



Detect vulnerabilities on servers, end-user devices, and the cloud

All from a single interface



Reduce human error in security monitoring

By automatically uncovering suspicious activity



Get security reports

Alert key staff to resolve issues quickly



Enjoy additional security features of Dell PowerEdge servers*

Secure your workloads running on VMs and containers with VMware Carbon Black on Dell PowerEdge R750 servers

We verified VMware Carbon Black security features on VMs and in a containerized environment for private and hybrid cloud use cases

Security may be a complex issue for your enterprise to address, but bad actors won't sit idly by and wait while you deliberate. To safeguard your internet-facing systems, database servers, dev/test servers, mission-critical applications, and others, you need a security solution that integrates with your existing hardware and software while providing robust protection from a variety of threats.

At Principled Technologies, we tested a handful of major features of several VMware Carbon Black softwares on VMware vSphere® VMs and within a Tanzu Kubernetes® environment running on an on-premises Dell PowerEdge™ R750 server to demonstrate the security suite's real-world benefits. The features we tested include the prompt detection, alerting, and remediation of malware and suspicious threats; the ability to set security profiles for specific assets; and security report generation. We also tested these features in a public cloud setting, adding public cloud assets to Carbon Black to monitor both public and private cloud assets in one pane of glass.

This paper provides an overview of Carbon Black and what we found during testing. For a deeper look at our test methodology, see the [science behind this report](#).

* See page 3 of the report for more information

About Carbon Black

In today's working environment, there is a great need for advanced security measures that can deal with and get ahead of increasingly sophisticated threats against organizations. According to VMware analysis, global organizations saw a 148 percent increase in ransomware attacks in just a single month at the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, from February to March 2020.¹

Carbon Black is a security solution for the cloud, cloud-based workloads and containers, and endpoints. The security solution comprises five products: Endpoint, Container, Cloud, Cloud Workload, and Endpoint sensors for Linux and Windows.

VMware claims that Carbon Black uses intelligent system hardening, behavioral prevention, and daily scans of more than 1 trillion security events to detect and deter emerging threats to businesses.²

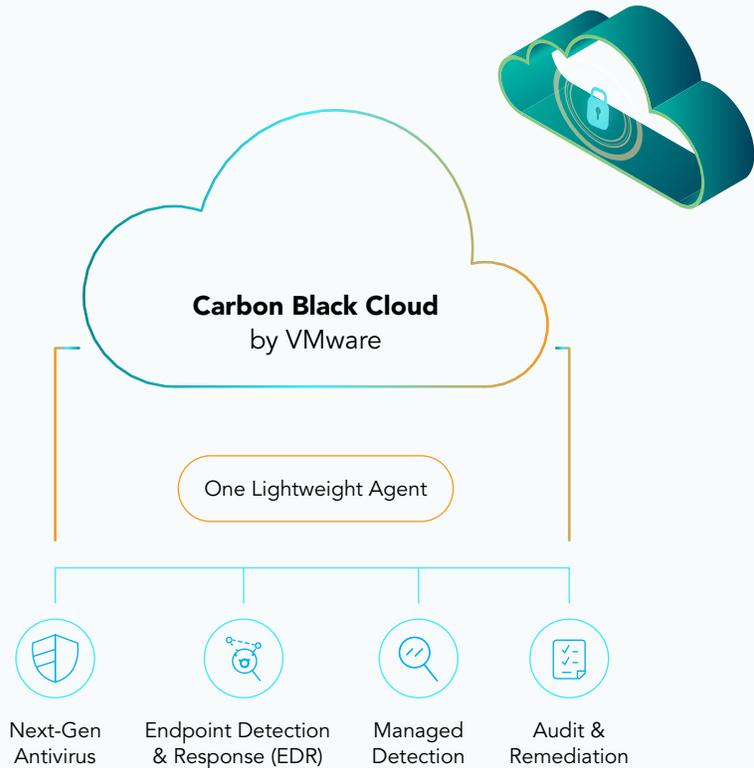


Figure 1: Carbon Black Cloud feature diagram. Source: Principled Technologies, based on figure 1 of "VMware Carbon Black Cloud Enterprise EDR: Threat Hunting & Incident Response," VMware, 2020.³

