



# Illumio Core<sup>®</sup>

Version 23.5

## Visualization Guide

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## Product Version

PCE Version: 23.5

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For information on Illumio software support for Standard and LTS releases, see [Versions and Releases](#) on the Illumio Support portal.

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## Contents

<b>Chapter 1 Visualization Tools</b>	<b>5</b>
About the Visualization Tools .....	5
Types of Visualization Features .....	6
Filters for the Visualization Tools .....	8
Query Results in the Visualization Tools .....	10
About the Default Graph .....	12
Asynchronous Queries .....	14
View Menu .....	16
Customize Columns .....	20
How the Map Works with FQDNs .....	21
Map View .....	21
Grouping in the Map .....	22
Map Layout Options .....	23
Show All Endpoints .....	24
How to Read the Map Symbols .....	24
Filtering the Map .....	28
Panels in the Map .....	29
Traffic Table .....	33
About the Traffic Table .....	33
Aggregate Connections by Group .....	35
View Policy Details from the Traffic Table .....	37
Resolve Unknown FQDNs .....	37
Mesh View .....	38
About the Mesh .....	38
Customize the Mesh View Display .....	39
Navigate the Mesh View Data .....	40
App Groups .....	41
Ways to View App Groups .....	42
Work with the App Group Map .....	46
How App Groups are Created and Associated .....	46
Configure Number of Matching App Group Labels .....	46
Reports .....	47
Reporting in the PCE .....	47
Executive Summary Reports .....	49
App Group Summary Report .....	50

Traffic Export Report .....	51
Rule Hit Count Report .....	52
How Hit Counts are calculated .....	55
Work with Reports in the PCE .....	58
Add a Report .....	58
Manage Reports .....	59
REST API to Generate Reports .....	60
Work with the Visualization Tools .....	60
Workflow for Using the Visualization Tools .....	60
About Unmanaged IP Addresses .....	61
Create an Unmanaged Workload from an IP Address .....	62
Add Rules for Traffic Using the Traffic Table .....	63
Write a Ringfencing Rule .....	67
Monitor Traffic Database Size and Receive Alerts .....	70
<b>Chapter 1 Dashboards</b> .....	<b>71</b>
VEN Dashboard .....	71
Working with the VEN Dashboard .....	71
Ransomware Protection for Servers Dashboard .....	74
About the Dashboard .....	74
Widget Types .....	75
Using the Dashboard .....	83
Workload Ransomware Protection for Servers Details .....	84
API Support for the Ransomware Protection for Servers Dashboard .....	86
<b>Chapter 2 Vulnerability Map</b> .....	<b>87</b>
About Vulnerability Map .....	87
Vulnerability Terminology .....	87
Benefits of the Vulnerability Map .....	88
Vulnerability Map Usage .....	89
Work with Vulnerability Maps .....	89
Enable the Vulnerability Map .....	90
View and Mitigate Vulnerabilities .....	90
Vulnerabilities Tabs .....	93

## Visualization Tools

This chapter contains the following topics:

About the Visualization Tools .....	5
Map View .....	21
Traffic Table .....	33
Mesh View .....	38
App Groups .....	41
Work with the App Group Map .....	46
Reports .....	47
Work with Reports in the PCE .....	58
Work with the Visualization Tools .....	60

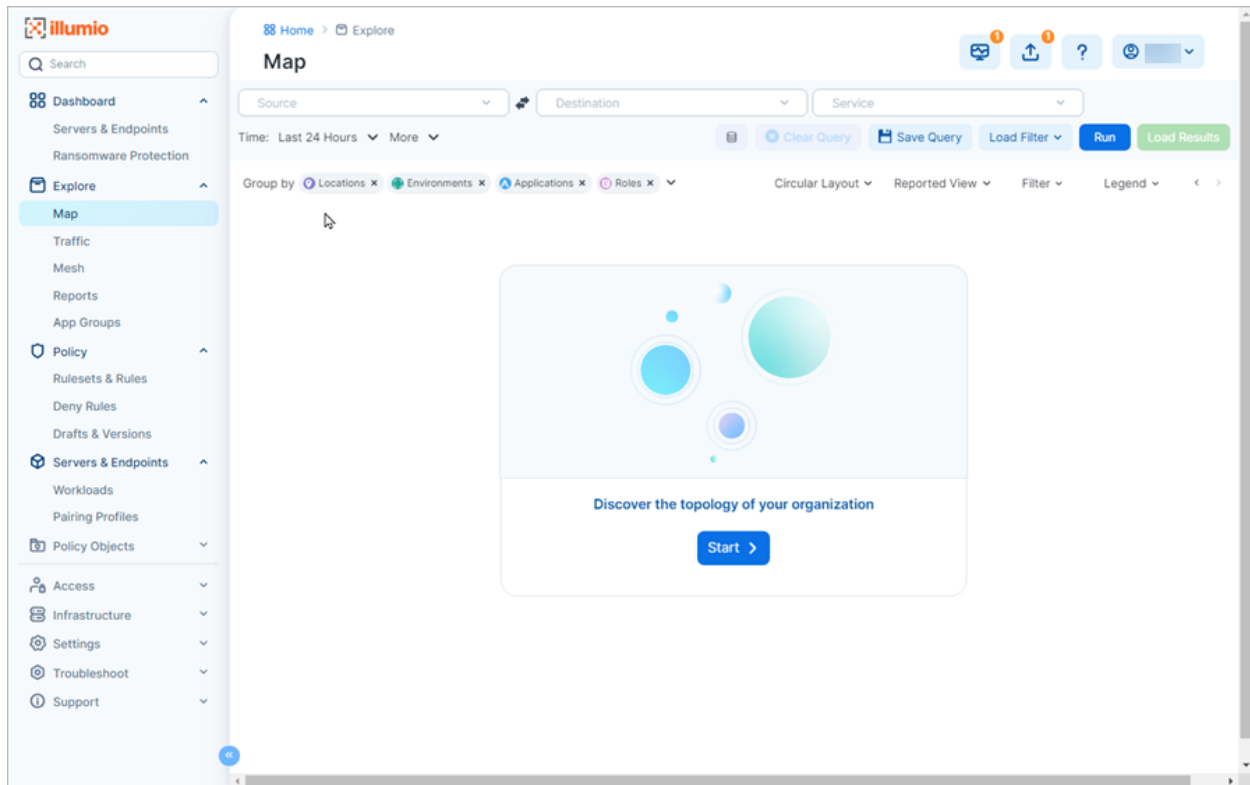
This section describes the visualization tools in the Explorer category: Map, Traffic, Mesh, Reports, and App Groups. Visualization tools allow you to see the traffic flows in your network and help you configure policies to secure your applications.

In Illumio Core 23.4, Illumio introduced an optional new user interface for Illumio Core Cloud customers. In 23.5, the new UI replaces the classic UI. The toggle to switch between the new UI and the classic UI is no longer available.

### About the Visualization Tools

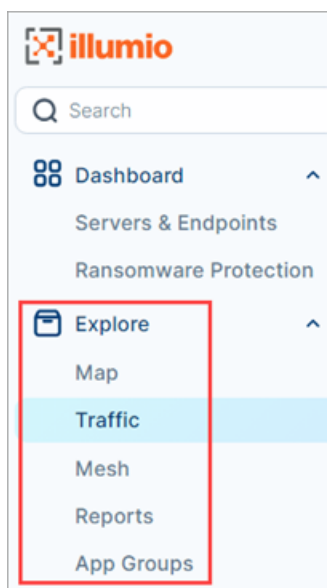
In the PCE UI, you can use the visualization tools to reveal the traffic flows in your network and to help you configure policies to secure your applications. These tools include the Map, Traffic table, Mesh, Reports, and App Groups.

When you open a visualization tool for the first time or the first time during a 24-hour period, the PCE UI displays a landing page with a Start button for running your first query.



## Types of Visualization Features

Select visualization tools from the **Explore** category in the left navigation.



- **Map**

The Map graphically visualizes workloads that form logical groups (based on labels attached to workloads) and provides an understanding of the traffic flows between workloads. You select groups in the Map view to view details about that group and develop policy for the workloads in the group.

- **Traffic**

The Traffic table displays details about your traffic flows in columns and rows. Using this view, you query the PCE traffic database for historical data that can be used for compliance and audit, as well as policy development. With an easy-to-use interface, you enter your search parameters using plain-text language and filter results by a specific time period; specific ports, protocols, or processes; and actions that were taken on that traffic based on policies (for example, “allowed” vs. “potentially blocked” vs. “blocked”).

- **Mesh**

Using vertical axes, the Mesh displays traffic flows as lists of destinations, sources, and the port being used in the traffic flows. The traffic flows between destinations and sources connect along parallel coordinates. You can sort the results based on port number or the number of traffic flows. Click any item in the results to focus on specific traffic flows.

- **Reports**

The Reports feature allows you to generate three types of recurring reports:

- Executive Summary reports
- App Group Summary reports
- Traffic Export

You can download reports in PDF and CSV formats and share them with people in your organization who don't have access to the PCE UI or PCE REST API.

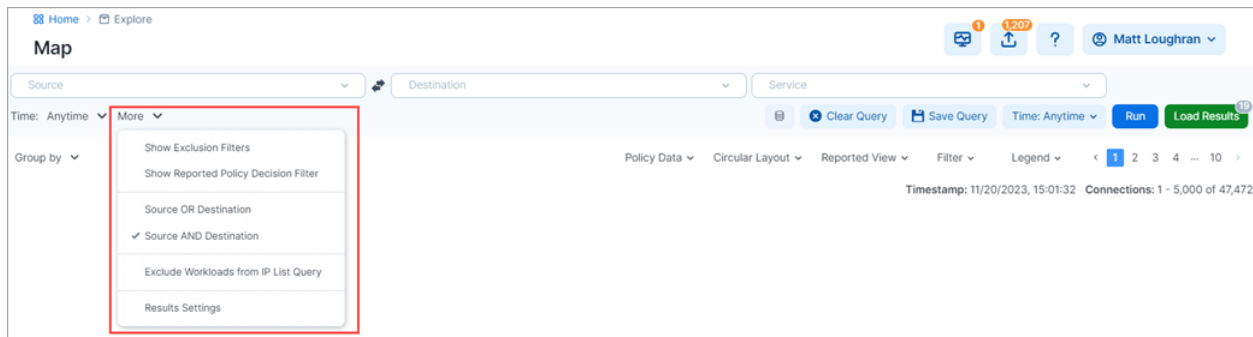
- **App Groups**

App Groups allow application owners to see all workloads for an application instance, even when the workloads are not currently communicating with each other. This is helpful when building or validating security policies for traffic between workloads because it allows application owners to focus only on the workloads that belong to their applications, regardless of location.

## Filters for the Visualization Tools

For each visualization tool (except Reports), traffic filters are available so you can show or hide different elements of your data and focus on what is most important to you.

To modify the filters, open the **More** menu..



### NOTE:

The filters selected in previous sessions don't persist unless you've added values to them. For example, the Exclusion filters won't appear by default when you open the page unless you've explicitly excluded traffic in the past.



### TIP:

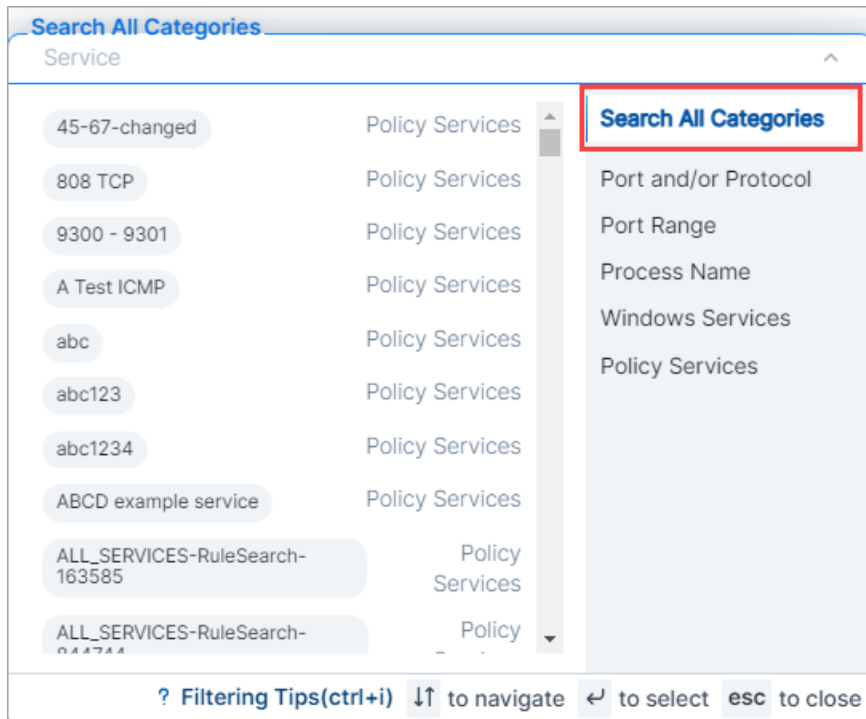
To search for traffic flows with a specific policy decision reported by the VENs, select the **Show Reported Policy Decision Filter** option. This option controls the type of policy decision (allowed, potentially blocked, blocked, or unknown) that the Traffic and Map views display.

Depending on the visualization tool, the Source and Destination filters include some or all of the following query options:

- Label and Label Groups
- App Groups
- Workloads
- IP Lists
- IP Address/CIDR Block
- FQDN
- Transmission



Selecting the **Search All Categories** option avoids the need to first enter a category in the filters.



The Label and Label Groups category restricts the Map to show only those entities that have the labels you enter in the filters. The filter does not filter the selected group. Only the connected groups are filtered.

From the **Service** drop-down list, search by port and protocol. You can select a specific protocol and the page allows you to search through all the services.

When you enter text in this filter, the PCE UI allows you to specify whether that text is a process name or a service. Once you make your selection, the UI reflects the option you chose; for example: **Process Name: dfsfjklsf x**

## Example Search Using Filters

Before you write policy rules to either allow or block traffic, you should determine if there are any traffic flows between them. For example, you might want to find traffic between Development or Testing environments from your Production environments.

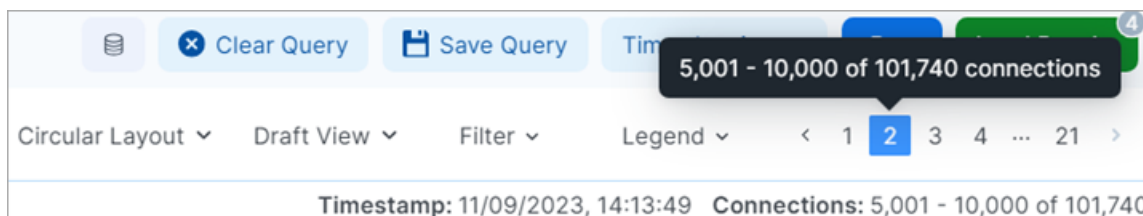
For example, using the visualization tools, you can run the following query:

Find any traffic flows during the last week between my Development and Production environments, over any port except port 80, excluding any workloads that have a Role label named “Domain Controller.”

1. In the **Explore** category in the left navigation, go to **Map, Traffic, Mesh, or App Groups**.
2. Click **More** and select **Show Exclusion Filters**. Exclusion filters allow you to exclude criteria from a search.
3. From the *Destination* drop-down list, enter or select the **Environment** label named "Development."
4. From the *Destination is not* drop-down list, enter or select the **Role** label named "Domain Controller."
5. From the *Source* drop-down list, enter or select the **Environment** label named "Production."
6. From the *Source is not* drop-down list, enter or select the **Role** label named "Domain Controller."
7. Under *Service*, leave the *Service* field blank (which means "any").
8. Under *Service is not* enter "80."
9. Under *Time*, select **Anytime**.
10. Click **Run**.

## Query Results in the Visualization Tools

In all views, the PCE limits the number of connections you can load per page in the PCE UI to 10,000. You can't load your total number of connections in a single page. To handle this limitation, the PCE UI displays your connections in paginated results. To view all connections, you can paginate through your query results. For example, when you run a query that returns 200,000 traffic flows, you can paginate through your data to see all traffic flows.



To configure the maximum number of connections per page:

1. From the left navigation in the Explore category, click any visualization tool (except **Reports**).
2. Choose **More > Results Settings**.
3. Specify the maximum number of connections to display per page:

In the **Displayed in Traffic** field, configure the maximum number of results that can be retrieved from the PCE database and displayed per page in all views.

In the **Returned from Database** field, configure the results when the PCE is part of a Supercluster.



**IMPORTANT:**

Configuration for a Supercluster deployment does not apply to Illumio Core Cloud customers; you must be an Illumio Core On-Premises customer to configure your Illumio deployment as a Supercluster.

In a Supercluster, a query run on the leader PCE can return 200,000 results for each PCE in the Supercluster, including the leader. For example, in a Supercluster with four regions, the maximum results is 800,000, and in a standalone PCE, it is 200,000. When logged into a member PCE on a Supercluster, the limits are the same as for any SNC or MNC. In every case, the maximum number of results that can be shown in the PCE UI is 100,000 results. If more than 100,000 results are retrieved, the full results are available as a downloaded CSV file, and the first 100,000 are available in the PCE UI.

For more information about PCEs in a Supercluster configuration, see the *PCE Supercluster Deployment Guide*.

4. Click **OK**.

## Load Results in Visualization Tools

As you run searches, the PCE caches your queries and saves them for a 24-hour period. Caching your query results is beneficial because the PCE displays pages quickly. To view and access your cached queries, click **Load Results** at the top-right corner of the page.

Results
✕

Name	Connections	↕ Run At	Status	Actions
Default Graph: Time: Last Month	23,960* <small>(10,000 displayed)</small>	05/17/2023, 08:08	Completed	<span style="border: 1px solid #0070c0; padding: 2px 5px; border-radius: 3px;">📄 Export</span> <span style="border: 1px solid #0070c0; padding: 2px 5px; border-radius: 3px; margin-left: 5px;">🗑️ Delete</span>

\* Number of matching connections exceeds the configured maximum. [\(Edit\)](#)

✕ Close

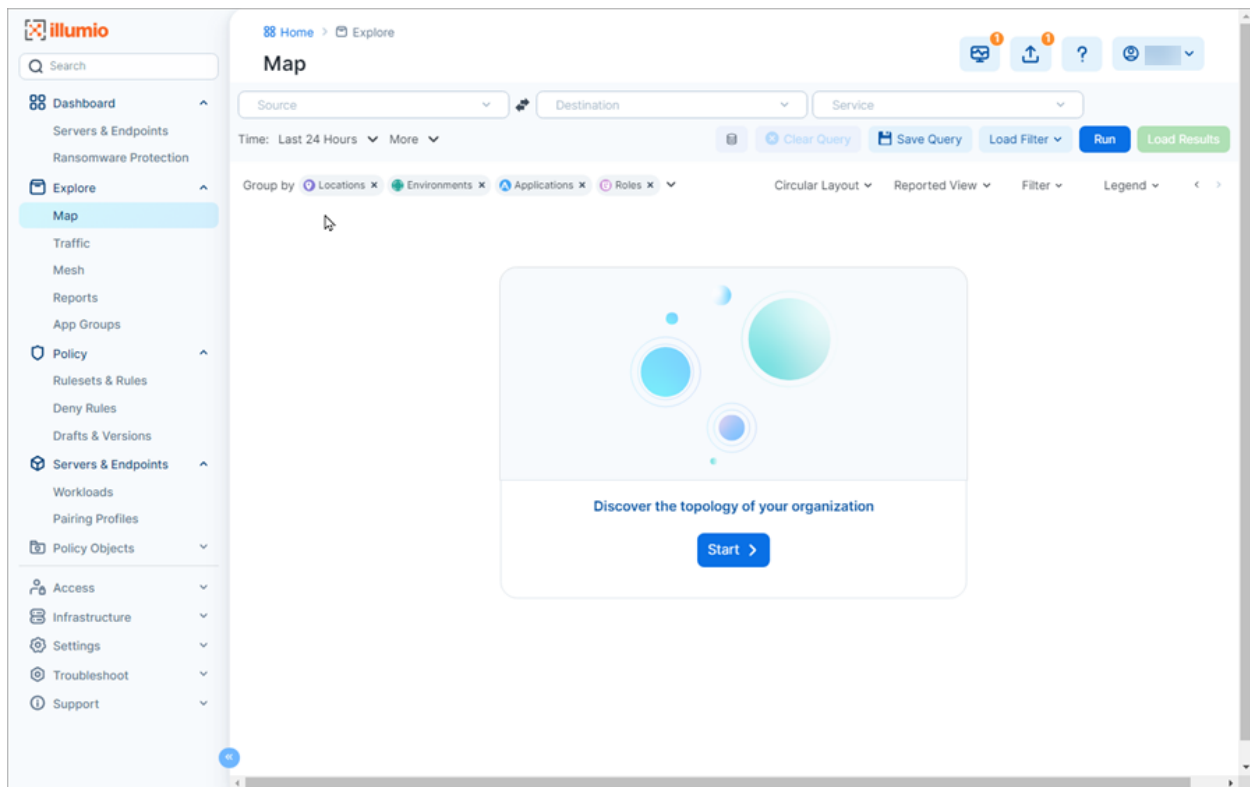
The load results process runs in the background to increase the speed that view pages display. Using this feature is optional, though recommended.

Switching between the Map and Traffic table doesn't reload your data. Instead, the PCE UI switches immediately to that view.

## About the Default Graph

In Core 22.5.x and earlier, the PCE cached the Illumination Plus queries (for the Map and Traffic table views) that you ran and saved them for 24 hours. Caching your query results allowed the PCE to display Illumination Plus pages quickly. To view and access your cached queries, you clicked Load Results at the top-right corner of the Map page. The Results page appeared.

Beginning in 23.2.0, if you don't have a default graph in the PCE, the page below is your start page for the Map and Traffic pages.



When you click Start, the PCE creates a map or traffic table based on the values you have in the filters at the top of the page. The PCE saves this query with those filters as the default graph. The graph expires in 24 hours; however, the PCE saves the default graph as a scheduled report that runs every 24 hours (between 12:00 midnight and 8:00 AM).

Later, when you return to the Map or Traffic page, the PCE loads that saved default graph, unless you already have another graph (different filters) displayed. You won't see this Start page again unless you delete the default graph.

This page now appears when you click Load Results in the Map page to display the entry for the Default Graph:

**Results** ✕

Name	Connections	Run At	Status	Actions
Default Graph: Time: Last Month	23,960* (10,000 displayed)	05/17/2023, 08:08	Completed	<span style="border: 1px solid #00a0e3; padding: 2px 5px; border-radius: 3px;">Export</span> <span style="border: 1px solid #00a0e3; padding: 2px 5px; border-radius: 3px; margin-left: 5px;">Delete</span>

\* Number of matching connections exceeds the configured maximum [\(Edit\)](#)

✕ Close

When you open the Reports feature from the left navigation and select the Schedules tab, you see the scheduled report for the Default Graph.

