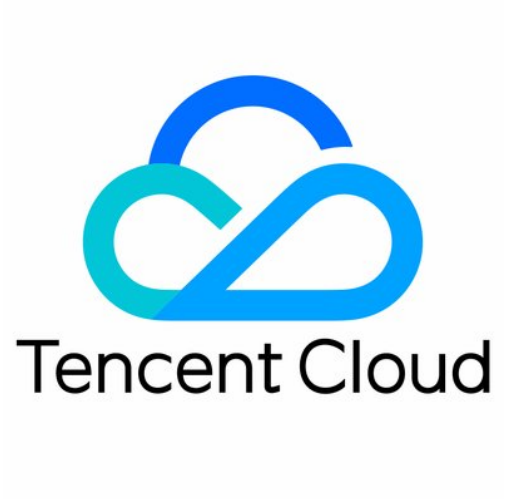
Cloud Security Center

Operation Guide

Product Documentation



Contents

Operation Guide
Access Permissions Management

Last updated：2024-08-02 10:14:18

This document will guide you on how to view and use permissions for specific resources in Cloud Security Center (CSC), and how to use policies for specific sections of the CSC console.

Overview

You can grant a user permission to view and use specific resources in the CSC console by using a Cloud Access Management (CAM) policy.

SOC Full Access Policy

If you want users to have **Management Permissions** to the CSC, you can grant them the policy named QcloudSSAFullAccess. This policy allows users to have management permissions for all resources in CSC. To authorize users with the preset policy QcloudSSAFullAccess, see directions.

SOC Read-Only Policy

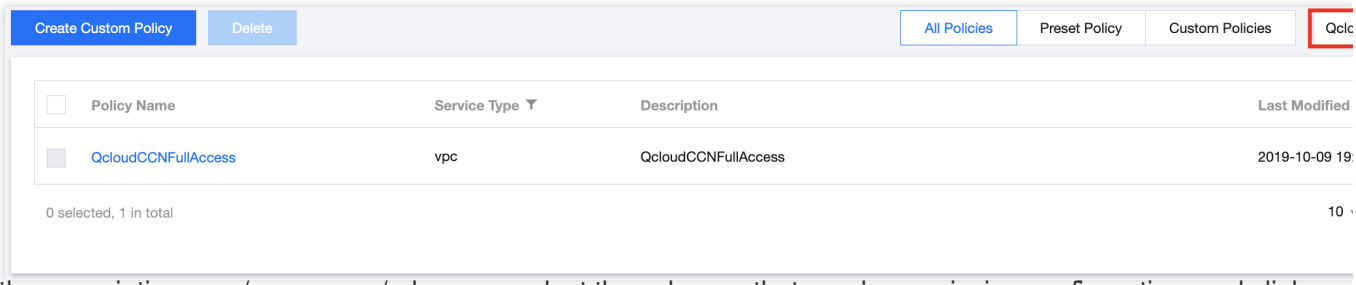
If you want users to have **query** permissions to the CSC, but don't have the creation, deletion and processing permissions, you can grant them the policy named QcloudSSAReadOnlyAccess. To authorize users with the preset policy QcloudSSAReadOnlyAccess, see directions.

Policy For SOC-related Resources

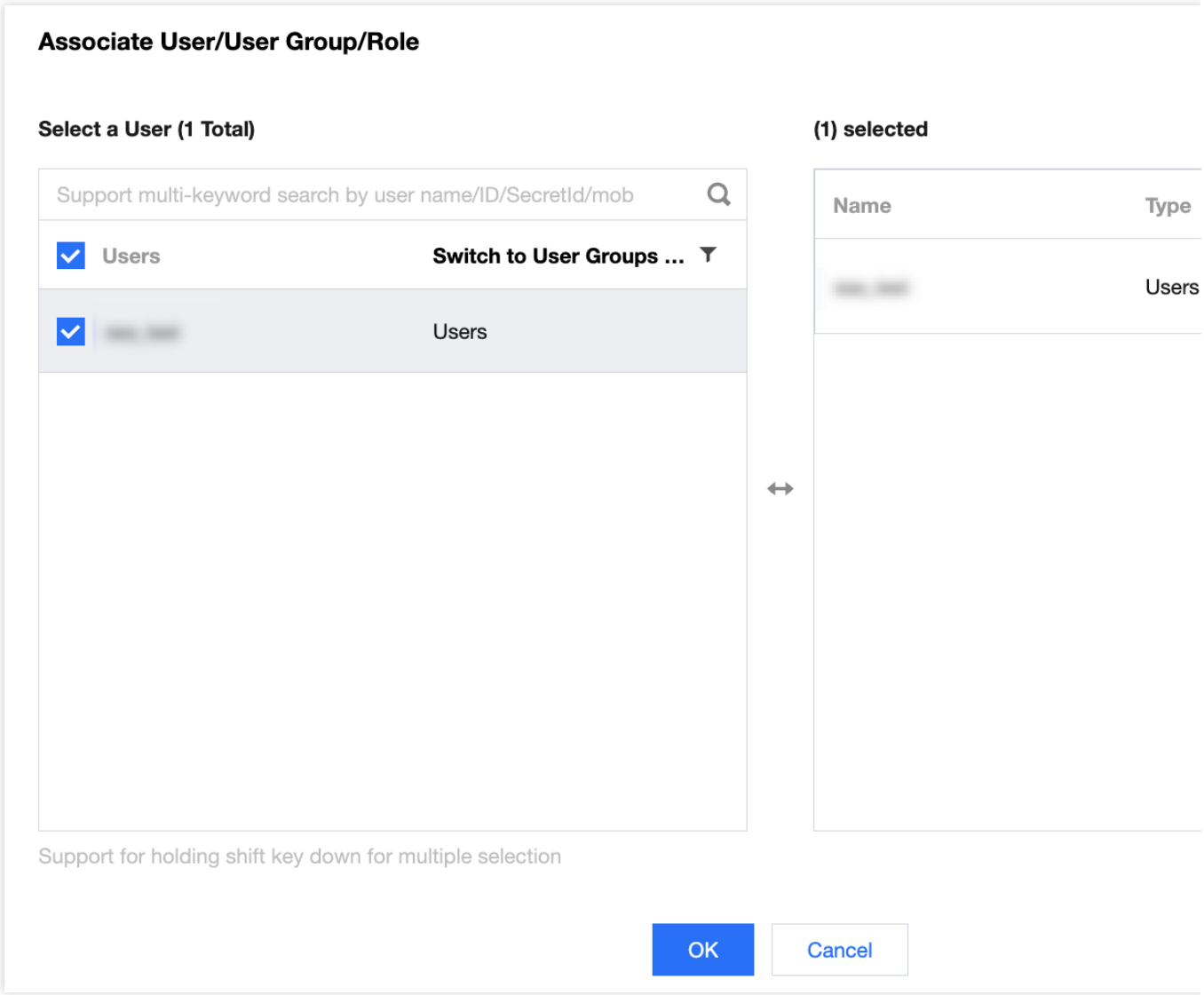
If you want users to have **usage** permissions to the CSC cloud assets, compliance management, cloud security configuration, response center, and UBA, you can grant them the policy named QcloudAuditFullAccess. This policy allows users to have operational permissions for all resources in CloudAudit, thereby achieving their goals. To authorize users with the preset policy QcloudSSAReadOnlyAccess, see directions.

Directions

1. Log in to the CAM console. In the left sidebar, click **Policies** to enter the policy page.
2. On the search box on the policy page, enter the policy name (search as needed), such as by entering QcloudCCNFullAccess to search.
3. In the action bar on the right side of the QcloudSSAFullAccess policy, click **Associate User/User Group/Role.**



4. On the associating user/user group/role page, select the sub-user that needs permission configuration, and click **OK**.



Multi-Cloud Multi-Account Management
Multi-Cloud Connection

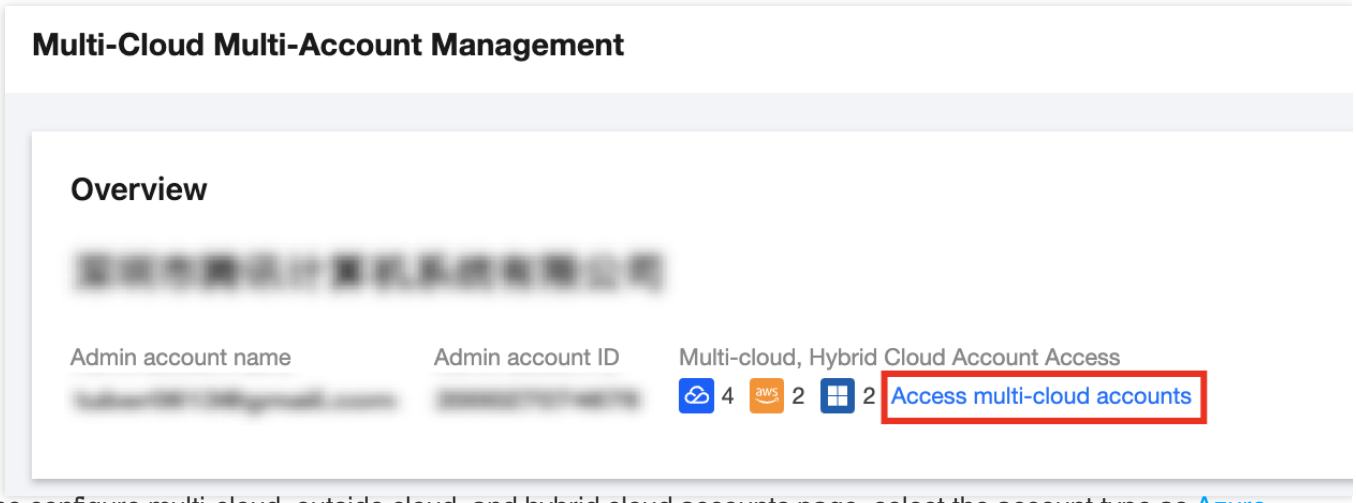
Last updated：2024-08-02 10:14:18

Feature Overview

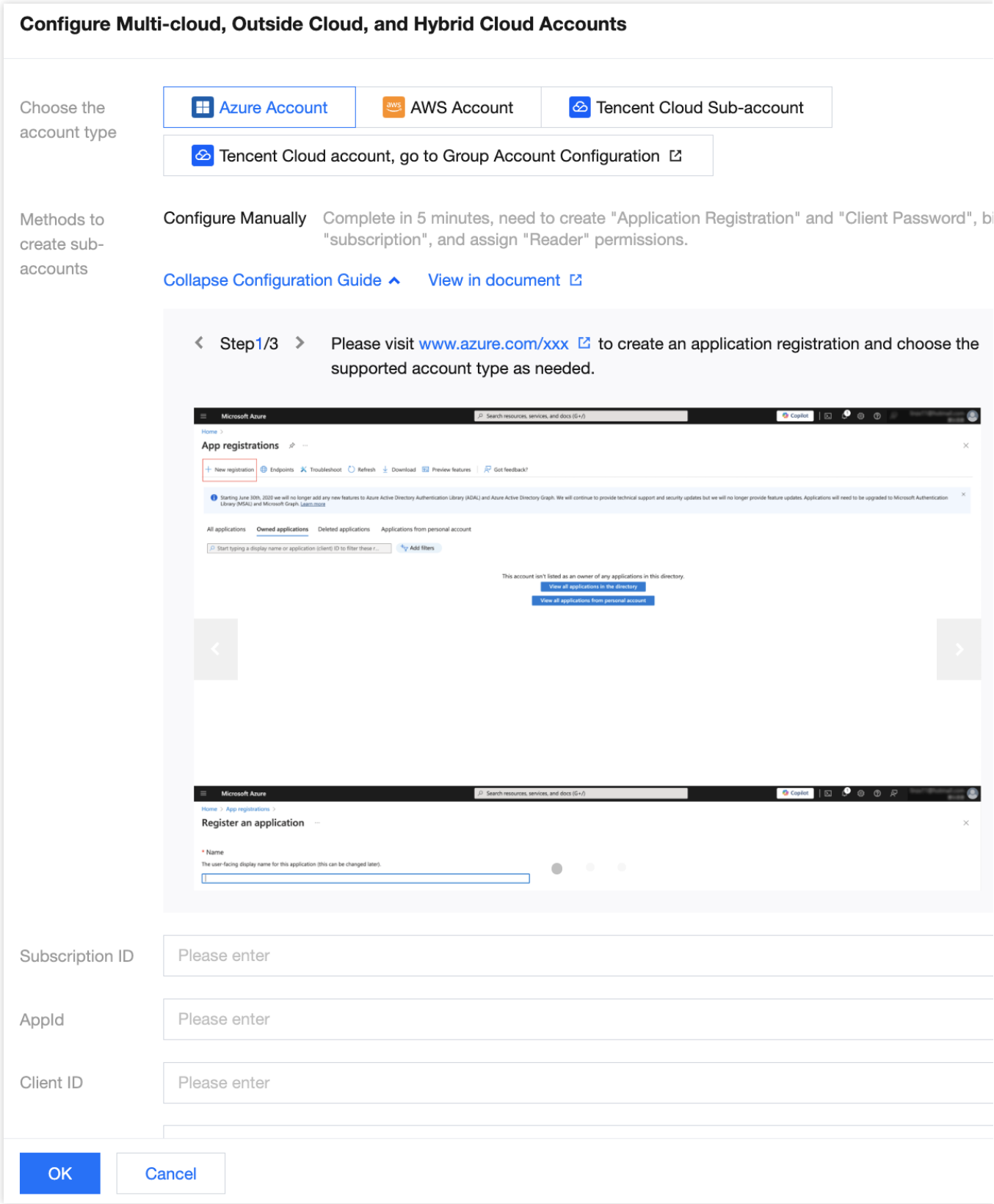
When user operations are deployed simultaneously on Tencent Cloud and third-party cloud vendors, Tencent Cloud CSC supports centralized management of multi-cloud resources (currently supporting Amazon Web Services (AWS) and Microsoft Azure). By connecting to multi-cloud accounts, transparency and visualization of multi-cloud security management are achieved and the real-time monitoring of the security protection status, risks, and other information on third-party clouds are enabled.

Directions

1. Log in to the CSC console. In the left sidebar, click **Multi-Cloud Multi-Account Management**.
2. On the multi-cloud multi-account management page, click **Access multi-cloud accounts**.



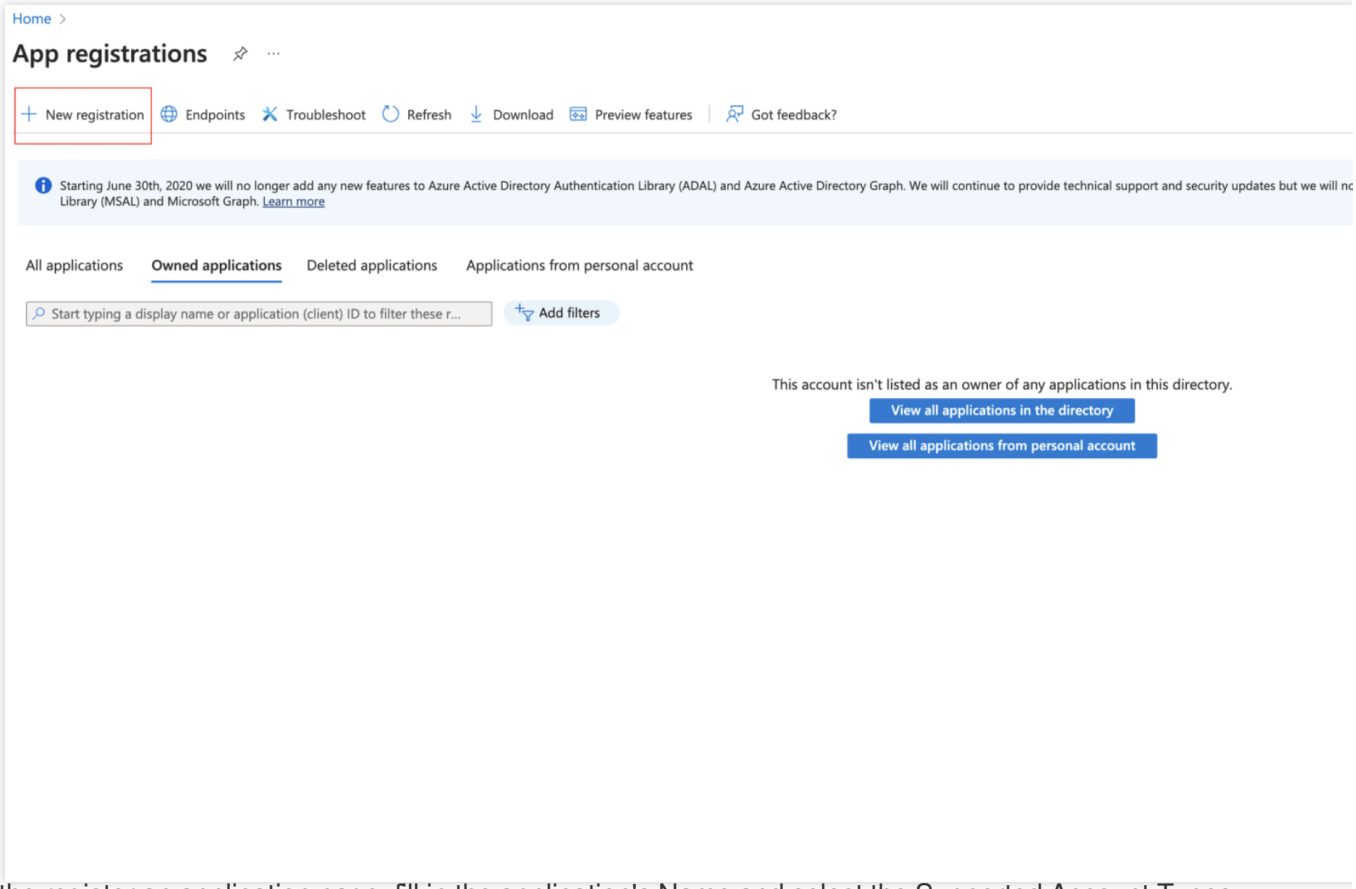
3. In the configure multi-cloud, outside cloud, and hybrid cloud accounts page, select the account type as Azure account or AWS account, and configure the relevant parameters, then click **OK**.



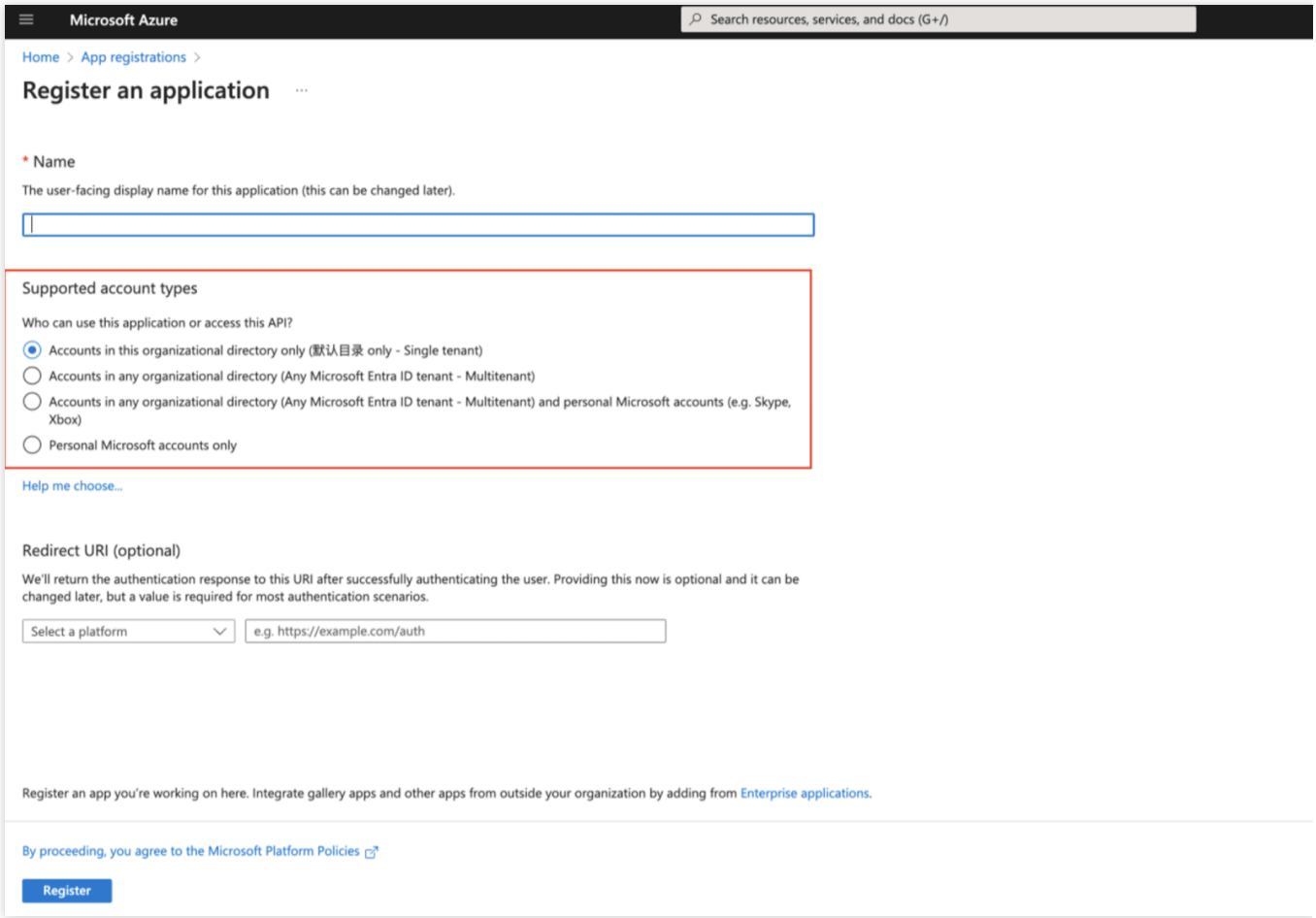
Azure Account

Step 1: Application Registration

1. Log in to Azure, then go to the application registration page, and click **New registration** (if you already have an application registered, skip to Step 2.).

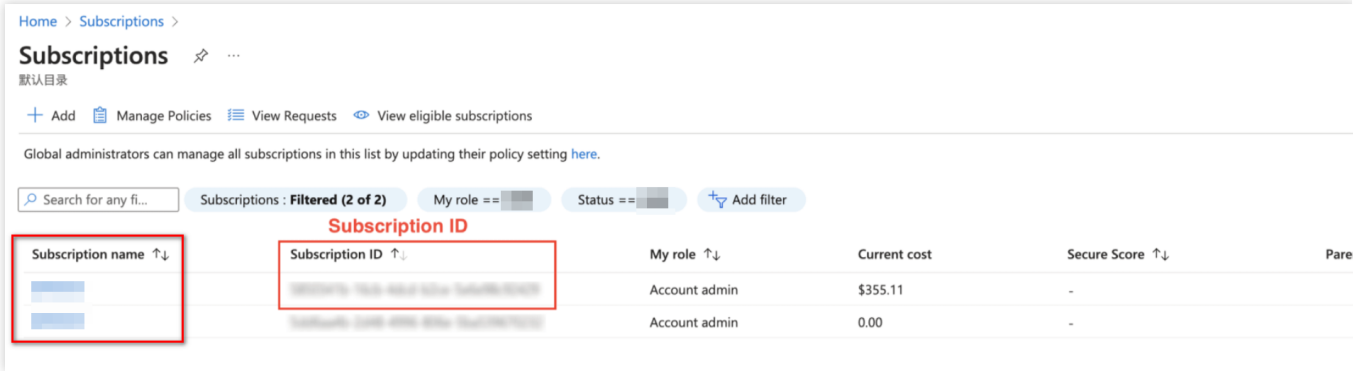


2. On the register an application page, fill in the application's Name and select the Supported Account Types according to your needs, and click **Register**.

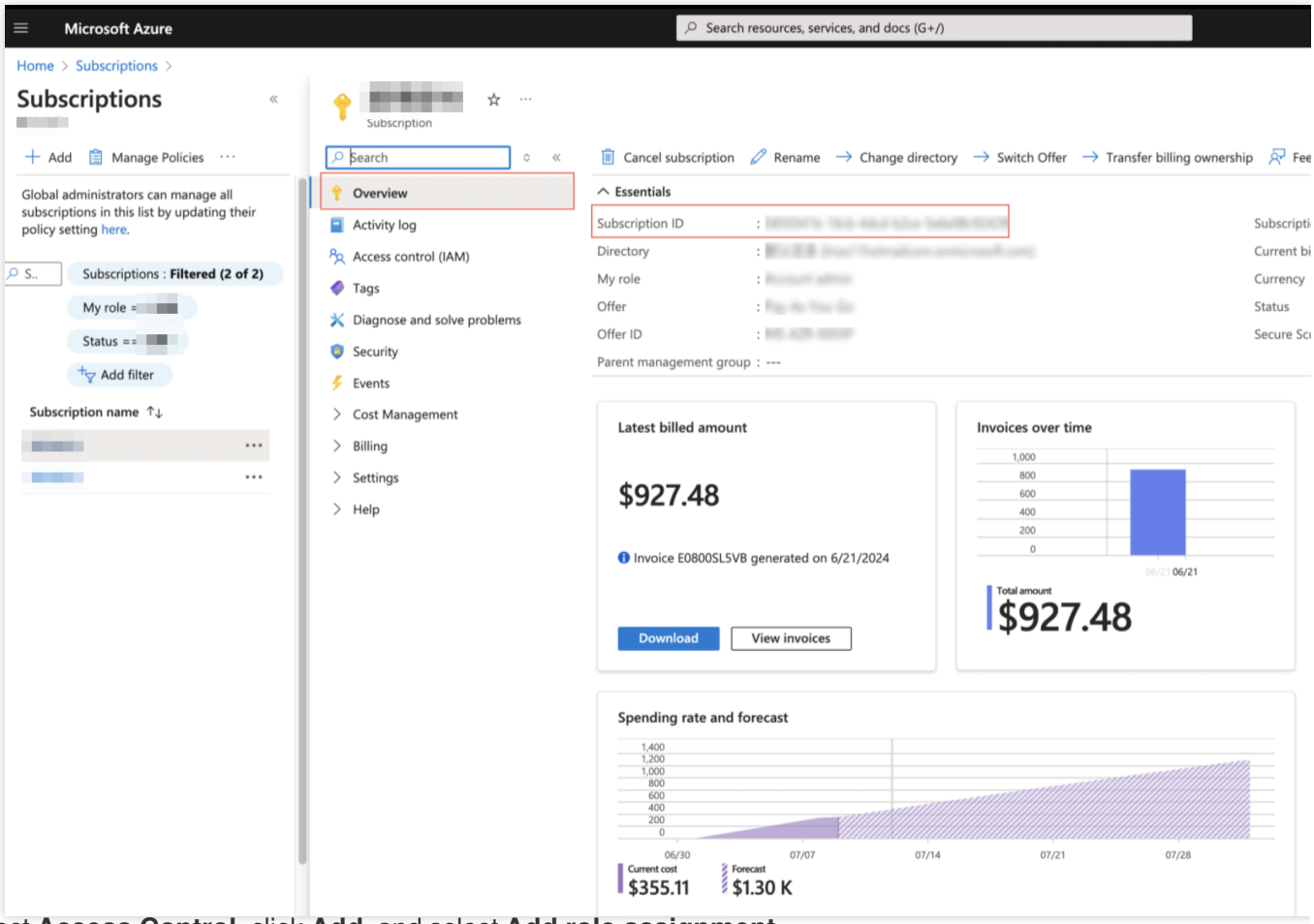


Step 2: Obtaining a Subscription ID

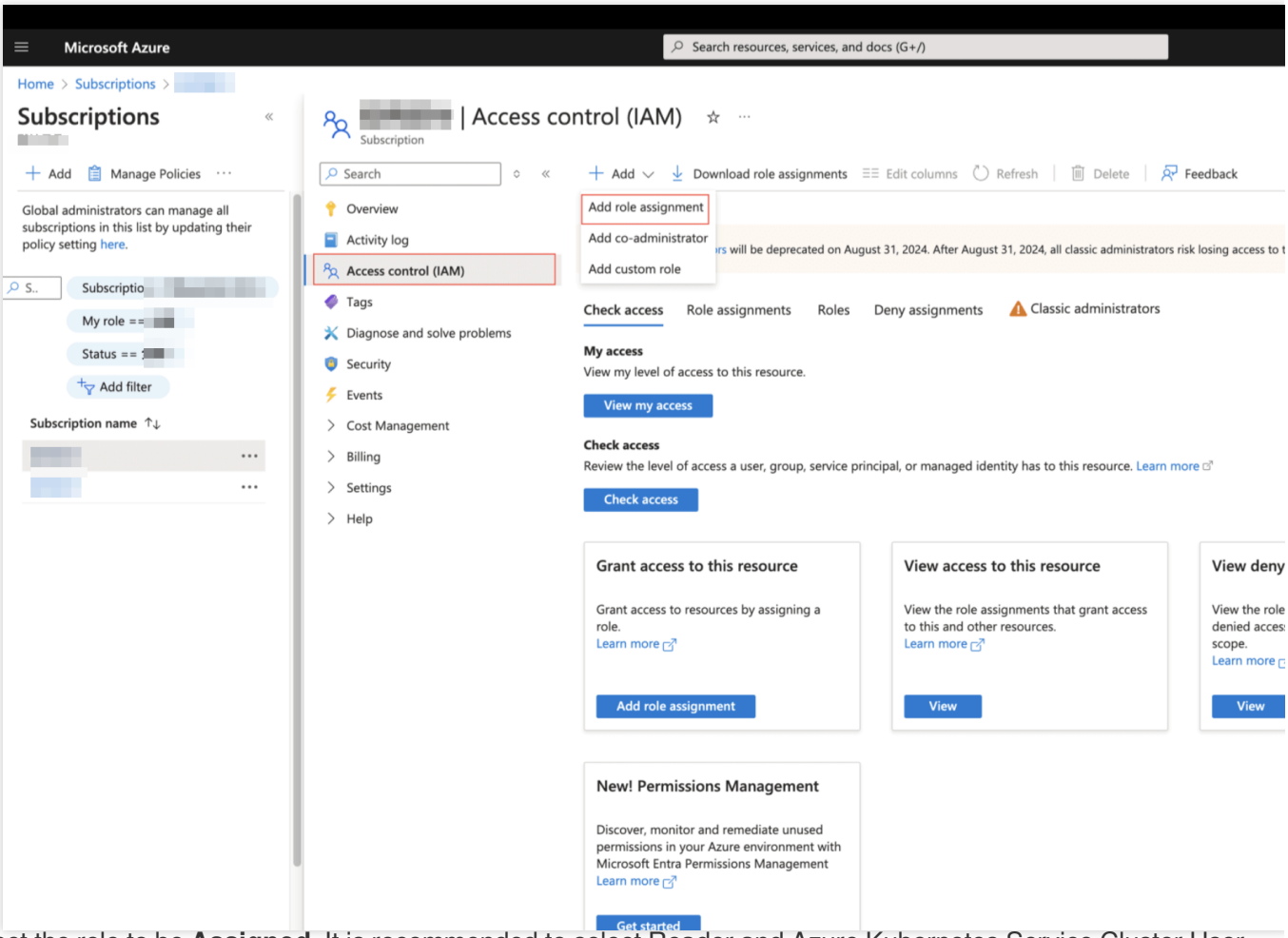
1. On the subscription list page, select the subscription to be connected (an application registration can be bound to multiple subscriptions), and click **Subscription name**.



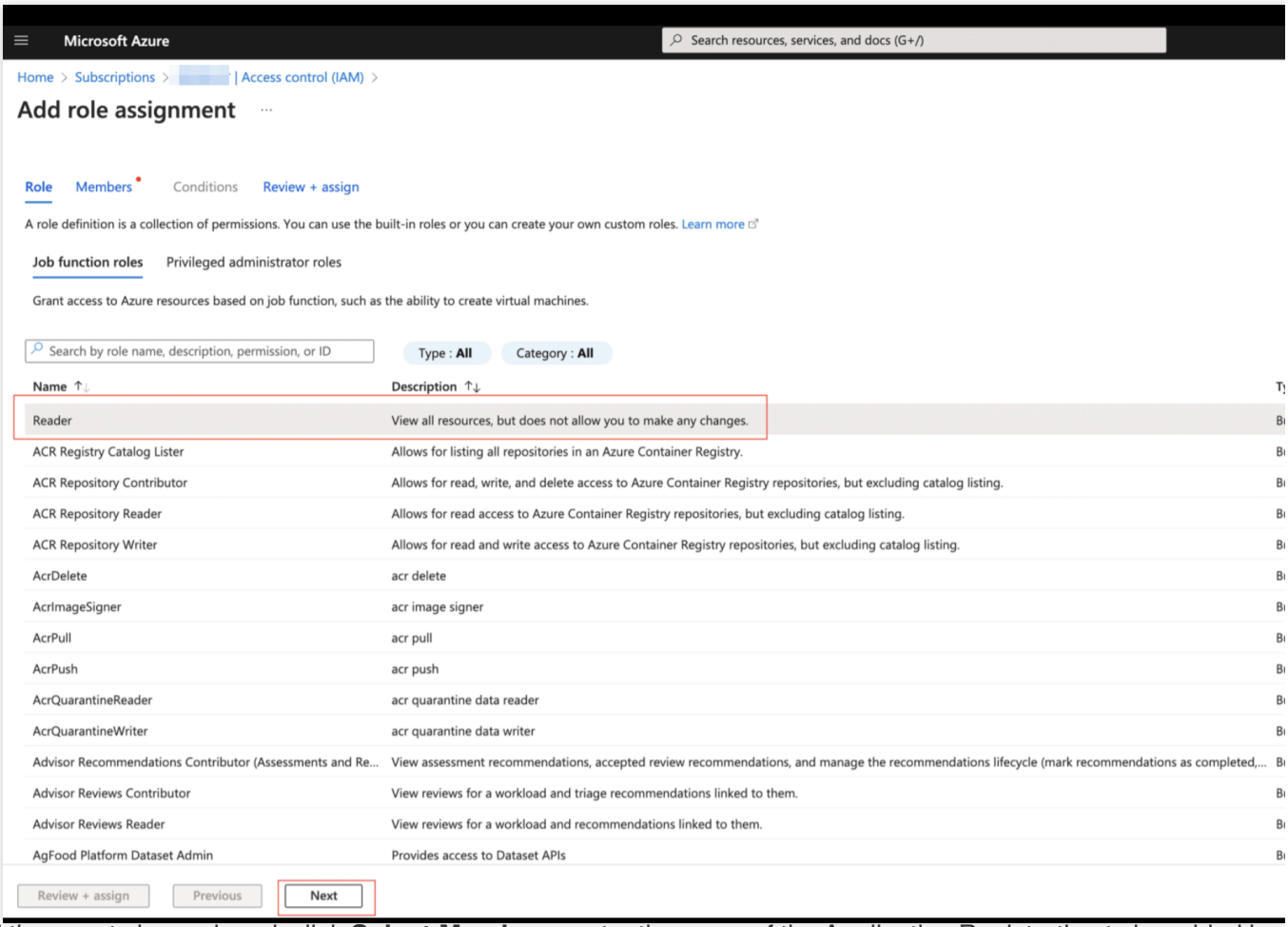
2. On the subscription details page, click **Overview** to obtain the **Subscription ID**.



3. Select **Access Control**, click **Add**, and select **Add role assignment**.

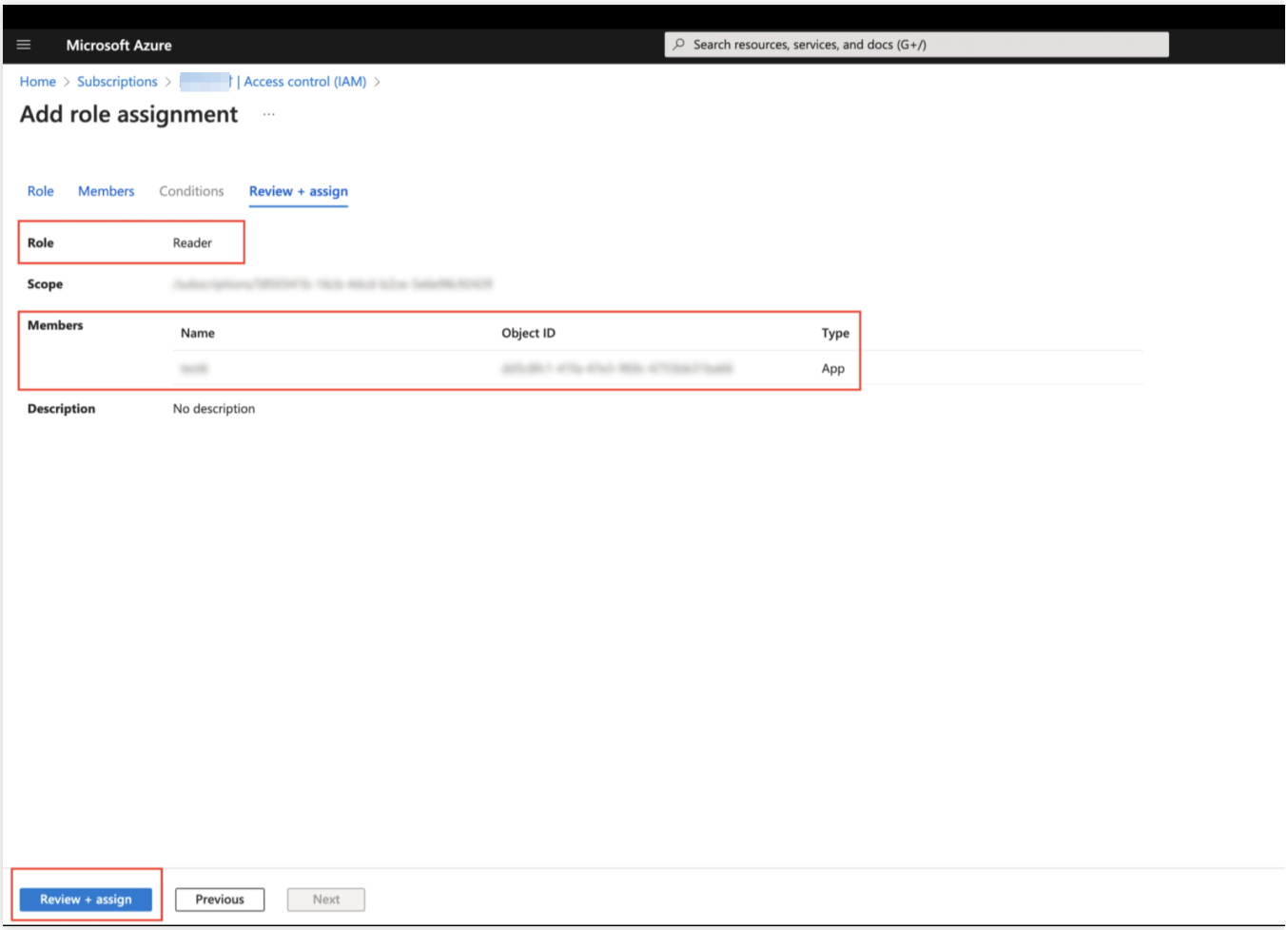


4. Select the role to be **Assigned**. It is recommended to select Reader and Azure Kubernetes Service Cluster User Roles in sequence. Click **Next**.



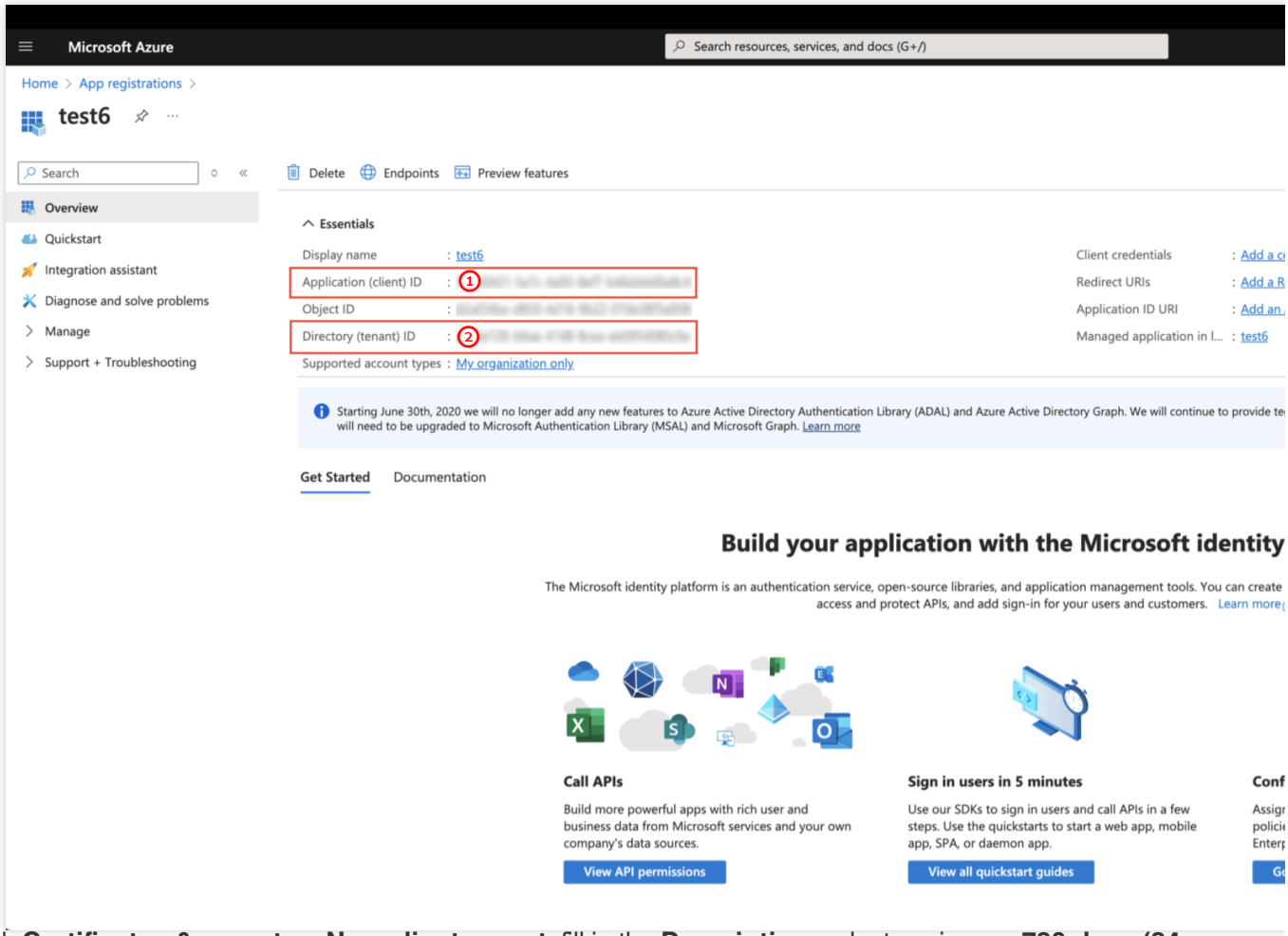
5. Add the user to be assigned, click **Select Members**, enter the name of the Application Registration to be added in the search box, select the **Application Registration**, and click **Next**.

