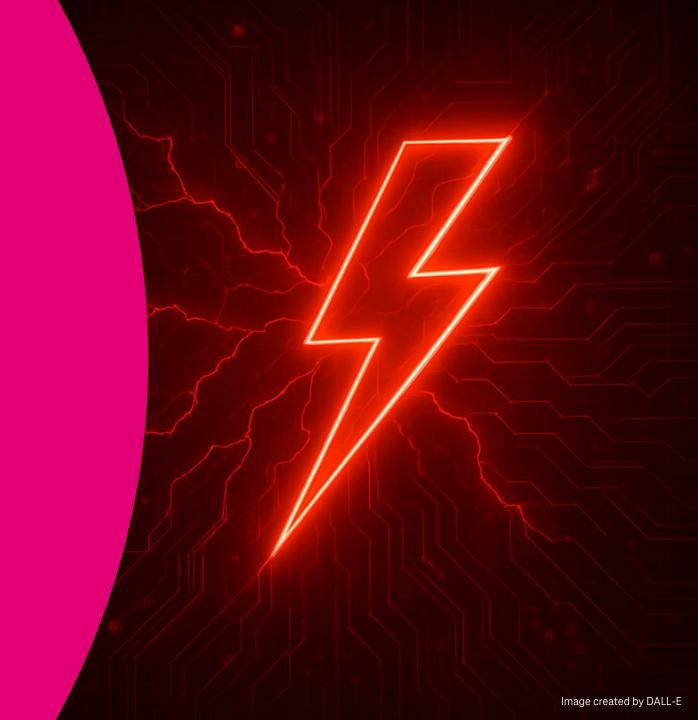
You've been... CrowdStruck

Lesson's Learned from July 19th, 2024





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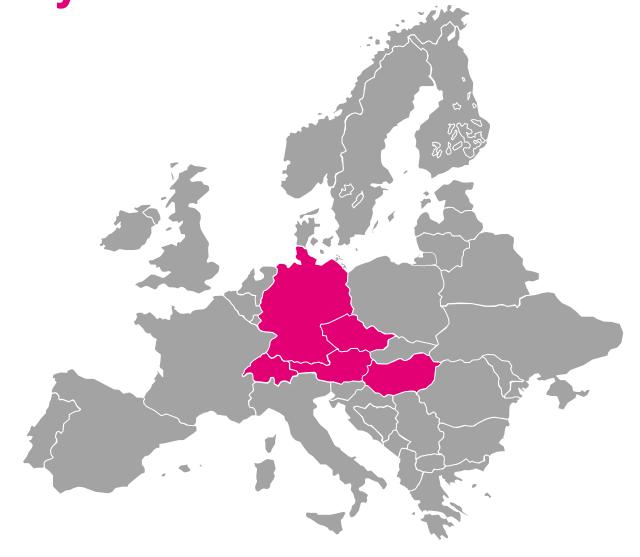
Deutsche Telekom Security

Securing **Deutsche Telekom** and its subsidiaries

Directly providing (managed) security services **to customers**

Five Security Operations Centers in Europe (DE, AT, CH, HU, and CZ)

Over **1.600** information security specialists – and hiring ;-)



A Brief History on Endpoint Protection



1980s - 2010s: AntiVirus Era

- Signature- & heuristics-based detection
- Malware stored on disk
- Began the cat & mouse game of detection vs. obfuscation



2010s onwards: Shift in Attacker Tactics

- Attackers move away from disks
- Rise of fileless malware runs only in memory
- Surge in living off the land binaries (LOLBin) abuse



Image created by DALL-E

Endpoint Detection & Response



Enter: Endpoint Detection & Response (EDR)

- The term EDR was coined in 2013 by Gartner
- It describes software suites that allow the analysis of massive amounts of data on endpoints, to detect threats, and to respond if necessary
- EDR solutions observe all activities on a system and focus on detecting suspicious behavior at run-time, rather than suspicious files
 - Shift from scanning files to monitoring behavior in volatile memory – can also detect fileless malware and LOLBins!
 - "Malware can hide, but it must <u>run</u>"

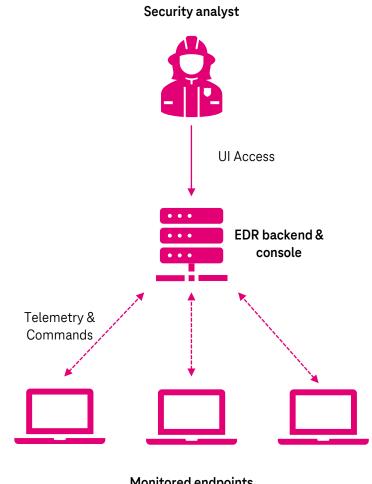
What do EDR solutions monitor?

