



## **Vantage for Government**

### **User Guide**

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# Chapter 1. Introduction



# Vantage for Government overview

*Vantage for Government is a Software as a Service (SaaS) product that lets you monitor and protect your networks. Vantage for Government lets you respond faster and more effectively to cyber threats, to ensure your operational resilience.*

## General

Vantage for Government (**Vantage™**) uses the power and simplicity of *Software as a Service (SaaS)* to deliver unmatched security and visibility across your *operational technology (OT)*, *Internet of Things (IoT)*, and *information technology (IT)* networks.

Vantage lets you:

- Centrally manage all sensor deployments from a single application
- Monitor an unlimited number of devices
- Protect an unlimited number of locations

## Identify

Vantage lets you discover and identify your assets and visualize your networks. Its ability to automate processes to create asset inventories eliminates blind spots and increases awareness of your networks.

Dashboards let you generate macro views, as well as see detailed information on assets and connections in your networks. Vantage also shows extensive node information such as names, types, and firmware versions as well as asset behavior, roles, protocols, and data flows.

## Assess

Vantage shows security alerts, missing patches and vulnerabilities to let you automatically assess vulnerabilities and monitor risks. It also correlates known vulnerabilities to *Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE)* reports to quickly research the root cause and potential impact. Vulnerability dashboards let you prioritize your efforts to focus on high-impact risk reductions first.

Vantage continuously monitors all supported protocols for the *OT*, *IoT*, and *IT* industries. It summarizes *OT* and *IT* risk information and highlights indicators of reliability issues, such as unusual process values.

## Detect

Vantage gives you constantly updated threat detection to identify cybersecurity and process-reliability threats. It detects early and late stage advanced threats and cyber risks.

Vantage combines behavior-based anomaly detection with signature-based threat detection for comprehensive risk monitoring.

An optional subscription to **Threat Intelligence™** gives you up-to-date threat detection and vulnerability identification, which uses indicators that have been created and curated by Nozomi Networks Labs.

In addition, an optional subscription to **Asset Intelligence™** gives you breakthrough anomaly-detection accuracy for *OT* and *IoT* devices, which accelerates incident response times.

## Act

Vantage accelerates your global incident response capabilities. It does this by focusing your attention on critical vulnerabilities, and letting you prioritize activities that maximize risk reduction.

Pre-defined playbooks guide users, and specific teams, in their efforts to counter the different types of threats. A centralized dashboard consolidates data to create high-priority alerts across a global network.

Clear explanations describe what has happened, the possible cause, and suggested solutions for every alert, which reduces the need for additional investigation.

Vantage lets you group alerts into incidents. This gives security and operations staff a simple, clear, and consolidated view of what's happening in your networks.

## Scale

Vantage aggregates data from an unlimited number of globally-deployed sensors. It delivers customizable summaries of essential information which lets you drill down to individual sites or assets.

It streamlines security processes across *IT* and *OT* for a cohesive response.

Vantage lets you manage security risks centrally for all your global sites.

### Related information

[Architecture \(on page 15\)](#)

[Data security in Vantage \(on page 16\)](#)

# Vantage and Vantage for Government comparison

*Vantage for Government is specifically designed to meet the unique requirements of U.S. government agencies and organizations that must comply with federal security and operational standards.*

## Overview

Vantage for Government provides the same core functionality as Vantage, with additional configurations and operational practices to support U.S. government deployment requirements. Both products deliver comprehensive security and visibility across *OT*, *IoT*, and *IT* networks.

## Key differences

The following table summarizes the key differences between Vantage and Vantage for Government:

**Table 1. Vantage and Vantage for Government comparison**

Feature	Vantage	Vantage for Government
Target audience	Commercial enterprises	U.S. Government agencies and organizations with FedRAMP compliance requirements
Compliance framework	Industry standard security practices	<i>National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)</i> FedRAMP Moderate compliance standards
Data residency	Standard cloud infrastructure	FedRAMP-compliant data centers
Core features	Full feature set	No third-party integrations (they will be introduced in a future release)
User experience	Standard interface	Identical interface

## Shared capabilities

Both Vantage and Vantage for Government include:

- Complete asset discovery and inventory management
- Real-time threat detection and alerting
- Vulnerability assessment and monitoring
- Network visualization and analysis
- Customizable dashboards and reports
- Integration with third-party security tools
- Centralized management of distributed sensors

- *Asset Intelligence (AI)*-driven security insights (when licensed)
- **Threat Intelligence™** integration (when licensed)

## Choosing the right product

Select Vantage for Government if your organization:

- Is a U.S. government agency or contractor
- Must comply with federal security requirements
- Requires data residency in government-compliant facilities
- Needs audit trails that meet federal standards

Select standard Vantage for commercial deployments that do not require government-specific compliance frameworks.

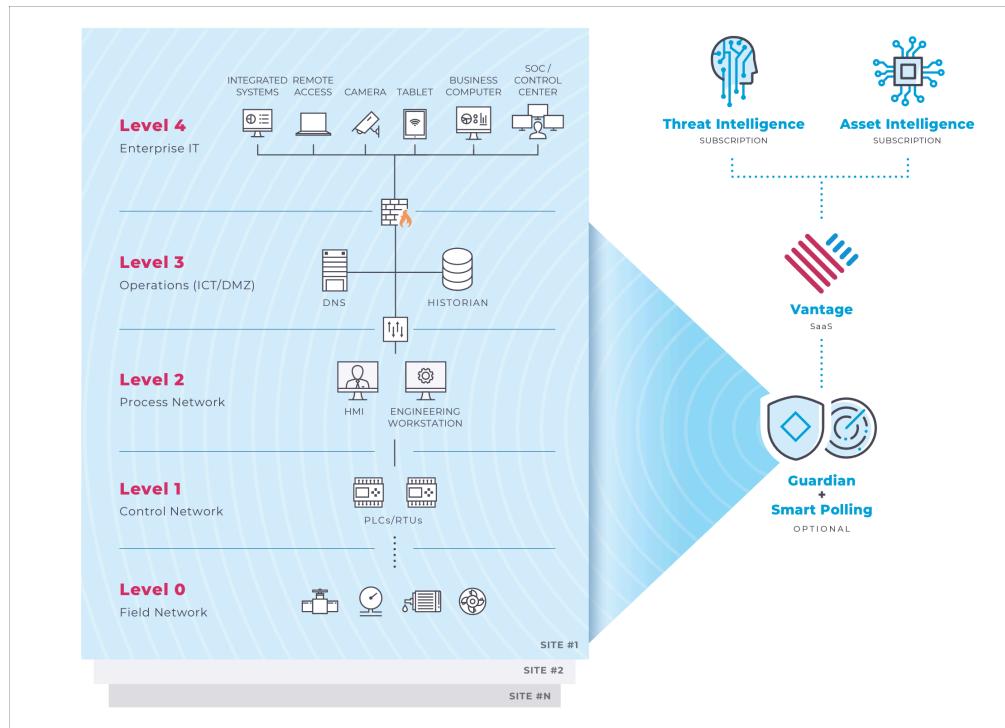
### Related information

Vantage overview (on page 11)

Vantage for Government overview (on page 11)

# Architecture

You can use Vantage, and the flexible architecture, to create a customized solution.



**Figure 1. Vantage architecture**

# Data security in Vantage

It is important to understand how Vantage keeps your data secure.

## Data privacy

For more details, see [Nozomi Networks Vantage Data Privacy](#).

## Data segregation and encryption

Data segregation is a key element of data security in Vantage. Every Vantage implementation has its own database. Access to an instance's database requires an encryption key that is only used for this instance.

## FIPS support

The [NIST](#) develops [Federal Information Processing Standards \(FIPS\)](#), which are publicly-announced standards for use in computer systems in-use with non-military United States government agencies and government contractors. The [FIPS](#) 140 series specifies requirements for cryptography modules within a security system protecting sensitive, but unclassified, data.

For implementations that adhere to [FIPS](#), Nozomi Networks provides [FIPS](#)-compliant Vantage instances that use the [FIPS-140-2](#) approved cryptography module.

While a [FIPS](#)-compliant sensor cannot connect to a standard, non-[FIPS](#) Vantage instance, an unlicensed sensor can connect to a [FIPS](#)-compliant Vantage instance. This allows Vantage to assign a license and enable [FIPS](#) mode on the sensor. Vantage now manages the sensor's license, and it can only connect to a [FIPS](#)-compliant Vantage instance.

To learn more about [FIPS](#), contact [Nozomi Networks](#).

## FIPS-compliant Vantage and SAML configuration

When you use [security assertion markup language \(SAML\)](#) to configure Vantage for SSO, you must specify its [assertion consumer service \(ACS\) uniform resource locator \(URL\)](#).

If your Vantage instance is [FIPS](#)-compliant, its [ACS URL](#) differs from the [ACS URL](#) of non-[FIPS](#) instances. For example:

- The [ACS URL](#) of a standard, non-[FIPS](#) Vantage instance is similar to:  
`https://customer1.customers.us1.vantage.nozominetworks.io`
- The [ACS URL](#) of a [FIPS](#)-compliant Vantage instance is similar to:  
`https://nozominetworkscom.customers.us1.vantage-govcloud.nozominetworks.io`

For more details about [ACS URL](#)s, see [IdP configuration for SAML integration](#), in the [Administrator Guide](#).

# Compliance and certifications

Vantage for Government maintains compliance with U.S. federal security standards and requirements to ensure secure operations for government agencies and contractors.

## Overview

Vantage for Government is designed and operated to meet the stringent security and compliance requirements of U.S. federal agencies. The platform undergoes regular assessments and maintains certifications that demonstrate adherence to federal standards.

## FedRAMP authorization

This service is authorized under the [Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program \(FedRAMP\)](#) at the **Moderate** impact level. The authorization was issued by a U.S. federal authorizing agency following a comprehensive security assessment in accordance with [FedRAMP](#) requirements.

The [FedRAMP Moderate Authorization to Operate \(ATO\)](#) confirms that the service meets the security controls defined in [NIST SP 800-53](#) for systems processing [Controlled Unclassified Information \(CUI\)](#), where the potential impact of a security compromise could be serious to agency operations, assets, or individuals.

Any authorization conditions, limitations, or constraints applicable to this service are documented as part of the [FedRAMP](#) authorization package and are maintained in accordance with [FedRAMP](#) continuous monitoring requirements.

[FedRAMP](#) provides a standardized approach to security assessment, authorization, and continuous monitoring for cloud services used by U.S. federal agencies.

## Vantage for Government

Vantage for Government is authorized under [FedRAMP](#) at the Moderate impact level.

This authorization demonstrates compliance with federal security requirements defined in [NIST](#) Special Publication 800-53.

For more details, see [FedRAMP authorization](#).

## Compliance frameworks

Vantage for Government adheres to the following federal compliance frameworks:

### FISMA compliance

The [Federal Information Security Management Act \(FISMA\)](#) establishes requirements for federal information security programs. Vantage for Government implements security controls that support FISMA compliance.

### NIST 800-53 security controls

The platform implements security controls from [NIST](#) Special Publication 800-53, which provides a catalog of security and privacy controls for federal information systems and organizations.

## FIPS 140-2 cryptography

All cryptographic operations use [FIPS](#) 140-2 validated modules to ensure data protection meets federal standards. For details, see [Data security in Vantage \(on page 16\)](#).

## Department of Defense compliance

Vantage for Government aligns with applicable [Department of Defense \(DoD\)](#) cloud security requirements where required by customer deployment, including impact level considerations consistent with the [DoD Cloud Computing Security Requirements Guide \(SRG\)](#).

## Data residency and infrastructure

Vantage for Government operates within infrastructure that meets U.S. federal data residency and sovereignty requirements.

All customer data is stored and processed within **AWS GovCloud (US-East)** regions.

Data centers are located within **authorized U.S. government cloud regions**, with specific locations not publicly disclosed for security reasons.

No customer data is transmitted to or stored outside of authorized federal cloud infrastructure.

Personnel with access to customer data undergo background checks appropriate for government systems.

## Audit and continuous monitoring

Vantage for Government maintains audit logs in accordance with [FedRAMP](#) Moderate requirements to support security monitoring, incident response, and compliance reporting.

Audit logs are retained for periods consistent with federal security control requirements and are protected against unauthorized access or modification. Authorized customers can export audit logs to approved government [security information and event management \(SIEM\)](#) or log aggregation systems using supported, secure mechanisms.

## Compliance documentation

Organizations using Vantage for Government can access compliance documentation to support their own authorization and risk management processes.

The [FedRAMP](#) compliance artifacts below are made available to authorized government customers and partners upon request and are subject to applicable access controls and non-disclosure requirements:

- [System Security Plan \(SSP\)](#)
- [Security Assessment Report \(SAR\)](#)
- [Plan of Action and Milestones \(POA&M\)](#)
- Other related materials

## Compliance updates

Federal security requirements and certifications are subject to change. Vantage for Government maintains current compliance through regular assessments and updates to security controls as requirements evolve.

Customers are notified of significant changes to compliance status or certifications through **direct communication from Nozomi Networks**, including email notifications and system announcements, as appropriate.

**Related information**

[Vantage for Government overview \(on page 11\)](#)

[Vantage and Vantage for Government comparison \(on page 13\)](#)

# Graphical User Interface (GUI)

## Homepage

*This is the default view in Vantage, it offers the highest level view of the health of your network.*

When you sign into Vantage, the **Overview** page highlights the health of the assets and sites that you monitor, and shows alerts and incidents.

### Top navigation bar

For more details, see [Top navigation bar \(on page 22\)](#).

### Dropdown menu

The dropdown gives you access to these different pages:

- **Overview:** The default view in Vantage, it offers the highest level view of your network's health.
- **Alerts:** Displays the total number of alerts across your entire network. The map shows the locations of the top alert types and protocols shown in the charts at the bottom of the page.
- **Assets:** Displays the total number of assets across your entire network. The map visualizes the locations of the top asset types, vendors, and operating systems shown in the charts at the bottom of the page.
- **Sensors:** Displays the total number of sensors connected to Vantage. The map visualizes the locations of the top sensor models shown in the chart at the bottom of the page.
- **Traffic:** Displays the total throughput in Mbps (megabits per second) and number of links across your entire network. The map visualizes the origin locations of links, while the list at the bottom of the page shows the top destination country.
- **Vulnerabilities:** Displays the total number of vulnerabilities detected in your network. The map visualizes the locations of the sites with the highest number of vulnerabilities, while the list at the bottom of the page shows the most common categories.



#### Note:

The totals displayed here are system-wide values. If you are only granted access to a subset of Vantage data, these values may not match results in the table or in query results.

### Assets monitored

This panel shows a count of all of the organization's assets and classifies them into one of three categories:

- *IT*
- *IoT*
- *OT*

This value is based on the discovered details for the asset, such as:

- Mac address
- Vendor
- Protocol
- Type

## Carousel

The carousel shows a quick view of your sites.

## Map

The map helps you visualize your network and its health, and let you quickly understand where to focus your attention. Vantage draws lines across the map to depict the location of threat actors and the sites that their attacks target. You can select a site on the map to view it on the carousel. Use the **2D** and **3D** buttons to switch between flattened and spherical views of the Earth.

## Elements

Common *user interface (UI)* elements are used in the different pages and sections.

### Time groups

The **Time groups** button displays a throughput view of the data over a given time period.

### Columns

The **Columns** button lets you select which of the available columns for the current page will show.

### Refresh

The **Refresh**  icon lets you immediately refresh the current view.

### Live

The **Live**  toggle lets you change live view on, or off. When live mode is on, the page will refresh periodically.

### Support

The support  icon opens a popup that gives you access to more items.

- Documentation 
- Open a Support Case 
- Check Vantage Status 
- Developer API Docs 

## Top navigation bar

The top navigation bar lets you navigate to the different areas of the software.

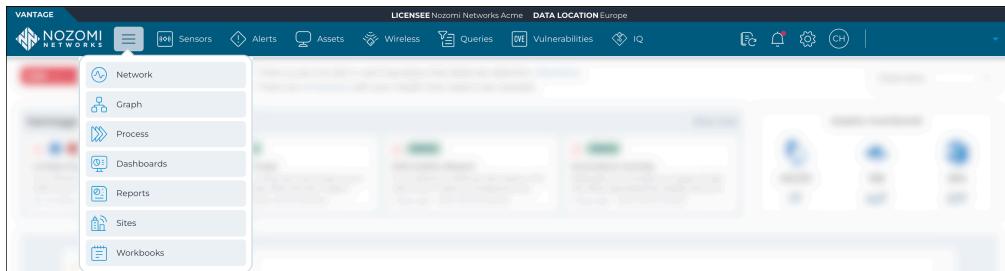


Figure 2. Top navigation bar

### Hamburger menu

The  icon opens a dropdown menu, which gives you access to buttons for these items:

- [Network \(on page 22\)](#)
- [Graph \(on page 22\)](#)
- [Process \(on page 22\)](#)
- [Dashboards \(on page 22\)](#)
- [Reports \(on page 22\)](#)
- [Sites \(on page 22\)](#)
- [Workbooks \(on page 22\)](#)

#### Network

This button opens the **Network** page. For more details, see [Network \(on page 205\)](#).

#### Graph

This button opens the **Graph** page. For more details, see [Graph \(on page 211\)](#)

#### Process

This button opens the **Process** page. For more details, see [Process \(on page 227\)](#)

#### Dashboards

This button opens the **Dashboards** page. For more details, see [Dashboards \(on page 231\)](#).

#### Reports

This button opens the **Reports** page. For more details, see [Reports \(on page 239\)](#).

#### Sites

This button opens the **Sites** page. For more details, see [Sites \(on page 251\)](#).

#### Workbooks

This button opens the **Workbooks** page. For more details, see [Workbooks \(on page 181\)](#).

## Sensors

This button opens the **Sensors** page. For more details, see [Sensors \(on page 29\)](#).

## Alerts

This button opens the **Alerts** page. For more details, see [Alerts \(on page 73\)](#).

## Assets

This button opens the **Assets** page. For more details, see [Assets \(on page 95\)](#).

## Wireless

This button opens the **Wireless** page. For more details, see [Wireless \(on page 131\)](#).

## Queries

This button opens the **Queries** page. For more details, see [Queries \(on page 145\)](#).

## Vulnerabilities

This button opens the **Vulnerabilities** page. For more details, see [Vulnerabilities \(on page 167\)](#).

## (Vantage) IQ

This button opens the **Vantage IQ** page. For more details, see [Vantage IQ \(on page 183\)](#).

## Async operations

This button opens the **Asynchronous operations** page. For more details, see [Async operations \(on page 311\)](#).

## What's new

This button opens the **What's new** sidebar. For more details, see [What's new drawer \(on page 315\)](#).

## Administration

This button opens the **Administration** page. For more details, see the [Vantage Administrator Manual](#).

## Profile settings

This button opens the profile settings menu. For more details, see [Profile settings \(on page 323\)](#).

## Organization

This button opens the profile **Organization** page. For more details, see [Organizations menu \(on page 331\)](#).

## Get more from Vantage

The **Get more from Vantage** prompt helps root administrators optimize their environment by enabling *Discovery* and *Smart Polling* features. These capabilities improve asset visibility and support integration planning based on real usage data.

Root administrators see the **Get more from Vantage** prompt after logging in. It collects details about software in the environment and offers the option to enable automatic *Discovery* and *Smart Polling* plans.

Completing the prompt is optional but recommended. Root administrators can choose to select:

- **Next** to continue with the setup
- **Assign to another user** to delegate the setup
- **Remind me later** to postpone the prompt

This proactive configuration helps Vantage deliver more relevant insights and accelerates time-to-value through intelligent automation.

## Respond to the Get more from Vantage prompt

To help Vantage better understand their environment, root administrators see a guided setup dialog after logging in. This process collects preferences and offers the option to enable Discovery and Smart Polling. It improves asset visibility and supports tailored configuration recommendations.

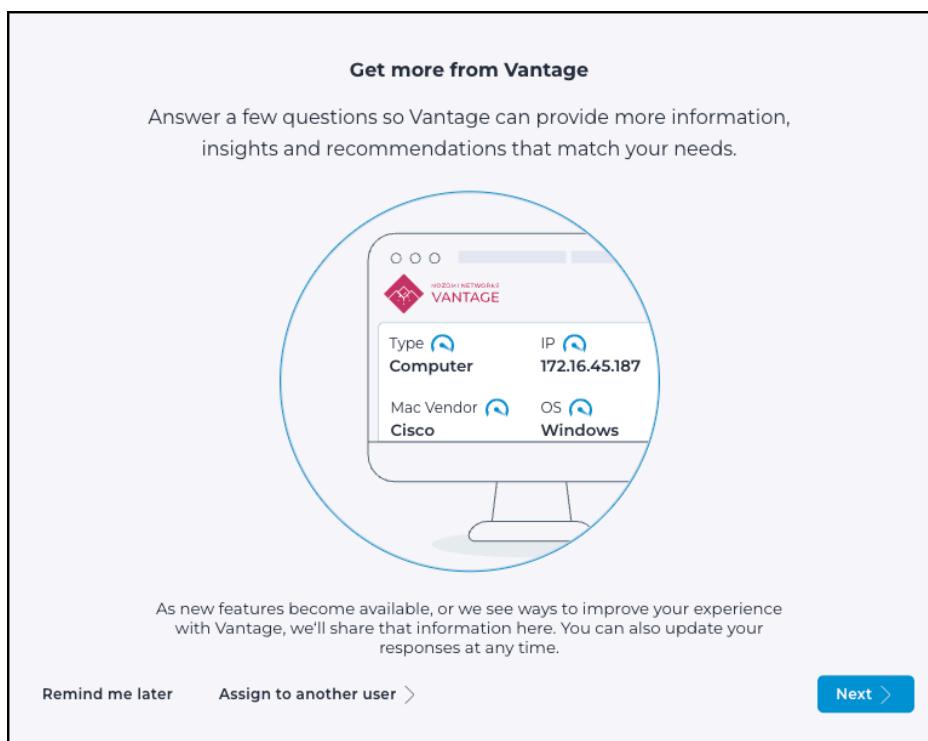
### About this task

After login, root administrators are prompted with a short setup dialog that helps identify the software in use and enables Discovery and Smart Polling features. Completing the prompt allows Vantage to automate data collection plans to enhance visibility and insights.

### Procedure

1. Log in to Vantage as a root administrator.

**Result:** A Get more from Vantage dialog shows.



**Figure 3. Get more from Vantage dialog**

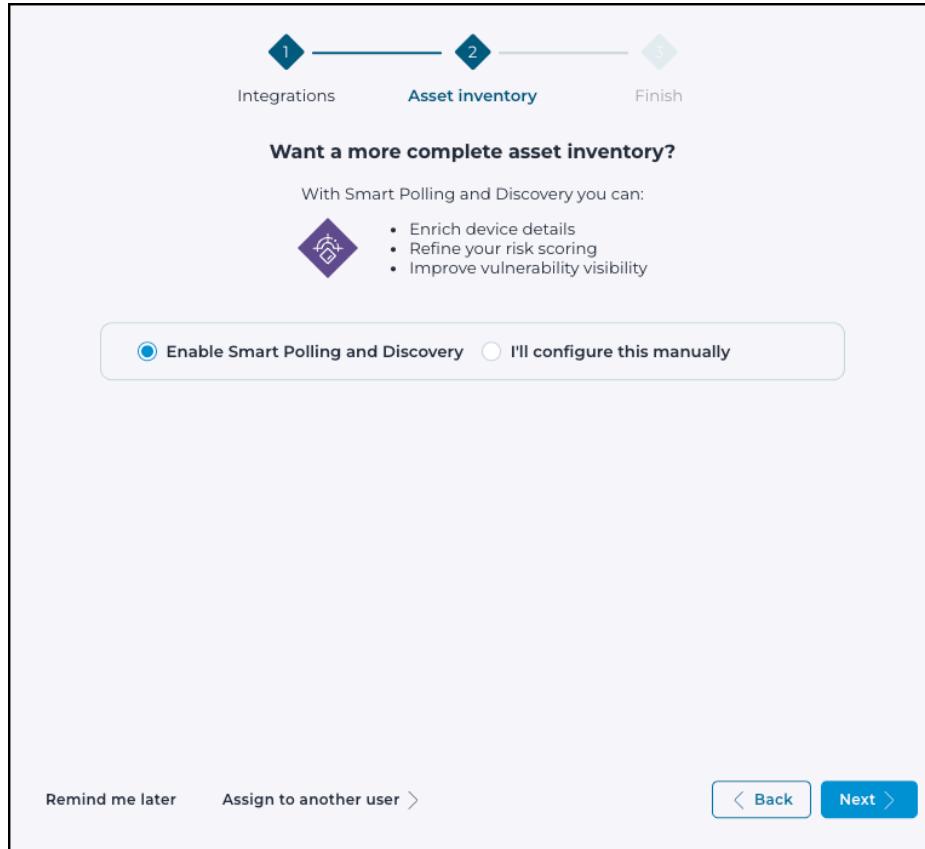
2. Select one of these options:

**Choose from:**

- **Remind me later:** The prompt will appear again the next time that you log in
- **Assign to another user:** Transfer the task to a different user
- **Next:** Complete the setup now

3. Select **Next**.

**Result:** The **Asset Inventory** page opens.



**Figure 4. Asset Inventory page**

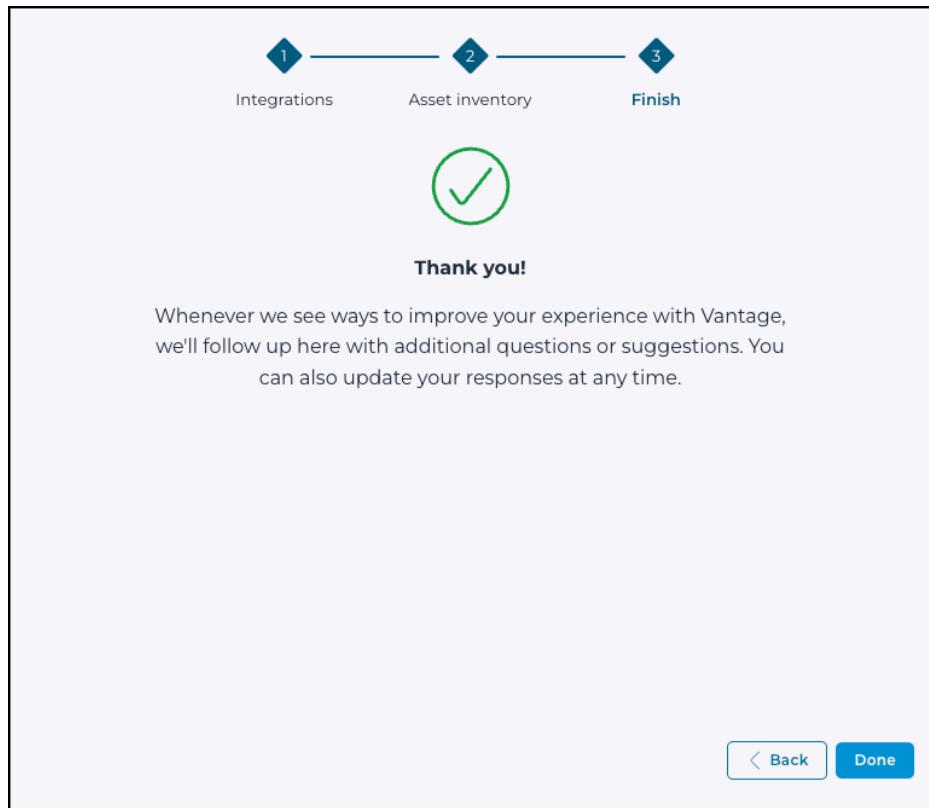
4. On the **Asset Inventory** page:

**Choose from:**

- **Enable Smart Polling and Discovery** – Starts Discovery immediately and schedules Smart Polling plans automatically
- **No, I'll configure this manually** – Skips automated configuration for now

5. Select **Next**.

**Result:** The **Finish** page shows.



**Figure 5. Finish page**

## Results

The setup is complete. Vantage uses this information to tailor support and improve asset visibility for your environment.



## Chapter 2. Sensors



The **Sensors** page lets you view all of the sensors that you have in your system.

The screenshot shows the Vantage Sensors page. At the top, there are three filter sections: 'Appliance type (4)', 'Model (5)', and 'Software (25)'. Below these is a table with the following columns: Last sync, Status, Host, Public IP, Country, Risk, and Appliance type. The table lists 14 rows of sensor data. The 'Appliance type' column shows values like 'cmc', 'arc', 'arc'. The 'Status' column shows 'active' for all rows. The 'Host' column contains various hostnames. The 'Public IP' column shows '178.174.23.190' for most rows, and 'n.a.' for others. The 'Country' column shows 'CH' for most rows, and 'n.a.' for others. The 'Risk' column has a red progress bar. The 'Appliance' column shows 'cmc', 'arc', 'arc'. At the bottom of the table, there are navigation links: '1 to 25 of more', '<', 'Page 1 of more', and '>'. There is also a 'Columns' button, a 'Refresh' icon, and a 'Live' toggle switch.

**Figure 6. Sensors page**

## Add

This button lets you connect a new sensor.

## Appliance type

This shows a list of all the appliance types in the current table view.

## Model

This shows a list of all the model types in the current table view.

## Software

This shows a list of all the software types in the current table view.

## Columns

The **Columns** button lets you select which of the available columns for the current page will show.

## Refresh

The **Refresh**  icon lets you immediately refresh the current view.

## Live

The **Live**  toggle lets you change live view on, or off. When live mode is on, the page will refresh periodically.

### Related information

Add a sensor (on page 54)

Configure a sensor (on page 59)

[Verify the connection of a sensor \(on page 70\)](#)

[Reset a sensor token \(on page 71\)](#)

## Details page

The details page shows a set of fields which are applicable to the related type of sensor.



Figure 7. Details page

### Actions dropdown

This dropdown gives you access to these actions:

- [Delete \(on page 44\)](#)
- [Reset Token \(on page 45\)](#)
- [Renew Licenses \(on page 46\)](#)
- [Migrate Site \(on page 47\)](#)

### Summary

For more details, see [Summary tab \(on page 34\)](#).

### Synchronization

For more details, see [Synchronization tab \(on page 35\)](#).

### Settings

For more details, see [Settings tab \(on page 36\)](#).

### Health logs

For more details, see [Health logs tab \(on page 36\)](#).

### Tags

For more details, see [Tags tab \(on page 38\)](#).

### Security control panel

For more details, see [Security control panel tab \(on page 41\)](#).

### Network interfaces

For more details, see [Network interfaces tab \(on page 42\)](#).

#### Related information

Open the details page (on page 52)

## Summary tab

The **Summary** tab shows an overview of information for the related sensor.



**Figure 8. Summary tab**

### Sensor information

This section shows the asset information for the related sensor. shows information for:

- Appliance type
- Model
- Serial number
- Software
- Status
- IP
- Public IP
- Geoloc country
- Geoloc latitude
- Geoloc longitude

### Throughput

This section shows the traffic throughput for the related sensor.

### Summary

This section shows information for:

- Last sync
- Risk
- Geoloc - IP address

### Health

This section shows metrics about the sensor. The section shows information for:

- CPU percentage
- Memory free
- Memory used
- Disk usage percentage

### Comments

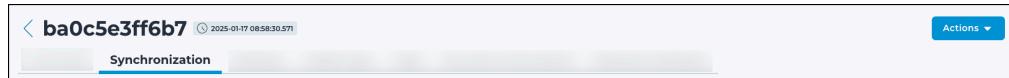
This section lets you write a comment for the sensor. It also shows comments that have been previously written.

#### Related information

Details page (on page 33)

## Synchronization tab

The **Synchronization** tab shows the settings that the related sensor inherits from its organization.



**Figure 9. Synchronization tab**

You can select the **Click the Use organization settings** checkbox to make the settings editable and override the current values.

Changes made on this page affect the related sensor, but not the default settings for the organization it belongs to.

## Settings tab

The **Settings** tab shows sensor-specific settings that can be controlled in Vantage.



**Figure 10. Settings tab**

An example of the settings that are shown in this tab are updates for:

- *AI*
- *Threat Intelligence (TI)*

## Health logs tab

The **Health logs** tab shows the health logs that the related sensor has generated.



**Figure 11. Health logs tab**

## Delete a health log

The actions menu lets you delete a health log.

### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select **Sensors**.



#### Note:

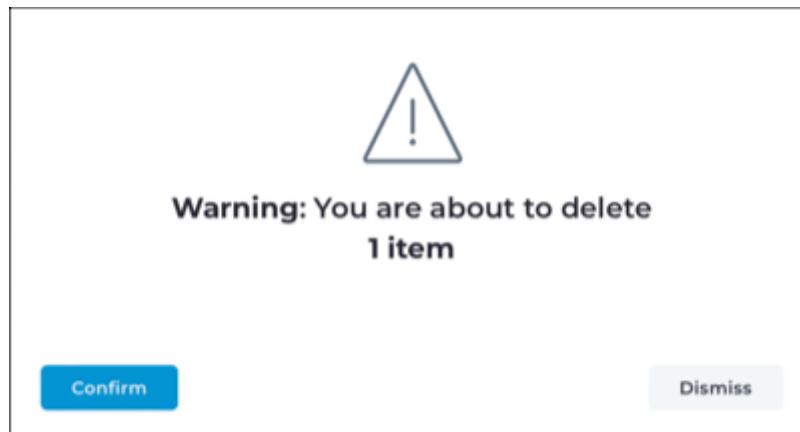
If you haven't added a sensor yet, Vantage opens the **Make connections** page where you can add one. If you have previously added a sensor, all the sensors that Vantage recognizes show.

2. [Open the details page \(on page 52\)](#) for the applicable sensor.
3. Select **Health logs**.
4. Choose a method to select one, or more, items.

#### Choose from:

- Select the top checkbox to select all the items in the current table view
- Select multiple checkboxes for the items that you want to choose
- Select the checkbox for the item that you want to choose

5. Select **Delete**.



**Result:** A confirmation dialog shows.

6. Select **Confirm**.

### Results

The health log(s) has (have) been deleted.

## Tags tab

The **Tags tab** lets you add tags to the related sensor.



**Figure 12. Tags tab**

The Tags tab shows a table of all the sensors that have had tags added to them.

### Add

This button lets you [add a new tag \(on page 39\)](#) to the related sensor.

### Columns

The **Columns** button lets you select which of the available columns for the current page will show.

### Refresh

The **Refresh**  icon lets you immediately refresh the current view.

### Live

The **Live**  toggle lets you change live view on, or off. When live mode is on, the page will refresh periodically.

#### Related information

[Add a tag to a sensor \(on page 39\)](#)

[Delete a tag from a sensor \(on page 40\)](#)

## Add a tag to a sensor

You can add tags to sensors. This lets you refine the permissions that you grant to users.

### About this task

You can add one or more tags to the selected sensor.

### Procedure

1. [Open the details page \(on page 52\)](#) for the applicable sensor.
2. Select the **Tags** tab.
3. Select **Add new**.

**Result:** The **Tag** dropdown shows.

4. Open the dropdown and select the correct tag.



#### Note:

Only the tags that have been assigned for your organization show.

5. Select **Create**.

**Result:** The tag has been added to the related sensor.

#### Related information

[Tags tab \(on page 38\)](#)

[Delete a tag from a sensor \(on page 40\)](#)

## Delete a tag from a sensor

If a tag has been added to a sensor, you can delete it.

### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select **Sensors**.



#### Note:

If you haven't added a sensor yet, Vantage opens the **Make connections** page where you can add one. If you have previously added a sensor, all the sensors that Vantage recognizes show.

2. [Open the details page \(on page 52\)](#) for the applicable sensor.
3. Select **Tags**.
4. Double-click the applicable tag.

**Result:** The summary drawer shows.

5. Select **Details**.

**Result:** The details page for the related tag shows.

6. Select **Actions > Delete**.

### Results

The tag has been deleted.

#### Related information

[Tags tab \(on page 38\)](#)

[Add a tag to a sensor \(on page 39\)](#)

## Security control panel tab

The **Security control panel** tab lets you add tags to the related sensor.



**Figure 13. Security control panel tab**

The Security control panel tab lets you control which alerts are created on sensors. The dropdown lets you select from these options:

- Low
- Medium
- High
- Paranoid
- Organization default

## Network interfaces tab

The **Network interfaces** tab shows the network ports available on a Guardian sensor. Use this tab in Vantage to review interface details and filtering settings. Configuration changes can only be made on the Guardian sensor itself.



Figure 14. Network interfaces tab

## Summary drawer

When you double-click a sensor in the table, the summary drawer shows. This lets you post a comment, or open the related details page.

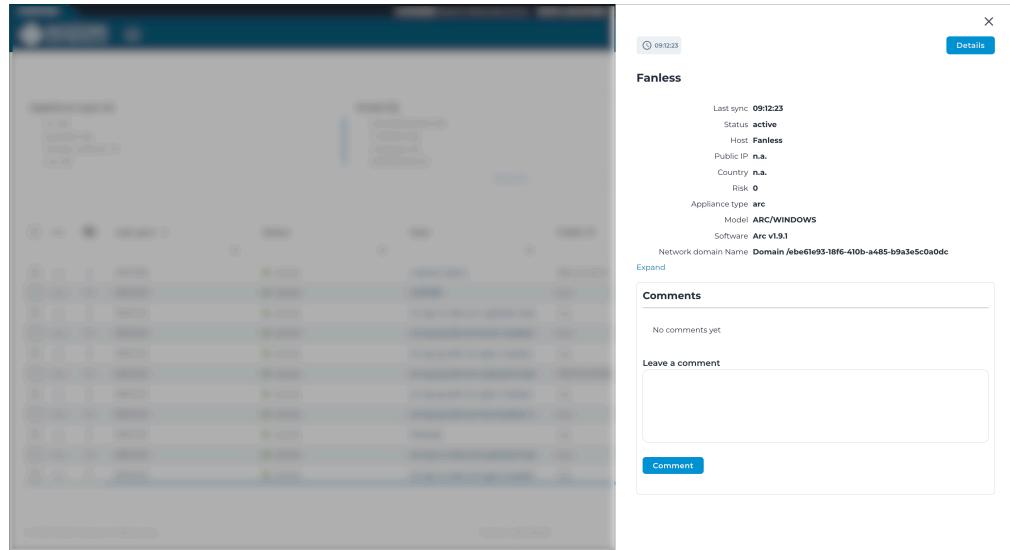


Figure 15. Summary drawer

### Details button

You can select the **Details** button to open the details page for the related item.

### Summary

The summary section shows a summary of applicable information for the related item.

### Comments

This section lets you leave a comment, or read a comment that has been written, for the related item.

# Table interactions

## Actions menu

### Delete a sensor

You can use the actions menu to delete a sensor.

#### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select **Sensors**.



##### Note:

If you haven't added a sensor yet, Vantage opens the **Make connections** page where you can add one. If you have previously added a sensor, all the sensors that Vantage recognizes show.

2. Choose a method to open the actions menu.

##### Choose from:

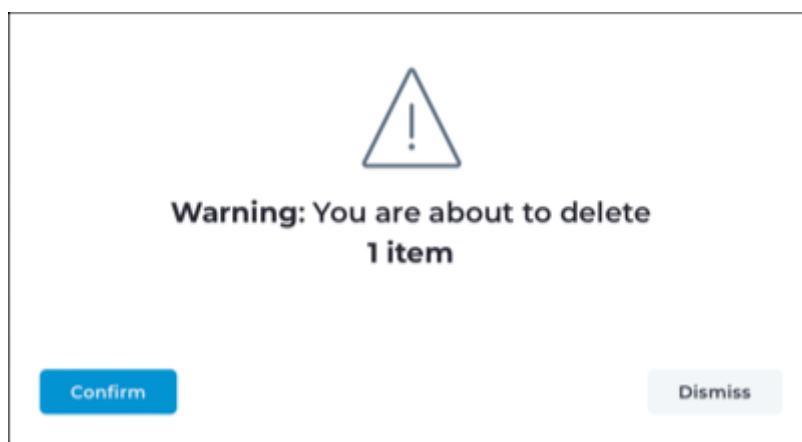
- In the table, select the hyperlink to open the details page. Select **Actions**
- In the table, select the **•••** icon

3. If you use the **•••** icon in the table, choose a method to select one, or more, items.

##### Choose from:

- Select the top checkbox to select all the items in the current table view
- Select multiple checkboxes for the items that you want to choose
- Select the checkbox for the item that you want to choose

4. Select **Delete**.



**Result:** A confirmation dialog shows.

## Results

The sensor(s) has (have) been deleted.

## Reset a sensor token

*The Actions menu lets you reset a sensor token.*

### Procedure

1. In the table, select the applicable sensor.
2. Select **Actions > Reset Token**.

**Result:** The message `When you confirm to Reset Token, you need to update the settings on your sensors or you will lose connectivity` shows.

3. Select **Confirm Reset Token**.

**Result:** Vantage resets the token and displays its new value. Use this value to [configure the connection \(on page 59\)](#) again.



#### Note:

If Vantage loses contact with a sensor, resetting its token and reconnecting the sensor can sometimes restore communication.



#### Note:

If a sensor is correctly communicating with Vantage, resetting the token severs the connection. To reconnect the sensor, generate a new token and [configure the sensor the sensor \(on page 59\)](#) again.

## Renew a sensor license

You can use the actions menu to renew the license for one or more sensors.

### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select **Sensors**.



**Note:**

If you haven't added a sensor yet, Vantage opens the **Make connections** page where you can add one. If you have previously added a sensor, all the sensors that Vantage recognizes show.

2. Choose a method to open the actions menu.

**Choose from:**

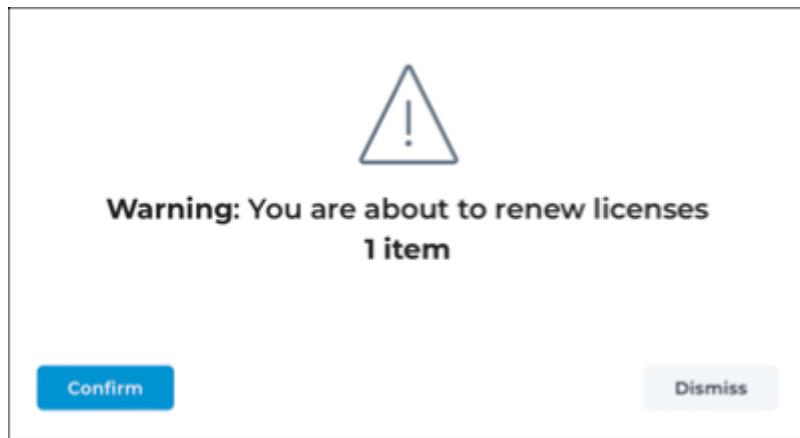
- In the table, select the hyperlink to open the details page. Select **Actions**
- In the table, select the **•••** icon

3. If you use the **•••** icon in the table, choose a method to select one, or more, items.

**Choose from:**

- Select the top checkbox to select all the items in the current table view
- Select multiple checkboxes for the items that you want to choose
- Select the checkbox for the item that you want to choose

4. Select **Renew Licenses**.



**Result:** A confirmation dialog shows.

5. Select **Confirm**.

### Results

The license(s) has (have) been renewed.

## Migrate a sensor to a different site

*It is possible to migrate a sensor from one site to a different, or new, site.*

### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select **Sensors**.



#### Note:

If you haven't added a sensor yet, Vantage opens the **Make connections** page where you can add one. If you have previously added a sensor, all the sensors that Vantage recognizes show.

2. Choose a method to open the actions menu.

#### Choose from:

- In the table, select the hyperlink to open the details page. Select **Actions**
- In the table, select the **...** icon

3. If you use the **...** icon in the table, choose a method to select one, or more, items.

#### Choose from:

- Select the top checkbox to select all the items in the current table view
- Select multiple checkboxes for the items that you want to choose
- Select the checkbox for the item that you want to choose

4. Select **Migrate Site**.

**Result:** A dialog shows.

5. Choose an option:

1 Site selection

Choose an existing site  Create a new site

Site	Country

No Rows To Show

0 to 0 of 0 | < < Page 0 of 0 > > |

Continue Cancel

Choose from:

- Choose an existing site**
- Create a new site**

6. If you chose **Choose an existing site**, do the steps below:

- a. In the **Site** field, use the filter to select the site.
- b. In the **Country** field, use the filter to select the country.
- c. Select **Continue**.

**Result:** A dialog shows.

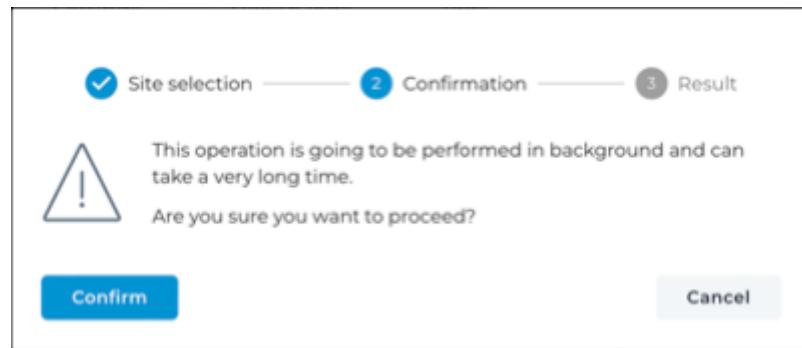
- d. Go to step [8 \(on page 49\)](#).

7. If you chose **Create a new site**, do the steps below:

- a. In the **City** field, enter the name of the city.
- b. In the **Country** dropdown, select a country.
- c. Select **Create and select new Site**.

**Result:** A dialog shows.

8. Select **Confirm**.



## Results

The site migration starts.

## Change the context of a CMC

Change the context of a Central Management Console (CMC) from Multicontext to All-In-One or from All-In-One to Multicontext. This change affects how the CMC and its connected sensors operate within your network. Use the actions menu to initiate the change.

### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select **Sensors**.

**Note:**

If you haven't added a sensor yet, Vantage opens the **Make connections** page where you can add one. If you have previously added a sensor, all the sensors that Vantage recognizes show.

2. Choose a method to open the actions menu.

**Choose from:**

- In the table, select the hyperlink to open the details page. Select **Actions**
- In the table, select the **•••** icon

3. If you use the **•••** icon in the table, choose a method to select one, or more, items.

**Choose from:**

- Select the top checkbox to select all the items in the current table view
- Select multiple checkboxes for the items that you want to choose
- Select the checkbox for the item that you want to choose

4. Select **Change CMC Context**.

### Change CMC context from Multicontext to All In One.

The process of changing ch-qa-cmc-std-vm-gen-master-1.intra.nozominetworks.com context from **Multicontext** to **All In One** is a long operation, the sensor (or its parent directly attached to Vantage) will be set to maintenance mode.

**Note**

Target children sensors and related entities bounded to a network domain will have their network domain migrated to the target sensor one.

**Dismiss****Confirm**

**Result:** A confirmation dialog shows. (Multicontext to All-In-One version shown.)

## Results

The context of the *Central Management Console (CMC)* has been changed.

## Open the details page

You can open a details page for individual sensors that are shown in the sensor page table. You can open the details page with two different methods.

### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select **Sensors**.



#### Note:

If you haven't added a sensor yet, Vantage opens the **Make connections** page where you can add one. If you have previously added a sensor, all the sensors that Vantage recognizes show.

2. Choose a method with which to open the details page. In the row for the applicable sensor:

#### Choose from:

- In the **Host** column of the table, select the hyperlink.
- Double-click the row to open the summary drawer. In the top right section, select **Details**.

**Result:** The [details page \(on page 33\)](#) opens.

#### Related information

[Details page \(on page 33\)](#)

## Open the summary drawer

You can open a summary drawer for individual items that are shown in the related table.

### Procedure

In the table, double-click the row for the applicable item.

**Result:** The [summary drawer \(on page 43\)](#) opens.

#### Related information

[Summary drawer \(on page 43\)](#)

## Connect a sensor

### Identify and copy the sensor ID

Before you can add a sensor to Vantage, you must first identify the sensor, and copy the ID for use in other the procedures that follow.

#### About this task

**Note:**

The **identifier (ID)** of a sensor is different from the machine **universally unique identifier (UUID)**. The machine **UUID** applies to the physical, or virtual, hardware running the system. The sensor **ID** applies to the sensor's software.

**Note:**

In N2OS versions before 23.x, the sensor **ID** was called Appliance **ID**.

**Note:**

If your N2OS version is earlier than 21.0.0, please update your N2OS installation. For more information, see the N2OS Release notes.

The sensor type and version will affect the steps that you need to do below.

#### Procedure

1. Determine the type of sensor that you want to connect:

**Choose from:**

- If your sensor uses N2OS, open the web UI and navigate to **Administration > Synchronization settings**.
- If your sensor is Nozomi Arc, open the local configuration UI and go to the **Status** page.

2. Copy the applicable **ID**:

**Choose from:**

- If your sensor uses N2OS version 23.x, select Copy next to the **Sensor ID** field. Save the information to use in later steps.
- If your sensor uses N2OS version 22.x, select Copy next to the **Appliance ID** field. Save the information to use in later steps.
- If your sensor is Nozomi Arc, copy the value in the **Sensor ID** field. Save the information to use in later steps.

3. [Add the sensor in Vantage. \(on page 54\)](#)

## Add a sensor

Before you can use a sensor in Vantage, you must add it.

### Before you begin

Before you can add a sensor, you must first [Identify and copy the sensor ID \(on page 53\)](#).

### About this task



#### Note:

You can only connect a sensor to one:

- Organization
- Site
- Network domain

### Procedure

1. Log in to Vantage.
2. In the top navigation bar, select **Sensors**.



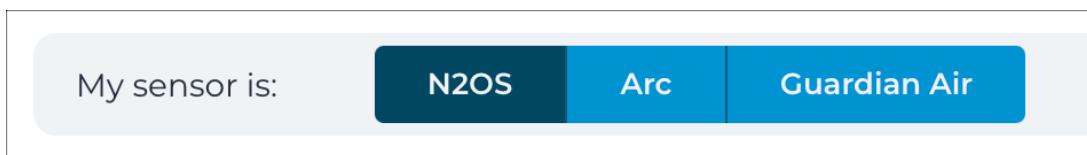
#### Note:

If you haven't added a sensor yet, Vantage opens the **Make connections** page where you can add one. If you have previously added a sensor, all the sensors that Vantage recognizes show.

3. Select the **Add new** button.

**Result:** The **Make connections** page opens.

4. Select the product, and version, of the sensor that you want to connect to.



5. The options that show will depend on the sensor that you chose in the previous step.

6. Select an option:

#### Choose from:

- Select **N2OS** and do the [Add an N2OS sensor \(on page 55\)](#) procedure
- Select **Arc** and do the [Add an Arc sensor \(on page 56\)](#) procedure
- Select **Guardian Air** and do the [Add a Guardian Air sensor \(on page 58\)](#) procedure

## Add an N2OS sensor

Before you can use an N2OS sensor in Vantage, you must add it.

### Before you begin

Do the [Add a sensor \(on page 54\)](#) procedure and choose the **N2OS** option.

### Procedure

1. Paste the *ID* that you previously retrieved into the **Sensor ID** field.

**Note:**

Vantage does not support N2OS versions before 23.0.0.

2. Select **Next**.

**Note:**

The sensor *ID* must be valid, and not be the same as one that was previously added in this Vantage console.

**Result:** Vantage validates the *ID*.

3. Select the correct site:

**Choose from:**

- Select the correct site and network domain from the list.
- To create a new site, enter the correct city and country for the sensor. Select **Continue**.

**Result:** The host *ID* and sync token that Vantage will use to synchronize with the sensor show.

- 4.

**Important:**

Do not lose the *URL* or sync token. If you do, you will need to [reset the token \(on page 71\)](#).

Copy the connection host *URL* and sync token, and paste them in a safe location.

5. Before you continue, you must [configure the sensor \(on page 59\)](#).

## Add an Arc sensor

Before you can use an Arc sensor in Vantage, you must add it.

### Before you begin

Do the [Add a sensor \(on page 54\)](#) procedure and choose the **Arc** option.

### Procedure

1. Select **Configure Arc bundle**.

**Result:** A dialog shows.

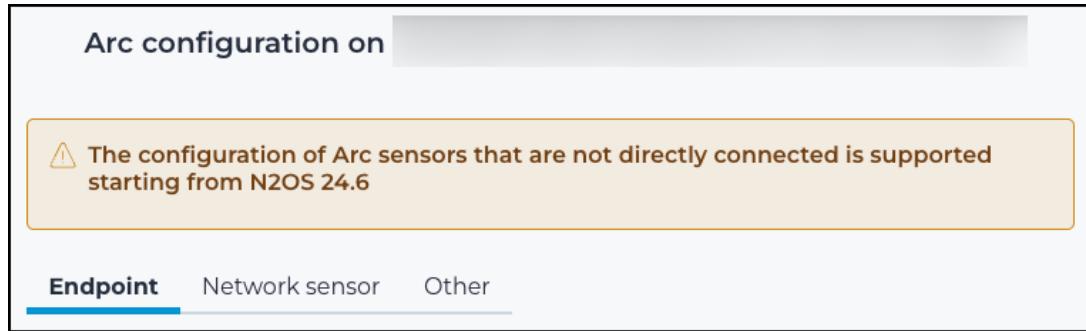
2. Do a check of the defaults settings.

3. Select an option:

**Choose from:**

- To accept the default settings, close the dialog and go to step [9 \(on page 57\)](#)
- Alternatively, to modify the settings, go to step [4 \(on page 56\)](#)

4. In the **Execution time** section, enter a value in seconds.



**Note:**

When this is set to 0, the execution time is interpreted as infinite.

5. Enable/disable from these options:

- **Sigma rules** (Windows only)
- **YARA rules** (Windows only)
- **USB detections** (Windows only)
- **Node points**
- **Discovery**
- **Smart Polling**
- **Local ARP table**

6. From the **Log level** dropdown, select the verbosity level for the log files. Select from:

- Debug
- Info
- Warning
- Error

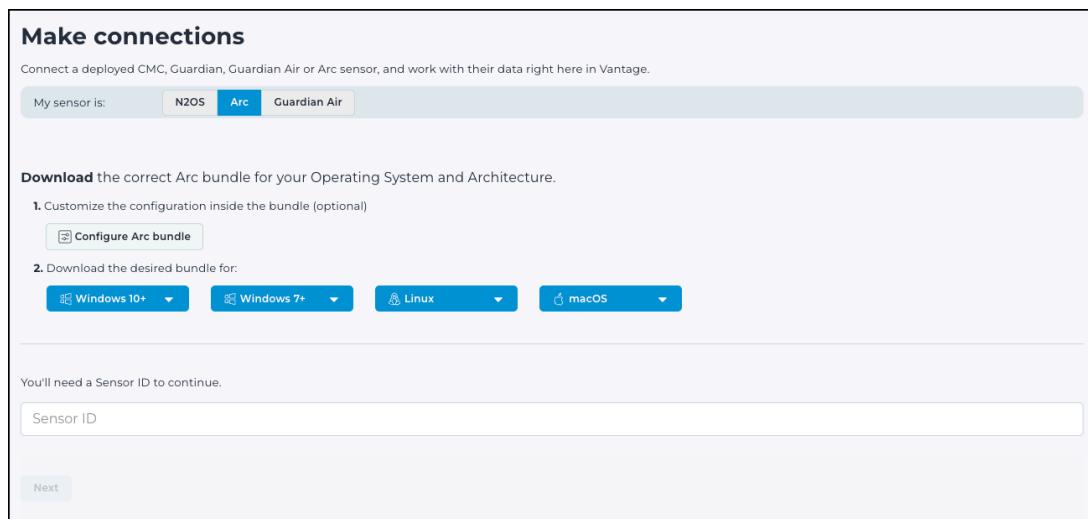
7. If necessary, in the **Traffic monitoring** section, select from:

- **Enable**
- **Enable continuous mode**

- a. In the **Monitoring time [s] per notification** field, enter a value in seconds.
- b. In the **Max packets per notification** field, enter a value.
- c. In the **Max used Memory [MB]** field, enter a value.

8. Select **Save**.

9. Download the applicable bundle.



**Make connections**

Connect a deployed CMC, Guardian, Guardian Air or Arc sensor, and work with their data right here in Vantage.

My sensor is: **N2OS** **Arc** **Guardian Air**

**Download** the correct Arc bundle for your Operating System and Architecture.

1. Customize the configuration inside the bundle (optional)

2. Download the desired bundle for:

**Windows 10+** **Windows 7+** **Linux** **macOS**

You'll need a Sensor ID to continue.

Sensor ID

Next

10. Before you continue, you must [configure the sensor \(on page 59\)](#).

## Add a Guardian Air sensor

Before you can use a **Guardian Air** sensor in **Vantage**, you must add it.

### Before you begin

Make sure that:

- The LED status indicator on the **Guardian Air** sensor is flashing green
- You have completed the [Add a sensor \(on page 54\)](#) procedure and you chose the **Guardian Air** option

### Procedure

1. After you select **Guardian Air**, a **Use camera?** dialog shows.
2. Choose a method to connect the **Guardian Air** sensor (sensor).

#### Choose from:

- To scan the QR code, select **Allow** and go to step [3 \(on page 58\)](#)
- To enter the code manually, Select **Deny**, and go to step [4 \(on page 58\)](#)



#### Note:

The exact labels can change depending on which browser you use.

3. Scan the QR code of the sensor.
4. In the **Serial Number** field, enter the serial number of the sensor.  
You will find the serial number in the Quick Start Guide, and on the bottom of the sensor.
5. Select **Next**.
6. Select **Site**.
7. Select **Next**.
8. Select **Network Domain**.
9. Select **Next**.
10. Wait for the sensor to be added.  
Once the sensor has been added, it will show on the **Sensors** page.
11. Before you continue, you must [configure the sensor \(on page 59\)](#).

## Configure a sensor

After you have added a sensor, you must configure it before you can complete the connection of the sensor.

### Before you begin

Before you configure the sensor, add the sensor in Vantage (on page 54).

### About this task

Once you have [added the sensor in Vantage \(on page 54\)](#), you must configure it.

### Procedure

1. Log in to the sensor that you want to connect to Vantage.
2. In the [UI](#) of the sensor, go to the configuration page. If you want to connect a [CMC](#), or Guardian, go to  > **Synchronization settings**.
3. In **Upstream Connection**, select **On** to activate the connection.
4. In the **Host** field, paste the URL that you copied in Vantage.
5. In the **Sync token** field, paste the sync token that you copied in Vantage.
6. Optionally, enter a description of the Vantage connection and site.
7. If the sensor, is already connected in another system, replace the **Host** and **Sync token** values with those you copied from Vantage.
8. Select **Check connection**.
9. When a successful connection is confirmed, select **Save** in the top right corner of the page.



#### Note:

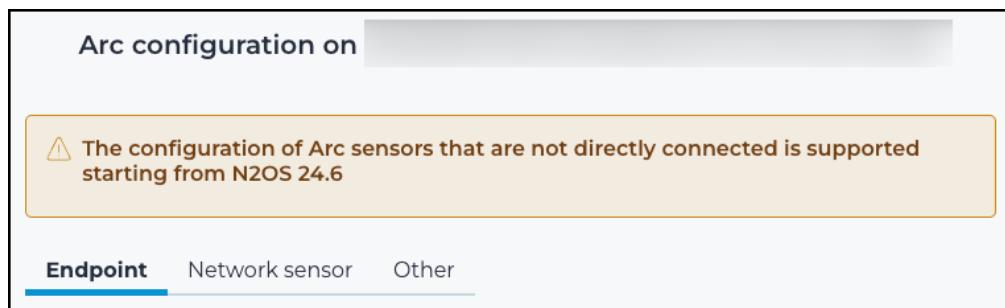
Consider the flow of data when you connect a [CMC](#) to Vantage.

Depending on your implementation, there might be no advantage in doing this. It might be preferable to connect your Guardians directly to Vantage.

10. [Complete the connection of the sensor \(on page 69\)](#).

## Arc sensor configuration

A description of the configuration settings for an Arc sensor.



**Figure 16. Configuration settings**

The Configuration page has these tabs:

- [Endpoint \(on page 61\)](#)
- [Network sensor \(on page 63\)](#)
- [Other \(on page 66\)](#)

## Endpoint

Configure detection options for endpoint monitoring in Arc. Features include node point extraction, asset validation using ARP, and malware detection with customizable actions.

**Arc configuration on**

**Endpoint** Network sensor Other

The configuration of Arc sensors that are not directly connected is supported starting from N2OS 24.6

Select which information to detect:

- Node points**  
Extract detailed asset information that can be plotted over time.
- Unusual behaviors**  
Use Sigma indicators to monitor local events for signs of suspicious activity.
- Valid assets (using ARP)**  
Use the local address resolution protocol (ARP) table to confirm media access control (MAC) addresses.
- Use static entries**  
User-defined (disable in case these entries are not trusted).
- USB devices**  
Detect the use of USB devices and malicious HIDs.
- Malware**  
Use Yara and STIX indicators to detect malicious file patterns before they get transferred over the network.

Action to perform on malware detection

Only alert

Dismiss

**Figure 17. Configuration settings**

### Node points

Enable this option to extract detailed asset information as node points. These can be plotted over time to visualize endpoint activity.

### Unusual behaviors (Windows only)

This lets you enable/disable Sigma rules for local behavior analysis.

### Valid assets (using ARP)

Enable this option to use the local table to confirm *media access control (MAC)* addresses for connected assets.

Enable **Use static entries** to include user-defined static table entries in the validation. Only enable this if the static entries are trusted.

### USB devices (Windows only)

This lets you enable/disable detections.

### Malware

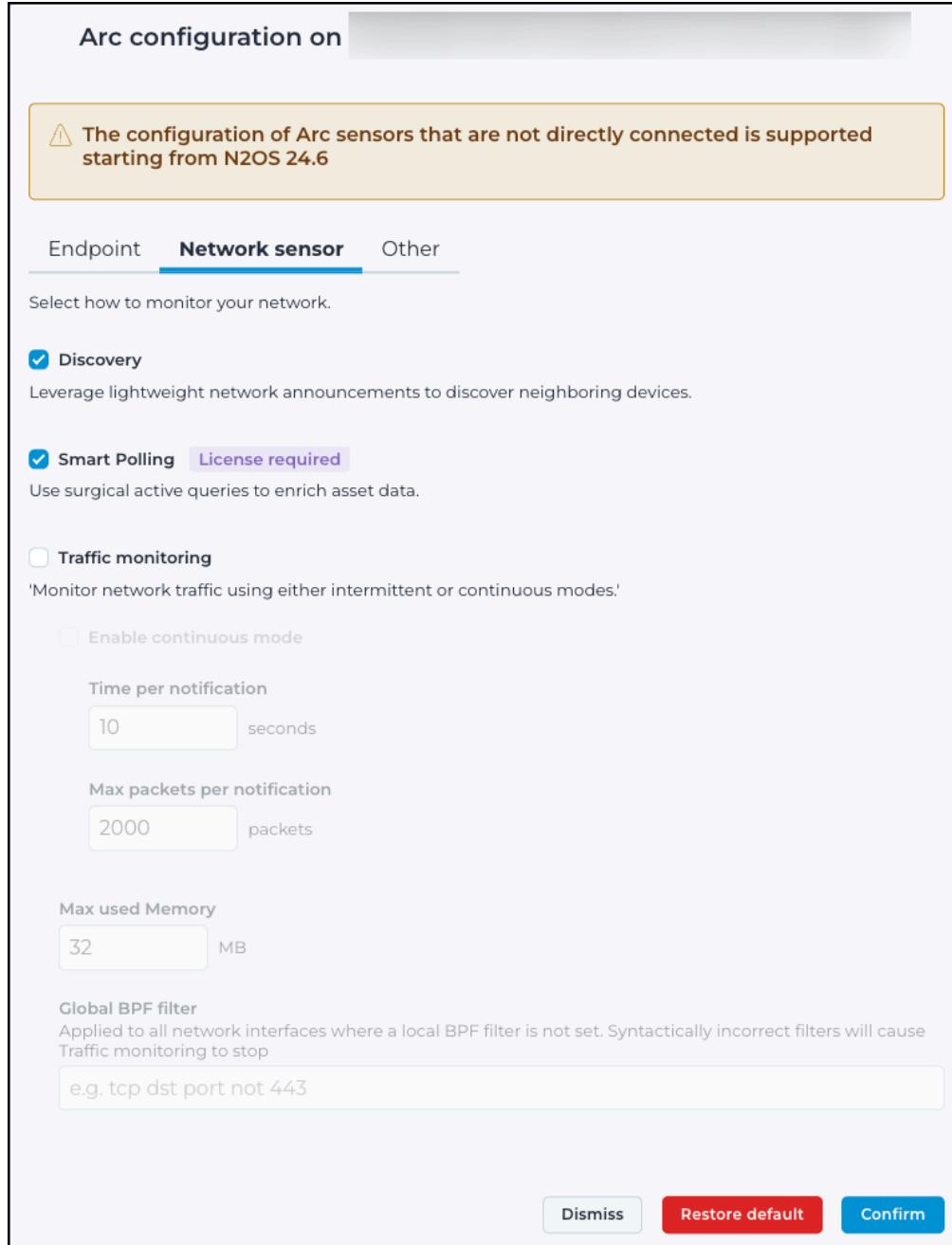
The **Malware** checkbox lets you enable protection mode and select from the **Action to perform on malware detection** dropdown. This lets you set the action that Arc will take when it finds a malicious file.

