

Breach assumed:

Minimizing damage and automating recovery through storage level data monitoring, backup, and data anomaly detection

—
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DAFITC 2025

**Department of the Air Force
Information Technology &
Cyberpower (DAFITC):
A Training and Education Event**

Breach assumed:

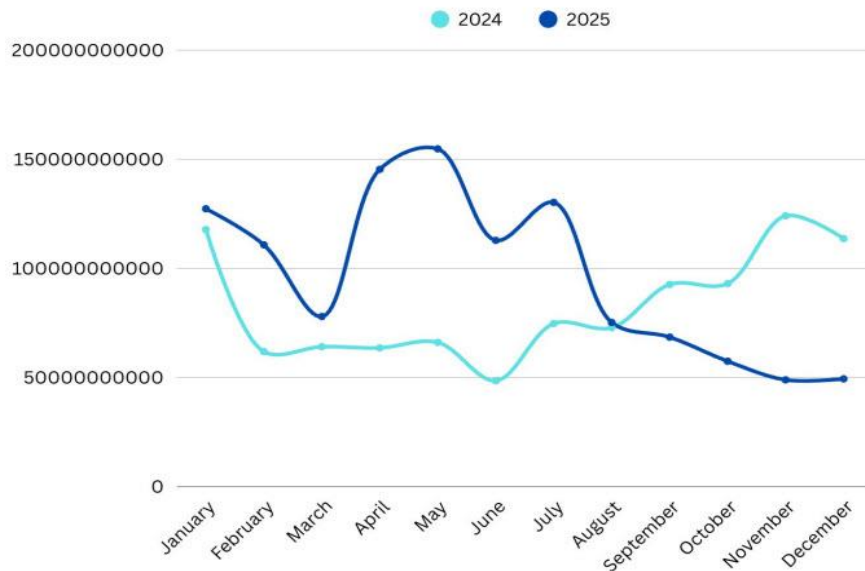
Fortinet, currently, has reported 1.16 trillion attacks detected in 2025.

This is a 16.71% increase.

Before AI

WHY?

Behavioral Trend Analysis by Month



Current
Detections

**1.16
trillion**

Detections
in 2024

**993
billion**

Growth year
over year

16.71%

Something WILL get through!

An attack gets through!

How would you know?

- System
 - Slow
 - Freezing
 - Crashing
- Behavior changes
- New app/icon
- Increased traffic
- Unusual error msg



You know by its
EFFECTS

An attack gets through! How will you know?

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What do all of these have in common?



An attack gets through! How will you know?

- System
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What do all these have in common?

They depend mainly on **PEOPLE!**



An attack gets through! How will you know?

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What do all these have in common?

They depend solely on **PEOPLE!**

Solely on PEOPLE? = 212 DAY DELAY!!



An attack gets through! How will you know?

- System
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What do all these have in common?

They depend solely on **PEOPLE!**

Solely on PEOPLE? – 212 DAY DELAY!!

What can happen in 212 days?

An attack gets through!

- A hacker can do almost anything in 212 days.
- The infection massively spreads
- The bad guys can choose the time to strike.
- Steal many identities.
- Etcetera

Can you wait a ½ year?



Cost of breaches!

- Financial cost: US \$10 million per breach
- Reputational Damage
- Legal and Regulatory Consequences
- Loss of Intellectual Property
- Operational Disruption
- Increased Cyber Insurance Premiums
- Erosion of Customer Trust
- Long-term Financial Impact
- Classified environments - Hacking cost

MGM Grand
\$100 / \$110 Million

AT&T - \$177 Million
class action suite

Tmobile - \$350 Million

Federal Government - \$26 Billion

~41% per year

???

???

Snowden leaks - Billions

What do you need?

A person stands on a dark, reflective surface, looking up at a large, glowing question mark made of sparks or fire against a dark sky. The question mark is composed of bright orange and yellow particles, creating a dramatic visual effect. The person is a small silhouette in the foreground, emphasizing the scale of the question mark.

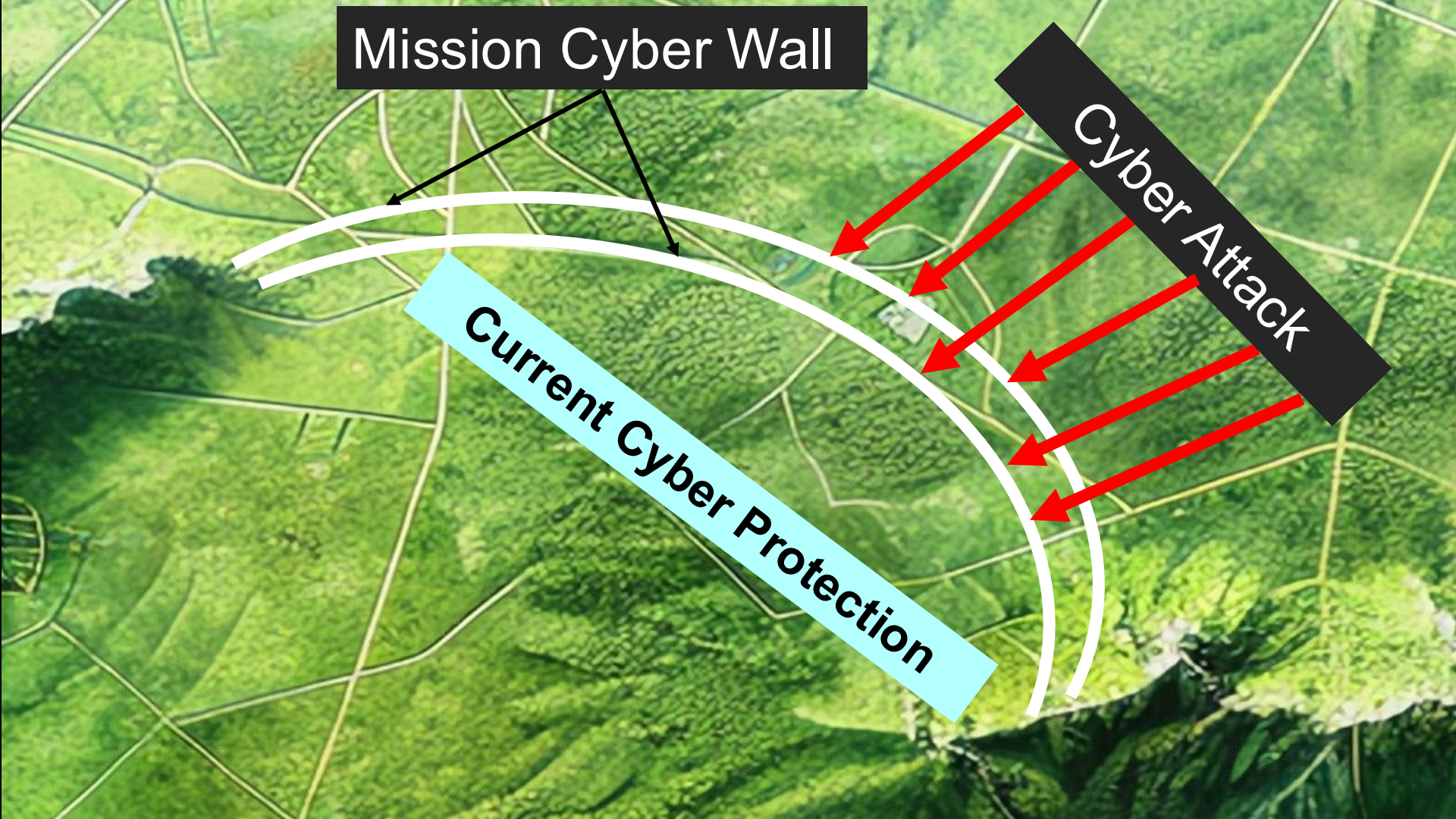
Minimizing
the effect

Reducing
the COST!

