

all our microphones are muted

ask your questions in Q&A, not in the Chat

use Chat for discussion, networking or applause



**2** Components & Architecture













# Why security monitoring

Regulatory requirements like

> NIS2

Network & Information Systems Regulations

> GDPR

- General Data Protection Regulation
- DORA
  - Digital Operational Resilience Act
- Standards compliance like
  - > PCI DSS
  - > HIPAA
  - > ISO/IEC 27001





# Why security monitoring

### > OWASP Top 10

- Security Misconfiguration
- Vulnerable and Outdated Components
- Security Logging and Monitoring Failures

### Local regulations

- Improved monitoring better visibility and observability
  - Faster and better response = better reliability
  - Better reliability = happy customers and managers



### Peaceful sleep



# About Wazuh

- > Wazuh is a free, open source and enterprise-ready security monitoring solution for threat detection, integrity monitoring, incident response and compliance
- Flexible, scalable, no vendor lock-in, and no license cost
- Usable for public clouds, private clouds, and on-premise data centers
- On-premise or cloud installation
- Provides real-time analytics, correlation and context
- Provides monitoring, detection and alerting of security events and incidents
- > Enhance your visibility and standard monitoring





# About Wazuh

- Founded in 2015 by Santiago Bassett and rapidly grown
- Based in San Jose California
- > Wazuh has nearing 200 employees across the globe
- Has some 100,000 users in companies of all sizes
- Has more than 700 paying customers of its subscription-based professional services
- Customers include enterprises like Salesforce, Walgreens, Verifone, NASA and PWC
- "Wazuh" doesn't have any other meaning, is simply distinctive enough
- > We are proved Wazuh partner and certified Enginers





### Discover the power of the open source security platform Wazuh What's new in latest version (4.7.2)

- Added new SCA policy for Debian 12 systems
- Added Debian12 SCA files
- > Added a new module to integrate with Amazon Security Lake
- Included PCRE2 support in Security Configuration Assessment
- Native support for Mac computers with Apple silicon



More informations and details at: <u>https://documentation.wazuh.com/current/release-notes/index.html</u>



Customers





# **Verifone**<sup>®</sup>

# 





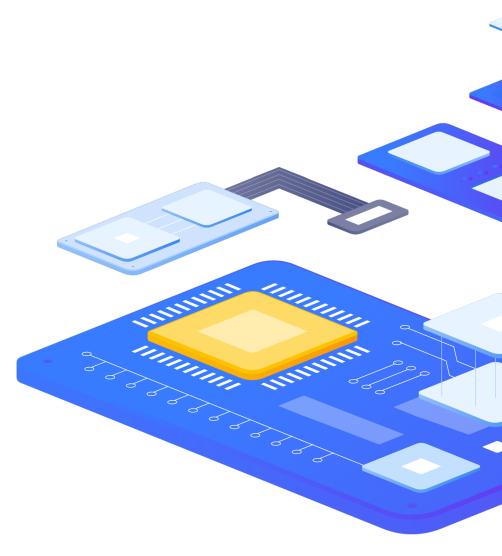


ALIMAN



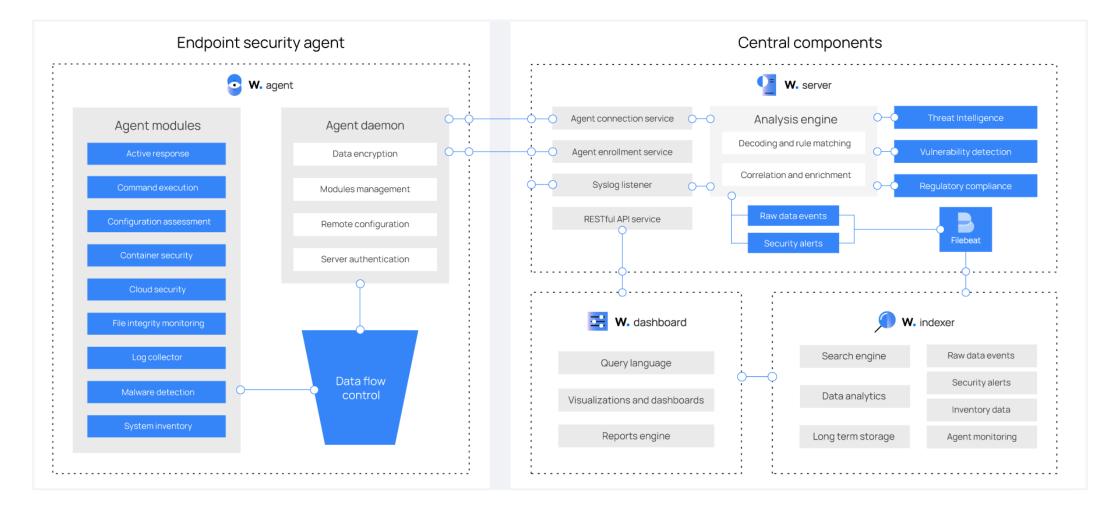
### Components

- Wazuh solution is based on four components
  - > Wazuh agents
    - Installed on endpoints
  - > Wazuh server
    - Analyzes received data
  - Wazuh indexer
    - Component for indexing and storing alerts generated by the Wazuh server
  - Wazuh dashboard
    - Web user interface for data visualization and analysis





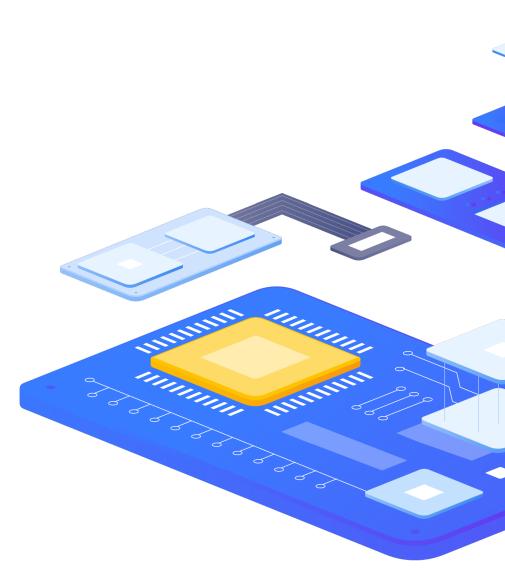
Components





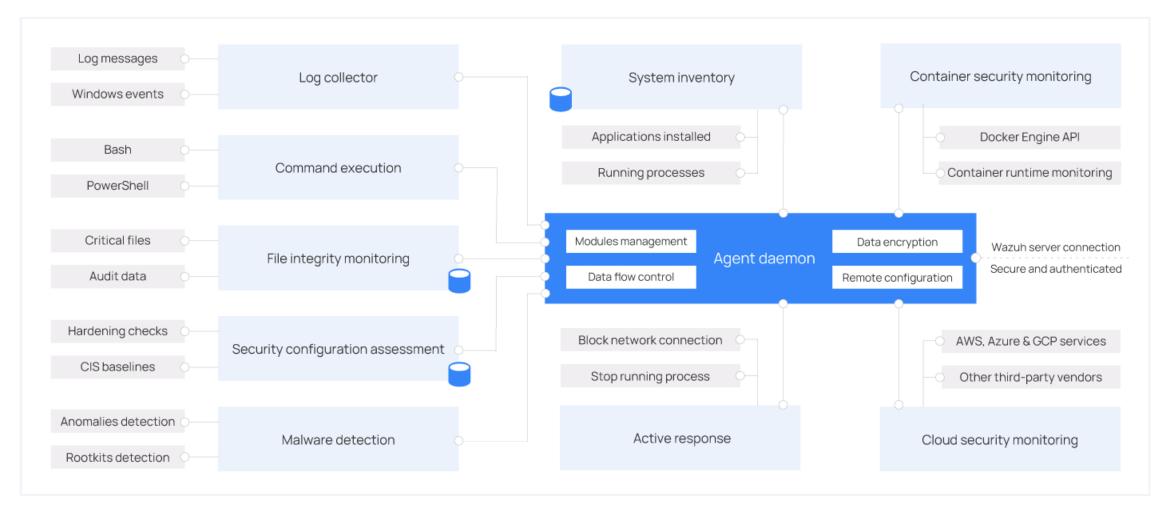
# Wazuh agent

- Agent can be installed on:
  - Linux
  - > Windows
  - macOS
  - > etc.
- Is used to collect system and application data and forwards it to the Wazuh server
- Communication channel is encrypted and authenticated
- Can be upgraded, monitored and configured remotely from the Wazuh server
- Includes flow control mechanisms to avoid flooding



