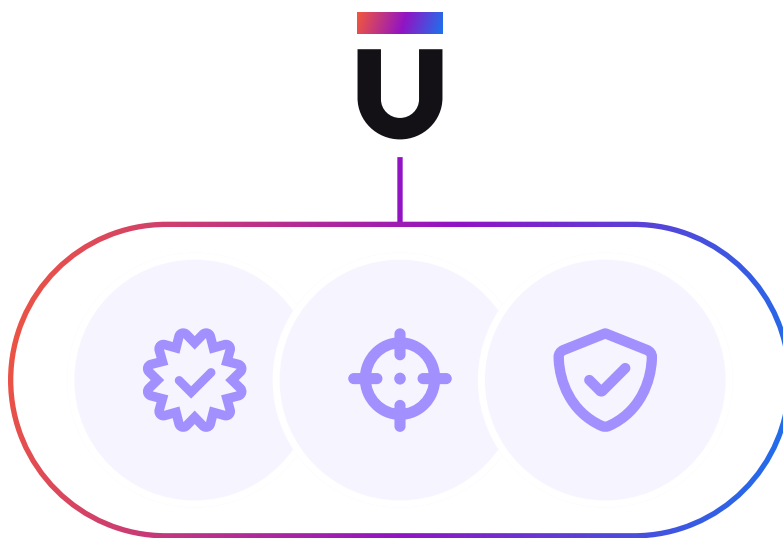


WHITE PAPER

# Enhancing Cloud Threat Detection Workflows with Upwind Cloud Baselines and Threat Stories

As cloud-native applications grow in scale and complexity, security teams face challenges in detecting sophisticated threats that evade traditional signature-based systems. Upwind addresses this with a runtime-powered detection engine built on eBPF, enabling deep visibility into low-level system behaviors. Unlike generic implementations, Upwind's correlation logic enriches raw telemetry across cloud, identity, and workload activity, allowing you to see how detections relate in a real-world attack sequence, not just as isolated alerts.



Upwind's novel approach to cloud security combines real-time runtime telemetry with baseline-driven anomaly detection and automatic incident correlation. The Upwind sensor provides real-time insights into Layers 3, 4 and 7 in multi-cloud (AWS, GCP, Azure, OCI, etc) and hybrid-cloud environments, providing visibility into normal activity for workloads, resources and APIs down to the resource level. The Upwind platform intuitively presents those artifacts historically over time, using both graph and time series databases.

This paper outlines the technical architecture and operational benefits of Upwind's Threat Stories and Cloud Baseline capabilities, offering a detailed view of how Upwind's advanced threat detection and response capabilities empower security leaders to reduce detection time and accelerate response to evolving cloud threats.

## Threat Stories: Contextual Incident Correlation

A Threat Story begins with a runtime detection, such as a shell spawned in a container or unexpected outbound traffic, and then pulls in surrounding system activity: SSH logins, K8s API calls, identity behavior (via CloudTrail), and outbound connections, correlating them in real time. Each detection can trigger multiple supporting data points from different telemetry sources, which Upwind threads together automatically.

This unified perspective offers a deeper understanding of security events by detailing the sequence of actions, their implications, and their impact within a single narrative. Attacks often begin with subtle reconnaissance actions that might be tagged as separate events. With Threat Stories, these events are contextualized as part of the full attack sequence, allowing for a clearer picture of how an incident unfolds.

The screenshot displays the Upwind Threats interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with tabs: Threat feed (201), Dashboard, Stories (11), Detections (222), Events (2,266), SSH sessions (2,716), and Policies (46). Below this, a section titled 'Threat Stories' explains the concept: 'Turning complex attack activities into a clear, timeline-based narrative.' It states that Upwind Threat Stories correlate related events, ssh sessions, logs, detections and findings into a unified story that is continuously updated as the threat evolves and provides a clear, human readable report of security incidents live. It also defines 'Detection stories' as related events linked into a single narrative and updated live, 'Immediate detection' as alerts appearing in real-time, and 'Events' as changes in the environment flagged as suspicious or malicious. A diagram shows a timeline from 08:00 to 18:00 with a 'Link events' button and a 'Threat story' icon. Below this, there's a search bar and filters: 'View is Open threat stories', 'Status is Open', 'First seen', 'Last seen', and 'Title'. A table lists 11 threat stories with columns for Story, Impacted resources, Related events, First seen, Last seen, and Status. The stories include details like 'Prompt injection and API Misuse in Kubernetes Container was D...', 'Container Reconnaissance and AI-Driven Exfiltration via OpenAI...', 'Multi-Vector Privilege Escalation and Data Exposure in Kubernetes...', 'Coordinated SSM Session Abuse and Cloud Resource Hijacking', 'Unauthorized SSH Activity Detected Involving Recon and Shell E...', 'Man-in-the-Middle Reconnaissance and Lateral Movement Activ...', 'Suspicious Container Activity Involving Recon Tools and Networ...', 'Suspicious Host Activity: CURL Requests and Password Cracking', and 'Intrusion via "Nasty-Deployment" Container'.

