

## **PRÉSENTATION**

AMÉLIORER VOTRE MODÈLE OPÉRATIONNEL DU SOC AVEC UNE APPROCHE SYSTÉMATIQUE

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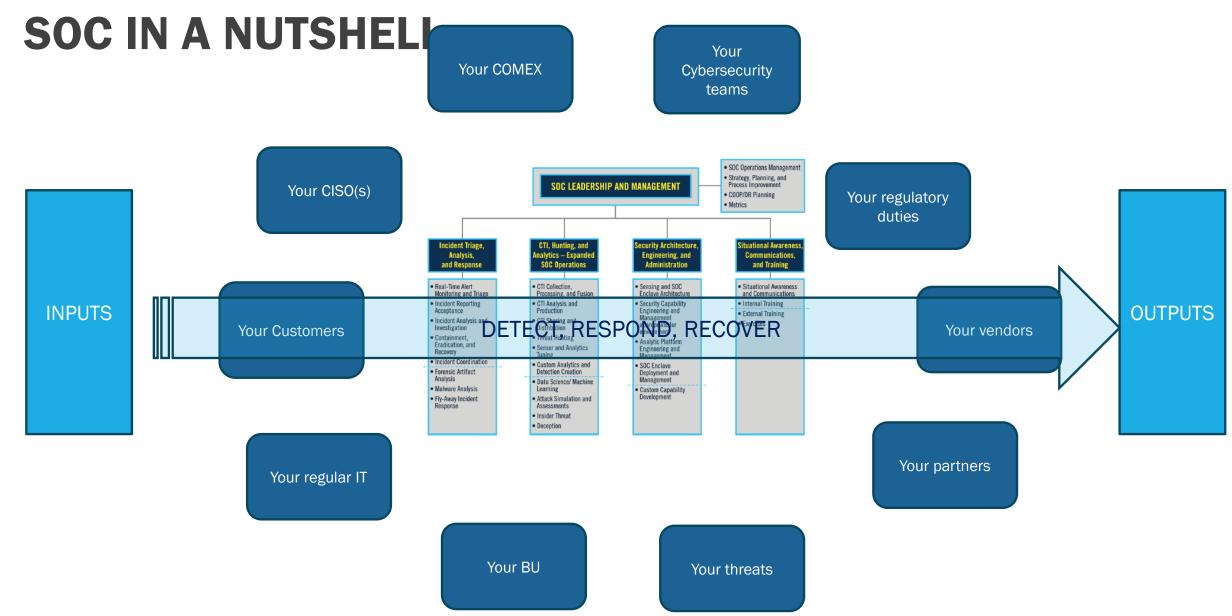
MEMBRE DU COMITÉ D'ORGANISATION

