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Module 25: Network Security Data

Instructor Materials

CyberOps Associate v1.0



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Module 25: Network Security Data

CyberOps Associate v1.0

Module Objectives

Module Title: Network Security Data

Module Objective: Explain the types of network security data used in security monitoring.

Topic Title	Topic Objective
Types of Security Data	Describe the types of data used in security monitoring.
End Device Logs	Describe the elements of an end device log file.
Network Logs	Describe the elements of a network device log file.

25.1 Types of Security Data



Network Security Data

- Alert data consists of messages generated by intrusion prevention systems (IPSs) or intrusion detection systems (IDSs) in response to traffic that violates a rule or matches the signature of a known exploit.
- A network IDS (NIDS), such as Snort, comes configured with rules for known exploits.
- Alerts are generated by Snort and are made readable and searchable by the Sguil and Squert applications, which are part of the Security Onion suite of NSM tools.

					-	GUIL-0.9	0 - Connected To	localhos	٤	- *
Elle Que	ny Be	ports Sound:	Off Served	Name: localhost UserN	ame: analyst User	1D: 2				2020-06-03 14:58:25 04
RealTin	e Ever	ts Escalated	Events							
ST	CNT	Sensor	Alet ID	Date/Time	Src IP	SPort	Dst IP	DPort	Pr	Event Message
RT	1	seconion	5.1482	2020-05-10 21:20:55	209.165.201.17	52332	209.165.200.235	80	6	ET WEB_SPECIFIC_APPS phpSkelSite theme parameter remote file inclusion
10	1	seconion	7.1795	2020-05-10 21:20:55	209.165.201.17	52332	209.165.200.235	80	6	ET WEB_SPECIFIC_APPS phpSkelSite theme parameter remote file inclus
	1	seconion	7.1688	2020-05-10 21:20:52	209.165.201.17	52298	209.165.200.235	80	6	ET WEB_SPECIFIC_APPS phptraverse mp3_id.php GLOBALS Parameter
	1	seconion	5.1375	2020-05-10 21:20:52	209.165.201.17	52298	209.165.200.235	80	6	ET WEB_SPECIFIC_APPS phptraverse mp3_id.php GLOBALS Parameter I
	1	seconion	5.1580	2020-05-10 21:21:17	209.165.201.17	52414	209.165.200.235	80	6	ET WORM TheMoon.linksys.router 1
	1	seconion	7.1893	2020-05-10 21:21:17	209.165.201.17	52414	209.165.200.235	80	6	ET WORM TheMoon.linksys.router 1
RT	.4	seconion	5.362	2020-05-10 20:58:01	209 165.200 235	6200	209.165.201.17	37071	6	GPL ATTACK_RESPONSE Id check returned root
RT	4	seconion	7.675	2020-05-10 20:58:01	209.165.200.235	6200	209.165.201.17	37071	6	GPL ATTACK_RESPONSE id check returned root
RT	12	seconion	7.690	2020-05-10 21:20:25	209.165.201.17	52158	209.165.200.235	80	6	GPL EXPLOIT .cnf access
RT	12	seconion	5.377	2020-05-10 21:20:25	209.165.201.17	52158	209.165.200.235	80	6	GPL EXPLOIT .cnf access
RT	8	seconion	7.683	2020-05-10 21:20:25	209.165.201.17	52156	209.165.200.235	80	6	GPL EXPLOIT .htr access
RT	8	seconion	5.370	2020-05-10 21:20:25	209.165.201.17	52156	209.165.200.235	80	6	GPL EXPLOIT .htr access
RT	1	seconion	5.1055	2020-05-10 21:20:49	209.165.201.17	52238	209.165.200.235	80	6	GPL EXPLOIT /lisadmpwd/aexp2.htr access
RT	1	seconing.	7 1368	2020.05.10 21-20.49	209 165 201 17	52238	209 165 200 235	80	6	OPI_EXPLOIT /isadmowl/aexp2 btr access
IP Re Reve	solution rse DN	Agent Stat	us) Snort S xternal DNS	tatistics System Msgs	User Msgs	Show if alert ip any fast_patte /nsm/serv	Packet Data Show y any -> any any (ms monly; classtype bac er_data/securityonion	r Rule g."GPL AT J-unknown /rules/seco	TACK sid 2	RESPONSE id check returned root"; content: "uid=0(28)toot(29)"; [00498; rev-8; metadata:created_at 2010_09_23; updated_at 2010_09_23;] ens192-Lidownloaded rules: Line 700
Src Narr	ie:					10	Source IP	Des	t IP	Ver HL TOS len ID Flags Offset TTL ChkSu
Dst IP:							209.165.200.235	209.165.2	01.17	4 5 0 76 13818 2 0 64 53097
Dist Name: Whois Query: ~ None Src IP Dist IP				тср	Source Dest R Port Port 1	U A R R C O G K	PSH	R S F S Y I T N N Seq.# Ack.# Offset Res Window Utp Chk5u		
						DATA	75 69 64 3D 30 38 28 72 6F 6F	28 72 64 74 29 64	6F	- - 2209014909 3031141/95 8 0 181 0 10442 74 29 20 67 69 64 3D uid=0(root) gid= 0(root).
						_	Sea	rch Packe	Pavio	oad Flex Text NoCase

