

Network Security Monitoring: An Open Community Approach

IUP- Information Assurance Day, 2011

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Agenda

- Introduction
- Current State
- NSM & Open Community Options
- Conclusion

Introduction

- Greg Porter
- Working in the field, ~ 10 years
 - Vulnerability Assessments
 - Penetration Testing
 - Incident Response
 - Security Governance
- Primarily “Big 4” consulting
- Visiting Scientist, SEI-CERT
- Founder, Allegheny Digital

This Presentation

- Based on technical and non-technical security assessment activities and direct observations made over the past several years
- Lack of reasonable network security monitoring in many organizations is...*rather pervasive*
- Intent is to provide an overview of some promising “open community” platforms

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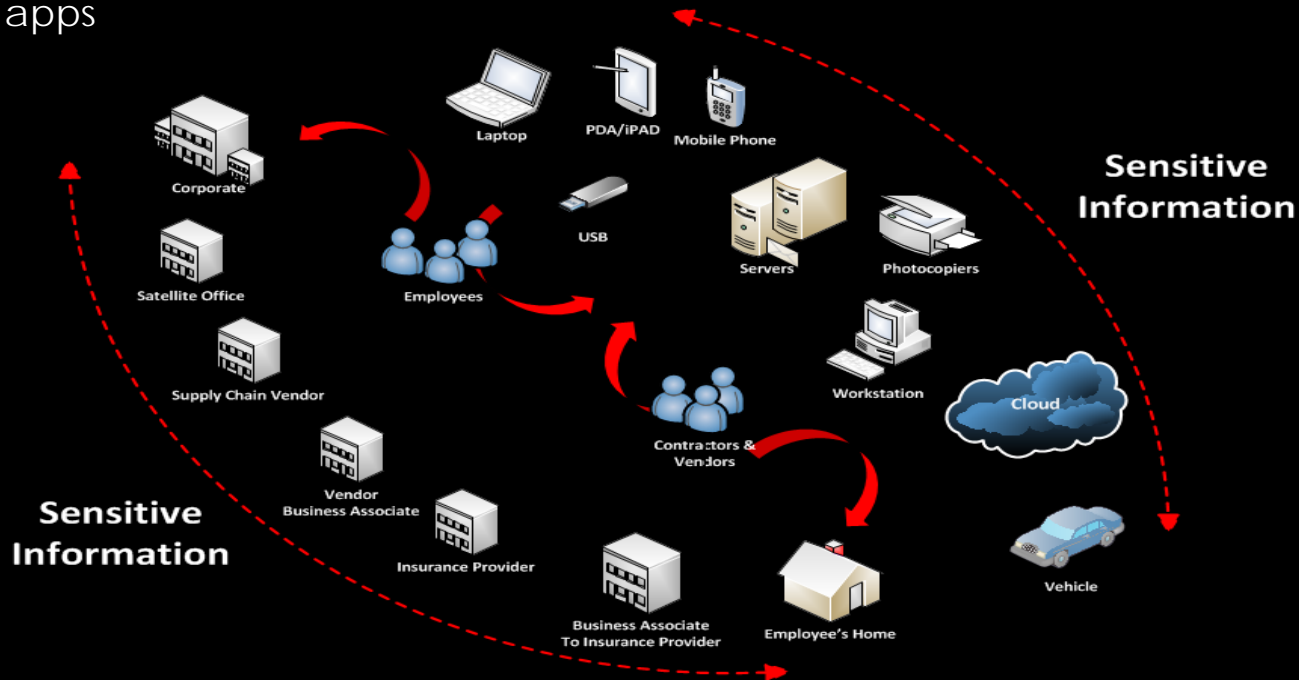
Current State

- Where are we today?
- The proliferation of malware isn't slowing
- **2010 the biggest year ever** for total malware production
 - At least 20 million new pieces of malware last year alone
- 55,000 new instances of malware/day¹
- *There is now more malicious code being created today, worldwide, than there is legitimate software²*

