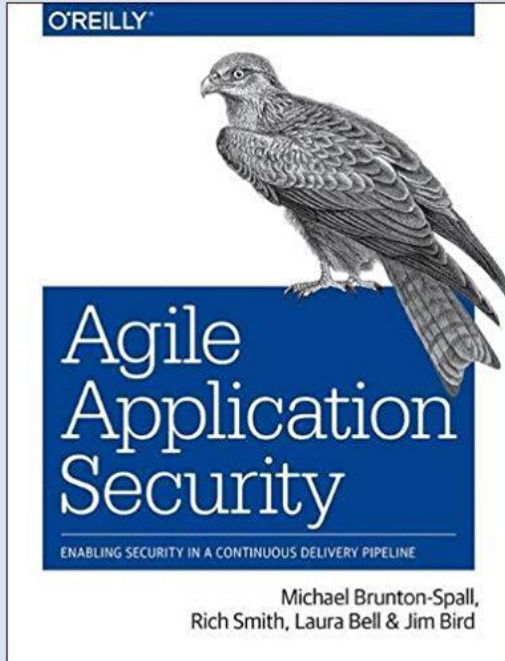


# Attack Trees, Security modelling for Agile Teams



Michael Brunton-Spall  
He/His/Him  
Independent Cybersecurity  
Consultant

# Why Security Matters

2006

AOL

Countrywide  
Financial  
Corp

Hewlett  
Packard

KDDI

TD Ameritrade

T-Mobile,  
Deutsche  
Telecom

US Dept  
of Vet  
Affairs

2005

AOL  
92,000,000

Ameritrade  
Inc.

Automatic  
Data Processing

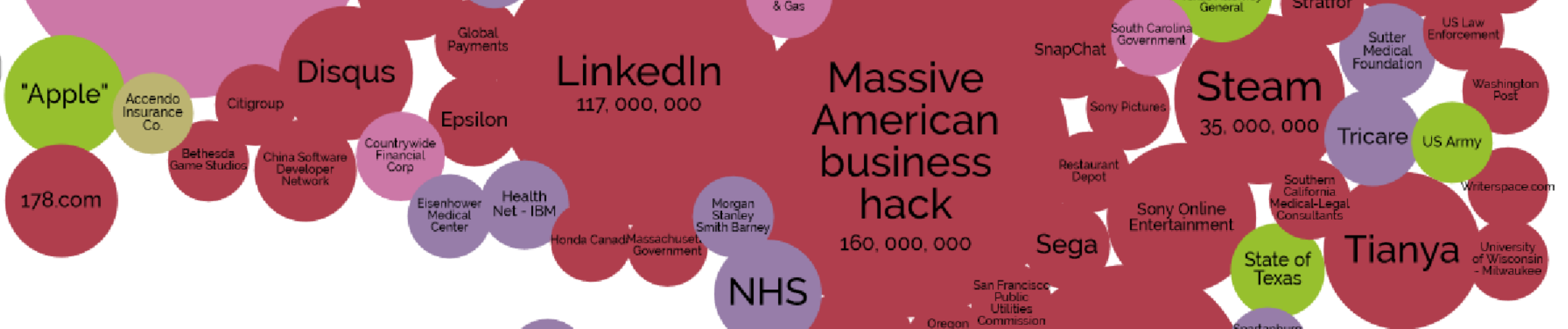
Cardsystems  
Solutions  
Inc.

