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Welcome to AT&T Cybersecurity USM Central

USM Central enables you to centrally monitor multiple, distributed USM Anywhere and USM Appliance deployments from a single console.

AT&T Cybersecurity Managed Security Service Providers (MSSPs) and managed service providers (MSPs) that use the USM platform to provide security-monitoring services to their end customers can collect and investigate alarms within USM Central. USM Central gives MSSPs a consolidated view of the threats detected in their end-customer environments so that they can work efficiently and respond quickly to security incidents.

USM Central also enables large, heavily distributed organizations to connect multiple AT&T Cybersecurity USM platform instances at various locations and to centrally monitor and respond to all alarm activity across all deployments. This federated model is ideal for geographically distributed retail organizations, large enterprises with many departmental entities, and federal, state, and local governments with separate departments that require separate management but with centralized security monitoring. See USM Anywhere Data Security for more information on how data security is managed in the USM Central and USM Anywhere environments.

USM Central works best in the latest desktop version of the following web browsers:

- Google Chrome
- Mozilla Firefox

**Important:** On AT&T Cybersecurity website, you can see the Introduction to USM Central video which introduces you to USM Central and reviews its capabilities. This video includes a recorded demonstration of USM Central and an orientation to the user interface.

Topics covered in this section include:

- USM Central Deployment Process ........................................................................................................ 6
- USM Central Connections ..................................................................................................................... 6
- USM Central Web UI ............................................................................................................................... 9
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USM Central Deployment Process

The deployment process begins when a request for USM Central is received by a deployment, either USM Anywhere or USM Appliance. There are three steps you'll need to complete your initial USM Central deployment.

Step 1: Register for AT&T Cybersecurity USM Central

When you or your account manager contact AT&T Cybersecurity and make a request for USM Central, AT&T Cybersecurity will collect all of the necessary information for deployment, including the email address that will be used to set up your initial user associated with the deployment.

Step 2: Activate the Account

After registering for AT&T Cybersecurity USM Central, you will receive an email containing a link with instructions on how to set up your USM Central account. Click the link to set your password and activate your account.

Step 3: Connect Your Existing Deployments

Once USM Central is activated, you can connect your existing deployments of USM Anywhere and USM Appliance, and begin using USM Central.

See USM Anywhere Connections for connecting USM Anywhere deployments.

See USM Appliance Connections for connecting USM Appliance deployments.

**Note:** If you do not have existing deployments, see USM Anywhere Deployment Process or USM Appliance Deployments for instructions on how to configure your deployments prior to connecting them to USM Central.

USM Central Connections

To manage a deployment, you must have it connected within your USM Central instance. USM Anywhere or USM Appliance will need to initiate the connection from inside their environment. Upon receipt of the connection request, a USM Central user can accept or decline the connection.

Ports and Connectivity

Through USM Central, you can connect multiple instances of USM Anywhere or USM Appliance.

USM Anywhere uses private networking in the cloud. There is no extra port requirement.
The required port for integrating a USM Appliance instance into a USM Central instance is 443, so USM Appliance needs to be able to reach out to the endpoint, for instance `mymssp-central.alienvault.cloud:443` where `mymssp-central` is the subdomain your AT&T Cybersecurity Managed Security Service Providers (MSSP) provides.

**Initiate a Deployment Connection**

The request for connection initiates from the USM Anywhere or USM Appliance deployment. This creates a connection request that is displayed in the USM Central Deployments page.

**USM Anywhere Connections**

To add a USM Anywhere deployment connection to a USM Central instance, you must initiate a connection from the USM Anywhere user interface (UI). If another user will initiate the deployment connection, you must provide the domain for your USM Central instance.

**Important:** On AT&T Cybersecurity website, you can see the Adding USM Anywhere to USM Central video, which describes how an existing USM Anywhere deployment is connected to USM Central. This video includes a recorded demonstration of the steps involved in configuring the connection and shows how the USM Anywhere information is represented.

**To initiate a connection to USM Central from USM Anywhere**

1. In USM Anywhere, go to **Settings > My Subscription**.
2. Scroll to the Connection To USM Central section and click **Connect**.
3. Enter the domain for the USM Central instance.
4. Click **Connect**.

   The system sends a request to the USM Central. The connection is not complete until a USM Central user accepts the connection request.

**USM Appliance Connections**

To add a USM Appliance deployment connection to a USM Central instance, you must initiate a connection from the USM Appliance web UI. The connection request from a USM Appliance deployment requires a token that you generate in the USM Central instance.

**Important:** Version 5.4.3 or later is required to add a USM Appliance deployment connection.

**Important:** Port 443 is required for integrating a USM Appliance into a USM Central instance.

**Important:** On AT&T Cybersecurity website, you can see the Adding USM Appliance to USM Central video, which describes how an existing USM Appliance deployment is connected to USM Central. This video includes a recorded demonstration of the steps involved in configuring the connection and shows how the USM Appliance information is represented.
To generate a token for a USM Appliance connection

1. In USM Central, go to **Settings > Deployments**.
2. Click **Connect to Existing Deployment**.
3. In the dialog box, enter a name for the deployment that will be displayed in USM Central, and then click **Generate Token**.
4. Click the 📄 icon to copy the token to your clipboard.
5. Paste the token into a secured file and send it to the user that is responsible for the USM Appliance deployment.

To Initiate a connection to USM Central from USM Appliance

1. In the USM Appliance web UI, go to **Configuration > Deployment > Components > Servers**.
2. Click the **Connect to USM Central** link.
3. Enter the token generated from USM Central.
4. Click **Connect**.
   
   The system sends a request to the USM Central.
   
   Upon acceptance, your USM Appliance deployment is automatically connected.

Accept a Deployment Connection

As a user of a USM Central, you can accept the connections initiated from a USM Anywhere or USM Appliance deployment. This request is available in the USM Central web UI.

When you accept the connection, the deployment displays in your USM Central Deployments dashboard.

Your USM Central will receive alarms, vulnerabilities, and configuration issues from USM Anywhere connections. When you connect a USM Appliance, USM Central will receive its alarms.

To accept a connection in the USM Central web UI

1. Go to **Settings > Deployments**.
   
   The new deployment displays.
2. Click **Accept**.
   
   The new deployment displays as **Connected**.

Decline a Connection

If you receive a request for connection by mistake or if there is some issue with making the connection, you can decline the connection request.
To decline a connection in the USM Central web UI

1. Go to **Settings > Deployments**.
   The new deployment displays.

2. Click **Deny**.
   The connection displays as **Connection Denied**.

USM Central Web UI

The USM Central web user interface (UI) provides access to your connected deployment so you can manage their security. From the USM Central web UI, you can view all essential information, like alarms, vulnerabilities, and configuration issues, about each deployment. This interface allows you to connect existing deployments or create new ones. You can also create new users in the USM Central instance.

The USM Central web UI runs in any standard web browsers. When you first log in, it displays the Alarms main page.

**Primary Menu**

The primary menu at the top of the page provides access to the main functions and operations of USM Central:

- **USM Central**: Displays a list of connected deployments. Select a deployment in the list to open the console for the deployment in another browser tab or page.

  **Note**: Either the admin IP address or the virtual private network (VPN) endpoint IP address must be routable from the browser for the link to work.

- Alarms: Access search, sorting, filtered selection, and visualization of alarms. See Alarms Management for more information.

- Vulnerabilities: Access search, sorting, filtered selection, and visualization of vulnerabilities. See Vulnerabilities for more information.


- Settings: Access options to view and manage connected deployments. This option also enables you to manage users.

- Reports: Provides display and management of reports which are the result of export data that you can find in alarms, vulnerabilities, and configuration issues. You can also choose the format of the report (PDF and CSV).
Secondary Menu

The secondary menu at the upper-right of the page provides access to your user profile information, the help link, and bookmarked items:

- The ⭐ icon enables you to see and access alarms, vulnerabilities, and configuration issues that you bookmarked for easy access. The number on the icon indicates the number of items bookmarked.
- The✉️ icon provides a direct communication with the USM Central team.
- The❓ icon includes these options:
  - **Documentation**: Links to online documentation.
  - **Support**: Links to the AT&T Cybersecurity Support page.
  - **Forums**: Links to the AT&T Cybersecurity Success Center.
- The👤 icon shows your profile settings. You can change your full name, update your password, enable Using Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for the account. See Managing Your Profile Settings for more information.

View Deployments

In USM Central you can view multiple USM Anywhere and USM Appliance deployments. This enables you to easily drill down and investigate issues related to the connected environments. You can also modify the display name for a deployment to help identify it within the USM Central instance.

Deployment Status

The Deployments page lists all USM Anywhere and USM Appliance deployments associated with your USM Central environment. The list displays data consumption, sensors, storage, subscription, and connection status information for each deployment.

These are the deployment status types.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Connected</td>
<td>The deployment is connected to the USM Central environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Connected</td>
<td>The deployment is not currently connected to USM Central.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connection Denied</td>
<td>A connection request was initiated from the deployment and the request was denied from the USM Central console.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Deployment Status Types (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Connection Request Sent</td>
<td>A connection request was initiated from the deployment and is awaiting an acceptance or denial. You can accept or decline the request in the USM Central console.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecting</td>
<td>The USM Central is waiting for a USM Anywhere connection. The USM Central is waiting until the token is entered in the USM Appliance.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deployments Display

You can view all of your current deployments by navigating to **Settings > Deployments**. Here you can find the relevant data for all your deployments, including the number of deployments connected, subscription expiration dates, the amount of data under management, and the status of each individual deployment. You can also track the details of specific deployments, such as data usage, how many sensors are active, and the connectivity of the deployment. Click the icon next to a deployment to expand its details.
Drill Down to a Specific Deployment

From USM Central, you can access any of the connected deployments.

**To drill down to a specific deployment**

1. Click the USM Central menu at the upper-left of the page.

2. Click the deployment you want to access.

   Your browser opens a new tab or page and opens the web user interface (UI) for the deployment.

Create a New Deployment

If you want to connect to a deployment that does not yet exist, you can create a new USM Anywhere or USM Appliance deployment. After you create the new deployment, follow the instructions in USM Central Connections to connect it to your USM Central instance.

**New USM Anywhere Deployment**

Review the documentation for the USM Anywhere Deployment process and complete the tasks for a new deployment.

After a successful USM Anywhere deployment, follow the USM Anywhere Connections process to initiate a connection to USM Central.

**New USM Appliance Deployment**

Review the documentation for the USM Appliance Deployment process and complete the tasks for a new deployment.

After a successful USM Appliance deployment, follow the USM Appliance Connections process to initiate a connection to USM Central.
Deployment Connection and Disconnection Notices

Deployments can be manually disconnected by users with administrative credentials from inside USM Central, USM Anywhere, and USM Appliance. In the event that a disconnection occurs, the USM Central UI displays an alert about the disconnection with options to view the connection diagnostics, try to connect, and see whether the disconnection was intentional or not. If connection alerts are configured to be emailed, the details of the disconnection is included in the body of the email.

In an event where an administrator wants to remove a deployment of either USM Anywhere or USM Appliance, there are the options to either disconnect and purge all historical data, or disconnect and retain the historical data for records.
Alarms Management

USM Central provides a consolidated view of any alarms triggered within all of your connected deployments. The displayed alarms in USM Central are compiled from the connected deployments. An alarm consists of one or more events, based on the following:

- One or more rules performed by the correlation engine of USM Anywhere or USM Appliance, which analyzes these events for behavioral patterns. These rules look at and connect events to assess their priority and reliability and, when the system identifies a pattern, it generates an alarm, which requires attention and investigation. See Correlation Rules for more information.

- One orchestration rule, which is designed to raise an alarm when a particular type of event is found. See Rules Management for more information.

USM Central displays the first 10 events associated with an alarm. If you need to see more events, you can drill into the specific deployment that created the original alert. See Drill Down to a Specific Deployment for more information.

Alarms in USM Anywhere that are suppressed or have a closed status are, by default, not forwarded to USM Central. You can have them forwarded from USM Anywhere by going to Settings > My Subscription in USM Anywhere and clicking the Suppressed Alarm Synchronization toggle.

Topics covered in this section include:

- Alarms Page Overview ..........................................................16
- Alarms List View ..............................................................18
- Selecting Alarms in Alarm List View ....................................26
- Searching Alarms ..............................................................26
View Alarm Details ................................................................. 30
Labeling the Alarms ............................................................. 43
Alarm Status ........................................................................ 48
Create Alarms Report .......................................................... 50
Alarms Page Overview

The alarms page allows you to filter alarms, view alarms from specific deployments, create preset views, and export alarm information.

- **Search & Filters Sidebar** – The left side of the alarms page features the Search & Filters sidebar. You can use this to search for specific items and to create filter views for future reuse. Filter views can be saved in the Saved Views area at the top of the page. For more information, see Searching Alarms.

- **Alarms Graph** – The graph provides an overview of alarm activity over the time range specified in the Created during field at the top of the Alarms page. Activity can be displayed either by alarm intent type or by frequency over time. You can mouse over each of the circles in the Alarms By Intent view to get the actual number of different types of intent, or you can click the blue circles to have USM Central display only the alarms corresponding to that circle in the list view below.

  Click the icon to change the graph to a Count/Time or Alarms by Intent view.

- **List View** – Below the graph, all of the filtered alarms are shown. If no filters have been applied, all of the recent alarms will be shown. You can click the icon to open the Column Configurations dialog box to customize the content displayed in the columns. For more information, see Alarms List View.

- **Saved Views** – Saved filter views can be recalled at any time for quick access to useful information. You can also click the icon to open the Export as Report option where you can create a report based on any of these saved filter views. Reports can either be exported as CSV or HTML formats. For more information, see Create Alarms Report.
Auto Refresh Alarms

By default, the alarms on the main page only refresh when the page is loaded. You can choose to have the alarms page automatically refresh the alarms at a designated interval.

To enable the auto refresh option

1. Click the icon, then click Profile.
2. In the Alarms Auto Refresh field, click the drop-down box and select Every 15 Minutes, Every 30 Minutes, Every Hour, or Every Two Hours. Select Disabled if you don't want the alarms to automatically refresh.
3. Click Save.
Alarms List View

USM Central's Alarms page provides an overview of alarms triggered within connected deployments of USM Anywhere and USM Appliance. Here you can review all alarm activity, view only a select number of deployment alarms, or filter the alarms by specific details. The main Alarms page displays a graph showing an overview of recent alarm activity, and a list of the most recent alarms below it.

