FIGURE SUPPLEMENT

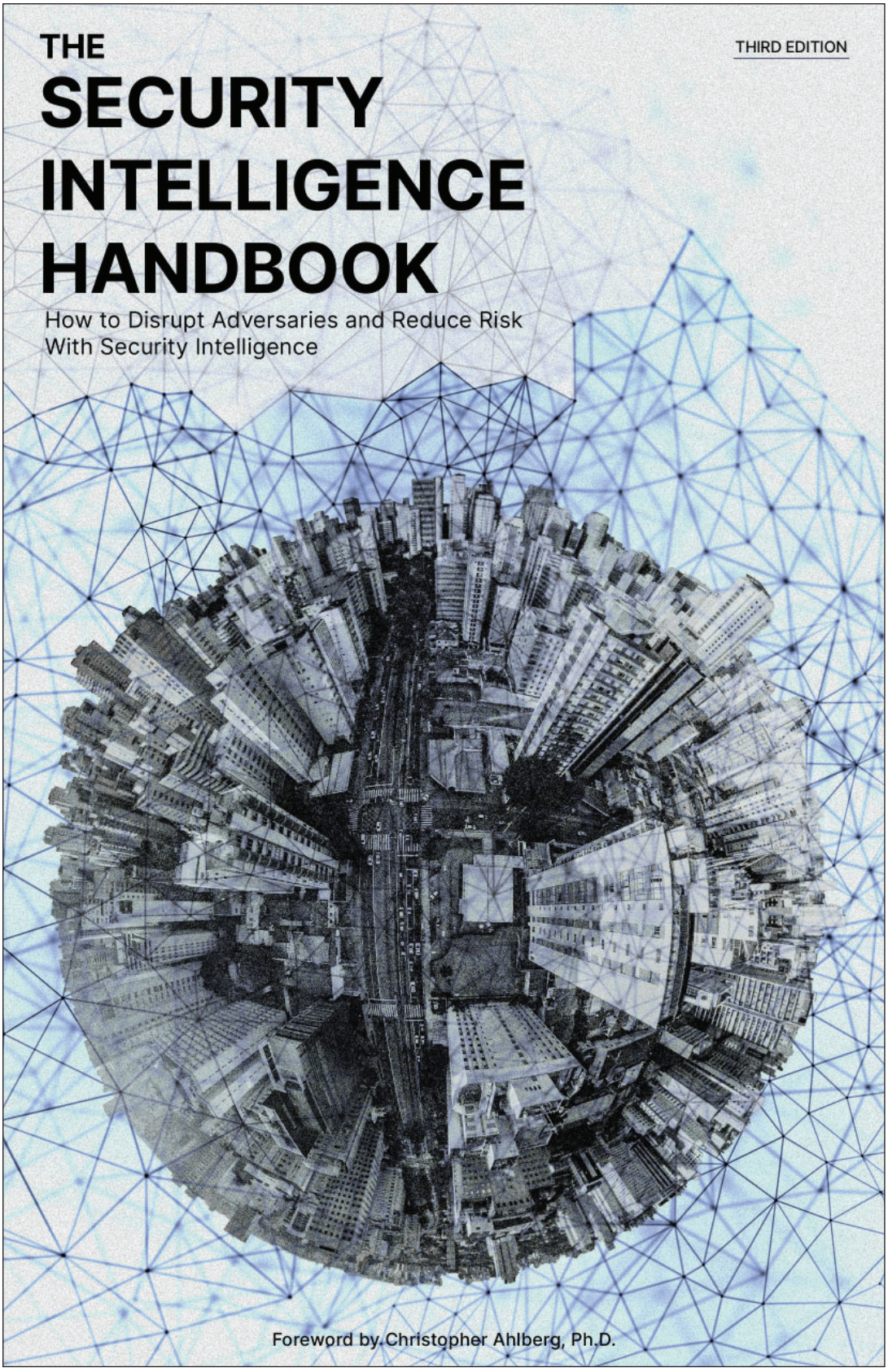


Figure 1-1: A security intelligence program can produce dramatic improvements in security and efficiency. Source of data: IDC

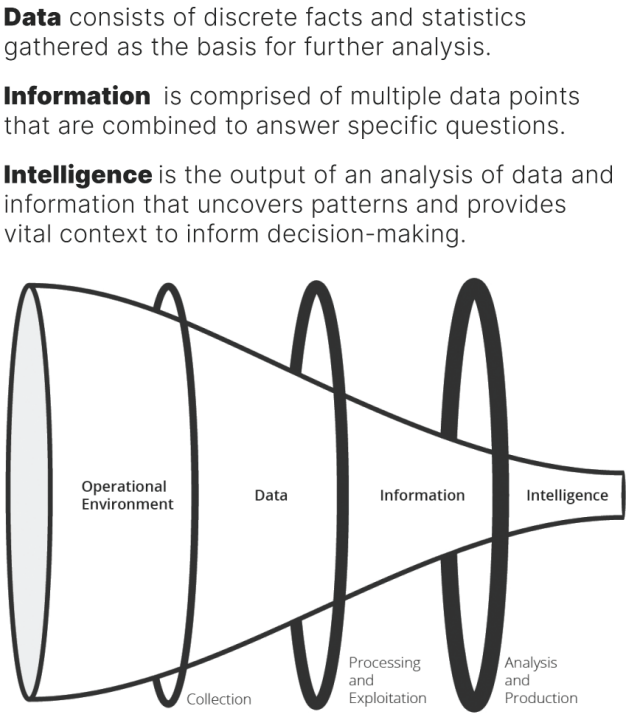


Figure 1-2: The relationship between data, information, and intelligence.

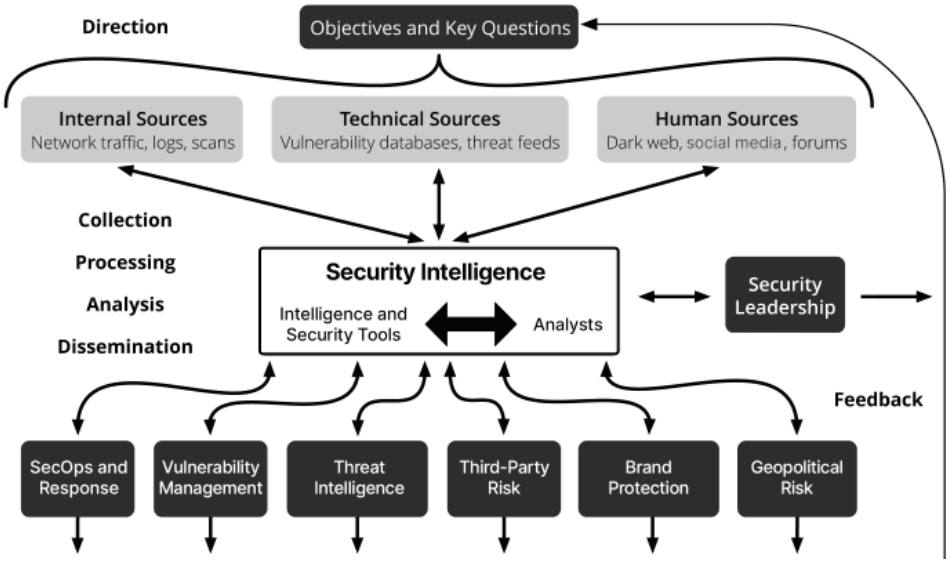
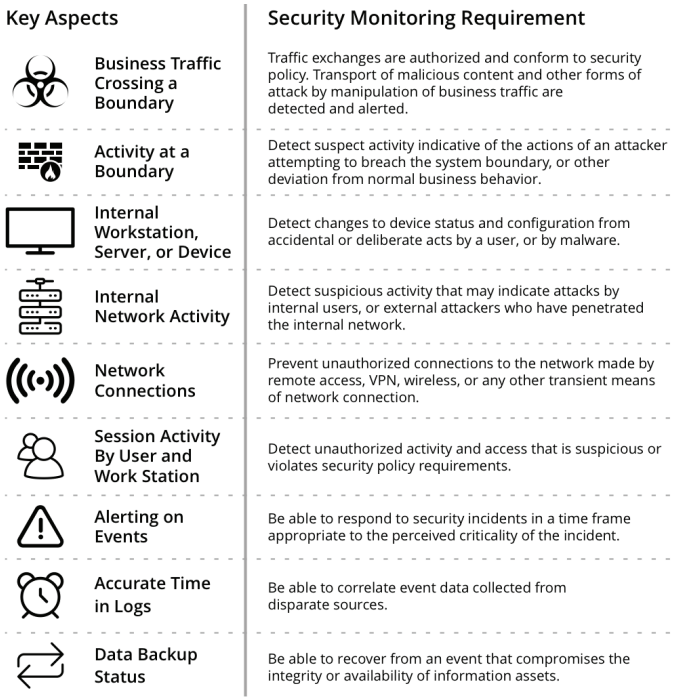


