

Event Prioritization & Alert Triage

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This document describes how a security operations center (SOC) analyst can prioritize events and triage alerts in their environment using ThreatConnect and their existing security infrastructure. Additionally, this document introduces a process to guide an analyst through each step in the event prioritization process. Analysts can apply their understanding of this process to suit their specific needs.

Measurable Outcomes

This use case offers several benefits in terms of valuable and measurable outcomes. These benefits, some of which are presented in the **Event Prioritization** <u>dashboard</u> (Figure 1), include:

- A visible means to present metrics, including mean time to detection (MTTD) and mean time to resolution (MTTR), so teams can optimize their processes over time and reduce averages
- Quick identification and classification of events mapped to specific Cases based on associations to existing events or correlation to high-impact threat vectors
- Integrated data sets from Cases, events, tickets, and intelligence to provide a comprehensive view of an incident.

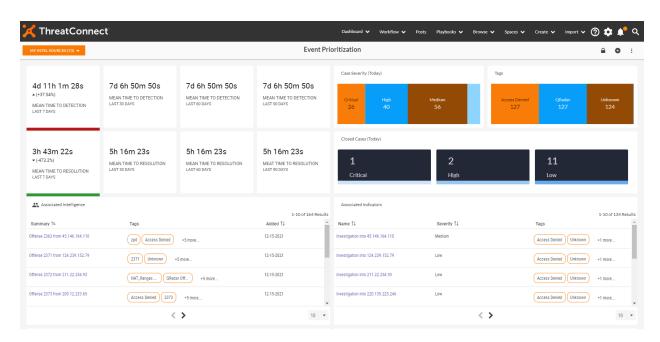


Figure 1: Event Prioritization Dashboard



Introduction

A major challenge SOC analysts face is the loss of time spent chasing down alerts and trying to gather a contextual understanding of events that occur in their environment.

Event prioritization is the practice of identifying which events require the most attention from SOC analysts. For example, an event may be prioritized because it is correlated to a malicious threat actor or another security event. Normally, this relationship is determined using a correlation rule in the SIEM where event A and event B have met a specific condition. However, trying to manually review and prioritize events that come into a SIEM is a time-consuming and problematic process for most analysts.

The ever-growing number of security alerts make it difficult for SOC analysts to keep up with their day-to-day responsibilities. To alleviate this problem, ThreatConnect provides an overlay of contextual threat information pertaining to current and emerging threats. This information enables analysts to examine strategic and operational intelligence from sources outside their organization and match it with existing log sources. The outcome of this process is faster threat detection times and the ability to prioritize events as they occur, based on threat levels and asset exposure.

Examples include, but are not limited to, subscription and open-source research and reports describing new tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs), threat intelligence from working groups and peers, and law enforcement communications. When this information is tied in and correlated with events, analysts gain a better understanding of what they should pay attention to first.





Summary of Phases

Prerequisite: Configure the SIEM

- Create an IBM® QRadar® authentication token.
- Install the IBM QRadar Custom Trigger Service App via TC Exchange™.
- Create a <u>Playbook Service</u> for the IBM QRadar Custom Trigger Service App.
- Load and enable the custom Alert Triage Event for QRadar Playbook for processing intel.

Capture SIEM Events and Initial Context

- Query QRadar offenses.
- Each offense is then translated to an **Event Group** in ThreatConnect with a noted observation.
- Each Event Group contains associated metadata from the offense, which are translated into <u>Threat</u> and <u>Confidence Ratings</u> in ThreatConnect. Additionally, <u>Attributes</u> are populated with contextual information.

Expand Knowledge With Automated Workflows

- Query existing <u>Cases</u> and identify whether a related investigation is already underway.
- Leverage collective analytics to help define a Case's priority.
- Apply context, associate Event Groups, apply a <u>Workflow Template</u>, enrich data, query internal detective controls, and take action, as prescribed.
- Associate an Event Group to a Case and add newly discovered context to it based upon new findings, such as an event, note, or observation.

