

Anatomy of a Ransomware Incident

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Ransomware – A Multifaceted Problem

- What is ransomware?:
 - A threat actor encrypts data demands a ransom in exchange for a decryption key, or
 - A threat actor steals data and demands a ransom in exchange for a promise to not publish it, or
 - Both (referred to as *double extortion*)
- Ransomware is the perfect crime:
 - Easy to commit,
 - Enormously lucrative, and
 - Done with (near) impunity
- Ransomware is a multidimensional problem:
 - Network Intrusion
 - Data Theft
 - Business Interruption
 - Legal, Regulatory, & Reputational Risk



Stages of a Ransomware Attack

1

Reconnaissance
Finding the target

2

Point of Entry
Breaking in

3

Privilege Escalation
Getting more access

4

Lateral Movement
Moving around

5

Exfiltration
Stealing data

6

Encryption
Locking up your files

Stage 1 Reconnaissance

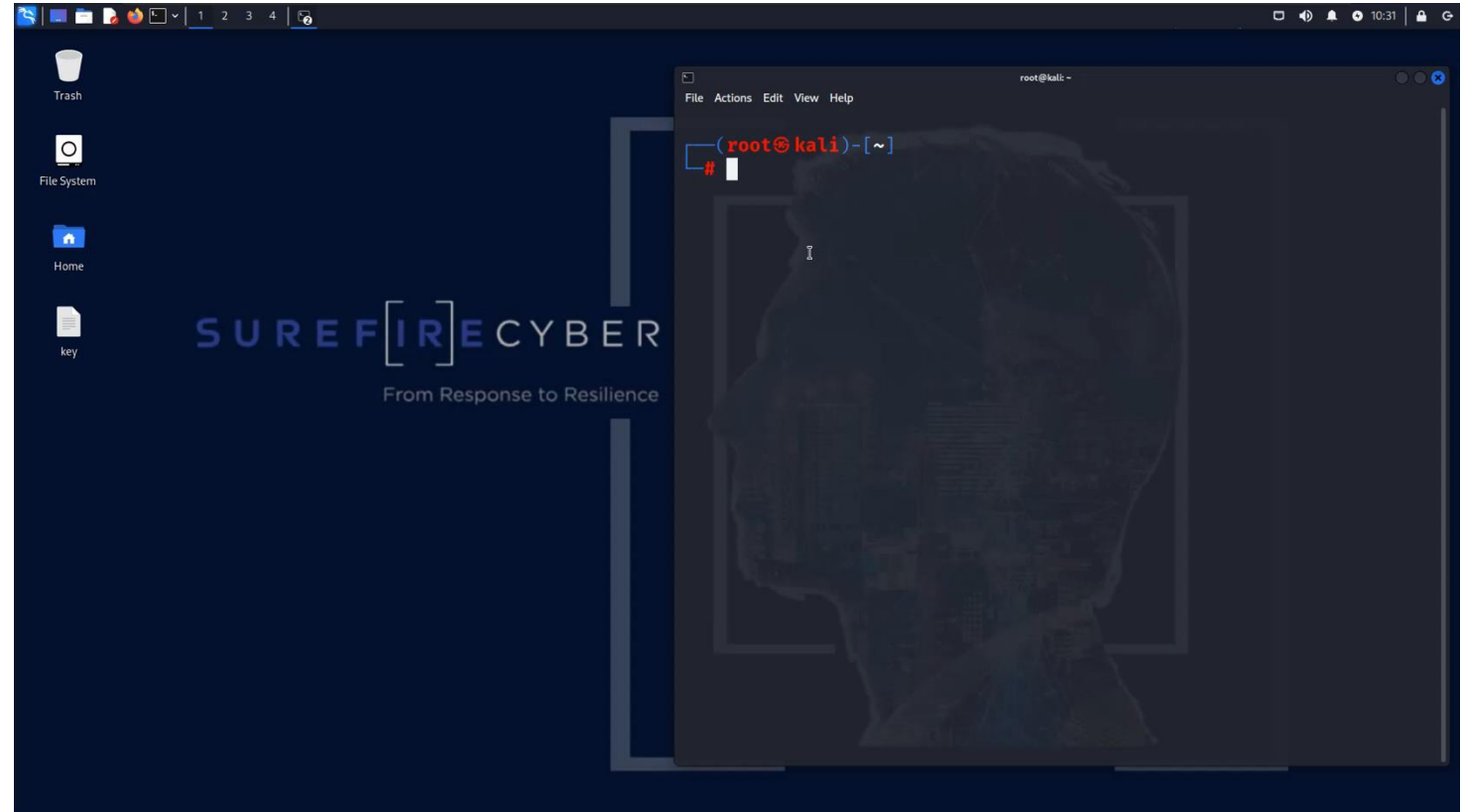
Finding the Target

Setting the Scene

- Threat actors are ALWAYS scanning the complete internet to find weaknesses or looking to buy access
- Full scan of the internet can take as little as 45 minutes

Takeaways

- Threat actors don't need to be "targeting" you to discover an exploitable weakness
- Securing your internet-facing perimeter will help prevent cyber incidents



