



Confronting Ransomware: Six Habits of Highly Effective Threat Detection/Incident Response Teams

Merritt Baer

Principal, Office of the CISO
merrbaer@amazon.com
@merrittbaer (twitter)

Megan O'Neil

Senior Security Specialist SA
megoneil@amazon.com

Best Practices for Ransomware (and everything else...)

1. Governance, guardrails, and democratization
2. Have a strategy for logging
3. Operationalize your insights
4. Runbooks, playbooks, and tabletop exercises
5. Canaries, validation, and sandboxes
6. Automation throughout your TDIR* lifecycle

*Threat Detection and Incident Response



PANAMA 1989

How did we get here?

Habit 1: Governance, guardrails, and democratization



“

Make the secure thing to do, the easy thing to do—and that is hard.

”

AWS Security

Governance, guardrails, and democratization: a non-exhaustive guide!

Governance

How your organization knows assets, enacts policies, and controls change management over time.

Metrics and accountability

Guardrails

Proscribing access and actions to least privilege and “paved roads”

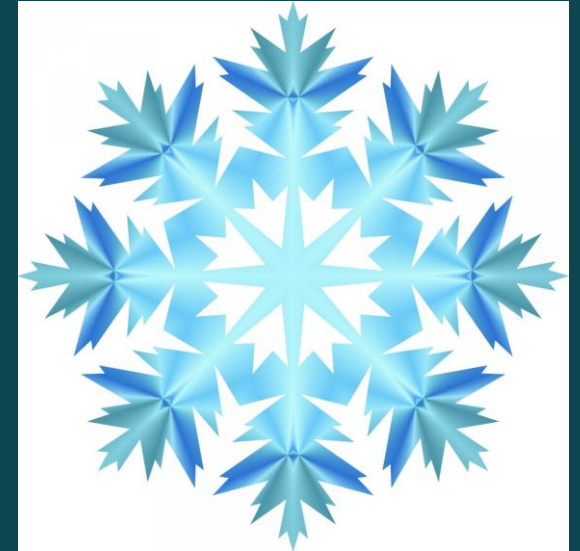
Democratization

Ability to delegate ownership down to developers and other stakeholders

Integration of business and security goals

Governance

- How do you know what you have? (Asset awareness and management)
- How do you enforce governance?
 - Human-level and technical-level tools
 - AWS Organizations
- Change Management and Visibility
 - Tools: Config, Config Rules
 - Versioning, backups, vaults and locks
- Allow for prioritization and force executive buy-in for risk tolerance



Guardrails (and Alarming): Bowling with bumpers

- CloudTrail, CloudWatch, Organizational Units
- Embrace ephemerality/ immutability