Figure 3-1: Security intelligence and the six phases of the intelligence cycle.

Stage	Role	Responsibilities
Triage	Operator (911 Center) Security Analyst (SOC)	Determine the relevance and urgency of each incoming alert. Decide if the alert is legitimate and should be escalated.
First Response	First Responder (911) Incident Responder (SOC)	Determine the scope of the incident. Identify affected and vulnerable systems. Recommend actions to contain the effects.
Investigation	Detective (911) Threat Hunter (SOC)	Determine root causes and weaknesses in defenses. Recommend actions to prevent recurrences.

Figure 4-1: The roles and responsibilities of emergency services teams and SecOps teams are similar.

Figure 4-2: Many threat alerts are not investigated or remediated. (Source: Cisco)



Key Aspects	Security Monitoring Requirement
Business Traffic Crossing a Boundary	Traffic exchanges are authorized and conform to security policy. Transport of malicious content and other forms of attack by manipulation of business traffic are detected and alerted.
Activity at a Boundary	Detect suspect activity indicative of the actions of an attacker attempting to breach the system boundary, or other deviation from normal business behavior.
Internal Workstation, Server, or Device	Detect changes to device status and configuration from accidental or deliberate acts by a user, or by malware.
Internal Network Activity	Detect suspicious activity that may indicate attacks by internal users, or external attackers who have penetrated the internal network.
Network Connections	Prevent unauthorized connections to the network made by remote access, VPN, wireless, or any other transient means of network connection.
Session Activity By User and Work Station	Detect unauthorized activity and access that is suspicious or violates security policy requirements.
Alerting on Events	Be able to respond to security incidents in a time frame appropriate to the perceived criticality of the incident.
Accurate Time in Logs	Be able to correlate event data collected from disparate sources.
Data Backup Status	Be able to recover from an event that compromises the integrity or availability of information assets.

Figure 4-3: Key aspects of security monitoring and internal sources of context. (Source: UK NCSC)

2020-09-13 02:46:26	E	63.153.27.53	offline
2020-09-12 21:41:44	E	75.130.100.165	online
2020-09-12 18:54:45	E	71.172.252.50	online
2020-09-12 15:51:16	E	118.189.9.243	offline
2020-09-12 14:11:41	E	31.167.248.50	offline
2020-09-12 08:32:01	E	78.134.74.39	online
2020-09-12 05:03:02	E	42.114.73.81	offline
2020-09-12 04:56:53	E	216.59.200.206	offline
2020-09-11 11:35:10	E	183.82.97.20	offline
2020-09-11 08:59:59	E	128.2.98.139	offline
2020-09-11 08:12:12	E	47.38.231.174	offline
2020-09-11 08:01:28	E	217.36.122.251	offline
2020-09-11 07:45:59	E	107.184.160.132	offline
2020-09-11 06:45:54	E	71.75.206.192	online
2020-09-11 06:43:49	E	123.231.21.141	offline
2020-09-11 05:54:51	E	189.222.75.8	offline
2020-09-11 05:54:51	E	189.211.177.113	offline
2020-09-11 05:54:51	E	92.27.115.15	offline
2020-09-11 05:54:51	E	207.107.101.210	offline
2020-09-11 05:31:45	E	185.97.32.6	online

Figure 4-4: It is very difficult to find relevant information in a raw threat feed and correlate it with other data related to an alert.

