

Designing The SIEM Monitoring Environment To Address Visibility and Blind Spots

From Foundational SIEM to Realizing Cyber A.I.

Jurgen Visser



Threat
Detected

```
srcip="172.16.160.210" user="root"  
caller="root" reason="Too many failures  
from client IP, still blocked for 537  
seconds"  
<54>Jul 5 17:17:43 SymantecServer SEP-  
PROD: Virus found,IP Address:  
10.235.237.89,Computer name:  
A41021,Source: Real Time Scan,Risk name:  
Backdoor.IRCBot!win32  
<177>Jul 5 14:18:53 SourceFire  
snort[10340]: [1:2007933:3] ET EXPLOIT  
Microsoft Office Memory Corruption  
Vulnerability (CVE-2017-11882)  
[Classification: Microsoft Application  
Attack] [Priority: 2]: {TCP}  
72.246.97.42:80 -> 10.12.1.140:1629  
<54>Jul 5 14:05:55 SymantecServer SEP-  
PROD: Virus found,IP Address:  
10.11.8.78,Computer name:  
A372d759,Source: Scheduled Scan,Risk  
name: W97M.Melissa.A  
<30>Jul 5 19:22-19:16:27 aua[4983]:  
id="3005" severity="warn" sys="System"  
sub="auth" name="Authentication failed"  
srcip="172.16.160.210" user="sysadmin"  
caller="root" reason="Too many failures  
from client IP, still blocked for 517  
seconds"
```

Jurgen Visser

Security Operations Center (SOC) Architect



Professional Skills

Cyber Security Specialist passionate about analyzing cyber security risks and strategizing, architecting, building, maturing them into enterprise level cyber security initiatives.

- **11 years+** of working experience in **Cyber Security** and Information Technology (IT).
- University Bachelor degree in **Information Security Management**.
- 3x General Cyber Security Certified: **CISSP, CISSP-ISSAP, CEH**
- 3x Standards Certified: **ITIL, ISFS ISO27001, Agile SCRUM**
- 5x Cloud Certified: **1x CCSP, 2x Amazon AWS, 1x Microsoft Azure, 1x Google GCP**
- 3x Threat Intelligence Certified: **GCTI, CTIA, CRTIA**
- 10x SIEM Certified: **4x ArcSight, 4x IBM QRadar, 1x Splunk and 1x ELK**
- Native in **Dutch** and **English**, intermediate at **Mandarin Chinese (HSK3)**.
- Strategic, Critical, Abstract, Design, Analytical, Holistic and Systems Thinker.
- Information Security Blogger at www.correlatedsecurity.com

Threat
Detected

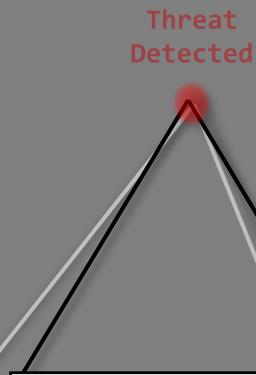
Context

- A large sized business has hired a **new CISO!**
- The CISO has **a big budget** and wants to **rapidly expand security!**
- The CISO hires **YOU** to handle anything related to SOC
- Questions or needs from CISO come sudden and out of the blue and **you need to come up with solutions**





I need
use cases!



Threat
Detected



Let's do a constructive
Use Case Strategy!

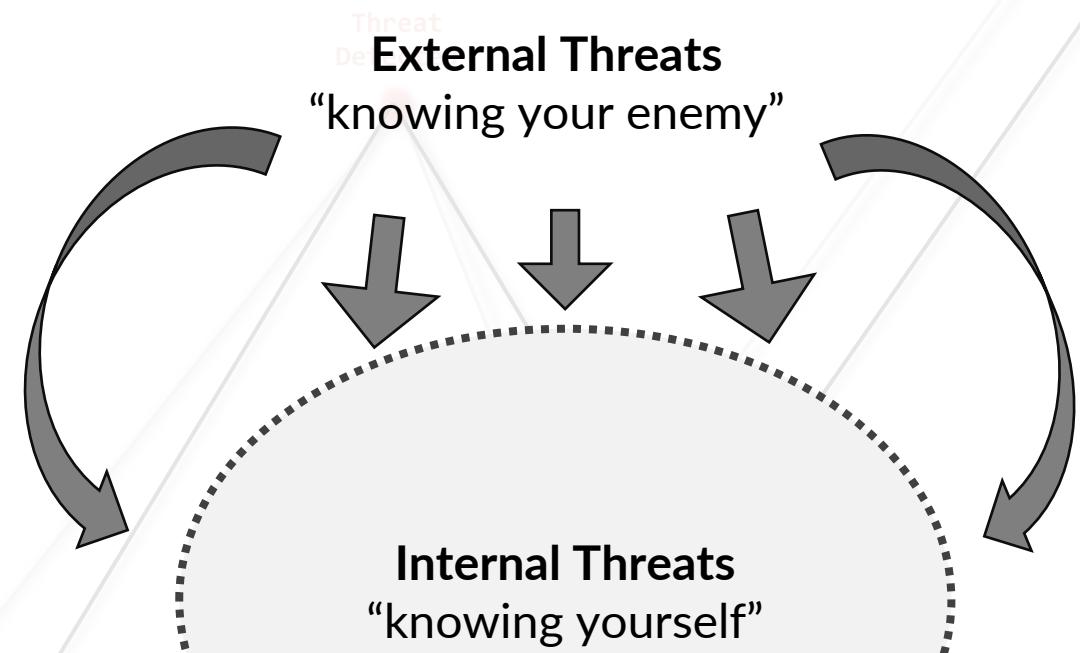
Data Strategy: Asset, Software and Attacker-Centric

External Threats

- Attacker-centric threat modelling

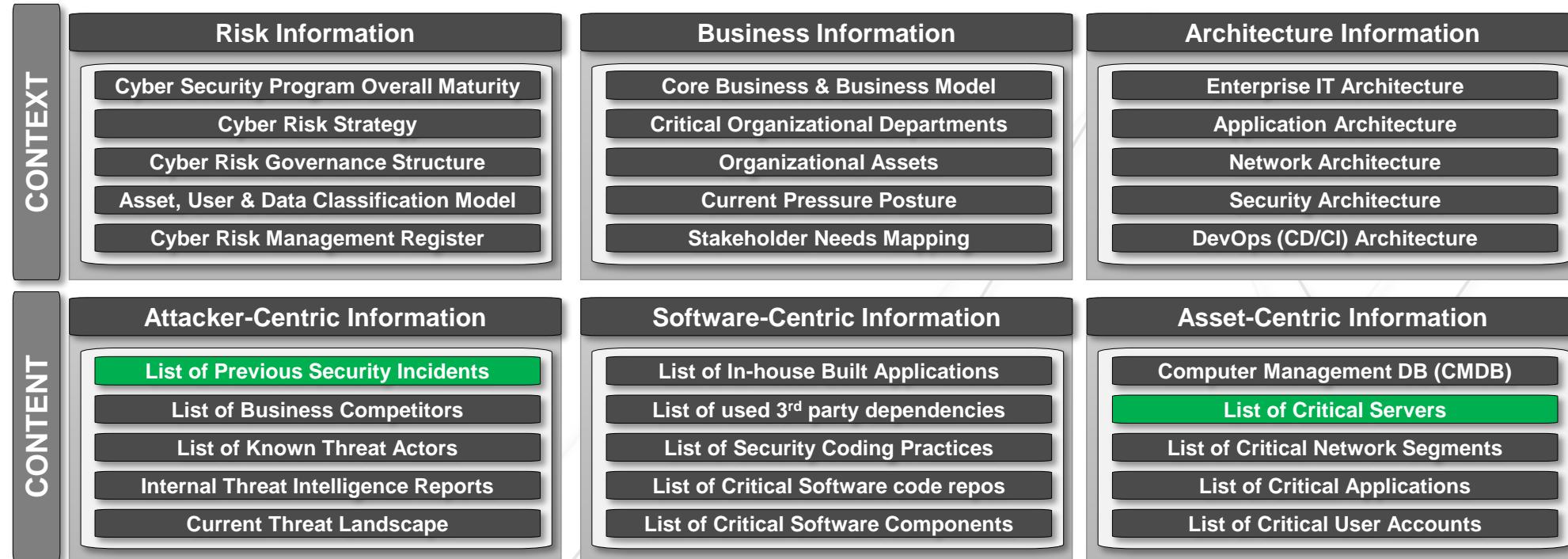
Internal Threats

- Asset-centric Threat modelling
- Software-centric threat modelling



Methodology for Building an Organizational Context and Content-Informed Cyber Threat modelling Strategy that aligns with an Use Case Management Program

1. Collect, Identify and Prioritize Risks, Attackers, Software and Assets



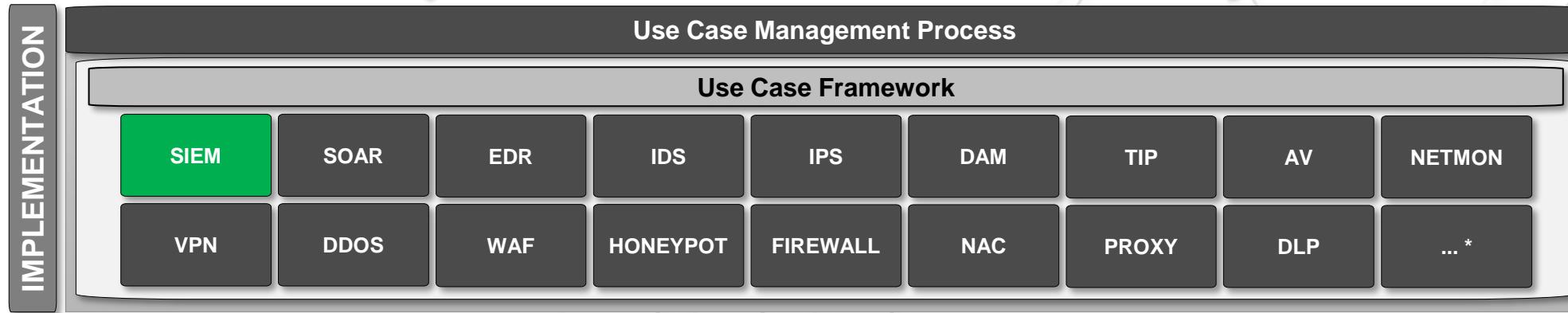
2. Decide and Apply a “Threat Modeling Strategy” based on Attacker, Software, Asset or Risk-Centric Threat Models

Methodology for Building an Organizational Context and Content-Informed Cyber Threat modelling Strategy that aligns with an Use Case Management Program