1. Source: McAfee
2. Source: Symantec

The Unbounded Enterprise

- Data Anywhere \neq Data Everywhere
- More endpoints, more mobile devices add to the challenge of protecting sensitive information
 - A general lack of security awareness among end users
 - Limited offerings and maturity of mobile safeguards, widespread non-secure apps



Every Business is a Target

- Even seemingly “well defended” organizations are getting compromised
- The past 24 months have seen the likes of Google, RSA, AT&T, IBM, Northrop Grumman, and numerous others fall to targeted cyber attacks
- How do many successful businesses often find out they've had a breach of sensitive information?
- Does your company have the necessary network visibility to detect and mitigate potential risks before they occur?

What's Changed?

- Attacks are increasing at an exponential rate
- This is contrary to what many people think because the attackers have changed how they operate
 - (Past) Visible → Stealthy (Today)
 - (Past) Disruptive → Data driven (Today)
 - (Past) Low hanging fruit → Targeted (Today)
 - (Past) Static → Dynamic (Today)
 - (Past) Ad hoc → Persistent (Today)
 - (Past) Basic → Advanced (Not an absolute)

Source: Dr. Eric Cole

Your Information @ Stake

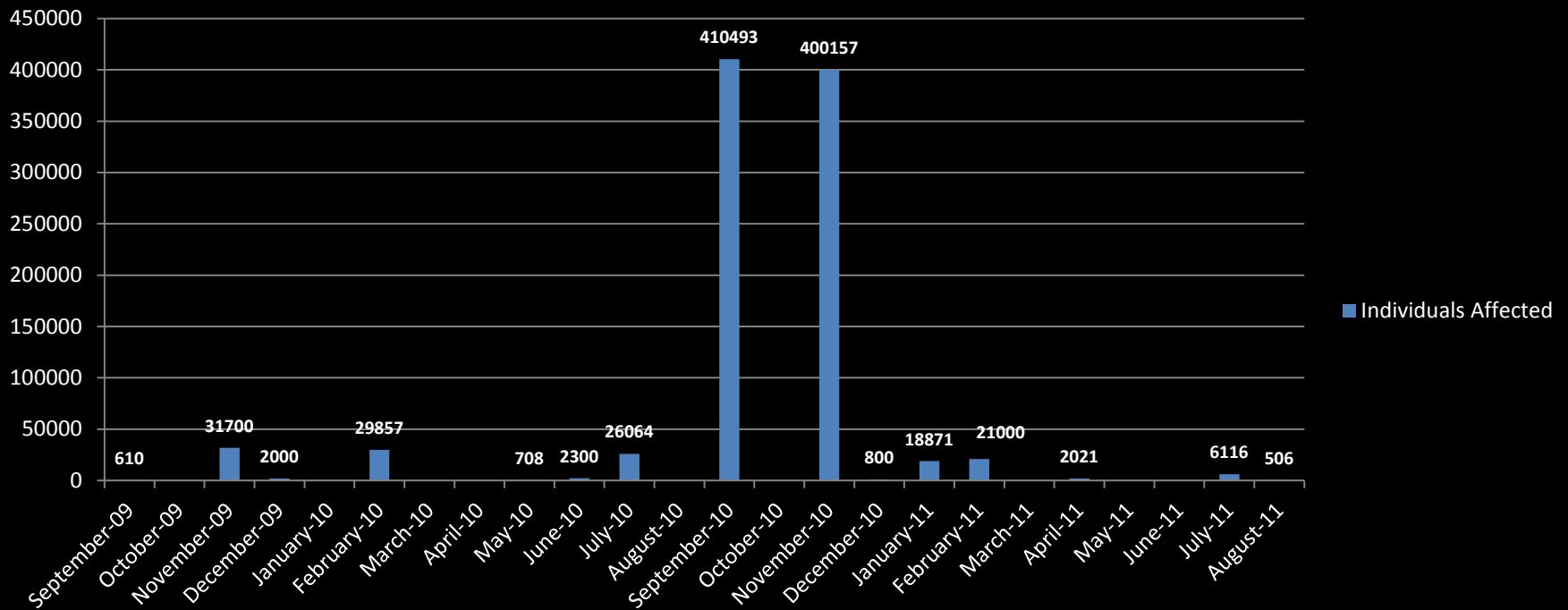
- Healthcare: NEA Baptist Clinic
 - 3,116 affected
 - Clinic's web site compromised, usernames, passwords, and in some cases additional details
- Retail: Adidas
 - 500,000
 - Website compromised, email addresses and passwords dumped by hacker
- Education: Florida International University
 - 19,500
 - Emoticon discovered in internal database suggested that database with 19,500 students' names, dates of birth, Social Security numbers, and GPAs might have been accessed by hacker
- Government: BART Police Officer Association
 - Hackers released the private data of more than 100 BART police officers
 - Disclosure of 2,000 usernames and passwords by the hacking collective Anonymous against a San Francisco transportation website