Stage 2 Point of Entry

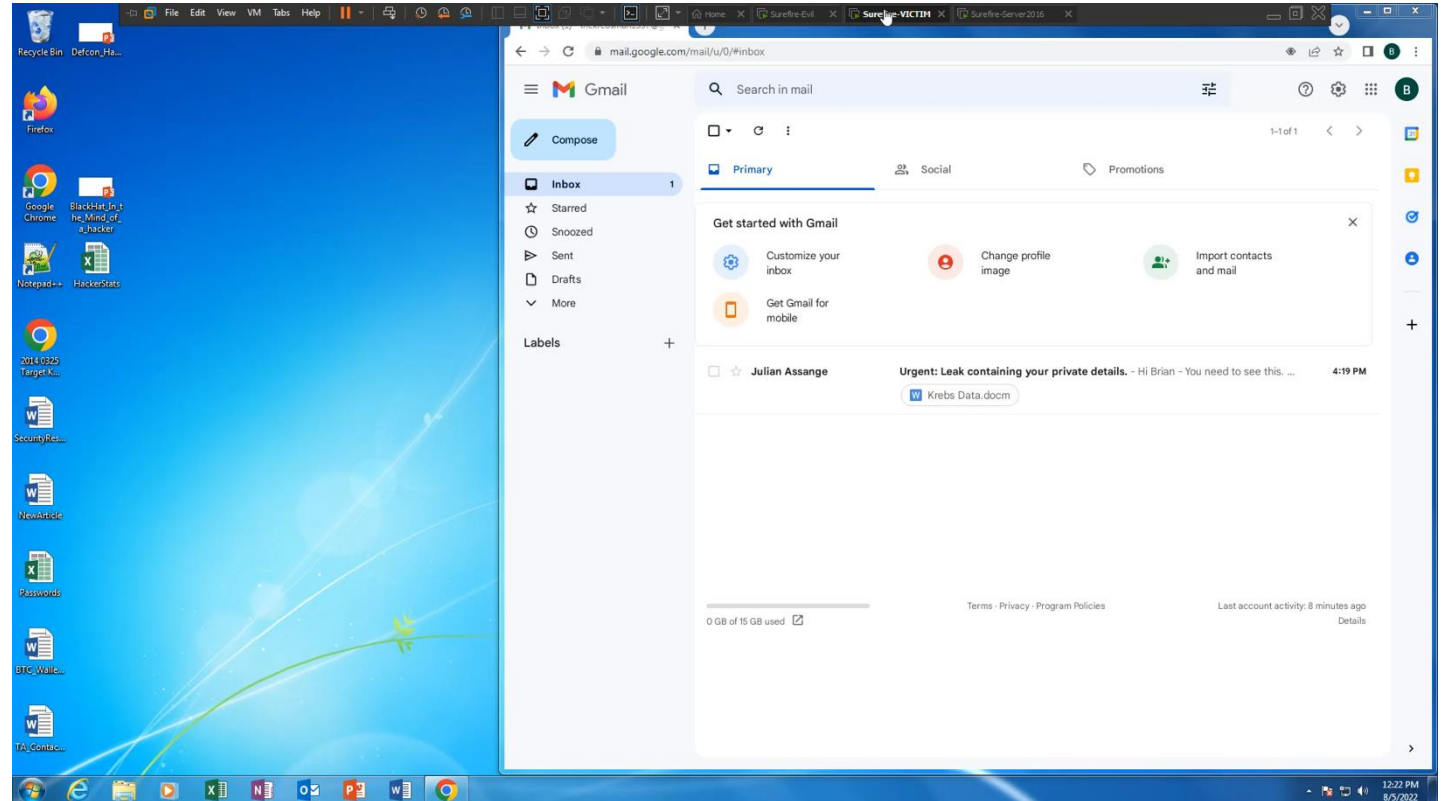
Patient Zero

Setting the Scene

- Not finding an external weakness, the threat actor sends an email embedded with malware
- Phishing is very common and can be generic (“Singles in Your Area”) or targeted (“Kevin’s Year End Bonus”)

Takeaways

- User awareness training and email filtering lower risk of phishing
- Multi-factor authentication is the best way to stop phishing
- Endpoint Security Solution