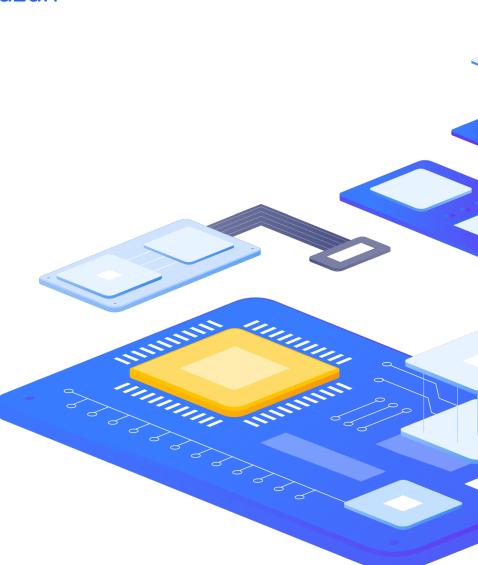


### Wazuh agent



# Wazuh server

- Analyzes the data received from the agents
- Triggering alerts when threats or anomalies are detected
- Manage the Wazuh agents configuration remotely and monitor their status
- Uses threat intelligence sources for data enrichment
- Enriches alert data by using the MITRE ATT&CK and regulatory compliance requirements etc.
- Providing context for security analytics
- Can be integrated with external software like
  - > Jira, Slack, PagerDuty, Zabbix etc.
  - Security Incident Response Platforms



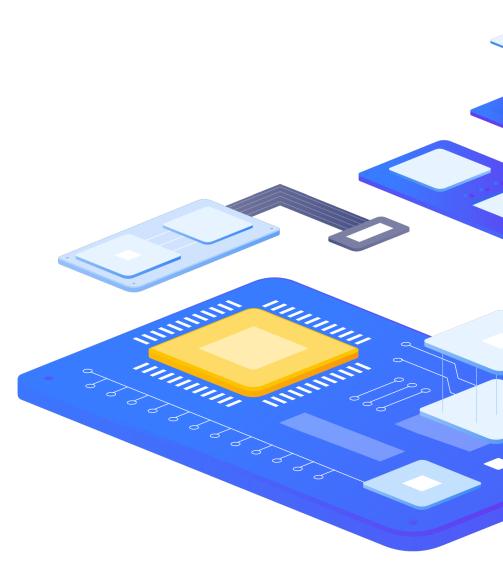
**initMAX** 

### 🐹 initMAX

### Discover the power of the open source security platform Wazuh

# Wazuh indexer

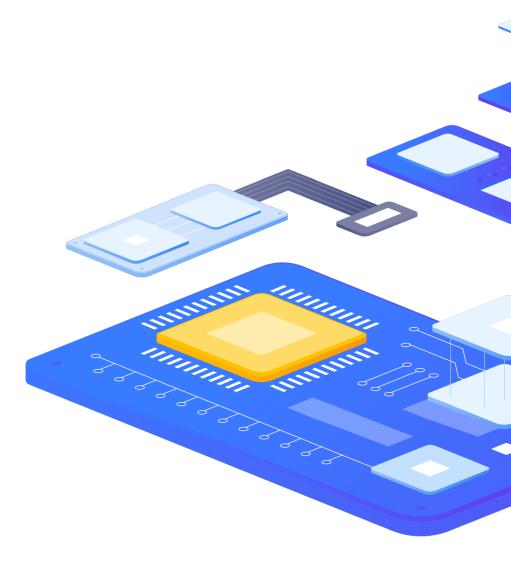
- Central component
- Highly scalable, full-text search and analytics engine
- Indexes and stores alerts generated by the Wazuh server
- Provides near real-time data search and analytics capabilities
- Can be configured as a single-node or multi-node cluster





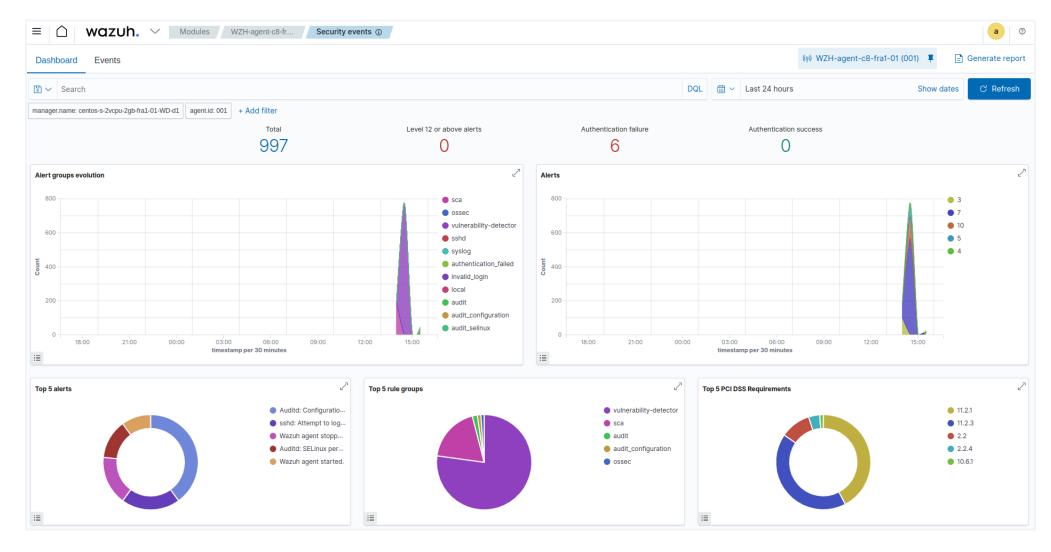
# Wazuh dashboard

- Flexible web user interface for:
  - Mining
  - Analyzing
  - Visualizing security events and alerts data
- GUI for the management, monitoring and configuration of the Wazuh platform
- Provides features for role-based access control (RBAC) and single sign-on (SSO)





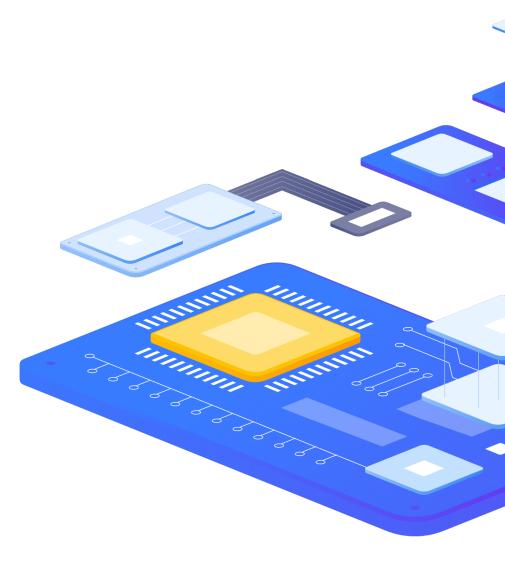
### Wazuh dashboard



# Architecture

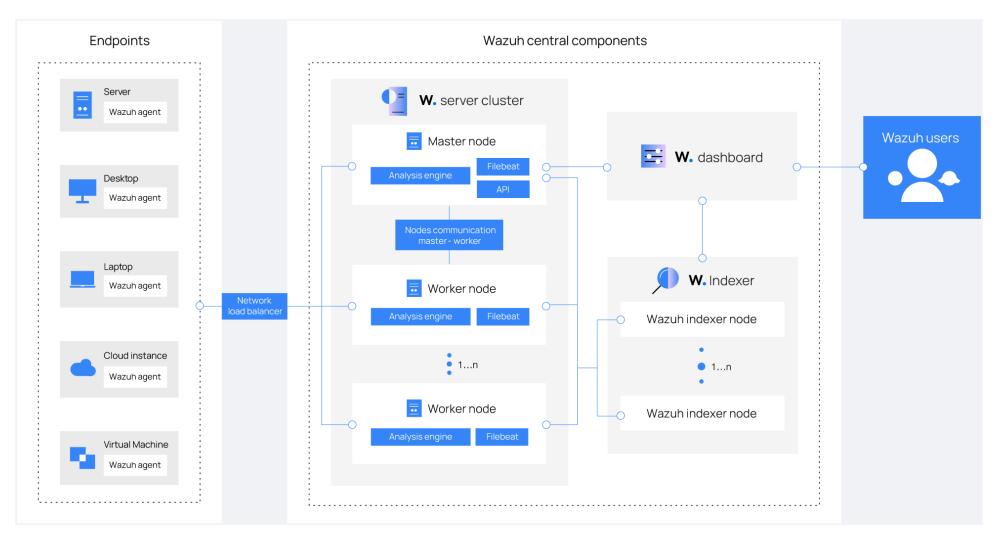
- Based on agents, running on the monitored endpoints
  - Agents forward security data to a central server
- > Agentless devices can actively submit log data via:
  - Syslog
  - > SSH
  - Filebeat
  - Fluentd
  - > API
  - > etc.
- The central server decodes and analyzes the incoming information
- Results are passed to the Wazuh indexer for indexing and storage