Mission Cyber Wall

Cyber Attack

Current Cyber Protection

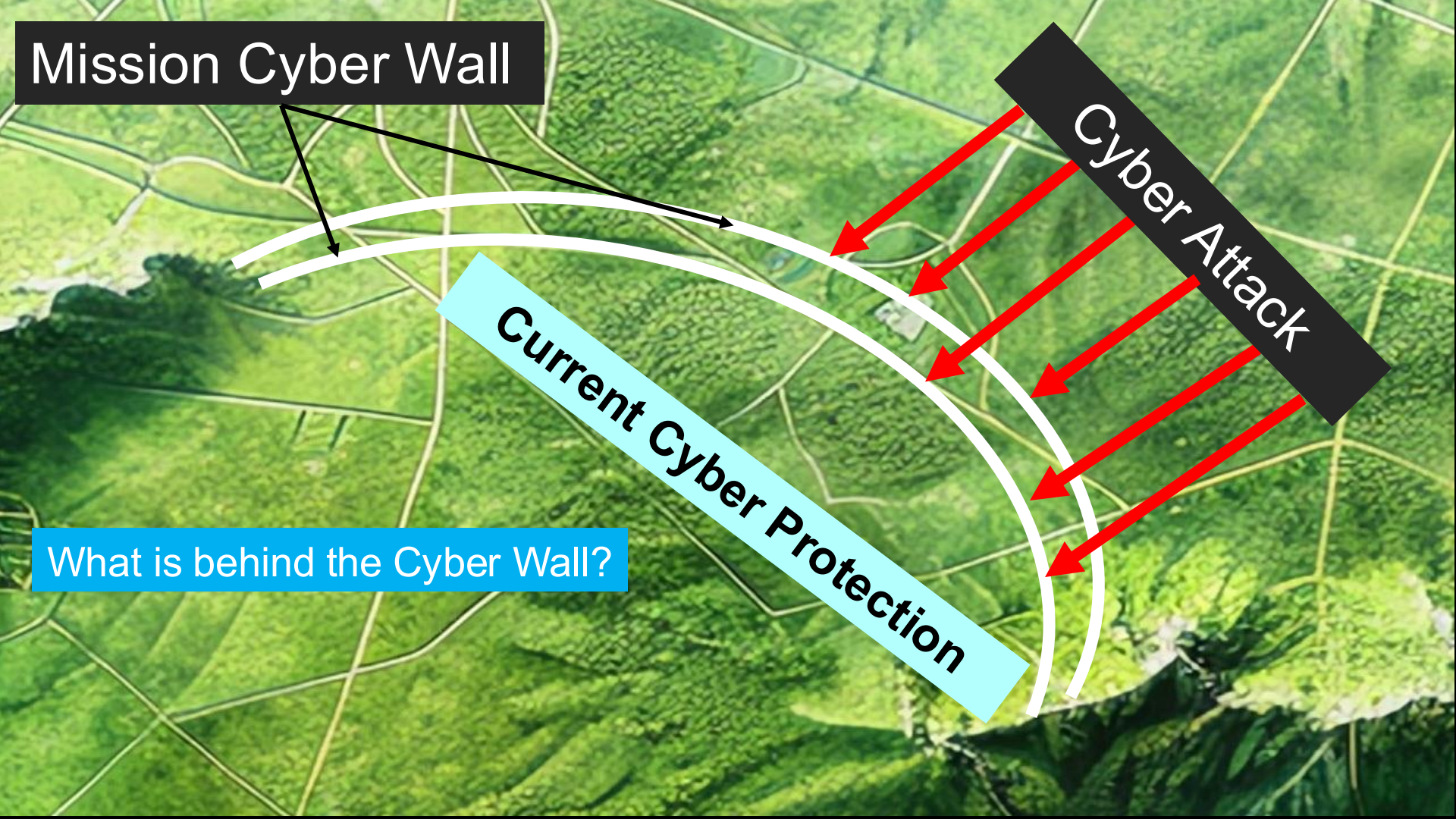


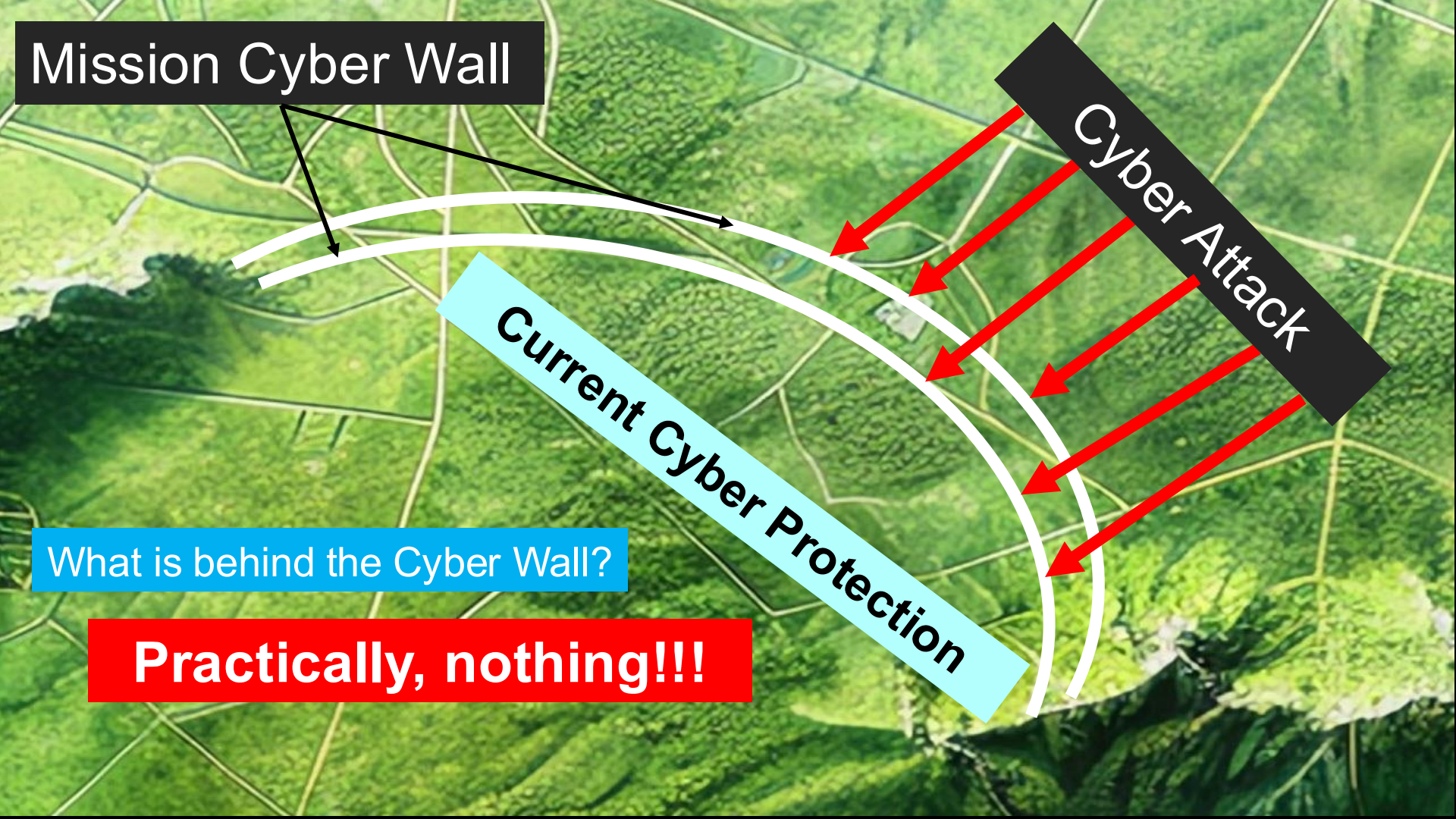
Mission Cyber Wall

Cyber Attack

Current Cyber Protection

What is behind the Cyber Wall?





Mission Cyber Wall

The diagram features an aerial photograph of a green landscape with a network of roads. Overlaid on this is a series of concentric white arcs representing layers of cyber security. A black box labeled 'Mission Cyber Wall' has two black arrows pointing to the outermost and the second layer from the outside. A