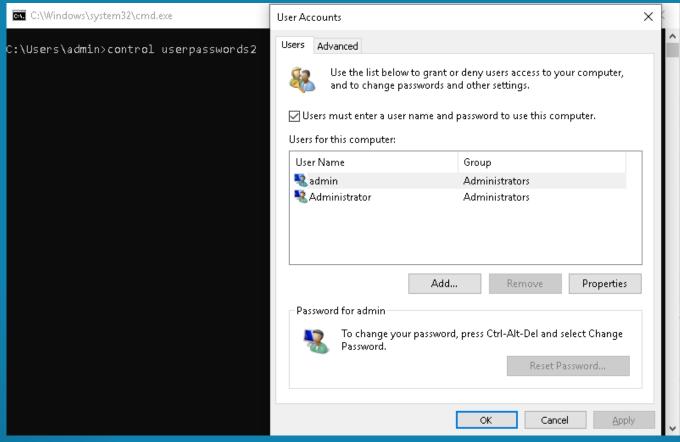
S. No	Control Name	Objective	Technique	Sta Yes	
		Compromise Assessment Checklist			
1	User Access Control	Assessing the User Access Privilege rights for the OS.	Review of Access right form		
2	Searching for Cracked OS	Assessment of OS by examining its serial no.	Product key viewer/ key finder		
	Searching for Outdated, Obsoleted, End of Life OS	Assessing OS version and Firmware, release issued officially by the vendor	Winver (Windows) uname -a (Linux)		
3	Anti Virus/End point/Defender real time protection	Ensure that the AV/End points real time protection is turned on	Manual technique		
4	AV/Endpoint/OS Updates	Ensure that the AV/End points are Up to dated.	Manual technique		
5	Cracked tools	Assessment of any cracked tool installation (MS Office, Acrobat, IDM, etc.)	Examining installed programs		
6	Open Source tools	Assessment of any open source tool installation (Firefox, VLC, VEEAM, Chrome etc.)	Manual technique		
7	Browser Plug-ins	Assessment of Installed plug-ins in the browser (Video Downloader, File Converter etc.)	Manual technique		
8	Application Activity Monitoring	Assessment of activity performs by examining processes of the application(s)	Process Monitor Apps (procmon, ps -a) Wireshark		

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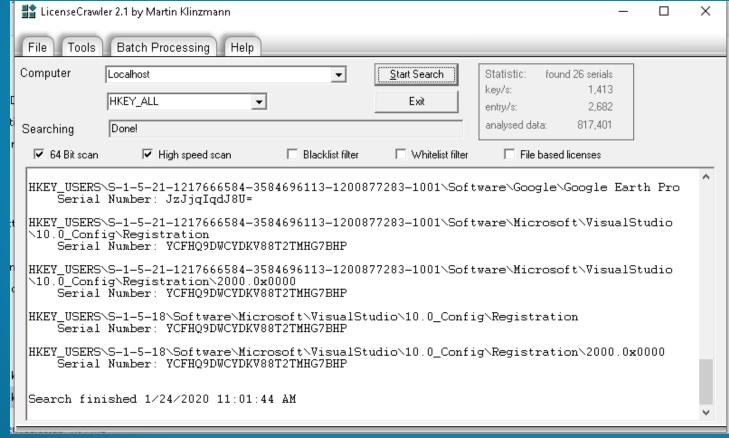
S. No	Control Name	Objective	Technique	Sta Yes	tus No
		Compromise Assessment Checklist		. ••	
9	Email/USB Attachments	Assessment of malwares, Trojans, Macros attached in email/USB attachments transferred in the system.			
10	Key logger	Assessment of Malwares, key logger/Spying tools and Trojans.	Manual technique		
11	Java Auto Run	Reviewing installation of java in the system in order to assess auto execution capability of java applets, scripts, java runtime environment files	Manual technique		
12	Shells	Searching for connections (Listening, Established)	netstat -a, netstat -bano (Windows) ss -tulw, ss-tulwn (linux)		
13	Unnecessary Port Assessment	Searching for unnecessary ports opened on the server	netstat, NMAP		
14	Searching for Stored Credentials	Searching for Stored Credential in Windows, Browsers, Applications	rundll32.exe keymgr.dll,KRshowKeyMgr		
15	Network Monitoring	Assess Network Behavior	Nmon		2

USER ACCESS CONTROL - Assessing the User Access Privilege rights for the OS.





SEARCHING FOR CRACKED OS - Assessment of OS by examining its serial no.



