

## **Summary**

A ransomware attack has a distinct pattern and typically follows the seven stage "Kill Chain"

- 1. **Recon** Gather Intelligence about a target network
- 2. Delivery Malware sent to target system
- **3. Exploitation** Malware executed on target system
- **4. Privilege Escalation and Lateral Movement** Gains full control with Admin level privileges
- **5. Data Exfiltration** "Double Extortion" Steal sensitive data before encrypting local copy
- 6. Encryption Render data inaccessible to Victim
- **7. Extortion and Ransom demand** Demand payment to restore access.



## **Breaking the "Kill Chain"**

- The critical stage in the "Kill Chain" is stage 4 "Privilege escalation and Lateral movement".
- This is the stage where an attacker moves through the network, having previously gained access via malware / phishing / Zero Day attack, trying to identify where the Domain controllers are, that will enable them to escalate their security privilege to allow them to move to stages 5 7.
- Breaking the "Kill Chain" at this stage is critical Traditional Network Security combined with the use of legitimate domain control admin tools in a "Living-off-the-land" attack are failing to prevent this resulting in the growth of Data breaches.
- Certes DPRM (Data Protection and Risk Mitigation) approaches this problem from a Data security rather than Network security position.
- DPRM can protect against Ransomware and Data exfiltration by breaking the "Kill Chain".



- Separate Data access from Network access
- Contain Malware blast radius
- Separate individual application data flows from one another
- Protect each data flow with a separate Quantum key.
- Make it impossible to identify sensitive / valuable data.
- Make it impossible to move laterally.
- Break stage 1,3,4,5 of the "Kill Chain"

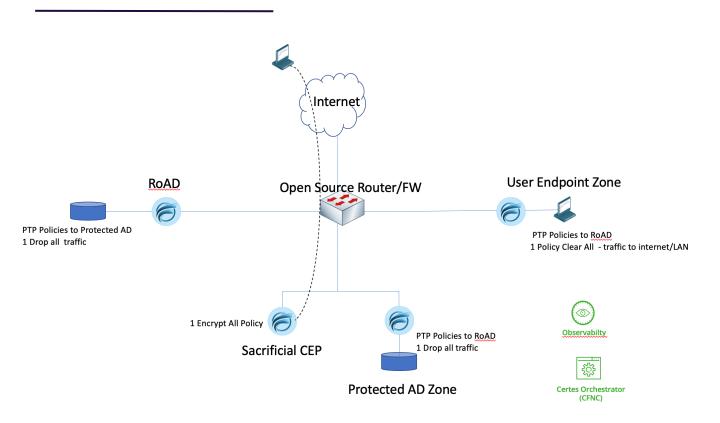


- DPRM joins the network as a Layer2 device.
- No IP address on data plane ports
- No impact to traditional network security solutions
- Not discoverable
- FIPS 140-2 & CC EAL4+ certified.
- Stealth deployment.
- Break stage 1-2 of the "Kill Chain"



- Control the directional flow of data – DataDiode
- Stop Data flows by policy without changing Network Configuration -AirGap
- Define trusted and untrusted locations
- Prevent the exfiltration of data no matter what infrastructure has been attacked.
- Break stage 6-7 of the "Kill Chain"

## **Certes DPRM - Active Directory Protection deployment**



| Attack                  | Description   | DPRM Response  |
|-------------------------|---|--|
| Pass the hash           | Stolen hash passwords used to impersonate valid user  | Identity not used to define data access  |
| Golden ticket           | Compromise of KRBTGT account – allows them to create any level user account   | Identity not used to define data access  |
| Credential dumping      | Extracting credentials using tools like 'Mimikatz' for offline decryption   | DPRM prevents extraction of data to untrusted locations.   |
| DCSync /<br>DCShadow    | Simulation of legitimate Domain<br>Controller actions / tools allowing<br>extraction of passwords and domain<br>database for offline decryption.                  | DPRM not only identifies data and protects it, but also knows the direction in which data should be flowing. DPRM can prevent a DCSync attack by only allowing Domain Controller data to flow to approved locations preventing data extraction (Data Diode / Unidirectional control) |
| Lateral movement        | Identifying sensitive data flows to enable<br>movement across the network –<br>"where's the Domain controller?"   | By making individual data streams 'invisible' to one another through quantum cryptography, DPRM prevents an attacker from identifying what/where is valuable data.   |
| Group Policy<br>Objects | Attackers exploit poorly configured Group Policy Objects to apply malicious policies across the network, such as adding backdoors or disabling security settings. | The group policy management can be protected by DPRM ensuring that access and updates are only carried out from approved locations   |

## The Cost of a Breach vs. the Cost of Prevention

The financial, operational, legal and reputational damage from a breach, particularly involving customer data, could easily reach millions in fines and lost trust. Based on a 15% to 20% probability of a breach occurring within the next 6 months, the importance of addressing these vulnerabilities becomes clear.

Investing in Certes not only helps protect sensitive data but also provides a clear financial benefit by minimizing these risks.

