











Addressing Emerging Threats Through Next Generation Intrusion Prevention

Robert Giberson Security Architect & X-Force Field Liaison IBM Security Solutions



Agenda



- *Changing Threats in 2011 and into 2012
- *Good news, we're making headway against threats and vulnerabilities
- *Bad news, the landscape is becoming more complicated
 - The Year of the Security Breach
 - Broadly targeted, financially motivated attacks
 - Advanced Persistent Threats
 - Hacktivism
- *Drivers of Next Generation Intrusion Prevention
- *Emerging Requirements for Intrusion Prevention Systems
- *Meeting the Needs of our Clients: Introducing IBM Security's Intrusion Prevention Appliances
- *Questions



Mission



To protect our customers from security threats on the Internet by developing a comprehensive knowledge of vulnerabilities and attack methodologies and applying that knowledge through effective protection technologies.

IBM X-Force Research and Development

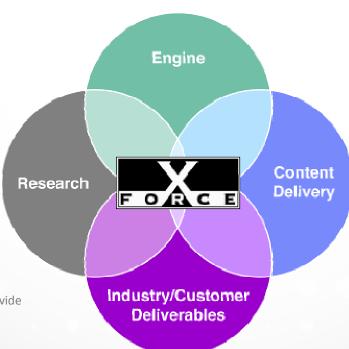
The world's leading enterprise security R&D organization

Engine

- Support content stream needs and capabilities
- Support requirements for engine enhancement
- Maintenance and tool development

Research

- Support content streams
- Expand current capabilities in research to provide industry knowledge to the greater IBM



Global security operations center (infrastructure monitoring)

Content Delivery

- Continue third party testing Dominance
- Execute to deliver new content streams for new engines

Industry/Customer Deliverables

- Blog, Marketing and Industry Speaking Engagements
- X-Force Database
 Vulnerability Tracking
- Trend Analysis and Security Analytics



X-Force Research & Development Unmatched Security Leadership



The mission of the IBM X-Force® research and development team is to:

- Research and evaluate threat and protection issues
- Deliver security protection for today's security problems
- Develop new technology for tomorrow's security challenges
- Educate the media and user communities



X-Force Research

14B analyzed Web pages & images

40M spam & phishing attacks

54K documented vulnerabilities

Billions of intrusion attempts daily **Millions** of unique malware samples

Provides Specific Analysis of:

- Vulnerabilities & exploits
- Malicious/Unwanted websites
- Spam and phishing
- Malware
- Other emerging trends

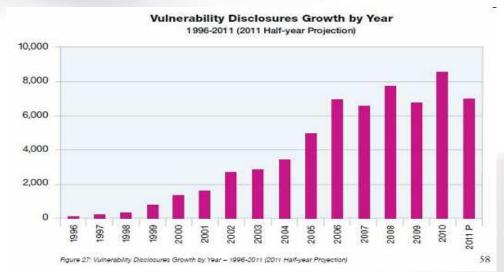


Public Vulnerability Disclosures

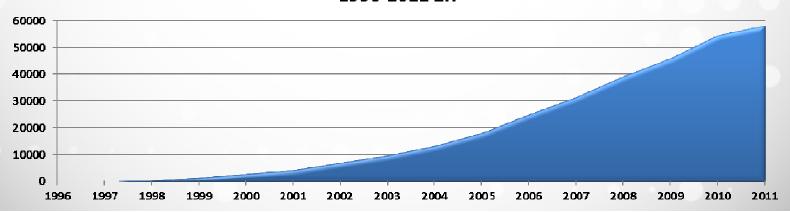


History repeats itself (probably)

- 2010 = highest # of vulnerabilities
- 2011 = 1H down 21% 1H YoY
 - Web applications continue to be the largest category of disclosure.
 - 2011 likely to have less vulnerability disclosures than 2010. However some categories increased... Total C