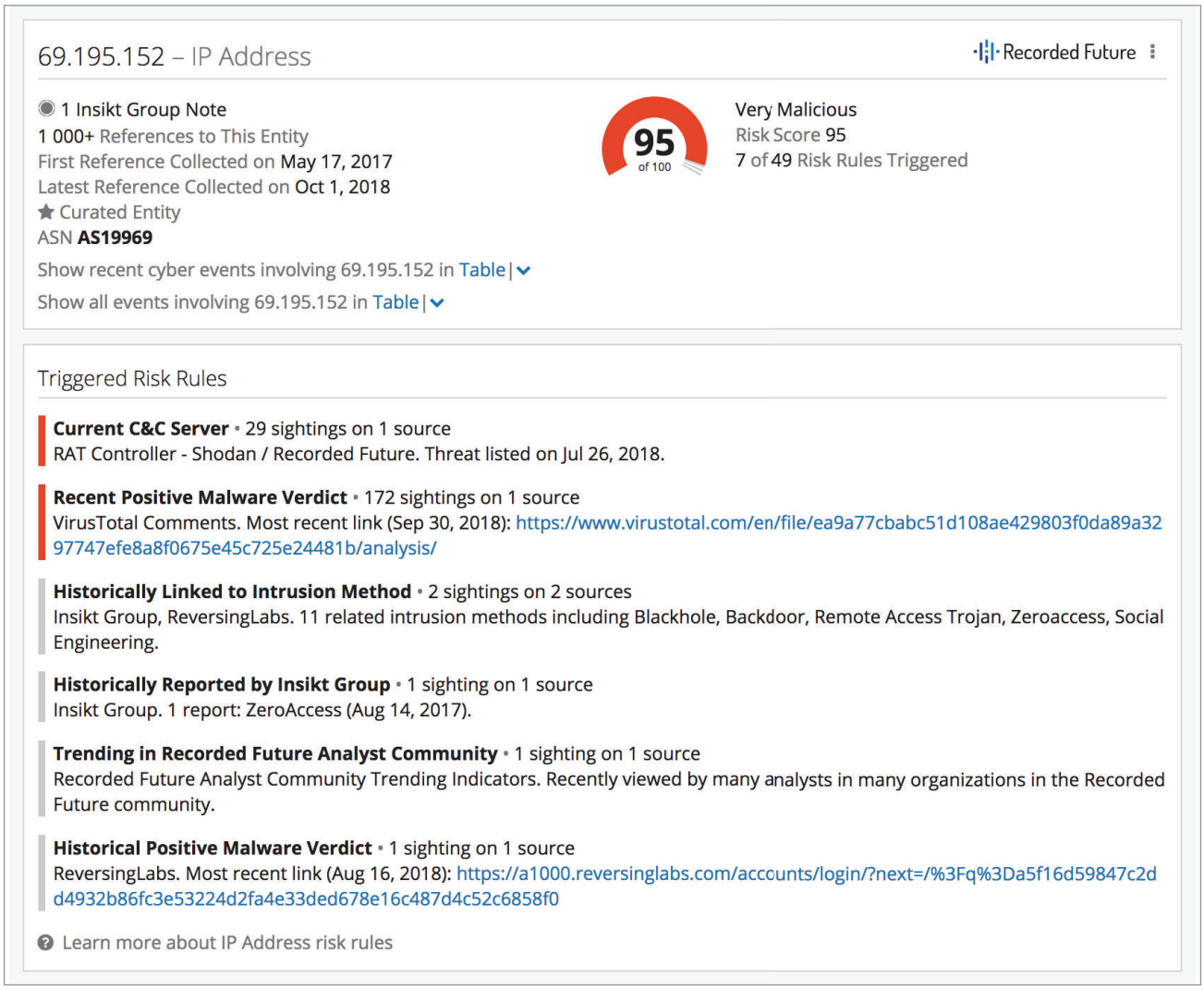


Figure 4-5: A SecOps intelligence solution automatically enriches alerts with context such as previous sightings, associations with attack types and threat actors, and risk scores. (Source: Recorded Future)

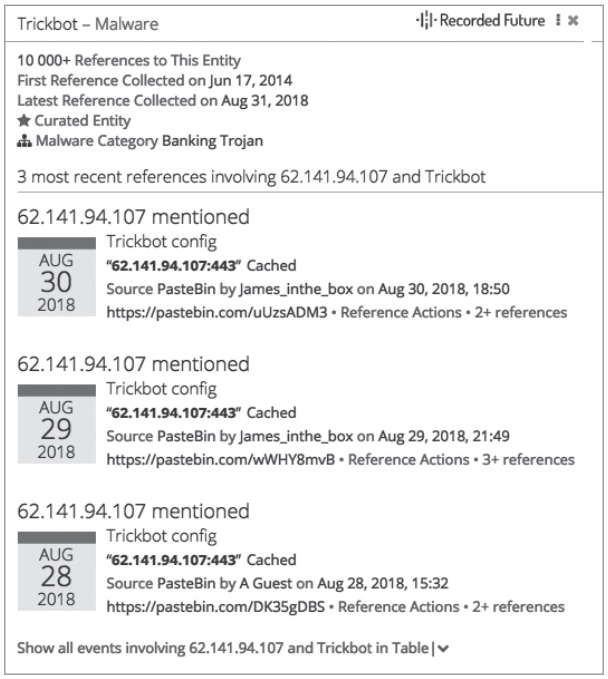


Figure 5-1: Security intelligence connecting an IP address with the Trickbot malware. (Source: Recorded Future)

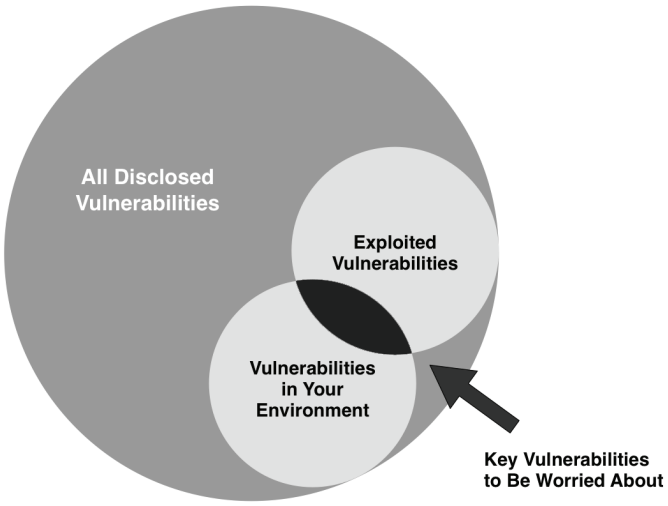


Figure 6-1: The greatest actual risks are vulnerabilities that are present in your organization's environment and are currently being exploited. (Source: Gartner)

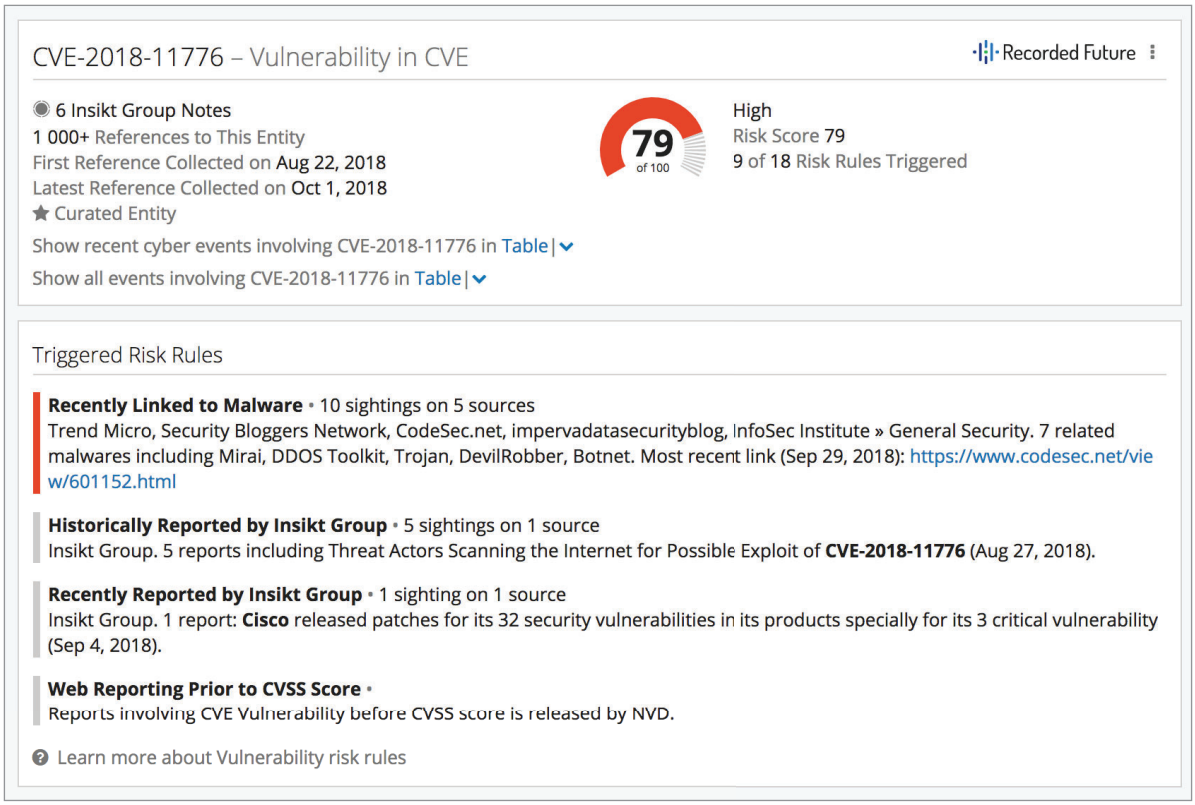


Figure 6-2: Security intelligence related to a vulnerability. (Source: Recorded Future)

