

# Hillstone Breach Detection System (BDS) I-Series



Integrative Cyber  
Security

# Agenda

Today's Intranet Security Reality

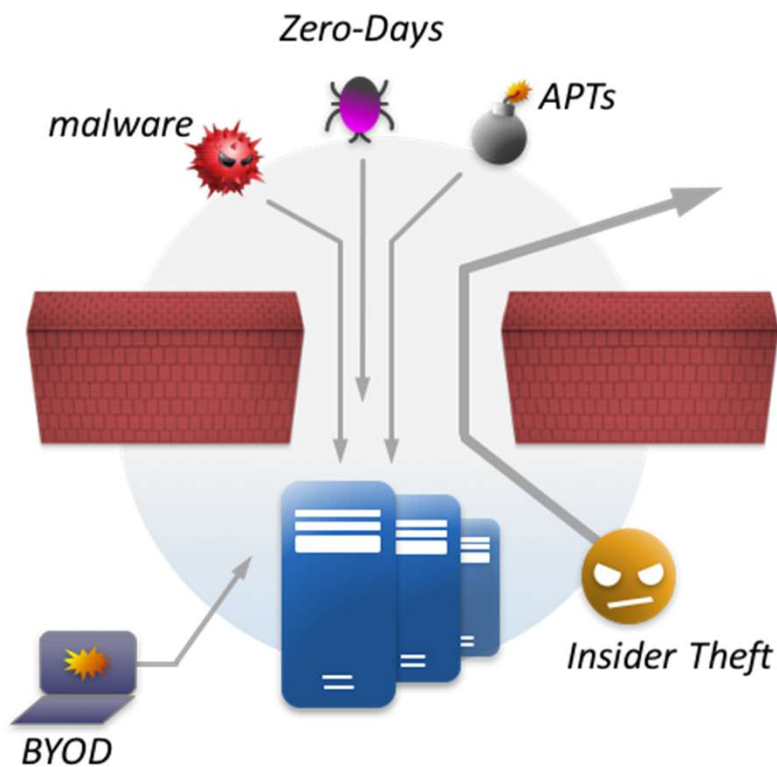
Hillstone BDS Value Proposition

Hillstone BDS Portfolio

Deployment Scenarios & Winning Cases

# Today's Intranet Security Reality

# Internal Network Breaches Occur at an Alarming Rate



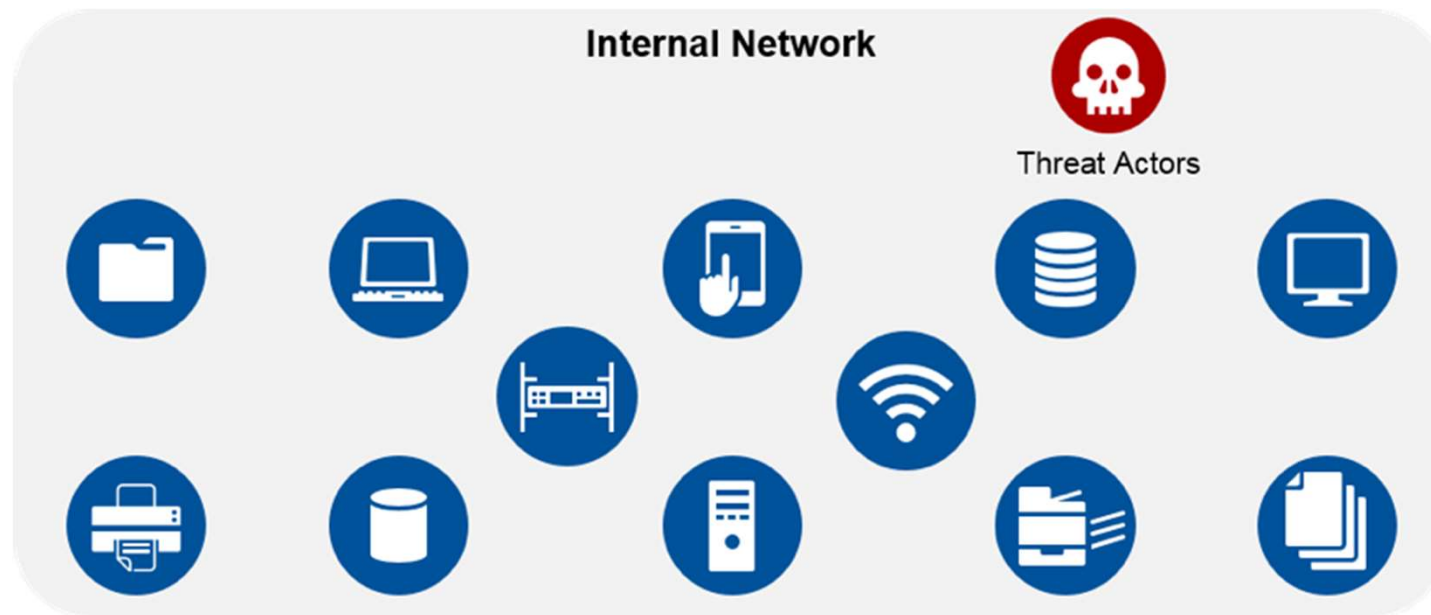
Traditional signature defenses can only stop old “amateur” attacks

New, sophisticated attacks breach every network.

*“In 60% of cases, attackers are able to compromise an organization within **minutes.**”*

*– Verizon 2015 DBIR*

# Threat Spreads Easily in Flat Internal Networks...

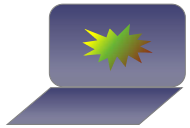


*“...regardless of their motivation, should adversaries gain a foothold on your internal network, they can pivot through and access anything on your internal network. This is a primary reason modern breaches are so devastating in terms of the amount of data lost and the dwell time spent on an organization's network before being discovered. As a result, lateral movement detection/prevention has become an area of considerable focus”*

*-Source: Gartner (September 2016)*

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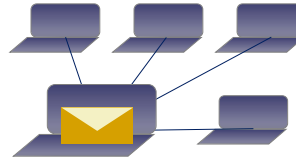
# Interrupts Critical Servers and Business Continuity



- **Phishing occurs when staff surf the internet**



- **C&C**
- **Hacker completely controls the host**



- **Fake internal email and attachment propagates damage internally**
- **More hosts are compromised**



- **Host loses control**
- **Launches DDoS from inside**

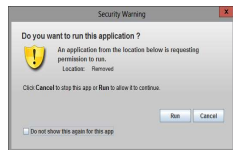


- **Results in server, firewall break-down**
- **Ultimately, network and business are down**

# Breaches Sensitive Data Through Compromised Host



- **Phishing occurs when staff surf the internet**



- **Inject malware with fake or expired antivirus software signatures**



- **Antivirus software fails to detect malware**
- **Malware is executed**



- **C&C**
- **Downloads PE file**
- **Hacker completely controls the host**



- **Database server is breached through the compromised host**

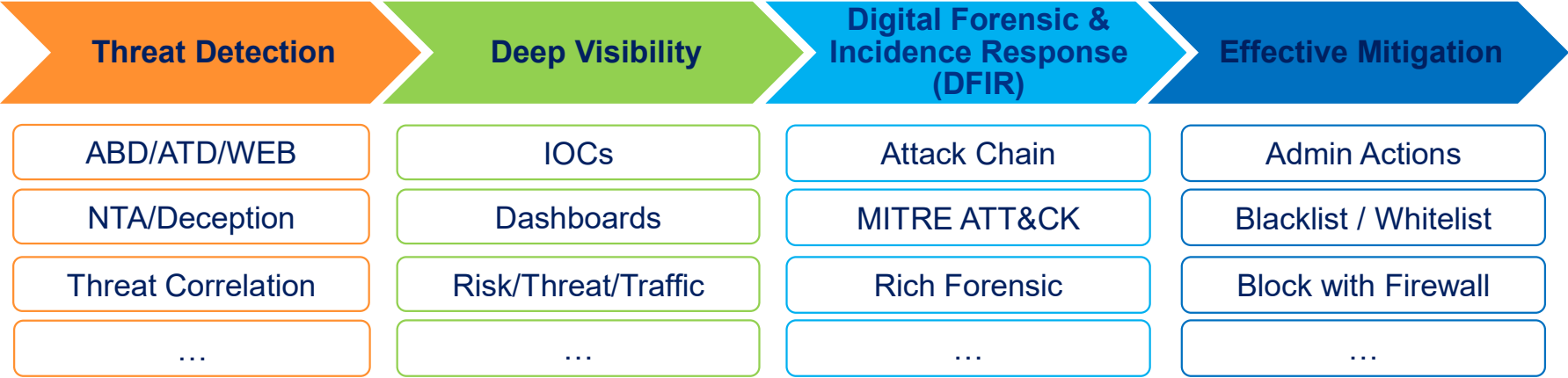
# Hillstone BDS Value Proposition



# Hillstone NDR Product BDS



Hillstone NDR product detects and responds to Advanced Network Threats



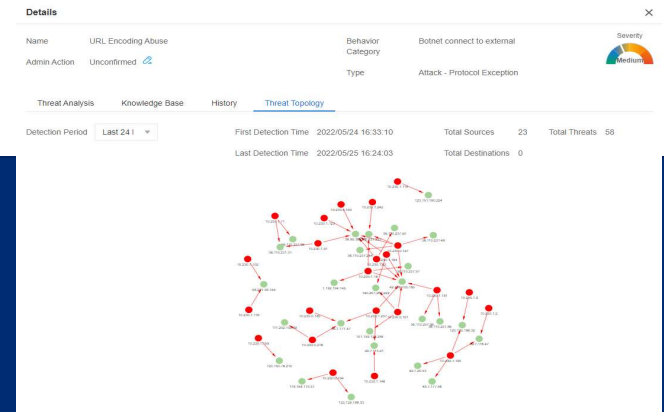
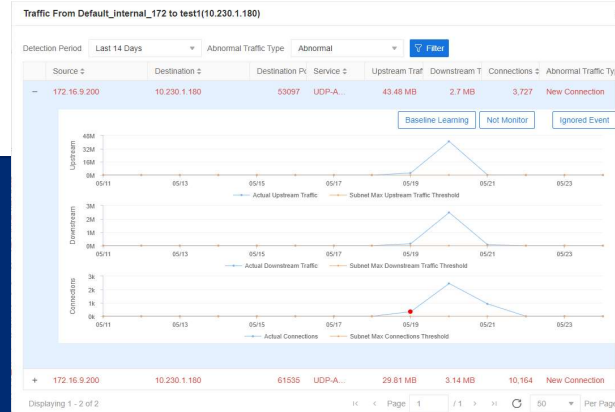
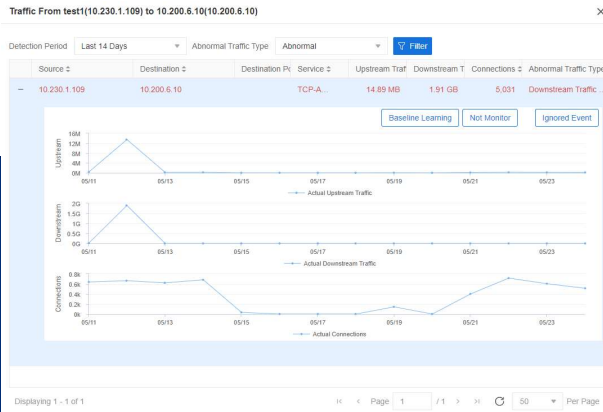
# ML-based Analytics for Abnormal Behaviors

Learn and Establish Normal Traffic Baseline and Threshold

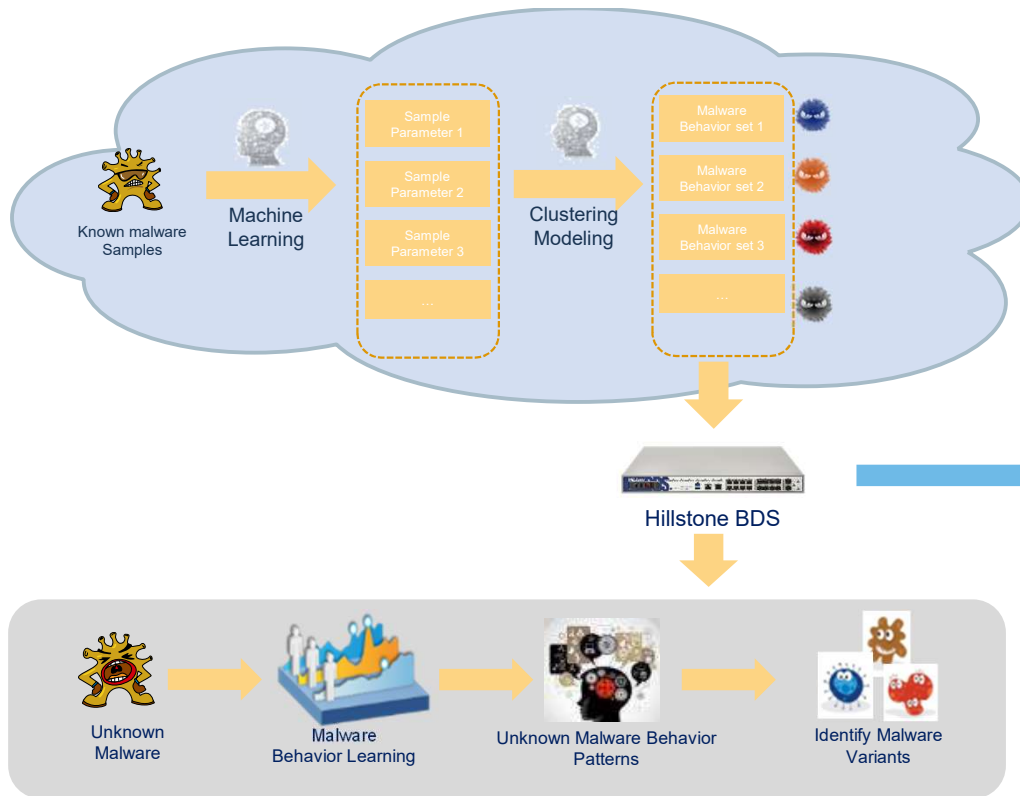
Detect Traffic Trend and Identify Abnormal Traffic Behaviors

Monitor Normal and Abnormal Traffic for each server/host

ML-based behavior analytics for URL, UEBA, threat correlations etc.



