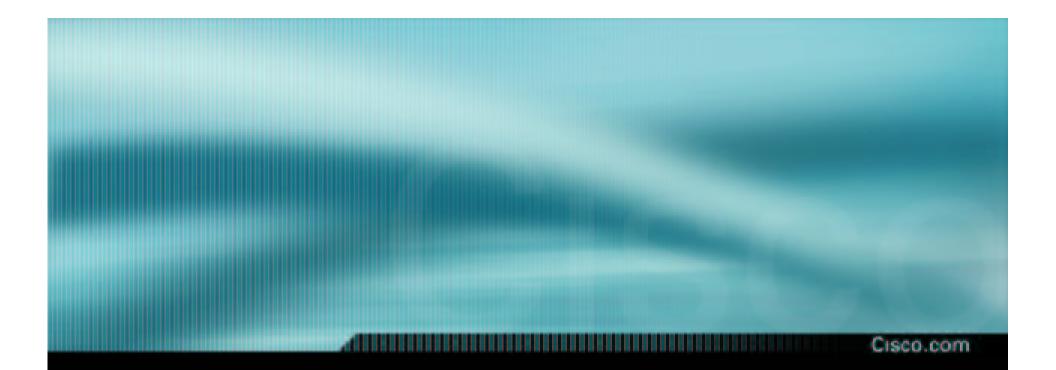


Multi-Layer Defense: Protection Against Worms & Viruses

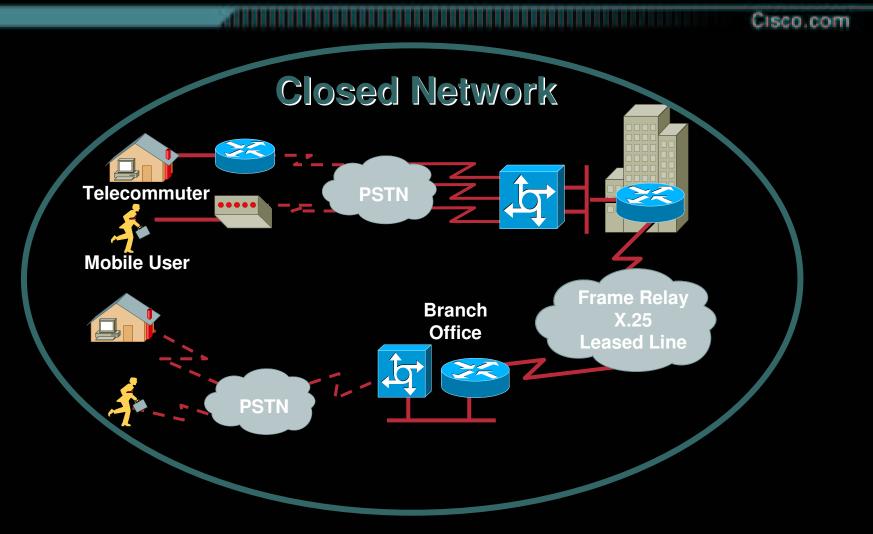
WAVV 2004, 3 pm EST Session - U2 May 3, 2004

Rich Taylor, CISSP
Security Market Specialist
Cisco Systems, Inc.
richtayl@cisco.com



The World Has Changed...

