



## **Cisco Cyber Vision GUI Monitor Mode User Guide, Release 4.3.0**

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## About this documentation

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### Document purpose

This user guide describes the **Monitor mode** of the GUI for Cisco Cyber Vision and how to use it. It requires the highest license level (Advantage). You must have **Admin** and **Product user** roles. This manual is applicable to **system version 4.3.0**.

### Warnings and notices

To ensure your personal safety and to prevent damage to property, observe the following: Warnings and notices and Safety Alert symbols. These notices are graded according to the degree of danger.



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**Warning**

Indicates risks that involve industrial network safety or production failure that could possibly result in personal injury or severe property damage if proper precautions are not taken.

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**Important**

Indicates risks that could involve property or Cisco equipment damage and minor personal injury if proper precautions are not taken.

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**Note**

Indicates important information on the product described in the documentation to which attention should be paid.

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# CHAPTER 1

## Overview

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- [Monitor mode, on page 1](#)
- [Monitor mode's views, on page 2](#)
- [New and changed differences, on page 5](#)

## Monitor mode

Cisco Cyber Vision provides **Monitor mode**, a monitoring tool that detects changes inside industrial networks. Because a network architecture (PLC, switch, SCADA) is constant and its behaviors tend to be stable over time, an established and configured network is predictable. However, some behaviors are unpredictable and can even compromise a network's operation and security. **Monitor mode** shows the evolution of the behaviors of a network, predicted or not, based on presets. Behavior changes are noted as differences in **Monitor mode**. Using **Monitor mode** is particularly convenient for large networks, as a preset shows a network fragment and changes are highlighted and managed separately in the views of **Monitor mode**.

### Baselines as Preset's normal states

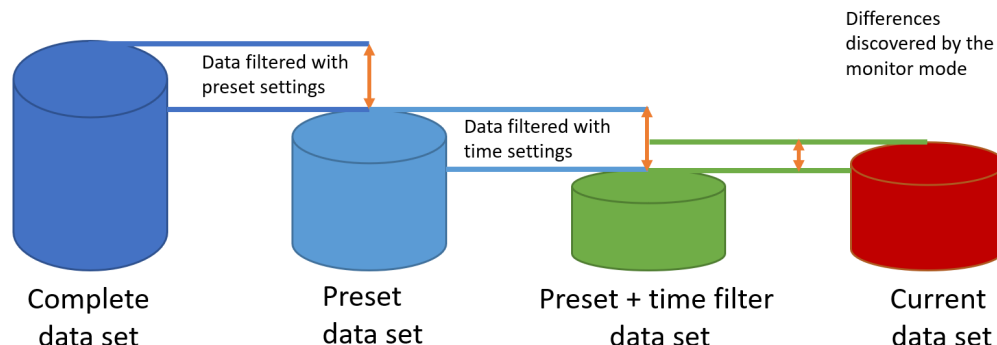
A Preset is a set of criteria which shows a detailed fragment of a network. To monitor a network, set a preset, and define what would be its normal, stable state. This represents the baseline of the preset. A state relies on a period because a network fragment is subject to several states. It is possible to create several, planned, controlled and time-framed baselines per preset and to monitor the whole network. For example, a normal state of the network can be a typical weekday operating mode, in which numerous processes are performed iteratively. During weekends, these processes may be slowed down, different, or even stopped. Save any network phase as a baseline by selecting the time span in which it occurs and is monitored. Other examples of baselines are: a regular maintenance period, a degraded mode, a weekend and night mode. Create a baseline by "framing" a normal operating process in which all network behaviors (components, activities, properties, tags, variable accesses) are considered.

### Review and assignment of differences

A **difference** is defined as a new or changed behavior happening within a fragment of a network. **Monitor mode** detects and highlights any differences. **Monitor mode** contains the following three views:

- Map View
- Component List View
- Activity List View

You can report or acknowledge these view issues, depending on whether you consider them as normal or not, and their level of criticality. You can include these changes into your baseline if it is part of a normal network development process, or take action, in case of suspicious behavior. Therefore, each baseline gets refined bit by bit over time and become more compliant with your needs.

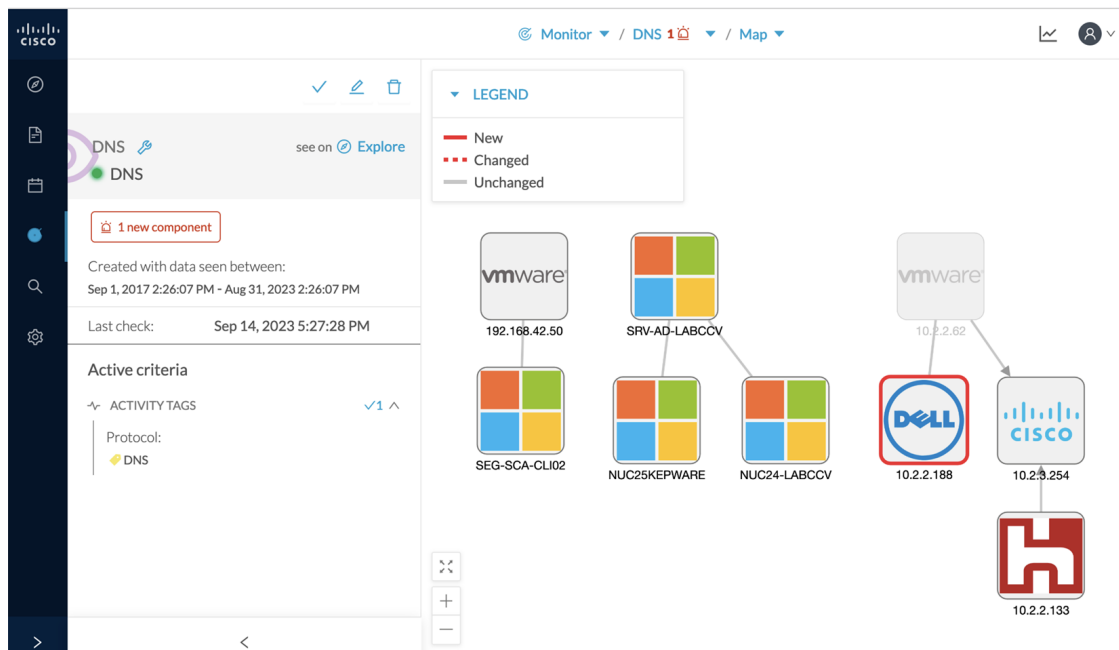


## Monitor mode's views

Like in **Explore** mode, **Monitor mode** offers several views of data so you can see them through different representations. In **Monitor mode**, new and changed detected elements are highlighted in red.

For more information about the views listed below, refer to the **Explore** chapter.

### Map View



Component List View



Monitor / DNS 1 / Component list

8 Components 1 new

✓ Acknowledge selection    ✓ Report selection

<input type="checkbox"/>	Status	Component	First activity	Last activity	IP	MAC	Tags	Flows	Vuln
<input type="checkbox"/>	NEW	10.2.2.188	Aug 31, 2023 2:18:22 PM	Sep 4, 2023 12:10:38 PM	10.2.2.188	4cd9:8f:79:fd:fa	No tags	-10	
<input type="checkbox"/>	-	SRV-AD-LABCCV	Aug 31, 2023 2:24:44 PM	Aug 31, 2023 2:25:11 PM	192.168.0.50	00:50:56:8f:17:f9	DNS Server, Remote Admin Server, Windows	-30	
<input type="checkbox"/>	-	NUC24-LABCCV	Aug 31, 2023 2:24:44 PM	Aug 31, 2023 2:25:11 PM	192.168.0.24	1c:69:7a:0d:30:bd	Windows	-20	
<input type="checkbox"/>	-	NUC25KEPWARE	Aug 31, 2023 2:24:44 PM	Aug 31, 2023 2:25:11 PM	192.168.0.25	1c:69:7a:0d:32:d0	Engineering Station, SCADA Station, Windows	-600	
<input type="checkbox"/>	-	SEG-SCA-CLI02	Aug 31, 2023 2:17:58 PM	Aug 31, 2023 2:24:25 PM	192.168.42.10	1c:69:7a:aa:7e:cd	HTTP Client, Remote Admin Server, Windows	-300	