# Detection: Advanced Threat Detection (ATD)



Unknown Malware Detected by ATD

Threat Severity

Details			
Name	Ransomware Activity: TeslaCrypt/AlphaCrypt Variant	Behavior Category	Botnet connect to external onion Proxy Domain
Admin Action	Unconfirmed	Type	Malware - Trojan
<a href="#">Threat Analysis</a>   <a href="#">Knowledge Base</a>   <a href="#">MITRE ATT&amp;CK</a>   <a href="#">Tactic Details</a>   <a href="#">ATT&amp;CK Technique Details</a>   <a href="#">History</a>   <a href="#">Threat</a>			
Application/Protocol DNS/UDP			
<b>Source</b>		<b>Destination</b>	
Endpoint Name/IP	192.168.1.37	Endpoint Name/IP	8.8.8.8
Port	53608	Port	53
Interface	ethernet0/1	Interface	ethernet0/1
Zone	tap-bds	Zone	tap-bds
Action Log Only			

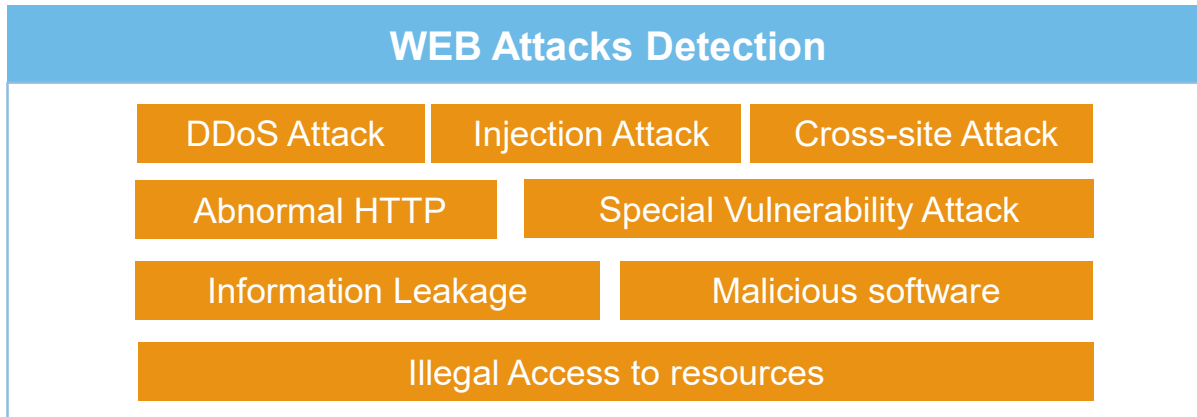
Details			
Name	Ransomware Activity: TeslaCrypt/AlphaCrypt Variant	Behavior Category	Botnet connect to external onion Proxy Domain
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Application/Protocol DNS/UDP			
<b>Source</b>		<b>Destination</b>	
Endpoint Name/IP	192.168.1.37	Endpoint Name/IP	8.8.8.8
Port	53608	Port	53
Interface	ethernet0/1	Interface	ethernet0/1
Zone	tap-bds	Zone	tap-bds
Action Log Only			

Known Malware Information

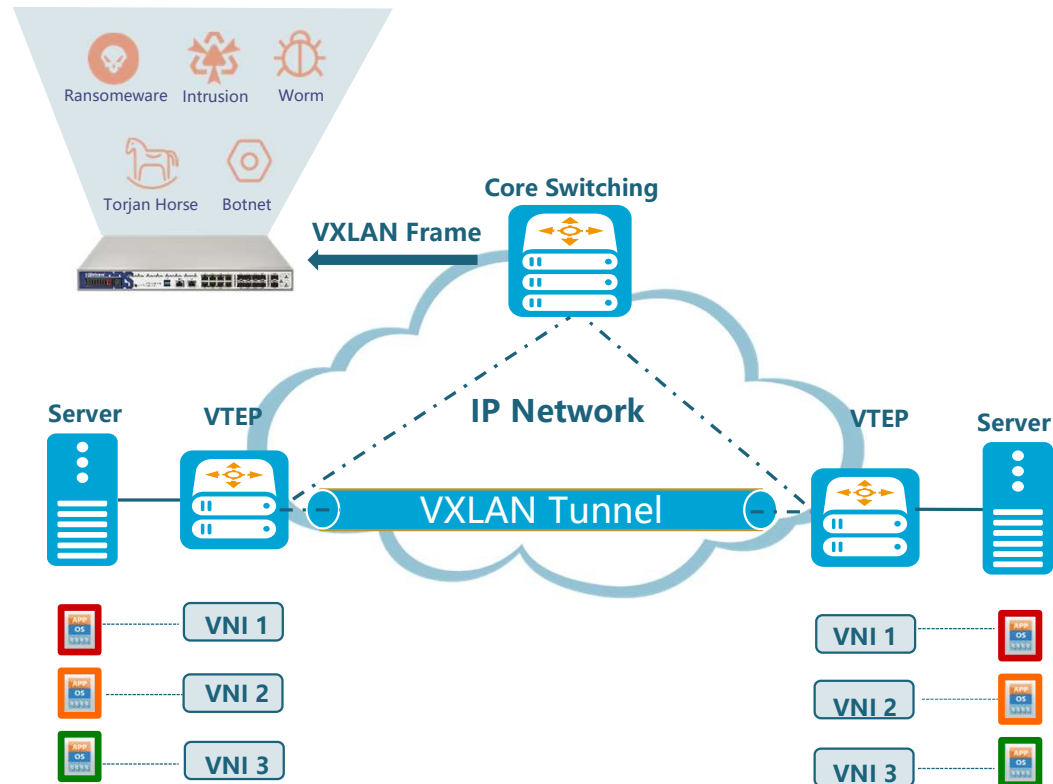
# Detection: WEB Attacks Detection



Detect and analyze threats for WEB servers and applications



# Detection: VXLAN Frame Detection



- Detect VXLAN frame with UDP port 4789 as the destination port
- Do NOT detect non-VXLAN traffic whose destination port is UDP 4789

# Detection: Deception Technology

Unauthorized HTTP access detected by Deception engine

**Details**

Name	Unauthorized HTTP access	Behavior Category	Botnet connect to external	Severity	Critical
Admin Action	Unconfirmed	Type	Malware - Trojan		

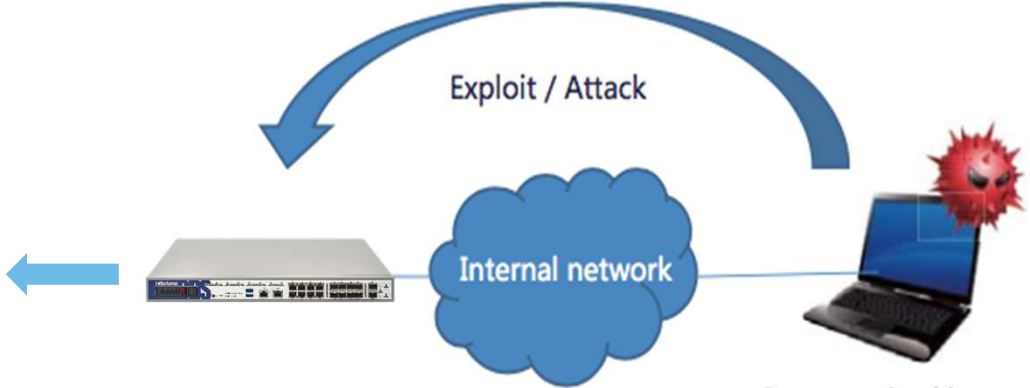
Threat Analysis | Knowledge Base | MITRE ATT&CK® Tactic Details | ATT&CK® Technique Details | History | Threat Topology

Application/Protocol: DNS/UDP

Source		Destination	
Endpoint Name/IP	192.168.1.37	Endpoint Name/IP	8.8.8.8
Port	53608	Port	53
Interface	ethernet0/1	Interface	ethernet0/1
Zone	Deception	Zone	Deception

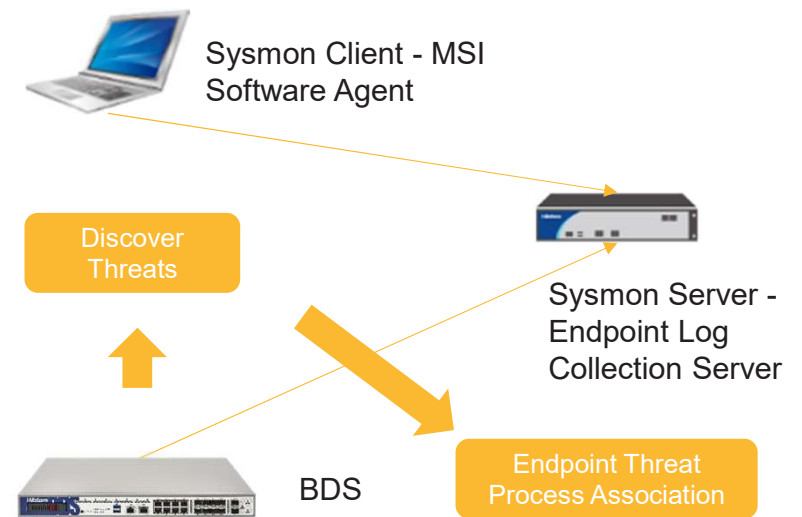
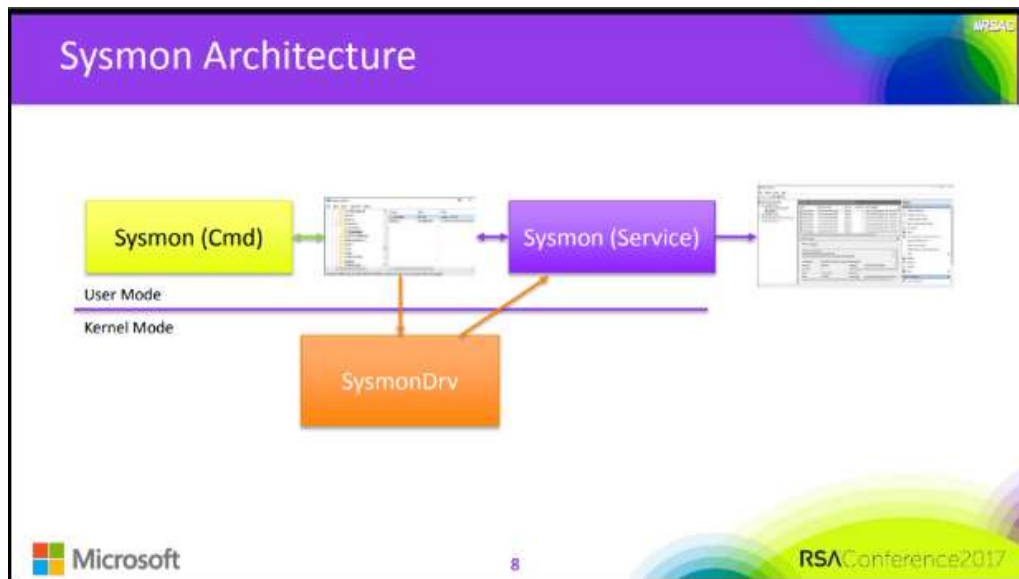
Action: Log Only  
Start Time: 2023/04/21 07:57:08  
End Time: 2023/04/21 07:57:28  
Attacks: 1  
Duration: 10seconds  
Profile: predef\_1

Configured HTTP/TCP Service in Deception zone




Simulate services in Deception zone, when a hacker visits these services, the attack will be detected

# Detection: Sysmon Endpoint Service Integration





# Detection: Detection Efficacy and Lower False Positive

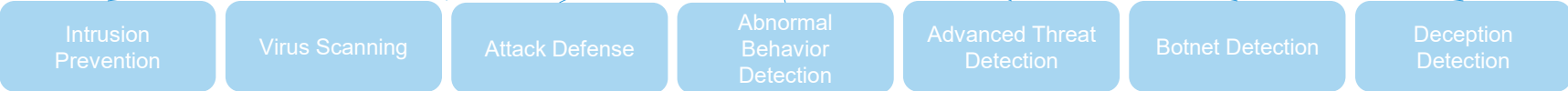
**Details** ✕

Name Ransomware Activity: TeslaCrypt/AlphaCrypt Variant ⓘ Behavior Category Botnet connect to external Severity   
Admin Action Unconfirmed ⓘ Type Malware - Trojan

Threat Analysis Knowledge Base MITRE ATT&CK® Tactic Details ATT&CK® Technique Details **History** Threat Topology

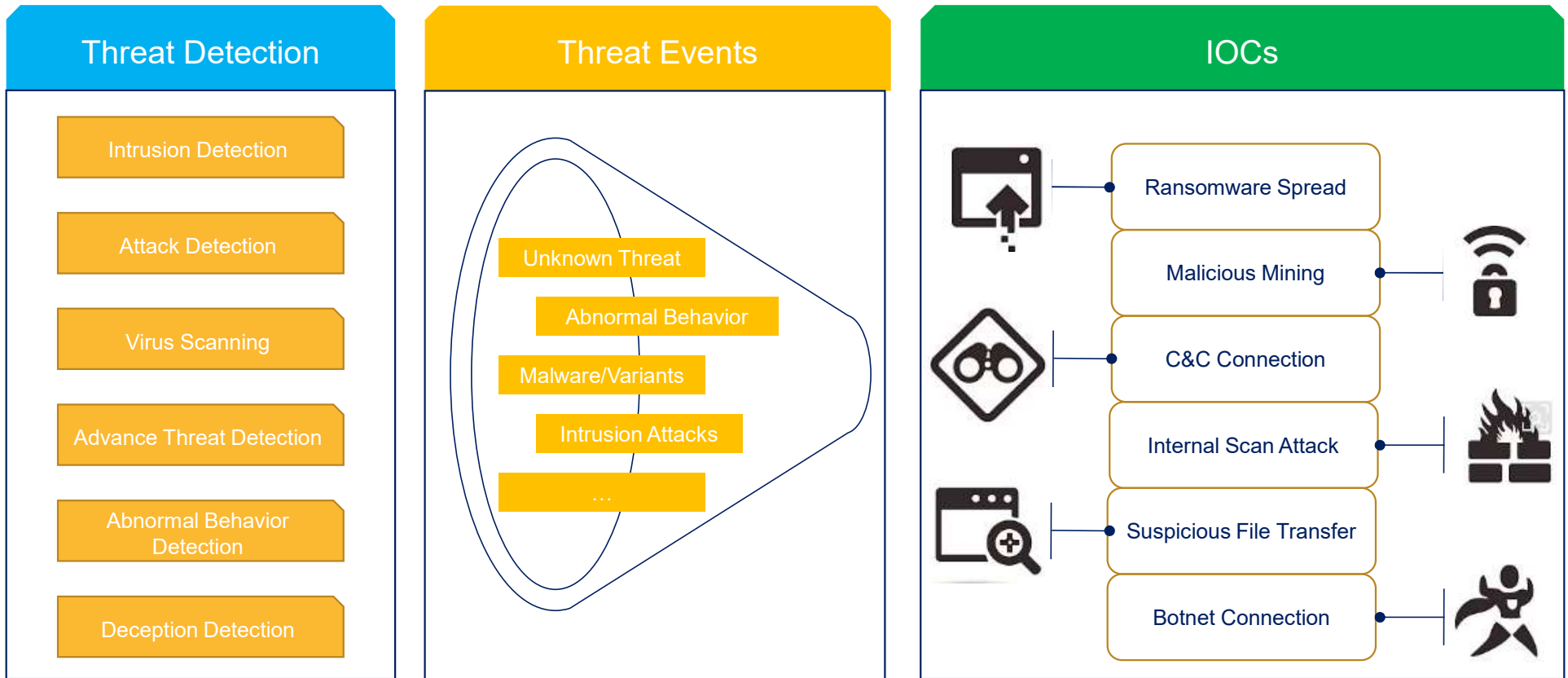
	Source ↕	Source Zone ↕	Source Interface ↕	Destination ↕	Destination Zone ↕	Detected at ↕
1	 192.168.1.37	tap-bds	ethernet0/1	 8.8.8.8	tap-bds	2023/04/21 07:57:28