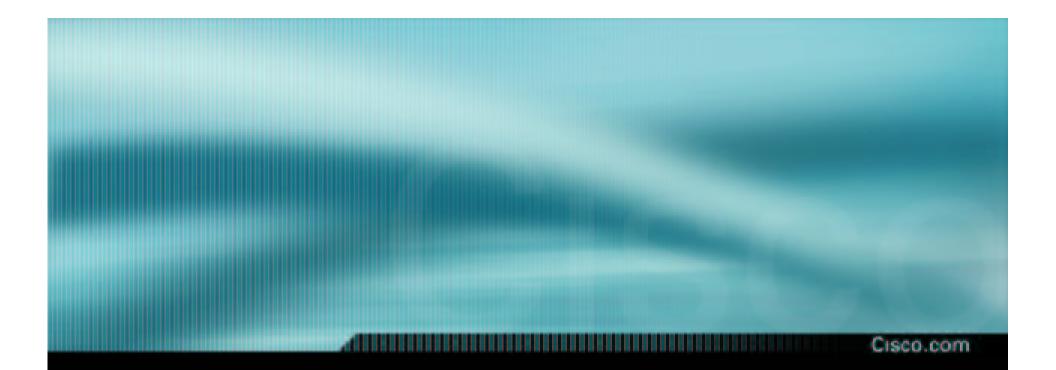
Networks Of The 90's



Most security devices were designed to secure networks like this

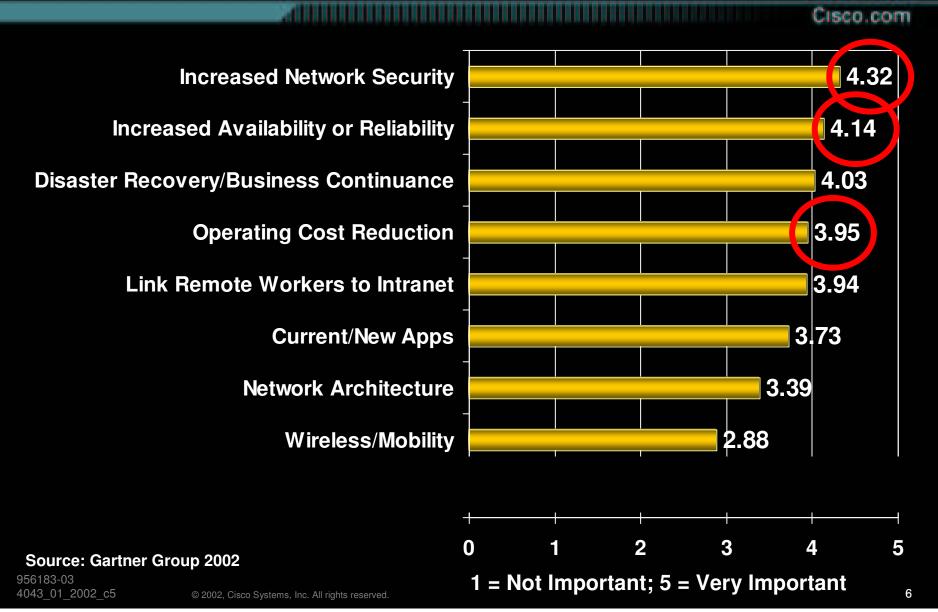
Networks of Today





Security Challenges

Networking Priorities in 2003



Security Challenge for Enterprises

Cisco.com

Security is no longer a 'network only' proposition

 Data must also be protected where it resides....the endpoint (server/desktop)

Day Zero attacks

 Rapidly propagating attacks (Slammer and Nimda) evade signature recognition to attack and proliferate through servers and desktops

Server and desktop maintenance

- Increasing # of vulnerabilities makes the task of patching systems an 'update race' without end
- Security maintenance in enterprises must scale to hundreds of thousands of endpoints

Legacy endpoint security TCO challenge

 Inherently reactive products provide point solutions for endpoints forces deployment of multiple agents and management paradigms

Cisco Security Strategy Evolution

Severity of Security Threats

- Basic router security
- Command line interface
- Security appliances
- Enhanced router security
- Separate management software

- Integrated security
 Flouters
 Switches
 Appliances
 Endpoints
- · FW + VPN + IDS
- · Anomaly detection
- Integrated management software
- Evolving advanced services

