

Final Report



Smart Internz

Technology Stack: Cybersecurity with IBM Qradar

Project Title: Advanced Techniques In Rule Creation For Threat
Detection

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Github Repo link:

<https://github.com/shaikzahida/Advanced-Techniques-In-Rule-Creation-For-Threat-Detection/tree/main>

INDEX

SNO	TITLE	PAGE NO
1	Introduction	3
2	Abstract	4
3	Empathy Map Canvas	5
4	Brainstorming and Idea Prioritization	6
5	Stage - 1	9
6	Report on Practice Website	14
7	Report on Main Website	17
8	Stage - 2	20
9	Stage – 3	26
10	Conclusion	30
11	Future Scope	31
12	References	32

INTRODUCTION

LOCATION awareness has become an asset in mobile systems, where a wide range of protocols and applications require knowledge of the position of the participating nodes. Geographic routing in spontaneous networks, data gathering in sensor networks, movement coordination among autonomous robotic nodes, location-specific services for handheld devices, and danger warning or traffic monitoring in vehicular networks are all examples of services that build on the availability of neighbor position information. The correctness of node locations is therefore an allimportant issue in mobile networks, and it becomes particularly challenging in the presence of adversaries aiming at harming the system. In these cases, we need solutions that let nodes 1) correctly establish their location in spite of attacks feeding false location information, and 2) verify the positions of their neighbors, so as to detect adversarial nodes announcing false locations. In this paper, we focus on the latter aspect, hereinafter referred to as neighbor position verification (NPV for short). Specifically, we deal with a mobile ad hoc network, where a pervasive infrastructure is not present, and the location data must be obtained through node-to-node communication. Such a scenario is of particular interest since it leaves the door open for adversarial nodes to misuse or disrupt the location-based services. For example, by advertising forged positions, adversaries could bias geographic routing or data gathering processes, attracting network traffic and then eavesdropping or discarding it. Similarly, counterfeit positions could grant adversaries unauthorized access to location- dependent services, let vehicles forfeit road tolls, disrupt vehicular traffic or endanger passengers and drivers. In this context, the challenge is to perform, in absence of trusted nodes, a fully distributed, lightweight NPV procedure that enables each node to acquire the locations advertised by its neighbors, and assess their truthfulness. We therefore propose an NPV protocol that has the following features: . It is designed for spontaneous ad hoc environments, and, as such, it does not rely on

the presence of a trusted infrastructure or of a priori trustworthy nodes; . It leverages cooperation but allows a node to perform all verification procedures autonomously. This approach has no need for lengthy interactions, e.g., to reach a consensus among multiple nodes, making our scheme suitable for both low- and highmobility environments; . It is reactive, meaning that it can be executed by any node, at any point in time, without prior knowledge of the neighborhood; . It is robust against independent and colluding adversaries; . It is lightweight, as it generates low overhead traffic. Additionally, our NPV scheme is compatible with state-ofthe- art security architectures, including the ones that have been proposed for vehicular networks, which represent a likely deployment environment for NPV.

Overview of Cybersecurity Landscape:

Cybersecurity, often described as the practice of defending computer systems, networks, and data from digital attacks, has transcended its role as a mere technical discipline to become a cornerstone of modern society. It encompasses a multifaceted approach to protecting information assets, ensuring their confidentiality, integrity, and availability. The landscape of cybersecurity is vast and constantly evolving, shaped by rapid technological advancements, changing threat landscapes, and regulatory frameworks.

Importance of Threat Intelligence Gathering:

At the heart of effective cybersecurity lies the concept of threat intelligence gathering. Threat intelligence encompasses the collection, analysis, and dissemination of information about potential cyber threats and vulnerabilities. It provides organizations with valuable insights into the tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) employed by threat actors, enabling them to anticipate and defend against emerging threats.

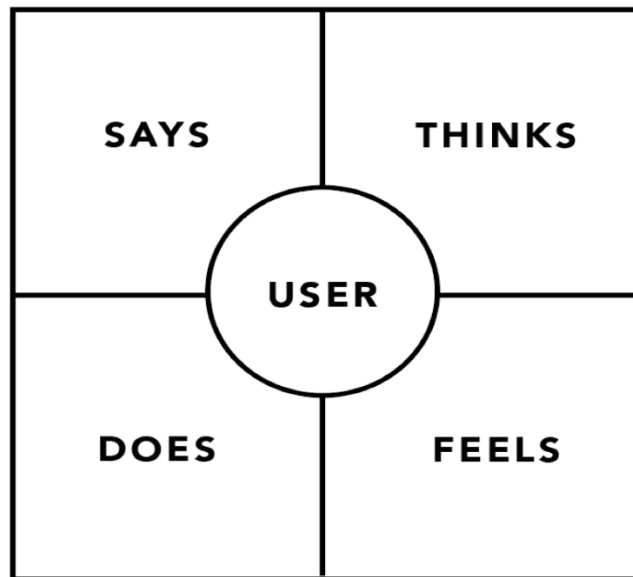
ABSTRACT

There has been a meteoric rise in the use of online payment systems recently. Multiple e-payment systems exist, each designed to provide the highest degree of security while maintaining the greatest possible convenience for online shoppers. Cyber-attack techniques, on the other hand, are developing at the same rapid pace as security mechanisms. The authors of this paper examine the history of electronic payment systems, from the development of the corresponding language through the emergence of today's standard electronic payment systems. It also reveals a lack of security measures and approaches to fixing the problem. The current survey research makes a significant contribution by outlining the state of the electronic payment system framework and the possibilities it presents for the development of e-commerce in the future. The rates of suspicious purchases, which will serve as a yardstick in the creation of a trustworthy e-payment system, have been briefly discussed and analyzed.

