

# Suricata 2.0, Netfilter and the PRC

Éric Leblond

Stamus Networks

July 8, 2014

- French
- Network security expert
- Free Software enthusiast
- NuFW project creator (Now ufw), EdenWall co-founder
- Netfilter developer:
  - Maintainer of ulogd2: Netfilter logging daemon
  - Misc contributions:
    - NFQUEUE library and associates
    - Port of some features iptables to nftables
- Currently:
  - co-founder of Stamus Networks, a company providing Suricata based network probe appliances.
  - Suricata IDS/IPS funded developer

- 1 Suricata
  - Introduction
- 2 Give me more logging
  - Suricata EVE output
  - Ulogd and JSON
  - Elasticsearch, Logstash, Kibana
- 3 What about the PRC ?
- 4 French hospitality
- 5 Conclusion

- 1 Suricata
  - Introduction
- 2 Give me more logging
  - Suricata EVE output
  - Ulogd and JSON
  - Elasticsearch, Logstash, Kibana
- 3 What about the PRC ?
- 4 French hospitality
- 5 Conclusion

# What is Suricata

- IDS and IPS engine
- Get it here:  
<http://www.suricata-ids.org>
- Open Source (GPLv2)
- Funded by US government and consortium members
- Run by Open Information Security Foundation (OISF)
- More information about OISF at  
<http://www.openinfosecfoundation.org/>



# Suricata Features

- High performance, scalable through multi threading
- Protocol identification
- File identification, extraction, on the fly MD5 calculation
- TLS handshake analysis, detect/prevent things like Diginotar
- Hardware acceleration support:
  - Endace
  - Napatech,
  - CUDA
  - PF\_RING

# Suricata Features

- Rules and outputs compatible to Snort syntax
- useful logging like HTTP request log, TLS certificate log, DNS logging
- Lua scripting for detection

# Suricata capture modes

## IDS

- pcap: multi OS capture
- pf\_ring: Linux high performance
- af\_packet: Linux high performance on vanilla kernel
- ...

## IPS

- NFQUEUE: Using Netfilter on Linux
- ipfw: Use divert socket on FreeBSD
- af\_packet: Level 2 software bridge

## Offline analysis

- Pcap: Analyse pcap files
- Unix socket: Use Suricata for fast batch processing of pcap files



# Suricata 2.0 new features

- 'EVE' logging, our all JSON output for events: alerts, HTTP, DNS, SSH, TLS and (extracted) files
- much improved VLAN handling
- a detectionless 'NSM' runmode
- much improved CUDA performance

- 1 Suricata
  - Introduction
  
- 2 Give me more logging
  - Suricata EVE output
  - Ulogd and JSON
  - Elasticsearch, Logstash, Kibana
  
- 3 What about the PRC ?
  
- 4 French hospitality
  
- 5 Conclusion

- 1 Suricata
  - Introduction
- 2 Give me more logging
  - Suricata EVE output
  - Ulogd and JSON
  - Elasticsearch, Logstash, Kibana
- 3 What about the PRC ?
- 4 French hospitality
- 5 Conclusion

# Let's get rid of the 90's

## Let's kill unified2

- Binary format without real design
- Dedicated to alert
- Very hard to extend
- No API on devel side

## We need something extensible

- To log alert and to log protocol request
- Easy to generate and easy to parse
- Extensible

## JSON

- JSON (<http://www.json.org/>) is a lightweight data-interchange format.
- It is easy for humans to read and write.
- It is easy for machines to parse and generate.
- An object is an unordered set of name/value pairs.