You can choose from these options:

- **Only alert:** Receive an alert with no further action
- **Quarantine:** Move the malicious file to the `quarantine` folder, which is located in the Arc installation folder
- **Delete:** Immediately delete the malicious file. Once deleted, the files cannot be recovered

## Network sensor

Configure Arc network sensor features such as Discovery, Smart Polling, and traffic monitoring. These options help identify neighboring devices, enrich asset data, and analyze network traffic patterns.



**Figure 18. Configuration settings**

### Discovery

When enabled, this sends out unsolicited lightweight network announcements to discover neighboring nodes.

Discovery uses lightweight protocol-specific broadcast messages to identify network devices. These messages trigger a response from the devices, which includes identity information. The process is repeated at predefined intervals. At each interval, the sensor will identify the suitable network interfaces and send broadcast messages through them to discover devices on each subnetwork connected to the sensor.

### Smart Polling

This lets you enable/disable the execution of Smart Polling strategies from Arc. When enabled, this sends out Smart Polling queries following remote requests coming from Guardian to poll assets that Arc can reach, or assets that have been identified with Discovery.



#### Note:

**Smart Polling** requires that a Smart Polling license is enabled upstream.

To force Smart Polling from a specific Arc sensor, even when Guardian was the first to monitor a node, you can use a [command-line interface \(CLI\)](#) command such as: `vi node 192.168.1.1 capture_device arc[1e6a174c]` In this example, 192.168.1.1 is an [internet protocol \(IP\)](#) address of a node you want to poll from a specific Arc sensor. 1e6a174c are the first eight characters of the Arc sensor [ID](#) that you want to poll the node with. To find that sensor [ID](#), you can select the Arc sensor from the **Sensors** page of your Guardian and read the **ID** field in the right pane. To reset the behavior, you can set the `capture_device` back to the value of the Guardian interface.

### Traffic monitoring

When enabled, this checkbox lets you enable/disable traffic monitoring.

#### Enable continuous mode

This checkbox lets you enable/disable continuous mode. For more details, see [Continuous mode](#).

Arc uses two different methods for traffic monitoring:

- Intermittent mode
- Continuous mode

**Intermittent mode:** This is the default mode, the traffic is monitored, or sniffed, for a duration of 10 seconds at each notify. The purpose of this limitation is to preserve the resources of the host machine, which prevents excessive memory, or , spikes. You can configure these options:

**Continuous mode:** This mode sniffs traffic continuously from the host's network interface controllers. Depending on the amount of sniffed traffic, continuous mode might utilize more and memory on the host. As the traffic is processed upstream, the performance of the remote endpoint is also affected. You can configure:

- **Time [s] per notification**
- **Max packets per notification**
- **Max used Memory (MB):** this value can be tuned to allow more or less traffic buffering in case the traffic to process exceeds the Arc and network capacity to send it out

### Global BPF filter

This field lets you set a Global BPF filter to apply to all the network interfaces. Filters that are applied to single interfaces will take precedence over the global one.

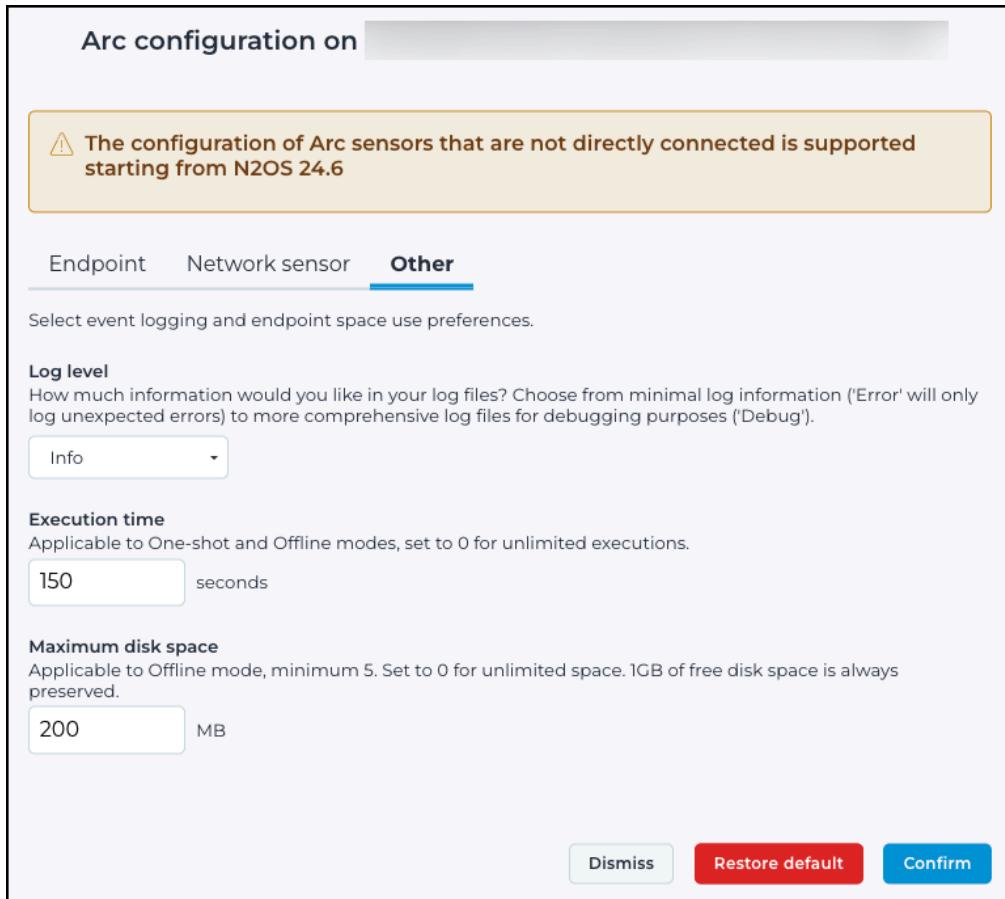
### Network interface

This dropdown lets you select a network interface to configure. Each network interface can then be enabled, and be tuned with a monitoring filter.

If you add, remove, or edit the network interfaces on the host, Arc does not automatically add it to the list of sniffing interfaces. For example, if you add a new network card, to enable Arc to use it, you should stop Arc, and then start it again.

## Other

Set Arc log verbosity, data collection duration, and disk space usage limits for One-shot and Offline modes. These options help manage local resource usage and troubleshoot performance.



**Figure 19. Configuration settings**

### Log level

This dropdown lets you select the verbosity level for the log files. The options are:

- Debug
- Info
- Warning
- Error

The logging system options have an increasing level of verbosity, from the least verbose to the most verbose. Error < Warning < Info < Debug.

- Error: Creates a minimalistic log, only unexpected errors are logged
- Warning: Creates extra errors that might show on some *operating system (OS)*s, but that are generally considered as acceptable
- Info: Logs relevant successful events, it shows the program's progress (recommended)
- Debug: Logs extra events that are normally useful for debugging purposes. Given its verbosity it is best to activate it only when debugging activities are involved

### Execution time

This field lets you set the time that Arc will run to collect data. This is applicable for One-shot and Offline modes.



#### Note:

When this is set to 0, the execution time is interpreted as infinite.

### Maximum disk space

This field lets you control the maximum amount of disk space in that will be used for Offline mode.

## Configure an Arc sensor

It is possible to configure an individual Arc sensor directly from the **Sensors** details page for the related sensor.

### Before you begin

Do the [Add a sensor \(on page 54\)](#) procedure and choose the **Arc** option.

### About this task

This procedure shows you how to configure an individual Arc sensor. If you want to configure multiple Arc sensors at the same time, you can select multiple sensors in the table, and select the actions menu and **Configure Arc Sensor**.

### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select **Sensors**.



#### Note:

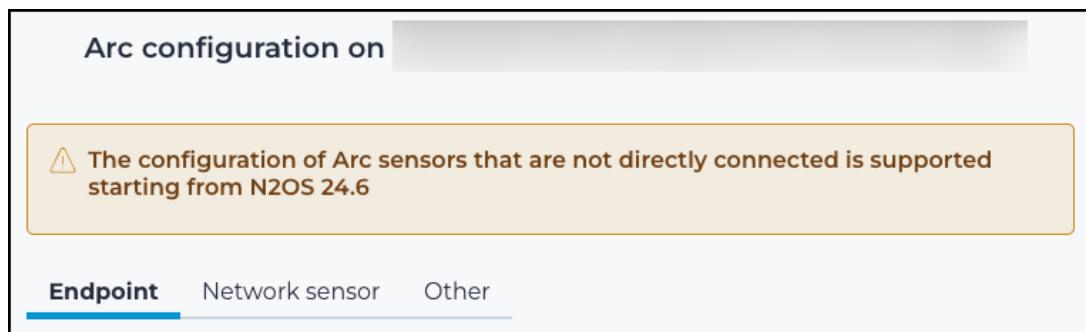
If you haven't added a sensor yet, Vantage opens the **Make connections** page where you can add one. If you have previously added a sensor, all the sensors that Vantage recognizes show.

2. [Open the details page \(on page 52\)](#).

3. In the top right section, select **Actions > Configure Arc Sensor**.

**Result:** A dialog shows.

4. Choose the applicable options.



5. Select **Save**.

### Results

The Arc sensor has been configured.

## Complete the connection of a sensor

After you have configured a sensor, you must complete the connection of the sensor.

### Before you begin

Before you complete the connection procedure to [add a sensor \(on page 54\)](#), make sure that you have [configured the sensor \(on page 59\)](#).

### Procedure

1. In Vantage, go back to the **Make connections** page.
2. Select **Continue**.

**Result:** Vantage shows a message with the *ID* of the sensor that you are connecting, and a timer shows as Vantage waits for traffic from the sensor.



#### Note:

When the message `Sensor attached successfully` shows, communication between the sensor and Vantage has been established.

3. If the **Continue** button does not show, the sensor might not be sending traffic. Reboot the sensor. If the **Continue** button still does not show, go to [Sensor will not connect \(on page 72\)](#).
4. [Verify the connection of a sensor \(on page 70\)](#).

## Verify the connection of a sensor

After you have completed the connection of a sensor, you must verify the connection of the sensor.

### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select **Sensors**.

**Note:**

If you haven't added a sensor yet, Vantage opens the **Make connections** page where you can add one. If you have previously added a sensor, all the sensors that Vantage recognizes show.

2. In the table, find and select the applicable sensor.

3. Double-click the sensor to view its details.

**Note:**

Details such as the current risk score and the time of the last sync with Vantage will show. You can also leave a comment for other users.

**Note:**

If the applicable sensor does not show in the table, it might not have been successfully added. You can try to connect the sensor again. If Vantage shows an error message, it might be a display problem. Refreshing the browser might solve the problem.

**Note:**

When the connection to a sensor is incomplete, Vantage will show **n.a.** instead of the correct values.

4. If you continue to have problems, go to [Sensor will not connect \(on page 72\)](#).

## Reset a sensor token

If you lose a sensor's token, it is possible to reset it.

### About this task

Resetting a sensor's token lets you create a new token in cases where the sensor isn't sending traffic to Vantage. For example, if you are trying to complete a connection to a new sensor, and misplaced its token, you can reset the token and use the new value.

### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select **Sensors**.



#### Note:

If you haven't added a sensor yet, Vantage opens the **Make connections** page where you can add one. If you have previously added a sensor, all the sensors that Vantage recognizes show.

2. In the table, find the applicable sensor.
3. Select the sensor to view its details.
4. Select **Actions > Reset Token**.

**Result:** The message `When you confirm to Reset Token, you need to update the settings on your sensors or you will lose connectivity` shows.

5. Select **Confirm Reset Token**.

**Result:** Vantage resets the token and displays its new value. Use this value to [configure the connection \(on page 59\)](#) again.



#### Note:

If Vantage loses contact with a sensor, resetting its token and reconnecting the sensor can sometimes restore communication.



#### Note:

If a sensor is correctly communicating with Vantage, resetting the token severs the connection. To reconnect the sensor, generate a new token and [configure the sensor the sensor \(on page 59\)](#) again.

# Troubleshooting

## Sensor will not connect

### Condition

Vantage does not receive traffic from a sensor.

### Procedure

1. Log in to the sensor.
2. Reboot the sensor.

### Procedure

1. [Reset the token \(on page 71\)](#).
2. Connect the sensor to Vantage.



#### Note:

When you reset the token, the connection between Vantage and the sensor is broken. You will need to connect the sensor again before it can send traffic to Vantage.

### Procedure

1. [Delete the sensor from Vantage \(on page 44\)](#).
2. [Add the sensor to Vantage again. \(on page 54\)](#)

## Chapter 3. Alerts



The **Alerts** page shows all the alerts notifications that your sensors pass to Vantage related to security incidents in your network. This page lets you learn about the alerts, edit their values and post comments.



**Figure 20. Alerts page**

The Alerts page has these tabs:

- [Overview \(on page 76\)](#)
- [Detailed list \(on page 78\)](#)

#### Related information

- Acknowledge an alert (on page 83)
- Close an alert (on page 87)
- Create an alert rule (on page 90)
- Trace an alert (on page 92)

# Overview

The **Overview** page provides insights into security alerts, risk levels, and alert trends.

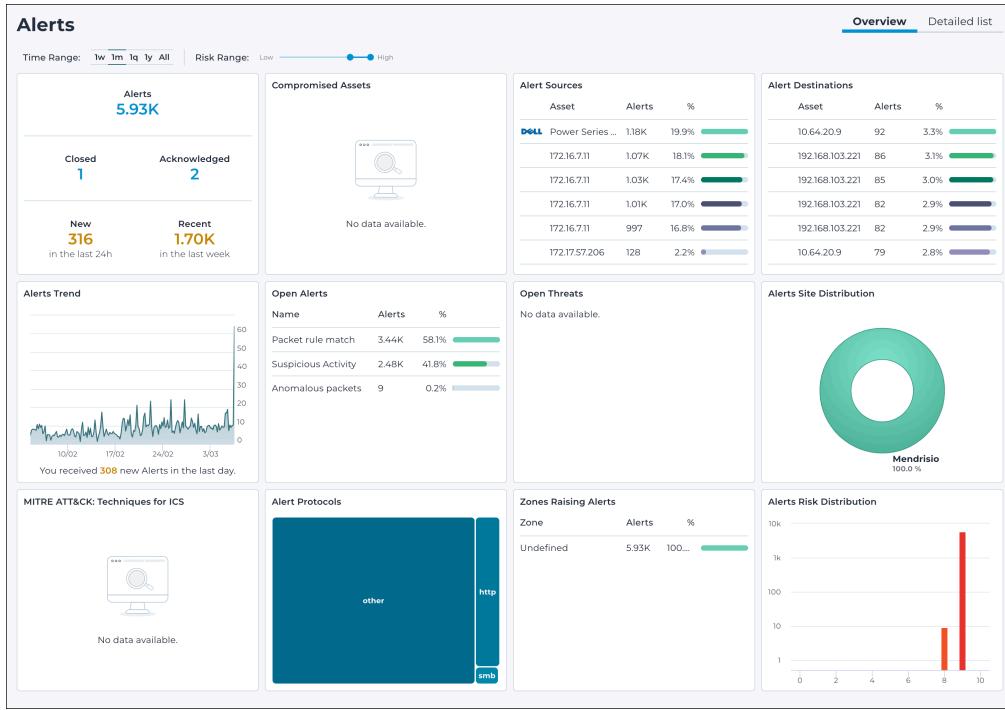


Figure 21. Overview page

## Time Range

Allows users to filter alerts based on different time periods, such as:

- 1w (week)
- 1m (month)
- 1q (quarter)
- 1y (year)
- All

## Risk Range

You can adjust the slider to filter alerts based on severity, from low to high.

## Alerts

Shows the total number of security alerts, in these categories:

- Closed
- Acknowledged
- New
- Recent

## Compromised Assets

Lists assets that have been flagged as compromised based on detected threats.

### **Alert Sources**

Lists the origin of alerts, including affected devices and IP addresses.

### **Alert Protocols**

Lists the types of network protocols associated with the detected alerts.

### **Alerts Trend**

Shows a graphical representation of alerts over time, helping users analyze security trends.

### **Open Alerts**

Lists a breakdown of open alerts by category.

### **Open Threats**

Lists active security threats detected within the system.

### **Alerts Site Distribution**

Shows the distribution of alerts by site or geographical region.

### **MITRE ATT&CK: Techniques for ICS**

Provides security threat analysis using the MITRE ATT&CK framework, specifically for *industrial control systems (ICS)*.

### **Alert Protocols**

Shows the network protocols associated with detected alerts.

### **Zones Raising Alerts**

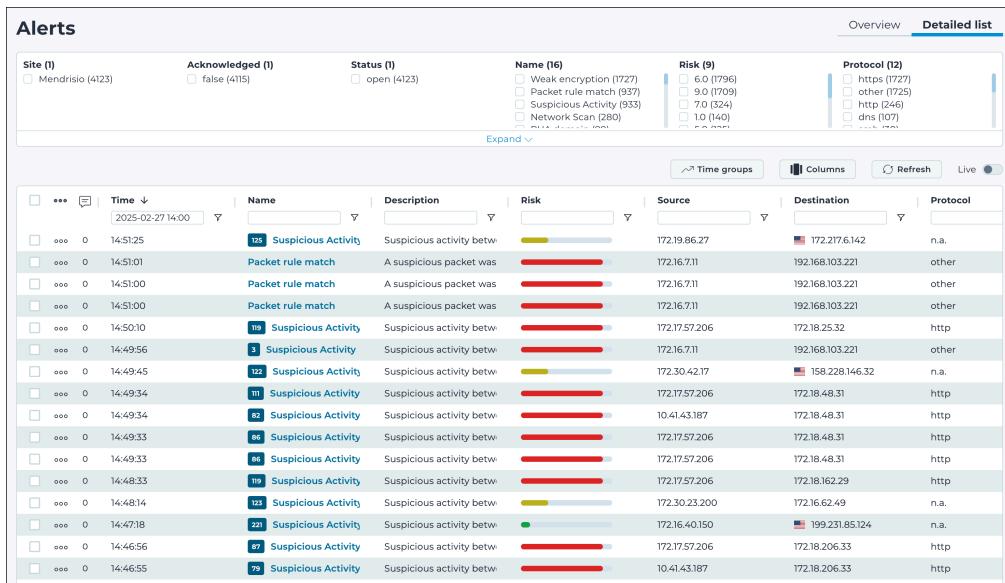
Shows which network zones are generating security alerts and their respective alert counts.

### **Alerts Risk Distribution**

Shows the severity of alerts using a risk distribution graph.

## Detailed list

The **Detailed list** page shows all the alerts notifications that your sensors pass to Vantage related to security incidents in your network. This page lets you learn about the alerts, edit their values and post comments.



The screenshot shows a table of alerts with the following columns:

Site (1)	Acknowledged (1)	Status (1)	Name (16)	Risk (9)	Protocol (12)	
Mendrisio (4123)	false (4115)	open (4123)	Weak encryption (1727) Packet rule match (937) Suspicious Activity (933) Network Scan (280)	6.0 (1796) 9.0 (1709) 7.0 (324) 1.0 (140)	https (1727) other (1726) http (246) dns (107)	
<input style="float: right; margin-right: 10px;" type="button" value="Expand"/> <input style="float: right; margin-right: 10px;" type="button" value="Time groups"/> <input style="float: right; margin-right: 10px;" type="button" value="Columns"/> <input style="float: right; margin-right: 10px;" type="button" value="Refresh"/> <input style="float: right; margin-right: 10px;" type="button" value="Live"/>						
Time	Name	Description	Risk	Source	Destination	Protocol
2025-02-27 14:00	125 Suspicious Activity	Suspicious activity betw...	...	172.19.86.27	172.217.6.142	n.a.
...	125 Suspicious Activity	A suspicious packet was...	...	172.16.7.11	192.168.103.221	other
...	125 Suspicious Activity	A suspicious packet was...	...	172.16.7.11	192.168.103.221	other
...	125 Suspicious Activity	A suspicious packet was...	...	172.16.7.11	192.168.103.221	other
...	119 Suspicious Activity	Suspicious activity betw...	...	172.17.57.206	172.18.25.32	http
...	125 Suspicious Activity	Suspicious activity betw...	...	172.16.7.11	192.168.103.221	other
...	122 Suspicious Activity	Suspicious activity betw...	...	172.30.42.17	158.228.146.32	n.a.
...	111 Suspicious Activity	Suspicious activity betw...	...	172.17.57.206	172.18.48.31	http
...	82 Suspicious Activity	Suspicious activity betw...	...	10.41.43.187	172.18.48.31	http
...	86 Suspicious Activity	Suspicious activity betw...	...	172.17.57.206	172.18.48.31	http
...	86 Suspicious Activity	Suspicious activity betw...	...	172.17.57.206	172.18.48.31	http
...	119 Suspicious Activity	Suspicious activity betw...	...	172.17.57.206	172.18.162.29	http
...	125 Suspicious Activity	Suspicious activity betw...	...	172.30.23.200	172.16.62.49	n.a.
...	221 Suspicious Activity	Suspicious activity betw...	...	172.16.40.150	199.231.85.124	n.a.
...	87 Suspicious Activity	Suspicious activity betw...	...	172.17.57.206	172.18.206.33	http
...	79 Suspicious Activity	Suspicious activity betw...	...	10.41.43.187	172.18.206.33	http

Figure 22. Detailed list page

### Site

This shows a list of all the sites in the current table view.

### Acknowledged

This shows a list of all the appliance types in the current table view.

### Status

This shows a list of the different statuses that are applicable for the alerts in the current table view.

### Name

This shows a list of the different names that are applicable for the alerts in the current table view.

### Risk

This shows a list of the different risk levels that are applicable for the alerts in the current table view.

### Protocol

This shows a list of the different protocols that are applicable for the alerts in the current table view.

### Time groups

The **Time groups** button displays a throughput view of the data over a given time period.

### Columns

The **Columns** button lets you select which of the available columns for the current page will show.

## Details page

The details page shows a set of fields which are applicable to the related type of alerts.

Figure 23. Details page

### Actions dropdown

This dropdown gives you access to these actions:

- **Acknowledge**
- **Unacknowledge**
- **Close**
- **Create Alert Rule for this Alert**
- **Alert trace**

## Summary

The summary section shows:

- What happened
- The possible cause of the alert
- The suggested solution for the alert

## Actor details

The **Actor details** section shows information about the:

- **Source:** Details about where the activity was initiated
- **Communication:** The communication protocols detected
- **Destination:** Details about the targeted asset

## Physical alert graph

The **Physical alert graph** view displays the physical connection path between source and destination devices involved in a triggered alert. Vantage shows this path at the cable level, including intermediate switches and any other devices connected along the route.

This view helps users assess the potential impact of response actions, such as disabling a specific switch port to isolate a device. By identifying additional assets that share the same physical infrastructure, operators can evaluate containment strategies and take targeted action directly from the alert interface.

## Map

A map view that shows both the source and the destination of the alert to show it in a real-world context.

## Playbook

If applicable, a playbook will be created from a template that has been defined by an administrator. The template guides you on how to best respond to the alert. You can edit an alert's playbook to collaborate with your colleagues and record the progress in resolving the alert.

## Additional details

This section gives more context about the reported activity. Vantage displays the relevant details for this specific type of alert, and other fields are marked **n.a.**

## MITRE ATT&CK for ICS Techniques Detection

This section shows when Vantage is able to provide information about the technique and attack tactics as defined in the [MITRE ATT&CK Framework](#).

## Timeline of events

This section shows all events that are related to this alert.

## Comments

This section lets you add, or read, comments about this alert.

### Related information

Open the details page (on page 94)

## Summary drawer

When you double-click an alert in the table, the summary drawer shows. This lets you post a comment, or open the related details page.

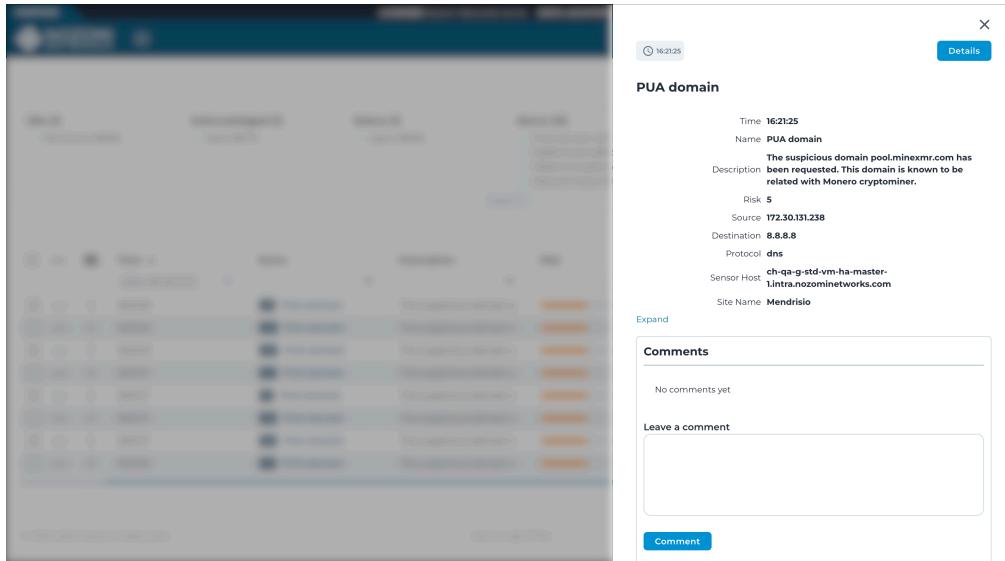


Figure 24. Summary drawer

### Details button

You can select the **Details** button to open the details page for the related item.

### Summary

The summary section shows a summary of applicable information for the related item.

### Comments

This section lets you leave a comment, or read a comment that has been written, for the related item.

#### Related information

Open the summary drawer (on page 94)

## Table interactions

### Actions menu

#### Acknowledge an alert

*The actions menu lets you acknowledge one or more alerts.*

#### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select **Alerts**.
2. If you use the  icon in the table, choose a method to select one, or more, items.

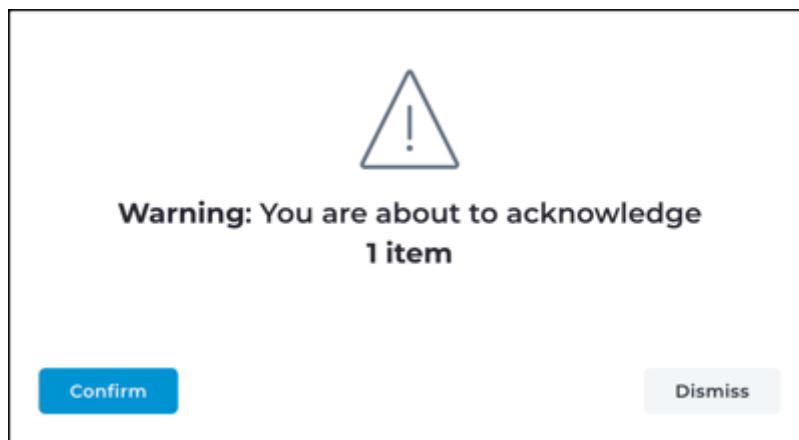
##### Choose from:

- Select the top checkbox to select all the items in the current table view
- Select multiple checkboxes for the items that you want to choose
- Select the checkbox for the item that you want to choose

3. Select the  icon to open the actions menu.
4. Select **Acknowledge**.

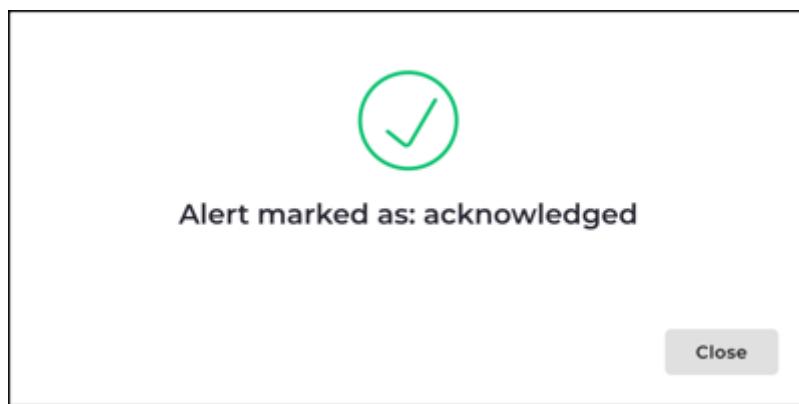
**Result:** A dialog shows.

5. Select **Confirm** to acknowledge the alert(s).



**Result:** A dialog shows.

6. Select **Close**.



## Results

The alert has been acknowledged.

## Unacknowledge an alert

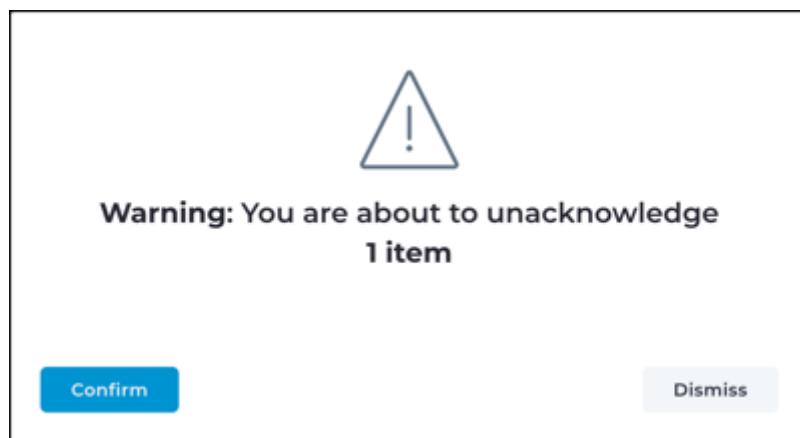
The actions menu lets you unacknowledge an alert that has previously been acknowledged.

### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select **Alerts**.
2. If you use the **...** icon in the table, choose a method to select one, or more, items.  
**Choose from:**
  - Select the top checkbox to select all the items in the current table view
  - Select multiple checkboxes for the items that you want to choose
  - Select the checkbox for the item that you want to choose
3. Select the **...** icon to open the actions menu.
4. Select **Unacknowledge**.

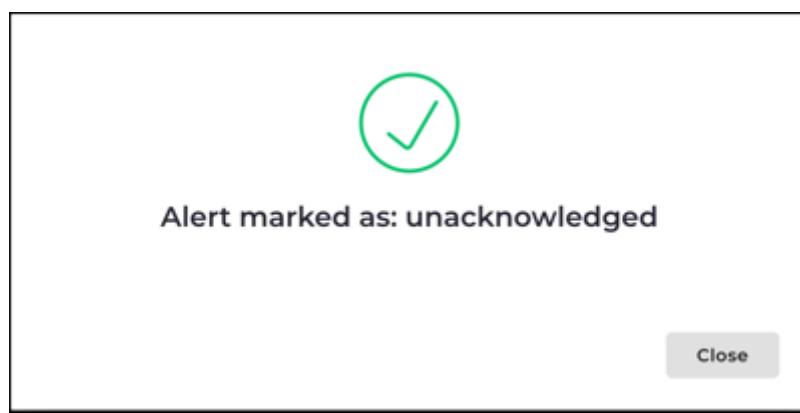
**Result:** A dialog shows.

5. Select **Confirm** to unacknowledge the alert(s).



**Result:** A dialog shows.

6. Select **Close**.



## Results

The alert has been unacknowledged.

## Close an alert

*The actions menu lets you close an alert.*

### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select **Alerts**.
2. If you use the  icon in the table, choose a method to select one, or more, items.

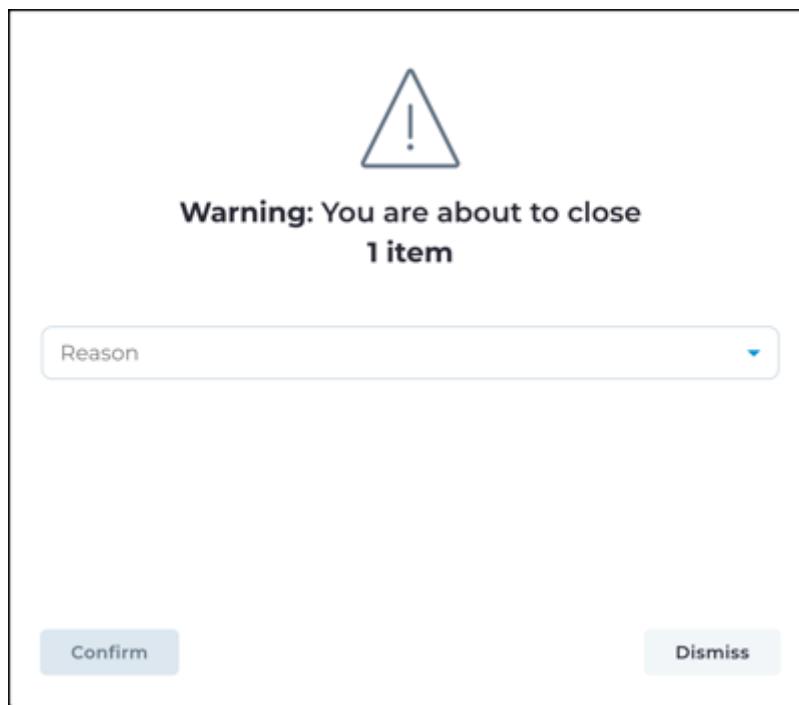
#### Choose from:

- Select the top checkbox to select all the items in the current table view
- Select multiple checkboxes for the items that you want to choose
- Select the checkbox for the item that you want to choose

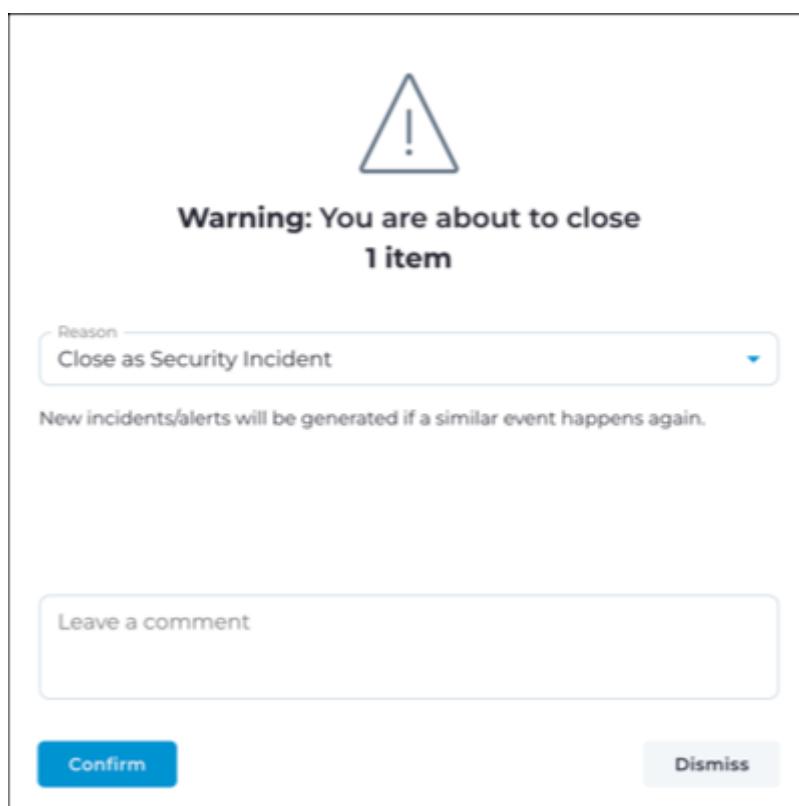
3. Select the  icon to open the actions menu.
4. Select **Close**.

**Result:** A dialog shows.

5. Open the **Reason** dropdown, and select a reason.



6. Select **Confirm**.



## Results

The alert(s) has (have) been closed.

## Create an alert rule

The actions menu lets you create an alert rule from an alert. You can mute alerts permanently, or temporarily until a date that you specify.

### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select **Alerts**.
2. If you use the **•••** icon in the table, choose a method to select one, or more, items.

#### Choose from:

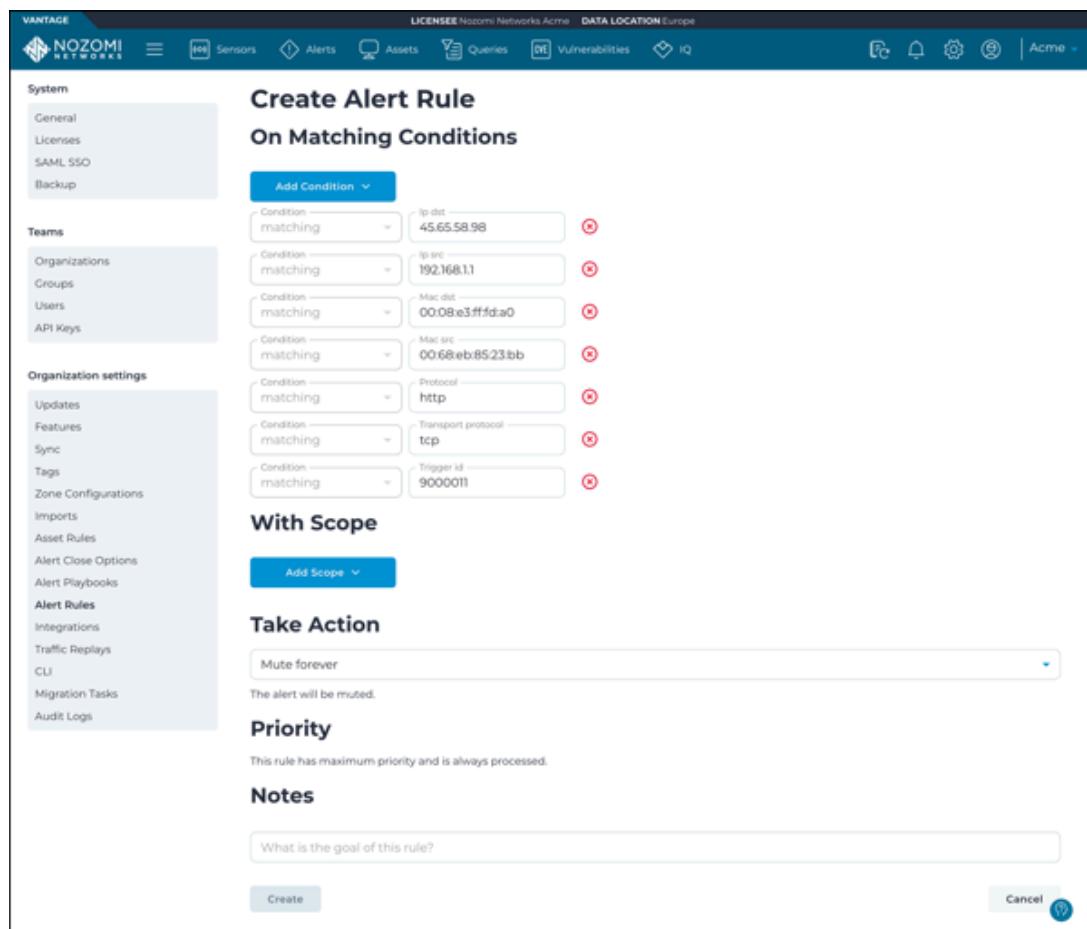
- Select the top checkbox to select all the items in the current table view
- Select multiple checkboxes for the items that you want to choose
- Select the checkbox for the item that you want to choose

3. Select the **•••** icon to open the actions menu.

4. Select **Create Alert Rule From This Alert**.

**Result:** The **Create Alert Rule** page opens.

5. Configure the alert rule as necessary.



The screenshot shows the 'Create Alert Rule' page in the Vantage interface. The left sidebar lists various system and organization settings. The main area is titled 'Create Alert Rule' and 'On Matching Conditions'. It contains several dropdowns for setting conditions like 'ip dst', 'ip src', 'Mac dst', 'Mac src', 'Protocol', 'Transport protocol', and 'Trigger id'. Below this is a 'With Scope' section with an 'Add Scope' button. The 'Take Action' section contains a dropdown menu set to 'Mute forever'. The 'Priority' section notes that the rule has maximum priority. The 'Notes' section has a text input field. At the bottom are 'Create' and 'Cancel' buttons.

6. Select **Create** to create the alert rule.

## Results

The alert rule has been created.

## Trace an alert

The action menu lets you download a trace file for a specific alert.

### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select **Alerts**.
2. If you use the  icon in the table, choose a method to select one, or more, items.

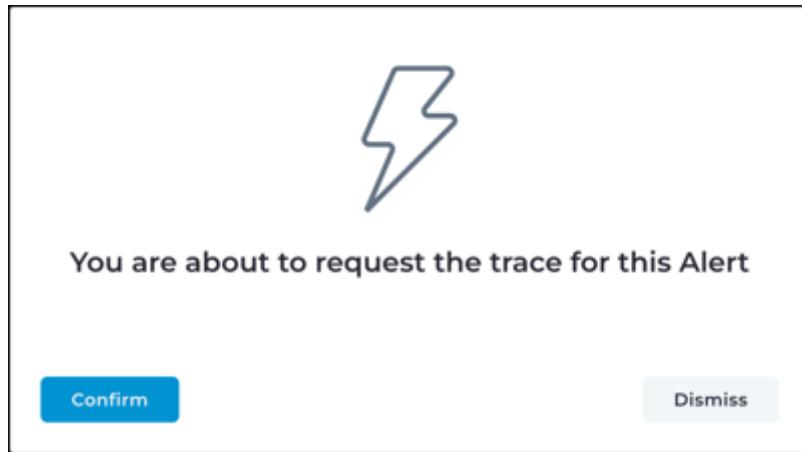
#### Choose from:

- Select the top checkbox to select all the items in the current table view
- Select multiple checkboxes for the items that you want to choose
- Select the checkbox for the item that you want to choose

3. Select the  icon to open the actions menu.
4. Select **Alert Trace**.

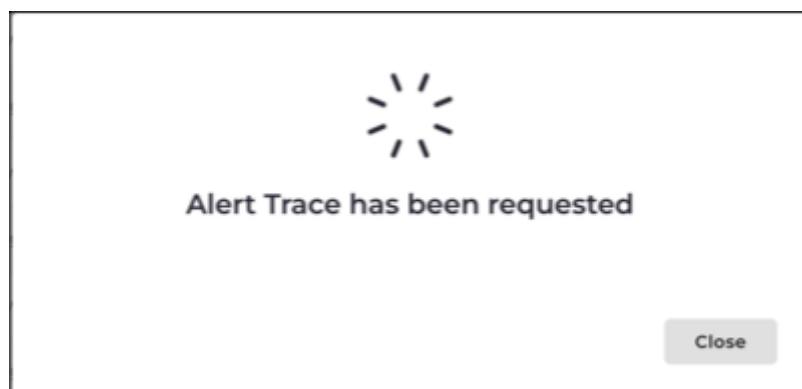
**Result:** A dialog shows.

5. Select **Confirm** to create the alert rule.



**Result:** A dialog shows.

6. Select **Close**.



## Results

The alert trace has been requested.

## Open the details page

You can open a details page for individual alerts that are shown in the alert page table. You can open the details page with two different methods.

### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select **Alerts**.
2. Choose a method with which to open the details page. In the row for the applicable alert:

#### Choose from:

- In the **Name** column of the table, select the hyperlink.
- Double-click the row to open the summary drawer. In the top right section, select **Details**.

**Result:** The [details page \(on page 80\)](#) opens.

#### Related information

[Details page \(on page 80\)](#)

## Open the summary drawer

You can open a summary drawer for individual alerts that are shown in the alerts page table.

### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select **Alerts**.
2. In the table, double-click the row for the applicable alert.

**Result:** The [summary drawer \(on page 82\)](#) opens.

#### Related information

[Summary drawer \(on page 82\)](#)

# Chapter 4. Assets



The **Assets** page shows all the physical components and systems that Vantage has detected through your sensors. Composed of one or more nodes, assets are the fundamental resources that Vantage protects.



**Figure 25. Assets page**

The **Assets** page has these tabs:

- [Overview \(on page 98\)](#)
- [Detailed list \(on page 100\)](#)

#### Related information

[Create an asset rule from an asset \(on page 129\)](#)

[Export an asset \(on page 127\)](#)

[Delete an asset \(on page 126\)](#)

## Overview

The **Overview** page provides a high-level summary of assets that Vantage has detected. This information includes their types, vendors, operating systems, firmware versions, protocols, and risk levels, along with graphical insights into their distribution across zones, sites, and lifecycles.

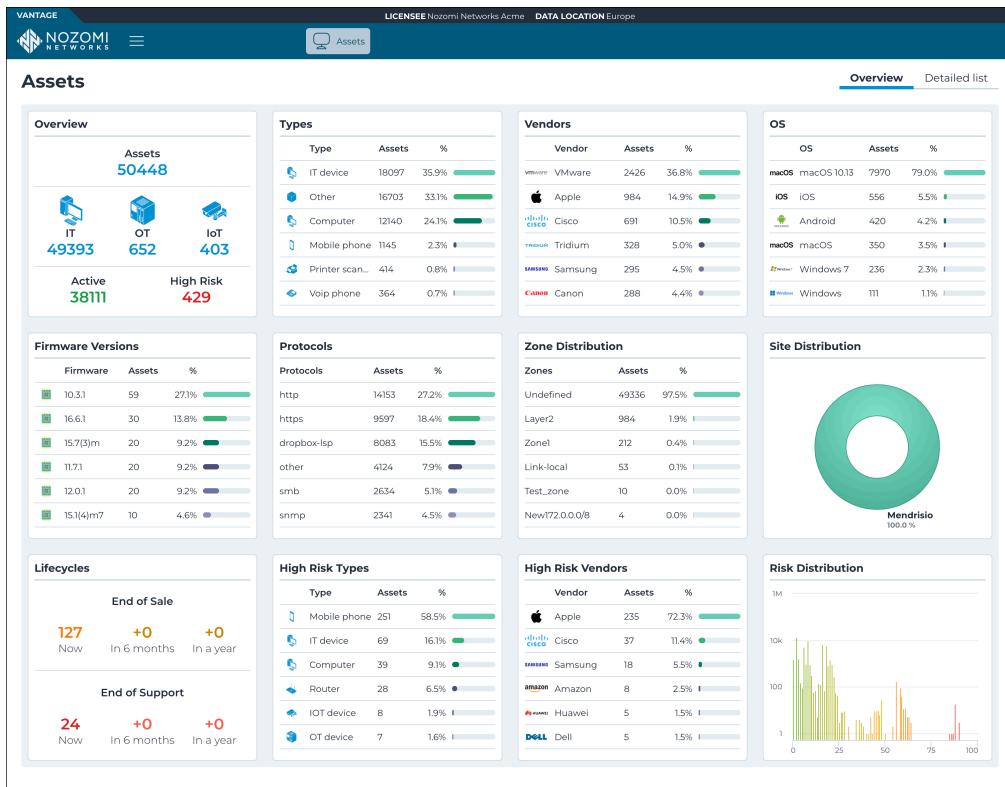


Figure 26. Overview page

The **Overview** page shows tiles that each show a different summarized view of different types of information. The tiles have hyperlinks that let you view the information in more detail. The tiles either show a graphical summary, or they show the:

- Related category
- Assets (the total number of assets that match the applicable category )
- % (this type of asset as a percentage of total assets)

### Overview

This shows a high-level overview of all your assets. The tiles shows the:

- Total number of assets
- Type of asset
- Number of assets that are **Active**
- Number of assets that show as **High Risk**

### Types

This shows a list of the type of assets, and the related information.

## Vendors

This shows a list of the vendors of the assets, and the related information.

## OS

This shows a list of the different *OSs* of the assets, and the related information.

## Firmware Versions

This shows a list of the firmware versions for the assets, and the related information.

## Protocols

This shows a list of the protocols that the assets use, and the related information.

## Zone Distribution

This shows how the assets are distributed within zones, and the related information.

## Site Distribution

This shows a donut chart that shows where the assets are distributed across sites.

## Lifecycles

This shows lifecycle information about the assets.

## High Risk Types

This shows a list of assets that are high risk types, in descending order, and the related information.

## High Risk Vendors

This shows a list of assets that are from high risk vendors, in descending order, and the related information.

## Risk Distribution

This shows a bar chart view of the risk as distributed across the different assets.

## Detailed list

The **Detailed list** page shows a comprehensive table view of all assets that Vantage has detected. This information includes details about their sites, types, vendors, operating systems, and firmware versions.

The screenshot shows the 'Detailed list' page of the Vantage interface. At the top, there are filters for 'Site (1)', 'Type (21)', 'Vendor (24)', and 'OS or firmware (24)'. The main area is a table with columns: Last activity time, Name, IP, Type, Vendor, Product name, and OS or firmware. The table contains numerous rows of asset data, with some entries showing specific details like 'Jace Series Building Con' for a controller or 'Virtual Machine' for a computer. The bottom of the page shows pagination with '1 to 25 of more' and a 'Page 1 of more' button.

Figure 27. Detailed list page

### Site

This shows a list of all the sites for the applicable assets in the current table view.

### Type

This shows a list of all the types for all the assets in the current in the current table view.

### Vendor

This shows a list of the different vendors that are applicable for the alerts in the current table view.

### OS or firmware

This shows a list of the different **OS** or firmware that are applicable for the alerts in the current table view.

### Columns

The **Columns** button lets you select which of the available columns for the current page will show.

## Refresh

The **Refresh**  icon lets you immediately refresh the current view.

## Live

The **Live**  toggle lets you change live view on, or off. When live mode is on, the page will refresh periodically.

## Details page

The details page shows a set of fields which are applicable to the related type of asset.

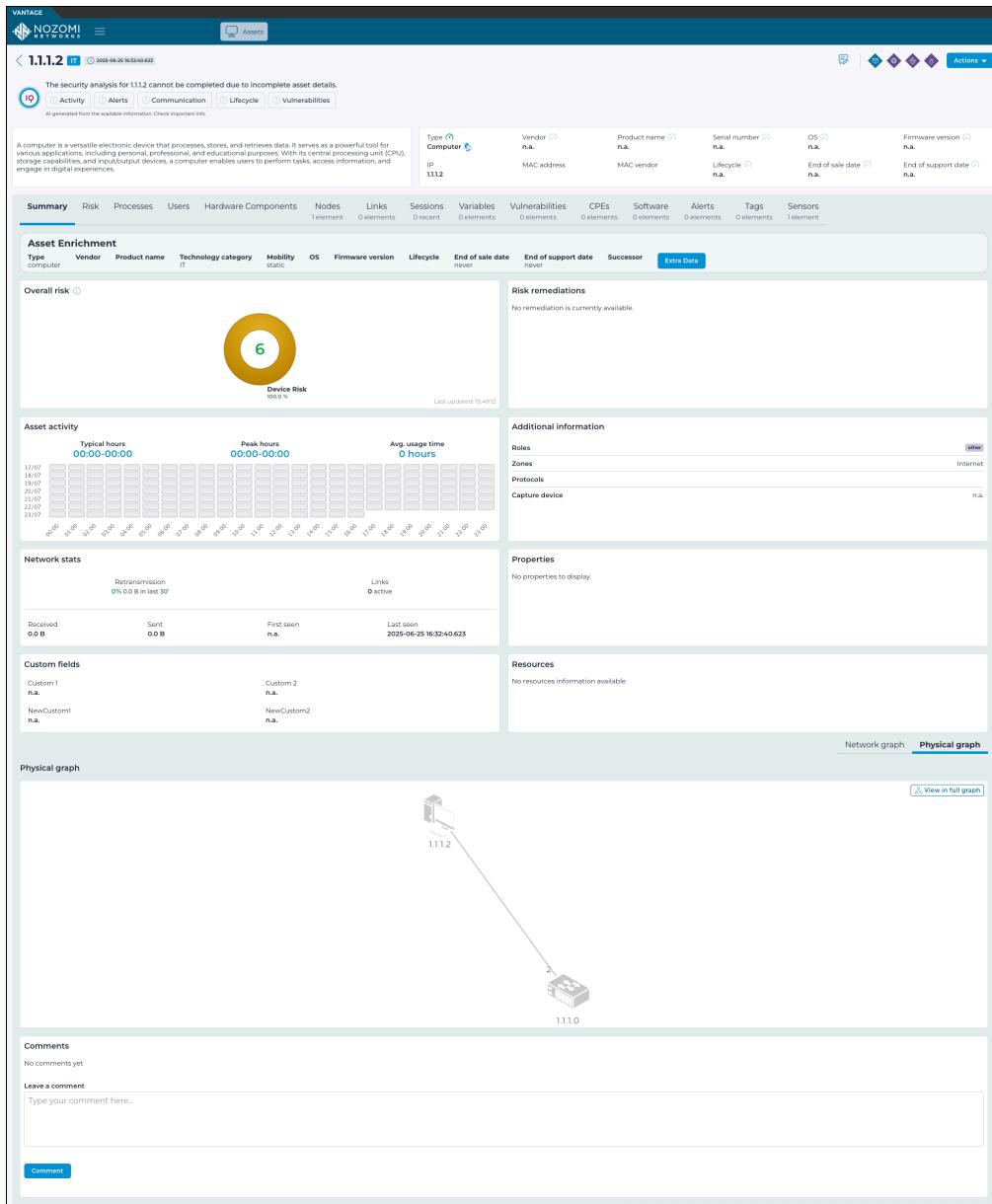


Figure 28. Details page

### Actions dropdown

This dropdown gives you access to these actions:

- [Delete \(on page 126\)](#)
- [Export \(on page 127\)](#) (bulk option only)
- [Create Asset Rule From This Asset \(on page 129\)](#)

## Tabs

The details page has these tabs:

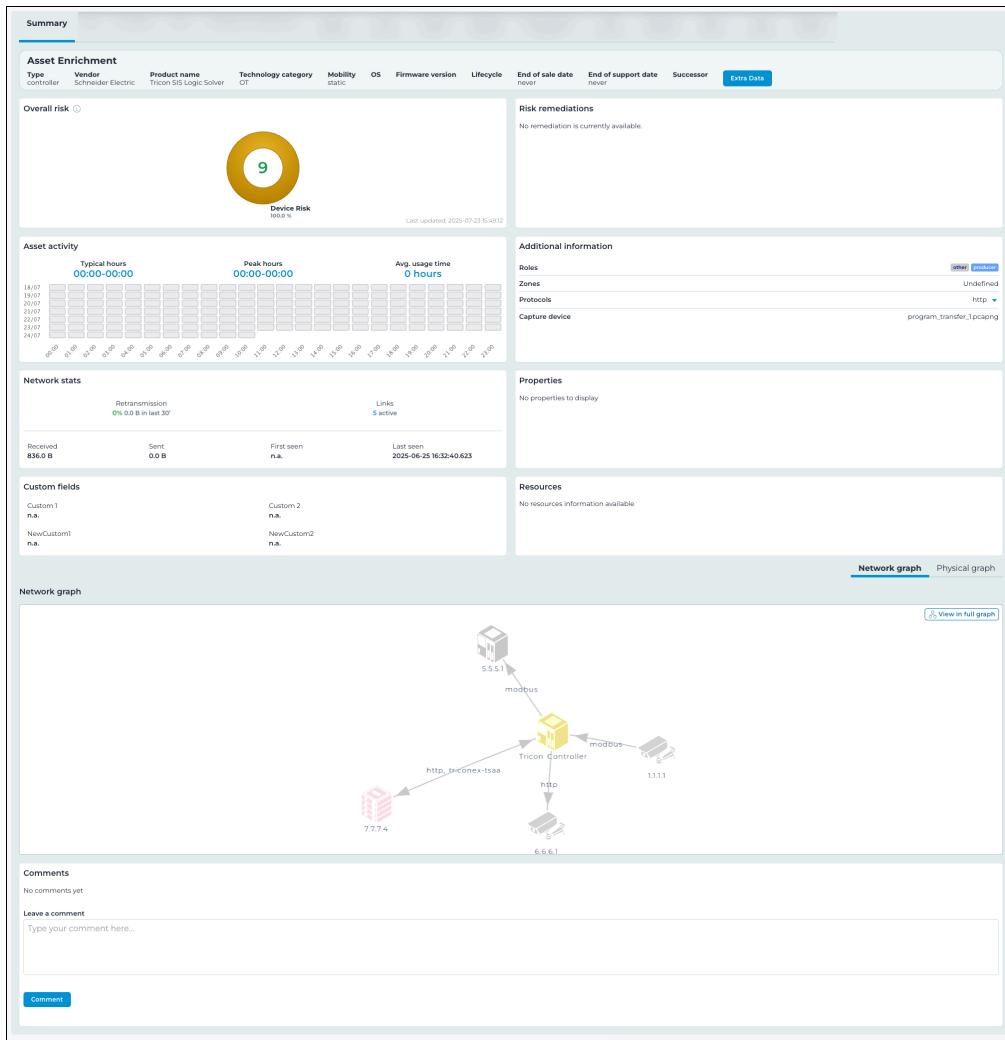
- [Summary tab \(on page 104\)](#)
- [Risk tab \(on page 106\)](#)
- [Processes tab \(on page 108\)](#)
- [Users tab \(on page 109\)](#)
- [Hardware Components tab \(on page 110\)](#)
- [Nodes tab \(on page 113\)](#)
- [Links tab \(on page 114\)](#)
- [Sessions tab \(on page 115\)](#)
- [Variables tab \(on page 116\)](#)
- [Vulnerabilities tab \(on page 117\)](#)
- [CPEs tab \(on page 118\)](#)
- [Software tab \(on page 119\)](#)
- [Alerts tab \(on page 120\)](#)
- [Tags tab \(on page 121\)](#)
- [Sensors tab \(on page 124\)](#)

### Related information

[Open the details page \(on page 130\)](#)

## Summary tab

The **Summary** tab shows an overview of the details for the asset.



**Figure 29. Summary tab**

### Network stats

This section shows different network statistics for the asset.

### Properties

This section shows properties for the asset.

### Hardware components

If applicable, Vantage shows a list of the asset's hardware components.

### Network graph

This section shows these different views:

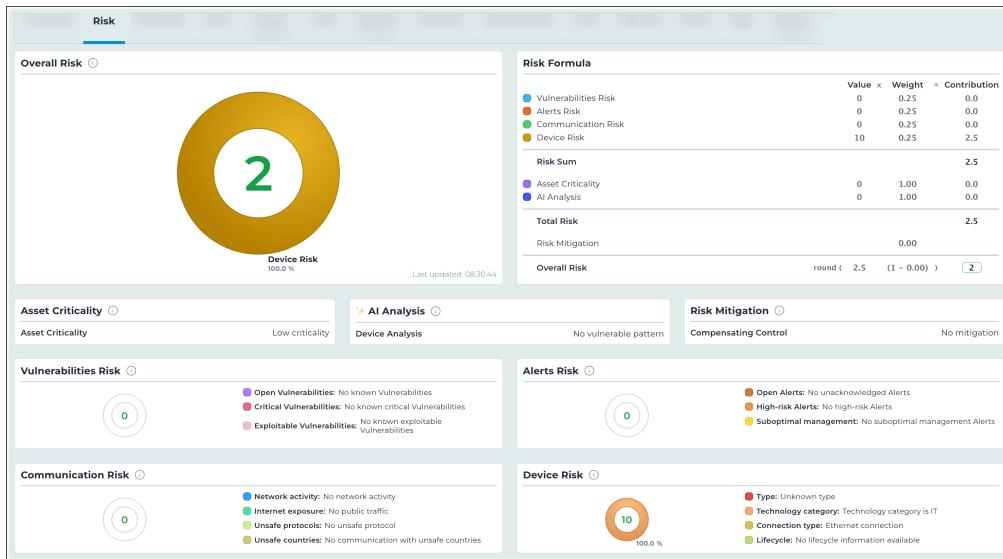
- [Network graph \(on page 214\)](#)
- [Physical graph \(on page 217\)](#)

## Comments

This section lets you write a comment for the asset. It also shows comments that have been previously written.

## Risk tab

The **Risk** tab shows an overview of the risk assessment for the asset.



**Figure 30. Risk tab**

### Overall Risk

This section displays the calculated overall risk score for the asset. It is visually represented with a risk level indicator.

### Risk Formula

This section details the formula used to compute the overall risk score. It includes components such as:

- **Vulnerabilities Risk:** Risk derived from identified vulnerabilities.
- **Alerts Risk:** Risk due to unacknowledged or high-risk alerts.
- **Communication Risk:** Risk based on network activity and exposure.
- **Device Risk:** Risk based on the device's characteristics and lifecycle.

### Asset Criticality

Indicates the criticality level of the asset in the network.

### AI Analysis

Shows AI-driven insights into the risk posture of the asset.

### Risk Mitigation

Displays all compensating controls applied to mitigate risk.

### Vulnerabilities Risk

Summarizes detected vulnerabilities, categorized as:

- Open Vulnerabilities
- Critical Vulnerabilities
- Exploitable Vulnerabilities

### Alerts Risk

Lists active security alerts impacting the asset.