Highlight Prioritized Events Within Cases

- Collect SOC metrics and update related <u>ThreatConnect dashboard cards</u>.
- Should all findings warrant a full investigation, start the investigation process by escalating to an incident.
- Take defensive and protective measures.



Logical System Diagram

Figure 2 presents a high-level logical diagram of major system components and general interaction. ThreatConnect serves as the threat library ingesting threat intelligence from multiple sources and then driving operations, with that intelligence, via its Security Orchestration, Automation, and Response (SOAR) platform. ThreatConnect's SOAR platform serves as the quarterback coordinating data flows and orchestrating activity in a step-by-step manner to execute a series of processes that enable events to be prioritized.

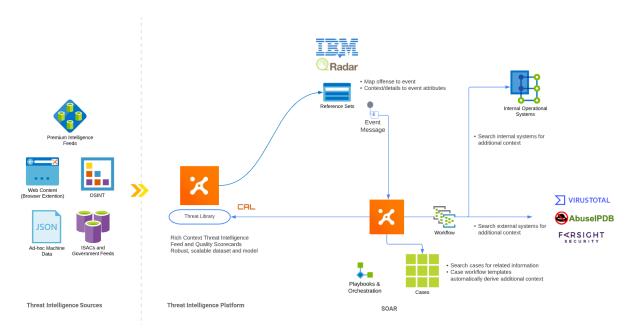


Figure 2: Event Prioritization Logical System Diagram





Description

Prerequisite: Configure the SIEM

The preliminary steps in this use case are to install the **IBM QRadar** Custom Trigger Service App via TC Exchange, create a <u>Playbook Service</u> for this App, and load and configure the custom **Alert Triage Event for QRadar** <u>Playbook</u>.

The IBM QRadar Custom Trigger Service App functions as a custom Playbook Trigger that allows one or more Playbooks (in this case, the Alert Triage Event for QRadar Playbook) to receive a feed of new offenses from QRadar on a defined time interval.

The Playbook requires you to enter a number of self-explanatory variables, such as a QRadar authentication token, which your QRadar administrator can generate for you. The authentication token is required for ThreatConnect to communicate and exchange data with QRadar.

Capture SIEM Event and Initial Context

This use case begins with an event occurring in the environment. An example may be a log recording that access has been denied within a critical system asset, or a connection has been made between an internal server and a host in an unexpected foreign country. In such situations, alerts are typically sent to a SOC analyst to make them aware of the event. This is where automation becomes an analyst's friend.

As event and flow data passes through the QRadar's Custom Rule Engine (CRE), it is correlated against the rules that are configured to validate against the reference set, and an offense is created. Next, ThreatConnect's <u>Playbook</u> logic will translate that offense to an Event Group, associating the Indicator as an observation. The Indicators involved in the event are then subject to the enrichment process, most of which is automated, as discussed in the next section.

Figure 3 displays an event captured in ThreatConnect with the associated observed Indicator.



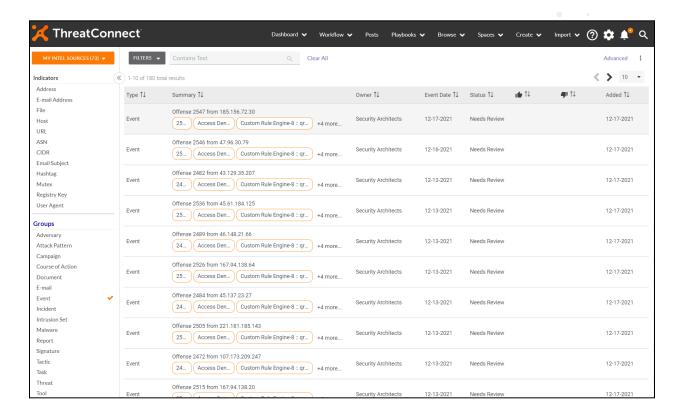


Figure 3: Events Captured From SIEM Offenses

Each Event Group contains associated metadata from the offense in QRadar, including the source, credibility, severity, relevance, and magnitude. The QRadar integration automatically translates those scores into comparable Indicator Threat and Confidence Ratings in ThreatConnect, which preserve initial context.