Sguil Console Showing Test Alert from Snort IDS

Network Security Data Session and Transaction Data

- Session data is a record of a conversation between two network endpoints.
- It includes **the five tuples** of source and destination IP addresses, source and destination port numbers, and the IP code for the protocol in use.
- Data about the session includes a session ID, the amount of data transferred by source and destination and information related to the duration of the session.
- The figure shows a partial output for three HTTP sessions from a Zeek connection log.

1) (2	3	4	5	67	8)(9)	10	(11)	12	13
ts		uid	id.orig_h	id.orig_p	id.resp_h	id.resp_p proto	service	duration	orig_bytes	resp_bytes	orig_pkts	resp_pkts
	1320279567	CEv1Z54N5gT3PwJLog	192.168.2.76	52034	174.129.249.33	80 tcp	http	0.082899	389	1495		5 4
	1320279567	Cl6Ueb3SkSJHwASNN4	192.168.2.76	52035	184.72.234.3	80 tcp	http	2.56194	905	731	(9 8
	1320279567	CaTMSv1Sb8HtFunqij	192.168.2.76	52033	184.72.234.3	80 tcp	http	3.345539	1856	1445	15	5 13

- 1. ts: session start timestamp
- 2. uid: unique session ID
- 3. id.orig_h: IP address of host that originated the session (source address)
- 4. id.orig_p: protocol port for the originating host (source port)
- 5. id.resp_h: IP address of host responding to the originating host (destination address)
- 6. id.resp_p: protocol of responding host (destination port)
- 7. proto: transport layer protocol for session
- 8. service: application layer protocol
- 9. duration: duration of the session
- 10. orig_bytes: bytes from originating host
- 11. resp_bytes: bytes from responding host
- 12. orig_packets: packets from the originating host
- 13. resp_packets: packets from responding host

Network Security Data Session and Transaction Data (Contd.)

- Transaction data consists of the messages that are exchanged during network sessions.
- These transactions can be viewed in packet capture transcripts.
- The transactions that represent the requests and replies would be logged in an access log on a server or by a NIDS like Zeek.
- A session might include the downloading of content from a webserver, as shown in the figure.



Network Security Data Full Packet Captures

- Full packet captures are the most detailed network data that is generally collected.
- It contains the actual content of the conversations such as text of email messages, the HTML in web pages, and the files that enter or leave the network.
- Extracted content can be recovered from full packet captures and analyzed for malware or user behavior that violates business and security policies.
- The figure here shows the interface for the Network Analysis Monitor component of Cisco Prime Infrastructure system, which

can display full packet captures.