Story	Impacted resources	Related events	First seen	Last seen	Status
Prompt injection and API Misuse in Kubernetes Container was D...	1	19	2 weeks ago	2 weeks ago	Open
Container Reconnaissance and AI-Driven Exfiltration via OpenAI ...	1	8	2 weeks ago	2 weeks ago	Open
Multi-Vector Privilege Escalation and Data Exposure in Kuberne...	4	13	1 month ago	2 weeks ago	Open
Coordinated SSM Session Abuse and Cloud Resource Hijacking	1	14	2 weeks ago	2 weeks ago	Open
Unauthorized SSH Activity Detected Involving Recon and Shell E...	1	5	3 weeks ago	3 weeks ago	Open
Man-in-the-Middle Reconnaissance and Lateral Movement Activ...	1	11	3 weeks ago	3 weeks ago	Open
Suspicious Container Activity Involving Recon Tools and Networ...	1	10	1 month ago	1 month ago	Open
Suspicious Host Activity: CURL Requests and Password Cracking	1	18	1 month ago	1 month ago	Open
Intrusion via 'Nasty-Deployment' Container	1	20	1 month ago	1 month ago	Open

By consolidating relevant data points into a clear narrative, Threat Stories allow teams to focus on the bigger picture and prioritize threats more effectively. They detail the sequence of events, including detections and login activity, providing a deeper understanding of the "why" behind an event. This comprehensive view streamlines investigations, allowing for faster and more efficient threat responses.

The screenshot displays the Upwind Threat Stories interface. On the left is a sidebar with navigation links: Home, Inventory, Configurations, Vulnerabilities, Threats, Identities, and APIs. The main panel shows a list of threat stories under the 'Threats' tab. The selected story, 'Prompt Injection and API Misuse in Kubernetes Container was Detected', is shown in detail on the right. This detail view includes an 'Overview' tab, an 'Incident Summary', a 'Sequence of Events' section with sub-sections for 'Reconnaissance & Initial Access', 'Exploitation & Execution', and 'Actions on Objectives', and a 'Containment & Remediation' section. The summary describes a Kubernetes DaemonSet pod performing reconnaissance and API misuse. The sequence of events details the pod's actions, including reconnaissance, exploitation, and actions on objectives. The containment and remediation section is currently empty.

Threat Stories include 3 major features - dynamic timeline updates, correlated events and enhanced workflows, described below in more detail:

- **Dynamic Timeline Updates**

Threat Stories are dynamic and updated in real-time to reflect evolving security incidents. These can be found in a side panel, which will provide a story summary and real-time timeline feed of related events.

- **Correlated Events**

Each Threat Story surfaces related runtime detections (e.g., process creation, network anomalies), user or service account activity (e.g., elevated API calls via CloudTrail), and access events (e.g., SSH sessions or container execs). These events are time-aligned, correlated by entity (user, pod, image, etc.), and visually linked. Detections can also be correlated across nodes if lateral movement is suspected.

- **Enhanced Workflows**

An automatic email will be sent to users for every Threat Story release, ensuring timely awareness of new threats and accelerating mean time to response. Additionally, can now share stories directly from within the Upwind platform and create custom notifications, facilitating seamless collaboration among team members.

The screenshot displays the Upwind Threat Stories interface. On the left is a sidebar with navigation links: Home, Inventory, Configurations, Vulnerabilities, Threats, Identities, APIs, and Settings. The main panel is titled 'Threats' and shows a 'Threat Story' for 'Prompt Injection and API Misuse in Kubernetes Container was Detected'. It includes a timeline of events with columns for 'First seen', 'Event name | policy', 'Resource', and 'Latest command | state'. The events are listed in a table format, showing a sequence of actions like 'A container is sending a prompt injection audit log...', 'A container is displaying the current environment variables', 'A container is making an API request to OpenAI', etc., all marked as 'Out of baseline policy' and 'Execution'.

