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ARSENAL

# **tshark + ELK: Network Traffic Monitoring and Analysis**

## Project

<https://www.h21lab.com/tools/tshark-elasticsearch>

<https://github.com/H21lab/tsharkVM>

## About me

Martin Kacer

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# Credits and special thanks

Special thanks to people who helped with the Wireshark development or otherwise contributed to this work:

- Anders Broman
- Alexis La Goutte
- Christoph Wurm
- Dario Lombardo
- Vic Hargrave

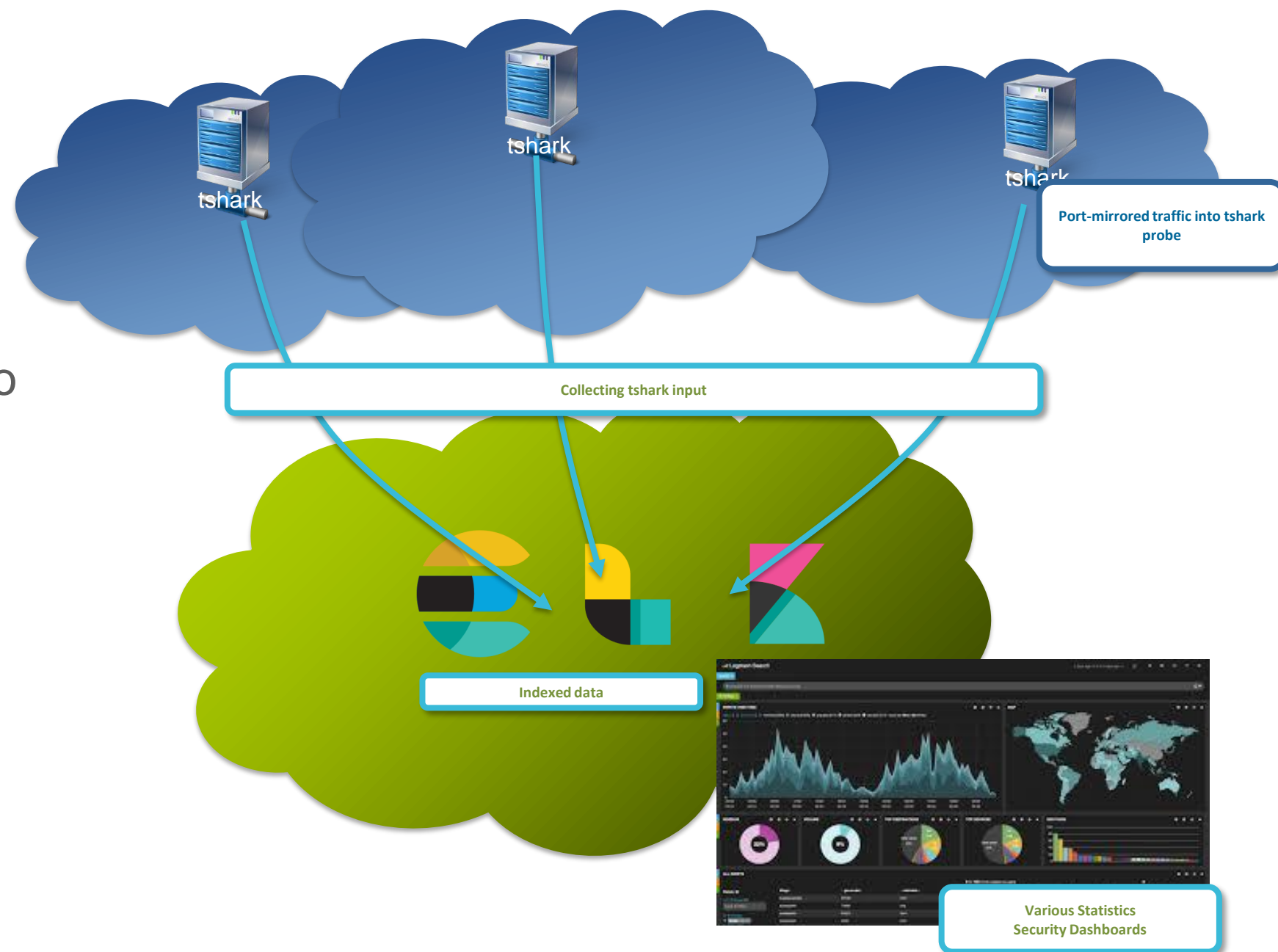


# Overview

**TShark** is a terminal oriented version of Wireshark

**tshark** can be used in this way as monitoring probe to push the data into **Elasticsearch** cluster which enables:

- Indexing of the selected protocol data
- Free monitoring tool (for all protocols which wireshark support)
- Visualizations and dashboards in Kibana
- Possible further analytic and correlation



# tshark json format

`man tshark`

**-T ek|fields|json|jsonraw|pdml|ps|psml|tabs|text**

Set the format of the output when viewing decoded packet data. The options are one of:

**ek** Newline delimited JSON format for bulk import into Elasticsearch. It can be used with `-j` or `-J` including the JSON filter or with `-x` to include raw hex-encoded packet data. If `-P` is specified it will print the packet summary only, with both `-P` and `-V` it will print the packet summary and packet details. If neither `-P` or `-V` are used it will print the packet details only. Example of usage to import data into Elasticsearch:

```
tshark -T ek -j "http tcp ip" -P -V -x -r file.pcap > file.json
curl -H "Content-Type: application/x-ndjson" -XPOST http://elasticsearch:9200/_bulk --data-binary "@file.json"
