SecureScrypt - Generic Architecture – SOAR - SOC

System Architecture Guide

Version History

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1.0	13.02.2020	Initialversion	© Bernhard Bowitz

		Built on Vendor Information	© Generic Architecture

Note: This handbook / manual /Guide is subject to continuous update and maintenance. Check Version and Date or contact the current handbook administrator.

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2.Architecture Overview

The Generic Architecture platform is used to manage the entire security operations process in an MSSP or enterprise SOC. The platform provides solutions for two major fields:

2.1. Handling and solving Security Threats

- Data ingestion & transformation
- Data enrichment
- Data fusion
- Alert grouping
- Alert prioritization
- Visualization & dashboards
- Orchestration
- Automation
- Response

2.2. SOC management

- Case management and auditing
- Collaboration and escalation
- End customers management
- KPIs and ROI measurements
- Reporting

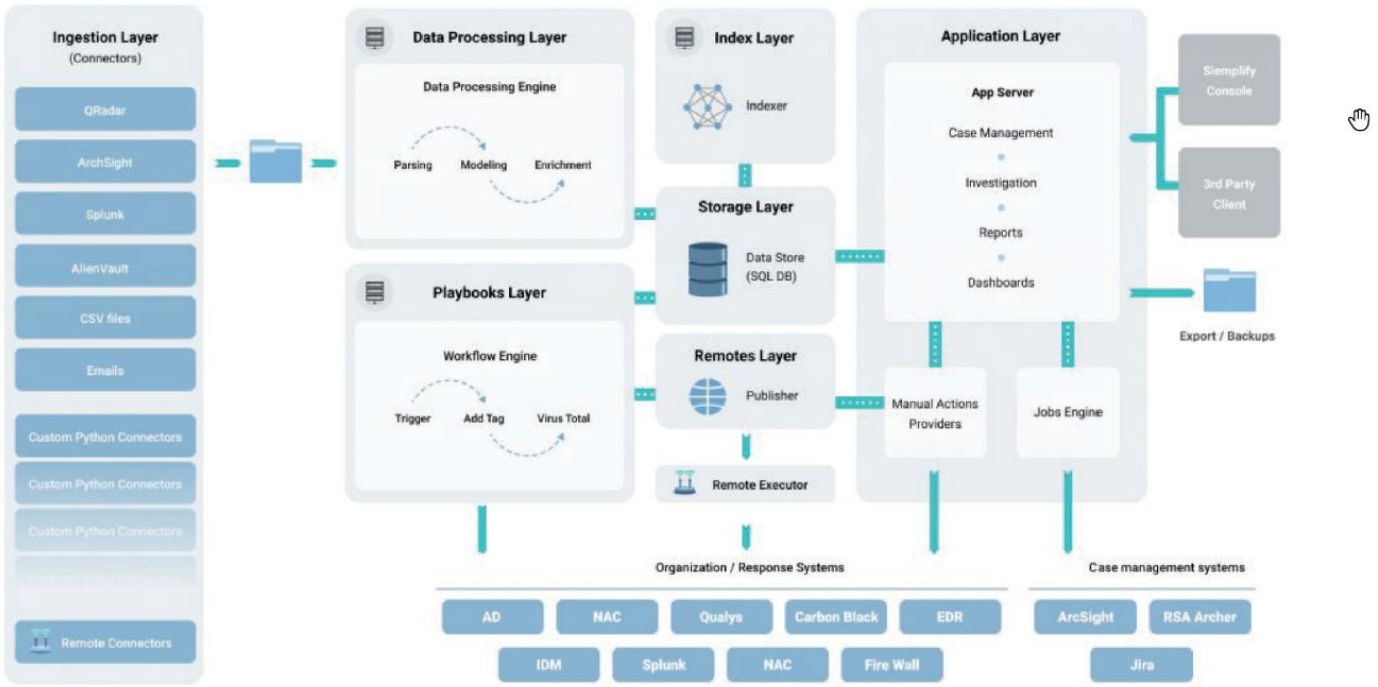
- Maintaining the knowledge base of the SOC

Generic Architecture offers multiple deployment modes to support scaled solutions. In addition, the system provides full multi-tenancy to support MMSP/MSSP requirements and use cases.

3. System Components

The Generic Architecture system architecture is multi layered and contains several major components:

- Connectors (Ingestion Layer)
- Data Processing
- Playbooks Engine
- Storage & Indexing
- Application Server & Client Console
- Remote Agents
- Logs & Error Management



4. Connectors (Ingestion Layer)

The connectors are the entry point for alerts into Generic Architecture. Their goal is to translate raw input data coming from multiple sources into Generic Architecture data. The connectors get alerts (or equivalent data — e.g. alarms, correlation events, TI hit-lists etc) from 3rd party tools and forward normalized data into the Data Processing layer. Generic Architecture platform provides out-of-the-box connectors for most popular security systems used today.

The component is based on in-house development framework that provides Python SDK to develop new connectors in a quick and easy way. The framework supports a variety of input data formats (CSV, JSON, XML, etc) and connection protocols (Files, RESTfuII services, SysLog, etc).

The connector framework also provides a mechanism to filter noise data withing a time period (the Overflow Mechanism). This allows users to manage overflow alerts in an easier way.