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			347		CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER.		Capture: Sessionhttp_1.pcap Packets: 1-43271 of 432
CIS	CO Packet An	alyzer 🛛 🐨 Display	Filter • 0			Filter:	Apply) 🥥 Clear II (🌣 Tools
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length		Info
38333	2.691104	1.3.2.178	1.2.0.2	TCP	70		[TCP Dup ACK 34839#1] [TCP ACKed unseen segment] 54735 > http [ACK]
38334	2.591167	1.4.0.1	1,1.2,27	HTTP	1504		[TCP Previous segment not captured] Continuation or non-HTTP traffic[Packe.
38335	2.691175	1.4.0.1	1.1.2.27	HTTP	1504		[TCP Previous segment not captured] Continuation or non-HTTP traffic[Packe.
38336	2.691189	1.4.0.1	1.1.2.27	HTTP	1504		[TCP Previous segment not captured] Continuation or non-HTTP traffic[Packe.
38337	2.691193	1.4.0.1	1.1.2.27	HITTP	1504		[TCP Previous segment not captured] Continuation or non-HTTP traffic[Packe.
38338	2.691214	1.4.0.1	1.1.2.27	HTTP	1504		[TCP Previous segment not captured] Continuation or non-HTTP traffic[Packe.
20220	7 661771	1401	11777	UTTO	1504		TCD Drasious sammant not continual Continuation or non-MTTD traffic/Dacks
4							
• Frame	1: 1504 bytes o	n wire (12032 bits), 1	500 bytes captured (120	00 bits)			
• Ethern	et II, Src: 02:1a:	c5:01:00:00 (02:1a:c5	:01:00:00), Dst: 02:1a:0	5:02:00:00 (02:1a:	(5:02:00:00)		
 Internet 	t Protocol Versio	n 4, Src: 1.2.0.2 (1.2.	0.2), Dst: 1.3.1.229 (1.	3.1.229)			
• Transm	sission Control Pr	otocol, Src Port: http:	(80), Dst Port: 55998 (5	5998), Seq: 1, Ack:	1, Len: 1438		
Hyperb	ext Transfer Prote	ocol					
6666	02 1A C5	02 00 00 02 1A C5	01 00 00 08 00 45 0	0	E.		
0010	05 DC 87	D5 40 00 20 06 C9	58 01 02 00 02 01 0	3@	.[
0020	01 E5 00	50 DA BE CF FD 2D	19 4F DA E7 D9 80 1	8P	0		
0030	1C 48 BE	E1 00 00 01 01 08	0A AC 19 04 03 AB C	7 .H			
0040	79 16 37	BE 45 A5 2F B6 30	9C 7E 72 D7 50 D1 1	7 y.7.E./.@	0.~r.P		
0050	38 71 79	A9 68 DD DD 88 17	58 97 88 42 C7 9E 5	5 ;qy.k	.XBU		
0060	FF 2F 83	02 04 72 00 26 16	89 3C 21 68 B8 04 E	0 ./r.&.			
0070	DD D4 DE	59 AB 69 AA A3 A0	BC D8 C9 61 B8 C4 C	BY.i	a		
0080	FF 1E 7F	BB 5A DC B3 FB DC	55 93 DD A9 79 83 3	5Z	Uy.5		

Network Security Data Statistical Data

- Statistical data is about network traffic which is created through the analysis of other forms of network data.
- Statistics can be used to characterize normal amounts of variation in network traffic patterns in order to identify network conditions that are significantly outside of those ranges.
- An example of an NSM tool that utilizes statistical analysis is Cisco Cognitive Threat Analytics.
- It is able to find malicious activity that has bypassed security controls or entered the network through unmonitored channels (including removable media) and is operating inside an organization's environment.
- The figure shows an architecture for Cisco Cognitive Threat Analytics.

