

# GET IN THE BOX!

Containerizing Red Team Infrastructure

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# Example Implementation



<https://github.com/SecurityRiskAdvisors/GetInTheBox>

# Agenda

Introduction

Tooling Overview

Common Industry Practices

Terraform & Docker & Swarm

Traefik & Routing

Monitoring

Closing Thoughts

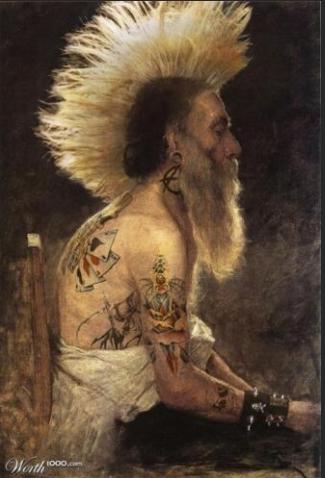
Questions



# About Us

Jonn Callahan (@atticuss)

- App & cloudsec background
- Enjoys automating things
- Metalhead



Dan Astor (@illegitimateDA)

- Pentesting & Red Team
- Enjoys breaking things
- Not as metal as Jonn



SecurityRisk  
ADVISORS

# Tool and Concept Overview

# Infrastructure as Code (IaC)

**Manage** and **provision infrastructure** through code and configuration files vs manual processes

**Deployment consistency** across environments as it deploys the same plan/config each time

Reduces time, manual processes, and costly mistakes

# Infrastructure provisioning

Reach a desired state through infrastructure deployment

Common Examples:

- Create virtual compute instances
- Create security groups
- Create virtual private clouds

```
# Configure the AWS Provider
provider "aws" {
    region = "us-east-1"
}

# Create a Virtual Private Cloud
resource "aws_vpc" "example" {
    cidr_block = "10.0.0.0/16"
}
```

# Configuration Management

Reach a desired state through OS level changes

## Common Examples:

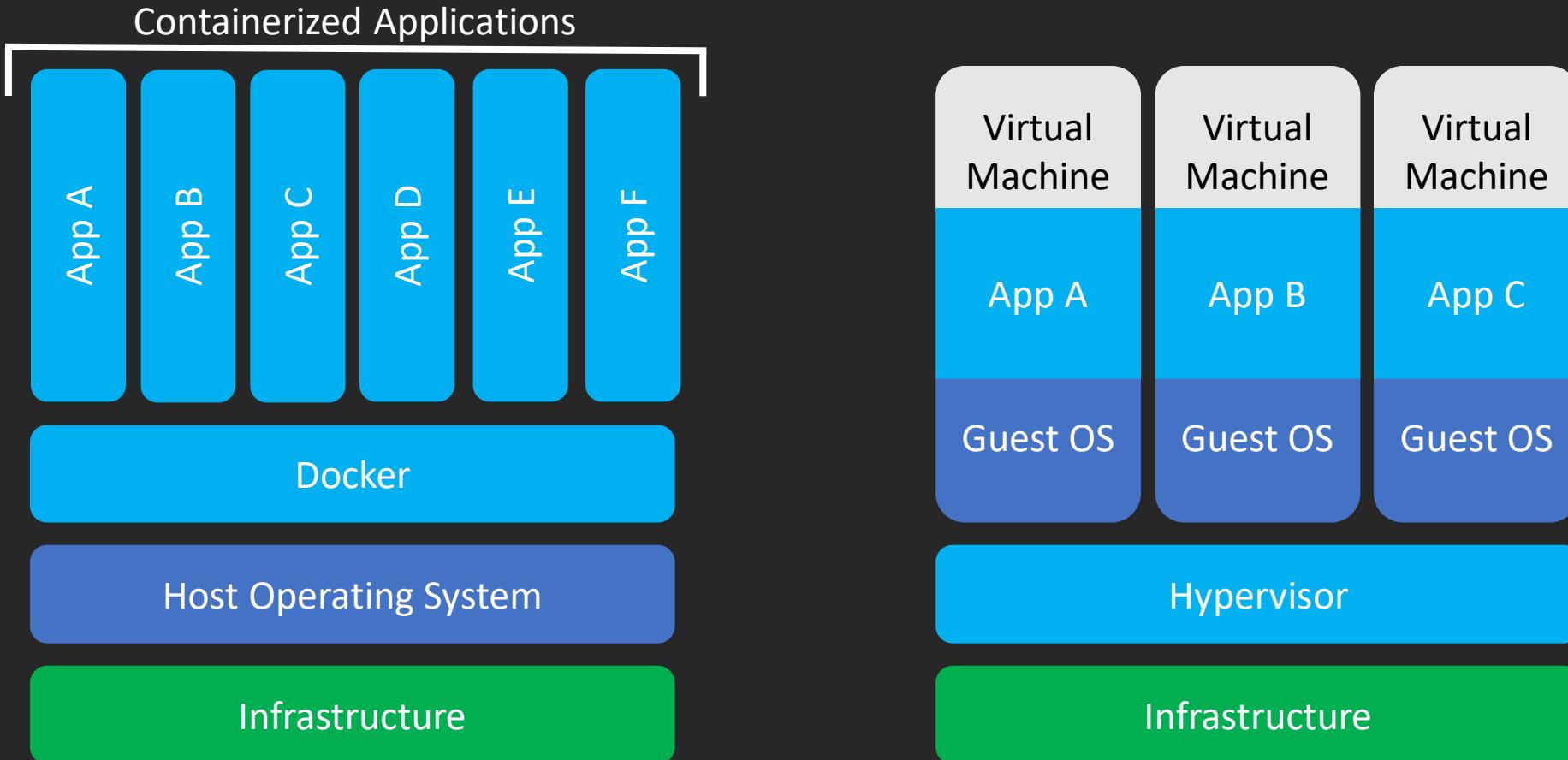
- Install packages
- Configure a web server
- Update configuration files