```

Elastic requires a mapping file to be loaded as template for `packets-*` index in order to convert wireshark types to elastic types. This file can be auto-generated with the command `"tshark -G elastic-mapping"`. Since the mapping file can be huge, protocols can be selected by using the option `--elastic-mapping-filter`:

```
tshark -G elastic-mapping --elastic-mapping-filter ip,udp,dns
```

# tshark json format

**fields** The values of fields specified with the `-e` option, in a form specified by the `-E` option. For example,

```
tshark -T fields -E separator=, -E quote=d
```

would generate comma-separated values (CSV) output suitable for importing into your favorite spreadsheet program.

**json** JSON file format. It can be used with `-j` or `-J` including the JSON filter or with `-x` option to include raw hex-encoded packet data. Example of usage:

```
tshark -T json -r file.pcap  
tshark -T json -j "http tcp ip" -x -r file.pcap
```

**jsonraw** JSON file format including only raw hex-encoded packet data. It can be used with `-j` including or `-J` the JSON filter option. Example of usage:

```
tshark -T jsonraw -r file.pcap  
tshark -T jsonraw -j "http tcp ip" -x -r file.pcap
```



# tshark json format

`-j <protocol match filter>`

Protocol match filter used for ek|json|jsonraw|pdml output file types. Parent node containing multiple child nodes is only included, if the name is found in the filter.

Example: `tshark -j "ip ip.flags text"`

`-J <protocol match filter>`

Protocol top level filter used for ek|json|jsonraw|pdml output file types. Parent node containing multiple child nodes is included with all children.

