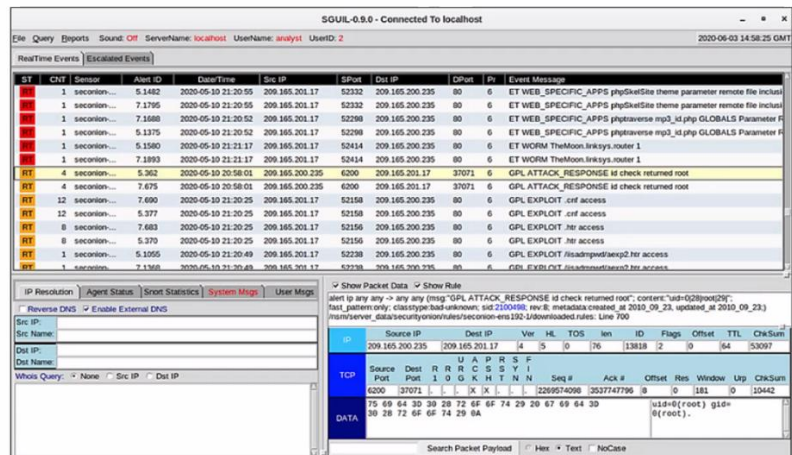


# Module 25: Network Security Data

CyberOps Associate v1.0

## Network Security Data Alert Data

- Alert data consists of messages generated by intrusion prevention systems (IPSs) or intrusion detection systems (IDSs) in response to traffic that violates a rule or matches the signature of a known exploit.
- A network IDS (NIDS), such as Snort, comes configured with rules for known exploits.
- Alerts are generated by Snort and are made readable and searchable by the Sguil and Squert applications, which are part of the Security Onion suite of NSM tools.



**Sguil Console Showing Test Alert from Snort IDS**

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## Network Security Data Session and Transaction Data

- Session data is a record of a conversation between two network endpoints.
- It includes **the five tuples** of source and destination IP addresses, source and destination port numbers, and the IP code for the protocol in use.
- Data about the session includes a session ID, the amount of data transferred by source and destination and information related to the duration of the session.
- The figure shows a partial output for three HTTP sessions from a Zeek connection log.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ts	uid	id.orig_h	id.orig_p	id.resp_h	id.resp_p	proto	service	duration	orig_bytes	resp_bytes	orig_pkts	resp_pkts
1320279567	CEv1754N5Gt3PwLl0g	192.168.2.76	52034	174.129.249.33	80	tcp	http	0.082899	389	1495	5	4
1320279567	CRUeb3SkSJHwASNN4	192.168.2.76	52035	184.72.234.3	80	tcp	http	2.56194	905	731	9	8
1320279567	CaTMSv1Sb0HfFungj	192.168.2.76	52033	184.72.234.3	80	tcp	http	3.345539	1856	1445	15	13

1. ts: session start timestamp  
 2. uid: unique session ID  
 3. id.orig\_h: IP address of host that originated the session (source address)  
 4. id.orig\_p: protocol port for the originating host (source port)  
 5. id.resp\_h: IP address of host responding to the originating host (destination address)  
 6. id.resp\_p: protocol of responding host (destination port)  
 7. proto: transport layer protocol for session  
 8. service: application layer protocol  
 9. duration: duration of the session  
 10. orig\_bytes: bytes from originating host  
 11. resp\_bytes: bytes from responding host  
 12. orig\_packets: packets from the originating host  
 13. resp\_packets: packets from responding host

→ 192.168.2.76:52034 174.129.249.33:80 TCP  
 SOCKET SRC SOCKET DST TCP  
 [IP SRC: PORT SRC] - [IP DST: PORT DST] - PRO



# Module 25: Network Security Data

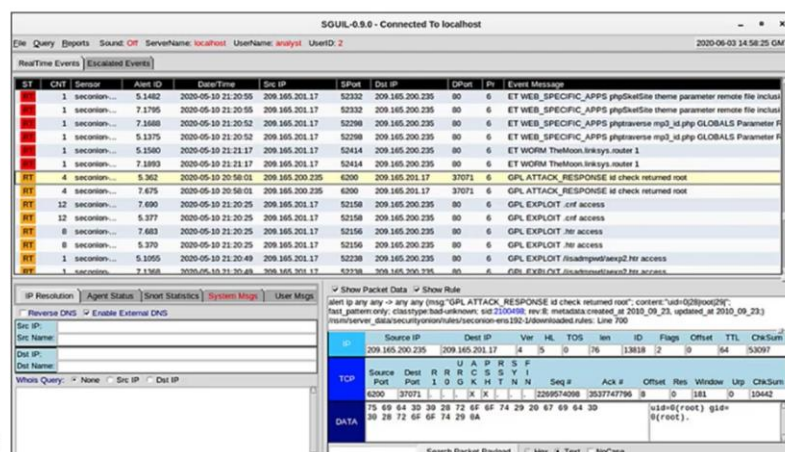
CyberOps Associate v1.0



## 25.1 Types of Security Data

### Network Security Data Alert Data

- Alert data consists of messages generated by intrusion prevention systems (IPSS) or intrusion detection systems (IDSs) in response to traffic that violates a rule or matches the signature of a known exploit.
- A network IDS (NIDS), such as Snort, comes configured with rules for known exploits.
- Alerts are generated by Snort and are made readable and searchable by the Sguil and Squert applications, which are part of the Security Onion suite of NSM tools.