4.1.1. Key Points

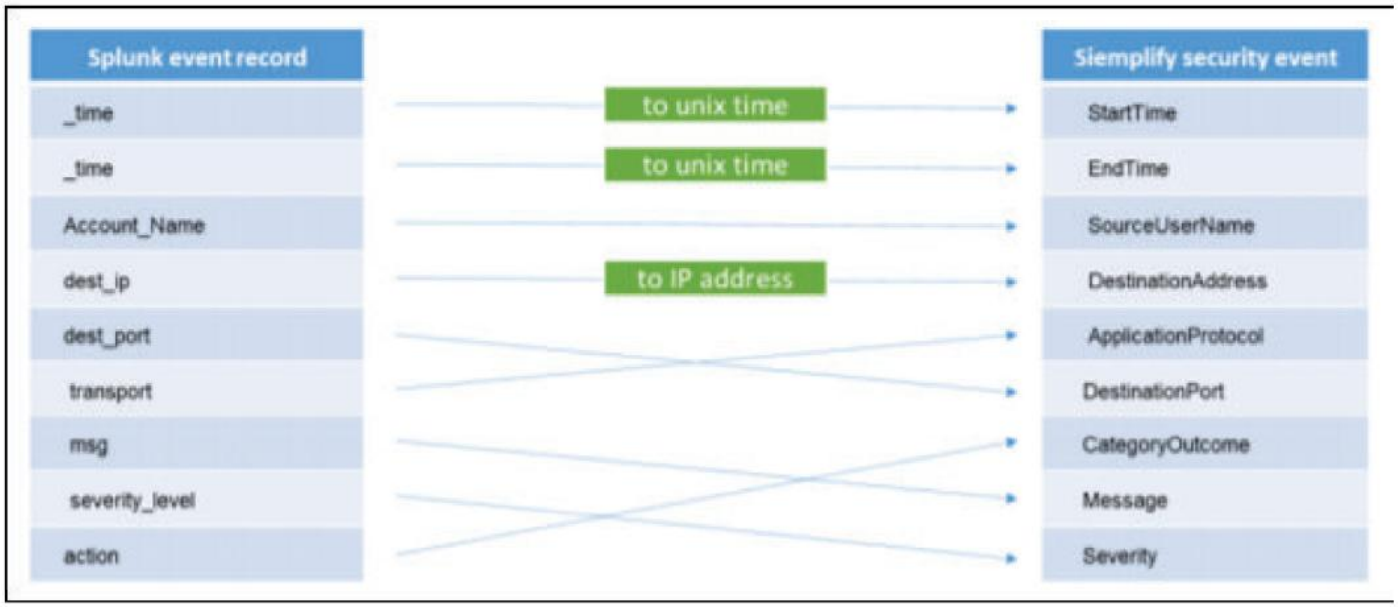
- The connectors framework supports a variety of input formats (CSV, JSON, XML, etc) and connection protocols (Files, RESTfuII services, SysLog, etc)
- Multiple connector instances can run in parallel to allow scaling out
- The framework and connector types can be extended with custom Python scripts
- The Overflow Mechanism — Helps manage noisy data with rule-based configuration
- The Connectors are managed directly from Generic Architecture console

5. Data Processing

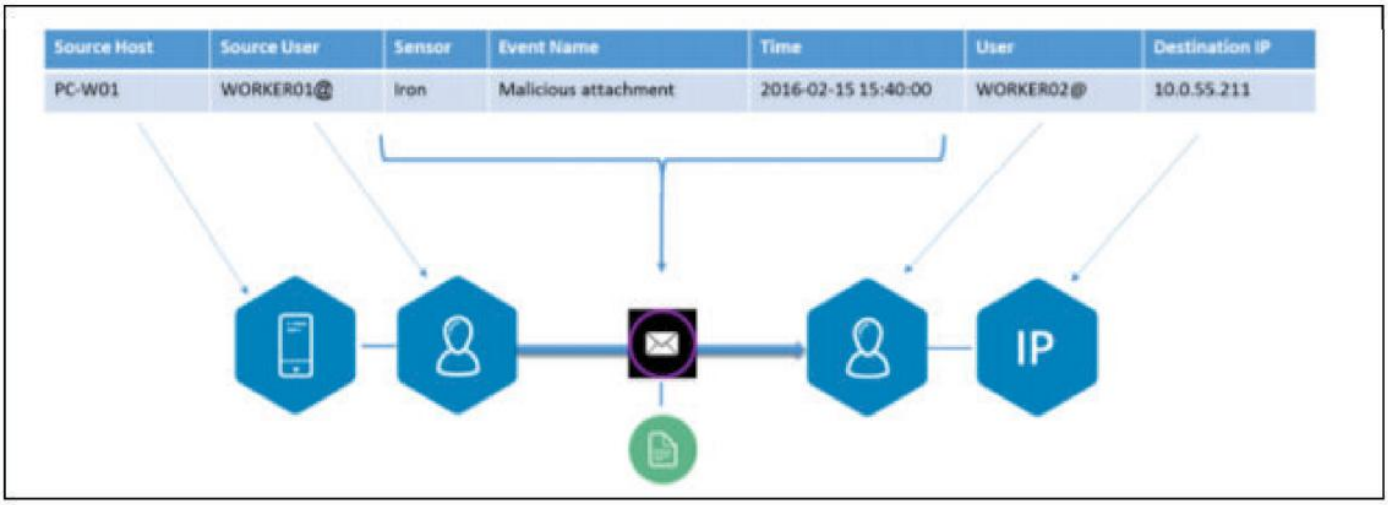
The magic behind Generic Architecture is the Data Processing Engine (DPE). This component analyzes, processes and aggregates data automatically to create Generic Architecture Cases. On a technical side — the Data Processing engine is desig ned as a parallel massive framework that parses raw data, enriches it, maps and models it into a graph structure, groups related Alerts into a Case and stores it in the database. The DPE can be configured to suit any data type (Alerts, Enrich ment etc.) or data source (Splunk, QRadar, ELK etc.) and provide flexibility into the pre-processing and processing stage.

The following example show how Splunk record fields are mapped into specific fields of the Generic Architecture data mode.

