IBM Security

IBM

IBM Resilient SOAR Platform
Custom Threat Service Guide
V36

Date: February 2020

Resilient SOAR Platform
Custom Threat Service Guide

Platform Version	Publication	Notes
36.0	February 2020	No technical changes
35.0	November 2019	Added a String Artifacts Type table.
34.1	September 2019	Added support to send artifacts with a Type of String to threat services.
34.0	August 2019	Initial publication.

Contents

Chapter 1. Introduction

As part of the incident response, artifacts (or evidence) may be added to an incident for tracking and analysis. The Resilient Security, Orchestration and Response (SOAR) Platform may scan the submitted artifacts using several predefined threat sources such as VirusTotal and iSight to provide additional information regarding the artifacts.

The Custom Threat Service allows you to provide your own artifact scanning from your own threat sources or additional scanning beyond what the Resilient platform provides.

The Resilient platform supports custom threat services through a REST interface as defined within this document. To provide your own artifact scanning, you need to implement a threat service as outlined in this document.

This document assumes your familiarity with JSON, REST architecture, and the programming language of your threat source.

This guide defines the terms *threat service* and *Data Transfer Object* as follows:

- **Threat service:** The service that you build using this guide. The Resilient platform sends new incident artifacts to your threat service for scanning.
- **Data Transfer Object (DTO):** Data Transfer Objects represent the JSON objects that transfer the data between the Resilient platform and the threat service. In this document, all JSON objects have the DTO suffix to indicate its purpose and usage.

Chapter 2. Prerequisites

You require a Resilient integration server, which includes the Resilient Circuits framework, to develop and deploy the custom threat service to a Resilient platform. The procedures to install and configure an integration server are provided in the Resilient Integration Server Guide (PDF).

By default, artifacts with a Type of String are not sent to threat services. However, if you are using Resilient platform V34.1 or later, you can enable the ability to send this artifact type by accessing the Resilient platform command line and entering:

```
sudo resutil configset -key threatService.sendStringTypeToCTS -bvalue true
```

Chapter 3. Authentication and rescan

The threat service can optionally support basic authentication to restrict access. If the credentials are provided when creating the threat service in the Resilient platform, the platform sends the credentials with each request using basic authentication scheme as defined in RFC 2617 section 2.

The Resilient platform rescans active incidents' artifacts periodically, and resubmits the artifacts using the Scan Artifact endpoint.

Chapter 4. REST endpoints

The threat service shall implement the following two REST endpoints. The tilde (~) represents the root of the endpoint (for example, https://internal.companyxyz.com/it/threatservice).

It is recommended that the REST endpoints use SSL to ensure privacy. The Resilient platform can accept an HTTP or HTTPS URL as the root.

Scan artifact endpoint

Endpoint: ~/

Method:POST

Request content type: `application/json`

Request body: `ThreatServiceArtifactDTO`

Response content type: `application/json`

Response body: `ResponseDTO`

The Scan Artifact endpoint is the primary method for the Resilient platform to send artifacts to the threat service. When an artifact is added, the Resilient platform connects to this endpoint with a multi-part POST, which has an **artifact** entity and an optional **file** entity.

The artifact entity has a content type of **application/json**. The value is a ThreatServiceArtifactDTO JSON object that describes the artifact. If the artifact is a file and the threat service has requested it (see “Query capabilities endpoint (optional)” on page 8), the POST would also contain a second entity named file with the type **application/octet-stream**. The value is the raw file content.

The threat service shall perform threat intelligence operations on the artifact and then return a response as specified in Chapter 5, “Responses,” on page 9.

It is important that the threat service minimize the response time for each request. If a response cannot be fulfilled in no more than a few seconds, the threat service should respond with a 303 HTTP status code so that the Resilient platform tries again later. The threat service must assign an ID in the ResponseDTO object, which is used by the platform when invoking the Retrieve Artifact Result endpoint to retrieve the results for the specified artifact.

Retrieve artifact result endpoint

Endpoint: `~/<id>`

Method: `GET`

Response content type: `application/json`

Response: `ResponseDTO`

When the threat intelligence operation cannot be completed for a given artifact, the Resilient platform connects to this endpoint to retrieve the pending result for the artifact identified by **id**. The ID is provided by the threat service in the Scan Artifact request.