All information collected is added to the Event Group as an **Additional Analysis and Context** Attribute, along with associated intelligence (Group types) and threat Indicators (Figure 4). Analytics from ThreatConnect's Collective Analytics Layer (CAL™) and ThreatAssess are also applied, making it easier for an analyst to reference.



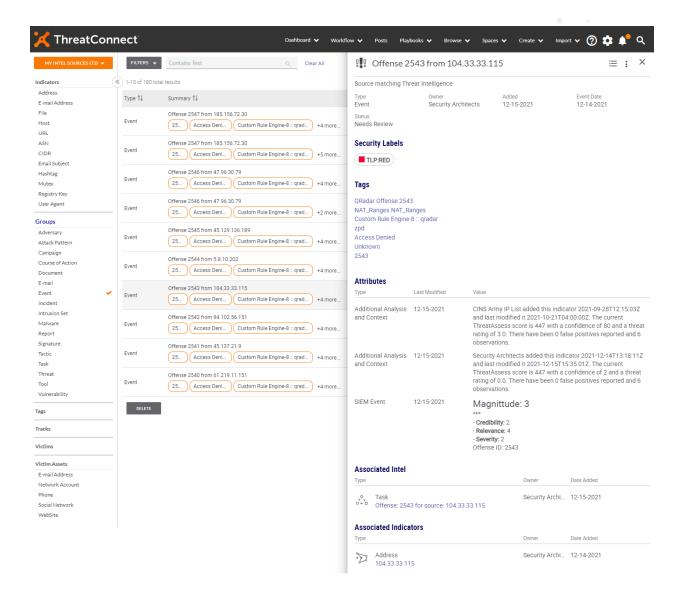


Figure 4: Auto-Generated Context and Associations For an Event Group

Knowing whether threat data in the Event Group has been seen before in previous Cases or correlated events is a major benefit of an integrated threat intelligence platform (TIP) and SOAR capability. We can see all associated and potentially associated Artifacts in other Cases to give more context. Within a single pane of glass, analysts can see the intelligence in terms of severity and context, historical knowledge, previous Cases, and associated threat intelligence data (Figure 5).



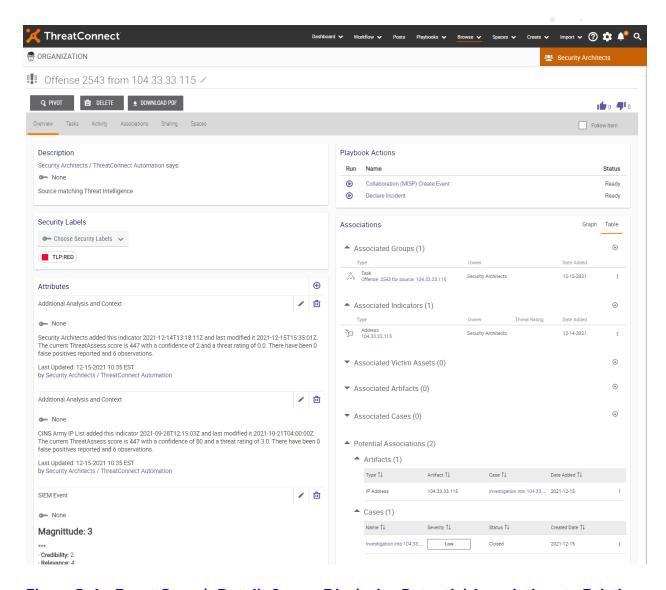


Figure 5: An Event Group's Details Screen Displaying Potential Associations to Existing
Artifacts and Cases





Expand Knowledge With Automated Workflows

In this next phase, ThreatConnect leverages automation to populate the Event Group with additional Attributes that contain relevant contextual information derived from internal and external sources. This is where Workflow and integrated automated Tasks come into play. Typically, SOC analysts perform these steps manually, which can lead to a significant loss of time or results that are lost or forgotten. ThreatConnect's integrated TIP capability are tightly meshed to provide a seamless experience that helps drive operations based on the derived intelligence.