#FRANSEC | PARIS | 10 - 11 SEPTEMBRE 2024

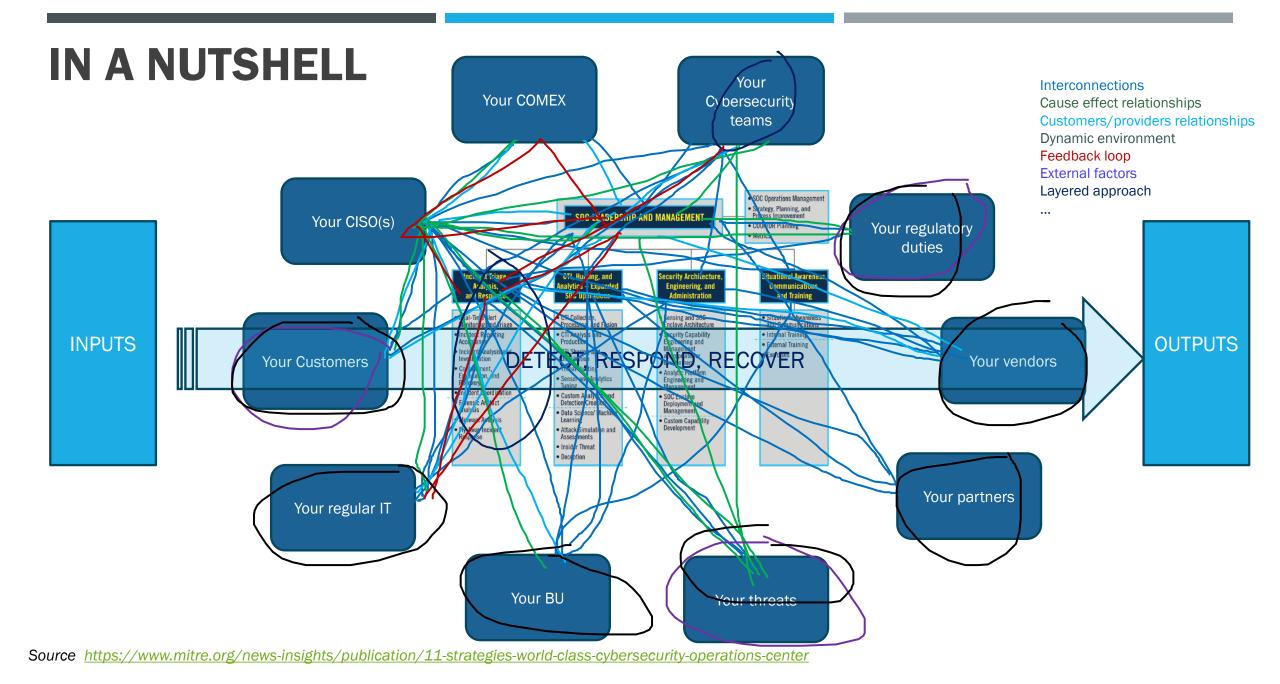


# **SOC IN A NUTSHELL**





Source https://www.mitre.org/news-insights/publication/11-strategies-world-class-cybersecurity-operations-center



# **WELCOME TO FRANSEC 2024**

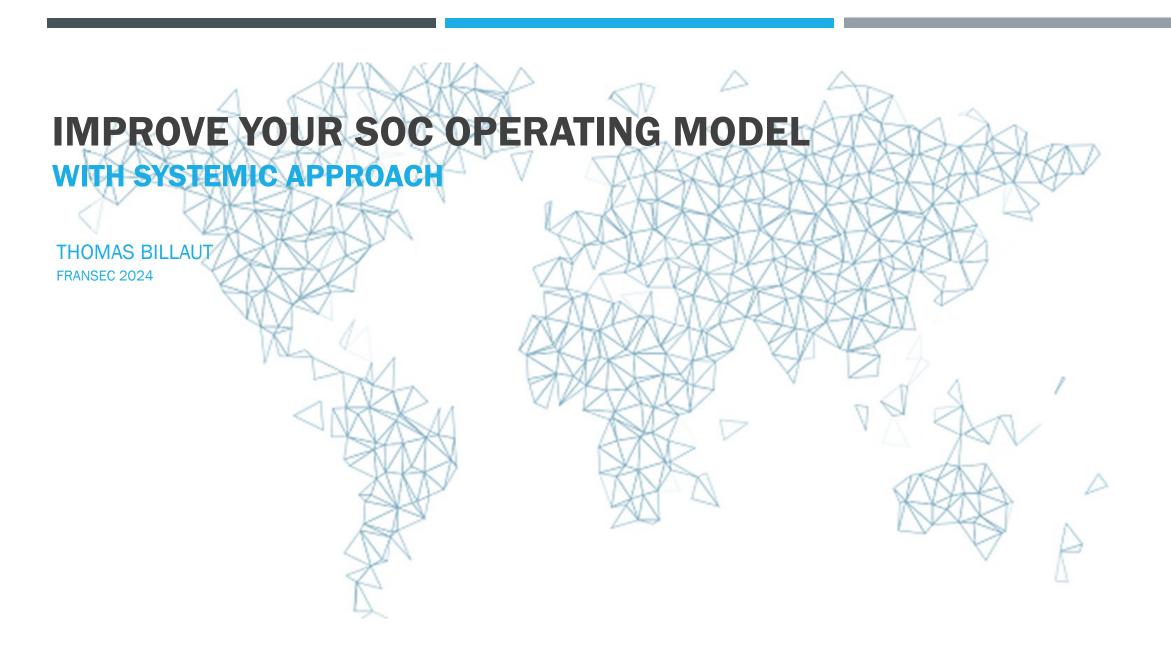
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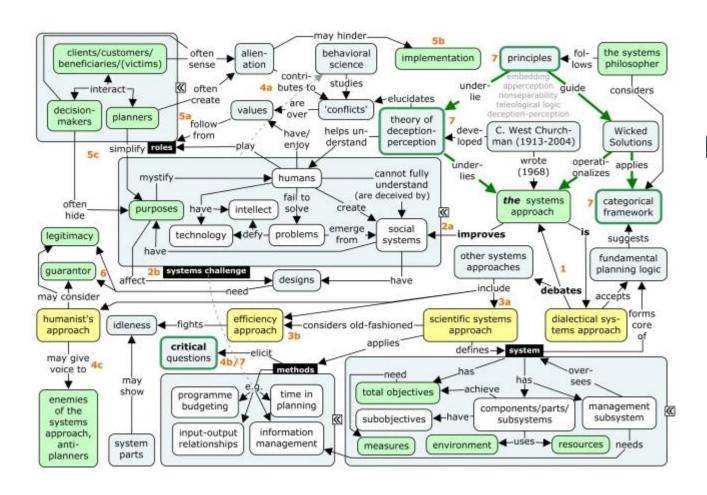
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WITH SYSTEMIC APPROACH





