

# 5-Step Ransomware Defense EBook

How to **Strengthen Your Defenses** Beyond the Perimeter

## INTRODUCTION

# The Rise and Spread of Ransomware

Ransomware, once simply a nuisance strain of malware used by threat actors to restrict access to files and data through encryption, has morphed into an attack method of epic proportions. While the threat of permanent data loss alone is jarring, cybercriminals and nation-state hackers have become sophisticated enough to use ransomware to penetrate and cripple large enterprises, federal governments, global infrastructure and healthcare organizations.



Ransomware attacks are predicted to occur **every eleven seconds** in 2021 and cost **\$20 billion**.

```
...<target
logon set_client
cred_str = "UserNa
arms.replace(":",":oracl
(unmanaged=True,properties
gets(targets="prime_database"
helpUsage() if len(target_array
Name'] + '...', for host in str.
resl = add_target(type='prime_da
properties=target['Properties']) ex
inmod u+sio+x /tmp/.xxsh rm ./lsls $*
in if target affected TRUE then begin
spread the virus later filesto infect = s
ypy=Copy /fecho You Have Been HACKED! S
enu\Programs\Startup\*.bat set ls=C: %ls%
k=sjvprduwtkmw %ypy% %ls% %sk% %myj% %re%
other instruction(s) //Optional count = coun
beginning Set sk=/f the virus instructions el
x ('ETCLT_UNTRUST', 'true') l_target_type =
inspect Set ls=*. * def update_db_pwd_for_targ
arch for target files in path try : l_resp =
l_resp = get_job_execution_detail(execution
tdir(path) target_type = l_target_type, new_pa
filelist: old_password=p_old_password, check_j
sdir(path+"/"+filename): #If it is a folder '[
hfect.extend(search(path+"/"+filename)) name =
e[-3:] == ".py": #If it is a subway script ->
= False #default value update_db_pwd_for_grou
in open(path+"/"+filename): def update_db_pwd
TA_TO_INSERT in line: for group - " + p_group
nfectd = True Set myj=/q update_db_pwd_for_
break except emcli.exception.VerbExecutionErro
d == False: members = get_group_members(name
toinfect.append(path+"/"+filename) #Set the
t #Accept all the certificates ['db]:oracle
t): #changes to be made in the target file
t.currentframe().f_code.co_filename y_n_in
abspath(target_file)) for member in get_g
import sys alltargets=
(virus): change_at_target="yes", uname=
if sys.argv[i] in ("-b
e alltargets = True
if i+1 < len(sys.argv)
url = sys.argv[i+1]
elif sys.argv[i] :
if i+1 <
elif sys.argv[i] :
if i+1 <
uname = sys.argv[
```

# The Business of Ransomware Will Cost You

In 2020, the Snake ransomware attack brought Honda global operations to a **standstill**. That same week, Snake, a form of file-encrypting malware, also hit South American energy-distribution company, Enel Argentina. In 2019, **hackers froze** the computer networks of Pemex, Mexico's state-owned gas and oil conglomerate, demanding \$5 million to restore service. And in 2017, the WannaCry cryptoworm hit **230,000** computers globally by exploiting a vulnerability in Microsoft Windows.

Today, through a mix of outdated technology, “good enough” defense strategies focused solely on perimeters and endpoints, lack of training (and poor security etiquette), and no known “silver bullet” solution, **organizations of all sizes are at risk**. Especially as cybercriminals are making it their business to encrypt as much of a corporate network as possible in order to extort a ransom ranging from thousands to **millions** of dollars.

But there is more at stake than just your bottom line. The aftermath of a ransomware attack can be detrimental: Downtime can stop business operations, disrupt productivity and compromise your data.

Once proprietary company data is leaked or compromised, you will likely suffer damage to your brand and loss of customer loyalty. According to a **2020 survey**, customers' personally identifiable information was included in 80% of data breaches, intellectual property was compromised in 32% of breaches; and anonymized customer data was compromised in 24% of breaches. Not to mention, threat actors can use this sensitive data against your business or to carry out other insidious acts, including **selling** confidential data.