---

```
- name: Install a list of packages
ansible.builtin.apt:
  pkg:
    - nginx
    - nginx-extras

- name: Copy config file
ansible.builtin.copy:
  src: /srv/myfiles/nginx.conf
  dest: /etc/nginx/nginx.conf
```

# Containers



# Notable DevOps Tools

## Infrastructure Provisioning

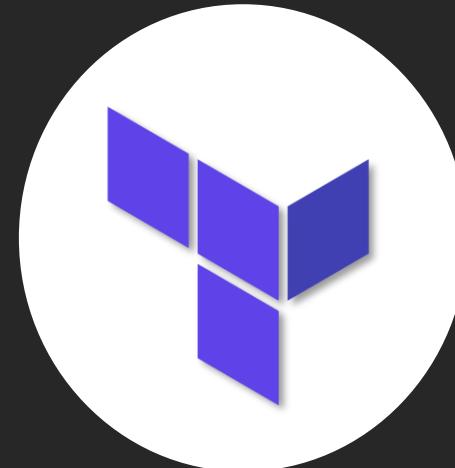
- Terraform
- Cloudformation

## Configuration Management

- Ansible
- Chef
- Puppet
- SaltStack

## Containers

- Docker



# Common Industry Practices

# Red Team Infrastructure Terminology

**C2 Server:** The command and control (C2) system that sends and receives tasks, files, and data from implants.

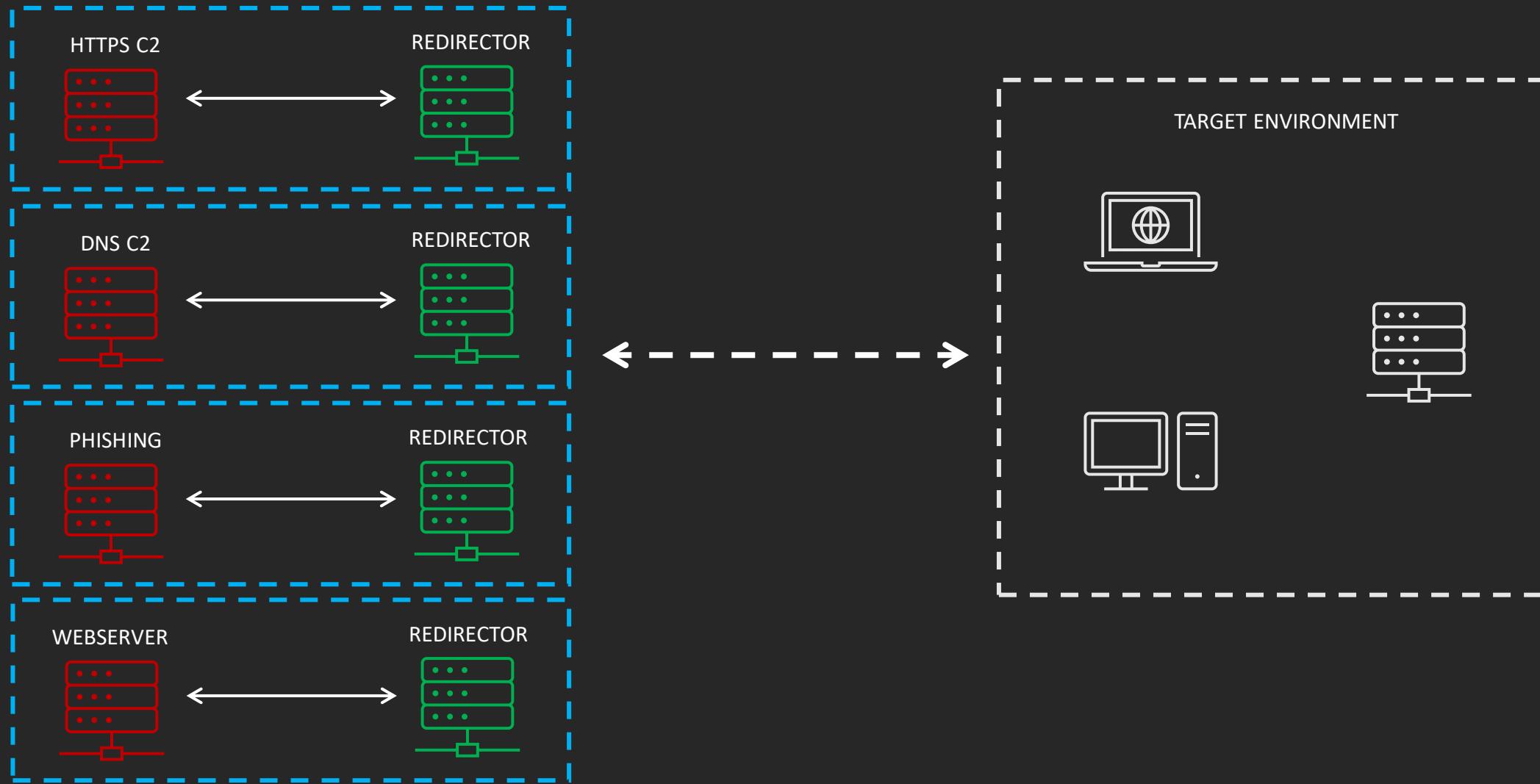
**C2 Channel:** The communication channel or protocol used between implant and C2 server (e.g., HTTPS, DNS).

