Websense Security Information Event Management (SIEM) Solutions

Topic 51100 | SIEM | Updated 12-Oct-2015

Applies to:	TRITON AP-WEB and Web Filter & Security, v8.0.x, v8.1.x V-Series Appliances, v8.0.x, v8.1.x

Websense web protection solutions and V-Series Appliances can issue alerts using SNMP trap data when integrated with a supported Security Information Event Management (SIEM) system.

SNMP traps send alerts to system administrators about significant events that affect the security of your network. These alerts include:

- *System, usage, and suspicious activity alerts*, page 2
- *Appliance alerts*, page 17
- *Content Gateway (software) alarms*, page 21

Websense web protection solutions also allow Internet activity logging data to be passed to a third-party SIEM product, like ArcSight or Splunk. See *Integrating with third-party SIEM products*, page 23.

- For information about the other types of alerting offered by Websense web protection solutions, see the Administrator Help.
- For information about alarms using Content Gateway, see the Content Gateway Manager Help.

Use SNMP alerting to keep the Websense system healthy and the organization protected, and use Websense reporting tools or SIEM integration to report on Internet activity when alerts reveal a potential issue.

System, usage, and suspicious activity alerts

Topic 51101 | SIEM | Updated 12-Oct-2015

Applies to:	TRITON AP-WEB and Web Filter & Security, v8.0.x, v8.1.x

To facilitate tracking and management of both Websense software and client Internet activity, Super Administrators can configure the following alerts to be sent when selected events occur:

- **System alerts** notify administrators of events relating to subscription status and Master Database activity, as well as Content Gateway events, including loss of contact to a domain controller, log space issues, and more.
- **Usage alerts** notify administrators when Internet activity for selected categories or protocols reaches configured thresholds.
- **Suspicious activity alerts** notify administrators when threat-related events of a selected threat severity level reach configured thresholds.

All alerts can be sent to selected recipients via email or SNMP.

Note that alerting must be enabled and configured before system, usage, or suspicious activity alerts can be generated. See *Enabling system, usage, and suspicious activity alerts*, page 7.

User-configurable controls help avoid generating excessive numbers of alert messages. Define realistic alerting limits and thresholds to avoid creating excessive numbers of alerts for noncritical events. See *Flood control*, page 8.

System alerts

Filtering Service alerts monitor events such as database download failure, changes to the database, and subscription issues. They apply to both TRITON AP-WEB and Web Filter & Security deployments:

Alert Event	Possible Causes	Recommended Severity
A Websense Master Database download failed.	• Unable to complete download (general) • Unable to download for 15 days • Unsupported Websense version • Operating system error or incompatibility • Invalid subscription key • Expired subscription	Error
The number of current users exceeds your subscription level.	More clients are making Internet requests than are covered by your subscription.	Error

Alert Event	Possible Causes	Recommended Severity
The number of current users has reached 90% of your subscription level.	The number of clients in your network is very close to the maximum number of clients covered by your subscription.	Warning
The search engines supported by Search Filtering have changed.	A search engine was either added to or removed from the list of search engines for which Websense software can enable search filtering.	Information
The Websense Master Database has been updated.	◆ URL categories added or removed ◆ Network protocols added or removed	Information
Your subscription expires in one month.	Your subscription is approaching its renewal date	Information
Your subscription expires in one week.	Your subscription has not been renewed	Warning

Additional Content Gateway alerts are available for TRITON AP-WEB customers:

Alert Event	Possible Causes	Severity Recommendation
A domain controller is down.	◆ Domain controller shut down or restarted ◆ Network problem	Warning
Decryption and inspection of secure content has been disabled.	Feature turned off	Information
Log space is critically low.	Not enough disk space in the partition for storing Content Gateway logs	Warning
Subscription information could not be reviewed.	Local or remote problem	Warning

Alert Event	Possible Causes	Severity Recommendation
The connection limit is approaching, and connections will be dropped.	Level of Internet traffic in network very high	Warning
Non-critical alerts have been received.	- Content Gateway process reset - Cache configuration issue - Unable to create cache partition - Unable to initialize cache - Unable to open configuration file - Invalid fields in configuration file - Unable to update configuration file - Clustering peer operating system mismatch - Could not enable virtual IP addressing - Connection throttle too high - Host database disabled - Logging configuration error - Unable to open Content Gateway Manager - ICMP echo failed for a default gateway - HTTP origin server is congested - Congestion alleviated on the HTTP origin server - Content scanning skipped - WCCP configuration error	Varies

A system alert for a database download failure, delivered via email, might look like this:

```
Websense Alert: Database Download Failure
Filtering Service: 10.80.187.244
Subscription Key: EXAMPLEDO77K33LF

Websense software is unable to download the Websense Master
Database because your software version is no longer
supported. Contact Websense, Inc., or your authorized
reseller for information about upgrades.
```

Usage alerts

Usage alerts warn an administrator when Internet activity for selected URL categories or protocols reaches a defined threshold.

For configuring usage alerts, see *Configuring category usage alerts*, page 11, and *Configuring protocol usage alerts*, page 12.

Alert Event	Severity Recommendation
Configured threshold exceeded for category	Information
Configured threshold exceeded for protocol	Information

A category usage alert delivered via email might look like this:

```
Websense Alert: Threshold exceeded for Blocked Category (1
of 20 alerts for today)

A client has exceeded a configured daily Internet usage
threshold.

For more information, run investigative or presentation
reports in the TRITON Manager. See the Administrator Help
for details.

User name: JSmith
User IP address: 123.1.2.3
Threshold (in visits): 40
Category: Sports
Action: Blocked

--Most recent request--
URL: http://www.extremepingpong.com
IP address: 216.251.32.98
Port: 80
```

Suspicious activity alerts

Suspicious activity alerts notify administrators when threat-related events of a selected severity level (Critical, High, Medium, Low) reach configured thresholds.

Threat-related events can be monitored and investigated via the **Threats** dashboard in the Web module of the TRITON Manager (see Threats dashboard).

To configure suspicious activity alerts, see *Configuring suspicious activity alerts*, page 13.

A suspicious activity alert delivered via email might look like this:

```
Websense Alert: High Severity Suspicious Activity Alert (1
of 100 max alerts for today)

Date: 5/15/2012 12:04:53 PM
Type: Information
Source: Websense Usage Monitor

Suspicious activity has exceeded the alerting threshold for
this severity level.

Severity: High
Category: Malware: Command and Control
Filtering action: Blocked
Threshold (in hits): 15

Log on to the TRITON Manager and access the Threats dashboard
for more details about these incidents.

Access TRITON Manager here: <link>

---Most recent incident---

User: bjones
IP address: 10.1.20.55
Hostname: lt-bjones
URL: http://<full_url>
Destination IP address: 153.x.x.x  Port: 8080
Threat details: trojan.downloader.win32.W32/
CeeInject.AE.gen!Eldorado
```

Enabling system, usage, and suspicious activity alerts

Topic 51102 | SIEM | Updated 12-Oct-2015

Applies to:	TRITON AP-WEB and Web Filter & Security, v8.0.x, v8.1.x

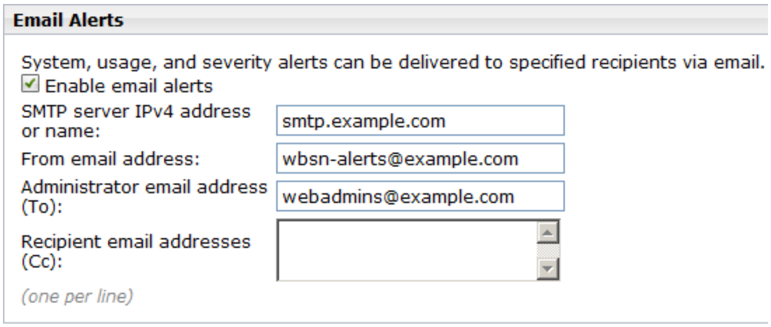
To enable alerting, go to the **Settings** > **Alerts** > **Enable Alerts** page in the Web module of the TRITON Manager.

1. Set the **Maximum daily alerts per usage type** value to limit the total number of alerts generated daily.

   For example, you might configure usage alerts to be sent every 5 times (threshold) someone requests a site in the Sports category. Depending on the number of users and their Internet use patterns, that could generate hundreds of alerts each day.