Intelligent Networks

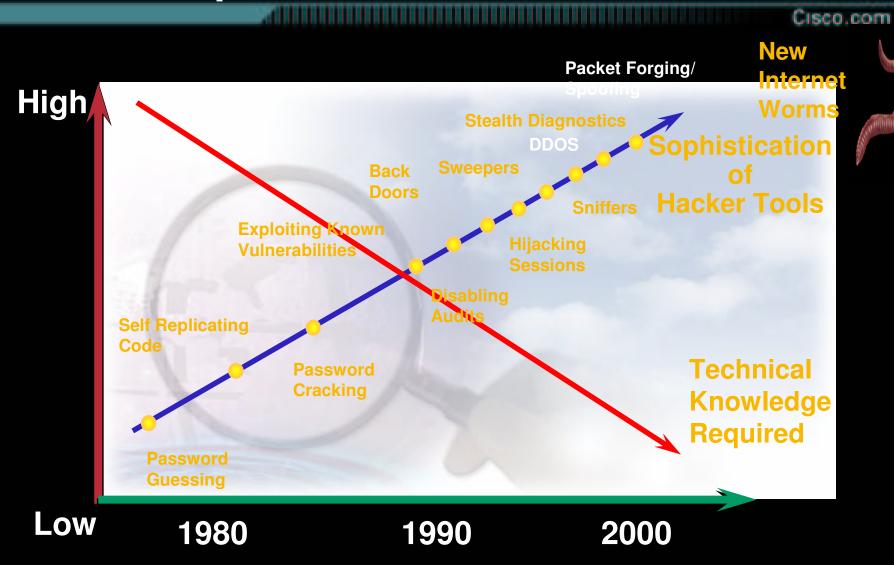
Cisco.com

- End to End Protection
- Application oriented (per port basis)
- Security aware elements
- Self-protecting
- Full suite advanced services

Seli Deiending Neiworks

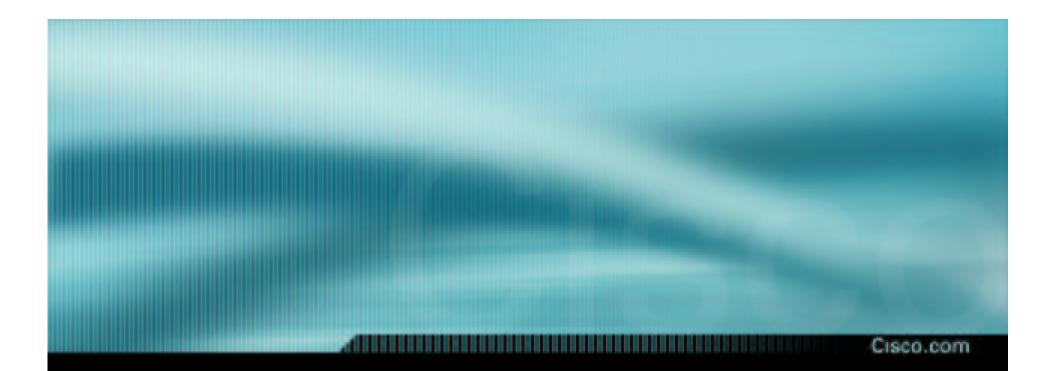
ໄ990ຣ 2000 Today Future

Threat Capabilities



The Sapphire Worm or "Slammer"





Let's Look at Blaster

The Blaster Worm: What Happened??



- Monday August 12, 2003
 Worm Released
- Also known as W32.Blaster, MSBlast and W32/Lovsan
- Exploited flaw in Microsoft RPC code
- Spread worldwide within hours
- CERT estimates over 1.4 million devices infected
- Could end up being most widest attack on Internet to date
- Speed of infection is slower than Slammer worm of 1/03

Effects Of The Blaster Worm

- Crashes infected devices
- Root control of device could be gained by attacker
- Replication action floods networks
- Significant system outages reported worldwide including Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, Maryland Department Of Motor Vehicles, City of Philadelphia, US Postal Service and others.

The Blaster Worm: How It Works

Cisco.com



Exploits vulnerability in Microsoft RPC code dealing with message exchange over TCP/IP resulting in the incorrect handling of malformed messages

Flaw is stack-based buffer overflow occuring in low-level Distributed Component Object Model (DCOM) interface within the RPC process listening on TCP/IP port 135

Affected systems: Microsoft Windows NT 4.0, Microsoft Windows 2000, Microsoft Windows XP, Microsoft Windows Server 2003

