

Security Incident Handling

NDGF AHM Spring 2025

First aid

- Stop the accident
- Asses
- Call for help
- Perform Aid

Cyber incident response lifecycle

1. ⁽⁴²⁾ DON'T PANIC – Get a cup of favourite hot beverage (and a towel)
2. Triage – capture data, verify, analyse
3. Communicate
4. Acquire and document evidence
5. Contain/mitigate
6. Eradicate
7. Recover
8. Review

Caveats

- Order may be influenced by
 - Skillset
 - Regulation: EU/national laws, institutional rules, federation i.e. wlcg/egi
 - Trust
 - Goal: preserving evidence vs recovery

NDGF specific

- <https://wiki.neic.no/int/Security>
- documents.egi.eu/public/RetrieveFile?docid=710&version=3&filename=EGI-Procedure-CSIRT-710-V3%20.pdf – see chapter 4

Triage

- Document- log actions and timestamps
- Verify (non invasive)
 - Analyze indicators
 - Correlate
 - Research
- Prioritize

Communicate

- Know who to contact: organization, government, federation
- Clear communication
 - TLP
 - PAP
- NDGF: Chrulle and Ville @ csirt@ndgf.org
 - Ping in rocket
 - No answer in time: Call Chrulle (see the wiki or GocDB for phone no)

DFIR 1

- Prioritize volatile information
 - Memory
 - Disk images
 - Network
- Plan how to get the data
 - Do not trust the system
 - Try to use shared memory or direct to network
 - How are you logging in?
- Gather tools – static binaries are your friends

Contain

- Shut the machine down?
- Block the network?

Eradicate

- Mitigate all vulnerabilities that were exploited
- Remove malware etc.
- Affected accounts? Infrastructure?
API(Cloud/AD)?

Recover

- Return to production
 - Consider wiping and reinstalling/recovering from backup
- Confirm
- Implement additional monitoring
 - Did you find C2 servers? Make sure you monitor

Review

- Lessons learned
 - Operational procedures, backups, vulnerability management
 - Incident response
- Report
 - Mgmt
 - GDPR
 - Law enforcement

Bonus 0th step

- Like the 0th law of robotics: the most important
Preparation

Exercise

- Incident response (not RE, DFIR)
- “Simple” incident
- 4 teams (one qemu VM each, one communicator each)
- Pretend VMs are physical machines
- Web app is synthetic, because of time limit.

Not part of it: gencache.sh

Pool Tarp Federation