ST	CNT	Sensor	Alert ID	Date/Time	Src IP	SPort	Dst IP	DPort	Pk	Event Message
1	1	secmon...	5.1482	2020-05-10 21:20:55	209.165.201.17	52332	209.165.200.235	80	6	ET WEB_SPECIFIC_APPS php5kateSite theme parameter remove file includ
1	1	secmon...	7.1795	2020-05-10 21:20:55	209.165.201.17	52332	209.165.200.235	80	6	ET WEB_SPECIFIC_APPS php5kateSite theme parameter remove file includ
1	1	secmon...	7.1688	2020-05-10 21:20:52	209.165.201.17	52298	209.165.200.235	80	6	ET WEB_SPECIFIC_APPS php5kateSite theme parameter remove file includ
1	1	secmon...	5.1375	2020-05-10 21:20:52	209.165.201.17	52298	209.165.200.235	80	6	ET WEB_SPECIFIC_APPS php5kateSite theme parameter remove file includ
1	1	secmon...	5.1580	2020-05-10 21:21:17	209.165.201.17	52414	209.165.200.235	80	6	ET WEB_SPECIFIC_APPS php5kateSite theme parameter remove file includ
1	1	secmon...	7.1893	2020-05-10 21:21:17	209.165.201.17	52414	209.165.200.235	80	6	ET WEB_SPECIFIC_APPS php5kateSite theme parameter remove file includ
RT	4	secmon...	5.362	2020-05-10 20:58:01	209.165.200.235	6200	209.165.201.17	37071	6	GPI ATTACK_RESPONSE id check returned root
RT	4	secmon...	7.475	2020-05-10 20:58:01	209.165.200.235	6200	209.165.201.17	37071	6	GPI ATTACK_RESPONSE id check returned root
RT	12	secmon...	7.690	2020-05-10 21:20:25	209.165.201.17	52158	209.165.200.235	80	6	GPI EXPLOIT_cnf access
RT	12	secmon...	5.377	2020-05-10 21:20:25	209.165.201.17	52158	209.165.200.235	80	6	GPI EXPLOIT_cnf access
RT	8	secmon...	7.683	2020-05-10 21:20:25	209.165.201.17	52158	209.165.200.235	80	6	GPI EXPLOIT_htr access
RT	8	secmon...	5.370	2020-05-10 21:20:25	209.165.201.17	52158	209.165.200.235	80	6	GPI EXPLOIT_htr access
RT	1	secmon...	5.1055	2020-05-10 21:20:49	209.165.201.17	52238	209.165.200.235	80	6	GPI EXPLOIT_htr access
RT	1	secmon...	7.1368	2020-05-10 21:20:49	209.165.201.17	52238	209.165.200.235	80	6	GPI EXPLOIT_htr access

**Sguil Console Showing Test Alert  
from Snort IDS**



## Session and Transaction Data

- Session data is a record of a conversation between two network endpoints.
- It includes **the five tuples** of source and destination IP addresses, source and destination port numbers, and the IP code for the protocol in use.
- Data about the session includes a session ID, the amount of data transferred by source and destination and information related to the duration of the session.
- The figure shows a partial output for three HTTP sessions from a Zeek connection log.

