

Report and Manage Cyber Security Risks on the File Server



The management of file servers is important for securing files and maintaining data integrity. However, misconfiguration or inadequate management of file servers can introduce a number of risks. FolSec offers 4 perspectives to the IT administrator to identify risks on file sharing servers, provide visibility and ease of management. With FolSec

File Server

NTFS Permission Reporting & Management

It manages Ger permissions on the file server from the web interface, thus ensuring that only authorized people can access the files. With FolSec





File Access Control

It monitors and audits file activities so you can report intrusionable access statuses.



File Type Analysis



Anomalies on the file server are detected and responded to quickly, thus preventing possible security breaches in advance.

It analyzes the types of files on its server, identifies potentially dangerous or incompatible files and takes precautions against them.



What you cannot report or measure you cannot manage the system.



Risk of not being able to detect whether users have unnecessary permissions





It cannot be reported instantly which folders the Everyone group has access permission to.

No restore option in case folder permissions are corrupted





Granting permissions on a user-based basis rather than Active Directory Groups

Inability to manage access requests to critical folders





Lack of reporting in folder permission processes



FolSec permissions of NTFS folders Report and manage from the web interface.







Leave Request Management

Users can make folder permission requests themselves

Active Directory Security Group Management

You can add and edit groups from the FolSec web interface.

Leave Management

You can Add Permission - Delete - Clone - Move - Allow for a period of time - Assign scheduled permission..

Backup and restore folder permissions



You can't manage the risk you can't see: File Server Access Risks

Failure to monitor file access and activity increases the risk of security breaches going undetected





Not tracking what users do and what files they access makes it difficult to detect unauthorized activity

Failure to detect malicious or suspicious activity prevents early detection of vulnerabilities or breaches





Failure to monitor devices running on the system makes early detection of malware difficult.

Not tracking changes to files makes it difficult to detect data loss or unauthorized changes





Reporting and alarming of user access opportunities on the file server.





Reading from event logs, deleting, creating, moving, changing permissions, editing files, changing file ownership, deleting event logs, etc. Makes access logs meaningful with

Reports **process activities** in file access logs

Makes suspicious user activities visible

Provides **instant notifications** by reporting file activities and generating customizable alarms

Provide reporting of **user activities**

Failure to detect dangerous or unwanted file types can lead to security risks.

File Type Risks!

Failure to automatically manage old or unnecessary files can increase data management costs and unnecessarily take up storage space





Failure to detect unwanted or unnecessary files can cause storage space and data crowding problems.

Failure to detect multiple copies of the same data may result in inefficient use of storage resources





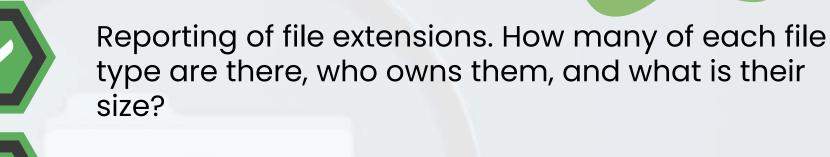
Incomplete file categorization can lead to data management and compatibility issues



Provide detailed reporting and management of the properties of the files on the file server

File Type Perspective Properties





You can **detect** waste files

With file aging, you can delete, copy and move files according to options such as desired extension, access date and file ownership.

Reporting of file categories

You can report which user and which path the known Ransomware extensions are on and take action to delete them.

You can **clean data by reporting** duplicated files.

You can perform anomaly behavior and user risk assessment on the file server.

