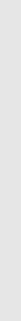




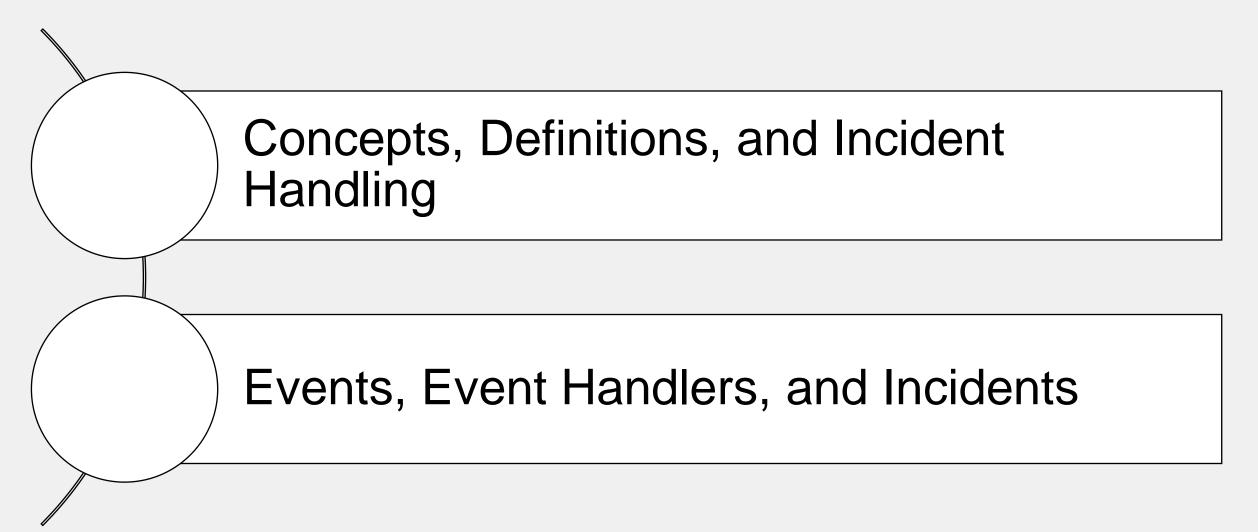
# Security Operations Analyst

**SOC Operations** 

FortiAnalyzer 7.4



## **Lesson Overview**





## Concepts, Definitions, and Incident Handling

#### **Objectives**

- Describe FortiAnalyzer SOC features
- Describe basic concepts and definitions related to FortiAnalyzer SOC features
- Analyze NIST SP 800-61 Computer Security Incident Handling Guide



# FortiAnalyzer SOC Features

#### **Incident Management**



- Incident/case management
- Indicators attachment for incidents
- API to FortiSOAR for escalation

#### **Automation**



- Playbook templates and automation
- Connectors for playbooks
- Visual playbook editor
- Playbook execution
- Playbook monitor

#### **Analytics**



- Monitor and view log data with context of network activity
- Security Fabric analytics for devices within a Fabric ADOM



# **Concepts and Definitions**

Concept	Definition
Security information and event management (SIEM)	Fabric (SIEM) logs are a licensed feature that enables the FortiAnalyzer SIEM capabilities to parse, normalize, and correlate logs from Fortinet products, as well as security event logs of Windows and Linux hosts (with Fabric Agent integration).
Indicators of compromise (IOC)	The IOC service on FortiAnalyzer downloads the threat database from FortiGuard. The FortiGuard threat database contains the blocklist and suspicious list. IOC detects suspicious events and potentially compromised network traffic using sophisticated algorithms on the threat database.
Security event	A record of an observed occurrence on a monitored information system. If an event is relevant from an information security perspective, it can be considered a security event. On FortiAnalyzer, events are generated using event handlers. Also, a Windows audit log entry indicating a successful user login can be considered a security event.
Security incident	An event that indicates a malicious or abnormal occurrence. On FortiAnalyzer, incidents are escalated from events.
Indicator enrichment	Querying threat intelligence sources about an indicator to obtain security context information. A form of enrichment that is frequently used is checking the reputation of an indicator. For example, you can verify if a given file hash is associated with known malware.