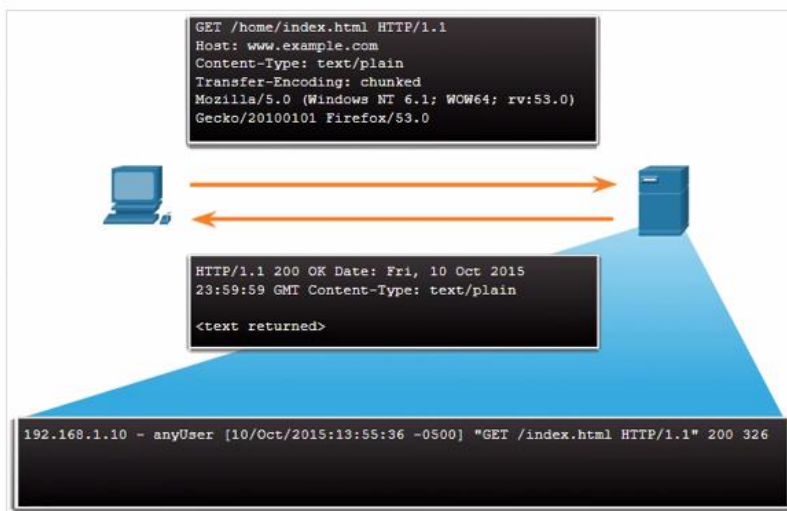
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ts	uid	id.orig_h	id.orig_p	id.resp_h	id.resp_p	proto	service	duration	orig_bytes	resp_bytes	orig_pkts	resp_pkts
1320279567	CEv1754K6aT3PauLog	192.168.2.76	52034	174.129.249.33	80	tcp	http	0.082899	389	1695	8	4
1320279567	CiOUeb3SkSJHwASNNH4	192.168.2.76	52035	184.72.234.3	80	tcp	http	2.56194	905	731	9	8
1320279567	CaTMSv1Sb0HFunqj	192.168.2.76	52033	184.72.234.3	80	tcp	http	3.345539	1856	1445	15	13

1. ts: session start timestamp  
 2. uid: unique session ID  
 3. id.orig\_h: IP address of host that originated the session (source address)  
 4. id.orig\_p: protocol port for the originating host (source port)  
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 6. id.resp\_p: protocol of responding host (destination port)  
 7. proto: transport layer protocol for session  
 8. service: application layer protocol  
 9. duration: duration of the session  
 10. orig\_bytes: bytes from originating host  
 11. resp\_bytes: bytes from responding host  
 12. orig\_packets: packets from the originating host  
 13. resp\_packets: packets from responding host

→ 192.168.2.76:52034 174.129.249.33:80 TCP  
 SOCKET- SRC SOCKET- DST TCP  
 [IP SRC: PORT SRC] - [IP DST: PORT DST] - PRO

## Session and Transaction Data (Contd.)

- Transaction data consists of the messages that are exchanged during network sessions.
- These transactions can be viewed in packet capture transcripts.
- The transactions that represent the requests and replies would be logged in an access log on a server or by a NIDS like Zeek.
- A session might include the downloading of content from a webserver, as shown in the figure.



## Full Packet Captures

- Full packet captures are the most detailed network data that is generally collected.
- It contains the actual content of the conversations such as text of email messages, the HTML in web pages, and the files that enter or leave the network.
- Extracted content can be recovered from full packet captures and analyzed for malware or user behavior that violates business and security policies.
- The figure here shows the interface for the Network Analysis Monitor component of Cisco Prime Infrastructure system, which can display full packet captures.

Filter:  Apply Clear Tools

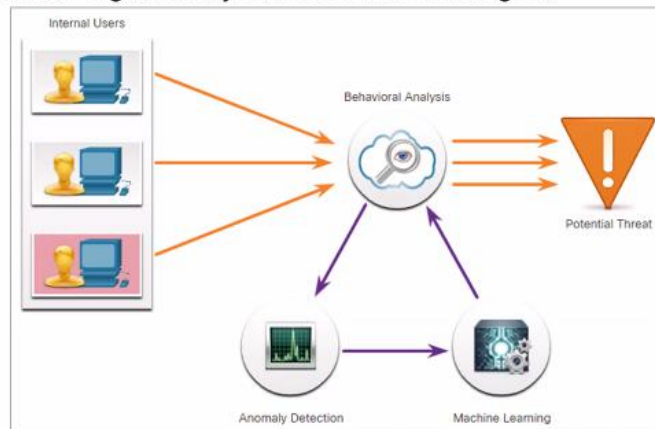
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
38333	2.691104	1.3.3.178	1.1.2.27	TCP	70	[TCP Seq ACK 3487091] [TCP ACKed unseen segment] 54735 → http [ACK]
38334	2.691167	1.4.0.1	1.1.2.27	HTTP	1504	[TCP Previous segment not captured] Continuation or non-HTTP traffic [Packets ...]
38335	2.691175	1.4.0.1	1.1.2.27	HTTP	1504	[TCP Previous segment not captured] Continuation or non-HTTP traffic [Packets ...]
38336	2.691189	1.4.0.1	1.1.2.27	HTTP	1504	[TCP Previous segment not captured] Continuation or non-HTTP traffic [Packets ...]
38337	2.691193	1.4.0.1	1.1.2.27	HTTP	1504	[TCP Previous segment not captured] Continuation or non-HTTP traffic [Packets ...]
38338	2.691214	1.4.0.1	1.1.2.27	HTTP	1504	[TCP Previous segment not captured] Continuation or non-HTTP traffic [Packets ...]
38339	2.691215	1.4.0.1	1.1.2.27	HTTP	1504	[TCP Previous segment not captured] Continuation or non-HTTP traffic [Packets ...]