Security-relevant events – for example:

- > Process-level **network activity** (established network connections, DNS requests, ...)
- Process executions
- File creations (especially archives & executables)
- Admin tool usage (PowerShell, CMD, bash, ...)
- Usage of removable media

Crucially, there is an R in EDR:

- EDRs can block suspicious processes & activities
- Additionally, they allow **host isolation**, as well as direct access to endpoints



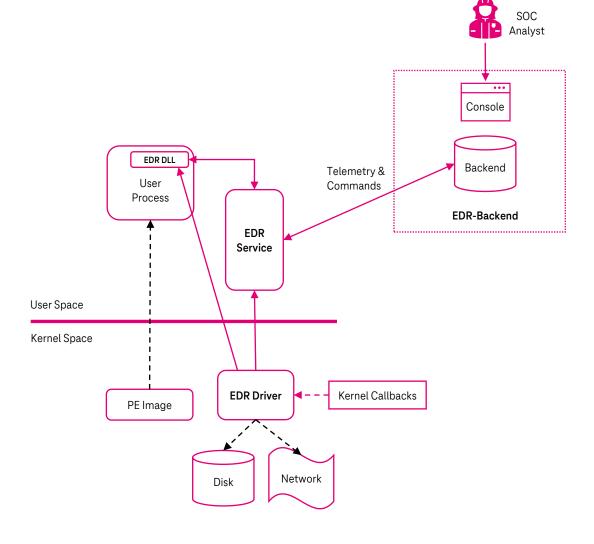
Monitored endpoints

How does an EDR work?

Components

- User space component (service)
- User process component (executable)
- Kernel space component (*driver*)
- Backend to receive and analyze telemetry
- Console for analysts/responders

Usually in the cloud



A simplified EDR architecture for Microsoft Windows

On endpoint

The Kernel Space Component

Why operate in Kernel space?



Visibility/Telemetry: Some data can only be collected at kernel level



Enforcement: Inline blocking of activities



Tamper Protection: Protecting against tampering with the security product itself



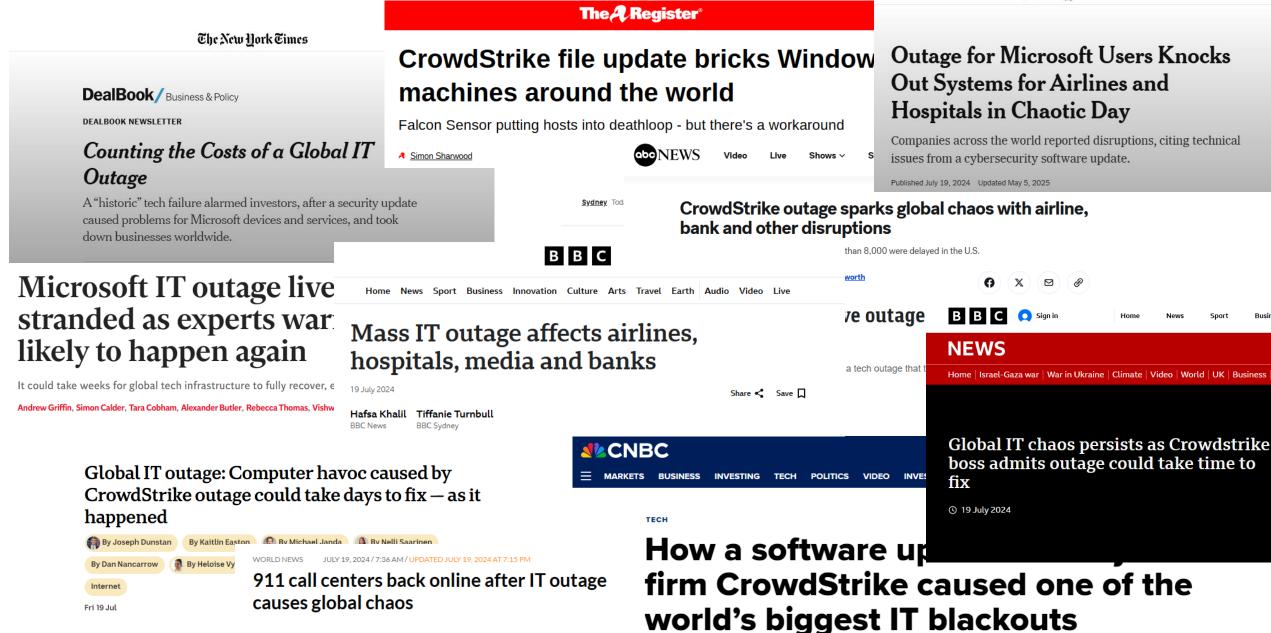
Performance: Processing security decisions in the kernel is more efficient than in user space



