Enhanced Attribution

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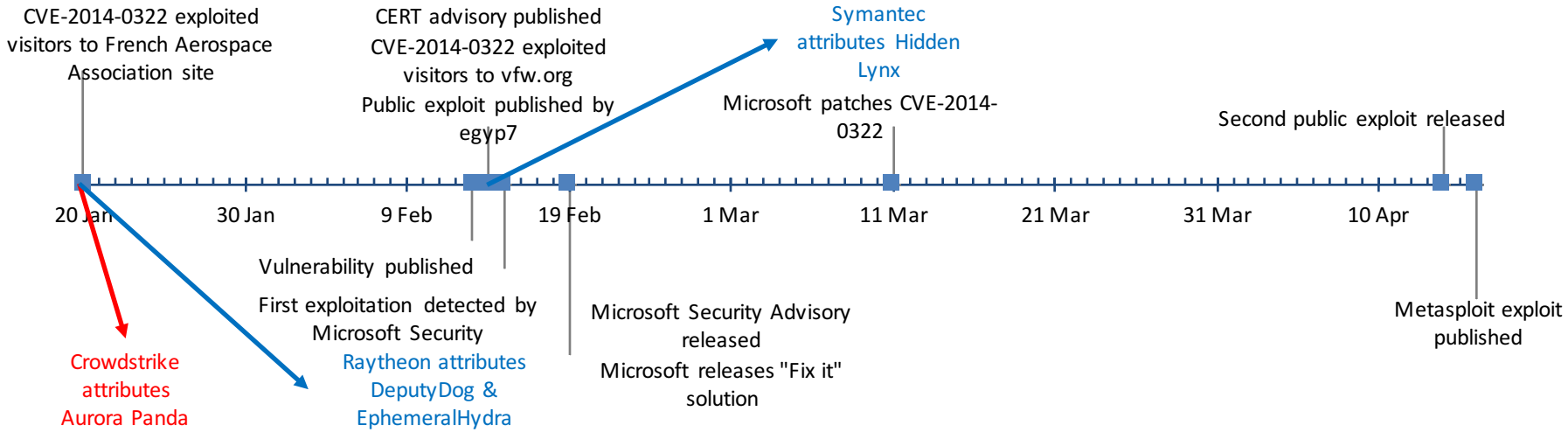
Attribution Today

The same campaign attributed to 4 different intrusion sets by 3 commercial cybersecurity providers, based on different observables



"Attribution is really really hard … we're using the totality of the sources and methods we have to help inform that. [But] because those advanced persistent threats aren't going away … we can't bring all that information to the fore and be fully transparent about everything we know and how we know it."

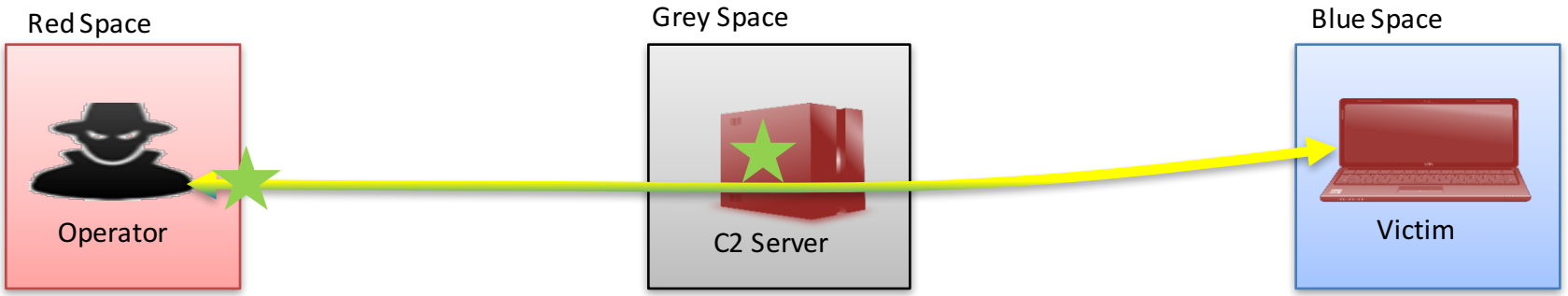
Q: Who is UglyGorrilla?

A: Wang Dong

How do we know?

DNS registrations
DNS use
PLA alumni website
Binary metadata
Passwords
Social media

Attributing Cyber Operations



SIGINT

HUMINT

GEOINT

Exquisite Accesses

Potential operators

Moonlighting

Poor OPSEC

Personal Activity

Persona ID

Bridge the streams

Persona ID

Personal Activity

Tracker (e.g., keylogger)

Create Infrastructure

WHOIS

Financial

Infect

Malware repositories

Lateral Move

Passive DNS

Exfiltrate

Analytic Tools

Predictive Modeling

Alternate Competing Hypotheses

Narrative Generation

Exfil'ed Files

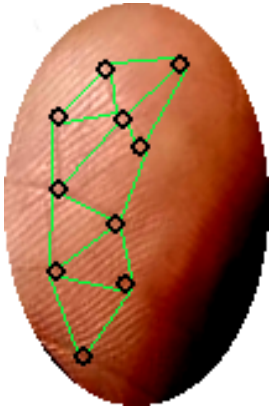
Implant

Remote IP

Redacted APT Actor Attribution

Name	**REDACTED**
Address	**REDACTED**
DoB	**REDACTED**
Alias	**REDACTED**
Phone	**REDACTED**
Email(s)	**REDACTED** **REDACTED** **REDACTED**
Hobbies	photography, malware, cycling
Tons more…	Infrastructure, implants, friends, family

Left Index Fingerprint

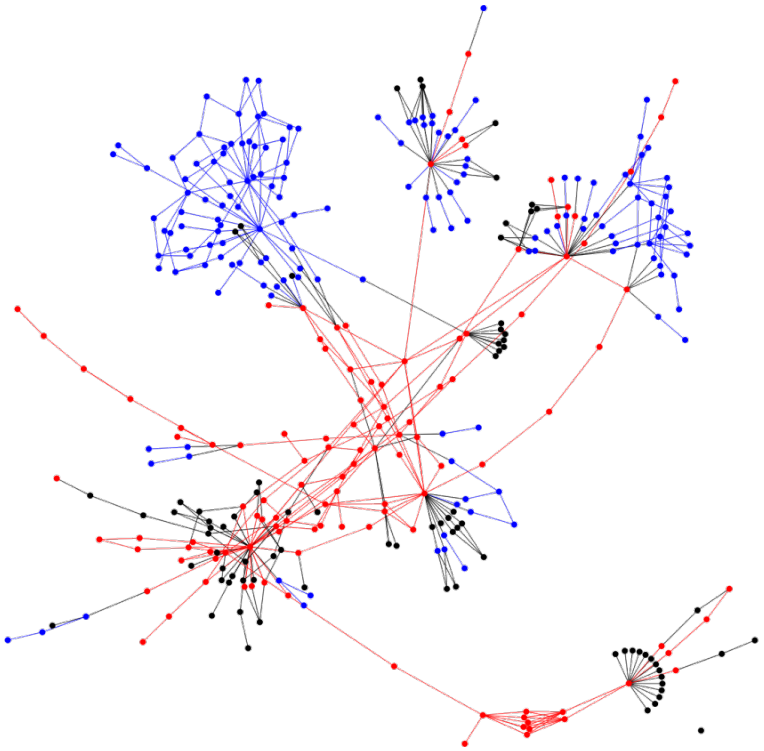


Attribution Experiment – APT Actor

- Minimal existing public reporting (but some)
  - Linked in one public threat intelligence report
- Handle appears in public data sources
- Optimal cardinality
  - "Goldilocks Zone" of cardinality (vs adjacent individuals)
- Long suspected activity lifespan
  - 2008 - 2017+