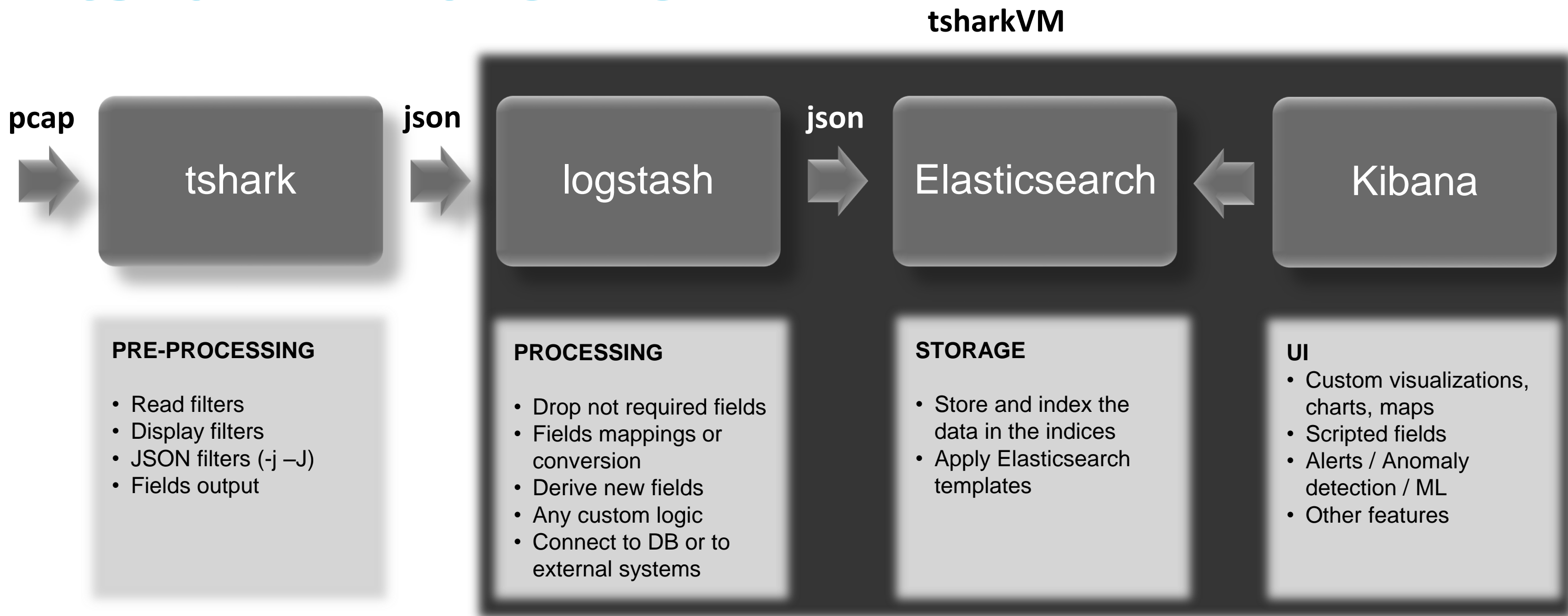
Example: `tshark -J "http tcp"`

...

`--no-duplicate-keys` If `-T json` is specified, merge duplicate keys in an object into a single key with as value a json array containing all values

*NOTE: The `-T ek` is de-duplicated by default in the latest wireshark code. This is required for Elasticsearch 6.0 and higher due the strict duplicate checking. The use of switch `--no-duplicate-keys` should be used based on the json parsers. Without this switch, the json generates also duplicated values. This has been described in wireshark bug 12958.*

