



Threat Activity Groups

Your Hosts

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DiamondModel.org

Industrial Threat Activity Groups



ALLANITE

CAPABILITIES

Powershell scripts, THC Hydra, SecretsDump, Inveigh, PSExec

VICTIMOLOGY

Electric utilities, US & UK



RASPITE

CAPABILITIES

Service installer malware designed to beacon out to adversary infrastructure

VICTIMOLOGY

Electric Utilities, US, Saudi Arabia, Japan, Europe



MAGNALLIUM

CAPABILITIES

STONEDRILL wiper, variants of TURNEDUP malware

VICTIMOLOGY

Petrochemical, Aerospace, Saudi Arabia



CHRYSENE

CAPABILITIES

Watering holes, 64-bit malware, covert C2 via IPv6 DNS, ISMDOOR

VICTIMOLOGY

Oil & Gas, Manufacturing, Europe, MENA, N. America



XENOTIME

CAPABILITIES

TRISIS, custom credential harvesting

VICTIMOLOGY

Oil & Gas, Middle East



ELECTRUM

CAPABILITIES

CRASHOVERRIDE

VICTIMOLOGY

Ukraine, Electric Utilities



DYMALLOY

CAPABILITIES

GOODOR, DORSHEL, KARAGANY, Mimikatz

VICTIMOLOGY

Turkey, Europe, US



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Is Activity Group Just a Fancy Name for Adversary?



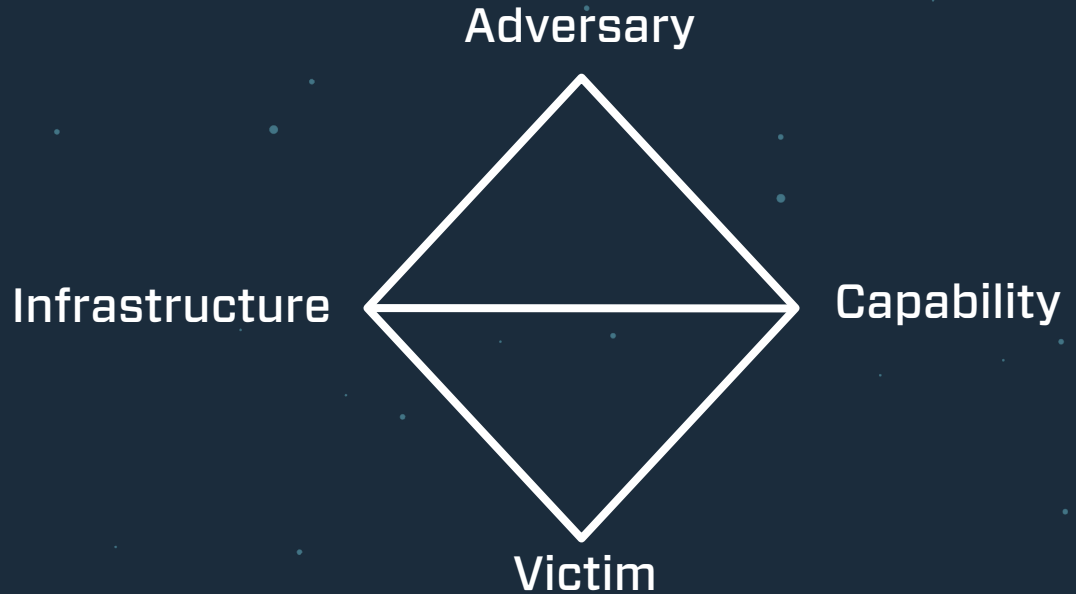
The Diamond Event

Axiom 1 For every intrusion event there exists an adversary taking a step towards an intended goal by using a capability over infrastructure against a victim to produce a result.

Meta-Features

Timestamp
Phase
Result
Direction
Resources
Methodology
<your feature here>

Each edge can carry a confidence



Activity Group

Activity Group An activity group is a set of Diamond events and activity threads associated by similarities in their features or processes and weighted by confidence

Two purposes of an activity group:

Framework to answer analytic questions requiring a breadth of activity knowledge

The development of mitigation strategies with an intended effect broader than activity threads



Activity Groups – What You Hear is Not it All

What you normally see...

Analysts traditionally form activity groups to identify a common adversary behind events and threads usually using similarities in infrastructure and capabilities.

But, that's not all...

But, the concept is inherently flexible and extends to include any grouping based on similarities to address a multitude of analytic and operational needs. The desired analytic or operational outcome determines the implementation and type of correlation (i.e., grouping function) used.

And they change...