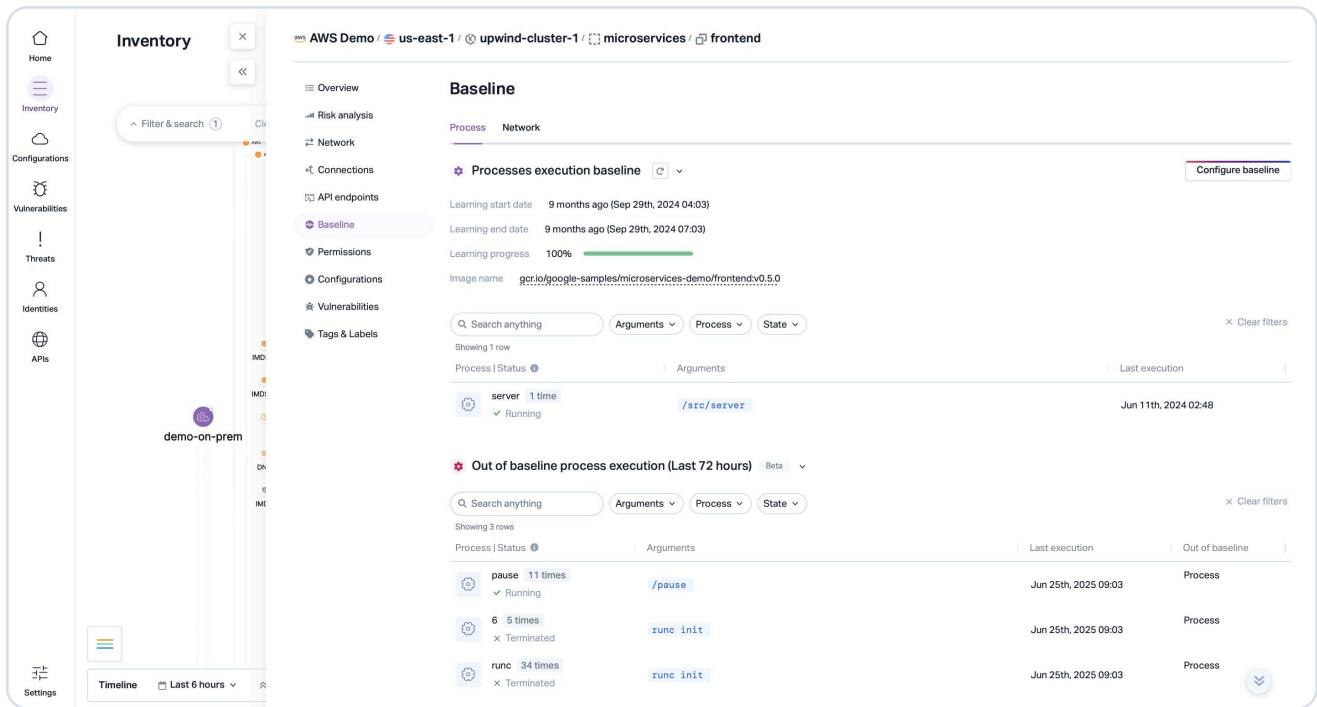
Upwind Threat Stories accelerate security incident investigation by providing real-time, contextual insights within the Threats Module, empowering teams to connect the dots between seemingly unconnected incidents and view the entire timeline of evolving security incidents. Use cases include:

- Lateral movement within a cluster
- Privilege escalation via unexpected shell invocation
- Data exfiltration across unusual outbound traffic paths

Threat Stories contextualize these sequences using telemetry gathered via Upwind's eBPF sensors and Kubernetes audit logs, eliminating the need for manual pivoting between tools.

## Cloud Baselines: Data-Driven Anomaly Detection

Upwind Threat Stories are powered by Upwind Cloud Baselines, which are created by continuously monitoring an application's activity over hours, days and weeks to build sophisticated machine-learning (ML) models that enable Upwind to distinguish "normal" from "abnormal" activity. This in-depth analysis broadens understanding of typical resource activity, and quickly identifies anomalies when they occur.