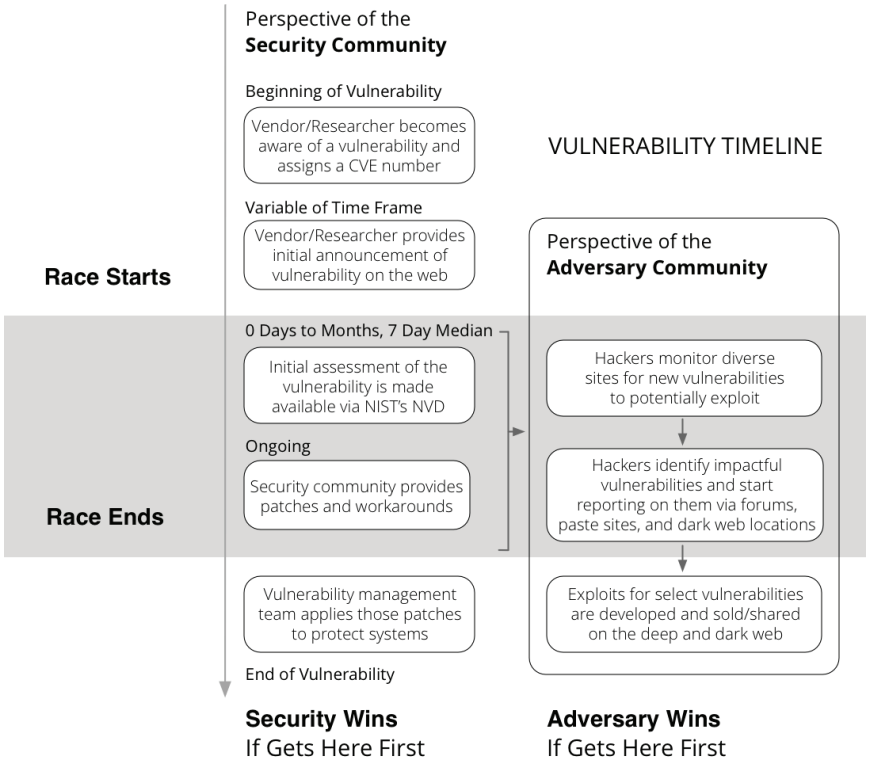


Figure 6-3: The race between security professionals and adversaries.

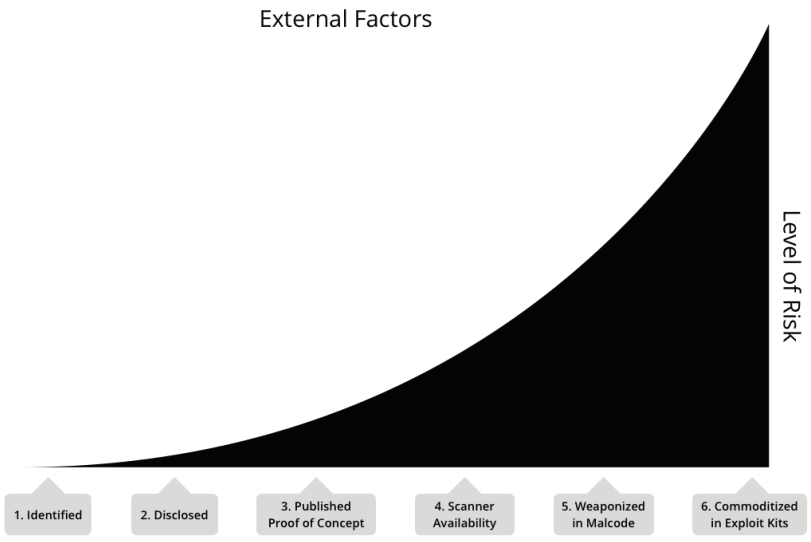
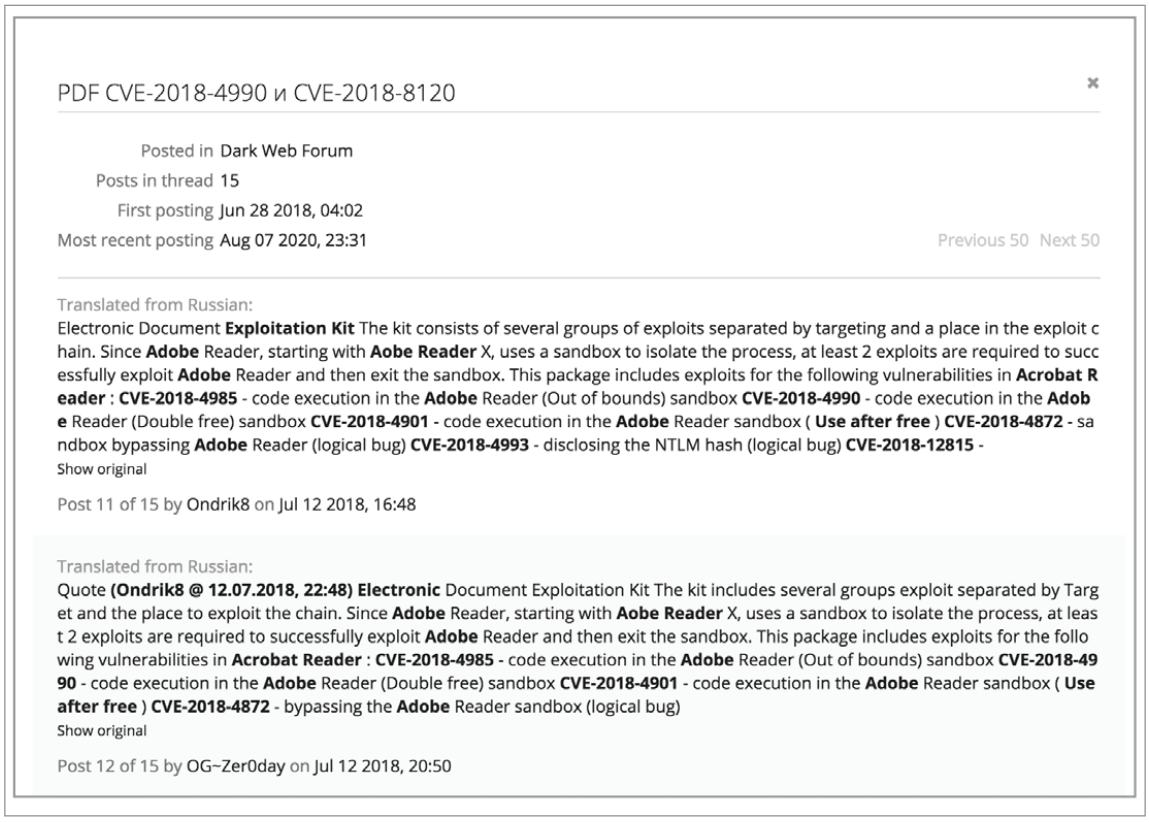


Figure 6-4: Real risk rises dramatically when vulnerabilities become weaponized and commoditized.



