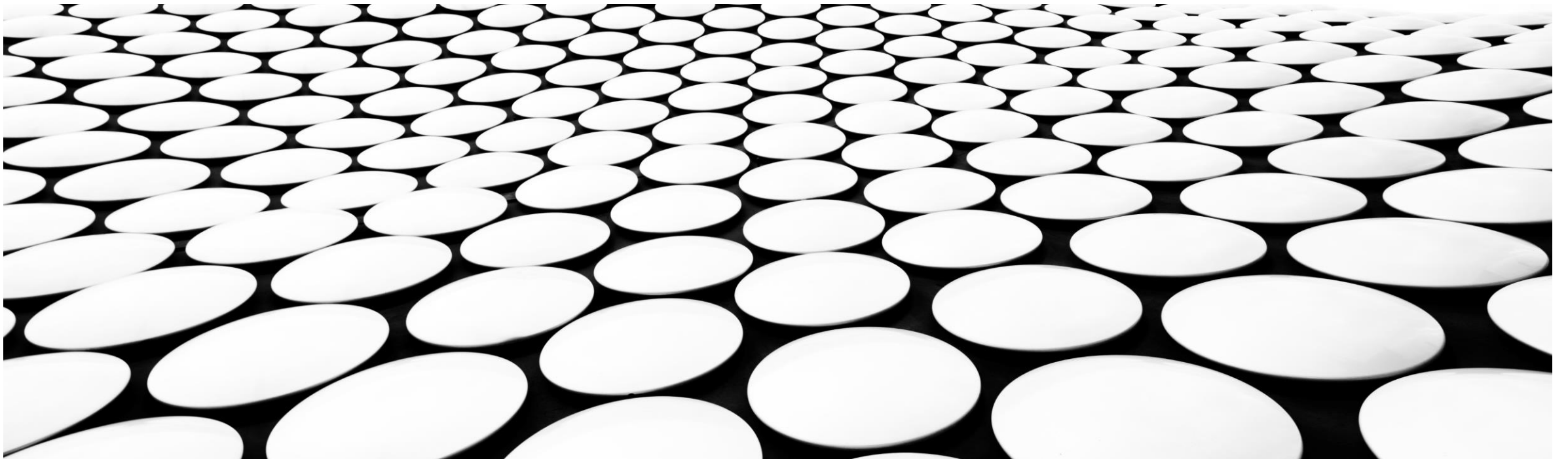


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# CYBERSECURITY ROLES AND SKILLS

