

# Strategi Membangun Kapabilitas Deteksi Serangan Siber

**Cyberhub Webinar Series**  
**23 April 2025**

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<https://threathunting.id>



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# Trend Criminal as A Service

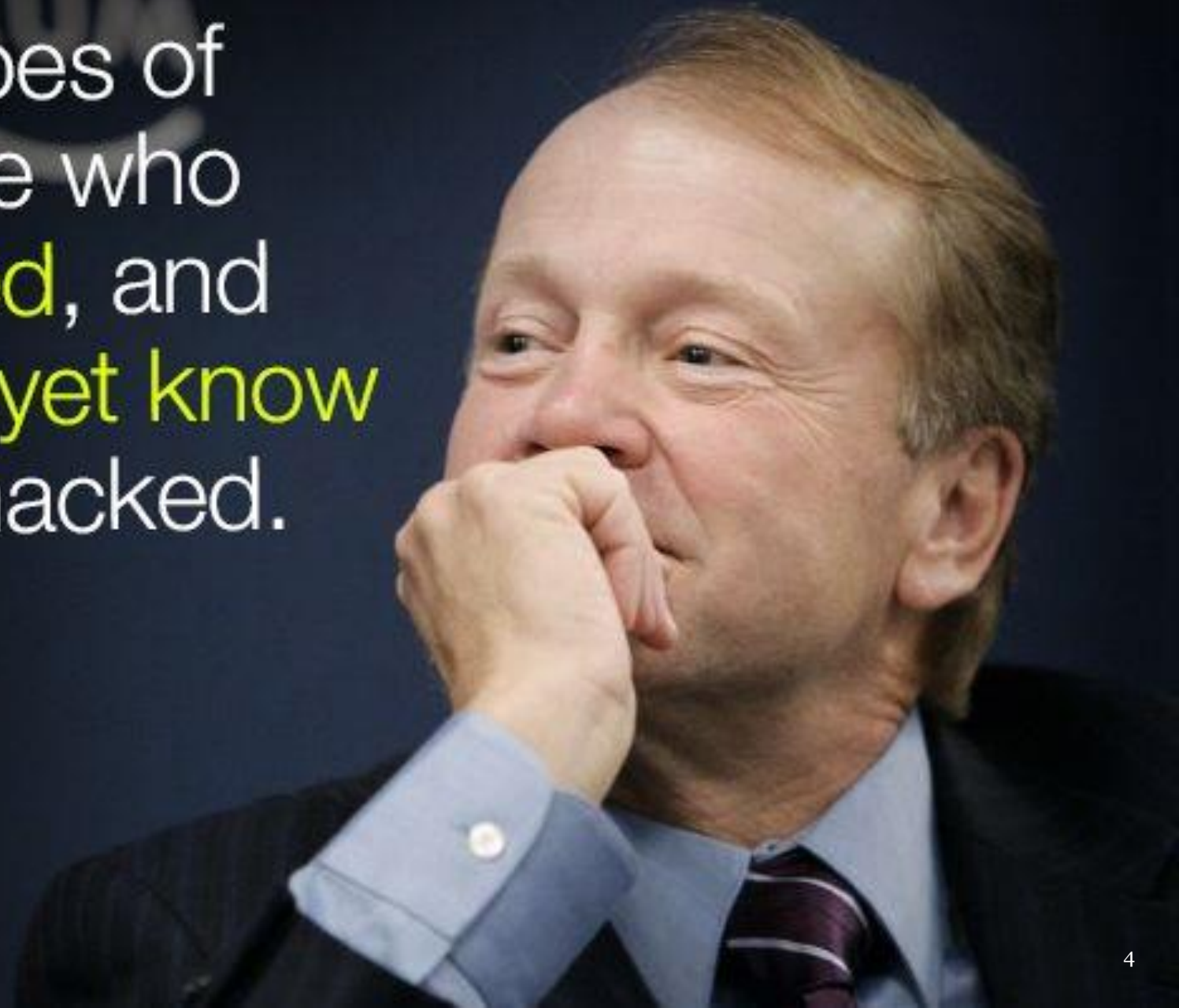


- Selama beberapa dekade terakhir, cyber security underground criminal telah berevolusi dari beberapa kelompok kecil yang meretas dan hanya melakukan untuk kesenangan semata, menjadi industri kriminal yang berkembang pesat yang menelan kerugian dalam ekonomi global sekitar USD 300+ miliar per tahun<sup>1</sup>
- Dari informasi di atas dapat kita lihat bahwasannya :
  - Bagaimana threat actor mengubah permainan dengan **berkolaborasi** untuk menghasilkan lebih banyak uang dari hasil kejahatan
  - Bagaimana organisasi kita mungkin sudah menjadi bagian dari sasaran oleh threat actor tersebut
  - Dan bagaimana kita dapat meningkatkan perlindungan (dan menghindari menjadi korban).

▪ <sup>1</sup><http://www.mcafee.com/nl/resources/reports/rp-economic-impact-cybercrime.pdf>

There are two types of companies: those who **have been hacked**, and those who **don't yet know** they have been hacked.

John Chambers  
Chief Executive Officer of Cisco



# Dwell Time In Cyber Security



**Dwell time** is calculated as the number of days an attacker is present in a victim network before they are detected. The median represents a value at the midpoint of a data set sorted by magnitude.

## Change in JAPAC Median Dwell Time

33

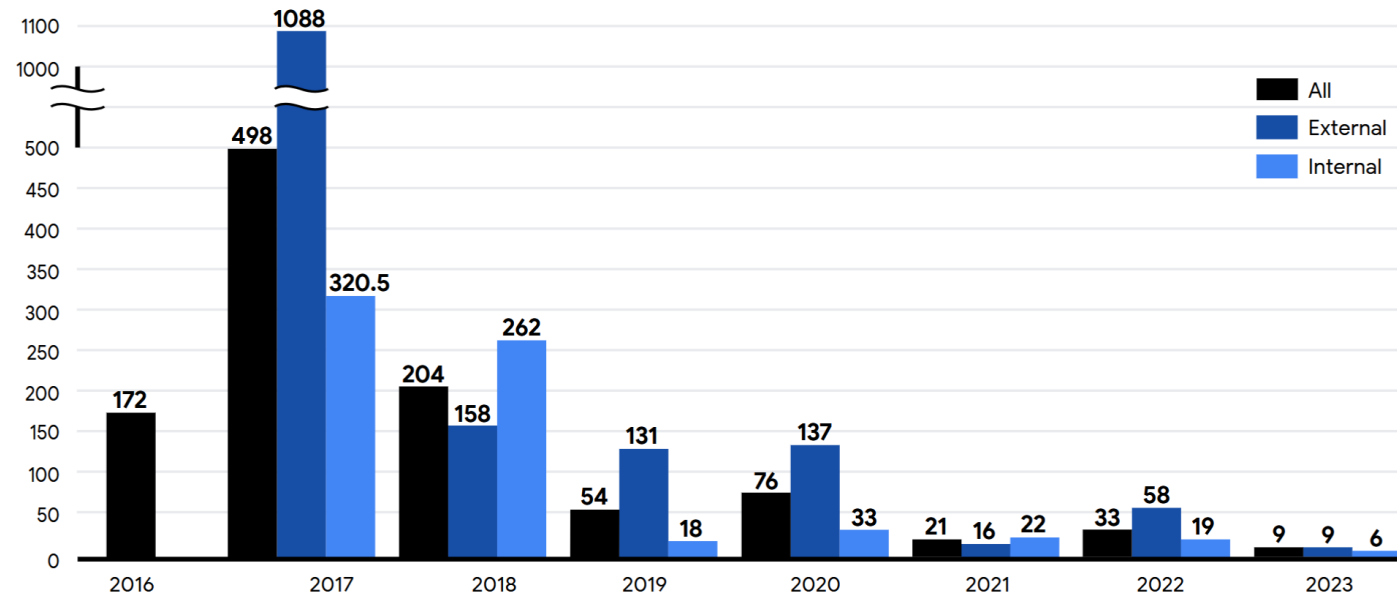
days in 2022



9

days in 2023

JAPAC Median Dwell Time, 2016-2023



Mandiant M-Trend Report 2024



# Cyber Security Incident dan Impact Terhadap Business



## Immediate Implications for the Business

- Loss of data
- Corruption or destruction of data
- Unauthorized access
- Account takeovers
- Compromised systems and applications
- Unavailability of services



## Impact on the Business

- Reputational loss
- Financial loss/fraud
- Regulatory compliance incidents and penalties
- Client loss

<http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/513651432913969312/Ruth-Wandhoefer-Citi-FinSAC-Cyber-Seminar-18-19-May.pdf>

# Trend Detection dan Response Keamanan Siber



- Hampir Sebagian besar organisasi saat ini berupaya semaksimal mungkin untuk meningkatkan visibilitas dan kemampuan untuk mampu melakukan **early detection** terhadap serangan siber. Hal ini dikarenakan organisasi mulai sadar technology prevention saja tidak cukup. **Prevention may and can be fail at anytime.**
- **People, Process, dan Technology di area Detection** yang saat ini dimiliki oleh organisasi masih sangat amat terbatas. Banyak area yang belum di cakup oleh teknologi tersebut
- **People, Process, dan Technology di area Response** yang membantu organisasi pada saat terjadi breach atau compromise terjadi juga **belum banyak di implementasikan**. Teknologi Orchestration yang d gadang dapat membantu untuk speed up saat terjadi suatu intrusion dan attack juga belum banyak di adopsi oleh organisasi.



- **Fokus di Area Prevention / Protection**

Serangan yang Advance dan Modern Sebagian besar berhasil membobol / membypass teknologi di area Prevention / Protection. Sehingga jika kita masih focus di area tersebut, maka attacker akan dengan sangat mudah melakukan bypass terhadap keamanan kita tanpa kita sadari. **Perlu ada upaya shifting terhadap Detection baik di area Endpoint dan Network.**

- **Tidak adanya Evaluasi terhadap Existing System**

**Teknologi yang sudah di investasikan tidak pernah dilakukan gap assessment dan juga evaluasi** apakah teknologi yang digunakan sudah efektif dan efisien? Atau teknologi tersebut tidak mampu melakukan Prevention, Detection, serta Response saat incident Cyber terjadi. Perlu adanya suatu mekanisme Proses yang paling tepat adalah dengan mengevaluasi teknologi tersebut melalui **Adversary Emulation / Adversary Simulation.**