Following that, the DPE will model the mapped fields into a graph representation that is stored in the database.



Both data mapping and data modeling rules can be updated using the Generic Architecture Console.



An SDK is also available to develop new data processing actions. The SDK contains the data model, common methods for working with different data formats, transformation functions, etc. The DPE supports an internal dynamic data mapper that performs configurable mapping levels from a raw data model to Generic Architecture data models.

Multiple instances of DPE can run in parallel, either on a single or multiple nodes, to allow scaling out.

6.Playbooks Engine

The engine that powers Generic Architecture Orchestration and Automation was designed to automate tasks and playbooks on alerts or grouped cases.

The Playbooks engine runs in parallel, triggering playbooks according to user defined logic. Playbooks are attached to alerts, meaning that a case with 4 alerts might have 4 different playbooks running (one or more for each alert). All automation parts are executed at this stage and the results are pushed to the next module for storage. The steps of the playbook are executed in an isolated context to prevent unwanted or harmful actions to the system.

Multiple instances of the playbooks engine can run in parallel, either on a single or multiple Generic Architecture nodes, to allow scaling out.

7.Storage & Indexing

The Storage Layer is responsible for persistent storing of system data. It is based on the PostgreSQL server for operational data and Elastic Search Index for logging data. The PostgreSQL server holds metadata, operational and management data as follows:

- System settings
- Users details
- Environments details (multi-tenancy)
- Integrations details
- Orchestrations definitions
- Cases details
- Enrichment data
- Reports metadata
- Jobs metadata
- Dashboards metadata

The ELK stack will allow you to troubleshoot ingestion errors, data processing and playbook failures, remote agents and other system capabilities.

The storage layer can be scaled up by adding additional resources.

8. Application Server & Client Console

The Application Layer is responsible for providing all application logic for the Generic Architecture Console and performing analytics for ingested cases.
This layer contains the following modules:

- Analysis engine
- Case management
- Orchestration & automation
- Ad-Hoc query provider
- Response system provider
- Enrichment provider
- External case management sync provider
- Business intelligence dashboard
- Generic Architecture API for 3rd party clients
- Reporting tools

The application layer was designed with modern development methods like N-Tier architecture, SOA, low coupling patterns, etc. Users can choose to include or leave out components to meet deployment requirements.

9. Remote Agents

The Remote Agents module provides a secure way to connect a local Generic Architecture instance to remote sites. This provides MSSP and enterprise security operations centers with a variety of capabilities:

- Executing actions and playbooks on remote sites directly from Generic Architecture
- Pulling alerts and security data from remote sites with remote connectors
- Connecting to separate networks to pull data for incident response purposes

The Remote Agents infrastructure consists of 3 main components:

9.1.1 Generic Architecture Platform
Deployment of Generic Architecture platform to consolidate all security alerts in one place, and orchestrate security and network products with automated workflows.

9.1.2 Generic Architecture Publisher

A proxy component that receives and holds commands from Generic Architecture Platform. The publisher accepts only incoming communication from Generic Architecture platform and Generic Architecture Agents. The Publisher is used to transfer data in a secure way without any direct access to the remote site.

9.1.3. Generic Architecture Agent

A lite agent deployed on the remote site. The agent pulls new tasks from the Publisher, executes locally (on the remote\separate network) and updates the Publisher with the results.
The agent is easily distributed, which allows MSSP end customers deploy it by themselves.
The agent uses only outgoing communication to the publisher.