Across the top, you can see any filters you have applied, and you have the option to create and select different views of the alarms. The main part of the page is the list of alarms. Each row describes an individual alarm and includes a checkbox on the left side of each one for selecting it. You can select all alarms on the same page by clicking the checkbox in the first column of the header row.

Alarm Summary Graph

The section above the page includes a bubble graph that provides a graphical representation of alarms by intent. Blue circles indicate the number of times that an alarm in an intent showed. A bigger circle indicates a higher number of alarms. You can hover over each of the circles to get the actual number of different types of intent. In addition, if you click any of the blue circles, displays only the alarms corresponding to that circle. You can change the displayed period of time by clicking the Created during filter.

Alarms graphed by intent are sorted into five different categories, which are represented by the graphic icons in the display:

- Delivery & Attack (交付 & 攻击)
- Environmental Awareness (环境意识)
- Exploitation & Installation (利用 & 安装)
- Reconnaissance & Probing (侦察 & 探测)
- System Compromise (系统 compromising)

If you want to analyze the data and see the additional columns without having to scroll left and right, you can maximize the screen and hide the filter pane. Click the icon to hide the filter pane. Click the icon to expand the filter pane.
Use the icon to change the alarms view, which is by default Alarms by Intent. This view is a bubble graph that provides a graphical representation of alarms by intent.

**Alarms List Columns**

For each alarm in the alarm columns list, USM Central displays useful information to help you determine the best response.

This is the list of the default columns in alarms:

**List of the Default Columns in Alarms**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column / Field Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intent</td>
<td>Describes the attack pattern of indicators intruding on your system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategy</td>
<td>Type of attack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method</td>
<td>If known, the method of attack or infiltration associated with the indicator that generated the alarm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deployment</td>
<td>Name of the deployment on which the alarm has been triggered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time Created</td>
<td>The date and time of the creation of the alarm. The displayed date depends on your computer’s time zone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTX</td>
<td>Indicates if it is an AT&amp;T Alien Labs™ Open Threat Exchange® (OTX™) alarm or not. If the icon is active, click it to go to the OTX site.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
List of the Default Columns in Alarms (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column / Field Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sources</td>
<td>Hostname or IP address of the source (with a national flag if the country is known) for an event creating the alarm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destinations</td>
<td>Hostname or IP address of the destination (with a national flag if the country is known) that received the events generating the alarm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labels</td>
<td>Labels applied to the alarm. By default, it can be In Progress, False Positive, Open, and Closed. The user can create and manage labels. See Labeling the Alarms for more information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensors</td>
<td>Sensor name associated with the alarm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority</td>
<td>Impact of the detected attack. Can be Low, Medium, or High. See Priority Field for Alarms for more information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the list of alarms, you can click any individual alarm row to display more information on the selected alarm, including individual events that actually triggered the alarm. See View Alarm Details for more information.

To select an alarm, select the checkbox to the left of the alarm. You can select all alarms at the same time by selecting the first checkbox in the column. These buttons display when you select an alarm:

- **Remove Alarm Labels**: This button displays if there are labels associated to any alarm. Use this button to remove a label or labels from an alarm. See Labeling the Alarms for more information.

- **Apply Labels**: You can add a label to an alarm, which enables you to have classified alarms. See Labeling the Alarms for more information.

- **Alarm Status**: You can add a status to an alarm. See Alarm Status for more information.

See Differences between Statuses and Labels to distinguish between label and status.

The asset name includes a chevron icon that can be gray (✓) if the asset is not in the system, or blue (✓) if the asset has been added to the system.

Click the gray chevron icon (✓) to access these options:
- **Add to current filter**: Use this option to add the asset name as a search filter. See [Searching Events](#) for more information.

- **Look up in OTX**: This option searches the IP address of the source asset in the AT&T Cybersecurity Alien Labs Open Threat Exchange® (OTX™) page. See [Using OTX in USM Anywhere](#) for more information.

Click the blue chevron icon (▶) to access these options:

- **Add to current filter**: Use this option to add the asset name as a search filter.

- **Look up in OTX**: This option searches the IP address of the asset in the AT&T Cybersecurity Alien Labs Open Threat Exchange® (OTX™) page. See [Using OTX in USM Anywhere](#) for more information.

- **Full Details**: See [Viewing Assets Details](#) for more information.

You can configure the view you want for the list of alarms. See [Alarms Views](#) for more information.

Click **Generate Report** button to open the Configure Report dialog box. See [Create Alarms Report](#) for more details.

Click the 📊 icon to change the graph to a Count/Time or Alarms by Intent view. See [Alarms List View](#) for more information.

Click the ★ icon to bookmark an item for quick access. Clicking the ★ icon on the secondary menu shows the bookmarked items and provides links to them.

Click the ⌉ icon to filter your search by row fields. See [Searching Alarms](#) for more information.

You can also sort items by selecting **20**, **50**, or **100** below the result table. You can classify some columns by clicking the icons to the right side of the heading. You can sort the item information in ascending or descending order.

### Configuring Columns on Alarms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role Availability</th>
<th>Read-Only</th>
<th>Analyst</th>
<th>Manager</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

You can configure the columns and fields that display in the list and save your columns configuration to get back to it whenever you need it.
To configure your columns

1. From the alarms list view, click the icon. The Columns Configuration dialog box displays.

2. Search the columns you want to have in the list view. You can enter your search in the search field.

3. Use the and icons to pass the items from one column to the other and select the columns you want to see.

4. Click Apply.

**Note:** If you export a report when you have set custom columns, your report keeps the columns you have configured.

**Important:** If you want to keep your configuration, you need to save it by selecting Save View > Save as. Otherwise, your custom view is not kept when you move to another feature.

Priority Field for Alarms
In USM Central, all alarms have a priority field, which indicates the importance of the alarm. This is a measurement to determine the impact of the alarm in our network.

The priority field can display the text Low, Medium, or High. This text comes from correlation and orchestration rules. When you create an orchestration rule, you have to enter a priority value between 0 and 100. AT&T Alien Labs™ creates the correlation rules and they already include a value. The Alien Labs team sets the value for the correlation rules depending on how critical the alarm is.

The displayed text on the column of alarms depends on the value that the rule has according to this table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Displayed text</th>
<th>Value in the rule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Between 0 and 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Between 34 and 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>Between 67 and 100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Open the details of an alarm to learn the exact value of the priority level. See View Alarm Details for more information. After you are in the alarm details page, hover over the priority text and a dialog box will show you the exact value.
Alarms Views

To create a view configuration

1. From the Alarms list view, click the icon.
2. Use the and icons to pass the items from one column to another and select the columns you want to see.
3. Click Apply.
4. If you want to delimit the search, select the filters you want to apply.
5. Select Save View > Save as.

6. Enter a name for the view.
7. Click Save.
   The created view is already selected.
To select a configured view

1. From the Alarms list view, click View above the filters.
2. Click Saved views and select the view you want to see.

3. Click Apply.

To delete a configured view

1. From the Alarms list view, click View above the filters.
2. Click Saved views and click the icon next to the saved view you want to delete.

**Important:** The icon does not display if the view is selected.

A dialog box displays to confirm the deletion.
4. Click **Accept**.

**Selecting Alarms in Alarm List View**

USM Central enables you to select an alarm or multiple alarms to add a label to the selected alarms.

**To select a single alarm**
- Select the checkbox to the left of the alarm.

**To select multiple alarms**
- Select the checkbox of each alarm that you want to include.
- You can go to the next page and select more alarms. Keep in mind that USM Anywhere does not preserve the selection on the previous page.

**To select all the alarms on the same page**
- Select the checkbox in the first column of the header row.

**Searching Alarms**

USM Central includes several filters displayed by default. These filters enable you to search for your items of interest. You can either filter your search, or enter what you are looking for in the search field, which is in the lower-left corner of the page.

This table shows the filters displayed by default in the main alarms page.
Filters Displayed by Default in the Main Alarms Page

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Filter Name</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Created during</td>
<td>Identify alarms triggered in the last hour, 24 hours, 7 days, 30 days, or 90 days. You can also configure your own period of time by clicking the Custom Range option. When you click the icon, a calendar opens. You can choose the first and last day to delimit your search by clicking the days on the calendar or entering the days directly. Then select the hours, minutes, and seconds by clicking the specific box. Finally, select AM or PM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open/In Review/Closed</td>
<td>Filter alarm by Alarm Status. See Alarm Status for more information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suppressed</td>
<td>Filter suppressed alarms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Suppressed</td>
<td>Filter hiding suppressed alarms. The suppressed alarms are hidden by default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deployment</td>
<td>Filter alarms by the connected individual instances of USM Anywhere or USM Appliance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labels</td>
<td>Filter alarms by the applied labels. See Labeling the Alarms for more information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intent</td>
<td>Filter alarms by the purpose of the alarm. It can be Delivery &amp; Attack, Environmental Awareness, Exploitation &amp; Installation, Reconnaissance &amp; Probing, and System Compromise. See Intent for more information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategy</td>
<td>Filter alarms by the type of attack. See Strategy for more information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Method</td>
<td>If known, filter alarms by the method of attack or infiltration associated with the indicator that generated the alarm. See Method for more information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensors</td>
<td>Filter alarms by the associated USM Anywhere Sensor. See USM Anywhere Sensor Management for more information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To search Alarms using the search field

1. Go to Alarms.
2. Enter your query in the search field.
   
   If you want to search for an exact phrase having two or more words, you need to put quotation marks around the words in the phrase. This includes email addresses (for example, "bob@mycompany.com").

   **Note:** Keep in mind that wildcard characters are considered as literals.

3. Click the **icon.**
The result of your search displays with the items identified.

Filtering Alarms

You can use filters to delimit the number of alarms that display in the alarm lists. Any active filters will display at the top of the page. You can remove individual filters by clicking the Close icon (x) next to the filter, or you can clear all filters by clicking the Clear All Filters link. You can also save filter views to easily load up later. Your active filters will be used for reports exports.

The displayed number close to each filter between brackets indicates the number of items that matches the filter. You can also use the filter controls to provide a method of organizing your search and filtered results. The icons below each filter box are the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Icons below Filters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Icon</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Icon]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Icon]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Icon]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Icon]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Icon]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reset</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** When applying filters, the search uses the logical AND operator if the used filters are different. However, when the filter is of the same type, the search uses the logical OR.
To search alarms using a filter

1. Go to Alarms.
2. Click a filter.

   The result of your search displays with alarms identified.

To save a filter configuration

1. Go to Alarms and select the filters you want to use in your saved view.
2. Select Save View drop-down list and then click Save as.
3. Enter a name for the view and click Save. You can now load this view from the drop-down list to the left of the Created during filter.

   ![Saved Views](image)

   **Note:** If you have changed the configuration of the alarms columns, this configuration will also be saved together with the filter configuration. See Alarms List View for more information.

To add or delete filters from the Search & Filters area

1. Go to Alarms.
2. Click the Configure Filters link at the bottom of the Search & Filters sidebar to open the Filters Configuration window.
3. Click the arrow icons (➡️) and (⬅️) to pass the items from the *Available Filters* and *Selected Filters* columns, and then click *Apply*.

**View Alarm Details**
The alarm details view provides in-depth information on an alarm and provides easy access to the alarm within the related deployment. When you use this feature to access the alarm at the deployment level, you can perform further investigation, as well as create associated rules for that deployment based on characteristics of the alarm.

**To view the details of an alarm**

1. Go to Alarms.
2. Click the alarm to display its details.

Click the ★ icon to bookmark an item for quick access. Clicking the ★ icon on the secondary menu shows the bookmarked items and provides links to them.

Not all alarms found during monitoring are necessary in managing your environment because they do not pose a security threat. Frequently, there are alarms that create a noisy environment, making it difficult to monitor other alarms that require more attention. You can identify these alarms and suppress them by using a rule.

The alarms details page includes alarm management functions that are supported for your assigned user role:

- **Create Rule**: See Creating Rules from Alarms for more information.
- **Alarm Status**: This field indicates the status for the alarm: open, in review, or closed. See [Alarm Status](#) for more information.

- **Apply Label**: This field indicates if the alarm has been classified by using a label. You can click the **icon to manage the labels of the alarm. See [Labeling the Alarms](#) for more information.

- **HTTP Hostname**: If the alarm includes this field, you can search for events by using it. See [Searching Events from the Details of an Alarm](#) for more information.

- **DNS RR Name**: If the alarm includes this field, you can search for events by using it. See [Searching Events from the Details of an Alarm](#) for more information.

To investigate the alarm in its specific deployment environment, click the link in the Deployment field.

Below the alarm details, you can see the source, the destination, the associated alarm if it exists, the associated events, a description, and, in the case of an alarm with a high priority, a recommendation to fix the problem.

Your environment can have sources and destinations included in the inventory and those not included in the inventory. Assets included in the inventory display their names in blue, and assets not included in the inventory display their names in gray.

The **icon located next to the asset enables you to access these options:

- **Add to current filter**: Use this option to add the asset name as a search filter.

- **Look up in OTX**: This option searches the IP address of the source asset in the Open Threat Exchange page. See [Using OTX in USM Anywhere](#) for more information.

- **Full Details**: See [Viewing Assets Details](#) for more information.

The **icon located next to the asset enables you to access these options:

- **Add to current filter**: Use this option to add the asset name as a search filter.

- **Look up in OTX**: This option searches the IP address of the source asset in the Open Threat Exchange page. See [Using OTX in USM Anywhere](#) for more information.

3. Click the link of an associated event to open its details page. The Associated Events list displays all events associated with the alarm.

4. In the upper right corner, click the **previous** and **next** buttons to navigate between items.

5. Click the **icon to close the dialog box.

6. Click the alarm title to expand its details.

7. Click **Generate Report** button to open the Configure Report dialog box. See [Create Alarms Report](#) for more information.

Creating Rules from Alarms
USM Central enables you to create and manage your own orchestration rules from the alarms details page, which is the easiest way to configure an orchestration rule. You can also create and manage your rules for all your deployments from the rules page in the Settings menu. Once you have created a rule, you can also copy it and make modifications for alternate uses or for use in other deployments.