Source: <http://datalossdb.org>

An Anecdote? Healthcare & Breaches

- As required by the HITECH Act, the Secretary of HHS must post a list of breaches of unsecured protected health information (PHI) affecting 500 or more individuals.

Hacking/IT Incident



Source: <http://www.hhs.gov/ocr/privacy/hipaa/administrative/breachnotificationrule/breachtool.html>

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Network Security Monitoring

- Preventative measures will eventually fail...some intruders are smarter, more patient than you
- NSM is the collection, analysis, and escalation of indications and warnings (I&W) to detect and respond to intrusions
- An IDS alert provides a potential indicator that of a security related event
- IDS \neq NSM
- Prepare for an incident before it occurs, collect as much as you technically and legally can

Source: Richard Bejtlich

Network Security Monitoring – ii

- Regarding data collection
 - Storage costs are decreasing
 - Data sampling and traffic analysis is better than doing nothing
- NSM provides needed context to make intelligent decisions
 - *Alert* data provides a potential indicator of security incidents
 - *Session* data is a content neutral summary of transactions
 - *Full content* data captures packet-level details, including application content
 - *Statistical* data summarizes traffic

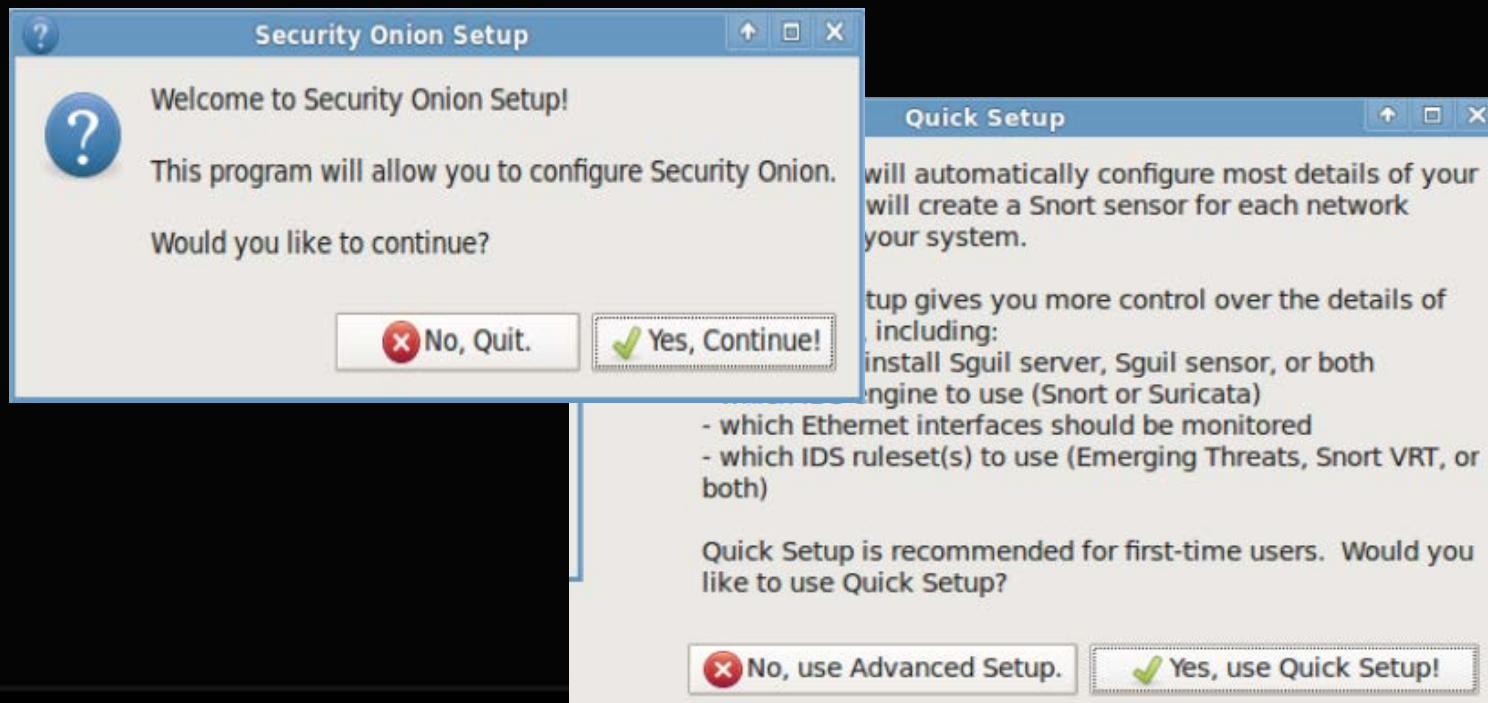
Security Onion

- A Linux distro developed by Doug Burks
- Excellent resource for IDS and NSM
 - Available at <http://securityonion.blogspot.com/>
- Contains a breadth of NSM tools
 - Snort, Suricata, Sguil, Wireshark, Squert, etc.
- Sguil is the de facto reference implementation of NSM
 - Alert data (NIDS alerts from Snort/Suricata *and* HIDS alerts from OSSEC)
 - Session data (Security Analyst Network Connection Profiler SANCP)
 - Transaction data (HTTP logs from httpd)
 - Full content data (daemonlogger)



Security Onion -ii

- SO's Quick Setup feature will automatically configure the essential details of your system, creating a Snort sensor for each network interface on your system



Security Onion -Sguil

- Sguil's interface provides the analyst with the ability to contextualize network traffic via Alert, Session, Full Content, and/or Statistical Data

The screenshot displays the Sguil interface with two main sections: a list of RealTime Events and a detailed view of a selected packet.

RealTime Events Table:

ST	CNT	Sensor	Alert ID	Date/Time	Src IP	SPort	Dst IP	DPort	Pr	Event Message
RT	105	sensor1	1.1	2010-12-10 18:56:18	192.168.226.130	53724	216.34.181.96	80	6	WEB-MISC Invalid HTTP Version String
RT	2	sensor1	1.35	2010-12-10 19:34:27	192.168.226.130	45093	216.75.1.230	443	6	EXPLOIT SSLv2 Client_Hello with pad Challenge Le...
RT	2	sensor1	1.36	2010-12-10 19:37:08	192.168.226.130	56882	10.11.1.17	445	6	NETBIOS SMB-DS IPC\$ unicode share access
RT	2	sensor1	1.37	2010-12-10 19:37:08	192.168.226.130	48856	10.11.1.17	139	6	NETBIOS SMB IPC\$ unicode share access
RT	3	sensor1	1.39	2010-12-10 19:38:18	192.168.226.130	56886	10.11.1.17	445	6	NETBIOS SMB-DS Session Setup NTLMSSP unicond...
RT	25	sensor1	1.42	2010-12-10 20:03:46	0.0.0.0	68	255.255.255.255	67	17	BAD-TRAFFIC same SRC/DST
RT	18	sensor1	1.43	2010-12-10 20:03:46	192.168.226.254		192.168.226.128		1	ICMP PING
RT	18	sensor1	1.49	2010-12-10 20:18:15	192.168.226.128	1033	239.255.255.250	1900	17	SCAN UPnP service discover attempt
RT	5	sensor1	1.52	2010-12-10 20:33:51	192.168.226.128		4.2.2.1		1	ICMP PING Windows
RT	11	sensor1	1.53	2010-12-10 20:33:51	192.168.226.128		4.2.2.1		1	ICMP PING
RT	1	sensor1	1.54	2010-12-10 20:33:51	4.2.2.1		192.168.226.128		1	ICMP Echo Reply
RT	14	sensor1	1.66	2010-12-11 01:58:39	192.168.226.128		192.168.226.254		1	ICMP Echo Reply
RT	24	sensor1	1.67	2010-12-11 01:59:03	192.168.226.130		192.168.226.128		1	ICMP Destination Unreachable Port Unreachable
RT	12	sensor1	1.94	2010-12-11 02:14:22	192.168.226.1		192.168.226.130		1	ICMP PING Windows

Packet Details Table:

IP	Source IP	Dest IP	Ver	HL	TOS	len	ID	Flags	Offset	TTL	ChkSum				
IP	192.168.226.130	192.168.226.128	4	5	0	407	40598	2	0	64	21622				
TCP	Source Port	Dest Port	U	A	P	R	S	F	Seq #	Ack #	Offset	Res	Window	Urp	ChkSum
TCP	37278	21	.	.	.	X	X	.	18709741	1506910501	8	0	183	0	59741
DATA	<pre> 43 87 44 20 89 E0 B7 B7 C5 89 E7 81 EF 14 FE FF FF 89 0F 81 C7 14 FF FF FF E7 91 F8 2D 96 46 E7 37 14 93 D9 CB BA AF FB 05 55 D9 74 24 F4 33 C9 85 B1 49 31 80 19 03 50 19 83 C0 04 4D 0E 39 BD 18 F1 C2 3E 7A 7B 27 0F A8 1F 23 22 7C 6B 61 CF F7 39 92 44 75 96 95 ED 33 C0 98 EE F2 CC 77 2C 95 B0 85 61 75 88 45 74 74 CD B8 77 24 86 B7 20 85 07 80 55 88 67 81 47 01 06 56 77 13 03 87 </pre>														

Alert Rule:

```

alert tcp $EXTERNAL_NET any -> $HOME_NET 21 (msg:"FTP CWD overflow attempt";
flow:to_server,established; content:"CWD"; nocase; isdataat:100,relative; pcre:"/^CWD/s[^\n]{100}/smi");
          
```

Security Onion -iv

- Utilizing Squil to view session data

RealTime Events | Escalated Events | **Sancp Query 7**

Close (SELECT sensor.hostname, sancp.sid, sancp.sancpid, sancp.start_time as datetime, sancp.end_time, INET_NTOA(sancp.src_ip), sancp.src_port, INET_NTOA(sancp.dst_ip), sancp.dst_port, sancp.ip_proto, sancp.src_pkts, sancp.src_bytes, sancp.dst_pkts, sancp.dst_bytes FROM sancp IGNORE INDEX (p_key) INNER JOIN sensor ON sancp.sid=sensor.sid WHERE sancp.start_time > '2011-11-09' AND sancp.src_ip = INET_ATON('192.168.30.128')) UNION (SELECT