Name	Report Type	Next Scheduled Time	Recurrence	Time Range	Email Copy To
Default Graph	Traffic Export	11/10/2023, 04:00 AM	Daily	30 Days	
Time: Last Hour	Traffic Export	11/10/2023, 11:40 AM	Daily	24 Hours	



**IMPORTANT:**

Not all Illumio users can access the Default Graph scheduled report. You must have the correct Access permissions. See the *PCE Administration Guide* for information.

**Tips for Using the Default Graph**

- To change the query that the PCE runs for the Map and Traffic page:
- Go to the Reports page and select a different saved query.
- Delete the default graph by clicking Load Results in the Map or Traffic page and clicking Delete in the Load Results dialog box. Then, navigate to the Map or Traffic page so that the Start page appears. Click Start to create a default graph.

- Click the Schedule Time field and select a new time to change when the default graph report runs each 24 hours. However, you must have the correct permission to edit the Default Graph (RBAC roles and permissions).

## Asynchronous Queries

You can run asynchronous queries for your filters. You first set up your filters and then run an asynchronous query.

Asynchronous queries allow you to initiate multiple queries in parallel and view the results of the queries later. Going offline during a query does not result in lost query results. Whether you remain online or offline, the results of asynchronous queries will be preserved for a period of 24 hours. In addition, while a query is in progress, you can work in other areas of the product. You can export the query search results to either a comma-separated-value (.CSV) file or display them in the PCE UI. Depending on the size of the query, the results might take time to display.

In the visualization tools, you can run multiple queries and change or retain the default file name for exported results.

- **Multiple Queries:** You can run multiple queries, including running some in the background.
  - If there is only one query, the results of that query will display when the query completes.
  - If there are multiple queries, you can select the result that you want to view by clicking the number beside the **Load Results** button.
  - If identical queries are run within a minute of each other, only one query will be processed. The results of the oldest query will be displayed.
- **Default File Name:** The system assigns a default file name based on your query field names (Source, Service, or Destination) in the filter. The exported file will have the same name.
  - Giving filters a unique name will help you identify your filters when you want to rerun a query. This name will also appear as your report name.
  - You can also specify or change a filter name as needed.



NOTE:

### Handling Duplication Flows in Queries

A database query that spans multiple days can contain duplicate flows if the flow is repeated.

## Run Asynchronous Queries

Asynchronous job queries are easy to initiate and can be run in parallel, which means that before the first query completes, a second query can be initiated. In the following example, two queries are initiated: the first, with Production-only entries, and the second, with Production and Staging entries.

To run an asynchronous query:

1. From the left navigation, go to **Map**. or **Traffic** from the **Explore** category.
2. Enter your query criteria in the fields. If you want to exclude criteria, select **More > Show Exclusion Filters**.

You can enter a Source, Destination, or Service, or merely indicate Production in the Destination column.

3. Click **Run** to begin the query process.
4. In the confirmation dialog box, click **Hide**.
5. Enter the next search criteria based on a new Destination; for example, Production and Staging.

Given support for asynchronous queries, you will see a number appear next to the **Load Results** button, indicating the number of simultaneous queries being processed



**NOTE:**

Depending on the size of the queries, your second query could complete before your first query.

You will see the results of your two queries, one with Production-only entries and a second with Production and Staging entries.

6. At any time, can click the **Load Results** button to view what queries were run.

Viewing results from past queries will not re-initiate a query. It displays cached query results. When you select a result, notice that the filter changes automatically, and displays new results.

## Global Queries for Superclusters

**IMPORTANT:**

Configuration for a Supercluster deployment does not apply to Illumio Core Cloud customers; you must be an Illumio Core On-Premises customer to configure your Illumio deployment as a Supercluster.

Global queries leverage the capabilities of asynchronous job queries for every region in a Supercluster. When you have a Supercluster and you initiate a query from the Supercluster leader, the Table displays results from all its PCE members. Queries run from a Supercluster member only show flows reported by VENs paired to that member.

**NOTE:**

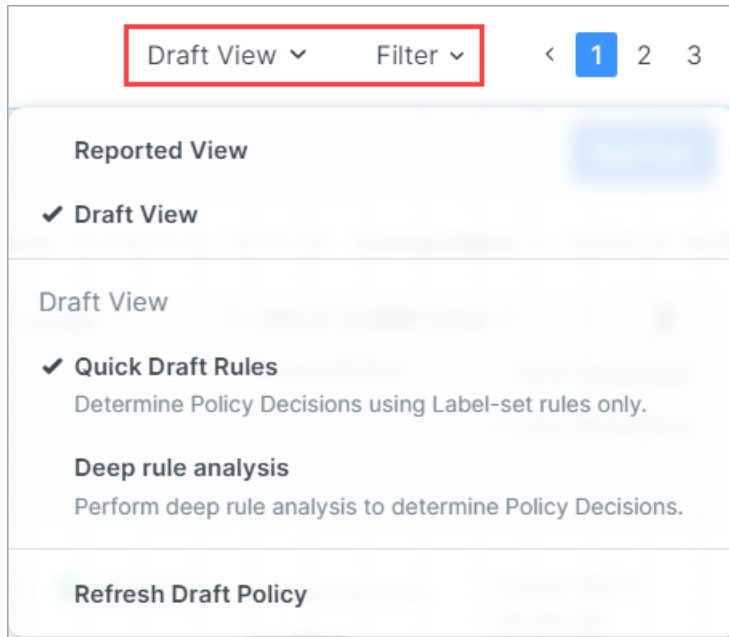
In a Supercluster, a query run on the leader PCE can return 200,000 results for each PCE in the Supercluster, including the leader. For example, in a Supercluster with four regions, the maximum is 800,000, and in a stand-alone PCE, it is 200,000.

When logged in to a member PCE on a Supercluster, the limits are the same as for any SNC or MNC. In every case, the maximum number of results that can be shown in the PCE UI is 100,000 results. If more than 100,000 results are retrieved, the full results are available as a downloaded CSV file, and the first 100,000 are available in the PCE UI.

## View Menu

When used with the options in the adjacent Filter drop-down, the View menu allows you to configure how the PCE UI displays your traffic data so you can see the connections between your groups with greater flexibility. The options on this menu are unaffected by how you've grouped traffic in your Map, Traffic, or Mesh pages.





From the View menu, select the following options:

- **Reported View**  
For a description, see [Reported View](#).
- **Draft View**  
For a description, see [Draft View](#).
- **Quick Draft Rules**  
Provides a fast way to analyze your environment and display results in your views because it determines policy decisions based on label-set rules only.
- **Deep Rule Analysis**  
Returns additional rulesets that the Quick Draft Rules option won't detect. However, displays results more slowly than using Quick Draft Rules due to the deeper analysis of rulesets. This option will find any rules written directly for workloads versus created by using labels. It can combine two rules that use IP lists; for example, workload "A" has connections to IP addresses in an IP list ("IP list B"). IP list B connects to another workload C. Deep analysis shows when rules have been optimized so that workload A can connect to workload C.
- **Refresh Draft Policy**  
if you've written rules after the draft policy was last run, you can force it to refresh in the PCE UI.

## Reported View

The Reported view visualizes your policy coverage as reported by your workloads so that you can examine the current state of your provisioned policy. This view provides visibility of the actual traffic handling (rather than the expected traffic handling provided by the Draft view) and loads more quickly, especially when you have a large number of workloads and traffic flows. The Reported view helps you to understand your traffic patterns.

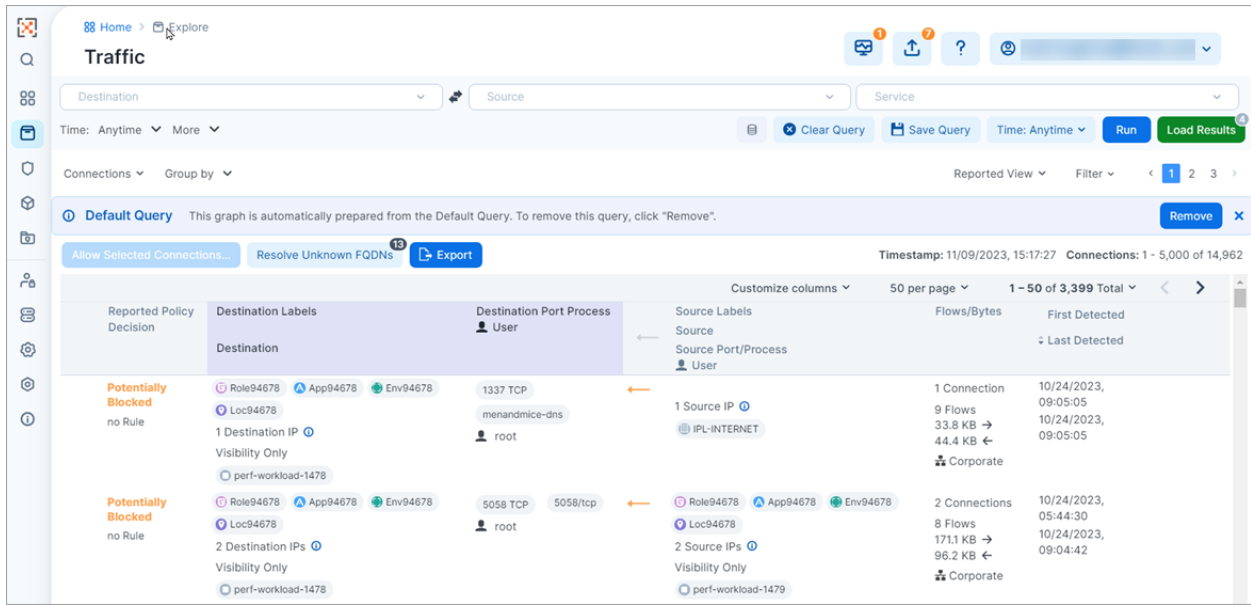
The Reported view is a read-only view. You can view all the rulesets that apply to the workloads from the Reported view but you must change to the Draft view to add rules. The Reported view does not immediately reflect the latest changes to the policy. It is updated only after you provision a change to the policy and when new traffic flows that use the updated policy are reported from the VEN.

The Reported and Draft views handle unmanaged workloads differently. In Draft view, rule coverage (the connections that have been included in draft rules) has limited support for traffic between unmanaged workloads. The Reported view always provides accurate rule coverage for traffic between unmanaged workloads.

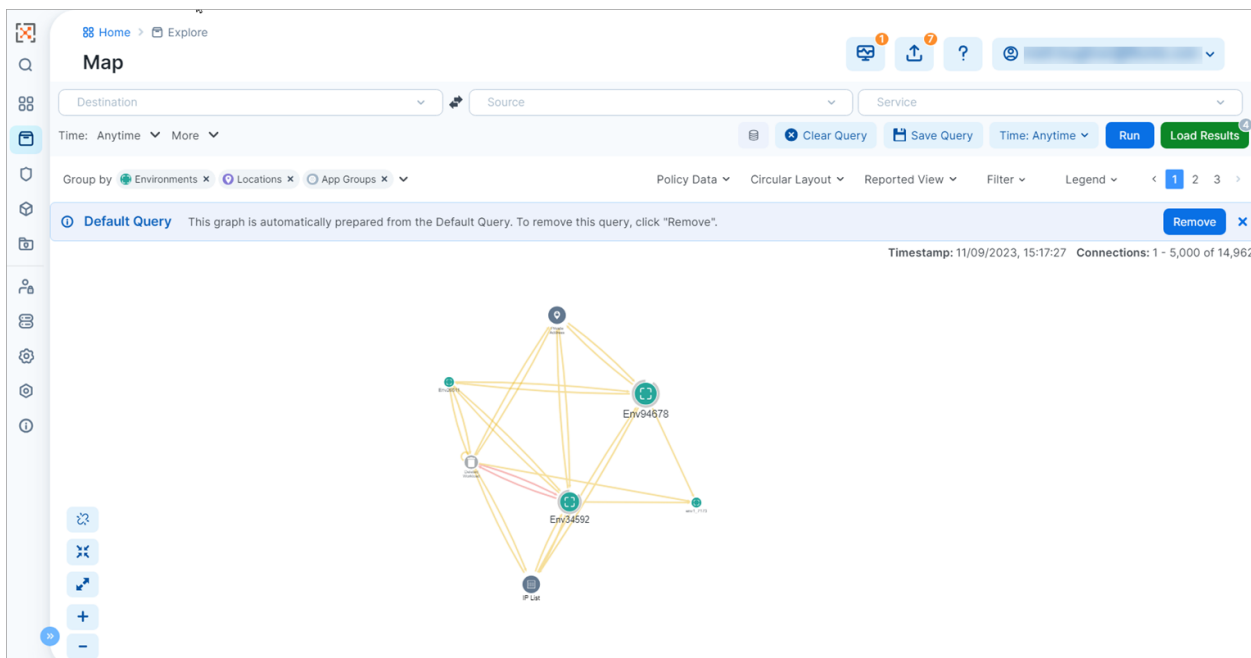
For each flow with a unique port/protocol, if there is a policy service created for that port/protocol, the name of that policy service displays in addition to the names of the actual services that reported the flows. The Reported view shows reported rule coverage for the latest reported flow with that port/protocol in the right side panel.

Different services can be running on the same port at different times or on different interfaces. The Reported view shows reported rule coverage of each flow separately as well as its timestamp. In both cases, the Draft view shows the calculated rule coverage for traffic. For Windows, it looks at the port, protocol, the process name (but not the process path) and the Windows service name. For Linux, it looks at only the port and protocol.

Reported View (Traffic)



### Reported View (Map)



### Draft View Options

The Draft view immediately visualizes the potential impact of your draft policy. This view helps provide an understanding of the expected traffic handling (rather than the actual traffic handling provided by the Reported view) and considers both recently provisioned policy and draft policy. The Draft view can take longer to load than the Reported view, especially when you have a large number of workloads and traffic flows, since the PCE has to compute the expected coverage for each traffic flow.

Draft View allows you to view either the rule that would permit traffic or to add a rule to allow a specific flow. In this view, you can immediately see the impact of the latest changes to the active or draft policy. Modify the view further using the options available in the adjacent Filters drop-down menu.

## Limitations of Draft View

The Draft view is the result of a “what-if” analysis conducted by the PCE. It is a modeling tool that depicts whether flows known to the PCE will be allowed or blocked, based on the configured policy. The modeling might not work entirely correctly for the following types of rules configured on the PCE:

- **Process-based rules:** Process-based rules are written using the process name or service name that sends or receives the traffic on the workload.
- **User-based rules:** User-based rules allow administrators to leverage the Microsoft Active Directory User Groups to control access to computing resources.
- **Custom iptables rules:** Custom iptables rules are configured on each workload and can include processes that are not known to the PCE.
- **System rules:** The VEN has implicit rules to permit necessary traffic (for example, rules permitting DHCP and DNS outbound traffic on the workload).

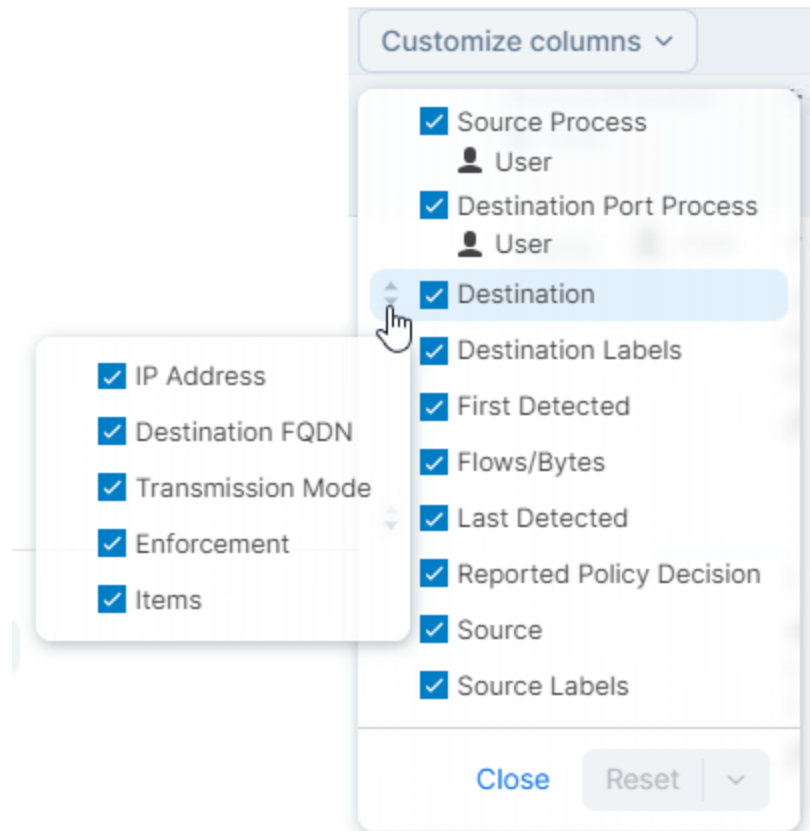
In most cases, the Reported view provides an accurate representation of what will be allowed or blocked by the VEN, so the Reported view should be used to verify your changes.

## Customize Columns

You can customize columns in the following areas using the **Customize columns** menu:

- Explore > Traffic
- Servers & Endpoints > Workloads

You can further customize most columns by selecting the data that you want appear within them. Mouseover the up and down arrows to the left of a column checkbox and select or deselect data within that column:



Customizing columns in this way doesn't impact how you create your rules or the data that they contain.

## How the Map Works with FQDNs

The visualization tools map the outbound connections from workloads to unknown IP addresses to fully qualified domain names (FQDNs) or DNS-based names. For example, the Map could display that the outbound connections from a workload are going to `maps.google.com` instead of 100s of different IP addresses. The FQDNs used are reported by the VEN to the PCE in the flow summaries. The VEN learns about the FQDNs by snooping the DNS responses on the workloads, which is the FQDN for the IP addresses as seen by the workloads.

The Map visualizes the workloads that form logical groups (based on labels attached to workloads) and provides an understanding of the traffic flows between workloads.

## Map View

Use the Map to visualize workloads that form logical groups (based on labels attached to workloads) and to better understand the traffic flows between workloads.

## Grouping in the Map

Groups in the Map represent a collection of workloads or services that communicate with each other and for which you can write rules. Groups are displayed in the Map after you pair workloads. For information about installing (also called pairing) VENS on workloads, see the *VEN Installation and Upgrade Guide*.

The Map displays three different types of groups: a group based on a single label, an app group, or a common set of labels.

Once you pair VENS to create workloads, the PCE analyzes the workload data reported by the VENS. Based on the traffic flows among your workloads, the Map organizes them into groups. A group could represent an instance of an application running in your data center, such as an HRM application running in the Test environment in your North America data center, or a Web store in Production with its web workloads hosted in AWS and its databases hosted in your private data center.

The Map lets you group by labels, locations, app groups, etc. It also lets you split the view when in Map view mode by selecting items on the Map.

## Configurable Grouping

The **Group by** menu allows you to specify different levels of grouping, such as grouping by types of labels and their order. You might want to group by OS and then by environment. If you do not specify a particular grouping, Illumio groups workflows that have the same set of labels. You can change your organization's default grouping through the **Group by** menu.



### NOTE:

For optimal scale and performance, if there are two connections with the same source workload, destination workload, destination port, and protocol but the process or service names are different, the two connections are combined in the Map. The process or service name that was part of the most recently reported connection is displayed.

## Tips for Grouping in Your Map

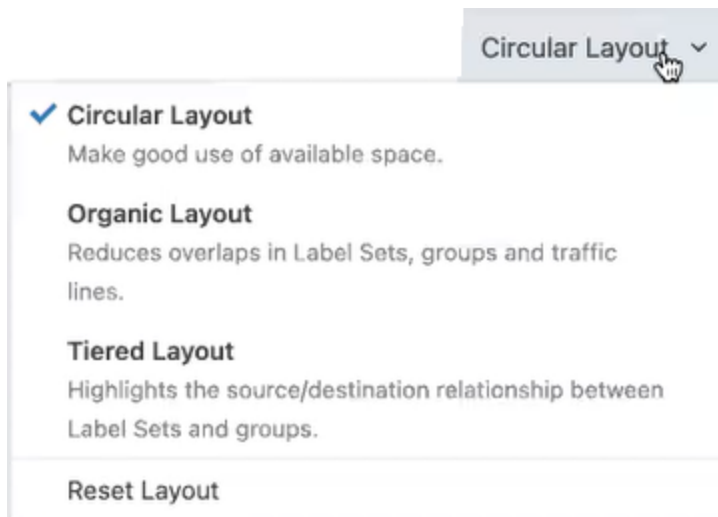
- Each group is a label set. Every workload which has the same set of labels is grouped into one of those label-sets.
- Mousing over a group in the Map displays a pop-up dialog box with the list of labels and the number of workloads using the labels.



- In the **Group by** drop-down list, you can drag and drop labels in the list to re-order how the Map displays groups. Labels at the top of the list control the prominence of those groups in the Map.
- The PCE UI displays the groups in your Map using the colors you've selected for your labels. Use these colors to help orient yourself on the Map.

## Map Layout Options

You can choose how the PCE UI displays the Map:

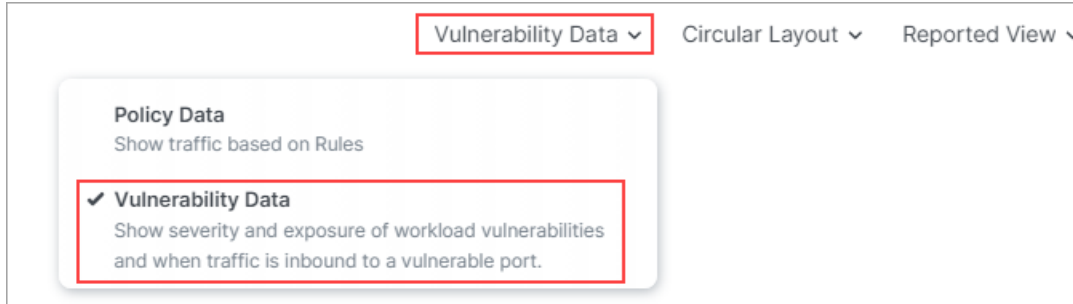


Not every layout choice is good for your Map data. See the descriptions of each layout in the drop-down menu.