PDF CVE-2018-4990 и CVE-2018-8120

Posted in Dark Web Forum
Posts in thread 15
First posting Jun 28 2018, 04:02
Most recent posting Aug 07 2020, 23:31
Previous 50 Next 50

Translated from Russian:
Electronic Document **Exploitation Kit** The kit consists of several groups of exploits separated by targeting and a place in the exploit c hain. Since **Adobe** Reader, starting with **Aobe Reader** X, uses a sandbox to isolate the process, at least 2 exploits are required to succ essfully exploit **Adobe** Reader and then exit the sandbox. This package includes exploits for the following vulnerabilities in **Acrobat R eader** : **CVE-2018-4985** - code execution in the **Adobe** Reader (Out of bounds) sandbox **CVE-2018-4990** - code execution in the **Adob e** Reader (Double free) sandbox **CVE-2018-4901** - code execution in the **Adobe** Reader sandbox (**Use after free**) **CVE-2018-4872** - sa ndbox bypassing **Adobe** Reader (logical bug) **CVE-2018-4993** - disclosing the NTLM hash (logical bug) **CVE-2018-12815** -
Show original

Post 11 of 15 by Ondrik8 on Jul 12 2018, 16:48

Translated from Russian:
Quote **(Ondrik8 @ 12.07.2018, 22:48) Electronic** Document Exploitation Kit The kit includes several groups exploit separated by Targ et and the place to exploit the chain. Since **Adobe** Reader, starting with **Aobe Reader** X, uses a sandbox to isolate the process, at leas t 2 exploits are required to successfully exploit **Adobe** Reader and then exit the sandbox. This package includes exploits for the follo wing vulnerabilities in **Acrobat Reader** : **CVE-2018-4985** - code execution in the **Adobe** Reader (Out of bounds) sandbox **CVE-2018-49 90** - code execution in the **Adobe** Reader (Double free) sandbox **CVE-2018-4901** - code execution in the **Adobe** Reader sandbox (**Use after free**) **CVE-2018-4872** - bypassing the **Adobe** Reader sandbox (logical bug)
Show original

Post 12 of 15 by OG~Zer0day on Jul 12 2018, 20:50

Figure 6-5: An exchange of information between threat actors on a dark web forum translated from Russian. (Source: Recorded Future)

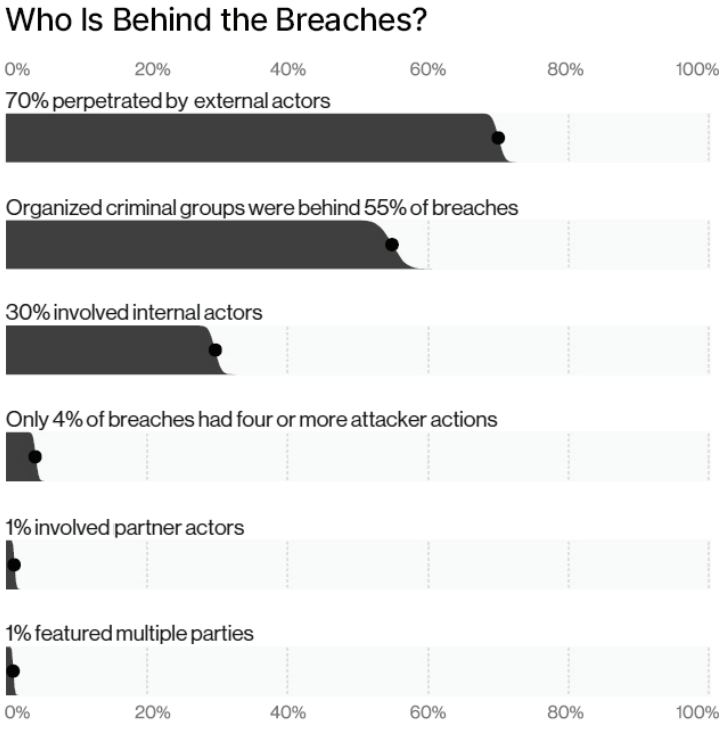


Figure 7-1: Top external actor varieties in data breaches. (Source: Verizon Data Breach Investigation Report 2020)

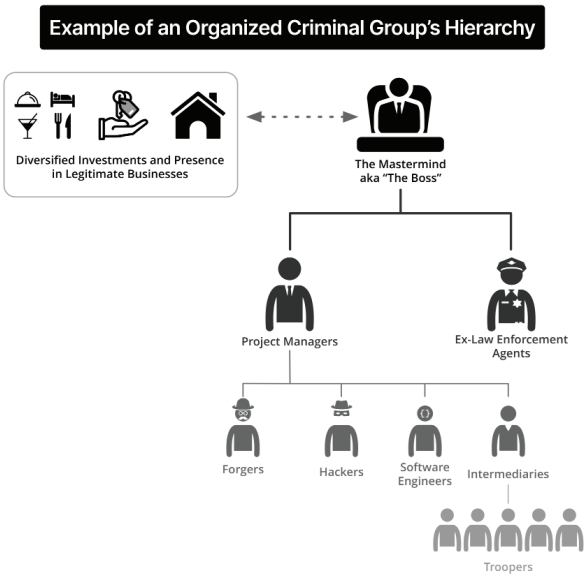


Figure 7-2: A typical organizational chart for a cybercrime syndicate. (Source: Recorded Future)

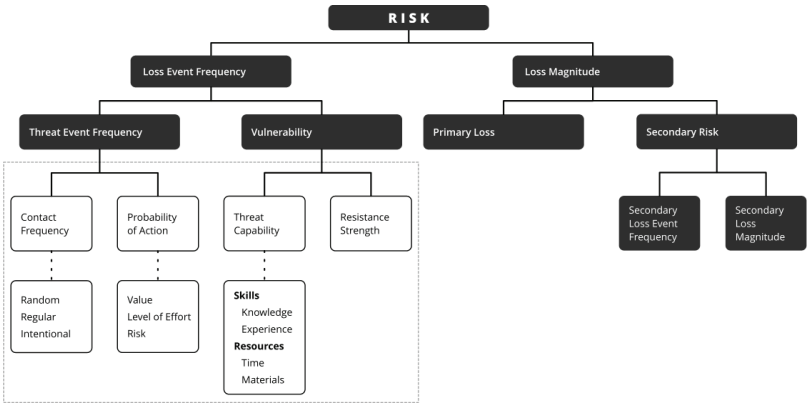


Figure 8-1: The FAIR Framework, with elements informed by intelligence highlighted. (Source: The FAIR Institute)

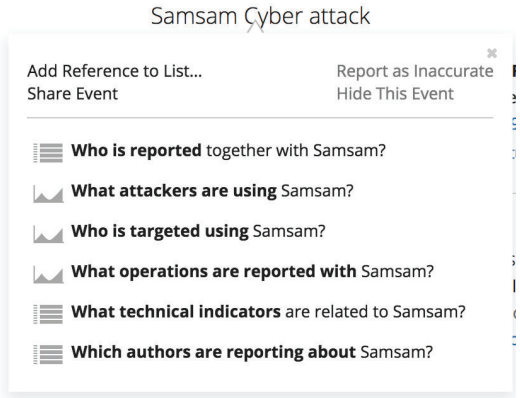


Figure 8-2: Questions about a malware sample that a security intelligence solution answers. (Source: Recorded Future)