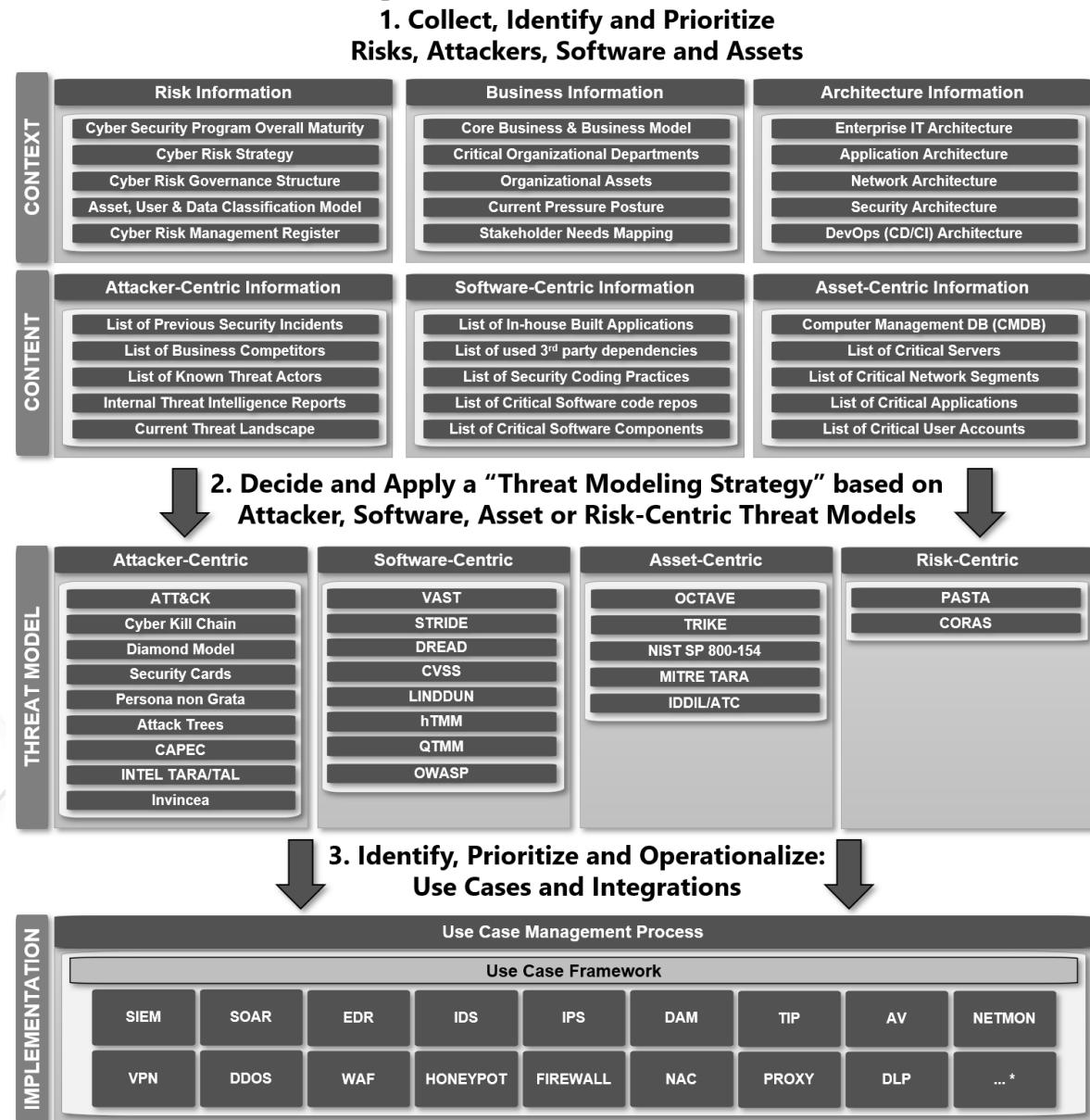
Methodology for Building an Organizational Context and Content-Informed Cyber Threat modelling Strategy that aligns with an Use Case Management Program

3. Identify, Prioritize and Operationalize: Use Cases and Integrations



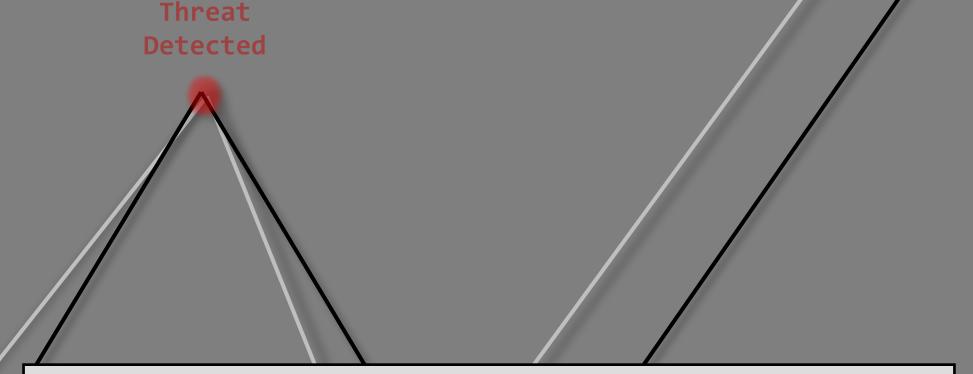
In Summary

- **1st.** Elaborate Organizational Content and Contextual Analysis
- **2nd.** Determination on Threat modeling strategy: 1st: Asset-centric 2nd: Attacker-centric Threat modeling methodology
- **3rd.** Use a Use Case Framework that can house different threat modeling methodologies and allows for flexible prioritization.

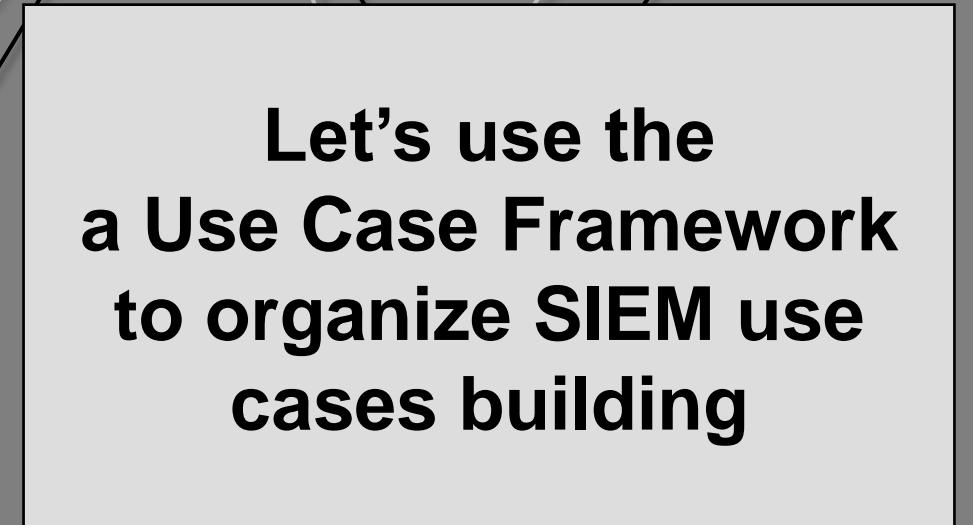




**I Need Use
Case
Coverage
Reporting!**



Threat
Detected



**Let's use the
a Use Case Framework
to organize SIEM use
cases building**

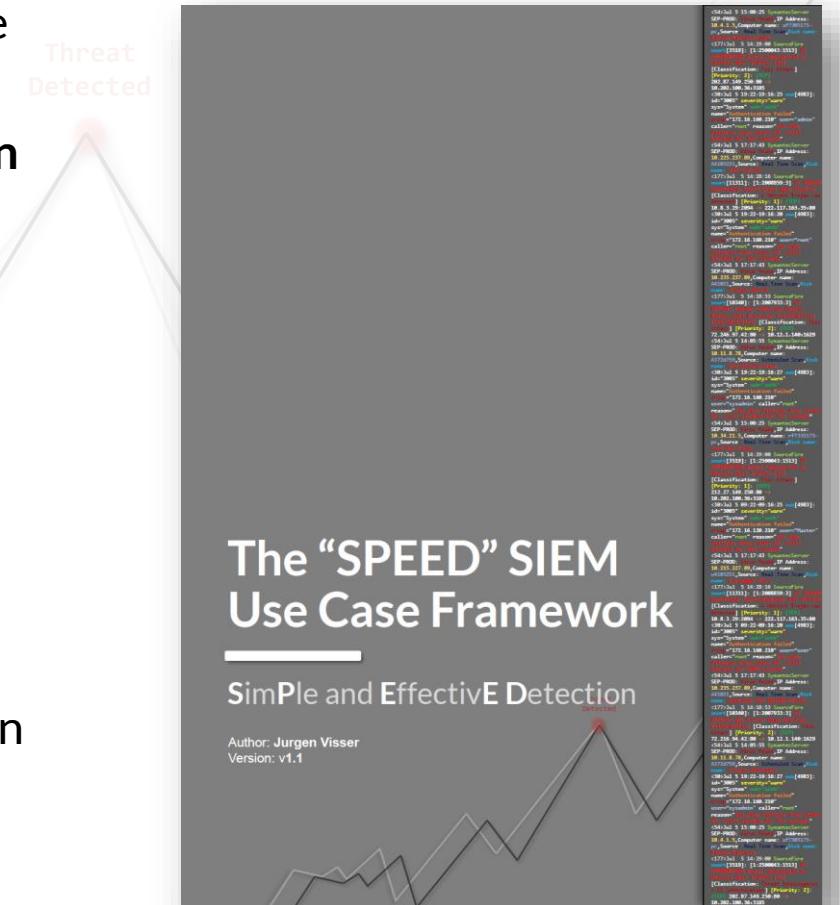
SPEED Use Case Framework

Why a Use Case Framework?

- To have a holistic “**frame of reference**” where detection use cases can be categorized into.
- To quickly see where your use cases are **lacking and need more attention (blind spots)**.
- To facilitate a **phased approach** of expanding new use cases based on a large variety of inputs and priorities (Use Case Roadmap).

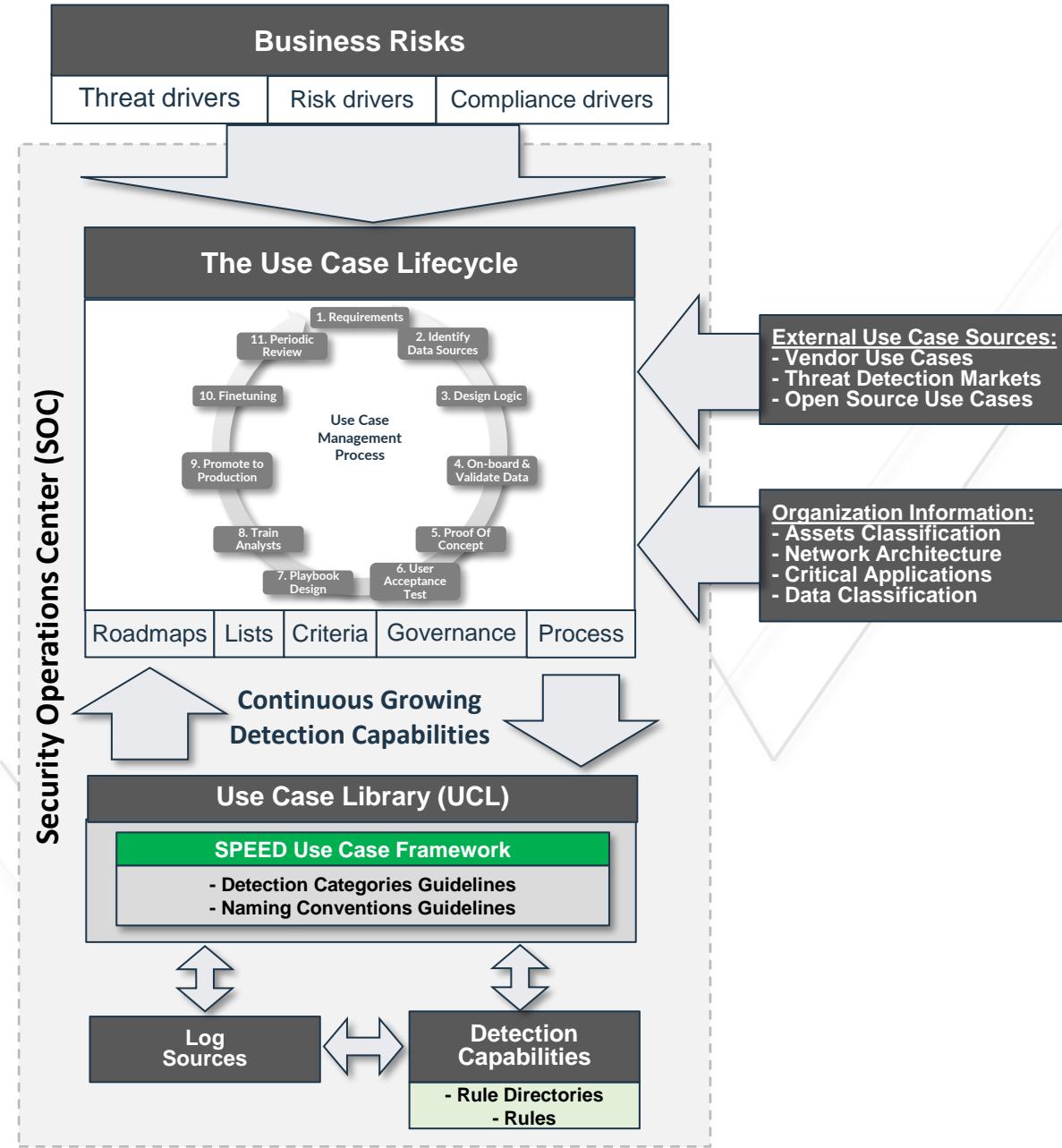
What is the Added value by the SPEED Use Case Framework?