Total Cumulative Vulnerabilities 1996-2011 1H

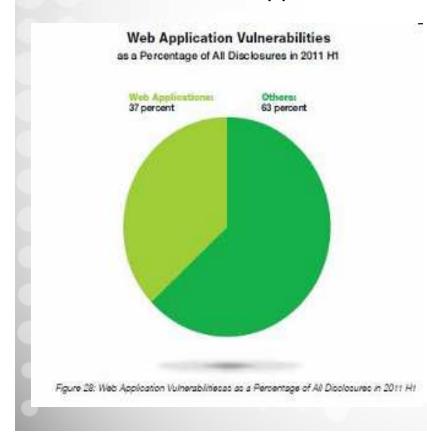


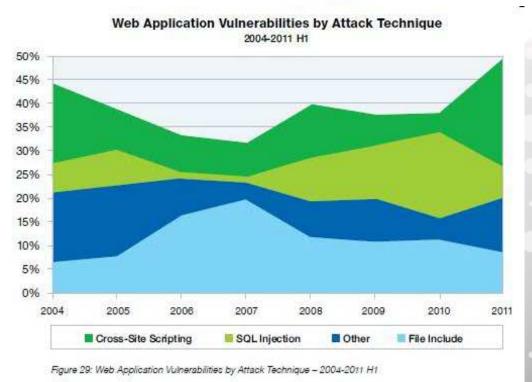


Web Application Vulnerabilities



- Total number of vulnerabilities decline but it's cyclical
- Decline is in web application vulnerabilities







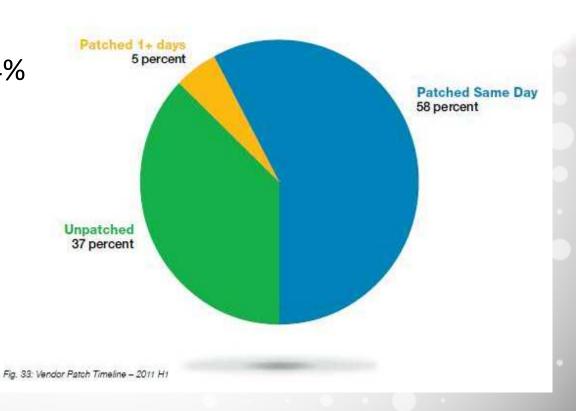
Patching



 Significant improvement in unpatched vulnerabilities

Vendor Patch Timeline 2011 H1

 Hasn't dropped below 44% in over five years



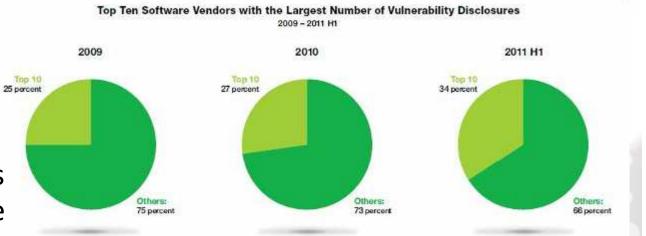


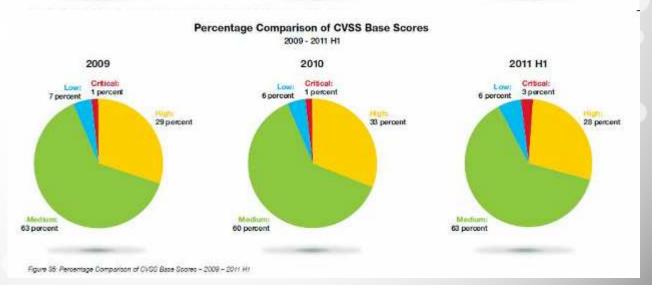
Big vendors & critical vulnerabilities



Top 10 vendors a greater percentage

Critical vulnerabilities triple as a percentage



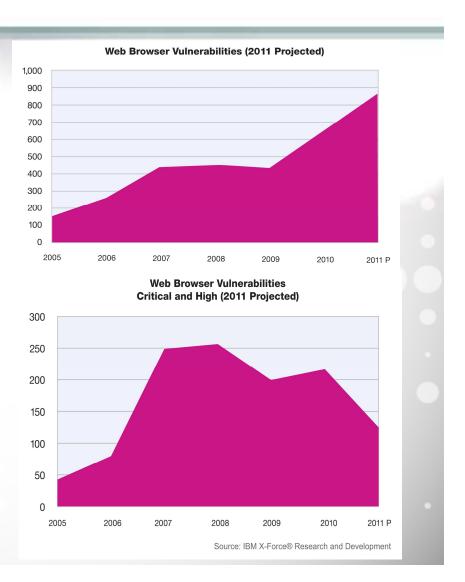




Safer web browsers



- Total vulnerabilities are up
- Critical and high vulnerabilities to lowest levels not seen since 2007
- Our industry does seem to be getting better at making safe browser software

