



Section 1: Qradar Foundations

CERT PREP FOR TECHNICAL SALES FOUNDATIONS FOR IBM QRADAR FOR CLOUD (QROC) V1



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SIEM Capabilities



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Identifying suspected attacks and policy breaches

QRadar SIEM helps answer the following key questions

- What is being attacked?
- What is the security impact?
- Who is attacking?
- Where should the investigation be focused?
- When are the attacks taking place?
- How is the attack penetrating the system?
- Is the suspected attack or policy breach real or a false alarm?

Providing context

To enable security analysts to perform investigations, QRadar SIEM correlates information

- Point in time
- Offending users
- Origins
- Targets
- Vulnerabilities
- Asset information
- Known threats



Key QRadar SIEM capabilities

- Ability to process security-relevant data from a wide variety of sources, such as these examples
 - Firewalls
 - User directories
 - Proxies
 - Applications
 - Routers
- Collection, normalization, correlation, and secure storage of raw events, network flows, vulnerabilities, assets, and threat intelligence data
- Layer 7 payload capture up to a configurable number of bytes from unencrypted traffic

Key QRadar SIEM capabilities (continued)

- Comprehensive search capabilities
- Monitor host and network behavior changes that could indicate an attack or policy breach such as these examples
 - Off hours or excessive usage of an application or network activity patterns inconsistent with historical profiles
 - Prioritization of suspected attacks and policy breaches
- Notification by email, SNMP, and others
- Many generic reporting templates included
- Scalable architecture to support large deployments
- Single user interface

QRadar SIEM Console

The screenshot shows the IBM QRadar Security Intelligence console dashboard. The top navigation bar includes links for Dashboard, Offenses, Log Activity, Network Activity, Assets, Forensics, Reports, Risks, Vulnerabilities, and Admin. The top right corner shows the user 'admin', help links, and a message count of 9. The system time is listed as 3:18 P.

The main dashboard features several sections:

- Security News:** Last updated Mon Jan 18 15:18:19 EST 2016. Includes news items about computer hacking scams, DroidJack, Webhosting company password losses, Larry Ellison's security focus, and Oracle fixes for Java and MySQL.
- Security Advisories:** Last updated Mon Jan 18 15:18:19 EST 2016. Includes issues like PHP Server Monitor Cross-Site Request Forgery, fglrx-drive and fglrx-driver Symlink issues, and XSA-146 Xen Denial of Service.
- Network All:** A table showing network vulnerabilities by asset. Examples include Information Leak - Computer Names are Visible (Asset 172.16.60.79), IBM Windows XP Professional default administrator account (Asset 172.16.100.205), and CVE-2002-1117 Veritas Backup Exec Information Disclosure.
- All:** A central section titled 'Vulnerability Count / Risk' featuring a pie chart. The chart shows the distribution of vulnerabilities by risk level: High (65%), Medium (21%), Low (9%), Unknown (4%), and Warning (1%).

High	Medium	Low	Unknown	Warning
65%	21%	9%	4%	1%

Below the chart is a legend and a link to 'View in By Vulnerability'.

- PCI Failures:** A table showing PCI failures by asset. Examples include JUMP (Asset 172.16.60.79) with 2,532 vulnerabilities and CRE Rule32 Snort Server (Asset 10.100.85.83) with 8 vulnerabilities.
- Open Services All:** A section stating 'No results were returned for this item.' with a link to 'View in By Open Service'.
- Scans in Progress:** Last updated Mon Jan 18 15:18:19 EST 2016. Shows a scan for 'RC:Windows Scan Again - 2015-10-26 15:23:47'.
- Scans Completed:** Last updated Mon Jan 18 15:18:19 EST 2016. Shows a completed scan for 'Windows Scan - 2015-10-22 14:32:00'.
- Impact All:** A section titled 'Vulnerability Count / Impact' featuring a pie chart. The chart shows the distribution of vulnerabilities by impact category: Access Control Loss (14%), Downtime (14%), Reputation Loss (11%), System Loss (13%), Monitoring Failure (12%), Disclosure (11%), Information Theft (11%), and Data Loss (12%).

Access Control Loss	Downtime	Reputation Loss
System Loss	Monitoring Failure	Disclosure
Information Theft	Data Loss	

Below the chart is a legend and a link to 'View in By Vulnerability'.

- Latest Published Vulnerabilities:** Last updated Mon Jan 18 15:18:19 EST 2016. Shows a single entry: 'ABRT debug information installer symlink (0 Asset(s))'.

The console provides one integrated user interface for all tasks

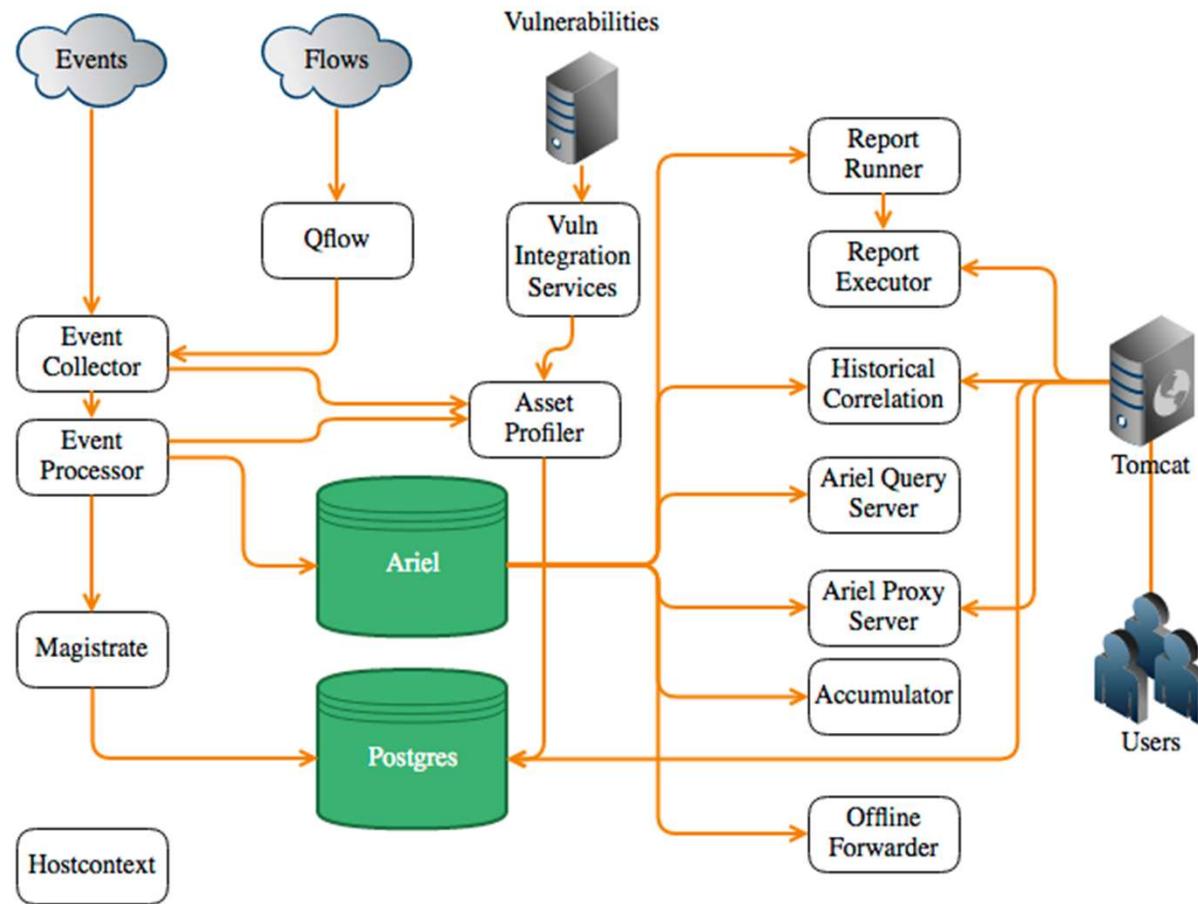


How QRadar SIEM Collects Security Data



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QRadar Data Flow - Overall



Normalizing raw events



An *event* is a record from a device that describes an action on a network or host

- QRadar SIEM normalizes the varied information found in raw events



Normalizing means to map information to common field names, for example

- SRC_IP, Source, IP, and others are normalized to **Source IP**
- user_name, username, login, and others are normalized to **User**



Normalized events are mapped to high-level and low-level categories to facilitate further processing

- After raw events are normalized, it is easy to search, report, and cross-correlate these normalized events

Flow collection and processing

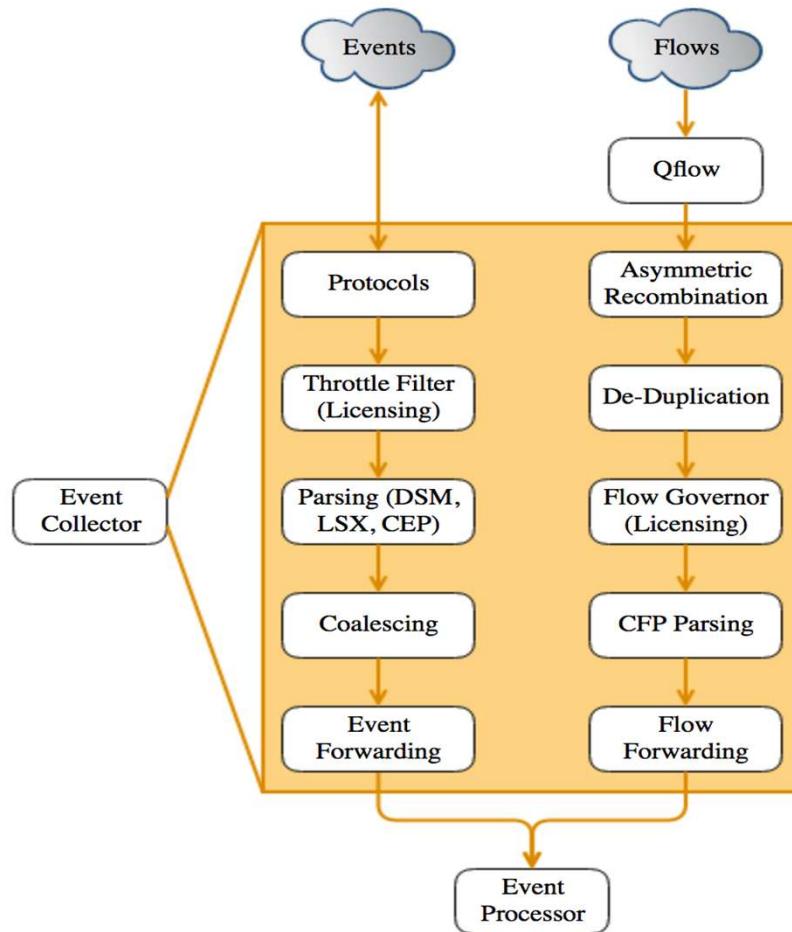


A *flow* is a communication session between two hosts

- QFlow Collectors read packets from the wire or receive flows from other devices
- QFlow Collectors convert all gathered network data to flow records similar normalized events; they include such details as:
 - when, who, how much, protocols, and options.

Flow Type ▾	First Packet Time	Source IP	Source Port	Destination IP	Destination Port	Protocol	Application	Source Bytes	Destination Bytes	Source Packets	Destination Packets	ICMP Type/Code
□	Oct 14, 2014, 7:00:13 AM	192.168....	61190	202.12.27.33	53	udp_ip	Misc.domain	101 (C)	0	1	0	N/A
□	Oct 14, 2014, 6:59:59 AM	192.168....	64334	192.168.10.10	22	tcp_ip	RemoteAccess.SSH	380 (C)	3,376 (C)	4	4	N/A
□	Oct 14, 2014, 7:00:53 AM	0.0.0.0	546	0.0.0.0	547	udp_ip	Other	612 (C)	0	4	0	N/A
□	Oct 14, 2014, 6:59:59 AM	192.168....	64334	192.168.10.10	22	tcp_ip	RemoteAccess.SSH	3,816	64,432	48	52	N/A
□	Oct 14, 2014, 6:59:59 AM	192.168....	64334	192.168.10.10	22	tcp_ip	RemoteAccess.SSH	4,132	65,256	51	54	N/A
□	Oct 14, 2014, 7:00:09 AM	192.168....	61190	192.203.230.10	53	udp_ip	Misc.domain	101 (C)	0	1	0	N/A
□	Oct 14, 2014, 7:00:53 AM	0.0.0.0	546	0.0.0.0	547	udp_ip	Other	459 (C)	0	3	0	N/A
□	Oct 14, 2014, 7:00:24 AM	192.168....	64348	192.168.10.10	443	tcp_ip	Web.SecureWeb	3,559	24,010	19	23	N/A
□	Oct 14, 2014, 7:00:05 AM	192.168....	61709	192.168.10.1	53	udp_ip	Misc.domain	101 (C)	0	1	0	N/A
□	Oct 14, 2014, 6:59:59 AM	192.168....	61897	192.168.99.1	53	udp_ip	Misc.domain	78	0	1	0	N/A
□	Oct 14, 2014, 7:00:01 AM	192.168....	64335	192.168.10.10	443	tcp_ip	Web.SecureWeb	192	297	3	4	N/A
□	Oct 14, 2014, 7:00:05 AM	192.168....	N/A	192.168.10.12	N/A	icmp_ip	ICMP.Destination-Unreachable	129 (C)	0	1	0	Port Unreac...

Event and Flow Collection



Events not counted against the EPS licences

- The list of log source types that do not incur EPS hits are as follows:
 - System Notification
 - CRE
 - SIM Audit
 - Anomaly Detection Engine
 - Asset Profiler
 - Search Results from scheduled searches
 - Health Metrics
 - Risk Manager questions, Simulations and internal logging
- For any events that are dropped from the pipeline using routing rules the dropped events will be partially credited back.
- EPS is credited back at 60% of the events dropped to a maximum of 2000 EPS.

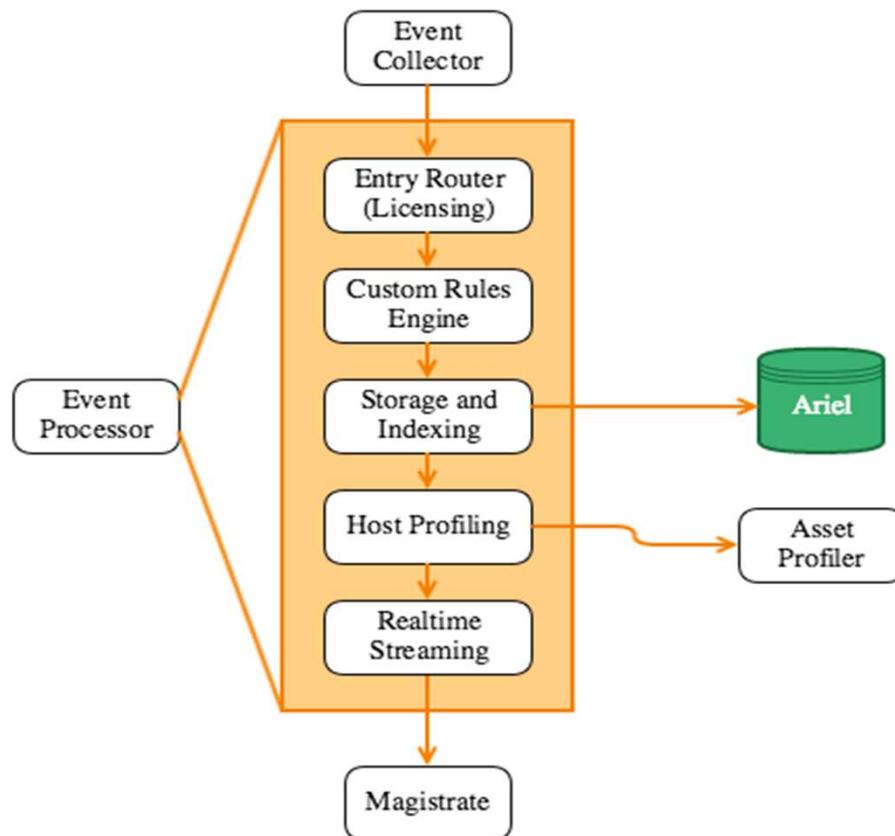
Event Coalescing



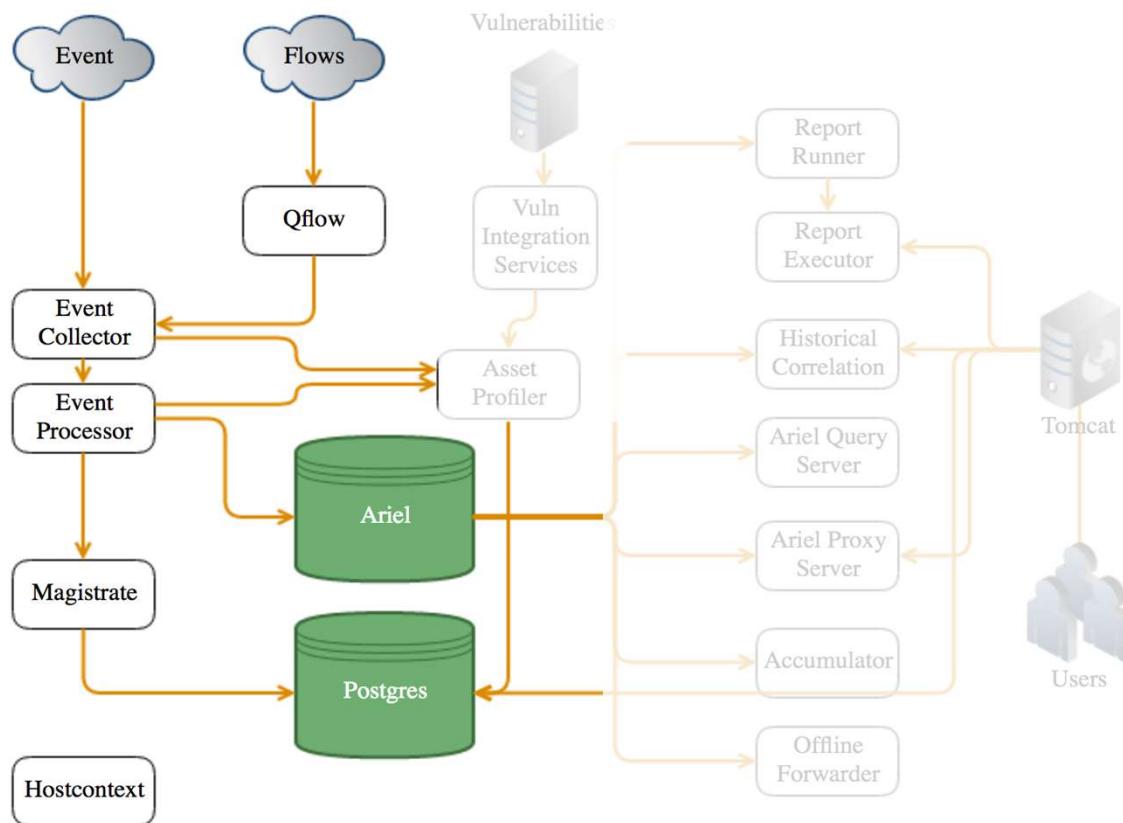
Event Coalescing is a method of reducing the data going through the pipeline.

- As data arrives in the pipeline QRadar will attempt to group like events together into a single event.
- Coalescing occurs after licensing and parsing
- Coalescing is indexed by Log Source, QID, Source IP, Destination IP, Destination Port and Username.
- If more than 4 events arrive within a 10 second window with these properties being identical any additional events beyond the 4th will be collapsed together.
- Coalesced events can be identified by looking at the Event Count column in the log viewer, if the Event Count is >1 the event has been coalesced.
- Coalescing can be turned on or off per log source or by changing the default setting in the system setting page.

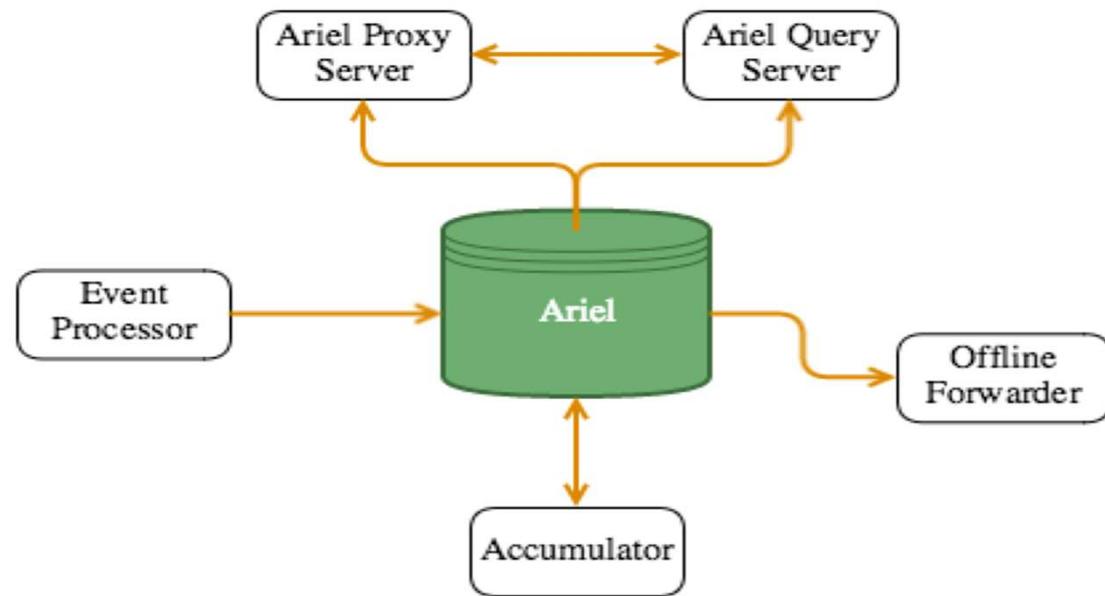
Event and Flow Correlation and Processing



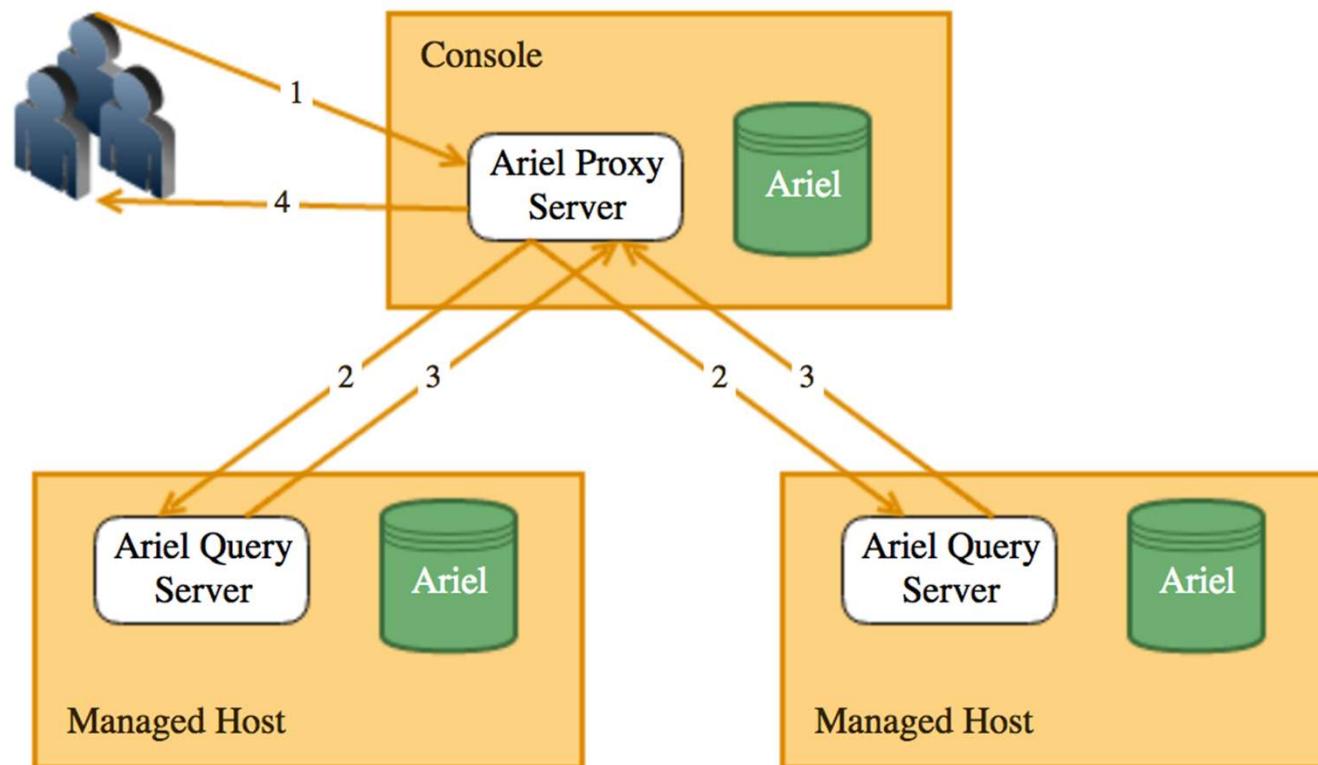
Where we are



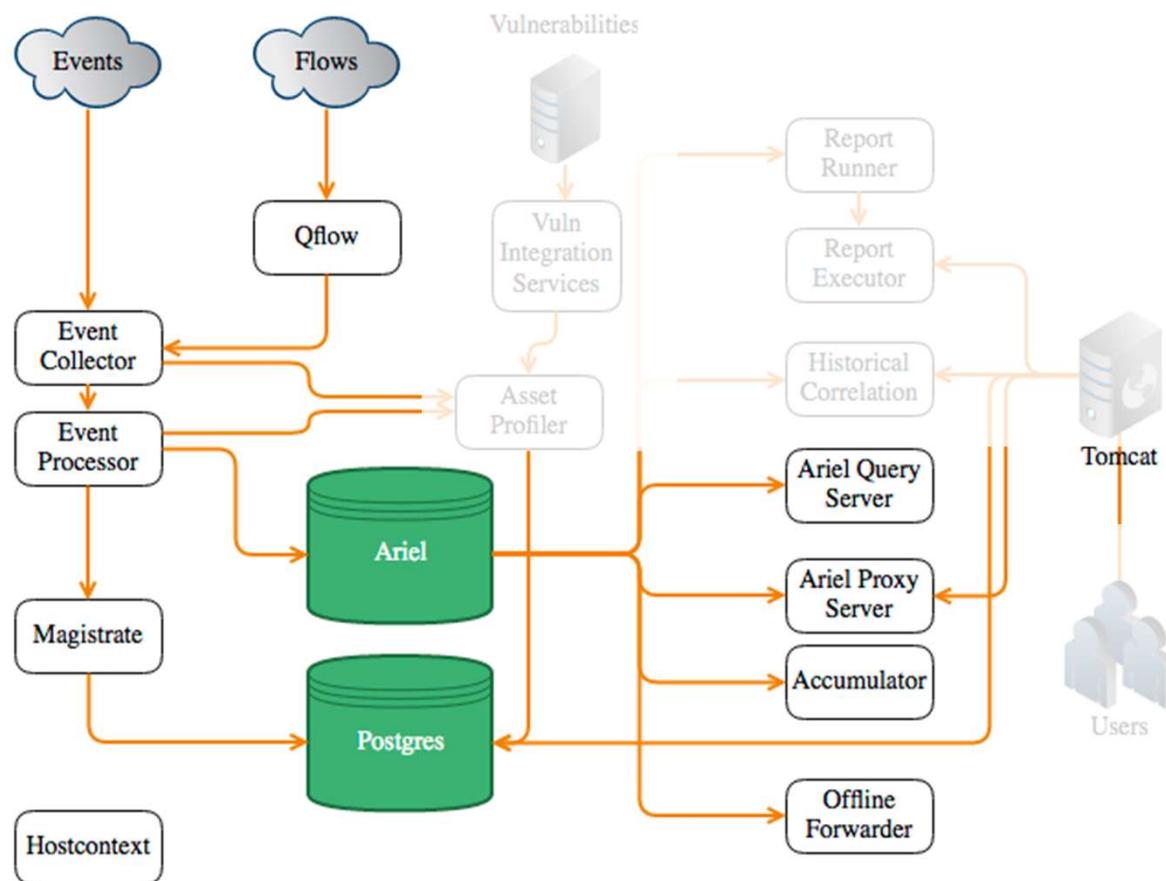
Ariel Components



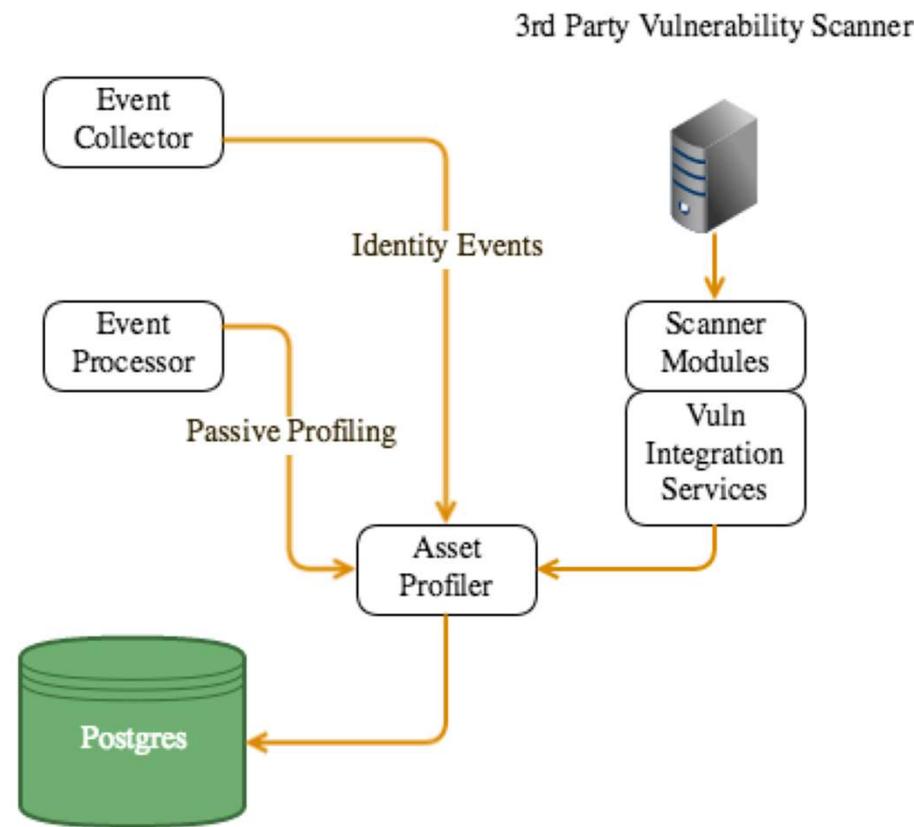
Ariel Search Flow



Where we are



Asset and Vulnerability Flow



Active scanners

For vulnerability assessment (VA) and maintaining asset profiles, QRadar SIEM can also integrate with many active scanners

- You can schedule Nessus, Nmap, and IBM Security QRadar Vulnerability Manager scanner directly in QRadar SIEM
- For other scanners, you schedule only the collection of scan results in QRadar SIEM but not the scan itself



Gathering asset information

Active scanners

QRadar Vulnerability Manager scanner, Nessus, Nmap, Qualys, and others

Provide:

- List of hosts with risks and potential vulnerabilities
- IP and MAC addresses
- Open ports
- Services and versions
- Operating system

Pros

- Detailed host information
- Policy and compliance information

Cons

- Out of date quickly
- Full network scans can take weeks
- Active scanners cannot scan past firewalls
- User can hide from active scans

Asset Profiles

Passive detection

Flows from QFlow, or other flow sources in accounting technologies such as IPFIX/NetFlow, sFlow, and others

Provide:

- IP addresses in use
- Open ports in use

Pros

- Real-time asset profile updates
- Firewalls have no impact
- End system cannot hide
- Policy and compliance information

Cons

- Not as detailed as active scans
- Does not detect installed but unused services or ports

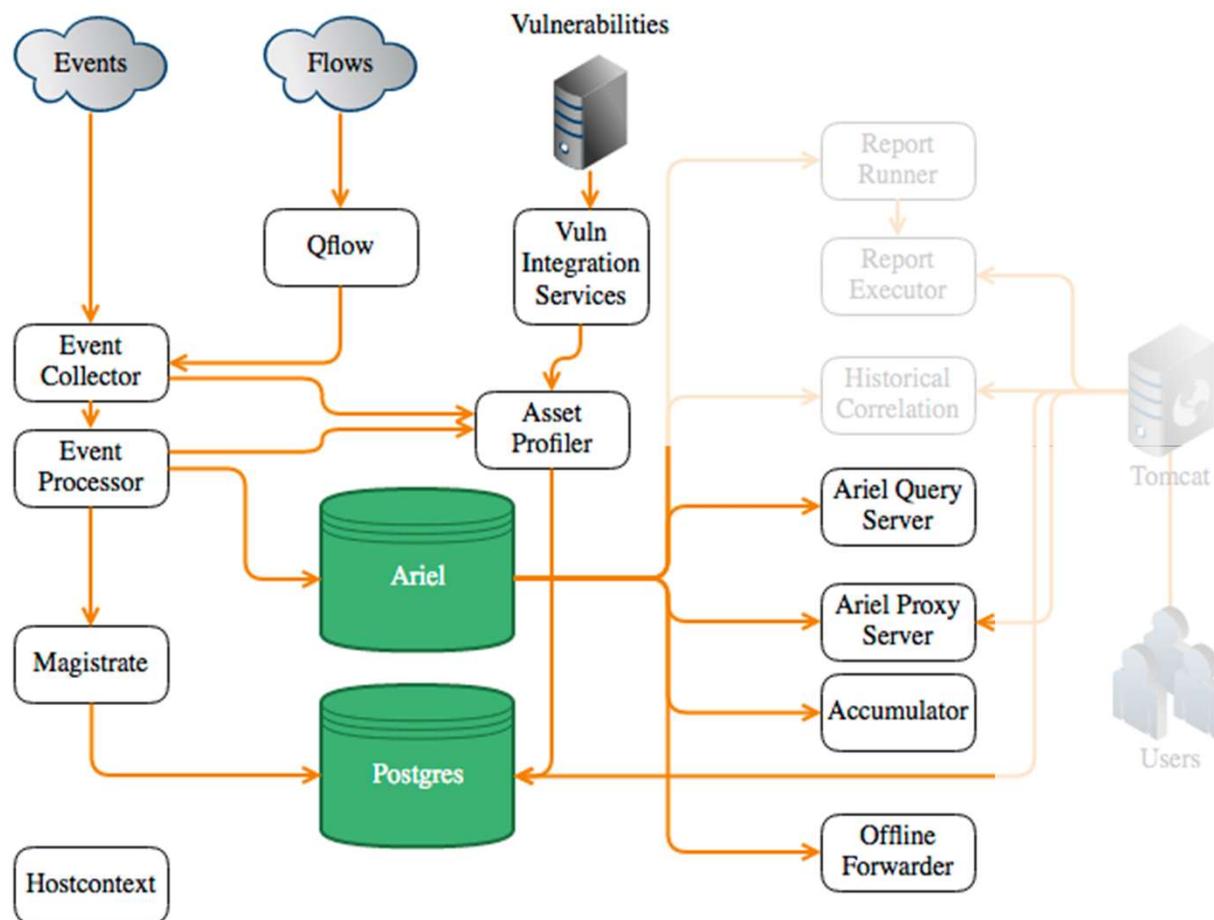
Asset profiles

QRadar SIEM maintains asset profiles for systems in the network; the profiles track host details, such as these examples

- IP addresses
- Services listening on open ports
- Vulnerabilities

Id	IP Address	Asset Name	Aggregate CVSS Score	Vulnerabilities	Services
<u>1030</u>	<u>10.111.219.138</u>	10.111.219.138	0.0	0	0
<u>1013</u>	<u>10.117.220.204</u>	10.117.220.204	0.0	0	0
<u>1014</u>	<u>10.117.220.205</u>	10.117.220.205	0.0	0	0
<u>1012</u>	<u>10.117.254.16</u>	10.117.254.16	0.0	0	0
<u>1011</u>	<u>10.117.254.36</u>	10.117.254.36	0.0	0	0
<u>1010</u>	<u>10.117.254.66</u>	10.117.254.66	0.0	0	0
<u>1009</u>	<u>10.15.20.140</u>	10.15.20.140	0.0	0	0
<u>1015</u>	<u>10.2.100.66</u>	10.2.100.66	0.0	0	0
<u>1018</u>	<u>10.20.0.80</u>	10.20.0.80	0.0	0	0
<u>1007</u>	 <u>128.245.120.152</u>	128.245.120.152	0.0	0	0
<u>1019</u>	<u>172.16.254.2</u>	chkpt1	0.0	0	0

Where we are



The Remainder

Hostcontext

“Owns” the host it is responsible for starting and stopping processes and for overall system health and backups.

