

Ransomware incident handling and mitigation

Csaba VIRÁG – Cyber Security Competence Centre



Proactive and Active Defence

APPLIED
INTELLIGENCE
(CTI)

AWARENESS

ETHICAL HACKING

REPUTATION
MANAGEMENT

GAMIFICATION

CYBER
EXERCISES

Managed Security Services

MONITORING

LOG
MANAGEMENT

INCIDENT
MANAGEMENT

VULNERABILITY
MANAGEMENT

APT and 0day
MANAGEMENT

Incident Response

INCIDENT
INVESTIGATION

COMPUTER AND
NETWORK
FORENSICS

MALWARE
ANALYSIS

Mitigation

RISK AND IMPACT
MITIGATION

SYSTEM
HARDENING

SOFTWARE
REFACTORING

Information Exchange

EARLY WARNING

BUSINESS
PROCESS
REENGINEERING

TEAM
DEVELOPMENT

DECISION
SUPPORT

3rd PARTIES IIEX

Strategic Planning

POLICY
DEVELOPMENT

CYBER DEFENCE
MANAGEMENT
SUPPORT AND
CONSULTING

Research and Development

STARTUP
INCUBATION

AUTOMATED
METHODS
DEVELOPMENT

BIGDATA
ANALYSIS
DEVELOPMENT

Trendmicro: 752% growth in a year



How can such a great threat be handled?

What is the most important measure to take when a ransomware attack is on?

How do you know who attacks and what method the attacker uses?

Why not to pay ransom? If one does not pay, how can it be guaranteed that the files can be restored?

How does a ransomware attack look like?

Ransomware Cyber-kill Chain

The ransomware executable is delivered via

Attachments or web links in phishing emails

Malvertising on malicious web pages

Drive-by downloads (e.g. fake antivirus)



The payload is executed on the end user's device



The ransomware installs itself on the victim's computer



The ransomware generates a unique encryption/decryption key pair



The ransomware contacts a C2 server on the Internet to deposit the decryption key