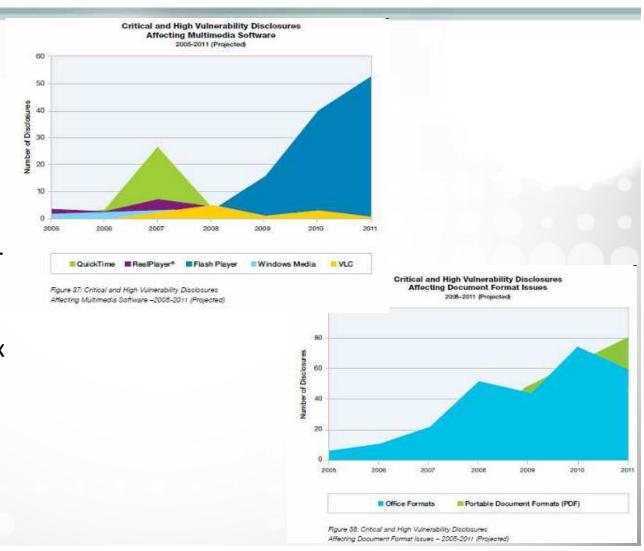




Multi-media & document vulnerabilities



- Significant increases in both categories
- Attackers have zeroed in on software that consumers are running regardless of the browser
- Recent efforts to sandbox these applications are not perfect



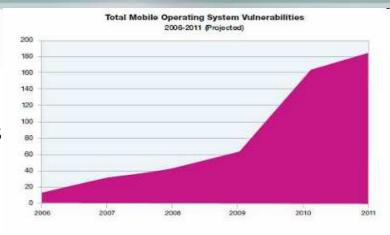


Mobile OS Vulnerabilities & Exploits



 Continued interest in Mobile vulnerabilities as enterprise users bring smartphones and tablets into the work place

Attackers finally warming to the opportunities these devices represent



■ Mobile OS Vulnerabilities

Mobile Operating System Exploits Figure 39: Total Mobile Operating Dystem Vulnerabilities - 2006-2011 (Projected) 2006-2011 (Projected) 35 30 25 20 15 10 2008 2010 Mobile OS Exploits Figure 40: Mobile Operating System Exploits - 2006-2011 (Projected)



Public Exploit Disclosures



- Fewer exploits released so far this year since 2006\
- Down as a percentage of vulnerabilities as well
- Many of these exploits are being released before a vendor patch is available.
- IPS will continue to move to a more behavioral approach at detecting classes of vulnerabilities and rely less on pattern matching static signatures

Public Exploit Disclosures

2006-2011 (Projected)

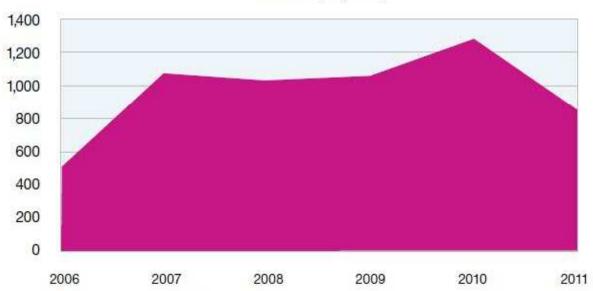


Figure 32: Public Exploit Disclosures - 2006-2011 (Projected)

True Exploits	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 Projected	
Percentage of Total	7.3 percent	16.5 percent	13.4 percent	15.7 percent	14.9 percent	12.0 percent	

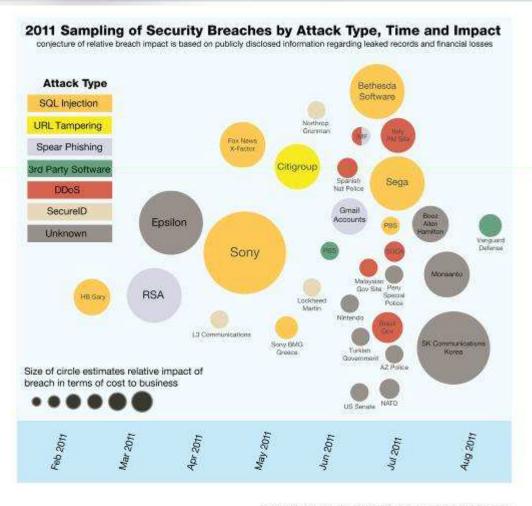
Table 5: Public exploit disclosures - 2006-2011 (Projected)



2011: Year of the Security Breach



- The first half of 2011 has been marked by a litany of significant, widely reported external network security breaches
- Notable not only for their frequency, but for the presumed operational competence of many of the victims.
- The boundaries of business infrastructure are being extended and sometime obliterated by the emergence of cloud, mobility, social business, big data and more.
- Attacks are getting more and more sophisticated.





