



R V CONNEX



ALPHA WOLF



CYBER INTELLIGENCE

ORACLE OF THE NEW ERA OF CYBER DEFENSE
AND ITS DEPLOYMENT FOR AUDITORS

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CISSP, CISA, CISM, PECB ISO 27001 PI, IRCA ISO27001 PA,
PECB ISO 22301 PI, PECB ISO31000 RM, Security+, ITIL Foundation,
C|CISO, E|CSA, C|EH, C|HFI, E|NSA, E|CES, C|EI, C|SCU, CCNA
Instructor, CCNAS Instructor

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EEC
Eastern Economic Corridor



NSTDA

เขตวิสาหกิจระเบียงเศรษฐกิจตะวันออก
Eastern Economic Corridor of (EEC)



IPC
Standards



ISO 9001
CERTIFIED



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AGENDA

-  **R V CONNEX INTRODUCTION**
-  **A HOLISTIC APPROACH FOR CYBER DEFENSE**
-  **CYBER INTELLIGENCE**

RVC CAPABILITIES



 SYSTEM INTEGRATION / SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT



 UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM: UAS



 AIRCRAFT AVIONIC SERVICES AND AIRCRAFT MODIFICATION SERVICE



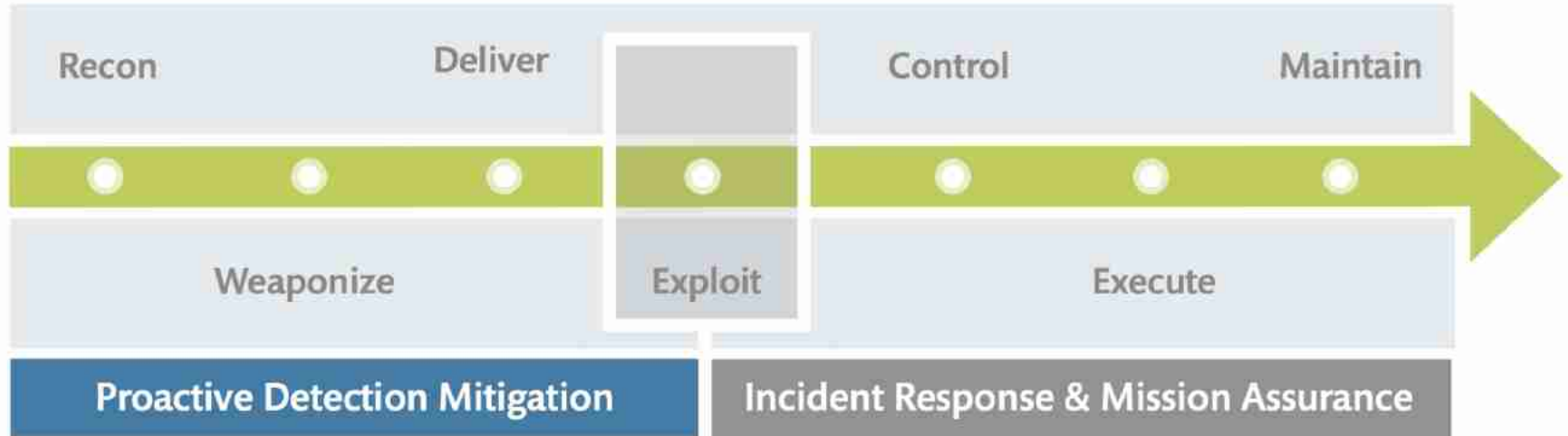
 CYBER



 SATELLITES AND GROUND STATION

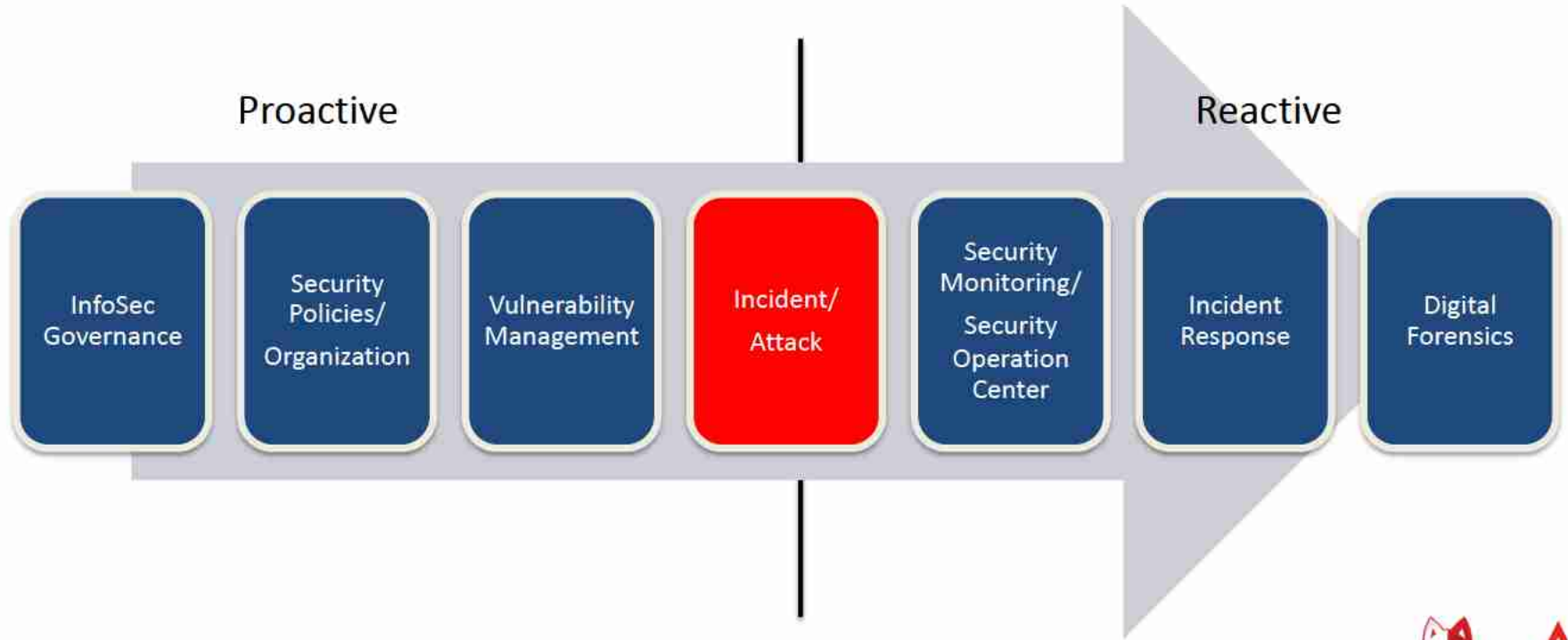
A HOLISTIC APPROACH FOR CYBER DEFENSE

CYBER KILL CHAIN



REF: https://www.mitre.org/sites/default/files/publications/active_defense_strategy.pdf

CYBERSECURITY MANAGEMENT TIMELINE



