

顛覆過往資安防禦架構 可視可控一把抓

詹鴻基 Jason
資安顧問



Gartner Magic Quadrant - 企業級防火牆領導品牌廠商

1. 連續八年位於企業級防火牆領導地位
2. 持續引領其他友商真實地反應防火牆市場的需求，同時也引領著企業級防火牆系統的市場與技術繼續向前邁進
3. 相對於其他廠商，Palo Alto Networks是純粹的安全供應商，是所有行業中企業防火牆候選名單的優先選項
4. 客戶對於第七層應用程式識別度滿意度高
5. 網路資訊安全市佔率 #1

Figure 1. Magic Quadrant for Network Firewalls



Gartner, Magic Quadrant for Enterprise Network Firewalls, Adam Hils, Jeremy D'Hoinne, Rajpreet Kaur, 4 October 2018

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零信任平台領導者

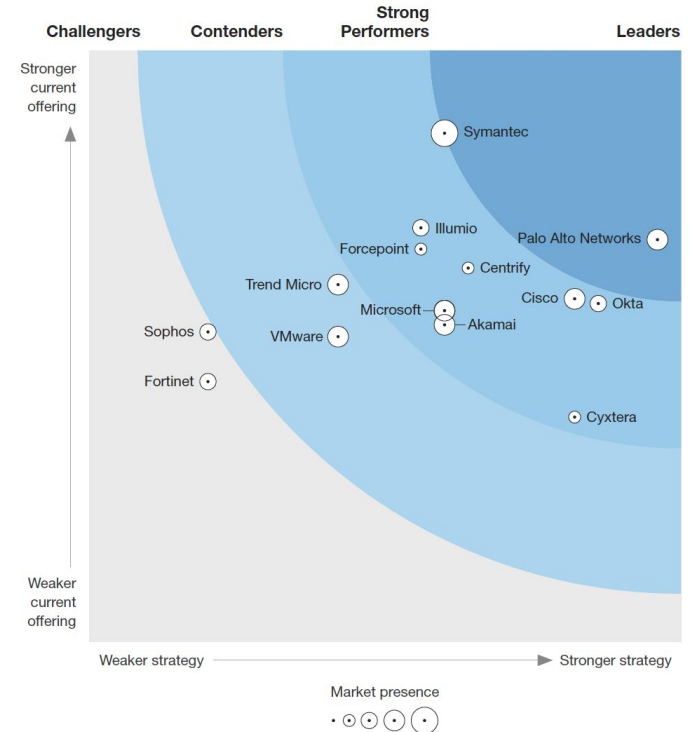
- Forrester's Zero Trust eXtended (ZTX) Wave rating helps you move toward pragmatic implementations of Zero Trust
- We received the highest score in the strategy category
- In our view, our position validates the Security Operating Platform as an integrated platform that customers can use to implement Zero Trust and prevent successful cyberattacks

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THE FORRESTER WAVE™

Zero Trust eXtended (ZTX) Ecosystem Providers

Q4 2018

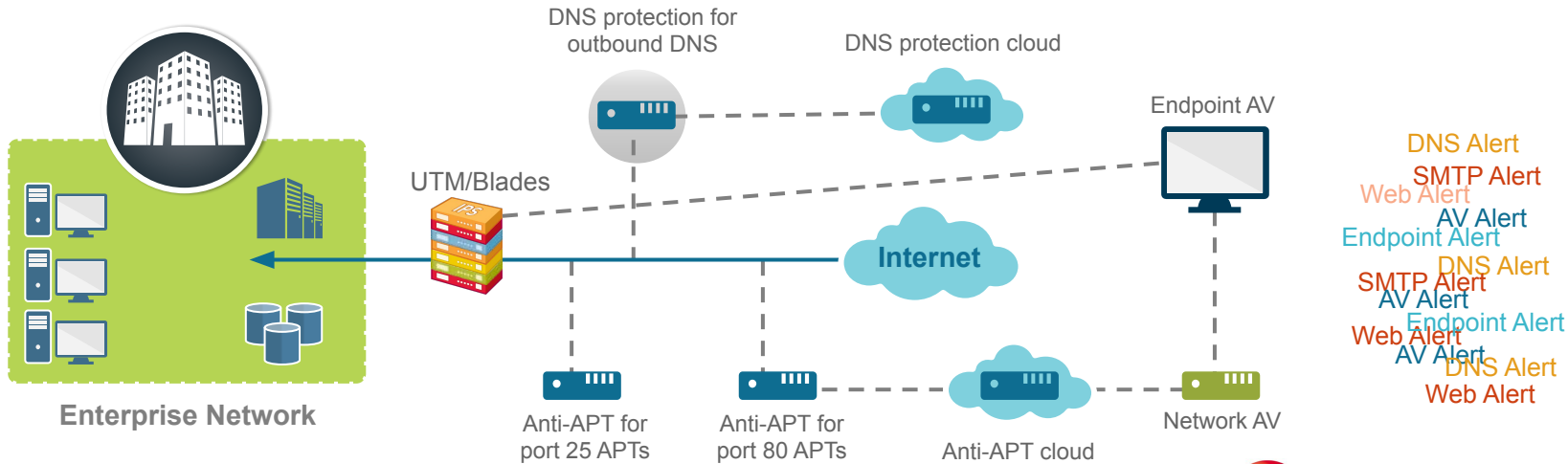


傳統資安架構防護機制的困境

有限的可視化程度

無關聯性

人工手動設定



Vendor 1
Vendor 2

Vendor 3
Vendor 4

Internet Connection
Malware Inte

websense

SOURCEfire

TREND MICRO

BARRACUDA NETWORKS

FireEye

TippingPoint

Symantec.

McAfee

JUNIPER NETWORKS

Blue Coat

CISCO

Check Point SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGIES LTD.

paloalto NETWORKS

HOW?

Visibility

可視性

L4 Security



L7 Security





Layer 4與Layer 7差異

- Layer 4的有侷限性, 僅能針對**Port**來控管, 但無法辨識**應用程式**, 這樣會有被偷渡的風險, 在允許的Port上面運行不正確的應用程式。
- Ms-rdp是跑在3389 port上面, 但下頁圖明顯看出想偷渡在80 Port上, 僅有Layer 7的防火牆在一開始就能夠辨識出來並阻擋。
- Layer 7並非是單純的IPS, 掃毒或是網頁過濾等等資安掃描, Palo Alto Networks的Layer 7是從網路開始辨識**應用程式**, 可以做到**特定Port就跑特定應用程式**。

正確的Port+不正確的應用程式 = “不合法”的存取

正確的Port+正確的應用程式 = 合法的存取

The screenshot displays the Palo Alto Networks logs interface. The search filter is: `(app eq ms-rdp) and (dstloc neq '172.16.0.0-172.31.255.255') and (srcloc neq '192.168.0.0-192.168.255.255') and (srcloc neq '10.0.0.0-10.255.255.255')`. The table below shows log entries with columns: Receive Time, Type, From Zone, To Zone, Source, Source Country, Destination, To Port, Application, Action, Rule, and Session End Reason.