light blue box labeled 'Current Cyber Protection' is positioned between the second and third layers. A black box labeled 'Cyber Attack' has six red arrows pointing towards the layers, with the outermost arrow hitting the 'Mission Cyber Wall' layer. A blue box with the question 'What is behind the Cyber Wall?' is located to the left of the layers. A red box with the text 'Practically, nothing!!!' is at the bottom left.

Cyber Attack

What is behind the Cyber Wall?

Current Cyber Protection

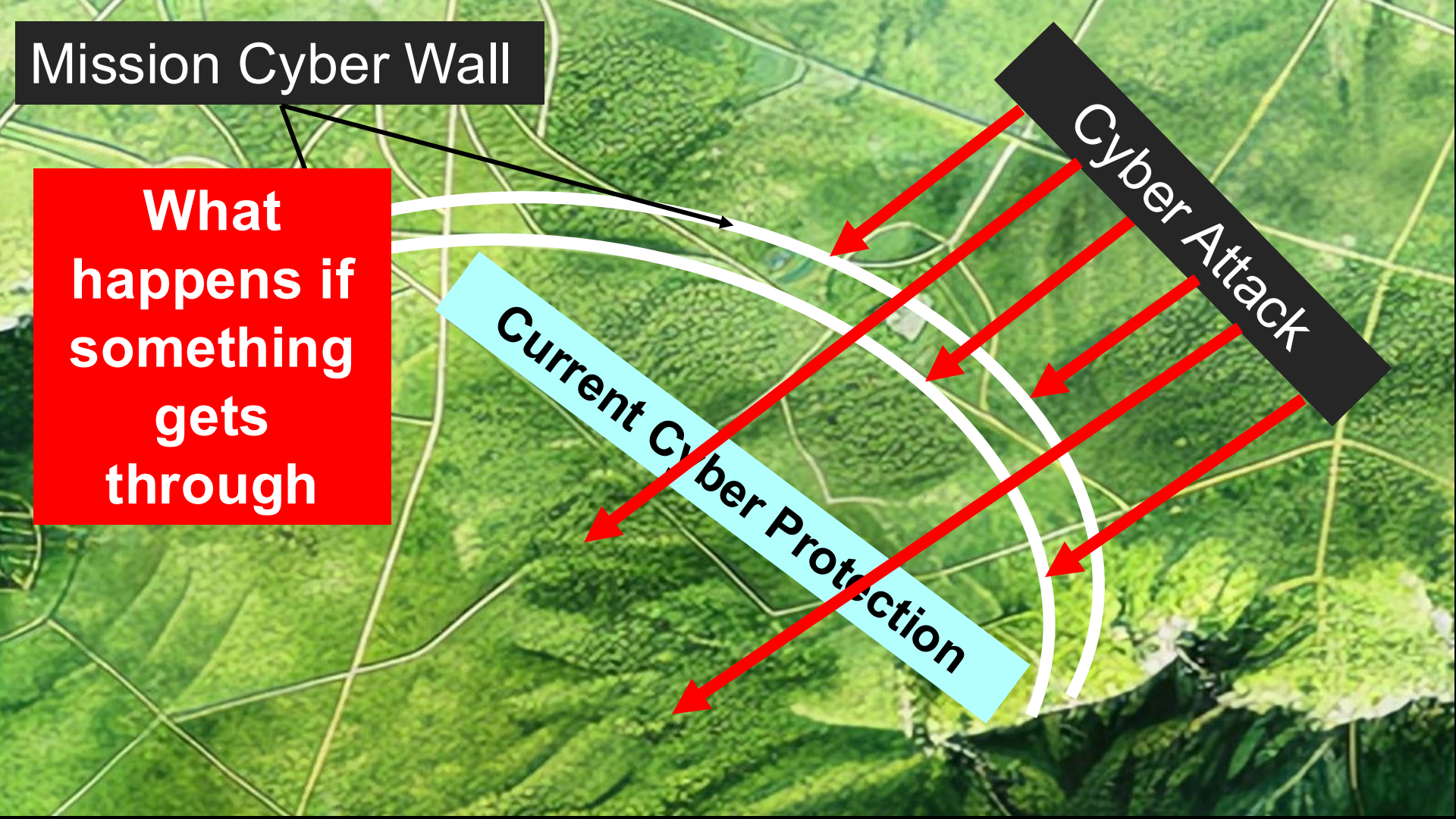
Practically, nothing!!!