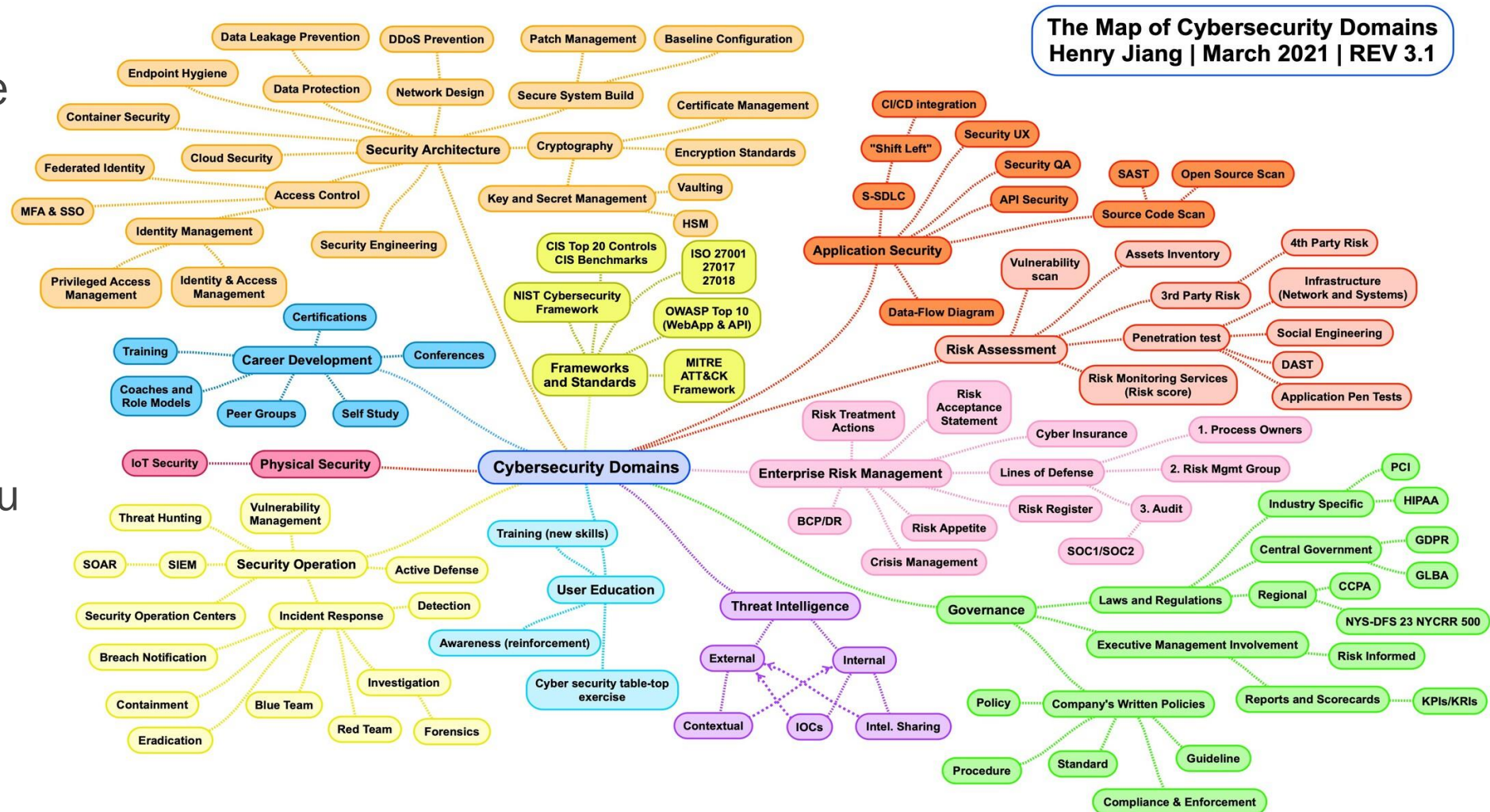
A GLIMPSE INTO THE POSSIBILITIES OF THE CYBERSECURITY FIELD



# CYBERSECURITY – A DIVERSE FIELD

Cyber is too big for one person to do-it-all or know-it-all

- Identify the options and possibilities
- Diversify your skills and options
- Seek to do what you enjoy





## **CYBERSECURITY – THE PILLARS**

- Security Operations – defenders, attackers, and specialized ops roles
- Architecture and Engineering – designing and creating security in systems, networks, apps, cloud
- Governance, Risk Management, and Compliance (GRC) – Risk managers, decision makers, business first approach geared towards ensuring the success of the company
- Product, Education, Awareness, Legal (PEAL) – the abnormal cybersecurity roles, focused on support, learning, other industries with a focus on the impacts of cybersecurity

## SECURITY OPERATIONS TERMS/TOPICS

Threat Intelligence	TTPs
SIEM	APT's
IR	IOCs
Forensics	SOC
Malware/Vulnerabilities	EDR/XDR

## ARCHITECTURE & ENGINEERING TERMS/TOPICS

Secure coding/SDLC	APIs
Static/Dynamic Code Analysis	Encryption
Cloud design	Key management
Application security	Container security
Scripting	SOAR
System Design	Web Application Development