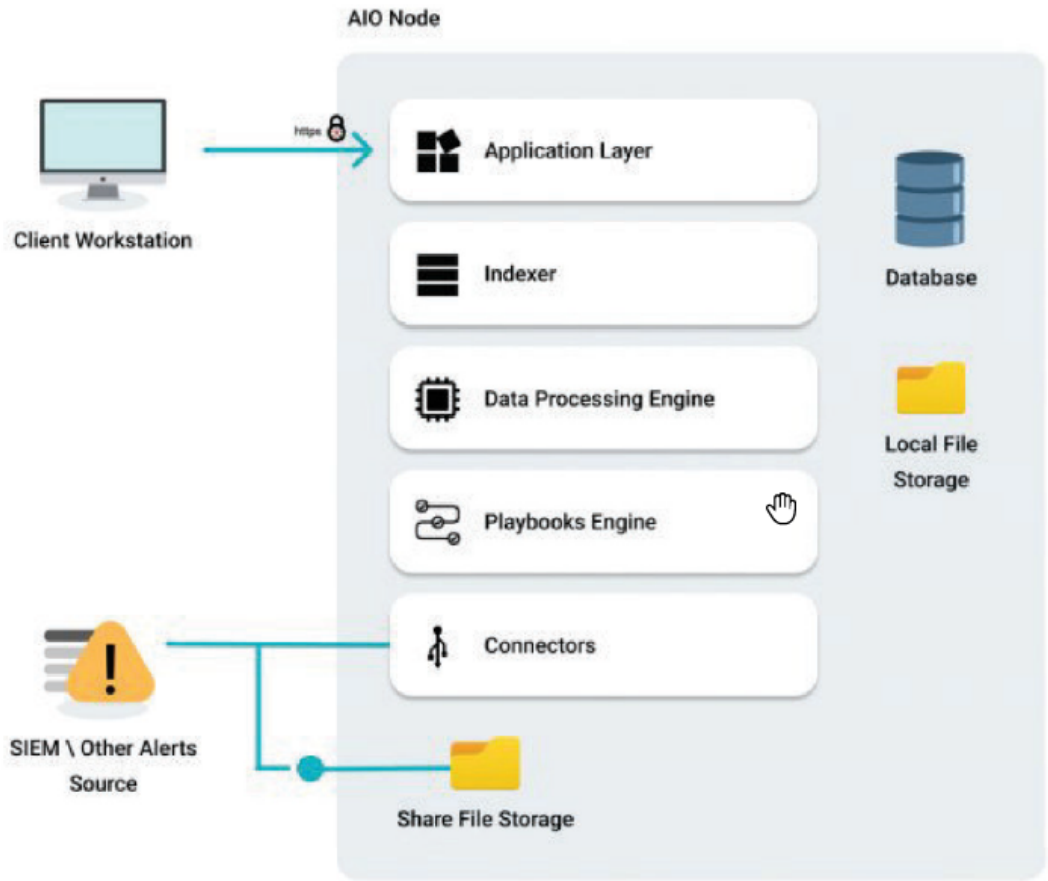
10. Logs & Error Management

Generic Architecture is deployed with the ELK stack to aggregate and manage the logs from all modules. The ELK indexing engine and dashboards provide an easy way to troubleshoot modules, research errors and obtain visibility into module operations.

11. Deployment Options

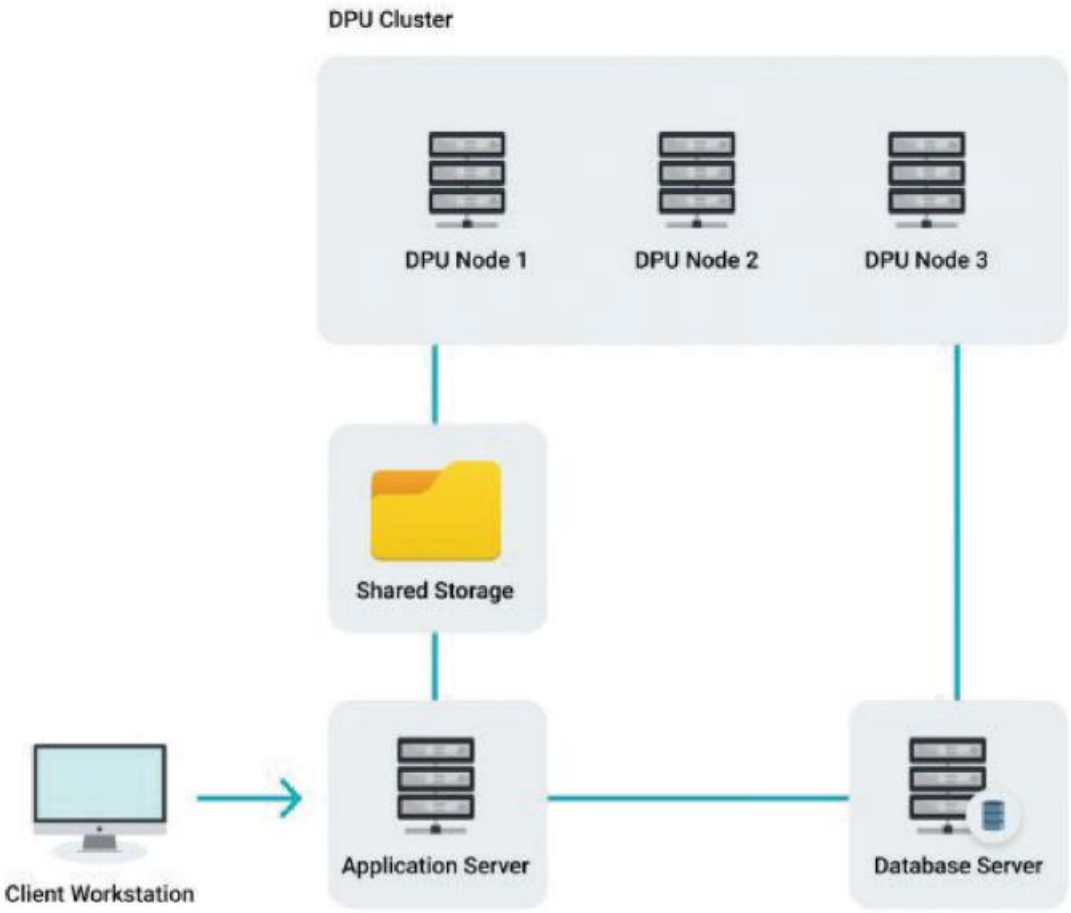
12. Single Node Deployment

Generic Architecture's standard system deployment uses a single All-In-One (AIO) node, which has all system modules on one machine.
With this deployment method, the system can ingest up to 15k alerts per day (using the recommended hardware requirements).



13. Multi-Node Deployment

The AIO deployment supports ingestion of up to 15K Alerts per day. If a higher ratio is required (alerts \ day) the system can be deployed with additional Data Processing nodes. Each data processing node add up to 7.5 K alerts / day.



