

GET IN THE BOX!

Containerizing Red Team Infrastructure

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BSidesPhilly:2023

Agenda

Introduction

Common Industry Practices

RedSwarm Overview

Terraform & Ansible & Swarm

Traefik & Routing

Monitoring

Sojourn

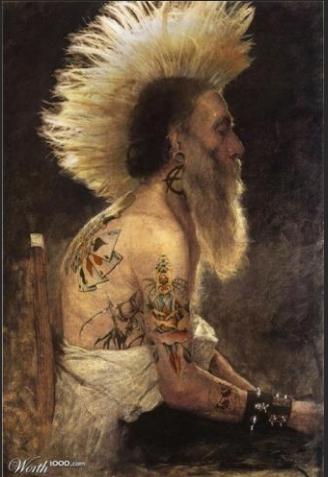
Closing Thoughts

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

Common Industry Practices

Red Team Infrastructure Terminology

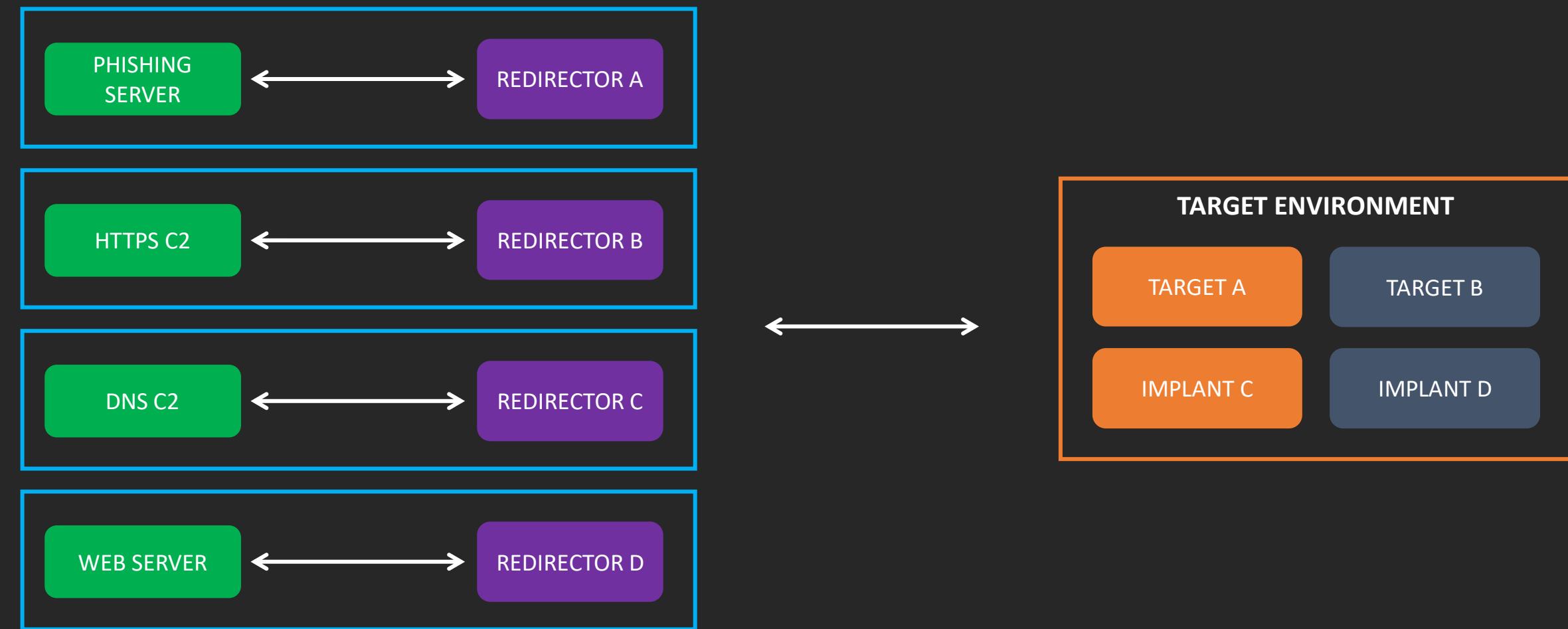
C2 Server: The command and control (C2) system that sends and receives tasks, files, and data from implants.

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

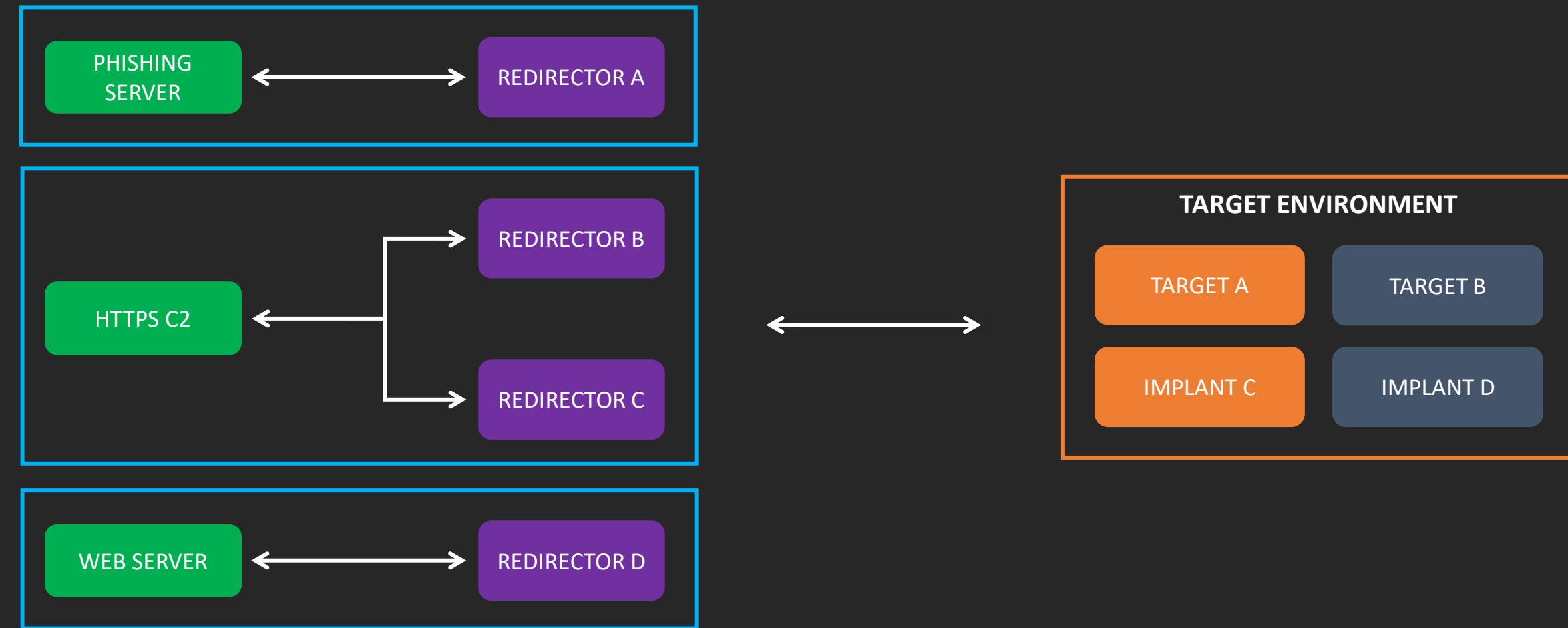
Implant: Piece of code that is created to run on a victim host that connects back to a C2 server.