You can create these rules:

- **Create Suppression Rule**: You can create a rule to suppress alarms that match a particular set of criteria. See Creating Suppression Rules from the Alarms Page and Suppression Rules from the Orchestration Rules Page for more information.

- **Create Notification Rule**: You can create a notification rule according to a method. See Creating Notification Rules from the Alarms Page and Notification Rules from the Orchestration Rules Page for more information.

**Creating Notification Rules from the Alarms Page**

You can create your own notification rules from the Rules Management page or from the Alarms details page, which is the easiest way to configure the matching conditions.

To create a notification rule from the alarms page

1. Go to **Alarms**.

2. Search the alarms that you want to include in the notification rule and click one of them. See Searching Alarms for more information.

3. Select **Create Rule > Create Notification Rule**.

4. Enter a name for the rule.

5. Select a deployment.

6. Select a notification method:

   - **Amazon SNS**: This requires the setup of the Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) API call from the USM Anywhere server. There is no limit to the number of Amazon SNS endpoint notifications sent. However, this method requires having an Amazon Web Services (AWS) account for setup and use. The Amazon SNS allows the first 1,000 email notifications per month to fall into the free messaging tier. See Sending Notifications Through Amazon SNS in the USM Anywhere Deployment Guide for more information.

   - **Datadog**: This requires the creation of a Datadog API key and additional steps. See Sending USM Anywhere Notifications to Datadog in the USM Anywhere Deployment Guide for more information.
- **Email**: This method sends the notification by email. You need to enter information for the email subject and enter a destination email address. Multiple comma-separated email addresses are possible. This method uses a built-in integration with the Amazon Simple Email Service (SES) function and is limited to a maximum of 200 emails per rolling 24-hour period. The only user-customizable information available is the email subject line.

  **Note**: The rolling 24-hour 200 email limit refers to all email accounts. For example, you can have a rule with multiple emails, which counts as a single email delivery. Alternately, if you can have several rules with several emails, each of these counts as an individual email account. Sensor disconnect emails do not count against this number because they are critical and are only sent out to users whose role is manager.

- **PagerDuty**: This method is performed using an integration in the product, and the user setup is required. See Sending USM Anywhere Notifications to PagerDuty in the *USM Anywhere Deployment Guide* for more information.

- **Slack**: This method makes use of a user created Slack Webhook integration. Slack integration can also be performed using Amazon SNS. See Sending USM Anywhere Notifications to Slack in the *USM Anywhere Deployment Guide* for more information.
7. You have already suggested property values to create a matching condition, but if you want to add new property values, click Add Condition.

**Note:** If the field is related to the name of a country, you should use the country code defined by the ISO 3166.

**Note:** Keep in mind that the Sources or Destinations field needs to match the universally unique identifier (UUID) of the event or alarm. You can use the Source Name or Destination Name field instead.

8. (Optional.) Click Add Group of Conditions to group your conditions.
9. (Optional.) Click the More link to include a multiple occurrence parameter.

These options function together to specify the number of occurrences within a time period that will produce a match for the rule. For example, you can define a rule to trigger an alarm for an unauthorized access attempt when a failed SSH login occurs three times within a five-minute window. These are the two options that you can modify:

- **Occurrences**: Specify the number of event occurrences that produce a match on the conditional expression to trigger the rule. You can enter the number of occurrences or use the arrow to scroll the value up or down. You need to enter a number between 1 and 100.

- **Length**: Specify the length of the window used to identify a match for multiple occurrences. Enter the number and choose a time-unit value of seconds, minutes, or hours.

  This duration identifies the amount of time that transpires from the first to last. If the number of occurrences is not met within this period, the rule is not a match.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occurrences</th>
<th>Length</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>3 Hours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this example, the rule applies when the configured conditions happen five times every three hours.

10. Click **Save Rule**.

    The notification rule has been created. You can see it from **Settings > Rules**. See **Rules Management** for more information.

### Creating Suppression Rules from the Alarms Page

There are cases where the alarms in USM Central are false positives, and you may want to suppress this kind of alarms to prevent those false positives from flooding your system. In order to suppress an alarm, you need to create a suppression rule. USM Central applies the suppression rule to similar alarms from the current day (up to 10K alarms) and to future alarms. Existing alarms are suppressed but kept open, while future alarms are suppressed and closed.

#### To create a suppression rule from the alarms page

1. Go to **Alarms**.
2. Locate the alarms that you want to include in the suppression rule. See **Searching Alarms** for more information.
There are cases where the alarms in USM Anywhere are false positives, and you may want to suppress this kind of alarms to prevent those false positives from flooding your system. To suppress an alarm, you need to create a suppression rule. USM Anywhere applies the suppression rule to similar alarms from the current day (up to 10K alarms) and to future alarms. Existing alarms are suppressed but kept open, while future alarms are suppressed and closed.

3. Click the alarm that you want to suppress.
4. Click **Create Rule > Create Suppression Rule**.

![Create Suppression Rule](image)

5. Enter a name for the rule.
6. Select a deployment.
7. You have already suggested property values to create a matching condition, but if you want to add new property values, click **Add Condition**.

   **Note:** If the field is related to the name of a country, you should use the country code defined by the ISO 3166.

   **Note:** Keep in mind that the Sources or Destinations field needs to match the universally unique identifier (UUID) of the event or alarm. You can use the Source Name or Destination Name field instead.

8. (Optional.) Click **Add Group of Conditions** to group your conditions.

   **Note:** See **Operators in the Orchestration Rules** for more information.

9. (Optional.) Click the **More** link to include a multiple occurrence parameter.

   These options function together to specify the number of occurrences within a time period that will produce a match for the rule. For example, you can define a rule to trigger an alarm for an unauthorized access attempt when a failed SSH login occurs three times within a five-minute window. These are the two options that you can modify:

   - **Occurrences:** Specify the number of event occurrences that produce a match on the conditional expression to trigger the rule. You can enter the number of occurrences or use the arrow to scroll the value up or down. You need to enter a number between 1 and 100.
   - **Length:** Specify the length of the window used to identify a match for multiple occurrences. Enter the number and choose a time-unit value of seconds, minutes, or hours.

   This duration identifies the amount of time that transpires from the first to last. If the number of occurrences is not met within this period, the rule is not a match.

   ![Occurrences and Length](image)

   In this example, the rule applies when the configured conditions happen five times every three hours.

10. Click **Save Rule**.

    The suppression rule has been created. You can see it from **Settings > Rules**. See **Suppression Rules from the Orchestration Rules Page** for more information.

    Suppressed alarms remain in the system but are hidden in the web user interface (UI) by default. If you want to see these alarms, click **Suppressed** in the Search & Filters area. The suppressed alarms will be displayed in the table along with the other alarms. Use the following instructions if you want to display just the suppressed alarms.
To only display the suppressed alarms

1. Go to Alarms.
2. In the Search & Filters area, click Not Suppressed to remove the Suppressed: False filter, and then click Suppressed to add the Suppressed: True filter.
3. Click Closed to include the closed alarms.
4. To see alarms suppressed by a certain rule, in the upper-left corner of the page, click the Configure Filters link.
5. In the Search filters field, enter Suppress.
6. Select the Suppress Rule Name filter.
7. Click the icon to pass the selected filter from the available filters to the selected ones.
8. Click Apply.

The page reloads and the Suppress Rule Name filter is added at the lower left corner.
9. Search the Suppress Rule Name filter and click the rule. If no rule name displays, it is because of these reasons:
   - There are no alarms suppressed by the rule.
   - The Suppressed filter is not enabled.

See Searching Alarms for more information about the icons below the filters.

**Note:** You can save the view for later use. See Alarms Views for more information about how to create a configuration view.

**To show triggered alarms rules**

1. Go to Settings > Rules to open the All Orchestration Rules page.
2. In the Create an Alarm row, click the icon.

   The Alarms List view page opens. The page includes Rules Name as a filter so that you can see how many alarms are matching with the selected rule.

 suppressed alarms remain in the system but are hidden in the web user interface (UI) by default. If you want to see these alarms, click Suppressed in the Search & Filters area. The suppressed alarms will be displayed in the table along with the other alarms. Use the following instructions if you want to display just the suppressed alarms.

**Searching Events from the Details of an Alarm**

USM Central enables you to search for events from the details of an alarm using the selected value as a filter in the search.

**The HTTP Hostname or the DNS RR Name fields**

All alarms that include the fields HTTP Hostname or the DNS RR Name give you the option of searching for events by using these fields. The alarm needs to include these fields.
To configure the HTTP Hostname or the DNS RR Name filters

1. Go to Alarms.

---

**Malware Infection**
- Trojan
- a day ago

---

**Botnet Infection**
- Botnet detected by Umbrella
- 14 days ago
To configure the HTTP Hostname or the DNS RR Name filters

1. Go to Alarms.
2. In the upper-left corner of the page, click the Configure Filters link.

3. In the search filters box, enter HTTP or DNS and select the desired filter.
4. Use the ➡️ and ⬅️ icons to pass the items from one column to the other.
5. Click Apply.

The selected filters display.
Labeling the Alarms

Labels can be applied to alarms in USM Central to streamline the alarm management process by enabling you to create and distribute labels across all other connected deployments from your instance of USM Central.

Label Management with Connected Deployments

Because of the way that USM Central handles its own labels and the inherited labels of the connected deployments, there are a few things that are important to understand and consider:

- USM Central automatically collects and displays all labels from connected deployments. You can only edit these inherited labels and apply them to alarms in their individual deployment of USM Anywhere.
- You can apply the labels you’ve created in USM Central to alarms in both USM Anywhere and USM Central. You can only edit these labels in USM Central, but not in USM Anywhere.
- In cases where an identically named label exists in both USM Anywhere and USM Central, USM Central will assume control of the label's management.
Similarly, if you would like to have USM Central assume ownership of an active label in USM Anywhere, you can recreate the label in USM Central using the same naming conventions. This will make the distribution and editing of the labels exclusive to USM Central.

You can see the label management in USM Appliance and USM Anywhere in the following table.

### Label Management in USM Appliance and USM Anywhere

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Label Created in Anywhere</th>
<th>Apply Labels to Alarms in Anywhere</th>
<th>Edit/Delete Labels in Anywhere</th>
<th>Apply Labels to Alarms in Central</th>
<th>Edit/Delete Labels in Central</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Best Practices for Label Management

Because of the way that labels are managed across USM Central and the connected deployments, it is important to have a manageable plan for label implementation. For example, given that labels created in USM Central can be applied in all connected deployments, their application will be more broadly used than deployment-specific labels. It would be useful to have an easily identifiable naming convention for the USM Central labels that is applicable to all deployments.

It is important to keep in mind that labels created in USM Central that share a name with a label in a connected deployment, will take control of the inherited label as well. So if a label needs to be able to be edited in USM Anywhere, you'll want to avoid using the same name for a label in USM Central. Alternately, if you have similar types of labels across your USM Anywhere deployments that you would prefer to manage at a more “global” level in USM Central, it would be best to make them all share the same name before creating a label of that name in USM Central. That way they can all be rolled up at once into USM Central.

You can't edit or delete the set of default labels:

- Closed
- False Positive
- In Progress
- Open
## Alarm Label Usage

USM Central enables you to create, edit, and delete your own labels. You can apply a label to one or more alarms. You can also apply multiple labels to the same alarm.

### To label an alarm from the alarms main page

1. Go to **Alarms**.
2. Search for the alarm or alarms to which you want to apply a label.
3. Complete one of these options:
   - Click the 📦 icon in the labels column of the alarm you want to label, select the label, and click **Save**.
Select the checkbox to the left of an alarm, click **Apply Labels**, select the label, and click **Save**.

To label an alarm from the alarms details page

1. Go to **Alarms**.
2. Search for the alarm to which you want to apply a label. See **Searching Alarms** for more information.
3. Click the alarm.
4. Click **Apply Labels** and select a label.
5. Click **Save**.

**To create a new label**

1. Go to **Alarms**.
2. Select the checkbox to the left of an alarm. You can also select several alarms or select all alarms at the same time by selecting the first checkbox in the column.
3. Click **Apply Labels**.
4. Click **Manage Custom Labels**.
5. Click **Create New Label**.

![Create New Label](image)

6. Enter a name for the label.
7. Click **Save**.

**To edit a label**

1. Go to **Alarms**.
2. Select the checkbox to the left of an alarm. You can also select several alarms or select all alarms at the same time by selecting the first checkbox in the column.
3. Click **Apply Labels**.
4. Click **Manage Custom Labels**.
5. Click the **edit** icon next to the label you want to edit.
6. Modify the name of the label.
7. Click the **apply** icon to apply the changes.
To delete a label

1. Go to Alarms.
2. Select the checkbox to the left of an alarm. You can also select several alarms or select all alarms at the same time by selecting the first checkbox in the column.
3. Click Apply Labels.
4. Click Manage Custom Labels.
5. Click the icon next to the label you want to delete.

6. Click Delete to confirm the deletion.

Alarm Status

USM Central includes a set of statuses, which you can use to classify your alarms, track alarm status, and search alarms using statuses as a filter. Statuses are shared across both USM Central and USM Anywhere, so when an alarm status is updated in both environments will reflect the updated status. See Searching Alarms for more information on how to search alarms.

You can’t edit or delete the set of default statuses:

- Open
- In Review
- Closed
USM Central enables you to apply just one status to an alarm. You can't apply multiple statuses to the same alarm. See Differences between Statuses and Labels to distinguish between label and status.

**Note:** The alarms that have the "closed" status will not display in the Alarm list view.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTENT</th>
<th>STRATEGY</th>
<th>METHOD</th>
<th>LABELS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Open</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Open</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open</td>
<td></td>
<td>User assumed multiple AWS roles</td>
<td>In Progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>False Positive</td>
<td></td>
<td>User assumed multiple AWS roles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>False Positive</td>
<td></td>
<td>User assumed multiple AWS roles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Open</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>False Positive</td>
<td></td>
<td>User assumed multiple AWS roles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To apply a status to an alarm from the alarms main page

1. Go to **Alarms**.
2. Search the alarm you want to apply a status. See **Searching Alarms** for more information.
3. Select the checkbox to the left of the alarm.
4. Click **Alarm Status** and select a status.
5. Click **Apply**.
To apply a status to an alarm from the alarms details page

1. Go to Alarms.
2. Search the alarm you want to apply a status. See Searching Alarms for more information.
3. Click the alarm.
4. Click Alarm Status and select a status.
5. Click Apply.

