



网络空间威胁对抗与防御技术研讨会
暨 第七届安天网络安全冬训营

网空威胁框架的演进

安天解决方案中心

威胁框架：认知与实践

寒夜远征

寒夜远征

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威胁框架的价值

寒夜远征

威胁框架：认知与实践

01 威胁框架的发展历程

为什么需要威胁框架



为什么需要威胁框架



A dvanced

高级
(能力)

×

P ersistent

持续
(意图)

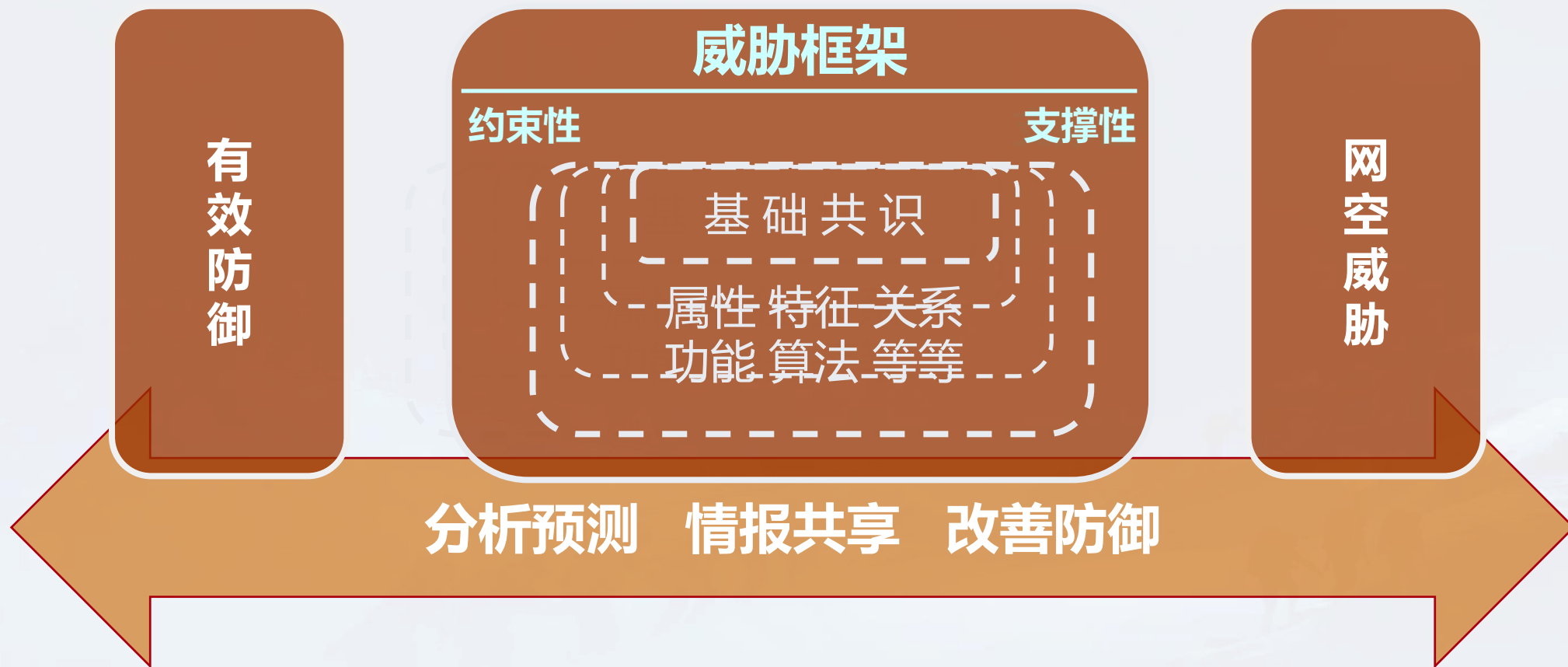
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T hreat

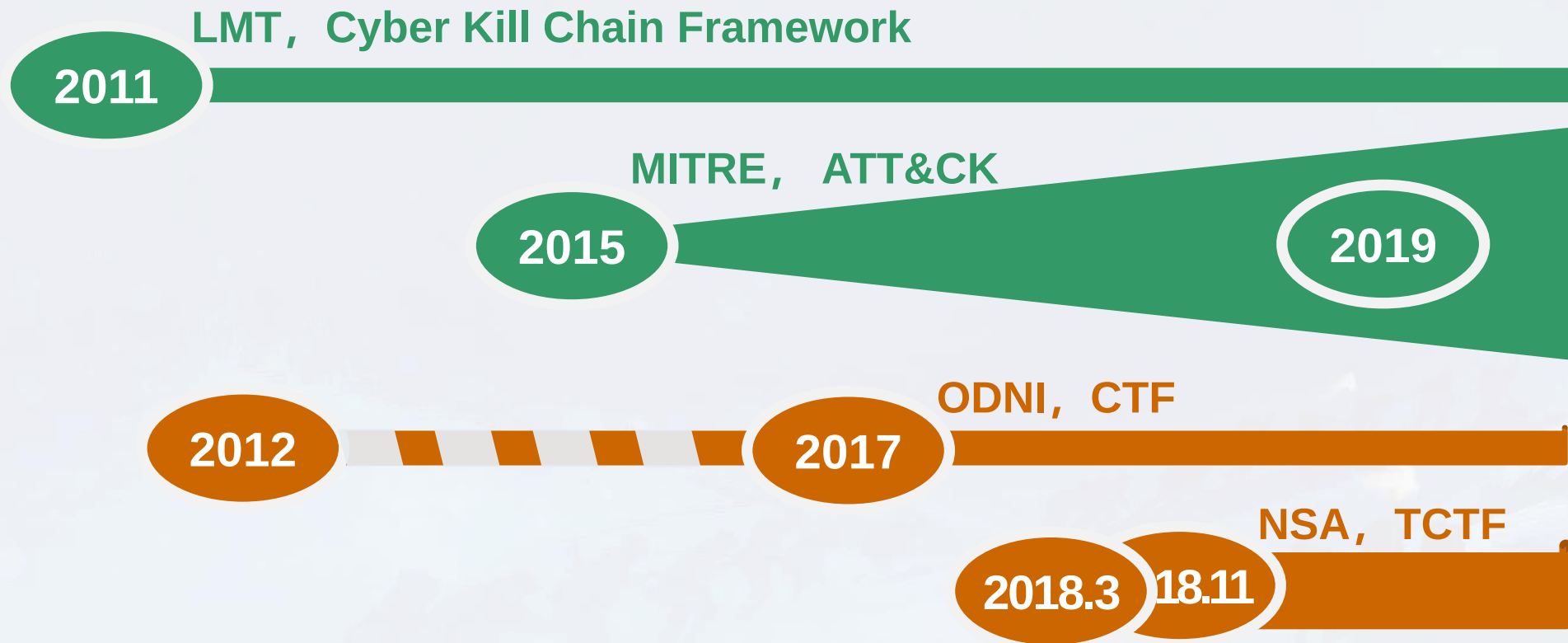
威胁



为什么需要威胁框架



网空威胁框架的构建过程



网空威胁框架的构建过程



- Cyber Kill Chain Framework / 网空杀伤链框架
 - Lockheed Martin, 2011

网空威胁框架的构建过程



- 洛克希德·马丁

- 洛克希德·马丁空间系统公司 (Lockheed Martin Space Systems Company, LMT)
- 全球最大的防务承包商
- 创建于1912年
- 航空科技公司, 经营航空航天制造、国防工业承包
- 拥有“臭鼬工厂”等先进研发部门
- 打造高精尖战机、通讯卫星系统、导弹系统、军用电子装备, 等等
- 战斗机: P38闪电, F16隼, F117夜鹰, F22猛禽, F35闪电II
- 侦察机: U-2高空间谍侦察机, SR-71黑鸟高空高速战略侦察机
- 运输机: C-130大力神, C-5, C-141, C5银河重型运输机
- 火箭与导弹: 三叉戟潜射弹道导弹, 大力神洲际导弹, AGM-114地狱火
- 雷 达: 宙斯盾系统, 远程识别雷达, 反隐身雷达
- 卫 星: DSCS-3, A2100, 马丁·玛丽埃塔3000/4000/8000, Tiros-N 气象卫星, GPS III 卫星, 获下一代GPS卫星合同