## Threat Correlation Analytics





# Visibility: Indicator of Compromises (IOCs) Threats



# Visibility: Global View of Intranet Threat

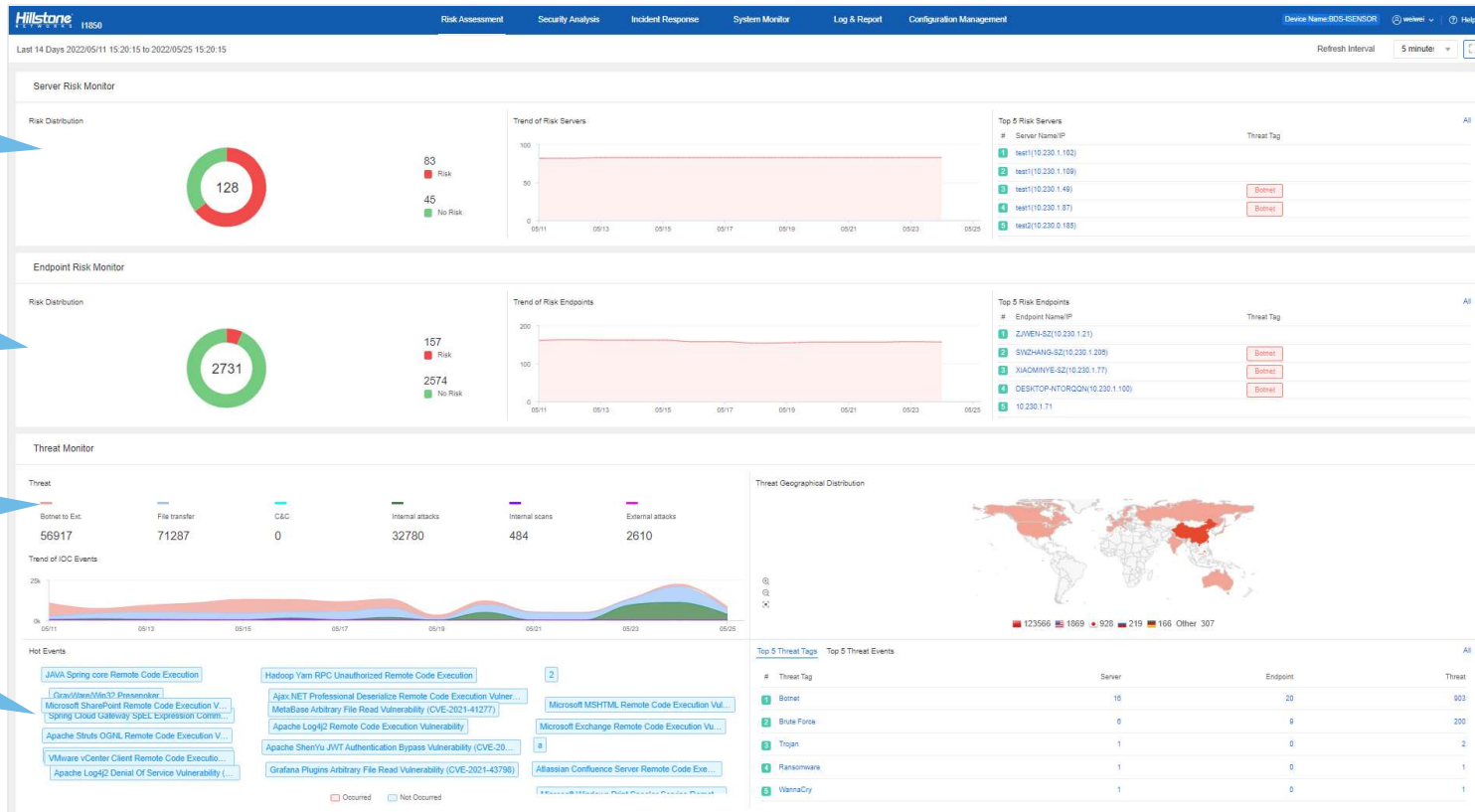
Overview of Critical Servers and risk level

Overview of internal host and risk level

Threat type, statistic, historical distribution etc.

Hot events that need attention

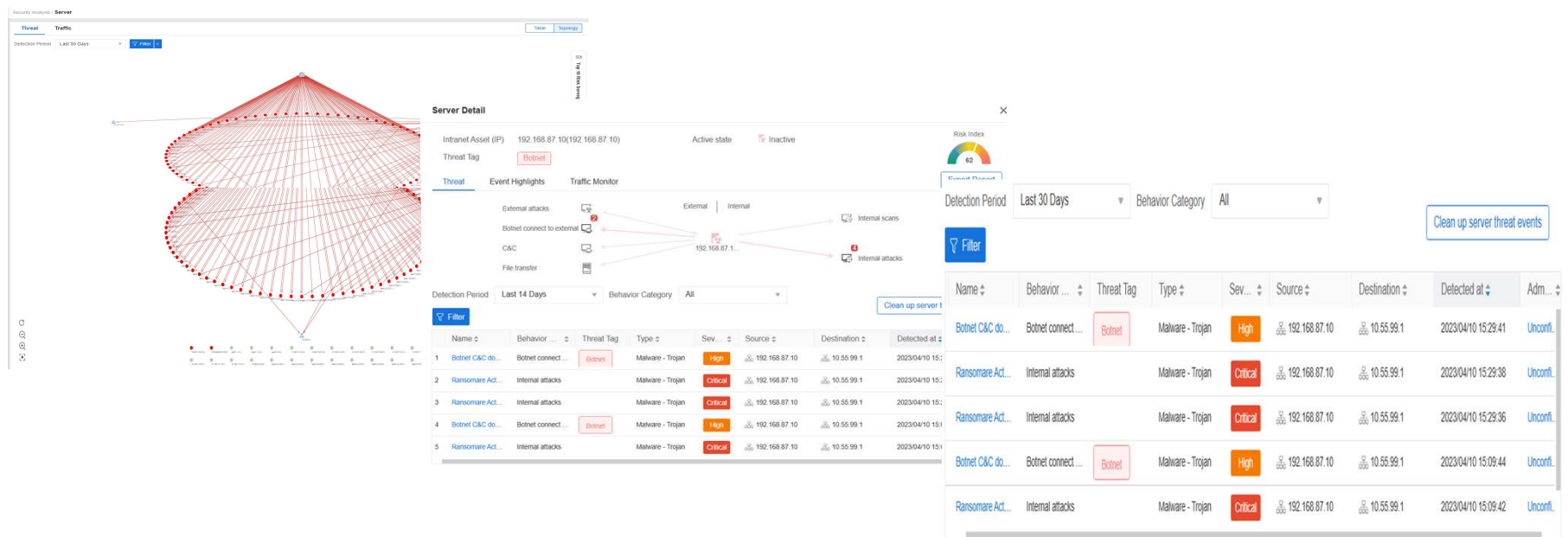
Geo-location threat distribution and top threat



# Visibility: Intranet Risk Monitoring Projection

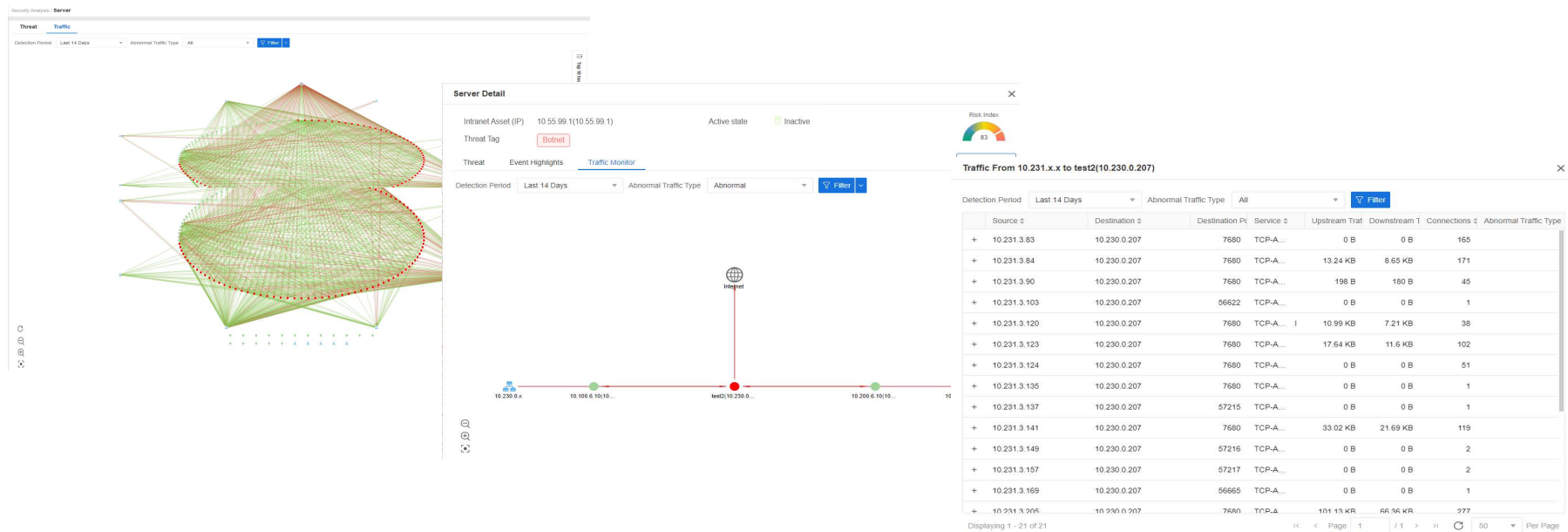


# Visibility: Server Threat Monitoring



- Server threat topology for intranet servers: attack direction, severity, relationships
- Threat analysis for individual server: 6 types of attack chain
- Threat events list

# Visibility: Server Traffic Monitoring



- Server traffic topology for all intranet servers: all traffic relations among all intranet servers
- Server traffic diagram for individual server: traffic in/out of an individual server
- Traffic activity list: all traffic activities between servers

# Visibility: Threat Topology

The screenshot displays a threat analysis interface with three main panels:

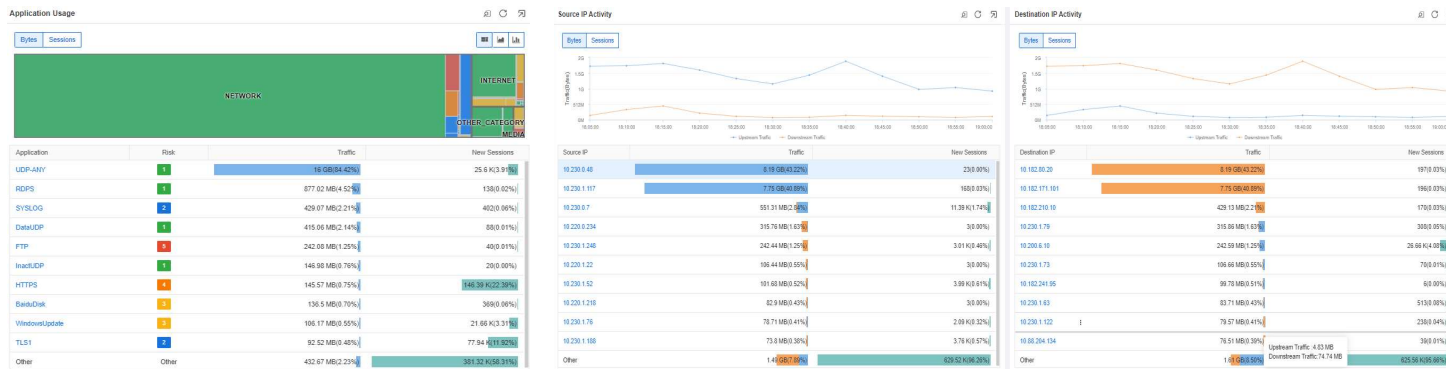
- Threat Details:** Shows a threat named "Ransomware Activity: TeslaCrypt/AlphaCrypt Variant" with a severity of "Critical". It includes fields for Name, Behavior Category, Admin Action, and Type.
- Threat Topology:** A central network diagram showing interactions between various assets, with nodes and connecting lines representing the threat's spread.
- Endpoint Detail:** Focuses on the endpoint 192.168.1.37, showing its active state, risk index (24), and event highlights such as "External attacks", "Botnet connect to external", "C&C", and "File transfer".