1 / 20 / page

### Activity List View

Monitor / DNS 1 / Activity list

6 Activities

✓ Acknowledge selection    ✓ Report selection

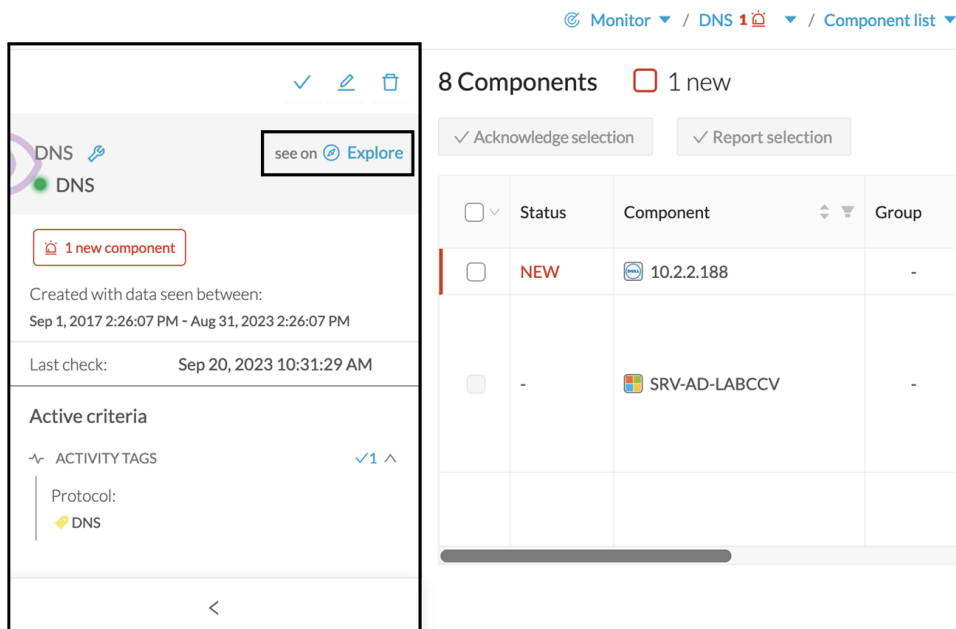
<input type="checkbox"/>	Status	Component	Component	First activity	Last activity	Tags	Flows	Packets	Volume	Events
<input type="checkbox"/>	-	10.2.2.62	10.2.3.254	Sep 4, 2023 12:06:44 PM	Sep 4, 2023 12:06:44 PM	DNS	-200	442	55.2 kB	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	-	10.2.2.62	10.2.2.188	Sep 4, 2023 12:06:44 PM	Sep 4, 2023 12:06:44 PM	ARP, DNS	-10	4	390 B	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	-	SRV-AD-LABCCV	NUC24-LABCCV	Aug 31, 2023 2:25:11 PM	Aug 31, 2023 2:25:11 PM	Admin, Authentication, Procedure Ca, Low Volume, ARP, DCE-RPC, DNS, SMB	-30	85	10.6 kB	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	-	SRV-AD-LABCCV	NUC25KEPWARE	Aug 31, 2023 2:24:44 PM	Aug 31, 2023 2:24:44 PM	Admin, Procedure Ca, Low Volume, ARP, DCE-RPC, DNS, ICMP, SMB	-40	289	67.7 kB	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	-	10.2.3.254	10.2.2.133	Aug 31, 2023 2:18:22 PM	Aug 31, 2023 2:18:23 PM	DNS	-800	1714	187 kB	0

Each view contains the following:

- Panel with a summary of the detected elements in **Monitor mode**
- The time period of the baseline

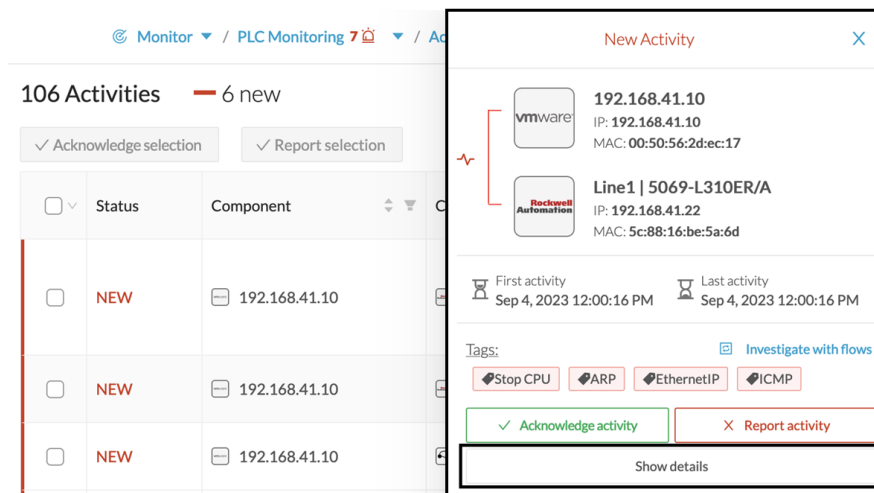
- The last time this baseline was checked
- The preset it belongs to and the list of criteria selected

Modify the baseline settings using the **Explore** button that redirects you to the corresponding preset in **Explore** mode.



Check one of the elements marked as new in the **Activity List View** to see the following:

- Information about the activity, such as the two components it belongs to
- The date of the first and the last activity
- Its tags
- Buttons to perform several actions. See [Review differences](#).



Click **Show details** for more information. The example below shows the activity tags with the category they belong to and their description.

**New Activity**

- vmware** 192.168.41.10  
IP: 192.168.41.10  
MAC: 00:50:56:2dec:17
- Rockwell Automation** Line1 | 5069-L310ER/A  
IP: 192.168.41.22  
MAC: 5c:88:16:be:5a:6d

First activity: Sep 4, 2023 12:00:16 PM | Last activity: Sep 4, 2023 12:00:16 PM

Tags: Stop CPU, ARP, EthernetIP, ICMP

Acknowledge activity | Report activity

Show details

~10 Flows | 3 Events

**Activity in details**

Here you can see detailed informations

Tags

Status	Tag	Category	Description
NEW	ARP	PROTOCOL	The Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) is a communication protocol used for discovering the link layer address, such as a MAC address, associated with a given network layer address, typically an IPv4 address. Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Address_Resolution_Protocol
NEW	EthernetIP	PROTOCOL	EtherNet/IP is an industrial network protocol that adapts the Common Industrial Protocol to standard Ethernet. Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/EtherNet/IP
NEW	ICMP	PROTOCOL	The Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) is a supporting protocol in the Internet protocol suite. It is used by network devices, including routers, to send error messages and operational information indicating, for example, that a requested service is not available or that a

Click **Collapse** to return to the initial view.

To deeply analyze, click [Investigate with flows](#).

## New and changed differences

When **Monitor mode** detects a difference, it appears in red. There are two types of differences: new and changed. A component, an activity, a tag, a property, and a variable access can appear (new) or evolve (change). Below are a few examples of how **Monitor mode** represents differences.

A new component (plain red) and a changed component (hyphenated red)



Changed properties of a component, with the former crossed out property

Properties: 2 differences

[Investigate with flows](#)

lldp-description: ~~Siemens, SIMATIC S7, CPU 1512SP F-1 PN, 6ES7 512 1SK01 0AB0, HW: Version 5, FW: Version V2.8.1, S C LNEW86312019~~ Siemens, SIMATIC S7, CPU 1512SP F-1 PN, 6ES7 512-1SK01-0AB0, HW: Version 5, FW: Version V2.6.1, S C LNEW86312019  
 fw-version: ~~V2.8.1~~ V2.6.1

New and changed component and activity tags

Tags:



New and changed variable access of the activity list

Variables:

process.Dint DB4/lid=11 **read** Weintek 192.168.0.91  
 process.Dint DB3/lid=11 **read** Weintek 192.168.0.91

Review each difference to identify a potential threat and refine the baseline. Refer to the section [Review differences, on page 15](#).



## CHAPTER 2

# Create baselines

- Create and setup a baseline, on page 7
- Create a baseline from a default preset, on page 10
- Create a baseline from a group, on page 10
- Create a weekend baseline, on page 11
- Enable a baseline monitoring, on page 11

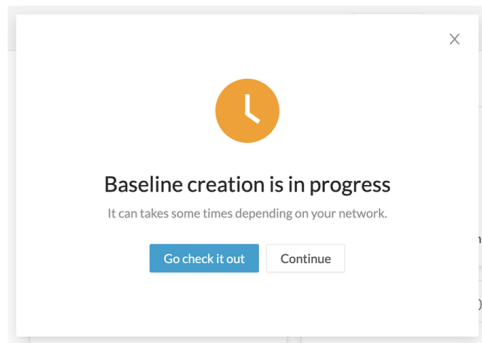
## Create and setup a baseline

### Procedure

- Step 1** Click **Explore** from the left panel.
- Step 2** Click **Basics**, click the **All data** preset.
- Step 3** Click the **Create a new baseline from preset** button.

The screenshot shows the Cisco Cyber Vision GUI interface. On the left, the 'All data' preset is selected under the 'Basics' category. The main dashboard displays four metrics: Global Risk Score (30), Devices (87), Vulnerable Devices (20), and Events (Over The Last 30 Days) (211). A 'New Baseline' dialog box is open on the right, with 'Baseline1' entered in the Name field. The dialog also includes a Description field and a hint: 'Hint: This label should describe the state of your network monitor. It might be Nominal or Maintenance for example.'

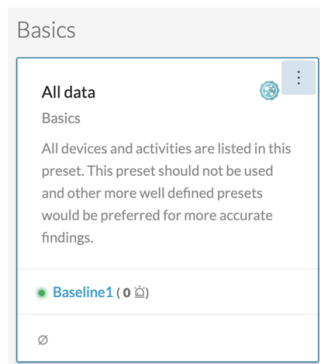
- Step 4** Type in **Name**.
- Step 5** Click **Create**. The Baseline creation window appears.