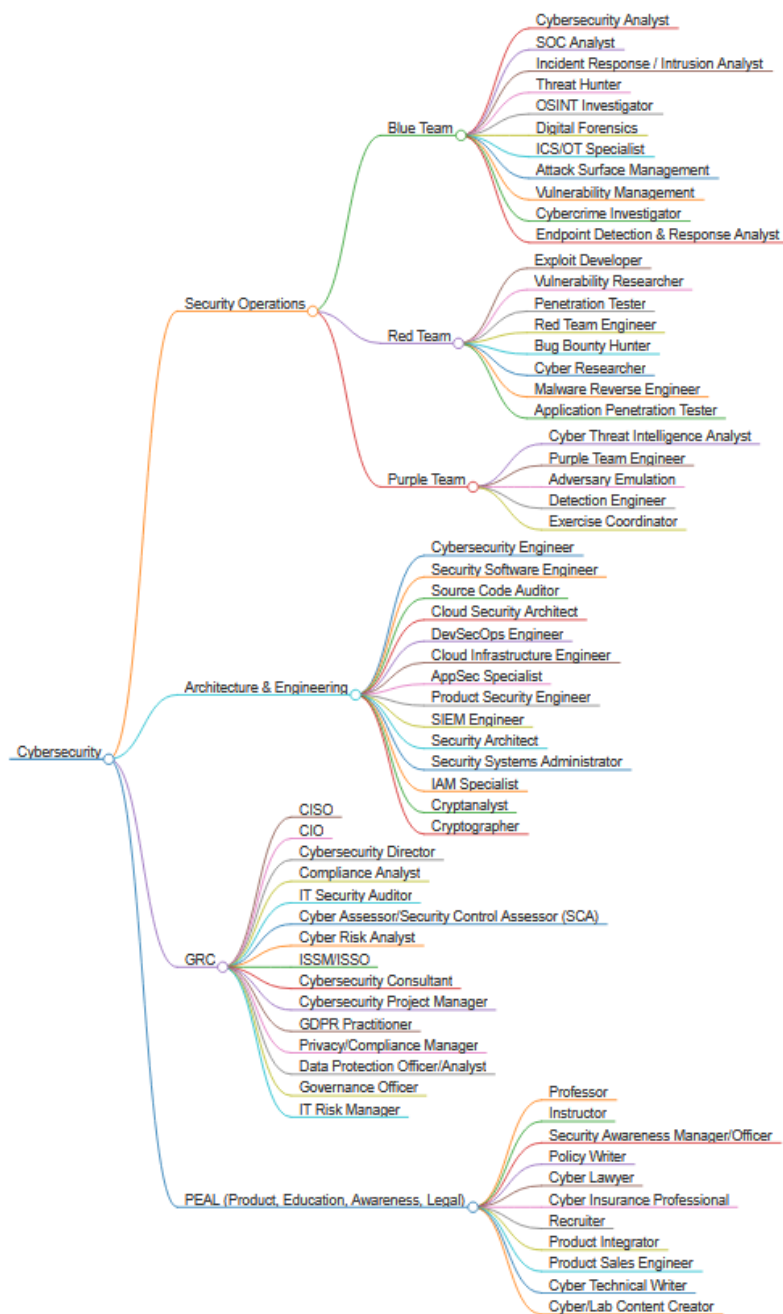
# GRC TERMS/TOPICS

Frameworks	Policies
Risk Assessments	Standards
Audits	Security Controls
Business Continuity	Disaster Recovery
Laws/Regulations	PII

## PEAL TERMS/TOPICS

Certifications	Security Awareness
Conferences	Security Training
Product Sales	Courses
Labs/CTFs	Degrees
Recruiting	Workforce Development
Law	Product Integration

# ALL THE TITLES





# ABOUT ME

- 25 years old
- BS – Cybersecurity ‘20 (Regent)
- MS - Cybersecurity and Information Assurance ‘23 (WGU)
- Certs
  - CISSP, CC
  - CASP+, CySA+, PenTest+, Security+
  - CCSK
  - Splunk Cybersecurity Defense Analyst
  - BLT1
  - Microsoft SC-900, MS-900, AZ-900
  - CFR
  - INE ICCA, Cloud Fundamentals
  - ATT&CK – CTI, Threat Hunting and Detection Engineering, Adversary Emulation, SOC Assessment, Purple Teaming



- US Cyber Team SIII Pipeline Program and Tiger Team
- Blog – The Purple Van: <https://purplevan.substack.com/>
- Projects – TID Ecosystem: <https://start.me/p/X25q7l/threat-informed-defense-ecosystem>
- Speaker – SMD Symposium, DC3 TECH Exchange, National Cyber Summit (Sept 26)
  - (two largest cons in HSV)
- NCL Spring ‘24 Top 500

