



STALLION SHOOTING CLUB 2017

# Building intelligence-driven Security Operations Center

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CISSP, CCISO

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# Agenda

- How to build Security Operations Center?
- GDPR and NISD - new UE law for data, networks and IT systems protection
- How to protect and audit PII?
- How to efficiently manage the incidents?



# Security Operations Center (SOC) - centralized unit that deals with security issues on an organizational (business) and technical level

## Triad of Security Operations: People, Process and Technology



**other names:** Information Security Operations Center (ISOC), CyberSecurity Operations Center (CSOC), Security Defense Center (SDC), Security Analytics Center (SAC), Network Security Operations Center (NSOC), Security Intelligence Center (SIC), Cyber Security Center (CSC), Threat Defense Center (TDC), Security Intelligence and Operations Center (SIOC), Infrastructure Protection Centre (IPC)

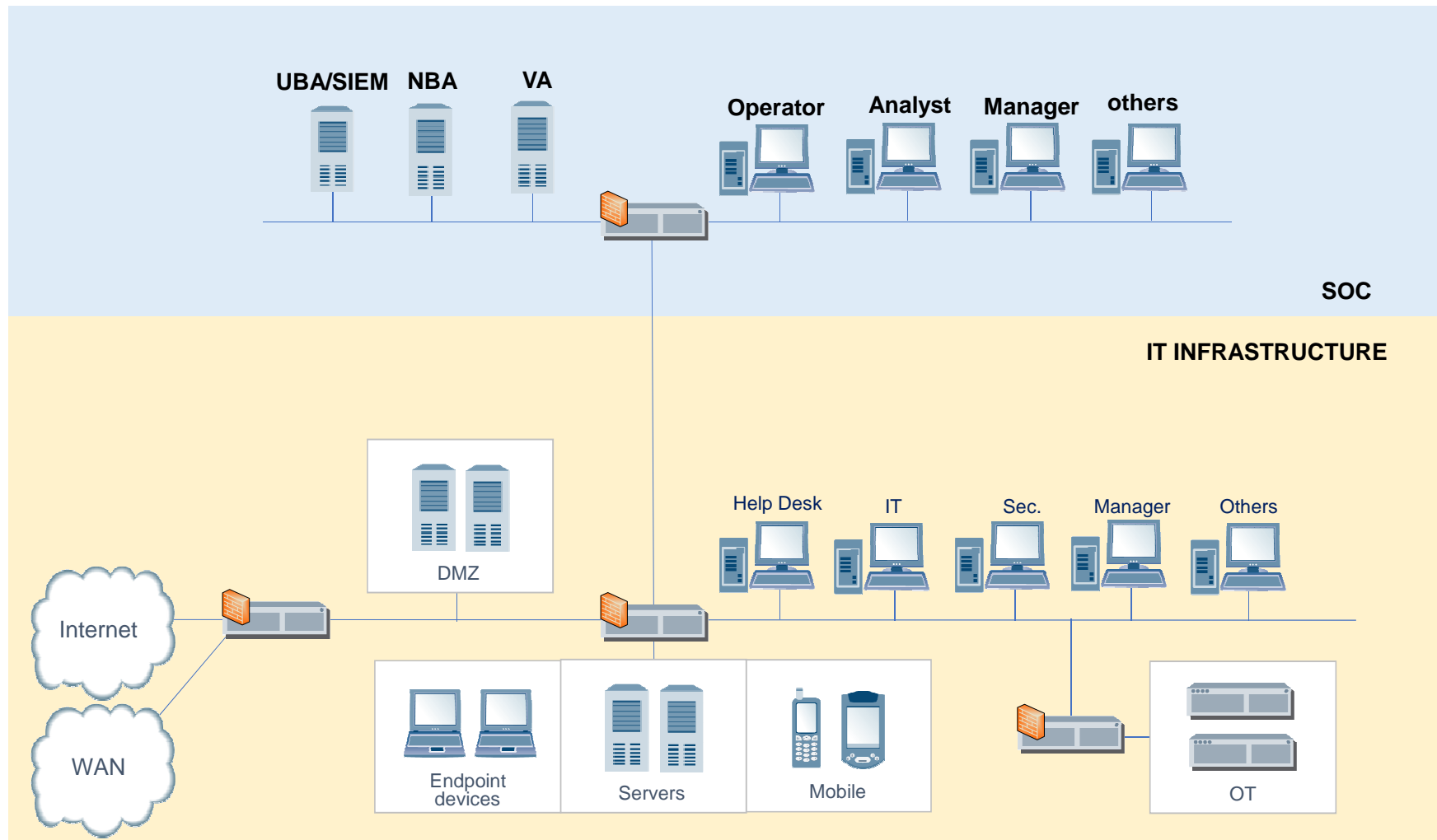
## SOC vs CERT, CSIRT

**SOC types:** Corporate SOC, Outsourced SOC, Cloud SOC

More information: „Building a World-Class Security Operations Center: A Roadmap”, SANS Institute 2015

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# SOC infrastructure

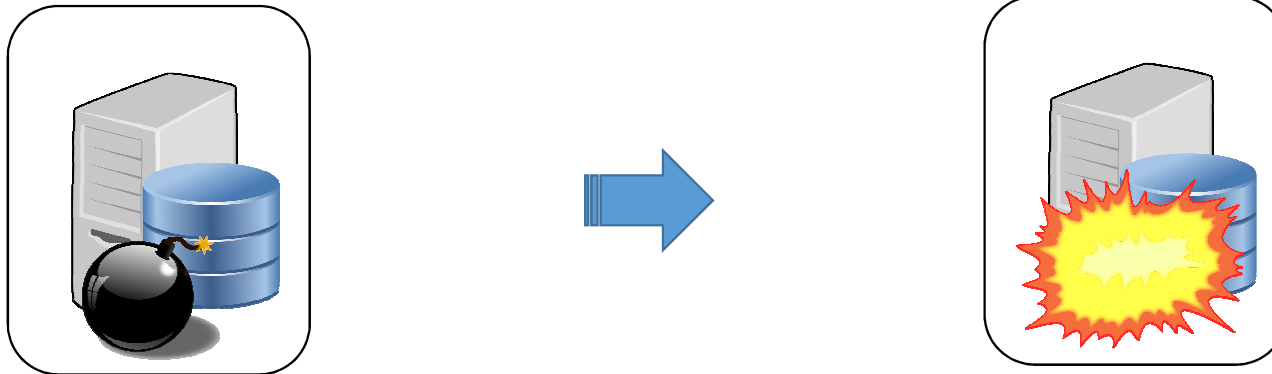


# Why we need SOC?

- **Late detection of incidents** leads to serious security breaches
- Security management requires building **large team of security experts**
- Employee rotation is **risk of knowledge loss** by the organization
- IT documentation and other IT related **important data dispersed in many places**
- Difficulties in **understanding technical events in business context**
- Security **breach reporting requirements** of new UE law (eg GDPR, NISD)



# Example of late incident detection – energy sector, Ukraine 2015

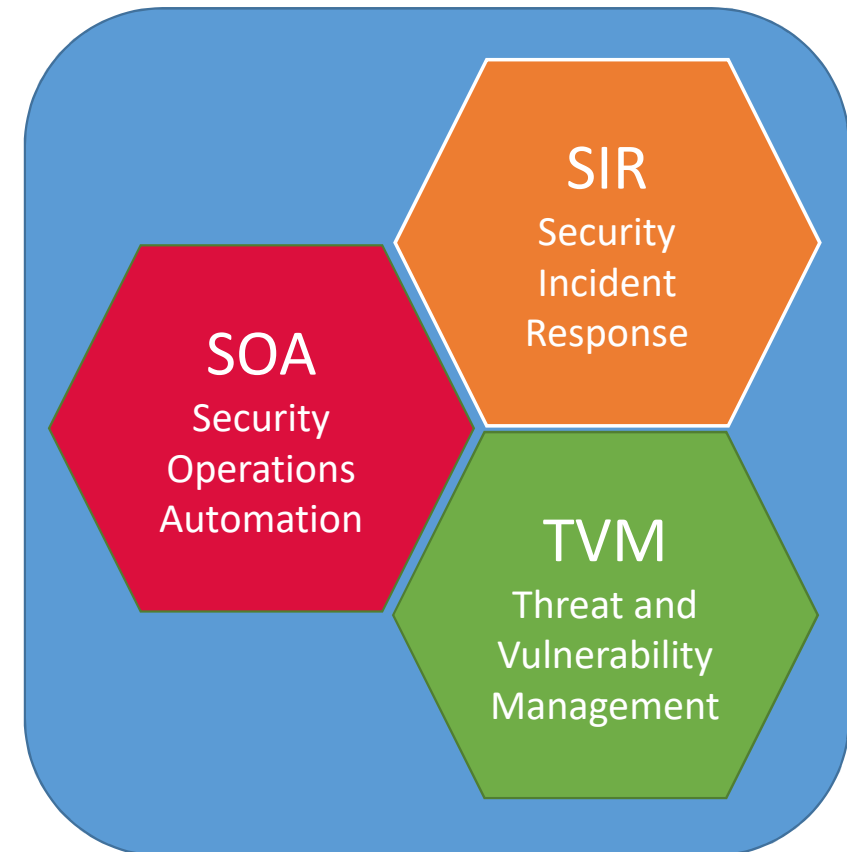
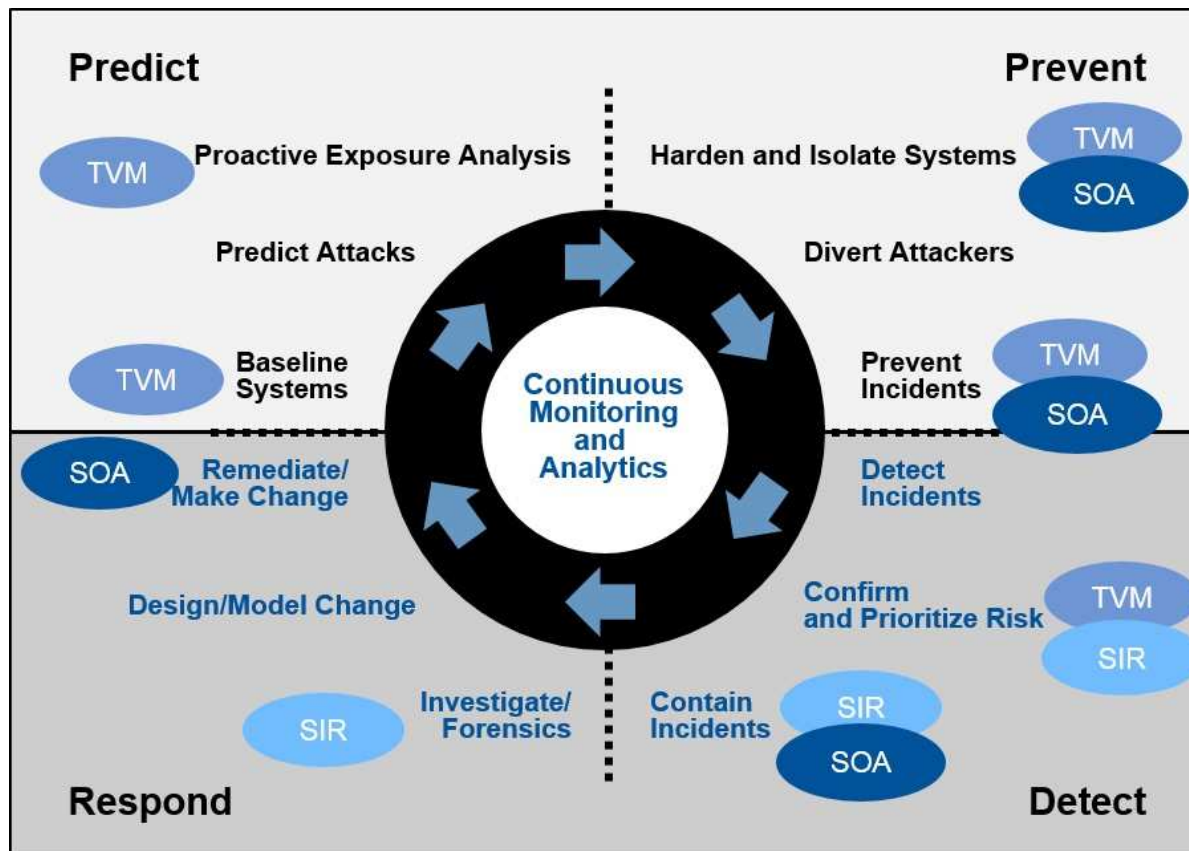