网空威胁框架的构建过程



- 洛克希德·马丁

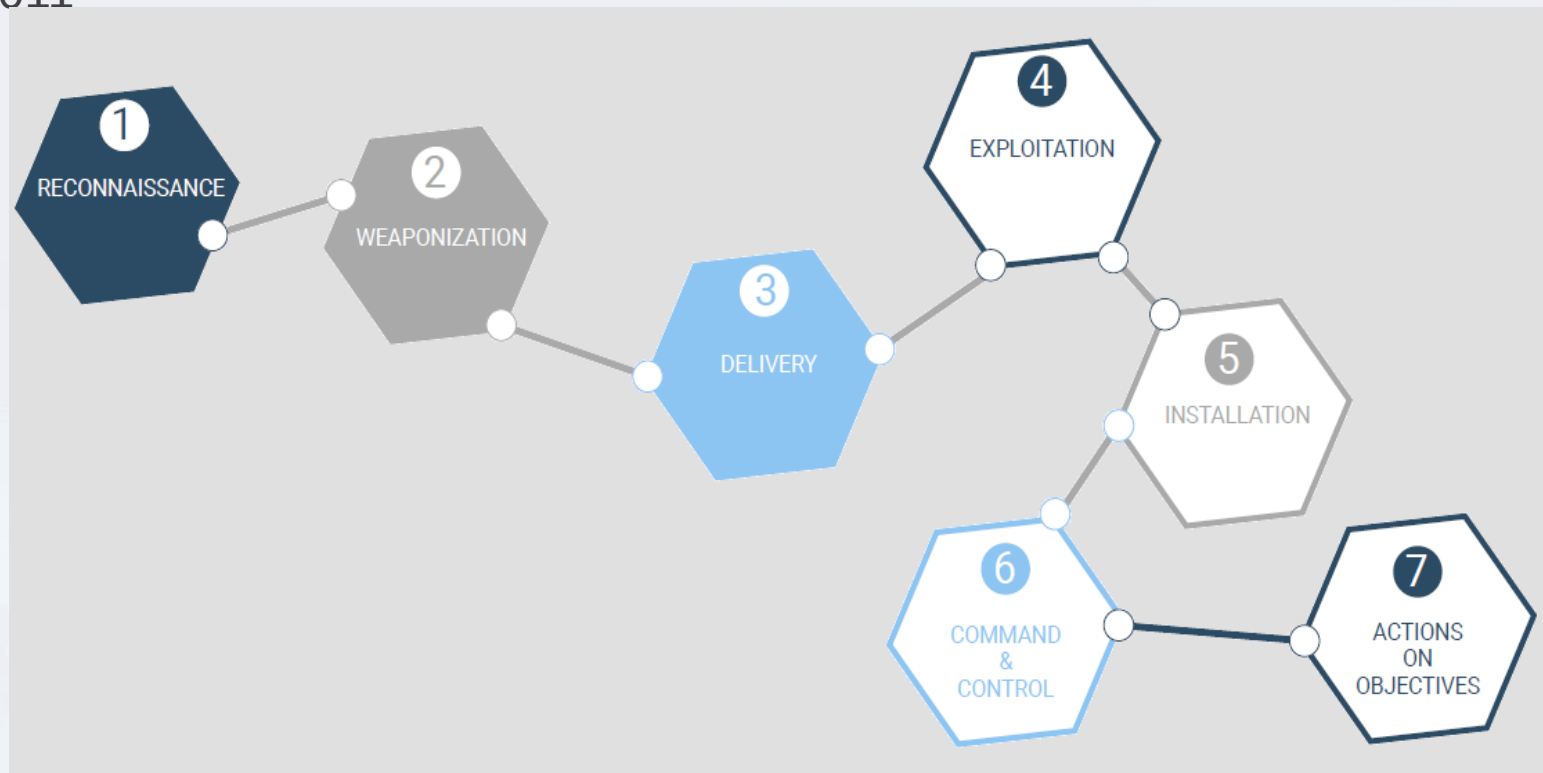
Cyber Full Spectrum Leader

Delivering full-spectrum cyber capabilities and cyber resilient systems to our defense, intelligence community and global security customers



网空威胁框架的构建过程

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- 攻击者视角
- 以“整个攻击过程”而统一离散的威胁事件，形成整体分析

网空威胁框架的构建过程



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- **ATT&CK** / 对手战术技术公共知识库框架

- Common Knowledge base of Adversary Tactics and Techniques

- MITRE, 2015 ~ 2019

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- Common Cyber Threat Framework / 公共网空威胁框架
 - ODNI, 2017

网空威胁框架的构建过程



- 美国情报体系
 - 17个情报机构
 - 以国家情报总监办公室为统领
- ODNI
 - Office of the Director of National Intelligence, 国家情报总监办公室
 - 内阁部门
 - 情报总监列席国家安全委员会，任国家安全委员会情报顾问

网空威胁框架的构建过程



• ODNI统领

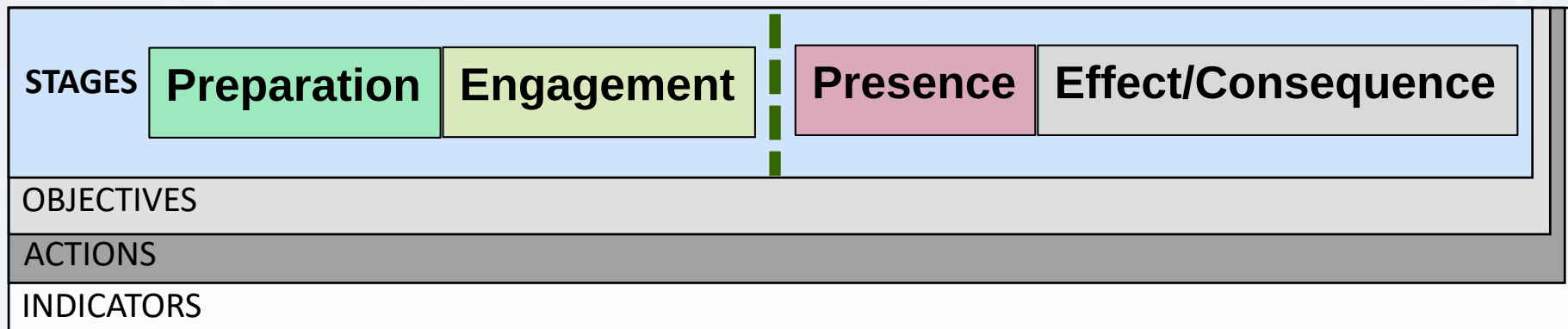
- CIA, Central Intelligence Agency, 独立
- NSA, National Security Agency/Central Security Service, 国防部
- INSCOM, Intelligence and Security Command, 国防部
- DIA, Defense Intelligence Agency, 国防部
- I & A, Office of Intelligence and Analysis, 国土安全部
- AF 25, Twenty-Fifth Air Force, 空军, 国防部
- Office of Naval Intelligence, 海军, 国防部
- National Reconnaissance Office, 国防部
- NGA, National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, 国防部
- Bureau of Intelligence and Research, 国务院
- 等等
- 还有各种情报人员协作企业、培训学校, 等等

网空威胁框架的构建过程



- *Establish a shared ontology* and *enhance information-sharing* since it is easier to maintain mapping of multiple models to a common reference than directly to each other
- *Characterize and categorize threat activity* in a straightforward way that can support missions ranging from strategic decision-making to analysis and cybersecurity measures and users from generalists to technical experts
- *Support common situational awareness* across organizations

—— “National Intelligence Manager for Cyber, ODNI, 2018 ”



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 - ODNI, 2017
- **Technical Cyber Threat Framework** / 技术性网空威胁框架
 - NSA /CSS, 2018

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寒夜远征

威胁框架：认知与实践

02 ATT&CK威胁框架与 TCTF威胁框架内容分析

ATT&CK 威胁框架



- MITRE

We Focus on Solving Problems for a Safer World

established
1958

not-for-profit

conflict-free
environment

science &
technology

Part of the ecosystem of federal research centers

- 向美国政府提供系统工程、研究开发和信息技术支持
- 是介入政府项目的第三方机构，管理美国联邦政府投资研发中心
- 客户包括美国国防部、联邦航空管理局、国税局、退伍军人事务部、国土安全部等

MITRE Was Established to Serve the Public Interest

- MITRE

- 以安全建模而见长！

- BLP 经典安全模型
 - 可信计算机系统的建设技术评估标准
 - CVE (Common Vulnerabilities & Exposures, 常见漏洞和暴露)
 - CWE (Common Weakness Enumeration, 常见缺陷枚举)
 - CAPEC (Common Attack Pattern Enumeration and Classification, 常见攻击模式枚举和分类)
 - CCE (Common Configuration Enumeration, 常见配置枚举)
 - STIX (Structured Threat Information eXpression, 结构化威胁信息表达)
 - TAXII (Trusted Automated eXchange of Indicator Information, 指标信息的可信自动化交换)
 - 等 等