Reporting Executor

A stopwatch responsible for keeping track of reports and when they should run and then instantiating the report runner

Report Runner

The process that actually generates the reports, querying postgres, Ariel, etc..

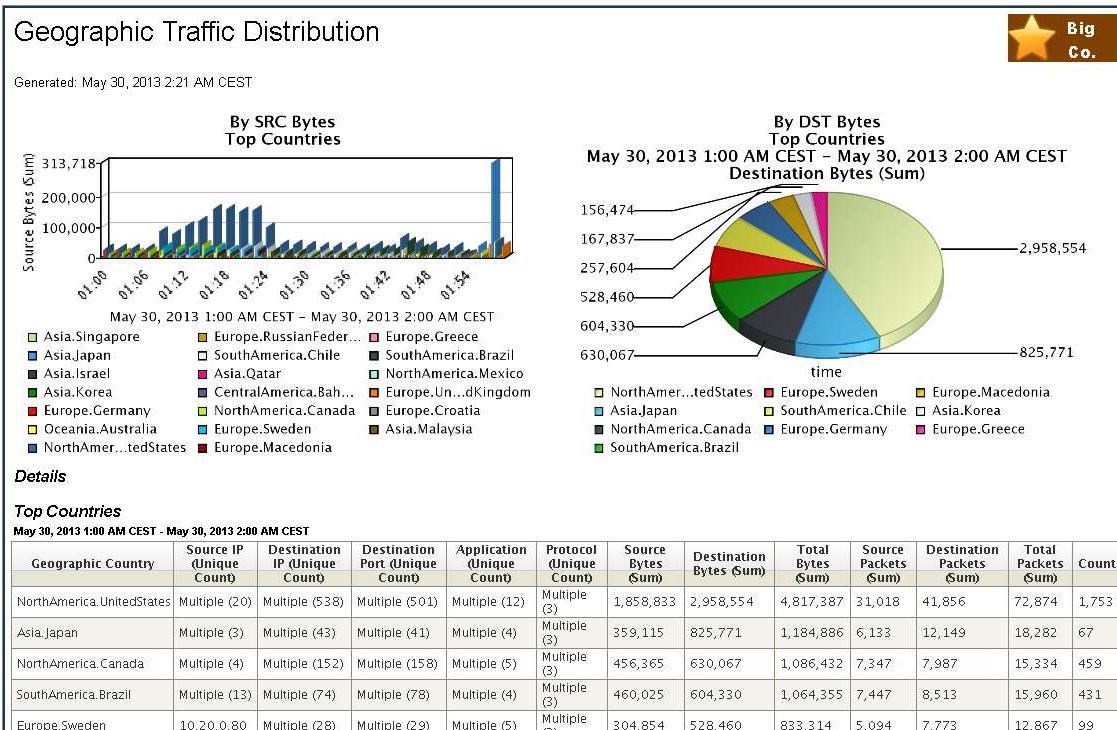
Tomcat

Process that drives our web UI and serves up web pages.

Historical Correlation Processor

Process that is responsible for historical correlation. Runs a specified search, runs the results through CRE rules (based on QRadar time or device time) and generates offenses

Reporting



- All collected information is available for reports
- Over a thousand of report templates are available
- With the report wizard, you can create new templates and change existing templates



THANK YOU

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Deployment Models and Licensing



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QRadar Dashboard - Fully integrated architecture and interface

Log Management

Security Intelligence (SIEM)

Vulnerability Management & Risk Assessment

Network and Application Visibility

One Console Security



Built on a Single Data Architecture

QRadar Product Portfolio

Area of Focus

Security Intelligence platform that enables security optimization through advanced threat detection, meet compliance and policy demands and eliminating data silos



Portfolio Overview

QRadar Log Manager

- Turnkey log management for SMB and Enterprises
- Upgradeable to enterprise SIEM

QRadar SIEM

- Integrated log, flow, threat, compliance mgmt
- Asset profiling and flow analytics
- Offense management and workflow

X-Force IP Reputation Feeds

Network Activity Collection & Prevention (QFlow) and Network Insights (QNI), Network analytics, behavior and anomaly detection

- Layer 7 application monitoring
- Real-time network packet analysis

QRadar Vulnerability Manager, including Risk Management

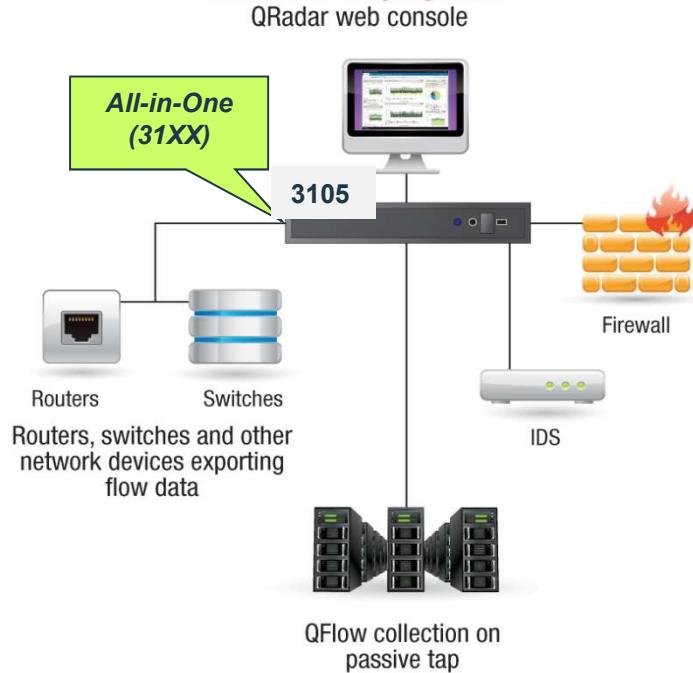
- Integrated Network Scanning & Workflow
- Risk Management to prioritize vulnerabilities
- Predictive threat modeling & simulation
- Scalable configuration monitoring and audit
- Advanced threat and impact analysis

QRadar Incident Forensics & Packet Capture

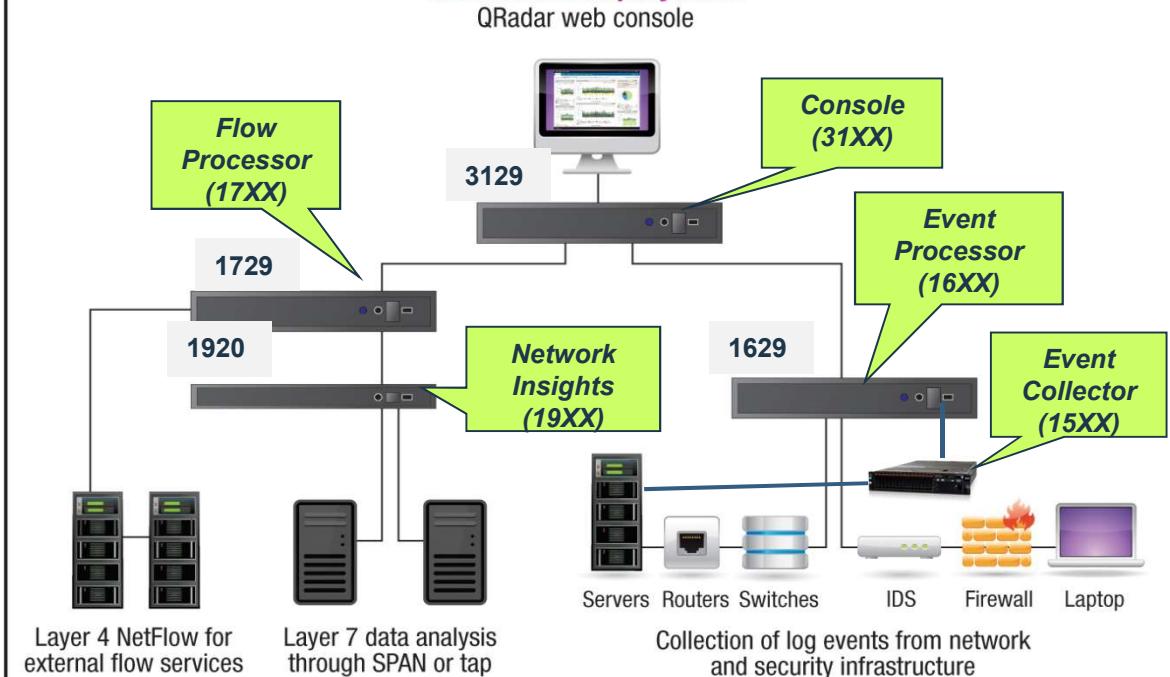
- Reconstruct raw network packets to original format
- Determine root cause of security incidents and help prevent recurrences

QRadar supports two deployment models: All-in-One and Distributed

Sample IBM Security QRadar SIEM 31XX all-in-one deployment



Sample IBM Security QRadar SIEM 3129 distributed deployment



All-in-One is a single appliance used to collect both events and flow data from various security and network devices, perform data correlation and rule matching, report alerts/threats, and provide all admin functions through a Web browser.

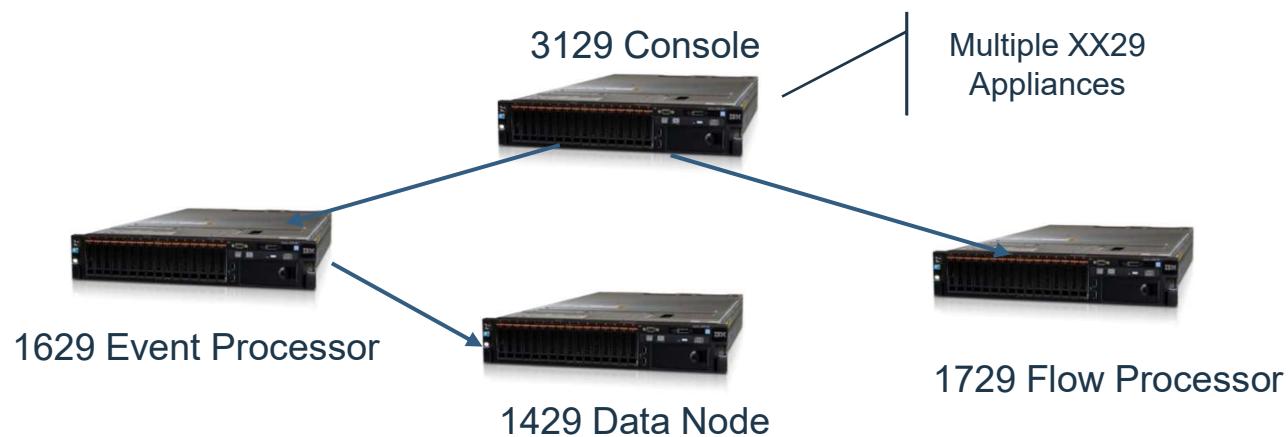
A Distributed deployment consists of multiple appliances for different purposes:

- **Event Processor** to collect, process and store log events
- **Flow Processor** to collect, process and store several kinds of flow data generated from network device. Optional **QFlow Collector** is used to collect layer 7 application data.
- **Console** to correlate data from managed processors, generate alerts/reports, and provide all admin functions.

Customers can start with an All-in-One solution, and/or easily add appliances to expand their deployment



Clients can purchase a single Appliance to serve as the base for the UI and also performs all Event and Flow processing, correlation, searches, reports, etc..



Or, several appliances can be purchased to distribute the processing power required to perform these functions across them.

Deploying QRadar now only Requires three elements: Base License, Appliance/Node, & Capacity

- QRadar SIEM or Log Manager Base License
 - Entitles clients to the main QRadar console software.
 - Can be deployed as an All-in-One or in a distributed manner by adding managed hosts (Event Processor, Flow Processors, Data Nodes, etc.)
 - Includes base capacity of 100 EPS and 15,000 FPM
- Additional EPS and FPM Capacity purchased in bundles.
 - No specific upgrade path requirements, bundles are aggregate.
 - ‘Volume-Based’ pricing, the larger the bundle, the lower the cost per metric (EPS or FPM).
 - Capacity can be re-allocated among managed hosts as needed (contact q1pd@us.ibm.com).
- Flexible deployment options.
 - Can be deployed on QRadar Appliances, 3rd party appliances, in the Cloud, Virtual
 - QRadar Appliances are recommended
 - 3rd party appliances, cloud, virtual require purchase of “QRadar Node”



Base QRadar
Software
License



Core
Appliance
XX05



EPS/FPM



All-in-1
Appliance 3105

QRadar Architecture – How role-based licensing works

- Activation Keys – Required at first boot after installation (Pre QRadar 7.3).
 - The software prompts the user to enter an activation key for initial setup.
 - Keys are included in the appliance packaging and/or with electronically delivered Proof of Entitlement (POE)
 - Each key establishes the role the appliance will play within the deployment.
 - ✓ Enables / Disables features unique to that role.
 - ✓ Sets license value limits on some appliances to ensure optimal performance based on the hardware.
 - ✓ Hardware check to ensure adequate configuration for the role being established.
 - ✓ Includes 30 day trial license for full functionality. At the end of this period the user must apply a permanent license key.
 - ✓ Once the role is established, it cannot be changed without reinstalling the software and walking through the setup process again.

QRadar Architecture – How role-based licensing works (Cont)

- Migrating to a drop-down menu option instead of key entry, depending on product/version (QRadar 7.3 and later)
- License Keys – Required for continued operation for some roles.
 - Manually created by our licensing team (q1pd@us.ibm.com) to set capacity limits based on entitled product.
 - Currently, individual keys are required for each console, event processor, flow processor, QVM, Forensics.
 - Delivered via email and applied to the deployment via the UI.

QRadar Licensing Metrics



Events Per Second (EPS) – Controlled by the license key, this limits the number of event logs that can be collected, normalized, and correlated in real time. Any events sent to QRadar outside of the licensed limit are queued in a buffer and processed when activity slows. If the burst of events is extreme in either size or duration, events may be dropped.



Flows per Minute (FPM) – Similar to EPS, this is controlled by the license key, and limits the number of flow records QRadar can process in real time. Burst handling also similar to EPS.

Vulnerability Manager Scannable Assets – The number of assets your QRadar Vulnerability Manager license allows you to scan. The base license includes 256 scannable assets standard. To scan additional assets, license upgrades (sold in bundles in increments of 256) are required. Support for scanning more than 50K assets requires Vulnerability Manager to run on a dedicated appliance.

Risk Manager Configuration Sources – The number of devices Risk Manager can gather configuration data from. To enable this functionality, the Risk Management module needs to run on a dedicated appliance.

High Availability – Offered per instance/appliance and can be deployed to back up most QRadar managed hosts. Not yet available for Incident Forensics or Packet Capture.

Disaster Recovery / Data Redundancy – A warm/cold backup option. Licensing mirrors the primary deployment.

Capacity Upgrades expand QRadar's processing power

A new way to expand and manage license capacity.

- All upgrades are aggregate.
 - Can be sold in any combination, no more specific upgrade paths or rules.
 - Capacity managed at the console level as a total, then assigned to individual hosts as needed.
 - Can be re-allocated to other hosts without special approval to manage changing data volume requirements.
- No more distinction between Log Manager EPS and SIEM EPS. Same parts used for both products.
- Unlimited number of Log Source limits supported.

Primary Capacity Upgrades (PA Parts)
Bundle of 100 Events per Second (D1RNKLL)
Bundle of 500 Events per Second (D1RNRL)
Bundle of 1000 Events per Second (D1RNXLL)
Bundle of 2500 Events per Second (D1RP3LL)
Bundle of 10,000 Flows per Minute (D1RQALL)
Bundle of 25,000 Flows per Minute (D1RQGLL)
Bundle of 50,000 Flows per Minute (D1RQMLL)
Bundle of 100,000 Flows per Minute (D1RQTLL)

Capacity Upgrades expand QRadar's processing power

- Disaster Recovery deployments have separate upgrade parts to fit failover pricing scheme.
 - DR environment should match the primary environment from a capacity perspective.
 - Primary and DR capacity cannot be shared or combined. Both managed separately.

DR Capacity Upgrades (PA Parts)
Bundle of 100 Events per Second (D1RPFLL)
Bundle of 500 Events per Second (D1RPLL)
Bundle of 1000 Events per Second (D1RPSLL)
Bundle of 2500 Events per Second (D1RPYLL)
Bundle of 10,000 Flows per Minute (D1RR5LL)
Bundle of 25,000 Flows per Minute (D1RRBLL)
Bundle of 50,000 Flows per Minute (D1RRHLL)
Bundle of 100,000 Flows per Minute (D1RRNLL)

X-Force IP Reputation Intelligence Feed

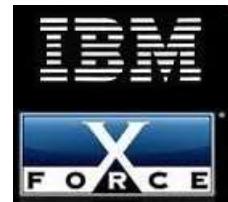
- **Purpose**



- To further enrich QRadar's threat detection capabilities with IBM X-Force IP reputation intelligence data on a subscription basis

- **X-Force IP Reputation**

- X-Force is IBM's security threat research team that collects and maintains comprehensive internet threat and reputation data such as spam servers, Botnet command and control servers, malware distribution points, anonymous proxies, and dynamic and dialup ranges.



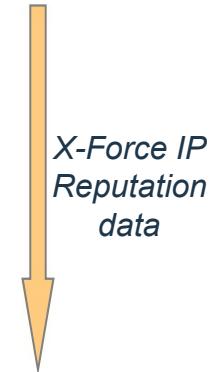
- **Integration to QRadar**

- X-Force IP Reputation data is constantly updated and maintained, with updates being pushed out periodically to subscribing QRadar appliances.
- Any QRadar event/flow activity involving IP Reputation addresses is automatically flagged in offenses, rules, reports. The data can be used to identify new threats, or validate threats detected through existing QRadar means.

- **Ordering**

- **Now included in version 7.2.8 and beyond!**

- **Customers insistent on running an earlier version still need to subscribe this service.**
 - Need to be purchased for console, and any event or flow processors in the deployment.
 - Qflow, Event Collectors, Data Nodes, QVM, Forensics, PCAP do not require X-Force licenses.
 - Also needs to be purchased for all DR appliances (no failover parts at this time, use same part numbers).



**QRadar Appliance with
X-Force IP Reputation
feed subscribed**

High Availability and Disaster Recovery

- High Availability (HA) acts as an active ‘hotspare’
 - Unique activation process enables HA functionality.
 - Heartbeat monitor constantly communicates with the primary appliance.
 - Upon failure, HA appliance will inherit license, IP address, all settings of the primary.
 - Each HA appliance must be purchased per instance. (D1RS0LL for SIEM, D1RSKLL for Log Manager)
 - License is generic, can back up any appliance type.
 - Not yet available for Risk Manager, Forensics, Packet Capture, or Network Insights
 - Network topology needs to be considered to reduce latency.
- Disaster Recovery (DR) acts as warm or cold spare.
 - Data and settings copied from the primary on a set schedule.
 - Base license and additional capacity may need to match the primary if the deployment is equal to the primary site.
- In both cases, the hardware should be identical between the primary and HA or DR appliances.



Appliance Types



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QRadar Product Short-Hand Terms

The QRadar product structure is mostly identified by a 4 digit product code that can be decoded as such:

XX

Software Role/Type

XX

Hardware Designation

- **Software Role/Type Codes:**

- 31 = All-In-1 or Console (**Base Offering**)
- 16 = Event Processor
- 17 = Flow Processor
- 18 = Combined Event/Flow Processor
- 19 = Network Insights
- 15 = Event Collector
- 12 = Qflow Collector (Copper NIC)
- 13 = Qflow Collector (Fiber NIC)
- 14 = Data Node
- 60 = Vulnerability Manager
- 70 = Risk Manager

- **Hardware Codes:**

- XX05 = Based on x3550 M5 BD, 64GB RAM, 6.2TB storage
- XX28-C* = Based on PowerEdge R730xd XL, 128GB RAM, 40TB storage
- XX29 = Based on x3650 M5 BD, 128GB RAM, 72TB storage
- XX48 = Based on X3650 M5 BD, 128GB RAM, 24TB storage
- XX01/02* = 1Gbps / 3Gbps (Qflow Only)
- XX10* = 10Gbps (Qflow Only)
- XX20 = Network Insights

- **Legacy Codes**

- XX01 = Dell R710 Platform
- XX24 = Either Dell R510 or x3650 M3 Platform (Check individual specs)
- XX28 = Based on x3650 M4 BD, 128GB memory, 40TB storage
- 2000 = Entry level All-in-One (Discontinued)
- 21XX = Entry level All-in-One (Discontinued)
- 1101 = Low-end Qflow Collector (Discontinued)

*Note: Dell versions of appliance hardware are followed by “-C”

SIEM All-in-One 3105, 3129 and 3148 Appliances

▪ Positioning

- QRadar appliance for centralized deployment in a small/medium/large enterprise
- Contains event & flow processing capabilities

▪ Characteristics and Capacity

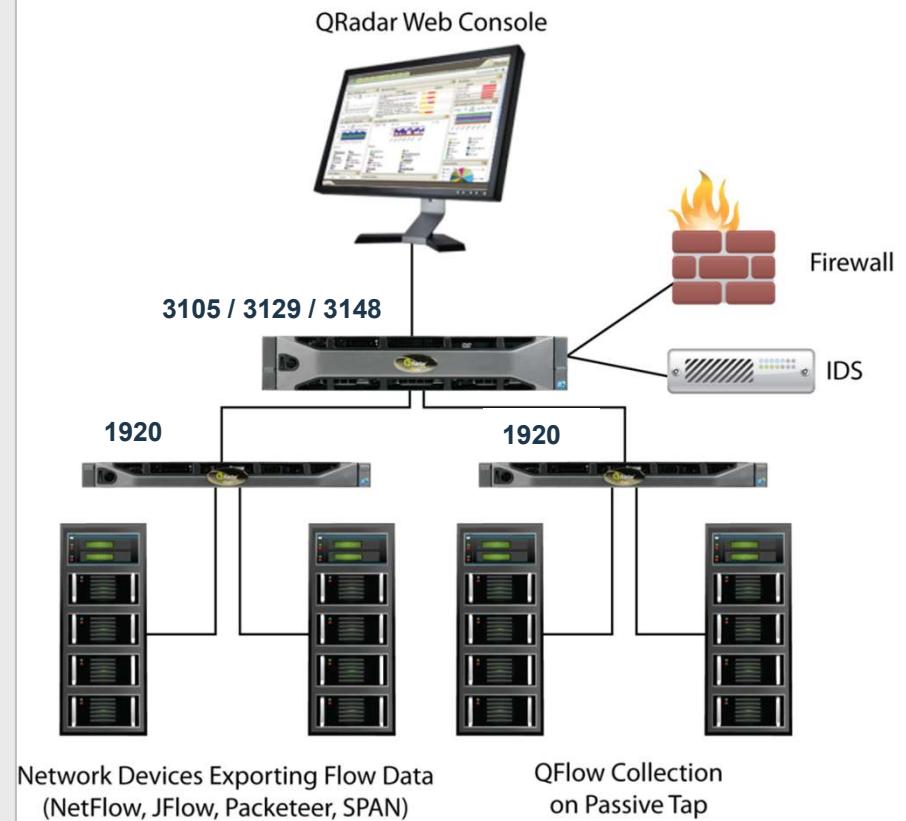
▪ Memory Capacity

- 3015 – 64 GB
- 3129/3128-C/3148 – 128 GB
- Requires **external** QFlow Collectors for layer 7 network activity monitoring
- Dedicated storage for QRadar*
 - 3105: 6.2TB of storage
 - 3129 / 3128-C: 40TB of storage
 - 3148: 22TB of storage

▪ Capacity

- 3105: Can process up to 5000 EPS & 200K FPM
- 3129/ 3128-C: Can process up to 15K EPS and 300K FPM
- 3148: Can process up to 30K EPS and 600K FPM
- Upgradable to 31XX Console for distributed deployment with events/flows transferred to new 16XX, 17XX, or 18XX appliance.

▪ HA / DR available



SIEM Console 3105, 3129, and 3148 Appliances

▪ Positioning

- Console dedicated to management of distributed deployment in a large enterprise
- Manages distributed event/flow processors

▪ Characteristics and Capacity

- Focuses on processing and analysis of offenses, generating views and reports
- Requires 16XX to collect log events or 17XX to collect flows (or 18XX for both)
- Requires external QFlow Collectors for layer 7 network activity monitoring
- Dedicated storage for QRadar*
 - 3105: 6.2TB of storage
 - 3129 / 3128-C: 40TB of storage
 - 3148: 22TB of Storage

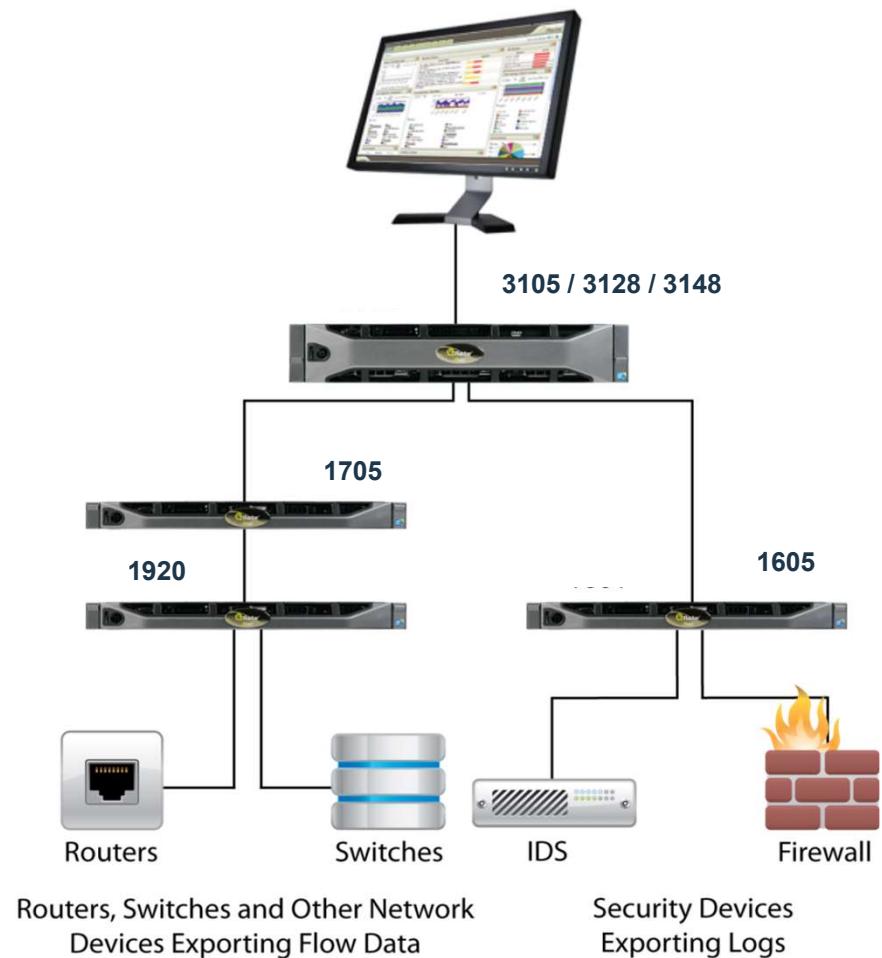
▪ Capacity

- Distributed to dedicated Event and Flow Processors

▪ HA / DR available

*May vary based on configuration

QRadar Web Console



SIEM Event Processor 1605, 1629, and 1648 Appliances

▪ Positioning

- High capacity and scalable event collection for distributed deployment in a large enterprise

▪ Characteristics and Capacity

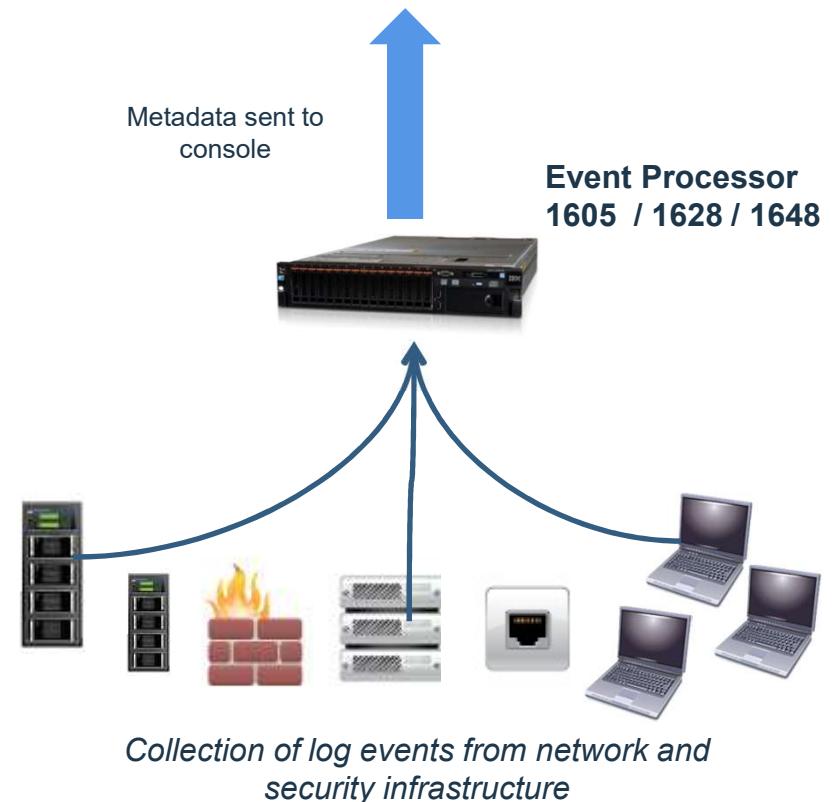
- Collect logs from network devices, security devices, operating systems and applications
- Requires Console 31XX
- Dedicated storage for QRadar*
 - 1605: 6.2TB of storage
 - 1629 / 1628-C: 40TB of storage
 - 1648: 22TB of storage

▪ Capacity

- 1605 can process up to 20,000 EPS
- 1629 / 1628-C can process up to 40,000 EPS
- 1648 can process up to 80,000 EPS

▪ HA / DR available

*May vary based on configuration



SIEM Flow Processor 1705, 1729, and 1748 Appliances

▪ Positioning

- High capacity and scalable flow collection for distributed deployment in a large enterprise

▪ Characteristics and Capacity

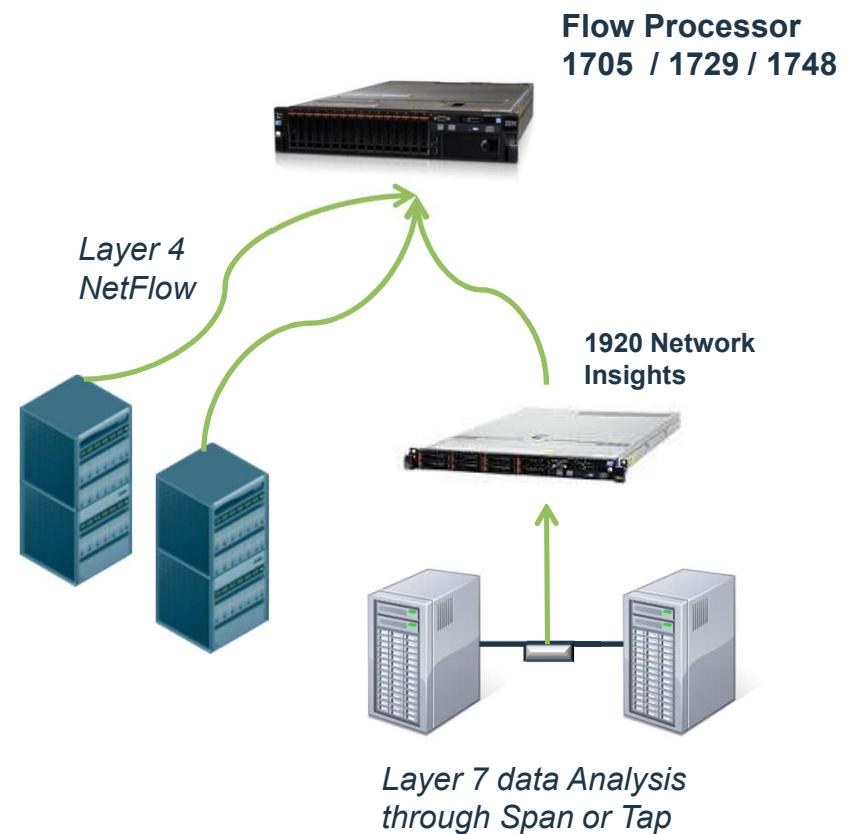
- Receives flows from external flow sources (e.g. NetFlow), Network Insights or QFlow Collectors for layer 7 network activity monitoring
- Requires Console 31XX
- Dedicated storage for QRadar*
 - 1705: 6.2TB of storage
 - 1729 / 1728-C: 40TB of storage
 - 1748: 22TB of storage

▪ Capacity

- 1705 can process up to 600K FPM
- 1729 / 1728-C can process up to 1.2M FPM
- 1748 can process up to 3.2M FPM

▪ HA / DR available

*May vary based on configuration



SIEM Combined Event/Flow Processor 1805, 1829 and 1848 Appliances

▪ Positioning

- High capacity and scalable event & flow collection for distributed deployment in a large enterprise

▪ Characteristics and Capacity

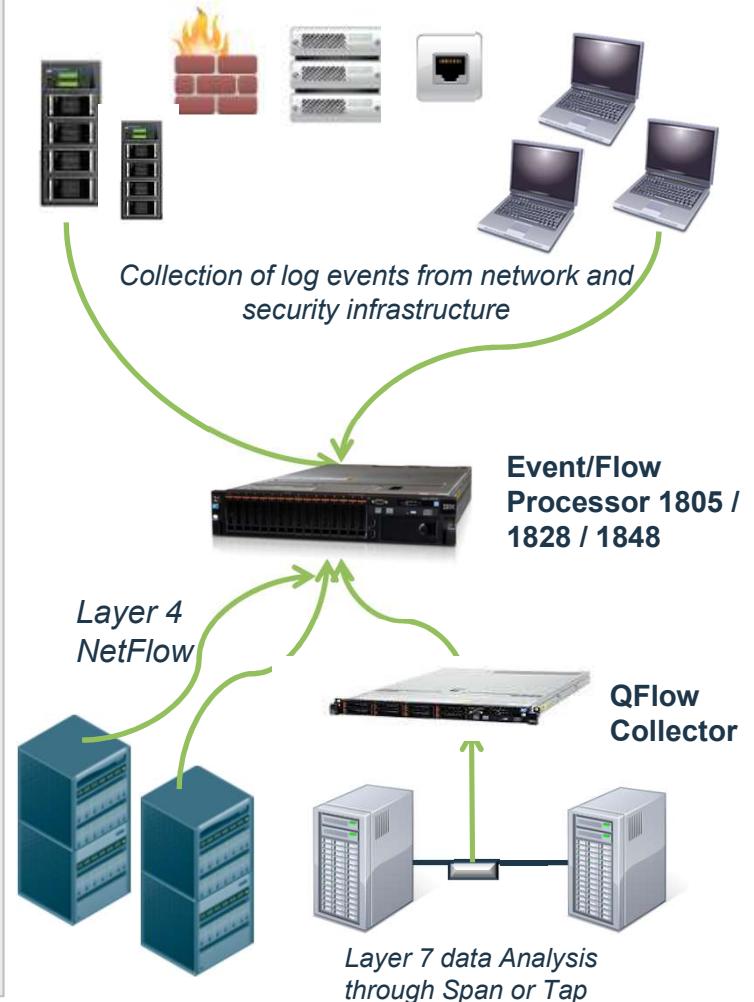
- Receives logs from network devices, security devices, operating systems and applications AND flows from external flow sources (e.g. NetFlow) or QFlow Collectors for layer 7 network activity monitoring
- Requires Console 31XX
- Dedicated storage for QRadar*
 - 1805: 6.2TB of storage
 - 1829 / 1828-C: 40TB of storage
 - 1848: 22TB of storage

▪ Capacity

- 1805: EPS can process up to 5000 EPS & 200K FPM.
- 1829 / 1828-C: EPS can process up to 15,000 EPS & 300K FPM.
- 1848: EPS can process up to 30,000 EPS & 1M FPM.