- Social engineering attack (email Phishing)
- The attached in email MS Office doc. installs BlackEnergy 3 malware
- **C&C access and recognition of IT environment (+6 months)**
- Obtaining data for remote access to ICS systems
- Remote access to ICS systems
- Installation of KillDisk malware
- DoS attack at Call Center

- The attack at the power distribution system (attack by HMI SCADA, resulting in a lack of energy at 225,000 customers)
- False ICS firmware makes difficult the systems recovery
- Turning off the systems backup power supply (UPS)
- Removing the traces of the attack (the removal of logs, destruction / locking systems, etc.)

*More information: Analysis of the Cyber Attack on the Ukrainian Power Grid, Defense Use Case, Electricity Information Sharing and Analysis Center, SANS-ICS, March 18, 2016*

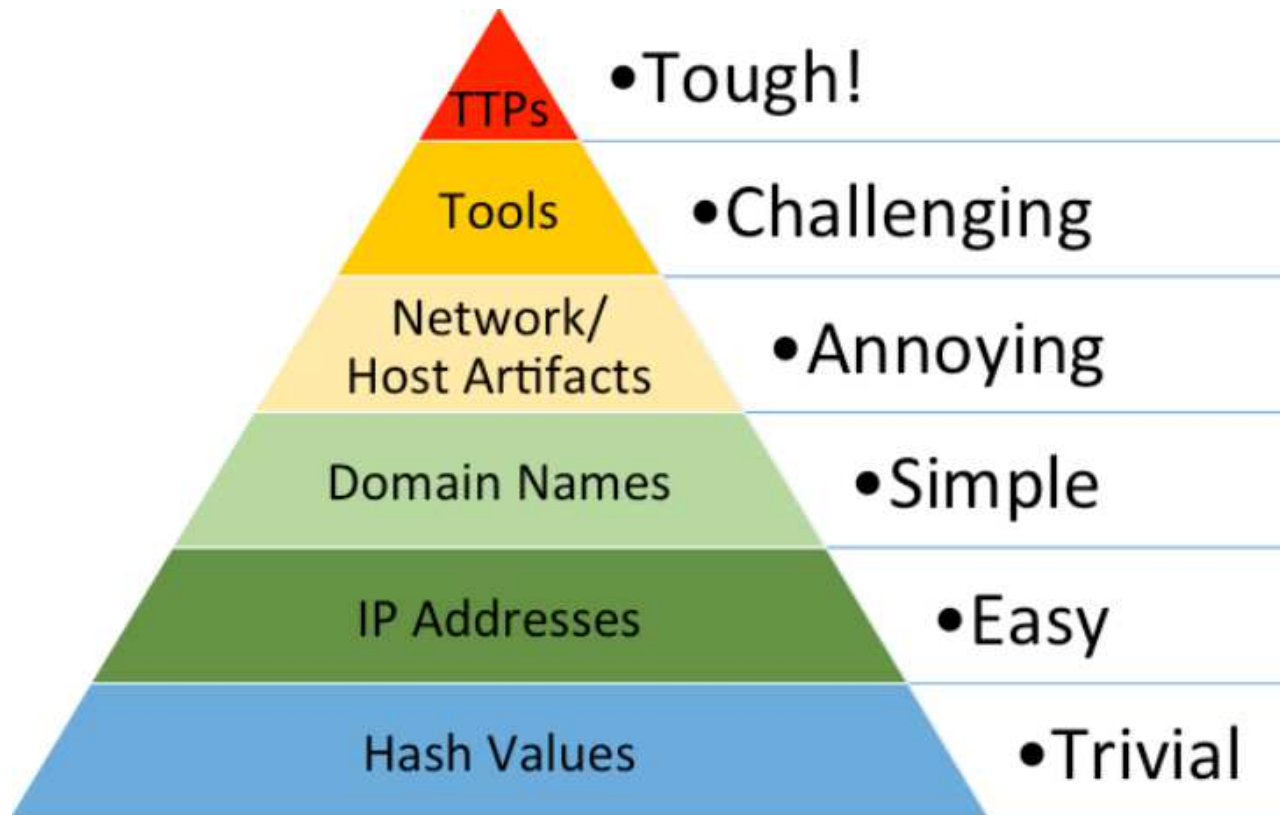
# Intelligence-Driven SOC



More information: The Five Characteristics of an Intelligence-Driven Security Operations Center, Gartner 2015

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# Threat Intelligence in SOC

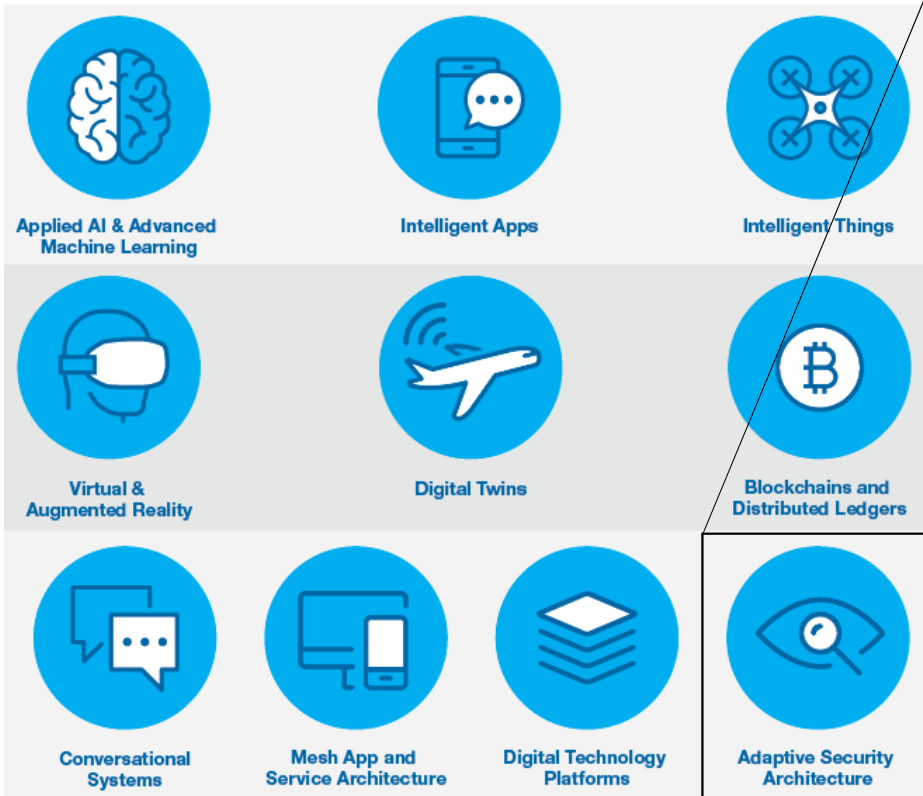


More information: "The Pyramid of Pain" - David Bianco



# Gartner's Top 10 Strategic Technology Trends for 2017

Artificial intelligence, machine learning, and smart things promise an intelligent future.



(...) **Multilayered security and use of user and entity behavior analytics will become a requirement for virtually every enterprise.**

More information:  
<http://www.gartner.com/smarterwithgartner/gartners-top-10-technology-trends-2017/>

# Why EU cybersecurity law was tightened?



- GDPR: *designed to harmonize data privacy laws across Europe, to protect and empower all EU citizens data privacy and to reshape the way organizations across the region approach data privacy*
- NISD: *bring cybersecurity capabilities at the same level of development in all the EU Member States and ensure that exchanges of information and cooperation are efficient, including at cross-border level*
- **Other reasons:**
  - **Cybercrime is recognized risk for the economy**
  - **„Security is a cost“ approach = no real safety**
  - **„Security checklist“ approach = no real safety**

# New UE law for data and IT systems protection



December 2015, EU Commission reached an agreement on new law for data and IT systems protection law:

- **General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)**

GDPR will give EU citizens stronger rights, empowering them with better control of their data and ensuring that their privacy remains protected.

- **Network and Information Security Directive (NISD)**

NISD is complementary to the GDPR, aimed at the protection of IT systems of operators of essential services and the providers of critical digital services.