## Logging in JSON

```
{"timestamp":"2012-02-05T15:55:06.661269", "src_ip":"173.194.34.51",  
  "dest_ip":"192.168.1.22",  
  "alert":{"action":"allowed",rev":1,"signature":"SURICATA TLS store"}}
```

## The structure

- IP information are identical for all events and alert
- Follow Common Information Model
- Allow basic aggregation for all Suricata events and external sources

## Example

```
{ "timestamp": "2014-03-06T05:46:31.170567", "event_type": "alert",  
  "src_ip": "61.174.51.224", "src_port": 2555,  
  "dest_ip": "192.168.1.129", "dest_port": 22, "proto": "TCP",  
  "alert": { "action": "Pass", "gid": 1, "signature_id": 2006435, "rev": 8,  
            "signature": "ET SCAN LibSSH Based SSH Connection - Often used as  
            "category": "Misc activity", "severity": 3 }  
}
```

# Network Security Monitoring

## Protocols

- HTTP
- File
- TLS
- SSH
- DNS

## Example

```
{ "timestamp": "2014-04-10T13:26:05.500472", "event_type": "ssh",  
  "src_ip": "192.168.1.129", "src_port": 45005,  
  "dest_ip": "192.30.252.129", "dest_port": 22, "proto": "TCP",  
  "ssh": {  
    "client": {  
      "proto_version": "2.0", "software_version": "OpenSSH_6.6p1 Debian-2" },  
    "server": {  
      "proto_version": "2.0", "software_version": "libssh-0.6.3"}  
  }  
}
```

- 1 Suricata
  - Introduction
- 2 Give me more logging
  - Suricata EVE output
  - Ulogd and JSON
  - Elasticsearch, Logstash, Kibana
- 3 What about the PRC ?
- 4 French hospitality
- 5 Conclusion



# At the beginning was syslog

## Pre Netfilter days

- Flat packet logging
- One line per packet
  - A lot of information
  - Non searchable

# At the beginning was syslog

## Pre Netfilter days

- Flat packet logging
- One line per packet
  - A lot of information
  - Non searchable

## Not sexy

```
INPUT DROP IN=eth0 OUT= MAC=00:1a:92:05:ee:68:00:b0:8e:83:3b:f0:08:00 SRC=62.212.121.211 DST=91.12
IN IN=eth0 OUT= MAC=d4:be:d9:69:d1:51:00:11:95:63:c7:5e:08:00 SRC=31.13.80.7 DST=192.168.11.3 LEN=
IN IN=eth0 OUT= MAC=d4:be:d9:69:d1:51:00:11:95:63:c7:5e:08:00 SRC=31.13.80.23 DST=192.168.11.3 LEN=
IN IN=eth0 OUT= MAC=d4:be:d9:69:d1:51:00:11:95:63:c7:5e:08:00 SRC=31.13.80.7 DST=192.168.11.3 LEN=
IN IN=eth0 OUT= MAC=d4:be:d9:69:d1:51:00:11:95:63:c7:5e:08:00 SRC=31.13.80.7 DST=192.168.11.3 LEN=
```

# Ulogd2: complete Netfilter logging

## Ulogd2

- Interact with the post 2.6.14 libraries
- multiple output and input through the use of stacks

## libnetfilter\_log (generalized ulog)

- Packet logging
- IPv6 ready
- Few structural modification

## libnetfilter\_conntrack (new)

- Connection tracking logging
- Accounting, logging

## libnetfilter\_nfacct (added recently)

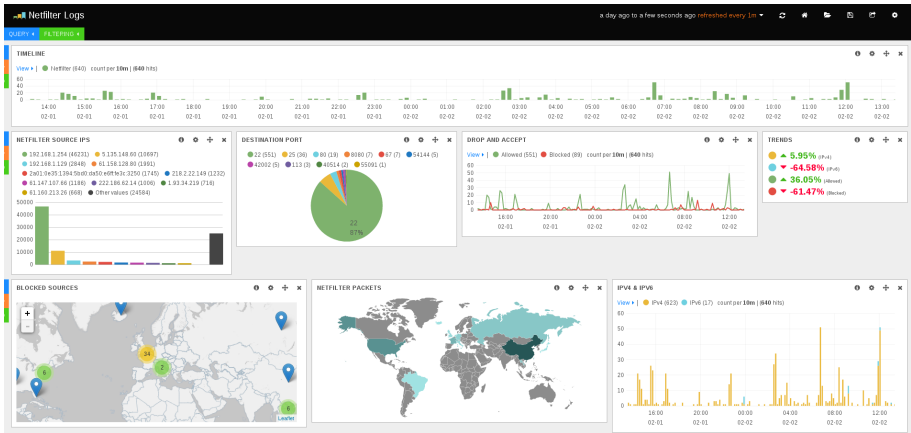
- High performance accounting

## Sexify output

- Syslog and file output
- SQL output: PGSQL, MySQL, SQLite
- Graphite
- JSON output