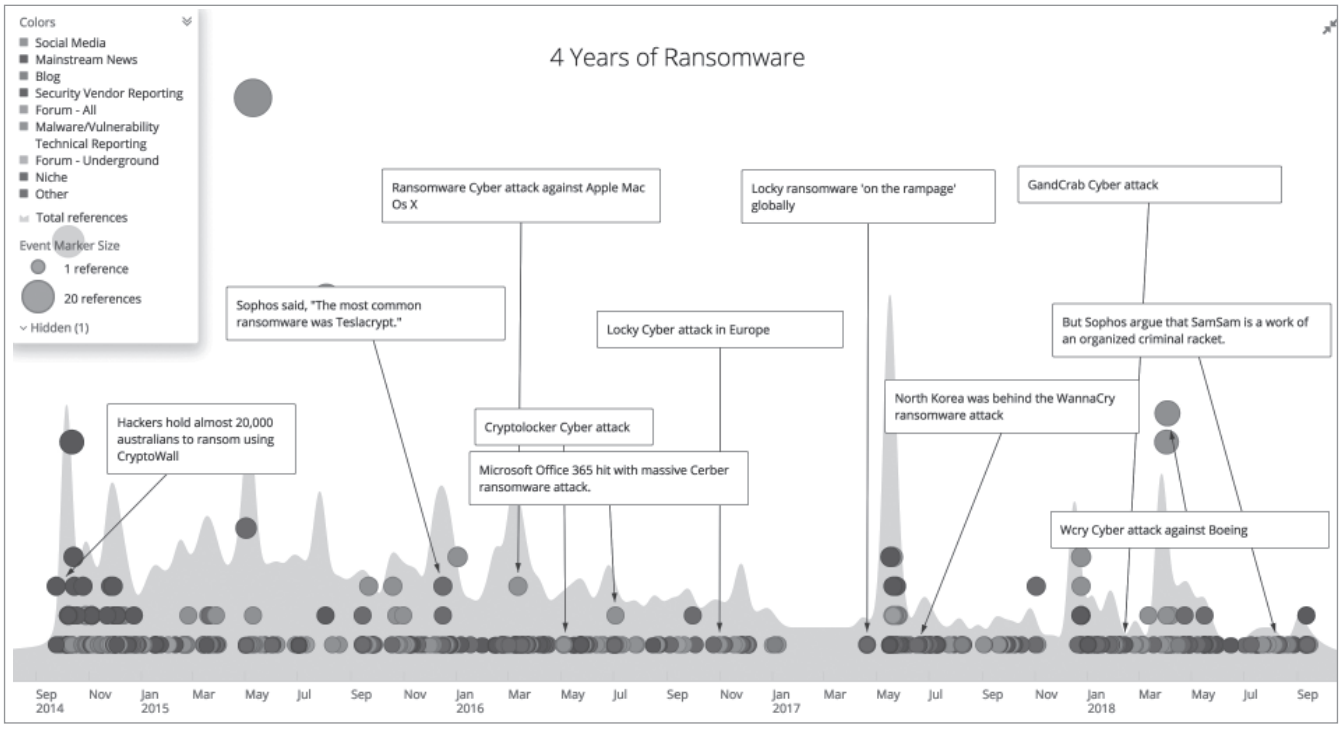


Figure 8-3: Timeline depicting the proliferation of new ransomware families. (Source: Recorded Future)

Figure 9-1: Most organizations are exposed to significant risks through their relationships with third parties. (Sources: Ponemon Institute and Recorded Future)

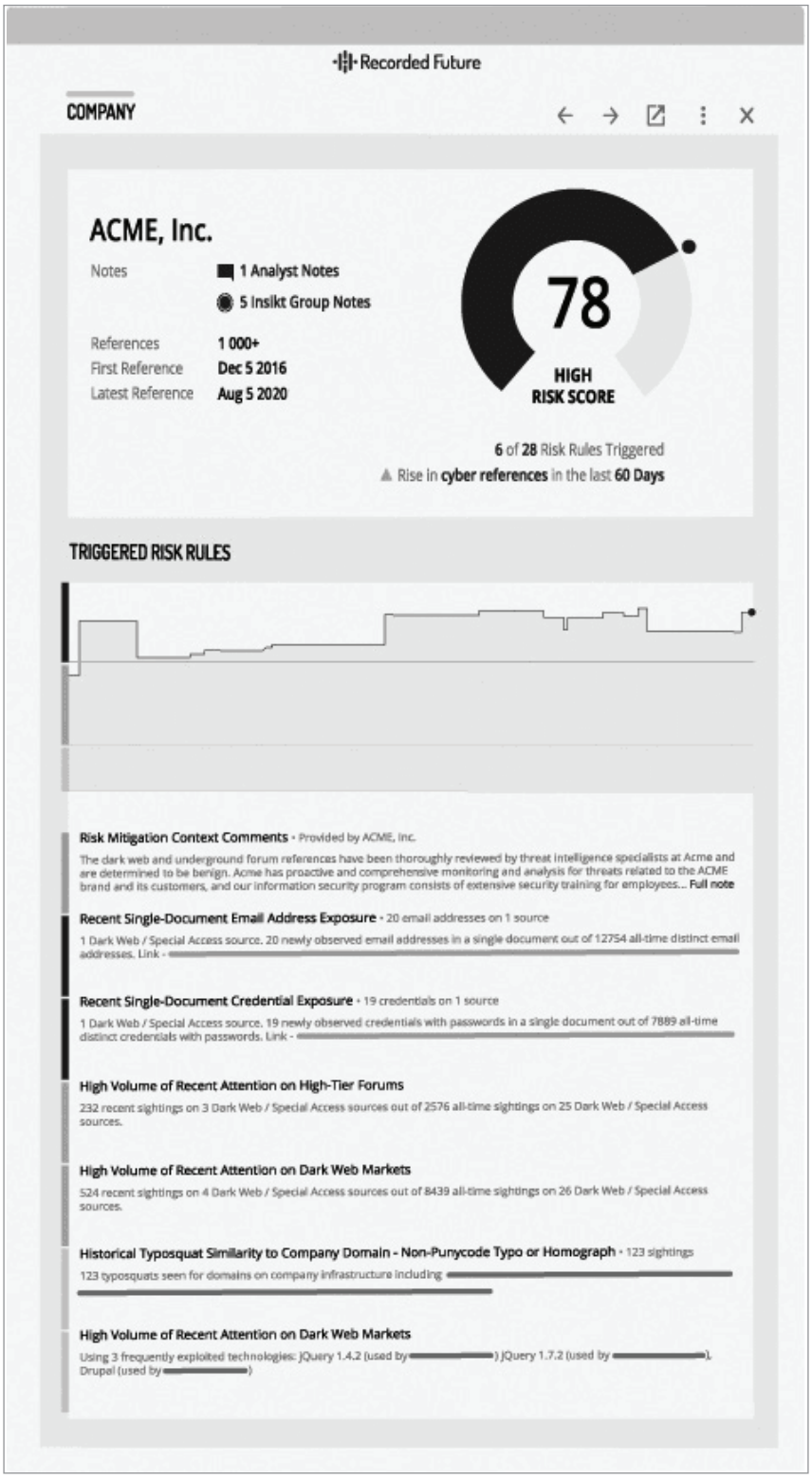


Figure 9-2: Third-party intelligence provides context for identifying shortcomings in the defenses of supply-chain partners.