## NIST SP 800-61 Incident Handling—Overview

- Defines incident handling as a lifecycle with four phases
- Assists in
  - Establishing computer security incident response capabilities
  - Handling incidents efficiently and effectively
- Focuses on
  - Analyzing incident-related data
  - Determining appropriate response
- Agnostic and broad approach
  - Can be followed independently of particular hardware, OS, protocols, or applications
  - Recommended practices for handling any type of incident



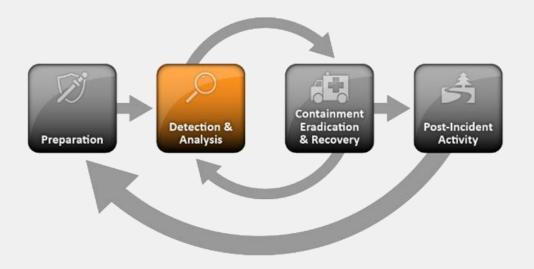


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#### NIST SP 800-61 Incident Handling—Detection and Analysis

- Prepare to handle any incident but focus on those that use common attack vectors, such as external and removable media, web, and email
- Signs of an incident
  - Precursors (relatively rare)—indicate an incident may occur in the future
  - Indicators (common)—indicate an incident may have occurred or may be occurring now
- Common sources of precursors and indicators
  - Intrusion detection and prevention systems (IDPSs)
  - Security information and event management (SIEM)
  - Antimalware and antispam
  - OS-level monitoring (file integrity, processes, and so on)
  - Logs (OS, services, applications, and network devices)
  - Network flows



The content of this slide is based on copyright material from NIST available online at <a href="https://csrc.nist.gov/publications/detail/sp/800-61/rev-2/final">https://csrc.nist.gov/publications/detail/sp/800-61/rev-2/final</a>.

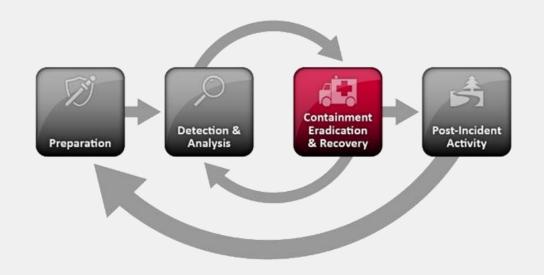


# NIST SP 800-61 Computer Security Incident Handling—Containment, Eradication and Recovery

- Containment
  - Often required and should be considered early
  - Decision-making is an essential part
  - Strategies vary per incident
- Eradication and Recovery
  - Identify affected resources, attacking resources, and communication channels
  - Eliminate components of the incident (delete malware, disable compromised accounts, remove persistence, and so on)
  - Restore systems to normal operations
  - Confirm systems are working normally
  - Remediate vulnerabilities (if applicable)

#### Recovery may involve actions, such as:

- Restore systems from clean backups and snapshots
- Rebuild systems from scratch
- Replace compromised files with clean and reliable versions
- Install patches
- Change passwords



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# Knowledge Check

- 1. Which part of containment, eradication, and recovery does quarantining an infected host fall under?
- √A. Containment
  - B. Eradication
  - C. Recovery
- 2. On FortiAnalyzer, what is an incident?
  - A. A record of an observed occurrence on a monitored system
- √B. A security event that has been escalated



## **Lesson Overview**



# Concepts, Definitions, and Incident Handling

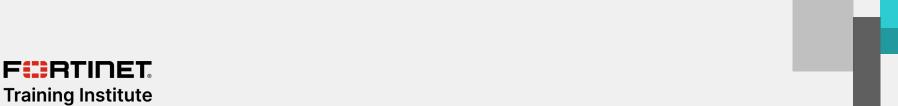


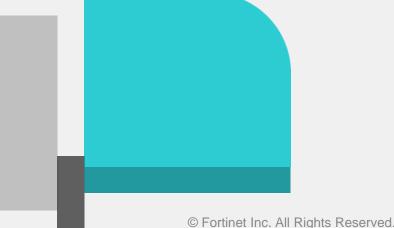


## Events, Incidents, and Handlers

## **Objectives**

- Analyze and manage events and event handlers
- Customize event handlers
- Analyze and create incidents





## **Events and Event Handlers**

- Events are generated by event handlers
- FortiAnalyzer is preconfigured with many event handlers
- You can create custom event handlers to generate events
- FortiAnalyzer filters all incoming logs using event handlers
- If logs match the conditions configured in an event handler, FortiAnalyzer generates an event
- All the events that are generated can be viewed on the Events Monitor page