Individual OSINT Graph

- Two dimensional projection of hyper-graph
- Nodes with the same name/handle



●individual
●name collision
●unknown

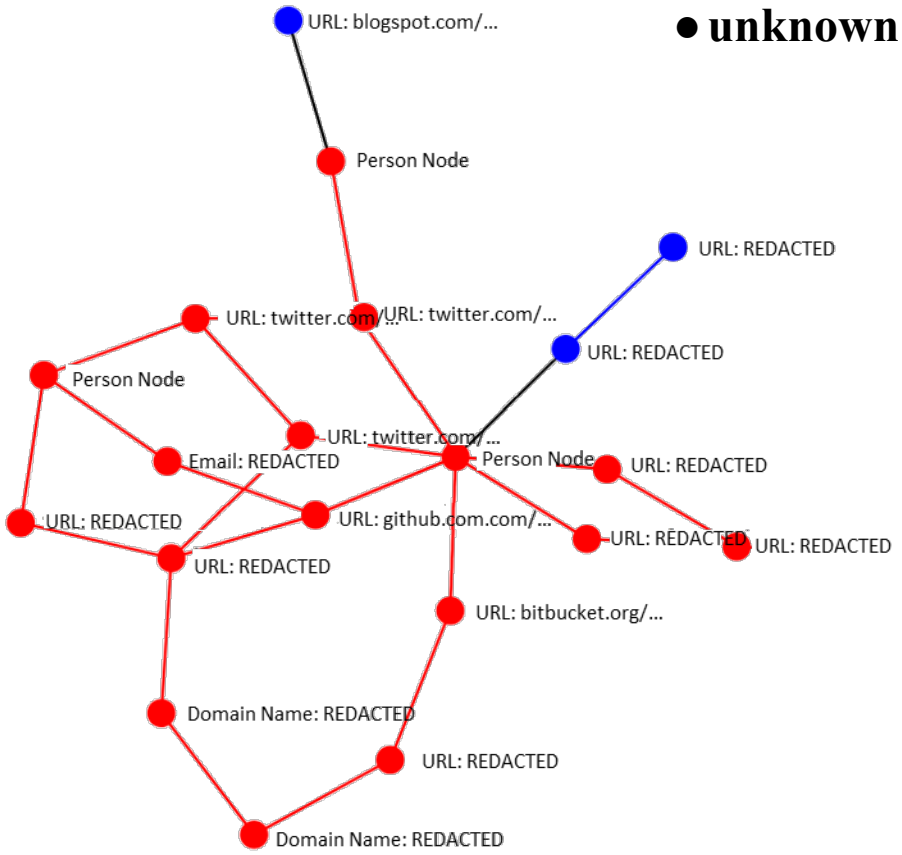
Differentiating People

- individual
- name collision
- unknown