### Architecture



In small deployments is possible all-in-one installation

Wazuh server, indexer and dashboard on same host

In large environments is recommended multi-node installation

- Wazuh server and Wazuh indexer to different hosts
- Filebeat is used to forwarding alerts and archiving events to indexer cluster (single-node or multi-node)
- > Wazuh server and the Wazuh indexer nodes can be configured as clusters, providing load balancing and high availability

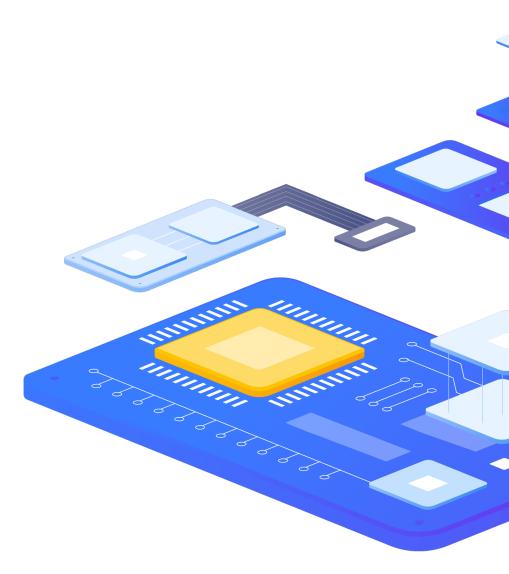




# Architecture

Wazuh agent - Wazuh server communication

- The Wazuh agent sends events to the Wazuh server for analysis and threat detection
- Agent establishes a connection with the server for agent connection
- Message protocol uses AES encryption by default, with 128-bits per block and 256-bit keys
- Wazuh server performs decoding and rule checking of received events, utilizing the analytics engine

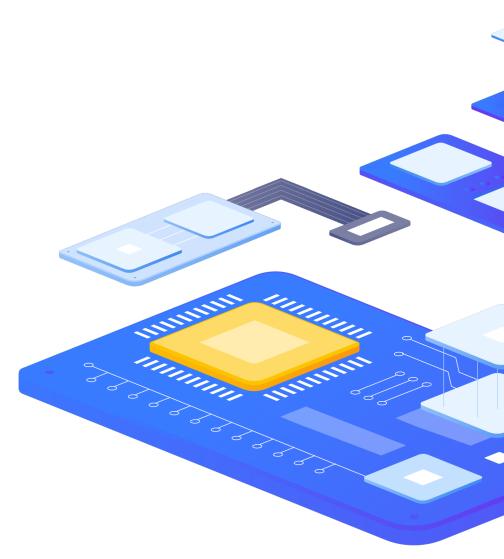




# Architecture

Wazuh server - Wazuh indexer communication

- > Wazuh server uses Filebeat to send alert and event data to the Wazuh indexer, using TLS encryption
- Data are indexed by the Wazuh indexer
- Wazuh dashboard is used to mine and visualize information
- > Wazuh dashboard is using the Wazuh RESTful API
- Communication is encrypted with TLS and authenticated with a username and password





# Architecture

PCI DSS 10.5.1 requires that you retain audit log history for at least 12 months, with at least the most recent 3 months immediately available for analysis.

#### Archival data storage

- Alerts and non-alert events are stored in files on the Wazuh server too
- Files can be written in JSON format or plain text format
- Files are daily compressed and signed using MD5, SHA1 or SHA256 checksums
- Index management policies can be configured for indexed events





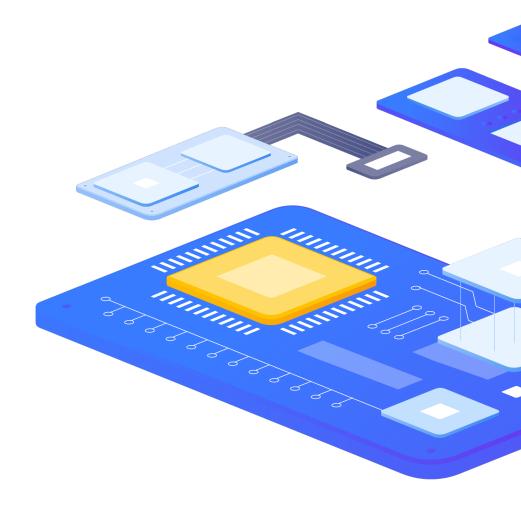
### Wazuh Capabilities

RIMAN



# Popular capabilities from a customers perspective

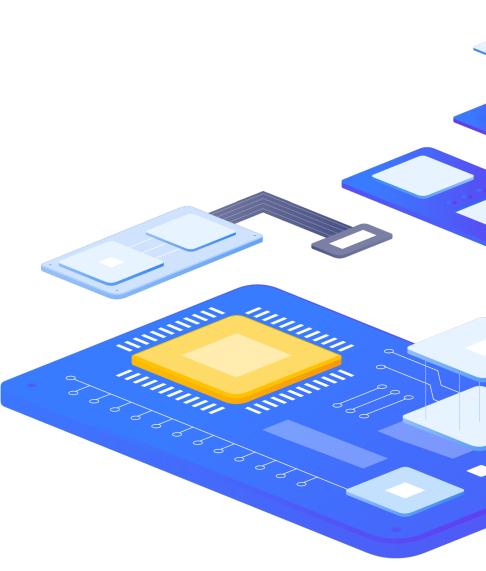
- Log data analytics
- Security configuration assessment (SCA)
- Regulatory compliance
- Vulnerability detection
- File integrity monitoring (FIM)





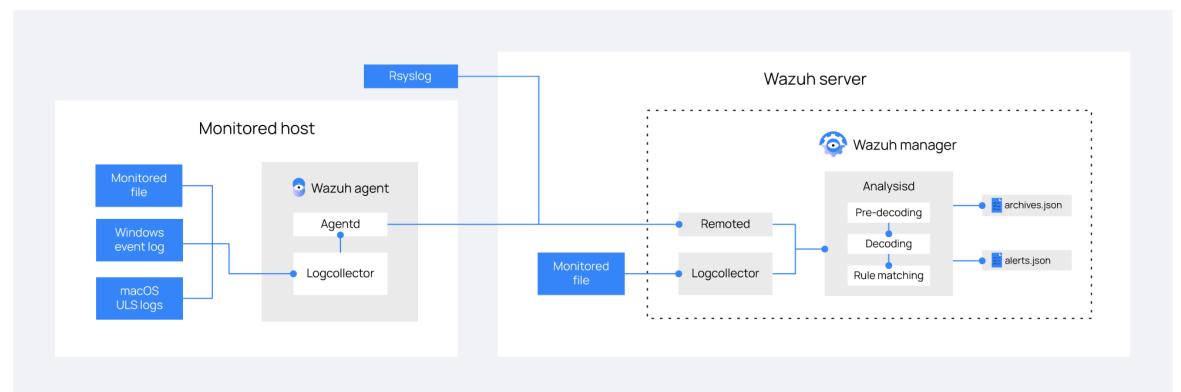
# Log data analysis

- Main purpose of this component is the identification of:
  - Application or system errors
  - Misconfigurations
  - Intrusion attempts
  - Policy violations and security issues
- Receives logs through text files or Windows event logs
- Can receive logs via remote syslog
- Analyzes received log data
- Decoding and rule matching on the received data
- Rules and decoders can be fully customized or added as needed
- Currently more than 3.000 maintained built-in rules





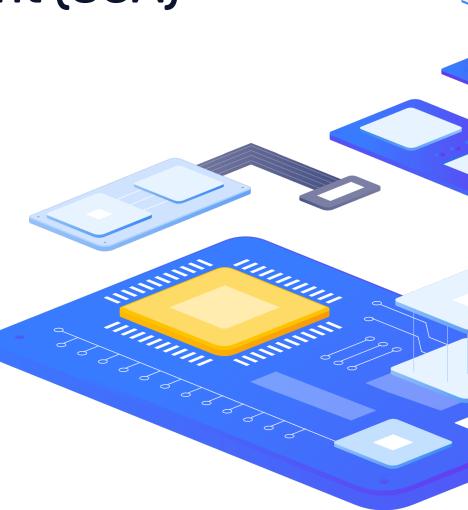
### Log data analysis





# Security configuration assessment (SCA)

- Helps maintain a standard configuration through the monitored endpoints
- Use predefined checks based on the Center of Internet Security (CIS)
- Provides periodic scanning and reporting of misconfigurations in the monitored system
- Policies for the SCA scans are written in YAML format
- Policies can be extended or write completely new to fit organization needs
- For example, a rule can be used to look for the existence of a file, a directory, a Windows registry key, or a running process and many others. It is also possible to execute a command and check its output against a regular expression