**C2 Profile:** A defined format and structure for C2 traffic to use (e.g., URI paths, agents, headers, etc.).

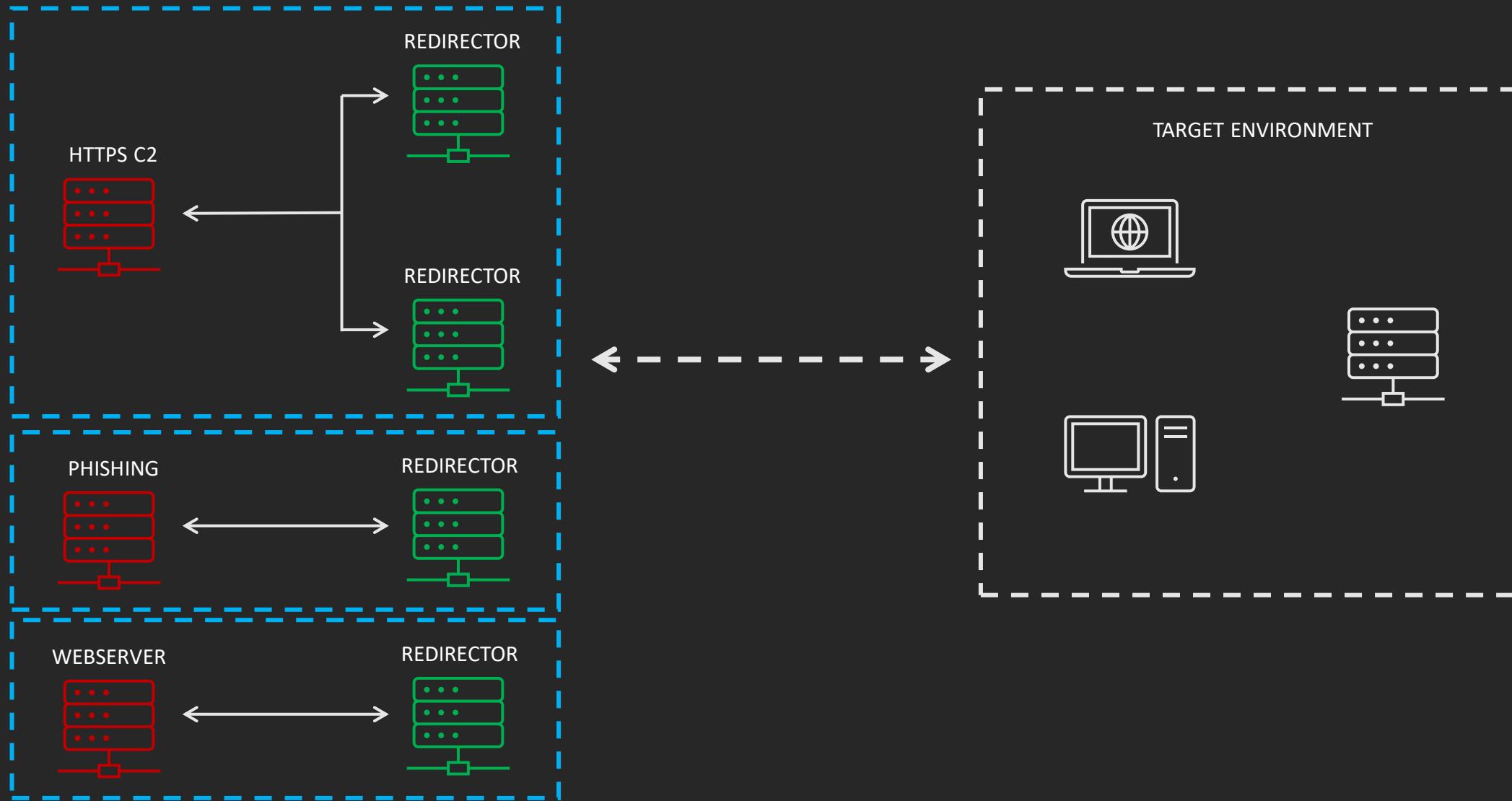
**Implant:** Piece of code that is created to run on a victim host that connects back to a C2 server.