Below the endpoint detail is a table of threat events:

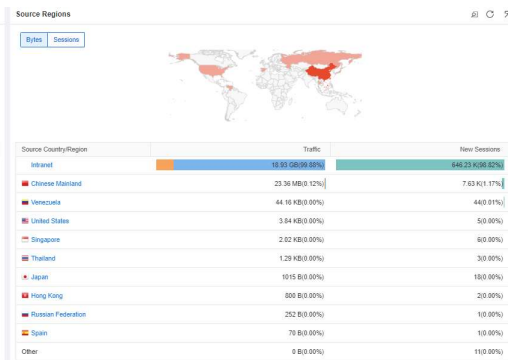
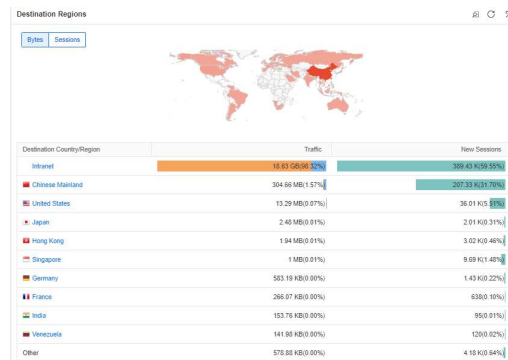
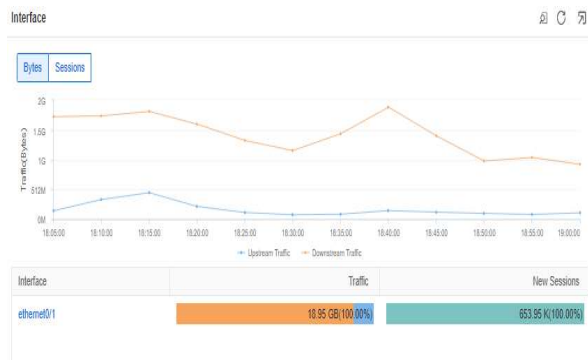
Name	Behavior	Threat Tag	Type	Sev...	Source	Destination	Detected at	Adm...
1 Ransomware Act...	Botnet connect ...		Malware - Trojan	Critical	192.168.1.37	8.8.8.8	2023/04/21 07:57:28	Unconfi...
2 Ransomware Act...	Botnet connect ...		Malware - Trojan	Critical	192.168.1.37	8.8.8.8	2023/04/19 16:15:36	Unconfi...
3 Ransomware Act...	Botnet connect ...		Malware - Trojan	Critical	192.168.1.37	8.8.8.8	2023/04/18 16:15:26	Unconfi...
4 Ransomware Act...	Botnet connect ...		Malware - Trojan	Critical	192.168.1.37	8.8.8.8	2023/04/18 16:14:22	Unconfi...
5 Ransomware Act...	Botnet connect ...		Malware - Trojan	Critical	192.168.1.37	8.8.8.8	2023/04/15 13:37:18	Unconfi...

- Details of a threat
- Threat topology that shows the interactions between assets involved in this threat event
- View of the detailed activities of a specific IP in this threat topology

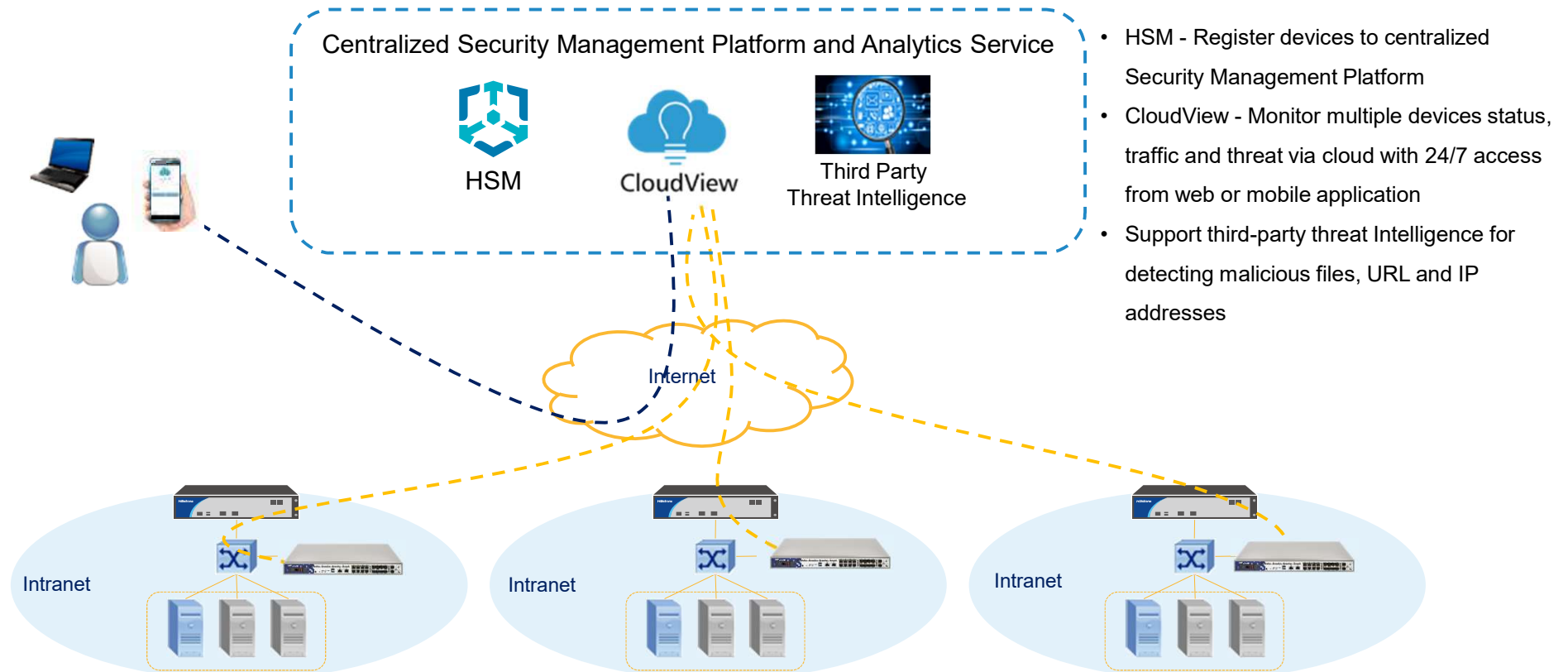
# Visibility: Intranet Application Analysis



- Application Usage/Ranking
- Source/Destination IP traffic ranking
- Interface Traffic Ranking
- Threat Geo-location

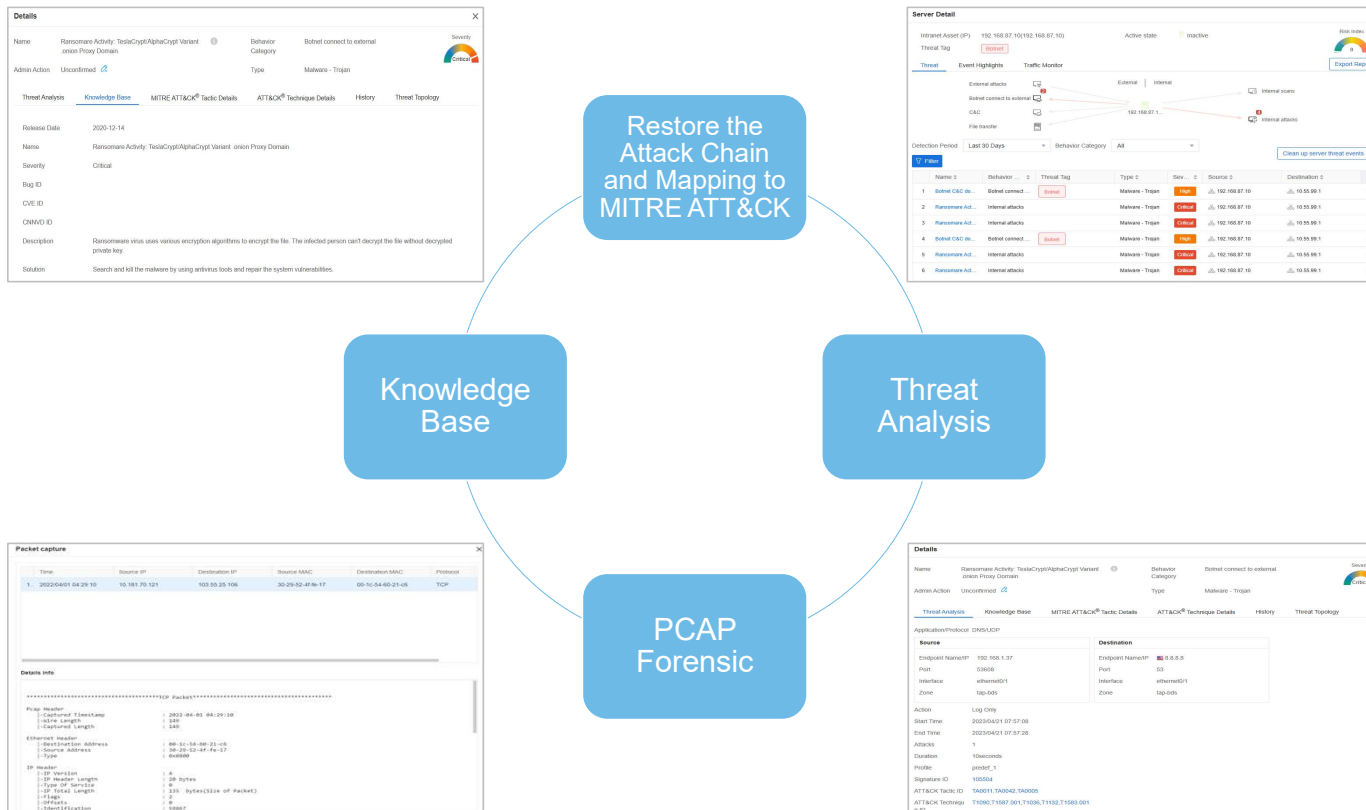


# Visibility: Centralized Security Management





# DFIR: Rich Forensics Enables Risk Assessment



# DFIR: MITRE ATT&CK Framework Mapping

## MITRE ATT&CK

Stands for Adversarial Tactics, Techniques, and Common Knowledge, is a globally recognized framework developed by the MITRE Corporation to classify and describe the potential threat behaviors.

Name	Ransomare Activity: Possible WannaCry DNS Lookup 4	Behavior Category	Internal attacks	Severity	Critical
Admin Action	Unconfirmed	Type	Malware - Trojan		

ATT&CK ID	T1587.001	T1590.002
ATT&CK Version	1.2	
Name	Malware	
Create Time	2020/10/01 01:33:01	
Last Modified Time	2022/01/14 17:14:27	
Source	ATT&CK	
Permission Requirement	-	
System Requirement	-	
Network Requirement	-	

ATT&CK ID	TA0042	TA0043
Name	Resource Development	
Create Time	2020/09/30 16:11:59	
Last Modified Time	2020/09/30 16:31:36	
Source	ATT&CK	
Official Link	<a href="https://attack.mitre.org/tactics/TA0042">https://attack.mitre.org/tactics/TA0042</a>	
Description	The adversary is trying to establish resources they can use to support operations. Resource Development consists of techniques that involve adversaries creating, purchasing, or compromising/stealing resources that can be used to support targeting. Such resources include infrastructure, accounts, or capabilities. These resources can be leveraged by the adversary to aid in other phases of the adversary lifecycle, such as using purchased domains to support Command and Control, email accounts for phishing as a part of Initial Access, or stealing code signing certificates to help with Defense Evasion.	


- ATT&CK technique details of threat events

- ATT&CK tactic details of threat events

# DFIR: Threat Behavior Details



**Details** ×

Name Ransomware Activity: TeslaCrypt/AlphaCrypt Variant ⓘ Behavior Botnet connect to external Severity   
 .onion Proxy Domain

Admin Action Unconfirmed ⓘ Type Malware - Trojan

Threat Analysis Knowledge Base MITRE ATT&CK<sup>®</sup> Tactic Details ATT&CK<sup>®</sup> Technique Details **History** Threat Topology

	Source ↕	Source Zone ↕	Source Interface ↕	Destination ↕	Destination Zone ↕	Detected at ↕
1	🌐 192.168.1.37	tap-bds	ethernet0/1	🇺🇸 8.8.8.8	tap-bds	2023/04/21 07:57:28
2	🌐 192.168.1.37	tap-bds	ethernet0/1	🇺🇸 8.8.8.8	tap-bds	2023/04/18 16:15:36
3	🌐 192.168.1.37	tap-bds	ethernet0/1	🇺🇸 8.8.8.8	tap-bds	2023/04/18 16:15:26
4	🌐 192.168.1.37	tap-bds	ethernet0/1	🇺🇸 8.8.8.8	tap-bds	2023/04/18 16:14:22
5	🌐 192.168.1.37	tap-bds	ethernet0/1	🇺🇸 8.8.8.8	tap-bds	2023/04/15 13:37:18
6	🌐 192.168.1.37	tap-bds	ethernet0/1	🇺🇸 8.8.8.8	tap-bds	2023/04/10 15:29:41
7	🌐 192.168.1.37	tap-bds	ethernet0/1	🇺🇸 8.8.8.8	tap-bds	2023/04/10 15:09:35

Displaying 1 - 7 of 7 < < Page 1 / 1 > > | 50 Per Page

## Information tracking for threat events:

- IP, port scanning
- Brute-force cracking of common services such as FTP, LDAP, and MySQL
- Abnormal HTTP access response
- C&C connection

# Mitigation: Mitigate/Block Attacks in Conjunction with NGFWs



Hillstone BDS



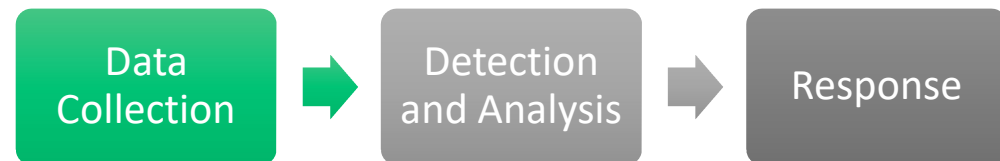
Hillstone NGFW

- Detect and identify threat
- Configure Linkage with Hillstone Firewall
- Add the confirmed attacks to Block list



- Linked with Hillstone BDS
- Synchronize Block list from Hillstone BDS
- Block the attacks

# Mitigation: Detect and Respond to Threats and Attacks with Integration of iSource



## Under the scenario of integrating with iSource:

- BDS uploads data\* (threat log/ evidential packets/ metadata/ netflow) to iSource
- BDS can perform active assets scanning task delivered by iSource, and uploads the results to iSource
- Support various types of detection and analysis for advance threats and attacks, including signature based detection, correlation analysis, NTA, etc.
- Provide full visibility and automated response to the integrated security products like NGFWs

\*Note: Threat log, metadata, and netflow can be uploaded to iSource V2.0R4-R8; Threat log, evidential packets, and netflow can be uploaded to iSource V2.0R9 or later

# Report: Host Risk Assessment



### Server Detail

Intranet Asset (IP) 192.168.87.10(192.168.87.10) Active state Active Inactive

Threat Tag Botnet

Threat Event Highlights Traffic Monitor

Risk Index 48

[Export Report](#)

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### Endpoint Detail

Endpoint Name/IP 192.168.1.37 Active state Active Inactive

Threat Event Highlights

Risk Index 24

[Export Report](#)

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[test1(10.230.1.165)]  
Server Security Assessment Report

Period: 2022-05-11 10:30:21 - 2022-05-26 10:30:21  
Created at: 2022-05-26 10:30:24

#### 1. Security Assessment

##### 1.1 Overview of Security Assessment

The risk index of server test1(10.230.1.165) is 48. The server is at low risk level. The following lists the threat behaviors detected on the server:

Threat Behavior	Frequency
The server tries to connect to the C&C server	0
The server conducts an internal network attack	0
The server performs an internal network scan	0
The server is involved in botnet activities	10
The server tries to transmit suspicious files	238
The server downloads malware	2

1. The server is at low risk level. No threat event of high reliability is detected.  
The threat event of low reliability listed in the second section may be normal. Please check whether it's a real threat.