# tsharkVM overview





# tsharkVM how-to

## Clone source code

```
git clone https://github.com/H21lab/tsharkVM.git
```

## Build tshark VM

```
sudo apt update
sudo apt install tshark virtualbox vagrant
bash ./build.sh
```

## Upload pcaps to VM

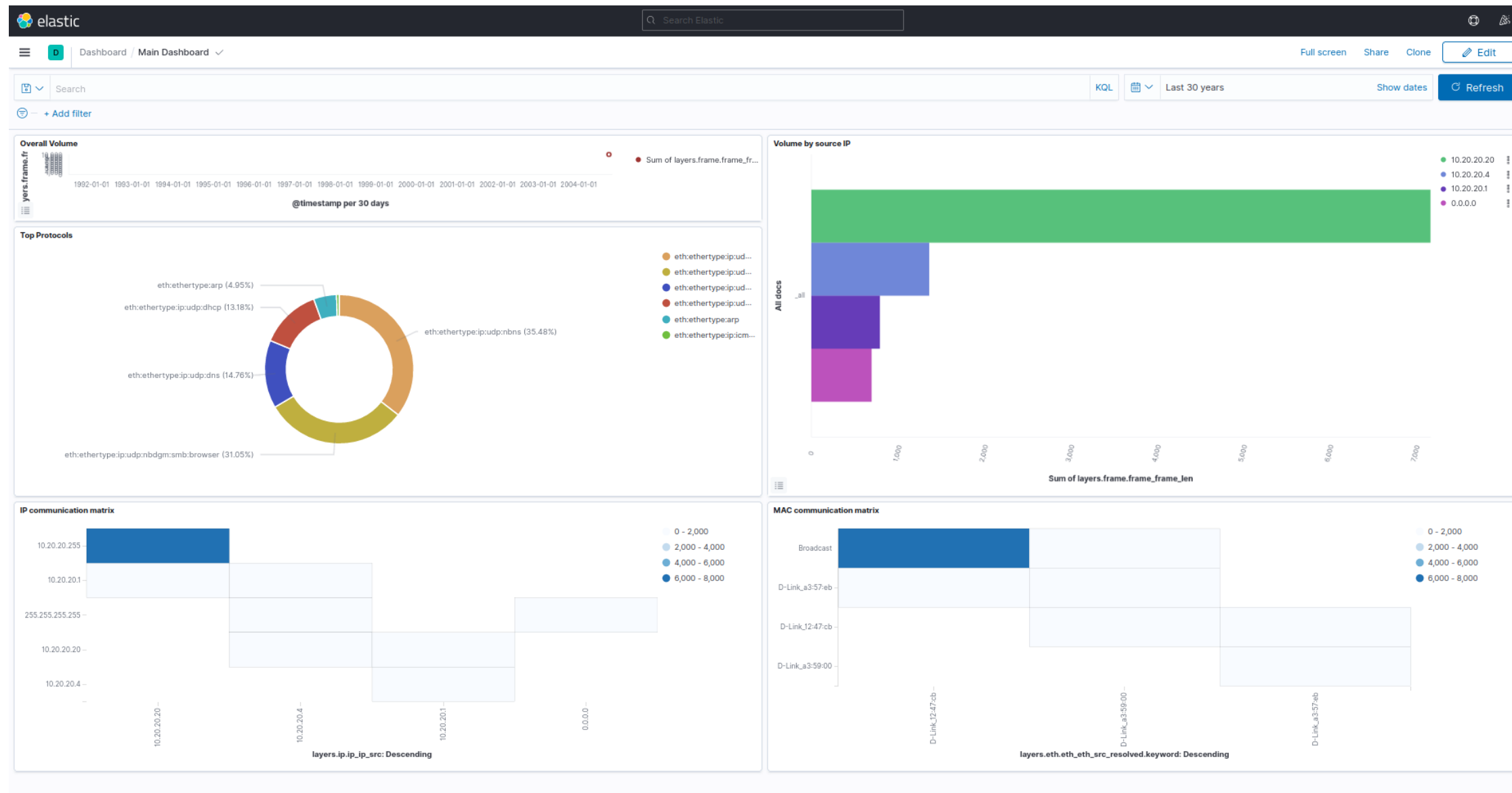
```
# copy your pcaps into ./Trace
# run following script
bash upload_pcaps.sh
```

```
# or use tshark directly towards 127.0.0.1 17570/tcp
tshark -r trace.pcapng -x -T ek > /dev/tcp/localhost/17570
```