Frame 1: 1504 bytes on wire (12032 bits), 1500 bytes captured (12000 bits) on interface 0  
 Ethernet II, Src: 02:1a:c5:01:00:00 (02:1a:c5:01:00:00), Dst: 02:1a:c5:02:00:00 (02:1a:c5:02:00:00)  
 Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 1.3.3.178 (1.3.3.178), Dst: 1.1.2.27 (1.1.2.27)  
 Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: http (80), Dst Port: 55998 (55998), Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 1438  
 Hypertext Transfer Protocol

0000 02 1a c5 02 00 00 02 1a c5 01 00 00 08 00 45 00 .....E.  
 0010 05 dc 87 05 40 00 20 06 c9 5b 01 02 00 02 01 03 ...P.....  
 0020 01 e5 00 50 da be cf fd 2d 19 4f da e7 d9 80 18 .....  
 0030 1c 48 be e1 00 00 01 01 08 0a ac 19 04 03 ab c7 .....  
 0040 79 16 37 8e 45 a5 2f b6 30 9c 7e 72 d7 50 d1 17 y..E./0~P..  
 0050 3b 71 79 a9 68 d0 08 17 58 97 88 42 c7 9e 55 jay.k...X..B..U  
 0060 ff 2f 83 02 04 72 00 26 16 89 3c 21 68 88 04 f0 ./...P..<1b..  
 0070 00 d4 de 59 ab 69 aa a3 a0 bc 08 c9 61 88 c4 c8 ...Y.....  
 0080 ff 1e 7f 8b 5a dc b3 f8 dc 55 93 d0 a9 79 83 35 .....Z...U...y..S

## Statistical Data

- Statistical data is about network traffic which is created through the analysis of other forms of network data.
- Statistics can be used to characterize normal amounts of variation in network traffic patterns in order to identify network conditions that are significantly outside of those ranges.
- An example of an NSM tool that utilizes statistical analysis is Cisco Cognitive Threat Analytics.
- It is able to find malicious activity that has bypassed security controls or entered the network through unmonitored channels (including removable media) and is operating inside an organization's environment.
- The figure shows an architecture for Cisco Cognitive Threat Analytics.



## 25.2 End Device Logs

### End Device Logs

#### Host Logs

- Host-based intrusion detection systems (HIDS) run on individual hosts.
- Many host-based protections submit logs to a centralized log management servers which can be searched from a central location using NSM tools.
- Microsoft Windows host logs are visible locally through Event Viewer. Event Viewer keeps four types of logs:
  - **Application logs** – These contain events logged by various applications.
  - **System logs** – These include events regarding the operation of drivers, processes, and hardware.
  - **Setup logs** – These record information about the installation of software, including Windows updates.
  - **Security logs** – These record events related to security, such as logon attempts and operations related to file or object management and access.
- **Command-line logs** – Attackers who have gained access to a system, and some types of malware, execute commands from the command-line interface (CLI) rather than a GUI. Logging command line execution will provide visibility into this type of incident.



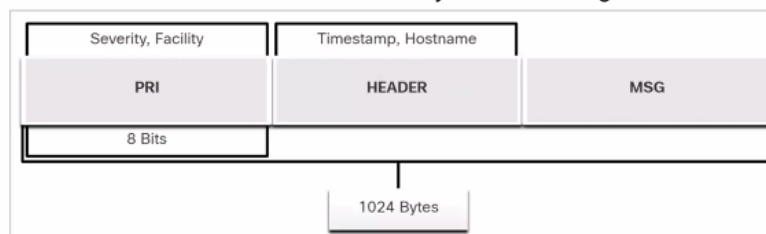
## Host Logs (Contd.)

The table explains the meaning of the five Windows host log event types.

Event Type	Description
Error	It is an event that indicates a significant problem such as loss of data or functionality. For example, if a service fails to load during startup, an error event is logged.
Warning	It is an event that is not necessarily significant but may indicate a possible future problem. For example, when disk space is low, a warning event is logged. If an application recovers from an event without loss of functionality or data, it can classify the event as a warning event.
Information	It describes the successful operation of an application, driver, or service. For example, when a network driver loads successfully, it may be appropriate to log an information event. Note that it is generally inappropriate for a desktop application to log an event each time it starts.
Success Audit	It is an event that records an audited security access attempt that is successful. For example, a user's successful attempt to log on to the system is a success audit event.
Failure Audit	It is an event that records an audited security access attempt that fails. For example, if a user tries to access a network drive and fails, the attempt is logged as a failure audit event.