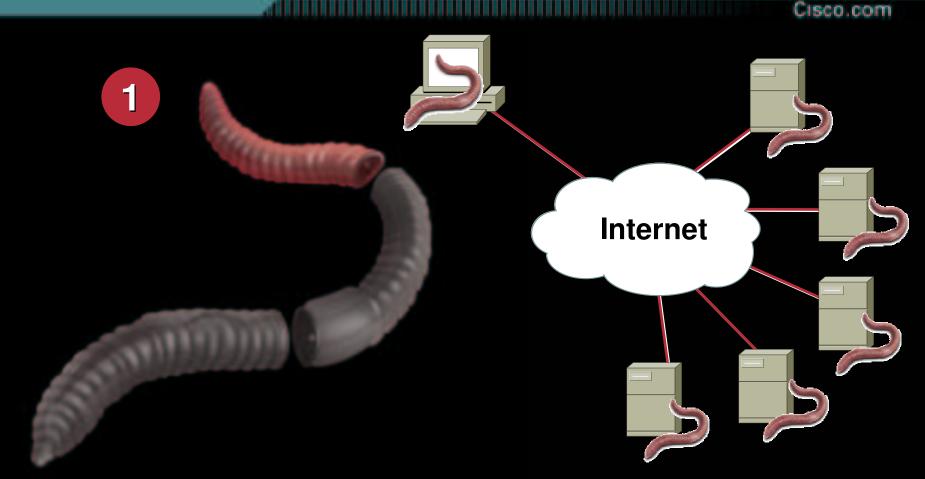
Vulnerability published in July 2003. Patch was made available from Microsoft at that time.

Worm executes code and installs a copy of itself into the infected computer's memory – which infects other hosts.

Anatomy Of A Worm

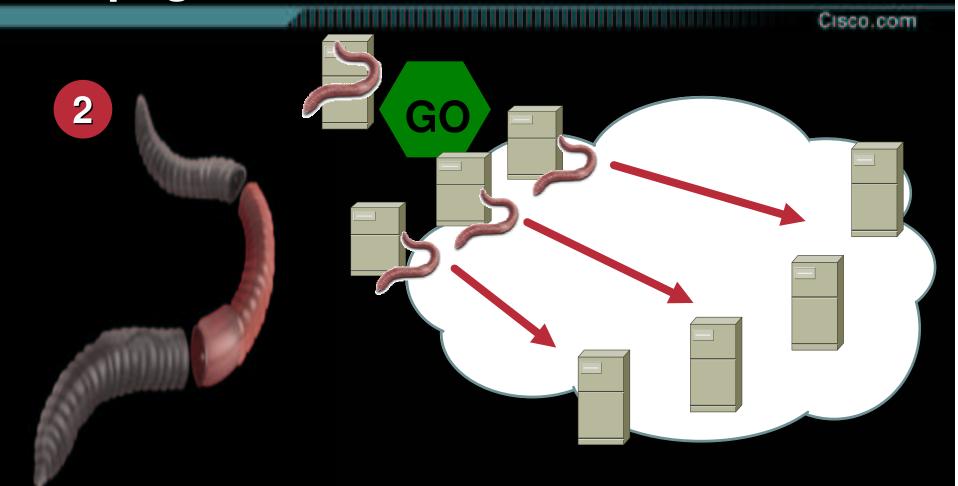
Cisco.com 1—The Enabling **Vulnerability** 2—Propagation Mechanism 3—Payload

The Enabling Vulnerability



Using the RPC Flaw, worm installs itself on Windows devices.