TESTING YOUR SECURITY PERIMETER BEFORE **SOMEONE** DO

- VULNERBILITY ASSESSMENT
- PENETRATION TESTING
- APPLICATION SECURITY TESTING



PENETRATION TESTING

3

"Oceans Eleven"
Active exploitation
Defined Objective
Web App Exploits

3

2

Phishing with Active
content (not damaging,
but persistent access)

2

1

External Vulnerability Analysis
(no creds) with attempts to exploit
Phishing / OSINT / Physical

1

0

External Vulnerability Analysis
(no creds) with attempts to exploit

0

VULNERABILITY SCANNING

Web Application
Analysis

3

3

Wireless Vulnerability
Scanning

2

2

Internal Vulnerability Analysis
(with creds) without attempts to exploit

1

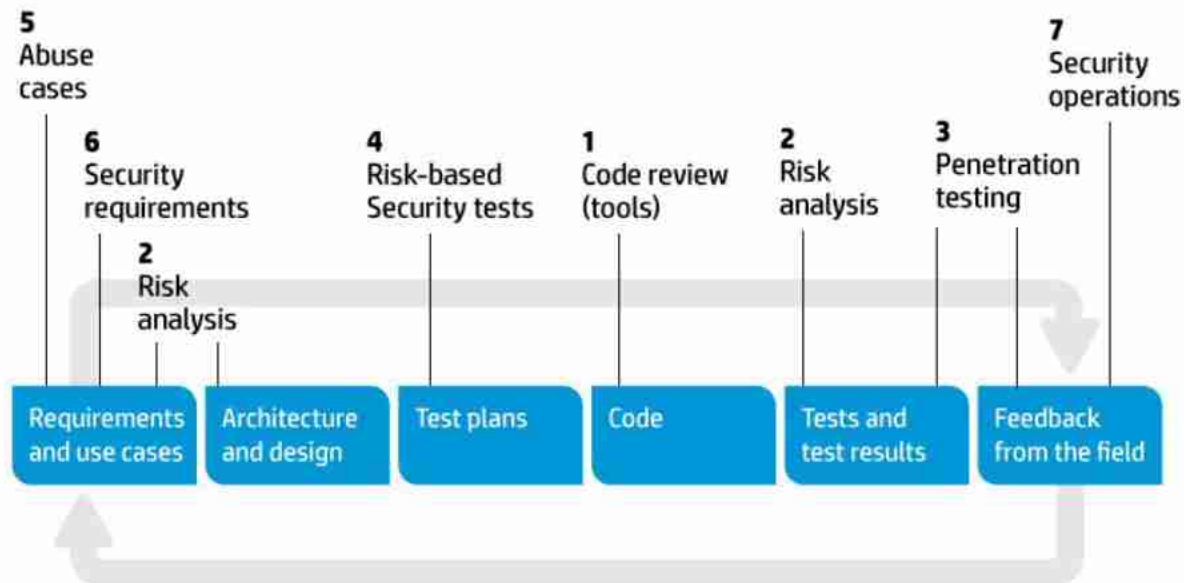
1

External Vulnerability Analysis
(with creds) without attempts to exploit

0

0

7 touchpoints for software security




Gary McGraw's seven best-practice "touchpoints" for secure software development involve knowing and understanding common risks, designing for security, and subjecting all software artifacts to thorough, objective risk analyses and testing.

Source: "Software Security: Building Security In," by Gary McGraw

TYPES OF CYBER ATTACKS

-  **BRUTEFORCE**
-  **DDOS**
-  **MALWARE**
-  **RANSOMWARE**
-  **WEBPAGE DEFAACEMENT**
-  **SQL INJECTION**
-  **CROSS-SITE SCRIPT (XSS)**
-  **SPAM**
-  **PHISHING**