# New UE law for data and IT systems protection



Regulation	GDPR	NISD
<b>Primary Goals</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Directive on <b>protecting personal data</b> processed for prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of criminal offenses ...</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Improve Member States' <b>cooperation on cyber security</b>.</li><li>• Directive concerning measures to <b>ensure a standard high level of network and information security</b> across the EU.</li></ul>
<b>Organizations Impacted</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Data controllers and data processors.</li><li>• Essentially <b>any organization with personal data</b>.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Operators of essential services</b> in the energy, transport, banking and healthcare sectors.</li><li>• <b>Providers of critical digital services</b> like search engines and cloud computing.</li></ul>



# New UE law for data and IT systems protection



Regulation	GDPR	NISD
Effective Date	May 2018	<b>May 2018</b> - Transposition into national law <b>November 2018</b> - Member States to identify operators of essential services

# New UE law for data and IT systems protection



Regulation	GDPR
<b>Security technology requirements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Data protection by design and by default (Article 25).</li><li>• Security of processing (Article 32).</li><li>• Breach notification (Article 33).</li><li>• Data protection impact assessment (Article 35).</li></ul>

## Privacy by Design

'The controller shall..**implement appropriate technical and organisational measures..in an effective way..** in order to meet the requirements of this Regulation and protect the rights of data subjects'. Article 23 calls for controllers to hold and process only the data absolutely necessary for the completion of its duties (data minimisation), as well as limiting the access to personal data to those needing to act out the processing.

## ISO/IEC standards relevant for PII protection

<b>ISO/IEC 29100:2011</b>	Privacy framework
<b>ISO/IEC 29101: 2013</b>	Privacy architecture framework
<b>ISO/IEC 29115:2013</b>	Entity authentication assurance framework
<b>ISO/IEC 29134</b>	Privacy Impact Assessment - Methodology
<b>ISO/IEC 29151</b>	Code of practice for PII protection
<b>ISO/IEC 29190:2015</b>	Privacy capability assessment model
<b>ISO/IEC 27018:2014</b>	Code of practice for PII protection in public clouds acting as PII processors
<b>ISO/IEC TS 19608</b>	Guidance for developing security and privacy functional requirements based on ISO/IEC 15408 (Expected date of publication: 2017)

# New UE law for data and IT systems protection



Regulation	GDPR	NISD
<b>Security breaches reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Data breaches must be reported as soon as possible and, where feasible, <b>no later than 72 hours after discovery of a breach</b></li><li>• Regulation will apply to companies headquartered outside of Europe as long as they have operations in Europe</li><li>• Data Transfers to third countries and international organizations may only be carried out in full compliance with this Regulation</li><li>• Requires Data Protection Officer</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Requires operators of essential services in the energy, transport, banking and healthcare sectors, and providers of critical digital services like search engines and cloud computing, to <b>take appropriate security measures and report incidents to the national authorities</b></li><li>• Member States will also be required to <b>designate a national competent authority</b> for the implementation and enforcement of the Directive, as well as <b>Computer Security Incident Response Teams (CSIRTs)</b> responsible for handling incidents and risks</li></ul>





# New UE law for data and IT systems protection



Regulation	GDPR
Penalties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>GDPR states that all penalties must be effective, proportionate to the offense, and dissuasive, i.e.:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Fine: <b>10,000,000 Euros or 2% Global Turnover</b>, for offenses related to:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Child consent;</li><li>Transparency of information and communication;</li><li>Data processing, security, storage, breach, breach notification; and</li><li>Transfers related to appropriate safeguards and binding corporate rules.</li></ul></li><li>Fine: <b>20,000,000 Euros or 4% of Global Turnover</b>, for offenses related to:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Data processing;</li><li>Consent;</li><li>Data subject rights;</li><li>Non-compliance with DPR order; and</li><li>Transfer of data to third party.</li></ul></li></ul></li><li>The penalty will be whichever number is greater, either the flat fine or the percentage of global turnover.</li><li>Global turnover applies to all sales of a company, net of taxes. GDPR authorizes penalties in the event of both material and non-material damages.</li></ul>

# ISSA: Practical Steps for Compliance with New EU Data Privacy Regulations

1. Locate the data

2. Define access

3. Identify and manage security risks

**Avoid the “checklist” approach to security**

More information: ISSA Journal February 2017, Patrick Looney, "Practical Steps for Compliance with New EU Data Privacy Regulations".

# Practical Steps for Compliance with New EU Data Privacy Regulations

## 1. Locate the data

It is important to understand the data within the organization by knowing the range of data formats that contain personal information (e.g., databases, file storages, backups, multimedia files, metadata associated with image files, etc.).

# Practical Steps for Compliance with New EU Data Privacy Regulations

## 2. Define access

“High standard of protection” for personal data and this standard to be maintained across the enterprise, which includes third parties and operations in other countries.

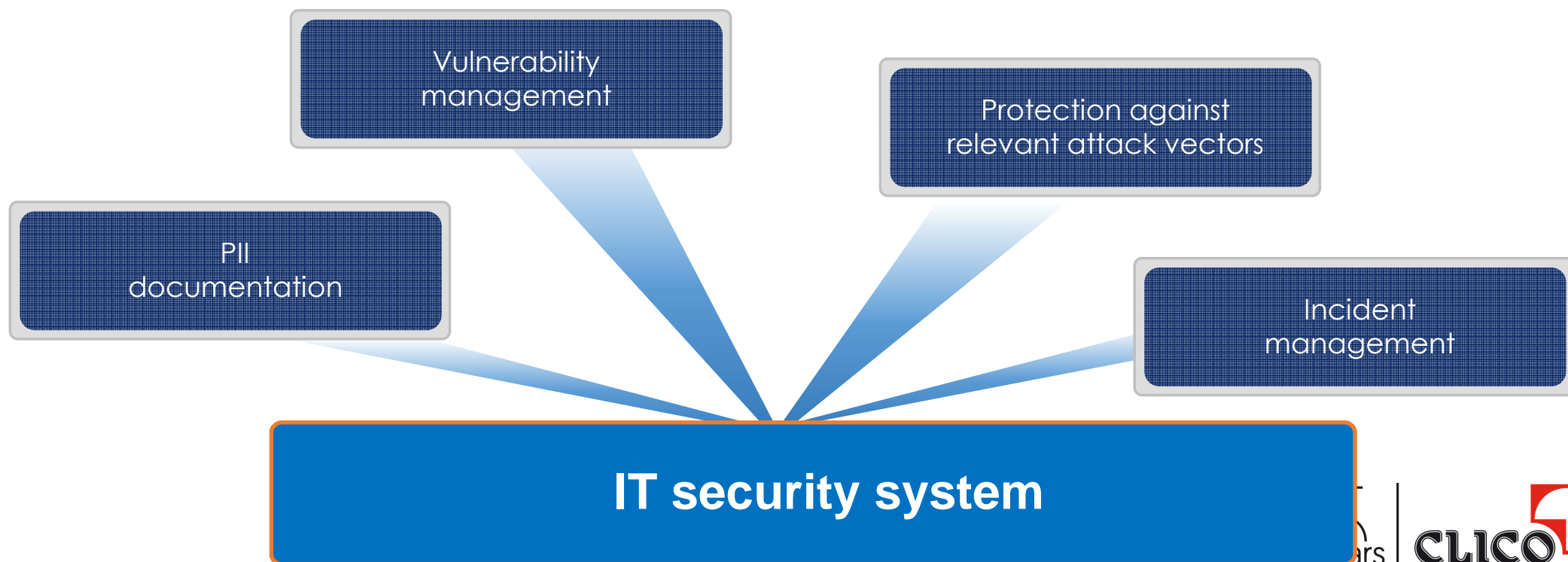
# Practical Steps for Compliance with New EU Data Privacy Regulations

## 3. Identify and manage security risks

The companies need to understand the security risks and the threats associated with these risks versus how their controls and measures are performing; the combination of these two factors gives the ability to quantify risk and identify areas for improvement and investment.

# How to protect PII?

## Defense-in-Depth



# Quick GDPR audit

1.	Intentional or accidental leakage of personal data due to <b>employees' fault</b>	<b>Security Awareness</b> <b>Next-Gen Firewall</b> <b>DLP</b>
2.	Leakage of personal data due to <b>malware infection on employees' computers</b>	<b>Next-Gen Firewall</b> <b>Anti-Virus</b> <b>Sandboxing</b> <b>Endpoint security</b> <b>Data Encryption</b> <b>...</b>

## Quick GDPR audit

3.	Leakage of personal data as a result of <b>hacking into Web application</b>	<b>WAF - Web Application Firewall</b>
4.	Leakage of personal data as a result of <b>hacking into database</b>	<b>DBFW - Database Firewall DB Encryption</b>
5.	Leakage of personal data as a result of <b>hacking into file server</b>	<b>File Firewall File Encryption</b>

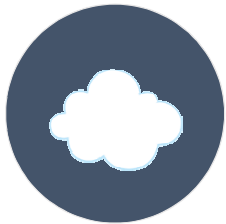


## Quick GDPR audit

6.	Leakage of personal data as a result of <b>hacking into mobile device</b>	<b>MDM - Mobile Device Management</b>
7.	Leakage of personal data as a result of <b>hacking into privileged user account</b>	<b>PAS - Privileged Account Security</b>
8.	Leakage of personal data as a result of <b>unauthorized VPN/RAS access</b>	<b>Strong User Authentication</b>
9.	Leakage of personal data as a result of <b>hacking or unauthorized use of cloud applications</b>	<b>CASB - Cloud Access Security Broker</b>

# Encryption as recommended PII protection

- **Comprehensive Data Protection**
  - VM Instance (ProtectV)
  - File, Directory, Partition (ProtectFile)
  - Database (ProtectDB)
  - Application (ProtectApp)
  - Network (High Speed Encryptor)
- **Centralized Key Management (KeySecure)**
- **Secure Key Storage (Luna Hardware Security Module)**



Run workloads securely in a multi-tenant environment



Safe decommission of data



Separation of duties between cloud service provider, storage, security and other administrators



Meet compliance and regulatory mandates

# Encryption as recommended PII protection

## *Vormetric Data Security Manager (DSM)*

Many deployment forms:

- Virtual Appliance
- Physical Appliance (FIPS 140-2 Level 2 Certified)
- Physical Appliance with HSM (FIPS 140-2 Level 3 Certified)



- Manage Key's
- Manage Policy's
- Audit Access
- Encryption
- Strong (AES 256)
- Transparent (MetaClear™, US Pat)