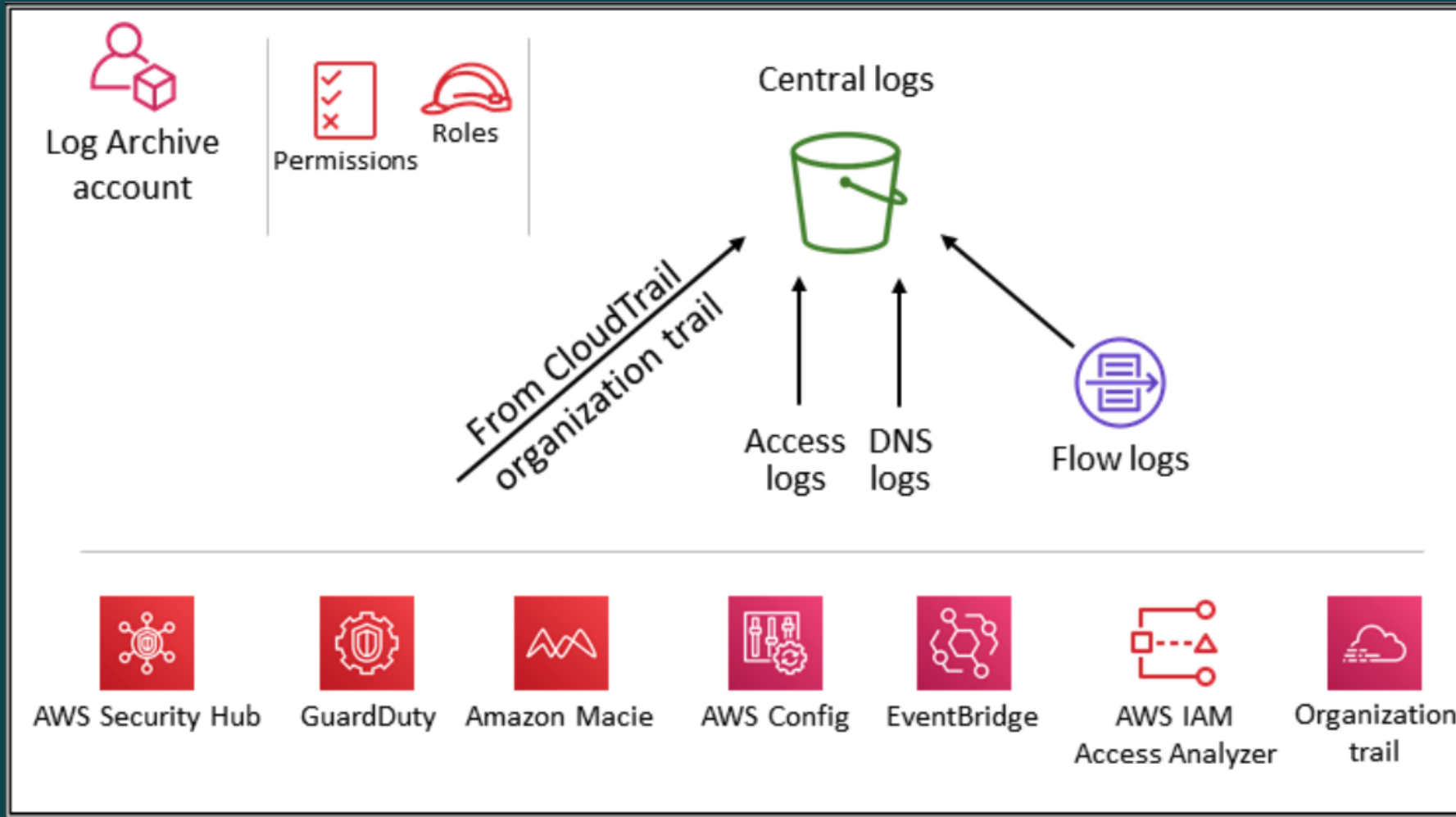
Democratization

- Every service team owns the security of their service
- AppSec and ArchSec
- Codepipeline, Codeguru, and other pipelines to production
- CI/CD at scale



Habit 2: (Have a) Strategy for Logging

Centralized logging



- ✓ CloudTrail
- ✓ S3
- ✓ VPC Flow Logs
- ✓ DNS Logs
- ✓ Config

AWS resource logging guidance

- ✓ EC2 - Linux
- ✓ EC2 – Windows
- ✓ CloudFront
- ✓ LoadBalancers
- ✓ Route53
- ✓ Etc.

| Resource | Retention (Days) | Mechanism (Tool) | Logging Configuration Details |
|--------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| EC2- Windows | 90 | CloudWatchLogs Agent | Application Security System |

“Lower the friction of security...”
-Steve Schmidt from AWS Re:Invent 2021

Example: AWS CloudFormation templates

- Windows IIS Logs

```
{",  
  \"Id\" : \"IISLogs\",",  
  \"FullName\" : \"AWS.EC2.Windows.CloudWatch.CustomLog.CustomLogInputComponent,AWS.EC2.Windows.CloudWatch\",",  
  \"Parameters\" : {",  
    \"LogDirectoryPath\" : \"C:\\\\inetpub\\\\logs\\\\LogFiles\\\\W3SVC1\",",  
    \"TimestampFormat\" : \"yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss\",",  
    \"Encoding\" : \"UTF-8\",",  
    \"Filter\" : \"\",",  
    \"CultureName\" : \"en-US\",",  
    \"TimeZoneKind\" : \"UTC\",",  
    \"LineCount\" : \"3\"",  
  },  
},",
```