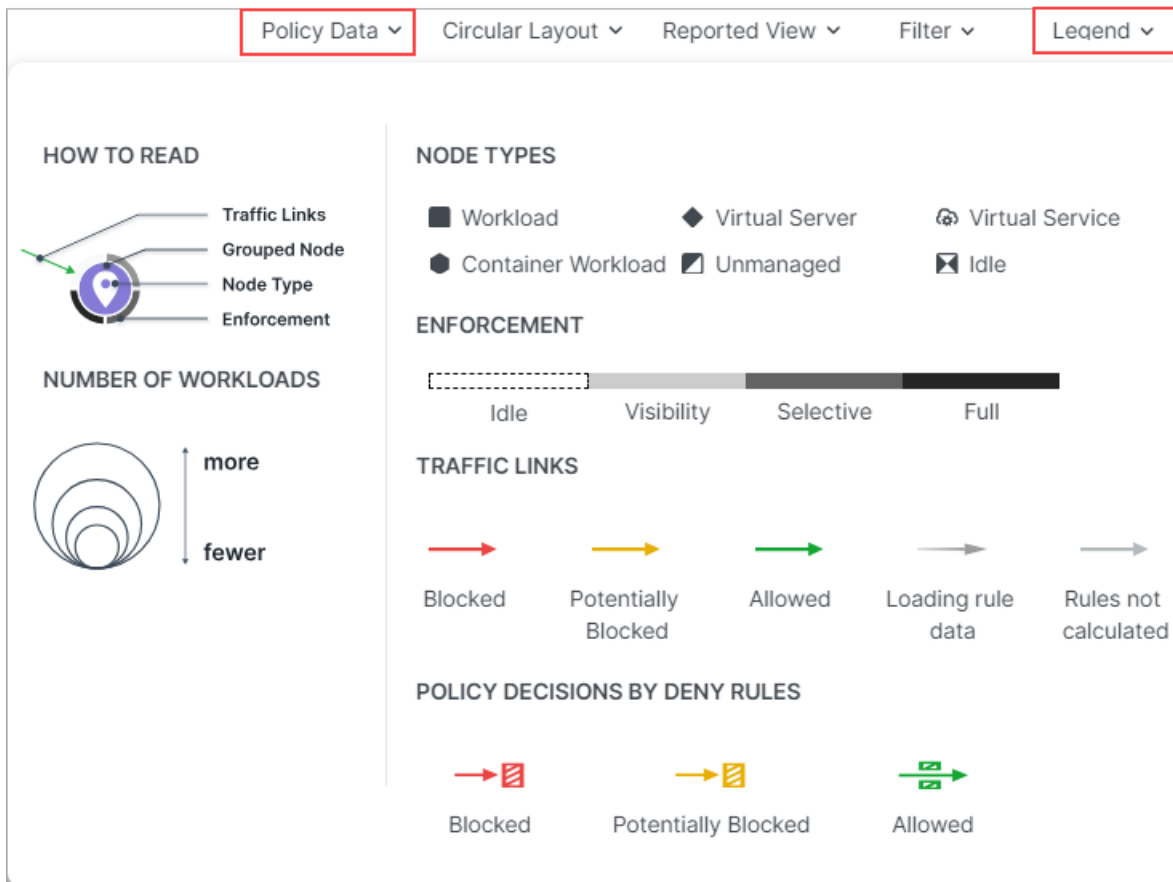
For example, the Organic Layout option attempts to organize groups so that the workloads that are connected are grouped together and displays less cross traffic. Workloads that are communicating are grouped together on one side of the Map and the traffic links aren't crossing as much.





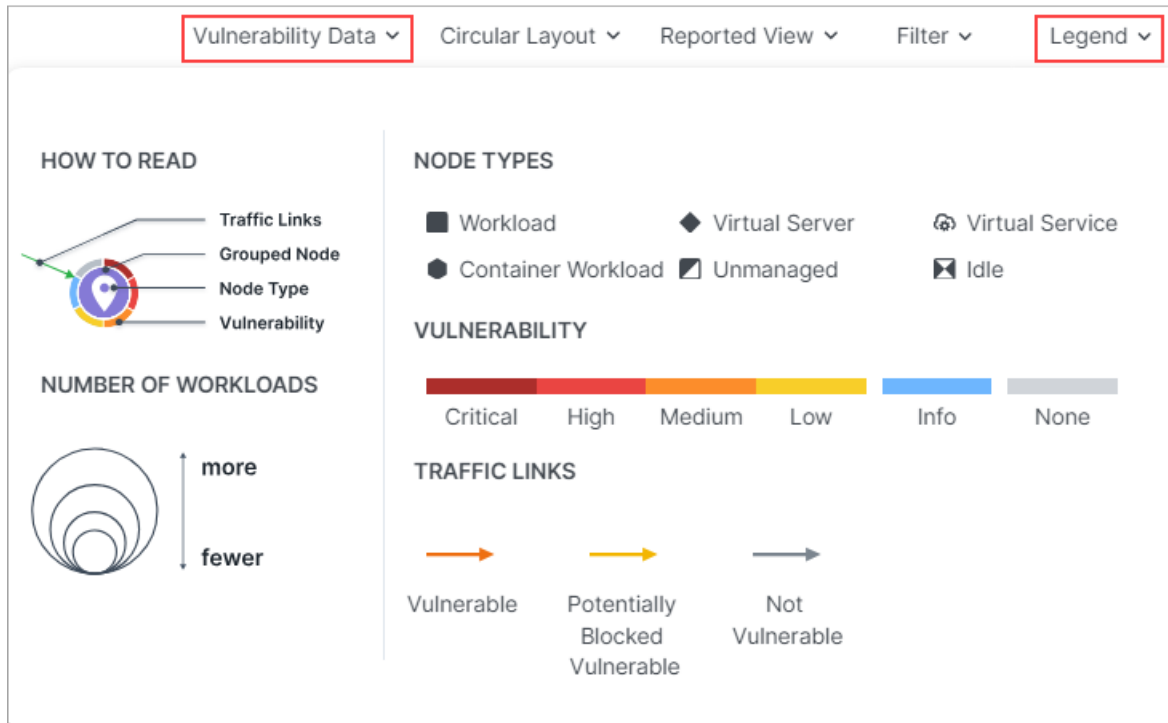


### Legend - Policy Data



### Legend - Vulnerability Data

For more about the Vulnerability Tab, see [Vulnerabilities Tab](#).



## Map Symbols Explained

### Number of Workloads (Policy Data and Vulnerability Data modes)

The relative size of each node indicates the number of workloads in the node.

### Enforcement (Policy Data mode)

Pay attention to how the Map groups designate the enforcement mode for groups:

- Workloads and groups inside fully dark lines are in *Full Enforcement* mode.
- Workloads and groups inside semi-dark lines are in *Selective Enforcement* mode.
- Workloads and groups inside light gray lines are in *Visibility only* mode.
- Workloads and groups not surrounded by any of the above-described lines are in *Idle* mode.
- The completeness of the ring around a group denotes the proportions of different enforcement states

As you navigate into the groups, you notice that the workloads also have borders indicating their enforcement modes.

### Traffic Links (Policy Data mode)

Traffic links are presented with lines and arrows in different colors:

- **Red:** Traffic is blocked
- **Yellow:** Traffic is potentially blocked
- **Green:** Traffic is allowed
- **Gradient arrows:** The light color is next to the source and dark next to the destination. Gradient arrows are used while the rule data is still loading from the traffic.
- **Grey:** Rules are not calculated

### Traffic Links (Vulnerability Data mode)

Traffic links are presented with lines and arrows in different colors:

- **Red:** Traffic is vulnerable
- **Yellow:** Traffic is potentially blocked and vulnerable
- **Grey:** Traffic isn't vulnerable

### Vulnerability

When in Vulnerability Data mode, the color of each node's outer ring indicates the criticality of its current vulnerability level.

- **Dark red:** Critical
- **Red:** High
- **Orange:** Medium
- **Yellow:** Low
- **Blue:** Info
- **Light gray:** None

When you click a group in the Map, the PCE UI highlights the links to and from that group using the colors defined above.

### Map Reported View

The PCE UI displays the traffic on the Map using red, orange, or green lines to indicate whether the VEN had a rule that allows the traffic when the connection was attempted.

- A green line indicates that the VEN had an explicit rule to allow the traffic when the connection was attempted
- A red line indicates that the VEN did not have an explicit rule to allow the traffic when the connection was attempted

- An orange line indicates that no explicit rule exists, but because of the enforcement state of the workloads the traffic is not blocked when provisioned.

**NOTE:**

When a policy change occurs, only flows that are created after the policy change are displayed in red or green based on the new policy. Flows created before the policy change might continue to be displayed in red or green using the old policy.

If multiple rules allow traffic between entities, only one green line is displayed.

Rules created for existing or live traffic don't change the color of the traffic lines in the Reported view, even when they are provisioned, until new traffic is detected.

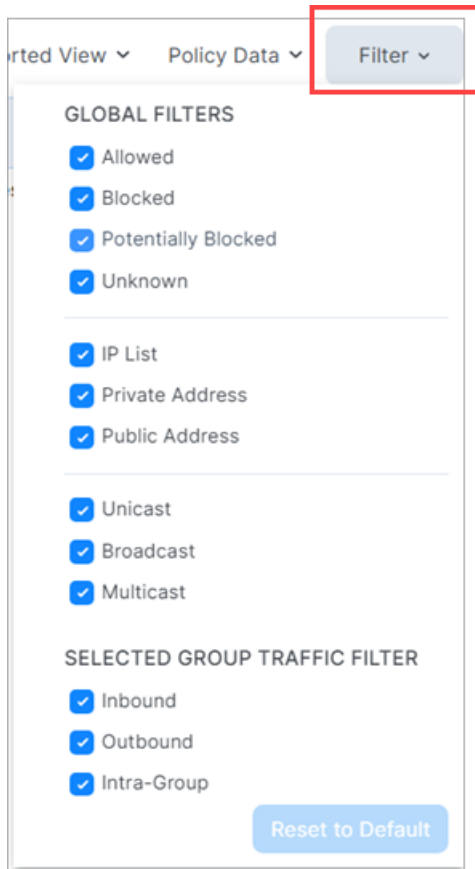
## Map Draft View

This view also displays the traffic using red, green, and orange lines to indicate whether the PCE has a rule to allow the connection that was reported by the VEN. This way, you can add rules and see their anticipated effect in real-time before the rules are implemented. In the Draft view of the Map, line colors have the following meanings:

- A green line indicates that the PCE had an explicit rule (in either a draft or an active policy) to allow traffic when the connection was attempted.
- A red line indicates that the PCE did not have an explicit rule (in either a draft or an active policy) to allow traffic when the connection was attempted.
- An orange line indicates that no explicit rule exists, but because of the enforcement state of the workloads, the traffic will not be blocked when the rules are provisioned.

## Filtering the Map

Options in the Filter dropdown allow you to control which traffic information is displayed on the Map. This is useful for controlling the overall complexity of the visual information, making it easier to focus on the types of traffic you're interested in at any given time.



The Filter dropdown presents two types of filters:

## Global Filters

These filters allow you to control the display of traffic for everything on the Map, whether selected or not.

## Selected Group Filters

These filters allow you to control the display of traffic only for the selected group on the Map.

## Panels in the Map



TIP:

Use the drop-down selector above the panel to switch between the **Policy Data** and **Vulnerability Data** modes.

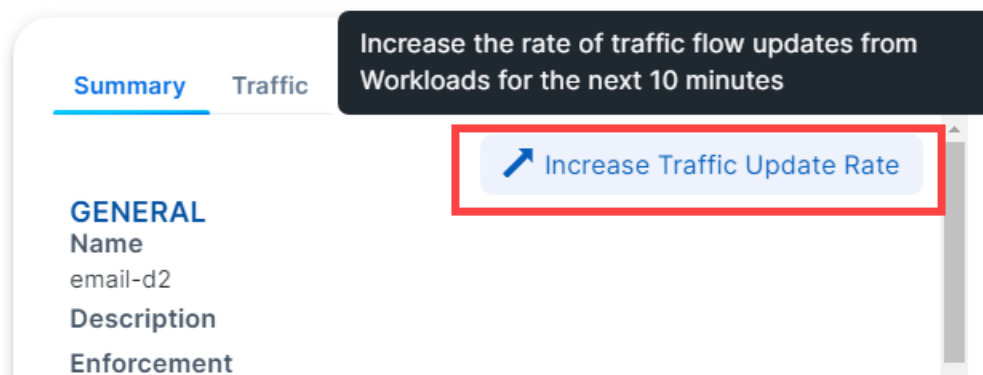
When you click an object in the Map, a side panel opens on the right that contains a number of tabs.

## Summary Tab

The Summary tab displays information about the selected object. To view the Summary tab, click an item on the Map. The information displayed depends on the type of object you clicked and how deeply you've drilled into the object. For example, when you click a group in the Map, the Summary tab displays the labels in use, the number of workloads and virtual services, and the enforcement level. In general, the deeper you drill into an object, the more detailed information that is displayed in the side panel.

## Increase VEN Traffic Update Rate

By default, VENs update traffic on the Illumination map every 10 minutes. You can temporarily increase the update frequency to once per minute. After 10 minutes, the default update rate of once every 10 minutes resumes. To use this feature, click a workload in the map to display the panel. In the **Summary** tab, click the option **Increase Traffic Update Rate**.



## Traffic Tab

The Traffic tab is a summary version of the main Traffic table and filtered by what you've selected in the Map. The Traffic tab appears regardless of what you select in the Map: group types, workloads, IP lists, private addresses, public addresses, or links. By default, the Traffic tab displays the following columns.

- Policy Decisions (reported and draft)
- Source Labels
- Destination Labels
- Destination Port Processes

You can add additional columns by selecting options from the *Customize columns* drop-down list:

- Source Port/Process User
- First Detected
- Flows/Bytes
- Last detected

See [Customize Columns](#) for more information.

## Workloads Tab

The Workloads tab displays a list of all workloads in the selected group and the following information for each workload:

- Connectivity
- V-E (vulnerability) score
- Enforcement
- Visibility
- Name
- Policy Sync status
- Ransomware Exposure
- Protection Coverage Score
- Labels
- When the policy was last applied

As you drill in and out of the groups in the Map, the Workloads tab adjusts to show the workloads in the super set group.

## Virtual Services Tab

The Virtual Services tab displays a list of all Virtual Services in the selected group. A drop-down selector allows you to filter the list by **Virtual Services with Traffic** or **All Group Virtual Services**. The list provides following information for each virtual service:

- Name
- Provision Status
- Service/Ports
- Addresses
- Labels

- Workloads / Container Workloads
- Description

You can add or remove columns by using the *Customize columns* drop-down list. See [Customize Columns](#) for more information.

## Vulnerabilities Tab



TIP:

Use the drop-down selector above the panel to switch between the **Policy Data** and **Vulnerability Data** modes.

The Vulnerabilities Tab appears in the right panel when you're in Vulnerability Data mode (see note above). It details risk due to vulnerabilities. The workload with the most vulnerabilities appears at the top of the list. You can sort the V-E score column by vulnerability score. You can then define your patch priority based on the most critical score.

You can see the highest severity type for the workload and the total number of vulnerabilities associated with the workload. The port and protocol is mapped to a vulnerability (if it exists). Under the Vulnerabilities tab, all the vulnerabilities for the workload are sorted in order of severity. You can see the following information for each vulnerability:

- Total V-E score of the workload
- Vulnerability score of the most severe network-accessible vulnerability on the workload
- East-West exposure
- Northern Exposure (Internet exposure)
- Number of workloads exposed to this vulnerability
- Associated port and protocol
- CVE-IDs (a unique identifier for the vulnerability)
- Name of the vulnerability

The East-West Exposure Score is recalculated whenever the rules associated with the workload are changed.

For more details about the Vulnerability Map and how to work with it, see [About Vulnerability Map](#)



## Traffic Table

The Traffic table in the visualization tools displays search results in a traditional table format. You can use the Traffic table in the following ways:

- To write rules for specific connections; see [Add Rules for Traffic Using the Traffic Table](#)
- Create unmanaged workloads from IP addresses; see [Create Unmanaged Workloads from IP Addresses](#)
- Traffic exploration
- View the details about policy affecting each connection
- View the ransomware protection details.

## About the Traffic Table

You can use the Traffic table to query the PCE's traffic database to analyze traffic flows for auditing, reporting, and troubleshooting. You can query for traffic flows between workloads or hosts, labeled workloads, or IP addresses, and you can restrict the query by specific port numbers and protocols.

The VEN decorates the flow summary logs with DNS names when it sends them to the PCE. In the Traffic table, the PCE appends the DNS names to the flow logs so that auditors and SOC analysts can look at these DNS names instead of performing reverse look-ups on random IP addresses.

When you want to query for traffic flows on a regular basis, you can save that filter and it appears under your *Saved* filters in the **Load Filter** drop-down list. You can save up to 100 filters. You can make changes to an existing Saved filter and save the modified query. The Traffic table also displays your ten most recent queries.

## Queries

When you query data in the Traffic table, you are searching traffic flows between sources and destinations over a specific time period and over a specific port and protocol. A query consists of the following elements:

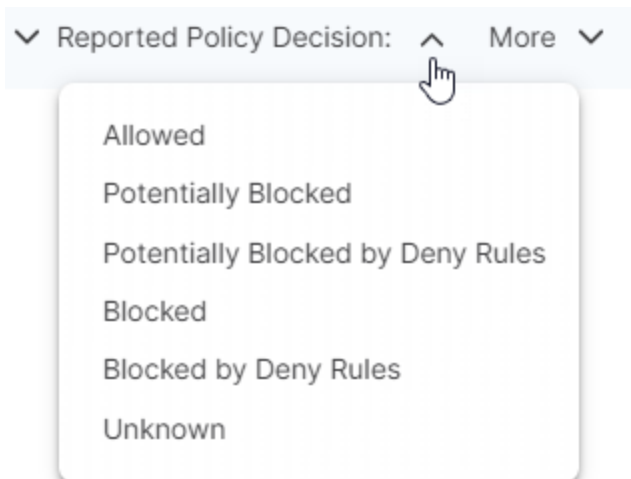
- **Source:** Enter workloads, IP addresses, or labels that are consuming the service provided in the traffic flow. The entries you add in the filter that includes the data are used as a search criteria and the ones you add in the a field that excludes data are not used in the search.

- **Destination:** Enter workloads, IP addresses, or labels that are providing the service in the traffic flow. The entries that you add to include the data are used as a search criteria and the ones you add to exclude the data not used in the search.

**NOTE:**

You can choose to query either “Destination *And* Source” or “Destination *Or* Source” by selecting the option from the **More** menu.

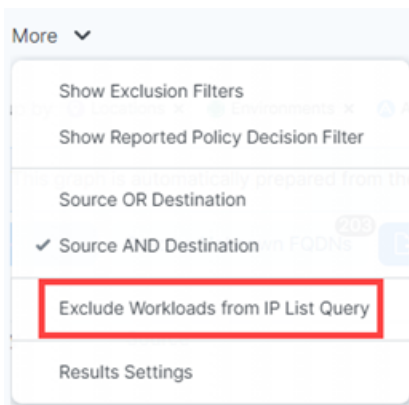
- **Services:** Enter port and protocol, port ranges, process, Windows services, or policy services. Enter port numbers and protocol types to search for traffic flows whose destination port values and protocols match the search criteria. The entries you add to the search are used as a search criteria and the ones you add to exclude data are not used in the query. If you do not specify a value, all ports, protocols, port ranges, processes, and services are included in the query.
- **Time:** Select how far in the past (last hour, day, week, month, or anytime) or specify a custom time range. The custom time filter displays all the flows between the selected from-to date-time stamp.
- **Reported Policy Decision:** (To enable this drop-down, click **More** and then select **Show Reported Policy Decision Filter**). To query for flows with a specific policy decision reported by the VEN, select the type of policy decision.



For more information, see [Deny Rules and the Traffic Table](#) in this topic.

- **Exclude Workloads from IP List Query:** (Available in the **More** drop-down menu.) This setting applies to queries that contain an IP list in the Consumer or Provider fields. It specifies whether known managed and unmanaged workloads are excluded from the query results. When selected (the default setting), managed

and unmanaged workloads are excluded from query results when their IP addresses are within the range of one of the IP lists in the query. When this option is not selected, workloads are not excluded from the query results.



## Export Query Results

To gather the results of the current query in a .CSV file, click **Export**.

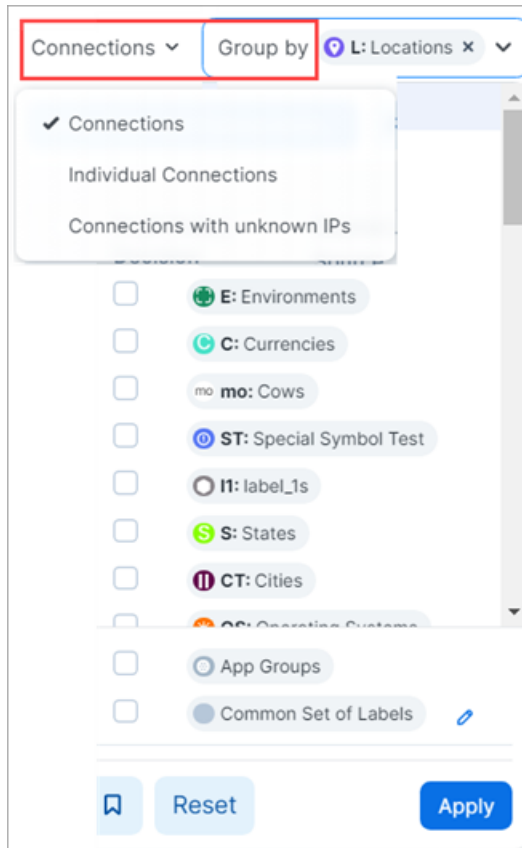
To export results from previous queries, click **Load Results** to display queries from the past 24 hours. Click the **Export** button in the **Action** column for the results you want to save as a .CSV file.

The exported .CSV file uses a separate column for each label type and the column data is alphabetized.

## Aggregate Connections by Group

For a more concise view of the traffic flows captured by your query, aggregate connections by group.

1. Select **Connections** in the Connections filter. The **Group by** filter is only available when **Connections** is selected.
2. From the **Group by** filter, select labels, App Groups, and/or Common Set of Labels.
3. Click **Apply**.



## Aggregate Connections by a Common Set of Labels

One use case for aggregating connections by group is the ability to view connections that share a common set of labels.

1. Select **Connections** in the Connections filter. The **Group by** filter is only available when **Connections** is selected.
2. From the **Group by** filter, select **Common Set of Labels**.
3. Click **Apply**.

The **Common Set of Labels** option is important because, to write rules from the Traffic table, you must first enable the **Allow Selected Connections** button, which requires:

- The table is in **Draft View**.
- **Connections** is selected in the Connections filter.
- **Common Set of Labels** is selected and applied in the **Group by** filter.
- A traffic flow is selected in the table.

## View Policy Details from the Traffic Table

The Traffic table includes a Policy Decision column (either Reported or Draft depending on the view selected), which indicates whether traffic flows are allowed, blocked, or potentially blocked based on your policy.

When you see traffic flows that are potentially blocked, it could mean that you haven't created rules for those flows or you have rules written for the flows but the Destination workload enforcement is set to Visibility Only for those flows.

Clicking a link for Allowed traffic opens the **View Policy** dialog box. When applicable, the dialog box displays in separate tabs all your policy, including Deny Rules, Rules, and Essential Service rules that apply to the selected traffic flow

## Deny Rules and the Traffic Table

Deny Rules are displayed in Draft and Reported views of the Traffic table. When you view your traffic flows in the table, you see whether traffic is blocked by a Deny Rule or allowed through a Deny Rule. Viewing this information is useful to determine where Deny Rules are in place and to understand their impact before provisioning them.



TIP:

To view the details about a Deny Rule, click the linked text for traffic allowed across the rule (“Allowed”) or blocked by a Deny Rule (“Blocked”) while in a **Draft** view of the Traffic table. The **View Policy** dialog box opens. Then, click the **Deny Rules** tab.

