

Day in Life of a Threat Intelligence Researcher

What the heck is threat intel anyways?

Still



TEAM T5

Persistent Cyber Threat Hunters

whoami

Still Hsu / Azaka Sekai 安坂星海

- ◆ Threat Intelligence Researcher @ TeamT5

Topic of interest

- ◆ .NET
- ◆ Windows
- ◆ Gaming & malware reverse engineering

Non-binary (they/them)



Story Time!





how did i get here tho

IT ALL BEGAN...

Here at the CTF club back in 2018!



ok not really

文組做資安？

心路歷程



國小

對電腦有興趣

亂看一堆工具書

- 電腦病毒技術分析與防範
- 奇怪的 Office 工具書

開始接觸多人電腦遊戲

- 不小心開始用英文(?)

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國中/高中

YouTube 製片狂熱期

- 不小心學會了剪片跟音樂製作

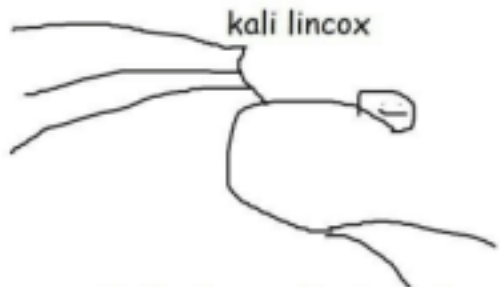
開打 TF2 架伺服器

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- 開始亂玩惡意程式

屁孩時期



the louder u r the less u hear



心路歷程



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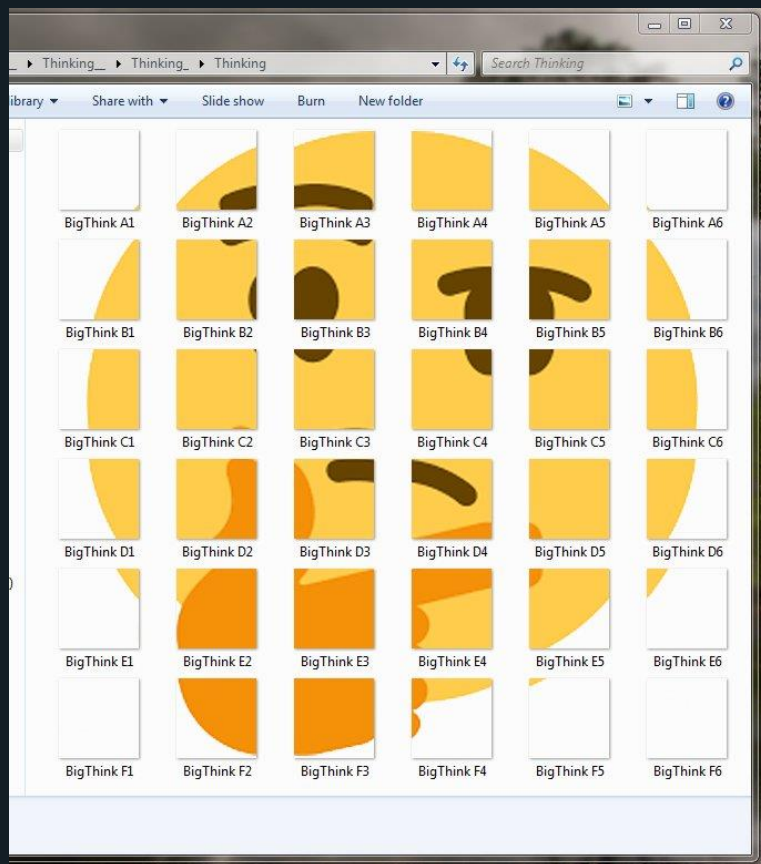
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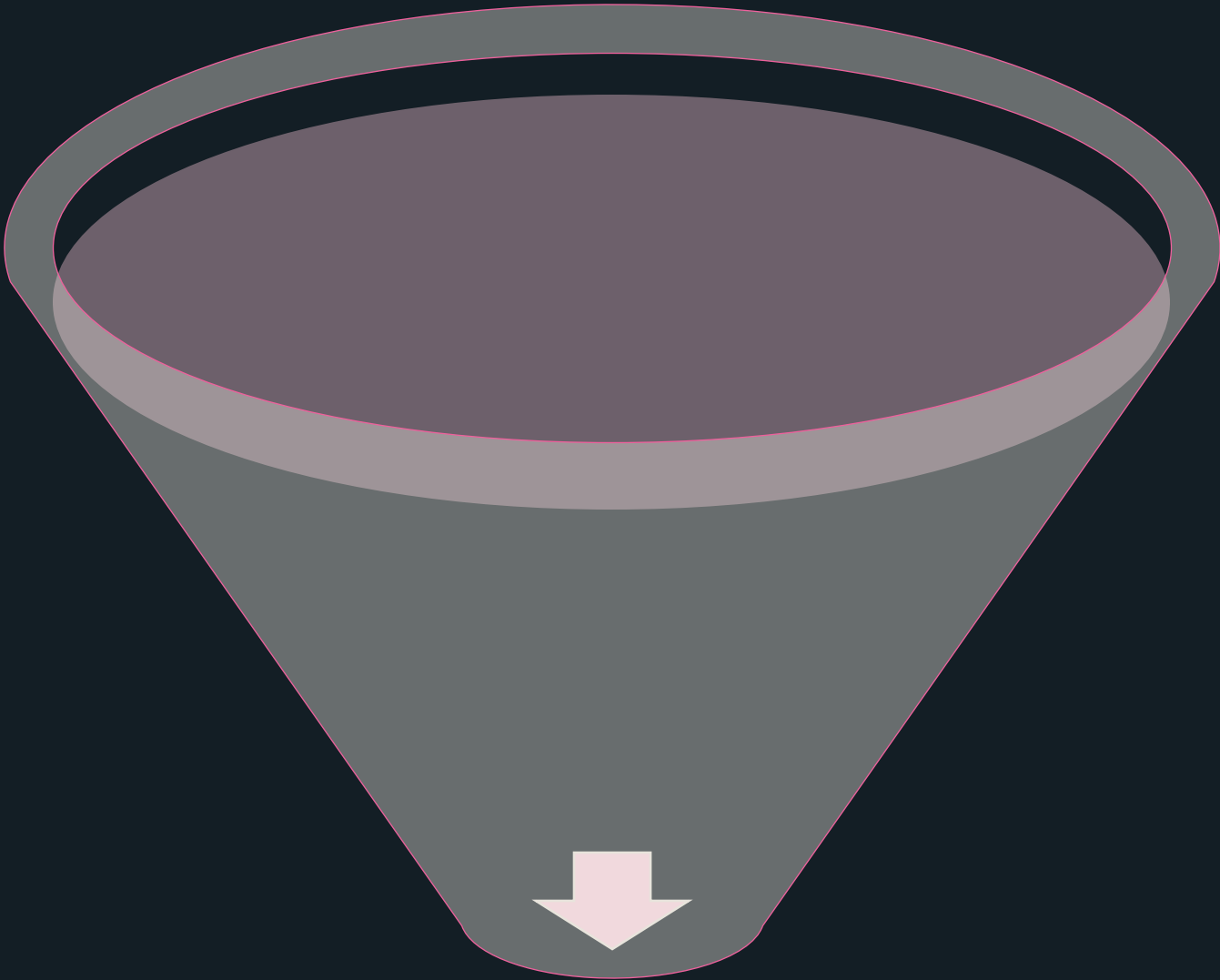
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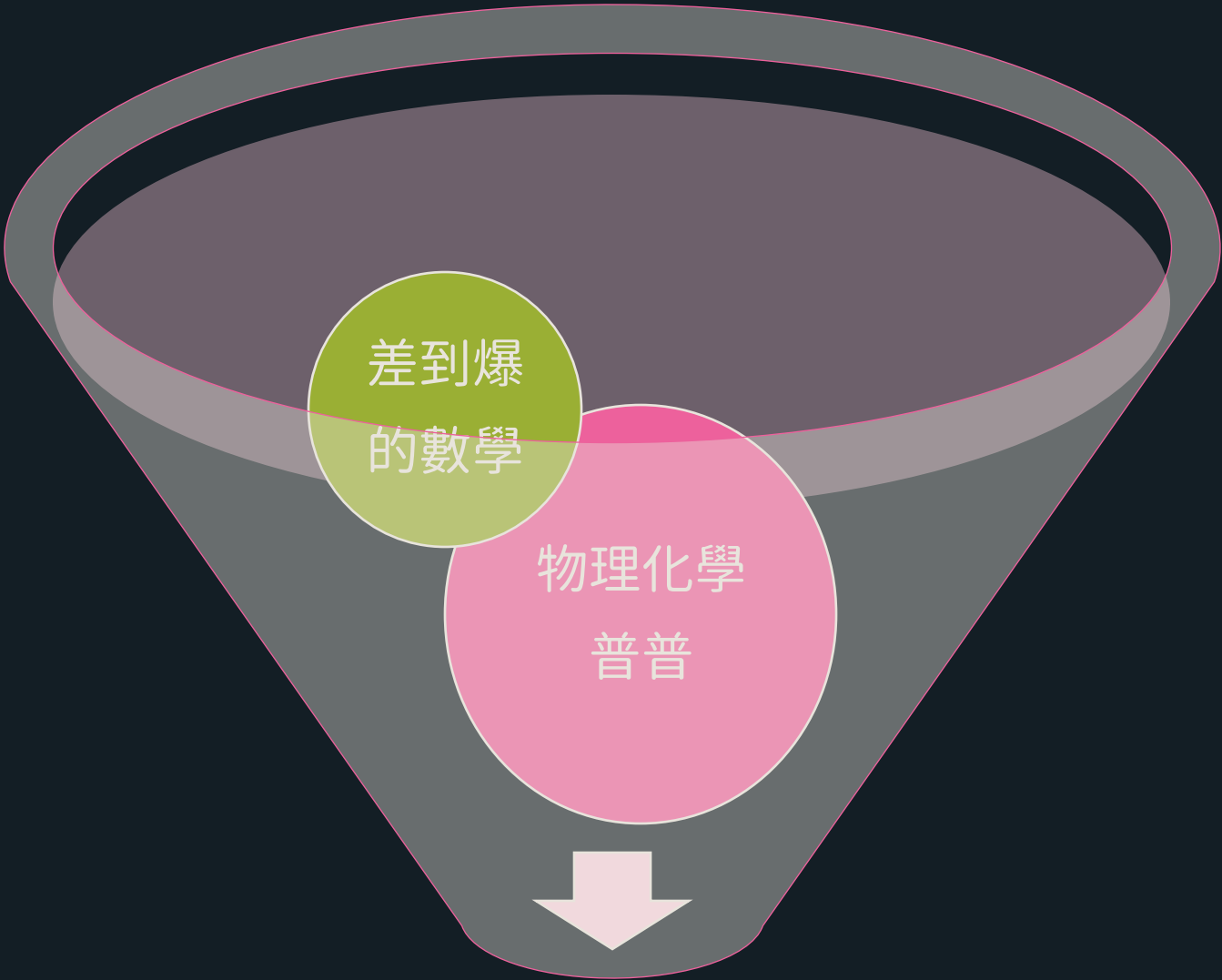
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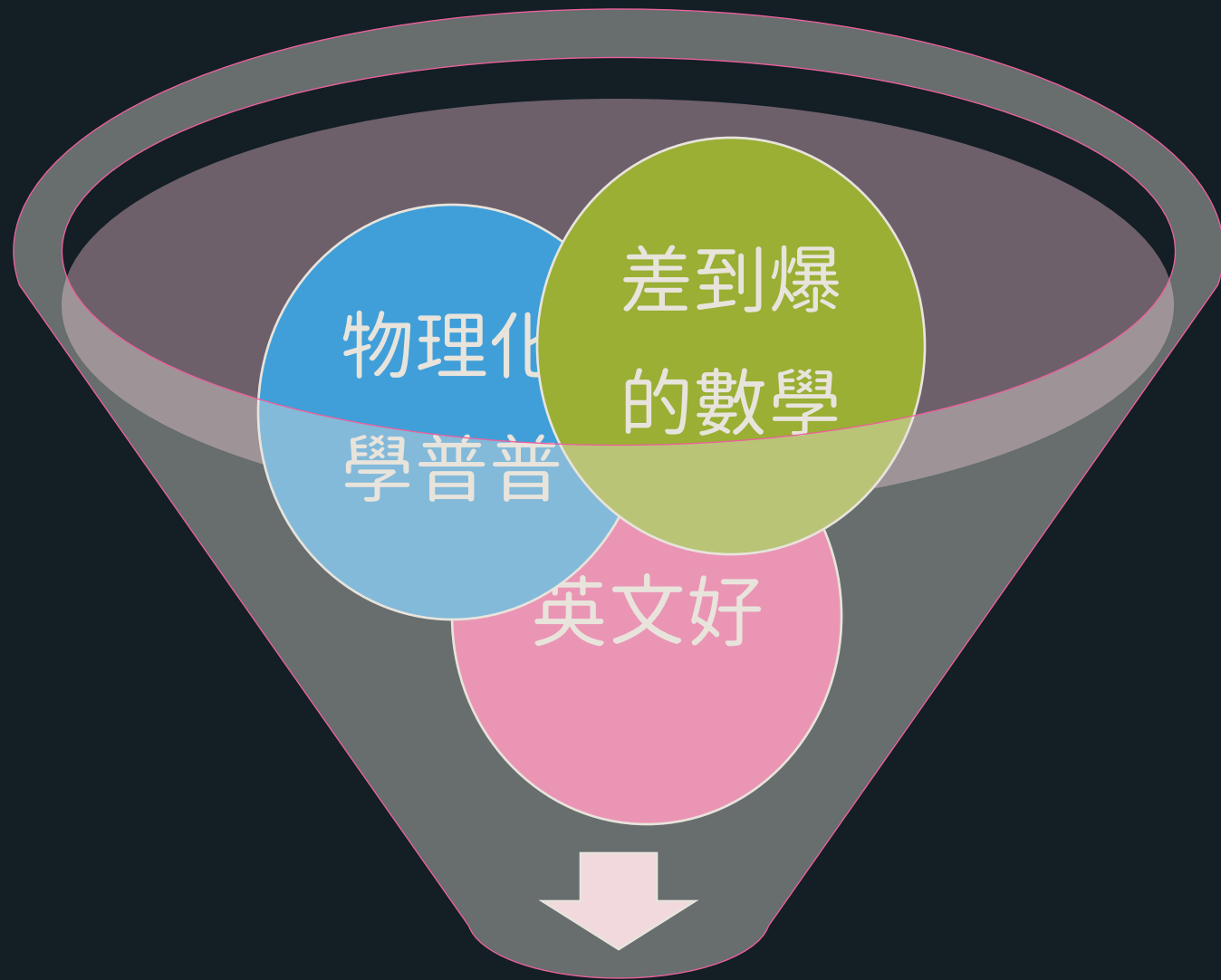