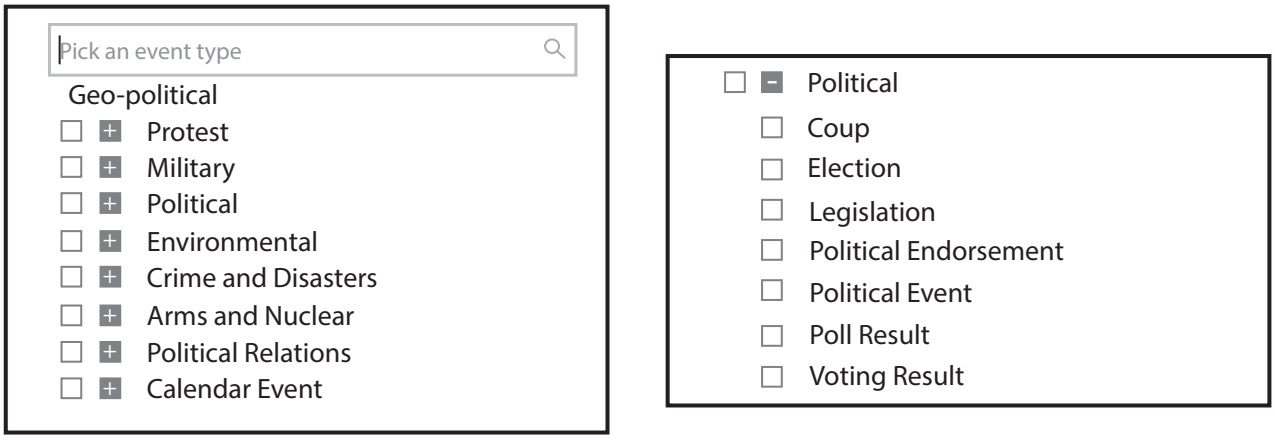


Figure 11-1: Examples of geopolitical event categories and the specific items within one category. (Source: Recorded Future)

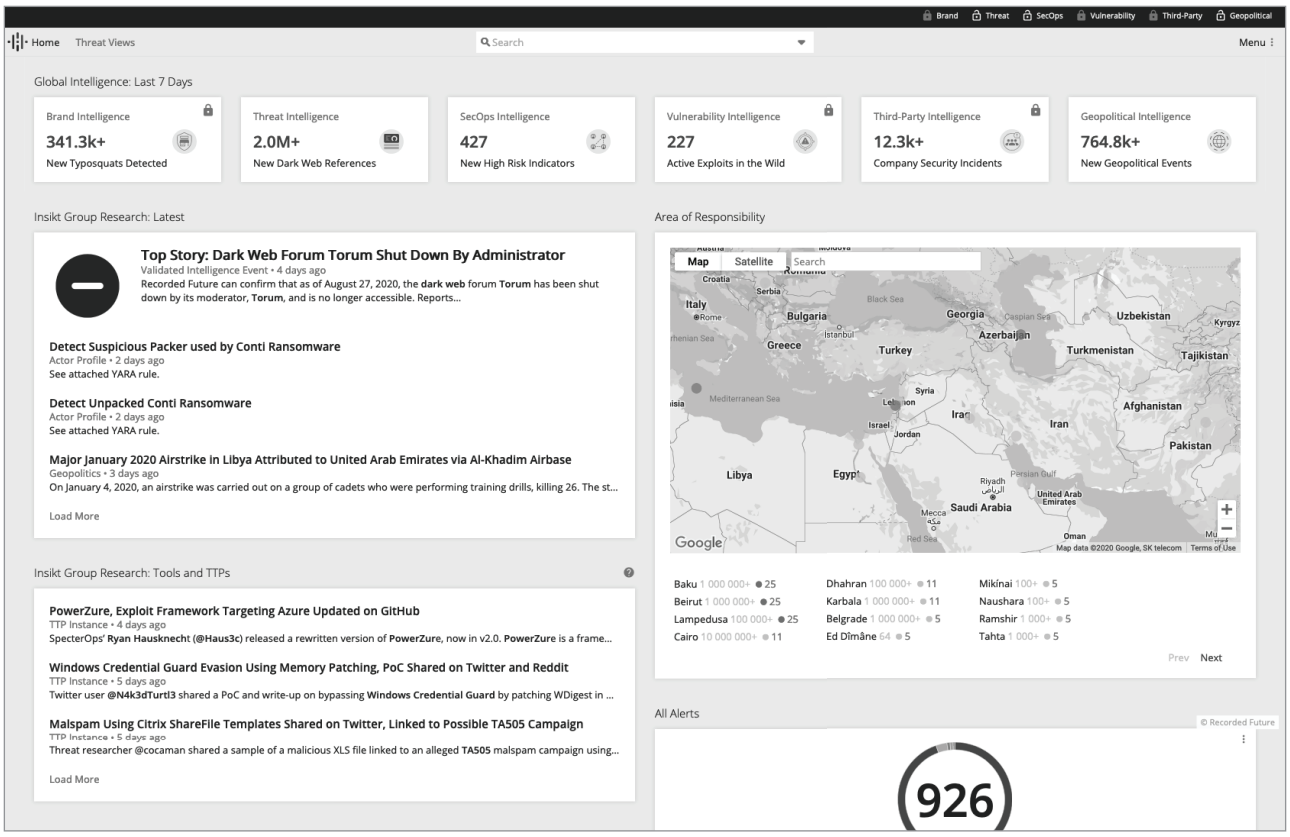


Figure 11-2: Example of a dashboard that highlights high-risk areas. (Source: Recorded Future)

Assess Security Requirements	Understand business and IT objectives and define responsibilities for the security function.
Assess Existing Security Protocols	Analyze current security people, processes, and technologies to develop an accurate picture of the security function.
Develop Initiatives	Using a risk-based approach, identify the most significant gaps in security, then define and prioritize initiatives to address them.
Track Progress	Continually monitor progress and ensure the security function is improving in line with requirements. Develop metrics to measure ongoing effectiveness.

Figure 12-1: A standard approach to assessing risk and developing a security strategy.

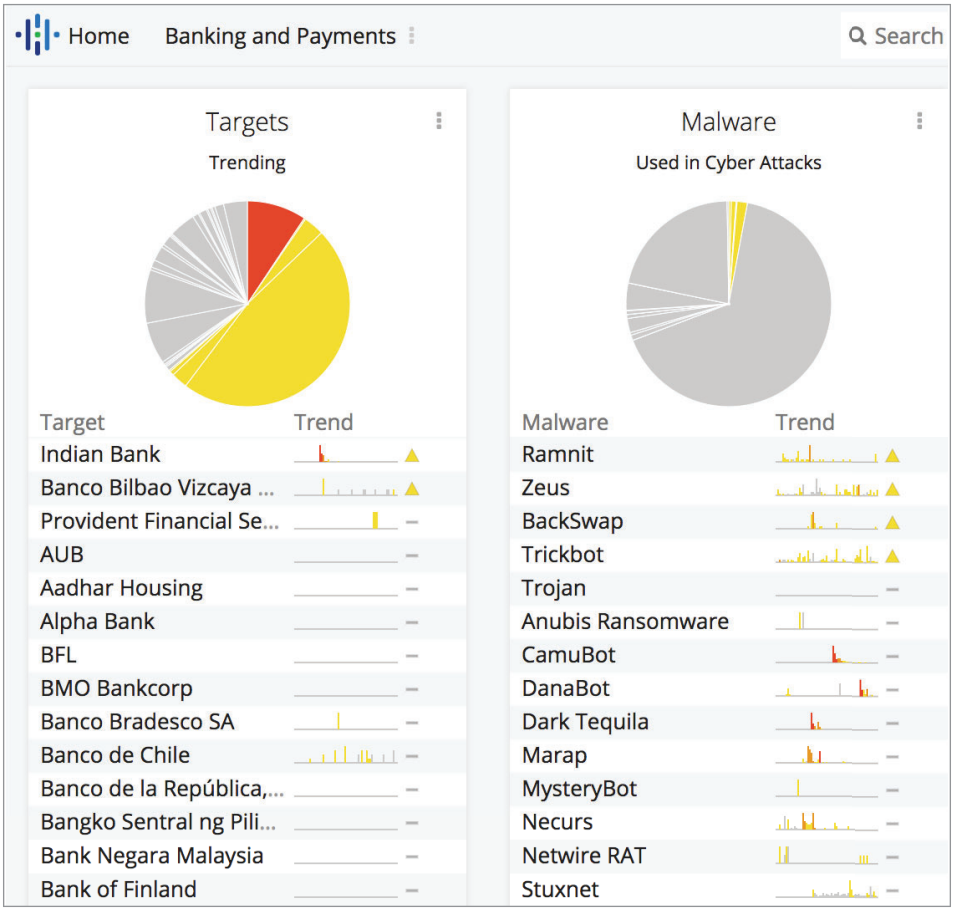


Figure 12-2: A security intelligence dashboard pinpoints threats most relevant to a specific industry or technology. (Source: Recorded Future)