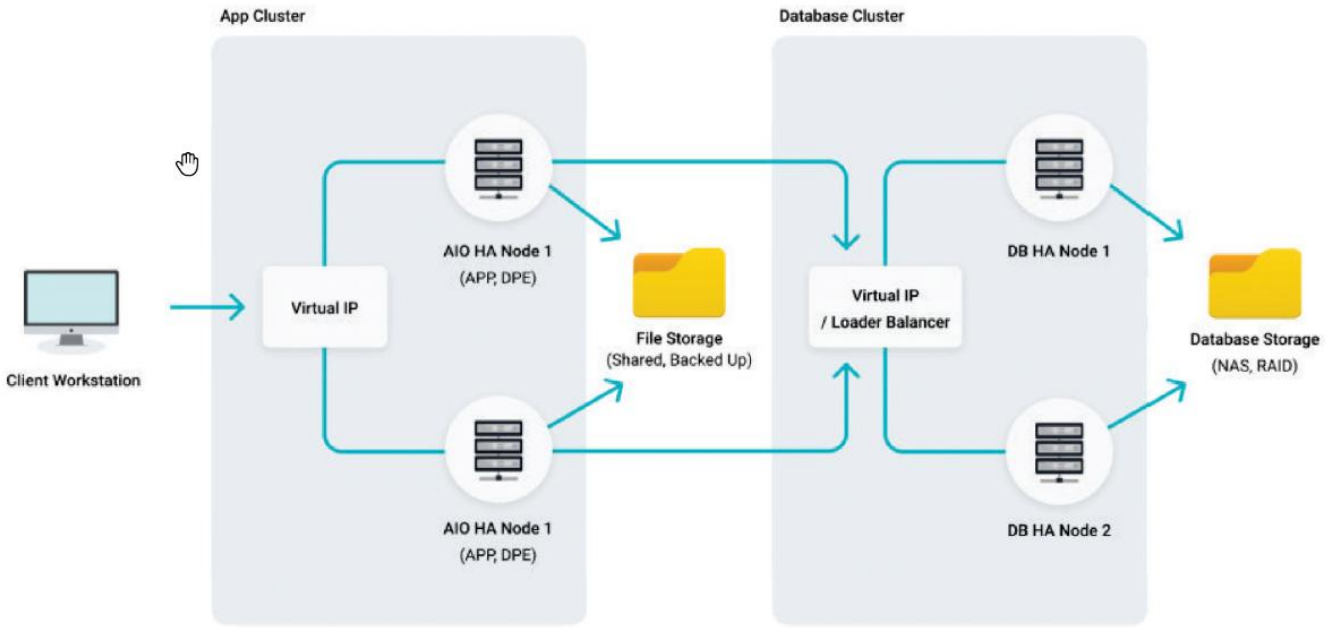
When the system is deployed with multiple Data Processing nodes, the database should be installed on a separate server. The maximum amount of Data Processing nodes that can be added to one main node instance is 3. This deployment requires using a shared folder that is accessible for all system servers.

14. HA (High Availability) Deployment

Generic Architecture provides multiple deployment modes with high-availability cluster to provide the continued availability of the services. The cluster works in an active-passive configuration allowing automatic activation of Generic Architecture on another node If it has failed for some reason (e.g hardware failure).

The high availability solutions is based on the official guidelines of CentOS 7.5 and Postg reSQL:

- PostgreSQK Guidelines Link
- CentOS 7.5 Guidelines Link1 Link2 Link3



15. Scaling Strategy

In order to satisfy the scaling needs of SOCs who deal with exceptional amounts of data, Generic Architecture supports scale out architecture by deploying system modules on separate servers. This makes it possible to combine system components in different deployment combinations and customize deployment by customer requirements.

The system can be scaled by adding additional nodes allowing Generic Architecture to distribute the ingestion process between multiple Data Processing nodes.

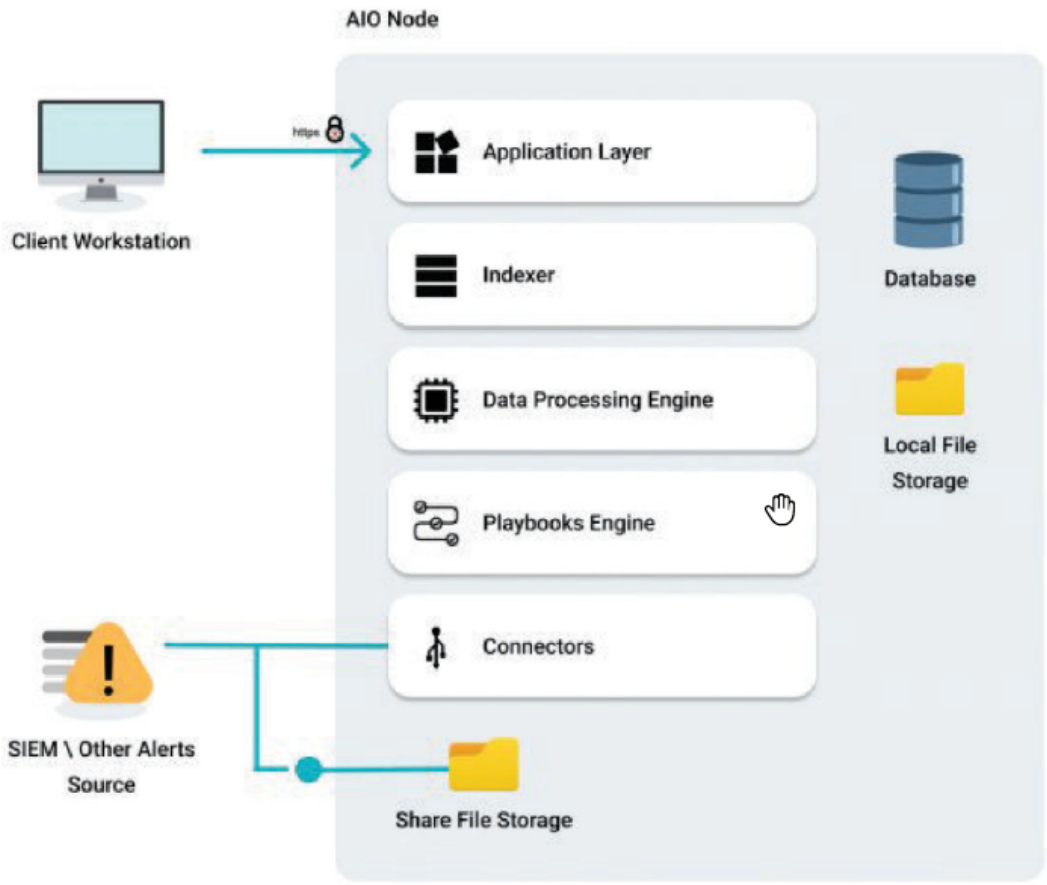
16. Generic Architecture Requirements

16. Hardware Requirements

The following describes the requirements needed to deploy Generic Architecture system. The requirements apply to Single-Node (AIO), Multi-Node (Scale) and High Availability Generic Architecture deployments.