   If you enter 10 as the maximum daily alerts per usage type, only 10 alert messages are generated each day for the Sports category. In this example, these messages alert you to the first 50 requests for Sports sites (5 requests per alert multiplied by 10 alerts).

2. Mark **Enable email alerts** to configure email notifications, then provide information about the location of the SMTP server and the alert sender and recipients.



Email Alerts

System, usage, and severity alerts can be delivered to specified recipients via email.

☑ Enable email alerts

SMTP server IPv4 address or name: smtp.example.com

From email address: wbsn-alerts@example.com

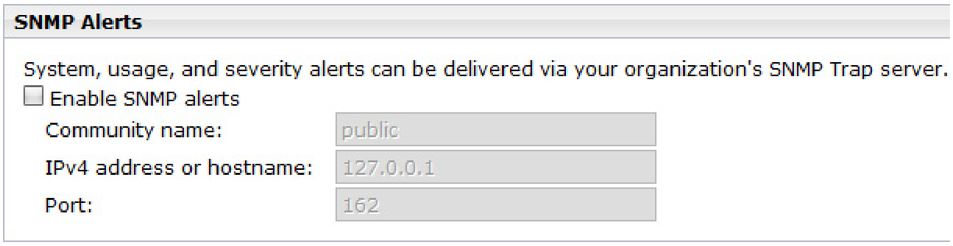
Administrator email address (To): webadmins@example.com

Recipient email addresses (Cc):

(one per line)

SMTP server IPv4 address or name	IPv4 address or hostname for the SMTP server through which email alerts should be routed.
From email address	Email address to use as the sender for email alerts.
Administrator email address (To)	Email address of the primary recipient of email alerts.
Recipient email addresses (Cc)	Email address for up to 50 additional recipients. Each address must be on a separate line.

3. Mark **Enable SNMP alerts** to enable delivery of alert messages through an SNMP trap system installed in your network, then provide trap server information (described below).



SNMP Alerts

System, usage, and severity alerts can be delivered via your organization's SNMP Trap server.

□ Enable SNMP alerts

Community name: public

IPv4 address or hostname: 127.0.0.1

Port: 162

Community name	Name of the trap community on your SNMP trap server.
Server IP or name	IP address or name of the SNMP Trap server.
Port	Port number SNMP message use.

4. Click **OK** to cache changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Once alerting is enabled, to configure specific types of alerts, see:

- *Configuring system alerts*, page 10
- *Configuring category usage alerts*, page 11
- *Configuring protocol usage alerts*, page 12
- *Configuring suspicious activity alerts*, page 13

SNMP alert information

When your software sends an SNMP alert, the following fields may be populated in the SNMP trap:

- Filtering Service (IP address)
- Time (year, month, and day)
- User name
- Threshold (usage alerts)
- Protocol
- URL (hat triggered the alert)
- Port (protocol port)
- Policy Server (IP address)
- Subscription key
- User IP address
- Category
- Action (e.g., Blocked, Permitted)
- IP address (of the URL that triggered the alert)

Flood control

There are built-in controls for usage alerts to avoid generating excessive numbers of alert messages. Use the **Maximum daily alerts per usage type** setting on the

Settings > Alerts > Enable Alerts page to specify a limit for how many alerts are sent in response to user requests for particular categories and protocols.

You can also set threshold limits for each category and protocol usage alert, and for each suspicious activity alert. For example, if you set a threshold limit of 10 for a certain category, an alert is generated after 10 requests for that category (by any combination of clients).

Suppose that the maximum daily alerts setting is 20, and the category alert threshold is 10. Administrators are only alerted the first 20 times category requests exceed the threshold. That means that only the first 200 occurrences result in alert messages (threshold of 10 multiplied by alert limit of 20).

Configuring system, usage, and suspicious activity alerts

Topic 51103 | SIEM | Updated 12-Oct-2015

Applies to:	TRITON AP-WEB and Web Filter & Security, v8.0.x, v8.1.x

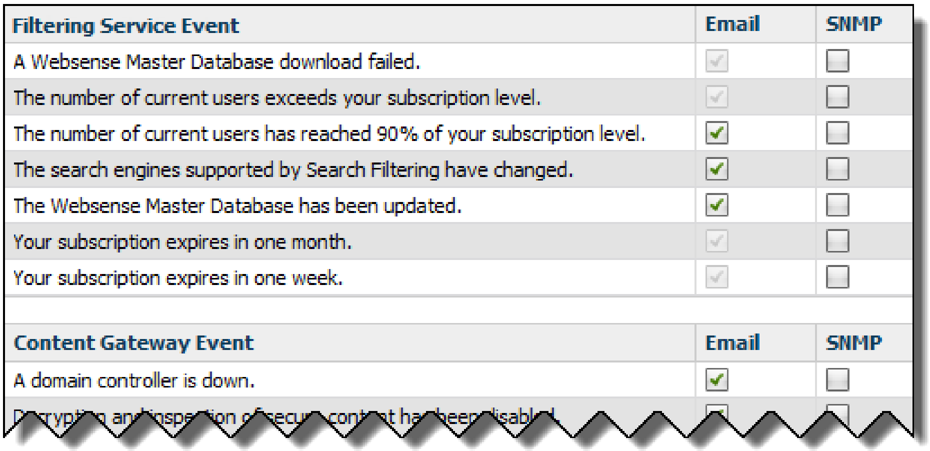
Configuring system alerts

Configure system alerts on the **Settings > Alerts** > **System** page in the Web module of the TRITON Manager. Select a delivery mechanism for each Websense system event that you want to have trigger an alert message.

Note

System events do not have threshold values. A single system event occurrence will trigger a system alert.

TRITON AP-WEB administrators have the option to enable system alerts for both Filtering Service events and Content Gateway events.



Filtering Service Event	Email	SNMP
A Websense Master Database download failed.	☑	□
The number of current users exceeds your subscription level.	☑	□
The number of current users has reached 90% of your subscription level.	☑	□
The search engines supported by Search Filtering have changed.	☑	□
The Websense Master Database has been updated.	☑	□
Your subscription expires in one month.	☑	□
Your subscription expires in one week.	☑	□

Content Gateway Event	Email	SNMP
A domain controller is down.	☑	□
Decrypting and inspection of secure content has been disabled.	□	□

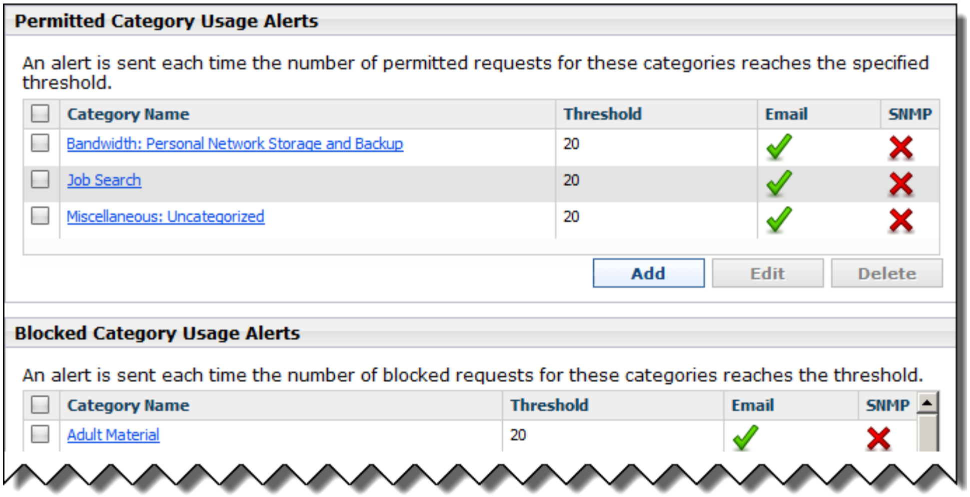
1. Select an alert delivery method for each event. Delivery methods must be enabled on the **Settings** > **Alerts** > **Enable Alerts** page before they can be selected.
2. Click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Configuring category usage alerts

Category usage alerts can be configured to send notifications when Internet activity for particular URL categories reaches a defined threshold. You can define alerts for permitted requests or for blocked requests to the category.

For example, you might want to be alerted each time 50 requests for sites in the Shopping category have been permitted, to help decide whether to place restrictions on that category. Or, you might want to receive an alert each time 100 requests for sites in the Entertainment category have been blocked, to see whether users are adapting to a new Internet use policy.

