DIGIHUNT

Network Threat Detector



Introduction

A Network Threat Detection & Analysis is a system that monitors **network traffic** for suspicious activity and issues alerts when such activity is discovered. It is a software application that scans a network or a system for harmful activity or policy breaching. Any malicious venture or violation is normally reported either to an administrator or collected centrally using a security information and event management (SIEM) system. A SIEM system integrates outputs from multiple sources and uses alarm filtering techniques to differentiate malicious activity from false alarms. Although Network Threat Detection & Analysis systems monitor networks for potentially malicious activity, they are also disposed to false alarms. Hence, organizations need to fine-tune their Network Threat Detection & Analysis when they first install them. It means properly setting up the threat detection systems to recognize what normal traffic on the network looks like as compared to malicious activity.

Overview

Digihunt is one of its kind Network Threat Detection and Analysis tool solution provides complete comprehensive visibility to your network traffic and malicious incidents occur on the network and normally stay undetected by perimeter devices. This solution gives an in-depth analytics view for all types of Inbound and Outbound traffic after identifying the intrusions successfully. On a successfully configured tapped network Digihunt signature needs to be fine-tuned by the IT team to reduced false-positives alerts.

Hardware Requirements

Architecture

Digihunt only supports x86-64 architecture (standard Intel/AMD 64-bit processors). Sorry, we do not support ARM or other processors!

Elastic Stack

If you are going to enable the Elastic Stack, please note that the MINIMUM requirements are 4 CPU cores and 12GB RAM. These requirements increase as you monitor more traffic and consume more logs.

We recommend placing all Elastic storage on SSD or fast spinning disk in a RAID10 configuration.

Standalone Deployments

In a standalone deployment, the master server components and the sensor components all run on a single box, your hardware requirements will reflect that. This deployment type is recommended for evaluation purposes, POC (proof-of-concept) and small to medium size single sensor deployment. Although you can deploy Digihunt in this manner, it is recommended that you separate the backend components and sensor components.

- CPU: Used to parse incoming events, index incoming events, search metadata, capture logs, analyze packets, and run the frontend components. As data and event consumption increases, a greater amount of CPU will be required.
- RAM: Used for Logstash, Elasticsearch, disk cache for Lucene, Suricata. The amount of available RAM will directly impact search speeds and reliability, as well as the ability to process and capture traffic.
- Disk: Used for storage of indexed metadata. A larger amount of storage allows for a longer retention period. It is typically recommended to retain no more than 30 days of hot ES indices.

Virtualization

We recommend dedicated physical hardware (especially if you are monitoring lots of traffic) to avoid competing for resources. Sensors can be virtualized, but you'll have to ensure that they are allocated sufficient resources.

CPU

Suricata is very CPU intensive. The more traffic you are monitoring, the more CPU cores you'll need. A very rough ballpark estimate would 100Mbps per Suricata instance. So, if you have a fully saturated 1 Gbps link and are running Suricata, then you'll want at least 10 Suricata instances which means you'll need at least 5 CPU cores for Suricata with additional CPU cores for other services.

RAM

RAM usage is highly dependent on several variables:

- The services that you enable
- The kinds of traffic you're monitoring (example: you may be monitoring a 1Gbps link but it's only using 200Mbps most of the time)
- The amount of packet loss that is "acceptable" to your organization

For best performance, over provision RAM so that you can fully disable swap.

Storage

Sensors that have full packet capture enabled need LOTS of storage. For example, suppose you are monitoring a link that averages 50Mbps, here are some quick calculations: 50Mb/s =6.25 MB/s= 375 MB/minute=22,500 MB/hour = 540,000 MB/day. So, you're going to need about 540GB for one day's worth of pcaps (multiply this by the number of days you want to keep on disk for investigative/forensic purpose). The more disk space you have, the more PCAP retention you'll have for doing investigations after the fact. The disk is cheap, get all you can!

NIC

You'll need at least two wired network interfaces: one for management (preferably connected to a dedicated management network) and then one or more of sniffing (connected to tap or span).

Use Cases

IP Packets

Security analysts can easily identify IP packet traffic like

- a. the types of network traffic flowing over it,
- b. who are flow talker & connectivity statistics
- c. chart between devices connected to our network.

Anomaly Detection

Anomaly-based network intrusion detection plays a vital role in protecting networks against malicious activities. In recent years, data mining techniques have gained importance in addressing security issues in the network. Digihunt Intrusion Detection and Analysis System aim to identify intrusions with a low false alarm rate and a high detection rate.

Network behavior is the major parameter on which the anomaly detection systems rely upon. If the network behavior is within the predefined behavior, then the network transaction is accepted or else it triggers the alert in the anomaly detection systems. Acceptable network performance can be either predetermined or learned through specifications or conditions defined by the network administrator.

Signature Recognition

Network-level threats can be detected and category according to the different threat categories based on 29000 + signature by emerging threat.

Alert System and Reports

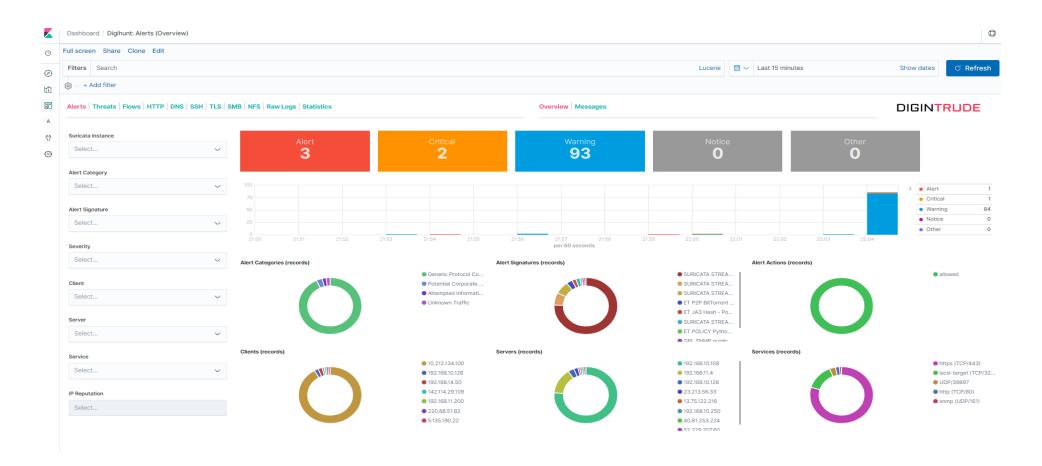
It has an alerting system to notify security analyst with various detection methods defined by the analyst to observe malicious traffic and take action according to corporate best practices, Standards & Controls. (Remove email-based notification & notify analyst regularly)

Dashboards

The following dashboards are provided.