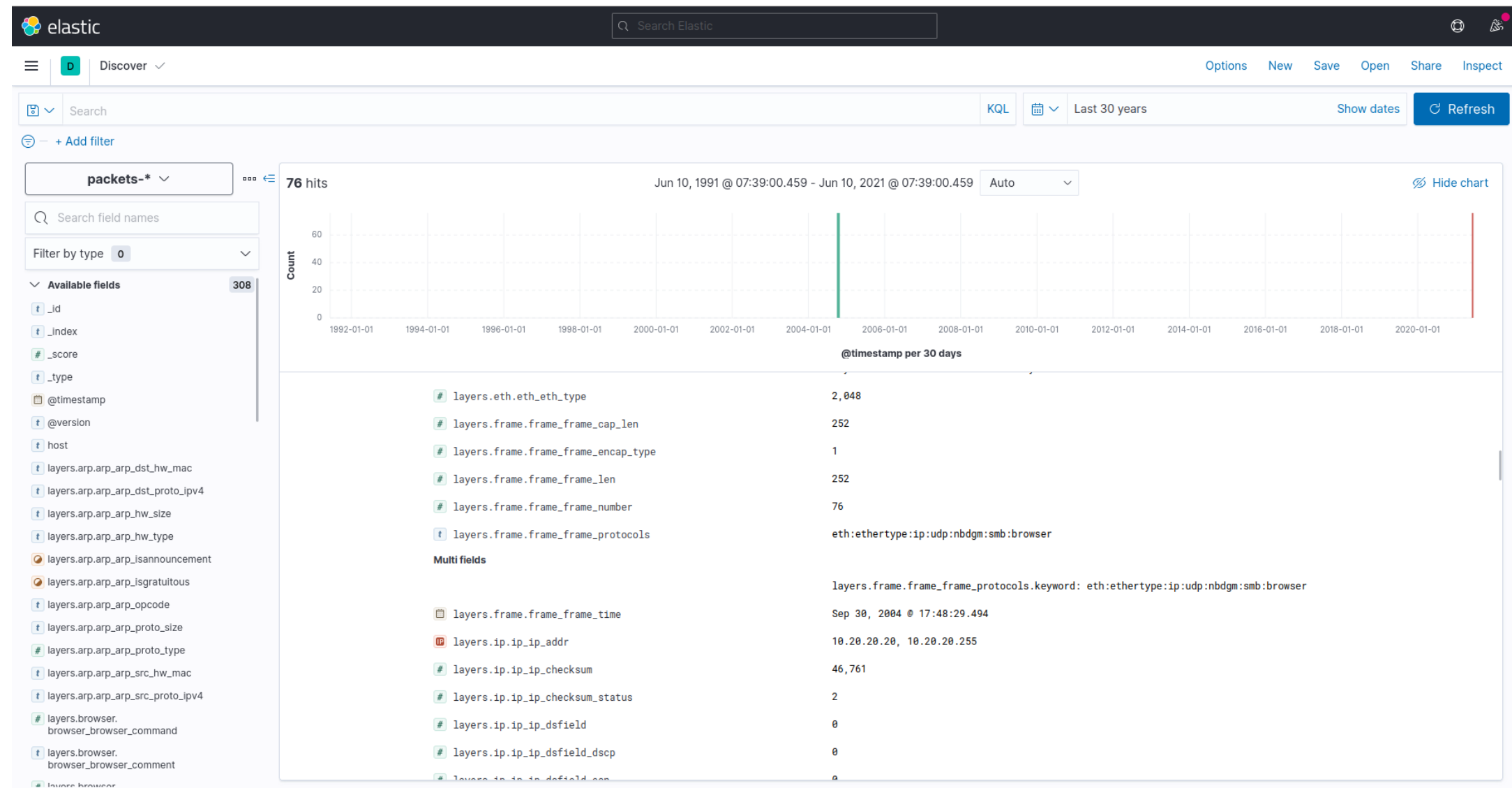
## Open Kibana with browser

```
firefox http://127.0.0.1:15601/app/kibana#/dashboards
```

# Kibana UI



# Kibana UI





# Further data processing

## Custom processing:

- Logstash ruby filter
- Standalone application

## Kibana capabilities:

- Analytics
- Alerts
- Anomaly detections
- Machine learning
- Others

# Lessons learned

- Multiple tshark instances can run in parallel
- Better to process smaller pcaps (this is reducing impact if the tshark process crash)
- Indexing of all fields is useful only for small traffic samples (e.g. Threat Hunting to analyze small suspicious captures)
- For continues processing of traffic, the cost-efficient approach is the indexing of required fields only
- frame\_raw (hex dump of raw packet) can be also stored in Elasticsearch to allow later packet reconstruction (this is possible for lower volume of traffic)
- tshark currently does not precisely identify the field location in protocol tree. E.g. for SS7 traffic the SCTP dechunking / preprocessing is required first

# Real-World use cases examples

## Telecom Monitoring

- Continuous processing of signaling
- Indexing of selected fields only
- No session correlation
- Backward pcap reconstruction possible with frame\_raw stored in Elasticsearch

## Telecom IDS

- Continuous processing of signaling
- Indexing of selected fields
- Logstash ruby plugin with security logic
- Session correlation using in-memory database
- Elasticsearch storing security alerts

## Threat Hunting

- Continuous processing of small suspicious traffic captures
- Indexing of all fields
- Creating high number of indices