THE SYSTEMIC APPROACH IS A WAY TO HANDLE A COMPLEX SYSTEM WITH A GLOBAL POINT OF VIEW AS A LIVING SYSTEM

WITH SYSTEMIC APPROACH How will Al help? I have a problem, but is it really a problem? What about full remote work? How to embrace the Just do what can be (mass) Improving your SOC silo dilemma? model with a systemic Automation is key approach (documenting included) Are you focusing on your risks? Fast is OK but too fast may not What gets Compliancy is not security measured gets managed Maturity is not security

# IMPROVE YOUR SOC OPERATING MODEL WITH SYSTEMIC APPROACH

- I have a problem, but is it really a problem ?
- How to embrace the silo dilemma?
- Are you focusing on your risks?
- What gets measured gets managed
- Let's conclude

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#### **IMPROVE YOUR SOC OPERATING MODEL** WITH SYSTEMIC APPROACH



THE PROBLEM IS **NEVER THE** PROBLEM. IT IS ONLY A SYMPTOM OF SOMETHING MUCH DEEPER.

**VIRGINIA SATIR** 



Problem

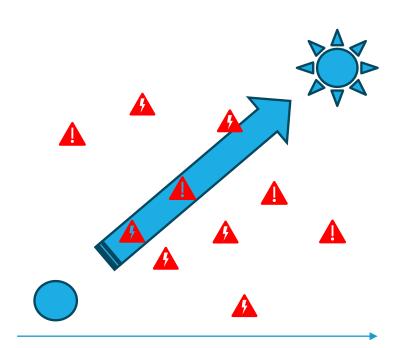
Cause

## I HAVE A PROBLEM

#### **BUT IS IT REALLY A PROBLEM?**

#### Changing our perspective on problem ( = blockage + desire)

- An organization is a problem-solving machine
  - If you don't manage the problem
- Identifying the Real Problem (for you) is key
  - What is the shining destination?
    - The Why?
    - The For What?
  - Which problems are on the road?
  - Which problems (in order) need to be tackled?
     Keep in mind the landscape is dynamically changing when you will modify the system..
  - Symptoms vs. Root Causes: Distinguish between observable issues (symptoms) and underlying problems (possibly up stream)
  - Data Analysis: Use data to identify patterns, trends, and anomalies that point to systemic issues
  - Stakeholder, staff member and customer Interviews: Gather insights from SOC personnel, management, and other relevant stakeholders



### I HAVE A PROBLEM

#### **BUT IS IT REALLY A PROBLEM?**

#### Resolving Issues with a Common System Representation

- System modeling and representation
- Process Mapping: Create visual representations of SOC processes to identify bottlenecks, inefficiencies, and potential vulnerabilities.
- Shared Understanding: Foster a common understanding of the SOC's operations and goals among all team members.
- Standardized Procedures: Implement standardized procedures and guidelines to ensure consistency and efficiency.
- Understanding the Process Flow
  - Cause-and-Effect Analysis: Identify how changes in one part of the process impact other areas.
  - Feedback Loops: Analyze how feedback mechanisms can improve the system's performance.
  - Continuous Improvement: Establish a culture of continuous improvement to address emerging challenges and adapt to changing threats.