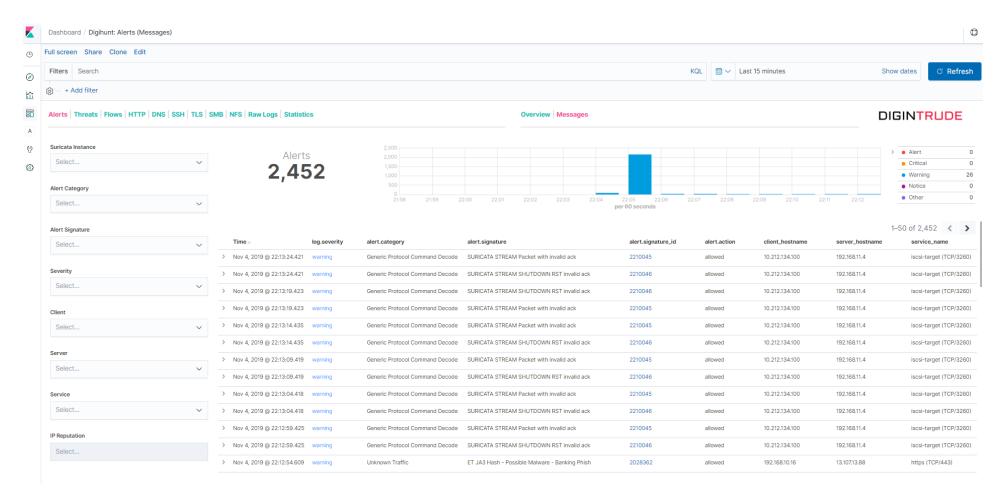
Suspicious Incidents - Overview

Complete visibility to the tapped network incidents been categorized on Priority of e.g. Alert, Critical, Warning, Notice, and Others. This Dashboard visualizes incident history as well as real-time analysis view of aggregated incidences detected by Digihunt.



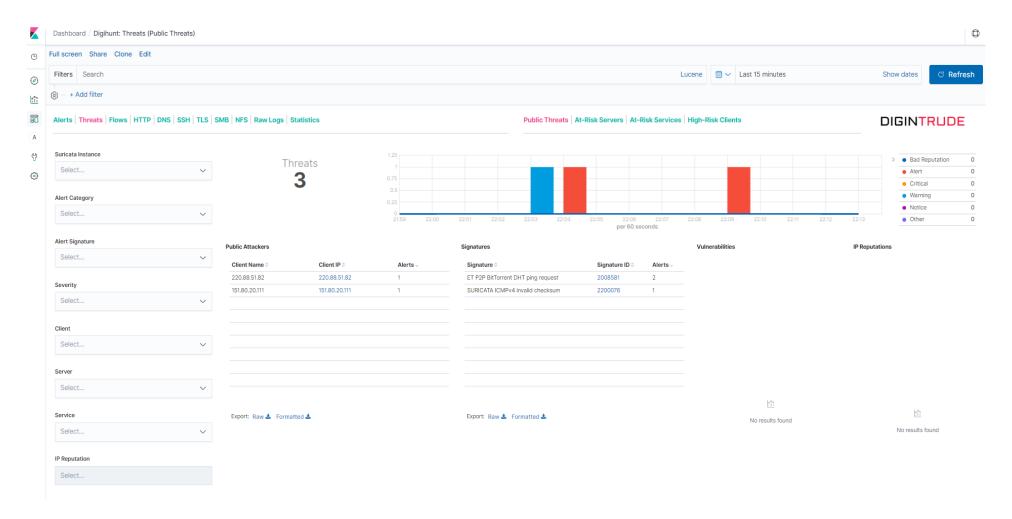
Suspicious Incidents – Messages

This feature in the dashboard shows all the severities detected by Digihunt with a fine-tuned filtering system and timespan of the incident. A comprehensive analysis can be done to a particular type of suspicious activity using a messages tab.



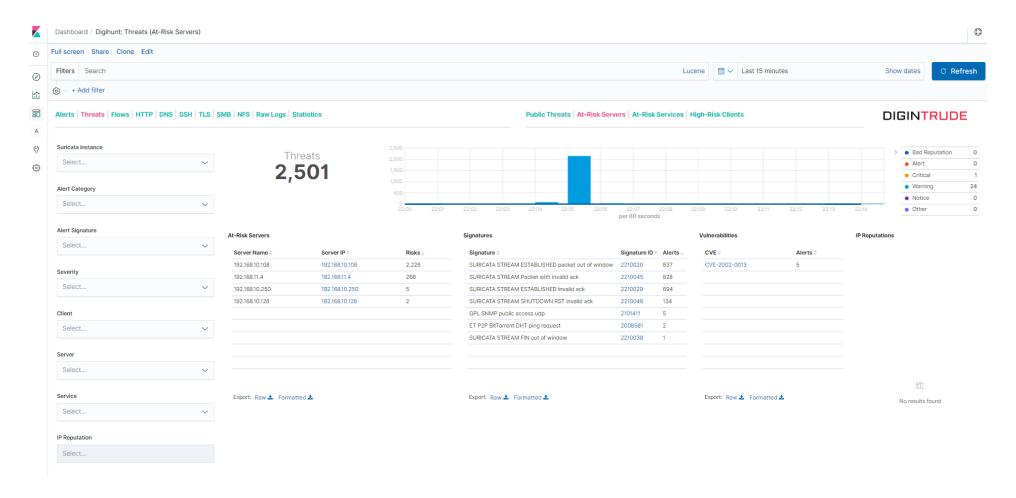
Threats - Public Attackers

The public threat tab visualizes the incident detected by our Digihunt engine through signature and behavioral anomalies. It detects suspicious public IP talkers according to the severities. This also draws a statistical analysis view of history time span and real-time public IP traffics.