You can obtain the following information:

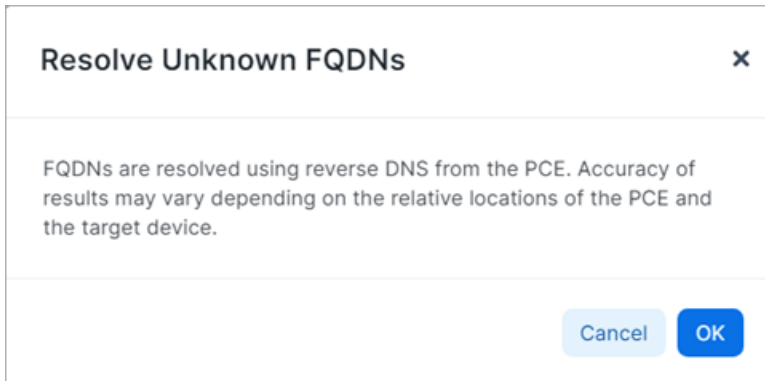
- A Deny Rule is blocking a traffic flow.
- Traffic is potentially blocked by a Deny Rule.

A Deny Rule is in place but the workload is still in visibility-only mode. The traffic won't be blocked by the rule until you move it into selective enforcement mode.

- A Deny Rule is in place but an allow rule is allowing traffic through the Deny Rule.

## Resolve Unknown FQDNs

1. Click **Resolve Unknown FQDNs** to export FQDN information for unknown IP Addresses and then click **OK**.



2. Click **Export** adjacent to the **Resolve Unknown FQDNs** button.

**NOTE:**

If you do not find relevant information, clear cached FQDN values and reload the results.

Depending on the number of draft rules, the data might be slow to load. Once it loads, columns called Draft Policy Decision and Reported Policy Decision are populated with data and appear in the exported zip file.

## Mesh View

The Mesh view displays traffic flows as a vertical list of Destinations, Sources, and the port being used in the flows.

### About the Mesh

You can click any item in the query results to focus on specific flows. You can also sort the results to view results based on port number or number of traffic flows. From the Mesh view, you can drill down to filter, brush to filter, and then go to the Table view to write rules.

For tips on how to filter the data in your Mesh view, click the **Filtering Tips** link in the bottom-right corner of the page for a pop-up tooltip.

Click on an axis value to drill down.  
Drag along an axis (brush) to filter on that dimension.  
Drag an axis title to reorder the axes.

 Filtering Tips

## Customize the Mesh View Display

The *Group by* field that you use with the Map view is also used in the Mesh view. You will see your top group based on your selection and you can drill down through the groupings. The hierarchy of the parallel coordinates in the mesh is based on your selected grouping.

Other customization options include:

### Reorder Axes by dragging

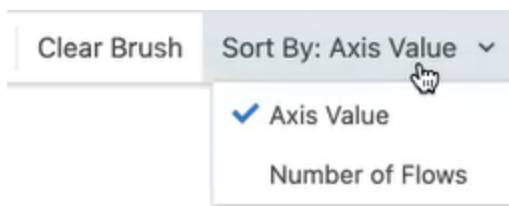
You can reorder the axis columns in the Mesh view by clicking an axis heading and dragging it left or right. You might want to reorder the Mesh axis columns to change the Mesh display; for example, you might drag the axis you are most interested in to the center of the mesh and less important data to the sides of the mesh.

### Sort by Axis Value

You can sort the Mesh data by the **axis value** which displays the ports numerically low (at the top) to high (at the bottom); for example, port 22 at the top and 10051 at the bottom of the axis. Along the axes, the app groups are in alphabetical order.

### Sort by Number of Flows

You can also sort by **number of flows**. Each axis is sorted based on which group has the most traffic. The page displays the “tick” with the most flows at the top of the axis.



### Brush

You can use the brush feature to select along the top of an axis to select and filter by the highest ports.

### Customize Axes

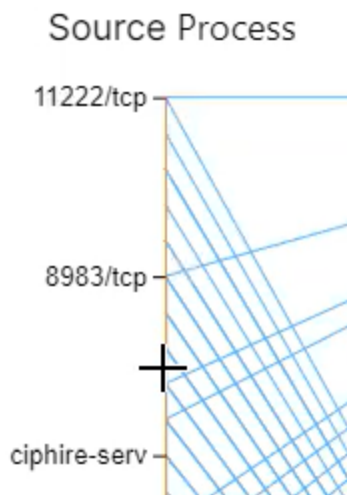
You can remove or add axes, keeping only those dimensions that are helpful for your current exploration. For example, you might want to add or remove axes based on your preferences, except for the mandatory source and destination, narrow down visualization to emphasize crucial data points, or to emphasize or de-emphasize certain data points.

## Navigate the Mesh View Data

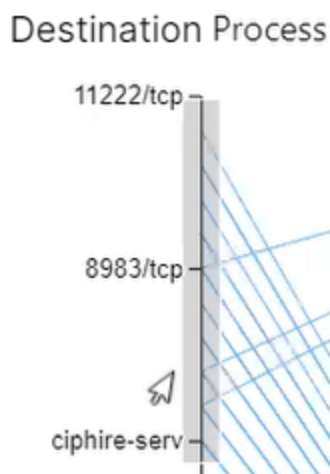
In the Mesh view, you can step down each vertical axis along the axis ticks to view specific connections between that tick and the data in other axes. Stepping through the axes ticks is reflected in the breadcrumbs above the Mesh to pinpoint your location as you view the data.

To brush the axes lines and filter Mesh data:

1. Mouseover an axis line.

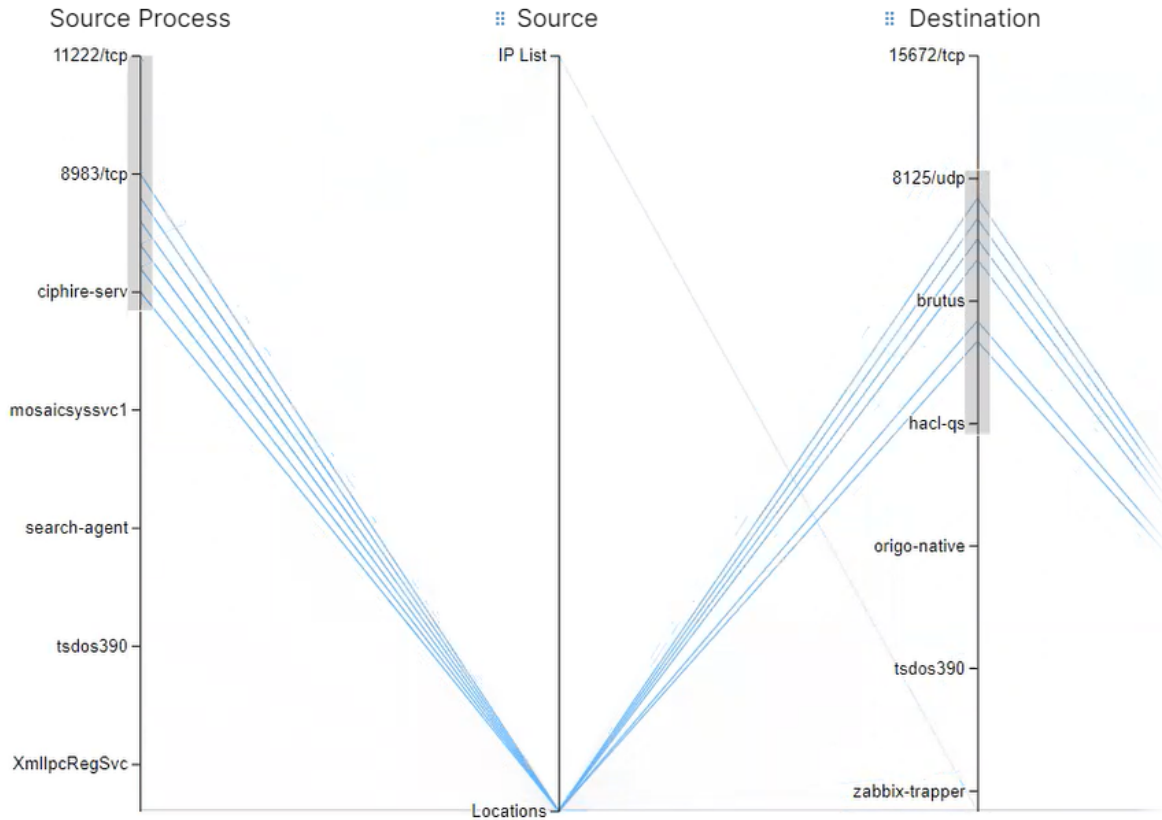


2. Click and drag down an axis line to apply a "brush" and select portions of the data.



3. Using the brush feature on multiple axes, you can select areas that have connections to highlight certain flows.





4. When done filtering Mesh data, click **Clear Brush** in the top-right menu bar to reset the Mesh.

## App Groups

An App Group is a logical grouping of workloads associated with an application instance, which is defined by the labels assigned to the workloads in it. This section describes the types of App Groups, the App Group Map, and how to configure App Groups.

App Group features allow application owners to see all workloads for an application instance in a single App Group, even when the workloads are not currently communicating with each other. This is helpful when building or validating security policies for traffic between workloads because it allows application owners to focus only on the workloads that belong to their applications, regardless of location.

## Ways to View App Groups

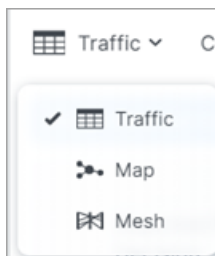
### App Groups List Page

The App Group List Page is the first page that displays when you click App Groups in the left navigation. It lists all the App Groups in your PCE.

The **Edit App Group Type** option on the list page allows you to configure whether App Groups comprise Application and Environment labels or Application, Environment, and Location labels. This is a global setting for all App Groups.

Click an App Group in the list to view the traffic, group members, rule coverage, and vulnerability data associated with that App Group.

### App Groups Traffic Table



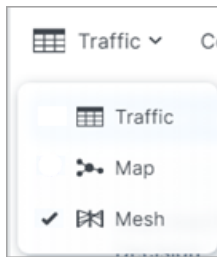
The App Groups Traffic table displays details about the App Group in a traditional table format, including the traffic, group members, rule coverage, and vulnerability data associated with that App Group.

You can use the Traffic table to query the PCE's traffic database to analyze traffic flows for auditing, reporting, and troubleshooting. You can query for traffic flows between workloads or hosts, labeled workloads, or IP addresses, and you can restrict the query by specific port numbers and protocols.

The VEN decorates the flow summary logs with DNS names when it sends them to the PCE. In the Traffic table, the PCE appends the DNS names to the flow logs so that auditors and SOC analysts can look at these DNS names instead of performing reverse look-ups on random IP addresses.

For more information, see [Traffic Table](#).

## App Groups Mesh View



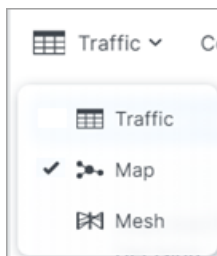
The Mesh view displays traffic flows as a vertical list of Destinations, Sources, and the port being used in the flows.

You can click any item in the query results to focus on specific flows. You can also sort the results to view results based on port number or number of traffic flows. From the Mesh view, you can drill down to filter, brush to filter, and then go to the Table view to write rules.

For tips on how to filter the data in your Mesh view, click the **Filtering Tips** link in the bottom-right corner of the page for a pop-up tooltip.

For more information about the Mesh, see [Mesh View](#).

## App Groups Map



The App Groups Map displays the workloads and traffic in your data center. The Map takes time to render with large-scale deployments. However, some users, such as application owners, prefer to think about their data center in terms of traffic between workloads that belong to different application instances rather than between physical locations.

For more information, see [Map View](#).

You can search for specific App Groups and see the associated workloads, traffic, and rule coverage between members in the group and other Source and Destination App Groups that provide or consume its services, as well as rule coverage for the traffic between App Groups.

- **Source App Groups:** Use services provided by the current application
- **Destination App Groups:** Provide services used by the current application



**NOTE:**

If you click an App Group that contains more than 1,000 workloads, an alert message appears and the workloads are not displayed.

When you click an App Group in the Map, the workloads and their associated traffic in that App Group displays, as well as a pop-up list of other App Groups communicating with that App Group either as the source or destination of services.

Connected to the App Group by arrows are the Source App Groups that initiate connections to this application instance and the Destination App Groups that provide services for this application instance. To view a list of the source or destination App Groups, single-click its circular representation on the map. A pop-up window displays the name of each App Group along with its Environment and Location label.

The screenshot displays the 'Map' view for 'Application12345 | Production | HQ'. The top navigation bar includes 'Home', 'Explore', and 'App Groups'. The main header shows 'Application12345 | Production | HQ' with notification icons for 1 alert and 1,177 items. The navigation menu includes 'Explore', 'Members', 'Rules', 'Policy Generator', 'Vulnerabilities', and 'Map' (selected). The sidebar on the left shows statistics for the selected App Group: 'APP GROUP Application12345 | Production | HQ', 'Load Balancer role\_4' (1), 'Workloads' (Count: 22, Enforcement: Idle 6, Full 16), 'Virtual Services' (Count: 4, Enforcement: View Bound Workloads), 'Consuming App Groups' (6), and 'Providing App Groups' (22). The central map area shows a network diagram with nodes and arrows, labeled 'Application12345 | Production | HQ'. On the right, a pop-up window displays '6 Source App Groups' and '22 Destination App Groups', both with 'View' links. A red box highlights the 'Consuming App Groups' and 'Providing App Groups' statistics in the sidebar, and another red box highlights the '6 Source App Groups' and '22 Destination App Groups' pop-up windows on the right side of the map.



**NOTE:**

If the App Group does not have any connections, the Destination and Source App Groups do not display.

When you click a Source or Destination App Group in the pop-up, an oval representing the expanded App Group displays in the App Group Map. Lines representing the traffic links between the App Groups display in either red for blocked traffic or green for allowed traffic. Source App Groups display above the original App Group and Destination App Groups display below the original App Group.

If an expanded Source or Destination App Group is currently displayed in the App Group Map, you can view the next or previous connected App Groups by clicking the **Next** or **Previous** links in the App Group's circle.

When you select an App Group, the list of all observed services between any workloads in that App Group displays. When you click a specific line between two workloads, all services between the selected workloads display.

When you have virtual servers, you can view their details in the App Group Map command panel in both Reported and Draft views.

When you click a traffic line between two App Groups and click **Create Ruleset**, the auto-populated name is a combination of the labels for the selected App Group.

When a ruleset already exists for this traffic, click **View Rulesets** to display it.

The screenshot displays the illumio App Groups Map interface. At the top, the breadcrumb navigation shows 'Home > Explore > App Groups'. The main header includes the application name 'redisjob | demo | Paris' and navigation tabs: 'Explore', 'Members', 'Rules', 'Policy Generator', 'Vulnerabilities', and 'Map'. The 'Map' tab is active, showing a network diagram with nodes for 'Application12345 | Production | Amazon' and 'redisjob | demo | Paris'. A 'WORKLOAD-TO-ROLE' pop-up is open, showing details for 'redisjob-d17' and 'DBCAR-JH'. The pop-up includes a table of services, source and destination lists, and a 'View Rulesets' button. The map shows traffic links between the main application and the expanded source and destination groups.

Service	Port	Traffic
Port range, +4	3306 TCP	
broad udp, +1	62229 UDP	

**Sources** (Full Enforcement): R: redisjo. b-d, As: Application12345, E: Production, L: Amazon

**Destinations** (Full Enforcement): R: DBCAR-JH, As: redisjob, E: demo, L: Paris

**Last Detected**: 11/07/2023, 16:43:31

[View Rulesets](#)

Application owners can write both intra- and extra-scope rules to allow others to use the application instance. However, as an application owner, you can only write rules

when you are the owner of the Destination App Group to allow other Source App Groups to access your application workloads.

## Work with the App Group Map

There are two types of App Groups: Destination App Groups (formerly Providing) and Source App Groups (formerly Consuming). Destination App Groups provide service to an application instance and Source App Groups rely on those services to run the application instances.

You can search for specific App Groups and see the associated workloads, traffic and segmentation rule coverage between the workloads in that App Group, other App Groups that provide (Destination) or consume (Source) its services, and segmentation rule coverage for the traffic between App Groups.

## How App Groups are Created and Associated

An App Group is created when:

- A new workload is added or discovered and there are no existing App Groups using the workload's labels
- A label is changed on an existing workload and there are no existing App Groups using that label combination

A workload is associated with an App Group when:

- A workload is paired or unpaired with the PCE
- A label is changed on a workload

When a new workload is added, it is associated with any existing App Group that uses the workload's labels. When no App Group with those labels exists, an App Group is created and associated with the workload.

When the App Group uses a different Location label but has the same Application and Environment labels as an existing App Group, a new App Group using the Application, Environment, and Location labels is created and associated with the workload.

## Configure Number of Matching App Group Labels

App Groups are created automatically based on workload labels and the **App Group Type** setting. You can configure App Groups to require two or three matching labels.

- Application and Environment labels only (the Location label is ignored). This is the default.

- Application, Environment, and Location labels

**NOTE:**

If the **Application | Environment** option is selected, the workloads displayed in the Illumination map and the App Group map are not the same and there is no link to return to the Illumination map.

To specify whether App Groups should be created with two or three labels as described above:

1. In the left navigation, in the Explore section, click **App Groups**.
2. Click **Edit App Group Type**.
3. Select either **Application | Environment** (default) or **Application | Environment | Location**.
4. Click **Save**.

**Caveats**

- When the App Group Configuration setting is changed, the list of “Most Recently Viewed App Groups” is cleared.
- If you have a large number of workloads in your organization, it may take up to five minutes to regenerate the Map.

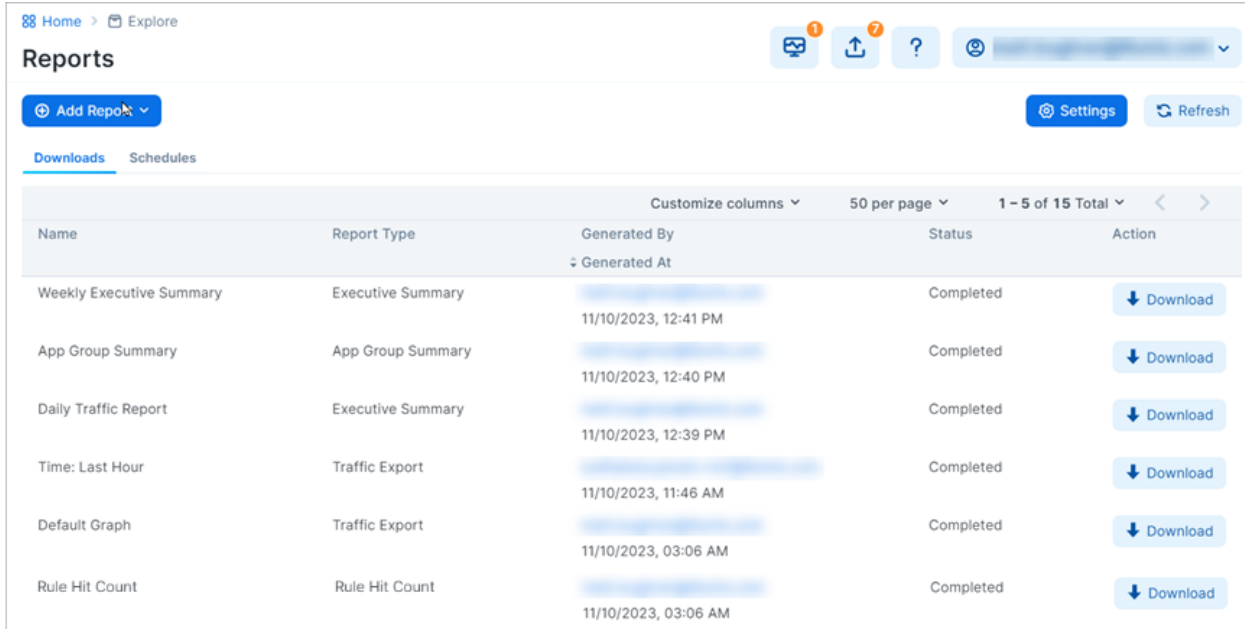
**Reports**

The PCE allows you to generate, download, and manage several types of recurring reports:

- Executive Summary
- App Group Summary
- Traffic Export
- Rule Hit Count

**Reporting in the PCE**

The PCE UI menu includes a *Reports* option. Generated reports appear on the **Downloads** tab.



Home > Explore

## Reports

Add Report

Settings Refresh

Downloads Schedules

Customize columns 50 per page 1 - 5 of 15 Total

Name	Report Type	Generated By Generated At	Status	Action
Weekly Executive Summary	Executive Summary	11/10/2023, 12:41 PM	Completed	Download
App Group Summary	App Group Summary	11/10/2023, 12:40 PM	Completed	Download
Daily Traffic Report	Executive Summary	11/10/2023, 12:39 PM	Completed	Download
Time: Last Hour	Traffic Export	11/10/2023, 11:46 AM	Completed	Download
Default Graph	Traffic Export	11/10/2023, 03:06 AM	Completed	Download
Rule Hit Count	Rule Hit Count	11/10/2023, 03:06 AM	Completed	Download

Reports are created in either PDF or CSV format, depending on the report type. You can download reports and share them with people in your organization who don't have access to the PCE UI or PCE REST API.

While the data in the reports is not customizable, you can configure the time range of the data that the reports are generated from and the frequency at which they are run.

Recurring reports are run on the following schedule:

- **Daily:** Midnight each day
- **Weekly:** At midnight on the first Saturday after the report was added, then weekly at Saturday midnight
- **Monthly:** Midnight on the last day of month after the report was added, then monthly on the last day at midnight
- **Quarterly:** At the start of the next quarter after the report was added, then every three months thereafter. For Example, if the report was added in November, the first report is generated December 31st including data from October 1st - December 31st. The next report is generated March 31st including data from January 1st - March 31st.

The PCE only retains reports for a maximum of 7 days, but there is no limit to the number of reports you can create. Generated reports include data for provisioned security policy, managed and unmanaged workloads, and provisioned policy objects. Reports do not include changes you have made to your environment but haven't provisioned.



## Executive Summary Reports

Executive Summary reports are high-level by design. They provide information to decision makers, such as an organization's CISO or VP of IT, about the overall deployment of Illumio within the organization's computing environment. These reports are intended to provide more business-oriented information than tactical data.

Executive Summary reports give the decision makers a snapshot into how Illumio policy enforcement is progressing and can display the return on investment (ROI) for purchasing and deploying Illumio software.

Executive Summary reports answer the following questions for decision makers:

- How are we progressing in deploying security policy into our environment?
- How many of our workloads are being managed by Illumio (VENs are installed on the hosts but they aren't in enforcement mode)?
- How quickly is enforcement progressing over time (the number of workloads that have moved into the enforcement mode over the report's specified time range)?
- What potentially dangerous traffic is Illumio blocking that wouldn't have been blocked without Illumio Core, resulting in a security risk.
- What sort of vulnerabilities do our workloads have? Vulnerability information is provided as a V-E score that is the sum of all app groups.



