ES Multi-Tenancy Fundamentals



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Agenda

Explore Enterprise Security Multi-Tenancy Scenarios

Asset and Identity Considerations

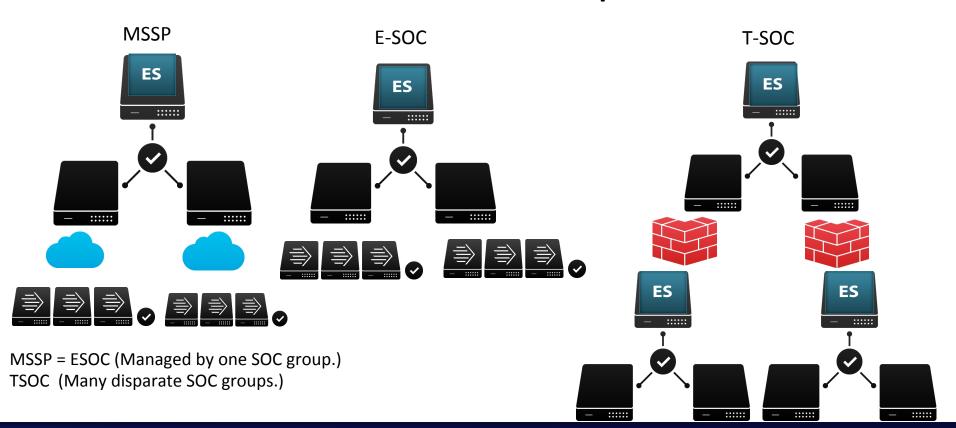
Data Models and RBAC Considerations

Dashboards and Workflow Considerations

What Do We Mean By Multi-tenancy?

- 1. MSSP Managed Service Provider
 - Handles Alerts on a central ES instance as a 3rd party vendor to separate business organizations.
 - No external access to ES dashboards, black box to the customers.
- 2. ESOC Enterprise SOC with subsidiary organizations
 - Handles Alerts on a central ES, many universal forwarders
 - Shared access to the dashboards, shared infrastructure, but seperate reporting.
 - (Hospital, University)
- 3. TSOC Tiered SOCS, a global SOC with many sub-local SOCs
 - Different ES clusters, taking notables from separate ES instances.
 - Correlate threat across organizations, look for patterns
 - (Multi-national corporations, with subsidary companies, Government e.g. State to National)

Architecture Blueprints



Enterprise Security App Considerations

- Assets and Identities
 - Private vs. Public IP addresses
 - Host name collision
- Data Models and RBAC
 - Summary Indexes
 - Data Model Acceleration
- Workflow
 - Incident Review Drilldown
 - Security Posture



Tradeoffs / Drawbacks

Scale / Storage
Management Complexity

Assets And Identities

• Problem:

- Assets and Identities expansion process is designed to MERGE all assets together.
- ip,nt_host name collisions (10.0.0.1, webserver1)

Workaround:

- Require FDQN, MAC addresses
- Leverage the OWNER, BUNIT, CATEGORY fields
 - Remember Category is an Mvfield | foo | bar | wow
- Don't rely on IP, or nt_host to drive matching behavior on internal addresses

Indexes, RBAC, Data Models

Problem:

- RBAC, Indexes, summary indexes
 - MSSP dashboards are developed per customer
 - ▶ ESOC (TRICKY)
 - ▶ TSOC ES is local per organization , master ES has master rights anyways
- Data Models and Accelerations
 - Data models generate off of the scoped CIM indexes
 - (and Data Model accelerations are tied to the GUID of the SH that created them).

Workaround

- ESOC Create different indexes and system user roles for each organization.
- TSOC
 - Prepare to use A LOT OF disk space for data model accelerations, one per org.
 - Update Correlation searches, Key indicators, dashboards to run against specific DMs for each org... OR ... don't use data models at the top tier and rely on drilldown searches.

Dashboards And Incident Review

Problem

- Risk Analysis Dashboards: depends on assets and identities data
- Incident Review Workflow: Priority, Urgency, Severity/Impact
 - Driven by assets and identities
- Incident Review Drilldowns:
 - TSOC depends on <u>correct</u> orig_raw being captured in correlation search.
- MSSP/ESOC Dashboards:
 - Need to be filtered by organization - give access to some
- Threat Intel: looks at ip,domain,cert,process,...very agnostic external threat

Workaround:

- The INDEXED FIELD es_site can also be applied to data in the Incident Review by adding "es_site=<site_name>" in the Search box.
- Don't depend on internal ip,nt host (10.0.0.1/webserver) for correlation

Adding The es_site Indexed Field

```
props.conf
[host::*]
TRANSFORMS-0_add_es_site = add_es_site
```

fields.conf: [es_site] INDEXED = true transforms.conf:
[add_es_site]
REGEX = (.*)
FORMAT = es_site::tyrell
WRITE_META = true

(Drilldown)Anatomy Of An Notable Event

06/15/2016 18:06:00 -0700. search name="Access - Insecure Or Cleartext Authentication - Rule", search now=0.000. info min time=1466039160.000, info max time=1466039760.000, info search time=1466028640.407, app="win:remote", count=1, dest="ACME-002", lastTime=1466039382, orig raw="06/15/2016 06:09:42 PM LogName=Security EventCode=529 EventType=16 Type=Failure Audit SourceName=Security RecordNumber=327572524 Category=2 CategoryString=Logon/Logoff ComputerName<snip>", orig rid=0, orig_sid="rt_scheduler__admin_U0EtQWNj ZXNzUHJvdGVjdGlvbg RMD58c5c64bca ddbdac9 at 1466028608 2.9895", orig tag="alert|authentication|cleartext| error|failure|os|remote|security|