## I HAVE A PROBLEM

#### **BUT IS IT REALLY A PROBLEM?**

#### Pay attention to the following thoughts / idea:

- Problem = Solution
- Homeostasis / the scapegoat
- All the known problem solving bias (Confirmation, anchoring, Overconfidence, Groupthink, Abilene paradox, loss aversion, Sunk cost fallacy, etc ...)

#### Encourage:

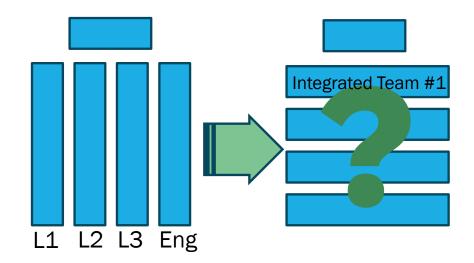
- Change perspective / critical thinking
- Diversity
- Do not look for a culprit
- Try to heal the system

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## **HOW TO EMBRACE THE SILOS DILEMMA**

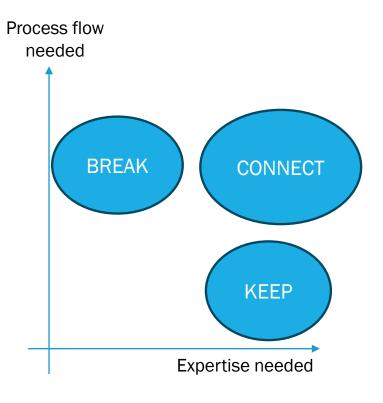
#### DO YOU REALLY WANT TO BREAK THEM? OR DO YOU RATHER WANT TO CONNECT THEM?

- In a nutshell, SOC are facing the same challenges than every business
  - How to do more and better (with less)?
  - How to do fast?
- Automation and AI can be both seen as means and reinforcement causes for this need for speed and disintermediation
- In order to accelerate, breaking silo brings to reduce the number of interfaces which is usually a good guess to reduce the toll and accelerate dedicated process flow
- However
  - it is "one size fits all" solution?
  - Is it really better to go from vertical silos to horizontal ones?
  - When do you need silos and you should keep it?
  - How to accelerate with silos in my org?



## **HOW TO EMBRACE THE SILOS DILEMMA**

#### DO YOU REALLY WANT TO BREAK THEM? OR DO YOU RATHER WANT TO CONNECT THEM?



Big picture keys to tackle the problematic:

- Evaluate ideally periodically your need for expertise
- Silo is key to create, stimulate and keep expertise
  - If you don't need deep expertise, challenge the need for silos;)
- Silo is slowing down the end2end process
- SOC process usually needs both: speed, flow but deep expertise
- Hybrid approach or silo connections seems in this case a far better solution

### **HOW TO EMBRACE THE SILOS DILEMMA**

#### DO YOU REALLY WANT TO BREAK THEM? OR DO YOU RATHER WANT TO CONNECT THEM?

More concreate solutions to make it happen:

- Centralized SOC Governance: make the governance clear for every SOC staff member (everyone has the same representation of the system)
  - SOC office, clear roles and responsibilities, framework
- Enhanced Communication and Collaboration (everyone understands the value brought by each other): how to bring transparency
  - Regular Meetings and Forums, Collaboration Tools, Cross-Functional Training, ...
  - Data Sharing, consumption and Integration
  - Threat intel sharing: might be both strategic, tactical and operational, regular briefing, spontaneous volunteering for working group, ...
- Have and contribute to the same objective: Performance Metrics and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

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# ARE YOU FOCUSING ON YOUR RISKS (AS A SOC)?