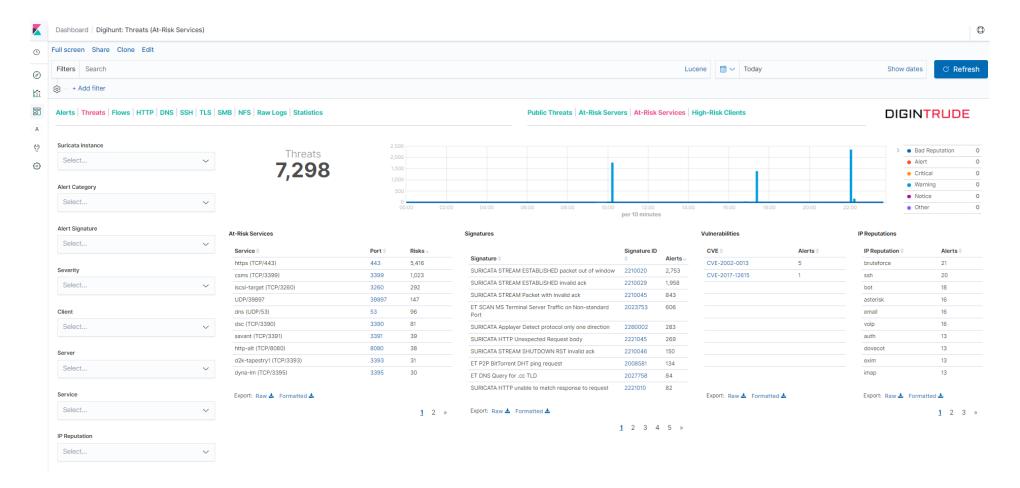
Threats - At-Risk Servers

At-Risk Servers tab visualize the incident detected by our Digihunt engine through signature and behavioral anomalies. It detects suspicious Internal IP talkers according to the severities and Risk Counts. This also draws a statistical analysis view of history time span and real-time Internal IP traffics.



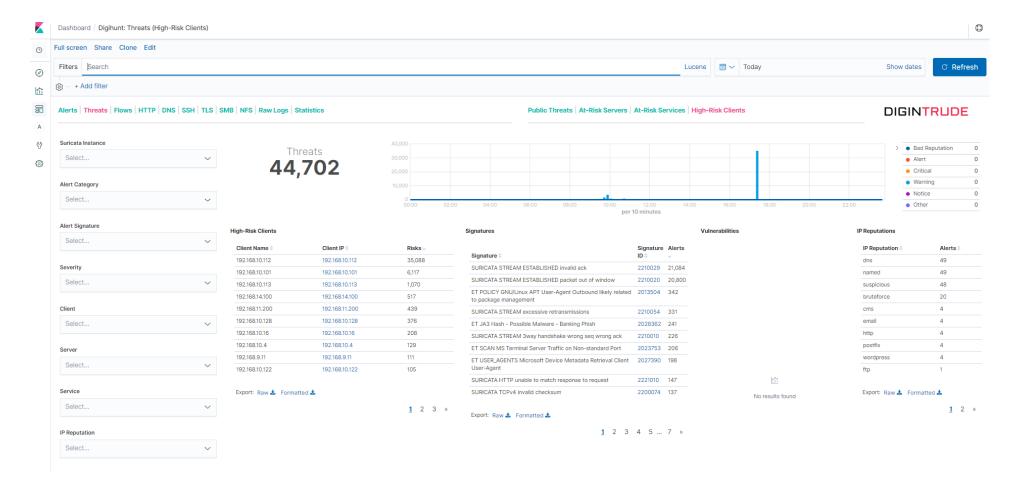
Threats - At-Risk Services

At-Risk Services tab visualizes the incident detected by our Digihunt engine through signature and behavioral anomalies. It detects suspicious Internal ports open on various end devices according to the severities and Risk Counts. This also draws a statistical analysis view of history time span and real-time Internal IP traffics.



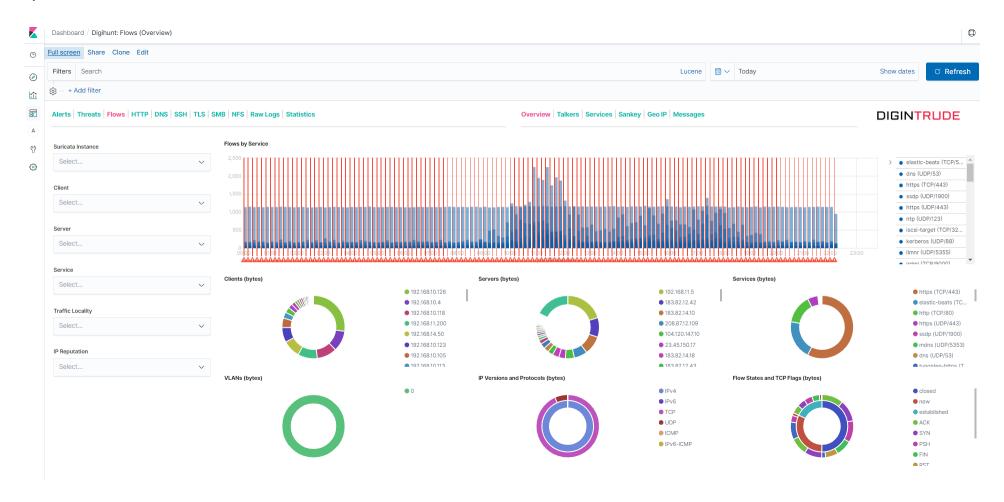
Threats - High-Risk Clients

High-Risk Clients tab visualize the incident detected by our Digihunt engine through signature and behavioral anomalies. It detects suspicious high-risk end devices according to risk counts and disclosed alerts. This also draws a statistical analysis view of history time span and real-time Internal IP traffics.