6. Confirm the roles and members, and click **Review + assign**.

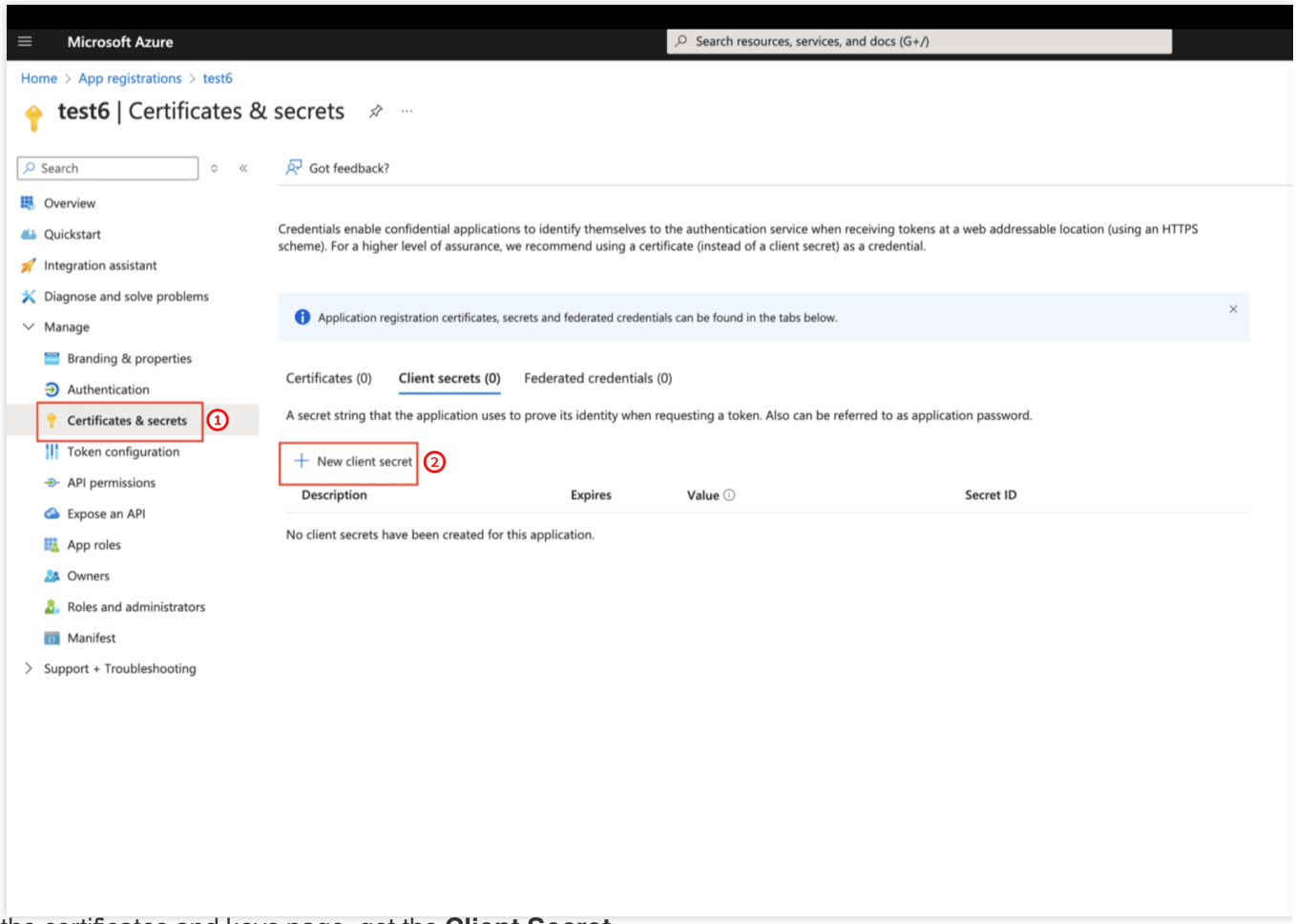


Step 3: Getting a Tenant ID, a Client ID, and a Client Key

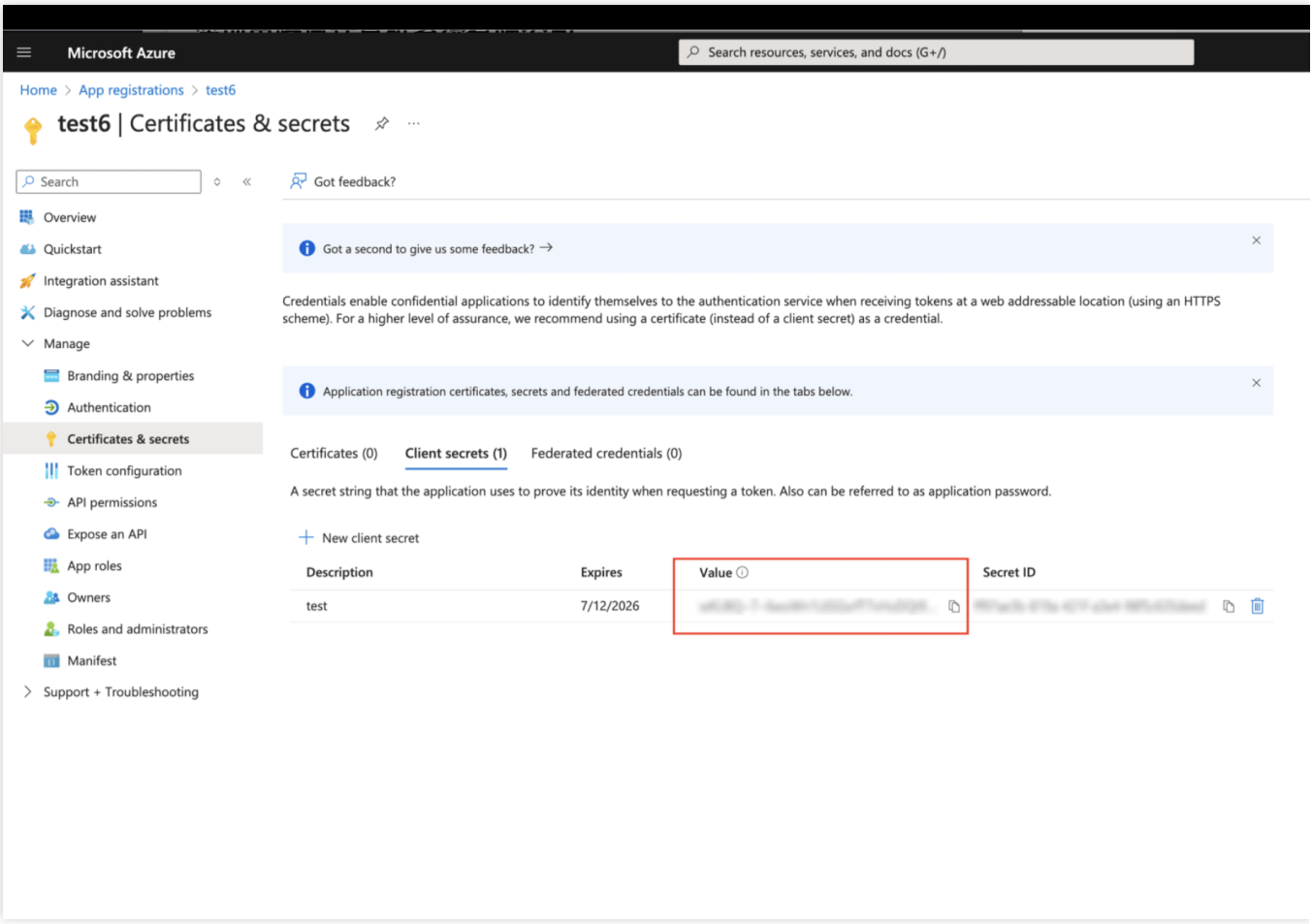
1. Go to the page of the newly bound application registration, click **Overview**, and get ① Application (Client) ID and ② Directory (Tenant) ID.



2. Click **Certificates & secrets** > **New client secret**, fill in the **Description**, select expires as **730 days (24 months), and click** Add.



3. On the certificates and keys page, get the **Client Secret**.

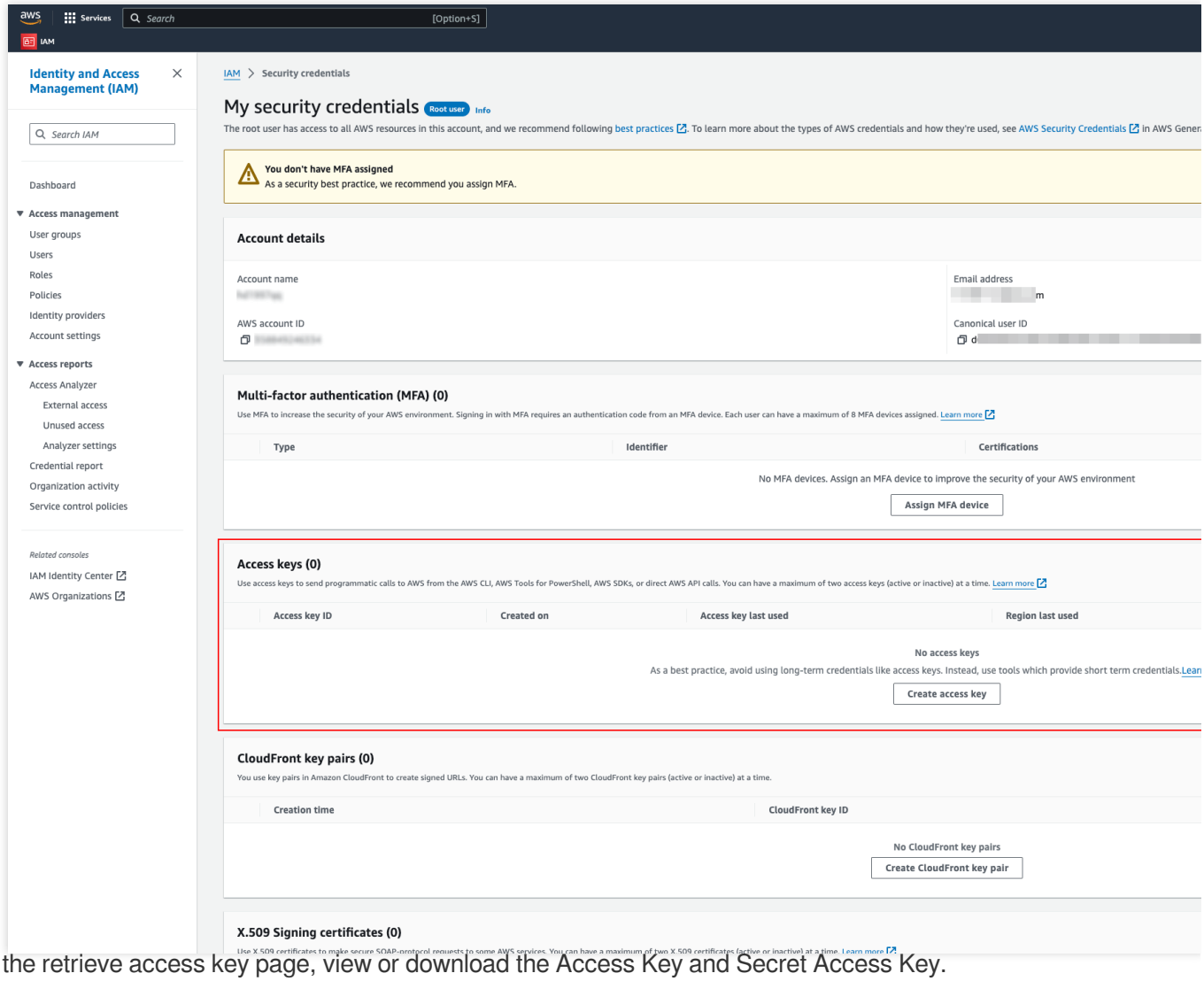


AWS Account

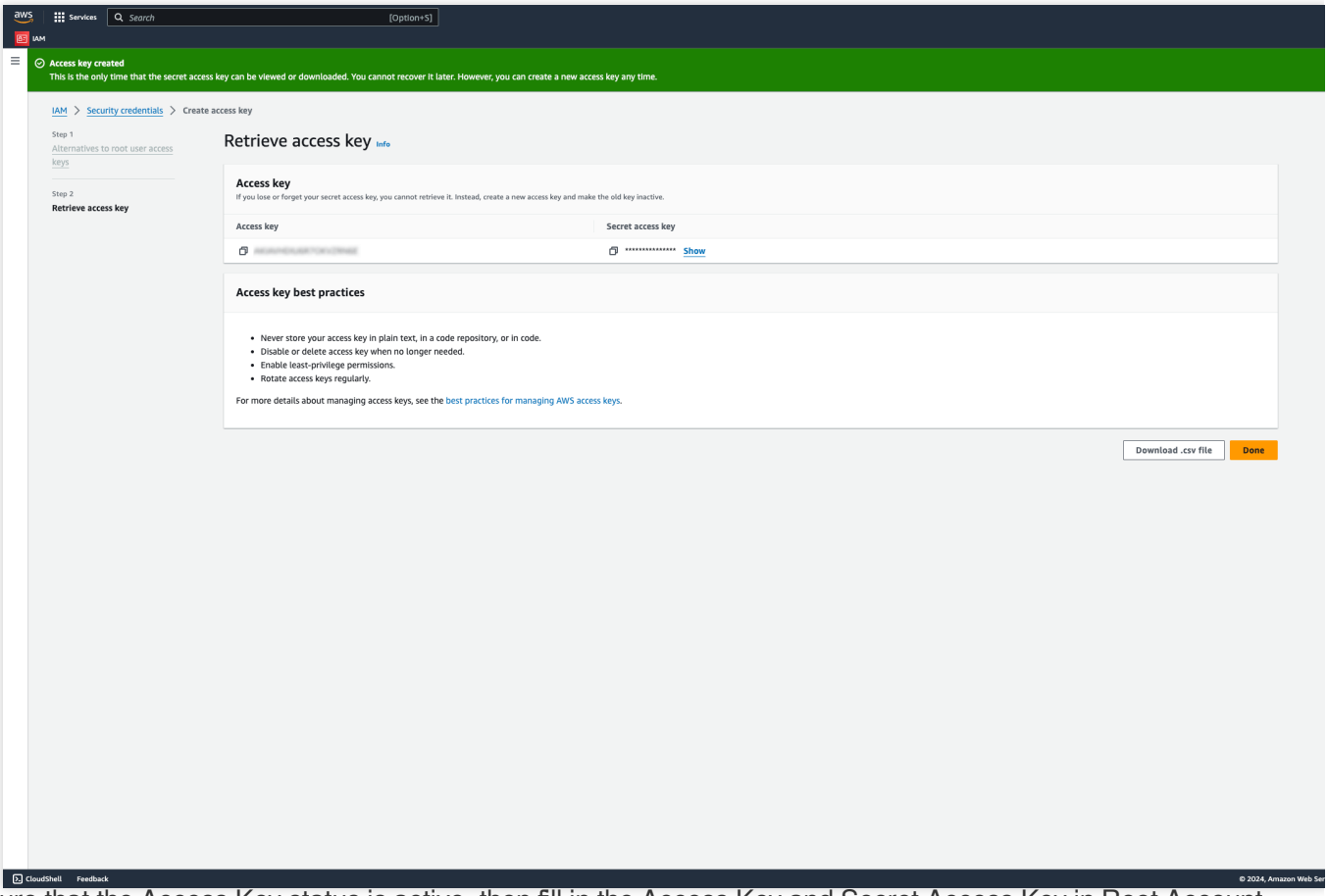
Quick Configuration

The completion time is approximately 1 minute, but due to the need for higher permissions, the root account's AK should be configured. After that, CSC will automatically create a sub-account AK to connect to assets and grant read-only permissions to all assets.

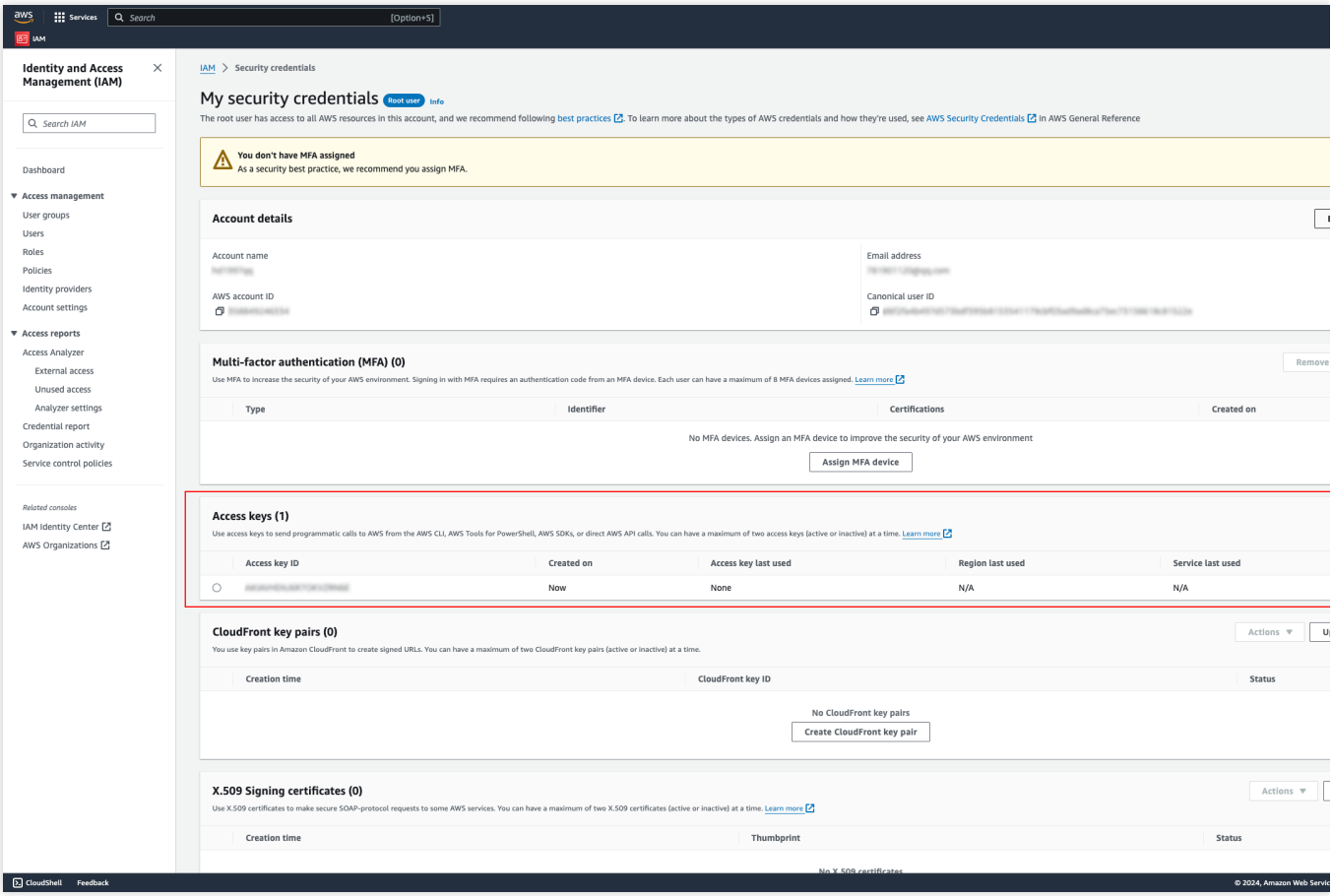
1. Log in to AWS and then go to my security credentials page. Click **Create access key** to generate an Access Key and Secret Access Key that can be used to monitor or manage AWS resources.



2. On the retrieve access key page, view or download the Access Key and Secret Access Key.



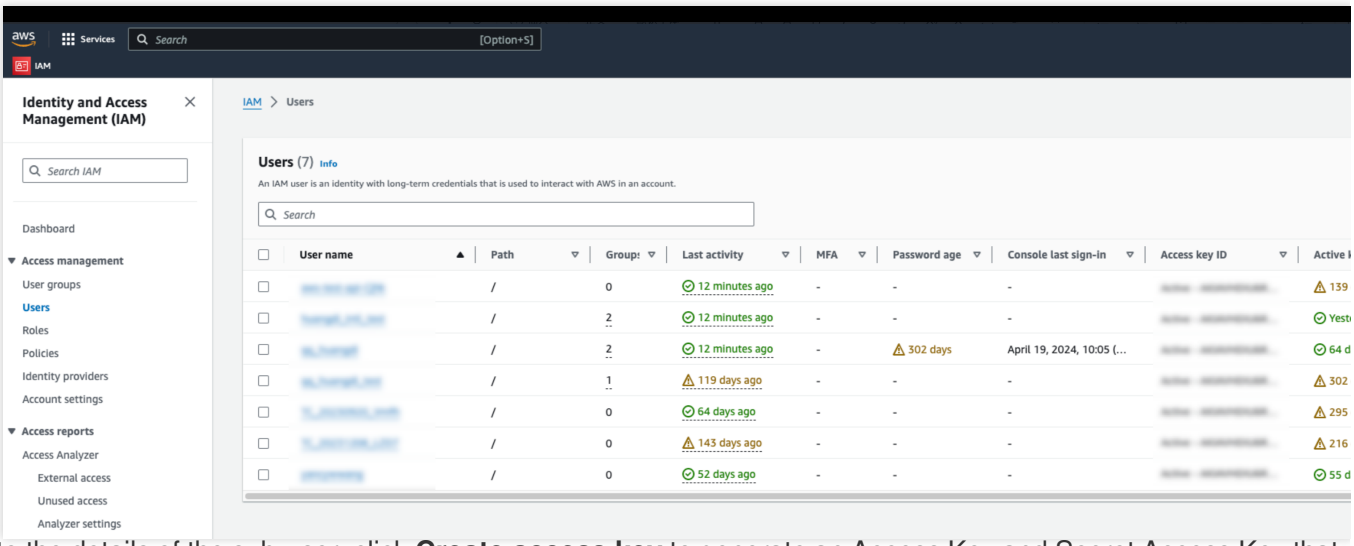
3. Ensure that the Access Key status is active, then fill in the Access Key and Secret Access Key in Root Account SecretID and Root Account SecretKey.



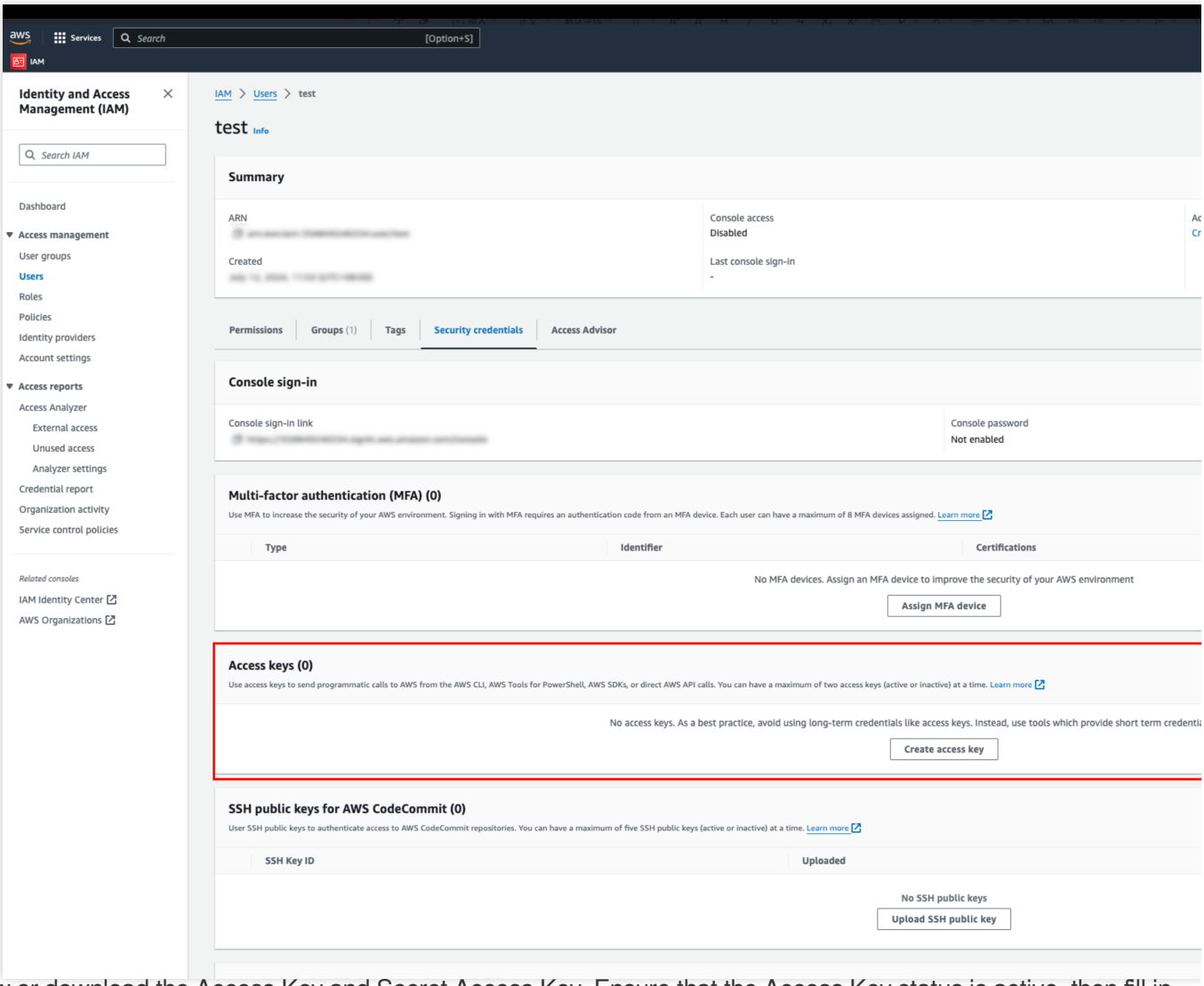
Configuring Manually

The completion time is approximately 5 minutes, but permission configuration is relatively complex. You need to configure the Access Key for the created sub-account to more flexibly control the range of permissions.

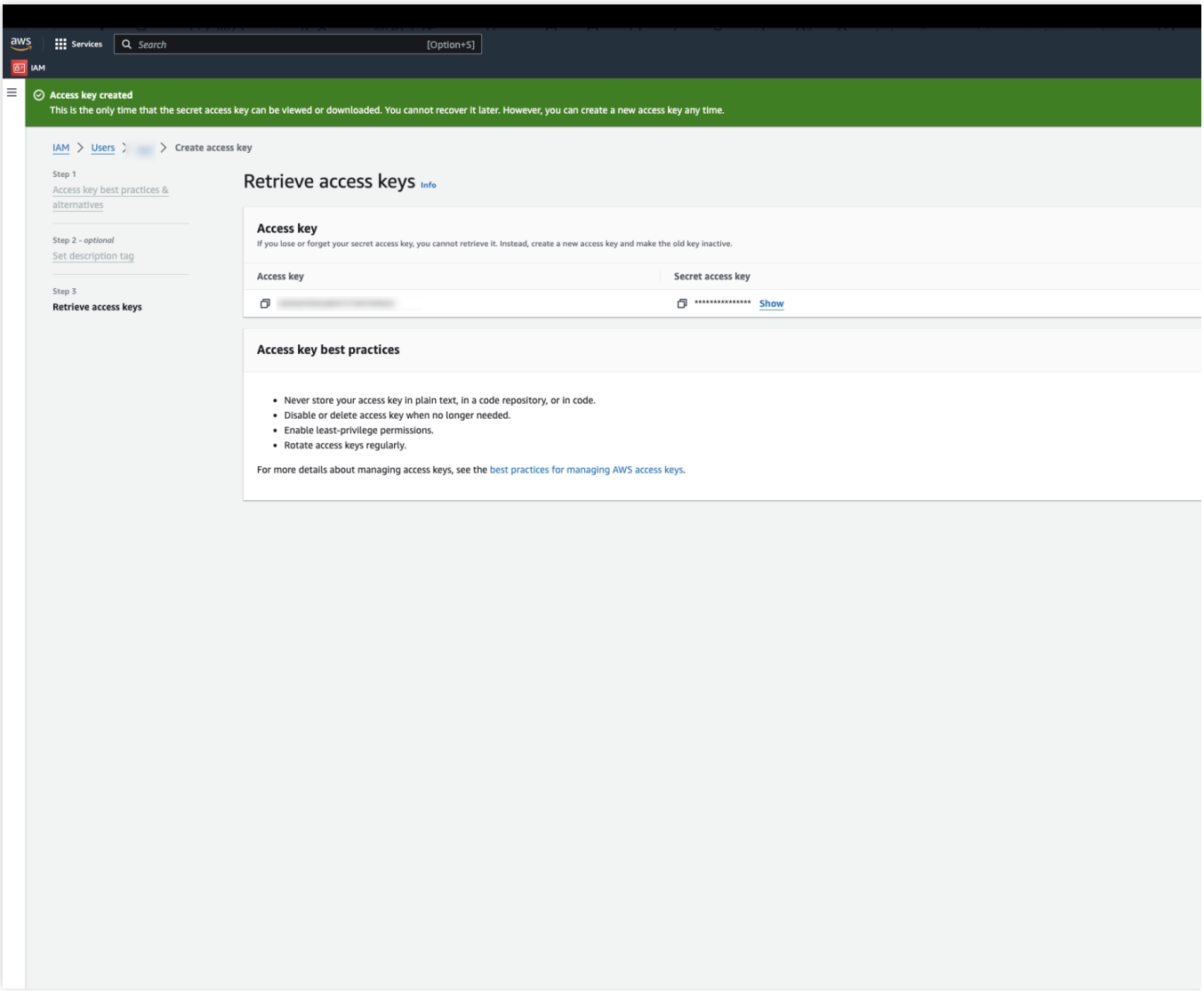
1. Log in to AWS and then go to IAM > users page, and click **Create User** to create a sub-account for interacting with AWS in your account.



2. Go to the details of the sub-user, click **Create access key** to generate an Access Key and Secret Access Key that can be used to monitor or manage AWS resources.



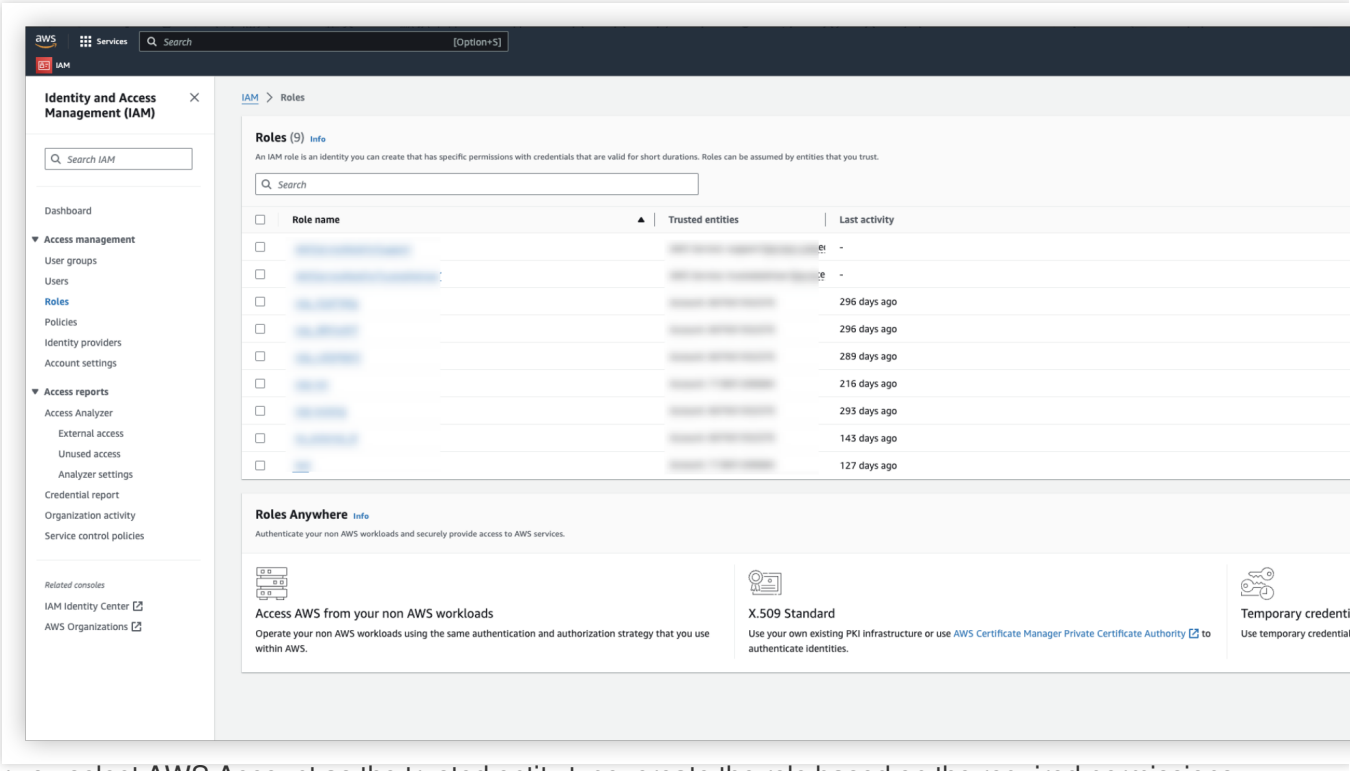
3. View or download the Access Key and Secret Access Key. Ensure that the Access Key status is active, then fill in the Access Key and Secret Access Key in Sub-account SecretID and Sub-account SecretKey.



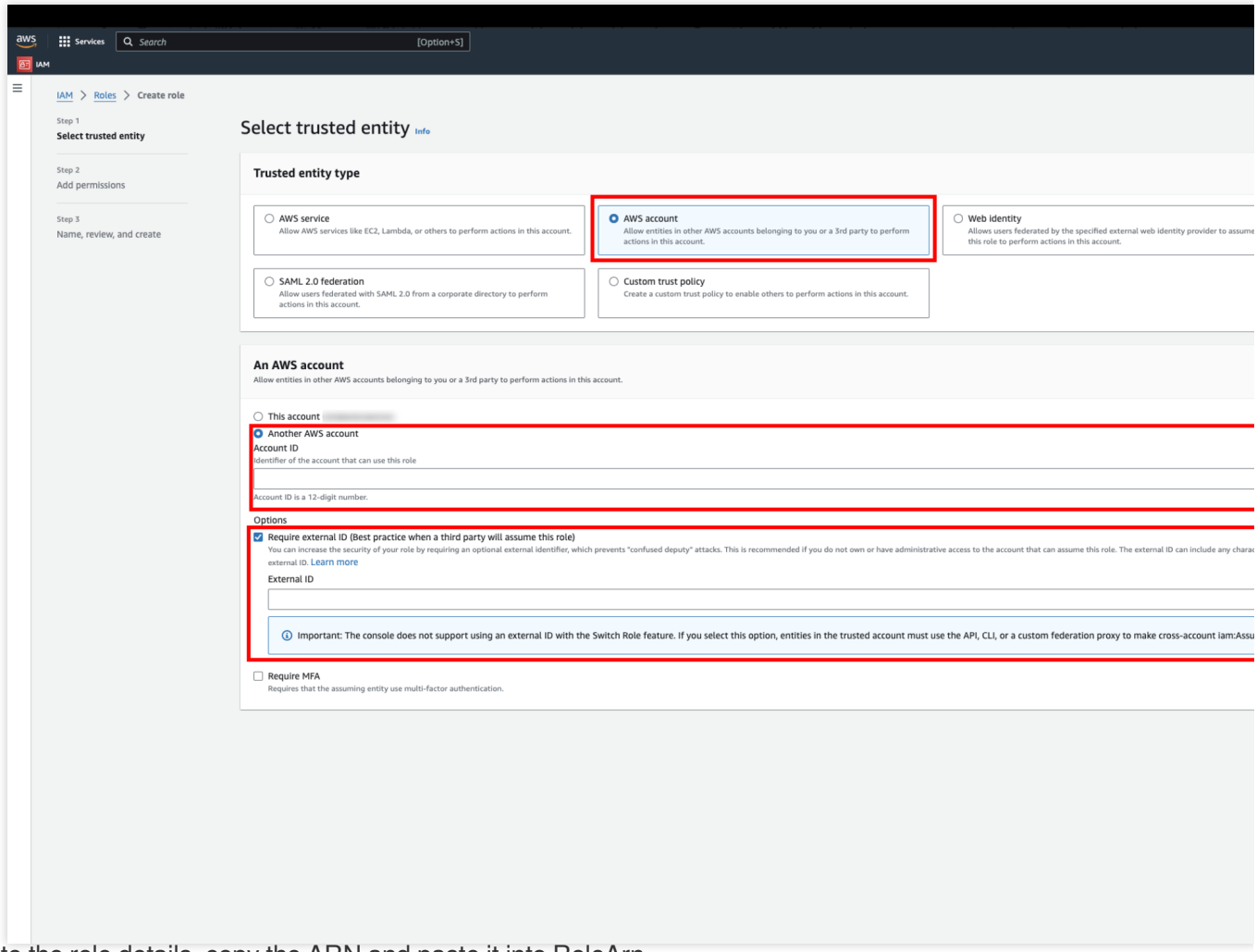
Advanced Configuration

It is relatively complex, but the range and duration of permissions are controllable. Create a role in AWS using the RoleArn provided by us, and authorize the specified ARN with a UUID to call the sts:AssumeRole API. This API is used to create a temporary access role for the account.

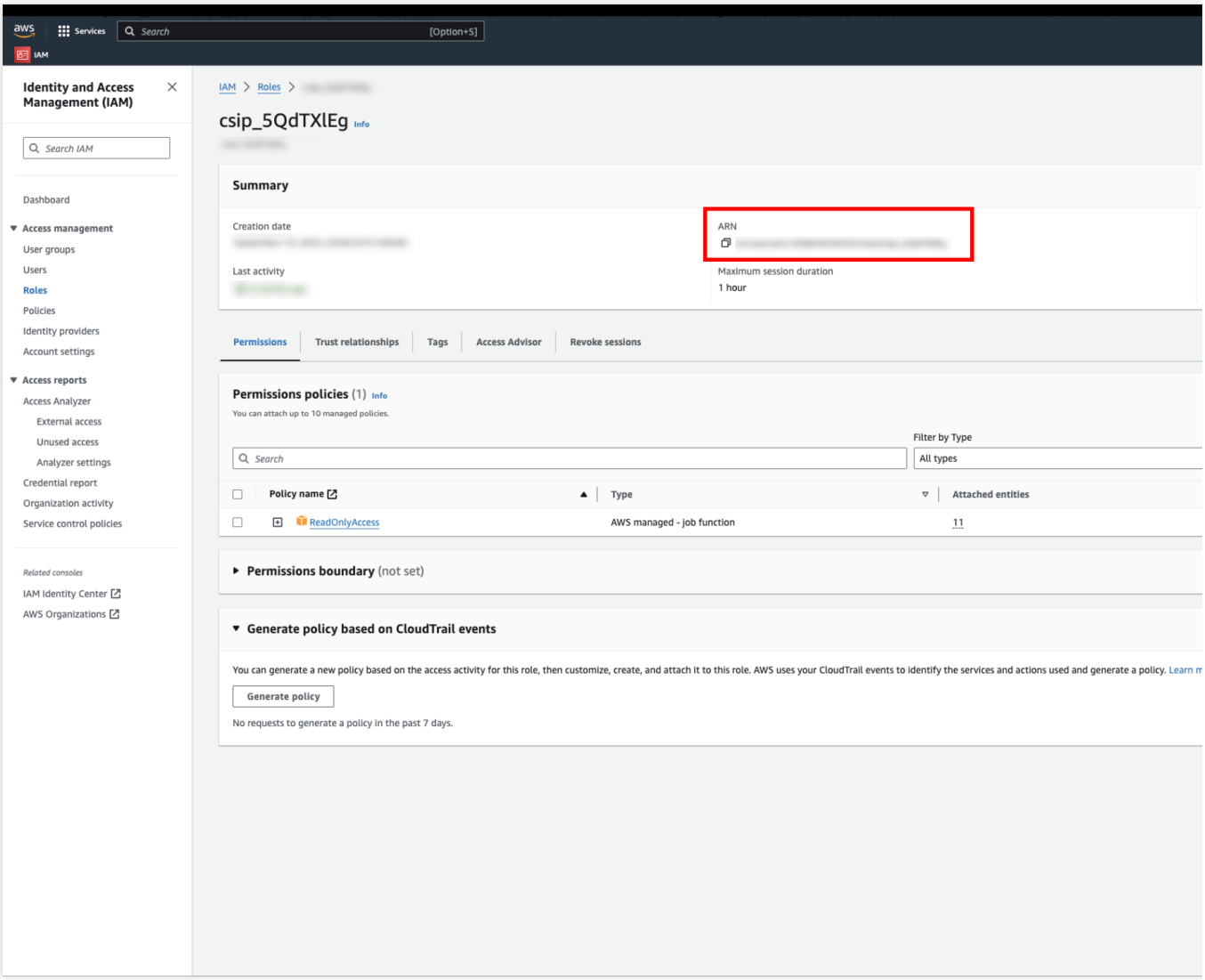
1. Log in to AWS and then go to IAM > roles page, and click **Create role**. This identity has specific permissions, and the credentials are valid for a short period. The role can be assumed by an entity you trust.