Use the **Settings > Alerts** > **Category Usage** page to review the default set of alerts, and to add, edit, or remove alerts.



Permitted Category Usage Alerts

An alert is sent each time the number of permitted requests for these categories reaches the specified threshold.

☐	Category Name	Threshold	Email	SNMP
☐	Bandwidth: Personal Network Storage and Backup	20	✓	✗
☐	Job Search	20	✓	✗
☐	Miscellaneous: Uncategorized	20	✓	✗

Blocked Category Usage Alerts

An alert is sent each time the number of blocked requests for these categories reaches the threshold.

☐	Category Name	Threshold	Email	SNMP
☐	Adult Material	20	✓	✗

- Review the **Permitted Category Usage Alerts** and **Blocked Category Usage Alerts** lists to see if the default set of alerts is relevant to your organization.
- Click **Add** below the appropriate list to open the Add Category Usage Alerts page (see *Adding category usage alerts*, page 15) and configure alerts for additional categories.
- To change an alert (for example, by updating the threshold or changing the delivery method), mark the check box next to the affected category or categories and click **Edit**.
- Mark the check box next to any categories that you want to remove from the list, then click **Delete**.

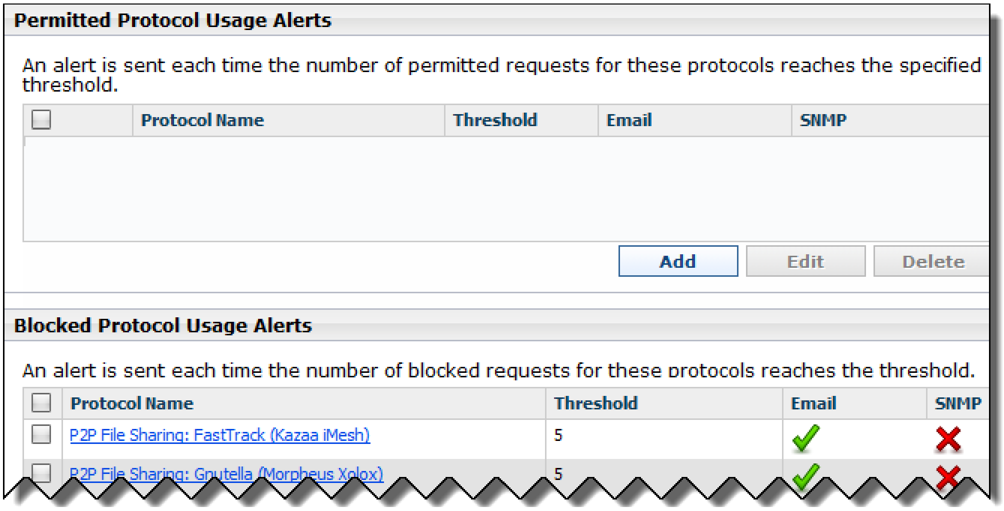
When you are finished making changes to category usage alerts, click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Configuring protocol usage alerts

Protocol usage alerts can be configured to send notifications when Internet activity for a particular protocol reaches a defined threshold. You can define alerts for permitted or blocked requests for the selected protocol.

For example, you might want to be alerted each time 50 requests for a particular instant messaging protocol are permitted, to help decide whether to place restrictions on that protocol. Or, you might want to receive an alert each time 100 requests for a particular peer-to-peer file sharing protocol have been blocked, to see whether users are adapting to a new Internet use policy.

Use the **Settings > Alerts** > **Protocol Usage** page to review the default set of alerts, or to add, edit, or delete protocol usage alerts.



Permitted Protocol Usage Alerts

An alert is sent each time the number of permitted requests for these protocols reaches the specified threshold.

□	Protocol Name	Threshold	Email	SNMP

Blocked Protocol Usage Alerts

An alert is sent each time the number of blocked requests for these protocols reaches the threshold.

□	Protocol Name	Threshold	Email	SNMP
□	P2P File Sharing: FastTrack (Kazaa iMesh)	5	✓	✗
□	P2P File Sharing: Gnutella (Morpheus Xolox)	5	✓	✗

- Review the **Permitted Protocol Usage Alerts** and **Blocked Protocol Usage Alerts** lists to see if the default set of alerts is relevant to your organization.
- Click **Add** below the appropriate list to open the Add Protocol Usage Alerts page (see *Adding protocol usage alerts*, page 16) and configure alerts for additional protocols.
- To change an alert (for example, by updating the threshold or changing the delivery method), mark the check box next to the affected protocol or protocols and click **Edit**.
- Mark the check box next to any protocols that you want to remove from the list, then click **Delete**.

When you are finished making changes to category usage alerts, click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Configuring suspicious activity alerts

Suspicious activity alerts can be configured to send notifications when events of a specified severity level reach a defined threshold. You can define alerts for permitted requests and blocked requests at each severity level.

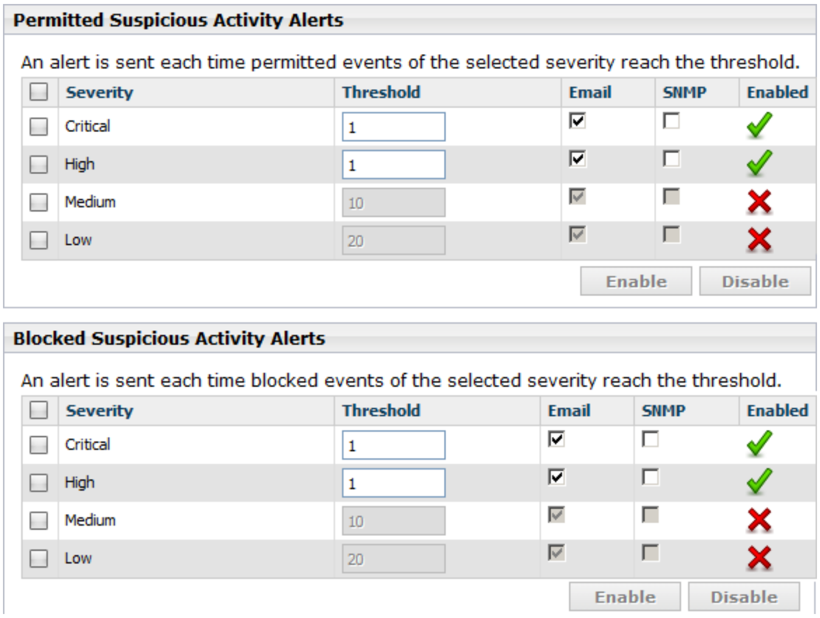
Because Content Gateway is required to detect critical and high severity alerts, it is not possible to configure alerting for those severity levels in Web Filter & Security deployments.

TRITON AP-WEB subscribers who have purchased the Web Sandbox module can enable email or SNMP alerts to be sent when a file submitted to the file sandbox is determined to be malicious.

Use the **Settings > Alerts > Suspicious Activity** page to enable, disable, or change alerting configuration for alerts associated with suspicious events in your network.

The page includes 2 tables: **Permitted Suspicious Activity Alerts** and **Blocked Suspicious Activity Alerts**. Each table shows:

- The **Severity** level (critical, high, medium, low), as determined by the identified threat type.
- The alerting **Threshold**. By default, the threshold for critical and high severity alerts, both permitted and blocked, is **1**.
- One or more notification methods.
- Whether or not the alert is **Enabled**.



Permitted Suspicious Activity Alerts

An alert is sent each time permitted events of the selected severity reach the threshold.

□	Severity	Threshold	Email	SNMP	Enabled
□	Critical	1	☑	□	✓
□	High	1	☑	□	✓
□	Medium	10	☑	□	✗
□	Low	20	☑	□	✗

Blocked Suspicious Activity Alerts

An alert is sent each time blocked events of the selected severity reach the threshold.

□	Severity	Threshold	Email	SNMP	Enabled
□	Critical	1	☑	□	✓
□	High	1	☑	□	✓
□	Medium	10	☑	□	✗
□	Low	20	☑	□	✗

To configure suspicious activity alerts:

1. Mark the check box to the left of a severity level, then click **Enable** or **Disable** to activate or stop alerts of the selected type.