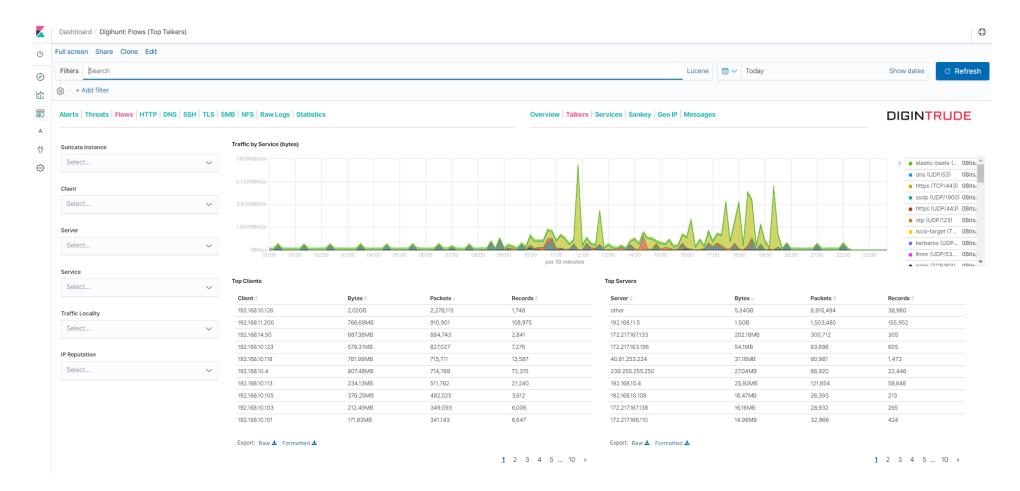
Flows - Overview

Overview tab visualizes network flow event detected by our Digihunt engine. It shows a visualization of Clients list, Servers, Services, VLANs, IP Versions & Protocols, Flow States & TCP Flags according to bytes. This also draws a statistical analysis view of history time span and real-time network flows overview.



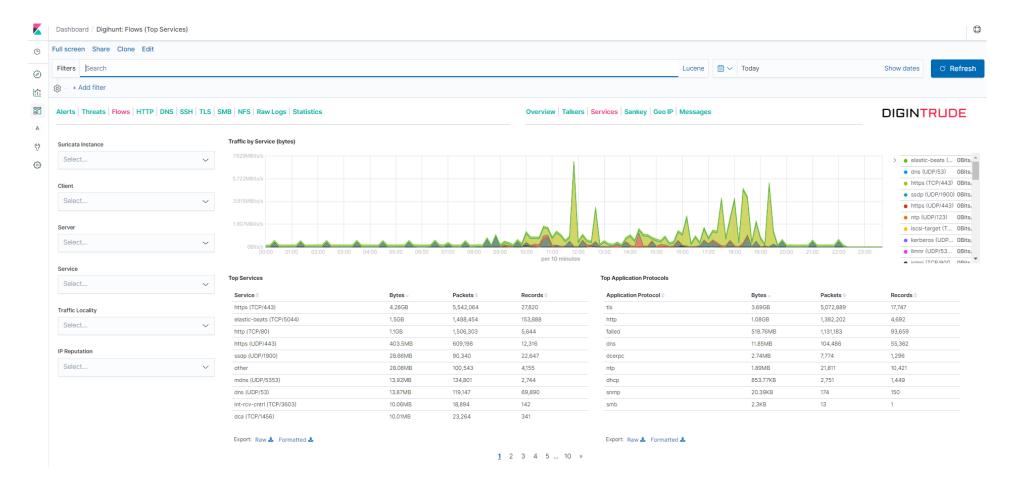
Flows - Top Talkers

Talkers tab visualizes network flows on top bytes, packets, and records by our Digihunt engine. It shows visualization of Top Clients IP, Top Servers IP with a count of Packets and Records. This also draws a statistical analysis view of history time span and real-time network flows in Kbits/sec.



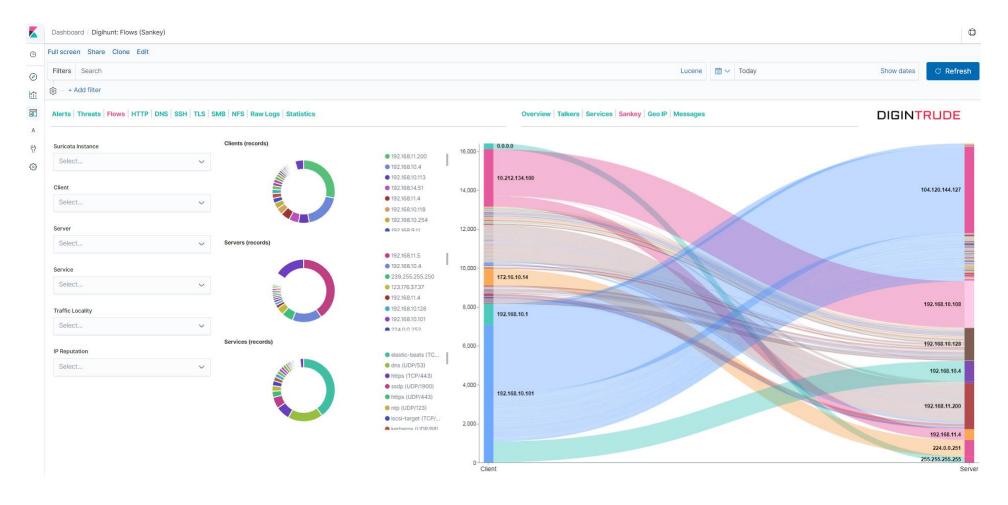
Flows - Top Services

Services tab visualizes network flows on top bytes, packets, and records by our Digihunt engine. It shows a visualization of Top Services, Top Application Protocols with the count of Packets and Records. This also draws a statistical analysis view of history time span and real-time services and application protocol flows in Kbits/sec.