**Redirector:** Protects your infrastructure by filtering and routing traffic.

# Example Deployment



# Example Deployment



# Previous Deployment Strategy

Create individual systems for each service (e.g., Redirector, C2, etc.)

1. Define Terraform plan
2. Deploy instances with Terraform
3. Configure instances with Ansible
4. Perform engagement
5. Destroy instances with Terraform



# Frustrations & Pitfalls

Higher costs with many single use systems

Maintenance of multiple roles/providers

Ansible OS level configurations

Long build times

Architecture inflexibility

Certificate & domain management



# Notable Work

<https://github.com/bluscreenofjeff/Red-Team-Infrastructure-Wiki>

<https://rastamouse.me/infrastructure-as-code-terraform-ansible/>

<https://github.com/Coalfire-Research/Red-Baron>

<https://www.mdsec.co.uk/2020/02/testing-your-redteam-infrastructure/>

<https://github.com/warhorse/warhorse>

<https://byt3bl3d3r.substack.com/p/taking-the-pain-out-of-c2-infrastructure-3c4>



# Terraform & Docker & Swarm

# Primary Goal: Ease-of-Use

Deployment should be as turnkey as possible:

1. Set all the appropriate values in “terraform.tfvars”
2. `AWS_PROFILE=my_env terraform apply -auto-approve`
3. `docker -H ssh://ec2-user@10.10.10.10 stack deploy -c traefik.yaml Traefik`