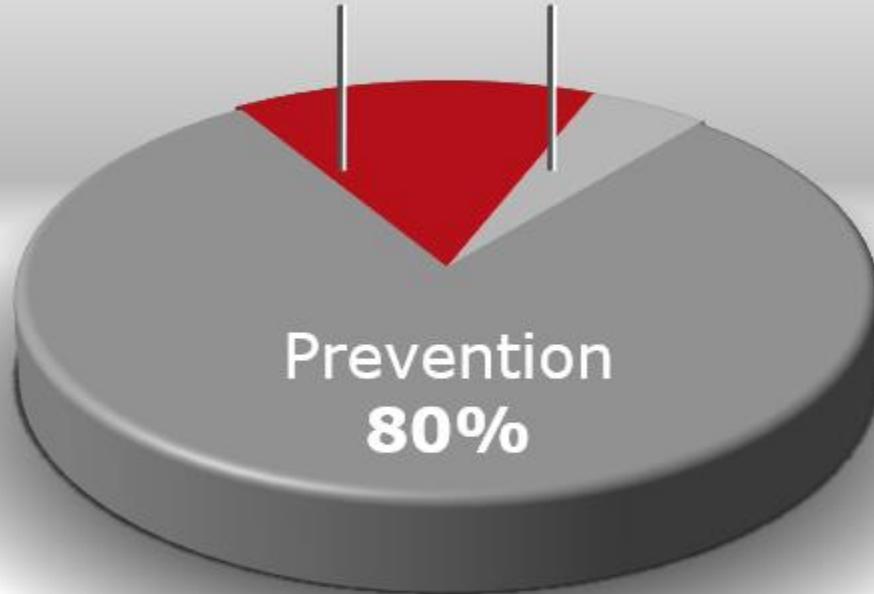


# Shifting Prioritas dalam Cyber Security



Monitoring  
**15%**

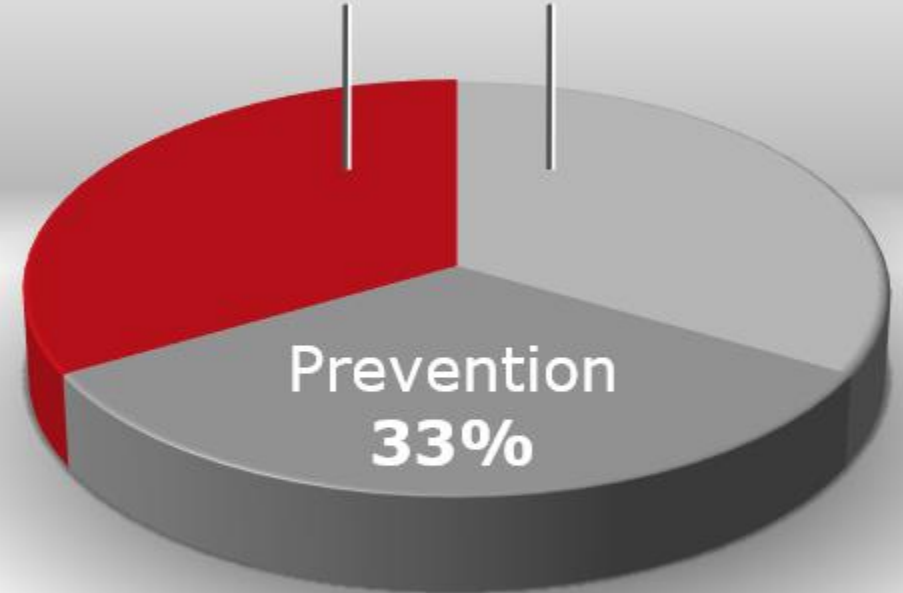
Response  
**5%**



Today's  
Priorities

Monitoring  
**33%**

Response  
**33%**



Intelligence-Driven  
Security



# Jadi, Bagaimana Dengan Kita?

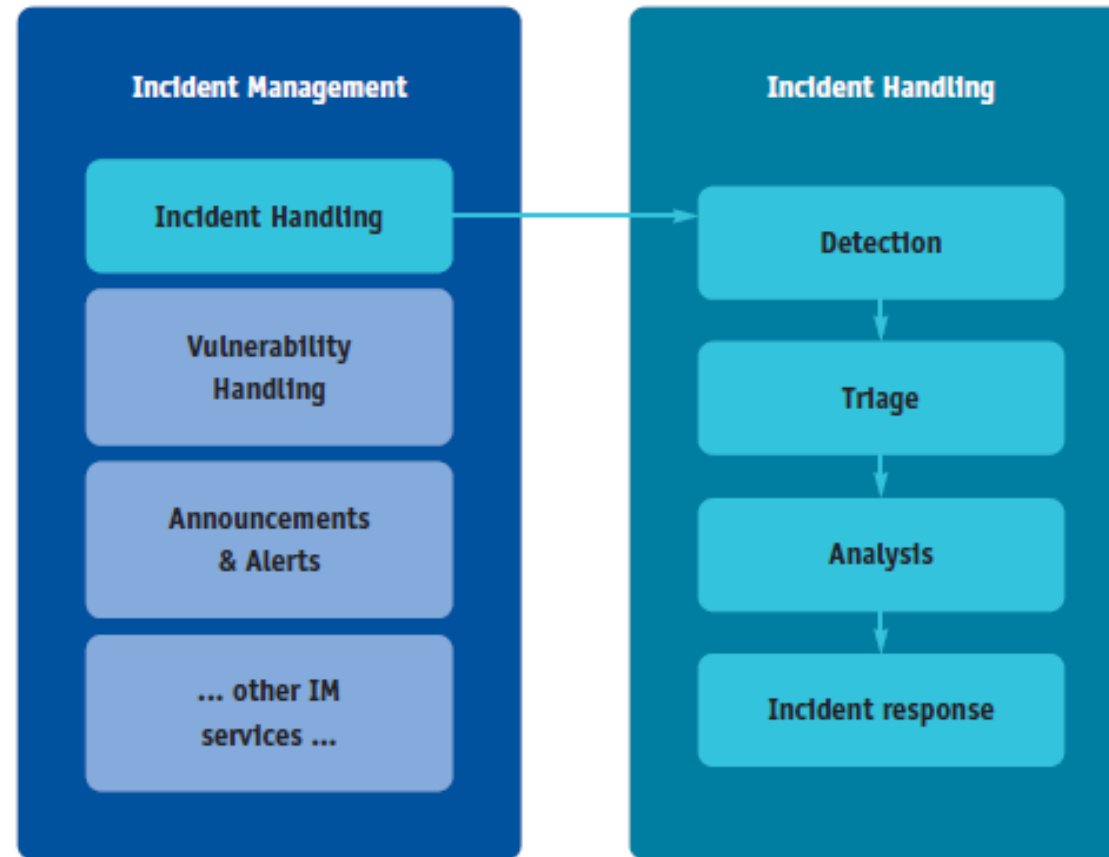
# Prepare Battle Ground



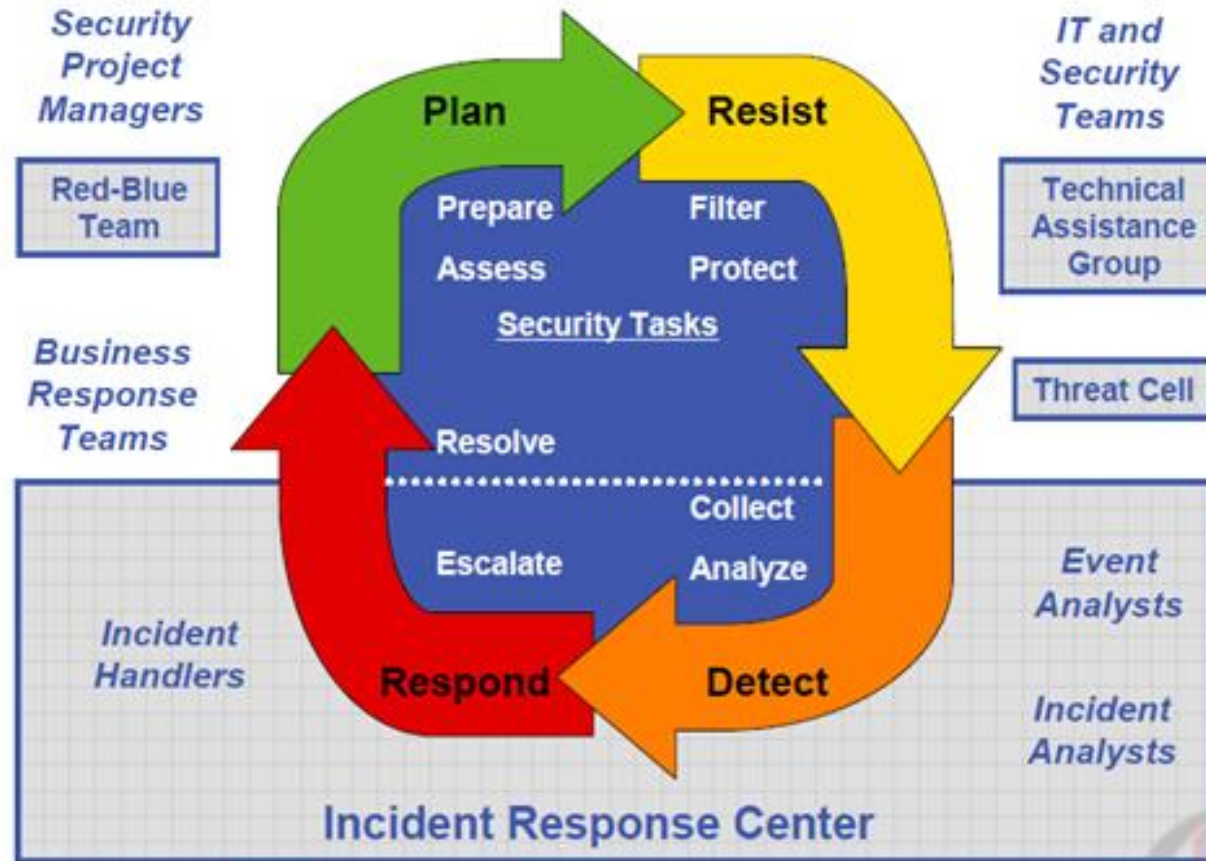
- ✓ **Cyber Defense Operation, Continuous Security Monitoring, Incident Response Preparedness**
- ✓ Mempersiapkan 3 Komponen Utama : **Protection, Detection, Response**
- ✓ **Security Awareness** untuk **Semua Orang di Dalam Organisasi**



