



"There is nothing more important than our customers"

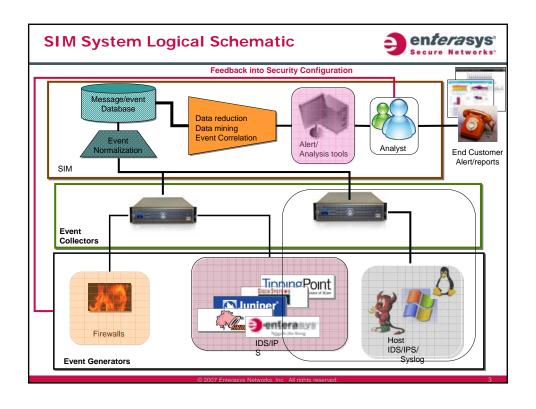
# **Introduction to Security Information Management**

## **Agenda**



- The Flood an overview of the problem space
- The Solution what a Security Event Manager does for you
- The Benefits why you should consider deploying a Security Event Manager

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#### **Event Generator Characteristics**



- Amalgamation of different equipment from different vendors, performing different functions.
- Current methodology monitor everything separately
  - Time consuming
  - Error prone
  - Does not correlate related events
  - Nobody really does it in the 'real word'; no time...
- · No standards exist for the presentation of data
  - Manually need to learn and understand these formats ~or~
  - Need to roll your own data normalization tools

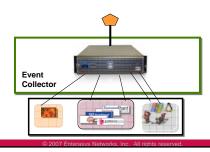


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## **Event Collector Characteristics**



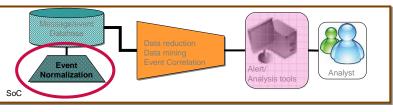
- Key for scaling of SIM to serve thousands of sensors
- · Aggregates many flows to a single flow
- · May be deployed within SIM or as customer premise equipment
- Performs buffering for slow (remote) links to avoid data loss and over-utilization of bandwidth; also buffers data in event of link loss
- · Performs VPN and other encryption services as necessary



## **SIM - Event Normalization Characteristics**



- · Collects data in various vendor specific formats
- Modifies data for storage in common format specific to database and datamining
- MAY preserve original format also (to be stored in database) to allow for 'drill down' with vendor specific tools, as launched in conjunction with Alert/Analysis tools



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## SIM - Message/Event Database



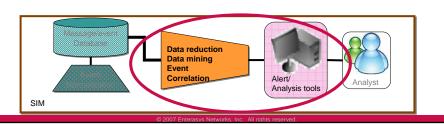
- · Stores all events, captured packets, etc in normalized format
- More than one database may exist Example: support for specific proprietary databases for 'drill down'
- · Must store all events and captured packets for forensics and 'session replay' purposes
- Must be massive in terms of capacity store events for at least 1 week 'online'; not practical to keep everything online forever.
- · Must be redundant RAID recommended
- Must have well thought out and specific data retention policy that customers understand;
   Examples:
  - Historical data out to tape or DVD after N days
  - Only header information preserved, not packet data
  - Key data for serious event against customer X is specifically given on DVD, and digitally signed to preserve data integrity and evidence trail
  - Dump of all customer data delivered on DVD(s) on monthly basis
  - Other ideas....



## SIM - Event Data Processing

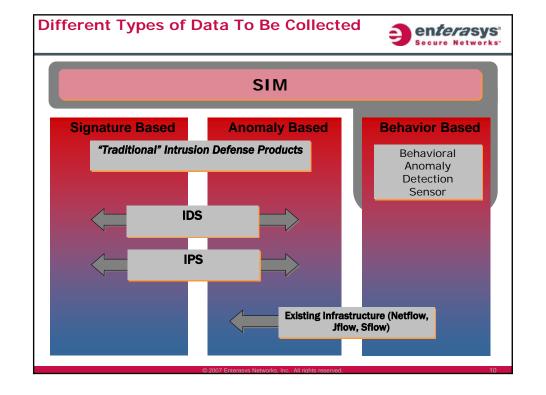


- Prioritize key events; example: attack on Exchange server is more important than attack on receptionist PC
- Generate alerts based on well-known events or pre-defined conditions;
   example: SQL Injection exploit, well known worm such as Blaster
- Correlate events; examples:
  - Host based IDS detects malformed URL, Network based IDS detects same malformed URL
  - Brute force login attempts attempted from IP address 193.21.67.59 to multiple host computers
- Eliminate irrelevant events; example: ping sweeps of your IP address range that don't correlate to an actual attack