## Some stack examples

```
stack=log2:NFLOG,base1:BASE,ifi1:IFINDEX, \  
    ip2str1:IP2STR,mac2str1:HWHDR,json1:JSON  
stack=ctl:NFCT,mark1:MARK,ip2str1:IP2STR,pgsql2:PGSQL
```



- 1 Suricata
  - Introduction
- 2 Give me more logging
  - Suricata EVE output
  - Ulogd and JSON
  - Elasticsearch, Logstash, Kibana
- 3 What about the PRC ?
- 4 French hospitality
- 5 Conclusion

- Elasticsearch is a distributed restful search and analytics
- Full text search, schema free
- Apache 2 open source license
- ELK stack
  - Elasticsearch
  - Logstash: log shipping
  - Kibana: web interface

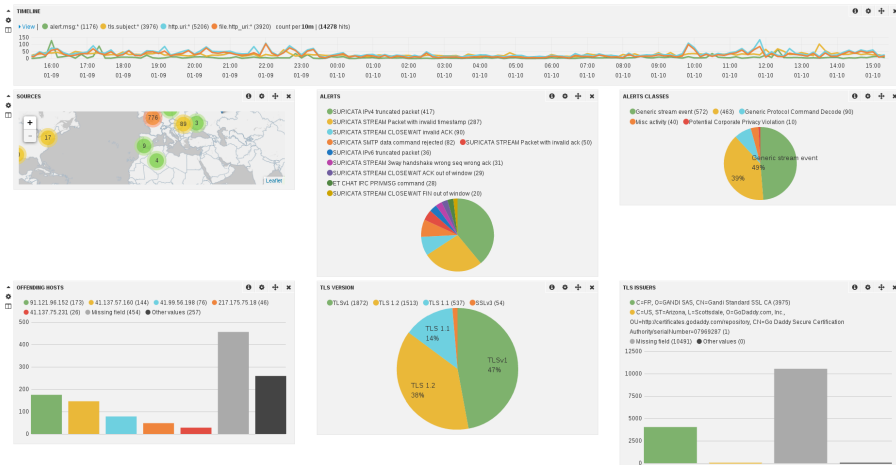
## A tool for managing events and logs

- collect logs, parse them, and store them in different outputs
  - elasticsearch
  - graphite
  - IRC
  - ...
- Apache 2.0 license
- 

## A simple configuration (for JSON)

```
input {
  file {
    path => [ "/var/log/suricata/eve.json", "/var/log/ulogd.json" ]
    codec => json
  }
}
```





- 1 Suricata
  - Introduction
- 2 Give me more logging
  - Suricata EVE output
  - Ulogd and JSON
  - Elasticsearch, Logstash, Kibana
- 3 What about the PRC ?**
- 4 French hospitality
- 5 Conclusion

# Plotting TCP window at start

## OS passive fingerprinting

- Value of TCP window at start is not specified in RFC
- The value is a choice of the OS
- We can use this for identification

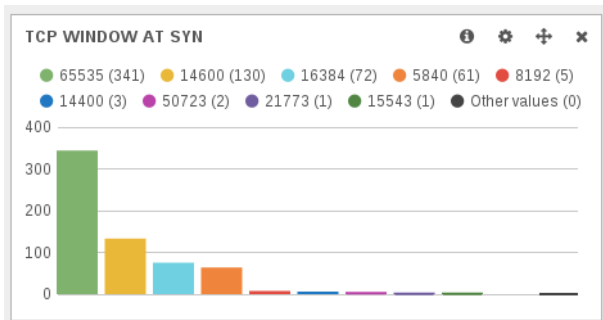
## Value for some OSes

- 8192: Windows 7 SP1
- 65535: Mac OS X 10.2 - 10.7
- 14600: Some Linux
- 5840: Some other Linux