Exploit effort vs. potential reward



- 24 X-Force alerts and advisories in H1 2011
- 12 high value, cheapto-exploit
 - –Publicly available exploits for 9 of them
- 9 harder to exploit but high value
 - This is a higher number that in previous years

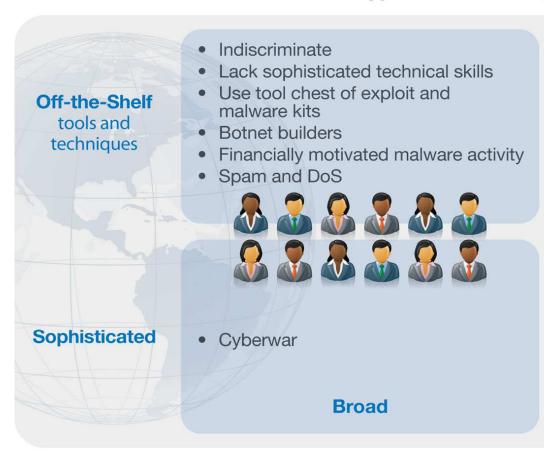




Who is attacking our networks?



Attacker Types and Techniques 2011 H1



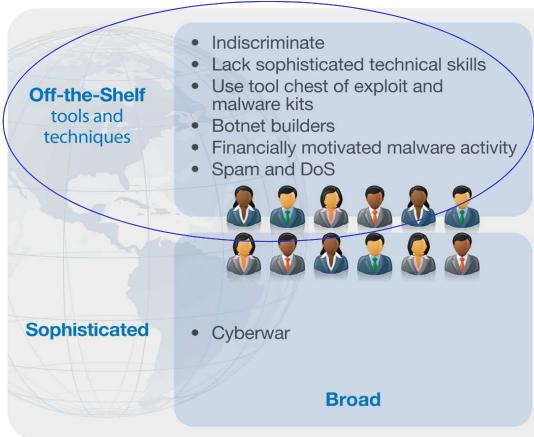
Financially motivated targeted hacks DDoS attacks LulzSec and Anonymous (hacktivists) Advanced Persistent Threat Organized, state sponsored teams Discovering new zero-day vulns Unprecedented attack techniques **Targeted**



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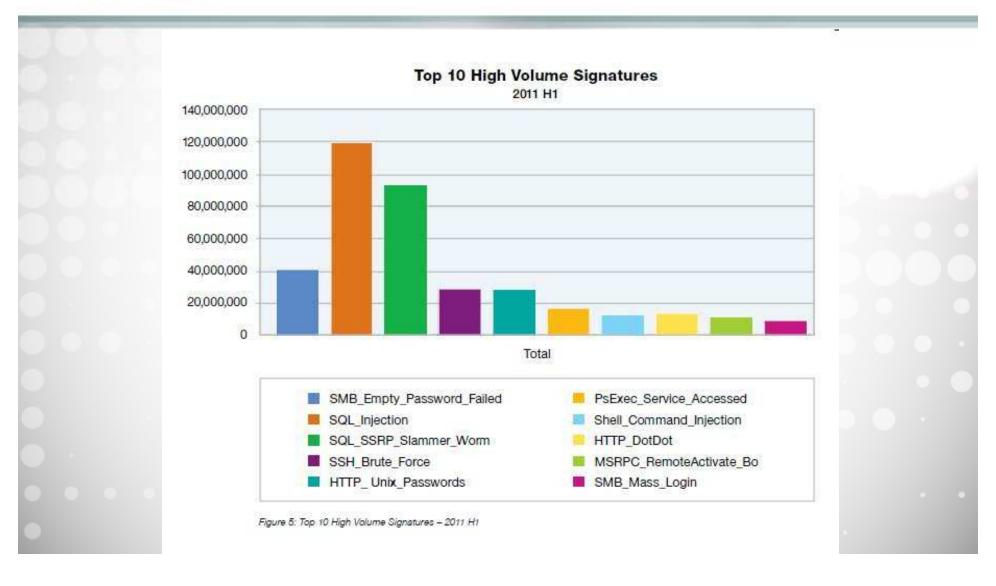