2. For enabled alerts, enter a number in the **Threshold** field to specify the number of suspicious events that cause an alert to be generated.
3. Select each notification method to use to deliver suspicious activity alerts.
4. Click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

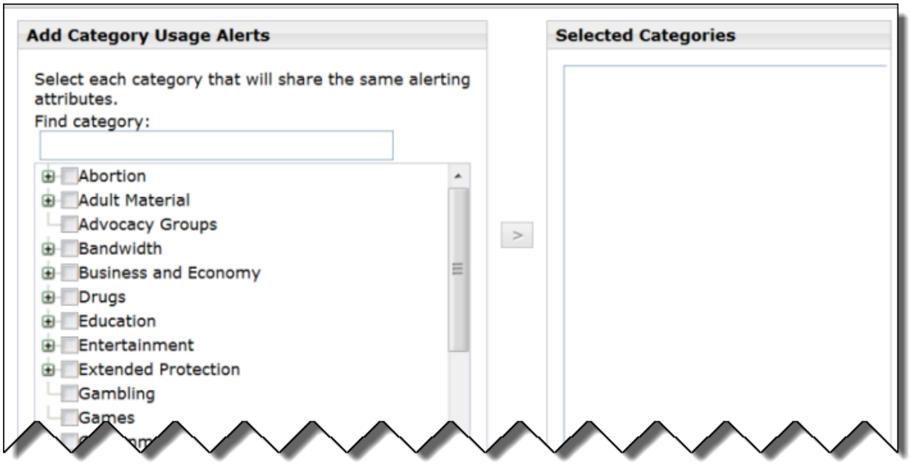
Adding usage alerts

Topic 51104 | SIEM | Updated 12-Oct-2015

Applies to:	TRITON AP-WEB and Web Filter & Security, v8.0.x, v8.1.x

Adding category usage alerts

The **Add Category Usage Alerts** page appears when you click **Add** on the Category Usage page. Here, you can select new categories for usage alerts, establish the threshold for these alerts, and select the alert methods.



Add Category Usage Alerts

Select each category that will share the same alerting attributes.

Find category:

- ⊞ □ Abortion
- ⊞ □ Adult Material
- □ Advocacy Groups
- ⊞ □ Bandwidth
- ⊞ □ Business and Economy
- ⊞ □ Drugs
- ⊞ □ Education
- ⊞ □ Entertainment
- ⊞ □ Extended Protection
- □ Gambling
- □ Games

Selected Categories

1. Mark the check box beside each category to be added with the same threshold and alert methods.

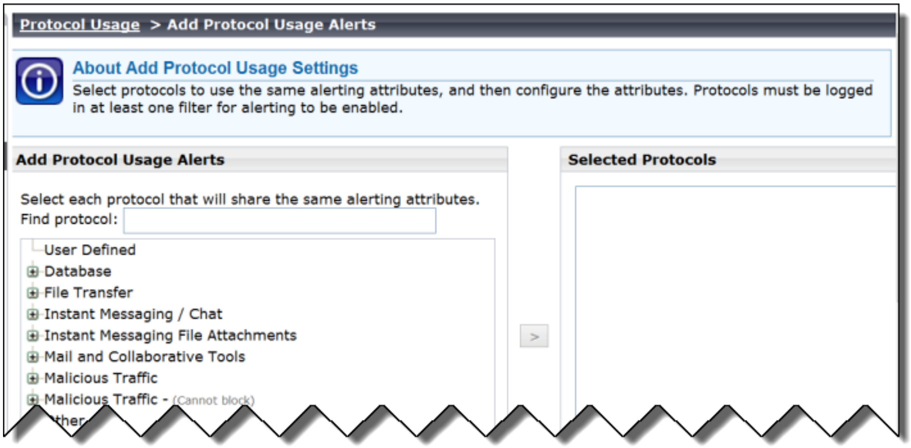
> **Note**
>
> Categories that are not logged cannot be selected for alerting. By default, logging is enabled for all categories. See Configuring how requests are logged for more information about disabling or enabling logging for specific categories.

2. Set the **Threshold** by selecting the number of requests that cause an alert to be generated.
3. Mark the check box for each desired alert method for these categories.

   Only the alert methods that have been enabled on the Alerts page are available for selection.
4. Click **OK** to cache your changes and return to the Category Usage page (see *Content Gateway (software) alarms*, page 21). Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Adding protocol usage alerts

Use the **Protocol Usage** > **Add Protocol Usage Alerts** page to select new protocols for usage alerts, establish the threshold for these alerts, and select the alert methods.



Protocol Usage > Add Protocol Usage Alerts

About Add Protocol Usage Settings

Select protocols to use the same alerting attributes, and then configure the attributes. Protocols must be logged in at least one filter for alerting to be enabled.

Add Protocol Usage Alerts

Select each protocol that will share the same alerting attributes.

Find protocol:

- User Defined
- Database
- File Transfer
- Instant Messaging / Chat
- Instant Messaging File Attachments
- Mail and Collaborative Tools
- Malicious Traffic
- Malicious Traffic - (Cannot block)
- ther

Selected Protocols

1. Mark the check box beside each protocol to be added with the same threshold and alert methods.

> **Note**
>
> You cannot select a protocol for alerting unless it is configured for logging in one or more protocol filters.
>
> Protocol alerts only reflect usage by clients governed by a protocol filter that logs the protocol. See Editing a protocol filter for more information.

2. Set the **Threshold** by selecting the number of requests that cause an alert to be generated.
3. Select each desired alert method for each alert.

   Only the alert methods that have been enabled on the Enable Alerts page are available for selection.
4. Click **OK** to cache changes and return to the Protocol Usage page. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

Appliance alerts

Topic 51105 | SIEM | Updated 12-Oct-2015

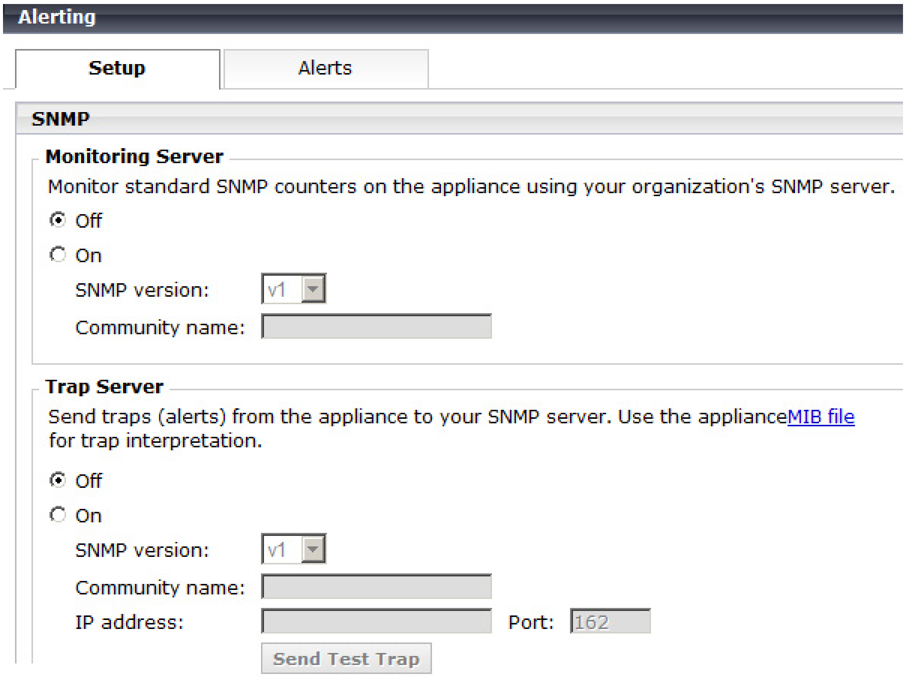
Applies to:	Websense V-Series Appliances, v8.0.x, v8.1.x

Websense V-Series appliances provide alerting options that include standard SNMP counters and system-level traps. These options help facilitate management and maintenance of your appliance.

A MIB file can be downloaded from within Appliance Manager to describe the appliance-related traps. This file, however, does not include severity recommendations. Severity recommendations can be found in the article Trap Severity Level Recommendations for V-Series Appliances.

Configuring SNMP alerting (monitoring or traps) on the appliance

To enable and configure SNMP alerting in the Websense V-Series appliance, use the **Configuration > Alerting** page in Appliance Manager.



SNMP

Monitoring Server

Monitor standard SNMP counters on the appliance using your organization's SNMP server.

● Off

○ On

SNMP version: v1

Community name:

Trap Server

Send traps (alerts) from the appliance to your SNMP server. Use the applianceMIB file for trap interpretation.

