

Secureworks®

Mid-Atlantic



Forum

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## Today's Topics

- A Tale of Two Threat Actors:  
A SolarWinds Retrospective
  - SUNBURST
  - SUPERNOVA
- You Get A Webshell!
- The CIA & Cyber-Crime
- What can we learn?

# SUNBURST

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# A Skilled & Patient Adversary

## Excellent Operational Security

### Low Profile

- 2-week dormancy period before beaconing
- US-hosted infrastructure
- Novel compile-time code injection technique
- Signed binary deployed

### Selective Targeting

- Remediated non-targeted intrusions

### Bespoke IoCs

- Cobalt Strike DLL implants
- Folder names
- File names
- C2 domains
- IPs, HTTP requests,
- Etc.

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# Incident Response Questions

Capability + Opportunity + Intent



18,000 potentially installed compromised update

Fewer than 200 targeted



# SUPERNOVA

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# The Rest of the Story

RESEARCH & INTELLIGENCE

## SUPERNOVA Web Shell Deployment Linked to SPIRAL Threat Group

Similarities between the SUPERNOVA activity and a previous compromise of the network suggest that SPIRAL was responsible for both intrusions and reveal information about the threat group.

MONDAY, MARCH 8, 2021

BY: COUNTER THREAT UNIT RESEARCH TEAM



In late 2020, Secureworks® Counter Threat Unit™ (CTU) researchers observed a threat actor exploiting an

of the findings

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# Standard APT

## Unremarkable TTPs

### Vulnerability Exploit

- Authentication bypass flaw
- Installed a modified SolarWinds binary (webshell)
- Modified binary was improperly signed by attacker

### Webshell

- Fairly standard webshell capabilities
- Credential Dumping and Exfil

### Lateral Movement

- Map drive to Domain Controller
- Access to business-sensitive data

# Related but Different

One Software, 2 different campaigns

	SUNBURST	SUPERNOVA
Software at Issue	SolarWinds Orion Platform	SolarWinds Orion Platform
Distribution	SolarWinds Software Update	Exploit Vulnerability of API (externally-facing systems)
Attack Methods	Quiet and Surgical Strong Operational Security	Typical APT
Adversary	Likely Russian Intelligence	Likely Chinese

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# Managing Supply Chain Risk

Ask yourself....

- How is this product or service used in my environment?
- What data does it have access to?
- What credentials does it have access to?
  - Are these credentials privileged?
  - Do these credentials have broad access to other resources?
- How accessible is this product or service in my environment?
  - Does it access the Internet?
  - Does the Internet have access to it?
- What logging and visibility do I have to this product or service?

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# A Case of the Mondays

*“Hello CTU, we have been seeing multiple clients being targeted by a similar attack.”*



# Microsoft Exchange Server RCE

RESEARCH & INTELLIGENCE

## Government-Sponsored

This combination of exploitation technique and use of China Chopper made this activity particularly puzzling. Exploits for vulnerabilities that do not have a patch (also known as 'zero-days') are rare. Most government-sponsored actors avoid using zero-days because they don't need to. Zero-days affecting Exchange are even rarer and are incredibly valuable because unauthenticated remote code execution on mail servers is a very bad thing. It was therefore surprising that the threat actors 'burned' valuable exploits by executing malware that would be quickly detected by many security vendors.

So why do it?

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 2021

BY: MIKE MCLELLAN - SECUREWORKS DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE



# Managing ~~Supply Chain~~ Software Vulnerability Risk

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“(Post-Intrusion) Ransomware is still the number one threat our clients face.”

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# Similar Tactics, Different Objectives & Outcomes