## Syslog

- Syslog includes specifications for message formats, a client-server application structure, and network protocol. It is a client/server protocol.
- Many different types of network devices can be configured to use the syslog standard to log events to centralized syslog servers.
- The full format of a Syslog message has three distinct parts: PRI (priority), HEADER, MSG (message text).
  - The PRI consists of two elements, the Facility and Severity of the message, which are both integer values.
  - The Facility consists of sources that generated the message, such as the system, process, or application.
  - The Severity is a value from 0-7 that defines the severity of the message.



## Syslog (Contd.)

### Facility

- Facility codes between 15 and 23 (local0-local7) are not assigned a keyword or name.
- They can be assigned to different meanings depending on the use context. Also, various operating systems have been found to utilize both facilities 9 and 15 for clock messages.

### Severity

Value	Severity
0	<b>Emergency:</b> system is unusable
1	<b>Alert:</b> action must be taken immediately
2	<b>Critical:</b> critical conditions that should be corrected immediately and indicates failure in a system
3	<b>Error:</b> a failure that is not urgent, should be resolved within a given time
4	<b>Warning:</b> an error does not presently exist; but, an error will occur in the future if the condition is not addressed
5	<b>Notice:</b> an event that is not an error, but that is considered unusual. Does not require immediate action.
6	<b>Informational:</b> messages issued regarding normal operation
7	<b>Debug:</b> messages of interest to developers

## End Device Logs

### Syslog (Contd.)

#### Priority

- The Priority (PRI) value is calculated by multiplying the Facility value by 8, and then adding it to the Severity value, as shown below

$$\text{Priority} = (\text{Facility} * 8) + \text{Severity}$$

- The Priority value is the first value in a packet and occurs between angled brackets <>.

## End Device Logs

### Server Logs

- Server logs are an essential source of data for network security monitoring.
- DNS proxy server logs which document all the DNS queries and responses that occur on the network are especially important.
- Two important log files are Apache webserver access logs and Microsoft Internet Information Server (IIS) access logs.

#### Apache Access Log

```
203.0.113.127 - dsmith [10/Oct/2016:10:26:57 - 0500] "GET /logo_sm.gif HTTP/1.0" 200 2254  
""http://www.example.com/links.html"" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; Win64; x64; rv:47.0) Gecko/20100101  
Firefox/47.0"
```

#### IIS Access Log

```
6/14/2016, 16:22:43, 203.0.113.24, -, W3SVC2, WEB3, 198.51.100.10, 80, GET, /home.htm, -, 200, 0, 15321,  
159, 15, HTTP/1.1, Mozilla/5.0 (compatible; MSIE 9.0; Windows Phone OS 7.5; Trident/5.0; IEMobile/9.0),  
-, http://www.example.com
```

## End Device Logs

### SIEM and Log Collection

Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) technology is used in many organizations to provide real-time reporting and long-term analysis of security events, as shown in the figure.



**SIEM Inputs and Outputs**

## SIEM and Log Collection (Contd.)

SIEM combines the essential functions of SEM and SIM tools to provide a view of the enterprise network using the following functions:

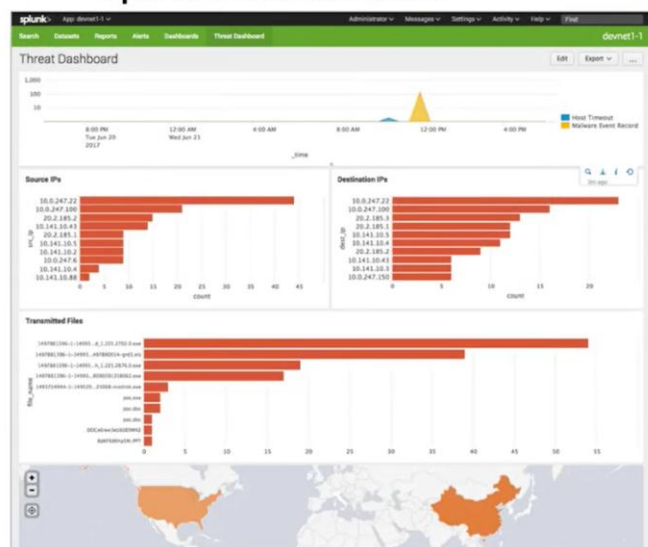
- **Log collection** – Event records from sources throughout the organization provide important forensic information and help to address compliance reporting requirements.
- **Normalization** – This maps log messages from different systems into a common data model, enabling the organization to connect and analyze related events, even if they are initially logged in different source formats.
- **Correlation** – This links logs and events from disparate systems or applications, speeding detection of and reaction to security threats.
- **Aggregation** – This reduces the volume of event data by consolidating duplicate event records.
- **Reporting** – This presents the correlated, aggregated event data in real-time monitoring and long-term summaries, including graphical interactive dashboards.