● Off

○ On

SNMP version: v1

Community name:

IP address: Port: 162

There are 2 methods of SNMP alerting that you can enable on the **Setup** tab:

- Allow your SNMP manager to poll the appliance for standard SNMP counters. See *Enable SNMP polling (monitoring) on the appliance*, page 18.

- Configure the appliance to send SNMP traps for selected events to your SNMP manager. See *Enable SNMP traps on the appliance*, page 18.

  After enabling the SNMP trap server on the appliance, use the **Alerts** tab to configure which events cause a trap to be sent. See *Enable specific alerts on the appliance*, page 19.

Enable SNMP polling (monitoring) on the appliance

1. Under Monitoring Server, click **On**.
2. Select the **SNMP version** (v1, v2c, or v3) used in your network.
   - For SNMP v1 and v2c, a suffix (-proxy, -web, -na, or -email) is appended to the community name to indicate the originating module for the counter.
   - For SNMP v3, you can specify the context name (Proxy, Web, NA, or Email) to poll counters for each module.
3. If you selected v1 or v2c, provide the **Community name** for the appliance, and then click **OK**

   You have completed your SNMP monitoring configuration.
4. If you selected v3, select the **Security level** (None, Authentication only, or Authentication and Encryption) used in your network, and the **User name** to associate with SNMP communication.
5. If you selected a security level that includes authentication, also enter and confirm the **Password** for the selected user name, then select the **Authentication protocol** (MD5 or SHA).
6. If you selected authentication and encryption, select the **Encryption protocol** (DES or AES), and then enter and confirm the **Privacy password** used for encryption.
7. Click **OK** to implement your changes.

Enable SNMP traps on the appliance

Before enabling the appliance to send SNMP traps, download the **appliance MIB file** using the link in the Trap Server section of the **Configuration** > **Alerting** page in Appliance Manager. The MIB file must be installed in your SNMP manager before it can interpret traps sent by the appliance.

When you are ready for the appliance to start sending SNMP traps:

1. Under Trap Server, click **On**. Then select the SNMP version (v1, v2c, or v3) used in your network.
2. For SNMP v1 or v2c, provide the following information:
   - The **Community name** to associate with traps sent by the appliance
   - The IP address and port used by your SNMP manager.

3. Verify your configuration by clicking **Send Test Trap**. If the test trap succeeds, click **OK** to implement your changes. See *Enable specific alerts on the appliance*, page 19, to configure which events cause a trap to be sent.

   If there is a problem sending the test trap, verify the community name, IP address, and port, and make sure that the network allows communication between the appliance C interface and the SNMP manager.
4. For SNMP v3, enter the **Engine ID** and **IP address** of your SNMP manager, as well as the **Port** used for SNMP communication.
5. Select the **Security level** (None, Authentication only, or Authentication and Encryption) used in your network, and the **User name** to associate with SNMP communication.
6. If you selected a security level that includes authentication, also enter and confirm the **Password** for the selected user name, then select the **Authentication protocol** (MD5 or SHA).
7. If you selected authentication and encryption, select the **Encryption protocol** (DES or AES), and then enter the **Privacy password** used for encryption.
8. To verify your configuration, click **Send Test Trap**. If the test trap succeeds, click **OK** to implement your changes. See *Enable specific alerts on the appliance*, page 19, to configure which events cause a trap to be sent.

   If there is a problem sending the test trap, verify the community name, IP address, and port, and make sure that the network allows communication between the appliance and the SNMP manager.

Enable specific alerts on the appliance

The appliance can send traps for each of its modules: Appliance Controller, Content Gateway, TRITON AP-WEB or Web Filter & Security, Network Agent, and TRITON AP-EMAIL. The Alerts tab of the **Configuration** > **Alerting** page lists the alerts associated with only the modules that you have enabled.

A table for each module lists:

- The hardware or software **Event** that triggers the alert (for example, a network interface link going down or coming up, or a Websense service stopping).
- The **Threshold**, if applicable, that defines the alert condition (for example, CPU usage exceeding 90%, or free disk space reaching less than 10% of the total disk size).
- The **Type** of alert (system resource or operational event).
- Whether or not an SNMP trap is sent when the event occurs or the threshold is reached.

To enable all alerts for a module, select the check box next to **SNMP** in the table header. All check boxes in the column are selected.

Otherwise, mark the check box in the same row as an event name to enable SNMP alerts for that event. To disable alerts for an event, clear the associated check box.

When you have finished configuring which events will trigger an alert for a module, click **OK** to implement the changes.

Content Gateway (software) alarms

Topic 51106| SIEM | Updated 12-Oct-2015

Applies to:	TRITON AP-WEB, v8.0.x, v8.1.x

In a TRITON AP-WEB deployment with a software-based Websense Content Gateway, Content Gateway signals an alarm for any detected failure condition. You can configure Content Gateway to send email or page support personnel when an alarm occurs.

✓ **Note**

For information on alarms using Content Gateway, see Working with alarms in Websense Content Gateway Manager Help.

Configuring SNMP alerting on Content Gateway (software)

Before configuring SNMP to monitor and report on Content Gateway processes, make sure you have installed Net-SNMP and performed a basic SNMP configuration.

1. Add the process names and MAX/MIN process values to the "Process checks" section of snmpd.conf. You also need to add the v2 trap specification.
2. Edit **/etc/snmp/snmpd.conf** and add the following lines in the "Process checks" area:

```
proc content_cop 1 1
proc content_gateway 1 1
proc content_manager 1 1
proc DownloadService 1 1
proc microdasys 2 1
proc microdasysws 1 1
# send v2 traps
trap2sink IP_address_of_SNMP_Manager:162
informsink IP_address_of_SNMP_Manager: 162
rwuser all
agentSecName all
defaultMonitors yes
```

If Websense Filtering Service is also running on the Content Gateway machine and you want to monitor it, add:

```
proc EIMServer 1 1
```

To verify that SNMP Agent is sending trap messages:

1. On the SNMP Agent/Content Gateway machine, start a network packet analyzer and terminate the DownloadService process.
2. In the packet capture data, look for an SNMPv2-Trap message for DownloadService going to the SNMP Manager. The trap message might be similar to:

   ```
   Value: STRING: Too few DownloadService running (# = 0)
   ```

To verify that SNMP Manager is receiving trap messages:

1. On the SNMP Agent/Content Gateway machine, terminate the DownloadService process. Note that it may take several minutes from the time the trap occurs until the trap is sent to the SNMP Manager.
2. On the SNMP Manager machine, check the SNMP trap log for an entry for DownloadService. The name and location of the log file is specified in the snmptrapd startup command (example provided above). Here is one way to find the message if it is being logged in /var/log/messages:

   ```
   cat /var/log/messages | grep DownloadService
   ```

An entry might look like:

```
Nov 25 15:09:42 localhost snmptrapd[11980]: 10.10.10.10]:
Trap,
DISPAN-EV = STRING , DISMAN-EVENT-MIB::mteHotOID = OID ,
DISMAN-EVENT-IB::prErrMessage.4 = STRING: Too few
DownloadService
running (# = 0)
```

Grep for “snmptrapd” to see all log entries related to snmptrapd.

Use **nc** (netcat) to test basic UDP connectivity between the Agent and the Manager. For example, this command could be run on either side of the connection to test the designated UDP ports.

```
[root]# nc -u -v -z -w2 10.228.85.10 161-162
```

Here, “-u” indicates UPD, “-v” indicates verbose output, “-z” means to scan for listening daemons, and “-w2” indicates to wait 2 seconds before timing out.

Sample results:

```
10.228.85.10: inverse host lookup failed: Unknown host
(UNKNOWN) [10.228.85.10] 161 (snmp) open
```

Integrating with third-party SIEM products

Topic 51107| SIEM | Updated 12-Oct-2015

Applies to:	TRITON AP-WEB and Web Filter & Security, v8.0.x, v8.1.x

Your web protection software can be configured to pass Internet activity (log) data to a third-party SIEM product. To enable this configuration:

1. Install an instance of **Websense Multiplexer** for each Websense Policy Server in your network.

   In appliance-based deployments, Policy Server runs on the full policy source appliance and all user directory and filtering appliances.

   See *Deploying Websense Multiplexer*, page 23.