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25.2 End Device Logs

End Device Logs Host Logs

- Host-based intrusion detection systems (HIDS) run on individual hosts.
- Many host-based protections submit logs to a centralized log management servers which can be searched from a central location using NSM tools.
- Microsoft Windows host logs are visible locally through Event Viewer. Event Viewer keeps four types of logs:
 - Application logs These contain events logged by various applications.
 - System logs These include events regarding the operation of drivers, processes, and hardware.
 - Setup logs These record information about the installation of software, including Windows updates.
 - Security logs These record events related to security, such as logon attempts and operations related to file or object management and access.
 - Command-line logs Attackers who have gained access to a system, and some types of malware, execute commands from the command-line interface (CLI) rather than a GUI. Logging command line execution will provide visibility into this type of incident.

End Device Logs Host Logs (Contd.)

The table explains the meaning of the five Windows host log event types.

Event Type	Description
Error	It is an event that indicates a significant problem such as loss of data or functionality. For example, if a service fails to load during startup, an error event is logged.
Warning	It is an event that is not necessarily significant but may indicate a possible future problem. For example, when disk space is low, a warning event is logged. If an application recovers from an event without loss of functionality or data, it can classify the event as a warning event.
Information	It describes the successful operation of an application, driver, or service. For example, when a network driver loads successfully, it may be appropriate to log an information event. Note that it is generally inappropriate for a desktop application to log an event each time it starts.
Success Audit	It is an event that records an audited security access attempt that is successful. For example, a user's successful attempt to log on to the system is a success audit event.
Failure Audit	It is an event that records an audited security access attempt that fails. For example, if a user tries to access a network drive and fails, the attempt is logged as a failure audit event.
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End Device Logs Syslog

- Syslog incudes specifications for message formats, a client-server application structure, and network protocol. It is a client/server protocol.
- Many different types of network devices can be configured to use the syslog standard to log events to centralized syslog servers.
- The full format of a Syslog message has three distinct parts: PRI (priority), HEADER, MSG (message text).
 - The PRI consists of two elements, the Facility and Severity of the message, which are both integer values.
 - The Facility consists of sources that generated the message, such as the system, process, or application.
 - The Severity is a value from 0-7 that defines the severity of the message.



End Device Logs Syslog (Contd.)

Facility

- Facility codes between 15 and 23 (local0-local7) are not assigned a keyword or name.
- They can be assigned to different meanings depending on the use context. Also, various operating systems have been found to utilize both facilities 9 and 15 for clock messages.

Severity

Value	Severity
0	Emergency: system is unusable
1	Alert: action must be taken immediately
2	Critical: critical conditions that should be corrected immediately and indicates failure in a system
3	Error: a failure that is not urgent, should be resolved within a given time
4	Warning: an error does not presently exist; but, an error will occur in the future if the condition is not addressed
5	Notice: an event that is not an error, but that is considered unusual. Does not require immediate action.
6	Informational: messages issued regarding normal operation
7	Debug: messages of interest to developers
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End Device Logs Syslog (Contd.)

Priority

• The Priority (PRI) value is calculated by multiplying the Facility value by 8, and then adding it to the Severity value, as shown below

Priority = (Facility * 8) + Severity

• The Priority value is the first value in a packet and occurs between angled brackets <>.

End Device Logs Server Logs

- Server logs are an essential source of data for network security monitoring.
- DNS proxy server logs which document all the DNS queries and responses that occur on the network are especially important.
- Two important log files are Apache webserver access logs and Microsoft Internet Information Server (IIS) access logs.