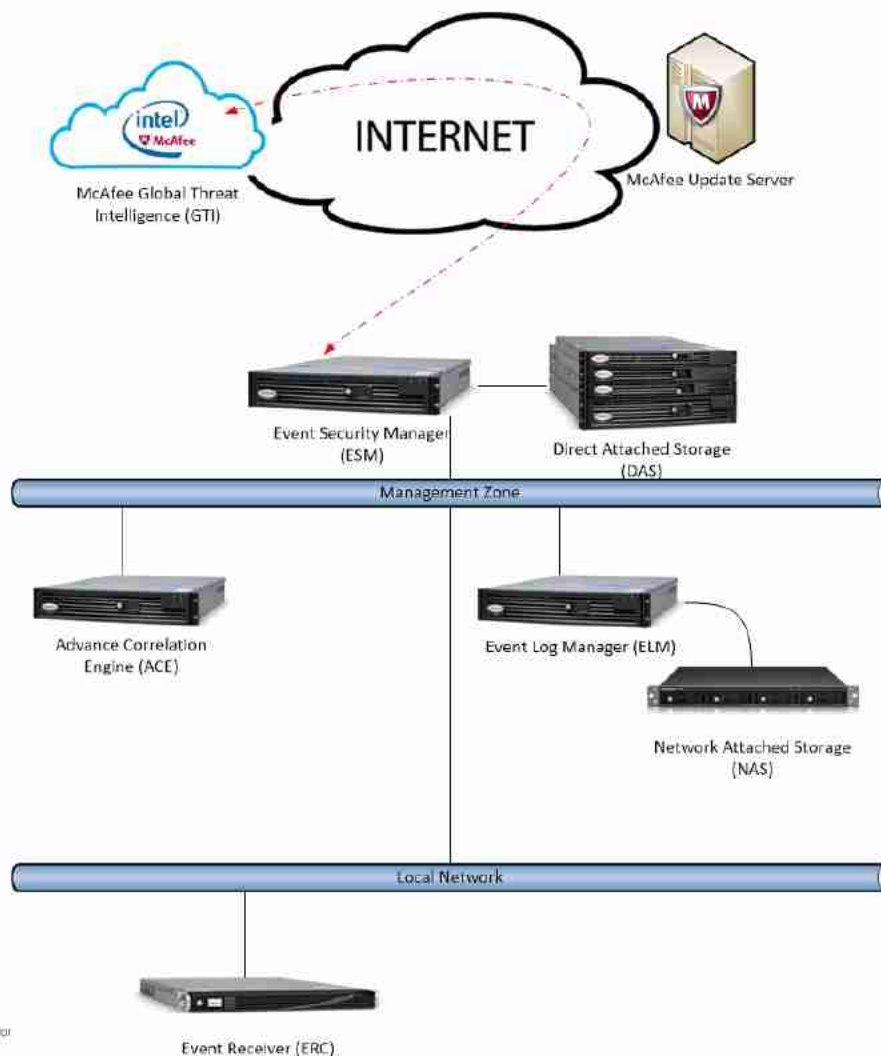
DETECTING CYBER ATTACKS

-  LOG ANALYSIS
-  FILE INTEGRITY MONITORING
-  INTRUSION DETECTION/PREVENTION
-  MALWARE DETECTION
-  NETWORK MONITORING
-  NETWORK FORENSICS
-  DATA LOSS PREVENTION
-  DDOS DETECTION
-  EMAIL SECURITY GATEWAY
-  AUTHENTICATION GATEWAY
-  NETWORK ACCESS CONTROL



CYBERSECURITY OPERATION CENTER





SIEM

SECURITY INFORMATION AND EVENT MANAGEMENT

LOG SOURCES

- SECURITY DEVICES
- ENDPOINTS
- NETWORK DEVICES
- ETC.