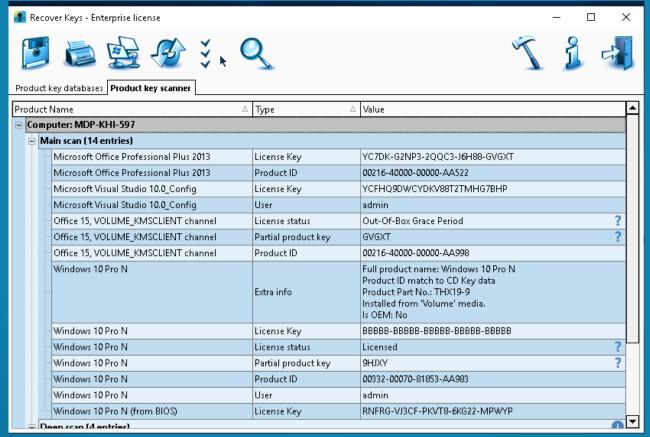


COMPROMISE ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST U

(CONT'D)...

SEARCHING FOR CRACKED APPLICATION(S) - Assessment of any cracked tool installation (MS Office, Acrobat, IDM,

etc.)



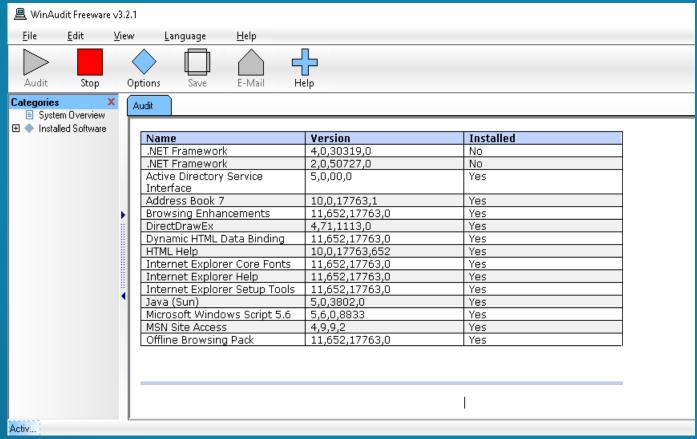


COMPROMISE ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST U

(CONT'D)...

SEARCHING FOR OBSELETED/OUTDATED APPLICATION(S)/OS - Assessing OS version and Firmware, release issued officially by

the vendor.





COMPROMISE ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

(CONT'D)...

ENSURING ENDPOINT/ANTIVIRUS/DEFENDER PROTECTION - Ensure that the AV/End points real time protection is

turned on.



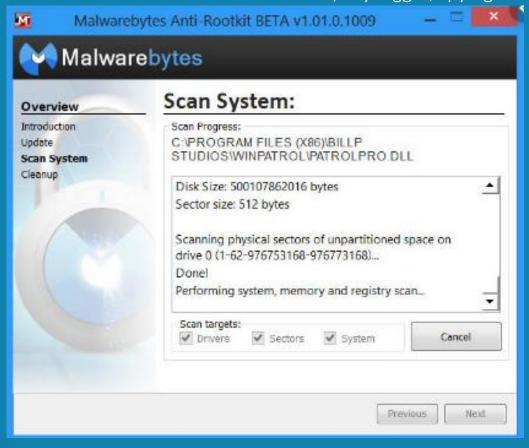


ENSURING AV/ENDPOINT/OS UPDATES - Ensure that the OS/AV/End points are up to dated.

■ C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe							_		×
C:\Users\admin>wmic qfe list Caption	CSName	Description	FixComments	HotEivID	InstallDate	InstalledBy	Inci	talledO	î î
Name ServicePackInEffect Status	ODING.	beset iperon	1 1200mmenes	Hoer Exto	INSCALLDACE	Installedby	1113	- GIII COO	
http://support.microsoft.com/?kbid=4532937	MDP-KHI-597	Update		KB4532937		NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM	1/2:	1/2020	
http://support.microsoft.com/?kbid=4465065	MDP-KHI-597	Update		KB4465065		NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM	12/:	10/2019	9
http://support.microsoft.com/?kbid=4486153	MDP-KHI-597	Update		KB4486153		NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM	1/2:	1/2020	
http://support.microsoft.com/?kbid=4516115	MDP-KHI-597	Security Update		KB4516115		NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM	12/:	10/2019	9
http://support.microsoft.com/?kbid=4523204	MDP-KHI-597	Security Update		KB4523204		NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM	12/:	10/2019	9
http://support.microsoft.com/?kbid=4534273	MDP-KHI-597	Security Update		KB4534273		NT AUTHORITY\SYSTEM	1/2:	1/2020	
C:\Users\admin>									