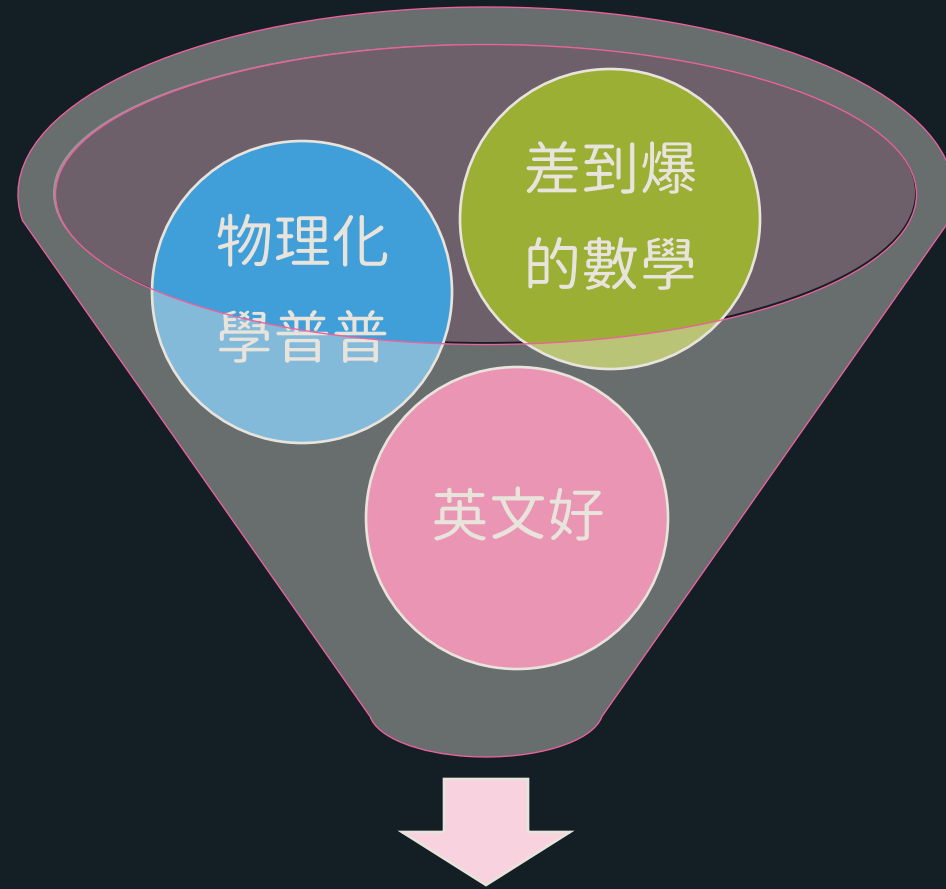
大學要念啥？











好ㄉ看來只有英文系了


 大學甄選入學委員會
 College Admissions Committee

105繁星推薦  

錄取(篩選)結果查詢

第一類學群至第七類學群分發比序錄取結果查詢

一、學生資料 ▶

二、學生成績資料 ▶

三、分發比序結果 ▶

志願序	校系代碼/校系名稱	分發比序錄取結果
1	03606 英語學系	錄取
備註		
2	03611 商業自動化與管理學系	--
備註		
3	03609 應用英語學系	--
備註		

然後就這樣惹

心路歷程



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大學 (2016~2020)

HITCON/各種研討會

HITCON

HITCON 2018



HITCON 2019



19

DEVCORE
SECURITY
CONSULTING

跳出思路的陷阱
紅隊演練中的經典案例

丁諭祺 Ding

戴夫寇爾股份有限公司
contact@devco.re

A T T

DEVCORE
CONSULTING

DEVCORE Conf 2019

心路歷程



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CTF???

