

Intermediate Level

Advanced Logging Practices

Comprehensive Logging Architecture

Multi-Tier Logging Framework:

- **Collection Layer**
 - Log agents and forwarders (Filebeat, Fluentd, NXLog)
 - Buffer mechanisms for reliability
 - Load balancing for high-volume environments
 - Filtering and preprocessing at source
- **Processing Layer**
 - Log parsing and normalization
 - Event enrichment with context
 - Correlation of related events
 - Transformation to standard formats
- **Storage Layer**
 - Hot storage for recent logs (1-3 months)
 - Warm storage for medium-term retention (3-12 months)
 - Cold storage for long-term archiving (1+ years)
 - Immutable storage options for compliance
- **Analysis Layer**
 - Real-time analytics engines
 - Machine learning capabilities
 - Correlation rules engine
 - Search and investigation tools
- **Presentation Layer**
 - Dashboards and visualization
 - Reporting capabilities
 - Alert management interfaces
 - Mobile accessibility

Enhanced Log Quality and Integrity

Structured Logging Implementation:

- Implementing JSON, CEF, or LEEF formats
- Schema definition for log entries
- Consistent field naming conventions
- Standardized enumeration values
- Hierarchical logging levels (DEBUG, INFO, WARN, ERROR, FATAL)

Log Integrity Protection:

- Cryptographic signing of log entries
- Hash-chain mechanisms for tamper detection
- Write-once storage systems
- Blockchain-based logging for critical events
- Separation of duties for log administration

Data Quality Assurance:

- Log validation mechanisms
- Error handling for logging failures
- Monitoring of logging pipelines
- Log completeness verification
- Clock synchronization (NTP with monitoring)

Advanced Event Types to Monitor

Advanced Application Monitoring:

- Business logic abuse attempts
- Abnormal function execution times
- Memory usage anomalies
- Unusual API call patterns
- Serialization/deserialization operations
- Server-side request forgery attempts
- XML parsing events

Security Control Monitoring:

- WAF bypass attempts
- Antivirus/EDR disabling attempts
- DLP trigger events
- Certificate validation failures

- Encryption/decryption operations
- Key management events
- HTTPS downgrade attempts

Cloud-Specific Monitoring:

- IAM policy changes
- Resource provisioning events
- Cross-account activity
- Cloud storage permission changes
- Serverless function invocations
- Container orchestration events
- Cloud provider API calls

Advanced Threat Indicators:

- DNS tunneling attempts
- Beaconing patterns
- Data staging activities
- Living-off-the-land techniques
- Process injection events
- Unusual registry modifications
- Scheduled task creation

Log Management Best Practices

Capacity Planning:

- Calculating log storage requirements
- Estimating ingest rates and peaks
- Planning for log growth (typically 15-25% annually)
- Implementing tiered storage strategies
- Horizontal scaling capabilities

Performance Optimization:

- Indexing strategies for fast searches
- Sharding for distributed environments
- Caching mechanisms for frequent queries
- Query optimization techniques

- Resource allocation for peak periods

Log Data Governance:

- Classification of log data sensitivity
- Access control matrices for log data
- Audit trails for log access
- Data masking for sensitive fields
- Data loss prevention for log exports

Detection Engineering

Detection Rule Development:

- Creating detection logic based on TTPs
- MITRE ATT&CK framework alignment
- Rule testing methodology
- False positive mitigation strategies
- Rule versioning and management

Analytics Development:

- Statistical analysis for anomaly detection
- Baselining techniques
- Threshold determination methodologies
- Sliding window analysis
- Outlier detection algorithms

Rule Tuning Process:

- Performance impact assessment
- Coverage analysis
- False positive/negative measurement
- Feedback loop implementation
- Continuous improvement cycles

Monitoring Integration Points

Security Tool Integration:

- SIEM integration patterns
- EDR/XDR data consumption
- Vulnerability management correlation

- Threat intelligence platform feeds
- Security orchestration and automation

Business System Integration:

- CMDB integration for asset context
- ITSM ticketing system workflow
- Business context enrichment
- Risk management platform integration
- Business impact correlation

Compliance-Specific Requirements

Regulatory Logging Requirements:

- **PCI DSS**
 - User identification
 - Type of event
 - Date and time
 - Success or failure indication
 - Origination of event
 - Identity or name of affected data, system component, or resource
 - 1-year retention with 3 months immediately available
- **HIPAA**
 - Information system activity reviews
 - Audit controls
 - 6-year retention requirement
 - Hardware/software function tracking
- **SOX**
 - System access logs
 - Configuration change logs
 - User activity tracking
 - Data modification logs
 - 7-year retention for some components
- **GDPR**
 - Data access logging

- Data processing records
- Consent management logs
- Data transfer logs
- Right to be forgotten request tracking

Intermediate Implementation Strategies

SIEM Implementation Methodology

Implementation Phases:

1. Requirements Gathering

- Use case definition
- Data source identification
- Performance requirements
- Compliance mapping

2. Architecture Design

- Deployment model selection (on-prem, cloud, hybrid)
- Sizing and capacity planning
- High availability design
- Disaster recovery planning

3. Data Onboarding

- Log source prioritization
- Parser development
- Field normalization
- Data quality validation

4. Content Development

- Alert rule creation
- Dashboard development
- Report template creation
- Playbook integration

5. Operational Readiness

- Monitoring procedures
- Backup and recovery testing
- Performance tuning

- Knowledge transfer

SOC Integration Guidelines

SOC Workflow Integration:

- Alert triage procedures
- Escalation matrices
- Investigation runbooks
- Case management integration
- Shift handover processes

Alert Management:

- Severity classification framework
- SLA definition by alert type
- Assignment routing rules
- Alert correlation procedures
- False positive management

Metrics and KPIs:

- Alert volume trends
- Mean time to detect (MTTD)
- Mean time to respond (MTTR)
- False positive rates
- Alert-to-incident conversion rates
- Coverage gaps measurement

Testing Logging and Monitoring

Validation Methods:

- Controlled attack simulations
- Log generation test scripts
- Failure injection testing
- Log pipeline resilience testing
- Disaster recovery scenarios

Purple Team Exercises:

- Evasion technique testing
- MITRE ATT&CK scenario validation

- **Detection gap identification**
- **Alert tuning opportunities**
- **Documentation of findings**