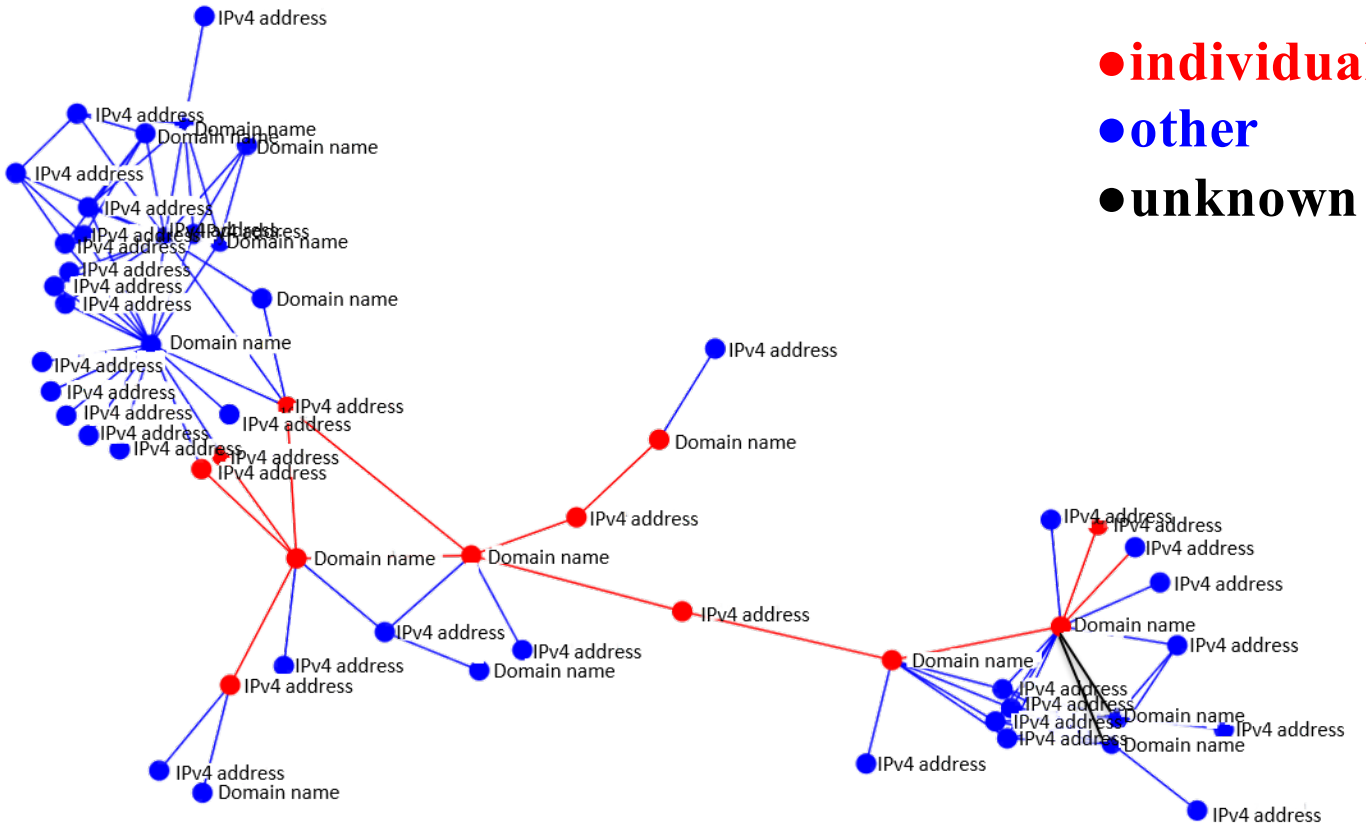
Two individuals with same handle

Name ?
- In neutral country
- Language corroboration

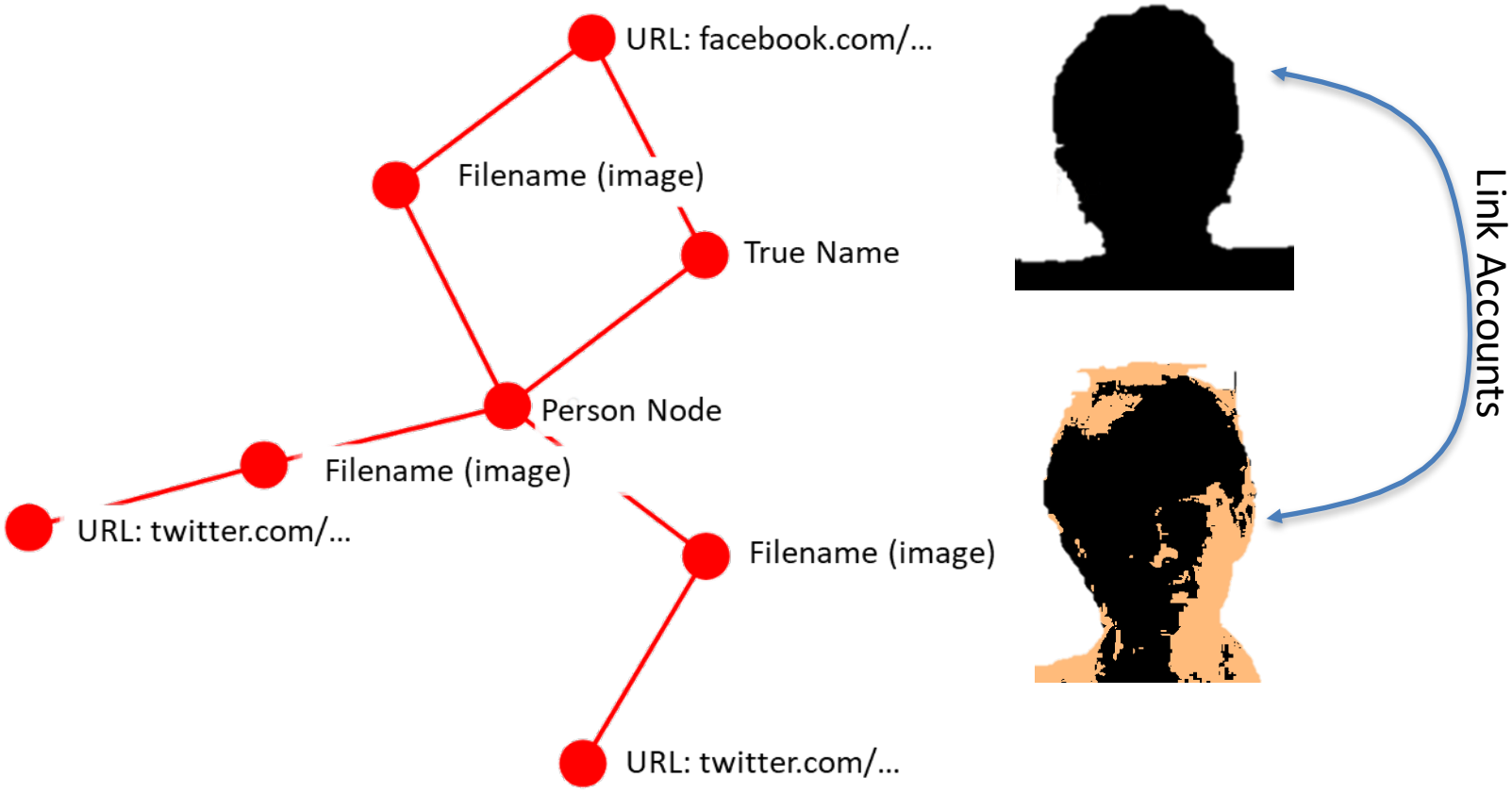
APT Actor
- In known APT region
- Language corroboration
- Speaks English