THALES

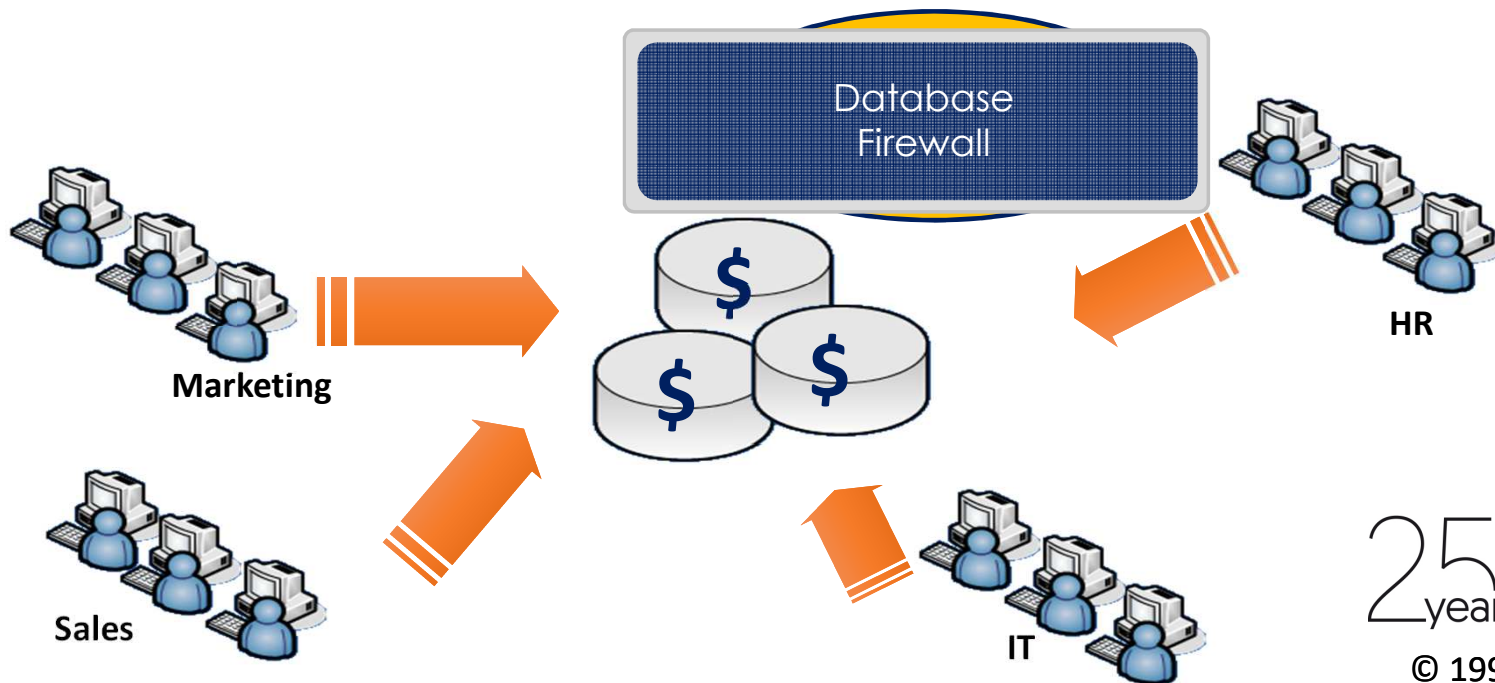


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# PII protection in databases

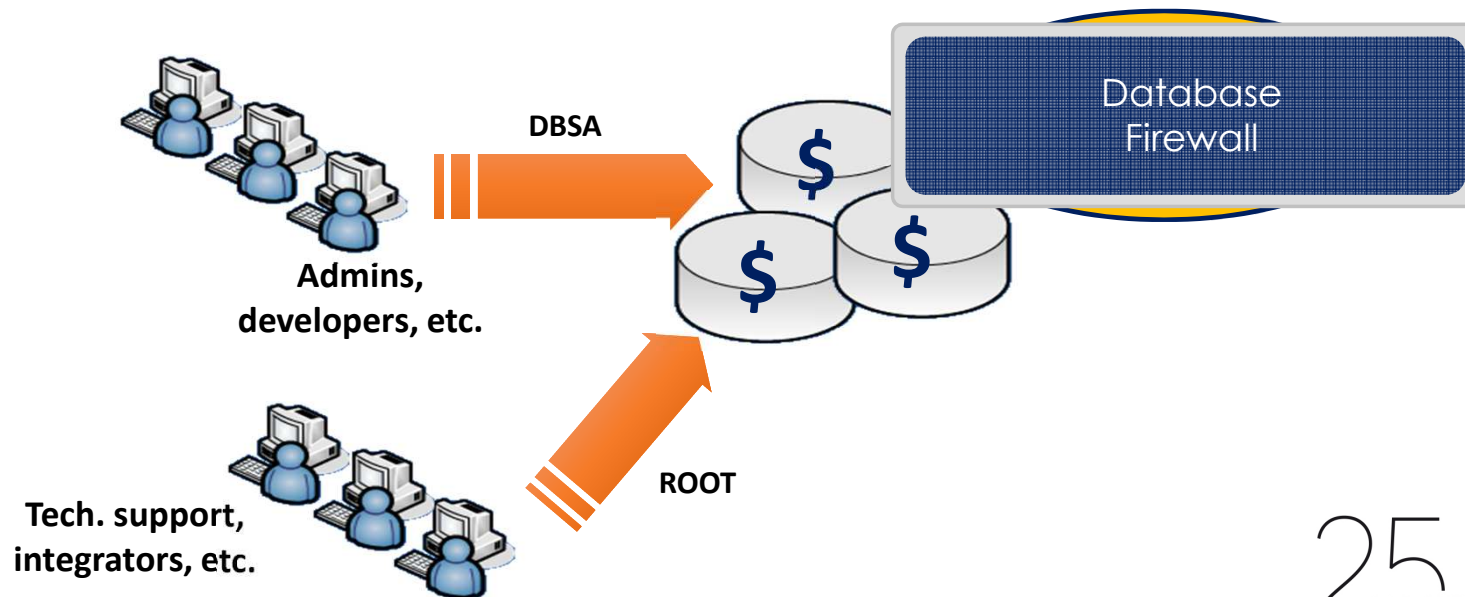
“Need to Know” principle difficult to execute for the users in databases

- Often, multiple databases in the organization, developed independently
- Often, the user accounts in the applications different then in the databases
- Often, the access rights are defined in many places (e.g. in different apps and databases)



# PII protection in databases

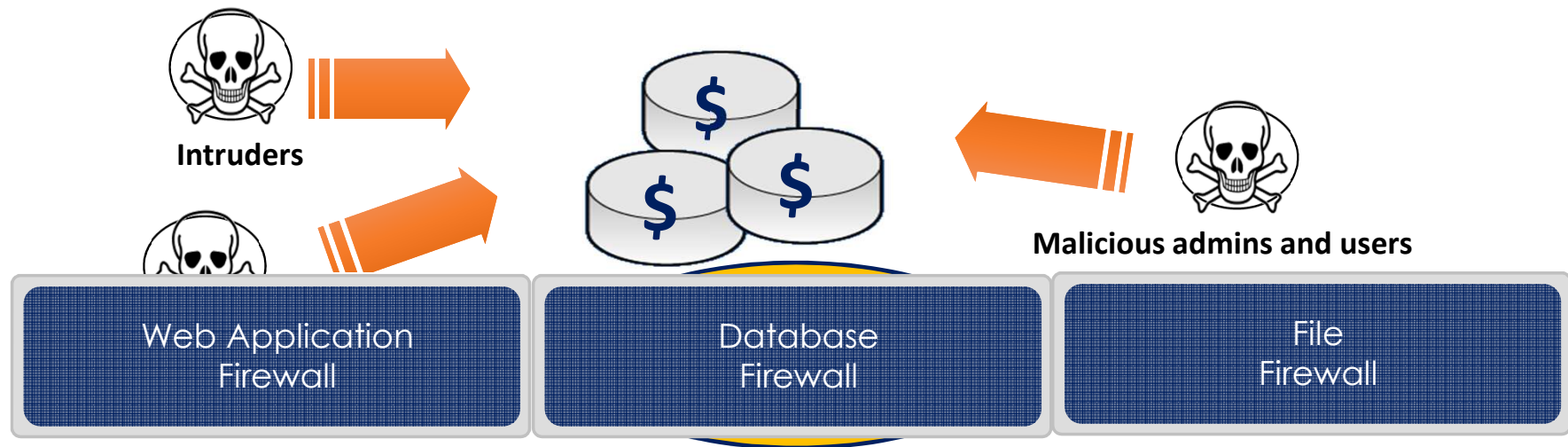
Privileged users (e.g. system administrators, database administrators, application administrators, application developers, technical support, auditors) often have unlimited access (and practically uncontrolled) to PII and other sensitive data.



# PII protection in databases

Maintaining the database security is difficult

- Many attack vectors (exploit, SQL-I, privilege misuse, etc.)



- Problems installing security patches in production databases

# Imperva Web Security

By analyzing traffic, SecureSphere automatically learns...

URL: /register.jsp

Parameters

Name	Value Type	Min	Max	Expected user input	Prefix
Address	Latin Characters	3	50		
CCDate	Numeric	4	8		
CCNumber	Numeric	15	18		
Country	Latin Characters	2	25		
Email	Latin Characters	4	28		
FirstName	Latin Characters	1	20		
LastName	Latin Characters	2	25		
Password1	Latin Characters	1	15		
Password2	Latin Characters	1	15		
PhoneNum	Numeric	7	13		
Username					

So it can alert on or block abnormal requests

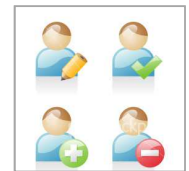
Main > Profile > Details Default Web Application User: admin © 2010 Imperva Inc.