The Intelligence Automation and Enrichments Workflow Template (Figure 6) is selected because it contains all steps that analysts researching events typically want to perform. Tasks can be modified and customized as desired, but we're leaning forward in this use case with some of the more popular Tasks.

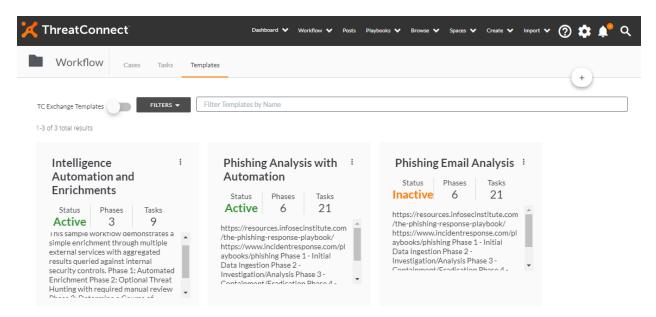


Figure 6: Event Prioritization Leverages the Intelligence Automation and Enrichments
Workflow Template

A great thing about Workflow Templates is that they offer analysts a practical way to share tradecraft and integration services. Many times, analysts that are new to the field or your organization may not know when certain enrichments can be helpful or how to leverage an integration service. Workflow Templates serve as a means to provide process and structure to new team members.

Figure 7 provides a listing of the Workflow steps broken down into phases. Phases 1–3 include both manual and automated Tasks that involve enrichment, querying internal systems or detective controls, and automatically adding that information to the Case.



Tasks								
Tasks	Type	Name	Assignee	Artifacts	Required	Dependency	Actions	
Phase 1	O ₀	Farsight Passive DNS		0	~		÷	=
	o;	AbuseIPDB		0	~	Farsight Passive DNS	:	=
	O ₀	VirusTotal Address Search		0	~	AbuseIPDB	:	=
	O ₀	Query Detective Controls		0	~	VirusTotal Address Search	:	=
	os	Case Status		0		Query Detective Controls	:	=
Phase 2	^	Determine Course of Action	Intel Analysts	1 FIELD(S)	~		ŧ	=
Phase 3	O ₀	Permiter and Endpoint Blocking		0	~	Determine Course of Action	i	=
	O ₀	Declare Incident		4 OUTPUT(S)	~	Determine Course of Action	:	=
	O ₀	Create Jira Issue		0	~	Declare Incident	:	=

Figure 7: Workflow Tasks for Processing Events

Highlight Prioritized Events Within Cases

Workflow Tasks will populate the respective Case with all aggregated details and set the Case's status based on findings. This provides analysts with a prioritized list of Cases to investigate, highlighting the real power of an automation platform where intelligence drives operations and priority. Figure 8 displays a list of Cases that are prioritized based on severity. A Case's severity can be driven by a number of factors, such as insights from CAL, results from threat intel sources, and enrichment services.

The first step is to query existing Cases to determine whether a similar Event Group exists or a related investigation is already underway in ThreatConnect. This background check ensures analysts are leveraging previous work and matching similar events. If a Case is discovered, the Event Group will be associated with that Case; otherwise, a new Case will be created with the Event Group's information populated.



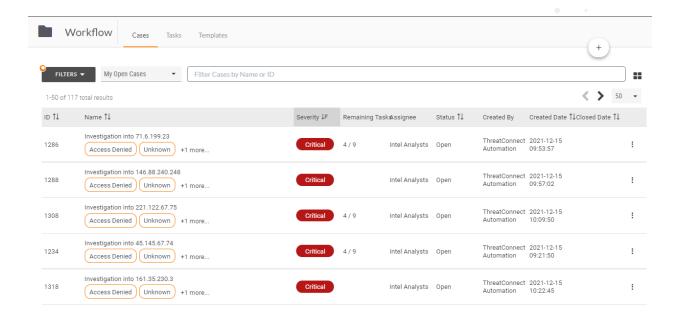


Figure 8: Prioritized List of Cases on Which Analysts Can Focus

After a Case is selected, all details for that Case will be displayed (Figure 9). An analyst can select any of the Tasks to highlight the results and review them during the investigation if more information is required before making a decision. Links are also provided as a quick reference to external enrichment services. The goal here is to present as much information as possible to the analyst and enable them to gain confidence during the decision-making process.

