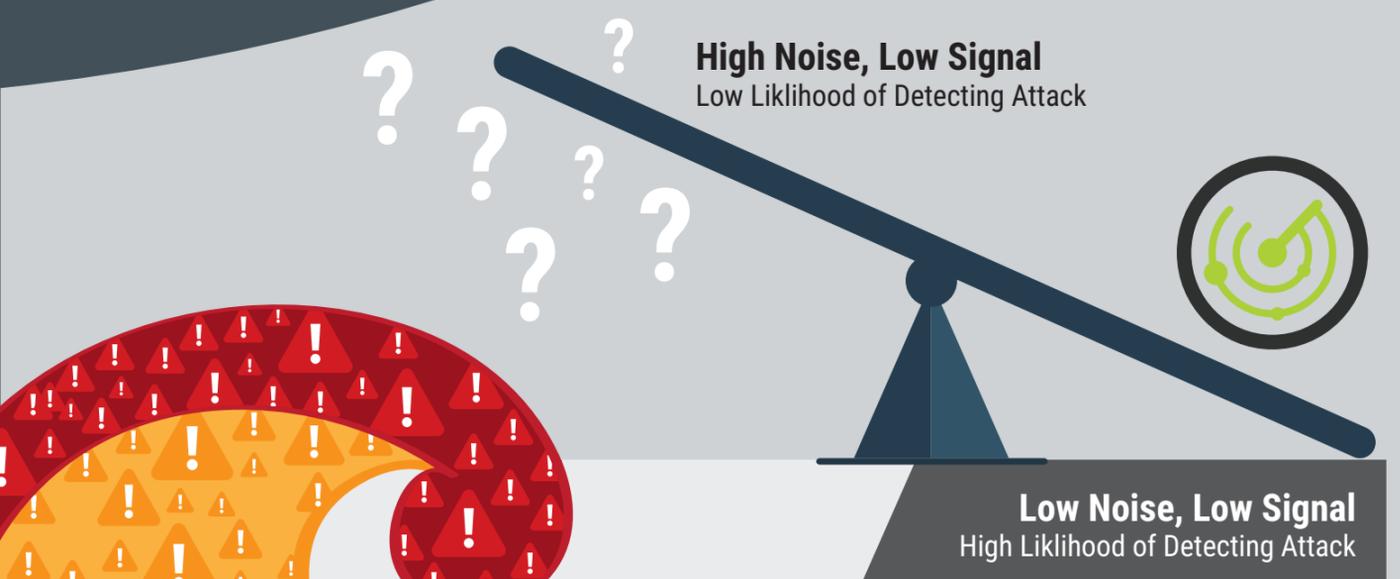


WHY POOR SIGNAL VS. NOISE HAS THWARTED ATTACK DETECTION

Delve into nearly every account about a data breach and you are likely to discover that data existed that could have warned about an in-progress attack. In many cases, alerts may have been issued but they were probably buried in a flood of other alerts.

CONDITION	PROBLEMS
Large volume of alerts.	NEEDLE IN THE HAYSTACK 
Alerts generated for each action, rather than a single alert representative of an activity.	CAR ALARM  APATHY 
Activities seen as singular and isolated rather than connected and a part of an organized effort.	TREES VS FOREST 

	WHAT HAPPENED	EVENT-CENTRIC	BEHAVIOR-CENTRIC
Failed Logins 	Attacker had 5,000 failed password attempts	Alerts on each failed log-in, in this case causing 4,995 alerts SIGNAL VS. NOISE 4,995:4,995	Issues a single alert showing there were 5,000 failed password attempts SIGNAL VS. NOISE 1:5,000
Port Scans 	Attacker sets off a port scan initially covering ports 21-3389	Alerts on each port scanned on each device in the network being accessed. In a network of 1,000 IP-devices, this might be some 10,000 ports scanned with possibly 10,000 alerts issue SIGNAL VS. NOISE 10,000:10,000	Issues a single alert that port scanning is being used, covering 50,000 ports SIGNAL VS. NOISE 1:50,000
Use of PS Exec Admin	Attacker executed 37 commands Remotely	Alerts on each command executed, in this case causing 37 alerts SIGNAL VS. NOISE 37:37	Issues a single alert about use of PS Exec but showing the 37 commands SIGNAL VS. NOISE 1:37
Total Alerts	55,037	15,032	3 Alerts



The Flood

- 1 Creates apathy and carelessness on the part of security operators. In this example, only 3 out of 55,037 alerts were relevant.
- 2 Degrades efficiency of security operator – too many wild goose chases rather than being focused on important events.
- 3 Lack of context – no ability to see events are related, indicative of an attack.

