

ASM is easy, ASD is harder

Attack Surface Management made easy with Attack Surface Discovery

Patrice AUFFRET, founder & CTO

patrice.auffret@onyphe.io

Who am I?

- Patrice Auffret
 - Cybersecurity engineer
 - 20+ years of experience
- Different positions
 - Offensive security
 - Pentests, Web application audits
 - Defensive security
 - Collect and analysis of information system events (SIEM)
 - Trainer
 - Big data (Splunk, Elastic Stack)
 - Speaker
 - SSTIC, TROOPERS, Hack.lu, UYBHYS, ekoparty, EuSecWest, ...
- **ONYPHE** founder & CTO



Photo: Michel François Salmon

Agenda

- Introduction
- Current state of defensive cybersecurity
- ASD + ASM Demo
- Conclusion

Introduction

What is ONYPHE?

ONYPHE company

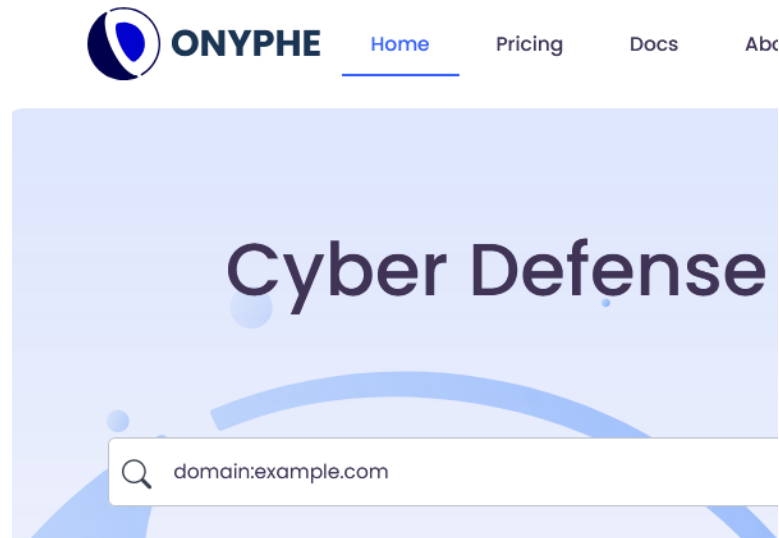
- **Created in 2017**
 - Pionner in Attack Surface Management
 - French company
 - Self-financed (read: no investor)
- One main goal
 - **Fight ransomware exposure**
- **Own technology**
 - 100% in-house development
 - **Data stored on dedicated servers**



What is ONYPHE?

- Cyber Defense Search Engine
 - Attack Surface Discovery
 - Attack Surface Management

- Collected by
 - Active probing
 - Passive listening
 - Downloading



- Data is split into
 - **20 categories**

- **Everything is stored**
 - Normalization
 - Correlation

- Data searchable from
 - A Web search form
 - An API

Attack Surface Discovery (1st step)

- **Attack Surface Discovery solution**
 - Domain-based approach
 - Protocol-based identification
 - Device classification
- **Scanning different networks every month**
 - IP addresses: **3.8B+ IPv4, 130M+ IPv6**
 - URL scanning: **300M+**
 - Dark Net scanning: **22k+**
- **Find unknown assets**

Top threats in 202x

- External initial access vectors
 - Software vulnerabilities
 - Brute-force credential attacks
 - Previously compromised creds
- **46% of all intrusions**