To bulk set the alarm status

1. Go to Alarms.
2. Select all of the alarms to which you want to apply a status by selecting the checkbox to the left of an alarm. See Searching Alarms for more information. You can also select several of them or select all alarms at the same time by selecting the first checkbox in the column.
3. Click Alarm Status and select a status.
4. Click Apply.

To search alarms having a status

1. Go to Alarms.
2. Click the filter to select the name of the status on the left pane.
   The alarm list displays the alarms that have the selected status.

Differences between Statuses and Labels

USM Central includes several statuses and labels to classify your alarms. A status is a property of the alarm and a label is a tag you can assign to an alarm.

These are the main differences:

- You can add all the labels you need to, but you are not allowed to create a new alarm status.
- You can apply a label to more than one alarm, but you are not able to apply more than one status to an alarm.
- Alarms that have the "Closed" status will not display in the Alarm list view.

Create Alarms Report

You can create a PDF or CSV report of the alarms directly from the alarms page.

To create an alarms report

1. Go to Alarms.
2. Use filters to define the content you want to display in your report.
3. Click **Generate Report** button to open the Configure Report dialog box.  
The filters selected and displayed for the page view are the ones that are populated in the report.

4. Click **Edit Filters** if you want to modify the selected filters, and then **Continue to Filters**. Do the modifications you need, and then click **Edit Report**.

5. Click the date field if you want to choose a different date range.

Choose **Last Hour**, **Last 24 Hours**, **Last 7 Days**, **Last 30 Days**, **Last 90 Days**, or **Custom Range** to set a particular date range.

6. Under the Format section, select either **CSV** or **PDF** for the format of the report.

7. Select if you want to generate the report again, and choose **Never**, **Daily**, **Weekly**, **Bi-weekly**, or **Monthly**.

8. Enter an email address to send the report. Select the **Send to my Email Address** option to add your email automatically.

9. Select the **Enable link expiration** option. This link is delivered by email and expires in 14 days.

10. Click **Next**.

11. In the Report Name field, enter a name for the report. This name will be displayed in the Saved Reports page.

12. (Optional.) Add a description that will be included.

13. Under the Number of records section, choose the maximum number of records to include on the report: **20**, **50**, **100**, **500**, **1000**, or **2500**.

7. If you have chosen the PDF format, you will see the Graphs section, which you can use to include additional views. You can add or remove graphs included in the report by clicking the ➔ and the ◀ icons.
8. Select **Save & Run** if you wish to keep the report in your **Saved Reports** page and receive the report in the indicated email.

9. Click **Run** to run the report.
Vulnerabilities

USM Anywhere delivers vulnerability assessment as part of a complete package of security monitoring and management capabilities for efficient threat detection. Vulnerability assessment is important because improve security in your network, you first need to know what is vulnerable.

Vulnerability assessment is used for defining, identifying, classifying, and prioritizing the vulnerabilities in the system. The universal open and standardized method for rating IT vulnerabilities and determining the urgency of response is the Common Vulnerability Scoring System (CVSS). This method assigns severity scores to vulnerabilities. Scores range from 0 to 10, with 10 being the most severe.

USM Anywhere works on both CVSS version 3 (CVSSv3) and the previous version 2 (CVSSv2) for scoring.

USM Central displays a list of vulnerabilities detected on your connected deployments, enabling you to easily scan for potential threats on your deployments and drill down to an item on that deployment.

**Note:** See About Vulnerability Assessment for more information.

**Important:** USM Central currently only forwards vulnerabilities from USM Anywhere and not USM Appliance.

Topics covered in this section include:

- Vulnerabilities List View ................................................................. 54
- Searching Vulnerabilities ............................................................... 56
- Viewing Vulnerabilities Details ..................................................... 58
- Labels on Vulnerabilities ............................................................... 60
- Create Vulnerabilities Report ....................................................... 61
Vulnerabilities List View

USM Central provides a centralized view of all vulnerabilities detected in your connected deployments. The vulnerabilities main page lists vulnerabilities in reverse chronological order (the most recent item displays first). Go to Vulnerabilities.

The Vulnerabilities page displays information on vulnerabilities. On the left you can find the search and filters options. In the upper-left of the page, you can see any filters you have applied, and you have the option to create and select different views of the vulnerabilities. The main part of the page is the actual list of vulnerabilities. Each row describes an individual vulnerability.

If you want to analyze the data, you can maximize the screen and hide the filter pane. Click the icon to hide the filter pane. Click the icon to expand the filter pane.

You can find the list of the default columns in the Vulnerabilities page in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column / Field Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Last Seen</td>
<td>Last date on which the vulnerability was seen in the asset. The displayed date depends on your computer’s time zone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulnerability ID</td>
<td>Displays the associated Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE) identification (ID), in case of having it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulnerability Name</td>
<td>Displays the name of the vulnerability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deployment</td>
<td>Name of the deployment on which the vulnerability has been detected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labels</td>
<td>Label applied to the vulnerability. See Labels on Vulnerabilities for more information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset</td>
<td>This is the asset that is vulnerable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severity</td>
<td>Indicates the severity of the vulnerability. Values are High, Medium, and Low.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Score</td>
<td>Displays the score in the Common Vulnerability Scoring System (CVSS). See Common Vulnerability Scoring System SIG for more information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Seen</td>
<td>Detection date of the vulnerability in the asset. The displayed date depends on your computer’s time zone.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the list of vulnerabilities, you can click any individual vulnerability row to display more information on the selected vulnerability. See Viewing Vulnerabilities Details for more information.

Click the icon next to the asset name to access these options:
- **Add to current filter**: Use this option to add the asset name as a search filter.
- **Look up in OTX**: This option searches the IP address of the asset in the AT&T Cybersecurity Alien Labs Open Threat Exchange® (OTX™) page. See *Using OTX in USM Anywhere* for more information.
- **Full Details**: See *Viewing Assets Details* for more information.

You can also sort items by selecting 20, 50, or 100 below the result table. You can classify some columns by clicking the icons to the right side of the heading. You can sort the item information in ascending or descending order.

Click **Generate Report** button to open the Configure Report dialog box. See *Create Vulnerabilities Report* for more information.

Click the ★ icon to bookmark an item for quick access. Clicking the ★ icon on the secondary menu shows the bookmarked items and provides links to them.

**Views**

**To create a view configuration**

1. From the Vulnerabilities list view, select the filters you want to apply.
2. Select **Save View > Save as**.
3. Enter a name for the view.
4. Click **Save**.
   
   The created view is already selected.

**To select a configured view**

1. From the Vulnerabilities list view, click **View** above the filters.
2. Click **Saved views** and select the view you want to see.
3. Click **Apply**.

**To delete a configured view**

1. From the Vulnerabilities list view, click **View** above the filters.
2. Click **Saved views** and click the ★ icon next to the saved view you want to delete.
   
   A dialog box displays to confirm the deletion.

   **Note:** You can delete the views you have created.

3. Click **Accept**.

   **Important:** The ★ icon does not display if the view is selected.
Searching Vulnerabilities

USM Central includes several filters displayed by default. These filters enable you to search for your items of interest. You can either filter your search, or enter what you are looking for in the search field, which is in the lower-left corner of the page.

You can see the filters displayed in the main Vulnerabilities page in the following table.

### Filters Displayed in the Main Vulnerabilities Page

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Filter Name</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Created during</td>
<td>Filter vulnerabilities triggered in the last hour, last 24 hours, last 7 days, last 30 days or last 90 days. You can also configure your own period of time by clicking the <img src="calendar.png" alt="Calendar" /> icon. This option enables you to customize a range and narrow it to delimit your search per minutes and seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active/Inactive</td>
<td>Filter vulnerabilities by the active or inactive vulnerabilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deployment</td>
<td>Filter vulnerabilities by the name of the deployment on which the vulnerability has been detected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labels</td>
<td>Filter vulnerabilities by the labels applied to the vulnerability. See <a href="#">Labels on Vulnerabilities</a> for more information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulnerability Name</td>
<td>Filter vulnerabilities by the name of the vulnerability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severity</td>
<td>Filter vulnerabilities by the severity of the vulnerability. Values are High, Medium, and Low. See <a href="#">About Vulnerability Severity</a> for more information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset</td>
<td>Filter vulnerabilities of the asset that is vulnerable.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The displayed number close to each filter between brackets indicates the number of items that matches the filter. You can also use the filter controls to provide a method of organizing your search and filtered results. The icons below each filter consist of the following:

### Icons Below Filters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Icon</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Toggle the ability to select multiple values as an OR statement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="calendar.png" alt="Calendar" /></td>
<td>You can view and toggle between the currently filtered item, and other filtered items. You do not have to reset the search</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="eye.png" alt="Eye" /></td>
<td>Toggle values with (0) matches</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Icons Below Filters (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Icon</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![Sort Alphabetically]</td>
<td>Sort the information alphabetically</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Sort by Number]</td>
<td>Sort the filters by number of items that matches them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![Reset]</td>
<td>Resets to the default values</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Across the top, you can see any filters you have applied. Remove filters by clicking the Close icon (x) next to the filter. Or clear all filters by clicking the Reset All Filters link.

---

**Vulnerabilities**  Created during: **Wed 1/01/2020 - Fri 6/05/2020**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vulnerability Name</th>
<th>Last Seen</th>
<th>Vulnerability ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1 - 5 of 5
**Note:** When applying filters, the search uses the logical AND operator if the used filters are different. However, when the filter is of the same type, the search uses the logical OR.

Those filters that have more than ten options include a Filter Value search field for writing text and making the search easier.

**To search vulnerabilities using a filter**

1. Go to **Vulnerabilities**.
2. Click a filter.
   
The result of your search displays with vulnerabilities identified.

**Searching Vulnerabilities by Using the Search Field**

**To search Vulnerabilities using the search field**

1. Go to **Vulnerabilities**.
2. Enter your query in the search field.
   
   If you want to search for an exact phrase having two or more words, you need to put quotation marks around the words in the phrase. This includes email addresses (for example, "bob@mycompany.com").

   **Note:** Keep in mind that wildcard characters are considered as literals.

3. Click the **search** icon.

**Viewing Vulnerabilities Details**
The vulnerabilities details page provides in-depth information on a vulnerability and provides easy access to the vulnerability within the related deployment. When you use this feature to access the vulnerability at the deployment level, you can perform further investigation, as well as execute actions to address it.

**To view the details of a vulnerability**

1. Go to **Vulnerabilities**.
2. Click the vulnerability to display its details.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vulnerability Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>REFERENCE ID</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SEVERITY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RELIABILITY</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FIRST SEEN</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LAST SEEN</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RULE</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOURCE</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

The microcode_ctl packages provide microcode updates for Intel and AMD processors. Security Fix: * An industry-wide issue was found in the way many modern microprocessor designs have implemented speculative execution of instructions. There are three primary variants of the issue which differ in the way the speculative execution can be exploited. Variant CVE-2017-5715 triggers the speculative execution by utilizing branch target injection. It relies on the presence of a precisely-defined instruction sequence in the privileged code as well as the fact that memory accesses may cause allocation into the microprocessor’s data cache even for speculatively executed instructions that never actually commit. As a result, an unprivileged attacker could use this flaw to cross the syscall and guest/host boundaries and read privileged memory by conducting targeted cache side-channel attacks. Note: This is the microcode counterpart of the CVE-2017-5715 kernel mitigation. Red Hat would like to thank Google Project Zero for reporting this issue.

**More information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affected Software</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Asset**

develop-build-bamboo-db-1
Note: Click the ★ icon to bookmark an item for quick access. Clicking the ★ icon on the secondary menu shows the bookmarked items and provides links to them.

You can click the link in the deployment field, which opens the details of the vulnerability inside the specific deployment.

It also displays the assets related to the vulnerability. You can click the icon next to the asset to go to the full details of the asset in the specific deployment.

3. In the upper right corner, click the previous and next buttons to navigate between items.
4. Click the icon to close the dialog box.
5. Click the vulnerability title to expand its details.

Labels on Vulnerabilities

USM Anywhere includes a set of labels that you can use to classify your vulnerabilities, to track the status of the vulnerabilities, and to search vulnerabilities using them as a filter. See Searching Vulnerabilities for more information on how to search vulnerabilities.

The vulnerabilities page of USM Central display the labels applied from USM Anywhere.

You can’t edit or delete the set of default labels:

- In Progress
- Closed
- Open
- False Positive
Create Vulnerabilities Report

You can create a PDF or CSV report of the vulnerabilities directly from the vulnerabilities page.

To create a vulnerabilities report

1. Go to Vulnerabilities.
2. Use filters to define the content you want to display in your report.
3. Click Generate Report button to open the Configure Report dialog box.
   The filters selected and displayed for the page view are the ones that are populated in the report.
4. Click Edit Filters if you want to modify the selected filters, and then Continue to Filters. Do the modifications you need, and then click Edit Report.
5. Click the date field if you want to choose a different date range.

Choose Last Hour, Last 24 Hours, Last 7 Days, Last 30 Days, Last 90 Days, or Custom Range to set a particular date range.

6. Under the Format section, select either CSV or PDF for the format of the report.
7. Select if you want to generate the report again, and choose Never, Daily, Weekly, Bi-weekly, or Monthly.
8. Enter an email address to send the report. Select the Send to my Email Address option to add your email automatically.
9. Select the Enable link expiration option. This link is delivered by email and expires in 14 days.
10. Click Next.
11. In the Report Name field, enter a name for the report. This name will be displayed in the Saved Reports page.
12. (Optional.) Add a description that will be included.

13. Under the Number of records section, choose the maximum number of records to include on the report: 20, 50, 100, 500, 1000, or 2500.

7. If you have chosen the PDF format, you will see the Graphs section, which you can use to include additional views. You can add or remove graphs included in the report by clicking the ➔ and the ← icons.