系上大量電腦管理工作

- 不小心學會了 AD 架構跟大量部署

因緣際會接觸了學校資安社

CTF/資安學界

MFCTF 2019



獎狀

MT.Hack 隊, ■ ■ 君

參加 教育部資訊安全人才培育計畫 108 年度 資安初學者挑戰活動
MyFirstCTF 表現突飛猛進, 榮獲

潛力獎

特頒此狀, 以資獎勵。

AIS3 2019



教育部資訊安全人才培育計畫
108年度新型態資安暑期課程

修業證明

■ ■ 君

108年7月29日至8月4日參加 教育部資訊安全人才培育計畫108年度
新型態資安暑期課程共計63小時, 修習成績及格, 特頒此證書。

CTF/資安學界

AIS3 2020



教育部資訊安全人才培育計畫
109年度新型態資安暑期課程

合格證明

君

109年7月27日至8月2日參加 教育部資訊安全人才培訓計劃109年度
新型態資安暑期課程共計63小時，修息成績及格，特頒此證書。

臺灣好厲駭 2020

教育部資訊安全人才培育計畫

結訓證書

於108年9月-109年8月參加教育部資訊安全人才培育計畫主辦之第四屆資安實務導師(mentor)制度~臺灣好厲駭的培訓。

特頒此證，以茲證明

教育部資訊安全人才培育計畫推動辦公室

到處亂講(

逢甲黑客社 2020

中山資安社

感謝狀

茲感謝 ■■■ 先生
於一百零九年八月十九日
擔任『CTF 經驗分享』講師，教學
期間盡心盡力。

謹致感謝狀以表謝忱

逢甲大學黑客社 鄭羽辰

中華民國 109 年 08 月 19 日

<沒有證明>

於是乎，大學畢業後找工作

然後就誤打誤撞進了T5

Back in HITCON 2018



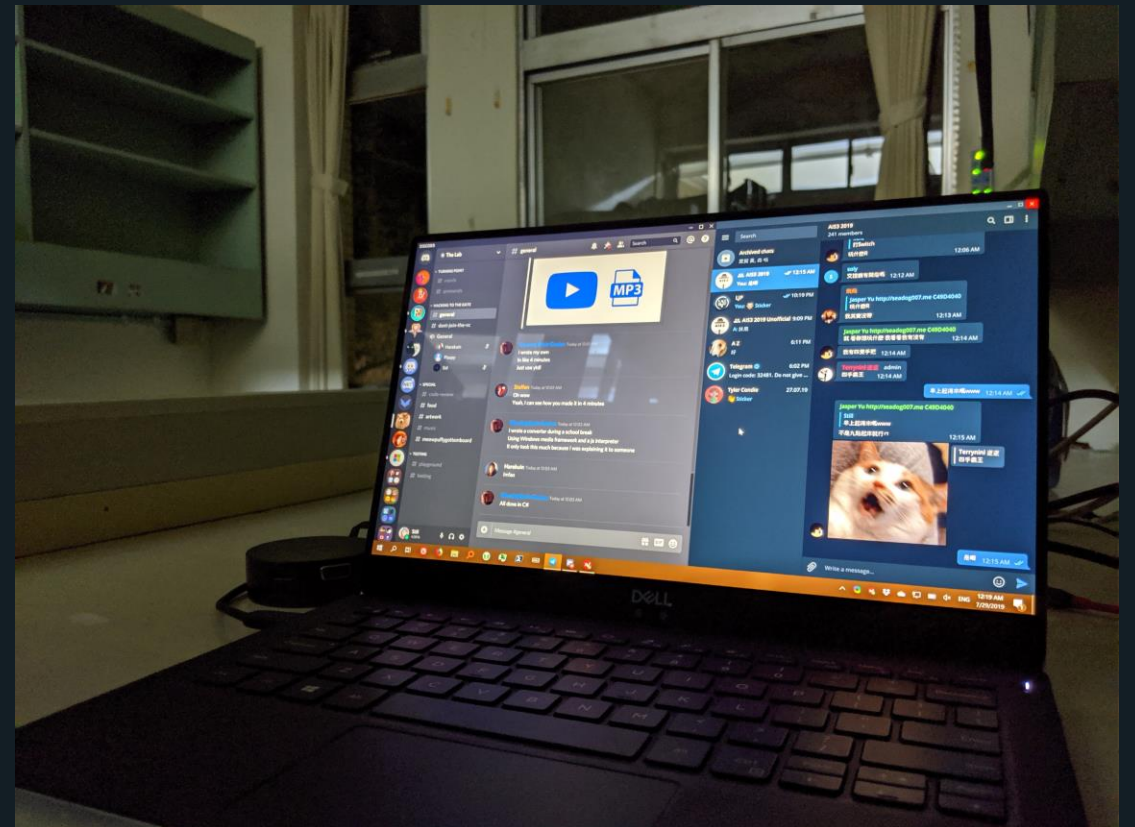
Then I joined the CTF
club

And a bunch of other things just kinda happened

HITCON 2019



AIS3 2019



And a bunch of other things just kinda happened

DEVCORE 2019



ZYXEL 2020



Quick Q&A

Threat Intelligence



「知彼知己者，百戰不殆。」

《孫子．謀攻》

Definition

Shed light on the
adversaries

- Understand WHO
exactly you're dealing
with

(CrowdStrike, 2021)

Definition

Shed light on the adversaries

- Understand **WHO** exactly you're dealing with

Understand the motives and TTPs

- Why?
- How?
 - Tactics
 - Techniques
 - Procedures

(CrowdStrike, 2021)

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Shed light on the adversaries

- Understand **WHO** exactly you're dealing with

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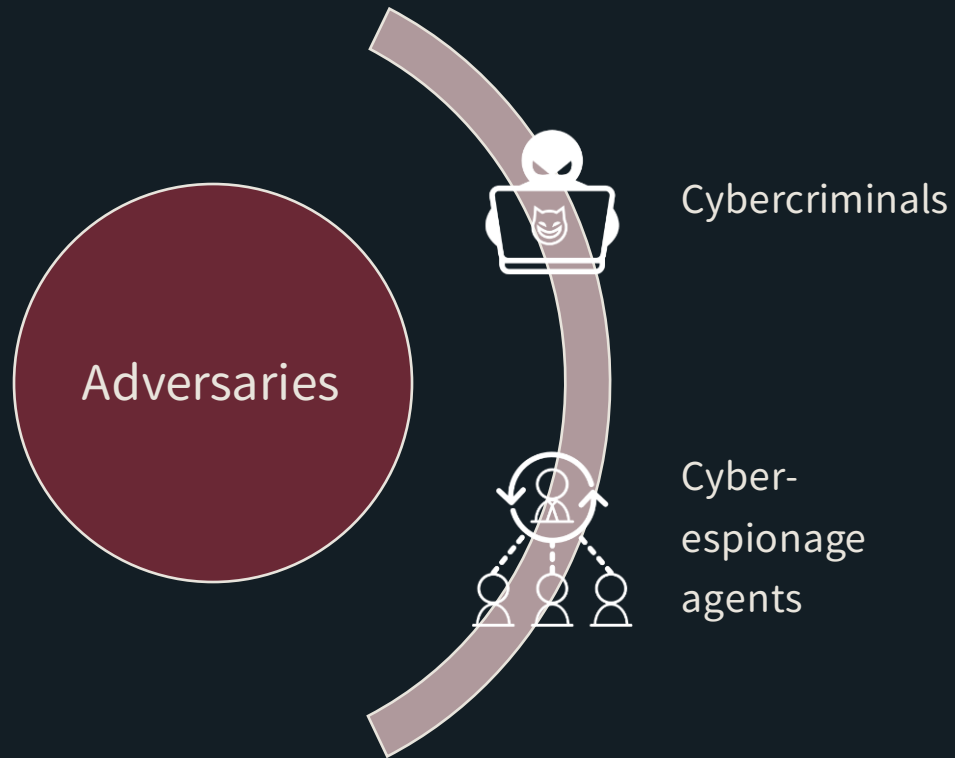
- Why?
- How?
 - Tactics
 - Techniques
 - Procedures

Help mitigate risks and boost efficiency

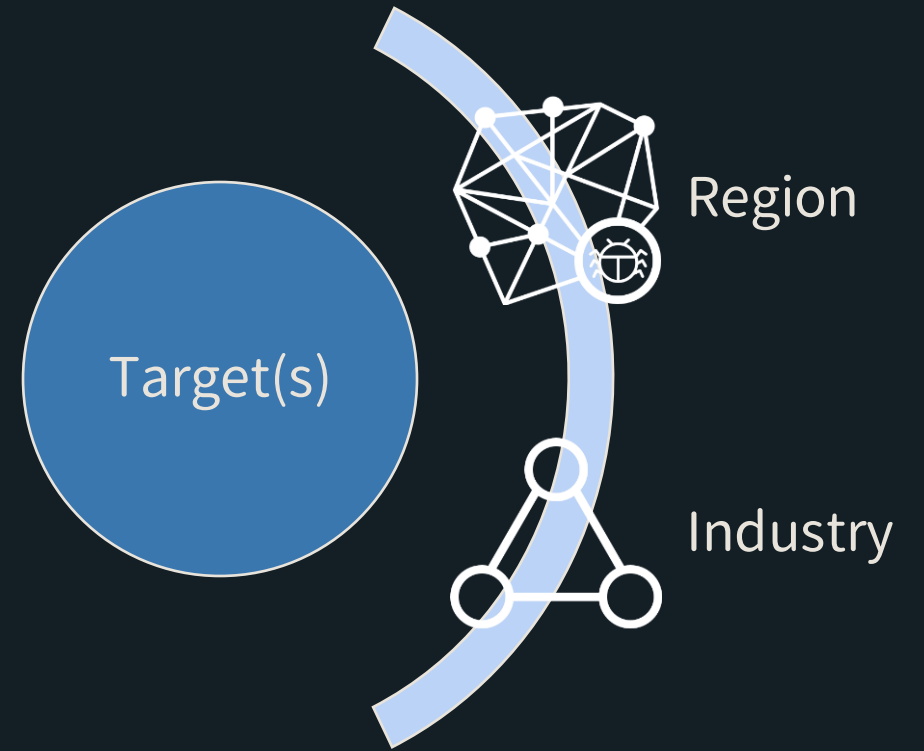
(CrowdStrike, 2021)

Cyber Attacks

Type of adversaries



Information about the target(s)



Learning from a backdoor attack: the takeaways of Operation ShadowHammer

In January 2019, it was discovered that users of Asus Live Update, a preinstalled utility that delivers software updates to Asus computers, were impacted by a backdoor attack. In March 2019, Motherboard reported on Operation ShadowHammer, a cyberattack that targeted users of Asus Live Update, a preinstalled utility that delivered software updates to Asus computers.