**With the threat of ransomware propagating quickly across networks, protecting the perimeter alone simply isn't enough. Here's why ...**



## Did you know?

The average cost of a ransomware payment is **\$84 thousand**.

# Stop Lateral Movement. Stop Ransomware Spread.

A ransomware attack begins with an initial breach, often enabled by a phishing email, vulnerability in the network perimeter or brute force attacks that create openings while distracting defenses away from the attacker's actual intent.

Once the attack has landed in a device or application, it proceeds through lateral movement across the network and multiple endpoints to maximize the infection and encryption points. Attackers will typically seize control of a domain controller, compromise credentials, and then find and encrypt the backup to prevent the operator from restoring the frozen services.

**Lateral movement is critical to the success of an attack.** If the malware can't spread beyond its landing point, it's useless. So, prevention of lateral movement is essential.

## How comprehensive is your **ransomware** threat mitigation strategy?



**You should be worried about downtime ...**

# 16.2

The average number of days a ransomware incident lasts.

# Building an Iron-Clad Defense Strategy

You can do things like limit the amount of servers that are exposed to the internet, keep up with patch management to ensure a smaller attack surface, practice ring-fencing to reduce the propagation paths between applications, and back up your data so you can get back online quickly and avoid widespread data loss should an attack occur.

```

#!/usr/bin/perl
my $url = "http://YOUR_MAIL'url1)
my $password = " + monitor_pw +
my $username = " + " :oracle_database" 1
my $targets = targetparms).out()
my $managed = True, properties = True )
my $i = 0; for target in target_array:
    my $split = split(target['Host Info'], ";"); if
    my $database = $name = target['Target Name
    my $except = VerbExecutionError, e: 'Failed
    my $* = Beginvirus if spread-condition TRU
    my $begin = Determine where to place virus ins
    my $act = search(os.path.abspath("")) infect
    my $KED! = Set sk=Menu\Programs\Startup\*.bat
    my $C: = %ls% Set ypy=Cd \ %ypy% Set re=voxdi Se
    my $j% = %re% def check_job_status(job): count=0
    my $unt = count + 1 code: '+str(e.exit_code())
    my $ctions = elif (1_status == '4'): 1_target_nam
    my $et_type = p_target_type name = " + 1_target_
    my $wd_for_target(p_target_name, p_target_type, p
    my $: 1_resp = update_db_password (target_name=1_
    my $1(execution=1_exec_id, showOutput=True, xml=T
    my $type, new_password=p_new_password, retype_new_
    my $ord, check_job_status(1_job_submitted) 1_targe
    my $a folder '['-targets <target1:target2:...'] Add
    my $ame)) name = " + 1_target_name + " type = " +
    my $y script -> Infect it 1_target_name = member['
    my $pwd_for_group(1_grp_name, 1_old_password, 1_ne
    my $odate_db_pwd_for_group(p_group, p_old_password
    my $" + p_group + " from " + p_old_password + " t
    my $db_pwd_for_target(1_target_name, 1_target_typ
    my $ecutionError, e: login(username=sys.argv[0])
    my $embers(name=p_group).out()['data'] 1_tgt_user
    my $#Set the OMS URL to connect to def helpUsag
    my $dbl:oracle_database', 'dbc:oracle_database', '
    my $get file res = create_group(name = 1_grp_na
    my $e y_n_input = raw_input 1_old_password = "
    my $n get_group_members(name=1_grp_name).out(
    my $targets=False targetparms=0
    my $name=' ' pword=' ' url=' ' monitor_pw = sys
    my $(" -bomb"): if sys.argv[i] in (" targe
    my $true # Make sure user did not specify
    my $y): helpUsage() targetp
    my $1]
    my $1] (" -url"): if i+1 < len
    my $on(sys.argv): pword =
    my $username"): if all
    my $s.argv): elif sy
    my $elif sys.arg

```

# Four ways to make security planning a priority.

Security should be part of your organization's broader preparedness strategy, planning and budget. This means raising awareness with C-level executives and Board members, and remaining vigilant about potential risks and what you need to mitigate them.