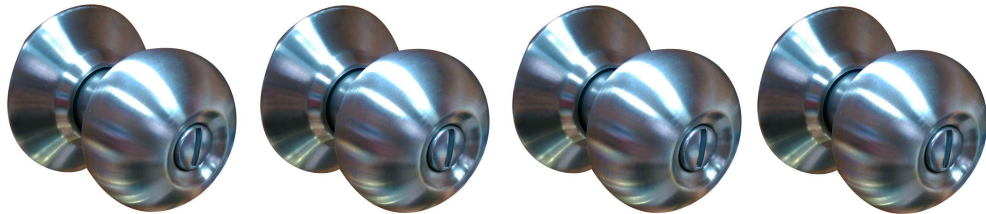
Receive Time	Type	From Zone	To Zone	Source	Source Country	Destination	To Port	Application	Action	Rule	Session End Reason
05/19 15:25:35	end	untrust	trust	185.156.177.108	Russian Federation	192.168.8.8	80	ms-rdp	allow	untrust_to_trust	tcp-rst-from-client
05/19 15:02:49	end	untrust	trust	185.156.177.108	Russian Federation	192.168.8.8	80	ms-rdp	allow	untrust_to_trust	tcp-rst-from-client
05/19 14:40:27	end	untrust	trust	185.156.177.108	Russian Federation	192.168.8.8	80	ms-rdp	allow	untrust_to_trust	tcp-rst-from-client
05/19 14:07:50	end	untrust	trust	185.156.177.108	Russian Federation	192.168.8.8	80	ms-rdp	allow	untrust_to_trust	tcp-rst-from-client
05/19 13:36:39	end	untrust	trust	185.156.177.108	Russian Federation	192.168.8.8	80	ms-rdp	allow	untrust_to_trust	tcp-rst-from-client
05/14 15:50:07	end	untrust	trust	77.72.82.55	United Kingdom	10.10.5.101	3389	ms-rdp	allow	untrust_to_trust	tcp-rst-from-server
05/14 15:50:07	end	untrust	trust	1.221.44.138	Korea Republic Of	10.10.5.101	3389	ms-rdp	allow	untrust_to_trust	tcp-rst-from-server
05/14 15:50:03	end	untrust	trust	77.72.82.55	United Kingdom	10.10.5.101	3389	ms-rdp	allow	untrust_to_trust	tcp-rst-from-client
05/14 15:50:03	end	untrust	trust	113.164.225.146	Viet Nam	10.10.5.101	3389	ms-rdp	allow	untrust_to_trust	tcp-rst-from-client
05/14 15:50:02	end	untrust	trust	173.45.159.126	United States	10.10.5.101	3389	ms-rdp	allow	untrust_to_trust	tcp-rst-from-client
05/14 15:50:01	end	untrust	trust	218.17.150.18	China	10.10.5.101	3389	ms-rdp	allow	untrust_to_trust	tcp-rst-from-client
05/14 15:49:58	end	untrust	trust	115.239.254.235	China	10.10.5.101	3389	ms-rdp	allow	untrust_to_trust	tcp-rst-from-client
05/14 15:49:55	end	untrust	trust	77.72.82.55	United Kingdom	10.10.5.101	3389	ms-rdp	allow	untrust_to_trust	tcp-rst-from-client
05/14 15:49:53	end	untrust	trust	218.95.174.112	China	10.10.5.101	3389	ms-rdp	allow	untrust_to_trust	tcp-rst-from-client
05/14 15:49:48	end	untrust	trust	77.72.82.55	United Kingdom	10.10.5.101	3389	ms-rdp	allow	untrust_to_trust	tcp-rst-from-client
05/14 15:49:43	end	untrust	trust	45.249.90.145	Korea Republic Of	10.10.5.101	3389	ms-rdp	allow	untrust_to_trust	tcp-rst-from-client
05/14 15:49:43	end	untrust	trust	49.248.41.198	India	10.10.5.101	3389	ms-rdp	allow	untrust_to_trust	tcp-rst-from-client

javascript:void(0)

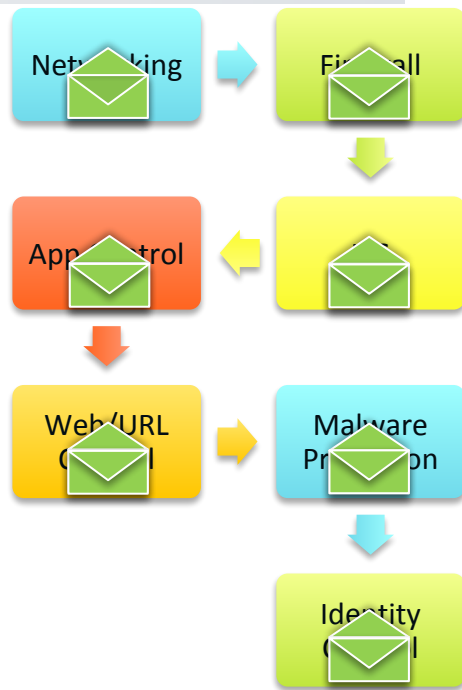
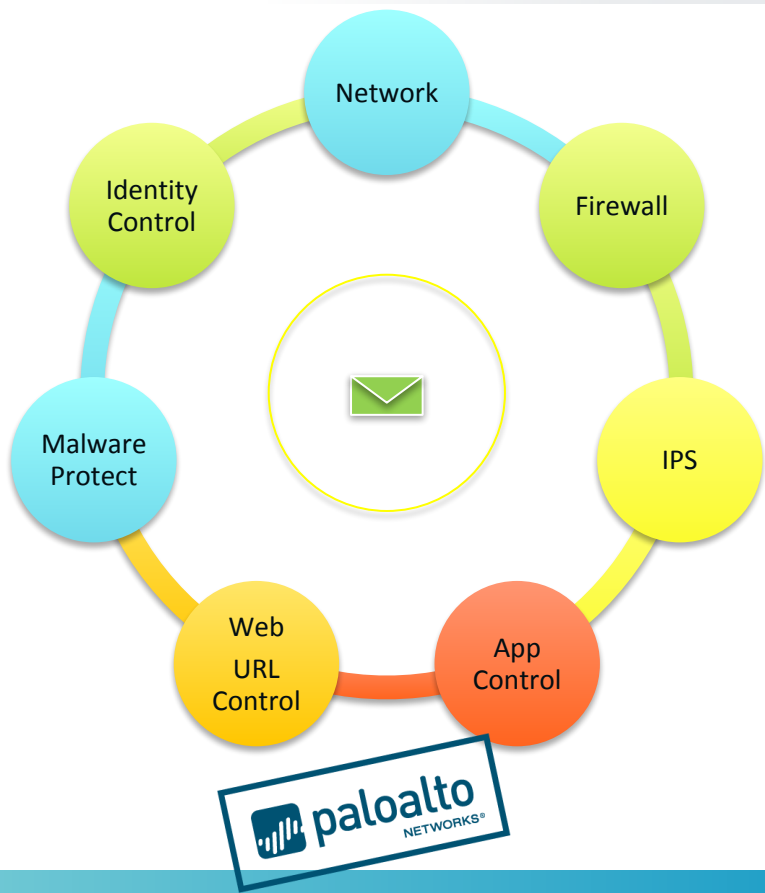