Mission Cyber Wall

What
happens if
something
gets
through

Current Cyber Protection

Cyber Attack



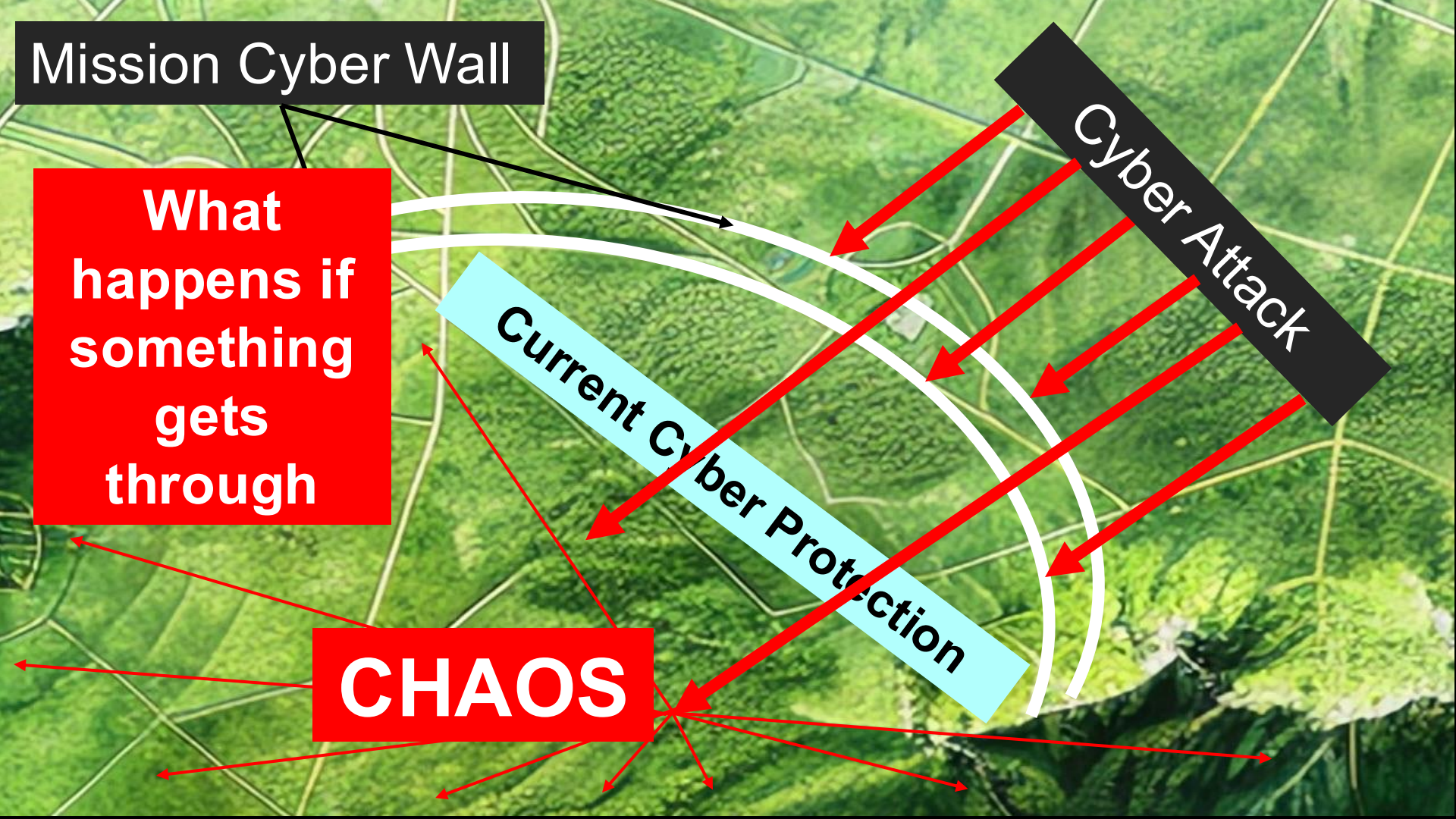
Mission Cyber Wall

What
happens if
something
gets
through

Current Cyber Protection

Cyber Attack

CHAOS



What is needed?

- Security and Storage must coordinate activities.
- Deploy storage sensors and anomaly detection layers within the storage environment.
- The storage layers communicates alerts with Security
- Protect your cloud data!



Chaos mitigation

Military term: Defense-in-Depth

- There are six layers within the Defense-in-Depth
 - Storage Array Sensors
 - Ransomware Threat Detection
 - Storage Anomaly Detection
 - Backup Anomaly Detection
 - Clean room environment
 - Security Information & Event Management (SIEM)

Mission Cyber Wall

Military term: Defense-in-Depth

Cyber Attack

Storage Array Sensors

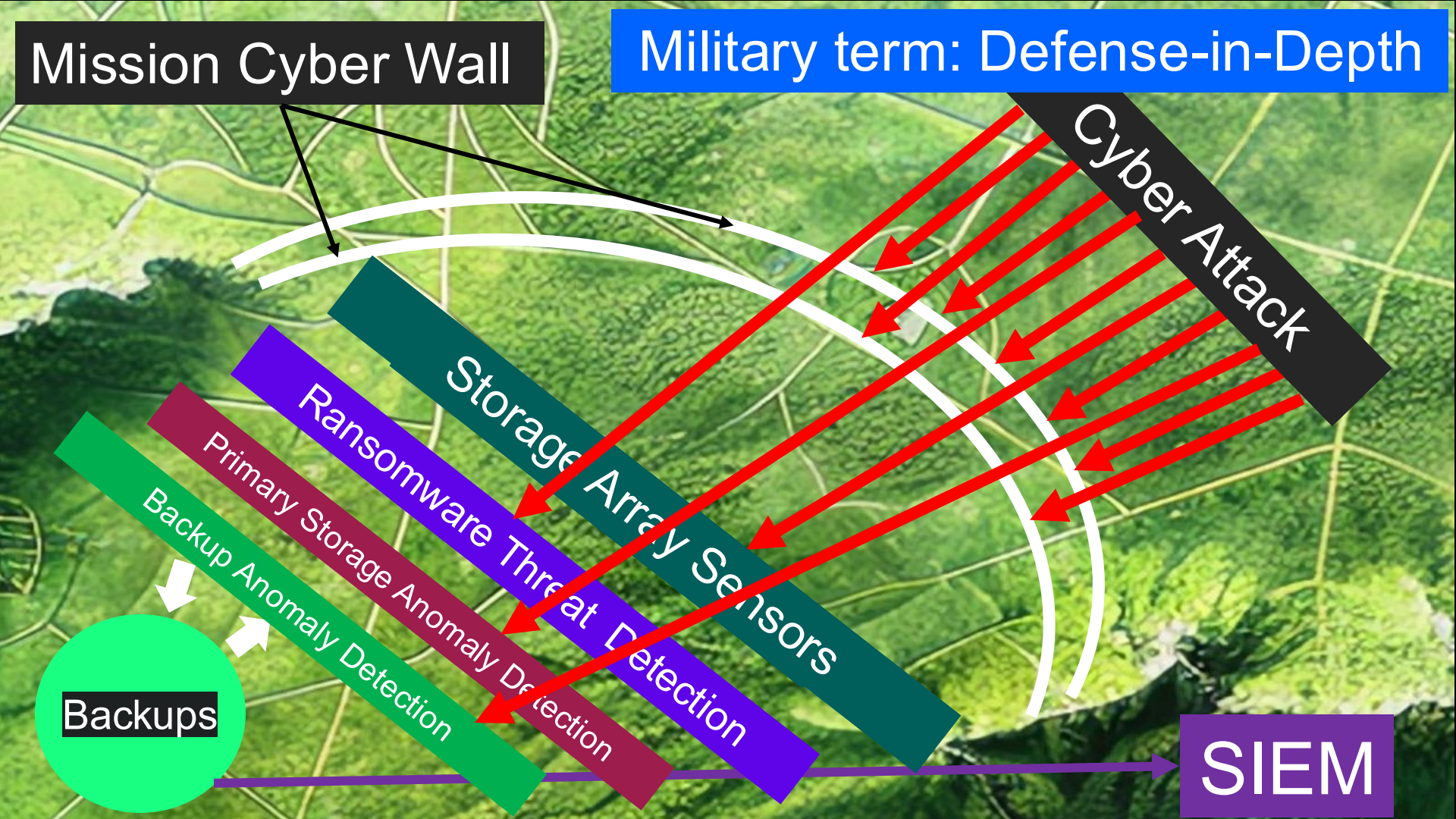
Ransomware Threat Detection

Primary Storage Anomaly Detection

Backup Anomaly Detection

Backups

SIEM





Additional
Information



Introducing IBM Storage Defender

Minimizing damage and automating recovery through storage level data monitoring backup, and data anomaly detection.