## How Are Events Generated?

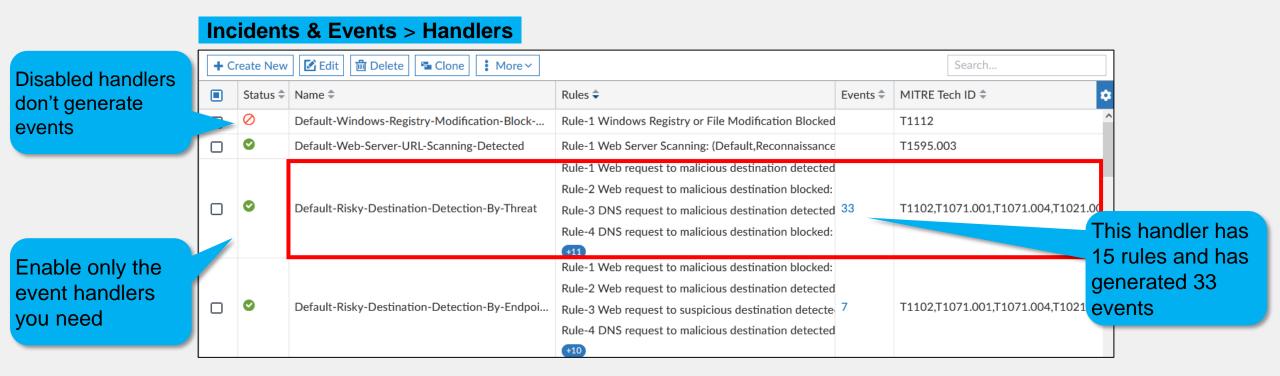
## Escalate to an 2. FortiAnalyzer incident parses logs 1111 Automation 1. FortiAnalyzer Analysis receives logs 3. FortiAnalyzer generates an event if a rule is matched in an event handler



**Incident Response Options** 

# Managing Event Handlers

- Event handlers look for specific conditions in logs
- Enable or disable event handlers as needed
- Disabled handlers do not generate events





# **Event Handlers—Configuration**

- The configuration for each event handler can include:
  - MITRE attributes
  - Data selectors (exclusion filters)
  - Automation stitches
  - Notifications
  - Rules
- Rules are granular conditions
  - Event handlers can have one or more rules
  - Basic event handlers use OR logic
  - Correlation event handlers have many operator logic options

Get notified when an event handler is triggered

**Set MITRE** 

ATT&CK domain

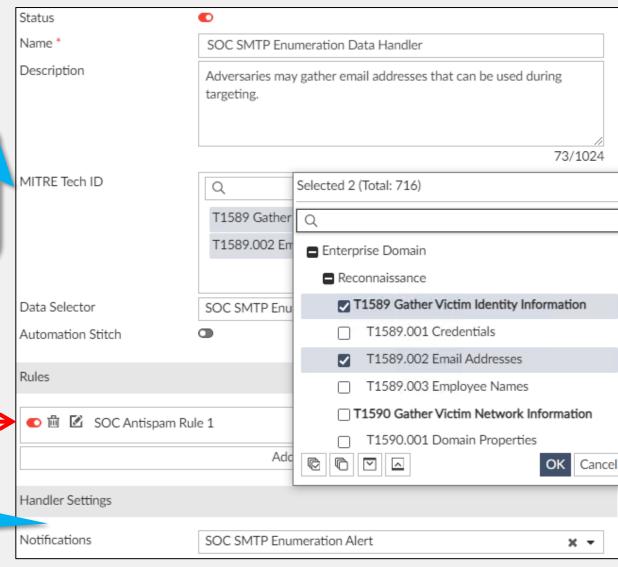
and technique

ID(s) the event

coverage for

handler provides

#### **Incidents & Events > Handlers > Basic Handlers**





# **Event Handlers—Rule Configuration**

- Rules have many customizable fields
  - Not every field is required

**Note:** The fields available in the rules depend on the **Log Device Type** value

#### **Incidents & Events > Handlers > Basic Handlers** Status Name Antispam Rule 1 Event Severity High Choose Your Logs Start by selecting the device and log type that you want to monitor for events. Log Device Type FortiMail Log Type Anti-Spam Log (spam) The system will categorize logs into smaller groups based on the chosen log fields. Log Field 1 Device Name (devname) ▼ From (from) Device ID (device id) Log Filters All Filters Any One of the Filters Log Field Match Criteria Value Action Log Filter by Text 1 type==spam