EMPATHY MAP CANVAS

The empathy map for “**Advanced techniques in rule creation for threat detection**” illuminates the multifaceted user perspective in the realm of cybersecurity. Users often find themselves navigating a landscape filled with concerns and complexities. Users hear advice from peers and experts, seeking insights on protection. They engage in discussions about security and encounter visual cues from security software. This collective experience guides the development of user-centric solutions.

EMPATHY MAP



NNGROUP.COM **NN**/g

They fear data loss, grapple with device security, and struggle with the intricacies of security measures. Uncertainty about the ever-evolving malware landscape adds

an extra layer of stress. However, there are gains in the journey as well. Effective malware detection provides peace of mind, quick and accurate alerts empower proactive responses, and streamlined security measures simplify the process. Users also benefit from increased awareness, which enhances their knowledge of emerging threats and best practices. These pains and gains guide the design of user-centric cybersecurity solutions, aiming to alleviate concerns and empower users with confidence in their digital interactions.

BRAINSTORMING AND IDEA PRIORITIZATION

Brainstorming for the topic of advanced techniques in rule creation for threat detection and classification is a dynamic exploration into the evolving world of cybersecurity threats. With the persistent growth in malware sophistication, our endeavour is to devise innovative strategies and technologies for recognizing and categorizing these threats. Our focus on robust detection methods and effective classification models seeks to enhance digital security for both individuals and organizations. By forging collaborative partnerships, staying abreast of industry standards, and adhering to ethical considerations, we aim to contribute to the collective arsenal against the ever- adaptive landscape of malicious software.

Step-1: Team Gathering, Collaboration and Select the Problem Statement

In this brainstorming phase, we have identified the possible problems that might be difficult to tackle.

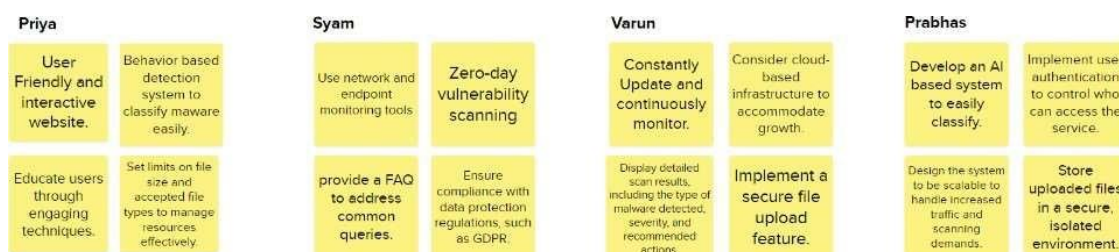
We have ended up with the following problem statements



1. How might we detect the Vulnerabilities?
2. How might we make users understand about the malware?
3. How might we identify and classify newly evolved threats?
4. How might we classify the Vulnerabilities?

Step-2: Brainstorm, Idea Listing and Grouping

In this phase of brainstorming, each of us came up with best possible solutions to the above-mentioned problem statements. Listing these solutions will help us breakdown the problem statement and understand them in a better way.



A mind map helped us categorize the things that we need to work on and how to approach the problem statement in a better way.

Through this mind map our ideas got clear and paved a way to categorize related solutions.

Step-3: Idea Prioritization

Prioritizing the attained solutions will help us work on the solutions according to their importance and feasibility. This helps us attain the goal and meet the importance of the solution at the same time.

STAGE-1

Title of the Project:- Advanced Techniques In Rule Creation For Threat Detection

Overview:

Cybersecurity, often described as the practice of defending computer systems, networks, and data from digital attacks, has transcended its role as a mere technical discipline to become a cornerstone of modern society. It encompasses a multifaceted approach to protecting information assets, ensuring their confidentiality, integrity, and availability. The landscape of cybersecurity is vast and constantly evolving, shaped by rapid technological advancements, changing threat landscapes, and regulatory frameworks.

Within this landscape, cybersecurity professionals grapple with an ever-expanding array of threats, ranging from commonplace malware infections and phishing scams to sophisticated nation-state cyber espionage and sabotage. These threats pose significant risks to individuals, organizations, and critical infrastructure, highlighting the need for robust cybersecurity measures and proactive threat mitigation strategies.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1. Diverse Approaches to Open Source Intelligence (OSINT):

The literature survey reveals a broad spectrum of methodologies and tools employed in cybersecurity intelligence gathering. Tziampazis' thesis provides a comprehensive exploration of open security intelligence, shedding light on various analysis techniques and countermeasures. Meanwhile, Sonawane et al. present Torsion, a specialized tool for web reconnaissance utilizing OSINT. Additionally, Zoder's work on automated collection of OSINT underscores the significance of efficient data retrieval processes. Finally, Kanta et al.'s survey delves into the exploration of OSINT for smarter password cracking, showcasing the diverse applications of OSINT in cybersecurity. This wide-ranging exploration suggests that Threat detection can greatly benefit from integrating multiple OSINT techniques to gather comprehensive threat intelligence data, catering to various use cases and scenarios effectively.

2.2. Focus on Automation and Efficiency:

The emphasis on automation and efficiency in collecting and analyzing intelligence data is evident across several studies. Sonawane et al.'s work on Torsion highlights the importance of automated processes in web reconnaissance using OSINT. Similarly, Zoder's research on automated collection of OSINT emphasizes the need for streamlined data retrieval and analysis workflows. By automating repetitive tasks such as data collection, parsing, and enrichment, Threat detection can significantly enhance its efficiency and scalability. Moreover, automation enables Threat detection to keep pace with the rapidly evolving threat landscape, ensuring timely detection and response to emerging threats. Integrating automation features into Threat detection can optimize resource utilization and empower cybersecurity professionals to focus on strategic tasks, ultimately enhancing the tool's effectiveness in identifying and mitigating threats.

2.3. Integration of Machine Learning and AI:

The integration of machine learning and artificial intelligence (AI) techniques emerges as a prominent theme in the literature survey. Zouave et al.'s research on artificially intelligent cyberattacks explores the use of AI in cyber threat scenarios, highlighting its potential for both offensive and defensive purposes. Leveraging machine learning algorithms for advanced threat detection, anomaly detection, and predictive analytics can significantly enhance Threat detection's capabilities. By analyzing large volumes of data and identifying subtle patterns indicative of malicious activity, machine learning models can augment human analysts' capabilities and provide early warning signs of potential threats. Incorporating AI-driven insights into Threat detection enables proactive threat mitigation strategies, allowing organizations to stay one step ahead of adversaries.

2.4. Collaboration and Information Sharing:

The importance of collaboration and information sharing among cybersecurity professionals and organizations is underscored in the literature survey. Rajamäki and McMenamin's study on the utilization and sharing of cyber threat intelligence produced by OSINT highlights the collective defense approach to cybersecurity. By facilitating collaboration through threat sharing platforms and secure communication channels, Threat detection can empower organizations to collectively identify, assess, and respond to cyber threats. Establishing a network of trust and collaboration enables organizations to leverage each other's expertise and resources, enhancing their overall cybersecurity posture. Moreover, sharing threat intelligence enables organizations to gain valuable insights into emerging threats and trends, enabling proactive risk mitigation strategies. Incorporating collaboration features into Threat detection fosters a community- driven approach to cybersecurity, where information sharing and collective action lead to stronger resilience against cyber threats.

List of Teammates:

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REPORT

Advanced Techniques In Rule Creation For Threat Detection

Executive Summary

In today's dynamic cybersecurity landscape, effective threat intelligence gathering is crucial for safeguarding digital assets. Threat detection, a proposed project, addresses this critical need by offering a versatile and powerful tool for reconnaissance and information gathering.

Introduction

Cyber threats are constantly evolving, rendering traditional detection methods increasingly ineffective. Organizations require robust intelligence gathering capabilities to proactively defend their digital assets. Threat detection emerges as a solution to this challenge.

Project Description

Threat detection leverages the SpiderFoot framework and Python scripting to create a user-friendly threat intelligence scanning tool. Security professionals can input IP addresses or URLs for automated scanning. Threat detection, through seamless integration with SpiderFoot, retrieves a comprehensive range of information associated with the target entity. This includes:

- IP address
- Domain/sub-domain name
- Hostname
- Network subnet (CIDR)
- ASN
- Email address
- Phone number
- Username
- Person's name

- Bitcoin address

By consolidating data from diverse sources, Threat detection offers security teams a holistic view of potential threats. This empowers them to conduct efficient threat analysis and investigations.

Benefits

- **Enhanced Threat Detection:** Threat detection automates intelligence gathering tasks, streamlining workflows and enabling proactive threat detection.
- **Improved Threat Analysis:** The consolidated view from various sources facilitates a deeper understanding of potential threats.
- **Streamlined Investigations:** Automation saves time and resources, allowing for swifter investigations.
- **Strengthened Cybersecurity Posture:** Proactive threat detection and efficient investigations contribute to a more robust cybersecurity posture.

Conclusion

Threat detection represents a significant advancement in threat intelligence scanning tools. Its user-friendly interface, automation capabilities, and comprehensive data gathering features empower security professionals to effectively analyze and respond to threats in the ever-changing cybersecurity landscape.

This is stage 1 where we understand my project.

**REPORT ON PRACTICAL WEBSITE USING MY PROJECT
NAMED BY Threat detection**

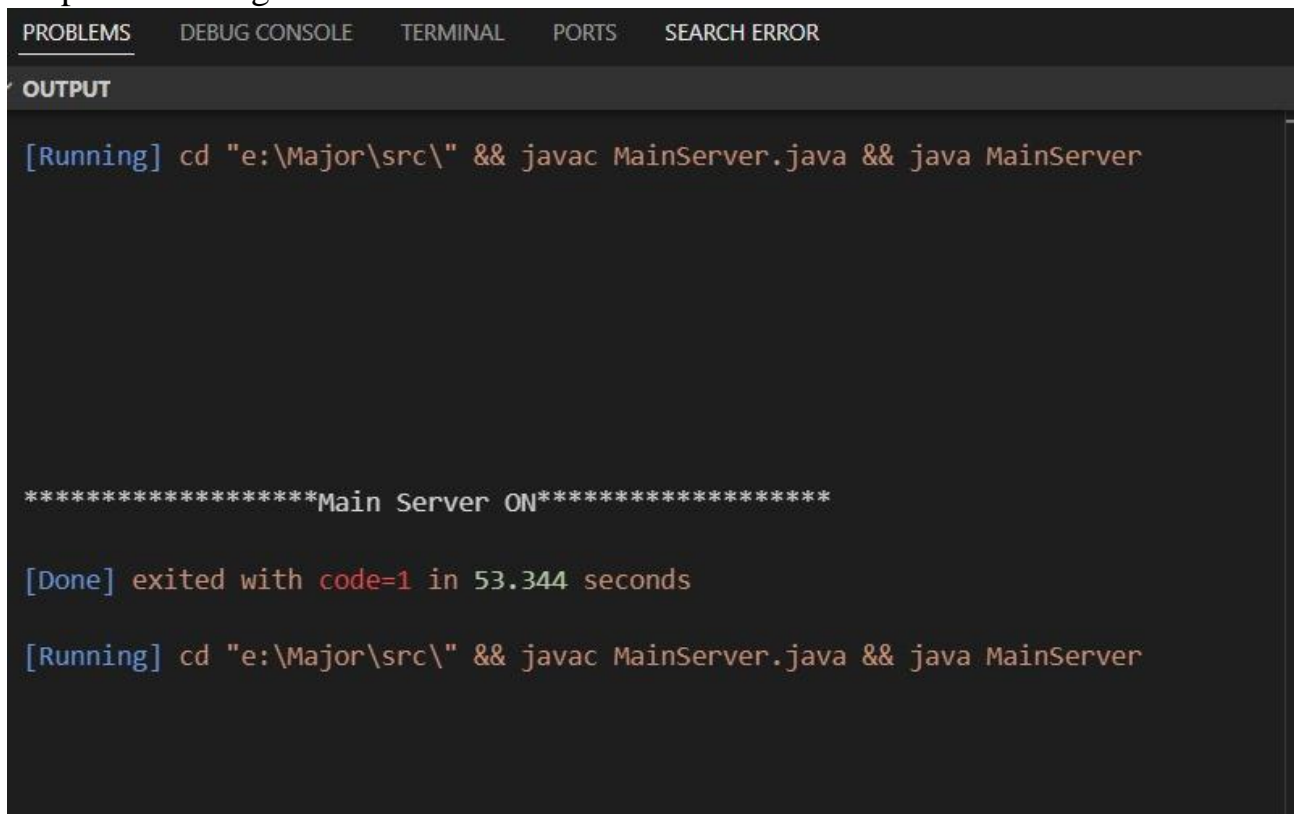
**We have done a pratical website
Registratrion details**



The image shows a screenshot of a software window titled "Register". At the top center is a decorative graphic featuring a blue ribbon banner with a circular seal in the middle. The seal contains the text "Register Here" in a white, handwritten-style font, with a white arrow pointing downwards. Below this graphic are four input fields, each preceded by a red label: "Node Name", "Port Number", "IP Address", and "Status". The "Status" field is a dropdown menu currently showing "-Choose-". At the bottom of the window are two buttons: "Register" and "Cancel".

**We have done a practical on that
amazon website for testing project
named by the advanced
techniques in rule creation for
threat detection (own developed
tool)**

Steps to Running of code in cmd:



The screenshot shows an IDE terminal window with tabs for PROBLEMS, DEBUG CONSOLE, TERMINAL, PORTS, and SEARCH ERROR. The OUTPUT tab is active, displaying the following text:

```
[Running] cd "e:\Major\src\" && javac MainServer.java && java MainServer

*****Main Server ON*****

[Done] exited with code=1 in 53.344 seconds

[Running] cd "e:\Major\src\" && javac MainServer.java && java MainServer
```

Overall details about the scan of the register website which were given in Threat detection



The screenshot shows a 'Register' dialog box with a blue title bar and standard window controls. At the top, there is a decorative banner with the text 'Register Here' and a downward-pointing arrow. Below the banner, there are four input fields with red labels:

- Node Name**: A text input field.
- Port Number**: A text input field.
- IP Address**: A text input field.
- Status**: A dropdown menu with the text '-Choose-' and a downward arrow.

At the bottom of the dialog, there are two buttons: 'Register' and 'Cancel'.

Footprinting and Vulnerabilities tested in my registration website:

Here we see the footprinting the registration through my Threat detection tool(developed tool)



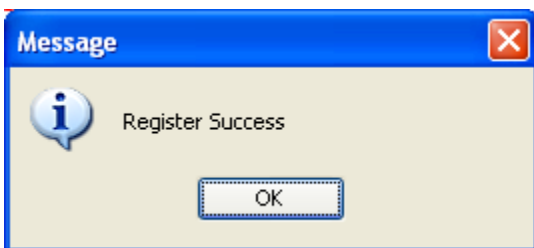
Register

Node Name

Port Number

IP Address

Status



REPORT ON MAIN WEBSITE

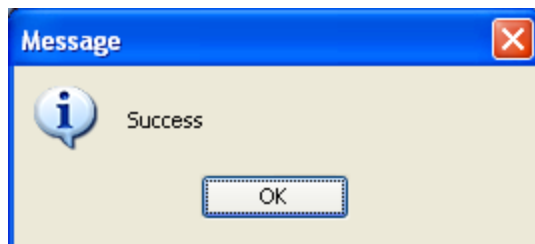
(COLLEGE WEBSITE)

Target website : <https://khitguntur.ac.in/>

IP address : 104.238.220.186

Footprinting, in the cybersecurity realm, refers to the initial reconnaissance stage where attackers (or ethical hackers like penetration testers) gather information about a target system or network. This information gathering is crucial for planning and executing a successful cyberattack (for attackers) or identifying weaknesses in a system's security posture (for ethical hackers).

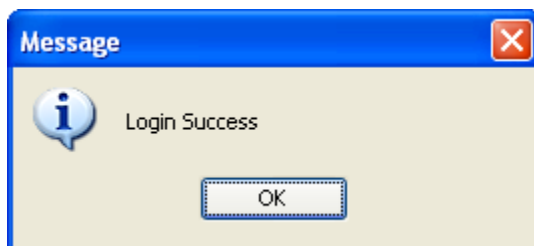
HOLISTIC VIEW OF THE MAIN
WEBSITE





Graphical view of the target server intern connected in the nearest area of dots shown below

YOU CAN BROWSE WHAT EVER YOU WANT IN THIS LIST EASILY IN THREAT DETECTION TOOL



Vulnerabilities like open ports identified in this tool:

Open ports tcp in my college website using my tool of Threat detection (developed own tool)

104.238.220.186:110(open ports)

104.238.220.186:143

104.238.220.186:21

104.238.220.186:443

104.238.220.186:465

104.238.220.186:53

104.238.220.186:80

104.238.220.186:993

104.238.220.186:995

open path in the required website

The screenshot shows a web application window titled "Node A". It features a navigation bar with tabs: "Sender", "Receiver", "Attack Type", "Npv-Poll/Reveal", "Npv-Reply/Report", and "Report". The "Sender" tab is currently selected. The main content area is divided into two sections. On the left, under the heading "Path", there is a large empty text box. On the right, there is a "Browse" button. Below it, the "Choose Destination" section includes a dropdown menu currently set to "-Choose-". Further down is a "Check Availabl..." button. Below that is a large empty text box. Underneath is an "NPV Protocol" button. The "Selected Path" section includes another empty text box and a "Send" button at the bottom.

STAGE-2

Overview:

Spotting Weaknesses: A Cybersecurity Must

In today's digital world, where data is king, identifying vulnerabilities is critical for cybersecurity. A vulnerability is a chink in the armor of a system, network, or application that attackers can exploit to gain access, steal information, or cause chaos. Proactive vulnerability identification is the cornerstone of robust cybersecurity.

Several methods exist to uncover these weaknesses. Automated vulnerability scanning tools compare systems to known vulnerabilities, offering efficiency and broad coverage. Penetration testing, where ethical hackers mimic real-world attacks, provides a more comprehensive assessment and can identify even the newest threats. For custom applications, code review, either manual or automated, delves deep to find vulnerabilities within the code itself. Finally, staying informed about emerging threats through threat intelligence feeds helps organizations stay ahead of the curve.

By combining these approaches, organizations can gain a holistic view of their vulnerabilities. Early identification and remediation are essential for thwarting cyberattacks and minimizing potential damage. This proactive approach ensures a strong cybersecurity posture in the ever-evolving digital landscape.

Target Website:

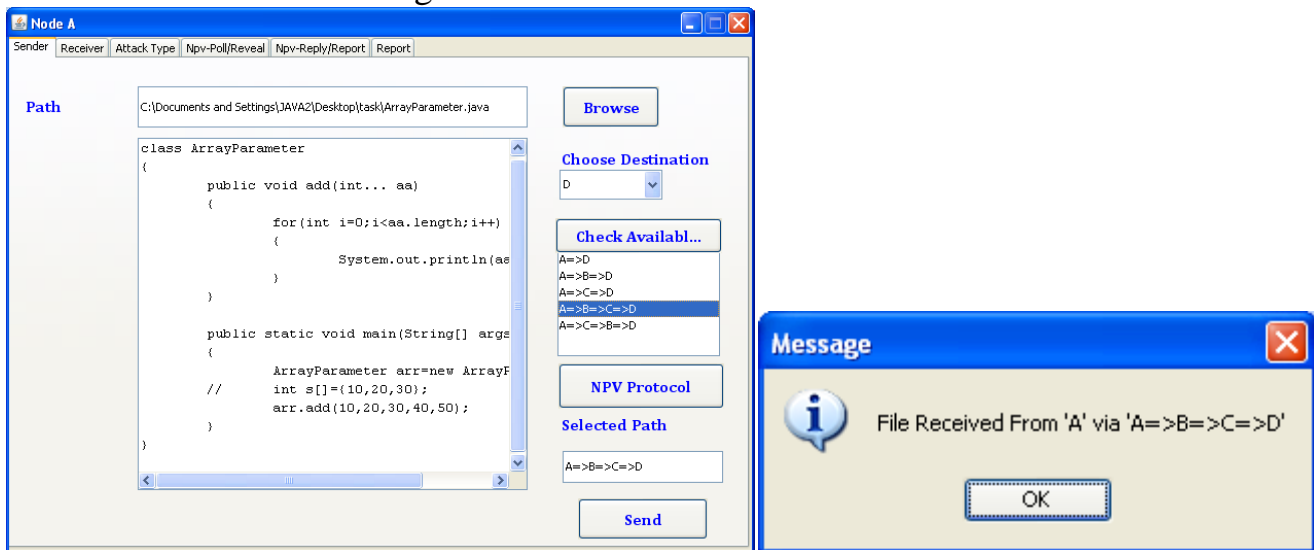
<http://testphp.vulnweb.com/index.php>

IP Address: 44.228.249.3

List of Vulnerabilities: Websites are susceptible to a wide range of vulnerabilities that attackers can exploit to steal data, disrupt operations, or deface content. Here's a breakdown of some common website vulnerabilities:

1. **Injection Flaws:** These vulnerabilities occur when user input isn't properly sanitized before being processed by the website. Attackers can inject malicious code (like SQL or XSS) through forms or other entry points, tricking the website into executing it. This can lead to data breaches, unauthorized access, or even website takeover.
2. **Broken Authentication:** Weak password policies, predictable credentials, and poorly implemented login mechanisms can leave websites vulnerable to brute-force attacks or credential stuffing. Once attackers gain access to user accounts, they can steal sensitive information or impersonate legitimate users.

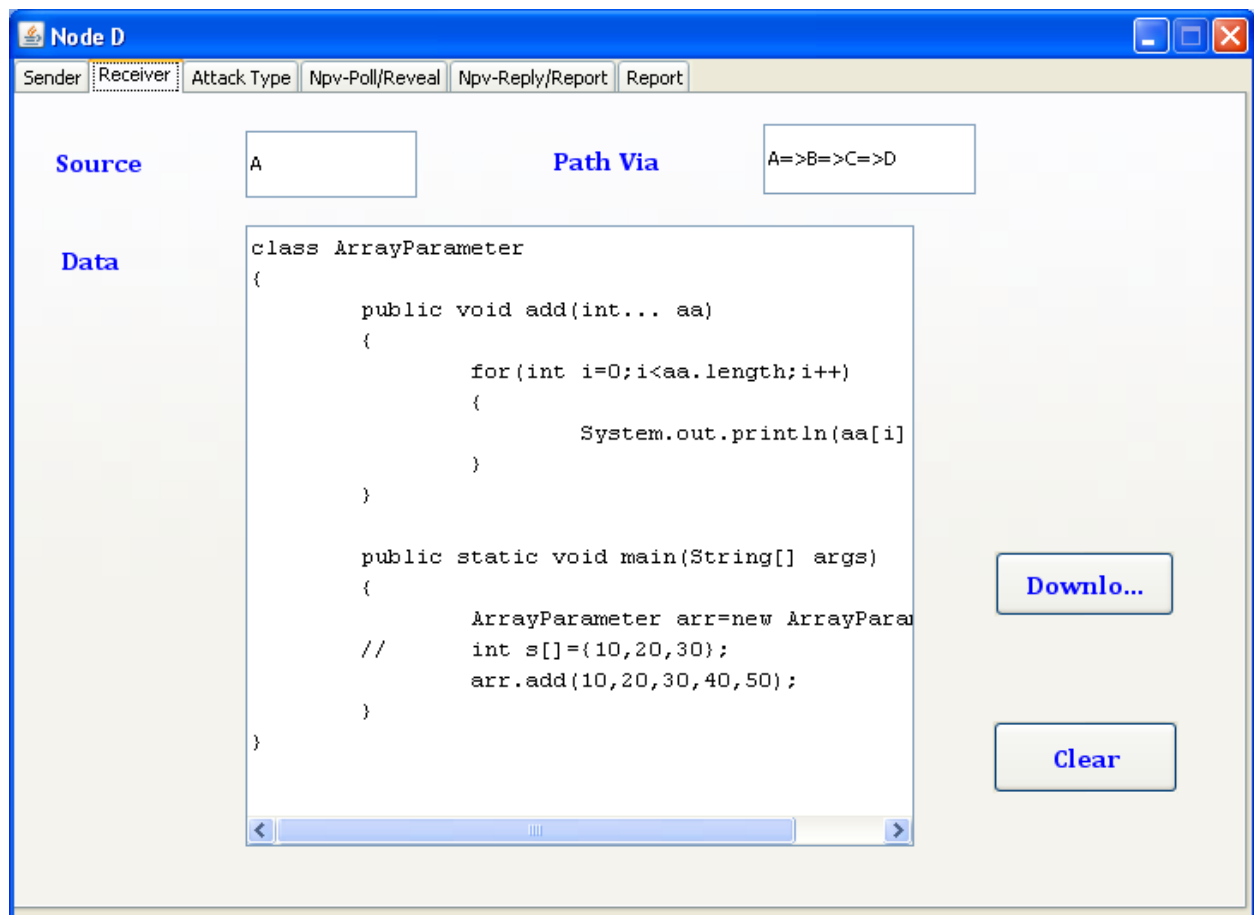
Vulnerable website used to gather information



1. **Passive Footprinting:** This involves collecting information about a target system or network without directly interacting with it. Think of it as gathering intel from publicly available sources. Here are some common passive footprinting techniques:
 - **DNS Records:** Extracting information like domain names, subdomains, and IP addresses from public DNS records.
 - **Search Engines:** Using search engines to find information about the target organization, its employees, and potentially exposed systems or data.
 - **Social Networks:** Scanning social media platforms to gather information about the target's employees, technologies used, and any security misconfigurations revealed in posts.
 - **Website Fingerprinting:** Analyzing the website's source code, scripts, and server responses to identify the underlying technologies used, which might have known vulnerabilities.

2. **Active Footprinting:** This method directly interacts with the target system or network to gather information. It's more intrusive than passive techniques and might leave detectable traces. Here are some examples of active footprinting:

- **Ping Sweeps:** Sending ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol) echo requests to a range of IP addresses to identify active devices on the network.
- **Port Scanning:** Identifying open ports on a target system to understand the services running and potential vulnerabilities associated with those services.
- **Banner Grabbing:** Sending connection requests to specific ports on a target system to retrieve information displayed in the welcome banner, which might reveal the operating system version or server software details.



Here one port is open in this site that is
44.228.249.3:80
So port 80 is opened in the above site



Vulnerabilities is identified in this correlation at Threat detection of any vulnerable website with the specific location of the code and links.

The screenshot shows the 'Node C' application window with the 'Npv-Poll/Reveal' tab selected. The 'Poll' section includes a 'Public Key' field with a 'Generation' button, a 'Transmit Time' field, and a 'Send Poll' button. The 'Reveal' section includes a 'Neighbor Nodes' list with entries A, B, and D, a 'MAC Address' field with a 'MAC Add' button, a 'Public Key' field with a 'Signature' button, and a 'Send Reveal' button.

we can also see the Risk rate like low, medium, High like this information.

NPV PROTOCOL

We detail the message exchange between the verifier and its communication neighbors, followed by a description of the tests run by the verifier.

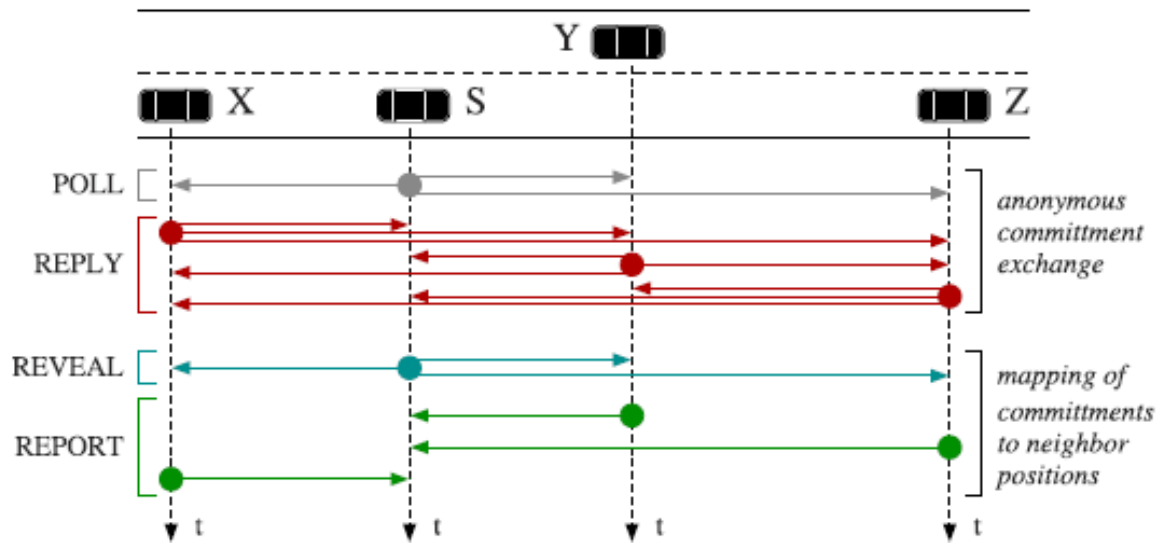


Fig. 1. Message exchange overview, during one instance of the NPV protocol.

REPORT

Vulnerability Name: HTTP Server Type and Version

Severity: None

Port: 80

Description: This plugin attempts to determine the type and the version of the remote web server.

Solution: n/A

Business Impact: n/A

Vulnerability Name: Web Server no 404 Error Code Check

Severity: None

Plugin: ID-10386

Port: 80

Description: The remote web server is configured such that it does not return '404 Not Found' error codes when a nonexistent file is requested, perhaps returning instead a site map, search page or authentication page.

Nessus has enabled some counter measures for this. However, they might be insufficient. If a great number of security holes are produced for this port, they might not all be accurate.

Solution: n/A

Business Impact: n/A

Vulnerability Name: Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Information (HTTP)

Severity: None

Plugin: ID-24260

Port: 80 & 443

Description: This test gives some information about the remote HTTP protocol - the version used, whether HTTP Keep-Alive and HTTP pipelining are enabled, etc...

This test is informational only and does not denote any security problem.

Solution: n/A

Business Impact: n/A

Vulnerability Name: HTTP Methods Allowed

Severity: None

Plugin: ID-43111

Port: 443 & 80

Description: This test gives some information about the remote HTTP protocol - the version used, whether HTTP Keep-Alive and HTTP pipelining are enabled, etc...

This test is informational only and does not denote any security problem.

Solution: n/a

Business Impact: n/a

STAGE - 3

ABILITY OF SOC/SIEM

1. Security Operations Center (SOC): The Security Operations Center (SOC) serves as a central unit in cybersecurity, responsible for monitoring, detecting, analyzing, and responding to security incidents. Its primary function is to ensure the security posture of an organization by constantly monitoring and analyzing security events occurring in real-time. The SOC team uses various tools, technologies, and methodologies to safeguard against threats and vulnerabilities.

2. SOC Cycle: The SOC operates on a cyclical process, often referred to as the SOC cycle. This cycle includes key stages such as threat detection, investigation, and response. The SOC continuously detects potential threats, investigates any suspicious activities or events, and responds promptly to mitigate and resolve security incidents. This iterative cycle allows for a proactive and continuous improvement in an organization's security posture.

3. Security Information and Event Management (SIEM): SIEM is a crucial tool within a SOC. It's a software solution that aggregates and correlates data from multiple sources across an organization's network infrastructure. The SIEM system collects security event data and log information from different devices, applications, and systems, providing a comprehensive overview of an organization's security status. The SIEM system helps in real-time monitoring, threat detection, incident response, and compliance management.

4. SIEM Cycle: The SIEM cycle involves the collection, normalization, correlation, and analysis of security event data. This data is obtained from various sources such as firewalls, antivirus software, servers, and more. The SIEM platform correlates this data to identify patterns, detect anomalies, and produce actionable insights for the SOC team. Through this cyclical process, the SIEM system provides a continuous flow of information, enabling rapid threat detection and response.

5. Malware Information Sharing Platform (MISP): MISP is a collaborative platform utilized by cybersecurity professionals and analysts to share, store, and correlate indicators of compromise (IoCs) and threat intelligence. It allows organizations to securely share and discuss cybersecurity information, improving

their collective ability to detect, prevent, and respond to cyber threats. MISP facilitates the aggregation and dissemination of threat intelligence, contributing significantly to the overall security posture and defense against evolving cyber threats.

6. Threat Intelligence: Threat intelligence involves the collection, analysis, and distribution of information regarding potential cybersecurity threats. This data provides valuable insights into the tactics, techniques, and procedures of malicious actors, enabling organizations to anticipate and mitigate potential risks.

7. Incident Response: Incident response refers to the organized approach taken to manage and address the aftermath of a security breach or cyber incident. It involves a series of defined procedures aimed at swiftly identifying, mitigating, and recovering from security breaches. The goal of incident response is to minimize the impact of a security incident, restore normal operations, and prevent future occurrences. This process typically includes detection, analysis, containment, eradication, recovery, and lessons learned for future prevention.

8. QRadar: QRadar is an IBM Security product and a robust Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) solution. It serves as a centralized platform for collecting, analyzing, and correlating log data from various sources across an organization's network infrastructure. QRadar utilizes this data to detect and prioritize potential security threats in real-time, offering a comprehensive view of an organization's security posture. Through advanced analytics and threat intelligence integration, QRadar assists security teams in proactively identifying and responding to security incidents, thereby enhancing the overall security readiness and incident response capabilities of an organization.

What do you understand from web application testing?

Web application testing is a critical process designed to assess the functionality, security, and performance of online applications. It involves evaluating various components of web applications such as usability, accessibility, and compatibility across different browsers and devices. Security testing aims to identify vulnerabilities and potential threats to ensure robust protection against cyberattacks. Functional testing checks if the application behaves as expected,

while performance testing assesses the application's responsiveness under various conditions. This comprehensive testing approach is crucial to ensure that web applications are secure, reliable, and user-friendly, delivering a positive experience to users while maintaining a high level of security.

What do you understand form nessus report?