- 概 况

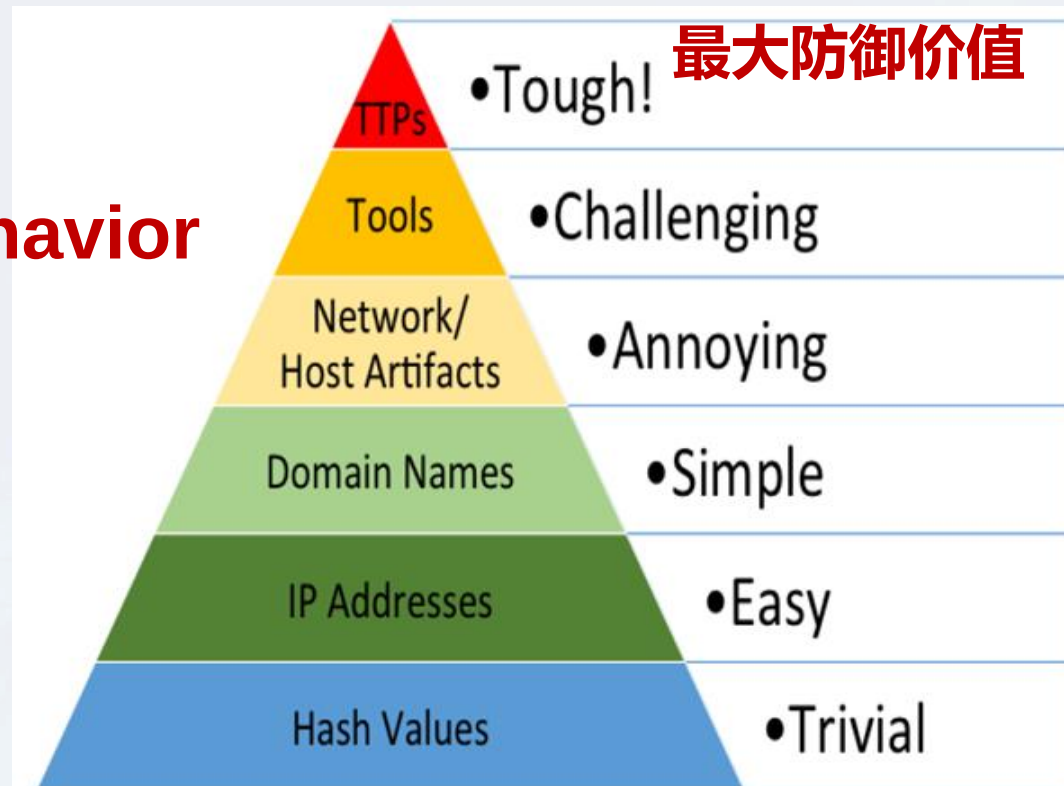
- ATT&CK威胁框架是在洛马杀伤链框架的基础上，构建的一套更细粒度、更易共享的攻击行为模型和知识库，具有更为**丰富的技术性细节**
- **依据对真实APT攻击进行追踪分析**，提炼出技术点，不断积累知识库，促使该框架基于可能遇到的实际威胁来完善
- **广泛获得** 安全研究人员与安全厂商的支持

ATT&CK 威胁框架



- **TTP** (Tactics, Techniques and Procedures)
 - 攻击者 “战术技术与过程”
 - 战术Tactics: 目 的
 - 技术Techniques: 动 作
 - 过程Procedures: 具体操作与步骤

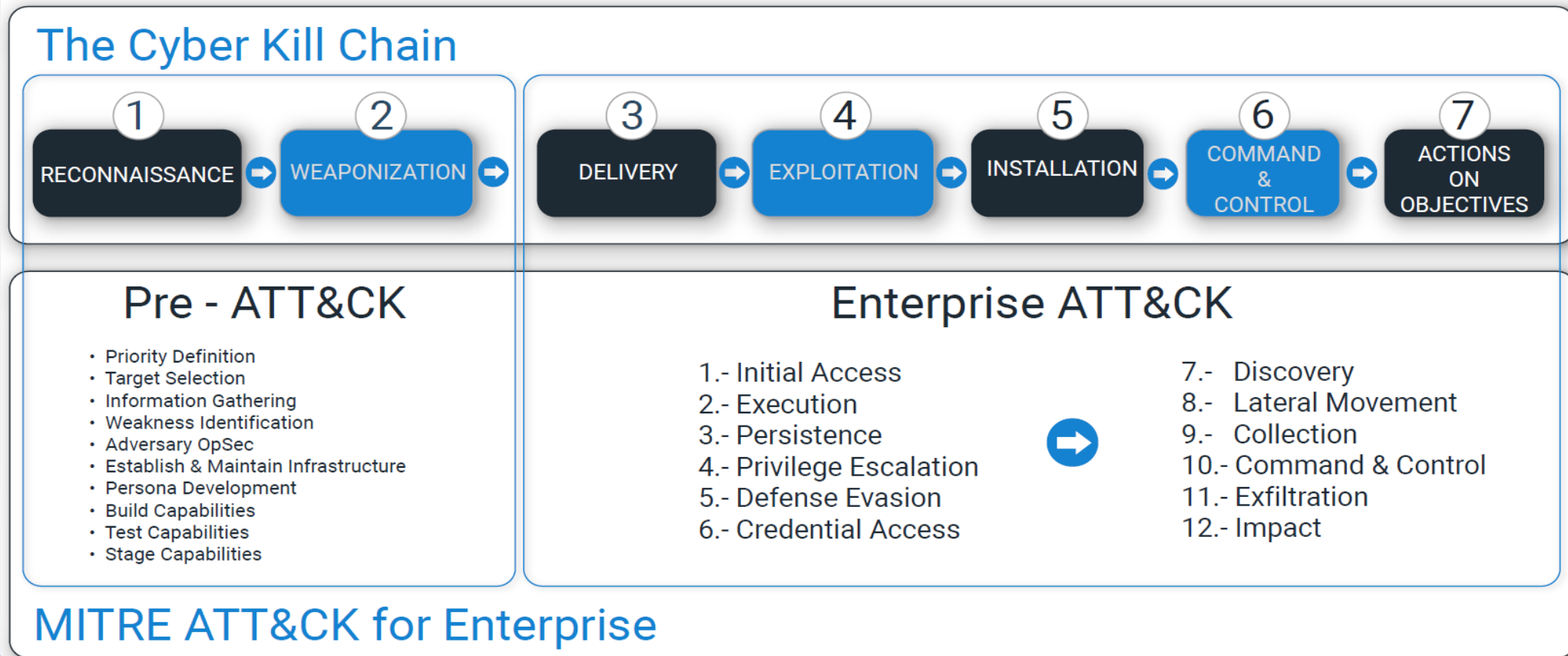
Moving **UP**
from the adversary behavior