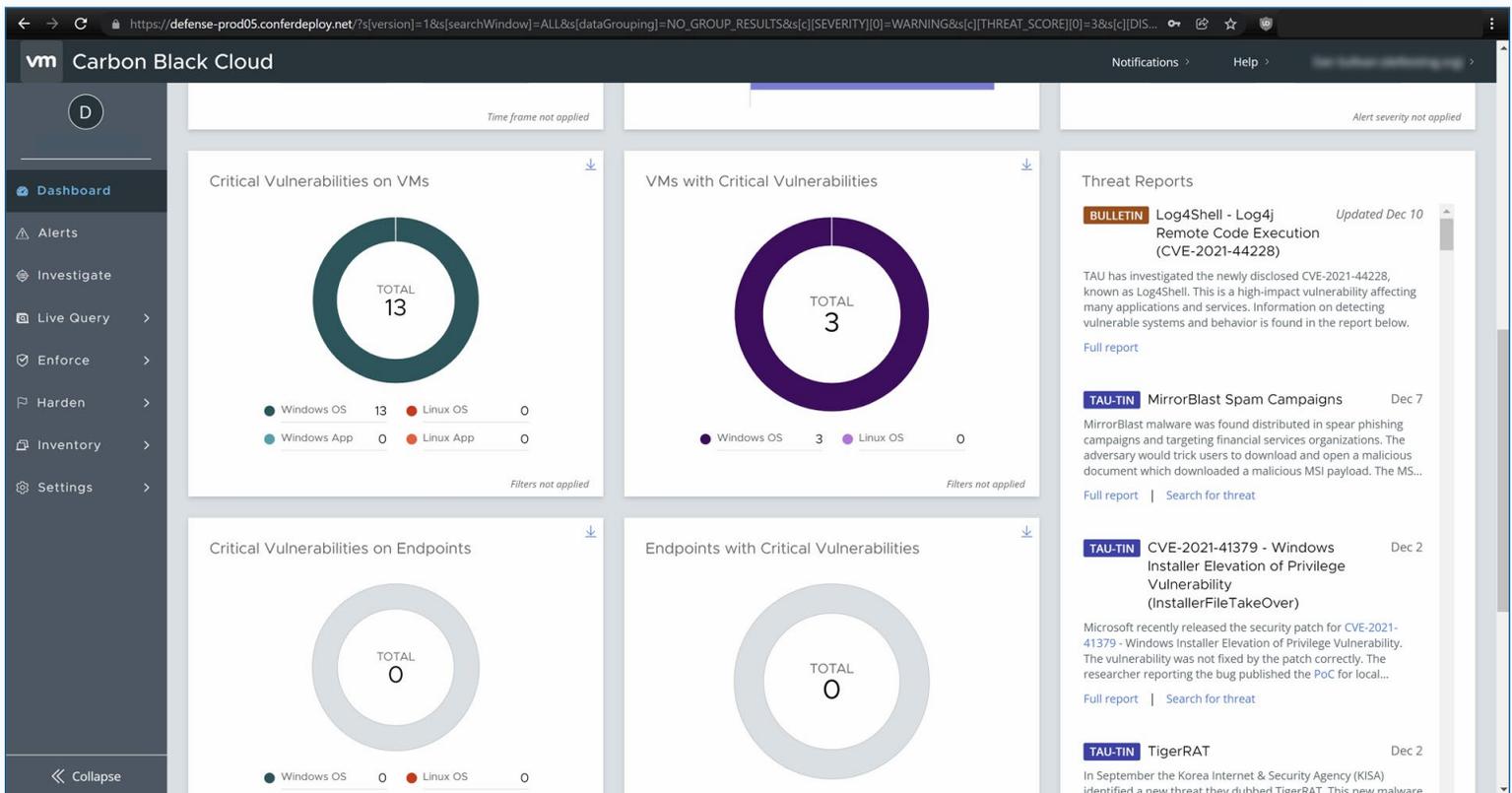


Figure 2: VMware Carbon Black Cloud dashboard provided visual summaries of our organization's IT assets that did not conform to our Carbon Black security policies and had non-zero risk assessments. Source: Principled Technologies.

Our environment

Our testing environment comprised two parts: an on-premises solution built on a Dell PowerEdge R750 server running VMware vSphere, and two Amazon Elastic Cloud Compute (EC2) t2.micro instances. One instance ran Amazon Linux 2, while the other ran Ubuntu 20.04.

Our findings

In our tests, we validated the following VMware Carbon Black features:

Endpoint detection:

- Cloud VMs*
- Kubernetes clusters*

Asset detection:

- Operating systems
- System applications
- Database applications
- Web applications

Vulnerability detection:

- Operating system (OS) / app vulnerabilities
- OS / apps out of date
- Misconfigured apps
- Malware
- Suspicious activity

Other features:

- Risk-level ratings
- Dashboard UI
- Reporting

*Detecting the Cloud VMs and Kubernetes clusters required the installation and use of Carbon Black sensors, which was a simple process requiring a single line of code.

Cyber Resilient Architecture on the Dell PowerEdge R750 server

The Dell EMC PowerEdge R750, together with iDRAC9, delivers tools that aim to provide layers of security across hardware and firmware and integrate security "throughout the entire server lifecycle."⁴ Dell calls this layered approach to IT security Cyber Resilient Architecture, and it applies to all 14G and 15G Dell PowerEdge servers. According to Dell, Cyber Resilient Architecture includes features such as:

- Silicon-based Root of Trust
- Cryptographically trusted booting
- Digitally signed firmware packages
- Hard drive encryption and enterprise key management
- Drift detection
- Dynamic System Lockdown
- Persistent event-logging
- Audit-logging and alerts
- Chassis Intrusion Detection
- Automated BIOS recovery
- Rapid OS recovery
- Firmware Rollback