Xian的家
<http://blog.xuite.net/axian>



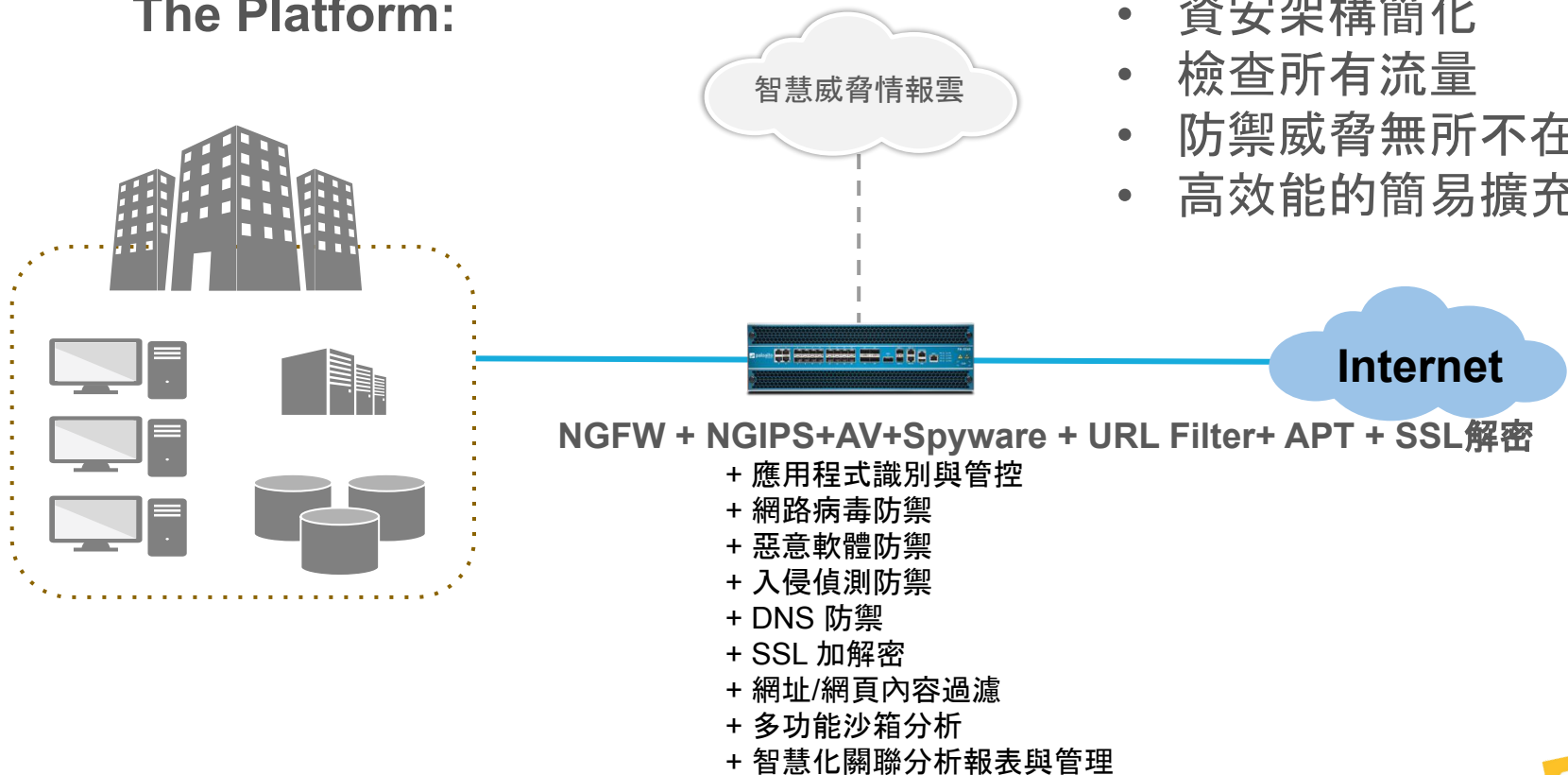
Palo Alto Networks 原生平行處理 vs. 傳統 & UTM & NGFW 防火牆非原生的序列式處理



傳統 & UTM & NGFW防火牆
(非原生的序列式處理)

單一資安平臺，全面性防護

The Platform:



- 資安架構簡化
- 檢查所有流量
- 防禦威脅無所不在
- 高效能的簡易擴充彈性

資安政策規則優化

POLICY OPTIMIZER

傳統資安政策規則存在於漏洞



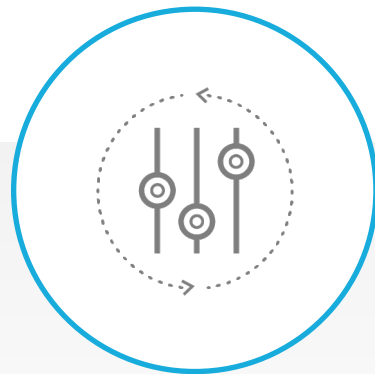
應用程式基礎的資安規則



強化安全:
使用App-ID縮小差距



最小化人為誤設:
違規的主要原因



節省時間
使用直觀的規則

您的舊規則在策略優化器中

Policies		Policy Optimizer			
		Search	5240 items		
		Name	Service	Traffic (Bytes, 30 days)	Apps Seen
No App Specified	5240	4	Allow www port 80 443	701.3G	376
Unused Apps	0	13	Catch All	542.4G	297
Rule Usage		816	Other Internet Services	237.8G	236
Unused in 30 Days	5604	5519	Partner Portals	113.1G	204
Unused in 90 Days	5602	973	Remote Access	57.2G	187
Unused	5602	829	DNS outbound	23.5G	117
		5585	SSH outbound DevOps	11.9G	88
		11	Temp Troubleshooting	5.7G	53
		12	Supplier Portals	3.6G	37
		9	FTP port 21 to partner	1.3G	19