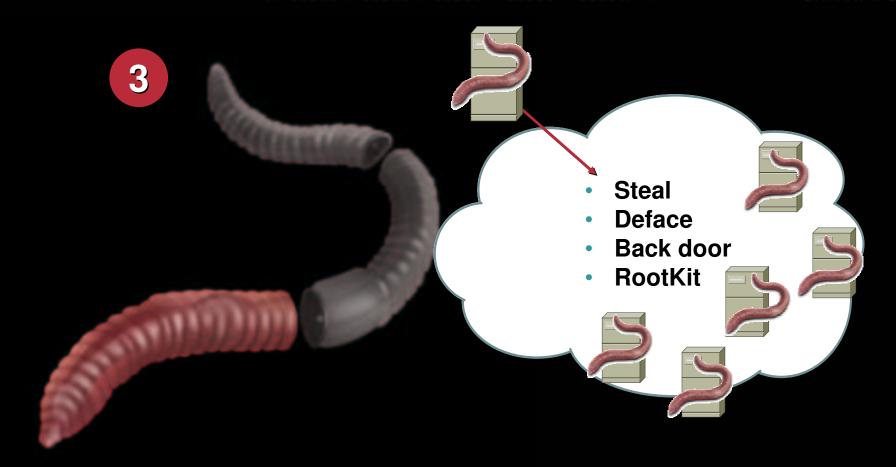
Propagation



After gaining access to devices, worm replicates itself and selects new targets.

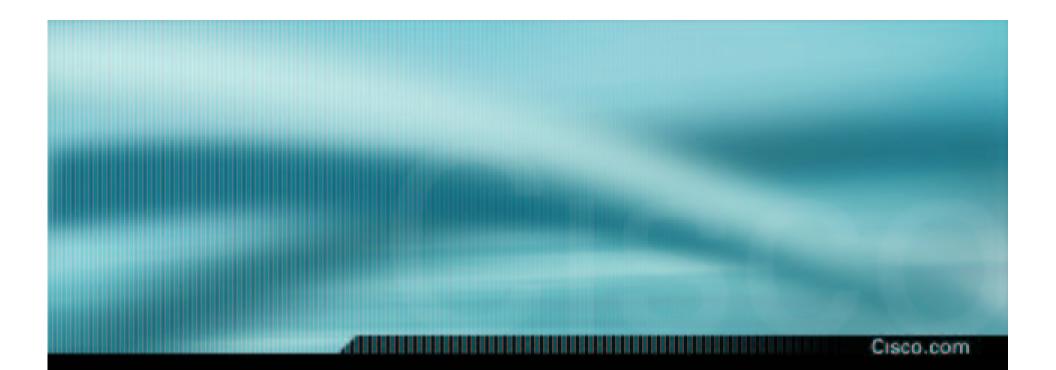
Payload

Cisco.com

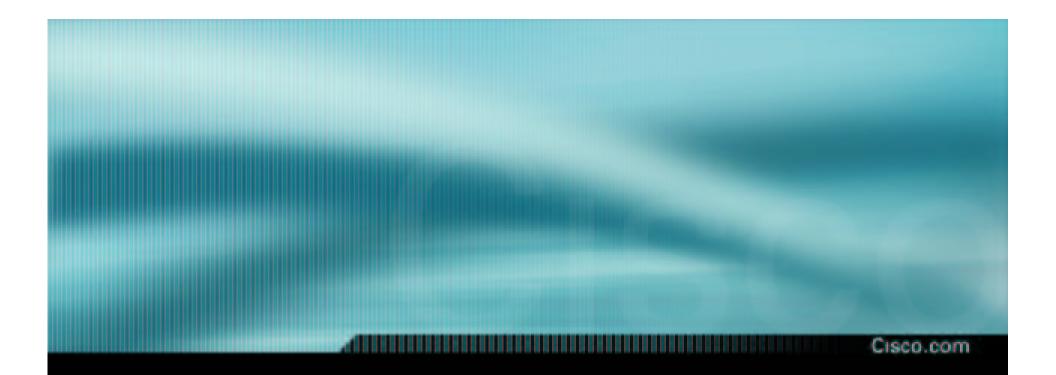


When the device is infected with a worm, the attacker has access to the host as the SYSTEM user. Attacker could use a local exploit to escalate their privilege level to Administrator

956183-03 4043 01 2002 c5



So, What Can You Do?