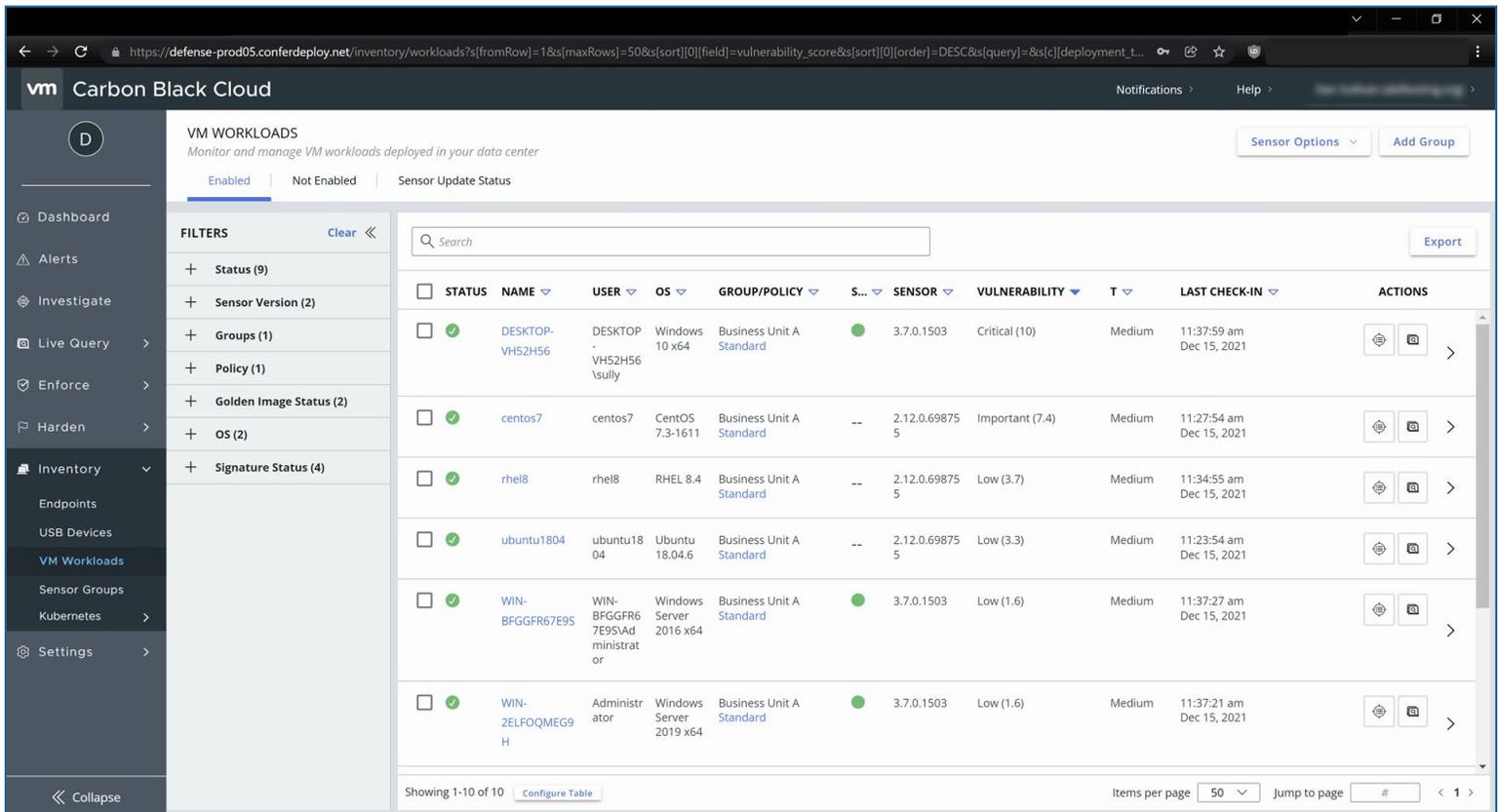
To learn more, visit <https://www.delltechnologies.com/en-my/collaterals/unauth/white-papers/products/servers/cyber-resilient-security-with-poweredge-servers.pdf>.

Installing Carbon Black and detecting our environment

For reliable and robust protection, it's paramount that a security solution is able to correctly identify all assets within your environment. This way, the security solution can detect unexpected changes or alert your team to potential security risks that require prompt action.

To test this capability, we deployed Carbon Black to a set of VMs in our VMware vSphere environment. Carbon Black successfully detected each of our assets and their patch statuses.

Figure 3 shows that Carbon Black detected a number of vulnerabilities within our environment, including 13 "Critical" vulnerabilities across three VMs. But what does critical mean to Carbon Black?



The screenshot displays the Carbon Black Cloud interface for VM Workloads. The main table lists several VMs, each with a status indicator (green checkmark), a name, user, OS, group/policy, sensor ID, vulnerability score, severity, and last check-in time. The vulnerabilities are categorized as Critical, Important, and Low.