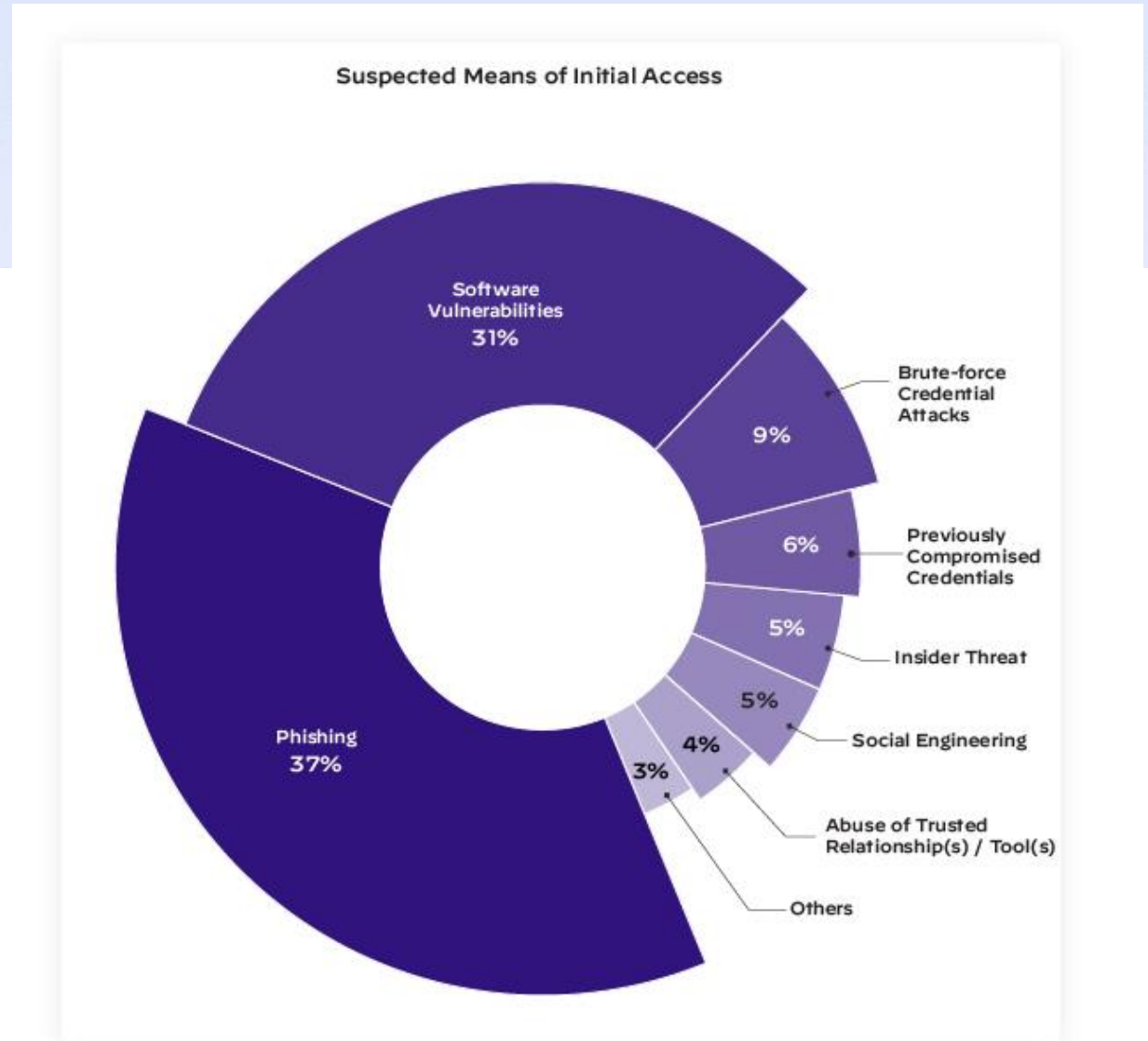
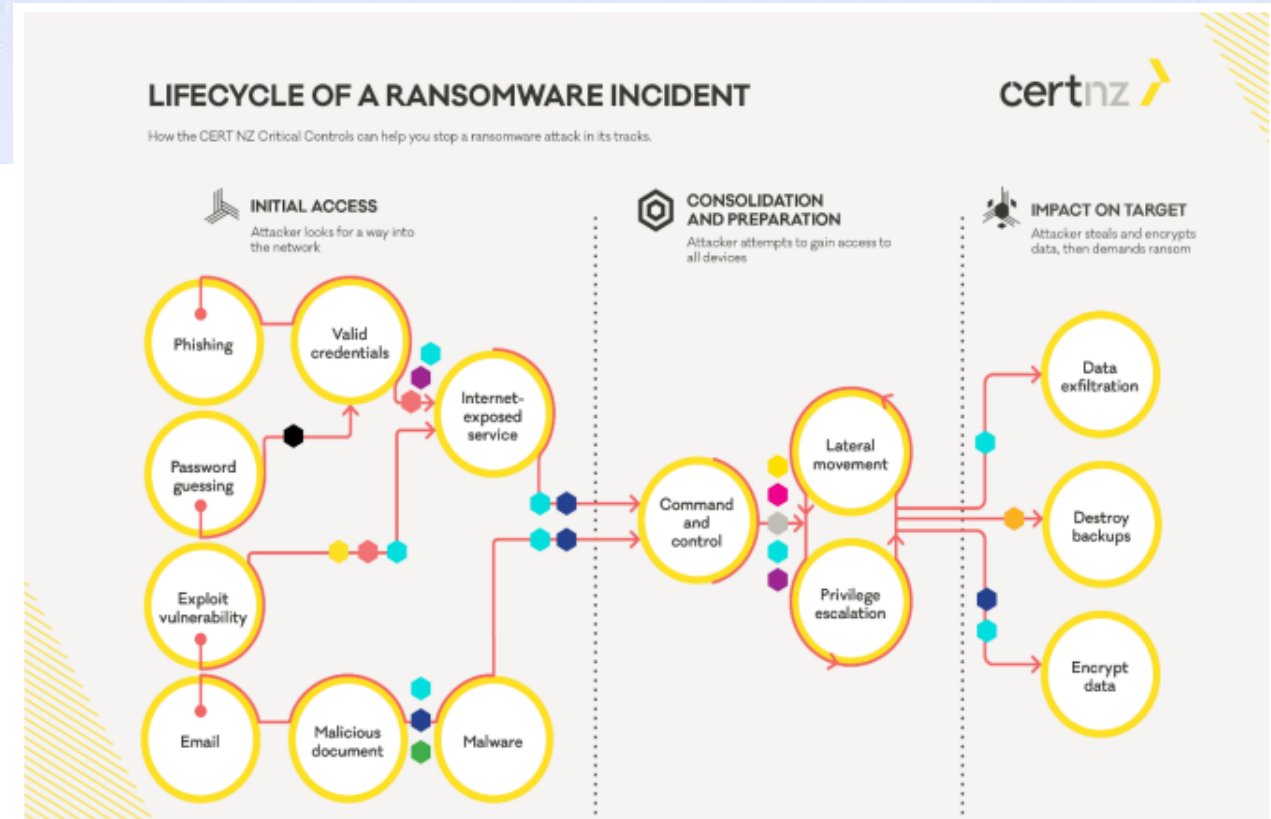