Stage 3 Privilege Escalation

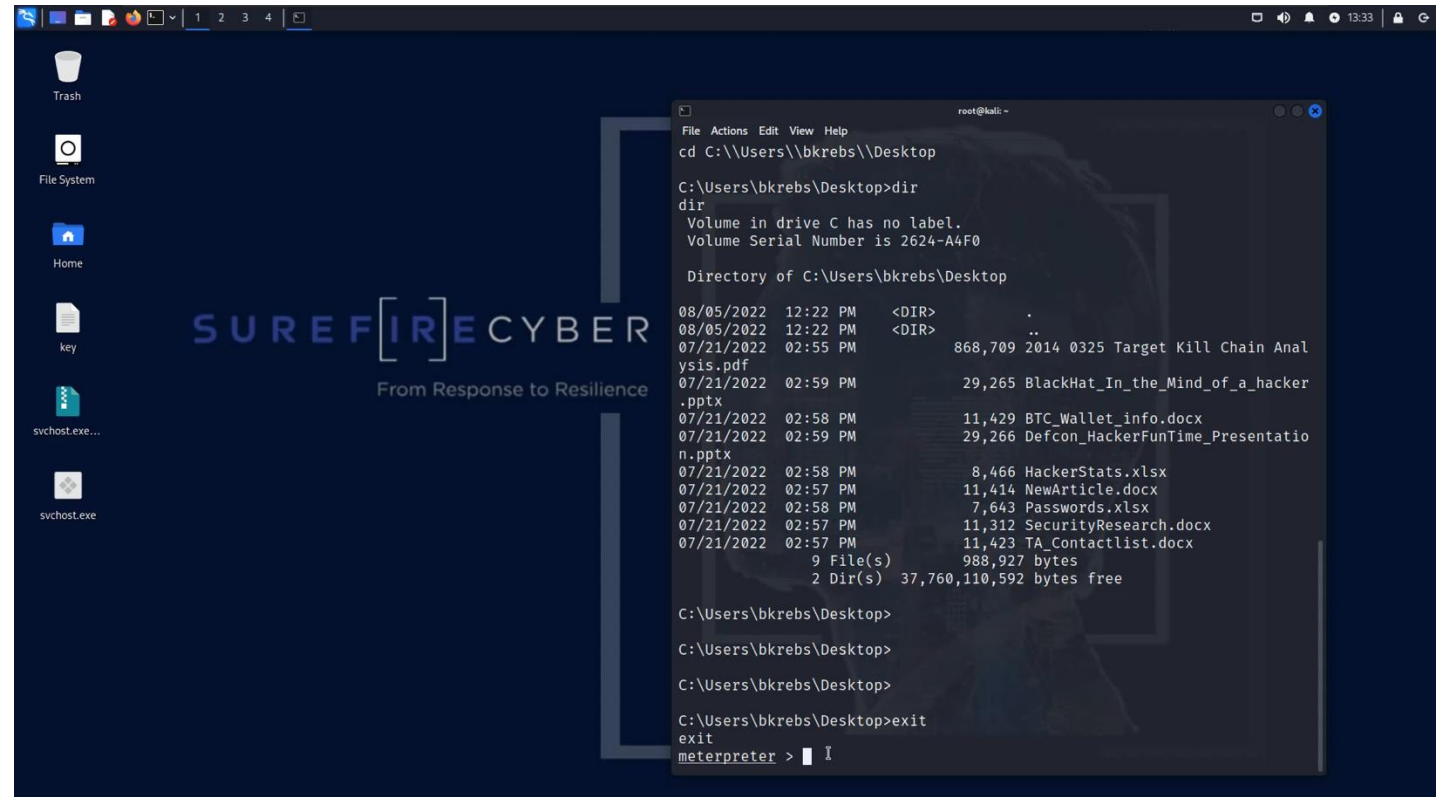
Getting More Access

Setting the Scene

- The threat actor's goal is to move from a normal user account to the network administrator's account
- Threat actor gains elevated permissions using a common tool called Mimikatz

Takeaways

- Minimize privileged accounts and administrative access
- Invest in tools that detect and stop malicious actions
- Keep systems up-to-date with patches