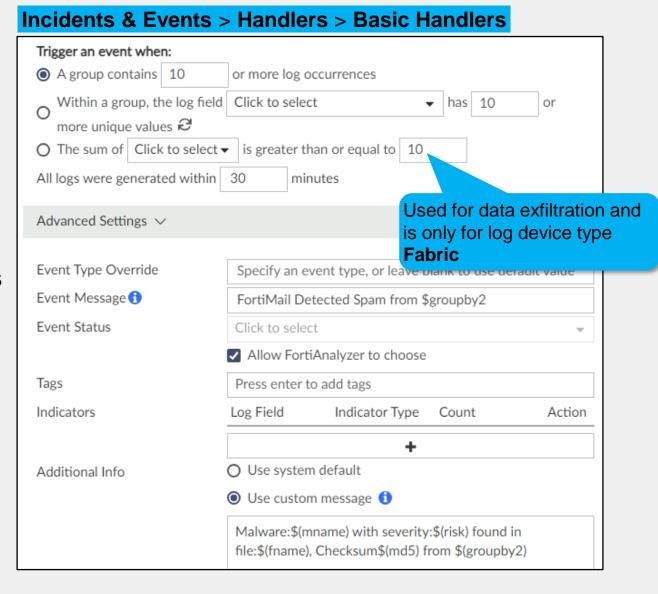
Supports most Fortinet products and third-party devices through syslog

Use the generic text filter to search using wildcard expressions or regular expressions



# Event Handlers—Rule Configuration (Contd)

- Define the condition that triggers an event
- There are three options:
  - Count: A minimum threshold count of matching logs
  - Log field value: Within a group, the log field
     <log field> has <integer> or more
     unique values
  - Sum: Multiple options such as duration, sent/received bytes, and sent/received packets
- Additionally, configure the following in relation to your selection:
  - Time: All logs were generated within <integer> minutes

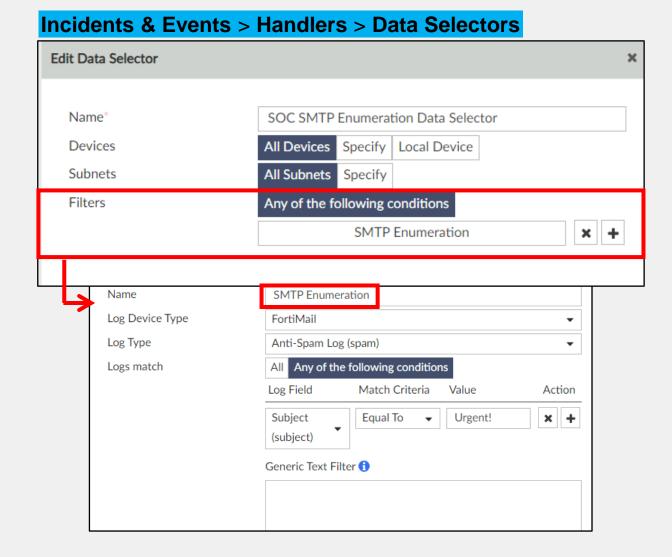




## **Event Handlers—Data Selectors**

- Data selectors help narrow down events generated by devices, subnets, and filters:
  - Devices (by name)
  - Subnets (created in Fabric View)
  - Filters (OR logic)

- Filters are granular conditions within data selectors:
  - Log device type
  - Log type/subtype
  - Matching logic (AND/OR logic)
  - Generic text filter (for more precise filtering)





### **Event Status**

Events can be set to one of four statuses

#### **Incidents & Events > Event Monitor**

<b>1</b> 0.0.3.20 (115)	Unhandled
Compromised host detected	Unhandled
Web request to Unrated detected	Unhandled
Web request to Malicious Websites blocked	Mitigated
Compromised host detected	Unhandled
Compromised host detected	Unhandled
Web request to Malicious Websites blocked	Mitigated

Event Status	Description
Unhandled	The security event risk is not mitigated or contained, so it is considered open
Contained	The risk source is isolated
Mitigated	The security risk is mitigated by being blocked or dropped
Blank	Other scenarios

**Note:** You can configure the desired event status manually in the handler settings, or let FortiAnalyzer choose it automatically