# Configuration assessment (SCA)

#### Linux SCA rule example

```
- id: 5546
title: "Ensure IP address forwarding is disabled"
description: "The net.ipv4.ip_forward flag is used to tell the system whether it can forward packets or not."
rationale: "Setting the flag to 0 ensures that a system with multiple interfaces (for example, a hard proxy)..."
remediation: "Set the following parameter in /etc/sysctl.conf or a /etc/sysctl.d/* file: net.ipv4.ip_forward = 0 and..."
compliance:
- cis: ["3.1.1"]
- cis_csc: ["3", "11"]
- pci_dss: ["2.2.4"]
- nist_800_53: ["CM.1"]
condition: all
rules:
- 'c:sysctl net.ipv4.ip_forward -> r:^net.ipv4.ip_forward\s*=\s*0$'
- 'c:grep -Rh net\.ipv4\.ip_forward /etc/sysctl.conf /etc/sysctl.d -> r:^net.ipv4.ip_forward\s*=\s*0$'
```



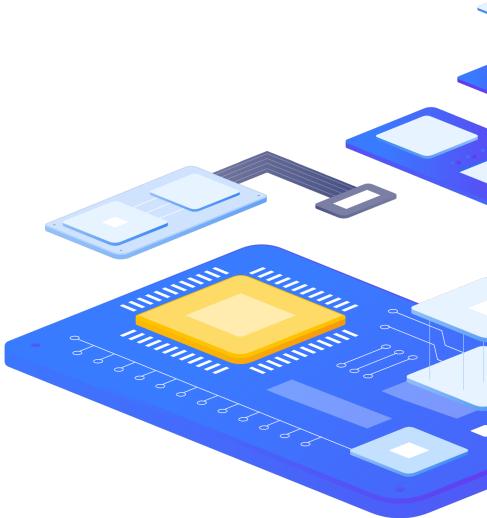
# Configuration assessment (SCA)

Windows SCA rule example



### Discover the power of the open source security platform Wazuh File integrity monitoring (FIM)

- > Watches selected files or Windows registry and triggers alerts when these files are modified, including changes, additions and deletions
- Stores the checksum and other attributes of files
- Regularly compares received information against the historical for those files
- Supports near real-time file integrity monitoring
- Provides information on who made the changes to the monitored files and the name of the program or process used to make the changes





# File integrity monitoring (FIM)

An example alert generated by FIM

```
** Alert 1540815355.847397: - ossec, syscheck, pci dss 11.5, gpg13 4.11, gdpr II 5.1.f,
2018 Oct 29 13:15:55 (ubuntu) 10.0.0.144->syscheck
Rule: 550 (level 7) -> 'Integrity checksum changed.'
File '/test/hello' checksum changed.
Old md5sum was: '2a4732b1de5db823e94d662d207b8fb2'
New md5sum is : '146c07ef2479cedcd54c7c2af5cf3a80'
Old sha1sum was: 'b89f4786dcf00fb1c4ddc6ad282ca0feb3e18e1b'
New sha1sum is : 'e1efc99729beb17560e02d1f5c15a42a985fe42c'
Old sha256sum was: 'a8a3ea3ddbea6b521e4c0e8f2cca8405e75c042b2a7ed848baaa03e867355bc2'
New sha256sum is : 'a7998f247bd965694ff227fa325c81169a07471a8b6808d3e002a486c4e65975'
Old modification time was: 'Mon Oct 29 13:15:19 2018', now it is 'Mon Oct 29 13:15:54 2018'
(Audit) User: 'root (0)'
(Audit) Login user: 'test (1000)'
(Audit) Effective user: 'root (0)'
(Audit) Group: 'root (0)'
(Audit) Process id: '26089'
(Audit) Process name: '/bin/nano'
```

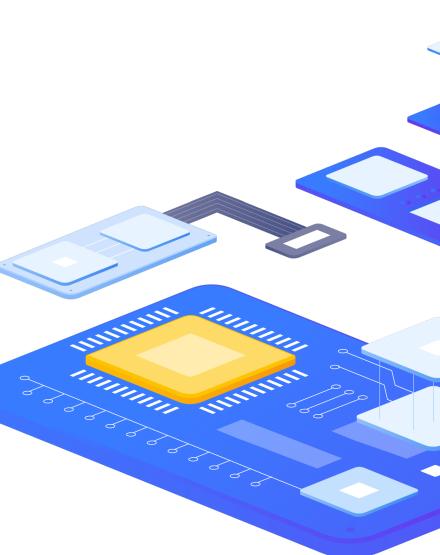


# File integrity monitoring (FIM)

≡	Wazuh. V / Modules / Ubuntu / Integrity m	onitoring (1)		Index pattern	wazuh-alerts-*	$\sim$
t	syscheck.gname_after	t successful shared attributes				
t	syscheck.inode_after	t syscheck.changed_attributes	size, mtime, md5, sha1, sha256			
t	syscheck.inode_before	t syscheck.diff	2d1 < User1 = card6			
t	syscheck.md5_after	l				
t	syscheck.md5_before	t syscheck.event	modified			
t	syscheck.mode	t syscheck.gid_after	0			
	syscheck.mtime_after	t syscheck.gname_after	root			
	syscheck.mtime_before	t syscheck.inode_after				
t	syscheck.perm_after		768008			
t	syscheck.sha1_after	t syscheck.md5_after	9445fc8b9ce81cf0a40d340597a02659			
t	syscheck.sha1_before	t syscheck.md5_before	5ff2dfe32eeebf4e33046e9439ae46c9			
t	syscheck.sha256_after					
t	syscheck.sha256_before	t syscheck.mode	realtime			
#	syscheck.size_after	🛱 syscheck.mtime_after	Aug 10, 2022 @ 13:55:44.000			
#	syscheck.size_before	📋 syscheck.mtime_before	Aug 10, 2022 @ 13:55:01.000			
t	syscheck_uid_after	t syscheck.path				
t	syscheck.uname_after		/root/credit_cards/cardholder_data.txt			
	timestamp	t syscheck.perm_after	rw-rr			
		t syscheck.sha1_after	9469dbdd4b9701f9a4a7e3927c55a75ef8947314			
		t syscheck.sha1_before	28420ee51ec5111c778ce5618d8fd545e49f16ba			

# **Vulnerability detection**

- Helps discover vulnerabilities in the operating system and applications
- Using integration with external vulnerability feeds
  - Canonical
  - Debian
  - Red Hat
  - Amazon Linux Advisories Security (ALAS)
  - Microsoft
  - National Vulnerability Database (NVD)



initMAX

# **Vulnerability detection**

- Agents collect a list of installed applications from monitored endpoints
- Wazuh server builds a global vulnerability database from publicly available CVE repositories
- > Uses this database to cross-correlate this information with the application inventory data of the agent
- Wazuh updates this database on a regular basis
- Vulnerability inventory contains the current state of every agent and includes vulnerabilities that have been detected and not resolved





## **Vulnerability detection**

ntory Events							(१) WZH-agent-c8-fra1-01 (0	
	SEVERITY			DETAILS		SUMMARY		
(	<ul> <li>Critical (0)</li> <li>High (67)</li> <li>Medium (359)</li> <li>Low (54)</li> </ul>		Critical Higt 0 67 Last full scan Feb 26, 2024 @ 14:57:31.00	2 359 Last partial sca			Name kernel-core (124) kernel-modules (124) kernel (105) kernel-tools (19)	
nerabilities (483)							C' Refresh (소) Export forma	
ne ↑ nres	Version 1.13.0-10.el8	Architecture x86_64	Severity	CVE-2023-31147	CVSS2 Score	CVSS3 Score	Detection Time △ Feb 26, 2024 @ 15:57:26.000	
res	1.13.0-10.el8	x86_64	Low	CVE-2024-25629	0	4.4	Feb 26, 2024 @ 15:57:37.000	
	1.13.0-10.el8	x86_64	Low	CVE-2023-31124	0	3.7	Feb 26, 2024 @ 15:57:42.000	
res		x86_64	Medium	CVE-2018-18064	4.3	6.5	Feb 26, 2024 @ 14:56:09.000	
res	1.15.12-6.el8	X80_04					· · ·	
0	1.15.12-6.el8 2.12-11.el8	x86_64	Medium	CVE-2023-7216	0	8.8	Feb 26, 2024 @ 14:56:06.000	
0				CVE-2023-7216 CVE-2023-27534	0	8.8	Feb 26, 2024 @ 14:56:06.000 Feb 26, 2024 @ 15:57:24.000	
0	2.12-11.el8	x86_64	Medium					
0	2.12-11.el8 7.61.1-34.el8	x86_64 x86_64	Medium Low	CVE-2023-27534	0	8.8	- Feb 26, 2024 @ 15:57:24.000	
	2.12-11.el8 7.61.1-34.el8 7.61.1-34.el8	x86_64 x86_64 x86_64	Medium Low Low	CVE-2023-27534 CVE-2023-28322	0	8.8 3.7	Feb 26, 2024 @ 15:57:24.000 Feb 26, 2024 @ 15:57:34.000	