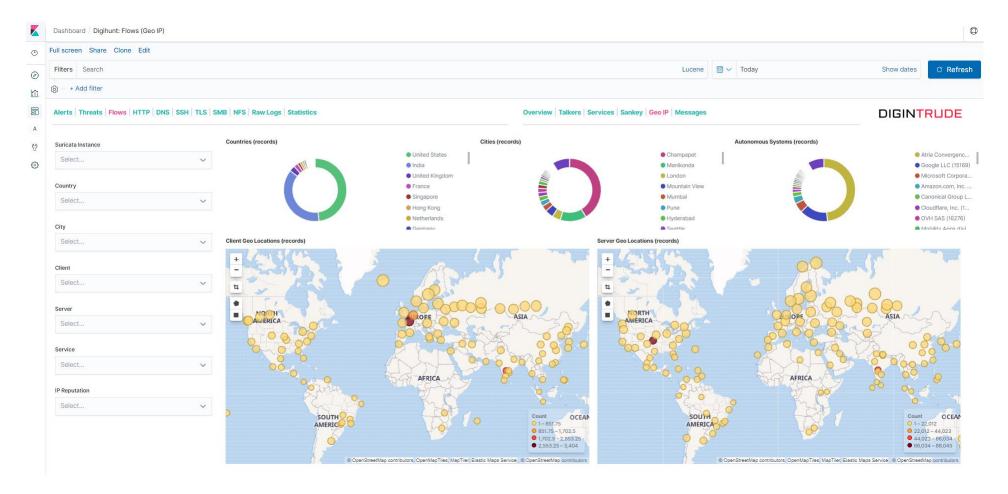
Flows – Sankey

Sankey tab visualizes network flows on top records by our Digihunt engine. It shows the visualization of Clients, Servers, and Services count of Records. This also draws Sankey's view of history time span and real-time source IP to destination IP.



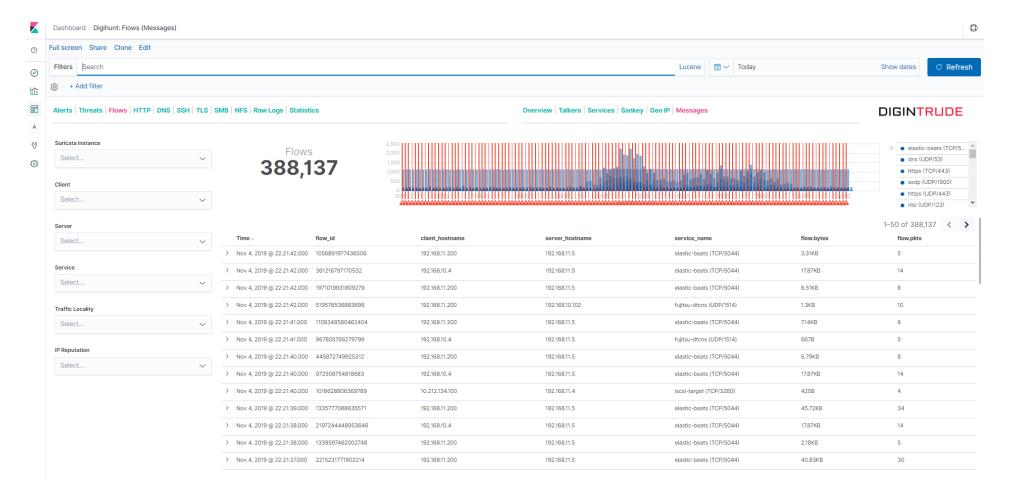
Flows - Geo IP

Geo IP tab visualizes network flows according to Geo Locations by our Digihunt engine. It shows the visualization of Countries, Cities and Autonomous Systems. This also draws the geo spots according to the network flow records initiated.



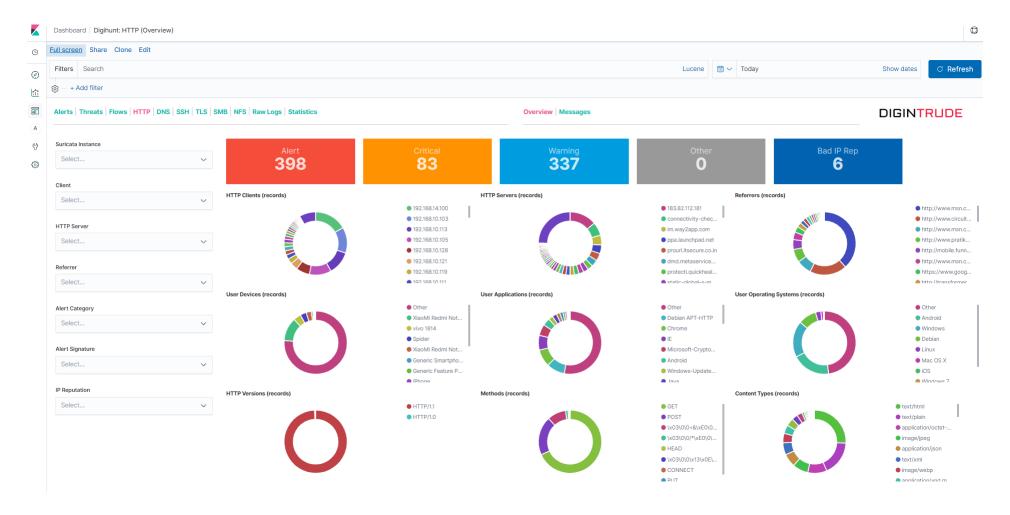
Flows – Messages

Messages tab visualize protocol traffics detailed information by our Digihunt engine. It shows the visualization of all active protocols event with Timestamp, flow_id, client_hostname, server_hostname, service_name, flow.bytes, flow.pkts fields. This also draws a statistical analysis graph according to the network flow services.