ATT&CK 威胁框架



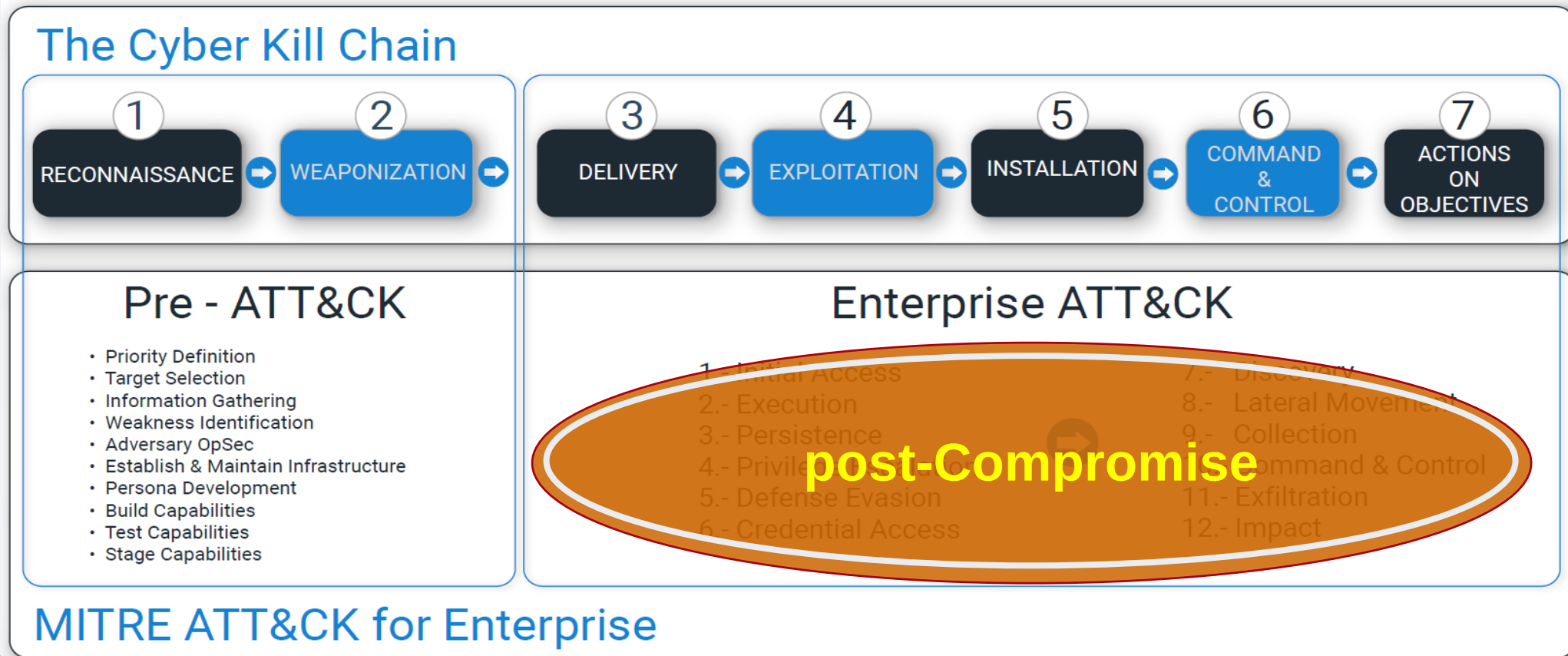
• 内容概要



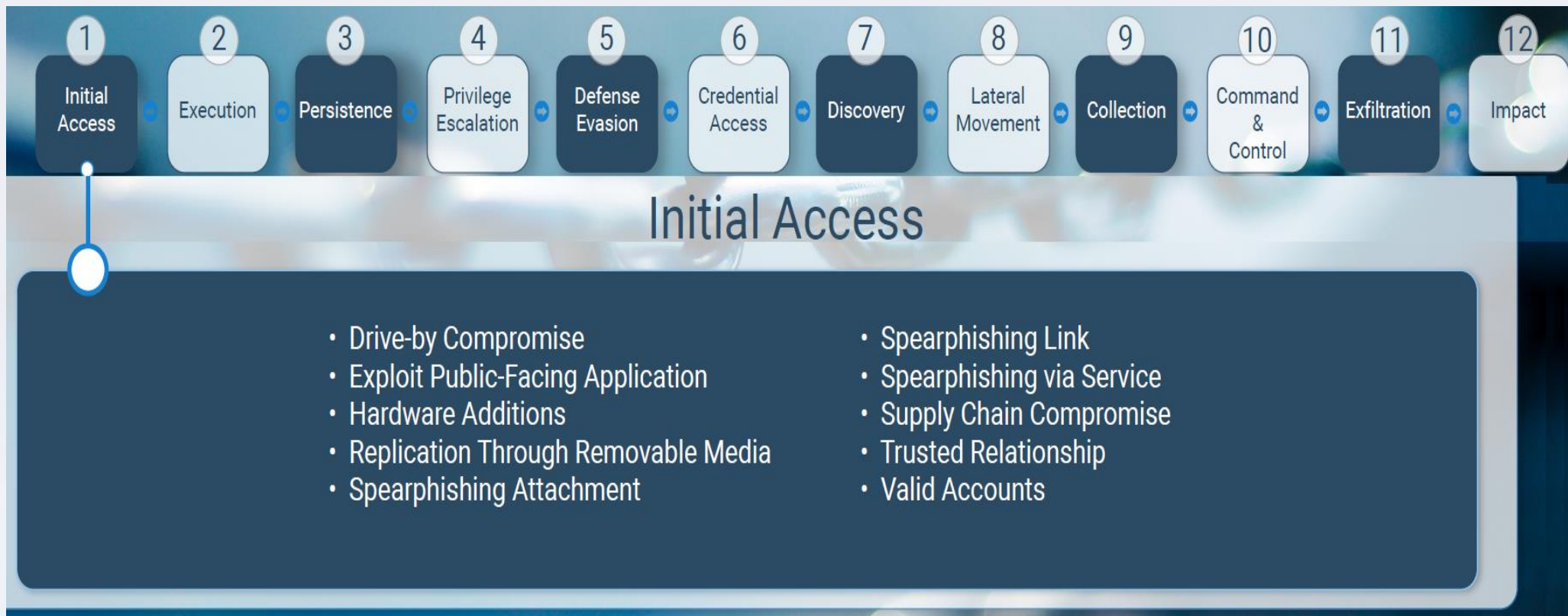
ATT&CK 威胁框架



• 内容概要



• 内容概要



ATT&CK 威胁框架



ATT&CK Matrix for Enterprise

Initial Access	Execution	Persistence	Privilege Escalation	Defense Evasion	Credential Access	Discovery	Lateral Movement	Collection	Command and Control	Exfiltration	Impact
Drive-by Compromise	AppleScript	.bash_profile and .bashrc	Access Token Manipulation	Access Token Manipulation	Account Manipulation	Account Discovery	AppleScript	Audio Capture	Commonly Used Port	Automated Exfiltration	Account Access Removal
Exploit Public-Facing Application	CMSTP	Accessibility Features	Accessibility Features	Binary Padding	Bash History	Application Window Discovery	Application Deployment Software	Automated Collection	Communication Through Removable Media	Data Compressed	Data Destruction
External Remote Services	Command-Line Interface	Account Manipulation	AppCert DLLs	BITS Jobs	Brute Force	Browser Bookmark Discovery	Component Object Model and Distributed COM	Clipboard Data	Connection Proxy	Data Encrypted	Data Encrypted for Impact
Hardware Additions	Compiled HTML File	AppCert DLLs	Applnit DLLs	Bypass User Account Control	Credential Dumping	Domain Trust Discovery	Exploitation of Remote Services	Data from Information Repositories	Custom Command and Control Protocol	Data Transfer Size Limits	Defacement
Replication Through Removable Media	Component Object Model and Distributed COM	Applnit DLLs	Application Shimming	Clear Command History	Credentials from Web Browsers	File and Directory Discovery	Internal Spearphishing	Data from Local System	Custom Cryptographic Protocol	Exfiltration Over Alternative Protocol	Disk Content Wipe
Spearphishing Attachment	Control Panel Items	Application Shimming	Bypass User Account Control	CMSTP	Credentials in Files	Network Service Scanning	Logon Scripts	Data from Network Shared Drive	Data Encoding	Exfiltration Over Command and Control Channel	Disk Structure Wipe
Spearphishing Link	Dynamic Data Exchange	Authentication Package	DLL Search Order Hijacking	Code Signing	Credentials in Registry	Network Share Discovery	Pass the Hash	Data from Removable Media	Data Obfuscation	Exfiltration Over Other Network Medium	Endpoint Denial of Service
Spearphishing via Service	Execution through API	BITS Jobs	Dylib Hijacking	Compile After Delivery	Exploitation for Credential Access	Network Sniffing	Pass the Ticket	Data Staged	Domain Fronting	Exfiltration Over Physical Medium	Firmware Corruption
Supply Chain Compromise	Execution through	Bootkit	Elevated Execution with	Compiled HTML File	Forced	Password Policy	Remote Desktop	Email	Domain Generation	Scheduled	Inhibit System

- 内容细节 (战术举例)

Initial Access

The adversary is trying to get into your network.

Initial Access consists of techniques that use various entry vectors to gain their initial foothold within a network. Techniques used to gain a foothold include targeted spearphishing and exploiting weaknesses on public-facing web servers. Footholds gained through initial access may allow for continued access, like valid accounts and use of external remote services, or may be limited-use due to changing passwords.

ID: TA0001

Created: 17 October 2018

Last Modified: 19 July 2019

Techniques

Techniques: 11

ID	Name	Description
T1189	Drive-by Compromise	A drive-by compromise is when an adversary gains access to a system through a user visiting a website over the normal course of browsing. With this technique, the user's web browser is typically targeted for exploitation, but adversaries may also use compromised websites for non-exploitation behavior such as

- 内容细节 (技术举例)

Spearphishing Attachment

Spearphishing attachment is a specific variant of spearphishing. Spearphishing attachment is different from other forms of spearphishing in that it employs the use of malware attached to an email. All forms of spearphishing are electronically delivered social engineering targeted at a specific individual, company, or industry. In this scenario, adversaries attach a file to the spearphishing email and usually rely upon [User Execution](#) to gain execution.

There are many options for the attachment such as Microsoft Office documents, executables, PDFs, or archived files. Upon opening the attachment (and potentially clicking past protections), the adversary's payload exploits a vulnerability or directly executes on the user's system. The text of the spearphishing email usually tries to give a plausible reason why the file should be opened, and may explain how to bypass system protections in order to do so. The email may also contain instructions on how to decrypt an attachment, such as a zip file password, in order to evade email boundary defenses. Adversaries frequently manipulate file extensions and icons in order to make attached executables appear to be document files, or files exploiting one application appear to be a file for a different one.

ID: T1193

Tactic: Initial Access

Platform: Windows, macOS, Linux

Data Sources: File monitoring, Packet capture, Network intrusion detection system, Detonation chamber, Email gateway, Mail server

CAPEC ID: [CAPEC-163](#)

Version: 1.0

- 内容细节 (技术举例)

Spearphishing Attachment

Spearphishing attachment is a specific variant of spearphishing. Spearphishing attachment is different from other forms of spearphishing in that it employs the use of malware attached to an email. All forms of spearphishing are electronically delivered social

ID: T1193

Tactic: Initial Access

Procedure Examples

Name	Description
admin@338	admin@338 has sent emails with malicious Microsoft Office documents attached. ^[92]
APT12	APT12 has sent emails with malicious Microsoft Office documents and PDFs attached. ^{[88][89]}
APT19	APT19 sent spearphishing emails with malicious attachments in RTF and XLSM formats to deliver initial exploits. ^[62]
APT28	APT28 sent spearphishing emails containing malicious Microsoft Office attachments. ^{[22][23][24][25][26][27]}
APT29	APT29 has used spearphishing emails with an attachment to deliver files with exploits to initial victims. ^{[33][34]}

- 作用举例：指导如何防御某一具体攻击技术

Example Technique: New Service

–**Description:** When operating systems boot up, they can start programs or applications called services that perform background system functions.