2. After you select AWS Account as the trusted entity type, create the role based on the required permissions.



3. Go to the role details, copy the ARN and paste it into RoleArn.



Multi-Account Management

Last updated：2024-08-12 17:26:36

Overview

The multi-account management feature allows users to have multiple Tencent Cloud root accounts with independent billing and switch the log-in accounts and centrally manage all the accounts. It enables an organization admin to effectively grasp the security information of the organization and learn about the security protection status and risks of the cloud business of each member account in real time. This achieves transparent and visualized security management of the organization.

Overview

Switching Log-in Accounts

You can switch to a member account with one click for secure, efficient and password-free log-in.

Centralized Management of Accounts

You can centrally manage all accounts of the organization without deployment. The security protection status of each member account is displayed, and you can set the security management permissions of accounts.
You can perform closed-loop management of handling cloud business risks for multi-accounts of the organization. You can scan the cloud assets of any member account with one click to troubleshoot potential risks.

1. Managing Organization Accounts

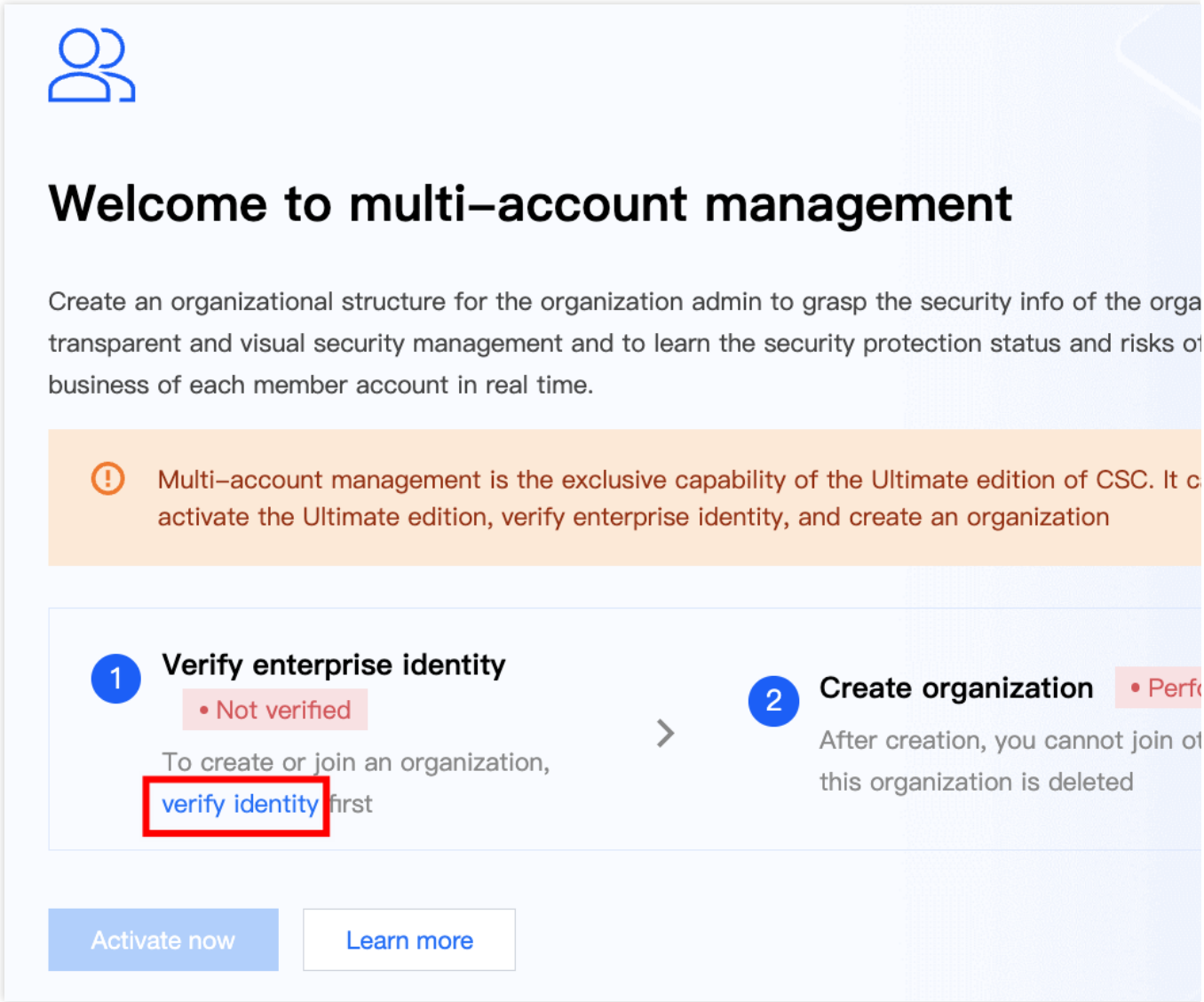
To use the multi-account management feature provided by CSC, you need to create an organization in Tencent Cloud Organization first. Depending on the status of the current log-in account, go to the step that matches the account status to get started.

Note

Accounts that have not completed enterprise identity verification, enterprise accounts that have joined other organizations, and existing accounts created for the organization cannot create an organization. For more information, see Group Organization Settings.

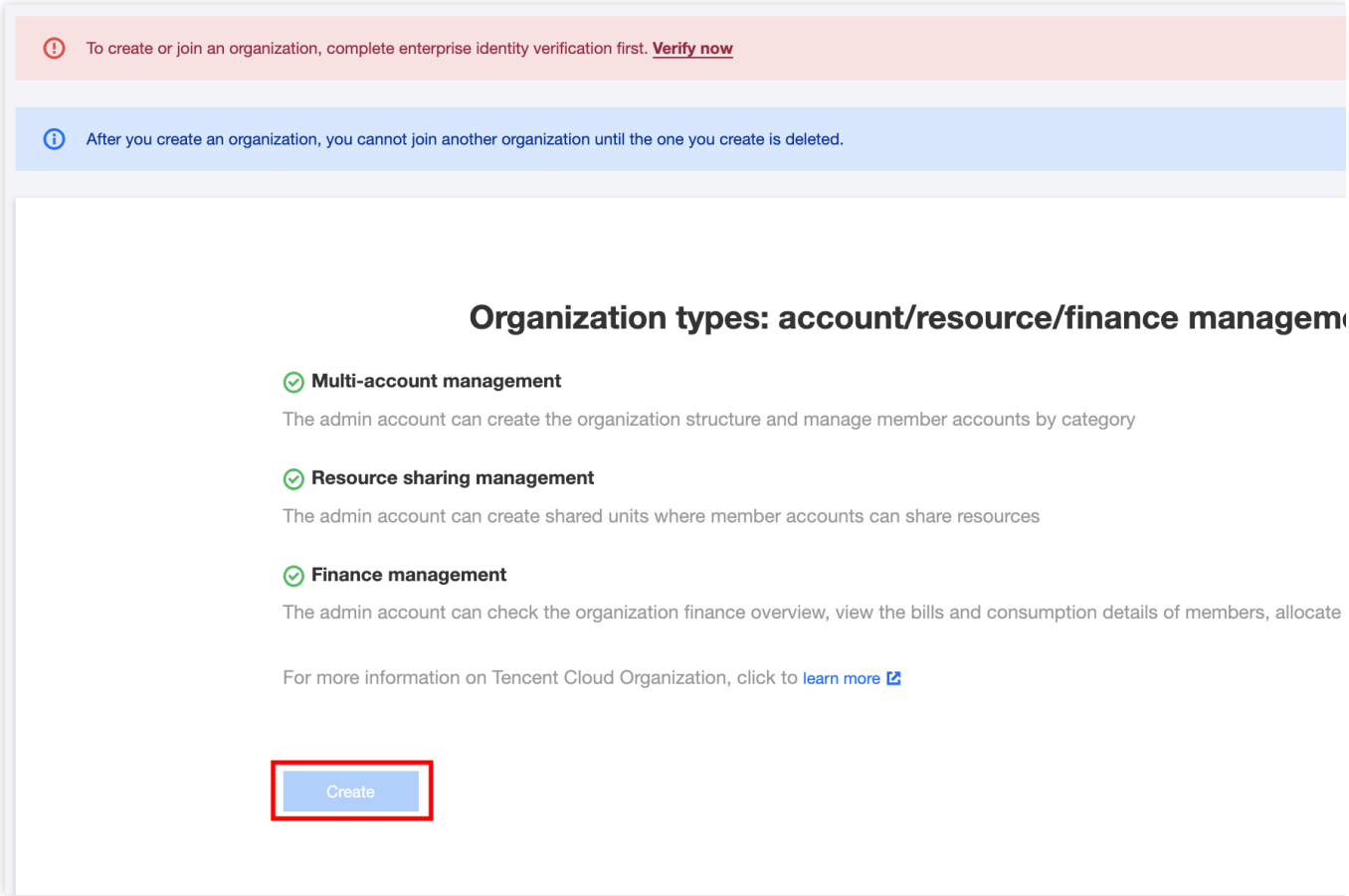
Step 1: For an Account That Has Not Completed Enterprise Identity Verification

On the Multi-Cloud and Multi-Account Management Page, click **verify identity** to go to the Account Center Console, and follow the steps to complete enterprise identity verification. For more information, see Change Personal Authentication Information - Change to Corporate Real-name Authentication.



Step 2: For an Enterprise Account That Has Not Created an Organization Yet

On the TCO Page, click **Create** to create an organization. Under this organization, create member accounts or invite accounts to join it.



Step 3: Using Multi-Account Management

An enterprise account with the multi-account management feature enabled can start using it.

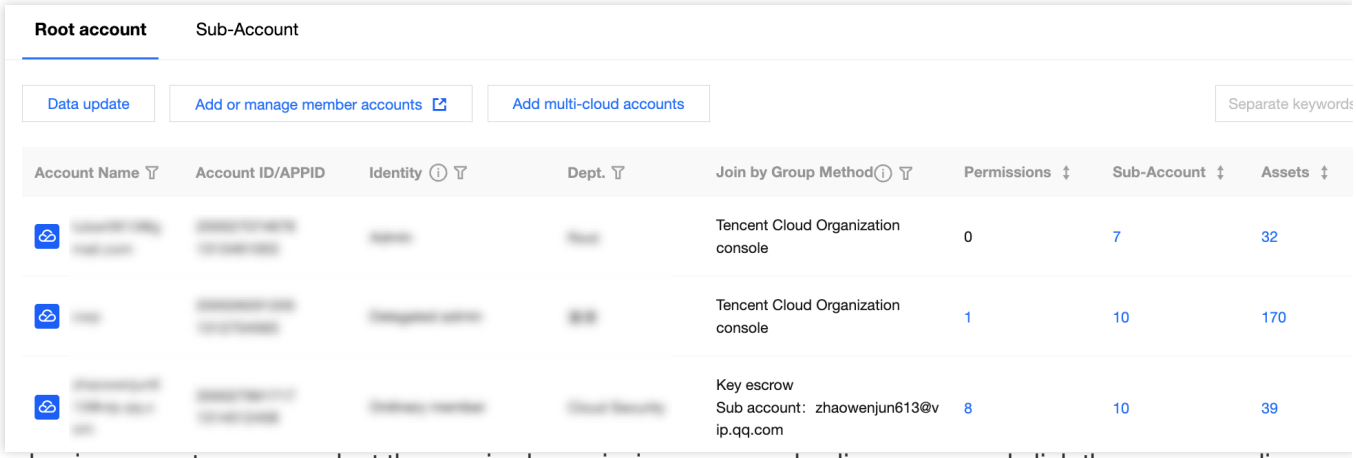
2. How to Flexibly Switch Log-in Accounts

Authorizing Access to Member Accounts

Log in to the TCO Console to authorize the administrator sub-accounts to log in and manage member accounts. For more information, see Granting a member the account access.

Switching to a Member Account for Log-in

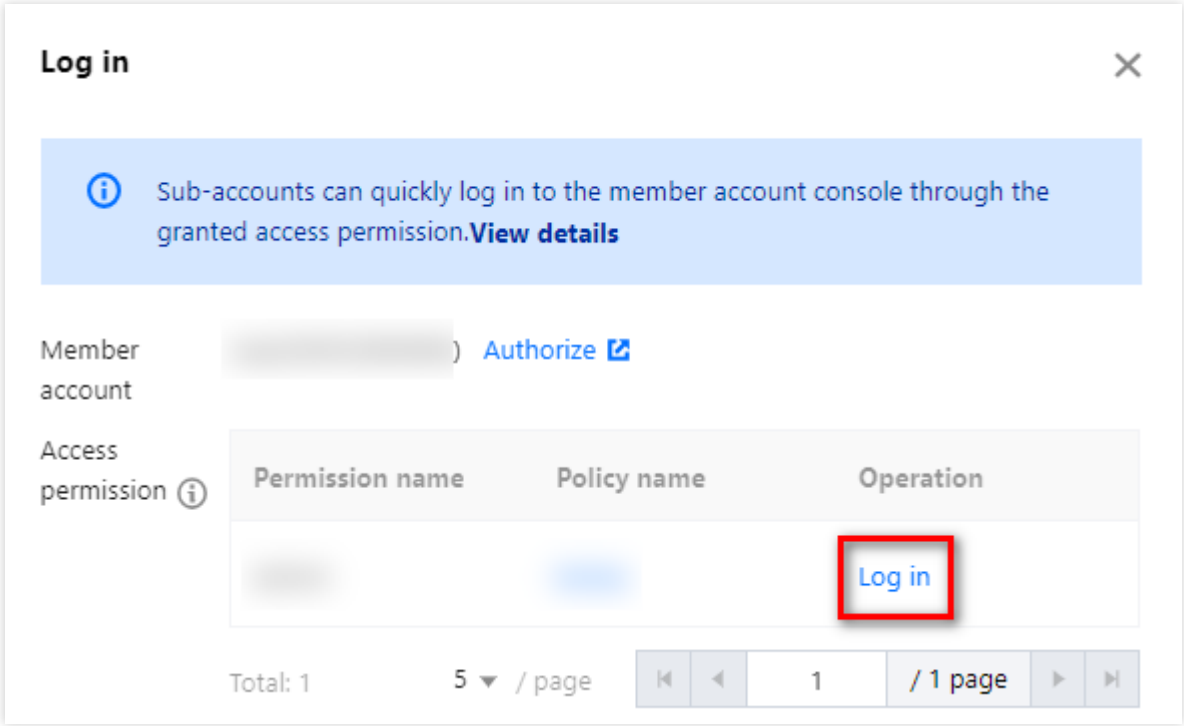
1. On the Multi-Cloud and Multi-Account Management Page, select the corresponding member account, and click **Log in** .



2. In the log-in account pop-up, select the required permission name and policy name, and click the corresponding **Login to Member Account** to switch the log-in account successfully.

Note

An administrator root account or unauthorized administrator sub-account cannot switch to a member account for log-in, and a member account invited to join the organization is not supported for authorized log-in.



3. How to Manage Accounts Centrally and Efficiently

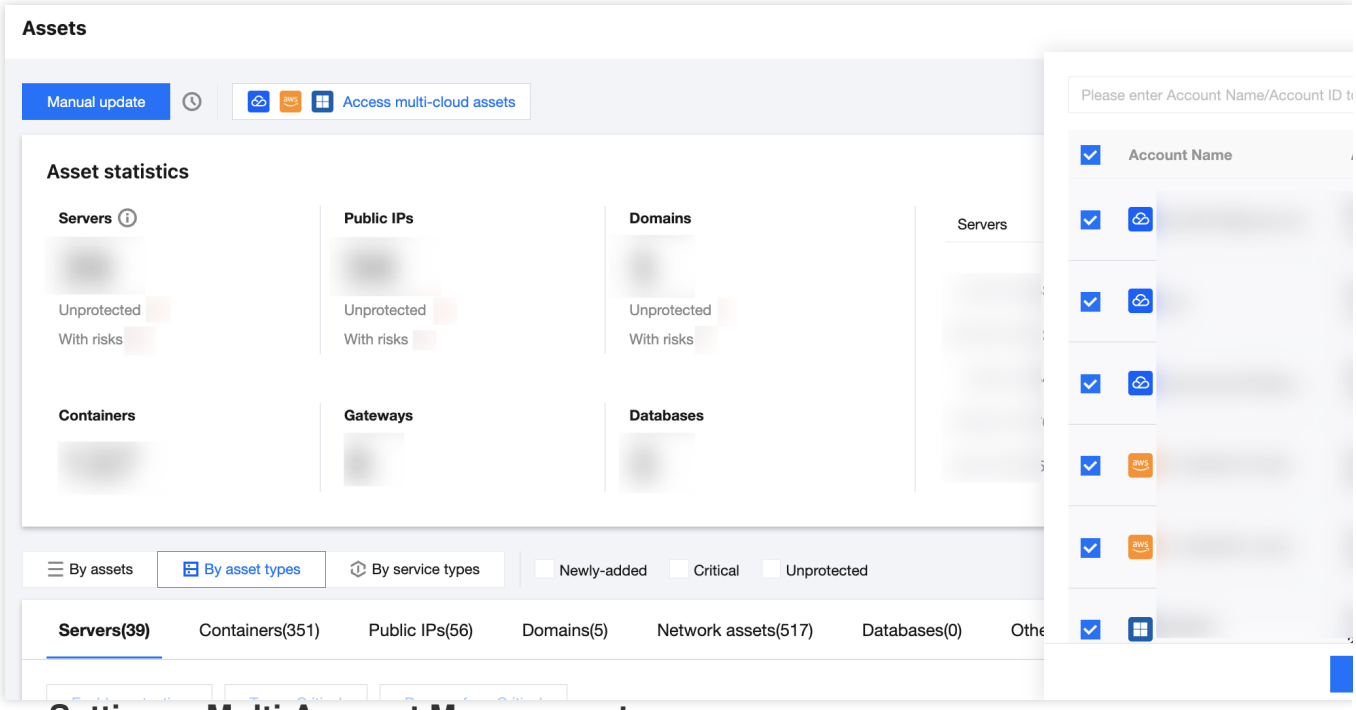
Using the administrator root account and sub-account to log in to the CSC Console and view the security information of the organization, realizing transparency and visualization of organization security management. You can learn about the security protection status and risks of the cloud business of each member account in real time.

The multi-account management mode has been incorporated into modules such as assets, risks, scan tasks, and report download. This allows you to perform cross-account operations to ensure the security of cloud business assets

for the organization.

Account Switch

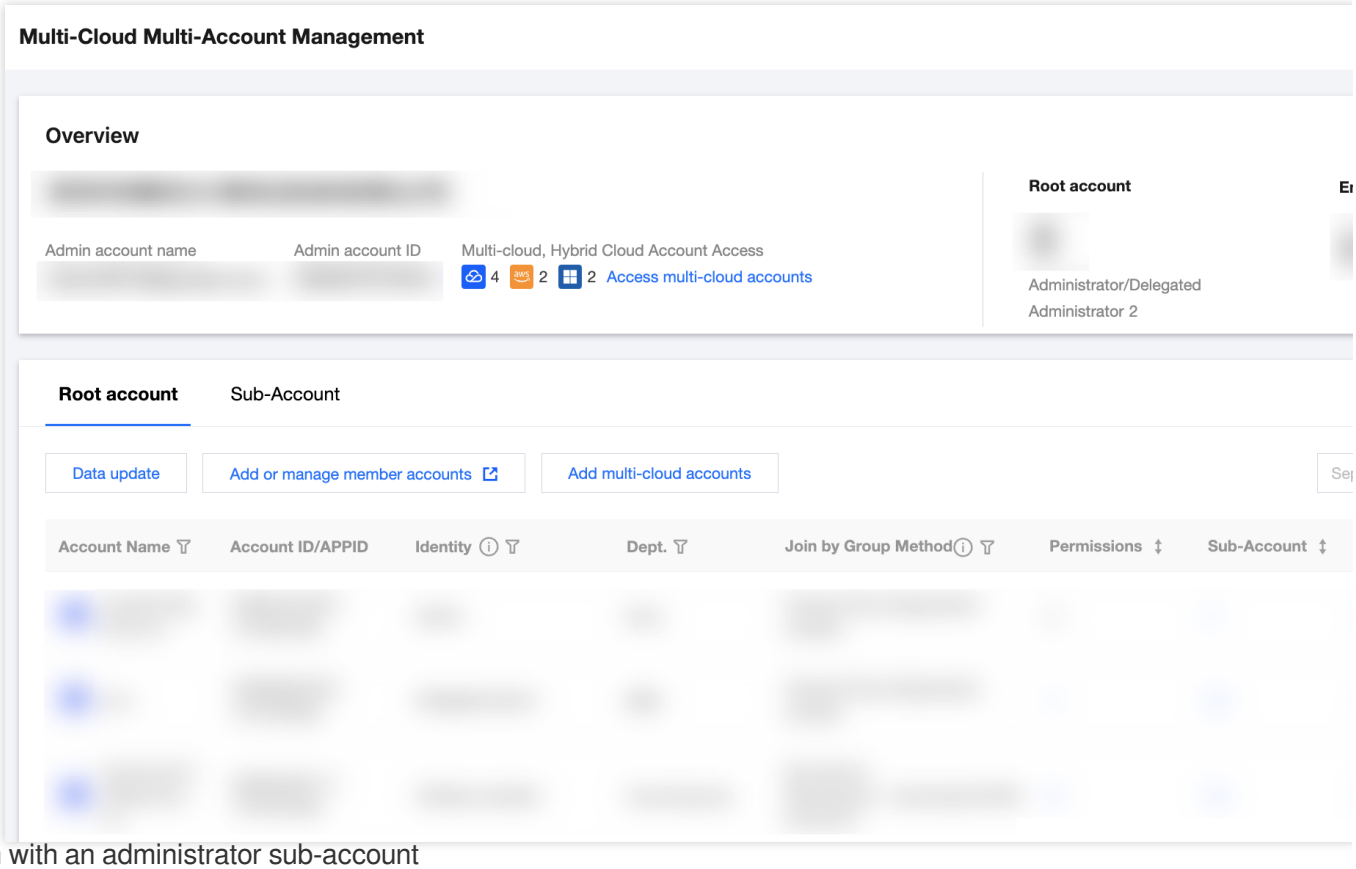
In the upper right corner of each module, click **Multi-account**. In the dropdown filter box, you can search by entering the **Account Name**/**Account ID**/**App ID**. After you selecting a member account and click **OK**, the data in the module will switch to all data of the account.



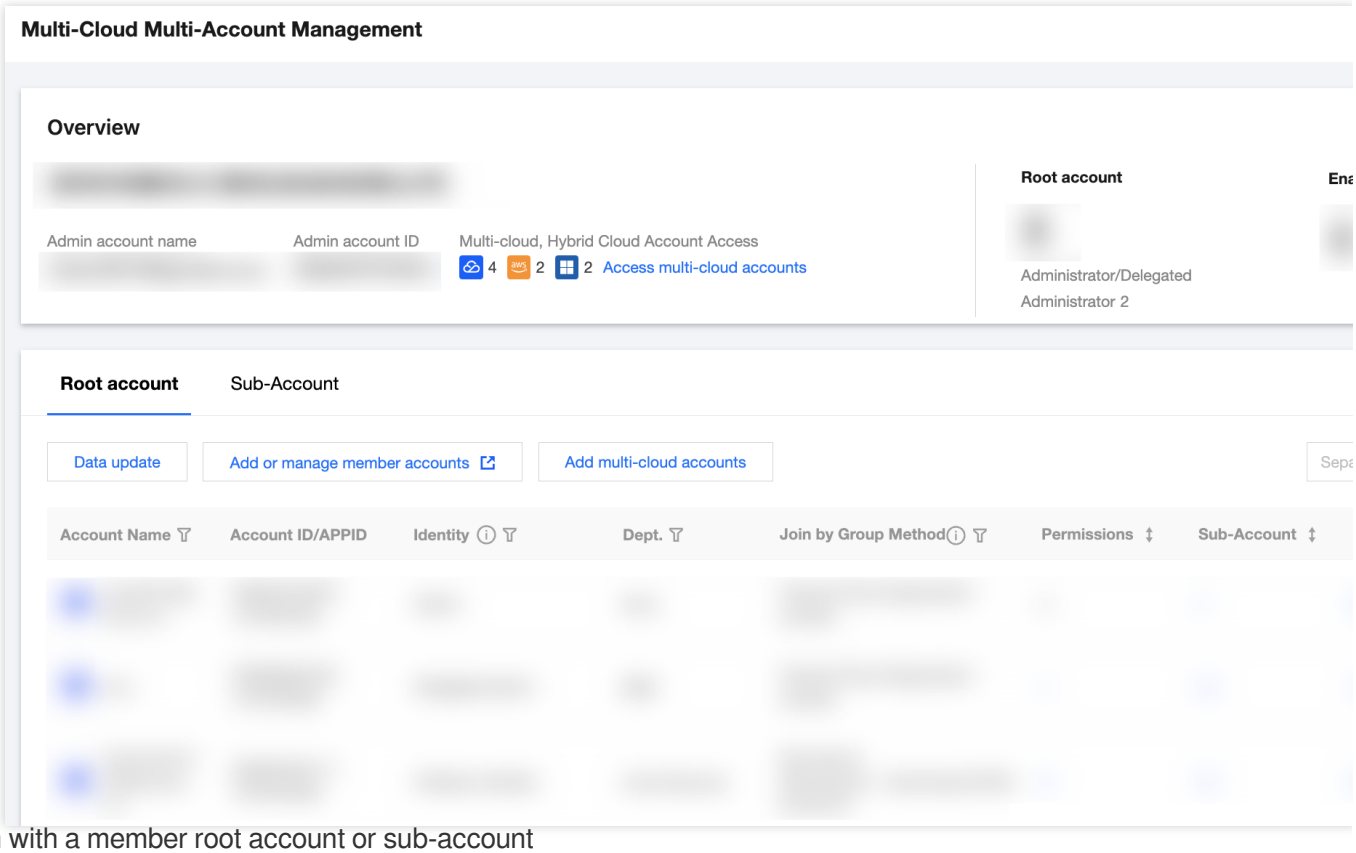
System Settings - Multi-Account Management

On the Multi-Cloud and Multi-Account Management Page, you can centrally manage all accounts of the organization without deployment. The security protection status of each member account is displayed. You can also switch to a member account with one click for secure, efficient and password-free log-in. The page varies depending on the log-in account you use:

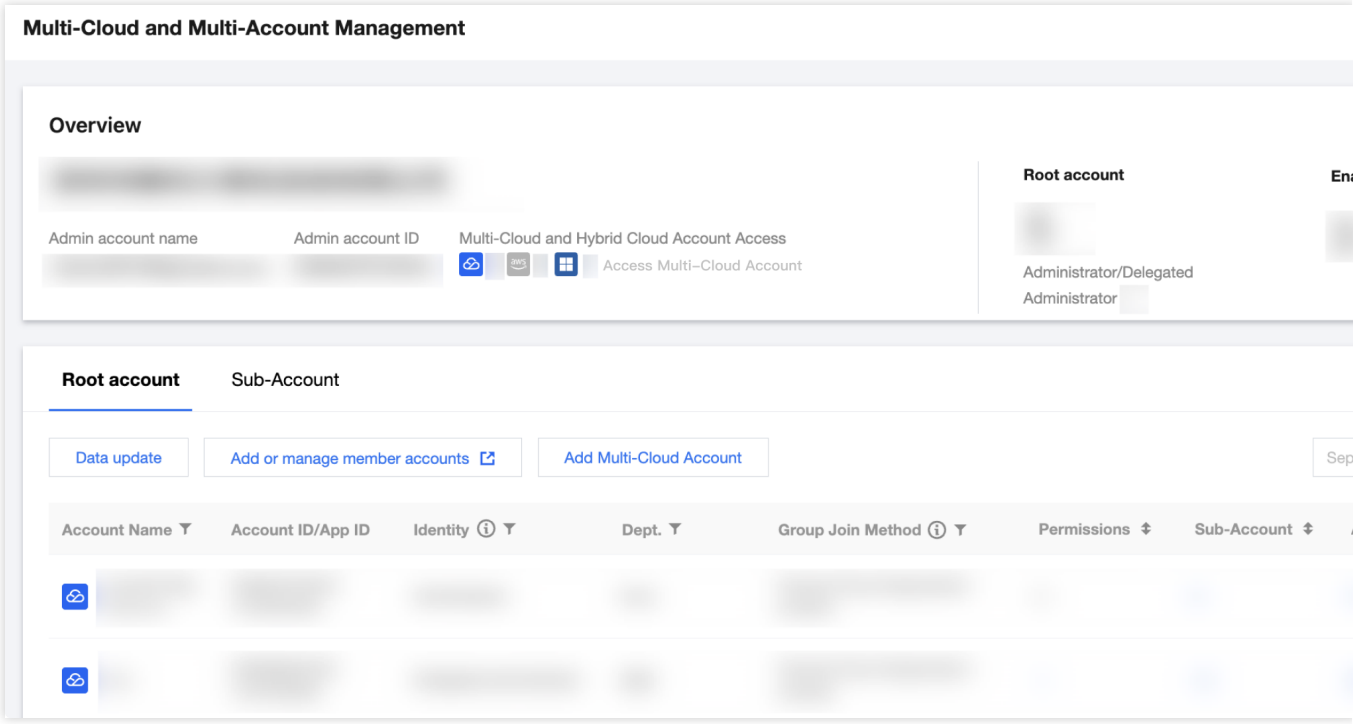
Log-in with an administrator root account



Log-in with an administrator sub-account

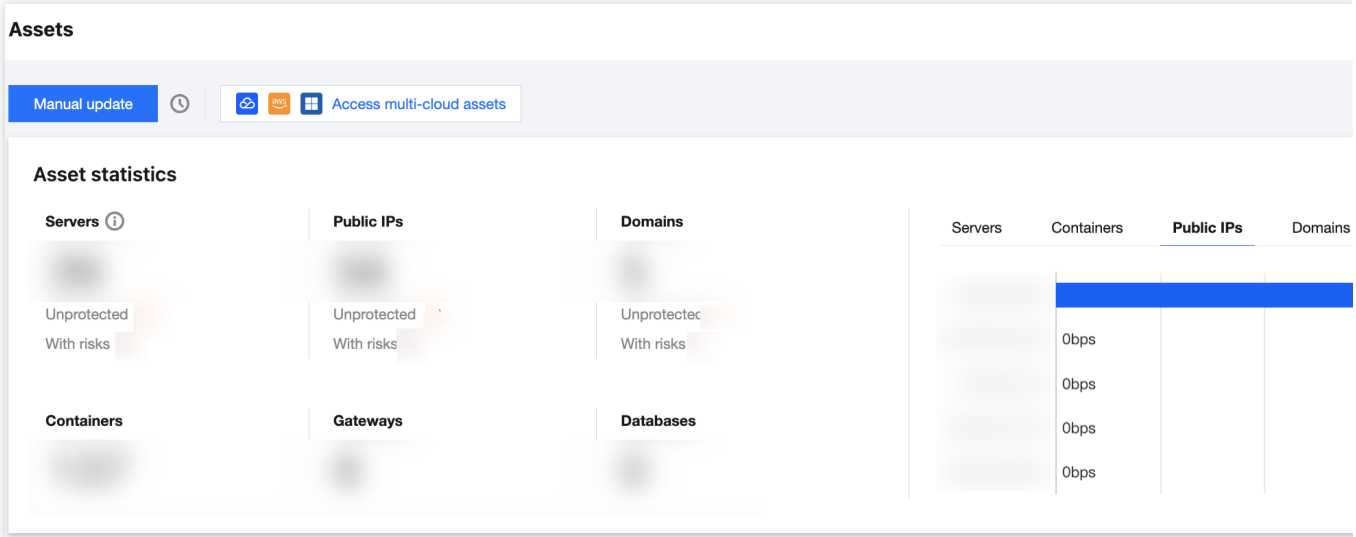


Log-in with a member root account or sub-account



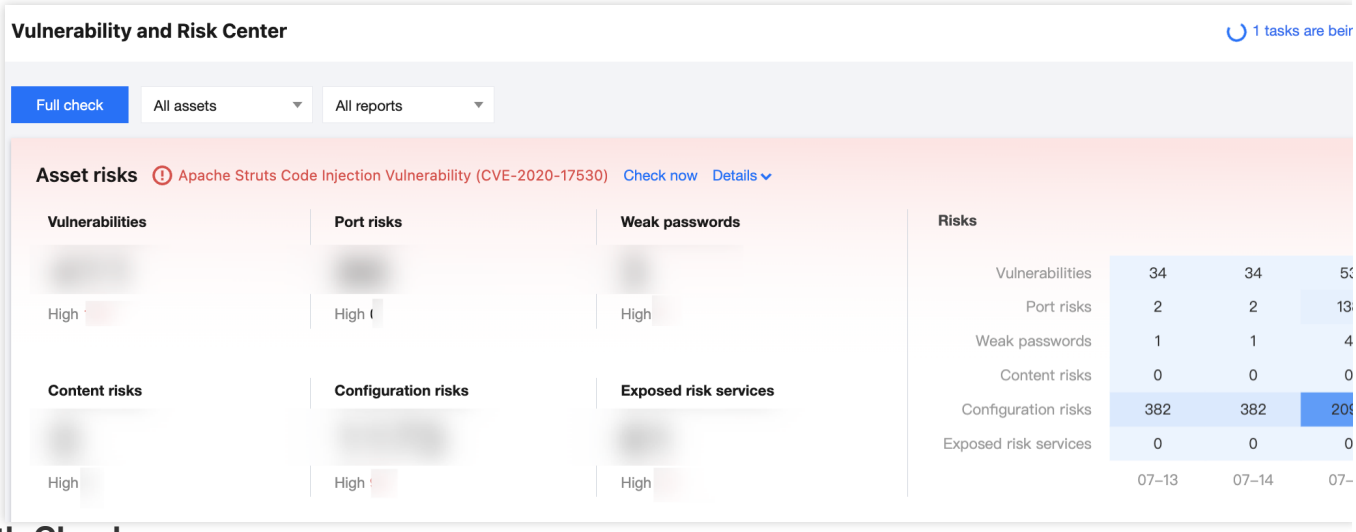
Assets

On the Asset Page, the administrator can manage cloud business assets across accounts, learn about the security protection status of each asset, and scan the cloud assets of any account to troubleshoot potential risks with one click.



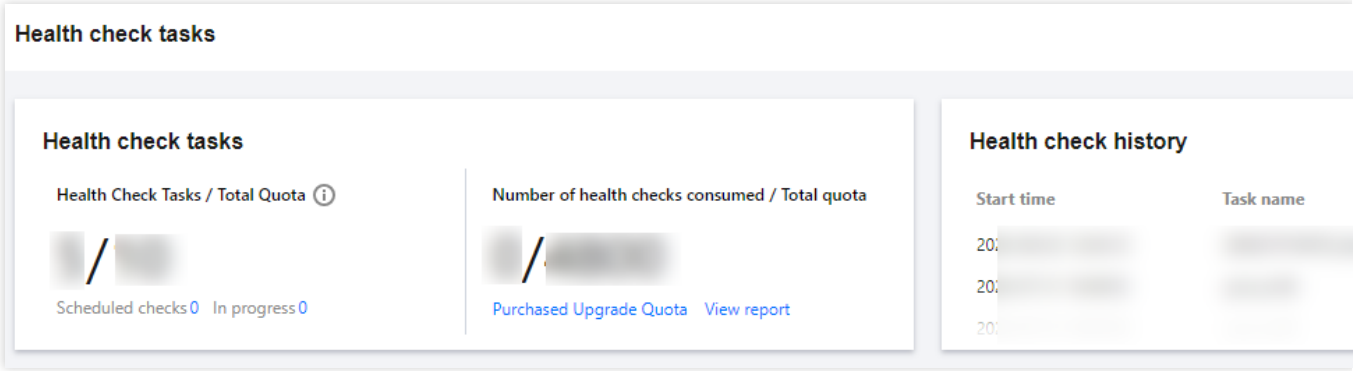
Vulnerabilities and Risks

The Vulnerability and Risk Center Page incorporates the capabilities of linking various products for users to perform one-stop management of the risks of cloud business assets, such as port, vulnerability, weak password, configuration, and content risks. The administrator can handle the potential risks of the cloud business assets across accounts.



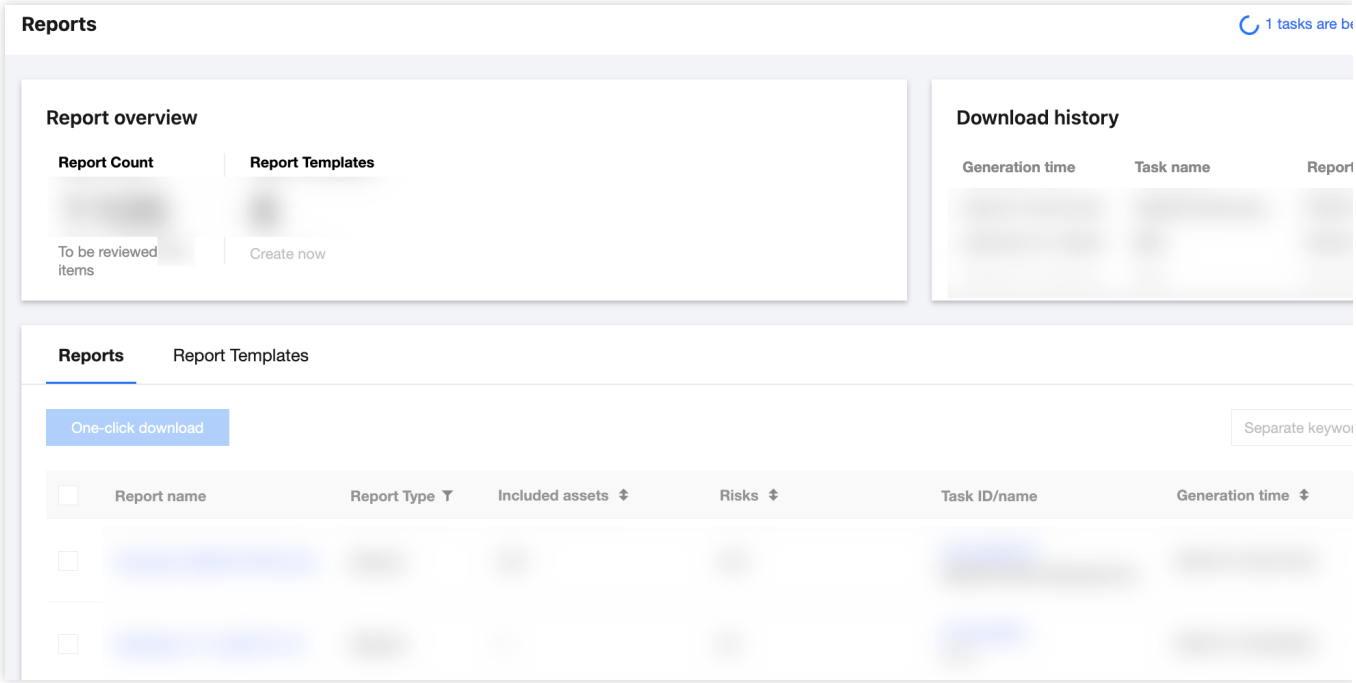
Health Check

The Health check tasks Page displays the information of all scan tasks for all accounts under the organization and provides the execution status of each task in real time. The administrator can efficiently manage each asset scan task across accounts and can edit, delete, and stop the scan tasks of each account.



Report Download

On the Reports Page, linking the vulnerability scan service, the administrator can download reports corresponding to each scan task across accounts and receive reports anytime and anywhere by following the service account.



4. FAQs

What Are the Billing Standards After Using Multi-Account Management?

Please stay tuned with the product news for the future billing standards of the new version of CSC.

Data Handling of Existing Users

CSC will notify users of the end of the activity one month before the end of the free trial. Data of unpaid users will be cleared, and data of paid users will be migrated to the new version of CSC.

How Can I Implement Multi-Account Management? Do I Need to Adjust the Network Architecture?

Multi-account management is achieved by integrating system data of security products, and there is no need to adjust the network architecture.

How to Contact You If I Have Any Questions?

Thank you for your trust and support. If you have any questions during the usage of our products, you can submit a ticket to contact us, and we will get back to you as soon as possible.