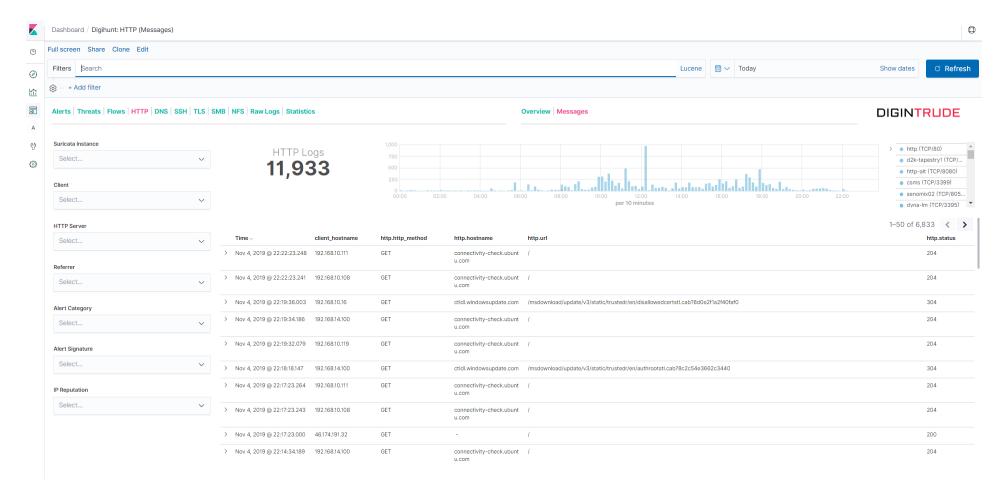
HTTP - Overview

Overview tab visualizes Http application services suspicious activity overview dashboard by our Digihunt engine. It shows the visualization of all suspicious activity on a priority of Alert, Critical, Warning, Other & Bad IP Reputations. This also shows all incident categories in real-time and timespan searches.



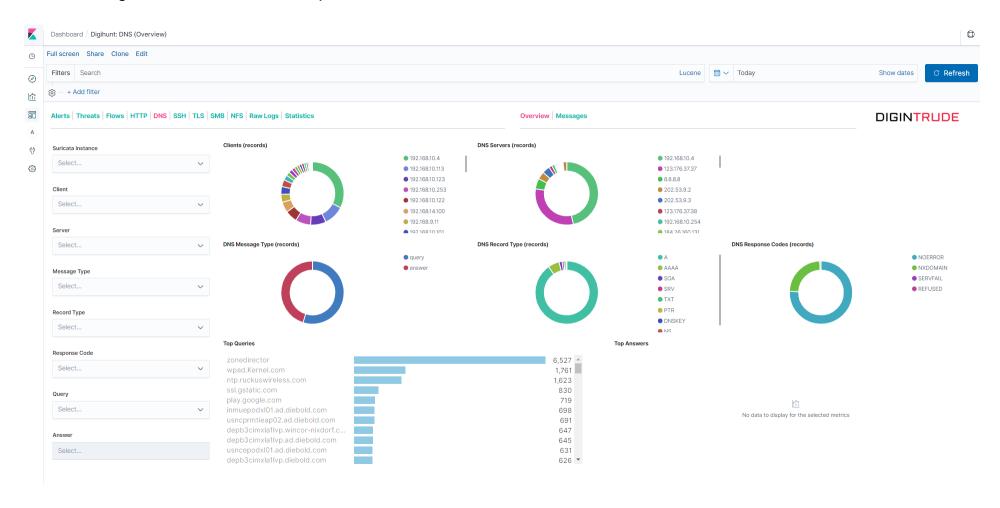
HTTP – Messages

Messages tab visualize Http application services suspicious activity detailed information by our Digihunt engine. It shows the visualization of all suspicious activity on a priority of field like Time, Client_hostname, http.http_method, HTTP.hostname, http.url. This also draws a statistical analysis graph of applications according to real-time and timespan search.



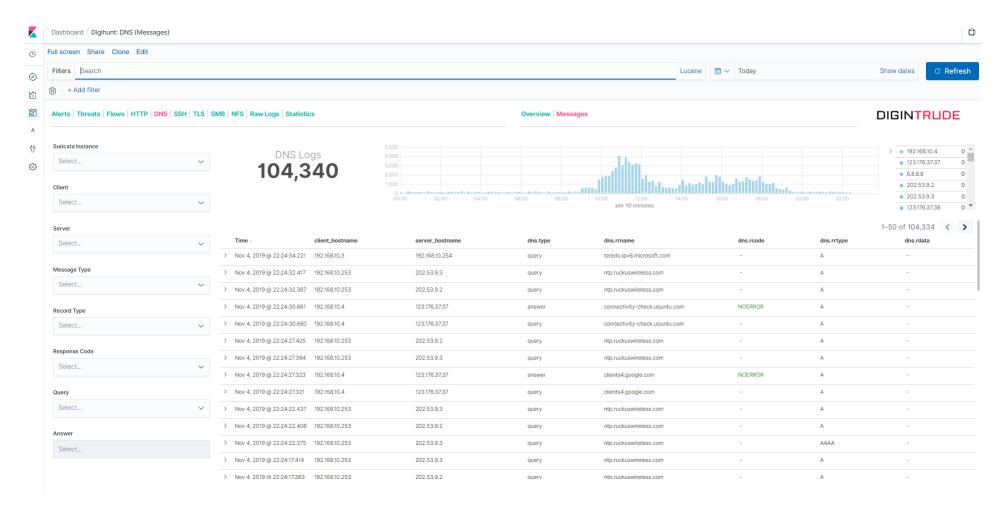
DNS - Overview

Overview tab visualizes the DNS application services records overview dashboard by our Digihunt engine. It shows a visualization of all DNS related events in Clients, DNS Servers, DNS Messages, DNS Record Type, DNS Response Codes, Top Queries. This also shows all event categories in real-time and timespan searches.