Submit
Edit

Sensor	Cnx ID	Start Time	End Time	Src IP	SPort	Dst IP	DPort	Pr	△	S Pc...	S Byt...	D Pc...	D
sensor1	2.56731279236751215...	2011-11-09 22:33:46	2011-11-09 22:33:47	192.168.30.128	0	72.14.204.105	0	1	2	128	2	12	
sensor1	2.56731591309076368...	2011-11-10 00:34:52	2011-11-10 00:34:53	192.168.30.128	0	98.139.180.149	0	1	2	128	2	12	
sensor1	2.56732464948375091...	2011-11-10 06:13:53	2011-11-10 06:13:54	192.168.30.128	0	72.14.204.105	0	1	2	128	2	12	
sensor1	2.56731313467648069...	2011-11-09 22:47:03	2011-11-09 22:47:05	192.168.30.128	0	224.0.0.22	0	2	2	32	0	0	
sensor1	2.56731610722327090...	2011-11-10 00:42:24	2011-11-10 00:42:24	192.168.30.128	38367	74.125.115.191	80	6	2	0	2	0	
sensor1	2.56731610722327092...	2011-11-10 00:42:24	2011-11-10 00:42:24	192.168.30.128	38391	74.125.115.191	80	6	2	0	2	0	
sensor1	2.56731610722327046...	2011-11-10 00:42:24	2011-11-10 00:42:24	192.168.30.128	41704	74.125.226.98	80	6	2	0	2	0	
sensor1	2.56731610722327067...	2011-11-10 00:42:24	2011-11-10 00:42:24	192.168.30.128	41713	74.125.226.98	80	6	2	0	2	0	
sensor1	2.56731610722327071...	2011-11-10 00:42:24	2011-11-10 00:42:24	192.168.30.128	41714	74.125.226.98	80	6	2	0	2	0	
sensor1	2.56731610722327065...	2011-11-10 00:42:24	2011-11-10 00:42:24	192.168.30.128	41717	74.125.226.98	80	6	2	0	2	0	
sensor1	2.56731610722327045...	2011-11-10 00:42:24	2011-11-10 00:42:24	192.168.30.128	41725	74.125.226.98	80	6	2	0	2	0	
sensor1	2.56731610722327062...	2011-11-10 00:42:24	2011-11-10 00:42:24	192.168.30.128	41727	74.125.226.98	80	6	2	0	2	0	
sensor1	2.56731610722327052...	2011-11-10 00:42:24	2011-11-10 00:42:24	192.168.30.128	56023	74.125.226.96	80	6	2	0	2	0	
sensor1	2.56731610722327082...	2011-11-10 00:42:24	2011-11-10 00:42:24	192.168.30.128	56026	74.125.226.96	80	6	2	0	2	0	
sensor1	2.56731610722327072...	2011-11-10 00:42:24	2011-11-10 00:42:24	192.168.30.128	56034	74.125.226.96	80	6	2	0	2	0	
sensor1	2.56731610722327050...	2011-11-10 00:42:24	2011-11-10 00:42:24	192.168.30.128	56035	74.125.226.96	80	6	2	0	2	0	
sensor1	2.56731610722327042...	2011-11-10 00:42:24	2011-11-10 00:42:24	192.168.30.128	57957	74.125.226.106	80	6	2	0	2	0	

Security Onion -ii

- Squil can render full content data via its transcript function or by calling Wireshark

The image displays two windows side-by-side. The left window, titled 'sensor1_119', shows a Squil transcript of network traffic. The transcript includes sensor information, timestamps, and a detailed log of an FTP session, including login attempts and file listings. The right window, titled '192.168.226.130_50095_192.168.226.128_21-6.raw - Wireshark', shows a packet capture interface with a table of captured packets. The table columns are No., Time, Source, Destination, Protocol, and Info. The packets shown correspond to the FTP session details in the transcript.