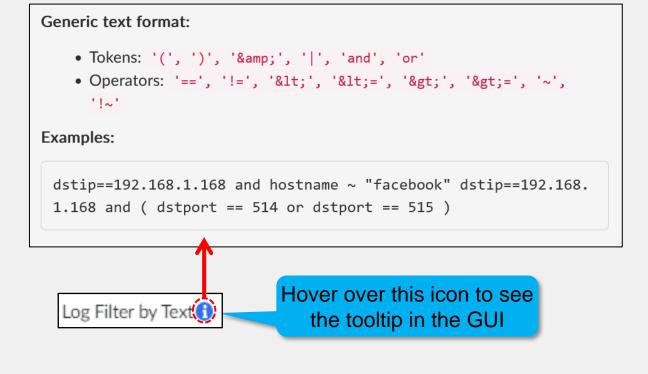


## **Event Handlers—Generic Text Filters**

- Generic text filters allow more precise and flexible control over which logs trigger an event
  - Multiple operators and logic are supported
- Supported operators:

Operator	Meaning
==	Equal (exact match)
!=	Not equal (not matching)
<	Smaller than
<=	Smaller than or equal to
>	Greater than
>=	Greater than or equal to
~	Contains the regular expression
!~	Does not contain the regular expression

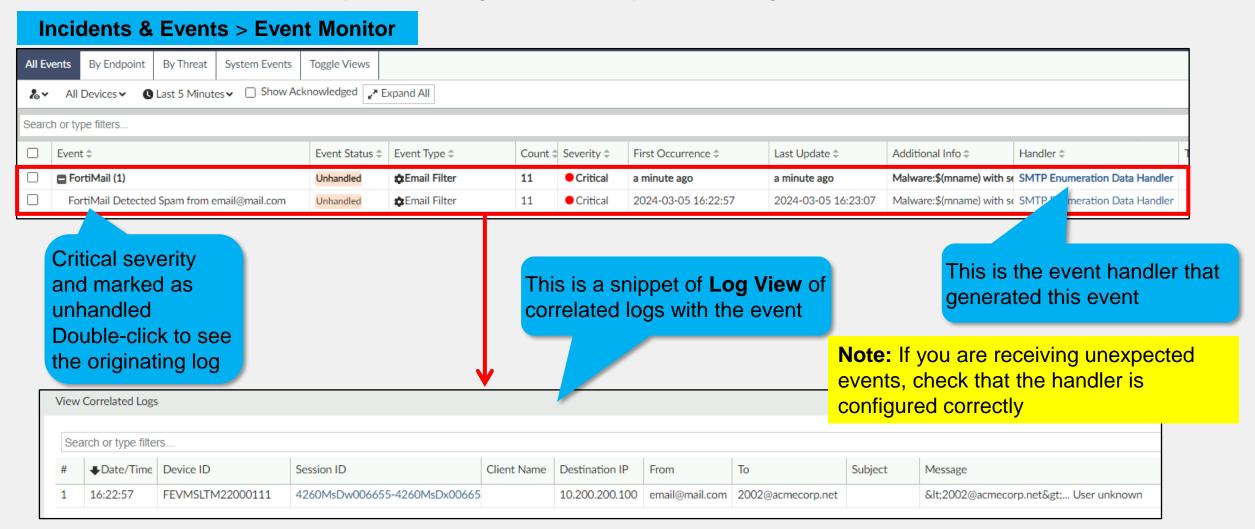
Tokens: '(', ')', '&', '|', 'and', 'or', 'not'



**Tip:** Identify the logs that you want to generate events for, and from the raw view, copy the strings you want to match