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## Why Data Reduction is Key... enterasys Typical \*nix machine has more than 20 log files which may require monitoring - This number does not count applications! · For more than a few servers, manual log file analysis just does not scale: 20 Logs \* 400 Servers = 8,000 individual log files Each log file has hundreds of lines per day (Assume 200) 8,000 \* 200 = **1,600,000** lines to analyze per Different devices have different log file formats, making analysis more difficult Manual analysis is tedious Probability of errors is higher Manual log file analysis does not scale from a human sense



## Helping to Eliminate Data Overload...



- Typical IDS in mid-sized deployment will generate 100,000 events per day
  - Only if well tuned
- Multiple monitored devices will generate alerts for a single event
  - Duplication of data = more work
- · For each event...
  - > The analyst must prioritize the events based on attack type and the 'value' of the asset being attacked continuous, on-going process
  - > The analyst must verify if the attack was valid when considered in the context of the asset being attacked in other words, was the end station vulnerable to the specific attack 3 minutes
  - > The analyst must determine if the attack was successful 10 minutes
  - > The analyst must correlate events from compromised systems (i.e. backdoor activity) with the events preceding the attack 15 minutes
  - Total time = approximately 18 minutes

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## Data Reduction through SIM



- · A SIM:
  - Automatically groups related events together
  - Prioritizes events based on asset value and lethality of attack
    - $\,\,
      ightarrow\,\,$  If the asset is high value or the attack particularly lethal it's seen by analyst first
  - Considers how 'reliable' the 'reporter' is
    - > A well tuned IDS is considered more reliable than a poorly tuned instance of Snort
  - Considers the relevance of the attack against the target
    - > Attacking an Apache server with an attack designed to compromise Microsoft IIS won't work so it's discounted and given low priority

•SIM dramatically reduces the number of events that the analyst must see and Total Events =721,600



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## Many Data Sources, Many Data Formats...



- · Nobody can analyze this much data...
- Intrusion Detection Systems
  - Generates thousands of events, overwhelming security analysts
  - SIM correlates/aggregates IDS events, from multiple sensors automatically
  - Enterasys DSCC supports third-party products, leveraging existing investment
- Syslog from servers and devices can be consumed
  - Can correlate events from IDS with syslog events
  - Support for wide variety of applications and operating systems
- · Firewall Events can be consumed
- Network Access Control Events can be consumed
  - Gives extra information about attacker