Breach and Attack Simulation

Last updated：2024-08-02 10:14:18

Feature Overview

By imitating hackers' thinking and working methods, automated simulations of combat skills and tactics based on the MITRE ATT&CK framework allow users to view various cloud security threats from an attacker's perspective. This enables the identification of different potential attack paths and the most impactful security threats for users. It also helps in discovering any shortcomings in security protection products and whether the corresponding security policies are properly configured, allowing for the rational use of security resources to minimize cloud risks.

Use Cases

Efficient Penetration Testing

By automated execution of simulated attack tasks, numerous known attacks can be tested extensively, making operations easy and practical, thus reducing the workload for Ops personnel. The system provides penetration testing scripts based on the MITRE ATT&CK framework by default, including tactics such as information collection, vulnerability scanning, vulnerability exploitation, permission maintenance, and lateral movement, effectively imitating the behaviors of malicious hackers and real-world adversaries.

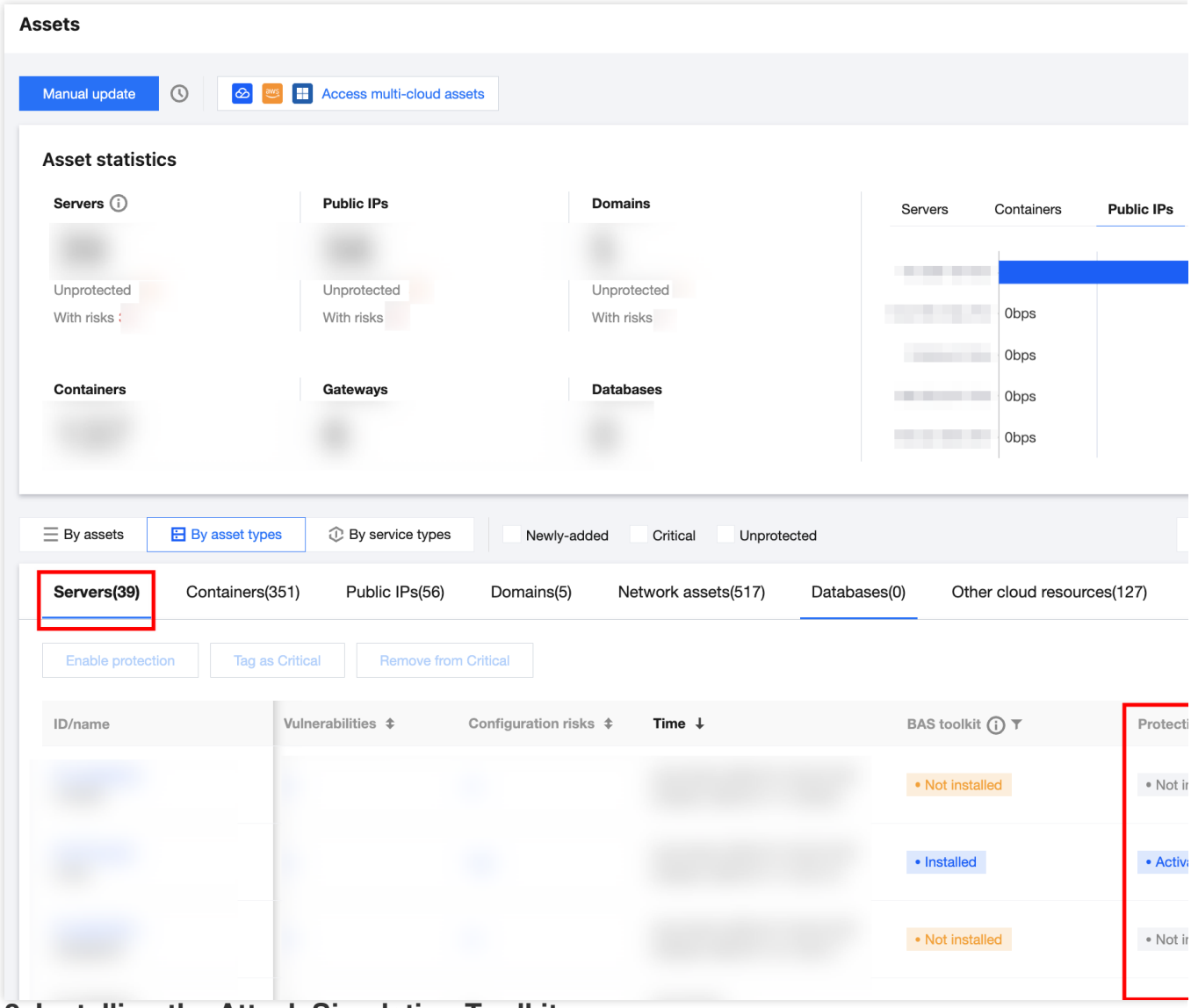
Accurate Comparison of Security Protection Product Reliability

After the simulation of attacks on the target system, go to the existing security protection products to check the corresponding alarm information. Compare the detection rates of multiple security protection products to test their reliability.

Installing the Attack Simulation Toolkit

Step 1: Querying the Toolkit Installation Status Corresponding to the Asset

1. Log in to the CSC console. In the left sidebar, click **Assets**.
2. On the assets page, select **Servers** to view the installation status of the simulation toolkit on the asset.



Step 2: Installing the Attack Simulation Toolkit

For assets without the attack simulation toolkit installed, you can see the following three installation methods:

Method 1: Manually Executing the Command

Log in to the target server and execute the corresponding command to download and run the attack simulation toolkit.

Method 2: Downloading and Running the Attack Simulation Toolkit via Tencent Cloud TAT by Executing Commands

Only assets with the Tencent Cloud TAT client installed are supported. After the command is executed via TAT, the attack simulation toolkit will be downloaded and run on the server.

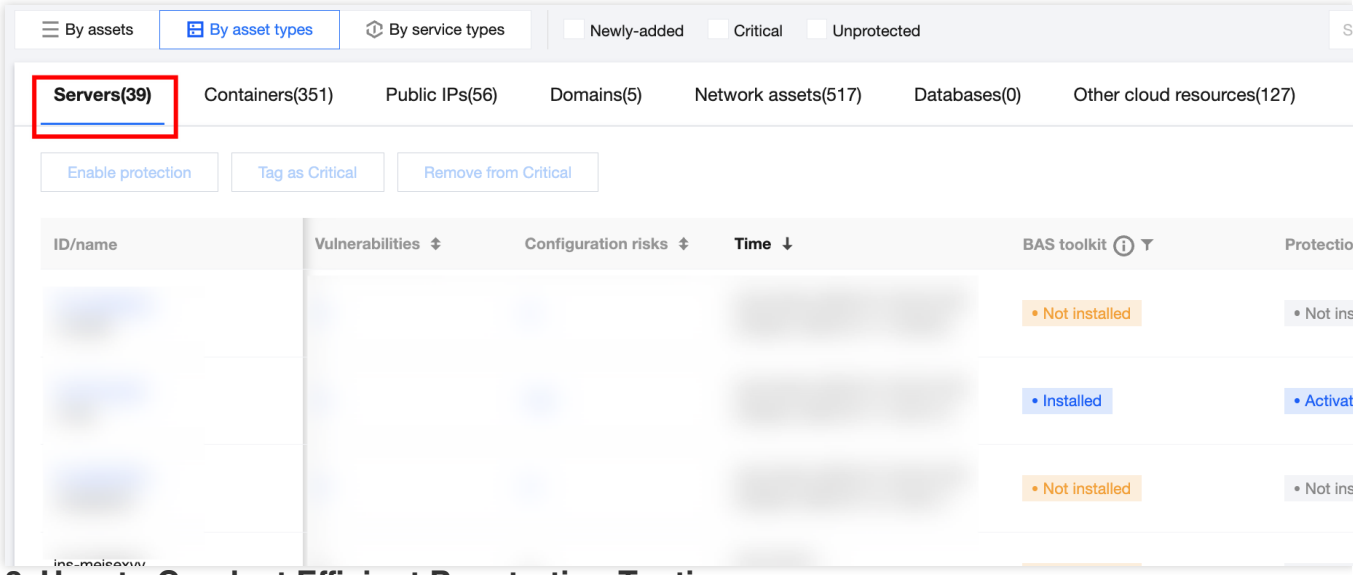
Method 3: Downloading and Running the Attack Simulation Toolkit via CWPP Agent by Executing Commands

Only assets with the CWPP agent installed are supported. After the command is executed via CWPP agent, the attack simulation toolkit will be downloaded and run on the server.

On the assets page, select the target server assets. In the action bar, click **More** > **Install toolkit**.

Note:

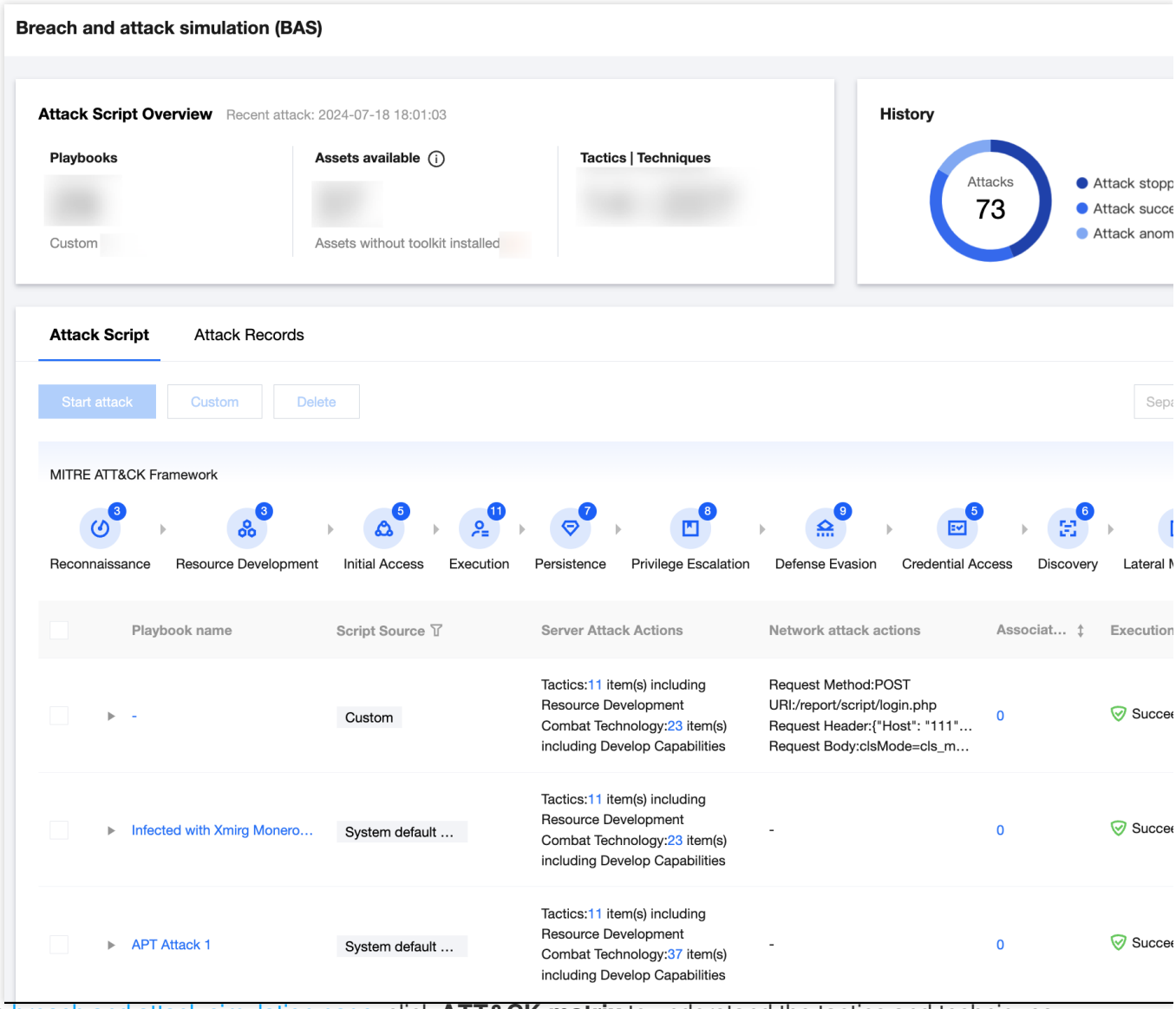
Currently, only servers with Tencent Cloud's Linux operating systems are supported.



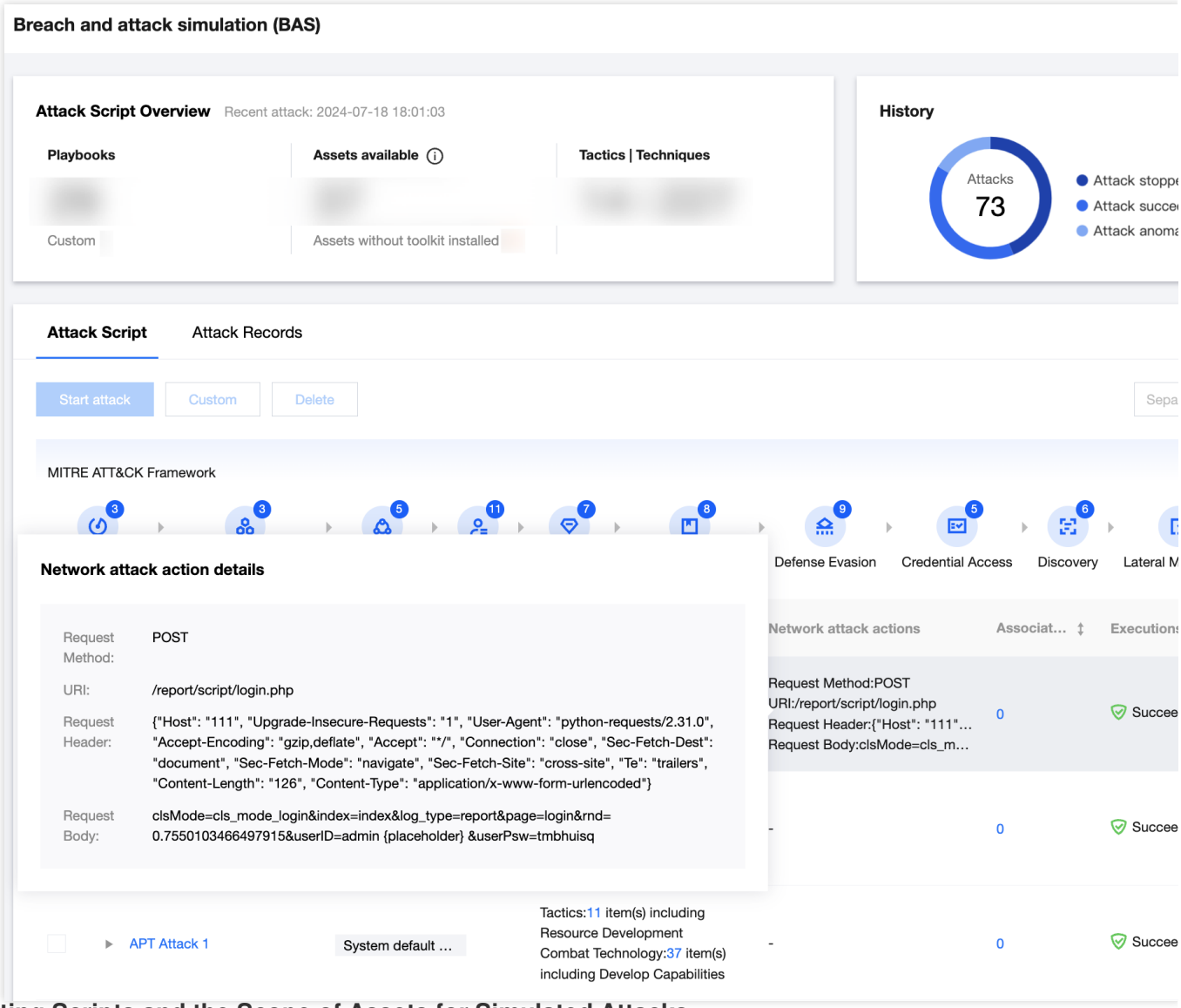
Step 3: How to Conduct Efficient Penetration Testing

Viewing Penetration Testing Scripts

On the breach and attack simulation page, you can view penetration testing scripts. The system provides multiple scripts by default, including tactics for information collection, vulnerability scanning, vulnerability exploitation, permission maintenance, and lateral movement, effectively imitating the behaviors of malicious hackers and real-world adversaries.

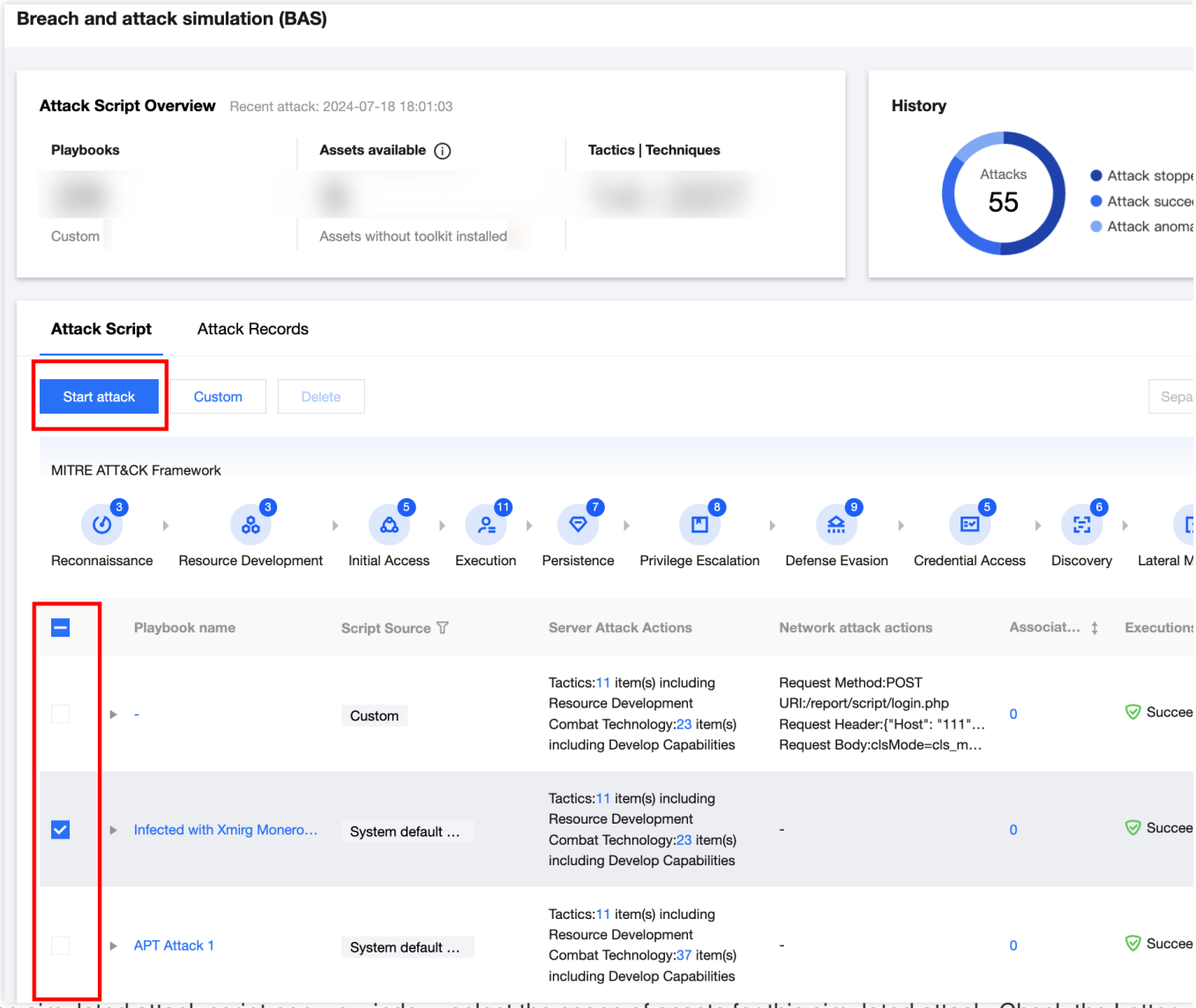


On the breach and attack simulation page, click **ATT&CK matrix** to understand the tactics and techniques associated with each script at the upper right corner, or to learn about the scripts associated with a particular tactic or technique.



Selecting Scripts and the Scope of Assets for Simulated Attacks

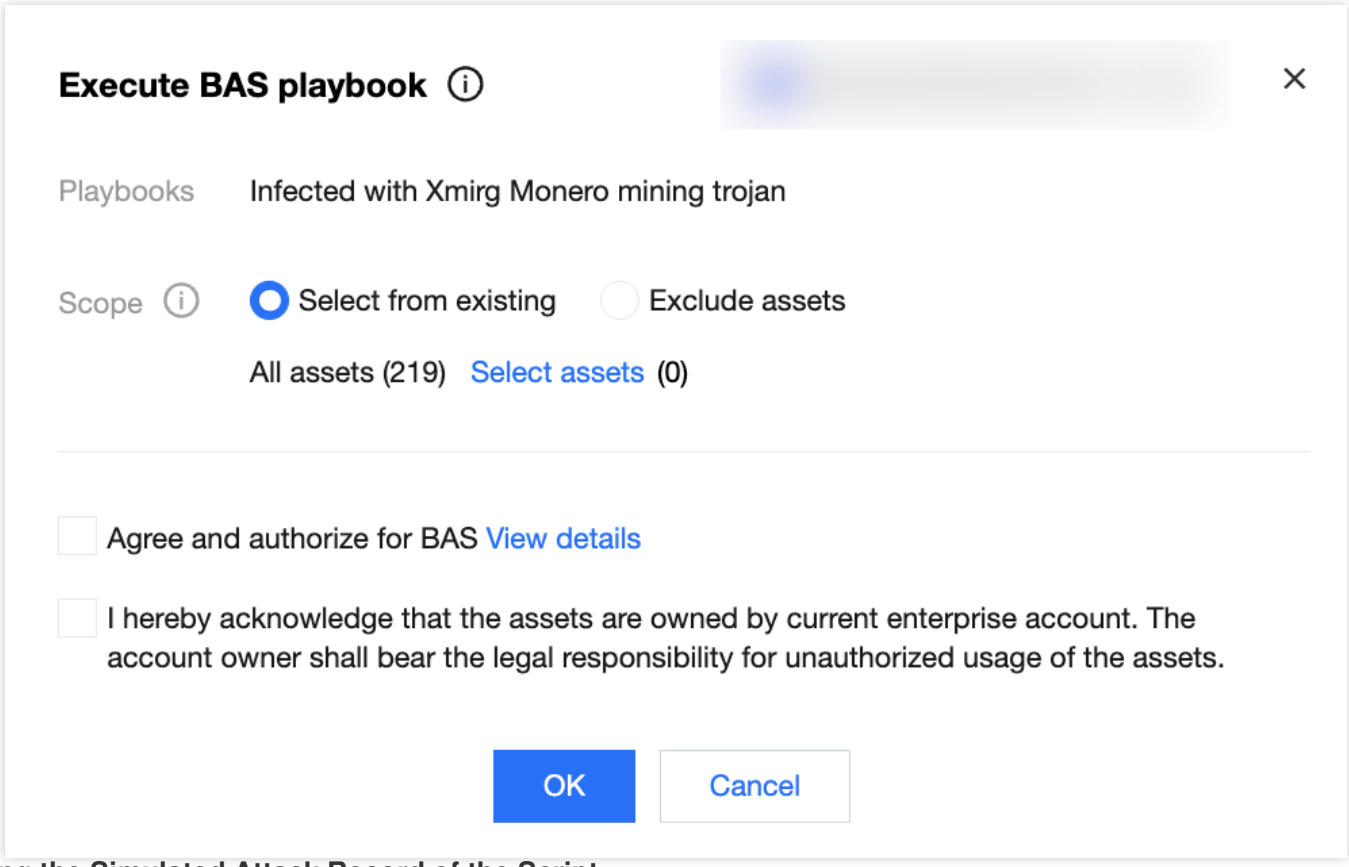
1. On the breach and attack simulation page, select one or more scripts, and click **Start attack**.



2. In the simulated attack script pop-up window, select the scope of assets for this simulated attack. Check the Letter of Commitment, and click **OK**.

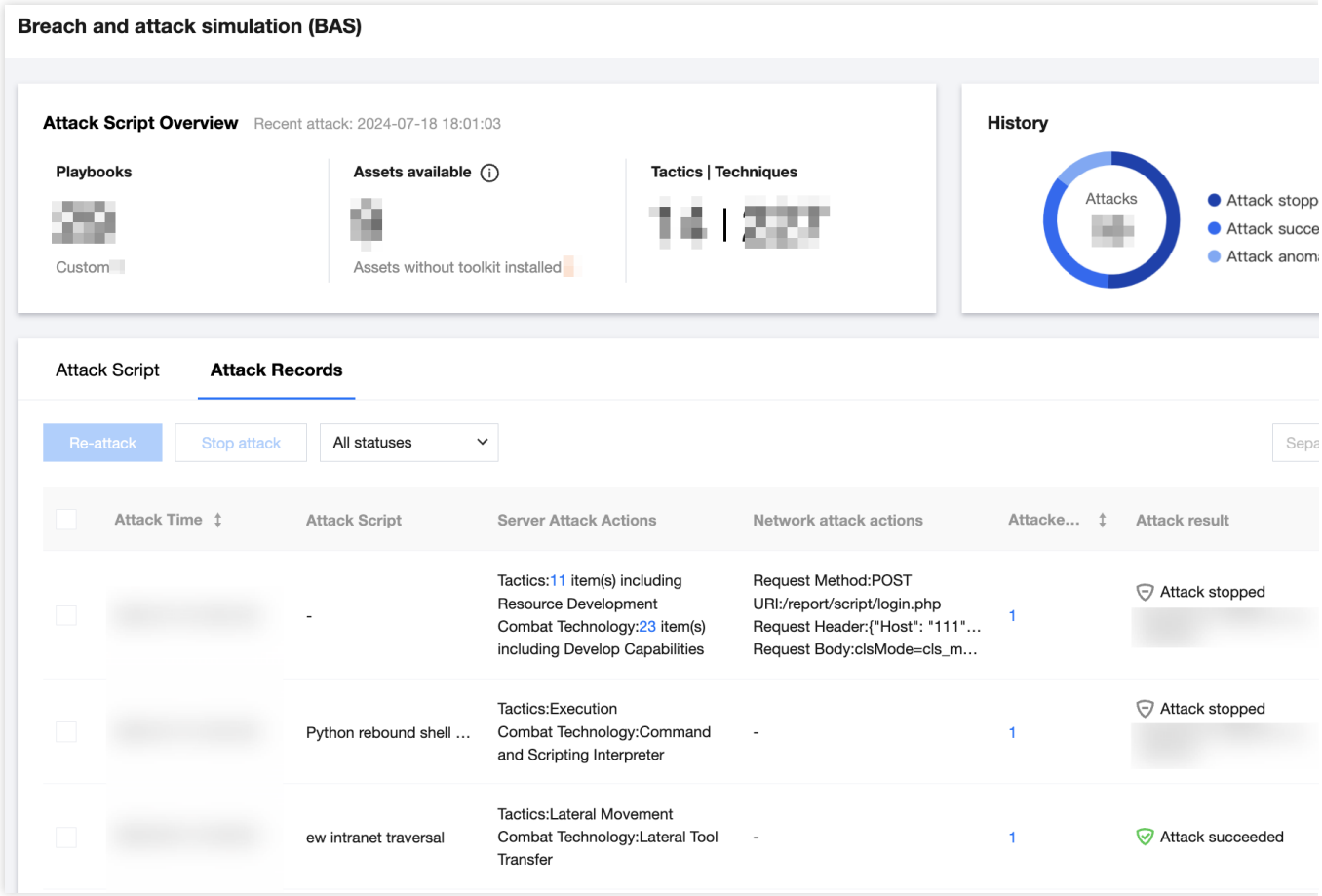
Note:

You can only execute simulated attack scripts on assets with the toolkit installed.



Viewing the Simulated Attack Record of the Script

On the breach and attack simulation > **Simulated Attack Record** page, you can check the execution status of the current script (successful, exceptional, stopped) through the script execution status, stop ongoing simulated attacks, and resimulate attacks.



Step 4: How to Accurately Compare the Reliability of Security Protection Products

After a successful script attack simulation, you can go to the existing security protection products to view the corresponding execution results of the attack simulation, such as T-Sec CWP. By checking the alarm content detected by the security protection products, you can identify any shortcomings and determine whether the corresponding security policies are properly configured. By comparing the number of alarms detected and the accuracy of the alarm content among multiple security protection products, you can evaluate their reliability.

FAQs

Why Did the Installation of the Attack Simulation Toolkit Fail?

Firewall interception: It is recommended to allow CSC backend server access addresses in the firewall policy. The public domain names are bas.tencentcs.com and csc-1300616671.cos.ap-guangzhou.myqcloud.com. The public network ports are 8001 and 443.

Network issues: It is recommended to check whether the network connection is normal, and try using another network. The attack simulation toolkit needs to be downloaded from the internet. If the network is unstable or the download speed is too slow, it may cause the installation to fail.

Permission issues: It is recommended to log in to the system using an administrator account or use the option Run As An Administrator to download/run the attack simulation toolkit. Downloading/running the attack simulation toolkit

requires the administrator permissions. If the current user does not have sufficient permissions, it may cause the installation to fail.
System compatibility issues: Check the System requirements of the attack simulation toolkit to ensure that the current operating system and other software version meet the requirements. The attack simulation toolkit may not be compatible with the current operating system or other software, leading to running failure.

What Is the Source for the System Default Script?

The system default script is based on the tactical phase in ATT&CK. You can see MITRE ATT&CK for more information. MITRE ATT&CK is a globally accessible knowledge base of opponent tactics and techniques based on real-world observation. The ATT&CK knowledge base is used as a foundation for developing specific threat models and methods by the private sector, government, and cybersecurity product and service communities.

System Default Script (Continuously Updated)

Script Name	Script Content
Python base64 command attack	A simulator simulates a hacker using Python to decode a base64-encoded text string, which can be used to execute malicious code or steal sensitive information.
Examine password complexity policies	A simulator simulates a hacker checking the password complexity policy on a Linux system's console to understand the password requirements and limitations, which might be used to crack passwords or obtain access to the system.
Shiro deserialization attack	A simulator simulates a hacker exploiting a Shiro deserialization vulnerability to obtain remote command execution permissions on the target system, executing malicious commands to obtain system access or steal sensitive information.
DNS log information collection	A simulator simulates a hacker obtaining visitor IP addresses through DNS logs to track target user activities or perform other malicious behaviors.
Port forwarding attack	A simulator simulates a hacker collecting information about the target system's weaknesses and vulnerabilities, installing malicious software or exploiting vulnerabilities to maintain access to the target system and using the Netcat tool with port forwarding techniques to bypass firewalls and other security products to execute commands or transfer files on the target system.
Private network lateral movement attack	A simulator simulates a hacker collecting host SSH information to understand the target system's SSH configuration and security, and using the Exploit Writing Toolkit (EW) to further attack other systems by exploiting an already compromised target system to obtain more sensitive information or control more systems within the private network.
User permission	A simulator simulates a hacker transferring sensitive data from the target system to a

persistence attack	server controlled by the simulator or elsewhere to obtain illegal benefits or cause losses. After reading sensitive information, the simulator writes malicious code to maintain access permissions to the target system, and clears various history records in the target system to hide attack traces or mislead investigators.
Malicious file execution attack	A simulator simulates a hacker writing malicious code into a file and executing the file to carry out the attack. The simulator collects SUID information on the target system and executes a Python reverse shell script on the target system. Upon receiving the connection from the target system, she or he performs lateral movement to obtain more system permissions. Subsequently, tamper with the file timestamps to hide attack traces or mislead investigators.
NC reverse shell attack	A simulator simulates a hacker collecting CWPP process information on the target system to attempt killing CWPP relevant processes. The simulator uses the Netcat tool to execute a reverse shell command on the target system, connecting the target system's shell to the simulator's machine. Upon receiving the connection from the target system, the simulator can execute commands or obtain system permissions.
Python reverse shell attack	A simulator simulates a hacker understanding the vulnerabilities and weaknesses of the target system by collecting information. Execute a Python reverse shell script on the target system, connecting the target system's shell to the simulator's machine. Upon receiving the connection from the target system, the simulator can execute commands or obtain system permissions.
Malicious lateral movement	A simulator simulates a hacker understanding the vulnerabilities and weaknesses of the target system by collecting information. The simulator uses the iox malicious tool for port traffic forwarding to control the target system. Then, using the permissions and features of the target system, she or he further attacks other systems to ultimately obtain more sensitive information or control more systems.

Log Shipping

Last updated：2024-08-12 17:28:05

Feature Background

Centralize and normalize logs from multiple CSC products and deliver them to message queues via the console. This facilitates data storage or integration with other systems to consume data, aiding in extracting the value of log data and meeting users' log operation and maintenance needs. Once log delivery is enabled, the collected logs will be delivered to the corresponding message queues.

Application Scenario

Log storage

According to the Cybersecurity Law of the People's Republic of China and the Information Security Grade Protection Management Measures, enterprises are required to record and store cybersecurity incidents, and the Log Storage Duration must be at least 6 months. This is to ensure the information security and network security of enterprises and to prevent the occurrence and proliferation of security incidents.

Offline Analysis

After delivering logs to Kafka/CLS, enterprises can integrate other systems for offline analysis. This helps to manage raw logs, assists in deep analysis and research of security incidents, uncovering the root causes and vulnerabilities, and improves the processing capability and level of handling security incidents.

Log Delivery to Kafka

On the log analysis page, you can configure different log types accessed by CSC to be delivered to different Topics of specified CKafka instances.

Preconditions:

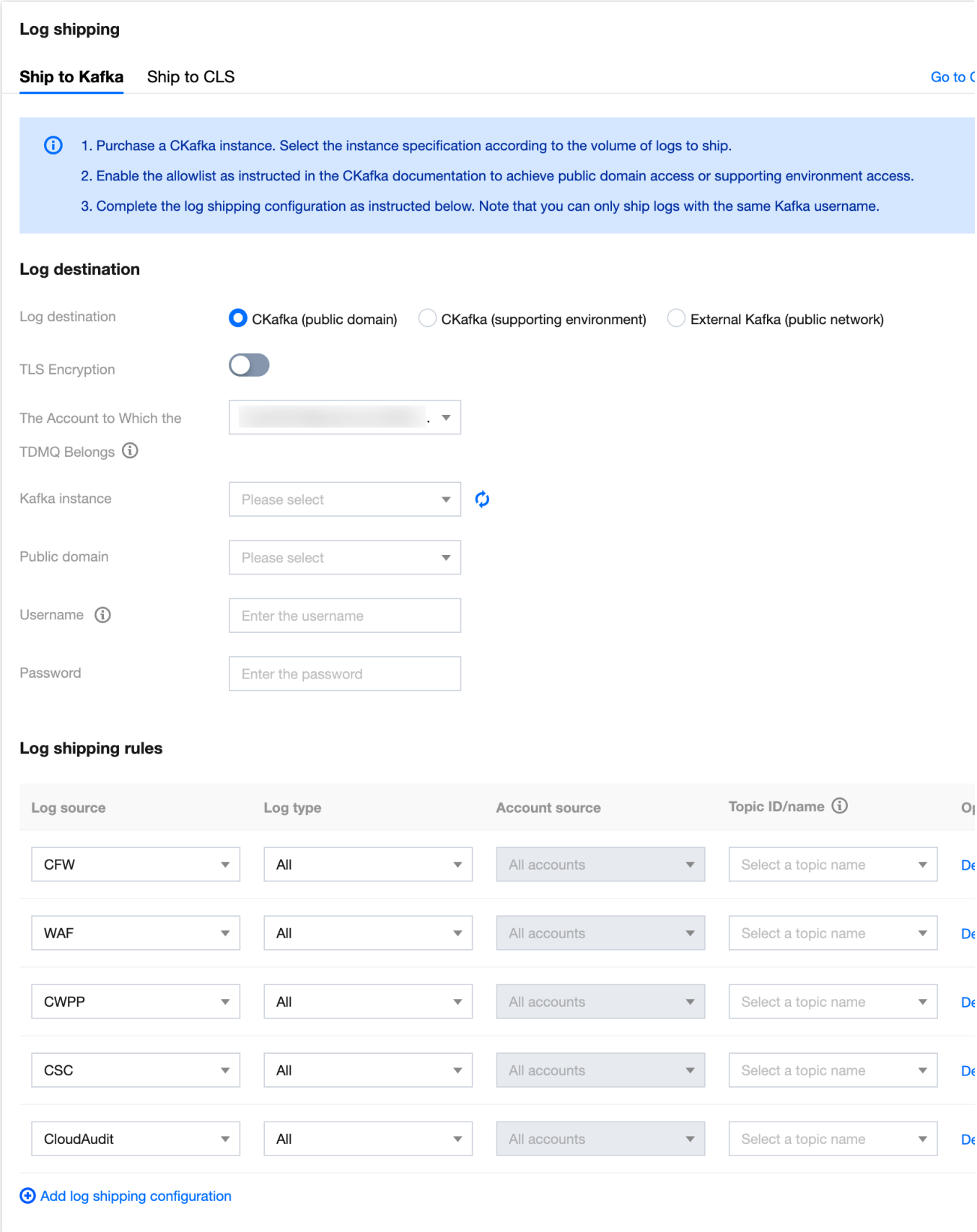
To deliver logs to the message queue, you need to purchase the CSC Flagship Version and integrate relevant product logs into CSC. If you need to use either the CKafka Public Domain Name or CKafka Supporting Environment network access method, you must first go to create a Tencent Cloud Message Queue CKafka instance.

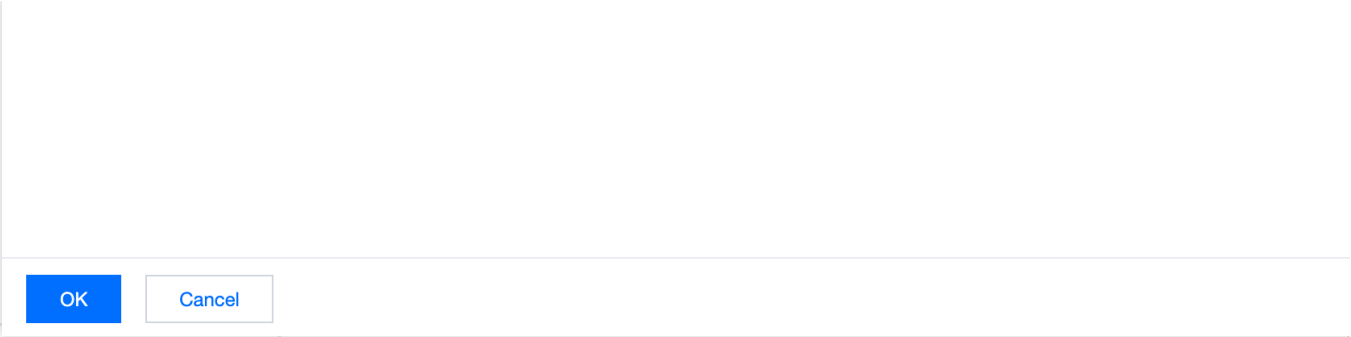
CKafka Public Domain Name Access

1. Log in to CSC Console, in the left navigation pane, click **Log Analysis**.

2. On the Log Analysis page, click **Log shipping** > **Ship to Kafka.**

3. On the Ship to Kafka page, CSC automatically retrieves your Tencent Cloud message queue CKafka instance, for logs already integrated with CSC, select **CKafka (public domain)** and configure the related parameters.





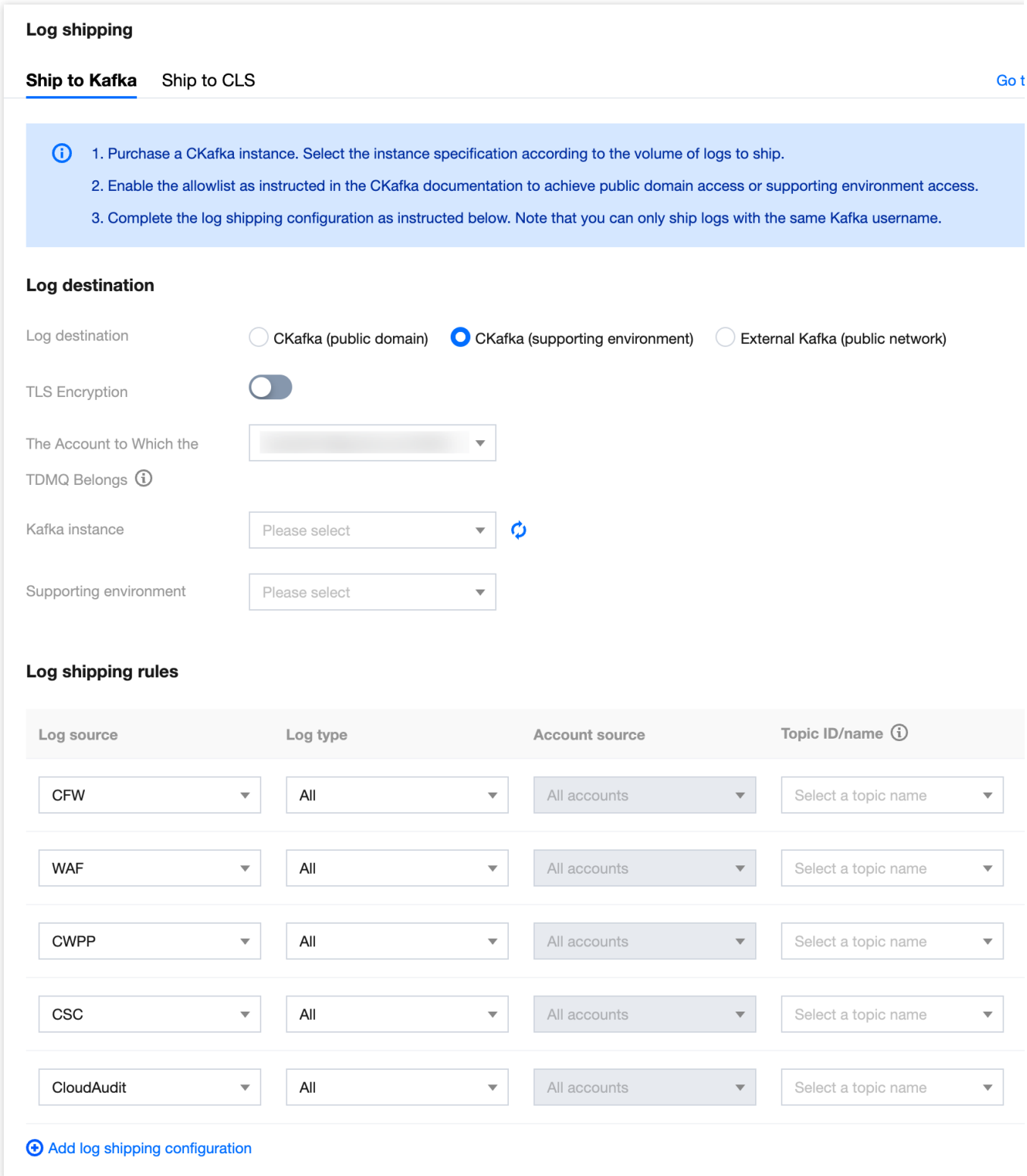
Parameter name	Description
Log destination	CKafka (public domain).
TLS Encryption	Select whether to enable TLS encryption.
The Account to Which the TDMQ Belongs	Target account for shipping
Kafka instance	CSC automatically retrieves your Tencent Cloud message queue Ckafka instance. Select the required message queue instance.
Public domain	Select the required public domain name.
Username	Please enter the selected message queue instance's username.
Password	Please enter the selected message queue instance's password.
Log source	Supports selecting logs from CWPP, CFW, WAF, CSC, Anti-DDoS, SaaS Bastion Host, CloudAudit, and Network Honeypot.
Log type	The log type varies depending on the chosen log source.
Topic ID/Name	Select the required Topic.
Operation	Add: click **Add log shipping configuration**, multiple log sources can be added. Delete: click **Delete** in the log operation column of the target log. After second confirmation, the log delivery task corresponding to the log type of this log source can be deleted. Edit: If it is not the first time configuring log delivery, you can click **Modify Configuration** on the log delivery page to modify the related log delivery.

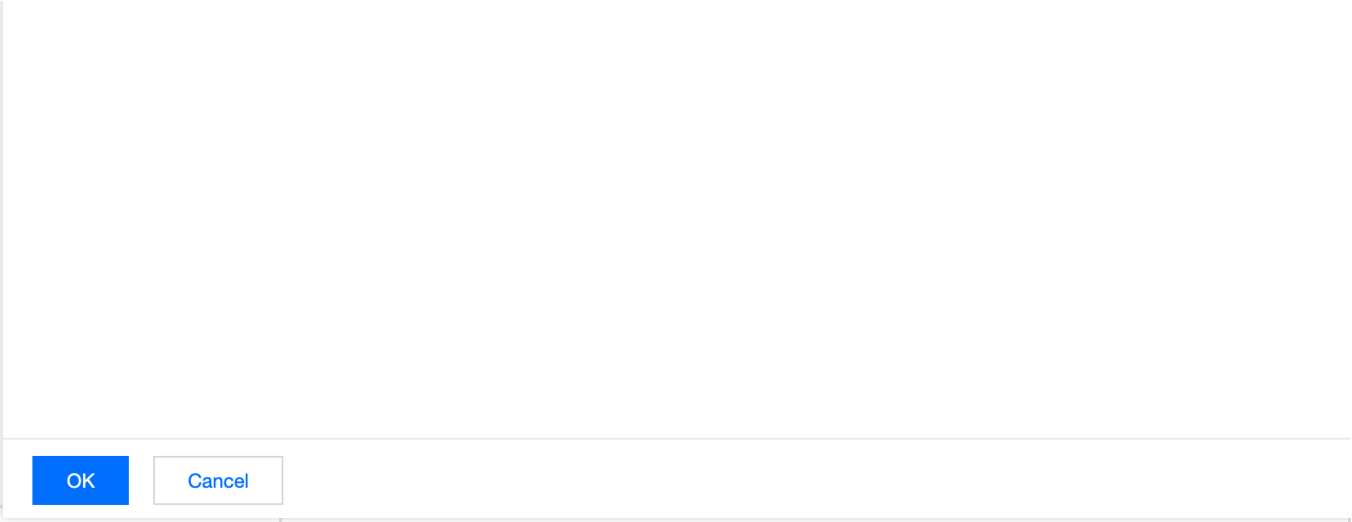
4. After confirming that everything is correct, click **OK** to deliver the collected logs to the corresponding message queue.

5. On the Log Delivery page, you can view details of synchronous access method, access object, message queue status, username, and other message queue details, as well as log source, log type, account source (under multiple accounts), Topic ID/Name, Topic delivery status, delivery switch, and other information. It also allows modifications to message queue and Topic configurations, and viewing the status of the message queue and each Topic.

CKafka Supporting Environment Access

1. Log in to CSC Console, in the left navigation pane, click **Log Analysis**.
2. On the Log Analysis page, click **Log shipping** > **Ship to Kafka.**
3. On the Ship to Kafka page, CSC automatically retrieves your Tencent Cloud message queue CKafka instance and the log source already integrated with CSC. Select **CKafka (supporting environment)** and configure the related parameters.





Parameter name	Description
Log destination	CKafka (supporting environment).
TLS Encryption	Select whether to enable TLS encryption.
The Account to Which the TDMQ Belongs	Target account for shipping
Kafka instance	CSC automatically retrieves your Tencent Cloud message queue Ckafka instance. Select the required message queue instance.
Supporting environment	Select the required supporting environment.
Log source	Supports selecting logs from CWPP, CFW, WAF, CSC, Anti-DDoS, SaaS Bastion Host, CloudAudit, and Network Honeypot.
Log type	The log type varies depending on the chosen log source.
Topic ID/Name	Select the required Topic.
Operation	Add: click **Add log shipping configuration**, multiple log sources can be added. Delete: click **Delete** in the log operation column of the target log. After second confirmation, the log delivery task corresponding to the log type of this log source can be deleted. Edit: If it is not the first time configuring log delivery, you can click **Modify Configuration** on the log delivery page to modify the related log delivery.

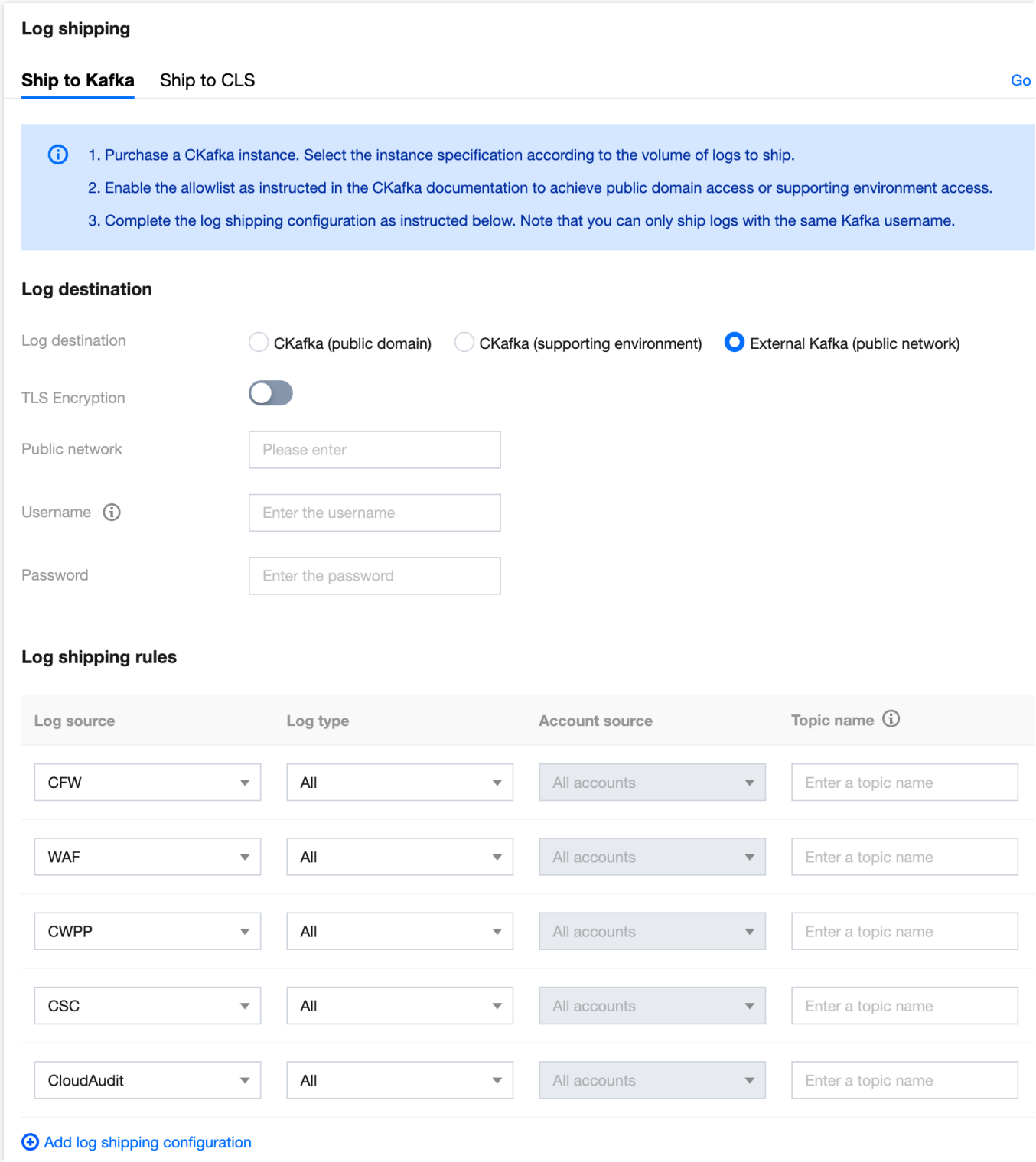
4. After confirming that everything is correct, click **OK** to deliver the collected logs to the corresponding message queue.

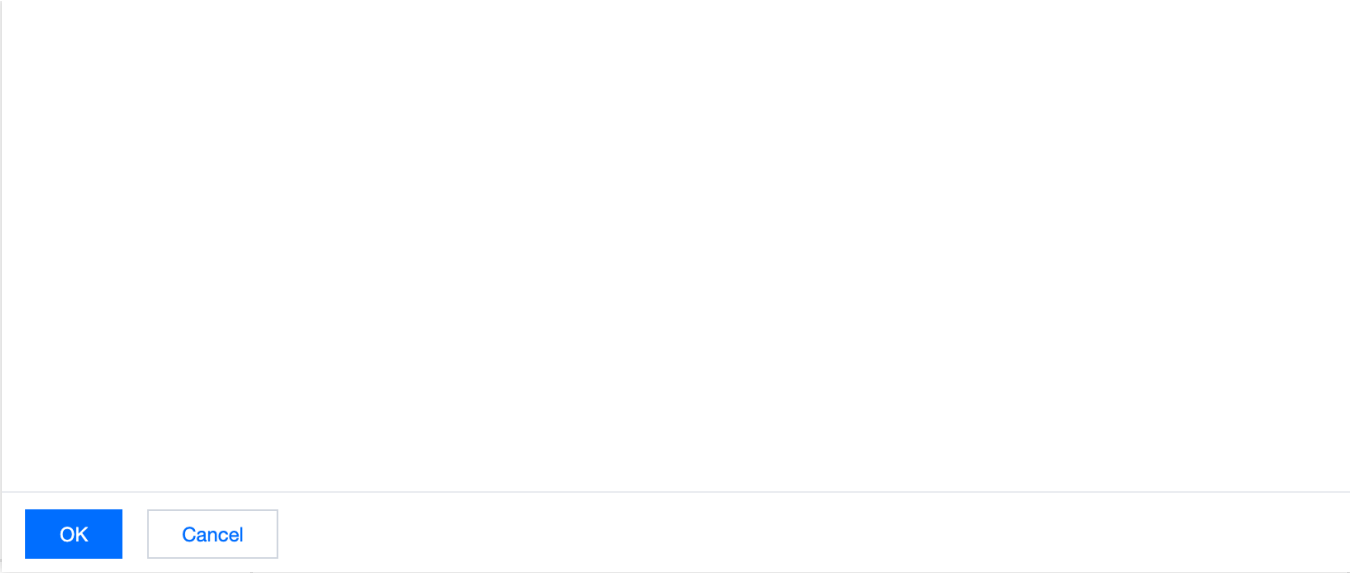
5. On the Log Delivery page, you can view details of synchronous access method, access object, message queue status, username, and other message queue details, as well as log source, log type, account source (under multiple

accounts), Topic ID/Name, Topic delivery status, delivery switch, and other information. It also allows modifications to message queue and Topic configurations, and viewing the status of the message queue and each Topic.

Other Kafka Public Network Access

1. Log in to CSC Console, in the left navigation pane, click **Log Analysis**.
2. On the Log Analysis page, click **Log shipping** > **Ship to Kafka.**
3. In the Ship to Kafka page, select **External Kafka (public network)** and configure the related parameters.





Parameter name	Description
Log destination	External Kafka (public network).
TLS Encryption	Select whether to enable TLS encryption.
Public network	Enter the public network information based on actual needs.
Username	Please enter the selected message queue instance's username.
Password	Please enter the selected message queue instance's password.
Log source	Supports selecting logs from CWPP, CFW, WAF, CSC, Anti-DDoS, SaaS Bastion Host, CloudAudit, and Network Honeypot.
Log type	The log type varies depending on the chosen log source.
Topic name	Enter the desired Topic name.
Operation	Add: click **Add log shipping configuration**, multiple log sources can be added. Delete: click **Delete** in the log operation column of the target log. After second confirmation, the log delivery task corresponding to the log type of this log source can be deleted. Edit: If it is not the first time configuring log delivery, you can click **Modify Configuration** on the log delivery page to modify the related log delivery.

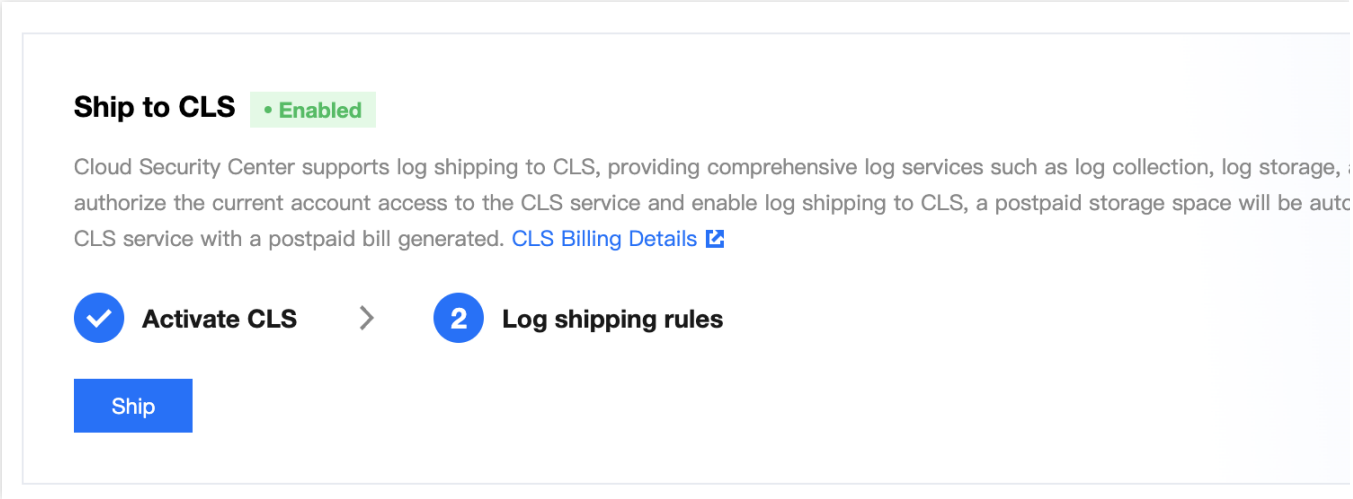
4. After confirming that everything is correct, click **OK** to deliver the collected logs to the corresponding message queue.

5. On the log delivery page, you can view details such as synchronous access method, access object, message queue status, username, log source, log type, account source (under multiple accounts), Topic name, Topic delivery status, delivery switch, etc., and you are allowed to modify the message queue and Topic configuration.

Shipping Logs to CLS

On the log analysis page, you can configure different types of logs connected to CSC and ship them to different specified log topics in CLS respectively.

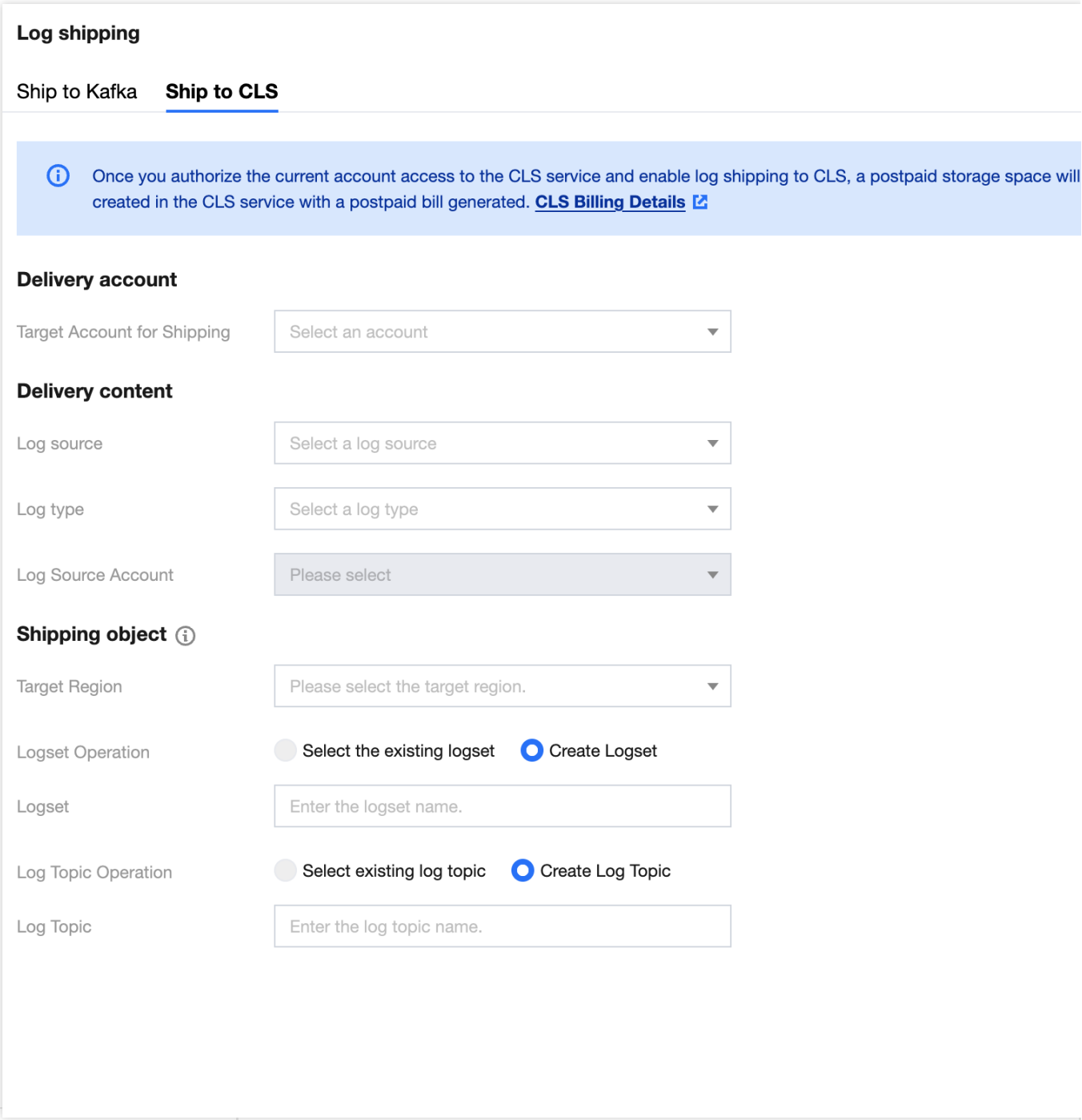
1. Click the **Log shipping** at the top left corner to open the log shipping configuration pop-up. If the CLS service has not been activated before, you need to click Go to Authorization, agree to service authorization, and create a service role to proceed with more log shipping configurations.



Note:

CSC supports shipping logs to CLS, enabling comprehensive CLS services like log collection, log storage, and log search. After the current account authorizes access to CLS and enables shipping logs to CLS, a pay-as-you-go storage space will be automatically created in CLS, along with a pay-as-you-go bill. For details, see CLS Billing Information.

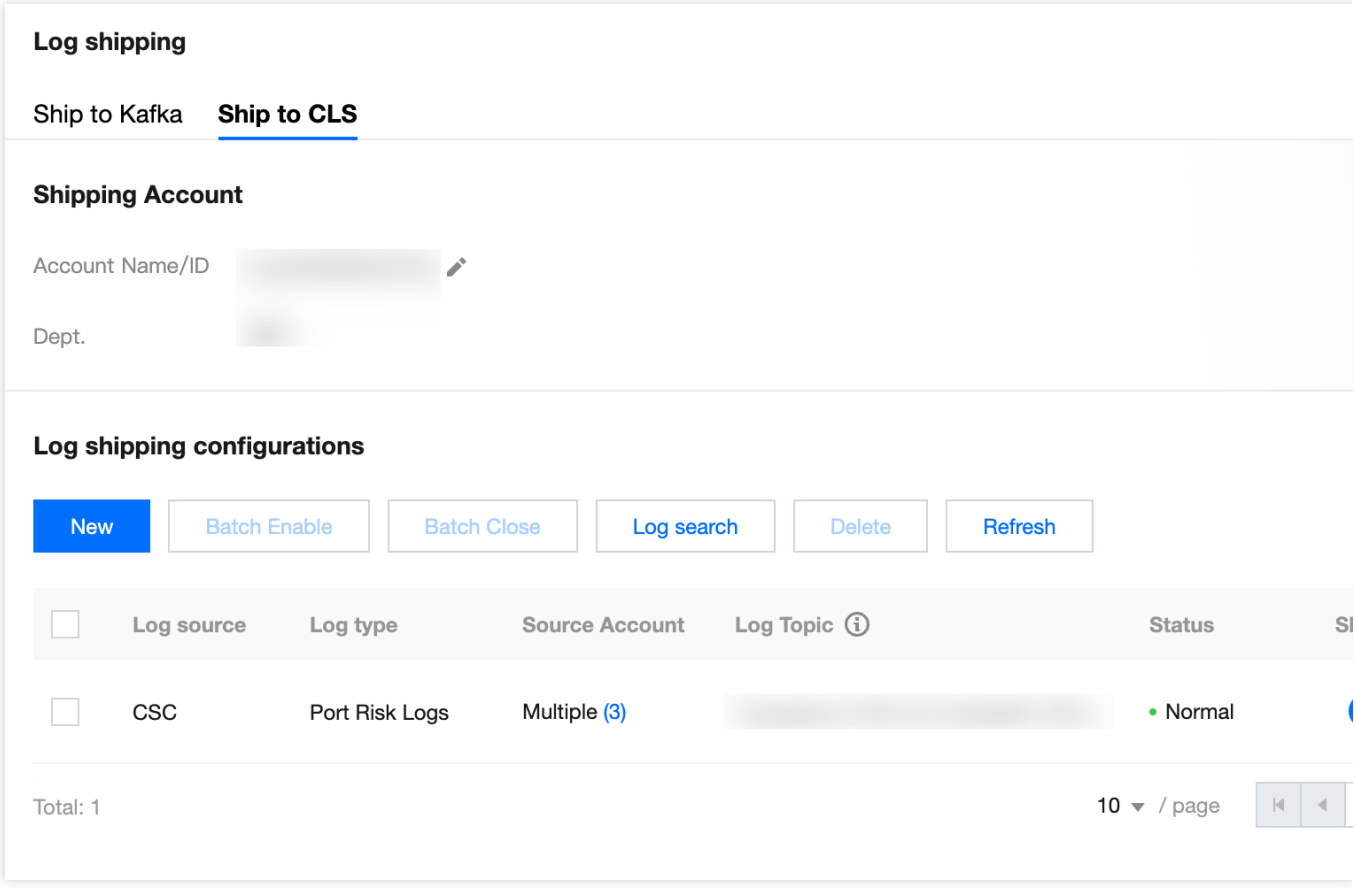
2. After the authorization is completed, you can configure different log topics for logs to be shipped. (Logs not to be shipped do not need to be configured.)



Parameter	Description
Target account for shipping	Target account for shipping
Log source	Supports selecting logs from CWPP, CFW, WAF, CSC, Anti-DDoS, SaaS Bastion Host, CloudAudit, and Network Honeypot.
Log type	The log type varies depending on the selected log source.
Log source account	Names of multi-accounts corresponding to the selected log source.

Target region	Enter the target region for shipping.
Logset operation	Select to ship to an existing logset or create a logset for shipping.
Logset	Enter the name of the new logset. / Select an existing logset.
Log topic operation	Select to ship to an existing log topic or create a log topic for shipping. CLS only supports shipping to log topics created in CSC.
Log topic	Enter the name of the new log topic. / Select an existing log topic.

3. After everything is confirmed, you can click **OK** to ship the collected logs to the corresponding log topic.
4. On the log shipping page, you can view the account name/ID, department, log source, log type, source account (under multi-account), log topic, shipping status, shipping switch, and other information. It also allows you to edit shipped tasks, (batch) delete tasks, (batch) enable/disable tasks, (batch) refresh, and perform log search.

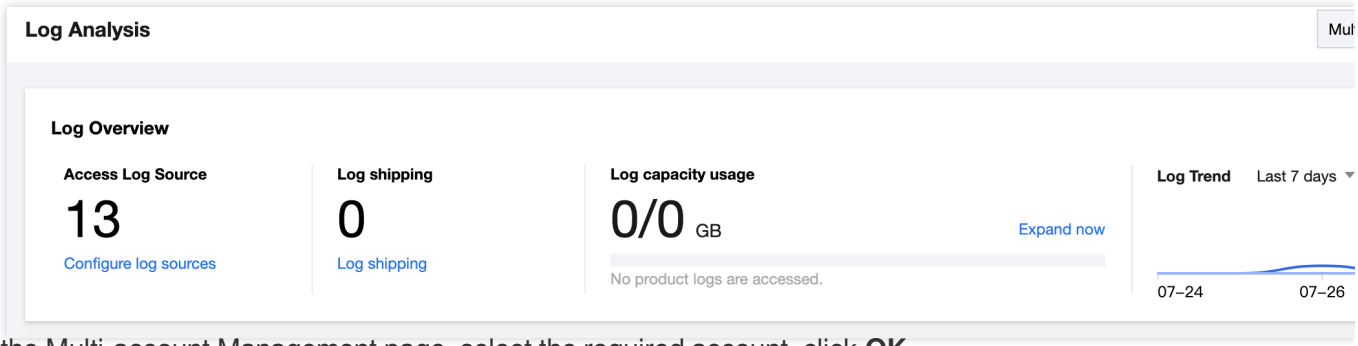


Delivery and Delivering Objects

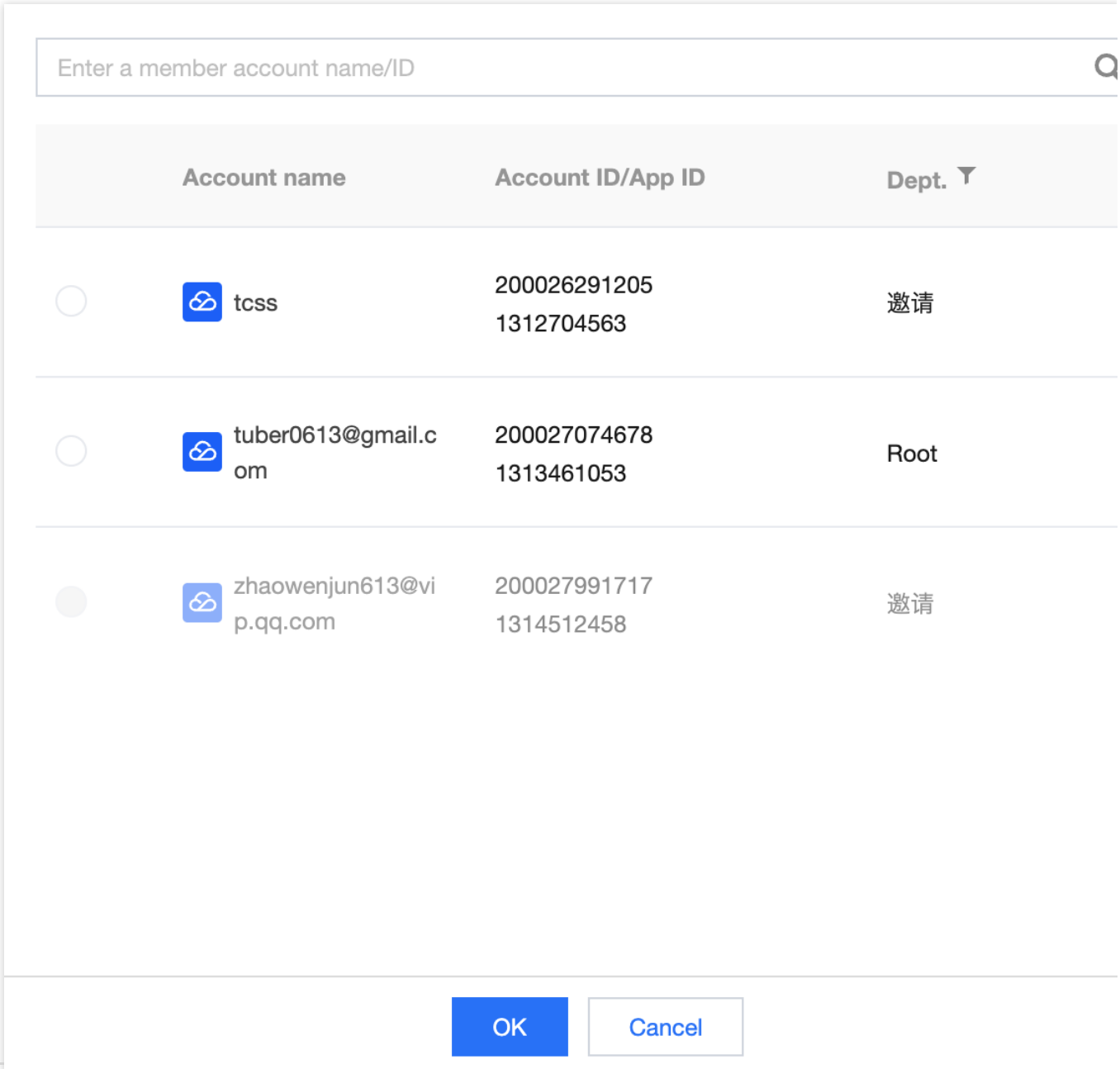
Multi-account management

After enabling the Multi-account Management feature, multi-account and multi-product log delivery is supported.
1. Log in to CSC Console, in the left navigation pane, click **Log Analysis**.

2. On the Log Analysis page, click **Multi-account Management** at the top right.



3. On the Multi-account Management page, select the required account, click **OK**.



Scenario Description	Not configured	Configuration completed

The Administrator/Delegated Administrator unifies the delivery of multiple product logs from all accounts into a single Kafka.	After selecting all accounts in the upper right corner to configure log delivery, under both Public Domain Access and Supporting Environment Access for CKafka, the **Administrator's** CKafka will be automatically retrieved. You can select the required Tencent Cloud Message Queue.	Displays the Administrator's message queue status, user information, and other message queue details, along with synchronized configured log sources, log types, account sources, and delivery status.
The Administrator/Delegated Administrator manages other accounts' logs by configuring multiple product log deliveries for other accounts.	After selecting other accounts in the upper right corner to configure log delivery, under both Public Domain Access and Supporting Environment Access for CKafka, the **other account's** CKafka will be automatically retrieved. You can select the required Tencent Cloud Message Queue.	Displays other accounts' message queue status, user information, and other message queue details, along with synchronized configured log sources, log types, and delivery status.
The Administrator/Delegated Administrator manages the current account's (Administrator/Delegated Administrator) logs by configuring multiple product log deliveries for the current account.	After selecting the current account (Administrator/Delegated Administrator) in the upper right corner to configure log delivery, under both Public Domain Access and Supporting Environment Access for CKafka, the CKafka for **the current account (Administrator/Delegated Administrator)** will be automatically retrieved. You can select the required Tencent Cloud Message Queue.	Displays the current account's (Administrator/Delegated Administrator) message queue status, user information, and other message queue details, along with synchronized configured log sources, log types, and delivery status.

Single account management

Only supports multi-product log delivery for the current account.

Not configured: When configuring log delivery, CKafka for the current account will be automatically retrieved under both CKafka Public Domain Access, and CKafka Supporting Environment Access network access methods. You can select the required Tencent Cloud Message Queue.

Note:

If the current account is managed by an Administrator/Delegated Administrator, the Administrator/Delegated Administrator may edit the log delivery configuration of the current account.

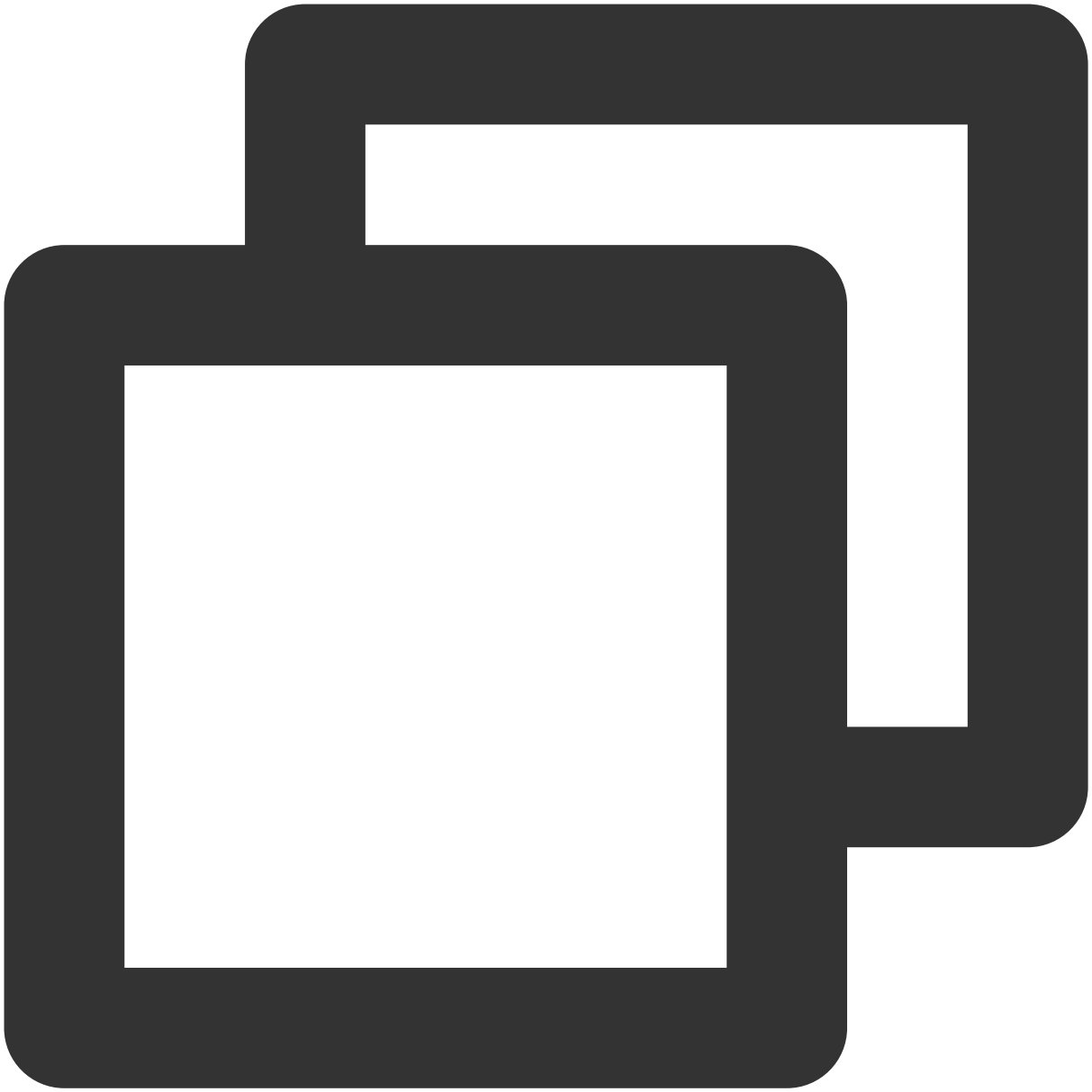
After configuration: Displays the current account's message queue status, user information, and other message queue details, along with synchronized configured log sources, log types, delivery status, and other log delivery details.

FAQs

How is log delivery charged?

Log Delivery is exclusive to CSC Enterprise Edition. You can purchase Log Delivery.

Public Network Log Delivery Egress IP allowlist



```
106.55.200.0/24
106.55.201.0/24
106.55.202.0/24
81.71.5.0/24
134.175.239.0/24
193.112.130.0/24
193.112.164.0/24
193.112.221.0/24
111.230.173.0/24
111.230.181.0/24
129.204.232.0/24
```

```
193.112.129.0/24
193.112.153.0/24
106.52.11.0/24
106.55.52.0/24
118.89.20.0/24
193.112.32.0/24
193.112.60.0/24
106.52.106.0/24
106.52.67.0/24
106.55.254.0/24
42.194.128.0/24
42.194.133.0/24
106.52.69.0/24
118.89.64.0/24
129.204.249.0/24
182.254.171.0/24
193.112.170.0/24
106.55.207.0/24
119.28.101.0/24
150.109.12.0/24
```

Which products and log types does Log Delivery support?

Product	Log type	Log type
Cloud Firewall	Access control log	CFW Rule Hit Logging is generated based on access control rules configured by users in Internet Border Firewall, NAT Boundary Firewall, VPC-to-VPC Firewall, and Enterprise Security Group.
	Zero Trust Protection Log	Zero Trust Protection Log in CFW includes Remote Operation and Maintenance Login, Web Service Access, and Database Access, along with log in to and access service details.
	Intrusion Defense Log	CFW Based on the "Observation Mode" and "Interception Mode", all security events generated and recorded include four lists: "External Intrusion, Host Compromise, Lateral Movement, Network Honeypot". They allow for the examination of inbound and outbound security event details.
	Flow Logs	CFW Internet Border Firewall and NAT Boundary Firewall monitor north-south traffic generated by inbound and outbound actions and east-west traffic between VPCs.
	Operations logs	In CFW, all operational behaviors and details based on the security policies and switch pages within the account are recorded.

Web Application Firewall	Attack Logs	WAF provides attack logs that record the attack time, attack source IP, attack type, and attack details.
	Access Log	WAF records access log information for the protected domain.
Cloud Workload Protection Platform	Intrusion Detection Log	CWPP provides security logs for multi-dimensional intrusion detection, including Trojans, high-risk commands, local privilege escalation, and all log in to behavior events.
	Vulnerability Management Log	CWPP security logs for detailed situations of vulnerability security events.
	Advanced Defense Log	CWPP logs for Advanced Defense, including Java Memory Horse and attack detection.
	Client-related logs	CWPP detected that the client was offline abnormally for over 24 hours and did not come back online. The client was Uninstall (for servers running Linux System) logs.