Figure 1. Suspected means of initial access according to Unit 42 incident response case data.

Top threats in 202x

- External initial access vectors
 - Phishing for valid creds
 - Password spraying/guessing creds
 - Vulnerability exploitation
- **~50% of all intrusions**



Attack Surface Management (2nd step)

- **Attack Surface Management solution**

- Risk baseline approach
- Focus on most critical risks
- Continuous monitoring

- **Identify initial access vector risks**

- Exposed RDP/VNC/SSH/Telnet services
- Exposed VPN servers
- Critical vulnerabilities: **60+ CVEs**

- **Cut ransomware risk upfront**

Data stored for historical searches

- **Historical data**

- Up-to 12-month
- Go back in the past
- Forensic analysis

- **DNS enumeration**

- Starting from a single domain

- **Data lake**

- Best leveraged from our numerous APIs

Current state of defensive cybersecurity

About decades of security failures

ONYPHE view on Attack Surface Management

- What is **Attack Surface Management**?
 - Term coined by Gartner somewhere in 2020
 - New tool in defensive cybersecurity arsenal for organizations
- Goal
 - Help organizations have a better view on exposed assets
- But how to find the unknown?
 - **Attack Surface Discovery** to the rescue

Decades of patch management failures

- Traditional approach
 - Using a vulnerability scanner
- Vulnerability scanners objective
 - **To have a vulnerability report with content**
 - Every vulnerability should be listed
 - Even those not exploitable or useless from an attacker's perspective
- **Conclusion**
 - **Remediation fatigue**
 - Impossible to patch everything

On vulnerability scoring systems

- Decades of trying to « score » a vulnerability danger
 - CVSS - Common Vulnerability Scoring System
 - EPSS - Exploit Prediction Scoring System
 - <https://www.first.org/epss/>
- **It just doesn't work anymore**
- Let's define a **binary scoring system**
 - A vulnerability is exploited to commit crime
 - Or it is not
- CISA Known Exploited Vulnerability catalog
 - <https://www.cisa.gov/known-exploited-vulnerabilities-catalog>

Pentesting as a complementary approach

- **« Let's pentest the service before it is put online »**
 - Scope-based
 - Best scenario
 - IP addresses list
 - Hostnames list
- Cybercriminals are scope agnostic
- **Why should legitimate pentests be scope-based**
 - **While illegitimate “pentests” performed by criminals are not?**

Last note on how to define a scope

- **Scope should be**
 - Domain names
 - Related « pivots »
 - IP addresses
- Should also include
 - Subsidiaries
 - Suppliers
- If subsidiaries and/or suppliers handle your data
 - They are part of **YOUR** attack surface

Demo

Attack Surface Discovery & Attack Surface Management

Conclusion

Key takeaways

Statistics against demo'ed scopes

- **VPN servers**
 - 100%
- **RDP exposure**
 - 100%
- **SSH exposure**
 - 100%
- **Critical vulnerability**
 - 67%

To sum it up

- **Vulnerability scanners don't work**
 - They **MUST** find something, even useless
 - Good for KPIs and colorful dashboards, not for operational cyberdefense
- **Patch management doesn't work**
 - Decades of patch management programs failures
 - Remediation fatigue **HAS** a human cost
- **ASM is the easy part, ASD is the hard part**
 - Identify the unknown that has to be managed
 - ASD can also be used to feed a vulnerability scanner

To sum it up

- **Don't rely solely on IP addresses inventory**
 - IP addresses are subject to change, not domain names
 - Rebuild your inventory every month
- **Doesn't matter if an asset is on-prem or in the cloud**
 - Criminals don't care
 - Assets handling your data are your responsibility, no matter what

Focus is key

- **Put your efforts on what matters most**
 - Exposed RDP/VNC/SSH/Telnet services
 - Exposed VPN Servers
 - Critical vulnerabilities
- **Identify the unknown**
 - Implement an attack surface discovery program
- **Doing that will reduce ransomware risk tremendously**
 - Then, handle remaining issues

Merci.

Twitter: @ONYPHE, @PatriceAuffret

Register: <https://www.onyphe.io/signup>

Pricing: <https://www.onyphe.io/pricing>

Github: <https://github.com/onyphe>