Squil Transcript:

```
Sensor Name: sensor1
Timestamp: 2010-12-11 02:23:36
Connection ID: sensor1_119
Src IP: 192.168.226.130 (Unknown)
Dst IP: 192.168.226.128 (Unknown)
Src Port: 37278
Dst Port: 21
OS Fingerprint: 192.168.226.130: Linux 2.6 (newer, 1) (up: 0 hrs)
OS Fingerprint: -> 192.168.226.128:21 (distance 0, link: ethernet/modem)

DST: 220- Ftp Site Powered by BigFootCat Ftp Server 1.0 (meishu1981@163.com)
DST: 220- Welcome to my ftp server
DST: 220
DST:
SRC: USER anonymous
SRC:
DST: 331 User name okay, need password.
DST:
SRC: PASS mozilla@example.com
SRC:
DST: 230- anonymous
DST: 230- Ftp server have run for 0h-10m-2s
DST: 230 anonymous logged in.
DST:
SRC: CWD
.....:..F.7.....U.t$.3.X.H.P...M.9...z{".#"ka.9.Du...3...w...au.Ett.w$.*
->K.O.U;...j.r.s;2.7.....
SRC:
.t.q.1...MU.Mp.G.V.....WU...ll.y.....w+...Z.*A^...v.j...s.....h...W...OT...{[A@
2.FI)...XV=...p.a;g[9Qq3."B..V.w...v...N.&.8^(\

Abort Close
Debug Messages

Using archived data:
/nsm/server_data/server1/archive/2010-12-11/sensor1/192.168.226.130:37278_192.168.226.128:21-6.raw
Finished.

Search Transcript NoCase
```

Wireshark Packet Capture:

No. .	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
02:22:55.081996	0.000000	192.168.226.130	192.168.226.128	TCP	50095 > 21 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=5840 Len=0 MSS=1460 TSV=317639 TSER=0 WS=...
02:22:55.082572	0.000576	192.168.226.128	192.168.226.130	TCP	21 > 50095 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=16384 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=0 TSV=...
02:22:55.082623	0.000627	192.168.226.130	192.168.226.128	TCP	50095 > 21 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=5856 Len=0 TSV=317640 TSER=0
02:22:55.084623	0.002629	192.168.226.128	192.168.226.130	FTP	Response: 220- Ftp Site Powered by BigFootCat Ftp Server 1.0 (meishu19...
02:22:55.084677	0.002681	192.168.226.130	192.168.226.128	TCP	50095 > 21 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=110 Win=5856 Len=0 TSV=317640 TSER=14810
02:23:02.295469	7.213473	192.168.226.130	192.168.226.128	FTP	Request: USER YdM78bPsInnd05BKzKLhT3nKVw56GgRwrsL44X5CBBpVPHHY04LJH0
02:23:02.302799	7.220883	192.168.226.128	192.168.226.130	FTP	Response: 500 "USER..." : command is too long
02:23:02.302878	7.220882	192.168.226.130	192.168.226.128	TCP	50095 > 21 [ACK] Seq=770 Ack=146 Win=5856 Len=0 TSV=319445 TSER=14882
02:23:02.351375	7.269379	192.168.226.130	192.168.226.128	FTP	Request: HELP
02:23:02.351951	7.269955	192.168.226.128	192.168.226.130	FTP	Response: 214 help info
02:23:02.351989	7.269993	192.168.226.130	192.168.226.128	TCP	50095 > 21 [ACK] Seq=776 Ack=161 Win=5856 Len=0 TSV=319457 TSER=14883
02:23:02.806995	7.724999	192.168.226.130	192.168.226.128	TCP	50095 > 21 [FIN, ACK] Seq=776 Ack=161 Win=5856 Len=0 TSV=319571 TSER=...
02:23:02.809847	7.727851	192.168.226.128	192.168.226.130	TCP	21 > 50095 [ACK] Seq=161 Ack=777 Win=16745 Len=0 TSV=14887 TSER=31957
02:23:02.812594	7.730598	192.168.226.128	192.168.226.130	TCP	21 > 50095 [FIN, ACK] Seq=161 Ack=777 Win=16745 Len=0 TSV=14887 TSER=...
02:23:02.812646	7.730650	192.168.226.130	192.168.226.128	TCP	50095 > 21 [ACK] Seq=777 Ack=162 Win=5856 Len=0 TSV=319572 TSER=14887