- Clear Location for log source monitoring use cases
- Location for generic Threat actor Threat modelling using the kill-chain
- Location for threat modelling threat actors like “APT1” using the kill-chain
- Key Distinctions between Threat intelligence types
- Key Distinction between Attacker-centric and Defense in depth model
- Very clearly defined naming conventions that are consistent all over the framework

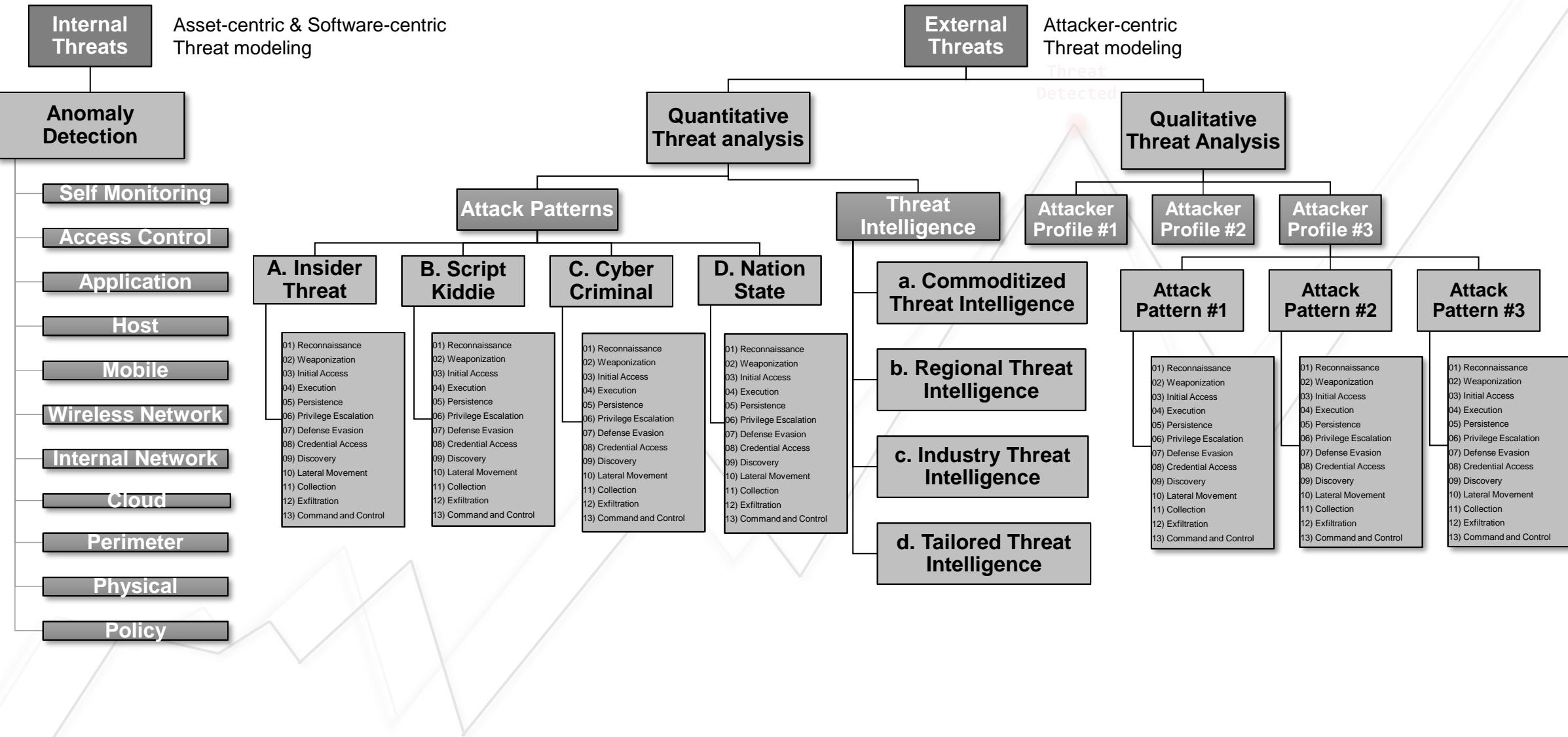


Use Case Overview

- Combining the Process and Use Case Framework in one.



SPEED Use Case Framework



ArcSight & QRadar SIEM examples



The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Rule and Building Block Groups - Google Chrome" with the URL "/console/do/core/generictree". The left pane displays a hierarchical tree structure of rule and building block groups, with the "03. Production" group selected. The right pane is a table with columns "Name", "User", and "Description", listing 13 entries. The table data is as follows:

Name	User	Description
00. Disabled		
01. Development		
02. System		
03. Production		
00. Self-Monitoring	admin	
01. Access Control	admin	
02. Application	admin	
03. Host	admin	
04. Mobile	admin	
05. Wireless Network	admin	
06. Internal Network	admin	
07. Cloud	admin	
08. Perimeter	admin	
09. Physical	admin	
10. Policy	admin	
11. Attack Patterns		
a. Insider Threat		
b. Script Kiddie		
c. Cyber Criminal		
d. Nation State		
12. Threat Intelligence		
a. Commoditized Threat Intelligence		
b. Regional Threat Intelligence		
c. Industry Threat Intelligence		
d. Tailored Threat Intelligence		
13. Threat Modelling		
a. Attacker Profile name #1		
i. Attack Campaign A		
ii. Attack Campaign B		
iii. Attack Campaign C		
b. Attacker Profile name #2		
i. Attack Campaign A		
ii. Attack Campaign B		
iii. Attack Campaign C		
c. Attacker Profile name #3		
i. Attack Campaign A		
ii. Attack Campaign B		
iii. Attack Campaign C		
04. Apps		
Other		

ELK & Splunk Examples

```
[root@elasticsearch rules]# pwd  
/opt/elastalert/rules  
[root@elasticsearch rules]# tree  
.  
├── 00. Disabled  
├── 01. Development  
├── 02. System  
├── 03. Production  
│   ├── 00. Self-Monitoring  
│   ├── 01. Access Control  
│   ├── 02. Application  
│   ├── 03. Host  
│   ├── 04. Mobile  
│   ├── 05. Wireless Network  
│   ├── 06. Internal Network  
│   ├── 07. Cloud  
│   ├── 08. Perimeter  
│   ├── 09. Physical  
│   ├── 10. Policy  
│   ├── 11. Attack Patterns  
│   │   ├── a. Insider Threat  
│   │   ├── b. Script Kiddie  
│   │   ├── c. Cyber Criminal  
│   │   └── d. Nation State  
│   ├── 12. Threat Intelligence  
│   │   ├── a. Commoditized Threat Intelligence  
│   │   ├── b. Regional Threat Intelligence  
│   │   ├── c. Industry Threat Intelligence  
│   │   └── d. Tailored Threat Intelligence  
│   ├── 13. Threat Modelling  
│   │   ├── a. Attacker Profile name #1  
│   │   │   ├── i. Attack Campaign A  
│   │   │   ├── ii. Attack Campaign B  
│   │   │   └── iii. Attack Campaign C  
│   │   ├── b. Attacker Profile name #2  
│   │   │   ├── i. Attack Campaign A  
│   │   │   ├── ii. Attack Campaign B  
│   │   │   └── iii. Attack Campaign C  
│   │   ├── c. Attacker Profile name #3  
│   │   │   ├── i. Attack Campaign A  
│   │   │   ├── ii. Attack Campaign B  
│   │   │   └── iii. Attack Campaign C  
└── 04. Apps  
  
39 directories, 0 files  
[root@elasticsearch rules]#
```

Threat Detected

Journey:

The stage of the journey that this content will appear in.

Stage_1

Use Case: *

Featured: *

Should this show up as a featured example on the main page. When value content.

Alert Volume: *

Is this a high volume search that will create lots of noise, or a low volume.

Severity: *

Impact indicates the severity of this event when it fires. It is not directly scripted lookup.

Category: *

Email DNS Authentication Anti-Virus or Anti-Malware Web Pro

00. Self-Monitoring
01. Access Control
02. Application
03. Host
04. Mobile
05. Wireless Network
06. Internal Network
07. Cloud
08. Perimeter
09. Physical
10. Policy
11. Attack Patterns
11. Attack Patterns - a. Insider Threat
11. Attack Patterns - b. Script Kiddie
11. Attack Patterns - c. Cyber Criminal
11. Attack Patterns - d. Nation State
12. Threat Intelligence
12. Threat Intelligence - a. Commoditized Threat Intelligence
12. Threat Intelligence - b. Regional Threat Intelligence