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High Volume Signatures



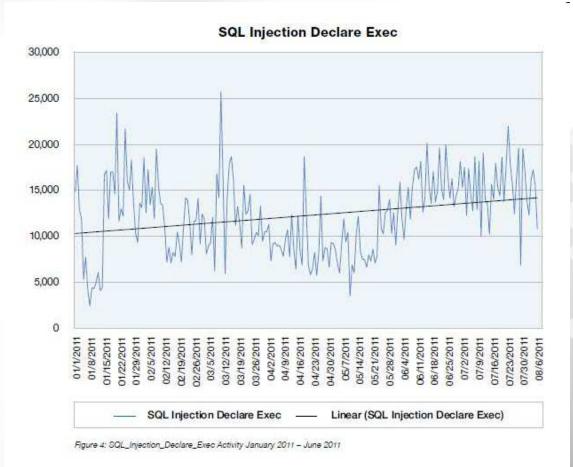




SQL Injection Attack Activity in 2011 H1



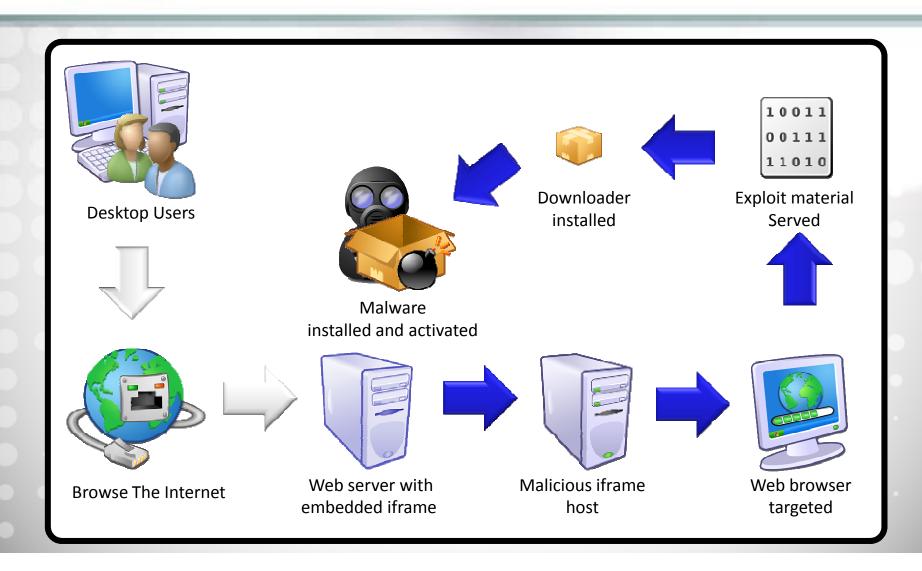
- Continues to be a favorite attack vector amongst malicious groups
- Attackers are analyzing Web applications (written in .ASP, PHP, etc.) running on the Web server in order to find SQL injection vulnerabilities they can exploit.
- In some cases, once a vulnerable Web application has been identified, attackers use search engines to automate the process of finding target sites using the vulnerable applications.





The drive-by-download process







New exploit packs show up all the time



IBM



[x] CVE-2008-2992 [x] CVE-2010-0188 [x] CVE-2010-0842 [x] CVE-2010-1297 [x] CVE-2010-2884 [x] CVE-2010-3552

[x] JavaSignedApplet (Requires user interaction but can be disabled.)
[x] All exploits bypass ASLR and DEP where needed.

[x] BleedingLife v2 Reloaded - \$400.00
[x] FUD Update - \$50.00
[x] Domain Change - \$50.00
[x] Liberty Reserve & WebMoney ONLY!
[x] Previous v2 Buyers - FREE Update!

[x] SS/Proof coming soon ...