8. Select Save & Run if you wish to keep the report in your Saved Reports page and receive the report in the indicated email.

9. Click Run to run the report.
Configuration Issues

USM Anywhere assesses configuration within the system to identify the insecure use of security features, identify detailed information about configuration issues, to understand operational processes, and to remediate the root cause.

USM Central displays a list of configuration issues identified on your connected deployments.

**Note:** Configuration Issues are only available for AWS and Azure Sensors.

Topics covered in this section include:

- Configuration Issues List View .......................................................... 64
- Searching Configuration Issues ........................................................... 66
- Viewing Configuration Issues Details ................................................. 69
- Create Configuration Issues Report .................................................... 71
Configuration Issues List View

USM Central provides a centralized view of all configuration issues identified in your connected deployments. The configuration issues main page lists configuration issues in reverse chronological order (the most recent item is displayed first). Go to Configuration Issues.

The configuration issues page displays information on configuration issues. On the left you can find the search and filters options. In the upper side of the page, you can see any filters you have applied, and you have the option to create and select different views of the configuration issues. The main part of the page is the actual list of configuration issues. Each row describes an individual configuration issue.

If you want to analyze the data, you can maximize the screen and hide the filter pane. Click the icon to hide the filter pane. Click the icon to expand the filter pane.

List of the Default Columns in Configuration Issues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column / Field Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Last Seen</td>
<td>Last date on which the configuration issue was seen in the asset. The displayed date depends on your computer's time zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Category of the configuration issue. Issues with similar impacts have the same category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subcategory</td>
<td>Sub-category of the configuration issue. The sub-category explains the particular detail of the issue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deployment</td>
<td>Name of the deployment on which the configuration issue has been identified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset</td>
<td>Asset associated with the configuration issue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severity</td>
<td>Severity of the issue. Values are Low, Medium, or High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Text for identifying the configuration issue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Seen</td>
<td>Date of detection of the configuration issue in the asset. The displayed date depends on your computer's time zone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Click the icon to access these options:

- **Add to current filter**: Use this option to add the asset name as a search filter.
- **Look up in OTX**: This option searches the IP address of the asset in the AT&T Cybersecurity Alien Labs Open Threat Exchange® (OTX™) page. See Using OTX in USM Anywhere for more information.
- **Full Details**: See Viewing Assets Details for more information.
You can also sort items by selecting 20, 50, or 100 below the result table. You can classify some columns by clicking the icons to the right side of the heading. You can sort the item information in ascending or descending order.

You can configure the view you want for the list of configuration issues. See Views for more information.

Click Generate Report button to open the Configure Report dialog box. See Create Configuration Issues Report for more details.

Click the ★ icon to bookmark an item for quick access. Clicking the ★ icon on the secondary menu shows the bookmarked items and provides links to them.

From the list of configuration issues, you can click any individual configuration issue row to display more information on the selected configuration issue, including asset(s) that are related to the configuration issue. See Viewing Configuration Issues Details for more information.

Views

USM Central enables you to define and save a custom Configuration Issues view to have your own selected filters.

To create a view configuration

1. From the Configuration Issues list view, select the filters you want to apply.
2. Select Save View > Save as.
3. Enter a name for the view.
4. Click **Save**.

   The created view is already selected.

**To select a configured view**
1. From the Configuration Issues list view, click **View** above the filters.
2. Click **Saved views** and select the view you want to see.
3. Click **Apply**.

**To delete a configured view**
1. From the Configuration Issues list view, click **View** above the filters.
2. Click **Saved views** and click the icon next to the saved view you want to delete.

   A dialog box displays to confirm the deletion.

   ![Note](image)

   **Note:** You can delete the views you have created.

3. Click **Accept**.

   ![Important](image)

   **Important:** The icon does not display if the view is selected.

### Searching Configuration Issues

USM Central includes several filters displayed by default. These filters enable you to search for your items of interest. You can either filter your search, or enter what you are looking for in the search field, which is in the lower-left corner of the page.

**Filters Displayed in the Main Configuration Issues Page**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Filter Name</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Created during</td>
<td>Filter configuration issues triggered in the last hour, the last 24 hours, last 7 days, or last 30 days. You can also configure your own period of time by clicking the icon. This option enables you to customize a range and narrow it to delimit your search per minutes and seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active/Inactive</td>
<td>Filter the active or inactive configuration issues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deployment</td>
<td>Filter configuration issues by the name of the deployment on which the configuration issue has been identified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Filter configuration issues by category of the configuration issue. Issues with similar impacts have the same category.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Filters Displayed in the Main Configuration Issues Page (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Filter Name</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subcategory</td>
<td>Filter configuration issues by sub-category of the configuration issue. The sub-category explains the particular detail of the issue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severity</td>
<td>Filter configuration issues by severity of the issue. Values are Low, Medium, or High.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset</td>
<td>Filter configuration issues by asset associated with the configuration issue.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The displayed number close to each filter between brackets indicates the number of items that matches the filter. You can also use the filter controls to provide a method of organizing your search and filtered results. The icons below each filter consist of the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Icon</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Toggle the ability to select multiple values as an OR statement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You can view and toggle between the currently filtered item, and other filtered items. You do not have to reset the search</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Toggle values with (0) matches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sort the information alphabetically</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sort the filters by number of items that matches them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Resets to the default values</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Across the top, you can see any filters you have applied. Remove filters by clicking the Close icon ( ✗ ) next to the filter. Or clear all filters by clicking the Reset All Filters link.
Note: When applying filters, the search uses the logical AND operator if the used filters are different. However, when the filter is of the same type, the search uses the logical OR.

Those filters that have more than ten options include a Filter Value search field for writing text and making the search easier.

To search configuration issues using a filter

1. Go to Configuration Issues.
2. Click a filter.

The result of your search displays with the configuration issues identified.
Searching Configuration Issues by Using the Search Field

To search Configuration Issues using the search field

1. Go to Configuration Issues.
2. Enter your query in the search field.
   If you want to search for an exact phrase having two or more words, you need to put quotation marks around the words in the phrase. This includes email addresses (for example, "bob@mycompany.com").

   **Note:** Keep in mind that wildcard characters are considered as literals.

3. Click the **icon.**

Viewing Configuration Issues Details
The configuration issues details page provides in-depth information on a configuration issue and provides easy access to the issue within the related deployment. When you use this feature to access the configuration issue at the deployment level, you can perform further investigation, as well as execute actions to address it.

**To view the details of a configuration issue**

1. Go to **Configuration Issues**.
2. Click the configuration issue to display its details.

### Global access to administration port - SSH

**Severity**: Low

**Deployment**: jahernandez001

**First Seen**: Fri, Apr 24 2020, 11:20 AM CEST

**Last Seen**: Fri, Apr 24 2020, 11:20 AM CEST

**Category**: Global access to administration port

**Subcategory**: SSH

**Rule**: CLOUD-SSH

**Source**: amazon-aws

**Description**

Global access to the SSH port has been defined within this security group. This should be restricted to the IP Range of the company.

**Asset**

consul-poc

---

**Note**: Click the ★ icon to bookmark an item for quick access. Clicking the ★ icon on the secondary menu shows the bookmarked items and provides links to them.

You can click the link in the deployment field, which opens the details of the vulnerability inside the specific deployment.

It also displays the assets related to the vulnerability. You can click the ✔ icon next to the asset to go to the full details of the asset in the specific deployment.

3. In the upper right corner, click the previous and next buttons to navigate between items.
4. Click the ✗ icon to close the dialog box.
5. Click the configuration issue title to expand its details.

6. Click **Generate Report** button to open the Configure Report dialog box. See Create a Configuration Issues Report for more information.

Create Configuration Issues Report

You can create a PDF or CSV report of the configuration issues directly from the configuration issues page.

**To create a configuration issues report**

1. Go to Configuration Issues.
2. Use filters to define the content you want to display in your report.
3. Click **Generate Report** button to open the Configure Report dialog box.
   The filters selected and displayed for the page view are the ones that are populated in the report.
4. Click **Edit Filters** if you want to modify the selected filters, and then **Continue to Filters**. Do the modifications you need, and then click **Edit Report**.
5. Click the date field if you want to choose a different date range.

Choose **Last Hour, Last 24 Hours, Last 7 Days, Last 30 Days, Last 90 Days, or Custom Range** to set a particular date range.

6. Under the Format section, select either **CSV** or **PDF** for the format of the report.
7. Select if you want to generate the report again, and choose **Never, Daily, Weekly, Bi-weekly, or Monthly**.
8. Enter an email address to send the report. Select the **Send to my Email Address** option to add your email automatically.
9. Select the **Enable link expiration** option. This link is delivered by email and expires in 14 days.

10. Click **Next**.

11. In the Report Name field, enter a name for the report. This name will be displayed in the Saved Reports page.

12. (Optional.) Add a description that will be included.

13. Under the Number of records section, choose the maximum number of records to include on the report: **20, 50, 100, 500, 1000**, or **2500**.

7. If you have chosen the PDF format, you will see the Graphs section, which you can use to include additional views. You can add or remove graphs included in the report by clicking the ➔ and the ↔ icons.

8. Select **Save & Run** if you wish to keep the report in your Saved Reports page and receive the report in the indicated email.

9. Click **Run** to run the report.
Rules Management

Every networked environment generates thousands of logs from assorted systems. USM Anywhere and USM Central enable you to manage those logs and, through the use of rules, you can prevent and frustrate attacks. The management of the different rules helps you to make the most of your environment.

Keep in mind that setting up a rule base is an iterative process. That means it happens relatively slowly and needs to be tuned over a period of time. There are always new attacks and new indicators to monitor.

USM Central enables you to create and customize these rules to add specific policies for a particular event or alarm. There are these orchestration rules:

- **Suppression Rules**: Use these rules to suppress events or alarms that create noise in your system. See Suppression Rules from the Orchestration Rules Page for more information.

- **Filtering Rules**: Use these rules to make the sensor drop future events that match the rule. See Filtering Rules from the Orchestration Rules Page for more information.

- **Alarm rules**: Use these rules to identify existing and emerging threats. See Alarm Rules from the Orchestration Rules Page for more information.

- **Notification Rules**: Use these rules to create your own rules and receive notifications. See Notification Rules from the Orchestration Rules Page for more information.

- **Response Action Rules**: Use these rules to respond to an event or an alarm running an AlienApp. See Response Action Rules from the Orchestration Rules Page for more information.
USM Central enables you to easily identify existing and emerging threats, which are of interest. Through alarm rules, you can organize your threats and only see high-priority alarms, which can be received in email, and will help you to reduce noise and focus on important things.

To create an alarm rule

1. Go to **Settings > Rules**.
2. Select **Create Orchestration Rule > Create Alarm Rule**.
3. Enter a name for the rule.
4. Select a deployment.
5. Select the property values you want to include in the rule to create a matching condition.
6. Select an intent. The intent describes the context of the behavior that is being observed. These intents roughly map to the stages of the "Intrusion Kill Chains," but are collapsed to ensure that each is discrete. See **Intent** for more information about the available threat categories.
7. Enter a method. If known, it is the method of attack or infiltration associated with the indicator that generated the alarm.
8. Select a strategy. The strategy describes the broad-based strategy or behavior that is detected. The intention is to describe the strategy the malicious user is using to achieve their goal.

9. Enter a priority. See Priority Field for Alarms for more information.

10. Configure a mute value. Once an alarm is created, you can set the time that USM Anywhere will not create a new alarm based on the same conditions. This configured time is the mute value and you can specify it in seconds, minutes, and hours.

11. Select the fields that you want to display in the generated alarm. You can select or remove the fields you want to include in the details of the alarm by clicking the ➔ and the ← icons.

12. Click Add Condition and select the property values you want to include in the rule to create a matching condition.

   **Note:** If the field is related to the name of a country, you should use the country code defined by the ISO 3166.

   **Note:** Keep in mind that the Sources or Destinations field needs to match the universally unique identifier (UUID) of the event or alarm. You can use the Source Name or Destination Name field instead.

13. (Optional.) Click Add Group of Conditions to group your conditions.

   **Note:** See Operators in the Orchestration Rules for more information.

14. (Optional.) Click the More link to include a multiple occurrence parameter.

   These options function together to specify the number of occurrences within a time period that will produce a match for the rule. For example, you can define a rule to trigger an alarm for an unauthorized access attempt when a failed SSH login occurs three times within a five-minute window. These are the two options that you can modify:

   - **Occurrences:** Specify the number of event occurrences that produce a match on the conditional expression to trigger the rule. You can enter the number of occurrences or use the arrow to scroll the value up or down. You need to enter a number between 1 and 100.

   - **Length:** Specify the length of the window used to identify a match for multiple occurrences. Enter the number and choose a time-unit value of seconds, minutes, or hours.

   This duration identifies the amount of time that transpires from the first to last. If the number of occurrences is not met within this period, the rule is not a match.
In this example, the rule applies when the configured conditions happen five times every three hours.

15. Click **Save Rule**.
    
The created rule displays in the list of rules.

**To filter alarm rules by name**

1. Go to **Settings > Rules**.
2. On the left navigation pane, click **Alarm Rules**.
3. Click the box next to **Filter by**.
4. Enter your search.

**To filter alarm rules by deployment**

1. Go to **Settings > Rules**.
2. On the left navigation pane, click **Alarm Rules**.
3. Click the box **Deployment**.
4. Select **All Rules, Enabled**, or **Disabled**.

**To filter alarm rules by rule status**

1. Go to **Settings > Rules**.
2. On the left navigation pane, click **Alarm Rules**.
3. Click the combo box next to **Rule Status**.
4. Select **All Rules, Enabled**, or **Disabled**.

**To edit an alarm rule**

1. Go to **Settings > Rules**.
2. On the left navigation pane, click **Alarm Rules**.
3. Click the icon of the rule you want to edit.
4. Modify the data of the items that need to be modified.
5. Click **Save Rule**.

**To delete an alarm rule**

1. Go to **Settings > Rules**.
2. On the left navigation pane, click **Alarm Rules**.
3. Click the icon of the rule you want to delete.
4. Confirm by clicking **Accept**.
To enable an alarm rule
1. Go to Settings > Rules.
2. On the left navigation pane, click Alarm Rules.
3. Click the checkbox icon of the rule you want to enable.