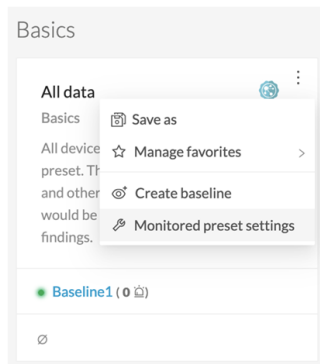
**Step 6** Click **Continue**.

**Step 7** Access the **Monitor** page.

On the All data preset, the new baseline appears.



**Step 8** Click **three dots icon** > **Monitor preset settings**.



Change the **Check Interval** frequency and the **Events severity** preset state, if necessary.

In **Advanced settings**, select the type of differences about which you want to be alerted. This is useful to:

- Drastically reduce the number of differences found to facilitate results treatment.

Refer to [Review differences, on page 15](#).

- Target the type of information that are really relevant to your organization.

For each behavior type, select the type of information to be checked: components, activities, tags, variable access, and properties. For more information about these concepts, refer to the Cisco Cyber Vision GUI User Guide.

- Set up a preset monitoring with a more advanced approach. Refer to the use case [Tracking sensitive assets properties, on page 31](#).

**Step 9** Click **Ok**.

## Create a baseline from a default preset

### Procedure

- Step 1** Access the **Explore** page.
- Step 2** In **Basics**, click the **Essential data** preset.
- Step 3** Click **Add a new baseline from preset**.
- Step 4** Click **Go check it out**.
- Step 5** All elements display. Some components and activities may already appear in red as new or changed.

## Create a baseline from a group

To create groups:

### Procedure

- Step 1** Access the **All data** preset.



**Step 2** Create two groups of components.

**Example:**

Create a group HMI and a group PLC.

To create presets from groups:

**Step 3** In criteria, access the groups filter and select the first one of the group you created.

**Example:**

Select the HMI group in the filter.

The HMI group displays in the map with its related activities.

**Step 4** Create a preset from this view.

**Step 5** Click **Save as** and name the preset HMI.

**Step 6** Repeat the previous steps for the PLC group.

**Step 7** Go to **All Presets**. You will see your two new presets.

To create a baseline from presets:

**Step 8** Access the **HMI preset**.

**Step 9** Click **Add a new baseline from preset**.

**Step 10** Name it HMI.

**Step 11** Repeat the previous steps for the PLC preset.

**Step 12** Access **Monitor mode**. You will see your two new baselines.

---

## Create a weekend baseline

Create a baseline to monitor the network during weekends.

### Procedure

---

**Step 1** Access **All data preset**.

**Step 2** Set the period for the weekend. For example, from Friday 5 p.m. to Monday 4 a.m.

**Step 3** Click **Add a new baseline from preset**.

**Step 4** Name the baseline "All data weekend" and add the description "Must be active from Friday 5 p.m. until Monday 4 a.m."

---

## Enable a baseline monitoring

To use **Monitor mode** effectively, create several baselines per preset. However, only one baseline can be active at a time per preset. This is because a baseline monitors a well-defined network process during a specific period of time (e.g., baselines Normal operating mode, Maintenance, Week-end, Night). Two baselines cannot

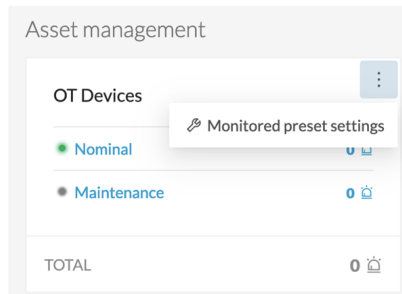
happen at the same time on a preset. Enable the proper baseline as the network enters a new operating phase. When you enable a baseline on a preset, the active one is automatically disabled.

To enable a baseline:

### Procedure

---

- Step 1** Access the **Monitor** page.
- Step 2** Select the preset. Click **monitored preset settings**.



- Step 3** In **Monitored baseline**, select the baseline.

MONITORED PRESET SETTINGS ✕

---

**Check interval (in seconds)\***  
How often do you want to check the state of this Preset ?

  Enforce check interval

**Monitored baseline**  
Please select the baseline you want to monitor

New Preset

- None
- Nominal
- Maintenance

---

▼ **Events severity**

Please select the appropriate severities for this Preset

Differences detected:    low    medium    high    very high

Anomaly reported:    low    medium    high    very high

Difference acknowledged & included:    low    medium    high    very high

Difference acknowledged but not included (keep warning):    low    medium    high    very high

Component or Activity removed from baseline:    low    medium    high    very high

---

▼ **Advanced settings**

Please select the types of differences you want to be alerted about

**Components behaviors**

New component

New tag

New variable access

**Properties behaviors**

New property

Property update

**Activities behaviors**

New activity

New tag

---

For difference types, only new components, component tags, activity and activity tags are enabled by default. You can disable some of these differences to focus the monitoring or enable other options, if needed.

**Step 4** Click **Ok**.

The selected baseline turns green and is enabled.





## CHAPTER 3

# Review differences

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- [Acknowledge differences, on page 15](#)
- [Report differences, on page 16](#)
- [Remove and keep warning, on page 16](#)
- [Individual acknowledgment, on page 16](#)
- [Investigate with flows, on page 17](#)

## Acknowledge differences

### Acknowledge in the Monitor mode

Use the **Acknowledge** action to indicate that determined behaviors or differences are safe and normal and are included in the baseline. You can acknowledge differences on any element of **Monitor mode**: tags, properties, variable accesses, components, activities, and baselines.

### Acknowledge a component or an activity

If the behavior is notified as changed, **Acknowledge** displays in the UI. If the behavior of a component or an activity is **new**, determine if the behavior is exceptional or part of an iterative process.

- **Acknowledge & Include**

Use this action for a behavior which is part of a normal process and happens regularly, over time. This action includes this behavior into the current baseline. If the component or the activity changes, for example if a new tag is detected, **Monitor mode** alerts you. The item changes to red and hyphenated. This action is useful to refine a baseline as it evolves over time.

Ex: Perform this action on a new machine installed in the network, or a new activity due to a new supported protocol.

- **Acknowledge & Keep Warning**

Use this action when a behavior is punctual and not part of a process. Consider these behaviors as unusual, but not abnormal because they do not have a bad impact on the network. **Acknowledge & Keep Warning** acknowledges and clears the behavior, but the behaviors are not included into the baseline. If the behavior happens again, you'll be notified of a new behavior in the monitored baseline.

Ex: Perform this action on a new component and a new activity due to an exceptional maintenance act.

## Report differences

Use this action on a difference that is an anomaly, a behavior that is abnormal and may compromise the operating capability and security of the network. Before reporting the anomaly, investigate and resolve it, if possible. When reporting an anomaly, supply the incident response or acknowledgment (incident details, potential threats, or how it has been fixed). Once an anomaly is reported, it is cleared and not included in the baseline, and an event is generated with a default severity level higher than the acknowledge action. If the incident happens again, you are alerted in **Monitor mode**.

## Remove and keep warning

Use this action to remove the component or activity from the current baseline so you do not see it anymore. You are alerted if the component or activity returns. The difference will appear as **new**. This action is also available on variable accesses through [Individual acknowledgment](#).



---

**Note** If a difference keeps returning in a baseline and you don't want to see it, modify the preset.

---

## Individual acknowledgment

Cisco Cyber Vision has **Advanced Settings** which includes **Individual acknowledgment**. This feature is available on changed components and activities, or elements already included in a baseline. It allows you to access their details to perform a deep behavior review by [Acknowledge differences](#) and [Remove and keep warning](#). The differences on the network are detected one by one. **Individual acknowledgment** is available on the properties and tags of the components and on the tags and variable accesses of the activities.

- **Component properties**

New and changed properties display in red. For changed properties, the former one is crossed out and the new one displays next to it. They display in red, unless you acknowledge them.

- **Component and activity tags**

New and changed tags display in red. They clear when you acknowledge or report them. They are no longer displayed in red.

- **Activity variable accesses**

New and changed variable accesses display in red. A variable access can be acknowledged, reported, and deleted (use "**Remove and keep warning**"). Delete a variable access when it should not be part of the current baseline and you don't want to see it. It gets removed from the baseline and disappears. If the variable access happens again, you are alerted and it displays in red.

Once you review all component or elements of the activities (acknowledged, reported, or removed), the entity they belong to is cleared. The component or activity is no longer displayed in red. Any action performed in **Monitor mode** appear in the **Event** page.

## Investigate with flows

This button is not an action but an option to get more information and context about the differences detected on the network. In fact, each difference found, since it belongs to a component or an activity, is related to a flow. This view allows you to perform forensic analysis and may give you some clues to understand what happened.

Ex: You can search from which flow exactly a tag comes from.