### IMPORTANT:

To include app group and workload vulnerability data in the Executive Summary report, you must have purchased a license for the Vulnerability Map feature. The Vulnerability Map is a separately licensed feature of Illumio Core. The licensing is based on the number of workloads. The license is required to import Qualys report data into the Illumio PCE. For information about obtaining the Illumio Core Vulnerability Map license, contact Illumio Customer Support.

For more information about Vulnerability Maps, see [Vulnerability Map](#).

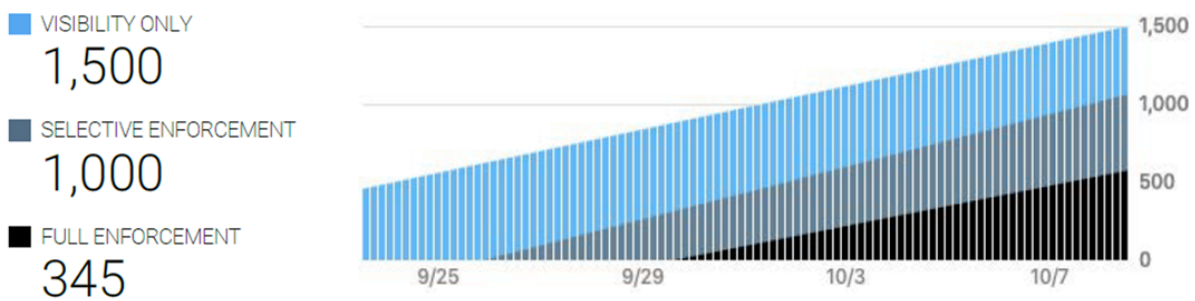
To see all the categories of data included in an Executive Summary report, see the [Sample Illumio Core Executive Summary Report](#) available in this documentation portal.

## Tips for Reading Executive Summary Reports

Executive Summary reports provide high-level information for decision makers. They are meant to show trends and patterns in your roll out of Illumio Core into your data center environment.

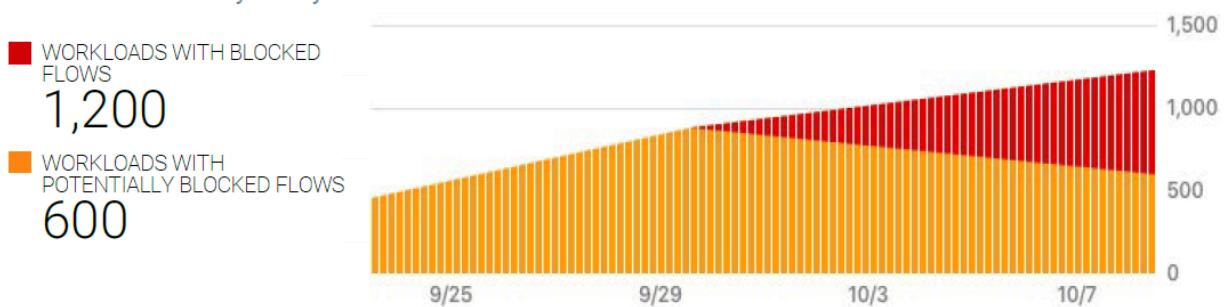
For example, an executive who has approved deploying Illumio Core might want to know how many of their workloads are being managed (enforced) by Illumio policy. The Workloads by Enforcement Mode graph shows the trend for how quickly enforcement is progressing over time and the percentage of workloads in deployment versus enforcement.

Workloads by Enforcement Mode



The Provider Workloads by Policy Decision graph can help confirm when the rules you have created for your data center look viable and you can start enforcing policy on your workloads. This example graph shows a trend you want to see; and visually represents how you initially had workloads deployed but not in enforcement.

Provider Workloads by Policy Decision



## App Group Summary Report

Illumio Core contains many features designed for application owners; such as the App Group Map and role-based access (RBAC) for applications owners. For more information, see [App Groups](#) and [Role-based Access for Application Owners](#), respectively.

App Group Summary reports are designed for application owners (for example, members of your business applications group like your Oracle or ServiceNow app admins) or other people in your organization who need to understand the security of your applications, such as IT security auditors (for example, auditors of PCI or HIPA systems).

You create App Group Summary reports by application; meaning, each report provides data for only one application defined by a set of labels. Whether you choose 2 labels (application and environment) or 3 labels (application, environment, and location) for a report depends on how you have configured the PCE to define app groups. For more information, see [Configure App Groups](#).

Using the App Group Summary report, application owners or IT security auditors can accomplish the following goals:

- Examine which inbound and outbound services interact with a specific application. Having a clear picture of all traffic into and out of an application is important for accessing the security posture of the application.
- Understand whether connections are normal for an application and monitor the application's health and status over time. For example, you can create a weekly report to monitor the state of an application over time and detect any changes in inbound or outbound network services.
- Fulfill compliance auditing requirements. For example, you can run a report every 30 days and review the report to ensure the application connection status matches with the application's baseline.
- Establish a connection baseline for an application and use that baseline to create security policy (rules or selective enforcement rules) for the application. See "Rules" and "Rule Writing" in the Security Policy Guide for information.
- After creating security policy (rules) for an application in the PCE, see the impact of the Illumio security policy on the application.

To see all the categories of data included in an App Group Summary report, see the [Sample Illumio Core App Group Summary Report](#) available in this documentation portal.

## Traffic Export Report

You can run a previously saved Traffic filter and export the results to a CSV file on a recurring schedule.

**NOTE:**

If you edit the filter, subsequent recurrences of the Traffic Export continue to use the original version of the filter.

## Rule Hit Count Report

You can add a Rule Hit Count Report through the [PCE UI](#) or through the [Illumio REST API](#). The report provides the following:

- **Policy Compliance:** Generate a Rule Hit Count Report to provide evidence that security controls are in place and working effectively, demonstrating compliance to auditors.
- **Redundancy Removal:** Identify unused or less-used rules so you can remove or modify them to reduce redundancy and clutter in your implementation.
- **Troubleshooting:** When network issues arise, identify the rules that were in effect during the relevant traffic flow, allowing you to resolve problems faster and more efficiently.

### Requirements

- PCE Version: 23.5.10 or later
- VEN Version: 23.2.22+A1 or later

### Specifications

- Support for up to 25k VENs.
- Support for up to 75k total rules.
- The VEN can report a maximum of 100 rule IDs for each reported flow entry. If there are more than 100 rule ID matches for a flow, the rule IDs are truncated.
- No support for Superclusters.
- Only active rules are counted.
- Essential rules (rules necessary for the Illumio platform to function) are not counted.
- The report includes each rule's hypertext reference attribute (HREF). The HREF maps directly to a rule in the PCE UI, but clicking the HREF does not redirect you to the specific rule. It merely loads the JSON object of the rule.
- VENs report to the PCE the hit count of all the overlapping rules for a flow.

- VEN enablement for this feature makes use of label scopes similar to firewall co-existence and SecureConnect.
- Rule count data is retained for 90 days, after which the oldest data is dropped.
- Last Hit timestamps are retained for the life of the PCE.
- The report includes the active rule IDs within the rule sets you specified when you configured the report, plus all the deny rules.
- Hit Count values reflect the total number of hits recorded during the configured time range.
- Due to PCE policy optimization, some rules that weren't written to overlap may end up overlapping. For example:
  - Given two flows:
    - A → B on TCP/443
    - A → C on TCP/443
    - Although the flow from A → B on TCP/443 never overlaps with the flow from A → C, due to policy optimization, the rule counter for both rules may increment.

## Procedure

### STEP 1: Enable the Rule Hit Count feature

The PCE and VENs require enablement through the Illumio REST API. For details, see [Enable Rule Hit Count](#).

### STEP 2: Create Rule Names in the PCE

To ensure that there are names in the Rule Name column, you need to add a Note through the PCE UI for each rule that will be captured in the report. The Rule Hit Count Report populates the Rule Name column by pulling the Note contents from the specified rules.

	A	
1	Date Of Export: 2024-02-01	
2	Exported By:	
3	Start Date: 2024-01-02T00:00:00Z	
4	End Date: 2024-01-31T23:59:00Z	
5	Rule Name	Rule HREF
6	workloads to workloads on 18000 TCP/UDP	/orgs/1/sec_policy/act
7	workloads to workloads on 17200 TCP/UDP	/orgs/1/sec_policy/act
8	workloads to workloads on 17000-17500 TCP/UDP	/orgs/1/sec_policy/act
9	workloads to workloads on 16200 TCP/UDP RS2	/orgs/1/sec_policy/act
10	workloads to workloads on 16000-16500 TCP/UDP RS	/orgs/1/sec_policy/act
11	workloads to workloads on 16200 TCP/UDP RS1_2	/orgs/1/sec_policy/act
12	workloads to workloads on 16000-16500 TCP/UDP RS	/orgs/1/sec_policy/act
13	workloads to workloads on essential service UDP	/orgs/1/sec_policy/act
14	extra scope rule role1 talks to role2	/orgs/1/sec_policy/act
15	extra scope rule role1 talks to role2	/orgs/1/sec_policy/act
16	any ip:port ams to label	/orgs/1/sec_policy/act
17	overlapping rule with all scope rules in app2-env2 rules	/orgs/1/sec_policy/act
18	extra scope rule role2 talks to role1	/orgs/1/sec_policy/act
19	any ip:port ams to label	/orgs/1/sec_policy/act

1. Go to Policy > Rulesets & Rules.
2. Click a ruleset to open its details page.

**Rulesets and Rules**

Rulesets Rule Search

Select properties to filter view

<input type="checkbox"/>	Provision Status	Status	Name
<input type="checkbox"/>	<span style="color: green;">⊕ Pending</span>	<span style="color: green;">⊕ Enabled</span>	<a href="#">App67067   Env67067   Loc67067</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<span style="color: green;">⊕ Pending</span>	<span style="color: green;">⊕ Enabled</span>	<a href="#">App70053   Env70053</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<span style="color: green;">⊕ Pending</span>	<span style="color: green;">⊕ Enabled</span>	<a href="#">Global</a>

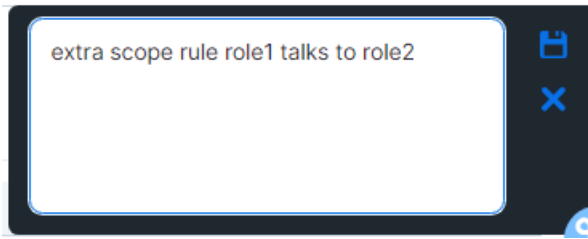
3. To provide a name that the Rule Hit Count Report can use, add a note to a rule.
  - a. Click the three vertical dots adjacent to the rule, and then click **Add Note**.


App67067 Env67067 Loc67067 Add Scope

Ruleset Summary

<input type="checkbox"/>	Provision Status	No.	Status	Sources	Source Process / Service	Destinations	Destination Services	Rule Options
<input type="checkbox"/>	<span style="color: green;">⊕ Pending</span>	1	<span style="color: green;">⊕ Enabled</span>	Role26511		Role26511	ser_wt_L390	<input type="button" value="Add Note"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<span style="color: green;">⊕ Pending</span>	2	<span style="color: green;">⊕ Enabled</span>	All Workloads		All Workloads	All Services	<input type="button" value="Add Note"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<span style="color: green;">⊕ Pending</span>	3	<span style="color: green;">⊕ Enabled</span>	Gateway-IPList-48775		All Workloads	332 UDP	<input type="button" value="Add Note"/>

- b. Enter a name for the rule. The name you enter appears in the Rule Name column when you generate the Rule Hit Count Report.



- c. Click the **Save** icon in the upper right corner. A word bubble icon  appears next to the pencil icon.

### STEP 3: Generate the Rule Hit Count Report

See [Add a Report](#).

## How Hit Counts are calculated

The following example scenarios help explain how rule hit counts are calculated and reported.

### Scenario 1

**Flow:** Workload A → Workload B on TCP/443 (reported by both sides)

**Enforcement Mode:** n/a

Rules	Count	Comments
Workload A → Workload B on TCP/443	2	Both workloads reported the flow and this rule is executed by both of them.
Workload A → Any IP List	1	Only workload A executes this rule.
Some IP List Covering A → B	1	Only workload B executes this rule.

### Scenario 2

**Flow:** Workload A → Workload B on TCP/443 through a network enforcement point that blocks A → B (so only reported by A)

**Enforcement Mode:** n/a

Rules	Count	Comments
Workload A → Workload B on TCP/443	1	Because A has a VEN on it and it allowed the flow and B hasn't reported it.
Workload A → Any IP List	1	Because A has a VEN on it and it allowed the

Rules	Count	Comments
		flow.
Some IP List Covering A → B	0	Because A has a VEN on it and it allowed the flow.

### Scenario 3

Flow: Workload A → Workload B on TCP/445

#### Case 1 Enforcement:

- Workload A Enforcement Mode - Visibility and TCP/445 is not allowed out-bound
- Workload B Enforcement Mode - Full

Rules	Count
Allow Any (0.0.0.0/0) → Workload B on all services	1

#### Case 2 Enforcement:

- Workload A Enforcement Mode - Full and TCP/445 is not allowed outbound
- Workload B Enforcement Mode -Full

Rules	Count
Allow Any (0.0.0.0/0) → Workload B on all services	0

#### Case 3 Enforcement:

- Workload A Enforcement Mode - Selective
- Workload B Enforcement Mode -Full

Rules	Count
TCP/445 is blocked outbound on A via boundary	1
Allow Any → Workload B on all services	0

### Scenario 4

Flow: Workload (Endpoint) C → Workload (Server) B on TCP/443

Endpoint A - Label:Loc1 (IP address: 10.3.2.4/24 → subnet = 10.3.2.0/24 == 10.3.2.0 → 10.3.2.255)



Server B - Label:App1

Endpoint C - Label:Loc2 (IP address: 10.3.2.7/24 → subnet = 10.3.2.0/24 == 10.3.2.0 → 10.3.2.255)

#### Behavior:

- Endpoint C will drop the flow if it's in Enforcement Mode (because there's no rule allowing outbound)
- Server B will accept a flow from either Endpoint A or Endpoint C if the flow makes it to server B

### Case 1 Enforcement:

Endpoint C Enforcement Mode - Full

Rules	Count	Comments
Loc1   Endpoints (Use WL sub-nets) → App1	0	Endpoint C will drop the flow because there is no outbound rule.

### Case 2 Enforcement:

Endpoint C Enforcement Mode - Selective

Rules	Count	Comments
Loc1   Endpoints (Use WL sub-nets) → App1	1	<p>Endpoint C will allow the flow because there is no boundary. Server B will allow the flow because Endpoint C is in the same subnet as Endpoint A.</p> <p>The report indicates that the Loc1 rule was hit, but the flow is coming from a Loc2 Endpoint.</p>

### Scenario 5 (PCE rule optimization)

Flow: Workload A → Workload B on TCP/443

If the address of workload B and workload C overlap, then PCE rule optimization could merge the following rules resulting in the second rule also being incremented.

Rules	Count	Comments	
Workload A → Workload B on TCP/443	2	Both workloads report the flow.	2
Workload A → Workload C on TCP/443	2	The reported flow could potentially contain this rule ID as well because of PCE rule optimization.	

## Work with Reports in the PCE

This topic describes how to manage your reports in the PCE UI.

### Add a Report

1. From the left navigation under the **Explore** category, click **Reports**.
2. Click **Add Report** and select the type of report you want to add.
3. Configure the report settings:

#### Executive Summary

- **Add Report:** To generate the report immediately after you click **Save**, select **Now**. To generate the report later, select **Later** and then specify the time and date in the **Scheduled Time** field.
- **Recurrence:** Select how frequently you want the PCE to run the report.
- **Time Range:** Select the time range for the report.
- **Name:** Specify a name that describes the purpose of the report. Report names can be from 2-255 characters and contain special characters.

---

#### App Group Summary

- **App Group:** Select the application for which you want to generate the report.
- **Add Report:** To generate the report immediately after you click **Save**, select **Now**. To generate the report later, select **Later** and then specify the time and date in the **Scheduled Time** field.
- **Recurrence:** Select how frequently you want the PCE to run the report.
- **Time Range:** Select the time range for the report.
- **Name:** Specify a name that describes the purpose of the report. Report names can be from 2-255 characters and contain special characters.

---

#### Traffic Export

- **Saved Filter:** You can run a previously saved Traffic filter and export the results to a CSV file on a recurring schedule. If you edit the filter, subsequent recurrences of the exported file continue to use the original version of the filter.
- **Run Query:** To generate the report immediately after you click **Save**, select **Now**. To generate the report later, select **Later** and then specify the time and date in the **Scheduled Time** field.
- **Recurrence:** Select how frequently you want the PCE to run the report.

- **Name:** Specify a name that describes the purpose of the report. Report names can be from 2-255 characters and contain special characters.

---

#### Rule Hit Count

- **Rule Sets:** Select the ruleset(s) whose details you want to capture in the report.
  - **Add Report:** To generate the report immediately after you click **Save**, select **Now**. To generate the report later, select **Later** and then specify the time and date in the **Scheduled Time** field.
  - **Recurrence:** Select how frequently you want the PCE to run the report.
  - **Time Range:** Select the time range for the report.
  - **Name:** Specify a name that describes the purpose of the report. Report names can be from 2-255 characters and contain special characters.
- 
4. Choose whether to have a copy of the report emailed to you.
  5. Click **Save**.

## Manage Reports

### To download a report:

1. From the left navigation under the **Explore** category, click **Reports**.
2. Click the **Downloads** tab.
3. In the row of a completed report, click the **Download** button.

---

### To set the retention period for all reports:

You can configure globally how long the PCE retains the PDF files generated for each report you add (maximum 7 days).

1. From the left navigation under the **Explore** category, click **Reports**.
2. Click **Settings** in the top right corner of the page.
3. In the **Retention** field, enter the number of days you want the PCE to retain PDF files.
4. Click **Save**.

---

### To edit the settings for a report:

Only reports configured to recur appear in the **Schedules** tab, and only these reports can be edited.

1. From the left navigation under the **Explore** category, click **Reports**.
2. Click the **Downloads** tab.

3. Click the row for the report you want to modify.
  4. Change settings.
  5. Click **Save**.
- 

#### To remove a report:

Removing a report from the **Schedules** tab prevents the report from running again. Existing PDF files generated for the report remain in the PCE until the global retention period expires and they are deleted by the PCE.

1. From the left navigation under the **Explore** category, click **Reports**.
  2. Click the **Schedules** tab.
  3. Click the row for the report you want to remove.
  4. Click **Remove** in the dialog box and again in the confirmation message.
- 

## REST API to Generate Reports

In Illumio Core 21.2.0, Illumio previewed the Reporting feature by providing the ability to generate an Executive Summary report for your managed environment. In addition to the PCE UI, you can use the Illumio REST API to generate and manage reports. In 21.2.0 and any on-prem PCE before Illumio Core Release before 22.2.0, you can generate and manage reports through the Illumio REST API by editing the `runtime_env.yml` file.

1. `# sudo vi /etc/illumio-pce/runtime_env.yml`
2. Add: `reporting_enabled: true`.
3. Restart the PCE.

For information about using the Illumio REST API to manage reports, see the *REST API Developer Guide*.

## Work with the Visualization Tools

You can use the visualization tools to perform the following tasks.

### Workflow for Using the Visualization Tools

The visualization tools enable you to build security policies for your workloads by following this workflow:

1. **Group discovery:** When you pair workloads, the VEN introspects those Workloads and determines their open ports, running services, and traffic flows. See

the *VEN Installation and Upgrade Guide* for information about installing (also called pairing) VENS on workloads.

2. **Prepare group for rules:** Prepare a group for rules by applying labels to each workload in the group so you can write policies for them.
3. **Rule writing:** After you have prepared the group for rule writing, you can begin to write rules for the workloads in the group. This requires writing rules to allow communication between workloads across groups, between workloads in the same group, or between workloads and other entities outside the group (for example, the Internet or an [IP List](#)). The Map also proposes suitable rules for you to use or modify if you do not want to manually create rules from scratch. See [Rule Writing](#) in the *Security Policy Guide* for more information.
4. **Rule Testing:** The Map allows you to test and evaluate your rules against existing traffic flows *without* enforcing the rules. You can test Rules to ensure that legitimate traffic flows required by an application are permitted and malicious traffic is blocked. Exporting traffic summaries or using blocked traffic lets you know which traffic connections would be dropped if the rules were enforced. .
5. **Policy Enforcement:** When you are ready to implement the rules for a group, you can put the group into the enforced state. Leveraging the Illumio Core allowlist policy model, any traffic flows that are not explicitly allowed by a rule are dropped. If a legitimate application flow is broken or an intrusion occurs, you can configure notifications to alert you.

## About Unmanaged IP Addresses

From the Map, you can quickly create unmanaged workloads from IP addresses. A reverse DNS lookup is done on the IP addresses to obtain and display the server name for the unmanaged workload. The server names are only displayed in the PCE UI. When you export the file, it lists IP addresses.



### NOTE:

The DNS names are not displayed on the Map for Illumio Core Cloud customers.

When you select an IP address in the Map that is not currently associated with another policy object, it automatically populates the IP address into an unmanaged workload with the following values:

- A default interface of eth0
- The hostname, which is the IP address by default

You can select IPv4 or IPv6 addresses displayed in the Map from the internet, IP lists, or traffic links. You can change the default interface and hostname if needed and you can add labels to the unmanaged workload.

Until new traffic for the unmanaged workload is observed, the traffic lines are not displayed for the unmanaged workload. The traffic lines in the Map are updated after new flows are reported by the PCE.

If you try to create an unmanaged workload from an IP address where an unmanaged workload already exists, an error message is displayed.

After you convert an unmanaged IP address to an unmanaged workload, you can use it in your policy; for example, you want to allow one of your hosts to communicate with a managed workload. A reverse DNS lookup is done on the IP addresses listed under the Destination column and you see the name of the server instead of the IP address.

## Create an Unmanaged Workload from an IP Address

The Map includes groups for unmanaged IP addresses. First, the PCE maps IP addresses to an IP list; then, if the IP address is in the RFC set of IP addresses, those IP addresses appear in the private IP address group. Lastly, the Map contains a public IP address group that encompasses all the rest of the IP addresses that are part of the Internet. You can create unmanaged workloads for each type of IP address.

1. In the Map, click one of the following groups: **IP List**, **Private Addresses**, or **Public Addresses**.

The right-side panel for the object opens. If you click an IP List group, the Summary tab displays the IP addresses in each IP list. Similarly, if you click a Private or Public IP Address group, the Summary tab displays the list of IP addresses.