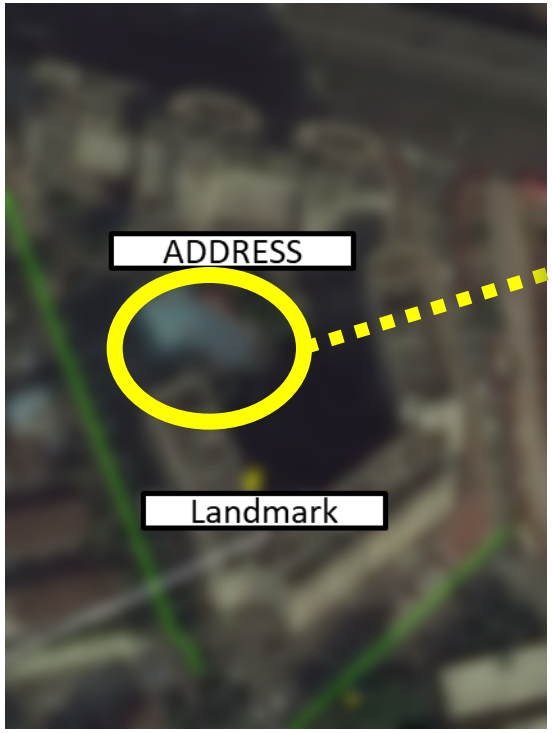
Differentiate infrastructure ownership



Images and Modeling



Geolocation and Hobby Confirmation

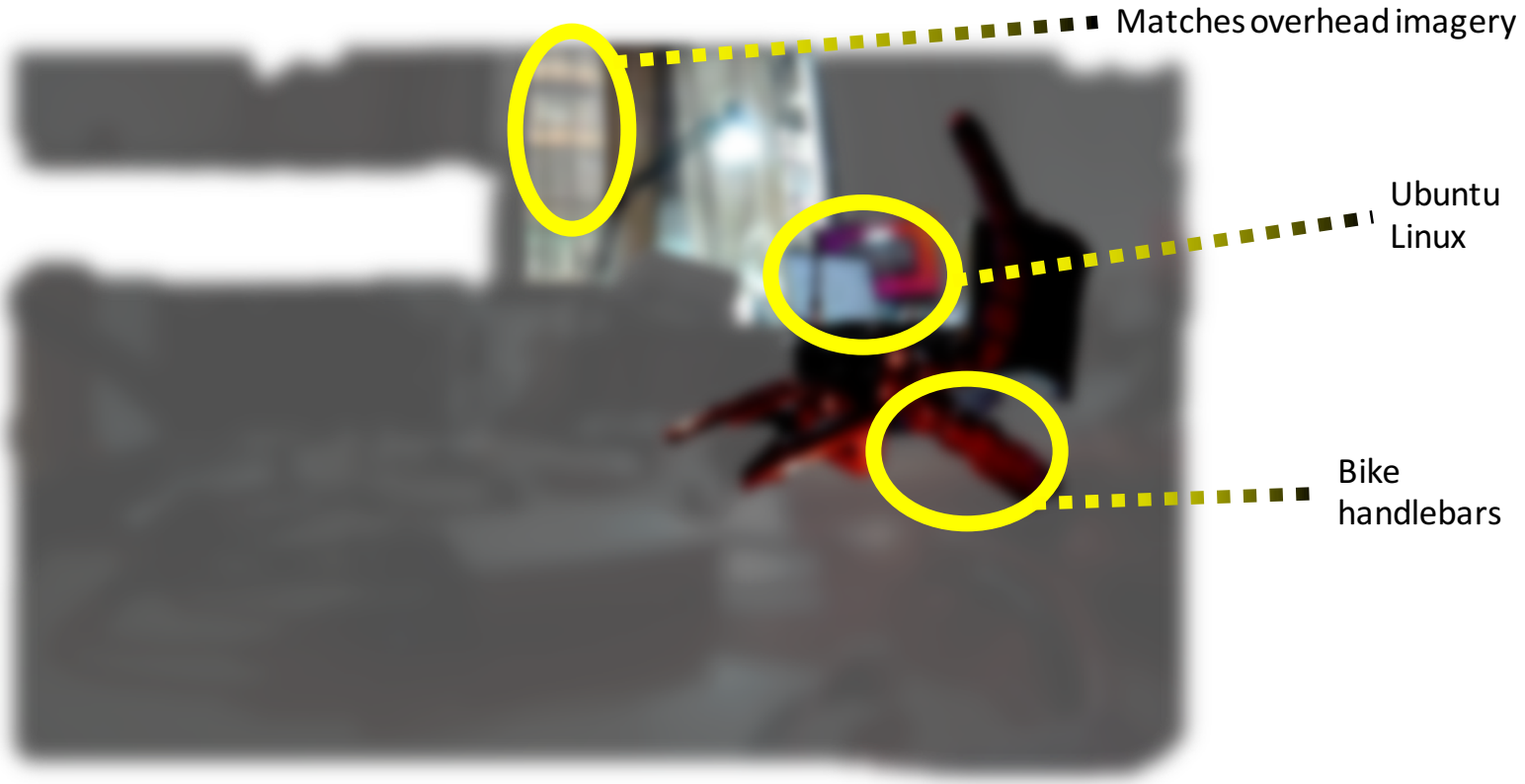


Satellite Imagery

From individual's footage

GPS trace from Individual's hobby

Accidental photograph from home office



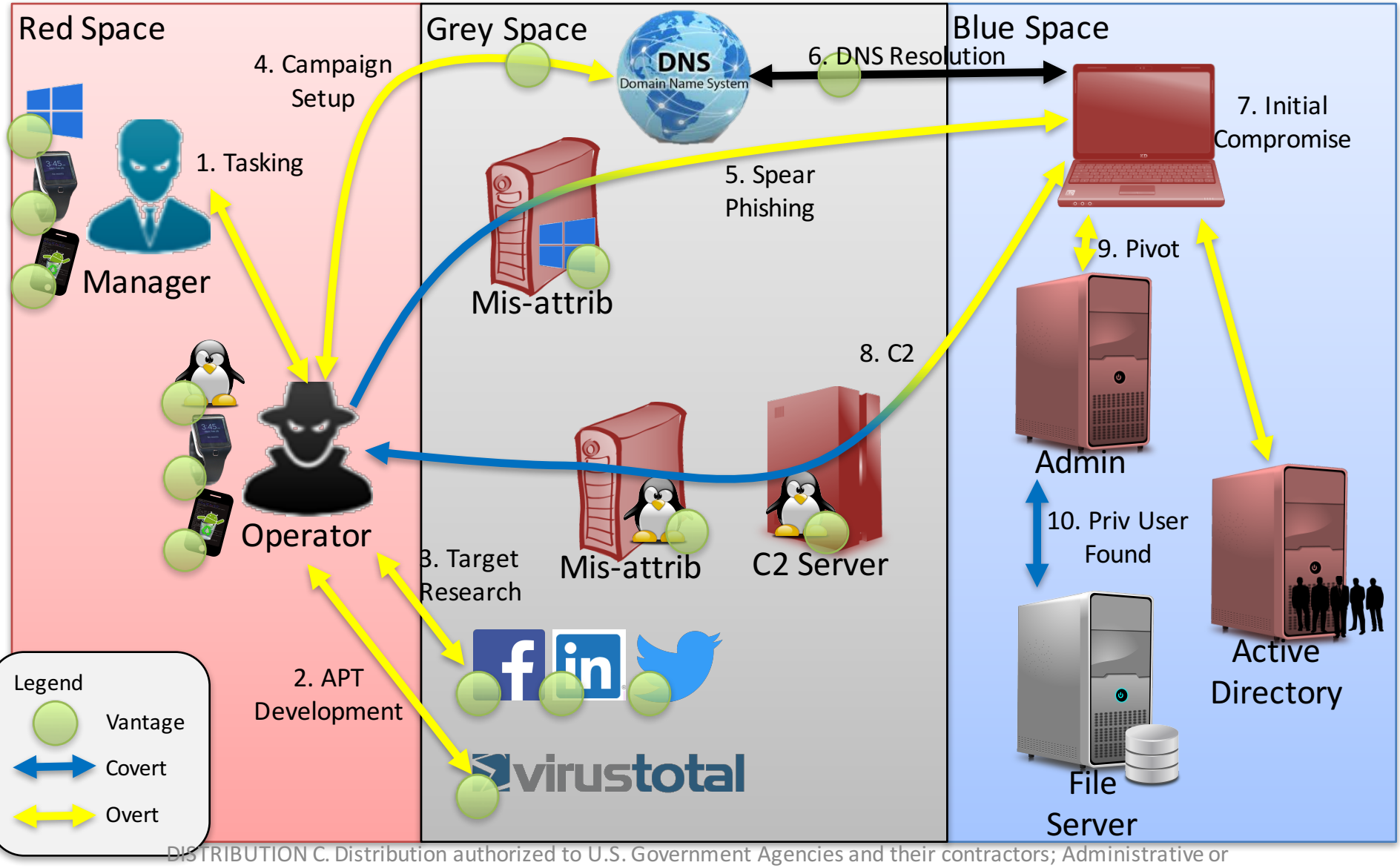
TA1: Activity Tracking and Summarization

- Focus on Behavioral Biometrics and Upstream Activity Extraction
  - Collect information that will specifically identify actor or persona
  - What tools, tactics, and procedures (TTPs) an actor uses
  - How actor interacts with systems
  - How the use of the tools, as seen from the actor's system(s), affects downstream systems