第1步:選擇一個優化的傳統規則

Policies						
Policy Optimizer						
5240 items						
4	Allow www port 80 443			service-http service-https	701.3G	376
Unused	5602	13	Catch All	any	542.4G	277
816	Other Internet Services			port 22 port 25 port 123 tcp port 143	237.8G	236
5519	Partner Portals			service-http service-https	113.1G	204
973	Remote Access			service-http service-https tcp5500	57.2G	187
829	DNS outbound			dns-tcp dns-udp	23.5G	117
5585	SSH outbound DevOps			port 22	11.9G	88
11	Temp Troubleshooting			service-http service-https	5.7G	53
12	Supplier Portals			service-http service-https	3.6G	37
9	FTP port 21 to partner			port 21 20	1.3G	19

第2步: 查看與規則匹配的所有應用程式

Applications & Us **Allow www port 80 443**

Apps Seen 376 376 items → ×

<input type="checkbox"/> Applications	Subcategory	Risk	Traffic (30 days)	
<input type="checkbox"/> web-browsing	internet-utility	4	6.7G	
<input type="checkbox"/> sharepoint-online	social-business	3	4.6G	
<input type="checkbox"/> youtube-streaming	photo-video	4	4.3G	
<input type="checkbox"/> boxnet-editing	file-sharing	3	2.1G	
<input type="checkbox"/> dropbox-uploading	file-sharing	3	2.1G	
<input type="checkbox"/> google-docs-uploading	office-programs	3	1.3G	
<input type="checkbox"/> netflix-streaming	photo-video	3	1.3G	
<input type="checkbox"/> zippyshare	file-sharing	2	934.2M	
<input type="checkbox"/> ms-update	software-update	4	160.8M	

+ Add to Rule Create Cloned Rule Match Usage

OK Cancel

第3步: 篩選file-sharing應用程式

Policies










Policy Optimizer

- No App Specified
- Unused Apps
- Rule Usage
 - Unused in 30 D
 - Unused in 90 D
 - Unused

Applications & Usage – Allow www port 80 443

Apps Seen **376**

Search: **file-sharing** 20 / 376

<input type="checkbox"/> Applications	Subcategory	Risk	Traffic (30 days)
<input type="checkbox"/> boxnet-editing	file-sharing	3	2.1G 
<input type="checkbox"/> dropbox-uploading	file-sharing	3	2.1G 
<input type="checkbox"/> zippyshare	file-sharing	2	934.2M 
<input type="checkbox"/> dropbox-base	file-sharing	4	32.2M 
<input type="checkbox"/> boxnet-base	file-sharing	3	5.5M 
<input type="checkbox"/> ms-onedrive-base	file-sharing	4	1.4M 
<input type="checkbox"/> gc-storage-download	file-sharing	2	774.0K 
<input type="checkbox"/> dropbox-downloading	file-sharing	2	12.0K 
<input type="checkbox"/> dropbox-sharing	file-sharing	1	9.9K 

+ Add to Rule Create Cloned Rule Match Usage

OK Cancel



第4步：選擇允許使用的應用程式

Policies

Policy Optimizer

No App Specified
Unused Apps
Rule Usage
Unused in 30 Da
Unused in 90 Da
Unused

Applications & Usage – Allow www port 80 443

Apps Seen **376**

Search: **file-sharing** 20 / 376 → ×

<input type="checkbox"/>	Applications	Subcategory	Risk	Traffic (30 days)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	boxnet-editing	file-sharing	3	2.1G
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	dropbox-uploading	file-sharing	3	2.1G
<input type="checkbox"/>	zippyshare	file-sharing	2	934.2M
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	dropbox-base	file-sharing	4	432.2M
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	boxnet-base	file-sharing	3	226.7M
<input type="checkbox"/>	ms-onedrive-base	file-sharing	4	118.4M
<input type="checkbox"/>	gc-storage-download	file-sharing	2	57.1M
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	dropbox-downloading	file-sharing	2	23.3M
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	dropbox-sharing	file-sharing	1	14.3M

+ Add to Rule Create Cloned Rule Match Usage

OK Cancel

基於APP的規則結果

	Name	Source User	Application	Service	Security Profil	Actio
1	Sanctioned SaaS Apps	corp users	boxnet concur confluence dropbox jira ms-office365 slack	application default		Allow

Policies

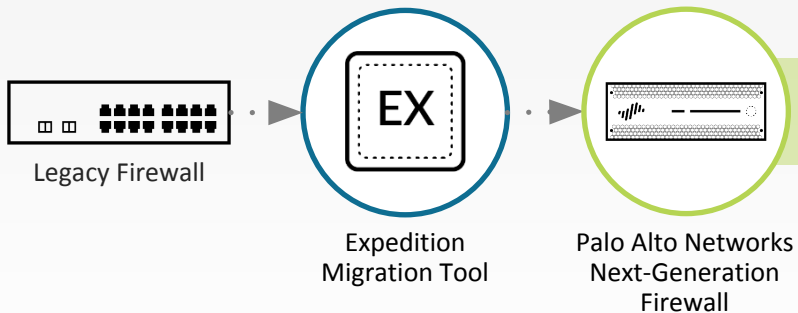
Policy Optimizer				Traffic (Bytes, 30 days)	Hit Count
No App Specified	5240				
Unused Apps	0				
Rule Usage					
Unused in 30 Days	5604	4	Allow www port 80 443	0	0
Unused in 90 Days	5602		service-http service-https		
Unused	5602				