To disable an alarm rule
1. Go to Settings > Rules.
2. On the left navigation pane, click Alarm Rules.
3. Click the cross icon of the rule you want to disable.

To enable all alarm rules
1. Go to Settings > Rules.
2. On the left navigation pane, click Alarm Rules.
3. In the list of rules, select the first checkbox in the first column to select all the rules.
4. Click Enable All Rules.

To disable all alarm rules
1. Go to Settings > Rules.
2. On the left navigation pane, click Alarm Rules.
3. In the list of rules, select the first checkbox in the first column to select all the rules.
4. Click Disable All Rules.
5. Confirm by clicking Accept.

Filtering Rules from the Orchestration Rules Page

USM Anywhere enables you to make the sensor drop future events that match the rule. These future events are neither correlated nor stored. Through these rules, you are able to define which event data you are going to store in USM Anywhere. You pay for the data you use, so discarded event information is not stored and does not count against the service-level tier of an account. This rule runs on a sensor and control node. The action of this rule has no recovery, so you must be careful when creating the rule. This action can cause a user-generated data loss environment.

Note: Filtering rules are not retroactive. The rule applies to future items, but not to previous items even if those items follow the rule.
To create a rule for filtering events

1. Go to Settings > Rules.
2. Select Create Orchestration Rule > Filtering Rule.

3. Enter a name for the rule.
4. Select a deployment.
5. Select the property values you want to include in the rule to create a matching condition.
6. Click Add Condition or Add Group Of Conditions. See Operators in the Orchestration Rules for more information.

   Note: If the field is related to the name of a country, you should use the country code defined by the ISO 3166.

7. Click Save Rule.

   The created rule displays in the list of rules.

To filter filtering rules by name

1. Go to Settings > Rules.
2. On the left navigation pane, click Filtering Rules.
3. Click the box next to Filter by.
4. Enter your search.
To filter filtering rules by deployment
1. Go to Settings > Rules.
2. On the left navigation pane, click Filtering Rules.
3. Click the box Deployment.
4. Select All Rules, Enabled, or Disabled.

To filter filtering rules by rule status
1. Go to Settings > Rules.
2. On the left navigation pane, click Filtering Rules.
3. Click the combo box next to Rule Status.
4. Select All Rules, Enabled, or Disabled.

To edit a filtering rule
1. Go to Settings > Rules.
2. On the left navigation pane, click Filtering Rules.
3. Click the icon of the rule you want to edit.
4. Modify the data of the items that need to be modified.
5. Click Save Rule.

To delete a filtering rule
1. Go to Settings > Rules.
2. On the left navigation pane, click Filtering Rules.
3. Click the icon of the rule you want to delete.
4. Confirm by clicking Accept.

To enable a filtering rule
1. Go to Settings > Rules.
2. On the left navigation pane, click Filtering Rules.
3. Click the icon of the rule you want to enable.

To disable a filtering rule
1. Go to Settings > Rules.
2. On the left navigation pane, click Filtering Rules.
3. Click the icon of the rule you want to disable.
To enable all filtering rules
1. Go to Settings > Rules.
2. On the left navigation pane, click Filtering Rules.
3. In the list of rules, select the first checkbox in the first column to select all the rules.
4. Click Enable All Rules.

To disable all filtering rules
1. Go to Settings > Rules.
2. On the left navigation pane, click Filtering Rules.
3. In the list of rules, select the first checkbox in the first column to select all the rules.
4. Click Disable All Rules.
5. Confirm by clicking Accept.

Notification Rules from the Orchestration Rules Page

Notification rules are a mechanism to generate a specified notification method when the match criteria is met. One major difference between notification rules and other rules is that it does not have the mute operator available. These rules always generate a notification whenever the match criteria is met, and these rules never go silent.
To create a notification rule from the Orchestration Rules page

1. Go to Settings > Rules.
2. Select Create Orchestration Rule > Create Notification Rule.

3. Enter a name for the rule.
4. Select a deployment.
5. Select a notification method:

   - **Amazon SNS**: This requires the setup of the Amazon Simple Notification Service (SNS) API call from the USM Anywhere server. There is no limit to the number of Amazon SNS endpoint notifications sent. However, this method requires having an Amazon Web Services (AWS) account for setup and use. The Amazon SNS allows the first 1,000 email notifications per month to fall into the free messaging tier. See Sending Notifications Through Amazon SNS in the *USM Anywhere Deployment Guide* for more information.

   - **Datadog**: This requires the creation of a Datadog API key and additional steps. See Sending USM Anywhere Notifications to Datadog in the *USM Anywhere Deployment Guide* for more information.

   - **Email**: This method sends the notification by email. You need to enter information for the email subject and enter a destination email address. Multiple comma-separated email addresses are possible. This method uses a built-in integration with the Amazon Simple Email Service (SES) function and is limited to a maximum of 200 emails per rolling 24-hour period. The only user-customizable information available is the email subject line.
Note: The rolling 24-hour 200 email limit refers to all email accounts. For example, you can have a rule with multiple emails, which counts as a single email delivery. Alternately, if you can have several rules with several emails, each of these counts as an individual email account. Sensor disconnect emails do not count against this number because they are critical and are only sent out to users whose role is manager.

- PagerDuty: This method is performed using an integration in the product, and the user setup is required. See Sending USM Anywhere Notifications to PagerDuty in the USM Anywhere Deployment Guide for more information.

- Slack: This method makes use of a user created Slack Webhook integration. Slack integration can also be performed using Amazon SNS. See Sending USM Anywhere Notifications to Slack in the USM Anywhere Deployment Guide for more information.

6. Click Add Condition and select the property values you want to include in the rule to create a matching condition.

Note: If the field is related to the name of a country, you should use the country code defined by the ISO 3166.

Note: Keep in mind that the Sources or Destinations field needs to match the universally unique identifier (UUID) of the event or alarm. You can use the Source Name or Destination Name field instead.

7. (Optional.) Click Add Group of Conditions to group your conditions.

Note: See Operators in the Orchestration Rules for more information.

8. (Optional.) Click the More link to include a multiple occurrence parameter.

These options function together to specify the number of occurrences within a time period that will produce a match for the rule. For example, you can define a rule to trigger an alarm for an unauthorized access attempt when a failed SSH login occurs three times within a five-minute window. These are the two options that you can modify:

- Occurrences: Specify the number of event occurrences that produce a match on the conditional expression to trigger the rule. You can enter the number of occurrences or use the arrow to scroll the value up or down. You need to enter a number between 1 and 100.

- Length: Specify the length of the window used to identify a match for multiple occurrences. Enter the number and choose a time-unit value of seconds, minutes, or hours.

This duration identifies the amount of time that transpires from the first to last. If the number of occurrences is not met within this period, the rule is not a match.
In this example, the rule applies when the configured conditions happen five times every three hours.

9. Click **Save Rule**.
   The created rule displays in the list of rules.

**To filter notification rules by name**

1. Go to **Settings > Rules**.
2. On the left navigation pane, click **Notification Rules**.
3. Click the box next to **Filter by**.
4. Enter your search.

**To filter notification rules by deployment**

1. Go to **Settings > Rules**.
2. On the left navigation pane, click **Notification Rules**.
3. Click the box **Deployment**.
4. Select **All Rules, Enabled**, or **Disabled**.

**To filter notification rules by rule status**

1. Go to **Settings > Rules**.
2. On the left navigation pane, click **Notification Rules**.
3. Click the combo box next to **Rule Status**.
4. Select **All Rules, Enabled**, or **Disabled**.

**To edit a notification rule**

1. Go to **Settings > Rules**.
2. On the left navigation pane, click **Notification Rules**.
3. Click the ✒ icon of the rule you want to edit.
4. Modify the data of the items that need to be modified.
5. Click **Save Rule**.

**To delete a notification rule**

1. Go to **Settings > Rules**.
2. On the left navigation pane, click **Notification Rules**.
3. Click the 🗑 icon of the rule you want to delete.
4. Confirm by clicking **Accept**.
To enable a notification rule
1. Go to Settings > Rules.
2. On the left navigation pane, click Notification Rules.
3. Click the green icon of the rule you want to enable.

To disable an notification rule
1. Go to Settings > Rules.
2. On the left navigation pane, click Notification Rules.
3. Click the red icon of the rule you want to disable.

To enable all notification rules
1. Go to Settings > Rules.
2. On the left navigation pane, click Notification Rules.
3. In the list of rules, select the first checkbox in the first column to select all the rules.
4. Click Enable All Rules.

To disable all notification rules
1. Go to Settings > Rules.
2. On the left navigation pane, click Notification Rules.
3. In the list of rules, select the first checkbox in the first column to select all the rules.
4. Click Disable All Rules.
5. Confirm by clicking Accept.

Suppression Rules from the Orchestration Rules Page

About Suppression Rules

USM Central includes suppression rules that enable you to manage false positive alarms. After you have confirmed that these issues do not pose a security threat, create a suppression rule to prevent these issues from displaying in the user interface (UI), and avoid noise in your system.

You can create a suppression rule from the details page of an alarm (View Alarm Details). This functionality works the same way, and the Create Rule dialog box is similar when you are creating a rule either from a detail page or from the system configuration window. Although it is not a rule, you can also suppress a specific alarm.
**Important:** The easiest way to configure a suppression rule is from the Alarms details page (see Creating Suppression Rules from the Alarms Page for more information).

**Note:** The suppression rule you create applies to future items. It also applies to items of the current day, up to 10K alarms.

Managing Suppression Rules

To create a suppression rule from the orchestration rules page

1. Go to **Settings > Rules**.
2. Select **Create Orchestration Rule > Create Suppression Rule**.
   
   ![Create Suppression Rule](image)

3. Enter a name for the rule.
4. Select a deployment.
5. Select the property values you want to include in the rule to create a matching condition.
6. Click **Add Condition** and select the property values you want to include in the rule to create a matching condition.

**Note:** If the field is related to the name of a country, you should use the country code defined by the ISO 3166.

**Note:** Keep in mind that the Sources or Destinations field needs to match the universally unique identifier (UUID) of the event or alarm. You can use the Source Name or Destination Name field instead.
7. (Optional.) Click **Add Group of Conditions** to group your conditions.

   **Note:** See [Operators in the Orchestration Rules](#) for more information.

8. (Optional.) Click the **More** link to include a multiple occurrence parameter.

   These options function together to specify the number of occurrences within a time period that will produce a match for the rule. For example, you can define a rule to trigger an alarm for an unauthorized access attempt when a failed SSH login occurs three times within a five-minute window. These are the two options that you can modify:

   - **Occurrences:** Specify the number of event occurrences that produce a match on the conditional expression to trigger the rule. You can enter the number of occurrences or use the arrow to scroll the value up or down. You need to enter a number between 1 and 100.

   - **Length:** Specify the length of the window used to identify a match for multiple occurrences. Enter the number and choose a time-unit value of seconds, minutes, or hours.

   This duration identifies the amount of time that transpires from the first to last. If the number of occurrences is not met within this period, the rule is not a match.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occurrences</th>
<th>Length</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hours</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   In this example, the rule applies when the configured conditions happen five times every three hours.

9. Click **Save Rule**.

   The created rule displays in the list of rules.

**To filter suppression rules by name**

1. Go to **Settings > Rules**.
2. On the left navigation pane, click **Suppression Rules**.
3. Click the box next to **Filter by**.
4. Enter your search.

**To filter suppression rules by deployment**

1. Go to **Settings > Rules**.
2. On the left navigation pane, click **Suppression Rules**.
3. Click the box **Deployment**.
4. Select **All Rules, Enabled**, or **Disabled**.
To filter suppression rules by rule status
1. Go to Settings > Rules.
2. On the left navigation pane, click Suppression Rules.
3. Click the combo box next to Rule Status.
4. Select All Rules, Enabled, or Disabled.

To edit a suppression rule
1. Go to Settings > Rules.
2. On the left navigation pane, click Suppression Rules.
3. Click the icon of the rule you want to edit.
4. Modify the data of the items that need to be modified.
5. Click Save Rule.

To delete a suppression rule
1. Go to Settings > Rules.
2. On the left navigation pane, click Suppression Rules.
3. Click the icon of the rule you want to delete.
4. Confirm by clicking Accept.

To enable a suppression rule
1. Go to Settings > Rules.
2. On the left navigation pane, click Suppression Rules.
3. Click the icon of the rule you want to enable.

To disable a suppression rule
1. Go to Settings > Rules.
2. On the left navigation pane, click Suppression Rules.
3. Click the icon of the rule you want to disable.

To enable all suppression rules
1. Go to Settings > Rules.
2. On the left navigation pane, click Suppression Rules.
3. In the list of rules, select the first checkbox in the first column to select all the rules.
4. Click Enable All Rules.
To disable all suppression rules

1. Go to Settings > Rules.
2. On the left navigation pane, click Suppression Rules.
3. In the list of rules, select the first checkbox in the first column to select all the rules.
4. Click Disable All Rules.
5. Confirm by clicking Accept.

Response Action Rules from the Orchestration Rules Page

To create a response action rule

1. Go to Settings > Rules.
2. Select Create Orchestration Rule > Create Response Action Rule.

3. Enter a name for the rule.
4. Select a deployment.
5. Select an Action Type:
- **Agent Query:** You can run a user-initiated agent query. There are several ad-hoc queries, which are in your environment by default. These queries generate events that can be used for a forensic investigation, so you can focus on fast response and remediation. See AlienVault Agent Events and Queries for more information.

- **Authenticated Asset Scanner:** See Performing Vulnerability Scans for more information.

- **Cisco Umbrella:** This is used to stop current and emergent threats over all ports and protocols. See Launching a Cisco Umbrella Action from an Alarm or Event in the USM Anywhere AlienApps Guide for more information.

  ![Note](image)

  **Note:** This option displays if your environment has Cisco Umbrella Events.

- **Forensics and Response App:** See Collecting Forensics and Response Data in the USM Anywhere Deployment Guide for more information.

6. Click **Add Condition** and select the property values you want to include in the rule to create a matching condition.

  ![Note](image)

  **Note:** If the field is related to the name of a country, you should use the country code defined by the ISO 3166.

  ![Note](image)

  **Note:** Keep in mind that the Sources or Destinations field needs to match the universally unique identifier (UUID) of the event or alarm. You can use the Source Name or Destination Name field instead.