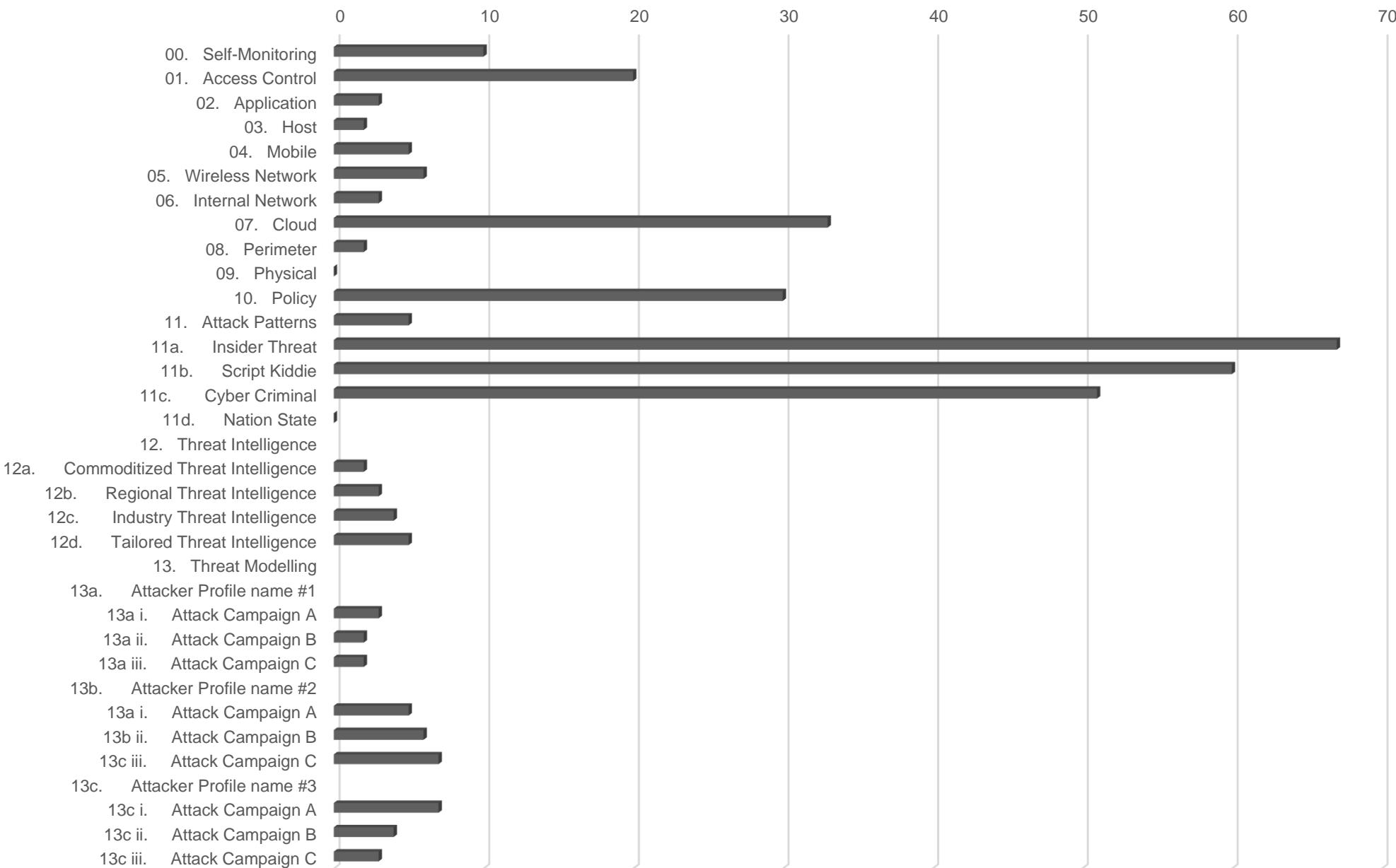
Naming conventions for Rules

Category	Naming Convention Standard
00. Self-Monitoring	
No events have been received	SELFMONIT-NOEVENTS-001 – No events received for 720 minutes on SIEM SELFMONIT-NOEVENTS-002 – No events received for 1 week on SIEM SELFMONIT-NOEVENTS-003 – Abnormally low event rate detected on SIEM
01. Access Control	
Massive Failed Token Auths Detected	ACCESSCONT-FAILEDTOKEN-001 – Failed token auth detected on 2FA system ACCESSCONT-FAILEDTOKEN-002 – Failed token auth detected on 2FA system ACCESSCONT-FAILEDTOKEN-003 – Failed token auth detected on 2FA system
02. Application	
Application Brute Force Detected	APPLICATION-APPBRUTE-001 – Brute force detected on Web application APPLICATION-APPBRUTE-002 – Brute force detected on HR application APPLICATION-APPBRUTE-003 – Brute force detected on Symantec application
03. Host	
Mass deletion of Virtual Host Detected	HOST-MASSDEL-001 – Mass VMWare machine deletion on VMWare HOST-MASSDEL-002 – Mass VMWare machine deletion on VMWare HOST-MASSDEL-003 – Mass VMWare machine deletion on VMWare
04. Mobile	
Mobile device locked out detected	MOBILE-LOCKEDOUT-001 – Device Locked out detected on MDM MOBILE-LOCKEDOUT-002 – Device Locked out detected on MDM MOBILE-LOCKEDOUT-003 – Device Locked out detected on MDM
05. Wireless Network	
Wireless Reconnaissance detected	WIRELESS-RECON-001 – Netstumbler Detected on WLC WIRELESS-RECON-002 – General scan tool Detected WLC WIRELESS-RECON-003 – Wireless scanner Detected WLC
06. Internal Network	
High amount of proxy denies detected	INTERNALNET-PROXDENIES-001 – Massive HTTPS denies detected on proxy INTERNALNET-PROXDENIES-002 – Massive HTTP denies detected on proxy INTERNALNET-PROXDENIES-003 – Massive 8080 denies detected on proxy
07. Cloud	
High amount of VPC deletions detected	CLOUD-VPCKDEL-001 – Unauthorized deletion of a Critical VPC detected on AWS CLOUD-VPCKDEL-002 – Unauthorized deletion of a DMZ VPC detected on AWS CLOUD-VPCKDEL-003 – Unauthorized deletion of a Internal VPC detected on AWS
08. Perimeter	
Mass Drops on Perimeter Detected	PERIMETER-MASSDROP-001 – Massive Drops Detected on Firewall PERIMETER-MASSDROP-002 – Massive Drops from China Detected on Firewall PERIMETER-MASSDROP-003 – Massive Drops In to Outbound Detected on Firewall
09. Physical	
High amount of denies on Card Reader	PHYSICAL-CARDSPIKE-001 – High amount of denies on RFC Card reader PHYSICAL-CARDSPIKE-002 – High amount of denies on RFID reader PHYSICAL-CARDSPIKE-003 – High amount of denies on Swipe Card reader
10. Policy	
Authorization rights policy violation detected	POLICY-AUTHVIOL-001 – Authorization rights policy violation on Windows POLICY-AUTHVIOL-001 – Authorization rights policy violation on Windows POLICY-AUTHVIOL-001 – Authorization rights policy violation on Windows

Threat
Detected

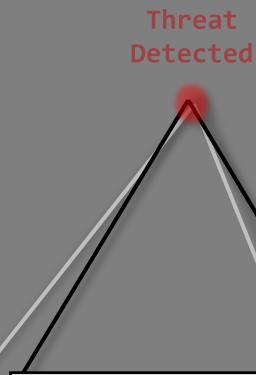
11. Attack Patterns	
A. Insider Threat	ATTACKP-INSIDERTH-RECON-001 – Insider threat reconnaissance on Firewall
B. Script Kiddie	ATTACKP-SCRIPTKID-RECON-001 – Script kiddie reconnaissance on Firewall detected ATTACKP-SCRIPTKID-WEAPON-001 – Script kiddie weaponization on Linux detected ATTACKP-SCRIPTKID-INITIALACC-001 – Script kiddie Initial Access on Endpoint detected ATTACKP-SCRIPTKID-EXECUTION-001 – Script kiddie Execution on Endpoint detected ATTACKP-SCRIPTKID-PERSISTENCE-001 – Script kiddie Persistence on Endpoint detected ATTACKP-SCRIPTKID-PRIVESC-001 – Script kiddie Privilege Escalation on Endpoint detected ATTACKP-SCRIPTKID-DEFEAVASION-001 – Script kiddie Defense evasion on Endpoint detected ATTACKP-SCRIPTKID-CREDACCESS-001 – Script kiddie Credential Access on Endpoint detected ATTACKP-SCRIPTKID-DISCOVERY-001 – Script kiddie Discovery on Network detected ATTACKP-SCRIPTKID-LATERAL-001 – Script kiddie Lateral Movement on Network detected ATTACKP-SCRIPTKID-COLLECTION-001 – Script kiddie Data Collection on Endpoint detected ATTACKP-SCRIPTKID-C2-001 – Script kiddie C2 on Network detected ATTACKP-SCRIPTKID-EXFIL-001 – Script kiddie Actions on Objectives on Endpoint detected
C. Cyber Criminal	ATTACKP-CYBERCRIME-RECON-001 – Cyber Criminal reconnaissance on Firewall
D. Nation State	ATTACKP-NATIONSTATE-RECON-001 – Nation State reconnaissance on Firewall
12. Threat Intelligence	
A. Commoditized Threat Intelligence XFORCE ISIGHT	THREATINTEL-COMMOD-XFORCE-FIREWALL-001 – Outbound C2 Communication Detected THREATINTEL-COMMOD-XFORCE-VPN-001 – Outbound Malware Request Detected THREATINTEL-COMMOD-XFORCE-DNS-001 – Outbound DNS Request Detected
B. Regional Threat Intelligence	THREATINTEL-REGIONAL-NATCERT-001 – Outbound C2 Communication Detected
C. Industry Threat Intelligence	THREATINTEL-INDUSTRY-FSAC-001 – Outbound C2 Communication Detected
D. Tailored Threat Intelligence	THREATINTEL-TAILORED-HONEY-001 – Outbound C2 Communication Detected
13. Threat Modelling	
a. BLACKPANDA	
i. Black October Campaign	THREATMODEL-BLACKPANDA-CAMP1-RECON-001 – Black Panda Campaign 1 reconnaissance on Firewall detected THREATMODEL-BLACKPANDA-CAMP1-WEAPON-001 – Black Panda Campaign 1 weaponization on Linux detected THREATMODEL-BLACKPANDA-CAMP1-INITIALACC-001 – Black Panda Campaign 1 Initial Access on Endpoint detected THREATMODEL-BLACKPANDA-CAMP1-EXECUTION-001 – Black Panda Campaign 1 Execution on Endpoint detected THREATMODEL-BLACKPANDA-CAMP1-PERSISTENCE-001 – Black Panda Campaign 1 Persistence on Endpoint detected THREATMODEL-BLACKPANDA-CAMP1-PRIVESC-001 – Black Panda Campaign 1 Privilege Escalation on Endpoint detected THREATMODEL-BLACKPANDA-CAMP1-DEFEAVASION-001 – Black Panda Campaign 1 Defense evasion on Endpoint detected THREATMODEL-BLACKPANDA-CAMP1-CREDACCESS-001 – Black Panda Campaign 1 Credential Access on Endpoint detected THREATMODEL-BLACKPANDA-CAMP1-DISCOVERY-001 – Black Panda Campaign 1 Discovery on Network detected THREATMODEL-BLACKPANDA-CAMP1-LATERAL-001 – Black Panda Campaign 1 Lateral Movement on Network detected THREATMODEL-BLACKPANDA-CAMP1-COLLECTION-001 – Black Panda Campaign 1 Data Collection on Endpoint detected THREATMODEL-BLACKPANDA-CAMP1-C2-001 – Black Panda Campaign 1 C2 on Network detected THREATMODEL-BLACKPANDA-CAMP1-EXFIL-001 – Black Panda Campaign 1 Actions on Objectives on Endpoint detected