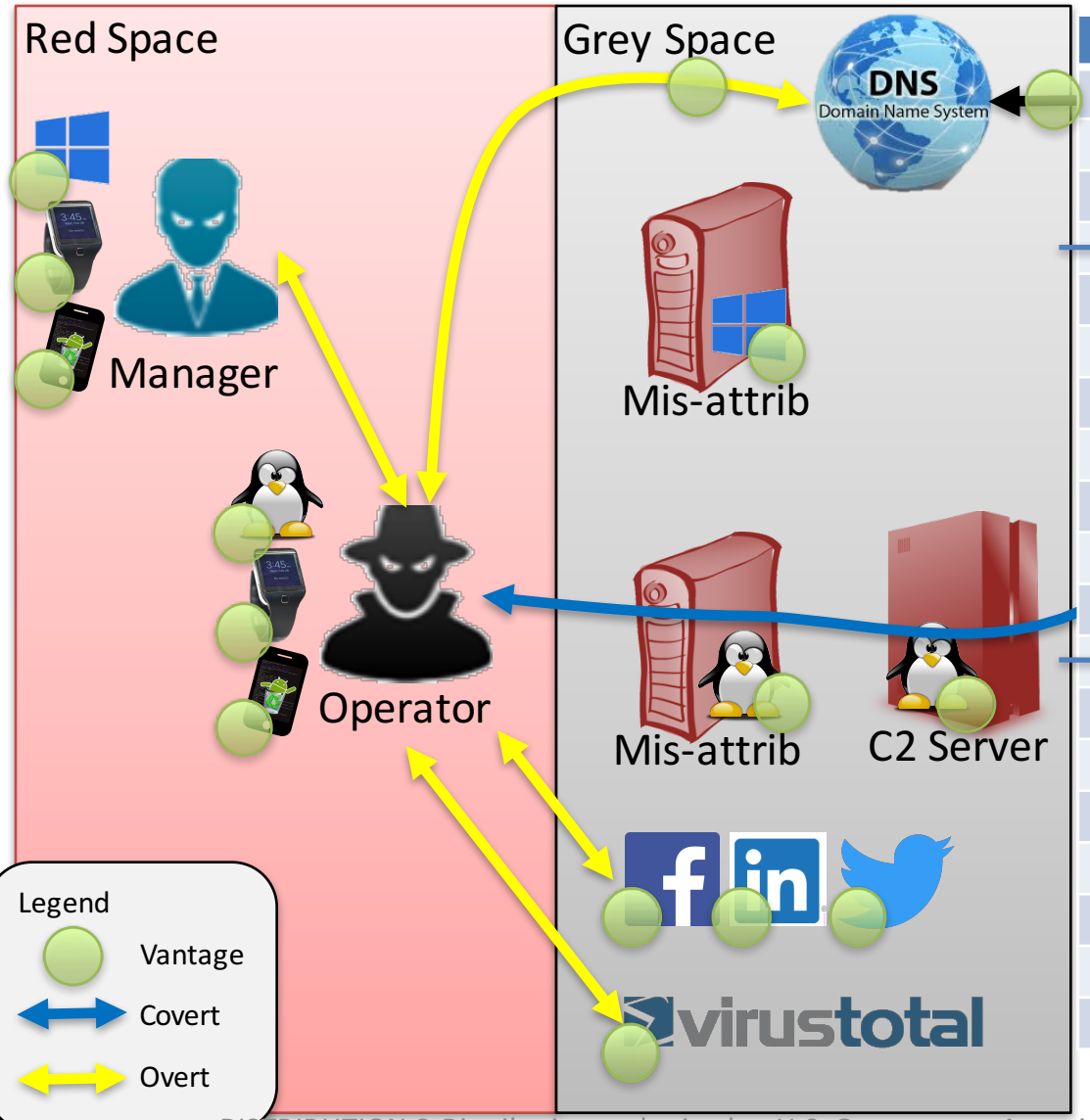
- What tools are the actor using?
  - Known Tools (e.g., Regin, Flame, Duqu, Duqu2, mimikatz, Heartbleed, Cobalt Strike, etc.)
  - General Purpose Tools (e.g., Browsers, Secure Messaging, etc.)
  - Unknown Tools (or: how do we make them known tools?)

- **End goal is to consistently match actors to their online personas, track their persona activities, and de-identify said online personas**

Example Campaign



Representative Data Collection



Workstation	Mobile	
Keystrokes	Key Presses	Passive Biometric
Mouse Events	Swipe Events	
	Accelerometer	
Names		Personally Identifiable Information
Email Addresses		
Microphone		
Camera		
Browser History		
Financial		
	Location	
System Information		Cyber Relevant
System calls		
Network Data		
Application Usage		
Tool Development		
Targeting Packages		
After Action Reports		

User Identification Techniques

- Identify when multiple users are accessing the same profile
- Identify how many users are present
- Identify an individual from a pool of known user profiles
- Use Network and Transportation Layer information for behavioral analytics

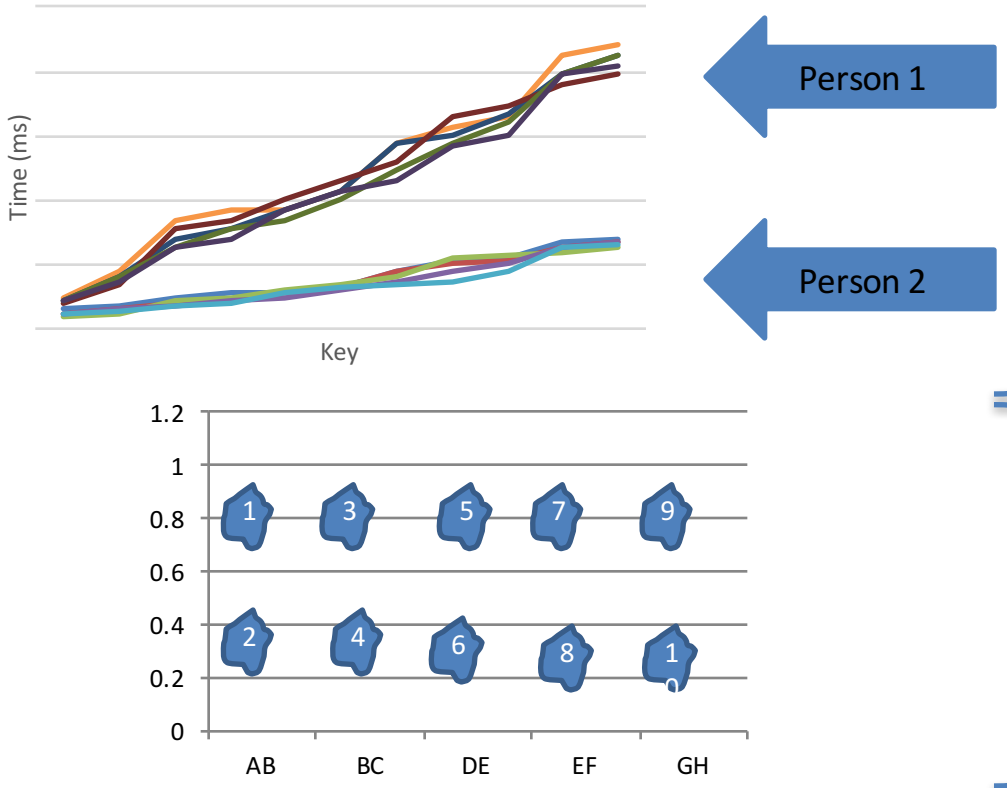


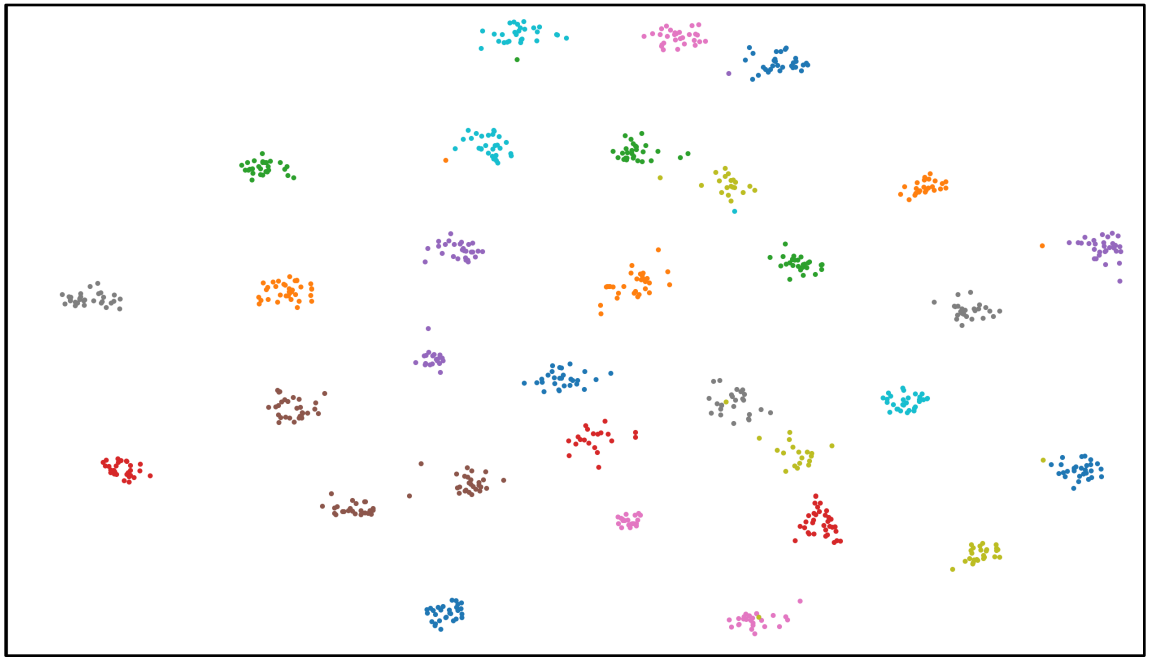
Illustration of two separate persons entering same sequence of keys giving two distinct 'clusters' indicating that there is more than one person accessing the account.