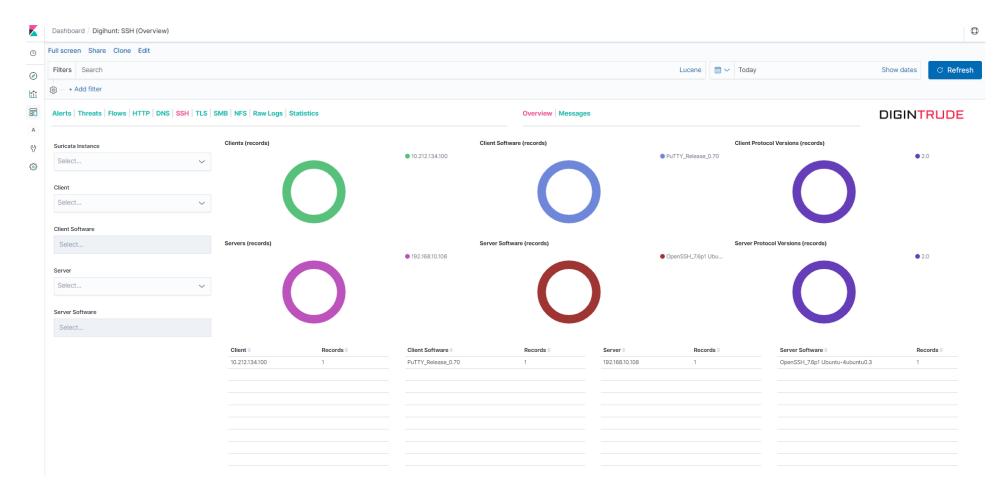
DNS – Messages

Messages tab visualize DNS application services log detailed information by our Digihunt engine. It shows a visualization of all suspicious activity on a priority of field like Time, Client_hostname, Server_hostname, dns.rype, dns.rrname, dns.rype, dns.rrtype, dns.rdata. This also draws a statistical analysis graph of applications according to real-time and timespan searches.



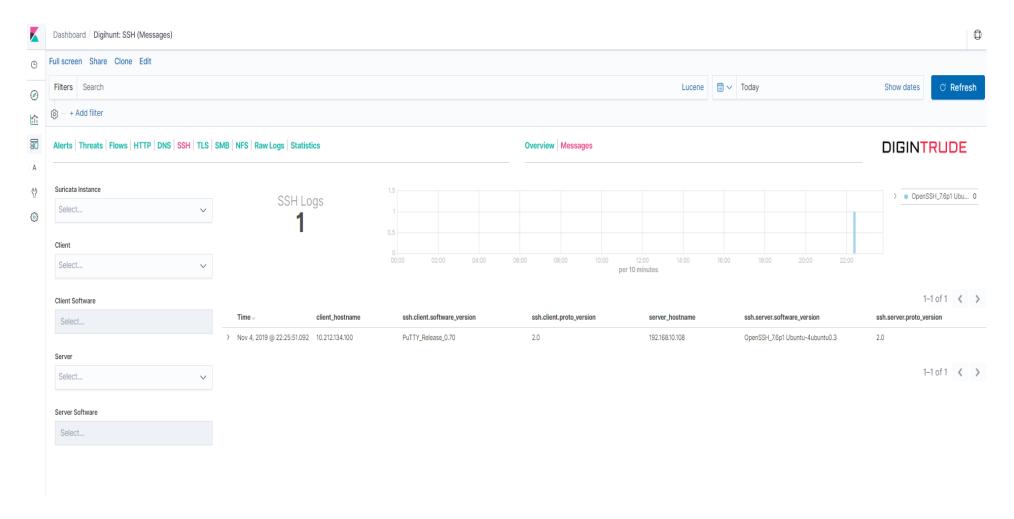
SSH - Overview

Overview tab visualizes the ssh remote application services records overview dashboard by our Digihunt engine. It shows the visualization of all ssh related events in Clients, Client Software, Client Protocol Versions, Servers, Server Software, Server Protocol Versions. This also shows the record count of Client IPs, Client Software, Server & Server Software.



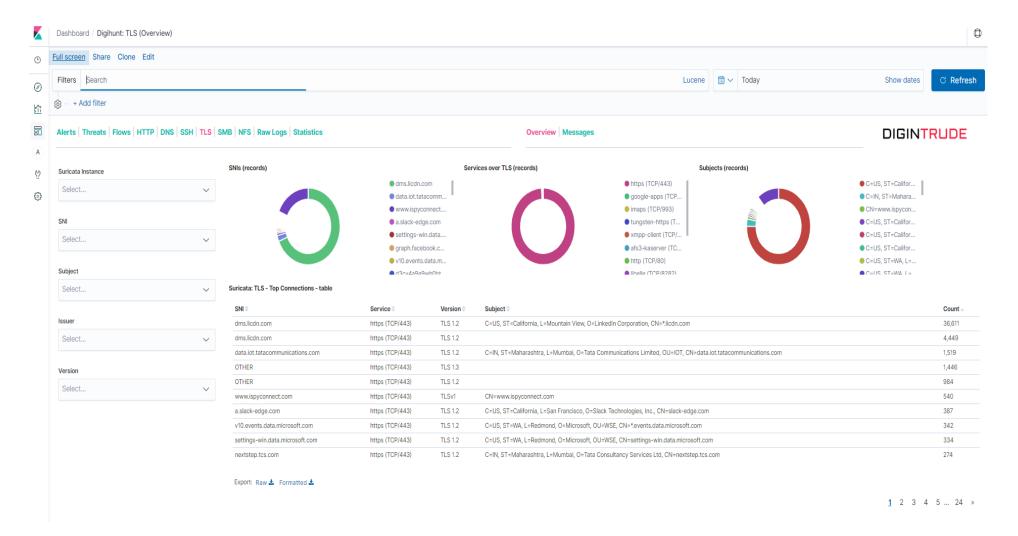
SSH – Messages

Message tab visualizes ssh remote application services records details by our Digihunt engine. It shows visualization of all ssh related records in Time, client_hostname, ssh.client_software_version, ssh.client_proto_version, server_hostname, sh.server.software_version, ssh.server.proto_version fields. This also filters according to Search Keyword & Show dates.