STATUS	NAME	USER	OS	GROUP/POLICY	S...	SENSOR	VULNERABILITY	T	LAST CHECK-IN	ACTIONS
✓	DESKTOP-VH52H56	DESKTOP - VH52H56 \sully	Windows 10 x64	Business Unit A Standard	●	3.7.0.1503	Critical (10)	Medium	11:37:59 am Dec 15, 2021	[Icons]
✓	centos7	centos7	CentOS 7.3-1611	Business Unit A Standard	●	2.12.0.69875 5	Important (7.4)	Medium	11:27:54 am Dec 15, 2021	[Icons]
✓	rhel8	rhel8	RHEL 8.4	Business Unit A Standard	●	2.12.0.69875 5	Low (3.7)	Medium	11:34:55 am Dec 15, 2021	[Icons]
✓	ubuntu1804	ubuntu1804	Ubuntu 18.04.6	Business Unit A Standard	●	2.12.0.69875 5	Low (3.3)	Medium	11:23:54 am Dec 15, 2021	[Icons]
✓	WIN-BFGGFR67E9S	Administrator	Windows Server 2016 x64	Business Unit A Standard	●	3.7.0.1503	Low (1.6)	Medium	11:37:27 am Dec 15, 2021	[Icons]
✓	WIN-2ELFOQMEG9H	Administrator	Windows Server 2019 x64	Business Unit A Standard	●	3.7.0.1503	Low (1.6)	Medium	11:37:21 am Dec 15, 2021	[Icons]

Figure 3: The VM assets in our environment that Carbon Black successfully detected. Source: Principled Technologies.



After detecting system vulnerabilities, Carbon Black assigns each a numerical score, and then uses the score to sort threats into categories to show how urgent each threat is to your organization. Figure 3 illustrates this process.

Carbon Black begins by giving each individual vulnerability a risk score from 0.0 to 10.0.⁵ Based on the risk score, Carbon Black filters each vulnerability by severity to convey each threat's seriousness in a way that helps IT quickly assess threat levels. Carbon Black considers threats ranked 0.0 to 3.9 to be low-severity. 4.0 to 6.9 are Moderate; 7.0 to 8.9 are Important; and 9.0 to 10.0 are Critical.⁶ By sorting threats in this manner, security staff can quickly triage and determine where to focus their efforts.

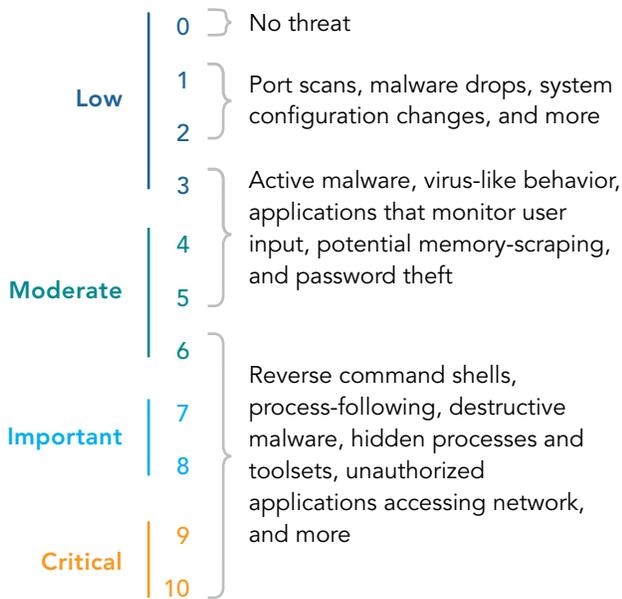


Figure 4: Threat and vulnerability categorization in Carbon Black. Individual types of threats are given a score from 0.0 to 10.0, and thereafter sorted into four Severity categories from Low to Critical. Source: Principled Technologies.

Our testing

Malware and suspicious activity

Detecting harmful threats

VMware claims that Carbon Black can proactively empower companies to detect and stop emerging attacks.⁷ To test this, we tampered with our system in the following ways:

- Removed OS patches
- Misconfigured applications
- Introduced malware

We wanted to see whether Carbon Black would detect these activities without an administrator needing to perform a manual scan, as automated detection can save time for security admins and cut down on potential human error. Carbon Black successfully detected all our removed OS patches and misconfigured applications in real-time.

To test Carbon Black malware detection, we first disabled Windows Security on a VM running Windows Server 2020 to ensure all malware alerts and warnings would come from Carbon Black alone. We then downloaded and began to install the security tool Metasploit 6.1.27, which contains a suite of exploits and vulnerability detection-testing tools. However, the Carbon Black sensor detected and prevented the installer from copying files containing exploits or malware to the VM's filesystem. Carbon Black logged each exploit on the OS system console, and pushed a single security event alert to the dashboard (as opposed to cluttering the dashboard view with individual alerts for each exploit detected during the event). We were able to view the event in full detail via the assets status page.

Dashboard view

Carbon Black provided an all-in-one view of our testbed's VMs, operating systems, and Kubernetes clusters. This can give management staff a quick overview of at-risk assets across the entire data center, enabling them to issue prompt warnings and recommendations for remediation. The dashboard also breaks down the status of individual applications across assets (such as MySQL, Adobe Web Server, etc.).

Alerting the right personnel

Of course, simply detecting malware or suspicious activity may not be enough to prevent a security emergency. Alerting the right personnel at the time of detection can help facilitate a swift and positive resolution to potential threats and wrongdoing.

Whenever Carbon Black detected suspicious activity or malware, it sent us alerts via email in addition to displaying them on the Carbon Black dashboard. This is important, as malicious activity doesn't always happen during regular business hours when security staff is more likely to be actively monitoring the dashboard. With email notifications, your security team can be more aware of their organization's security status and begin working toward solutions more quickly than if they relied on dashboard notifications alone.

