



# HOW ARMOR UTILIZES THE SIEM TO PROVIDE SECURITY AT SCALE:

A LOOK INTO SCALABLE SECURITY PRACTICES

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**Product Owner** 

PAUL SROUFE

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# AGENDA

- 1 Event Abstraction
- 2 Event Correlation
- 3 Rules Engine
- 4 Investigation
- 5 Q & A







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# **SECURITY AT SCALE MEANS:**

PROVIDING REAL-TIME ANALYSIS & CORRELATION FROM YOUR LOG DATA.















































Why develop rules for one device when you can abstract the data and build a ruleset that can be used for all relevant device types?

#### **FIREWALL DEVICES**







**Example**: Cisco ASA Firewall Deny

Message:

%ASA-2-106001: 2 Inbound TCP

connection denied



**Abstracted Event:** 

**ACL DENY** 







**Example**: Juniper JunOS

Message:

FW: xe-0/0/2.0 D tcp



**Abstracted Event:** 

**ACL DENY** 







#### **DEVICE SPECIFIC EVENTS -> SIEM ABSTRACTED "PARSED" EVENTS**

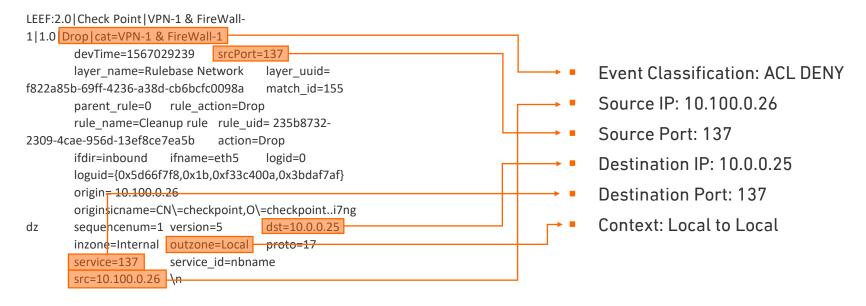
LEEF:2.0 | Check Point | VPN-1 & FireWall-1|1.0|Drop|cat=VPN-1 & FireWall-1 devTime=1567029239 srcPort=137 layer name=Rulebase Network layer uuid= f822a85b-69ff-4236-a38d-cb6bcfc0098a match id=155 parent rule=0 rule action=Drop rule\_name=Cleanup rule rule\_uid= 235b8732-2309-4cae-956d-13ef8ce7ea5b action=Drop ifdir=inbound ifname=eth5 logid=0 loguid={0x5d66f7f8,0x1b,0xf33c400a,0x3bdaf7af} origin= 10.100.0.26 originsicname=CN\=checkpoint,O\=checkpoint..i7ng dz sequencenum=1 version=5 dst=10.0.0.25inzone=Internal outzone=Local proto=17 service=137 service id=nbname src=10.100.0.26 \n

- Event Classification
- Source IP
- Source Port
- Destination IP
- Destination Port
- Context



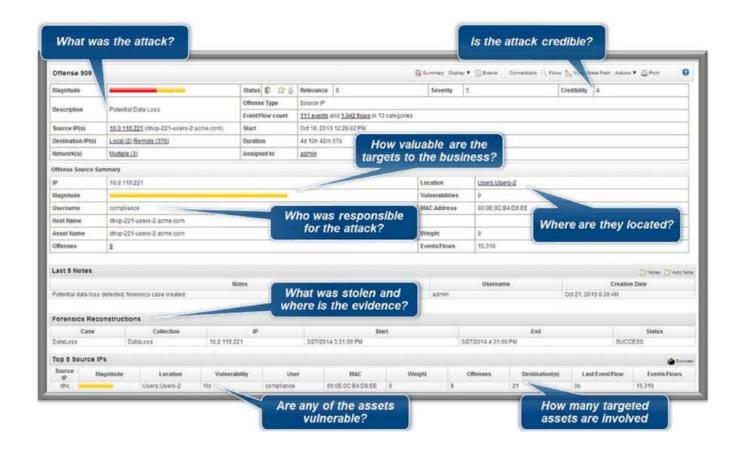


#### **DEVICE SPECIFIC EVENTS -> SIEM ABSTRACTED "PARSED" EVENTS**













# **EVENT CORRELATION**





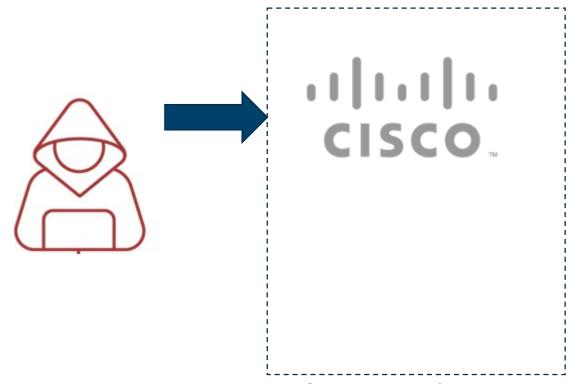


**Event Correlation:** The process of taking in a massive amount of events and pin-pointing the importance by analyzing the relationship between each event.