### Communication Risk

Analyzes network activity, including:

- Internet exposure
- Use of unsafe protocols
- Communication with unsafe countries

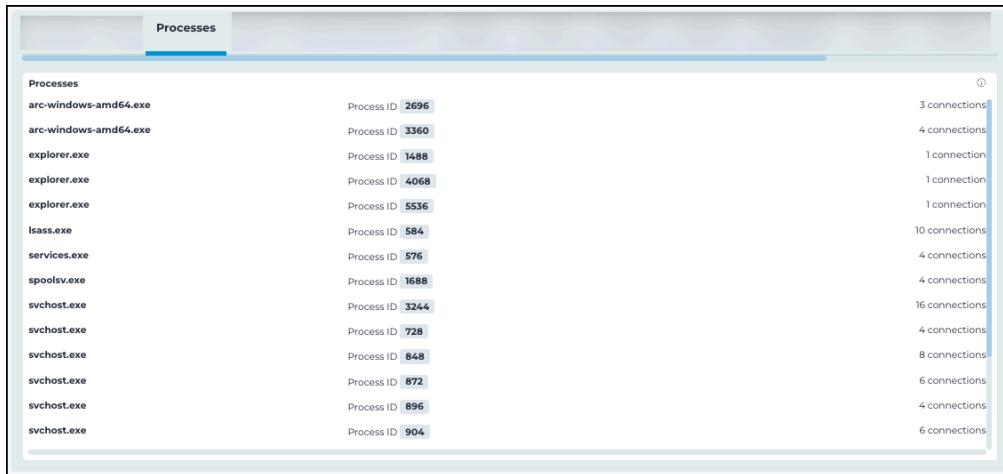
### Device Risk

Assesses risk based on device attributes, such as:

- Technology category
- Connection type
- Lifecycle status

## Processes tab

The **Processes** tab shows all running processes detected on the asset with details like name, ID, and connection counts. It enables security teams to monitor activity and investigate potential threats and supports proactive management of asset performance and risk.



Processes	Process ID	Connections
arc-windows-amd64.exe	2696	3 connections
arc-windows-amd64.exe	3360	4 connections
explorer.exe	1488	1 connection
explorer.exe	4068	1 connection
explorer.exe	5536	1 connection
lsass.exe	584	10 connections
services.exe	576	4 connections
spoolsv.exe	1688	4 connections
svchost.exe	3244	16 connections
svchost.exe	728	4 connections
svchost.exe	848	8 connections
svchost.exe	872	6 connections
svchost.exe	896	4 connections
svchost.exe	904	6 connections

Figure 31. Processes tab

## Users tab

The **Users** tab shows all the users that Vantage has detected for this asset.



**Figure 32. Users tab**

Lists all user accounts discovered on the asset, showing details such as username or the account type, such as:

- Username
- Account type
  - Guest
  - Administrator
- Status
- Domain membership

This helps security teams review local and domain accounts for risk assessment and user access auditing. It also supports the identification of inactive or misconfigured accounts that might present vulnerabilities.

## Hardware Components tab

The **Hardware Components** page shows a list of hardware modules installed on the same chassis as the selected controller, providing details on each component for better visibility and management of the device's physical configuration.

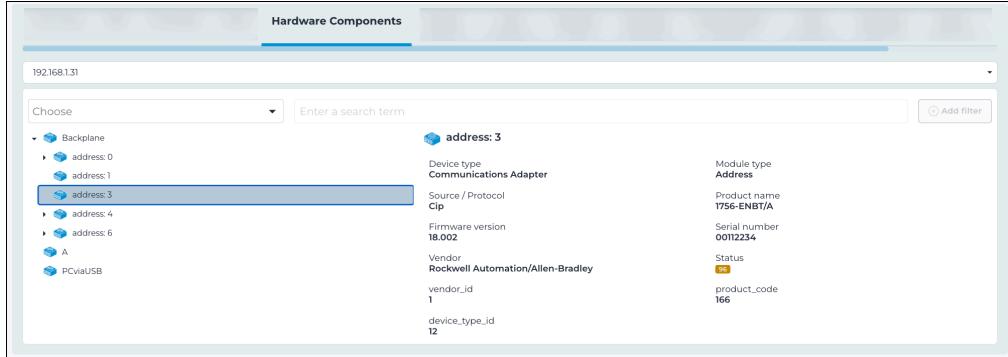


Figure 33. Hardware Components tab

### Focus-on selector

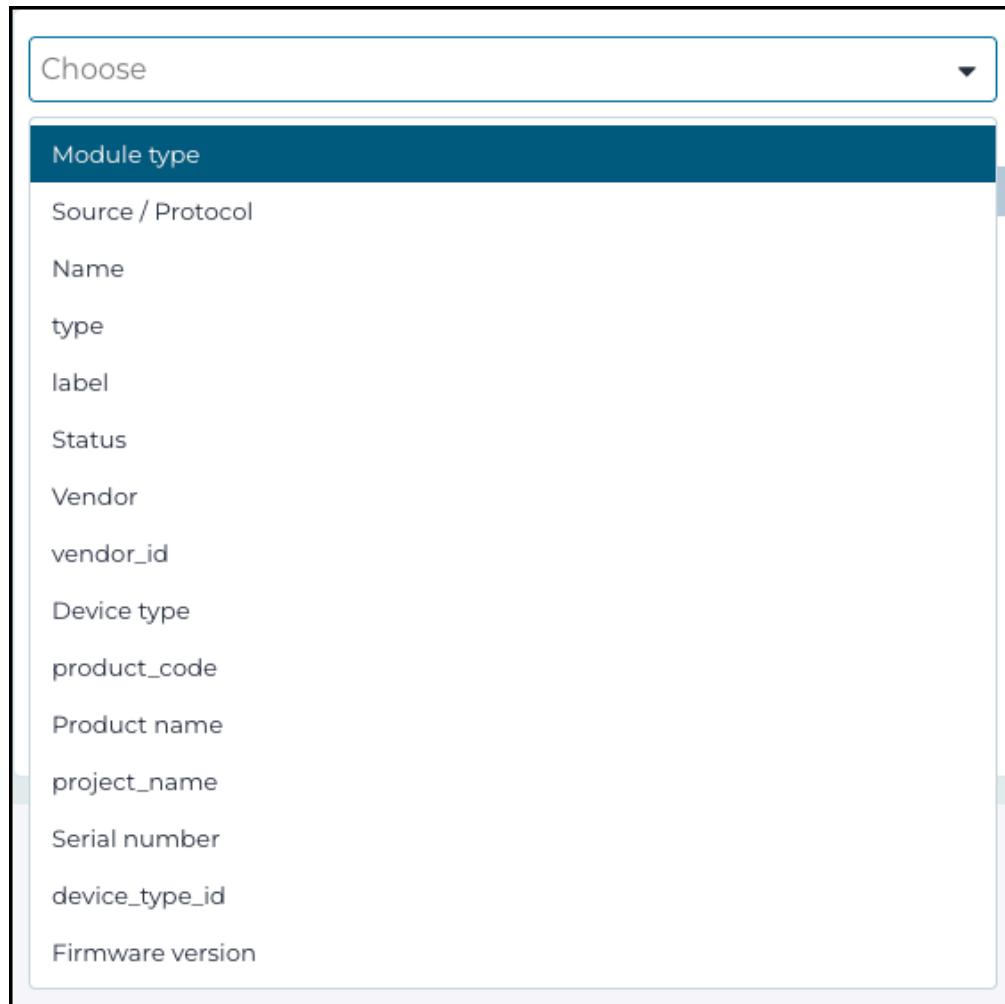
This shows the **IP** address of the controller whose chassis information is shown below. When available, it lets you select other nodes related to the same controller.



Figure 34. Focus-on selector

### Choose

This dropdown lets you select from a list of attributes.



**Figure 35. Choose dropdown**

### Search bar

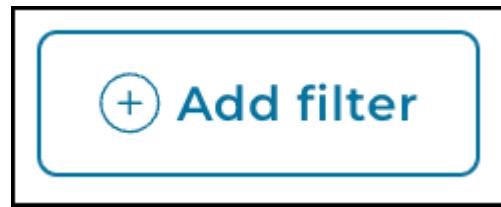
The search bar lets you enter a term to filter the list.

Enter a search term

**Figure 36. Search bar**

### Add filter

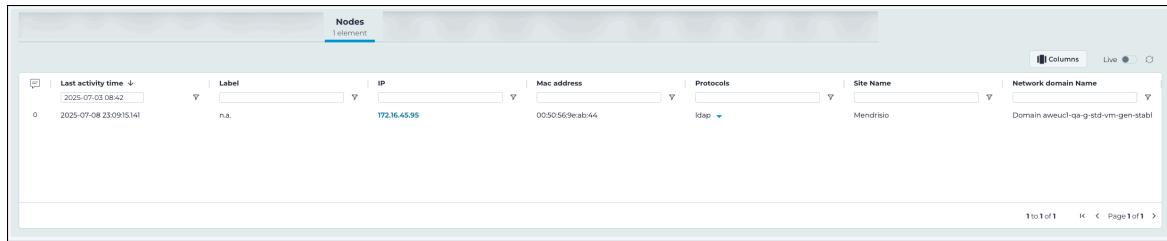
Select this button to apply the filter in the search bar.



**Figure 37. Add filter button**

## Nodes tab

The **Nodes** tab shows all the nodes that Vantage has detected. Nodes are individual actors in the network communication. Assets have one, or more, nodes. A node could be a device, such as a computer, a remote terminal unit (RTU), or a programmable logic controller (PLC). The protocols that a node uses can provide insights about its asset.



Last activity time	Label	IP	Mac address	Protocols	Site Name	Network domain Name
2025-07-03 08:42 2025-07-08 23:09:15(14)	n.a.	172.16.45.95	00:50:56:9e:ab:44	Idap	Mendrisio	Domain aeucl-qa-g-std-vm-gen-stab1

### Columns

The **Columns** button lets you select which of the available columns for the current page will show.

### Live

The **Live**  toggle lets you change live view on, or off. When live mode is on, the page will refresh periodically.

### Refresh

The refresh  icon lets you immediately refresh the graph.

## Links tab

The **Links** tab shows all the links that Vantage has detected. Links are the connections between the asset and other physical systems.

Figure 38. Links tab

### Columns

The **Columns** button lets you select which of the available columns for the current page will show.

### Live

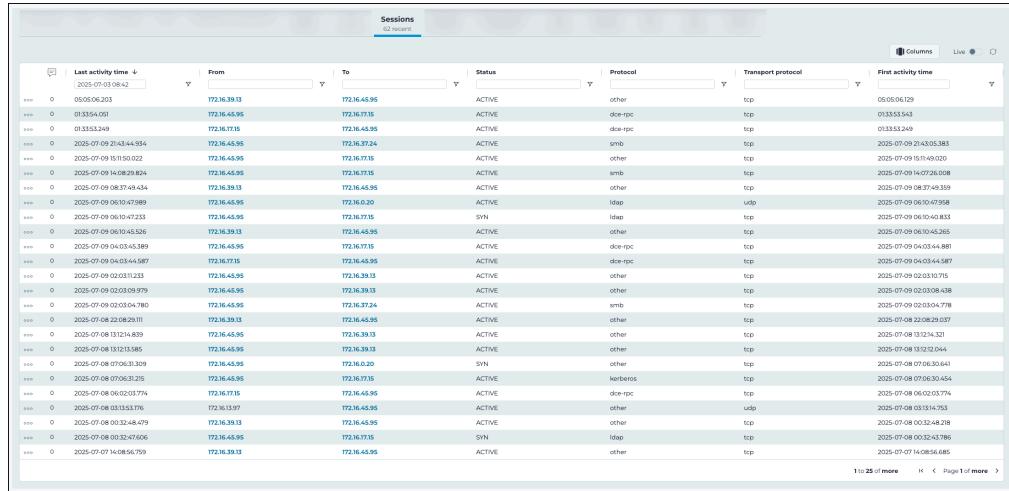
The **Live** toggle lets you change live view on, or off. When live mode is on, the page will refresh periodically.

### Refresh

The refresh icon lets you immediately refresh the graph.

## Sessions tab

The **Sessions** tab shows all the sessions that Vantage has detected for this asset. Sessions are semi-permanent, interactive information exchanges between two or more communicating nodes.



Sessions							
	Last activity time	From	To	Status	Protocol	Transport protocol	First activity time
...	2025-07-03 08:42	172.16.39.13	172.16.45.95	ACTIVE	other	tcp	05/05/06129
...	05/05/06.203	172.16.39.13	172.16.45.95	ACTIVE	dcie-ipc	tcp	013353.543
...	013354.091	172.16.45.95	172.16.37.15	ACTIVE	dcie-ipc	tcp	013353.249
...	013353.429	172.16.37.15	172.16.45.95	ACTIVE	dcie-ipc	tcp	013353.005
...	2025-07-09 21:43:44.934	172.16.45.95	172.16.37.24	ACTIVE	smb	tcp	2025-07-09 21:43:05.383
...	2025-07-09 15:15:02.022	172.16.45.95	172.16.37.15	ACTIVE	other	tcp	2025-07-09 15:15:49.020
...	2025-07-09 14:08:20.824	172.16.45.95	172.16.37.15	ACTIVE	smb	tcp	2025-07-09 14:08:26.008
...	2025-07-09 14:37:40.434	172.16.39.13	172.16.45.95	ACTIVE	other	tcp	2025-07-09 14:37:49.359
...	2025-07-09 09:07:01.7989	172.16.45.95	172.16.36.20	ACTIVE	ldaps	tcp	2025-07-09 06:07:47.958
...	2025-07-09 06:10:47.233	172.16.45.95	172.16.37.15	SYN	ldaps	tcp	2025-07-09 06:10:42.833
...	2025-07-09 06:10:47.233	172.16.39.13	172.16.45.95	ACTIVE	other	tcp	2025-07-09 06:10:45.265
...	2025-07-09 06:10:45.526	172.16.45.95	172.16.37.15	ACTIVE	dcie-roc	tcp	2025-07-09 04:33:44.881
...	2025-07-09 04:33:44.389	172.16.45.95	172.16.37.15	ACTIVE	dcie-ipc	tcp	2025-07-09 04:33:44.587
...	2025-07-09 04:33:44.587	172.16.37.15	172.16.45.95	ACTIVE	other	tcp	2025-07-09 04:33:44.641
...	2025-07-09 02:03:11.233	172.16.45.95	172.16.39.13	ACTIVE	other	tcp	2025-07-09 02:03:30.715
...	2025-07-09 02:03:09.979	172.16.45.95	172.16.39.13	ACTIVE	other	tcp	2025-07-09 02:03:08.438
...	2025-07-09 02:03:04.780	172.16.45.95	172.16.37.24	ACTIVE	smb	tcp	2025-07-09 02:03:04.778
...	2025-07-09 22:08:26.111	172.16.39.13	172.16.45.95	ACTIVE	other	tcp	2025-07-08 22:08:26.037
...	2025-07-09 13:12:14.839	172.16.45.95	172.16.39.13	ACTIVE	other	tcp	2025-07-09 13:12:14.321
...	2025-07-09 13:12:15.585	172.16.45.95	172.16.39.13	ACTIVE	other	tcp	2025-07-09 13:12:15.244
...	2025-07-09 07:06:31.309	172.16.45.95	172.16.36.20	SYN	other	tcp	2025-07-09 07:06:30.641
...	2025-07-09 07:06:31.215	172.16.45.95	172.16.37.15	ACTIVE	kerberos	tcp	2025-07-08 07:06:30.454
...	2025-07-09 06:02:03.774	172.16.37.15	172.16.45.95	ACTIVE	dcie-ipc	tcp	2025-07-08 06:02:03.774
...	2025-07-09 03:15:34.776	172.16.31.97	172.16.45.95	ACTIVE	other	udp	2025-07-08 03:15:34.753
...	2025-07-09 03:32:46.479	172.16.39.13	172.16.45.95	ACTIVE	other	tcp	2025-07-08 03:32:46.418
...	2025-07-09 03:32:46.606	172.16.45.95	172.16.37.15	SYN	ldaps	tcp	2025-07-08 03:32:46.786
...	2025-07-09 14:08:56.759	172.16.39.13	172.16.45.95	ACTIVE	other	tcp	2025-07-09 14:08:56.685

Figure 39. Sessions tab

### Columns

The **Columns** button lets you select which of the available columns for the current page will show.

### Live

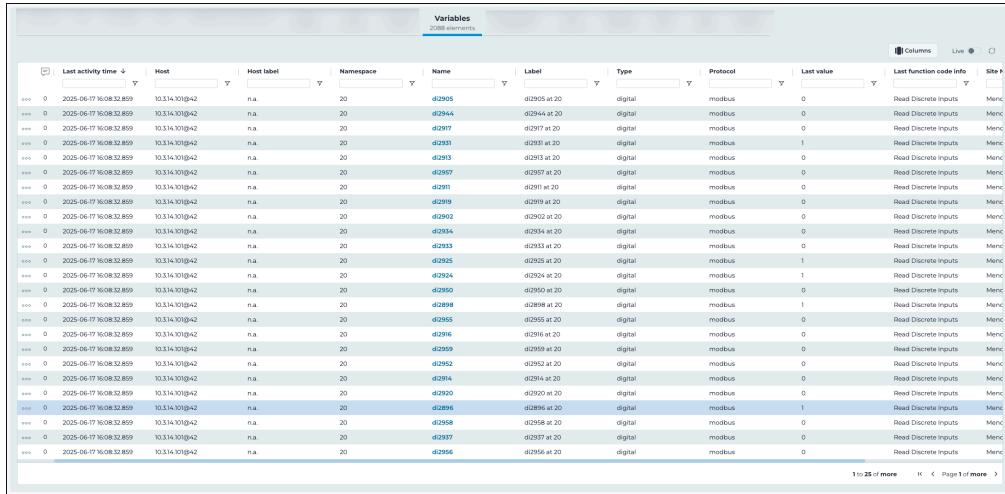
The **Live**  toggle lets you change live view on, or off. When live mode is on, the page will refresh periodically.

### Refresh

The refresh  icon lets you immediately refresh the graph.

## Variables tab

The **Variables** tab shows all the variables that Vantage has detected for this asset. Variables are the numerical values that are related to an industrial process that your sensors monitor.



	Last activity time	Host	Host label	Namespace	Name	Label	Type	Protocol	Last value	Last function code info	Site
...	2025-06-17 16:08:32.859	10.3.14.301\p42	n.a.	20	d2905	d2905 at 20	digital	modbus	0	Read Discrete Inputs	MenC
...	2025-06-17 16:08:32.859	10.3.14.301\p42	n.a.	20	d2944	d2944 at 20	digital	modbus	0	Read Discrete Inputs	MenC
...	2025-06-17 16:08:32.859	10.3.14.301\p42	n.a.	20	d2917	d2917 at 20	digital	modbus	0	Read Discrete Inputs	MenC
...	2025-06-17 16:08:32.859	10.3.14.301\p42	n.a.	20	d2931	d2931 at 20	digital	modbus	1	Read Discrete Inputs	MenC
...	2025-06-17 16:08:32.859	10.3.14.301\p42	n.a.	20	d2913	d2913 at 20	digital	modbus	0	Read Discrete Inputs	MenC
...	2025-06-17 16:08:32.859	10.3.14.301\p42	n.a.	20	d2957	d2957 at 20	digital	modbus	0	Read Discrete Inputs	MenC
...	2025-06-17 16:08:32.859	10.3.14.301\p42	n.a.	20	d2911	d2911 at 20	digital	modbus	0	Read Discrete Inputs	MenC
...	2025-06-17 16:08:32.859	10.3.14.301\p42	n.a.	20	d2919	d2919 at 20	digital	modbus	0	Read Discrete Inputs	MenC
...	2025-06-17 16:08:32.859	10.3.14.301\p42	n.a.	20	d2902	d2902 at 20	digital	modbus	0	Read Discrete Inputs	MenC
...	2025-06-17 16:08:32.859	10.3.14.301\p42	n.a.	20	d2934	d2934 at 20	digital	modbus	0	Read Discrete Inputs	MenC
...	2025-06-17 16:08:32.859	10.3.14.301\p42	n.a.	20	d2933	d2933 at 20	digital	modbus	0	Read Discrete Inputs	MenC
...	2025-06-17 16:08:32.859	10.3.14.301\p42	n.a.	20	d2925	d2925 at 20	digital	modbus	1	Read Discrete Inputs	MenC
...	2025-06-17 16:08:32.859	10.3.14.301\p42	n.a.	20	d2924	d2924 at 20	digital	modbus	1	Read Discrete Inputs	MenC
...	2025-06-17 16:08:32.859	10.3.14.301\p42	n.a.	20	d2950	d2950 at 20	digital	modbus	0	Read Discrete Inputs	MenC
...	2025-06-17 16:08:32.859	10.3.14.301\p42	n.a.	20	d2998	d2998 at 20	digital	modbus	1	Read Discrete Inputs	MenC
...	2025-06-17 16:08:32.859	10.3.14.301\p42	n.a.	20	d2955	d2955 at 20	digital	modbus	0	Read Discrete Inputs	MenC
...	2025-06-17 16:08:32.859	10.3.14.301\p42	n.a.	20	d2916	d2916 at 20	digital	modbus	0	Read Discrete Inputs	MenC
...	2025-06-17 16:08:32.859	10.3.14.301\p42	n.a.	20	d2959	d2959 at 20	digital	modbus	0	Read Discrete Inputs	MenC
...	2025-06-17 16:08:32.859	10.3.14.301\p42	n.a.	20	d2952	d2952 at 20	digital	modbus	0	Read Discrete Inputs	MenC
...	2025-06-17 16:08:32.859	10.3.14.301\p42	n.a.	20	d2954	d2954 at 20	digital	modbus	0	Read Discrete Inputs	MenC
...	2025-06-17 16:08:32.859	10.3.14.301\p42	n.a.	20	d2920	d2920 at 20	digital	modbus	0	Read Discrete Inputs	MenC
...	2025-06-17 16:08:32.859	10.3.14.301\p42	n.a.	20	d2986	d2986 at 20	digital	modbus	1	Read Discrete Inputs	MenC
...	2025-06-17 16:08:32.859	10.3.14.301\p42	n.a.	20	d2958	d2958 at 20	digital	modbus	0	Read Discrete Inputs	MenC
...	2025-06-17 16:08:32.859	10.3.14.301\p42	n.a.	20	d2937	d2937 at 20	digital	modbus	0	Read Discrete Inputs	MenC
...	2025-06-17 16:08:32.859	10.3.14.301\p42	n.a.	20	d2956	d2956 at 20	digital	modbus	0	Read Discrete Inputs	MenC

Figure 40. Variables tab

### Columns

The **Columns** button lets you select which of the available columns for the current page will show.

### Live

The **Live**  toggle lets you change live view on, or off. When live mode is on, the page will refresh periodically.

### Refresh

The refresh  icon lets you immediately refresh the graph.

## Vulnerabilities tab

The **Vulnerabilities** tab shows all the vulnerabilities that Vantage has detected for this asset. Vulnerabilities are weaknesses that reduce the security of your system and give threat actors an opportunity to exploit your system.

Vulnerabilities										
	Time	Asset Name	Asset Type	CVE	Probability	Likelihood	Score	Category	Actions	
0	2024-12-14 16:43:59.658	Blade Force	Mobile phone	<a href="#">CVE-2017-13282</a>	Confirmed	1.0	<div style="width: 100%;">█</div>	Improper I		
0	2024-12-14 16:43:59.658	Blade Force	Mobile phone	<a href="#">CVE-2017-13267</a>	Confirmed	1.0	<div style="width: 100%;">█</div>	Improper I		
0	2024-12-14 16:43:59.740	Blade Force	Mobile phone	<a href="#">CVE-2018-9583</a>	Confirmed	1.0	<div style="width: 100%;">█</div>	Out-of-bounds		
0	2024-12-14 16:43:59.658	Blade Force	Mobile phone	<a href="#">CVE-2017-13284</a>	Confirmed	1.0	<div style="width: 100%;">█</div>	Improper I		
0	2025-01-26 15:46:41.290	Blade Force	Mobile phone	<a href="#">CVE-2017-13322</a>	Confirmed	1.0	<div style="width: 100%;">█</div>	Operator F		
0	2024-12-14 16:43:59.739	Blade Force	Mobile phone	<a href="#">CVE-2018-9355</a>	Confirmed	1.0	<div style="width: 100%;">█</div>	Out-of-bounds		
0	2024-12-14 16:43:59.658	Blade Force	Mobile phone	<a href="#">CVE-2017-13266</a>	Confirmed	1.0	<div style="width: 100%;">█</div>	Improper I		
0	2024-12-14 16:43:59.739	Blade Force	Mobile phone	<a href="#">CVE-2018-9446</a>	Confirmed	1.0	<div style="width: 100%;">█</div>	Out-of-bounds		
0	2024-12-14 16:43:59.783	Blade Force	Mobile phone	<a href="#">CVE-2019-2097</a>	Confirmed	1.0	<div style="width: 100%;">█</div>	Access of F		
0	2024-12-14 16:43:59.739	Blade Force	Mobile phone	<a href="#">CVE-2018-9356</a>	Confirmed	1.0	<div style="width: 100%;">█</div>	Double F		
0	2024-12-14 16:43:59.658	Blade Force	Mobile phone	<a href="#">CVE-2017-13208</a>	Confirmed	1.0	<div style="width: 100%;">█</div>	Improper I		
0	2024-12-14 16:43:59.658	Blade Force	Mobile phone	<a href="#">CVE-2017-13177</a>	Confirmed	1.0	<div style="width: 100%;">█</div>	Improper I		
0	2024-12-14 16:43:59.658	Blade Force	Mobile phone	<a href="#">CVE-2017-13178</a>	Confirmed	1.0	<div style="width: 100%;">█</div>	Use After F		
0	2024-12-14 16:43:59.783	Blade Force	Mobile phone	<a href="#">CVE-2017-13283</a>	Confirmed	1.0	<div style="width: 100%;">█</div>	Out-of-bounds		
0	2024-12-14 16:43:59.658	Blade Force	Mobile phone	<a href="#">CVE-2017-13179</a>	Confirmed	1.0	<div style="width: 100%;">█</div>	Use After F		
0	2024-12-14 16:43:59.658	Blade Force	Mobile phone	<a href="#">CVE-2017-13229</a>	Confirmed	1.0	<div style="width: 100%;">█</div>	Improper I		
0	2024-12-14 16:43:59.658	Blade Force	Mobile phone	<a href="#">CVE-2017-13272</a>	Confirmed	1.0	<div style="width: 100%;">█</div>	Use After F		
0	2024-12-14 16:43:59.658	Blade Force	Mobile phone	<a href="#">CVE-2017-13285</a>	Confirmed	1.0	<div style="width: 100%;">█</div>	Out-of-bounds		
0	2024-12-14 16:43:59.783	Blade Force	Mobile phone	<a href="#">CVE-2019-2046</a>	Confirmed	1.0	<div style="width: 100%;">█</div>	Integer Ov		
0	2024-12-14 16:43:59.784	Blade Force	Mobile phone	<a href="#">CVE-2019-2130</a>	Confirmed	1.0	<div style="width: 100%;">█</div>	Access of F		
0	2024-12-14 16:43:59.783	Blade Force	Mobile phone	<a href="#">CVE-2019-2047</a>	Confirmed	1.0	<div style="width: 100%;">█</div>	Out-of-bounds		
0	2024-12-14 16:43:59.783	Blade Force	Mobile phone	<a href="#">CVE-2019-2045</a>	Confirmed	1.0	<div style="width: 100%;">█</div>	Out-of-bounds		
0	2024-12-14 16:43:59.448	Blade Force	Mobile phone	<a href="#">CVE-2015-9055</a>	Confirmed	1.0	<div style="width: 100%;">█</div>	Improper I		
0	2024-12-14 16:43:59.447	Blade Force	Mobile phone	<a href="#">CVE-2015-9054</a>	Confirmed	1.0	<div style="width: 100%;">█</div>	NULL Poin		
0	2024-12-14 16:43:59.448	Blade Force	Mobile phone	<a href="#">CVE-2015-9060</a>	Confirmed	1.0	<div style="width: 100%;">█</div>	Improper I		

Figure 41. Vulnerabilities tab

### Columns

The **Columns** button lets you select which of the available columns for the current page will show.

### Live

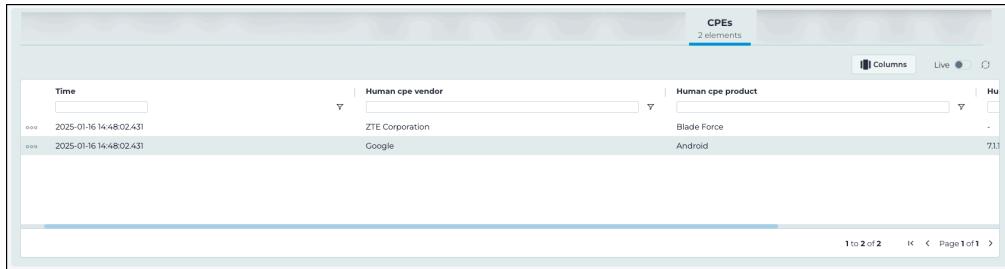
The **Live**  toggle lets you change live view on, or off. When live mode is on, the page will refresh periodically.

### Refresh

The refresh  icon lets you immediately refresh the graph.

## CPEs tab

The **CPEs** tab shows all the common platform enumerations (CPEs) that Vantage has detected for this asset.



The screenshot shows the 'CPEs' tab with the following data:

Time	Human cpe vendor	Human cpe product
2025-01-16 14:48:02.431	ZTE Corporation	Blade Force
2025-01-16 14:48:02.431	Google	Android

Below the table, there are buttons for 'Columns', 'Live' (which is turned on), and a refresh icon. The bottom of the screen shows navigation links: '1 to 2 of 2', '< Page 1 of 1 >'.

**Figure 42. CPE tab**

### Columns

The **Columns** button lets you select which of the available columns for the current page will show.

### Live

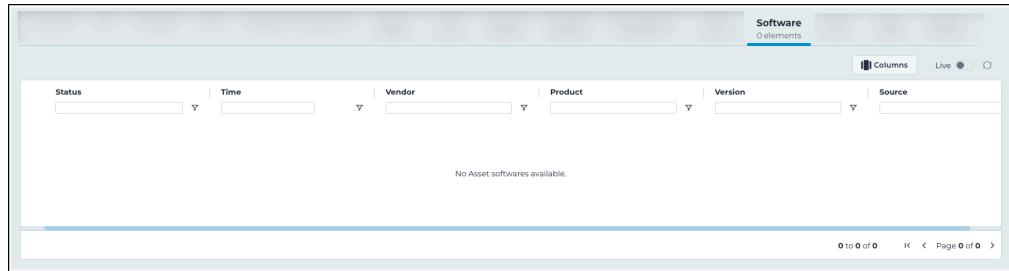
The **Live**  toggle lets you change live view on, or off. When live mode is on, the page will refresh periodically.

### Refresh

The refresh  icon lets you immediately refresh the graph.

## Software tab

The **Software list** tab shows all the software installations that Vantage has detected on this asset.



**Figure 43. Software tab**

### Columns

The **Columns** button lets you select which of the available columns for the current page will show.

### Live

The **Live**  toggle lets you change live view on, or off. When live mode is on, the page will refresh periodically.

### Refresh

 The refresh icon lets you immediately refresh the graph.

## Alerts tab

The **Alerts** tab shows all the alerts that Vantage has detected for this asset.

The screenshot shows a table titled 'Alerts' with 197 recent entries. The columns are: Time, Name, Description, Risk, Source, Destination, Protocol, and TI source. The table is sorted by Time. Most entries are 'Suspicious Activity' with a red icon. Other types include 'Packet rule match' and 'Network Scan'. The table has a header row and 197 data rows. The last row shows a 'Suspicious Activity' entry with a red icon and a 'Live' toggle switch.

Figure 44. Alerts tab

### Columns

The **Columns** button lets you select which of the available columns for the current page will show.

### Live

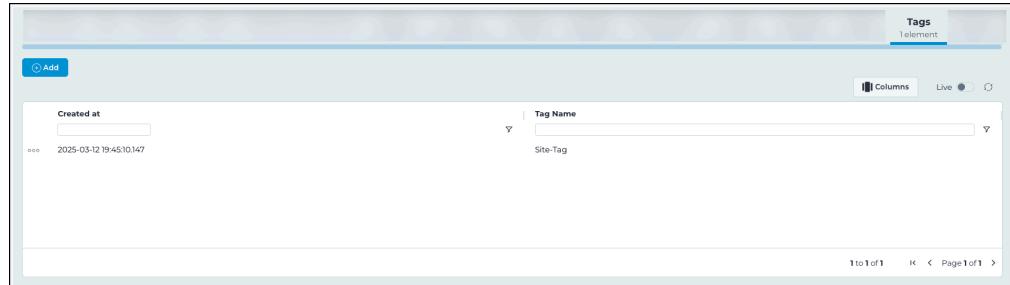
The **Live**  toggle lets you change live view on, or off. When live mode is on, the page will refresh periodically.

### Refresh

The refresh  icon lets you immediately refresh the graph.

## Tags tab

The **Tags** tab shows all the tags for this asset. Tags are user-defined labels that have been assigned to this asset. Tags are associated with user roles to define access control.



**Figure 45. Tags tab**

### Add new

This button lets you [add a new tag \(on page 122\)](#) to the related asset.

### Columns

The **Columns** button lets you select which of the available columns for the current page will show.

### Live

The **Live** toggle lets you change live view on, or off. When live mode is on, the page will refresh periodically.

### Refresh

The refresh icon lets you immediately refresh the graph.

## Add a tag to an asset

You can add tags to assets. This lets you refine the permissions that you grant to users.

### About this task

You can add one or more tags to the selected asset.

### Procedure

1. [Open the details page \(on page 130\)](#) for the applicable asset.
2. Select the **Tags** tab.
3. Select **Add new**.

**Result:** The **Tag** dropdown shows.

4. Open the dropdown and select the correct tag.



#### Note:

Only the tags that have been assigned for your organization show.

5. Select **Create**.

**Result:** The tag has been added to the related asset.

#### Related information

[Tags tab \(on page 121\)](#)

[Delete a tag from an asset \(on page 123\)](#)

## Delete a tag from an asset

*If a tag has been added to an asset, you can delete it.*

### Procedure

1. [Open the details page \(on page 130\)](#) for the applicable asset.
2. Select the **Tags** tab.
3. Double-click the applicable tag.

**Result:** The summary drawer shows.

4. Select **Details**.

**Result:** The details page for the related tag shows.

5. Select **Actions > Delete**.

### Results

The tag has been deleted.

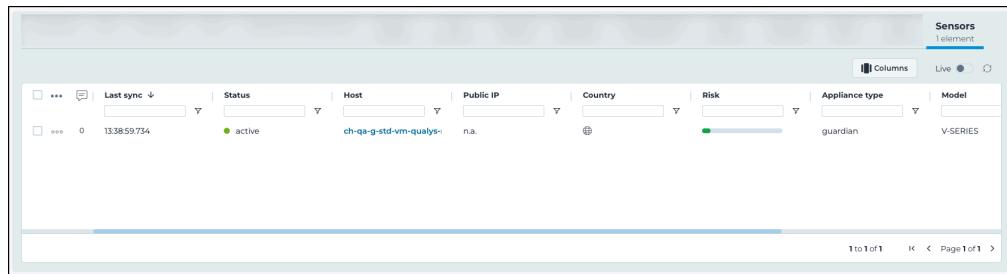
#### Related information

[Tags tab \(on page 121\)](#)

[Add a tag to an asset \(on page 122\)](#)

## Sensors tab

The **Sensors** tab shows all the sensors that Vantage has detected for this asset.



The screenshot shows a table with a single row of data. The columns are: Last sync, Status, Host, Public IP, Country, Risk, Appliance type, and Model. The data in the table is as follows:

Last sync	Status	Host	Public IP	Country	Risk	Appliance type	Model
13:38:59.734	active	ch-qa-g-std-vnr-qualys- n.a.			guardian		V-SERIES

At the bottom of the table, it says "1 to 1 of 1".

**Figure 46. Sensors tab**

### Columns

The **Columns** button lets you select which of the available columns for the current page will show.

### Live

The **Live**  toggle lets you change live view on, or off. When live mode is on, the page will refresh periodically.

### Refresh

The refresh  icon lets you immediately refresh the graph.

## Summary drawer

When you double-click an asset in the table, the summary drawer shows. This lets you post a comment, or open the related details page.

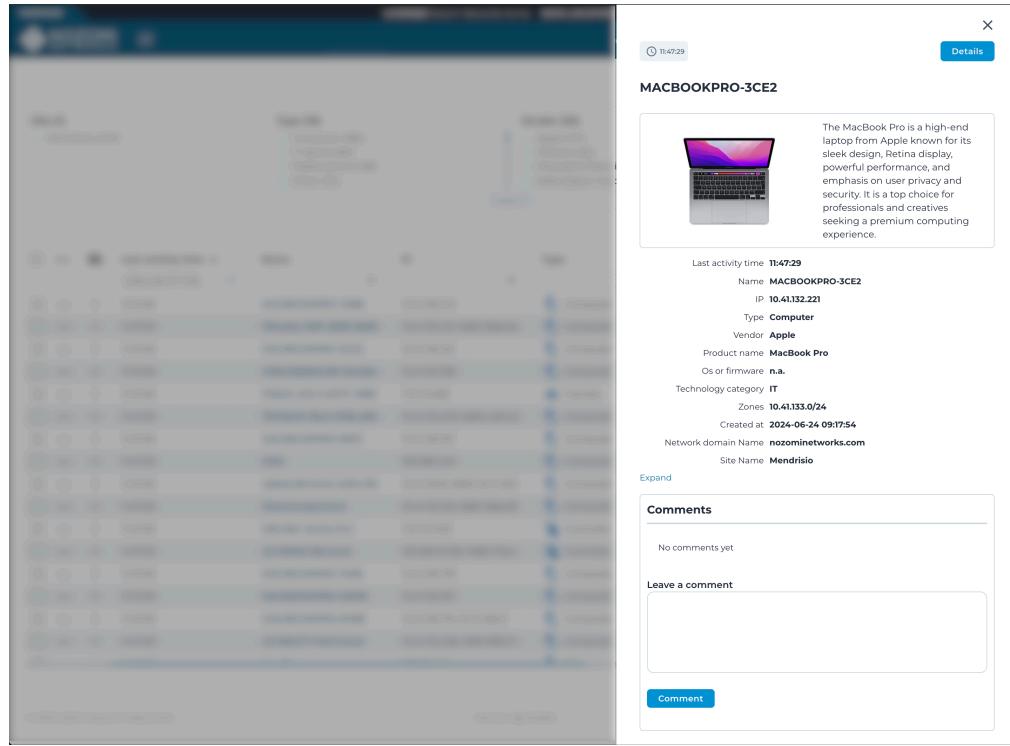


Figure 47. Summary drawer

### Details button

You can select the **Details** button to open the details page for the related item.

### Summary

The summary section shows a summary of applicable information for the related item.

### Comments

This section lets you leave a comment, or read a comment that has been written, for the related item.

#### Related information

Open the summary drawer (on page 130)

# Table interactions

## Actions menu

### Delete an asset

You can use the actions menu to delete an asset.

#### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select **Assets**.
2. Choose a method to open the actions menu.

##### Choose from:

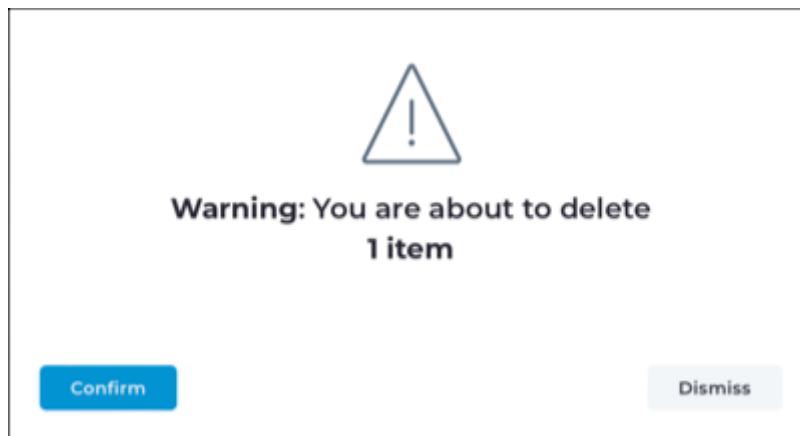
- In the table, select the hyperlink to open the details page. Select **Actions**
- In the table, select the **•••** icon

3. If you use the **•••** icon in the table, choose a method to select one, or more, items.

##### Choose from:

- Select the top checkbox to select all the items in the current table view
- Select multiple checkboxes for the items that you want to choose
- Select the checkbox for the item that you want to choose

4. Select **Delete**.



**Result:** A confirmation dialog shows.

#### Results

The asset(s) has been deleted.

## Export an asset

You can use the actions menu to export one or more assets to a spreadsheet.

### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select **Assets**.
2. Choose a method to open the actions menu.

#### Choose from:

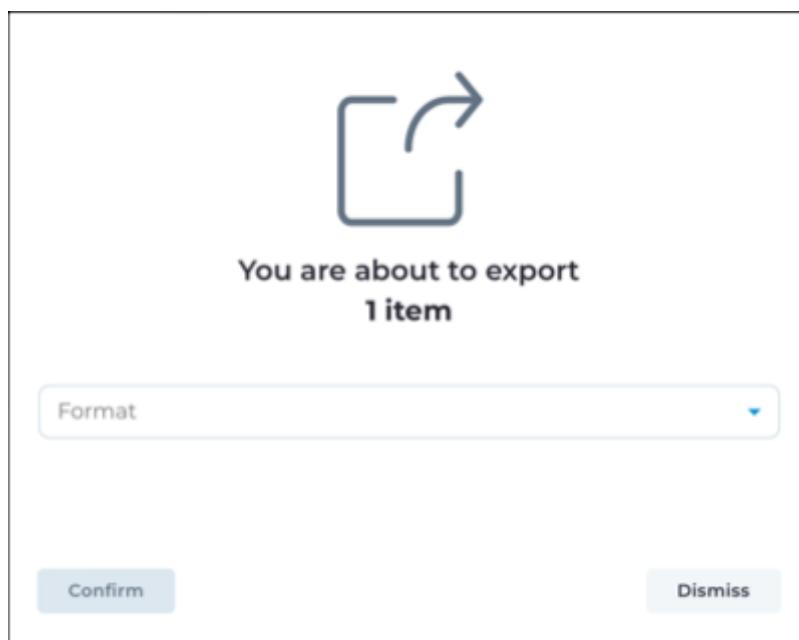
- In the table, select the hyperlink to open the details page. Select **Actions**
- In the table, select the **•••** icon

3. If you use the **•••** icon in the table, choose a method to select one, or more, items.

#### Choose from:

- Select the top checkbox to select all the items in the current table view
- Select multiple checkboxes for the items that you want to choose
- Select the checkbox for the item that you want to choose

4. Select **Export**.

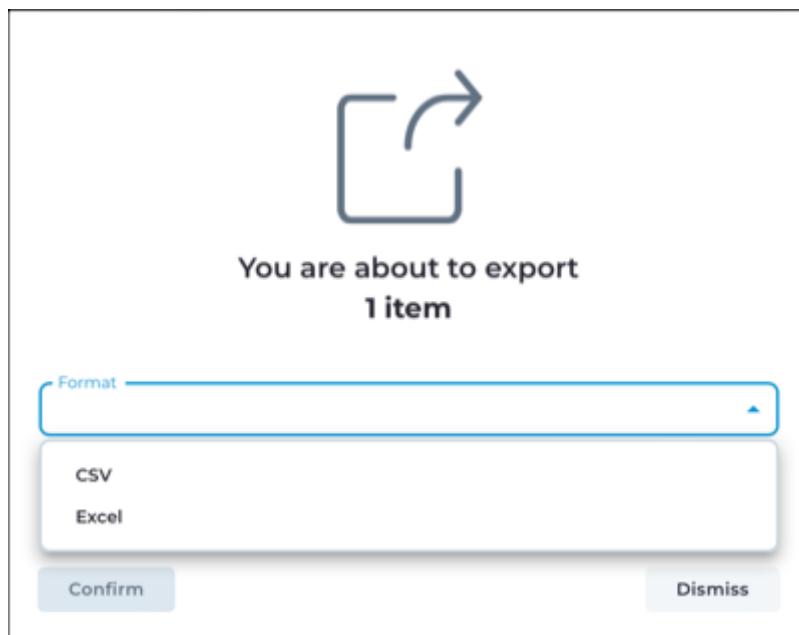


**Result:** The export dialog shows.

5. Select the **Format** dropdown.

**Result:** A dialog shows.

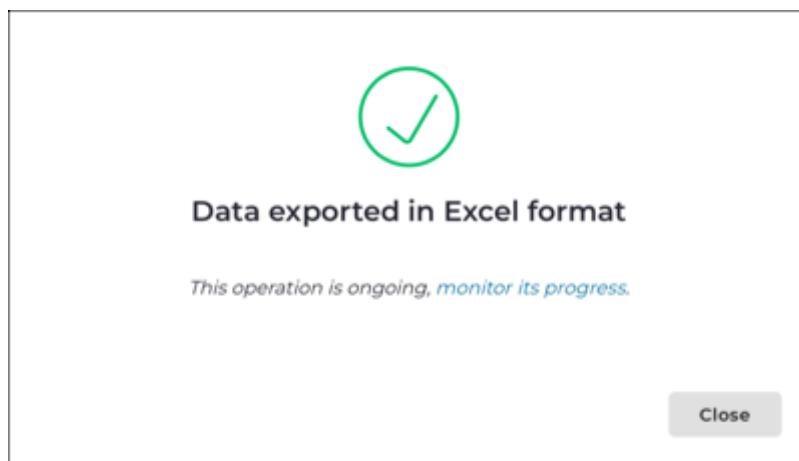
6. In the **Format** dropdown, select the format that you want to export.



7. Select **Confirm**.

**Result:** A confirmation dialog shows.

8. Select **Close**.



## Results

The asset(s) has been exported.

## Create an asset rule from an asset

You can create an asset rule directly from one, or more, assets in the asset page table.

### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select **Assets**.
2. Choose a method to open the actions menu.

#### Choose from:

- In the table, select the hyperlink to open the details page. Select **Actions**
- In the table, select the **•••** icon

3. If you use the **•••** icon in the table, choose a method to select one, or more, items.

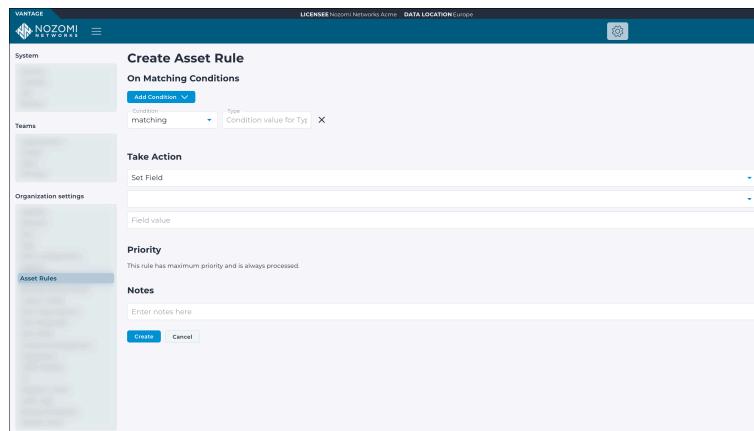
#### Choose from:

- Select the top checkbox to select all the items in the current table view
- Select multiple checkboxes for the items that you want to choose
- Select the checkbox for the item that you want to choose

4. Select **Create Asset Rule From This Asset**.

**Result:** The **Create Asset Rule** page opens.

5. Configure the asset rule as necessary.



6. Select **Create**.

### Results

The asset rule has been created.

## Open the details page

You can open a details page for individual assets that are shown in the asset page table. You can open the details page with two different methods.

### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select **Assets**.
2. Choose a method with which to open the details page. In the row for the applicable asset:

#### Choose from:

- In the **Name** column of the table, select the hyperlink.
- Double-click the row to open the summary drawer. In the top right section, select **Details**.

**Result:** The [details page \(on page 102\)](#) opens.

#### Related information

[Details page \(on page 102\)](#)

## Open the summary drawer

You can open a summary drawer for individual assets that are shown in the assets page table.

### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select **Assets**.
2. In the table, double-click the row for the applicable asset.

**Result:** The [summary drawer \(on page 125\)](#) opens.

#### Related information

[Summary drawer \(on page 125\)](#)

## Chapter 5. Wireless



The **Wireless** page lets you buy and connect a Guardian Air sensor. Once you have connected one or more Guardian Air sensor, the **Wireless** page show the connected Guardian Air sensors.

## First use

If you open the Wireless page, but you have not previously connected a Guardian Air sensor, you will see a view similar to the one below.

**Figure 48. Wireless page (before a Guardian Air sensor has been added)**

### Buy a Guardian Air wireless sensor

This section lets you buy your first Guardian Air sensor, and learn more about Guardian Air.

### Connect your Guardian Air sensor

Once you have purchased one or more Guardian Air sensors, this section lets you connect it.

### After you have connected a Guardian Air sensor

Once you have connected one or more Guardian Air sensors, you will see a view similar to the one below.

**Figure 49. Wireless page (after a Guardian Air sensor has been added)**

**Related information**

- Enable a wireless network (on page 139)
- Disable a wireless network (on page 140)
- Delete a wireless network (on page 143)
- Enable the inspection of devices with private MAC addresses (on page 141)
- Disable the inspection of devices with private MAC addresses (on page 142)

## Networks

The **Networks** page shows an overview of network sites, protocols, and sensor activation statuses, and includes interactive sections for managing these elements effectively.

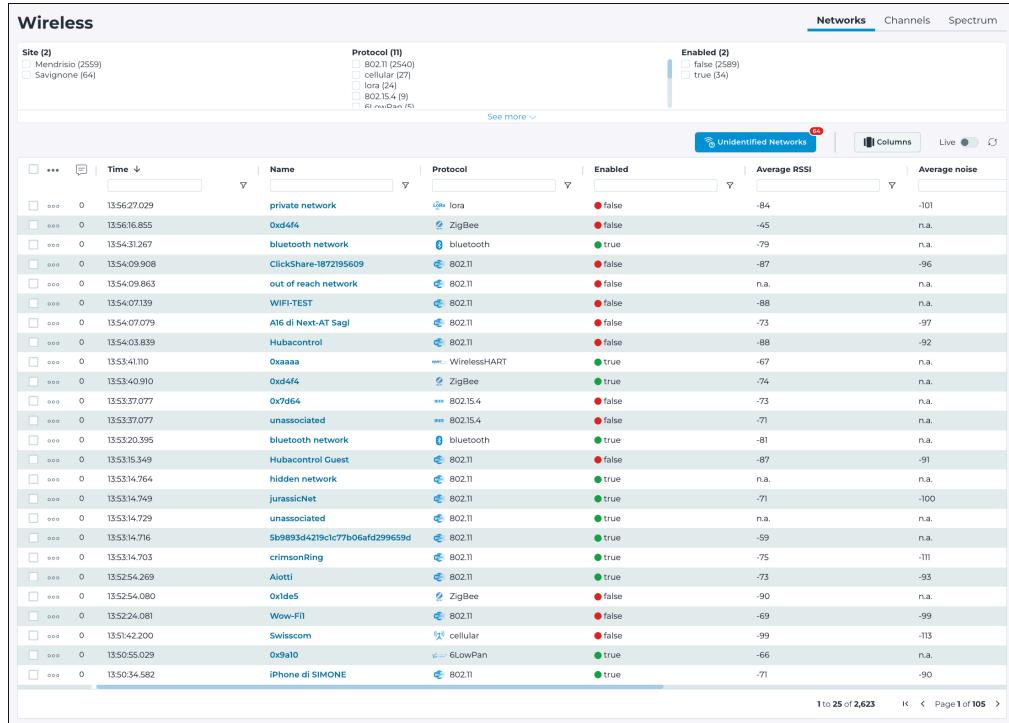


Figure 50. Networks page

### Site

This section shows all sites that you have added to your environment, and lets you select the sensors related to a site.

### Protocol

This column shows the protocol for the related sensor.

### Enabled

This column shows whether the related sensor is enabled or not.

### Live

The live toggle lets you immediately refresh the graph.

### Refresh

The refresh icon lets you immediately refresh the graph.

# Channels

The **Channels** page gives a detailed view and management options for wireless channels.

Wireless								Networks	Channels	Spectrum
Name	Time	Frequency	Channel	RSSI	Noise	SNR		Columns	Live	↻
bluetooth network ch. 39	13:58:20.712	2480.0	39 (2.4 Ghz, 2480 Mhz)	-81	n.a.	n.a.				
AIRGUARDIAN-Meraki-2.4G1	13:58:14.084	5320.0	64 (5 Ghz, 5320 Mhz)	-78	-93	15				
NozomiCH ch. 60	13:58:14.043	5300.0	60 (5 Ghz, 5300 Mhz)	-82	-94	12				
Nozomi Radius ch. 36	13:58:12.651	5180.0	36 (5 Ghz, 5180 Mhz)	-76	-94	18				
Nozomi-PlatEng ch. 36	13:58:12.650	5180.0	36 (5 Ghz, 5180 Mhz)	-76	-95	19				
ClickShare-1872195609 ch. 3	13:58:12.643	5180.0	36 (5 Ghz, 5180 Mhz)	-87	-97	10				
QHA-Agents ch. 11	13:58:10.960	2462.0	11 (2.4 Ghz, 2462 Mhz)	-74	-88	14				
Nozomi-SmartThings ch. 11	13:58:10.956	2462.0	11 (2.4 Ghz, 2462 Mhz)	-75	-91	16				
WIFI-TEST ch. 11	13:58:10.954	2462.0	11 (2.4 Ghz, 2462 Mhz)	-92	n.a.	n.a.				
Guest ch. 6	13:58:10.910	2437.0	6 (2.4 Ghz, 2437 Mhz)	-78	-91	13				
Bosch Nexo Tools ch. 5	13:58:10.907	2432.0	5 (2.4 Ghz, 2432 Mhz)	-56	-89	33				
GuardianAir-Zyxel ch. 2	13:58:10.851	2417.0	2 (2.4 Ghz, 2417 Mhz)	-48	-86	38				
Primeur-Guest ch. 1	13:58:10.850	2412.0	1 (2.4 Ghz, 2412 Mhz)	-68	-93	25				
element-6deee8da4b9cd2d	13:58:10.846	2412.0	1 (2.4 Ghz, 2412 Mhz)	-82	n.a.	n.a.				
vwire-28070c008894c904 cf	13:58:10.841	2412.0	1 (2.4 Ghz, 2412 Mhz)	-82	n.a.	n.a.				
IoInvesto wifi ch. 1	13:58:10.841	2412.0	1 (2.4 Ghz, 2412 Mhz)	-84	n.a.	n.a.				
ESP-NOW network ch. 1	13:58:10.834	2412.0	1 (2.4 Ghz, 2412 Mhz)	-44	n.a.	n.a.				
Wifi_Guest ch. 1	13:58:06.706	2412.0	1 (2.4 Ghz, 2412 Mhz)	-84	-89	5				
Next-AT ch. 149	13:58:06.686	5745.0	149 (5 Ghz, 5745 Mhz)	-67	-94	27				
AIRGUARDIAN-Meraki-5Ghz	13:58:06.684	5680.0	136 (5 Ghz, 5680 Mhz)	-51	-81	30				
AIRGUARDIAN-Meraki-Full	13:58:06.683	5680.0	136 (5 Ghz, 5680 Mhz)	-52	-85	33				
Primeur-Employees-PSK ch	13:58:06.674	5580.0	116 (5 Ghz, 5580 Mhz)	-75	-93	18				
A16 di Next-AT Sagl ch. 7	13:58:01.645	2442.0	7 (2.4 Ghz, 2442 Mhz)	-80	-92	12				
Nozomi CH Guests ch. 56	13:57:57.837	5280.0	56 (5 Ghz, 5280 Mhz)	-82	-92	10				
private network ch. 1	13:57:57.264	868.3	1 (868.3 Mhz, LORA modulati	-59	-114	55				

Figure 51. Channels page

## Columns

The **Columns** button lets you select which of the available columns for the current page will show.

## Live

The live  toggle lets you immediately refresh the graph.

## Refresh

The refresh  icon lets you immediately refresh the graph.

# Spectrum

The **Spectrum** page shows a comprehensive view of wireless signal metrics and customizable viewing options to analyze channels, signal strength, and noise across different timeframes.

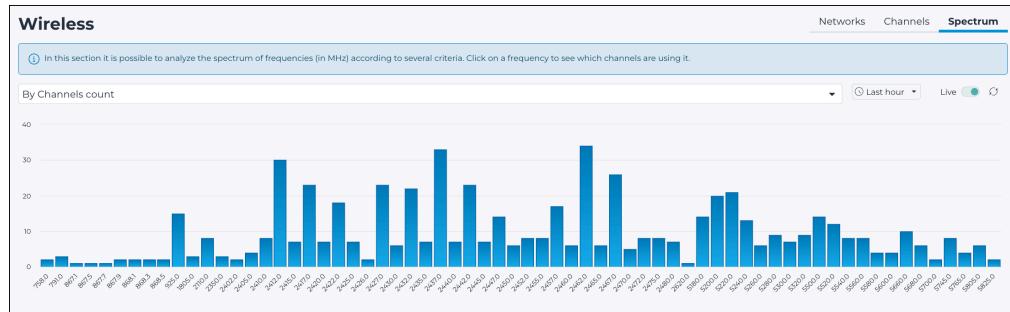


Figure 52. Spectrum page

## Options dropdown

This lets you select different views. You can choose from:

- By Channels count
- By Average Signal to Noise Ratio
- By Average RSSI
- By Average Noise

## Timeframe dropdown

This lets you select a timeframe for the chart view. You can choose from:

- Last hour
- Last day
- Last week

## Live

The live  toggle lets you immediately refresh the graph.

## Refresh

The refresh  icon lets you immediately refresh the graph.

## Details page

The details page displays information about wireless networks, including its protocol, site, status, and signal metrics. It also provides tabs for viewing channels, assets, and alerts.



Protocol	Site Name	Network domain Name	Enabled	Inspect Privacy MACs
802.11	Mendrisio	Mendrisio	False	False
Updated at 14:12:37.375	Created at 2023-09-20 14:31:08.985	Average RSSI -67	Average noise -90	Average SNR 22

This Wireless Network is not enabled. To see Assets and being able to detect attacks, you have to enable it.

Actions ▾

Channels (40 elements) Assets Alerts

Figure 53. Details page

### Actions dropdown

This dropdown gives you access to these actions:

- [Enable a wireless network \(on page 139\)](#)
- [Disable a wireless network \(on page 140\)](#)
- [Enable the inspection of devices with private MAC addresses \(on page 141\)](#)
- [Disable the inspection of devices with private MAC addresses \(on page 142\)](#)
- [Delete a wireless network \(on page 143\)](#)

## Actions menu

### Enable a wireless network

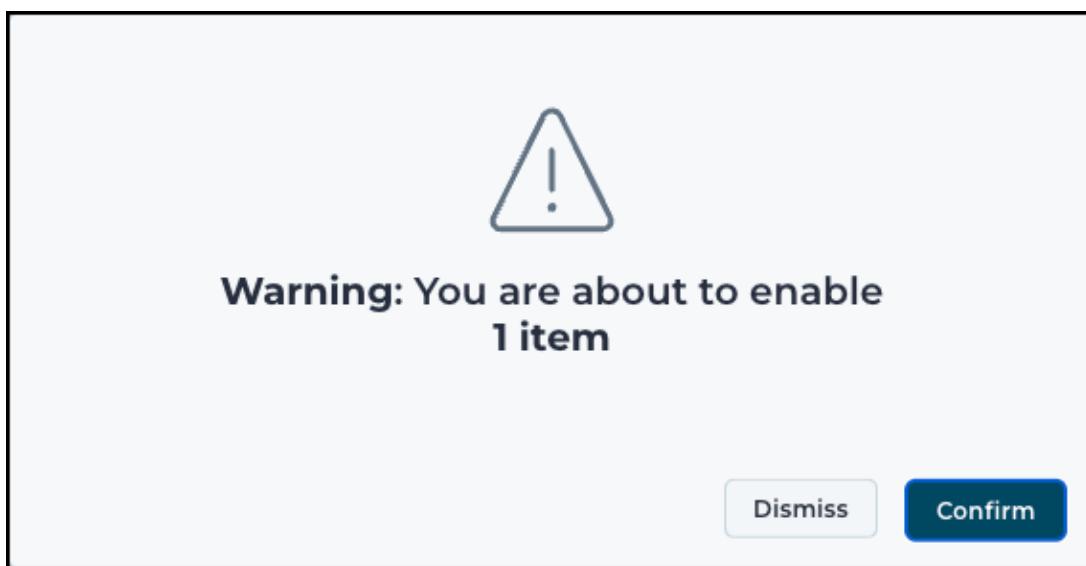
Do this procedure to enable a wireless network in Vantage to gather data such as: Assets, Alerts, Nodes, or Links.

#### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select **Wireless**.
2. If you use the **...** icon in the table, choose a method to select one, or more, items.  
**Choose from:**
  - Select the top checkbox to select all the items in the current table view
  - Select multiple checkboxes for the items that you want to choose
  - Select the checkbox for the item that you want to choose
3. Select the **...** icon to open the actions menu.
4. Select **Enable**.

**Result:** A dialog shows.

5. Select **Confirm**.



6. Select **Close**.

#### Results

The wireless network(s) has (have) been enabled.

## Disable a wireless network

*Disable a wireless network in Vantage to stop collecting data from selected assets, alerts, nodes, and links.*

### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select **Wireless**.
2. If you use the **•••** icon in the table, choose a method to select one, or more, items.

#### Choose from:

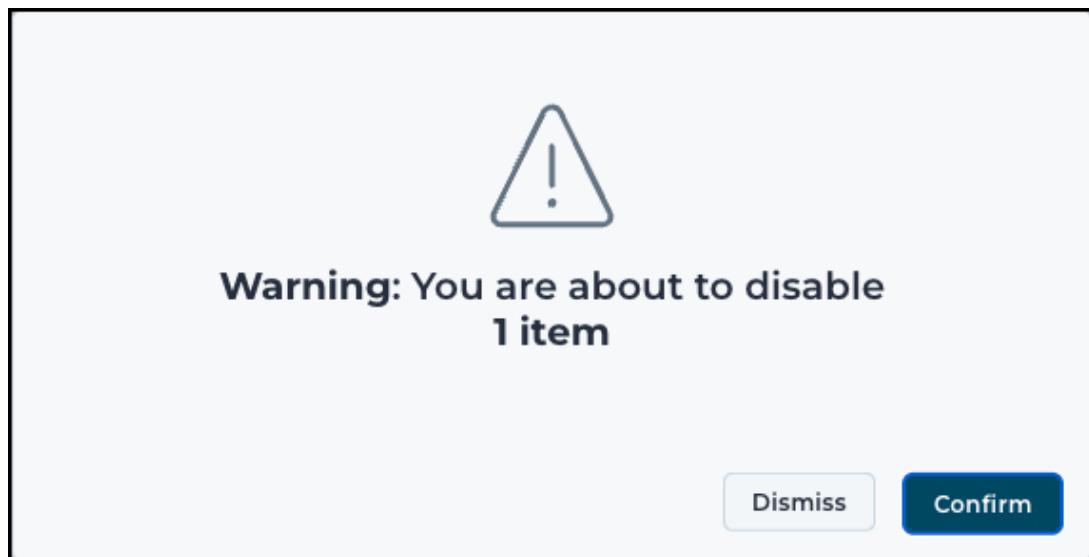
- Select the top checkbox to select all the items in the current table view
- Select multiple checkboxes for the items that you want to choose
- Select the checkbox for the item that you want to choose

3. Select the **•••** icon to open the actions menu.

4. Select **Disable**.

**Result:** A dialog shows.

5. Select **Confirm**.



6. Select **Close**

### Results

The wireless network(s) has (have) been disabled.