7. (Optional.) Click **Add Group of Conditions** to group your conditions.

  ![Note](image)

  **Note:** See Operators in the Orchestration Rules for more information.

8. (Optional.) Click the **More** link to include a multiple occurrence parameter.

   These options function together to specify the number of occurrences within a time period that will produce a match for the rule. For example, you can define a rule to trigger an alarm for an unauthorized access attempt when a failed SSH login occurs three times within a five-minute window. These are the two options that you can modify:

   - **Occurrences:** Specify the number of event occurrences that produce a match on the conditional expression to trigger the rule. You can enter the number of occurrences or use the arrow to scroll the value up or down. You need to enter a number between 1 and 100.

   - **Length:** Specify the length of the window used to identify a match for multiple occurrences. Enter the number and choose a time-unit value of seconds, minutes, or hours.

   This duration identifies the amount of time that transpires from the first to last. If the number of occurrences is not met within this period, the rule is not a match.
In this example, the rule applies when the configured conditions happen five times every three hours.

9. Click **Save Rule**.
   The created rule displays in the list of rules.

**To filter response action rules by name**

1. Go to **Settings > Rules**.
2. On the left navigation pane, click **Response Action Rules**.
3. Click the box next to **Filter by**.
4. Enter your search.

**To filter response action rules by deployment**

1. Go to **Settings > Rules**.
2. On the left navigation pane, click **Response Action Rules**.
3. Click the box **Deployment**.
4. Select **All Rules, Enabled**, or **Disabled**.

**To filter response action rules by rule status**

1. Go to **Settings > Rules**.
2. On the left navigation pane, click **Response Action Rules**.
3. Click the combo box next to **Rule Status**.
4. Select **All Rules, Enabled**, or **Disabled**.

**To edit a response action rule**

1. Go to **Settings > Rules**.
2. On the left navigation pane, click **Response Action Rules**.
3. Click the **edit** icon of the rule you want to edit.
4. Modify the data of the items that need to be modified.
5. Click **Save Rule**.

**To delete a response action rule**

1. Go to **Settings > Rules**.
2. On the left navigation pane, click **Response Action Rules**.
3. Click the **delete** icon of the rule you want to delete.
4. Confirm by clicking **Accept**.
To enable a response action rule
1. Go to Settings > Rules.
2. On the left navigation pane, click Response Action Rules.
3. Click the ✔ icon of the rule you want to enable.

To disable an response action rule
1. Go to Settings > Rules.
2. On the left navigation pane, click Response Action Rules.
3. Click the ○ icon of the rule you want to disable.

To enable all response action rules
1. Go to Settings > Rules.
2. On the left navigation pane, click Response Action Rules.
3. In the list of rules, select the first checkbox in the first column to select all the rules.
4. Click Enable All Rules.

To disable all response action rules
1. Go to Settings > Rules.
2. On the left navigation pane, click Response Action Rules.
3. In the list of rules, select the first checkbox in the first column to select all the rules.
4. Click Disable All Rules.
5. Confirm by clicking Accept.

Saved Reports

The Saved Reports page contains a list of all the reports that have been saved in USM Anywhere and USM Central. From this page, you can edit, copy, delete, or run any of the reports you've saved. Reports created in USM Anywhere can be viewed in USM Central, but can only be edited in their native USM Anywhere environment. The reports listed on the page can be filtered by category or scheduled status. You can also click the icon next to any of the saved reports to view their export history or download a previously run report.
To edit a saved report created in USM Central

1. Click the icon to edit the report.

2. Click Edit Filters to add any additional filters you want to include in the report.

3. Under the Format section, select either CSV or PDF for the format of the report.

4. Under Repeat, click the drop-down list to select how often you want the scheduled report to be generated. If you don’t want the report to be recurring, leave the selection as Never.

If you have selected a time interval for recurring reports to be generated, the First Run Date, Repeat On, and Time sections show up below the Repeat section:

- **First Run Date field**: Select the day you want the first report to be generated.
- **Repeat On section**: Click the days of the week you want the report to run on if you’ve selected the Weekly or Bi-weekly option, or select the day of the month if you selected Monthly.
- **Time section**: Select the UTC time you want the reports to be run on the days they’re generated.

5. Select the date range for the information included on the report. You can select a predefined range of Last Hour, Last 24 Hours, Last 7 Days, Last 30 Days, or you can also set your own date range by clicking the icon.

6. In the Email Addresses section, enter the email addresses of the people to whom you want the report to be sent when it is generated. Select Enable link expiration if you want the link to the report to expire after 14 days.

7. Click Next to go to the Format Output section of the report.

8. In the Name field, enter a name for the report. This name displays in the Saved Reports page. You also have the option to add description that will be included in the generated emails when it is run.
9. For the Number of Records, choose the maximum number of records to be included on the report.

10. If you have chosen the PDF format, you will see the Graphs section, and you can use this section to include additional views. You can add or remove graphs included in the report by clicking the >> and the <<< icons.

11. Select Save & Run to save your report and run it, or select Run if you don't wish to keep the report in your Saved Reports page.

**To copy a saved report created in USM Central**

1. Click the icon to copy a report.

   The Configure Report dialog box displays.

2. Click Edit Filters to add any additional filters you want to include in the report.

3. Under the Format section, select either CSV or PDF for the format of the report.

4. Under Repeat, click the drop-down list to select how often you want the scheduled report to be generated. If you don't want the report to be recurring, leave the selection as Never.

   If you have selected a time interval for recurring reports to be generated, the First Run Date, Repeat On, and Time sections show up below the Repeat section:

   - **First Run Date field**: Select the day you want the first report to be generated.
   - **Repeat On section**: Click the days of the week you want the report to run on if you've selected the Weekly or Bi-weekly option, or select the day of the month if you selected Monthly.
   - **Time section**: Select the UTC time you want the reports to be run on the days they're generated.

5. Select the date range for the information included on the report. You can select a predefined range of Last Hour, Last 24 Hours, Last 7 Days, Last 30 Days, or you can also set your own date range by clicking the icon.

6. In the Email Addresses section, enter the email addresses of the people to whom you want the report to be sent when it is generated. Select Enable link expiration if you want the link to the report to expire after 14 days.

7. Click Next to go to the Format Output section of the report.

8. In the Name field, enter a name for the report. This name displays in the Saved Reports page. You also have the option to add description that will be included in the generated emails when it is run.

9. For the Number of Records, choose the maximum number of records to be included on the report.

10. If you have chosen the PDF format, you will see the Graphs section, and you can use this section to include additional views. You can add or remove graphs included in the report by clicking
the ➡️ and the ⬅️ icons.

11. Select **Save & Run** to save your report and run it, or select **Run** if you don't wish to keep the report in your Saved Reports page.

**To delete a saved report created in USM Central**

1. Locate the report in the Saved Reports list.
2. In the row for the report, click the 🗑️ icon.

3. Click **Delete** to confirm.

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**System Events Management**

An event is a record of activity, that contains information and resides in a log file. USM Anywhere collects, normalizes, and enriches logs with additional metadata, which are called events.

USM Anywhere enables you to display system events. These events are any events generated within your environment. They are not actions associated with any of the monitored assets or networks collected by your environment. For instance, the system generates a system event when an asset, a user, or a node is created, updated, or deleted or when you modify your multi-factor authentication (MFA) subscription.

This topic discusses these subtopics:

- **USM Central System Events List View** ................................................. 96
- **Searching System Events** ............................................................. 97
- **Viewing System Event Details** ...................................................... 98
USM Central System Events List View

AlienVault USM Central provides a centralized view of your system events. Go to Settings > System Events.

The system events page displays information on any events generated within your environment. On the left you can find the search and filters options. In the upper side of the page, you can see any filters you have applied, and you have the option to create and select different views of the system events. The main part of the page is the actual list of system events. Each row describes an individual system event.

If you want to analyze the data, you can maximize the screen and hide the filter pane. Click the icon to hide the filter pane. Click the icon to expand the filter pane.

**Note:** By default, the list will display all System Events created during the last 24 hours.

**List of the Default Columns in the System Events Page**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column Field Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Event Name</td>
<td>Name of the event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time Created</td>
<td>The date and time of the creation of the event. The displayed date depends on your computer’s time zone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source Address</td>
<td>IP address of the event or computer that it takes place on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Email of the user that the action is being performed on. For example, if user <a href="mailto:email@alienvault.com">email@alienvault.com</a> modifies or creates user <a href="mailto:new@alienvault.com">new@alienvault.com</a>, then the destination email is <a href="mailto:new@alienvault.com">new@alienvault.com</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected Resource</td>
<td>Email of the user that performed the action. For example, when user <a href="mailto:email@alienvault.com">email@alienvault.com</a> logs in, the source email is <a href="mailto:email@alienvault.com">email@alienvault.com</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event outcome</td>
<td>Indicates if the action was success and completed or if it failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event Details</td>
<td>It is a small description of what was changed in the system event. It only gets populated for certain actions and indicates what is being changed. Most of these are user changes. For example, when a user is suspended, locked status is reset, MFA is enabled/disabled, or password updated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Click the ⭐ icon to bookmark an item for quick access. Clicking the ⭐ icon on the secondary menu shows the bookmarked items and provides links to them.
You can also sort items by selecting 20, 50, or 100 below the result table. You can classify some columns by clicking the icons to the right side of the heading. You can sort the item information in ascending or descending order.

**Searching System Events**

**Filters Displayed by Default in the Main System Events Page**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Filter Name</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Created during</td>
<td>Filter system events triggered in the last hour, last 24 hours, last 7 days, last 30 days, or last 90 days. You can also configure your own period of time by clicking the Custom Range option (📅). This option enables you to customize a range. When you click the icon, a calendar opens. You can choose the first and last day to delimit your search by clicking the days on the calendar or entering the days directly. Then select the hours, minutes, and seconds by clicking the specific box. Finally, select AM or PM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event Name</td>
<td>Filter system events by the short, user-readable description of the system event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected Resource</td>
<td>Filter system events by the email of the user that performed the action. For example, when user <a href="mailto:email@alienvault.com">email@alienvault.com</a> logs in, the source email is <a href="mailto:email@alienvault.com">email@alienvault.com</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Filter system events by the email of the user that the action is being performed on. For example, if user <a href="mailto:email@alienvault.com">email@alienvault.com</a> modifies or creates user <a href="mailto:new@alienvault.com">new@alienvault.com</a>, then the destination email is <a href="mailto:new@alienvault.com">new@alienvault.com</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source Address</td>
<td>Filter system events by IP address of the event or computer that it takes place on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event Outcome</td>
<td>Filter system events by the by how the action was: success and completed or failed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number between brackets displayed by each filter indicates the number of items that matches the filter. You can also use the filter controls to provide a method of organizing your search and filtered results. These are the icons next to each filter title:
**Icons Next to the Filter Title**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Icon</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A homosex A</td>
<td>Sort the filters alphabetically.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$F$</td>
<td>Sort the filters by the number of items that matches them.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the upper-left side of the page, you can see any filters you have applied. Remove filters by clicking the $\times$ icon next to the filter. Or clear all filters by clicking **Reset All Filters**.

**Note:** When applying filters, the search uses the logical AND operator if the used filters are different. However, when the filter is of the same type, the search uses the logical OR.

Those filters that have more than ten options include a Filter Value search field for writing text and making the search easier.

**Searching System Events by Using the Search Field**

**To search System Events using the search field**

1. Go to Settings > System Events.
2. Enter your query in the search field.
   - If you want to search for an exact phrase having two or more words, you need to put quotation marks around the words in the phrase. This includes email addresses (for example, "bob@mycompany.com").
   
   **Note:** Keep in mind that wildcard characters are considered as literals.
3. Click the $\times$ icon.

The result of your search displays with the items identified.

**Viewing System Event Details**

**Role Availability**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Availability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>✖️</td>
<td>Read-Only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✅</td>
<td>Analyst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✅</td>
<td>Manager</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The system event details page provides in-depth information on system events.
To view the details of a system event

1. Go to **Settings > System Events**.
2. Click the system event to display its details.
   - Click the ★ icon to bookmark an item for quick access. Clicking the ★ icon on the secondary menu shows the bookmarked items and provides links to them.
3. In the upper right corner, click the previous and next buttons to navigate between items.
4. Click the ✗ icon to close the dialog box.
In USM Central, user administration and management provides a broad range of control for security, role-based permissions, and integration with connected deployments. The system requires that all users log in with a user name and a password. AT&T Cybersecurity recommends that users enable Using Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for their account to provide extra security to their USM Central environment and all connected deployments.

USM Central collects information about when a user logs in to the system and what the user does. This information is available when you go to Settings > System Events. See System Events Management for more information.

Users can access settings for their own account and log out of the system by clicking the icon in the upper right corner of the page.

Notable user management features in USM Central include:

- Accounts in USM Central use role-based access control (RBAC) to assign users to pre-defined levels of access to different functions in the UI. See Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) in USM Central for more information.

- Account access can be given an extra level of security by enabling MFA to log in. See Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) in USM Central for more information.

  Note: AT&T Cybersecurity recommends that users enable MFA for their account. MFA adds extra security because it requires multiple factors to authenticate a user, making it more difficult for an unauthorized person to gain access to the account.

- Connected deployments can be accessed from the USM Central drop-down list at the top of the page. MFA authorization is carried over between deployments when logging into other environments from the USM Central deployments drop-down list.

- Manager accounts can regulate which connected deployments are visible in the USM Central UI for other accounts.

Because USM Central user accounts are replicated in all connected deployments, users created in USM Central will have the same role permissions in the connected deployment. These roles can be individually changed in the user management controls from the connected deployments as well.
Because of the level of customization available, this enables users to have higher or lower role-based permissions in connected deployments as well as different views of what deployment information is visible in the USM Central UI.

Topics covered in this section include:

Creating Users ........................................................................................................... 102
Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) in USM Central .............................................. 104
Editing Users ........................................................................................................... 107
Managing Your Profile Settings ........................................................................... 109
Deleting Users ......................................................................................................... 113
Configuring Web UI Session Timeout ................................................................. 114
Regulated Deployment Access ............................................................................. 115
Using Multi-Factor Authentication ....................................................................... 117
User Account Protections ..................................................................................... 120
Creating Users

Add a user account in your USM Central environment for each member of your team that needs access. Users created in USM Central are automatically created in the connected deployments as well. These new users share the same role access in both environments. Manager accounts can manually change the access of other user accounts in the individual environments.