▪ HA / DR available

*May vary based on configuration



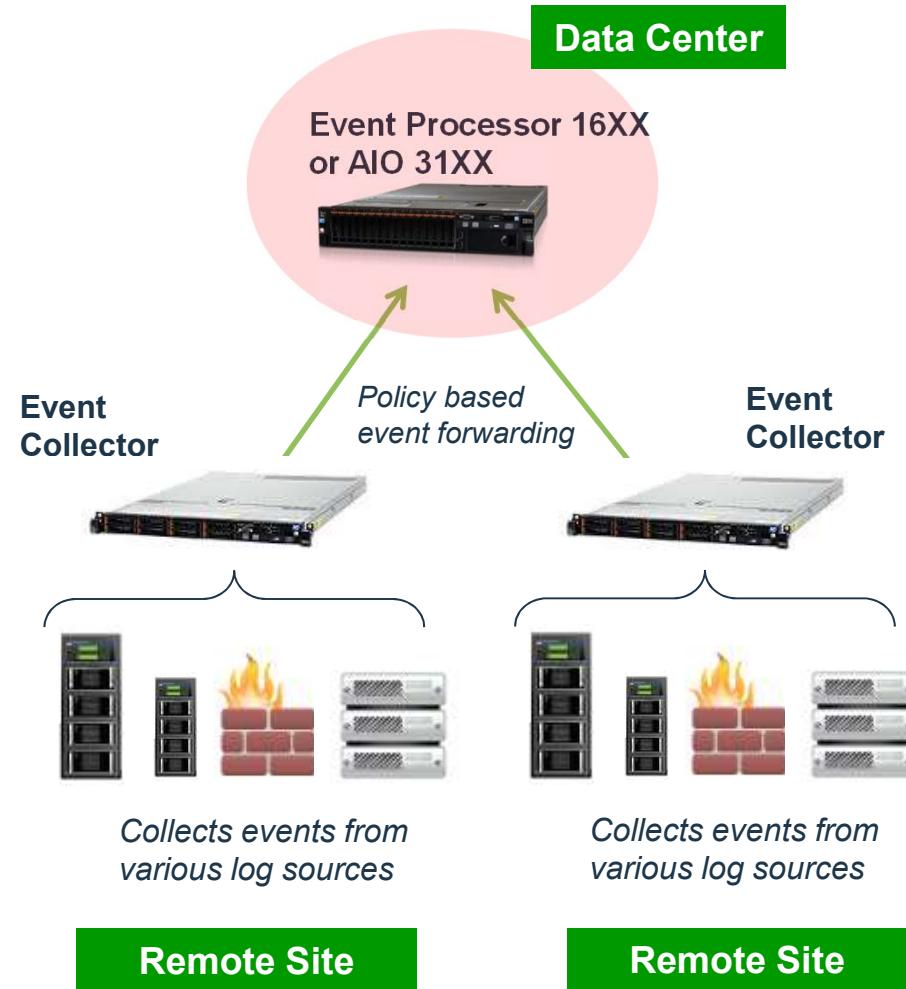
Event Collector 1501 Appliance

▪ Positioning

- Intended for customers with remote sites that have unreliable connectivity or constrained bandwidth, but still require reliable **event collection**, such as retail store/office, cruise ships, Naval vessels
- **Collects and parses events on a remote site, stores events temporarily, and forwards events (based on a policy) to an upstream Event Processor 16XX or All-in-1 31XX for analysis, correlation, and storage.**

▪ Characteristics and Capacity

- Software Supports up to 40K EPS but no license associated, and standard 1501 appliance should be limited to 15K EPS for best performance. EPS enforced by the license at the upstream Event Processor or AIO.
- HA/DR NOT Available



QFlow Collector 1201, 1202, 1301, and 1310 Appliances

▪ Positioning

- High capacity and scalable layer 7 application data collection for distributed deployment in a large/medium enterprise

▪ Characteristics and Capacity

- **Collect QFlow data through Span or Tap**
- Requires Flow Processor 17XX or All-in-One 31XX
- Performance depends on model:
 - 1201 – 1 Gbps
 - 1202 – 3 Gbps (Copper Inserts)
 - 1301 – 3 Gbps (Fiber Inserts)
 - 1310-SR – 10 Gbps (Short Range Inserts)
 - 1310-LR – 10 Gbps (Long Range Inserts)
 - 1202/1301-C – 3 Gbps (Copper & Fiber Inserts Included)
 - 1310SR/LR-C – 10 Gbps (Short and Long Range Inserts Included)

▪ Upgradability

- No upgrade available

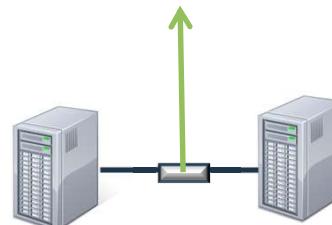
–HA/DR NOT available

QFlow Collector can send collected layer 7 application data to a Flow Processor or a Console directly.

Flow Processor 17XX



QFlow Collector

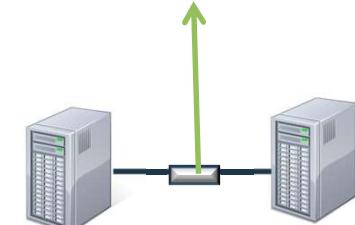


Layer 7 data Analysis through Span or Tap

All-In-One 31XX



QFlow Collector



Layer 7 data Analysis through Span or Tap

Data Node 1405 and 1429 Appliances

▪ Positioning

- Data Node is designed to be attached to a QRadar appliance to provide scalable data storage and search performance.
- Collected/processed event or flow data is distributed to the attached Data Nodes so data storage can be linearly increased. Searches from Console is also distributed to attached Data Nodes to boost performance.

▪ Characteristics and Capacity

- Based on QRadar Core Appliance xx05 or xx29.
- Multiple Data Modes can be attached to a single appliance EP 16XX, FP 17XX, Combo 18XX, or All-in-1 31XX
- There is no license associated with Data Node. EPS or Flow capacity is still controlled by the attached primary product.

▪ Upgradability

- No upgrade available

▪ HA / DR available



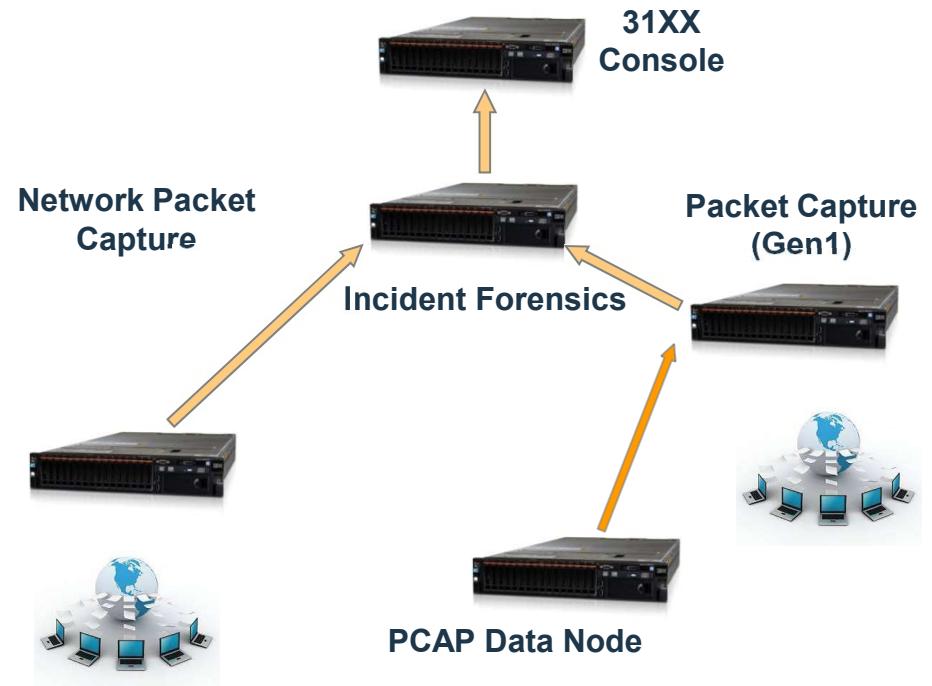
Packet Capture and Incident Forensics Appliances

▪ Positioning

- **Packet Capture appliance is to collect and store raw network packets. Incident Forensics appliance is used to reconstruct raw network packets to original format and quickly pinpoint the root cause of security incidents.**

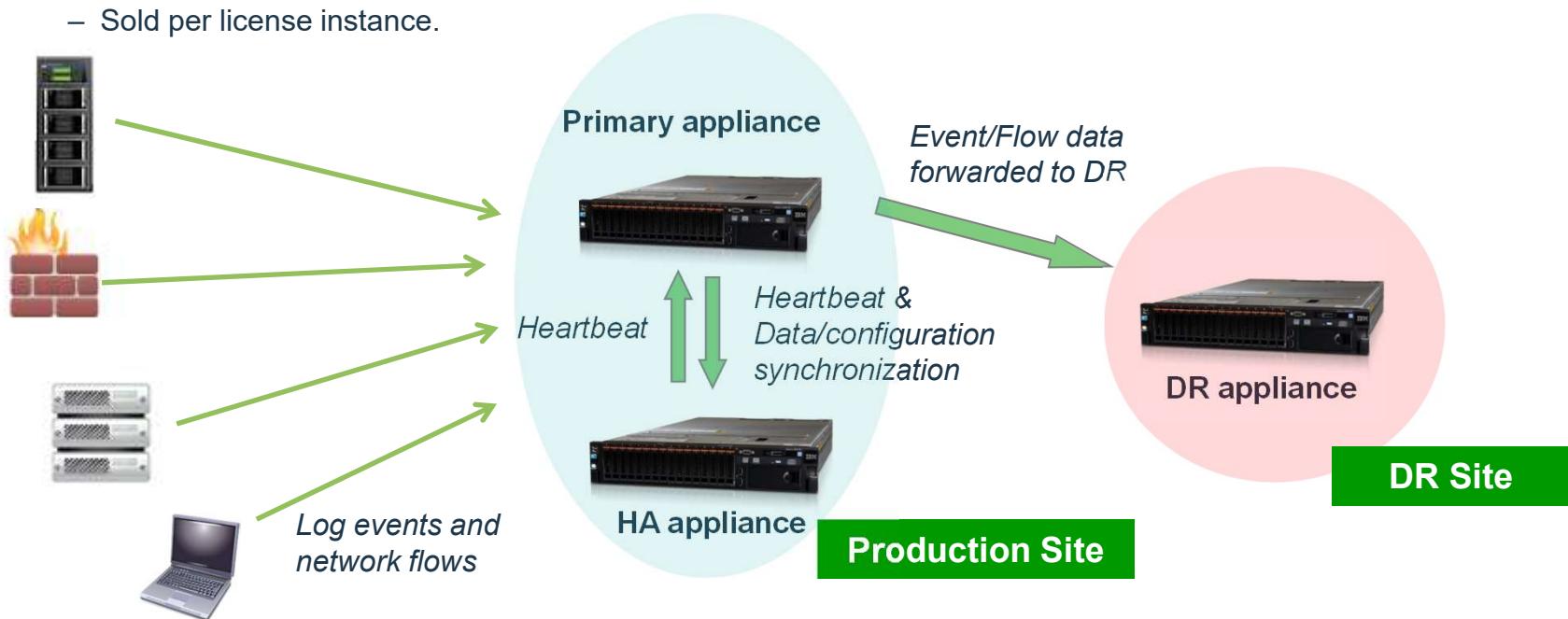
▪ Characteristics and Capacity

- Based on the same hardware used for QRadar Core Appliances xx29 (but have different Core Appliance part numbers)
- No additional capacity license.
- Multiple Incident Forensics instances can be used in a QRadar deployment (All-in-1 or distributed)
- Multiple Packet Capture appliances can be used with a single Incident Forensics instance. Recommended maximum ratio is 5:1 but a higher ratio is possible.
- Two generations of PCAP technology currently available. Network PCAP is the preferred offering, but 1st generation can be offered with special approval.



High Availability and Disaster Recovery

- High Availability
 - HA appliance inherits the license from the Primary (no additional EPS/Flow increase purchase is needed).
 - Data and configuration replicated from Primary appliance to HA appliance near real time.
 - Failover to HA whenever Primary becomes unavailable.
 - Sold per license instance.
- Disaster Recovery
 - DR appliance provides redundant parallel system
 - The same amount of EPS and Flows as Primary needs to be purchased for DR.
 - Event and Flow Data from Primary to DR, but configuration is not copied over.



Virtual Appliances vs. Appliances (1/2)

- Appliances
 - All-in-One Appliances, Console, Event Processors, Flow Processors, Event & Flow Collectors, Risk Manager, Forensics and Packet Capture
- Virtual Appliances
 - “QRadar running on virtual hardware” = preconfigured ISO of “QRadar & OS” configured to deploy and run on VMware installed by customers themselves.
 - Tested and supported on VMware ESXi 5.0, 5.1, 5.5 and 5.6
 - Any VMware infrastructure (simple virtual machine, private cloud, public cloud) with appropriate hypervisor version is supported.
- Appliances & Virtual Appliances
 - Both delivered as an ISO (downloadable from PW)
 - Linux based, no operating system administration required.

Virtual Appliances vs. Appliances (2/2)

- Deployments can contain virtual & physical appliances in any combination
- Activation code will identify the type of system (i.e. virtual) at install time
- Storage Options (Online Data)
 - 2 options for QRadar Virtual Appliances:
 - Use local VM storage – easier, but lower performance
 - Use remote-mounted SAN/NAS
 - 2 options for QRadar Appliance:
 - Use onboard disks
 - Use SAN (fibre channel card required on Appliance)
- Virtualization Considerations
 - Majority of customer interest is in lower-end virtual deployments
 - Virtualization performance overhead for QRadar is not insignificant ~30%

Virtual/Software Appliance Specifications

- **Minimum System Specifications (Supports XX05 licensing):**

CPU: 12 Core - 2.1 - 2.6 GHz

Memory: 64 GB

Storage: 6 to 40TB Available

IOPS: 500-1,000

- **Medium System Specifications (Supports XX29 licensing):**

CPU: 24 Core - 2.2 GHz

Memory: 128GB-256GB

Storage: Up to 96TB

IOPS: 1,000-2,000

- **High Performance Unit System Specifications (Supports XX48 licensing):**

CPU: 28 Core - 2.8 GHz

Memory: 128GB-1TB

Storage: Up to 96TB

IOPS: 25,000-250,000

Virtual/Software Appliance Specifications

- **SMALL All-in-One and/or 1600 (Under 500 EPS):**

CPU: 6 core 2.6 GHz

Memory: 32 GB

Storage: 1.5TB to 6TB Available

IOPS: 250 – 500

- **Event/Flow Collectors:**

CPU: 4 core 2.6 GHz

Memory: 16 GB

Storage: 1.5TB Available

IOPS: 250-500



THANK YOU

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Using the Dashboard



IBM.[®]

Dashboard overview



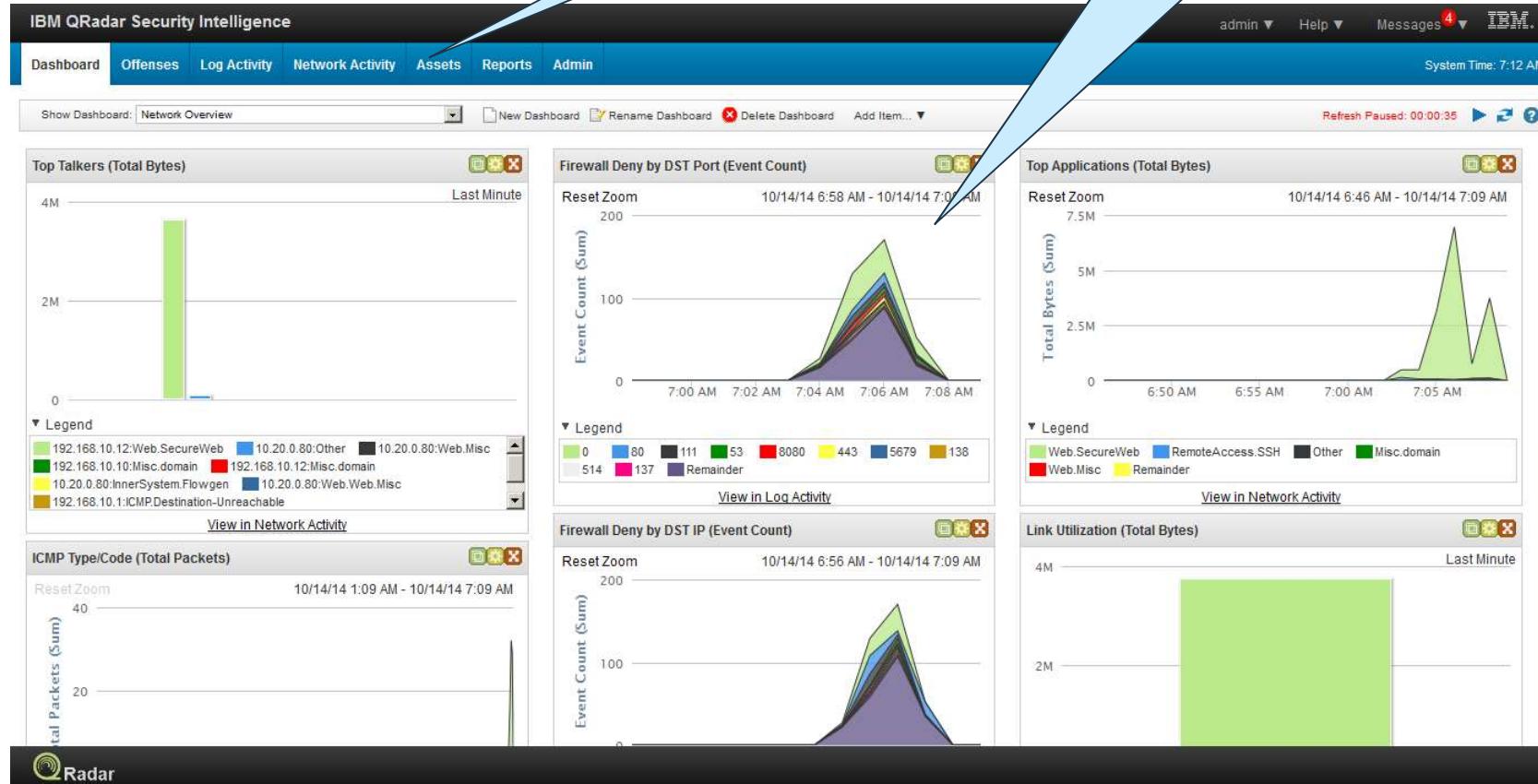
- QRadar SIEM shows the **Dashboard** tab when you log in
- Several default dashboards are available
- You can create multiple dashboards
- Each dashboard can contain items that provide summary and detailed information
- You can create custom dashboards to focus on your security or operations responsibilities
- Each dashboard is associated with a user; changes that you make to a dashboard do not affect the dashboards of other users

Default dashboard

Click a tab to load it

Tabs

Tables and charts



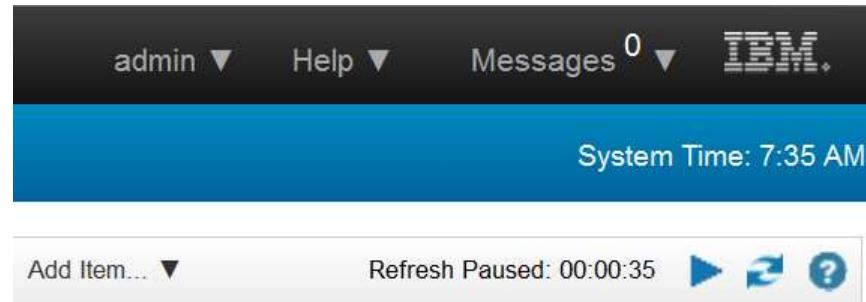
QRadar SIEM tabs



Use tabs to navigate the primary QRadar SIEM functions

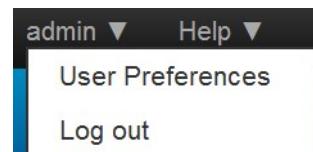
- **Dashboard:** The initial summary view
- **Offenses:** Displays offenses; list of prioritized incidents
- **Log Activity:** Query and display events 
- **Network Activity:** Query and display flows 
- **Assets:** Query and display information about systems in your network
- **Reports:** Create templates and generate reports
- **Admin:** Administrative system management
- **Other Tabs –** Vulnerability Management Risk Management, Incident Forensics (Requires Additional License), Apps installed from the App Exchange

Other menu options



The dashboard has the following additional menu options

- **User Preferences**



- **Help**

Name:
E-mail:
Current Password:
New Password:
Confirm New Password:
Locale:
Enable Popup Notifications:

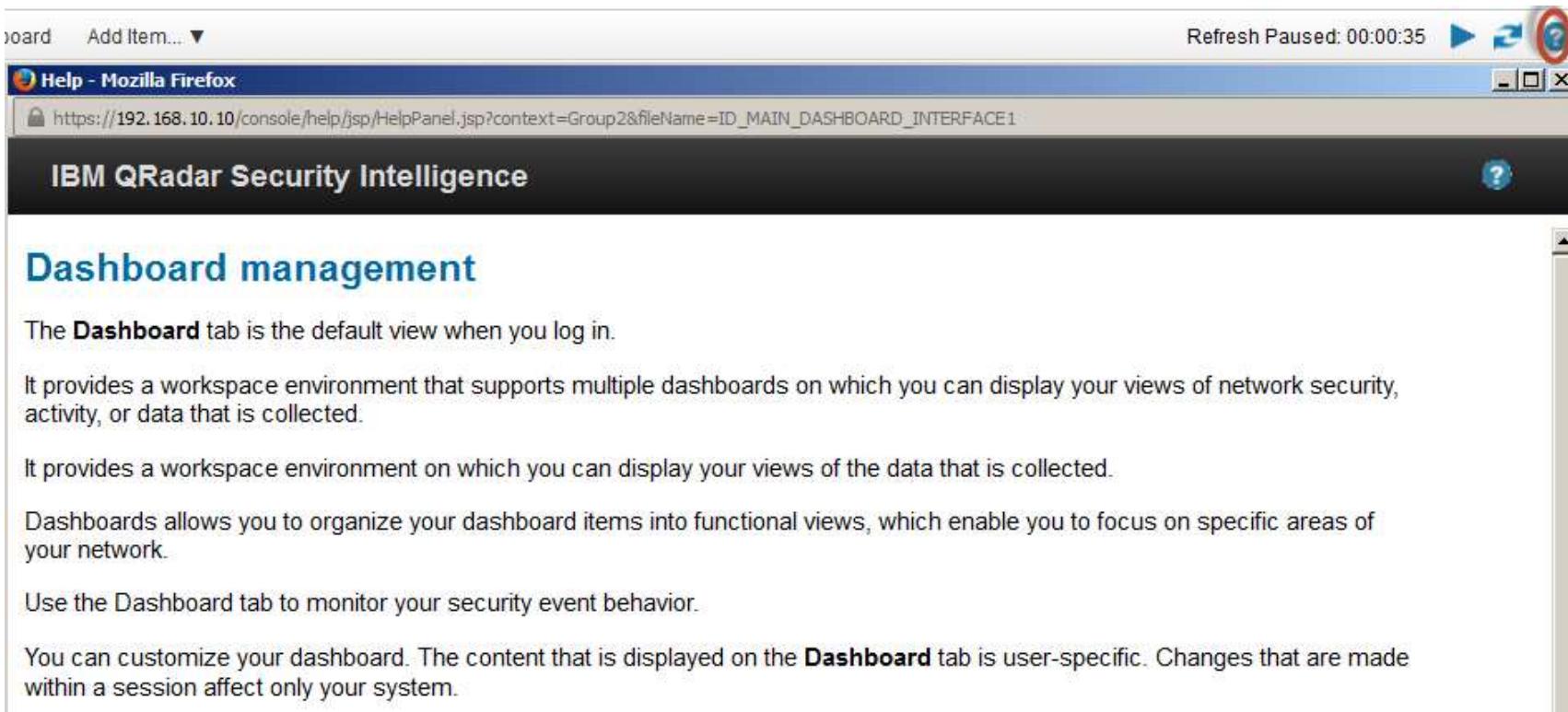
A form for updating user preferences. It includes input fields for Name (admin), E-mail (root@localhost), Current Password (*****), New Password (*****), Confirm New Password (*****), Locale (dropdown menu), and Enable Popup Notifications (checkbox checked). Below the form are 'Save' and 'Cancel' buttons.

Name:	admin
E-mail:	root@localhost
Current Password:	*****
New Password:	*****
Confirm New Password:	*****
Locale:	(dropdown menu)
Enable Popup Notifications:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

- **Log out**

Context-sensitive help

Click the question mark in any window to access help for the current page

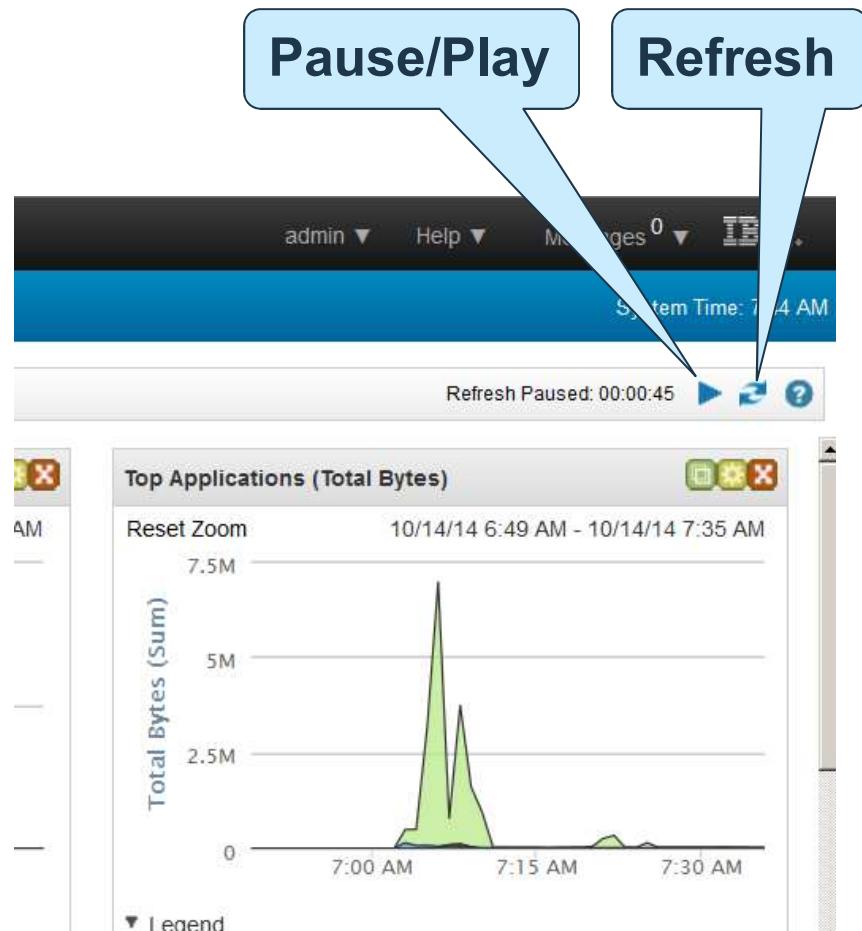


The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window with the title bar "Help - Mozilla Firefox". The address bar displays the URL https://192.168.10.10/console/help/jsp/HelpPanel.jsp?context=Group2&fileName=ID_MAIN_DASHBOARD_INTERFACE1. The main content area is titled "IBM QRadar Security Intelligence" and features a large heading "Dashboard management". Below the heading, there is descriptive text about the Dashboard tab, its purpose, and how it allows users to monitor security event behavior and customize dashboards.

The Dashboard tab is the default view when you log in. It provides a workspace environment that supports multiple dashboards on which you can display your views of network security, activity, or data that is collected. It provides a workspace environment on which you can display your views of the data that is collected. Dashboards allows you to organize your dashboard items into functional views, which enable you to focus on specific areas of your network. Use the Dashboard tab to monitor your security event behavior. You can customize your dashboard. The content that is displayed on the **Dashboard** tab is user-specific. Changes that are made within a session affect only your system.

Dashboard refresh

- In the displayed dashboard, events and flows refresh every minute unless you click **Pause**
- Use the **Refresh** button to manually refresh the displayed data



Dashboard Types



- QRadar SIEM includes the following default dashboards
 - Application Overview
 - Compliance Overview
 - Network Overview
 - Risk Monitoring
 - System Monitoring
 - Threat and Security Monitoring
 - Virtual Cloud Infrastructure
 - Vulnerability Management
- Use multiple dashboards to better organize data

Creating a custom dashboard

Show Dashboard:
Select a dashboard to view

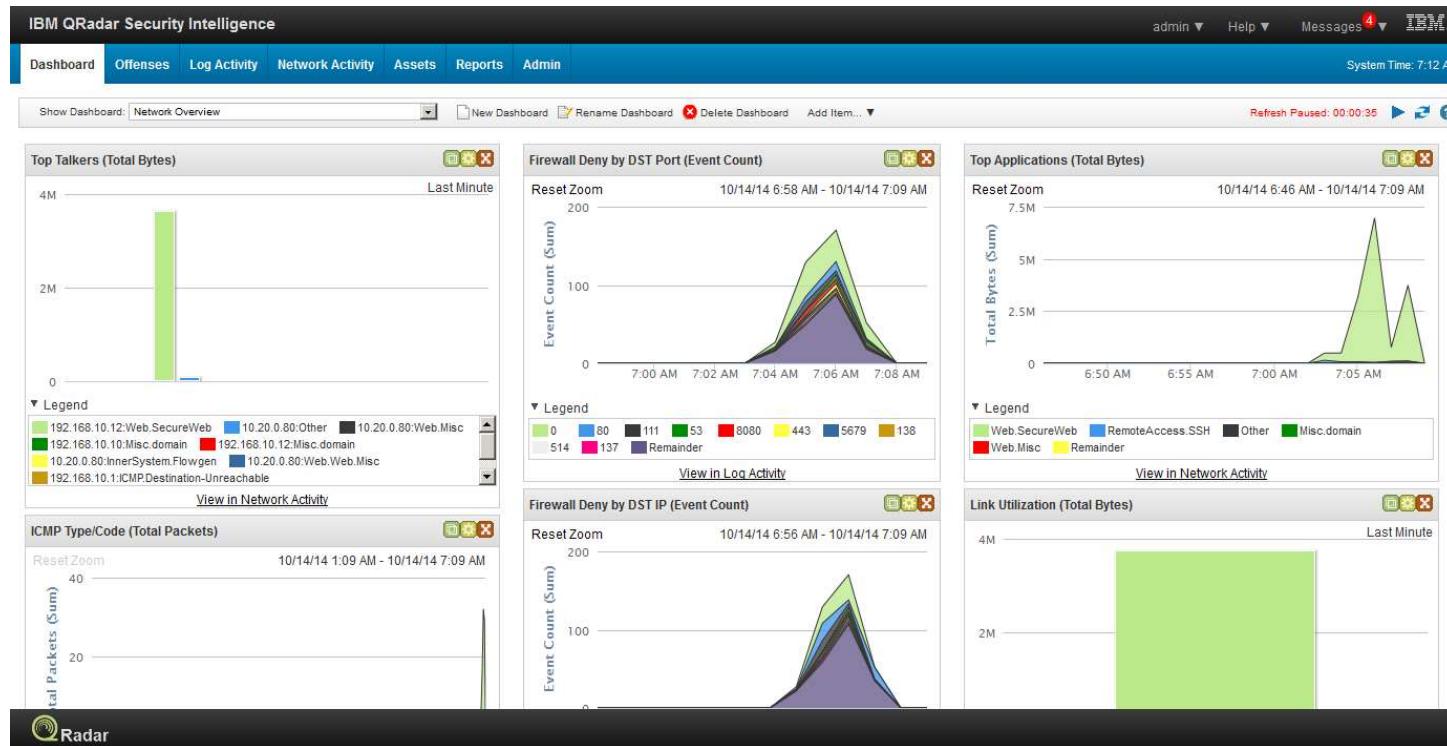
New Dashboard:
Create a new dashboard empty of items

Add item:
Add an item to dashboard

The screenshot shows the IBM QRadar Security Intelligence dashboard. At the top, there's a navigation bar with tabs for Dashboard, Offenses, Log Activity, Network A, Assets, Reports, Admin, and a user dropdown. Below the navigation is a toolbar with buttons for Show Dashboard, Network Overview, New Dashboard, Rename Dashboard, Delete Dashboard, and Add Item... The main area contains six charts: 1) Top Talkers (Total Bytes) showing a single large green bar for 192.168.10.12:Web.SecureWeb. 2) Firewall Deny by DST Port (Event Count) showing a bell-shaped curve peaking around 7:05 AM. 3) Top Applications (Total Bytes) showing a sharp peak at 7:05 AM. 4) ICMP Type/Code (Total Packets) showing a small peak at 7:09 AM. 5) Firewall Deny by DST IP (Event Count) showing a bell-shaped curve peaking around 7:05 AM. 6) Link Utilization (Total Bytes) showing a large green bar for Web.SecureWeb. Each chart has a legend and a 'View in [Category]' link.

