

Session Data

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What is session data?

- Session data is the summary of the communications between two devices
 - log is like the bill of a mobile phone
 - Who? What? Where?
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Typical report

- source ip
 - destination ip
 - amount of data transferred
 - timestamps
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Sample session data

```
1. sanders@seconion: ~ (ssh)
sanders@seconion:~$ rfilter --sensor=S0 --proto=0-255 --type=all --pass=stdout | rwcut | head
```

sIP	dIP	sPort	dPort	pro	packets	bytes	flags	sTime	duration	eTime	sen
172.16.16.142	224.0.0.252	50956	5355	17	2	100		2013/11/06T19:23:32.109	0.102	2013/11/06T19:23:32.211	S0
172.16.16.144	4.2.2.2	57289	53	17	1	57		2013/11/06T19:23:33.903	0.000	2013/11/06T19:23:33.903	S0
172.16.16.142	224.0.0.252	58088	5355	17	2	100		2013/11/06T19:23:34.668	0.103	2013/11/06T19:23:34.771	S0
172.16.16.149	239.255.255.250	34615	1900	17	1	509		2013/11/06T19:23:39.390	0.000	2013/11/06T19:23:39.390	S0
172.16.16.149	239.255.255.250	54666	1900	17	1	519		2013/11/06T19:23:39.395	0.000	2013/11/06T19:23:39.395	S0
172.16.16.149	239.255.255.250	55884	1900	17	1	517		2013/11/06T19:23:39.400	0.000	2013/11/06T19:23:39.400	S0
172.16.16.149	239.255.255.250	60738	1900	17	1	509		2013/11/06T19:23:39.493	0.000	2013/11/06T19:23:39.493	S0
172.16.16.149	239.255.255.250	34426	1900	17	1	519		2013/11/06T19:23:39.498	0.000	2013/11/06T19:23:39.498	S0
172.16.16.149	239.255.255.250	46407	1900	17	1	517		2013/11/06T19:23:39.508	0.000	2013/11/06T19:23:39.508	S0

What is industry practice?

- FPC minutes or hours
- Session months or years



Analysis Benefit

- Less cruft faster analysis
 - ability to zero in on what is important
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Do records have a standard format?

- standard 5-tuple
 - source ip
 - destination ip
 - source port
 - destination ip
 - transport protocol
-

Other formats

- NetFlow v5
- NetFlow v9
- IPFIX



Termination

- Natural Timeout
- Idle Timeout
- Active Timeout



Creation

- When packet with new five tuple
 - create new record



A good exercise

- capture packet and flow
 - map the packets to the flow
 - flow data is a projection of packet data
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Netflow

- originally a cisco spec in 1990
 - provided comparison from router to other net services
 - identify and summarize large amounts of traffic to simplify processes (ie ACL comparisons)
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Netflow

- v5 20 fields
 - v9 104 fields (supports ipV6)
 - IPFIX (binary) variable length fields (supports ipV6)
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Other Flow Types

- Juniper JFlow
 - Citrix ApFlow
 - sFlow (a sample)
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Collecting Session Data

- generator
- collector

Collection can be derivative or "off the wire" Also called

- hardware
 - software
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Hardware

- can be done off an existing router
 - can be computationally expensive
 - NetFlow can be generated from any cisco router
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Software

- create a daemon on the sensor to collect and forward data
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Common solutions

- Fprobe (can be installed via apt-get)
- generate the flow on:
 - eth1
 - send it to 192.168.15 port 2888

```
fprobe -i eth1 192.168.1.15:2888
```

YAF (Yet another flowmeter)

- IPFIX data format
 - integrates with SiLK
 - IPFIX template architecture and SiLK application labels
 - NetSA https://tools.netsa.cert.org/yaf/libyaf/yaf_silk.html
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SiLK (System for Internet-Level Knowledge)

- manageable security analysis across networks
 - combination of python, c and perl
 - known for a good community
 - packing and analysis
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Packing

- ability to compress flow data into binary format



Analysis

- complex calculations and formatting
 - chaining through pipes (a la regex)



Obtaining data

- generator and collector pair
- records separated by flow type
- flow types are further separated by class
 - external -> internal
 - internal -> external
 - internal -> internal
 - network architecture

Based on a configuration file

Collection process

- rflowpack
 - parses
 - determines origin
 - stores data

rflowpack.conf

```
service rflowpack start
```

Startup

- The startup may throw an error.
- rwflowpack checks the configuration of silk.conf and sensor.conf
 - it also won't start if not all sensors are available
- flowcap can be used if data needs to be stored and forwarded
 - preprocessor
 - other tools include
 1. rwflowappend
 2. rwpackchecker
 3. rwpollexec

SiLK flow types

- SiLK data can be organized
 - In: inbound
 - Out: outbound
 - Int2int: internal
 - Ext2ext: external
 - Inweb: inbound on port 80, 443, 8080
 - OutWeb: outbound on port 80, 443, 8080
 - Inicmp: inbound icmp
 - Outicmp: outbound icmp
 - Other:
-

SiLK Analysis Toolset

- 55 seperate tools
 - rfilter most common
 - select statement
 - compound statements applied through pipes
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Filtering flow data with rfilter

- selecting session data
- important for narrowing network forensics
 - find the offending source ip
 - `rfilter -anyaddress -start-date -end-date -type -pass=stdout`
 - pass this to `rwcut`
 - a sample statement follows

```
rfilter --anyaddress=1.2.3.4 --start-date=2013/06/22:11 --end-date=2013/06/22:11 --type=a
```

This captures from 11am to 1pm

Another scenario

- Suspicious ip 6.6.6.6 is receiving data after midnight
- Get the size of the data

```
rwfilter --anyaddress=6.6.6.6 --start-date=2013/06/22:00 --type=all --pass=stdout | rwcut
```

Restricted to a port

or we can restrict it to the https port:

```
rwfilter --anyaddress=6.6.6.6 --start-date=2013/06/22:00 --aport=443 --type=all --pass=st
```

Restricted to a single conversation

or to restrict it to one conversation

```
rwfilter --anyaddress=6.6.6.6 --start-date=2013/06/22:00 --saddress=192.168.1.100 --daddr
```

Piping

- The pipe to rwcute changes binary to human readable
 - Rwcute returns counts
 - How many users?
 - When is traffic busiest
-

Records over time

```
rwfilter --start-date=2013/06/22 --proto=0-255 --type=all --pass=stdout | rwcountrwcount --bin-
```