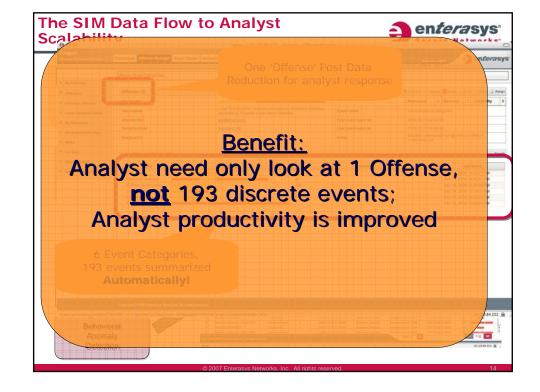


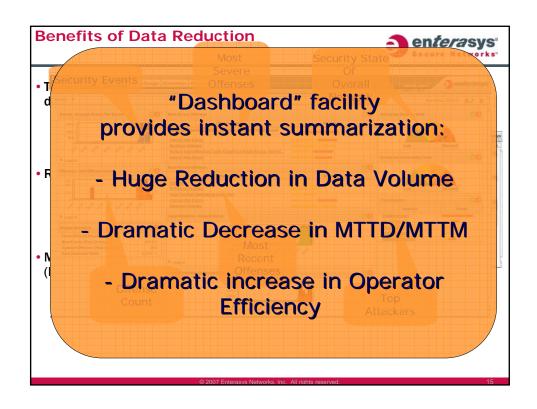


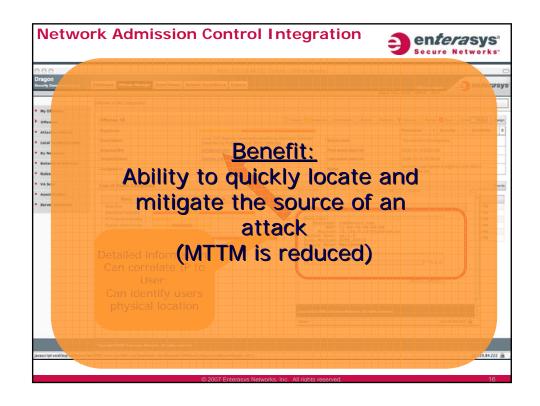


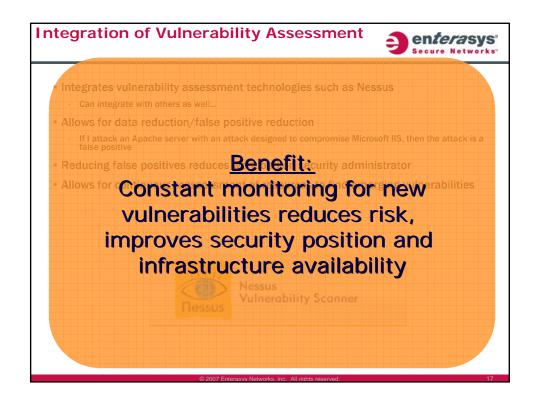


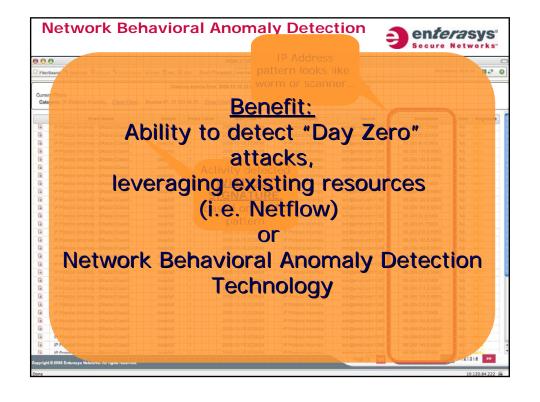
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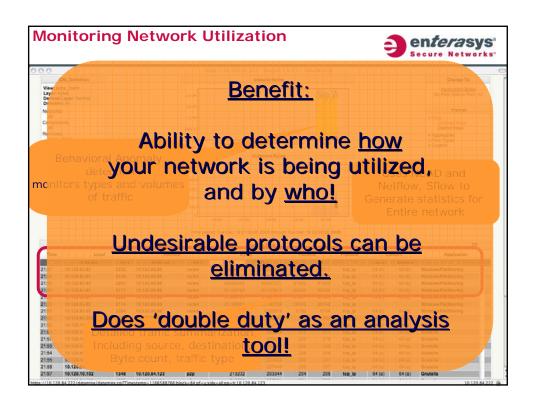












## **Leveraging Existing Infrastructure**

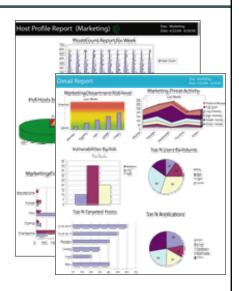


- Traditional Network Devices:
  - Netflow
  - Syslog
  - Checkpoint OPSEC
  - SNMP Trap
- Existing IDS/IPS can be used...
  - Leverages existing investment in new ways
- Benefits:
  - More sensors available to improve analysis capabilities
  - Results in cost savings by extending existing investment

## Reporting



- · Reports must be available, at the right level for the target audience!
  - **Executive Level Reports** 
    - > High Level Enterprise wide or departmental Summary Reports
    - Important because the customer needs to know he's getting what he's paying for!
  - Operational Reports
    - > Detailed Enterprise wide or departmental
  - Compliance Reports
    - > Detailed for business obligations (SOX)
- The value of reporting is that it enhances your businesses compliance posture



## **Automated Log File Analysis**



- Log files (or Windows events) analyzed in real-time by agent on end-system
- Log events "of concern" generate alerts to monitoring station
  - Examples: Security events, system events like overtemp or disk full, etc
- · Vast majority of events in log file are irrelevant
- · Monitoring personnel can take immediate action for critical events
- · All events (mission critical and non-mission critical) are stored in centralized location for auditing and retention purposes
- Benefits:
  - 1) Log files preserved in centralized location for archival
  - 2) Events of interest are highlighted automatically, eliminating manual analysis and reducing staff workload
  - 3) Latency in addressing critical issues reduced:
    - > Manual analysis addresses only when logs are manually analyzed
    - > Automatic analysis addresses issues as they happen