# Incident Management dan Incident Handling



# Security Incident Life Cycle





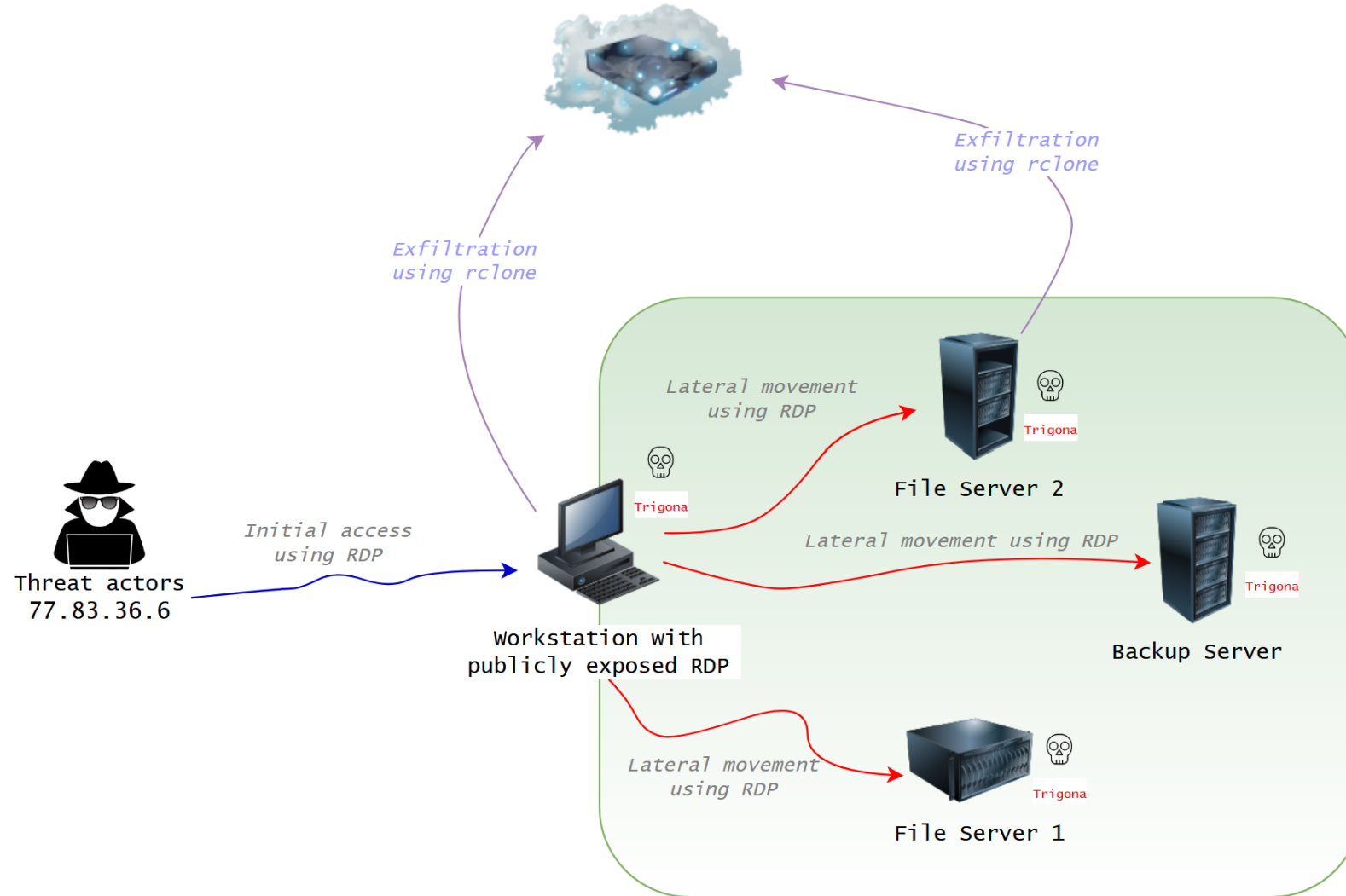


# Siklus dan Phase Cyber Security Incident



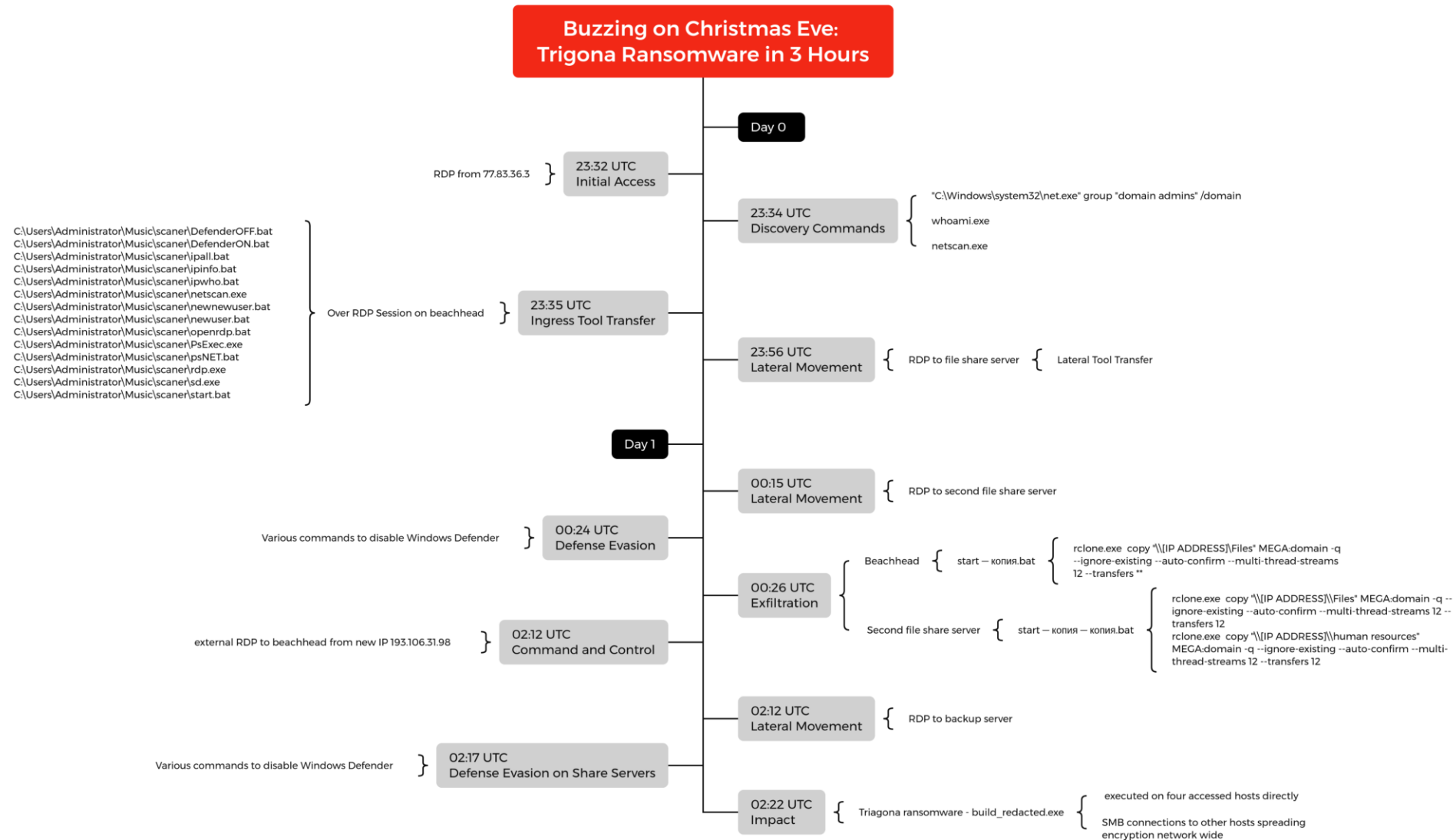
- **Before Incident :**
  - Penguatan ketahanan Sistem
  - Memiliki visibilitas terhadap sistem keseluruhan dan juga memiliki kapabilitas deteksi yang baik dan mumpuni
  - Melakukan Security Monitoring dan Analisis
  - Persiapan / Readiness System sebelum incident terjadi (Cyber Drill, DFIR Readiness Assessment, VAPT, Persiapan SOP, Tools IR, Team IR, dll)
- **During Incident :**
  - Analisis terhadap Anomali pada System
  - Deteksi terhadap aktivitas yang terjadi pada saat incident berlangsung
- **After Incident :**
  - Investigasi system terdampak
  - Analisis penyebab dari incident / root cause berdasarkan informasi yang di dapat pada “During Incident”
  - Threat Attribution / Profiling threat actor

# Sample Incident : Trigona Ransomware in 3 Hours



<https://thedfirreport.com/2024/01/29/buzzing-on-christmas-eve-trigona-ransomware-in-3-hours/>

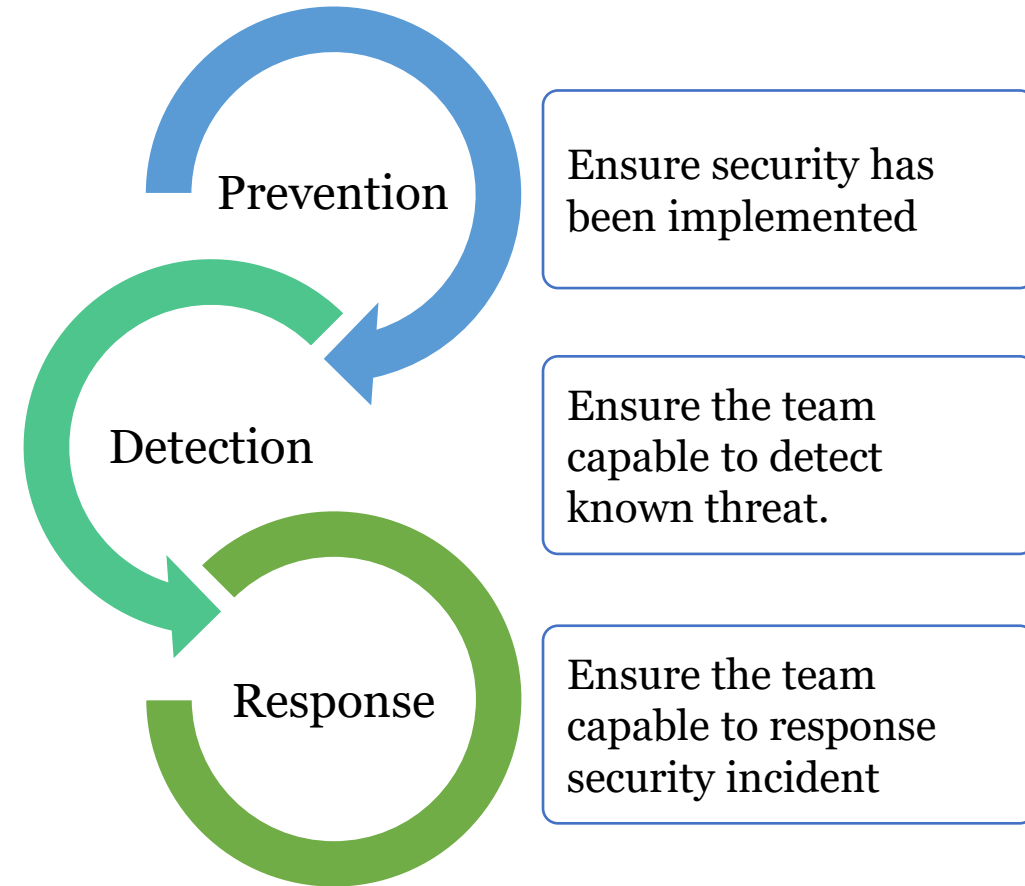
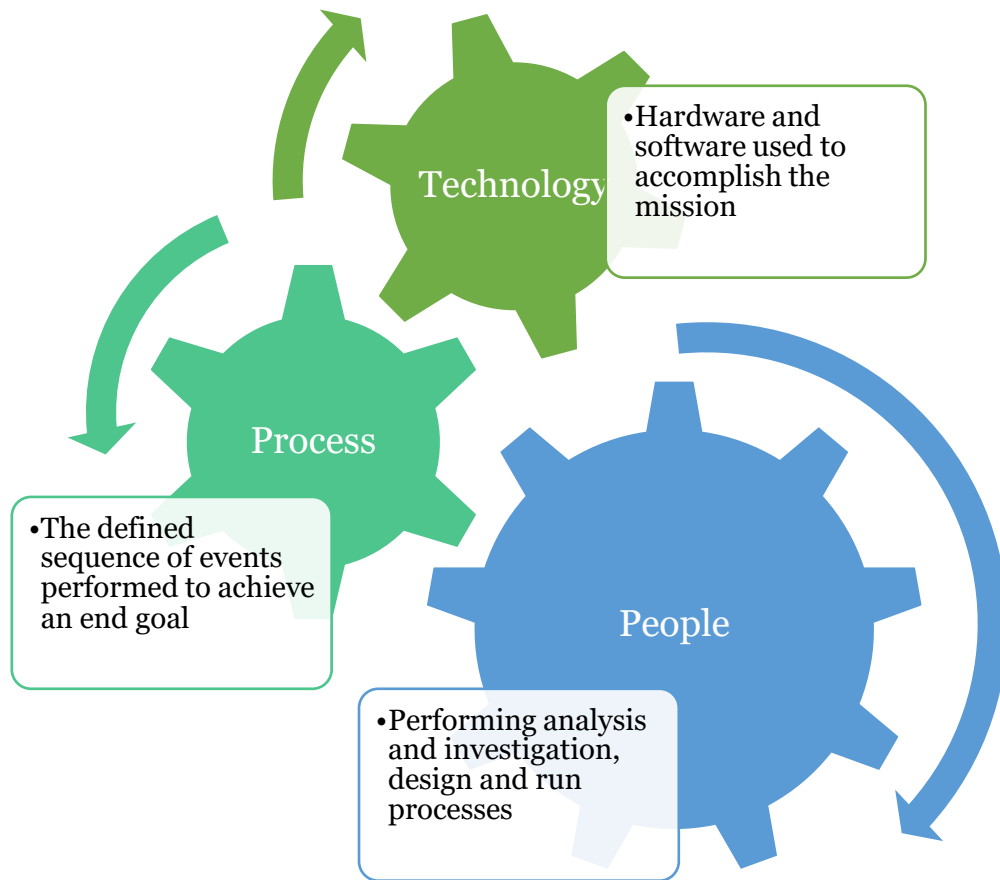
# Sample Incident : Trigona Ransomware in 3 Hours





# Defensive Security Capability

# Kapabilitas Defensive Cyber Security Team





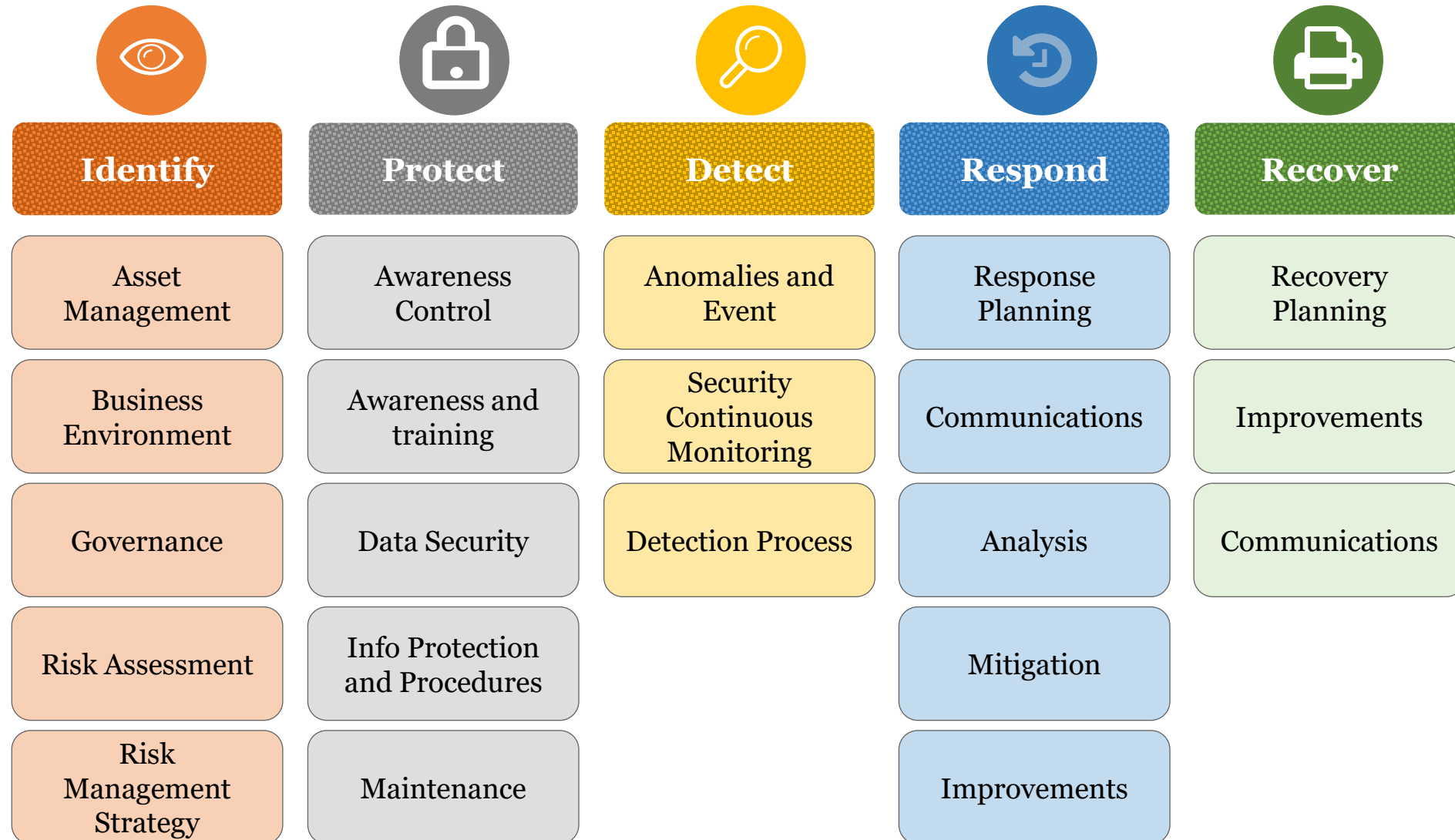
# You Need Some Heroes



- The Defenders
- A **Blue Team** is a group of individuals who perform an analysis of information systems to:
  - Identify and give some recommendation for critical assets & systems
  - Ensure security has been implemented
  - Identify security flaws and inform into system owners
  - Verify the effectiveness of each security measure
  - Make certain all security measures will continue to be effective after implementation.
- Example : **Security Analyst, Security Engineer, Incident Responder, Threat Hunter, Digital Forensic Investigator, Malware Analyst**