EDR products must operate on this level... not doing so would render the product much less effective



July 19th, 2024
The day we gave up on sleeping



PUBLISHED FRI. JUL 19 2024.8:21 AM EDT I UPDATED FRI. JUL 19 2024.11:42 AM ED



Timeline of Events



04:09 UTC/06:09 CEST: Faulty CrowdStrike content update released

04:09 UTC: Immediate outages reported in Microsoft Azure

05:27 UTC: CrowdStrike update reverted

06:00 UTC: Unofficial remediations being shared on Reddit, X, ...

06:30 UTC: Official remediation published by CrowdStrike

06:48 UTC: Outages reported in Google Compute Engine (GCE)

08:00 UTC: Airlines, hospitals, banks, and critical infrastructure

affected

09:45 UTC: CrowdStrike CEO George Kurtz confirms that the issue was fixed and that **outages were not the result of an attack**

Windows endpoints that were online between 04:09 and 05:27 UTC were affected – systems entered a boot loop or booted into recovery mode.

Linux and Mac endpoints were not affected.

Official Remediation Support by CrowdStrike

Asset Identification

- CrowdStrike released updated Falcon dashboards to help identify affected Windows endpoints
- ➤ **Goal:** help **prioritize** recovery workflows



- Administrators advised to boot into Safe Mode or WinRE
- Manually delete the faulty channel file

%WINDIR%\System32\drivers\CrowdStrike\C-00000291*.sys



Cloud Remediation

- Some devices could auto-recover after several reboots
- This Cloud Remediation was improved and pushed to all environments by July 23rd

Challenges and Pitfalls



 Ad-hoc fixes resulted in nonfunctional CrowdStrike sensors

- Always-On VPNs
 - Impeded cloud remediation
- BitLocker
 - DCs containing BitLocker keys non-functional
 - BitLocker prevented access without the 48-digit key
- Cloud-Based VMs without Safe Boot
 - VMs in Azure, AWS, and GCP often lack Safe Mode / WinRE

Pitfalls present during the Cleanup Phase

- Rotating BitLocker keys
- Repairing CrowdStrike installations
- Removal of temporary workarounds/automations



Global Consequences

- ~8.5 million Windows devices affected around the globe
- Over 7000 flights cancelled, resulting in \$550+ million losses for airlines
- Significant impact in the health industry (emergency operations, hospital operations, ...)
- Interruptions and failures in banking and payment systems
- Estimated global losses are estimated to exceed \$10 billion
- News dissemination was disrupted, resulting in media outages
- Recovery proved challenging as manual intervention was required for many systems





CrowdStrike Internals

How could this happen?

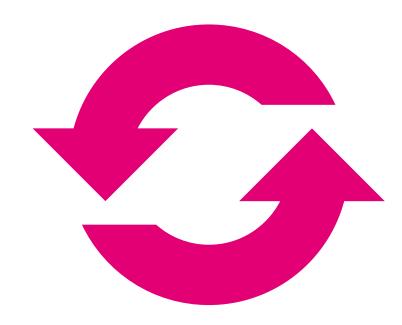
CrowdStrike Updates

Two Types of Updates

- Software Upgrades (Sensor Versions)
 - Upgrades the Falcon Sensor binary
 - Upgrades are controllable
 - Typically follow version control and QA before deployment
- Content Updates (Channel Files)
 - Include updates to detection logic, configuration templates, ...
 - Delivered silently, and not controllable
 - We'll talk about QA for those

Implication

 Content updates are lightweight, but can affect runtime behavior



The Error in Detail

Channel File n

- Fields 0 19: <value> or %
- Field 20: %

Channel File 291

- Fields 0 19: <value> or %
- Field 20: <value>

The Error (simplified)

```
// Erroneous memory allocation: length == 20
char dest[20];
memcpy(dest, src, 20);

// Out-of-bounds access: template.length() == 21
for (int i=0; i < template.length(); i++) {
   if (template[i] == '%') {
      continue;
   }
   validate(dest[i]);
}</pre>
```

Fun fact: The Corresponding Channel

Semplate Was rolled out in Feb 2024

Template files have 21 fields... with Channel File 291, field 20 was assigned an actual value for the first time.

