

Endpoint vulnerabilities detection by simulating modern attacks

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Abstract

The study is devoted to the analysis of endpoint vulnerabilities and methods of their protection. The modern attacks were simulated in the virtual laboratory. The automated attack detection software module was implemented using attacker behavior patterns and indicators of compromise. The module has been successfully tested by re-simulating the attacks.

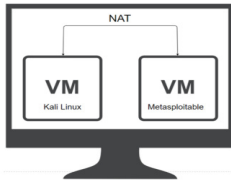
Problem definition

The purpose of the work is to develop a module for automatic search for indicators of compromise of attacks and patterns of attacker behavior based on the exploitation of vulnerabilities of the Linux operating system.

The following tasks are solved for this purpose:

- simulation of attacks using a virtual stand;
- determination of indicators of compromise and patterns of behavior of the attacker at the endpoint;
- development of an automatic software module for finding attacks based on the found indicators of compromise and patterns of behavior of the attacker.

The practical part



```
metasploitable login: mmsfffaaddmmiinn
Password: msfadmin
```

- ✓ scanning of open ports (utility **nmap**)
- ✓ exploitation of vulnerable software (**Metasploit platform**)
- ✓ brute force attack (**Hydra utility**)
- ✓ attack of a man in the middle (**telnet connection, Wireshark**)

```
Scanning 192.168.186.196 [30 ports]
vsftpd service version 2.3.4: exploit/unix/ftp/vsftp_234_backdoor
root@kali:~/usr/share/wordlists# nc 192.168.186.196 21
220 (vsFTPd 2.3.4)
USER test:test
331 Please specify the password.
PASS test
421 Timeout.
root@kali:~/usr/share/wordlists#
```

Attack	Tactics Mitre	Technique Mitre	Phase Kill Chain
Scanning open ports	Reconnaissance, Discovery	Active Scanning, Network Service Scanning	Reconnaissance
Exploitation of vulnerable software	Initial Access	Exploit Public-Facing Application	Exploitation
Brute Force attack	Credential Access	Brute Force	Reconnaissance
Attack Man-in-the-Middle	Credential Access, Collection	Man-in-the-Middle	Reconnaissance

Indicators of compromise

- ✓ scanning ports with the nmap utility with the -sS parameter (handshake is not completed, query length is the same in all records)
- ✓ attempts to enter with logins that contained “:)”
- ✓ large number of unsuccessful attempts to enter the endpoint using the SSH protocol

Automation of attack detection

- Get login, password and IP address of the endpoint.
- Download log files from the endpoint for further local analysis.
- Parsing and formatting log files for easy analysis.
- Find indicators of compromise and patterns of behavior of the attacker.
- Obtain general statistics on the attack, or state the absence of indicators of compromise, and hence the attack itself.

```
There was a network scan
Start Time: May 19 15:34
End Time: May 19 15:34
Attacker IP: 192.168.186.195
Attacker source port: 36617

There was brute force attacks
Here is additional information about attack
Start Time: May 19 18:32
End Time: May 19 21:04
Counts: 114
Count of possible breached users: 359
Logins of possibly breached users: ['msfadmin', 'root', 'root', 'root', 'root']
```

- ✓ exploitation of the vsftpd vulnerability
- ✓ brute force attack
- ✓ scanning of open ports

Acknowledgments

The research had been performed in the framework of International Project of CRDF Global “Developing software and hardware complex for dynamical authentication of information processing devices in a corporate network for cybersecurity purposes”, supported by the U.S. Department of State, the Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs. Grant Agreement: G-202102-67366.



Conclusion

Manual analysis of attacks on endpoints was performed. As a result, patterns and indicators of compromise were detected, which were then used in the program to automatically detect these attacks. Three attacks were detected, namely: open port scanning, brute force, and exploitation of vulnerable software. The attack of the man in the middle was not detected due to the lack of his traces at the end point. This attack is best detected using network equipment log files, which contain records of packets being sent between all points on the network, as well as records of devices connected to that network.

The program is implemented in Python and tested in the following ways: testing on log files from previous attacks, testing on log files without traces of attacks and testing on log files generated during re-simulation of attacks. The program was proven to work as a result of multiple simulations and the extent to which it speeds up the analysis of attacks.

Further research will focus on expanding the range of endpoint attacks.