Managing Assets

Last updated：2024-08-02 10:14:18

CSC automatically synchronizes the security status of connected Tencent Cloud assets. You can also manually add non-Tencent Cloud IPs/domains for unified management. See below of the list of supported Tencent Cloud assets:

Asset types	Assets
Servers	CVMs
	External servers
	Lighthouse instances
	Edge Compute Machine instances
Containers	Containers
	Local images
	Repository images
	Nodes
	Clusters
	Pods
Public IPs	IPs
	High-availability virtual IPs
	EIPs
	External IPs
	Elastic IPv6 addresses
	Anycast IPs
Domains	Tencent Cloud domains
	External domains
Network assets - Gateways	NAT gateways
	VPN gateways

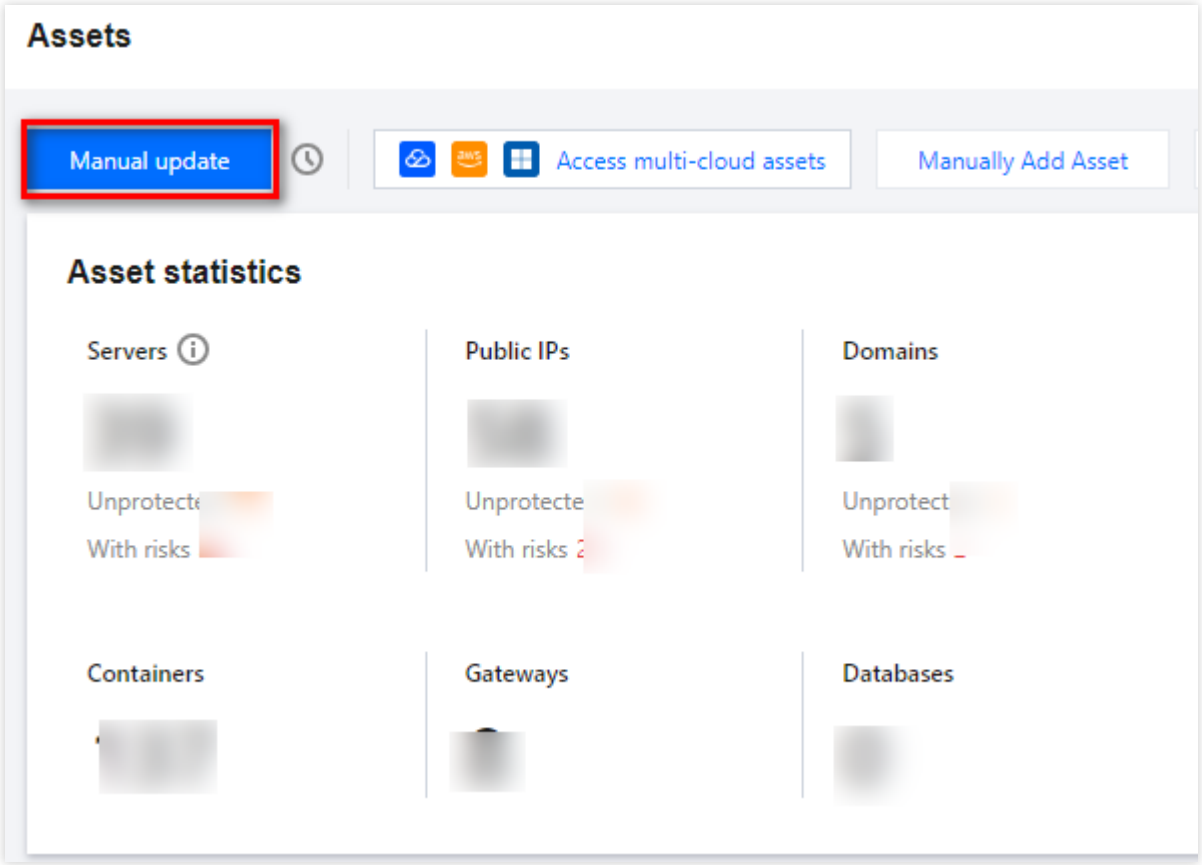
	CLBs
	NAT firewalls
	Probes
Network assets - ENIs	ENIs
Private networks	VPCs
	Subnets
Databases	TencentDB for MySQL
	TencentDB for Redis
	TencentDB for MariaDB
	TencentDB for PostgreSQL
	TencentDB for MongoDB
Other cloud resources	Cloud Block Storage
	Cloud Object Storage
	Cloud File Storage
	Message Queue
	Elasticsearch Service

Updating assets

On the Assets page, click **Manual update** in the upper left corner. CSC automatically obtains and lists data of Tencent Cloud assets. This process may take 3 to 5 minutes if there are many assets. It takes even longer for updating container assets.

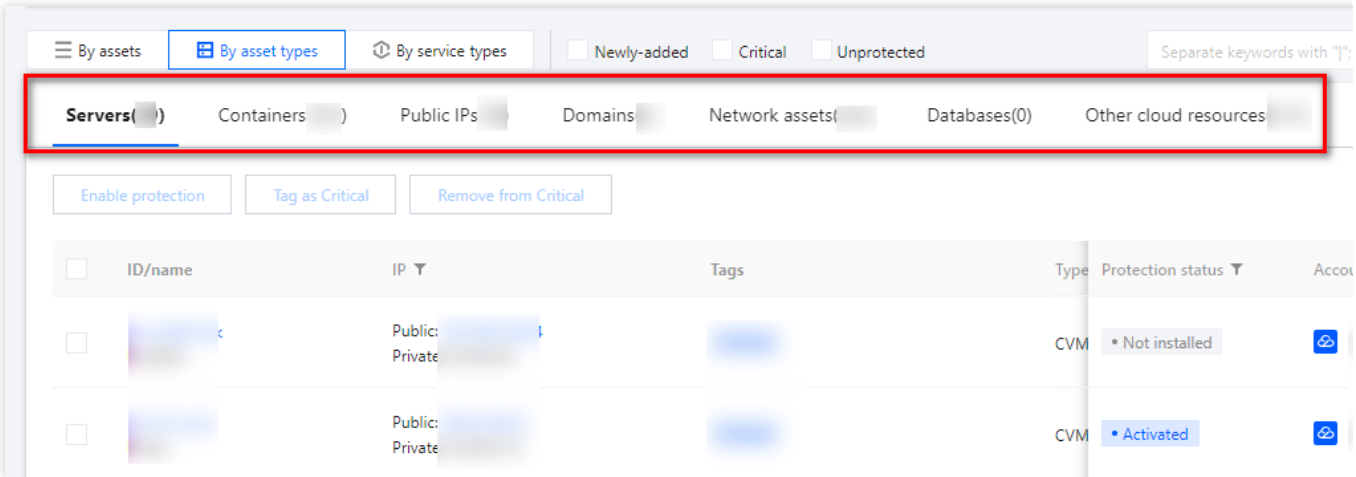
Note:

Data of Tencent Cloud assets are automatically synchronized. For external assets, see Adding External Assets.

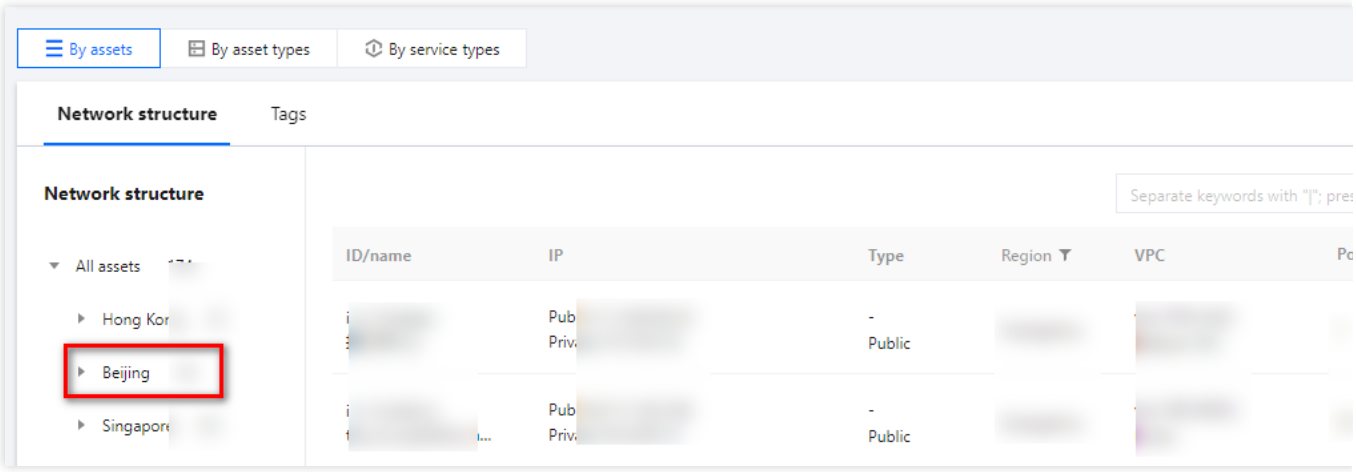


Searching for assets

On the assets page, select **By asset types** to query servers, containers, domains, and public IPs assets under the account.



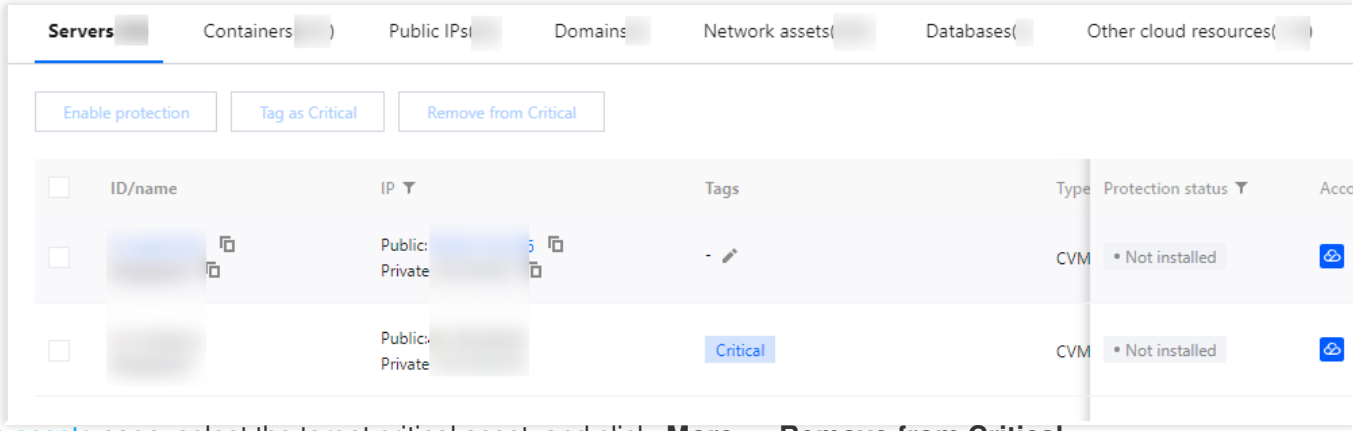
On the assets page, select **By assets** to query which VPCs are available in each region, and which assets are located within each VPC from a network structure perspective.



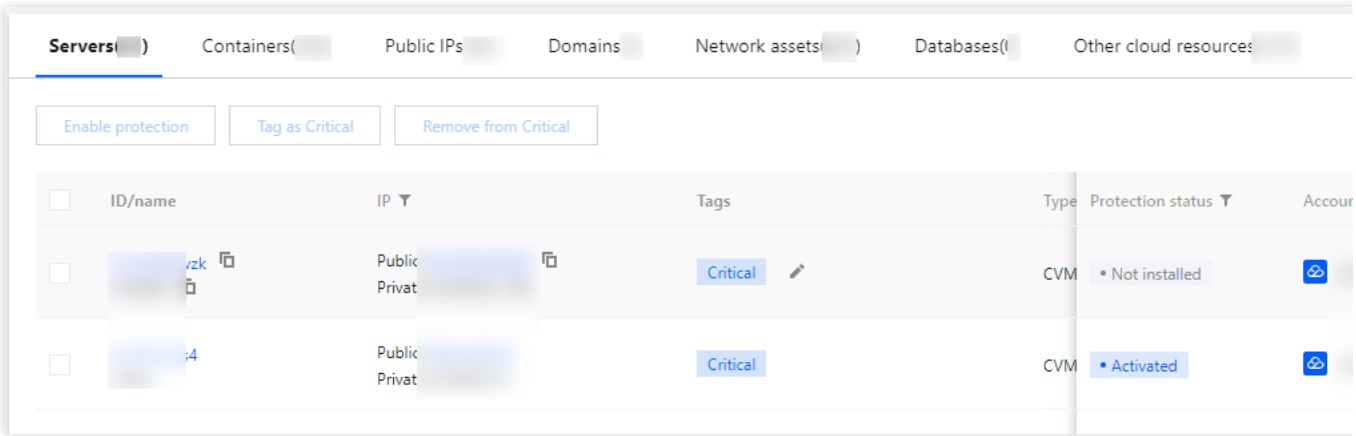
Tagging critical assets

Common critical assets are automatically tagged. You can also manually tag critical assets of your services as needed.

On the assets page, select the target non-critical asset, and click **More** > **Tag as Critical** . Tag the asset, and the tag appears to the right of the asset name.



On the assets page, select the target critical asset, and click **More** > **Remove from Critical** .



On the Assets page, you can filter out critical/non-critical assets. You can also check the status of security product related with an asset.

Servers are protected by CWPP.

IPs are protected by CFW.

Domains are protected by WAF.

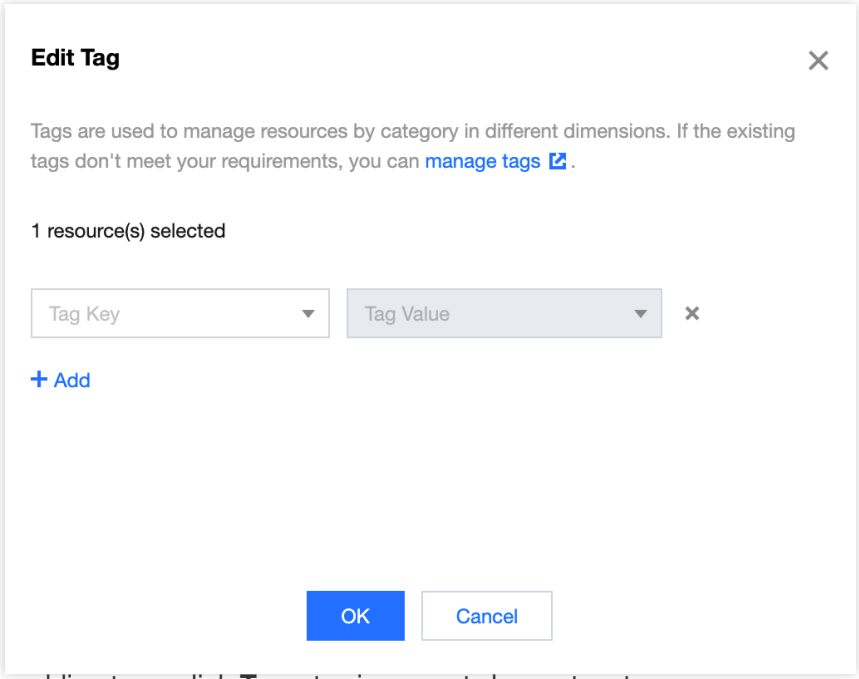
Note:

Keep checking the security status of your critical assets and make sure they are protected.

Adding custom tags for assets

1. On the Assets page, select the target asset, and click  in the tag column to add a custom tag.

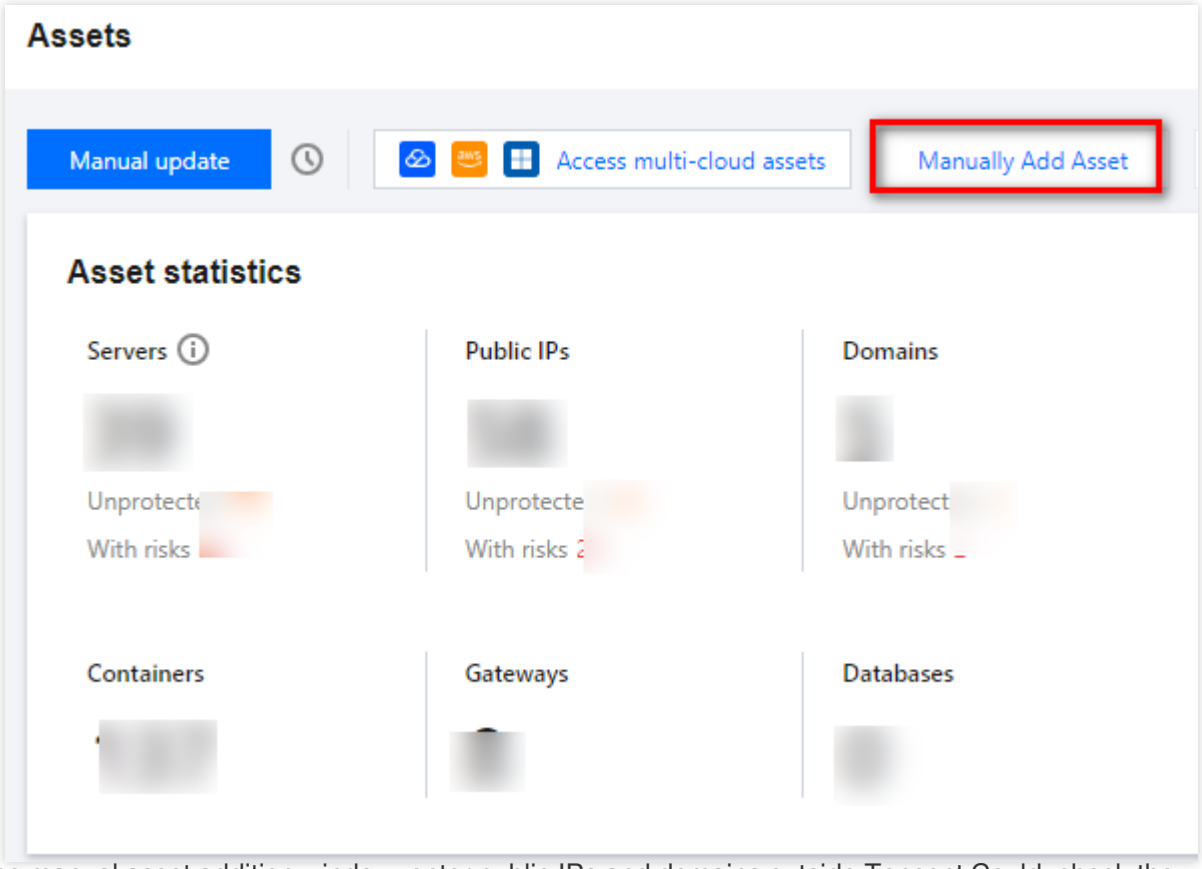
2. In the tag editing window, select the tag key and tag value, and click **OK** .



3. After adding tags, click **Tags** to view assets by custom tags.

Adding external assets

1. If you need to manage the non-Tencent Could assets, click **Manually Add Asset** at the upper right corner on the assets page.

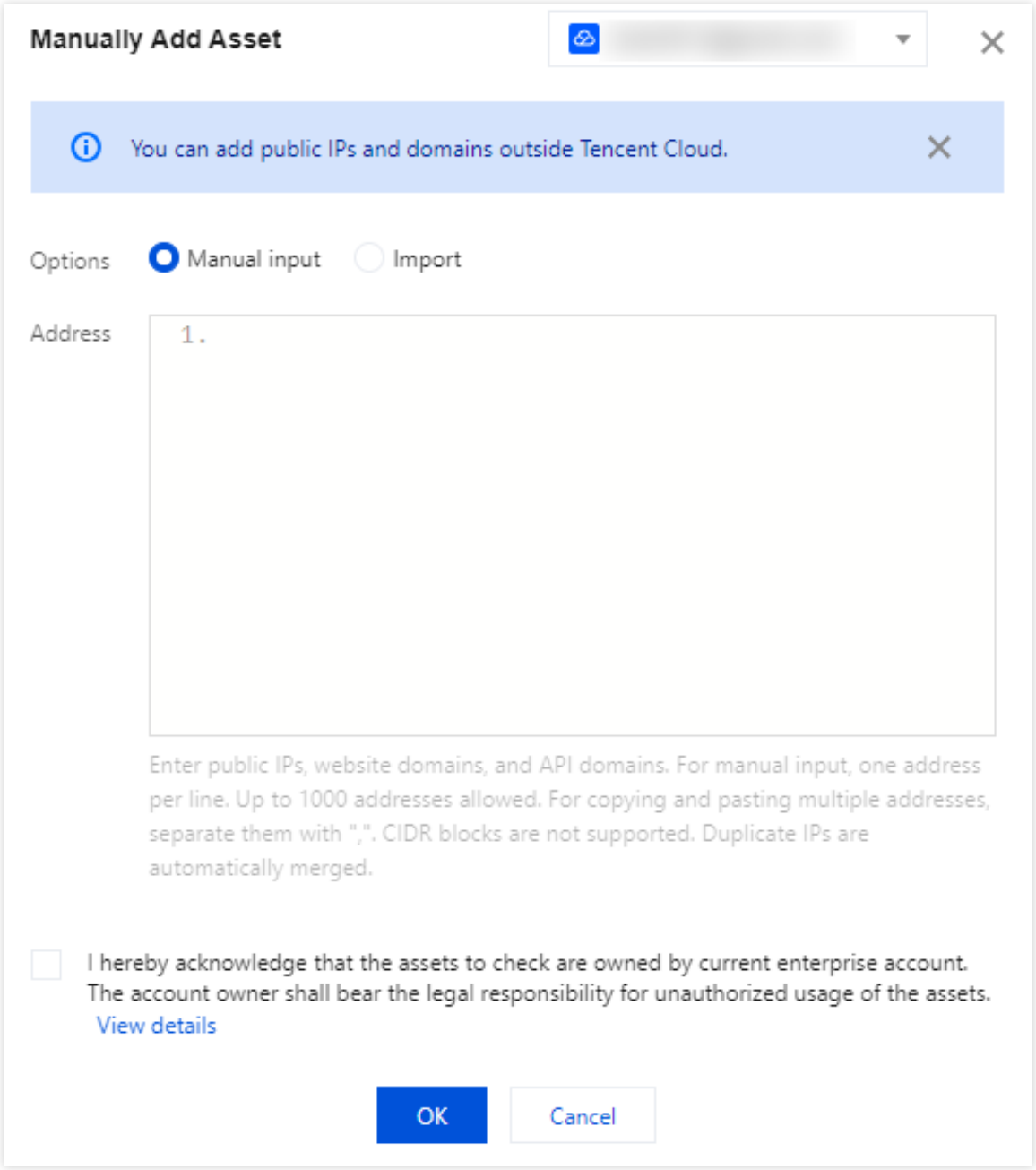


2. In the manual asset addition window, enter public IPs and domains outside Tencent Could, check the acknowledgment, and click **OK** .

Note:

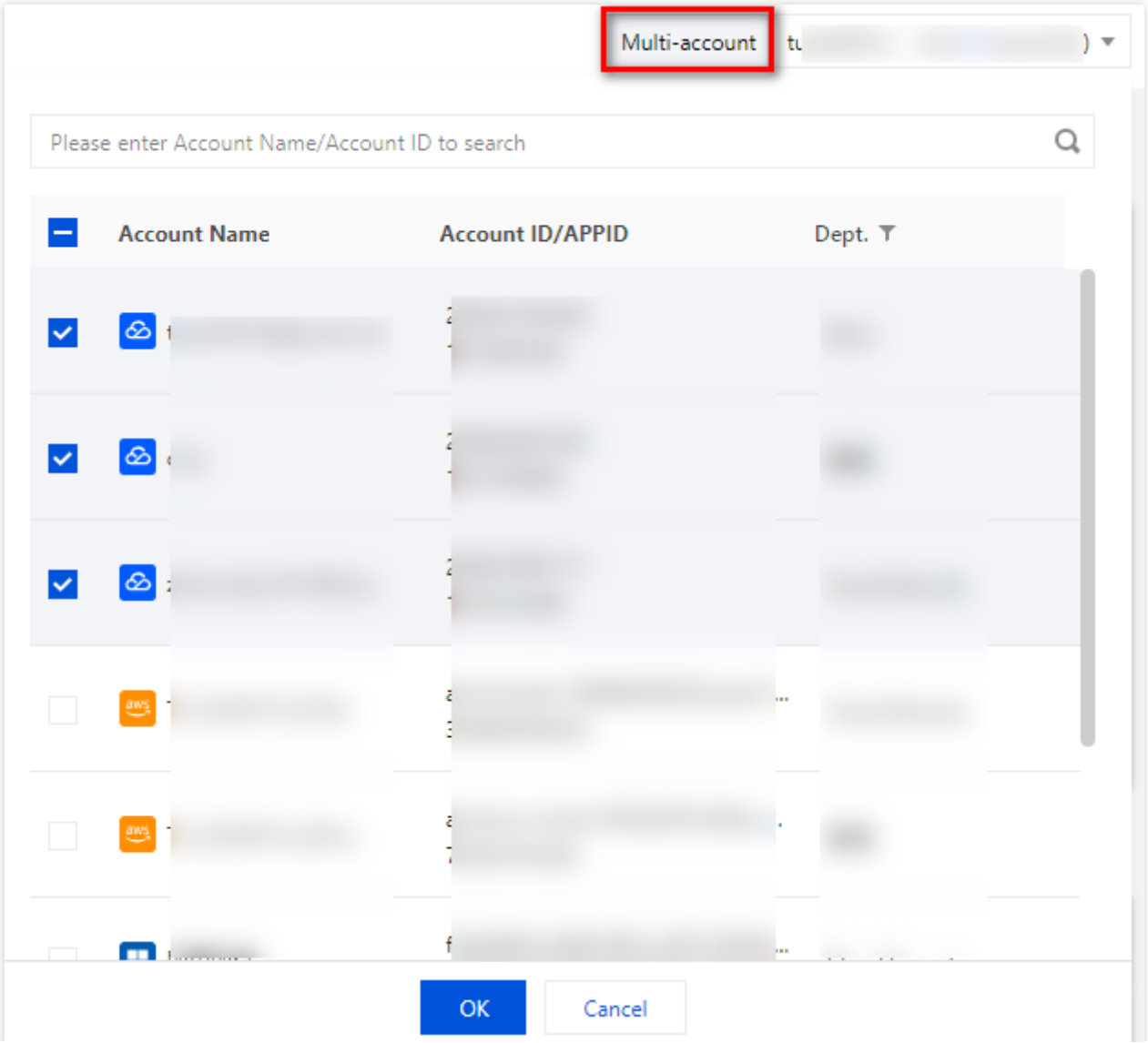
This feature is now only available to beta users. To try it out, please submit a ticket.

Make sure that the assets to add are owned by the current organization. The account owner shall bear the legal responsibility for unauthorized usage of the assets.



Managing assets under multiple accounts

Click **Multi-account** in the upper right corner and select one or more accounts of members under the same organization. You can view assets of the selected accounts. For more information, see Multiple Account Management.



Health Checks
Product Features

Last updated：2023-09-21 17:41:24

Feature overview

Cloud Security Center (CSC) provides security health checks to discover six types of major risks on your cloud assets. This helps address the challenges of network attacks and data breaches, and enhance the security capabilities of enterprises.

Use cases

Routine security health checks

Customers can initiate security health checks on a periodic basis to assess their enterprise security status, identify potential security issues, and take appropriate measures to enhance the security level of the enterprise.

Feature details

Health check items

Item	Description	Related product
Port risks	Detect port risks on public IPs and domains utilizing the port exposure detection capability provided by CSC and CFW.	CSC
Vulnerabilities	Scan for vulnerabilities based on a rich vulnerability database. It covers OWASP TOP 10 vulnerabilities, such as SQL injection, XSS, CSRF, and weak passwords. The system can also detect zero-day/one-day/n-day vulnerabilities.	CSC, CWPP and TCSS
Weak passwords	Check weak passwords on servers, public IPs and domains.	CSC, CWPP
Configuration risks	Check for configuration risks on CVM, TKE, COS, TencentDB and CLB instances.	CSC, CWPP and TCSS
Risk exposure	Provide an internet attack surface mapping feature to identify exposed ports, services, and components of cloud assets visible on the Internet.	CSC

Website content risks	Identify sensitive images and texts on websites, and support detection of trojans, hidden links, spam advertisements, mining pools and more.	CSC

Note:
To detect vulnerabilities, weak passwords, and exposed risky services, we need to scan ports of the target system. For example, if port 80 (HTTP services) is found open on the target server, it may be exposed to web application vulnerabilities.

Checked assets

Asset	Item
CVM, Lighthouse, Edge Computing Machine (ECM)	Vulnerabilities, weak passwords, configuration risks
Authorized local images and repository images	Vulnerabilities
Cluster with the scanner running properly	Vulnerabilities, configuration risks
Public IPs, domain names	Ports, vulnerabilities, weak passwords, website content risks
CLB, subnets, TencentDB for MySQL, TencentDB for Redis, TencentDB for MariaDB, TencentDB for PostgreSQL, TencentDB for MongoDB, CBS, COS, Elasticsearch Service	Configuration risks

Note:
Risk exposure is available on CSC Enterprise and Ultimate.It does not consume the health check quota. Also, the detection of configuration risks on subnets and CBS instances does not consume the health check quota.

Quota consumption

Asset	Item	Consumed quota
Public IPs, domain names	Vulnerabilities, weak passwords, website content risks	Quota consumed per health check = Number of checked assets
CVM, CLB, TencentDB for MySQL, TencentDB for Redis, TencentDB for MariaDB, TencentDB for	Configuration risks	

PostgreSQL, TencentDB for MongoDB, Elasticsearch Service, COS		

Comparison of CSC editions

Item	Free edition	Premium edition	Enterprise edition	Ultimate edition
Port risks	✓	✓	✓	✓
Emergency vulnerabilities	✓	✓	✓	✓
Vulnerabilities	-	✓	✓	✓
Weak passwords	-	✓	✓	✓
Configuration risks	-	✓	✓	✓
Risk exposure	-	-	✓	✓
Website content risks	-	-	✓	✓
Health check quota	20 times	400 times/month (scalable)	1,200 times/month (scalable)	4,800 times/month (scalable)
Task quota	1 task	10 tasks	20 tasks	50 tasks (scalable to unlimited)

CSC provides different check items for different editions. Each security check consumes different quota usage.

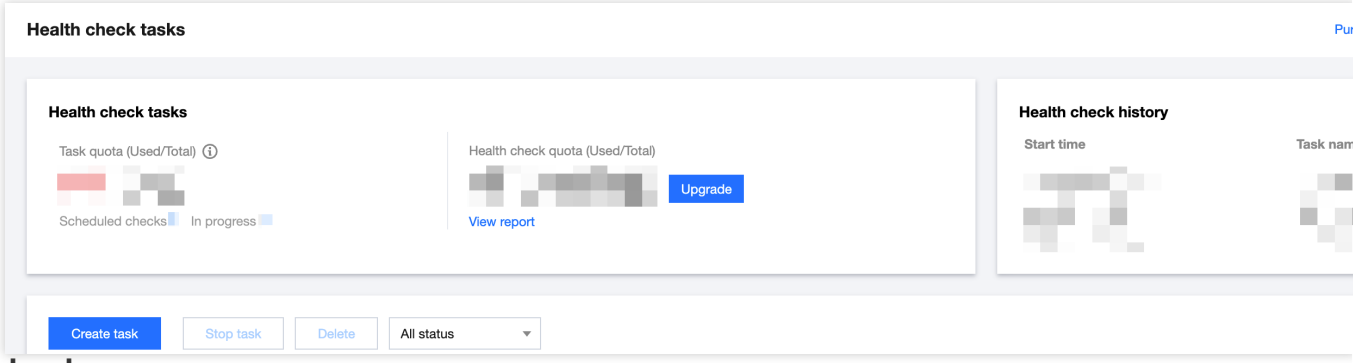
Operation Guide

Last updated：2023-09-21 17:41:05

Health check options

Health Check Tasks

On the Health check tasks page, you can check the exposed ports, sensitive information and services, find potential vulnerabilities, weak passwords, cloud resource configuration risks and other security threats. Multiple health check modes are supported. The health check is integrated with Cloud Security Center, Cloud Workload Protection Platform and Tencent Container Security Service.



Full check

On the Overview - Security Center, the four modules, including "Security products", "Assets", "High risks" and "High-risk alerts", provide a one-stop solution for product trial, asset authorization, risk processing and alert disposal.

Solid protection

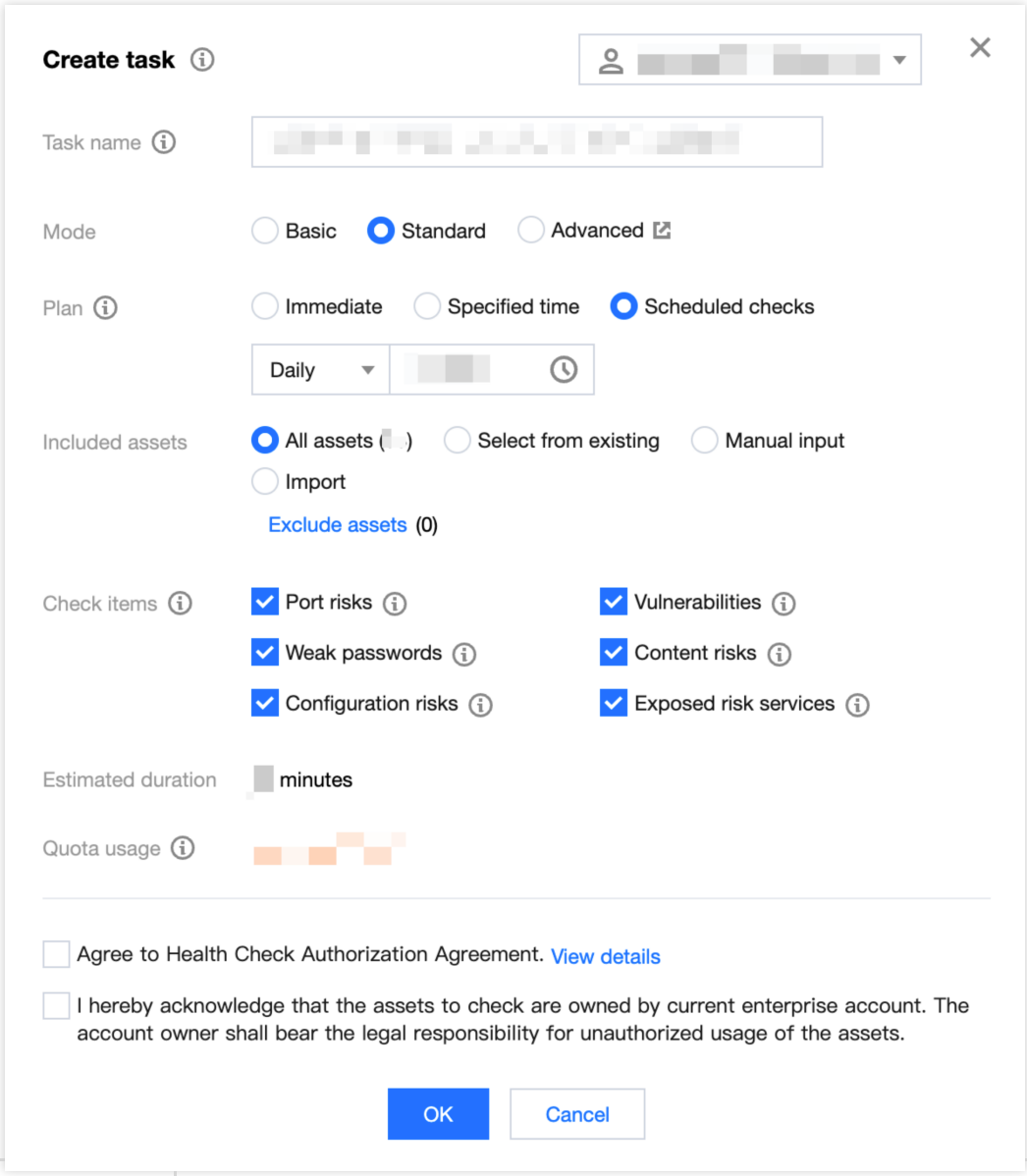
On the Solid protection page, click **Quick scan** to scan for urgent vulnerabilities on public IPs and domains.

Note:

Each account is granted a free quota of two urgent vulnerability scans.

Creating tasks

1. Log in to the Cloud Security Center console, and click **Health check tasks** in the left sidebar.
2. On the **Health check tasks page**, click **Create task**.
3. In the pop-up window, configure the required parameters and click **OK**.



Parameter	Description
Task name	Enter a custom task name. You can query the task result later by using this name on the **Risks** page.
Mode	**Basic**: Quickly initiate scans for port risks, urgent vulnerabilities, and exposed risk services. **Standard**: Scan for six types of risks, including port risks, vulnerabilities, weak passwords, configuration risks exposed risk services, and website content risks. **Advanced**: Create an advanced health check task to customize the configurations of health check items. Users can manually enter or import files to add discrete ports for exposed port detection
Plan	**Immediate**: Start a health check immediately when there is a security issue or an apparent security threat. **Specified time**: Start a health check at a specified time. It helps monitor the network security status, identify potential security issues early, and take preventive measures.

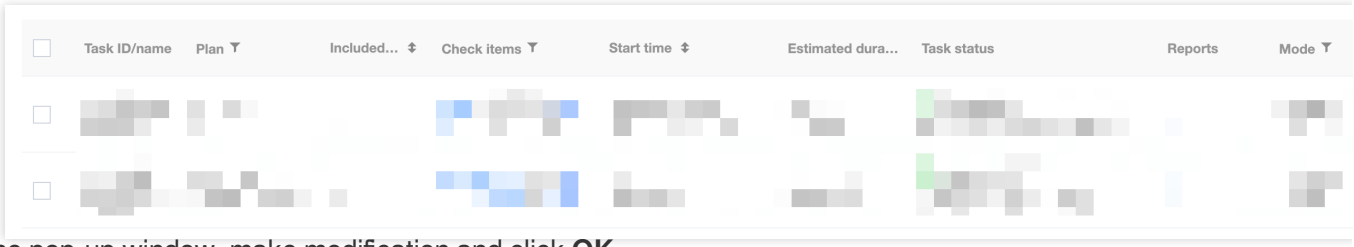
	Customers can determine when to run security health checks according to their business situation, security requirements, and security risks of the enterprise. **Scheduled check**: Execute health checks at regular intervals. This allows you to comprehensively assess the network security status, screen potential security risks, and take corresponding measures. Customers can determine the interval to execute the check according to their security stantdands.
Included assets	Select assets to check as needed.
Check items	Based on port scanning, retrieve the information of open ports and services on the target system, and infer possible vulnerabilities, weak passwords, and exposed risk services. For example, if the target server has port 80 open (HTTP service), there may be a risk of web application vulnerabilities.

Editing tasks

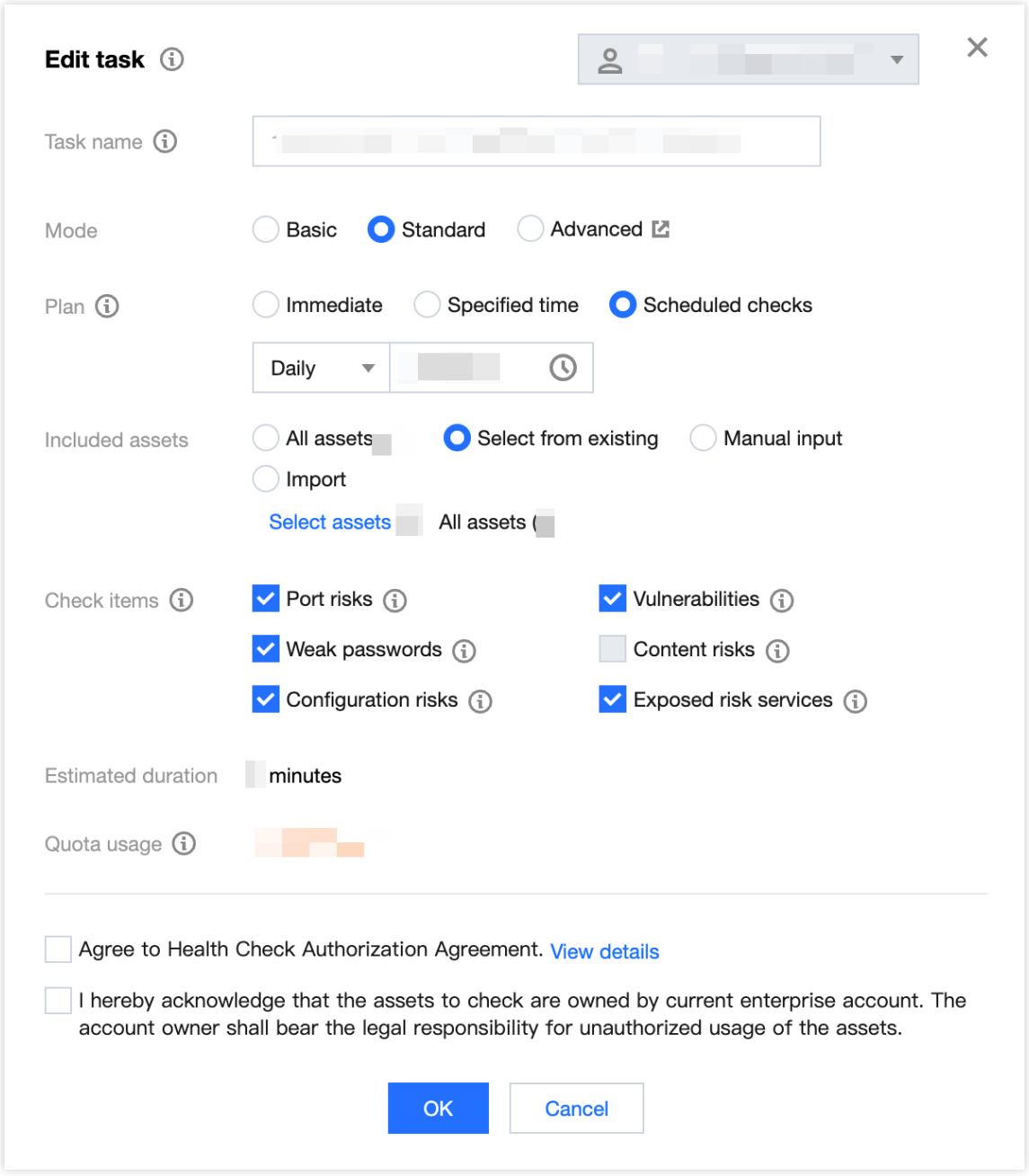
1. Log in to the Cloud Security Center console, and click **Health check tasks** in the left sidebar.
2. On the **Health check tasks** page, select the target task, and click **Edit**.

Note:

You cannot edit immediate tasks, pending non-periodic tasks, and ongoing periodic tasks and scheduled tasks.