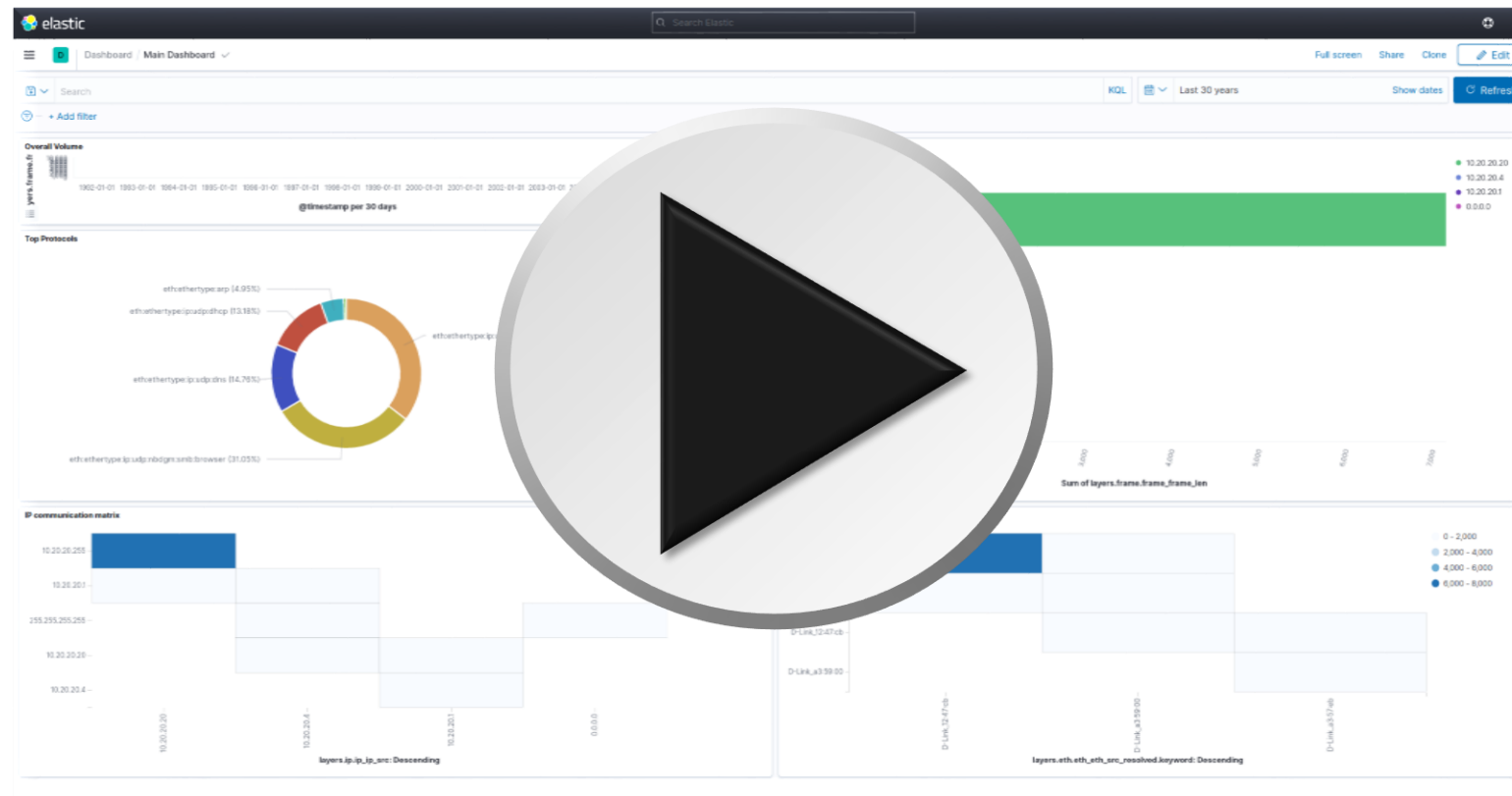


## Related work

<https://www.h21lab.com/tools/json-to-pcap>

<https://www.h21lab.com/tools/anomaly-detection>

# Demo



# Q&A