Identifying different users based on clustering techniques used above.

Identifying Users from Keystroke Dynamics: Embedding Results

- Our clustering identification accuracy for 31 users: **0.93**
  - Prior work identification accuracy on same dataset: 0.83
- Can effectively identify users it has not trained on

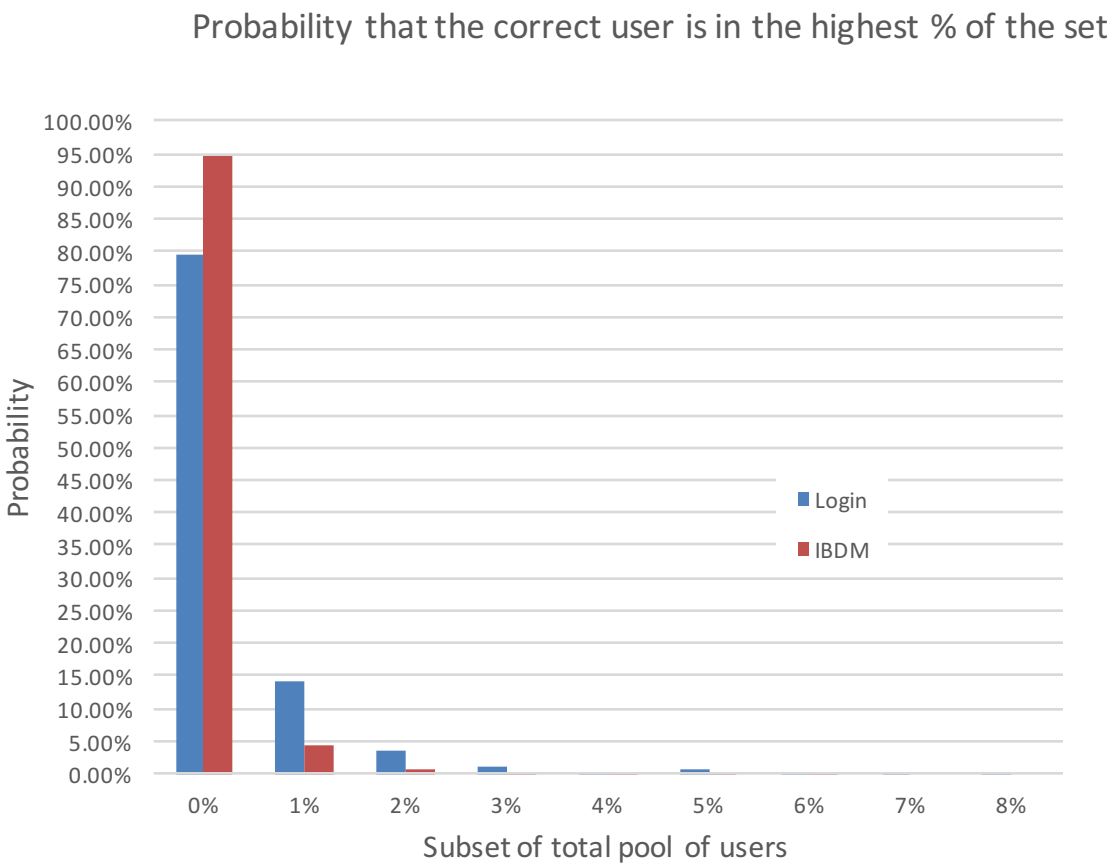
- Approach not bound to English language
- Profile output is only 512 bytes, useful for low-profile data gathering



Two-dimensional visualization (using t-SNE) of user data points in the 128-dimensional embedded space. Color-coded by user.

Keyboard-based Persona ID Matching

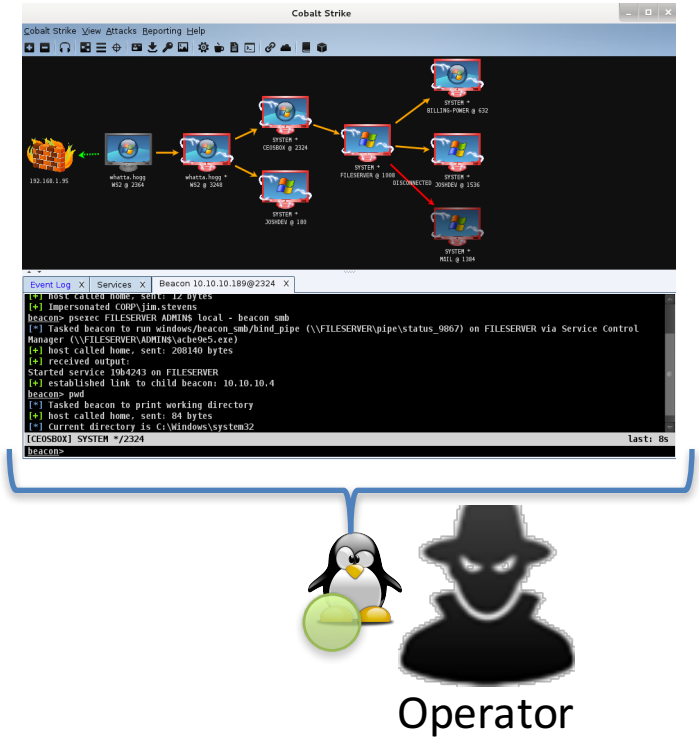
- Developed techniques for re-encountering users based on typing patterns
  - Keylogger, mobile phone, browser
- Demographic information extraction



Ops Terminal Tracking

- Objective: Provide robust multi-perspective sensors and pertinent data for the purpose of identification, monitoring and attribution of malicious cyber operators