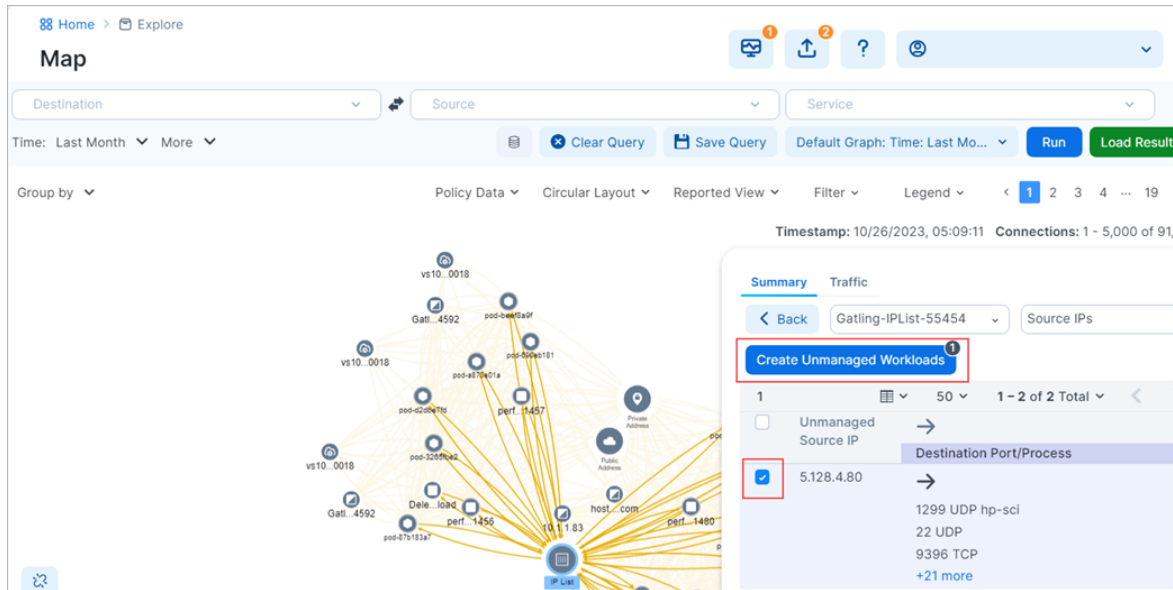
2. If you're viewing an IP list in the panel, click the name of an IP list to expand it in the panel. The panel displays any unmanaged IP addresses that are communicating with your managed workloads. (For public and private IP addresses, you can skip this step.)



**NOTE:**

If you have a reverse DNS lookup, the server name is used instead of the IP address.

3. Select the checkbox adjacent to the IP address for which you want to create an unmanaged workload.



4. Click **Create Unmanaged Workloads**.
5. In the **Assign Labels** dialog box, click the drop-down list and select the labels you want to assign to the unmanaged workload.
6. Click **Confirm**.
7. [Optional] Recalculate your map with the newly created unmanaged workload by clicking **Recalculate** in the confirmation dialog box.
8. In the left navigation, click **Workloads**.
9. In the Workloads list, locate the new unmanaged workload you created. Identify the unmanaged workload by its name, which is its IP address.  
No enforcement information is available for the new unmanaged workload because it doesn't yet have a VEN installed on it.
10. Click IP address in the Workload list.
11. Click **Edit** and enter the workload information. For information about the fields for unmanaged workloads, see [Add an Unmanaged Workload](#).
12. Click **Save**.

## Add Rules for Traffic Using the Traffic Table

You can use the Map to add rules for traffic flows by selecting traffic flows and then allowing the selected connections.

In the Traffic table, you can only write rules for one page of traffic flows at a time. You must click through each page. (This limitation matches the way other tasks are performed in the Traffic table.)

**To add rules for traffic flows:**

1. In the left navigation, click **Traffic**.
2. Select **Connections** in the Connections filter.
3. From the **Group by** drop-down, select **Common Set of Labels** and then click **Apply**.
4. From the **Draft View** drop-down, select a Draft View.
5. Using the checkboxes, select traffic flows that you want to write rules for.

The **Allow Selected Connections** button becomes available and includes the number of allowable connections for which the PCE can write rules.

6. Click **Allow Selected Connections**.

**NOTE:**

Under certain conditions the button won't be enabled; for example, when you've only selected traffic flows that are already allowed. When this occurs, either select other traffic flows or click **Edit Labels** to modify the traffic flows.

The page refreshes and displays proposed rulesets or rules depending on whether you have enabled basic or advanced modes for rule writing. See [Basic and Advanced Modes for Rules](#) in the Security Policy Guide for a distinction between these modes.

When you are using the basic mode for rule writing, the page contains only a list of proposed rules, and you aren't able to add scoped rulesets. You can only select global rulesets.

When advanced mode for rule writing is enabled (so that you can create scoped rules), the page contains tabs for relevant intra-scope and extra-scope rules for the ruleset. The PCE chooses the proposed ruleset based on the scope of the traffic flows you selected.

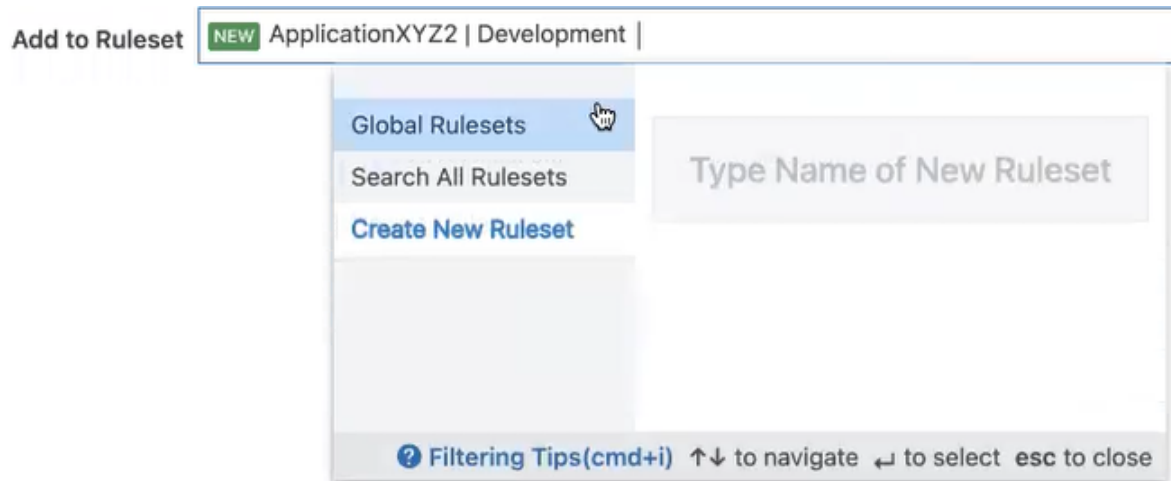
The screenshot shows the rule writing interface. At the top, there are buttons for 'Save', 'Save and Provision', 'Cancel', and 'Settings'. Below that is a dropdown menu for 'Add to Ruleset' with the selected option 'NEW ApplicationXYZ2 | Development'. The main area shows the rule configuration for 'ApplicationXYZ2 | Development' with scope 'A: ApplicationXYZ2' and 'E: Development'. There are tabs for 'Intra-Scope Rules' (selected) and 'Extra-Scope Rules'. The rule is displayed in a table with columns: Consumers, Providers, Providing Services, and Rule Options. The rule is marked as 'PROPOSED' and has the following configuration:

Consumers	Providers	Providing Services	Rule Options
10.28.0.0/16 NEWAe wwq	L: asdsadasdsadsadsadsadsdasdasdas	Service - 3306 TCP	✎   v
	R: Leading Space Label Examples		



For example, you have selected two traffic flows that have the same set of labels so that they fall within the same scope. When you have a ruleset that already has that scope, the PCE defaults to that ruleset. Therefore, the PCE displays a list of options that match that scope. Alternatively, you select a third traffic flow that has different labels from the first two traffic flows, the PCE will display the global rulesets as an option to add the rules to.

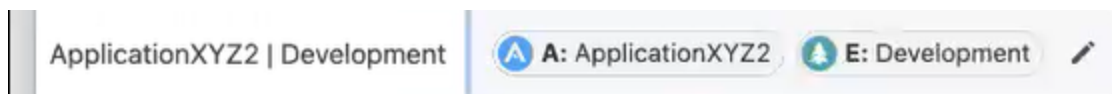
7. Either accept the default ruleset or select a different ruleset to add the rules to.



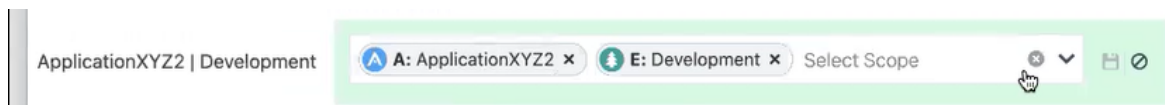
When in advanced rule writing mode, the **Add to Ruleset** drop-down menu contains these categories: rulesets appropriate for the scope, global rulesets, and the ability to search all rulesets, and create a new ruleset.

When you elect to create a new ruleset, the **Add Ruleset** dialog box appears. Select the **Add Scopes** checkbox to see all the scopes that are common to the selected traffic flows you are adding rules for.

8. As needed, edit the scopes for your ruleset and then click Save icon:

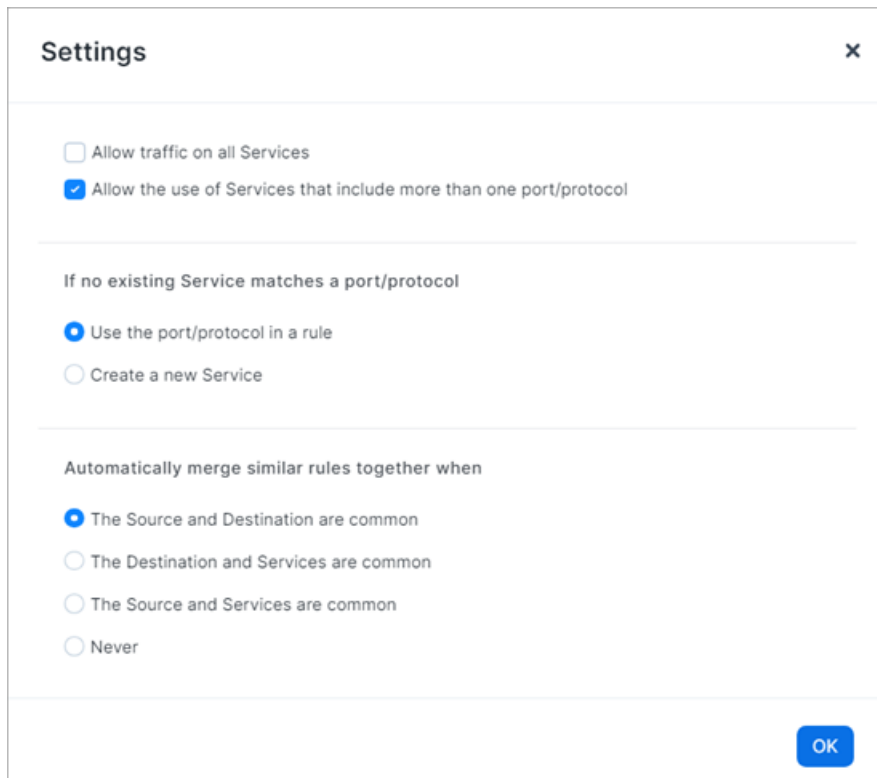


After clicking the Edit icon, the scope field become editable:



If you remove all the scopes from the ruleset, the labels for the scope appear in the rules.

9. [Optional] To control how the PCE uses services in the rules, click **Settings**.



The image shows a 'Settings' dialog box with a close button (X) in the top right corner. It contains three sections of settings:

- Allow traffic on all Services
- Allow the use of Services that include more than one port/protocol

---

If no existing Service matches a port/protocol

- Use the port/protocol in a rule
- Create a new Service

---

Automatically merge similar rules together when

- The Source and Destination are common
- The Destination and Services are common
- The Source and Services are common
- Never

An 'OK' button is located in the bottom right corner of the dialog box.

You can choose to allow all services or services that include more than one port/-protocol.

When you select **Allow the use of Services that include more than one port/-protocol**, the PCE doesn't require an exact match on the service. For example, you want to use service TCP 3306 but the PCE contains TCP/UDP 3306. Selecting this option enables the rule to use TCP/UDP 3306 as a matching service. When the PCE doesn't have a matching service you can choose to use the port/-protocol in the rule or create a new service. By default, the PCE creates the rules by using the port/protocol.

10. As needed, edit the proposed rules and save your changes by clicking the **Save** icons at the end of the rows.



**NOTE:**

When you edit rules and if any overlap exists between rules due to your changes, the PCE will optimize the rules so that duplicates are eliminated. For each duplicate rule that isn't provisioned, the PCE displays a label in left column "Proposed Delete" and will delete that rule.

11. Once you're satisfied with the ruleset selected and the rules within the ruleset, click **Save** or **Save and Provision**, depending on whether you want to immediately provision the ruleset.

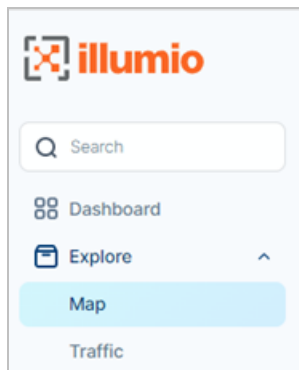
See [Provisioning](#) in *Security Policy Guide* for information.

After saving your ruleset and rules, the PCE UI reloads your data so that the Traffic table and Map view reflect the changes.

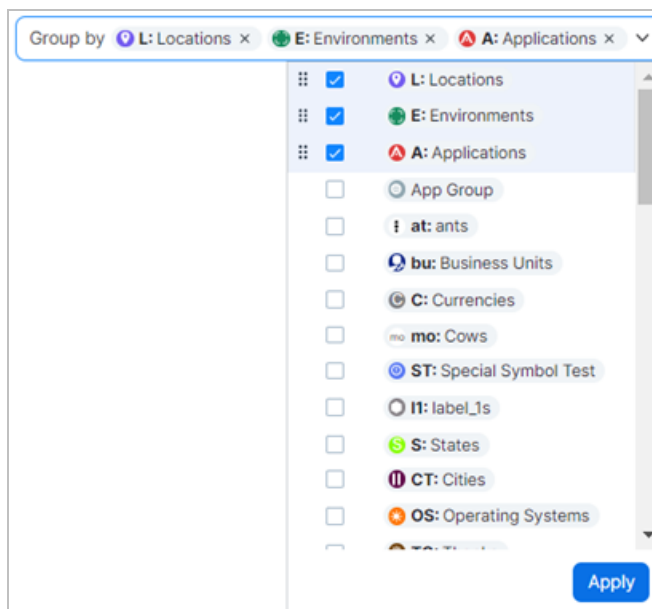
## Write a Ringfencing Rule

Using the Map view, you can quickly create a ringfencing rule by adding that rule to a new ruleset within the scope of the selected group.

1. In the left navigation, click **Map**.



2. Verify the criteria by which the group was established. In the **Group by** filter, select the grouping criteria.

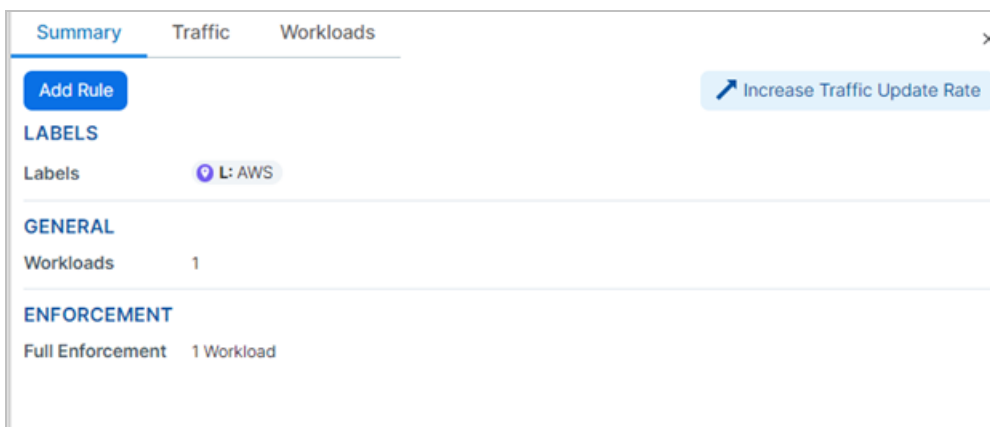


3. Keep the current selection (Locations, Environments, Applications), or add or remove the grouping criteria.
4. Once you have the desired selection, click **Apply**.  
The group is now established according to your needs.
5. Now put the cursor over the group that you want to change (here it is AWS).

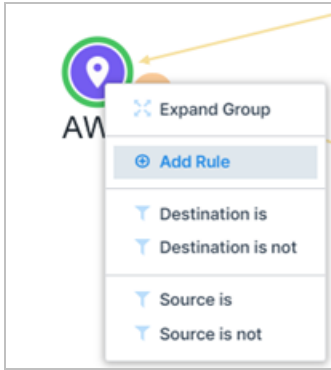


The pop-up dialog on the left shows the selected group's stats.

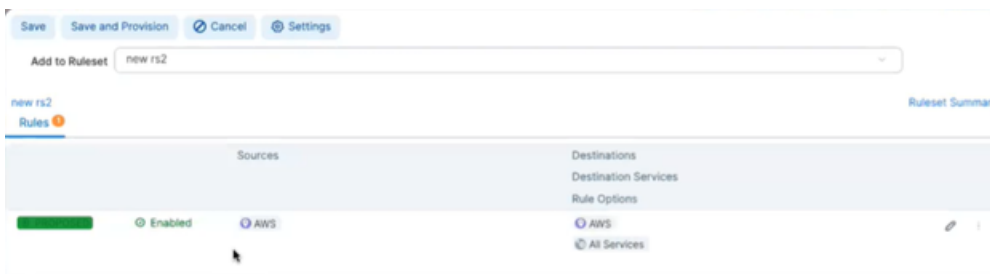
6. You can also click on the group to see its stats that show in the right panel.



7. Now click on the group where you are adding the rule and then on **Add Rule**.

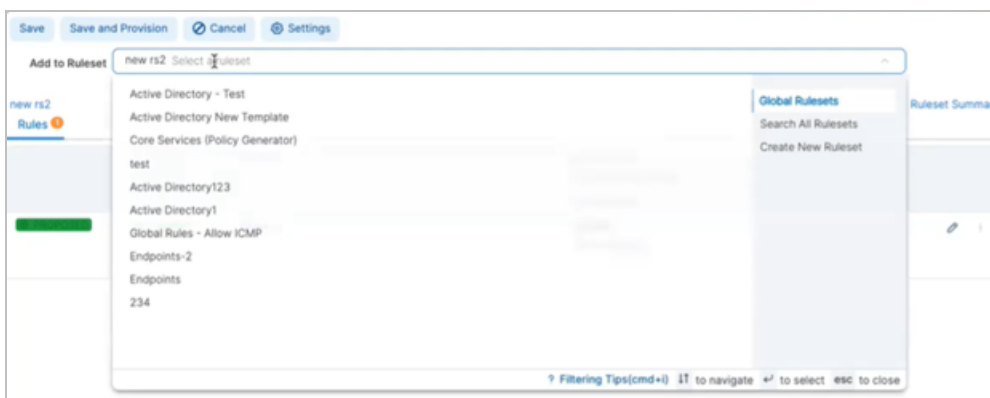


- Choose the ruleset to which you are adding the new rule. For example, the ruleset named **new rs2**.

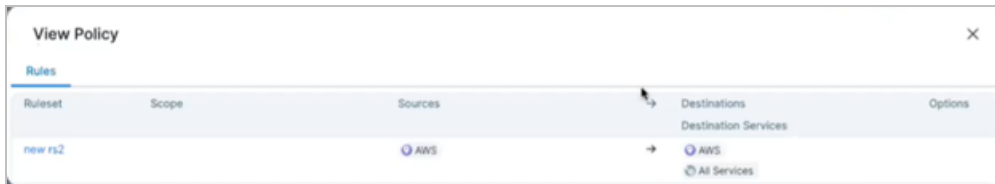
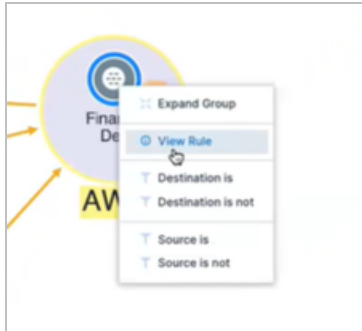


- Select **Rule Options**.  
For example, you can select **All Services**.

- Add a rule that is *All Services* to *All Services*.



- After you have added the rule, click **View Rule** to view it.



Everything inside that Rule communicates with each other.

## Monitor Traffic Database Size and Receive Alerts

You can monitor your database traffic usage and be alerted when you are close to capacity.



**NOTE:**

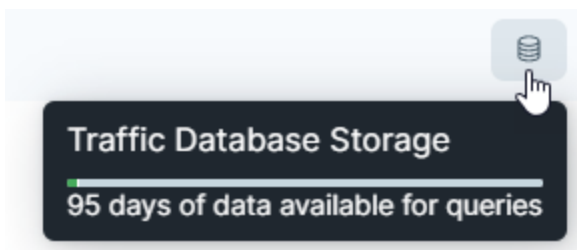
The storage information is based on your customer organization limit and not the overall capacity of the PCE for your environment.

### To monitor traffic database size:

1. In the PCE UI left navigation, choose **Explore > Traffic**.

The *Traffic* page appears.

2. From the top status bar, hover over the database icon:



A pop-up window appears, which displays the how many more days of data you can store your traffic data in the Illumio Core cloud. You receive an alert when your disk space is within 15% of your available space.

# Dashboards

This chapter contains the following topics:

- VEN Dashboard ..... 71
- Ransomware Protection for Servers Dashboard ..... 74

This section describes the Ransomware Protection dashboard and the VEN dashboard. Together, the dashboards provide a set of dashboard widgets for VEN statistics as well as broad visual information about ransomware protection readiness, risk exposure, and protection coverage statistics.

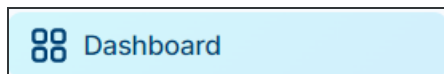
## VEN Dashboard

Illumio provides a set of dashboard widgets to give you broad, visualized information about VEN statistics.