16.1. Single Node (AIO)

16.1.1 Single Node Diagram



16.1.2 Generic Architecture Sever (AIO Node)

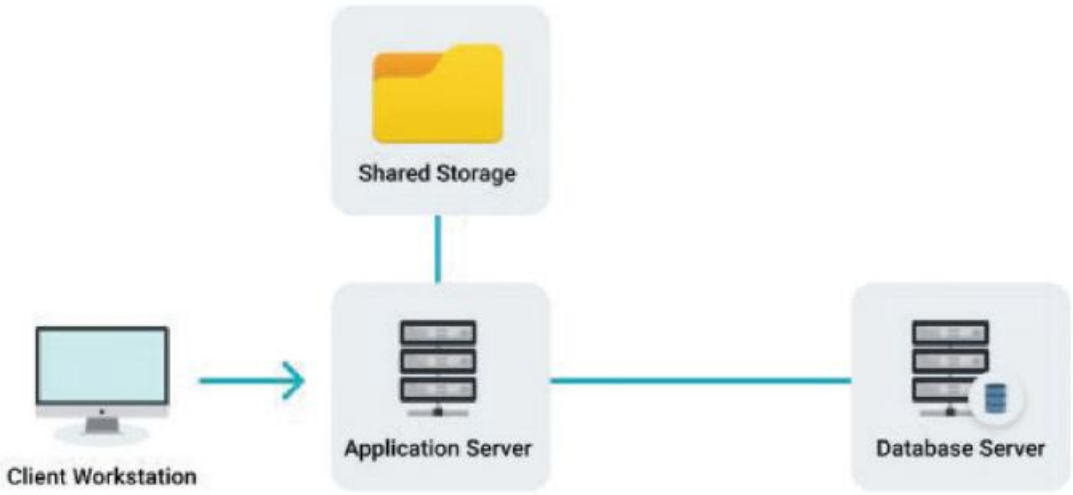
CPU	2 virtual sockets with 6 cores each (12 cores)
RAM	16 GB (minimum) / 32 GB (recommended)
Storage	800 GB
Storage	Disk Type: SSD / SAS 10k / Similar High-Speed Storage
Virtual NIC	E1000 Adapter
Supported ESX Version	6.0 and higher (for OVA deployment)
Supported Virtual Machine Version	11 and higher (for OVA deployment)
Open Ports	443, 80 (redirect), 5432 (db PostgreSQL), 5601 (Kibana), 9200 (Elastic)

16.1.3. Client Workstation

Network	100 MBPS Ethernet (or higher)
Monitor Resolution	1920= 1080 (Full HD) or 1366= 768
Browser	Google Chrome 66.0.3359 or higher
Open ports	443

17. Multi-Node (External Database)

17.1 Multi Node Diagram



17.1.1 Generic Architecture Sever (App Sever)

CPU	2 virtual sockets with 6 cores each (12 cores)
RAM	32 GB
Storage	450 GB
Storage	Disk Type: SSD / SAS 10k / Similar High-Speed Storage
Virtual NIC	E1000 Adapter
Open Ports	443, 80 (redirect), 5601 (Kibana), 9200 (Elastic)

17.1.2. Database Sever

used when the database is external

CPU	2 virtual sockets with 4 cores each (8 cores)
RAM	32 GB
Storage	150 GB system + 350 GB data
Storage	Disk Type: SSD / SAS 10k / Similar High-Speed Storage
Virtual NIC	E1000 Adapter
Open Ports	5432 (db PostgreSQL)

17.1.3. Shared Storage

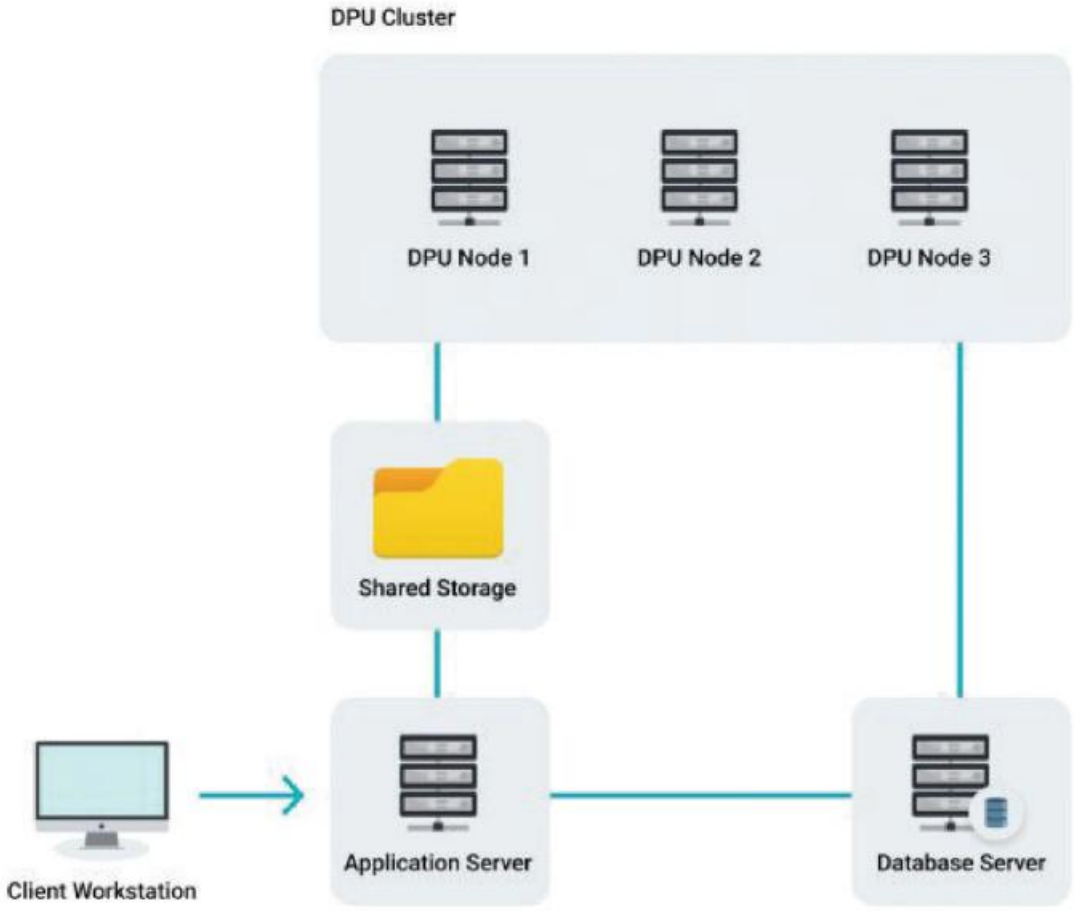
Storage	150 GB
Disk Type	SSD / SAS 10k / Similar High-Speed Storage
Configuration	shared, backed up by customer
Connectivity	SMB
Open Ports	Storage