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>

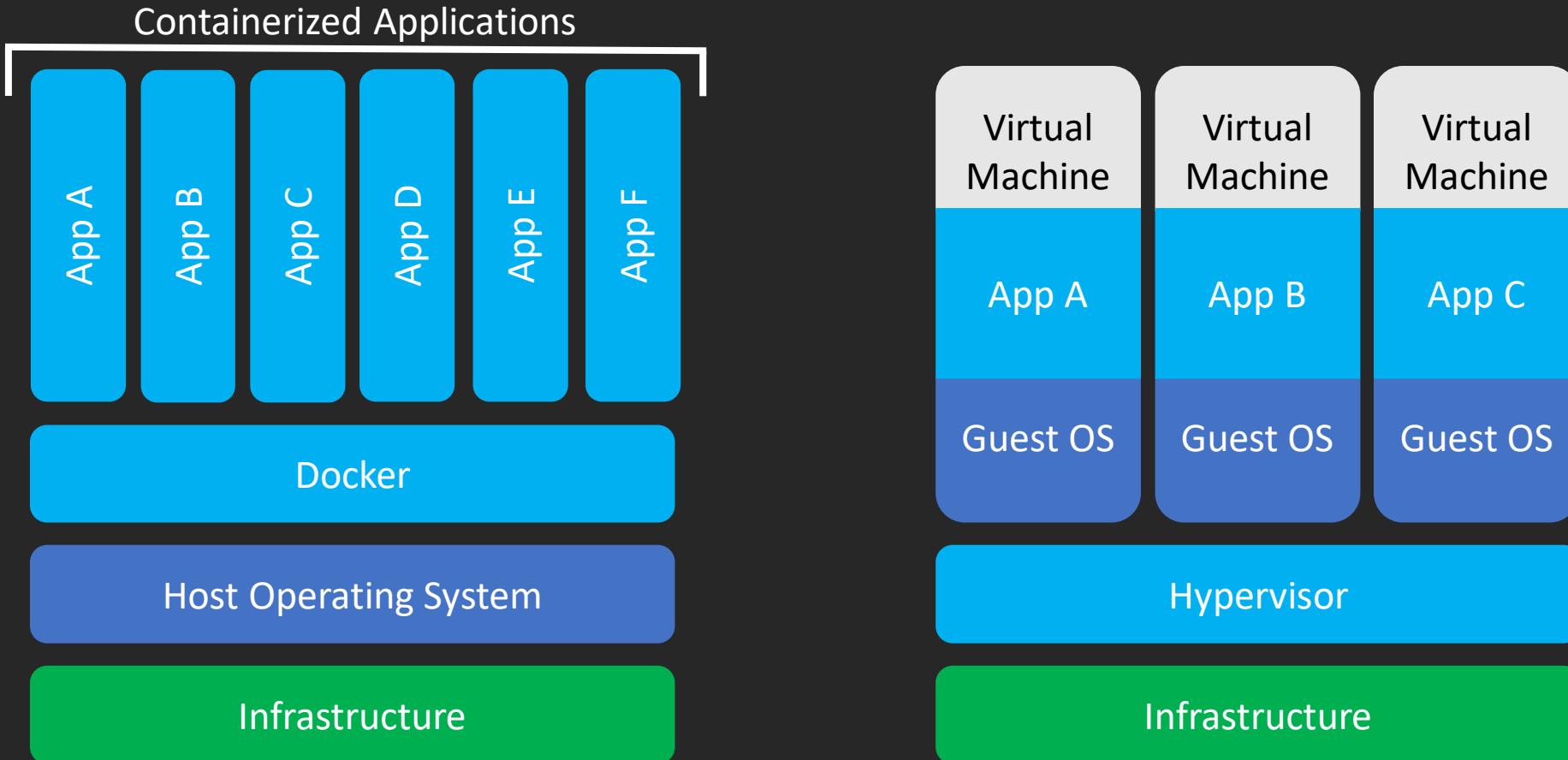
<https://www.mdsec.co.uk/2020/02/testing-your-redteam-infrastructure/>

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

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

RedSwarm Overview

Containers



Ditch Limit Ansible; Embrace Containers

Infrastructure

- (Virtual) hardware layer
- Static: rarely changes or updates after initial design
- Fixed: resources provided are difficult to change

Services

- Application layer
- Dynamic: constantly being changed and updated
- Scaling: resource requirements fluctuate

Deploy via Terraform

Configure via Ansible

Package as Docker containers

Configure via Docker Compose manifests

Overview

Terraform: Manage and provision infrastructure through code and configuration files vs manual processes

Ansible: Initialize infrastructure via configuration management

Docker Images: Package services into isolated containers

Docker Swarm Mode: Deploy and manage services via container orchestration

Terraform & Ansible & Swarm

Primary Goal: Ease-of-Use

Deployment should be as turnkey as possible:

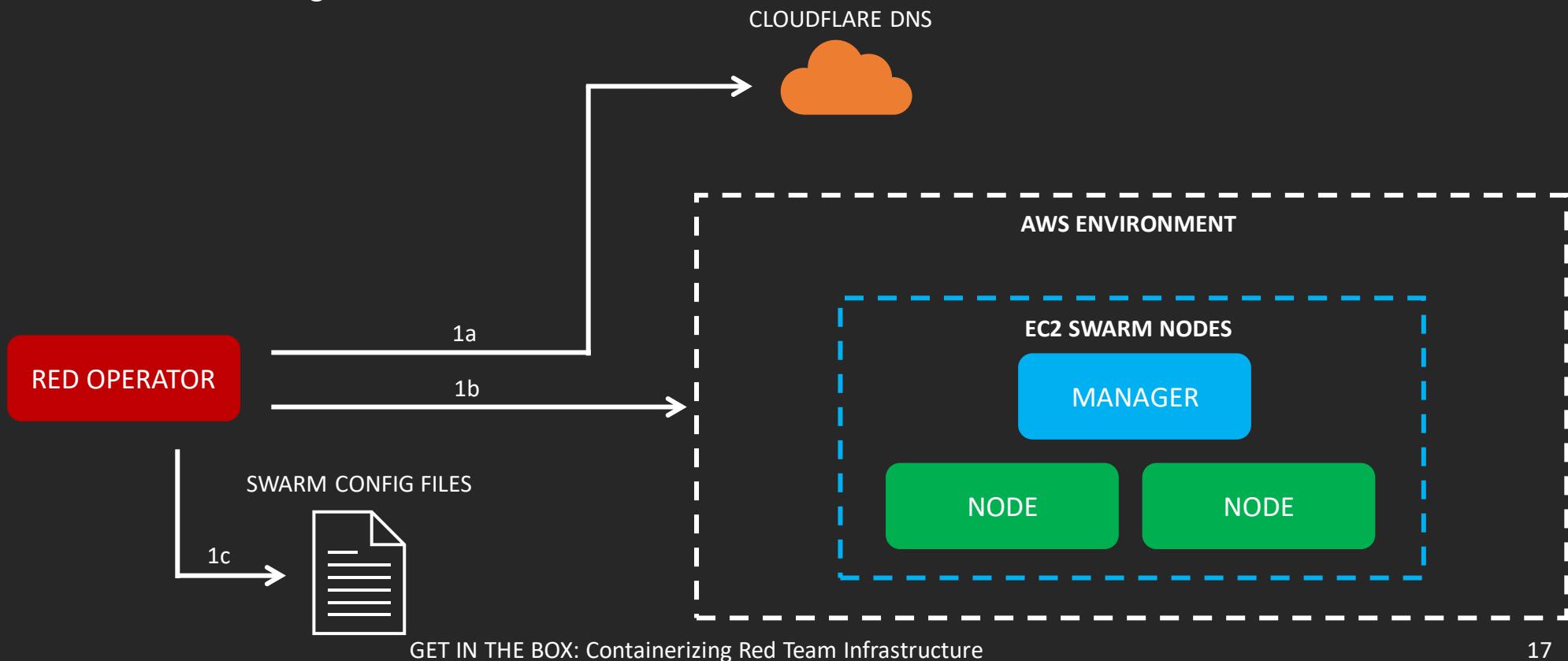
1. Set all the appropriate values in “terraform.tfvars”
2. `terraform apply -auto-approve`
3. `ansible-playbook -i hosts.ini site.yml`
4. `docker -H ssh://admin@10.10.10.10 stack deploy -c traefik.yaml traefik`

Repeat the “stack deploy” for each desired service

Deployment Workflow

1. Run `terraform apply`

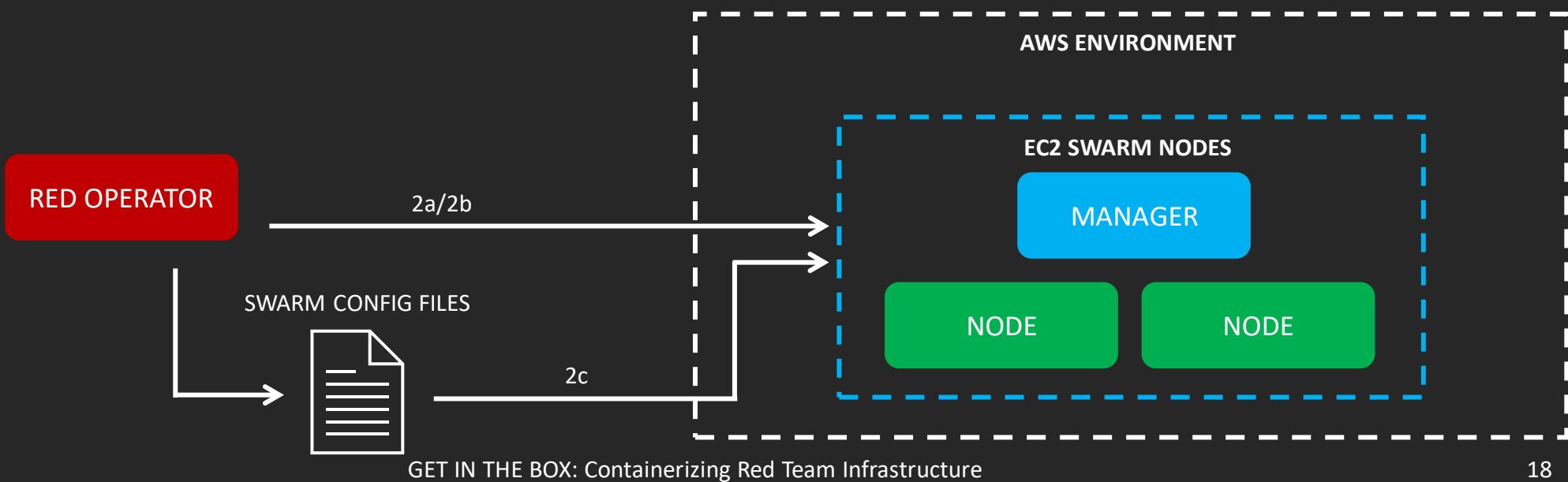
- a) Creates DNS records
- b) Creates EC2 instances
- c) Creates swarm config files