## CHAPTER 4

### Use cases

- [New activity detected on a set of critical equipment, on page 19](#)
- [Tracking components that send DNS requests, on page 21](#)
- [Detection of assets newly connected to the network, on page 23](#)
- [Tracking sensitive assets properties, on page 31](#)

## New activity detected on a set of critical equipment

Production lines are the most central and critical part of an industrial network. Good practice is to monitor the set of PLCs which manages these production lines. Ensure notification if a new activity happens on the network.

To monitor, access the **Explore** page and create a new PLC LAN **preset**.

☺ Explore ▾ / All Presets ▾

CREATE A NEW PRESET ×

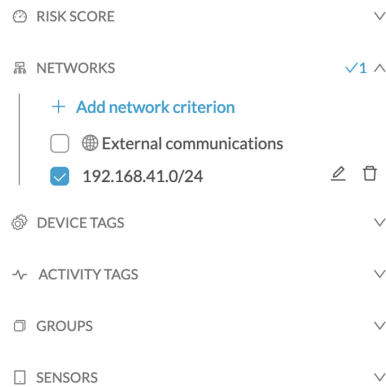
\*Name: PLC LAN

Description: Monitor new activities on production line 1.

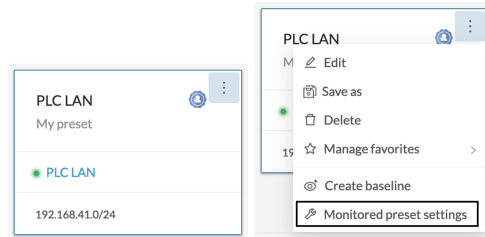
OK Cancel

In **Networks**, select the subnetwork corresponding to the production line.

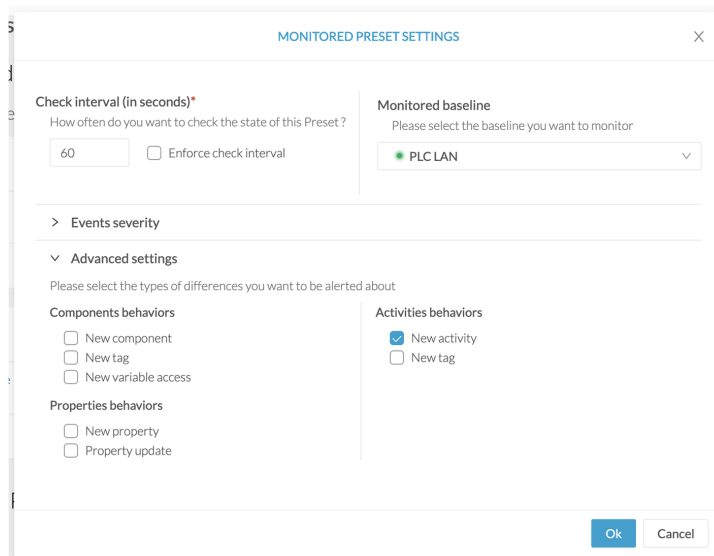
## New activity detected on a set of critical equipment



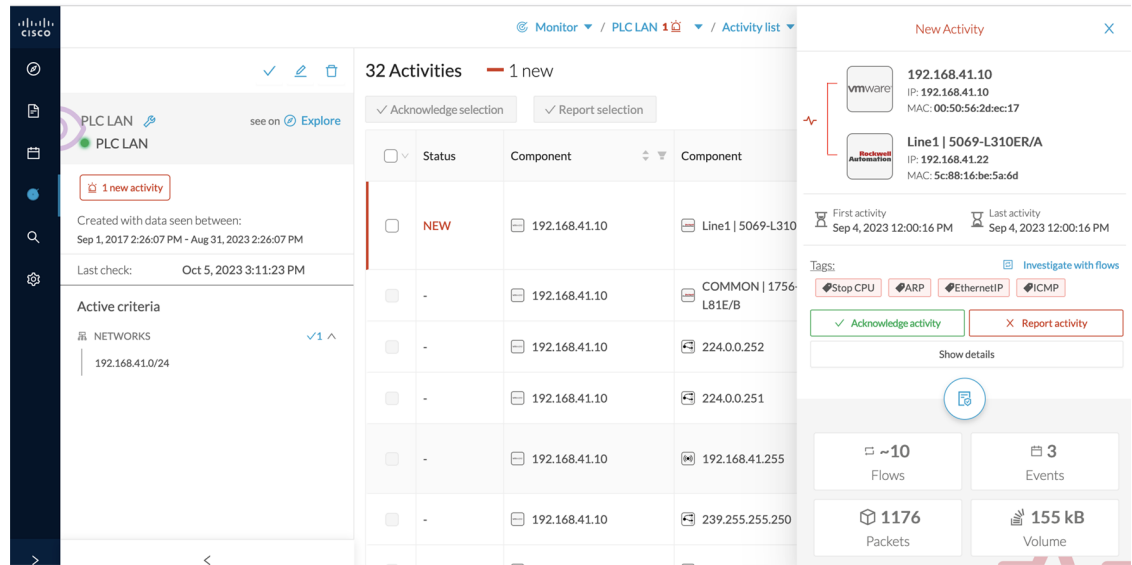
Click the **Monitor** page > **Monitor preset settings**.



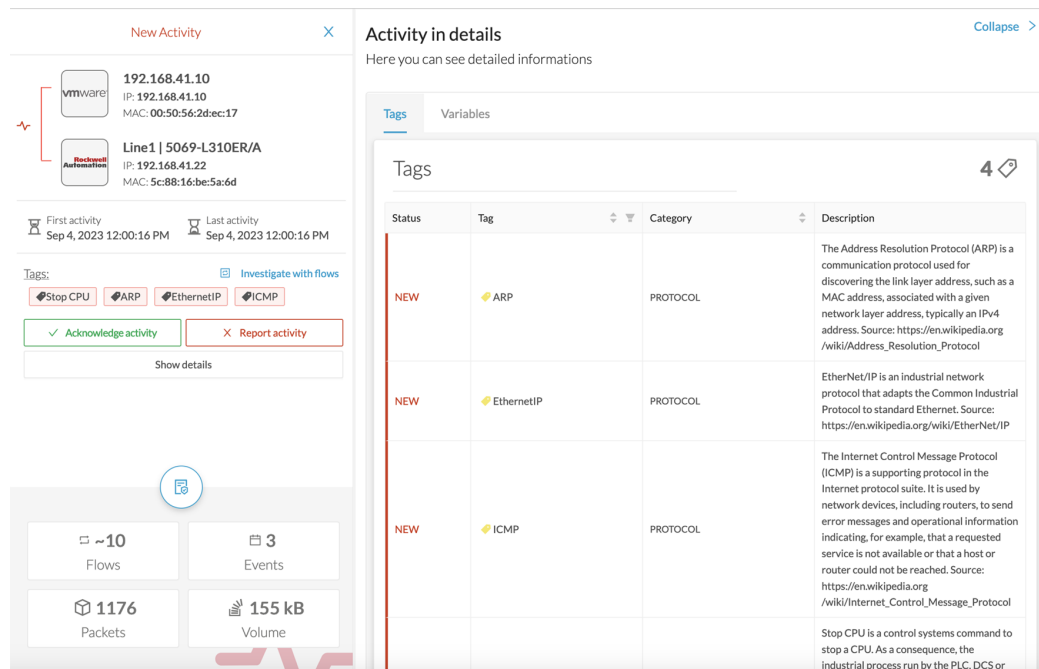
Click **Advanced settings** > **New activity** > **Ok**.



An alert appears when a new activity comes in. See the example below:



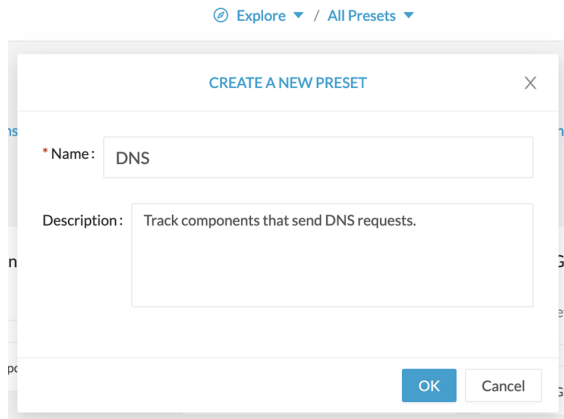
For more information about the activity of tags and their definition, click [Technical sheet](#).



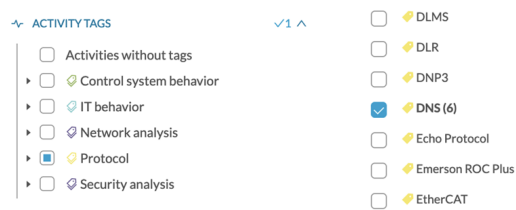
## Tracking components that send DNS requests

Monitor components that send DNS requests on a network, in case a distant server, a service, or a URL established communication with the monitored network. You get alerts with information, such as the IP address of the component.