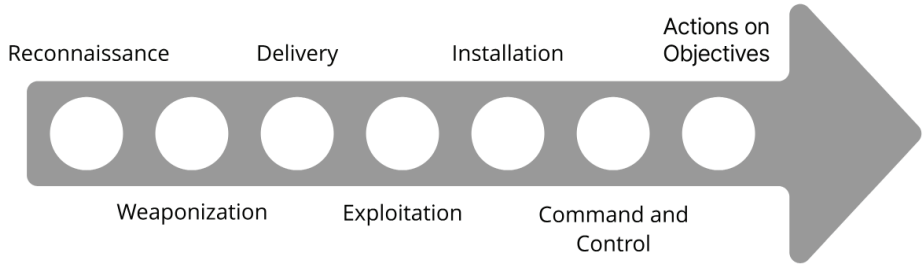


Figure 13-1: Diagram of Lockheed Martin's Cyber Kill Chain framework.

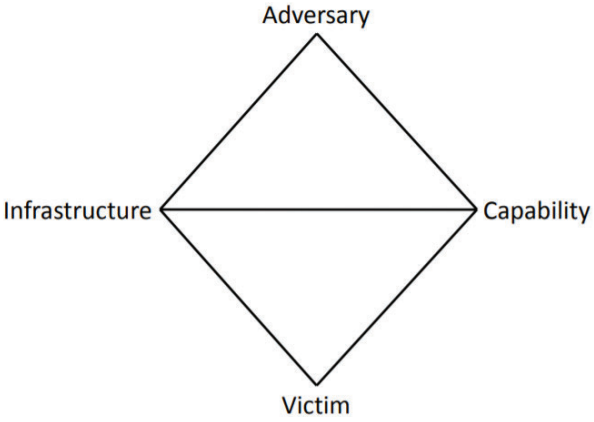


Figure 13-2: A simple Diamond Model design.

	1	2	3	4
People	No threat intelligence resources	No dedicated security intelligence analysts, some distributed resources "wear many hats"	Multiple security teams (IR, VMT, SecOps) using security intelligence	Dedicated security analyst team
Data Sources	No feeds, relying on Google	Free feeds, brand and leaked credential monitoring	Contextual security intelligence, paid feeds (e.g.,ISAC) and/or paid reports	Combining multiple intelligence providers to produce intelligence
Security Solutions	MSSP	SIEM, Vulnerability Management	Incident Response	Security Intelligence Platform, Deep Analysis
Workflow	N/A	Reacting to alerts ad hoc	Integrated with SOC tools	Integrated with multiple security tools

Figure 14-1: Four stages of security intelligence program maturity — from no internal resources to a fully staffed and highly automated program.

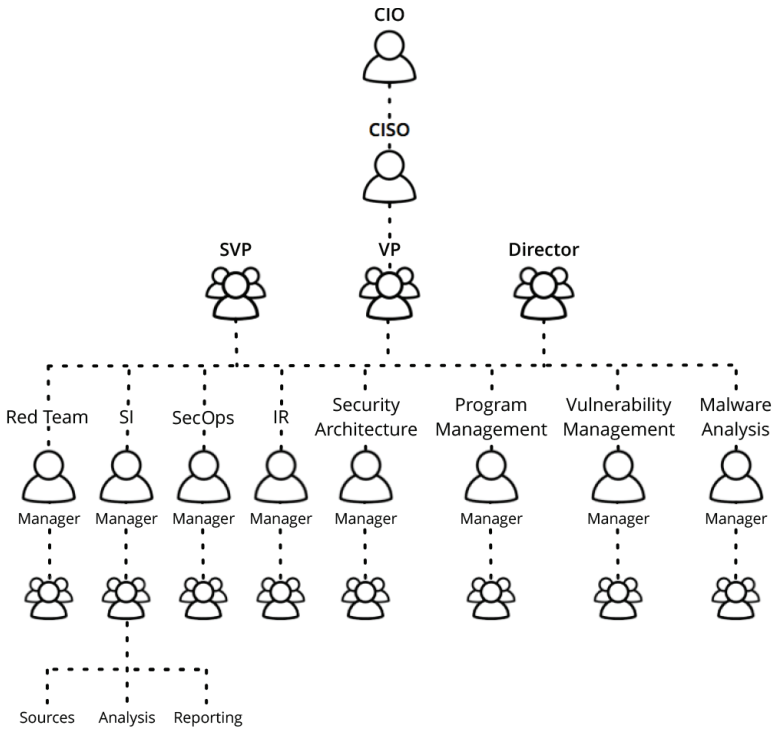


Figure 15-1: Security intelligence as an independent group in the security organizational structure.

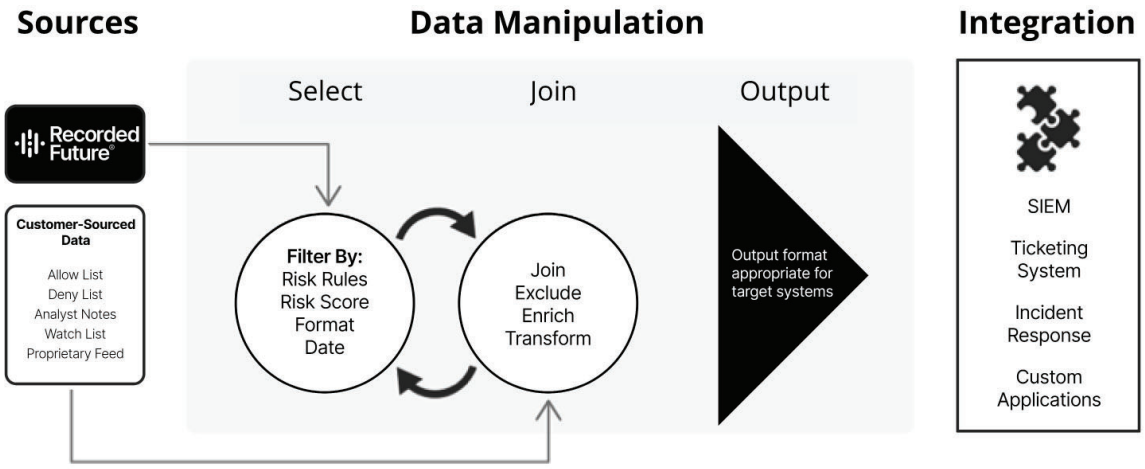


Figure 15-2: A security intelligence platform centralizes, combines, and enriches data, and then formats it for multiple target systems. (Source: Recorded Future)