2. Use the **Settings > General > SIEM Integration** page in the Web module of the TRITON Manager to activate the integration and configure Multiplexer to send log data to your SIEM product in the format you specify.

   See *Enabling and configuring SIEM integration*, page 25.

Deploying Websense Multiplexer

Websense Multiplexer can run on supported Windows or Linux platforms, or on Websense V-Series appliances.

- To install Multiplexer on Windows, use the TRITON Unified Installer, available from the Downloads page of mywebsense.com. (Enter your product and version, then select the Windows installer.)

  Perform a custom installation.

- To install Multiplexer on Linux, use the Web Linux Installer, available from the Downloads page of mywebsense.com. (Enter your product and version, then select the Linux installer.)

  Perform a custom installation.

- To add Multiplexer to an existing software installation, launch the installer for your platform and select the **Modify** option.

  On Windows 2008, if you chose to keep installation files after the initial installation, go to **Start > All Programs > Websense > Websense TRITON Setup** to start the installer without having to re-extract files.

  On Windows Server 2012 machines, to run using the saved installation files, select **Websense TRITON Setup** from the Start screen.

- To enable Multiplexer on a full policy source or user directory and filtering appliance:

  1. Go to the **Administration > Toolbox > Command Line Utility** page in Appliance Manager.

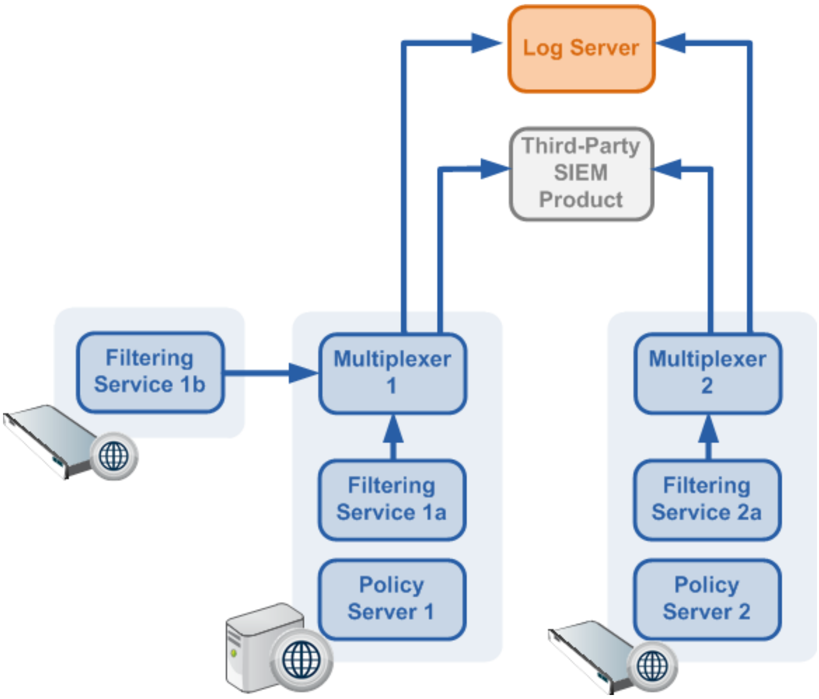
2. Select the **Web** module.
3. Select **multiplexer**, then use the **enable** command.

Note that when Policy Server runs on an appliance, Multiplexer must also run on the appliance, rather than on a separate machine.

Install only one Multiplexer instance for each Policy Server instance.

- If more than one Multiplexer is installed for a Policy Server, only the last installed instance of Multiplexer is used.
- Configuration for each Multiplexer instance is stored by its Policy Server. This means that you can configure different settings for each Multiplexer instance, if, for example, you use a different SIEM product in different regions.

The following diagram shows a possible configuration for SIEM integration:



This deployment includes 2 Policy Server instances, each with its own Multiplexer instance.

- There are 2 Filtering Service instances associated with Policy Server 1; both pass Internet activity data to Multiplexer 1.
- Each Multiplexer instance passes the data that it receives from its associated Filtering Service instances to both Websense Log Server and a third-party SIEM product.

The illustration shows 2 V-Series appliances and an additional server; all Websense components shown in the diagram could be deployed on a supported Windows or Linux server, or a V-Series appliance.

Enabling and configuring SIEM integration

After you install or enable Websense Multiplexer, log on to the Web module of the TRITON Manager to activate and configure SIEM integration.

Perform this procedure for each Policy Server instance in your deployment.

1. Navigate to the **Settings > General > SIEM Integration** page and select **Enable SIEM integration for this Policy Server**.
2. Provide the **IP address or hostname** of the machine hosting the SIEM product. Then, provide the communication **Port** to use for sending SIEM data.
3. Specify the **Transport protocol** (UDP or TCP) to use when sending data to the SIEM product.
4. Select the **SIEM format** to use. This determines the syntax of the string used to pass log data to the integration.
   - The available formats are syslog/CEF (ArcSight), syslog/key-value pairs (Splunk and others), syslog/LEEF (QRadar), and Custom.
   - If you select Custom, a text box is displayed. Enter or paste the string that you want to use. Click **View SIEM format strings** for a set of sample strings to use as a reference or template.
   - If you select a non-custom option, a sample **Format string** showing fields and value keys is displayed.

   See *Working with SIEM integration format strings*, page 26, for more information about format strings and the data included in records sent to the integration.
5. Click **OK** to cache your changes. Changes are not implemented until you click **Save and Deploy**.

After the changes have been saved, Websense Multiplexer connects to Filtering Service and distributes the log data to both Log Server and the selected SIEM integration.

Working with SIEM integration format strings

Topic 51108 | SIEM | Updated 12-Oct-2015

Applies to:	TRITON AP-WEB and Web Filter & Security, v8.0.x, v8.1.x

When the SIEM integration is enabled, log data can be sent to the SIEM server using a custom or predefined format. Predefined format strings are available for syslog/CEF (ArcSight), syslog/key-value pairs (Splunk and others), and syslog/LEEF (QRadar).

Tip

Pre-defined strings can be copied and pasted into the Custom string field for modification.

A sample format string looks like this:

```
<159>%<:%b %d %H:%M:%S %Z> %<-sourceServer>
CEF:0|Websense|Security|%<productVersion>|%<categoryNumber>|
Transaction %<dispositionString>|%<severity>|
act=%<dispositionString> app=%<protocol> dvc=%<sourceServer>
dst=%<destination> dhost=%<urlHost> dpt=%<port>
src=%<source> spt=%<clientSourcePort> suser=%<=userPath>
destinationTranslatedPort=%<proxySourcePort> rt=%<time>000
in=%<bytesSent> out=%<bytesReceived> requestMethod=%<method>
requestClientApplication=%<=userAgent>
reason=%<scanReasonString> cs1Label=Policy
cs1=%<policyNames> cs2Label=DynCat cs2=%<dynamicCategory>
cs3Label=ContentType cs3=%<=contentType>
cn1Label=DispositionCode cn1=%<=dispositionNumber>
cn2Label=ScanDuration cn2=%<scanDuration> request=%<=url>
```

With log data incorporated, the result looks like this:

```
<159>Feb 28 14:25:32 -0700 10.203.28.21 vendor=Websense
product=Security product_version=8.0.0 action=permitted
severity=1 category=153 user=- src_host=10.64.134.74
src_port=62189 dst_host=mail.google.com dst_ip=74.125.224.53
dst_port=443 bytes_out=197 bytes_in=76 http_response=200
http_method=CONNECT http_content_type=-
http_user_agent=Mozilla/5.0_(Windows;_U;_Windows_NT_6.1;_en-
US;_rv:1.9.2.23)_Gecko/20110920_Firefox/3.6.23
http_proxy_status_code=200 reason=- disposition=1034
policy=- role=8 duration=0 url=https://mail.google.com
```

Field reference for SIEM integration

The string used to format data may include any of several keys, listed in the table below. Each key appears as follows in the format string:

```
%<key_name>
```

Key names are case sensitive.

- To include literal text in the string, simply enter the text. No special formatting is required.
- To include a timestamp, use the format:

  ```
  %<:%b %d %H:%M:%S %Z>
  ```

  See documentation for the **strftime** function for information about how to customize the string to suit your needs.
- To insert a line feed, use the format:

  ```
  %<\n>
  ```

Escape codes

Escape codes are needed in some string formats to render the needed output.