Anomaly Detection Features



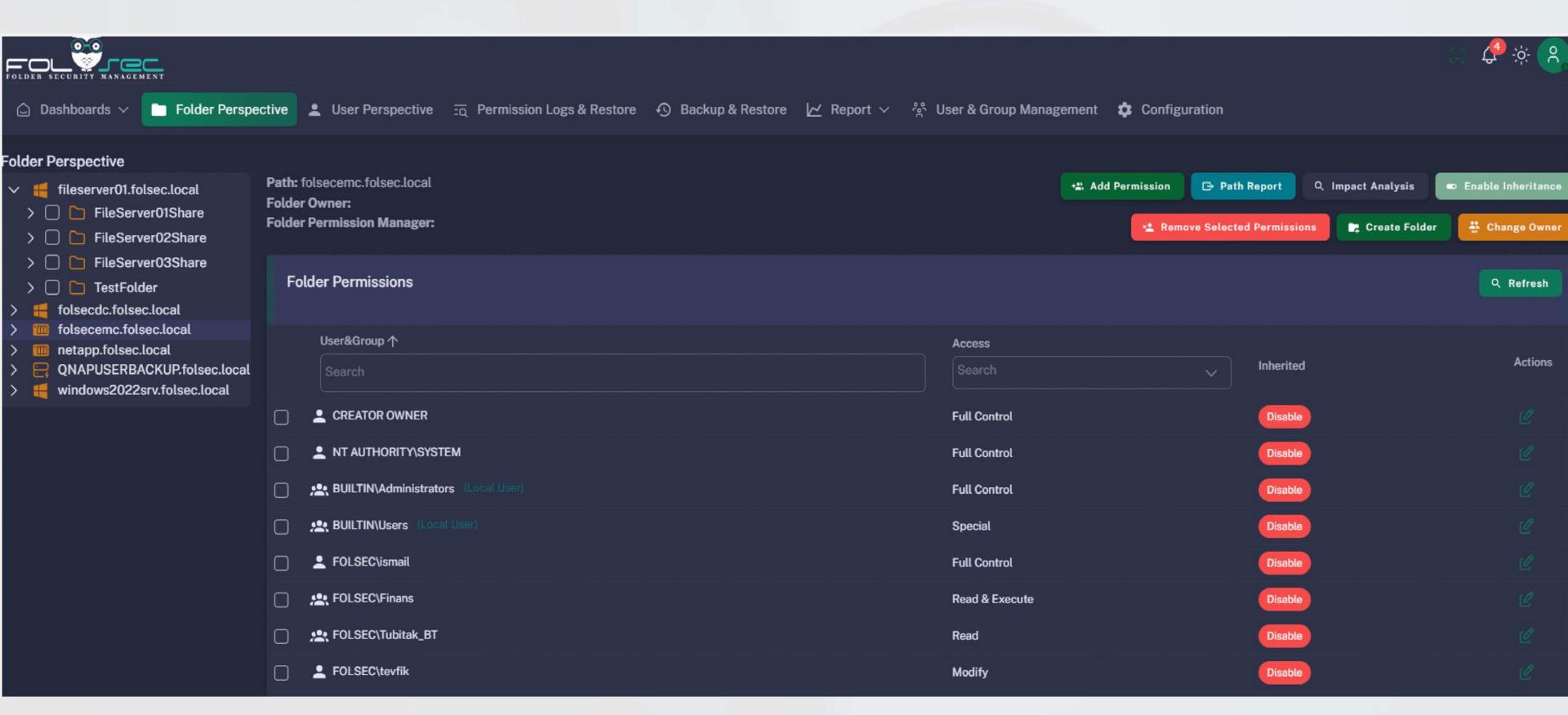
You can detect suspicious user activities. For example: Deleting, moving, changing permissions, etc. 100 files in 1 minute.

Detection of suspicious Ransomware activity. For example: If 100 file reading, deleting and creating events occur simultaneously within 1 minute, it will be reported as a suspicious activity.