Source: <http://noc.to/#Help:TcpSynPacketSignature>

Let's pray Murphy

# The facts



# The facts



# The facts

@timestamp ▾ ▸	src_ip ▾ ▸	src_port ▾ ▸	dest_port ▾ ▸
2014-02-02T12:58:11.735Z	61.174.51.219	6000	22
2014-02-02T12:55:24.699Z	222.186.62.20	6000	22
2014-02-02T12:49:04.621Z	222.186.62.42	6000	22
2014-02-02T12:28:28.150Z	222.186.62.53	6000	22
2014-02-02T12:26:02.045Z	61.160.195.250	6000	22
2014-02-02T12:21:00.961Z	61.160.215.5	6000	22
2014-02-02T11:45:40.916Z	61.174.51.201	6000	22
2014-02-02T11:44:09.874Z	115.230.126.87	6000	22

# The facts

@timestamp ^	src_ip	src_port	dest_port	geoiip.country_name	tcp.window
2014-01-31T08:11:15.314Z	61.160.223.102	6000	22	China	16384
2014-01-31T08:19:16.371Z	61.160.223.102	4585	22	China	65535
2014-01-31T08:20:08.378Z	61.160.223.102	1901	22	China	65535
2014-01-31T08:20:35.381Z	61.160.223.102	2363	22	China	65535
2014-01-31T08:20:44.383Z	61.160.223.102	2919	22	China	65535
2014-01-31T08:20:57.385Z	61.160.223.102	1208	22	China	65535
2014-01-31T08:21:07.387Z	61.160.223.102	4382	22	China	65535
2014-01-31T08:21:30.390Z	61.160.223.102	4519	22	China	65535
2014-01-31T08:21:51.393Z	61.160.223.102	4219	22	China	65535
2014-01-31T08:22:13.396Z	61.160.223.102	3548	22	China	65535
2014-01-31T08:22:33.399Z	61.160.223.102	1798	22	China	65535
2014-01-31T08:22:55.402Z	61.160.223.102	1275	22	China	65535
2014-02-02T10:56:04.435Z	61.160.223.102	6000	22	China	16384
2014-02-02T11:04:29.575Z	61.160.223.102	4075	22	China	65535
2014-02-02T11:04:52.582Z	61.160.223.102	4793	22	China	65535



- 1 Suricata
  - Introduction
  
- 2 Give me more logging
  - Suricata EVE output
  - Ulogd and JSON
  - Elasticsearch, Logstash, Kibana
  
- 3 What about the PRC ?
  
- 4 **French hospitality**
  
- 5 Conclusion

# Don't forget the French hospitality

## Interaction is limited

- Suricata just have the user agent
- Syslog just give the username
- We don't have the used passwords
- We need to trap the offenders

## How can we identify them ?

```
{ "timestamp": "2014-04-10T13:26:05.500472", "event_type": "ssh",  
  "src_ip": "192.168.1.129", "src_port": 45005,  
  "dest_ip": "192.30.252.129", "dest_port": 22, "proto": "TCP",  
  "ssh": {  
    "client": {  
      "proto_version": "2.0", "software_version": "OpenSSH_6.6p1 Debian-2" },  
    "server": {  
      "proto_version": "2.0", "software_version": "libssh-0.6.3"}  
  }  
}
```

# Let's build a honeypot

- Parse EVE JSON file to get user with interesting client version
- Add them to an IPSET set
- Redirect all IP in the IPPSET set to a honeypot
- Get info from fake server
- Store them in Elasticsearch

# Deny On Monitoring: simple code

## Principle

- Parse EVE JSON file (like tail)
- Check for client version
- Call the ipset command if the version is matching given string

## Get it

- Written in Python
- Available under GPLv3
- Hosted on github: <https://github.com/regit/DOM>