2. According to historical traffic statistics, the network traffic of the server is found abnormal. For details, refer to the third section.

It is necessary to note that the abnormal traffic of the server may have the following potential risks:

- 1) Threat Spread Risk: The malware, viruses and malicious plug-ins may exploit new connections with small traffic to spread threats.
- 2) Data Leakage Risk: The botnet malware may leak sensitive data to the external with normal traffic.
- 3) Bandwidth Consumption Risk: The large number of abnormal traffic may cause bandwidth consumption, which will affect server performance.

#### 3. Abnormal Traffic

The following lists the abnormal traffic of the server:

##### 3.1 Traffic From Clients To Server

Source Address	Service/Port	Uplink Traffic	Downlink Traffic	Connections	Alarm Record
10.231.3.225	TCP:4444	20.5548	2.13068	866	New Connection
191.226.232.201	HTTP:8443	15.3768	2.83008	13	New Connection
10.182.142.116	SSH:22	130.49088	1.93368	1	New Connection
10.182.142.81	SSH:22	1.7760	15.6408	5	New Connection
10.88.15.114	TCP:4444	75.6288	1.93368	20	New Connection

##### 3.2 Traffic From Server

Destination Address	Service/Port	Uplink Traffic	Downlink Traffic	Connections	Alarm Record
10.231.3.225	TCP:4444	20.5548	2.13068	866	New Connection
191.226.232.201	HTTP:8443	15.3768	2.83008	13	New Connection
10.182.142.116	SSH:22	130.49088	1.93368	1	New Connection
10.182.142.81	SSH:22	1.7760	15.6408	5	New Connection
10.88.15.114	TCP:4444	75.6288	1.93368	20	New Connection

#### 5.3 Analysis and Recommendations

The following analyzes the reason of abnormal traffic and offers related recommendations:

- \*New Connection  
An upstream new connection was detected. Please check whether there is a new network service or whether the connection is conducted by malware.
- \*Upstream Traffic Exceeds Threshold  
The upstream traffic of certain connection exceeded the threshold. Please check whether the upstream traffic is normal or whether the malware conducted content leakage.
- \*Downstream Traffic Exceeds Threshold  
The downstream traffic of certain connection exceeded the threshold. Please check whether the downstream traffic is normal or whether the malware conducted content download.
- \*Connection Exceeds Threshold  
The number of connections exceeded the threshold. Please check whether the connection frequency is normal or whether the number of connections conducted by the malware exceeded the threshold.

#### Security Assessment

This report introduces the status, threat events and abnormal traffic of the server.

- 1. Security Assessment
- 2. Threat Event
- 3. Abnormal Traffic

Resource Name: test1(10.230.1.165)  
IP Address: 10.230.1.165  
Active Status: Active  
Operating System: Windows  
Service Provider:

On the risk server or risk endpoint page, the threat and traffic information matching the current interface filtering conditions are exported.

A PDF report is generated, which includes the following information:

- Server/endpoint information
- Security status assessment
- Threat event
- Abnormal traffic
- Analytical and disposal recommendations

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# Closed Cycle: Network Detection and Response