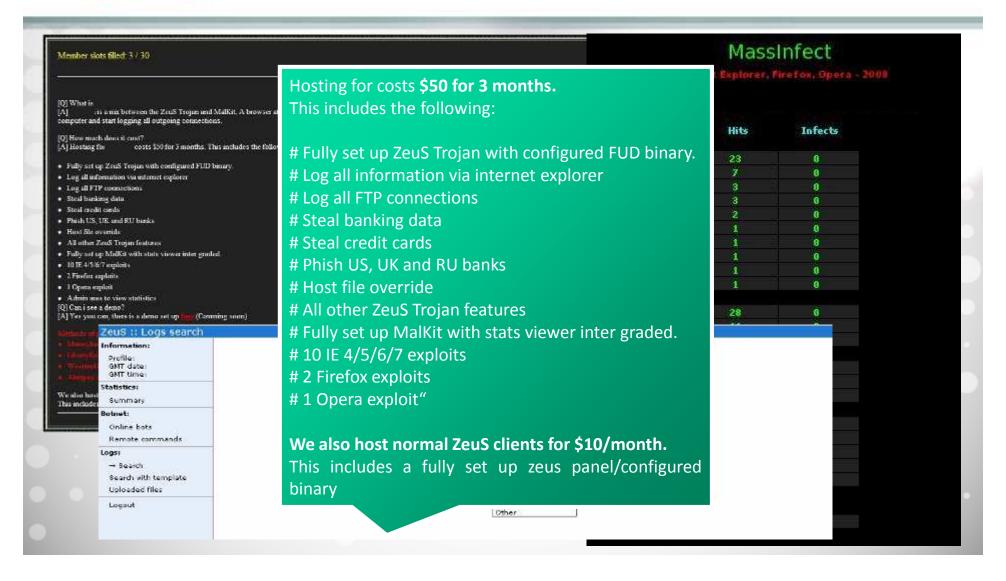
[x] BL v2 has an average rate between 30% - 40%

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Zeus Crimeware Service







Who is attacking our networks?



Attacker Types and Techniques 2011 H1

Off-the-Shelf tools and techniques

- Indiscriminate
- Lack sophisticated technical skills
- Use tool chest of exploit and malware kits
- Botnet builders
- Financially motivated malware activity
- Spam and DoS



Sophisticated

Cyberwar

Broad

- Financially motivated targeted hacks
- DDoS attacks
- LulzSec and Anonymous (hacktivists)



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Targeted



Advanced Persistent Threat



Example of e-mail with malicious PDF

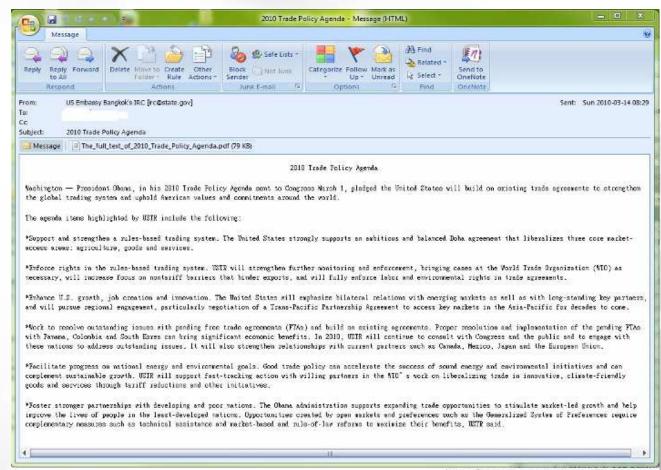


Image Source: http://contagiodump.blogspot.com/



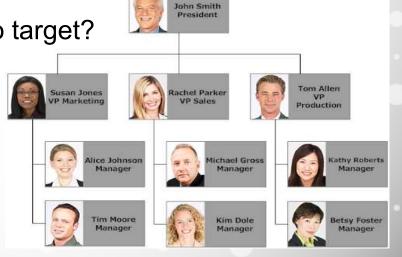
Internet Intelligence Collection



- -Scan the corporate website, Google, and Google News
 - Who works there? What are their titles?
 - Write index cards with names and titles
- -Search for Linkedin, Facebook, and Twitter Profiles
 - Who do these people work with?
 - Fill in blanks in the org chart

-Who works with the information we'd like to target?

- What is their reporting structure?
- Who are their friends?
- What are they interested in?
- What is their email address?
 - At work?
 - Personal email?



Arbor Business Company, Inc.