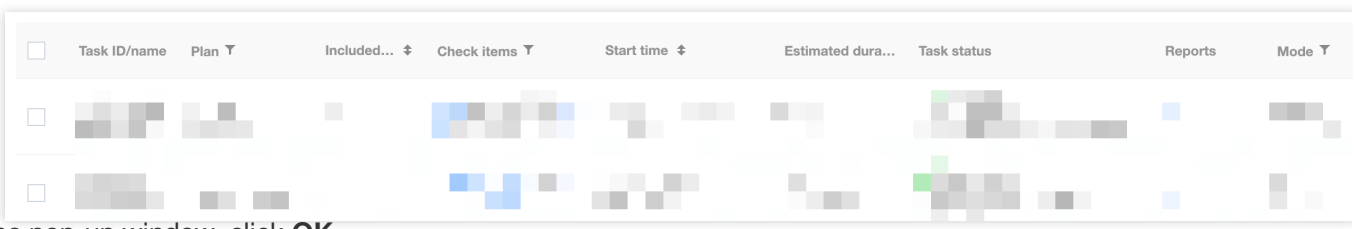


3. In the pop-up window, make modification and click **OK**.



Deleting tasks

1. Log in to the Cloud Security Center console, and click **Health check tasks** in the left sidebar.
2. On the **Health check tasks** page, select the target task, and click **Delete**.



3. In the pop-up window, click **OK**.

Note:

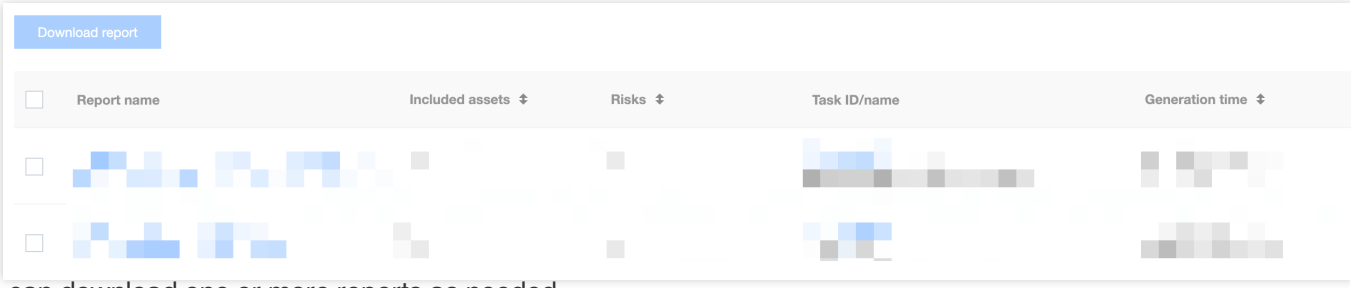
Tasks cannot be recovered after being deleted. But the reports generated before are retained.

Ongoing tasks cannot be deleted.

Downloading reports

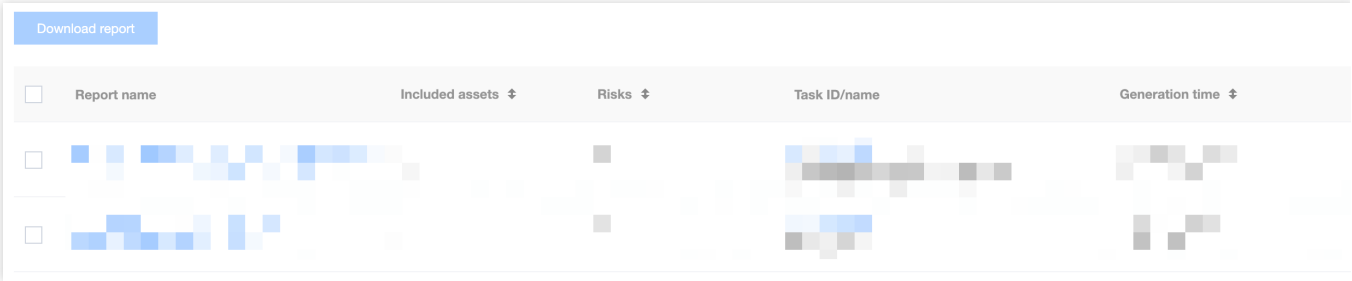
Automatically generate PDF reports after health check tasks are completed. You can preview and download the reports.

1. Log in to the Cloud Security Center console and click **Reports** in the left sidebar.
2. On the report download page, select the target report, and click **Preview** under **Operation**.

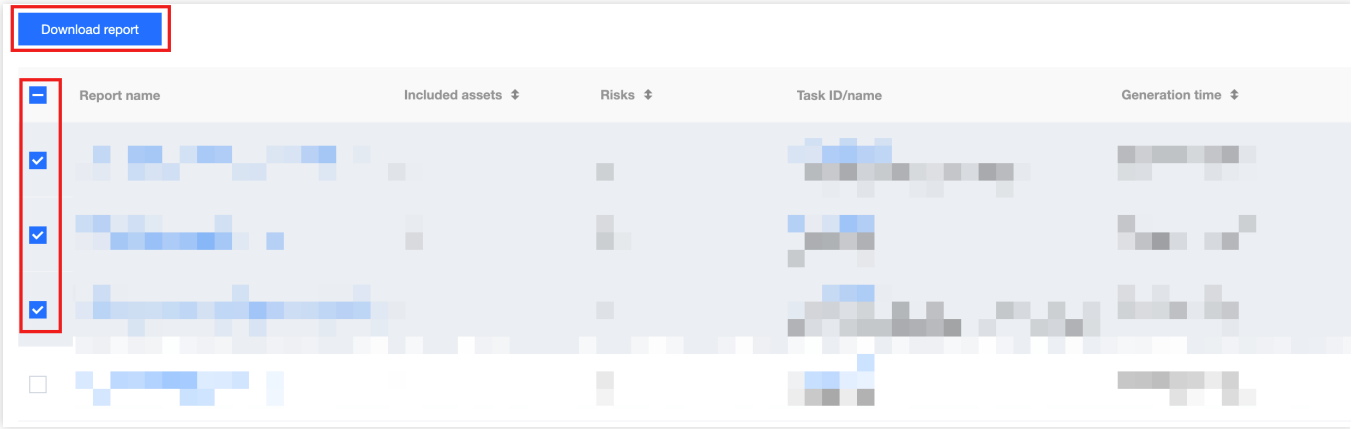


3. You can download one or more reports as needed.

Single report: Select the target report, and click **Download** under **Operation**.



Multiple reports: Select multiple reports and click **Download report** in the top-left corner.



Multi-account management

Each health check consumes both the health check quota and task quota. In Multi-account mode, the administrator or a delegated administrator can initiate health check tasks under a member account of the organization. In this case, the administrator can specify the consumer account of the health check quota, and the task quota is always consumed by the assigned task owner.

Editing tasks

Administrators, deligated administrators and members can edit tasks created by their own. Administrators can also edit tasks created by deligated administrators.

Deleting tasks

All tasks can be deleted by their creators. Administrators and delegated administrators can delete tasks created by the other role. Members can delete tasks created by administrators and delegated administrators under their accounts.

Adding IPs to an Allowlist

Last updated：2024-08-02 10:14:18

This document will provide you with a detailed guide on how to add Tencent CSC's monitoring IP to the allowlist.

Overview

CSC uses simulated hacker intrusion attacks during asset discovery and risk monitoring through the public network. If your server is equipped with security protection or monitoring deployment (such as WAF), it is recommended to add Tencent Cloud CSC's monitoring IP to the allowlist, enabling scan access permissions to ensure the normal running of the monitoring service. The IPs of the CSC scanning node are:
129.211.162.110
129.211.162.87
129.211.163.253
129.211.164.19
129.211.166.123
129.211.167.182
129.211.167.200
129.211.167.70
129.211.162.158
129.211.162.23
129.211.166.134
129.211.167.108
129.211.167.181
129.211.166.142
129.211.166.163
129.211.167.128
129.211.167.166
43.139.244.231
43.139.243.246
If your website requires log-in access, you should first disable the security policy to allow all IPs to access it. Once your cookie's validity has been verified, you can restore the IP limits.

Directions

Note

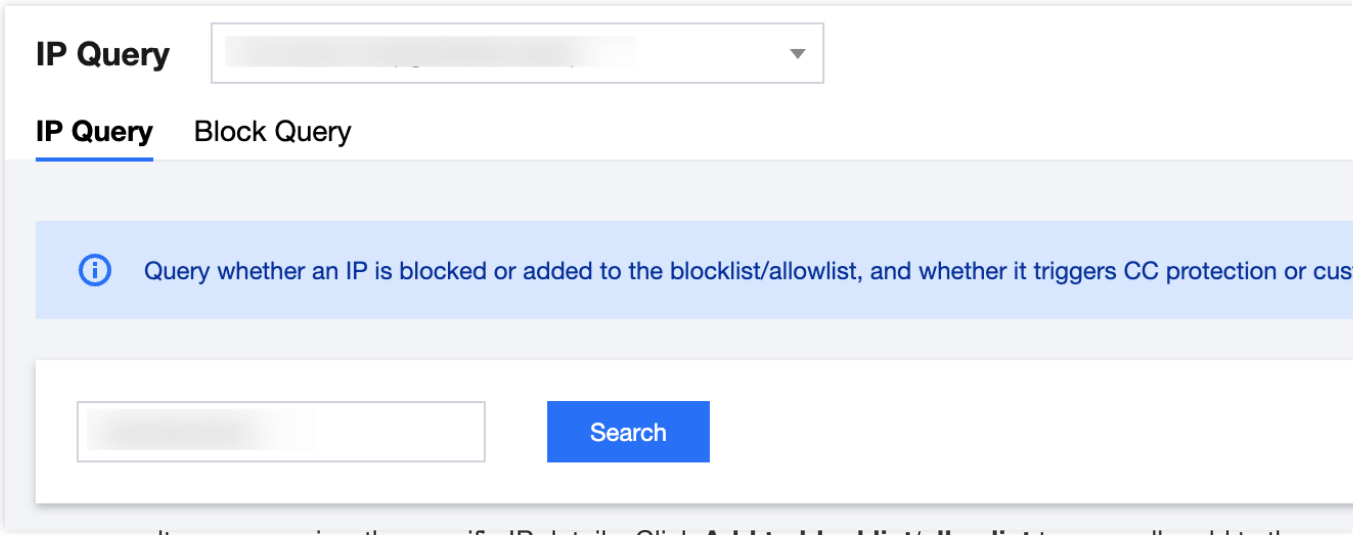
Applicable to Tencent Cloud WAF. If you are using a different WAF product, add the necessary configurations accordingly.

WAF has been purchased.

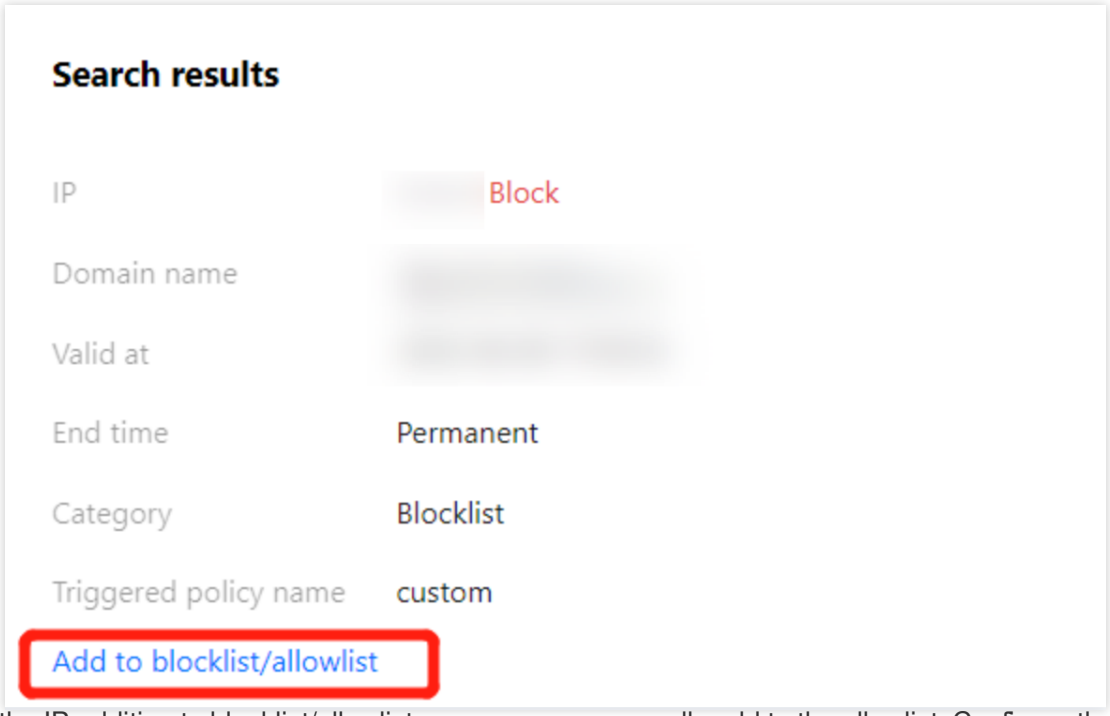
You have added a protected domain name and connected it properly. The domain name is under proper protection, and the BOT management rules are enabled. For details, see getting started.

Method 1: Adding to the Allowlist through IP Query

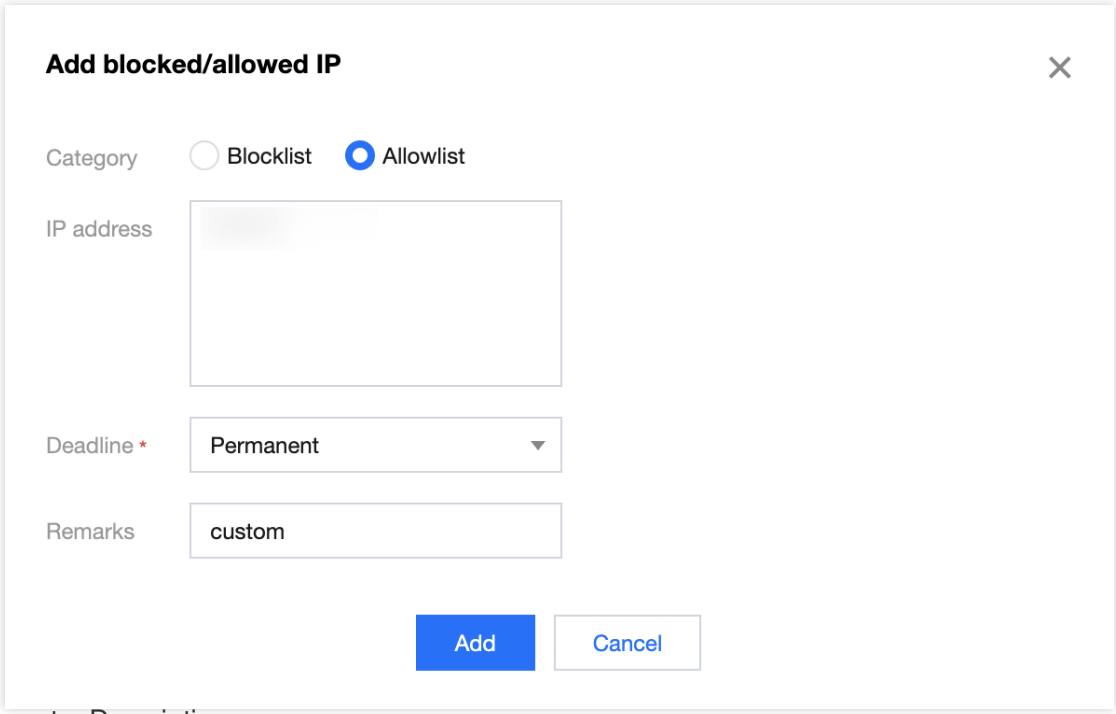
1. Log in to the WAF console. In the left sidebar, click **IP Lookup**.
2. On the IP query page, select the domain name to be protected in the upper left corner, enter the IP to be queried, and click **Search**.



3. In the query results, you can view the specific IP details. Click **Add to blocklist/allowlist** to manually add to the blocklist/allowlist.



4. On the IP addition to blocklist/allowlist page, you can manually add to the allowlist. Configure the relevant parameters and click **Add** to complete adding to the allowlist.



5. Parameter Description:

Category: Select **Allowlist**.

IP Address: Enter the address to be added to the allowlist.

Expire Time: Enter the expiration time for the allowlist.

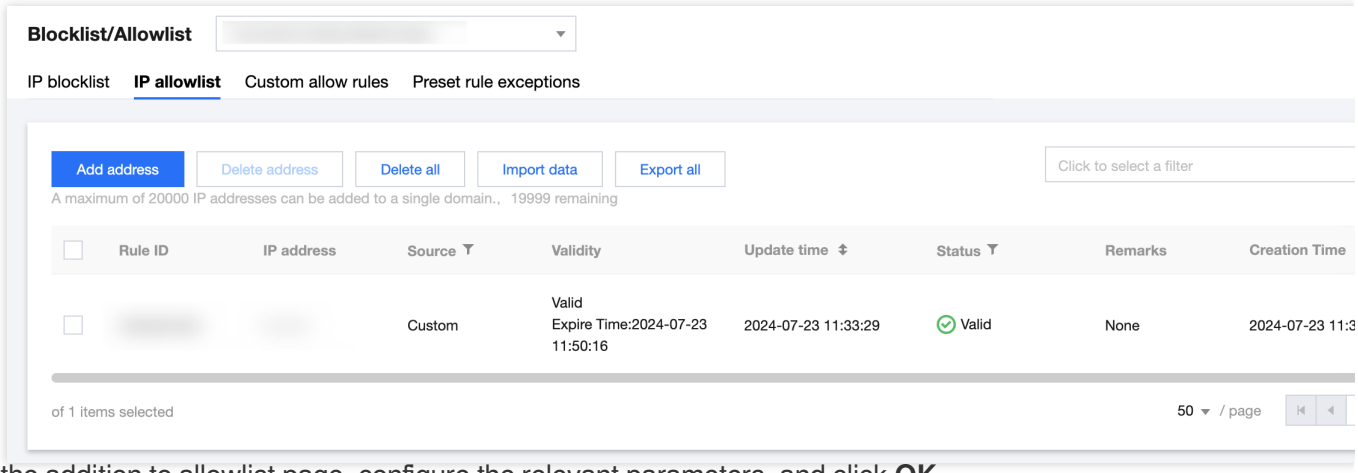
Remarks: Custom description.

Method 2: Adding IPs Directly to the Allowlist

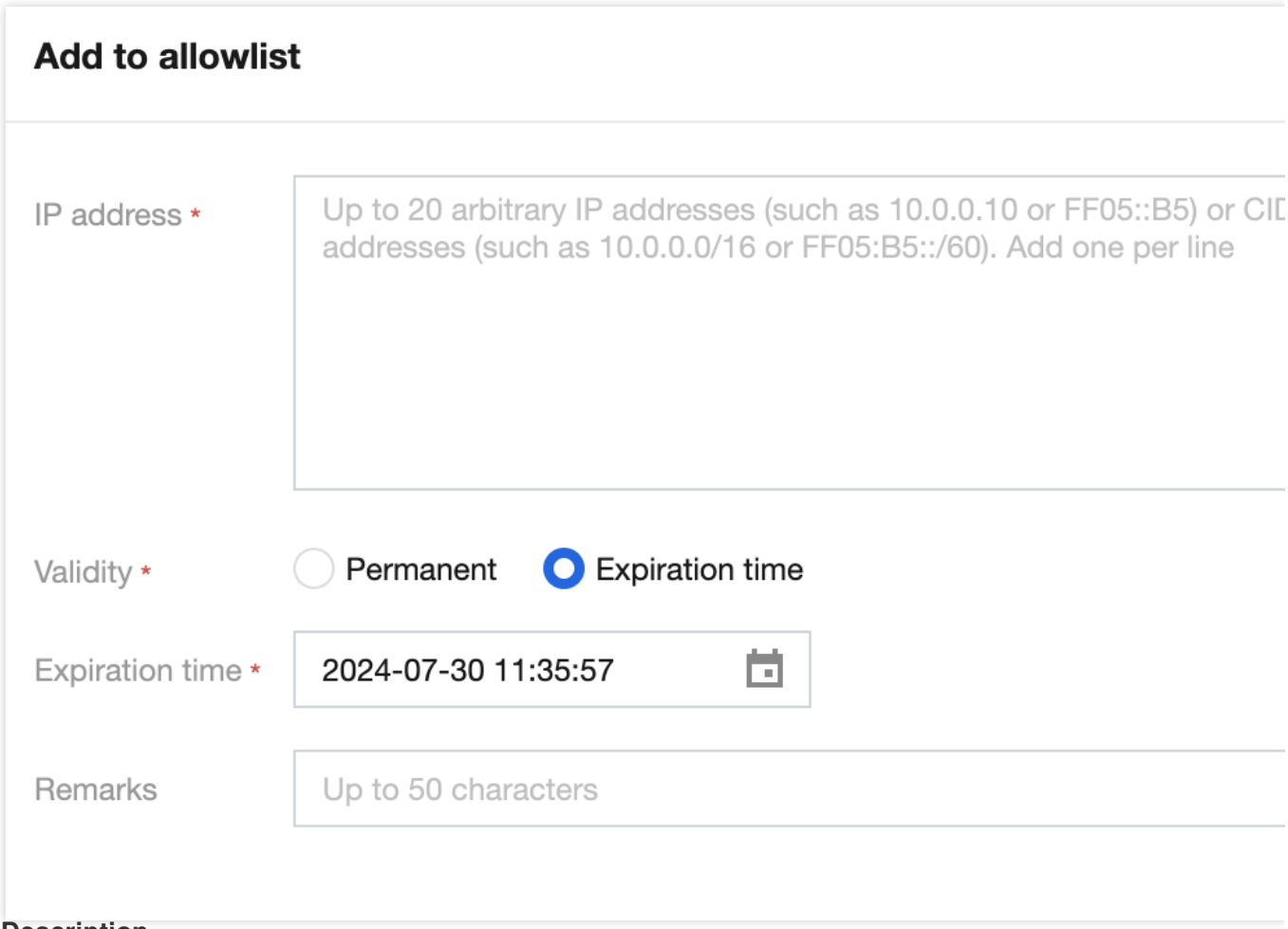
Log in to the WAF console. In the left sidebar, click **Configuration Center** > **Blocklist** to choose the domain to be protected in the upper left corner, and click **IP Allowlist** to enter the IP allowlist page.

Manually Adding to the Allowlist

1. On the IP allowlist page, click **Add address** to enter the add to allowlist page.



2. On the addition to allowlist page, configure the relevant parameters, and click **OK**.



Field Description

IP Address: Supports any IP address, such as 10.0.0.10 or FF05::B5. Supports CIDR format addresses, such as 10.0.0.0/16 or FF05:B5::/60. Use line breaks for separation, up to 20 entries at a time.

Note

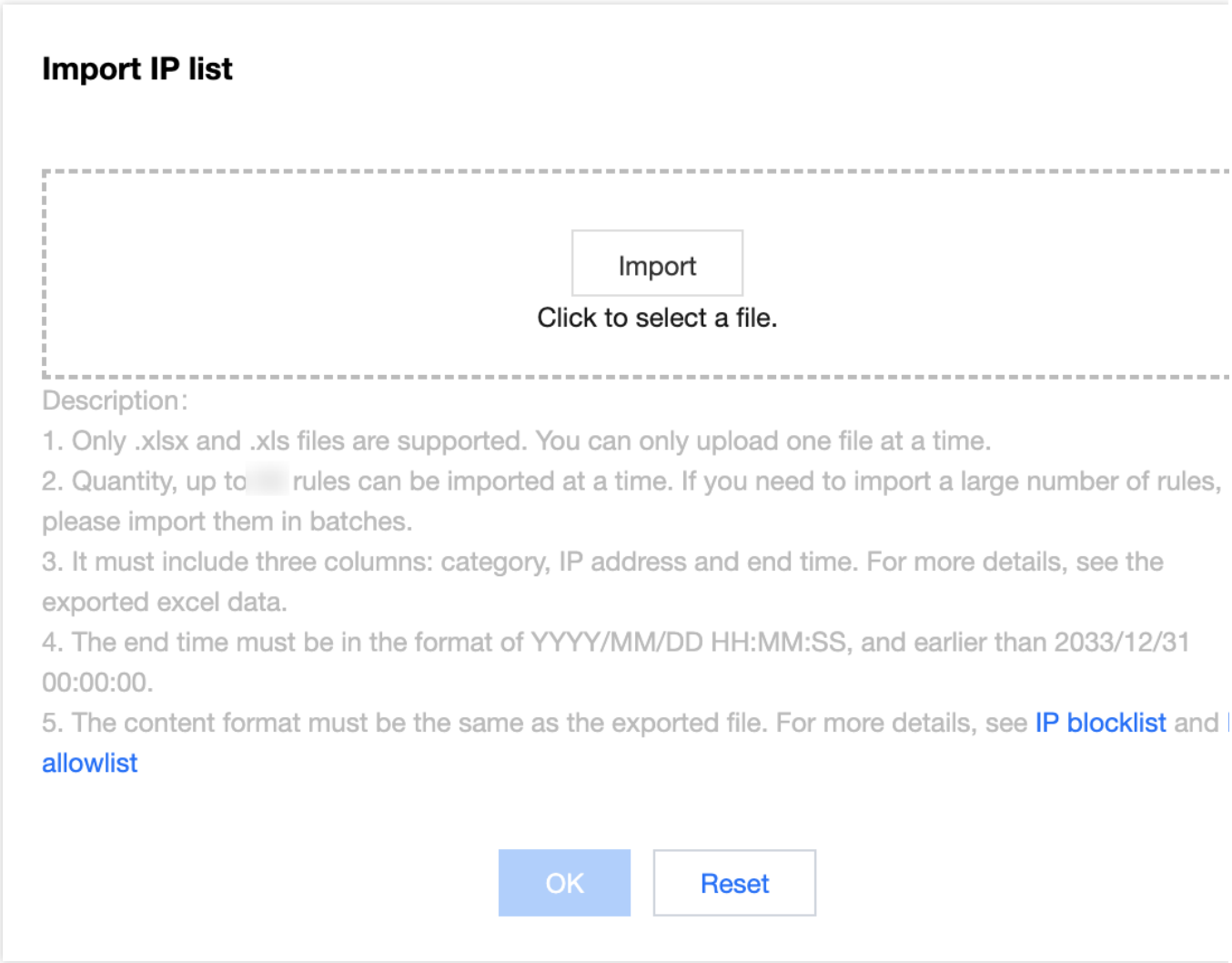
When you select the domain name as ALL, the added IP addresses or ranges will be added to the global allowlist. The domain name quotas in each edition are as follows: Premium Edition: 1,000 entries/domain name; Enterprise Edition: 5,000 entries/domain name; Ultimate Edition: 20,000 entries/domain. Each IP address or range occupies one entry in the quota.

Validity: effective permanently or within the limited time.

Remarks: Custom; within 50 characters.

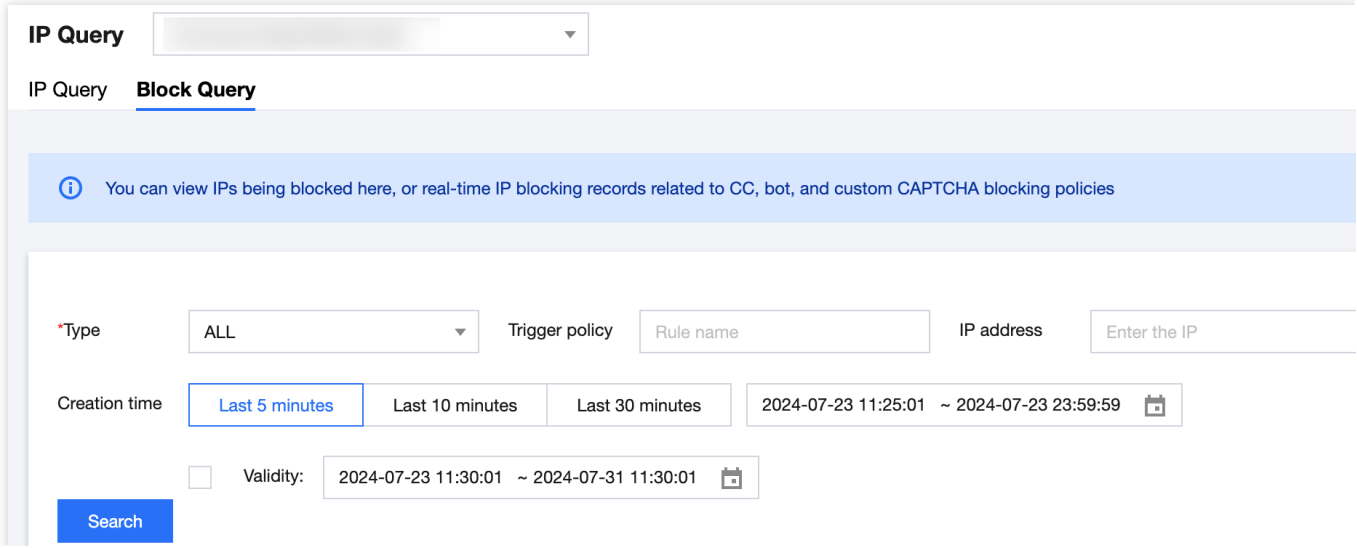
Batch Importing to the Allowlist

1. On the IP allowlist page, click **Import data**, and the Import IP List window will pop up.
2. In the Import IP List window, click **Import**. Select the allowlist file to import, and after the upload is complete, click **OK**.



Method 3: Adding the Blocked IP to the Allowlist

1. Log in to the WAF console. In the left sidebar, choose **IP Inquiry** > **Block Query**.
2. On the query blocking page, enter the relevant information, and click **Search** to query the relevant IPs of the CSC. This allows you to perform the allowlist operation for the already blocked IPs.



FAQs

Last updated：2023-08-29 15:59:14

How do I choose a health check quota?

To mitigate asset security risks, it is recommended to conduct four automatic checks and one comprehensive manual check each month. Please calculate the number of asset health checks to purchase based on the quantity of your cloud assets.

Formula for calculating consumed health check quota

In a single security check, selecting one domain and one IP asset each consumes one health check quota, totaling two health check quotas. If you select a cloud resource configuration risk health check project, the consumed health check quota is the number of selected cloud resources.

Is it abnormal if the health check duration is too long?

If a security health check task involves inspecting a web site, it requires content recognition analysis of your specified URL using crawling technology authorized by you. Moreover, conducting the health check too quickly can easily impact the business, hence a slower health check duration is normal.

Will a report still be generated after a health check task is terminated?

If a security health check task is terminated, no report will be generated. However, detected risks will still exist in the Risk Center and can be queried based on the report ID.

Does an abnormal health check task consume health checks and occupy task quotas?

If a security health check task cannot be executed, it occupies the task quota but does not consume the health check quota. If a security health check task begins execution, it immediately consumes the health check quota and occupies the task quota.

In addition to hosts and containers, what other cloud resources are included in the configuration risk detection?

Check Item Name	Check type	Check target	Risk level	Associated standard	Configuration risk notes
TDSQL for MySQL should not be open to public network access.	Data Security	tdmysql	Medium	Default security standards	Direct exposure of the database to the public network may lead to the leakage of sensitive data in the database, posing a high security risk. This check

					item will inspect TDSQL MySQL Edition, and if public network access is enabled, it does not meet the requirements.
Network ACL should not have all inbound rules allowed.	Network access control	subnet	High	Default security standards	A Network ACL is a subnet-level access control attack. If you use a rule that allows all inbound traffic, i.e., the source in the inbound direction is 0.0.0.0/0 and the action is to allow, it may cause the subnet to be overly exposed, leading to unnecessary exposure of assets. This check item will inspect the inbound rules of the Network ACL service. If there is a rule where the source address is 0.0.0.0/0, all ports are allowed, and the action is to allow, then it does not meet the requirements.
It is not recommended for Network ACL to have inbound rules that allow all non-business ports.	Network access control	subnet	High	Default security standards	A Network ACL is an access control attack at the subnet level. If you use inbound rules that allow all non-business (default: 80,443) traffic, i.e., inbound rules where the source is 0.0.0.0/0, the port is any port other than 80/443, and the action is 'allow', this could potentially lead to an overly broad opening of the subnet, unnecessarily exposing assets. This check will examine the inbound rules of the Network ACL service. There should not be any rules where the source address is 0.0.0.0/0, the port is 'all' or a non-business

					port (default: 80,443), and the action is 'allow'.
The SSL certificate should be within its validity period.	Data Security	ssl	Medium	Default security standards	Check whether the SSL certificate has exceeded its validity period. You need to renew or replace the certificate in a timely manner before it expires. Otherwise, you will not be able to continue using the SSL certificate service, leading to data security risks. The current check scope is all SSL certificates. You need to determine whether to repair or delete unused certificates based on whether the certificate is associated with resources and whether the domain name is still in use.
The permissions for the image repository should be set appropriately.	Data Security	repository	Medium	Default security specifications, technical requirements for level three cybersecurity protection	Repositories are divided into public repositories and private repositories. Public repositories allow all users on the Internet to access and download images. If the image contains sensitive information, it is recommended to configure it as a private repository to prevent information leakage.
High-risk commands should be disabled in TencentDB for Redis.	Data Security	redis	Medium	Default security standards	Databases often have high levels of security protection. If high-risk commands are not disabled (default: flushall, flushdb, keys, hgetall, eval, evalsha, script), it can easily lead to application blocking and data deletion risks. This check will examine the

					Redis instance's command disablement configuration. If high-risk commands are not disabled (default includes: flushall, flushdb, keys, hgetall, eval, evalsha, script), it does not meet the requirements.
The NoSQL database - Redis should enable automatic backup.	Data Security	redis	Medium	Default security specifications, technical requirements for level three cybersecurity protection	To determine if the backup function of the Redis database is abnormal, under normal circumstances, data should be backed up at least once a day.
The NoSQL database - Redis should not be open to all network segments.	Network access control	redis	High	Default security specifications, technical requirements for level three cybersecurity protection	Determining whether the service port of the Redis database is open to all IPs. Under normal circumstances, the database service port should only be open to trusted IPs or ranges.
NoSQL-Redis should be located in the Mainland China region.	Infrastructure Location	redis	Low risk	Technical requirements for Level 3 Cybersecurity Protection	Requirement 8.2.1.1 in GB 22239-2008 stipulates that the cloud computing infrastructure should be located within the Chinese mainland.
It is not recommended to allow public network access to TencentDB for PostgreSQL.	Network access control	postgres	High	Default security standards	Direct exposure of a database to the public network may lead to the leakage of sensitive data within the database, posing a high security risk.
Relational Database - PostgreSQL	Data Security	postgres	Medium	Default security specifications, technical	To determine whether the backup function of the PostgreSQL database is abnormal, under normal

should enable backup.				requirements for level three cybersecurity protection	circumstances, data should be backed up at least once a day.
The relational database - TencentDB for PostgreSQL should be located in the mainland China region.	Infrastructure Location	postgres	Low risk	Technical requirements for Level 3 Cybersecurity Protection	Requirement 8.2.1.1 in GB 22239-2008 stipulates that the cloud computing infrastructure should be located within the Chinese mainland.
NoSQL-MongoDB should be located in the mainland China region.	Infrastructure Location	mongodb	Low risk	Technical requirements for Level 3 Cybersecurity Protection	Requirement 8.2.1.1 in GB 22239-2008 stipulates that the cloud computing infrastructure should be located within the Chinese mainland.
TencentDB for MariaDB should restrict the use of high-risk commands.	Data Security	mariadb	Medium	Default security standards	Databases often have a high level of security protection. If all accounts have global command permissions such as drop and delete, there is a risk of accidental data deletion or malicious deletion. This check will inspect MariaDB. If all users have not prohibited the drop and delete commands, it does not meet the requirements.
It is not recommended to allow public network access to TencentDB for MariaDB.	Network access control	mariadb	High	Default security standards	Direct exposure of a database to the public network may lead to the leakage of sensitive data within the database, posing a high security risk.
TencentDB for MariaDB should not enable access	Network access control	mariadb	High	Default security standards	If a cloud database is configured to allow access from all network segments, it enlarges the attack

for all network segments.					surface of the database, thereby increasing the risk of attacks and data breaches.
Relational Database - MariaDB should enable backup	Data Security	mariadb	Medium	Default security specifications, technical requirements for level three cybersecurity protection	To determine whether the backup function of the MariaDB database is abnormal, under normal circumstances, data should be backed up at least once a day.
The relational database - TencentDB for MariaDB should be located in the mainland China region.	Infrastructure Location	mariadb	Low risk	Technical requirements for Level 3 Cybersecurity Protection	Requirement 8.2.1.1 in GB 22239-2008 stipulates that the cloud computing infrastructure should be located within the Chinese mainland.
Elasticsearch clusters should not be open to public network access.	Data Security	es	High	Default security standards	Elasticsearch clusters often store data. If public network access is enabled, it may expose unnecessary attack surfaces, leading to risks to data integrity, confidentiality, and availability.
The Kibana component of the Elasticsearch cluster should not be open to public network access.	Data Security	es	High	Default security standards	Elasticsearch clusters often store data and can be accessed and controlled via the Kibana component. If public network access is enabled, it may expose unnecessary attack surfaces, leading to risks to data integrity, confidentiality, and availability.
The security group should	Network access	cvm	High	Default security	A security group is a type of virtual firewall. It is

not open any port to all network segments.	control			specifications, technical requirements for level three cybersecurity protection	recommended to configure firewall policies based on the principle of minimal granularity and add trusted IP allowlists for server port access.
The CVM should be located in the Chinese mainland region.	Infrastructure Location	cvm	Medium	Technical requirements for Level 3 Cybersecurity Protection	Requirement 8.2.1.1 in GB 22239-2008 stipulates that the cloud computing infrastructure should be located within the Chinese mainland.
CVM should use key pair login	Identity Verification and Permissions	cvm	Medium	Default security standards	Check whether the CVM is logged in using an SSH key. Compared to traditional password login, SSH key login is more convenient and secure. (Only checks for Linux system machines)
The host security agent on the CVM should operate normally.	Basic Security Protection	cvm	High	Default security specifications, technical requirements for level three cybersecurity protection	Tencent Cloud Workload Protection Platform provides a variety of security features including trojan detection and removal, brute force attack prevention, login behavior auditing, vulnerability management, and asset component identification. Without the installation of the CWPP client, there is a risk of network security breaches and data leakage.
It is recommended to enable bucket replication for the COS bucket.	Data Security	cos	Medium	Default security specifications, technical requirements for level three cybersecurity protection	Cross-region replication is a configuration for storage buckets. By setting up cross-region replication rules, incremental objects can be automatically and asynchronously replicated between storage buckets in different regions. Once

					cross-region replication is enabled, COS will precisely replicate the object content in the source bucket (such as object metadata and version ID) to the target bucket, and the replicated object copies will have completely consistent attribute information. In addition, operations on objects in the source bucket, such as adding or deleting objects, will also be replicated to the target bucket. It is recommended to perform cross-region replication to enhance your data disaster recovery capabilities.
A reasonable bucket policy should be configured for the COS bucket.	Data Security	cos	High	Default security specifications, technical requirements for level three cybersecurity protection	A bucket policy refers to the access policy configured within a bucket, allowing specified users to perform designated operations on the bucket and its resources. It should be configured according to the principle of "minimal permissions". It is not recommended to grant read access to any user, as this poses a risk of file names being traversed or files being downloaded.
The COS bucket should be located in the China Mainland region.	Infrastructure Location	cos	Low risk	Technical requirements for Level 3 Cybersecurity Protection	Requirement 8.2.1.1 in GB 22239-2008 stipulates that the cloud computing infrastructure should be located within the Chinese mainland.
The COS bucket should	Data Security	cos	Medium	Default security	To prevent malicious programs from using

enable the anti-leech feature.				specifications, technical requirements for level three cybersecurity protection	resource URLs to steal public network traffic or employing malicious methods to misappropriate resources, causing unnecessary losses, it is recommended that you configure a blocklist/allowlist through the console's hotlink protection settings to provide security protection for storage objects.
The COS bucket should enable server-side encryption.	Data Security	cos	Medium	Default security specifications, technical requirements for level three cybersecurity protection	Buckets support the application of data encryption protection policies at the object level and automatically decrypt data upon access. Both the encryption and decryption processes are completed on the server side. This server-side encryption feature can effectively protect static data. It is recommended to enable this configuration for sensitive data types.
The COS bucket should have log recording enabled.	Data Security	cos	Medium	Default security specifications, technical requirements for level three cybersecurity protection	The log management feature can record detailed access information for a specified source bucket and save this information in the form of log files in a designated bucket, facilitating better bucket management. The log management feature requires that the source bucket and the target bucket be in the same region, currently supported in Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Chengdu, and Toronto. If your region supports the log

					management feature, it is recommended to enable this function.
The ACL public permission for the COS bucket should not be set to public read and write.	Data Security	cos	High	Default security specifications, technical requirements for level three cybersecurity protection	The public read and write permissions of a bucket allow data in the bucket to be directly read and written by anonymous identities, posing certain security risks. To ensure the safety of your data, it is not recommended to set the bucket permissions to public read/write or public read/private write. Instead, it is advisable to choose private read/write permissions.
The certificate bound to the CLB should be within its validity period.	Monitoring and Alarms	clb	Medium	Default security standards	Check whether the certificate bound with the CLB has expired. If it has, it needs to be replaced to avoid affecting normal business operations.
The health check status of the CLB backend server group should remain normal.	Monitoring and Alarms	clb	Low risk	Default security standards	The health status of the Tencent Cloud Load Balancer (CLB) service is checked to determine whether there are any anomalies with the backend services of the CLB.
CLB should not forward high-risk ports	Network access control	clb	High	Default security specifications, technical requirements for level three cybersecurity protection	The CLB forwarding strategy should be set based on the "minimum service" principle, forwarding only necessary public service ports (such as 80, 443, etc.), and other ports should not be forwarded.
CLB should not	Network	clb	High	Default	Inspect the access control

enable non-business port access for all network segments.	access control			security specifications, technical requirements for level three cybersecurity protection	configuration of the CLB load balancing instance. There is a potential security risk in opening 0.0.0.0/0 to non-business ports. It is recommended to enable access control for non-http/https services.
TencentDB for MySQL should enable database auditing.	Data Security	cdb	Medium	Default security standards	Databases often store data of high importance. If database auditing is not enabled, it would be difficult to trace back in case of issues such as misoperations or malicious operations. This check item will verify whether database auditing is enabled for the MySQL database. If it is not, it does not meet the requirements.
The network type for TencentDB for MySQL should utilize a private network.	Data Security	cdb	Medium	Default security standards	A VPC can isolate different networks based on tenant requirements. Databases often store data of high importance. If a non-private network is used, precise access control rules need to be maintained. Any oversight or error in maintenance could potentially expose your database unnecessarily. This check item will inspect the MySQL database type. If it is a private network, it meets the requirements; otherwise, it does not.
A password should be set for the admin account in	Network access control	cdb	High	Default security standards	TencentDB for MySQL is a database service. If you have not configured the administrator account and password for the database,

