Indicators of Compromise:

1. IP Address is linked to attackers

a. Threat Intelligence Feeds & Blacklists

- i. Firewalls and IDS/IPS monitor incoming and outgoing network traffic.
- ii. Tools: Snort, Suricata, Zeek (formerly Bro).

b. Log Analysis & SIEM Systems

- i. Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) solutions aggregate logs from different network devices and analyze traffic patterns.
- ii. Tools: Splunk, IBM QRadar, Elastic Security.

c. How It Indicates Threats

- i. An IP associated with previous attacks may be attempting unauthorized access to a system.
- ii. A spike in connections from a single suspicious IP suggests a DDoS attack or reconnaissance scanning.
- iii. Communication with a malicious IP post-breach may mean a command and control (C2) server is directing malware inside the network.

2. Host based indicators

a. File Integrity Monitoring (FIM)

- Tracks changes in critical system files, configuration settings, or registry entries.
- ii. Tools: Tripwire, OSSEC, Wazuh.

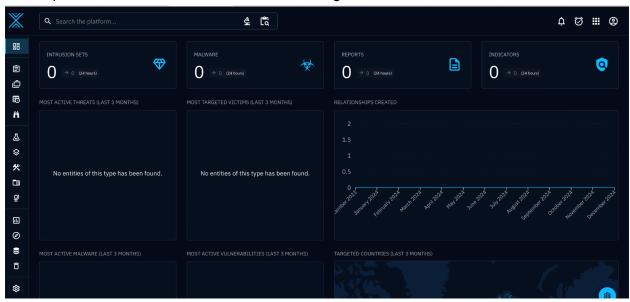
b. Endpoint Detection & Response (EDR) Solutions

- i. EDR solutions continuously monitor processes, memory usage, and system behavior.
- ii. Tools: CrowdStrike Falcon, Microsoft Defender ATP, SentinelOne.

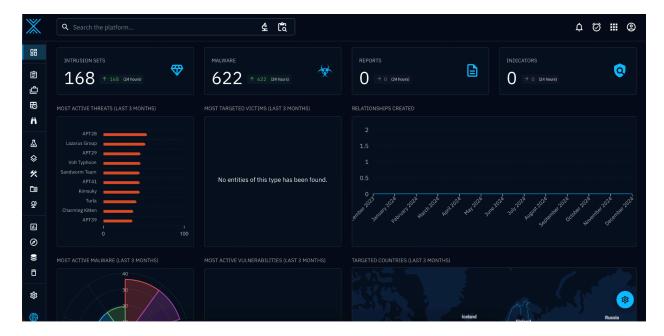
c. How It Indicates Threats

- i. New or modified startup items (registry keys, scheduled tasks) could mean persistence mechanisms are in place.
- ii. Unusual process behavior (e.g., LSASS memory dumping) suggests credential theft attempts.
- iii. Unauthorized file changes (e.g., system file tampering) may indicate rootkit or malware installation.

What OpenCTI dashboard looked like before adding connectors:



What OpenCTI dashboard looked like after adding connectors:



List of connectors:

