Project Report

Title of the Project: Intelligent Threat Detection and Response: AI Integration in Cyber Security Frameworks

Overview:

Cybersecurity is of utmost importance in today's interconnected digital world because it safeguards all types of data against theft and loss. Sensitive data, protected health information (PHI), personally identifiable information (PII), intellectual property, personal information, data, and government and business information systems are all included.

The SysAdmin, Audit, Network, and Security (SANS) Institute is one of the leading organizations providing cybersecurity training, research, and certification. Their decades of experience in the field led them to publish their cybersecurity framework, the Incident Handler's Handbook, in 2012. The SANS CIS Critical Security Controls (SANS CIS) are a recommended set of actions for cyber defense that provide specific and actionable ways to stop today's most pervasive and dangerous attacks.

Since its release, the SANS framework has been recognized as one of the most comprehensive incident response approaches and has been implemented by many influential organizations worldwide.

The SANS Top 20 CSCs are often used by organizations that have yet to develop a comprehensive security information program.

1. SANS Category:- CWE-119: Memory Buffer Error Description:-

This buffer overflow happens when an application process tries to store more data than it can hold in the memory. The data flows to another memory location which can corrupt the data already contained in that buffer.This could be disastrous, as this can erase data, steal confidential information, and even the whole application could crash because of this buffer overflow.

Business Impact:-

Memory buffer errors can cause applications to crash lead to system downtime. Exploitation of memory buffer errors disrupts the business operations and impact the continuity of services. If the affected system provides services to customers, the exploitation of memory buffer errors can lead to service outages, inconveniencing and frustrating users.

2. SANS Category:- CWE-79: Cross-site Scripting Description:-

Cross-site Scripting (XSS) is an injection attack that usually happens when a malicious actor or an attacker injects malicious or harmful script into a web application which can be executed through the

web browsers. Once the malicious script finds its way into the compromised system, it can be used to perform different malicious activities.

Business Impact:-

Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) attacks can harm a business by stealing user data, damaging its reputation, causing financial losses, and leading to legal consequences. Fixing these vulnerabilities involves implementing secure coding practices to protect websites and applications from malicious script injections.

3. SANS Category:- CWE-20: Unvalidated Input Error Description:-

The application receives input, but fails to validate the input, whether it has all necessary details needed for it to be accepted into the system for processing.When there is input sanitization, this can be used to check any potentially dangerous inputs in order to ensure that the inputs are safe to be processed with the source code or when it's an input that is needed to communicate with other components.

Business Impact:-

Unvalidated Input Errors (CWE-20) pose a risk of security breaches, financial losses, and reputation damage by allowing malicious data input, necessitating robust input validation measures to safeguard against unauthorized access and maintain data integrity.

4. SANS Category:- CWE-200: Sensitive Information Exposure Error Description:-

This happens when the application knowingly and unknowingly exposes information that is confidential and sensitive to an attacker who does not have the authorization to access these information.Different errors lead to this information being exposed to an attacker.

Business Impact:-

Sensitive Information Exposure (CWE-200) can result in severe business impact, including compromised data confidentiality, loss of customer trust, and potential legal consequences, necessitating robust security measures to protect sensitive information and maintain regulatory compliance.

5. SANS Category:- CWE-125: Out-of-bounds Read Error Description:-

This usually occurs when the application reads data past the normal level, either to the end or before the beginning of the buffer. This gives unprivileged access to an attacker to read sensitive information from other memory locations, which can as well leads to a system or application crash.A crash will certainly happen when the code reads data and thinks there is an indicator in place that stops the read

operation like a NULL that is applied to a string

Business Impact:-

Out-of-bounds Read Error (CWE-125) can lead to security vulnerabilities, system crashes, and unauthorized access, posing a risk of data breaches and significant business disruption, emphasizing the need for thorough code reviews and preventive measures to ensure secure software development.

6. SANS Category:- CWE-89: SQL Injection Description:-

SQL injection is a form of security vulnerability whereby the attacker injects a Structured Query Language (SQL) code to the Webform input box in order to gain access to resources or change data that is not authorized to access.This vulnerability can be introduced to the application during the design, implementation, and operation stages.What this SQL query does is to make an unauthorized request to the database for some information.

Business Impact:-

SQL Injection (CWE-89) can result in unauthorized access, data breaches, and manipulation of databases, causing severe business impact such as compromised data integrity, reputational damage, and potential legal consequences, necessitating strict input validation and parameterized queries to mitigate risks.

7. SANS Category:- CWE-416: Free Memory Error Description:-

This issue is caused by the referencing of memory after it has been released, which can seriously lead to a program crash. When you use a previously freed memory, this can have adverse consequences, like corrupting of valid data, arbitrary code execution which is dependent on the flaw timing.

Business Impact:-

Free Memory Error (CWE-416) can lead to application crashes, data corruption, and potential security vulnerabilities, posing a risk of system instability, service disruption, and exploitation by attackers, emphasizing the importance of proper memory management practices for business continuity and security.

8. SANS Category:- CWE-190: Integer Overflow Error Description:-

When a calculation is processed by an application and there is a logical assumption that the resulting value will be greater than the exact value, integer overflow happens. Here, an integer value increases to a value that cannot be stored in a location.

Business Impact:-

Integer Overflow Error (CWE-190) can result in unexpected behavior, crashes, or security vulnerabilities, posing a risk of system instability, data corruption, and potential exploitation, highlighting the need for secure coding practices to prevent business disruptions and safeguard against malicious activities.

9. SANS Category:- CWE-352: Cross-Site Request Forgery Description:-

This is when a web application does not sufficiently verify the HTTP request, whether the request was actually coming from the right user or not. The webservers are designed to accept all requests and to give a response to them.

Business Impact:-

Cross-Site Request Forgery (CWE-352) can lead to unauthorized actions on behalf of users, compromising data integrity, user accounts, and potentially causing financial losses, emphasizing the importance of anti-CSRF tokens and secure web application design to mitigate business risks.

10. SANS Category:- CWE-22: Directory Traversal Description:-

Directory traversal or file path traversal is a web security vulnerability that allows an attacker to read arbitrary files on the server that is currently running an application.

Business Impact:-

Directory Traversal (CWE-22) can result in unauthorized access to sensitive files, compromising data confidentiality, and potentially leading to data breaches, emphasizing the need for input validation and secure file access controls to prevent business-critical information exposure.

11. SANS Category:- CWE-78: OS Command Injection Description:-

It is about the improper sanitization of special elements that may lead to the modification of the intended OS command that is sent to a downstream component. An attacker can execute these malicious commands on a target operating system and can access an environment to which they were not supposed to read or modify.

Business Impact:-

OS Command Injection (CWE-78) can lead to unauthorized execution of arbitrary commands, compromising system integrity and potentially causing data breaches or service disruptions, highlighting the critical need for input validation and secure command execution practices to mitigate business risks.

12. SANS Category:- CWE-787: Out-of-bounds Write Error Description:-

This happens when the application writes data past the end, or before the beginning of the designated buffer.

Business Impact:-

Out-of-bounds Write Error (CWE-787) can result in data corruption, system crashes, and potential security vulnerabilities, posing a risk of unauthorized access and service disruption, underscoring the importance of robust bounds checking to ensure business continuity and prevent malicious exploitation.

13. SANS Category:- CWE-287: Improper Authentication Error Description:-

This is when an attacker claims to have a valid identity but the software failed to verify or proves that the claim is correct.A software validates a user's login information wrongly and as a result, an attacker could gain certain privileges within the application or disclose sensitive information that allows them to access sensitive data and execute arbitrary code.

Business Impact:-

Improper Authentication (CWE-287) can lead to unauthorized access, compromising sensitive data and system integrity, posing a risk of data breaches, reputational damage, and potential legal consequences, emphasizing the need for robust authentication measures to safeguard business assets.

14. SANS Category:- CWE-476: Dereferencing NULL Pointer Description:-

Dereferencing a null pointer is when the application dereferences a pointer that was supposed to return a valid result instead returns NULL and this leads to a crash. Dereferencing a null pointer can happen through many flaws like race conditions and some programming error.

Business Impact:-

Dereferencing NULL Pointer (CWE-476) can result in application crashes, system instability, and potential security vulnerabilities, posing a risk of service disruption, data corruption, and unauthorized access, emphasizing the importance of rigorous error checking to ensure business continuity and prevent exploitation.

15. SANS Category:- CWE-732: Incorrect Permission Assignment Description:-

This vulnerability happens when an application assigns permissions to a very important and critical resource in such a manner that exposed the resource to be accessed by a malicious user.

Business Impact:-

Incorrect Permission Assignment (CWE-732) can lead to unauthorized access, data breaches, and potential compromise of sensitive information, posing a risk of reputational damage, legal consequences, and business disruption, highlighting the need for proper permission controls to ensure data security.

16. SANS Category:- CWE-434: Unrestricted File Upload Description:-

This vulnerability occurs when the application does not validate the file types before uploading files to the application. This vulnerability is language independent but usually occurs in applications written in ASP and PHP language.

Business Impact:-

Unrestricted File Upload (CWE-434) can result in malicious file execution, compromising system integrity and potentially leading to data breaches, reputational damage, and service disruption, emphasizing the importance of secure file upload controls to mitigate business risks.

17. SANS Category:- CWE-611: Information Exposure through XML Entities Description:-

When an XML document is uploaded into an application for processing and this document contains XML entities with uniform resource identifier that resolves to another document in another location different from the intended location. This anomaly can make the application to attach incorrect documents into its output.

Business Impact:-

Information Exposure through XML Entities (CWE-611) can lead to unauthorized access to sensitive data, posing a risk of data breaches, reputational damage, and potential legal consequences, emphasizing the need for secure XML processing and input validation to safeguard business-critical information.

18. SANS Category:- CWE-94: Code Injection Description:-

The existence of code syntax in the user's data increases the attacker's possibility to change the planned control behavior and execute arbitrary code. This vulnerability is referred to as "injection weaknesses" and this weakness could make a data control become user-controlled.

Business Impact:-

Code Injection (CWE-94) can result in the execution of arbitrary code, leading to unauthorized access, data breaches, and potential system compromise, posing a risk of reputational damage, financial losses, and legal consequences, highlighting the critical need for secure coding practices to mitigate business risks.

19. SANS Category:- CWE-798: Hard-coded Access Key Description:-

This is when the password and access key is hard coded into the application directly for inbound authentication purpose and outbound communication to some external components and for encryption of internal data. Hard-coded login details usually cause vulnerability that paves the way for an attacker to bypass the authentication that has been configured by the software administrator.

Business Impact:-

Hard-coded Access Key (CWE-798) can lead to unauthorized access, compromise of sensitive information, and potential security breaches, posing a risk of reputational damage, legal consequences, and business disruption, emphasizing the importance of secure key management practices to protect business assets.

20. SANS Category:- CWE-400: Uncontrolled Resource Consumption Description:-

This vulnerability happens when the application does not control the allocation properly and maintenance of a limited resource, this allows an attacker to be able to influence the amount of resources consumed, which will eventually lead to the exhaustion of available resources.Part of the limited resources includes memory, file system storage, database connection pool entries, and CPU.

Business Impact:-

Uncontrolled Resource Consumption (CWE-400) can result in system performance degradation, service disruptions, and potential denial-of-service attacks, posing a risk of business downtime, customer dissatisfaction, and financial losses, emphasizing the need for resource usage controls to maintain operational stability.

Personal Details:

Name	College	Contact No.
Ms. Rujata Chaudhari rhchaudhari@apsit.edu.in	A.P. Shah Institute of Technology, Thane (West) Mumbai, Maharashtra.	8454966402

Stage: 1 Report

List of Vulnerability Table:

Sr.no	Vulnerability Name	CWE References
1	Broken Access Control	CWE-284: Improper Access Control
2	Cryptographic Failures	CWE-310: Cryptographic Issues
3	Injection	CWE-89: Improper Neutralization of Special Elements used in an SQL Command ('SQL Injection')
4	Insecure Design	CWE –1348 A04:2021-Insecure Design CWE-657: Violation of Secure Design Principles
5	Security Misconfiguration	CWE – 1349 A05:2021-Security Misconfiguration
6	Vulnerable and Outdated Components	CWE – 1352 A06:2021-Vulnerable and Outdated Components.
7	Identification and Authentication Failures	CWE – 1353 A07:2021-Identification and Authentication Failures.
8	Software and Data Integrity Failures	CWE-1354 A08:2021 Software and Data Integrity Failures
9	Security Logging and Monitoring	CWE-778: Insufficient Logging
10	Server-Side Request Forgery	CWE-918: Server-Side Request Forgery (SSRF)

Details about Vulnerability Table:

1) **Vulnerability Name**: Improper access control

   CWE: CWE-284

   OWASP Category: A01:2021 – Broken Access Control

   Description: Improper access control refers to a security flaw in which unauthorized individuals or entities gain access to sensitive data, systems, or resources that they should not be allowed to access.

   This vulnerability can occur due to misconfigurations, weak authentication mechanisms, inadequate permission settings, or other weaknesses in an organization's security infrastructure.

   Business Impact:

   1. ***Data Breaches:*** Unauthorized access can lead to data breaches, exposing sensitive customer information, proprietary data, financial records, and trade secrets. Such breaches can tarnish the company's reputation and result in legal liabilities and regulatory fines.
   2. ***Financial Losses:*** Infiltration by malicious actors may lead to financial fraud, theft, or ransom demands, causing substantial financial losses to the organization.
   3. ***Intellectual Property Theft:*** Improper access control puts valuable intellectual property at risk, making it vulnerable to theft or unauthorized use by competitors or cybercriminals.

2) **Vulnerability Name**: Cryptographic failures

   CWE: CWE-310: Cryptographic Issues

   OWASP Category: A3:2017-Sensitive Data Exposure

   Description: Cryptographic failures refer to weaknesses or vulnerabilities in the implementation or use of cryptographic algorithms and protocols.

   Business Impact:

   1. ***Data Breaches:*** If sensitive data is not adequately encrypted or if encryption is weak, it becomes easier for attackers to steal and exploit the data, leading to data breaches and potential legal and financial consequences.
   2. ***Loss of Trust:*** Cryptographic failures can erode customer trust in the organization's ability to protect their sensitive information. This loss of trust can have long-term negative effects on customer loyalty and brand reputation.
   3. ***Intellectual Property Theft:*** Inadequate encryption can expose valuable intellectual property, trade secrets, and proprietary information to theft by competitors or cybercriminals.

4. ***Financial Losses:*** The fallout from cryptographic failures can lead to significant financial losses, including legal costs, compensation for affected parties, and expenses related to data recovery and incident response.
5. ***Disruption of Operations:*** Cryptographic failures may result in disruptions to critical business operations, leading to downtime and loss of productivity.

3) Vulnerability Name: Injection:

CWE: CWE-89:

OWASP Category: A03 2021 Injection

Description: Injection is a type of cybersecurity vulnerability where untrusted data is sent to an application's interpreter or query language, leading to unintended execution of malicious commands. Attackers exploit this weakness to insert harmful code, often in the form of SQL, NoSQL, OS, or LDAP queries, into the application's input fields or parameters.

Business Impact:

1. Successful injection attacks can expose sensitive data, such as customer information, financial records, or intellectual property, leading to data breaches.
2. Attackers can bypass authentication mechanisms and gain unauthorized access to restricted areas of the application or system.
3. ***Application Takeover:*** Injection attacks can lead to full control over the application or system, enabling attackers to manipulate data, compromise accounts, or disrupt services.
4. ***Unauthorized Access:*** Attackers can bypass authentication mechanisms and gain unauthorized access to restricted areas of the application or system.

4) Vulnerability Name: Insecure Design

CWE: CWE – 1348

OWASP Category: A04:2021 - Insecure Design

Description: Insecure design, also known as security design flaws or architectural vulnerabilities, refers to the presence of fundamental weaknesses in the design and architecture of software, systems, or networks.

Business Impact:

1. ***Increased Vulnerability Surface:*** Such flaws create a larger attack surface, making it easier for attackers to find and exploit weaknesses.
2. ***Data Breach:*** Security design flaws can lead to data breaches, exposing sensitive information and resulting in financial and reputational damage.
3. ***Regulatory Non-Compliance:*** Failure to implement secure design practices may lead to non-compliance with industry regulations and data protection laws, resulting in legal consequences and fines.

4. ***Downtime and Disruptions:*** Exploitation of design flaws can lead to system crashes, downtime, and disruptions in critical business operations.
5. ***Loss of Customer Trust:*** Insecure design undermines customer trust, potentially leading to loss of customers and a negative impact on the organization's reputation

5) Vulnerability Name: Security Misconfiguration

CWE: CWE: 1349

OWASP Category: A05:2021 - Security Misconfiguration

Description: Security misconfiguration is a cybersecurity vulnerability that occurs when a system, application, or network is not properly configured to implement appropriate security settings

Business impact:

1. ***Data Breaches:*** Misconfigurations can lead to unauthorized access to sensitive data, resulting in data breaches and potential legal and financial liabilities.
2. ***System Compromise:*** Attackers can exploit misconfigurations to gain control of systems or applications, potentially leading to data manipulation, service disruptions, or system takeovers.
3. ***Reputation Damage:*** Security misconfiguration incidents can significantly damage an organization's reputation, eroding customer trust and loyalty.
4. ***Regulatory Non-Compliance:*** Misconfigurations may lead to non-compliance with industry standards, data protection regulations, and privacy laws, resulting in fines and penalties.
5. ***Disruptions and Downtime:*** Security misconfigurations can cause application crashes, service disruptions, or downtime, impacting business operations and productivity.

6) Vulnerability Name: Vulnerable and Outdated Components

CWE: CWE: 1352

OWASP Category: A06:2021 - Vulnerable and Outdated Components

Description: Vulnerable components are software modules, libraries, frameworks, or dependencies that have publicly known security flaws or weaknesses. These vulnerabilities may arise from coding errors, design flaws, or issues discovered after the component's release.

Business impact:

Ransomware and Malware Attacks: Attackers often exploit vulnerabilities in components to deliver ransomware or malware, potentially leading to data loss, extortion, or further compromise.

7) Vulnerability Name: Identification and Authentication Failures

CWE: 1353

OWASP Category: A07:2021 - Identification and Authentication Failures

Description: Identification and authentication failures refer to security vulnerabilities that occur when systems, applications, or networks have weaknesses in their identification and authentication processes.

Business impact:

1. ***Unauthorized Access:*** Attackers can exploit authentication weaknesses to gain unauthorized access to sensitive data, applications, or systems.
2. ***Data Breaches:*** Weak identification and authentication processes can lead to data breaches, exposing sensitive information and potentially leading to legal and financial liabilities.
3. ***Fraud and Account Takeover:*** Inadequate authentication can result in fraudulent activities and account takeovers, impacting users and damaging the organization's reputation.
4. ***Loss of Trust:*** Security incidents resulting from identification and authentication failures can erode customer trust and confidence in the organization.
5. ***Regulatory Non-Compliance:*** Failing to implement strong authentication measures can lead to non-compliance with industry regulations and data protection laws, resulting in fines and penalties.
6. ***Disruptions and Downtime:*** Successful attacks due to authentication failures may lead to system crashes, downtime, and disruptions in critical business operations.

8) Vulnerability Name: **Software and Data Integrity Failures**

CWE: 1354

OWASP Category: A08:2021 - Software and Data Integrity Failures

Description:

- Software and data integrity failures refer to cybersecurity vulnerabilities that involve the compromise, alteration, or corruption of software code or data.
- These failures can occur due to various reasons, including malicious attacks, accidental errors, or hardware malfunctions.

Business impact:

1. ***Data Loss:*** Unintended alterations or deletions of data can result in data loss, leading to operational disruptions and potential financial losses.
2. ***Compromised Systems:*** Software integrity failures can lead to the installation of malware or unauthorized software on systems, compromising their security and functionality.
3. ***Loss of Customer Trust:*** Failure to maintain software and data integrity can erode customer trust, damaging the organization's reputation and affecting customer retention.
4. ***Compliance Issues:*** Integrity failures may result in non-compliance with industry regulations and data protection laws, leading to legal liabilities and fines.
5. ***Business Continuity Disruptions:*** Cyberattacks or accidental data corruption can disrupt business operations, leading to downtime and loss of productivity.
6. ***Intellectual Property Theft:*** Tampering with software code or data can result in intellectual property theft or unauthorized access to proprietary information.

9) **Vulnerability Name**: **Security Logging and Monitoring**

CWE: CWE-778

OWASP Category:

Description: Security logging and monitoring are essential cybersecurity practices that involve the systematic recording, analysis, and tracking of security-related events and activities within an organization's IT infrastructure.

Business impact:

1. ***Early Threat Detection:*** Timely detection of security incidents allows organizations to respond proactively before the situation worsens.
2. ***Reduced Dwell Time:*** Monitoring helps reduce dwell time, the duration between an intrusion and its detection, minimizing potential damage.
3. ***Compliance and Auditing:*** Security logging is crucial for compliance with industry standards and regulations that mandate data protection and monitoring practices.
4. ***Incident Response Efficiency:*** Real-time monitoring enables rapid incident response, limiting the impact of security breaches and reducing recovery time.
5. ***Improved Security Posture:*** Continuous monitoring helps identify weaknesses in the security infrastructure, allowing organizations to strengthen their overall security posture.
6. ***Protection against Insider Threats:*** Monitoring user activity can help identify insider threats and potential misuse of privileges.

10) **Vulnerability Name**: **Server-Side Request Forgery**

CWE: CWE-918

OWASP Category:

Description: Server-Side Request Forgery (SSRF) is a cybersecurity vulnerability that occurs when an attacker exploits a web application to make unauthorized requests to other internal or external systems.

SSRF attacks typically target web applications that fetch data from external resources or perform HTTP requests to other systems. The attacker manipulates the application to send crafted requests that trick the server into making unintended and potentially harmful requests on its behalf.

Business impact:

1. ***Data Exposure:*** SSRF attacks can access sensitive data stored on internal systems, leading to data breaches and disclosure of confidential information.
2. ***Service Disruption:*** Attackers can exploit SSRF to overload internal services, causing denial-of-service (DoS) conditions, disrupting normal operations, and affecting users' experiences.
3. ***Unauthorized Access:*** Attackers may use SSRF to bypass access controls and interact with internal systems that they should not be allowed to access directly.

4. ***Lateral Movement:*** Once inside the network, attackers can use SSRF to pivot and further explore the internal infrastructure, potentially leading to broader compromises.
5. ***Compliance and Legal Consequences:*** Exploiting SSRF vulnerabilities may result in non-compliance with data protection regulations and industry standards, leading to legal and financial liabilities.

Stage: 2 Report

NESSUS Vulnerability Report

Introduction: Nessus is a powerful vulnerability assessment tool that provides in-depth analysis of a company's network, systems, and applications for potential security weaknesses. This report outlines the findings of a comprehensive vulnerability scan conducted on Company's infrastructure to identify potential security risks and recommend mitigation measures. The assessment was carried out to ensure the company's digital assets are protected against potential cyber threats and to maintain a robust cybersecurity posture.

Scope:

- The Nessus vulnerability scan covered a wide range of targets, including servers, workstations, networking devices, web applications, and databases.
- The assessment aimed to identify common vulnerabilities and exposures (CVEs), misconfigurations, and potential security gaps that could be exploited by malicious actors.

Key Findings:

1. ***High Severity Vulnerabilities***: The scan revealed a few high-severity vulnerabilities, which pose significant risks to the company's assets and could be exploited to gain unauthorized access or cause disruptions.
2. ***Unpatched Software:*** Some systems and applications were found to be running outdated software versions with known vulnerabilities. Timely patching is crucial to address these security holes.
3. ***Weak Passwords:*** The scan identified instances of weak and easily guessable passwords, increasing the risk of unauthorized access and potential data breaches.
4. ***SSL/TLS Vulnerabilities:*** Several SSL/TLS-related issues were detected, indicating possible weak encryption configurations or outdated protocols.
5. ***Exposed Services:*** Certain services and ports were found to be exposed to the internet, increasing the attack surface and potential for unauthorized access.
6. ***Default Configurations:*** Some systems and devices still had default configurations, which are often well-known to attackers and can be exploited easily.
7. ***Lack of Security Patches:*** Some critical security patches were missing, leaving the company vulnerable to exploits that have already been addressed by software vendors.
8. ***Insecure Web Applications:*** Vulnerabilities in web applications were identified, including Cross-Site Scripting (XSS), SQL injection, and other common web application flaws.

Recommendations:

1. ***Patch Management:*** Prioritize and apply security patches promptly to address known vulnerabilities and reduce the risk of exploitation.
2. ***Strong Authentication:*** Enforce the use of strong passwords and consider implementing multi-factor authentication (MFA) to enhance the security of user accounts.
3. ***SSL/TLS Configuration:*** Review and update SSL/TLS configurations to utilize the latest secure protocols and ciphers and disable weak ones.
4. ***Network Segmentation:*** Implement proper network segmentation to limit the impact of potential breaches and restrict unauthorized lateral movement.
5. ***Security Awareness Training:*** Conduct regular security awareness training for employees to educate them about cybersecurity best practices and potential threats.
6. ***Web Application Security:*** Perform thorough security testing and code reviews for web applications to identify and remediate vulnerabilities.
7. ***Reduce Attack Surface:*** Disable unnecessary services, close unused ports, and restrict access to critical systems to reduce the attack surface.
8. ***Regular Vulnerability Scanning:*** Schedule periodic Nessus vulnerability scans to ensure continuous monitoring of the company's security posture and to detect new vulnerabilities as they emerge.

Target Website :
A.P. SHAH College of Engineering: http://moodle.apsit.org.in/moodle/

Target IP: *103.123.226.102*

Sr.No.	Risk Ratings	CVS Score	Description
1	CRITICAL	9.0 – 10.0	A vulnerability was discovered that has been rated as critical. This requires resolution as quickly as possible.
2	HIGH	7.0 - 8.9	A vulnerability was discovered that has been rated as high. This requires resolution in the short term.
3	MEDIUM	4.0 – 6.9	A vulnerability was discovered that has been rated as medium. This should be resolved throughout the ongoing maintenance process.
4	LOW	1.0 – 3.9	A vulnerability was discovered that has been rated as low. This should be addressed as part of routine maintenance tasks.
5	INFORMATIONAL	1.1- 0.9	A discovery was made that is reported for Information. This should be addressed in order to meet leading practices.

Findings Overview

Sr.no	Description	Severity
1	HTTP TRACE / TRACK Methods Allowed	Medium
2	Apache Banner Linux Distribution Disclosure	Low
3	Apache HTTP Server Version	Low
4	Backported Security Patch Detection (PHP)	Low
5	Backported Security Patch Detection (WWW)	Low
6	Common Platform Enumeration (CPE)	Low
7	HTTP Server Type and Version	Low
8	Hyper-Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP) Information	Low
9	OS Identification	Low
10	PHP Version Detection	Low
11	Service Detection	Low
12	TCP/IP Timestamps Supported	Low
13	Traceroute Information	Low

Vulnerability Name and Details:

Sr.No	Vulnerability	Severity	Description	Solution	Business Impact	Port No
1	HTTP TRACE / TRACK Methods Allowed	Medium	The remote web server supports the TRACE and/or TRACK methods. TRACE and TRACK are HTTP methods that are used to debug web server connections.	Disable these HTTP methods. Refer to the plugin output for more information.	Allowing HTTP TRACE and TRACK methods can lead to Cross-Site Tracing (XST) attacks, which may result in the exposure of sensitive data, such as authentication credentials, session cookies, and other sensitive information	tcp/80/www
2	Apache Banner Linux Distribution Disclosure	Low	Nessus was able to extract the banner of the Apache web server and determine which Linux distribution the remote host is running.	If you do not wish to display this information, edit 'httpd.conf' and set the directive 'ServerTokens Prod' and restart Apache.	Exposing the Apache server version and underlying Linux distribution can provide valuable information to potential attackers. Hackers can use this information to target specific vulnerabilities associated with that version, making it easier for them to plan and execute targeted attacks	tcp/0
3	Apache HTTP Server Version	Low	The remote host is running the Apache HTTP Server, an open source web server. It was possible to read the version number from the banner	n/a	n/a	tcp/80/www
4	Backported Security Patch Detection (PHP)	Low	Security patches may have been 'backported' to the remote PHP install without changing its version	n/a	n/a	tcp/80/www

			number. Banner-based checks have been disabled to avoid false positives. Note that this test is informational only and does not denote any security problem.			
5	Backported Security Patch Detection (WWW)	Low	Security patches may have been 'backported' to the remote HTTP server without changing its version number. Banner-based checks have been disabled to avoid false positives.	n/a	n/a	tcp/80/www
6	Common Platform Enumeration (CPE)	Low	By using information obtained from a Nessus scan, this plugin reports CPE (Common Platform Enumeration) matches for various hardware and software products found on a host. Note that if an official CPE is not available for the product, this plugin computes the best possible CPE based on the information available from the scan.	n/a	n/a	tcp/0
7	HTTP Server Type and Version	Low	This plugin attempts to determine the type and the version of the remote web server.	n/a	n/a	tcp/80/www
8	HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP) Information	Low	This test gives some information about the remote HTTP protocol - the version used, whether HTTP Keep-Alive and HTTP pipelining are enabled	n/a	n/a	tcp/80/www

9	OS Identification	Low	Using a combination of remote probes (e.g., TCP/IP, SMB, HTTP, NTP, SNMP, etc.), it is possible to guess the name of the remote operating system in use. It is also possible sometimes to guess the version of the operating system	n/a	n/a	tcp/0
10	PHP Version Detection	Low	Nessus was able to determine the version of PHP available on the remote web server	n/a	n/a	tcp/80/www
11	Service Detection	Low	Nessus was able to identify the remote service by its banner or by looking at the error message it sends when it receives an HTTP request	n/a	n/a	tcp/80/www
12	Traceroute Information	Low	Makes a traceroute to the remote host.	n/a	n/a	udp/0
13	TCP/IP Timestamps Supported	Low	The remote host implements TCP timestamps, as defined by RFC1323.	n/a	n/a	tcp/0

Stage 3 Report

Achieving Proactive Cybersecurity with SOC and SIEM Integration

SECURITY OPERATIONS CENTER (SOC)

A Security Operations Center (SOC) is a centralized unit within an organization that is responsible for monitoring and defending the organization's IT infrastructure, networks, and data against cybersecurity threats. The SOC plays a crucial role in ensuring the security and integrity of an organization's digital assets and preventing, detecting, and responding to security incidents.

- SOC activities and responsibilities fall into three general categories :
  1. Preparation, planning and prevention
  2. Monitoring, detection and response
  3. Recovery, refinement and compliance

Key Functions of a SOC:

Monitoring and Threat Detection: The SOC continuously monitors the organization's systems and networks for signs of suspicious or malicious activity. It uses various security technologies, such as Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS), Intrusion Prevention Systems (IPS), Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) tools, and advanced threat detection solutions to identify potential security threats.

- ***Incident Response:*** When a security incident is detected, the SOC initiates an incident response process. This involves investigating the incident, determining its severity and impact, containing the threat, and implementing measures to remediate and recover from the incident.

- ***Threat Intelligence:*** SOC analysts utilize threat intelligence feeds and sources to stay informed about the latest cybersecurity threats, vulnerabilities, and attack techniques. This knowledge helps the SOC in better understanding potential risks and adjusting security measures accordingly.

- ***Vulnerability Management:*** The SOC collaborates with other IT teams to manage vulnerabilities in the organization's systems and applications. It identifies and prioritizes vulnerabilities and works with relevant stakeholders to apply patches and remediate security gaps.

- ***Log Analysis and Forensics:*** The SOC reviews and analyzes logs and security events to identify patterns, potential security incidents, and indicators of compromise. In cases of a security breach, the SOC conducts forensics investigations to determine the root cause and extent of the incident.

- ***Threat Hunting:*** The SOC actively seeks out hidden threats or indicators of compromise that may not be readily apparent in standard security logs. This proactive approach helps identify potential threats before they cause significant damage.

- ***Security Awareness and Training:*** The SOC provides security awareness training to employees, educating them about common cybersecurity threats and best practices to reduce the risk of human error leading to security incidents.

- ***Continuous Improvement:*** A well-functioning SOC continuously assesses its processes, tools, and procedures to improve its capabilities and response effectiveness. It learns from past incidents and adjusts its strategies to stay ahead of emerging threats.

SOC Team Roles:

A SOC typically consists of the following key roles:

SOC Analysts: Responsible for monitoring and analyzing security alerts, investigating potential incidents, and assisting in incident response activities.

SOC Engineers: Handle the deployment, configuration, and maintenance of security technologies used in the SOC.

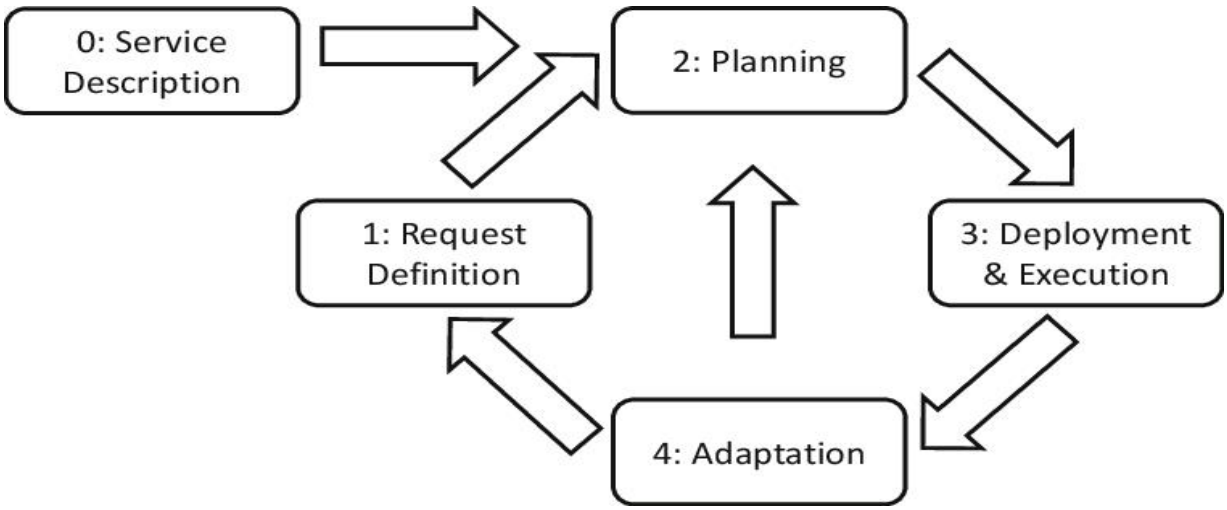
Incident Response Specialists: Skilled in handling and coordinating incident response activities in the event of a security breach.

Threat Intelligence Analysts: Focused on collecting, analyzing, and disseminating threat intelligence to help the SOC stay informed about the latest threats and attack trends.

Benefits of a SOC:

- ***Enhanced Security Posture:*** The SOC's proactive monitoring and incident response capabilities improve an organization's ability to detect and respond to security threats in a timely manner.
- ***Reduced Downtime and Damage:*** Rapid incident response helps minimize the impact of security incidents, reducing downtime and potential data loss.
- ***Compliance and Reporting:*** A SOC can assist with meeting regulatory compliance requirements by maintaining security logs, incident records, and providing necessary reports.
- ***Increased Customer Trust:*** A robust SOC demonstrates an organization's commitment to cybersecurity, increasing customer trust and confidence in the organization's ability to protect sensitive data.

SOC LIFE CYCLE:



SIEM (Security Information and Event Management) :

- SIEM stands for Security Information and Event Management. It is a comprehensive approach to security management that combines two critical functions: Security Information Management (SIM) and Security Event Management (SEM).
- SIEM solutions collect, aggregate, and analyze data from various sources within an organization's IT environment, including logs from systems, applications, network devices, and security controls.
- The primary goal of SIEM is to provide real-time visibility into an organization's security posture and enable effective threat detection, incident response, and compliance management.

Key Components of SIEM:

1. **Data Collection:** SIEM solutions collect data from various sources, such as logs from firewalls, intrusion detection systems (IDS), antivirus software, servers, and applications. Data can be collected in real-time or near real-time.

2. **Data Aggregation and Correlation:** The collected data is aggregated and correlated to identify patterns, anomalies, and potential security incidents. Correlation rules help SIEM systems determine if specific events or activities indicate a potential security threat.

3. **Alerting and Incident Detection:** When a security event matches predefined correlation rules or thresholds, the SIEM generates alerts to notify security analysts of potential incidents.

4. **Incident Response and Workflow:** SIEM solutions provide incident response workflows, enabling security teams to investigate and respond to security incidents efficiently.

5. **Reporting and Compliance:** SIEM generates reports and dashboards that provide insights into the organization's security posture, compliance status, and trends in security incidents.

6. **Threat Intelligence Integration**: SIEM systems often integrate with external threat intelligence feeds to enhance the detection of advanced threats and zero-day exploits.

SIEM Life Cycle:

The SIEM life cycle consists of several stages:

1. **Planning:** The organization identifies its security requirements, goals, and budget constraints. This stage involves evaluating the scope of the SIEM deployment, defining use cases, and identifying data sources to be integrated.

2. **Design and Architecture**: During this stage, the SIEM architecture is designed to meet the organization's specific needs. Decisions are made on hardware, software, data storage, and scalability requirements.

3. **Deployment**: The SIEM solution is implemented and integrated into the organization's IT environment. Data sources are connected, and the necessary configurations are applied.

4. **Data Collection and Onboarding:** Data sources are onboarded to the SIEM platform, and log data collection begins. This process may involve configuring agents, syslog servers, or APIs to forward logs to the SIEM.

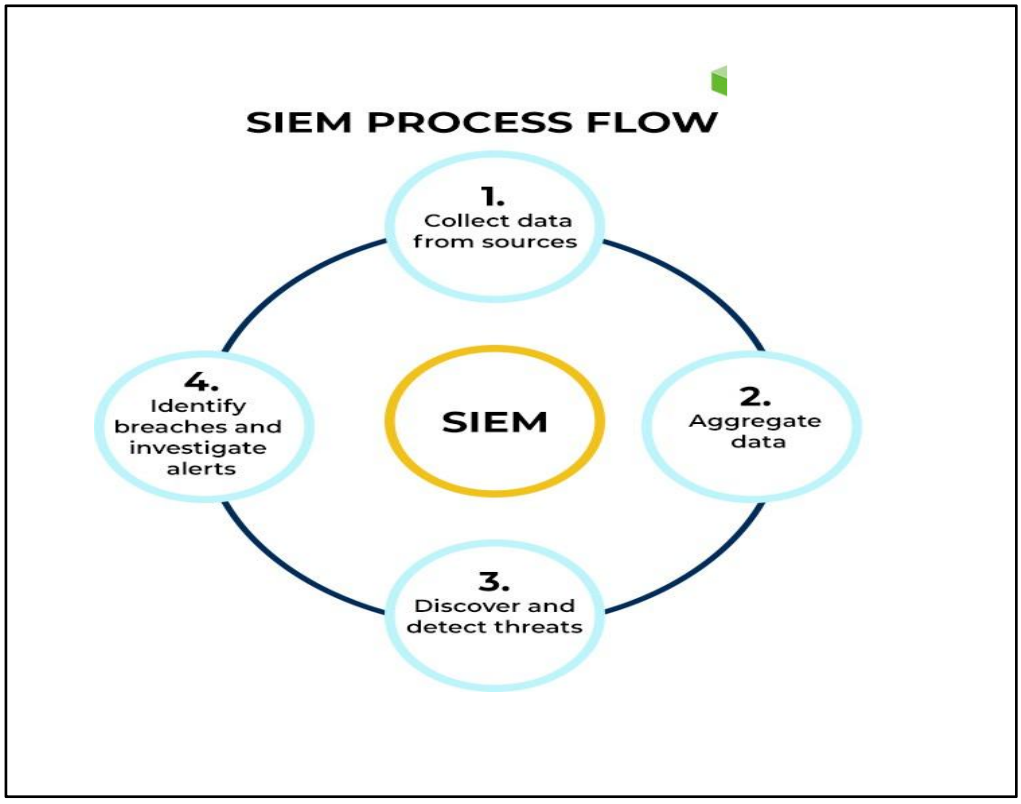
5. **Tuning and Customization:** SIEM correlation rules and alerts are tuned and customized to match the organization's threat landscape and security policies. This step ensures that the SIEM produces actionable and relevant alerts.

6. **Training and Skill Development**: Security analysts and SOC teams are trained on using the SIEM effectively for threat detection, incident response, and compliance reporting.
7. **Operationalization:** The SIEM becomes an integral part of the organization's security operations. Security analysts continuously monitor the SIEM for alerts and respond to potential security incidents.

8. **Maintenance and Updates:** Regular maintenance, software updates, and tuning of the SIEM are performed to ensure its optimal performance and effectiveness.

9. **Continuous Improvement**: Organizations continuously evaluate the SIEM's performance, identify areas of improvement, and enhance its capabilities to address emerging threats and new requirements.

10. **Retirement or Replacement**: As technology evolves and security needs change, organizations may retire or replace their SIEM solution to keep up with the latest security challenges.



Five Predictions For The Future Of SIEM (Security Information and Event Management):

1. **AI-Powered Threat Detection and Response:** SIEM solutions will increasingly leverage artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) to enhance threat detection and response capabilities. AI algorithms can process vast amounts of security data, identify patterns, and detect anomalies in real-time, enabling more accurate and proactive threat hunting.

2. **Cloud-Native SIEM Solutions:** As organizations continue to migrate their infrastructure and applications to the cloud, SIEM solutions will follow suit. Cloud-native SIEM platforms will emerge, offering more flexibility, scalability, and ease of deployment for cloud-based environments.

3. **Integration with IoT and OT Security:** With the proliferation of Internet of Things (IoT) and Operational Technology (OT) devices, SIEM solutions will need to extend their capabilities to monitor and analyze the security of these devices and networks. Integration with IoT and OT security tools will become crucial for comprehensive threat monitoring.

4. **User and Entity Behavior Analytics (UEBA) Integration:** SIEM solutions will increasingly integrate User and Entity Behavior Analytics (UEBA) to better understand and detect abnormal user behavior. UEBA can provide insights into insider threats, compromised accounts, and other user-related risks.

5. **Automated Incident Response and Orchestration:** SIEM platforms will evolve to include automated incident response and security orchestration capabilities. This means that in addition to detecting threats, SIEM will be able to trigger automated responses or collaborate with other security tools to take immediate action against threats without human intervention.

- **MISP :**
  - MISP is an open source software solution for collecting, storing, distributing and sharing cyber security indicators and threats about cyber security incidents analysis and malware analysis.
  - MISP is designed by and for incident analysts, security and ICT professionals or malware reversers to support their day-to-day operations to share structured information efficiently.
  - The objective of MISP is to foster the sharing of structured information within the security community and abroad.
  - MISP provides functionalities to support the exchange of information but also the consumption of said information by Network Intrusion Detection Systems (NIDS), LIDS but also log analysis tools, SIEMs.
  - **Core functions of MISP :**
    - An efficient IOC and indicators database, allowing to store technical and non-technical information about malware samples, incidents, attackers and intelligence.
    - Automatic correlation finding relationships between attributes and indicators from malware, attack campaigns or analysis. The correlation engine includes correlation between attributes and more advanced correlations like Fuzzy hashing correlation (e.g. ssdeep) or CIDR block matching. Correlation can also be enabled or event disabled per attribute.
    - A flexible data model where complex objects can be expressed and linked together to express threat intelligence, incidents or connected elements.
    - Built-in sharing functionality to ease data sharing using different model of distributions. MISP can automatically synchronize events and attributes among different MISP instances. Advanced filtering functionalities can be used to meet each organization's sharing policy including a flexible sharing group capacity and an attribute level distribution mechanisms.
    - An intuitive user-interface for end-users to create, update and collaborate on events and attributes/indicators. A graphical interface to navigate seamlessly between events and their correlations. An event graph functionality to create and view relationships between objects and attributes. Advanced filtering functionalities and warning lists to help the analysts to contribute events and attributes and limit the risk of false-positives.
    - storing data in a structured format (allowing automated use of the database for various purposes) with an extensive support of cyber security indicators along fraud indicators as in the financial sector.

- **My college network information**

  (Through Nessus)

  IP:192.168.56.1

  Start:Today at 2:16 PM

  End:Today at 2:17 PM

  Elapsed:a few seconds

How you think you deploy soc in your college

Deploying a Security Operations Center (SOC) in an organization involves careful planning, resource allocation, and a structured approach.

Assessment and Requirements Gathering:

1. Conduct a thorough assessment of the organization's current cybersecurity posture, including existing security measures, tools, and processes.
2. Identify the specific security challenges, risks, and compliance requirements that a SOC will address.
3. Define the goals and objectives of the SOC deployment to align with the organization's overall security strategy.
4. Budget and Resource Allocation: Determine the budget and resource requirements for establishing and maintaining the SOC.

Allocate personnel, hardware, software, and other necessary resources to support the SOC operations.

Build a Skilled Team:

- Recruit or assign skilled security professionals to form the SOC team.
- The team should include security analysts, incident responders, threat hunters, and SOC management personnel.

Infrastructure and Technology Setup:

- Establish the physical or virtual infrastructure for the SOC, including servers, network equipment, and storage.
- Deploy the required security technologies, such as SIEM,intrusion detection and prevention systems (IDS/IPS), firewalls, endpoint protection, and threat intelligence feeds.

Integration and Data Collection:

- Integrate security tools and systems with the SIEM to centralize log and event data collection.
- Ensure that critical data sources, such as firewalls, servers, network devices, and applications, are sending logs to the SIEM.

Establish Processes and Procedures:

- Define standard operating procedures (SOPs) for various SOC activities, including incident handling, response protocols, escalation procedures, and communication guidelines.
- Implement incident categorization and prioritization mechanisms.

Implement Monitoring and Alerting:

- Configure the SIEM to generate real-time alerts based on predefined correlation rules and security use cases.
- Fine-tune alerting thresholds to minimize false positives and focus on critical alerts.

Incident Response and Escalation:

- Develop a formal incident response plan that outlines the steps to be taken in the event of a security incident.
- Define roles and responsibilities for incident handling, and establish a clear escalation path for severe incidents.

Training and Skill Development:

- Provide comprehensive training to the SOC team on the use of security tools, incident analysis, threat hunting, and incident response best practices.
- Keep the team updated on the latest cybersecurity trends, attack techniques, and relevant certifications.

Testing and Continuous Improvement:

- Conduct regular tabletop exercises and simulated cyber attack scenarios to test the SOC team's response capabilities.
- Use the insights gained from testing to improve and refine the SOC's processes and procedures.

Monitoring and Reporting:

- Continuously monitor the SOC's performance and effectiveness in detecting and responding to security incidents.
- Generate regular reports and metrics to measure the SOC'sperformance and communicate its value to stakeholders.

Integration with IT and Business Functions:

- Foster collaboration between the SOC and other IT and business units to ensure a coordinated approach to security.
- Engage with executive management and board members to gain support and buy-in for SOC initiatives
- Deploying a SOC is an ongoing process that requires adaptability and continuous improvement. Regular assessments, training, and update are essential to ensure that the SOC remains effective in addressing the organization's evolving security challenge.

● Threat Intelligence :

- Threat intelligence refers to the collection, analysis, and dissemination of information about potential or existing cybersecurity threats. It involves gathering data about various types of cyber threats, including malware, vulnerabilities, attack techniques, threat actors, and indicators of compromise (IoCs), and then converting this data into actionable insights that help organizations protect their systems and data.
- Threat intelligence helps organizations stay ahead of cyber threats by providing valuable context and information to inform decision-making and enhance their overall cybersecurity posture. Here are some key aspects of threat intelligence:
  - ✓ Data Collection: Threat intelligence involves collecting data from a wide range of sources, including security research reports, security vendors, open-source intelligence, government agencies, industry groups, and proprietary sources.Analysis: The collected data is analyzed to identify patterns, trends, and emerging threats. Analysts work to understand the tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) employed by threat actors.
  - ✓ Classification: Threat intelligence is often categorized into different levels based on the level of specificity and relevance. This can include strategic intelligence (high-level trends), operational intelligence (specific threats), and tactical intelligence (technical details).Indicators of Compromise (IoCs): IoCs are specific artifacts associated with a threat, such as IP addresses, domain names, file hashes, and URLs. Threat intelligence provides IoCs that organizations can use to detect and block threats in their environments.
  - ✓ This helps organizations understand potential adversaries.Vulnerability Intelligence: Threat intelligence includes information about newly discovered vulnerabilities in software and systems, helping organizations prioritize patching efforts.
  - ✓ Sharing and Collaboration: Organizations can share threat intelligence within their industry or sector to collectively defend against common threats. Sharing threat intelligence helps the broader

community respond faster to emerging threats.

- ✓ Incident Response: Threat intelligence supports incident response by providing information that helps organizations identify the extent of a breach, mitigate its impact, and prevent future attacks.
- ✓ Security Automation: Threat intelligence feeds can be integrated into security tools and platforms to automate threat detection and response processes.
- ✓ Risk Management: Threat intelligence assists in understanding the potential risks associated with specific threats, helping organizations allocate resources more effectively.
- ✓ Situational Awareness: Threat intelligence provides a clearer picture of the threat landscape, enabling organizations to make informed decisions about their security strategies.
- ✓ Cybersecurity Strategy: Organizations can use threat intelligence to shape their overall cybersecurity strategies, adapt to evolving threats, and allocate resources appropriately.
- ✓ Threat intelligence is a dynamic field that requires continuous monitoring of the threat landscape. It's an essential component of modern cybersecurity, helping organizations proactively defend against increasingly sophisticated cyber threats.

● Incident response

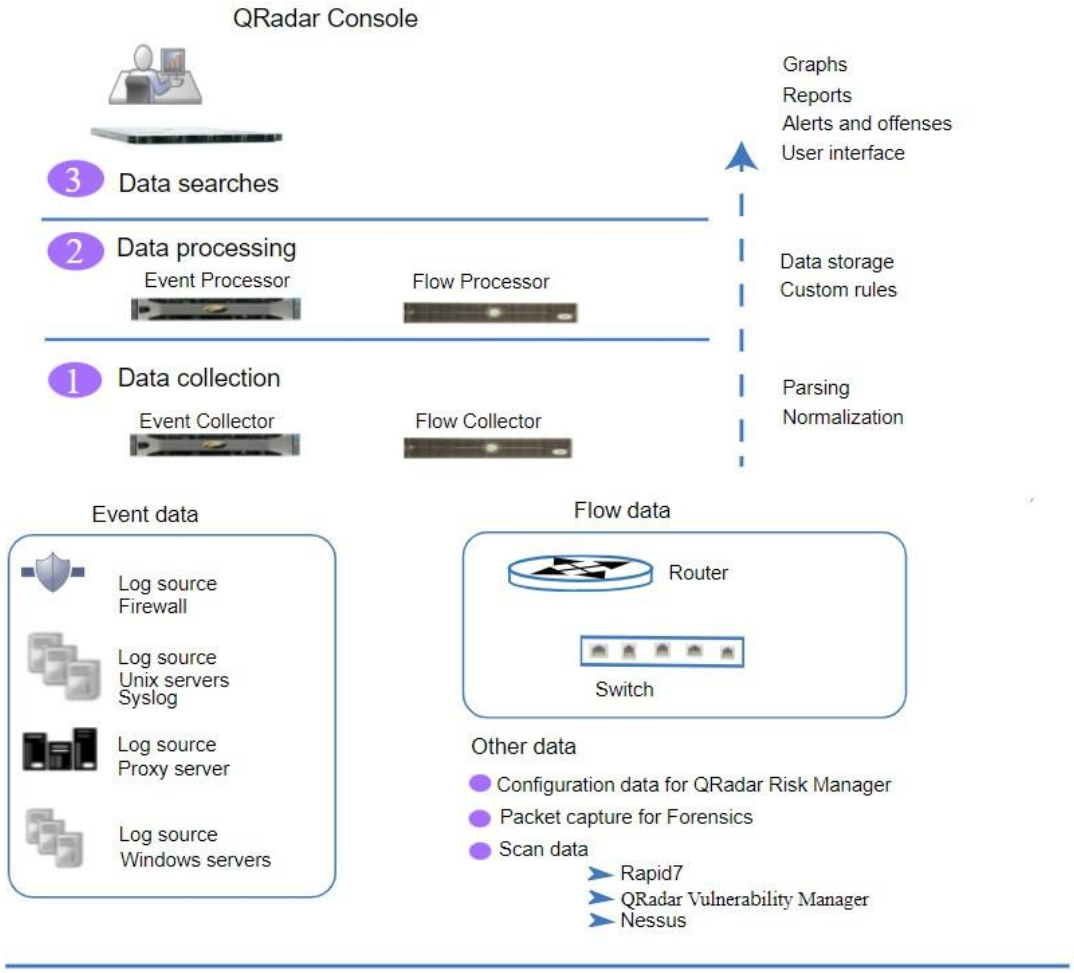
- Incident response is a structured approach that organizations follow to effectively manage and mitigate the impact of cybersecurity incidents. An incident can include any unauthorized or unexpected event that poses a risk to an organization's IT systems, data, operations, or overall security posture.
- Incident response aims to minimize damage, restore normal operations, and prevent similar incidents in the future.
- Create a detailed plan that outlines roles, responsibilities, communication procedures, escalation paths, and specific actions to be taken during different types of incidents.
- Identify individuals from various departments (IT, security, legal, PR) who will be responsible for different aspects of incident handling.
- Define priorities: Classify incidents based on their severity and potential impact to prioritize responses.
- Detect incidents: Monitor logs, alerts, and security tools to identify unusual activities or signs of a potential incident.
- The basic incident process is composed with 5 phases :
    1. Initial Response
    2. Investigation
    3. Remediation
    4. Trcking of investigative Information
    5. Reporting

● Qradar & understanding about tool

- IBM QRadar is a security information and event management (SIEM) solution designed to help organizations detect and respond to security threats and incidents in real-time. It offers advanced capabilities for collecting, analyzing, and correlating security data from various sources to provide insights into potential threats and vulnerabilities. QRadar collects data from various sources, including network devices, servers, applications, firewalls, and endpoints.
- It supports log and event collection using various protocols, such as syslog, SNMP, and more.
- QRadar uses advanced correlation techniques to analyze collected data and identify patterns, anomalies, and

potential security incidents. It correlates events in real-time to provide a comprehensive view of the organization's security posture.