More than 57,000 users installed the infected version of the utility on their machines, but it's estimated that the infected software had been distributed to more than 1 million people.

What happened?

Operation ShadowHammer was a classic backdoor attack: It breached victims' networks and installed programs to enter and exit the network at will. It's also an example of a supply chain attack, which targets the less secure elements of a company's supply chain network, such as software vendors and third-party suppliers.

To facilitate the attack, hackers altered an old version of the Asus Live Update Utility software and distributed their modified version to Asus computers around the world. The software looked legitimate: It was signed with legitimate Asustek certificates, it was stored on official servers, and it was even the same file size. Once planted, the backdoor program gave the attackers control of the target computers through remote servers, letting them install additional malware.

Wired traces the attacks back to a Chinese hacker group known as Barium. Barium is known to deploy advanced persistent threat attacks, which often remain undetected well after the initial infection.



Over several years, Kaspersky researchers have witnessed how progressively financial malware families originating from Latin America have expanded their operations outside the region. Those families renew their toolsets and employ various new, innovative techniques, which have enabled them to reach globally. The attacks scope is broad, covering PoS, ATMs, Android devices, and Windows-based machines. Subsequently, we see how local LatAm cybercriminal groups target Financial Institutions in Europe, Asia, and North America today.

To discover more, join our webinar with **Dmitry Bestuzhev**, Head of Kaspersky's Latin America Global Research and Analysis Team (GReAT), and **Fabio Assolini**, Senior Security Researcher with GReAT, for an analysis of the Latin American banking malware landscape. They will be joined by colleague **Oleg Gorobets**, security evangelist and Senior Product Marketing Manager at Kaspersky, to share:

- 1 The techniques and tactics most frequently used by cybercriminals.
- 2 The most widespread financially motivated malware families targeting financial institutions.
- 3 Insights on how to detect and contain such threats – and how Kaspersky's offering can help companies prevail in this fight.

Have you got any questions? We will serve a Q&A session at the end.

(Bestuzhev et al., 2021)

Collection



External Source

Community

Social Media

Threat Data
Feed

Open-source
Intelligence

Deep Web

Dark Web

Internal Source

SIEM / Sensors

Incident
Response

Network
Visibility

Endpoint
Visibility

Malware
Analysis

Research Lab

Diamond Model

- ◆ Reconnaissance techniques
- ◆ Delivery methods
- ◆ Attacking exploit / vulnerability
- ◆ Remote control malware / backdoor
- ◆ Lateral movement skills and tools
- ◆ Data stealing techniques

ADVERSARY

- ◆ Where are they from?
- ◆ Who are they?
- ◆ Who is sponsoring them?
- ◆ Why do they attack?
- ◆ Campaign timeline and plan

CAPABILITY

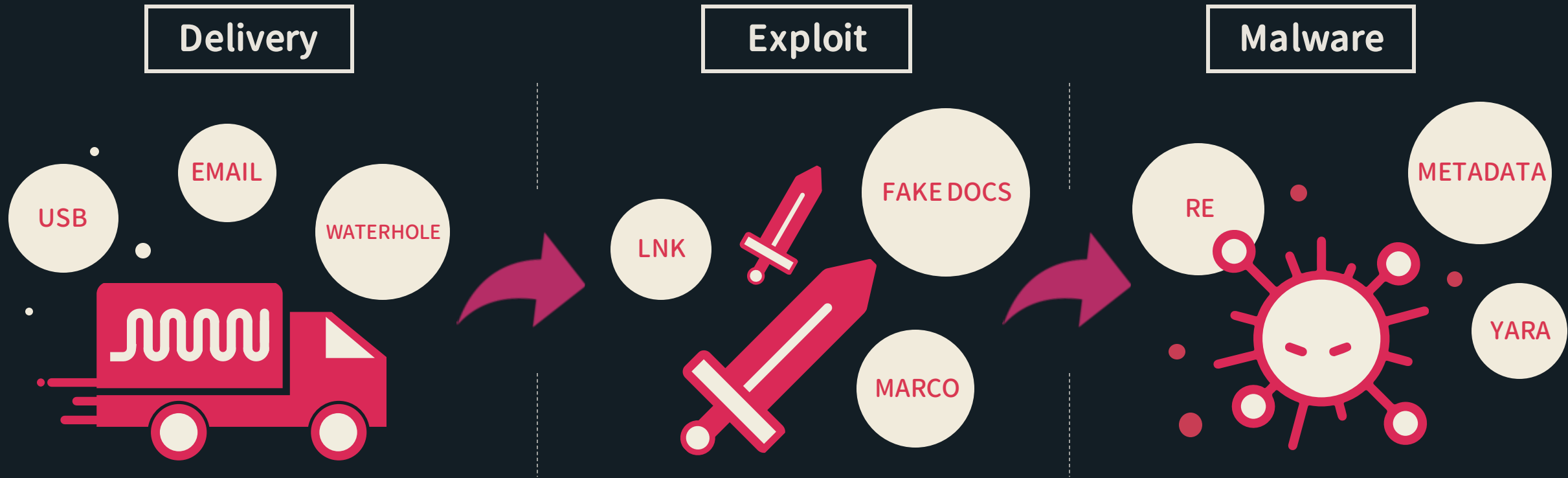
- ◆ Purpose
- ◆ Target countries / regions
- ◆ Target sectors
- ◆ Target individuals
- ◆ Target data

INFRASTRUCTURE

- ◆ C2 Domain names
- ◆ Location of C2 servers
- ◆ Type of C2 servers
- ◆ Compromised machines
- ◆ C2 management mechanism and structure
- ◆ Path of Control and data leakage

TARGET

Capability Analysis



How this first unfolded

Initial entry was using a zero day vulnerability in Kaseya VSA. This was CVE-2021-30116 (details have not been entered into CVE database, however it has been allocated for this). More CVEs may be issued.

So even if the latest version is used, at time of attack, attackers could remotely execute commands on the VSA appliance. Technical details of how to exploit the vulnerability are not being provided until the patch is available.

It is not a great sign that a ransomware gang has a zero day in product used widely by Managed Service Providers, and shows the continued escalation of ransomware gangs — which I've written about before.

(Beaumont, 2021)

Analysis

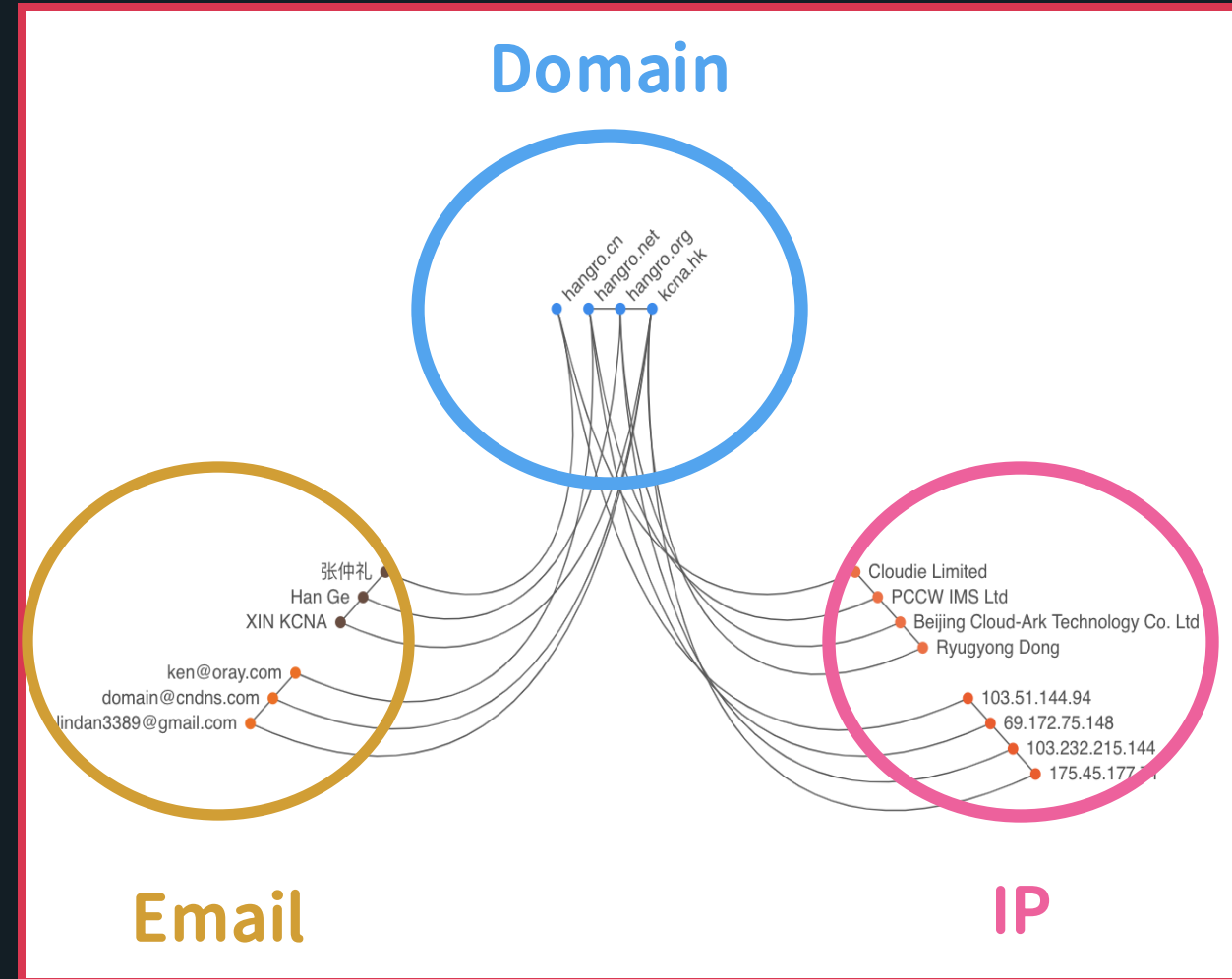
Several documents identified from May to June 2021 by Twitter users were identified as being linked to the Lazarus group. Documents observed in previous campaigns lured victims with job opportunities for Boeing and BAE systems. These new documents include:

- *Rheinmetall_job_requirements.doc*: identified by [ESET Research](#).
- *General_motors_cars.doc*: identified by Twitter user [@1internaut](#).
- *Airbus_job_opportunity_confidential.doc*: identified by [360CoreSec](#).

The documents attempted to impersonate new defense contractors and engineering companies like Airbus, General Motors (GM), and Rheinmetall. All of these documents contain macro malware, which has been developed and improved during the course of this campaign and from one target to another. The core techniques for the three malicious documents are the same, but the attackers attempted to reduce the potential detections and increase the faculties of the macros.

Infrastructure Analysis

- ◆ Domain
 - ◆ WHOIS -> Email
 - ◆ Passive DNS -> IP
- ◆ IP
 - ◆ Passive DNS -> Domain
- ◆ Email
 - ◆ Reverse WHOIS -> Domain



There are 7 samples in our repository that share the IP, 101.36.125.203, and one other sample that shares the domain, vitedannews.com. All of these samples contain the `xxxxxxxx` config value check making them the Mustang Panda variant. This RedDelta variant (`ec1c29cb6674ffce989576c51413a6f9cbb4a8a41cbd30ec628182485a937160`) makes the second instance where the IP/Domains overlap with the “original” Mustang Panda PlugX variant. More about the first instance can be found on [ThreatConnect’s blog](#). This second infrastructure overlap further strenghtens our theory of them being the same group or at least sharing personnel/infrastructure.

(xorhex, 2021)

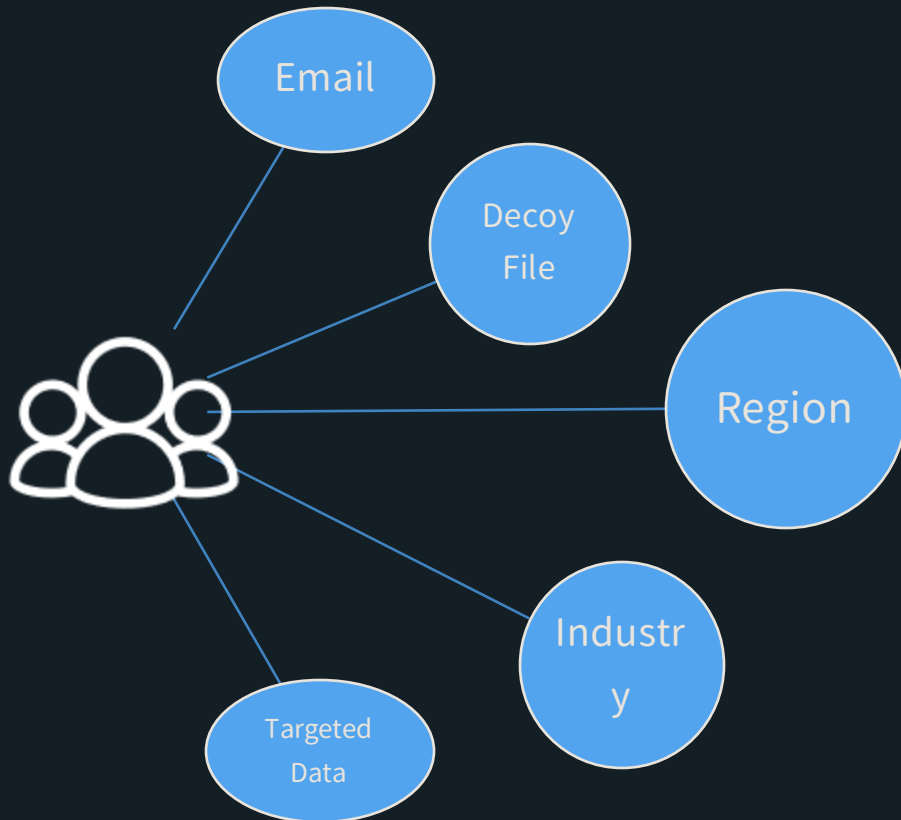
Adversary Analysis



- ◆ Actors
 - ◆ Language
 - ◆ Tools
 - ◆ Infrastructure
 - ◆ Time zone
- ◆ Motivations, intentions
- ◆ Cooperation relationship between different groups
 - ◆ Shared Tool
 - ◆ Shared C2

Target Analysis

Victim Analysis



Threat Analysis Report



Dissemination & Integration



Strategic Planning



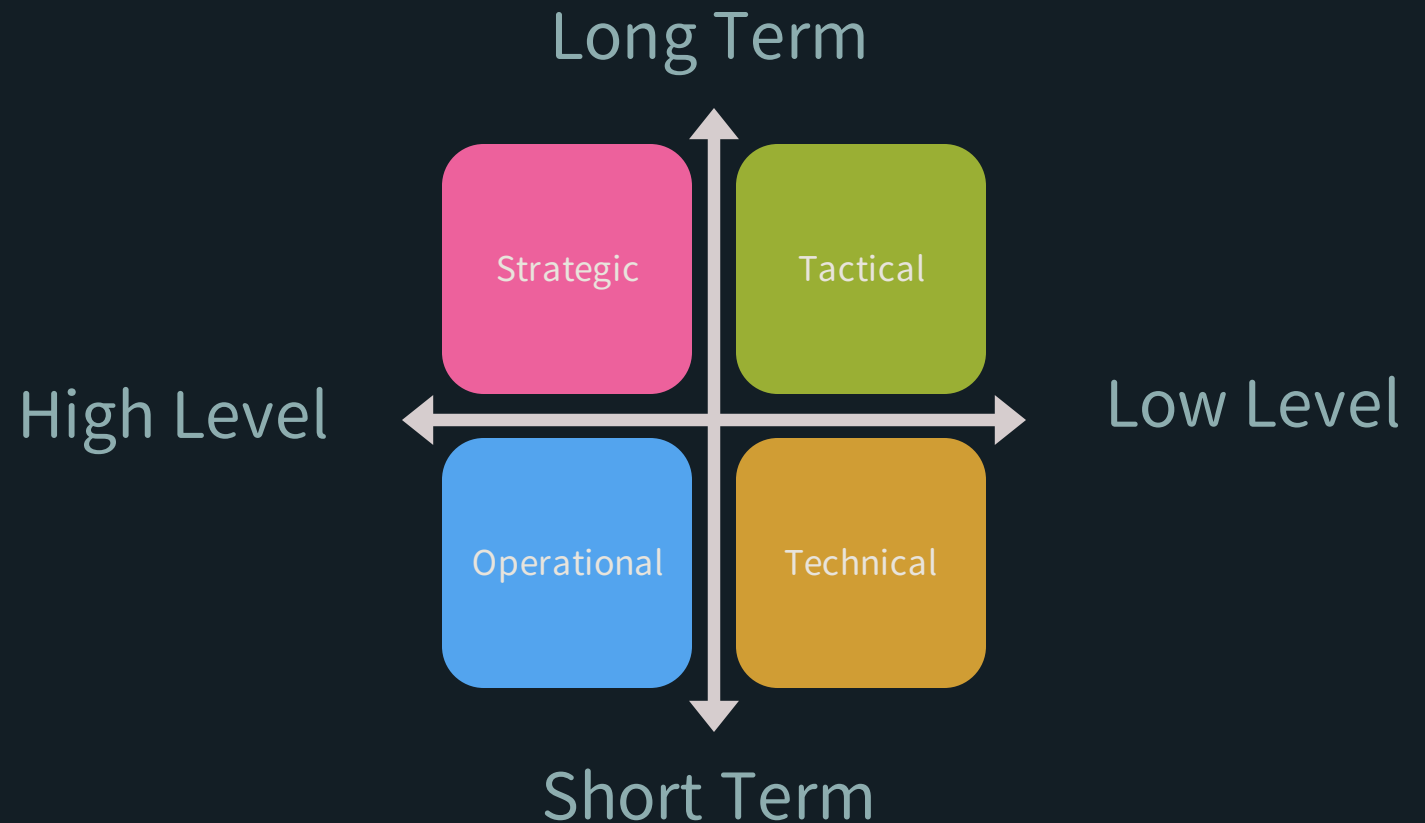
ISCT / CERT
Community



IT Staff
CSIRT Team



Firewall
SIEM Triage



Adversaries Tracked @ T5



GouShe



- ◆ Targets

- ◆ IN, TW, PH, TH, VN
- ◆ Media, Education, Government, IT

- ◆ Aliases

- ◆ Tropic Trooper, Pirate Panda, APT23, KeyBoy

- ◆ Description

- ◆ GouShe first drew the world's attention with the name Keyboy in 2013, but it became more widely known as Tropic trooper in 2015.
- ◆ The group shows great interest in countries like Taiwan, Vietnam, Philippines, and Australia.
- ◆ GouShe's actors have long been targeting government and military units.