Dashboard - Items

- Include no more than 15 items on each dashboard



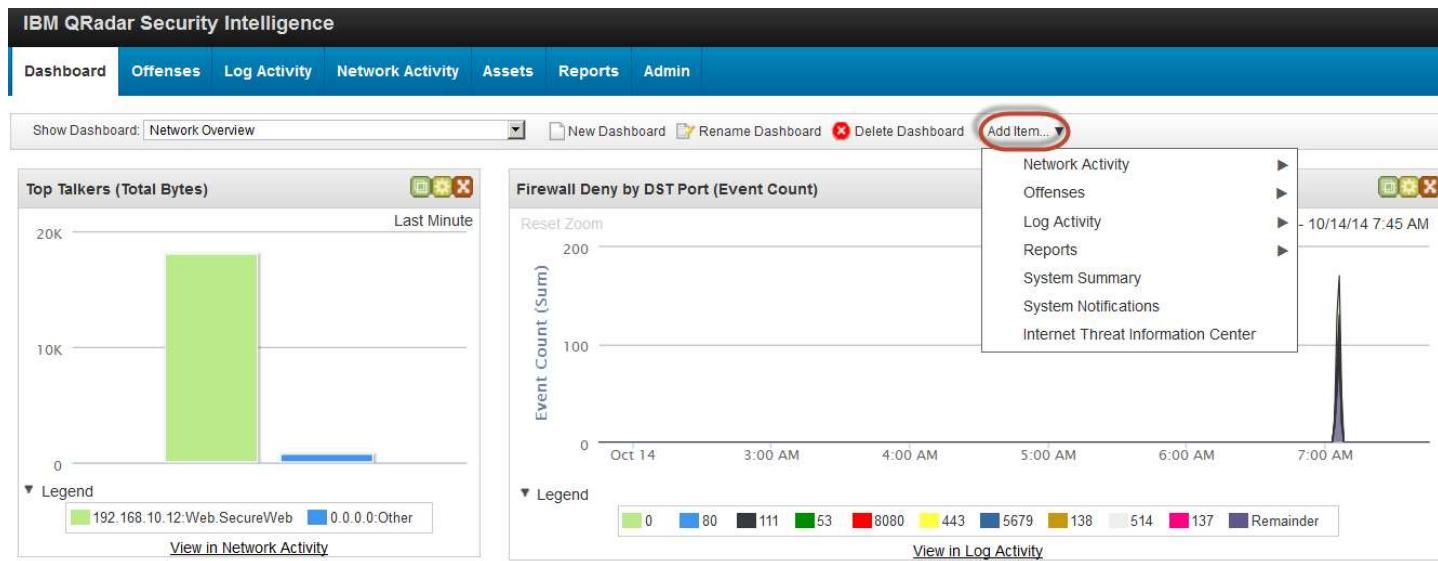
Managing dashboard items

Click **Add Item** to place additional objects on the dashboard

Click the green icon  to detach the object from the interface to the desktop

Click the yellow icon  to modify the settings of an object

Click the red icon  to delete an object from the dashboard





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Data Sources



Collecting data: Data sources

Use the Data Sources tools to manage event, flow, and vulnerability data.

The screenshot displays the 'Data Sources' interface with a navigation bar at the top. Below the bar, there are four main sections: 'Events', 'Flows', 'Custom Actions', and 'Vulnerability'. Each section contains several icons representing different management tools.

- Events:** DSM Editor, WinCollect, Log Sources, Log Source Extensions, Log Source Groups, Log Source Parsing Ordering, Custom Event Properties, Event Retention, Data Obfuscation Management.
- Flows:** Flow Sources, Flow Sources Aliases, Custom Flow Properties, Flow Retention.
- Custom Actions:** Define Actions.
- Vulnerability:** VA Scanners, Schedule VA Scanners.

Log sources through traffic analysis

QRadar SIEM can automatically discover log sources in your deployment that send syslog-only messages to an Event Collector IP address.

You have 32 of an allowable 750 active Log Sources as defined by your license					
Name	Desc	Status ▲	Protocol	Group	Log Source Type
IBM zOS		Success	LogFileProtocol		IBM z/OS
Pers_DC		Error	Syslog	MSWindo...	Microsoft Windows Security Event Log
Navy_DC		Error	Syslog	MSWindo...	Microsoft Windows Security Event Log
Ref_DC		Error	Syslog	MSWindo...	Microsoft Windows Security Event Log
WindowsAuthServer @ 9.16.1.2	WindowsAuthServer device	Error	Syslog	MSWindo...	Microsoft Windows Security Event Log
WindowsAuthServer @ 9.168.1.4	WindowsAuthServer device	Error	Syslog	MSWindo...	Microsoft Windows Security Event Log
OracleDbAudit @ 10.66.7.45	OracleDbAudit device	Error	Syslog		Oracle RDBMS Audit Record
Juniper JunOS Platform @ 9.168.1.8	Juniper JunOS Platform device	Error	Syslog		Juniper Junos OS Platform
FWSM @ 127.0.0.1	FWSM device	Error	Syslog		Cisco Firewall Services Module (FWSM)
Juniper JunOS Platform @ 10.69.1.1	Juniper JunOS Platform device	Error	Syslog		Juniper Junos OS Platform
WinSrv146		Error	Syslog	MSWindo...	Microsoft Windows Security Event Log
Snort @ 10.73.1.114	Snort device	Error	Syslog		Snort Open Source IDS
OracleDbAudit @ 10.64.4.50	OracleDbAudit device	Error	Syslog		Oracle RDBMS Audit Record
OracleDbAudit @ 10.3.0.50	OracleDbAudit device	Error	Syslog		Oracle RDBMS Audit Record
WindowsAuthServer @ 9.168.1.1	WindowsAuthServer device	Error	Syslog	MSWindo...	Microsoft Windows Security Event Log

Adding log sources (1/2)



Log Sources

To add a log source:

1. In the Data Sources window, click the **Log Sources** icon.
2. Click the **Add** icon on the upper-right side of the window.
3. Select and complete the associated fields in the Add a log source pane.
4. Click **Save**.
5. Deploy the change.

Search For: Group All Log Source Groups Go Add Edit Enable/Disable

Name	Desc	Status	Protocol	Group	Log Source Type	Enabl
ASA @ 1...	ASA device	Success	Syslog		Cisco Adaptive Security Appliance (ASA)	True
CheckPo...	CheckPo...	Success	Syslog		Check Point FireWall-1	True
IBM IMS ...	IBM IMS ...	Success	Syslog		IBM IMS	True
IBMi @ 1...	IBMi device	Success	Syslog		IBM AS/400 iSeries	True

Add a log source

Log Source Name:

Log Source Description:

Log Source Type: 3Com 8800 Series Switch

Protocol Configuration: Syslog

Log Source Identifier:

Enabled:

Credibility: 5

Target Event Collector: eventcollector0 :: siembblue

Coalescing Events:

Incoming Payload Encoding: UTF-8

Store Event Payload:

Please select any groups you would like this log source to be a member of:

Save Cancel

Adding log sources (2/2)

Because it is dependent on the **Log Source Type** selected, the Add a log source pane expands to reflect the specific **Type** parameters and values used in QRadar SIEM.

Add a log source

Log Source Name	<input type="text"/>
Log Source Description	<input type="text"/>
Log Source Type	Check Point FireWall-1
Protocol Configuration	OPSEC/LEA
Log Source Identifier	<input type="text"/>
Server IP	<input type="text"/>
Server Port	18184
Use Server IP for Log Source	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Statistics Report Interval	600
Authentication Type	sslca
OPSEC Application Object SIC Attribute (SIC Name)	<input type="text"/>
Log Source SIC Attribute (Entity SIC Name)	<input type="text"/>
Specify Certificate	<input type="checkbox"/>
Certificate Authority IP	<input type="text"/>
Pull Certificate Password	<input type="text"/>
OPSEC Application	<input type="text"/>
Enabled	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Credibility	5
Target Event Collector	eventcollector0 :: siemblue
Coalescing Events	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Store Event Payload	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Adding log source extensions



Log Source
Extensions

- Log source extensions immediately extend the parsing routines of specific devices.
- **Note:** You must use a log source extension to detect an event that has missing or incorrect fields.
- A log source extension can also parse an event when the DSM it is attached to fails to produce a result.
- You must create the extension document before you can define a log source extension within QRadar SIEM.
- If you use the DSM Editor tool, Log Source Extensions are automatically created and uploaded (recommended)

Log source parsing order

- You can configure the order that you want each Event Collector in your deployment to use to apply DSMs to log sources.
- If a log source has multiple **Log Source Types** under the same IP address or host name, you can order the importance of these incoming log source events by defining the parsing order.



Log Source
Parsing
Ordering

Log Source Host: Filter:

Or...	Name	Log Source Type	Enabled	Configuration
1	IBMAIXServer @ 10.0.120.10	IBMAIXServer	true	Syslog :: IBMAIXServer @ 10.
2	OracleOSAudit @ 10.0.120.10	OracleOSAudit	true	Syslog :: IBMAIXServer @ 10.
3	LinuxServer @ 10.0.120.10	LinuxServer	false	None

Up
Down 
Top
Bottom

Other Supported Formats

- Universal CEF
 - Accepts events from any device that produces events in the Common Event Format (CEF) from Syslog or Log File
- Universal LEEF
 - Accept events from devices that produce events using the Log Event Extended Format (LEEF) from Syslog or Log File
 - Proprietary event format, which allows hardware manufacturers and software product manufacturers to read and map device events specifically designed for QRadar integration
 - Both Universal CEF and LEEF events must be mapped. They do not contain QID (Qradar Identifier) to categorize events



Managing flow sources



- QRadar SIEM accepts external flow data from various sources such as the following accounting technologies:
 - **NetFlow**: Protocol defined by Cisco to share accounting information from switches and routers
 - **IPFIX**: Protocol defined by IETF to share accounting information from switches and routers (NetFlow V9 resembles IPFIX)
 - **sFlow**: Advanced packet sampling technique and protocol used for network monitoring
 - **J-Flow**: Packet sampling technique and protocol developed by Juniper
 - **Packeteer**: Protocol developed by Bluecoat that is used for bandwidth management
 - **Flowlog file**: A flow log file as stored in the Ariel data structure
- QRadar SIEM accepts internal flow data from the NICs using qFlow, Napatech, and Endace.



Adding a flow source



Flow Sources

- QRadar SIEM automatically adds default flow sources for physical ports on the appliance and includes a default NetFlow flow source.
- In the Data Sources window, click the **Flow Sources** icon.

The screenshot shows the 'Flow Sources' configuration screen. On the left is a table listing existing flow sources. A blue callout bubble points to the 'Add' button at the top left of the table with the text 'Click Add.' On the right is a detailed configuration panel for adding a new flow source. It includes fields for 'Flow Source Name' (with a dropdown menu), 'Target Flow Collector' (set to 'qflow0 :: siemblue'), 'Flow Source Type' (set to 'Flowlog File', with a dropdown menu showing options like 'Flowlog File', 'JFlow', 'Netflow v.1/v.5/v.7/v.9', 'Network Interface', 'Packeteer FDR', and 'SFlow v.2/v.4/v.5'), 'Enable Asymmetric Flows' (unchecked), 'Flowlog File Configuration' (with a dropdown menu), and 'Source File Path'. A blue callout bubble points to the 'Save' button at the bottom right with the text 'Click Save and then Deploy Changes.'

Name	Flow Source Type	
default_Netflow	Netflow v.1/v.5/v.7/v.9	true
Network Interface	Network Interface	true

Flow Source Type: Select a Flow Source Type.

Source File Path: Enter the location of the flow file.

Add Flow source

Build from existing flow source

Flow Source Details

Flow Source Name

Target Flow Collector

Flow Source Type

Enable Asymmetric Flows

Flowlog File Configuration

Source File Path

Save Cancel

Adding a flow source with asymmetric routing

In some networks, traffic is configured to take different paths for inbound and outbound traffic. QRadar can combine the traffic into a single flow.

Flow Source Details	
Flow Source Name	<input type="text" value="COE"/>
Target Flow Collector	<input type="text" value="qflow0 :: COE"/>
Flow Source Type	<input type="radio"/> Network Interface
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable Asymmetric Flows	

Choose a Flow Source Type.

Network Interface Configuration	
Flow Interface	<input type="text" value="eth0"/>
Filter String	<input type="text"/>

Click Enable Asymmetric Flows.

Complete these fields.

Click Save and then Deploy Changes.

Flow source aliases



Flow Source
Aliases

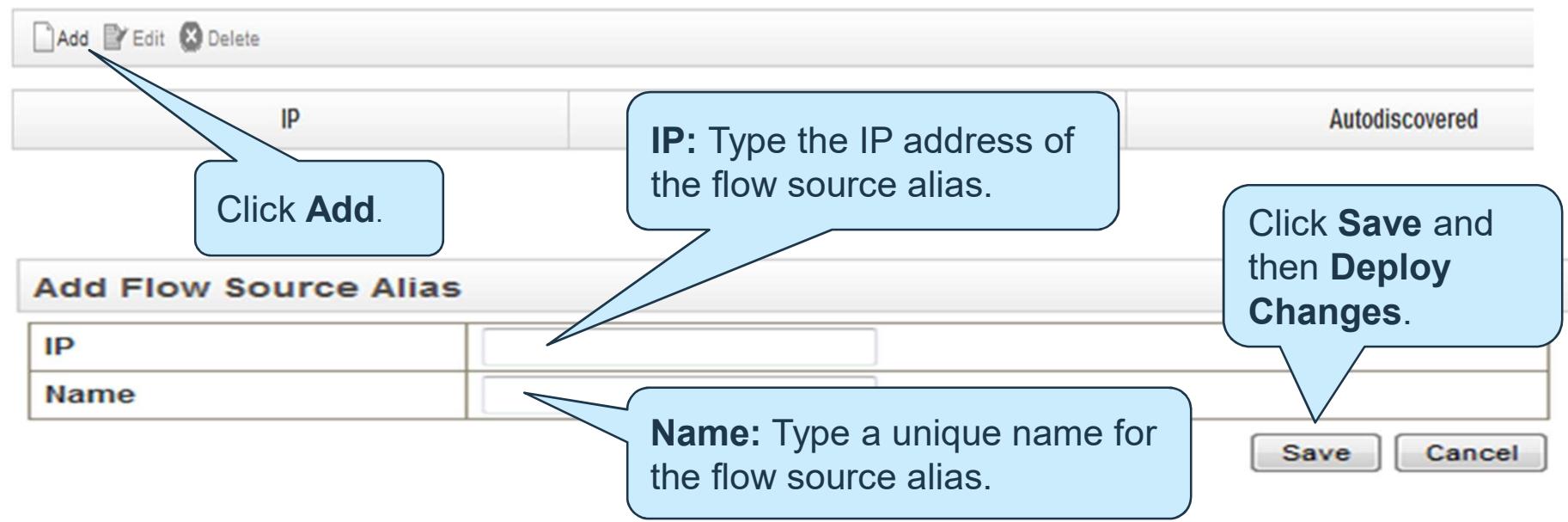
- You can configure a virtual name (or alias) for flow sources.
- Using the source IP address and virtual name, you can identify multiple sources being sent to the same QRadar QFlow Collector.
- QRadar QFlow Collector can use an alias to uniquely identify and process data sources being sent to the same port.

Note: Use the Deployment Actions in System and License Management to configure the QRadar QFlow Collector to automatically detect flow-source aliases.

Adding a flow source alias

To add a flow source alias:

1. Click the **Admin** tab.
2. Click the **Flow Aliases** icon.





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Investigating event details



Navigating to the Events



- Events can be accessed from different tabs

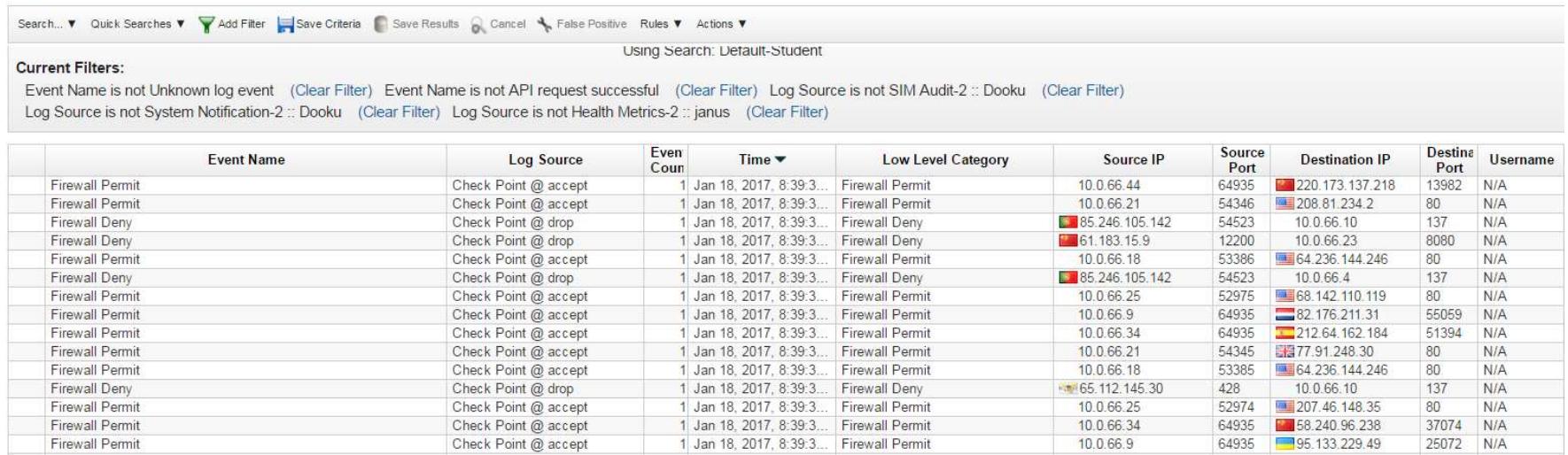


Event Name	Log Source	Event Count	Time
SERVER-MAIL Novell GroupWise client IMG SRC buffer overflow	Snort @ 10.2.2.126	1	Jan 19, 2016, 4:04:57 PM

- Normalized Event data
 - Event Name, Log Source, Event Count, Time, Low Level Category,
 - Source IP, Source Port, Destination IP, Destination Port
 - Username
 - Magnitude

Navigating to the Events

In the Log Activity Tab, click pause to view a list of events.

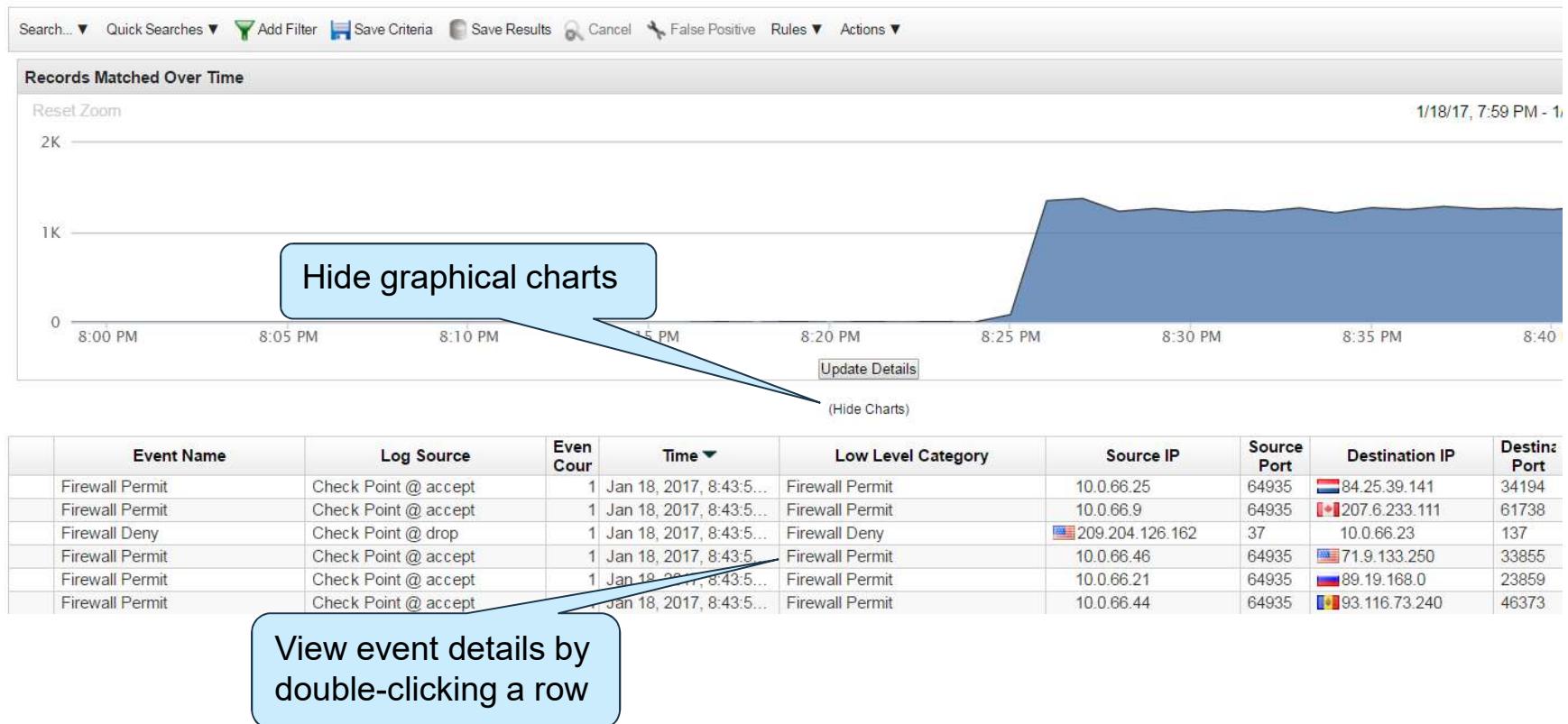


The screenshot shows a software interface for monitoring log activity. At the top, there's a navigation bar with buttons for 'Search...', 'Quick Searches', 'Add Filter', 'Save Criteria', 'Save Results', 'Cancel', 'False Positive', 'Rules', and 'Actions'. Below the navigation bar, a message says 'Using Search: Default-Student'. Underneath that, it says 'Current Filters:' followed by several filter conditions: 'Event Name is not Unknown log event' (Clear Filter), 'Event Name is not API request successful' (Clear Filter), 'Log Source is not SIM Audit-2 :: Dooku' (Clear Filter), 'Log Source is not System Notification-2 :: Dooku' (Clear Filter), and 'Log Source is not Health Metrics-2 :: janus' (Clear Filter). The main area is a table displaying log events. The columns are: Event Name, Log Source, Event Count, Time, Low Level Category, Source IP, Source Port, Destination IP, Destination Port, and Username. The table contains numerous rows of data, mostly 'Firewall Permit' events from 'Check Point @ accept' log source, occurring on Jan 18, 2017, at 8:39:3... The destination IP varies, including 220.173.137.218, 208.81.234.2, 61.183.15.9, 64.236.144.246, 68.142.110.119, 82.176.211.31, 212.64.162.184, 77.91.248.30, 64.236.144.246, 65.112.145.30, 207.46.148.35, 58.240.96.238, and 95.133.229.49. The destination port is mostly 13982 or 80, and the username is N/A.

	Event Name	Log Source	Event Count	Time ▾	Low Level Category	Source IP	Source Port	Destination IP	Destination Port	Username
	Firewall Permit	Check Point @ accept	1	Jan 18, 2017, 8:39:3...	Firewall Permit	10.0.66.44	64935	220.173.137.218	13982	N/A
	Firewall Permit	Check Point @ accept	1	Jan 18, 2017, 8:39:3...	Firewall Permit	10.0.66.21	54346	208.81.234.2	80	N/A
	Firewall Deny	Check Point @ drop	1	Jan 18, 2017, 8:39:3...	Firewall Deny	85.246.105.142	54523	10.0.66.10	137	N/A
	Firewall Deny	Check Point @ drop	1	Jan 18, 2017, 8:39:3...	Firewall Deny	61.183.15.9	12200	10.0.66.23	8080	N/A
	Firewall Permit	Check Point @ accept	1	Jan 18, 2017, 8:39:3...	Firewall Permit	10.0.66.18	53386	64.236.144.246	80	N/A
	Firewall Deny	Check Point @ drop	1	Jan 18, 2017, 8:39:3...	Firewall Deny	85.246.105.142	54523	10.0.66.4	137	N/A
	Firewall Permit	Check Point @ accept	1	Jan 18, 2017, 8:39:3...	Firewall Permit	10.0.66.25	52975	68.142.110.119	80	N/A
	Firewall Permit	Check Point @ accept	1	Jan 18, 2017, 8:39:3...	Firewall Permit	10.0.66.9	64935	82.176.211.31	55059	N/A
	Firewall Permit	Check Point @ accept	1	Jan 18, 2017, 8:39:3...	Firewall Permit	10.0.66.34	64935	212.64.162.184	51394	N/A
	Firewall Permit	Check Point @ accept	1	Jan 18, 2017, 8:39:3...	Firewall Permit	10.0.66.21	54345	77.91.248.30	80	N/A
	Firewall Permit	Check Point @ accept	1	Jan 18, 2017, 8:39:3...	Firewall Permit	10.0.66.18	53385	64.236.144.246	80	N/A
	Firewall Deny	Check Point @ drop	1	Jan 18, 2017, 8:39:3...	Firewall Deny	65.112.145.30	428	10.0.66.10	137	N/A
	Firewall Permit	Check Point @ accept	1	Jan 18, 2017, 8:39:3...	Firewall Permit	10.0.66.25	52974	207.46.148.35	80	N/A
	Firewall Permit	Check Point @ accept	1	Jan 18, 2017, 8:39:3...	Firewall Permit	10.0.66.34	64935	58.240.96.238	37074	N/A
	Firewall Permit	Check Point @ accept	1	Jan 18, 2017, 8:39:3...	Firewall Permit	10.0.66.9	64935	95.133.229.49	25072	N/A

List of events

Viewing Records over time creates a time series chart



Event details: Base information

Event Information:
Similar offense parameters

Event Information						
Event Name	Firewall Permit					
Low Level Category	Firewall Permit					
Event Description	Firewall Permit					
Magnitude	<div style="width: 50%;"> </div>	(3)	Relevance	6	Severity	0
Username	N/A				Credibility	5
Start Time	Jan 18, 2017, 8:43:59 PM	Storage Time	Jan 18, 2017, 8:43:59 PM		Log Source Time	Jan 1, 2017, 11:56:01 AM
Policy	N/A					
Domain	Default Domain					

Source and Destination Information:
Most fields do not matter
for this particular event
because NAT and IPv6
were not used

Source and Destination Information			
Source IP	10.0.66.9	Destination IP	207.6.233.111
Source Asset Name	N/A	Destination Asset Name	N/A
Source Port	64935	Destination Port	61738
Pre NAT Source IP		Pre NAT Destination IP	
Pre NAT Source Port	0	Pre NAT Destination Port	0
Post NAT Source IP		Post NAT Destination IP	
Post NAT Source Port	0	Post NAT Destination Port	0
IPv6 Source	0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0	IPv6 Destination	0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0
Source MAC	00:00:00:00:00:00	Destination MAC	00:00:00:00:00:00

Event details: Reviewing the raw event

Each normalized event carries its raw event

Payload Information

utf hex base64

Wrap Text

```
Jan 1 11:56:01 accept COMPANYFW >eth0 inzone: Internal; outzone: External; rule: 5; rule_uid: {38A7A90D  
579E-4B9D-9FE7-  
66E625272E74}; src: %SRCIP%; dst: 207.6.233.111; proto: udp; xlatesrc: %NATIP%; NAT_rulenumber: 4; NAT_add  
1 & FireWall-1; service: 61738; s_port: 64935; xlatesport: 44989;
```

Review the raw event for information that QRadar SIEM has not normalized into fields, which therefore does not display in the UI

Event details: Additional details

QID Determines the Name, Low level and High Level Category

Protocol:
Network
Protocol

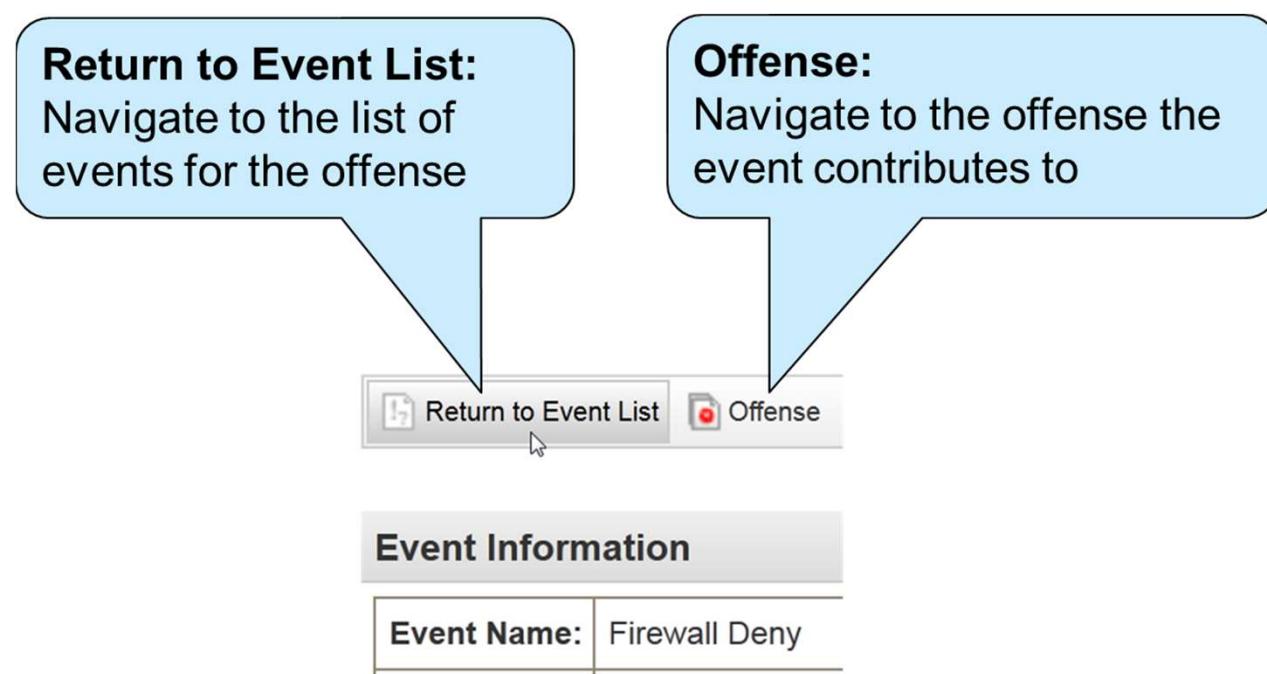
Log source
that originated
event

Additional Information			
Protocol	udp_ip	QID	2750008
Log Source	Check Point @ accept	Event Count	1
Custom Rules	<p>BB:ProtocolDefinition: Windows Protocols BB:CategoryDefinition: Firewall or ACL Accept BB:DeviceDefinition: FW / Router / Switch Magnitude Adjustment: Destination Network Weight is Low Magnitude Adjustment: Context is Local to Remote Magnitude Adjustment: Source Network Weight is Low BB:Local To Remote Compliance:Load ISO 27001 Building Blocks BB:NetworkDefinition: Client Networks System: Load Building Blocks</p>		
Custom Rules Partially Matched	<p>System: Device Stopped Sending Events (Firewall, IPS, VPN or Switch)</p>		
Annotations	<p>Relevance has been decreased by 2 because the destination network weight is low. Relevance has been increased by 5 because the context is Local to Remote. Relevance has been decreased by 2 because the source network weight is low.</p>		

Rules triggered
by the event

Returning to the list of events

After investigating the event details, click **Return to Event List**, in the upper-left corner of the event details window, to return to the event list



Building a Search to Investigate Events



Group Events

Group search results to improve output

Display:

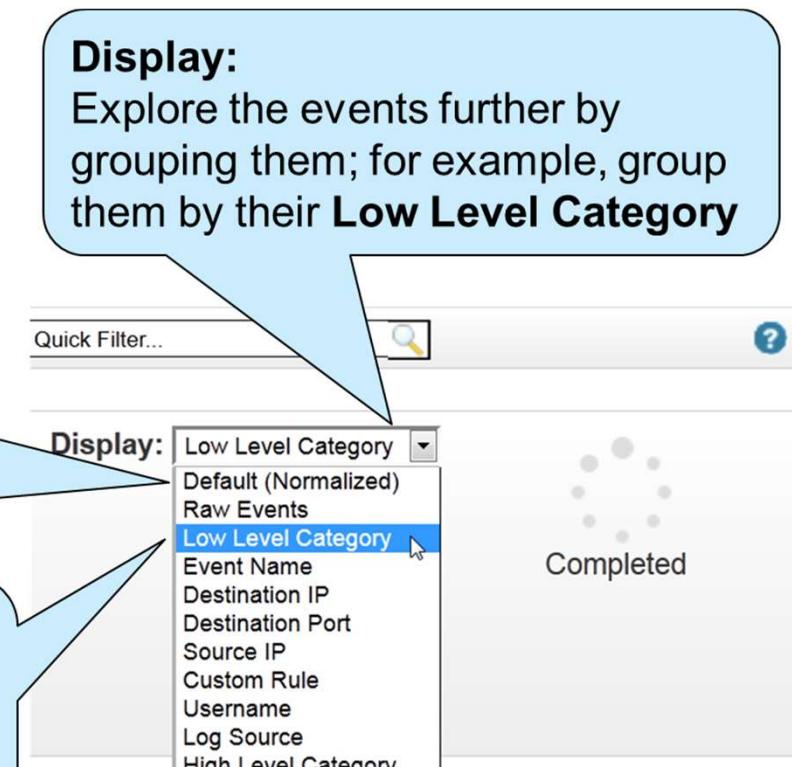
Explore the events further by grouping them; for example, group them by their **Low Level Category**

Default (Normalized):

By default, QRadar SIEM shows normalized events without grouping

Raw Events:

Instead of grouping, QRadar SIEM shows the raw events stored in the payload of each normalized event



Grouping events by low-level category

Grouping By:

QRadar SIEM shows the currently selected grouping above the filters

Viewing events from Jul 31, 2013 9:25:00 AM to Jul 31, 2013 10:10:00 AM View: Select An Option: Display: Low Level Category ▾

Grouping: Low Level Category

Original Filters: Offense is Local ICMP Scanner , Excessive Firewall Denies Across Multipl... ([Clear Filter](#))

▶ Current Statistics

(Show Charts)

Low Level Category	Source IP (Unique Count)	Destination IP (Unique Count)	Destinat Port (Unique Count)	Event Name (Unique Count)	Log Source (Unique Count)	Protocol (Unique Count)	Username (Unique Count)	Magnitude (Maximum)
Firewall Deny	10.127.15.37	Multiple (380)	0	Firewall Deny	CheckPoint @ FW-1Machine	Multiple (2)	N/A	5
Network Sweep	10.127.15.37	Multiple (13)	0	Excessive Firewall...	Custom Rule Engine-8 :: COF	tcp_ip	N/A	8
ICMP Reconn...	10.127.15.37	Multiple (7)	0	Local ICMP Scanner	Custom Rule Engine-8 :: COF	ip	N/A	4

In this example, exploring by grouping indicates a second protocol

Protocol:

Some events recorded an additional protocol; click **Multiple (2)**

Grouping events by protocol

In the Protocol column, click Multiple (2) to open a window with events grouped by protocol; you learn that the firewall denied udp_ip in addition to icmp_ip

Grouping By:
QRadar SIEM can group by Protocol

Current Filters:
The previous grouping, Low Level Category, became a filter

Viewing Events from Jul 31, 2013 9:25:00 AM to Jul 31, 2013 10:00 AM View: Display:

Grouping By:
Protocol

Current Filters:
Offense is Local ICMP Scanner , Excessive Firewall Denies Across Multipl... ([Clear Filter](#)),
Low Level Category is Firewall Deny ([Clear Filter](#))

► **Current Statistics**

[\(Show Charts\)](#)

Protocol	Event Name	Log Source	Event Count	Start Time	Low Level Category	Source IP	Source Port	Destination IP	Destin Port	Usern	Magni
icmp_ip	Firewall Deny	CheckPoint ...	405	7/31/13...	Firewall Deny	10.127.15.37	0	Multiple (378)	0	N/A	5
udp_ip	Firewall Deny	CheckPoint ...	7	7/31/13...	Firewall Deny	10.127.15.37	1055	Multiple (2)	0	N/A	5

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Removing grouping criteria

Display:
Group by **Default (Normalized)**
to remove the grouping by Low Level Category

Viewing events from Jul 31, 2013 9:25:00 AM to Jul 31, 2013 10:10:00 AM View: Select An Option: **Display:** Low Level Category ▾

Grouping By:
Low Level Category

Original Filters:
Offense is Local ICMP Scanner , Excessive Firewall Denies Across Multipl... ([Clear Filter](#))

▶ Current Statistics

[\(Show Charts\)](#)

Low Level Category	Source IP (Unique Count)	Destination IP (Unique Count)	Destinat Port (Unique Count)	Event Name (Unique Count)	Log Source (Unique Count)	Protocol (Unique Count)	Username (Unique Count)	Magnitude (Maximum)
Firewall Deny	10.127.15.37	Multiple (380)	0	Firewall Deny	CheckPoint @ FW-1Machine	Multiple (2)	N/A	5
Network Sweep	10.127.15.37	Multiple (13)	0	Excessive Firewall...	Custom Rule Engine-8 :: COE	icmp_ip	N/A	8
ICMP Reconn...	10.127.15.37	Multiple (7)	0	Local ICMP Scanner	Custom Rule Engine-8 :: COE	icmp_ip	N/A	4

Viewing and changing a range of events

If events are still added to the investigated offenses, view them

Real Time (streaming):
Shows events as they arrive at the Event Processor (EP); grouping and sorting are not available

Last Interval (auto refresh):
Shows the last minute of events; refreshes automatically after 1 minute

The screenshot shows a software interface for managing event logs. At the top, there's a toolbar with 'Save Results', 'Cancel', 'False Positive', 'Rules ▾', 'Actions ▾', and a timer 'Next Refresh: 00:00:55'. Below the toolbar is a search bar labeled 'Search'. To the right of the search bar are two large buttons: 'Pause/Play' and 'Refresh'. A callout bubble points to these buttons. Further down, there's a dropdown menu titled 'Select An Option:' with various time interval options: 'Real Time (streaming)', 'Last Interval (auto refresh)', 'Last 5 Minutes', 'Last 15 Minutes', 'Last 30 Minutes', 'Last 45 Minutes', 'Last Hour', 'Last 3 Hours', 'Last 6 Hours', 'Last 12 Hours', 'Last 24 Hours', 'Last 3 Days', and 'Last 7 Days'. The main content area displays a list of events with columns for 'Time ▾', 'Low Level Category', 'Source IP', 'Source Port', 'Destination IP', and 'Destination Port'. A message at the bottom of this area says 'Completed'.