Citigroup

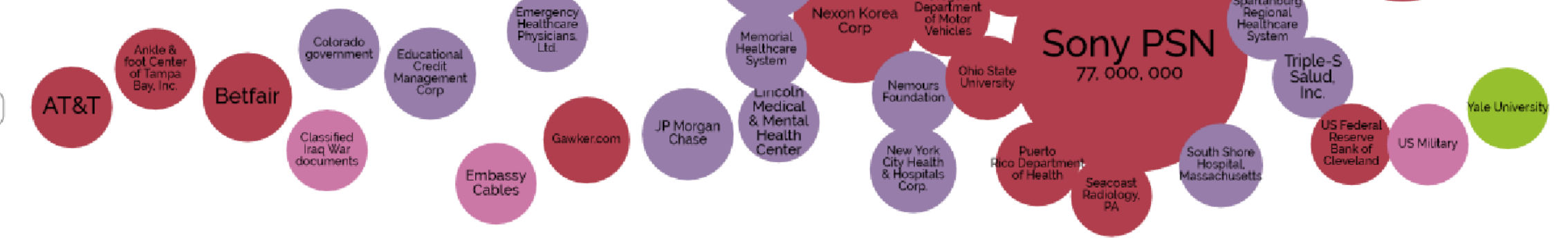
Dai Nippon  
Printing

Gap Inc

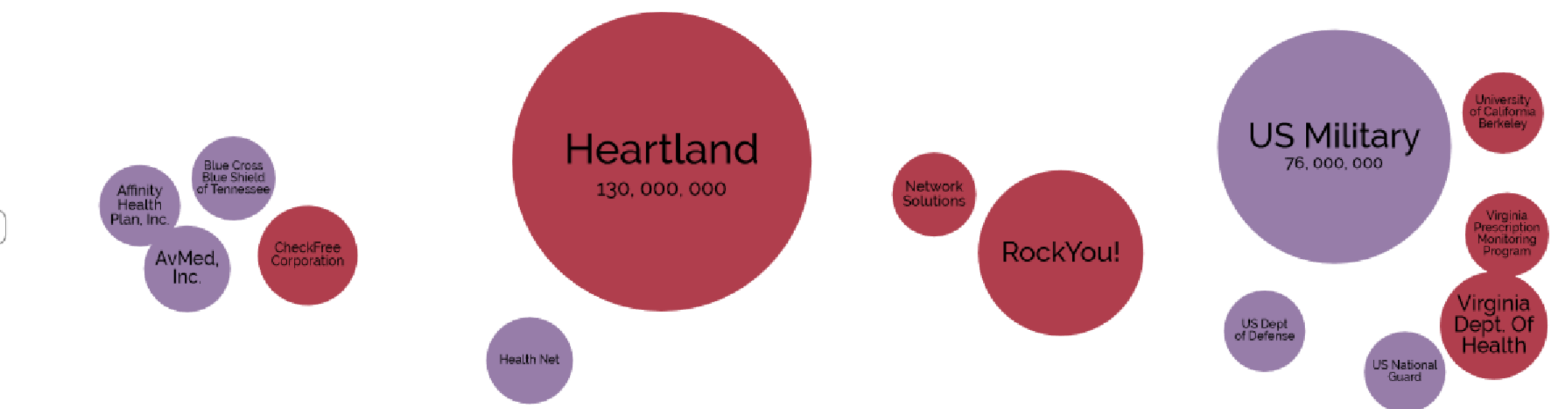
2011

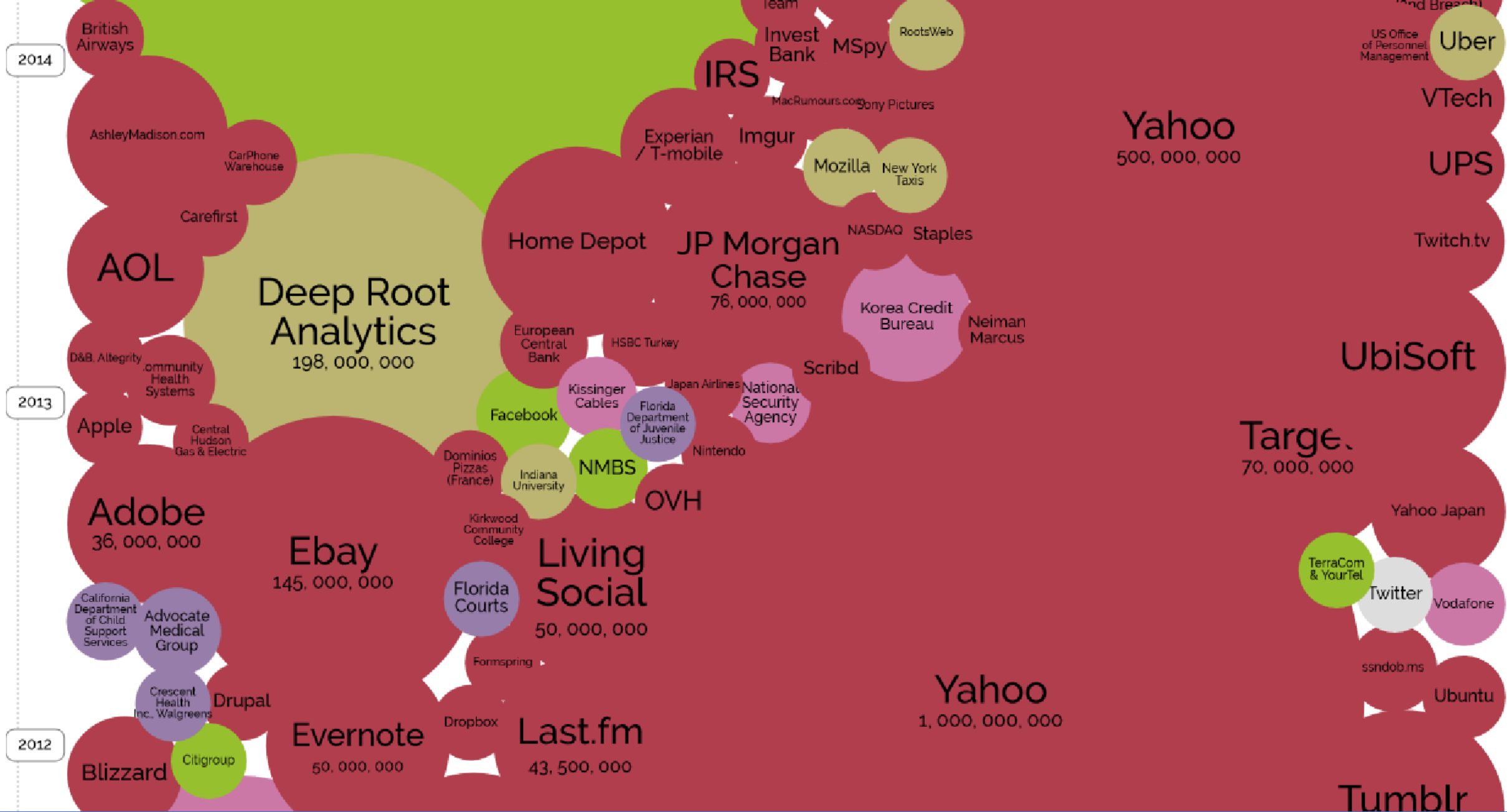


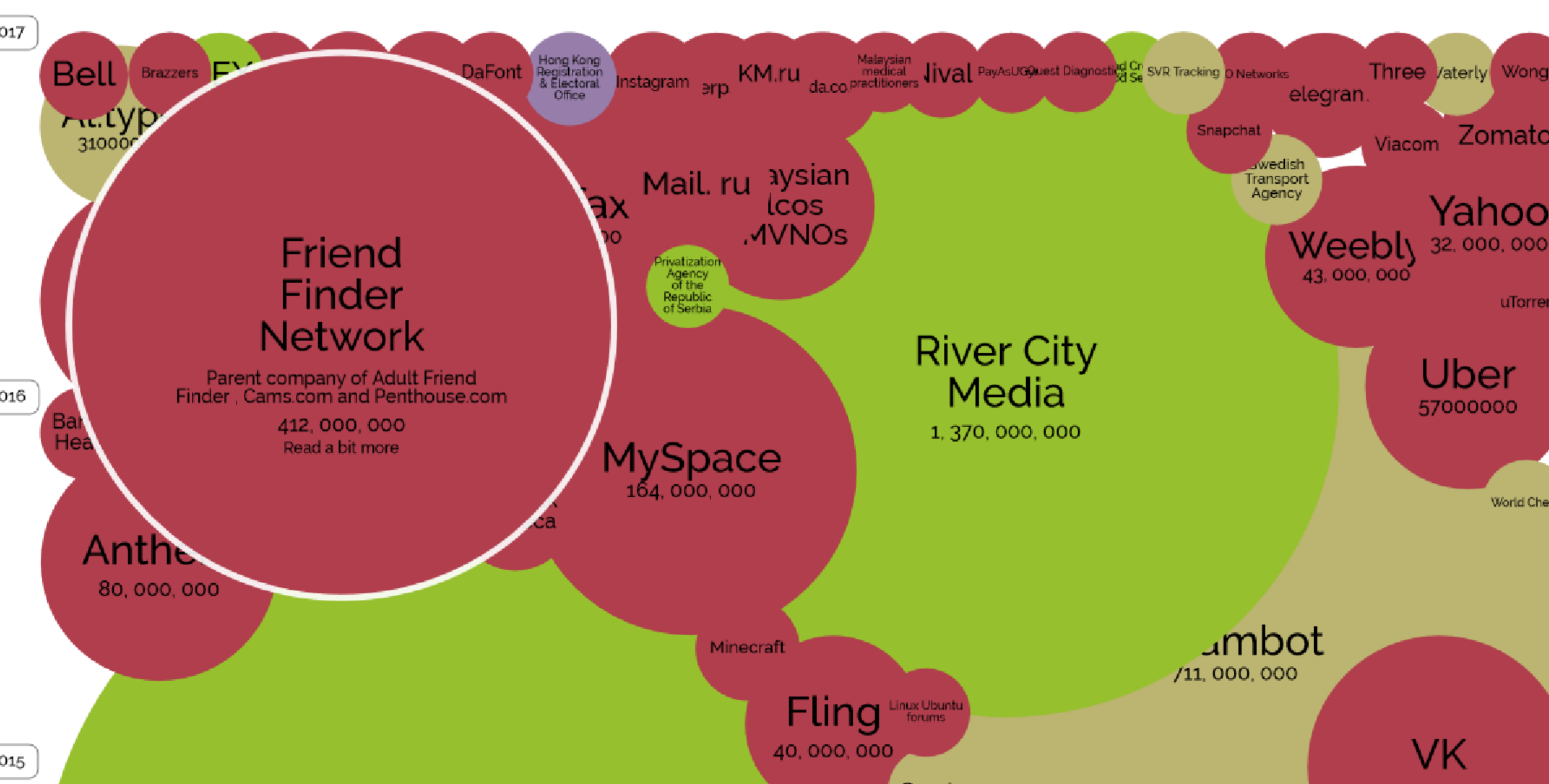
2010



2009

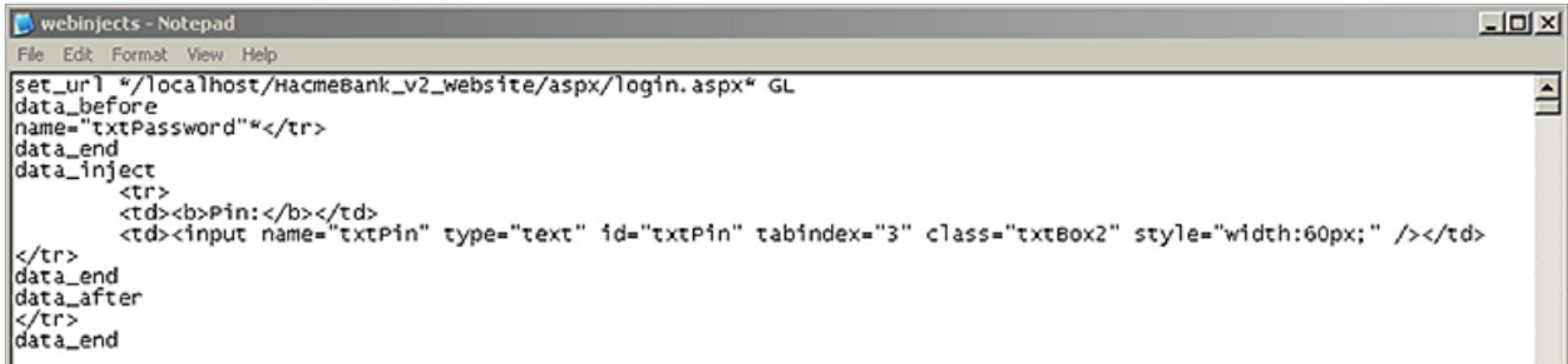






# Criminal users on the internet



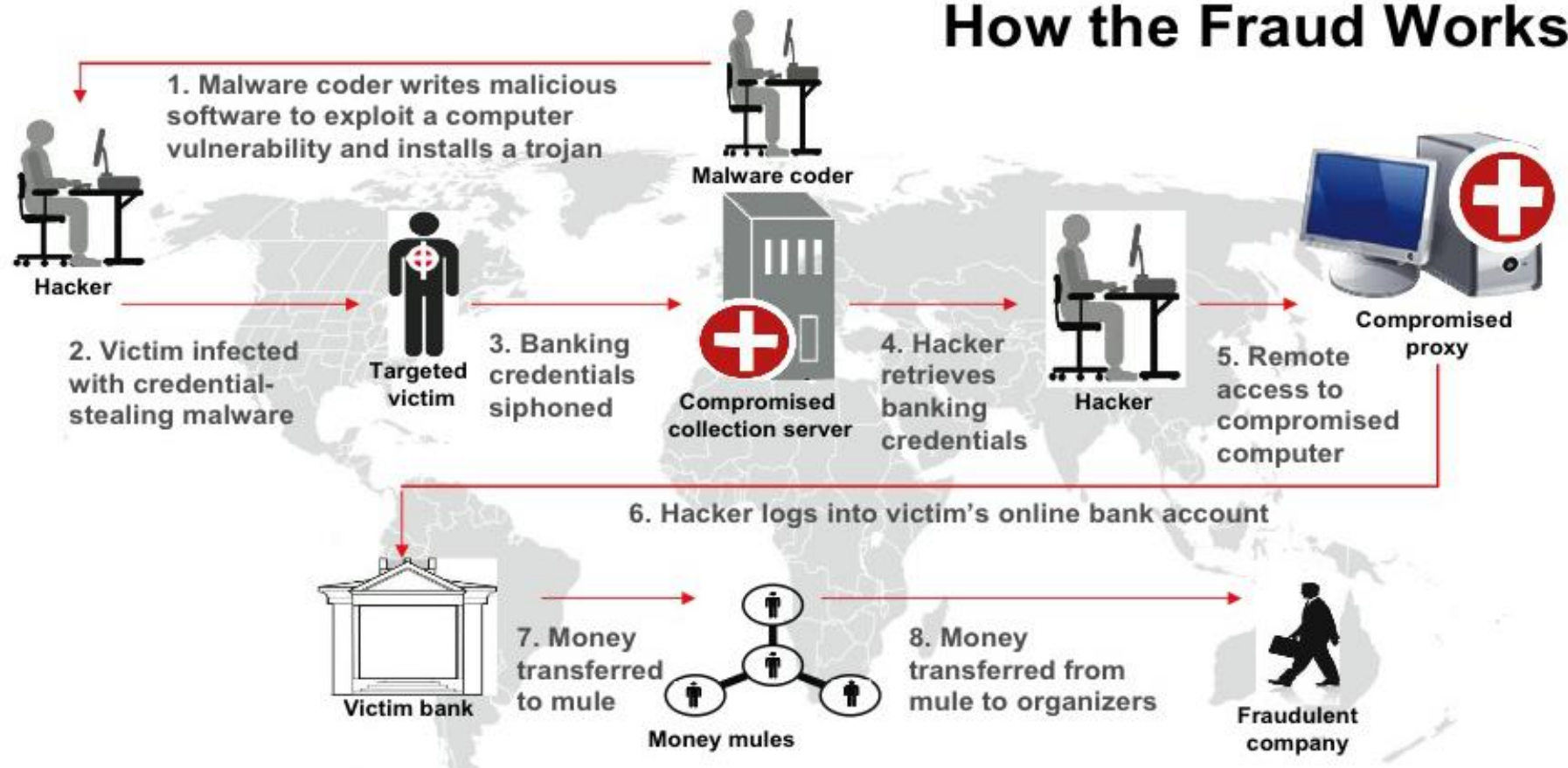


```
webinjects - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
set_url */localhost/hacmebank_v2_website/asp/asp/login.aspx* GL
data_before
name="txtPassword"*/tr>
data_end
data_inject
    <tr>
    <td><b>Pin:</b></td>
    <td><input name="txtPin" type="text" id="txtPin" tabindex="3" class="txtBox2" style="width:60px;" /></td>
