# Detection Engineering

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# Hello, who's this?

#### What do I do?

- I work as a self-employed security consultant.
- Clients include inhouse security teams and SOC service providers.
- Websites: koivusec.fi & secopslab.substack.com.

### **How I got started in security?**

- BBS scene in the '90s introduced me to things like Phrack, 2600...
- After school went to work in IT: helpdesk -> infrastructure -> security.

# **Definitions**

- A detection is a piece of logic inside a monitoring tool (often SIEM or EDR) to identify a specific activity based on logs, telemetry, behaviour or events.
- **Detection engineering** is the systematic approach to creating, deploying and refining these detections, to identify and respond to threats not already covered by existing security tooling.

# Who's it for?

- Detection engineering is a **human-centric** activity.
- Requires a team with deep understanding of data, threat landscape, users, business services, IT architecture and security controls.
- Maturity jump from just consuming tools and vendor content.
- At the heart of a modern SOC:
   "hands on keyboards" instead of "eyes on glass".

# Benefits

- Reduced mean time to detect (MTTD).
- Increased awareness of both external and internal threats.
- Forces our focus to threat-informed defense.
- Coverage and confidence.
- Increased trust both in the team and the toolkit.
- Measurement and reporting.

# Requirements

- Inputs: threat modelling, threat intelligence, security testing.
- Evidence: know what malicious activities look like.
- Data: SIEM, EDR agents, OS and app logs and telemetry.

# Indicators for high quality detections

# 1. Low false positives

- Are the false alerts low / rare enough so the team is not overwhelmed?

# 2. True positives validated

- Is the detection properly tested to ensure it works in real cases?

#### 3. Robustness

- Does the detection fire on all possible variations of an activity?

#### 4. Documentation

- Are relevant external resources referenced: threat intelligence, blogs, tweets?
- Are potential false positives identified?
- Do we have investigation notes & a response playbook?
- Is the detection mapped to MITRE ATT&CK techniques?

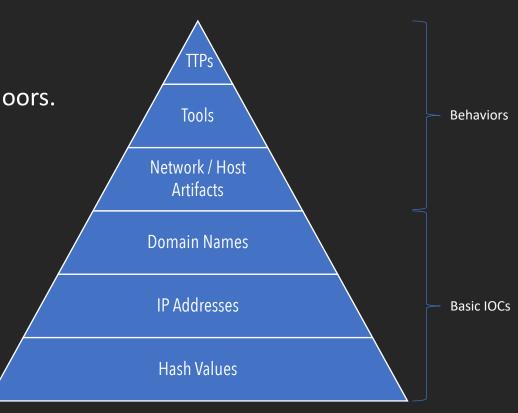
# What to focus on?

#### Common detection focuses:

- Threats like malware, hack tools, attacker activity, backdoors.
- Anomalies related to time, location, uncommon traffic patterns, uncommon file, process, registry events.
- Internal policy violations.

Indicators of compromise used in detection:

- The "Pyramid of Pain".
- Top = most value, difficult to detect.
- Bottom = least value, trivial to detect.



# **Detection as Code**

- To do Detection Engineering at scale, modern software engineering practices are needed.
- Detections are managed as code in repositories and deployed with automated pipelines.
- Examples how certain products support Detection as Code:

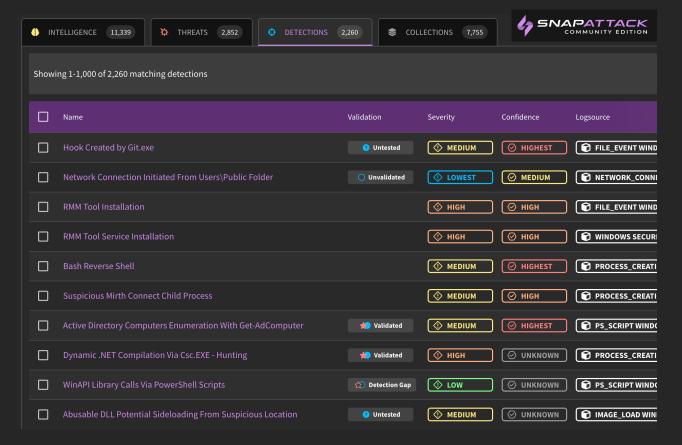
Microsoft Sentinel	Google Chronicle	Panther
Native API. Built-in deployment feature from Azure DevOps and GitHub.	Native API. No built-in deployment feature.	Native API. Built-in deployment and testing feature using CircleCI.
Detections written as ARM templates and KQL queries.	Detections written as YARA-L rules.	Detections written as Python code.