– (略)

–Detection

- Monitor service creation through changes in the Registry and common utilities using command-line invocation
- Tools such as Sysinternals Autoruns may be used to detect system changes that could be attempts at persistence
- Monitor processes and command-line arguments for actions that could create services

–Mitigation

- Limit privileges of user accounts and remediate Privilege Escalation vectors
- Identify and block unnecessary system utilities or potentially malicious software that may be used to create services

–**Data Sources:** Windows Registry, process monitoring, command-line parameters

–**Examples:** *Carbanak, Lazarus Group, TinyZBot, Duqu, CozyCar, CosmicDuke, hcdLoader, ...*

ATT&CK 威胁框架



- 作用举例：指导如何聚焦防御重点

Example: Notional Defense Gaps

Persistence	Privilege Escalation	Defense Evasion	Credential Access	Discovery	Lateral Movement	Execution	Collection	Exfiltration	Command and Control
DLL Search Order Hijacking			Brute Force	Account Discovery	Windows Remote Management		Audio Capture	Automated Exfiltration	Commonly Used Port
Legitimate Credentials			Credential Dumping	Application Window Discovery	Third-party Software		Automated Collection	Data Compressed	Communication Through Removable Media
Accessibility Features		Binary Padding	Credential Manipulation	File and Directory Discovery	Application Deployment Software	Command-Line	Clipboard Data	Data Encrypted	Connection Proxy
Appinit DLLs		Code Signing				Execution through API	Data Staged	Data Transfer Size Limits	
Local Port Monitor		Component Firmware	Credentials in Files	Local Network Configuration Discovery	Exploitation of Vulnerability	Execution through Module Load		Data from Local System	Custom Command and Control Protocol
New Service		DLL Side-Loading				Graphical User Interface		Data from Network Shared Drive	
Path Interception		Disabling Security Tools	Input Capture		Logon Scripts	Data from Removable Media	Exfiltration Over Command and Control Channel	Custom Cryptographic Protocol	
Scheduled Task		File Deletion	Network Sniffing						InstallUtil
File System Permissions Weakness		File System Logical Offsets	Two-Factor Authentication Interception	Local Network Connections Discovery	Pass the Hash	MSBuild	Email Collection	Exfiltration Over Other Network Medium	Data Obfuscation
Service Registry Permissions Weakness					Network Service Scanning				
Web Shell		Indicator Blocking	Exploitation of Vulnerability	Peripheral Device Discovery	Remote File Copy	Process Hollowing	Input Capture	Exfiltration Over Physical Medium	Fallback Channels
Authentication Package		Bypass User Account Control				Regsvcs/Regasm	Screen Capture	Exfiltration Over Physical Medium	Multi-Stage Channels
Bootkit		DLL Injection		Permission Groups Discovery	Replication Through Removable Media	Regsvr32	Video Capture	Scheduled Transfer	Multiband Communication
Component Object Model Hijacking		Component Object Model Hijacking	Indicator Removal from Tools	Process Discovery	Shared Webroot	Scheduled Task	Scripting	Remote File Copy	
Basic Input/Output System		Indicator Removal on Host		Query Registry	Taint Shared Content	Service Execution			
Change Default File Association		Install Root Certificate	NTFS Extended Attributes	Remote System Discovery	Windows Admin Shares	Windows Management Instrumentation	Standard Application Layer Protocol		
Component Firmware		InstallUtil		Security Software Discovery				Standard Cryptographic Protocol	
External Remote Services		Masquerading	System Information Discovery	System Owner/User Discovery	System Service Discovery	System Time Discovery	Standard Non-Application Layer Protocol		
Hypervisor		Modify Registry							
Logon Scripts		MSBuild	Network Share Removal	Process Hollowing	Redundant Access	Regsvcs/Regasm	Rootkit	Uncommonly Used Port	
Modify Existing Service									
Netsh Helper DLL		Network Share Removal	NTFS Extended Attributes	Process Hollowing	Redundant Access	Regsvcs/Regasm	Rootkit	Web Service	
Redundant Access		NTFS Extended Attributes							
Registry Run Keys / Start Folder		Obfuscated Files or Information	Process Hollowing	Redundant Access	Regsvcs/Regasm	Rootkit	Rootkit	Web Service	
Security Support Provider		Obfuscated Files or Information							
Shortcut Modification		Process Hollowing	Process Hollowing	Redundant Access	Regsvcs/Regasm	Rootkit	Rootkit	Web Service	
Windows Management Instrumentation Event Subscription		Redundant Access							
Winlogon Helper DLL		Regsvcs/Regasm	Process Hollowing	Redundant Access	Regsvcs/Regasm	Rootkit	Rootkit	Web Service	
		Regsvr32							
		Rootkit	Process Hollowing	Redundant Access	Regsvcs/Regasm	Rootkit	Rootkit	Web Service	
		Rundll32							
		Scripting	Process Hollowing	Redundant Access	Regsvcs/Regasm	Rootkit	Rootkit	Web Service	
		Software Packing							
		Timestamp	Process Hollowing	Redundant Access	Regsvcs/Regasm	Rootkit	Rootkit	Web Service	

High Confidence

Med Confidence

No Confidence

引自 “MITRE, Case number 17-4500-1, 2017”

ATT&CK 威胁框架



- 作用举例：指导如何优化防御部署

Example: Adversary Visibility at the Perimeter

Persistence	Privilege Escalation	Defense Evasion	Credential Access	Discovery	Lateral Movement	Execution	Collection	Exfiltration	Command and Control
DLI Search Order Hijacking	Legitimate Credentials		Brute Force	Account Discovery	Windows Remote Management		Audio Capture	Automated Exfiltration	Commonly Used Port
			Credential Dumping	Application Window Discovery	Third-party Software		Automated Collection	Data Compressed	Communication Through Removable Media
Accessibility Features	Binary Padding		Credential Manipulation	File and Directory Discovery	Application Deployment Software	Command-Line Execution through API	Clipboard Data	Data Encrypted	Connection Proxy
Applint DLLs	Code Signing		Credentials in Files	Local Network Configuration Discovery	Exploitation of Vulnerability	Execution through Module Load	Data Staged	Data Transfer Size Limits	Custom Command and Control Protocol
Local Port Monitor	Component Firmware		Input Capture	Local Network Connections Discovery	Logon Scripts	Graphical User Interface	Data from Local System	Exfiltration Over Alternative Protocol	Custom Cryptographic Protocol
New Service	DLI Side-Loading		Network Sniffing	Network Service Scanning	Pass the Hash	InstallUtil	Data from Network Shared Drive	Exfiltration Over Command and Control Channel	Data Encoding
Path Interception	Disabling Security Tools		Two-Factor Authentication Interception	Peripheral Device Discovery	Pass the Ticket	MSBuild	Data from Removable Media	Exfiltration Over Other Network Medium	Data Obfuscation
Scheduled Task	File Deletion			Permission Groups Discovery	Remote Desktop Protocol	PowerShell	Email Collection	Exfiltration Over Physical Medium	Fallback Channels
File System Permissions Weakness	File System Logical Offsets			Process Discovery	Remote File Copy	Process Hollowing	Input Capture	Scheduled Transfer	Multi-Stage Channels
Service Registry Permissions Weakness	Indicator Blocking			Query Registry	Remote Services	Regsvcs/Regasm	Screen Capture		Multiband Communication
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Change Default File Association	Indicator Removal on Host			System Time Discovery		Windows Management Instrumentation			
Component Firmware	Install Root Certificate								
External Remote Services	Masquerading								
Hypervisor	Modify Registry								
Logon Scripts	MSBuild								
Modify Existing Service	Network Share Removal								
Netsh Helper DLL	NIFS Extended Attributes								
Redundant Access	Obfuscated Files or Information								
Registry Run Keys / Start Folder	Process Hollowing								
Security Support Provider	Redundant Access								
Shortcut Modification	Regsvcs/Regasm								
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引自 “MITRE, Case number 17-4500-1, 2017”