Activity groups are not static – just as adversaries are not static. Activity groups must grow and change over time to absorb new knowledge of the adversary including changes in their needs and operations

Why Activity Groups? To Solve Analytic Problems

What is the Analytic Problem

- Activity grouping is used to solve a number of problems.
- These problems generally require deduction and inference based on a common set of features (i.e., feature vector).
- These problems are generally distinct enough to require a different feature vector for each problem.
- For instance, the feature vector which would group events and threads by likely adversary (e.g., attribution) would not always suffice to group events to discover common malware authors/developers.
- The analytic problem must first be defined.

Examples

- **Trending:** How has an adversary's activity changed over time and what is the current vector to infer future change?
- **Intent Deduction:** What is the intent of the adversary?
- **Attribution Deduction:** Which events and threads are likely conducted by the same adversary?
- **Adversary Capabilities and Infrastructure:** What is the complete set of observed capabilities and infrastructure of the adversary?
- **Cross-Capability Identification:** Which capabilities have been used by multiple adversaries?
- **Adversary Campaign Knowledge Gap Identification:** What are the organization's knowledge gaps across an adversary's campaign?

The Activity Group Process

1 Analytic Problem

The particular analytic problem to be solved through grouping

2 Feature Selection

The event features and adversary processes used to form the basis of classification and clustering are selected

3 Creation

Activity groups are created from the set of events and threads

4 Growth

As new events flow into the model, they are classified into the Activity Groups

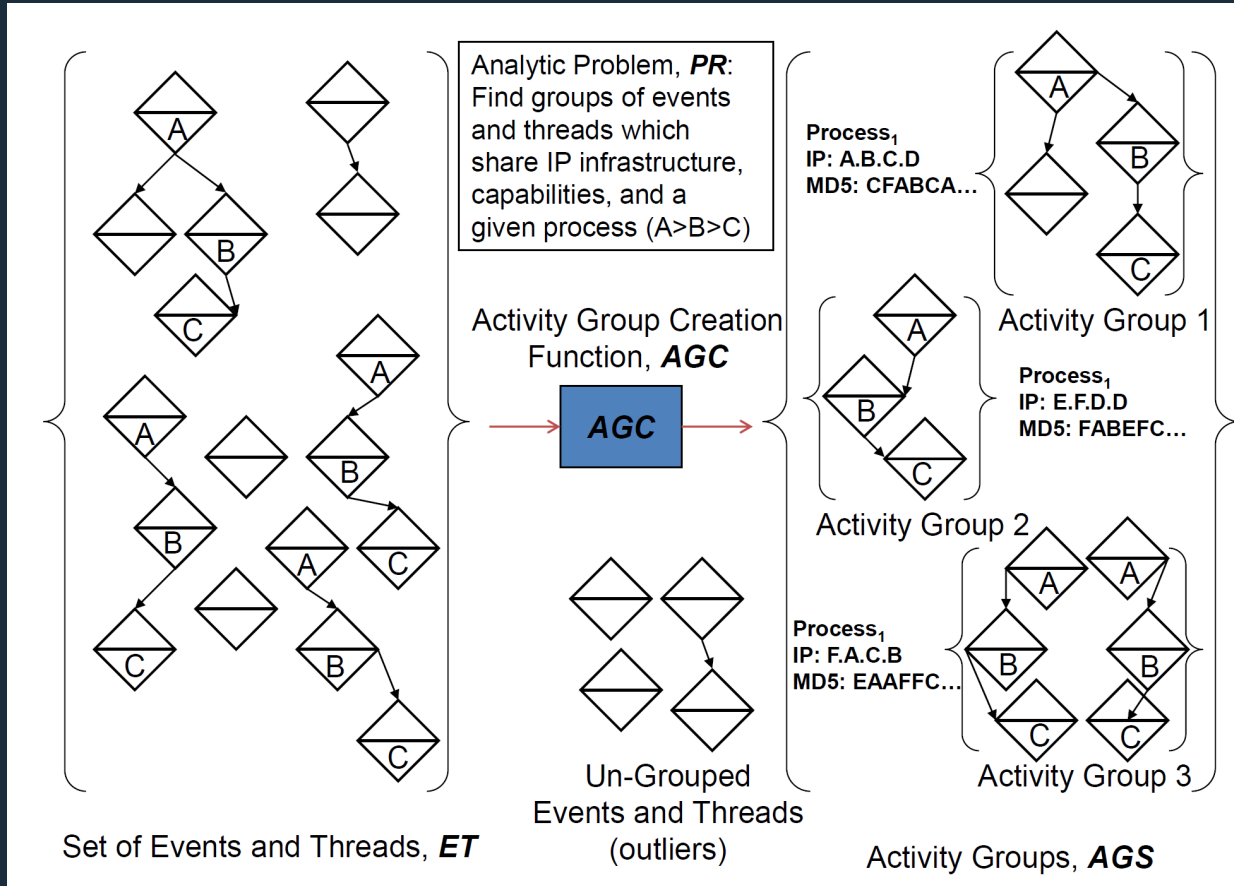
5 Analysis

Activity groups are analyzed to address the analytic problem(s) defined

6 Redefinition

Activity groups need to be redefined from time-to-time to maintain their accuracy

How to Create an Activity Group



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Let me know if you've heard this one...