## **Vulnerability detection**

tos8.lab.initm	Vulnerabilities (	D				
		CVE-2022-2601				
		✓ Details				
Critical (0) High (84)		CVE-2022-2601 affects grub2-tools-extra	• Name grub2-tools-extra		(((* )	CVE CVE-20
Medium (379) Low (37)		Version 1:2.02-129.el8	Architecture x86_64		<b>T</b> * <b>T</b>	<b>Conditi</b> Package
		Last full scan Oct 9, 2023 @ 10:29:49.000	Last partial scan Oct 9, 2023 @ 15:31:09.000		(-)	Publish Dec 14,
		Updated Feb 3, 2023 @ 00:00:00.000	References View external references			
		✓ Recent events <a>[]</a>				
	Architecture	Search		DQL		;
	x86_64	+ Add filter				



## **Vulnerability detection**

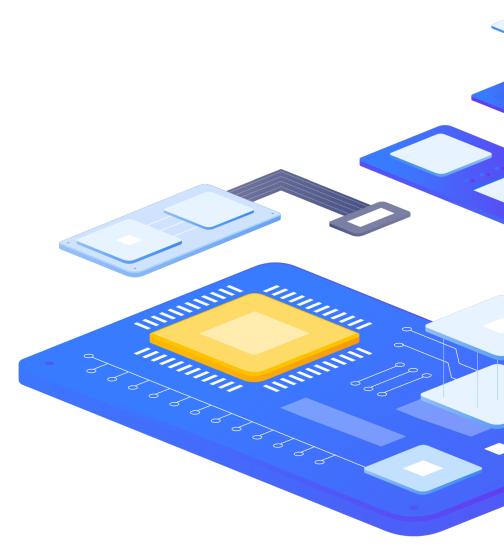
<pre>t data.vulnerability.package.condition</pre>	Package less than 1.19.7ubuntu3.2
<pre>t data.vulnerability.package.name</pre>	dpkg
<pre>t data.vulnerability.package.version</pre>	1.19.7ubuntu3
<pre>data.vulnerability.published</pre>	May 26, 2022 @ 03:00:00.000
ၛ ြ 🛐 🐻 t data.vulnerability.rationale	> Dpkg::Source::Archive in dpkg, the Debian package management system, before version 1.2 1.8, 1.20.10, 1.19.8, 1.18.26 is prone to a directory traversal vulnerability. When ext racting untrusted source packages in v2 and v3 source package formats that include a de bian.tar, the in-place extraction can lead to directory traversal situations on special ly crafted orig.tar and debian.tar tarballs.
<i>t</i> data.vulnerability.references	<pre>&gt; https://lists.debian.org/debian-security-announce/2022/msg00115.html, https://git.dpkg. org/cgit/dpkg/dpkg.git/commit/?id=faa4c92debe45412bfcf8a44f26e827800bb24be, https://gi t.dpkg.org/cgit/dpkg/dpkg.git/commit/?id=7a6c03cb34d4a09f35df2f10779cbf1b70a5200b, http s://lists.debian.org/debian-lts-announce/2022/05/msg00033.html, https://git.dpkg.org/cg it/dpkg/dpkg.git/commit/?id=58814cacee39c4ce9e2cd0e3a3b9b57ad437eff5, https://git.dpkg. org/cgit/dpkg/dpkg.git/commit/?id=1f23dddc17f69c9598477098c7fb9936e15fa495, https://nv d_pist_gov/vulp/detail/CVE-2022-1664_https://cve_mitre_org/cgi-bip/cvepame_cgi2pame=CV</pre>
<pre>t data.vulnerability.severity</pre>	Critical
<pre>t data.vulnerability.status</pre>	Active
<pre>t data.vulnerability.title</pre>	CVE-2022-1664 affects dpkg
<pre>t data.vulnerability.type</pre>	PACKAGE

## 🐹 initMAX

#### Discover the power of the open source security platform Wazuh

# System inventory

- Agents can collect interesting information for each systemOnce the agent starts, runs periodically scans of defined targets and forwarding the newly collected data to the manager, which updates the appropriate tables of the database
- > The entire inventory can be found
  - At the inventory tab of the Wazuh dashboard for each agent
  - By querying the Wazuh API
  - By querying the database directly on the manager side





## System inventory

∩ wa	IZUN. V Agents WZH-ag	ent-c8-fr Invento	ny data									a
H-agent-c8-	fra1-01										📑 Gene	erate
res: 1 Memor	y: 770.68 MB Arch: x86_64 Operat	ing system: CentOS St	ream 8 CPU: D	<b>O-Regular</b> Host	name: WZH-a	gent-c8-fra1-01 Boa	ard serial: <b>403408839</b>			Last scan: Feb	26, 2024 @ 16:0	02:2
etwork interf	aces (2)		C'Refre	sh 쇼 Export	formatted	Network port	s (8)			් Refresh	신 Export for	orma
Search					WQL	Search						V
lame 个	MAC	State	мти	Туре		Local port	Local IP address	Process	PID	State	Protocol	
th0	2e:d1:cb:12:b1:14	up	1500	ethernet		22	0.0.0.0	sshd	842	listening	tcp	
h1	a6:ba:14:7a:e7:fd	up	1500	ethernet		22	::	sshd	842	listening	tcp6	
ows per page: 1	10 ~				< 1 >	111	::	systemd	1	listening	tcp6	
ono per page. I						111	0.0.0.0	systemd	1	listening	tcp	
						111	::	systemd	1		udp6	
						111	0.0.0	systemd	1		udp	
						323	::1	chronyd	660		udp6	
						323	127.0.0.1	chronyd	660		udp	
						Rows per page:	10 ~				<	<
etwork settin	ngs (5)									C Refresh	ط Export for	orm
Search												
erface 个	Address				Netma	sk	Protoc	ol	Broadcast			
:h0	178.128.203.75				255.2	55.240.0	ipv4		178.128.207.255			
h0	10.19.0.6				255.2	55.0.0	ipv4		10.19.255.255			
hO	fe80::2cd1:cbff:fe	2:b114			ffff:ff	f:ffff:ffff:	ipv6					
	fe80::a4ba:14ff;fe7						ipv6					

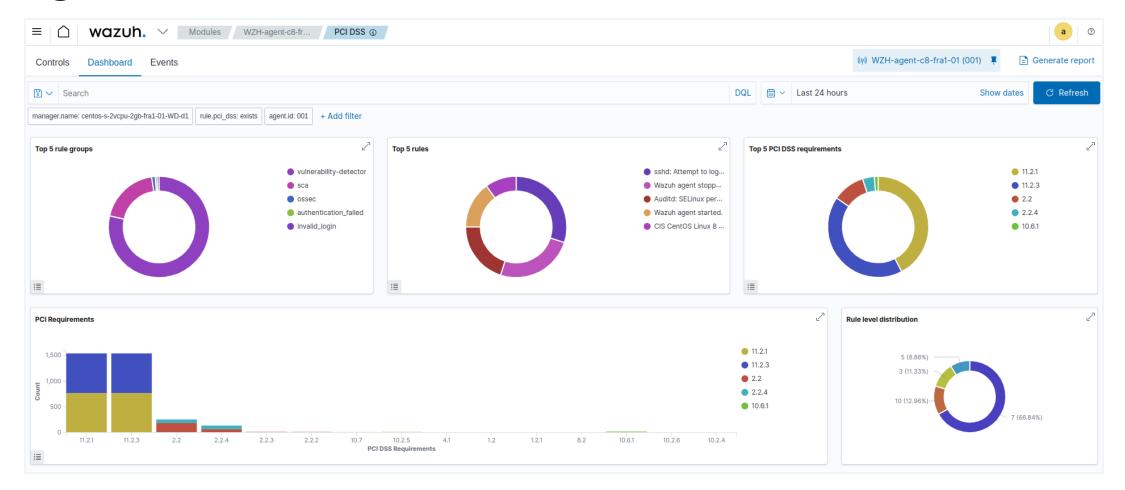


# **Regulatory compliance**

- Helps implement compliance requirements for regulatory compliance support and visibility
- Support for frameworks and standards
  - PCI DSS Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard
  - > GDPR General Data Protection Regulation
  - > HIPAA Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act
  - > NIST 800-53 NIST Special Publication 800-53
  - > TSC Trust Services Criteria
- > Ability to monitor for custom compliance standards, such as local regulatory or company-specific compliance support.
- Wazuh rules also include mapping with the MITRE ATT&CK framework