# HOW I GOT HERE

- 2020
  - BS Cybersecurity in 2020... :(
  - Cert: Security+
  - First FT job 11/20 – Cybersecurity Analyst (GRC)
- 2021
  - Security clearance
  - Certs: PenTest+, CySA+, INE Cloud Fundamentals, CMMC RP
  - Join orgs – NDCA, SAME, HackerOne
  - Built optimization tool, leading projects
- 2022
  - Promoted 12/21 - Senior Cybersecurity Analyst/ISSM
  - Join ISACA, InfraGard, ISC2
  - Certs: CC, CISSP (associate), ATT&CK certs, MSFT certs, CFR, ICCA
  - Speaker – SMD Symposium and DC3 Tech Ex
- 2023
  - 5/23 - Move to new contract (flex)
  - WGU MS Cybersecurity
  - US Cyber Games Combine and Pipeline invite
  - Certs: CCSK, Splunk Cyber Defense Analyst
  - Start Writing Blog
- 2024
  - US Cyber Games Pipeline and Tiger Team
  - Certs: CASP+, CISSP
  - NCL Top 500 (out of 8000+)
  - Speaker – National Cyber Summit

# MY ROLE AT H2L – APPLICATION ENGINEER

## Day Role

- “Application Engineer” A diverse title, could encompass many roles
- My daily work involves aspects of:
  - Cybersecurity Engineer
  - Data Engineer
  - SIEM Engineer
  - Detection Engineer
  - Threat Hunting
  - Threat Intelligence
  - Incident Response(ish)

## Journey

1. Cybersecurity Analyst – CMMC & RMF Consulting
2. Senior Cybersecurity Analyst – RMF (Sys Admin and ISSM)
3. Application Engineer – Security Data

# EARLY CAREER TIPS

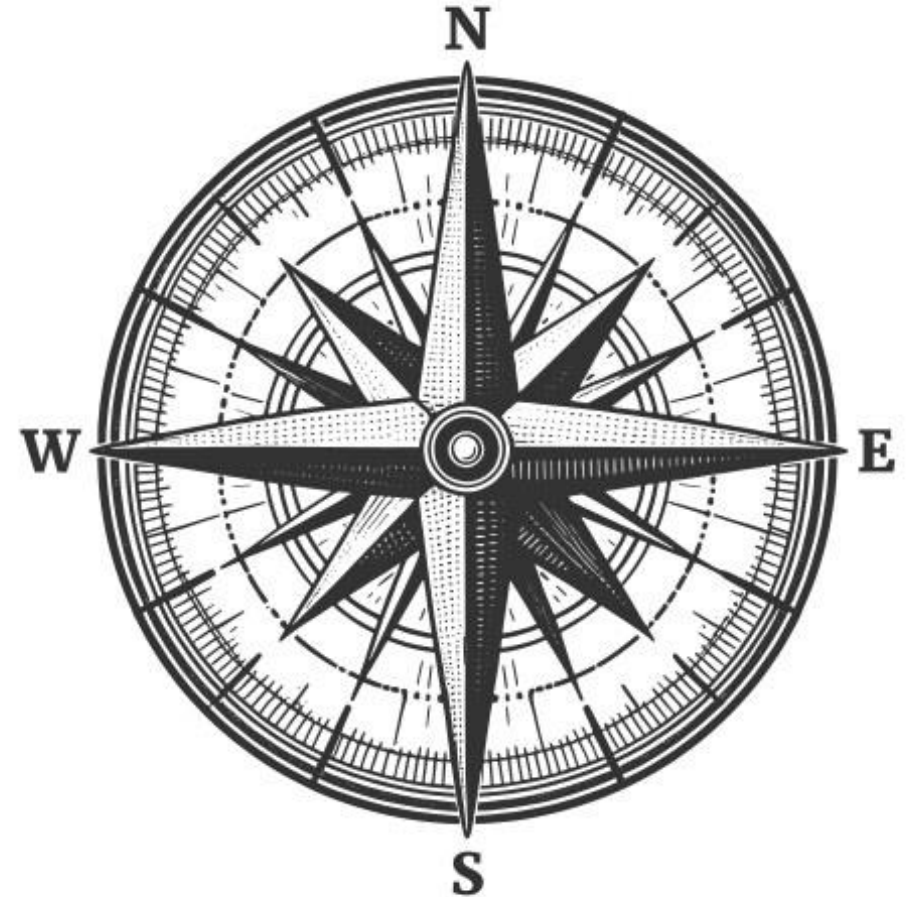
- Learn, Learn, Learn
- Set goals
- LinkedIn, network, conferences (remote options)
- Show passion - Projects, CTFs, VMs/labs
  - NCL, THM, HTB
- Utilize resources, student discounts, anything free
- Be patient and work hard

To work in Gov:

- Get degree (or self learn) and a Sec+ (90 days after job otherwise)
- Identify options and align with abilities, but be willing to take something to get in the door
- Get job
- Get clearance (might be in reverse order to the job)