Monitoring the scanning host (1 of 3)

- The event list always displays search results; to view traffic to and from the scanning host, edit this search, save it, and add it to the dashboard

Clear Filter:
To monitor all traffic, remove the offense filter

Current Filters:
Offense is Local ICMP Scanner , Excessive Firewall Denies Across Multipl... [\(Clear Filter\)](#)

Filter:
Right-click the Source IP to filter [\(Show Charts\)](#)

	Event Name	Log	Ev Co	Time ▼	Low Level Category	Source IP
1	Firewall Deny	CheckPoint @ FW-Machine	1	7/31/13 10:08:43 AM	Firewall Deny	10.127.15.37
2	Firewall Deny	CheckPoint @ FW-Machine		Filter on Source IP is 10.127.15.37		127.15.37
3	Firewall Deny	CheckPoint @ FW-Machine		Filter on Source IP is not 10.127.15.37		127.15.37
4	Local ICM...	Custom Rule Engin		Filter on Source or Destination IP is 10.127.15.37		127.15.37
5	Firewall Deny	CheckPoint @ FW-Machine		False Positive		127.15.37
6	Firewall Deny	CheckPoint @ FW-Machine		More options...		127.15.37

Monitoring the scanning host (2 of 3)

The screenshot shows two dropdown menus side-by-side. The left menu is labeled "View:" and has a sub-menu titled "Select An Option:" with various time intervals. The option "Last 24 Hours" is highlighted with a blue selection bar. The right menu is labeled "Display:" and has a sub-menu titled "High Level Category" with a list of categories. The category "High Level Category" is also highlighted with a blue selection bar.

View:
Select An Option:
Real Time (streaming)
Last Interval (auto refresh)
Last 5 Minutes
Last 15 Minutes
Last 30 Minutes
Last 45 Minutes
Last Hour
Last 3 Hours
Last 6 Hours
Last 12 Hours
Last 24 Hours
Last 3 Days
Last 7 Days

Display:
High Level Category
Default (Normalized)
Raw Events
Low Level Category
Event Name
Destination IP
Destination Port
Source IP
Custom Rule
Username
Log Source
High Level Category
Network
Source P

View:
List events of the last 24 hours

Display:
Group by High Level Category

Monitoring the scanning host (3/3)

Save Criteria:
Save the criteria of the current search

Now the screen shows the selected time range, grouping, and filtering

The screenshot shows a user interface for monitoring network events. At the top, there's a toolbar with various buttons: 'Search...', 'Quick Searches', 'Add Filter', 'Save Criteria' (which has a blue callout pointing to it), 'Save Results', 'Cancel', 'False Positive', 'Rules', 'Actions', and 'Quit'. Below the toolbar, a message says 'Viewing events from Jul 30, 2013 12:12:00 PM to Jul 31, 2013 12:12:00 PM' and 'View: Select An Option:'. Under 'Grouping By:', it says 'High Level Category'. Under 'Current Filters:', it says 'Source or Destination IP is 10.127.15.37' with a '(Clear Filter)' link. A section titled '▶ Current Statistics' is expanded, showing a table of event statistics. The table has columns: High Level Category, Source IP (Unique Count), Destination IP (Unique Count), Destination Port (Unique Count), Event Name (Unique Count), Log Source (Unique Count), Low Level Category (Unique Count), and Protocol (Unique Count). Two rows are shown: 'Access' and 'Recon'. The 'Access' row has values: 10.127.15.37, Multiple (380), 0, Firewall Deny, CheckPoint ..., Firewall Deny, Multiple (2). The 'Recon' row has values: 10.127.15.37, Multiple (20), 0, Multiple (2), Custom Rule..., Multiple (2), icmp_ip.

High Level Category	Source IP (Unique Count)	Destination IP (Unique Count)	Destination Port (Unique Count)	Event Name (Unique Count)	Log Source (Unique Count)	Low Level Category (Unique Count)	Protocol (Unique Count)
Access	10.127.15.37	Multiple (380)	0	Firewall Deny	CheckPoint ...	Firewall Deny	Multiple (2)
Recon	10.127.15.37	Multiple (20)	0	Multiple (2)	Custom Rule...	Multiple (2)	icmp_ip

Filtering events (1 of 3)

- In the list of events, you can use filters to explore the offense further
- Most events in this offense are *Firewall Deny*
- Because other events provide more insight, right-click the event name to filter for events that are not Firewall Deny

	Event Name	Log Source	Event Count
1	Firewall Deny	CheckPoint @ FW-1Machine	1
2	Firewall Deny	CheckPoint @ FW-1Machine	1
3	Firewall Deny	CheckPoint @ FW-1Machine	1
4	Firewall Deny	Filter on Event Name is Firewall Deny	
5	Firewall Deny	Filter on Event Name is not Firewall Deny	
6	Firewall Deny	False Positive	
7	Firewall Deny	CheckPoint @ FW-1Machine	1
8	Firewall Deny	CheckPoint @ FW-1Machine	1
9	Firewall Deny	CheckPoint @ FW-1Machine	1

Filtering events (2 of 3)

By filtering **Firewall Deny** events, you can focus on events that do not originate from the firewall

	Event Name	Log Source
 	Local ICMP Scanner	Custom Rule Engine-8 :: COE
 	Excessive Firewall Denies Across Multiple Hosts From A Local Host	Custom Rule Engine-8 :: COE
 	Excessive Firewall Denies Across Multiple Hosts From A Local Host	Custom Rule Engine-8 :: COE
 	Excessive Firewall Denies Across Multiple Hosts From A Local Host	Custom Rule Engine-8 :: COE
 	Local ICMP Scanner	Custom Rule Engine-8 :: COE
 	Excessive Firewall Denies Across Multiple Hosts From A Local Host	Custom Rule Engine-8 :: COE
 	Excessive Firewall Denies Across Multiple Hosts From A Local Host	Custom Rule Engine-8 :: COE
 	Excessive Firewall Denies Across Multiple Hosts From A Local Host	Custom Rule Engine-8 :: COE
 	Local ICMP Scanner	Custom Rule Engine-8 :: COE

The Custom Rule Engine (CRE) in QRadar SIEM created the events in this list to alert you to suspicious activity

Filtering events (3 of 3)

Viewing events from Jul 31, 2013 9:25:00 AM to Jul 31, 2013 10:10:00 AM View:
Select An Option: Display: Default (Normalized)

Original Filters:
Offense is Local ICMP Scanner , Excessive Firewall Denies Across Multipl... ([Clear Filter](#))

Current Filters:
Event Name is not Firewall Deny ([Clear Filter](#))

▶ **Current Statistics**

Clear Filter:
Click to view the Firewall Deny events again

	Event Name	Log Source
	Local ICMP Scanner	Custom Rule Engine-8 :: COE
	Excessive Firewall Denies Across Multiple Hosts From A Local Host	Custom Rule Engine-8 :: COE
	Excessive Firewall Denies Across Multiple Hosts From A Local Host	Custom Rule Engine-8 :: COE

Unlike searches, filters do not query each event processor

Applying a Quick Filter to the payload

- The payload of an event contains the raw event that mentions the firewall profile that denied the connection
- To verify that the company's main profile, Atlantis, was always active, filter events without **profile: Default_Atlantis** in the payload

The screenshot shows a user interface for viewing security events. At the top, there is a search bar with the query "NOT \"profile: Default_Atlantis\"". Below the search bar, the text "Viewing events from Oct 23, 2014, 8:01:00 AM to Oct 23, 2014, 8:45:00 AM" is displayed, along with dropdown menus for "View:" and "Display:". A message at the bottom states "Current Filters: Offense is Local ICMP Scanner preceded by Excessive Firewall Denies A... (Clear Filter) Quick Filter is NOT \"profile: Default_Atlantis\" (Clear Filter)". Two callout boxes are overlaid on the interface: one on the left labeled "Quick Filter: Filter for events that do not contain profile: Default_Atlantis in the payload" and one on the right labeled "Clear Filter: Click to view all events of the offense again".

Quick Filter:
Filter for events that do not contain
profile: Default_Atlantis in the
payload

Clear Filter:
Click to view all events
of the offense again

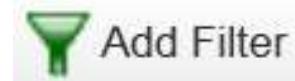
Quick Filter NOT "profile: Default_Atlantis"

Viewing events from Oct 23, 2014, 8:01:00 AM to Oct 23, 2014, 8:45:00 AM View: Select An Option: Display: Default (Normal)

Current Filters:
Offense is Local ICMP Scanner preceded by Excessive Firewall Denies A... (Clear Filter) Quick Filter is NOT "profile: Default_Atlantis" (Clear Filter)

Using another filter option

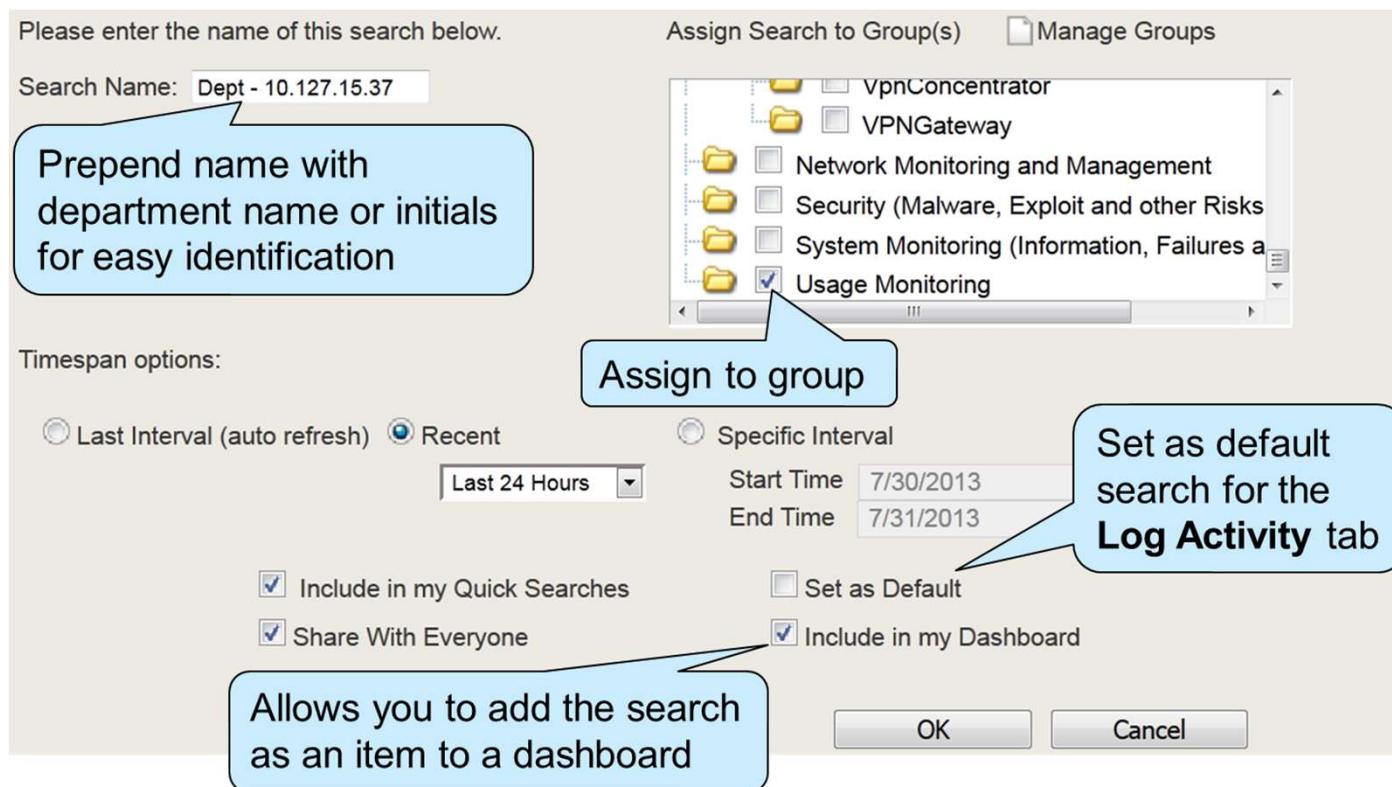
- You can use each event field as a filter
- To create a filter, in the top menu bar, click the icon



The screenshot shows the 'Add Filter' dialog box. On the left is a list of event fields: Destination IP, Quick Filter, Source or Destination IP, Category, Destination Asset Name, Destination IP (which is selected and highlighted in blue), Destination Port, Log Source, Log Source Group, Source Asset Name, Source IP, Event Name, Anomaly Alert Value, Source or Destination MAC Address, Any IP, Any Port, Associated With Offense, Credibility, Custom Rule, Custom Rule Partially Matched, and Custom Rule Partial or Full Matched. In the center, there's a dropdown menu set to 'Does not equal any of' with the value '200.142.144.0/24'. Below it is a preview box containing the text 'Destination IP is not 200.142.143.0/24'. At the bottom right are 'Remove Selected', 'Add Filter', and 'Cancel' buttons.

Saving search criteria

Save the search with the criteria specified



Event list using the saved search

Using Search:
The event list shows the result of the saved search

Search... ▼ Quick Searches ▼ Add Filter Save Criteria Save Results

Viewing events from Jul 30, 2013 12:12:00 PM to Jul 31, 2013 12:12:00 PM View: Select An Option:

Grouping By: High Level Category

Current Filters: Source or Destination IP is 10.127.15.37 (Clear Filter)

▶ Current Statistics

Using Search: Dept - 10.127.15.37

(Show Charts)

High Level Category	Source IP (Unique Count)	Destination IP (Unique Count)	Destination Port (Unique Count)	Event Name (Unique Count)	Log Source (Unique Count)	Low Level Category (Unique Count)	Protocol (Unique Count)
Access	10.127.15.37	Multiple (380)	0	Firewall Deny	CheckPoint ...	Firewall Deny	Multiple (2)
Recon	10.127.15.37	Multiple (20)	0	Multiple (2)	Custom Rule...	Multiple (2)	icmp_ip

About Quick Searches

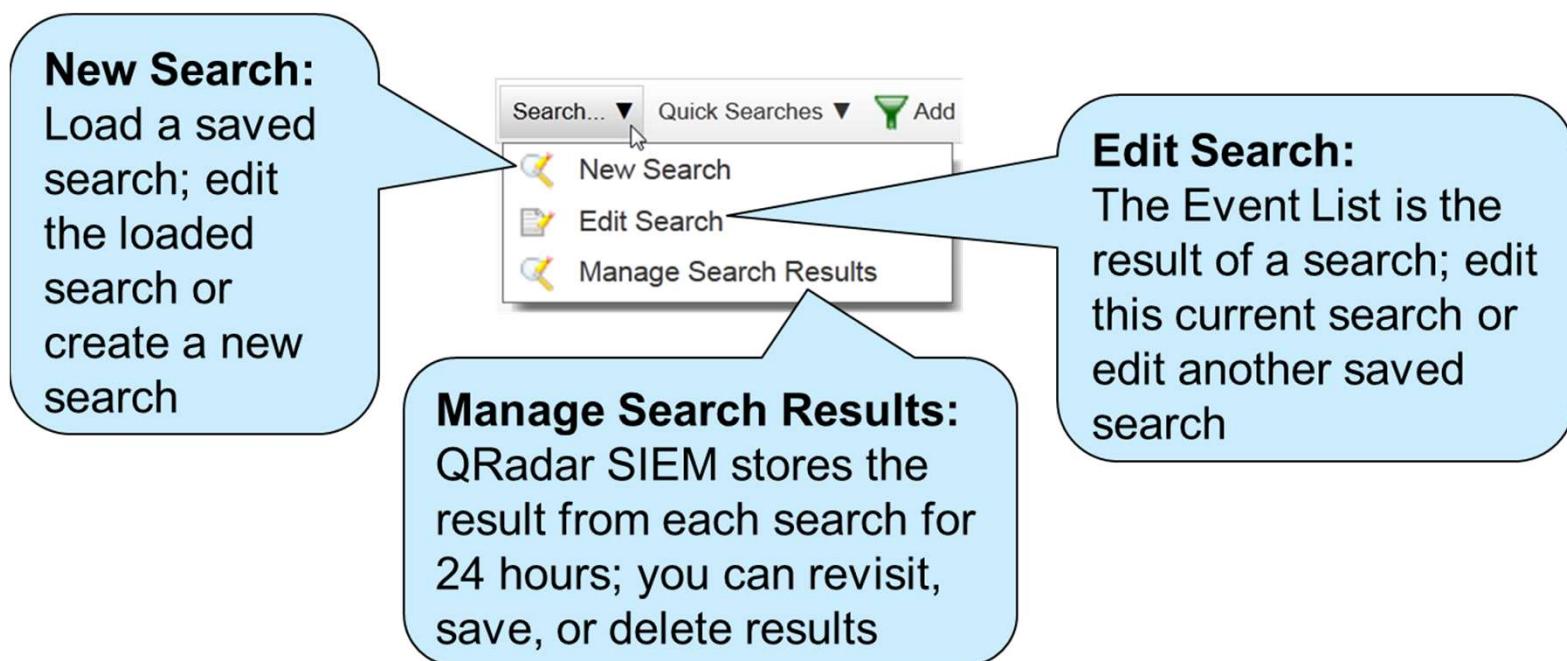
When you select **Include in my Quick Searches** when saving a search, QRadar SIEM lists the saved search in the predefined **Quick Searches** list

The screenshot shows a search interface with a sidebar on the left containing filtering options and a main pane displaying a list of saved searches. The sidebar includes sections for 'Grouping' (High Level), 'Current F' (Source c), and 'Curren'. Under 'High Level Category', there are three items: 'Access' and 'Recon', with 'High Level Category' being the selected option. The main pane is titled 'Quick Searches' and contains a list of search queries, each with a timestamp indicating the last time it was run. The search 'Dept - 10.127.15.37 - Last 24 Hours' is highlighted with a blue background.

Search Query	Last Run
Compliance: Source IPs Involved in Compliance Rules - Last 6 Hours	
Compliance: Username Involved in Compliance Rules - Last 6 Hours	
Default-IDS / IPS-All: Top Alarm Signatures - Last 6 Hours	
Dept - 10.127.15.37 - Last 24 Hours	
Event Category Distribution - Last 6 Hours	
Event Processor Distribution - Last 6 Hours	
Event Rate (EPS) - Last 6 Hours	
Exploit By Source - Last 6 Hours	
Exploits By Destination - Last 6 Hours	
Exploits by Type - Last 6 Hours	
Firewall Deny by DST IP - Last 6 Hours	
Firewall Deny by DST Port - Last 6 Hours	
Firewall Deny by SRC IP - Last 6 Hours	
Firewall Permit By Log Source - Last 6 Hours	
Firewall Permit by Source IP - Last 24 Hours	
Flow Rate (FPS) - Last 6 Hours	
Inbound Events by Country/Region - Last 6 Hours	
Login Failures by Log Source - Last 6 Hours	
Offenses by Destination IP - Last 6 Hours	

Using alternative methods to create and edit searches

- Most predefined saved searches are not listed under **Quick Searches**
- To find, use, and edit saved searches, select **Search** in the top menu bar

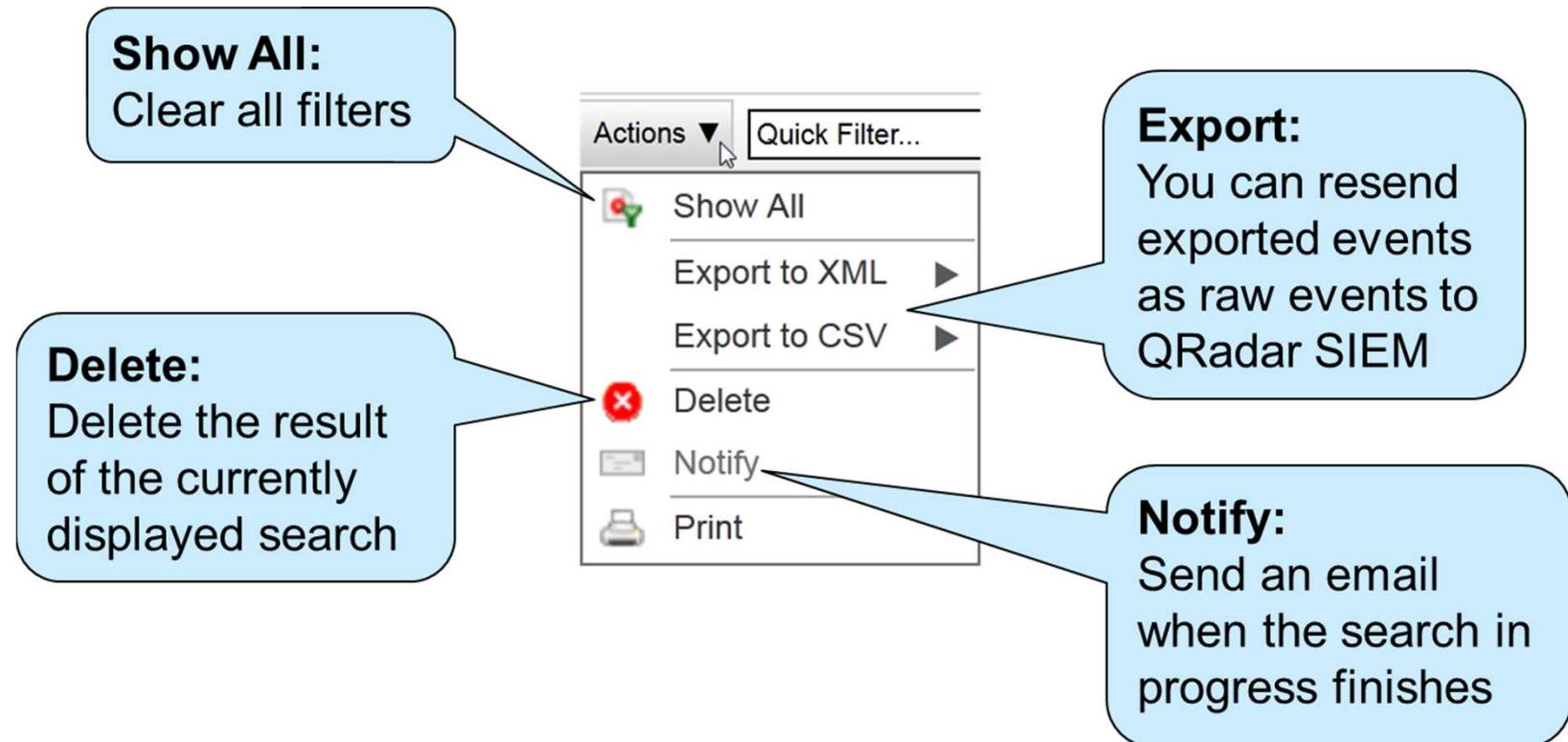


Finding and loading a saved search

If you select **New Search** or **Edit Search**, the Event Search window opens

The screenshot shows the 'Saved Searches' window. At the top, there is a dropdown menu labeled 'Group: Select a group...'. Below it is a search bar with the placeholder 'Type Saved Search or Select from List' and a typed-in prefix 'de'. A blue callout bubble points to this search bar with the text: 'Type Saved Search: To find saved searches easily, type your department name, if you prepended your saved searches with it'. To the right of the search bar is a list titled 'Available Saved Searches' containing several items: 'Default-VPN-VPNGateway: Top Time Connected by IP', 'Default-VPN-VPNGateway: Top Time Connected by User', 'Default-VPN-VPNGateway: Top Users by #s of Connections', 'Default-VPN-VPNGateway: Warnings', 'Dept - 10.127.15.37' (which is highlighted with a blue selection bar), and 'DOS Attacks by Destination IP'. At the bottom of the window are two buttons: 'Load' and 'Delete'.

Search actions



Adding a saved search as a dashboard item

To watch the scanning IP address from the dashboard, add the saved search as a dashboard item

The screenshot shows a user interface for adding a dashboard item. On the left, there's a sidebar with a dropdown menu labeled "Add Item... ▾". Below it is a list of items: Network Activity, Offenses, Log Activity, Reports, System Summary, System Notifications, and Internet Threat Information Center. To the right of this sidebar is a main content area containing a list of saved search items. These items include: Top Authentications by User, Top Services Denied through Firewalls, Top Services/Ports Through Firewalls, Top Systems Attacked (IDS/IDP/IPS), Top Systems Sourcing Attacks (IDS/IDP/IPS), Top VPN Users, Compliance: Source IPs Involved in Compliance Rules, Compliance: Username Involved in Compliance Rules, Firewall Deny by SRC IP, Firewall Permit By Log Source, Firewall Permit by Source IP, Top IDS/IPS Alert by Country/Region, and Dept - 10.127.15.37. The last item, "Dept - 10.127.15.37", is highlighted with a light blue background and a cursor arrow pointing towards it.

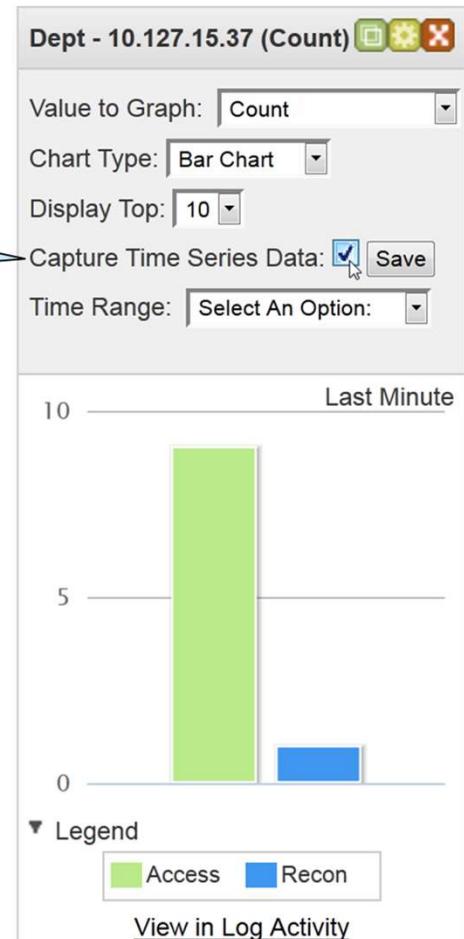
Viewing the saved search in the Dashboard



You can add only grouped searches as dashboard items

Enabling time-series data

Capture Time Series Data:
Select to accumulate time-series data to count events and click **Save**



- Capturing time-series data means that QRadar SIEM counts incoming events according your search criteria, grouping, and chosen value to graph
- Most of the predefined searches capture time-series data
- Capturing time-series data can negatively affect the performance of QRadar SIEM

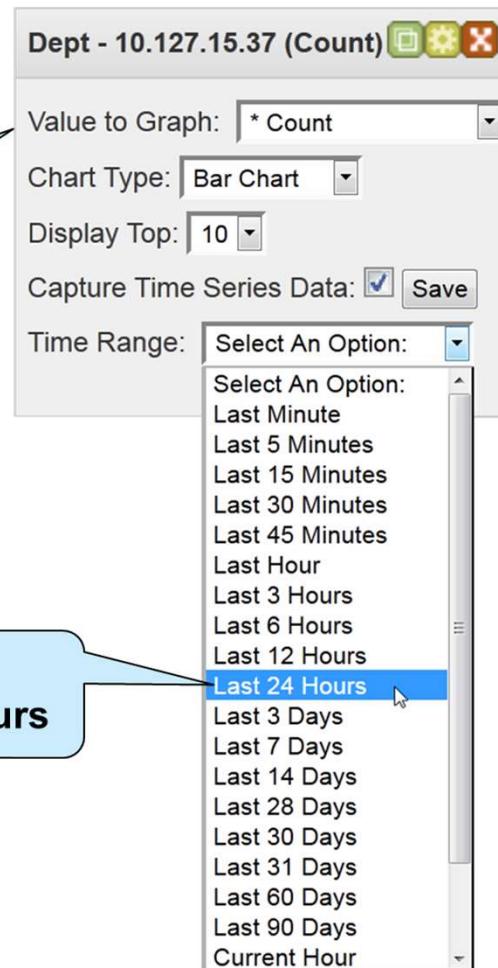
Selecting the time range

Value to Graph:

The asterisk (*) indicates that QRadar SIEM accumulates time-series data for this value

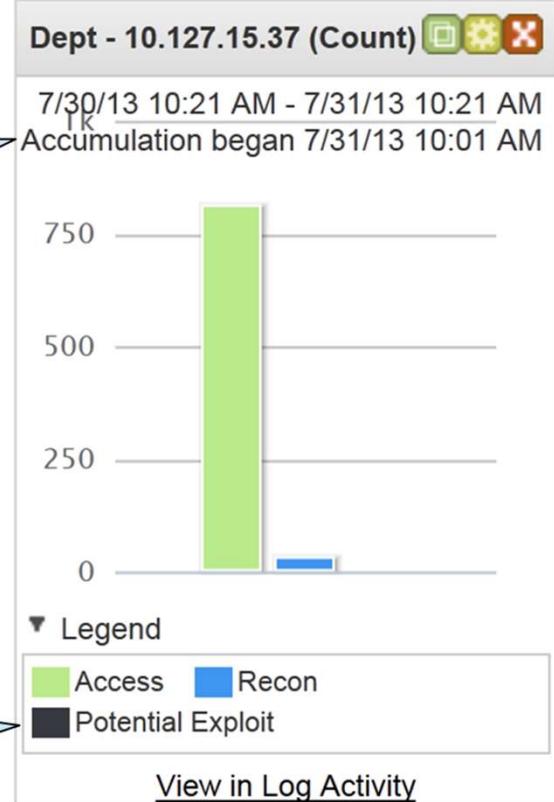
Time Range:

Select **Last 24 Hours**



Displaying 24 hours in a dashboard item

Accumulation began:
QRadar SIEM started
accumulating time-series
data on this date at this time



- A third high-level category shows now

Potential Exploit:
This third high-level category
does not have enough events
to display in a bar chart

Modifying items in the chart type table

Chart Type: Table

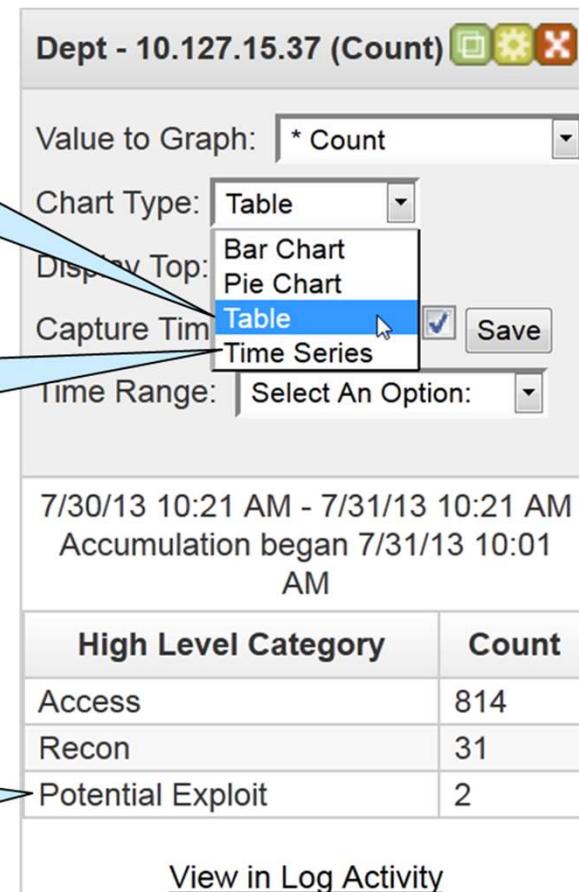
To view all high-level categories, select the chart type **Table**

Chart Type: Time Series

To view trending of data, select the chart type **Time Series**

Potential Exploit:

Two events of high-level category Potential Exploit



Ariel Query Language (AQL)



Ariel Query Language

- QRadar SIEM provides an **Advanced Search** filter option in the GUI that you can use to query the events and flows database
- The **Advanced Search** filter uses Ariel Query Language (AQL) to build SQL-like queries
- For example, the following query would look for events sharing the same source IP address over the past four hours



Additional AQL examples

- AQL provides different filter types, one of which deals with using IP/CIDR filters; this query excludes a subnet

The screenshot shows a search interface with an 'Advanced Search' dropdown and a search bar. The search bar contains the following AQL query:

```
select * from events where not INCIDR('10.35.87.0/24', sourceIP) LAST 24 HOURS
```

A 'Search' button is located to the right of the search bar.

