

Security Operations | Ivan Notes 2022

▼ Investigations

- 1. Secure the scene
- ▼ 2. Collect & control evidence
 - Locard's principle
 - MOM
 - ▼ Sources
 - Oral / Written
 - Documents
 - ▼ digital forensics
 - Live evidence (volatile)
 - secondary (storage (HD)
 - VM instance / virtual disk
 - E discovery
 - Chain of custody
- ▼ Types of evidence
 - Real
 - direct
 - best evidence rule
- ▼ rules of evidence
 - authentic
 - accurate
 - complete
 - convincing / reliable
 - admissible / believable
- ▼ investigation techniques
 - media analysis

- software analysis
- network analysis

▼ types of investigations

- criminal
- civil
- regulatory
- administrative

- 3. Document & report

▼ IR

- 1. Prep

▼ 2. Triage

▼ detection

- sources: SIEM, IDS/IPS, DLP, etc.
- Event
- Incident

- Response - IR team deployed

▼ 3. Action / Investigation

- mitigation - containment
- reporting - relevant stakeholder

▼ 4. Recovery

- recovery - return to normal
- remediation - prevention
- lessons learned - improve process

▼ Malware

▼ Types

- virus
- worms
- companion
- macro
- multipartite

- trojan
- botnets
- boot sector
- logic bomb
- stealth
- ransomware
- rootkit
- spyware / adware
- Zero Day
- ▼ Anti-malware
 - ▼ policy
 - training & awareness
 - ▼ prevention
 - whitelist
 - network segmentation
 - ▼ detection
 - signature based scanners
 - heuristic scanners
 - activity monitors
 - change detection
 - continuous updates
- ▼ **Patching**
 - ▼ 1. Determine if patches are available
 - threat intelligence
 - vendor notification
 - ▼ pro-active checking
 - agent
 - agentless
 - passive
 - ▼ 2. Implement through change mgmt

- timing
- ▼ deploy
 - automated
 - manual

▼ **Change mgmt**

- 1. change request
- ▼ 2. assess impact
 - emergency change vs standard process
- ▼ 3. approval
 - based on impact, severity, etc
 - CCB, CAB, ECAB
- 4. built & test
- 5. notification
- 6. implement
- ▼ 7. validation
 - test new functionality
 - regression testing
- 8. version & baseline

▼ **Recovery Strategies**

- ▼ backup storage
 - archive bit
- ▼ types
 - mirror
 - full
 - incremental
 - differential
- ▼ validation
 - checksum/CRC
- ▼ data storage
 - offsite

- tape rotation
- ▼ spare parts
 - cold
 - warm
 - hot
- ▼ RAID
 - RAID 0 = striping
 - RAID 1 = mirroring
 - RAID 5 = parity
- ▼ HA system
 - clustering
 - redundancy
- ▼ recovery sites
 - ▼ types
 - cold
 - warm
 - hot
 - mobile
 - redundant
 - geographically remote
- ▼ **BCM**
 - focuses on critical and essential functions of business
 - ▼ Goals
 - 1. safety of people
 - 2. minimize damage
 - 3. survival of business
 - ▼ BIA
 - identify critical processes & systems
 - ▼ measurements of time
 - RPO, RTO, WRT, MTD

- owner approval of #'s and associated costs
- ▼ types of plans
 - BCP
 - DRP
- ▼ testing plans
 - read-through / checklist
 - walkthrough
 - simulation
 - parallel
 - full-interruption / full-scale
- ▼ restoration order
 - most critical first
 - dependency charts