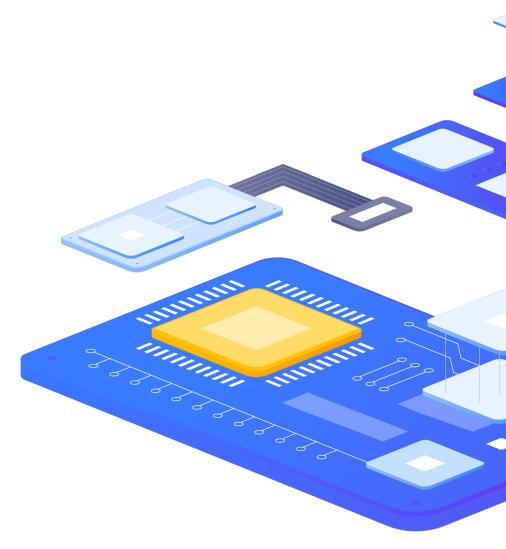
## **Regulatory compliance**





# **Cloud security**

- Support of the most widespread cloud platforms
  - Microsoft Azure
  - Microsoft 365
  - > AWS Amazon Web Services
  - > GCP Google Cloud Platform
- Support also GitHub audit log
- Two level protection
  - Endpoint level
    - Monitoring cloud instances or virtual machines
  - Cloud infrastructure level
    - Monitoring cloud services and activity by collecting and analyzing data from the API



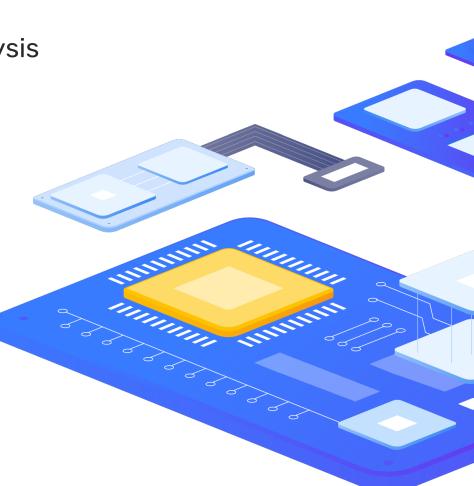


# **Container security**

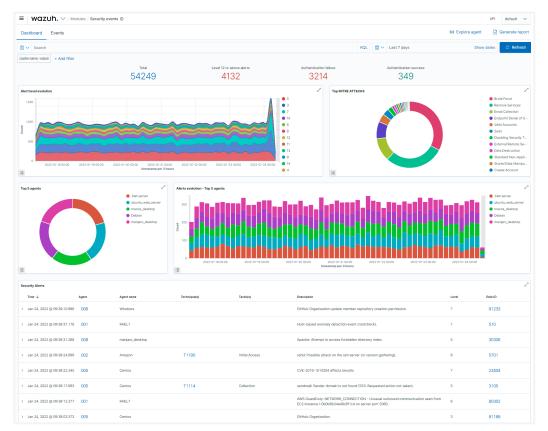
- Monitor for signs of security incidents across containers
- > Alerting in real time
- Two level protection
  - Infrastructure level
    - Integration with Docker engine and Kubernetes APIs
    - Wazuh agent deployment to Docker hosts and Kubernetes nodes
    - Integration with hosted infrastructure providers
  - Container level
    - Visibility on a container level
    - > Ability to send data, like application log messages and forward it to the Wazuh server for security analysis

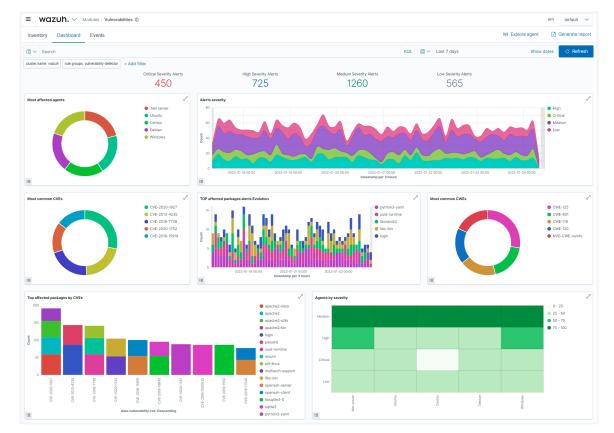


- Provides a web dashboard for data visualization and analysis
- > Out-of-the-box modules for
  - Security events
  - PCI DSS compliance
  - > Vulnerabilities detection
  - File integrity monitoring
  - Configuration assessment results
  - Cloud infrastructure monitoring events
  - > etc.
- Perform forensic and historical analysis of your alerts











	42 Active agents 32	Disconnected agents Never conne					
SECURITY INFORM	ATION MANAGEMENT	AUDITING AND POLICY MONITORING					
Security events Browse through your security alerts, identifying issues and threats In your environment.	Alerts related to file changes, including permissions, content, ownership and attributes.	Policy monitoring           Verify that your systems are configured according to your security policies baseline.	System auditing Audit users behavior, monitoring command execution and alerting on access to critical files.				
Amazon AWS Security events related to your Amazon AWS services, collected directly Via AWS API.	Office 365 Security events related to your Office 365 services.	OpenSCAP Configuration assessment and automation of compliance monitoring using SCAP checks.	CIS-CAT Configuration assessment using Center of Internet Security scammer and SCAP checks.				
Google Cloud Platform Security events related to your Google Cloud Platform services, collected directly via GCP API.	GitHub Monitoring events from audit logs of your GitHub organizations.	Security configuration assessment Scan your assets as part of a configuration assessment audit.					
THREAT DETECT	ON AND RESPONSE	REGULATOR	COMPLIANCE				
Vulnerabilities Discover what applications in your environment are affected by well-known vulnerabilities.	VirusTotal Alerts resulting from VirusTotal analysis of suspicious files via an integration with their API.	CI DSS Global security standard for entities that process, store or transmit payment cardholder data.	NIST 800-53 National Institute of Standards and Technology Special Publication 800-53 (NIST 800-53) sets guidelines for federal information systems.				
Osquery     Osquery     Osquery can be used to expose an operating system as a high- performance relational database.	Docker listener Monitor and collect the activity from Docker containers such as creation, running, starting, stopping or pausing events.	TSC Trust Services Criteria for Security, Availability, Processing Integrity, Confidentiality, and Privacy	GDPR General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) sets guidelines for processing of personal data.				
MITRE ATT&CK     Security events from the knowledge base of adversary tactics and techniques based on real-world observations		HIPAA Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA) provides data privacy and security provisions for safeguarding medical information.					