Remediating vulnerabilities and threats

Once we became aware of the vulnerabilities on our systems, Carbon Black provided tools for quick remediation. Carbon Black contains internal tools specific to each OS that enabled us to apply patches to any out-of-date software. We also used the Carbon Black remote shell tool to update configuration files and prevent malware from fully extracting its payload.

User experience features

Carbon Black contains features that facilitate the user experience and make it easier for the humans running the solution to engage and take ownership of their system security.

Security profiles

We found that Carbon Black enables administrators to assign security profiles to specific assets.

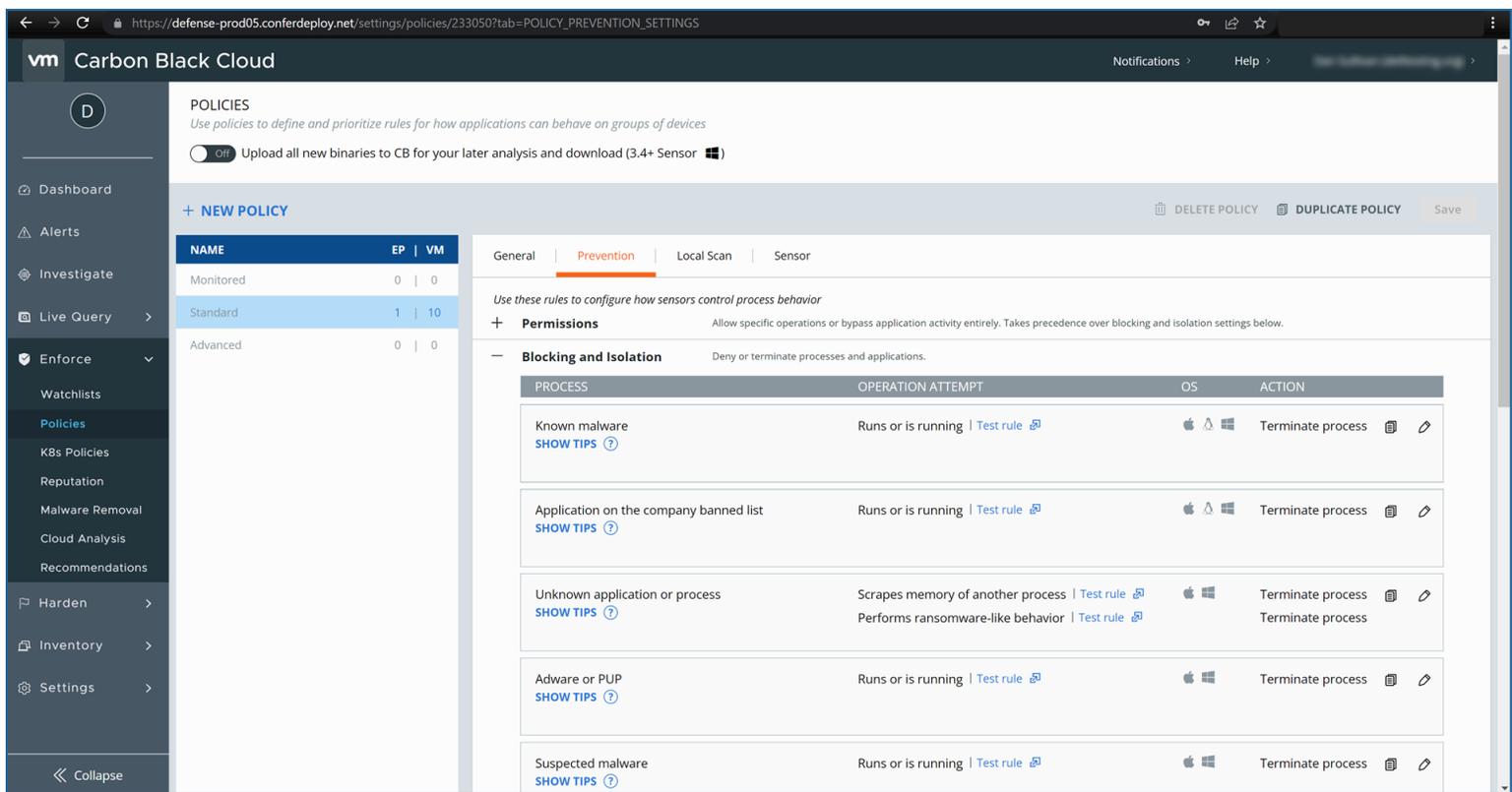
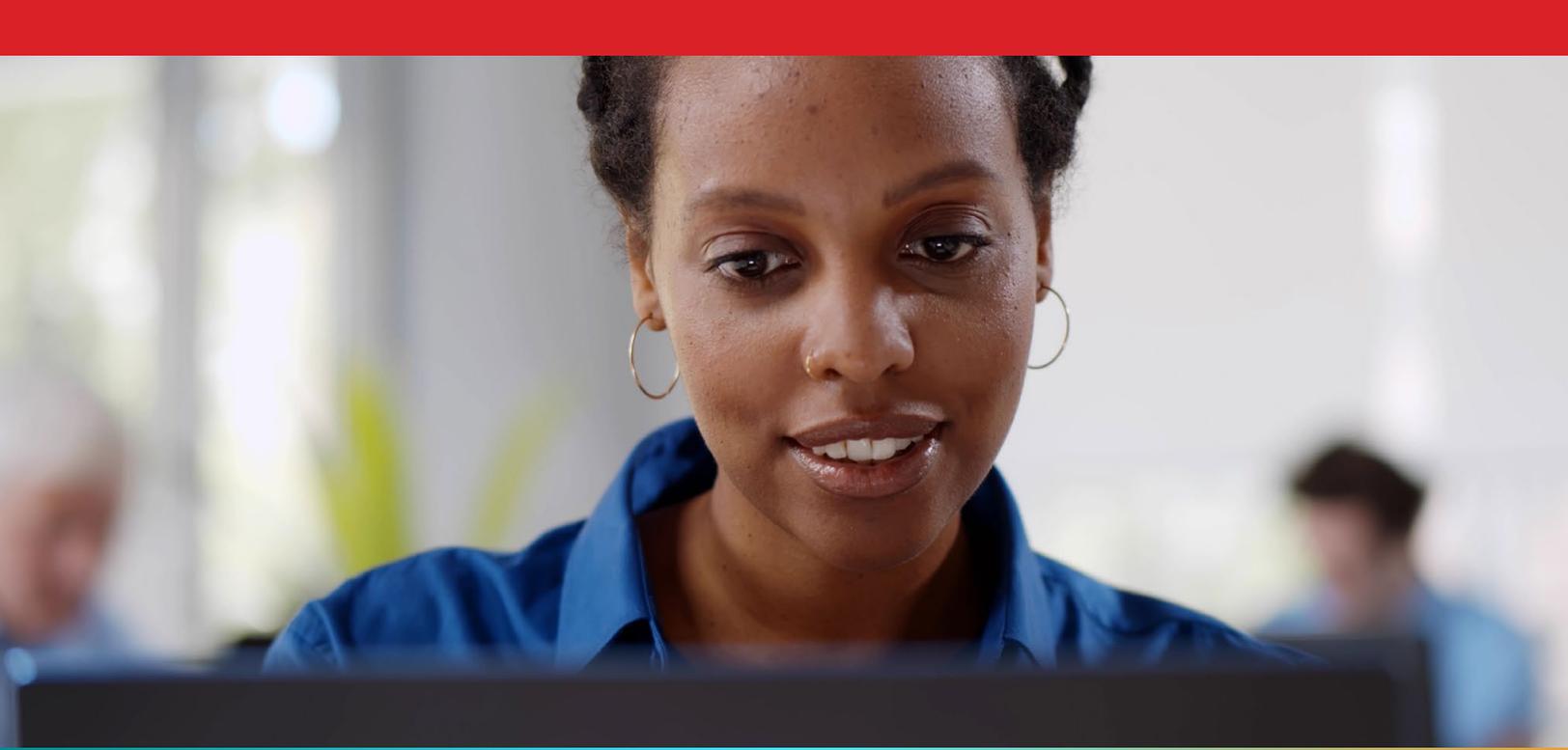


