Understanding and Determining the Right Level for Your Organization

SOC Maturity

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Key Takeaways

Why a dedicated security operations team?



Why Security
Maturity
Assessments?



How to define SecOps Maturity Levels?



Top 5 Maturity Frameworks Used in the industry



How success looks like



Security Analytics

SIEM SOAR Threat Intelligence Management



Why SecOps?

Drivers for Security Operations

This is what keeps infosec leaders extremely busy

Expanding Digital Ecosystem



Threat Landscape Evolves



Regulatory and Legal Compliance



Organizational changes in risk appetite



Fragmentation in security posture





Why are maturity and capability levels important

The need of identifying maturity and capabilities



For Security Manager

- DEFINE AND COMPARE state of play
- **IDENTIFY** good enough
- ARTICULATE funding needs, scope and timelines
- RECOGNITION as internal (and external) marketing

Excursion:

Bank of England

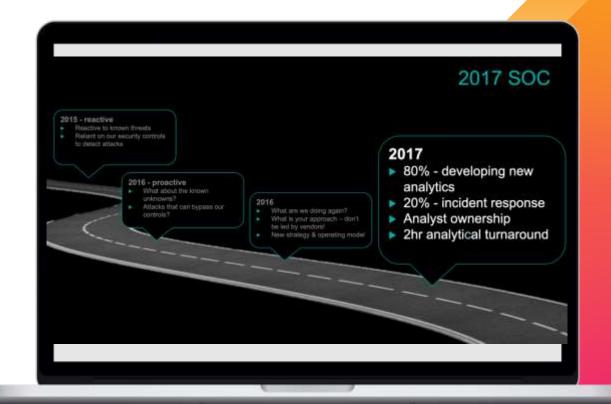
From

"Vendor Led Security"

To

"2 hr analytical turnaround"

2 Years*



^{*} Journey of the team continued and emerged heavily - State in 2020 here

The need of identifying maturity and capabilities



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For the Business

- DIGITAL RISK AND BUDGET MANAGEMENT digital resilience
- COMMUNICATION language senior management understands



How to define capability maturity models in SecOps

Comparison of different models

Common CMMI Models adjusted for Security Operations

Capability Assessment

Capability Assessment enables to assess processes individually and to target the improvement effort on the processes.

They help understand the effectiveness of given processes (or procedures).

Maturity Assessment

Maturity Assessments go a bit further and group processes in levels of maturity, which enables to get a single rating for a set of assessed processes in an organization.

They enable comparison with both industry peers and industry standards







ENISA

Cyber Threat Intelligence Maturity Model

Capability/level	INITIAL	MANAGED	REPEATABLE	OPTIMIZED
1.4 Resource Management	No resource requirements defined for the program.	Resource requirements identified for each of the activities.	Manage the resource allocation to activities throughout the program.	All information from stakeholders, requirements scope and resources are integrated and later associated with the CTI produced.
1.5 Program Management	The program is unknown to stakeholders.	The Program obtains organizational by-in but there is no general perception on how CTI may add value to stakeholder's work. CTI is sporadically used by stakeholders to take decisions and/or actions.	The Program objectives are aligned with the objectives and requirements of the organization and its stakeholders. CTI is often used by stakeholders to take decisions and/or actions.	CTI created collaboratively. Stakeholders have full control over the timing, delivery method, and production of CTI. CTI is recurrently used by stakeholders to take decisions and/or actions.
		2 - COLLECTION	N PHASE	
2.1 ingestion of unstructured information and data	Sporadic consumption of information from open sources and vendor recommendations/alerts.	Access to external platforms for consumption of unstructured information such as news feeds, vendor and expert reports.	Collection of internal and external reports, investigation from communities, sectorial and industry.	Use of sectorial threat landscape, expert and industry reports. Use of a centralized repository to store internal and external unstructured information.
2.2 Ingestion of structured information and data	Attempt to analyse data from internal firewalls, IDS and server logs.	Manual collection of internal loCs from system such as SIEM. Access to external repositories of loCs, signatures, IPs, hashes, etc.	Collection of internal and external loCs in "machine-readable" format into a centralized repository. Use of deception mechanisms to collect TTPs data.	Automatic collection of internal and external structured and contextualized data integrated into security and workflow controls.