- AQL queries can be structured to return specific fields in event or flows

The screenshot shows a search interface with an 'Advanced Search' dropdown and a search bar. The search bar contains the following AQL query:

```
select sourceip,logsourceName(logsourceid),qidname(qid) from events where username matches 'admin'
```

A 'Search' button is located to the right of the search bar.

- AQL queries can also reference both wildcards and regular expressions; for example, this query looks for a user account name that contains the string sql

The screenshot shows a search interface with an 'Advanced Search' dropdown and a search bar. The search bar contains the following AQL query:

```
select sourceip,logsourceName(logsourceid) from events where username like '%sql%'
```

A 'Search' button is located to the right of the search bar.

Investigating Flows



About flows

- A flow provides information about network communication between two systems
- A flow can include information about the conversation, such as these examples
 - Source and destination IP address
 - Protocol transport
 - Source and destination port
 - Application information
 - Traffic statistics
 - Quality of service
 - Packet payload from unencrypted traffic

Network Activity tab

- Click the **Network Activity** tab to perform these tasks
 - Investigate flows sent to QRadar SIEM
 - Perform detailed searches
 - View network activity
- Flows on the **Network Activity** tab are shown in a similar way as events are on the **Log Activity** tab

The screenshot shows the Network Activity tab interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with tabs: Dashboard, Offenses, Log Activity, Network Activity (which is selected and highlighted in blue), Assets, Reports, and Admin. Below the navigation bar are several search and filter options: Search..., Quick Searches, Add Filter, Save Criteria, Save Results, Cancel, False Positive, Rules, and Actions. A "Quick Filter" dropdown is also present. The main area displays a table of network flow data. The table has the following columns: Flow Type, First Packet Time, Source IP, Source Port, Destination IP, Destination Port, Protocol, Application, Source Bytes, Destinatic Bytes, Source Packets, and Destinatic Packets. There are four rows of data in the table, each representing a different network flow.

Flow Type	First Packet Time	Source IP	Source Port	Destination IP	Destinatic Port	Protocol	Application	Source Bytes	Destinatic Bytes	Source Packets	Destinatic Packets
B	Oct 15, ...	Multiple (6)	N/A	10.20.0.80	N/A	icmp_ip	ICMP.Destination-Unre...	408 (C)	N/A	6	N/A
	Oct 15, ...	10.10.0.80	8029	174.108.50.173	33705	udp_ip	VoIP.Skype	134 (C)	67 (C)	2	1
	Oct 15, ...	10.10.0.80	8029	113.253.144.84	34868	udp_ip	VoIP.Skype	160 (C)	0	2	0
	Oct 15, ...	192.168.1...	64120	192.168.10.10	443	tcp_ip	Web.SecureWeb	78,330	141,129	151	108

Grouping flows

- Some flow grouping options differ from event grouping options.

Viewing flows from Aug 8, 2013 8:44:00 AM to Aug 8, 2013 11:44:00 AM

Grouping By: Application

Display: Application

Current Statistics

Application	Source IP (Unique Count)	Destination IP (Unique Count)	Protocol (Unique Count)
other	Multiple (18)	Multiple (16)	Multiple (16)
Multimedia.Intellex	10.20.0.80	Net_10_0_0_0	Multiple (16)
FileTransfer.NETBIOS	192.168.10.1	Net_192_168_10_1	Multiple (16)
Web.SecureWeb	Multiple (2)	Net_10_0_0_0	Multiple (10)
P2P.BitTorrent	10.20.0.80	Net_10_0_0_0	Multiple (16)
InnerSystem.Flowgen	10.20.0.80	Net_10_0_0_0	Multiple (24)
Web.Misc	Multiple (3)	Net_10_0_0_0	Multiple (15)
Misc.domain	Multiple (23)	Multiple (2)	Multiple (3)
DataTransfer.WindowsFileSharing	Multiple (3)	Multiple (3)	Multiple (3)
VoIP.Skype	10.10.0.80	Net_10_0_0_0	Multiple (17)
RemoteAccess.MSTerminalServ...	10.10.0.80	Net_10_0_0_0	10.10.0.50

Display: Group by Application for an overview of the application data transported in the flows

Base information

Flow base information is similar to event base information

QRadar SIEM tries to extract custom flow properties from the payload

QRadar SIEM extracted only the HTTP version; QRadar SIEM administrators can increase the content capture length to provide more custom flow property data

Flow Information

Protocol:	tcp_ip	Application:	Web.Misc			
Magnitude:	 (6)	Relevance:	10	Severity:	1	Credibility: 10
First Packet Time:	Aug 8, 2013 11:22:02 AM	Last Packet Time:	Aug 8, 2013 11:24:01 AM	Storage Time:	Aug 8, 2013 11:25:02 AM	
Event Name:	Web					
Low Level Category:	Web					
Event Description:	Application detected with state based decoding					
HTTP Server (custom):	N/A					
HTTP Host (custom):	N/A					
HTTP Response Code (custom):	N/A					
HTTP Content-Type (custom):	N/A					
Google Search Terms (custom):	N/A					
HTTP User-Agent (custom):	N/A					
HTTP Version (custom):	1.1					
HTTP Referer (custom):	N/A					
HTTP GET Request (custom):	N/A					

Source and destination information

QRadar SIEM provides network connection details about the flow

Source and Destination Information			
Source IP:	10.20.0.80	Destination IP:	 93.158.65.201
Source Asset Name:	N/A	Destination Asset Name:	N/A
IPv6 Source:	0:0:0:0:0:0:0	IPv6 Destination:	0:0:0:0:0:0:0
Source Port:	58467	Destination Port:	80
Source Flags:	S,P,A	Destination Flags:	S,A
Source QoS:	Best Effort	Destination QoS:	Class 1
Source ASN:	0	Destination ASN:	0
Source If Index:	0	Destination If Index:	0
Source Payload:	3 packets, 260 bytes	Destination Payload:	3 packets, 266 bytes

Layer 7 payload



This example shows the layer 7 payloads for an HTTP GET request and response; both show only the first 64 bytes of payload by default

Source Payload	Destination Payload
<p>utf hex base64</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Wrap Text	<p>utf hex base64</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Wrap Text
GET /torrent/Centos-6.0-i386-bin-DVD/3184478934b9ab6edfc40a9b811	HTTP/1.1 200 OK Date: Thu, 08 Aug 2013 02:13:24 GMT Server: Apac

Note: QRadar SIEM administrators can increase the content capture length to provide more layer 7 payload

Additional information

Custom Rules:
Rules fired for this flow

Custom Rules
Partially Matched:
A threshold value of
these rules was not
met; otherwise, the
rule matched

Annotations:
Added by rules

Additional Information

Flow Type:	Standard Flow	Flow Source/Interface:	COE:eth0
Flow Direction:	L2R		
Custom Rules:	<u>BB:PortDefinition: Web Ports</u> <u>BB:CategoryDefinition: Any Flow</u> <u>BB:CategoryDefinition: Successful Communication</u> <u>Magnitude Adjustment: Destination Network Weight is Low</u> <u>Magnitude Adjustment: Context is Local to Remote</u> <u>Magnitude Adjustment: Source Network Weight is Low</u> <u>BB:NetworkDefinition: Client Networks</u> <u>BB:PortDefinition: Authorized L2R Ports</u> <u>BB:CategoryDefinition: Regular Office Hours</u> <u>Botnet: Potential Botnet Connection (DNS)</u>		
Custom Rules Partially Matched:	<u>System: Flow Source Stopped Sending Flows</u>		
Annotations:	Relevance has been decreased by 2 because the destination network weight is low. Relevance has been increased by 5 because the context is Local to Remote.		

Flow Direction



- The **Flow Direction** field can include the following values:
- **L2L**: Traffic from a local network to another local network
- **L2R**: Traffic from a local network to a remote network
- **R2L**: Traffic from a remote network to a local network
- **R2R**: Traffic from a remote network to another remote network

About superflows

QRadar SIEM aggregates flows with common characteristics into superflows that indicate common attack types



- **Type A:** Network sweep
one source IP address > many destination IP addresses
- **Type B:** Distributed denial of service (DDOS) attack
many source IP addresses > one destination IP address
- **Type C:** Portscan
one source IP address > many ports on one destination IP address

Flow Type

	Flow Type	Source IP	Source Port	Destination IP	Des Por	Protoc	Application	Source Bytes
	A	10.10.10.101	Multiple (41)	Multiple (41)	80	udp_ip	Web.Misc	110,208 (C)
	B	Multiple (20)	Multiple (20)	24.10.10.200	53	tcp_ip	Misc.domain	3,840

Superflow source and destination information

- Navigate to the flow details to investigate a superflow further
- This example shows a Type B Superflow that indicates a DDOS

Source and Destination Information			
20 Source(s):	192.168.9.10:80 192.168.9.124:80 10.36.26.128:10000 10.36.15.9:10000 10.36.94.147:10000 192.168.9.204:80 192.168.9.224:80 192.168.9.94:80 ...	Destination IP:	24.10.10.200:53

Superflow additional information

Flow Type:
The rules engine detected a denial of service (DoS), but QFlow collectors already aggregated the superflow

Flow Type

Additional Information

Flow Type:	Type B Superflow (DDOS)	Flow Source/Interface:	COE:eth0
Flow Direction:	L2R		
Custom Rules:	<u>BB:Flowshape: Outbound Only</u> <u>BB:CategoryDefinition: Suspicious Flows</u> <u>BB:CategoryDefinition: Suspicious Events</u> <u>BB:PortDefinition: DNS Ports</u> <u>BB:CategoryDefinition: Any Flow</u> <u>Botnet: Potential Botnet Connection (DNS)</u> <u>Magnitude Adjustment: Destination Network Weight is Low</u> <u>Magnitude Adjustment: Context is Local to Remote</u> <u>Magnitude Adjustment: Source Network Weight is Low</u> <u>Threats: DoS: Potential Multihost Attack</u> <u>Malware: Remote: Client Based DNS Activity to the Internet</u> <u>BB:NetworkDefinition: Client Networks</u> <u>BB:PortDefinition: Authorized L2R Ports</u>		

Superflows Default Values

- Type A Superflows – 50
- Type B Superflows – 20
- Type C Superflows - 100
- Can be customized in “System and License Management”



System and License Management

Component Configuration

The following components are configurable for the selected managed host:

Flow Collector

Maximum Content Capture	64
Maximum Data Capture/Packet	256
Flow buffer size	100000
Maximum Number of Flows	0
Alias Autodetection	Yes
Remove duplicate flows	Yes
Verify NetFlow Sequence Numbers	Yes
External Flow De-duplication method	Source
Flow Carry-over Window	0
External flow record comparison mask	DBP
Create Super Flows	Yes
Type A Superflows	50
Type B Superflows	20
Type C Superflows	100
Recombine Asymmetric flows	No
Ignore Asymmetric Superflows	Yes
Use Common Destination Port	Yes



THANK YOU

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Offenses Overview



Introduction to offenses

- The prime benefit of QRadar SIEM for security analysts is that it detects suspicious activities and ties them together into *offenses*
- An offense represents a suspected attack or policy breach; some common offenses include these examples
 - Multiple login failures
 - Worm infection
 - P2P traffic
 - Scanner reconnaissance
- Treat offenses as security incidents and have a security analyst investigate them

Creating and rating offenses

- QRadar SIEM creates an offense when events, flows, or both meet the test criteria specified in changeable **rules** that analyze the following information
 - Incoming events and flows
 - Asset information
 - Known vulnerabilities
- The **magistrate** in QRadar SIEM rates each offense by its **magnitude**, which has these characteristics
 - Ranges from 1 to 10, with 1 being low and 10 being high
 - Specifies the relative importance of the offense

Finding an offense

A red icon indicates that a flow contributes to an offense

To navigate to the offense a flow contributes to, click the icon

Flow Type	First Packet Time	Source IP	Source Port	Destination IP	Destin Port	Protocol
	8/8/13 10:38:41 AM	10.20.0.80	58467	93.158.65.201	80	tcp_ip
	8/8/13 10:38:34 AM	59.95.169.29	N/A	10.20.0.80	N/A	icmp_ip
	8/8/13 10:38:40 AM	10.20.0.80	51898	190.58.212.103	28454	tcp_ip
	8/8/13 10:38:24 AM	10.20.0.80	51907	59.95.169.29	21668	tcp_ip
	8/8/13 10:38:40 AM	10.20.0.80	56196	208.67.222.222	53	udp_ip
	8/8/13 10:38:40 AM	10.20.0.80	64199	208.67.222.222	53	udp_ip

Selecting an offense to investigate

Offenses are listed in these locations



- In Dashboard items
- In the Offenses tab

IBM QRadar Security Intelligence

Dashboard Offenses Log Activity Network Activity Assets Reports Admin

Offenses

My Offenses

All Offenses

By Category

By Source IP

By Destination IP

By Network

Rules

Search... ▼ Save Criteria Actions ▼ Print

All Offenses View Offenses: Select An Option:

Current Search Parameters:

Exclude Hidden Offenses ([Clear Filter](#)), Exclude Closed Offenses ([Clear Filter](#))

#	ID	Description	Offense Type	Offense Source	Magnitude
	3	Large ping	Event Name	Large ping	
	7	Local UDP Scanner Detected containing HTTPWeb	Source IP	10.20.0.80	
	2	Login Failures Followed By Success from the same Source IP preceded by Multi...	Source IP	10.0.120.10	
	1	Multiple Login Failures to the Same Destination preceded by Multi...	Destination IP	10.0.120.10	
	6	Multiple Login Failures to the Same Destination preceded by Login...	Destination IP	10.0.120.11	
	4	Multiple Login Failures for the Same User containing Logon Failur...	Username	nina	
	5	Multiple Login Failures for the Same User containing MSSQL Logi...	Username	sqladmin	

Offense Summary window

The offense summary displays information about the ICMP scanning offense

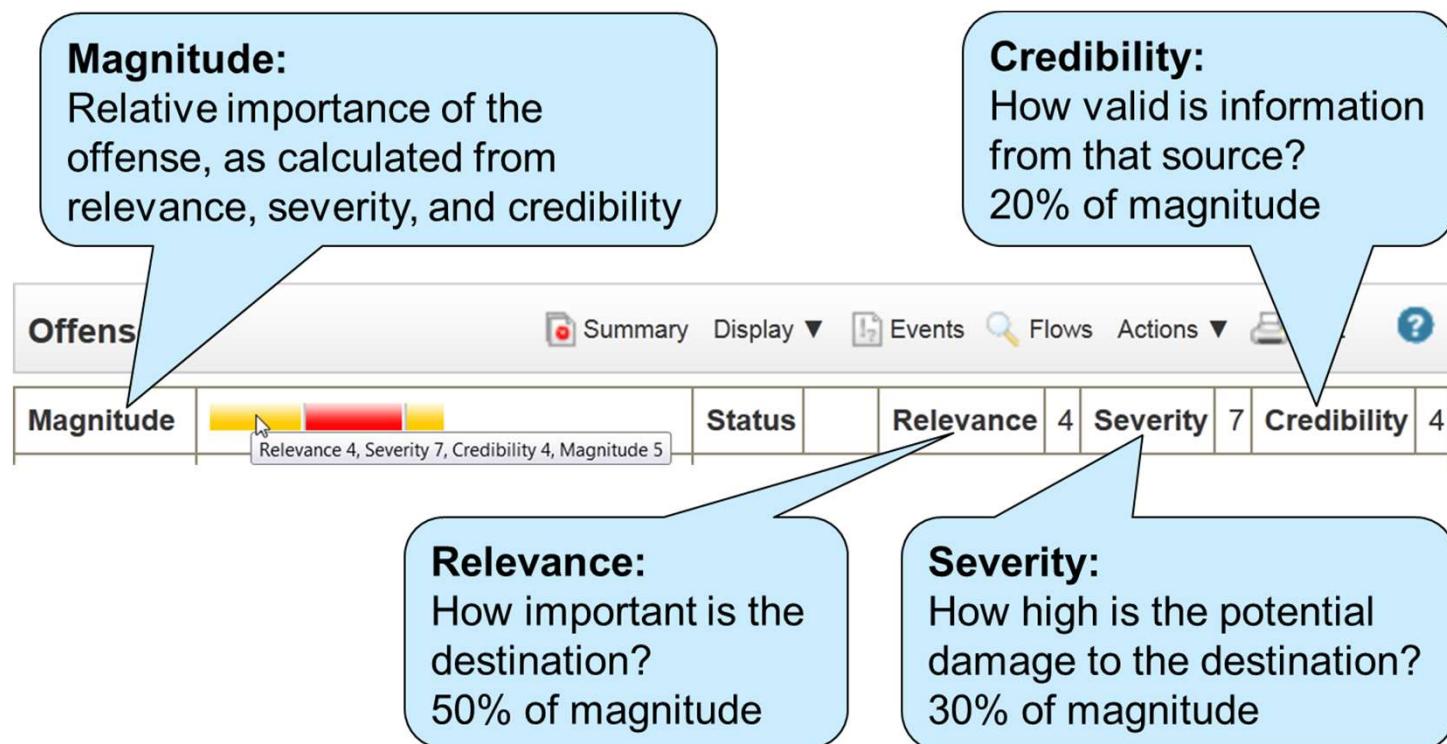
The remainder of the unit examines the window sections in the same way as the security analyst does to investigate an offense.

The screenshot shows the Offense Summary window with the following sections:

- Offense 8**: Summary, Display, Events, Flows, Actions, Print. Details:
 - Magnitude: Local ICMP Scanner preceded by Excessive Firewall Denies Across Multiple Hosts From A Local Host Containing Firewall Deny
 - Description: Source IP 10.127.15.37
 - Source IP(s): 10.127.15.37
 - Destination IP(s): Local (2) Remote (360)
 - Network(s): Multiple (2)
 - Status: 4
 - Relevance: 4
 - Severity: 7
 - Credibility: 4
 - EventFlow count: 410 events and 0 flows in 3 categories
 - Start: Jul 31, 2013 9:42:44 AM
 - Duration: 41m 27s
 - Assigned to: Unassigned
- Offense Source Summary**: IP 10.127.15.37, Location Net-10-172-192-Net_10_0_0_0, Vulnerabilities 0, User Unknown, MAC Unknown NIC, Host Name Unknown, Asset Name Unknown, Weight 0, Offenses 1, Events/flows 410.
- Last 5 Notes**: Notes, Username, Creation Date. No results were returned.
- Top 5 Source IPs**: Source IP 10.127.15.37, Magnitude 10, Location Net-10-1, Vuln... No, User Unknown, MAC Unknown NIC, Weight 0, Offense 1, Dest... 2, Last EventFlow 7h 22m 42s, Events/flows 410.
- Top 5 Destination IPs**: Destination IP 10.26.10.5, Magnitude 10, Location Net-10-1, Vuln... No, Chained No, User Unknown, MAC Unknown, Weight 0, Offense 1, Sust 1, Last EventFlow 7h 35m 51s, Destinations 3, Events/flows 4. Another row for 10.26.10.110.
- Top 5 Log Sources**: Name CheckPoint @ FW-1Machine, Description CheckPoint device, Group 393, Events/flows 24, Offenses 9151.
- Top 5 Users**: Name Custom Rule Engine-8 - COE, Description Custom Rule Engine, Events/flows 17, Offenses 23, Total Events/flows 513.
- Last 10 Events**: Event Name Firewall Deny, Magnitude 2, Log Source CheckPoint @ FW-1Machine, Category Firewall Deny, Destination 200.142.143.251, Dest Port 0, Time Jul 31, 2013 10:22:56 AM. Other rows show Firewall Deny events from CheckPoint @ FW-1Machine to various destinations like 200.142.143.252, 200.142.143.254, 200.142.144.1, 200.142.144.2, 200.142.144.3, 200.142.143.242, 200.142.143.244.
- Last 10 Flows**: Application, Source IP, Source Port, Destination IP, Destination Port, Total Bytes, Last Packet Time. No results were returned.
- Top 5 Annotations**: Annotation "CRE Event": CRE Rule description: [Local ICMP Scanner] Detected a source IP address attempting recon., Time Jul 31, 2013 10:08:59 AM, Weight 6. Another annotation row: "CRE Event": CRE Rule description: [Excessive Firewall Denies Across Multiple Hosts From A Local Host] ... Jul 31, 2013 10:06:29 AM, Weight 6.

Offense parameters (1 of 4)

Investigating an offense begins with the parameters at the top of the offense summary window



Offense parameters (2 of 4)

Offense Type:

General root cause of the offense; the offense type determines which information is displayed in the next section of the Offense Summary

Magnitude		Status	Relevance	4	Severity	7	Credibility	4
Description	Local ICMP Scanner preceded by Excessive Firewall Denies Across Multiple Hosts From A Local Host containing Firewall Deny	Offense Type	Source IP					
		Event/Flow count	410 events and 0 flows in 3 categories					

Description:

Reflects the causes for the offense; the description can change when new events or flows are associated with the offense

Event count:

Number of events associated with this offense

Flow count:

Number of flows associated with this offense

Offense parameters (3 of 4)

Source IP(s): Origin of the ICMP scanning	Start: Date and time when the first event or flow associated with the offense was created
Magnitude	  
Description	Local ICMP Scanner preceded by Excessive Firewall Denies Across Multiple Hosts From A Local Host containing Firewall Deny
Source IP(s)	<u>10.127.15.37</u>
Destination IP(s)	<u>Local (2)</u> <u>Remote (360)</u>
Relevance	4
Severity	7
Credibility	4
Source IP	
410 events and 0 flows in 3 categories	
Start	Jul 31, 2013 9:42:44 AM
Duration	41m 27s

| **Destination IP(s):** Targets of the ICMP scanning | **Duration:** Amount of time elapsed since the first event or flow associated with the offense was created |

Offense parameters (4 of 4)

Magnitude		Status	4	Relevance	4	Severity	7	Credibility	4
Description	Local ICMP Scanner preceded by Excessive Firewall Denies Across Multiple Hosts From A Local Host containing Firewall Deny	Offense Type	Source IP						
		Event/Flow count	<u>410 events</u> and <u>0 flows</u> in 3 categories						
Source IP(s)	<u>10.127.15.37</u>	Start	Jul 31, 2013 9:42:44 AM						
Destination IP(s)	<u>Local (2)</u> <u>Remote (360)</u>	Duration	41m 27s						
Network(s)	<u>Multiple (2)</u>	Assigned to	<u>Unassigned</u>						

Network(s):

Local networks of the local Destination IPs that have been scanned

Assigned to:

QRadar SIEM user assigned to investigate this offense

Offense Source Summary (1 of 4)

- To the security analyst, the **Offense Source Summary** provides information about the origin of the ICMP scanning

Offense Source Summary			
IP	10.127.15.37	Location	<u>Net-10-172-192.Net 10 0 0 0</u>
Magnitude		Vulnerabilities	0

IP:
Origin of the ICMP scanning

Location:
Network of the source IP address if it is local

Magnitude:
Indication about the level of risk that an IP address poses relative to other IP addresses

Vulnerabilities:
A known vulnerability of a local host can have been exploited and turned into an attacker

Offense Source Summary (2 of 4)

When you right-click the IP, you see navigation options for further investigation

Offense Source Summary				
IP	10.127.15.37	Location	Net-10-172-192.Net 10 0 0 0	
Magnitude		Navigate		View By Network
User	Unknown	Information		View Source Summary
				View Destination Summary

Offense Source Summary (3 of 4)

Offense Source Summary			
IP	10.127.15.37	Location	Net-10-172-192.Net 10 0 0 0
Magnitude	!	Navigate ►	
User	Unknown	Information ►	
Host Name	Unknown		DNS Lookup
Asset Name	Unknown		WHOIS Lookup
Offenses	1		Port Scan

Port Scan:
Nmap scans
the IP address

Search Flows:
Find flows associated
with the IP address

WHOIS Lookup:
Find registered
owner of the IP
address

Offense Source Summary (4 of 4)

Offense Source Summary			
IP	10.127.15.37	Location	Net-10-172-192.Net 10 0 0 0
Magnitude		Vulnerabilities	0
User	Unknown	MAC	Unknown NIC
Host Name	Unknown		
Asset Name	Unknown	Weight	0
Offenses	1	Events/Flows	410

Weight:
Relevance of
the source IP
address

Offenses:
Number of offenses
associated with this
source IP address

Events/Flows:
Number of events and flows
associated with this offense

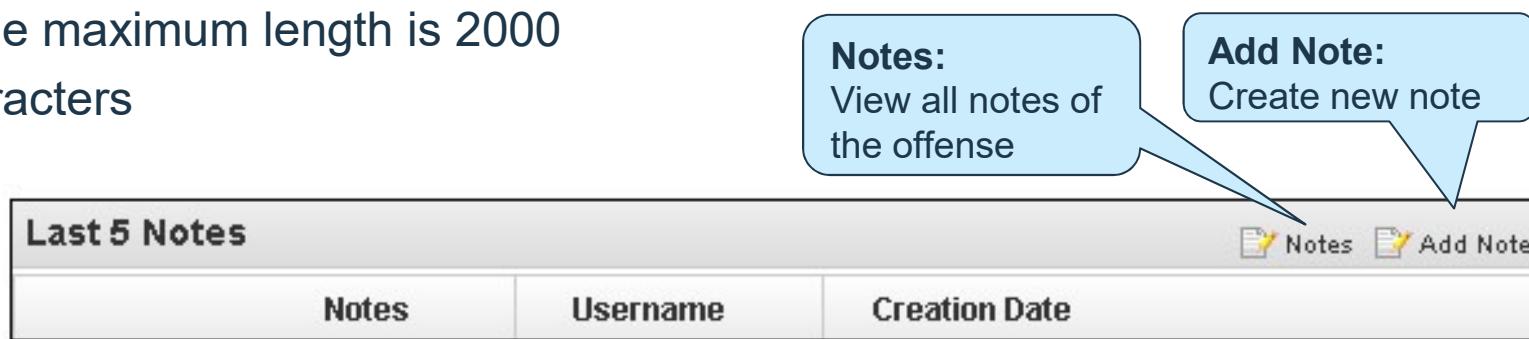
Search Results and Notes

Can View the Last search results for the Source of the Offense

Last 5 Search Results					 Search Results
Magnitude	Started On	Ended On	Duration	Events/Flows	

QRadar SIEM users can add notes to offenses

- You cannot edit or delete notes
- The maximum length is 2000 characters



The diagram shows a screenshot of the 'Last 5 Notes' interface. At the top, there is a header bar with the title 'Last 5 Notes' and a 'Search Results' button. Below the header is a table with three columns: 'Notes', 'Username', and 'Creation Date'. Two blue callout boxes point to specific buttons: one points to the 'Notes' button in the header, and the other points to the 'Add Note' button in the header.

Notes	Username	Creation Date
-------	----------	---------------

Notes:
View all notes of the offense

Add Note:
Create new note

Top 5 Source and Destination IPs

- Source and destination IP addresses provide information about the origin of the offense and its local targets
- Remote source IP addresses are displayed, but remote destination IP addresses are not

Top 5 Source IPs											Sources
Source IP	Magnitude	Location	Vuln...	User	MAC	Weight	Offenses	Desti...	Last Event/Flow	Events/Flows	
10.20.0.80	Yellow	Net-10-1...	No	Unknown	Unknown	0	1	1	1h 16m 56s	205	

Top 5 Destination IPs												Destinations
Destination IP	Magnitude	Location	Vuln...	Chained	User	MAC	Weight	Offenses	Source(s)	Last Event/Flow	Events/Flows	
192.168.1.2	Yellow	Net-10-1...	No	No	Unkno	Unkno	0	1	1	1h 17m 42s	2	

Top 5 Log Sources

Top 5 Log Sources						 Log Sources
Name	Description	Group	Events/Flows	Offenses	Total Events/Flows	
Custom Rule Engine-8...	Custom Rule Engine		1	3	19	

Events/Flows:
The Custom Rule Engine
(CRE) created the only event
that contributes to the offense

Top 5 Categories

QRadar SIEM sorted the event and the flows into categories

Top 5 Categories							 Categories
Name	Magnitude	Local Destination Count	Events/Flows	First Event/Flow	Last Event/Flow		
Misc Malware		0	1	Aug 8, 2013 ...	Aug 8, 2013 ...		
Misc		0	16	Aug 8, 2013 ...	Aug 8, 2013 ...		
HTTP In Progress		1	158	Aug 8, 2013 ...	Aug 8, 2013 ...		
Web		0	20	Aug 8, 2013 ...	Aug 8, 2013 ...		
Multimedia		0	3	Aug 8, 2013 ...	Aug 8, 2013 ...		

Last 10 Events

The Custom Rule Engine (CRE) created an event with information about the suspected botnet activity

Last 10 Events							 Events
Event Name	Magnitude	Log Source	Category	Destination	Dst Port	Time	
Potential Botnet Activity		Custom Rule E...	Misc Malware	208.67.222.222	53	Aug...	

Last 10 Flows

This table provides information about what happened most recently

Double-click a row to open a window with details about the flow

Last 10 Flows						
Application	Source IP	Source Port	Destination IP	Dest... Port	Total Bytes	Last Packet Time
Web.Misc	10.20.0.80	58467	93.158.65.201	80	526	Aug 8, 2013 11:25:02 AM
Misc.domain	10.20.0.80	56196	208.67.222.222	53	174	Aug 8, 2013 11:25:02 AM
Misc.domain	10.20.0.80	64395	208.67.222.222	53	166	Aug 8, 2013 11:25:02 AM
Misc.domain	10.20.0.80	64199	208.67.222.222	53	184	Aug 8, 2013 11:25:02 AM
other	10.20.0.80	51954	86.3.249.91	10638	202	Aug 8, 2013 11:24:58 AM
P2P.BitTorrent	10.20.0.80	51898	190.58.212.103	28454	136	Aug 8, 2013 11:24:43 AM
other	10.20.0.80	51897	188.51.8.41	54713	125	Aug 8, 2013 11:24:43 AM
other	10.20.0.80	51969	190.213.79.246	38201	136	Aug 8, 2013 11:24:24 AM
other	10.20.0.80	54752	119.153.99.23	57396	68	Aug 8, 2013 11:24:15 AM
Misc.domain	10.20.0.80	64199	208.67.222.222	53	736	Aug 8, 2013 11:24:02 AM

Annotations

- Annotations provide insight into why QRadar SIEM considers the event or traffic threatening
- QRadar SIEM can add annotations when it adds events and flows to an offense
- Read the oldest annotation because it was added when the offense was created
- Hold the mouse over an annotation to show the entire text

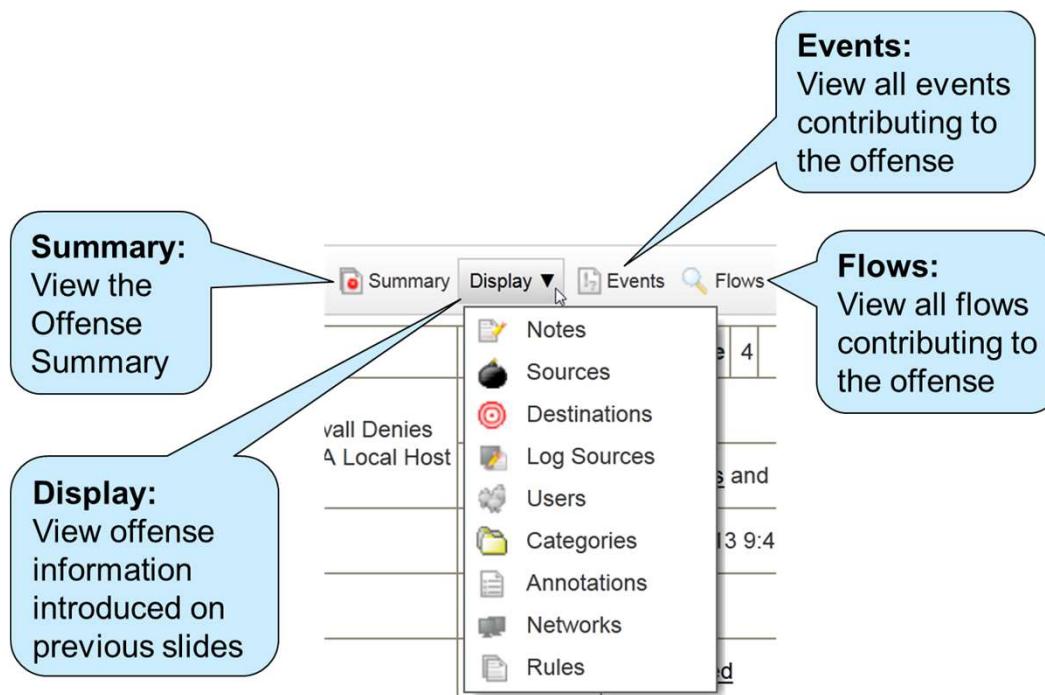
In this example, you learn about connections to a remote DNS server, which indicates connections to a botnet.

Top 5 Annotations

Annotation	Annotations
Name	Weight
[2] "Destination/Event Analysis". The number of events this source generated during this attack.	Aug 8... 6
"CRE Event" CRE Rule description: [Potential Botnet Activity] Detected a host connecting to a DNS server on the Internet. This may indicate a host connecting to a Botnet. The host should be investigated for malicious code.	Aug 8... 6
"CRE Event". CRE Rule description: [Potential Botnet Activity] Detected a host connecting or attempting to connect to a DNS server on the Internet. This may indicate a host connecting to a Botnet. The host should be investigated for malicious code.	