- QRadar employs predefined rules and custom rules to detect suspicious activities and potential threats. When a rule is triggered, QRadar generates alerts with details about the detected incident.
- QRadar uses behavioral analytics to identify deviations from normal behavior, helping to detect unknown threats and insider threats. The solution provides tools for security analysts to investigate alerts and incidents in-depth. Analysts can use visualizations, search capabilities, and context-rich data to understand the scope and impact of incidents.
- QRadar supports forensic analysis by providing historical data for incidents, allowing analysts to backtrack and understand the sequence of events.
- QRadar offers customizable dashboards and reports that provide insights into security events, trends, and risks. Reports can be used for compliance audits, management reporting, and sharing insights with stakeholders.
- QRadar integrates with threat intelligence feeds to enhance threat detection and provide context about known threats.
    - ✓ QRadar can be integrated with other security tools, such as vulnerability scanners, endpoint protection, and identity and access management solutions.
    - ✓ QRadar supports automation of response actions to quickly mitigate threats.
    - ✓ It can be integrated with incident response playbooks to streamline response procedures.
    - ✓ QRadar can analyze user behavior to detect unusual or risky activities.
    - ✓ QRadar can monitor and secure cloud environments, on-premises systems, and hybrid infrastructures.
    - ✓ QRadar provides features to assist organizations in meeting compliance requirements.
    - ✓ IBM QRadar is a comprehensive SIEM solution that helps organizations detect, respond to, and mitigate cybersecurity threats effectively. Its advanced features, integration capabilities, and user-friendly interface make it a popular choice for organizations seeking to enhance their security operations.



Deployment Options:

1. **On-Premises Deployment:** Organizations can deploy QRadar on their own infrastructure, allowing them to have complete control over the system and data.
2. **Cloud Deployment:** IBM also offers QRadar on the cloud, providing organizations with the flexibility and scalability of cloud-based SIEM.

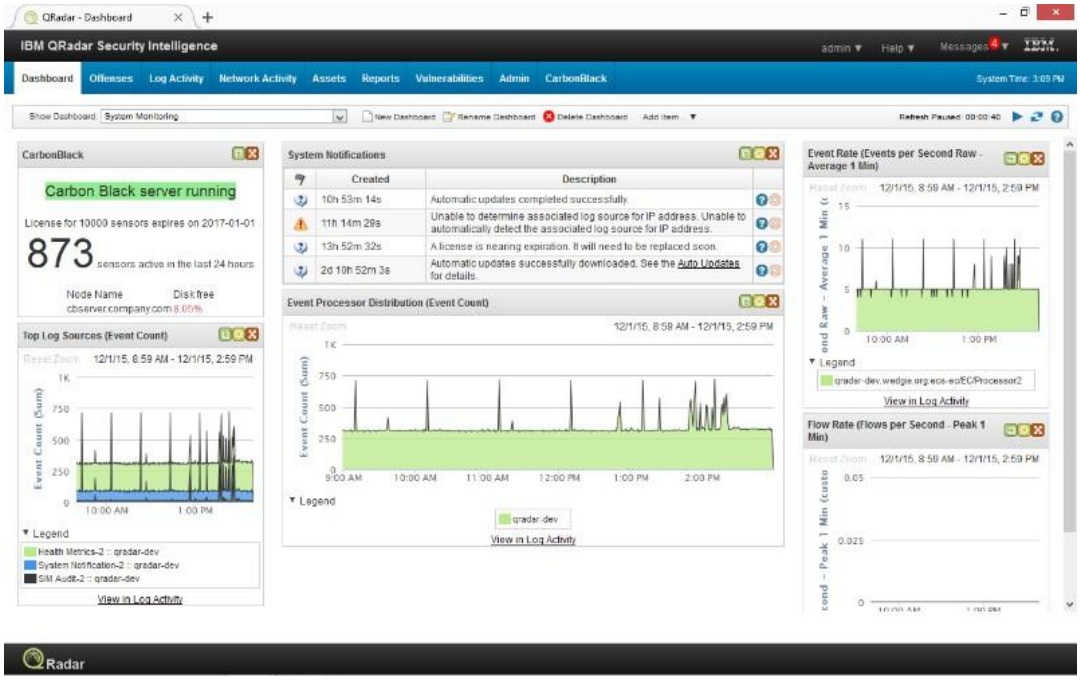


Figure Name : QRadar dashboard

Benefits:

1. **Centralized Visibility:** QRadar provides a single pane of glass view of an organization's security posture, allowing security teams to monitor and manage security events from a centralized location.
2. **Threat Detection and Response:** By leveraging advanced analytics and correlation, QRadar helps identify security incidents in real-time, enabling faster incident response.
3. **Compliance Management:** QRadar's reporting capabilities assist organizations in meeting compliance requirements and demonstrating adherence to security policies.
4. **Reduced Incident Dwell Time:** The platform's capabilities to detect and respond to threats efficiently help reduce the time between detection and remediation.
5. **Scalability:** QRadar can scale to handle large amounts of security data and event logs, making it suitable for organizations of all sizes.
6. **Integration Ecosystem:** QRadar offers an extensive integration ecosystem with other security tools, allowing organizations to create a comprehensive security architecture.

Conclusion :

- Stage 1:

  Maintain a proactive approach to security by continuously monitoring and analyzing the data collected by Qradar. This allows us to quickly detect any anomalies or suspicious activities and respond promptly to mitigate potential risks. Use the insights gained from monitoring and analysis to improve wer security operations and strengthen wer organization's defenses.

- Stage 2 :

  Nessus is a widely used vulnerability assessment tool developed by Tenable Network Security. It is designed to identify and assess vulnerabilities in computer systems, networks, and applications. Nessus helps organizations identify potential security weaknesses in their IT infrastructure by conducting comprehensive scans and providing detailed reports on identified vulnerabilities

- Stage 3 :

  A SoC typically uses a combination of technology, processes, and skilled security analysts to monitor network traffic, system logs, and other data sources for signs of unauthorized access, malicious activity, and potential vulnerabilities. When a potential security threat is detected, the SoC takes appropriate actions to investigate, contain, and remediate the threat. SIEM is a comprehensive approach to cybersecurity management that combines security information management (SIM) and security event management (SEM) into a single solution. SIEM systems provide a centralized platform for collecting, analyzing, correlating, and responding to security related data from various sources across an organization's IT environment

Future Scope :

Stage 1 : Future Scope of Web Application Testing

The areas like web application development and web application testing will continue to have a strong demand for developers and test engineers that are knowledgeable in the frameworks, tools, and scripting languages used in test automation.

Stage 2 : Future scope of vulnerability Testing process you understand.

As threat landscapes evolve, vulnerability management programs are expected to integrate new automated solutions that will help organizations remain one step ahead of the hackers, managing security risks without having to sacrifice agility or speed.

Organizations that are able to put a program in place that allows them to continuously track their software development ecosystem, including its supply chain, providing automated prioritization, remediation, and reporting solutions, can look forward to a bright, secure future of smooth sprints and easy releases.

Stage 3 : Future scope of SOC/SIEM.

The cybersecurity landscape is in a perpetual state of evolution due to the rapid growth of technology and an ever-expanding cyberspace. As technology advances and cyberspace grows, our security approach must be just as dynamic. That's where Security Operations Centers (SOC) and Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) play a vital role in ensuring security in this dynamic landscape.

Latest treads and innovative developments of SIEM and SOC with Cloud-Based Security Monitoring , Automation of Incident Response , Data Privacy and Compliance , Threat Intelligence Sharing and Collaboration , Zero Trust Architecture will help organizations to stay ahead and better fend off cyber threats.

Tools explored :

- ✓ Qradar
- ✓ Virtual Box
- ✓ Nessus
- ✓ Platform explored :Kali Linux

Topics explored :

- ✓ Qradar
- ✓ SOC
- ✓ SIEM
- ✓ MISP
- ✓ Vulnerability Detection
- ✓ Threat Detection
- ✓ Cyber Security
- ✓ OWASP

----------**THANK YOU!!**----------