CYBERSECURITY OPERATION CENTER

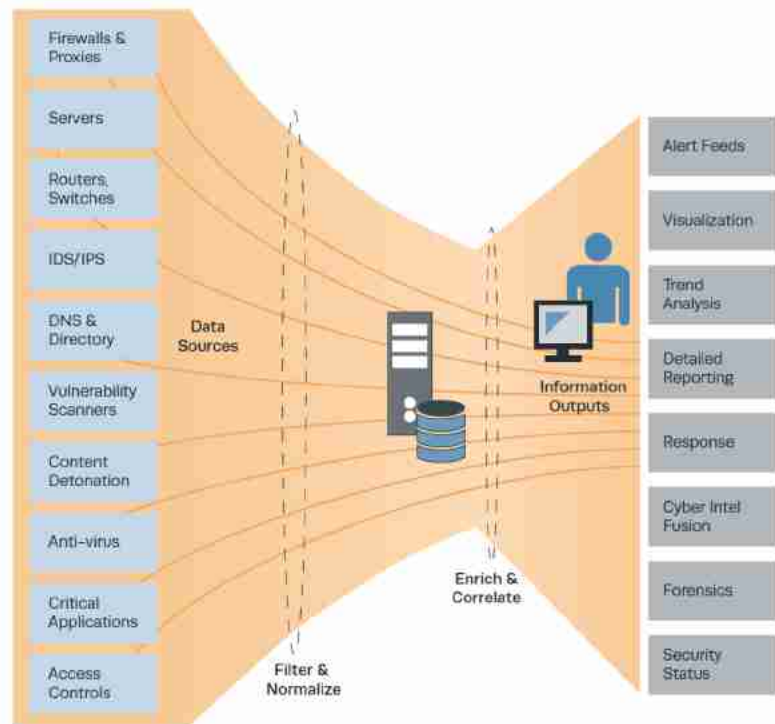
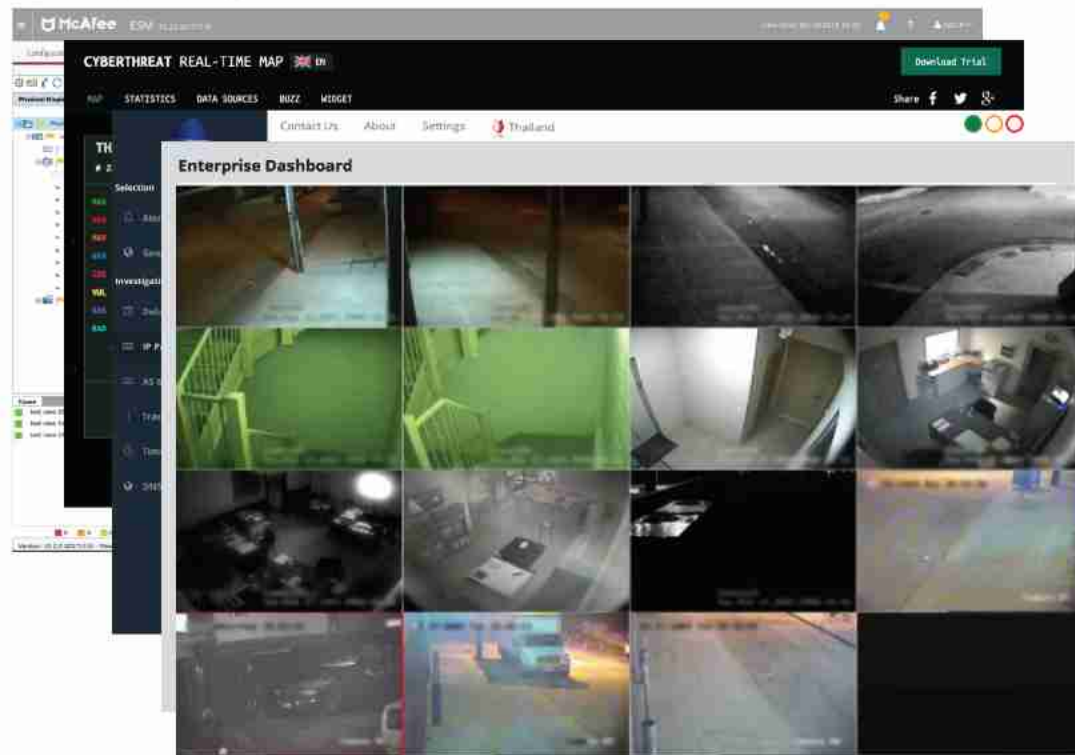
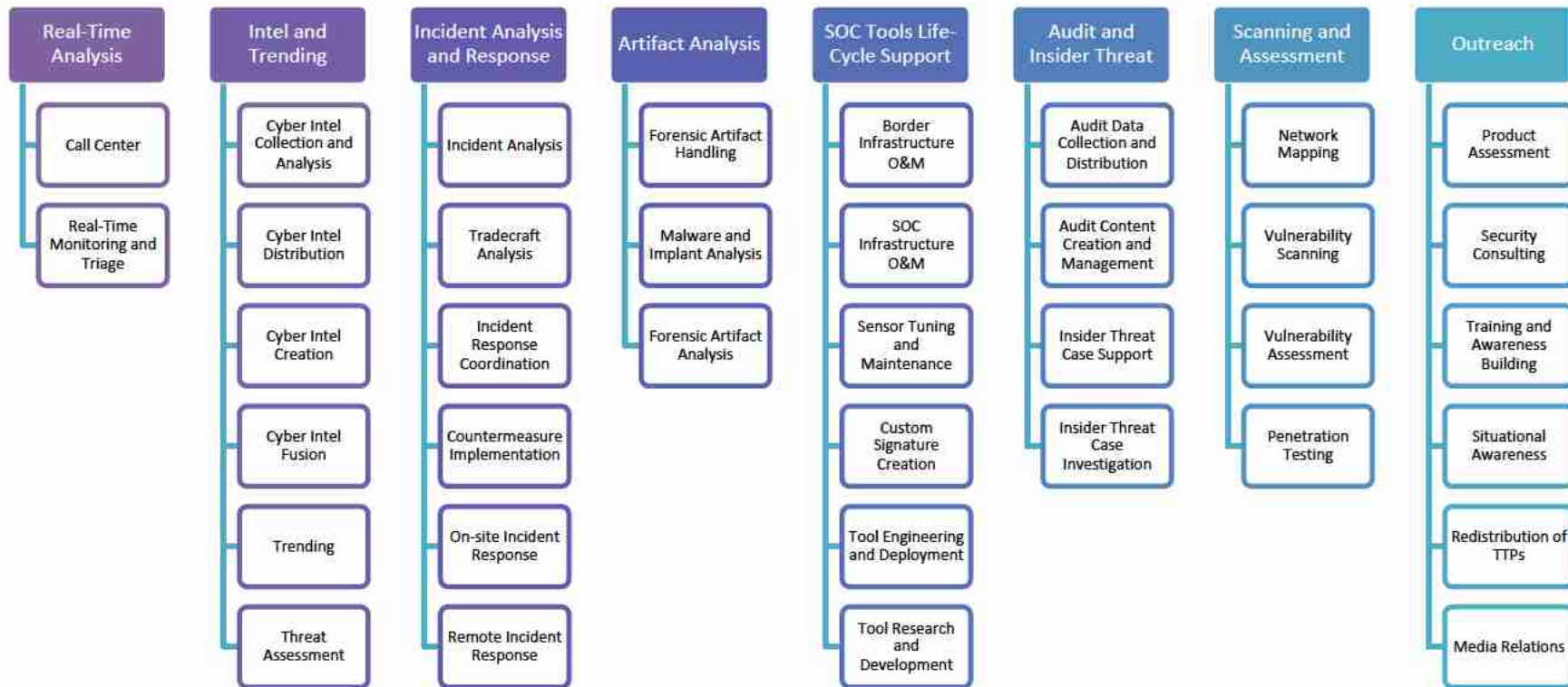