# WHAT YOU CAN DO NOW

- Identify your target role – start with pillar, move towards more specific
- Create Your Roadmap – goals, skills, knowledge, certs
- Stay the Course – don't fall for “new shiny cert/course” syndrome
- Quality Over Quantity – focus on useful learning items that support the target
- Measure Progress – check in, how is it going, stay on track



# EXAMPLE – SECURITY OPERATIONS

- Identify your target role – Security Operations, SOC / Incident Response
- Create Your Roadmap – SIEM, Threat hunting, cyber kill chain, MITRE ATT&CK, EDR, network/host forensics
  - CTFs/Labs - hands on learning
  - Certs – CC, Sec+, CySA+/BLT1
- Stay the Course – Only doing school work and learning the above items in regards to cyber
- Quality Over Quantity – THM, HTB, AttackIQ Academy, Let's Defend, NCL, Huntress CTF
- Measure Progress – quarterly

# ATT&CK ENTERPRISE MATRIX

Tactics (14)

Reconnaissance	Resource Development	Initial Access	Execution	Persistence	Privilege Escalation	Defense Evasion	Credential Access	Discovery	Lateral Movement	Collection	Command and Control	Exfiltration	Impact
10 techniques	8 techniques	10 techniques	14 techniques	20 techniques	14 techniques	43 techniques	17 techniques	32 techniques	9 techniques	17 techniques	18 techniques	9 techniques	14 techniques
Active Scanning (3)	Acquire Access	Content Injection	Cloud Administration Command	Account Manipulation (6)	Abuse Elevation Control Mechanism (6)	Abuse Elevation Control Mechanism (6)	Adversary-in-the-Middle (3)	Account Discovery (4)	Exploitation of Remote Services	Adversary-in-the-Middle (3)	Application Layer Protocol (4)	Automated Exfiltration (1)	Account Access Removal
Gather Victim Host Information (4)	Acquire Infrastructure (3)	Drive-by Compromise	Command and Scripting Interpreter (10)	BITS Jobs	Access Token Manipulation (5)	Access Token Manipulation (5)	Brute Force (4)	Application Window Discovery	Internal Spearphishing	Archive Collected Data (3)	Communication Through Removable Media	Data Transfer Size Limits	Data Destruction
Gather Victim Identity Information (3)	Compromise Accounts (3)	Exploit Public-Facing Application	Container Administration Command	Boot or Logon Autostart Execution (14)	Account Manipulation (6)	BITS Jobs	Credentials from Password Stores (6)	Browser Information Discovery	Lateral Tool Transfer	Audio Capture	Content Injection	Exfiltration Over Alternative Protocol (3)	Data Encrypted for Impact
Gather Victim Network Information (6)	Compromise Infrastructure (3)	External Remote Services	Deploy Container	Boot or Logon Initialization Scripts (5)	Boot or Logon Autostart Execution (14)	Build Image on Host	Exploitation for Credential Access	Cloud Infrastructure Discovery	Remote Service Session Hijacking (2)	Automated Collection	Data Encoding (2)	Exfiltration Over C2 Channel	Data Manipulation (3)
Gather Victim Org Information (4)	Develop Capabilities (4)	Hardware Additions	Exploitation for Client Execution	Browser Extensions	Boot or Logon Initialization Scripts (5)	Debugger Evasion	Forced Authentication	Cloud Service Dashboard	Remote Services (3)	Browser Session Hijacking	Data Obfuscation (3)	Exfiltration Over Other Network Medium (1)	Defacement (2)