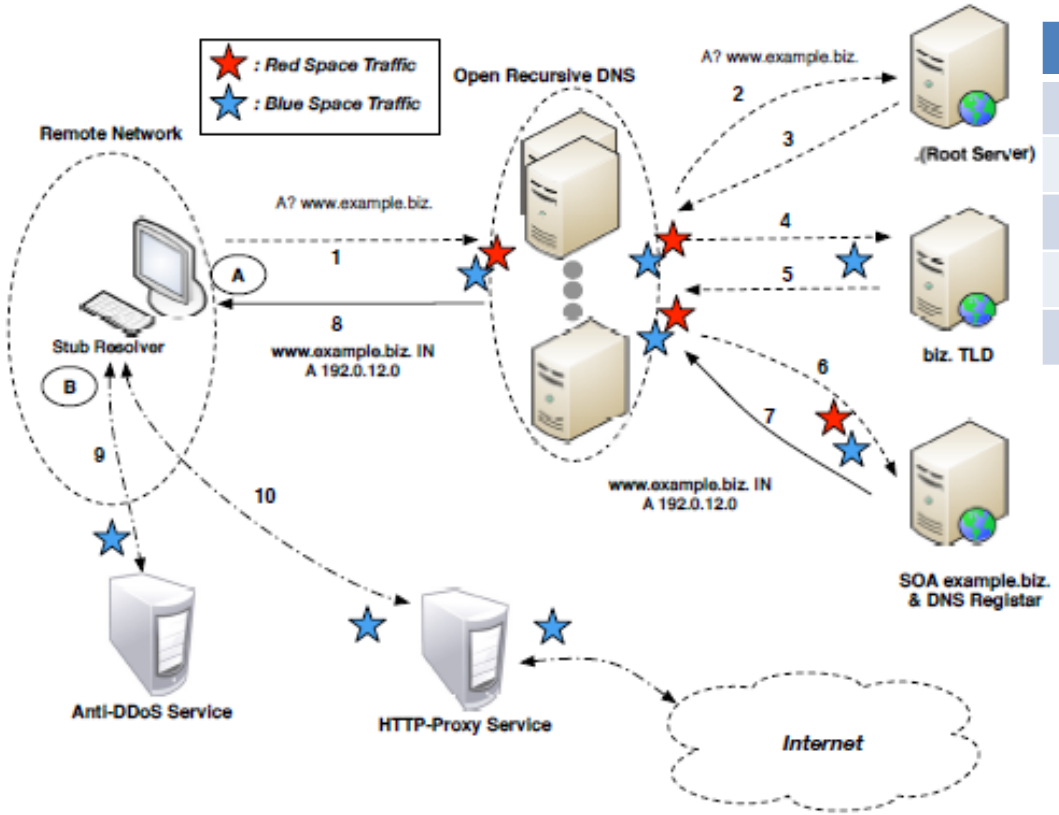
- Mobile and Desktop Sensors
  - Persona identification and monitoring
  - PII extraction
  - Cyber activity logging and reporting
- Passive Behavioral Biometrics
  - Signatures and identification
  - Demographic inference
- Mission Aware Intelligence
  - Information value / Utility
  - Prioritization
  - Active stealth



Additional Vantage Points

- Development Terminals
- Operations Terminals
- Command and Control Servers
- Honeypots
- Mobile Devices and Wearables
- Network Infrastructure
- Network (Data in Transit)
- Banking and Finance (Follow the Money)
- Internet of Things (Pattern of Life)

Network Based Metadata Tracking

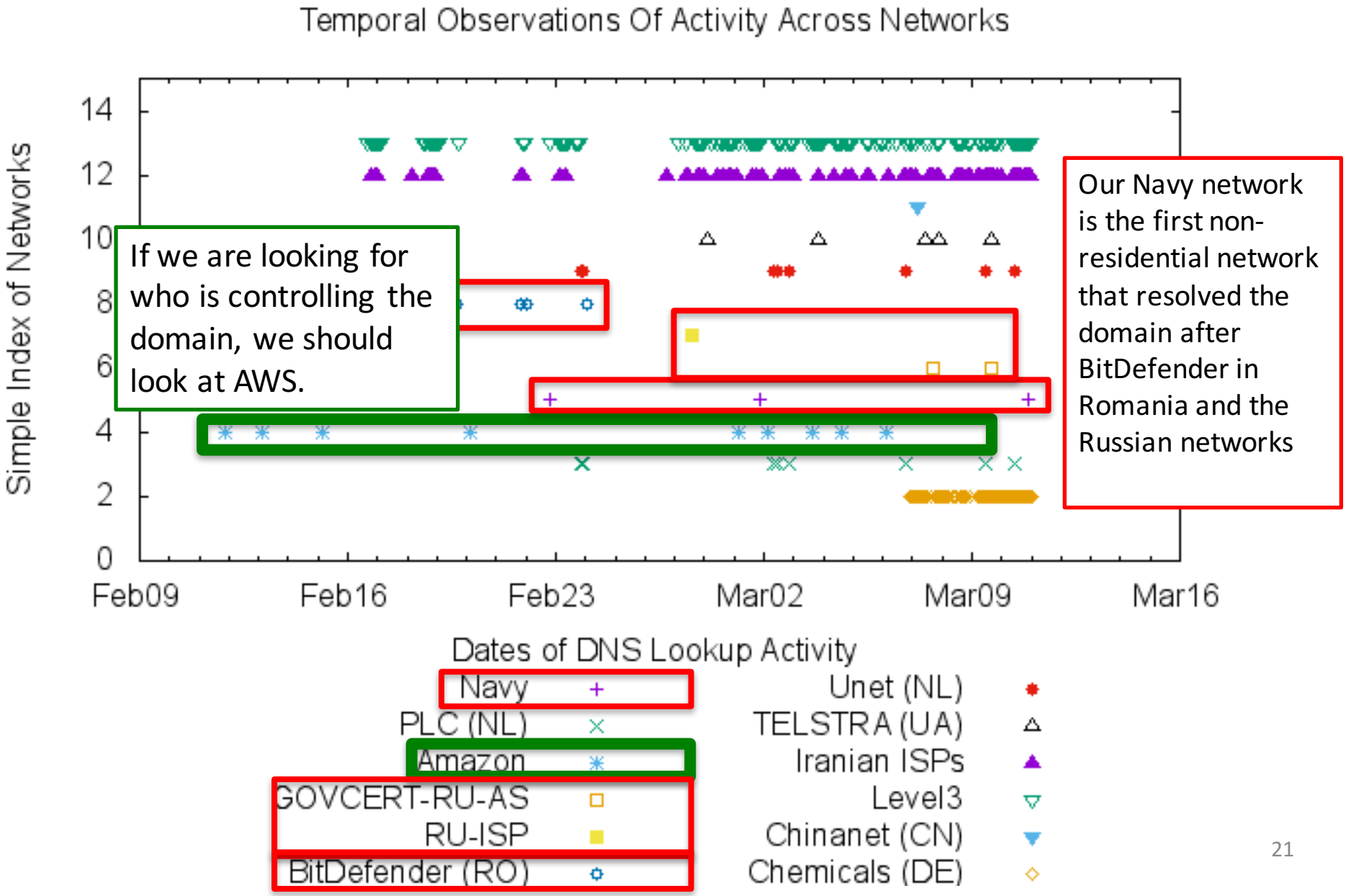


Key Features
Multiple OSINT databases at Internet scale
Link and Causality Analysis Engine
Novel Capabilities to Network and System Signals
Distinguish Between Multiple Users per Session
Novel Attack Attribution Signal Enrichment

Some of the Existing Datasets
Malware executions
VirusTotal
Passive DNS
Active DNS
Network Flow
Public Blacklists
Alexa
Expired Domains
Hacking Forums