#### "Built-in"



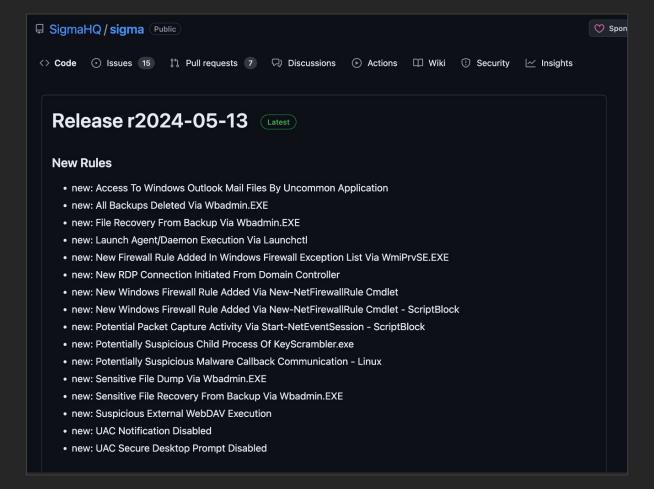
# Using detections from external sources

#### "Curated"



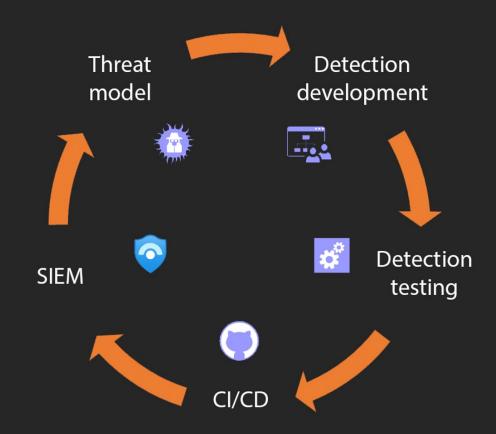


#### Sigma

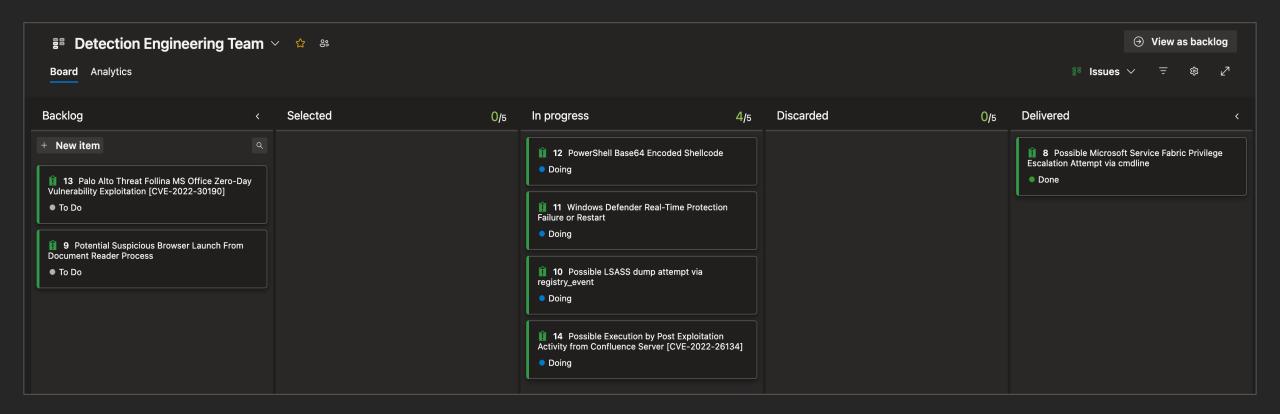


# Process & Workflow

- Build a repeatable process for identifying, developing, testing and deploying detections.
- Technical side is fun, but this is how you succeed.



# Development board example



# More detections != better SOC (alert fatique)

Better detections == better SOC (high fidelity, actionable alerts)