Repeat the “stack deploy” for each desired service

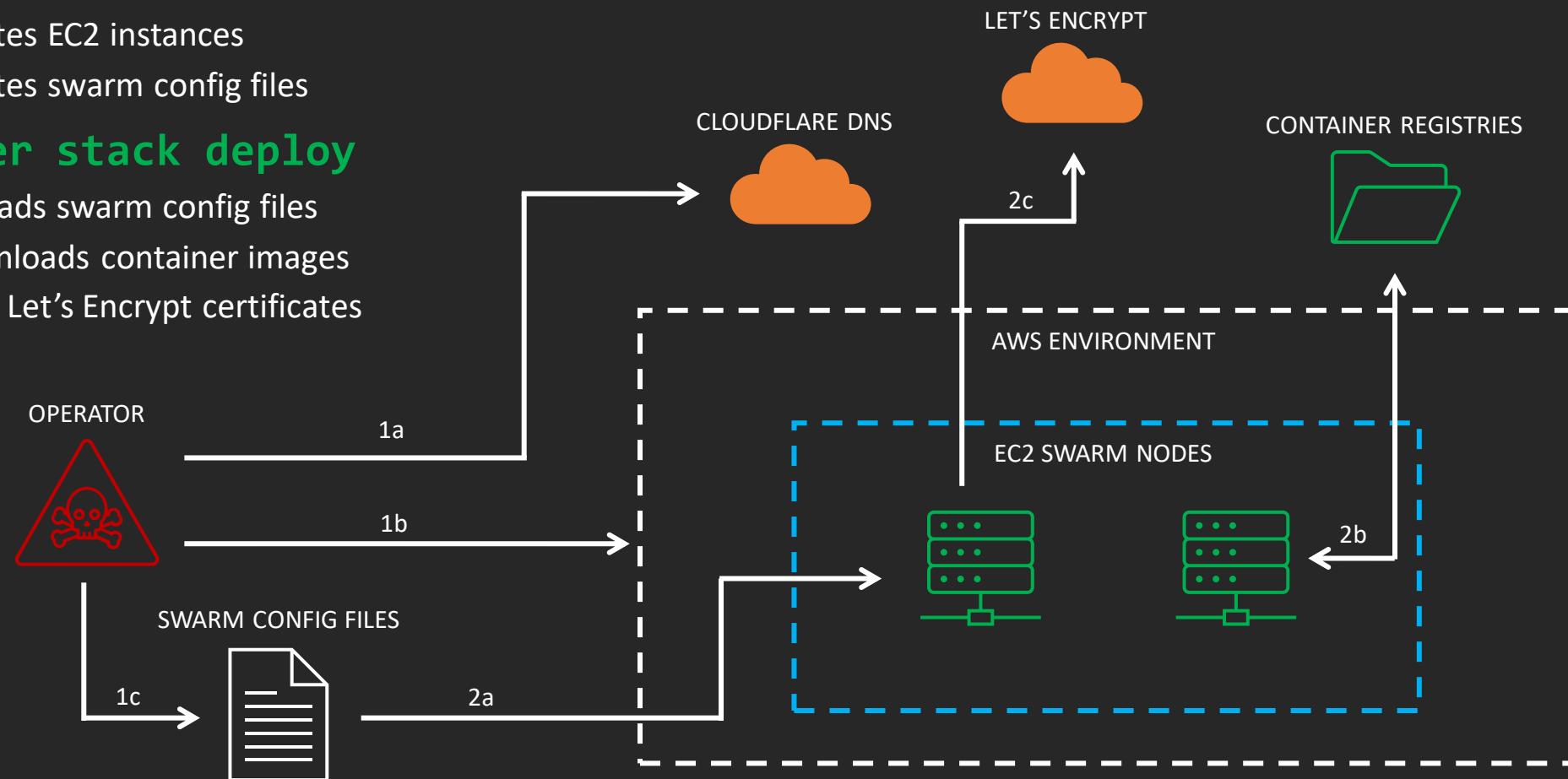
# Deployment Workflow

## 1. Run `terraform apply`

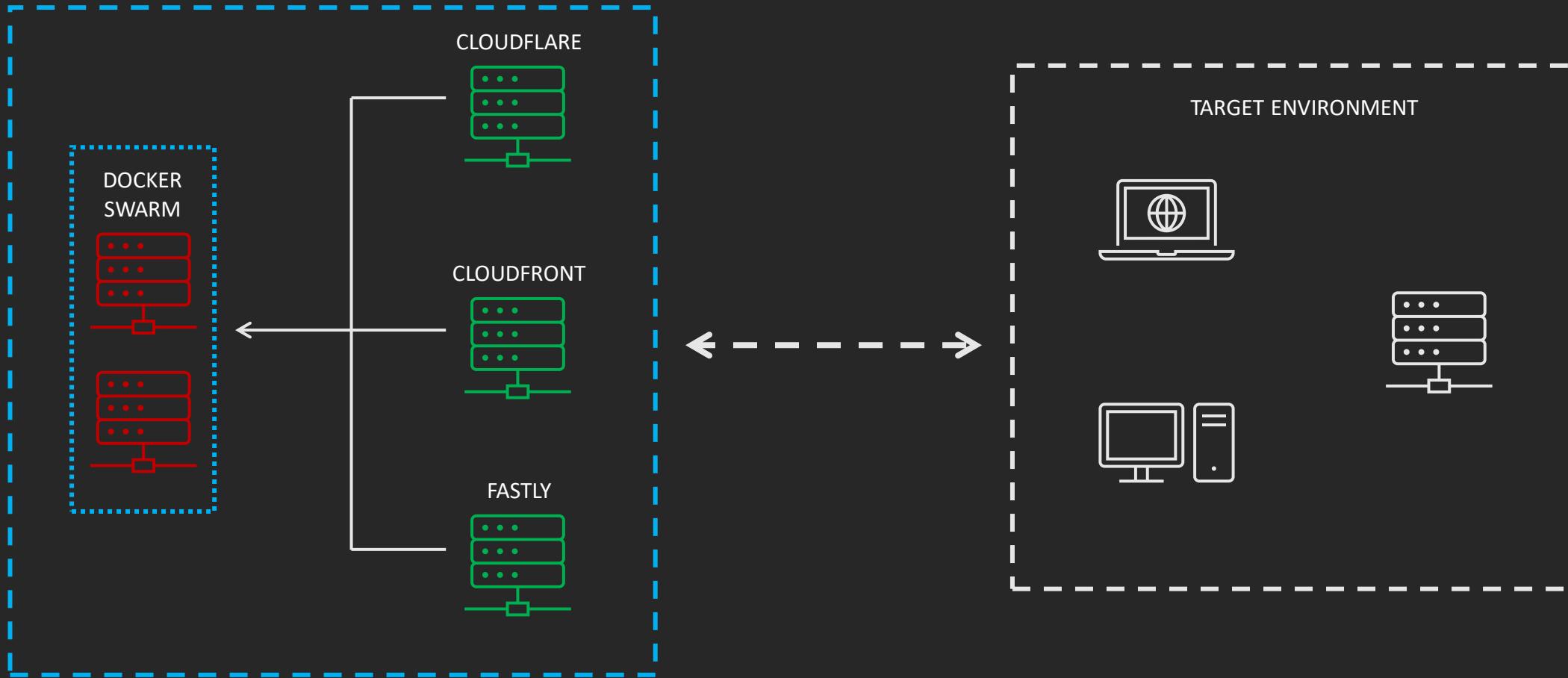
- a) Creates DNS records
- b) Creates EC2 instances
- c) Creates swarm config files

## 2. Run `docker stack deploy`

- a) Uploads swarm config files
- b) Downloads container images
- c) Mint Let's Encrypt certificates

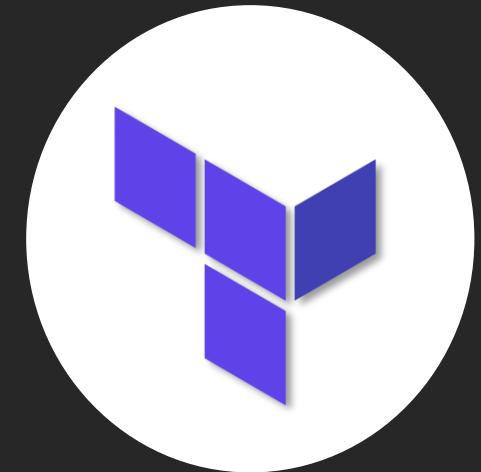


# Example Deployment



# Ditch Ansible; Embrace Terraform

Arguable best-in-class IaC tooling



Provider agnostic

Minimal EC2 configuration is handled via userdata/cloudinit

- Docker Swarm initialization
- Mounting EFS
- Writing service configuration files to disk

```
## Generic Vars
project          = "GETINTHEBOX"
ingress_ip_cidrs = [ "2.2.2.2/32", "3.3.3.0/24" ]
num_managers     = 1
num_workers      = 1
root_domain      = "legit.com"

## Traefik Vars
traefik_ui_domain = "traefik.legit.com"

## Sliver Vars
sliver_image_name = "somewhere/sliver:latest"
sliver_domains    = "`cdn.example.com`, `dist.example.com`"
sliver_profile_paths = "`/api/v1/`, `/api/v2/`, `/api/v3/`"
sliver_profile_ua   = "Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:105.0)
                      Gecko/20100101 Firefox/105.0"
```