## SIEM and Log Collection (Contd.)

- A popular SIEM is Splunk, which is made by a Cisco partner.
- The figure shows a Splunk Threat Dashboard. Splunk is widely used in SOCs.
- Because of the lack of cybersecurity professionals to monitor and analyze the large volume of security data, it is important that tools from multiple vendors can be integrated into a single platform.
- Integrated security platforms go beyond SIEM and SOAR to unify multiple security technologies into a unified team.



### Splunk Threat Dashboard



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## 25.3 Network Logs



## Tcpdump

- The tcpdump command line tool is a very popular packet analyzer.
- It can display packet captures in real time or write packet captures to a file.
- It captures detailed packet protocol and content data.
- Wireshark is a GUI built on tcpdump functionality.
- The structure of tcpdump captures varies depending on the protocol captured and the fields requested.

## NetFlow

- NetFlow is a protocol that was developed by Cisco as a tool for network troubleshooting and session-based accounting.
- NetFlow provides an important set of services for IP applications, including network traffic accounting, usage-based network billing, network planning, security, Denial-of-Service monitoring capabilities, and network monitoring.
- It also provides information about network users and applications, peak usage times, and traffic routing.
- It records information about the packet flow including metadata. Cisco developed NetFlow and then allowed it to be used as a basis for an IETF standard called IPFIX.
- NetFlow information can be viewed with tools such as the nfdump.
- nfdump provides a command line utility for viewing NetFlow data from the nfcapd capture daemon, or collector.

## NetFlow (Contd.)

- An example of a basic NetFlow flow record, in two different formats, is shown in the figure.

Date	flow start	Duration	Proto	Src IP Addr:Port	Dst IP Addr:Port	Flags	Tos	Packets	Bytes
Flows2017-08-30	00:09:12.596	00.010	TCP	10.1.1.2:80	-> 13.1.1.2:8974	.AP.SF	0	62	
3512	1								

```
Traffic Contribution: 8% (3/37)Flow information:IPV4 SOURCE ADDRESS:10.1.1.2IPV4 DESTINATION
ADDRESS:13.1.1.2INTERFACE INPUT:Se0/0/1TRNS SOURCE PORT:8974TRNS DESTINATION PORT:80IP TOS:0x00IP
PROTOCOL:6FLOW SAMPLER ID:0FLOW DIRECTION:Inputipv4 source mask:/0ipv4 destination mask:/8counter
bytes:205ipv4 next hop address:13.1.1.2tcp flags:0x1binterface output:Fa0/0counter packets:5timestamp
first:00:09:12.596timestamp last:00:09:12.606ip source as:0ip destination as:0
```




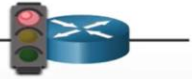
- A large number of attributes for a flow are available. The IANA registry of IPFIX entities lists several hundred, with the first 128 being the most common.
- NetFlow is a useful tool in the analysis of network security incidents. It can be used to construct a timeline of compromise, understand individual host behavior, or to track the movement of an attacker or exploit from host to host within a network.



## Application Visibility and Control

- The Cisco Application Visibility and Control (AVC) system combines multiple technologies to recognize, analyze, and control over 1000 applications.
- These include voice and video, email, file sharing, gaming, peer-to-peer (P2P), and cloud-based applications.
- AVC uses Cisco next-generation network-based application recognition version 2 (NBAR2), also known as Next-Generation NBAR, to discover and classify the applications in use on the network.
- The NBAR2 application recognition engine supports over 1000 network applications.

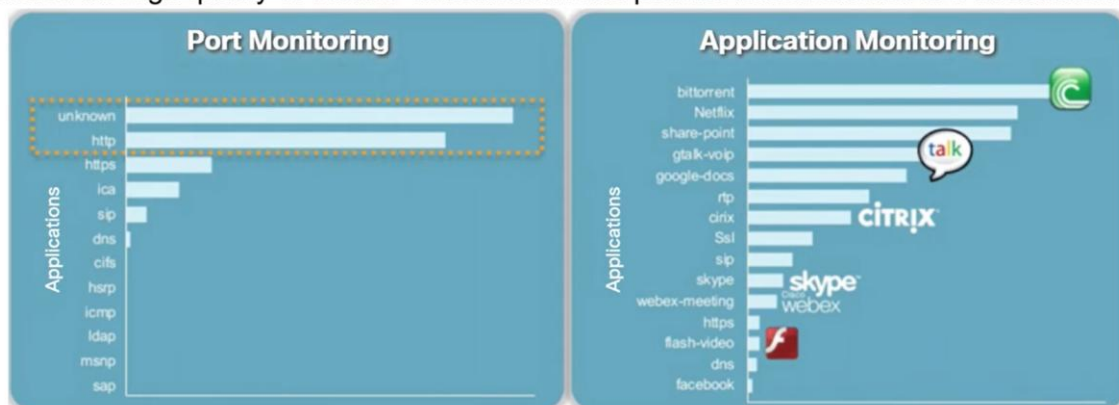
## Application Visibility and Control (Contd.)