Implement a Defense in Depth Strategy

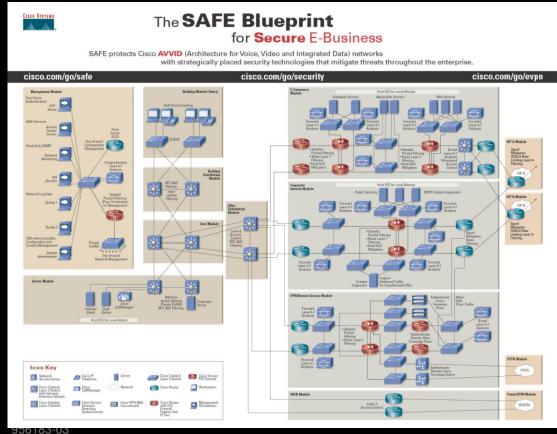
www.cisco.com/go/safe www.cisco.com/go/selfdefend

Integrated Security System Is An Imperative

Cisco.com **Surveillance and Alarms Patrolling Security Guard Secured Doors and Vaults Network Intrusion** Security Agents Firewalls and Router ACLs Detection Card Readers **Security Room CCTV Secure Transport** Identity, AAA, Access **Encryption and Virtual** Centralized Security and Control Servers and Private Networks (VPN's) Policy Management Certificate Authorities

SAFE: How to Put it All Together

"Best practices" security blueprints for implementing integrated network security

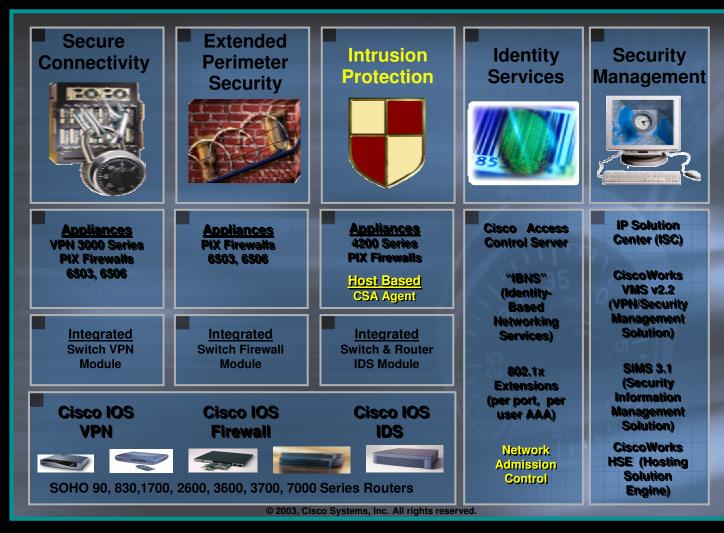


Blueprints available for:

- Enterprise
- Small Business
- IPSec VPNs
- Voice
- Wireless
- e Commerce

 (w/ content security)

Cisco's Security Offerings



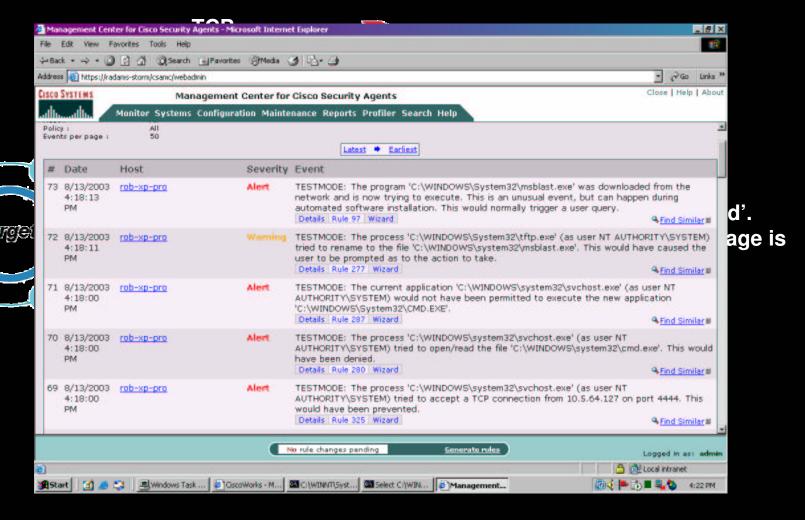
Cisco Recommendations: First Steps

- Patch ALL vulnerable systems!
- Attack mitigation information from Microsoft: http://microsoft.com/technet/treeview/default.asp?url=/technet/security/bulletin/MS03-026.asp
- Use security scanner to discover systems running Windows RPC service. Including remote sites, dial-up users and VPN connections
- Apply ingress and egress filters or access control lists (ACLs) blocking access to ports 135 and 139 (TCP and UDP) as well as port 445 (TCP and UDP).

