



RESPOND → PLAN → RETURN STRONGER

Packaged for Success

PRESENTED BY

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Learning objectives

- 1 Who the threat actors targeting SMBs are
- 2 How threat actors do what they do: Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (TTPs)
- 3 Three types of controls needed to build a layered defense
- 4 The ~~weakest~~ strongest link in the security chain

Threat Actors Targeting SMBs



Who are your adversaries?

- Skill-based Considerations
- Motivations
 - Financially
 - Social Causes
 - Nationalism
- Employees & Trusted Third Parties

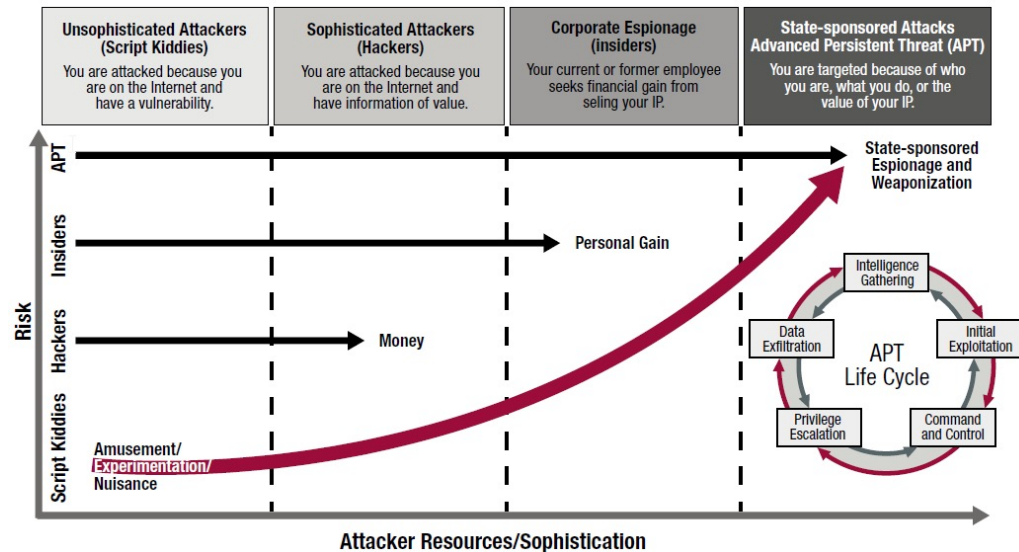
Threat Actors: Skills Levels

- Script Kiddies

- Low level of skill threat actors
 - Generally, use existing tools and technologies (e.g., Kali Linux)
 - Kali Linux provides 300+ free tools
 - Motivations may vary from just learning to causing mayhem

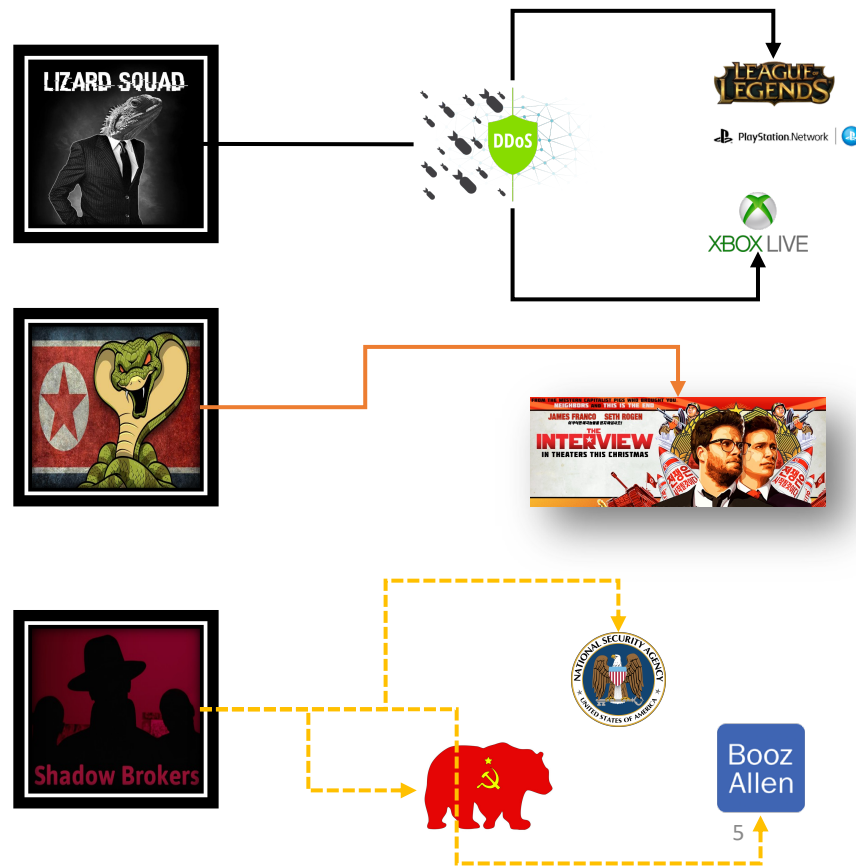
- APT (Advanced persistent threats)