</tr>
data_end
data_after
</tr>
data_end
```

**Figure 16: The webinject file is used by attackers to customize attacks for specific sites and applications**

<http://www.stateoftheinternet.com/resources-web-security-threat-advisories-2014-zeus-zbot-malware-crimeware.html>

# How the Fraud Works



Victims are both financial institutions and owners of infected machines.

Money mules transfer stolen money for criminals, shaving a small percentage for themselves.

Criminals come in many forms:

- Malware coder
- Malware exploiters
- Mule organization

"FBI Fraud Scheme Zeus Trojan" by FBI. Licensed under Public Domain via Wikimedia Commons - [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:FBI\\_Fraud\\_Scheme\\_Zeus\\_Trojan.jpg](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:FBI_Fraud_Scheme_Zeus_Trojan.jpg)

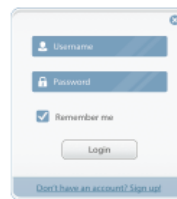
# Advanced Persistent Threats

# 100+ TARGETS

Since mid-2013, FIN4 has targeted over 100 organizations, all of which are either publicly traded companies or advisory firms that provide services such as investor relations, legal counsel, and investment banking. Approximately two-thirds of the targeted organizations are healthcare and pharmaceutical companies.



FIN4 knows their targets. Their spearphishing themes appear to be written by native English speakers familiar with both investment terminology and the inner workings of public companies.



FIN4 does not infect their victims with malware, but instead focuses on capturing usernames and passwords to victims' email accounts, allowing them to view private email correspondence.



FIN4 uses their knowledge to craft convincing phishing lures, most often sent from other victims' email accounts and through hijacked email threads. These lures appeal to common investor and shareholder concerns, enticing the intended victims into opening the weaponized document and entering their email credentials.