# NIST Cyber Security Framework



# Kapabilitas dan Fungsi Blue Team



1. Collection

2. Detection

3. Triage

4. Investigation

5. Incident Response



# Detection Engineering

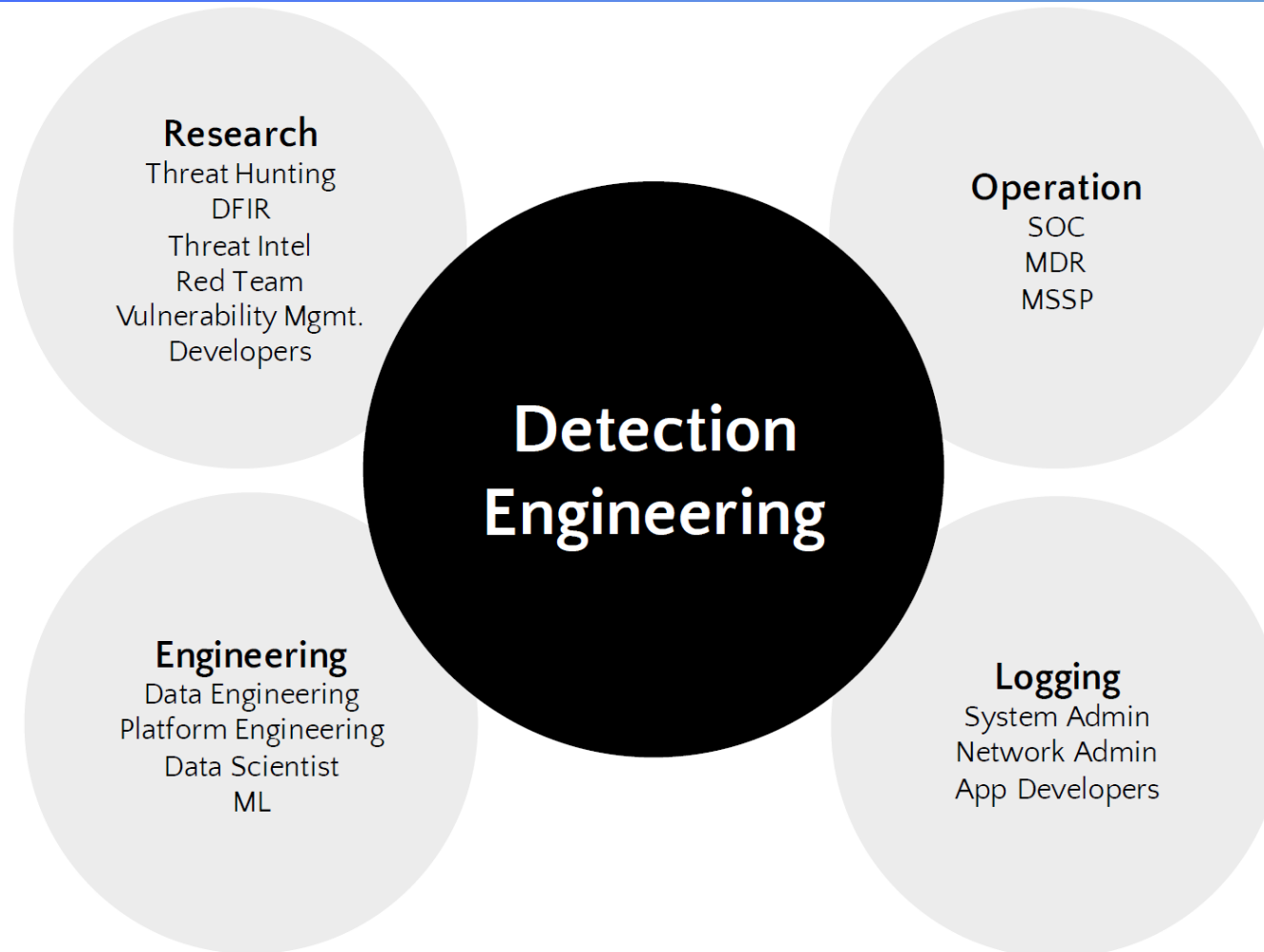


Detection engineering is a **set of practices and systems to deliver modern and effective threat detection.**

When building a solid detection engineering, **the main goal is to catch malicious things and to not catch too many not malicious things.** If the detection system interrupt an analyst's activities because calling attention to things that are not malicious, then you're creating more work for the analysts.

Detection products only **create value by detecting things that are truly bad**, and most detection products lean towards detecting more activity so as to not miss anything.

# Detection Engineering in Cyber Security Org



**Detection Engineering In Modern Day Security Organization by Tondang Mangatas and Sylvain Lu**  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q5uR-XePEYE>



# Requirements for Detection Engineering Program



## Subject Matter Experts

Environmental awareness

Logs, Data, Platform and Organizational

Risk and Threat awareness

Internal, External, etc.

## Logs and Telemetry

From all kind of sources

Better if already Data Engineered

Better if Centralized (such as using SIEM)

## Platform

A place for Detection Engineer to play and work with telemetry and alerts

SIEM is a good start

## Organization Maturity

The organization should have other security arms ready

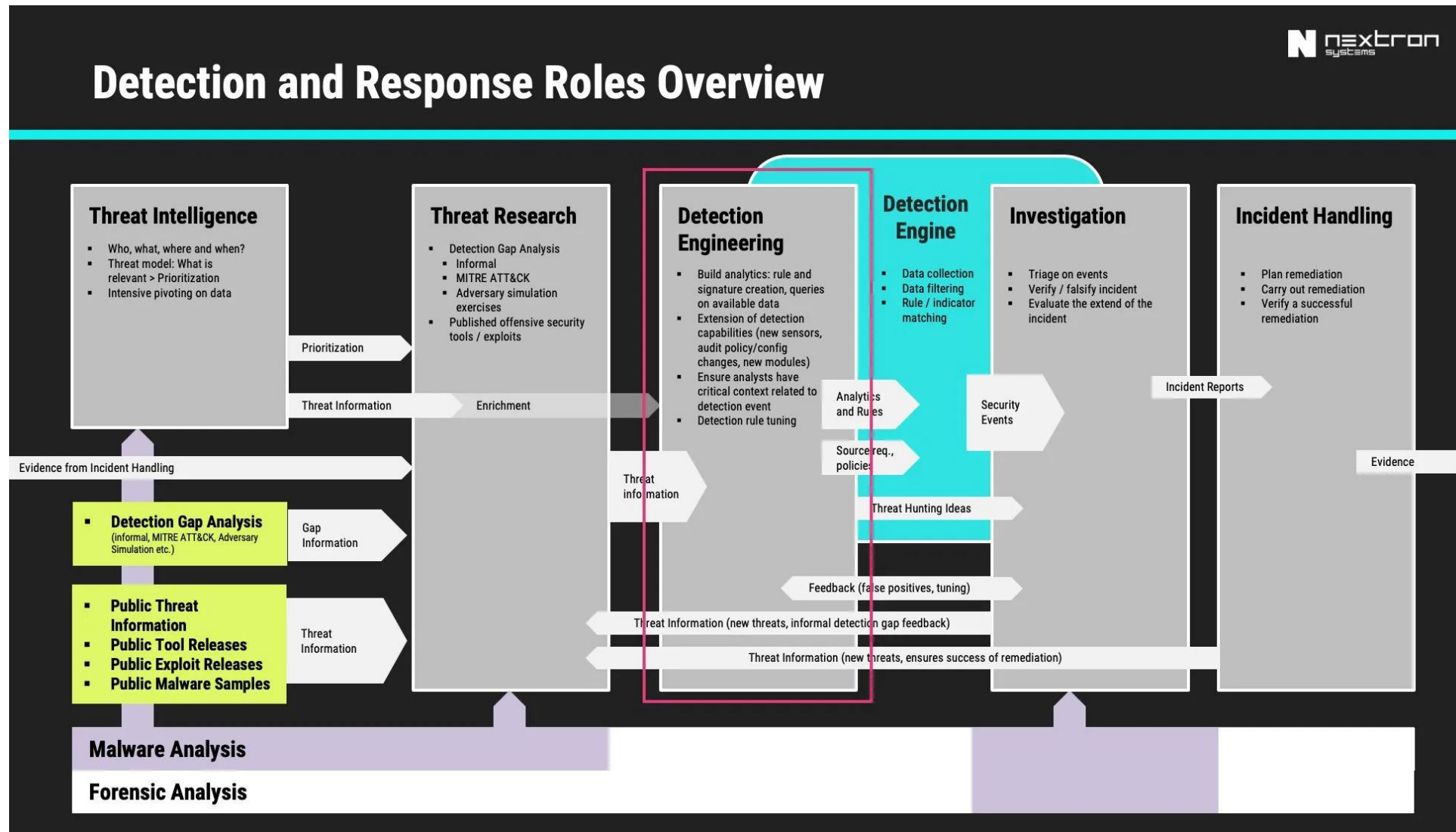
Escalation and Investigation by SOC

Incident Response by DFIR

Platform Engineering

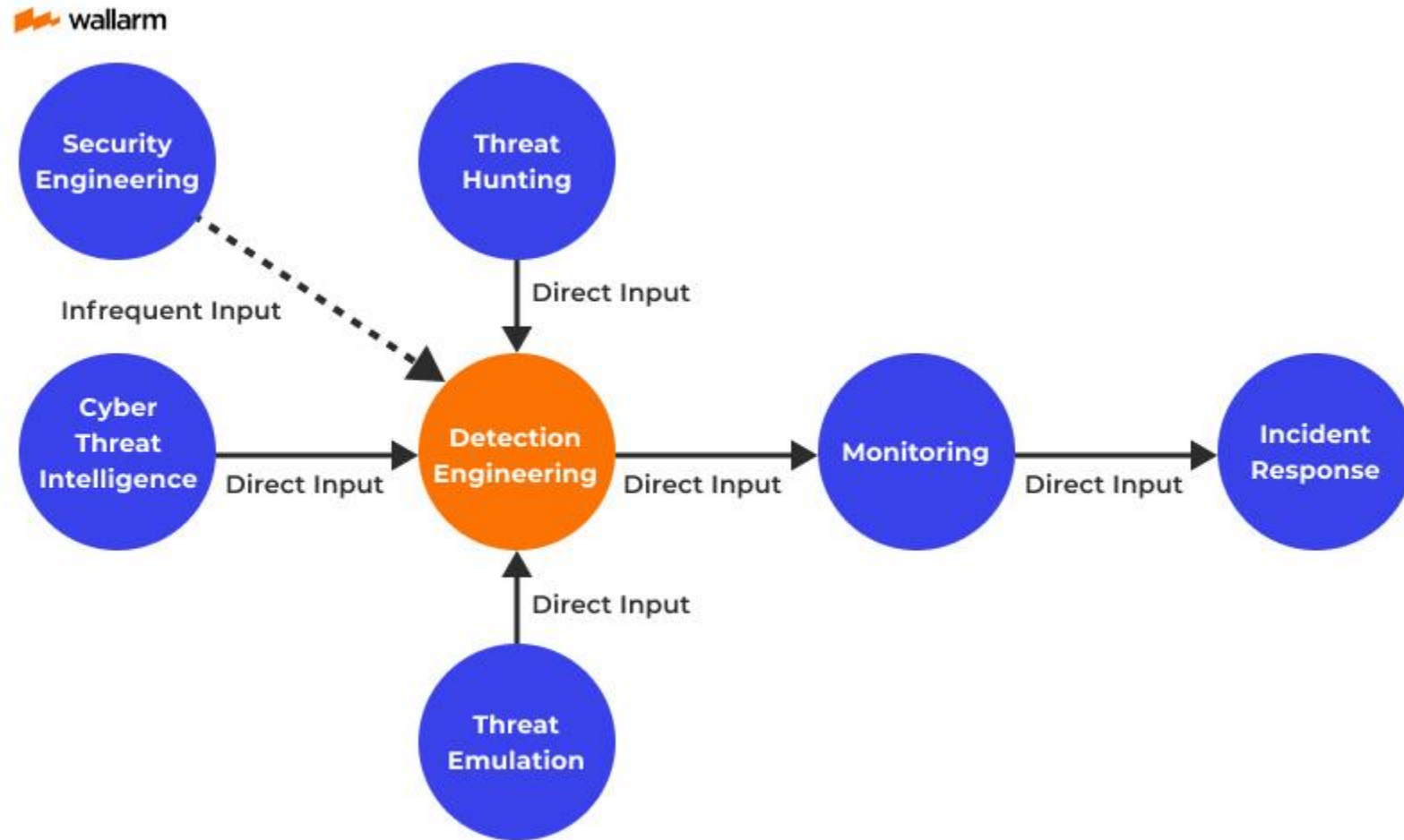
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# Detection and Response Roles Overview