Leveraging a SIEM: Build or Bring Your Own

- SIEM Operations
 - Can be hosted in the cloud or on-premises
 - Not uncommon during migration to continue shipping all cloud logs to on-premises SIEM
 - Ideally, SIEM is implemented in the cloud (most effective/efficient solution) but we often see a “hybrid” approach
- It's common to need an additional cloud-native log search/analysis capability

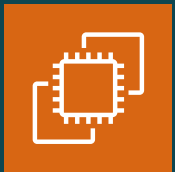
Habit 3: Operationalize your Insights



Threat detection, monitoring, and response



Security Monitoring and Threat Detection



Amazon EC2



AWS Identity and Access Management (IAM)



Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3)



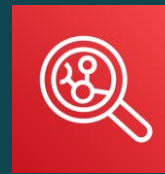
Amazon GuardDuty

Detect Threats & Anomalous behavior



Amazon Macie

Discover sensitive data



Amazon Inspector

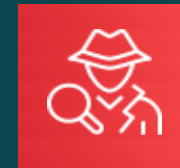
Detect Vulnerabilities



AWS Security Hub

Centralized Monitoring & Security Posture Management

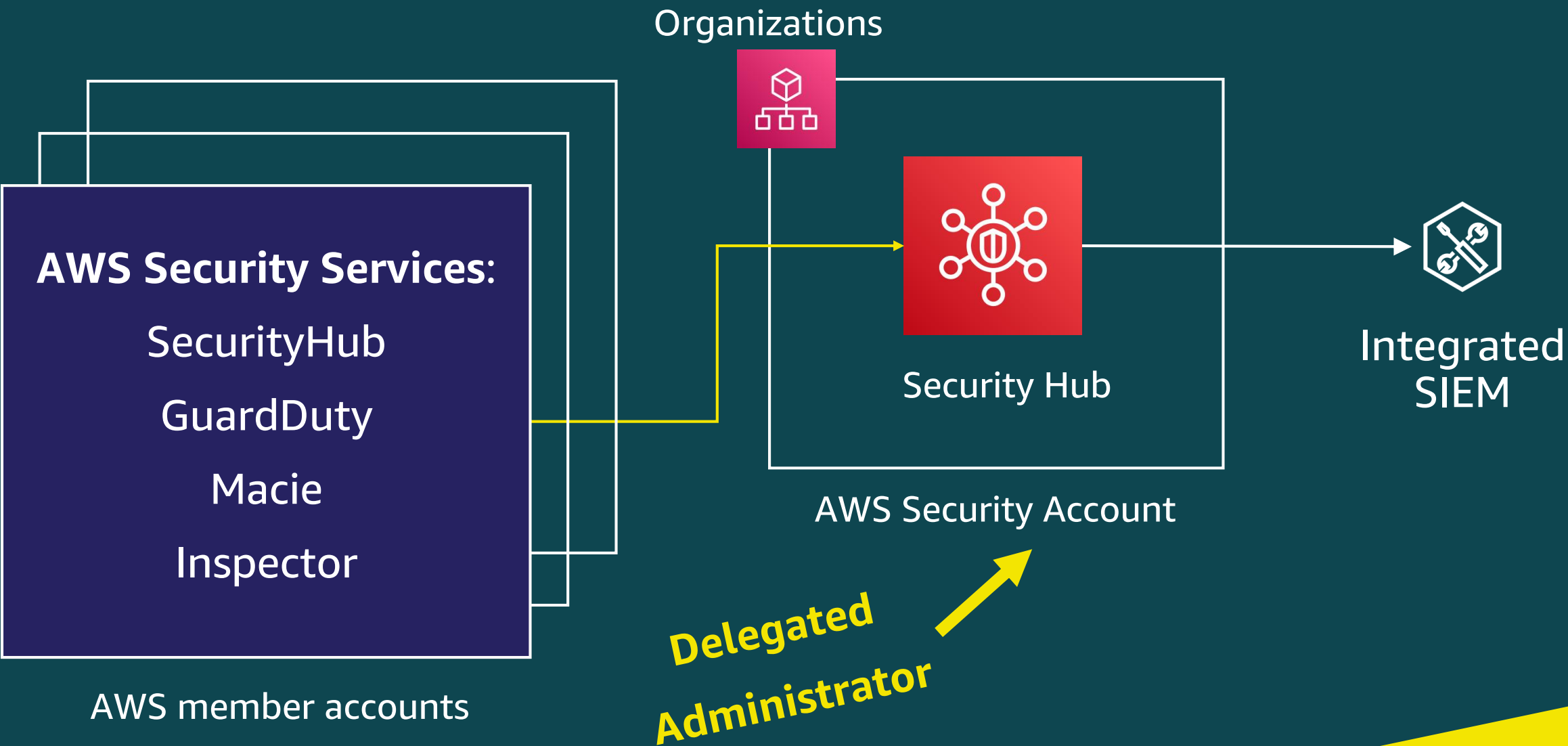
“Take Action”