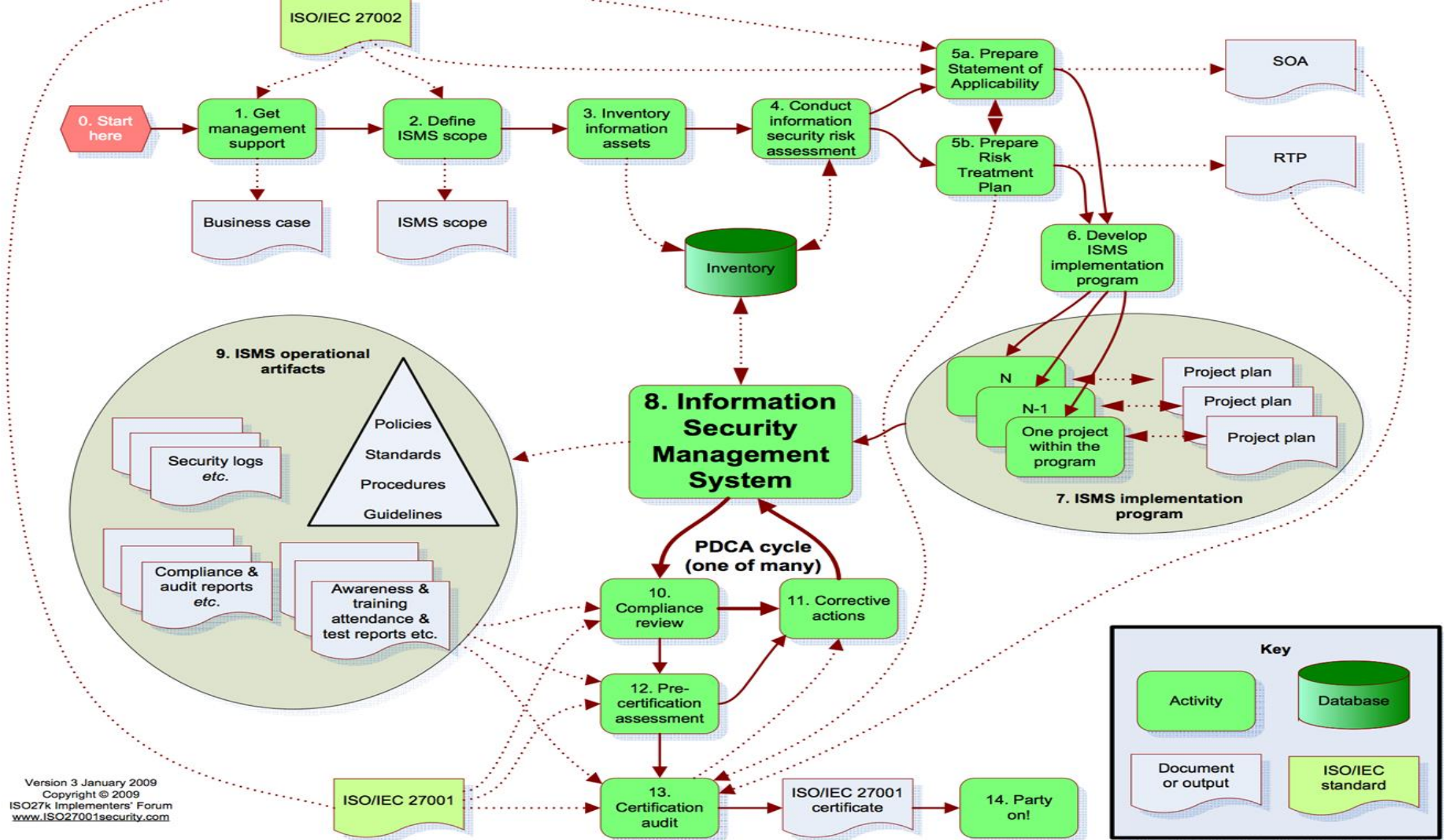


On multiple occasions, FIN4 has targeted several parties involved in a single business deal, to include law firms, consultants, and the public companies involved in negotiations. They also have mechanisms to organize the data they collect and have taken steps to evade detection.