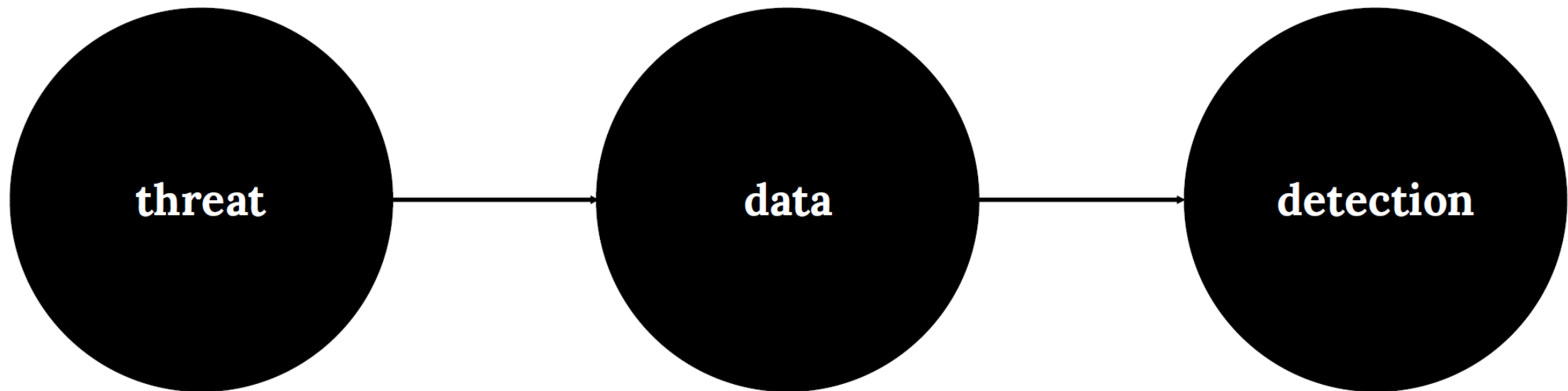


<https://cyb3rops.medium.com/about-detection-engineering-44d39e0755fo>

# Relationship Between Detection Engineering and Other Entities



<https://www.wallarm.com/what/detection-engineering>



**Detection Engineering In Modern Day Security Organization by Tondang Mangatas and Sylvain Lu**  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q5uR-XePEYE>



- Some great sources to learn about Threats
  - Past cyber security incidents or breaches
  - Threat Intelligence Reports
  - Security Advisories
  - Known frameworks such as Pyramid of Pain, MITRE ATT&CK and Lockheed Martin Cyber Kill Chain
  - Other Sources : Conference, Blog Post
- Understanding the threat = Knowing **what** to detect the threat

# Data (Logs or Telemetry)



- Divided into 3 distinct domains
  - Network
  - Endpoint(Host, Server, Desktop, Mobile Device, IoT, ICS...)
  - Cloud (Including Cloud Apps)
- Knowing the baseline of our own environment
- Understanding the data = Knowing **where** to detect the threat

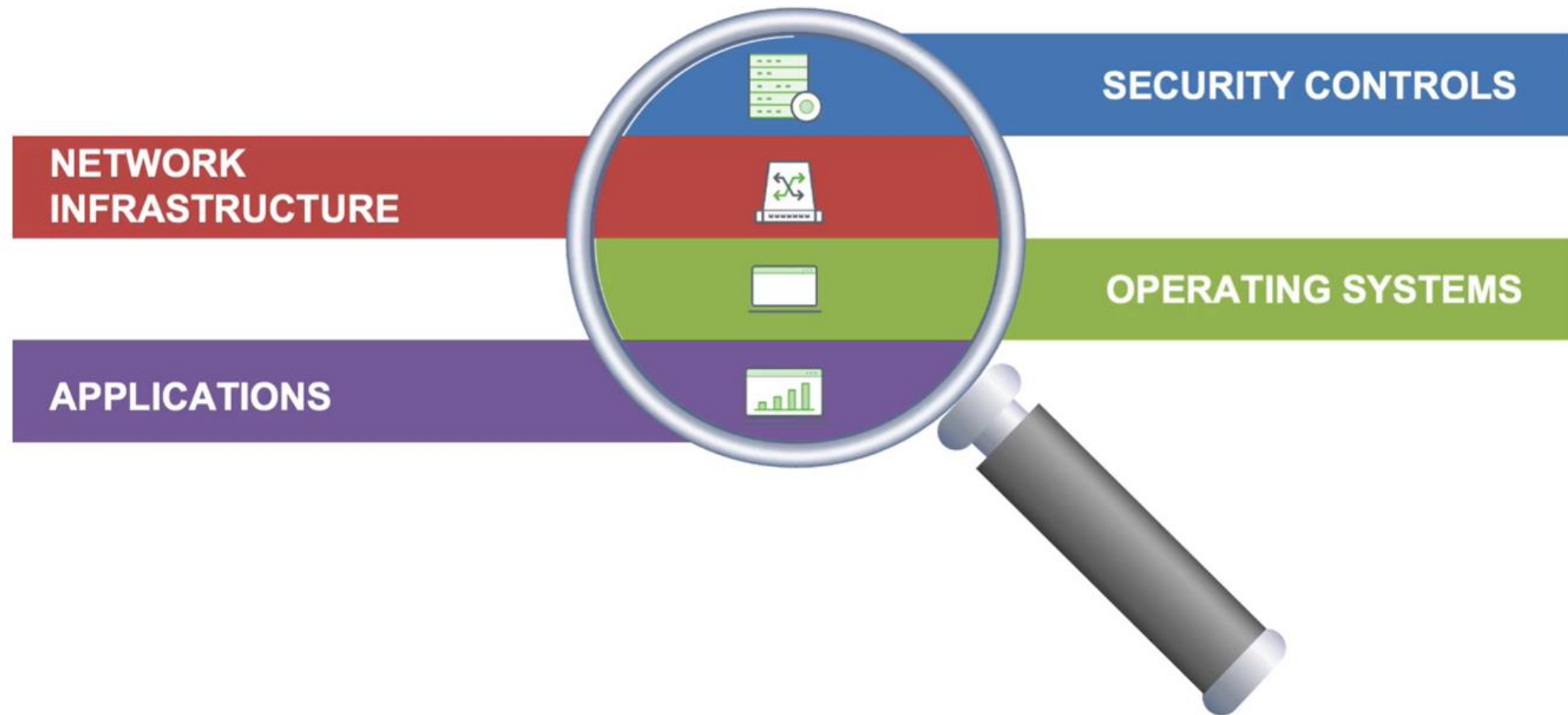


# Detection Engineering



- Depends on your data and tech stack
  - SIEM, SOAR, EDR, NIDS, HIDS, etc.
- Can be simple or complex
  - IOC
  - TTPs
  - Correlation
  - Dashboards
  - Thresholds
  - ML
- Understanding the Detection = Knowing **how** to detect the threat, using the data and threat

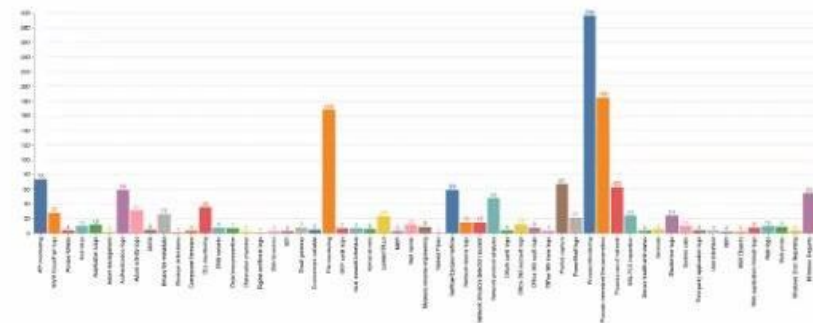
# Log Sources and Telemetry



6



## Obviously we need to have data




**Windows:**  
Event logs  
**Sysmon**  
EDR logs  
PowerShell scriptblock,  
modules and transcripts  
ETW  
Debug logs

**Linux:**  
Syslog  
EDR logs  
Auditd  
Osquery

**OS X:**  
Syslog  
EDR logs  
Osquery

**Network:**  
Proxy  
DNS  
Firewall  
IDS/IPS  
Bro/Zeek  
Netflow  
PCAP data  
Appliance logs

**Cloud platforms**  
Email log  
SaaS apps  
Webserver Logs  
Internal applications  
Sandboxes  
Much much more.....

 @olafhartong



## HIDS/EDR/AV

Such as Sysmon, OSQuery, MDE, CrowdStrike

- Process Activity
- Module, Library, DLLs, Pipe activity
- File Activity
- Registry Activity
- Network Activity
- Detection/Prevention Activity

## Host System

Such as Windows, Linux, MacOS, Android, iOS

- Execution
- Apps and System Activity (PowerShell, Scheduled Task, etc.)
- Web Browser Data
- Authentication/Permission/IAM
- Network (Filtering, etc.)

## Server/App

Such as AD/ADFS, Email Server, Web Server, App Server

- Auth/Permission/IAM
- Apps activity
  - Login, User Changes, Orders, etc.

**Detection Engineering In Modern Day Security Organization by Tondang Mangatas and Sylvain Lu**  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q5uR-XePEYE>



## Appliances

Such as Firewall, Anti DDOS, Load Balancer, Router, DNS Server

- Allowed/Dropped Connectivity
- Address Translation
- Access Control
- Routing
- Appliances Commands

## NIDS

Such as Bro, Zeek, Suricata Protocol Based

- FTP
- SSH
- Auth Protocol (Kerberos, RADIUS, TACACS, etc.)
- Signature Alerts (e.g., SNORT)

**Detection Engineering In Modern Day Security Organization by Tondang Mangatas and Sylvain Lu**  
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## Cloud

- Auth/Permission/IAM
  - e.g., Okta Logs, Azure AD Logs
- User/Admin Activity
- Cloud Security Solution (e.g., M365D, Wiz, Trend Micro, Proofpoint)

## Cloud Apps

- Apps Activity
  - File Storage Activity
  - Email Activity
- User/Admin Activity
- API Activity