ATT&CK 威胁框架

- 作用举例：分析特定的APT组织

Example: APT 28 Reported Techniques

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Scheduled Task	File Deletion		Network Sniffing	Network Service Scanning	Pass the Ticket	MSBuild		Exfiltration Over Physical Medium	Multi-Stage Channels
File System Permissions Weakness	File System Logical Offsets		Two-Factor Authentication Interception	Peripheral Device Discovery	Remote Desktop Protocol	PowerShell	Email Collection	Scheduled Transfer	Multiband Communication
Service Registry Permissions Weakness				Permission Groups Discovery	Remote File Copy	Process Hollowing	Input Capture		Remote File Copy
Web Shell	Indicator Blocking			Process Discovery	Remote Services	Regsvcs/Regasm	Screen Capture		Standard Application Layer Protocol
Authentication Package	Exploitation of Vulnerability			Query Registry	Replication Through Removable Media	Regsvr32	Video Capture		Standard Cryptographic Protocol
Bootkit	Bypass User Account Control			Remote System Discovery		Rundll32			Standard Non-Application Layer Protocol
Component Object Model Hijacking	DLL Injection			Security Software Discovery	Shared Webroot	Scheduled Task			Uncommonly Used Port
Basic Input/Output System		Component Object Model Hijacking		System Information Discovery	Taint Shared Content	Scripting			Web Service
Change Default File Association		Indicator Removal from Tools		System Owner/User Discovery	Windows Admin Shares	Service Execution			
Component Firmware		Indicator Removal on Host		System Service Discovery		Windows Management Instrumentation			
External Remote Services		Install Root Certificate		System Time Discovery					
Hypervisor		InstallUtil							
Logon Scripts		Masquerading							
Modify Existing Service		Modify Registry							
Netsh Helper DLL		MSBuild							
Redundant Access		Network Share Removal							
Registry Run Keys / Start Folder		NTFS Extended Attributes							
Security Support Provider		Obfuscated Files or Information							
Shortcut Modification		Process Hollowing							
Windows Management Instrumentation Event Subscription		Redundant Access							
Winlogon Helper DLL		Regsvcs/Regasm							
		Regsvr32							
		Rootkit							
		Rundll32							
		Scripting							
		Software Packing							
		Timestamp							

Legend

APT 28

引自 "MITRE, Case number 17-4500-1, 2017"

ATT&CK 威胁框架



• 作用

- 检测分析
- 威胁情报
- 对手仿真
- 评估与工程

ATT&CK 威胁框架



- 作用 —— 检测分析
 - 帮助网络防御者开发分析手段，以检测对手使用的技术
 - 可利用网空分析库 (CAR, Cyber Analytics Repository)

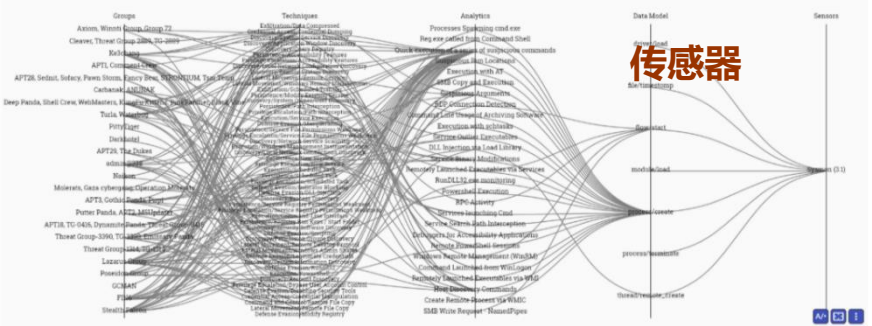
MITRE Cyber Analytics Repository			Analytics	Data Model	Sensors
Analytics 分析方法					
Analytic	ATT&CK Techniques	Implementations			
CAR-2013-01-002: Autorun Differences	Modify Existing Service, New Service, Scheduled Task, Port Monitors, Registry Run Keys / Startup Folder, Path Interception, Accessibility Features, Modify Registry, Service Registry Permissions Weakness, Windows Management Instrumentation Event Subscription, File System Permissions Weakness, Change Default File Association, Logon Scripts, Winlogon Helper DLL, AppInit DLLs				
CAR-2013-01-003: SMB Events Monitoring	Data from Network Shared Drive, Windows Admin Shares	Pseudocode			
CAR-2013-02-003: Processes Spawning cmd.exe	Command-Line Interface	Dnif, Pseudocode			
CAR-2013-02-008: Simultaneous Logins on a Host	Valid Accounts	Pseudocode			
CAR-2013-02-012: User Logged in to Multiple Hosts	Valid Accounts				
CAR-2013-03-001: Reg.exe called from Command Shell	Query Registry, Modify Registry, Registry Run Keys / Startup Folder, Service Registry Permissions Weakness	Dnif, Pseudocode			

Data Model 数据模型

The Data Model, strongly inspired by CybOX, is an organization of the objects that may be monitored from a host-based or network-based perspective. Each object can be identified by two dimensions: its actions and fields. When paired together, the three-tuple of (object, action, field) acts like a coordinate, and describe what properties and state changes of the object can be captured by a sensor.

Summary

Object	Actions	Fields
driver	load unload	base_address fqdn hostname image_path md5_hash module_name sha1_hash sha256_hash



ATT&CK 威胁框架

• 作用 —— 威胁情报

- 了解攻击者行为，并用于改善决策
- 通过对攻击技术和行为的分析，来辨识攻击组织，以及分析攻击组织的技术变化

APT29 × APT3 × APT29+APT3 × +											
selection controls											
layer controls											
technique controls											
Initial Access	Execution	Persistence	Privilege Escalation	Defense Evasion	Credential Access	Discovery	Lateral Movement	Collection	Command And Control	Exfiltration	Impact
11 items	34 items	62 items	32 items	69 items	21 items	23 items	18 items	13 items	22 items	9 items	16 items
Drive-by Compromise	AppleScript	.bash_profile and .bashrc	Access Token Manipulation	Access Token Manipulation	Account Manipulation	Account Discovery	AppleScript	Audio Capture	Commonly Used Port	Automated Exfiltration	Account Access Removal
Exploit Public-Facing Application	CMSTP	Accessibility Features	Accessibility Features	Binary Padding	Bash History	Application Window Discovery	Application Deployment Software	Automated Collection	Communication Through Removable Media	Data Compressed	Data Destruction
External Remote Services	Command-Line Interface	Account Manipulation	AppCert DLLs	BITS Jobs	Brute Force	Browser Bookmark Discovery	Clipboard Data	Component Object Model and Distributed COM	Connection Proxy	Data Encrypted	Data Encrypted for Impact
Hardware Additions	Compiled HTML File	AppCert DLLs	AppCert DLLs	Bypass User Account Control	Credential Dumping	Domain Trust Discovery	Component Object Model and Distributed COM	Data from Information Repositories	Custom Command and Control Protocol	Data Transfer Size Limits	Defacement
Replication Through Removable Media	Control Panel Items	AppInit DLLs	Application Shim	Clear Command History	Credentials from Web Browsers	File and Directory Discovery	Exploitation of Remote Services	Data from Local System	Custom Cryptographic Protocol	Exfiltration Over Alternative Protocol	Disk Content Wipe
Dynamic Data Exchange	Authentication Package	Authentication Package	Authentication Package	Code Signing	Credentials in Files	Network Service Scanning	Internal Spearphishing	Data from Network Shared Drive	Data Encoding	Exfiltration Over Command and Control Channel	Disk Structure Wipe
Spearphishing Attachment	Execution through API	Authentication Package	DLL Search Order Hijacking	Compile After Delivery	Credentials in Registry	Network Share Discovery	Logon Scripts	Data from Removable Media	Data Obfuscation	Exfiltration Over Other Network Medium	Endpoint Denial of Service
Spearphishing Link	Execution through Module Load	BITS Jobs	Dylib Hijacking	Compiled HTML File	Exploitation for Credential Access	Network Sniffing	Pass the Hash	Data Staged	Domain Fronting	Exfiltration Over Physical Medium	Firmware Corruption
Spearphishing via Service	Exploitation for Client Execution	Browser Extensions	Elevated Execution with Prompt	Component Firmware	Forced Authentication	Password Policy Discovery	Pass the Ticket	Email Collection	Domain Generation Algorithms	Scheduled Transfer	Inhibit System Recovery
Supply Chain Compromise	Graphical User Interface	Change Default File Association	Emond	Component Object Model Hijacking	Hooking	Permission Groups Discovery	Remote Desktop Protocol	Input Capture	Fallback Channels	Multi-hop Proxy	Network Denial of Service
Trusted Relationship	InstallUtil	Component Firmware	Exploitation for Privilege Escalation	Control Panel Items	Input Capture	Process Discovery	Remote File Copy	Input Capture	Multi-Stage Channels	Runtime Data Manipulation	Resource Hijacking
Valid Accounts	Launchctl	Component Object Model Hijacking	Extra Window Memory Injection	DCShadow	Input Prompt	Query Registry	Remote Services	Man in the Browser	Multi-band Communication	System Shutdown/Reboot	Service Stop
Local Job Scheduling	Local Job Scheduling	Create Account	File System Permissions	Deobfuscate/Decode Files or Information	Keychain	Security Software Discovery	Replication Through Removable Media	Screen Capture	Multilayer		Stored Data Manipulation
		DLL Search Order	File System Permissions	Disabling Security Tools	LLMNR/NBT-NS Poisoning and	Software Discovery	Shared Webroot	Video Capture			
				DLL Search Order			SSH Hijacking				