最終結果:基於APP的規則避免了策略疏漏

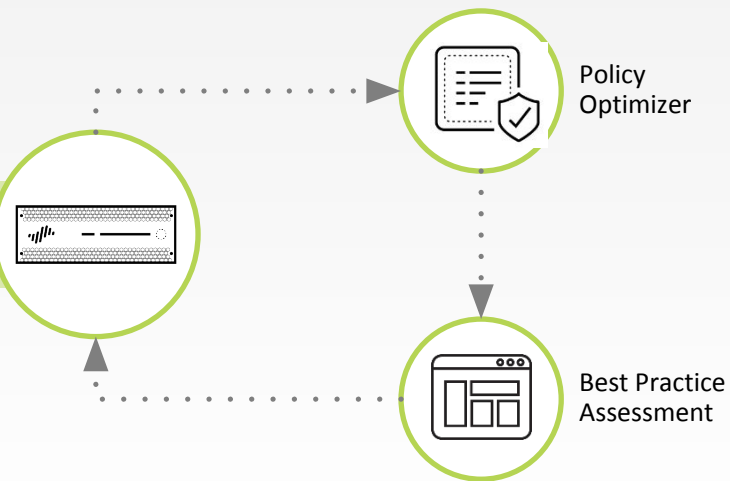
	Name	Source User	Application	Service	Security Profil	Actio
1	Sanctioned SaaS Apps	corp-users	boxnet concur confluence dropbox jira ms-office365 slack	application-default		Allow
2	Tolerated SaaS Apps	corp-users contractors	docusign evernote google-base google-cloud-storage google-docs	application-default		Allow
3	Approved Social Media	marketing	facebook glassdoor linkedin twitter	application-default		Allow
4	Approved Web Email	corp-users	gmail icloud yahoo-mail	application-default		Allow
5	Software Updates	corp-users marketing contractors	apple-update google-update java-update ms-update paloalto-updates	application-default		Allow
6	Other Web Traffic URL Filtering	corp-users contractors	ssl web-browsing	application-default		Allow

從基於舊的埠資安規則轉換到應用程式資安規則

1. 使用Expedition 遷移工具將規則從舊版 FW遷移到我們的NGFW



2. 使用策略優化器和最佳實踐評估的持續優化過程



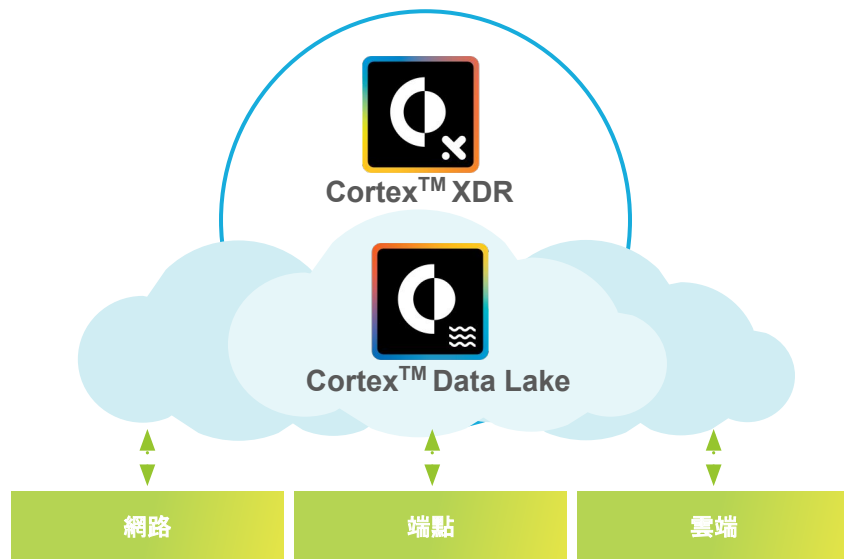
針對進階攻擊需要採用偵測與回應 (雪中送炭? 錦上添花?)