Phishing for Information (4)	Establish Accounts (3)	Replication Through Removable Media	Inter-Process Communication (3)	Compromise Host Software Binary	Domain or Tenant Policy Modification (2)	Deobfuscate/Decode Files or Information	Forge Web Credentials (2)	Cloud Service Discovery	Replication Through Removable Media	Clipboard Data	Dynamic Resolution (3)	Exfiltration Over Physical Medium (1)	Disk Wipe (2)
Search Closed Sources (2)	Obtain Capabilities (7)	Supply Chain Compromise (3)	Native API	Create Account (3)	Create or Modify System Process (5)	Deploy Container	Input Capture (4)	Cloud Storage Object Discovery	Software Deployment Tools	Data from Cloud Storage	Encrypted Channel (2)	Exfiltration Over Web Service (4)	Endpoint Denial of Service (4)
Search Open Technical Databases (5)	Stage Capabilities (6)	Trusted Relationship	Scheduled Task/Job (5)	Create or Modify System Process (5)	Domain or Tenant Policy Modification (2)	Direct Volume Access	Modify Authentication Process (9)	Container and Resource Discovery	Taint Shared Content	Data from Configuration Repository (2)	Fallback Channels	Exfiltration Over Physical Medium (1)	Financial Theft
Search Open Websites/Domains (3)		Valid Accounts (4)	Serverless Execution	Event Triggered Execution (16)	Escape to Host	Domain or Tenant Policy Modification (2)	Multi-Factor Authentication Interception	Debugger Evasion	Use Alternate Authentication Material (4)	Data from Information Repositories (3)	Hide Infrastructure	Scheduled Transfer	Firmware Corruption
Search Victim-Owned Websites			Shared Modules	External Remote Services	Event Triggered Execution (16)	Execution Guardrails (1)	Multi-Factor Authentication Request Generation	Device Driver Discovery		Data from Local System	Ingress Tool Transfer	Transfer Data to Cloud Account	Inhibit System Recovery
			Software Deployment Tools	Hijack Execution Flow (13)	Exploitation for Privilege Escalation	File and Directory Permissions Modification (2)	Network Sniffing	Domain Trust Discovery		Data from Network Shared Drive	Multi-Stage Channels		Network Denial of Service (2)
			System Services (2)	Implant Internal Image	Hijack Execution Flow (13)	Hide Artifacts (12)	OS Credential Dumping (8)	File and Directory Discovery		Data from Removable Media	Non-Application Layer Protocol		Resource Hijacking
			User Execution (3)	Modify Authentication Process (9)	Process Injection (12)	Hijack Execution Flow (13)	Steal Application Access Token	Group Policy Discovery		Data Staged (2)	Non-Standard Port		Service Stop
			Windows Management Instrumentation	Office Application Startup (6)	Scheduled Task/Job (5)	Impair Defenses (11)	Steal or Forge Authentication Certificates	Log Enumeration		Email Collection (3)	Protocol Tunneling		System Shutdown/Reboot
				Power Settings	Valid Accounts (4)	Indicator Removal (9)	Steal Web Session Cookie	Network Service Discovery		Input Capture (4)	Proxy (4)		
				Pre-OS Boot (5)	Default Accounts	Indirect Command Execution	Unsecured Credentials (8)	Network Share Discovery		Screen Capture	Remote Access Software		
				Scheduled Task/Job (5)	Domain Accounts	Masquerading (9)		Network Sniffing		Video Capture	Traffic Signaling (2)		
				Server Software Component (5)	Local Accounts	Modify Authentication Process (9)		Password Policy Discovery			Web Service (3)		
				Traffic Signaling (2)	Cloud Accounts			Peripheral Device Discovery					
				Valid Accounts (4)									