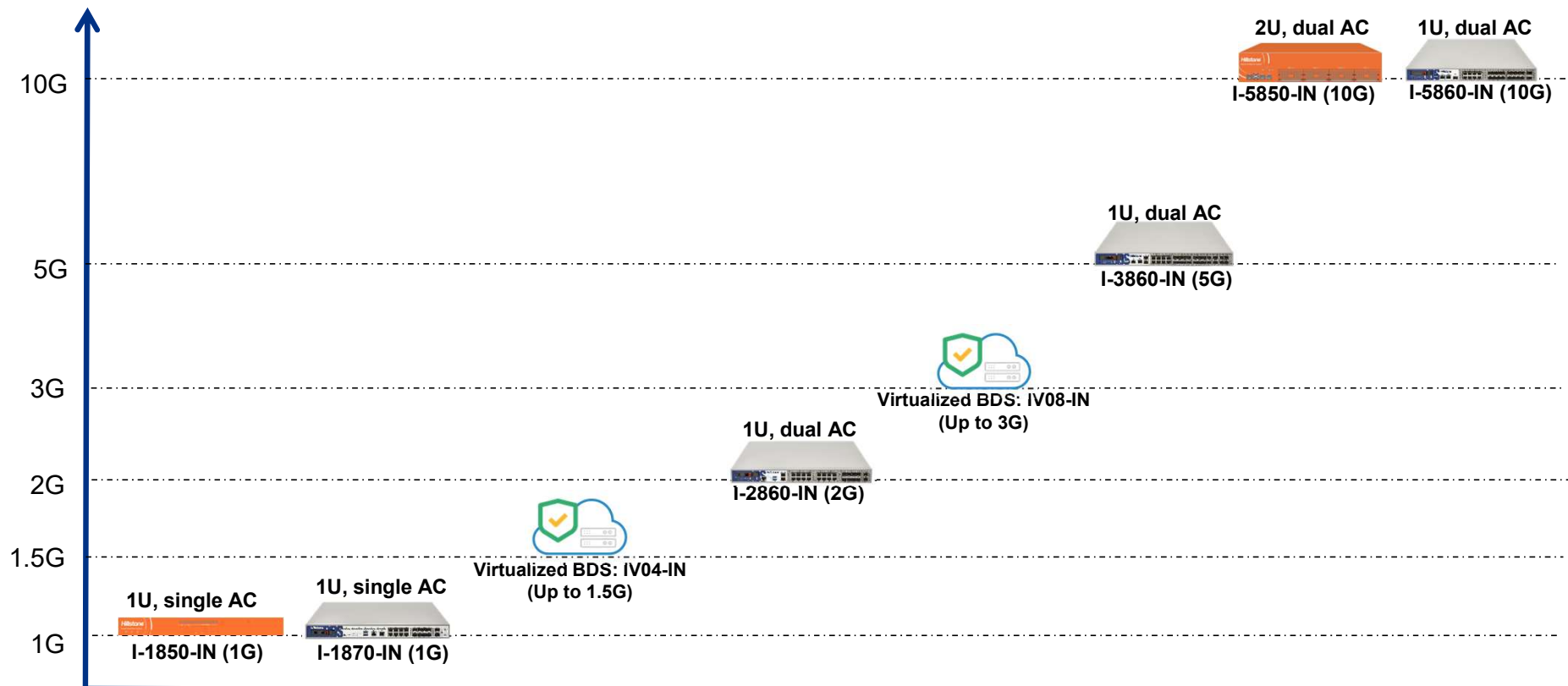
# Hillstone BDS Portfolio



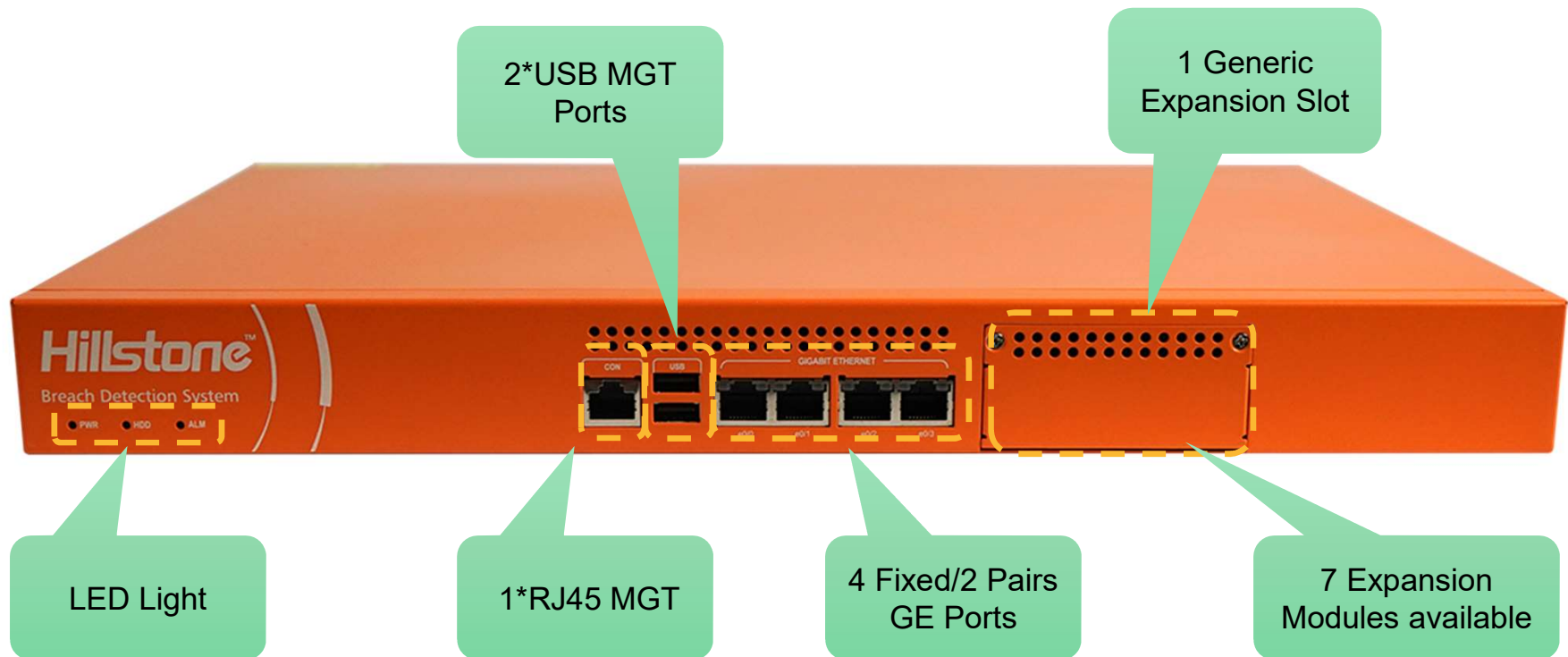
# BDS Product Portfolio



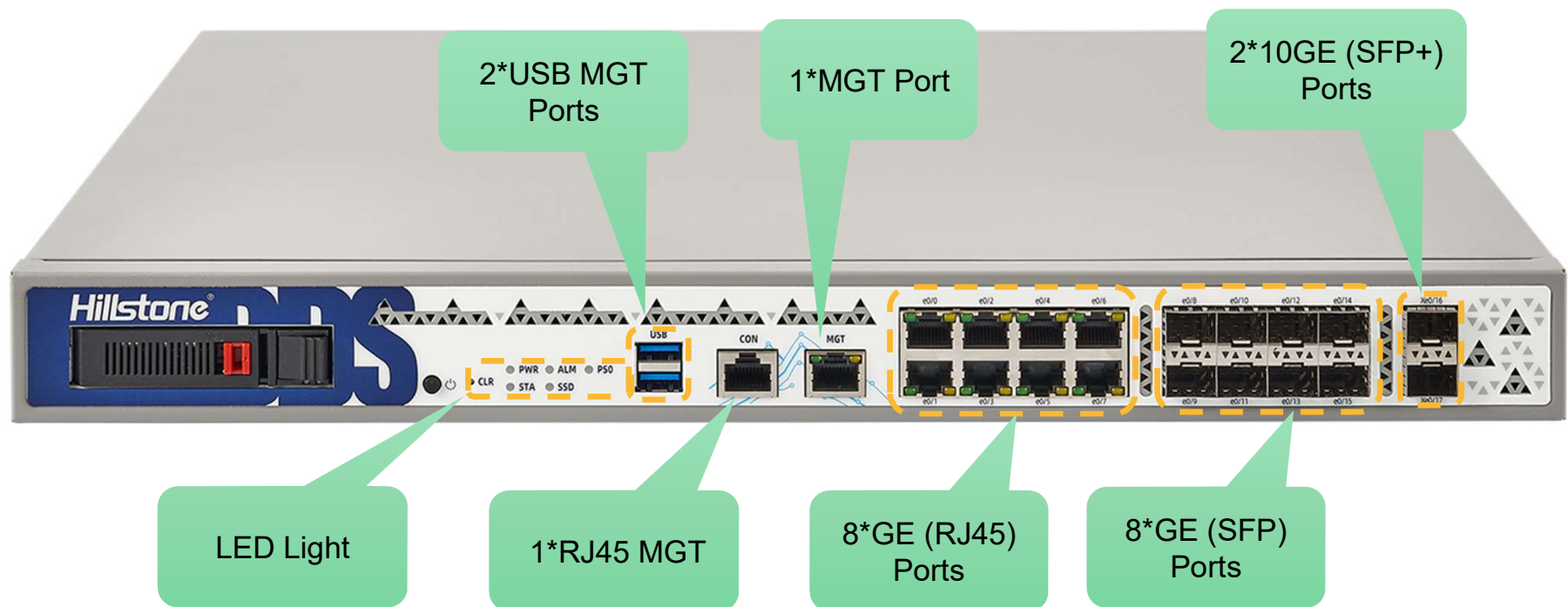
Breach Detection  
Throughput



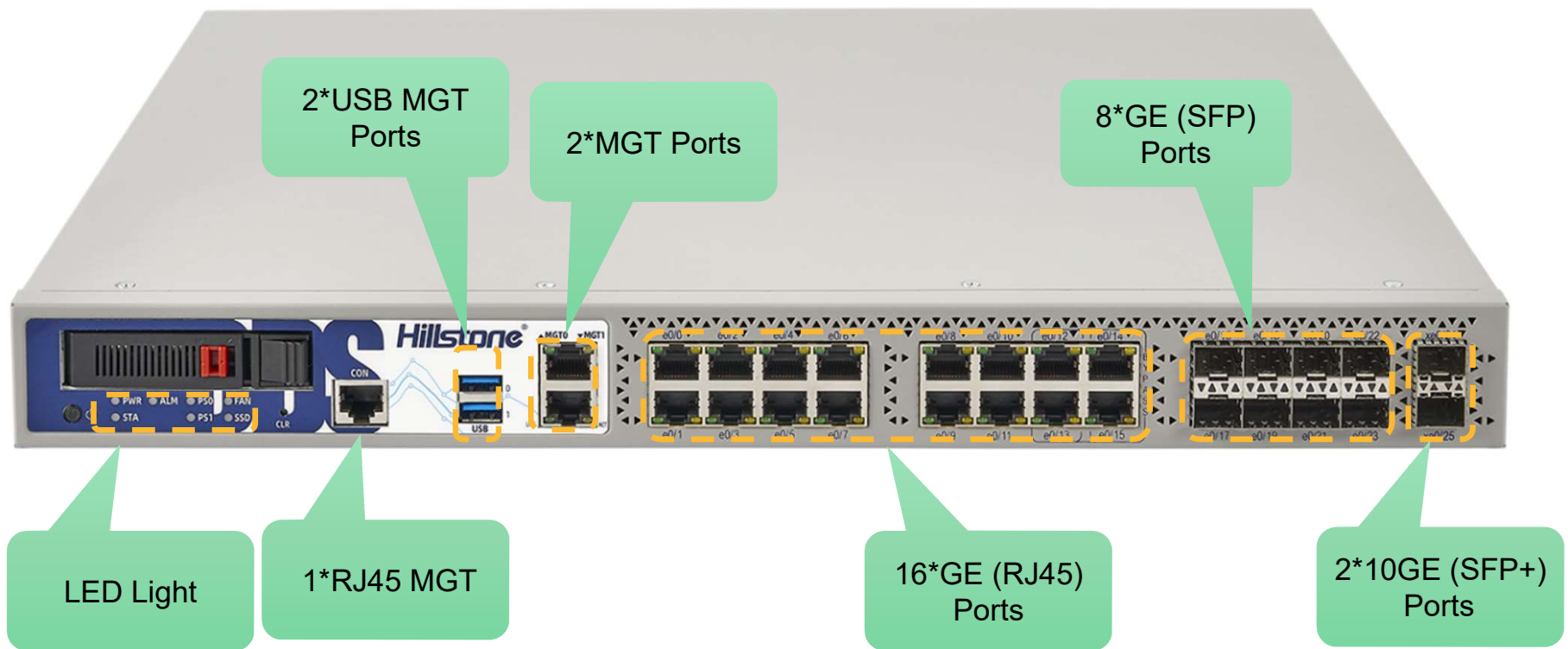
# I-1850 Hardware Specification



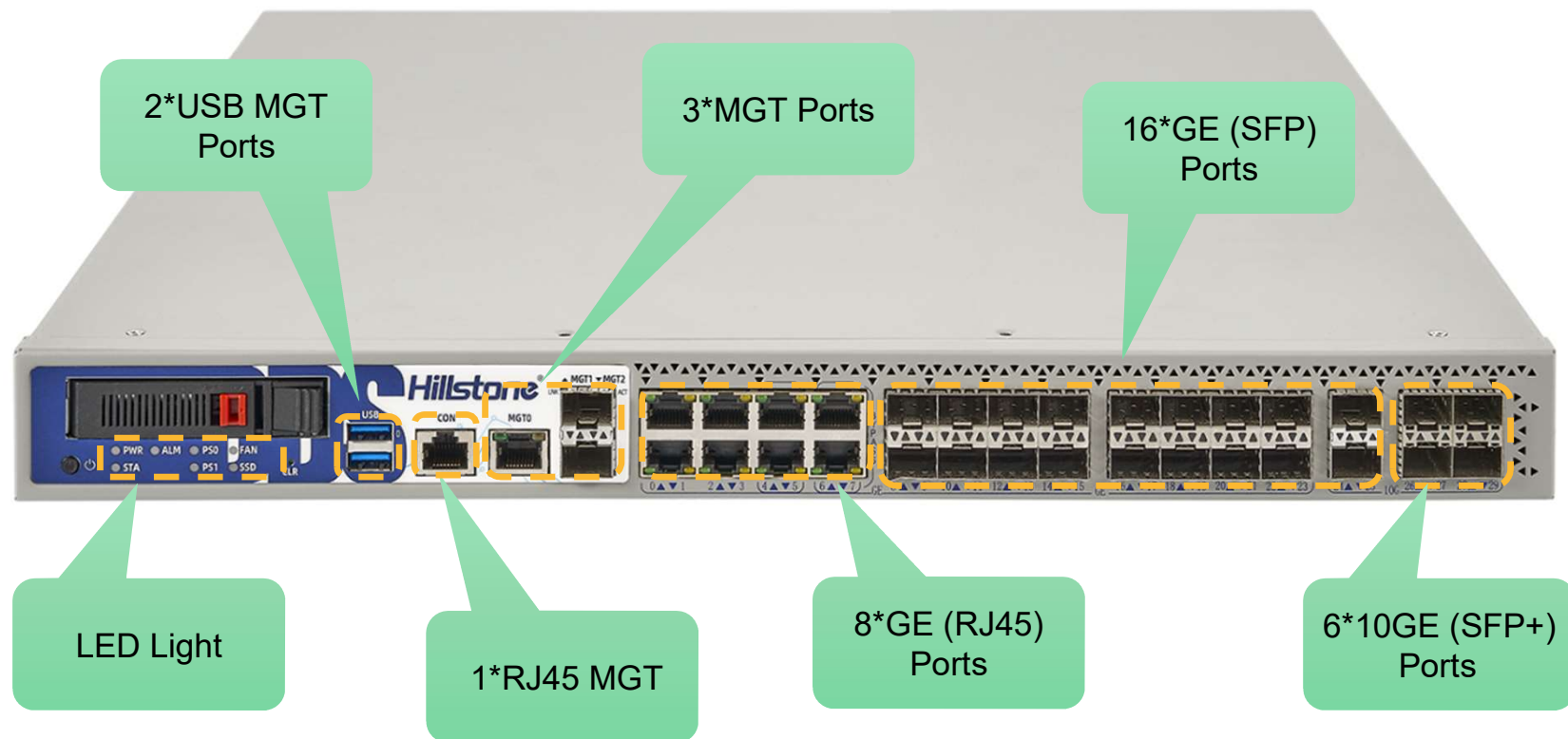
# I-1870 Hardware Specification



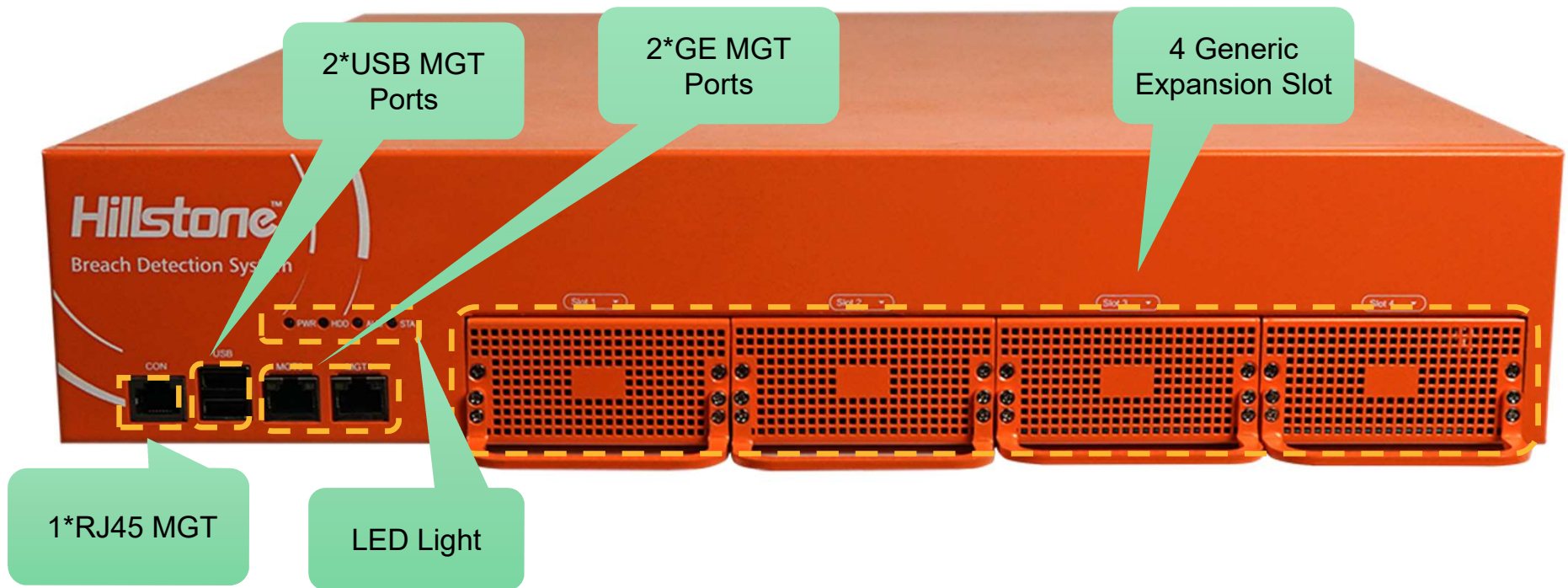
# I-2860 Hardware Specification



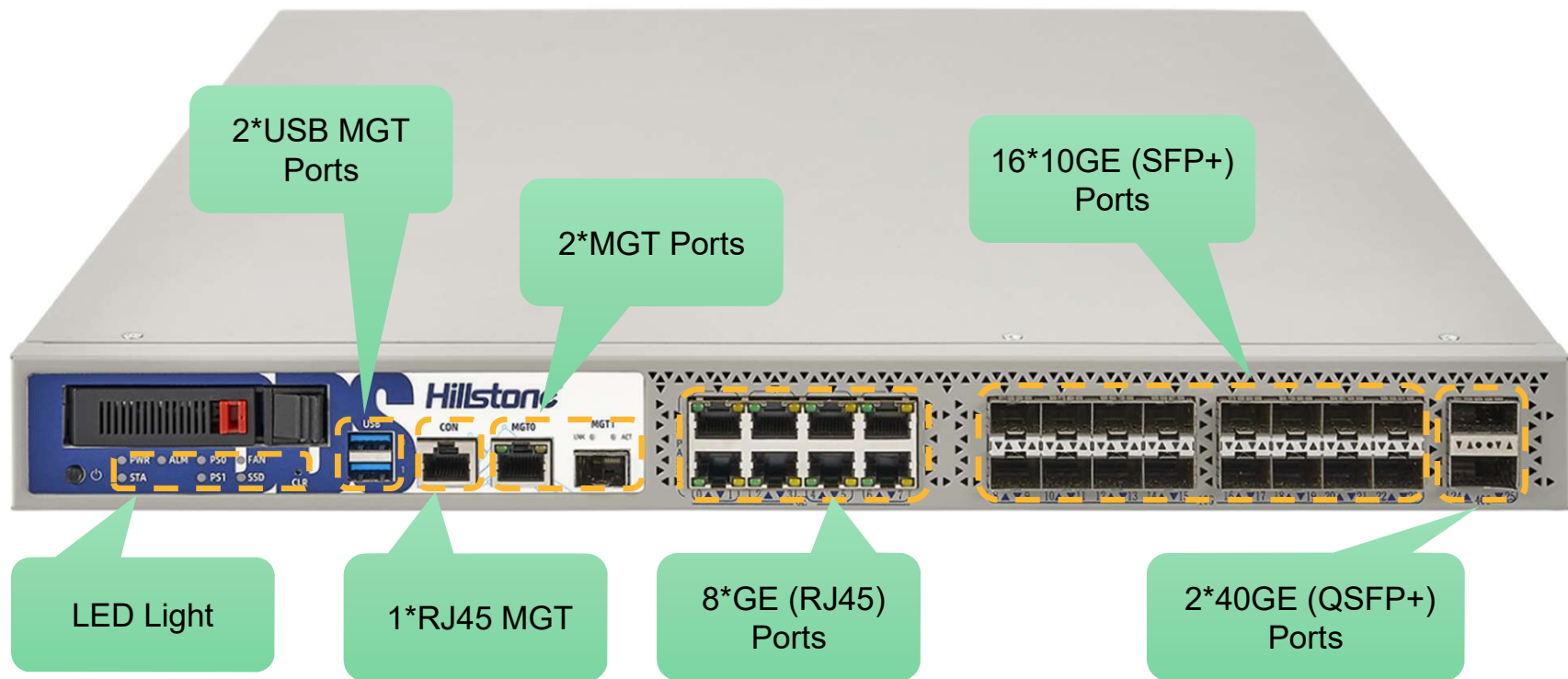
# I-3860 Hardware Specification



# I-5850 Hardware Specification



# I-5860 Hardware Specification



# BDS Hardware Specification



Model	I-1850-IN	I-1870-IN	I-2860-IN	I-3860-IN	I-5850-IN	I-5860-IN
<b>Breach Detection Throughput</b>	1 Gbps	1 Gbps	2 Gbps	5 Gbps	10 Gbps	10 Gbps
<b>New Sessions/s</b>	20,700	32,000	75,000	210,000	250,000	500,000
<b>Maximum Concurrent Sessions</b>	750,000	750,000	1,500,000	3,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
<b>Form Factor</b>	1 U	1 U	1 U	1 U	2 U	1 U
<b>Storage</b>	1T HDD	1T SSD	1T SSD	1T SSD	1T HDD	2T SSD
<b>Management Ports</b>	2 x USB port 1 x RJ45 port	2 x USB port 1 x RJ45 port 1 x MGT	2 x USB port 1 x RJ45 port 2 x MGT	2 x USB port 1 x RJ45 port 3 x MGT	2 x USB port 1 x RJ45 port 2 x MGT	2 x USB port 1 x RJ45 port 2 x MGT
<b>Fixed I/O Ports</b>	4 (2 Pairs) GE ports	2×10GE (SFP+) 8 × GE (SFP) 8 × GE (RJ45)	2×10GE (SFP+) 8 × GE (SFP) 16 × GE (RJ45)	6×10GE (SFP+) 16×GE (SFP) 8×GE (RJ45)	N/A	8×GE (RJ45) 16×10GE (SFP+) 2×40GE (QSFP+)
<b>Available Slots for Expansion Modules</b>	1	N/A	1	1	4	1
<b>Expansion Module Option</b>	IOC-S-4SFP-L-IN	N/A	IOC-A-4SFP+-IN	IOC-A-4SFP+-IN	IOC-BDS-8GE-H-IN, IOC-BDS-8SFP-H-IN, IOC-BDS-4SFP+-H-IN	IOC-A-4SFP+-IN