Amazon Detective

Investigate events/findings

Architecture with multi-account strategy



Take action on CRITICAL and HIGH Findings

- Filter Findings on Severity label and Status
- Filters are case sensitive
- Review and Remediate

The screenshot displays the AWS Security Hub Findings console. On the left, a list of findings is shown with columns for Severity, Workflow status, Company, Product, Title, and Resource ID. A filter bar at the top of the list shows four active filters: Severity label EQUALS CRITICAL, Workflow status EQUALS NEW, Workflow status EQUALS NOTIFIED, and Record state EQUALS ACTIVE. The first finding in the list is a CRITICAL finding titled "1.1 Avoid the use of the 'root' account".

On the right, the detailed view of this finding is shown. It includes the finding ID, a description of the issue, and various metadata fields such as Workflow status, Record state, AWS account ID, Severity (original), Severity (normalized), and Status.

| Severity | Workflow status | Company | Product | Title | Resource ID |
|----------|-----------------|---------|--------------|---|---------------------------|
| CRITICAL | NEW | AWS | Security Hub | 1.1 Avoid the use of the "root" account | AWS:::Account: [redacted] |

1.1 Avoid the use of the "root" account

Finding ID: `arn:aws:securityhub:us-east-1:[redacted]:subscription/cis-aws-foundations-benchmark/v/1.2.0/1.1/finding/e022f8b1-f7e3-407b-ad91-dd3c90b377e7`

CRITICAL

The "root" account has unrestricted access to all resources in the AWS account. It is highly recommended that the use of this account be avoided.

Workflow status: **New**

RECORD STATE: **ACTIVE**
Set by the finding provider

AWS account ID: [redacted]

Severity (original): **90**

Severity (normalized): **90**

Status: **FAILED**

Leverage available remediation instructions

- Security Hub findings from a Security or Compliance Standard have an associated remediation

The screenshot displays the AWS Security Hub console interface. At the top, a finding titled "[Config.1] AWS Config should be enabled" is shown with a status of "Failed" and a severity of "MEDIUM". The "Remediation" section is highlighted with a red box, containing a link labeled "Config.1 remediation". Below this, a table lists findings, with the same finding highlighted. To the right, a detailed view of the finding is shown, including the finding ID, description, and a "Remediation" section with a link to "For directions on how to fix this issue, please consult the AWS Security Hub Foundational Security Best Practices documentation." This link is also highlighted with a red box.