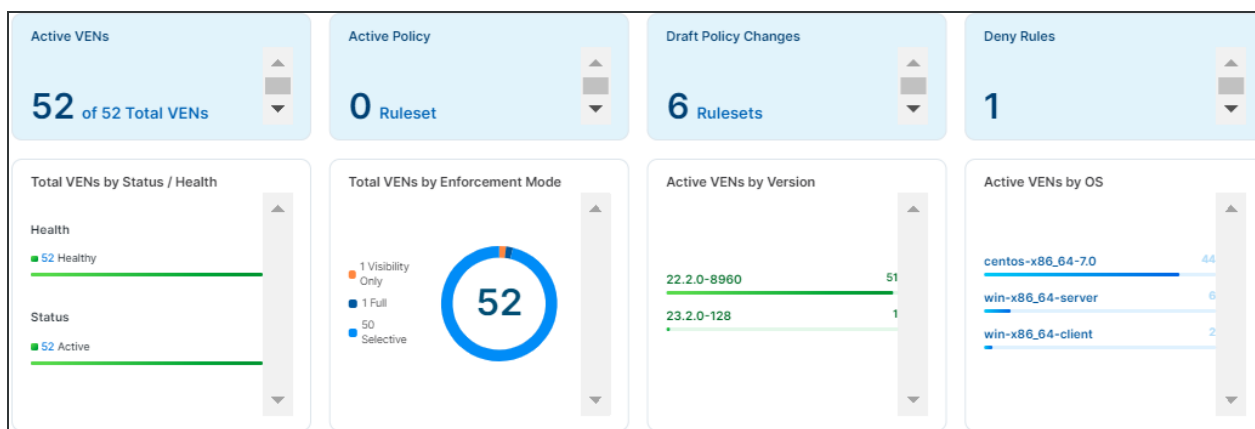
### Working with the VEN Dashboard

This documentation assumes you are using the latest Illumio UI. If your screen does not match the descriptions below, click the New UI toggle.

You can access the Dashboard by clicking on the Dashboard button in the left menu.



The VEN Dashboard is located above the Ransomware Protection Dashboard.



The Dashboard uses an API to aggregate various data from the system and helps you focus on the data you are interested in.

For more information about the API support, see [VEN Dashboard APIs](#) in the *REST API Developer Guide*.

In this release, only two user roles are allowed to use the VEN Dashboard:

- Global Org Owners
- Global Administrators

The VEN Statistics section of the Dashboard contains several widgets to display summary statistics or status. To get new fresh data, click the Refresh button at the top of the page. To see more details, click the widget, and the list page is displayed with the appropriate filter to see the resources.

The upper four sections show stats about:

- Active VENS (how many VENS are active out of the total number of VENS)
- Active Policy (number of rulesets)
- Draft Policy Changes
- Deny Rules

In the lower sections, the VEN Statistics part of the Dashboard includes the following widgets:

### Total VENS by Status/Health

- VEN counts by status (stopped, suspended, uninstalling, and active statuses)
- VEN counts by health (error, warning, and healthy)

### Total VENS by Enforcement Mode

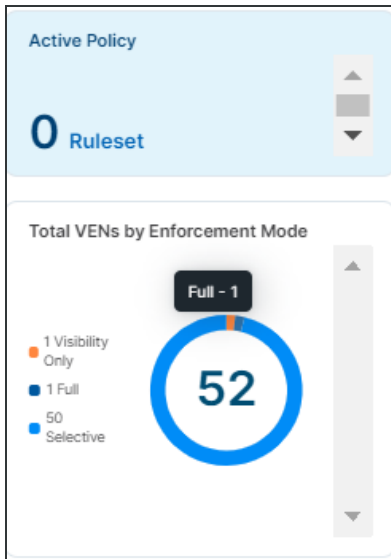
- VEN stats by enforcement mode: full, visibility only, idle, and selective enforcement.

### Shortcuts for Working with the Dashboard

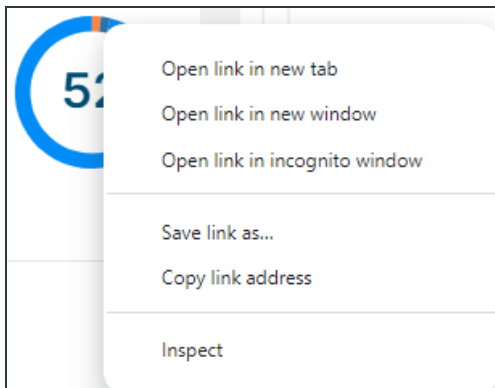
Use these new shortcuts to the Workloads page from in the VENS dashboard.

1. Go to **Active Policy-> Total VENS by Enforcement Mode** and click anywhere on the pie chart where you want to see the detailed information, such as on the **Full** segment (in dark blue):





2. Right-click on the selected segment.



3. Several options will be available.  
Choose "Open link in new window":

Home > Servers & Endpoints

Workloads

Workloads Container Workloads VENs

Add Remove Edit Labels Enforcement Visibility Apply Policy Refresh Export

Enforcement: Full

NEW Customize columns 50 per page 1 - 1 of 1 Matched

Connectivity	Enforcement	Name	Labels	Last Applied Policy
V-E Score	Visibility	Policy Sync Ransomware Exposure Protection Coverage Score		
Online	Full Blocked + Allowed	coresvcsprodcantp1 Active	Core Services CA Linux IT BU High	06/22/2023, 18:04:53

The Workloads page with the one workload in full enforcement mode is displayed..

## Active VENs by Version

- VEN stats by versions (number of VENs per version)

## Active VENs by OS

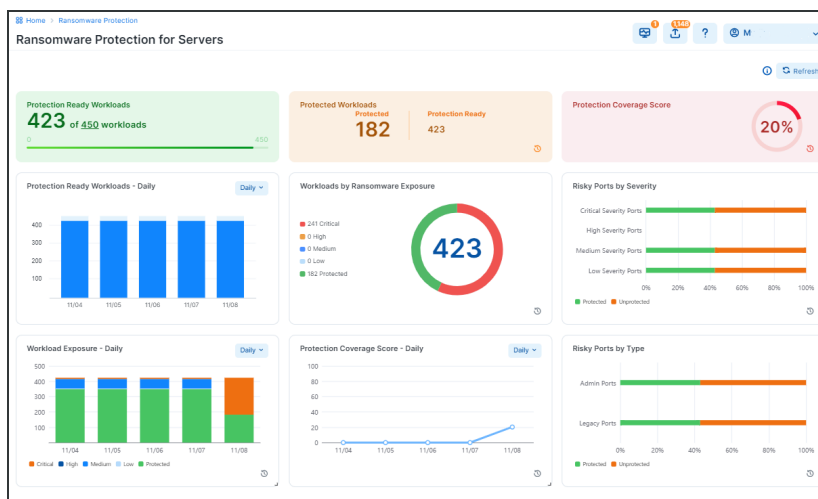
- VEN stats by currently employed versions (number of VENs per OS)

# Ransomware Protection for Servers Dashboard

The Ransomware Protection dashboard gives you broad visual information about ransomware protection readiness, risk exposure, and protection coverage statistics.

## About the Dashboard

You can access the Ransomware Protection Dashboard by selecting **Dashboard->Ransomware Protection** in the left menu. It is located above the VEN Dashboard.

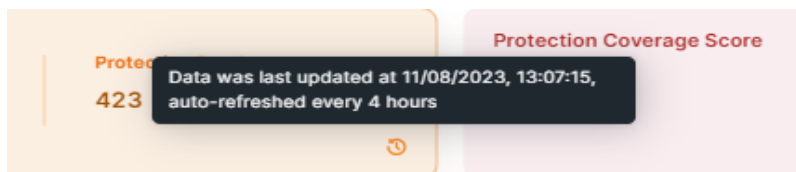


## Dashboard Layout

The Dashboard consists of three columns and each of them contains three widgets.

## Refreshing the widget information

- The widgets that include small clock icons are auto-refreshed in regular time intervals of four hours.



Click on the clock icon to learn about the auto-refresh schedule.

- The widgets with no clock icons are refreshed when users click **Refresh**.



## Widget color changes

Widgets change colors to show the percentage of the achieved coverage:

- Red: indicates coverage between 0 and 50%
- Yellow: indicates coverage between 50% and 80%
- Green: indicates coverage between 80% and 100%

## Getting more information from the Dashboard

- Click **Info** (?) to learn about the Dashboard functions.

## Widget Types

Widgets on the Dashboard belong to these four types:

### Protection Readiness Widgets

These two widgets show the protection readiness:

### Protection Ready Workloads

A workload is protection-ready when there is a VEN installed on the workload and can be configured to enforce Illumio security policies.

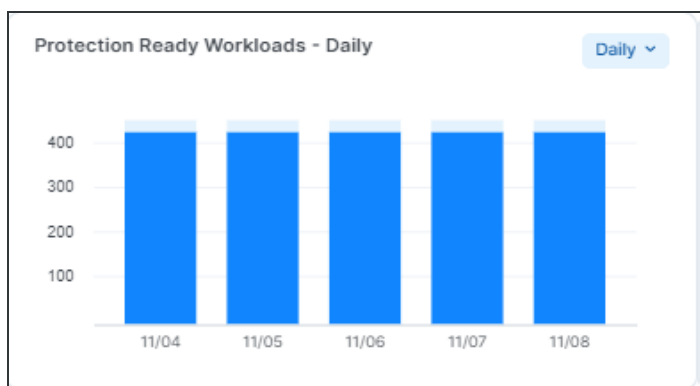
Users can optionally enter the target number of workloads requiring protection, which can be edited at any time. This widget indicates the number of such workloads compared to all available target workloads.



In the example above, 51 workloads are protection-ready. The widget has green color because the percentage of the protection-ready workloads is 98%.

## Protection Ready Workloads (daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly)

This widget shows the number of Protection Ready workloads for a selected period of time.



In each of the selected views, the number of Protection-Ready Workloads is represented as a percentage of the available target workloads (100%).

The protection readiness can be followed in time intervals: Daily, Weekly, Monthly, and Quarterly.

## Workload Protection Exposure Widgets

These widget display information about the workloads protection exposure:

### Protected Workloads

A workload is protected when it has policies on all the ransomware-risky services / ports and the policies are enforced.



The workload has to be in Selective Enforcement or Full Enforcement mode.

In this example, 182 workloads are protected out of 423 that are protection-ready. The percentage of protected workloads is 43%, hence the widget color is light red.

## Ransomware-risky services

The list of services that are at risk of ransomware penetration and lateral movement is provided to help customers assess ransomware exposure on their Enterprise Services. All new organizations created after the release 23.2 have services created and tagged with the metadata as system default. Organizations created before the release 23.2 with services that have exact match of protocol and port numbers will be tagged with the ransomware risk metadata.

Customers should work with Illumio Support to review and revise their services objects to match the list blow for accurate assessment.

Service	Service Name	Protocol	Port Number	Severity	Category	OS
HTTP	S-HTTP	TCP	80	Medium	Legacy	Linux, Windows
LLMNR	S-LLMNR	UDP	5355	Medium	Legacy	Linux, Windows
NFS	S-NFS	TCP/UDP	2049	Medium	Admin	Linux
RDP	S-RDP	TCP/UDP	3389	Critical	Admin	Windows
MSFT RPC	S-RPC	TCP	135	Critical	Admin	Linux, Windows
SMB	S-SMB	TCP/UDP	445	Critical	Admin	Linux, Windows
SSH	S-SSH	TCP/UDP	22	Medium	Admin	Linux
WinRM	S-WINRM	TCP	5985	Critical	Admin	Windows
WinRM Secure	S-WINRM-SECURE	TCP	5986	Critical	Admin	Windows
FTP Data	S-FTP-DATA	TCP	20	Medium	Legacy	Linux, Windows
FTP Control	S-FTP-CONTROL	TCP	21	Medium	Legacy	Linux, Windows
METASPLOIT	S-METASPLOIT	TCP/UDP	4444	Low	Legacy	Linux, Windows
Multicast DNS	S-MDNS	UDP	5353	Medium	Legacy	Windows
NetBIOS	S-NETBIOS	UDP	137, 138	High	Legacy	Windows
		TCP	137, 139			
POP3	S-POPV3	TCP	110	Low	Legacy	Linux,

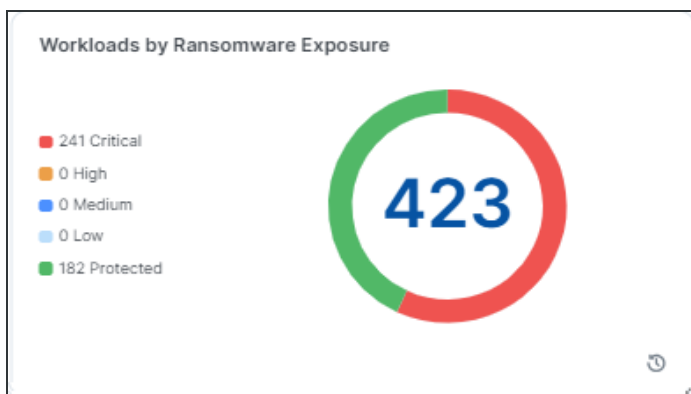
Service	Service Name	Protocol	Port Number	Severity	Category	OS
						Windows
PPTP	S-PPTP	TCP/UDP	1723	Low	Legacy	Linux, Windows
SSDP	S-SSDP	UDP	1900	Medium	Legacy	Windows
SunRPC	S-SUNRPC	TCP/UDP	111	Low	Legacy	Linux
TeamViewer	S-TEAMVIEWER	TCP/UDP	5938	High	Admin	Linux, Windows
Telnet	S-TELNET	TCP/UDP	23	Medium	Admin	Linux, Windows
VNC	S-VNC	TCP/UDP	5900	High	Admin	Linux, Windows
WSD	S-WSD	TCP/UDP	3702	Medium	Legacy	Windows

### Workloads by Ransomware Exposure

This widget shows the number of workloads by their ransomware exposure (Critical, High, Medium, Low, and Protected) across the organization.

A workload is assessed with its exposure to the common services exploited by ransomware.

Protected workloads are presented in green.



For more details, see [Services](#) in the Security Policy guide.

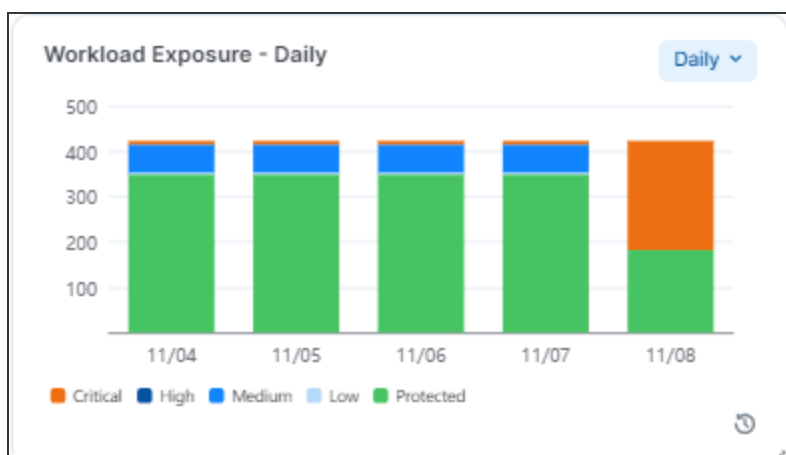
A workload is protected for the service in these two cases:

- The service is blocked by enforcement boundary in Selective Enforcement or
- The workload is in Full Enforcement, whether there is rule or no rule for that service.

## Workloads Exposure

Workload Exposure widget shows, in percentages, how many of the existing workloads are protected from the ransomware vs. how many are still exposed. The unprotected workloads are further grouped in their exposure categories as Critical, High, Medium, and Low.

The exposure can be followed in time intervals: Daily, Weekly, Monthly, and Quaterly.

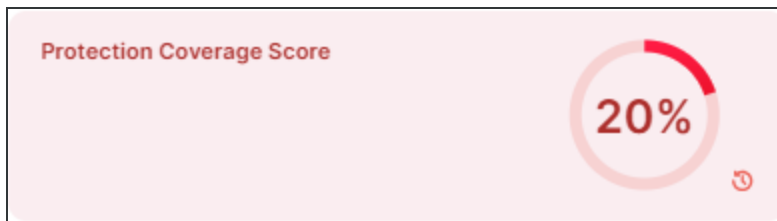


## Protection Coverage Widgets

### Protection Coverage Score

The Protection Coverage Score is a metric used to measure the effectiveness of security policies in protecting workloads. It indicates the percentage of the entire possible attack surfaces that are actively protected by security policies. For example, a policy that allows all workloads as source will have a lower coverage score compared to a policy that only allows a small number of source workloads.

Protection coverage score takes all the protection-ready workloads into consideration across the organization.



The color of the widget changes from red to yellow and then to green as the protection coverage score increases.

The widget above is red, because the protection coverage score is 20% or lower than 50%.

Table for 10 total address spaces:

Enforcement Mode	Policy	blocked_peer_set_count	Coverage %
Selective Enforcement	No deny or allow	0	0%
	allow (no deny)	0	0%
	Deny	10	100%
	Deny and allow	5	50%
Full Enforcement	No allow rules	10	100%
	Allow	5	50%

Weight assigned for protection coverage score

Protection	Weight assigned
Critical	40
High	30
Medium	20
Low	10

### Coverage score example

Protection coverage score calculation for four ports

Ports					Policy	Idle	Visibility	Selective Enforcement	Full Enforcement
SMB	S-SMB	TC-P	445	Critical	4-0	No rules	Unprotected	0	100%
VNC	S-VNC	TC-P	590-0	High	3-0	Deny rules	Unprotected	100%	100%



Ports						Policy	Idle	Visibility	Selective Enforcement	Full Enforcement
POP3	S-POP-V3	TC-P	110	Low	10	Allowed rules	Unprotected	Unprotected	0	50%
FTP Data	S-FTP-DATA	TC-P	20	Medium	20	Deny rules and allow rules	Unprotected	Unprotected	50%	50%
<b>Protection Coverage Score</b>							0%	0%	<b>40%</b>	<b>85%</b>

According to the table above, here is how the protection coverage was calculated:

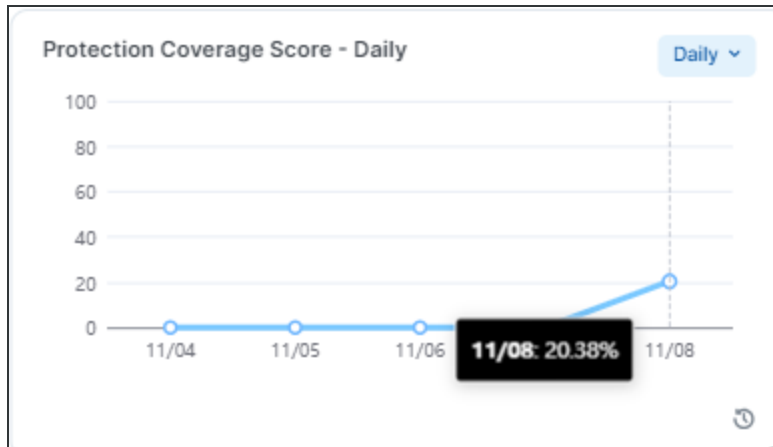
- Selective Enforcement =  $(40 * 0 + 30 * 100\% + 10 * 0 + 20 * 50\%) / (40+30+10+20) = 40\%$
- Full Enforcement =  $(40 * 100\% + 30 * 100\% + 10 * 50\% + 20 * 50\%) / (40+30+10+20) = 85\%$

## Protection Coverage Score over Time

This widget displays the percent of the ransomware protection coverage over a time period, which can be viewed as Daily, Weekly, Monthly and Quarterly. In each case, it displays the last datapoint of the period.

To help visualize the protection coverage trends, five percentage data points are used: 20%, 40%, 60%, 80%, and 100%.

When users move the cursor over the widget, the pop-up shows the percentage for the ransomware protection for a selected period:



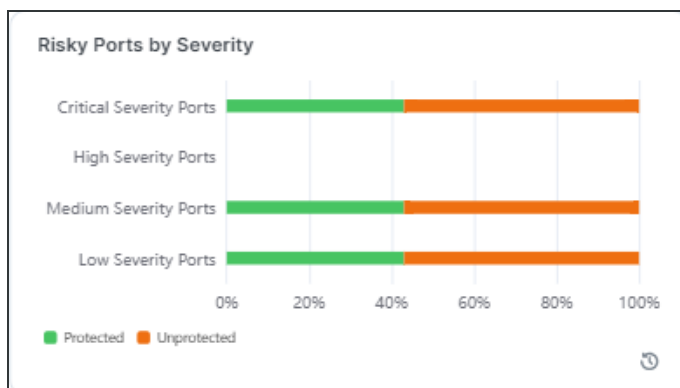
## Risky Ports Widgets

These two widgets give you details about risky ports in the system.

### Risky Ports by Severity

This widget shows how many ransomware-risky ports, categorized by their severity (Critical, High, Medium, and Low) are in the system. Each category of ransomware-risky ports has a different total on each workload and hence across the system.

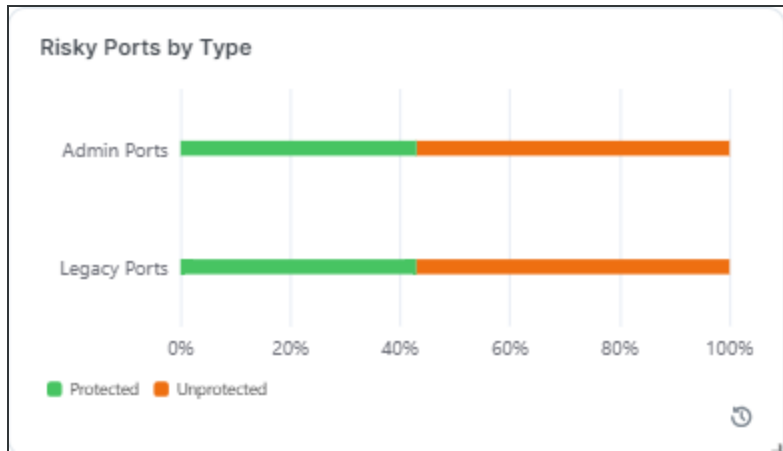
To help visualize the protection coverage by severity, five percentage data points are used: 20%, 40%, 60%, 80%, and 100%.



### Risky Ports by Type

This widget shows the percentage of risky ports by type: administrative vs. legacy ports.

Each port type is presented with a bar that depicts the percentage of protected (green) and unprotected (orange) ports.



To help visualize the protection coverage by port type, five percentage data points are used: 20%, 40%, 60%, 80%, and 100%.

## Using the Dashboard

### Who can use the Dashboard

The following global user roles are allowed to use the Dashboard:

- Global Org Owner
- Global Administrator
- Global Viewer

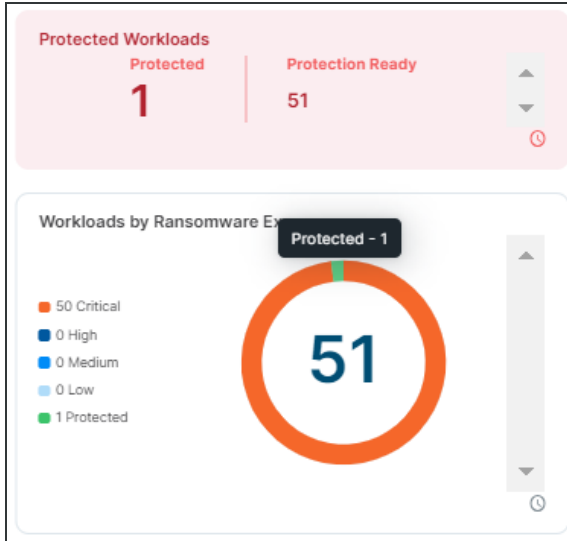
### What is Included in Dashboard Statistics

Only managed server workloads are included in the Dashboard statistics. Endpoints and container workloads are not included.