# Virtualized BDS Specification & Configuration



Specification and minimum hardware configuration:

Model	IV04-IN	IV08-IN
Breach Detection Throughput *	Up to 1.5 Gbps	Up to 3 Gbps
CPU Support	4 Core	8 Core
Memory	8G	16G
Storage	100G	100G
System Requirement	KVM / Vmware ESXi version 6.5 or above	

\* The breach detection throughput data is depends on the hardware configuration

Network interface card supported:

	SR-IOV	All NICs except SR-IOV
KVM	√ (only SR-IOV X710 can be supported)	√
VMware	×	√

# Expansion Modules



Module	IOC-S-4SFP-L-IN	IOC-S-4GE-B-IN	IOC-BDS-8GE-H-IN	IOC-BDS-8SFP-H-IN	IOC-BDS-4SFP+-H-IN	IOC-A-4SFP+-IN
I/O Ports	4 x SFP Ports	4 x GE Ports	8 x GE Ports	8 x SFP Ports	4 x SFP+ Ports	4 x SFP+, SFP+ module not included
Dimension	1U (Occupies 1 generic slot)	1U (Occupies 1 generic slot)	1U (Occupies 1 generic slot)	1U (Occupies 1 generic slot)	1U (Occupies 1 generic slot)	1U
Weight	0.22. lb (0.1 kg)	0.33 lb (0.15 kg)	0.55 lb (0.25 kg)	0.55 lb (0.25 kg)	0.44 lb (0.2 kg)	2.09 lb (0.96 kg)

# Sysmon Configuration



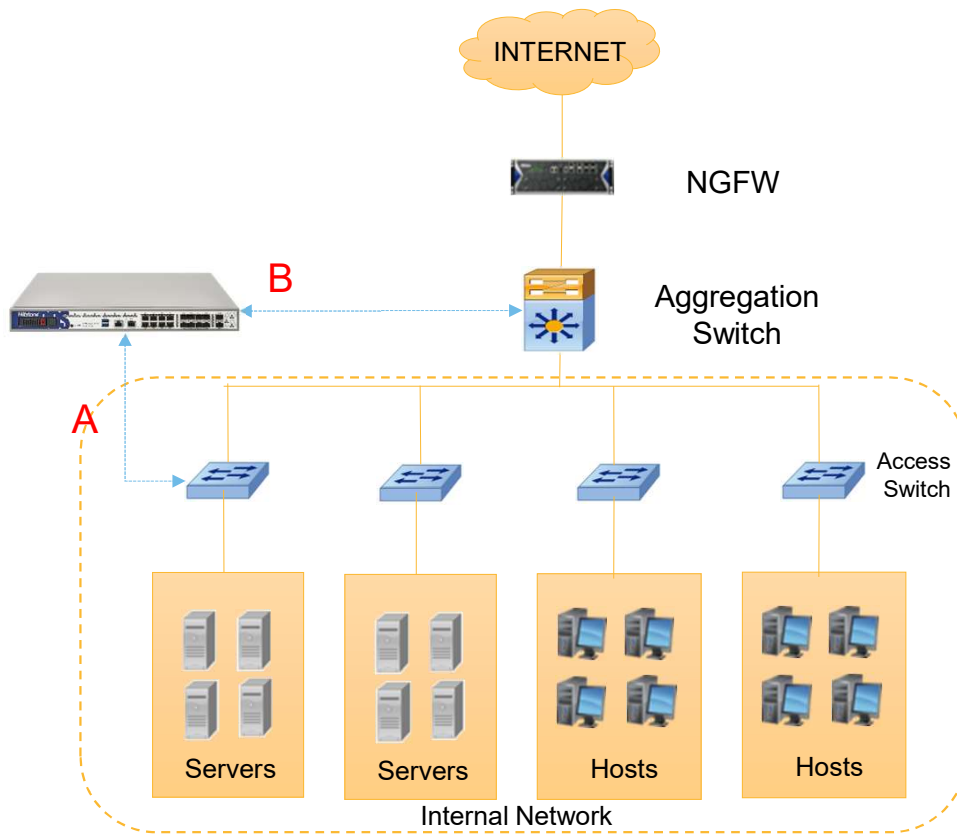
Specification	Sysmon Server	Sysmon Client
CPU	core*4	\
Memory	16G	1G
Storage	1T HDD, extendable	40G HDD
Installation Package	OVF Mirror	MSI Service Program
Software	VMware ESXi	Windows 7 / Windows Server 2007 or above
Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The default configuration supports log storage of 1000 PCs.</li> <li>Sysmon server stores up to 90 days of data. Data will be automatically deleted (cleaned up) after 90 days. When the disk (/data) usage exceeds 85%, the system will automatically delete the oldest data.</li> <li>Sysmon Server system has enabled the Log Receiving Service (Logstash) and the Query service (Elasticsearch), using ports 5044 and 9200 respectively.</li> </ul>	<p>Two installation methods are available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>direct installation by user</li> <li>batch installation via Windows Active Directory domain distribution software</li> </ul>

Sysmon Client - Installed on user's computer; used to record the process creation and termination initiated by the computer, as well as network connection information; send the information to the Sysmon Server.

Sysmon Server - Receive and store the process information log sent by the client software for BDS device query and display.

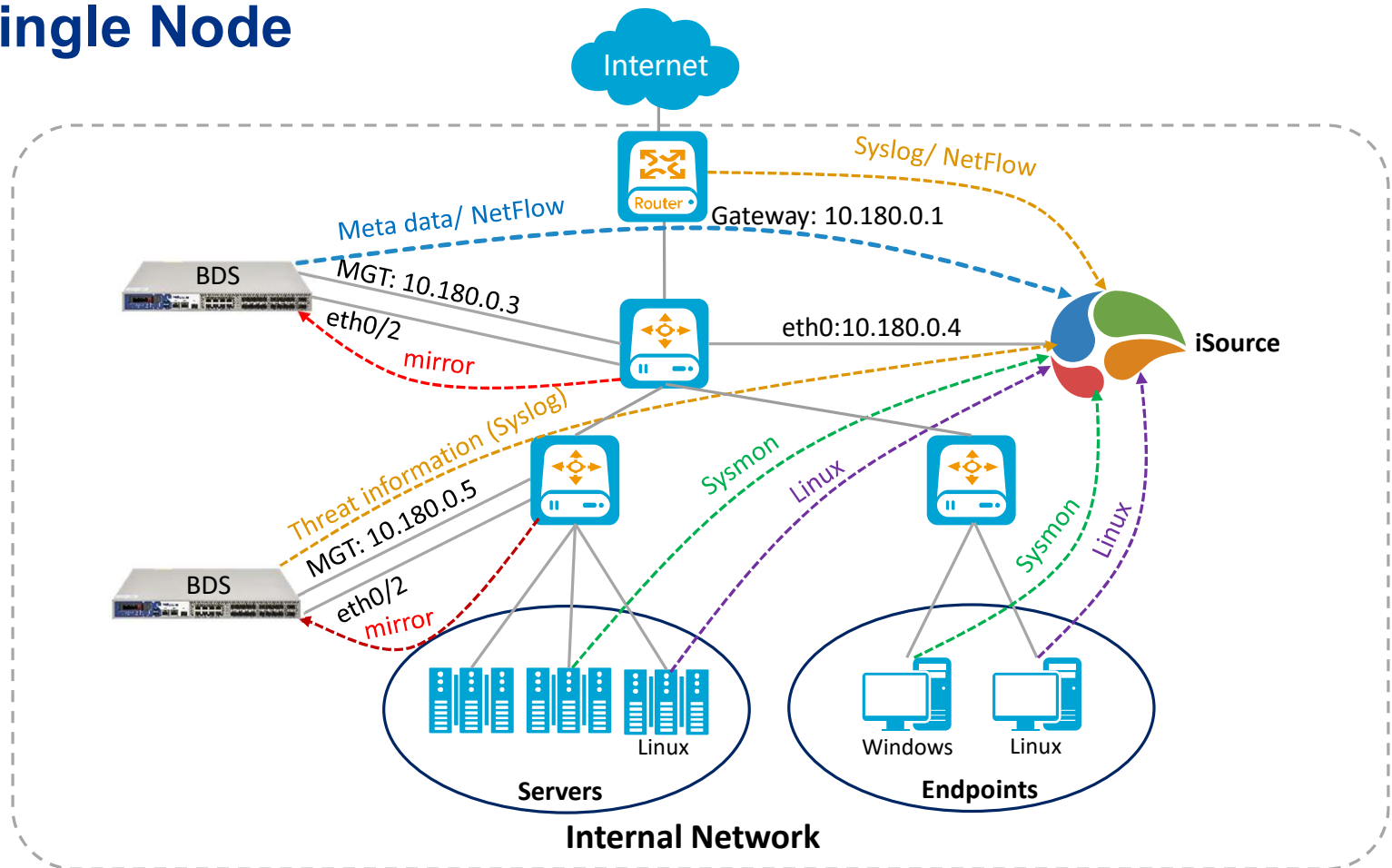
# Deployment Scenarios & Winning Cases

# Hillstone NDR Deployment Scenarios- BDS and NGFW



- **Scenario A:** Access Switch connecting to servers or server groups
  - Monitor traffic between servers within the same segment; servers in different segments; server and internet; servers and other hosts.
- **Scenario B:** Aggregation switch between Access Switches
  - Monitor traffic between servers in different segments; servers and internet; servers and other hosts; hosts and internet.
- **Scenario C:** Combination of the above scenarios

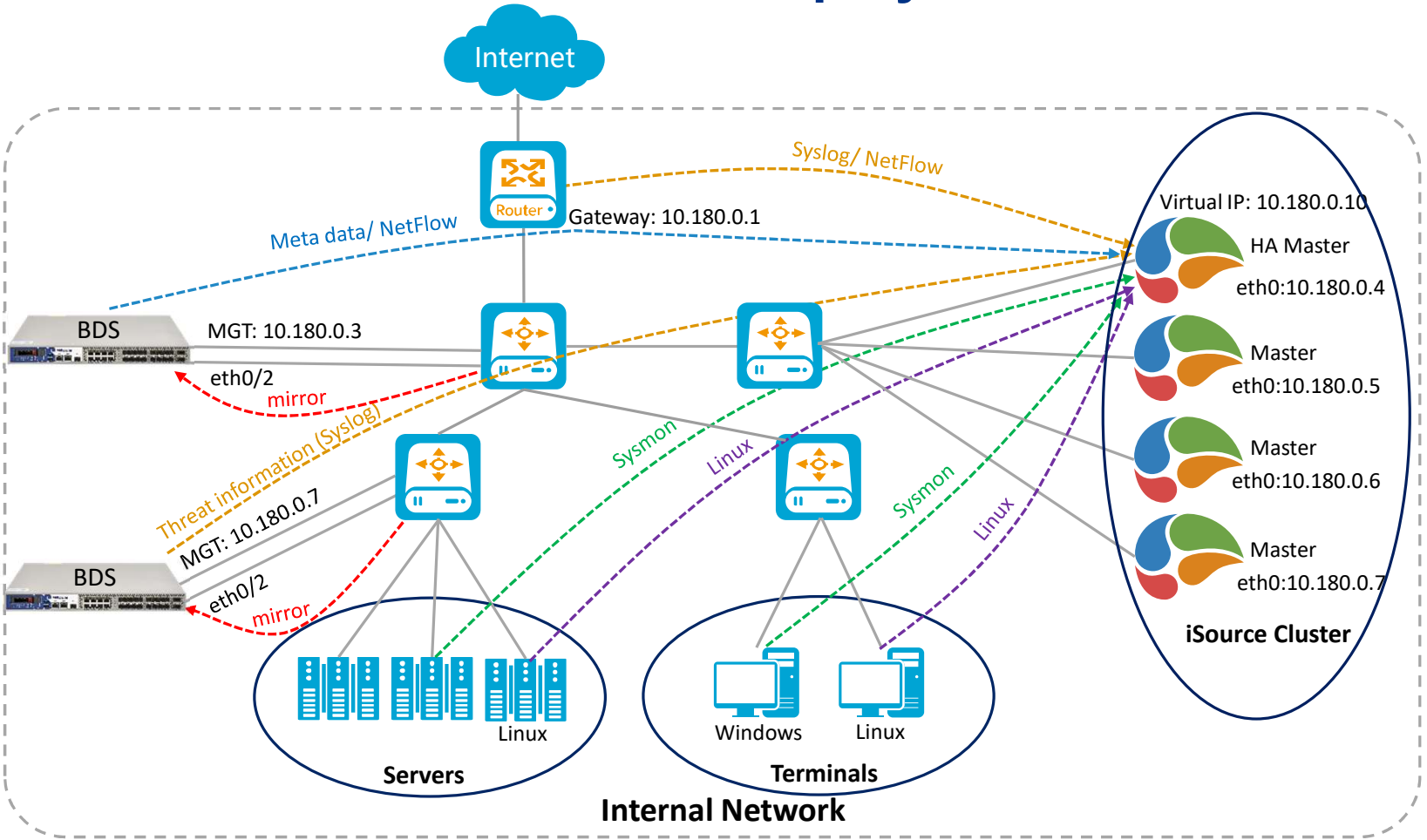
# Hillstone BDS and iSource Deployment Scenario- Single Node



## Single Node Deployment

- BDS deployed in TAP mode
- iSource deployment has little impact on the existing network environment
- Economic solution

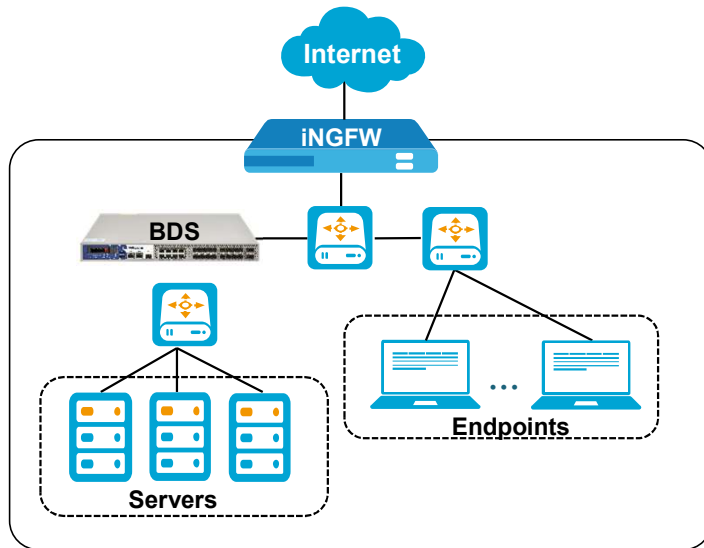
# Hillstone BDS and iSource Deployment Scenario- Cluster



## Cluster Deployment

- BDS deployed in TAP mode
- Cluster up to 5 nodes
- iSource deployment has little impact on the existing network environment
- Highly scalable solution

# Winning Case 1: Protect Critical Information for Large University



## Customer Profile

- A large private university with an enrollment of more than 10,000 students, located in South America

## Challenges

- There are significant number of users connecting or accessing the networks from various devices, often compromising the perimeter security, and generating breaches that could put critical information at risk.
- The potential cyber attacks could impact business continuity, halting access to University web properties.