# Managing Events

Event Monitor displays events generated by the configured event handlers

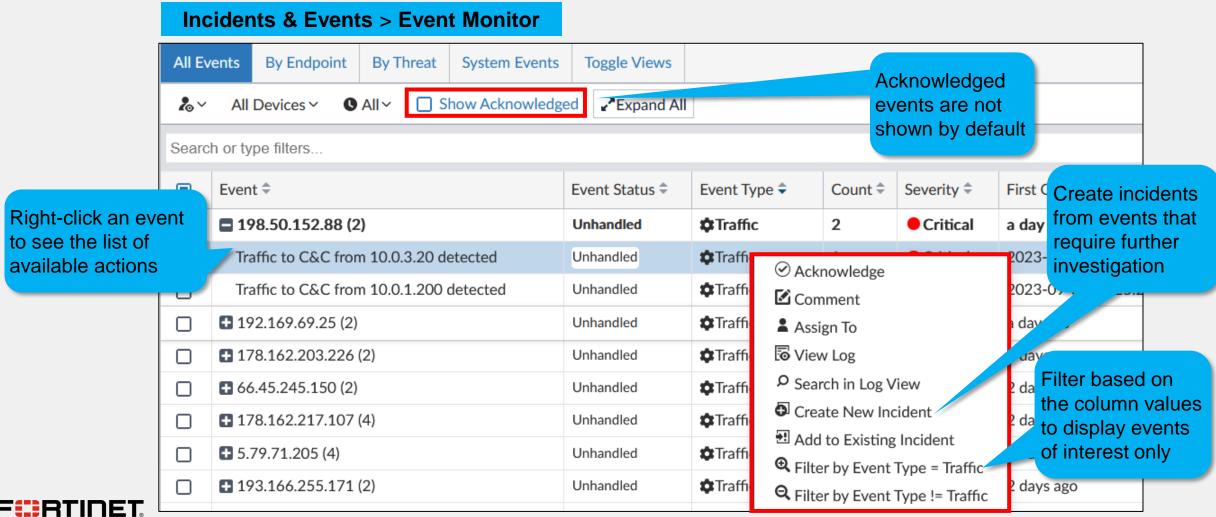




# Available Management Actions for Events

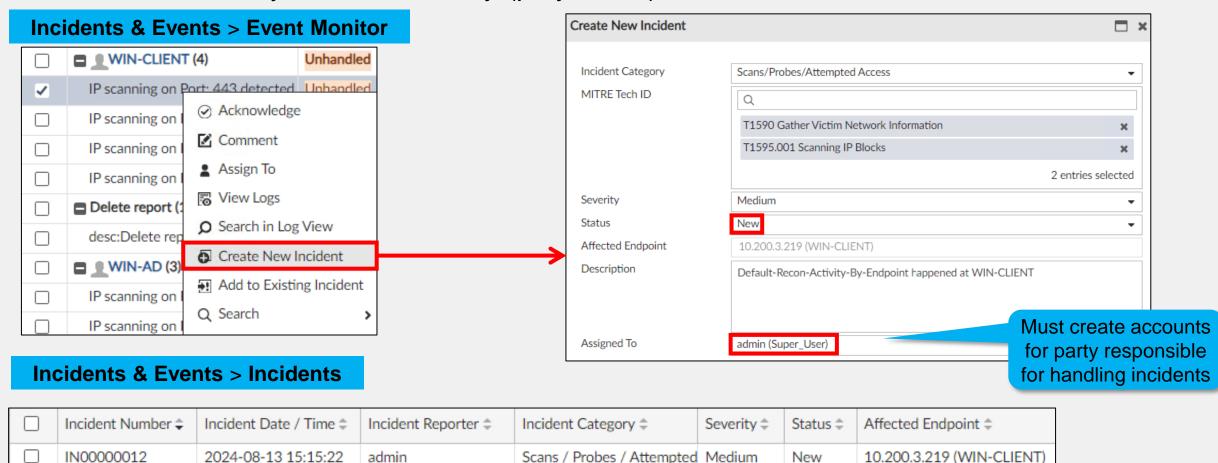
**Training Institute** 

 You can acknowledge an event, add a comment, assign it to an administrator, or create an incident from it



# Creating an Incident

- Create an incident when an event needs further analysis
- Can create manually or automatically (playbooks)