Figure 5: Carbon Black security profile UI. Source: Principled Technologies.



Dashboard interface

A clean, well-designed user interface can help your staff to quickly understand the state of your system security at a glance. In our hands-on work with Carbon Black, we found that the dashboard provided a clean view of assets conducive to good user experience.

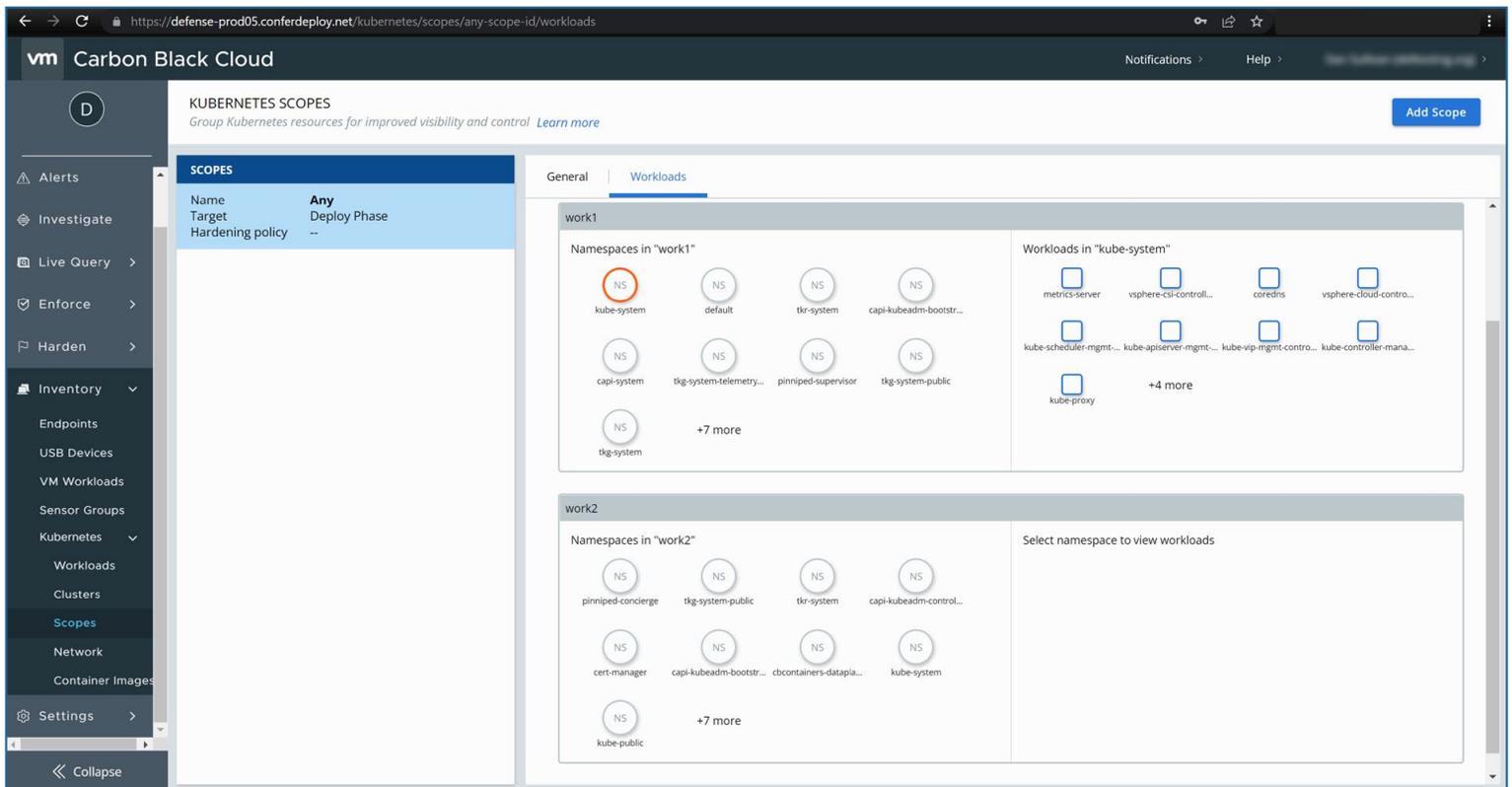


Figure 6: The Kubernetes cluster view of the Carbon Black dashboard. The dashboard also contains views for VMware workloads and cloud instances (not pictured). Source: Principled Technologies.

Reporting the state of your security to executives and managers