17.1.4. Client Workstation

Network	100 MBPS Ethernet (or higher)
Monitor Resolution	1920•1080 (Full HD) or 1366•768
Browser	Google Chrome 66.0.3359 or higher
Open ports	443

18. Multi-Node (Scale)

18.1. Multi Node Diagram



18.1.1 Generic Architecture Sever (App Sever)

CPU	2 virtual sockets with 6 cores each (12 cores)
RAM	32 GB
Storage	450 GB
Storage	Disk Type: SSD / SAS 10k / Similar High-Speed Storage
Virtual NIC	E1000 Adapter
Open Ports	443, 80 (redirect), 5601 (Kibana), 9200 (Elastic)

18.1.2. Data Processing (DPU Node)

CPU	2 virtual sockets with 2 cores each (4 cores)
RAM	16 GB

Storage	250 GB
Storage	Disk Type: SSD / SAS 10k / Similar High-Speed Storage
Virtual NIC	E1000 Adapter
Open Ports	None

18.1.3. Database Sever

used when the database is external

CPU	2 virtual sockets with 4 cores each (8 cores)
RAM	32 GB
Storage	150 GB system + 350 GB data + 100 GB for each additional DPU node
Storage	Disk Type: SSD / SAS 10k / Similar High-Speed Storage
Virtual NIC	E1000 Adapter
Open Ports	5432 (db PostgreSQL)

18.1.4. Shared Storage

Storage	150 GB
Disk Type	SSD / SAS 10k / Similar High-Speed Storage
Configuration	shared, backed up by customer
Connectivity	SMB
Open Ports	Storage

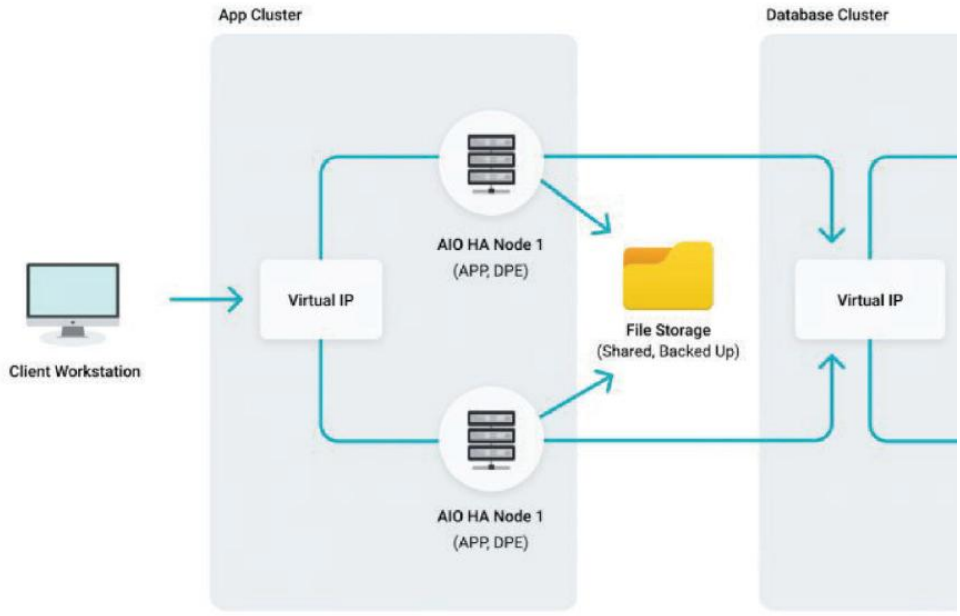
18.1.5. Client Workstation

Network	100 MBPS Ethernet (or higher)
Monitor Resolution	1920•1080 (Full HD) or 1366•768
Browser	Google Chrome 66.0.3359 or higher
Open ports	443

19. High Availability

19.1. HA App Sever & DB Sever

Diagram



19.1.1. Generic Architecture Sever (2 x AIO Nodes)

CPU	2 virtual sockets with 8 cores each (16 cores)
RAM	32 GB
Storage	450 GB
Storage	Disk Type: SSD / SAS 10k / Similar High-Speed Storage
Virtual NIC	E1000 Adapter

