



Assessing Security Vulnerabilities and Applying Patches

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Introduction

Applying patches to operating systems, applications and devices is critical to ensuring the security of systems. As such, patching forms part of the Essential Eight from the *Strategies to Mitigate Cyber Security Incidents*.

This document provides guidance on assessing security vulnerabilities in order to determine the risk posed to organisations if patches are not applied in a timely manner. In this document, a security vulnerability refers to a flaw in an operating system, application or device rather than a misconfiguration or deployment flaw.

Assessing security vulnerabilities

There are multiple information sources that organisations can use to assess the applicability and risk of security vulnerabilities in the context of their environment. This can include information published in vendor security bulletins or in severity ratings assigned to security vulnerabilities using standards such as the Common Vulnerability Scoring System (CVSS).

A risk assessment allows organisations to assess the severity of security vulnerabilities, the likelihood of it being exploited by an adversary and the risk posed to their systems and the information they process, store or communicate if patches are not applied in a timely manner. When conducting a risk assessment, it is important for organisations to consider the following factors:

- if high value or high exposure assets are impacted, this could increase the risk; conversely if low value or low exposure assets are impacted, this could decrease the risk
- if no patch has been released, or if a patch fails to fully resolve a security vulnerability, this could increase the risk
- if a patch was released outside of a vendor's regular patch schedule this likely indicates a security vulnerability is being actively exploited in the wild, this could increase the risk
- if any exploits related to a security vulnerability can be automated, this could increase the risk
- if mitigating controls are in place, or soon to be in place, for all impacted assets, this could decrease the risk.

Examples of risk assessment outcomes for security vulnerabilities are:

- extreme risk
 - the security vulnerability facilitates remote code execution
 - critical business systems are affected
 - an exploit exists in the public domain and is being actively used
 - the system is internet-connected with no mitigating controls in place

- high risk
 - the security vulnerability facilitates remote code execution
 - critical business systems are affected
 - an exploit exists in the public domain and is being actively used
 - the system is in a protected enclave with strong access controls
- moderate risk
 - the security vulnerabilities facilitates an adversary impersonating a legitimate remote access user
 - the remote access solution is exposed to untrusted users
 - the remote access solution requires two factor authentication
 - the remote access solution prevents the use of privileged user credentials
- low risk
 - the security vulnerability requires authenticated users to perform SQL injection attacks
 - the system contains non-sensitive publicly available information
 - mitigating controls exist that make exploitation of the security vulnerability unlikely or very difficult.

Applying patches

Once a patch is released by a vendor, and the associated security vulnerability has been assessed for its applicability and importance, the patch should be applied and verified in a timeframe which is commensurate with the risk posed to systems and the information they process, store or communicate. Doing so ensures that resources are spent in an effective and efficient manner by focusing effort on the most significant risks first.

When patching, organisations may be concerned about the risk of a patch breaking systems or applications and the associated outage this may cause. While this is a legitimate concern, and should be considered when deciding what actions to take in response to security vulnerabilities, many vendors perform thorough testing of all patches prior to their release to the public. This testing is performed against a wide range of environments, applications and conditions. Often the immediate protection afforded by patching an extreme risk security vulnerability far outweighs the impact of the unlikely occurrence of having to roll back a patch.

It is essential that security vulnerabilities are patched as quickly as possible. Once a vulnerability in an operating system, application or device is made public, it can be expected that malicious code (also known as malware) will be developed by adversaries within 48 hours. In fact, there are cases in which adversaries have developed malicious code within hours of newly discovered security vulnerabilities^{1 2}.

The following are recommended timeframes for applying and verifying patches based on the outcome of risk assessments for security vulnerabilities:

- extreme risk: within 48 hours of a patch being released
- high risk: within two weeks of a patch being released
- moderate or low risk: within one month of a patch being released.

¹ https://www.theregister.co.uk/2015/08/05/hacking_team_zero_day_speedy_exploit_kit_authors/

² https://www.theregister.co.uk/2014/10/30/drupal_sites_considered_hosed_if_sqli_hole_unclosed/

In situations where resources are constrained, organisations are encouraged to prioritise the deployment of patches. For example, patches could be applied and verified for at least workstations of high-risk users (e.g. senior managers and their staff; system administrators; and staff members from human resources, sales, marketing, finance and legal areas) within 48 hours, followed by all other workstations within two weeks.

Temporary workarounds

Temporary workarounds may provide the only effective protection if there are no patches available from vendors for security vulnerabilities. These workarounds may be published in conjunction with, or soon after, security vulnerability announcements. Temporary workarounds may include disabling the vulnerable functionality within the operating system, application or device, or restricting or blocking access to the vulnerable service using firewalls or other controls.

The decision as to whether a temporary workaround is implemented should be risk-based, as with patching.

Example risk assessment

The following is a simplified risk assessment for a Microsoft Office remote code execution security vulnerability:

- likelihood of an adversary both targeting the organisation and successfully exploiting the security vulnerability on workstations: likely
- consequence of an adversary successfully exploiting the security vulnerability on workstations: major
- inherent risk presented by the security vulnerability: high.

While the above risk assessment indicated that the inherent risk presented by the security vulnerability was high, the organisation had a number of mitigating controls already in place on workstations. This included application control, Attack Surface Reduction rules³, and the use of Microsoft Office Protected View and macro blocking.

After assessing the impact of existing mitigating controls, the risk assessment was updated:

- likelihood of an adversary both targeting the organisation and successfully exploiting the security vulnerability on workstations: unlikely
- consequence of an adversary successfully exploiting the security vulnerability on workstations: major
- residual risk presented by the security vulnerability: moderate.

As a result, the organisation determined that the residual risk presented by the security vulnerability was moderate. As such, they decided to apply the patch to workstations within two weeks of the patch being released.

Summary

By maintaining a streamlined patch management strategy – including an awareness of information sources used to assess the applicability and risk of security vulnerabilities, an awareness of the regular patch release schedules of vendors, and defined responsibilities for individuals involved in the assessment of security vulnerabilities and application of patches – organisations can position themselves to act swiftly upon security bulletin or patch releases. In doing so, organisations can dramatically reduce the time between noticing information on new security vulnerabilities, assessing the security vulnerabilities, and applying patches or temporary workarounds where appropriate.

³ <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-au/windows/security/threat-protection/windows-defender-exploit-guard/attack-surface-reduction-exploit-guard>

Further information

The **Australian Government Information Security Manual** (ISM) assists in the protection of information that is processed, stored or communicated by organisations' systems. It can be found at <https://www.cyber.gov.au/acsc/view-all-content/ism>.

The **Strategies to Mitigate Cyber Security Incidents** complements the advice in the ISM. The complete list of strategies can be found at <https://www.cyber.gov.au/acsc/view-all-content/publications/strategies-mitigate-cyber-security-incidents>.

Contact details

If you have any questions regarding this guidance you can contact us via 1300 CYBER1 (1300 292 371) or <https://www.cyber.gov.au/acsc/contact>.