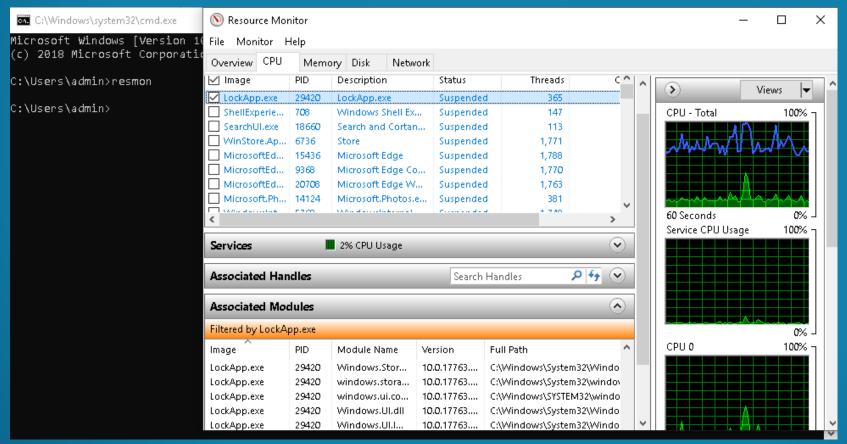


DETECTING KEYLOGGERS & MALICIOUS FILES - Assessment of Malwares, key logger/Spying tools and Trojans.





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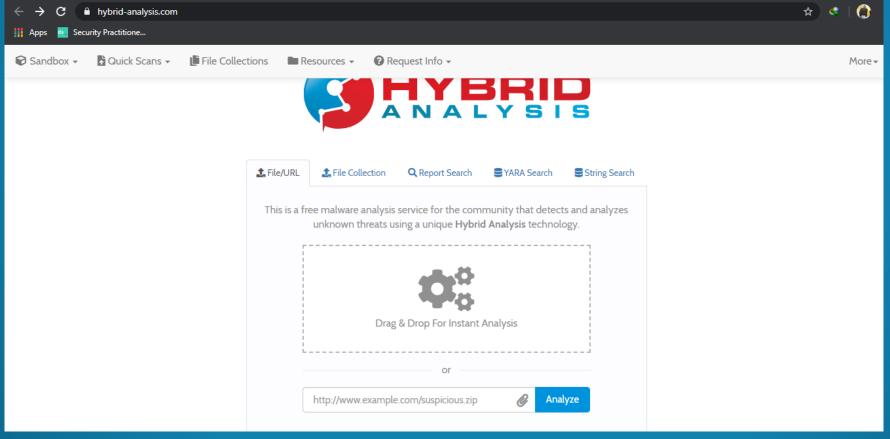




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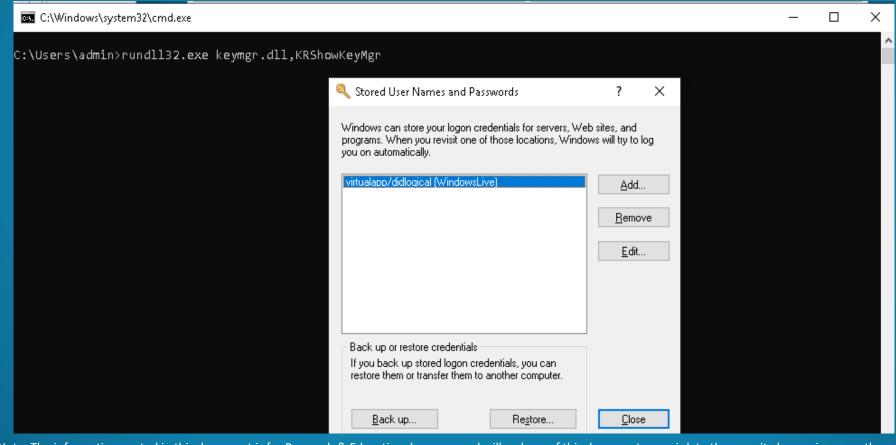
Email/USB Attachment - Assessment of malwares, Trojans, Macros attached in email/USB attachments transferred in the

system.