Apache Access Log

203.0.113.127 - dsmith [10/Oct/2016:10:26:57 - 0500] "GET /logo_sm.gif HTTP/1.0" 200 2254 ""http://www.example.com/links.html"" "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; Win64; x64; rv:47.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/47.0"

IIS Access Log

6/14/2016, 16:22:43, 203.0.113.24, -, W3SVC2, WEB3, 198.51.100.10, 80, GET, /home.htm, -, 200, 0, 15321, 159, 15, HTTP/1.1, Mozilla/5.0 (compatible; MSIE 9.0; Windows Phone OS 7.5; Trident/5.0; IEMobile/9.0), -, http://www.example.com

End Device Logs SIEM and Log Collection

Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) technology is used in many organizations to provide real-time reporting and long-term analysis of security events, as shown in the figure.



SIEM Inputs and Outputs

End Device Logs SIEM and Log Collection (Contd.)

SIEM combines the essential functions of SEM and SIM tools to provide a view of the enterprise network using the following functions:

- Log collection Event records from sources throughout the organization provide important forensic information and help to address compliance reporting requirements.
- Normalization This maps log messages from different systems into a common data model, enabling the organization to connect and analyze related events, even if they are initially logged in different source formats.
- Correlation This links logs and events from disparate systems or applications, speeding detection of and reaction to security threats.
- Aggregation This reduces the volume of event data by consolidating duplicate event records.
- Reporting This presents the correlated, aggregated event data in real-time monitoring and long-term summaries, including graphical interactive dashboards.
- Compliance This is reporting to satisfy the requirements of various compliance regulations.

End Device Logs SIEM and Log Collection (Contd.)

- A popular SIEM is Splunk, which is made by a Cisco partner.
- The figure shows a Splunk Threat Dashboard. Splunk is widely used in SOCs.
- Because of the lack of cybersecurity professionals to monitor and analyze the large volume of security data, it is important that tools from multiple vendors can be integrated into a single platform.
- Integrated security platforms go beyond SIEM and SOAR to unify multiple security technologies into a unified team.

Splunk Threat Dashboard



25.3 Network Logs



Network Logs Tcpdump

- The tcpdump command line tool is a very popular packet analyzer.
- It can display packet captures in real time or write packet captures to a file.
- It captures detailed packet protocol and content data.
- Wireshark is a GUI built on tcpdump functionality.
- The structure of tcpdump captures varies depending on the protocol captured and the fields requested.

Network Logs

- NetFlow is a protocol that was developed by Cisco as a tool for network troubleshooting and session-based accounting.
- NetFlow provides an important set of services for IP applications, including network traffic accounting, usage-based network billing, network planning, security, Denial-of-Service monitoring capabilities, and network monitoring.
- It also provides information about network users and applications, peak usage times, and traffic routing.
- It records information about the packet flow including metadata. Cisco developed NetFlow and then allowed it to be used as a basis for an IETF standard called IPFIX.
- NetFlow information can be viewed with tools such as the nfdump.
- nfdump provides a command line utility for viewing NetFlow data from the nfcapd capture daemon, or collector.

Network Logs NetFlow (Contd.)

• An example of a basic NetFlow flow record, in two different formats, is shown in the figure.

Date	flow start	Duration	Proto Sro	IP Addr:Por	t Dst IP Addr:Port	Flags Tos Pa	ckets Bytes
Flows201	7-08-30 00:09:12	.596 00.0	010 TCP	10.1.1.2:8	0 -> 13.1.1.2:8974	.AP.SF	0 62
3512 1							

Traffic Contribution: 8% (3/37)Flow information:IPV4 SOURCE ADDRESS:10.1.1.2IPV4 DESTINATION ADDRESS:13.1.1.2INTERFACE INPUT:Se0/0/1TRNS SOURCE PORT:8974TRNS DESTINATION PORT:80IP TOS:0x00IP PROTOCOL:6FLOW SAMPLER ID:0FLOW DIRECTION:Inputipv4 source mask:/0ipv4 destination mask:/8counter bytes:205ipv4 next hop address:13.1.1.2tcp flags:0x1binterface output:Fa0/0counter packets:5timestamp first:00:09:12.596timestamp last:00:09:12.606ip source as:0ip destination as:0

- A large number of attributes for a flow are available. The IANA registry of IPFIX entities lists several hundred, with the first 128 being the most common.
- NetFlow is a useful tool in the analysis of network security incidents. It can be used to construct a timeline of compromise, understand individual host behavior, or to track the movement of an attacker or exploit from host to host within a network.