Next Steps: Intrusion Prevention On The Host

- Cisco Security Agent (CSA)
 - The default CSA 4.0 server and desktop policies stop successful execution of Blaster attack
 - On servers, the default server policy prevents the SVCHOST from attempting to execute CMD.exe. This prevents the exploit shell code from running.
 - On desktop systems the default desktop policy prevents the SVCHOST from accepting a connection on port 4444. Additional protection is provided by the default policy's prevention of any application from executing CMD.exe
- Install Cisco Security Agent on servers and desktops.

CSA in Action: Protection Against MsBlast



CSA in Action: Protection Against MyDoom

Cisco.com

1/26/2004 4:32:22 PM: The process 'D:\Documents and Settings\gdepetro\Local Settings\Temp\message.scr' (as user AMER\gdepetro) tried to open/create the file 'C:\WINNT\system32\shimgapi.dll' and the user was queried. The user responded by choosing 'No'.

1/26/2004 4:32:26 PM: The process 'D:\Documents and Settings\gdepetro\Local Settings\Temp\message.scr' (as user AMER\gdepetro) tried to open/create the file 'C:\WINNT\system32\taskmon.exe' and the user was queried. The user responded by choosing 'No'.

1/26/2004 4:32:26 PM: The process 'D:\Documents and Settings\gdepetro\Local Settings\Temp\message.scr' (as user AMER\gdepetro) tried to open/create the file 'D:\Documents and Settings\gdepetro\Local Settings\Temp\taskmon.exe' and was denied.

1/26/2004 4:32:38 PM: Potential worm propagation: The process 'D:\Documents and Settings\gdepetro\Local Settings\Temp\message.scr' (as user

AMER\gdepetro) has read downloaded content (file D:\Documents and Settings\gdepetro\Local Settings\Temp\message.scr) and attempted to access an email or network related resource (gdepetro.wab). This is considered suspect. The user chose 'Terminate'.

1/26/2004 4:32:45 PM: The process 'D:\Documents and Settings\gdepetro\Local Settings\Temp\message.scr' (as user AMER\gdepetro) tried to write-value the registry key '\REGISTRY\USER\S-1-5-21-1801674531-2025429265-839522115-189223\SOFTWARE\MIC
ROSOFT\Windows\CLIBBENTYERSION\Explorer\Shell Folders', value 'History'

ROSOFT\Windows\CURRENTVERSION\Explorer\Shell Folders', value 'History' and the user was queried. The user responded by choosing 'No'.

Next Steps: Intrusion Detection In The Network

- Network Based Intrusion Detection (NIDS)
 - -Attack detection triggers NIDS to send alarm and/or either shun or reset connection
 - -Network Based Intrusion detection can be performed via dedicated appliances, routers, firewalls or IDS modules on Catalyst 6500 switches

Next Steps: Access Control

Cisco.com

Stateful Firewalling

- Stateful inspection engine can control connection attempts at a level more granular than normal by validating proper protocol adherence
- Limit number of inbound connections to server
- Disallow outbound connections from devices
- Limits self-propagation of worm
- Stateful firewalling can be performed on dedicated security appliances, routers or firewall modules for Catalyst 6500 switches.