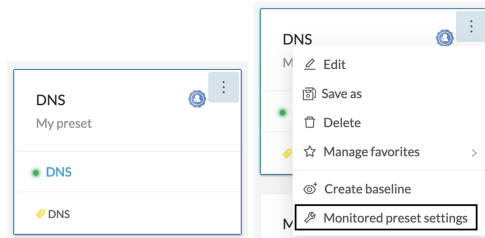
On the **Explore** page > **Create a new preset**.



In the **Activity tags** filter > select **protocol DNS**.



In the **Monitor** page > **Monitor preset settings**.



In **Advanced settings**, click **New component** > **Ok**.

**MONITORED PRESET SETTINGS**

Check interval (in seconds)\*  
How often do you want to check the state of this Preset?  
60  Enforce check interval

Monitored baseline  
Please select the baseline you want to monitor  
DNS

> Events severity

▼ Advanced settings  
Please select the types of differences you want to be alerted about

Components behaviors

- New component
- New tag
- New variable access

Activities behaviors

- New activity
- New tag

Properties behaviors

- New property
- Property update

Ok Cancel

An alert appears when a new component using the DNS protocol comes in. See the example below.

Monitor / DNS 1 🚨 / Component list

8 Components 1 new

✓ Acknowledge selection ✓ Report selection

<input type="checkbox"/>	Status	Component	Group	First activity	Last activity	IP
<input type="checkbox"/>	NEW	10.2.2.188	-	Aug 31, 2023 2:18:22 PM	Sep 4, 2023 12:10:38 PM	10.2.2.188
<input type="checkbox"/>	-	10.2.2.133	-	Aug 31, 2023 2:18:22 PM	Aug 31, 2023 2:18:22 PM	10.2.2.133
<input type="checkbox"/>	-	10.2.3.254	-	Aug 31, 2023 2:18:22 PM	Aug 31, 2023 2:18:23 PM	10.2.3.254
<input type="checkbox"/>	-	NUC24-LABCCV	-	Aug 31, 2023 2:24:44 PM	Aug 31, 2023 2:25:11 PM	192.168.0.24
<input type="checkbox"/>	-	NUC25KEPWARE	-	Aug 31, 2023 2:24:44 PM	Aug 31, 2023 2:25:11 PM	192.168.0.25

The IP address of the component is displayed under the IP column.

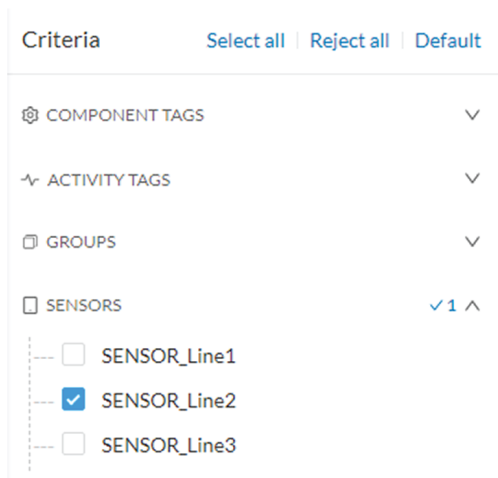
## Detection of assets newly connected to the network

Detecting when new equipment connects to the industrial network is a very basic use case. Good practice: organize components in an intelligible way, for example, according to the network topology per production chain. A network can be divided into several areas, such as several production chains with different criticality levels. Place a Cisco Cyber Vision Sensor to capture and monitor its traffic. Create groups which represent a production chain and contain its components to reflect that topology. Cisco Cyber Vision detects a new component and its related activities within a specific area to see if a component connects with this production chain. Its related activities are also highlighted in **Monitor mode**.

Key Differences: New components and their related activities on the network.

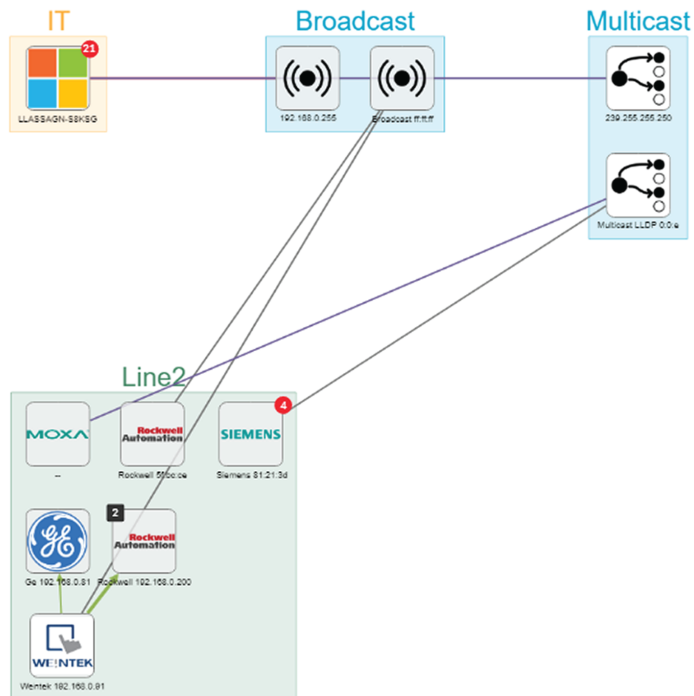
Aim: Monitor the production line 2 of the industrial network.

Place a sensor on each production chain. Use the sensor filter to display each production chain. In the industrial network example below, we are monitoring has three production lines on which we have positioned a sensor. We want to see and monitor what is happening on production line 2. In **Explore** mode access the **Preset All data**. Select the filter SENSOR\_Line2 (it is possible to rename sensors to identify which area of the network they are monitoring) so only traffic captured on Production Line 2 appears.



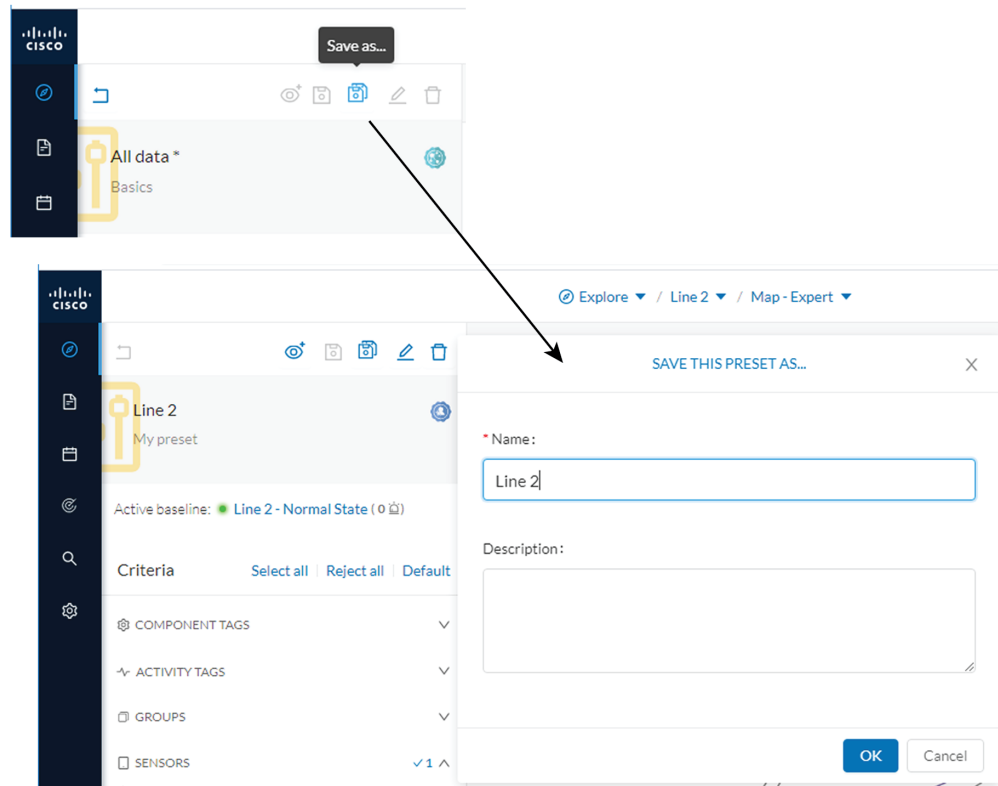
Organize the components into groups, per function:

- PLCs in Line 2
- IT
- Broadcast
- Multicast



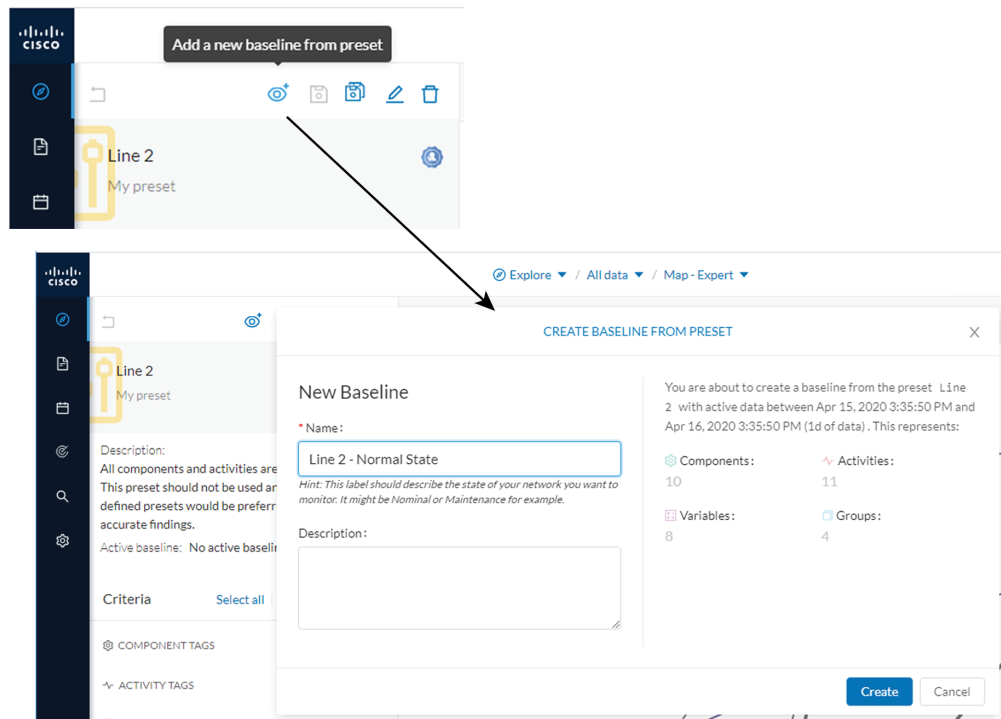
Result: A filtered and organized view of production chain 2.

Save the filtered and grouped network data selection as a new preset. Name it **Line 2**.



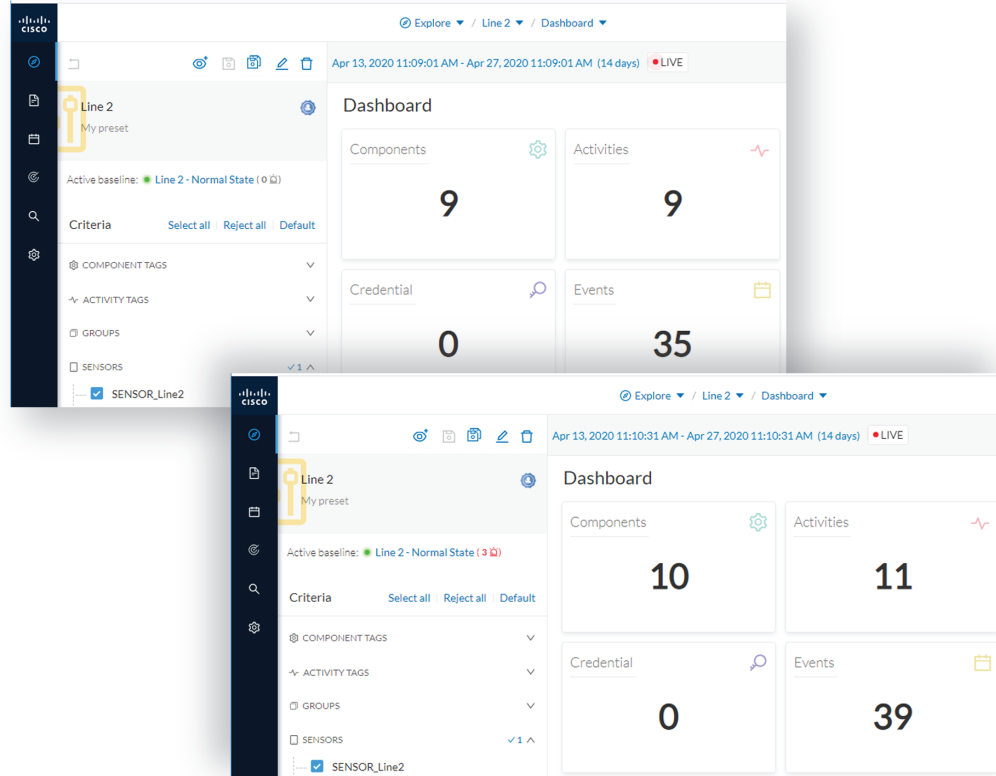
The preset **Line 2** contains components and activities that are interacting in a normal way. Production line 2 is in normal operating state. Save the normal state of the preset as a baseline. Name it **Line 2 - Normal State**.





Check Production Line 2. In **Explore** mode, we see 10 components instead of 9. Number of activities and events has increased, too. The baseline **Line 2 - Normal State** reports 3 alerts.

## Detection of assets newly connected to the network



To understand exactly what happened, go to **Monitor mode**.

The left panel shows 1 new component and 2 new activities have been found.

Click the new component. The right side panel opens with the detailed properties of the component.

The component details show it is a controller with similar properties to other component characteristics. After visually confirming, we discover that a new PLC was connected to the network to enlarge Production Line 2.

The screenshot displays the Cisco Cyber Vision GUI Monitor Mode interface. The main view shows a network diagram with several components: a Siemens device (IP: 192.168.0.46), an IT device (IP: 192.168.0.21), a Broadcast device (IP: 192.168.0.21), and a Line2 device (IP: 192.168.0.21). The Siemens device is highlighted in red, indicating it is a new component. The Line2 device is highlighted in green, indicating it is a changed component. The Broadcast device is highlighted in blue, indicating it is an unchanged component. The network diagram also shows other devices like Moxa, Aruba, and Weintek.

The 'New Component' details panel on the right shows the following information:

- Component Name:** Siemens 192.168.0.46
- IP:** 192.168.0.46
- MAC:** ac:64:17:81:21:3c
- First activity:** Apr 27, 2020 10:51:01 AM
- Last activity:** Apr 27, 2020 11:09:56 AM
- Tags:** Controller
- Properties:** vendor-name: Siemens AG, name: Siemens 192.168.0.46, ip: 192.168.0.46, public-ip: no, mac: ac:64:17:81:21:3c, ... (2 more)
- Actions:** Acknowledge component, Report component
- Show details:** Show details
- Flows:** 4
- Events:** 4

This new component behaves normally, looking at its activities. It has been identified because it has sent a broadcast packet (probably ARP) and then has connected to the Weintek machine using a legitimate protocol. Actions like **Read variable** accesses look normal, too.

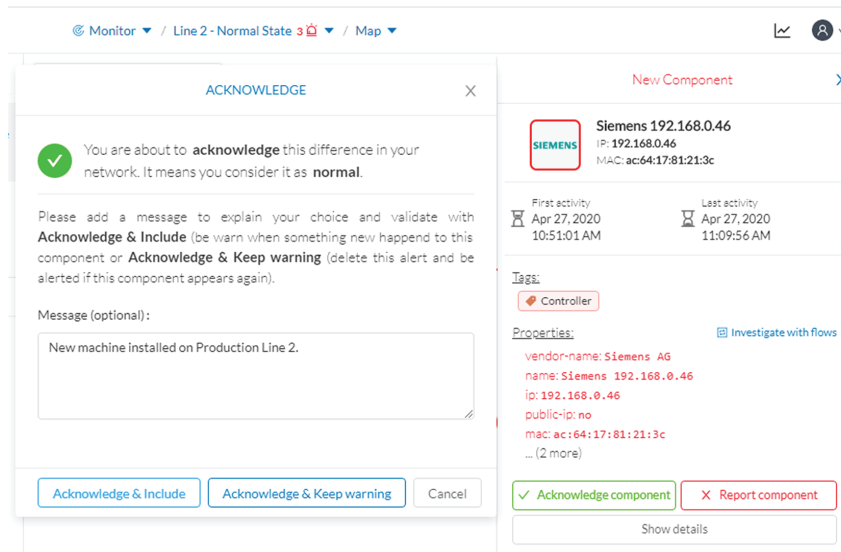
## Detection of assets newly connected to the network

The image displays two screenshots of the Cisco Cyber Vision GUI, illustrating the detection of assets newly connected to the network in a normal operating process.

**Top Screenshot:** Shows a network diagram with a Siemens device (IP: 192.168.0.46) connected to a Broadcast component (IP: 192.168.0.255). The activity panel shows a broadcast from the Siemens device to the Broadcast component. The activity is labeled "Broadcast ff:ff:ff" with a "very low" severity. The activity occurred on Apr 27, 2020, from 10:51:01 AM to 11:09:56 AM. The activity is tagged with "Broadcast" and "ARP".