Figure 21. SIEM Overview



CSOC DASHBOARD EXAMPLE

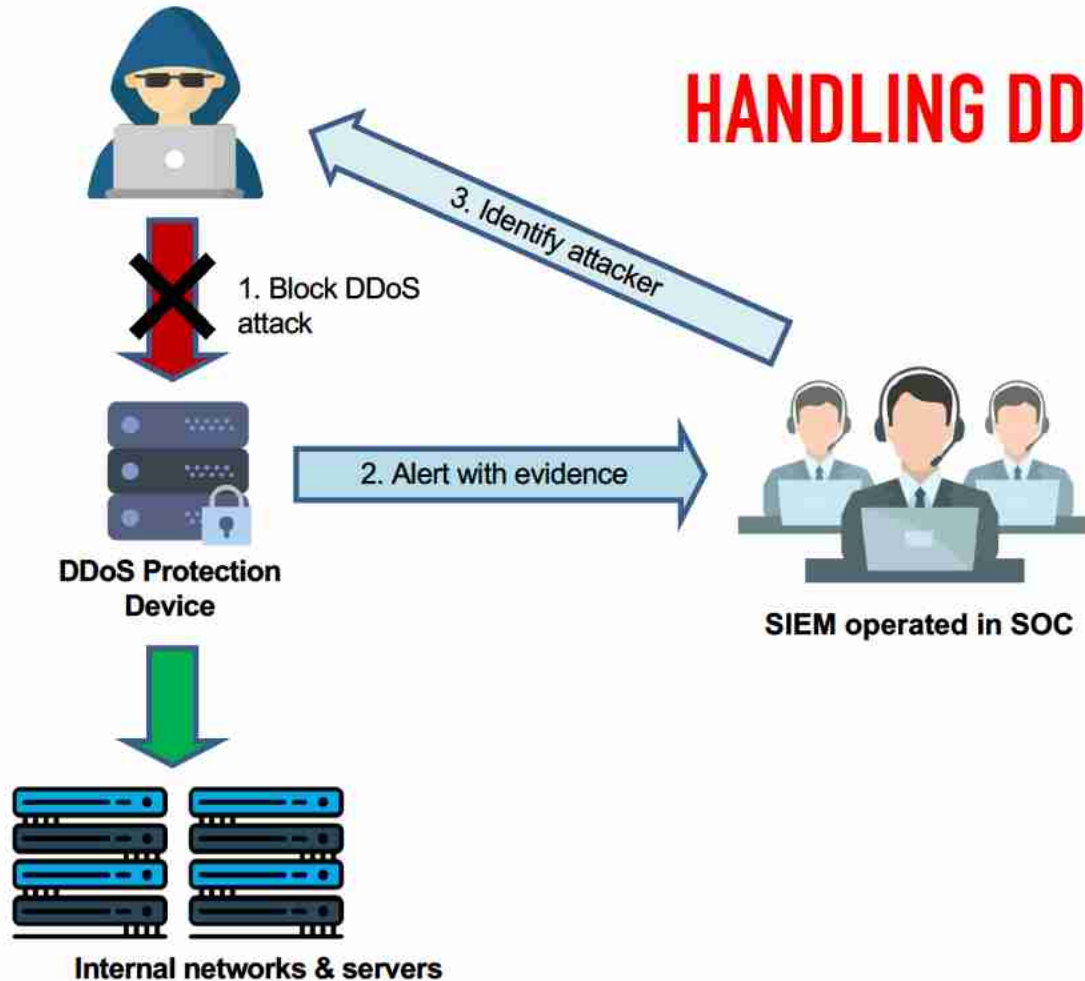




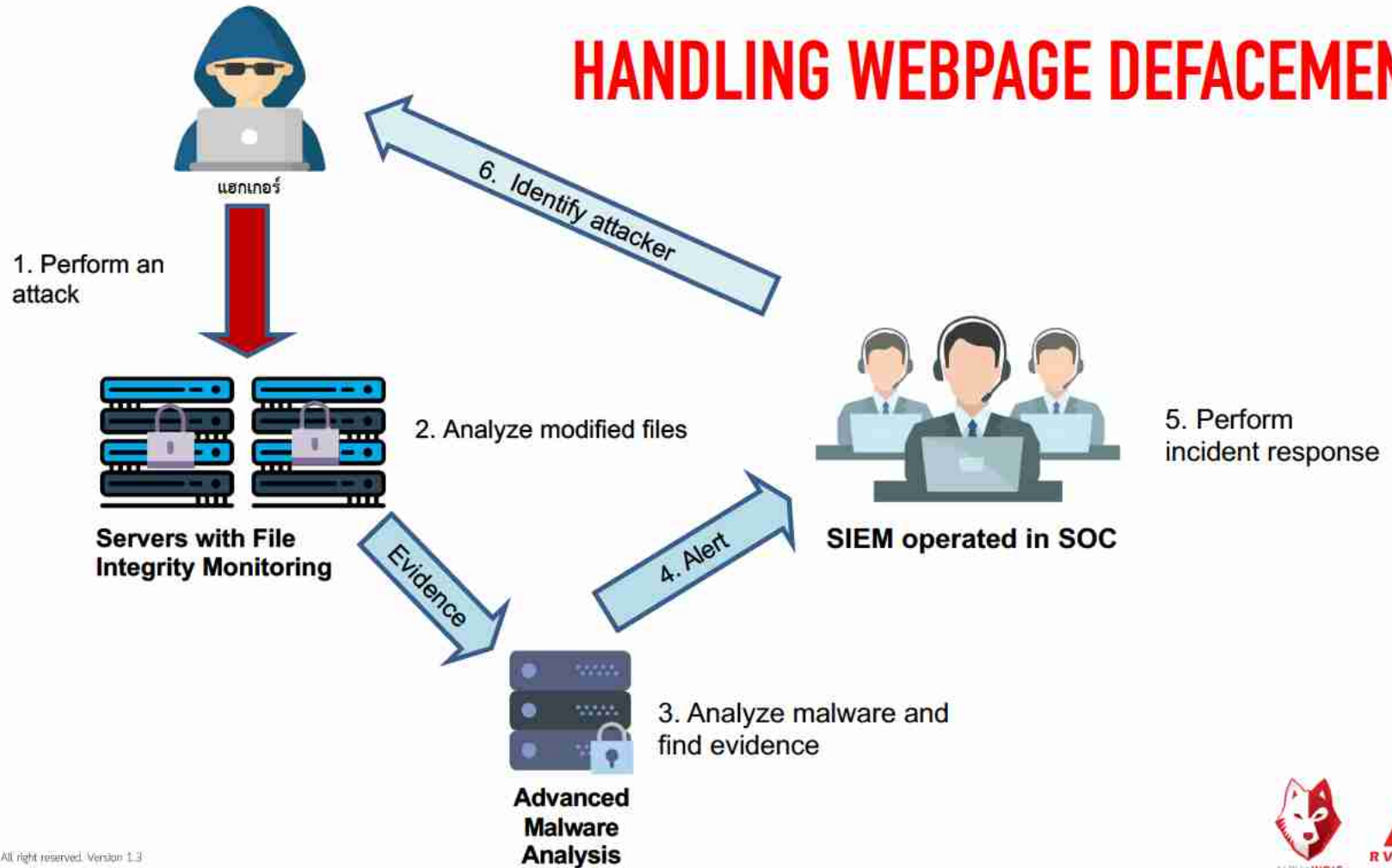
- DDOS
- PHISHING & SPAM
- MALWARE
- RANSOMWARE
- WEBPAGE DEFACEMENT
- SQL INJECTION & XSS
- DB ATTACKS
- SERVER ATTACKS
- MISCONFIGURATION