- Conventional protections like FW/UTM and IPS are not able to protect against specific Web attacks (eg SQL-I)
- **The only effective Web security solution is Web Application Firewall (WAF)**

# Imperva Database Security

**IMPERVA®**

- **SecureSphere Database Activity Monitoring**
  - + Full auditing and visibility into database data usage
- **SecureSphere Database Firewall**
  - + Activity monitoring and real-time protection for critical databases
- **SecureSphere Discovery and Assessment Server**
  - + Vulnerability assessment, configuration management, database discovery and classification
- **User Rights Management for Databases**
  - + Review and manage user access rights to sensitive databases
- **ADC Insights for SAP, Oracle EBS and PeopleSoft**
  - + Pre-packaged reports and rules for SAP, Oracle EBS and PeopleSoft compliance and security



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# Detailed Audit Trail

SecureSphere automates the creation of a continuous audit process

Complete Audit Trail

Event Date and Time	Source IP	User	Destination IP	Service	Source Application	Query
User: erez (7)						
June 10, 2010 5:09:54 PM	192.168.0.110	erez	11.11.199.122	Solaris Oracle Service	sqlplusw.exe	CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION MYFUNC
June 10, 2010 5:09:01 PM	192.168.0.110	erez	11.11.199.122	Solaris Oracle Service	sqlplusw.exe	select * from table users
June 10, 2010 5:08:51 PM	192.168.0.110	erez	11.11.199.122	Solaris Oracle Service	sqlplusw.exe	SELECT ATTRIBUTE,SCOPE,NUMERIC VAL
June 10, 2010 5:08:51 PM	192.168.0.110	erez	11.11.199.122	Solaris Oracle Service	sqlplusw.exe	SELECT CHAR VALUE FROM SYSTEM.PRO
June 10, 2010 5:07:22 PM	192.168.0.110	erez	11.11.199.122	Solaris Oracle Service	sqlplusw.exe	SELECT ATTRIBUTE,SCOPE,NUMERIC VAL
June 10, 2010 5:07:22 PM	192.168.0.110	erez	11.11.199.122	Solaris Oracle Service	sqlplusw.exe	SELECT CHAR VALUE FROM SYSTEM.PRO
June 10, 2010 4:58:55 PM	192.168.0.110	erez	11.11.199.122	Solaris Oracle Service	sqlplusw.exe	SELECT "SPW LANGUAGE","SPW WORD",
User: foo (18)						
March 31, 2010 10:44:49 PM	10.77.126.93	foo	11.11.199.122	Solaris Oracle Service	sqlplusw.exe	drop table testpriv
March 31, 2010 10:44:41 PM	10.77.126.93	foo	11.11.199.122	Solaris Oracle Service	sqlplusw.exe	truncate table testpriv

When?

Who?

Where?

How?

What?

# Real-Time, Detailed Alerts

**IMPERVA®**

**Detailed Alert**

Event 6825124730413141822: Unauthorized Source Application

Key	Value
Violation Description	Unauthorized Source Application microsoft sql server management studio express - query by veda_app from 10.77.128.53
Violated Item	User: veda_app , Source Application: microsoft sql server management studio express - query

General description:

When?

Where?

Who?

How?

What?

Why?

Event Details:

Event Time	Gateway
June 1, 2010 5:28:28 AM	Dot97

Server Group	Service	Application
MS SQL OldSuperVeda DB SG	MS SQL OldSuperVeda DB Service	Default MsSql Application

Connection	User	DB Application	OS User	OS Host
10.77.128.53:1149 → 11.11.199.102:1432	veda_app	microsoft sql server management studio express - query		t400-devin

Affected Rows	Response Size	Response Time
0	0 Records	24 msec.

Error Code	Error Message
208	Invalid object name 'ccstart'.

select 12345 from ccstart

Enrichment Data:

User Defined Field
SalesAdmin

Additional Violations:

Violation Name	Violation Description
Unauthorized Database Schema	Unauthorized Database Schema by veda_app

# Identifying Abnormal Behaviors

**IMPERVA**

- Usage profile built for each user to represent 'normal behaviour'
- Continuously updates → significantly reduces manual updates
- Profile deviations create an alert and can be blocked

Object	Sensitivity	Observed 'Normal' Access			
Table		select	update	insert	delete
<u>categories</u>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>countries</u>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>messages</u>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>orders</u>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>prodsinorder</u>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>products</u>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>sales</u>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>states</u>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>sysxlogins</u>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

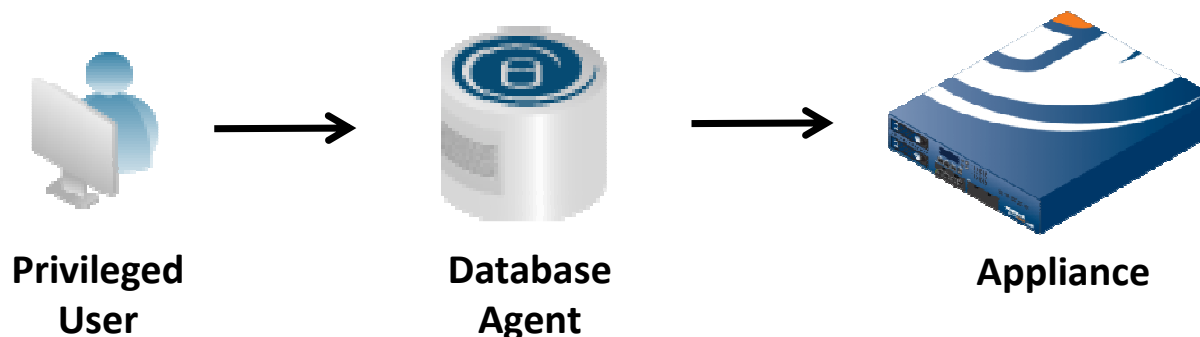
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# Auditing Local Privileged Activity

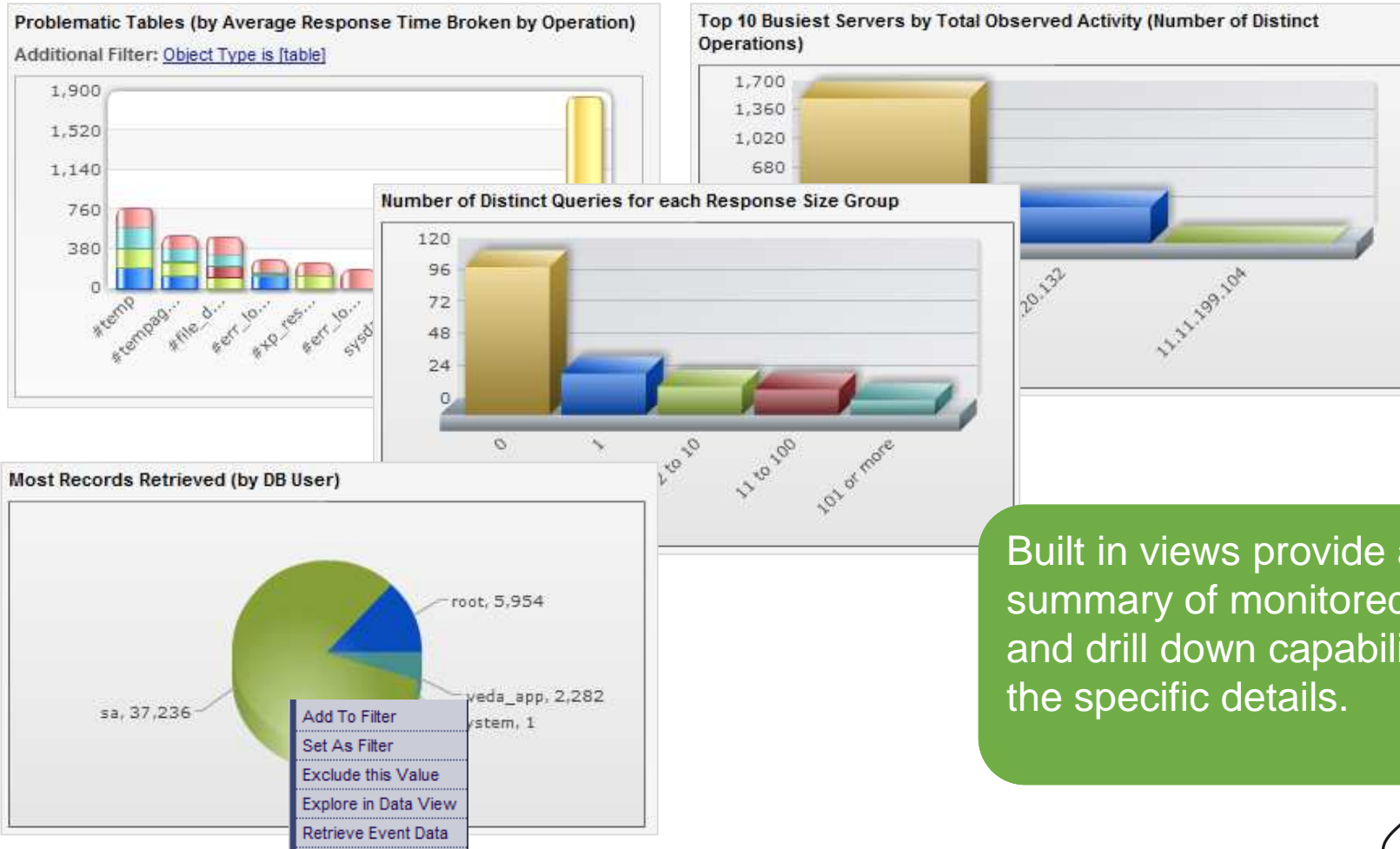
**IMPERVA®**

- SecureSphere utilizes lightweight agents to monitor database activity performed locally on the database server
- The agents eliminate blind spots by monitoring internal network communications
- The agents send the data to the appliance where it is parsed analyzed and stored in the audit trail
- The agent is completely independent of the RDBMS