## Enable the inspection of devices with private MAC addresses

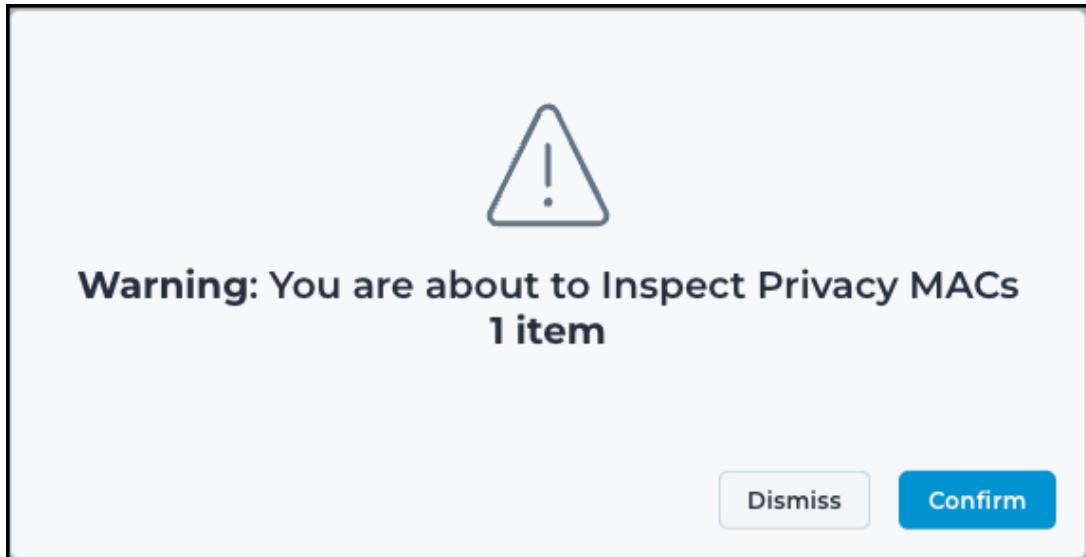
The **Inspect Privacy MACs** function lets you also inspect devices with private MAC addresses.

### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select **Wireless**.
2. If you use the **•••** icon in the table, choose a method to select one, or more, items.  
**Choose from:**
  - Select the top checkbox to select all the items in the current table view
  - Select multiple checkboxes for the items that you want to choose
  - Select the checkbox for the item that you want to choose
3. Select the **•••** icon to open the actions menu.
4. Select **Inspect Privacy MACs**.

**Result:** A dialog shows.

5. Select **Confirm**.



6. Select **Close**

### Results

Private [MAC](#) addresses will now be inspected.

## Disable the inspection of devices with private MAC addresses

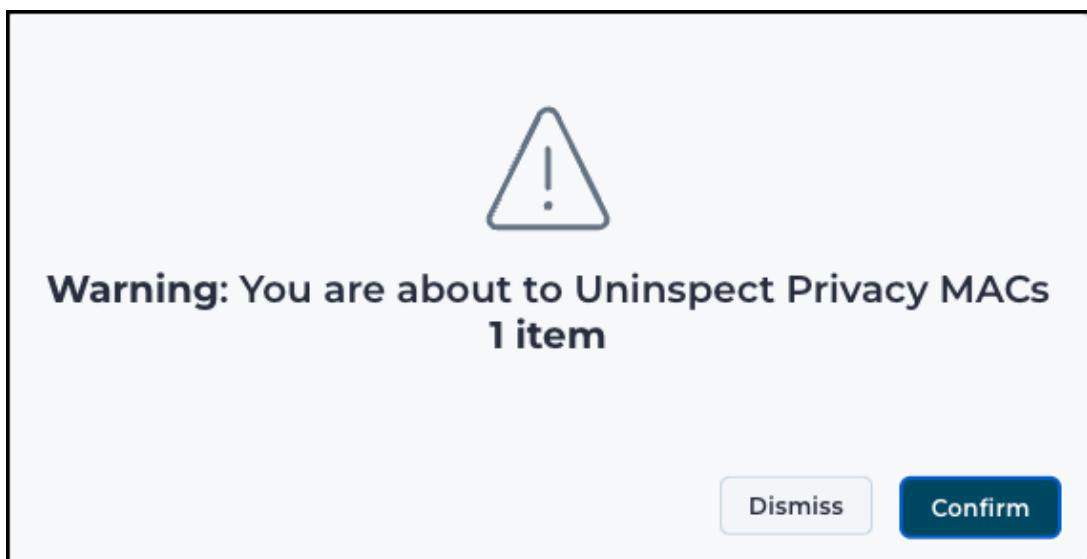
The **Uninspect Privacy MACs** function disables the inspection of devices with private MAC addresses.

### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select **Wireless**.
2. If you use the **•••** icon in the table, choose a method to select one, or more, items.  
**Choose from:**
  - Select the top checkbox to select all the items in the current table view
  - Select multiple checkboxes for the items that you want to choose
  - Select the checkbox for the item that you want to choose
3. Select the **•••** icon to open the actions menu.
4. Select **Uninspect Privacy MACs**.

**Result:** A dialog shows.

5. Select **Confirm**.



6. Select **Close**

### Results

Private **MAC** addresses will no longer be inspected.

## Delete a wireless network

Delete a wireless network in Vantage to remove it from the system and stop all related data collection.

### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select **Wireless**.
2. If you use the **...** icon in the table, choose a method to select one, or more, items.

#### Choose from:

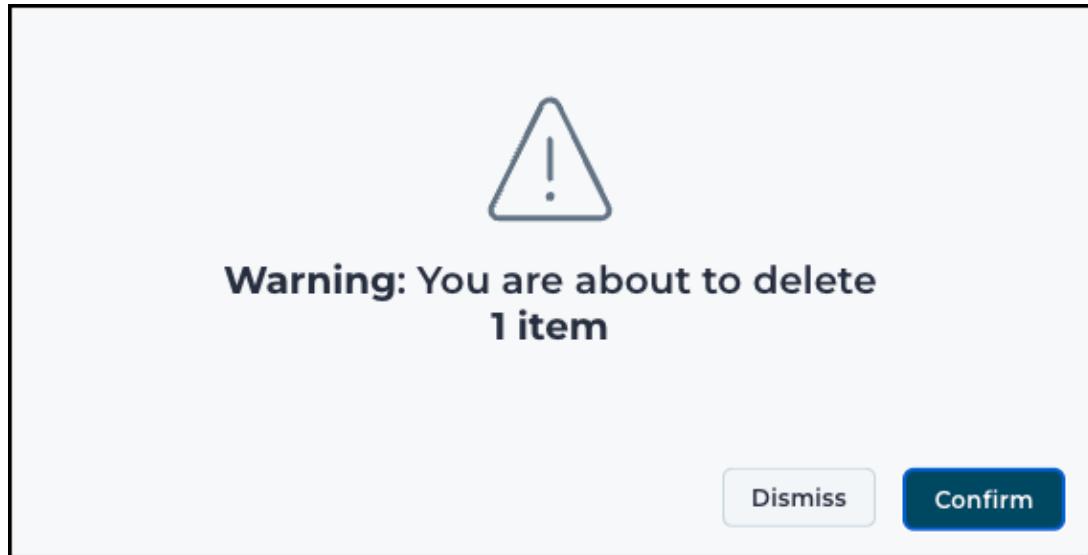
- Select the top checkbox to select all the items in the current table view
- Select multiple checkboxes for the items that you want to choose
- Select the checkbox for the item that you want to choose

3. Select the **...** icon to open the actions menu.
4. Select **Delete**.

#### Result:

A dialog shows.

5. Select **Confirm** to delete the wireless network(s).



#### Result:

A dialog shows.

6. Select **Close**.

### Results

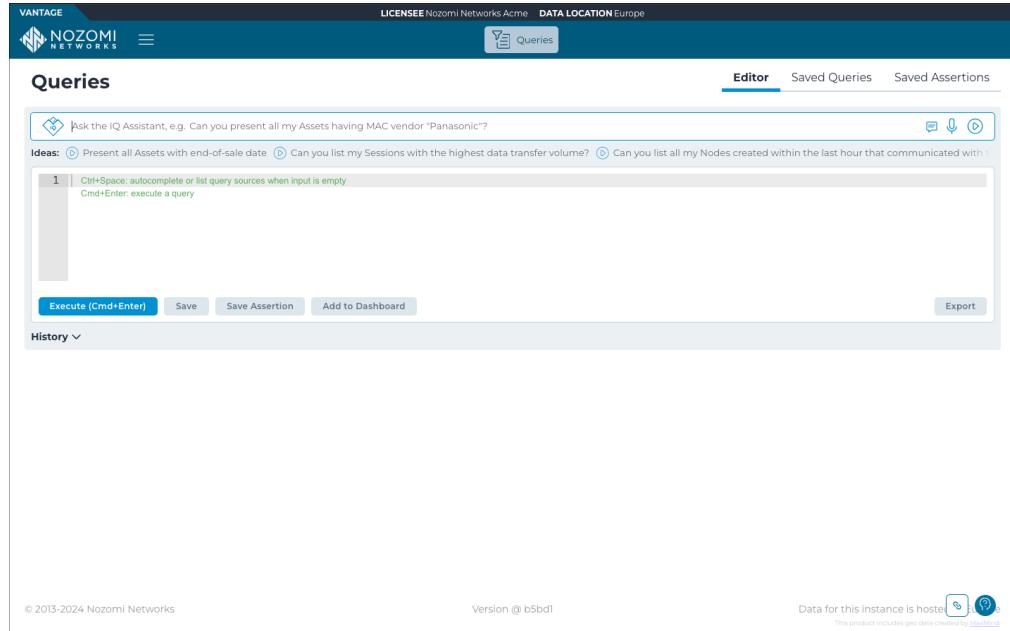
The wireless network has been deleted.



# Chapter 6. Queries



The **Queries** page lets you write queries for your system. You can also save queries and assertions to be used again.



**Figure 54. Queries page**

The **Queries** page has these tabs:

- [Editor \(on page 148\)](#)
- [Saved Queries \(on page 150\)](#)
- [Saved Assertions \(on page 151\)](#)

#### Related information

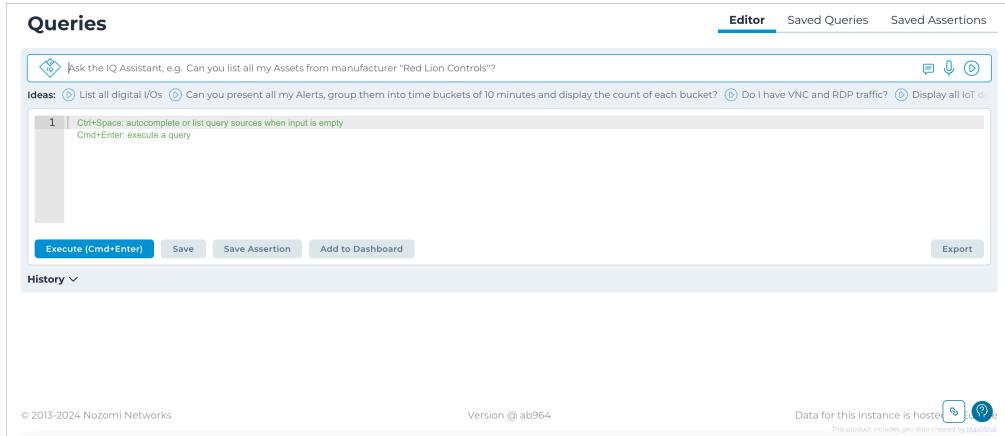
[Execute a query \(on page 154\)](#)

[Commands \(on page 155\)](#)

[Functions \(on page 162\)](#)

## Editor

The **Editor** page lets you write queries for your system. When you query Vantage, the data it returns is based on the tables, fields, commands, and functions that you specify in the query text field.



**Figure 55. Editor page**

This page lets you enter search queries and assertions and lets you save them for future use. You can also export them in Microsoft Excel or [comma-separated value \(CSV\)](#) format.

You can use the hashtag # symbol to enter a comment. For example:

```
asset_cpes # comment 1
| join assets asset_id id
# comment 2
| select cpe assets_name
| sort assets_name asc
```

### Execute

This button lets you execute the query. Alternatively, you can use the keyboard shortcut Cmd + Enter.

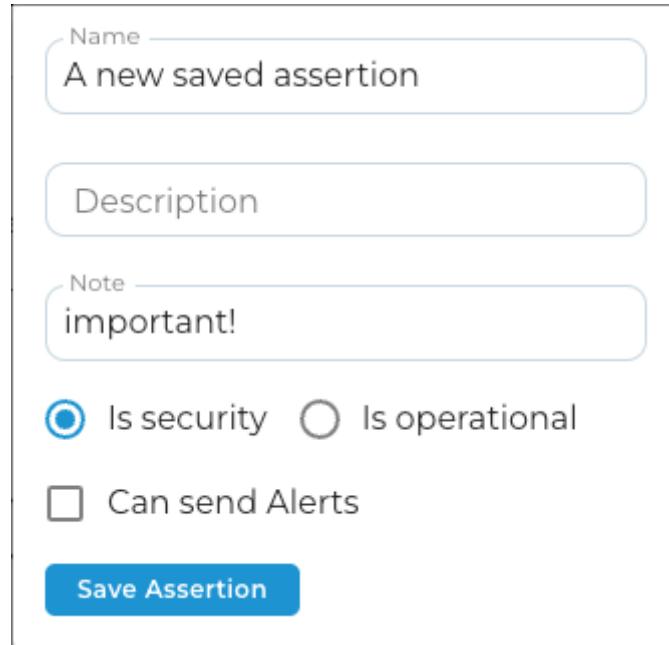
### Save

This button lets you save the current query.

### Save Assertion

This button lets you save the current assertion. Once you have entered the details in the dialog and select **Save Assertion**, the assertion will show in the **Saved Assertions** page.

You can customize the assertion name and description using field values from your query. For more information, see [Customize assertion name and description \(on page 152\)](#).



**Figure 56. Save Assertion dialog**

#### Add to Dashboard

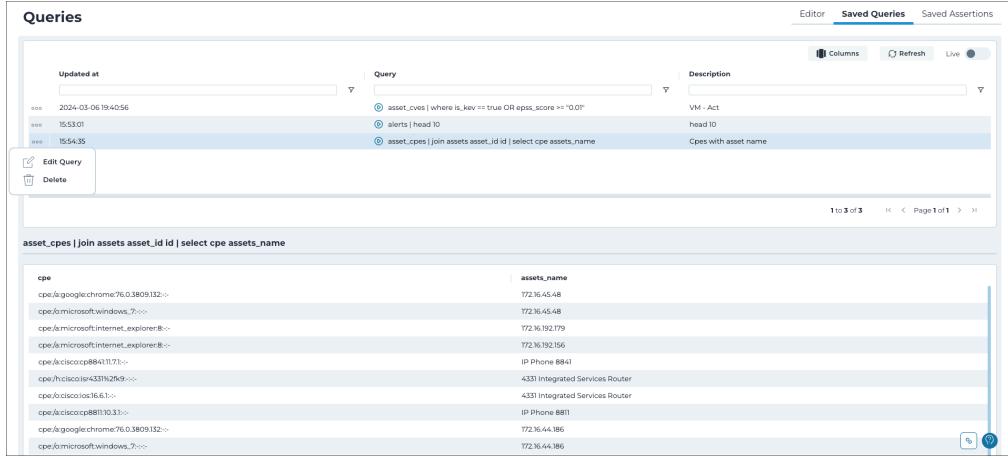
This button lets you add a widget to a dashboard.

#### Export

This button lets you export the results in either [CSV](#) or Microsoft Excel format.

## Saved Queries

The **Saved Queries** page shows all the queries that have previously been saved.



The screenshot shows the 'Saved Queries' tab selected in the top navigation bar. The page displays a table with columns for 'Updated at', 'Query', and 'Description'. The 'Query' column contains the raw query text, and the 'Description' column contains a brief description of the query's purpose. Below the table, a results pane shows the output of one of the queries, which is a list of CPE entries and their corresponding asset names.

Updated at	Query	Description
2024-03-06 19:40:56	asset_cvss   where is_kev == true OR epss_score >= 0.0!	VM - Act
15:53:01	alerts   head 10	head 10
15:54:35	asset_cpes   join assets asset_id   select cpe assets_name	Cpes with asset name

asset\_cpes | join assets asset\_id | select cpe assets\_name

cpe	assets_name
cpe:/a:google:chrome:76.0.3809.132:-	772.16.45.48
cpe:/o:microsoft:windows:7:-<>	772.16.45.48
cpe:/a:microsoft:internet_explorer:8:-<>	772.16.192.179
cpe:/a:microsoft:internet_explorer:8:-<>	772.16.192.166
cpe:/a:cisco:ios#8.4(1)T7:-<>	IP Phone 8841
cpe:/h:cisco:ios#43(3)H9:-<>	4331 Integrated Services Router
cpe:/o:cisco:ios#16.6.1:-<>	4331 Integrated Services Router
cpe:/a:cisco:ios#8.8(1)0.33:-<>	IP Phone 8811
cpe:/a:google:chrome:76.0.3809.132:-<>	772.16.64.186
cpe:/o:microsoft:windows:7:-<>	772.16.64.186

Figure 57. Saved Queries page

To run the applicable query, select the  icon and the results will show in the pane below.

The actions menu has these options:

- **Edit Query**
- **Delete**

### Columns

The **Columns** button lets you select which of the available columns for the current page will show.

### Refresh

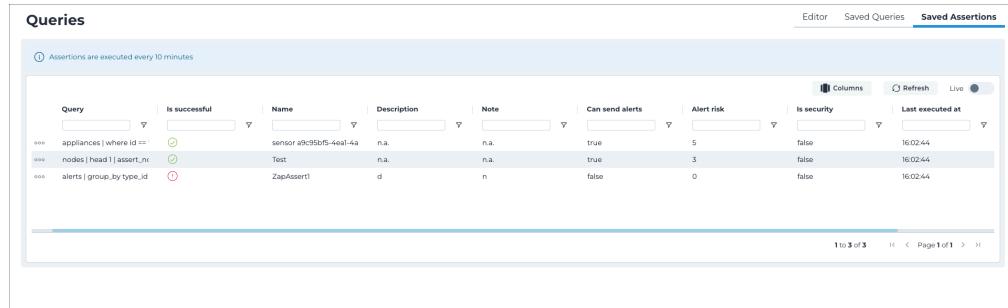
The **Refresh**  icon lets you immediately refresh the current view.

### Live

The **Live**  toggle lets you change live view on, or off. When live mode is on, the page will refresh periodically.

## Saved Assertions

The **Saved Assertions** page shows all the assertions that have previously been saved.



Query	Is successful	Name	Description	Note	Can send alerts	Alert risk	Is security	Last executed at
**** appliances   where id == 1	✓	sensor a9c95b5f-4ea1-4a	n.a.	n.a.	true	5	false	16:02:44
**** nodes   head   assert_nx	✓	Test	n.a.	n.a.	true	3	false	16:02:44
**** alerts   group_by type_id	✗	ZapAssert!	d	n	false	0	false	16:02:44

Figure 58. Saved Assertions page

The actions menu has these options:

- **Edit Query**
- **Delete**

### Columns

The **Columns** button lets you select which of the available columns for the current page will show.

### Refresh

The **Refresh**  icon lets you immediately refresh the current view.

### Live

The **Live**  toggle lets you change live view on, or off. When live mode is on, the page will refresh periodically.

## Customize assertion name and description

You can customize assertion names and descriptions with dynamic field values using string interpolation.

### About this task

When saving an assertion, you can use field placeholders in the name and description fields. These placeholders are replaced with actual values from your query results when alerts are generated. This lets you create more descriptive and context-aware assertion names and alert descriptions.

### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select **Queries**.
2. Select **Editor**.
3. In the query field, enter your query.
4. Select **Execute** or press **Cmd + Enter**
5. Select **Save Assertion**.

**Result:** The **Save Assertion** dialog opens.

6. In the **Name** field, enter a name for the assertion. To insert a field value from your query, select the plus icon button next to the field.

**Result:** A placeholder `{ {FIELD_NAME} }` is inserted into the field with `FIELD_NAME` highlighted. Replace it with the actual field name from your query.



#### Tip:

Field names must match the fields returned by your query. For example, if your query returns `host`, `name`, or `ip` fields, you can use `{ {host} }`, `{ {name} }`, or `{ {ip} }`.

7. In the **Description** field, enter a description. You can also use field placeholders here by selecting the plus icon button.

Example: The sensor `{ {host} }` with model `{ {model} }` has been offline for more than 15 minutes

8. Complete the remaining fields in the dialog.
9. Select **Save Assertion**.

### Results

When the assertion generates an alert, the placeholders in the name and description are replaced with the actual values from the query results.

### Example

If you save an assertion with the following configuration:

- Name: Sensor offline: {{host}}
- Description: The sensor {{host}} with model {{model}} has not synchronized in the last 15 minutes
- Query: sensors | where minutes\_ago(last\_sync) > 15 | assert\_empty

When a sensor with host = nozomi-guardian and model = V-SERIES fails the assertion, the generated alert will display:

- Name: Sensor offline: nozomi-guardian
- Description: The sensor nozomi-guardian with model V-SERIES has not synchronized in the last 15 minutes

## Execute a query

*It is important to know how to execute a query correctly in Vantage.*

### About this task

**Note:**

Strings are always "quoted", otherwise they are interpreted as data fields. For example, you can write a query similar to `alerts | where closed_time > time` to compare two fields.

**Note:**

Use the `/` operator to navigate into [JavaScript Object Notation \(JSON\)](#) fields.

**Note:**

When you access a [JSON](#) sub field, occurrences of `/` are translated to `.`. For example, `os:info/source` becomes `os:info.source` in the resulting dataset.

### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select **Queries**.
2. Choose a method to show the available data sources.

**Choose from:**

- In the Query text field, select **Ctrl+Space**.
- In the Query text field, enter the first few letters of a data source.

**Result:** A list of available data sources shows.

3. Enter your query.
4. Select **Execute (Cmd+Enter)**.

**Result:** The results of your query show.

5. If necessary, select **Save** to save the query for future use.
6. If necessary, select **Save Assertion** to save the assertion for future use.
7. If necessary, select **Export** and choose **Excel** or **CSV** as an export format.

## Commands

A list of example query commands.

### assert\_empty

**Description:** assert\_empty will be rendered as a green or red bar and can be used to express conditions that need to be verified in the Vantage dataset.

#### Examples:

```
links | where protocol == "telnet" | assert_empty
```

### assert\_not\_empty

**Description:** assert\_not\_empty will be rendered as a green or red bar and can be used to express conditions that need to be verified in the Vantage dataset.

#### Examples:

```
links | where protocol == "iec104" | where
minutes_ago(last_activity_time) < 5 | assert_not_empty
```

### bucket

**Usage:** bucket <field> <range>

**Description:** bucket will interpret field as a numeric value and will group the data in multiples of range.

#### Examples:

```
alerts | bucket risk 3
```

### column

**Usage:** column <value\_field> <count\_field> [option]

**Description:** column will render a column chart with value\_field on the X axis and count\_field on the Y axis.

#### Examples:

```
assets | group_by type | sort count desc | column type count
```

#### Options:

**color:** Change the color of the whole chart. The color must be provided in hex format.

Example: -color:7bc043

**colors:** Change the color of a single point in the chart that matches the provided label.

Arguments are a sequence of labels and colors in hex format all separated by a comma.

Example: -colors:dns,7bc043,modbus,f37736,iec104,ee4035

**stops:** Change the color of chart items based on their value.

Arguments are a sequence of values and colors in hex format all separated by a comma.

The respective color is applied when the value is <= to the actual value in the chart.

Example: -stops:3,7bc043,6,f37736,10,ee4035

### count

**Description:** count returns the number of records in the dataset

**Examples:**

```
links | count
```

### exclude

**Usage:** exclude <field1> ... <fieldN>

**Description:** exclude removes the specified fields from each record of the dataset.

**Examples:**

```
assets | exclude name zones nodes
```

### expand

**Usage:** expand <array\_field>

**Description:** Expands a record into multiple records where the original `array_field` is replaced by each single value in it.

**Examples:**

```
nodes | expand roles
```

### gauge

**Usage:** gauge <field> [min] [max] [option]

**Description:** Outputs a numeric field drawn as a gauge from the first dataset row.

**Examples:**

```
alerts
| where time > days_ago(7)
| reduce risk avg
| gauge round(risk_avg) -stops:3,7bc043,6,f37736,10,ee4035
```

### Options:

**color:** Change the color of the whole chart. The color must be provided in hex format.

Example: -color:7bc043

**stops:** Change the color of chart items based on their value.

Arguments are a sequence of values and colors in hex format all separated by a comma.

The respective color is applied when the value is  $\leq$  to the actual value in the chart.

Example: -stops:3,7bc043,6,f37736,10,ee4035

### grid

**Usage:** grid <cols> <field1> ... <fieldN> [option]

**Description:** Outputs a grid with `cols` columns with the specified fields in every cell.

**Examples:**

```
alerts | group_by type_id | grid 4 type_id count  
  
sites | group_by country avg(risk) | grid 4 country avg_risk  
-stops:3,7bc043,7,f37736,10,ee4035
```

**Options:**

**color:** Change the color of the whole chart. The color must be provided in hex format.

Example: -color:7bc043

**colors:** Change the color of a single point in the chart that matches the provided label.

Arguments are a sequence of labels and colors in hex format all separated by a comma.

Example: -colors:dns,7bc043,modbus,f37736,iec104,ee4035

**stops:** Change the color of chart items based on their value.

Arguments are a sequence of values and colors in hex format all separated by a comma.

The respective color is applied when the value is <= to the actual value in the chart.

Example: -stops:3,7bc043,6,f37736,10,ee4035

**group\_by**

**Usage:** group\_by <field1> [sum(<field2>) | avg(<field2>)]

**Description:** Groups the dataset by a field and calculates the count of each bucket. Optionally sum and avg (average) can be calculated for some other numeric fields.

**Examples:**

```
alerts | group_by type_id avg(risk) avg(severity) sum(risk)  
  
nodes | group_by type
```

**head**

**Usage:** head [N]

**Description:** Takes the first N records from the dataset, if N is not specified takes the first 10 records.

**Examples:**

```
assets | head  
  
alerts | head 200
```

**history**

**Usage:** history <value\_field> <count\_field> [option]

**Description:** history will render a line chart with value\_field on the X axis and count\_field on the Y axis.

**Examples:**

```

alerts
| where time > days_ago(7)
| bucket time 3600000
| select bucket count
| sort bucket asc
| history bucket count

```

### Options:

**color:** Change the color of the whole chart. The color must be provided in hex format.

Example: -color:7bc043

**colors:** Change the color of a single point in the chart that matches the provided label.

Arguments are a sequence of labels and colors in hex format all separated by a comma.

Example: -colors:dns,7bc043,modbus,f37736,iec104,ee4035

**stops:** Change the color of chart items based on their value.

Arguments are a sequence of values and colors in hex format all separated by a comma.

The respective color is applied when the value is  $\leq$  to the actual value in the chart.

Example: -stops:3,7bc043,6,f37736,10,ee4035

## join

**Usage:** join <external\_table> <inner\_field> <external\_field>

**Description:** Joins two tables to create a new dataset where

`inner_table.inner_field` is equal to `external_table.external_field`.

The resulting dataset has all the fields from `external_table` prefixed with the `<external_table>_` string. For example, a table joined with `assets` will contain the `assets_name` field. Joining the same table multiple times will produce columns prefixed with the `<external_table>_` repeated the same time the table is joined. For example, the query `links | join nodes from id | join nodes to id` will contain `nodes_id` and `nodes_nodes_id` columns.

### Examples:

```
vulnerabilities | join assets asset_id id
```

```
links | join nodes from id | join nodes to id
```

```
nodes | join assets name name | join links ip from
```

## pie

**Usage:** pie <value\_field> <count\_field> [option]

**Description:** Renders a pie chart where the name of each slice is `value_field` and the slice is proportional to `count_field`.

### Examples:

```
assets | group_by type | sort count desc | pie type count
```

**Options:**

**color:** Change the color of the whole chart. The color must be provided in hex format.

Example: -color:7bc043

**colors:** Change the color of a single point in the chart that matches the provided label.

Arguments are a sequence of labels and colors in hex format all separated by a comma.

Example: -colors:dns,7bc043,modbus,f37736,iec104,ee4035

**stops:** Change the color of chart items based on their value.

Arguments are a sequence of values and colors in hex format all separated by a comma.

The respective color is applied when the value is  $\leq$  to the actual value in the chart.

Example: -stops:3,7bc043,6,f37736,10,ee4035

**reduce**

**Usage:** reduce <field> [sum|avg]

**Description:** reduce aggregates a numeric field by using the `sum` or `avg` functions and outputs a single number.

**Examples:**

```
alerts | reduce risk avg
```

**select**

**Usage:** select <field1> ... <fieldN> [option]

**Description:** select gives the possibility to restrict the fields in the dataset, to rename fields with the `->` operator or to apply functions to fields.

**Examples:**

```
nodes | select name properties/http.server_version
```

```
nodes | select name->my_name
```

```
nodes | select days_ago(last_activity_time)
```

```
assets | select name tags -fit:width
```

**Options:**

**fit:** Choose how the table will fit the content, this option accepts two values:

**width:** the table will adapt to the width of the container, cells width will be equally distributed

**content:** the table will expand to fully show the content of every cell

Note: This option only has an effect only when used in the context of Dashboard/Report widgets.

**sort**

**Usage:** sort <field> [asc|desc]

**Description:** Sorts the dataset by a `field`. `asc` or `desc` can be specified to define the sorting order, by default the order is ascending.

**Examples:**

```
assets | sort level
```

```
alerts | sort risk desc
```

## uniq

**Usage:** `uniq <field1> ... <fieldN>`

**Description:** Reduce the dataset by returning only the unique records by one or more fields.

**Examples:**

```
alerts | uniq type_id risk
```

## value

**Usage:** `value <field> [option]`

**Description:** Outputs a numeric field as a big graphical number by taking it from the first row of the dataset.

**Examples:**

```
alerts | reduce risk avg | value round(risk_avg)
-stops:3,7bc043,6,f37736,10,ee4035
```

## Options:

`color`: Change the color of the whole chart. The color must be provided in hex format.

Example: `-color:7bc043`

`stops`: Change the color of chart items based on their value.

Arguments are a sequence of values and colors in hex format all separated by a comma.

The respective color is applied when the value is `<=` to the actual value in the chart.

Example: `-stops:3,7bc043,6,f37736,10,ee4035`

## where

**Usage:** `where <field1> [ [ == | != | >= | > | < | <= | include? | !include? | exclude? | start_with? | !start_with? | end_with? | !end_with? | in_subnet? | in? | !in? | in_zones? ] <field2> ]`

**Description:** Filters the dataset by a specified criterion. `field1` and `field2` can be strings, fields, numbers or function calls. Some operators are specific to certain data types: \* `in_subnet?` requires a subnet in CIDR notation as the right operand \* `in?` and `!in?` works with JSON arrays as the right operand \* `in_zones?` works with tiered zones and requires a tiered zone name as the right operand

**Examples:**

```
nodes
| select name properties/http.server_version
| where !is_empty(properties.http.server_version)

nodes | where is_public

nodes | where ip in_subnet? "192.168.1.0/24"

nodes | where type in? ["computer","historian"]

nodes | where type == "computer" OR days_ago(last_activity_time) < 5

sensors | where !is_empty(tags)

nodes | join assets name name | where assets_tags include? "tag1"

alerts | where zone_src in_zones? "GlobalTieredZone"
```

## Functions

A list of example query functions.

### coalesce

**Usage:** coalesce(<field1>,<field2>,...)

**Description:** Takes a list of fields and literals and returns the first non-empty value.

**Examples:**

```
nodes | select coalesce(label,name,"fallback")
```

### concat

**Usage:** concat(<field1>,<field2>,...)

**Description:** Returns the concatenations of a list of fields and literals interpreted as strings.

**Examples:**

```
nodes | select concat(label,"/",name)
```

### days\_ago

**Usage:** days\_ago(<field|number>)

**Description:** Returns the difference in days between the timestamp `field` and the time of execution of the query. In the `where` clause the `days_ago(number)` syntax gives the best query performance.

**Examples:**

```
alerts | select days_ago(time)
```

```
alerts | where days_ago(time) < 20
```

```
alerts | where time >= days_ago(20)
```

### dist

**Usage:** dist(<field1>,<field2>)

**Description:** Returns the difference between `field1` and `field2`. The fields can also be literals.

**Examples:**

```
nodes | select dist(sent.bytes,received.bytes)
```

### div

**Usage:** div(<field1>,<field2>)

**Description:** Returns the result of the arithmetic division of `field1` by `field2`. The fields can also be literals.

**Examples:**

```
nodes | select div(last_activity_time, "1000")
```

## floor

**Usage:** floor(<field>)

**Description:** Returns the greatest integer less than or equal to the provided field.

**Examples:**

```
alerts | reduce risk avg | select floor(risk_avg)
```

```
assets | select div(risk, "10") | select floor(div)
```

## format\_time

**Usage:** format\_time(<time\_field>, [format\_string])

**Description:** Returns a string representation of the time field formatted according to the format string or the default formatting string ('YYYY-MM-DD HH24:MI:SS') if none is specified. Accepted format patterns are:

- YYYY: year, 4 digits
- MM: month number, 2 digits
- DD: day of month, 2 digits
- HH12: hour of day, 01-12
- HH24: hour of day, 00-23
- MI: minute, 00-59
- SS: second, 00-59

Characters that can be used as separators are: -, ;, whitespace

**Examples:**

```
sessions | select format_time(last_activity_time)
```

```
sessions | where last_activity_time > days_ago(7) | select  
format_time(last_activity_time, "YYYY-MM-DD") | group_by formatted
```

## hours\_ago

**Usage:** hours\_ago(<field|number>)

**Description:** Returns the difference in seconds between the timestamp `field` and the time of execution of the query. In the `where` clause the `hours_ago(<number>)` syntax gives the best query performance.

**Examples:**

```
alerts | select hours_ago(time)
```

```
alerts | where hours_ago(time) < 20
```

```
alerts | where time >= hours_ago(20)
```

## ipv4

**Usage:** ipv4(<field>)

**Description:** Returns a non-empty value if the field argument is an IPv4.

**Examples:**

```
nodes | select ipv4(ip)
```

```
nodes | where ipv4(ip) != ""
```

## ipv6

**Usage:** `ipv6(<field>)`

**Description:** Returns a non-empty value if the field argument is an IPv6.

**Examples:**

```
nodes | select ipv6(ip)
```

```
nodes | where ipv6(ip) != ""
```

## is\_empty

**Usage:** `is_empty(<field>)`

**Description:** Returns true if the field is an empty string or array, false otherwise.

**Examples:**

```
nodes | where !is_empty(label)
```

```
nodes | select protocols is_empty(protocols)
```

## is\_recent

**Usage:** `is_recent(<field>)`

**Description:** Returns true if `field` represents a time in the last 30 minutes, false otherwise.

**Examples:**

```
alerts | where is_recent(time)
```

## minutes\_ago

**Usage:** `minutes_ago(<field|number>)`

**Description:** Returns the difference in minutes between the timestamp `field` and the time of execution of the query. In the `where` clause the `minutes_ago(<number>)` syntax gives the best query performance.

**Examples:**

```
alerts | select minutes_ago(time)
```

```
alerts | where minutes_ago(time) < 20
```

```
alerts | where time >= minutes_ago(20)
```

## mult

**Usage:** `mult(<field1>,<field2>,...)`

**Description:** Multiplies the fields or literal values in the arguments list.

**Examples:**

```
alerts | select mult(risk,"10")
```

## parse

**Usage:** `parse(<field>,<regex>)`

**Description:** Extracts a new field from an existing field by leveraging a POSIX regular expression. The new field will have the value of the portion of text that matches the regular expression, if the regular expression contains parentheses the return value will be the portion of text matching the regular expression inside the parentheses.

**Examples:**

```
assets | select  
parse(properties,".sysDescr\.\.0\.\s\.\([a-zA-Z0-9\-\.\s]+\)\.\")->sysDescr
```

```
assets | select parse(name, "\d+")->number
```

## round

**Usage:** `round(<field>,[<decimal_places>])`

**Description:** Rounds a number at the given `decimal_places`. If `decimal_places` is not specified the number will be rounded to the closer integer.

**Examples:**

```
alerts | reduce risk avg | select round(risk_avg,3)
```

```
alerts | reduce risk avg | select round(risk_avg)
```

## seconds\_ago

**Usage:** `seconds_ago(<field|number>)`

**Description:** Returns the difference in seconds between the `timestamp` field and the time of execution of the query. In the `where` clause the `seconds_ago(<number>)` syntax gives the best query performance.

**Examples:**

```
alerts | select seconds_ago(time)
```

```
alerts | where seconds_ago(time) < 20
```

```
alerts | where time >= seconds_ago(20)
```

## size

**Usage:** `size(<array_field>)`

**Description:** Returns the size of the `array_field`.

**Examples:**

```
nodes | where size(roles) > 1
```

**split**

**Usage:** `split(<field>,<splitter_string>,<index>)`

**Description:** Splits the value of `field` by `splitter_string` and returns the item at the `index` position, where `index` starts at 1.

**Examples:**

```
nodes | select split(mac_address,":",1)
```

**to\_epoch**

**Usage:** `to_epoch(<timestamp_field>)`

**Description:** Converts a timestamp field into the numeric version suitable for queries.

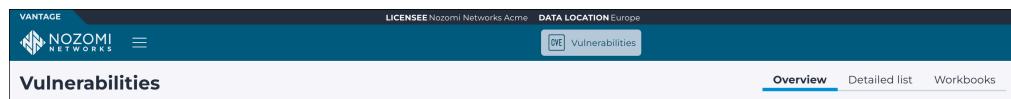
**Examples:**

```
wireless_networks | bucket to_epoch(created_at) 3600000
```

## Chapter 7. Vulnerabilities



The **Vulnerabilities** page shows a list of all the vulnerabilities that Vantage has detected in your system. Vulnerabilities are weaknesses that reduce the security of your system and give threat actors an opportunity to exploit your system.



**Figure 59. Vulnerabilities page**

The Vulnerabilities page has these tabs:

- [Overview \(on page 170\)](#)
- [Detailed list \(on page 172\)](#)
- [Workbooks \(on page 181\)](#)

#### Related information

[Resolve a vulnerability \(on page 179\)](#)

[Export a vulnerability \(on page 177\)](#)

# Overview

The **Overview** page provides a comprehensive summary of the system's vulnerability landscape, helping you prioritize risk mitigation efforts.

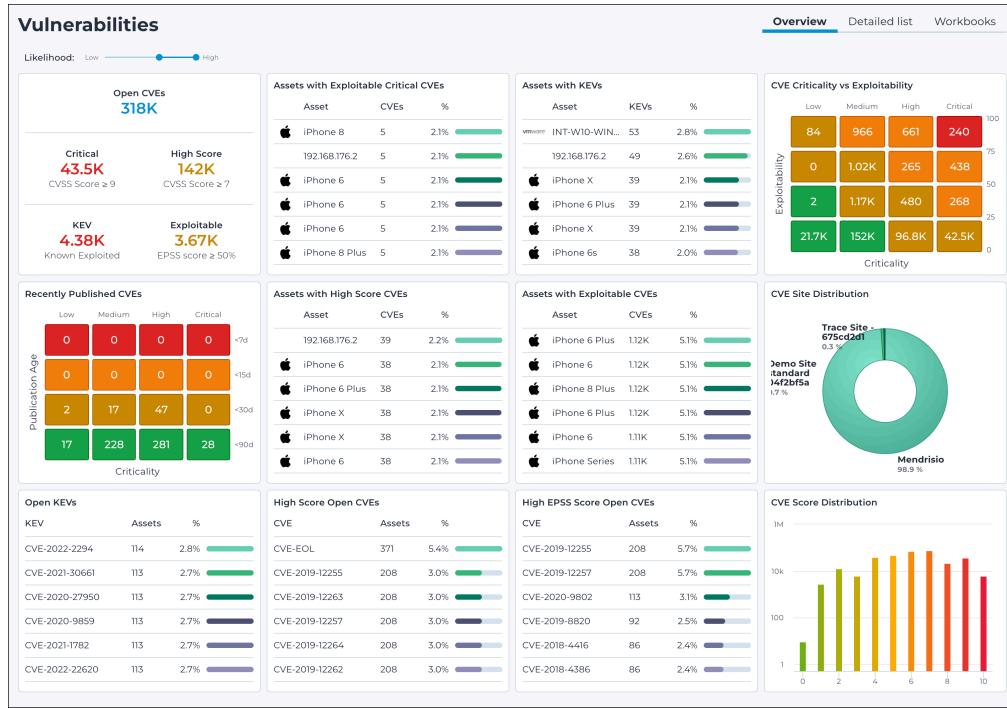


Figure 60. Overview page

## Likelihood

The **Likelihood** slider allows you to adjust the risk threshold, helping you focus on vulnerabilities most likely to be exploited.

## Open CVEs

See the total number of known **CVE** affecting assets in the system.

## Assets with Exploitable Critical CVEs

Lists assets that have known **CVEs** with active exploits in the wild.

## Assets with KEVs

Highlights assets impacted by *Known Exploited Vulnerabilities (KEV)*.

## CVE Criticality vs Exploitability

Provides a visual representation of **CVEs** categorized by their severity and likelihood of exploitation.

## Recently Published CVEs

Displays a grid of newly published **CVEs** categorized by severity and publication age.

## Assets with High Score CVEs

Shows assets affected by **CVEs** with a high score, indicating high risk.

## Assets with Exploitable CVEs

Identifies assets with [CVEs](#) that have known exploitability indicators.

## CVE Site Distribution

Displays how [CVEs](#) are distributed across different monitored sites.

## Open KEVs

Lists vulnerabilities that have been publicly disclosed as [KEVs](#).

## High Score Open KEVs

Displays [KEVs](#) that have high severity scores.

## High EPSS Score Open KEVs

Lists vulnerabilities with a high [Exploit Prediction Scoring System \(EPSS\)](#) scores, indicating a high probability of real-world exploitation.

## CVE Score Distribution

Use the distribution graph to analyze [CVE](#) severity scores and assess overall risk exposure.

## Detailed list

The **Detailed list** page shows a list of all the vulnerabilities and their related details.

Vulnerabilities							Overview	Detailed list	Workbooks		
Site (3)		Category (25)		Probability (3)		Likelihood (7)		Status (2)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Mendiroslo (4306391)	<input type="checkbox"/> Demo Site standard 04f2bf5a (7580)	<input type="checkbox"/> Demo Site - 675c52d1 (1980)	<input type="checkbox"/> Out-of-bounds Write (921471)	<input type="checkbox"/> Possible (4002044)	<input type="checkbox"/> 0.1 (3755921)	<input type="checkbox"/> open (40367680)					
Expanding the table to show more data...											
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 000 0 2024-11-22 17:44:16	Galaxy	Mobile phone	<input type="checkbox"/> CVE-2015-9047	<input type="checkbox"/> Possible	<input type="checkbox"/> 0.1	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 000 0 2024-11-22 17:44:16	Galaxy	Mobile phone	<input type="checkbox"/> CVE-2014-7917	<input type="checkbox"/> Possible	<input type="checkbox"/> 0.1
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 000 0 2024-12-04 15:27:43	iPhone 6	Mobile phone	<input type="checkbox"/> CVE-2009-2204	<input type="checkbox"/> Confirmed	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.0	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 000 0 2024-12-04 15:27:43	iPhone 6	Mobile phone	<input type="checkbox"/> CVE-2008-4211	<input type="checkbox"/> Confirmed	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.0
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 000 0 2024-12-04 15:27:43	iPhone 6	Mobile phone	<input type="checkbox"/> CVE-2016-4658	<input type="checkbox"/> Confirmed	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.0	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 000 0 2024-11-22 17:44:16	Galaxy	Mobile phone	<input type="checkbox"/> CVE-2015-9065	<input type="checkbox"/> Possible	<input type="checkbox"/> 0.1
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 000 0 2024-11-21 17:54:09	YQQPVYK9PV-MacBook-Pro-1	Computer	<input type="checkbox"/> CVE-2014-1373	<input type="checkbox"/> Possible	<input type="checkbox"/> 0.1	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 000 0 2024-11-21 17:54:09	YQQPVYK9PV-MacBook-Pro-1	Computer	<input type="checkbox"/> CVE-2016-4658	<input type="checkbox"/> Possible	<input type="checkbox"/> 0.1
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 000 0 2024-11-21 17:54:09	YQQPVYK9PV-MacBook-Pro-1	Computer	<input type="checkbox"/> CVE-2016-4702	<input type="checkbox"/> Possible	<input type="checkbox"/> 0.1	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 000 0 2024-12-26 13:37:03	Galaxy J2	Mobile phone	<input type="checkbox"/> CVE-2015-9065	<input type="checkbox"/> Possible	<input type="checkbox"/> 0.1
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 000 0 2024-11-21 17:54:08	YQQPVYK9PV-MacBook-Pro-1	Computer	<input type="checkbox"/> CVE-2008-4211	<input type="checkbox"/> Possible	<input type="checkbox"/> 0.1	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 000 0 2024-12-04 15:27:43	iPhone 6	Mobile phone	<input type="checkbox"/> CVE-2015-5903	<input type="checkbox"/> Confirmed	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.0
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 000 0 2024-12-04 15:27:43	iPhone 6	Mobile phone	<input type="checkbox"/> CVE-2016-4702	<input type="checkbox"/> Confirmed	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.0	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 000 0 2024-12-04 15:41:56	C02XC2GMJHD3-MacBook-Pro	Computer	<input type="checkbox"/> CVE-2014-1373	<input type="checkbox"/> Possible	<input type="checkbox"/> 0.1
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 000 0 2024-11-21 17:54:08	YQQPVYK9PV-MacBook-Pro-1	Computer	<input type="checkbox"/> CVE-2009-2193	<input type="checkbox"/> Possible	<input type="checkbox"/> 0.1	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 000 0 2024-11-21 17:54:09	YQQPVYK9PV-MacBook-Pro-1	Computer	<input type="checkbox"/> CVE-2015-5903	<input type="checkbox"/> Possible	<input type="checkbox"/> 0.1
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 000 0 2024-12-04 15:41:57	C02XC2GMJHD3-MacBook-Pro	Computer	<input type="checkbox"/> CVE-2018-4291	<input type="checkbox"/> Possible	<input type="checkbox"/> 0.1	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 000 0 2024-12-05 16:36:24	Galaxy S10	Mobile phone	<input type="checkbox"/> CVE-2015-9065	<input type="checkbox"/> Possible	<input type="checkbox"/> 0.1
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 000 0 2024-12-04 15:12:28	iPhone	Mobile phone	<input type="checkbox"/> CVE-2015-5903	<input type="checkbox"/> Possible	<input type="checkbox"/> 0.1	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 000 0 2024-12-04 15:12:28	iPhone	Mobile phone	<input type="checkbox"/> CVE-2014-4480	<input type="checkbox"/> Possible	<input type="checkbox"/> 0.1
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 000 0 2024-11-21 17:54:09	YOOOPVYK9PV-MacBook-Pro-1	Computer	<input type="checkbox"/> CVE-2018-4291	<input type="checkbox"/> Possible	<input type="checkbox"/> 0.1	Page 1 of 1000					

**Figure 61. Detailed list page**

## Site

This shows a list of all the sites that are applicable for the vulnerabilities in the current table view.

## Category

This shows a list of all the different categories that are applicable for the vulnerabilities in the current table view.

## Probability

This shows a list of the different probabilities that have been confirmed for all the vulnerabilities in the current table view. When a vulnerability is not confirmed, it will show as **Possible**.

## Likelihood

This shows a list of the different likelihoods that are applicable for the vulnerabilities in the current table view. This is a numerical assessment of the possibility that this vulnerability exists on an asset. It is measured on a scale from 0.1 to 1.0, where 1.0 is the most likely.

## Columns

The **Columns** button lets you select which of the available columns for the current page will show.

## Refresh

The **Refresh**  icon lets you immediately refresh the current view.

## Live

The **Live**  toggle lets you change live view on, or off. When live mode is on, the page will refresh periodically.

## Details page

The details page shows a set of fields which are applicable to the related type of vulnerability.

**VULNERABILITY OVERVIEW**

**CVE** CVE-2014-1776

**Category** Use After Free

**Probability** Possible

**Score**

**Status** open

**Closed time** never

**SUMMARY**

Details: This vulnerability is a use-after-free exploit that can be leveraged to execute arbitrary code or cause a denial of service (memory corruption) via vectors related to the CMarshaledToPrimaryMarkup function, as exploited in the wild in April 2014. NOTE: this issue originally emphasized VGX.DLL, but Microsoft clarified that "VGX.DLL does not contain the vulnerable code leveraged in this exploit. Disabling VGX.DLL is an exploit-specific workaround that provides an immediate, effective workaround to help block known attacks."

**References**

- http://www.fireeye.com/blog/unclassified/2014/04/new-zero-day-exploit-targeting-inte... ↗
- https://technet.microsoft.com/library/security/2963983 ↗
- http://www.signalsec.com/cve-2014-1776-ie-0day-analysis/ ↗
- http://blogs.technet.com/b/krd/archive/2014/04/30/protection-strategies-for-the-security-... ↗
- http://www.kb.cert.org/vuls/id/222929 ↗
- https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/security-updates/securitybulletins/2014/ms14-021 ↗

**AFFECTED ASSET**

Ip	192.168.45.211	Technology category	IT
Mac address	00:50:56:b0:da:8b	Vendor	VMware, Inc.
Name	lab-ba-johnson.local	Product name	VMware Virtual Machine
Type	Computer	Firmware version	n.a.

**COMMENTS**

No comments yet

Leave a comment:

**Comment**

Figure 62. Details page

### Actions dropdown

This dropdown gives you access to the action: [Resolve Vulnerability \(on page 179\)](#).

### Vulnerability Overview

This section shows overview details for the related vulnerability.

### Summary

This section shows a summary of information for the related vulnerability.

## Affected Asset

This section shows this information for the affected asset:

- ip
- Mac address
- Name
- Type
- Technology category
- Vendor
- Product name
- Firmware version

## Comments

This section lets you leave a comment, or read a comment that has been written, for the related vulnerability.

## Summary drawer

When you double-click a sensor in the table, the summary drawer shows. This lets you post a comment, or open the related details page.

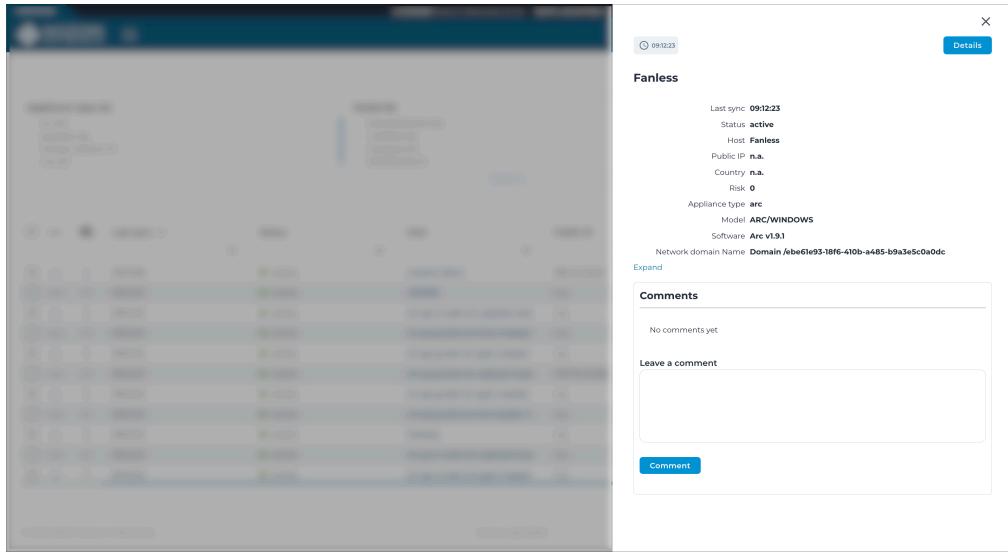


Figure 63. Summary drawer

### Details button

You can select the **Details** button to open the details page for the related item.

### Summary

The summary section shows a summary of applicable information for the related item.

### Comments

This section lets you leave a comment, or read a comment that has been written, for the related item.

## Table interactions

### Actions menu

#### Export a vulnerability

You can use the actions menu to export one or more vulnerabilities to a spreadsheet.

#### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select **Vulnerabilities**.
2. Choose a method to open the actions menu.

##### Choose from:

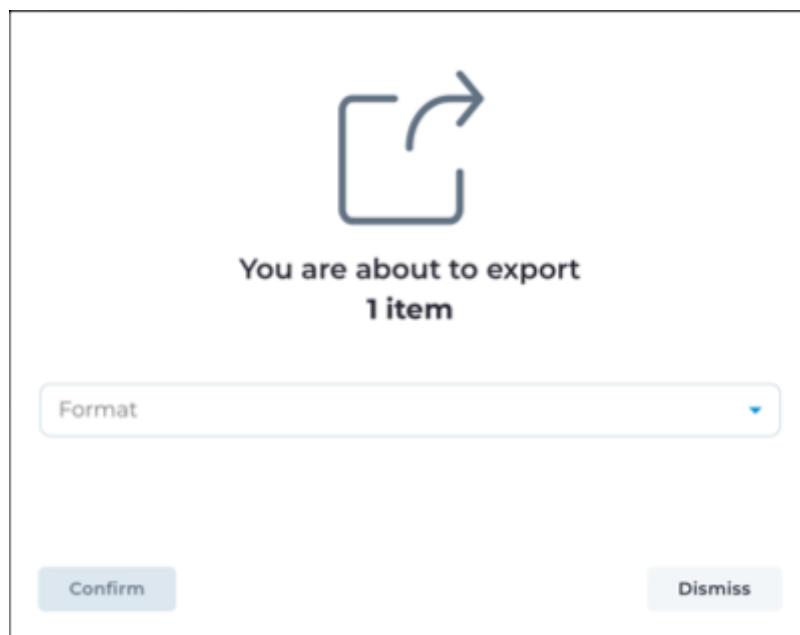
- In the table, select the hyperlink to open the details page. Select **Actions**
- In the table, select the **...** icon

3. If you use the **...** icon in the table, choose a method to select one, or more, items.

##### Choose from:

- Select the top checkbox to select all the items in the current table view
- Select multiple checkboxes for the items that you want to choose
- Select the checkbox for the item that you want to choose

4. Select **Export**.

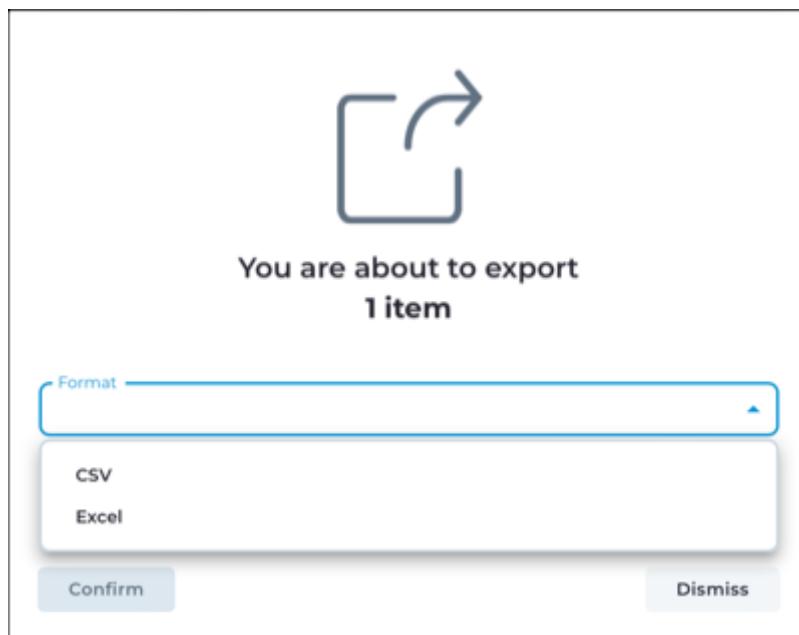


**Result:** The export dialog shows.

5. Select the **Format** dropdown.

**Result:** A dialog shows.

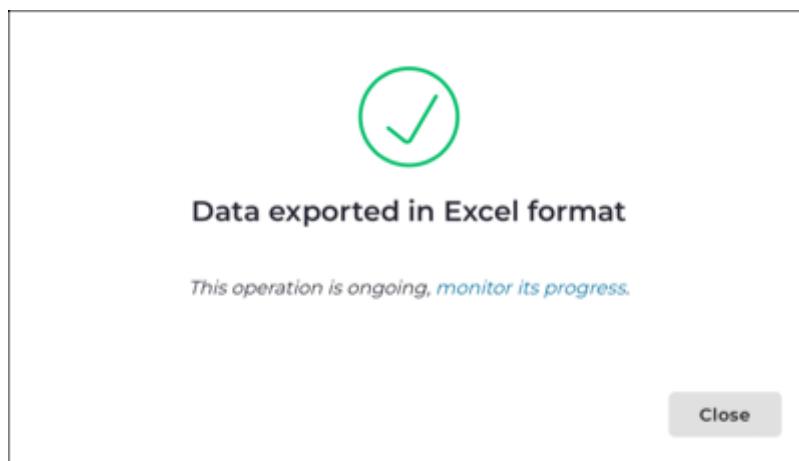
6. In the **Format** dropdown, select the format that you want to export.



7. Select **Confirm**.

**Result:** A confirmation dialog shows.

8. Select **Close**.



## Results

The vulnerability has been exported.

## Resolve a vulnerability

You can use the actions menu to resolve one or more vulnerabilities.

### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select **Vulnerabilities**.
2. Choose a method to open the actions menu.

#### Choose from:

- In the table, select the hyperlink to open the details page. Select **Actions**
- In the table, select the **...** icon

3. If you use the **...** icon in the table, choose a method to select one, or more, items.

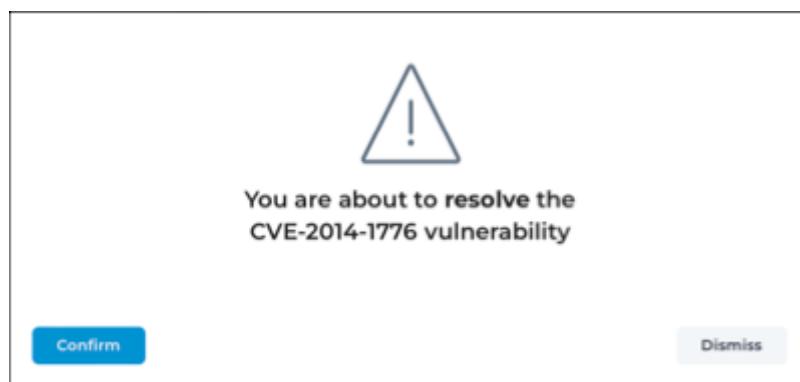
#### Choose from:

- Select the top checkbox to select all the items in the current table view
- Select multiple checkboxes for the items that you want to choose
- Select the checkbox for the item that you want to choose

4. Select **Resolve Vulnerability**.

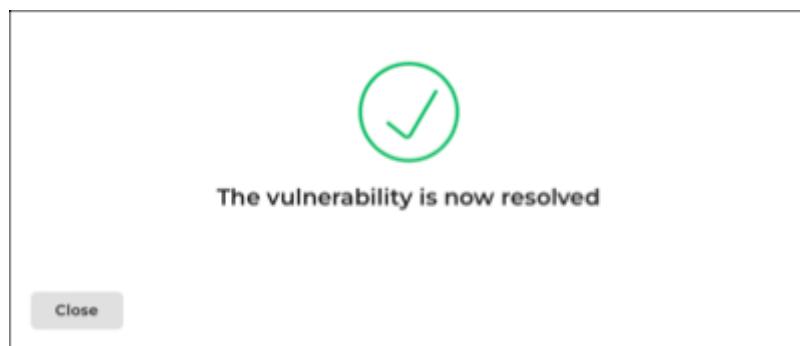
**Result:** A dialog shows.

5. Select **Confirm**.



**Result:** A dialog shows.

6. Select **Close**.



## Results

The vulnerability has been resolved.

## Workbooks

The **Workbooks** page shows recommended courses of action that can improve your network security. Generated through machine learning, workbooks highlight the vulnerabilities currently creating the highest risk exposure.

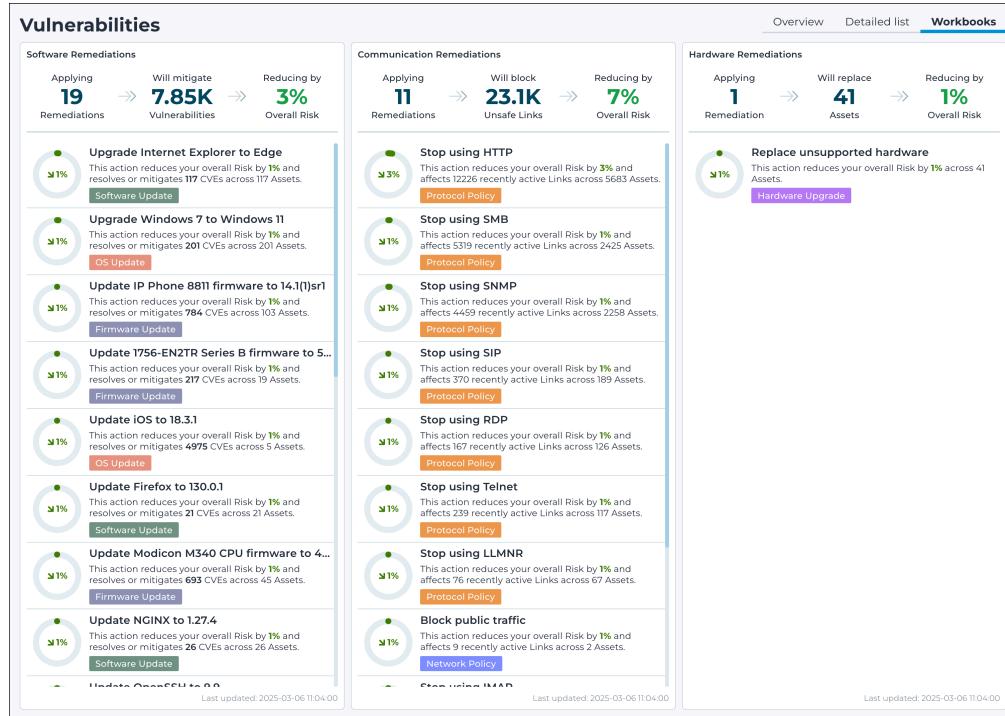


Figure 64. Workbooks page

### Banner image

The banner image is a powerful visual report that uses bubble graphics to represent the relative impact of each workbook recommendation.

### List

The list shows ranked recommendations, with the most effective actions at the top. For each workbook, Vantage shows:

- On the left, the highest risk score among all the vulnerabilities included in the workbook.
- A title that shows the recommended course of action.
- A description of the issue and the benefits of addressing it.
- In the top right corner of each workbook, Vantage shows:
  - An assessment of the risk reduction you will achieve if you follow the recommended steps. It is shown as a percentage.
  - The number of assets where the vulnerability was detected.
  - The number of **CVE** that you would address if you follow the recommended steps.