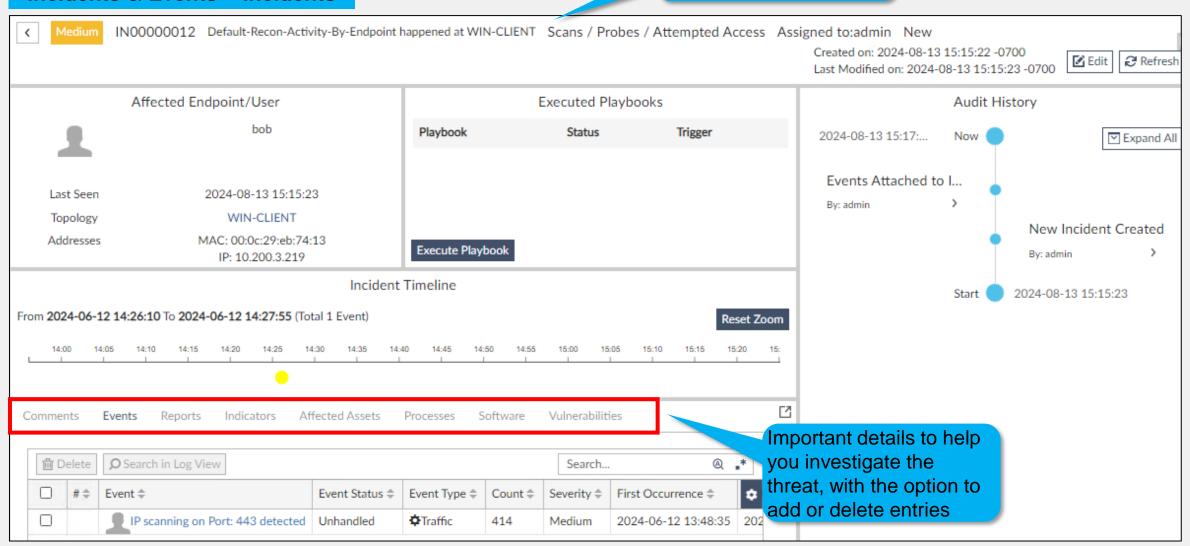




# Analyzing an Incident

#### **Incidents & Events > Incidents**

Incident #, description, category, assignee, and incident status



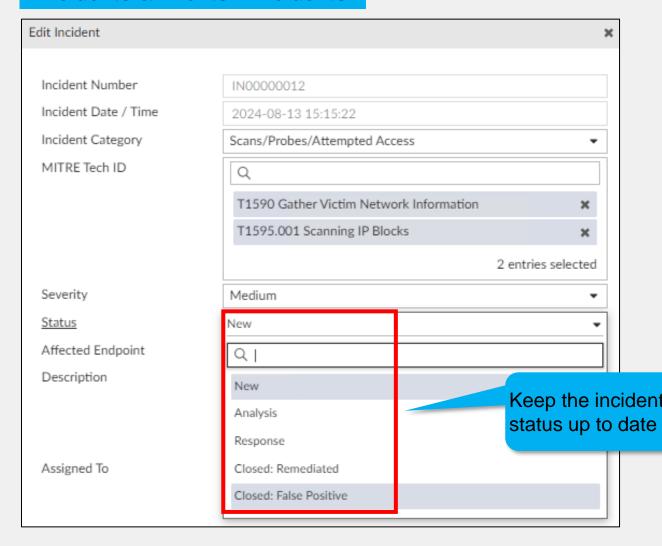


# Editing an Incident

- Update each incident setting while working in it
- Close any solved incident
- Once closed, you can delete the incident from the list
- Notifications can be configured for each status change

**Note:** You should update incident details according to the progress of the investigation. Every incident should reach the **Closed** status.

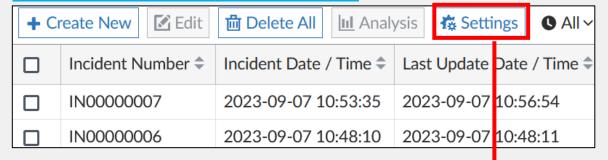
#### **Incidents & Events > Incidents**

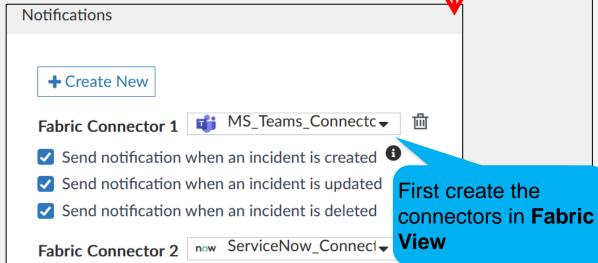




# Configure Incidents Settings

#### **Incidents & Events > Incidents**





☐ Send notification when an incident is created ⑤

Send notification when an incident is updated

☐ Send notification when an incident is deleted

Notification example

```
FAZ Notification 1:23 PM
    fortianalyzer_notification: {
                                 incident
             type:
             adom:
                                 ADOM1
             from:
                                 FAZ-VM0000065040
             timestamp:
                                 1694118176
             apiver:
             data: [
                              incid:
                                                   IN00000007
                                                   update
                              change_type:
                              revision:
                              attach_revision:
```