# **EVENT CORRELATION - ADVANCED**







# **EVENT CORRELATION - ADVANCED**

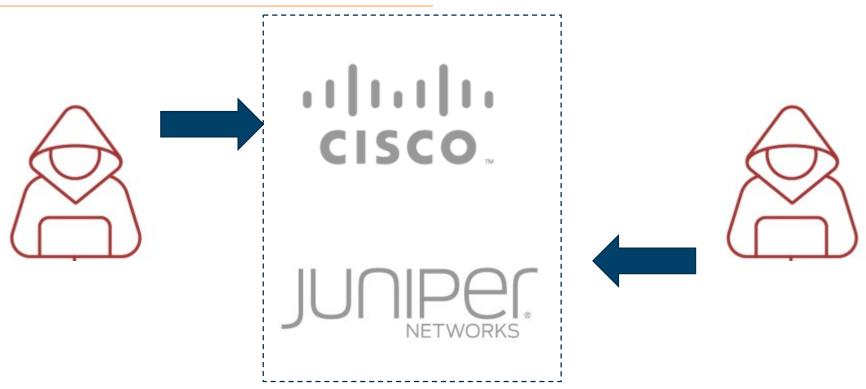








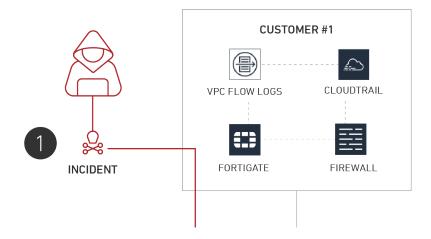
# **EVENT CORRELATION - ADVANCED**







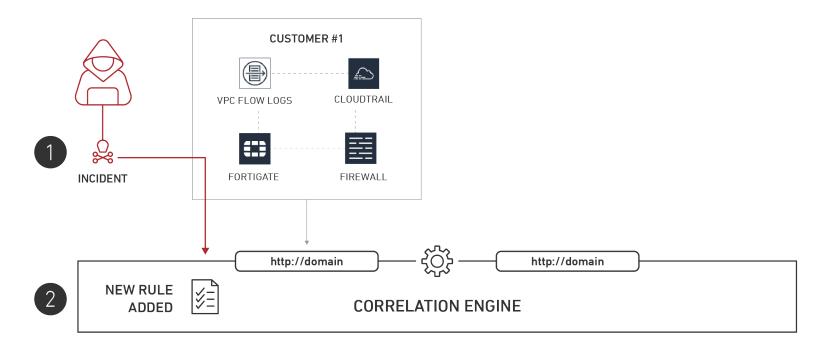
# **EVENT CORRELATION**







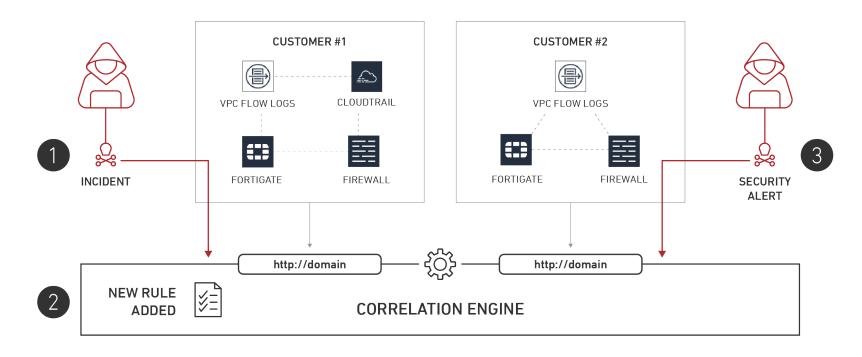
# **EVENT CORRELATION**







#### **EVENT CORRELATION – ADVANCED**







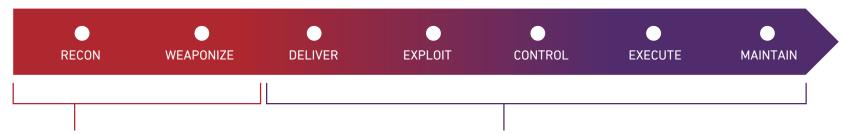
# **RULES ENGINE**







#### **RULES ENGINE**



#### PRE-ATT&CK™

- Priority Definition: Planning, Direction
- Target Selection
- Information Gathering: Technical, People, Organizational
- Weakness Identification: Technical, People, Organizational
- Adversary OpSec
- Establish & Maintain Infrastructure
- Persona Development
- Build Capabilities
- Test Capabilities
- Stage Capabilities