In response to the request, if the result for the specified artifact is available, then it is returned in the ResponseDTO object. If the Resilient platform needs to wait and retry, the threat service must respond with another 303 HTTP status code, with the ResponseDTO object’s id property populated.

Query capabilities endpoint (optional)

Endpoint: `~/`

Method: `OPTIONS`

Response content type: `application/json`

Response: `ThreatServiceOptionsDTO`

The Resilient platform queries this endpoint to obtain the threat service's capabilities. This endpoint is optional. If unimplemented, the Resilient platform assumes the threat service supports only the default behavior, which currently means the threat service does not support file uploads.

If the threat service can process artifact files, this endpoint must be implemented and the ThreatServiceOptionsDTO **upload_file** property must be true.

Chapter 5. Responses

The status codes are conveyed using HTTP status code in the response header. The Resilient platform responds to the status code ranges as follows:

- 200 - 299: Request is successfully completed.
- 300 - 399: Request is partially completed. The Resilient platform makes at least one additional request to retrieve results.
- 400 - 499: Invalid requests. The Resilient platform does not query the artifact again.
- 500 - 599: Server error. The Resilient platform attempts to send the artifact periodically.

200-299: OK

The operation has completed successfully and fully, with the threat service returning the full result set for the request. After receiving the 2xx status code, the Resilient platform does not query for this artifact until the next rescan.

- **Hit**: If the threat service finds one or more matches for the artifact, then the threat service shall return a ResponseDTO object, with information about each hit stored in the **hits** property.
- **No Hit**: If the artifact has no hits, then the threat service shall return an empty ResponseDTO object.

If the result set is incomplete (such as not all data is available), then the threat service must return 3xx instead of 2xx.

300-399: Retry

If all or some of the data is unavailable to determine the status of the artifact, the threat service shall return an HTTP status code of 3xx. The ID property in the ResponseDTO object must be specified. The Resilient platform accesses the Retrieve Artifact Result endpoint in conjunction with the ID to obtain the results after the lesser of retry_secs or 5 seconds.

Optionally, the threat service can populate the **hits** property with available data so that the user can see the partial result immediately.

400-499: Client error

These status codes indicate error(s) in the request. The Resilient platform does not retry sending of the artifact again.

If the supplied authorization is missing or incorrect, the threat service shall return the 401 status code. The Resilient platform disables the threat service and stops submitting artifacts to the threat service until it has the correct authorization.

500-599: Server error

If the threat service encounters an unhandled error, it shall return an HTTP status code of 5xx. The Resilient platform retries the request periodically.

Chapter 6. Data structures

The following sections describe the various Data Transfer Objects (DTOs) and artifacts.

DTOs

ThreatServiceArtifactDTO

Property	Type	Description
type	String	Artifact type. See “Artifact types” on page 13 for a list and description of supported artifact types.
value	number | string | object	Artifact value

ResponseDTO

Property	Type	Description
id	string	Unique identifier for the artifact. The ID is used in subsequent requests to retrieve information about the artifact.
retry_secs	number (optional)	If the results are not immediately available, retry_secs specifies the number of seconds the Resilient platform should wait before contacting the threat service for the results. The default value is 5 seconds for the initial request, 60 seconds for all subsequent requests for the same ID.
hits	ArtifactHitDTO array (optional)	An array of ArtifactHitDTO objects each representing a hit.

ArtifactHitDTO

Property	Type	Description
props	ArtifactPropertyDTO array	An array of ArtifactPropertyDTO objects describing the hit. The properties are displayed in the artifact info dialog.

ArtifactPropertyDTO

Property	Type	Description
type	string	Property type. One of the following: • string • number • uri • ip • lat_lng The property type determines how the value is formatted. If the type is uri, the Resilient platform automatically generates a hyperlink for the property. If the URI should not be clicked, set the type to **string** to prevent unintended clicks.
name	string	Display name of the value. Must be unique within the ArtifactHitDTO object.
value	string | number | object	Property value. If the type is lat_lng (latitude, longitude), the value (in degrees) should be in the format: `{ lat: number, lng: number }`

NameValueDTO

Property	Type	Description
name	string	Property name
value	string	Property value

RegistryDTO

Property	Type	Description
key	string	Registry key (or path) to the entry
entry_name	string (optional)	Registry entry's name
entry_value	string (optional)	Registry entry's value

ThreatServiceOptionsDTO

Property	Type	Description
upload_file	boolean	Specifies whether the threat service can process uploaded artifact files. If true, the Resilient platform uploads the artifact files to the threat service. Otherwise, only the file metadata is sent.