We must change the way we think about recovery

Traditional Recovery

Random; power outages, system failures, natural disaster, user error

Local or regional

Backups usually available

Known recovery point with a defined RPO

Depending on amount of data, minutes to days



Cyber Recovery

Targeted; well-planned attack, engineered for maximum impact

Global, designed to spread across all connected systems and networks

Backups included in attack and compromised or destroyed

Need to determine a clean recovery point before restore can start

Depending on the size and scope of the attack, hours to months

Mission Cyber Wall

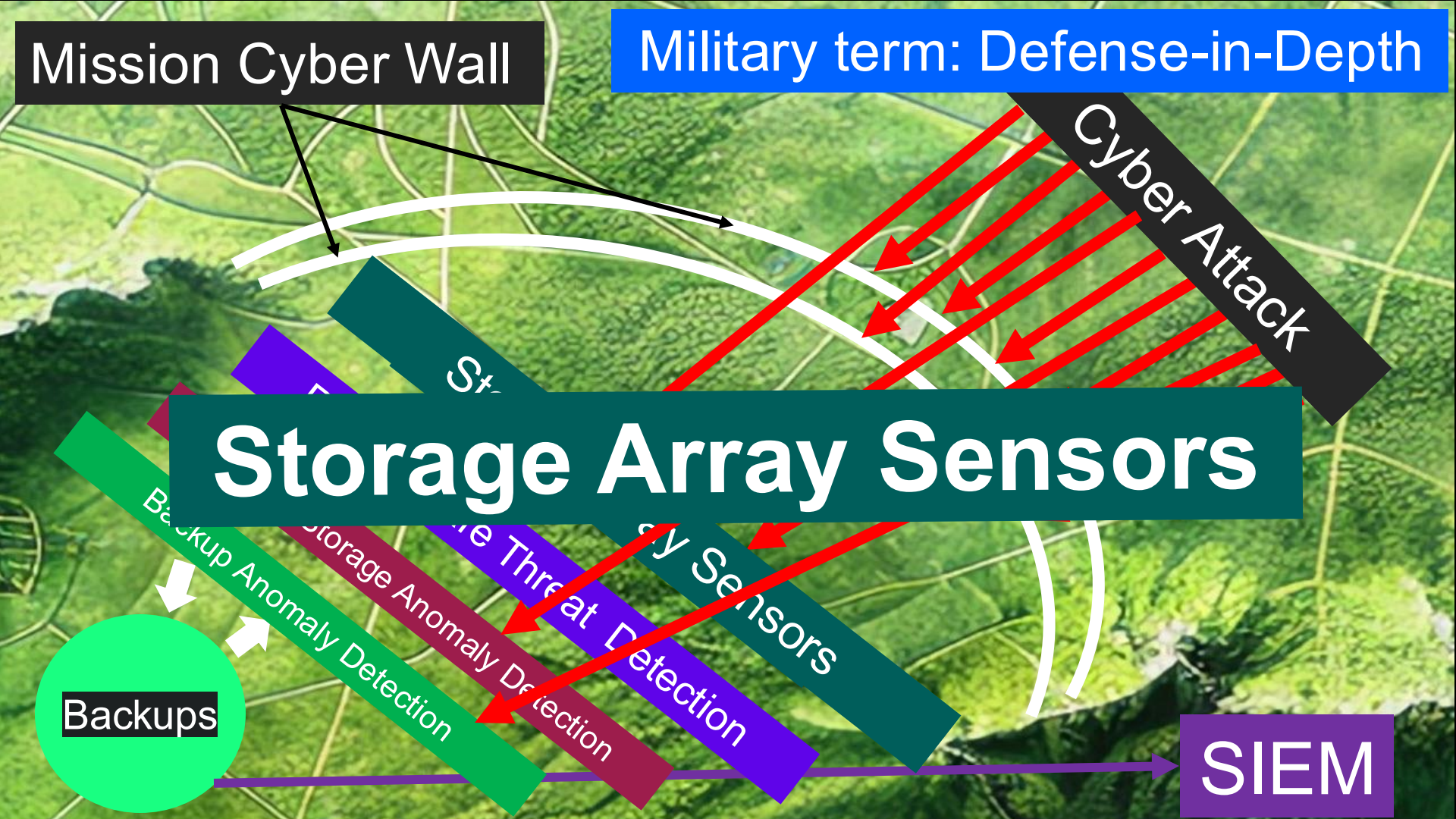
Military term: Defense-in-Depth

Cyber Attack

Storage Array Sensors

Backups

SIEM



IBM FCM4

Storage Anomaly Sensors

- Cyber resiliency starts with hardware sensors tasked to look for any changes in data.
 - IBM FCM4s collect and analyze detailed malware statistics from every I/O with no performance impact.
 - The AI engine learns what is normal for the system and detects threats by using data from FCM.

IBM Flash Core Module (FCM) 4



IBM FCM4 Storage Anomaly Sensors

- FCM4 storage sensor detects a data anomaly.
 - This error is forwarded to the Defender central collector.
 - The central collector's AI evaluates all alerts and determines if a user defined threshold has been reached to invoke automated reactions.
 - These automated reactions can include data snapshots of VMs connected to the erroring system. SIEM alerting which can then lock down the effected machine.

Mar 26, 2025, 12:44 PM

Possible malware event

[View sensor logs](#)