Deployment Workflow

2. Run `ansible-playbook`

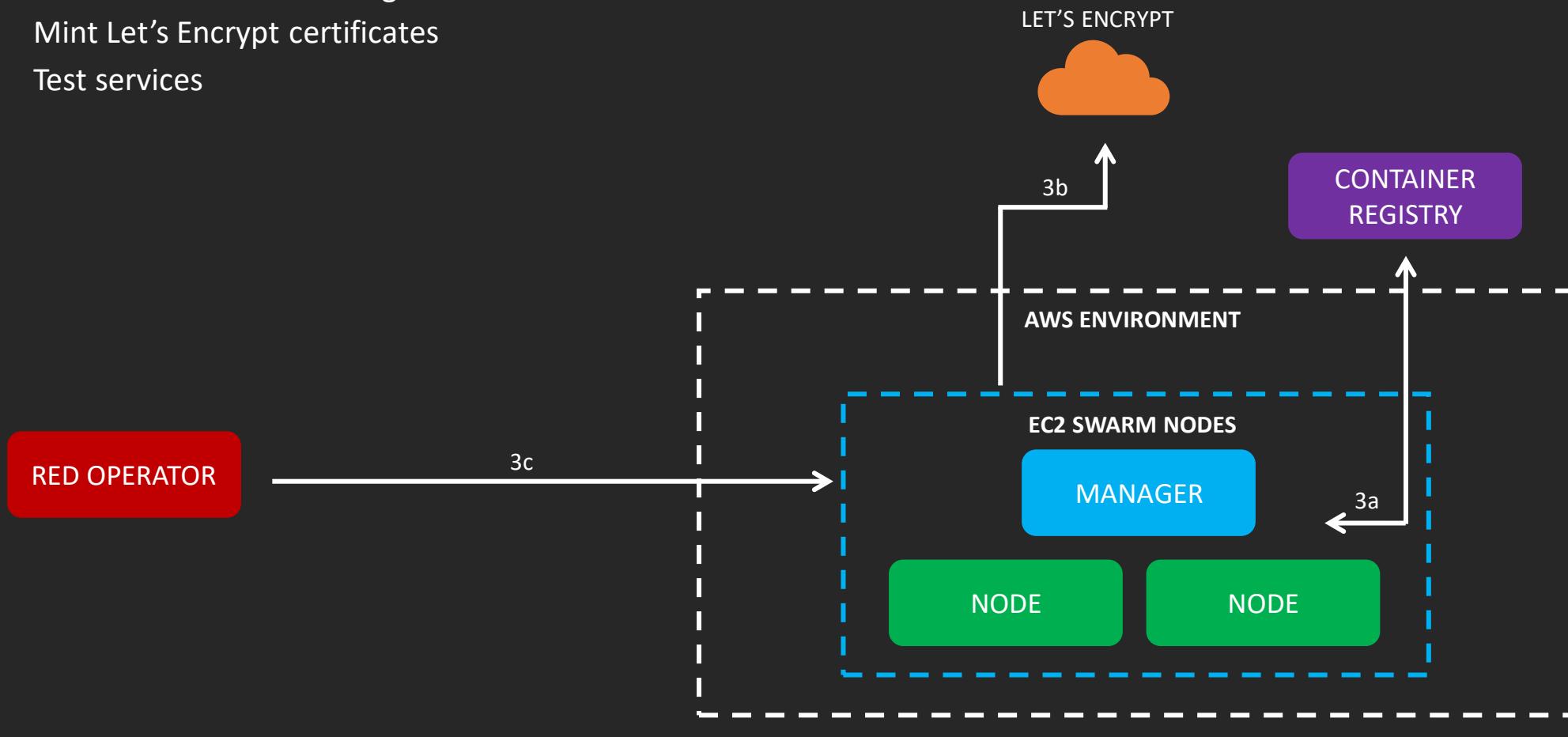
- a) Configure each node
- b) Initialize the swarm
- c) Deploy Swarm services



Deployment Workflow

3. Wait for `docker stack deploy`

- a) Downloads container images
- b) Mint Let's Encrypt certificates
- c) Test services



Deployment Workflow

1. Run `terraform apply`

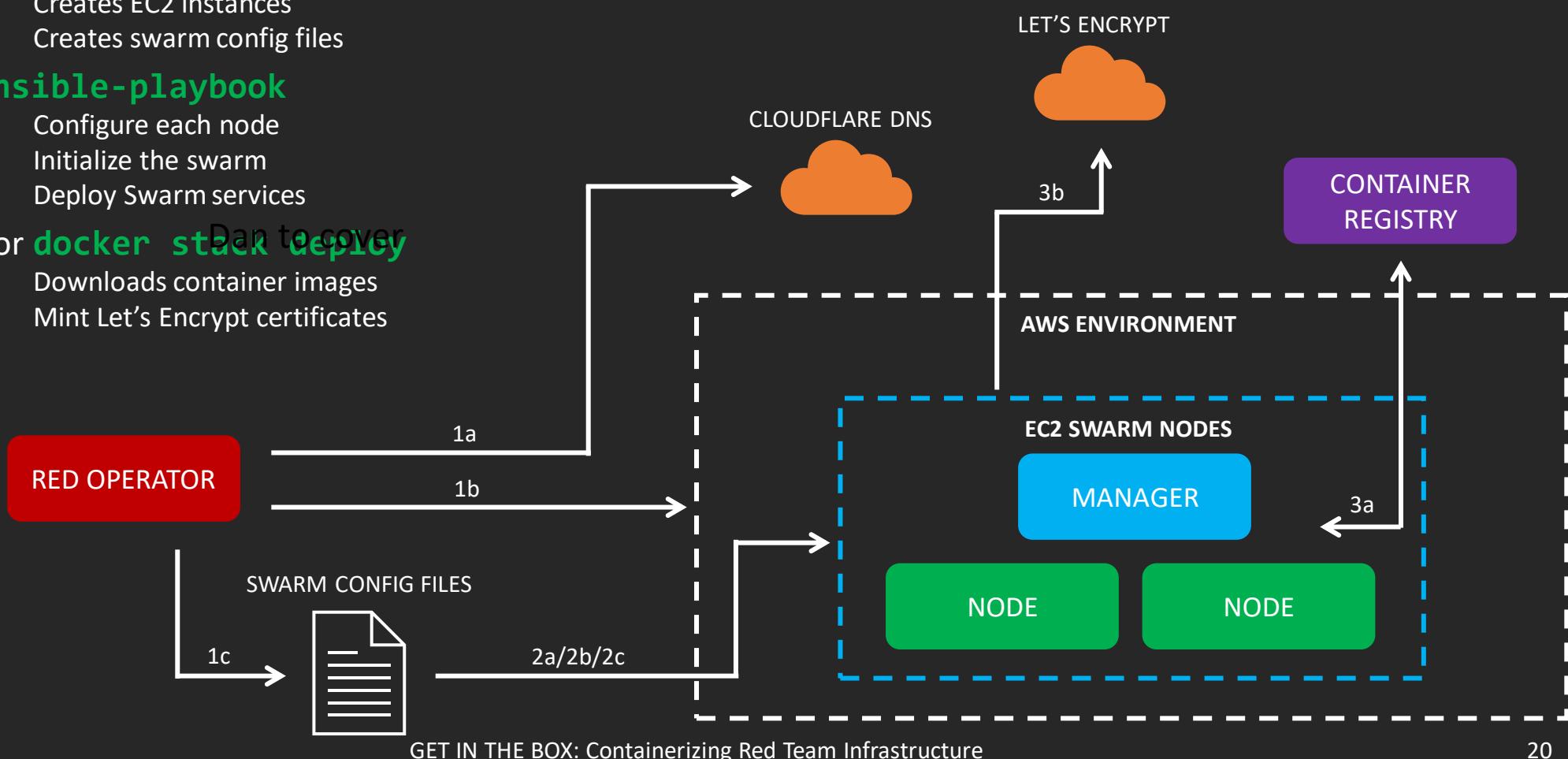
- a) Creates DNS records
- b) Creates EC2 instances
- c) Creates swarm config files