Sub-Techniques (435)

Techniques (202)



# 50 TOP TTPS IN CTFS: [HTTPS://GITHUB.COM/PURPLEVAN/ATTACK\\_CTF\\_LAYER/TREE/MAIN](https://github.com/PURPLEVAN/ATTACK_CTF_LAYER/TREE/MAIN)

COLOR KEY: **ORANGE**=PWN, **YELLOW**=RE, **BLUE**=OSINT, **GREEN**=FORENSICS, **PURPLE**=WEB, **RED**=CRYPTO

Reconnaissance 10 techniques	Resource Development 8 techniques	Initial Access 10 techniques	Execution 14 techniques	Persistence 20 techniques	Privilege Escalation 14 techniques	Defense Evasion 43 techniques	Credential Access 17 techniques	Discovery 32 techniques	Lateral Movement 9 techniques	Collection 17 techniques	Command and Control 18 techniques	Exfiltration 9 techniques	Impact 14 techniques
Active Scanning	Acquire Access	Content Injection	Cloud Administration Command	Account Manipulation (Q/P)	Abuse Elevation Control Mechanism (Q/P)	Abuse Elevation Control Mechanism (Q/P)	Adversary-in-the-Middle (Q/3)	Account Discovery (Q/4)	Exploitation of Remote Services	Adversary-in-the-Middle (Q/3)	Application Layer Protocol (Q/4)	Automated Exfiltration (Q/1)	Account Access Removal
Gather Victim Host Information (Q/1)	Acquire Infrastructure (Q/5)	Drive-by Compromise	Command and Scripting Interpreter (Q/P/5)	BITS Jobs	Access Token Manipulation (Q/5)	Access Token Manipulation (Q/5)	Brute Force (Q/4)	Application Window Discovery	Internal Spearphishing	Archive Collected Data (Q/3)	Communication Through Removable Media	Data Transfer Size Limits	Data Destruction
Gather Victim Identity Information (Q/1)	Compromise Accounts (Q/3)	Exploit Public-Facing Application	Boot or Logon Autostart Execution (Q/14)	Boot or Logon Autostart Execution (Q/14)	Account Manipulation (Q/1)	BITS Jobs	Credentials from Password Stores (Q/4)	Browser Information Discovery	Lateral Tool Transfer	Audio Capture	Content Injection	Exfiltration Over Alternative Protocol (Q/3)	Data Encrypted for Impact
Gather Victim Network Information (Q/5)	Compromise Infrastructure (Q/5)	External Remote Services	Container Administration Command	Boot or Logon Initialization Scripts (Q/5)	Boot or Logon Autostart Execution (Q/14)	Build Image on Host	Exploitation for Credential Access	Cloud Infrastructure Discovery	Remote Service Session Hijacking (Q/2)	Automated Collection	Data Encoding (Q/2)	Exfiltration Over C2 Channel	Data Manipulation (Q/3)
Gather Victim Org Information (Q/4)	Develop Capabilities (Q/4)	Hardware Additions	Deploy Container	Browser Extensions	Boot or Logon Initialization Scripts (Q/5)	Debugger Evasion	Forced Authentication	Cloud Service Dashboard	Remote Services (Q/5)	Browser Session Hijacking	Data Obfuscation (Q/2)	Exfiltration Over Other Network Medium (Q/1)	Defacement (Q/2)
Phishing for Information (Q/4)	Establish Accounts (Q/3)	Phishing (Q/4)	Exploitation for Client Execution	Compromise Host Software Binary	Boot or Logon Initialization Scripts (Q/5)	Deobfuscate/Decode Files or Information	Forge Web Credentials	Cloud Service Discovery	Replication Through Removable Media	Clipboard Data	Dynamic Resolution (Q/3)	Exfiltration Over Physical Medium (Q/1)	Disk Wipe (Q/2)
Search Closed Sources (Q/2)	Obtain Capabilities (Q/7)	Replication Through Removable Media	Inter-Process Communication (Q/3)	Create Account (Q/2)	Create or Modify System Process (Q/5)	Deploy Container	Input Capture (Q/4)	Cloud Storage Discovery	Software Deployment Tools	Data from Cloud Storage	Encrypted Channel (Q/2)	Exfiltration Over Web Service (Q/4)	Endpoint Denial of Service (Q/4)
Search Open Technical Databases (Q/1)	Stage Capabilities (Q/5)	Supply Chain Compromise (Q/3)	Native API	Create or Modify System Process (Q/5)	Domain or Tenant Policy Modification (Q/2)	Domain or Tenant Policy Modification (Q/2)	Modify Authentication Process (Q/9)	Container and Resource Discovery	Taint Shared Content	Data from Configuration Repository (Q/2)	Fallback Channels	Scheduled Transfer	Financial Theft
Search Open Websites/Domains (Q/2)		Trusted Relationship	Serverless Execution	Event Triggered Execution (Q/18)	Escape to Host	Execution Guardrails (Q/1)	Multi-Factor Authentication Interception	Debugger Evasion	Use Alternate Authentication Material (Q/3)	Data from Information Repositories (Q/1)	Hide Infrastructure	Transfer Data to Cloud Account	Firmware Corruption
Search Victim-Owned Websites		Valid Accounts (Q/4)	Shared Modules	External Remote Services	Event Triggered Execution (Q/18)	Exploitation for Defense Evasion	Multi-Factor Authentication Request Generation	Device Driver Discovery		Data from Local System	Ingress Tool Transfer		Inhibit System Recovery
			Software Deployment Tools	Hijack Execution Flow (Q/13)	Exploitation for Privilege Escalation	File and Directory Permissions Modification (Q/2)	Network Sniffing	Domain Trust Discovery		Data from Network Shared Drive	Multi-Stage Channels		Resource Hijacking
			System Services (Q/2)	Implant Internal Image	Hijack Execution Flow (Q/13)	Hide Artifacts (Q/13)	OS Credential Dumping (Q/6)	File and Directory Discovery		Data from Removable Media	Non-Application Layer Protocol		Service Stop
			User Execution (Q/3)	Modify Authentication Process (Q/9)	Scheduled Task/Job (Q/5)	Hijack Execution Flow (Q/13)	Steal Application Access Token	Group Policy Discovery		Data Staged (Q/2)	Non-Standard Port		System Shutdown/Reboot
			Windows Management Instrumentation	Office Application Startup (Q/5)	Valid Accounts (Q/5)	Impair Defenses (Q/11)	Steal or Forge Kerberos Tickets	Log Enumeration		Email Collection (Q/3)	Protocol Tunneling		
				Power Settings	Indirect Command Execution	Indicator Removal (Q/5)	Steal Web Session Cookie	Network Service Discovery		Input Capture (Q/4)	Proxy (Q/4)		
				Pre-OS Boot (Q/5)				Network Share Discovery		Screen Capture	Remote Access Software		
				Scheduled Task/Job (Q/1)				Network Sniffing		Video Capture	Traffic Signaling (Q/2)		
								Password Policy			Web Service (Q/3)		