Advanced Persistent Threats (APT) & Targeted Network Attacks

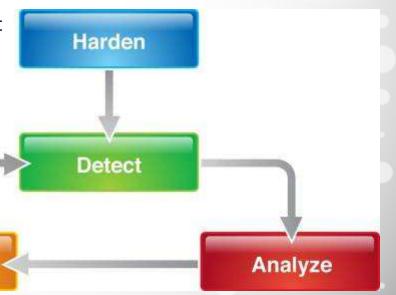
Remediate



- Protecting a network from APT is a paradigm shift from the usual "audit and patch" approach to protecting a network from known threats.
- Sophisticated attackers may employ unknown attack techniques and Oday tools.

Be willing to embrace approaches to detection that may not be 100 percent effective.

You may not want to immediately clean up successful breaches. It is sometimes better to watch them unfold and collect information.





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Off the shelf attack techniques are all that it takes... IEM (5)





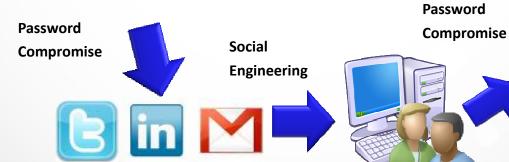




- Linux server compromised using cracked hashs
- Local privilege escalation used to obtain Root
- Information leaked, including backup and research data



- **HBGary CMS Server Compromised**
- Password hashs obtained and cracked
- Same passwords used on multiple services





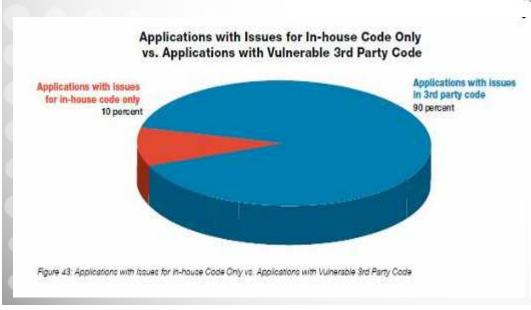
- Rootkit.com compromised
- Website Defaced

Firewall/Server Admin



Many major operations have important security blindspots

- IBM scanned 678 websites
 - Fortune 500 & 178 popular sites
- 40% contain client-side JavaScript vulnerabilities
- Third party code is primary culprit



Percentage of Vulnerable Websites

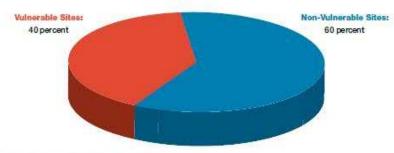
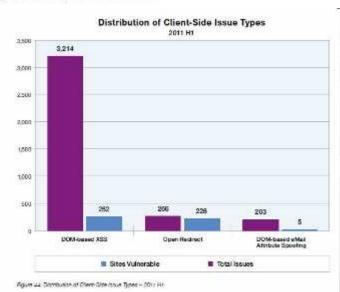


Figure 42: Percentage of Vulnerable websites





The Value of Security Research



Technology Research **X-Force Protection Engines Original Vulnerability** Research □Extensions to existing engines □New protection engine creation **Public Vulnerability Analysis** X-Force XPU's □ Security Content Update **Malware Analysis** Development □ Security Content Update QA **Threat Landscape** X-Force Intelligence **Forecasting** □X-Force Database **Protection Technology** □ Feed Monitoring and Collection Research □Intelligence Sharing

Solutions



Only IBM Security is backed by the IBM X-Force®



Drivers Influencing IPS Evolution



- IPv6 Deployments of IPv6 networks (and heterogeneous IPv4+IPv6) are picking up speed.
- Vulnerabilities and Exploits The number of vulnerabilities and public exploits being disclosed is increasing each year.
 - IPS must use more behavioral and anomaly detection and less pattern matching.
- Obfuscation Increases in the obfuscated web pages and files.
 - Obfuscation detection will continue to evolve in IPS.
- Evasions New evasion techniques will continue to be discovered
- Applications The number of web applications will continue to increase
 - Application identification, control (allow/deny), and QoS will be important.
- **Encryption** Use of SSL and other encryption methods will continue to be used more by both good and bad guys.
 - Inspection of encrypted packets will become standard
- Compound Documents and Container Files Increasingly used in attacks.
 - The need to look "inside" of PDF files and Office documents



Critical Factors for IPS



Performance – 20 gigs and beyond.

- As networks grow larger and faster there will be a need for more speed
- As more technologies converge with IPS more bandwidth will be needed

Encryption – The use of SSL and encryption is increasing among both the good guys and the bad guys

- SSL inspection in IPS is going to be standard

Flexibility – A default configuration is rarely useful.

