Implement Threat Intelligence Principles

Indicators of Compromise (IoCs) and Detection Methods

1. Suspicious IP Addresses

- Detection Methods:
 - Network traffic monitoring tools (e.g., Wireshark, Snort) can flag and analyze incoming/outgoing packets for connections with blacklisted or unusual IPs.
 - Threat intelligence feeds maintain databases of malicious IPs, which security software cross-references in real-time.
- How It Indicates Threats:
 - Frequent connections to a known malicious IP address could indicate botnet activity, data exfiltration, or unauthorized remote control by attackers.
 - Unusual spikes in traffic to obscure regions suggest potential communication with command-and-control servers.

2. Abnormal File Hashes (Malicious Executables)

- Detection Methods:
 - Endpoint security solutions like antivirus and EDR systems scan files for signature-based matches against known malware hashes
 - o Tools such as VirusTotal and SHA256 checks help validate the integrity of files.
- How It Indicates Threats:
 - If a file's hash matches that of a known malicious payload, it may point to ransomware, trojans, or backdoors on the system.
 - Files with uncommon hashes may indicate polymorphic malware that changes slightly to evade signature-based detection.