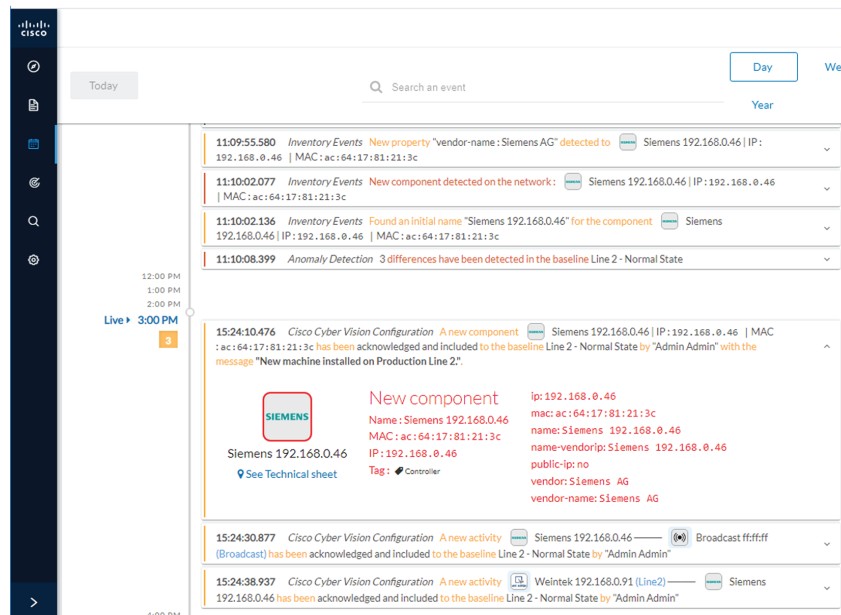
**Bottom Screenshot:** Shows a network diagram with a Weintek device (IP: 192.168.0.91) connected to the network. The activity panel shows a new activity from the Weintek device (IP: 192.168.0.91, MAC: 00:0c:26:1b4c:83) with a "very low" severity. The activity occurred on Apr 27, 2020, from 10:51:01 AM to 11:09:56 AM. The activity is tagged with "Read Var", "Write Var", "ARP", and "S7Plus". The activity is also associated with a Siemens device (IP: 192.168.0.46, MAC: ac:64:17:81:21:3c). The activity is tagged with "Read Var", "Write Var", "ARP", and "S7Plus".

Since the component and activities are part of the normal operating process of Production Line 2, you can acknowledge and include the baseline differences, if any change occurs.



Go to **Explore** mode and add the component into the Line 2 group.

Go to the **Events** page and see that all previous actions are reported here: the detection of a new component, activities on the network, and adding the component into the group Line 2.



## Tracking sensitive assets properties

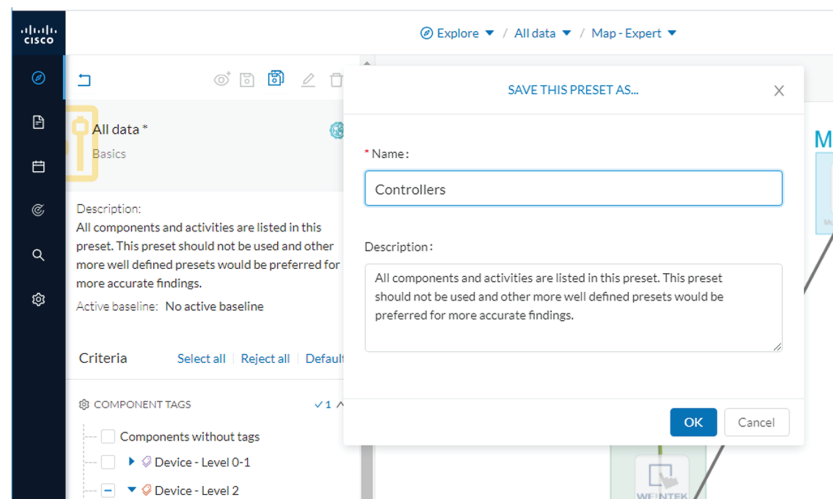
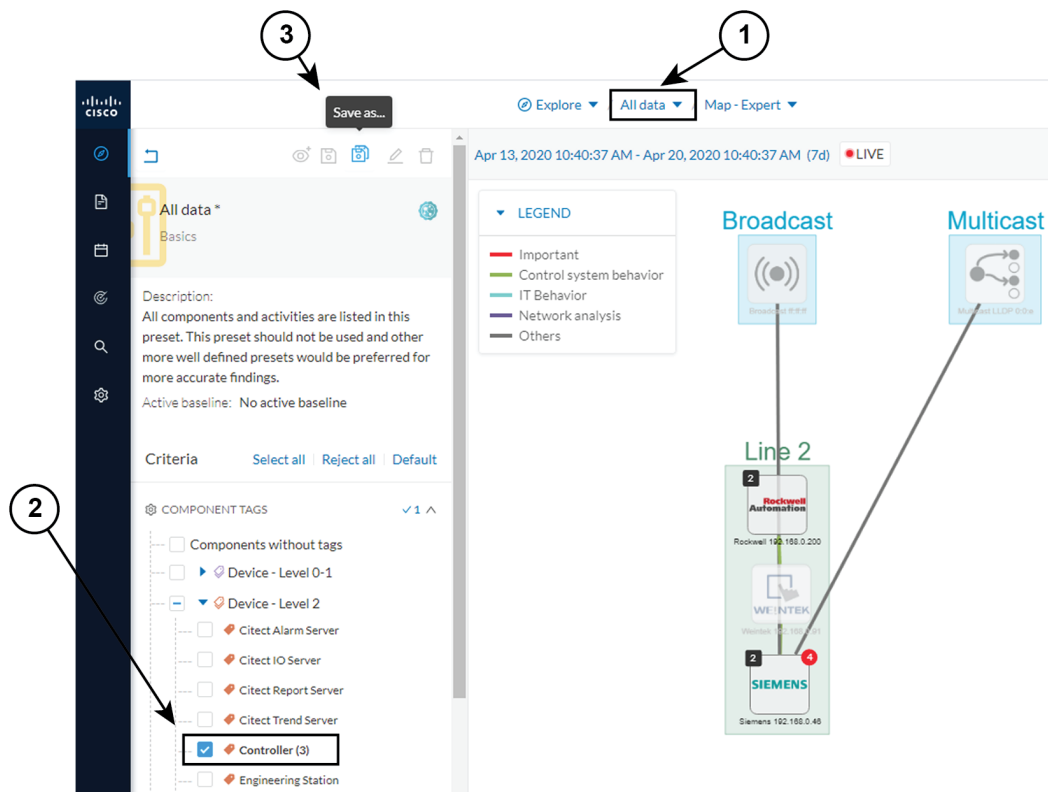
To ensure the security of the network, monitor its critical assets closely. Usually, critical assets are controllers which ensure the plant's operation. To monitor them, check the properties of the controllers. Typically, programs and firmware versions changes are properties that might cause malfunctions or even stop a production line.

Preset definition: Preset needs to be defined per group or multiple groups.

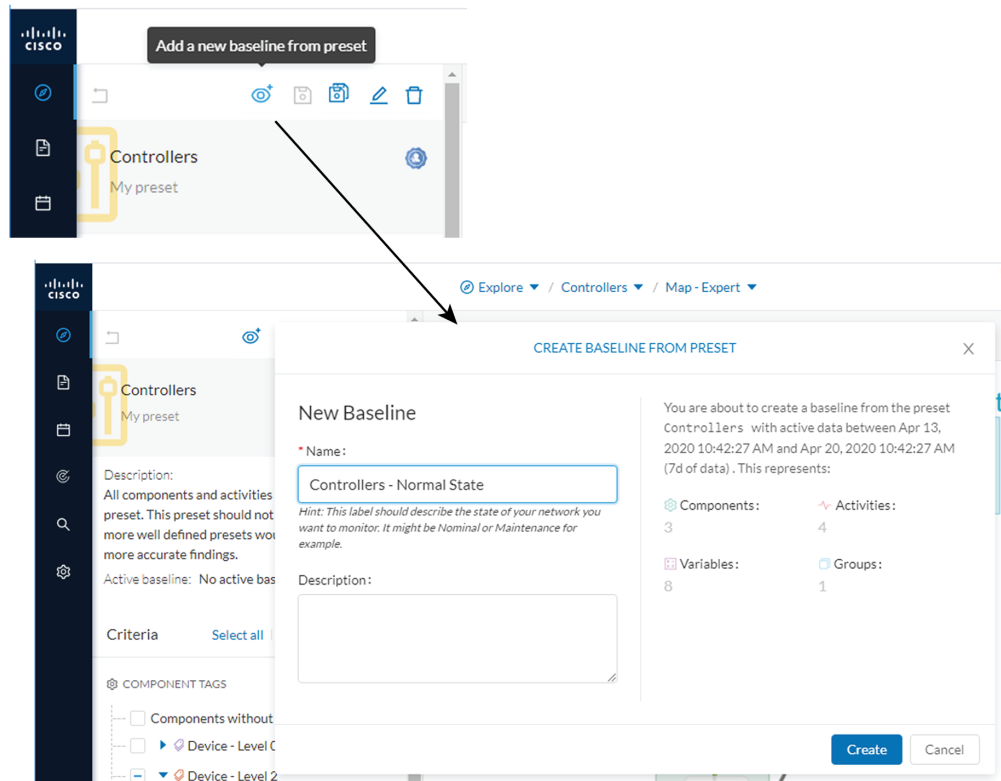
Key differences: New properties or changed properties on components.