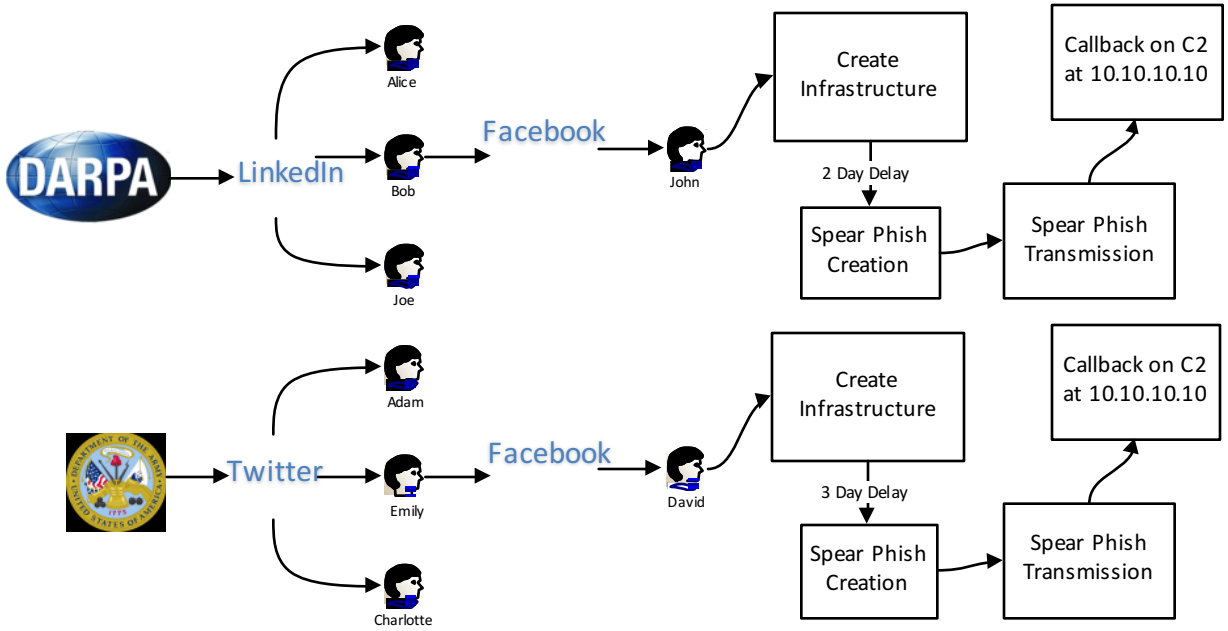
- Attribution and trace back for network and host-based security events
- Large network datasets
- Tensor based statistical correlation techniques

Short lived threats (in DoD)



TA2: Data Fusion and Activity Prediction

- TA1 focuses on **collecting** dots and TA2 focuses on **connecting** dots
- Use actor intentions and prior tool usage to identify future behaviors



- Predictive Modeling Examples
  - Identifying similar spear phishing mail and predicting layout of future spear phishing mail
  - DNS lookup of mylisteningpost.com is always followed by data exfiltration
  - SSH connection by user adam124 to Internet facing web server often leads to SSH connection from web server to internal database server
- **End goal is to predict actor behavior (i.e., connect the dots)**

TA3: Enrichment and Validation

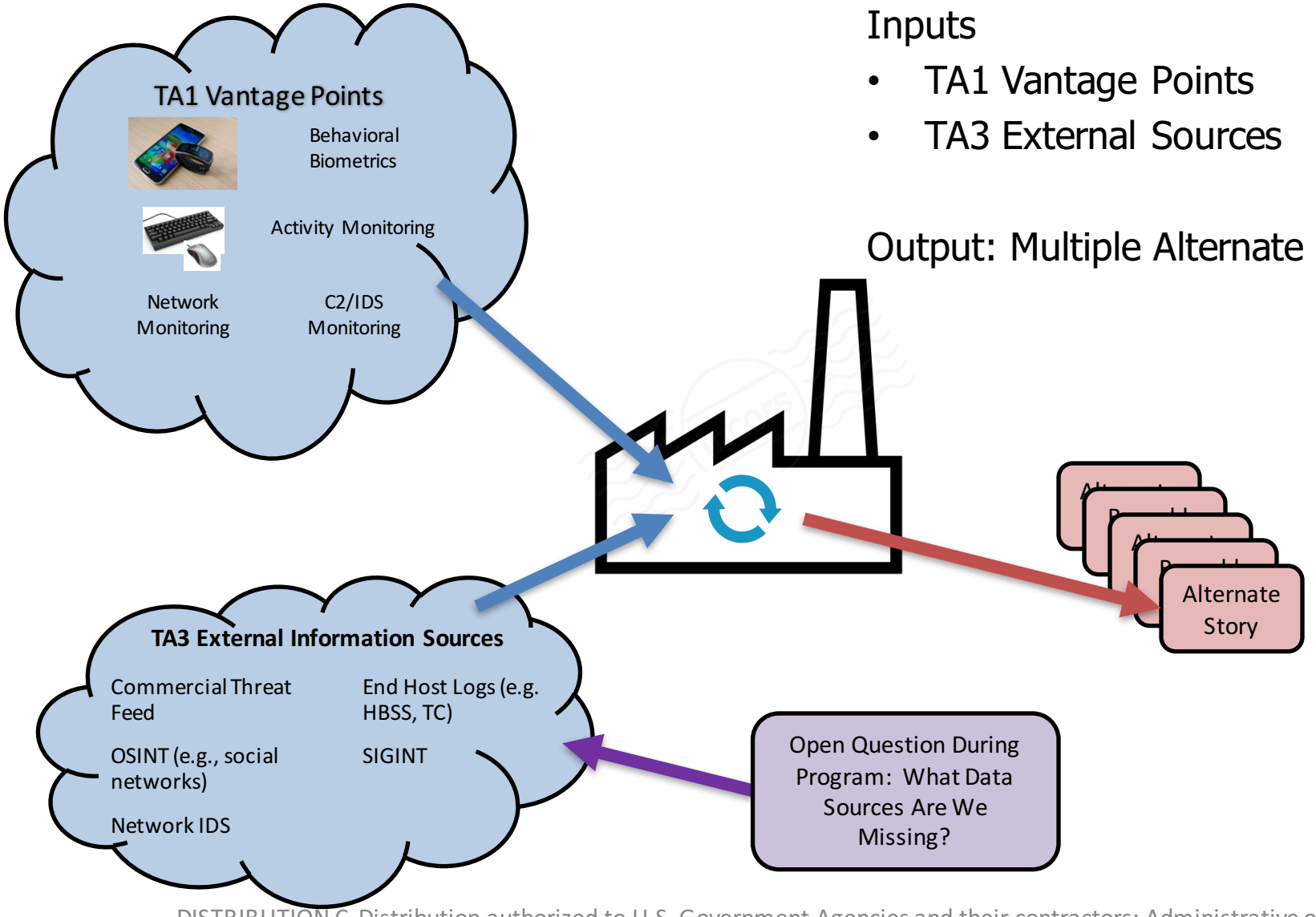
- Focus on enrichment to identify supplemental/alternative evidence of activity

- Direct collection: TA1 collects actor identifying information
- Supplemental: Actor used same password during intrusion as his/her LinkedIn password that was stolen and dumped

- Direct collection: TA1 collects incriminating NetFlow from a sensitive location
- Supplemental: Actor left metadata in discovered tool

- **End goal is to create "alternative stories" factory for how we know**

Alternate Story Factory



Inputs

- TA1 Vantage Points
- TA3 External Sources

Output: Multiple Alternate Stories

Lessons Learned

Actionable attribution:

- Is feasible
  - Easier if preparatory work is done ahead of time (continuously!)
  - Easier when asymmetric advantage from cyber adversaries neutralized by national technical means
- Builds confidence for (cyber) response actions
- Requires fusing information from all/diverse sources and methods
- Requires near real time data minimization in large volume data streams
- Requires scaling
- Open research question: additional techniques for bridging streams?

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