2. Run `ansible-playbook`

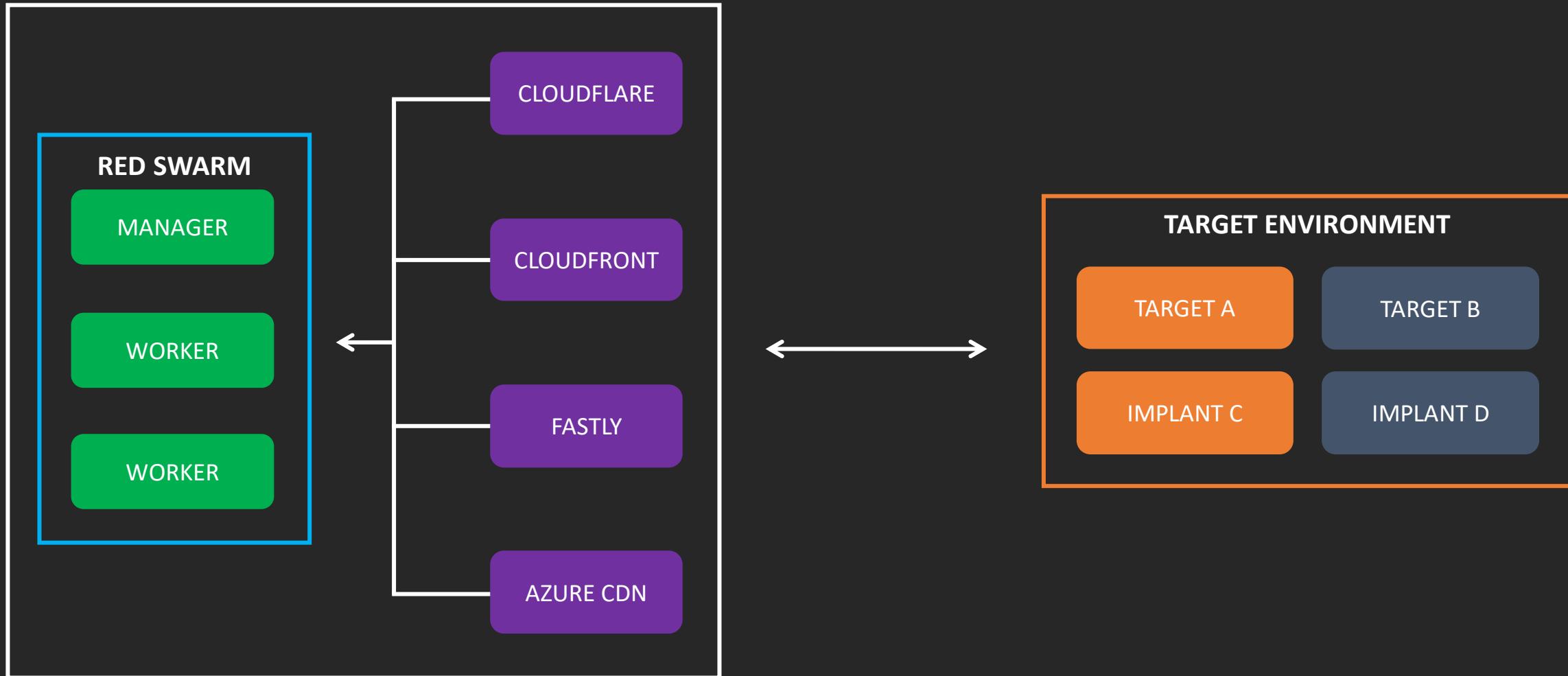
- a) Configure each node
- b) Initialize the swarm
- c) Deploy Swarm services

3. Wait for `docker stack deploy`

- a) Downloads container images
- b) Mint Let's Encrypt certificates



Example Deployment



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" ]