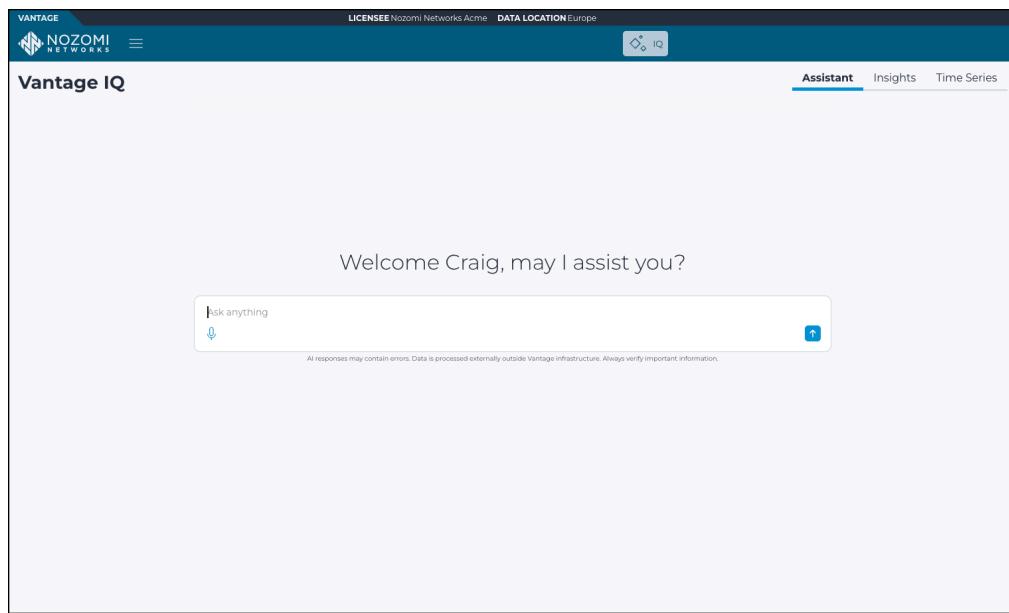
**Related information**

Use a workbook to improve your network security (on page 260)

## Chapter 8. Vantage IQ



Vantage IQ helps you navigate and explore your network. You can use smart query commands to leverage advanced machine learning and data analytic algorithms to dive deeper into your data.



**Figure 65. Vantage IQ page**

Vantage IQ replicates the learned experiences of seasoned security analysts and automates tasks. Vantage IQ automatically:

- Reviews data
- Correlates data
- Prioritizes tasks

The dashboard shows the most recent insights. Vantage IQ uses the security level of each insight to prioritize them. When you click an individual insight, it will show the related details.

The **Vantage IQ** page has these tabs:

- [Assistant \(on page 186\)](#)
- [Insights \(on page 187\)](#)
- [Time Series \(on page 191\)](#)

## Assistant

The **Assistant** page lets you ask questions about your environment. The Vantage IQ assistant uses artificial intelligence (AI) connected to your Vantage instance.

The screenshot shows the Vantage IQ interface with the 'Assistant' tab selected. At the top, a question is asked: 'Do any of my assets have insecure configurations?'. Below this is a query input field with the following content:

```
Input:
query: "alerts | where grouped_visible | where sec_profile_visible | where name in? ['*Cleartext password*', '*Multiple unsuccessful logins*', '*Access denied*'] | join assets from_asset_id id"
```

The results table shows 24 rows of data:

id	time	name	type.name	threat.name
8598a4d7-cdb1-4c2...	2025-08-12T07:58:35...	Cleartext password	Cleartext password	
cbfb807c-3478-45fa...	2025-09-04T14:37:4...	Cleartext password	Cleartext password	
aefb519-ec9c-4fb2...	2025-09-04T14:37:27...	Cleartext password	Cleartext password	
2ecf703b-ff8b-4cd...	2025-09-10T14:09:18...	Cleartext password	Cleartext password	
346f5e62-2f62-483b...	2025-09-09T13:09:18...	Cleartext password	Cleartext password	
6f909e72-f1cd-4020...	2025-09-09T12:31:48...	Cleartext password	Cleartext password	
c5161801-1268-4f90...	2025-09-09T13:19:38...	Cleartext password	Cleartext password	
e8e03918-bed0-456...	2025-09-07T14:37:42...	Cleartext password	Cleartext password	
84040eaa-77f7-40f2...	2025-09-08T15:09:18...	Cleartext password	Cleartext password	
08ba5794-c974-4f93...	2025-09-07T08:51:00...	Cleartext password	Cleartext password	

Below the table, a summary section provides a high-level overview of the findings:

I've identified several assets with insecure configurations based on the alerts. Here's a summary:

- Multiple assets are experiencing cleartext password issues, particularly with protocols like:
  - FTP (File Transfer Protocol)
  - Telnet
- Some specific security concerns include:
  - Multiple unsuccessful login attempts
  - Cleartext password transmissions

Key observations:

- Many of these assets are MacBook Pro computers from Apple, using various network protocols

Recommended actions:

- Update OpenSSH to the latest version (version 10.0)
- Stop using insecure protocols like HTTP and Telnet
- Implement more secure communication methods

At the bottom, there is a text input field 'Ask anything' and a note: 'All responses may contain errors. Data is processed externally outside Vantage infrastructure. Always verify important information.'

**Figure 66. Assistant tab**

The assistant let's you query your Vantage instance.

## Insights

The **Insights** page shows a dynamic summary of all the insights for your organization. The table shows a row for each insight, which relate to items within the environment that need to be addressed. The severity and the last trigger time of the insights are used to sort them.

The screenshot shows the Vantage IQ interface with the 'Insights' tab selected. The main content area displays a table of insights, each with a title, severity level (e.g., High severity, Medium severity, Low severity), and a brief description. The insights are listed in descending order of severity. The table includes columns for 'Category' and 'Severity'. The interface has a header with 'Scope', 'Category', and 'Severity' dropdowns, and a footer with 'Assistant', 'Insights' (which is highlighted in blue), and 'Time Series' buttons. There are also 'Live' and 'Paused' status indicators.

Category	Severity	Description
Mitigate critical security threats	High severity	Detected a critical security threat in your system [MULTI_INFOSTEALER_REDLINESTEALER]. Urgent attention is required to prevent potential damage or unauthorized access. Please take action to address this issue promptly to ensure network safety and prevent any negative consequences.
Decommission or upgrade unsupported Assets	High severity	Identified several Assets in your infrastructure that have reached end of support status (e.g. iPhone 6s, iPhone 8 Plus and 28i Integrated Services Router). These Assets no longer receive security patches, exposing them to potential exploitation.
Investigate and mitigate high-risk Assets	High severity	Detected several Assets with high risk scores (e.g. IP Phone 881, Virtual Machine and 772.8.233.29), indicating significant exposure or Vulnerability based on their configuration, behavior, or known issues.
Secure internet-exposed vulnerable Assets	High severity	Detected 23 Assets in your infrastructure that are communicating with the internet and have confirmed critical and exploitable Vulnerabilities.
Remediate end-of-life software Vulnerabilities	High severity	Detected 259 Assets running end-of-life software with confirmed high-risk Vulnerabilities that will not receive security patches.
Examine unusual high-risk Alerts	High severity	Receiving a dual-use IP (new node) Alert for the threat named Tor Guard Nodes is an unusual event within your network.
Reposition Sensors to improve network visibility	High severity	Yours Sensors are not positioned optimally within your infrastructure. We recommend connecting your Sensors to the SPAN ports of your Cisco (00:08:x7ff:fd90, 38:0e:4d:29:26:e) network traffic aggregators to maximize visibility. Monitoring capabilities will be enhanced and security threats will be detected more effectively.
Suppress low risk Alerts	Medium severity	Your network is experiencing a high volume of low-risk TCP flood generated by Node 10:24716915.
Review the engineering operations performed on 192.168.1.2 from 192.168.1.88	Medium severity	Engineering operations activity detected between assets requiring security review and validation.
Throttle abnormal request spikes	Medium severity	Node 10:24716915 or Sensor ch-lab-0g-nog-h1-lnta.nozmanetworks.com is exhibiting abnormal behavior by generating a high volume of TCP requests directed towards other network elements, such as 160:46:1309.
Inspect high-risk communication	Medium severity	Detected an anomalous high-risk communication on Sensor ch-q4-g-std-mtrsr1-gen-dyn-lnta.nozmanetworks.com between 772.16.71.0 and 10.64.20.9 using an unidentified protocol.
Plan upgrade for end-of-life Assets	Medium severity	Detected several Assets in your infrastructure that are marked as end of sale (e.g. H2R4JRXD29 MacBook Air-M2 2022-Sara-Venn, Latitude 3480 Series Laptop and ISRH4331 Integrated Services Router). These Assets may soon stop receiving support, including updates and security patches.

**Figure 67. Insights tab**

The **Insights** page shows correlated alerts and root-cause analysis. Vantage IQ uses deep neural networks to identify network activity patterns. Integrating data across Vantage makes it easier to:

- Analyze data forensically
- Tune settings
- Enhance security

A deeper understanding of security data and network traffic can help prioritize remediation efforts and close security gaps.

## Filters

To filter the table view, there are these three dropdowns at the top of the page:

- **Scope:** This let's you use sites to limit the scope
- **Category:** This let's you use the insight category to filter the results
- **Severity:** This let's you use the insight severity level to filter the results

## Severity levels

### High severity

You should investigate this type of insight as soon as possible. The majority of critical insights relate to security issues.

### Medium severity

This type of insight has security and operational concerns. The majority of warning insights are alerting improvements.

### Low severity

This type of insight does not require immediate action. Informational insights help you understand your environment better.

The order the insights are shown in the list is:

- The most recent **High severity** insights will show first, older **High severity** insights will be next
- The most recent **Medium severity** insights show next, older **Medium severity** insights will be next
- The most recent **Low severity** insights will show next, older **Low severity** insights will be next

## Table rows

You can select the table row of the insight to show a more detailed description of the insight. This lets you explore the insight further in the **Details list** of the related page.

## Additional views

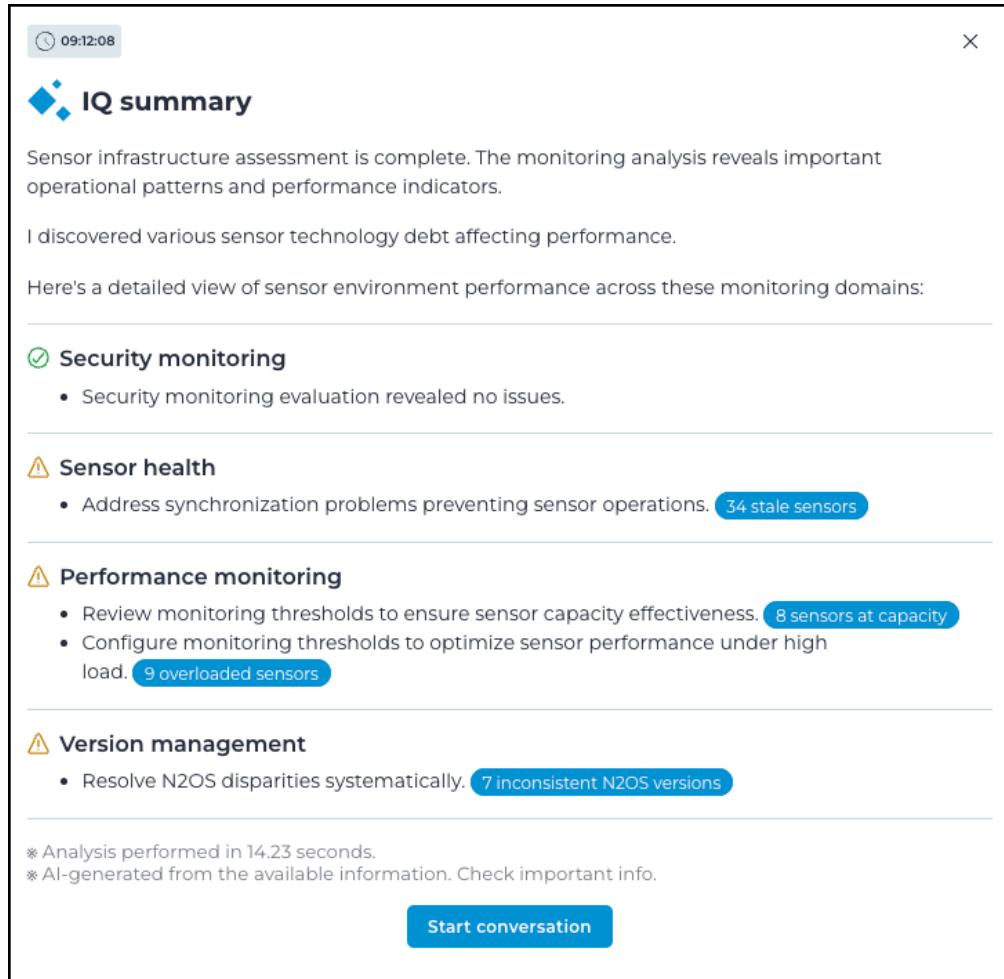
Vantage IQ insights also show at the top of the dashboard and table views of selected pages. It summarizes the data on the related page and helps you to quickly recognize problems. When the icon is animated, Vantage IQ is still processing the insights. Updates only take a few seconds.



**Figure 68. Insights view (Sensors page Details list shown)**

If you select an insight in the summary section, the applicable filter will be applied, and the page or table will update. If you make changes on the page, for example, if you apply filters in a table view, the assistant summary section will become blurred, as it is no longer applicable. To restore the original filtered view, you can select **Restore filters** and the page will be reset. If you select **Dismiss**, the original insights view will show again.

You can select **See more...** to open the summary drawer.



**Figure 69. Summary drawer (Sensors page shown)**

If you then select one of the blue buttons, the related table will open with the applicable filter applied.

You can select **Start conversation** to open the [Assistant \(on page 186\)](#) with the summary attached. You can then use the [Assistant \(on page 186\)](#) to further investigate the insights.

## Open insight details

Select an insight from the **Insights** list to open its details. Explore related data, identify patterns, and act on findings immediately.

### About this task

Open insight details to investigate the conditions or events associated with a specific insight. This step is typically part of a larger workflow where you assess and respond to detected anomalies, risks, or patterns in your environment. Understanding the detailed context behind each insight helps you prioritize actions and collaborate more effectively with your team.

### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select **IQ**.
2. Select **Insights**.
3. Select anywhere in the insight row in the **Insights** table.

**Result:** The applicable **Details list** opens, and displays context and related data for the selected insight.



## Time Series

Each sensor must be enabled for time series.



**Figure 70. Time Series tab**

With Time Series, you can predict and alert on abnormal bandwidth from any sensor's baseline network activity using advanced machine learning techniques. Was the change expected or outside of the normal range of deviation for that period? Forecasting is done via deep neural networks. It is possible to find existing trends and predict forecast reliability using online signal analysis.

## Queries

With Vantage IQ, you can create charts, graphs, and AI calculations.

You can use these queries:

- [Cluster \(on page 193\)](#)
- [Compare \(on page 195\)](#)
- [Correlation \(on page 196\)](#)
- [Describe \(on page 197\)](#)
- [Forecast \(on page 198\)](#)
- [Pivot \(on page 199\)](#)
- [Popular \(on page 200\)](#)
- [Simplify \(on page 201\)](#)
- [Timeline \(on page 202\)](#)
- [Versus \(on page 203\)](#)
- [Visualize \(on page 204\)](#)

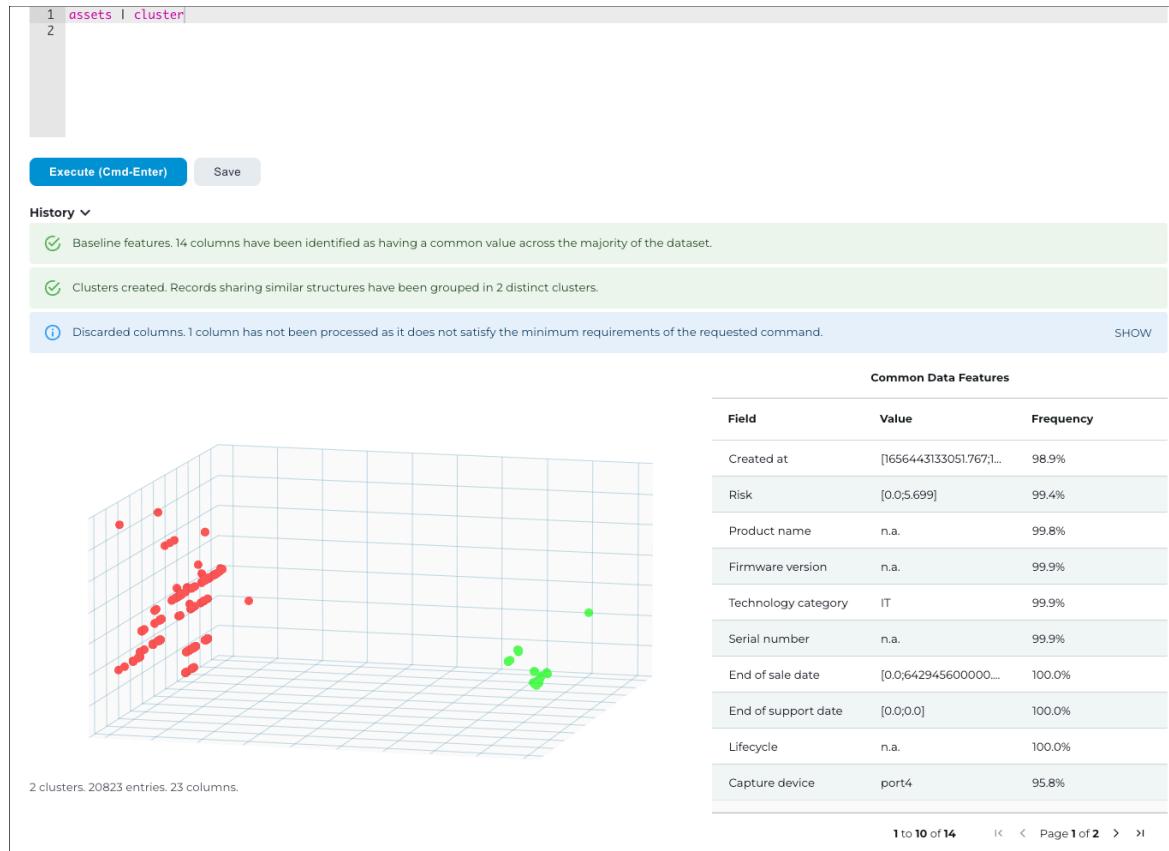
## Cluster

Vantage IQ query example: Cluster.

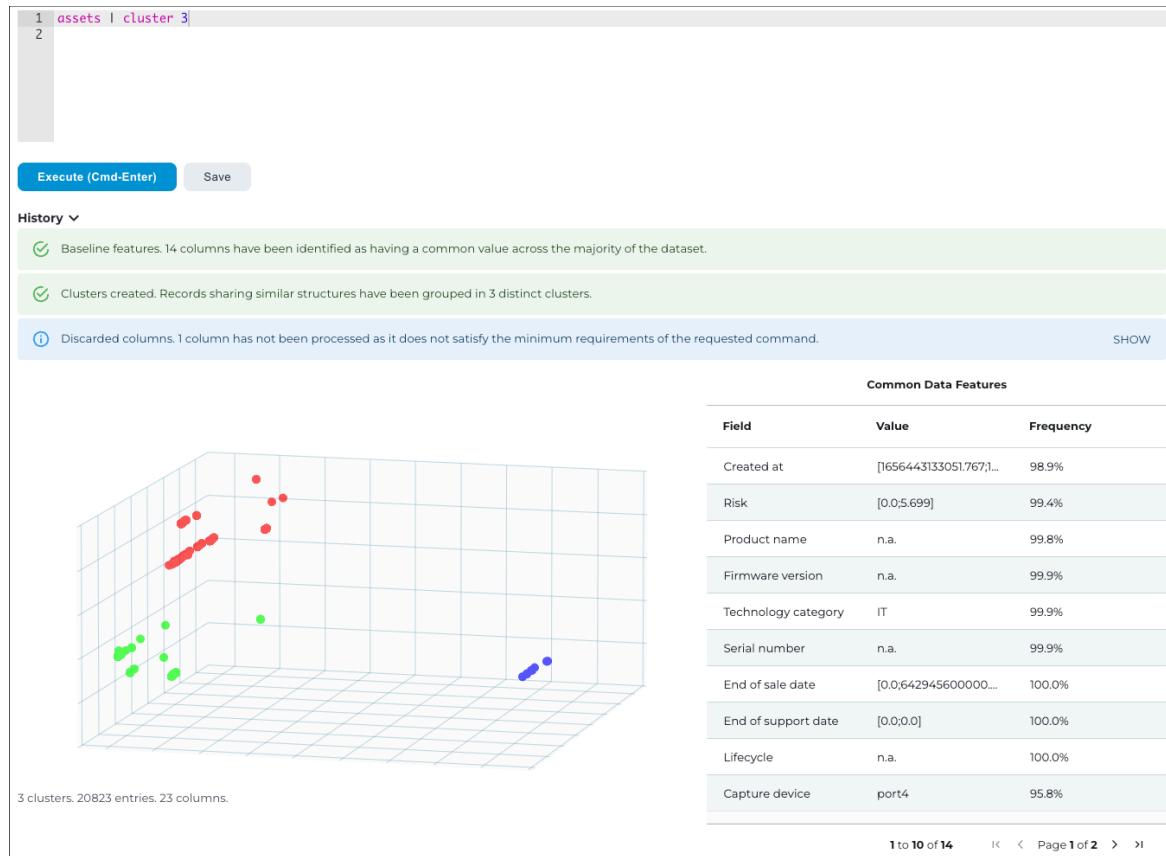
Usage: <field> | cluster <number>

Description: Group different rows in several clusters based on automatically recognized patterns within the data.

Example: assets | cluster



Example: assets | cluster 3



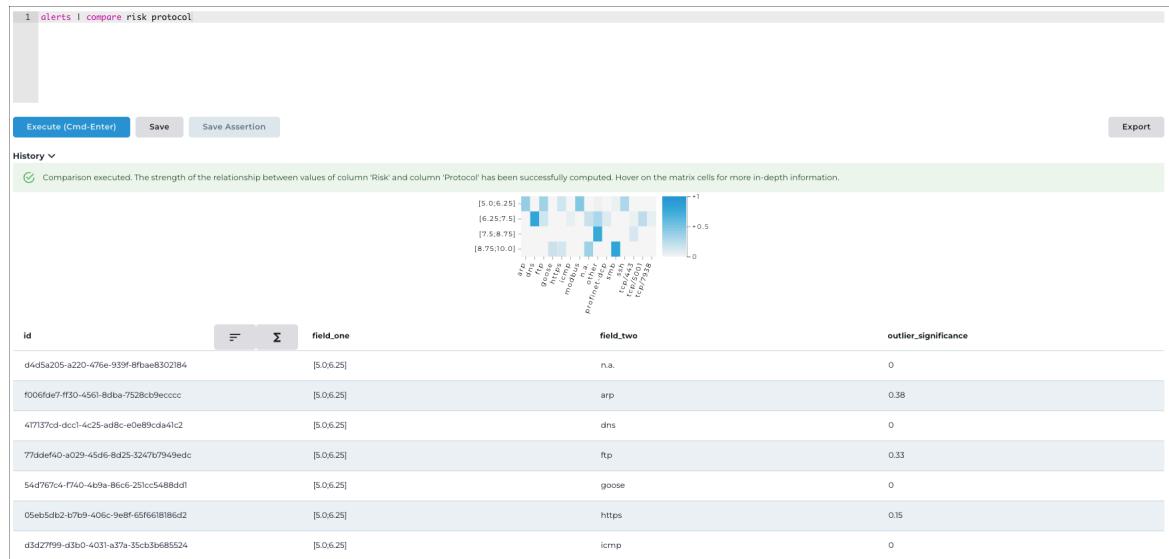
## Compare

Vantage IQ query example: Compare.

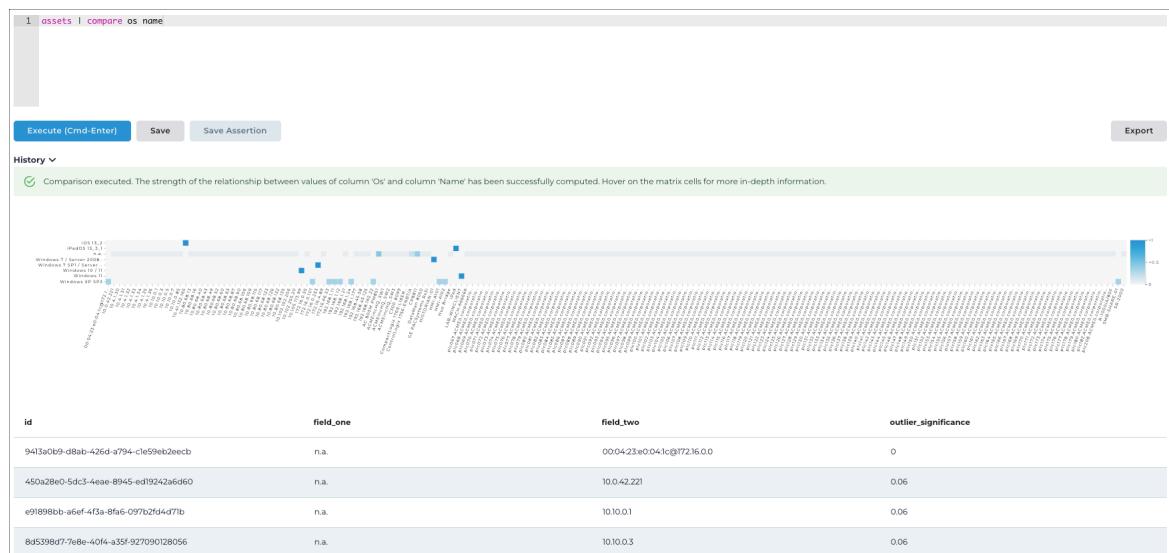
Usage: <field> | compare <field1> <field2>

Description: Compute nonlinear value relationships between two categorical, interval, and ordinal columns.

Example: alerts | compare risk protocol



Example: assets | compare os name



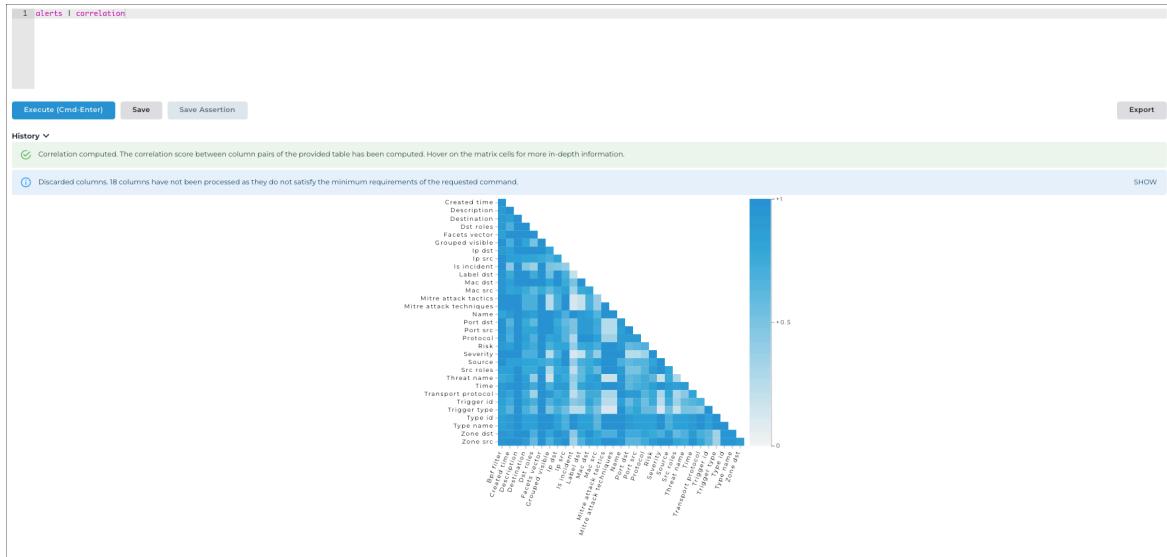
## Correlation

## Vantage IQ query example: Correlation.

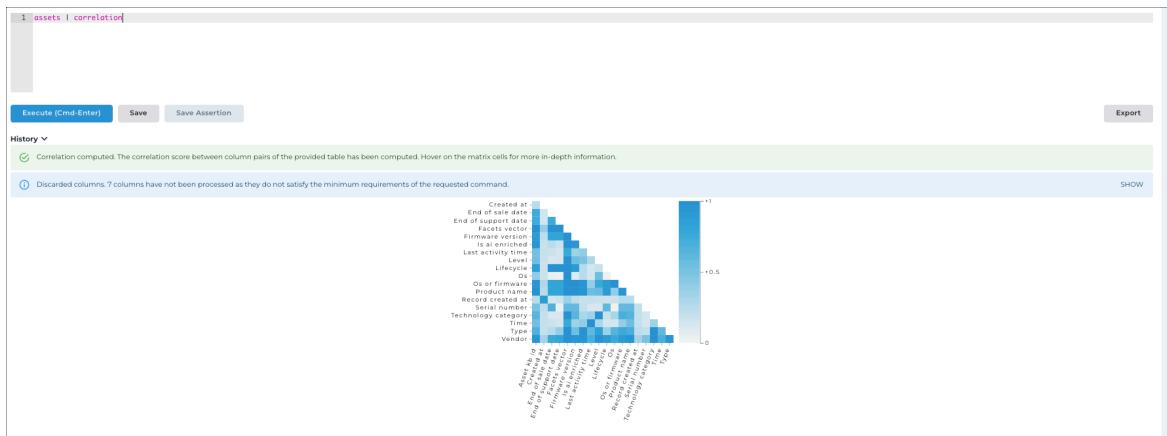
Usage: <field> | correlation

Description: Compute nonlinear correlations between categorical, interval, and ordinal columns.

Example: alerts | correlation



Example: assets | correlation



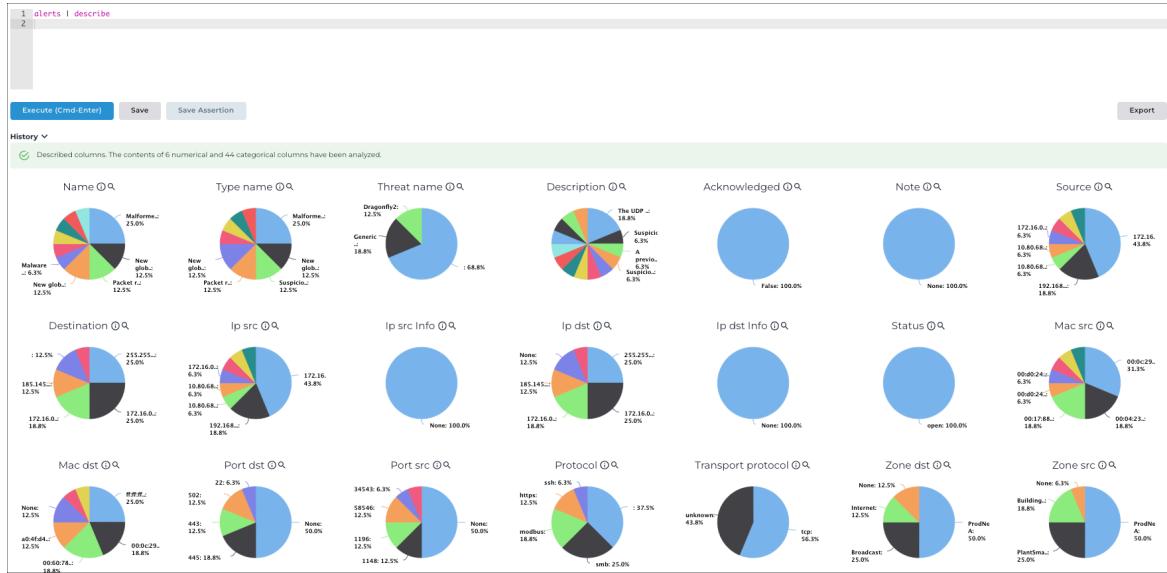
## Describe

Vantage IQ query example: `Describe`.

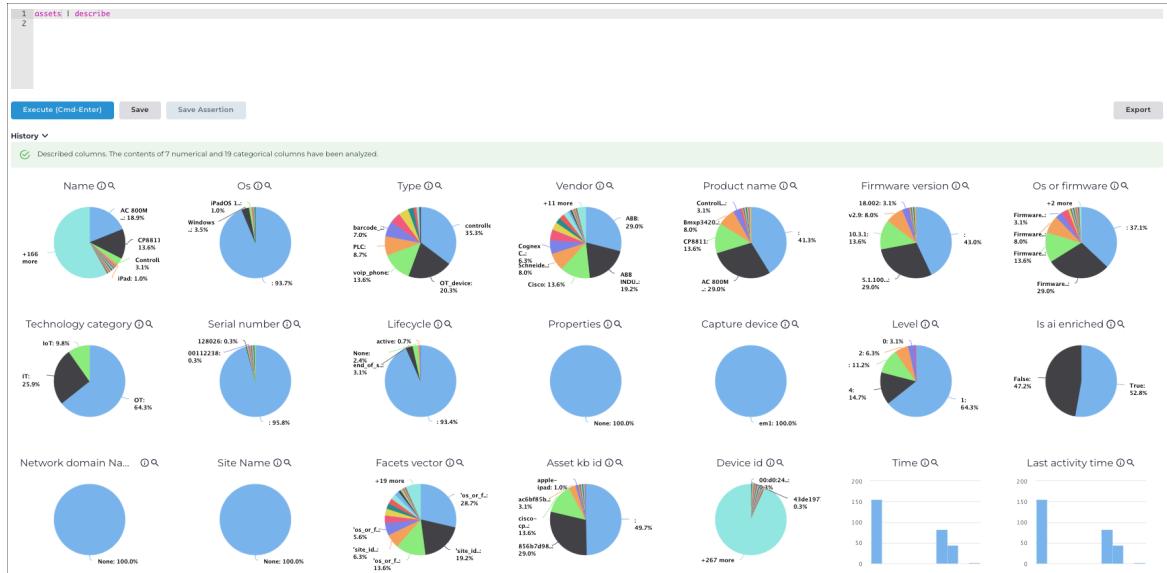
Usage: `<field> | describe`

Description: Compute several descriptive statistics of the passed content.

Example: `alerts | describe`



Example: `assets | describe`



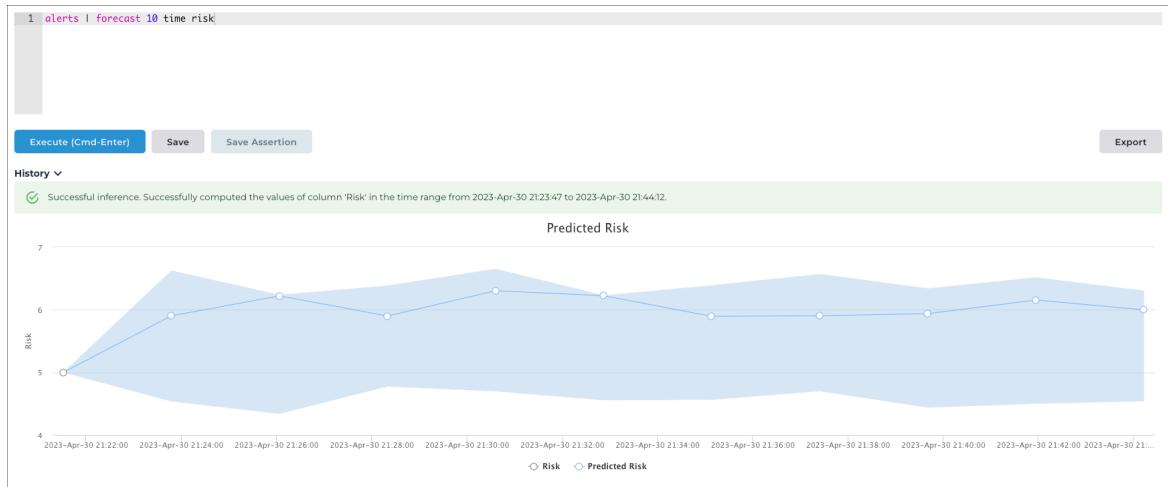
## Forecast

*Vantage IQ query example: Forecast.*

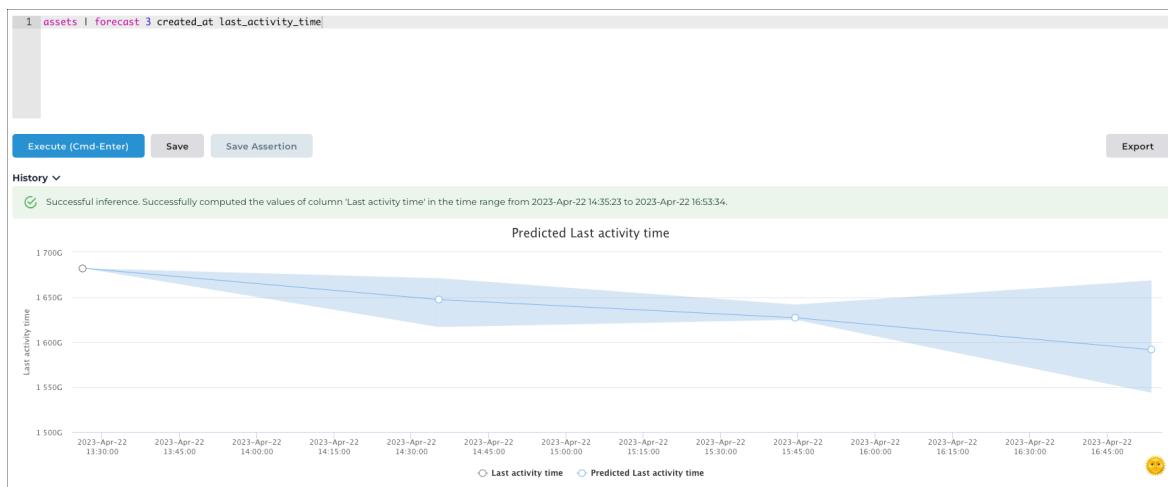
Usage: <field> | forecast <number> <field1> <field2> <field3>

Description: Forecast the values of a numeric time series.

Example: alerts | forecast 10 time risk



Example: assets | forecast 3 created\_at last\_activity\_time



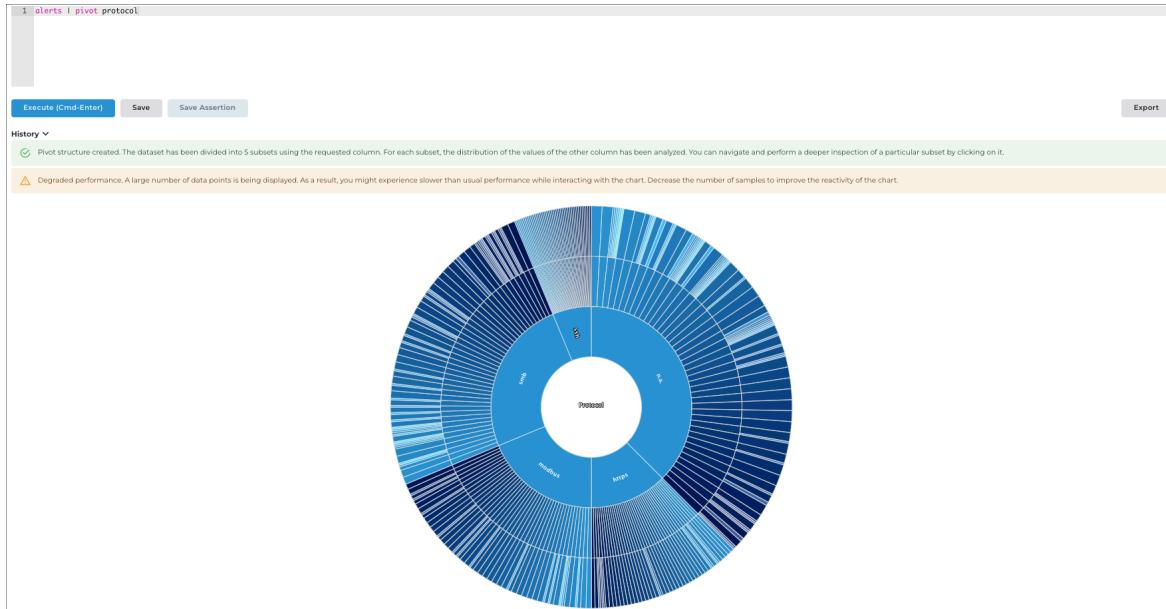
## Pivot

*Vantage IQ query example: Pivot.*

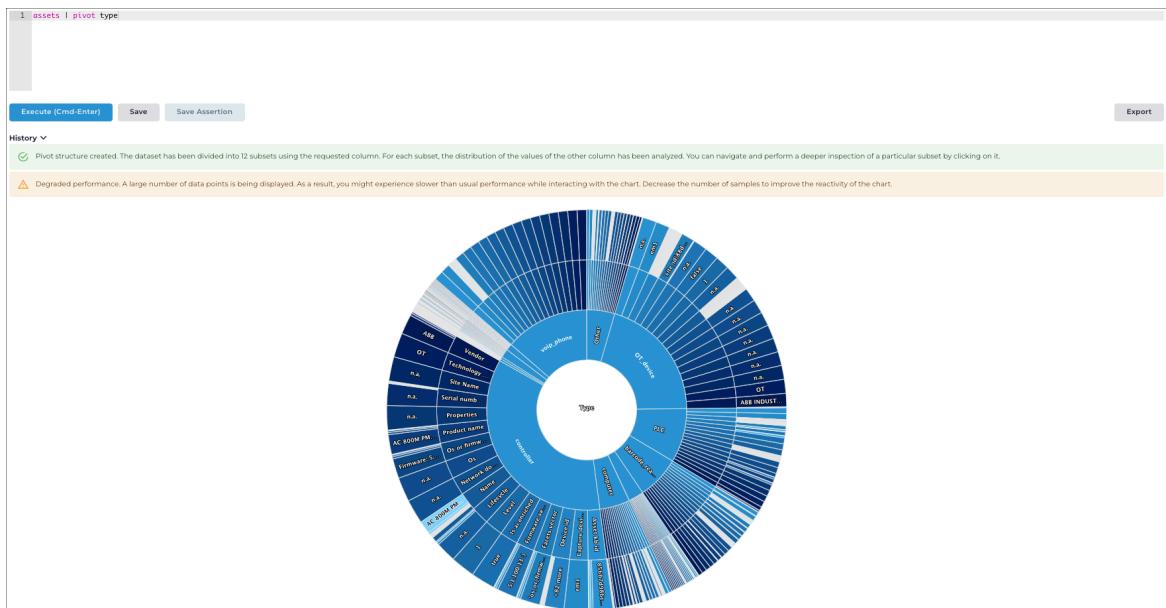
Usage: <field> | pivot <field>

Description: Splits the data using the unique values of a given column and analyzes the distributions of the other columns for each one of these values.

Example: alerts | pivot protocol



Example: assets | pivot type



## Popular

Vantage IQ query example: Popular.

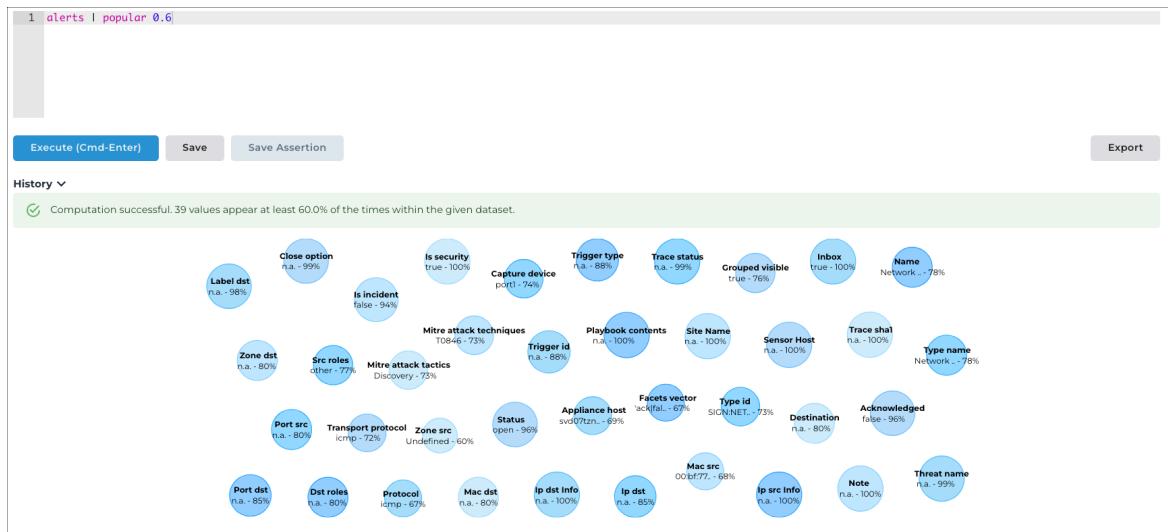
Usage: <field> | popular <field>

Description: Find the most popular values in a table and visualize them.

Example: alerts | popular



Example: alerts | popular 0.6



## Simplify

Vantage IQ query example: *Simplify*.

Usage: <field> | simplify <field> <rows> <number>

Description: Identify the rows and columns carrying the highest information level.

Example: `alerts | simplify`

1 alerts   simplify										
<span>Execute (Cmd-Enter)</span> <span>Save</span> <span>Save Assertion</span> <span>Tip: add time filter for better performance</span> <span>Export</span>										
History ▾										
<span>✓</span> Successful percent row reduction: The 27 most uncommon and the 27 most common rows have been identified. They correspond to 5.0% and 5.0% of the whole dataset respectively.										
<span>✓</span> Successful absolute column reduction: 29 low information columns have been identified.										
<span> ⓘ</span> Discarded columns: 11 columns have not been processed as they do not satisfy the minimum requirements of the requested command.										
Rarity	Uniqueness	Destination	Ip dst	Counter	Mac dst	Port dst	Port src	Dst roles	Bpf filter	SHOW
uncommon	0.99	172.16.0.253	172.16.0.253	n.a.	00:04:23:e0:04:1c	445	34543	consumer, terminal	(ip host 172.16.0.55 and ip host 172.16.0.253 and ip host 172.16.0.1)	
uncommon	0.99	172.16.0.156	172.16.0.156	n.a.	52:54:00:12:35:02	22	49739	producer	(ip host 172.16.0.253 and ip host 172.16.0.1)	
uncommon	0.98	172.16.0.156	172.16.0.156	n.a.	00:60:78:00:6a:10	502	1196	producer	(ip host 172.16.0.253 and ip host 172.16.0.1)	
uncommon	0.98	172.16.0.156	172.16.0.156	n.a.	00:60:78:00:6a:10	502	1196	producer	(ip host 172.16.0.253 and ip host 172.16.0.1)	
uncommon	0.97	192.168.0.21	192.168.0.21	n.a.	00:a0:45:b4:4a:69	21	33881	producer, web_server, dns_server	(ip host 192.168.0.109 and ip host 192.168.0.21)	
uncommon	0.97	192.168.0.21	192.168.0.21	n.a.	00:a0:45:b4:4a:69	21	33827	producer, web_server, dns_server	(ip host 192.168.0.109 and ip host 192.168.0.21)	
uncommon	0.97	192.168.0.21	192.168.0.21	n.a.	00:a0:45:b4:4a:69	21	33881	producer, web_server, dns_server	(ip host 192.168.0.109 and ip host 192.168.0.21)	
uncommon	0.97	192.168.0.33	192.168.0.33	n.a.	00:a0:45:37:52:2c	21	56376	dns_server	(ip host 192.168.0.109 and ip host 192.168.0.33)	
uncommon	0.97	192.168.0.21	192.168.0.21	n.a.	00:a0:45:b4:4a:69	21	33832	producer, web_server, dns_server	(ip host 192.168.0.109 and ip host 192.168.0.21)	

Example: `assets | simplify rows 10`

1 assets   simplify rows 10										
<span>Execute (Cmd-Enter)</span> <span>Save</span> <span>Save Assertion</span> <span>Export</span>										
History ▾										
<span>✓</span> Successful absolute row reduction: The 5 most uncommon and the 5 most common rows have been identified.										
<span> ⓘ</span> Discarded columns: 3 columns have not been processed as they do not satisfy the minimum requirements of the requested command.										
Rarity	Uniqueness	Os	Name	Time	Type	Level	Vendor	Device id		SHOW
uncommon	0.81	n.a.	ControlLogix 1756-ENB...	1682522387856	IO_module	1	Rockwell Automation/...	00112238		
uncommon	0.81	n.a.	ControlLogix 1756-ENB...	1682522387843	IO_module	1	Rockwell Automation/...	00112233		
uncommon	0.81	n.a.	ControlLogix 1756-ENB...	1682522387863	IO_module	1	Rockwell Automation/...	00112237		
uncommon	0.81	n.a.	ControlLogix 1756-ENB...	1682522387865	IO_module	1	Rockwell Automation/...	00112239		
uncommon	0.81	n.a.	ControlLogix 1756-ENB...	1682522387865	IO_module	1	Rockwell Automation/...	00112232		
common	0.49	n.a.	142.33.163.222	1689165923000	Other	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
common	0.49	n.a.	142.33.71.237	1689165923000	Other	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
common	0.49	n.a.	142.33.242.100	1689165923000	Other	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
common	0.49	n.a.	142.33.132.238	1689165923000	Other	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
common	0.49	n.a.	142.33.29.100	1689165923000	Other	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		

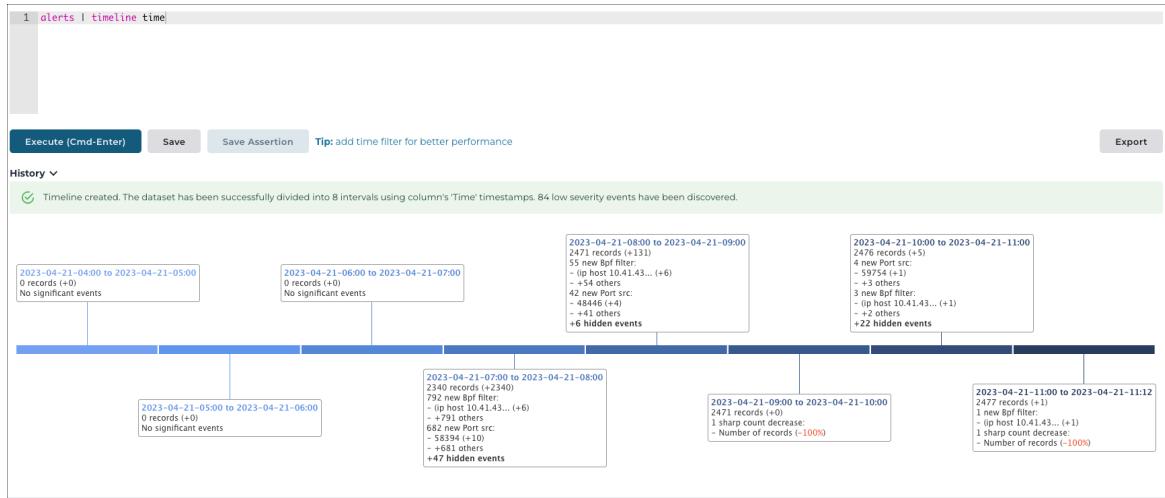
## Timeline

Vantage IQ query example: Timeline.

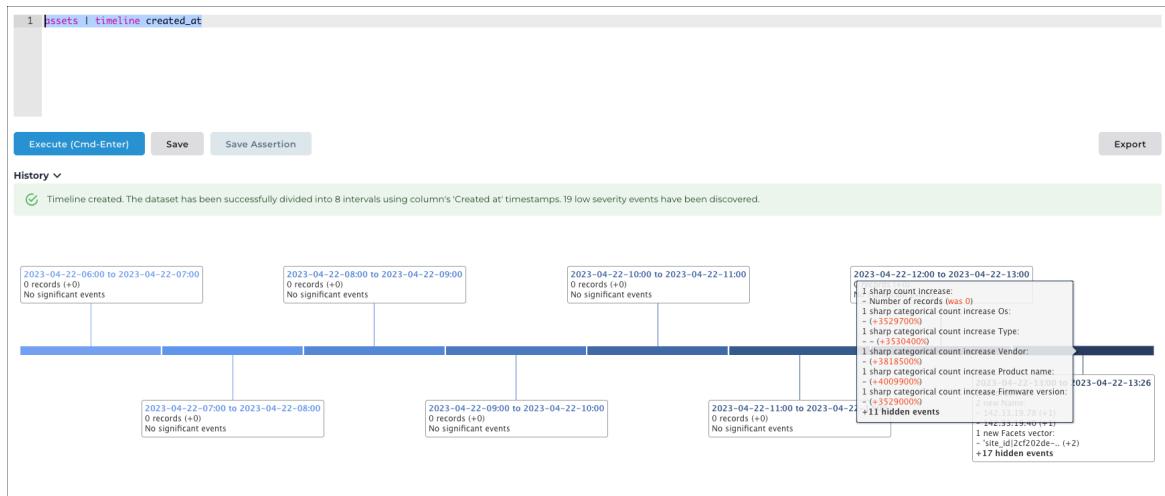
Usage: <field> | timeline <field>

Description: Displays the most significant events for the given dataset as time moves forward.

Example: alerts | timeline time



Example: assets | timeline created\_at



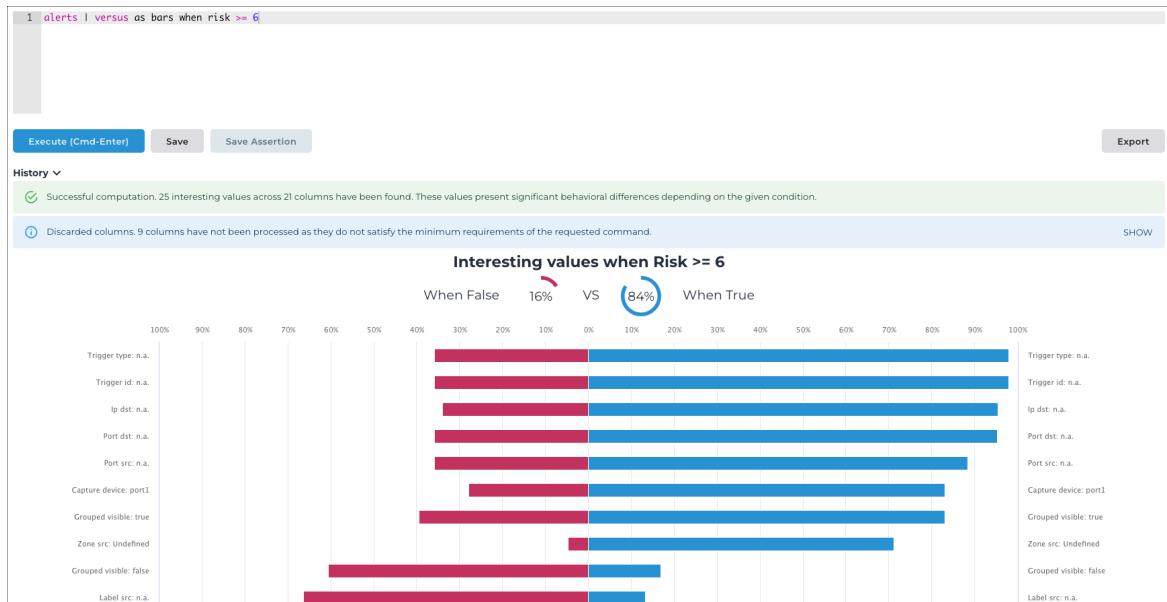
## Versus

Vantage IQ query example: Versus.

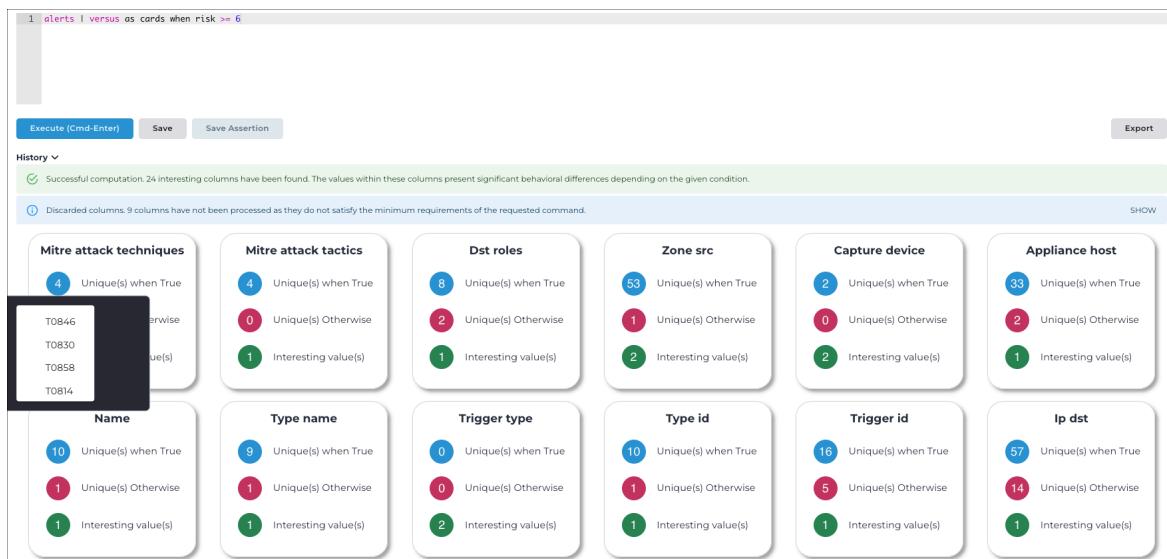
Usage: <field> | versus as <format> <field>

Description: Given a boolean condition, it divides the dataset into two subsets and compares them in order to find column where the behavior has significant changes.

Example: alerts | versus as bars when risk >= 6



Example: alerts | versus as cards when risk >= 6



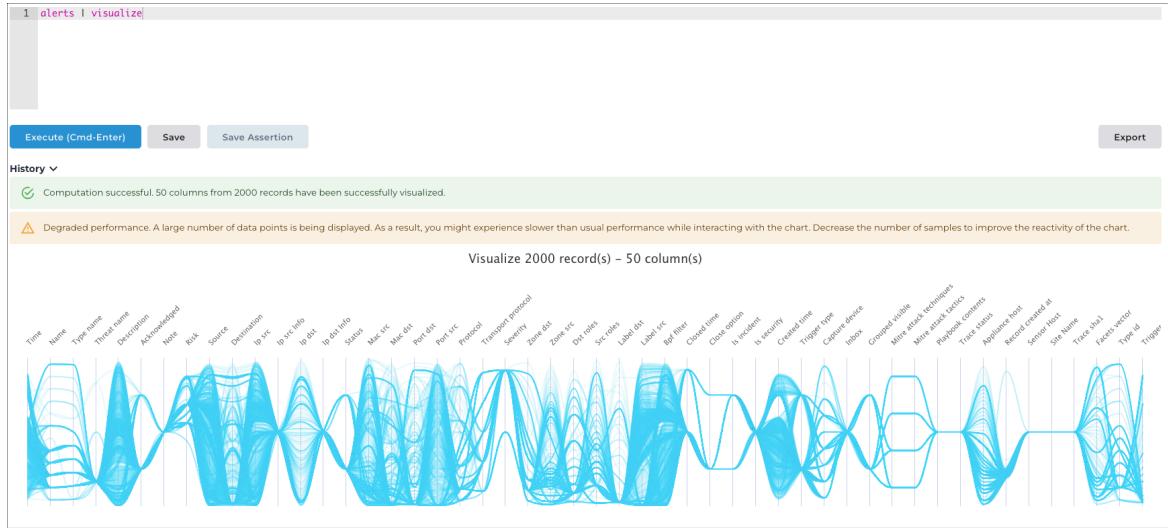
## Visualize

Vantage IQ query example: `Visualize`.

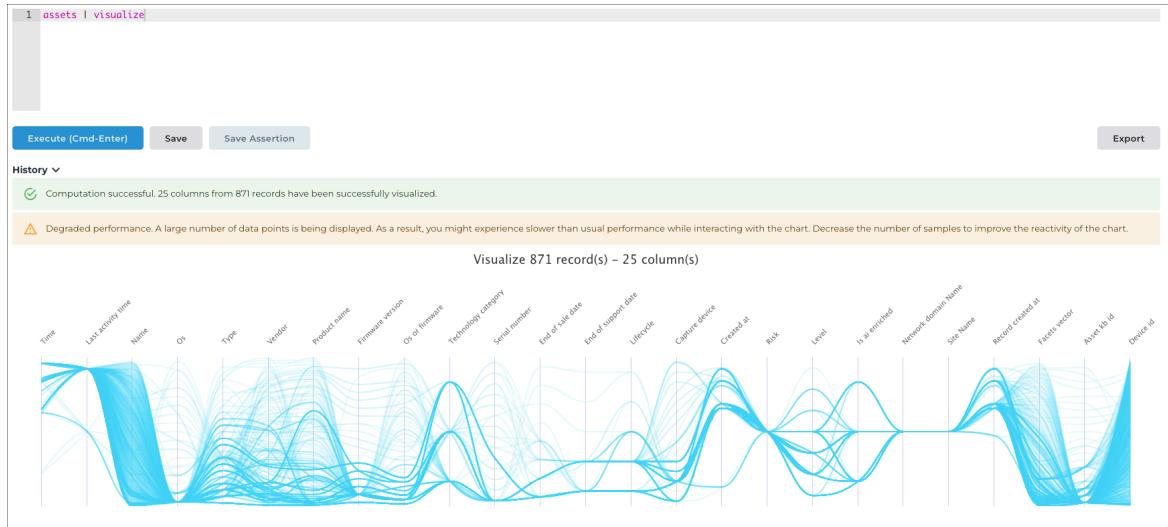
Usage: `<field> | visualize`

Description: Provides a graphical visualization of the given rows.

Example: `alerts | visualize`



Example: `assets | visualize`



# Chapter 9. Network



The **Network** page shows a visual representation of your network and all its assets.

**Figure 71. Network page**

## General

The **Network** page has these tabs:

- [Nodes \(on page 208\)](#)
- [Links \(on page 209\)](#)
- [Sessions \(on page 210\)](#)

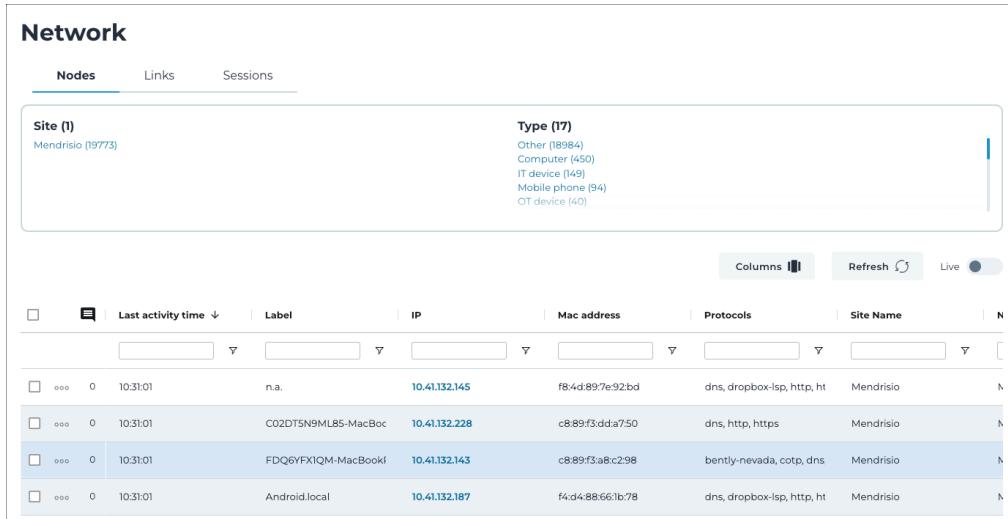
### Related information

[Graph \(on page 211\)](#)

[Graph customization \(on page 220\)](#)

## Nodes

The **Nodes** page shows a visual representation of your network and all its assets.