In CEF, for example, the equal sign is not allowed within values. For example, the equal sign embedded in the URL below is not allowed:

```
request=http://foo.com/x=42
```

An escape character must be added before the equal sign for the value to be rendered properly. The correct syntax is:

```
request=http://foo.com/x\=42
```

To support this, the format string syntax allows specific escape codes in front of the key name. For example, if you specify “%<=url>”, its meaning is the same as “%<url>”, except that all equal signs are escaped with a backslash, as are all linefeeds (LF), carriage returns (CR), and backslashes, resulting in: \=, \n, \r, and \\ respectively (each escape code is 2 characters long).

Supported escape codes include:

Code	Description
`%<=name>`	Escape equal signs, carriage returns, linefeeds, and the backslash character.
`%<$name>`	Escape end-of-line (replace LF with \n and CR with \r).
`%<|name>`	Escape the vertical bar (|), plus CR/LF; this is useful for the CEF prefix, where a vertical bar is not allowed unless escaped.

Code	Description
`%<"name>`	Escape the following special characters with a backslash: - Backslash (to \\) - Single quotes ('), double quotes ("), and backtick (‘) - Dollar sign ($), equal sign (=), and vertical bar (|) - Space, tab, CR, LF - Colon and semi-colon
`%<_name>`	Turn the following characters into underscores: - Backslash - All three quote types - All whitespace
`%<-name>`	The “-” (dash) escape has no effect in current versions. It was designed to signify “use value as-is; substitute a dash if there’s no value”. However, this is the default behavior; there is no need for the escape option.

In all the escaped cases, an empty string is replaced with “-” to support positional fields (e.g. in extended.log formats).

Keys

The keys that can be included in records sent to the SIEM integration are:

Key Name	Description
bytesReceived	Bytes received in response to the request
bytesSent	Bytes sent as part of the request
categoryNumber	Integer representing the category assigned to the URL (see *Category number reference*, page 31)
categoryReasonCode	The reason the URL was assigned to the listed category (see *Category reason code*, page 39)
clientDestinationPort	Destination port of client connection; e.g., 8080 with Content Gateway explicit proxy
clientSourcePort	Source port of the client connection
contentStripped	When Content Gateway content stripping is enabled, a three-bit map of the content that was removed. - Bit 0 indicates ActiveX - Bit 1 indicates JavaScript - Bit 2 indicates VBScript For example, “000” indicates that no content was stripped. On the other hand, “111” indicates that ActiveX, JavaScript, and VBScript data was stripped.
contentType	The Content Type value from the request header (for example, image/gif)
destination	Translated IPv4 or IPv6 address of the destination machine (resolved by DNS from the requested URL).

Key Name	Description
dispositionNumber	The numeric code associated with the action (e.g., category permitted, file type blocked) applied to the request (see *Disposition reference*, page 37)
dispositionString	Permitted or Blocked, based on the value of dispositionNumber
DSSexternalIncidentID	The TRITON AP-DATA ID number associated with an incident in the forensics repository
DSStimeStamp	The TRITON AP-DATA timestamp for the forensic data
dynamicCategory	If non-zero, the category determined by real-time content analysis (e.g., Real-Time Security Scanning, Advanced File Analysis, etc.)
fileName	The name of the file associated with the request
fileTypeCode	The file type associated with the request (see *File type code*, page 40)
keyword	Keyword used to block a request. Empty if the request was not blocked by keyword.
lookupDuration	How long it took to look up category or protocol information in the Master Database (milliseconds)
method	Method associated with the request (for example, GET, POST, PUT, and so on)
networkDirection	Inbound (0) or outbound (1)
policyNames	The name of the policy or policies that could be applied to the request. (Multiple policies may be found, for example, for a user who belongs to multiple groups.)
port	Integer representing the TCP port of the origin server
productVersion	Web protection product version, as determined by Websense Multiplexer (for example, 8.0.0)
protocol	The protocol name (custom or defined in the Master Database)
protocolId	Signed protocol identifier. A negative number indicates a custom protocol.
protocolVersion	HTTP Version (Byte.Byte)
proxySourceAddress	The IP address of the proxy
proxySourcePort	Source port of proxy-server connection
ProxyStatusCode	Proxy HTTP response code
roleId	A number associated with the delegated administration role in which the policy applied to the request was created. The identifier for the Super Administrator role is 8.
scanDuration	If Content Gateway analysis was performed, how long it took (milliseconds)
scan ReasonString	Scanning analytic result, if any; the string might look like: 0-1404-Threat.Malicious.Web.RealTime.

Key Name	Description
severity	1 if permitted, 7 if blocked This severity entry does not relate to the severity levels assigned to incidents that appear on the Threats dashboard in the Web module of the TRITON Manager.
serverStatusCode	Origin server HTTP response code
source	IPv4 or IPv6 address of the client (requesting) machine
sourceServer	IP address (in integer format) of the server that originated the message, either Content Gateway or Network Agent
time	A positive, long number representing the number of seconds since midnight Jan. 1, 1970
url	Full requested URL. Does not include protocol or port.
urlHost	Host (domain) portion of the requested URL
userAgent	Contents of the User-Agent HTTP header, if present
userPath	Contains NameSpace, Domain, and UserName information for the user to whom the policy was applied.

Category number reference

Topic 51109 | SIEM | Updated 12-Oct-2015

Applies to:	TRITON AP-WEB and Web Filter & Security, v8.0.x, v8.1.x

If you are using an SIEM integration to send log data to a third-party SIEM product, use the following table to map the ID shown in the **categoryNumber** field to a Websense category name.

ID	Parent Category	Child Category
1	Adult Material	
2	Business and Economy	
3	Education	
4	Government	
5	News and Media	
6	Religion	
7	Society and Lifestyles	
8	Special Events	
9	Information Technology	
10	Abortion	
11	Advocacy Groups	
12	Entertainment	
13	Gambling	
14	Games	
15	Illegal or Questionable	
16	Job Search	
17	Shopping	
18	Sports	
19	Tasteless	
20	Travel	
21	Vehicles	
22	Violence	
23	Weapons	
24	Drugs	
25	Militancy and Extremist	
26	Intolerance	
27	Health	

ID	Parent Category	Child Category
28	Information technology	Website Translation
29	Productivity	Advertisements
64	User-Defined	
65	Adult Material	Nudity
66	Adult Material	Adult Content
67	Adult Material	Sex
68	Business and Economy	Financial Data and Services
69	Education	Cultural Institutions
70	Entertainment	Media File Download
72	Government	Military
73	Government	Political Organizations
74	Internet Communication	General Email
75	Information Technology	Proxy Avoidance
76	Information Technology	Search Engines and Portals
78	Information Technology	Web Hosting
79	Internet Communication	Web Chat
80	Information Technology	Hacking
81	News and Media	Alternative Journals
82	Religion	Non-Traditional Religions
83	Religion	Traditional Religions
84	Society and Lifestyles	Restaurants and Dining
85	Society and Lifestyles	Gay or Lesbian or Bisexual Interest
86	Society and Lifestyles	Personals and Dating
87	Society and Lifestyles	Alcohol and Tobacco
88	Drugs	Prescribed Medications
89	Drugs	Nutrition
90	Drugs	Abused Drugs
91	Internet Communication	
92	Abortion	Pro-Choice
93	Abortion	Pro-Life
94	Adult Material	Sex Education
95	Adult Material	Lingerie and Swimsuit
96	Productivity	Online Brokerage and Trading
97	Education	Educational Institutions

ID	Parent Category	Child Category
98	Productivity	Instant Messaging
99	Productivity	Application and Software Download
100	Productivity	Pay-to-Surf
101	Shopping	Internet Auctions
102	Shopping	Real Estate
103	Society and Lifestyles	Hobbies
107	Sport	Sport Hunting and Gun Clubs
108	Bandwidth	Internet Telephony
109	Bandwidth	Streaming Media
110	Productivity	
111	Drugs	Marijuana
112	Productivity	Message Boards and Forums
113	Bandwidth	Personal Network Storage and Backup
114	Bandwidth	Internet Radio and TV
115	Bandwidth	Peer-to-Peer File Sharing
116	Bandwidth	
117	Society and Lifestyles	Social Networking
118	Education	Educational Materials
121	Education	Reference Materials
122	Social Organizations	
123	Social Organizations	Service and Philanthropic Organizations
124	Social Organizations	Social and Affiliation Organizations
125	Social Organizations	Professional and Worker Organizations
126	Security	
128	Security	Malicious Websites
138	Information Technology	Computer Security
146	Miscellaneous	
147	Miscellaneous	Web Infrastructure
148	Miscellaneous	Web Images
149	Miscellaneous	Private IP Addresses
150	Miscellaneous	Content Delivery Networks