# Docker Images

## Core services (e.g., C2 server)

- Internally maintained
- Housed within private ECR instances
- Regular & automatic pipeline builds

## Metaservices (e.g., Traefik)

- Maintained by “trusted” third-party
- Housed within Docker Hub
- Version pinned



```
# Dockerfile
FROM golang:1.18.6
WORKDIR /opt
RUN git clone https://github.com/kgretzky/evilginx2.git && \
    cd evilginx2 && \
    make
COPY ./start.sh /opt
CMD [ "/opt/start.sh" ]

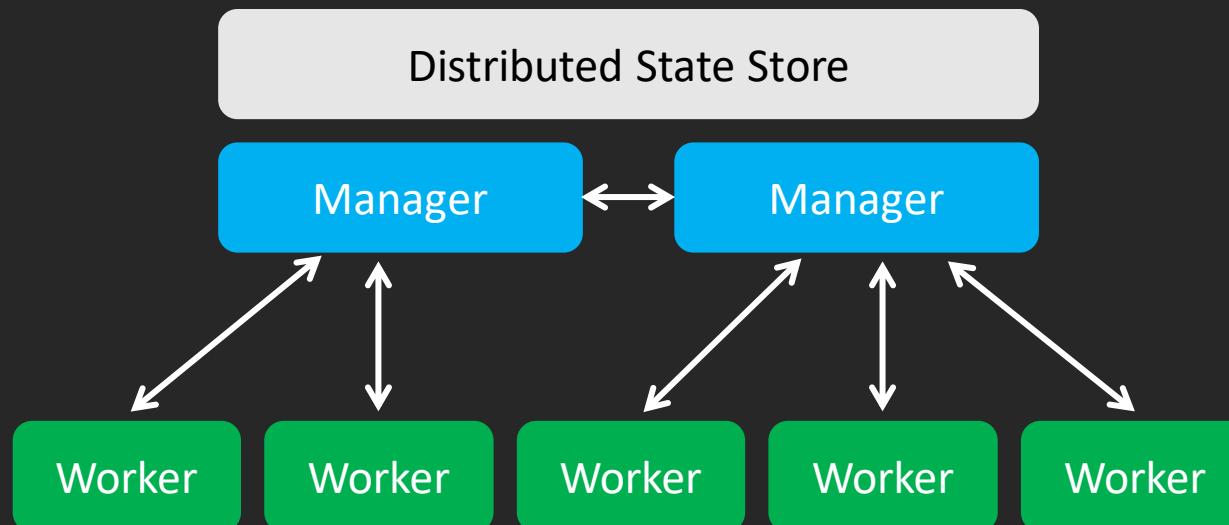
# start.sh
#!/bin/bash
screen -d -m /opt/evilginx2/bin/evilginx -p /opt/evilginx2/phishlets/
```