Your company's security experts may be deeply familiar with the day-to-day status of your business assets, but executives and other decision makers need to understand where your company security stands at a high level and where it can improve.

We used Carbon Black to generate reports that overviewed the security states of all our assets, a type of reporting that real-world companies might use for busy management personnel who need quick information for daily decision making. Figure 6 shows one example of such a report.

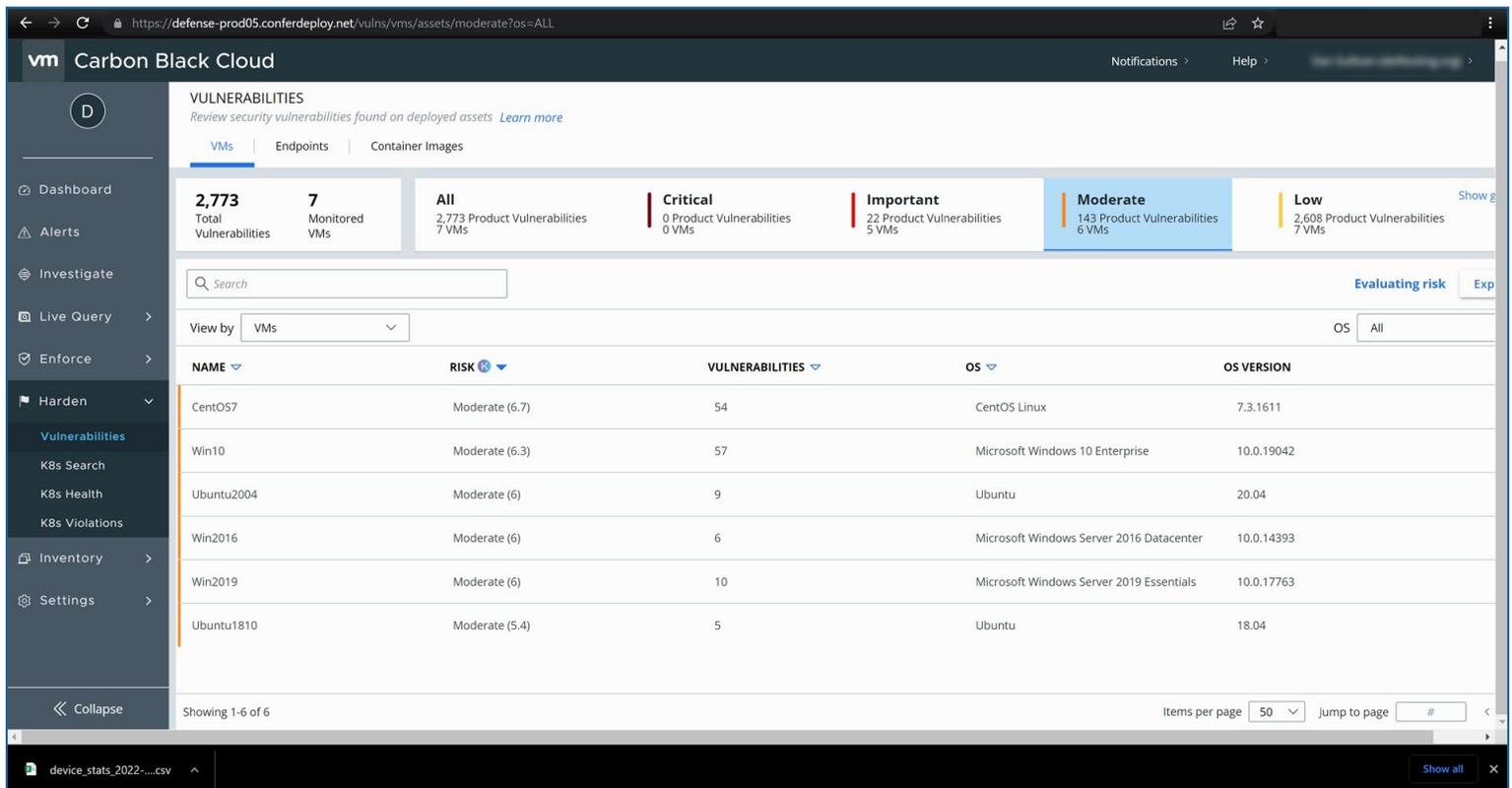
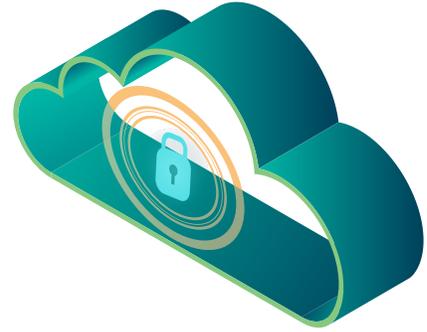