HANDLING DDOS ATTACK



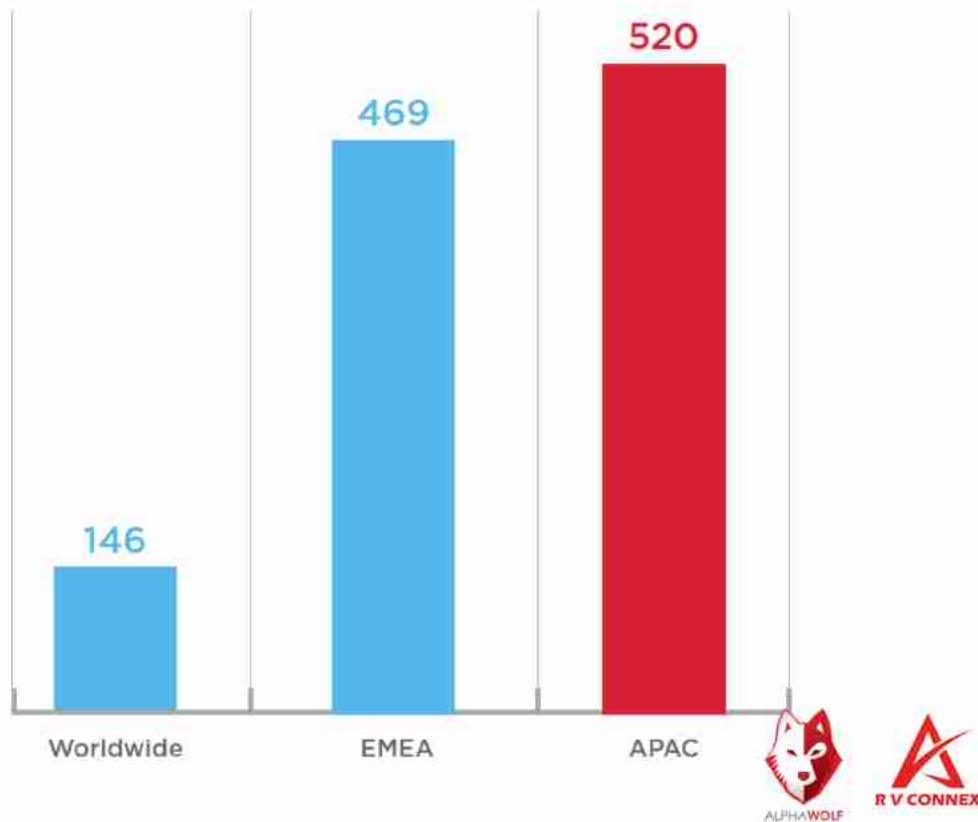
HANDLING WEBPAGE DEFACEMENT



DAYS UNTIL BREACH IS DISCOVERED

The lower global statistic includes the U.S., where the security maturity baseline is higher and proactive hunting for malicious activity is becoming a key capability of organizations' security teams.

REF: M-Trends 2016, APAC Edition

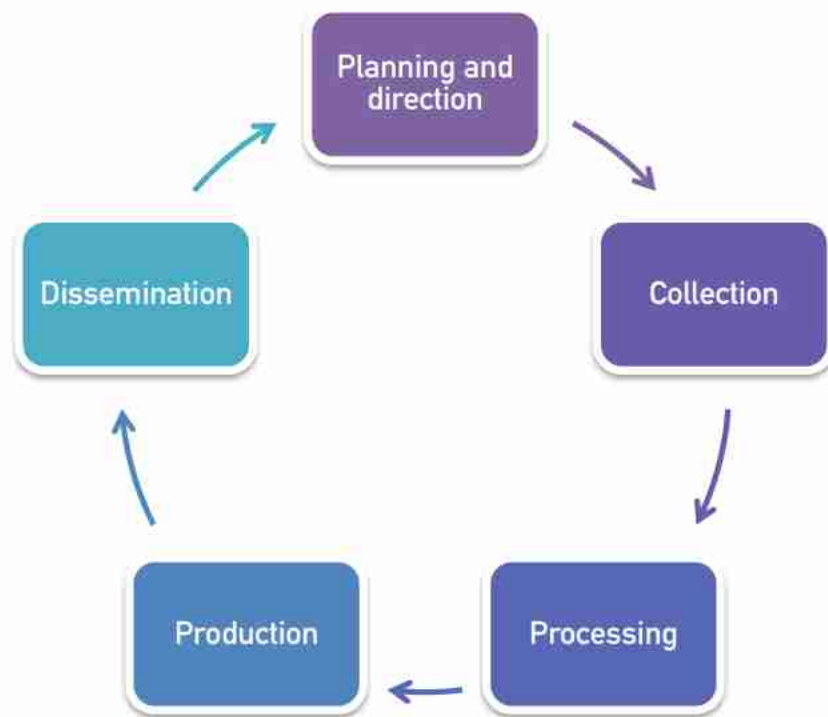


CYBER INTELLIGENCE

DEFINITION OF CYBER INTELLIGENCE




- ❖ The product resulting from the collection, processing, integration, evaluation, analysis, and interpretation of available information concerning foreign nations, hostile or potentially hostile forces or elements, or areas of actual or potential operations

INTELLIGENCE CYCLE



CYBER THREAT INTELLIGENCE (CTI)