Network Logs Application Visibility and Control

- The Cisco Application Visibility and Control (AVC) system combines multiple technologies to recognize, analyze, and control over 1000 applications.
- These include voice and video, email, file sharing, gaming, peer-to-peer (P2P), and cloudbased applications.
- AVC uses Cisco next-generation network-based application recognition version 2 (NBAR2), also known as Next-Generation NBAR, to discover and classify the applications in use on the network.
- The NBAR2 application recognition engine supports over 1000 network applications.

Network Logs Application Visibility and Control (Contd.)









High: VoIP Medium: Browsing Low: Streaming Blocked: P2P

Application Recognition Identify applications using L3 to L7 data.

1000+ applications

- Cloud services
- Cisco WebEx
- YouTube
- Skype
- P2P

NBAR2

Metrics Collection

Collect metrics for export to management tool

- Bandwidth usage
- Response time
- Latency
- Packet loss
- Jitter
- P2P

Management and Reporting

Provision the network, collect data, and report on applications performance

- Report generation
- Policy Management

Control

Control application use to maximize network performance

- Application
 prioritization
- Application bandwidth enforcement



Netflow9 Flexible Netflow IPFIX

Cisco Prime Other 3rd Party Software QoS

Network Logs Application Visibility and Control (Contd.)

Port Monitoring vs. Application Monitoring

A management and reporting system analyzes and presents the application analysis data into dashboard reports for use by network monitoring personnel. Application usage can also be controlled through quality of service classification and policies based on the AVC information.



Network Logs Content Filter Logs

- Devices that provide content filtering, such as the Cisco Email Security Appliance (ESA) and the Cisco Web Security Appliance (WSA), provide a wide range of functionalities for security monitoring.
- The figure shows the dashboards from Cisco content filtering devices. By clicking components of the Overview reports, more relevant details are displayed. Target searches provide the focused information.



Network Logs Logging from Cisco Devices

- Cisco security devices can be configured to submit events and alerts to security management platforms using SNMP or syslog.
- The figure shows a syslog message generated by a Cisco ASA device and a syslog message generated by a Cisco IOS device.
- There are two meanings used for the term facility in Cisco syslog messages.
- The first is the standard set of Facility values that were established by the syslog standards.
- The other Facility value is assigned by Cisco and occurs in the MSG part of the syslog message.



Network Logs Proxy Logs

- Proxy servers, such as those used for web and DNS requests, contain valuable logs that are a primary source of data for network security monitoring.
- The proxy server requests the resources and returns them to the client and generates logs of all requests and responses.
- These logs can then be analyzed to determine which hosts are making the requests, whether the destinations are safe or potentially malicious, and to also gain insights into the kind of resources that have been downloaded.
- Web proxies provide data that helps determine whether responses from the web were generated in response to legitimate requests or have been manipulated to appear to be responses but are in fact exploits.
- It is also possible to use web proxies to inspect outgoing traffic as means of data loss prevention (DLP).
- DLP involves scanning outgoing traffic to detect whether the data that is leaving the web contains sensitive, confidential, or secret information.

Network Logs Proxy Logs (Contd.)