Next Steps: Access Control

Cisco.com

- Ingress Filtering
 - -Block access to ports 135, 139, 445 (UDP & TCP)
 - -Proper ingress filtering will block Blaster attempts at user systems

access-list 101 deny udp any any eq 135 log-input access-list 101 deny tcp any any eq 135 log-input access-list 101 deny udp any any eq 139 log-input access-list 101 deny tcp any any eq 139 log-input access-list 101 deny udp any any eq 445 log-input access-list 101 deny tcp any any eq 445 log-input access-list 101 permit ip any any

Next Steps: Access Control Ingress Filtering - Fine Tuned Approach

Cisco.com

Fine-tuned approach Step 1: Create ACL

access-list 101 permit udp any any eq 135 access-list 101 permit udp any any eq 139 access-list 101 permit udp any any eq 445 access-list 101 permit tcp any any eq 135 access-list 101 permit tcp any any eq 139 access-list 101 permit tcp any any eq 445

Next Steps: Access Control Ingress Filtering - Fine Tuned Approach

Ingress Filtering Fine-tuned approach Step 2: Match on ACL and packet length

class-map match-all rpc_dcom match access-group 101

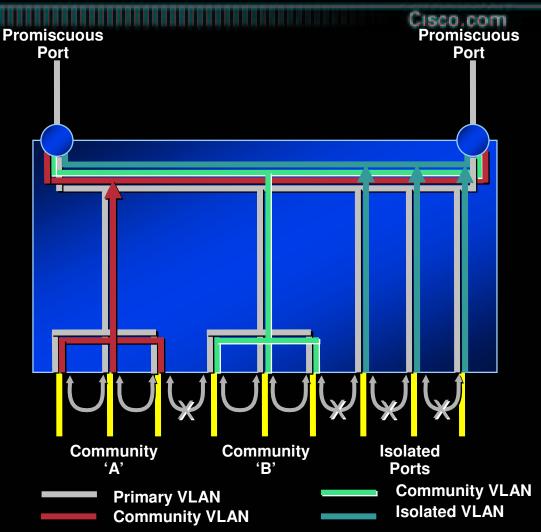
Ingress Filtering Fine-tuned approach Step 3: Use class-based policing to drop matching packets at the ingress interface

policy-map drop-rpc-dcom
class rpc_dcom
police 8000 1000 1000

conform-action drop exceed-action drop violate-action drop

Next Steps: Private VLANs

- Hosts on given segment can only communicate with default gateway – NOT other hosts on network
- Compromised device could not infect others
- For more info on Private VLANS



http://www.cisco.com/warp/public/473/90.shtml

Next Steps: Network Based Application Recognition

- Network-Based Application Recognition (NBAR)
 - Classify traffic by application protocols
 - Allows for custom protocol definition
 - Once classified, use QoS to prioritize traffic
 - NBAR can be configured to recognize the Blaster worm
 - NBAR can immediately classify the NetBIOS traffic and drop the packet before it reaches the device.

www.cisco.com/univercd/cc/td/doc/product/software/ios121/121newft/121limit/121e/121e2/nbar2e.htm

Next Steps: Netflow Switching

Cisco.com

NetFlow switching is a high-performance, network-layer switching path: captures wide range of traffic statistics including user, protocol, port, and type of service information. This can be used to identify network traffic patterns and assist in response to Blaster.

Netflow configuration information:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/sw/iosswrel/ps1826/products configuration guide chapter09186a00800880f9.html

Next Steps: Committed Access Rate (CAR)

- Blaster worm contains code for a DoS attack against the system windowsupdate.microsoft.com
- CAR can rate-limit traffic based on a set of criteria and provides configurable actions such as transmit, drop, set precedence, or set QoS group when the traffic meets or exceeds rate limit
- Criteria include such metrics as incoming interface, IP precedence, QoS group, or IP access list criteria as well as others
- CAR performs two QoS functions:
 - Bandwidth management through rate-limiting
 - Packet classification
- CAR Information
 http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/sw/iosswrel/ps1835/
 products configuration guide chapter09186a00800c75ce.html

lisco.com

Additional Information

- Cisco Security Information: www.cisco.com/go/security
- Cisco SAFE and "Blaster" Whitepapers: www.cisco.com/go/safe
- Cisco Product Security Incident Response Team (PSIRT): www.cisco.com/go/psirt
- Cisco Self-Defending Network: www.cisco.com/go/selfdefend
- Microsoft Security: www.microsoft.com/technet/security

End-Point Protection

- Cisco Security Agent Demonstration
- Eric Ahlm of Vigilar, Inc.
- 4:15 pm EST Session U2

Thank You