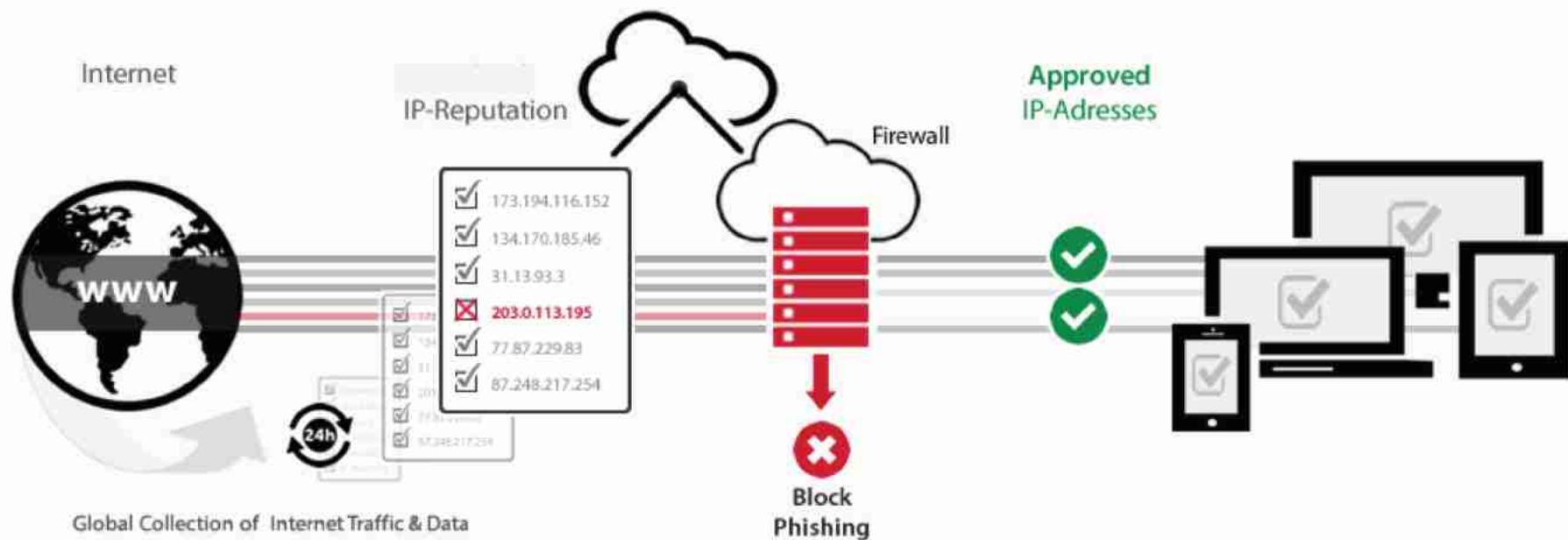
Cyber Threat Intelligence (CTI) is based on the collection of intelligence using open source intelligence (OSINT), social media intelligence (SOCMINT), human Intelligence (HUMINT) or intelligence from the deep and dark web. CTI's key mission is to research and analyze trends and technical developments in three areas:

-  Cyber crime
-  Cyber hactivism
-  Cyber espionage (advanced persistent threat or APT)

INTELLIGENCE GATHERED

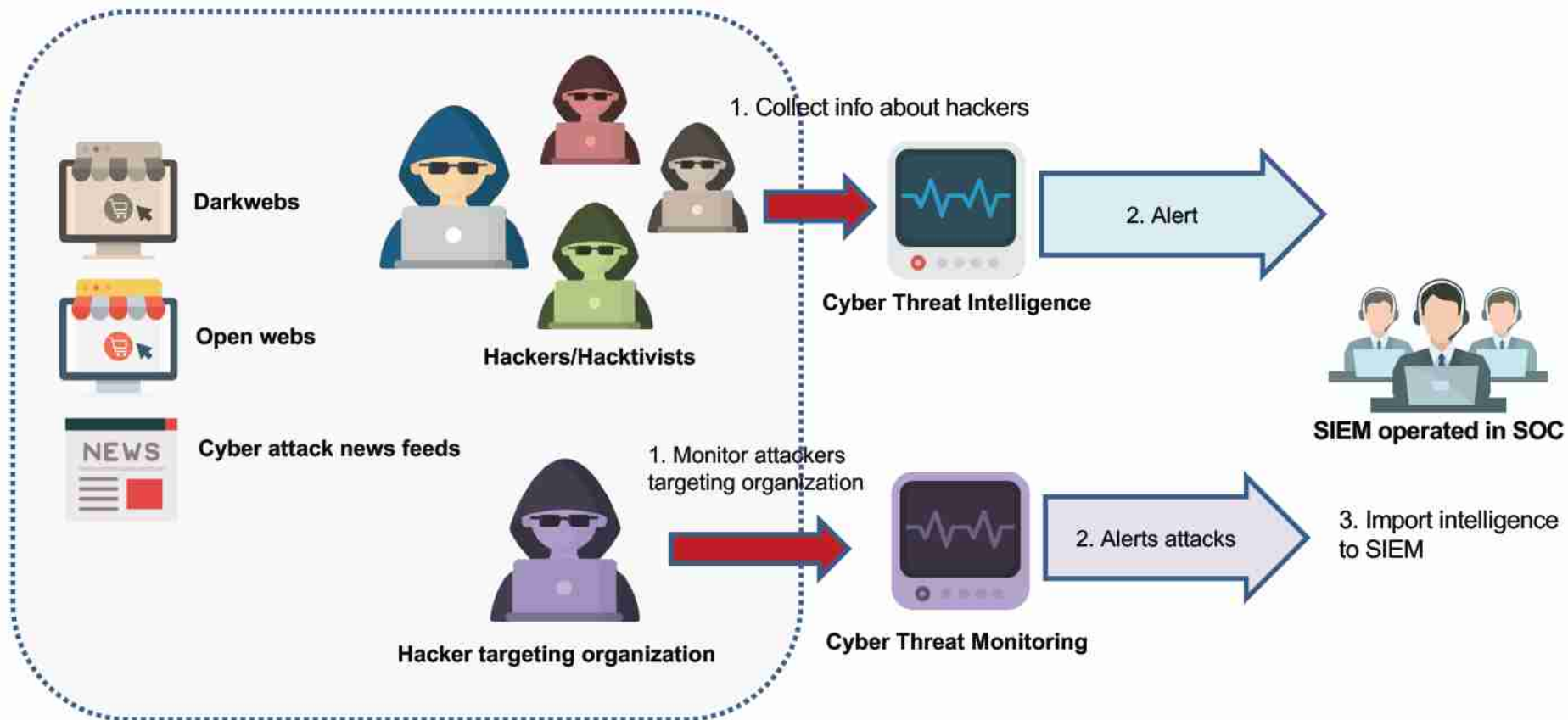
- 🚩 Attacker source IP ranges
- 🚩 Malware metadata
- 🚩 Typical hardware/software leveraged by the attacker
- 🚩 Typical hardware/software targeted by the attacker
- 🚩 Typical times of attacker operations (i.e. typically active between 0400 – 0900 GMT on Thursday, Friday, or Saturday)
- 🚩 Hardware/software used to access the sensitive data and business processes
- 🚩 Patch level and patching schedule for identified hardware and software
- 🚩 Previous attack information (If available)
- 🚩 Detailed identity and access information associated with the resources (i.e. who can access them, and what privileges do they have?)