帶風向 >>>> 查證 = 浪費時間



跨越網路、端點和雲端的偵測與回應

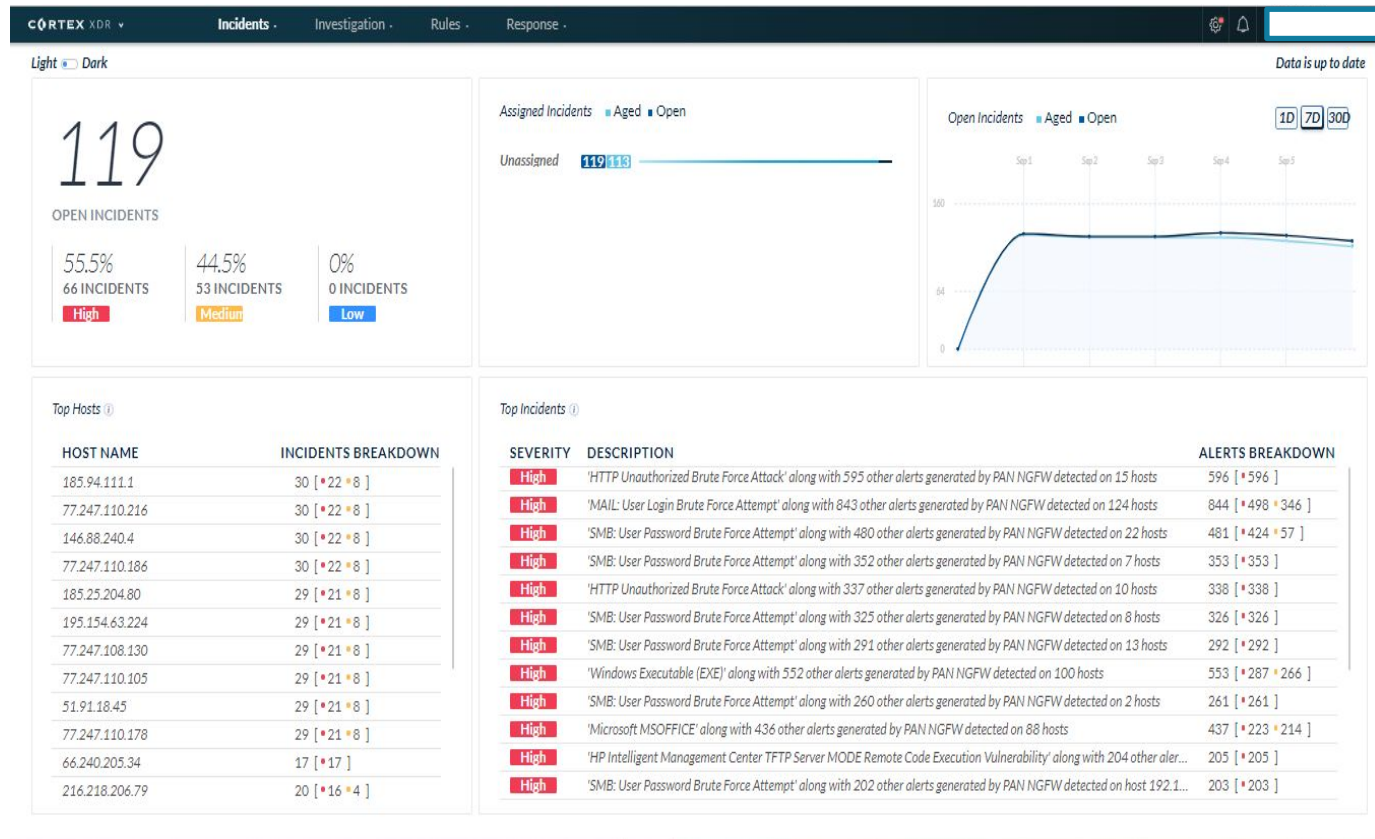



使用豐富的數據與雲端行為
分析來自動偵測攻擊


整合數據來找出根本原因以加
速調查


與執行點緊密整合以阻止威脅並
調整防禦措施

案例分享 - 縮限問題範圍與查找



縮限問題範圍與查找 - 1

ENTERPRISE

TACTICS

- All
- Initial Access
- Execution
- Persistence
- Privilege Escalation
- Defense Evasion
- Credential Access
- Discovery
- Lateral Movement**
- Collection
- Command and Control
- Exfiltration
- Impact

Home > Tactics > Enterprise > Lateral Movement

Lateral Movement

The adversary is trying to move through your environment.

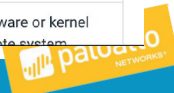
ID: TA0008

Lateral Movement consists of techniques that adversaries use to enter and control remote systems on a network. Following through on their primary objective often requires exploring the network to find their target and subsequently gaining access to it. Reaching their objective often involves pivoting through multiple systems and accounts to gain. Adversaries might install their own remote access tools to accomplish Lateral Movement or use legitimate credentials with native network and operating system tools, which may be stealthier.

Techniques

Techniques: 17

ID	Name	Description
T1155	AppleScript	macOS and OS X applications send AppleEvent messages to each other for interprocess communications (IPC). These messages can be easily scripted with AppleScript for local or remote IPC. Osascript executes AppleScript and any other Open Scripting Architecture (OSA) language scripts. A list of OSA languages installed on a system can be found by using the <code>osascript</code> program.
T1017	Application Deployment Software	Adversaries may deploy malicious software to systems within a network using application deployment systems employed by enterprise administrators. The permissions required for this action vary by system configuration; local credentials may be sufficient with direct access to the deployment server, or specific domain credentials may be required. However, the system may require an administrative account to log in or to perform software deployment.
T1175	Distributed Component Object Model	Windows Distributed Component Object Model (DCOM) is transparent middleware that extends the functionality of Component Object Model (COM) beyond a local computer using remote procedure call (RPC) technology. COM is a component of the Windows application programming interface (API) that enables interaction between software objects. Through COM, a client object can call methods of server objects, which are typically Dynamic Link Libraries (DLL) or executables (EXE).
T1210	Exploitation of Remote Services	Exploitation of a software vulnerability occurs when an adversary takes advantage of a programming error in a program, service, or within the operating system software or kernel itself to execute adversary-controlled code. A common goal for post-compromise exploitation of remote services is for lateral movement to enable access to a remote system.



縮限問題範圍與查找 - 1

TIME †	ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATION †	DESTINATION HOSTNAME †	DESTINATION IP †	ACCESSED RESOURCE †	SESSIONS
Sep 2nd 2019 17:25:15	Remote administrative operations (TFTP)		192.168.1.54		1
Sep 2nd 2019 17:25:15	Remote administrative operations (TFTP)	192.168.1.43	192.168.1.43		1
Sep 2nd 2019 17:25:17	Remote desktop access (VNC)		192.168.1.34		1
Sep 2nd 2019 17:25:17	Remote administrative operations (TFTP)		192.168.1.222		1
Sep 2nd 2019 17:25:17	Remote administrative operations (Telnet)		192.168.1.220		1
Sep 2nd 2019 17:25:18	Remote desktop access (VNC)		192.168.1.63		1
Sep 2nd 2019 17:25:19	Remote administrative operations (TFTP)		192.168.1.231		1
Sep 2nd 2019 17:25:20	Remote desktop access (VNC)		192.168.1.59		1
Sep 2nd 2019 17:25:21	Remote administrative operations (TFTP)		192.168.1.225		1
Sep 2nd 2019 17:25:21	Remote administrative operations (Telnet)		192.168.1.231		3
Sep 2nd 2019 17:25:23	Remote administrative operations (TFTP)		192.168.1.61		1
Sep 2nd 2019 17:25:23	Remote administrative operations (TFTP)		192.168.1.245		1
Sep 2nd 2019 17:25:23	Remote administrative operations (TFTP)		192.168.1.220		1

縮限問題範圍與查找 - 2

ENTERPRISE

TACTICS

- All
- Initial Access
- Execution
- Persistence
- Privilege Escalation
- Defense Evasion
- Credential Access
- Discovery**
- Lateral Movement
- Collection
- Command and Control
- Exfiltration
- Impact

Home > Tactics > Enterprise > Discovery

Discovery

The adversary is trying to figure out your environment.

ID: TA0007

Discovery consists of techniques an adversary may use to gain knowledge about the system and internal network. These techniques help adversaries observe the environment and orient themselves before deciding how to act. They also allow adversaries to explore what they can control and what's around their entry point in order to discover how it could benefit their current objective. Native operating system tools are often used toward this post-compromise information-gathering objective.

Techniques

Techniques: 22

ID	Name	Description
T1087	Account Discovery	Adversaries may attempt to get a listing of local system or domain accounts.
T1010	Application Window Discovery	Adversaries may attempt to get a listing of open application windows. Window listings could convey information about how the system is used or give context to information collected by a keylogger.
T1217	Browser Bookmark Discovery	Adversaries may enumerate browser bookmarks to learn more about compromised hosts. Browser bookmarks may reveal personal information about users (ex: banking sites, interests, social media, etc.) as well as details about internal network resources such as servers, tools/dashboards, or other related infrastructure.
T1482	Domain Trust Discovery	Adversaries may attempt to gather information on domain trust relationships that may be used to identify Lateral Movement opportunities in Windows multi-domain/forest environments. Domain trusts provide a mechanism for a domain to allow access to resources based on the authentication procedures of another domain. Domain trusts allow the users of the trusted domain to access resources in the trusting domain. The information discovered may help the adversary conduct SID-History Injection , Pass the Ticket , and Kerberoasting . Domain trusts can be enumerated using the <code>DSEnumerateDomainTrusts()</code> Win32 API call, .NET methods, and LDAP. The Windows utility <code>Nltest</code> is known to be used by adversaries to enumerate domain trusts.