Use Case Coverage Report

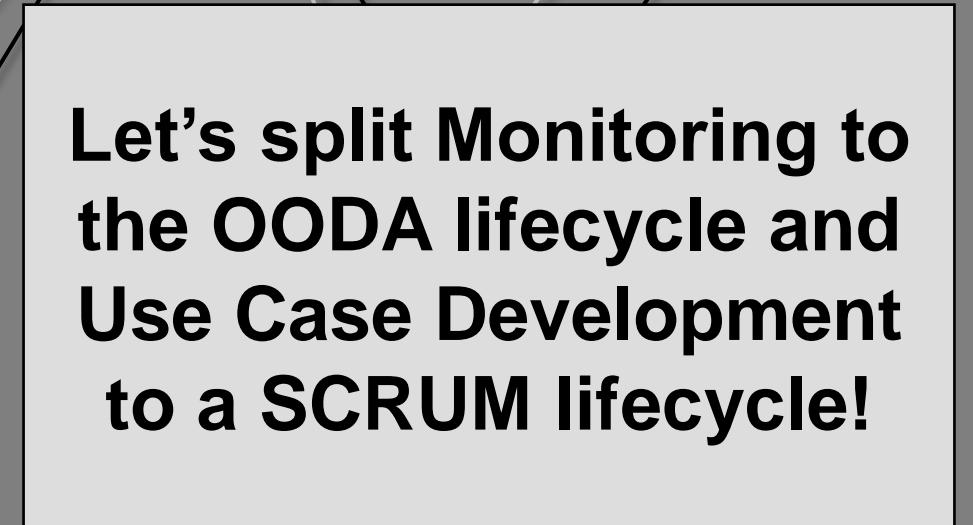




**I want Agile
in my SOC!**

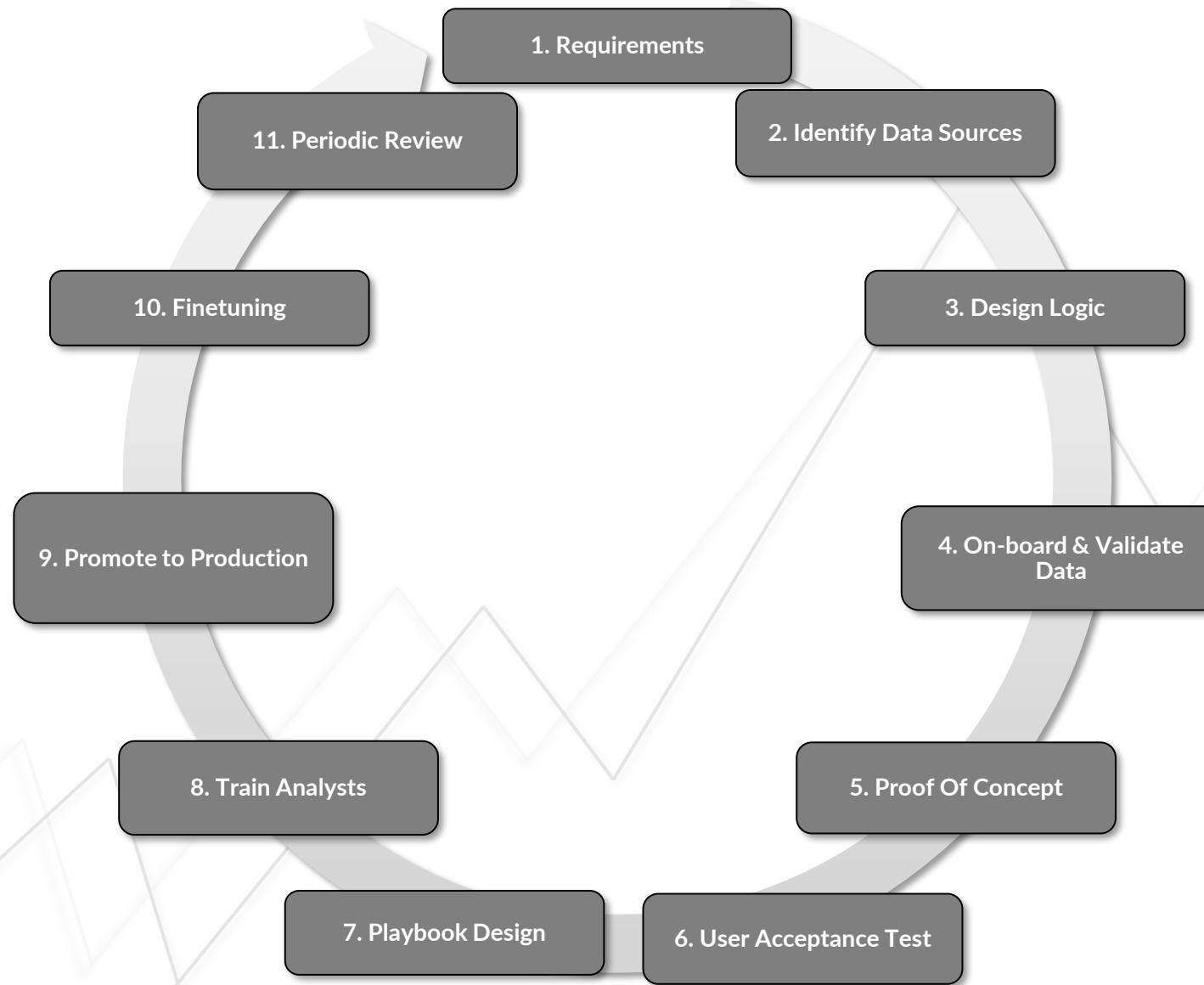


Threat
Detected

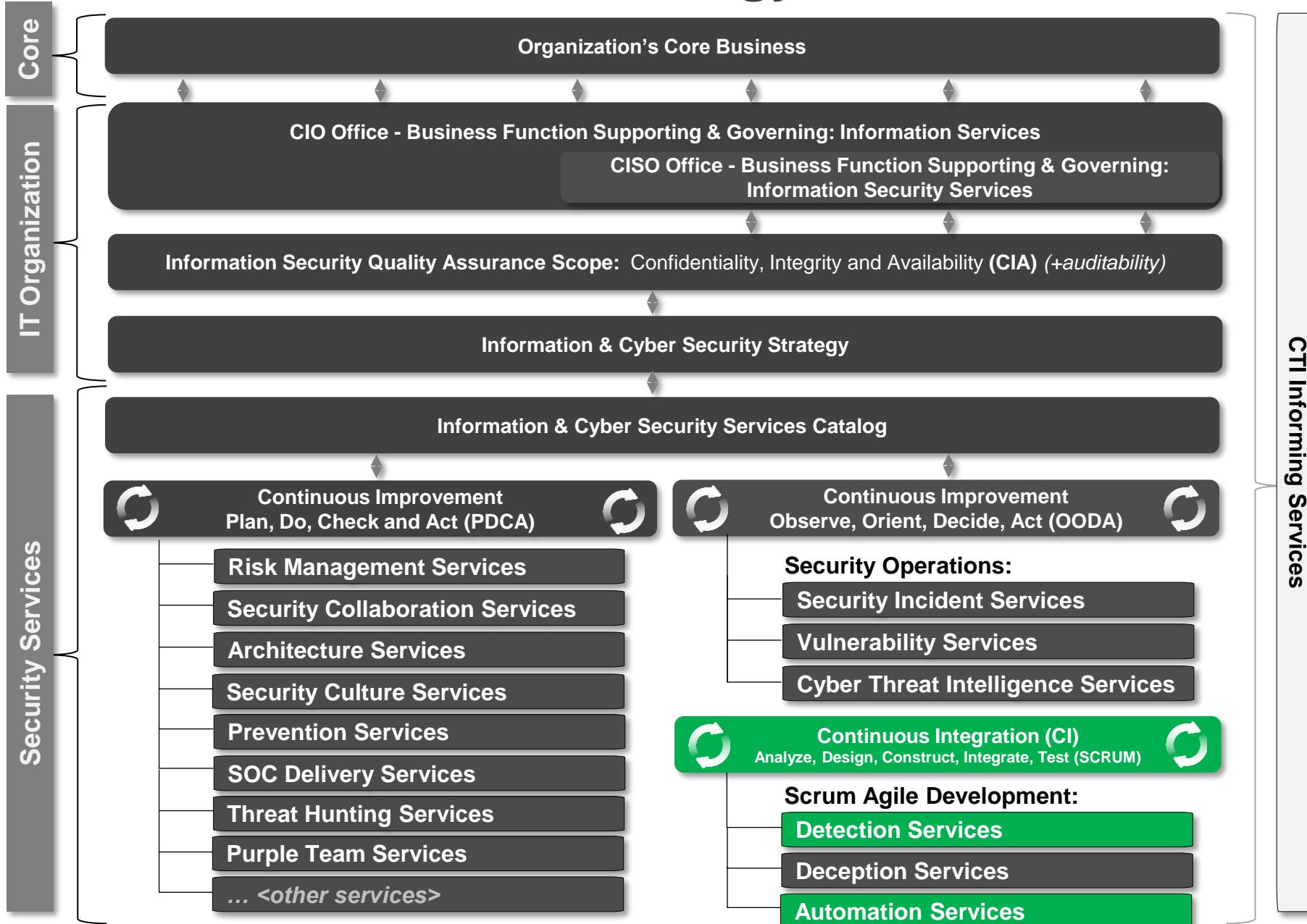


**Let's split Monitoring to
the OODA lifecycle and
Use Case Development
to a SCRUM lifecycle!**

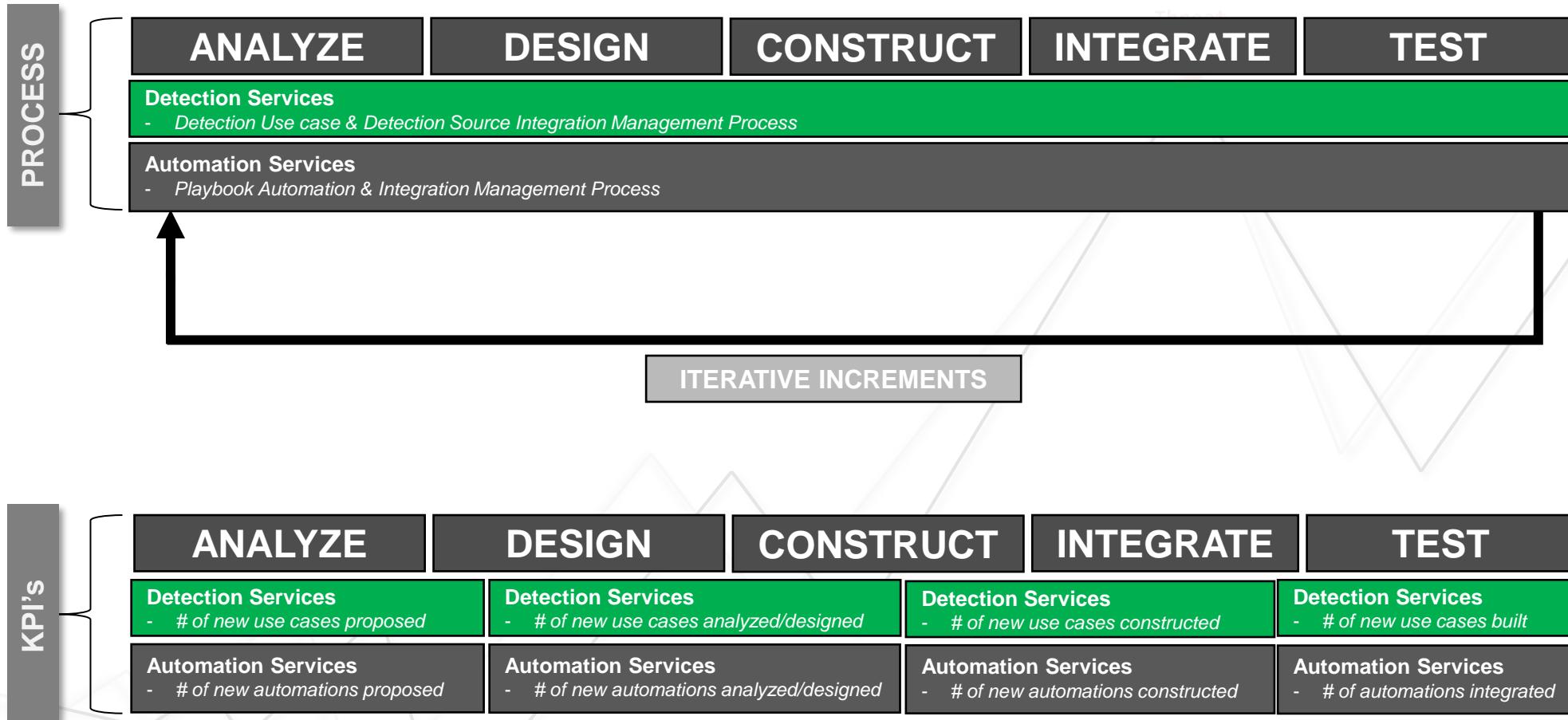
The Use Case Lifecycle

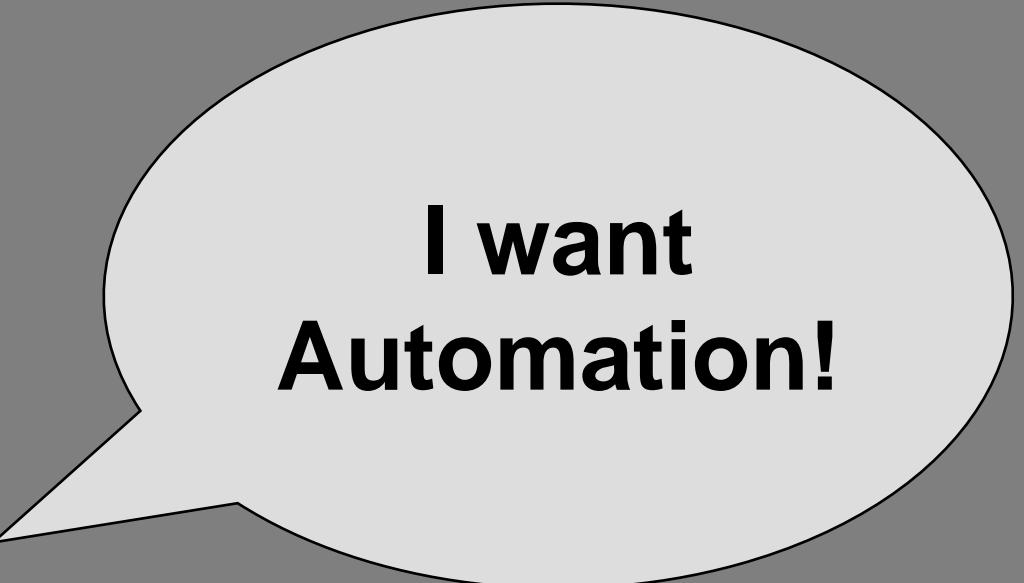


Process Strategy

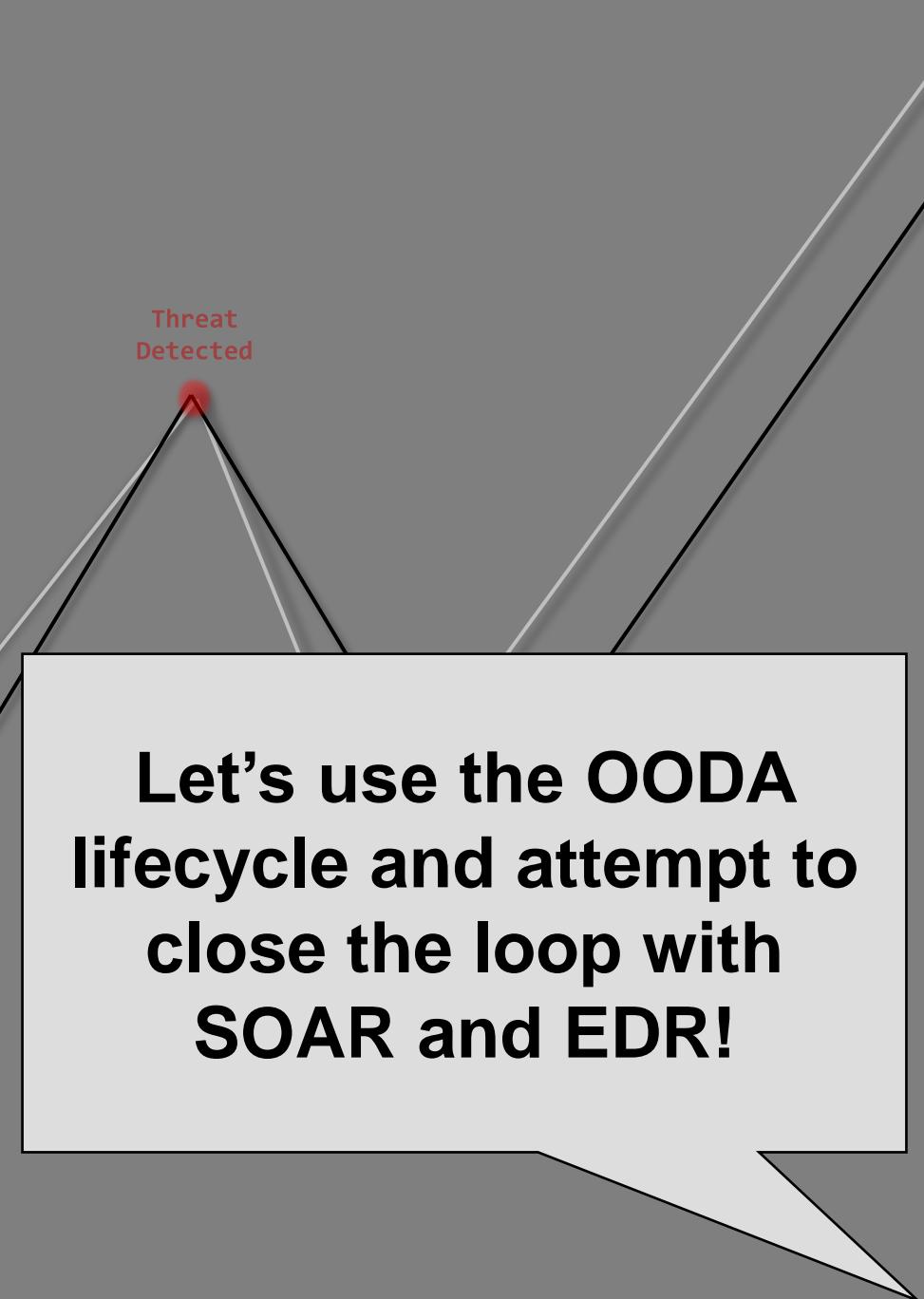


Process and KPI's related to SCRUM





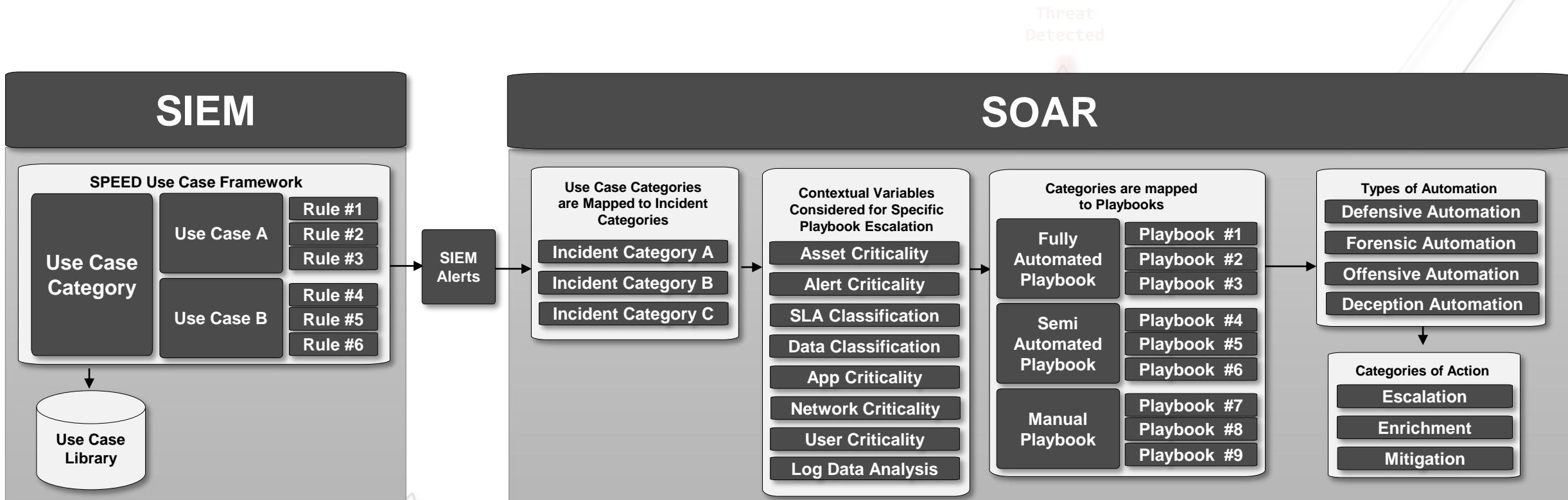
**I want
Automation!**



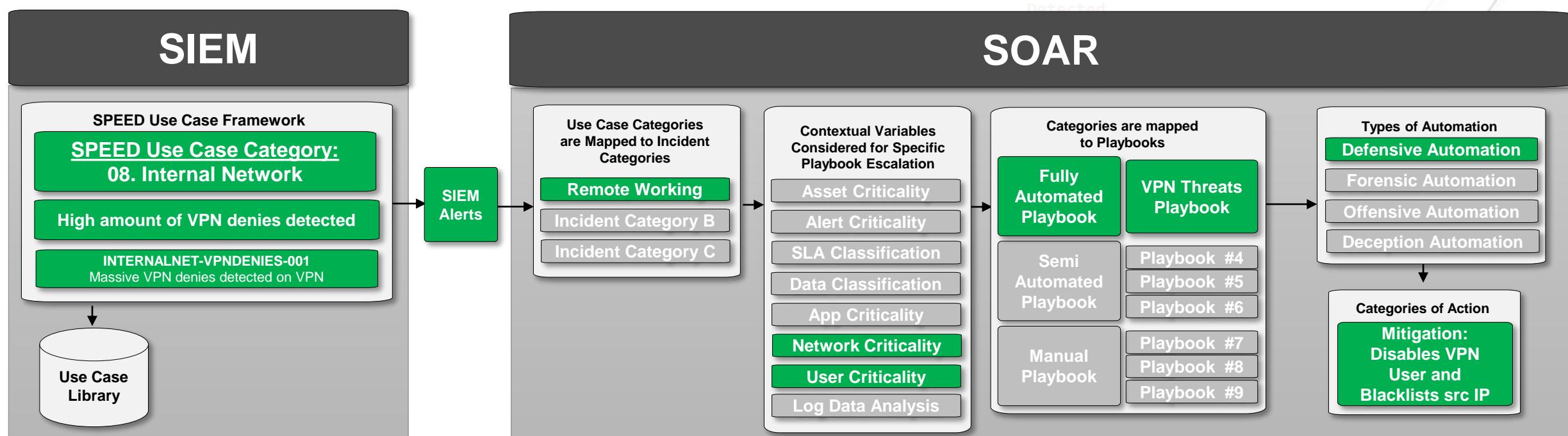
Threat
Detected

**Let's use the OODA
lifecycle and attempt to
close the loop with
SOAR and EDR!**

SIEM to SOAR relationship



SIEM to SOAR relationship: example



SIEM “ORIENT”

- Analysis
 - Dashboards
 - Alerts
 - Reports
 - Link Analysis Visualization

- Correlation Engine
 - Cross-Log Source Correlation
 - User Behavior Analytics
 - Vulnerability Management
 - Cyber Threat Intelligence
 - Network Model/Hierarchy

EDR Alerts

EDR “OBSERVE”

- Endpoint Detection
 - File Add/Remove/Modifications
 - Registry Add/Remove/Modifications
 - DNS & Network Connections
 - Shell/CMD Command Executions
 - Process & Cross-Process Executions
 - User Behavior Activity
 - Binary & Executable Storage
 - Cyber Threat Intelligence

Technology Strategy

SIEM Alerts

SOAR “DECIDE”

- Playbooks
 - Fully Automated Playbooks
 - Semi Automated Playbooks
 - Manual Playbooks

Types of Automation

- Defensive Escalation Automation
- Defensive Enrichment Automation
- Defensive Mitigation Automation
- Forensic Escalation Automation
- Forensic Enrichment Automation
- Forensic Analysis Automation

SOAR Actions

EDR “ACT”

- Endpoint Response
 - Endpoint Isolation
 - Executable Quarantine
 - Remote Backdoor
 - File Upload & Download
 - Forensic Memory Dumps
 - Registry Add/Remove/Modifications
 - Process Execution, Termination & Block
 - Executable Sandbox Analysis