If an account is created in a connected deployment first, and then added to USM Central, the account from the connected deployment will take precedence over the account in USM Central. This can cause issues with things like multi-factor authentication (MFA) login for the USM Central account. AT&T Cybersecurity recommends that you delete the account on the connected deployment before adding the account to USM Central.

USM Central implements role-based access control (RBAC). See Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) in USM Central for more information.
To create a user

1. Go to Settings > Users to open the page.

2. Click New User.

3. Enter the user's email address and full name.
   This is the email address used to verify the account and set the initial password.

4. Select the role you want to assign to the user. See Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) in USM Central for more information.

5. Click Save.
   USM Central sends an email to the email address that includes a link to set a password and login.
Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) in USM Central

USM Central implements role-based access control (RBAC), which provides users with the following:

- The ability to restrict certain users from accessing administrative capabilities like adding new users
- Predefined roles that range from read-only access to full administrative capabilities so managers can easily select the appropriate role for a new user

There are three roles in USM Central:

- **Read-Only**: You can access views and search the system, but cannot make system changes that impact other users.
- **Analyst**: You can view and search the system and perform all the same tasks as the Read-Only role, and also view alarms.
- **Manager**: This role enables Analyst permissions, and also enables you to update deployments, add or configure credentials for users, and view alarms.

You can see the predefined roles in USM Central in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Read-Only User</th>
<th>Analyst User</th>
<th>Manager User</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upper Navigation</td>
<td>Access: documentation, support, and forum links</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Profile Settings</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Predefined Roles in USM Central (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Read-Only User</th>
<th>Analyst User</th>
<th>Manager User</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Alarms</strong></td>
<td>View: alarms page and alarm details</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Configure filters</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Asset drop-down menu items: add to current filter, look up in OTX</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Asset drop-down menu items: full details</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Manage columns</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Generate report</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Save views</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alarm details: create rule</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alarm labels: apply, create, manage</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alarm Status: update</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vulnerabilities</strong></td>
<td>View: vulnerabilities page and vulnerabilities details</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Generate report</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Save views</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Asset drop-down menu items: add to current filter, look up in OTX, full details</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Predefined Roles in USM Central (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Read-Only User</th>
<th>Analyst User</th>
<th>Manager User</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Configuration Issues</strong></td>
<td>View: configuration issues page and configuration issues details</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Configure filters</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Generate report</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Save view</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Asset drop-down menu items: add to current filter, look up in OTX, full details</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Settings &gt; Deployments</strong></td>
<td>View the deployments page</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Create a new deployment</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Disconnect a deployment</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Configure a deployment</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Connect to an existing deployment</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Settings &gt; Users</strong></td>
<td>View the user page</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Edit a user</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Delete a user</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Create a user</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Settings &gt; System Events</strong></td>
<td>View the system events page</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Settings &gt; System Settings</strong></td>
<td>Modify the session timeout</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Predefined Roles in USM Central (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Read-Only User</th>
<th>Analyst User</th>
<th>Manager User</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Settings &gt; Rules</td>
<td>View the rules page</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Create an orchestration rule</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports &gt; Saved Reports</td>
<td>Edit a report</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Copy a report</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Delete a report</td>
<td>✗</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Editing Users

Assuming the Manager role, you can modify a number of items for the account of another user. For example, if users are unable to log in because they forgot their password or no longer have an authentication mobile device, you can perform a reset for their account.

**Note:** Only users having a role of Manager can edit users.

**To edit a user account**

1. Go to **Settings > Users** to open the page that displays the list of user accounts in your USM Central environment.

2. In the row for the user account, click the **📝** icon.
3. Make changes to the account parameters, as needed:

![Edit User form]

Email

Full Name

Alarms Auto Refresh:

is Disabled

Role

Status

Send Password Reset

Deployments

- All Deployments
- Select Deployments

Note: If you click the \(\text{}\) of your own user, the Profile page displays. See [Managing Your Profile Settings](#) for more information.

- Change the email address for the account.
- Change the full name for the account.
- Change the time of the alarm auto refreshing page.
- Change the role for the account. See [Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) in USM Anywhere](#) for more information.
- Change the status for the account. If you need to temporarily disable a user account, you can set the status to **Disabled**. This is a best practice for revoking access and usually a better alternative to deleting a user account.
Click **Send Password Reset** to reset the password for the user. When you do a password reset, the user receives an email with a link to set a new password for the account.

Change the deployments if needed.

In the Deployments section, click the button related to the settings you want to apply:

- Click **All Deployments** if you want the user to have visibility over all connected deployments.
- Click **Select Deployments** if you want to designate specific deployments.
- If you click the **Select Deployments** button, the connected deployments will display below. Select the checkbox for each of the deployments to which you want the user to have access.

4. Click **Save**.

**To reset a password account**

1. Go to **Settings > Users** to open the users list page.
2. Click the **pencil** icon next to the user account you want to reset the password.

   ![Note: You are not allowed to change the Email address for the account.](image)

3. Change the **Full Name** for the account.
4. Click **Send Password Reset**.
   
The user receives an email with a link that enables him to change the password.

5. Click **Save**.

**Managing Your Profile Settings**

You can manage your own user account, which enables you to do the following:

- Change your full name and password
- Enable **multi-factor authentication** (MFA) for the account
- Configure an interval for auto-refreshing the alarms pages
To manage your profile settings

1. In the upper-right corner of the USM Anywhere web user interface (UI), click the icon and select Profile.

2. Modify the data of the items that can be modified.
Change Your Email Address, Name, and Password

USM Anywhere helps you meet the Payment Card Industry (PCI) standard by enforcing password complexity, password expiration, and forbidding password reuse. See the USM Anywhere Password Policy for details.

To set a new password

1. Open the Profile Settings page.
2. You have two options to choose from based on your role:
   - **General user**: In the upper-right corner, click the icon and select Profile Settings.
   - **Manager**: Go to Settings > Users and click the icon of your user.

Both actions open the profile page.

3. Click Update Password to display the password fields.

   ![Note: The date of the last update displays in front of the Update Password button.]

5. Enter your current password and the new password.
6. Click Save.

Enable MFA

If you want to protect your account, enable MFA for your user account. When this feature is activated, USM Central displays the Multi-Factor Authentication page to prompt you to complete your MFA configuration. The displayed page provides a unique QR code that is used by the Authenticator app to retrieve a verification code. See Using Multi-Factor Authentication for more information about this security configuration.

![Note: AT&T Cybersecurity recommends that users enable MFA for their account. MFA adds extra security because it requires multiple factors to authenticate a user, making it more difficult for an unauthorized person to gain access to the account.]

To enable MFA

1. Open the Profile Settings page.
2. You have two options to choose from based on whether your role is as the general user or as the manager:
   - **General user**: In the upper-right corner, click the icon and select Profile Settings.
   - **Manager**: Go to Settings > Users and click the icon of your user.

Both actions open the Profile Settings page.

4. Click Save.
Select the Time for Auto-Refreshing the Alarms Page

If you want to configure the time that the alarms page refreshes its information, you can set an interval. These are the options:

- **Is Disabled**: The page works as usual and displays the ⌛️ icon for manually updating the page.
- **Every 15 min**: The page is reloaded every 15 minutes.
- **Every 30 min**: The page is reloaded every 30 minutes.
- **Every hour**: The page is reloaded every hour.
- **Every 2 hours**: The page is reloaded every 2 hours.

To log out of the system

1. Click the ⚠️ icon.
2. Select Logout.

API Clients

USM Central offers a Representational State Transfer (REST) API framework that enables you to customize elements of data in your environment. The APIs return JSON responses with errors that use HTTP response codes. To access the API, you need to create a client identification (ID) and secret code in the USM Central interface, and use that information to create a token. USM Central uses Open Authorization (OAuth) 2.0 to authenticate against the REST APIs.

**Edition**: The API is available in the Standard and Premium editions of USM Anywhere.

See [https://cybersecurity.att.com/pricing](https://cybersecurity.att.com/pricing) for more information about the features and support provided by each of the USM Anywhere editions.
To open the API Clients page

1. In the upper-right corner of the USM Central web user interface (UI), click the icon and select Profile Settings.
2. Select API Clients.

3. Click New Client to create a new client. See the AlienVault APIs for more information.

To delete an API Client

1. In the upper-right corner of the USM Central web UI, click the icon and select Profile Settings.
2. Select API Clients.
3. Locate the API client that you want to modify and click Delete Client to open a new window.

4. Click Delete Client.

Deleting Users
You can delete a user account in your USM Central whenever you need to.

To delete a user account

1. Go to **Settings > Users** to open the page that displays the list of user accounts in your USM Central environment.

2. In the row for the user account, click the icon.

   ![User Delete](image)

   Are you sure you want to delete user **username**?

   ![User Delete](image)

   - **Cancel**
   - **Accept**

3. Click **Accept** to confirm the process or click **Cancel** to exit.

   **Note:** Only users having a role of Manager can delete users. See **Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) in USM Central** for more information.

Configuring Web UI Session Timeout

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role Availability</th>
<th>Read-Only</th>
<th>Analyst</th>
<th>Manager</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

USM Central enables you to configure the length of users’ inactivity before automatically logging out. After the configured slot of time, the user is logged out of USM Central.
To configure your web user interface (UI) session timeout

1. Go to **Settings > System Settings**.
2. Set the session timeout.

A notification bar displays to confirm the change.

**Note:** The new configuration applies after you log in.

## Regulated Deployment Access

With USM Central, users with a Manager role can assign Analyst and Read-Only users access to specified connected deployments. Giving an Analyst or Read-Only user access to a designated set of specific deployments will limit the view to only those deployments for which they have been assigned, and hide any details related to other deployments.

Existing Analyst and Read-Only users have access to all deployments by default, but a Manager can change access at any time by editing a user's account settings. When you create a new Read-Only or Analyst user, you can choose to assign select deployments or allow access to all deployments at that time. Deployments that are added at a later time will be accessible to users with **All Deployments** access, while users with **Select Deployment** access will not be able to view the newly added deployment until access is specifically granted to their account.

Analysts with **Select Deployments** access can create labels in USM Central, but they are unable to edit or delete any USM Central labels. Read-Only and Analyst users can view the list of the deployments they have access to by clicking on the **Profile** icon and selecting **Profile**. For more information on role permissions, see [Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) in USM Central](#).
Add or Edit Deployment Access

You can define a user’s access to deployments in the user’s account settings. Deployment access can also be defined for a user when you Creating Users.

To edit a user’s deployment access

1. Go to Settings > Users.
2. Click the icon next to the user whose access you want to edit.
3. In the Deployment section of the Edit User window, click the button related to the settings you want to apply.
   - Click All Deployments if you want the user to have visibility over all connected deployments.
   - Click Select Deployments if you want to designate specific deployments.
4. If you click the Select Deployments button, the connected deployments display below.

**Note:** Changes to deployment access that are made during the Analyst or Read-Only user’s session will not be effective until they log out and log back into the system or are issued a new Using Multi-Factor Authentication after 24 hours.
Check the box for each of the deployments you want the user to have access to.

5. Click **Save**.

Using Multi-Factor Authentication

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role Availability</th>
<th>Read-Only</th>
<th>Analyst</th>
<th>Manager</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Role Availability" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Read-Only" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Analyst" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Manager" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To protect your USM Central account, enable multi-factor authentication (MFA). MFA adds extra security because it requires multiple factors to authenticate a user, making it more difficult for an unauthorized person to gain access to the account. In USM Central, MFA provides a layered defense of two independent credentials: what you know (your user account name and password) and what you have (security token on your personal device).

To use multi-factor authentication in USM Central, you must have a mobile device that supports an Authenticator app. AT&T Cybersecurity recommends the Google Authenticator app, which is available for iOS and Android devices. Google Authenticator implements two-step verification services using the Time-based One-Time Password (TOTP) algorithm and HMAC-based One-time Password Algorithm (HOTP) for authentication.

**Configure MFA for Your Account**

Before you set up MFA for your account, you must install the Authenticator app on your device.

**To configure MFA for your account**

1. Click the icon in the upper-right corner of the USM Central web user interface (UI) and select Profile.

2. Click **Enable Multi-Factor Authentication**.

   The pane expands to provide a unique QR code that is used by the Authenticator app to retrieve a verification code. The code is emailed to you as well.
3. Open the Authenticator app on your device.
4. Scan the QR code using the Authenticator app.
5. Click **Save** in the My Settings window.
6. Click the **Logout** icon and select **Logout**.
7. Click **Login**.
8. On the login page, enter your user account and password, and click **Login**.
9. Enter the one-time passcode in the text box of USM Central, and click **Verify Code and Login**.

![Profile Settings and API Clients]

**Profile Settings**
- My Settings
- Email
- Full Name
- Role: Manager

**API Clients**

**Update Password**

**AUTHENTICATION**
To ensure the security of your USM Central account, you must enter a verification code to authenticate your identity whenever you log in.

This QR code is used by the authenticator app to retrieve the verification code.

Download the [Google Authenticator app](#) on your mobile device, scan the QR code, and enter the verification code.

**Verification Code**

633507

**Save**

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**Change Your Authentication Device**

In the event that you lose or change your mobile device or need to have your MFA reset, please contact [AT&T Cybersecurity Technical Support](#).

**User Account Protections**
90-Day Inactivity Lock

Inactive users are locked out after 90 days of inactivity. Managers can unlock the users in the system if they're locked out, or users can contact AT&T Cybersecurity support to have their account unlocked. Once an account has been unlocked, the user needs to log back in the same day for the system to save their unlocked status.

**To unlock an account**

1. Go to Settings > Users.
2. Click the Unlock button.

**Note:** This complies with the Payment Card Industry (PCI) Standard 8.5.5.

Brute Force IP Block

After six failed login attempts on an account, the system automatically locks the account. The user then receives an email notifying them of the lockout, and is provided a link to reactivate access to the account.

**Note:** This complies with the PCI Standard 8.5.13.