縮限問題範圍與查找 - 2

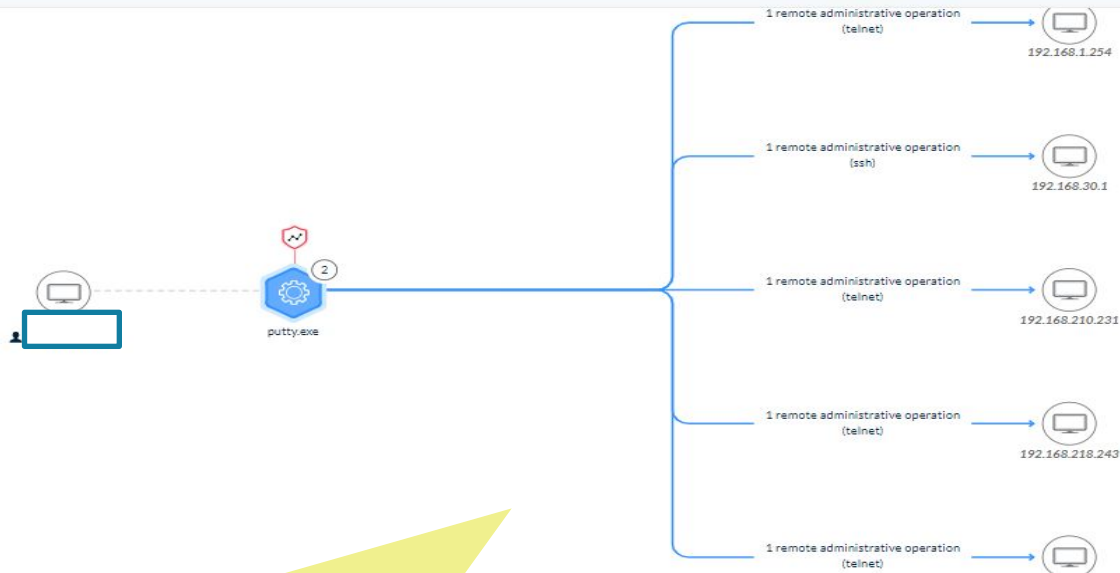
OUTGOING TRAFFIC 85 Results	NETWORK PREVALENCE 3 Results							Filter ▾
LATEST CON...	PROCESS PATH	PROCESS CREATE...	SOURCE IP	DESTINATION IP	DESTINATION PORT	APP-ID		
Sep 3rd 2019 14:59:38	C:\Windows\System32\svchost.exe	NT Authority\Local Service	192.103	192.119	55060	udp		
Sep 3rd 2019 15:04:55	C:\Windows\System32\svchost.exe	NT Authority\Network Service	192.103	192.161	65204	udp		
Sep 3rd 2019 15:06:36	C:\Windows\System32\svchost.exe	NT Authority\Local Service	192.103	192.185	64720	udp		
Sep 3rd 2019 15:08:55	C:\Windows\System32\svchost.exe	NT Authority\Local Service	192.103	192.101	60058	udp		
Sep 3rd 2019 15:15:06	C:\Windows\System32\svchost.exe	NT Authority\Local Service	192.103	192.101	53994	udp		
Sep 3rd 2019 15:18:49	C:\Windows\System32\svchost.exe	NT Authority\Local Service	192.103	192.101	59557	udp		
Sep 3rd 2019 15:19:33	C:\Windows\System32\svchost.exe	NT Authority\Local Service	192.103	192.119	59870	udp		
Sep 3rd 2019 15:23:01	C:\Windows\System32\svchost.exe	NT Authority\Local Service	192.103	192.101	50605	udp		
Sep 3rd 2019 15:23:45	C:\Windows\System32\svchost.exe	NT Authority\Network Service	192.103	192.125	52155	udp		
Sep 3rd 2019 15:25:54	C:\Windows\System32\svchost.exe	NT Authority\Local Service	192.103	192.185	62060	udp		
Sep 3rd 2019 15:27:16	C:\Windows\System32\svchost.exe	NT Authority\Local Service	192.103	192.177	59548	udp		
Sep 3rd 2019 15:29:23	C:\Windows\System32\svchost.exe	NT Authority\Local Service	192.103	192.131	53054	udp		



行為剖析 – 適當工具 適合的使用者

內網-連線行為

[redacted] | 192.[redacted]211 | putty.exe, telnet.exe



Alert Description

The device [redacted] performed 5 new administrative operations on 5 hosts

New behavior: Remote administrative operations (SSH), Remote administrative operations (Telnet)