Source: Defender sensor

Threat: Ransomware

Virtual machine

`sts-dach-rhel9-s1`

Data source

`9.152.187.42`

Files affected

`3016`

Process

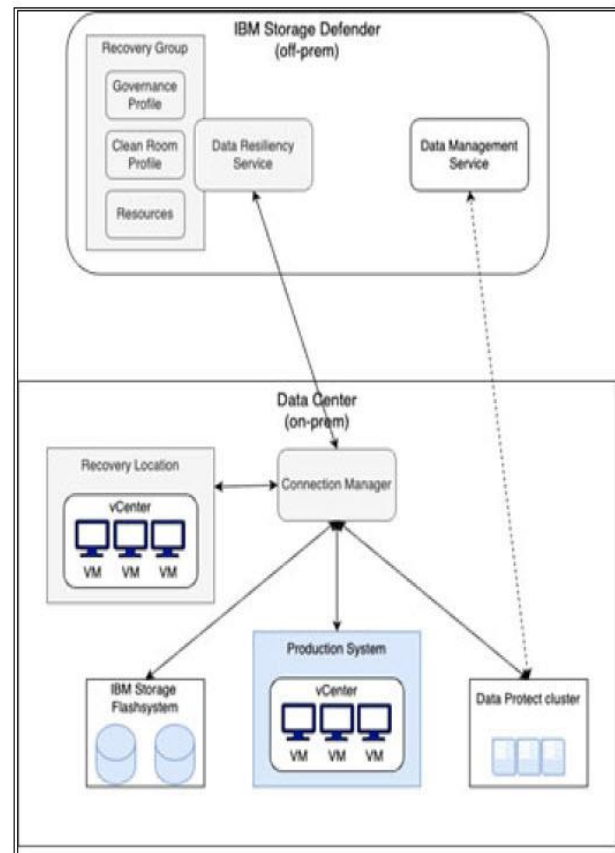
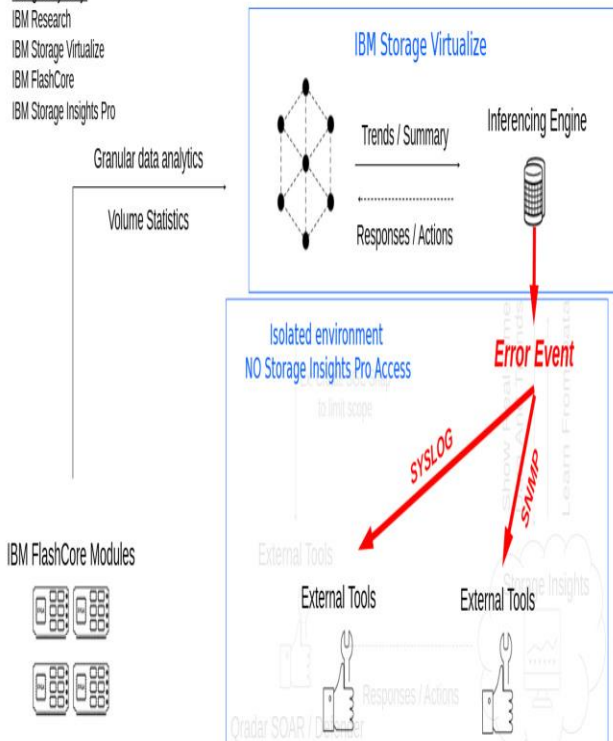
`python3 wannalaugh.py -dir /tmp/wannalaugh-dir/`

IBM FCM4 Storage Connection Manager

- Connection Manager
 - Maintains connections between local storage systems, backup systems, and Data Protect clusters
 - Perform test recoveries
 - Orchestrates directs recovery operations across these resources.

Ransomware Monitoring with FCM4 for Isolated Environments

Brought to you by:
IBM Research
IBM Storage Virtualize
IBM FlashCore
IBM Storage Insights Pro



Mission Cyber Wall

Military term: Defense-in-Depth

Cyber Attack

Ransomware Threat Detection

Primary Storage Anomaly Detection

Backups

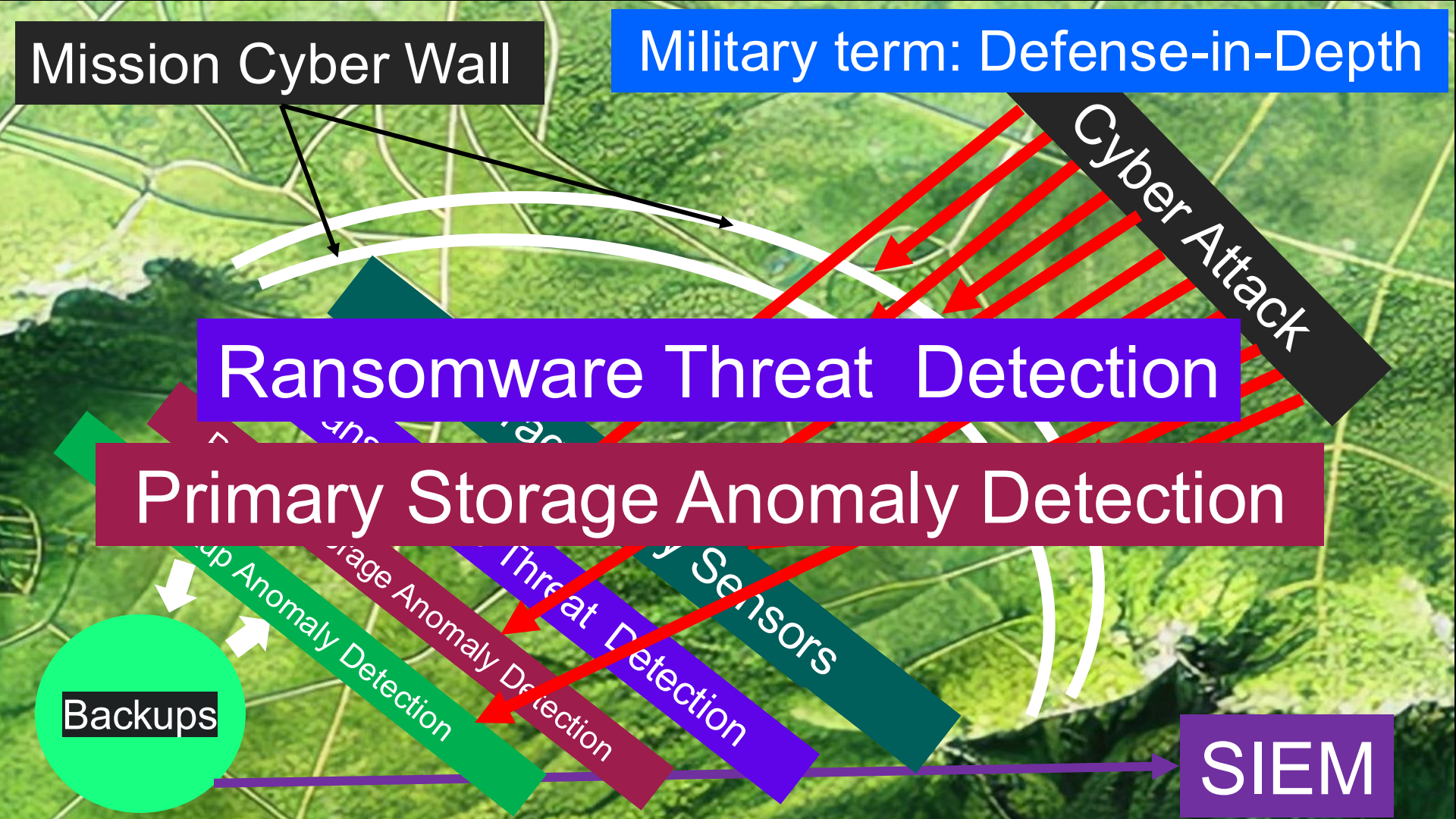
Up Anomaly Detection

Storage Anomaly Detection

Threat Detection

Sensors

SIEM



IBM Storage Defender data sensors

- IBM Storage Defender sensors are small, lightweight pieces of software that are installed into Virtual machines (VMs)
 - Defender sensors monitor file-pattern activities that resemble ransomware threats.
 - Every 30 seconds, the sensor looks at file-related event information to detect specific file patterns looking for ransomware and other malware.
 - These sensors use AI to identify malware patterns. If malware is suspected a third check that uses file introspection to determine if file is being encrypted
 - If criteria is met the and event is created and passed onto the collection manager to determine if a user defined threshold has been met for further action
- These actions can include data snapshots of VMs connected to the erroring system. SIEM alerting which can then lock down the effected machine.