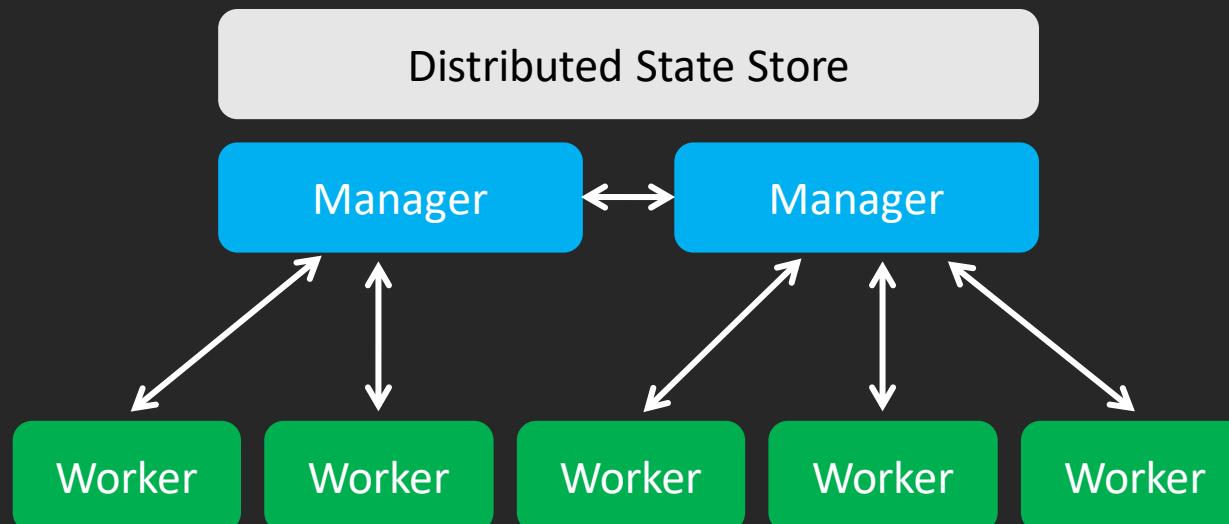
# start.sh
#!/bin/bash
screen -d -m /opt/evilginx2/bin/evilginx -p /opt/evilginx2/phishlets/
```

Docker Swarm

Container orchestration engine

Decouples applications from underlying servers

Kubernetes is overkill



Stacks

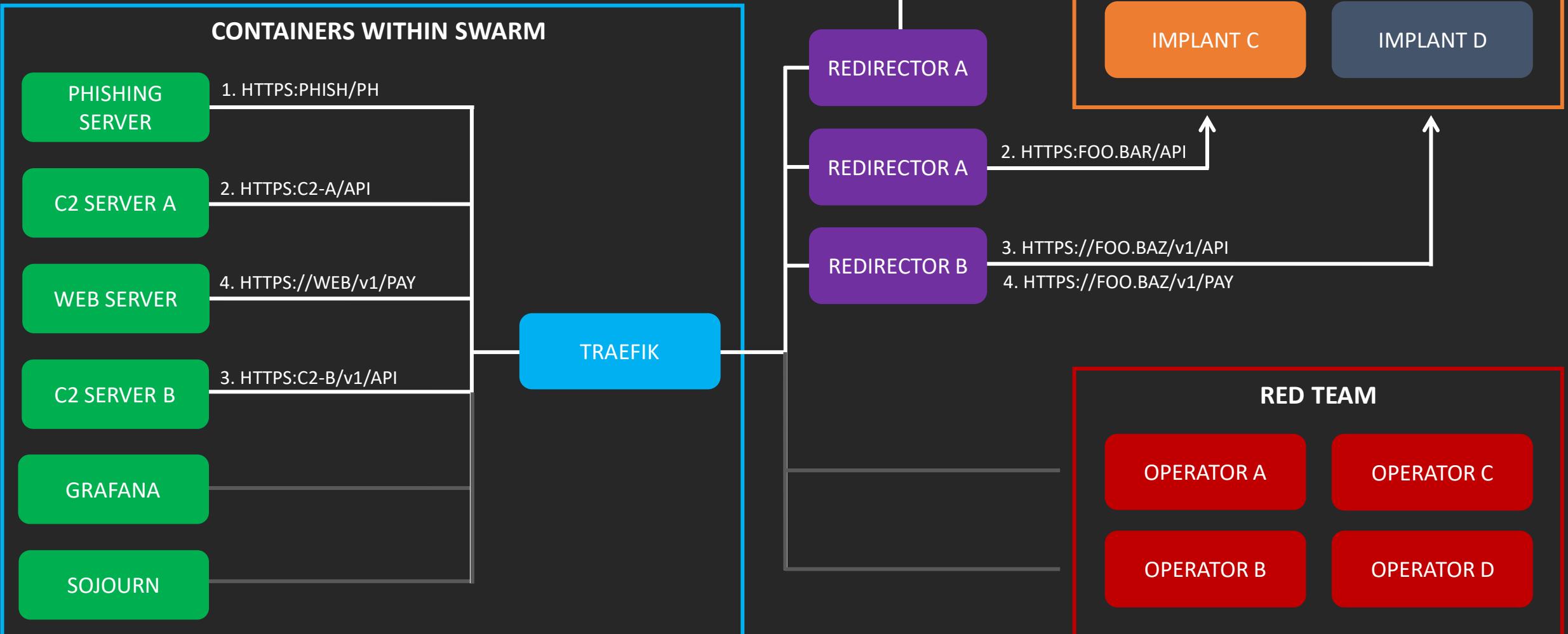
Groups images & network configurations together into a set of services

Consumes Docker Compose v3 files

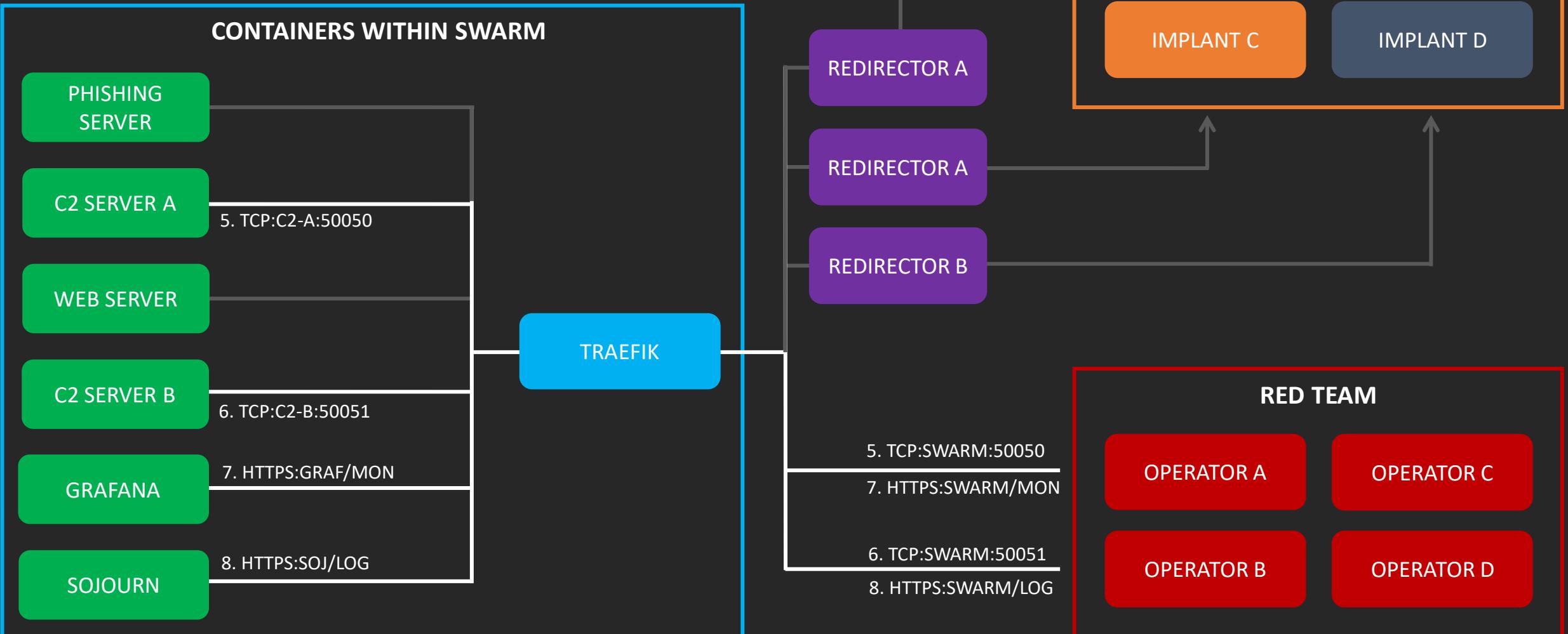
Example deploy command:

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

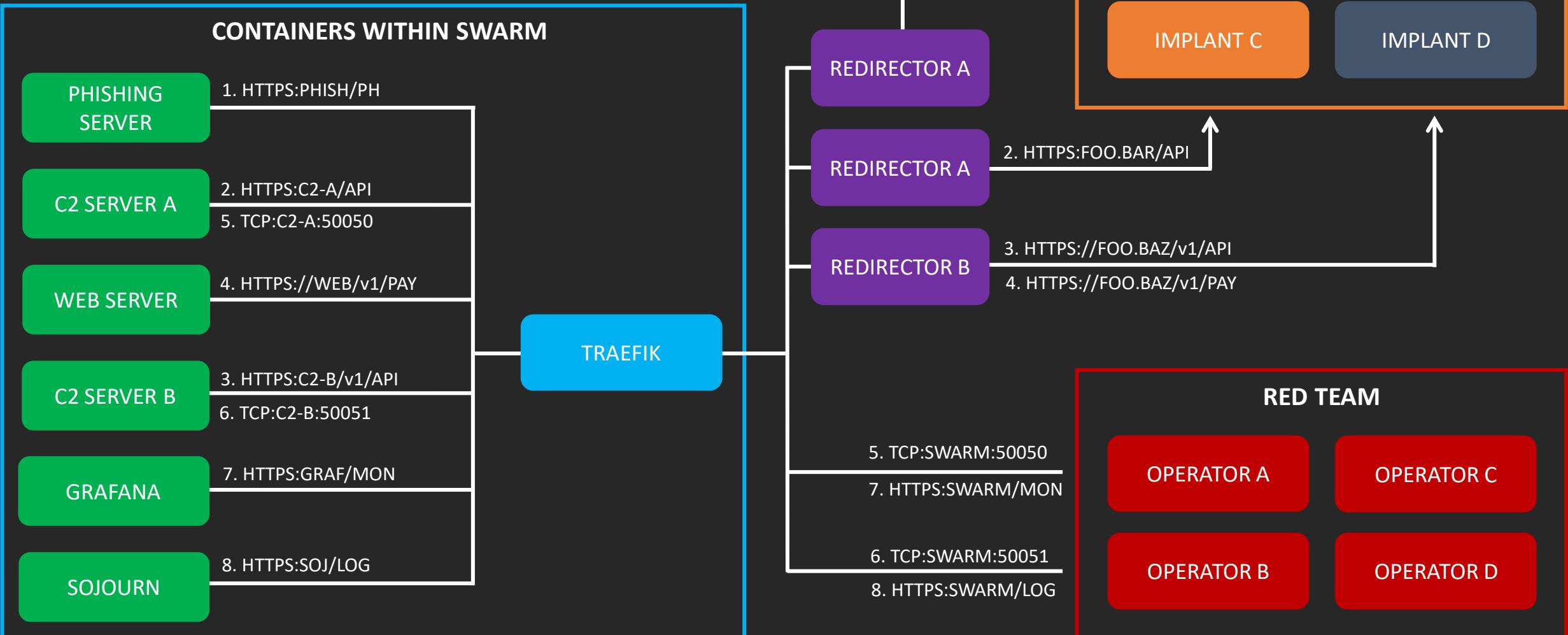
Heart of the Swarm



Heart of the Swarm



Heart of the Swarm



Portainer

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

The screenshot shows the Portainer.io interface for managing Docker stacks. The left sidebar is titled "primary" and contains the following navigation items:

- Home
- Dashboard
- App Templates
- Stacks (highlighted in blue)
- Services
- Containers
- Images
- Networks
- Volumes
- Configs
- Secrets

The main content area is titled "Stacks" and displays a "Stacks list". The table has columns for Name, Type, and Control. The data is as follows:

Name	Type	Control
fileserver	Swarm	Limited ⓘ
monitoring	Swarm	Limited ⓘ
portainer	Swarm	Limited ⓘ
sliver	Swarm	Limited ⓘ
sojourn	Swarm	Limited ⓘ
traefik	Swarm	Limited ⓘ

The screenshot shows the Portainer.io interface. The left sidebar has a dark blue background with white icons and text. It includes links for Home, primary (selected), Dashboard, App Templates, Stacks (selected), Services, Containers, Images, Networks, Volumes, Configs, Secrets, Swarm, Settings, and Users. The main content area has a