Figure 7: Report of assets that Carbon Black labeled moderately at risk. Source: Principled Technologies.

Extending Carbon Black features to hybrid cloud use cases

VMware Carbon Black doesn't just work with private cloud infrastructure—businesses that use a hybrid cloud model can also take advantage of Carbon Black security features. We installed the Carbon Black sensors on our public-cloud-based assets (two Amazon Web Services instances, with one running Amazon Linux 2 and the other running Ubuntu 20.04), and Carbon Black was able to easily scan, detect, and alert us to their vulnerabilities.



Conclusion

From employee devices and laptops to on-premises servers and cloud instances, your enterprise organization may have many assets to keep secure. Instead of relying on several disparate tools to safeguard your company's data, an all-in-one solution that keeps track of all major assets can help IT security staff achieve a better picture of your entire company's IT security health while enabling them to quickly mobilize to neutralize threats, vulnerabilities, and attacks.

In our tests, VMware Carbon Black collated the security status of employee devices, on-premises servers, and cloud instances; scanned these systems for vulnerabilities and malware; and proactively alerted us to the issues it found.

For more information, visit <https://www.vmware.com/products/carbon-black-cloud-endpoint.html>.

- 1 "Amid COVID-19, Global Orgs See 148% Spike in Ransomware Attacks; Finance Industry Heavily Targeted," accessed December 20, 2021, <https://blogs.vmware.com/security/2020/04/amid-covid-19-global-orgs-see-a-148-spike-in-ransomware-attacks-finance-industry-heavily-targeted.html>.
- 2 VMware Carbon Black Cloud," accessed October 7, 2021, <https://www.vmware.com/products/carbon-black-cloud.html>.
- 3 VMware, "VMware Carbon Black Cloud Enterprise EDR: Threat Hunting & Incident Response," accessed March 1, 2022, <https://www.vmware.com/content/dam/digitalmarketing/vmware/en/pdf/docs/vmwcb-enterprise-edr-datasheet.pdf>.
- 4 Dell Technologies, "Cyber Resilient Security in Dell EMC PowerEdge Servers," accessed February 10, 2022, <https://www.delltechnologies.com/en-my/collaterals/unauth/white-papers/products/servers/cyber-resilient-security-with-poweredge-servers.pdf>.
- 5 "Alert and Report Severity," accessed December 21, 2021, <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Carbon-Black-Cloud/services/carbon-black-cloud-user-guide/GUID-95388BA8-00FA-432C-ABC0-7C3353D19D35.html>.
- 6 "Risk Evaluation," accessed December 20, 2021, <https://docs.vmware.com/en/VMware-Carbon-Black-Cloud/services/carbon-black-cloud-user-guide/GUID-F99243BC-3CD5-4EEE-B9D5-CE31A112BD66.html>.
- 7 VMware Carbon Black Endpoint," accessed December 20, 2021, <https://www.vmware.com/products/carbon-black-cloud-endpoint.html>.

Read the science behind this report at <https://facts.pt/kptXe2l> ►



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