# Performance Management

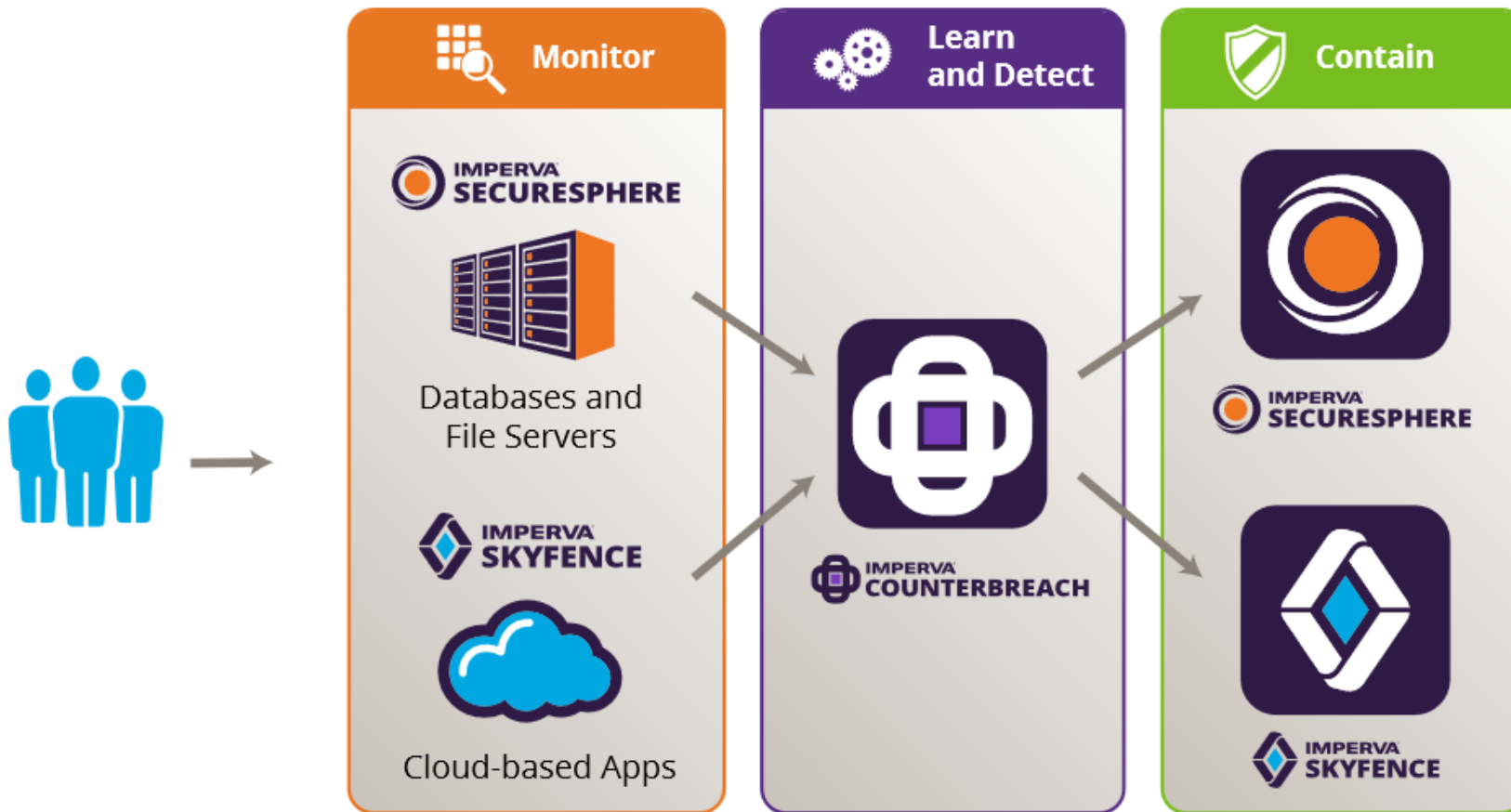
**IMPERVA**



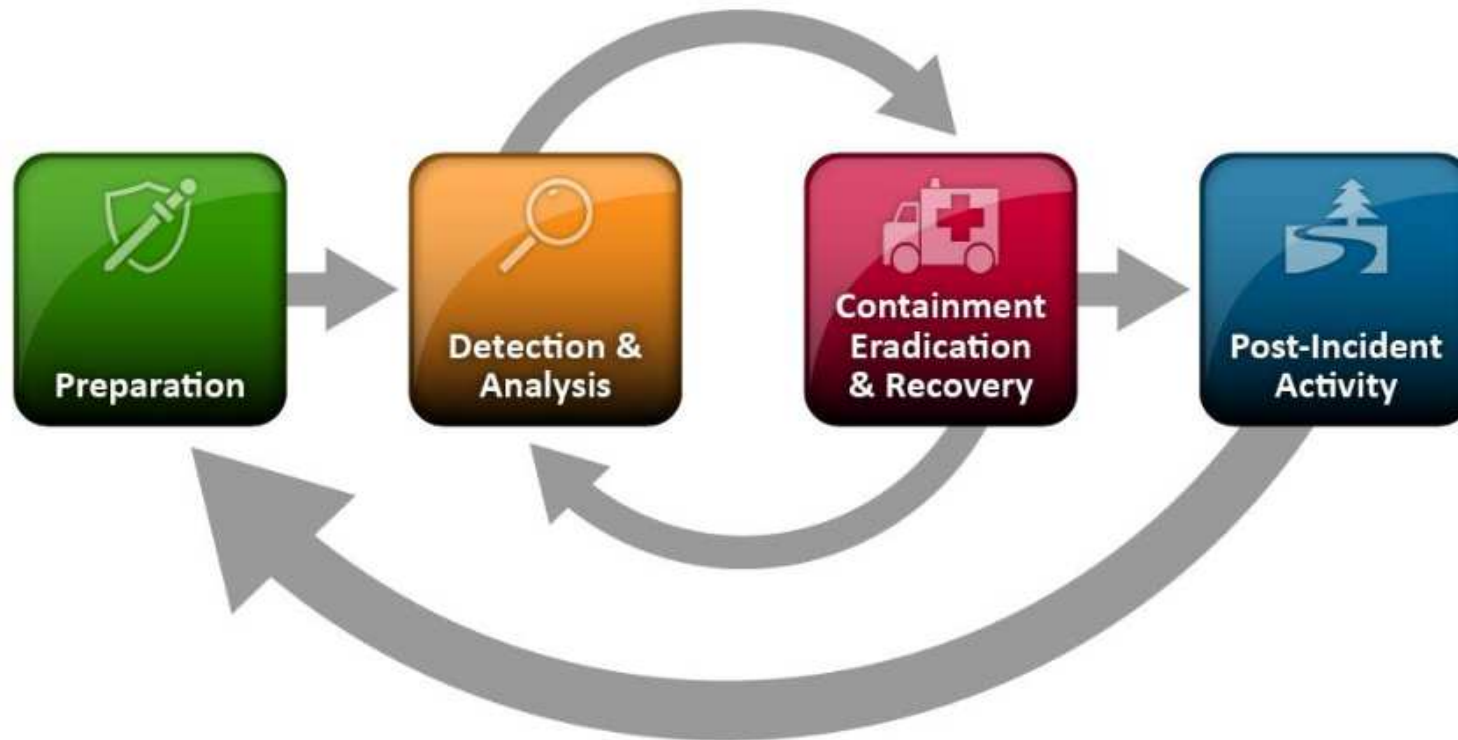
# Imperva CounterBreach

User Behavior Analytics in databases and cloud

**IMPERVA**



# How to manage the incidents?



More information: "Computer Security Incident Handling Guide", NIST 2012

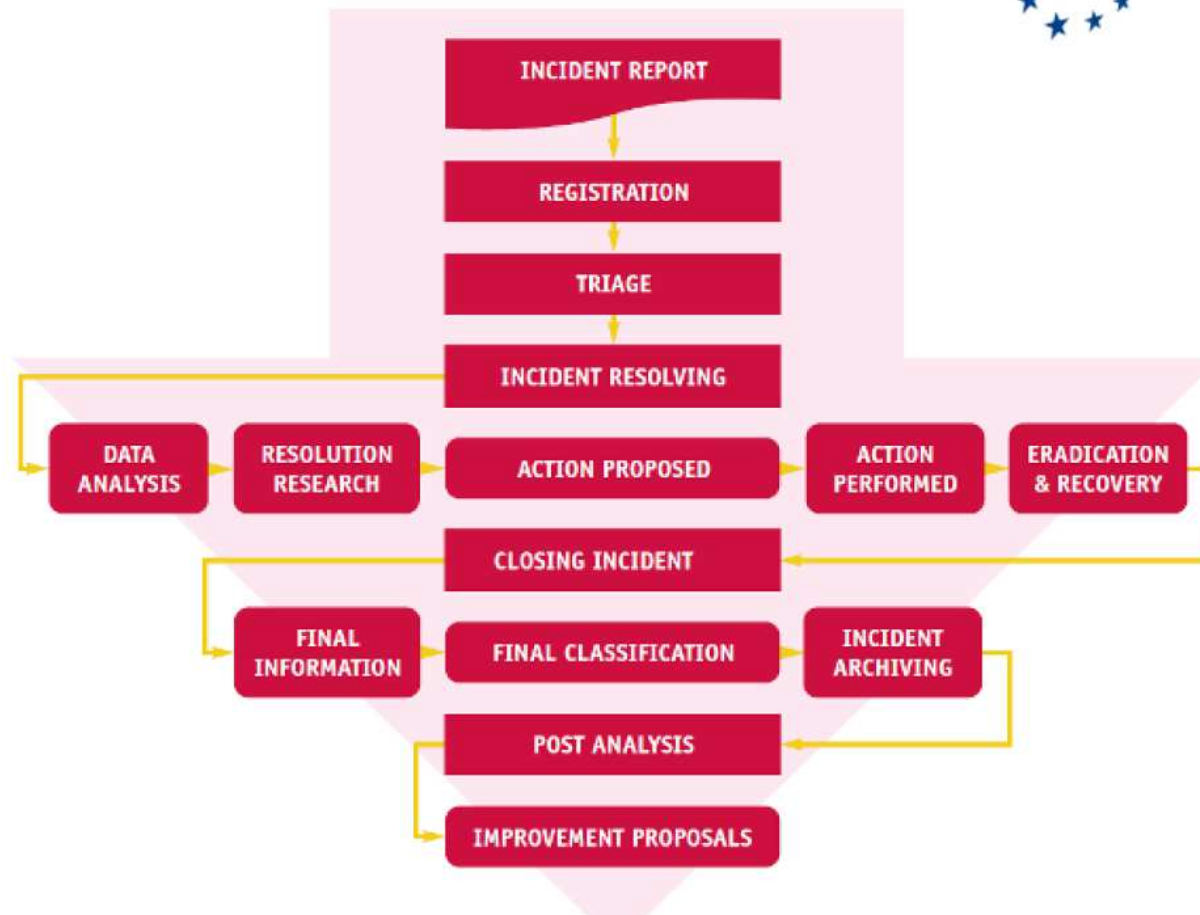
# How to manage the incidents?