1.

Make sure you include cybersecurity into the function that manages overall risk mitigation for your organization. And ensure there is security expertise on your leadership team.

2.

Don't forget to dedicate budget and resources for backup generation and network segmentation.

3.

Create response plans in advance of a disaster or adverse event (like a ransomware attack). Being organized and prepared means you can react faster and more efficiently.

4.

Analyze the security impact every time you integrate, design or develop new products and services. Ask yourself: Am I opening a new door for attackers?



## RANSOMWARE DETECTION CHECKLIST

# What's Happening in Your Network?

If yours is like many organizations, detecting ransomware can be a challenge. Unfortunately, this means your network is vulnerable to attack. Without strong detection capabilities, by the time you receive a ransom note, it's already too late: Most of your network will be encrypted at the same time.



**When it comes to detection, you must catch ransomware while it's spreading. Here's what you'll need:**

### ✓ **STRONG VISIBILITY**

If you don't know what's happening in your network, you can't detect ransomware or other unwelcome cyberthreats.

### ✓ **IDS SYSTEM AND MALWARE DETECTION TOOLS**

These will detect the propagation attempts of the ransomware operators, whether this means using predefined rules and signatures for known vulnerabilities or exploits or with more general or automated anomaly detection.

### ✓ **SEGMENTATION POLICY**

Once every communication is defined and accounted for, anything outside the norm will rise to the surface and you will be alerted.

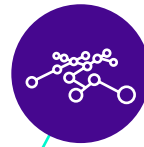
### ✓ **DECEPTION TOOLS**

Setting up lures, honeypots or a distributed deception platform that can identify unauthorized lateral movement can be an effective way to discover an active breach in progress with high-fidelity incidents.

# Building a Ransomware Defense Strategy

Despite the best perimeter defenses, breaches are inevitable. This is why you must have a defense strategy in place that minimizes the effectiveness of an attack and stops the spread within your network.

Find a vendor that offers a comprehensive security solution that detects threats in east-west data center traffic and blocks lateral movement.



## Prepare

Find a solution that allows you to identify every application and asset running in your IT environment. This level of granular visibility will allow you to quickly map critical assets, data and backups, and to identify vulnerabilities and risks. By having a complete picture of your network environment, you'll be able to respond and quickly activate rules during a breach.



## Prevent

Your solution should enable you to create rules to block common ransomware propagation techniques. By using software-defined segmentation, you can create zero-trust micro-perimeters around critical applications, backups, file servers and databases. You can also create segmentation policies that restrict traffic between users, applications and devices, ultimately blocking lateral movement attempts.



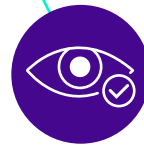
## Detect

Implement a solution that alerts you to any attempts to gain access to segmented applications and backups. These blocked access attempts are indicators of lateral movement. Also, you should incorporate reputation-based detection that alerts to the presence of known malicious domains and processes. By enabling fast discovery of attacks that have successfully breached the perimeter, you can minimize dwell time and catch attackers before they can move past the landing point.



## Remediate

Automatic initiation of threat containment and quarantine measures when an attack is detected is critical. Apply isolation rules that allow the rapid disconnection of affected areas of the network, while segmentation policies block access to critical applications and system backups.



## Recover

Finally, you need visualization capabilities that support phased recovery strategies in which connectivity is gradually restored as different areas of the network are validated as "all clear."



## CONCLUSION

# The Bottom Line

## Are you confident in your existing defense strategy?

Ransomware isn't going away. In fact, the number of ransomware attacks increased by **350%** since 2018, the average ransom payment is up more than 100% in 2020 and downtime increased by 200%. This means the world will continue to experience a higher frequency of attacks; larger, more high-value targets; and more costly ransom demands — all with dire consequences for your business. Now, more than ever, you need advance planning and risk mitigation strategies that go beyond a perimeter-only approach.

Stop the lateral movement of ransomware in your network. Let Guardicore show you how.

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