Detection Engineering In Modern Day Security Organization by Tondang Mangatas and Sylvain Lu  
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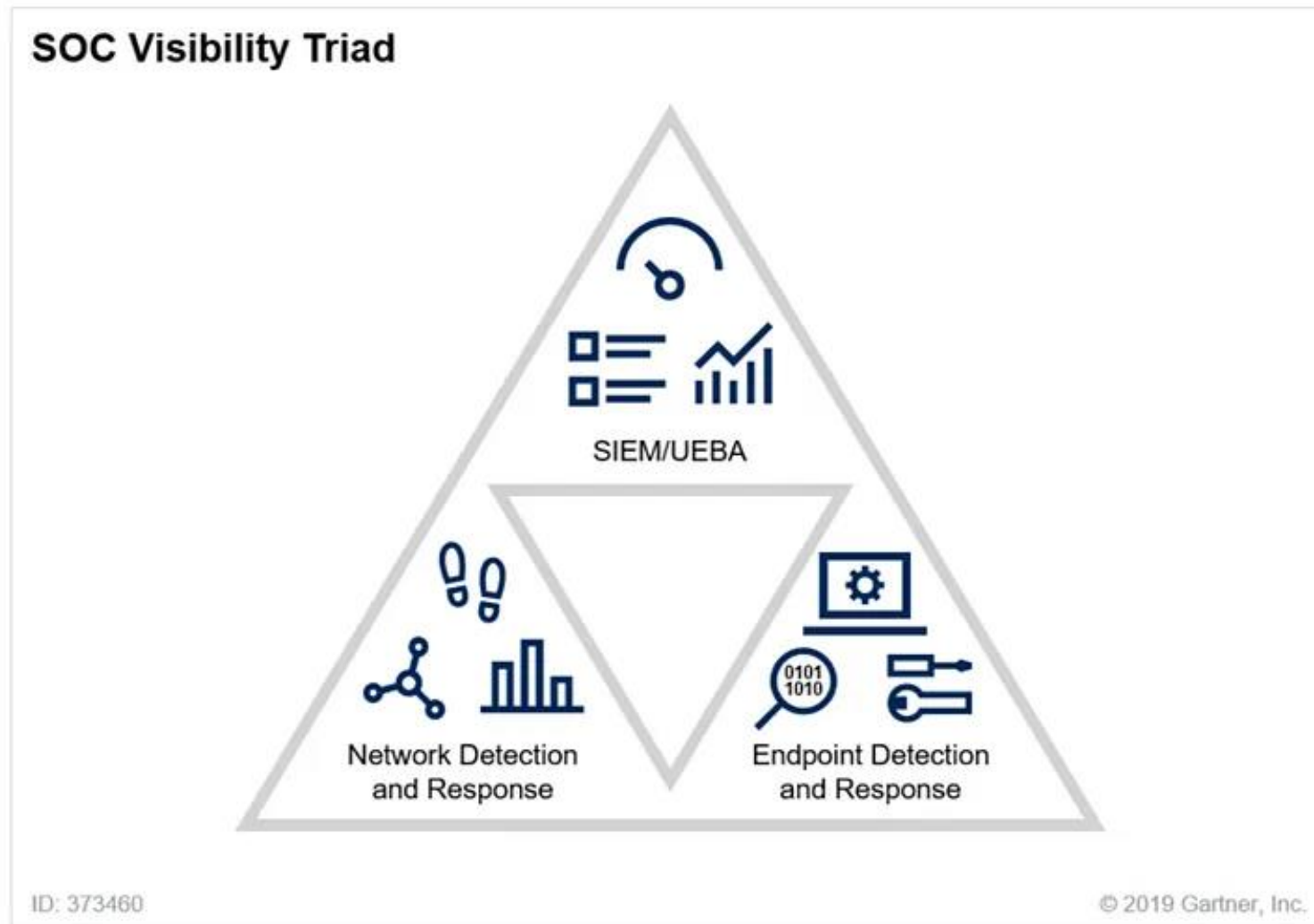




# Teknologi Cyber Security Dalam Organisasi

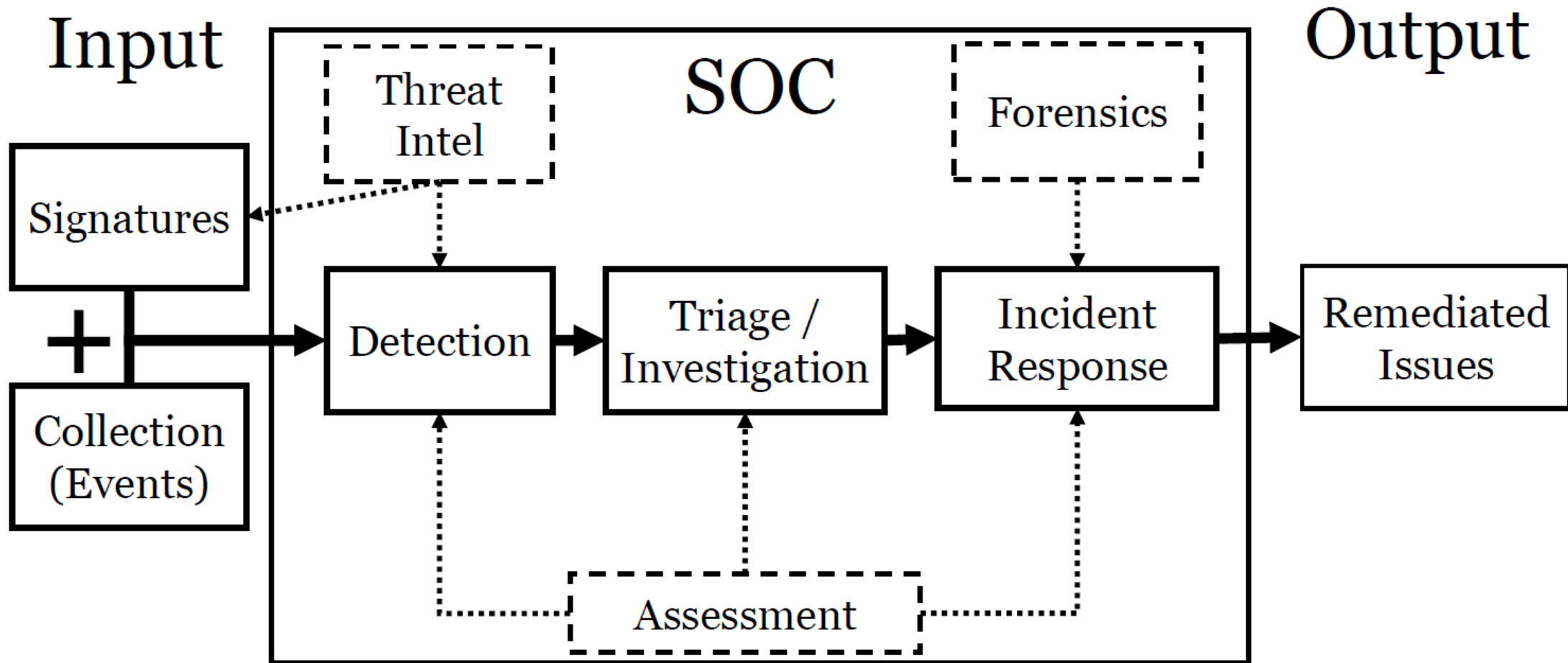


# SOC Visibility Triad



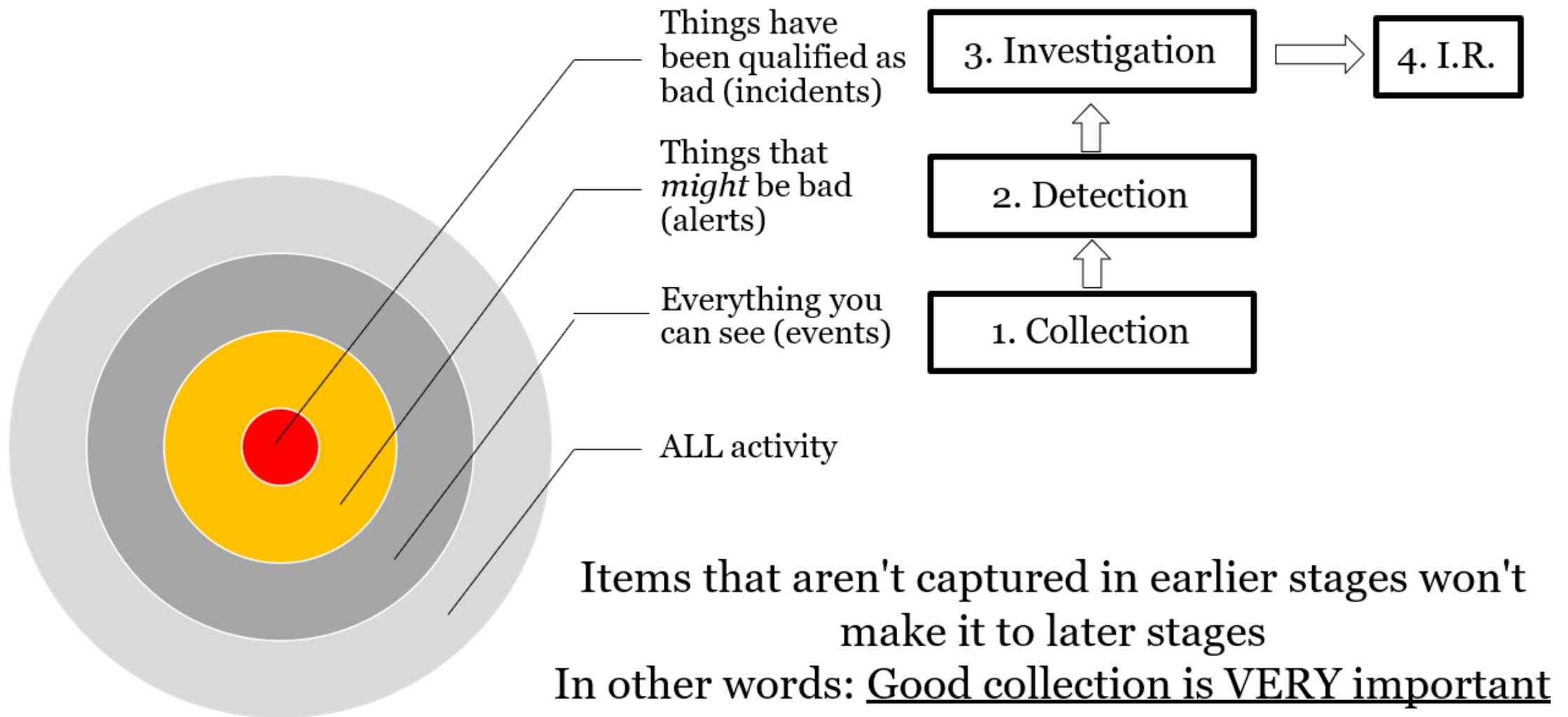
SOC Visibility Triad by Gartner

# Holistic SOC Process in a Flow



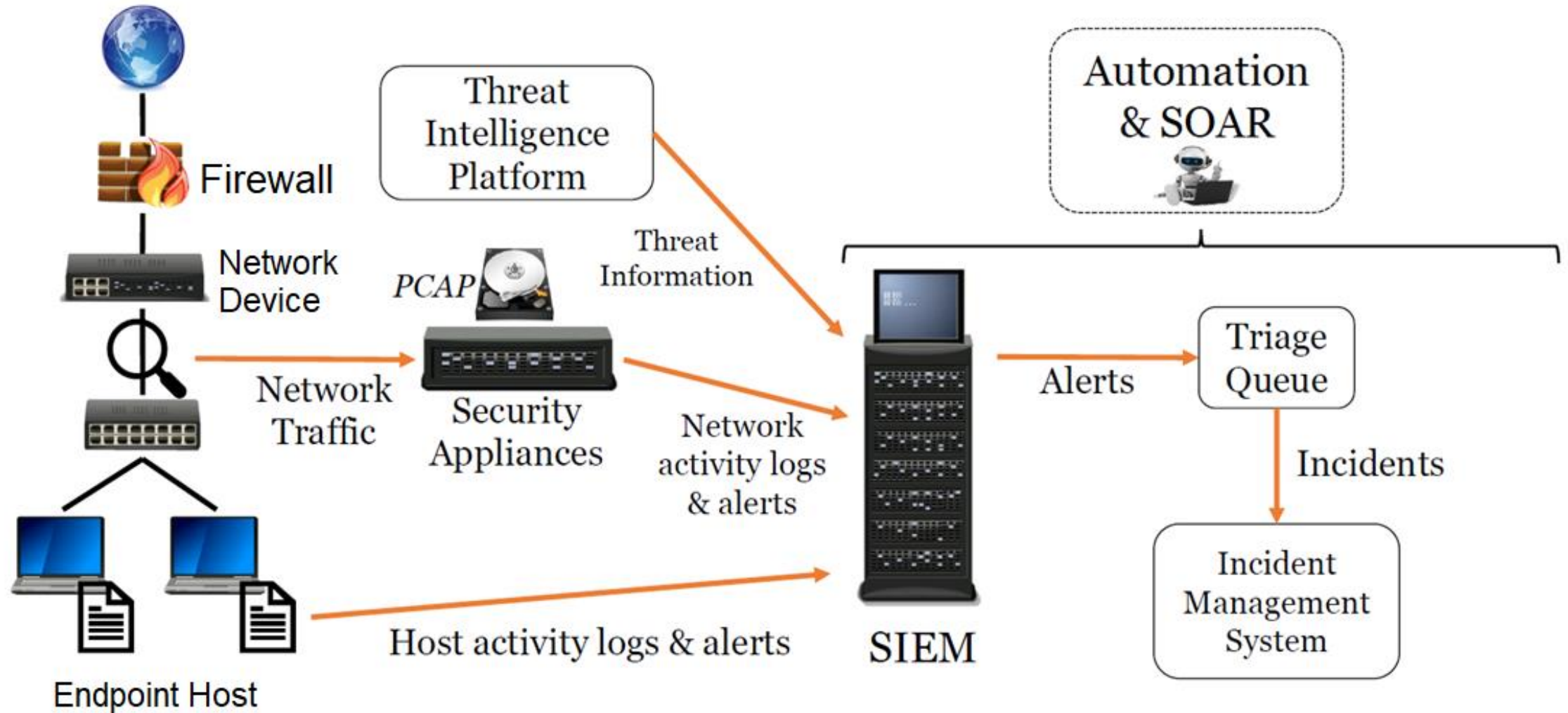
Source : <https://www.sans.org/webcasts/faster-better-cheaper-improving-security-operations-open-source-tools-112900/>

# SOC Data Funnel



Source : <https://www.sans.org/webcasts/faster-better-cheaper-improving-security-operations-open-source-tools-112900/>