More information: "Incident Handler's Handbook", SANS Institute 2011



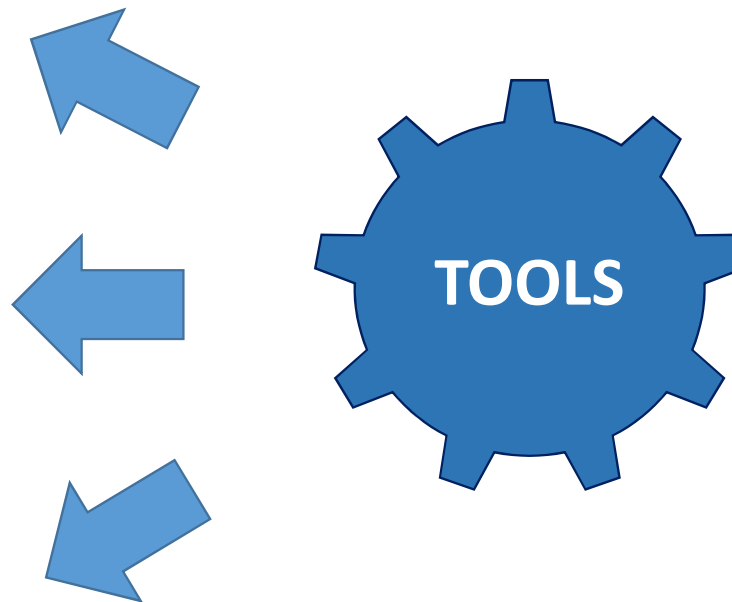
# How to manage the incidents?



More information: "Strategies for incident response and cyber crisis cooperation", ENISA 2016

# How to manage the incidents?

1. Incident Identification
2. Triage
3. Classification
4. Notification
5. Containment
6. Evidence Collection
7. Chain of Custody
8. Eradication
9. Recovery
10. Forensics Analysis
11. Root Cause Analysis
12. Lessons Learned



# Legacy SIEM

- and when the destination port is one of the following 53
- and when the IP protocol is one of the following UDP.udp ip
- and when the source packet rate is greater than 3 packets/second
- and NOT when the source IP is one of the following 10.1.75.10/32

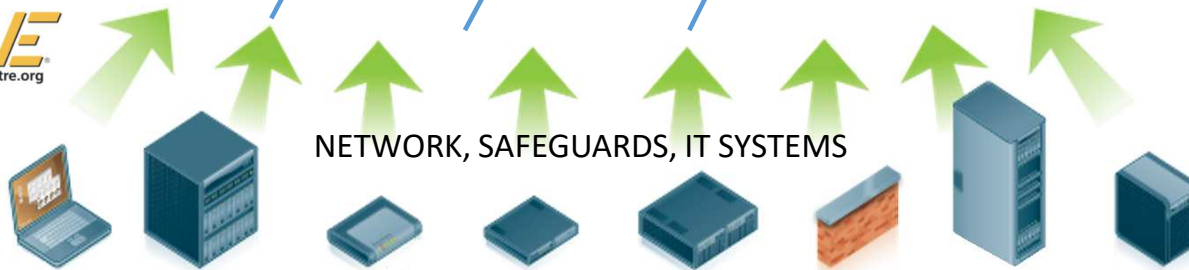
- and when the source IP is one of the following 10.1.11.0/24
- and when the event category for the event is one of the following Access.Access Denied, Access.ACL Deny

- and when the source IP is one of the following 10.1.75.10/32
- and NOT when the destination IP is one of the following 10.1.11.200/32
- and NOT when the destination port is one of the following 22

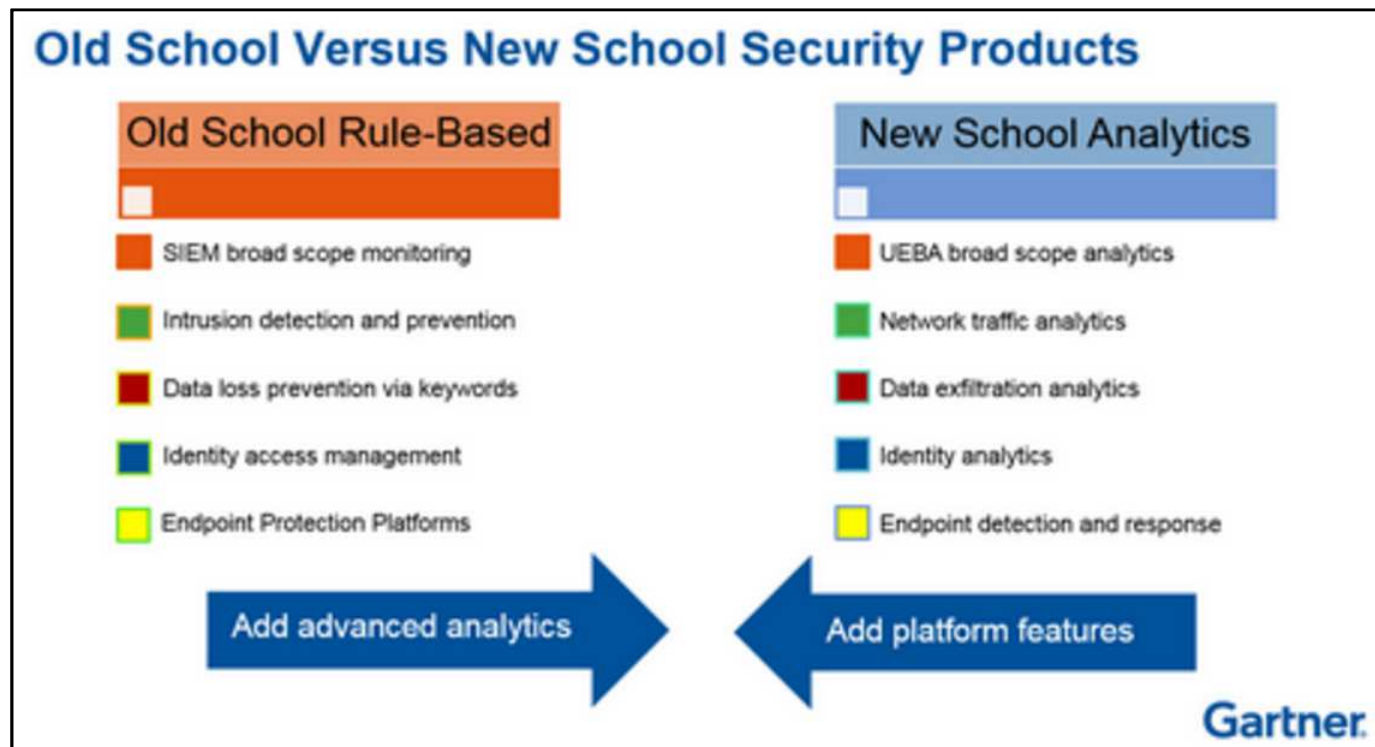
STATIC  
RULES

Manually added and  
updated rules, IP  
addresses, port  
numbers, etc.

LOG SERVER

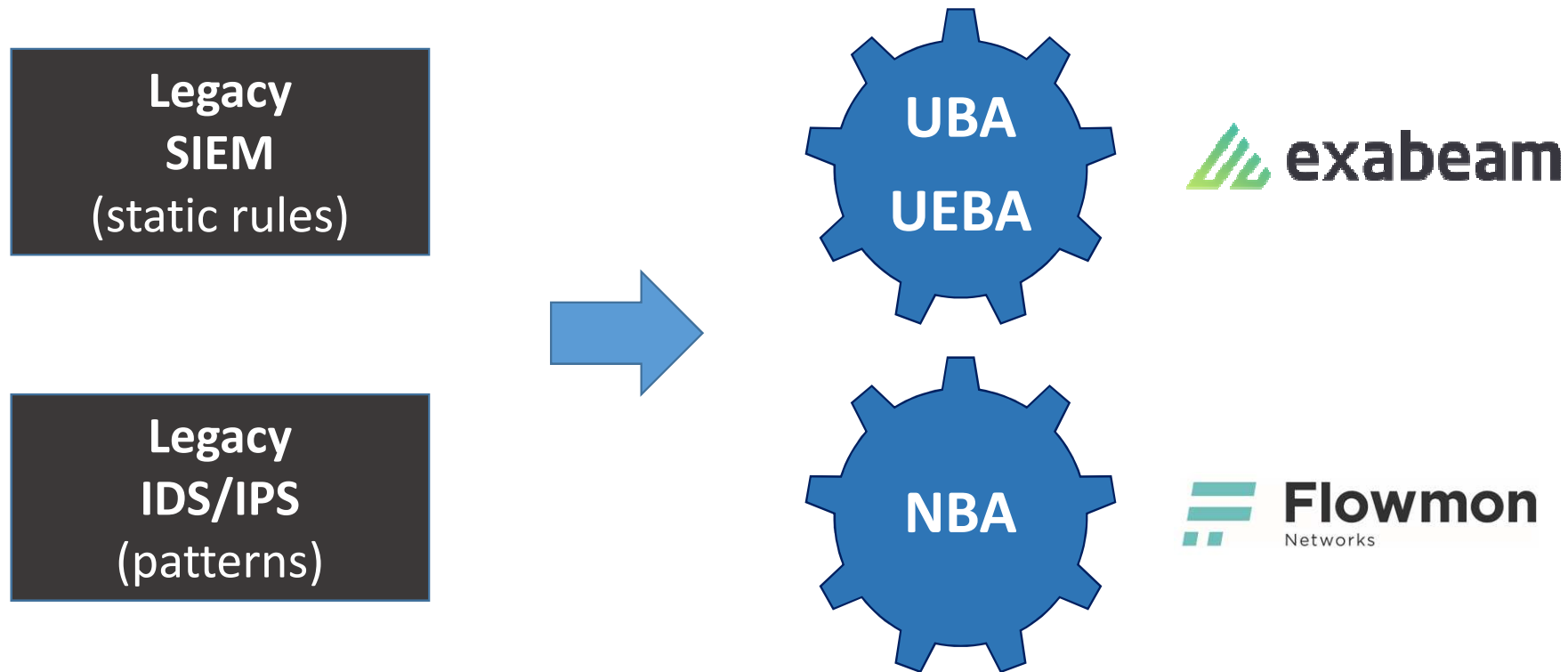


# „The Coming UBA / UEBA – SIEM War!” - Gartner

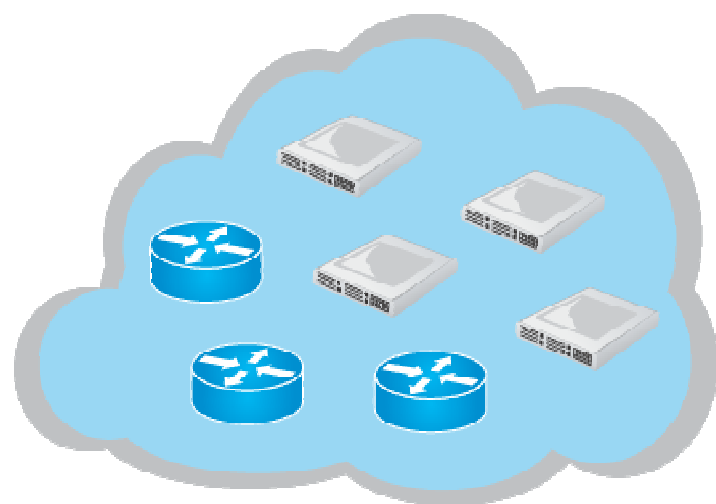


More information: <http://blogs.gartner.com/anton-chuvakin/2016/11/07/the-coming-uba-ueba-siem-war/>