Cisco Umbrella

- Cisco Umbrella, formerly OpenDNS, offers a hosted DNS service that extends the capability of DNS to include security enhancements.
- Cisco Umbrella applies many more resources to managing DNS than most organizations can afford. Cisco Umbrella functions in part as a DNS super proxy in this regard.
- The Cisco Umbrella suite of security products apply real-time threat intelligence to managing DNS access and the security of DNS records.
- An example of a DNS proxy log appears below.

```
"2015-01-16 17:48:41", "ActiveDirectoryUserName",
"ActiveDirectoryUserName,ADSite,Network",
"10.10.1.100", "24.123.132.133", "Allowed", "1 (A)",
"NOERROR", "domain-visited.com.",
"Chat,Photo Sharing,Social Networking,Allow List"
```

Network Logs Next-Generation Firewalls

- Next-Generation or NextGen Firewall devices extend network security beyond IP addresses and Layer 4 port numbers to the application layer and beyond.
- NexGen Firewalls are advanced devices that provided much more functionality than previous generations of network security devices.
- One functionality is reporting dashboards with interactive features that allow quick point-andclick reports on very specific information without the need for SIEM or other event correlators.
- NextGen Firewall devices (NGFW) use Firepower Services to consolidate multiple security layers into a single platform.
- Firepower services include application visibility and control, Firepower Next-Generation IPS (NGIPS), reputation and category-based URL filtering, and Advanced Malware Protection (AMP).

Network Logs Next-Generation Firewalls (Contd.)

Common NGFW events include:

- Connection Event
- Intrusion Event
- Host or Endpoint Event
- Network Discovery Event
- Netflow Event



Services Provided by NGFW

Network Logs

Packet Tracer - Explore a NetFlow Implementation

In this Packet Tracer activity, you will do the following:

Explore an implementation of NetFlow.

Network Logs

Packet Tracer - Logging from Multiple Sources

In this Packet Tracer activity, you will do the following:

• Use Packet Tracer to compare network data generated by multiple sources including syslog, AAA, and NetFlow.

25.4 Network Security Data Summary



Network Security Data Summary What Did I Learn in this Module?

- Alert data consists of messages that are generated by intrusion prevention systems (IPSs) or intrusion detection systems (IDSs) in response to traffic that violates a rule or matches the signature of a known exploit.
- Within the Security Onion suite of NSM tools, alerts are generated by Snort and are made readable and searchable by the Squil, Squert, and Kibana applications.
- Session data will include identifying information such as the five tuples of source and destination IP addresses, source and destination port numbers, and the IP code for the protocol in use.
- Data about the session typically includes a session ID, the amount of data transferred by source and destination, and information related to the duration of the session.
- Full packet captures contain the actual contents of data conversations, such as the text of email messages, the HTML in webpages, and the files that enter or leave the network.
- Statistical data is created through the analysis of various forms of network data. CISCO

Network Security Data Summary What Did I Learn in this Module? (Contd.)

CISCO

- Host-based intrusion detection systems (HIDS) run on individual hosts.
- Syslog incudes specifications for message formats, a client-server application structure, and network protocol.
- Server logs are an essential source of data for network security monitoring.
- DNS proxy server logs document all the DNS queries and responses that occur on the network.
- DNS proxy logs are useful for identifying hosts that may have visited dangerous websites and for identifying DNS data exfiltration and connections to malware command-and-control servers.
- SIEM combines the essential functions of security event management (SEM) and security information management (SIM) tools to provide a comprehensive view of the enterprise network using log collection, normalization, correlation, aggregation, reporting, and compliance.

Network Security Data Summary What Did I Learn in this Module? (Contd.)

- The tcpdump command line tool is a very popular packet analyzer. It can display packet captures in real time or write packet captures to a file.
- NetFlow provides valuable information about network users and applications, peak usage times, and traffic routing.
- Cisco Application Visibility and Control uses Cisco next-generation network-based application recognition version 2 (NBAR2), also known as Next-Generation NBAR.
- Devices such as the Cisco Email Security Appliance (ESA) and the Cisco Web Security Appliance (WSA), provide a wide range of functionalities for security monitoring by utilizing content filtering.
- Proxy servers are devices that act as intermediaries for network clients.
- NextGen Firewall devices extend network security beyond IP addresses and Layer 4 port numbers to the application layer and beyond.

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