ORIENT → DECIDE

OBSERVE

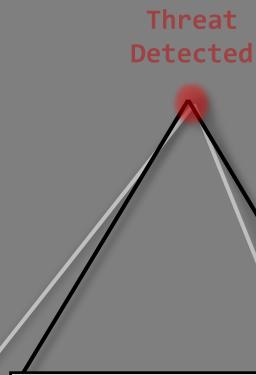
ACT

Forensic Findings
Modeling New Countermeasures

other technologies



**I want world
class
analysts!**



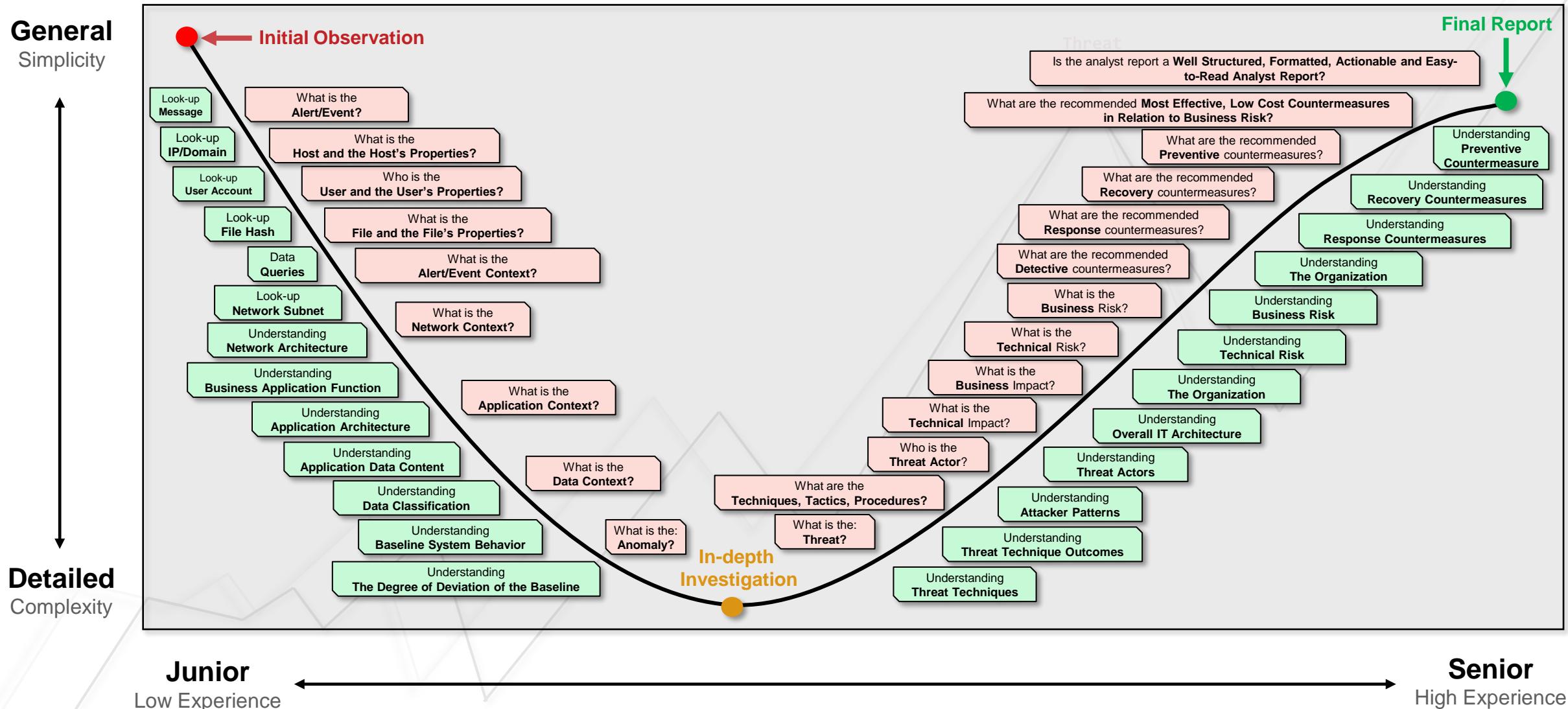
Threat
Detected

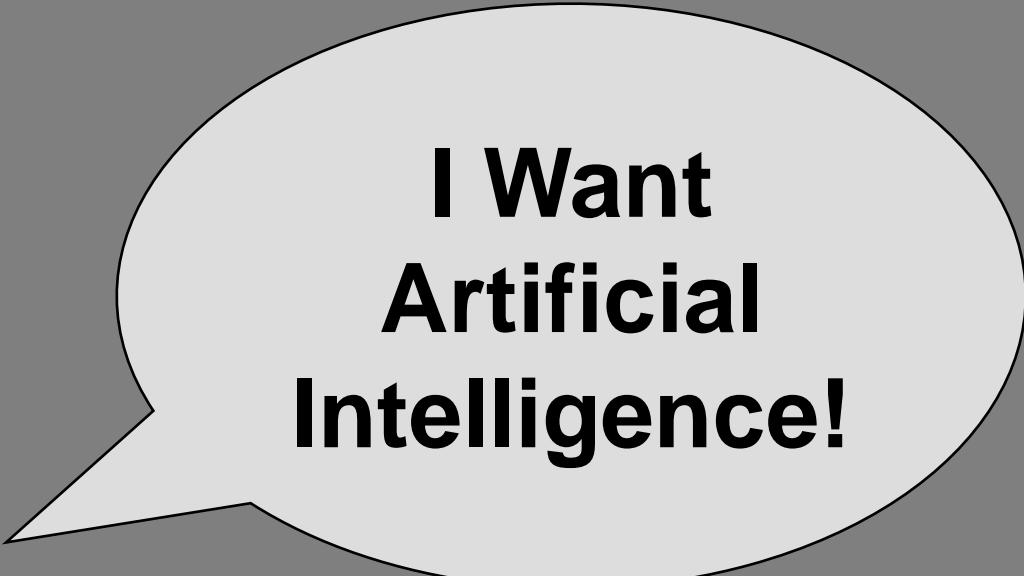


**Let's hire a mix of junior,
medior and senior
security analysts!**

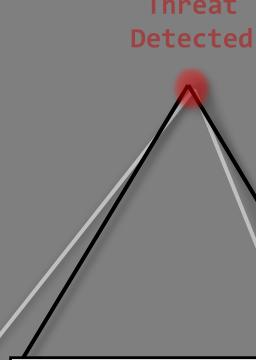
Cyber Security Analyst Maturity Curve

"A senior cyber security analyst should be able to reach the **simplicity at the far side of complexity** and to be able to communicate the cyber security risks, threats and related countermeasures **simply, effectively and actionable.**"

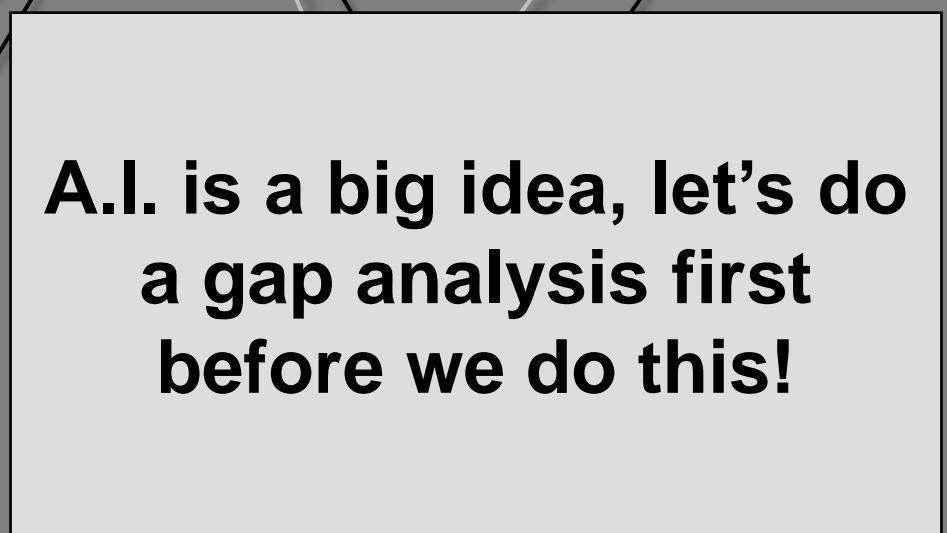




**I Want
Artificial
Intelligence!**

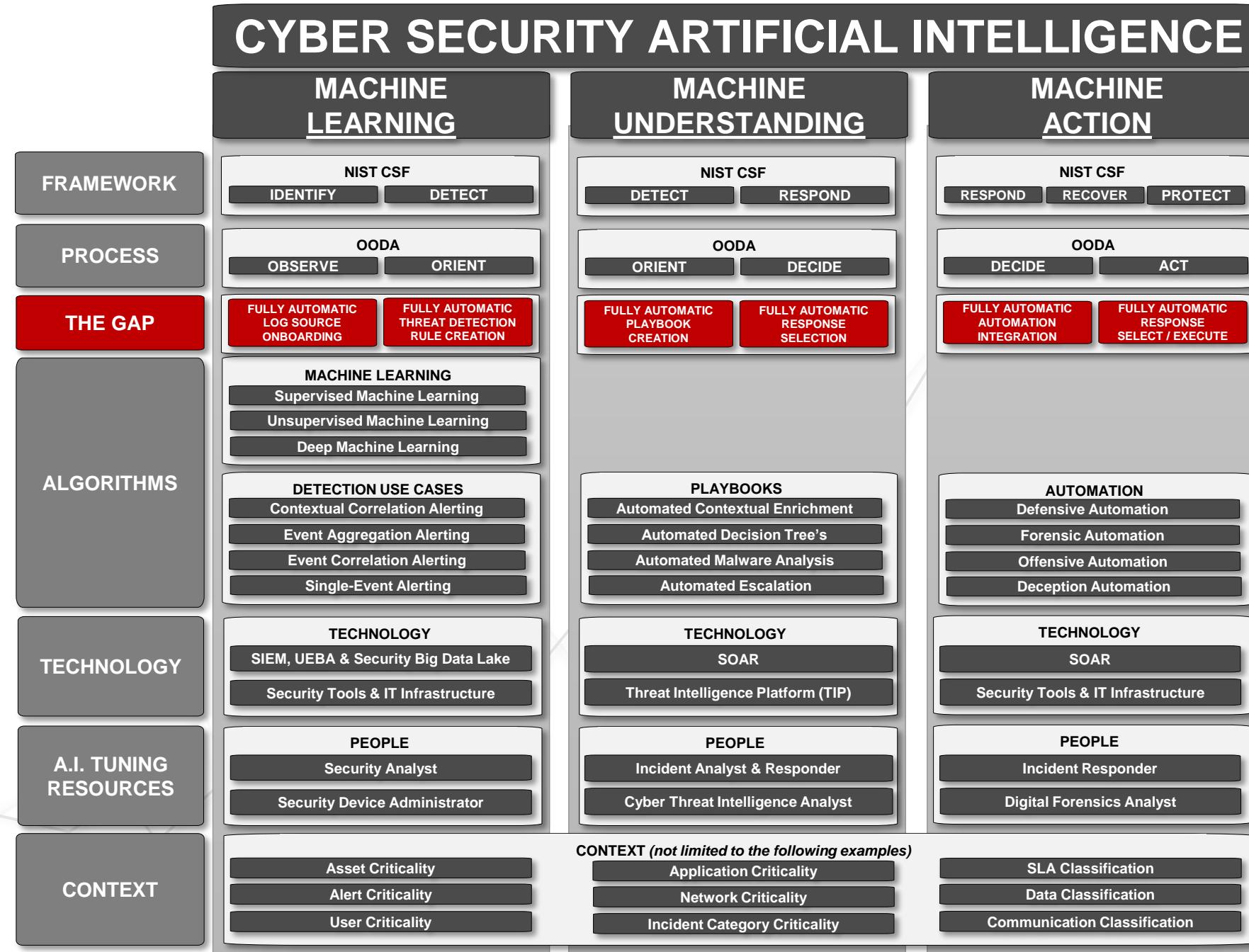


Threat
Detected



**A.I. is a big idea, let's do
a gap analysis first
before we do this!**

CYBER SECURITY ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE



1. FULLY AUTOMATIC LOG SOURCE ONBOARDING

CURRENT STATE

Automated:

No Automation

Semi-Automated:

No Semi-Automation

Manual work:

- A. Configuring a log source to send logs
- B. Building or relying on a vendor for a data parser.

THE GAP

Automated:

- A. Application log monitoring integration as part of the **DevSecOps Continuous Monitoring (CM)** Pipeline (for Containers using FluentD).
- B. Use **Terraform** to create log sources
- C. Standardized **Instance Images or Start-up Scripts** with log forwarding agent embedded.

Semi-Automated:

- A. Assigning existing parsers to a log source (heavily depends on collection protocol and SIEM vendor of choice).

Manual work:

- A. Any Custom Application logs, non-supported API or non-cloud log source will require intensive manual work on collection and parsing. – Many vendors or developers are still not making a log API a high priority.