			
<b>Application Recognition</b> Identify applications using L3 to L7 data. 1000+ applications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cloud services</li> <li>• Cisco WebEx</li> <li>• YouTube</li> <li>• Skype</li> <li>• P2P</li> </ul>	<b>Metrics Collection</b> Collect metrics for export to management tool <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bandwidth usage</li> <li>• Response time</li> <li>• Latency</li> <li>• Packet loss</li> <li>• Jitter</li> <li>• P2P</li> </ul>	<b>Management and Reporting</b> Provision the network, collect data, and report on applications performance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report generation</li> <li>• Policy Management</li> </ul>	<b>Control</b> Control application use to maximize network performance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Application prioritization</li> <li>• Application bandwidth enforcement</li> </ul>
NBAR2	Netflow9 Flexible Netflow IPFIX	Cisco Prime Other 3rd Party Software	QoS

## Application Visibility and Control (Contd.)

### Port Monitoring vs. Application Monitoring

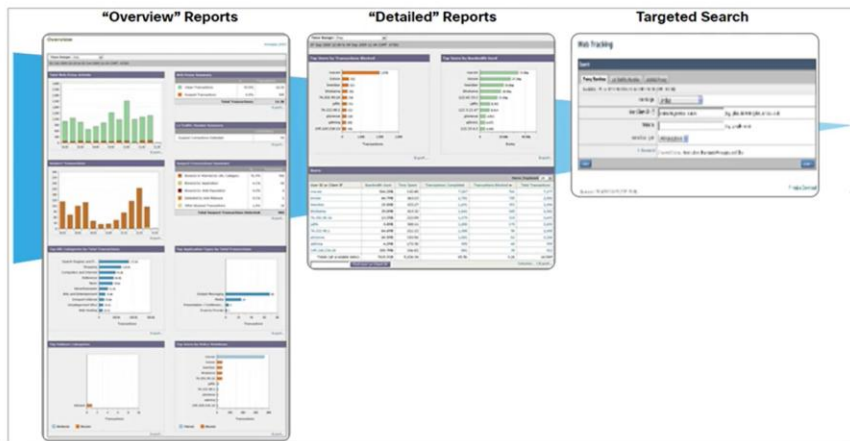
A management and reporting system analyzes and presents the application analysis data into dashboard reports for use by network monitoring personnel. Application usage can also be controlled through quality of service classification and policies based on the AVC information.



## Network Logs

### Content Filter Logs

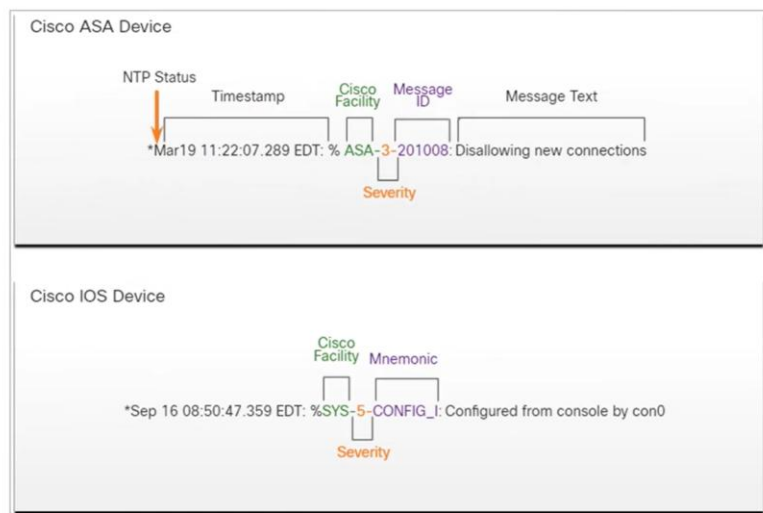
- Devices that provide content filtering, such as the Cisco Email Security Appliance (ESA) and the Cisco Web Security Appliance (WSA), provide a wide range of functionalities for security monitoring.
- The figure shows the dashboards from Cisco content filtering devices. By clicking components of the Overview reports, more relevant details are displayed. Target searches provide the focused information.



## Network Logs

### Logging from Cisco Devices

- Cisco security devices can be configured to submit events and alerts to security management platforms using SNMP or syslog.
- The figure shows a syslog message generated by a Cisco ASA device and a syslog message generated by a Cisco IOS device.
- There are two meanings used for the term facility in Cisco syslog messages.
- The first is the standard set of Facility values that were established by the syslog standards.
- The other Facility value is assigned by Cisco and occurs in the MSG part of the syslog message.