The screenshot shows the 'Nodes' tab selected in the Network interface. At the top, there are sections for 'Site (1)' (Mendrisio [19773]) and 'Type (17)' (Other [18984], Computer [450], IT device [149], Mobile phone [94], OT device [40]). Below this is a table with the following data:

	Last activity time	Label	IP	Mac address	Protocols	Site Name	
<input type="checkbox"/>	0	10:31:01	n.a.	10.41.132.145	f8:4d:89:7e:92:bd	dns, dropbox-lsp, http, ht	Mendrisio
<input type="checkbox"/>	0	10:31:01	C02DT5N9MLB5-MacBook	10.41.132.228	c8:89:f3:dd:a7:50	dns, http, https	Mendrisio
<input type="checkbox"/>	0	10:31:01	FDQ6YFXIQM-MacBook	10.41.132.143	c8:89:f3:a8:c2:98	bently-nevada, cotp, dns	Mendrisio
<input type="checkbox"/>	0	10:31:01	Android.local	10.41.132.187	f4:d4:88:66:1b:78	dns, dropbox-lsp, http, ht	Mendrisio

Figure 72. Nodes page

### Site

This section shows a list of all the sites in your environment.

### Type

This section shows a list of all the types of node in your environment.

### Columns

The **Columns** button lets you select which of the available columns for the current page will show.

### Refresh

The **Refresh**  icon lets you immediately refresh the current view.

### Live

The **Live**  toggle lets you change live view on, or off. When live mode is on, the page will refresh periodically.

# Links

The **Links** page shows a visual representation of your network and all its assets.

Figure 73. Links page

## Site

This section shows a list of all the sites in your environment.

## Protocol

This section shows a list of all the protocols in your environment.

## Columns

The **Columns** button lets you select which of the available columns for the current page will show.

## Refresh

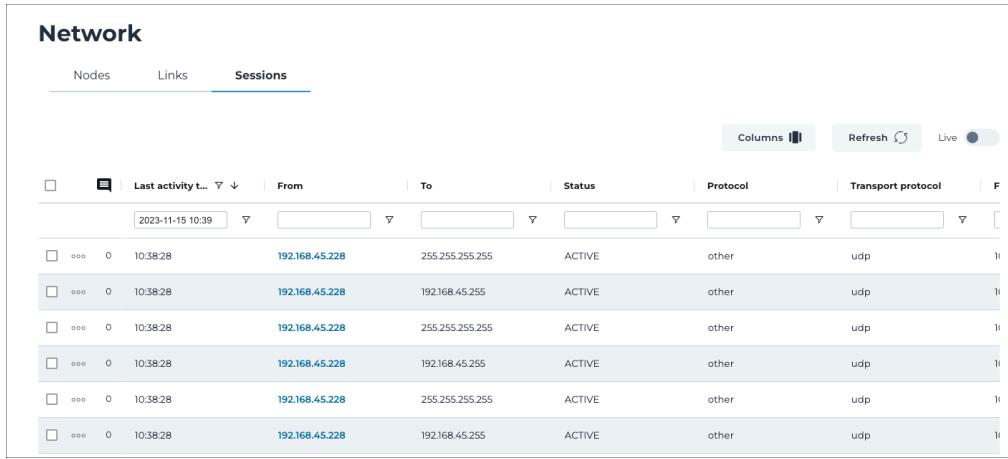
The **Refresh**  icon lets you immediately refresh the current view.

## Live

The **Live**  toggle lets you change live view on, or off. When live mode is on, the page will refresh periodically.

## Sessions

The **Sessions** page shows a visual representation of your network and all its assets.



The screenshot shows a table of network sessions with the following columns: Last activity t..., From, To, Status, Protocol, Transport protocol, and F. The table contains 6 rows of data, each representing a session. The 'From' column consistently shows '192.168.45.228' and the 'To' column shows '255.255.255.255'. All sessions are marked as 'ACTIVE' with 'other' as the protocol and 'udp' as the transport protocol. The 'Last activity t...' column shows the date and time as '2023-11-15 10:39'.

	Last activity t...	From	To	Status	Protocol	Transport protocol	F
□	2023-11-15 10:39						
□	0	10:38:28	192.168.45.228	255.255.255.255	ACTIVE	other	udp
□	0	10:38:28	192.168.45.228	192.168.45.255	ACTIVE	other	udp
□	0	10:38:28	192.168.45.228	255.255.255.255	ACTIVE	other	udp
□	0	10:38:28	192.168.45.228	192.168.45.255	ACTIVE	other	udp
□	0	10:38:28	192.168.45.228	255.255.255.255	ACTIVE	other	udp
□	0	10:38:28	192.168.45.228	192.168.45.255	ACTIVE	other	udp

Figure 74. Sessions page

### Columns

The **Columns** button lets you select which of the available columns for the current page will show.

### Refresh

The **Refresh**  icon lets you immediately refresh the current view.

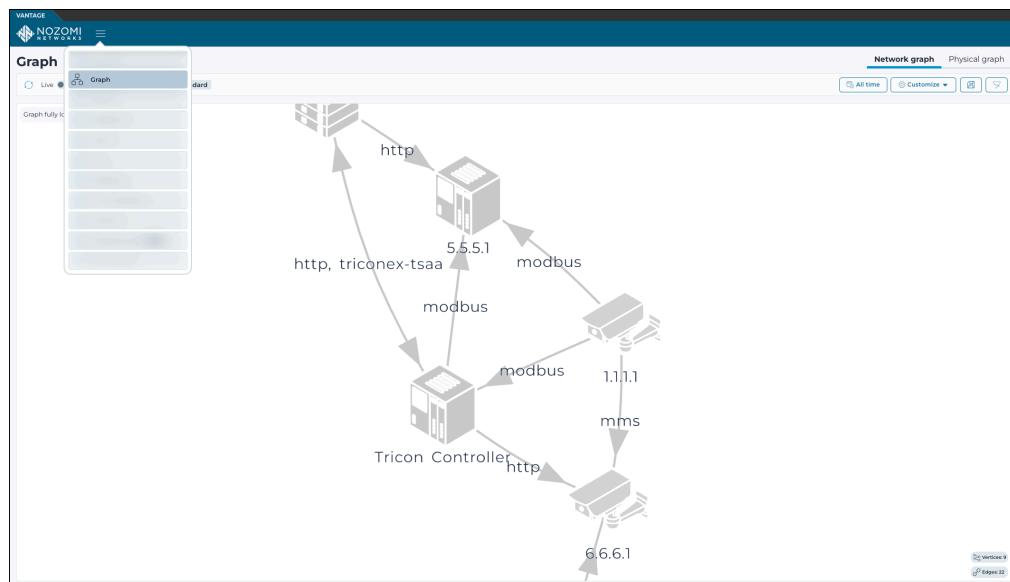
### Live

The **Live**  toggle lets you change live view on, or off. When live mode is on, the page will refresh periodically.

# Chapter 10. Graph



Displays a visual map of your network, highlighting asset connections and communication paths. Users can switch between network and physical views to explore infrastructure relationships.



**Figure 75. Graph page**

The **Graph** page has these tabs:

- [Network graph \(on page 214\)](#)
- [Physical graph \(on page 217\)](#)

#### Related information

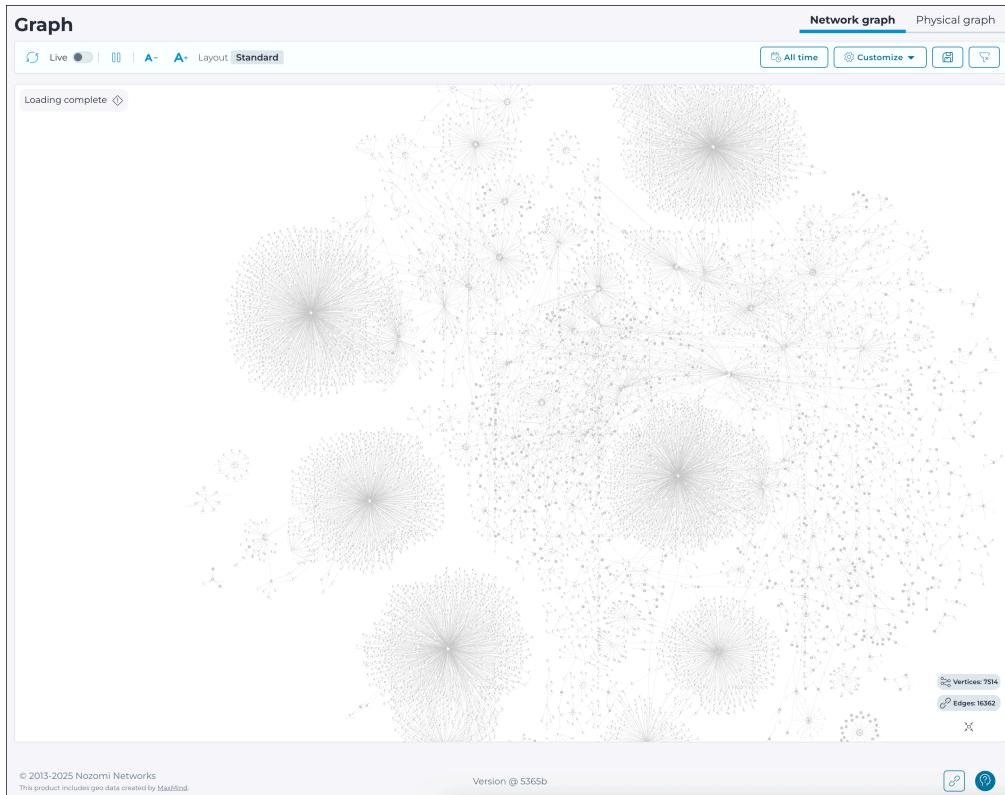
[Network graph \(on page 214\)](#)

[Physical graph \(on page 217\)](#)

[Graph customization \(on page 220\)](#)

## Network graph

The **Network graph** page shows a visual representation of your network and all its assets. The icons can represent both assets or nodes. If a node belongs to an asset, then only the asset will show. If several nodes belong to the same asset, they will not show, and only the asset will show. In the case that a node does not belong to an asset, the node itself will show.



**Figure 76. Network graph page**

### Icons

The top left and right corners have icons that you let interact with the graph.



### Refresh

The **Refresh**  icon lets you immediately refresh the current view.

### Live

The **Live**  toggle lets you change live view on, or off. When live mode is on, the page will refresh periodically.

### Pause-play

The pause-play  icon lets you pause, or restart the motion of the graph.

## Layout

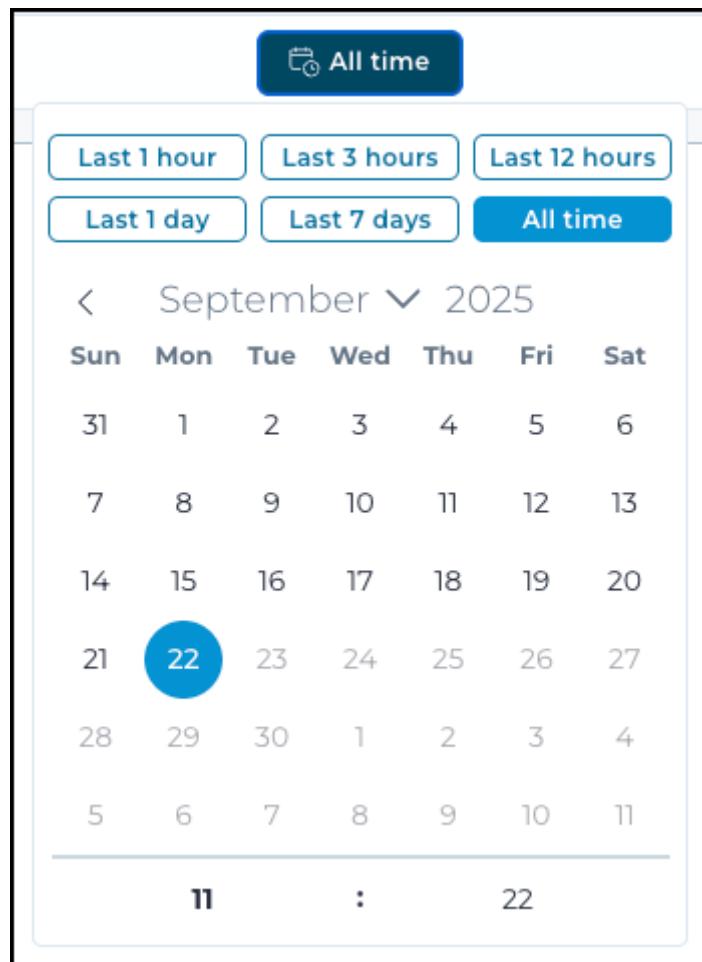
The Layout icon shows which layout is active in the graph. You can select from the available options in the **Customize** menu.

## Icon size

These icons let you increase, or decrease the size of the icons.

## Time selector

Choose a time period for the graph.



**Figure 77. Time selector**

## Customize

The **Customize** button opens a menu of settings that you can choose from. For more details, see [Graph customization \(on page 220\)](#).

## Save

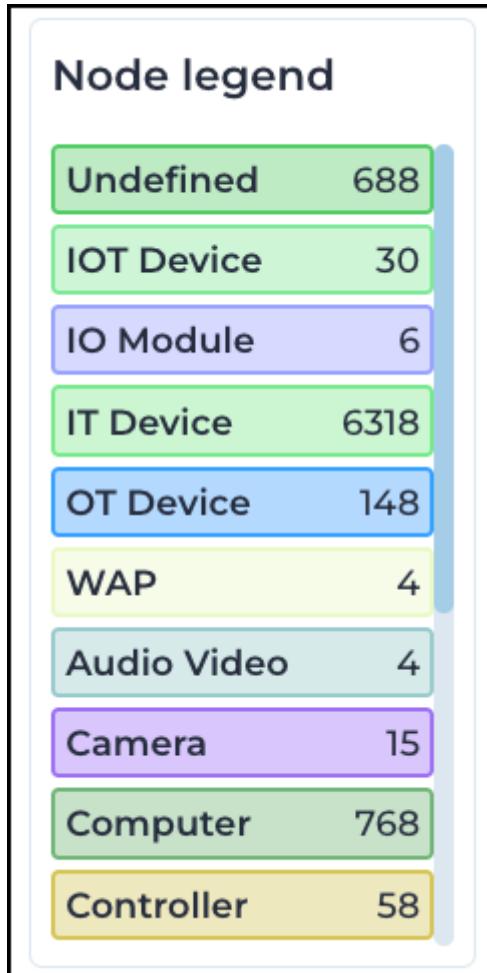
The save  icon lets you save the current filter settings.

## Clear filter

The clear filter  icon lets you clear all the current filters.

## Legend

The legend icon  is in the bottom left corner of the graph. The legend will show when you click on the icon. To hide it, you need to click on it again.



Each type of node shows in a different color. The total number of the related type is also shown.

## Reset and center zoom

The reset and center zoom  icon resets the zoom level and centers the graph.

## Graph navigation

To use the graph, you can:

- Use your cursor to zoom in and out
- Use your mouse to click-and-drag the graph and move it
- Select links (lines) and assets (icons) to view the related details in the right drawer
- In the drawer, you can select **Details** to open the related Vantage page

## Physical graph

The **Physical graph** page displays a real-time interactive map of all physical device connections in the network. Nodes are shown only if a physical link has been detected for them. The graph, shows how devices connect at the cable level. It is a live, visual way to understand your physical network layout down to the port.

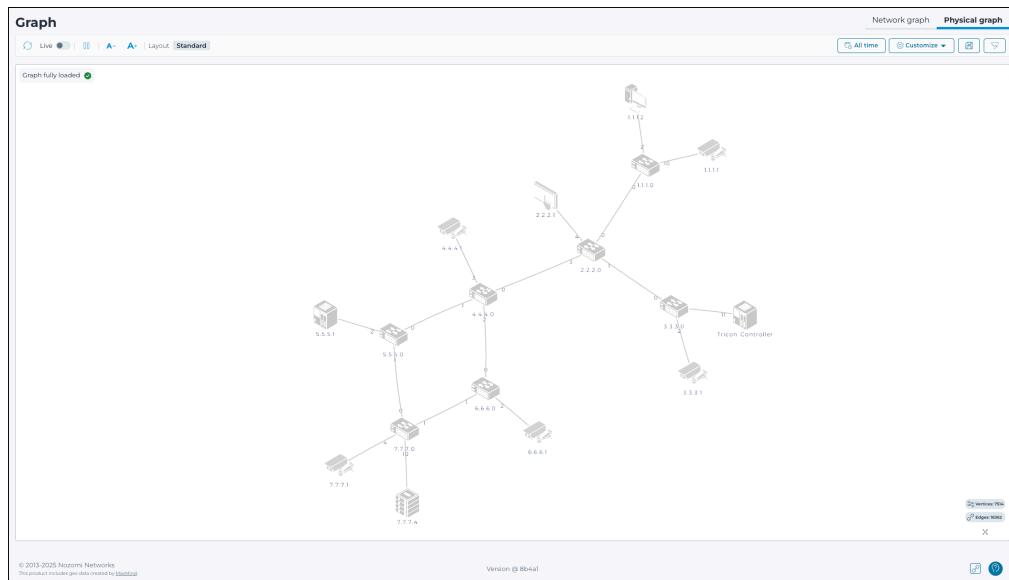


Figure 78. Physical graph page

### Overview

The **Physical graph** view provides a visual representation of cable-level connections between devices in the network. It uses data collected through Smart Polling to display physical links in a dynamic topology graph that reflects actual hardware wiring, including switch port details.

This view supplements logical graphs by showing real-time or historical physical connectivity between assets. Devices are positioned based on link data, with visual indicators that show port assignments and device types. Use the **Physical graph** to examine network structure, trace physical paths, and identify connectivity changes.

### Icons

The top left and right corners have icons that let interact with the graph.



### Refresh

The **Refresh**  icon lets you immediately refresh the current view.

### Live

The **Live**  toggle lets you change live view on, or off. When live mode is on, the page will refresh periodically.

## Pause-play

The pause-play  icon lets you pause, or restart the motion of the graph.

## Layout

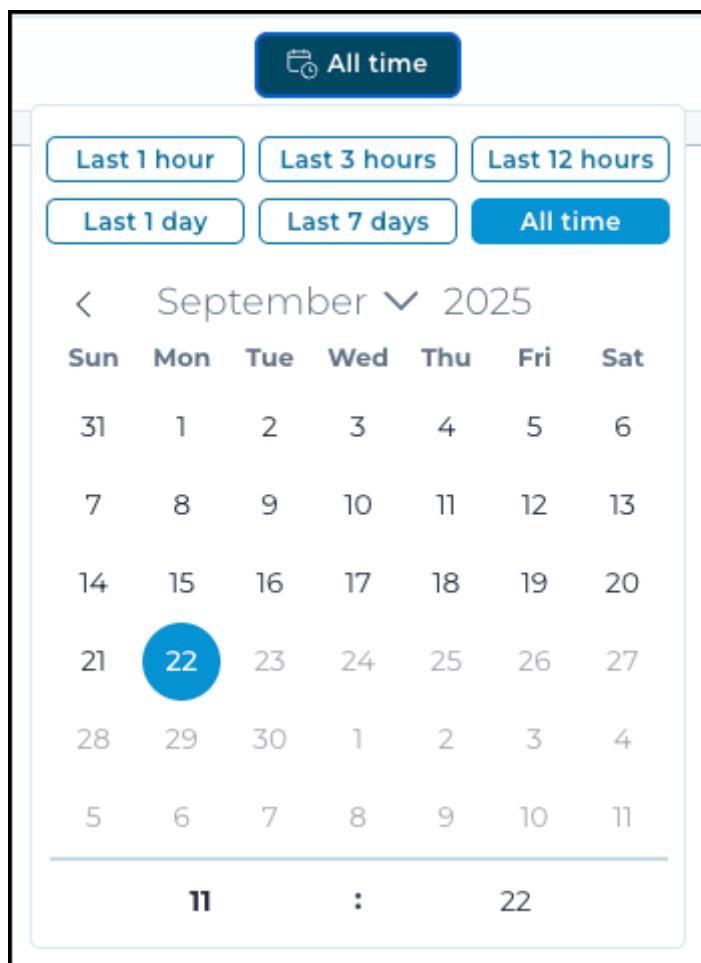
The Layout icon shows which layout is active in the graph. You can select from the available options in the **Customize** menu.

## Icon size

These icons let you increase, or decrease the size of the icons.

## Time selector

Choose a time period for the graph.



**Figure 79. Time selector**

## Customize

The **Customize** button opens a menu of settings that you can choose from. For more details, see [Graph customization \(on page 220\)](#).

## Save

The save  icon lets you save the current filter settings.

### Clear filter

The clear filter  icon lets you clear all the current filters.

### Reset and center zoom

The reset and center zoom  icon resets the zoom level and centers the graph.

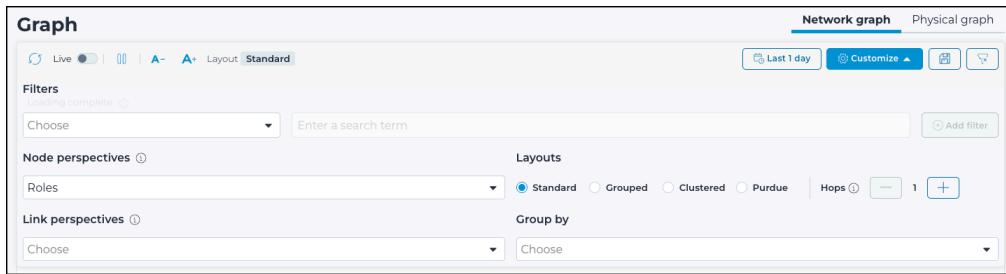
### Graph navigation

To use the graph, you can:

- Use your cursor to zoom in and out
- Use your mouse to click-and-drag the graph and move it
- Select links (lines) and assets (icons) to view the related details in the right drawer
- In the drawer, you can select **Details** to open the related Vantage page

## Graph customization

The **Customize** button lets you customize the graph view.



**Figure 80. Customization settings (Network graph version shown)**

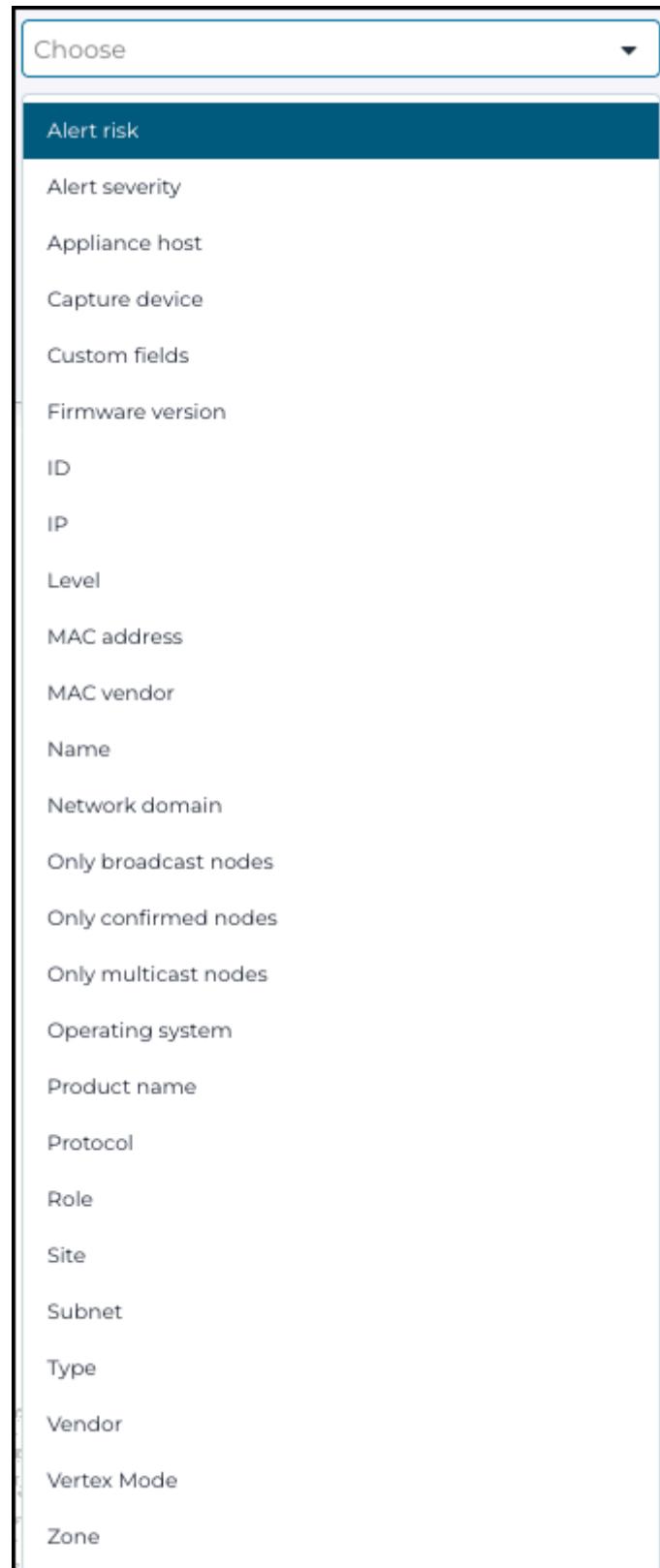
The **Customize** button opens a menu of settings that you can choose from to change the graph view. These settings let you change the appearance and structure of the network graph for more effective data interpretation.

### Filters

Use filters to restrict the visible assets and links based on selected criteria. This helps reduce visual clutter and focus on relevant areas of the network.

If several filters of different types are selected, a logical AND is applied.

If several filters of the same type are selected, a logical OR is applied.



**Figure 81. Filter dropdown**

Once a filter is selected, one of these items will become active to the right:

- A dropdown that lets you make a further, related selection
- A text field that lets you enter and search for custom text

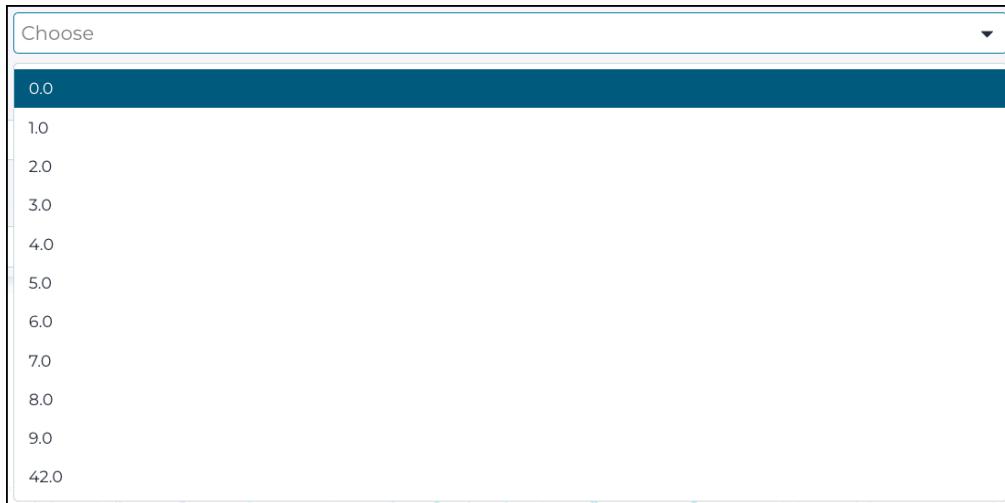


Figure 82. Choose dropdown/ text field

## Node perspectives

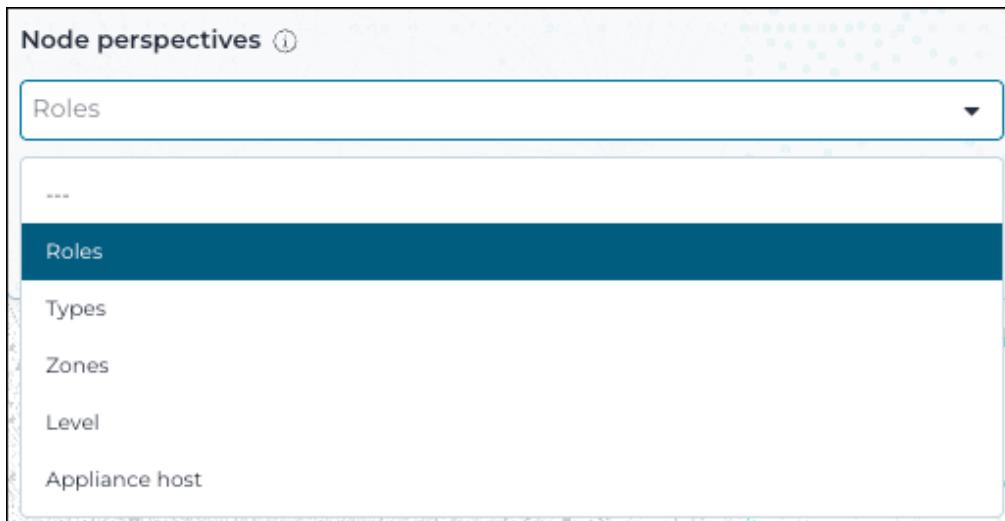


Figure 83. Nodes perspectives dropdown

Select the property that changes the color of the nodes in the graph. This setting controls the perspective from which nodes are visually and semantically organized. You can choose how the color of individual nodes show in the graph:

- **Roles** – Color nodes based on assigned roles, such as client, server, or gateway
- **Types** – Color nodes according to their device type (e.g., switch, sensor, workstation)
- **Zones** – Color nodes by logical zones, often reflecting segmentation policies or network architecture

- **Level** – Color nodes based on hierarchical levels, such as Purdue model layers
- **Appliance host** – Color nodes based on the monitoring appliance that discovered or manages them

## Layouts

Select one of the available graph layout types to change how assets and links are visually arranged:

**Standard:** Default arrangement based on connectivity.

**Grouped:** Group nodes based on the **Group by** selection. Nodes will be grouped in different circles based on the value of the defined property. For example, if the property is **Zones**, nodes that belong to the same zone will be put in the same circle.

**Clustered:** The nodes are hierarchically grouped in clusters based on the topology. If a **Group by** is defined, this sets the first level of the hierarchy.

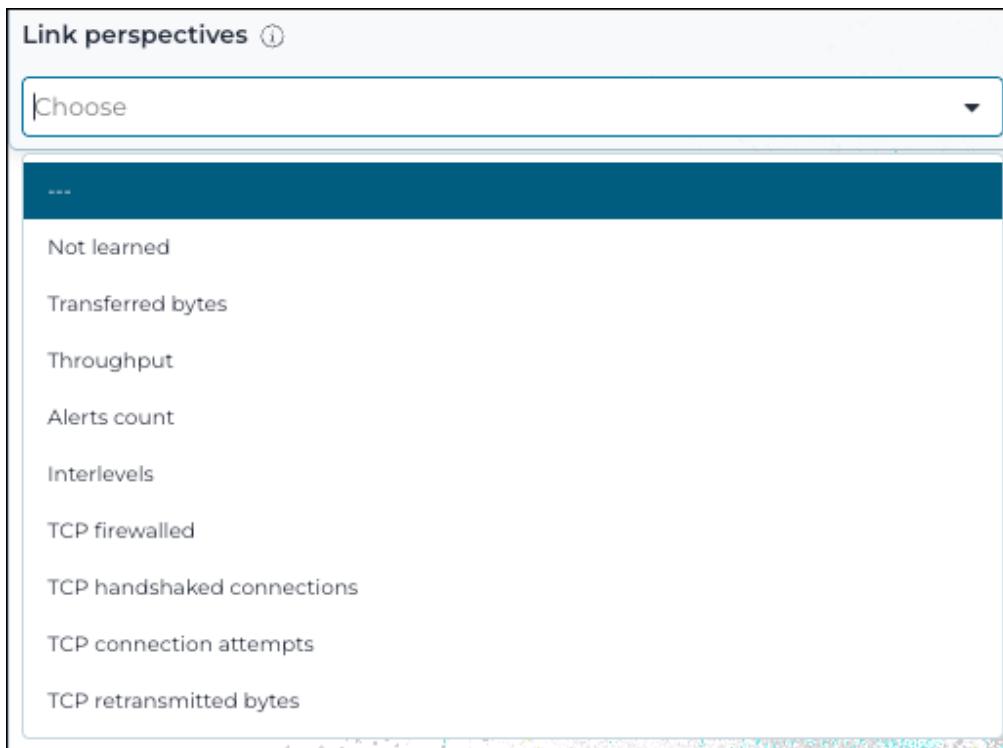
**Purdue** (Network graph only): Follows the Purdue model for industrial control system layers.

## Hops

The **Hops** settings lets you adjust the number of connection hops shown in the graph in any filtered view. The settings let you start with a focused set of assets and progressively discover additional connections. This makes it easier to investigate relationships without losing context. The lowest setting is 1 and not 0. This is because a graph with a single isolated node has no value. Therefore, by default you will see the node 1.1.1.1 with the first level of connected nodes. When you increase the setting to 2, the nodes that are connected to all the first level nodes will also show.

From the start position, you not only see what you have filtered, but the first level of connected nodes. For example, if you filter with the **IP** address: 1.1.1.1, you will not just see the single isolated node 1.1.1.1, but also the first level of connected nodes.

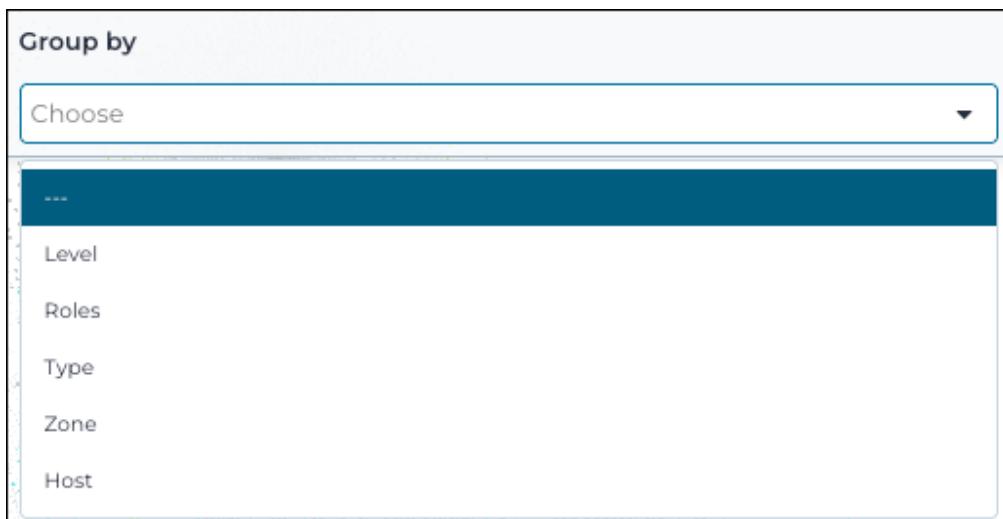
## Link perspectives (Network graph only)



**Figure 84. Link perspectives dropdown**

Select the property that changes the color of the links in the graph. Link perspectives help illustrate different types of relationships or communication flows between devices. You can choose how the color of individual links show in the graph.

## Group by



**Figure 85. Group by dropdown**

Dynamically group nodes in the graph by specified metadata such as device type or subnet. This feature enhances pattern visibility and makes it easier to detect anomalies or segment relationships.

When **Group by** is defined, the result will depend on the selected layout:

**Standard:** All nodes with the same **Group by** value will be condensed into a single node. For example, if the **Group by** is **Roles**, then all the nodes with the same role will be condensed into a single node.

**Grouped:** All nodes with the same **Group by** value will be put in the same circle. For example, if the **Group by** value is **Zone**, then all the nodes that belong to the same zone will be put in the same circle.

**Clustered:** All nodes with the same **Group by** value will be put in the same first level cluster of the cluster hierarchy.

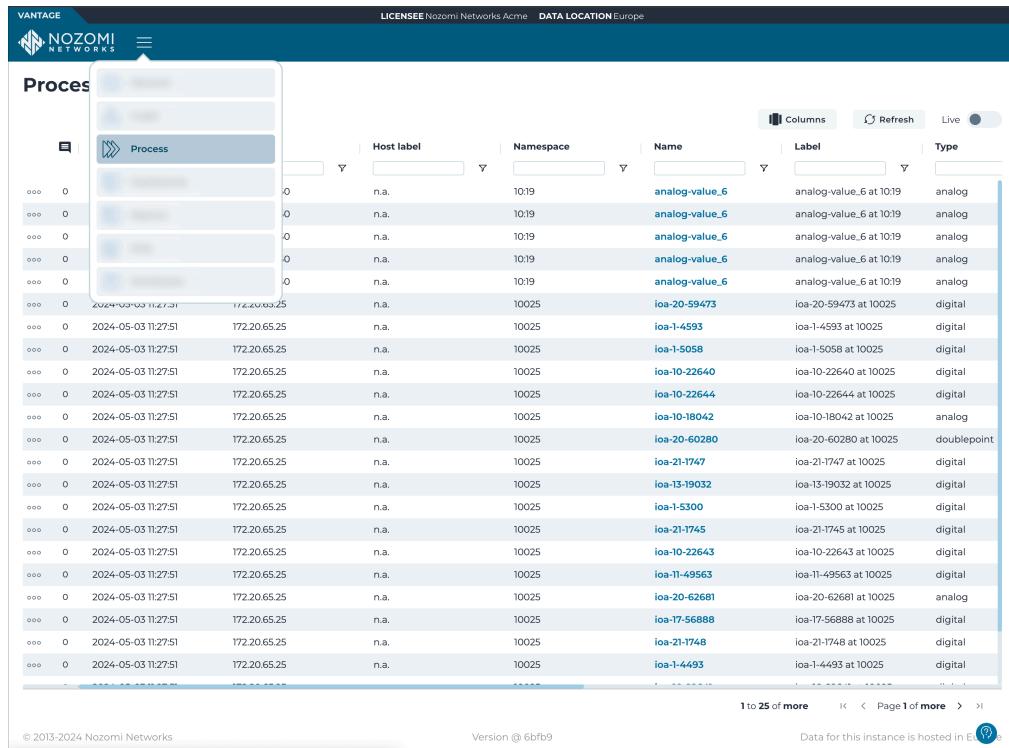
**Purdue:** Nodes will show in different circles based on their level. Circles will show in a three dimensional view.



## Chapter 11. Process



The **Process** page shows a list of processes in your environment. Processes are a set of repeatable functions that a business does to deliver a core value.



The screenshot shows the Vantage Process page. At the top, it displays 'VANTAGE' and 'NOZOMI NETWORKS' with a license information banner: 'LICENSEE Nozomi Networks Acme' and 'DATA LOCATION Europe'. The main area is titled 'Process' and contains a table with the following columns: Host label, Namespace, Name, Label, and Type. The table lists numerous entries, mostly 'analog-value\_6' and 'ioa-1-4493' entries, with some digital and doublepoint types. The table includes a 'Columns' button, a 'Refresh' icon, and a 'Live' toggle switch. At the bottom, there are navigation links: '1 to 25 of more', 'Page 1 of more', and a note: 'Data for this instance is hosted in EU' with a location pin icon.

**Figure 86. Process page**

Process includes:

- Repeatable tasks
- Data collection
- Resource control in accordance with business policies

Variables model communication between operational devices as they participate in the industrial process.

Individual values within operational devices are represented as variables, and Vantage tracks them over time in **Process**.

## Columns

The **Columns** button lets you select which of the available columns for the current page will show.

## Refresh

The **Refresh**  icon lets you immediately refresh the current view.

## Live

The **Live**  toggle lets you change live view on, or off. When live mode is on, the page will refresh periodically.

# Table interactions

## Actions menu

### Enable history

The **Enable History** function lets you start to map historical values.

#### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select  > **Process**.

**Result:** The [Process \(on page 227\)](#) page opens.

2. Choose a method to open the actions menu.

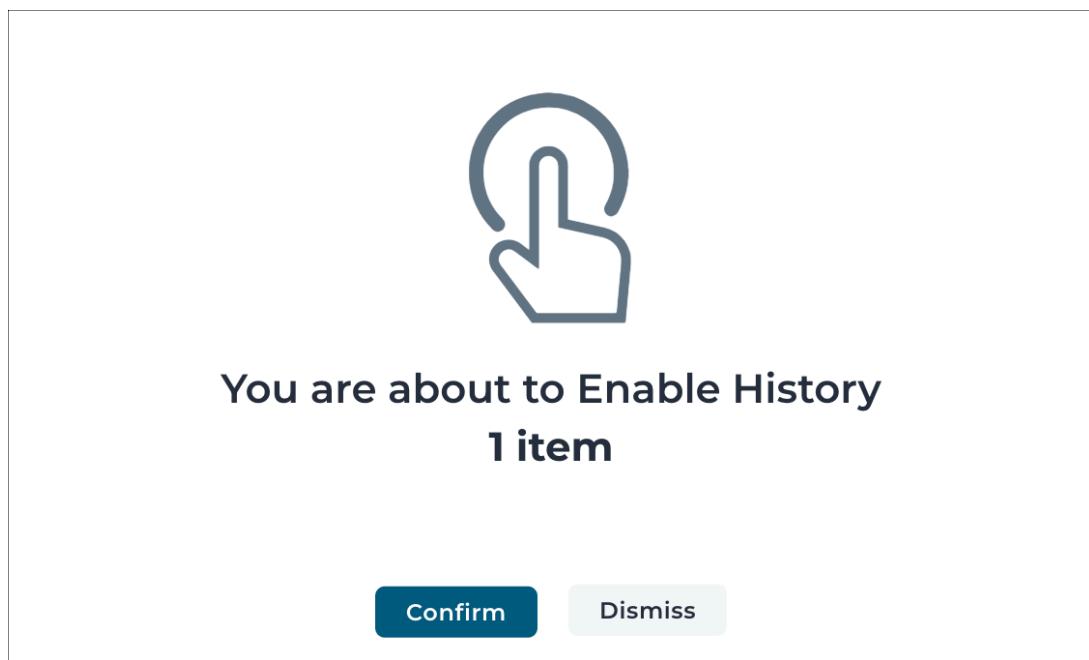
##### Choose from:

- In the table, select the hyperlink to open the details page. Select **Actions**
- In the table, select the  icon

3. Select **Enable History**.

**Result:** A dialog shows.

4. Select **Confirm**.



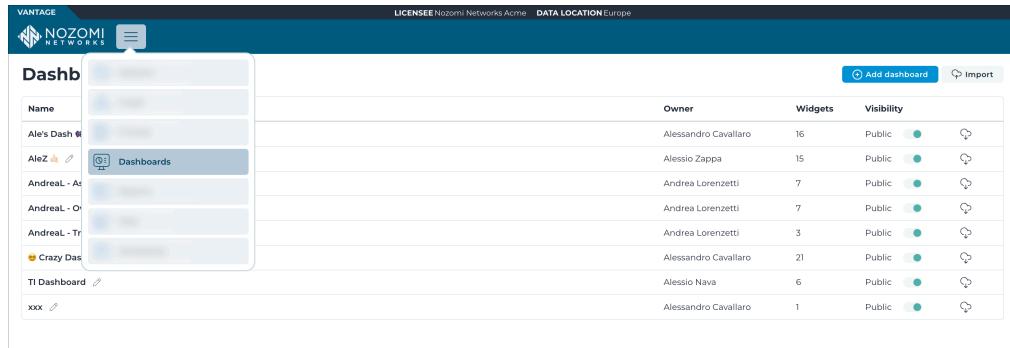
### Results

History has been enabled.

# Chapter 12. Dashboards



The **Dashboards** page shows a list of all the dashboards that have been created.



The screenshot shows the 'Dashboards' page with a sidebar on the left containing a list of dashboards and a main table on the right showing a list of dashboards with columns for Owner, Widgets, and Visibility. The table includes the following data:

Owner	Widgets	Visibility
Alessandro Cavallaro	16	Public
Alessio Zappa	15	Public
Andrea Lorenzetti	7	Public
Andrea Lorenzetti	7	Public
Alessandro Cavallaro	3	Public
Alessandro Cavallaro	21	Public
Alessio Nava	6	Public
Alessandro Cavallaro	1	Public

**Figure 87. Dashboards page**

## Add dashboard

This button lets you [Create a dashboard \(on page 234\)](#).

## Import

This button lets you [Import a dashboard \(on page 235\)](#).

### Related information

- [Create a dashboard \(on page 234\)](#)
- [Import a dashboard \(on page 235\)](#)
- [Export a dashboard \(on page 236\)](#)
- [Add a widget \(on page 237\)](#)
- [Print a dashboard \(on page 238\)](#)

## Create a dashboard

This procedure explains how to create a dashboard, select a template, enter a name, and set visibility options.

### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select  > **Dashboards**.

**Result:** The [Dashboards \(on page 231\)](#) page opens.

2. From the **Choose a template** dropdown, select an option.

You can choose from these options:

- Empty
- Alerts
- Assets
- Overview
- Sensors
- Traffic
- Vulnerabilities

3. In the **Dashboard name** field, enter a name for your dashboard.

4. **Optional:** If you want the dashboard to be visible to everyone in your organization, select **is public?** to on.

5. Select **Create dashboard**.

### Results

The dashboard has been created, and it is now visible in the **Dashboards** page.

## Import a dashboard

*It is possible to import a dashboard that has previously been exported in JSON format.*

### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select  > **Dashboards**.

**Result:** The [Dashboards \(on page 231\)](#) page opens.

2. In the top right section, select **Import**.

**Result:** The [Import a dashboard](#) page opens.

3. Select **Choose file** and select the [JSON](#) dashboard file.

4. Once the file has loaded, select **Confirm**.

### Results

The dashboard has been imported, and it is now visible in the **Dashboards** page.

## Export a dashboard

*It is possible to export a dashboard in JSON format.*

### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select  > **Dashboards**.

**Result:** The [Dashboards \(on page 231\)](#) page opens.

2. To the right of the applicable dashboard, select the  icon.

### Results

The dashboard downloads in [JSON](#) format.

## Add a widget

Once you have a dashboard, you can add a widget to it.

### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select  > Dashboards.

**Result:** The [Dashboards \(on page 231\)](#) page opens.

2. Select the applicable dashboard.
3. In the top right section, select **Add widget**.

**Result:** The [Edit widget](#) page opens.

4. From the **Widget** dropdown, select a widget type.
5. **Optional:** In the **Title** field, edit the title of the widget as necessary.
6. Select **Apply**.

### Results

The widget has been added to the dashboard.

## Print a dashboard

*Print and save dashboards in PDF format using the built-in print-friendly option. Follow simple steps to generate a downloadable file for local storage or sharing.*

### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select  > Dashboards.

**Result:** The [Dashboards \(on page 231\)](#) page opens.

2. Select the applicable dashboard.
3. In the top right section, select **Print mode**.

**Result:** The page will show in a print-friendly format.

4. To save the file in [portable document format \(PDF\)](#) format, follow the standard procedure for your browser.

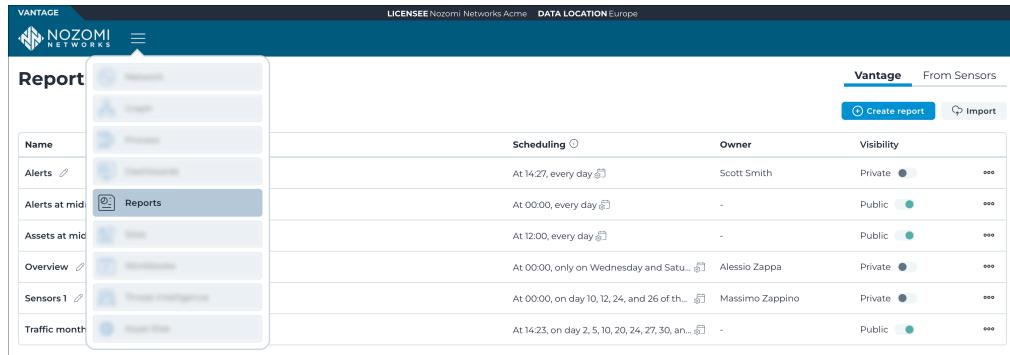
### Results

The [PDF](#) file has been saved locally on your computer.

# Chapter 13. Reports



The **Reports** page shows all the reports that the sensors in your system have created.



Name	Scheduling	Owner	Visibility
At 14:27, every day	At 14:27, every day	Scott Smith	Private
At 00:00, every day	At 00:00, every day	-	Public
At 12:00, every day	At 12:00, every day	-	Public
At 00:00, only on Wednesday and Saturday	At 00:00, only on Wednesday and Saturday	Alessio Zappa	Private
At 00:00, on day 10, 12, 24, and 26 of the month	At 00:00, on day 10, 12, 24, and 26 of the month	Massimo Zappino	Private
At 14:23, on day 2, 5, 10, 20, 24, 27, 30, and 31 of the month	At 14:23, on day 2, 5, 10, 20, 24, 27, 30, and 31 of the month	-	Public

**Figure 88. Reports page**

The **Reports** page has these tabs:

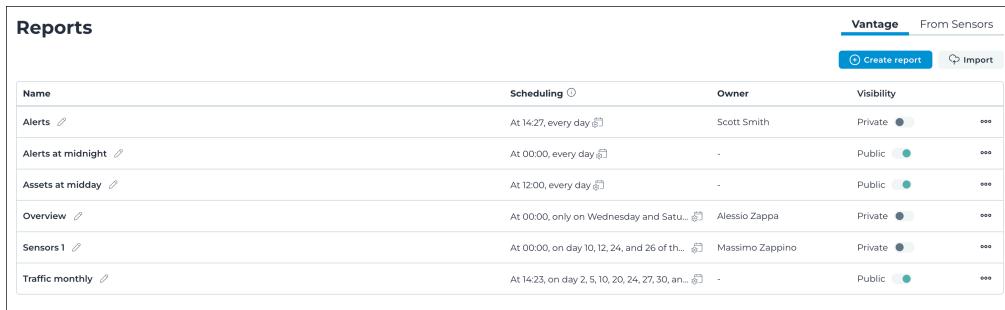
- [Vantage \(on page 242\)](#)
- [From Sensors \(on page 248\)](#)

#### Related information

- [Create a report \(on page 243\)](#)
- [Import a report \(on page 246\)](#)
- [Export a report \(on page 250\)](#)
- [Edit a report \(on page 249\)](#)
- [Edit the settings of a report \(on page 249\)](#)
- [Delete a report \(on page 250\)](#)
- [Print a report \(on page 247\)](#)

## Vantage

The **Vantage** page shows all the reports that have been created in Vantage.



Name	Scheduling	Owner	Visibility
Alerts <small>0</small>	At 14:27, every day <small>⌚</small>	Scott Smith	Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <small>***</small>
Alerts at midnight <small>0</small>	At 00:00, every day <small>⌚</small>	-	Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <small>***</small>
Assets at midday <small>0</small>	At 12:00, every day <small>⌚</small>	-	Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <small>***</small>
Overview <small>0</small>	At 00:00, only on Wednesday and Saturday <small>⌚📅</small>	Alessio Zappa	Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <small>***</small>
Sensors 1 <small>0</small>	At 00:00, on day 10, 12, 24, and 26 of the month <small>⌚📅</small>	Massimo Zappino	Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <small>***</small>
Traffic monthly <small>0</small>	At 14:23, on day 2, 5, 10, 20, 24, 27, 30, and 31 of the month <small>⌚📅</small>	-	Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <small>***</small>

**Figure 89. Vantage page**

### Create report

This lets you [Create a report \(on page 243\)](#).

### Import

This lets you [Import a report \(on page 246\)](#).

### Name

The name of the report. To modify the name, you can select the pencil icon, modify the name and select the tick icon.

### Scheduling

The details of when the report is scheduled for creation.

### Owner

The person that created the report.

### Visibility

This toggle lets you choose whether the report is visible to a private or a public audience.

### Actions menu

The actions menu gives you access to these options:

- [Edit \(on page 249\)](#)
- [Settings \(on page 249\)](#)
- [Export \(on page 250\)](#)
- [Delete \(on page 250\)](#)

### Related information

[From Sensors \(on page 248\)](#)

## Create a report

Learn how to create and schedule a custom report using predefined templates, recurrence settings, and visibility options in your organization.

### About this task

The creation and scheduling of custom reports lets you streamline how critical information is shared within your organization. The use of predefined templates helps you quickly design reports tailored to specific needs, such as tracking vulnerabilities, monitoring traffic, or providing an overview of assets. The recurrence settings and visibility options make sure that the reports are generated on time and reach the correct audience, enhancing collaboration and decision-making across teams.

### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select  > **Reports**.

**Result:** The [Reports \(on page 239\)](#) page opens.

2. In the top right corner, select **Create report**.

### 3. Optional:

From the **Choose a template** dropdown, select an option.

**Choose the template**

Overview including 6 widgets

**Report name**

Overview

**Is public?**  
Public reports and their data are visible by everyone in your Organization

**Recurrence**  
When the scheduler generate a snapshot of your report

Time shown in UTC

Daily Weekly Monthly

**Time \***

12:00 AM

**Create report**

You can choose from these options;

- Empty
- Alerts
- Assets
- Overview
- Sensors
- Traffic
- Vulnerabilities

4. In the **Report name** field, enter a name for the report.

5. **Optional:** To make the report visible to everyone in your organization, set the **Is public?** toggle to on.

6. In the **Recurrence** section, select one of these radio buttons:

**Choose from:**

- Daily
- Weekly
- Monthly

7. In the **Time** field, set the time that the report will be generated.

8. Select **Create report**.

## Results

The report has been scheduled for creation.

## Import a report

Learn how to import a report that was previously created in Vantage.

### Procedure

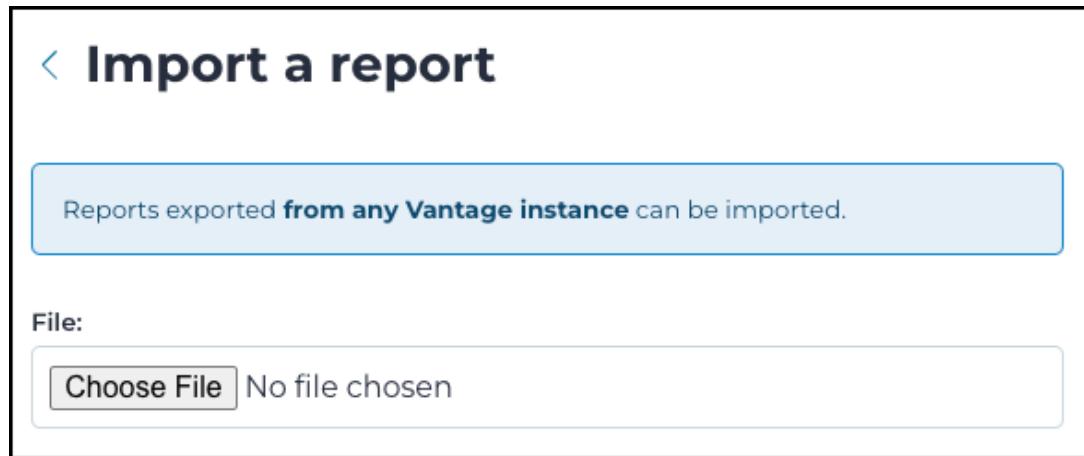
1. In the top navigation bar, select  > Reports.

**Result:** The [Reports \(on page 239\)](#) page opens.

2. In the top right corner, select Import.

**Result:** The **Import a report** page opens.

3. Select **Choose File**.



4. Select the report file.

The report will be in [JSON](#) format.

5. Select **Confirm**.

## Print a report

*Print and save reports in PDF format using the built-in print-friendly option. Follow simple steps to generate a downloadable file for local storage or sharing.*

### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select  > **Reports**.

**Result:** The [Reports \(on page 239\)](#) page opens.

2. Select the applicable report.
3. In the top right section, select **Print mode**.

**Result:** The page will show in a print-friendly format.

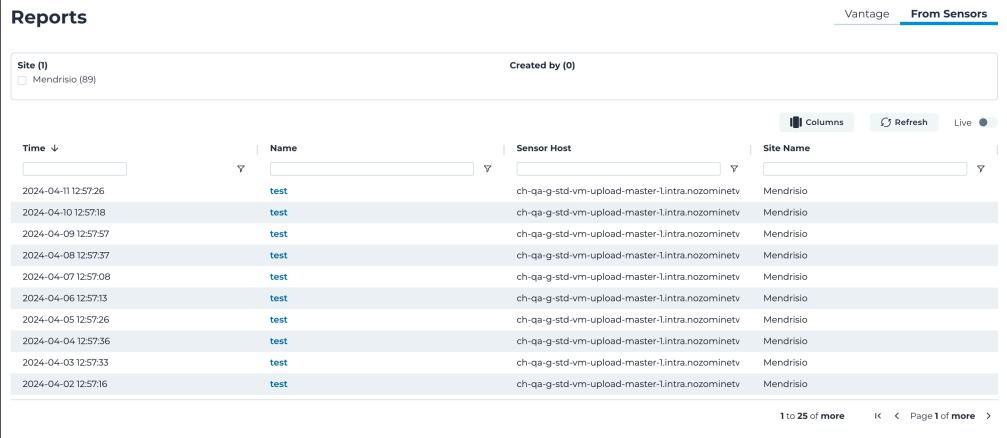
4. To save the file in [PDF](#) format, follow the standard procedure for your browser.

### Results

The [PDF](#) file has been saved locally on your computer.

## From Sensors

The **From Sensors** page shows all the reports that have been created on sensors in your system.



Time	Name	Sensor Host	Site Name
2024-04-11 12:57:26	test	ch-qa-g-std-vm-upload-master-1.intra.nozominetv	Mendrisio
2024-04-10 12:57:18	test	ch-qa-g-std-vm-upload-master-1.intra.nozominetv	Mendrisio
2024-04-09 12:57:57	test	ch-qa-g-std-vm-upload-master-1.intra.nozominetv	Mendrisio
2024-04-08 12:57:37	test	ch-qa-g-std-vm-upload-master-1.intra.nozominetv	Mendrisio
2024-04-07 12:57:08	test	ch-qa-g-std-vm-upload-master-1.intra.nozominetv	Mendrisio
2024-04-06 12:57:13	test	ch-qa-g-std-vm-upload-master-1.intra.nozominetv	Mendrisio
2024-04-05 12:57:26	test	ch-qa-g-std-vm-upload-master-1.intra.nozominetv	Mendrisio
2024-04-04 12:57:36	test	ch-qa-g-std-vm-upload-master-1.intra.nozominetv	Mendrisio
2024-04-03 12:57:33	test	ch-qa-g-std-vm-upload-master-1.intra.nozominetv	Mendrisio
2024-04-02 12:57:16	test	ch-qa-g-std-vm-upload-master-1.intra.nozominetv	Mendrisio

**Figure 90. From Sensors page**

### Site

This shows the site location of the sensors that created the report.

### Columns

The **Columns** button lets you select which of the available columns for the current page will show.

### Refresh

The **Refresh**  icon lets you immediately refresh the current view.

### Live

The **Live**  toggle lets you change live view on, or off. When live mode is on, the page will refresh periodically.

#### Related information

Vantage (on page 242)

# Table interactions

## Actions menu

### Edit a report

Learn how to use the actions menu to edit reports.

#### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select  > **Reports**.

**Result:** The [Reports \(on page 239\)](#) page opens.

2. In the table, select the  icon.

3. Select **Edit**.

**Result:** The report opens.

4. Edit the report as necessary.

5. Select **Apply**.

#### Results

The report has been edited.

### Edit the settings of a report

Learn how to use the actions menu to edit the settings of a report.

#### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select  > **Reports**.

**Result:** The [Reports \(on page 239\)](#) page opens.

2. In the table, select the  icon.

3. Select **Settings**.

**Result:** The report opens.

4. Edit the report settings as necessary.

5. Select **Edit report**.

#### Results

The report has been edited.

## Export a report

Learn how to use the actions menu to export reports.

### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select  > **Reports**.

**Result:** The [Reports \(on page 239\)](#) page opens.

2. In the table, select the  icon.

3. Select **Export**.

### Results

The report downloads in [JSON](#) format.

## Delete a report

You can use the actions menu to delete reports.

### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select  > **Reports**.

**Result:** The [Reports \(on page 239\)](#) page opens.

2. In the table, select the  icon.

3. Select **Delete**.

**Result:** A dialog shows.

4. Select **OK**.

### Results

The report has been deleted.

# Chapter 14. Sites



The **Sites** page shows all the geographical locations of the assets in your system. It lets you associate a site to one or more network domains. You can also add details such as the country or city of the site.

VANTAGE

NOZOMI NETWORKS

LICENSEE Nozomi Networks Acme DATA LOCATION Europe

## Sites

Country (1)

- GR (1)

...

ooo

**Sites**

Name	Country	Risk	Latitude	Longitude
Mendrisio	GR	High	40.6439	22.9358

Columns Refresh Live

1 to 1 of 1

Page 1 of 1

## Figure 91. Sites page

## Country

This shows a list of all the countries that are applicable for the sites in the current table view.

## Columns

The **Columns** button lets you select which of the available columns for the current page will show.

## Refresh

The **Refresh**  icon lets you immediately refresh the current view.

Live

The **Live**  toggle lets you change live view on, or off. When live mode is on, the page will refresh periodically.

# Table interactions

## Actions menu

### Export a site

You can use the actions menu to export sites.

#### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select  > **Sites**.