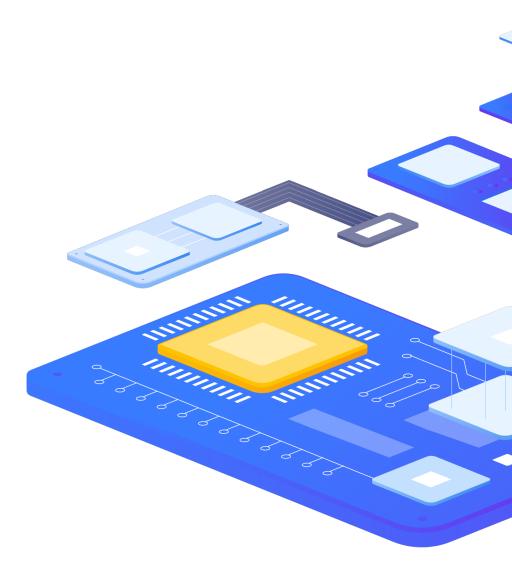


	STATUS			DET	AILS				EVOLU	TION	
	Active Disconnected Never Connected	Active 32 Last registered centos7_se	-	Disconnected 8	-	nts coverage 19%	COL	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	00 2022-01-21 00:00 timestamp per hour	2022-01-23 00:00	never_connected     disconnected     active
er or se	arch agent										ි Refre
gents	(42)								① Deploy r	new agent ල් Expor	t formatted
$\uparrow$	Name	IP	Group(s)		OS	Cluster node	Version	Registration date	Last keep alive	Status	Actio
01	RHEL7	187.54.247.68	default	rhel	👌 Red Hat Enterprise Linux Serv	manager-master	v4.3.0	Sep 09, 2021 @ 14:1	Jan 24, 2022 @ 9:32:	active	0
2	Amazon	145.80.240.15	default	amazon web	👌 Amazon Linux 2	manager-master	v4.3.0	Oct 24, 2021 @ 10:4	Jan 24, 2022 @ 9:32:	<ul> <li>active</li> </ul>	() ()
)3	ip-10-0-0-180.us-west-1.comput	10.0.0.180	default		$\bigotimes$ Red Hat Enterprise Linux Serv	manager-master	v4.3.0	Oct 24, 2021 @ 10:5	Jan 24, 2022 @ 9:32:	<ul> <li>active</li> </ul>	0
04	Ubuntu	47.204.15.21	default	nodejs mongodb	👌 Ubuntu 18.04.6 LTS	manager-master	v4.3.0	Nov 17, 2021 @ 12:0	Jan 24, 2022 @ 9:32:	active	ف ھ
05	Centos	197.17.1.4	default	centos	👌 Centos Linux 7.6	manager-master	v4.3.0	Nov 18, 2021 @ 09:5	Jan 24, 2022 @ 9:32:	active	0
06	Windows	207.45.34.78	default	windows dotnet	Hicrosoft Windows Server 2019	manager-master	v4.3.0	Dec 01, 2021 @ 16:0	Jan 24, 2022 @ 9:32:	active	© ¢
07	Debian	24.273.97.14	default		👌 Debian GNU/Linux 9	manager-master	v4.3.0	Dec 28, 2021 @ 16:4	Jan 24, 2022 @ 9:32:	• active	0
08	manjaro_desktop	24.260.17.14	default	desktop	💩 Manjaro 21.2.0	manager-master	v4.3.0	Jan 02, 2022 @ 10:3	Jan 24, 2022 @ 9:32:	active	0
09	macos_desktop	any								never connected	٥
10	centos7_web_server	197.17.1.6	default	centos apache mysql	👌 Centos Linux 7.6	manager-master	v4.2.4	Jan 02, 2022 @ 10:3	Jan 24, 2022 @ 9:32:	disconnected	0
11	jenkins	24.261.148.27	default	jenkins	👌 Debian GNU/Linux 9	manager-master	v4.3.0	Jan 07, 2022 @ 12:4	Jan 24, 2022 @ 9:32:	• active	© ¢
2	.Net server	208.74.32.94	default	windows dotnet	Microsoft Windows Server 2019	manager-master	v4.3.0	Jan 07, 2022 @ 12:4	Jan 24, 2022 @ 9:32:	<ul> <li>active</li> </ul>	0
	backup_server	197.17.1.7	default	backup	👌 Centos Linux 7.6	manager-master	v4.3.0	Jan 07, 2022 @ 12:5	Jan 24, 2022 @ 9:32:	• active	© ¢
3					👌 Ubuntu 18.04.6 LTS	monore moster	v4.3.0	lan 12, 2022 @ 16:3	Jan 24, 2022 @ 9:32:		© 6
13	ubuntu_web_server	47.204.15.23	default	web	3 Obuntu 18.04.6 LTS	manager-master	V4.3.0	Jan 12, 2022 @ 10-J	Jan 24, 2022 @ 3-52	<ul> <li>active</li> </ul>	



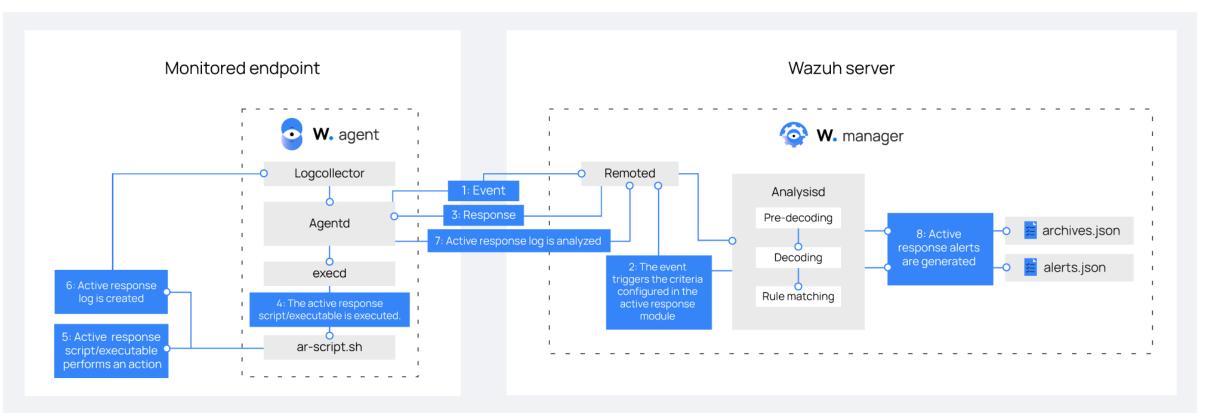
## Active response

- Allows the execution of scripts whenever an event matches certain rules in your Wazuh ruleset
- Actions executed could be a firewall block or drop, traffic shaping or throttling, or account lockout, among others
- Providing out-of-the-box response scripts
- It can also run customized scripts developed by the user (Python, Bash, PowerShell, etc.)
- Poor implementation of rules and responses might increase the vulnerability of an endpoint



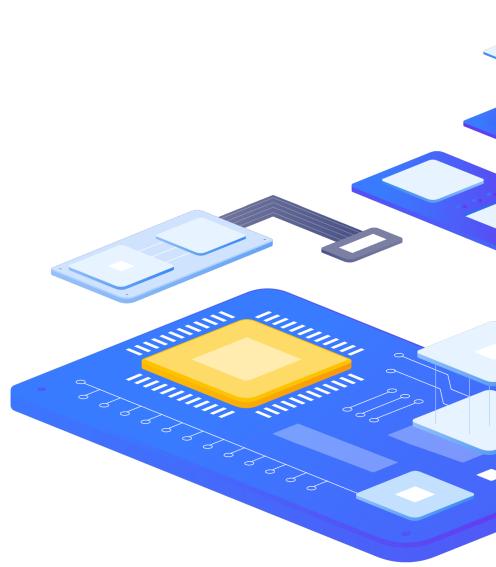


## **Active response**



# Malware detection

- Analyzing a computer system or network for the existence of malicious software and files
- Combines VirusTotal and CDB lists containing file hashes, and YARA scans to detect malware
- Wazuh can detects rootkit behavior on monitored endpoints
- Rootcheck continuously monitors endpoints and generates alerts when it detects any anomaly
- Log data collection allows you to collect and analyze logs from third-party malware detection software like Windows Defender and ClamAV etc.

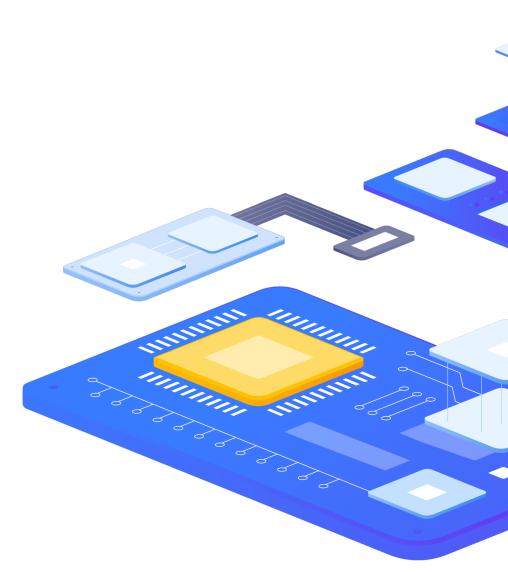


**initMAX** 



# Integration with external tools

- Integrator daemon allows Wazuh to connect to external APIs and alerting tools such as
  - Slack
  - PagerDuty
  - Jira
  - TheHive
  - > IRIS
  - VirusTotal
  - and whatever you need



- > API that allows interaction with the Wazuh manager
- > Wazuh UI relies on the Wazuh API
- API to performs actions such as adding an agent, restarting the managers or agents, or looking up syscheck details etc.
- Some Wazuh API capabilities
  - > Agent management
  - Cluster control and overview
  - Testing and verifying rules and decoders
  - Access restriction and security
  - > User management
  - Statistical information
  - Error handling





# Last but not least

- Command monitoring
  - Monitor things that are not in the logs
  - > Ability to monitor the output of specific commands and treat the output as though it were log file content
- Agentless monitoring
  - Allows you to monitor devices or systems with no agent via SSH, such as routers, firewalls, switches etc.
- Osquery
  - > Allows managing the Osquery tool from the Wazuh agents
  - > Allows you to write SQL-based queries to explore operating system data
- Fluentd forwarder
  - Allows Wazuh to forward messages to a Fluentd server
- Network IDS integration
  - Integrates with a network-based intrusion detection system (NIDS) to enhance threat detection by monitoring network traffic