Remediation

To configure AWS Config settings

1. Open the AWS Config console at <https://console.aws.amazon.com/config/>.
2. Choose the Region to configure AWS Config in.
3. If you have not used AWS Config before, choose **Get started**.
4. On the **Settings** page, do the following:
 - a. Under **Resource types to record**, choose **Record all resources supported in this region and Include global resources (e.g. AWS IAM resources)**.
 - b. Under **Amazon S3 bucket**, specify the bucket to use or create a bucket and optionally include a prefix.
 - c. Under **Amazon SNS topic**, choose an Amazon SNS topic from your account or create one. For more information about Amazon SNS, see the [Amazon Simple Notification Service Getting Started Guide](#).
 - d. Under **AWS Config role**, either choose **Create AWS Config service-linked role** or **Choose a role from your account** and then choose the role to use.
5. Choose **Next**.
6. On the **AWS Config rules** page, choose **Skip**.
7. Choose **Confirm**.

Habit 4: Runbooks, playbooks, and tabletop exercises

Runbooks and playbooks

Runbooks

- Tactical review of a situation
- Description of situations that may occur
- Steps to correct or enact a desired outcome
- Contact list for situation

Playbooks

- Strategic review or overview of situational responses
- Strategic planning for future
- Generally non-technical
- C-Level or VP-level information
- Potentially a RACI

Reference: [AWS re:Invent 2019: DIY guide to runbooks, incident reports, and incident response \(SEC318-R1\)](#)

AWS Customer Playbook Framework

100-200 Level

- Compromised IAM Credential(s)
- Denial of Service/Distributed Denial of Service
- Inappropriate Public Resources (S3)
- Inappropriate Public Resources (RDS)
- Unauthorized Network Changes

300-400 Level

- Bitcoin and Crypto jacking
- Responding to Ransom in AWS
 - EC2 Linux/Unix
 - EC2 Windows
 - Amazon RDS
 - Amazon S3

<https://github.com/aws-samples/aws-customer-playbook-framework>

Tabletop Exercises and Simulations



Habit 5: Canaries, validation, and sandboxes

“ **There are 2 ways to learn incident response, and one will be chosen for you.** ”

Beetle@
AWS Security

Canaries

Ability to validate what you know

Always Fail, Always Through

Validation

Better know your environment before you deploy

Validate what you know (ARG)

Test your runbooks

Sandboxes

Pipeline to production

Canaries in the Cloud



Example: Canaries using CloudWatch Synthetics

Canary builder

Steps | Screenshots | Logs | HAR File

Steps Executed (3)

Canary will stop at the first failed step

Failed steps only < 1 >

| Step | Step name | Status | Description | Destination URL ↗ | Duration | Screenshots |
|------|---------------------|----------|-------------|---|----------|-------------|
| 1 | Navigate to home | ✓ Passed | OK | https://d2h3ljismzoxz.cloudfront.net/ | 1234 ms | 1 |
| 2 | Navigate to Login | ✓ Passed | OK | https://d2h3ljismzoxz.cloudfront.net/login | 114 ms | 1 |
| 3 | Provide Credentials | ✓ Passed | OK | https://d2h3ljismzoxz.cloudfront.net/login | 596 ms | 1 |

Screenshots [Info](#)

- Take screenshots
Screenshots will be visible on the canary detail screen for each canary run

<https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/mt/create-canaries-in-python-and-selenium-using-amazon-cloudwatch-synthetics/>

Example: Database canary using Aurora clones



Copy on write = fast and space efficient

Logical corruption
Data consistency
Scan for sensitive data

Habit 6: Automation throughout your TDIR lifecycle



“

**We like to hire “lazy” security engineers:
they never want to solve the same
problem twice**

”

AWS Security

Pre-IR: Decision-making

Ensure you're getting the data you need

Reduce the gray area of human decision-making

Backup and redundancy decision-making: including Vaults and locks

During IR: Implementation and Forensics

Your automations run (Lambda, EventBridge, Config Rules, etc.)

Redundancy, backup—come back to known good state.

Post-IR: virtuous cycle

Review what happened—was this a known/accepted risk or unknown?

Address more automations to write

Metrics

“

If it's not someone's job it's a hope, and a hope is not a plan.

”

Eric Brandwine, VP/DE
AWS Security



Thank you!

Merritt Baer

Principal, Office of the CISO

@merrittbaer (twitter)

Megan O'Neil

Senior Security Specialist SA