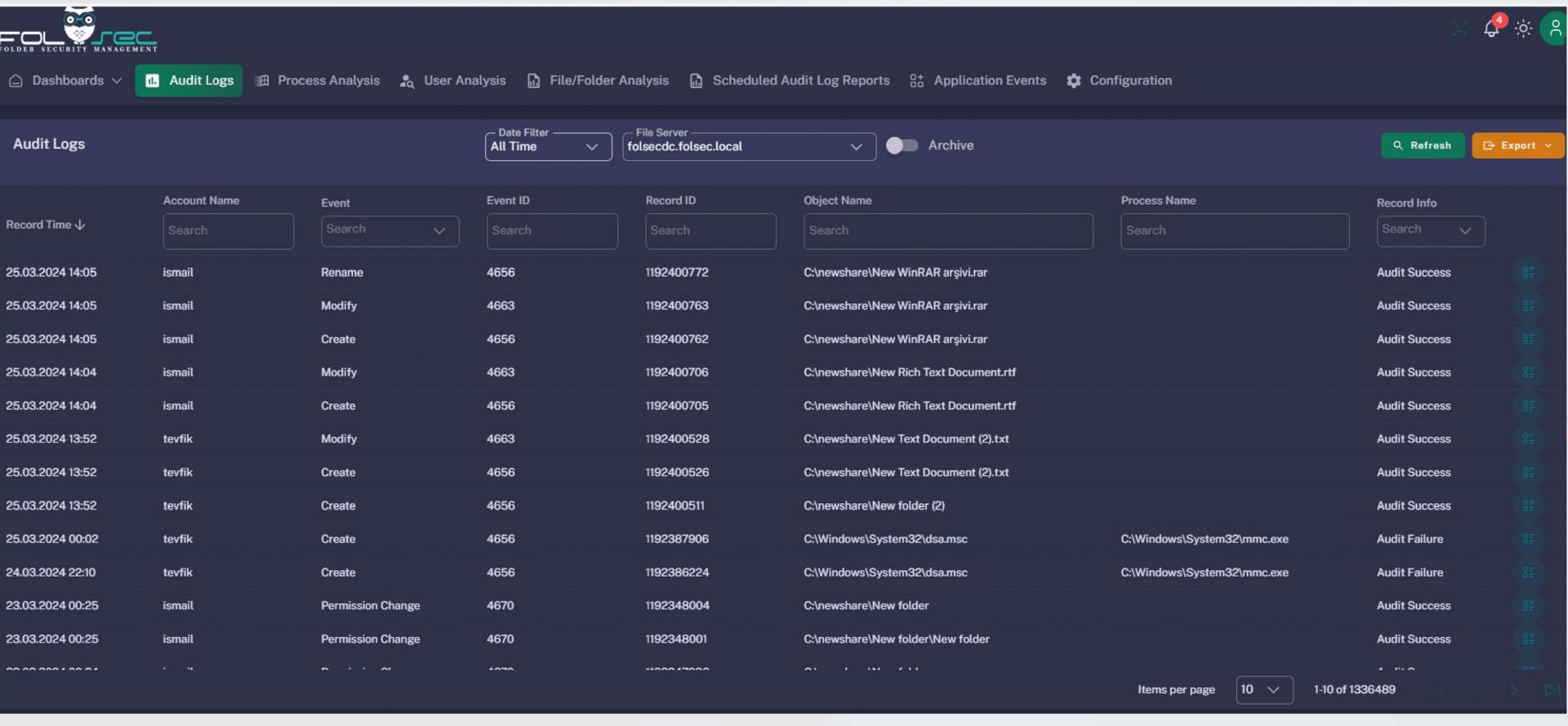
Alarms can be created according to event types in a folder you can specifically specify. Ex. If 10 files in the c:\data\finance folder are deleted at the same time within 5 minutes, an alarm will be generated.

FolSec permission **control can report risky users** with access control file type control modules.