TencentDB for MySQL.					it may be maliciously logged in, leading to data leakage.
A non-root user should be created for use with TencentDB for MySQL.	Data Security	cdb	Medium	Default security standards	Databases often store data of high importance. If a database only has a root account and no other application accounts, it indicates excessive permissions, posing a risk of data security being affected by erroneous or malicious operations. This check item will inspect the user list of the primary instance database of MySQL that has been initialized. If there are no other users besides the root user and the default mysql.* created by Tencent Cloud, it does not meet the requirements.
TencentDB for MySQL database instances should be deployed in different availability zones.	Data Security	cdb	Low risk	Default security standards	TencentDB for MySQL offers various high-availability architectures. Selecting different primary and secondary availability zones (i.e., multi-AZ deployment) can protect the database from failures or AZ interruptions. This check item will inspect the MySQL database. If the primary and secondary instances of the same database are in the same region and availability zone, it does not meet the requirements.
The retention period for TencentDB for MySQL database audit	Data Security	cdb	Medium	Default security standards	Databases often store data of high importance. Based on compliance requirements, database audit logs should be

should meet the requirements.					retained for at least six months or more. This check will examine the retention time of MySQL database audits. If the retention time is less than the audit time (default 180 days), it does not meet the requirements.
It is recommended to limit the high-risk command permissions of non-root users in TencentDB for MySQL.	Data Security	cdb	Medium	Default security standards	Non-root database accounts should be subject to permission control. If application accounts have high-risk command permissions, such as drop and delete, there is a risk of accidental or malicious data deletion. This check item will inspect the MySQL database (checking the master instance, not checking read-only instances and disaster recovery instances), and the configuration of users other than the root user. If the configuration allows the execution of commands: drop, delete, then it is not satisfactory. For instances where non-root users do not exist, this check item is satisfactory and other check items are used for compliance checks.
It is not recommended to open TencentDB for MySQL for public network access.	Network access control	cdb	High	Default security standards	TencentDB for MySQL is a database service. If the database is directly exposed to the public network, it may lead to the leakage of sensitive data in the database, posing a high security risk.
Relational	Data	cdb	Medium	Default	To determine whether the

Database - MySQL should enable backup.	Security			security specifications, technical requirements for level three cybersecurity protection	backup function of the MySQL database is abnormal, under normal circumstances, data should be backed up at least once a day.
The relational database - MySQL database should be located in the mainland China region.	Infrastructure Location	cdb	Low risk	Technical requirements for Level 3 Cybersecurity Protection	Requirement 8.2.1.1 in GB 22239-2008 stipulates that the cloud computing infrastructure should be located within the Chinese mainland.
The relational database - MySQL should not be open to all IP ranges.	Network access control	cdb	Medium	Default security specifications, technical requirements for level three cybersecurity protection	Determining whether the service port of the MySQL database is open to all IP addresses. Under normal circumstances, the database service port should only be open to trusted IPs or ranges.
The CBS data disk should be set as an encrypted disk.	Data Security	cbs	Medium	Default security specifications, technical requirements for level three cybersecurity protection	Check whether the data disk of the cloud disk is an encrypted disk. Encrypted disks can not only provide better data confidentiality, but also meet security compliance requirements. (Only non-system disks can be checked)
CBS should enable the scheduled snapshot feature.	Data Security	cbs	Medium	Default security specifications, technical requirements for level three cybersecurity protection	Verify if the automatic scheduled snapshot feature is enabled for the cloud disk. Regular snapshot creation can enhance data security, achieving low-cost and high-disaster tolerance for your business.
Sub-accounts	Basic	cam	Medium	Default	If a sub-account has not

should use MFA for login protection	Security Protection			security standards	bound an MFA device, it cannot use MFA for secondary verification in login protection or operation protection, which poses a risk. This check item will verify whether the sub-account has bound an MFA device. If not, it does not meet the requirements.
Sub-accounts should use MFA for operation protection.	Basic Security Protection	cam	Medium	Default security standards	If a sub-account has not bound an MFA device, it cannot use MFA for secondary verification in login protection or operation protection, which poses a risk. This check item will verify whether the sub-account has bound an MFA device. If not, it does not meet the requirements.
Sub-account passwords should be changed regularly.	Basic Security Protection	cam	Medium	Default security standards	The sub-account password is the primary credential for user access. Not changing the password for a long period (90 days) can increase the risk of password leakage. The account information involved in this check may be subject to synchronization delays, so it is recommended to have an interval of more than 4 hours between checks.
Obsolete sub-accounts should be deleted.	Basic Security Protection	cam	High	Default security standards	If a sub-account is not logged in for a long period (30 days), it is possible that the account has been abandoned. Abandoned accounts may be used by individuals no longer affiliated with your

					organization, leading to unavailability of your assets or data leakage.
Obsolete API keys of sub-accounts should be deleted.	Basic Security Protection	cam	High	Default security standards	If a sub-account API key has not been used for a long period (30 days), it is possible that the API key has been abandoned. Abandoned API keys may be used by members no longer belonging to your organization, leading to unavailability of your assets or data leakage. The account information involved in this check may be subject to synchronization delays, so it is recommended to have a check interval of more than 4 hours.
Obsolete collaborator API keys should be deleted.	Basic Security Protection	cam	High	Default security standards	If a collaborator's API key has not been used for a long period (30 days), it is possible that the API key has been abandoned. Abandoned API keys may be used by members no longer belonging to your organization, leading to unavailability of your assets or data leakage. The account information involved in this check may be subject to synchronization delays, so it is recommended to have a check interval of more than 4 hours.
The API keys of sub-accounts should be	Basic Security Protection	cam	Medium	Default security standards	The API key of a sub-account is the primary credential for programmatic access. Not changing the

regularly updated.					key for a long period (90 days) can increase the risk of key exposure. The account information involved in this check may be subject to synchronization delays, so it is recommended to have a check interval of more than 4 hours.
The API key of the collaborator should be regularly updated.	Basic Security Protection	cam	Medium	Default security standards	The collaborator's API key is a primary credential for programmatic access. Not changing the key for a long period (90 days) can increase the risk of key leakage. The account information involved in this check may be subject to synchronization delays, so it is recommended to have a check interval of more than 4 hours.
Collaborators should use MFA for login protection.	Basic Security Protection	cam	Medium	Default security standards	If a collaborator has not bound an MFA device, they cannot use MFA for secondary verification in login protection or operation protection, which poses a risk. This check item will verify whether the collaborator has bound an MFA device. If not, they do not meet the requirements.
Collaborators should use MFA for operation protection.	Basic Security Protection	cam	Medium	Default security standards	If a collaborator has not bound an MFA device, they cannot use MFA for secondary verification in login protection or operation protection, which poses a risk. This check item will verify whether the collaborator has bound an

					MFA device. If not, they do not meet the requirements.
Collaborators should activate login protection.	Basic Security Protection	cam	Medium	Default security standards	Collaborator accounts do not belong to your account management system and pose uncontrollable security risks. If a collaborator account is compromised, it may lead to the destruction of assets that the collaborator has access to or data leakage. By enabling login protection and implementing multi-factor authentication for collaborator logins, the risk of damage caused by collaborator account leakage can be reduced.
Collaborators should enable operation protection	Basic Security Protection	cam	Medium	Default security standards	Collaborator accounts do not belong to your account management system and their security risks are uncontrollable. If a collaborator account is compromised, it may lead to the destruction of assets that the collaborator has permission to access or data leakage. By enabling operation protection, sensitive operations by collaborators are subject to secondary verification, reducing the risks associated with collaborator account leakage.
Collaborators should not use programming access and user interface	Basic Security Protection	cam	High	Default security standards	If both access methods are enabled for a collaborator account, it may increase the exposure of a single account and potentially lead to the mixed use of

access simultaneously.					automated and manual accounts, increasing the likelihood of malicious use. The account information involved in this check may be subject to synchronization delays, so it is recommended to have an interval of more than four hours between checks.
Collaborators with high-risk permissions should enable login protection.	Basic Security Protection	cam	High	Default security standards	Collaborator accounts do not belong to your account management system and their security risks are uncontrollable. High-permission collaborators have super admin privileges. If a collaborator account is compromised, your cloud assets will face significant security risks. By enabling login protection and implementing secondary verification for collaborator logins, the risk of collaborator account leakage can be reduced.
Operation protection should be enabled for collaborators with high-risk permissions.	Basic Security Protection	cam	High	Default security standards	A collaborator account does not belong to your account management system, and its security risks are uncontrollable. High-permission collaborators have super administrator permissions. If a collaborator account is leaked, your cloud assets will face very high security risks. By enabling operation protection, sensitive operations of collaborators are subject to secondary verification, reducing the

					risks caused by the leakage of collaborator accounts.
It is recommended that a sub-account has no more than one API key.	Basic Security Protection	cam	Low risk	Default security standards	Maintaining multiple API keys for a single sub-account can increase the exposure of the keys and the risk of key leakage. The account information involved in this check may be subject to synchronization delays, so it is recommended to have an interval of more than 4 hours between checks.
Login protection should be enabled for sub-accounts with high-risk permissions.	Basic Security Protection	cam	High	Default security standards	High-privilege sub-accounts possess super administrator permissions. If such high-risk sub-accounts are maliciously logged in, your cloud assets could face significant risks. Login protection provides a second verification for your sub-account logins, reducing the likelihood of high-risk sub-accounts being maliciously logged in.
Operation protection should be enabled for sub-accounts with high-risk permissions.	Basic Security Protection	cam	Medium	Default security standards	A high-privilege sub-account has the authority of a super administrator. If the main account is misused or maliciously operated after being stolen, it may affect all your cloud assets. Operation protection provides a second verification for your sensitive operations, reducing the risk of misuse or malicious operations.
It is not recommended	Basic Security	cam	Low risk	Default security	A high-privilege sub-account has the authority of

to enable API keys for sub-accounts with high-risk permissions.	Protection			standards	a super administrator, and the API key is the identity credential for account programming access. It is often written into the configuration and is prone to leakage. If the API key is leaked, an attacker can use this key to control all your assets in the cloud, posing a high risk. The account information involved in this check may be subject to synchronization delays, so it is recommended to have a check interval of more than four hours.
You cannot simultaneously enable programming access and user interface access for a sub-account.	Basic Security Protection	cam	Medium	Default security standards	Sub-accounts have two access methods. If both are enabled, it may increase the exposure of a single account and potentially lead to the mixed use of automated and manual accounts, increasing the likelihood of malicious account usage. The account information involved in this check may be subject to synchronization delays, so it is recommended to have an interval of more than 4 hours between checks.
The root account should use MFA for login protection.	Basic Security Protection	account	Medium	Default security standards	The primary account inherently possesses all Tencent Cloud resources under the account and has super administrator privileges. If the primary account is compromised, your cloud assets could face significant security risks. Multi-factor authentication (MFA) is a simple and

					effective security authentication method that adds an additional layer of protection beyond the username and password. Login protection can utilize Tencent Cloud's virtual MFA device, reducing the likelihood of malicious logins to the primary account.
The root account should use MFA for operation protection.	Basic Security Protection	account	Medium	Default security standards	The root account by default possesses all Tencent Cloud resources under the account and has super administrator privileges. Misoperation or malicious operation by the root account due to theft may affect all your cloud assets. Multi-factor authentication (MFA) is a simple and effective security authentication method that adds an extra layer of protection beyond the username and password. Enabling virtual MFA in operation protection can provide a second verification for your sensitive operations, reducing the risk of misoperation or malicious operation.
The primary account should activate login protection.	Basic Security Protection	account	High	Default security standards	The root account by default has access to all Tencent Cloud resources under the account and has super administrator permissions. If the root account is compromised, your cloud assets face a high security risk. Login protection provides a second verification for your account

					login, reducing the likelihood of malicious logins to the root account.
The master account should enable operation protection.	Basic Security Protection	account	Medium	Default security standards	The root account by default owns all Tencent Cloud resources under the account and has super administrator privileges. Any misoperation or malicious operation due to the root account being compromised could potentially affect all your cloud assets. Operation protection provides a second verification for your sensitive operations, reducing the risk of misoperation or malicious activities.
It is recommended that the main account enables protection against logins from different locations.	Basic Security Protection	account	Low risk	Default security standards	The root account by default possesses all Tencent Cloud resources under the account and has super administrator permissions. If the root account is compromised, your cloud assets face a very high security risk. Remote login protection provides location verification for your account login. If a remote login is detected, a second verification will be conducted to reduce the likelihood of malicious login to the root account.
The root account should not enable API keys.	Basic Security Protection	account	High	Default security standards	The root account by default has access to all Tencent Cloud resources under the account and has super administrator permissions. The API key is the identity credential for programmatic

					access to the account and is often written into the configuration, making it prone to leakage. If the API key is leaked, an attacker can manipulate all your assets in the cloud using this key, posing a high risk. The account information involved in this check may be subject to synchronization delays, so it is recommended to have a check interval of more than 4 hours.

User Behavior Analytics (UEBA)

Last updated：2024-08-02 10:14:18

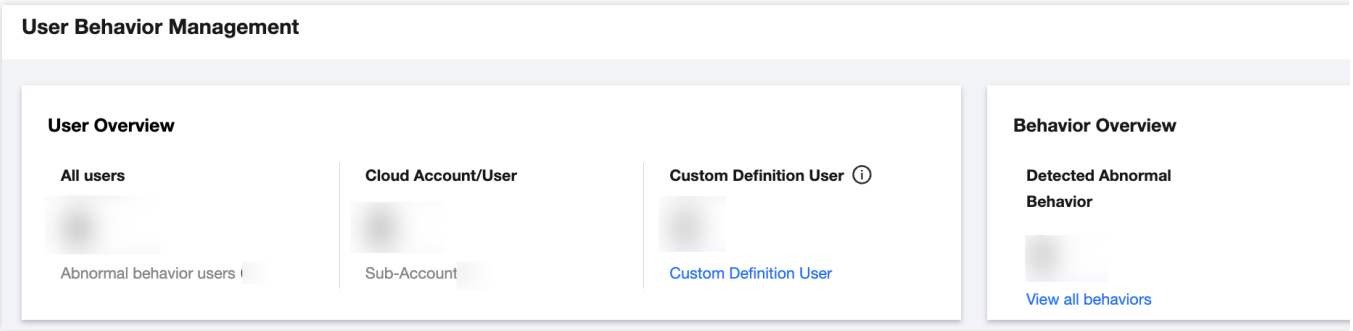
The User Behavior Analytics (UEBA) feature provides visualized auditing and monitoring of cloud user operation behaviors and TencentCloud API calls. It can detect and alarm on risky behaviors such as exceptional invocation of AKSK, high-risk API invocation, high-risk user operations, unauthorized service usage, and privilege escalation. This identifies security risks caused by exceptional user behaviors and risk API calls.

Features

Audit log connection: Through the multi-cloud multi-account feature module, you can obtain user lists corresponding to cloud accounts and external user information. By using CloudAudit logs, you can retrieve all cloud user behavior records, and identify user behavior fields. Additionally, it enables visual monitoring and real-time auditing of cloud user operations and TencentCloud API call logs.
Risk detection: Detects and alarms on risky behaviors such as AKSK exceptional invocation, high-risk API invocation, high-risk user operations, unauthorized service usage, and privilege escalation. It also supports user-defined enabling or disabling of detection rules, and custom addition of detection policies.
Security visualization: Displays risk data detected in the past 7 days from aspects such as exceptional behaviors and exceptional accounts. Customers can quickly understand risk trends through data comparison and carry out timely risk management.

User Overview

1. Log in to the CSC console. In the left sidebar, click **User Behavior Analytics (UEBA)** .
2. On the UEBA page, it supports behavior analytics for all of your users, including your root account, sub-accounts, and collaborators.

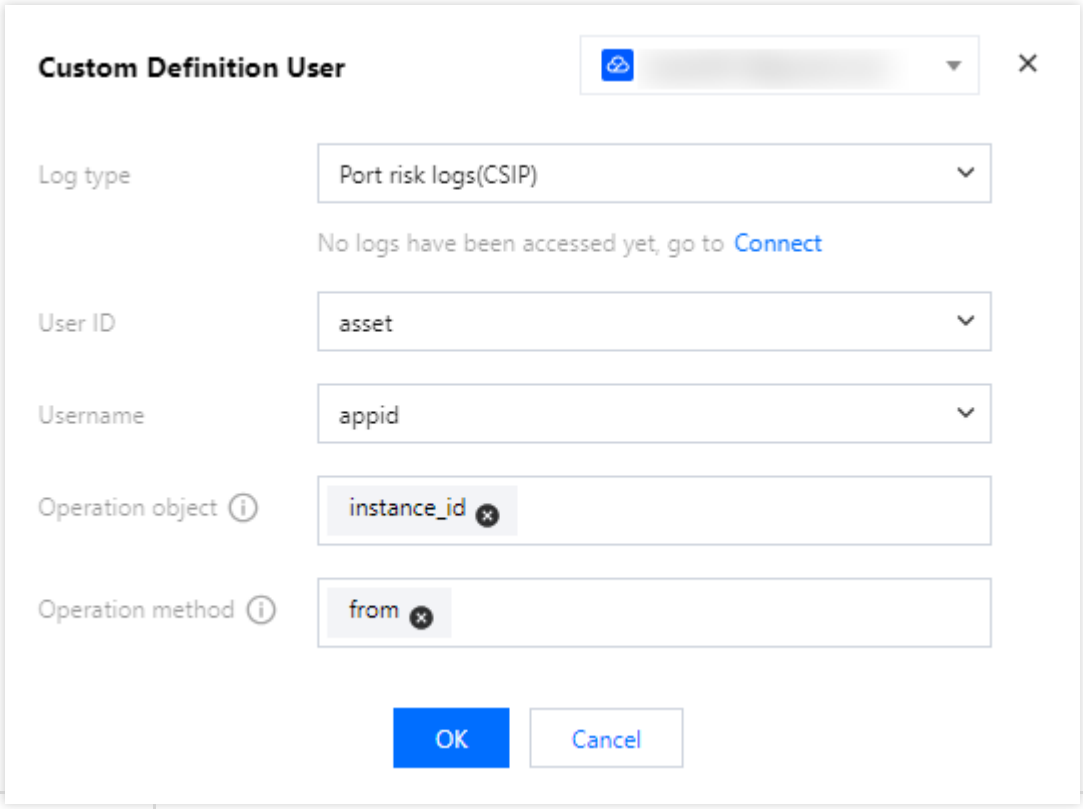


3. Click **Custom Definition User**, you can identify user information in third-party logs by selecting a log type.

Note:

To proceed, this operation requires the log configuration access.

4. In the custom definition user dialog box, configure parameters such as log type and user ID.

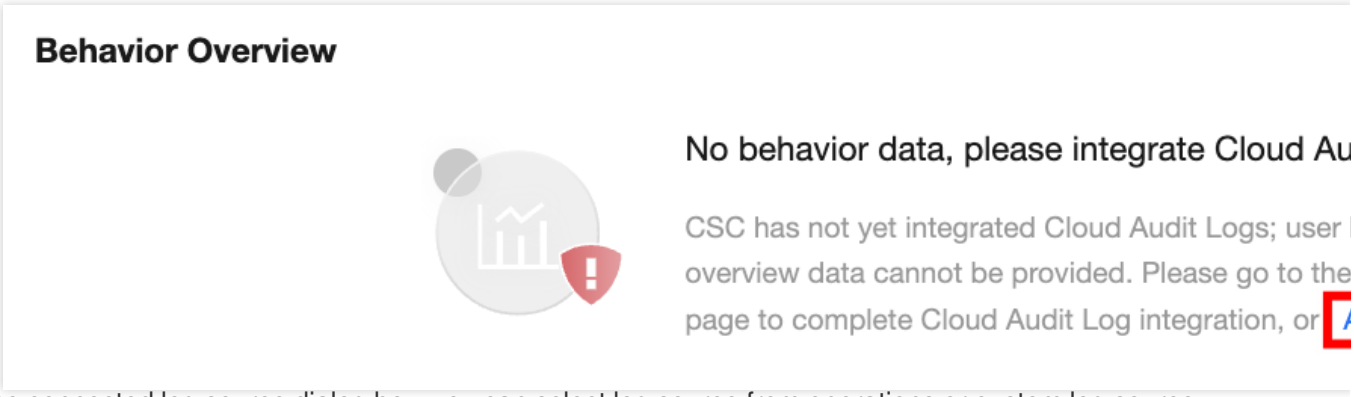


Parameter Name	Description
Log Type	After completing the log configuration access, users can select the custom users for whom they want to add policies in this section, to audit the required log types. Log types include CFW access control logs, operation logs, traffic logs, intrusion prevention logs, zero trust protection logs, WAF attack logs, access logs, CWPP client-side reporting logs, CSC content risk logs, risk service exposure logs, weak password risk logs, configuration risk logs, vulnerability risk logs, SaaS BH asset log-in logs, product log-in logs, or other custom logs.
User ID	Select the field representing the user ID.
Username	Optional. Select the field representing the username.
Operation object	In the current log fields, select up to three fields to reflect the objects of user actions. It is recommended to select information such as service, product, resource, instance, and API. Fields can be left blank.
Operation Method	In the current log fields, select up to three fields to reflect the method of user actions. It is recommended to select information such as key and AKSK. Fields can be left blank. After configuration, user data in the custom user section will be refreshed based on the configuration information.

5. Click **OK**. After configuration, user data in the custom user section will be refreshed based on the configuration information.

Behavior Overview

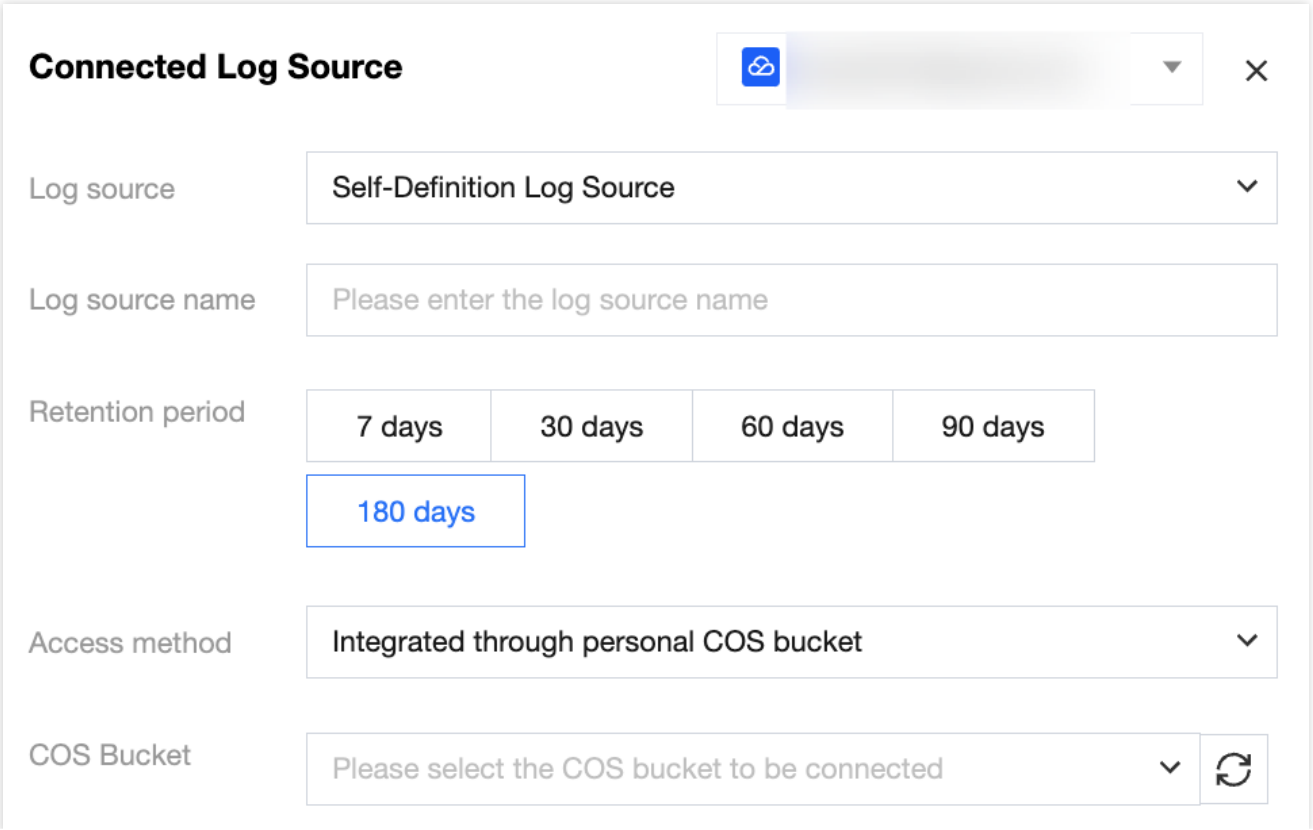
1. Log in to the CSC console. In the left sidebar, click **User Behavior Analytics (UEBA)**.
2. In the behavior overview module, before using the feature, you need to connect the logs. Click **Access Now**.

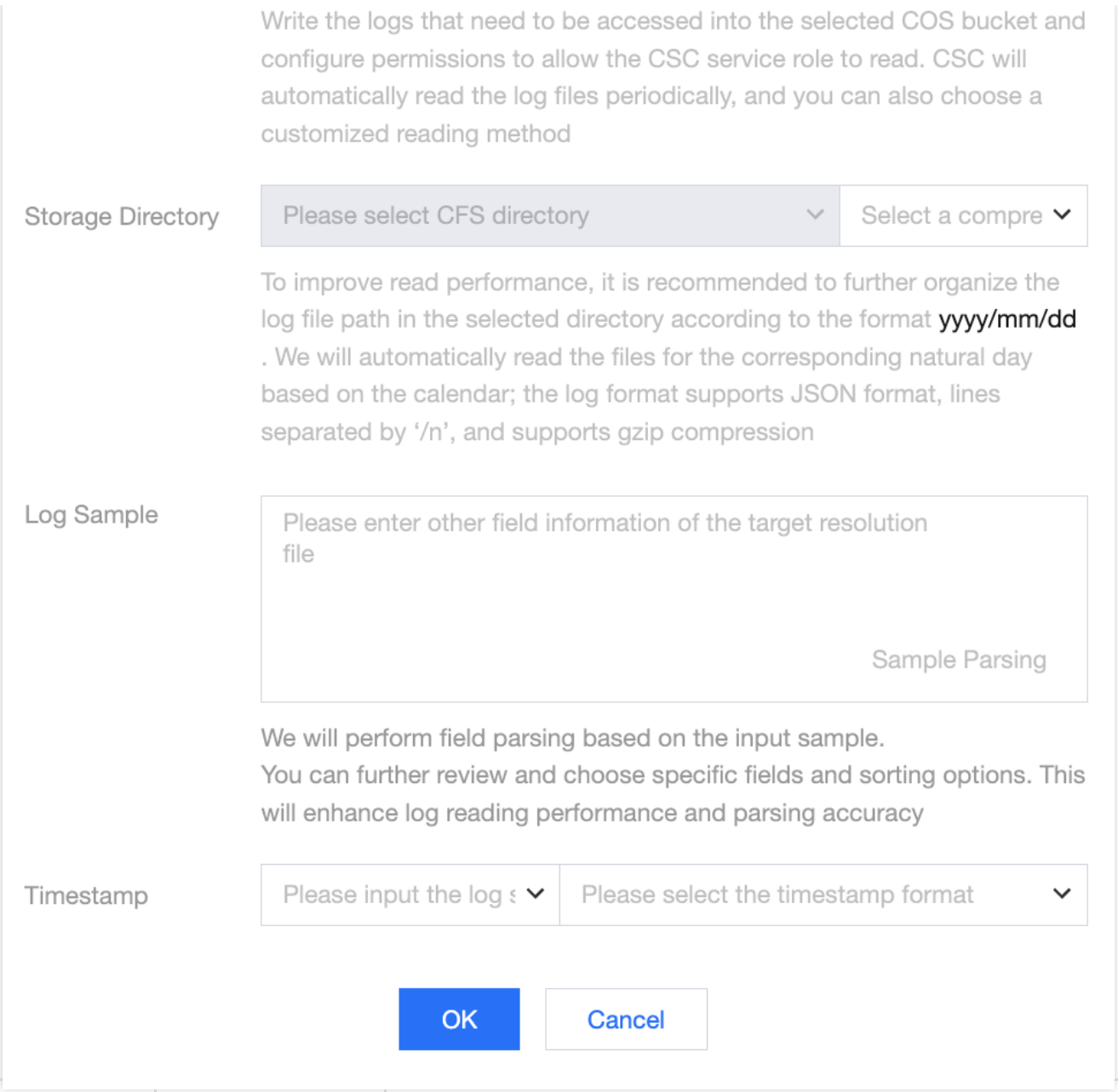


3. In the connected log source dialog box, you can select log source from operations or custom log source.

Note:

If these two types of logs are already connected in log analysis, you can skip this configuration in the UEBA feature module and directly add policies.

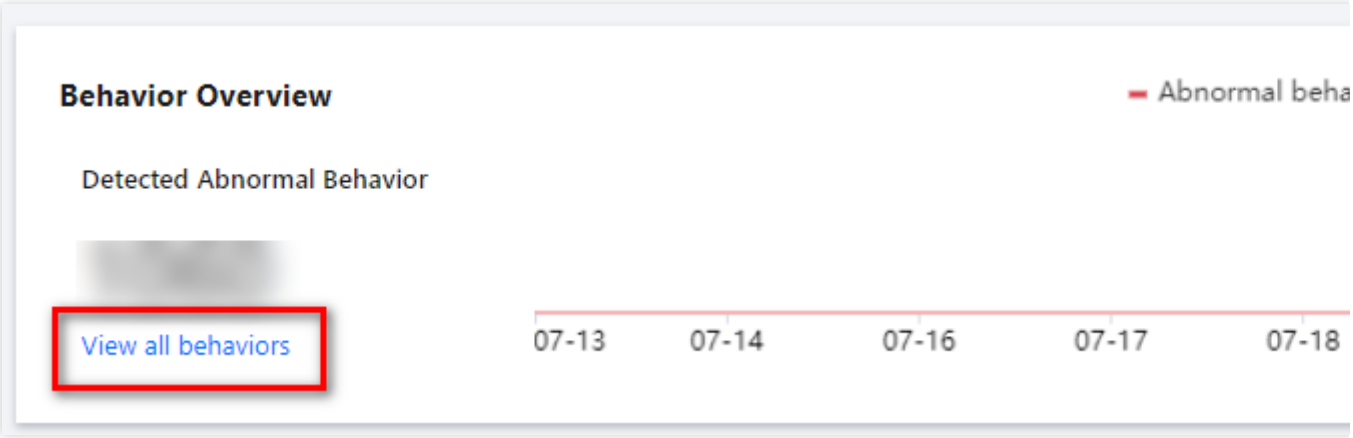




Log Source	Parameter Name	Description
CloudAudit	Retention Period	The default is 180 days. You can select 7 days, 30 days, 60 days, 90 days, or 180 days.
	Connection Method	The default method is connected through tracking set.
	Tracking Set	Displays only the available tracking sets that are stored in COS. If disabled, go to the COS product first to enable it.
Custom Log Source	Log Source Name	User-defined log source name required.
	Retention Period	You can select 7 days, 30 days, 60 days, 90 days, or 180 days.

	Connection Method	The default method is connected through your own COS bucket.
	COS Bucket	Write the required logs into the selected COS bucket and configure privileges to allow the CSC service role to read them. CSC will automatically read log files at scheduled times. You can also submit a ticket to customize the reading method, or visit the COS product page to create a bucket.
	Storage Directory	To enhance reading performance, it is recommended to organize log file paths under the selected directory in the format yyyy/mm/dd. We will automatically read files corresponding to the natural calendar date. The log format supports JSON with lines separated by '\\n' and supports gzip compression.
	Log Sample	It is recommended to input log samples for the system's reference. The system will parse fields based on the input samples. You can further review and select specific fields and sorting operations, which will enhance the reading performance and accuracy of log parsing.
	Timestamp	Select log samples and their corresponding timestamp formats.

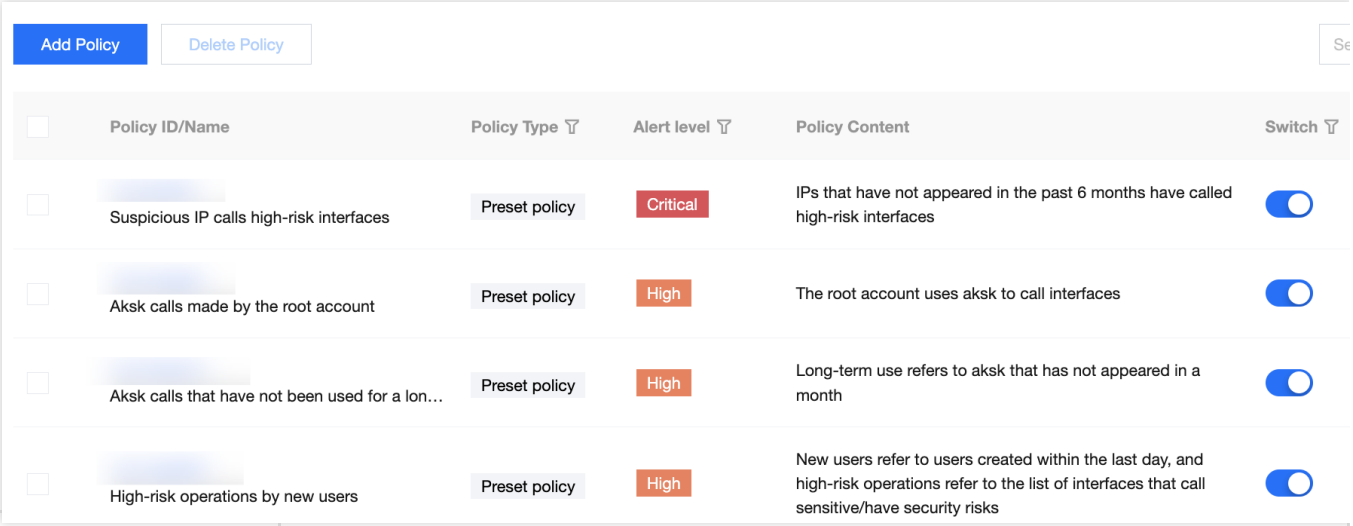
4. Click **OK**, and the system will complete log connection. Subsequently, system policies and user-defined policies will audit exceptional behaviors and accounts based on the real-time connected logs. If an exceptional behavior is detected, the exceptional behavior data and trend chart below will be updated. Click **View all behaviors** to navigate to log analysis to view log details.



Viewing Policy

1. Log in to the CSC console. In the left sidebar, click **User Behavior Analytics (UEBA)** .
2. In the user behavior analytics (UEBA) list, system policies are provided to detect exceptional behaviors and exceptional accounts. It can detect and alarm risky behaviors including AKSK exceptional invocations, high-risk API

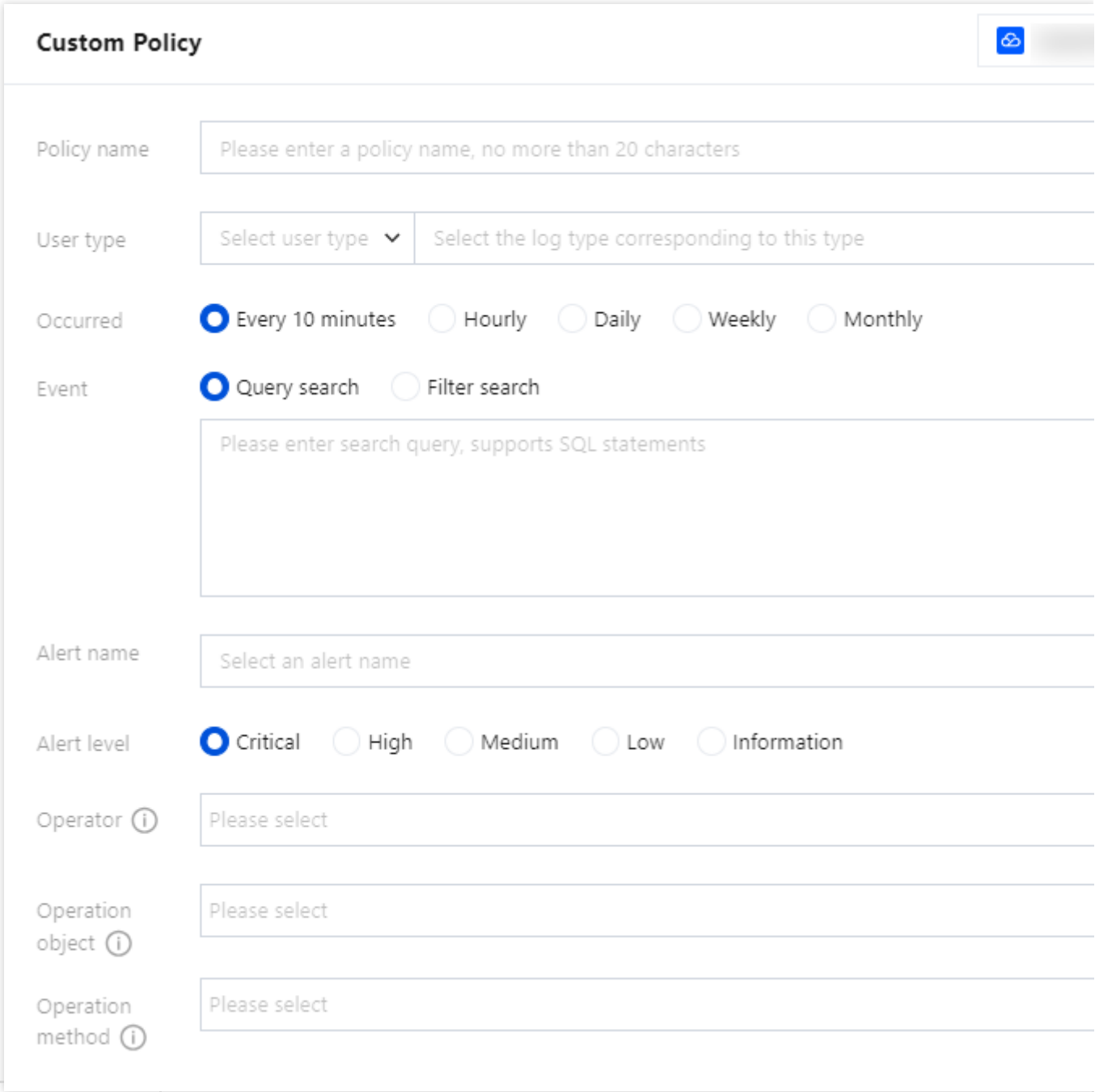
invocations, high-risk user operations, unauthorized service usage, and privilege escalation.



Parameter Name	Description
Policy ID	System generated by default.
Policy Name	System policies are defined by the product backend. User-defined policies are defined by the user.
Policy Type	Includes system policies and user-defined policies.
Alarm Level	Includes critical, high, medium, low, and note.
Policy Content	Explain the detection content of the policy.
Enabling/Disabling	Users can enable or disable this policy.
Hits	Statistics for the last 7 days' policy hit records. Click to go to the alarm center to view alarm details. Alarm sources are the UEBA.
Operation	System policies are not allowed to be edited or deleted. User-defined policies can be edited or deleted.

Adding Policy

1. Log in to the CSC console. In the left sidebar, click **User Behavior Analytics (UEBA)** .
2. On the UEBA page, click **Add Policy** to customize user behavior analytics policy.
3. On the custom policy page, configure the relevant parameters and click **Confirm**.



Parameter Name	Description
Policy Name	User-defined policy name, no more than 20 characters.
User Type	Cloud account or custom user. When users select cloud account, the log types available include CloudAudit read operation log and CloudAudit write operation log. When users select custom user, the log types available are those configured in the custom user.
Occurrence	Options include every 10 minutes, hourly, daily, weekly, and monthly.
Event	It can be configured by query or filter search.

Alarm Name	Optional. User exceptional behavior.
Alarm Level	It includes critical, high, medium, low, and note.
Operator	In the current log fields, select up to three fields to reflect the operator's information. It is recommended to select fields related to IP, account, and users. Fields cannot be left blank.
Operation Object	In the current log fields, select up to three fields to reflect the objects of user actions. It is recommended to select information such as service, product, resource, instance, and API. Fields can be left blank.
Operation Method	In the current log fields, select up to three fields to reflect the methods of user actions. It is recommended to select information such as key and AKSK. Fields can be left blank.