TIG-33390



APT29



FANCY BEAR

PLATINUM



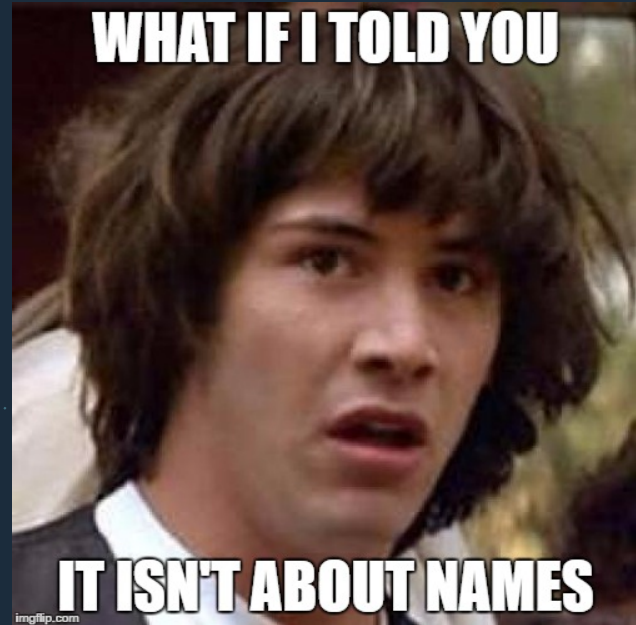
Names, names everywhere!



Why can't we all just agree on one name?!

The simple answer: it's hard enough to correlate activity consistently within a 10 person team let alone across a variety of organizations.

The complex answer: correlation and classification is a complex analytic problem which requires us to share the same grouping function and feature vector.



Example: 2017-Present Electric Utility Intrusions

The image shows a composite screenshot of two web pages. On the left is a news article from The Washington Post, and on the right is a US-CERT alert page.

The Washington Post Article:
The Washington Post logo is at the top with the tagline "Democracy Dies in Darkness". The article is under the "National Security" category. The main headline reads: "U.S. officials say Russian government hackers have penetrated energy company business". A secondary headline below it says: "German intelligence sees Russia behind hack of energy firms: media report". The article is attributed to Reuters Staff and is dated June 20, 2018. A "2 MIN READ" indicator is visible. The text of the article begins: "BERLIN (Reuters) - Russia was probably behind a widespread cyber attack on German energy providers disclosed last week, the head of Germany's BfV domestic intelligence agency told the RND newspaper chain."

US-CERT Alert Page:
The page is for the National Cyber Security Centre, a part of GCHQ. It features a search bar and a navigation menu with "Threats" highlighted. The breadcrumb trail is: Home > Threats > Alerts and Advisories. The US-CERT logo (United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team) is prominent. A navigation bar includes links for HOME, ABOUT US, CAREERS, PUBLICATIONS, ALERTS AND TIPS, RELATED RESOURCES, and C'S VP. The main alert is titled "Alert (TA18-074A) Russian Government Cyber Activity Targeting Energy and Other Critical Infrastructure Sectors" with a "More Alerts" link. The alert details include: "Original release date: March 15, 2018 | Last revised: March 16, 2018". At the bottom are social sharing options for Print, Tweet, Send, and Share.

Initial Analysis: Dragonfly 2.0

POSTED: 20 OCT, 2017 | 8 MIN READ | **THREAT INTELLIGENCE**



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Dragonfly: Western energy sector targeted by sophisticated attack group

Resurgence in energy sector attacks, with the potential for sabotage, linked to re-emergence of Dragonfly cyber espionage group.

The energy sector in Europe and North America is being targeted by a new wave of cyber attacks that could

Behavioral Analysis Yields Distinctions

	DRAGONFLY	DYMALLOY	ALLANITE
Active	2013-2014	Late 2015 – ?	Mid 2017 - ?
Target Geography	Europe North America	Turkey Europe North America	USA UK Germany
Infection Vector	Phishing w/PDF, Watering Hole, Trojanized Software	Phishing w/Doc	Phishing w/Doc, Watering Hole
Persistence Mechanism	KARAGANY Malware	Various Malware and Backdoors	Create User Accounts, Credential Harvesting
ICS Impact	OPC-focused Malware Family	Survey and Screenshots via Malware	Survey and Screenshots vis System Tools

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Final Points

Activity Groups are an analytic concept driven by analysis problems

Activity Groups have varying degrees of confidence – as the grouping gets larger the confidence tends weaker

Activity Groups are not equivalent to attribution but, they can be used that way

Activity Groups are useful for analysts and defenders to group similar activity together to understand broader implications and take more strategic action

Activity Groups use stupid names

Thank you

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