Stage 4 Lateral Movement

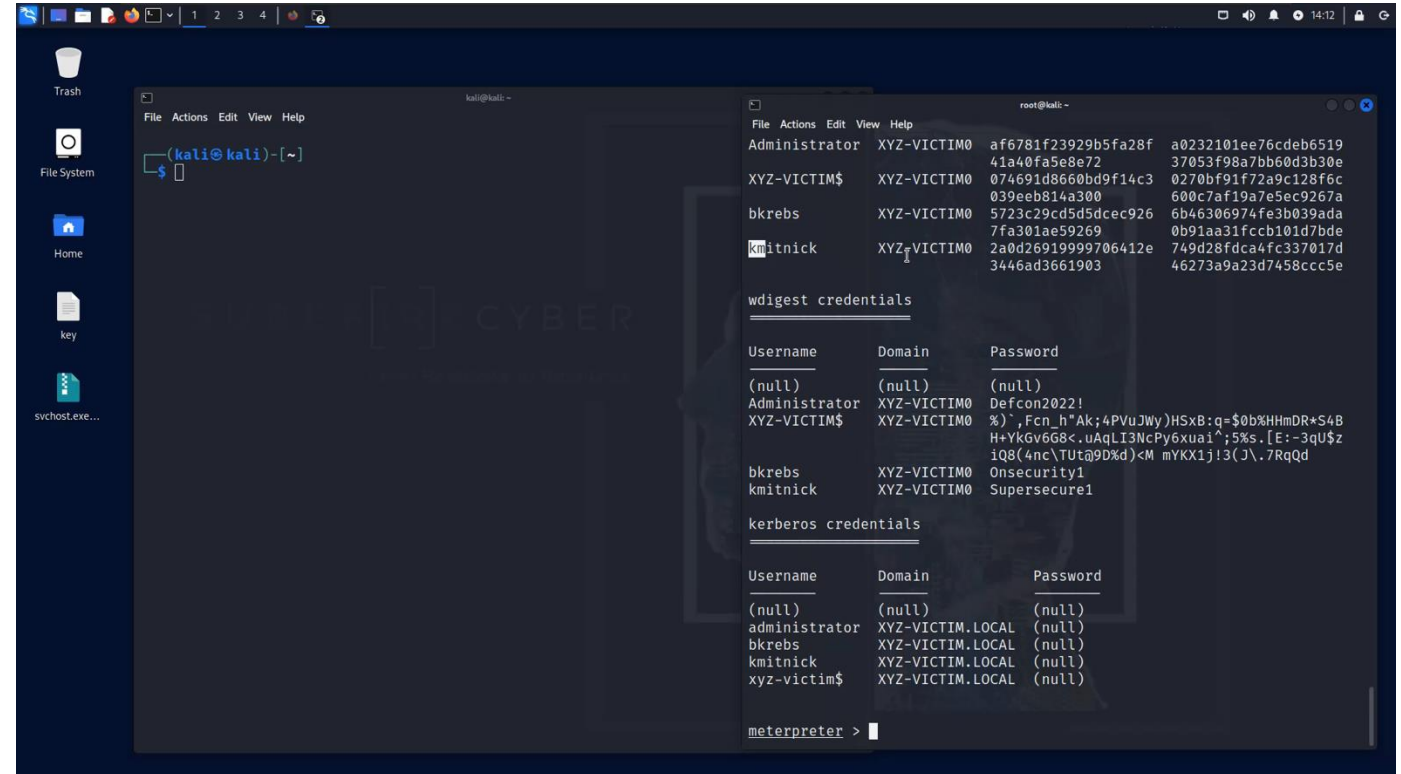
Moving Around

Setting the Scene

- Threat actor cracks the password and uses the administrator's credentials to login
- In the middle of the night, the threat actor accesses the server with everyone's passwords

Takeaways

- Use strong and long passwords