#### **CLASSICAL SYMPTOMS**

- Typical symptoms (and not problem):
  - The SOC is not well organized
  - The SOC is inefficient
  - The SOC governance is not clear
  - The SOC is not skilled in running project
  - The SOC is definitely not supporting the business...
- Typical symptoms (and not problem) diagnosis
  - the symptom (and not the problem) shows up at SOC level
  - but it usually arises upstream with BUs that own their risks (Business Units) and managements (C-level, CISO, org dependants,...)
- When priorisation is not clear: how to prioritize your workstream, your resources? How to prioritize UCs? How to prioritize monitoring area? How to assign a severity?
- A traditional problem => solution approach does not allow you to bring improvements

# ARE YOU FOCUSING ON YOUR RISKS (AS A SOC)?

#### **EMBRACE A SYSTEMIC APPROACH**

- Align your SOC org on the risk assessment and periodisation
  - If not available, help while starting small and thinking big
- Can be challenging:
  - need to be worked with business and mgmt.
  - Alignment and priorisation between BU usually challenging
  - Management sponsorships should help
- The SOC is one piece of your security posture in your cyber org
- And Do remember :
  - People only complains when things go wrong
  - if your SOC is so efficient, that's just normal for most people, no one will congratulate

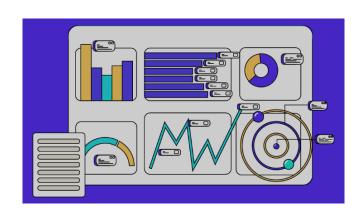
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#### WHAT GETS MEASURED GETS MANAGED

- Symptoms
  - Too many KPIs: your dashboard kill the actionability and overwhelm rather than inform
  - No relevant KPIs: your mission and your challenges are not clear
  - 1 Dashboard all you can eat for all (staff, sec mgmt., mgmt., business)
  - No KPI : (
- Consequences / impact ?
  - How do you measure your success ?
  - What are your (SMART) objectives ?
  - How do you measure the completion ?
  - How do you create motivation not putting your SOC into the hamster wheel...
- The key to an actionable SOC dashboard is to focus on the most meaningful metrics that provide a clear picture of performance and security posture

## WHAT GETS MEASURED GETS MANAGED

- What is your mission (people, process, tech)?
- What are your current challenges?
- What are you currently improving?



Your (current) dashboard

# WHAT GETS MEASURED GETS MANAGED WHAT MAKES A GOOD KPI?

#### 1. Relevance

- Alignment with Goals and objectives (time framed
- Business Impact

# 2. Actionability

- Clear Decision-Making
- Specificity

# 3. Measurability

- Quantifiable
- Data Availability

### 4. Timeliness

- Real-Time Insights
- Trend Analysis

# 5. Simplicity

- Clarity
- Conciseness

# 6. Comparability

- Benchmarking
- Contextual Relevance

### WHAT GETS MEASURED GETS MANAGED

## **TIPS**

- Your SOAR can be your best ally for some metrics (completely automated):
  - nb of alerts
  - nb of incident (with distribution : compliance malicious, FP)
  - nb of most severe incident
  - nb of crisis / pre crisis mode
  - Incident Detection Rate (nb total of incidents + nb of most severe incidents)
  - Mean Time to Detect (MTTD)
  - Mean Time to Respond (MTTR)
  - False Positive Rate: The percentage of alerts that were incorrectly flagged as malicious
- OKR (Objective Key Results) can bring a precious help on workstream and (improvements) project

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# IMPROVE YOUR SOC OPERATING MODEL WITH SYSTEMIC APPROACH

## **CONCLUSION**

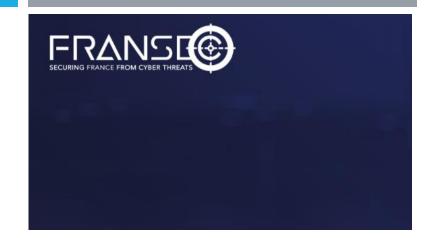
- Consider the SOC as a complex system
- Change your perspective on problem ( = blocage + desire) that can be « just » a symptom
- Cyber technics are necessary but far from enough for running a SOC
- Start small (and start somewhere!) but think big
- Stay optimistic: the most important is the journey, not the destination:)

# WITH ORDINARY TALENT AND EXTRAORDINARY PERSEVERANCE, ALL THINGS ARE ATTAINABLE

THOMAS FOXWELL BUXTON

# THANK YOU / MERCI

SHOULD YOU WANT TO DISCUSS FURTHER, DO NOT HESITATE TO CONTACT ME





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