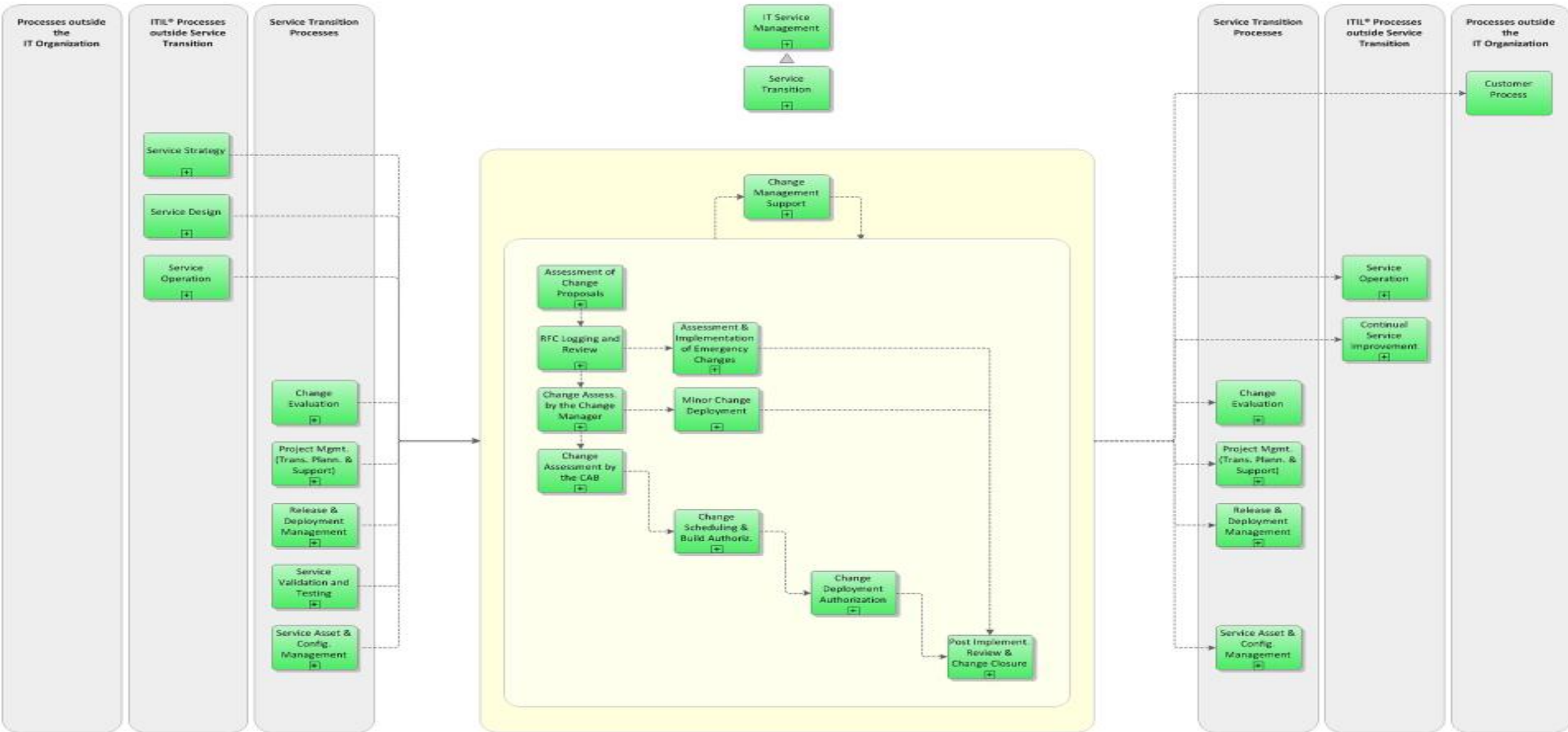
Security is not compliance

Certification  
Accreditation  
PCI  
ISO27001



Version 3 January 2009  
 Copyright © 2009  
 ISO27k Implementers' Forum  
[www.ISO27001security.com](http://www.ISO27001security.com)





# Agile principles

Individuals and interactions over processes and tools  
Working software over comprehensive documentation  
Customers collaboration over contract negotiation  
Responding to change over following a plan

# Risk methodologies

Component based

IS1, ISO27005,  
NIST SP-800-30

System based

# TOGAF, SABSA, Attack Trees



# Component Pro's Thorough, Exhaustive, Objective

Systemic – Pro's  
Subjective, Holistic,  
Interaction focused

# Simple Systems – A bike

# Complicated systems – A car

# Complex Systems - Traffic

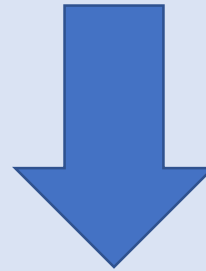
We don't solve motorway  
congestion by assuring tires

# Attack trees

Business needs

System Scope

Threats



Attack Tree  
Workshop



Understand the business

Work out what's in scope

Understand the threats

# The Workshop

Who are the attackers?

What do they want?

How will they get it?