**Result:** The [Sites \(on page 251\)](#) page opens.

2. Choose a method to open the actions menu.

##### Choose from:

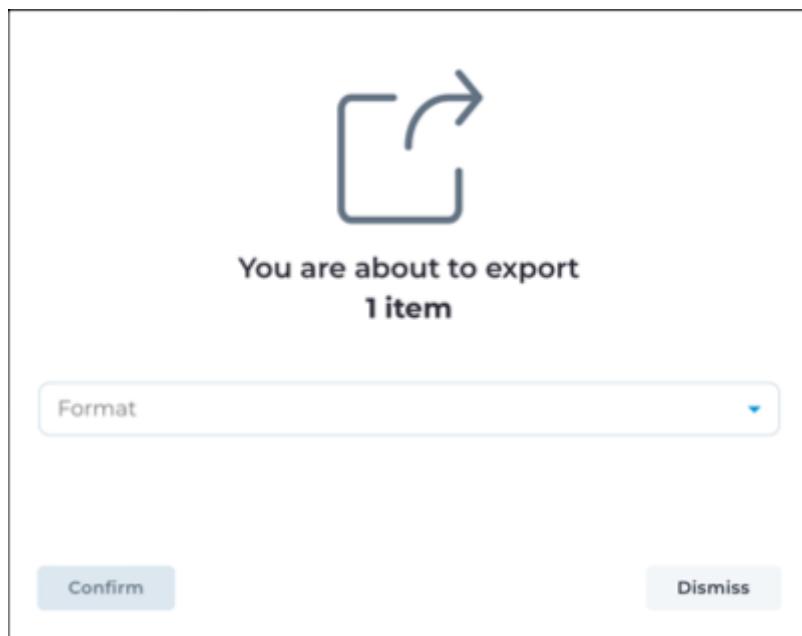
- In the table, select the hyperlink to open the details page. Select **Actions**
- In the table, select the 

3. If you use the  icon in the table, choose a method to select one, or more, items.

##### Choose from:

- Select the top checkbox to select all the items in the current table view
- Select multiple checkboxes for the items that you want to choose
- Select the checkbox for the item that you want to choose

4. Select **Export**.

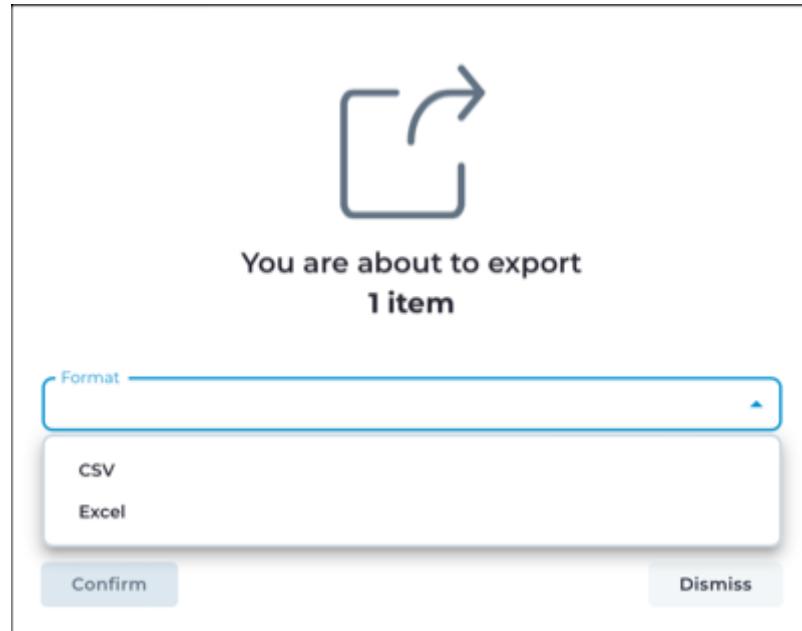


**Result:** The export dialog shows.

5. Select the **Format** dropdown.

**Result:** A dialog shows.

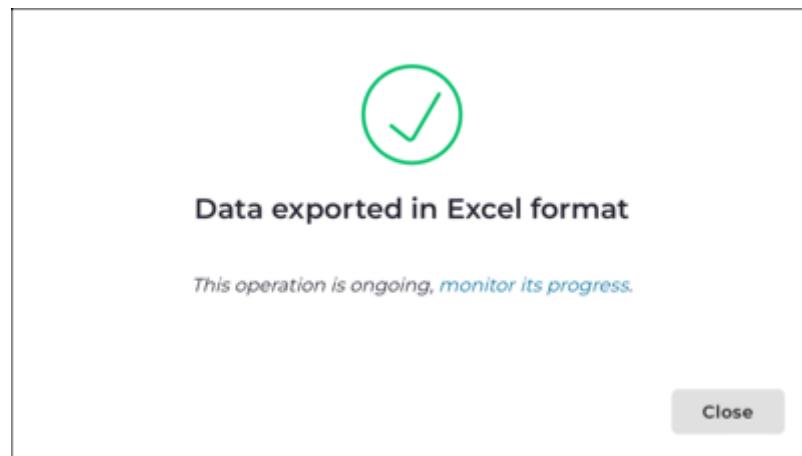
6. In the **Format** dropdown, select the format that you want to export.



7. Select **Confirm**.

**Result:** A confirmation dialog shows.

8. Select **Close**.



## Results

The site(s) has (have) been exported.



# Chapter 15. Workbooks



The **Workbooks** page shows recommended courses of action that can improve your network security. Generated through machine learning, workbooks highlight the vulnerabilities currently creating the highest risk exposure.

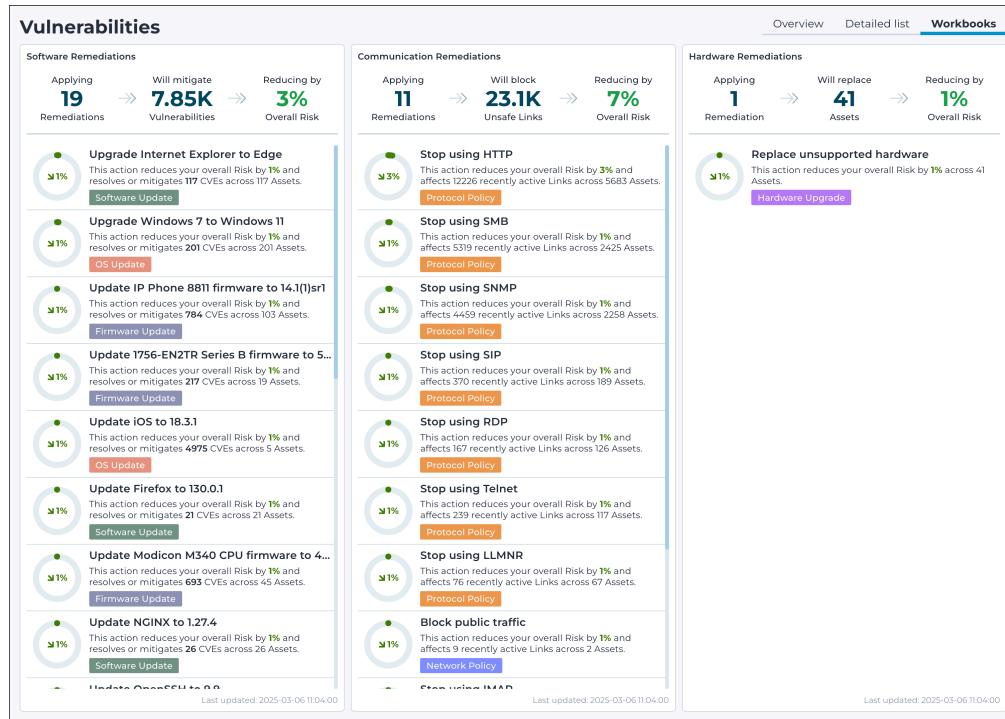


Figure 92. Workbooks page

## Banner image

The banner image is a powerful visual report that uses bubble graphics to represent the relative impact of each workbook recommendation.

## List

The list shows ranked recommendations, with the most effective actions at the top. For each workbook, Vantage shows:

- On the left, the highest risk score among all the vulnerabilities included in the workbook.
- A title that shows the recommended course of action.
- A description of the issue and the benefits of addressing it.
- In the top right corner of each workbook, Vantage shows:
  - An assessment of the risk reduction you will achieve if you follow the recommended steps. It is shown as a percentage.
  - The number of assets where the vulnerability was detected.
  - The number of **CVE** that you would address if you follow the recommended steps.

## Related information

Use a workbook to improve your network security (on page 260)

## Use a workbook to improve your network security

When workbooks make recommendations, you should use them to improve your network security.

### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select  > **Workbooks**.

**Result:** The [Workbooks \(on page 181\)](#) page opens.

2. Make a note of the description in the largest bubble in the banner image.



**Note:**

This workbook also shows at the top of the list of workbooks below.

3. Choose a method with which to open the list of vulnerabilities that you can address.

**Choose from:**

- In the banner image, select the largest bubble.
- In the list, select **Review** to the right of a workbook.

4. [Resolve the vulnerability \(on page 179\)](#).



**Note:**

You should create a plan to take the recommended action. For example, a workbook might recommend that you upgrade all assets that run an old application version. In this case, you should create a maintenance schedule and take the necessary steps to update those applications to the latest, secure version.

#### Related information

[Workbooks \(on page 181\)](#)

# Chapter 16. Threat Intelligence



The **Threat Intelligence** page shows an overview of all of the available threat cards and categories. It also lets you filter the threat cards to show only malware, threat actors, or vulnerabilities

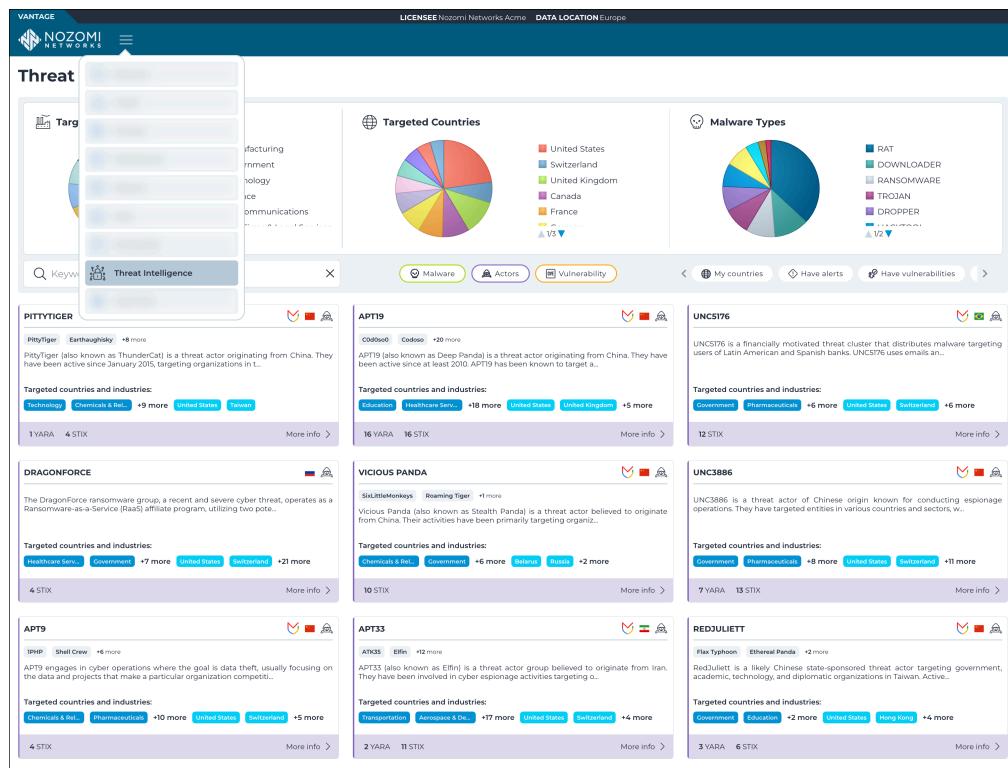


Figure 93. Threat Intelligence page

## Targeted Industries

This section lets you filter cards based on any of the selected industries in the chart.

## Targeted Countries

This section lets you filter cards on any of the selected countries.

## Malware Types

This section lets you select which types of malware show.

## Search bar

This lets you search the Threat Intelligence based on these attributes:

- Aliases
- Description
- Filenames
- Malware types
- Name
- Origin country
- *Structured Threat Information Expression (STIX)* domains
- *STIX IP* addresses
- *STIX URLs*

- Targeted country
- Targeted industry
- Trigger *IDs*
- *STIX* hashes

### Malware

This button lets you filter malware cards based on any of the selected types. For more details, see [Malware \(on page 265\)](#).

### Actors

This button lets you filter the content that shows below to only threat actors. For more details, see [Actors \(on page 267\)](#).

### Vulnerability

This button lets you filter the content that shows below to only vulnerabilities. This section shows all known *CVE*s. For more details, see [Vulnerability \(on page 269\)](#).

### My countries

This button lets you filter the threat cards to show only content that is relevant for the countries that your organization has sites in.

### Have alerts

This button lets you filter the threat cards to show only content that have associated alerts.

### Have vulnerabilities

This button lets you filter the threat cards to show only content that have associated vulnerabilities.

### High risk

This button lets you filter the threat cards to show only content that have a high risk score.

### Actively exploited

This button lets you filter the threat cards to show only vulnerabilities that are known to have been exploited.

### Threat cards

For more details, see:

- [Malware threat cards \(on page 265\)](#)
- [Actors threat cards \(on page 267\)](#)
- [Vulnerability threat cards \(on page 269\)](#)

# Malware

Learn how the **Malware** page shows malware-specific attributes and associated threat cards.

## Malware filter

Figure 94. Malware filter applied

You can use the **Malware** button to show only malware-related threat cards.

## Threat card

Figure 95. Malware threat card

A malware threat card can show all, or some, of these attributes:

- The name of the malware
- The Mandiant icon shows whenever a threat card is enriched with Mandiant data
- This icon shows that the malware is global
- This icon shows the number of related alerts
- This icon indicates it is a malware-related threat card
- **RANSOMWARE** Shows the type of malware
- A description section

- The industries that the malware is known to have targeted
- The rules, patterns, and indicators that are associated with the threat card content, the **More info** button lets you view more details in the details page

## Details page

The screenshot shows the Details page for the threat card 'CHINA CHOPPER (Chopper)'. The page is divided into several sections:

- Associated threat actors and vulnerabilities:** Lists UNC230, UNC260, APT1, HAFNIO, PASSCV, and UNCLD.
- References:** Includes links to US Government Resources (e.g., NSA/CSS, FBI, NCSC), Technical Descriptions (e.g., MITRE ATT&CK, FBI, NCSC), and other sources (e.g., Edie Miller, 2020; March 16, 2020; Defending the Network Against Advanced Persistent Threats, FBI, 2019; Double Eagle, 2018; March 16, 2018; Suspended Chinese Espionage Group Allegedly Hacked into U.S. Medical Personnel Hosts, FBI, 2017; Lee, T., Heidrich, D., Are, J., 2010, August 7, 2010; Double Eagle, 2010; Double Eagle Chapter 1, FBI, 2010).
- Enterprise:** MITRE ATT&CK for ENTERPRISE techniques detection. This section shows a flowchart of 14 ATT&CK techniques: Reconnaissance, Resource Development, Initial Access, Execution, Persistence, Privilege Escalation, Defense Evasion, Credential Access, Discovery, Lateral Movement, Collection, Command and Control, Exfiltration, and Impact. Techniques include Command and Scripting Interpreter, Server Software Component, Masquerading, Brute Force, System Information Discovery, System Network Configuration Discovery, File and Directory Discovery, Network Service Discovery, Data from Local System, Application Layer Protocol, Archive Collected Data, Non-Application Layer Protocol, Input Capture, Ingress Tool Transfer, and Data from Information Repositories.
- Packet Rules:** A table showing packet rules for 'China Chopper' (port 513). It includes columns for Name, Description, Risk, Source, Destination, Protocol, Tl source, Sensor Host, and Site Name. A search bar and checkboxes for 'All entries', 'Disabled', 'UpToDate service', and 'User' are at the top.
- Alerts:** A table showing no alerts available. It includes columns for Name, Description, Risk, Source, Destination, Protocol, Tl source, Sensor Host, and Site Name. A search bar and checkboxes for 'All entries', 'Time', 'Name', 'Description', 'Risk', 'Source', 'Destination', 'Protocol', 'Tl source', 'Sensor Host', and 'Site Name' are at the top.

Figure 96. Details page

## Actors

Learn how the **Actors** page shows threat actor-specific attributes and associated threat cards.

### Actors filter

Figure 97. Actors filter applied

You can use the **Actors** button to show only actors-related threat cards.

### Threat card

Figure 98. Actors threat card

An actor threat card show all, or some, of these attributes:

- The name of the threat actor
- The Mandiant icon shows whenever a threat card is enriched with Mandiant data
- A flag will show the origin country
- This icon shows the number of related alerts

-  Indicates it is a actor-related threat card
- **RANSOMWARE** Shows the type of malware
- A description section
- The countries and industries that the malware is known to have targeted
- The rules, patterns, and indicators that are associated with the threat card content, the **More info** button lets you view more details in the details page

## Details page

The dashboard provides a detailed overview of the Sandworm Team's operations, including:

- Associated malware and vulnerabilities:** Lists PRESTIGE, BADGIRL, KALIBUR, DODAT, ADRIN, and CREDMONGER, each with a brief description, threat level, and download links.
- Targeted Countries:** A world map showing the global reach of Sandworm's operations, with red dots indicating primary targets in Russia, China, and the United States.
- References:** A grid of 10 boxes, each containing a technical description of a specific attack technique used by Sandworm.
- MITRE ATT&CK for ICS techniques detection:** A comprehensive visualization showing the flow of 15 ICS-specific attack techniques, categorized into 10 main stages of the kill chain.
- Yara Rules, Sigma Rules, and Stix Indicators:** Tools for threat hunting and detection, with a search bar and a list of active rules.

## Figure 99. Details page

# Vulnerability

Learn how the **Vulnerability** page shows vulnerability-specific attributes and associated threat cards.

## Vulnerability filter

The screenshot shows a grid of threat cards for various CVEs. Each card includes the CVE ID, a brief description, a list of vulnerable products, and a 'Packet rule' section. The 'Vulnerability' filter button is located at the top of the page, above the search bar.

Figure 100. Vulnerability filter applied

You can use the **Vulnerability** button to show only vulnerability-related threat cards.

## Threat card

The threat card for CVE-2011-1567 displays the following information:

- CVE-2011-1567**
- Multiple stack-based buffer overflows in IGSSdataServer.exe 9.00.00.11063 and earlier in 7-Technologies Interactive Graphical SCADA System (IGSS) allo...
- Vulnerable products:**
  - 7T: Igss All Versi...
  - Igss: Igss 8, 9
- 2 Packet rule**
- More info >**

Figure 101. Vulnerability threat card

A vulnerability threat card show all, or some, of these attributes:

- The name of the vulnerability
- The Mandiant icon shows whenever a threat card is enriched with Mandiant data
- This icon shows that the vulnerability is global
- This icon shows the score
- This icon indicates that it is a vulnerability-related threat card

- A description section
- The products that are vulnerable
- The rules, patterns, and indicators that are associated with the threat card content, the **More info** button lets you view more details in the details page

## Details page

**CVE-2011-1567**

Multiple stack-based buffer overflows in IC256Server.exe (0.0.0.0.1000) and earlier in T-Technologies Interactive Cryptical CAC4 System (IC25) allow remote attackers to cause a denial of service (crash) and possibly execute arbitrary code via crafted (1) LSN44, (2) Write File, (3) ReadFile, (4) Delete, (5) Renamed File, and (6) Modify commands in an (6x) episode; (7) the AXA, (8) Write File, (9) Rename, (10) Delete, and (11) Add commands in an (8x) report template (MSF) episode; and (12) the command in an STDRREP request (MSB) episode to TCP port 1240.

**Details**

- A buffer overflow vulnerability exists that, when exploited, allows a remote attacker to execute arbitrary code.
- We are currently unaware of exploitation activity in the wild, and non-exploited and proof-of-concept code is publicly available.
- Mandiant Intelligence considers this a high-risk vulnerability due to the potential for arbitrary code execution.
- Mitigation options include a patch.

**Expiration state**

After 0T

**Observation in the wild**

Available mitigation

**Expiration vectors**

Open Port Temporal score

**CWE ID**

119 - CWE Name: Improper Restriction of Operations within the Boundaries of a Memory Buffer

**Exploit**

**US Government Resource**

**Third Party Advisory**

**Third Party Advisory**

**Exploit**

**Exploit**

**Exploit**

**Exploit**

**Vulnerabilities**

No vulnerabilities available.

Figure 102. Details page

# Chapter 17. Asset Risk



The **Asset Risk** page provides an in-depth view of asset risk levels. This includes an overview, detailed analysis, and benchmark comparisons to help assess and manage risks effectively.

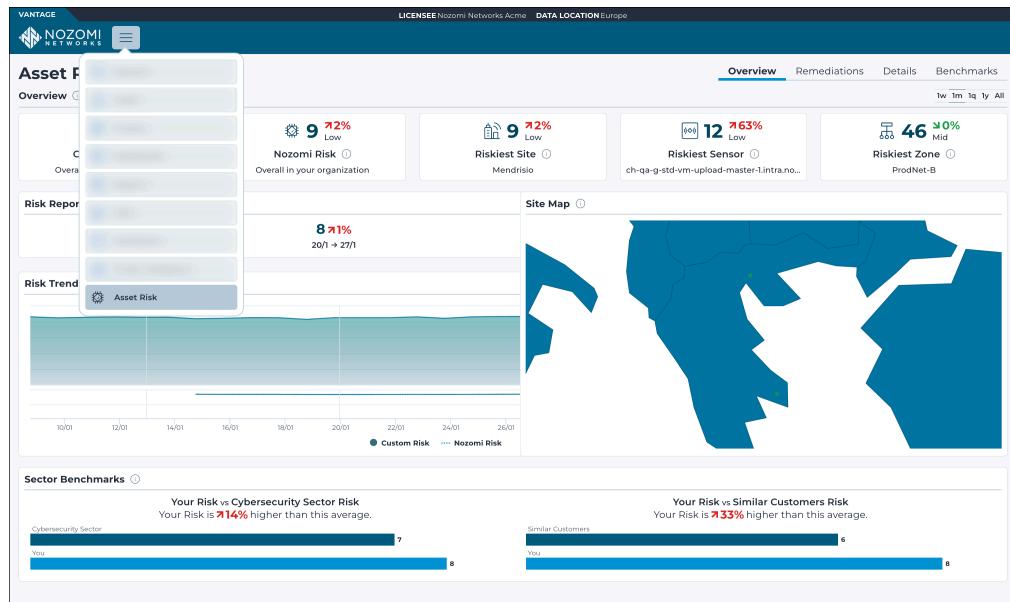


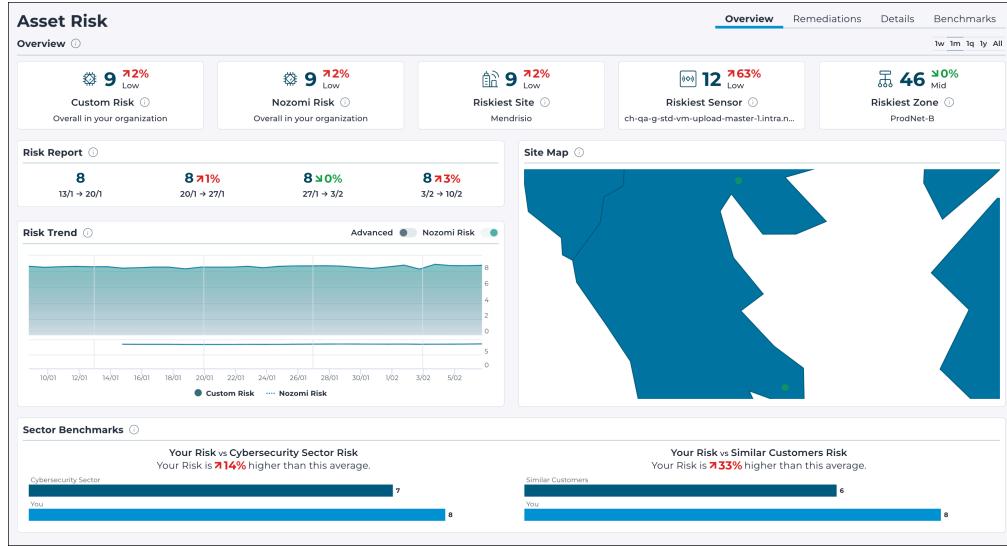
Figure 103. Asset Risk page

The **Asset Risk** page has these tabs:

- [Overview \(on page 274\)](#)
- [Remediations \(on page 276\)](#)
- [Details \(on page 277\)](#)
- [Benchmarks \(on page 279\)](#)

## Overview

The **Overview** page lets you analyze your risk position over time and compare it to the average risks of your industry and similar customers.



**Figure 104. Overview page**

### Custom Risk

The overall risk, which is based on your specific risk formula.

### Nozomi Risk

This is based on the standard Nozomi risk formula.

### Riskiest Site

This shows the site in your organization that has the highest risk.

### Riskiest Sensor

This shows the sensor that has the highest risk based on your specific risk formula.

### Riskiest Zone

This shows the zone that has the highest risk based on your specific risk formula.

### Risk Report

This shows the average risk values in the selected time frame.

### Risk Trend

This lets you monitor the trends of both your overall risks, as well as Nozomi risks over time.

### Site Map

This lets you evaluate the risk positions of your different sites.

### Sector Benchmarks

This lets you compare your Nozomi risk industry sectors and similar customers.

**Related information**

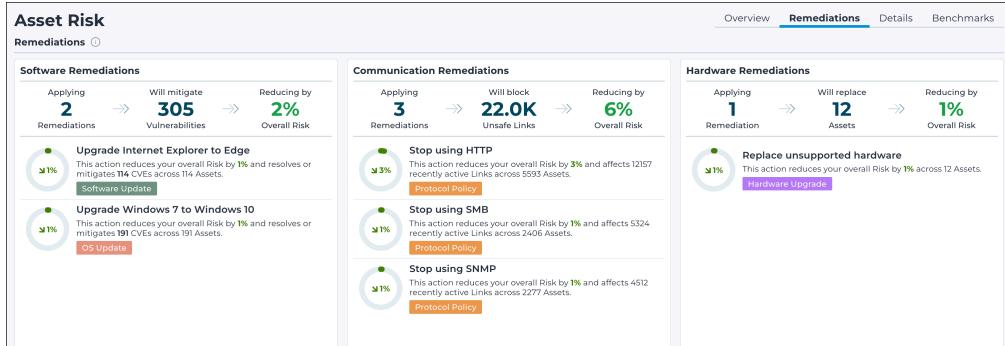
[Remediations \(on page 276\)](#)

[Details \(on page 277\)](#)

[Benchmarks \(on page 279\)](#)

## Remediations

The **Remediations** tab provides an overview of the remediation actions you can take to reduce asset risks.



**Figure 105. Remediations Overview**

### Software Remediations

These actions address software risks related to your assets.

### Communication Remediations

These actions address network protocol risks related to your assets.

### Hardware Remediations

These actions address hardware risks related to your assets.

#### Related information

[Overview \(on page 274\)](#)

[Details \(on page 277\)](#)

[Benchmarks \(on page 279\)](#)

## Details

The **Details** page provides an in-depth analysis of asset risks, highlighting the riskiest sites, sensors, and zones, along with detailed information about their associated assets.

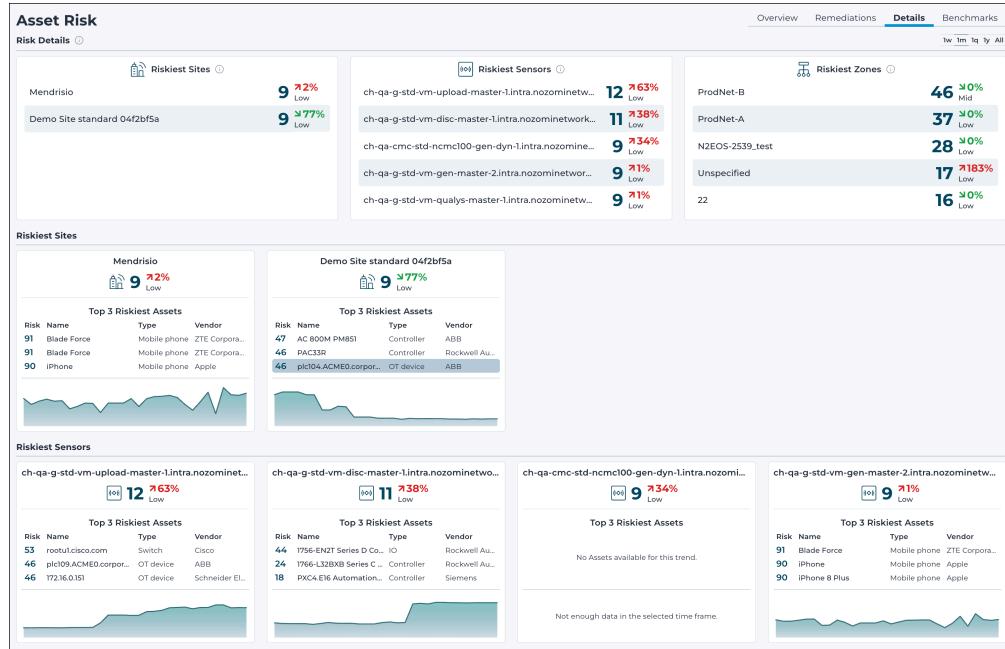


Figure 106. Details page

This page shows a more in-depth view of data that is shown in the [Overview \(on page 274\)](#) page.

### Risk Details

This shows a summary view for the categories below.

#### Riskiest Sites

This shows more details for the riskiest site, and the top three riskiest sensors in it. Each tile shows the:

- Risk
- Name
- Type
- Vendor

You can select an asset to open the related details page.

#### Riskiest Sensors

This shows the sensors that have the highest risk levels and the riskiest assets connected to the sensor. Each tile shows the:

- Risk
- Name

- Type
- Vendor

## Riskiest Zones

This shows the zones that have the highest risk levels and the riskiest assets in the zone. Each tile shows the:

- Risk
- Name
- Type
- Vendor

### Related information

[Overview \(on page 274\)](#)

[Remediations \(on page 276\)](#)

[Benchmarks \(on page 279\)](#)

## Benchmarks

The **Benchmarks** page lets you compare your organization's risk levels against industry sectors and similar customers to evaluate your security posture.



**Figure 107. Benchmarks page**

### Related information

[Overview \(on page 274\)](#)

[Remediations \(on page 276\)](#)

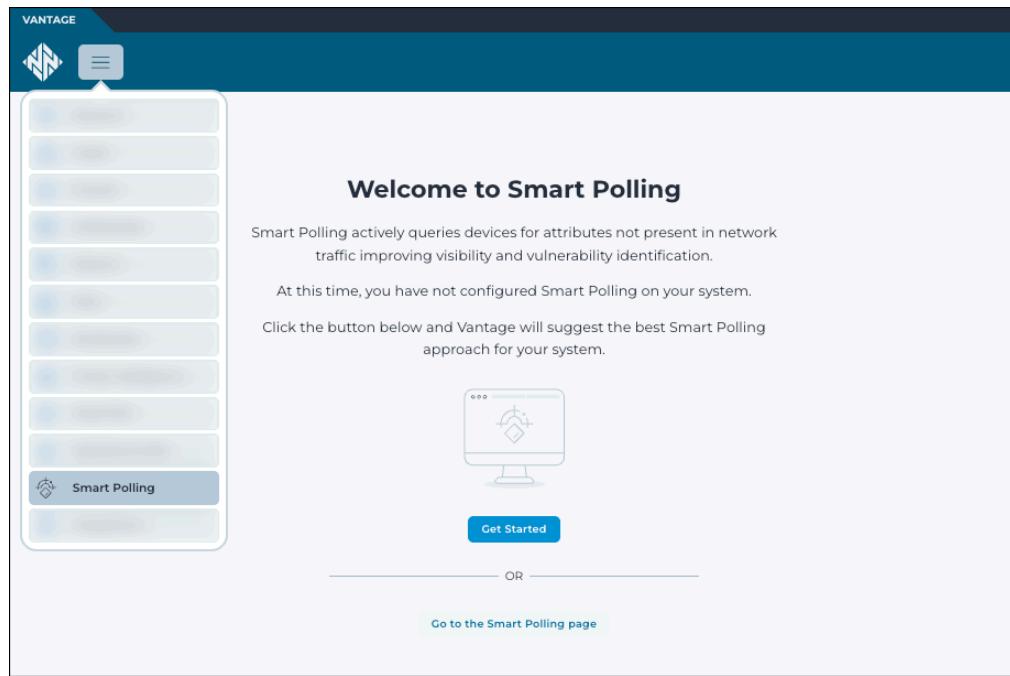
[Details \(on page 277\)](#)



## Chapter 18. Smart Polling



Smart Polling provides a centralized interface for creating, managing, and monitoring polling plans within your organization. It helps you streamline data collection and control monitoring activities from one location.



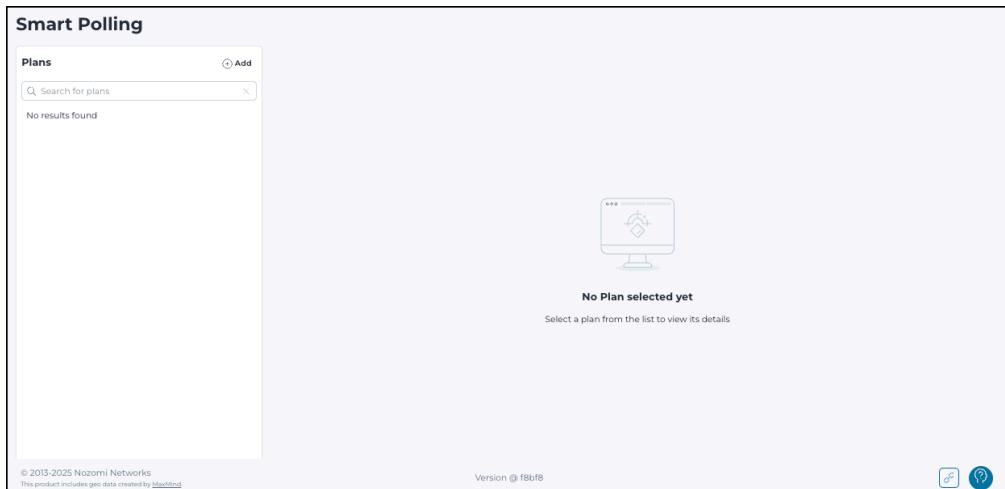
**Figure 108. Smart Polling welcome page**

The first time that you open the Smart Polling page, when no Smart Polling plans have been created for your organization, the welcome page will show.

The welcome page lets you choose from these two options:

- **Get Started** to [Automatically add a Smart Polling plan from the onboarding page \(on page 291\)](#)
- **Go to the Smart Polling page** to:
  - [Add a Smart Polling plan that requires credentials \(on page 295\)](#), or
  - [Add a Smart Polling plan that does not require credentials \(on page 298\)](#)

Once your organization has at least one Smart Polling plan, you will no longer see the welcome page. Instead, you will see the **Smart Polling Plans** page.

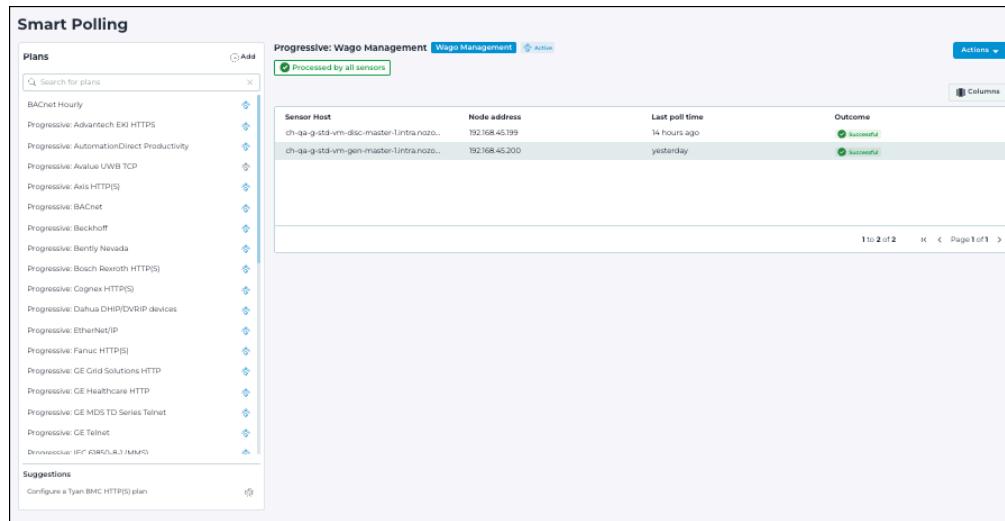


**Figure 109. Plans page**

For more details, see [Smart Polling plans \(on page 285\)](#).

## Smart Polling plans

Learn how *Smart Polling plans* are displayed, managed, and executed in the Vantage platform. This includes understanding plan statuses, how to add or search for plans, and how to interpret result data. Icons and table fields provide insight into device polling outcomes and plan performance. Plans can be defined in Vantage, but are executed in *Guardian* sensors, or *Arc* sensors that are connected to *Guardian*. Vantage receives the result of those executions via the usual synchronization process.



The screenshot shows the 'Smart Polling' interface. On the left, a sidebar lists various 'Plans' with small icons indicating their status. The main area displays a table for the 'Progressive: Wago Management' plan, with two rows of data. The columns are 'Sensor Host', 'Node address', 'Last poll time', and 'Outcome'. Both rows show 'Successful' outcomes. The table includes navigation buttons at the bottom.

Sensor Host	Node address	Last poll time	Outcome
ch-qa-g-std-vm-disc-master-1.intranozo...	192.168.45.199	14 hours ago	Successful
ch-qa-g-std-vm-gen-master-1.intranozo...	192.168.45.200	yesterday	Successful

Figure 110. Populated Plans page

### Plans

The **Plans** section shows a list of all the Smart Polling plans that have been added for your organization. The icons show the current status of the plan:

-  Active
-  Paused

### Add button

The  **Add** icon lets you add a new Smart Polling plan.

### Search field

The search field lets you easily find a specific Smart Polling plan.

### Results

Once a Smart Polling plan has been executed, the results will show in the **Smart Polling Plans** page. When you select a specific plan, the table will show the:

- Status of the plan through the **ACTIVE** | **INACTIVE** indicator
- Result of the last polling of each node polled within the last two weeks

The table columns will show:

- **Node address:** The *IP* address of the node that was detected
- **Sensor Host:** The name of the sensor
- **Last poll time:** The time since the last execution of the plan for that node
- **Outcome:** The result of the last execution of the plan, which can be:
  - **Successful:** Smart Polling was able to poll the host and enrich the corresponding asset
  - **No connection to host:** Verify that the device is up, its services are running, that the sensor has a route to that host and no firewall is blocking the connection
  - **Inconclusive:** This device is unsupported or only partly supported by Smart Polling
  - **Missing credentials:** Add the credentials to the **Credentials Manager**
  - **Wrong credentials:** Update the credentials in the **Credentials Manager**

For more details about the additional information that Smart Polling can provide, see [Smart Polling results \(on page 306\)](#).

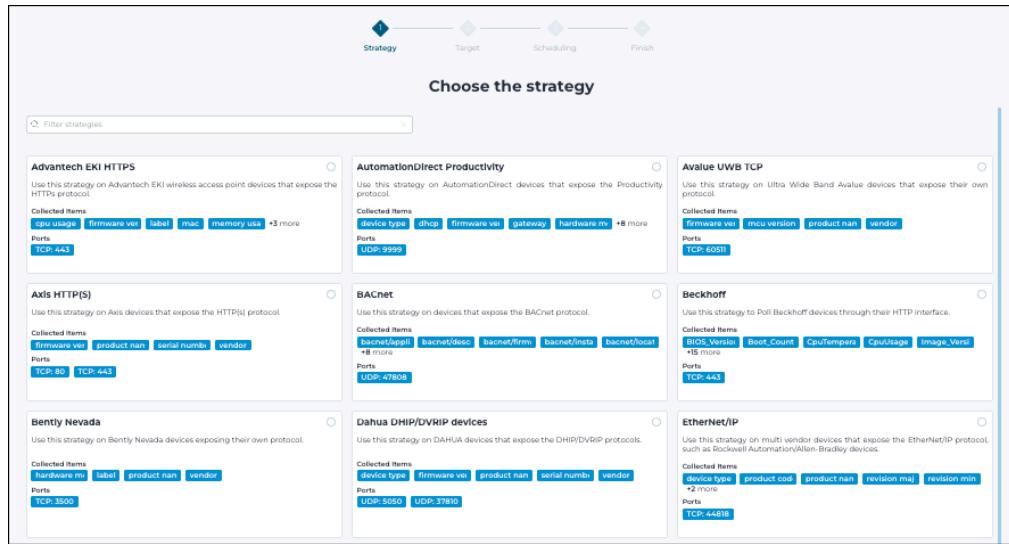
## Suggestions

Vantage regularly analyzes your organization and adds recommended Smart Polling plans to the **Suggestions** section based on the results. If there are no suggestions, this section will not show.

## Plan creation

Learn how to create a *Smart Polling* plan by choosing a strategy, defining parameters, adding targets and credentials, and scheduling when data collection runs. Customize each step to control how and when your sensors gather information. Use recurrence or interval scheduling to automate plan execution.

### Strategy



**Figure 111. Choose the strategy page**

**Filter strategies:** This field lets you enter text to easily find a specific strategy.

All available strategies show on the page with a summary. The summary section shows the:

- Name of the strategy
- A description of what the strategy does
- The information that is collected
- Ports used

## Parameters

Strategy      **Parameters**      Target      Scheduling      Finish

**Set the parameters**

Configuration  
Use the form below to configure the strategy specific plan parameters.

Login page path  
/cgi-bin/luci/

Dev info page path  
/cgi-bin/luci/admin/overview?status=1

Logout page path  
/cgi-bin/luci/admin/adv\_logout

[Back](#) [Next >](#)

**Figure 112. Parameters page**

## Target

Some of the strategies that are available require you to enter the related credentials. Therefore, there are two possible versions of the **Target** page that can show.

Strategy      Target      Scheduling      Finish

**Enter the target**

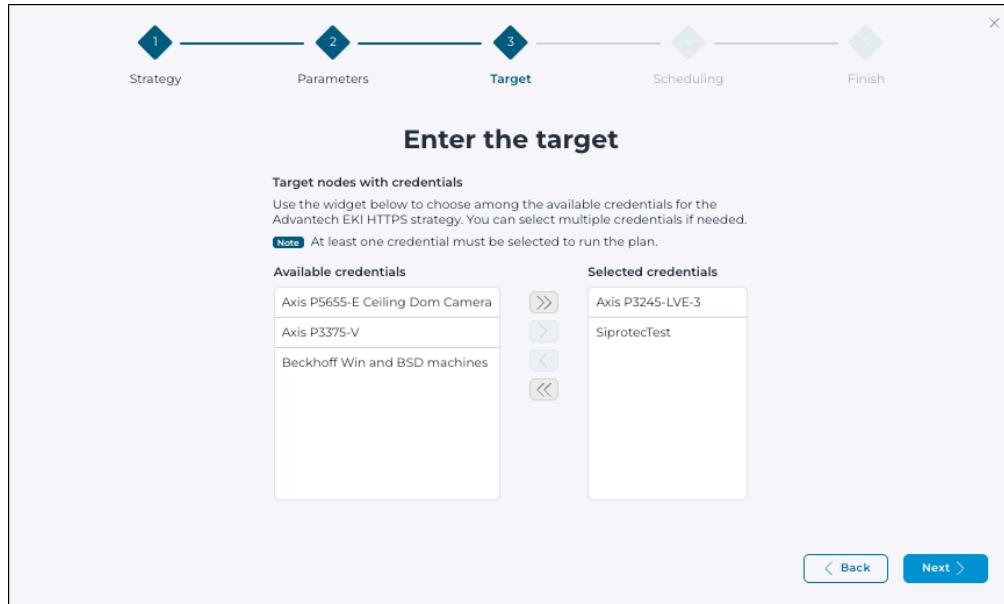
Target nodes with a query  
Use the query editor below to define the nodes that will be targeted by this plan.  
Note: Valid queries starts with `nodes` source table

```
1 nodes | where ip in_subnet? "192.168.45.0/24"
```

[Test query](#) Success The query returned 226 nodes.

[Back](#) [Next >](#)

**Figure 113. Target page (Query version shown)**

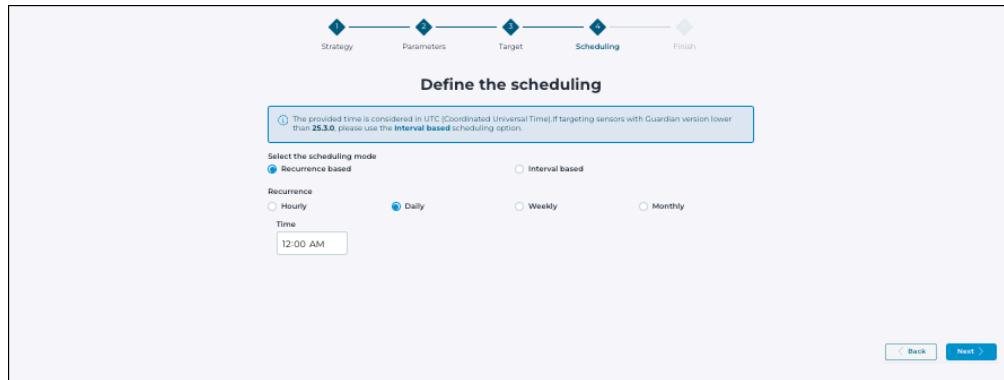


**Figure 114. Target page (Credentials version shown)**

For strategies that require credentials, you must select one, or more, of the available credentials that show in the panel on the left. To move the credentials to the panel on the right, you can use the:

- > icon to select one credential
- >> icon to select all credentials

## Scheduling



**Figure 115. Scheduling page**

**Recurrence based:** When this is selected, you can choose from these options:

- Hourly
- Daily
- Weekly
- Monthly

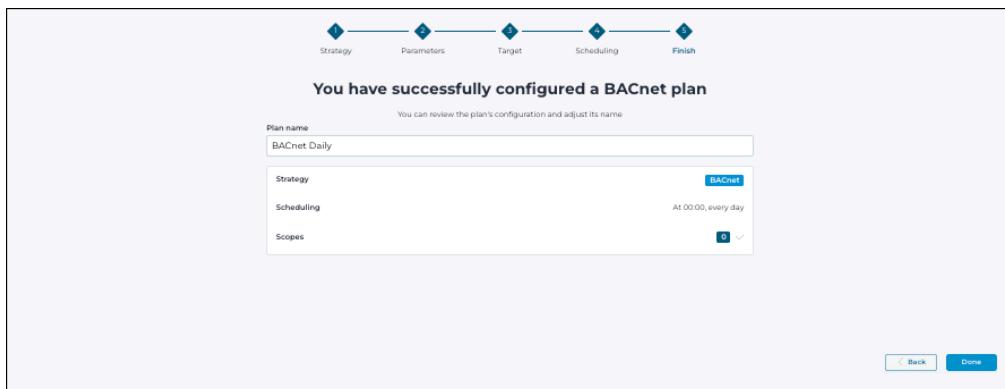
Sensors that are *Nozomi Networks Operating System (N2OS)* v25.2.0 or lower do not fully support recurrence-based scheduling. However, if you have sensors with one of these older versions of *N2OS*, and you create a recurrence-based plan, there is a workaround. Under these circumstances, Vantage will still request that the sensor runs the plan at the desired frequency, but in a slightly different way. For example, if you choose the hourly-based scheduling, it will run the plan once an hour, but not necessarily at the minute that you specified. The same will happen if you selected the daily recurrence.

If you selected the weekly or monthly recurrence, the plan will be run once per week or month, regardless of whether you specified a single day or multiple days.

**Time:** You then must set the time that the Smart Polling plan will be executed. The time is set in *coordinated universal time (UTC)*.

**Interval based:** When this is selected, the sensors will run the plan immediately. Subsequently, it will run once at every interval. For example, if your interval is **Every 1 Day(s)**, and the current time is 10:15, then the plan will run immediately, and then every day at 10:15.

## Finish



**Figure 116. Finish page**

On the **Finish** page, you can edit the **Plan name**, and configure **Scopes**.

If you select the arrow in the **Scopes** section, you can choose one of these options:

- Tag
- Site
- Sensor

Once you have made your selection, the number of item will show next to the arrow.

## Automatically add a plan

### Automatically add a Smart Polling plan from the onboarding page

Use the **Get Started** button on the onboarding page to automatically create one or more Smart Polling plans.

#### About this task

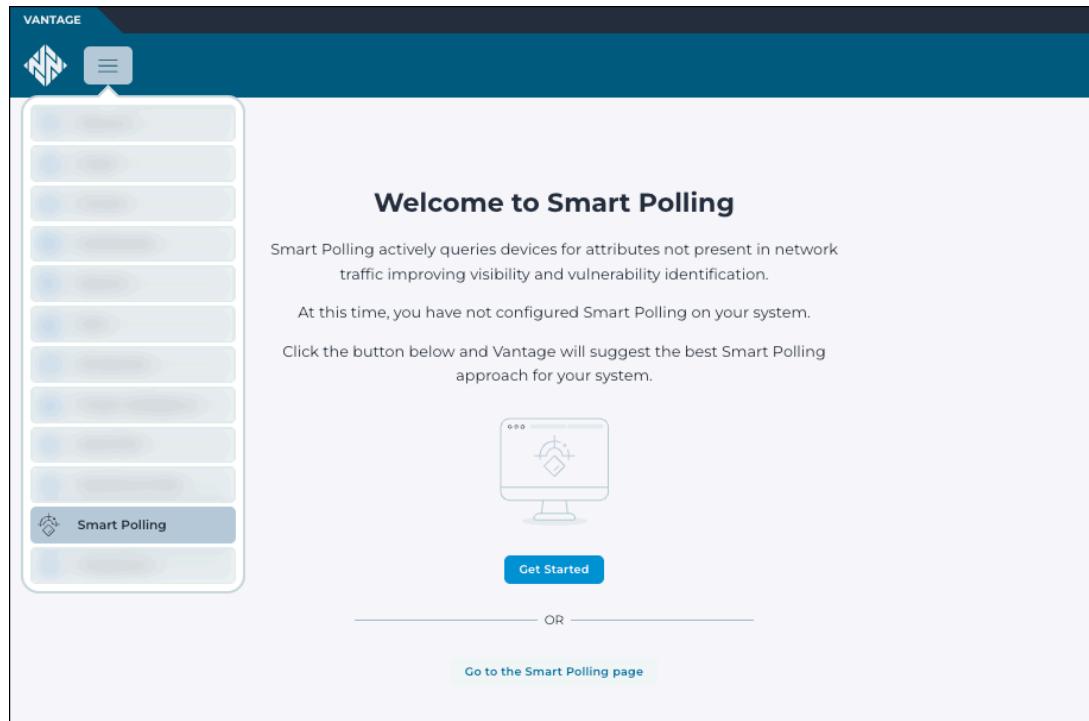
You will only see the onboarding page if no Smart Polling plans currently exist for your organization.

#### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select  > Smart Polling.

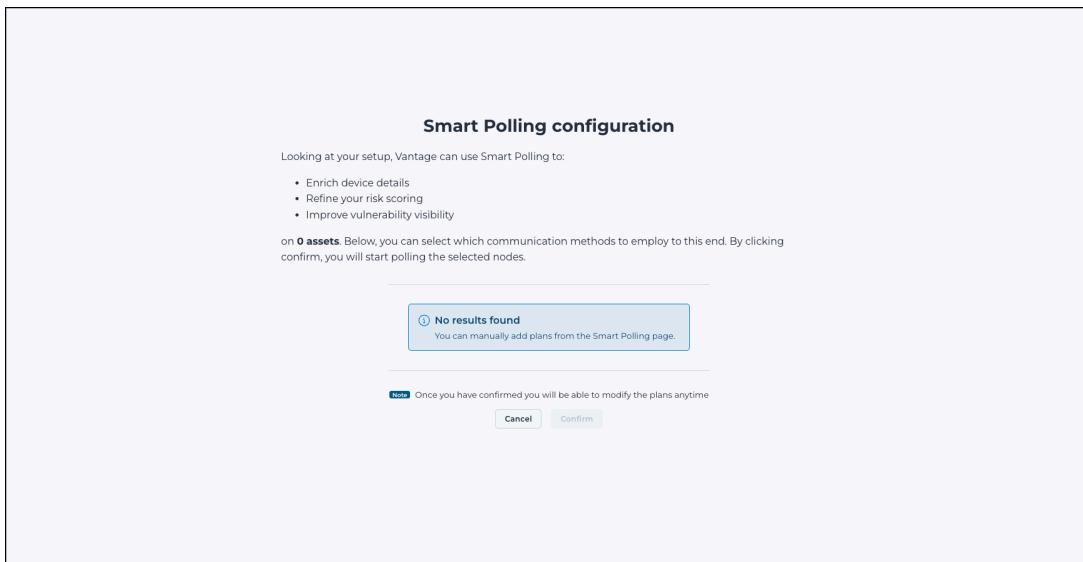
**Result:** The [Smart Polling \(on page 281\)](#) page opens.

2. On the welcome page, select **Get Started**.



**Result:** The **Smart Polling configuration** page opens. It will show a summary of what Vantage has detected in your environment, and the possible options that you can take.

3. Select one or more of the strategies that have been suggested.



4. Select **Confirm**.

## Results

The Smart Polling plan(s) has (have) been added and they will run automatically.

## Automatically add a Smart Polling plan from the suggestions section

Use the **Suggestions** section on the **Smart Polling Plans** page to automatically create one or more Smart Polling plans.

### About this task

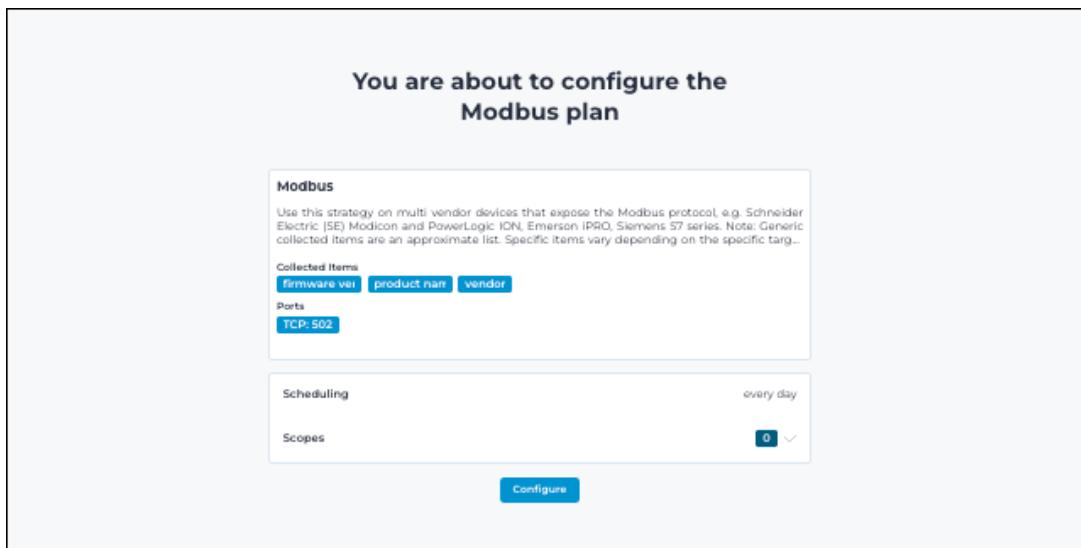
Use this process to create Smart Polling plans that automatically find the optimal target. This method allows for a single-click definition of plans that collect data from devices that the Nozomi Networks solution already recognizes in the environment.

### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select  > **Smart Polling**.

**Result:** The [Smart Polling \(on page 281\)](#) page opens.

2. To select one of the strategies that have been suggested, in the bottom left corner, select the related  icon.



3. **Optional:** Expand the **Scopes** section and select **Add Scope**.

4. Select an option:

**Choose from:**

- Tag
- Site
- Sensor

**Result:** A dialog shows.

5. Select one tag, site, or sensor.

The option will depend on what you selected in the previous step.

6. Select **Configure**.

## Results

The Smart Polling plan has been added and it will run automatically.

## What to do next

If necessary, do the procedure above again for one or more of the other Smart Planning plans in the **Suggestions** section.

## Manually add a plan

### Add a Smart Polling plan that requires credentials

Create a Smart Polling plan that uses a strategy that requires credentials. Choose specific or all credentials, configure a schedule, and define the scope before completing the setup.

#### Before you begin

Make sure that the correct credentials for the Smart Polling plan you are about to add are in the **Credentials Manager**.

#### About this task

Use this process to create a Smart Polling plan that targets systems requiring authentication. This method allows the platform to access and collect data from sources that need credentials. You can configure the schedule and scope of the plan to suit your operational needs.

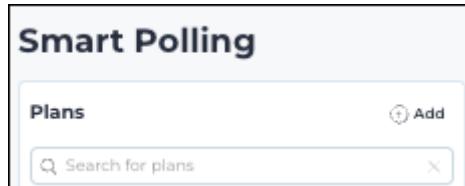
#### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select  > Smart Polling.

**Result:** The [Smart Polling \(on page 281\)](#) page opens.

2. If the welcome page shows, select **Go to the Smart Polling page**.

3. On the **Smart Polling** page, select the  icon.



**Result:** The [Choose the Strategy](#) page opens.

#### 4. Optional:

To find the correct strategy, enter text in the **Filter strategies** field.

The screenshot shows a list of strategies in a grid format. At the top, there is a progress bar with four steps: 'Strategy' (blue diamond), 'Target' (light blue diamond), 'Scheduling' (light blue diamond), and 'Finish' (light blue diamond). Below the progress bar is a search bar with the placeholder 'Filter strategies'. The strategies listed are:

- Advantech EKI HTTPS**: Use this strategy on Advantech EKI wireless access point devices that expose the HTTPS protocol. Collected items: cpu\_usage, firmware\_ver, label, mac, memory\_usa, +3 more. Ports: TCP: 443.
- AutomationDirect Productivity**: Use this strategy on AutomationDirect devices that expose the Productivity protocol. Collected items: device\_type, dhcp, firmware\_ver, gateway, hardware\_m, +8 more. Ports: UDP: 9999.
- Avalue UWB TCP**: Use this strategy on Ultra Wide Band Avalue devices that expose their own protocol. Collected items: firmware\_ver, mcu\_version, product\_name, vendor. Ports: TCP: 6051.
- Axis HTTP(S)**: Use this strategy on Axis devices that expose the HTTP(S) protocol. Collected items: firmware\_ver, product\_name, serial\_number, vendor. Ports: TCP: 80, TCP: 443.
- BACnet**: Use this strategy on devices that expose the BACnet protocol. Collected items: bacnet/apply, bacnet/desc, bacnet/firms, bacnet/insta, bacnet/locat, +8 more. Ports: UDP: 47808.
- Beckhoff**: Use this strategy to poll Beckhoff devices through their HTTP interface. Collected items: BIOS\_Version, Boot\_Count, CpuTemp, CpuUsage, Image\_Versi, +15 more. Ports: TCP: 443.
- Bently Nevada**: Use this strategy on Bently Nevada devices exposing their own protocol. Collected items: hardware\_m, label, product\_name, vendor. Ports: TCP: 3500.
- Dahua DHIP/DVRIP devices**: Use this strategy on DAHUA devices that expose the DHIP/DVRIP protocols. Collected items: device\_type, firmware\_ver, product\_name, serial\_number, vendor. Ports: UDP: 5650, UDP: 37810.
- EtherNet/IP**: Use this strategy on multi vendor devices that expose the EtherNet/IP protocol, such as Rockwell Automation/Allen-Bradley devices. Collected items: device\_type, product\_code, product\_name, revision\_maj, revision\_min, +2 more. Ports: TCP: 44818.

5. In the top right corner of the relevant strategy, select the radio button.

The screenshot shows the 'WinRM' strategy page. At the top, it says 'WinRM' and has a radio button in the top right corner. The text below says: 'Use this strategy on Windows devices that expose the WinRM service. Note: generic collected items are an approximate list. Specific items vary depending on the specific target OS version or local configuration and might not be available.' Below this, there is a 'Collected Items' section with buttons for: cpu\_usage, memory\_usa, product\_name, serial\_number, and vendor. Under 'Ports', there are buttons for: TCP: 5985 and TCP: 5986.

6. Select **Next**.

**Result:** Either the **Parameters** page or the **Target** page will show.

7. **Optional:** If the **Parameters** page shows, enter the necessary details.

8. Select **Next**.

**Result:** The **Target** page will show.

9. From the **Available credentials** panel on the left, select the applicable credential.

10. Choose an option:

**Choose from:**

- To select one credential, select the  icon.
- To select all the available credentials, select the  icon.

11. Select **Next**.

**Result:** The **Scheduling** page will show.

12. On the **Scheduling** page:



**Important:**

**N2OS** versions v25.3.0 and later support both of the options below. **N2OS** versions up to and including v25.2.0 only support the **Interval based** option.

**Choose from:**

- For **N2OS** v25.3.0 and higher, select **Recurrence based**
- For **N2OS** v25.2.0 and lower, select **Interval based**

13. Configure the schedule:

**Choose from:**

- If you chose **Recurrence based**, set the frequency and the time
- If you chose **Interval based**, set the interval

14. Select **Next**.

**Result:** The **Finish** page will show.

15. **Optional:** In the **Plan name** field, edit the name of the plan.

16. **Optional:** Expand the **Scopes** section and select **Add Scope**.

17. Select an option:

**Choose from:**

- Tag
- Site
- Sensor

**Result:** A dialog shows.

18. Select one tag, site, or sensor.

The option will depend on what you selected in the previous step.

19. Select **Confirm**.

20. Select **Done**.

## Results

The Smart Polling plan has been added.

## Add a Smart Polling plan that does not require credentials

Create a Smart Polling plan for targets that do not require credentials. Define the query, configure the schedule, and set the scope to complete the setup.

### About this task

Use this process to create a Smart Polling plan for devices or systems that do not require authentication. This method enables the platform to collect data from non-credentialed targets using a query-based selection. You can configure the schedule and scope of the plan to suit your operational needs.

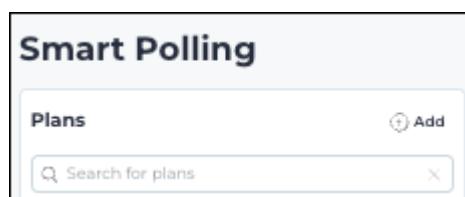
### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select  > Smart Polling.

**Result:** The [Smart Polling \(on page 281\)](#) page opens.

2. If the welcome page shows, select [Go to the Smart Polling page](#).

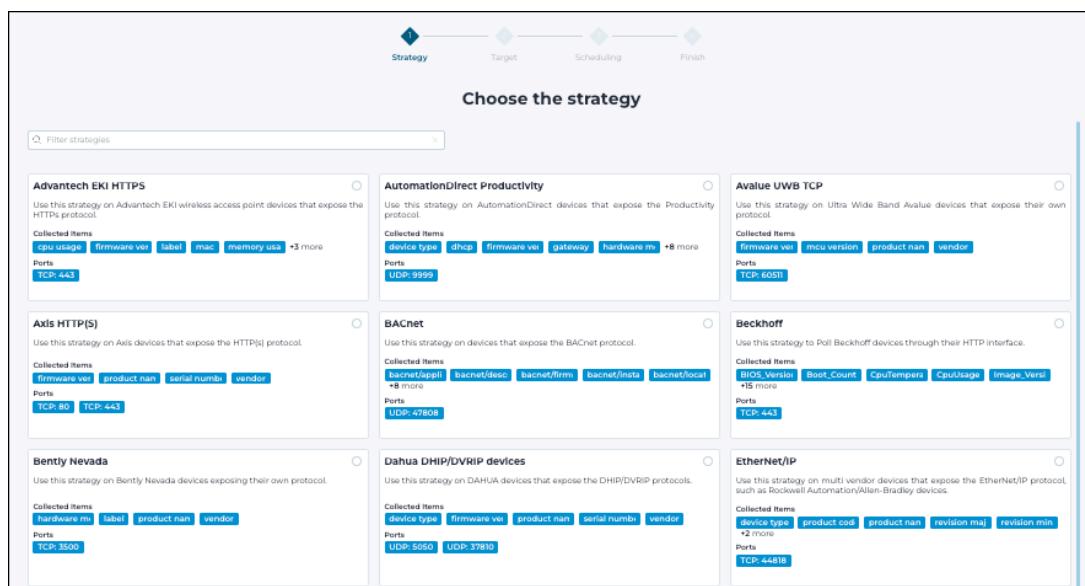
3. On the **Smart Polling** page, select the  icon.