Artifact types

The following tables provide information about each artifact type. The Display Name in the table refers to the label given to the artifact in the user interface. In some cases, an artifact type can map to different display names, where the name shown in the user interface depends on the origin of the artifact.

Artifacts belonging to a custom artifact type created on the Resilient platform are not sent to threat services.

By default, artifacts with a Type of “string" are also not sent; however, you can change the default if using Resilient platform V34.1 or later, as described in Chapter 2, “Prerequisites,” on page 3.

File artifact types

Name	Display Name	Type	Description
file.content	Email Attachment, Log File, Malware Sample, Other File	raw	Contents of the file.
file.name	Email Attachment Name, File Name	string	File name.
file.path	File Path	string	File path without the name.

Email artifact types

Name	Display Name	Type	Description
email	RFC 822 Email Message File	string	RFC 822 email message file.
email.body	Email Body	string	Body of the email.
email.header	Email Sender, Email Subject	NameValueDTO	Header in the email in the form of a name/value pair as represented by the NameValueDTO type.
email.header.sender_name	Email Sender Name	string	Email sender’s display name.
email.header.to	Email Recipient	string array	Array of recipient email addresses.

Hash artifact types

Name	Display Name	Type	Description
hash.md5	Malware MD5 Hash	string	MD5
hash.sha1	Malware SHA-1 Hash	string	SHA-1
hash.sha256	Malware SHA-256 Hash	string	SHA-256
hash.fuzzy	Malware Sample Fuzzy Hash	string	Malware fuzzy hash

Certificate artifact types

Name	Display Name	Type	Description
cert.x509	X509 Certificate File	string	X.509 certificate

Network artifact types

Name	Display Name	Type	Description
net.cidr	Network CIDR Range	string	Network CIDR Range.
net.ip	IP Address	string	IP v4 or v6 address.
net.mac	MAC Address	string	MAC address.
net.name	DNS Name	string	DNS host name. The name might not be fully qualified.
net.port	Port	number	Network port.
net.uri	URL, URL Referer	string	Universal resource identifier.
net.uri.path	URI Path	string	URI path.
net.http.request.header	HTTP Request Header, User Agent	NameValueDTO	HTTP request header, which contains the header name and value.
net.http.response.header	HTTP Response Header	NameValueDTO	HTTP response header, which contains the header name and value.

Process artifact types

Name	Display Name	Type	Description
process.name	Process Name	string	Name of the executable.

String artifact types

Name	Display Name	Type	Description
string	String	string	A string value

System artifact types

Name	Display Name	Type	Description
system.mutex	Mutex	string	Mutex within the computer system
system.name	System Name	string	Name of the computer system
system.registry	Registry Key	RegistryDTO	Registry value
system.service.name	Service	string	Name of the system service
system.user.name	User Account	string	User account name
system.user.password	Password	string	User account password

Threat artifact types

Name	Display Name	Type	Description
threat.report.cve	Threat CVE ID	string	Identifier for publicly known information-security vulnerabilities in publicly released software packages.

Name	Display Name	Type	Description
threat.malware.family	Malware Family/ Variant	string	Name of the malware family or variant.

Chapter 7. Installing the threat service

Once you have completed your threat service, you need to create then test the threat service on the Resilient platform using the ResUtil's threatservice commands.

To create the threat service, run the following command:

```
resutil threatserviceedit \
    -name <custom threat service display name> \
    -resturl <custom threat service REST URL> \
    -user <authorization user name> \
    -password <authorization password>
```

The user and password parameters are optional. You only need to specify them if you have enabled Basic Auth in your custom threat service implementation.

After you install the custom threat service, run the following command to test that it is installed correctly and that the Resilient platform can communicate with your custom threat service.

```
resutil threatservicetest \
    -name <custom threat service display name>
```

The Resilient platform sends a test request to your custom threat service's Scan Artifact endpoint. If everything is functioning properly, the test command exits with a success message. You can run the threatserviceedit command again with the same display name to change its settings, including the display name.

Other threatservice commands include:

- Threatserviceshow: Lists installed custom services.
- Threatservicedel: Deletes a custom threat service.