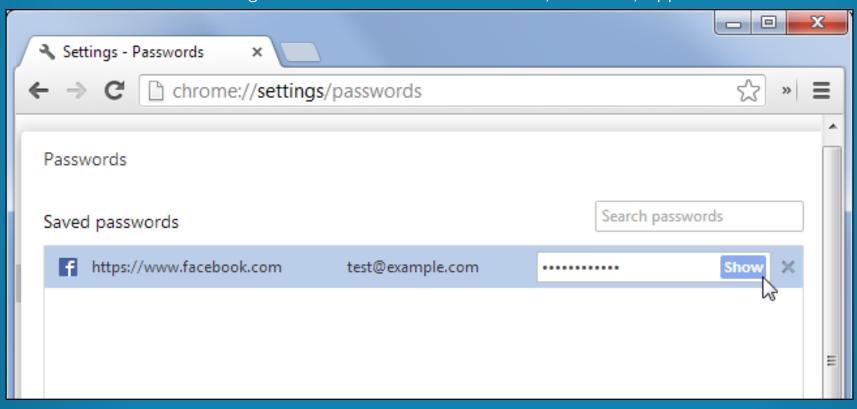


Searching for Stored Credentials - Searching for Stored Credential in Windows, Browsers, Applications.





Searching for Stored Credentials - Searching for Stored Credential in Windows, Browsers, Applications.







ROLE OF AN INDIVIDUAL DURING CA





ROLE OF AN INDIVIDUAL DURING CA

Compromise assessment can be performed to detect unknown risks that could have significant consequences (and cost impact) in case of undetected security breaches.

Taking an example of a organization, when an employee newly joined the organization, following are the list of facilities which may provide to the employee as per company policy.

- Desktop/Laptop;
- Email Address;
- Cell Phone / Landline;
- USB Drive;
- Dual Screen Monitor;
- Printers & Scanner.





ROLE OF AN INDIVIDUAL DURING CA

Desktop/Laptop

- Use of Unauthorized software's in company provided system;
- Keeping personal data in the official system;
- Sharing laptop/Desktop password with other team colleagues;
- Running portable applications in the laptop/desktop;
- Sharing/Uploading company's confidential data;
- Sharing laptops/Desktops with other team members.

- Avoid using unauthorized software's and use of authorized software's as per company policy;
- Avoid keeping personal data in the official system, it may recover;
- Never share your password with other team colleagues;
- Always Lock the system whenever leaving the seat;
- Never share or upload company's confidential data on any forum or any media;
- Never share your official laptop with other team member for any reason.









Email Address

- Opening and accessing new arrived emails undeliberately;
- Opening email attachment undeliberately;
- Opening email from unknown source and downloading or clicking the content of the email coming from unknown source;
- Registering official email on suspicious websites and forums;
- Responding to SPAM emails.

- Always check sender email address while reading email;
- Always scan email attachment from Anti Virus software first;
- Never open email or any attachment arrived from unknown source it can affect the system and may also breach data;
- Never register official email address on suspicious websites and forums;
- Never respond to SPAM email.









Cell Phone

- Installing application(s) from uncommon market place;
- Unprotected cell phone (Screen Lock, Pattern);
- Using Cell phone over public WIFI network;
- Operating system/Software's are not updated;
- Responding to SPAM emails;

Landline

- Unprotected dialing facility on landline phone;
- Unrestricted call forwarding facility;

- Always install application(s) from known market place i.e. (Play Store, Appstore);
- Always protect cell phone by implementing PIN, Pattern lock as the first line of defense;
- Avoid using cell phone over public WIFI network;
- Keep Operating system and Application software's up to dated;
- Never respond to SPAM email via cell phone.









USB Drive

- Lost of USB Stick can loss of information which can be
- A Financial Information;
- Personal data;
- Confidential company information;
- sharing a USB Stick to a friend;
- The uncontrolled use of removable media can increase the risk of malware being transferred to critical business systems.

- Limit the use of all removable media devices except when specifically authorized;
- Apply password protection. To safeguard sensitive information and restrict access, all removable media should be protected with strong passwords;
- Never attempt to access files from any removable media that you may have found; It may contain a virus that will infect computer systems with malware.









Dual Screen Monitor

- Use of Default password of Bluetooth connecting with the monitor;
- Mira Casting option kept on enabled;



- Don't use default password, Changing the default password is the priority task while network device in the network;
- Mira casting, screen casting, screen mirroring option(s) should be disabled.







Printer & Scanner

- Use of Default password of Printer Wireless network;
- Carbon copy allowed to be printed from console;



- Don't use default password, Changing the default password is the priority task while network device in the network;
- Configure and disable carbon copy printing option from printer console.





DEMONSTRATION





DEMONSTRATION

The demonstration has been designed to educate the user about ongoing threats that can be used by the intruders to trick the user in order to gain the confidential information from their system.

DEMONSTRATION



