

Vulnerability management can suck (but does not have to)

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Our clients dealt with some serious pains...

 **Fragmented tools**

 **Vulnerability**

overload

 **Reporting hassle**



The collage displays several security dashboards:

- Top Left:** A dashboard with metrics for 'OFFLINE WEB APPLICATIONS' (10), 'SCANS WITH ERROR' (3), and 'MALWARE DETECTED' (20). It includes donut charts for 'CONTAINER (DOCKER) DISTRIBUTION BY STATE' and 'ACCOUNT DISTRIBUTION BY CLOUD', and a bar chart for 'OWASP TOP 10'.
- Top Right:** A dashboard with a large bar chart and a legend for categories like 'DHCPOFFER', 'DHCIP_SNOOPING_MATCH_MAC_FAIL', and 'ADDR_NOTIN_POOL'.
- Middle Left:** A dashboard with 'RESOURCE TREND BY CLOUD' (line chart for AWS, Azure, Google) and 'VULN / HOST RATIO' (8.5).
- Middle Right:** A dashboard with 'PROTECTION STATUS' (2.42K instances, 97 Unique Vulns) and a large gauge chart showing a score of 67.
- Bottom Left:** A report titled 'Exposed to CVE-2021-44228' showing 0 not onboarded, 7 vulnerable files, and 1 vulnerable software.
- Bottom Center:** A 'Microsoft Secure Score for Devices' report showing a score of 47% and a bar chart for Application (9/65), OS (113/259), Network (74/122), Accounts (33/87), and Security controls (282/559).
- Bottom Right:** A 'Nessus Network Scan Summary' report with various tables for scan results, agent status, and scan options.

But then...

The image displays two overlapping screenshots of a cybersecurity dashboard. The top screenshot shows a 'Cyber Fitness dashboard' with a 'Hackability Score' of 18 out of 100. It features several 'workouts' (tasks) categorized by effort: 'Low effort workouts' (e.g., 'Protect your FS BIO-IP systems'), 'Medium effort workouts' (e.g., 'Protect SQL database backup files'), and 'High effort workouts' (e.g., 'Secure BIOS'). A 'Hackability Score' line graph shows a downward trend from 100 to 18. A 'Issue status per severity' table is also visible.

Issue	New	Active	Resolved	Reopened	Risk accepted	False positive
ISC BND assertion failure vulnerability	55	62	41	32	11	18
Configure HTTP security header	77	43	33	25	44	21
Redis server accessible without authentication	72	51	9	36	12	7

The bottom screenshot shows a 'Remediation option 1 - Do an in-place upgrade' guide for Microsoft SQL Server. It includes a 'Preparation' section with a 'Note' that a system reboot might be required. The guide lists seven steps: 1. Meet prerequisites, 2. Run setup.exe, 3. Select upgrade options, 4. Configure upgrade options, 5. Install new version, 6. Restart, 7. Complete postupgrade tasks. A 'Workout name' section shows '0/72 Highest Unassigned' and an 'Affected assets' list with various IP addresses and their risk status (e.g., 'Risk accepted', 'Done').

Unified Platform

All your cyber sec tools aggregated in one view

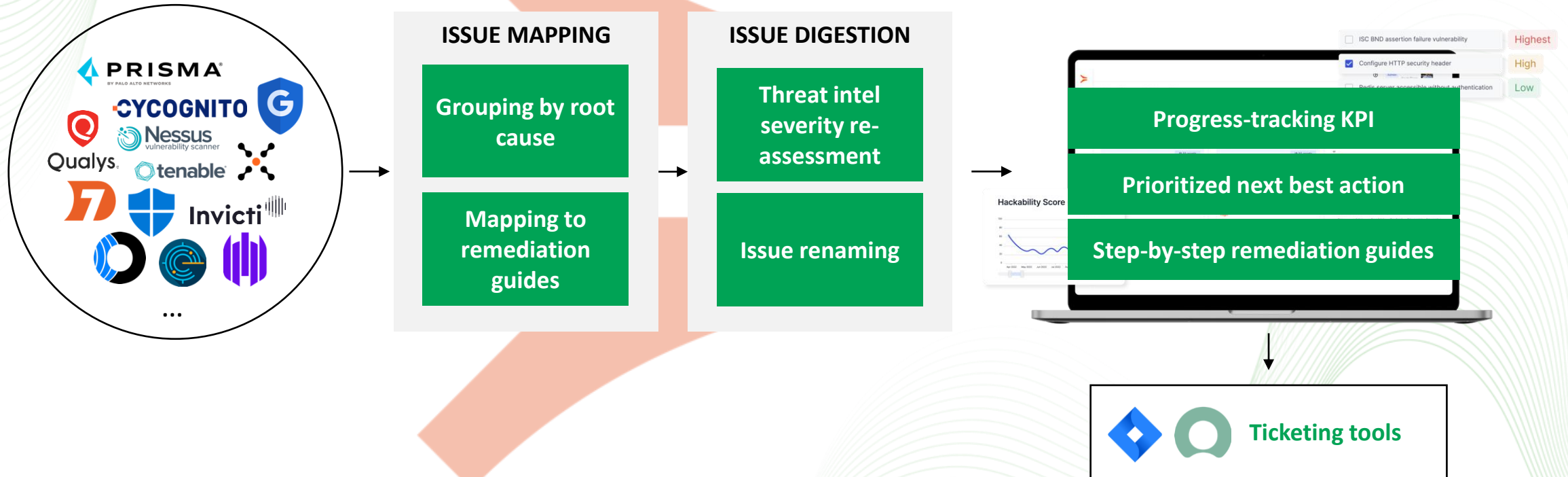
Automated Prioritization

Ethical hacker-view clustering and prioritization

Remediation Guides

Step-by-step instructions for efficient fixes

How does that work?



Who's happy?



Security Analyst



Automate prioritization

Delegating tedious and boring prioritization tasks



IT Admin



Effective remediation

Less tickets, more time for strategic initiatives



CISO



Management clarity

Single KPI & no extra personnel needed



Let's make vulnerability
remediation something to
look forward to!

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