Upwind generates cloud baselines by first taking a comprehensive inventory of a user's cloud infrastructure and then continuously monitoring process executions, network communications, and file system accesses across Kubernetes workloads, serverless functions, and virtual machines using the Upwind eBPF sensor.

- **Process Baselines**

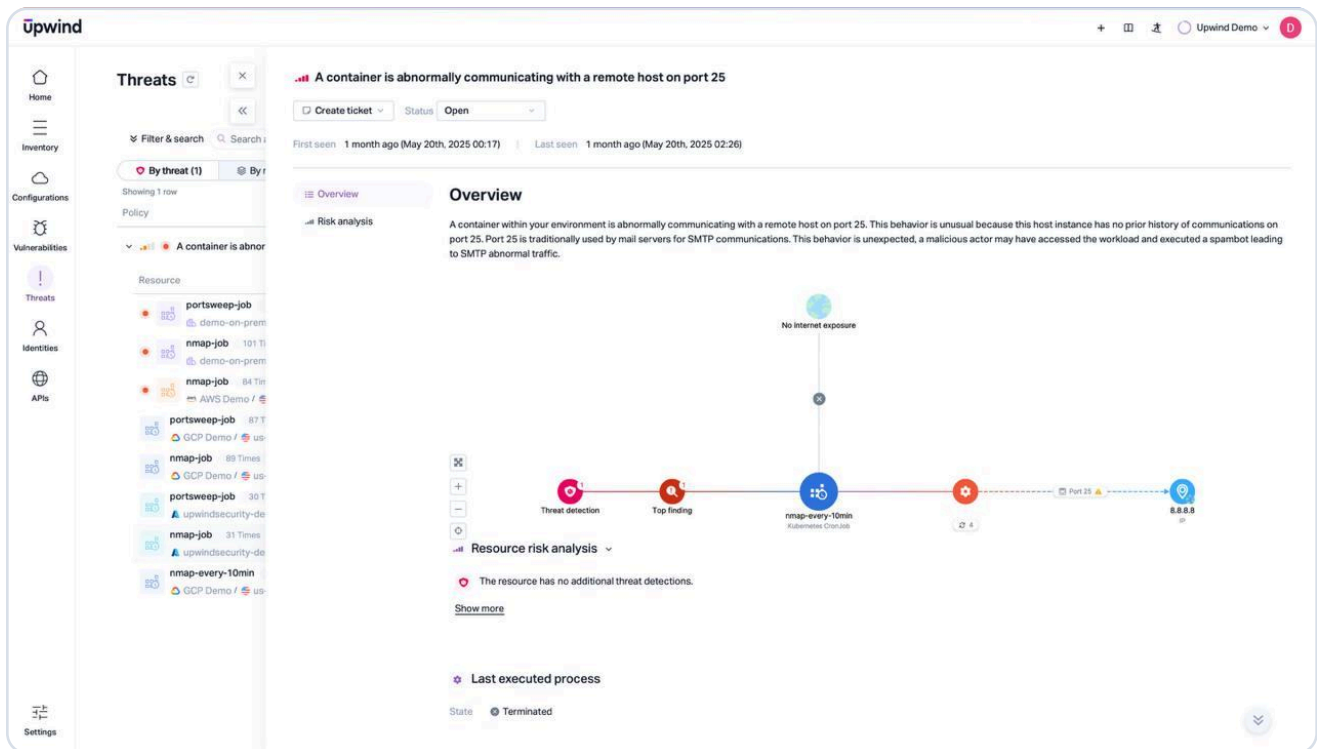
Processes and their arguments are learned over time. Deviations from established norms, such as a shell (`/bin/sh`) running in a pod where it's never been observed, trigger alerts. This allows detection of previously unknown behaviors without relying on static signatures.

- **Network Baselines**

Inbound and outbound traffic is analyzed to model normal ports, protocols, destinations, and traffic volumes and baselines are established after a configurable amount of training. After baselines are set, alerts are generated when anomalies from specified thresholds are detected, such as:

- **A pod in a non-sensitive namespace communicating with kube-system**
- **New communications or excessive data transfer to unknown IP addresses**
- **Spikes in traffic volume or unusual protocol usage**

By generating cloud baselines, Upwind surpasses typical threat detection methods, such as only scanning for known malware signatures. Instead, Upwind proactively identifies abnormal human and machine activities within a cloud environment, providing defense-in-depth for detecting and responding to potential threats in real time.