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## Network Logs

### Proxy Logs

- Proxy servers, such as those used for web and DNS requests, contain valuable logs that are a primary source of data for network security monitoring.
- The proxy server requests the resources and returns them to the client and generates logs of all requests and responses.
- These logs can then be analyzed to determine which hosts are making the requests, whether the destinations are safe or potentially malicious, and to also gain insights into the kind of resources that have been downloaded.
- Web proxies provide data that helps determine whether responses from the web were generated in response to legitimate requests or have been manipulated to appear to be responses but are in fact exploits.
- It is also possible to use web proxies to inspect outgoing traffic as means of data loss prevention (DLP).
- DLP involves scanning outgoing traffic to detect whether the data that is leaving the web contains sensitive, confidential, or secret information.

## Proxy Logs (Contd.)

### Cisco Umbrella

- Cisco Umbrella, formerly OpenDNS, offers a hosted DNS service that extends the capability of DNS to include security enhancements.
- Cisco Umbrella applies many more resources to managing DNS than most organizations can afford. Cisco Umbrella functions in part as a DNS super proxy in this regard.
- The Cisco Umbrella suite of security products apply real-time threat intelligence to managing DNS access and the security of DNS records.
- An example of a DNS proxy log appears below.

```
"2015-01-16 17:48:41","ActiveDirectoryUserName",
"ActiveDirectoryUserName,ADSite,Network",
"10.10.1.100","24.123.132.133","Allowed","1 (A)",
"NOERROR","domain-visited.com.",
"Chat,Photo Sharing,Social Networking,Allow List"
```



## Next-Generation Firewalls

- Next-Generation or NextGen Firewall devices extend network security beyond IP addresses and Layer 4 port numbers to the application layer and beyond.
- NexGen Firewalls are advanced devices that provided much more functionality than previous generations of network security devices.
- One functionality is reporting dashboards with interactive features that allow quick point-and-click reports on very specific information without the need for SIEM or other event correlators.
- NextGen Firewall devices (NGFW) use Firepower Services to consolidate multiple security layers into a single platform.
- Firepower services include application visibility and control, Firepower Next-Generation IPS (NGIPS), reputation and category-based URL filtering, and Advanced Malware Protection (AMP).

## Next-Generation Firewalls (Contd.)

Common NGFW events include:

- Connection Event
- Intrusion Event
- Host or Endpoint Event
- Network Discovery Event
- Netflow Event

### Services Provided by NGFW





# 25.4 Network Security Data Summary

## Network Security Data Summary

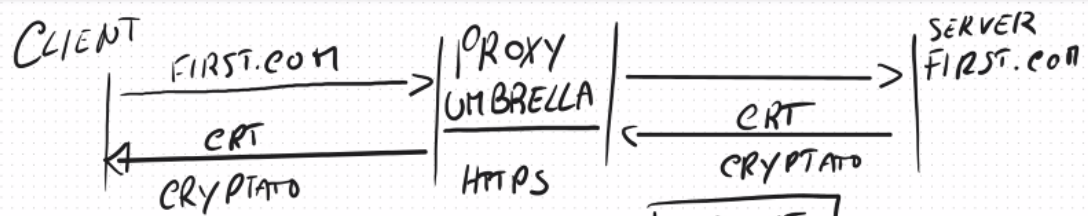
### What Did I Learn in this Module?

- Alert data consists of messages that are generated by intrusion prevention systems (IPSs) or intrusion detection systems (IDSs) in response to traffic that violates a rule or matches the signature of a known exploit.
- Within the Security Onion suite of NSM tools, alerts are generated by Snort and are made readable and searchable by the Sguil, Squert, and Kibana applications.
- Session data will include identifying information such as the five tuples of source and destination IP addresses, source and destination port numbers, and the IP code for the protocol in use.
- Data about the session typically includes a session ID, the amount of data transferred by source and destination, and information related to the duration of the session.
- Full packet captures contain the actual contents of data conversations, such as the text of email messages, the HTML in webpages, and the files that enter or leave the network.
- Statistical data is created through the analysis of various forms of network data.

## Network Security Data Summary

### What Did I Learn in this Module? (Contd.)

- Host-based intrusion detection systems (HIDS) run on individual hosts.
- Syslog includes specifications for message formats, a client-server application structure, and network protocol.
- Server logs are an essential source of data for network security monitoring.
- DNS proxy server logs document all the DNS queries and responses that occur on the network.
- DNS proxy logs are useful for identifying hosts that may have visited dangerous websites and for identifying DNS data exfiltration and connections to malware command-and-control servers.
- SIEM combines the essential functions of security event management (SEM) and security information management (SIM) tools to provide a comprehensive view of the enterprise network using log collection, normalization, correlation, aggregation, reporting, and compliance.



NEXT GENERATION FIREWALL

- FORTINET
- CISCO
- CHECKPOINT
- PALOALTO