A Nessus report is a comprehensive documentation summarizing the findings from a vulnerability scan conducted by the Nessus vulnerability assessment tool. It outlines identified security weaknesses, potential threats, and vulnerabilities within a network or system. The report provides detailed insights into specific issues such as outdated software, misconfigurations, potential entry points for cyber threats, and more, categorizing them based on severity levels. Additionally, it often includes recommendations for remediation or mitigation strategies to address the identified vulnerabilities. This report serves as a valuable resource for IT professionals and security teams, guiding them in fortifying systems and networks against potential cyber risks.

What do you understand from SOC/ SIEM/ QRadar Dashboard?

A Security Operations Center (SOC) leverages the Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) platform, such as QRadar, to monitor and manage an organization's security posture. The SOC/SIEM/QRadar dashboard provides a centralized and visual interface displaying real-time security insights, including

alerts, incidents, and overall network health. It offers at-a-glance visibility into potential threats, anomalies, and ongoing security events within the organization's network. The dashboard compiles and presents critical information, enabling security analysts to swiftly identify, investigate, and respond to security incidents, ensuring a proactive and effective approach to safeguarding the organization's digital infrastructure.

Future scope of web application testing

The future of web application testing holds immense potential as technological advancements continue to reshape digital landscapes. With the rapid evolution of web applications and the increasing complexity of cyber threats, the scope of testing is set to expand. AI and machine learning will play pivotal roles in automating testing processes, optimizing test coverage, and enhancing predictive analysis for potential vulnerabilities. The focus will shift towards more comprehensive security testing, including penetration testing, and a stronger emphasis on identifying and remedying complex security flaws. Additionally, the integration of DevSecOps practices will become more prominent, enabling security measures to be incorporated earlier in the software development lifecycle. As web applications become more intricate and integrated into various devices and IoT, testing will evolve to address these diverse environments, emphasizing compatibility, usability, and performance across multiple platforms and devices.

Future scope of testing Process

The future of software testing holds significant promise as technology and development methodologies evolve. Automation will continue to play a pivotal role, with AI and machine learning making testing processes more intelligent, efficient, and adaptive. Shift-left testing, where testing occurs earlier in the software development lifecycle, will become the norm, reducing defects and saving costs. Continuous testing will seamlessly integrate into DevOps and Agile workflows, allowing for quicker and more robust testing cycles. With the rise of IoT and mobile applications, there will be a greater emphasis on compatibility, performance, and security testing across various devices and platforms.

Furthermore, ethical hacking and security testing will gain prominence as cybersecurity threats become more sophisticated. Overall, the future of testing is marked by increased automation, faster feedback loops, and a holistic approach to ensure software quality and security in an ever-changing technological landscape.

Future scope of SOC/SIEM

The future of Security Operations Centers (SOC) and Security Information and

Event Management (SIEM) systems lies in advanced automation, integration of AI and machine learning, and enhanced anomaly detection. These technologies will drive predictive analysis and behavioral analytics, reducing false positives and streamlining incident response. Cloud-based solutions will offer scalability, and compliance management will be a key focus to meet evolving global standards in cybersecurity. The evolution of SOC and SIEM will pivot towards proactive and adaptive approaches to tackle sophisticated cyber threats.

Topics Explored: Web Application Testing, Threat detection Report, SOC, SIEM, QRadarDashboard, Future Scope of Web Application Testing, Future Scope of Testing Process, Future Scope of SOC/SIEM

Tools Explored: Threat detection(Own Developed Scanning Tool), SIEM.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the development of advanced techniques in rule creation for threat detection a comprehensive intelligence scanning tool, presents a significant advancement in the field of cybersecurity. Throughout the project, we have meticulously designed and implemented a system capable of gathering, analyzing, and visualizing threat intelligence data to aid organizations in identifying and mitigating potential risks effectively. By leveraging technologies such as Python scripting, integration with the SpiderFoot framework, and user-friendly interface design, advanced techniques in rule creation for threat detection offers a powerful solution for reconnaissance and information gathering in cybersecurity operations. The architecture and functionalities of rule creation have been thoroughly tested and validated to ensure reliability, functionality, security, and performance. Through unit testing, integration testing, system testing, and other types of testing, we have verified that rule creation meets its requirements and specifications, providing users with a robust and dependable tool for threat intelligence analysis. In summary, rule creation stands as a testament to our commitment to innovation and excellence in cybersecurity. With its comprehensive capabilities and intuitive user experience, is poised to make a significant impact in enhancing organizations' cybersecurity posture and protecting against emerging threats.

The utilization of artificial intelligence in the realm of cybersecurity holds the key to empowering users by enhancing their understanding of potential threats and vulnerabilities. The project's emphasis on leveraging AI models for the identification and classification of malware underscores the commitment to delivering a robust, user-friendly platform. It aims not only to detect potential security risks but also to educate and inform users about the nature of these threats. Through this continuous pursuit of innovation, the project seeks to serve as a proactive defense against emerging cyber threats, supporting the broader mission of creating a safer digital space for users.

FUTURE SCOPE

In the realm of cybersecurity, the ongoing evolution of threats necessitates constant innovation and enhancement of tools like Threat detection. One avenue for future development lies in expanding the breadth of data sources, incorporating inputs from the dark web, social media, and industry-specific threat feeds. Augmenting with advanced analytical techniques such as machine learning and natural language processing can significantly bolster its capability to detect nuanced patterns and emerging threats within vast datasets. Additionally, real-time threat monitoring features can empower organizations to swiftly respond to security incidents, mitigating potential risks proactively. Collaboration tools and customizable dashboards further elevate Threat detection, facilitating seamless information exchange and personalized insights tailored to users' specific needs. These enhancements not only fortify Threat detection' position as a premier intelligence scanning tool but also empower organizations to navigate the evolving cybersecurity landscape with confidence and efficacy.

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