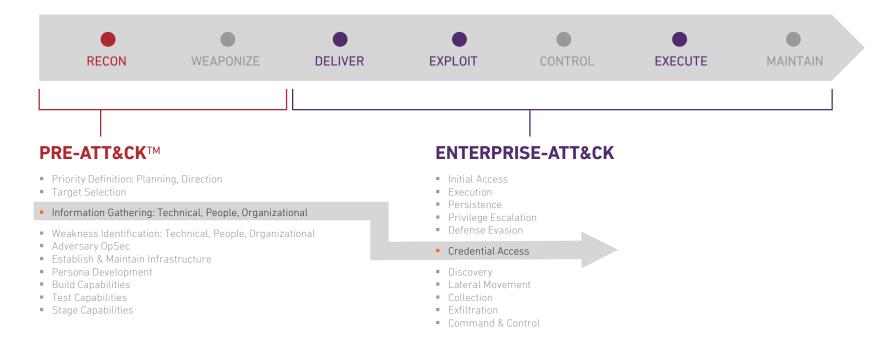
#### **ENTERPRISE-ATT&CK**

- Initial Access
- Execution
- Persistence
- Privilege Escalation
- Defense Evasion
- Credential Access
- Discovery
- Lateral Movement
- Collection
- Exfiltration
- Command & Control





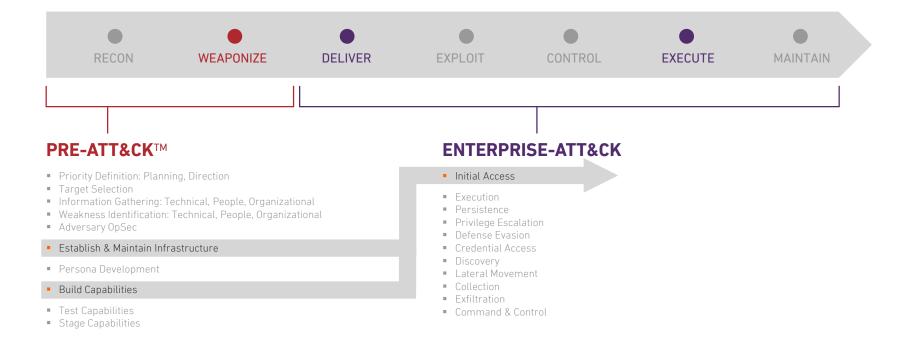
#### **RULES ENGINE - FIREWALL**







#### **RULES ENGINE — WAF**







# **INVESTIGATION**







#### INVESTIGATION



AUTOMATED RESPONSES TO SECURITY ALERTS WITH REMEDIATION ACTIONS. [HIGH] Possible Successful Brute Force Attack <Tenant ID> <Customer Name> - mm/dd/yyyy

Queue: Security-Security Operations

Priority: 2

Product Categorization 1: Security
Product Categorization 2: Access Control

Operational Categorization 1: Incident Response

Operational Categorization 2: None

Hello < Customer name>.

#### DURING OUR CONTINUOUS LOG MONITORING OF YOUR ENVIRONMENT, WE DETECTED SIGNS OF BRUTE FORCE ACTIVITY FOLLOWED BY A SUCCESSFUL LOGIN.

This may indicate a successful attempt to guess an account password and gain unauthorized access to your environment.

Here are the details:

||Domain||Log Source||Source IP||Login Time||

|domain <for WEB events only>|<machinename or log source>|SrcIP|Timestamp of Login Event|

We recommend you gather more context around the requests by reviewing your system logs, focusing on the activity from the Offending Source IP.

Review the suspect activity for unauthorized modifications to your server. Rotate all account passwords.

#### ALSO. CONSIDER TAKING THE FOLLOWING ACTIONS TO PROTECT AGAINST THESE TYPES OF ATTACKS:

- Review your firewall rules. Close or restrict any port that could be allowing unauthorized traffic. For example, SSH (port 22) and RDP (port 3389).
- Block repeatedly offending source IP addresses in your firewall.
- Enforce a strong password policy





# **ARMOR SOC**

OUR SECURITY
OPERATIONS CENTER
IS THERE TO PROVIDE
FURTHER INVESTIGATION
FOR YOUR SECURITY
INCIDENTS.







#### CONCLUSION

Large amounts of data flow through the SIEM and are parsed for security value.

SIEM rules and correlation identify threats from your monitored log data.

Notification of potential threats and incidents are reported with steps to remediate.





Q & A

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# THANK YOU.

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