# Docker Swarm

Container orchestration engine

Decouples applications from underlying servers

**No, Kubernetes is not appropriate here!**



# Stacks

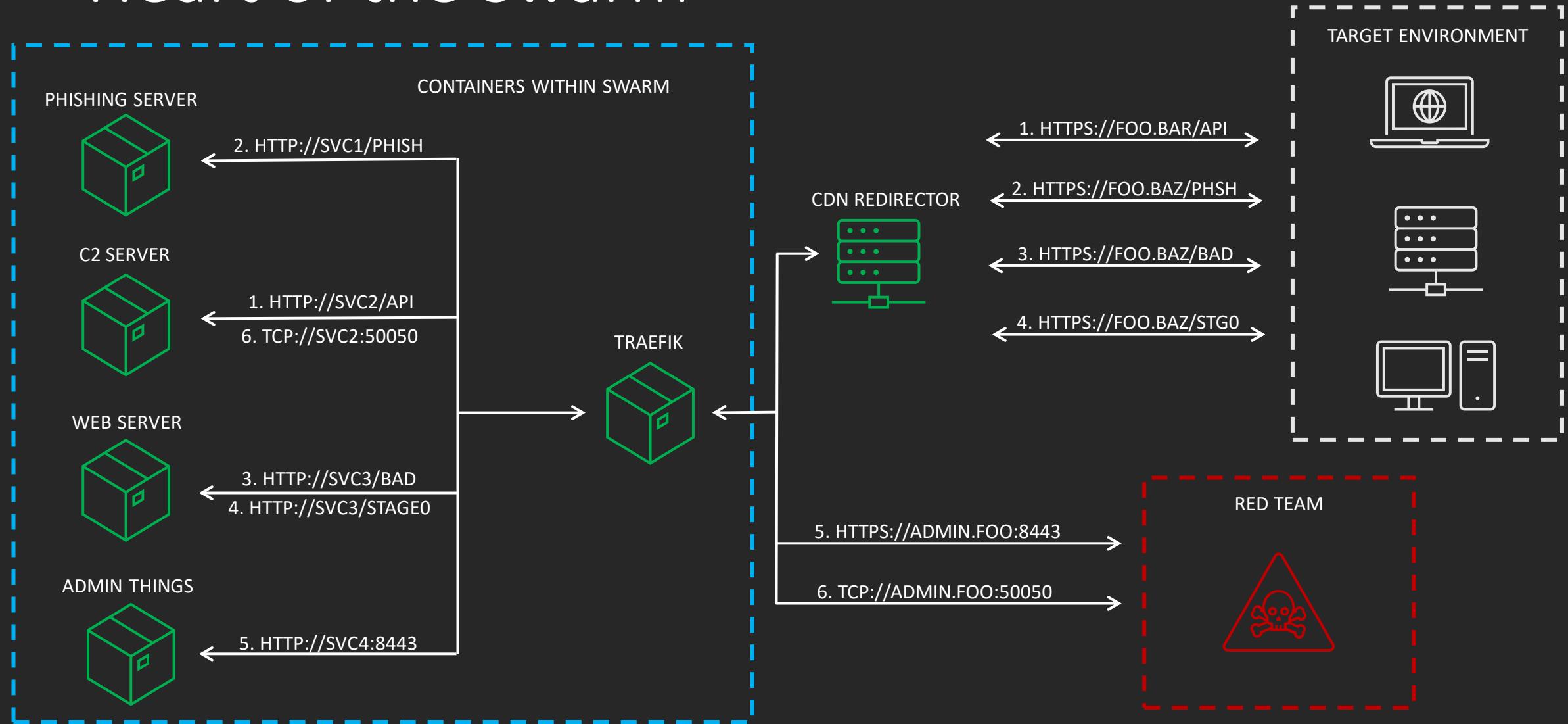
Groups images & network configurations together to act as a single service

Consumes Docker Compose files

Example deploy command:

```
docker -H ssh://ubuntu@swarm.host stack deploy -c  
portainer.yaml portainer -with-registry-auth
```

# Heart of the Swarm



# Portainer

- Container used for easy management of the Swarm
- Helpful for deployment, management, debugging

# Portainer Demo

# Traefik and Routing



# Traefik

- Container used for HTTP/TCP/UDP routing
- Uses ports, rules, services, and routes to direct traffic
- Configure routes via container labels
- Auto-discover Swarm services
- Automatically mints & renews Let's Encrypt certificates



## labels:

- traefik.enable=true
  - traefik.docker.network=public
  - traefik.constraint-label=public
- # primary profile
- traefik.http.routers.sliver-profile.rule=Host(\${sliver\_profile\_domains}) && PathPrefix(\${sliver\_profile\_paths}) && Headers(`User-Agent`, `\${sliver\_profile\_ua}`)
  - traefik.http.routers.sliver-profile.entrypoints=https
  - traefik.http.routers.sliver-profile.tls=true
  - traefik.http.routers.sliver-profile.tls.certresolver=le
  - traefik.http.routers.sliver-profile.service=sliver-https
  - traefik.http.services.sliver-https.loadbalancer.server.port=443
  - traefik.http.services.sliver-https.loadbalancer.server.scheme=https
- # multiplayer connect
- traefik.tcp.routers.sliver-multiplayer.rule=HostSNI(`\*`)
  - traefik.tcp.routers.sliver-multiplayer.entrypoints=operator-ingress-tcp
  - traefik.tcp.routers.sliver-multiplayer=sliver-multiplayer
  - traefik.tcp.services.sliver-multiplayer.server.port=31337



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  PathPrefix(${sliver_profile_paths}) && Headers(`User-Agent`,
  `${sliver_profile_ua}`)
- traefik.http.routers.sliver-profile.entrypoints=https
- traefik.http.routers.sliver-profile.tls=true
- traefik.http.routers.sliver-profile.tls.certresolver=le
- traefik.http.routers.sliver-profile.service=sliver-https
- traefik.http.services.sliver-https.loadbalancer.server.port=443
- traefik.http.services.sliver-https.loadbalancer.server.scheme=https
# multiplayer connect
- traefik.tcp.routers.sliver-multiplayer.rule=HostSNI(`*`)
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2