Mission Cyber Wall

Military term: Defense-in-Depth

Cyber Attack

Backup Anomaly Detection

Stop

Threat Detection

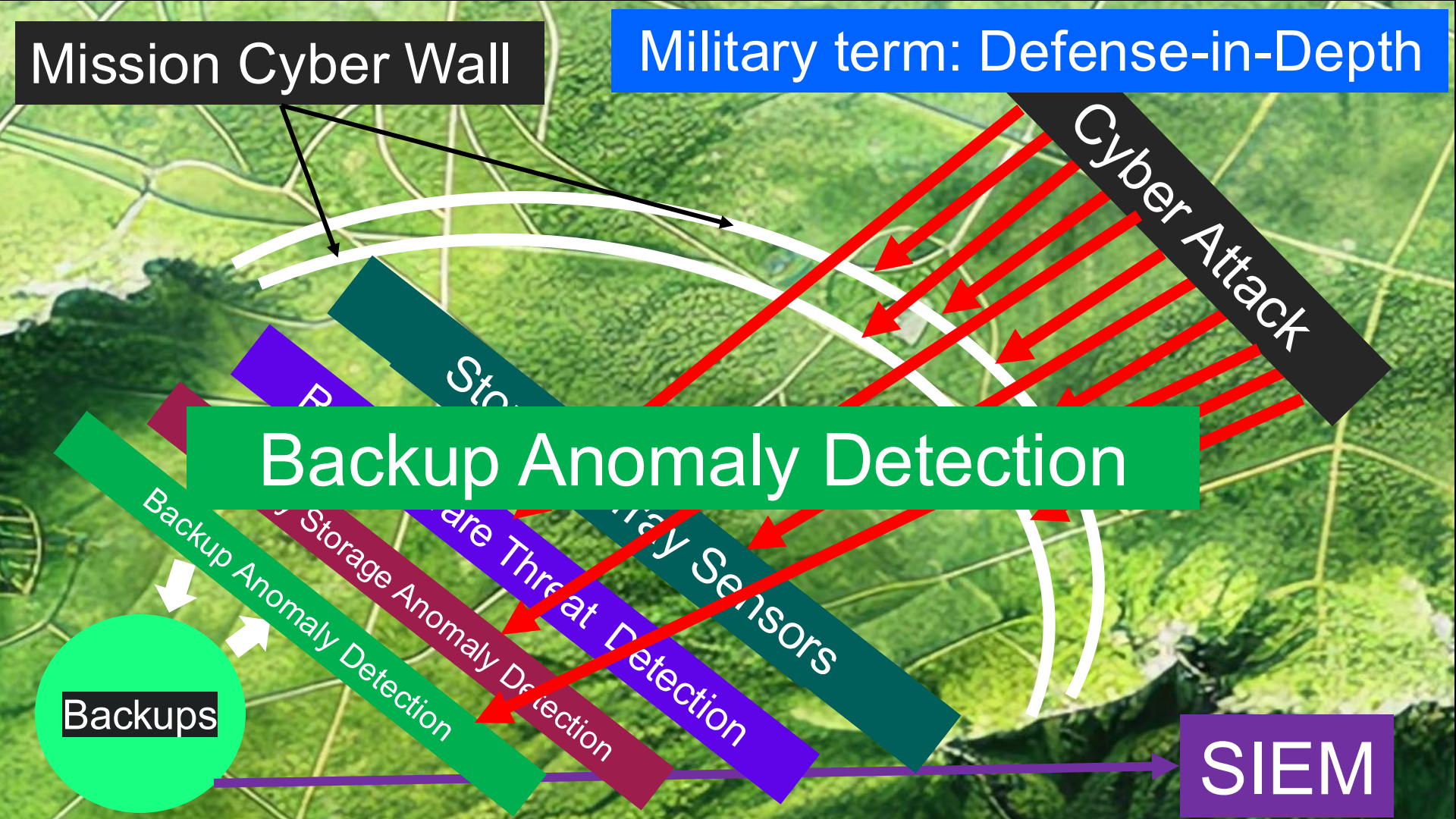
Sensors

Backup Anomaly Detection

Storage Anomaly Detection

Backups

SIEM



IBM Storage Defender Backup Anomaly Detection

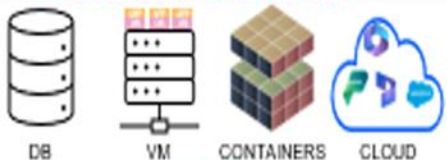
- IBM Storage Defender has an independent backup anomaly detection system designed to use the same techniques and processes as the other previous slides described.
 - This backup and recovery system of Storage Defender can automatically snapshot thousands of Virtual Machines enterprise-wide applying global policies to the backed-up data.
 - During recovery this same solution can instantly recover thousands of servers and allow users back onto their server within minutes.

Clean Room

- A clean room is an isolated environment that can be used to mount VM snapshots into so that final anomaly and malware detection testing can be performed.
 - IBM Storage Defender is designed to help facilitate this mounting and testing of the VMs.
 - The clean room is the final check in this data Defense-in-Depth solution.

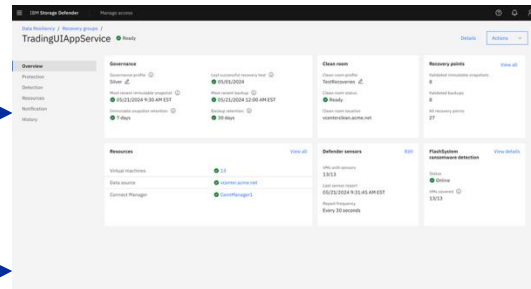
IBM Storage Defender solution - Workflow

Production Workloads

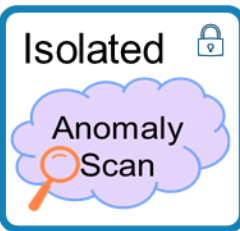


View / Orchestrate

Defender

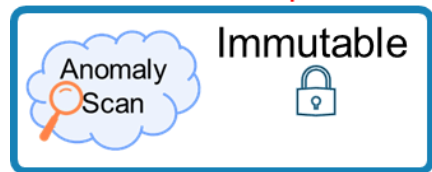


Cleanroom



Restore

Hardware Snapshots



Backups



Recovery

View / Orchestrate

SOC
Integration





IBM Storage Defender



Real World Results

Fast Recovery: Real Customer Example

The bank established recovery time objectives for their critical workloads

Scenario	Scope of VMs	Time to Recover Today	Time to Recover Goal
 Deleted or Corrupted File	1	Variable based on file-count	Variable based on file-count
 Single VM Corruption	1	2 hours	<10 minutes
 Storage Volume Corruption	30-50	3 hours	<10 minutes
 Storage Array Corruption	300-1,200	8 hours	8 hours
 Application Upgrade Rollback	1-50	30 minutes	<10 minutes
 OS Patching Goes Wrong	300-1,000	5 Days	< 1 hour
 Large-Scale Malware Attack	1,000-16,000	4 Weeks	< 24 hours