ENISA

Cyber Threat Intelligence Maturity Model

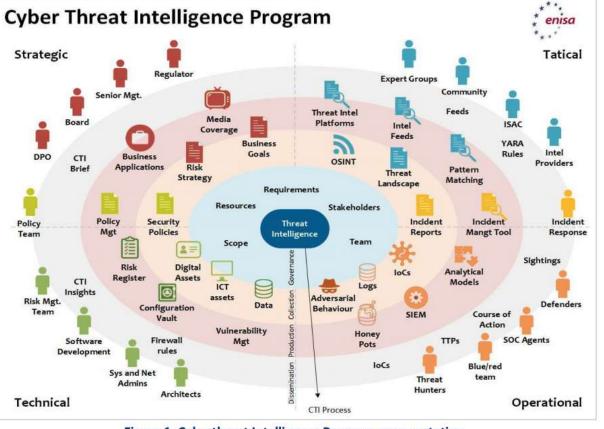


Figure 1: Cyberthreat Intelligence Program representation



Maturity Curve for Security Operations and IR

Separation of functions

IDC

Maturity Curve for Security Operations and Incident Response

There are five stages of evolution in security operations:

- At first, the main goal is ensuring that systems are up and running.
 Basically, "keeping the lights on."
- Next, security products are integrated throughout the environment to better manage business applications.
- As companies become better equipped and more security sawy, existing security programs are formalized.
- In the following stage, open dialog between IT and security leaders is established to break organizational silos and facilitate joint decision making.
- Finally, security becomes an integral part of business operations, with riskbased decision making at the core.

NETWORK OPERATIONS

Monitoring key services

ENTERPRISE OPERATIONS

Monitoring apps and security products

SECURITY OPERATIONS

Forming security monitoring process and SOCs

CYBER OPERATIONS CENTER

Converging SOCs and IT operations

CSIRT

BUSINESS FUSION CENTER

Risk management nerve center

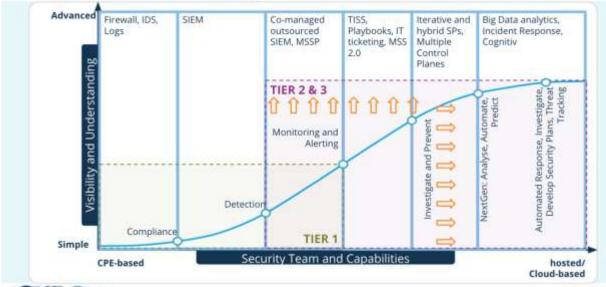


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"Detection and Response" Evolution and SOAR



IDC

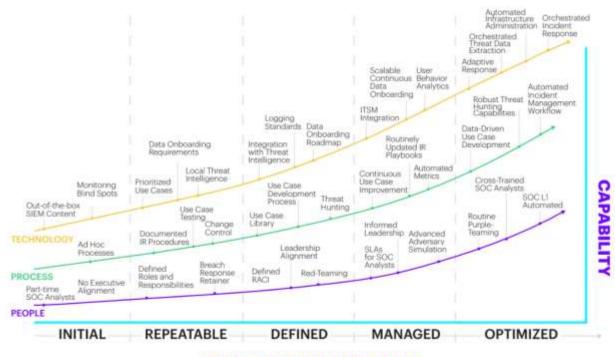
Detection and Response Evolution





Accenture

Cyber Defense Maturity Model



CYBER DEFENSE MATURITY



Luleå University of Technology*

SOC-CMM

In order to create the SOC-CMM model, an extensive literature study was conducted. Then, using a survey among 16 participating organizations, all of the elements uncovered in the literature were tested for existence in actual SOCs. The information resulting from the survey was subsequently used to create the SOC-CMM model. This model (in version 1.1) contains 5 domains and 25 aspects or elements and is shown below.



The figure shows the domains 'business', 'people' and 'process' in blue and the domains 'technology' and 'services' in purple. The blue color indicates that only maturity is evaluated. The purple color indicates that both maturity and capability are evaluated.



^{*} Sweden. The SOC-CMM was created by Rob van Os

Key Takeaways

Empower your Security **Operations Team**



assessments



Perform regular Utilize the best of security maturity existing maturity frameworks



Ask Splunk for help doing such assessments



Ask Splunk for help to make your SecOps Team happier

Security Analytics

SIEM SOAR Threat Intelligence Management

splunk > turn data into doing

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