The device [redacted] is first seen on Aug 10th 2019 08:00:00

分析查找

Module

PROFILE TYPE
Malware

SOURCE FILE
WinRAR.exe

ACTION
Scanned

MODULE
WildFire

VERDICT
Malware

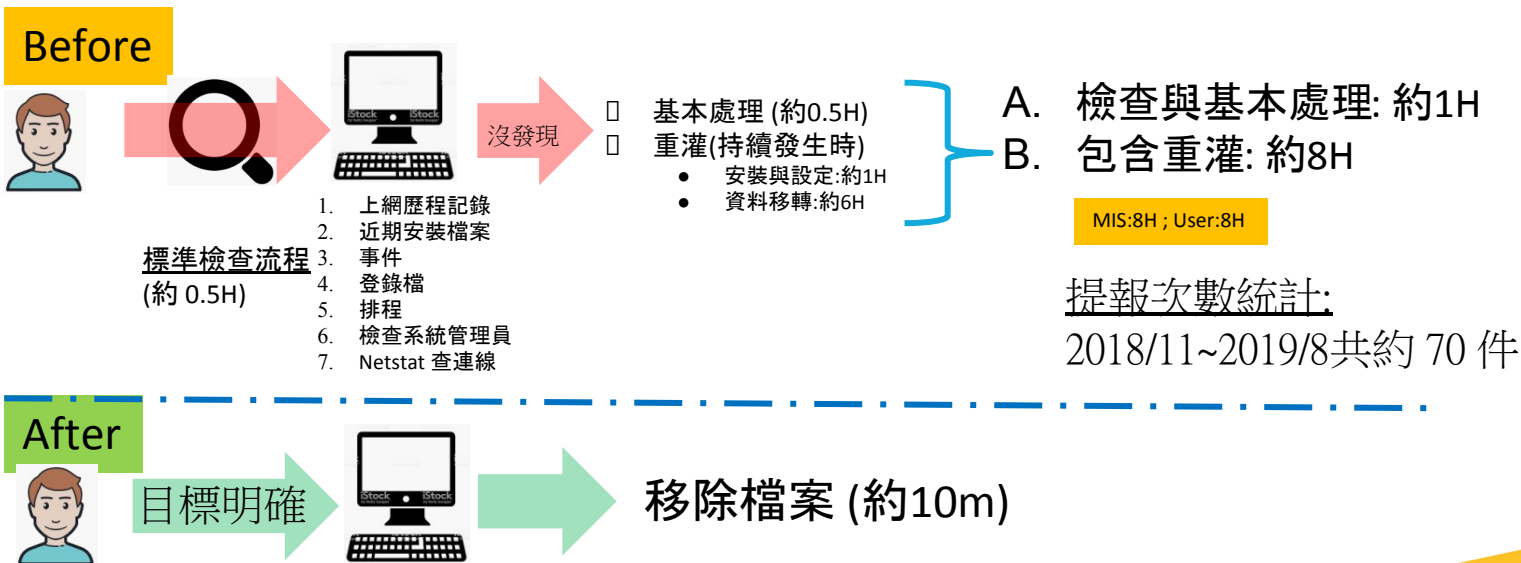
某一台 user 的winrar.exe 有被判定為 Malware

從Cortex 得知，該程式在有安裝 Traps 的電腦中，共發現 4 台有同樣的情況。

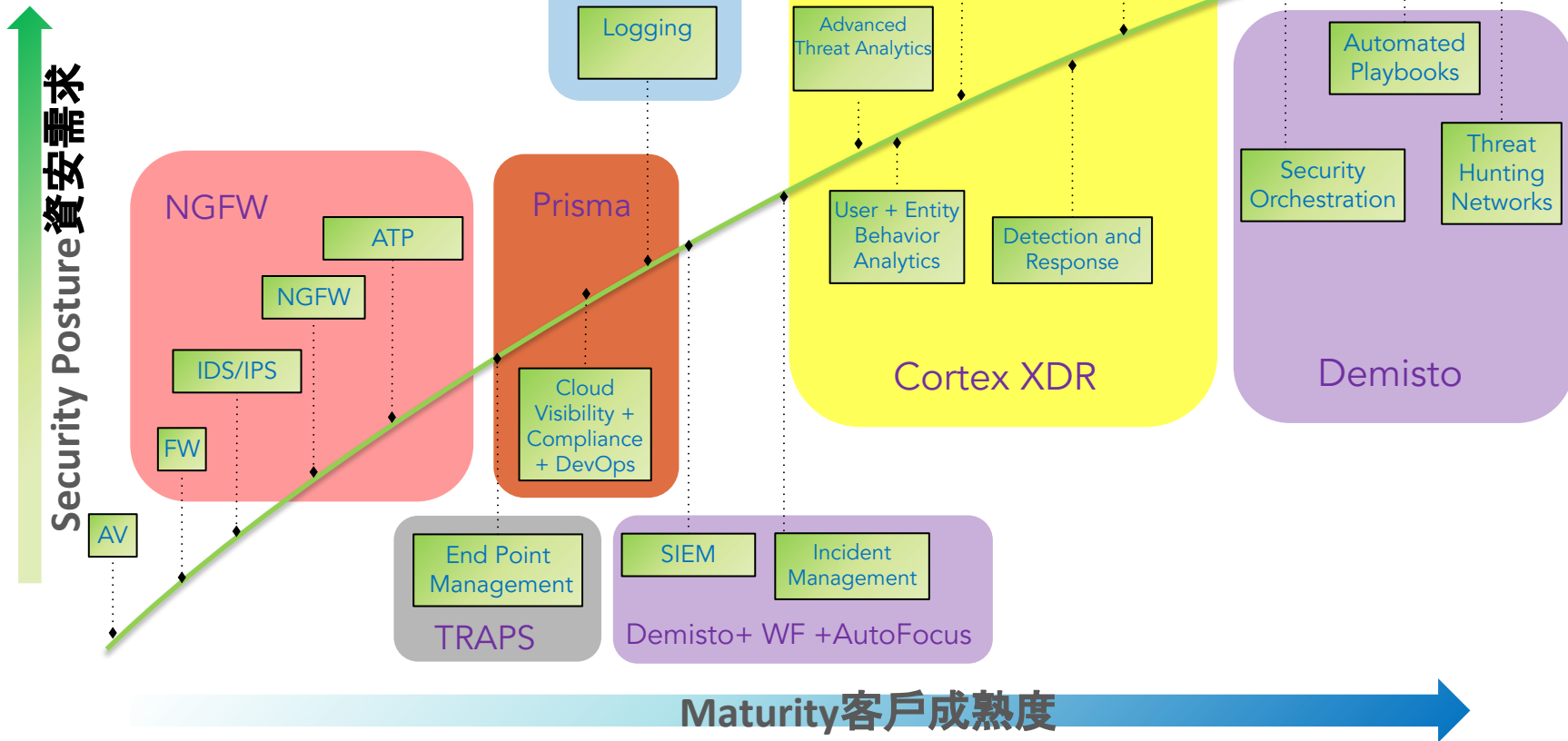
SEVERITY	INCIDENT DESCRIPTION	HOSTS
Medium	4 'Local Analysis Malware' alerts detected by Traps on host ADN99-Beru involving user MPI_TW\beru.wen	beru.wen
Medium	7 'Local Analysis Malware' alerts detected by Traps on host ADN99-Beru involving user MPI_TW\beru.wen	beru.wen
Medium	13 'WildFire Malware' alerts detected by Traps on host pcp17-nonielin	nonielin
Medium	7 'WildFire Malware' alerts detected by Traps on host pcp17-nonielin	nonielin
Medium	7 'WildFire Malware' alerts detected by Traps on host pcp17-nonielin	nonielin
Medium	'WildFire Malware' along with 39 other alerts generated by Traps detected on 4 hosts involving 2 users	ku2 + 3 more
Medium	'WildFire Malware' along with 16 other alerts generated by Traps detected on 2 hosts	X403 B402 -4... + 1 more

效益改善

項目	描述
縮小問題的範圍	例:54667 中的 5 個告警
查找問題更明確	直接說明是哪個檔案造成;例: explorer.exe, avastsvc.exe)
列出使用者可疑行為	大檔傳送、橫向連接
節省問題處理時間	直接處理異常程式或行為



Security Maturity Curve 資安成熟度曲線



Securing Your Transformed Enterprise

Hybrid data center

Internet Perimeter

Branch & mobile

5G & IoT

Endpoint

SECURE
THE ENTERPRISE



SECURE
THE CLOUD



DATA LAKE



SECURE
THE FUTURE

Secure access

SaaS

Public cloud

Detection & response

Automation & orchestration

Network traffic & behavioral analytics

Threat intelligence



THANK YOU

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