Recovery Time Objectives

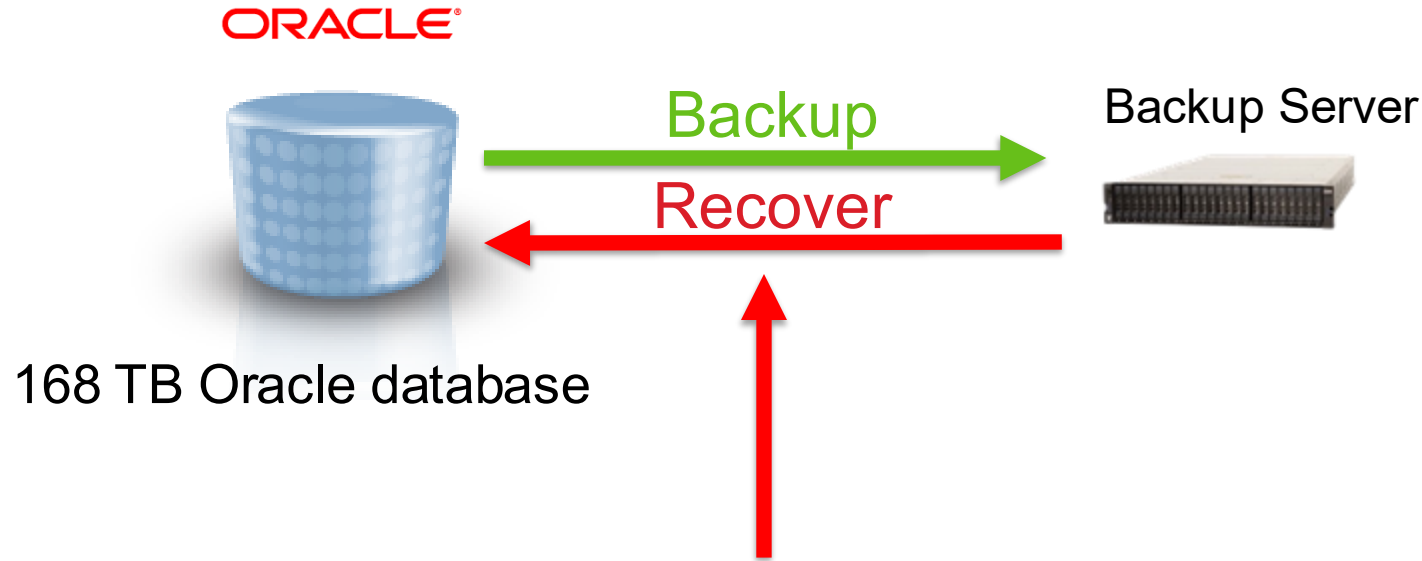
Fast Recovery: Results

Defender's instant mass recovery enables recovery at scale in minutes, not hours, days or weeks

Scenario	Scope of VMs	Time to Recover Today	Time to Recover Goal	Results
 Deleted or Corrupted File	1	Variable based on file-count	Variable based on file-count	Global Search with flexible restore options. < 1 minute
 Single VM Corruption	1	2 hours	<10 minutes	Instant VM Restore < 1 minute
 Storage Volume Corruption	30-50	3 hours	<10 minutes	Instant VM Restore of 50 VMs < 3 minutes
 Storage Array Corruption	300-1,200	8 hours	8 hours	Instant Recovery of 1,000 VMs 39 minutes
 Application Upgrade Rollback	1-50	30 minutes	<10 minutes	Instant VM Restore of 50 VMs < 3 minutes
 OS Patching Goes Wrong	300-1,000	5 Days	< 1 hour	Instant VM Restore of 250 Randomly selected VMs <7 minutes
 Large-Scale Malware Attack	1,000-16,000	4 Weeks	< 24 hours	2,200 VMs Powered on and available 47 Minutes Back on primary storage = 4 hours

Fast Recovery from HW Snapshot – Real Customer Use Case

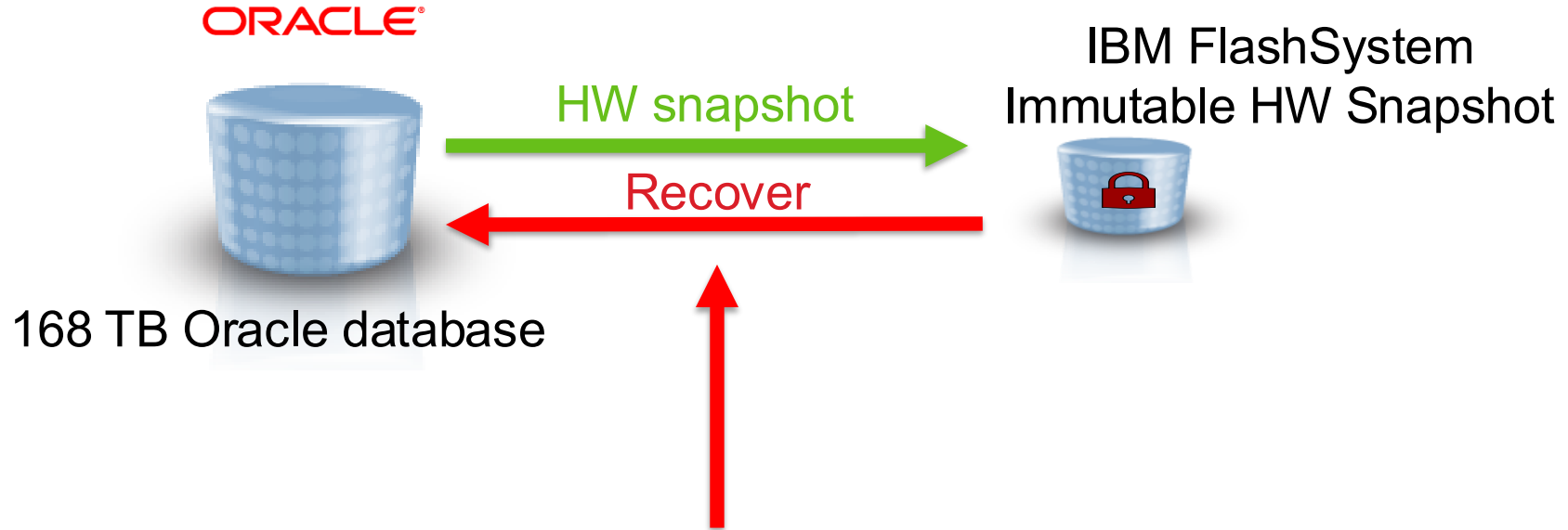
A large financial company could not restore fast enough ...



Recovery from a backup took **12+ hours!**

Fast Recovery from HW Snapshot – Real Customer Use Case

A large financial company leveraged hardware snapshots for near instant recovery ...



Recovery from a HW snapshot only took **minutes!**

IBM Storage Defender summary

- The overall goal of IBM Storage Defender is to enhance and compliment the cyber health of all data enterprise-wide.
- The layered approach to continually test the in-flight and at rest data for any anomalous behavioral changes is a must for any mission critical enterprise-wide environment.
- The “Cyber Wall” prevents and blocks most of the incoming attacks.
- IBM Storage Defender continually detects, facilitates data cleaning, and greatly reduces the time to recover.

IBM Storage Defender can reduce 212 day to mere minutes!



Thank you!

For more information

Contact Dave Larimer
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