ATT&CK Navigator(导航器)

APT3/29 标注 (部分显示)

ATT&CK 威胁框架

• 作用 —— 对手仿真

- 开展一系列基于威胁的安全测试，模拟真实攻击者的技术，关注技术行为

Atomic Red Team (ART)

是映射到 ATT & CK框架的小型，高度可移植的检测测试库，每个安全团队都可以执行ART来测试其网络防御

Atomic Test #2 - Network Share Discovery command prompt

Network Share Discovery utilizing the command prompt

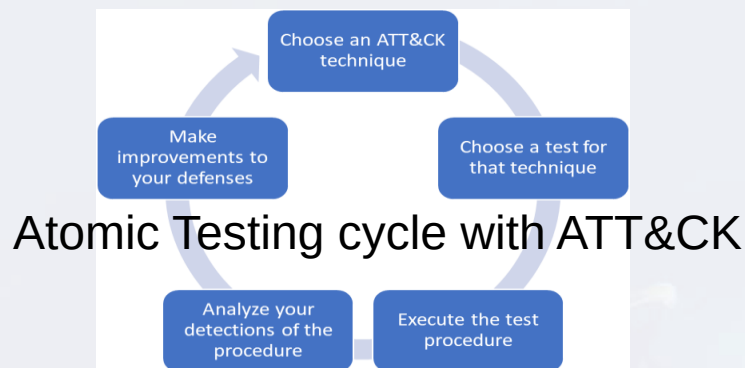
Supported Platforms: Windows

Inputs

Name	Description	Type	Default Value
computer_name	Computer name to find a mount on.	string	computer1

Run it with `command_prompt` !

```
net view \\#{computer_name}
```



initial-access	execution	persistence	privilege-escalation	defense-evasion	credential-access
Drive-by Compromise CONTRIBUTE A TEST	AppleScript	.bash_profile and .bashrc	Access Token Manipulation	Access Token Manipulation	Account Manipulation
Exploit Public-Facing Application CONTRIBUTE A TEST	CMSTP	Accessibility Features	Accessibility Features	Application Access Token CONTRIBUTE A TEST	Bash History
External Remote Services CONTRIBUTE A TEST	Command-Line Interface	Account Manipulation	AppCert DLLs CONTRIBUTE A TEST	BITS Jobs	Brute Force

All Atomic Tests by ATT&CK Tactic & Technique

ATT&CK 威胁框架

• 作用 —— 评估与工程

- 基于ATT&CK框架的评估能够为安全工程师和构架师提供有用数据，以证明基于威胁分析的安全改进是合理的
- 评估组织的能力并推动工程决策，比如应该实现哪些工具或日志
- 在检测覆盖度上与检测深度上，提供清晰的差距分析，指导加强入侵检测能力



The assessment and engineering process (评估与工程过程)

ATT&CK 威胁框架



- 更多资源；例如 Mitigations (缓解措施)

Enterprise Mitigations

Mitigations: 41

ID	Name	Description
M1036	Account Use Policies	Configure features related to account use like login attempt lockouts, specific login times, etc.
M1015	Active Directory Configuration	Configure Active Directory to prevent use of certain techniques; use SID Filtering, etc.
M1049	AI	

Techniques Addressed by Mitigation

Domain	ID	Name	Description
Enterprise	T1110	Brute Force	Set account lockout policies after a certain number of failed login attempts to prevent passwords from being guessed. Too strict a policy may create a denial of service condition and render environments unusable, with all accounts used in the brute force being locked-out.

Technical Cyber Threat Framework



- NSA

- 规模最大、技术最复杂的情报机构
- 专注于“信号情报”（监控、收集、处理通信与其它电子信息，从中破解秘密）
- 还负责防护外部对美信息系统的渗透
- 运作棱镜等众多大规模监听项目
- 大量雇佣数学与技术人员
- 在美军内部机构是中央安全署（CSS）



[illegible]

Technical Cyber Threat Framework



- 对阶段、目标、行为给出了标准定义；例如：
 - **阶段- 接触目标与进攻突防**：在意图获得受害者的物理或虚拟计算机、信息系统、网络 和/或数据存储的访问权限之前，威胁行为体对特定目标/目标组执行的攻击活动
 - **目标- 投递**：利用目标在技术、人员或流程中的漏洞，通过技术、认知、物理手段向目标投递恶意载荷。恶意载荷可以像口头传达给目标以获取信息想法一样简单，也可以像定制恶意软件一样复杂，并可以使用多种方式投递给目标。最常用的远程方法包括鱼叉式网络钓鱼、恶意网站和远程漏洞利用，但也可以通过社会工程或内部威胁进行投递
 - **行为- 发送恶意邮件**：在电子邮件中嵌入恶意附件或链接，发送给目标。打开或执行附件，点击链接或加载电子邮件本身后，用户的计算机可能会受到危害，并可能为恶意行为者提供访问权限

Technical Cyber Threat Framework



• 行为的关键短语

阶 段	目 标	行 动	关键短语
接触目标与进攻突防	投 递	发送恶意邮件	鱼叉式网络钓鱼
接触目标与进攻突防	投 递	发送恶意邮件	网络捕鲸
接触目标与进攻突防	投 递	发送恶意邮件	网络钓鱼
接触目标与进攻突防	投 递	发送恶意邮件	垃圾邮件
接触目标与进攻突防	投 递	发送恶意邮件	恶意附件
接触目标与进攻突防	投 递	发送恶意邮件	恶意链接
接触目标与进攻突防	投 递	发送恶意邮件	网址
接触目标与进攻突防	投 递	发送恶意邮件	嵌入式代码
接触目标与进攻突防	投 递	发送恶意邮件	嵌入式HTML iFrame
接触目标与进攻突防	投 递	发送恶意邮件	iFrame
接触目标与进攻突防	投 递	发送恶意邮件	鱼叉式钓鱼附件
接触目标与进攻突防	投 递	发送恶意邮件	鱼叉式钓鱼链接
接触目标与进攻突防	投 递	发送恶意邮件	通过服务进行鱼叉式网络钓鱼

两个威胁框架的概要对比



寒夜远征

威胁框架：认知与实践

03 威胁框架的价值

**Knowing Is Half The
Battle — G.I. Joe**

**是故胜兵先胜而后求战，败
兵先战而后求胜**
—— 孙子

• **理解对手与威胁，如此方能：**

- 分析防御差距
- 检测/缓解攻击者着重使用的技术
- 跟踪特定对手的技术集合
- 指导攻击者模拟
- 评价安全技术，优化安全部署
- 分析攻击行为与威胁发展态势
- 等 等