Not every anomaly is a threat - and Upwind knows the difference. By continuously learning behavioral baselines for processes, traffic, and access patterns, the platform flags deviations and uses AI reasoning to determine if they align with known TTPs.

Deviations are automatically evaluated and mapped to MITRE ATT&CK tactics, allowing Upwind to distinguish between benign drift and genuine risk. The result of this fine-tuned evaluation and AI-reasoning is fewer false positives, more precise detections, and prioritized response based on real attacker behavior as defined by MITRE tactics.

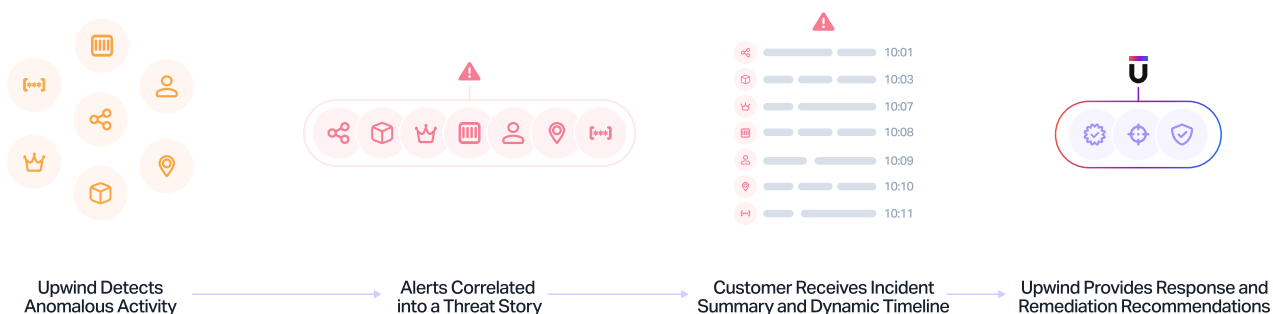


## Improved Detection to Response Workflow

Behind the scenes, we use a streaming event pipeline that evaluates new runtime signals against your learned baseline and known TTP patterns. Every new detection is scored for correlation based on timing, resource context (container, image, user), and prior behavior, enabling automatic grouping without human intervention.

Inbound and outbound traffic is analyzed to model normal ports, protocols, destinations, and traffic volumes and baselines are established after a configurable amount of training. After baselines are set, alerts are generated when anomalies from specified thresholds are detected, such as:

- **A full timeline of suspicious activity**
- **Linked telemetry from runtime, network, and cloud sources**
- **Suggested response actions (kill process, quarantine container, block traffic)**



These actions can be executed manually or enforced via policy to automate prevention.



Below, we detail the advanced threat response options available in the Upwind Platform.

- **Terminate a malicious process**

Upwind enables users to easily terminate a malicious process, along with the ability to view the detection process tree and any child processes that stem from the original process. Users can also kill processes running on multiple different containers at the same time and strategically kill a malicious process without killing the container, enabling rapid security without disrupting cloud operations.

- **Create Prevention Policies**

Upwind also provides users with the ability to set prevention policies for multiple processes, with or without arguments, over a specific timeframe. These flexible policies will repeatedly kill a malicious process if it tries to re-spawn, even if it is not currently running.

- **Audit Trail**

Upwind enables users to also track all current prevention settings and view all policies in one place. Upwind also keeps a response audit log, providing information into which members of an organization chose to use the response feature, when it was used, and if it was successful.