Session Data With NetFlow

- NetFlow is a traffic-summarization format that was first implemented by Cisco Systems and other router manufacturing companies, primarily for billing purposes
- Some of the NetFlow standard fields
 - source address, destination address
 - source port, destination port
 - protocol
 - bytes, packets
 - TCP flags
 - start time, duration
 - end time
 - sensor identification

Session Data With NetFlow iii

- Tools such as fprobe, and flow-tools can help

sIP	dIP	pro	pkts	bytes	sTime
66.142.134.179	72.24.150.186	1	2	122	00:00:00.582
66.142.134.179	72.24.148.123	1	2	122	00:00:00.911
66.142.134.179	72.24.146.95	1	2	122	00:00:01.783
66.142.134.179	72.24.159.123	1	2	122	00:00:01.895
66.142.134.179	72.24.145.227	1	2	122	00:00:02.220
66.142.134.179	72.24.154.87	1	2	122	00:00:02.329
66.142.134.179	72.24.149.212	1	2	122	00:00:02.550
66.142.134.179	72.24.158.18	1	2	122	00:00:02.766
66.142.134.179	72.24.150.34	1	2	122	00:00:02.875
66.142.134.179	72.24.153.102	1	2	122	00:00:02.879
66.142.134.179	72.24.144.61	1	2	122	00:00:03.421
66.142.134.179	72.24.129.2	1	2	122	00:00:03.530
66.142.134.179	72.24.129.224	1	2	122	00:00:03.642
66.142.134.179	72.24.151.196	1	2	122	00:00:04.184

~
"WhatIsThis-2.txt" 15L, 871C 15,1 All

Log Analysis

- Splunk, collects and indexes machine data, such as logging data
- Free to download

The screenshot shows the Splunk Search dashboard interface. At the top, the browser address bar displays 'http://localhost:8000/en-US/app/search/dashboard'. The Splunk logo and 'Search' text are visible in the top left. The user is logged in as 'admin'. The main content area is titled 'Summary' and includes a search bar and a 'Last 15 minutes' filter. Below this, the 'Global summary' section provides key statistics: 60,209 events indexed, the earliest event on 03/29/2010 at 04:02:08, and the latest event on 11/10/2011 at 07:55:57. The 'All indexed data' section lists sources, sourcetypes, and hosts with their respective total counts and last updated times.

Source	Total Count	Last Updated (desc)
• /var/ossec/logs/alerts/alerts.log	691	
• ossec_agent_control	788	
• udp:5140	774	
• OSSEC - SiGen - Hourly Rollup	42	
• /var/ossec/logs/alerts/2010/Dec/ossec-alerts-10.log	2	
• /opt/splunk/etc/apps/sample_app/logs/maillog	18,742	
• /opt/splunk/etc/apps/sample_app/logs/maillog.1	39,170	

Sourcetype	Total Count	Last Updated (desc)
• ossec_alerts	639	
• ossec_agent_control	788	
• windows_snare_syslog	774	
• stash	42	
• ossec	54	
• sendmail	57,912	

Host	Total Count	Last Updated (desc)
• so	59,328	
• 192.168.226.128	827	
• fdcc_ossec	54	

Agenda

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Conclusion

- NSM uses an alert as the beginning of the investigative process, not the conclusion
 - Assists the analyst in establishing network situation awareness to track and suppress intrusions
- Data breaches are costing businesses millions of dollars
- Don't let a customer be your first notification that something is amiss within your current data protection and compliance program
- NSM can be initiated
- It is the responsibility of assigned organizational management to take reasonable and appropriate measures to safeguard sensitive information in line with regulatory demands and consumer expectations

Resources

- Security Onion
 - <http://securityonion.blogspot.com/>
- Richard Bejtlich
 - “The Tao of Network Security Monitoring”
- CERT
 - <http://www.cert.org>
- Forum of Incident Response & Security Teams (“FIRST”)
 - <http://www.first.org>

Questions?

> **there is no secure end-state - only constant vigilance**

THANK YOU!

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