- Network tools detect internal scans and malicious activity, so you stop a hacker in their tracks



Stage 5 Exfiltration and Backup Deletion

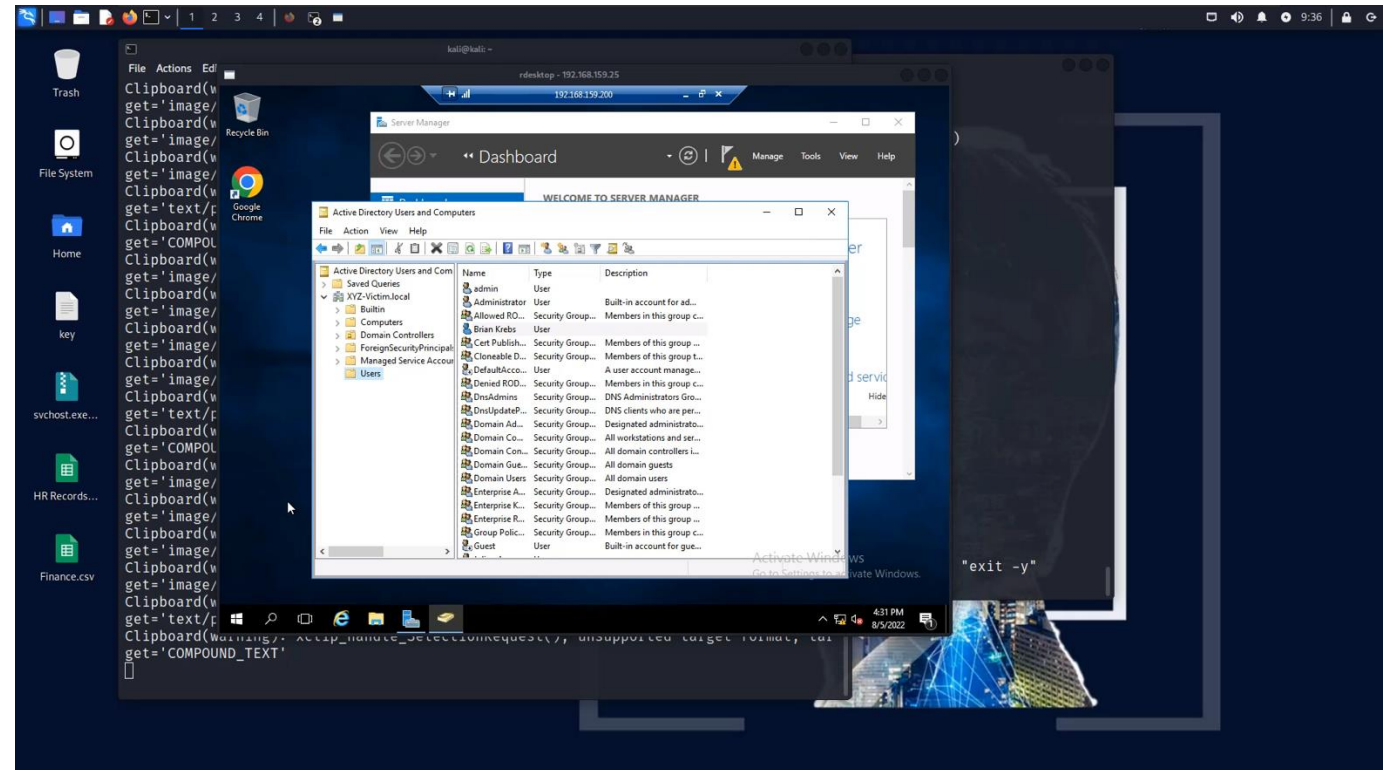
Stealing Data

Setting the Scene

- Threat actor will look for sensitive files and steal them
- Threat actor will then delete any backups they discover
- Data could be uploaded to the dark web or sold