- Highly advanced skill sets
- Well-financed
- Generally, campaign-based
 - Data exfiltration
 - Observation for future action on objectives
 - Data destruction



Threat Actors: Financially Motivated

- Organized Cyber Criminals
 - Money motivated
 - Organized crime syndicates
 - Carbanak
 - Lizard Squad
 - Lazarus Group
 - Shadow Brokers



Threat Actors: Social Cause Motivated

- Hacktivist
 - Civil disobedience using social engineering techniques

Anonymous



CyberBerkut



The Shadow Brokers



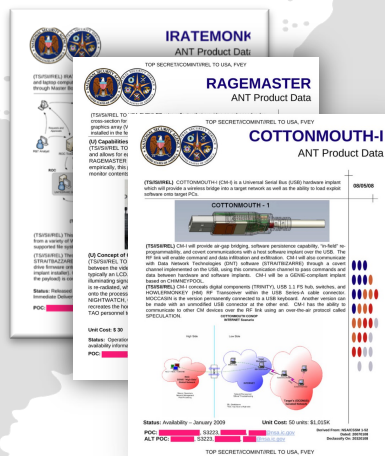
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Threat Actors: Nation States/Nationalism



"The list reads like a mail-order catalog, one from which other NSA employees can order technologies from the ANT division for tapping their targets' data."

Der Spiegel



Threat Actors: Insider Threats

Insiders were **disgruntled** and motivated by revenge for a negative work-related event.

Insiders **exhibited concerning** behavior prior to the attack.

Intentional threats exhibit **malicious intent** with what they are doing.

Insiders who committed IT sabotage **held technical positions**.

The majority of the insiders attacked **following termination**.

Unintentional threats have **no real intent to harm**, or even know what they are doing.

**Carnegie
Mellon
University**

No common
demographic exists
regarding age, gender,
role or skill level.

Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (TTPs)

What are TTPs?

The role of TTPs is to identify patterns of behaviors in a particular cyber threat.

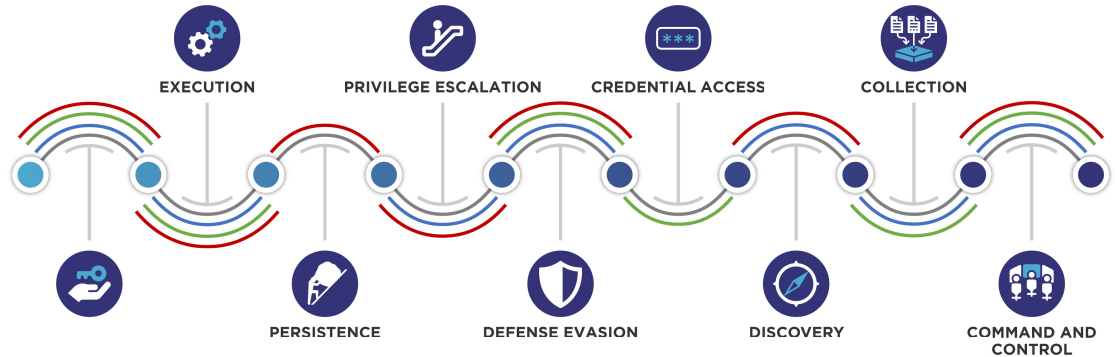
- Tactics
 - General beginning-to-end strategies threat actors use to gain access and information
- Technique
 - What is being used to carry out attacks
- Procedure
 - The step-by-step guide on how to execute the attack or perform the technique