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3

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- traefik.tcp.services.sliver-multiplayer.server.port=31337
```

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# Monitoring

# Infrastructure Monitoring

## Infrastructure telemetry

- Traefik access logs
- System and service health

## Application telemetry

- Phishing logs
- Operator logs
- Canary logs



# Logging & Metrics

## Prometheus + Loki

- ✓ Lightweight
- ✓ Easily integrates with our stack
- ✓ Infrastructure setup is turnkey
- ✓ Log ingestion is turnkey
- ✗ Limited pipeline flexibility

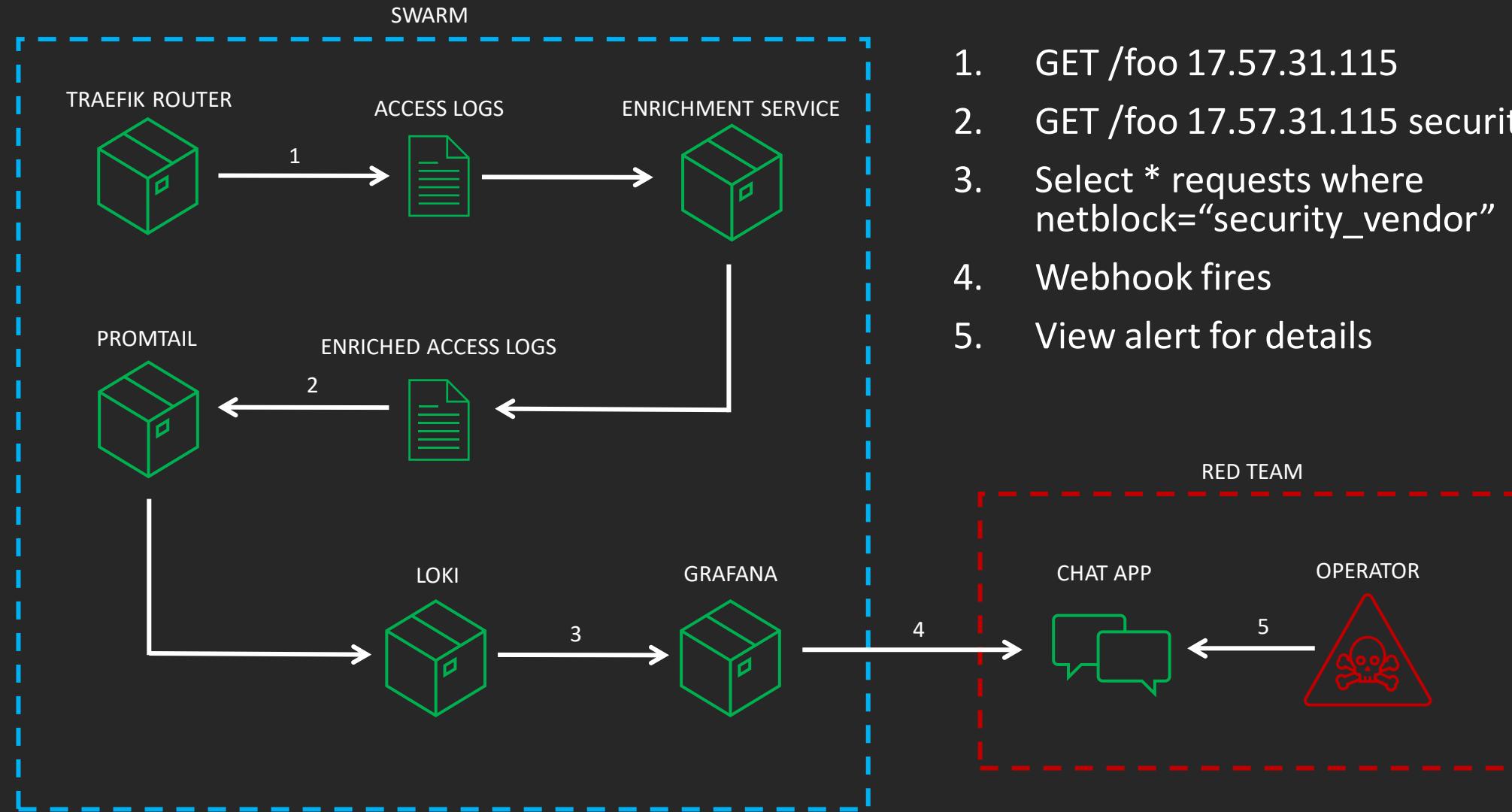
## Red Team SIEM || RedELK

- ✗ ELK is resource intensive
- ✗ Elasticsearch is complex
- ✓ Infrastructure setup is turnkey
- ✗ Log ingestion is not turnkey
- ✓ Log parsing for most red tools

<https://github.com/outflanknl/RedELK>

<https://github.com/SecurityRiskAdvisors/RedTeamSIEM>

# Monitoring Workflow



# Closing Thoughts

# Lessons Learned

Traefik is best suited for HTTP

- UDP/TCP routing has significant limitations
- Overlay networks can complicate true source IP preservation

EC2 User Data is a chore to debug

- `cat /var/log/cloud-init-output.log`

# Infrastructure Thoughts

Just because someone did it one way doesn't mean you have to  
Look for ways to simplify and reduce stress in your life (with infra)  
Explore new technologies and tools  
Be a hacker :)

# Resources

<https://github.com/SecurityRiskAdvisors/GetInTheBox>

<https://grafana.com/docs/loki/latest/getting-started/>

<https://doc.traefik.io/traefik/>

<https://docs.docker.com/engine/swarm/>

A dark, atmospheric cityscape at night, possibly a cyberpunk or science fiction setting. The scene is filled with tall buildings covered in glowing neon signs and billboards in various colors like red, blue, and green. A lone, dark silhouette of a person stands on a bridge or elevated walkway in the foreground, looking out over the city. The overall mood is mysterious and urban.

Questions?