In **Explore** mode, click **All data** (1). Group the components per function (Broadcast, Multicast, Production Line 2) to organize our data. Select the Controllers component filter (2), so only the components marked with the **Controller** tag, their activities, and related components display. The network data is filtered and grouped.

Save the selection as a new preset (3). Name it **Controllers**.

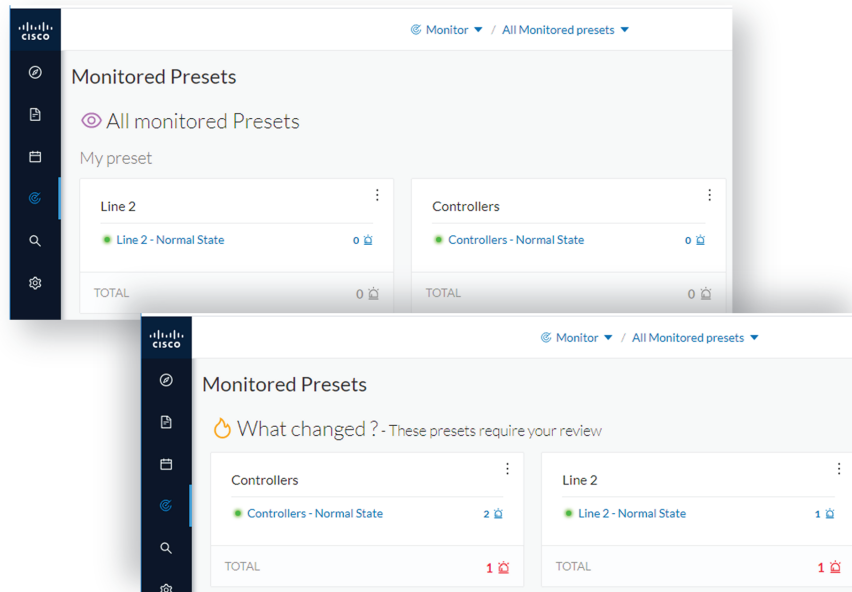


The preset **Controllers** contain components and activities operating in a normal way. Save the normal state of the preset as a baseline. Name it **Controllers - Normal State**.



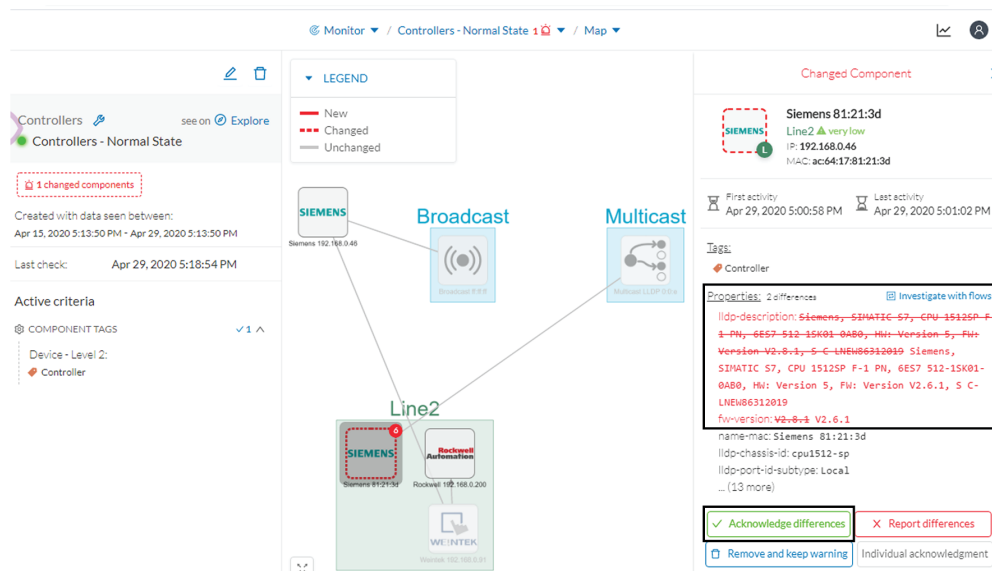
Go to **Monitor mode**. The new baseline **Controllers - Normal State** displays.

Soon, two alerts are reported in the **Controllers** preset. Access the baseline to investigate.



The left panel reports that one component and one activity have changed in the scope of the preset.

Click on the changed component in the map. A right side panel opens with more information. Changes appear in red. The tag indicates that it is a controller. The properties lldp-description and firmware version have changed and the former version is crossed off.

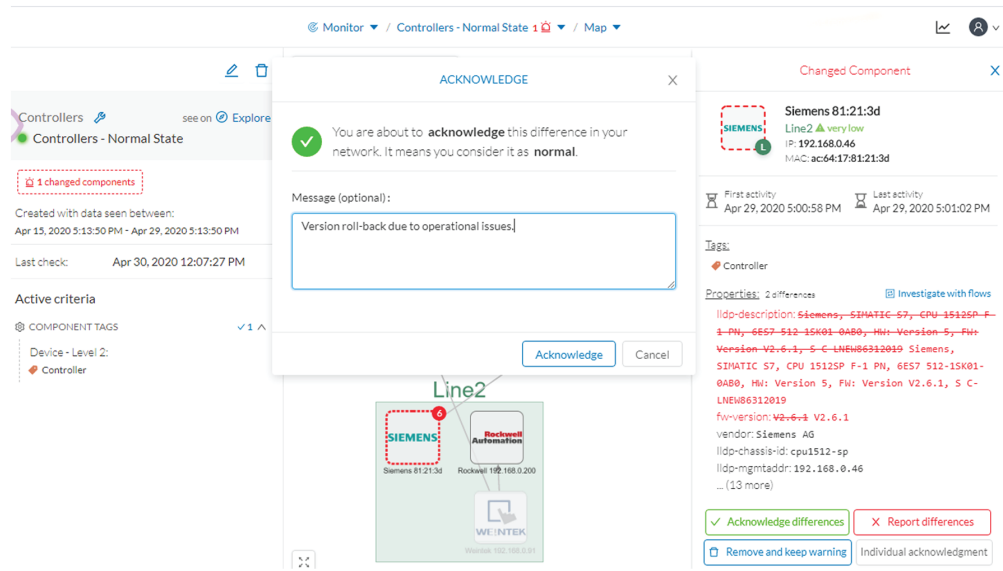


Issue: no activity on the network seems to explain why the firmware version of the SIEMENS component rolled back.

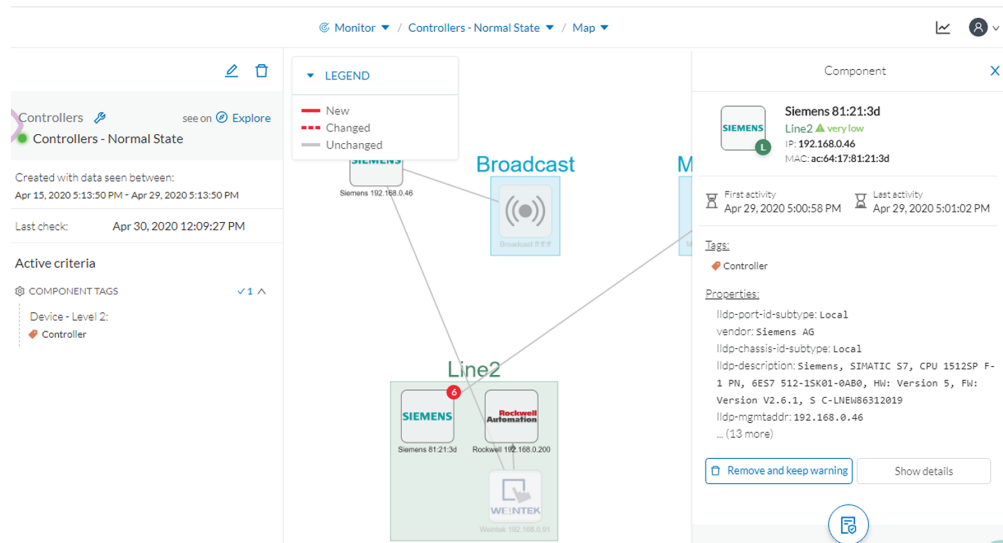
Diagnosis: meet with the technical operator in charge of the production line. The operator says that the latest version was causing several issues on the network. A maintenance operator performed a rollback to solve this, until a new fix is available.



Conclusion: this was part of a normal maintenance act and we acknowledge the differences.



Once you acknowledge differences, they are considered **normal** and do not appear in red anymore. If a new change happens such as the version update, the component appears as changed again in **Monitor mode**.



**Monitor mode** generates an event, showing the previous behaviors that happened on preset Controllers and actions.

```
12:08:11.116 Cisco Cyber Vision Configuration Some differences detected on the component (Line2) | IP: 192.168.0.46 | MAC: ac:64:17:81:21:3d have been acknowledged and included to the baseline Controllers - Normal State by "Admin Admin" with the message "Version roll-back due to operational issues". The differences were related to properties.
```