# How to manage the incidents?



## Network Behavior Analysis



LAN/WAN with FlowMon Probes  
or NetFlow compatible devices

NetFlow  
Export



FlowMon  
Collector



Network Visibility  
Traffic Monitoring



Network Security  
Anomaly Detection



Troubleshooting  
Network Optimization

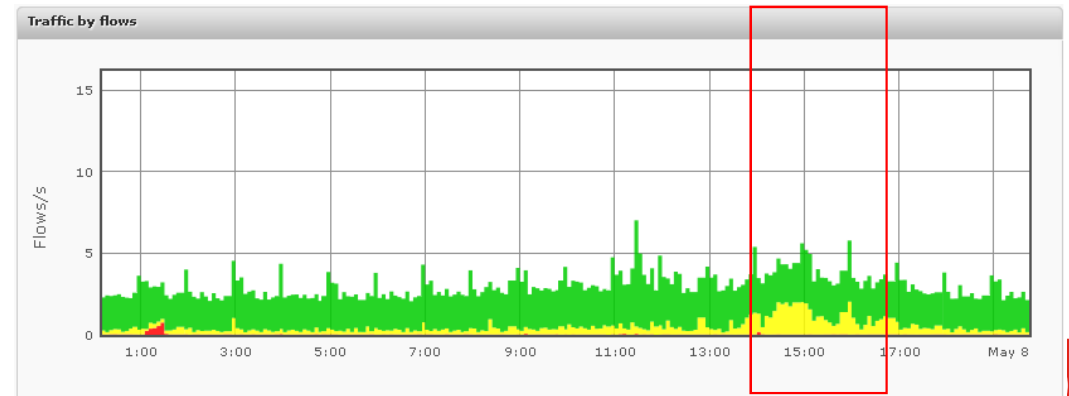
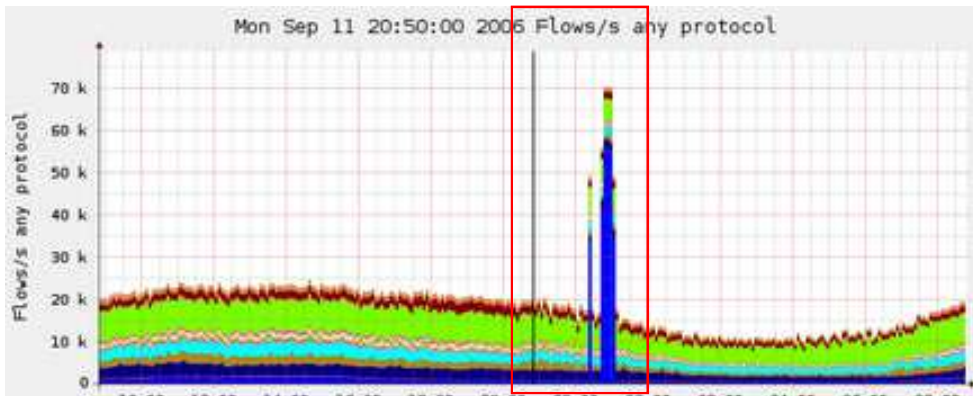


Alerting, Reporting  
Billing & Accounting

# Network Behavior Analysis (NBA)



- Creates profiles of normal computers behavior from flows read from the network devices (as well as SPAN ports and network taps)
- Identifies security incidents based on deviations from the behavior profiles and typical anomalies (e.g. DNS tunneling, port scanning, C&C connections)



# Network Behavior Analysis (NBA)



# Flowmon ADS

# Machine Learning

# Adaptive Baseline

## Heuristics

## Behavior Patterns

# Reputation Databases

[illegible]

5 years |    
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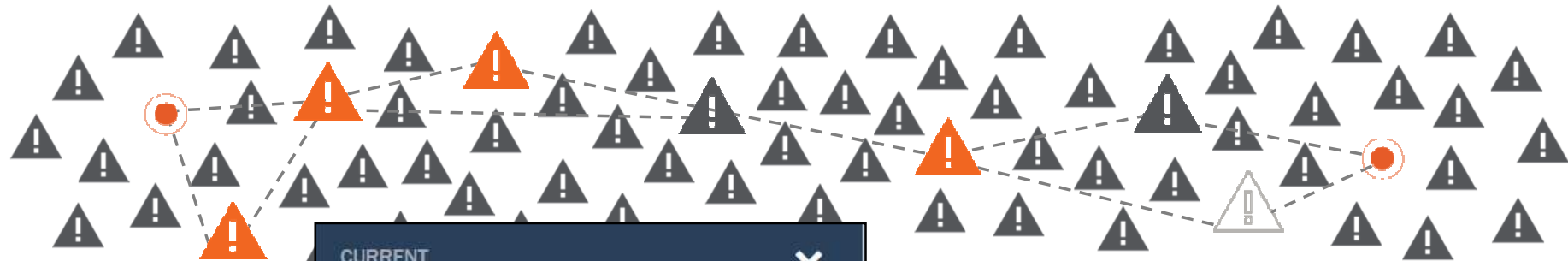


## Key facts about Flowmon







1. Creates **profiles of normal computers behavior** from flows read from the network devices
2. Identifies security **incidents based on deviations** from the behavior profiles
3. Detects **incidents automatically**, no need for writing of correlation rules
4. It does **not require installation of the agents** on user computers
5. Useful in incident management as well as **application performance monitoring and network troubleshooting**

# User and Entity Behavior Analytics (UEBA / UBA)



Creates **profiles**  
of **normal user**  
**behavior** from  
logs

CURRENT		
9 Watchlist Users		
	Barbara Salazar • Human Resources Coordinator	SCORE 217
	Gary Hardin • Software Engineer	SCORE 130
	Boyce Archer Software Developer	SCORE 50
	Selma Henson Security Security Coordinator	SCORE 50

6:04PM	VPN login from Ukraine
6:17PM	Remote access to <a href="#">srv_117jk_us</a>
8:28PM	Database operation : login on srv_sql05



# UEBA / UBA



From 2013



**2015 Gartner Cool Vendor**  
Security Intelligence



**2016 IBM Beacon Award**  
Outstanding Security  
Solution



**Network World Asia,  
Information Management  
Awards 2016**  
Most Promising User Behavior  
Analytics Solution



**Network Products Guide IT World Awards 2016**  
Gold – Innovative Company of the Year  
Gold – Hot Companies  
Silver – New Products and Services  
Silver – Best IT Company of the Year (Software)  
Bronze – Insider Threat Detection and Solutions  
Bronze – Startup of the year (founded 2013)

Co-Founder



Shlomo Kramer



**Silicon Review Top 10**  
Analytics Companies



**Dark Reading Top 20**  
Cyber Security Startup



**CRN Emerging Vendor Awards 2015**  
Winner—Emerging Security Vendor  
Award



**Cyber Security Excellence Awards 2016**  
Finalist—Most Innovative Cybersecurity  
Company

25 years | **CLICO**   
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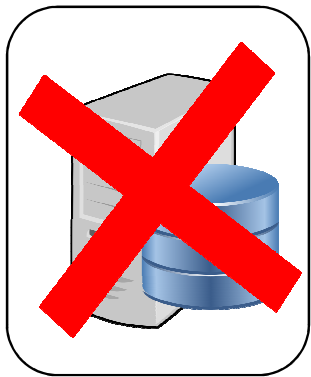
## Key facts about Exabeam



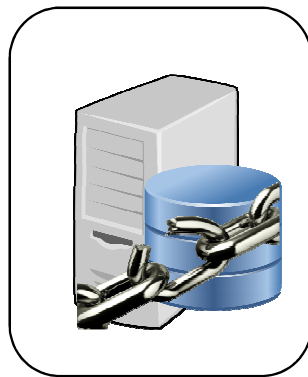
1. Creates **profiles of normal user behavior** from logs read from SIEM and other data sources
2. Identifies security **incidents based on deviations** from the user behavior profiles
3. Detects **incidents not visible to SIEM**, including security breaches with passwords stolen for legitimate users
4. Provides **easy-to-understand and easy-to-proof evidence** of the incident, including list of specific user actions
5. It does **not require installation of the agents** on user computers
6. It can **operate with SIEM or replace it** with its own Log Management System

# SOC: Identify and manage security risks

Avoid serious breaches

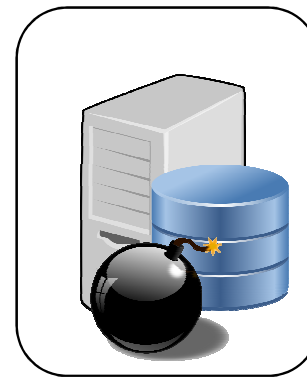
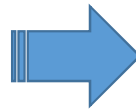


**SAFE**



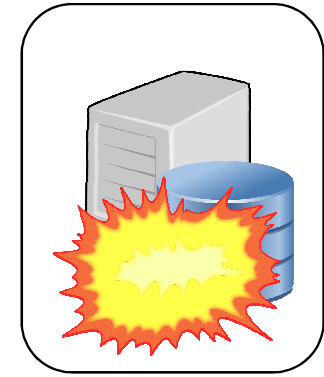
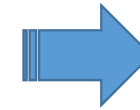
**VULNERABLE**

- Errors in operating systems, applications, databases, etc.
- Errors in hardware, software, configuration, human factor, etc.



**INCIDENT**

- Malware/intruder takes control over the system
- Hardware failure
- DoS attack



**BREACH**

- Disruption of business processes
- Leakage of confidential data
- Loss of image and customer confidence
- Legal consequences

Mitigate serious vulnerabilities