After the Case has been declared a threat or incident, it is escalated to the incident response (IR) team so they can respond accordingly. Here, the IR team updates the security controls related to the incident or threat. Some updates may include a combination of perimeter building, review of the incident-handling process, patch management response measures, or improvement of the organization's software development life cycle as it relates to security of the company's website and applications.



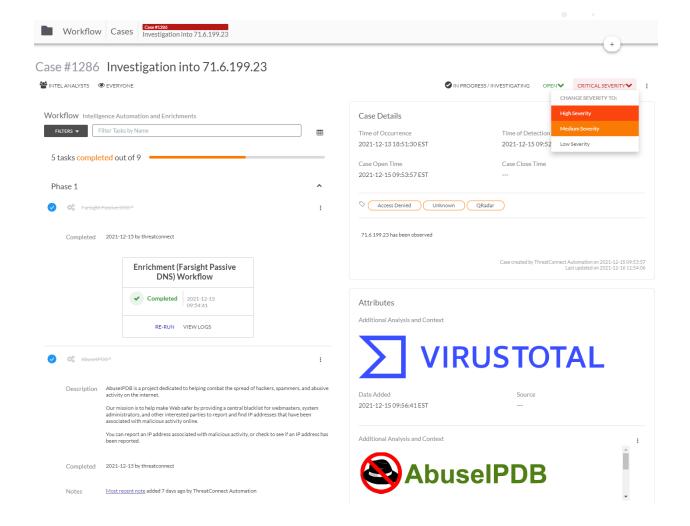


Figure 9: Case Involving the Investigation of an Event

The Case Details section at the top right of the screen (Figure 9) provides the Time of Occurrence (actual timestamp within the event), Time of Detection (when the event was discovered by detective tools), and the Case's Open Time. These timestamps are leveraged in the computation of MTTD and MTTR so that teams can track their performance in threat detection and resolution over time, which can be presented as statistics within a dashboard for all team members to reference.

While one of this use case's goals is to help prioritize events while providing as much context around the event as possible, the true goal for a SOC analyst is to reduce the time it takes to detect threats overall and resolve those threats. Teams can track those rates and present them in a dashboard, such as the one in Figure 10.



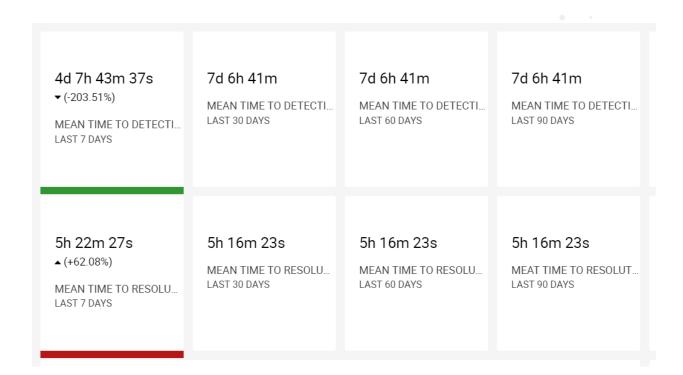


Figure 10: MTTD and MTTR Averages Over the Last 7, 30, 60, and 90 Days

Take a moment to look back at Figure 1, which is a summary dashboard of each key outcome we aim to achieve for analysts. It should now be clear where key metrics, such as MTTD and MTTR, are derived from, and how Workflow and automation can assist in reducing those numbers for teams. Dashboard cards also highlight and provide a classification of events mapped to specific Cases, directing a team's focus each day. Another common metric to compute and present in dashboard cards is the amount of time and effort saved with automation by calculating the number of times Playbooks run versus needing to do so manually.