What we know:

- search_name: what generated the notable
- orig_raw: The event, in some cases.
- org_sid: important! The SID of the search that was running
- From the event itself we know the host that generated it

What we can derive:

- A Drill-Down search (if one was defined)
- The indexers on which to run that drilldown search against
- Information about the assets and identities (by combining the src/dest/user with the host that generated the event)
- The history of the notables workflow

What is Harder to Know:

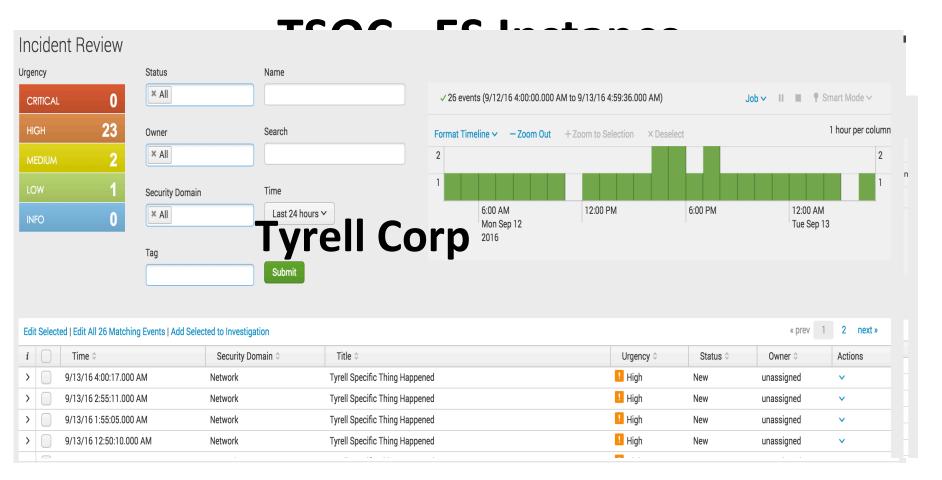
 Investigations are stored in the KVStore on each ES instance and difficult to understand.

TSOC - Solution

- Create an indexed field (es_site) on all forwarders, syslogers, inputs...
- Maintain assets and identities with fdqn and dns, and a category that includes the site name
- Update Urgencies and priorities by organization
- Ignore local ip,nt_host (10.0.0.1/websever) in correlation searches, asset/identity investigator
- Disable the data models and update the correlation searches on the top tier ES Search Head
- Disable risk analysis and threat intelligence, the Top tier ES Search Head is for cross-site investigations and correlating patterns of notable events

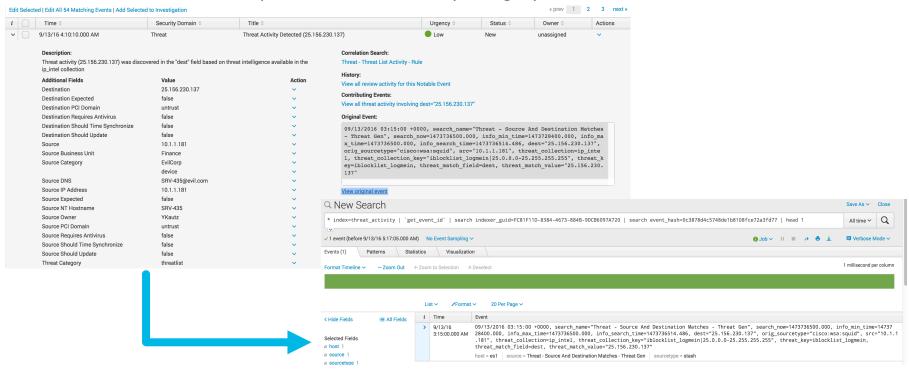
TSOC - Correlation Search

- ES correlation searches are *disabled* on the top tier instance, they
 are just there to define incident review drilldown
 - (TSOC top level can't really work events view the notables out of sub-Soc, but workflow is not synched.)
- Drilldown searches include the INDEXED FIELD es_site=\$es_site\$ in the drilldown search:
 - | datamodel Authentication Authentication search | search
 Authentication.src="\$src\$" es_site="\$es_site\$"
 - \$es_site\$ can be used in the description and title fields



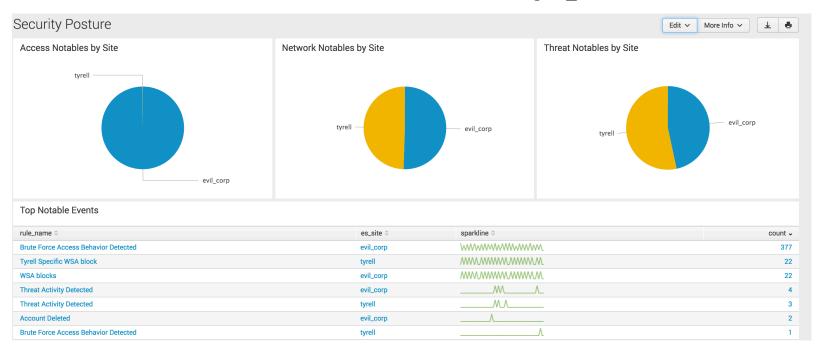
TSOC – Incident Review Drilldown

Drilldowns from the top tier are connected by category to the site name:



TSOC - Dashboards

Dashboards can now be modified to reflect site trends using es_site...



THANK YOU .conf2016 splunk>

DEMO TIME!!!!!

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