安天智甲ATT&CK覆盖度



初始访问	执行		持久化		提权		防御规避			凭证访问		发现	横向移动	收集	命令与控制	渗出	影响
水坑攻击	利用AppleScript	利用签名的脚本代理...	利用.bash_profile和...	启动代理	利用服务器软件组件	操纵访问令牌	利用服务注册表权限...	操纵访问令牌	绕过Gatekeeper	Process Doppelg�ng...	操纵账户	发现账户	利用AppleScript	捕获音频	利用常用端口	自动渗出数据	删除账户权限
利用面向公众的应用...	利用CMSTP	利用Source命令	利用辅助功能	启动守护进程	利用服务注册表权限...	借助辅助功能	利用Setuid和Setgid位	填充二进制文件	修改组策略	替换进程内存	查看Bash历史	发现应用程序窗口	利用应用程序部署软件	自动收集	通过可移动介质通信	压缩数据	损毁数据
利用外部远程服务	利用命令行	加入空格隐藏扩展名	操纵账户	利用Launchctl	利用Setuid和Setgid位	利用AppCert DLL(注...	SID历史注入	利用BITS服务	隐藏文件目录	进程注入	暴力破解	发现浏览器书签	利用组件对象模型(C...	收集剪贴板数据	利用连接代理	加密数据	造成恶劣影响的数据...
添加硬件	利用HTML编译文件	利用系统中的第三...	利用AppCert DLL(注...	添加LC_LOAD_DYLIB	修改快捷方式	利用Applinit DLL(注册...	利用启动项	绕过用户账户控制(UAC)	隐藏用户	冗余访问	凭证转储	发现域信任	利用远程服务漏洞	收集信息库数据	使用自定义C2协议	限制传输数据大小	网页内容置换攻击
通过可移动介质复制	利用组件对象模型(C...	利用Trap命令	利用Applinit DLL(注...	利用linux本地任务调度	会话发起协议(SIP)和...	利用Windows应用程...	利用Sudo命令	清除命令历史	隐藏窗口	利用Regsvcs/Regasm	获取Web浏览器凭证	发现文件和目录	执行内部鱼叉式钓鱼...	收集本地系统数据	使用自定义加密协议	通过设备协议回传	擦除磁盘内容
使用鱼叉式钓鱼附件	利用控制面板项	利用受信的开发工具	利用Windows应用程...	利用登录项	利用启动项	绕过用户账户控制(U...	利用Sudo缓存凭证	利用CMSTP	HISTCONTROL	利用Regsvr32	获取文件中的凭证	扫描网络服务	利用登录脚本	收集网络共享驱动数据	编码数据	通过C2信道回传	擦除磁盘结构
使用鱼叉式钓鱼链接	使用动态数据交换协...	诱导用户执行	利用认证包	利用登录脚本	利用系统固件	DLL搜索顺序劫持	利用有效账户	代码签名	映像劫持	使用Rootkit	获取注册表中的凭证	发现网络共享	利用密码哈希认证	收集可移动介质数据	混淆数据	通过其他网络介质回传	端点拒绝服务(DoS)
通过服务执行鱼叉式...	通过API执行	利用Windows管理规...	利用BITS服务	利用LSASS 驱动程序	利用Systemd服务	Dylib劫持	使用Web Shell	投递后编译	阻止信标捕获	利用Rundll32	利用凭证访问漏洞	网络嗅探	利用Ticket认证	回传数据准备	前置域名	通过物理介质回传	损坏固件
入侵供应链	通过模块加载执行	利用Windows远程管...	使用Bootkit	修改现有服务	利用Windows时间服务	提示用户输入合法凭...		利用HTML编译文件	删除工具中的信标	使用脚本	强制认证	发现密码策略	利用远程桌面协议	收集电子邮件	使用域名生成算法(DGA)	定时传输	禁止系统恢复
利用受信关系	利用主机软件漏洞	利用XSL文件执行脚本	添加浏览器扩展插件	Netsh Helper DLL	利用Trap命令	利用事件监控守护进程		利用组件固件	删除主机中的信标	执行签名的二进制文...	利用Hook	发现主机接入设备	拷贝远程文件	输入捕捉	使用备用信道		网络拒绝服务(DoS)
利用有效账户	利用图形用户界面(GUI)		更改默认文件关联	新建服务	利用有效账户	利用漏洞提权		组件对象模型(COM)劫持	间接执行命令	执行签名的脚本代理	输入捕捉	发现权限组	利用远程服务	浏览器中间人攻击(MitB)	利用多跳代理		资源劫持
	利用InstallUtil		利用组件固件	启动Office应用程序	使用Web Shell	额外窗口内存注入(E...	利用文件系统权限漏洞	利用连接代理	安装根证书	会话发起协议(SIP)和...	欺骗用户输入凭证	发现进程	通过可移动介质复制	获取屏幕截图	创建多级信道		操纵运行时数据
	利用Launchctl		组件对象模型(COM)...	路径拦截	利用Windows事件计...	利用文件系统权限漏洞		利用控制面板项	利用InstallUtil	软件加壳	使用Kerberoasting技术	查询注册表	共享Webroot目录	捕获视频	使用多协议通信		禁用服务
利用linux本地任务调度			创建账户	修改属性列表	Winlogon Helper D...	利用Hook		使用DCShadow技术	利用Launchctl	加入空格隐藏扩展名	利用Keychain	发现远程系统	SSH劫持		使用多层加密		操纵本地存储数据
利用LSASS驱动程序			DLL搜索顺序劫持	端口敲门		映像劫持		反混淆/解密文件或信...	LC_MAIN劫持	模板注入	LLMNR/NBT-NS投毒...	发现安全软件	污染共享内容		端口敲门		系统关机/重启
	利用Mshta		Dylib劫持	端口监控		启动守护进程		禁用安全工具	仿冒	修改文件时间戳	网络嗅探	发现软件	利用系统中的第三...		利用远程访问工具		操纵传输中的数据
	利用PowerShell		利用事件监控守护进程	利用PowerShell配置...		新建服务		DLL搜索顺序劫持	修改注册表	利用受信的开发工具	利用Password Filter...	发现系统信息	利用Windows管理员...		拷贝远程文件		
利用Regsvcs/Regasm			利用外部远程服务	利用Rc.common文件		伪造父进程		DLL旁路加载	利用Mshta	利用有效账户	收集私钥	发现系统网络配置	利用Windows远程管...		使用标准应用层协议		
	利用Regsvr32		利用文件系统权限漏洞	重启应用程序		路径拦截		按条件执行	删除网络共享连接	虚拟化/沙箱逃逸	利用Securityd内存	发现系统网络连接			使用标准加密协议		
	利用Rundll32		隐藏文件和目录	冗余访问		修改属性列表		利用漏洞规避防御	利用NTFS交换数据流...	利用Web服务	窃取Web会话Cookie	发现系统所有者/用户			使用标准非应用层协议		
	利用计划任务		利用Hook	添加注册表运行键/启...		端口监控		额外窗口内存注入(EW...	混淆文件或信息	利用XSL文件执行脚本	双因子认证拦截	发现系统服务			利用不常用端口		
	使用脚本		利用Hypervisor	利用计划任务		利用PowerShell配置...		修改文件和目录权限	伪造父进程			发现系统时间			利用Web服务		
利用windows服务			映像劫持	利用屏幕保护程序		进程注入		删除文件	修改属性列表			虚拟化/沙箱逃逸					
利用签名的二进制文...			利用内核模块和扩展	利用SSP DLL(注册表...		利用计划任务		文件系统逻辑偏移	端口敲门								

■ 不相关

■ 无效 (未覆盖)

■ 有效

● 可防御/可拦截

● 可检测/可记录

● 可降低机会

● 可输出知识

- 不相关

■ 无效 (未覆盖)

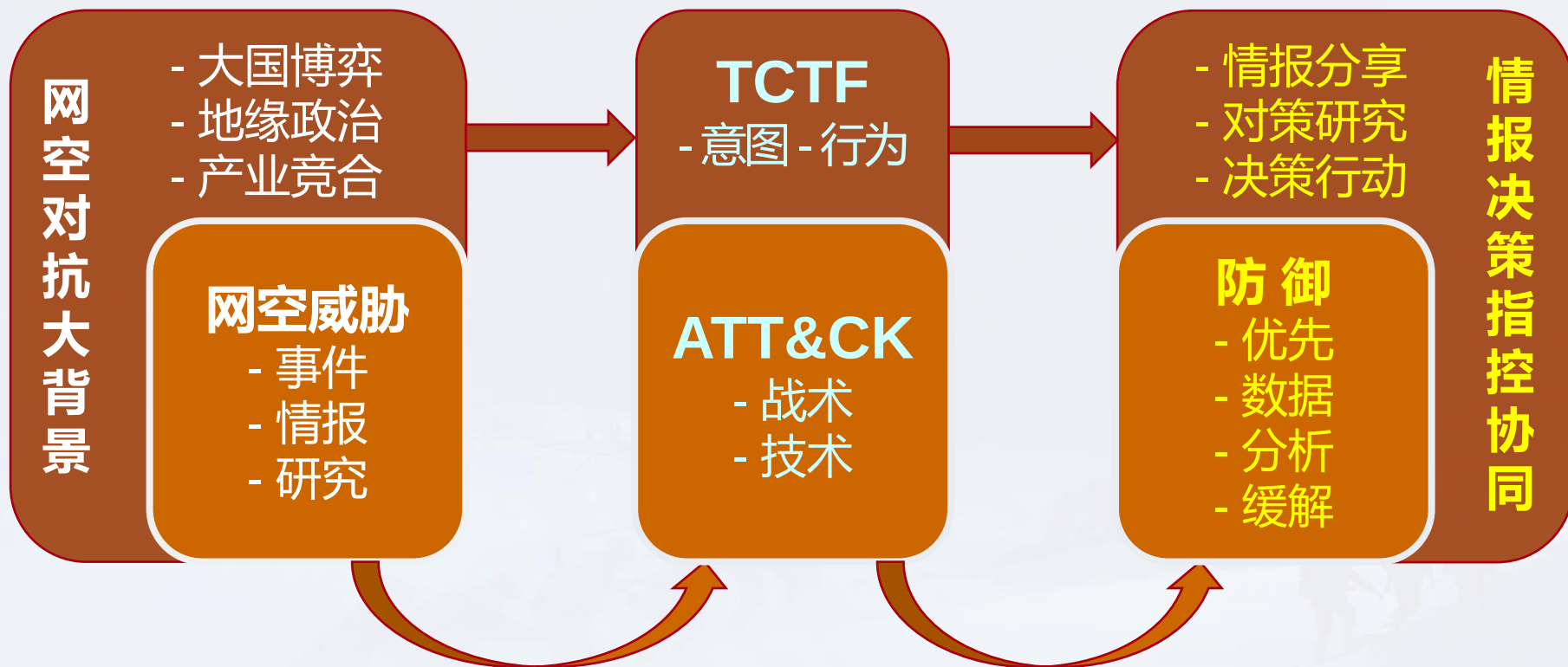
■ 有效

● 可防御/可拦截

● 可检测/可记录

● 可降低机会

● 可输出知识





网络空间威胁对抗与防御技术研讨会
暨 第七届安天网络安全冬训营

谢谢大家

寒夜远征

威胁框架：认知与实践