light gray background. At the top, it says "Stacks > traefik" and "Stack details". Below this, there's a "Stack" section with a "Information" sub-section containing a warning message: "This stack was created outside of Portainer. Control over this stack is limited." The "Stack details" section shows the name "traefik". The "Services" section lists two services: "traefik_dir_init" and "traefik_traefik". The "traefik_traefik" service is expanded, showing its configuration: Image "traefik:v2.7", Scheduling Mode "replicated", and Published Ports (53:53, 80:80, 443:443, 1090:1090, 1091:1091, 2222:2222, 5672:5672). The "Actions" column for this service shows a green button labeled "running" and a "xf3l3jl5aqw3v9jmq3fnforop". The "Slot" column shows the value "1".

portainer.io
COMMUNITY EDITION

Home

primary

Dashboard

App Templates

Stacks

Services

Containers

Images

Networks

Volumes

Configs

Secrets

Swarm

Settings

Users

Stack details

Stack

Information

This stack was created outside of Portainer. Control over this stack is limited.

Stack details

traefik

Services

	Name	Image	Scheduling Mode	Published Ports
<input type="checkbox"/>	traefik_dir_init	alpine:latest	replicated 0 / 1 Scale	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	traefik_traefik	traefik:v2.7	replicated 1 / 1 Scale	53:53 80:80 443:443 1090:1090 1091:1091 2222:2222 5672:5672

Status Filter Task Actions Slot

running xf3l3jl5aqw3v9jmq3fnforop

1



Container logs



Log viewer settings

Auto-refresh logs ?



Wrap lines



Display timestamps



Fetch

All logs



Search

Filter...

Lines

100

Actions

Download logs

Copy

Copy selected lines

Unselect