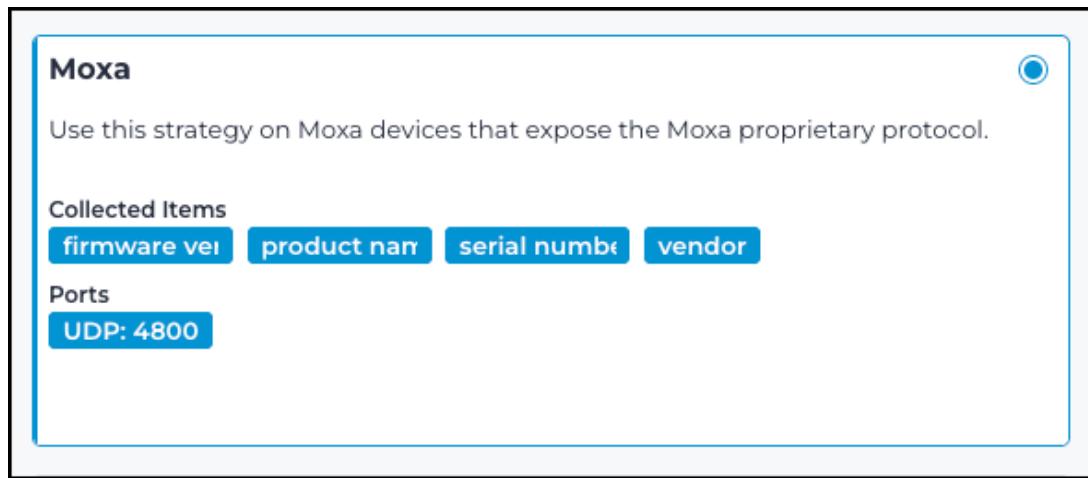
**Result:** The [Choose the Strategy](#) page opens.

4. **Optional:**

To find the correct strategy, enter text in the **Filter strategies** field.



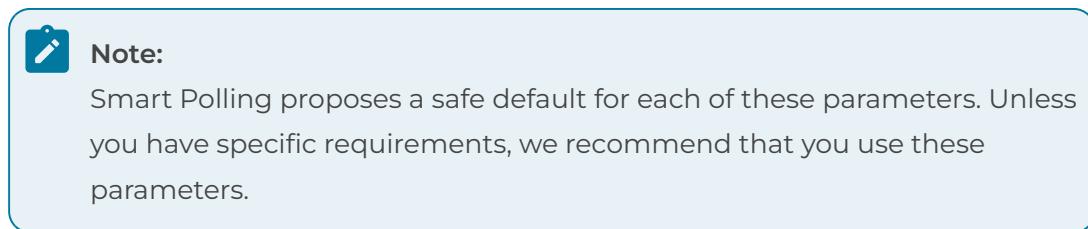
5. In the top right corner of the relevant strategy, select the radio button.



6. Select **Next**.

**Result:** Either the **Parameters** page or the **Target** page will show.

7. **Optional:** If the **Parameters** page shows, enter the necessary details.



8. Select **Next**.

**Result:** The **Target** page will show.

9. In the **Target nodes with a query** section, enter a query.

For example, `nodes | where ip in_subnet? "192.168.45.0/24"`



10. Select **Test query**.

If successful a **Success** indicator and the amount of nodes found will show and the **Next** button will be enabled.

11. Select **Next**.

**Result:** The **Scheduling** page will show.

12. On the **Scheduling** page:



**Important:**

[N2OS](#) versions v25.3.0 and later support both of the options below. [N2OS](#) versions up to and including v25.2.0 only support the **Interval based** option.

**Choose from:**

- For [N2OS](#) v25.3.0 and higher, select **Recurrence based**
- For [N2OS](#) v25.2.0 and lower, select **Interval based**

13. Configure the schedule:

**Choose from:**

- If you chose **Recurrence based**, set the frequency and the time
- If you chose **Interval based**, set the interval

14. Select **Next**.

**Result:** The **Finish** page will show.

15. **Optional:** In the **Plan name** field, edit the name of the plan.

16. **Optional:** Expand the **Scopes** section and select **Add Scope**.

17. Select an option:

**Choose from:**

- Tag
- Site
- Sensor

**Result:** A dialog shows.

18. Select one tag, site, or sensor.

The option will depend on what you selected in the previous step.

19. Select **Confirm**.

20. Select **Done**.

## Results

The Smart Polling plan has been added.

## Actions menu

### Pause a Smart Polling plan

Temporarily suspend a Smart Polling plan without deleting it. Use this option to stop polling activity while preserving the plan configuration. The plan can be resumed at any time.

#### About this task

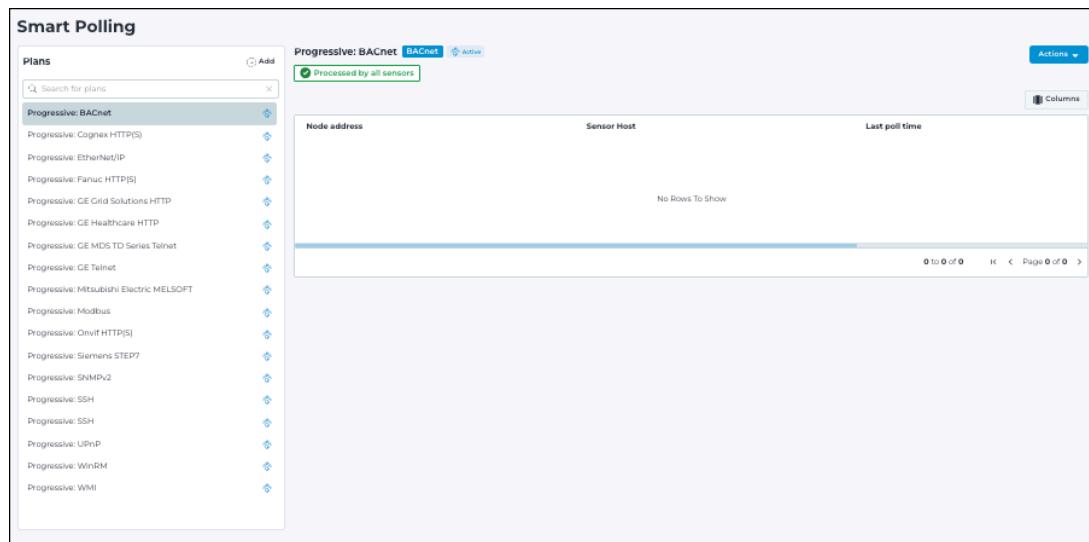
When you pause a Smart Polling plan, it temporarily disables its polling activity without removing its configuration. This is useful when you want to stop monitoring for maintenance, troubleshooting, or scheduling reasons, but plan to resume later.

#### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select  > Smart Polling.

**Result:** The [Smart Polling \(on page 281\)](#) page opens.

2. From the list of Smart Polling plans on the left, select the applicable plan.
3. In the top right corner, select **Actions**.



The screenshot shows the 'Smart Polling' page. On the left, there is a list of 'Plans' with 'Progressive: BACnet' selected. The main area displays a table for 'Progressive: BACnet' with one row: 'Processed by all sensors'. The top right corner features a blue 'Actions' button with a dropdown arrow. The table has columns for 'Node address', 'Sensor Host', and 'Last poll time'. At the bottom of the table, it says 'No Rows To Show'.

4. Select **Pause Plan**.

#### Results

The Smart Polling plan has been paused.

## Resume a Smart Polling plan

Reactivate a previously paused Smart Polling plan to resume automated monitoring. This action restarts polling using the plan's saved configuration. Useful for restoring regular monitoring activity after a pause.

### About this task

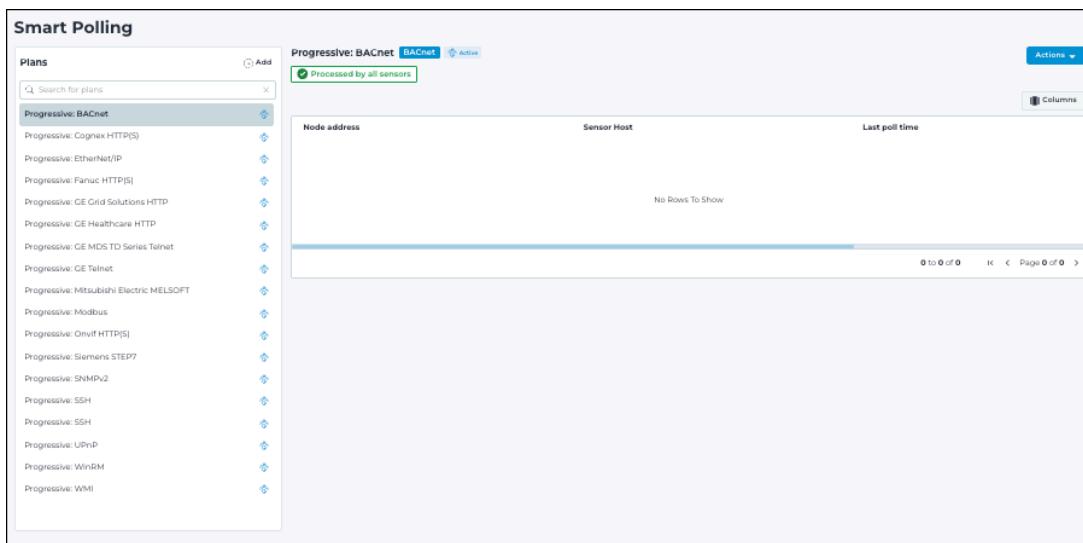
When you resume a Smart Polling plan, it restarts monitoring activity that was previously paused. This is useful after scheduled maintenance, issue resolution, or other intentional interruptions in polling. The plan resumes with its original configuration intact.

### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select  > **Smart Polling**.

**Result:** The [Smart Polling \(on page 28\)](#) page opens.

2. From the list of Smart Polling plans on the left, select the applicable plan.
3. In the top right corner, select **Actions**.



The screenshot shows the 'Smart Polling' interface. On the left, a list of 'Plans' is displayed, with 'Progressive: BACnet' selected. The main area shows a table with three columns: 'Node address', 'Sensor Host', and 'Last poll time'. A status bar at the top of the table area indicates 'Processed by all sensors'. The table currently displays 'No Rows To Show'.

4. Select **Resume Plan**.

### Results

The Smart Polling plan has been resumed.

## Edit a Smart Polling plan

Modify an existing Smart Polling plan to adjust its configuration or update associated settings. Editing a plan allows you to fine-tune monitoring behavior. Ensure changes align with your system monitoring goals.

### About this task

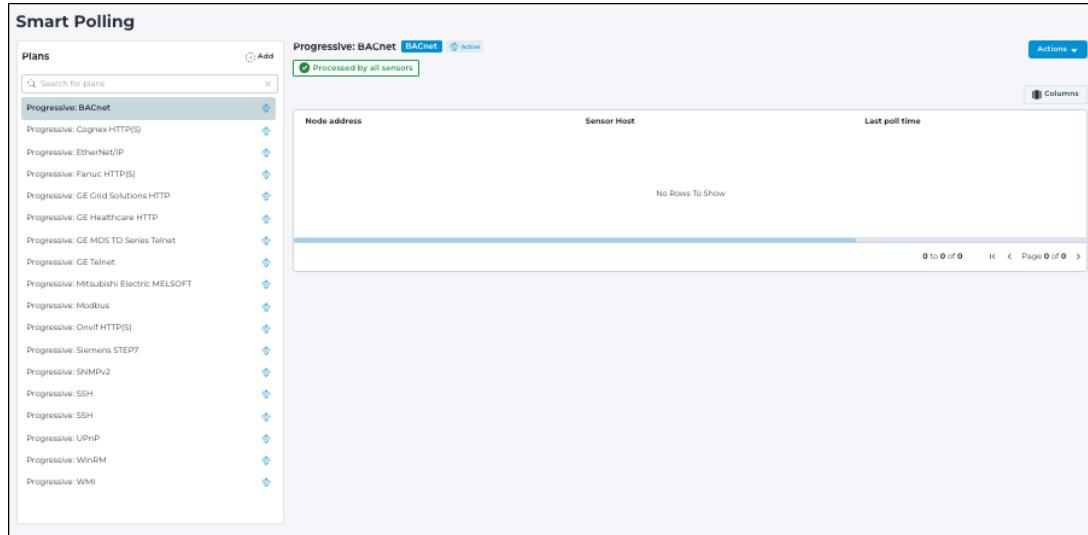
Editing a Smart Polling plan allows you to change its targets, credentials, polling intervals, or other configurations. This is useful when your monitoring requirements change or you need to correct or refine existing settings.

### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select  > Smart Polling.

**Result:** The [Smart Polling \(on page 281\)](#) page opens.

2. From the list of Smart Polling plans on the left, select the applicable plan.
3. In the top right corner, select **Actions**.



4. Select **Edit Plan**.

**Result:** The **Target** page of the related Smart Polling plan will open.

5. Use the applicable procedure to edit the plan:

**Choose from:**

- [Add a Smart Polling plan that requires credentials \(on page 295\)](#)
- [Add a Smart Polling plan that does not require credentials \(on page 298\)](#)

You can then confirm your edited details on the **Scheduling** and **Finish** pages.

## Delete a Smart Polling plan

Delete an existing Smart Polling plan to remove obsolete or unneeded monitoring configurations. This action is permanent and cannot be undone. Use caution when confirming the deletion.

### About this task

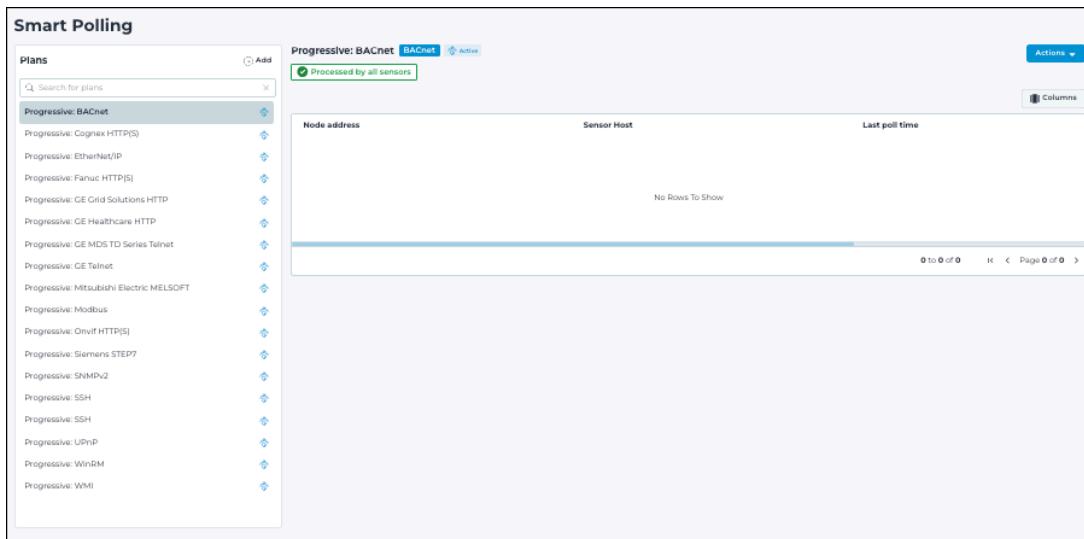
Deleting a Smart Polling plan permanently removes its configuration and stops all associated monitoring activity. Use this option when a plan is no longer relevant or needed. Be sure to confirm the deletion, as this action cannot be undone.

### Procedure

1. In the top navigation bar, select  > Smart Polling.

**Result:** The [Smart Polling \(on page 281\)](#) page opens.

2. From the list of Smart Polling plans on the left, select the applicable plan.
3. In the top right corner, select **Actions**.

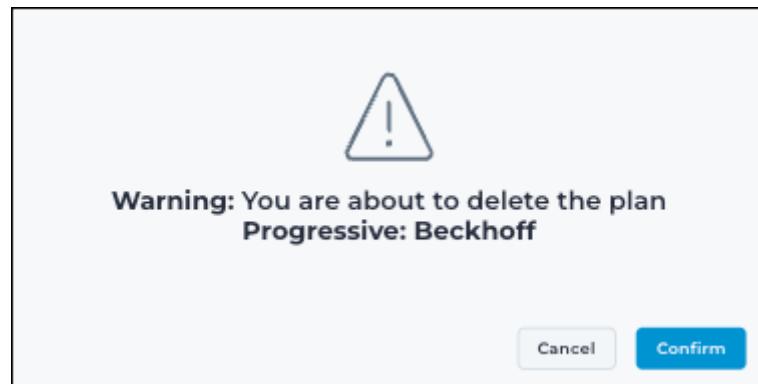


The screenshot shows the 'Smart Polling' interface. On the left, a sidebar titled 'Plans' lists various monitoring protocols: Progressive: BACnet, Progressive: Cognex HTTP(S), Progressive: EtherNet/IP, Progressive: Fanuc HTTP(S), Progressive: GE Grid Solutions HTTP, Progressive: GE Healthcare HTTP, Progressive: GE MDS TD Series Telnet, Progressive: GE Telnet, Progressive: Mitsubishi Electric MELSOFT Modbus, Progressive: Modbus, Progressive: Onvif HTTP(S), Progressive: Siemens STEP7, Progressive: SNMPv2, Progressive: SSH, Progressive: WinRM, Progressive: UPnP, and Progressive: WMI. The 'Progressive: BACnet' plan is selected and highlighted in blue. On the right, a table titled 'Progressive: BACnet' shows the following columns: 'Node address', 'Sensor Host', and 'Last poll time'. A status bar at the top right indicates 'Processed by all sensors'. The table body is empty, showing 'No Rows To Show'. At the bottom right of the table, there is a pagination control with '0 to 0 of 0' and navigation arrows.

4. Select **Delete Plan**.

**Result:** A dialog shows

5. Select **Confirm**.



## Results

The Smart Polling plan has been deleted.

## Smart Polling results

Smart Polling retrieves details from nodes to enrich asset data. This enriched information also enables other information to be enriched, such as hardware components, common platform enumeration (CPEs), and related vulnerabilities. When the Simple Network Management Protocol strategy (SNMP) strategy is used, it also populates the **Physical graph** in the **Graph** page.

Once a Smart Polling plan has executed successfully, some or all of the information in sections of the Assets page should have been enriched.

### Overview

**R04ENCPU iQ-R Series PLC CPU**

Security posture would benefit from addressing these noted vulnerabilities. [See more...](#)

Activity: 0, Alerts: 0, Communication: 0, Lifecycle: 0, Vulnerabilities: 12 CVEs

AI-generated from the available information. Check important info. Analysis performed in 2.82 seconds. Updated at 11:30:10.

**Hardware**

Type: Controller	Vendor: Mitsubishi Electric	Product name: R04ENCPU iQ-R Series PLC CPU
Serial number: 6357AB30A0510261	OS: n.a.	Firmware version: 70
IP: 192.168.45.175	MAC address: n.a.	MAC vendor: n.a.
Lifecycle: n.a.	End of sale date: n.a.	End of support date: n.a.

Figure 117. Assets page overview

### Hardware Components tab

**Hardware Components**

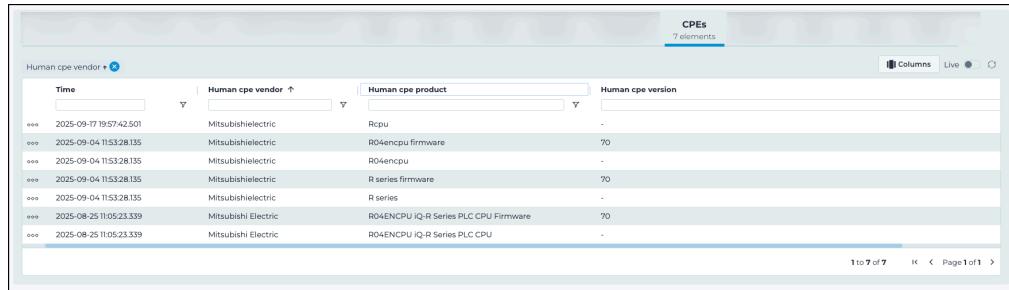
192.168.45.175

Choose: [Enter a search term](#) [Add filter](#)

PSU: 0	Extension Backplane 1	Source / Protocol: Melsoft
Backplane 0	Module type: Component	Serial number: 0015B905E0710311
Extension Backplane 1	Product name: R6SB	Backplane type: extension
PSU: 0		
slot: 0		
slot: 1		
slot: 2		
slot: 3		
slot: 4		
slot: 0		
slot: 1		
slot: 2		
slot: 3		

Figure 118. Assets page Hardware Components tab

## CPEs tab

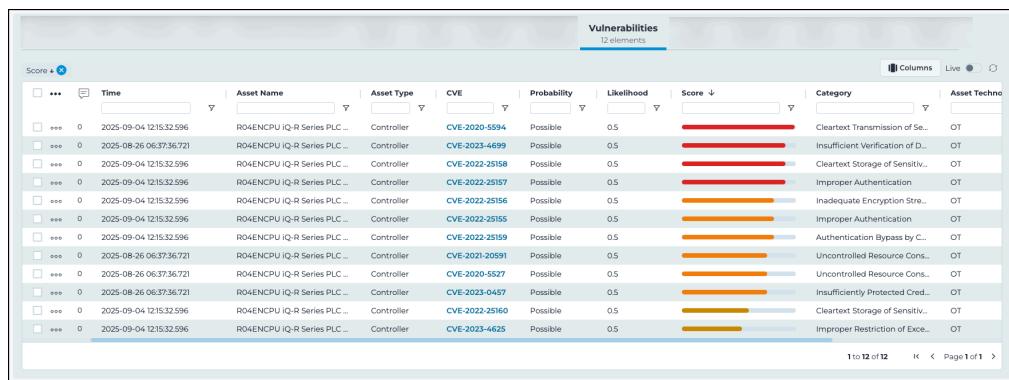


The screenshot shows a table titled 'CPEs' with 7 elements. The columns are: Time, Human cpe vendor, Human cpe product, and Human cpe version. The data rows are as follows:

Time	Human cpe vendor	Human cpe product	Human cpe version
2025-09-07 19:57:42.501	MitsubishiElectric	Rcpu	-
2025-09-04 11:53:28.135	MitsubishiElectric	RO4encpu firmware	70
2025-09-04 11:53:28.135	MitsubishiElectric	RO4encpu	-
2025-09-04 11:53:28.135	MitsubishiElectric	R series firmware	70
2025-09-04 11:53:28.135	MitsubishiElectric	R series	-
2025-08-25 11:05:23.339	Mitsubishi Electric	RO4ENCPU IQ-R Series PLC CPU Firmware	70
2025-08-25 11:05:23.339	Mitsubishi Electric	RO4ENCPU IQ-R Series PLC CPU	-

Figure 119. Assets page CPEs tab

## Vulnerabilities tab



The screenshot shows a table titled 'Vulnerabilities' with 12 elements. The columns are: Score, Time, Asset Name, Asset Type, CVE, Probability, Likelihood, Score, Category, and Asset Techno. The data rows are as follows:

Score	Time	Asset Name	Asset Type	CVE	Probability	Likelihood	Score	Category	Asset Techno
0	2025-09-04 12:15:32.596	RO4ENCPU IQ-R Series PLC ...	Controller	CVE-2020-5594	Possible	0.5	<div style="width: 100%; background-color: red;"></div>	Cleartext Transmission of Se...	OT
0	2025-08-26 06:37:36.721	RO4ENCPU IQ-R Series PLC ...	Controller	CVE-2023-4699	Possible	0.5	<div style="width: 100%; background-color: red;"></div>	Insufficient Verification of D...	OT
0	2025-09-04 12:15:32.596	RO4ENCPU IQ-R Series PLC ...	Controller	CVE-2022-25158	Possible	0.5	<div style="width: 100%; background-color: red;"></div>	Cleartext Storage of Sensitiv...	OT
0	2025-09-04 12:15:32.596	RO4ENCPU IQ-R Series PLC ...	Controller	CVE-2022-25157	Possible	0.5	<div style="width: 100%; background-color: red;"></div>	Improper Authentication	OT
0	2025-09-04 12:15:32.596	RO4ENCPU IQ-R Series PLC ...	Controller	CVE-2022-25156	Possible	0.5	<div style="width: 100%; background-color: red;"></div>	Inadequate Encryption Stre...	OT
0	2025-09-04 12:15:32.596	RO4ENCPU IQ-R Series PLC ...	Controller	CVE-2022-25155	Possible	0.5	<div style="width: 100%; background-color: orange;"></div>	Improper Authentication	OT
0	2025-09-04 12:15:32.596	RO4ENCPU IQ-R Series PLC ...	Controller	CVE-2022-25159	Possible	0.5	<div style="width: 100%; background-color: orange;"></div>	Authentication Bypass by C...	OT
0	2025-08-26 06:37:36.721	RO4ENCPU IQ-R Series PLC ...	Controller	CVE-2021-20591	Possible	0.5	<div style="width: 100%; background-color: orange;"></div>	Uncontrolled Resource Cons...	OT
0	2025-08-26 06:37:36.721	RO4ENCPU IQ-R Series PLC ...	Controller	CVE-2020-5527	Possible	0.5	<div style="width: 100%; background-color: orange;"></div>	Uncontrolled Resource Cons...	OT
0	2025-08-26 06:37:36.721	RO4ENCPU IQ-R Series PLC ...	Controller	CVE-2023-0457	Possible	0.5	<div style="width: 100%; background-color: orange;"></div>	Insufficiently Protected Cred...	OT
0	2025-09-04 12:15:32.596	RO4ENCPU IQ-R Series PLC ...	Controller	CVE-2022-23160	Possible	0.5	<div style="width: 100%; background-color: orange;"></div>	Cleartext Storage of Sensitiv...	OT
0	2025-09-04 12:15:32.596	RO4ENCPU IQ-R Series PLC ...	Controller	CVE-2023-4625	Possible	0.5	<div style="width: 100%; background-color: orange;"></div>	Improper Restriction of Exec...	OT

Figure 120. Assets page Vulnerabilities tab

## Physical graph

In addition to the above sections, Smart Polling provides the necessary information to populate the **Physical graph**. To do this, you need to use the *simple network management protocol (SNMP)* strategy to poll network switches or routers.

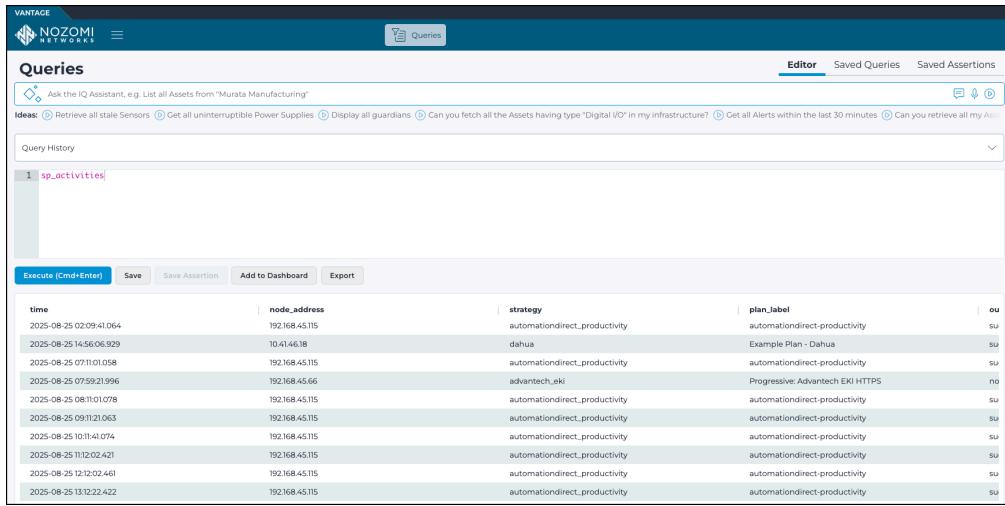
## Smart Polling history

Use the **Queries** page in Vantage to view historical execution data for Smart Polling plans. You can run general or filtered queries to see activity across all nodes or specific devices.

### Example 1

`sp_activities`

Shows all the executions of Smart Polling plans in your organization.



The screenshot shows the Vantage Queries page. The title bar includes the VANTAGE NOZOMI NETWORKS logo and the 'Queries' tab. Below the title bar, there are sections for 'Ask the IQ Assistant', 'Ideas', and a 'Query History' dropdown. The 'Query History' dropdown is open, showing the query '1 sp\_activities'. Below the dropdown is a table with the following columns: time, node\_address, strategy, plan\_label, and ou. The table contains 12 rows of data, each representing a Smart Polling execution. The data is as follows:

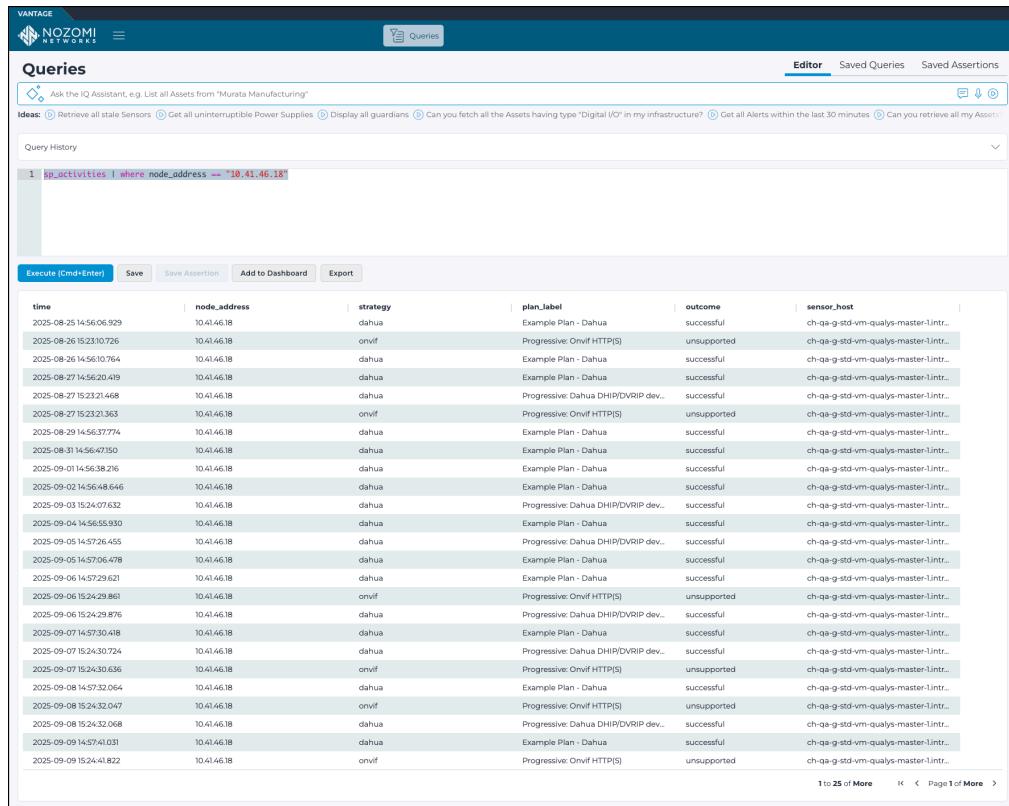
time	node_address	strategy	plan_label	ou
2025-08-25 02:09:41.064	192.168.45.115	automation direct_productivity	automation direct-productivity	su
2025-08-25 14:56:06.929	10.41.46.18	dahua	Example Plan - Dahua	su
2025-08-25 07:11:01.058	192.168.45.115	automation direct_productivity	automation direct-productivity	su
2025-08-25 07:59:21.996	192.168.45.66	advantech_eki	Progressive: Advantech EKI HTTPS	no
2025-08-25 08:11:01.078	192.168.45.115	automation direct_productivity	automation direct-productivity	su
2025-08-25 09:11:21.063	192.168.45.115	automation direct_productivity	automation direct-productivity	su
2025-08-25 10:11:41.074	192.168.45.115	automation direct_productivity	automation direct-productivity	su
2025-08-25 11:12:02.421	192.168.45.115	automation direct_productivity	automation direct-productivity	su
2025-08-25 12:12:02.461	192.168.45.115	automation direct_productivity	automation direct-productivity	su
2025-08-25 13:12:22.422	192.168.45.115	automation direct_productivity	automation direct-productivity	su

Figure 121. General query

### Example 2

`sp_activities | where node_address == "10.41.46.18"`

Shows all the executions of Smart Polling plans connected to a node with the *IP* address 10.41.46.18.



The screenshot shows the Vantage NOZOMI Networks interface with the following details:

- Header:** VANTAGE NOZOMI NETWORKS
- Section:** Queries
- Toolbar:** Editor, Saved Queries, Saved Assertions, Execute (Cmd+Enter), Save, Save Assertion, Add to Dashboard, Export
- Query History:** 1 `sp_activities | where node_address == "10.41.46.18"`
- Table:** A results table with the following columns and data:
 

time	node_address	strategy	plan_label	outcome	sensor_host
2025-08-25 14:56:06.929	10.41.46.18	dahua	Example Plan - Dahua	successful	ch-qg-g-std-vm-qualys-master-1.intr...
2025-08-26 15:23:07.26	10.41.46.18	onvif	Progressive: Onvif HTTP(S)	unsupported	ch-qg-g-std-vm-qualys-master-1.intr...
2025-08-26 14:56:10.764	10.41.46.18	dahua	Example Plan - Dahua	successful	ch-qg-g-std-vm-qualys-master-1.intr...
2025-08-27 14:56:20.419	10.41.46.18	dahua	Example Plan - Dahua	successful	ch-qg-g-std-vm-qualys-master-1.intr...
2025-08-27 15:23:21.468	10.41.46.18	dahua	Progressive: Dahua DHIP/DVRIP dev...	successful	ch-qg-g-std-vm-qualys-master-1.intr...
2025-08-27 15:23:21.363	10.41.46.18	onvif	Progressive: Onvif HTTP(S)	unsupported	ch-qg-g-std-vm-qualys-master-1.intr...
2025-08-29 14:56:37.774	10.41.46.18	dahua	Example Plan - Dahua	successful	ch-qg-g-std-vm-qualys-master-1.intr...
2025-08-31 14:56:47.150	10.41.46.18	dahua	Example Plan - Dahua	successful	ch-qg-g-std-vm-qualys-master-1.intr...
2025-09-01 14:56:38.216	10.41.46.18	dahua	Example Plan - Dahua	successful	ch-qg-g-std-vm-qualys-master-1.intr...
2025-09-02 14:56:46.646	10.41.46.18	dahua	Example Plan - Dahua	successful	ch-qg-g-std-vm-qualys-master-1.intr...
2025-09-03 15:24:07.632	10.41.46.18	dahua	Progressive: Dahua DHIP/DVRIP dev...	successful	ch-qg-g-std-vm-qualys-master-1.intr...
2025-09-04 14:56:55.930	10.41.46.18	dahua	Example Plan - Dahua	successful	ch-qg-g-std-vm-qualys-master-1.intr...
2025-09-05 14:57:26.455	10.41.46.18	dahua	Progressive: Dahua DHIP/DVRIP dev...	successful	ch-qg-g-std-vm-qualys-master-1.intr...
2025-09-05 14:57:06.478	10.41.46.18	dahua	Example Plan - Dahua	successful	ch-qg-g-std-vm-qualys-master-1.intr...
2025-09-06 14:57:29.621	10.41.46.18	dahua	Example Plan - Dahua	successful	ch-qg-g-std-vm-qualys-master-1.intr...
2025-09-06 15:24:29.861	10.41.46.18	onvif	Progressive: Onvif HTTP(S)	unsupported	ch-qg-g-std-vm-qualys-master-1.intr...
2025-09-06 15:24:29.876	10.41.46.18	dahua	Progressive: Dahua DHIP/DVRIP dev...	successful	ch-qg-g-std-vm-qualys-master-1.intr...
2025-09-07 14:57:30.418	10.41.46.18	dahua	Example Plan - Dahua	successful	ch-qg-g-std-vm-qualys-master-1.intr...
2025-09-07 15:24:30.724	10.41.46.18	dahua	Progressive: Dahua DHIP/DVRIP dev...	successful	ch-qg-g-std-vm-qualys-master-1.intr...
2025-09-07 15:24:30.636	10.41.46.18	onvif	Progressive: Onvif HTTP(S)	unsupported	ch-qg-g-std-vm-qualys-master-1.intr...
2025-09-08 14:57:32.064	10.41.46.18	dahua	Example Plan - Dahua	successful	ch-qg-g-std-vm-qualys-master-1.intr...
2025-09-08 15:24:32.047	10.41.46.18	onvif	Progressive: Onvif HTTP(S)	unsupported	ch-qg-g-std-vm-qualys-master-1.intr...
2025-09-08 15:24:32.068	10.41.46.18	dahua	Progressive: Dahua DHIP/DVRIP dev...	successful	ch-qg-g-std-vm-qualys-master-1.intr...
2025-09-09 14:57:41.031	10.41.46.18	dahua	Example Plan - Dahua	successful	ch-qg-g-std-vm-qualys-master-1.intr...
2025-09-09 15:24:41.822	10.41.46.18	onvif	Progressive: Onvif HTTP(S)	unsupported	ch-qg-g-std-vm-qualys-master-1.intr...
- Page:** 1 to 25 of More

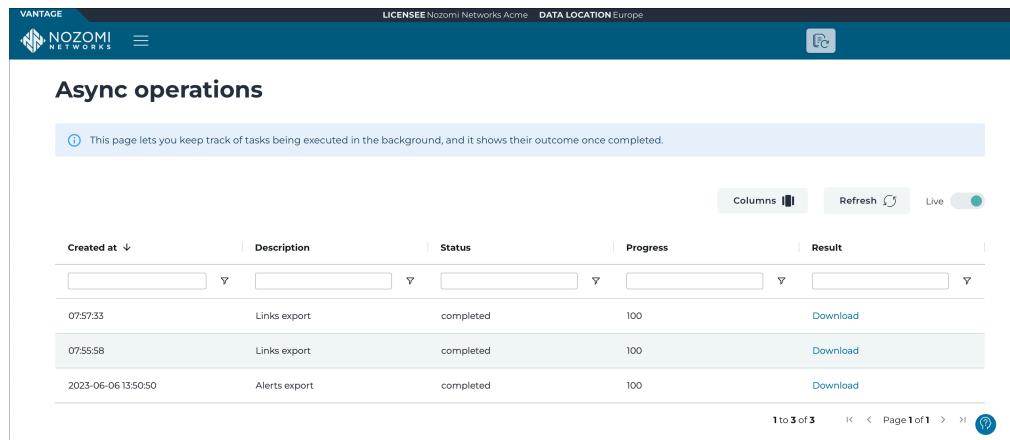
Figure 122. Specific query



# Chapter 19. Async operations



The **Async operations** page lets you keep track of tasks that are being executed in the background, and it shows their outcome once that they are completed.



The screenshot shows the 'Async operations' page with the following details:

**Header:** VANTAGE NOZOMI NETWORKS, LICENSEE Nozomi Networks Acme, DATA LOCATION Europe, Refresh icon, Live toggle (on).

**Section Header:** Async operations

**Text Box:** This page lets you keep track of tasks being executed in the background, and it shows their outcome once that they are completed.

**Table Headers:** Created at, Description, Status, Progress, Result

**Table Data:**

Created at	Description	Status	Progress	Result
07:57:33	Links export	completed	100	Download
07:55:58	Links export	completed	100	Download
2023-06-06 13:50:50	Alerts export	completed	100	Download

**Page Footer:** 1 to 3 of 3, Page 1 of 1, Help icon.

Figure 123. Async operations page



## Chapter 20. What's new drawer



The **What's new** drawer shows a list of new features, enhancements, and fixes for issues.



Figure 124. What's new icon

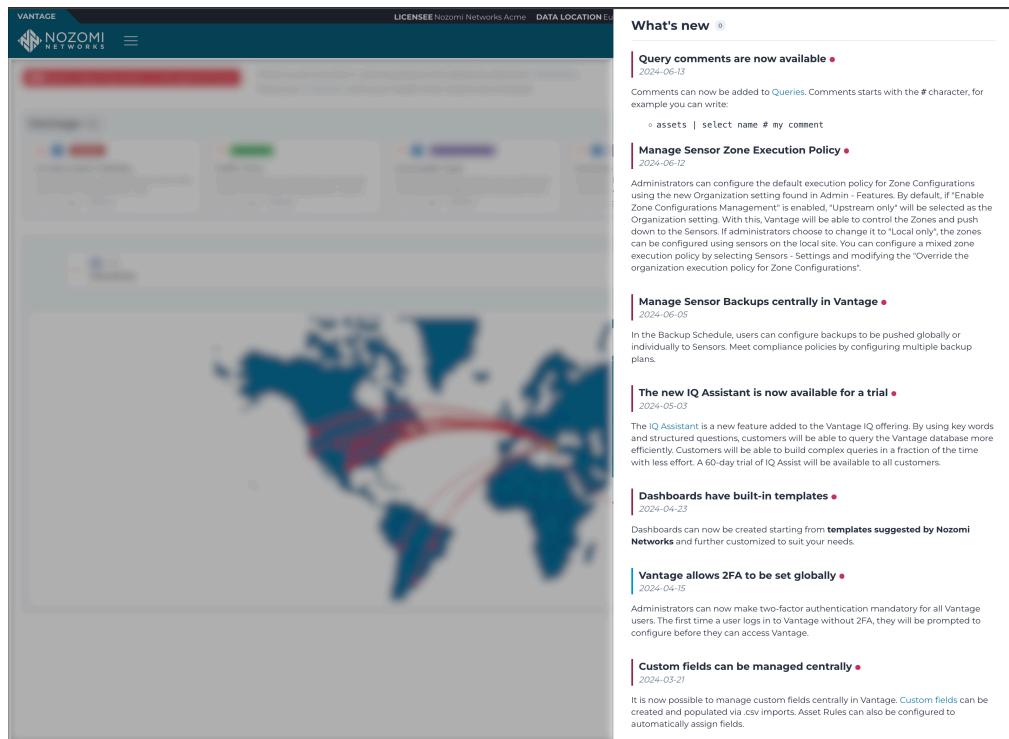


Figure 125. What's new drawer



# Chapter 21. Administration



## Administration page

*The administration page lets a user with administrator privileges configure settings and do other tasks.*

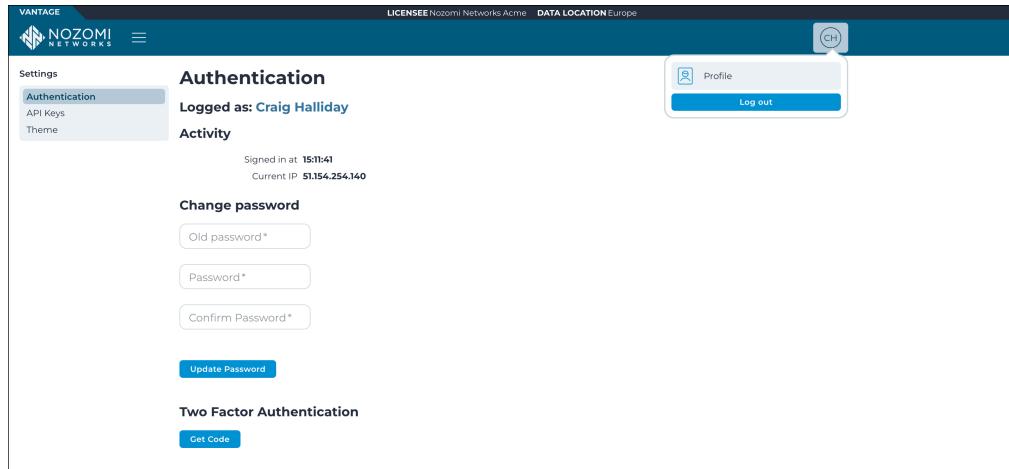
For more details, see the Vantage **Administrator Guide**.



## Chapter 22. Profile settings



The profile settings menu lets you edit your user settings and update your profile.



**Figure 126. Profile settings menu**

The **Profile** page has these tabs:

- [Authentication \(on page 326\)](#)
- [API Keys \(on page 327\)](#)
- [Theme \(on page 329\)](#)

#### Related information

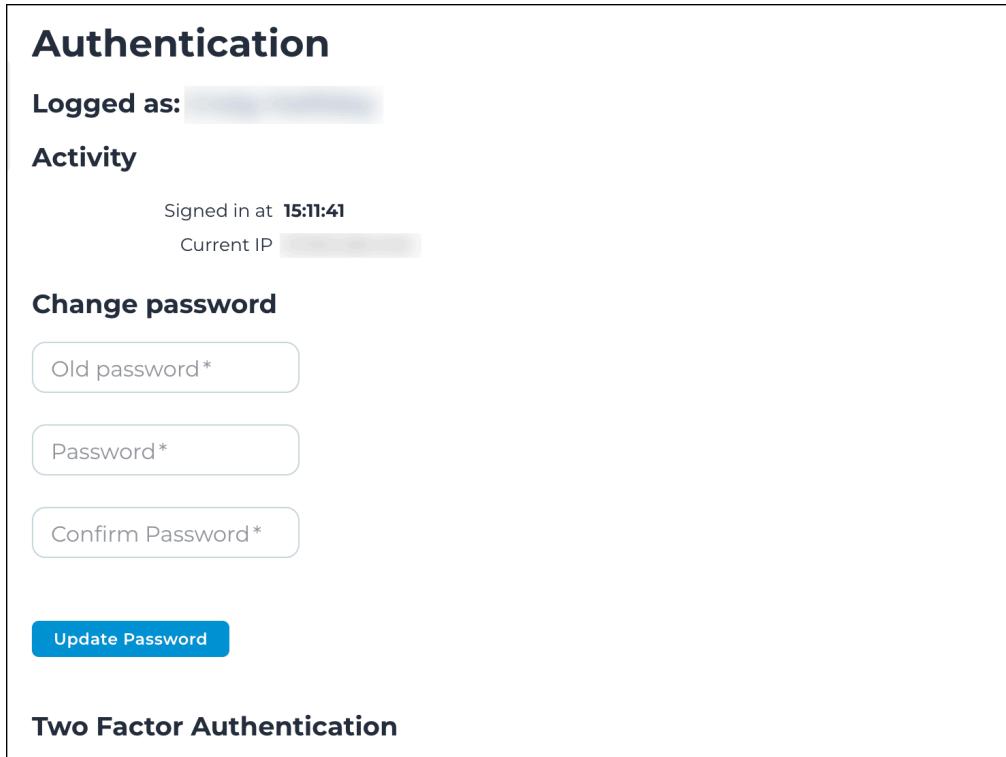
[Authentication \(on page 326\)](#)

[API Keys \(on page 327\)](#)

[Theme \(on page 329\)](#)

## Authentication

The **Authentication** page shows user activity details, lets you change your password, and lets you create a two-factor authentication code.



The screenshot shows the 'Authentication' page with the following sections:

- Logged as:** [redacted]
- Activity**:
  - Signed in at **15:11:41**
  - Current IP: [redacted]
- Change password**:
  - Old password\*
  - Password\*
  - Confirm Password\*
  - Update Password** button
- Two Factor Authentication**:
  - Get Code** button

Figure 127. Authentication page

### Activity

This section shows the last time the current user signed in and the *IP* address used.

### Change password

This section lets you change your password.

### Two Factor Authentication

The **Get Code** button lets you create a code that can be used for [two-factor authentication \(2FA\)](#) in third-party applications.

## API Keys

The **API Keys** pages lets you manage application programming interface (API) keys for the current user. Third-party applications that integrate with Vantage must use API keys to authenticate.

The screenshot shows the 'API Keys' page with the following interface elements:

- Header:** 'API Keys' and 'Your API keys'.
- Table:** A grid showing two existing API keys. The columns are 'User Display name', 'Key name', and 'Description'. Both rows show 'n.a.' in the 'Description' column.
- Buttons:** 'Columns', 'Refresh', and a 'Live' toggle switch (which is on).
- Section:** 'Generate new API key'.
- Form Fields:**
  - 'Description' input field with placeholder 'Give a human-friendly description to the API key.'
  - 'Allowed IPs' input field with placeholder 'Example IP ranges: 1.2.3.4/24 or 1.2.3.4/24,2.3.4.5/16.'
  - 'Organization' dropdown menu showing 'Acme'.
- Buttons:** 'Generate' button.

Figure 128. API Keys page

Each *application programming interface (API)* key is associated with a Vantage user, who must have sufficient permissions in Vantage. This user should be the [SAML](#) account of the person responsible for the integration. Your third-party application must pass the *API* key name and token in order to authenticate with Vantage. An *API* key remains valid until it is revoked, or until its user is deleted.

### Columns

The **Columns** button lets you select which of the available columns for the current page will show.

### Refresh

The **Refresh**  icon lets you immediately refresh the current view.

### Live

The **Live**  toggle lets you change live view on, or off. When live mode is on, the page will refresh periodically.

**Table**

Created at	The date and time that the <i>API</i> key was created.
Updated at	The date and time that the <i>API</i> key was last updated.
Revoked at	The date and time that the <i>API</i> key was revoked.
User Display name	The display name of the user associated with the <i>API</i> key.
Key name	The name of the <i>API</i> key. Vantage generates this name when you create the <i>API</i> key.
Description	The user-defined description of the <i>API</i> key.
Last sign in at	The last date and time that the <i>API</i> key was used to sign in.
Last sign in ip	The originating <i>IP</i> address of the connection that last authenticated using the <i>API</i> key.
Allowed ips	The user-defined range of <i>IP</i> addresses from which connections are permitted.
Linked organization Name	The name of an organization that will serve as a default value when <i>API</i> calls using this key do not specify an organization.

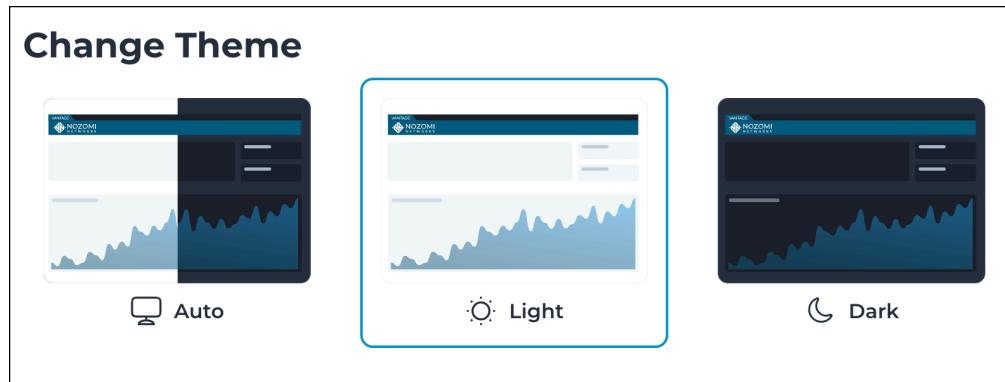
**Generate new API key**

This section lets you:

- Create a description for the *API* key
- Set an allowed, or range of allowed, *IP* addresses for the *API* key
- Select an organization with which to associate the *API* key

## Theme

The **Theme** page lets you choose a theme for the user interface (UI).



**Figure 129. Theme page**

The **Theme** page lets you customize the visual appearance of the [UI](#). You can choose one of these themes:

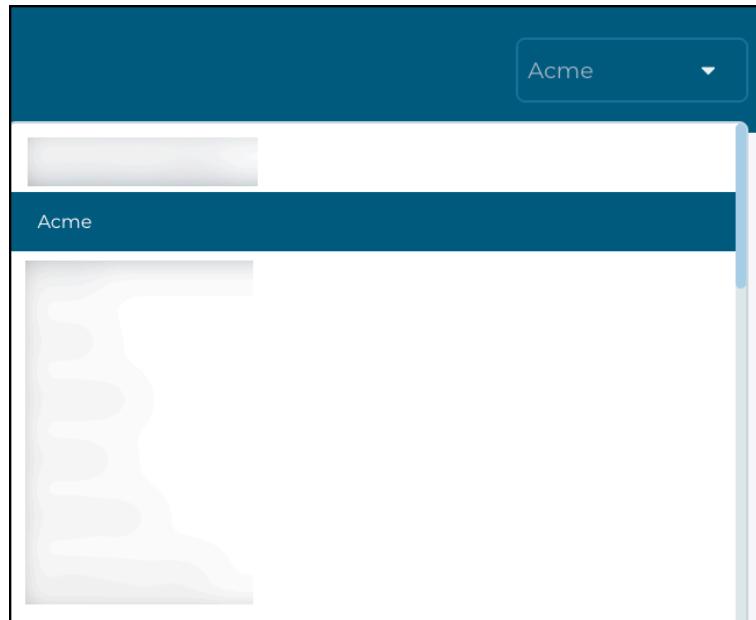
- Auto: Automatically adjusts the theme based on system settings
- Light: Uses a bright interface for better visibility in well-lit environments
- Dark: Uses a dark interface for reduced eye strain in low-light environments



# Chapter 23. Organizations menu



The organizations menu lets you search or show a list of all of your organizations, and lets you switch between them. Vantage provides a default organization, but administrators can add more organizations as necessary.

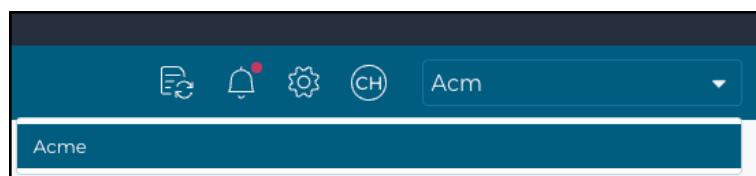


**Figure 130. Organizations menu**

An organization is a logical subdivision within your company. An organization is an isolated container that limits the access of your users. You can associate organizations with user groups and roles to define the type of changes that your users can make, and where they can make them.

The organizations menu lets you find one of your organizations. To do this you can either:

- Open the dropdown and select from the list
- Enter text to search the list



**Figure 131. Search function**



# Glossary



### Adaptive Learning

Adaptive Learning is when deviations are evaluated at a global level, rather than at the level of a single node. For example, using adaptive learning approach, the sensor doesn't raise an alert when it detects a device similar to those already installed in the network. This also applies for newly-detected communications that are similar to those previously detected. Adaptive learning is especially powerful and offers its best effect when combined with Asset Intelligence.

### Application Programming Interface

An API is a software interface that lets two or more computer programs communicate with each other.

### Artificial Intelligence

AI is computer intelligence, as opposed to human or animal intelligence. It is *artificial* because it is a digital computer that can perform tasks that are commonly associated with intelligent beings. *Intelligence* is the ability to learn and to reason.

### Assertion Consumer Service

An ACS is a version of the SAML standard that is used to exchange authentication and authorization identities between security domains.

### Asset Intelligence™

Asset Intelligence is a continuously expanding database of modeling asset behavior used by N2OS to enrich asset information, and improve overall visibility, asset management, and security, independent of monitored network data.

### Authorization to Operate

ATO is a formal declaration by a designated authorizing official that authorizes operation of an information system and explicitly accepts the risk to organizational operations, organizational assets, individuals, or other organizations based on the implementation of an agreed-upon set of security controls.

### Central Management Console

The Central Management Console (CMC) is a Nozomi Networks product that has been designed to support complex deployments that cannot be addressed with a single sensor. A central design principle behind the CMC is the unified experience, that lets you access information in a similar way as on the sensor.

### Classless Inter-Domain Routing

CIDR is a method for IP routing and for allocating IP addresses.

### Command-line interface

A command-line processor uses a command-line interface (CLI) as text input commands. It lets you invoke executables and provide information for the actions that you want them to do. It also lets you set parameters for the environment.

### Comma-separated Value

A CSV file is a text file that uses a comma to separate values.

### Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures

CVEs give a reference method information-security vulnerabilities and exposures that are known to the public. The United States' National Cybersecurity FFRDC maintains the system.

### Controlled Unclassified Information

CUI is information that requires safeguarding or dissemination controls pursuant to federal law, regulations, and government-wide policies, but is not classified under Executive Order 13526.

### Coordinated Universal Time

Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) is the primary time standard by which the world regulates clocks and time. It is based on International Atomic Time (TAI) with leap seconds added to synchronize with Earth's rotation.

### curl

curl is a command-line tool and library used to transfer data to or from a server. It supports many protocols, including HTTP, HTTPS, FTP, and more. In API contexts, curl is commonly used to test and interact with endpoints by sending requests and receiving responses.

### cURL

### Department of Defense

DoD is the executive branch department of the United States federal government responsible for coordinating and supervising all agencies and functions directly related to national security and the United States Armed Forces.

### Exploit Prediction Scoring System

EPSS is a cybersecurity risk assessment framework that predicts the likelihood of a software vulnerability being exploited in the wild. It uses data-driven models based on real-world exploit activity, vulnerability metadata, and other threat intelligence sources to help organizations prioritize patching efforts.

**Extensible Markup Language**

XML is a markup language and file format for the storage and transmission of data. It defines a set of rules for encoding documents in a format that is both human-readable and machine-readable.

**Federal Information Processing Standards**

FIPS are publicly announced standards developed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology for use in computer systems by non-military American government agencies and government contractors.

**Federal Information Security Management Act**

FISMA is a United States federal law that defines a framework of guidelines and security standards to protect government information and operations. It requires federal agencies to develop, document, and implement programs to provide information security for their data and information systems.

**Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program**

FedRAMP is a U.S. government-wide program that provides a standardized approach to security assessment, authorization, and continuous monitoring for cloud products and services used by federal agencies.

**Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure**

HTTPS is an extension of the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). It is used for secure communication over a computer network, and is widely used on the Internet. In HTTPS, the communication protocol is encrypted using Transport Layer Security (TLS) or, formerly, Secure Sockets Layer (SSL). The protocol is therefore also referred to as HTTP over TLS, or HTTP over SSL.

**Identifier**

A label that identifies the related item.

**Identity Provider**

An IdP is a system entity that creates, maintains, and manages identity information. It also provides authentication services to applications within a federation, or a distributed network.

**Industrial Control Systems**

An ICS is an electronic control system and related instrumentation that is used to control industrial processes.

**Information Technology**

IT is the use of computers to process, create, store, and exchange data and information.

**Internet of Things**

The IoT describes devices that connect and exchange information through the internet or other communication devices.

**Internet Protocol**

An Internet Protocol address, or IP address, identifies a node in a computer network that uses the Internet Protocol to communicate. The IP label is numerical.

**JavaScript Object Notation**

JSON is an open standard file format for data interchange. It uses human-readable text to store and transmit data objects, which consist of attribute-value pairs and arrays.

**JSON web token**

A JWT is an internet standard to create data with optional encryption and/or optional signature whose payload holds JSON that asserts some number of claims. The tokens are signed either using a private secret or a private/public key.

**Known Exploited Vulnerabilities**

A list of software vulnerabilities that threat actors have actively exploited. Cybersecurity organizations track KEVs to help prioritize patching and mitigate security risks.

**Link Layer Discovery Protocol**

LLDP is a vendor-neutral link layer protocol used by network devices for advertising identity, capabilities, and neighbors on a local area network.

**Management Information Base**

An MIB is a collection of definitions that specify the properties of the managed resources within a network device (like routers or switches) and how they can be accessed using SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol).

**Media Access Control**

A MAC address is a unique identifier for a network interface controller (NIC). It is used as a network address in network segment communications. A common use is in most IEEE 802 networking technologies, such as Bluetooth, Ethernet, and Wi-Fi. MAC addresses are most commonly assigned by device manufacturers and are also referred to as a hardware address, or physical address. A MAC address normally includes a manufacturer's organizationally unique identifier (OUI). It can be stored in hardware, such as the card's read-only memory, or by a firmware mechanism.

**National Institute of Standards and Technology**

NIST is an agency of the United States Department of Commerce. NIST's mission is to promote American innovation and industrial competitiveness.

**Nozomi Networks Operating System**

N2OS is the operating system that the core suite of Nozomi Networks products runs on.

**Operating System**

An operating system is computer system software that is used to manage computer hardware, software resources, and provide common services for computer programs.

**Operational Technology**

OT is the software and hardware that controls and/or monitors industrial assets, devices and processes.

**Packet Capture**

A pcap is an application programming interface (API) that captures live network packet data from the OSI model ( layers 2-7).

**Plan of Action and Milestones**

POA&M is a document that identifies tasks that need to be accomplished to address security weaknesses or deficiencies. It details resources required, milestones for completion, and scheduled completion dates for each task. It is a key tool for tracking and managing remediation efforts in federal security compliance programs.

**Portable Document Format**

PDF is a Adobe file format that is used to present documents. It is independent of operating systems (OS), application software, hardware.

**Programmable Logic Controller**

A PLC is a ruggedized, industrial computer used in industrial and manufacturing processes.

**Remote Terminal Unit**

An RTU is a microprocessor-controlled electronic device that acts as an interface between a SCADA (supervisory control and data acquisition) system, or distributed control system, to a physical object. It transmits telemetry data to a master system, and uses messages from the master supervisory system to control connected objects.

**Security Assertion Markup Language**

SAML is an open standard, XML-based markup language for security assertions. It allows for the exchange of authentication and authorization data between different parties such as a service provider and an identity provider.

**Security Assessment Report**

SAR is a comprehensive document that details the results of an independent security assessment of an information system. It includes findings, vulnerabilities, and recommendations from the assessment process and is a required component of the FedRAMP authorization.

**Security Information and Event Management**

SIEM is a field within the computer security industry, where software products and services combine security event management (SEM) and security information management (SIM). SIEMs provide real-time analysis of security alerts.

**Security Requirements Guide**

SRG is a Department of Defense publication that provides security requirements and controls for information systems and cloud computing services at various impact levels.

**Simple Network Management Protocol**

SNMP is an Internet Standard protocol for the collection and organization of information about managed devices on IP networks. It also lets you modify that information to change device behavior. Typical devices that support SNMP are: printers, workstations, cable modems, switches, routers, and servers.

**Single Sign-on**

SSO is an authentication method that lets users log in to one or more related, but independent, software systems.

**Software as a Service**

SaaS is a software licensing and delivery model. This type of software is hosted centrally and licensed on a subscription basis.

**Strict (Learning)**

Strict (Learning) is a mode which relies on a detailed anomaly-based approach. Each node is evaluated at the node level; when deviations from the baseline are detected, the sensor raises alerts. This approach is called strict because once a system is learned, it is expected to always behave as it did during the learning phase; maintaining systems with the Strict approach requires detailed knowledge of your system.

**Structured Threat Information Expression**

STIX™ is a language and serialization format for the exchange of cyber threat intelligence (CTI). STIX is free and open source.

**System Security Plan**

SSP is a formal document that provides an overview of the security requirements for an information system and describes the security controls in place or planned to meet those requirements. It is a key component of the FedRAMP authorization process.

**Threat Intelligence™**

Nozomi Networks **Threat Intelligence™** feature monitors ongoing OT and IoT threat and vulnerability intelligence to improve malware anomaly detection. This includes managing packet rules, YARA rules, STIX indicators, Sigma rules, and vulnerabilities. **Threat Intelligence™** allows new content to be added, edited, and deleted, and existing content to be enabled or disabled.

**Transport Layer Security**

TLS is a cryptographic protocol that provides communications security over a computer network. The protocol is widely used in applications such as: HTTPS, voice over IP, instant messaging, and email.

**Two-factor authentication**

2FA is a method that lets you add additional security to an account. The first factor is a standard password, the second factor is a code that is used on an app on a mobile device or computer that verifies the user.

**Uniform Resource Identifier**

A URI is a unique string of characters used to identify a logical or physical resource on the internet or local network.

**Uniform Resource Locator**

An URL is a reference to a resource on the web that gives its location on a computer network and a mechanism to retrieving it.

**Universally unique identifier**

A UUID is a 128-bit label that is used for information in computer systems. When a UUID is generated with standard methods, they are, for all practical purposes, unique. Their uniqueness is not dependent on an authority, or a centralized registry. While it is not impossible for the UUID to be duplicated, the possibility is generally considered to be so small, as to be negligible. The term globally unique identifier (GUID) is also used in some, mostly Microsoft, systems.

**User Interface**

An interface that lets humans interact with machines.

**Virtual Local Area Network**

A VLAN is a broadcast domain that is isolated and partitioned in a computer network at the data link layer (OSI layer 2).