## Agents remote management

- From version 3.0.0, agents can be upgraded remotely
- Agents can be remotely configured and their status monitored
- Can be grouped together in order to send them a unique centralized configuration that is group specific
- Each agent can belong to more than one group
- Manager pushes all files included in the group folder to the agents belonging to this group
- In case an agent is assigned to multiple groups, all the files contained in each group folder will be merged into one

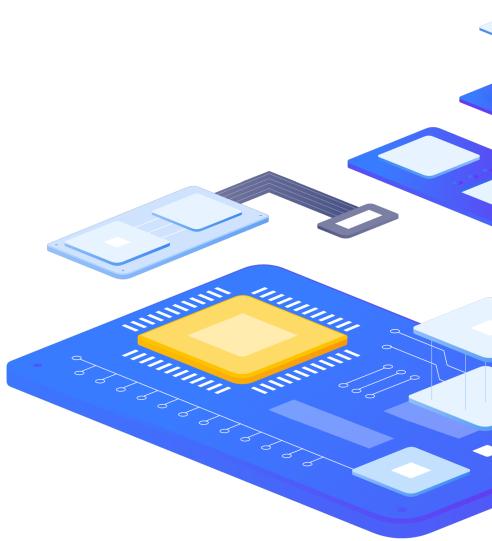


## initMAX

#### Discover the power of the open source security platform Wazuh

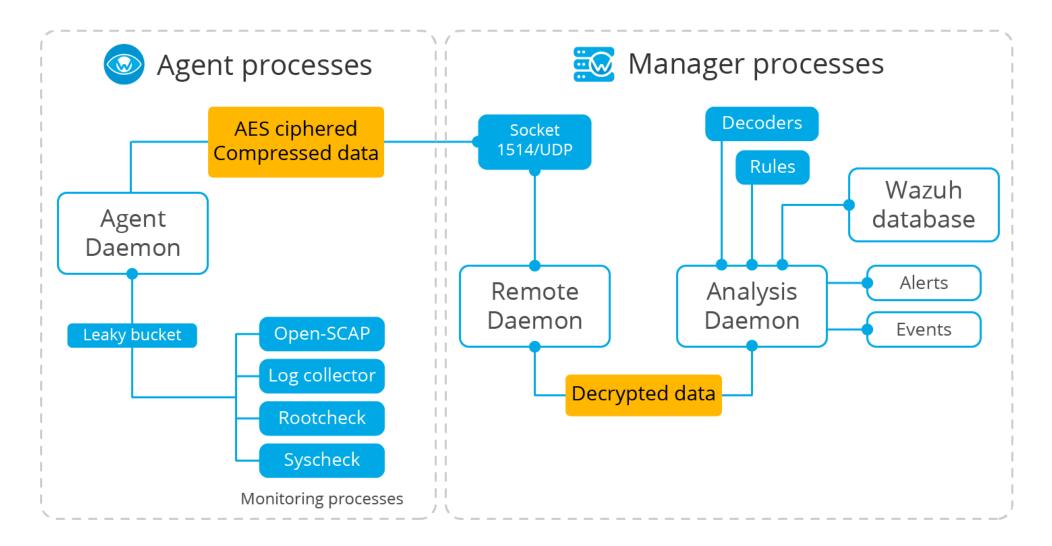
Security

- > Wazuh messages protocol uses AES encryption by default, with 128-bits per block and 256-bit keys
- All communications among nodes in the cluster are encrypted using AES algorithm
- AES encryption is used for agent-manager communications
- Communication between Wazuh server and Wazuh indexer using TLS encryption
- Dashboard communication with Wazuh RESTful API is encrypted with TLS and authenticated with a username and password
- Wazuh API is encrypted with HTTPS by default



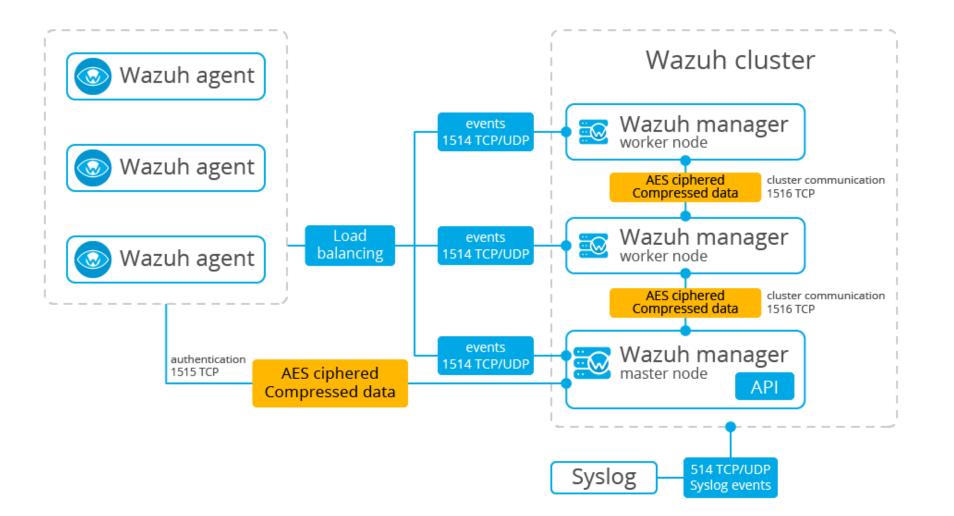


Security





Security

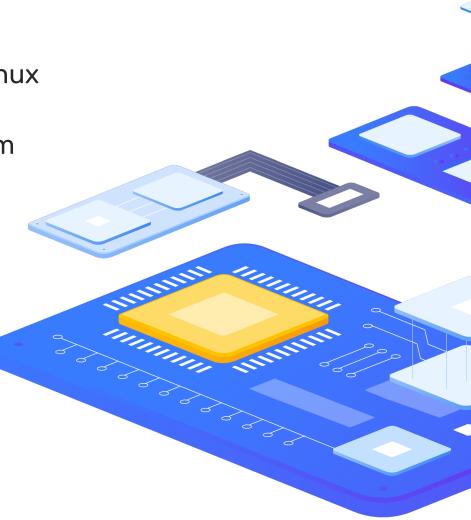




# Discover the power of the open source security platform Wazuh Deployment Options

- Wazuh central components can be installed on a 64-bit Linux operating system
- > Wazuh recommends any of the following operating system versions:
  - > CentOS 7, 8
  - Ubuntu 16.04, 18.04, 20.04, 22.04
  - Red Hat Enterprise Linux 7, 8, 9
  - > Amazon Linux 2
- Wazuh Agent supported platforms







# **Deployment Options**

#### **Quickstart deployment**

- Deploying the Wazuh server, the Wazuh indexer, and the Wazuh dashboard on the same host
- This is usually enough for monitoring up to 100 endpoints and for 90 days of queryable/indexed alert data

#### Larger environments

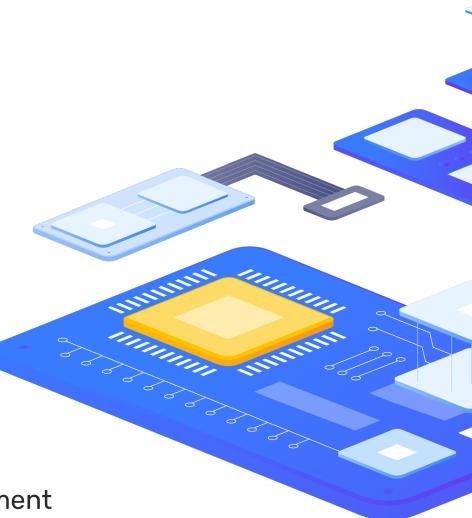
- Is recommended a distributed deployment
- Multi-node cluster configuration is available for the Wazuh server and for the Wazuh indexer, providing high availability and load balancing

Agents	CPU	RAM	Storage (90 days)
1-25	4 vCPU	8 GiB	50 GB
25-50	8 vCPU	8 GiB	100 GB
50-100	8 vCPU	8 GiB	200 GB



# **Deployment Options**

- Ready-to-use machines
  - Virtual Machine (OVA)
  - Amazon Machine Images (AMI)
- Containers
  - Deployment on Docker
  - Deployment on Kubernetes
- Offline
- From sources
- Commercial options
  - Installation with Elastic Stack basic license
  - Installation with Splunk
- > It is also possible to use Ansible or Puppet for the deployment





## Demo time





## Questions?





Contact us:

Phone:	> +420 800 244 442
Web:	https://www.initmax.cz
Email:	tomas.hermanek@initmax.cz
LinkedIn:	https://www.linkedin.com/company/initmax
Twitter:	https://twitter.com/initmax
Tomáš Heřmánek:	> +420 732 447 184