TTPS: Cyber Kill Chain vs. MITRE ATT&CK

Lockheed Martin Cyber Kill Chain



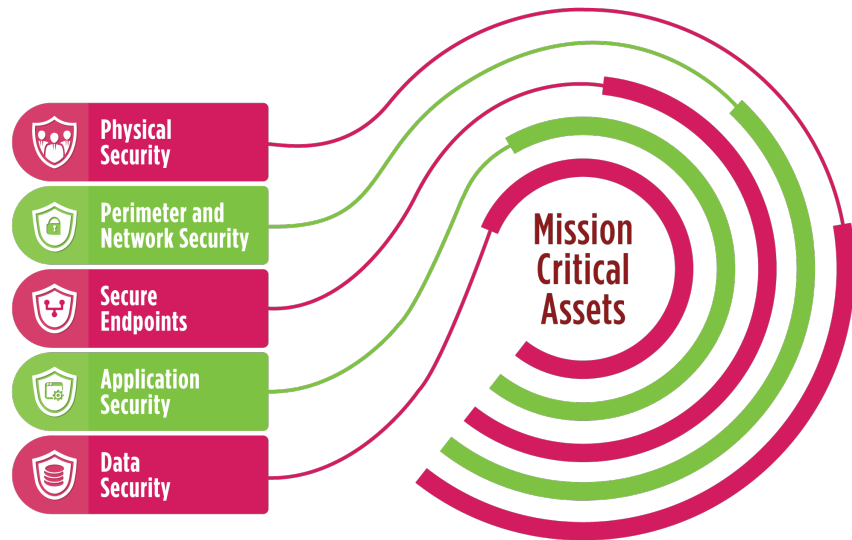
Mitre ATT&CK



LIVE DEMONSTRATION

Defense in Layers

Layered Defense/Defense in Depth



(Proactive)
Policy Management



(Reactive)
Monitoring + Response

- Physical Controls
- Technical Controls
- Administrative Controls

DEFENSE IN LAYERS: **PHYSICAL CONTROLS**

Anything that physically limits or prevents access to assets.



CCTV
Systems



Fences



Guards



Passcode
Door Entry



Guard
Dogs



Picture IDs



Biometric
(Fingerprint, Voice, face etc.)



DEFENSE IN LAYERS: TECHNICAL CONTROLS

Technical controls are hardware or software that's sole purpose is to protect assets



Encryption



Smart Cards



Network Authentication



Access Control Lists



File Integrity Software



Vulnerability Scanners



One Time Passcodes



DEFENSE IN LAYERS: ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS

Administrative controls are your human resources and security policies that help negate internal threats



Hiring Practices



Background Checks



Data handling Procedures



Security Requirements



Security Policies



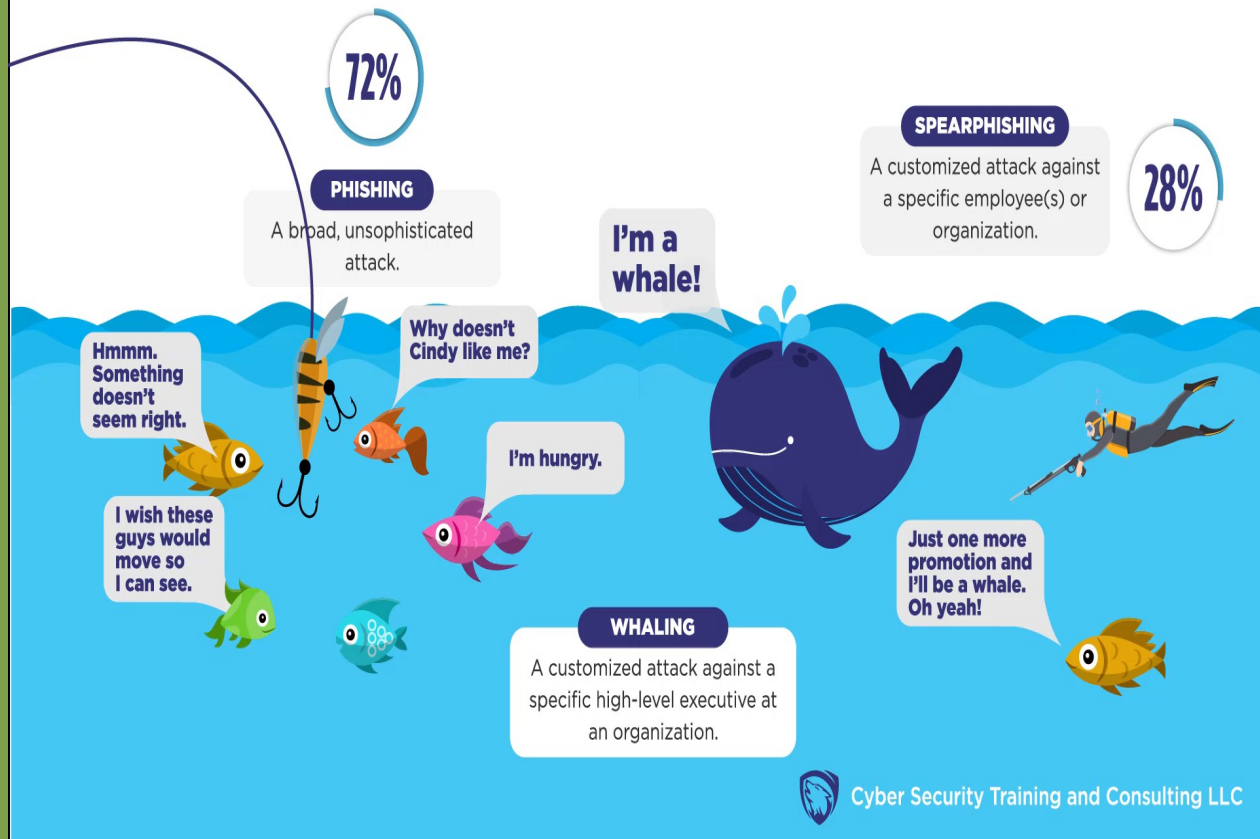
Security Training



Security Awareness

Weakest
Strongest link in
the cyber security
chain

PHISHING, SPEARPHISHING, AND WHALING



Q&A