- Every network is different. Flexibility in tuning is critical in making an IPS usable.

Behavioral Inspection – Beyond Pattern Matching.

- Behavioral deep packet inspection protocol decodes will continue to be more important.
- Attackers are hiding their exploit code inside of compound files and container files, making simple pattern matching IPS techniques less useful.

Web Applications – We certainly see the volume of web applications increasing.

- Applications are using HTTP/HTTPS. Being able to identify and allow/deny those applications will is important today, and will be more important in the years to come.



Introducing IBM Security Network IPS



Key Pain Points

- Balance security and performance of business critical applications
- Address changing threats with limited expertise, resources, and budget
- Reduce cost and complexity of security infrastructure
- · Larger organizations require security at network core

IBM Security Network Intrusion Prevention GX7800 is the newest addition to IBM's market-leading portfolio of Intrusion Prevention security appliances















Core Capabilities

Beyond traditional network IPS to deliver comprehensive security including:

- Web application protection
- Protection from client-side attacks
- Data Loss Prevention (DLP)
- Application control
- Virtual Patch technology

Unmatched Performance delivering 20Gbps+ of throughput and 10GbE connectivity without compromising breadth and depth of security

Evolving protection powered by world renowned X-Force research to stay "ahead of the threat"

Reduced cost and complexity through consolidation of point solutions and integrations with other security tools



IBM Security Protocol Analysis Module Addressing Today's Evolving Threats

How it Works

- Deep inspection of network traffic
- Identifies & analyzes >200 network and application layer protocols and data file formats

What it Prevents

Worms

Spyware

P₂P

DoS/DDoS

Cross-site Scripting

SQL Injection

Buffer Overflow

Web Directory Traversal

Protocol Analysis Module (PAM)						
Vulnerability Modeling & Algorithms	RFC Compliance					
Stateful Packet Inspection	TCP Reassembly & Flow Reassembly					
Protocol Anomaly Detection	Statistical Analysis					
Port Variability	Host Response Analysis					
Port Assignment	IPv6 Native Traffic Analysis					
Port Following	IPv6 Tunnel Analysis					
Protocol Tunneling	SIT Tunnel Analysis					
Application-Layer Pre-Processing	Port Probe Detection					
Shellcode Heuristics	Pattern Matching					
Context Field Analysis	Custom Signatures					
Proventia Content Analyzer	Injection Logic Engine					















Intrusion Prevention Solutions -that Fit your Needs



- Block threats <u>before</u> they impact your organization
- Uncompromising security backed by X-Force®
- Inspected throughput from 200 Mbps to 20Gbps+
- Protection for up to 8 network segments
- Scale from remote offices to the network core



	IBM Security Network IPS Models											
	Remote	Perimeter			Core							
Model	GX4004-200	GX4004	GX5008	GX5108	GX5208	NEW GX7412-5	GX7412-10	OK7412	GX7800			
Inspected Throughput	200 Mbps	800 Mbps	1.5 Gbps	2.5 Gbps	4 Gbps	5 Gbps	10 Gbps	15 Gbps	20 Gbps+			
Protected Segments	2	2	4	4	4	8	8	8	4			



The Value of Security Research



Without security researchers we would always be one step behind the threat...

Ahead of the Threat – In order to stay one step ahead of the bad guys, you have to understand the vulnerabilities that are being exploited.

Bugs – Security researchers often find bugs before the bad guys do, allowing them to provide protection to customers before vendors have time to deploy a patch.

Understanding the Threat Landscape – By studying the different attack techniques and obfuscation techniques that the bad guys are using – vendors ultimately use this research to create protections that can be less evadable, more apt to detect Botnets and Malware, APT style attack patterns, and new attack techniques.

















For More IBM X-Force Security Leadership



X-Force Trend Reports

The IBM X-Force Trend & Risk Reports provide statistical information about all aspects of threats that affect Internet security,. Find out more at

w-935.ibm.com/services/us/iss/xforce/trendreports/



X-Force Security Alerts and Advisories

Only IBM X-Force can deliver preemptive security due to our unwavering commitment to research and development and 24/7 global attack monitoring. Find out more at http://xforce.iss.net/



X-Force Blogs and Feeds

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Thank you for your time today.

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- IBM Security Solutions Main Page on IBM.com: http://www-01.ibm.com/software/tivoli/solutions/threat-mitigation/?tactic=featuredhome
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