GuDiao



- ◆ Targets
 - ◆ HK, MY, PH, VN
 - ◆ Dissident, Military, Government
- ◆ Description
 - ◆ Related to other Chinese APT groups
 - ◆ The group mainly aims at governments and military units in Southeast Asia, such as Vietnam and Malaysia.
 - ◆ In recent years, it has developed its own malwares and adopted the RoyalRoad exploit, which is popular among Chinese APT groups.



Polaris



- ◆ Targets
 - ◆ JP, MN, MM, PH, TH, KR, VN
 - ◆ Dissident, Government, Media, Telecommunications
- ◆ Aliases
 - ◆ Mustang Panda, HoneyMyte
- ◆ Description
 - ◆ The Polaris group has long been a threat to Asian countries, using spear-phishing email to lure their victims.
 - ◆ The group was found attacking government departments, media, and journalism-related industries. The group shares common features with other APT groups.

HUAPI



- ◆ Targets
 - ◆ HK, JP, TW, US, KR
 - ◆ Media, Military, Dissidents, Telecommunication, Think tank, IT, Political Party, Heavy Industry, Education & Research Institutions
- ◆ Aliases
 - ◆ PLEAD, BlackTech, 黑凤梨, Palmerworm
- ◆ Description
 - ◆ The HUAPI actors have focused on Taiwan, including entities affiliated with Taiwan in other countries, for the first ten years.
 - ◆ However, they have started to expand their scope to include Japan since 2017.
 - ◆ These actors have the ability to create custom packers to avoid antivirus detection.



CloudDragon



- ◆ Targets
 - ◆ JP, US, KR
- ◆ Aliases
 - ◆ Kimsuky, Thallium
- ◆ Description
 - ◆ Two groups were created, named CloudDragon and KimDragon, as we observed different TTP in the recent years.
 - ◆ Main target is South Korea.
 - ◆ Recently began to attack United States and Japan as well.

Andariel



- ◆ Targets
 - ◆ DE, IN, JP, KR
- ◆ Description
 - ◆ Andariel is a state-sponsored North Korean APT which has been active since at least 2013.
 - ◆ According to U.S. Army report, the group is under North Korea's Cyber Warfare Guidance Unit (commonly known as Bureau 121).
 - ◆ Andariel has sniped at critical infrastructure in Asian countries with its propriety malwares.



Getting Started on Threat Intelligence Research



Threat/Intel Hunting Resources



◆ Twitter

- ◆ #APT
- ◆ @vxunderground
- ◆ @namazso
- ◆ @Unit42_Intel
- ◆ @ShadowChasing1
- ◆ @h2jazi

◆ Curated Resources

- ◆ <https://start.me/p/rxRbpo/ti>

◆ TLP White Resources

- ◆ Abuse.ch
- ◆ Malpedia
- ◆ vx-underground

Threat/Intel Hunting Resources



◆ Yara rules

- ◆ [Yara-Rules/rules](#) @ GitHub
- ◆ [InQuest/awesome-yara](#) @ GitHub
- ◆ [Neo23x0/signature-base](#) @ GitHub

◆ CAPA





- ◆ [Mandiant/CAPA](#) @ GitHub

◆ Manual analysis

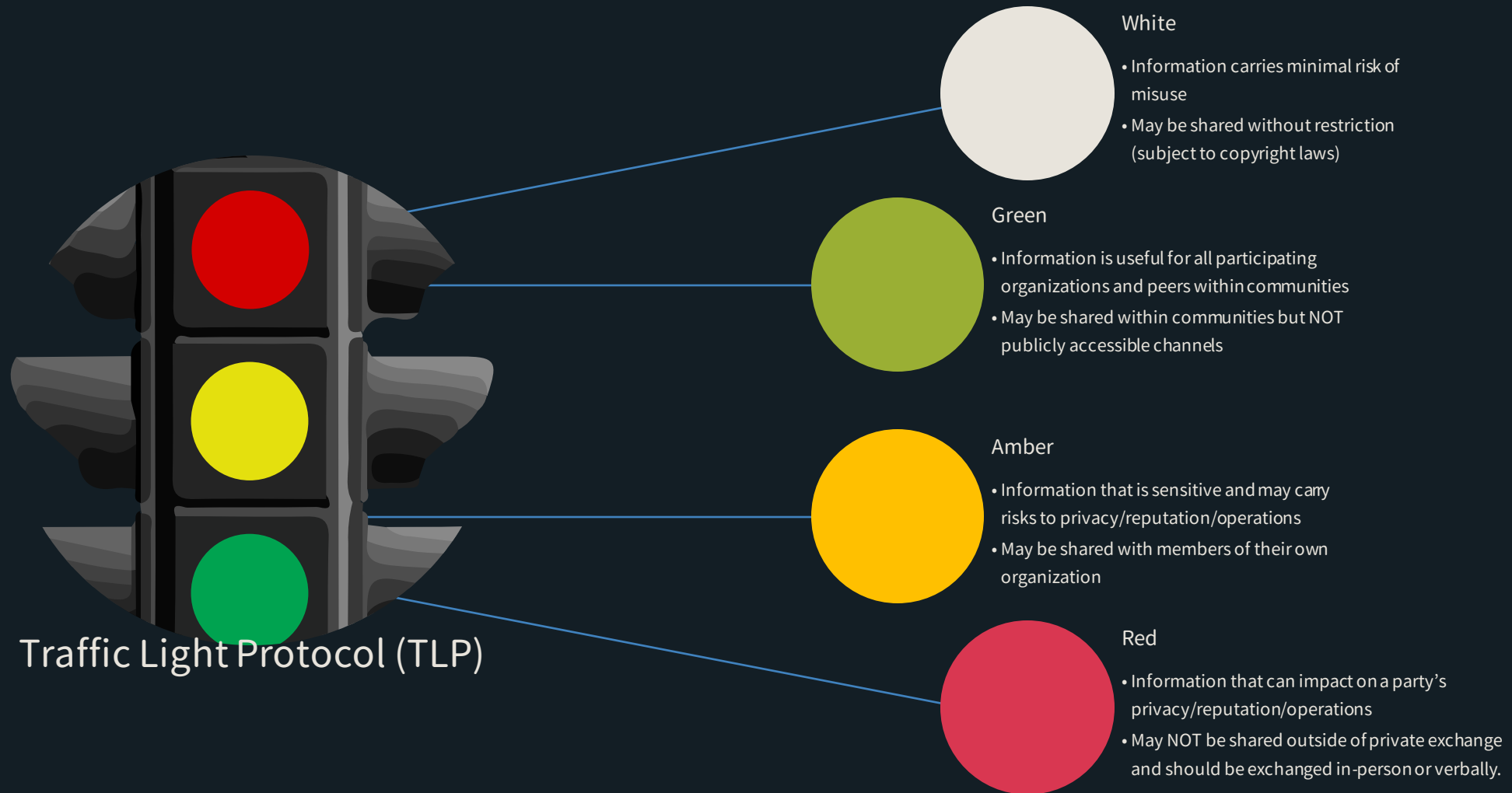
- ◆ Behavior analysis via sandboxes
 - ◆ e.g., Triage, CAPEv2, etc.
- ◆ Static analysis via disassemblers
 - ◆ e.g., IDA Pro, Ghidra, etc.
- ◆ Dynamic analysis via contained environments
 - ◆ e.g., virtual machines, physical bare-bones

Understanding TLP

Yara Rules

```
▶ [TLP:WHITE]                        
▶ [TLP:WHITE]                        
▼ [TLP:GREEN]                        
rule                        {  
  meta:  
    author = "Slavo Greminger, SWITCH-CERT"  
    malpedia_reference = "                        
    malpedia_version = "20180408"  
    malpedia_license = "CC BY-NC-SA 4.0"  
    malpedia_sharing = "TLP:GREEN"  
  
  strings:  
                            
                            
                            
                            
                            
                            
                            
                            
                            
                            
                            
                            
                          
```

What is TLP?