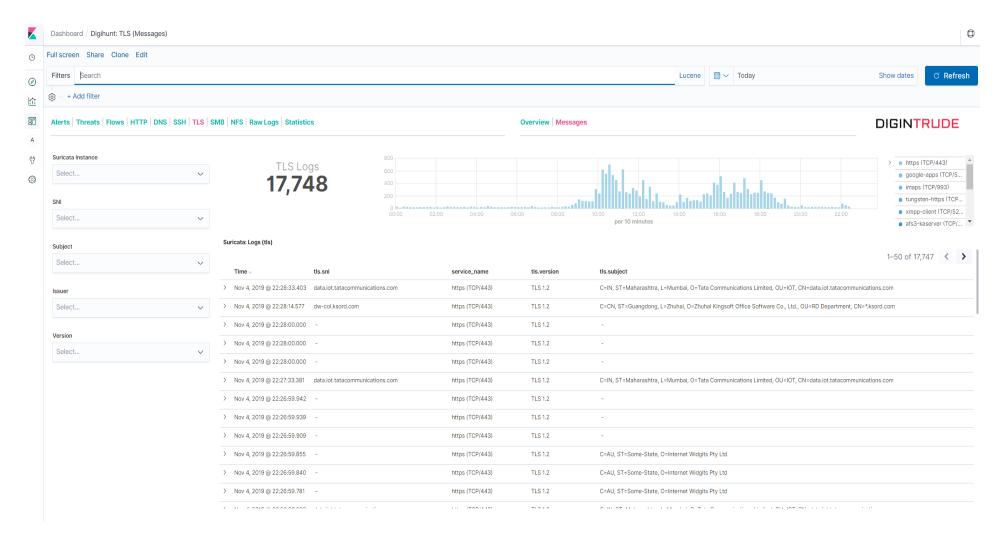
TLS – Overview

Overview tab visualizes TLS remote application services records overview dashboard by our Digihunt engine. It shows the visualization of all TLS related events in SNIs, Services over TLS, Subjects, Suricata: TLS-Top Connections - Table. Add on the feature of filtering with show date and Search field.



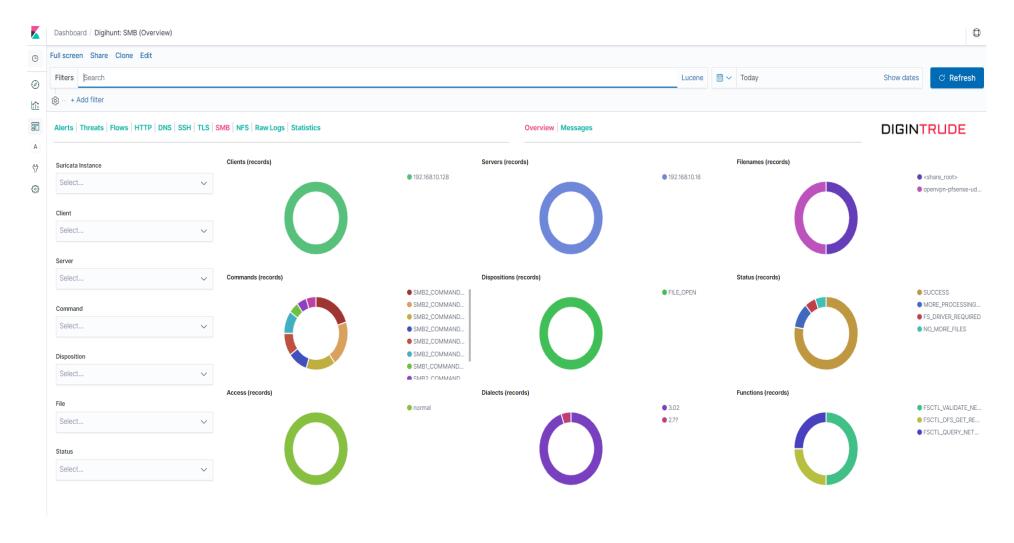
TLS – Messages

Message tab visualizes TLS remote application services records details by our Digihunt engine. It shows the visualization of all TLS related records in Time, tls.sni, service_name, tls.version, tls.subject fields. This also filters according to Search Keyword & Show dates.



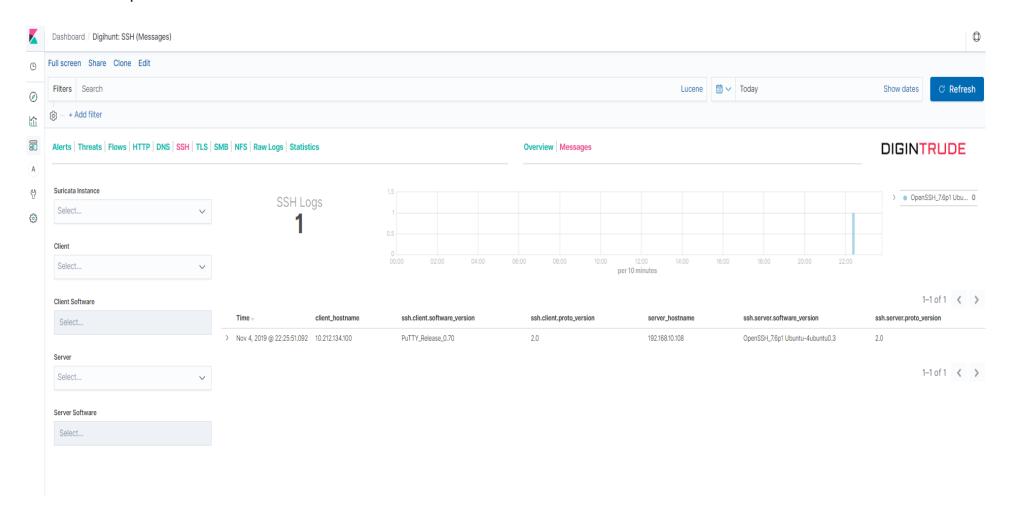
SMB - Overview

Overview tab visualizes SMB remote application services records overview dashboard by our Digihunt engine. It shows the visualization of all SMB related events in Clients, Servers, Filenames, Commands, Dispositions, Status, Access, Dialects, Functions. Add on the feature of filtering with show date and Search field.



SMB – Messages

Message tab visualizes SMB remote application services records details by our Digihunt engine. It shows the visualization of all SMB related records in Time, client_hostname, ssh.client.software_version, ssh.client.proto_version, server_hostname, ssh.server.software_version, ssh.server.proto_version fields. This also draws a statistical analysis graph of applications according to real-time and timespan searches.



Raw Logs

Raw Logs tab visualize logs application services records details by our Digihunt engine. It shows the visualization of all SMB related records in Time, node.hostname, log_severity, event.subtype, client_hostname, server_hostname, service_name, flow.bytes, flow pkts fields. This also draws a statistical analysis graph of applications according to real-time and timespan searches.