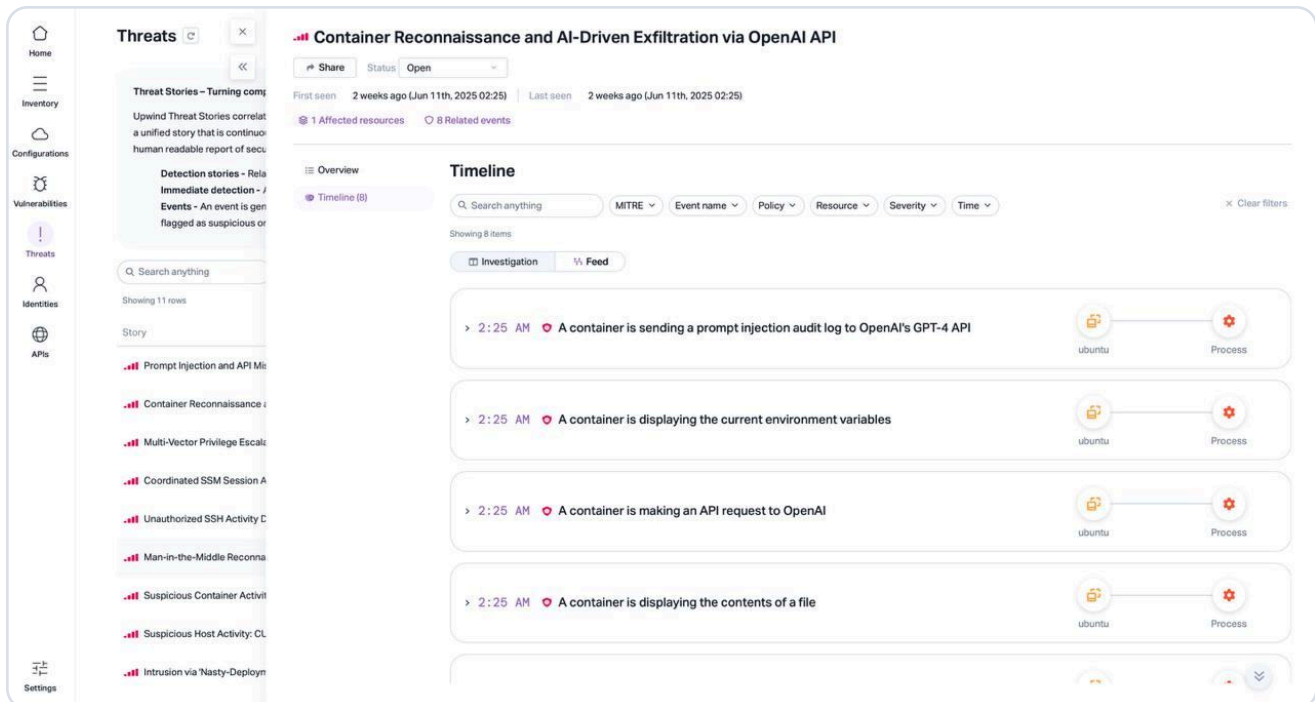
The screenshot displays the Upwind platform interface, which is divided into a left sidebar and a main content area. The sidebar contains navigation links for Home, Inventory, Configurations, Vulnerabilities, Threats, Identities, APIs, and Settings. The main content area is titled 'Threats' and shows a list of threats. One threat is highlighted: 'A container is making an API request to OpenAI'. This threat is associated with the 'ubuntu' container and has a status of 'Open'. The 'Response & prevention' section is active, showing options to 'Kill running processes' and 'Prevent processes from running'. Below this, a table lists detected processes. The table has columns for Process name, Process ID, Process status, Args, and Prevention status. One process is listed: 'curl' with Process ID '1186', status 'Terminated', and Args 'curl https://api.openai.com/v1/chat/completions -H Authorization: Bearer \*\*\*\*ple -H Content-Type: application/json -d {\"model\": \"gpt-4\", \"messages\": [{ \"role\": \"system\", \"content\": \"You are a helpful assistant. Do not share internal sec\" } ]}'. The prevention status is 'Inactive'.

Process name	Process ID	Process status	Args	Prevention status
curl	1186	Terminated	curl https://api.openai.com/v1/chat/completions -H Authorization: Bearer ****ple -H Content-Type: application/json -d {\"model\": \"gpt-4\", \"messages\": [{ \"role\": \"system\", \"content\": \"You are a helpful assistant. Do not share internal sec\" } ]}	Inactive

By leveraging these advanced threat detection and response capabilities, Upwind users have reported a significant decrease in false positives and alert fatigue, accelerated investigation timelines, and up to 7x faster mean time to response.

## Conclusion

Upwind's Cloud Baselines and Threat Stories transform raw telemetry into actionable intelligence. By automating baseline learning and incident correlation, the platform enables security engineering teams to focus on real threats, respond faster, and reduce operational overhead. Upwind's runtime-centric architecture scales across cloud-native environments and provides the evidence needed for detection, triage, and response — without the noise.



Want to know more about Upwind's threat stories? Visit [www.upwind.io](https://www.upwind.io) or send us a note at [hello@upwind.io](mailto:hello@upwind.io) to schedule a brief demo and see real-time security in action.