Open Ports 443, 80 (redirect), 5601 (Kibana), 9200 (Elastic)

CPU 2 virtual sockets with 4 cores each (8 cores)

19.1.2. Database Node (2 x DB Nodes)

CPU	2 virtual sockets with 4 cores each (8 cores)
RAM	32 GB
Storage	150 GB system + 350 GB data
Disk Type	SSD / SAS 10k / Similar High-Speed Storage
Connectivity	Shared storage access
Open Ports	5432 (db PostgreSQL), Storage

19.1.3. ClusterControl Node

CPU	2 cores
RAM	2 GB
Storage	20 GB system
Disk Type	SSD / SAS 10k / Similar High-Speed Storage
Connectivity	Database access
Open Ports	443, 80 (client access)

19.1.4 File Storage

Storage	150 GB
Disk Type	SSD / SAS 10k / Similar High-Speed Storage
Configuration	shared, backed up by customer
Connectivity	SMB
Open Ports	Storage

19.1.4. Publisher

CPU	4 cores (minimum) / 8 cores (recommended)
RAM	8 GB / 16 GB
Storage	100 / 200 GB for disk
Network	E1000 Adapter
Connectivity	Web access
Ports	443

20. Remote Agent

CPU	4 cores (minimum) / 8 cores (recommended)
RAM	8 GB / 16 GB
Storage	100 GB for disk
Connectivity	Web access \ Publisher access
Network	E1000 Adapter

21. Prerequisites

21.1. Integrations

To properly configure the integrations between Generic Architecture and your security products, please be sure to provide the credentials \ API keys required to access them.
In the Generic Architecture console, navigate to Marketplace to see what information is required for each integration. In addition, network \ web access should be tested (from Generic Architecture machine to the security product) prior to the configuration step.

21.1.1. Proxy

To use a web proxy, first make sure Generic Architecture machine has network access to the proxy.
Then, in the Generic Architecture Console, navigate to Settings > Advanced > General to set up the proxy.

21.1.2. Web Access

Internet access from Generic Architecture machine is required to allow Generic Architecture Installer down load packages from the online repository.

21.1.3. Shared storage access

Make sure to prepare accessible shared storage in case your mode of deployment requires that.

22. Multi-Tenancy

The Generic Architecture platform enables MSSPs to seamlessly manage disparate technolog ies, permissions, reporting and playbooks across their entire client base from a single pane of glass. Using multi-tenant deployment, security teams are able to:

- Consolidate customer alerts into a single queue
- Establish incident response for generic and customer specific use cases
- Run commands and playbooks in client environments via remote execution
- Manage customer integrations
- Investigate threats across the entire customer base
- Measure and broadcast customer metrics with Reports and Dash boards
- Configure customer specific SLA, custom lists, email templates, logos and more
- Manage views and data separation
- Run multi-site deployments

In Generic Architecture, tenants are defined by Environments. These appear across the entire platform to help users easily focus the Console on a specific client.

22.1. Multi-Tenancy Features

Generic Architecture uses Environments to manage tenants. Each environment that represents a tenant \ customer is created with a set of metadata fields — customer image, customer name, description, contact name, phone and email and Generic Architecture Remote Agents configuration. In addition, the following capabilities are provided by Generic Architecture for additional value in a multi-tenant deployment:

22.1.1. Environment Operational Settings

The following settings are configured per environment to help with customer specific use-cases in daily operation: SLAs, custom lists, customer domains and networks, email templates, blacklisted items.

22.1.2. Connectors

Connectors are applications that ingest alerts from different types of sources (SIEM, Database, Email box etc.) into Generic Architecture. Multiple connectors can run in parallel collecting alerts from local or remote products, and assigning them automatically to the relevant environment. Connectors can also take into consideration the multi-tenancy defined in the source product (e.g. multi- tenant QRadar SIEM).

22.1.3. Data Separation

Ingested and collected data (Cases, Alerts, Events, Playbook Results etc.) is separated into environments. Each environment will contain data relevant to the customer, without any possibility for data moving to another environment. Data assigned to an environment will be visible to permitted users only.

22.1.4. Data Consolidation

All data is consolidated in a single queue with the same language for the SOC team (analyzed processes) — regardless of the source product -

Easier to onboard new customers (just switching the connector) and new security analysts (they don't need to be experts in products).

Support more customers with different types of technologies (EK, Splunk, AlienVault etc.)

22.1.5. Entity Explorer

Security teams can view entities across the entire customer base or within the context of a specific environment (e.g. see if a malicious hash found on "Customer A" also appeared on "Customer B" site.)

22.1.6. User Permissions

Along with module permissions, users can also be assigned to the environments they can view or handle. Customers can also get limited user access to Generic Architecture to review dashboards, reports, playbooks etc. with their relevant information alone.

22.1.7. Marketplace

Integrations are defined per environment.

22.1.8. Playbooks

Extend the playbooks to customer remote sites, to allow security analysts (who have sufficient privileges) collect information and run IR processes on customers environment. Security teams can create generic playbooks (which can automatically pick the integration credentials relevant to the customer) and customer specific playbooks as-well.

22.1.9. Remote Agents

Generic Architecture platform has the ability to orchestrate and automate workflows on remote \ separated networks. This ability allows MSSPs to extend the use cases between their SOC and the customer.

22.1.10. Dashboards

Dashboards can be customer specific or generic.
In any case, it is always possible to filter a dashboard by environment.

22.1.11. Reports

Reports can be customer specific or generic. Generic Architecture provides periodic reports that can be generated automatically for different customers and purposes (e.g. weekly SLA, attacks statistics etc.) It is also possible to add customer logos to reports.

Thank You Very Much