# Deny On Monitoring: simple code

```
def main_task(args):
    setup_logging(args)
    file = open(args.file, 'r')
    while 1:
        where = file.tell()
        line = file.readline()
        if not line:
            # Dodo
            time.sleep(0.3)
            file.seek(where)
        else:
            try:
                event = json.loads(line)
            except json.decoder.JSONDecodeError:
                time.sleep(0.3)
                break
            if event['event_type'] == 'ssh':
                if 'libssh' in event['ssh']['client']['software_version']:
                    # Vas-y Francis, c'est bon bon bon
                    call([IPSET, 'add', args.ipset, event['src_ip']])
```

Some users feedback

# Deny On Monitoring

Some users feedback

Dom is one of the key protection of IMF network.

---

Christine Lagarde

# Deny On Monitoring

## Some users feedback

Dom is one of the key protection of IMF network.

---

Christine Lagarde

Dom, c'est vraiment bien contre le scan de porc.

---

Marcela Lacub



# Deny On Monitoring

## Some users feedback

Dom is one of the key protection of IMF network.

---

Christine Lagarde

Dom, c'est vraiment bien contre le scan de porc.

---

Marcela Lacub

Dom, y nique trop de scans!

---

Dodo la saumure

## Passwords of SSH Intruders Transferred to Text

- Fake SSH server
- Write username and password tried in a file using JSON format

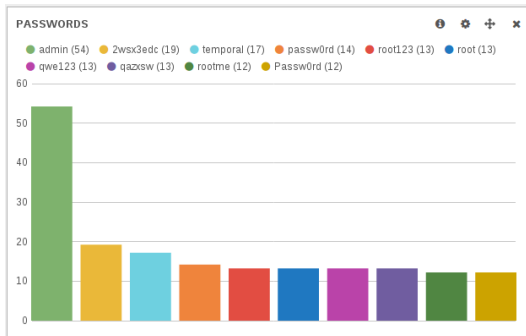
## Get it

- Written in Python
- Use paramiko for SSH part
- Available under GPLv3
- Hosted on github: <https://github.com/regit/pshitt>

# The complete setup

```
# create IPSET set
ipset create libssh hash:ip
# start DOM to populate set
cd DOM
./dom -f /usr/local/var/log/suricata/eve.json \
      -m OpenSSH -i -s libssh
# start pshitt that will listen to port 2200
cd pshitt
./pshitt
# add a rule to redirect source IP from the set
iptables -A PREROUTING -t nat \
          -m set --match-set libssh src \
          -i eth0 -p tcp -m tcp --dport 22 \
          -j REDIRECT --to-ports 2200
```

# Some results: most used passwords



# Some results: les sused passwords

LESS USED PASSWORDS		
Term	Count	Action
!!!111	1	Q ⓧ
!\$*lixiangyu610098	1	Q ⓧ
!1@2#3	1	Q ⓧ
!2#4	1	Q ⓧ
!2#4%6	1	Q ⓧ
!2#4%6&	1	Q ⓧ
!@#\$\$zidcQWER10.3	1	Q ⓧ
!@#19841010	1	Q ⓧ
!Q2w#E4r%T6y	1	Q ⓧ
!QAZ1qaz	1	Q ⓧ
Other values	6127	

- 1 Suricata
  - Introduction
- 2 Give me more logging
  - Suricata EVE output
  - Ulogd and JSON
  - Elasticsearch, Logstash, Kibana
- 3 What about the PRC ?
- 4 French hospitality
- 5 Conclusion

# Conclusion

## Don't fear to be sexy

- Sexy charts and interfaces are not only for finance guys thanks to Elasticsearch
- Suricata can boost the sex appeal of network monitoring

## More information

- **Suricata:** <http://www.suricata-ids.org/>
- **Netfilter:** <http://www.netfilter.org/>
- **Elasticsearch:** <http://www.elasticsearch.org/>
- **Suricata developers blogs:**  
<http://planet.suricata-ids.org/>
- **SELKS:** <https://www.stamus-networks.com/open-source/#selks>
- **My blog:** <https://home.regit.org/>