# EXPLAIN WHAT YOU LEARNED

- Why it would be beneficial to learn cybersecurity through CTF challenges within the context of ATT&CK TTPs:
  - Relate to real-world cyber-attack TTPs
  - Understand how to better communicate the skills and knowledge gained in CTFs
  - Better preparation for industry terms and understanding of how to categorize cyber attacks
  - Develop a 'purple team' mentality by identifying attack and defense measures
- It is one thing for a student to be able to say "I found the flag" or...
- Explain how they utilized Active Scanning, Gather Victim Host Information, Search Open Websites/Domains, Valid Accounts, Command and Scripting Interpreter, Exploitation for Privilege Escalation, to identify the hidden flag.
- Create a better knowledge grasp of industry terminology while enjoying the fun nature of a CTF

# SKILLS TO GROW

- “Future-proof” yourself - top cybersecurity skills to possess in \*2024\*
- 1. Scripting - This is what allows you to provide value. Automation is king.
- 2. Research/Intel collection - OSINT, threat intel, Google wizardry, whatever you call it. The ability to find desired information is crucial.
- 3. System admin - So this one encompasses a lot and probably should be broken into 3 separate points... but the knowledge of how a system fundamentally works, how networking can happen, why the cloud isn't some magical fairy land, is important. Cloud makes a lot more sense when you know how it operates. Also, this helps you weed out the bs from AI product vendors.
- 4. Critical analysis - Each environment is different; nothing can be standardized to fit everything. You need to know how a vuln impacts your environment, how changes will impact security, where the greatest weaknesses lie, which threats pose the greatest risk, etc. If you can't make recommendations based on effective analysis, you won't get far.
- 5. Ability to adjust - It's hard to describe this one in words, but the ability to switch and adapt to what products are used, what controls are in place, deal with the changes from tech refreshes, moving to or out of the cloud, etc. If you can't effectively learn new, you'll be stuck in the past.
- Anything worthwhile is hard

# RESOURCES FROM SLIDES

- NCL: <https://nationalcyberleague.org/>
- TryHackMe: <https://tryhackme.com/>
- HackTheBox (look into Academy, \$8 a month): <https://www.hackthebox.com/>
- ISC2 Certified in Cybersecurity (Free): <https://www.isc2.org/Certifications/CC>
- US Cyber Team: <https://www.uscybergames.com/>
- Purple Van Blog - How to Learn Cybersecurity for (Almost) Free: <https://open.substack.com/pub/purplevan/p/how-to-learn-cybersecurity-for-almost>
- ATT&CK CTF layer: [https://github.com/purplevan/attack\\_ctf\\_layer/tree/main](https://github.com/purplevan/attack_ctf_layer/tree/main)
- MITRE ATT&CK: <https://attack.mitre.org/>
- Cyber Domain Map: <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/cybersecurity-domain-map-ver-30-henry-jiang/>
- AttackIQ Academy: <https://www.academy.attackiq.com/>
- Let's Defend: <https://letsdefend.io/>