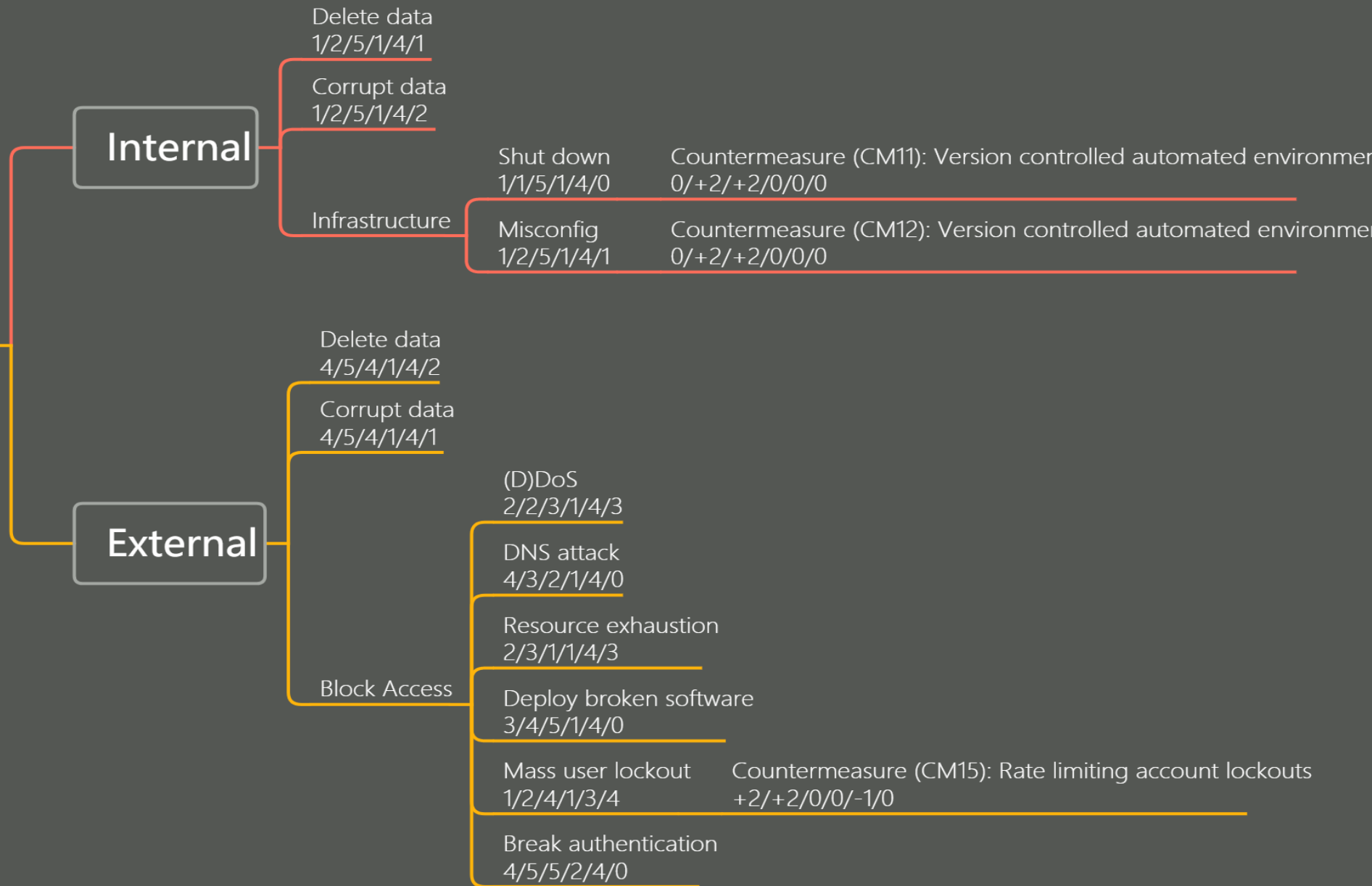
# Workshop the attacks

Michael Brunton-Spall

@bruntonspall



# Disrupt service



Breadth first

Understand impact of attacks

Ranking 1-6, often order of  
magnitude increase

# Cost to the attacker

# Complexity of the attack

# Consequences on the attacker

Reward to the attacker



# Damage to the organisation

How often can it be repeated

Name		Cost	Complexity	Consequences	Reward	Damage	Replay	Risk	Countermeasures
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> » Malware Distribution » Email/Phish via password reset	3	2	2	3	3	4	MH i		
							MH r		
Get unauthorised access to relying party » Access to credentials » Bruteforce credentials » Guess email / password combo	1	2	2	3	3	3	MH i		
							MH r		
Get unauthorised access to relying party » Access to credentials » Bruteforce credentials » Guess password only	1	3	1	3	3	3	H i		
							MH	CM1:6	

# Post workshop

Determine countermeasures

In place and planned

Planned countermeasures go  
on the backlog

Repeat as needed



# Fitting into the agile cycle

Workshop with whole team\*

# Visible outputs for walls

# Threat Actor Personas

# Misuse cases

# Record decisions against stories

Record deferred security  
debt

Product Owner is in control



Attack Trees:  
System based risk  
methodology, for the whole  
team, iteratively updated

Any questions?

@bruntonspall

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