IP REPUTATION / FILE REPUTATION / URL REPUTATION



OUTSIDE-IN CYBER MONITORING

CYBER MONITORING FROM HACKER'S POINT OF VIEW



DARKNET INTELLIGENCE

DARKNET / DARKWEB



ACCESSING DARKNET



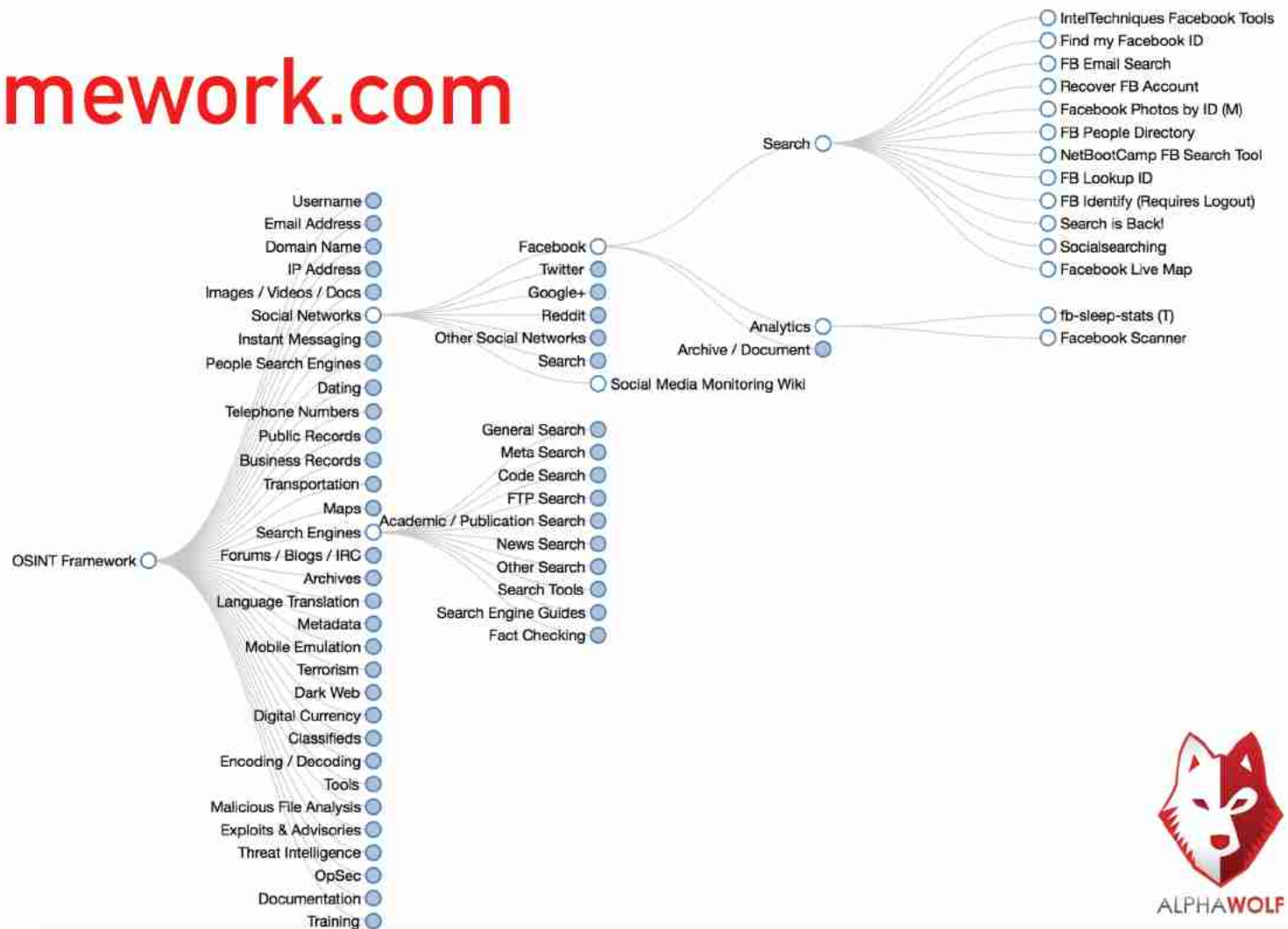
TRAVEL ADVISORY

<https://www.nytimes3xbfgragh.onion/1989/04/02/travel/travel-advisory-740689.html>



SOCIAL MEDIA INTELLIGENCE

osintframework.com





THANK YOU



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