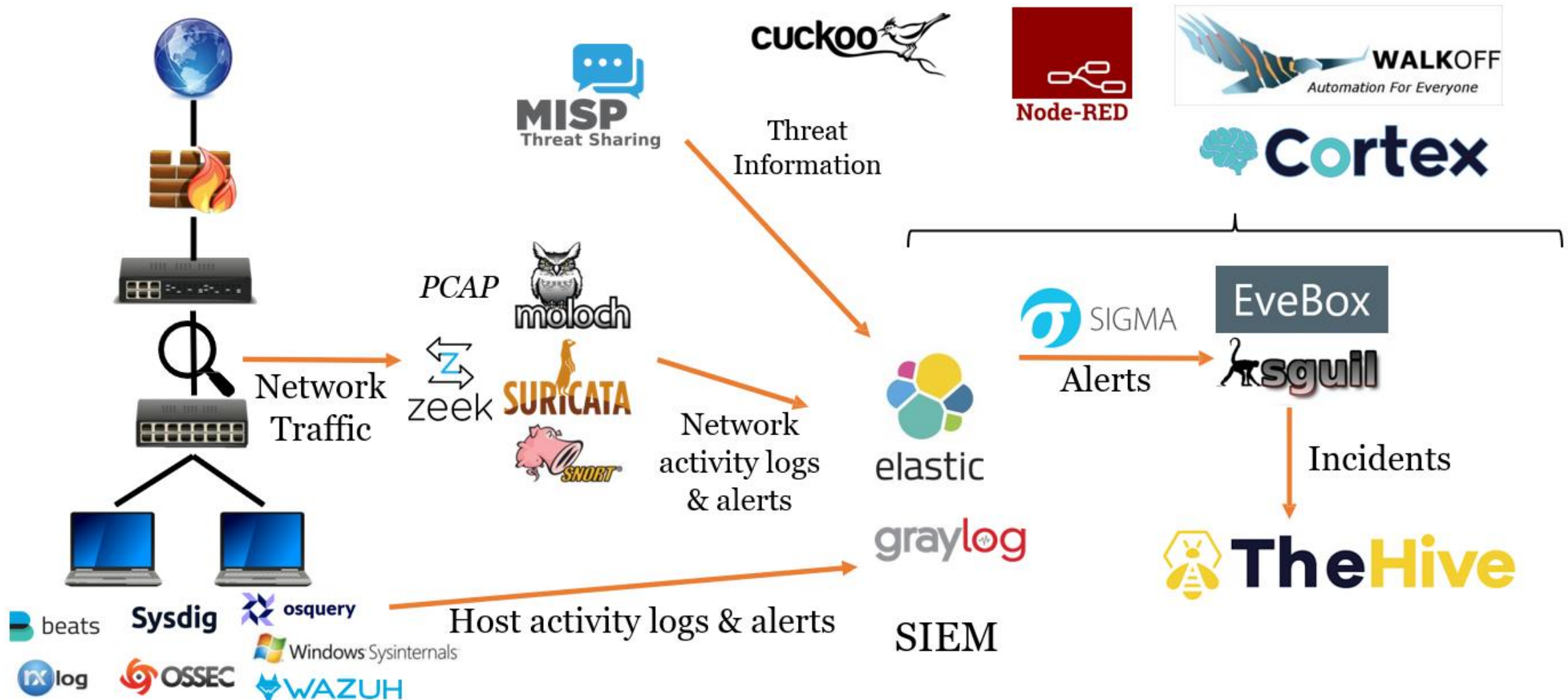
# Technology dan Data Flow Dalam Blue Team



Source : <https://www.sans.org/webcasts/faster-better-cheaper-improving-security-operations-open-source-tools-112900/>



# Solusi Open Source Full Stack



Source : <https://www.sans.org/webcasts/faster-better-cheaper-improving-security-operations-open-source-tools-112900/>



# Cyber Security Operation Architecture



**Monitor** everything  
Logs, network traffic, user activity

**Correlate** intelligently  
*Connect the dots of disparate activity*

## Threat Intelligence

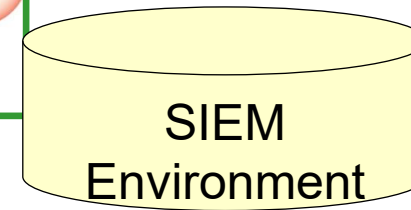
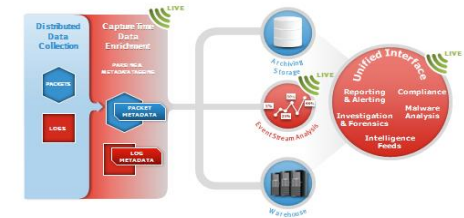
### Internal

- Logs
- Contextual Data
- Vulnerability Assessments
- Asset Inventories
- Reports and Analytics