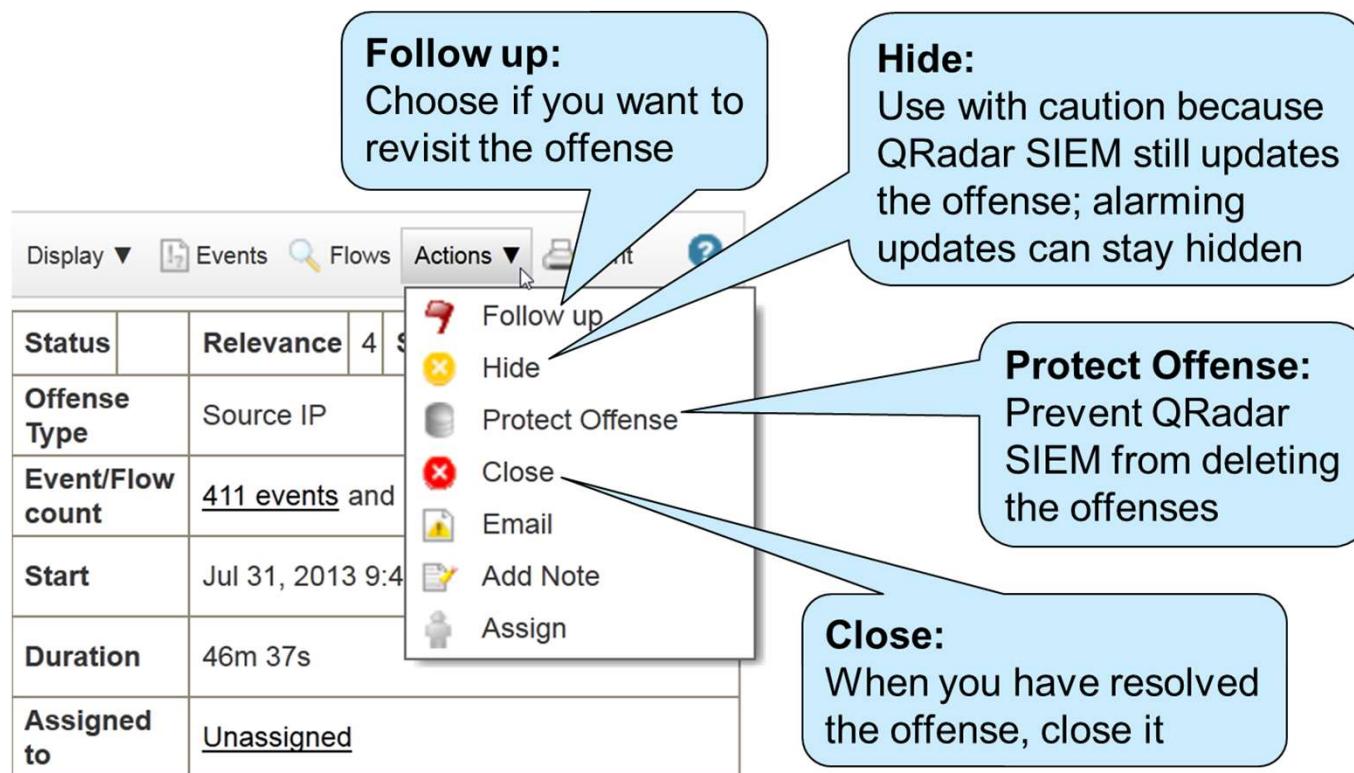
Offense Summary toolbar

The Offense Summary toolbar provides direct links to the information that you just investigated



Offense actions

- After investigating an offense, click **Actions** at the top of the Offense Summary page to set flags and status



Offense status and flags

Status: Icon indicates

- Protected
- Inactive
- Closed
- Follow up
- Notes
- Assigned

The actions available depend on the status of the offense

The screenshot shows the QRadar SIEM interface for an offense. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Primary', 'Display ▼', 'Events', 'Flows', 'Actions ▼' (which is currently active), 'Print', and a help icon. Below the navigation is a summary table with the following data:

Status	Relevance
Protected	4
Offense Type	Source IP
Event/Flow count	411 events and 9 flows
Start	Jul 31, 2013 9:46 AM
Duration	46m 37s
Assigned to	lynnette

To the right of the summary table is an 'Actions' dropdown menu with the following options:

- Follow up
- Hide
- Unprotect Offense
- Close
- Email
- Add Note
- Assign

A blue callout box points to the 'Unprotect Offense' option in the dropdown menu, with the text: 'Unprotect Offense: Allow QRadar SIEM to delete this protected offense'.



THANK YOU

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Introduction to Rules



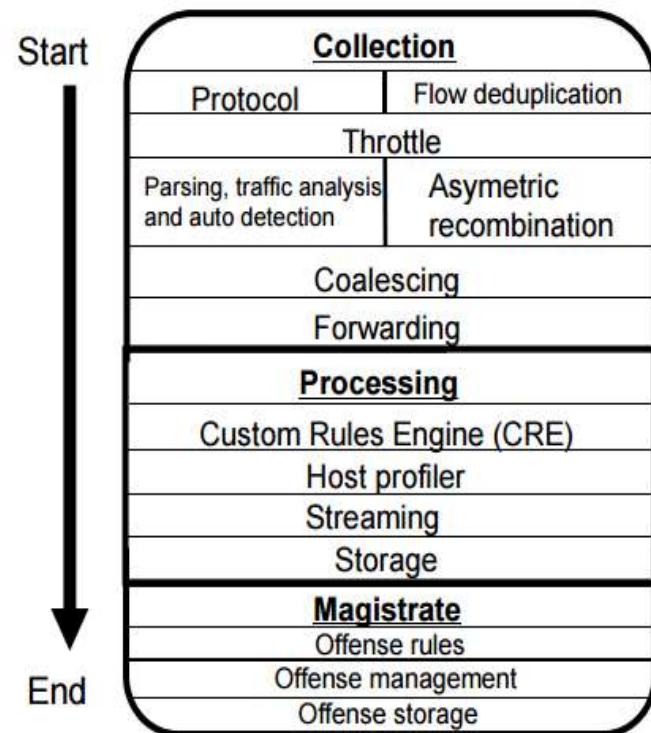
What are rules

- Rules perform tests on Events, Flows and offenses to detect unusual activity in your network.
- QRadar is capable of generating an extensive number of rule combinations to test against event data, flow data, or offenses.
- If all the conditions of a test are met, the rule may generate a response.
- Tests in each rule can reference building blocks or other rules
- A rule that is referenced by another rule cannot be disabled or deleted
- Similar rules are grouped together by category, such as Audit, Exploit, DDoS, Recon, and more.



How rules work

- QRadar Event Collectors
 - Gather events from local and remote sources
 - Normalize these events
 - Classify them into low-level and high-level categories.
- QRadar QFlow Collectors
 - Read packets from the wire or receive flows from other devices and then converts the network data to flow records.
- Each Event/Flow Processor processes events or flow data from the QRadar Event/Flow Collectors.
- The Custom Rules Engine (CRE)
 - Processes events and compares them against defined rules to search for anomalies.
- The CRE keeps track of the systems that are involved in incidents, that contribute events to offenses



Rule Categories



- There are two categories for rules
 - Custom rules perform tests on events, flows, and offenses to detect unusual activity in your network.
- Anomaly rules
 - Anomaly detection rules perform tests on the results of saved flow or event searches as means to detect when unusual traffic patterns occur in your network.
 - This search must also be grouped by a certain property (e.g: Source IP, Source Network, etc)

Rules Types

- Event Rules
 - Test against incoming log source data that is processed in real time and previously processed data (historical data) by the QRadar Event Processor.
 - Event rules can perform tests against a single event or event sequences
- Flow Rules
 - Test against incoming flow data that is processed by the QRadar Flow Processor.
 - Flow rules perform tests against a single flow or flow sequences.
- Common Rules
 - Test against event and flow data 
- Offense Rules
 - Test the parameters of an offense to trigger more responses

Rule Conditions

- Each rule might contain functions, building blocks, or tests.
- With functions, you can use building blocks and other rules to create a multi-event, multi-flow, or multi-offense function.
- You can connect rules using functions that support “AND” and “AND NOT” to include exclude tests or rules from the rule



and when the context is Local to Local
and when a flow or an event matches any of the following BB:PortDefinition: DNS Ports
and when any of these BB:CategoryDefinition: Recon Events, BB:CategoryDefinition: Suspicious Events with the same source IP more than 5 times, across more than 59 destination IP within 10 minutes
and NOT when a flow or an event matches any of the following BB:HostDefinition: DNS Servers

Rule Responses



- If the tests of a rule match, the rule generates the configured actions and responses:
- Create an offense
- Dispatch a new Event
- Send an email.
- Generate system notifications on the Dashboard feature.
- Add or remove data to reference sets.
- Add or remove data to reference data collections.
- Generate a response to an external system.
- They can trigger a scan
- Run a custom action script in response to an event.

Rule Action
Choose the action(s) to take when an event or flow occurs that triggers this rule

Severity Set to ▾ 0 ▾
 Credibility Set to ▾ 0 ▾
 Relevance Set to ▾ 0 ▾

Ensure the detected event or flow is part of an offense
Index offense based on

Annotate this offense:
 Include detected events or flows by Source IP from this point forward, in the offense, for : second(s)

Annotate event or flow
 Drop the detected event or flow

Rule Response
Choose the response(s) to make when an event or flow triggers this rule

Dispatch New Event

Email
 Send to Local SysLog
 Send to Forwarding Destinations
 Notify
 Add to a Reference Set
 Add to Reference Data
 Remove from a Reference Set
 Remove from Reference Data
 Trigger Scan
 Execute Custom Action

Rules and Building Blocks



About Rules and Building Blocks

- Rules and building blocks are a collection of tests
- Rules and building blocks test incoming events, flows, and offenses such as the following examples
 - Events
Example: when the user name matches the following regex ...
 - Flows
Example: when the destination TCP flags are exactly these flags ...
 - Offenses
Example: when the number of categories involved in the offense is greater than ...

About Rules

- The basic components of rules are tests.
- Tests are performed on Log activity events, Network activity events, Rules and Offenses



The screenshot shows a configuration dialog for a rule. At the top, it says "Apply Authentication: Login Failures Followed By Success to the system events which are detected by the Local system". Below this, there is a complex condition: "and when BB:CategoryDefinition: Authentication Success match at least 1 times in 5 minutes after Authentication: Multiple Login Failures for Single Username match with the same Username". A green star icon with two exclamation marks is positioned to the right of the rule description.

- Rule tests can be only TRUE or FALSE.
- Tests can be simple (e.g. is it a Weekday) or complex (e.g. if X followed by Y within Z timeframe)
- Tests are evaluated in the order in which they appear in a rule
- Ordering tests is important for performance
- Tests are evaluated on the EP/FP and/or Console (by the CRE)
- Rules can have Actions and Responses

About building blocks



- A building block is a collection of tests without actions and responses
- Building blocks group commonly used tests to build complex logic that enables the building block to be reused in rules
- Building blocks keep rules easy to read, write and understand
- Building blocks often test for:
 - IP addresses
 - Privileged user names, or collections of event names
 - For example, if a building block includes the IP addresses of all DNS servers, rules can then use this building block

A3 I know it's too soon in the slides, but someone will eventually wonder about putting data into BB versus Reference Sets. Somewhere in the slides, do you mention which building blocks are loaded into memory (versus using reference sets which don't get loaded into memory), hence data in BB may make tests slightly more performant in real-time evaluation?

Author, 7/25/2016

About building blocks (Cont)

- The CRE evaluates a building block only if a **rule test uses it**
- Functions allow rule tests with building blocks, for example:
“when an event matches any|all of the following BB:HostDefinition: DNS Servers”

Apply **BB:HostDefinition: DNS Servers** on events or flows which are detected by the **Local ▾** system
and when a flow or an event matches any of the following **BB:PortDefinition: DNS Ports**
and when either the source or destination IP is one of the following **127.0.0.2**

Building Blocks - Beware of the ‘Host Definition’

- The ‘BB:HostDefinition’ Building Blocks are communication definitions
- Consider “BB:HostDefinition: DNS Servers”

Apply BB:HostDefinition: DNS Servers on events or flows which are detected by the Local system

and when a flow or an event matches any of the following BB:PortDefinition: DNS Ports

and when either the source or destination IP is one of the following
127.0.0.2

- The “source or destination IP” test can be updated by Server Discovery (Asset tab)

Apply BB:PortDefinition: DNS Ports on events or flows which are detected by the Local system

and when the destination port is one of the following 53

Using Building Blocks

Building Blocks are used to categorize the properties of events or flows.

For example, to create BB categories for properties you will need to know the following parameters:

- Destination IP, IPv6, MAC address or port
- Source IP, IPv6, MAC address or port
- Event name, Event category or IP protocol
- Username

Apply BB:CategoryDefinition: Superuser Accounts on events which are detected by the Local system
and when the event username matches the following admin, superuser, root, toor, init, Admin, Administrator, ADMINISTRATOR, ADMIN, ROOT, SYS, SYSTEM

Combining Building Blocks to capture specific events or flows

- Example:
- Implement the **Root or Administrator account must be used to modify the audit subsystem configuration** policy rule.
- This translates into a rule that combines the following Building Block:
 - Building Block

Apply BB:CategoryDefinition: Superuser Accounts on events which are detected by the Local system
and when the event username matches the following admin, superuser, root, toor, init, Admin, Administrator, ADMINISTRATOR, ADMIN, ROOT, SYS, SYSTEM

– Rule:

Apply Account Created by Super User Account on events which are detected by the Local system
and when an event matches any of the following BB:CategoryDefinition: Superuser Accounts
and when the event category for the event is one of the following Authentication, User Account Added

Linking tests

- Link multiple test results to a single rule or building block using the logical AND or AND NOT operators.
- Remember that tests are evaluated from the top to bottom.
- The tests terminate after the last test is executed or when one of the tests fails.
- The order of the tests can be changed
- When linking tests, put the test that applies to the smallest set of flows, events, or rules at the bottom.
- Construct logical OR by using appropriate tests on rules or Building Blocks. A4

The screenshot shows a configuration interface for a security rule. The rule is defined as:

Apply **Recon: Aggressive Local L2L Scanner Detected** on events or flows which are detected by the **Local** system

and **NOT** when a flow or an event matches **any** of the following **BB:HostDefinition: Servers**

and **when the context is Local to Local**

and **when any of these** **Recon: Local L2L LDAP Server Scanner, Recon: Local L2L Database Scanner, Recon: Local L2L DHCP Scanner, Recon: Local L2L DNS Scanner, Recon: Local L2L FTP Scanner, Recon: Local L2L Game Server Scanner, Recon: Local L2L ICMP Scanner, Recon: Local L2L IM Scanner, Recon: Local L2L IDC Scanner, Recon: Local L2L Mail**

- A4 You might point out now or later that a test with the word "any" is the same as an OR for parameters in that test, as shown in the first and last test in the example.

Author, 7/25/2016

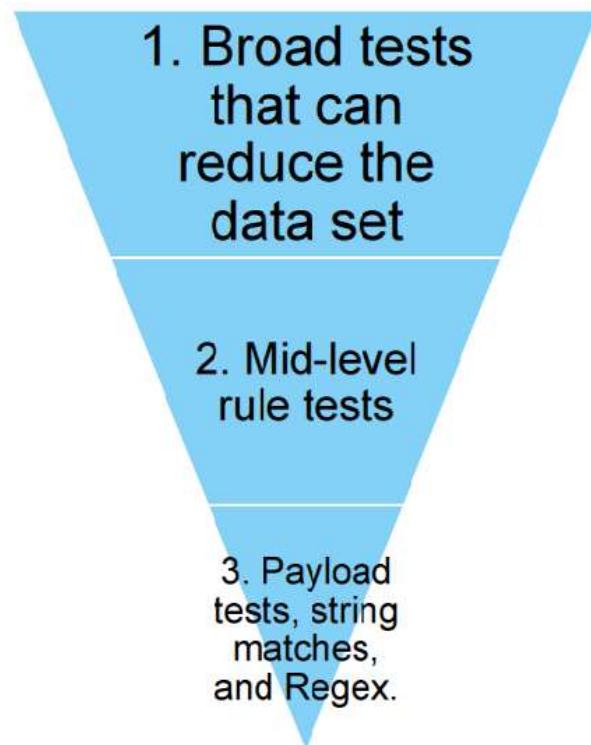
Optimizing Linking Tests (1/2)

- Tests are evaluated from the top down.
- Put the test that restricts the search results the most at the top.
- Put the test that applies to the smallest set of events or flows at the bottom.
- Example of the INEFFICIENT order:
 1. Test for clear text application usage
 2. Test payload for credit card numbers
 3. Test if logsourcegroup is PCI critical
 4. Test if network segment is PCI network

Optimizing Linking Tests (2/2)

- Example of the OPTIMIZED order:
 1. Test if network segment is PCI network
 2. Test if logsourcegroup is PCI critical
 3. Test for clear text application usage
 4. Test payload for credit card numbers

Optimizing the order of the tests will improve QRadar's Performance



Creating Custom Rules



Creating a Custom Rule

- To create Rules you must have “Maintain Custom Rules” selected in your User Role
- When you define rule tests, treat rules the same way you treat searches and test against the smallest data possible
- To optimize performance, start with broad categories that narrows the data that a rule test evaluates
 - For example, start with a rule test for a specific log source type, network location, flow source or context (L2L, R2L, L2R, R2R).
- Use mid-level tests, such as IP Addresses, Port Traffic, etc
- Keep Payload and Regex tests as the last rule test
- Most rule tests evaluate a single condition

Creating a Custom Rule

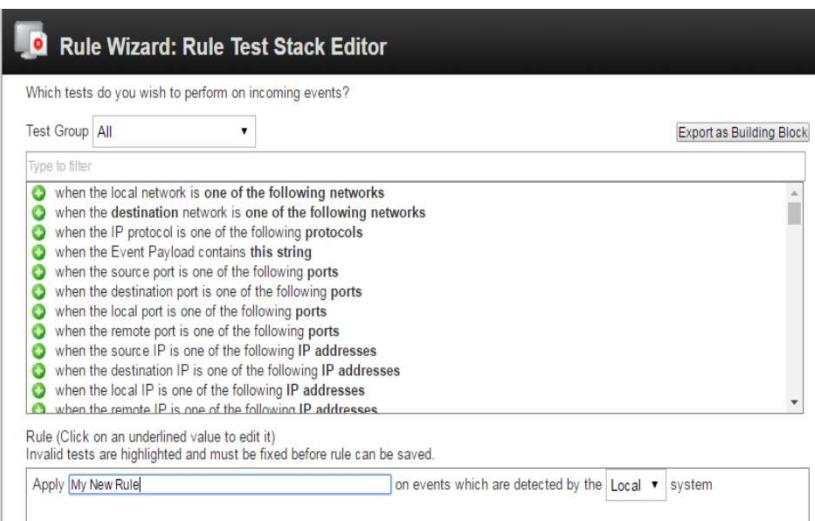
Rules can be accessed from:

- Log Activity Tab
- Network Activity
- Offenses Tab

The screenshot shows a software interface with a top navigation bar containing tabs: Network Activity, Assets, Reports, and Admin. The Network Activity tab is selected. Below the navigation bar is a toolbar with icons for Save Criteria, Save Results, Cancel, False Positive, Rules (with a dropdown arrow), Actions (with a dropdown arrow), and Quick Filter... . On the left side, there are two dropdown menus: View: Select An Option: and Display:. The Display: dropdown is open, showing a list of rule types: Rules (selected), Add Anomaly Rule..., Add Behavioral Rule..., and Add Threshold Rule... . The 'Rules' item is highlighted with a blue background and has a cursor icon pointing at it.

Creating a Custom Rule

- From the Offenses, Log Activity, or Network Activity tabs - click Rules.
- From the Actions list, select a rule type.
- Each rule type tests against incoming data from different sources in real time and historical data.
- For example, event rules test incoming log source data
- In the Rule pane, type a unique name that you want to assign to this rule
- From the list box, select Local or Global.
- From the Test Group list, select one or more tests that you want to add to this rule.
- The CRE evaluates rule tests line-by-line in order. The first test is evaluated and when true, the next line is evaluated until the final test is reached



- On the Rule Responses page, configure the responses and Action that you want this rule to generate

Creating a Custom Rule

Rule Description

Shows the different tests used in the Rule

Rule Notes

Adds additional information to the Rule

Rule Actions and Responses

What do you want this rule to do

Rule Description

Apply Anomaly: Excessive Firewall Accepts Across Multiple Hosts on events which are detected by the Local system and NOT when an event matches any of the following BB:HostDefinition: Servers and when any of these BB:CategoryDefinition: Firewall or ACL Accept with the same source IP more than 100 times, across more than 100 destination IP within 5 minutes

Rule Notes

Reports excessive Firewall Accepts across multiple hosts. More than 100 events were detected across at least 100 unique destination IP addresses in 5 minutes.

Rule Actions

- Force the detected Event to create a NEW offense, select the offense using Source IP

Rule Responses

- Dispatch New Event
 - Event Name: Excessive Firewall Accepts Across Multiple Hosts
 - Event Description: Excessive Firewall Accepts were detected across multiple hosts. More than 100 events were detected across at least 100 unique destination IP addresses in 5 minutes.
 - Severity: 7 Credibility: 8 Relevance: 8
 - High-Level Category: Access
 - Low-Level Category: Firewall Permit
 - Force the dispatched event to create a NEW offense, select the offense using Source IP
 - Include detected Event from this attacker from this point forward, for 300 second(s), in the offense

This Rule will be: Disabled

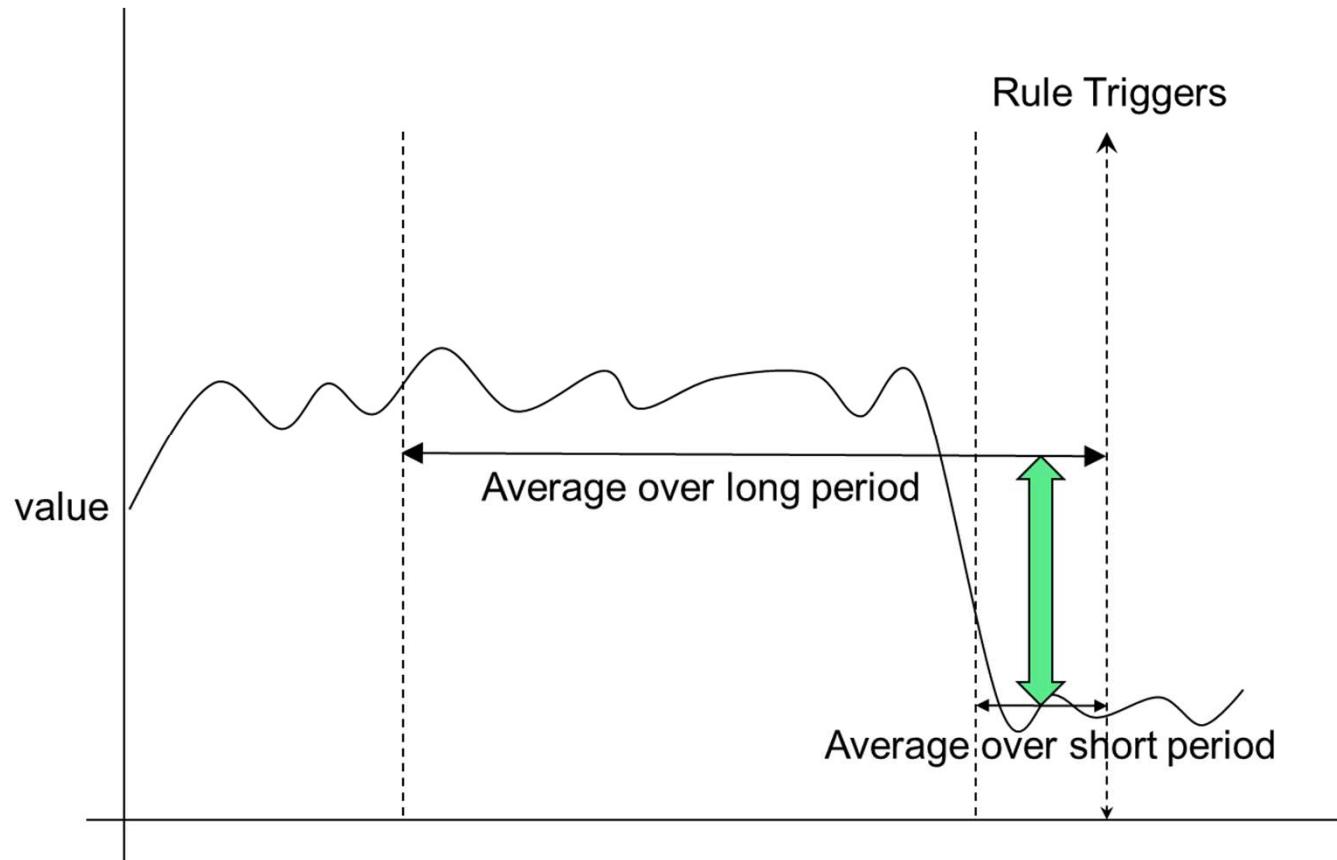
Anomaly Detection Rules



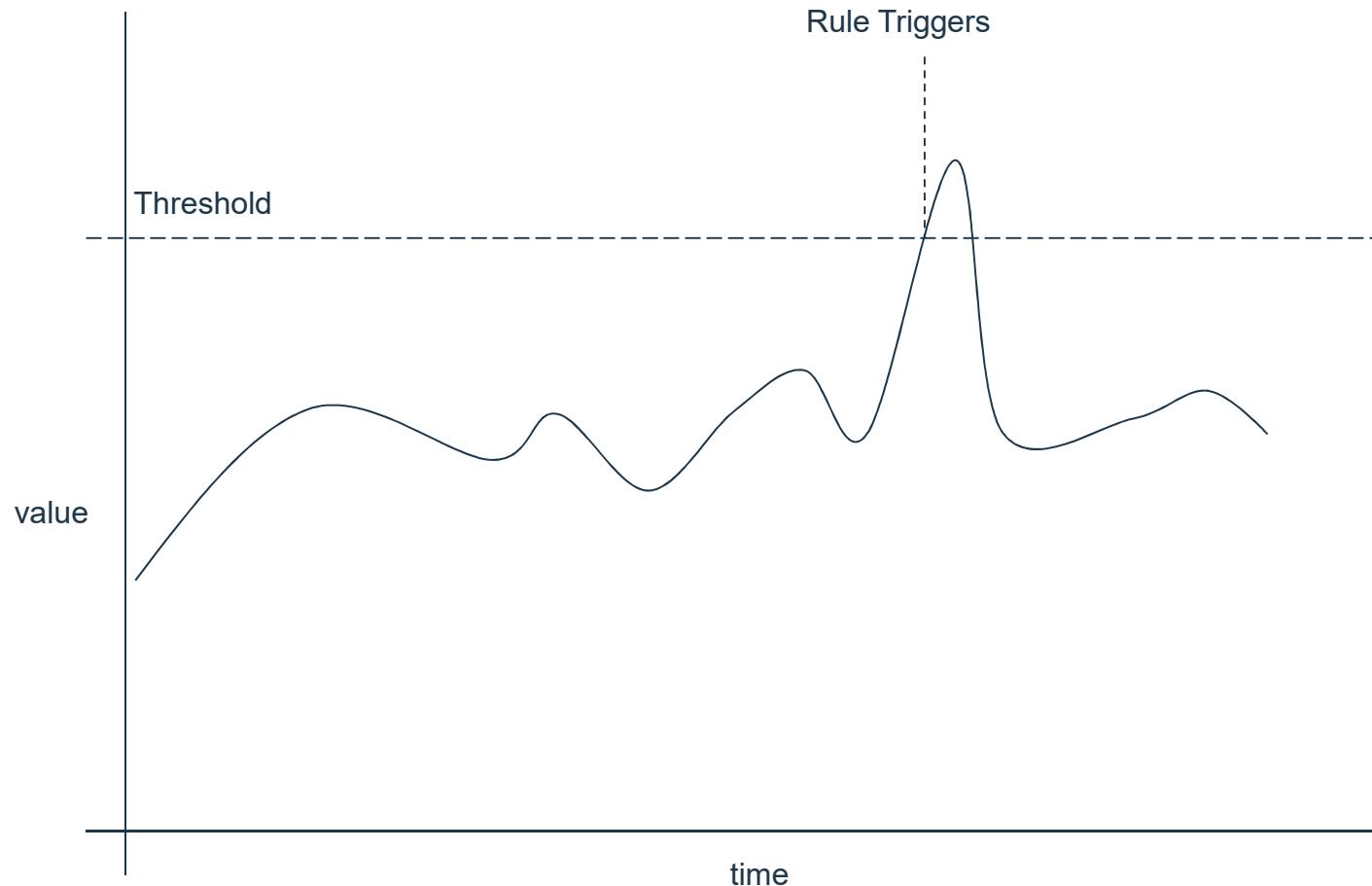
Anomaly Detection Rules

- Anomaly detection rules test the results of saved flow or events searches to detect when unusual traffic patterns occur on a network
 - Requires a saved search that is grouped around a common parameter, and a time series graph that is enabled
- **Anomaly rules**
 - Test event and flow traffic for changes in short-term events when you are comparing against a longer time frame.
- **Threshold rules**
 - Test events or flows for activity that is greater than or less than a specified range.
- **Behavioral rules**
 - Test events or flows for volume changes that occur in regular patterns to detect outliers
 - A behavior rule learns the rate or volume of a property over a pre-defined season. The season defines the baseline comparison timeline for what you are evaluating

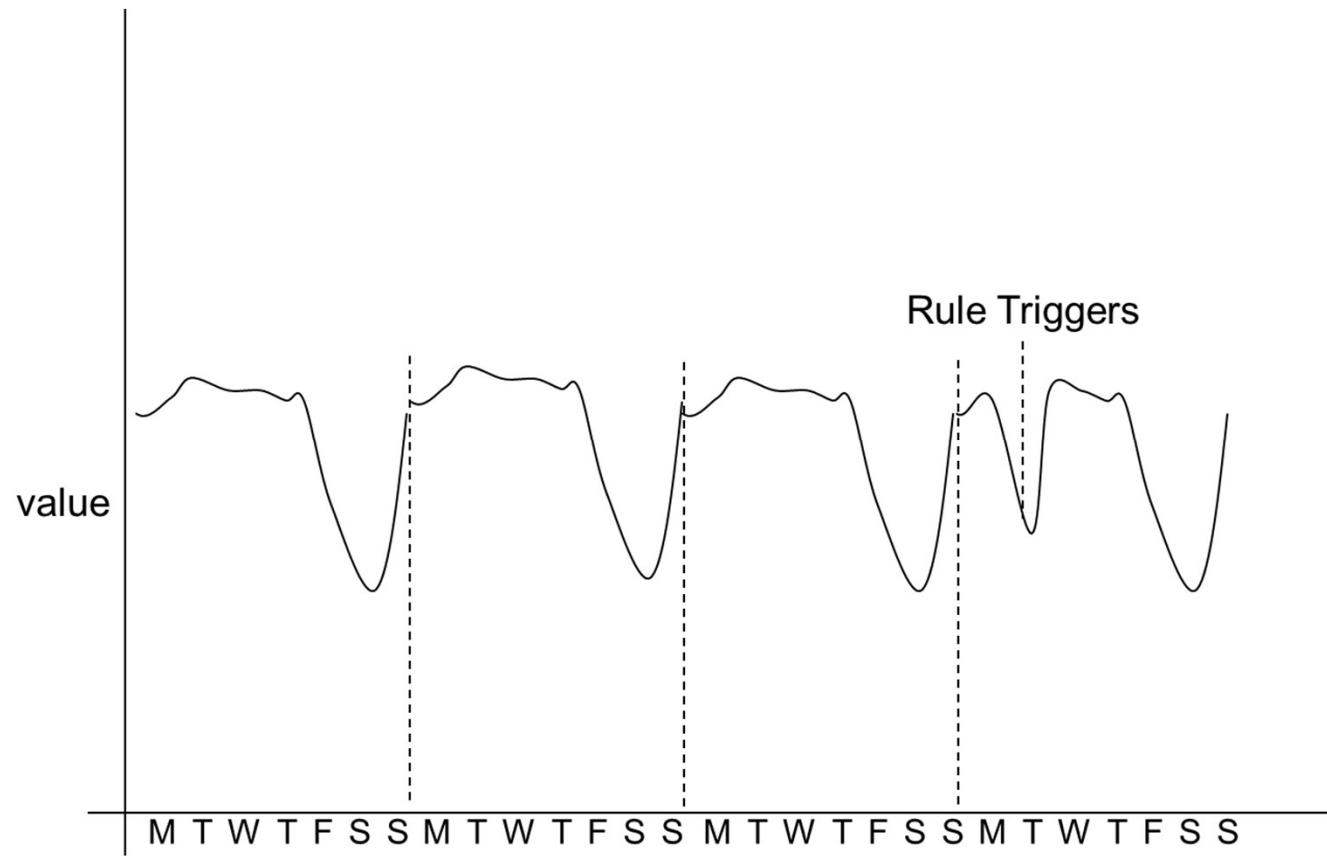
Anomaly Rules



Threshold Rules



Behavioral rules





THANK YOU

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Reports



Reporting introduction

- A QRadar SIEM report is a means of **scheduling and automating one or more saved searches** 
- QRadar SIEM reports perform the following tasks
 - Present measurements and statistics derived from events, flows, and offenses
 - Provide users the ability to create custom reports
 - Can brand reports and distribute them
- Predefined report templates serve a multitude of purposes, such as the following examples
 - Regulatory compliance
 - Authentication activity
 - Operational status
 - Network status
 - Executive summaries

Reports tab

You can search and sort report templates in a similar way as events and flows

The screenshot shows a software interface with a blue header bar containing navigation links: Dashboard, Offenses, Log Activity, Network Activity, Assets, Reports (which is the active tab), and Admin. Below the header is a search/filter section with a dropdown labeled "Group: Reporting Groups", a "Manage Groups" button, an "Actions" dropdown, a checkbox for "Hide Inactive Reports", and a search input field "Search Reports..." with a magnifying glass icon. To the left of the main content area is a sidebar with sections for "Reports" and "Branding". The main content area displays a table of report templates with the following columns: Report Name, Group, Schedule, and Next Run Time. The table contains 12 rows of data.

	Report Name ▾	Group	Schedule	Next Run Time
	Weekly User Authentication Activity	Authentication, Identity and User Activity...	Weekly	4 days 11 hours 53
	Weekly PCI Compliance Failures	Vulnerability Management	Manual	Manual
	Weekly Firewall Deny Activity	Network Management, Security, Usage ...	Weekly	4 days 11 hours 53
	Weekly Firewall Allow Activity	Network Management, Security, Usage ...	Weekly	4 days 11 hours 53
	Vulnerability Overview	Vulnerability Management	Manual	Manual
	Top IDS/IPS Alerts by Geography...	Security	Weekly	4 days 11 hours 53
	Top IDS/IPS Alerts (Weekly)	Security	Weekly	4 days 11 hours 53
	Top IDS/IPS Alerts (Daily)	Security	Daily	11 hours 53 minute
	Top Applications (Internet)	Network Management	Daily	11 hours 53 minute
	Top Applications (Internet)	Network Management	Weekly	3 days 11 hours 53
	PCI Compliance Failures	Vulnerability Management	Manual	Manual

Finding a report

- QRadar SIEM includes more than 1500 report templates; before you create a new template, check the predefined templates
- Additional report templates can be added via the IBM Security App Exchange



Running a report

Run Report:

Run selected report template immediately, regardless of its schedule or active or inactive state

Run Report on Raw Data:

Generate the report on raw data if QRadar SIEM has not captured the required time-series data

Toggle scheduling:

Toggle the active and inactive state of the template

The screenshot shows a list of reports in a table format. The columns are 'Report Name' and 'Category'. The reports listed are: Daily Firewall Allow Activity, Daily Firewall Deny Activity, Daily Most Active Devices, Geographic Traffic Distrib..., Large Outbound File Tra..., Monthly Most Active Devi..., Network Traffic Volume, Network Traffic Volume, Top Talkers (Weekly), and Top URL Reports. The 'Daily Firewall Deny Activity' report is currently selected, highlighted with a dark grey background. A context menu is open over this report, listing several options: Create, Edit, Duplicate, Assign Groups, Share, Run Report, Run Report on Raw Data, Toggle Scheduling, Cancel Report Generation, Delete Report, and Delete Generated Content. The 'Run Report' option is highlighted with a blue selection bar. To the right of the table, there is a sidebar titled 'Run Time' which lists the run times for each report, all of which are marked as 'Inactive'.