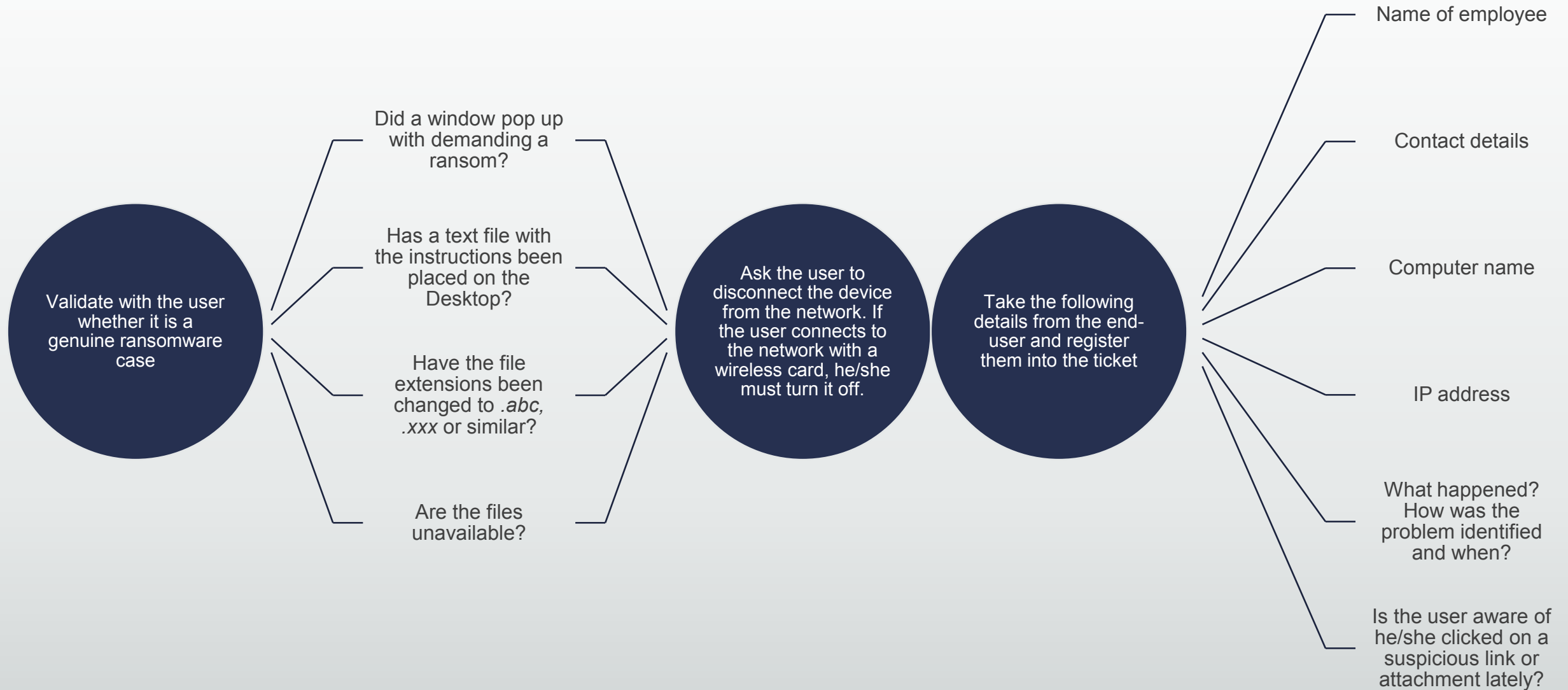


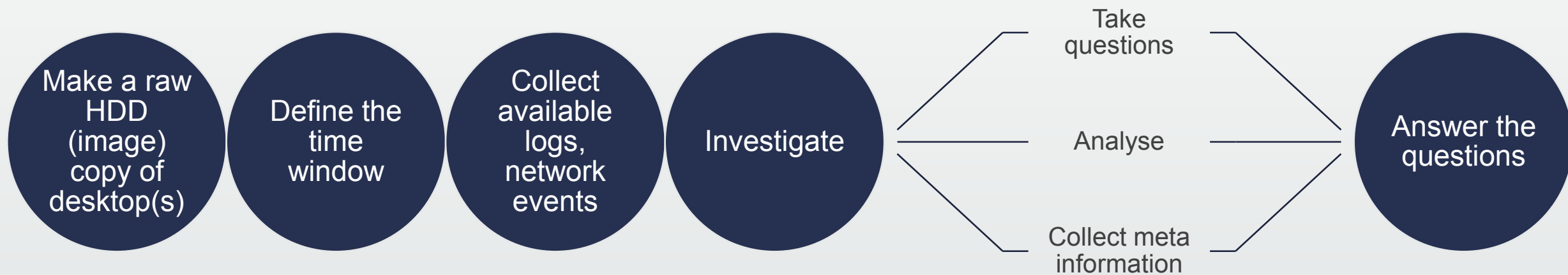
The malware starts encrypting the files on the hard disk, mapped network drives and USB devices with the encryption key



Once the process finishes, the files become inaccessible.

The malware places a text file on the desktop and/or a splash screen pops-up with the instructions to pay and restore the original files.





Some questions to ask a national CERT tasked by examining received files from an incident.

- What happened at these organisations?
- When did it happen?
- What kind of company assets have been involved?
- Which files can be evaluated?
- Which traces can be the ones originating from the attacker(s)?
- What is the timeline of events recorded?
- What is the attack vector?
- Are there possible further victims?
- Shall one pay for restoring the files to keep operations running? Has the attacker used a C&C (Command and Control) Server?
- Based on the analysis of the malicious files is it possible to restore the files by getting passwords or keys from the attacker?

Block incoming emails on the SMTP server, remove emails from user inboxes, warn users to not click on certain links and attachments

Block malicious URLs on the web proxy, identify computers that visited malicious websites on certain URLs using the proxy logs

Block malicious URLs on the web proxy, identify computers that visited malicious websites using the proxy logs, deploy custom AV signatures to block certain files to be downloaded, identify PCs with ETDR that downloaded files with certain IoCs

Apply application whitelisting, identify PCs using the HIDS logs that executed certain files

Identify and/or block traffic on NIDS and on the proxy(ies)

Monitor end-user devices and shared folders for certain file extensions, such as .abc, .xxx, .yyy, .zzz

Monitor endpoints for ransomware related text or HTML files in the desktop folder

Program Name	Free	Beta	Ransomware	Real-time Protection	Disinfection	Supported OS	Comments
Bitdefender Anti-Ransomware	yes	no	CTBLocker, Locky, TeslaCrypt	yes	no	all supported versions of Windows	
CryptoPrevent	yes	no	unknown, developer cites "large number of cryptoware"	yes	no	Windows XP to Windows 10	Paid versions available, protects against other malware
HitmanPro.Alert	no	no	Cryptoware protection	yes	no	Windows XP to Windows 7	requires HitmanPro
HitmanPro.Kickstart	no	no	Lock Screen only	no	yes	Windows XP to Windows 10	requires HitmanPro
Kaspersky Anti-Ransomware	yes	no	unknown	yes	rollback	all supported versions of Windows	
Malwarebytes Anti-Ransomware	yes	yes	CryptoLocker, CryptoWall, CTBLocker, Tesla	yes	no	all supported versions of Windows	Proactive Protection against new ransomware
RansomFree	yes	no	against more than 40 tested variants	yes	no	all supported versions of Windows	Honeypot system
SBGuard	yes	no	hardens the system	no	no	all supported versions of Windows	
Trend Micro Anti-Ransomware	yes	no	Lock Screen only	no	yes	all supported versions of Windows	
Winantiransom	no	no	most, if not all, ransomware	yes	no	all supported versions of Windows	Layered protection, File, network and Registry protection

Source: ghacks.net, By Martin Brinkmann on March 30, 2016 in Security - Last Update:December 20, 2016.
<http://www.ghacks.net/2016/03/30/anti-ransomware-overview/>



Thank you for your attention
www.cyber.services