Takeaways

- Unauthorized access to personal information can trigger legal obligations (even if files weren't taken)
- Use a strong backup solution and test it often



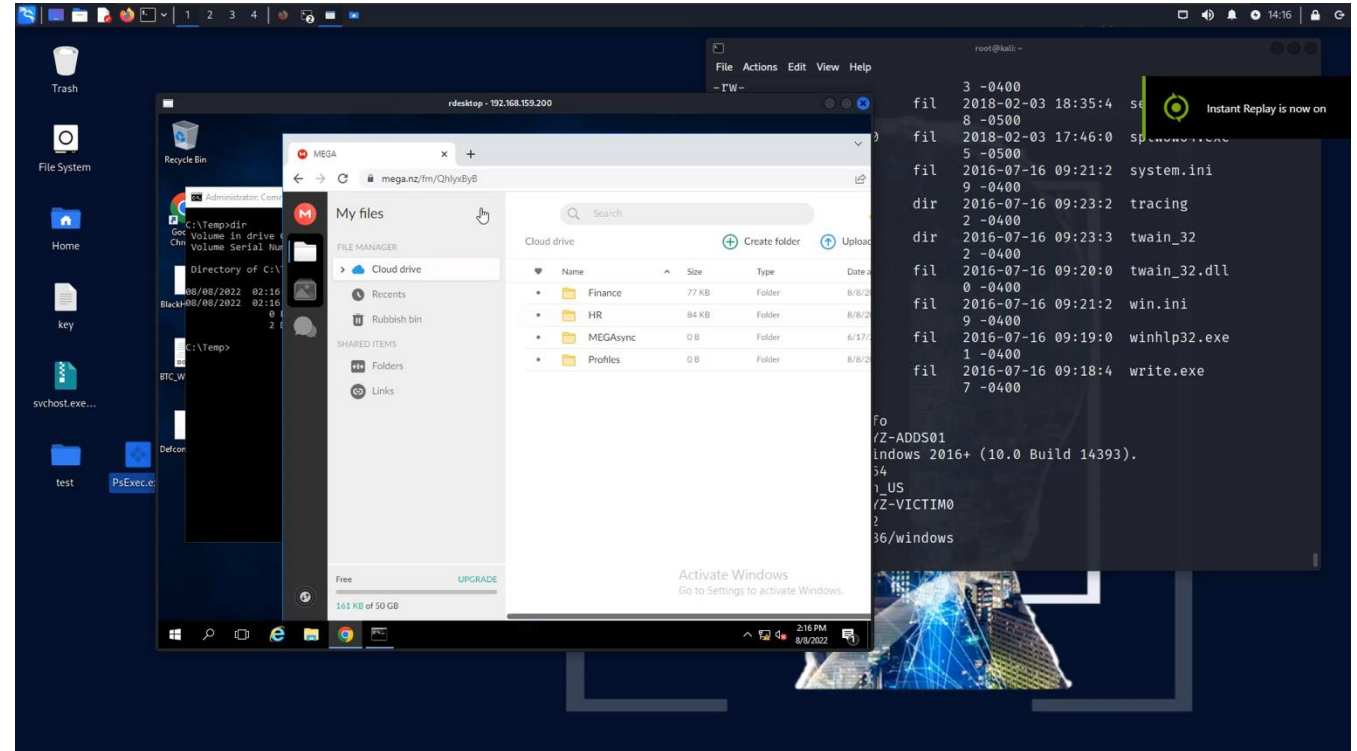
Stage 6 Ransomware Execution

Setting the Scene

- Threat actor executes the ransomware as quickly as possible on as many systems as possible
- This is often done on a Friday night or Thanksgiving morning

Takeaways

- Disconnect, don't power off, encrypted systems to preserve evidence
- Have a plan for how you are going to access resources to help you through this



Ransomware Response Framework



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