Threat
Detected

TARGET STATE

Automated:

- A. Automated Log source onboarding
- B. Automated Parser Building

Semi-Automated:

No Semi-Automation

Manual work:

No Manual Work

There is still a major challenge with API Standardization for log collection

10 Major API Log Collection Challenges for Threat Detection in a Cloud-Native World

- 01. API Log Collection Endpoints are Sometimes **Not Available** → Create an API endpoint for audit/security logs within your cloud service.
- 02. API Log Collection is **Barely Real-Time** and Sometimes Even **Very Delayed** → Create an audit/log API endpoint that provides logs in (**near**) real-time.
- 03. API Log Collection Availability is **Rarely Committed** in Cloud-Centric Vendor Contracts → Commit to API audit/log endpoint availability metrics inside the SLA.
- 04. API Log Collection Audit/Log Data is **Sometimes Limited or Unusable for Threat Detection** → When creating an audit/log Endpoint provide as **much useful data as possible**.
- 05. API Log Collection Sometimes is an **Additional Paid Service** → Provide audit/log API endpoint as part of the **standard package**.
- 06. API Log Collection Endpoints for “**Transparency Logs**” are very uncommon among vendors → Provide a “**Transparency Logs**” API endpoint as part of the standard package.
- 07. API Log Collection Tokens **Do Not have a Dedicated “Audit Log Viewer” role** → Provide a dedicated “**Audit Log Viewer**” authentication role for log collection.
- 08. API Log Collection Delivery Methods **Vary** and Might Have **Rate Limiting or Hard Limits** in Place. → Provide dashboarding and configuration options on **API usage and limits**.
- 09. API Log Collection Methods are **Constantly Changed** and are **Not Standardized** → Comply to an **API industry-standard** and inform users timely when changed.
- 10. API Log Collection Audit Log Sometimes Has **1 Array with Highly Dynamic Bulk Data Population** → Split data using a standardized log format in separate arrays, not bulk populate.

2. FULLY AUTOMATIC THREAT DETECTION RULE CREATION

CURRENT STATE

Automated:

No Automation

Semi-Automated:

No Semi-Automation

Manual work:

- A. Creating or importing rule sets.
- B. Finetuning the rule is still required before promoting to production

THE GAP

Automated:

- A. Pull in newly created rules by open source community. **SIGMA** is a open standard for formatting search rules in SIEM. Pulling these automatically in.

Semi-Automated:

- A. Creating log agnostic detection rules that automatically catch any data in new onboarded log sources.

Manual work:

- A. Finetuning of the rules, every environment is unique so there might be false positives.

TARGET STATE

Automated:

- A. Automated Rule Creation or Importing
- B. Automated Rule Tuning

Semi-Automated:

No Semi-Automation

Manual work:

No Manual Work

3. FULLY AUTOMATIC PLAYBOOK CREATION

4. FULLY AUTOMATIC RESPONSE SELECTION

CURRENT STATE

Automated:

No Automation

Semi-Automated:

No Semi-Automation

Manual work:

- A. Creating a playbook
- B. Connecting the right response integrations to the playbook

THE GAP

Automated:

A. Pull in newly created rules by open source community. **CACAO** is a open standard for formatting for vendor neutral SOAR. Pulling these automatically in. *currently v1.0 JSON standard is still in draft.

Semi-Automated:

N/A

Manual work:

- A. Finetuning of the playbooks, every environment is unique so there might be things that do not work.
- B. Integrations with the environment are highly dependent on the environment the system is residing in, therefore additional intensive work is required.

TARGET STATE

Automated:

- A. Automated Playbook creation
- B. Automated Response Integration Selection

Semi-Automated:

No Semi-Automation

Manual work:

No Manual Work

5. FULLY AUTOMATIC AUTOMATION INTEGRATION

6. FULLY AUTOMATIC RESPONSE SELECT / EXECUTE

CURRENT STATE

Automated:

No Automation

Semi-Automated:

No Semi-Automation

Manual work:

- A. Creating or importing integrations
- B. Configuration of Integrations with the correct parameters

THE GAP

Automated:

N/A

Semi-Automated:

- A. Supported API's that are known and standardized like Cloud Services can be used as a templated and modified.

Manual work:

- A. Integrations with the environment are highly dependent on the environment the system is residing in, therefore additional intensive work is required.

TARGET STATE

Automated:

- A. Automated Automation integration
- B. Automated Response configuration

Semi-Automated:

No Semi-Automation

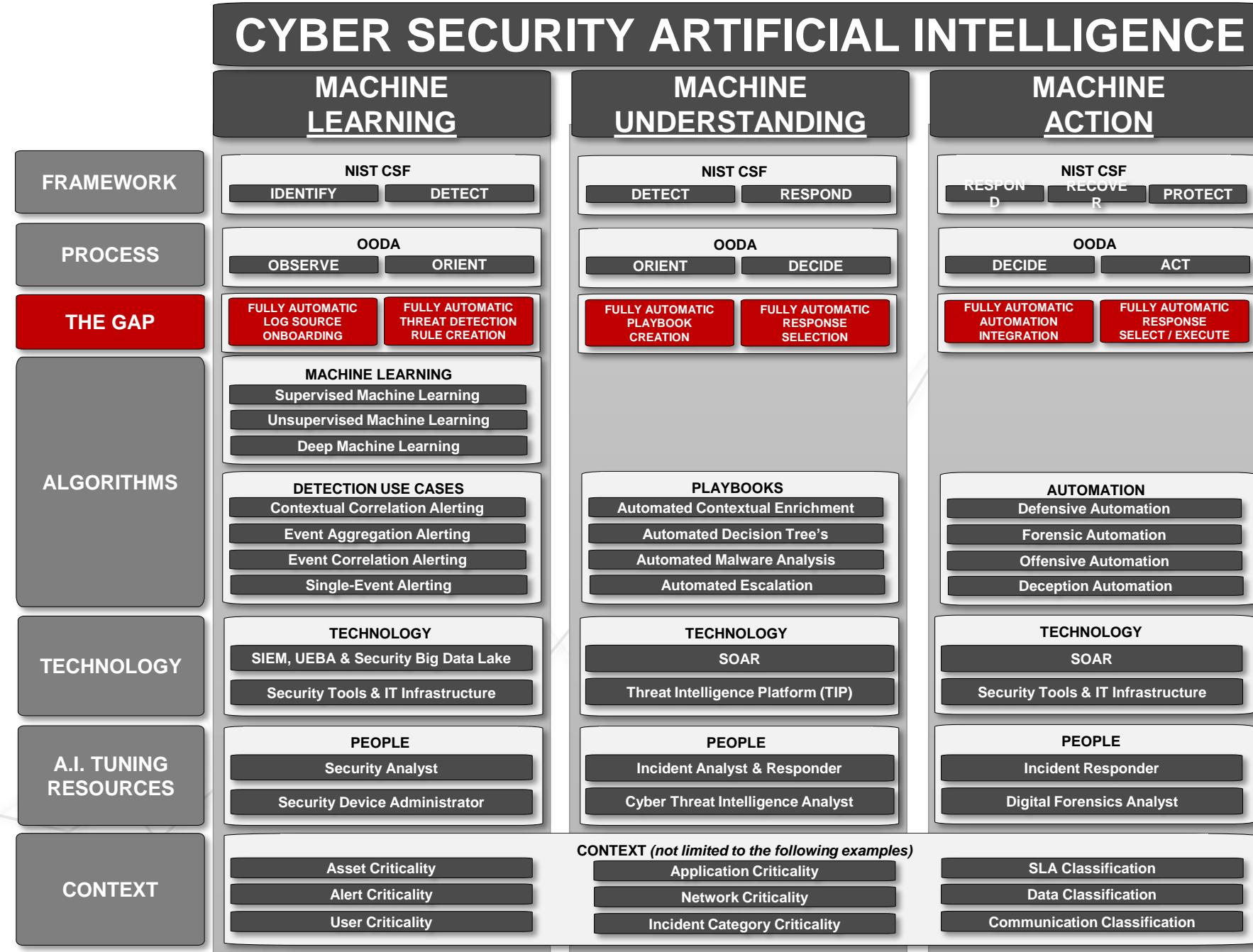
Manual work:

No Manual Work

CONCLUSION

- The A.I. GAP **cannot be entirely bridged** but we can start working towards it.
- Most cyber “A.I.” are very **narrow point solution** that only can do a limited use case.
- A.I. that does everything out of the box with a scope on the entire infrastructure **does not exist**.
- The cloud gives us a **great boost** towards realizing A.I. in Cyber Security
- If a organization is **100% in 1 cloud deployed** without any other dependency on any other vendor for applications in the infrastructure the organization can potentially get to the **closest of realizing A.I.** in it's infrastructure

CYBER SECURITY ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

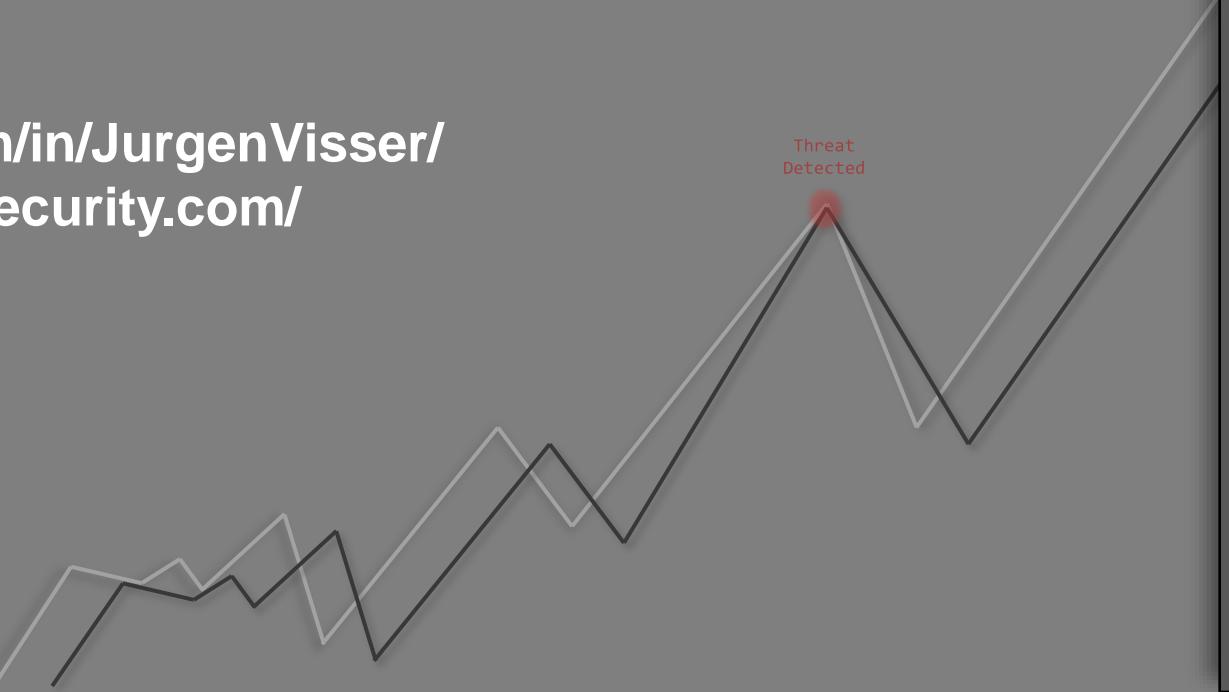


THANK YOU

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Threat
Detected

A stylized line graph with a red dot at the peak labeled "Threat Detected". The graph consists of several jagged, light-colored lines that rise and fall across the slide, with the red dot positioned at the highest point of one of the peaks.

```
srcip="172.16.160.210" user="root"
caller="root" reason="Too many failures
from client IP, still blocked for 537
seconds"
<54>Jul 5 17:17:43 SymantecServer SEP-
PROD: Virus found,IP Address:
10.235.237.89,Computer name:
A41021,Source: Real Time Scan,Risk name:
Backdoor.IRCBot!win32
<177>Jul 5 14:18:53 SourceFire
snort[10340]: [1:2007933:3] ET EXPLOIT
Microsoft Office Memory Corruption
Vulnerability (CVE-2017-11882)
[Classification: Microsoft Application
Attack] [Priority: 2]: {TCP}
72.246.97.42:80 -> 10.12.1.140:1629
<54>Jul 5 14:05:55 SymantecServer SEP-
PROD: Virus found,IP Address:
10.11.8.78,Computer name:
A372d759,Source: Scheduled Scan,Risk
name: W97M.Melissa.A
<30>Jul 5 19:22-19:16:27 aua[4983]:
id="3005" severity="warn" sys="System"
sub="auth" name="Authentication failed"
srcip="172.16.160.210" user="sysadmin"
caller="root" reason="Too many failures
from client IP, still blocked for 517
seconds"
```