## Hillstone Solution

- The customer deployed Hillstone BDS in conjunction with Hillstone T-Series intelligent next generation firewalls (iNGFW).
- The intelligence security features of Hillstone BDS and iNGFW – ML-based detection of behavior and threats, helped achieve detection and prevention from the perimeter to the internal network.
- A critical attack was detected by this solution deployed, which would have caused an enormous breach in internal services, as well as compromised data.



# Winning Case 2: Secure Critical Assets for Government



## Customer Profile

- A regional government with administrative, political and economic autonomy in South America

## Challenges

- Organizations constantly conduct operations and procedures online, managing a massive flow of information as well as money. There is a great need to protect these information and assets due to the ever growing wave of cyber-attacks in the world.
- The customer needs to minimize the threat to the services it provides, as well as to guarantee the availability of the applications used by the personnel.

## Hillstone Solution

- The customer deployed Hillstone BDS to fully protect their internal network. It can effectively identify advanced threats that lurk within an internal network, and affected from BYOD (bring your own device) of the organization employees.
- The deployed solution protected the customer from threats by detecting the use of devices and access to data that appear abnormal in their network. And also allowed the customer to adopt measures to avoid attacks.

# Winning Case 3: Detect Locky Ransomware for a Pharmaceutical Company



## Customer Profile:

- A large Pharmaceutical Company has 2000+ employees in 5 countries
- The IT team host and manage all servers in their own facilities cross several sites.
- Customer's R&D site was attacked by Locky ransomware via malicious email attachment

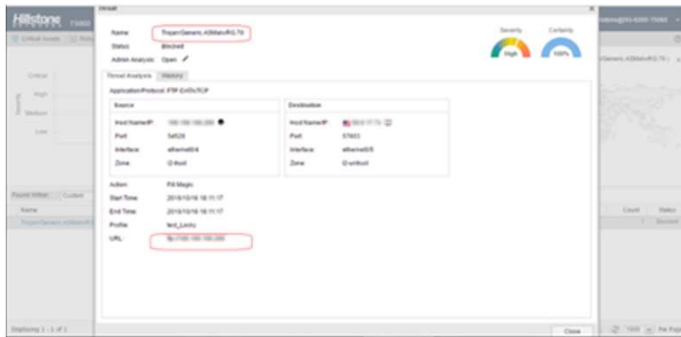
## Why did the existing solutions fail?

- The customer deployed viable security solutions including firewall/IPS/Antivirus solutions, but they couldn't detect the ransomware variants in early stage and protect their servers from being locked.
- The customer was also trying to hire security professionals to disinfect their locked systems. but the process takes days, at a much higher cost even than the ransom.

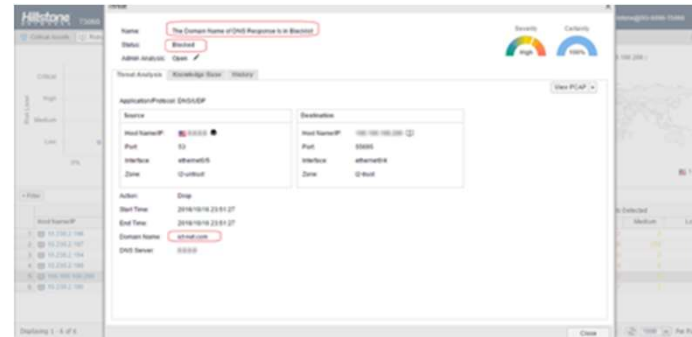
## Why did the Hillstone solution win?

- Customer deployed Hillstone NDR product in front of servers area, in Tapping mode by access switch, along with Hillstone NGFW and IPS in the network exit.
- Hillstone NDR product leverage its layered detection engines (ABD/ATD/IPS/AV) to detect and identify the Locky ransomware and other advanced attack and alarm the IT team to take promptly actions to block these blocks.

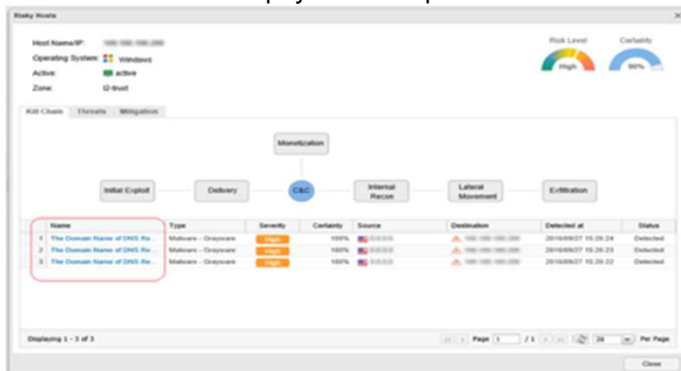
# Winning Case 3: How Did We Win?



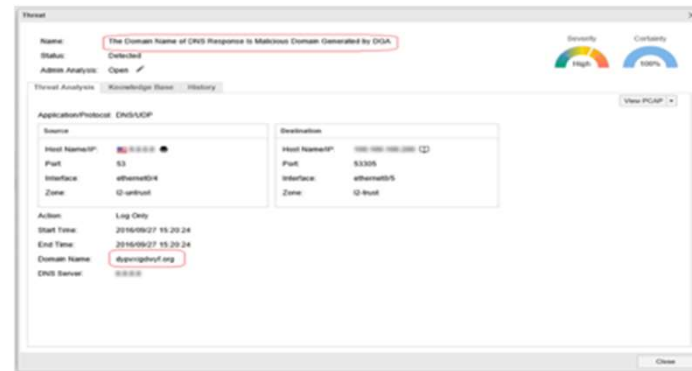
INGFW's AV engine detects and recognizes the ransomware payload and quarantines it.



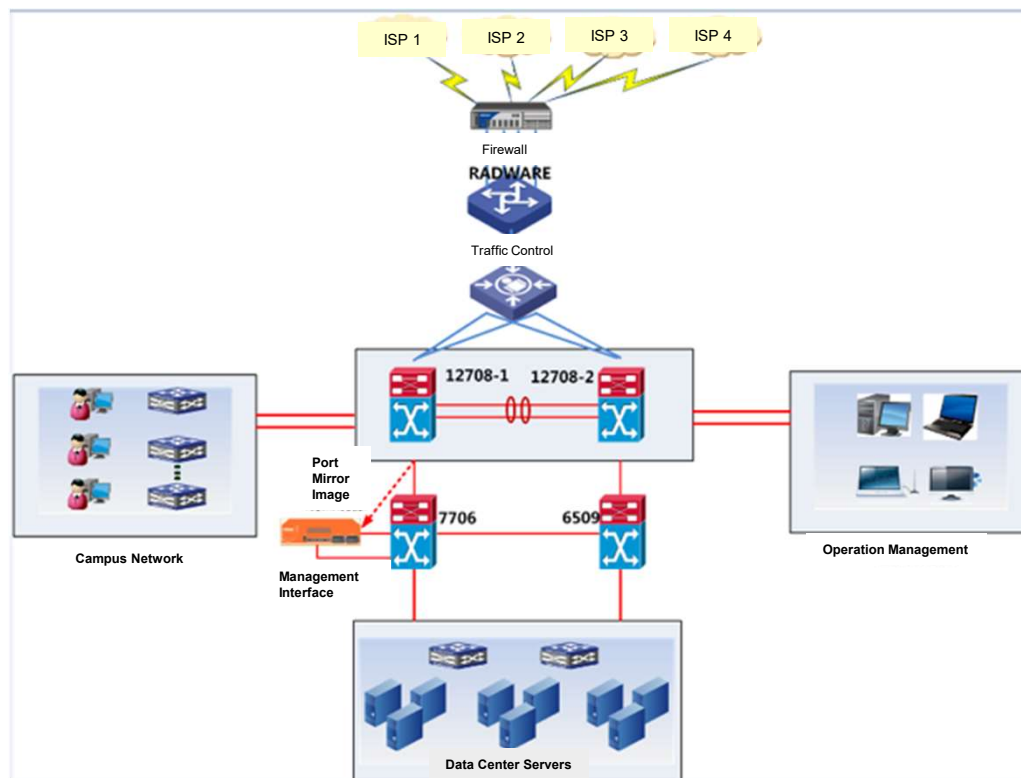
INGFW Reputation detection engine can recognize the C&C server domain and block it.



If Locky ransomware pass through AV and Reputation Detection, INGFW ABD and ATD engine can still detect them by machine learning and behavior modeling. For example, ABD engine can detects and recognizes domain names generated by Domain Generation Algorithms (DGA), which are used by Locky and many other ransomware attacks



# Winning Case 4: Protect Critical Servers for a Large University



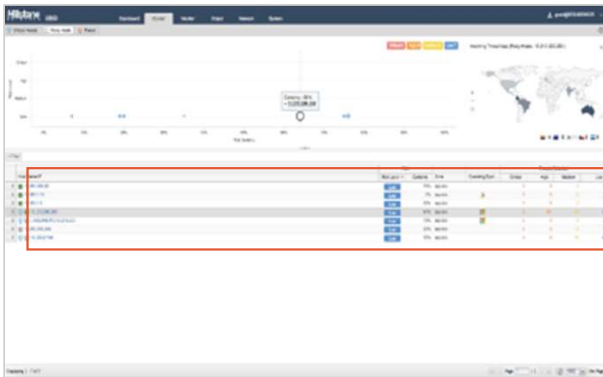
## Customer Profile:

- A top university with 25,000 students accessing the campus network and resource
- Flat network with perimeter NGFW, 4 Internet links, 3Gbps bandwidth (1Gbps internal network)

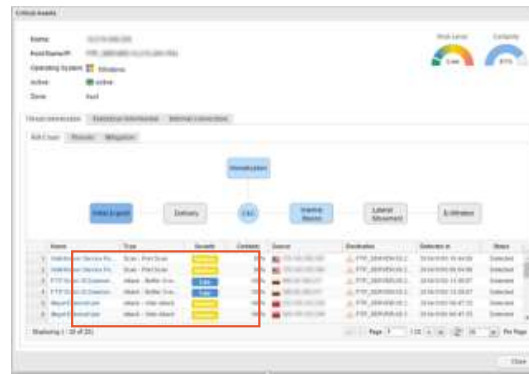
## The Challenges:

- Can't identify and detect the compromised internal host
- No dedicate solution for critical servers in the data center
- The current NGFW and IPS couldn't detect advanced unknown threat

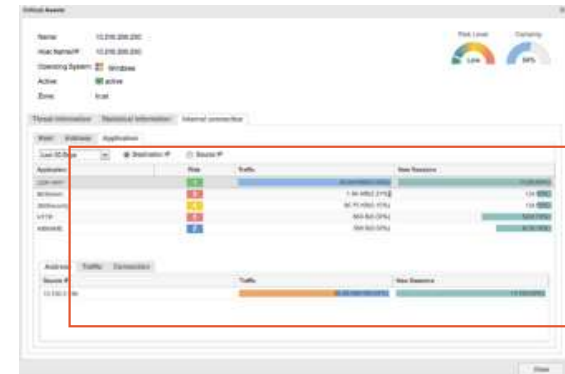
# Winning Case 4: How Did We Win?



Detect the risky host in internal network



Identify the threat/attack from the risky host



Real-time monitoring for the critical business servers

## How did we win?

The customer has a flat network without a dedicated internal network breach detection solution and a network/security operation specialist – Effective customer education on insider threat

The customer's internal network was compromised, but couldn't identify the compromised host, the critical servers are exposed to threats and attacks. – A successful PoC. detect risky host quickly.

Higher and stricter compliance requirement on the high education vertical. – NDR product is dedicated breach detection solution meeting the compliance requirement

# Customer References



Gobierna Regional De Amazonas  
Government,  
Peru



Computer Network Information Center  
Government,  
China



China Telecom  
ISP,  
China



Datatell  
Communication,  
Costa Rica



Shaanxi Regional Electric Power  
Group  
Energy,  
China



Woori Bank  
Finance,  
S.Korea



Bangkok Metropolitan Administration  
Government,  
Thailand



Camel  
Manufacturing,  
China



Sichuan Railway Industry Investment Group  
Finance,  
China



Credimatic  
Finance,  
Ecuador



Xiangnan University  
Education,  
China



Nanjing City Vocational College  
Education,  
China



Jiangsu Agri-animal Husbandry  
Vocational College  
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