Report Name	Category
Daily Firewall Allow Activity	Network Management
Daily Firewall Deny Activity	Network Management
Daily Most Active Devices	Log Sources, Security
Geographic Traffic Distrib...	Network Management
Large Outbound File Tra...	Network Management
Monthly Most Active Devi...	Network Management
Network Traffic Volume	Compliance, Executive
Network Traffic Volume	Compliance, Executive
Top Talkers (Weekly)	Network Management
Top URL Reports	Network Management

Run Time

Run Time
Inactive
Inactive
8 hours 14 mi...
Inactive

Selecting the generated report

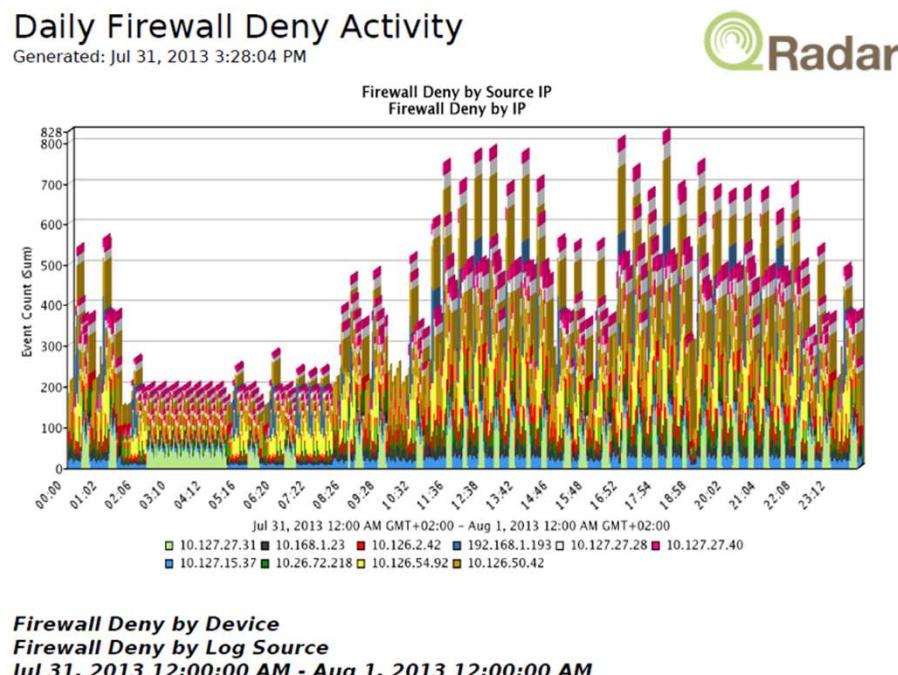
Next Run Time	Last Modifi	Owner	Author	Generated Reports	Formats
Inactive	Sep ...	admin	admin	None	
Generating (34 sec(s))	Sep ...	admin	admin	None	

Estimated 34 seconds until the report is generated

Next Run Time	Last Modifi	Owner	Author	Generated Reports	Formats
Inactive	Sep ...	admin	admin	None	
Inactive	Sep ...	admin	admin	Jul 31, 2013 4:49 PM	

Select a generated report from the list and click the format icon to view it

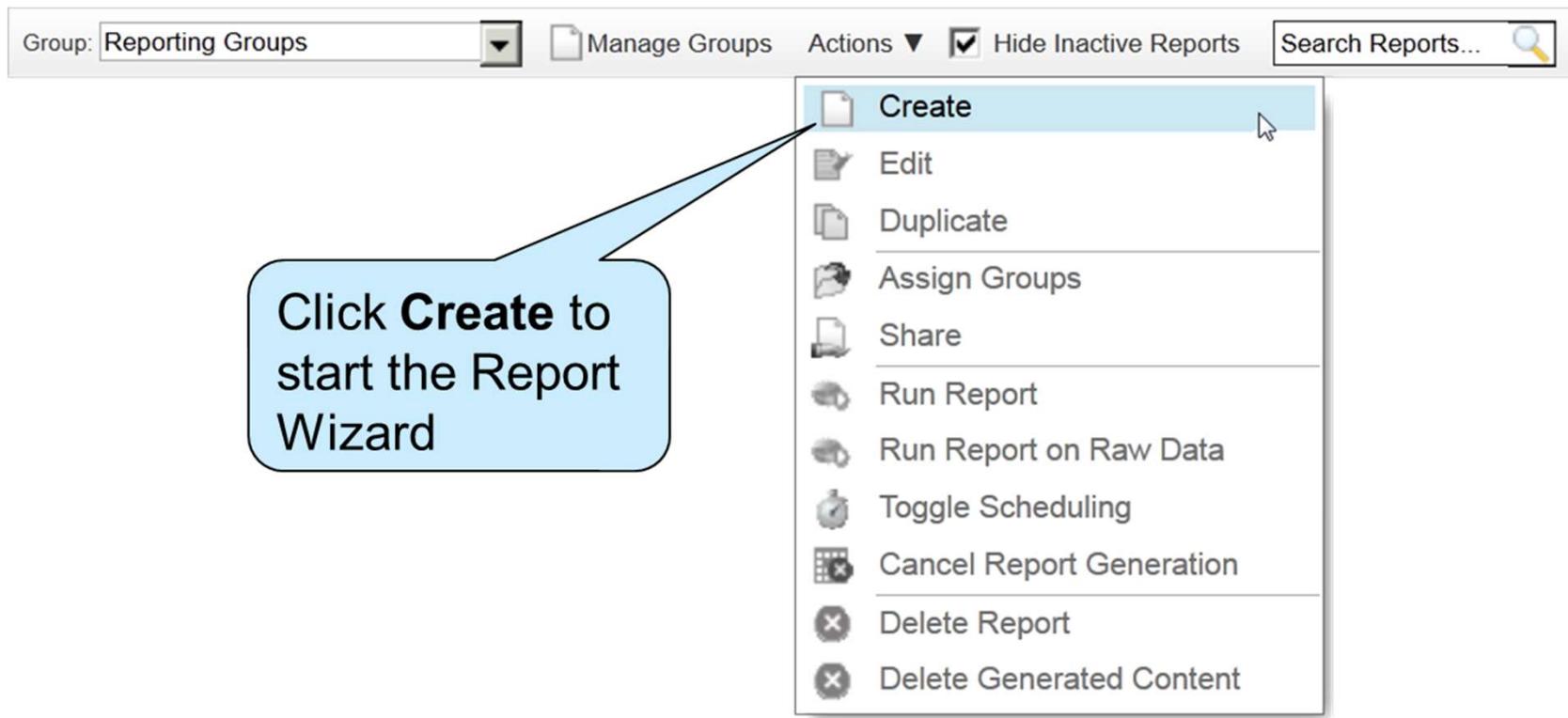
Viewing a report



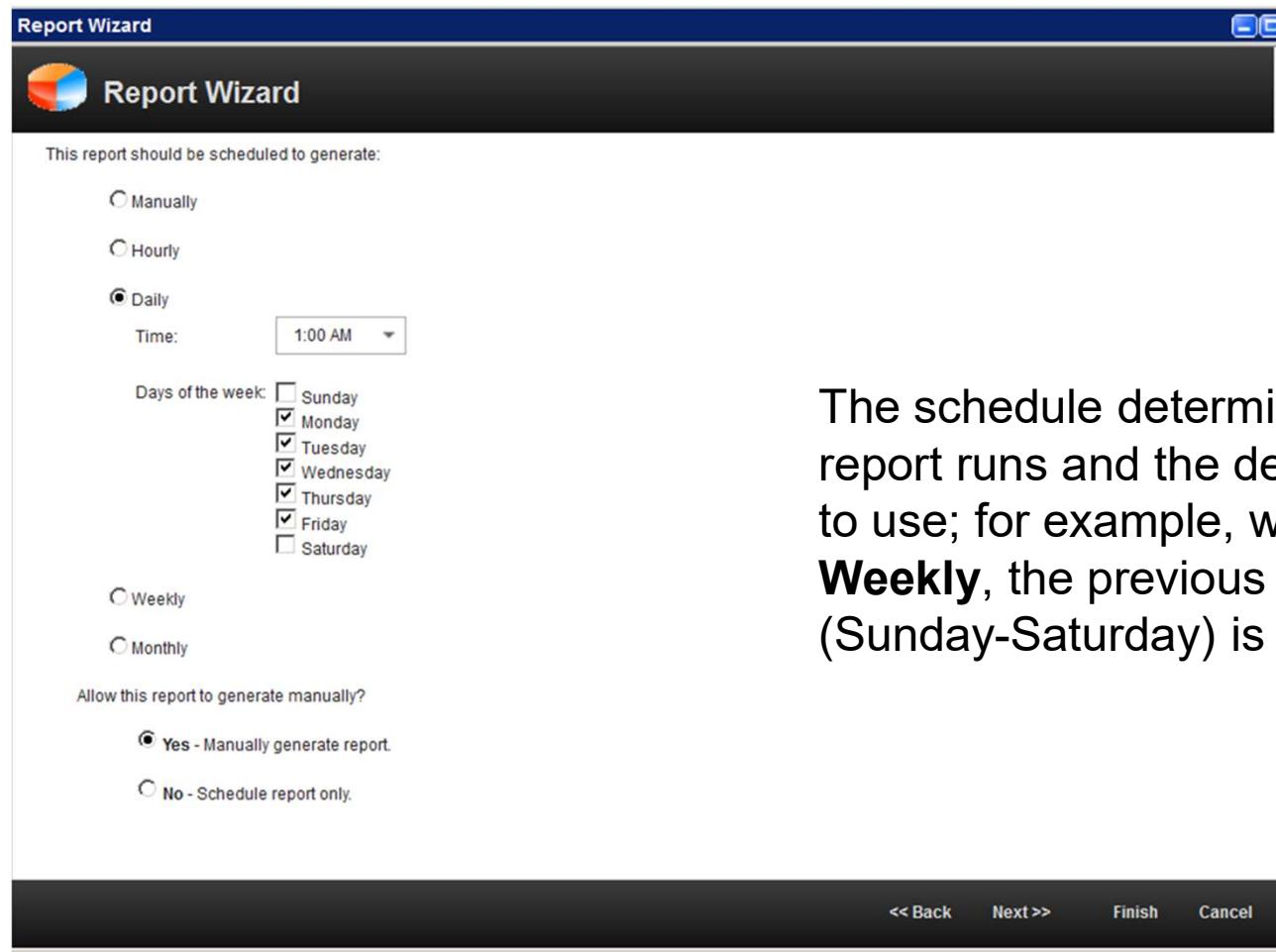
Log Source	Source IP (Unique Count)	Destination IP (Unique Count)	Destination Port (Unique Count)	Event Name (Unique Count)	Low Level Category	Protocol (Unique Count)	Usernames (Unique Count)	Magnitude (Maximum)	Event Count (Sum)	Count
CheckPoint @ FW-1Machine	Multiple (13,157)	Multiple (4,355)	Multiple (2,180)	Multiple (2)	Firewall Deny	Multiple (5)	N/A	6	717,764	717,268
Custom Rule Engine-8 :: COE	192.168.10.1	192.168.10.255	137	Flow Source/Interface Stopped Sending Flows	ACL Deny	udp_ip	N/A	4	1	1

Creating a new report template

- To watch specific firewall activity in a daily report, create a custom report template



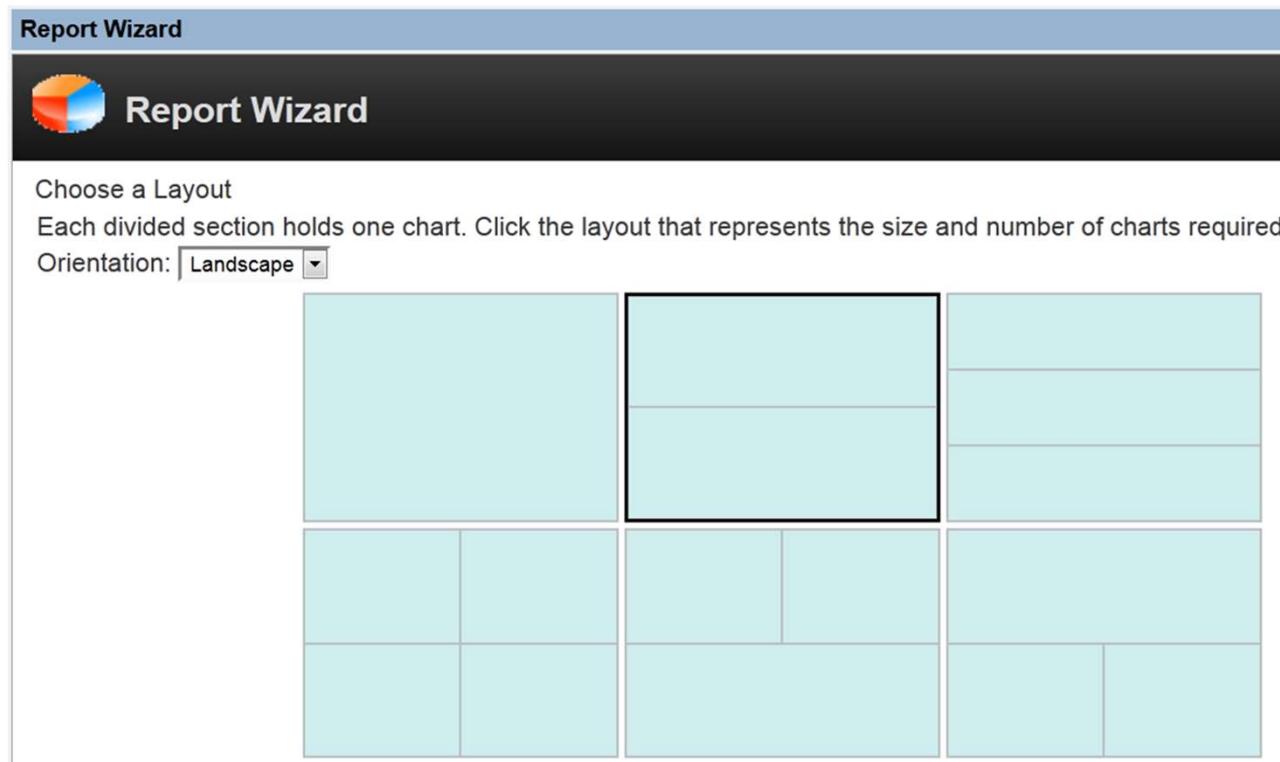
Choosing a schedule



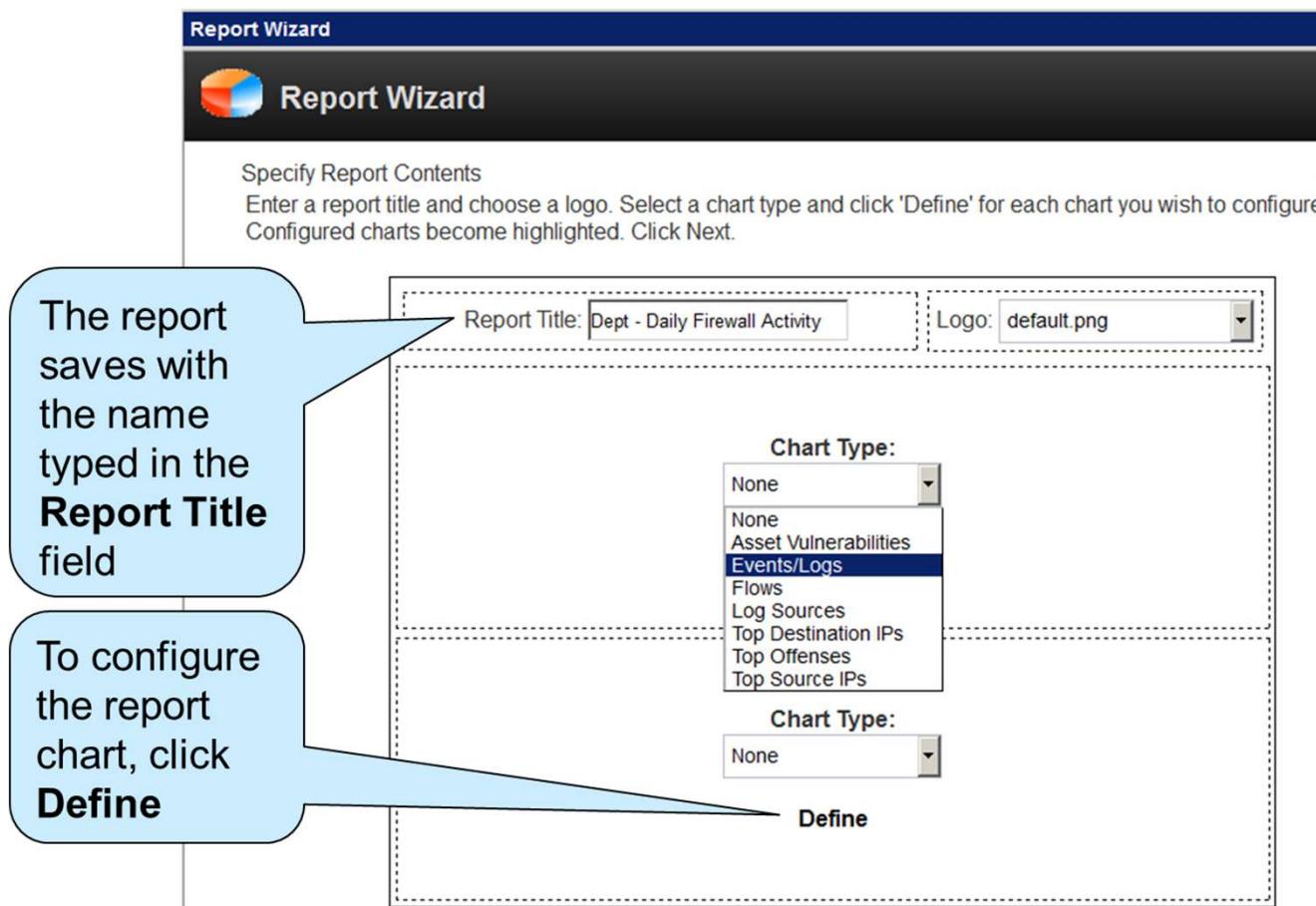
The schedule determines when the report runs and the default data range to use; for example, when you select **Weekly**, the previous week's data (Sunday-Saturday) is selected

Choosing a layout

- QRadar SIEM uses containers to segregate report pages so that different data sets can show on the same report page



Defining report contents



Configuring the upper chart

Report Wizard

Container Details - Events/Logs
This report displays collected event/log data.

Chart Title: FW Activity 10.127.15.137 by High Level Category

Chart Sub-Title: Automatically Specified

Hourly Scheduling

Schedule: All data from previous hour

Timezone: GMT+02:00 Europe/Amsterdam (Central European Summer Time)

Graph Content

Saved Searches Group: Select a group...

Type Saved Search or Select from List

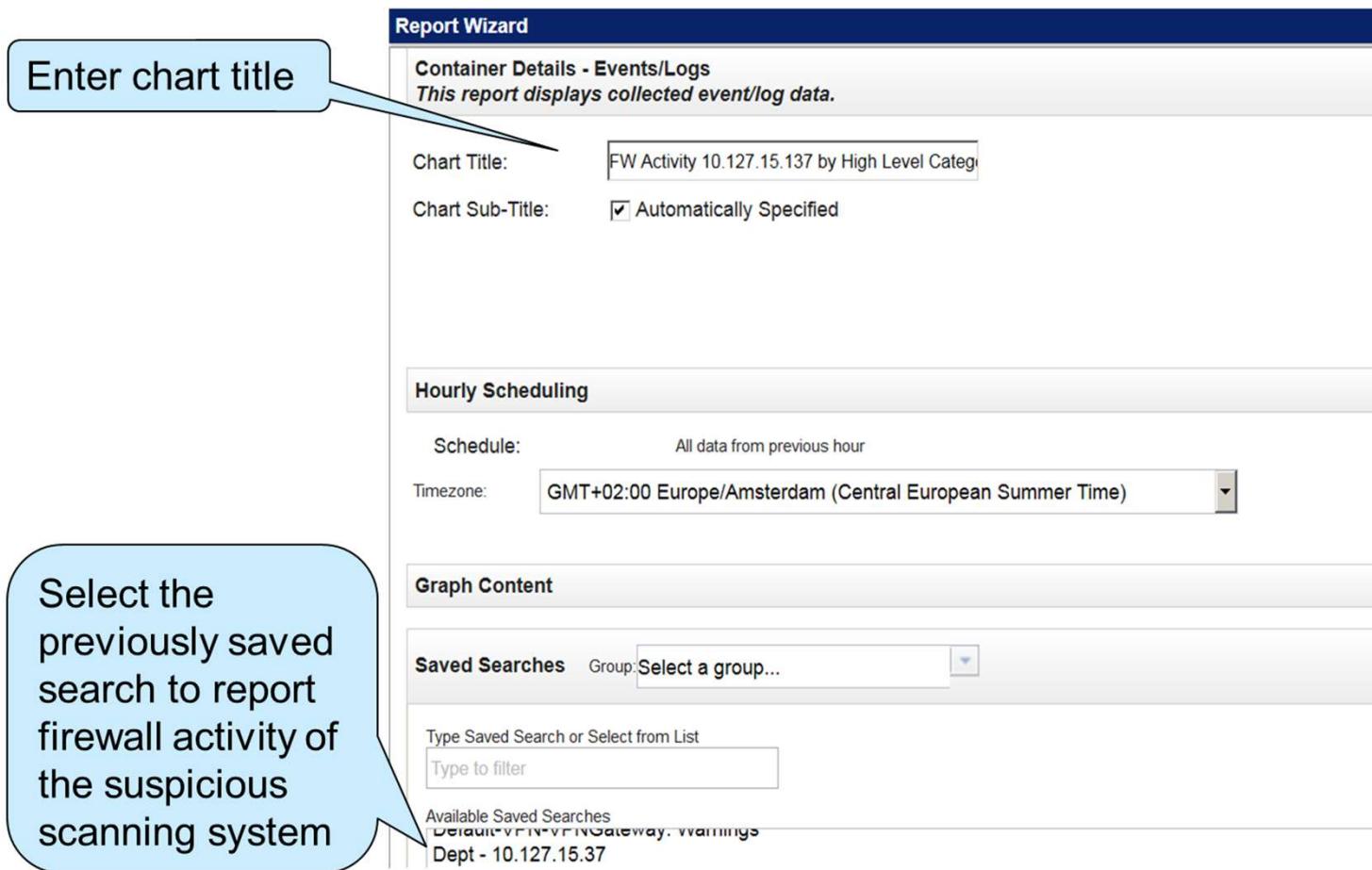
Type to filter

Available Saved Searches

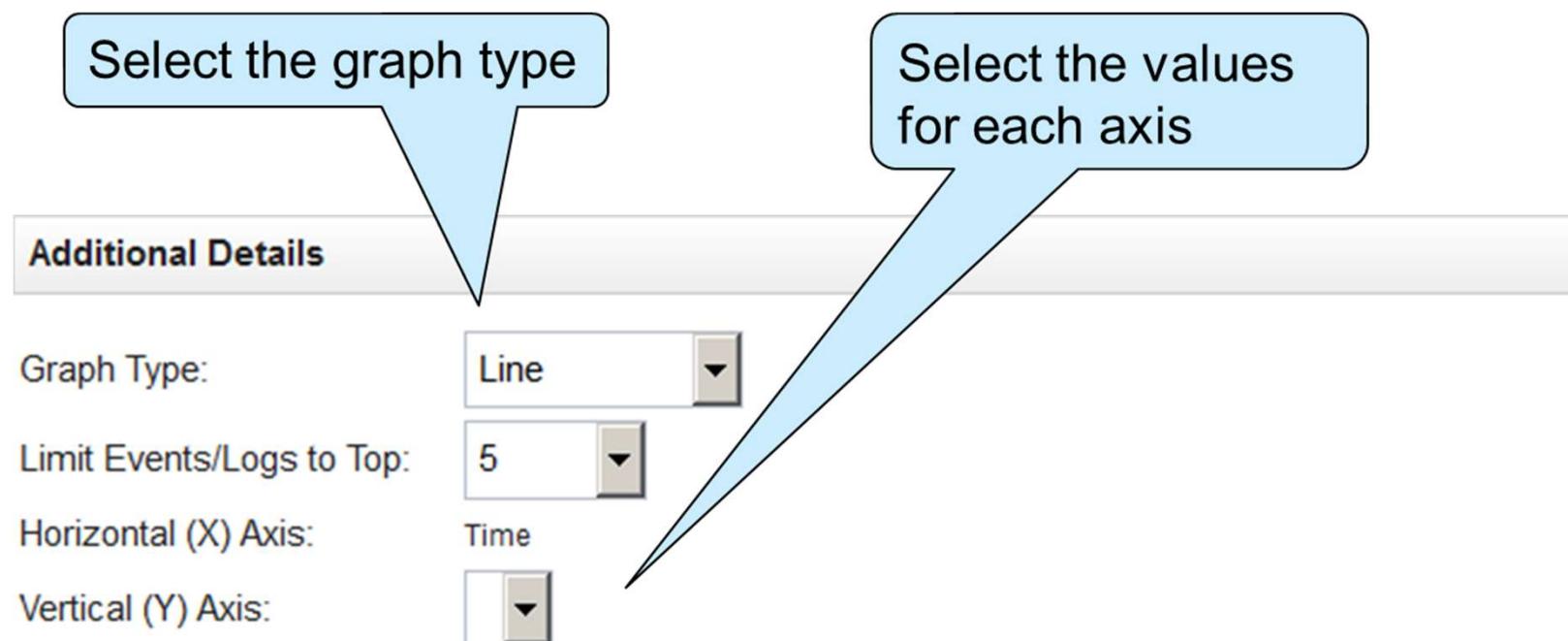
Default - Firewall Gateway, warnings
Dept - 10.127.15.37

Enter chart title

Select the previously saved search to report firewall activity of the suspicious scanning system



Configuring the upper chart (continued)



Configuring the lower chart

The screenshot shows the 'Report Wizard' interface for creating a chart titled 'FW Watch'. A blue callout bubble on the left side provides instructions:

- Define a chart for firewall activity** (points to the 'Chart Title' field)
- Select a predefined search to report the top services and port numbers of traffic through firewalls** (points to the 'Saved Searches' dropdown and the list of available searches)

Report Wizard

Container Details - Events/Logs
This report displays collected event/log data.

Chart Title: FW Watch

Chart Sub-Title: Automatically Specified

Hourly Scheduling

Schedule: All data from previous hour

Timezone: GMT+02:00 Europe/Amsterdam (Central European Summer Time)

Graph Content

Data is currently being accumulated for this report.

Saved Searches Group: Select a group...
Type Saved Search or Select from List
Type to filter

Available Saved Searches

- Top Services Denied through Firewalls
- Top Services/Ports Through Firewalls** (highlighted in blue)
- Top Systems Attacked (IDS/IDP/IPS)
- Top Systems Sourcing Attacks (IDS/IDP/IPS)
- Top User by Mail Service Login Failure

Configuring the lower chart (continued)

Select graph type **Table** to list the reported data in a table

Additional Details

Graph Type:

Limit Events/Logs to Top:

Verifying the layout preview

The Layout Preview provides only the layout of the report; it does not show the actual data

Report Wizard

Report Wizard

Layout Preview
This report preview displays the report layout and chart types you have chosen. It does not reflect live data.

Dept - Daily Firewall Activity 10.127.15.37
Generated: Aug 1, 2013

FW Activity 10.127.15.37 by High Level Category
Dept - 10.127.15.37

FW Watch
Top Services/Ports Through Firewalls

The screenshot shows the 'Report Wizard' interface with a 'Layout Preview' section. A callout bubble on the left states: 'The Layout Preview provides only the layout of the report; it does not show the actual data'. The main preview area shows a title 'Dept - Daily Firewall Activity 10.127.15.37' and a date 'Generated: Aug 1, 2013'. Below the title is a chart placeholder with a blue line graph. The chart has a title 'FW Activity 10.127.15.37 by High Level Category' and a subtitle 'Dept - 10.127.15.37'. At the bottom is a table placeholder with a title 'FW Watch Top Services/Ports Through Firewalls'. The table has four columns and four rows, all of which are currently empty.

Choosing a format



You can select any or all of the available formats for reports

Report Wizard

Report Wizard

Choose the report format

- PDF
An easily printable and transferable document
- HTML
Useful displaying reports on the web in your browser
- RTF
Report data in Rich Text Format

The following formats are available for single table templates only

- XML
Extensible Markup Language
- XLS
Excel

Distributing the report

The screenshot shows the 'Report Wizard' interface for distributing a report. A blue speech bubble on the left contains two items: 'Allow users to view the generated report' pointing to the 'Report Console' section, and 'Distribute the report by email' pointing to the 'Email' section.

Report Wizard

Choose the report distribution channels

Report Console
The latest report will be sent to your report console

Select the users that should be able to view the output generated by this report.

kjell
lynette

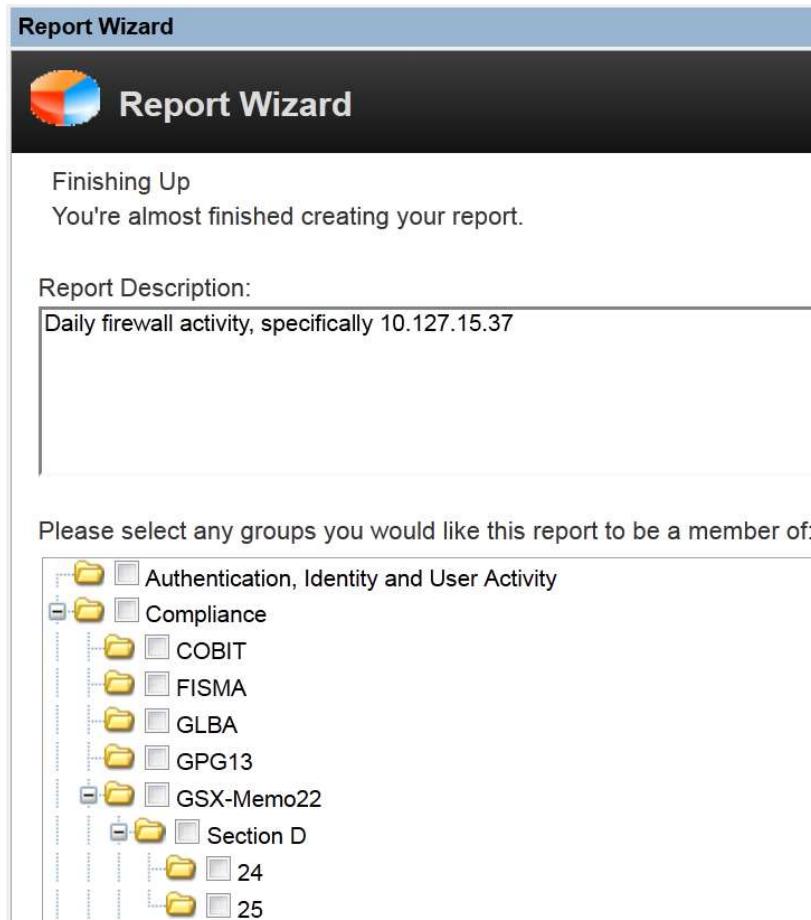
Select All Users

Email
Enter the report destination email address(es): `itsec@ca.ibm.com`

Include Report as attachment (non-HTML only) Include link to Report Console

Adding a description and assigning the group

- You can organize reports by groups much like rules and log sources
- You can use reporting groups to sort report templates by purpose, such as a specific regulatory or executive requirement



Verifying the report summary

Report Wizard

Report Wizard

Report Summary

Review this report summary to ensure all the details you have specified are correct. You may click 'Back' to change incorrect settings.

Note that your report has not yet been saved or scheduled. It will be saved when you select 'Finished' and only be scheduled if you chose to do so on the scheduling screen.

Template Details	Container 1	Container 2
Report Title	Dept - Daily Firewall Activity 10.127.15.37	
Scheduling	This report will run daily on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday at 1:00 AM.	
Logo	default.png	
Formats	PDF	
Template Description	Daily firewall activity, specifically 10.127.15.37	
Run Now	Yes	

Review the report settings

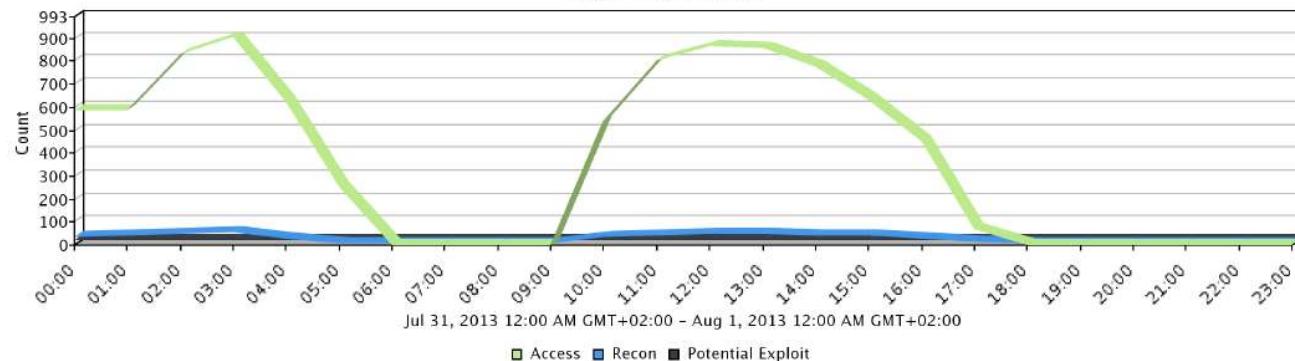
Viewing the generated report

Dept - Daily Firewall Activity 10.127.15.37

Generated: Aug 1, 2013 1:02:44 AM



FW Activity 10.127.15.37 by High Level Category
Dept - 10.127.15.37



FW Watch

Top Services/Ports Through Firewalls

Jul 31, 2013 12:00:00 AM - Aug 1, 2013 12:00:00 AM

Destination Port	Log Source	Event Name	Low Level Category	Source IP	Destin ation IP	Username	Event Count	Count
443	CheckPoint @ FW-1Machine	Firewall Permit	Firewall Permit	Multiple (4,961)	Multiple (22)	N/A	409,974	407,503
0	CheckPoint @ FW-1Machine	Firewall Permit	Firewall Permit	Multiple (4,791)	Multiple (451)	N/A	246,956	246,872
80	CheckPoint @ FW-1Machine	Firewall Permit	Firewall Permit	Multiple (3,547)	Multiple (74)	N/A	190,056	189,528
25	CheckPoint @ FW-1Machine	Firewall Permit	Firewall Permit	Multiple (530)	Multiple (5)	N/A	15,115	15,109
161	CheckPoint @ FW-1Machine	Firewall Permit	Firewall Permit	Multiple (4)	Multiple (57)	N/A	9,139	9,139



Best practices when creating reports

- For comparison and review, present network traffic charts and event tables together
- Consider the purpose of the report and choose the least number of page containers that is necessary to communicate the data
- Do not choose a small page division for a graph that might contain a large number of objects
- Executive summary reports use one-page or two-page divisions to simplify the report focus



Best practice reports for Compliancy purposes

- Usage of Service accounts
- Usage of privileged user accounts
- Account management actions: Creation, deletion, modification
- Authorized access to sensitive data
- Audit modification actions
- Log collection completion
- User authentications
- Software and machine patch management

Best practice reports for Monitoring purposes

- Behavioral change in Service account authentication or usage
- Unauthorized acces to sensitive data
- Behavioral change in access to sensitive data
- Change in machine network behaviour
- Audit trail clearance
- Log collection failures
- Virus checker alerts
- Endpoint management alerts
- Critical resource patch failure



THANK YOU

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