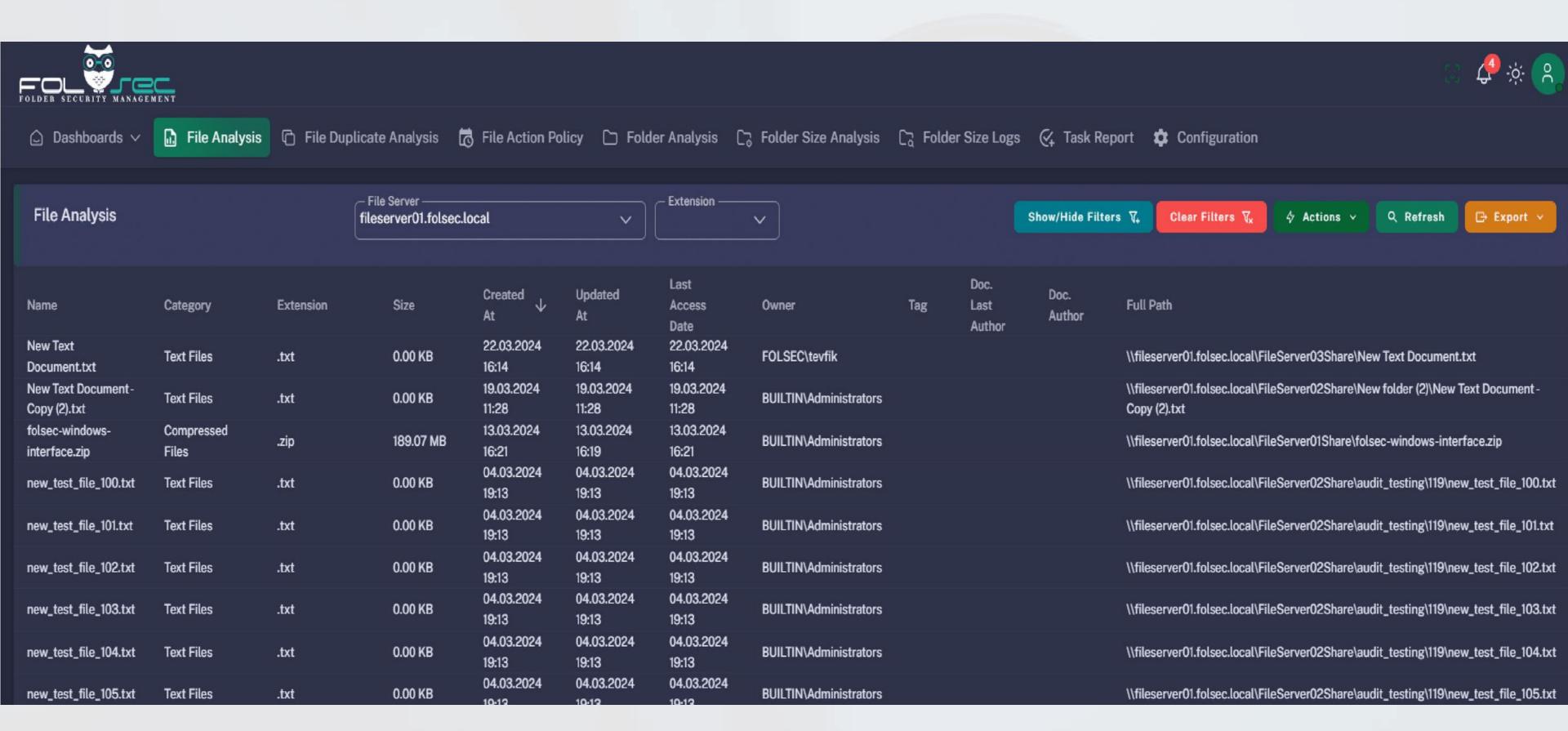
Permission Perspective Overview



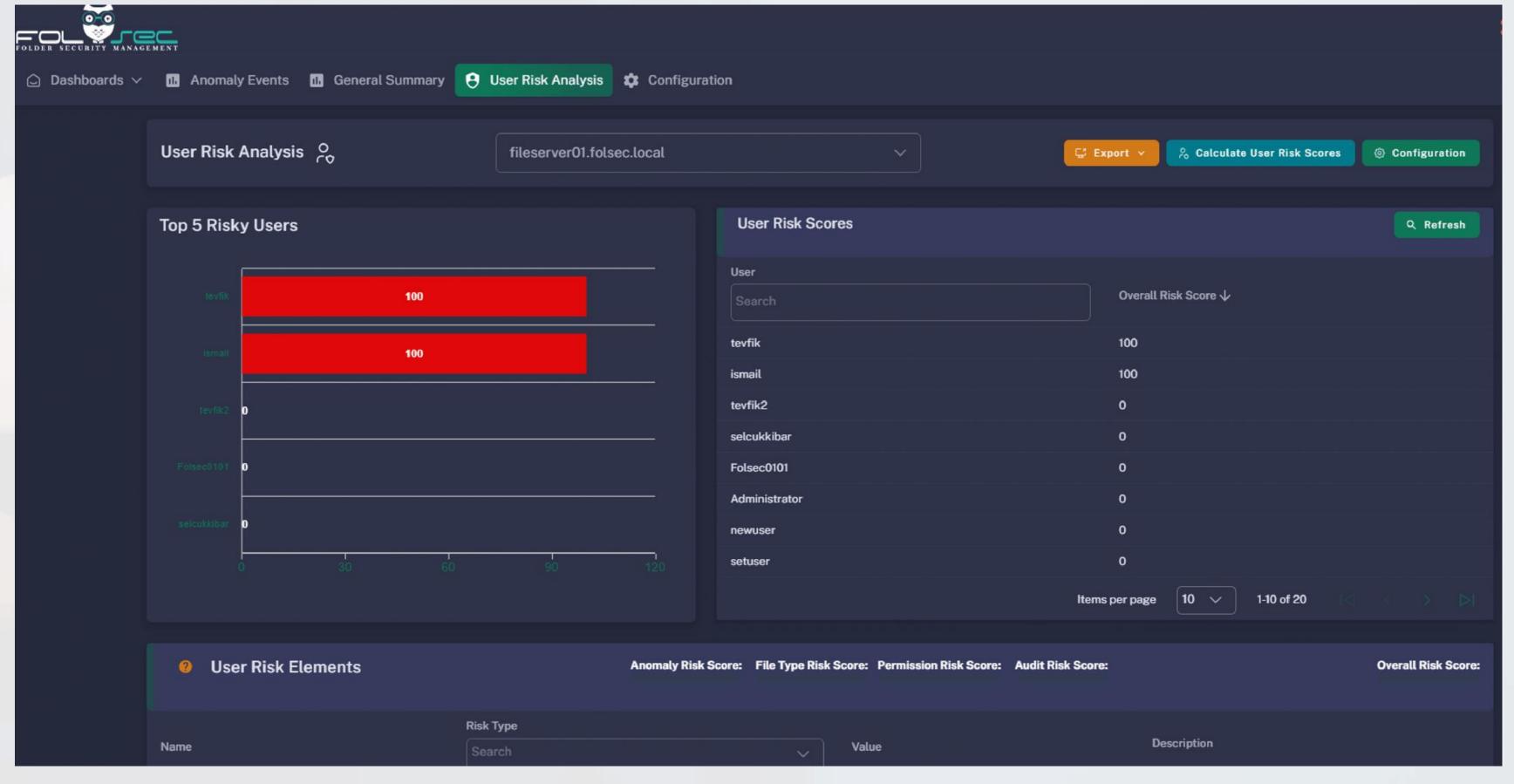
Aduit Perspective Overview



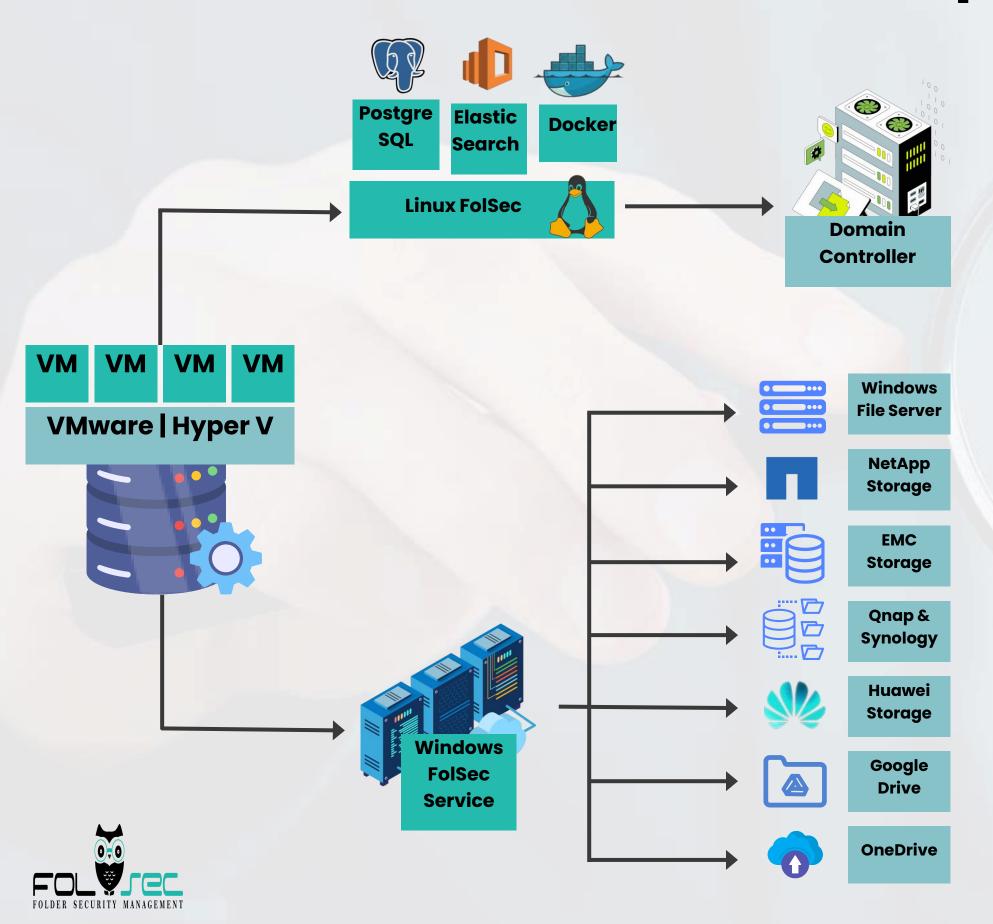
File Type Perspective General View



Anomaly Perspective General View



FolSec Topology



Requirements

- FolSec Linux (FolSec will be provided by.)
 - Cpu: Minimum 8 Core
 - Disk: Minimum 500GB (SSD Recommended)
 - Ram: Minimum 24GB
- Windows 2016,2019 or 2022 Standard Server (1 piece) Must be included in the domain.
 - Cpu: Minimum 8 Core
 - Disk: Minimum 500GB (SSD recommended)
 - Ram: Minimum 24GB

Authorizations of FolSec Active Directory and File Server Service Account

- The FolSec user must be added to the "Account Operators" group on Active Directory in order to save the users and groups in the domain to the FolSec db.
- In order to read Windows event logs, it must be included in the "Event Log Readers" Group on the relevant file server..
- In order to read permissions, file types, file sizes, etc. information, the FolSec service account must have at least "read, premission read and permission change" privileges in all folders..



FolSec (Folder Security Management)