Field index 20 is dereferenced for validation but has never been allocated. Until Channel File 291, the value for this field was a wildcard (%), which did not require validation, therefore the field was never dereferenced before.

...remember how this is **embedded** in the Kernel module?

A Simple Error – With Global Impact



A relatively simple error led to global outages

- No staged deployment, no pre-release validation at scale
- The update was simultaneously applied silently across millions of systems
- The error was in the Kernel module

This responsibility lies with CrowdStrike



But there's a deeper problem

- Modern Kernels, including Windows, offer no safe mechanism for correcting this once deployed
- Kernel-mode memory faults can't be easily hotfixed or remotely recovered
- Crashes often require physical intervention

Silver Lining: This has attention now



CrowdStrike's Quality Assurance Changes

•: QA Enhancements

- ✓ Dogfooding: Sensors now run internally across diverse environments before public release
- ✓ Expanded Quality Control: More extensive tests for content updates
- ✓ Endpoint Health Monitoring: Real-time telemetry on sensor health
- ✓ Feedback Loops: High-priority support cases now feed into staging and validation before release

Architecture Enhancements

✓ CrowdStrike Sensor Safe Mode: Sensor can now detect sensor-related system crash loops and switch to safe mode



Content Update Deployment

- ✓ Staged Rollouts: Content updates are not pushed globally at once rollout occurs in waves
- ✓ Staggered Deployment: Not all Falconclouds and customers receive updates at the same time
- ✓ Customer Control: Organizations now have more granular options for deferring or approving content updates before deployment

Most importantly: CrowdStrike is now way more transparent

Impact for EDR/SaaS vendors in general?

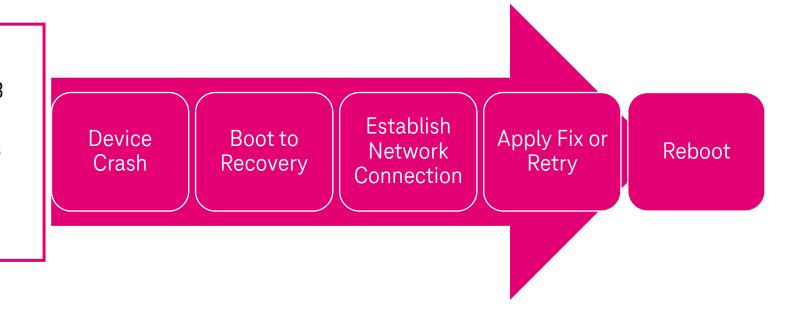
Trust Hard to built, easy to lose. **Customers** Customers demanding QA statements. QA Stronger focus on and review of QA processes. **Transparency** Vendors shift towards being more transparent. **Architecture** Building safeguards, getting more resilient.



Microsoft - Quick Machine Recovery [1]

Overview

- Part of Windows Resiliency Initiative
- Windows 11 24H2 with August 2025 KB
- Feature is customizable
 - Pre-populated network credentials
 - Remediation scanning interval
- Microsoft pushes fix remotely



[1] https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/windows/configuration/quick-machine-recovery/

What Measures can you take Yourselves?



Hold Vendors Accountable

Transparent **QA** processes, visibility into update pipelines, and rollback mechanisms



Stay Calm Under Pressure

In crises, the instinct to "just do something" can cause more harm than good – Act deliberately, avoid headless chicken mode



Strengthen Your Own Readiness

Revise and test your **Business Continuity Management (BCM)** and **Disaster Recovery (DR)** plans regularly, and track your dependencies – **don't discover gaps during the real thing**

This applies to all crises – no matter the cause

Final Notes

EDRs aren't perfect – but still critical

- Like any software, **EDRs can fail** this time it was CrowdStrike, but **it could have been any vendor**
- Despite this, EDRs remain the most cost effective and impactful defense in modern environments
- Yes, they can be bypassed but that doesn't negate their value in detection and response

The real takeaway: we shouldn't abandon EDRs, we should make sure the ecosystem learns from this



Image created by DALL-E

Questions & Discussion