White



Traffic Light Protocol (TLP)

White

- Information carries minimal risk of misuse
- May be shared without restriction (subject to copyright laws)

Examples of TLP:White




- ◆ Malware Bazaar (bazaar.abuse.ch)
- ◆ #APT
- ◆ @vxunderground
- ◆ Malpedia (public)

MalwareBazaar Database

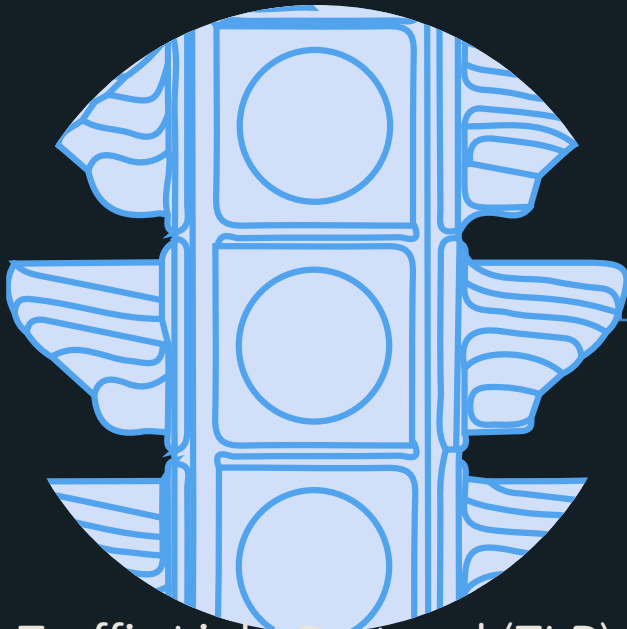
You are currently viewing the MalwareBazaar entry for **SHA256 86c54c0fe5904c2fc19**. To identify whether the sample provided is malicious or not, there is no guarantee that a s

Database Entry


AgentTesla

Intelligence 4	IOCs	YARA
SHA256 hash:	86c54c0fe5904c2fc1991cfc5e286c00f7a399c2ff6a	
SHA3-384 hash:	faa975c8966c5213032106da59f6f71c3431142359	
SHA1 hash:	034bcd53104c6769a4763a6044fa6f3e85238e0c	
MD5 hash:	beb0d419aacd8604eb774218bd99a61e	
humanhash:	black-ohio-failed-cardinal	

What is TLP?



Traffic Light Protocol (TLP)



Green

- Information is useful for all participating organizations and peers within communities
- May be shared within communities but NOT publicly accessible channels

Examples of TLP:Green

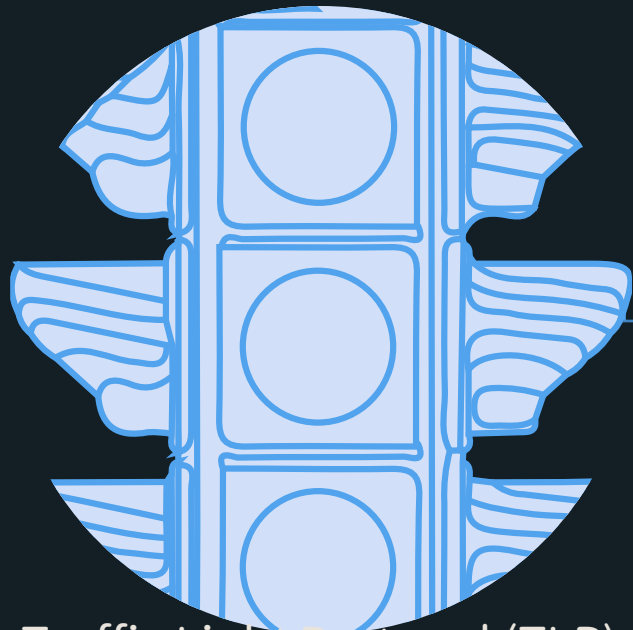


The screenshot shows the VirusTotal analysis interface for a file named "sample.lib". At the top left, a circular gauge displays a score of 3 out of 60. A red warning icon and text state: "3 security vendors and no sandboxes flagged this file as malicious". Below this, the file's SHA-256 hash is shown: "e4da50427b8762d72ebf095969133ba4c3d034b9a02808fee0a3cc90c8e9c577". The file type is identified as "64bits elf shared-lib". A "Community Score" section is visible with a green bar and a checkmark. The main analysis table is titled "Security vendors' analysis on 2022-01-07T12:10:15".

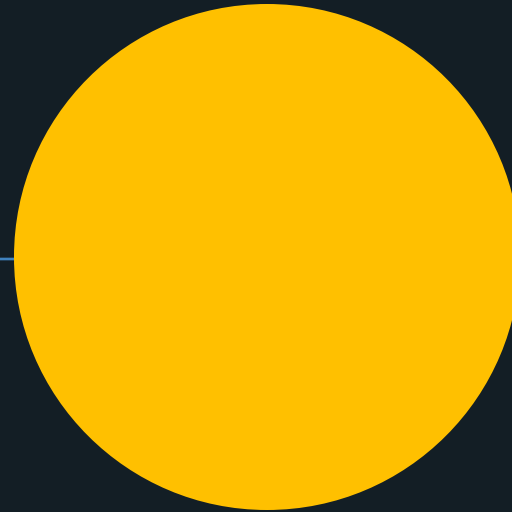
Vendor	Detection
Bkav Pro	⚠ VEX.Webshell
Ikarus	⚠ Trojan.Linux.Cobaltstrike
Ad-Aware	✅ Undetected
ALYac	✅ Undetected
Arcabit	✅ Undetected

- ◆ Samples on public sandbox
 - ◆ VirusTotal (Enterprise API)
 - ◆ Hybrid-analysis (manual approval)
 - ◆ CAPE (manual approval)
- ◆ Intelligence from private community
 - ◆ Malpedia (manual approval)

What is TLP?



Traffic Light Protocol (TLP)



Amber

- Information that is sensitive and may carry risks to privacy/reputation/operations
- May be shared with members of their own organization

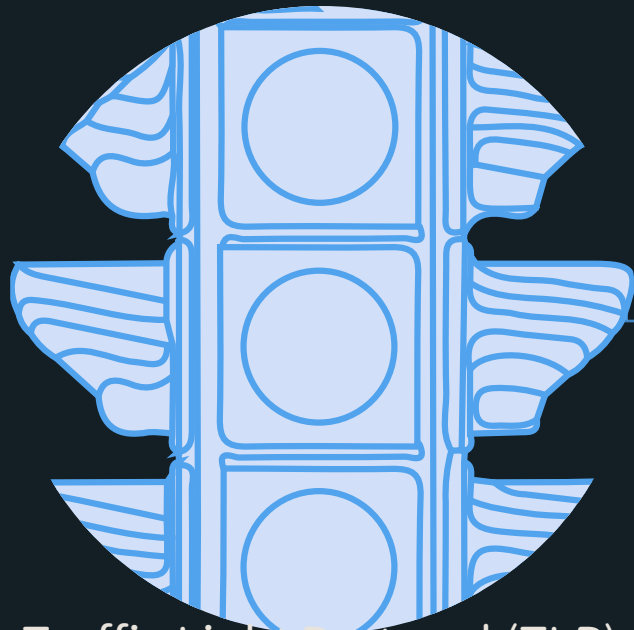
Examples of TLP:Amber



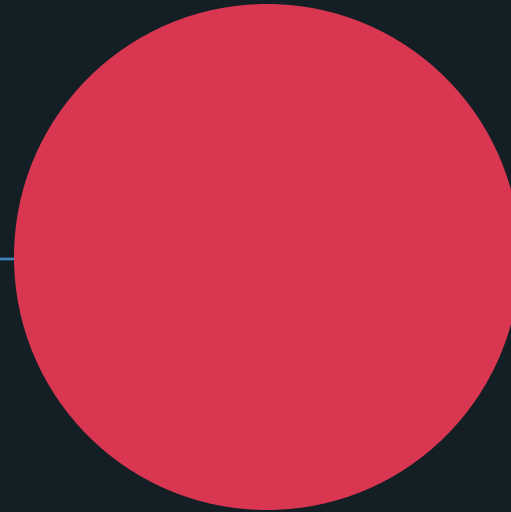
- ◆ Samples passed from private sources
 - ◆ Friends
 - ◆ Fellow researchers
 - ◆ Colleagues
- ◆ Customer data



What is TLP?



Traffic Light Protocol (TLP)



Red

- Information that can impact on a party's privacy/reputation/operations
- May NOT be shared outside of private exchange and should be exchanged in-person or verbally.

Writing a CTI Report

Standard Operating Procedures



Intel hunting

- Stay ahead of cyberthreat intel

Sample analysis

- Analyze behavior and if signatures exist
- e.g., yara rules, CAPA

Report

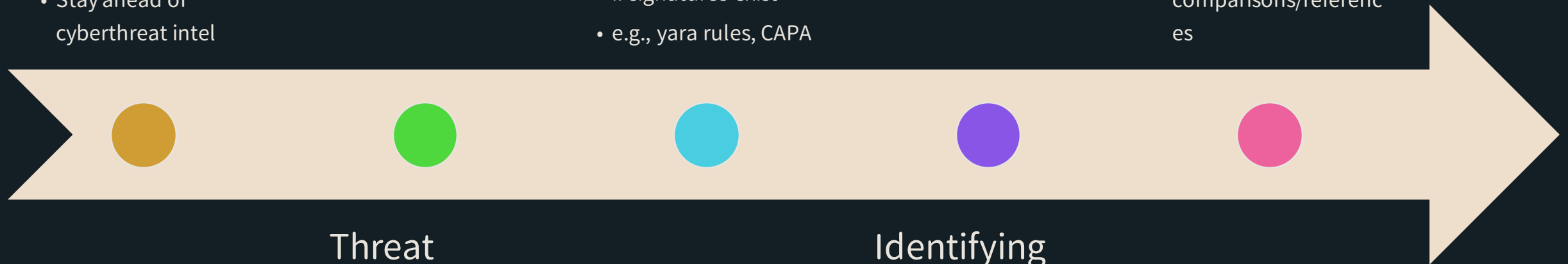
- For future comparisons/references

Threat hunting

- Collect valuable samples
- e.g., unseen C2 stations, zero-day, new backdoors

Identifying relations

- Compare with existing or known reports and identify whether a connection exists



Content of a Report



How did the incident occur?

- Delivery method(s)
- Phishing method(s)/theme(s)
- Exploitation method(s)

Content of a Report



How did the incident occur?

- Delivery method(s)
- Phishing method(s)/theme(s)
- Exploitation method(s)

What did it cause?

- Summary of the malicious behaviors
- IOC (Indicator of Compromise)

Content of a Report



How did the incident occur?