**Note:** Different connectors can have different settings

## Use Case—Healthcare Sector



Your organization is a hospital targeted by cybercriminals through a phishing attack to ransom private data

**Threat:** Potential breach exposing thousands of patients' data and putting patients at risk

**Our goal:** Configure event handlers to detect the tactics and techniques used by Group ABC

**Domain:** Enterprise

**Attacker:** Group ABC



# Blue Team Plan of Action—Detection Capabilities



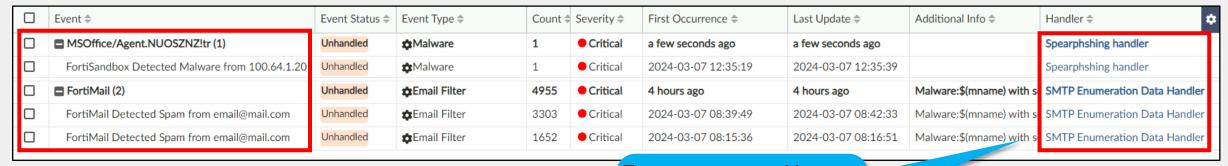
- Configure custom event handlers and data selectors to identify:
  - Probing attacks that target email systems in search of valid email accounts
  - Spearphishing emails with attached malicious macro-enabled files
  - Operating system service creation
  - Network scans that identify high-priority targets
  - Defense evasion (clearing security audit logs on the compromised host)
  - Lateral movement and exploiting remote access
  - Data exfiltration





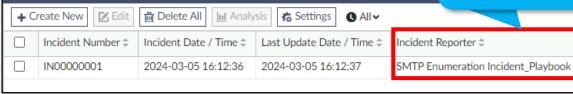
## Mock Attack Example

#### **Incidents & Events > Event Monitor**



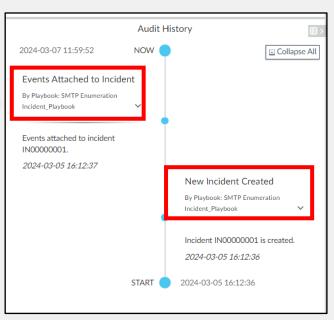
Events generated by custom event handlers configured by the blue team

#### Incidents & Events > Incidents



Incident created on FortiAnalyzer to monitor the event

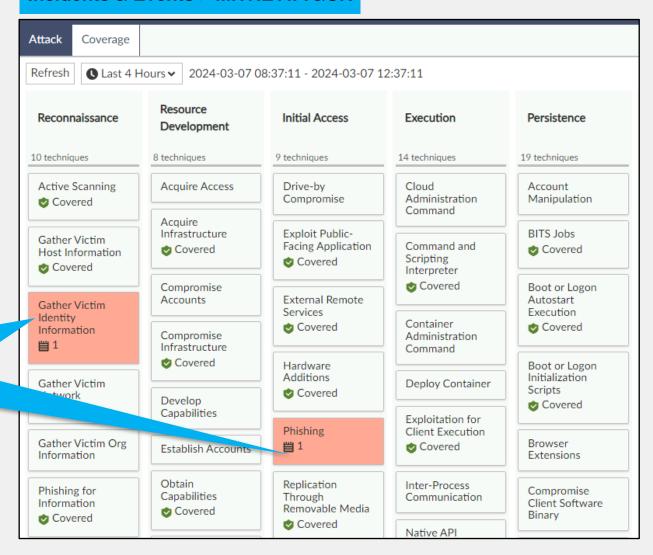
| Incident Category 
\$\displays \text{ Severity } \displays \text{ Status } \displays \text{ Denial of Service (DoS)} \text{ High New}





# Mock Attack Example (Contd)

#### Incidents & Events > MITRE ATT&CK



The attack is covered on FortiAnalyzer based on the MITRE ATT&CK page



# Knowledge Check

- 1. Which FortiAnalyzer feature generates events?
  - A. Playbooks
- √B. Event handlers
- 2. What does the *mitigated* event status mean?
- ✓A. The risk source is being blocked.
  - B. The risk source is being quarantined.



#### **Lesson Overview**



Concepts, Definitions, and Incident Handling



Events, Event Handlers, and Incidents



#### Review

- Describe basic FortiAnalyzer SOC concepts, definitions, and features
- Analyze and manage events, and customize event handlers
- Analyze and create incidents