ID	Parent Category	Child Category
151	Miscellaneous	Dynamic Content
152	Miscellaneous	Network Errors
153	Miscellaneous	Uncategorized
154	Security	Spyware
156	Miscellaneous	File Download Servers
164	Security	Phishing and Other Frauds
166	Security	Keyloggers
167	Security	Potentially Unwanted Software
172	Security	Bot Networks
191	Extended Protection	
192	Extended Protection	Elevated Exposure
193	Extended Protection	Emerging Exploits
194	Extended Protection	Suspicious Content
195	Internet Communication	Organizational Email
196	Internet Communication	Text and Media Messaging
200	Information Technology	Web and Email Spam
201	Information Technology	Web Collaboration
202	Parked Domain	
203	Business and Economy	Hosted Business Applications
204	Society and Lifestyles	Blogs and Personal Sites
205	Security	Malicious Embedded Link
206	Security	Malicious Embedded iFrame
207	Security	Suspicious Embedded Link
208	Bandwidth	Surveillance
209	Bandwidth	Educational Video
210	Bandwidth	Entertainment Video
211	Bandwidth	Viral Video
212	Extended Protection	Dynamic DNS
213	Security	Potentially Exploited Documents
214	Security	Mobile Malware
215	Information Technology	Unauthorized Mobile Marketplaces
216	Security	Custom-Encrypted Uploads
217	Security	Files Containing Passwords

ID	Parent Category	Child Category
218	Security	Advanced Malware Command and Control
219	Security	Advanced Malware Payloads
220	Security	Compromised Websites
221	Extended Protection	Newly Registered Websites
222	Collaboration - Office	
223	Collaboration - Office	Office - Mail
224	Collaboration - Office	Office - Drive
225	Collaboration - Office	Office - Documents
226	Collaboration - Office	Office - Apps
227	Information Technology	Web Analytics
228	Information Technology	Web and Email Marketing
1500	Social Web - Facebook	
1501	Social Web - LinkedIn	LinkedIn Updates
1502	Social Web - LinkedIn	LinkedIn Mail
1503	Social Web - LinkedIn	LinkedIn Connections
1504	Social Web - LinkedIn	LinkedIn Jobs
1505	Social Web - Facebook	Facebook Posting
1506	Social Web - Facebook	Facebook Commenting
1507	Social Web - Facebook	Facebook Friends
1508	Social Web - Facebook	Facebook Photo Upload
1509	Social Web - Facebook	Facebook Mail
1510	Social Web - Facebook	Facebook Events
1511	Social Web - YouTube	YouTube Commenting
1512	Social Web - YouTube	YouTube Video Upload
1513	Social Web - Facebook	Facebook Apps
1514	Social Web - Facebook	Facebook Chat
1516	Social Web - Facebook	Facebook Questions
1517	Social Web - Facebook	Facebook Video Upload
1518	Social Web - Facebook	Facebook Groups
1519	Social Web - Twitter	Twitter Posting
1520	Social Web - Twitter	Twitter Mail
1521	Social Web - Twitter	Twitter Follow
1523	Social Web - YouTube	YouTube Sharing
1524	Social Web - Facebook	Facebook Games

ID	Parent Category	Child Category
1525	Social Web - YouTube	
1526	Social Web - Twitter	
1527	Social Web - LinkedIn	
1528	Social Web - Various	
1529	Social Web - Various	Classifieds Posting
1530	Social Web - Various	Blog Posting
1531	Social Web - Various	Blog Commenting
1801	Non-HTTP	

Disposition reference

Topic 51110 | SIEM | Updated 12-Oct-2015

Applies to:	TRITON AP-WEB and Web Filter & Security, v8.0.x, v8.1.x

If you are using an SIEM integration to send log data to a third-party SIEM product, use the following table to map the ID shown in the **dispositionNumber** field to the action applied to the request.

The table also shows how each number is summarized in the **dispositionString** field.

ID	Description	Summary
1024	Category permitted, not set	Permitted
1025	Category blocked	Blocked
1026	Category permitted	Permitted
1027	Custom URL, category blocked	Blocked
1028	Custom URL, category permitted	Permitted
1029	Always blocked	Blocked
1030	Never blocked	Permitted
1031	Blocked by limited access filter	Blocked
1032	Blocked by keyword	Blocked
1033	Blocked – subscription level exceeded	Blocked
1034	Permitted – subscription level exceeded	Permitted
1035	Password override page	Blocked
1037	Permitted by password override	Permitted
1040	Permitted with Confirm option	Permitted
1041	Blocked – authentication required	Blocked
1042	Permitted – category not purchased	Permitted
1043	Permitted by quota	Permitted
1044	Permitted with keyword match	Permitted
1045	Blocked due to network bandwidth	Blocked
1046	Blocked due to protocol bandwidth	Blocked
1047	File type blocked	Blocked
1048	File type permitted	Permitted
1049	Protocol blocked	Blocked
1050	Protocol permitted	Permitted
1051	Protocol permitted, not set	Permitted
1052	Permitted by limited access filter	Permitted

ID	Description	Summary
1053	Redirected by search filtering	Blocked
1054	Blocked with Confirm option	Blocked
1055	Blocked by quota	Blocked
1056	Permitted – protocol not purchased	Permitted
1057	Blocked by security override	Blocked
1058	Blocked by hybrid antivirus scanning (inbound)	Blocked
1059	Blocked by hybrid antivirus scanning (outbound)	Blocked
1060	Permitted by exception	Permitted
1061	Blocked by exception	Blocked
1281	Category blocked (Content Gateway analysis)	Blocked
1282	Category permitted (Content Gateway analysis)	Permitted
1293	Permitted by password override (Content Gateway analysis)	Permitted
1296	Permitted with confirm option (Content Gateway analysis)	Permitted
1299	Permitted by quota (Content Gateway analysis)	Permitted
1301	Blocked due to network bandwidth (Content Gateway analysis)	Blocked
1302	Blocked due to protocol bandwidth (Content Gateway analysis)	Blocked
1303	File type blocked (Content Gateway analysis)	Blocked
1304	File type permitted (Content Gateway analysis)	Permitted
1310	Blocked with confirm option (Content Gateway analysis)	Blocked
1311	Blocked by quota (Content Gateway analysis)	Blocked
1313	Blocked by security override (Content Gateway analysis)	Blocked
1537	Permitted by scanning link analysis	Permitted
1538	Web 2.0 request permitted	Permitted
1539	Permitted after Web 2.0 scanning and link analysis	Permitted
1553	Blocked by scanning link analysis	Blocked
1554	Web 2.0 request blocked	Blocked
1555	Blocked after Web 2.0 scanning and link analysis	Blocked
1556	Zipbomb permitted (Content Gateway analysis)	Permitted
1557	Zipbomb blocked (Content Gateway analysis)	Blocked

Category reason and file type reference

Topic 51111 | SIEM | Updated 12-Oct-2015

Applies to:	TRITON AP-WEB and Web Filter & Security, v8.0.x, v8.1.x

Category reason code

If you are using an SIEM integration to send log data to a third-party SIEM product, use the following table to map the ID shown in the **categoryReasonCode** field to the reason the URL was placed in the category indicated in the **categoryNumber** field.

ID	Description
0	None
1	Found in the Websense Master Database
2	Regular expression matched in the Websense Master Database
3	Found in a Real-Time Database Update or Real-Time Security Update database
4	Regular expression matched in a Real-Time Database Update or Real-Time Security Update database
5	(*not used*)
6	Custom URL
7	Private IP address
8	Categorized by keyword
9	Categorized by Content Gateway analysis
10	Multi-term search
11	Categorized by the hybrid service (*requires the Web Hybrid module*)

File type code

If you are using an SIEM integration to send log data to a third-party SIEM product, use the following table to map the ID shown in the **fileTypeCode** field to the file type identified for the request, if any.

ID	Description
0	No file downloaded; can result when the request (GET) is blocked
3	Executables
4	Compressed Files
5	Multimedia
6	Text
7	Images
8	Documents
9	Threats
10	Rich Internet Applications
11	Unknown