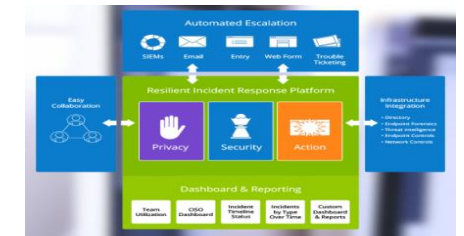
### External

- XFORCE
- CrowdStrike
- SecureWorks
- Deepsight

**Threat Ingestion - Structured Threat Information eXpression (STIX™)**

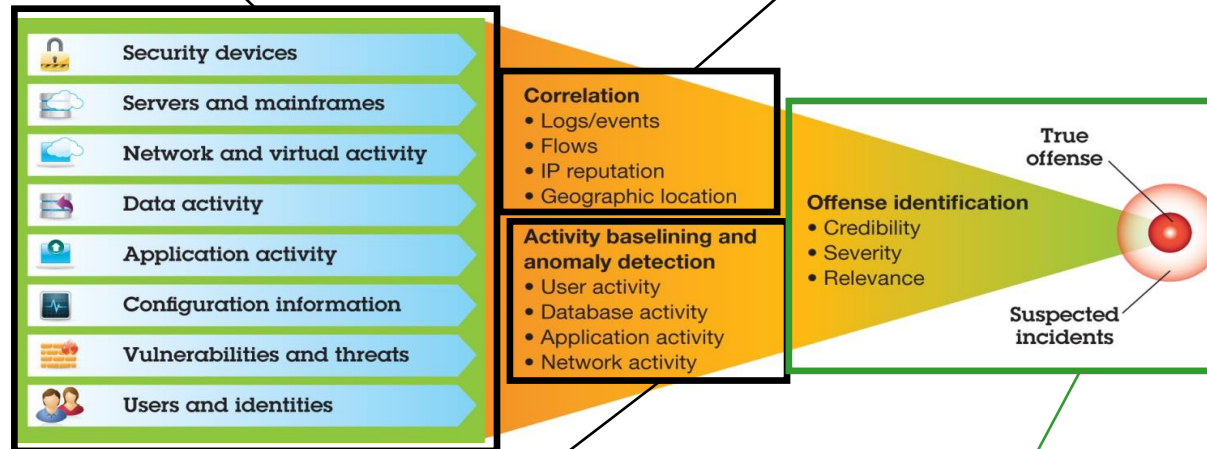


**Machine Learning – Analytics Artificial Intelligence**



**Single, Unified and Integrated Management Console**

**Incident Management Automation**

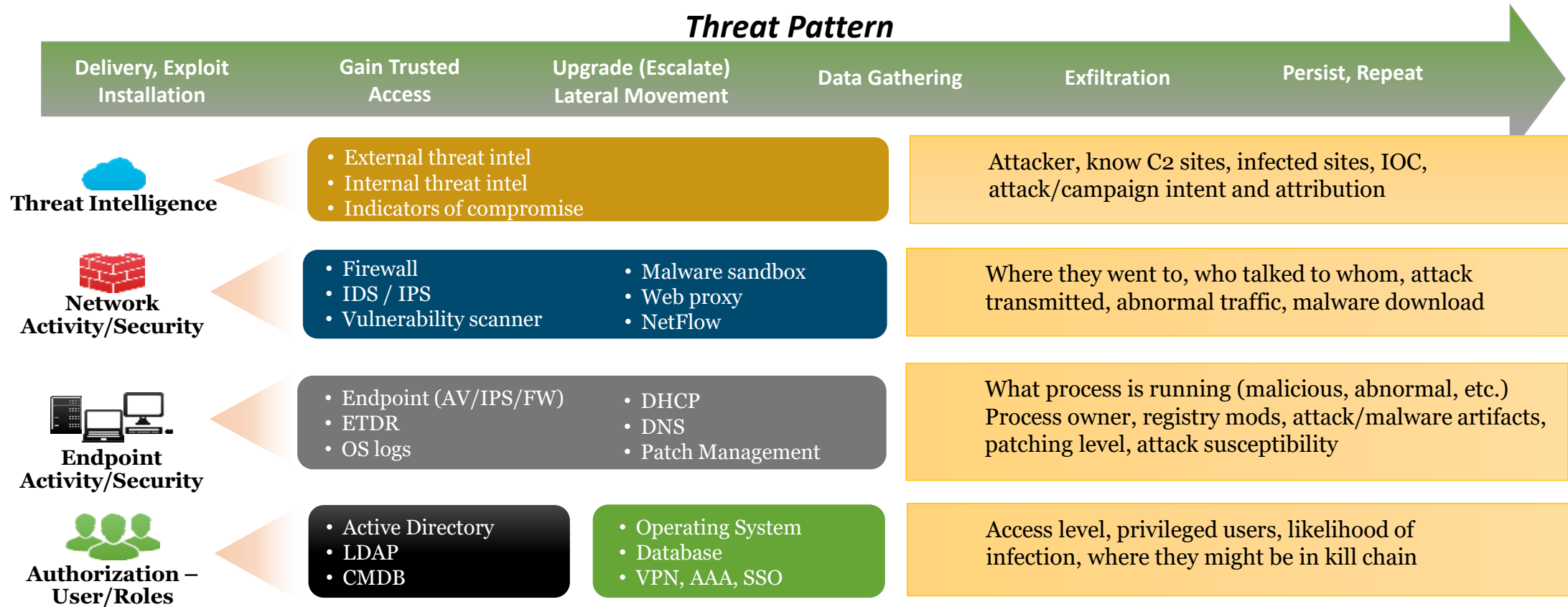


**Detect** anomalies  
*Unusual yet hidden behavior*

**Prioritize** for action  
*Attack high-priority incidents*

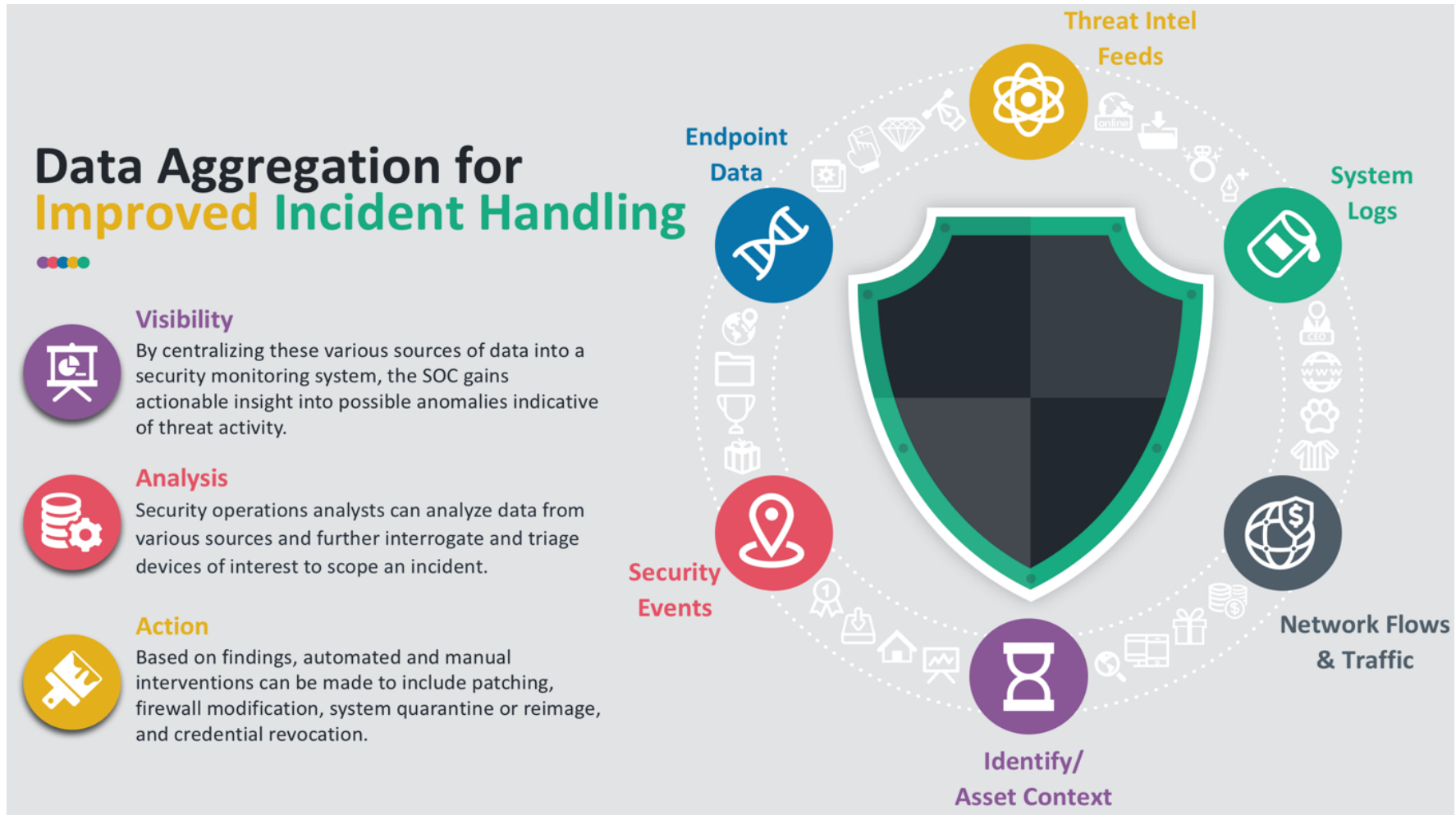
\* **Source - IBM**

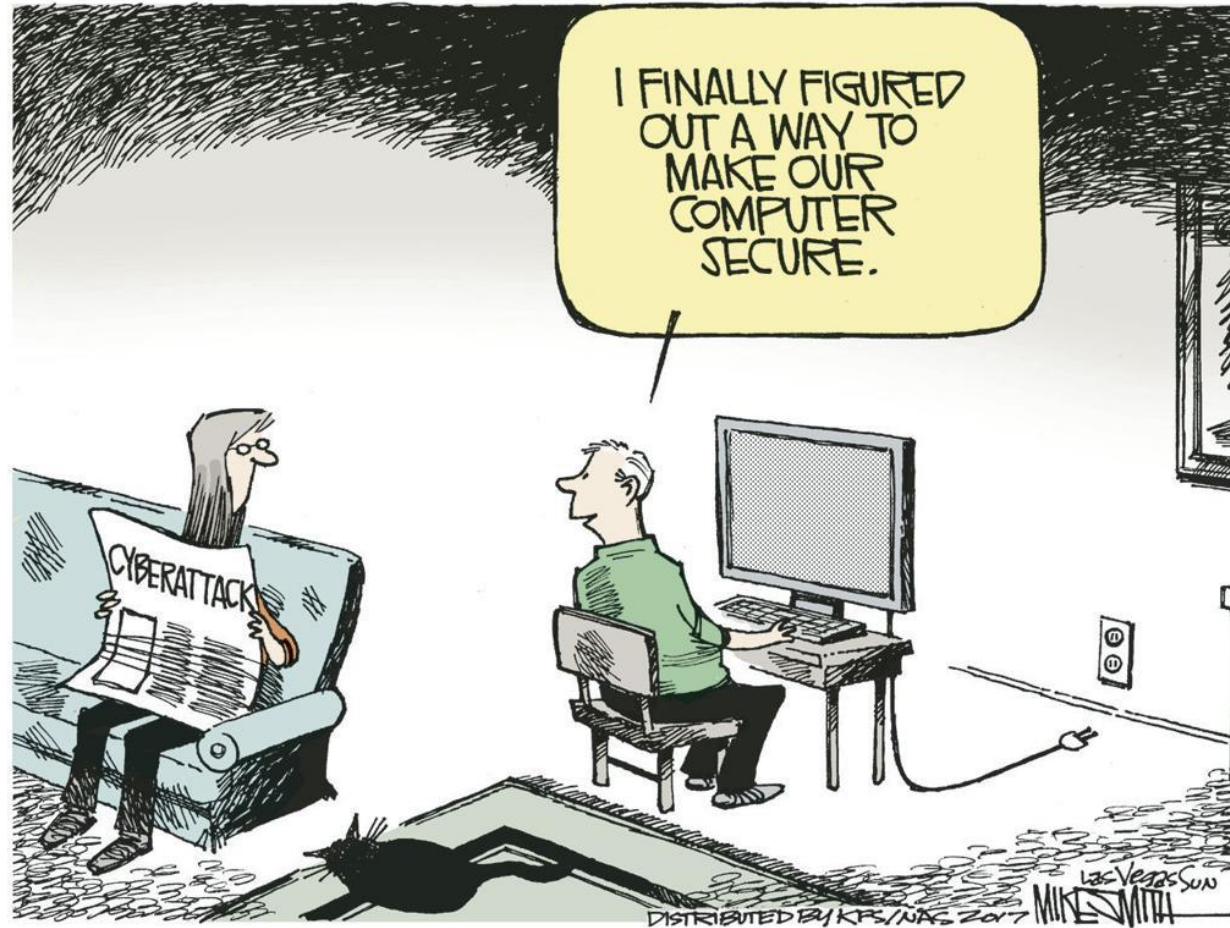
# Connecting Dots



\* Source - IBM

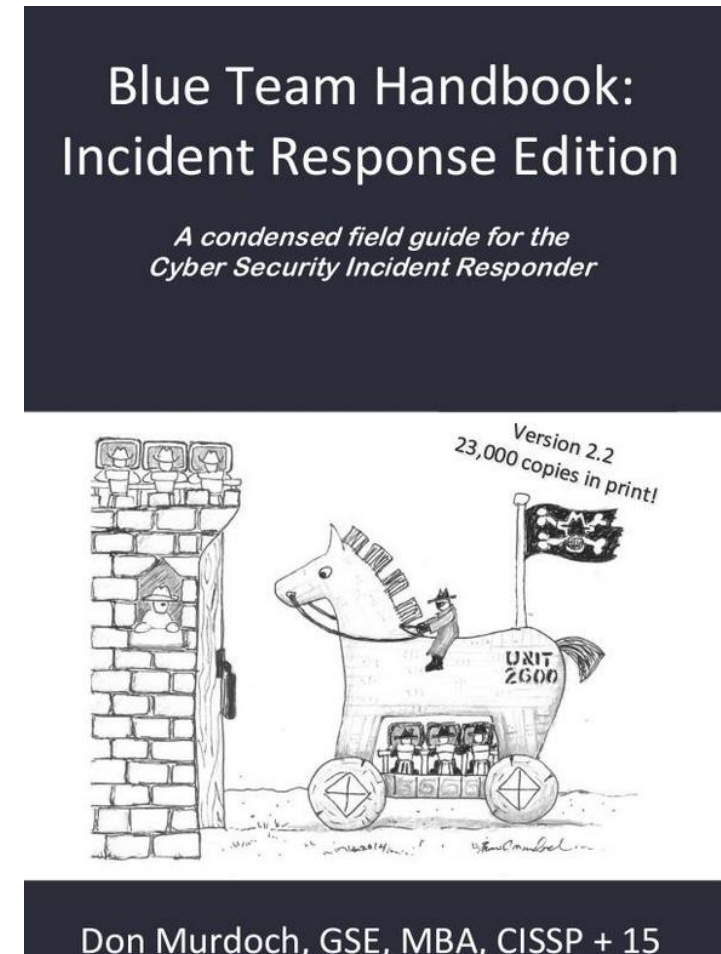
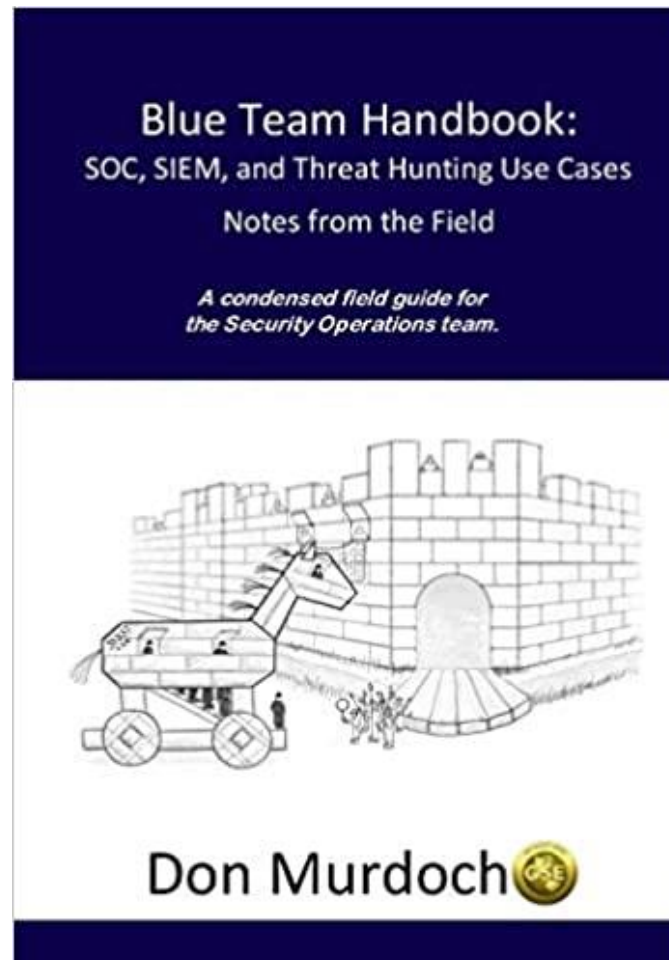
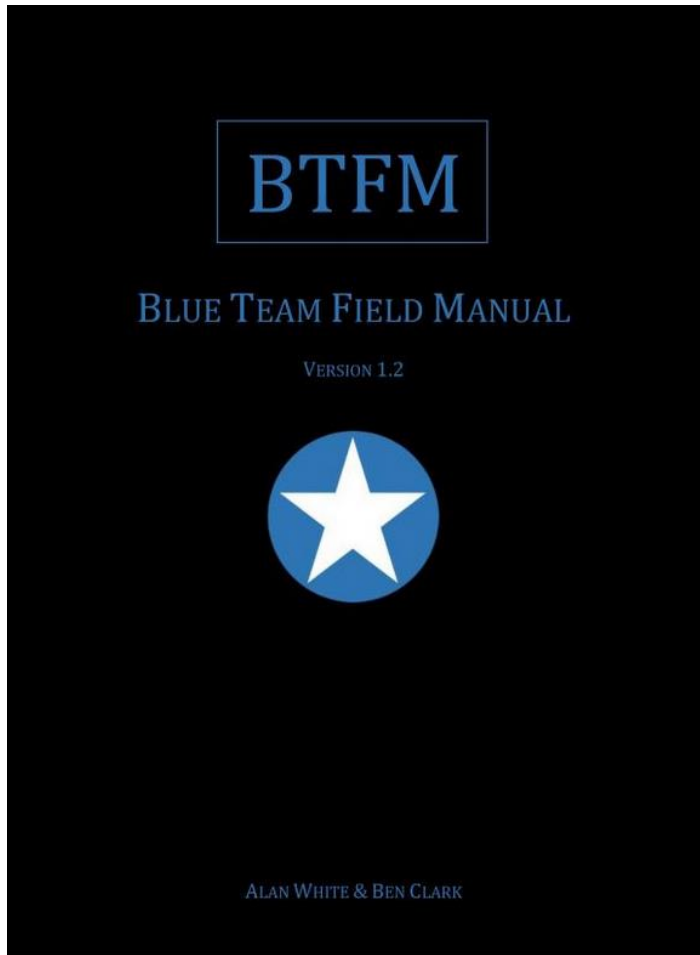
# Data Aggregation for Improved Incident Handling







# Books Recommendation





- Tren ancaman keamanan siber semakin kompleks, dan banyak yang mengarah kepada serangan yang *targeted* terhadap organisasi dan juga individu tertentu
- Organisasi perlu meningkatkan kapabilitas dalam defensive security untuk mendeteksi, serta memproteksi adanya kemungkinan adanya Compromise Incident dari aplikasi, OS, DB dan infrastruktur
- *Threat Actor* berevolusi dengan berbagai macam Tactic Technic serta Procedure, oleh karena itu, organisasi juga harus berevolusi dan menaikkan kapasitas cyber resiliency
- Visibilitas organisasi terhadap keseluruhan infrastruktur di dalam organisasi sangat penting. Tanpa adanya visibilitas, tidak akan bisa memiliki kapabilitas deteksi dengan baik.
- SOC adalah bagian penting dari organisasi, dan bagian fundamental dari SOC ini adalah bagaimana organisasi memiliki fungsi deteksi yang mumpuni
- SOC tanpa deteksi dan tanpa visibilitas tidak akan bisa bekerja dengan baik.
- Detection Engineering menjadi pionir untuk membangun kapabilitas deteksi di dalam organisasi. Role Detection Engineer juga menjadi semakin penting dan dibutuhkan oleh organisasi



# THANK YOU

## Q & A