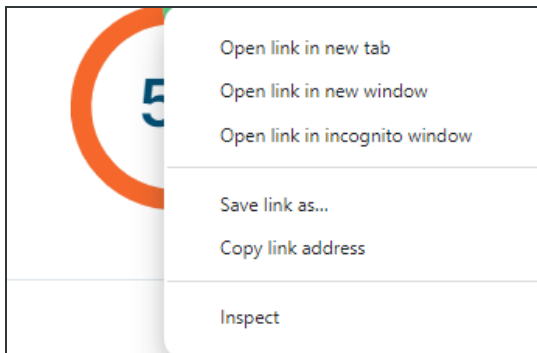
### Shortcuts for Working with the Dashboard

Use these shortcuts to the Workloads page from in the Dashboard.

1. Go to **Protected Workloads -> Workloads by Ransomware Exposure** and click anywhere on the pie chart where you want to see the detailed information, such as on the **Protected** segment (in green):



2. Right-click on the selected segment.



3. Several options will be available.  
Choose "Open link in new window":

Connectivity	V-E Score	Enforcement	Visibility	Policy Sync	Ransomware Exposure	Protection Coverage Score	Name	Labels	Last Applied Policy
Online		Full	Blocked + Allowed	Active	Protected	100%	coresvcsproworkload1	Core Services, CA, Linux, IT BU, High	06/22/2023, 13:20:38

The Workloads page with the one workload that was 100% protected for the ransomware exposure is displayed.

## Workload Ransomware Protection for Servers Details

The Ransomware Protection tab provides detailed protection information for the workloads regarding each of the ransomware-risky services.

Information about the ransomware risk is then aggregated into the [Ransomware Protection for Servers Dashboard](#) for the system-side ransomware risk analysis.

The screenshot shows the 'Ransomware Protection' tab in the dashboard. At the top, there is a summary bar indicating 'Enforcement: Idle' and a message: 'Workload enforcement is set to Idle. Improve protection by setting enforcement to Selective or Full.' Below this, there are two buttons: '2 Unprotected Ports' (in red) and '2 Protected Ports' (in blue). A table below lists the port configurations with columns for Protocol, Port/Protocol, Port Type, Port Risk, Port Status, Protection, and Draft Policy.

Protocol	Port/Protocol	Port Type	Port Risk	Port Status	Protection	Draft Policy
NFS	2049 TCP	Admin	High	Listening	Unprotected	Potentially Blocked
NFS	2049 UDP	Admin	High	Listening	Protected (Open)	Allowed
RDP	3389 TCP	Admin	Medium	Inactive	Unprotected	Potentially Blocked by Boundary
RDP	3389 UDP	Admin	Medium	Inactive	Protected (Open)	Allowed across Boundary

The Severity and Port Type are designated per each ransomware-risky service.

For more details, see [Services](#) in the Security Policy guide.

Here is the explanation for the data provided in the Ransomware Protection table:

- **Severity:** Severity of the ransomware risk, which can be Critical, High, Medium or Low.
- **Port Status:** Port status can be Active or Inactive.
  - **Active:** Active means there is a running process on that port.
  - **Inactive:** Inactive means there is no process running. The same information is also provided on the Processes tab.
- **Port Type:** The port type can be Admin or Legacy.
  - **Admin:** Admin refers to the service and ports are used for common administrative tasks.
  - **Legacy:** Legacy means that ports are used for legacy protocols.
- **Protection:** Protection types are:
  - **Protected (Blocked).** When port is blocked by deny rules in Selective Enforcement or blocked with no allow rules in Full Enforcement. No ransomware can propagate through that port
  - **Unprotected** The port is exposed to ransomware exploits.
  - **Protected (Allowed by Policy).** When there are allow rules intentionally policing the traffic. Only the trusted sources are allowed to access the port and hence the risk of lateral movement for ransomware is reduced. The

workload has to be either in Selective Enforcement or Full Enforcement for the policy to be enforced.

- The Port status does not affect the protection state.
- **Active Policy** and **Draft Policy**: Indicates whether there is an Active or Draft policy to protect that particular port and the corresponding action.

## API Support for the Ransomware Protection for Servers Dashboard

The Dashboard uses several APIs to aggregate various data from the system and helps you focus on the data you are interested in.

The two main APIs are: `time_series` and `risk_summary`. To learn about APIs used to power the Ransomware Protection Dashboard, see [Ransomware Protection Dashboard APIs](#).

### Vulnerability Map

This chapter contains the following topics:

About Vulnerability Map .....	87
Work with Vulnerability Maps .....	89

You can visualize vulnerabilities across datacenters and clouds through a real-time Vulnerability Map. The vulnerability and threat data from the [Qualys Cloud Platform](#) is integrated with Illumio application dependency mapping to show potential attack paths in real time.

#### About Vulnerability Map

Vulnerability management and micro-segmentation are foundational security controls of a successful cybersecurity strategy. The Illumio Vulnerability Map combines Illumio's App Group Map (an application dependency map) with vulnerability data from [Qualys Cloud Platform](#) to provide insights into the exposure of vulnerabilities and attack paths across your applications running in datacenters and clouds. This enables application security teams, vulnerability management teams, and segmentation teams to understand not only the vulnerability of a workload but more importantly the paths that bad actors can leverage to exploit vulnerabilities.

The Vulnerability Map integrates application dependencies and network flows with the vulnerabilities on the host that are exposed on communicating ports.

#### Vulnerability Terminology

- **Vulnerability:** A generic vulnerability that can exist on any workload (or port and protocol), for example, Apache heart bleed.

- **Detected Vulnerability:** The instance of a vulnerability that exists on a workload, for example, Apache heart bleed existing on workload X on port 80.
- **Vulnerability Report:** A report containing the detected vulnerabilities.
- **Vulnerability Score:** The summation of severities of the vulnerabilities for an App Group, role, or workload where the individual vulnerability scores range between 0 and 10.
- **Exposure Score:** The E/W Exposure Score combined with the Internet Exposure. It is a score of how many workloads can use the vulnerable port on a workload based on the provisioned rules.
- **Vulnerability Exposure Score (V-E Score):** A calculated value based on the Vulnerability Score and the Exposure Score =  $\sum f(VS, ES)$ . It can be shown for an individual vulnerability on a port for a single workload or as a summation of all the V-E Scores for an App Group, role, or workload.
- **East-West (E/W) Exposure Score:** A count of workloads that can use a vulnerable port with the currently provisioned rules, and whether the vulnerability is exposed to the internet.
- **Internet Exposure:** Indicates whether a vulnerable port is exposed to traffic from the internet. Internet Exposure is enabled by the rules allowing inbound traffic on that port.
- **Severity:** Represents a range of Vulnerability Score values.
  - 0 = Info
  - 0.1 to 4.0 = Low
  - 4.1 to 7.0 = Medium
  - 7.1 to 9.0 = High
  - 9.1 to 10 = Critical

You can select the severity level you want to consider when showing which traffic is going to the vulnerable ports.

## Benefits of the Vulnerability Map

The Vulnerability Map has the following benefits:

- Visibility into the potential attack paths that could be exploited by a bad actor.
- The East-West exposure score calculates how many workloads can potentially exploit vulnerabilities.
- You can apply vulnerability-based micro-segmentation as a compensating control to reduce East-West exposure.



The East-West Exposure Score shows you how vulnerable a workload is to exploitation from other workloads in your datacenter. It is displayed per workload and is a calculation of how many workloads can potentially exploit individual vulnerabilities on any given workload that has a VEN. The lower the score, the smaller the chance that a bad actor can exploit vulnerabilities. This insight can be used to prioritize and generate precise micro-segmentation policies as a compensating control and help prioritize patching efforts.

**NOTE:**

Vulnerabilities exposed over network ports can be exploited by remote bad actors. You can write security policies in the Illumio Core to eliminate or constrain exposure to such vulnerabilities. However, the Vulnerability Map does not include the local vulnerabilities (those not exposed over network ports) in its calculation, because there is no network exposure due to them.

## Vulnerability Map Usage

In most organizations, vulnerability management is performed through scanners that scan infrastructure to identify vulnerabilities and provide reports. In some cases, there is no patch for zero-day vulnerabilities. Illumio Core vulnerability-based micro-segmentation gives security teams the ability to focus on where they are most vulnerable—inside their datacenter and cloud, leveraging micro-segmentation as a compensating control.

For example, consider the increased East-West traffic (server-to-server traffic within your datacenter) that the cloud brings with it. This creates many new attack surfaces. Combining vulnerability and threat data from the Qualys Cloud Platform and Illumio's application dependency mapping yields a vulnerability map that displays connections to vulnerabilities between and within applications. Using the Vulnerability Map you can see which of your workloads are highly vulnerable to attacks and can reduce the vulnerability score to make those workloads more secure.

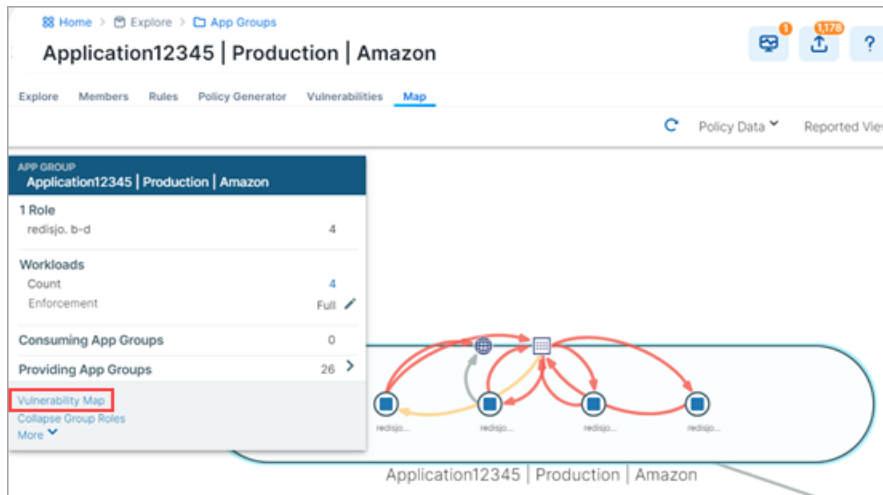
## Work with Vulnerability Maps

The Vulnerability Map is a separately licensed feature of Illumio Core. The licensing is based on the number of workloads. The license is required to import Qualys report data into the Illumio PCE.

For information about obtaining the Illumio Core Vulnerability Map license, contact Illumio Customer Support.

## Enable the Vulnerability Map

When you obtain the license, you will receive information about how to apply the license on the PCE and enable the feature.



After the Vulnerability Map is enabled, access it from **App Groups > Map** as described in [View and Mitigate Vulnerabilities](#).



### NOTE:

The Vulnerability Map is supported for VEN versions 16.9 and later.

## Caveats

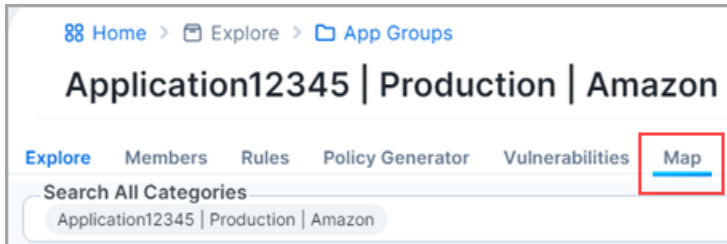
- A maximum of 100,000 vulnerabilities can be detected per organization.
- A maximum of 100 vulnerabilities can be detected per workload.
- The Vulnerability Map is not supported in Supercluster implementations.
- The exposure score is calculated on the first firewall sync for a given workload. When a PCE is restarted:
  - Vulnerability Score and Exposure Score are not available until the firewall sync occurs.
  - The scores are not available when a workload is offline.
- Vulnerabilities can only be imported using the PCE CLI Tool.

## View and Mitigate Vulnerabilities

The Vulnerability Map in your PCE is disabled by default. Vulnerability information is available for traffic flows, workloads, roles, and App Groups.

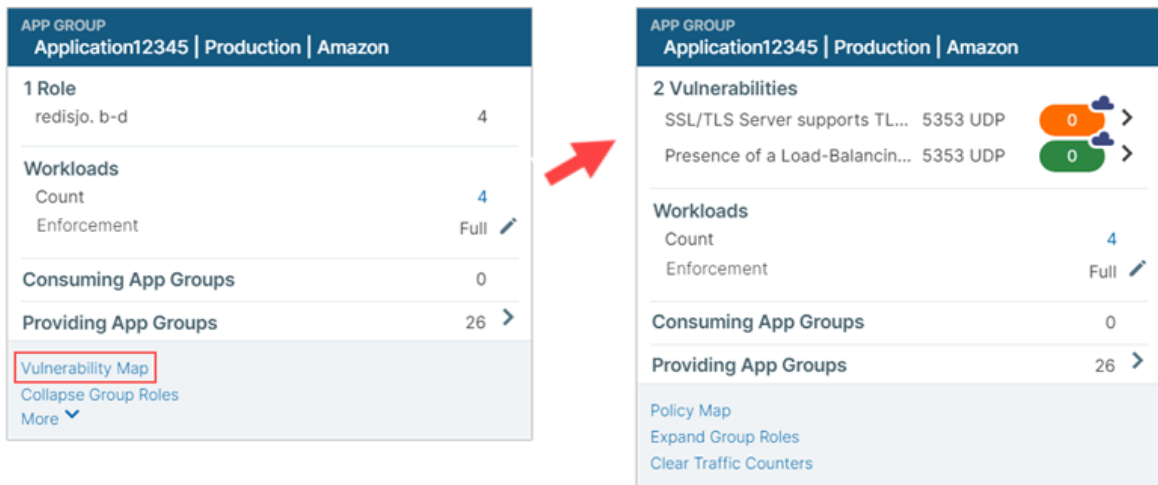
### To view and mitigate vulnerabilities:

1. In the left navigation, under **Explore**, click **App Groups**.
2. Click an **App Group** in the list.
3. Click the **Map** tab.



4. On the Map, click on the App Group.
5. From the command panel, click **Vulnerability Map**.

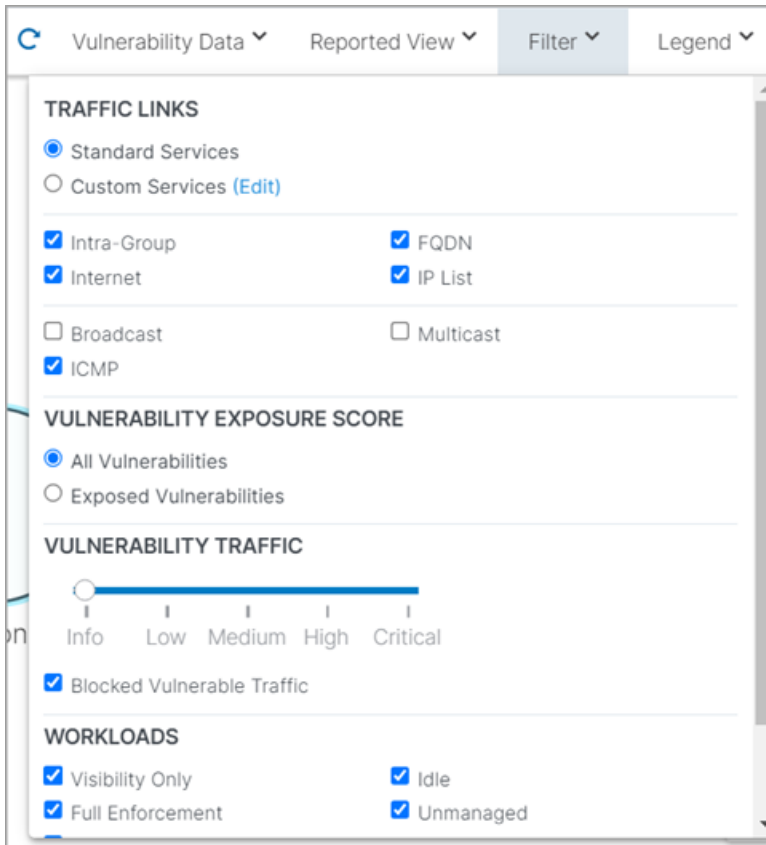
The command panel shows the different vulnerability exposure scores for the selected App Group based on the ports, protocols, and workloads to which it is exposed. It is overlaid with the App Group Map. You see the Destination and Source App Groups and the vulnerable applications that are being accessed.



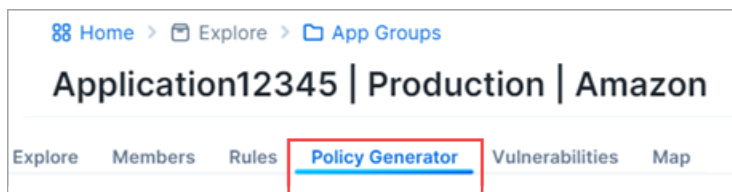
**NOTE:**  
The Cloud icon denotes Northern Exposure.

6. To refine how you view the vulnerabilities for the selected App Group, select the **Filter** in the top-right corner of the map.

The Filter includes settings for viewing Vulnerability Exposure Score and Traffic. Use the slider to change the criticality of the vulnerabilities you want to view.



7. After identifying the vulnerabilities, you can mitigate them by writing a security policies to reduce the risk to your datacenter .
  - a. Click the **Policy Generator** tab above the Map.



- b. In Policy Generator, click either **Replace Intra-Scope Rules** or **Start with Intra-Scope**.

select **Auto level** to automatically generate policy and set the Severity (slider) to the level of vulnerabilities that you want to constrain to.



**NOTE:** To see the *Auto Level* option, you must first import the vulnerability license and vulnerabilities.

**Auto Level** allows you to write broad rules while minimizing the vulnerability exposure:

- Roles with no vulnerabilities: Role < All Services < All Workloads
- Roles with traffic to vulnerabilities: Role < All Services < Role
- Roles without traffic to vulnerabilities: Role < Specified Services < Role

You can also see the number of vulnerabilities for each workload:

- **Reduced:** Exposure to the port is minimized to a reduced set of workloads, which still keep your applications up and running.
- **Eliminated:** The port is not exposed to any other workload.

You can pick and choose the flows for which you want to include the policy.

- c. Complete the fields in the Policy Generator wizard.

The **Preview Rules** page shows the before and after Vulnerability Exposure Scores, where:

- **Before includes:** Current provisioned policy
- **After includes:** All draft policy

8. Click **Save** after reviewing your policy.

## Vulnerabilities Tabs

A Vulnerabilities Tab is provided in the **Workload Details** page, the **App Groups** page, and in the **Map**. In each location the tab displays risks due to vulnerabilities. The workload with the most vulnerabilities appears at the top of the list. You can sort the V-E score column by vulnerability score. You can then define your patch priority based on the most critical score.

You can see the highest severity type for the workload and the total number of vulnerabilities associated with the workload. The port and protocol is mapped to a vulnerability (if it exists). All vulnerabilities for the workload are sorted in order of severity. The following information is provided:

- Total V-E score of the workload
- V-E score of the highest accessible network port of the workload
- Vulnerability score of the most severe network accessible vulnerability on the workload

- East-West exposure. This score is recalculated whenever the rules associated with the workload are changed.
- Internet exposure
- Type of traffic on that port
- Name of the vulnerability

## In Workload Details

1. Click **Workloads** in the left navigation.
2. Click a workload in the Workloads List page.
3. Click the **Vulnerabilities Tab** on the workload's details page.

**Workloads**

Workloads Container Workloads VENs

Add Remove Edit Labels Enforcement Visibility Refresh Import Export

Select properties to filter view

NEW Customize columns 50 per page 1 - 50 of 193 Total

Connectivity	Enforcement	Name	Labels	Last Applied Policy
Online 54	Selective Blocked + Allowed	feqe-data-exp-train4-vm25 Active Protected 0%	role_2938 app1 env1 loc1 ost t3_5017	10/26/2023, 12:52:31
Offline	Selective Blocked + Allowed	feqe-data-exp-train4-vm04 Protected 0%	role_2938 app1 env1 loc1 ost t3_5017	10/25/2023, 14:23:26

**feqe-data-exp-train4-vm25**

Summary Processes Rules Deny Rules Blocked Traffic Vulnerabilities Ransomware Protection

Total V-E Score 52

V-E Score	Vulnerability Score	E/W Exposure	Northern Exposure	Provided Traffic (Reported)	Port/Protocol	CVE-IDs	Name
3.2	6.9	1	Cloud	Blocked	22 TCP	CVE-2013-2566 CVE-2015-2808	SSL/TLS use of weak RC4 cipher
3.2	6.9	1	Cloud	Blocked	22 TCP	CVE-2016-2183	Birthday attacks against TLS cipher...
3.2	6.9	1	Cloud	Blocked	22 TCP		SSL/TLS Server supports TLSv1.0
3.2	6.9	1	None	None	68 UDP	CVE-2016-2183	Birthday attacks against TLS cipher...
3.2	6.9	1	None	None	68 UDP	CVE-2013-2566 CVE-2015-2808	SSL/TLS use of weak RC4 cipher
3.2	6.9	1	None	None	68 UDP		SSL/TLS Server supports TLSv1.0
3.2	6.9	1	None	None	21 TCP		SSL/TLS Server supports TLSv1.0

On the Workload Details page, the Processes tab shows the V-E score of each process that is communicating over the network port.

### feqe-data-exp-train4-vm25

Summary
Processes
Rules
Deny Rules
Blocked Traffic
Vulnerabilities
Ransomware Protection

i These are processes that are listening for incoming connections - Last updated at 10/26/2023, 12:38:50

V-E Score	Process Name	Process path
11	sshd	/usr/sbin/sshd
11	systemd-networkd	/lib/systemd/systemd-networkd

## In App Groups

See the description in the section [To view and mitigate vulnerabilities](#):

## In the Map

1. Click **Map** in the left navigation.
2. Use the fields and/or the Group by feature to select the objects you want to visualize.
3. Click a node on the map to open the right panel.
4. In the drop-down selector above the panel, select **Vulnerability Data** mode.

Vulnerability Data ▾

Circular Layout ▾

Reported View ▾

**Policy Data**  
Show traffic based on Rules

**Vulnerability Data**  
Show severity and exposure of workload vulnerabilities and when traffic is inbound to a vulnerable port.

5. Click the **Vulnerabilities Tab** in the panel.

Summary Traffic Workloads <b>Vulnerabilities</b>							
● Customize columns ▾ 50 per page ▾ 1 - 42 of 42 Total ▾ < >							
V-E Score	Vulnerability Score	E/W Exposure	Northern Exposure	Workloads	Port/Protocol	CVE-IDs	Name
3.2	6.9	1		2	22 TCP	CVE-2013-2566	Name Does Not Match Server FQDN
3.2	6.9	1		2	22 TCP	CVE-2015-2808	SSL/TLS use of weak RC4 cipher
3.2	6.9	1		2	22 TCP	CVE-2016-2183	Birthday attacks against TLS ciphers with 64bit block size vulnerability (Sweet32)
3.2	6.9	1		2	22 TCP		SSL/TLS Server supports TLSv1.0
3.2	6.9	1		2	22 TCP		SSL Certificate -