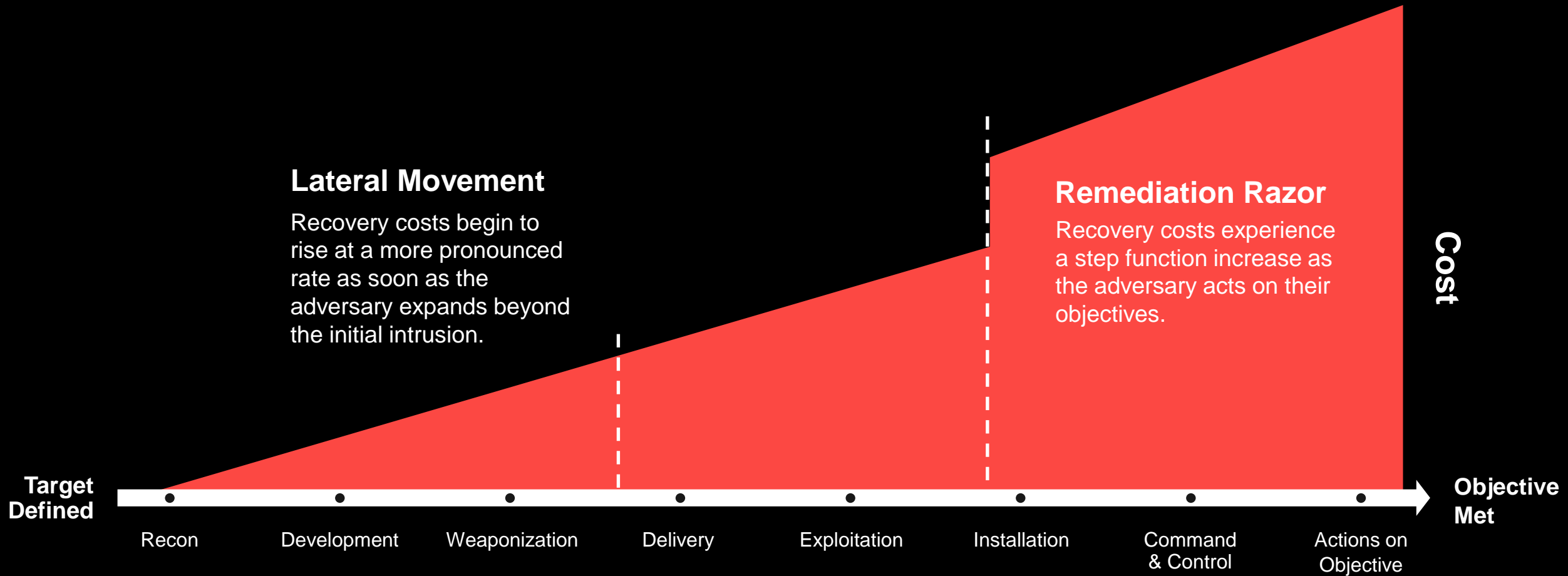
Defending Nation-State Intrusions is difficult (impossible?)...  
but not defending against Criminal Intrusions is painful (existential?)...

## Nation-State / Espionage

## Organized Crime / Financial Gain

	Nation-State / Espionage	Organized Crime / Financial Gain
C	Makes unauthorized copies of sensitive data. Transfers those copies from the victim network as the primary objective.	Makes unauthorized copies of sensitive data. Transfers those copies from the victim network as the secondary objective.
I	Rarely tampers with integrity of files. Mission is to maintain long-term persistent access and continue to siphon copies of sensitive data from the environment.	Encrypts files so they become unusable. This is primary objective to extort money from victim. Destroys backups to make recovery impossible.
A	Rarely threatens availability. Mission is to maintain long-term persistent access. Disrupting availability disrupts ability to collect.	Act of encrypting files will harm enterprise availability.

# The Mission Is Simple: Time to Detect & Respond is Key



# What can we learn from these events?

“Log Retention” can be useful for more than satisfying compliance requirements.

30 days is no longer enough for EDR telemetry retention.

Defending against nation states is hard, not defending against criminals is painful.

Nation-State capabilities eventually trickle down to Cyber-Criminals.

Even Nation-State actors make mistakes.

Deploy software updates immediately(!?!)

Cloud Services are not perfect but are likely better than the alternative.

The only differences between “software” and “malware” is *intent*.

# Resources and References

- [SolarWinds and the Next Steps for Cybersecurity | Secureworks](#)
- [SUPERNOVA Web Shell Deployment Linked to SPIRAL Threat Group Blog | Secureworks](#)
- [Government-Sponsored Campaign Targets Microsoft Exchange Vulnerabilities Blog | Secureworks](#)
- [Hello CTU, we have been seeing multiple clients being targeted by a similar attack. | Secureworks](#)
- [One-Click Microsoft Exchange On-Premises Mitigation Tool – March 2021 – Microsoft Security Response Center](#)
- [Ransomware is the Number One Cyber Threat to Organizations Today | Secureworks](#)

**thank you.**