

# **Threat & Fraud detection**

## **How Splunk can catch and stop it**

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UnderDefense is [Splunk partner](#) and our team is holding the following Splunk certifications:

- Splunk Certified Consultant I
- Splunk Administrator
- Splunk Power User
- Splunk Sales engineer 1
- Splunk User
- Splunk Sales Rep 1
- Splunk Sales Rep 2
- Splunk Sales IT & App
- Splunk UBA User



# Project Background



## Client

#1 National Telecommunications and Internet Technologies provider



## Technical Challenge

Employee fraud is hard to detect as employees have an access to the company environment. No perimeter defense or rules-based system can be effective in detecting, let alone preventing, their malicious activity. With the help of Splunk we were able to monitor **600,000,000** historical unstructured old data and **2,000,000** events per day



## Business Challenge

Provide assurance to telecom's clients on security and controls protecting the privacy and confidentiality of users' data. Processing integrity of the systems that generate their customers ability to connect to the global world



## Team

SOC team

# Problem detected: Asset misappropriation

**Asset misappropriation fraud** happens when people who are entrusted to manage the assets of an organisation steal from it. This use-case shows how employees of Telecom accessed data they had no obligation to use, spied on clients and exploited their Personal Information

We used Splunk as a tool to investigate the situation in order to detect deceivers and avoid company fraud



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# Splunk vs. Traditional anti-fraud tools

## Splunk Enterprise:

1. has features of investigation, analytics and reporting to enhance your existing fraud tools
2. is flexible to index relevant machine data across all data sources
3. helps to identify fraudulent patterns in order **to alert on fraud in real time** and act to prevent it



## Traditional anti-fraud tools:

1. aren't able to scale and give a narrow view that leaves gaps
2. struggle with flexibility around machine data and large volumes of data
3. hardly correlate massive amounts of unstructured machine data



# Process of data correlation with Splunk

**Tier  
1**

## **Raw information and events from security tools**

Typically low fidelity (“could be bad”) and not intrinsically actionable

**Tier  
2**

## **Behaviour-based correlation search notables**

Typically medium fidelity (“looks bad”) and generally not intrinsically actionable

**Tier  
3**

## **Object risk/sequence-based correlation searches**

High fidelity (“likely bad”) and requires attention

**Tier  
4**

## **Abstract risk-based correlation searches**

High fidelity (“likely bad”) and requires attention

# Inception point

## Target:

- Oracle DB
- “Some” logs
- 600 000 000 events of users (employees) activity

## Goals:

- Connect (indexed data) to Splunk
- Produce graphic analytics of data

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# Initial Data Fields for Analysis

Our analysts have used the following fields in the dataset to detect anomalies:

1. USER
2. CLIENT
3. DATE (date of event)
4. ACTION
5. START DATE
6. END DATE

 Additionally we've created a customized field in Splunk to track the amount of time the user spends on a specific page in order to detect abnormal activities:

7. DURATION( END DATE- START DATE)



# Writing correlation rules to detect fraud



## 1. Correlation/ Patterns

(Ex. of a correlation rule: A and B and C not D = FRAUD)



## 2. Anomalies/outliners off baseline



## 3. Risk Scoring for users profiles



## 4. Data Enrichment with external information



# Data enrichment process

Our client has defined their biggest asset - “VIP users” - as the main target for fraudsters. We suggested establishing a precise target monitoring on activities related to these accounts. The data enrichment process was essential to improve the data and add more value to them

As the client didn't have the list of all possible unique user identifiers, that's why we have created 2 069 646 of them according to predefined masks and tagged all the data with “regular”, and “VIP user” labels

tag: “regular users”

Example: NSJE-HND-ERU-GSTE

tag: “VIP user”

Example: XXXX-AAA-CCG-XXXX

# Outcomes of Data Enrichment process

## Default splunk fields:

- `_time` (extracted from date)
- `host`
- `source`
- `sourcetype`

## Clients dataset:

- `action`
- `date`
- `client`
- `User`
- `End Date`
- `Start Date`
- `Duration`

## Enrichment:

- `Client_status ( Regular, VIP )`



# Splunk monitoring - Use Cases

## Detecting the employee-fraudsters who:

1. Track the Status of VIP User accounts
2. Suspiciously observe User accounts
3. Review the history of all Users' Actions



# Use Case 1 - VIP Users' Accounts Status Monitoring

## We analyzed

- Which accounts are “VIP”
- Who reviews these accounts
- How often they are reviewed
- How many times in total

## Determined

Abnormal activity

## Filtered

Employees whose responsibility involved serving VIP users

## Result

We found employees-fraudsters who track VIP users account Status

## Correlated

Events with the employees who were left after filtering

# Use Case 2 - Abnormal continuous users' accounts monitoring

## We analysed

How many times an employee reviews an account  
Status in total:

1. During how many weeks at least 1 event/week
2. During how many months at least 1 event/week  
(or several weeks )

## Filtered

Results higher  
than the normal  
numbers

## Analysed

Which accounts have  
been monitored by  
fraudsters

## Determined

Abnormal high activity

## Result

We found employees-fraudsters who  
track activity of all users

## Correlated

With other  
contextual data

## Filtered

The employees whose responsibility  
involved this actions

# Use Case 3 - Users' Actions History review

## We analysed

How many times an employee reviews the history of user actions in total:

1. Average numbers for weeks
2. Months
3. Total average numbers

## Determined

Abnormal activity

## Filtered

The employees whose responsibility involved these actions

## Result

We found employees who track history of user actions

## Correlated

Other events by employees who stayed after the filtering



# Strategic recommendations

To prevent possible relapse of fraud activities we've advised our client to:



Conduct thorough background checks on each new employee



Implement checks and balances



Separate the functions of check preparer and check signer



Rotate duties of employees in accounts



Conduct random audits of company accounts



Implement an anonymous ethics hotline to encourage employees reporting wrongdoing



**Solution/Service Title**

Fraud and Insider Threat Detection

**Client Industry**

Telecommunications

**Client Overview**

#1 Nationwide telecommunications company that provides communication and Internet services globally, and data transmission based on mobile technologies, including 3G and 4G (LTE)

**Client Challenge**

Implementing a process and actions that protect customers and enterprise information, assets, accounts and transactions through the real-time, near-real-time or batch analysis of activities by users and other defined entities

**Technologies**

Splunk, Splunk DB Connect, Oracle DB, Splunk CIM

**Key Benefits**

Understand employee and entity behavior, and its context to identify fraud threats and prevent fraud behavior in future. Around 300 fraudsters were quit as an outcome of asset misappropriation

**Results**

Detecting fraudulent activity with Splunk the company saved \$1,08M in loses. Around 300 insider fraudsters were fired and corporate data leakage was prevented saving clients' data and privacy.

# Business goals reached

**Insider Fraud detection**



**Money loss prevention**



**Data exploration**



**Automatization**



- Detected internal fraud and dismissed 300 people
- Money saving around 1 080 000\$ preventing repetition of the situation
- Reduced operating costs using Splunk
- Possibility to understand machine data and make it meaningful
- Detect and prevent insider threats and fraud

# Thank you for your trust!



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