- Delivery method(s)
- Phishing method(s)/theme(s)
- Exploitation method(s)

What did it cause?

- Summary of the malicious behaviors
- IOC (Indicator of Compromise)

Who did it?

- Source infrastructure analysis
- Piece everything together with existing reports

How did the incident occur?

Delivery Methods



Spear-phishing email



Watering hole attack



Supply chain attack

Delivery Methods



Spear-phishing email

- ◆ Targeted attack
 - ◆ Typically used against high-profile individuals or company head
 - ◆ e.g., CEO, head of a division, activists
- ◆ Social engineering
 - ◆ Sensitive subject matter
 - ◆ e.g., something that involves sense of urgency
- ◆ Disguised as legitimate corporate email
 - ◆ Potentially contains malicious attachments or links

ring hole
k

Delivery Methods



r-phishing



Watering hole attack

ly chain attack

- ◆ **Compromise sites** that victim frequents
- ◆ Drive-by via malvertisements or domain redirection
- ◆ Example
 - ◆ Holy Water campaign in 2020
 - ◆ Targeted religious and charity websites

Delivery Methods



ring hole
k



Supply chain attack

- ◆ **Compromise components** from supply chains
 - ◆ e.g., software update hosts
- ◆ Easily wide-spread as these software components may be mass distributed (i.e., from part of a supply chain)
- ◆ Example
 - ◆ ASUS ShadowHammer in 2019

Delivery Methods



ring hole
k



Supply chain attack

- ◆ **Compromise components** from supply chains
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What exactly happened?



Malware Analysis



Containerized
environment

- Preferably offline
- Otherwise, connect to a VPN/TOR at host-level

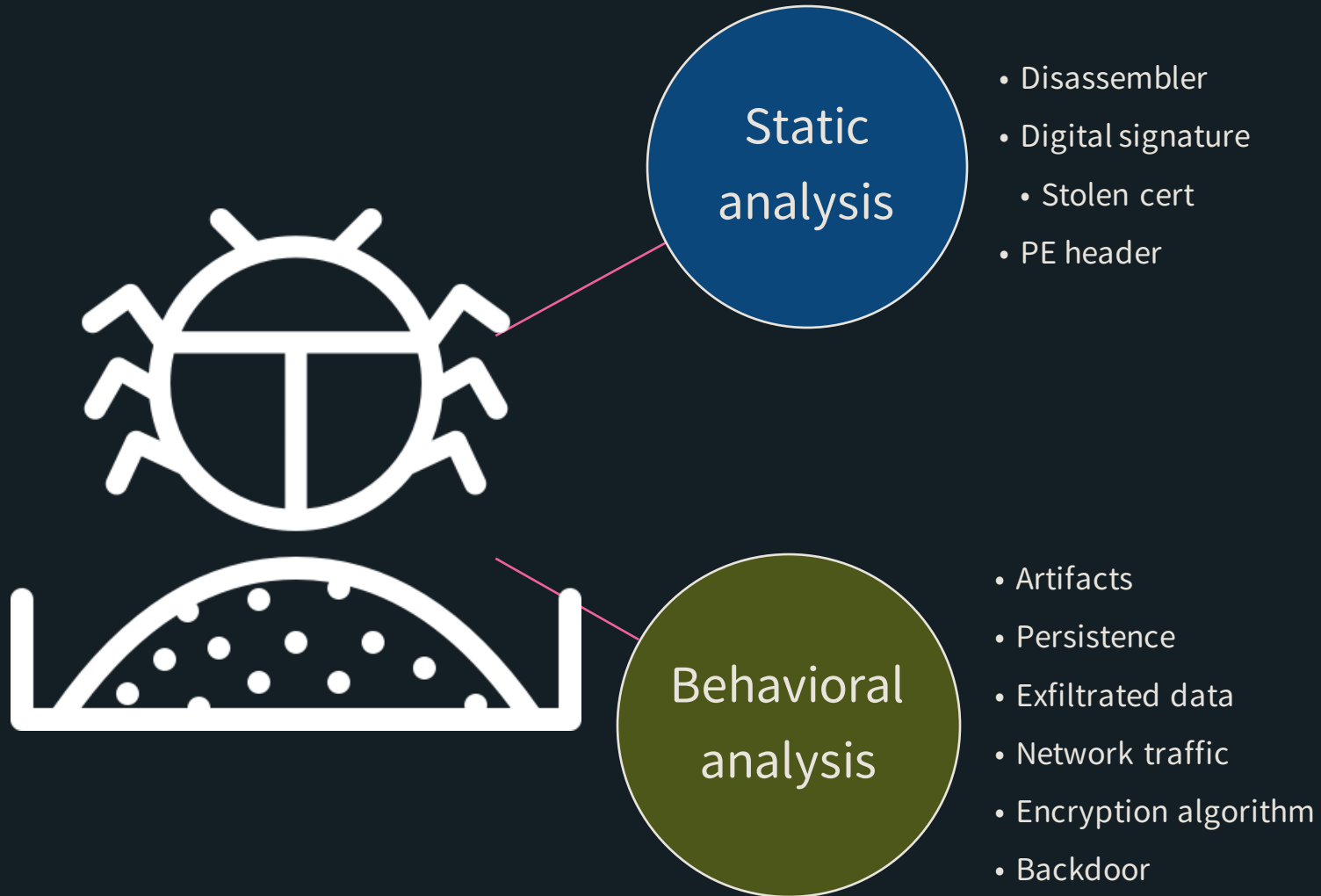
Malware Analysis



Static
analysis

- Disassembler
- Digital signature
 - Stolen cert
- PE header

Malware Analysis



Who did it?



Infrastructure Analysis



Virtual Private Server (VPS)

- e.g., Linode, Digital Ocean, Aliyun, AWS, GCP



Web hosting

- e.g., hostinger, Bluehost, SiteGround



Compromised server

- i.e., privately owned by an individual, overtaken by threat actor

Virtual Private Server (VPS)



- ◆ Rented or bought by the threat actor
- ◆ Usually assigned a fixed and unique IP
- ◆ Threat actor has complete control over the server
 - ◆ Open certain ports or services for backdoor connection
 - ◆ Connect via SSH/RDP

Web Hosting



- ◆ Free/paid
- ◆ Two or more users may share the same machine
 - ◆ More than one domain may resolve to the same IP address or set of addresses
 - ◆ Threat actors could only access the frontend
 - ◆ Implemented alongside simple backdoors or only used to serve malicious files

Compromised Server



- ◆ Unauthorized access via...
 - ◆ Web application vulnerabilities
 - ◆ Software vulnerabilities
 - ◆ Compromised credentials
- ◆ Access level highly depends on the method of intrusion
- ◆ Backdoors are generally well-hidden to avoid raising suspicion

Compare Findings

- ◆ Collect OSINT resources
 - ◆ Other analysts' view or thoughts
 - ◆ Twitter, Medium, blogs, etc.
 - ◆ Existing reports on the sample published by another security firm or researcher
 - ◆ FireEye, Kaspersky, CrowdStrike, Malwarebytes, etc.
- ◆ Personal or internal documents
 - ◆ Look for past records in the archive, if any
 - ◆ Cross-compare C2 used, behaviors exhibited, peculiar strings, etc.



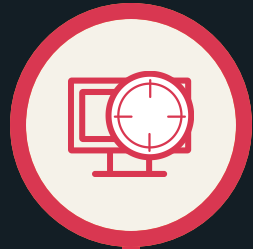
工商時間

TeamT5 – 世界級的專業資安團隊

台灣自主研發團隊



TEAMT5
杜浦數位安全
Persistent Cyber Threat Hunters



資安顧問服務

- ◆ Threat Intelligence 網路威脅情資追蹤研究
- ◆ Incident Response 資安事件處理與調查
- ◆ Consulting Service 綜合資安諮詢顧問



10年以上網路威脅研究經驗

- ◆ 於Black Hat、CODE BLUE等國際頂尖研討會發表多篇研究成果
- ◆ 實驗室多位成員參與DEF CON CTF等國際比賽獲獎無數



擅長亞太區網路間諜防護，服務客戶範圍遍及全球

- ◆ 台灣：政府單位、金融業、科技業、顧問業、各大SOC
- ◆ 日本：電信集團、電機製造商、綜合商社、政府單位
- ◆ 美國、歐洲、韓國：結盟知名資安大廠，服務金融業客戶



TeamT5 台北總部

 南京三民站



TeamT5 高雄辦公室



公司福利



電玩大賽 吃喝玩樂 國內外員工旅遊 部門聚餐

Work-Life Balance
連七夕也放假

休假多多

社團多元

羽球、登山
瑜伽，各種社團
歡迎來找同好

PS4、Switch、
按摩椅、飛鏢機
遊戲空間應有盡有

遊戲空間

各種獎金

績效、年終
生日、佳節
各種\$\$\$\$\$

我也想加入！



We Want You

Vulnerability Researcher

- ◆ 熱愛產品安全研究，熟悉韌體分析相關程序及細節
- ◆ 熟悉 IDA、Ghidra、GDB 等逆向分析及動態分析工具

Cyber Threat Intelligence Researcher

- ◆ 具備 Python, C 等程式語言撰寫能力
- ◆ 熟悉 IDA、x64dbg 等逆向分析及動態分析工具，有 YARA rule 撰寫經驗者佳

Cyber Threat Intelligence Analyst

- ◆ 非資工科系背景，關心國際政治局勢變化
- ◆ 具備英文報告撰寫能力、批判性思考、邏輯分析能力

THANK YOU!



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Persistent **Cyber Threat Hunters**

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