```
time="2023-12-07T14:51:41Z" level=info msg="Configuration loaded from flags."
```

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

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
```

2

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
```

3

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
```

4

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>

Q Search or jump to...
ctrl+k

+ | ? | Sign in

Home > Dashboards > Node Exporter Full 🔍

Add ▾



Last 15 minutes ▾



datasource

default ▾

Job

node_exporter ▾

Host

172.16.13.6:9100 ▾

GitHub

Grafana

Quick CPU / Mem / Disk

CPU Busy ⓘ



Sys Load (5 ⓘ)



Sys Load (1 ⓘ)



RAM Used ⓘ



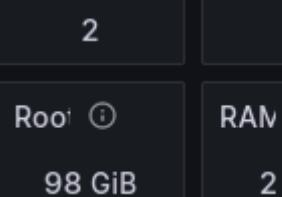
SWAP Used ⓘ



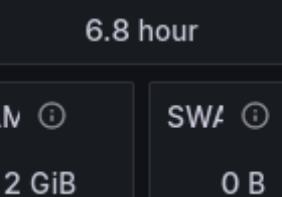
Root FS Used ⓘ



CPU ⓘ

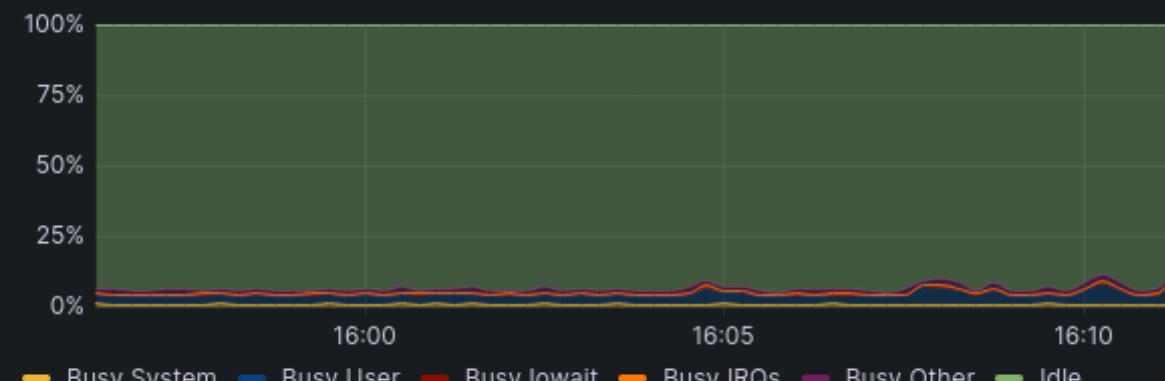


Uptime ⓘ

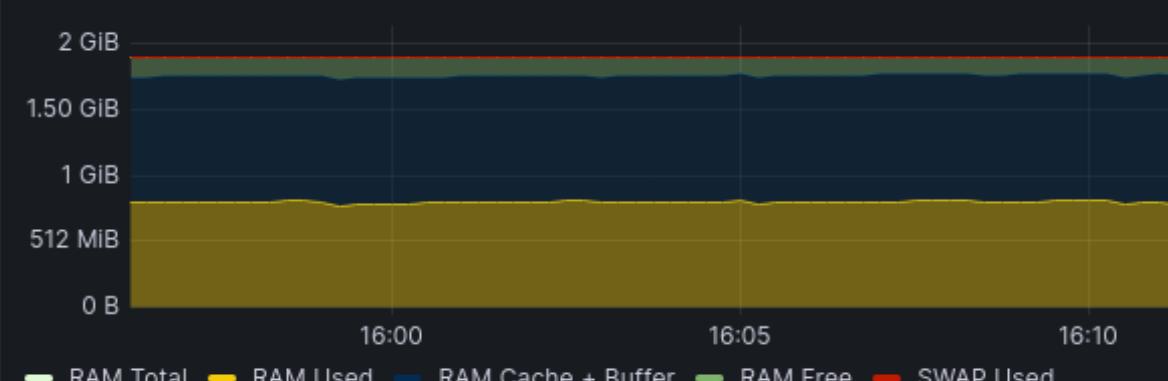


Basic CPU / Mem / Net / Disk

CPU Basic ⓘ



Memory Basic ⓘ





Q Search or jump to... ctrl+k

+ | ? | Sign in

Home > Dashboards > Cadvisor exporter 🔗

>Add ctrl+k



Last 15 minutes

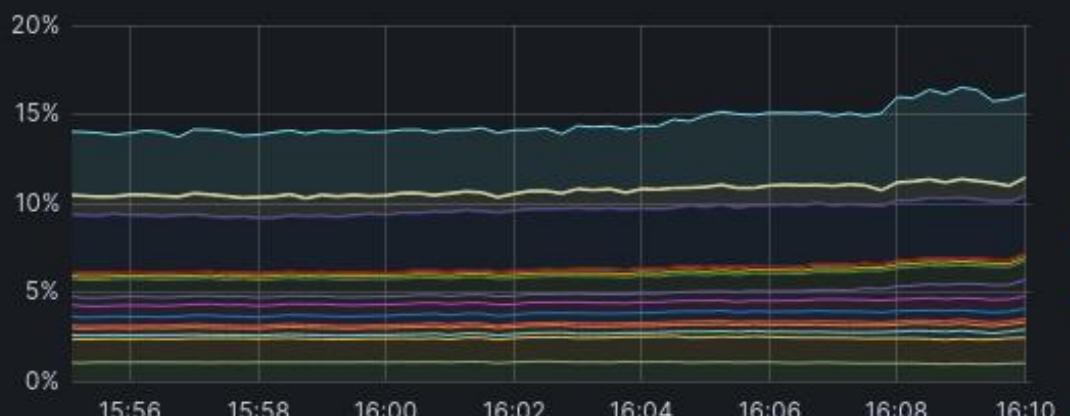


^

Host All Container All

▼ CPU

CPU Usage



	max	avg
monitoring_cadvisor.c5bwuu21b0i7usa7p9wdcxhno.zisb09buqbk3pryqz95iyfzfvi	1.11%	1.05%
monitoring_cadvisor.eslmf2hxeb9rw2b5qdfglov48.vwgfj9yenwpa8fyupq1f9u4ce	1.46%	1.37%
monitoring_grafana.1.13kliq7vfyl6urffs94w6k0e6	0.464%	0.272%
monitoring_loki.1.vl2q6x91w6t0tavtxp5m069cx	0.415%	0.400%
monitoring_minio.1.px9j2mvb6v64sb62o9o9of31x	0.213%	0.164%
monitoring_node_exporter.c5bwuu21b0i7usa7p9wdcxhno.i67j17hql6opyqposv67eiwa	0.584%	0.539%
monitoring_node_exporter.eslmf2hxeb9rw2b5qdfglov48.n9n06zjdwcfq7xnj0pisowsyj	0.723%	0.632%



Q Search or jump to... ctrl+k

+ | ? | Sign in

Home > Dashboards > Traefik Official Standalone Dashboard

Last 15 minutes

datasource Prometheus entrypoint All service All

General

Traefik Instances

1

Http Code i



POST[200]	63%
GET[200]	32%
GET[499]	6%
DELETE[200]	0%
HEAD[200]	0%
PATCH[200]	0%
PUT[200]	0%
POST[501]	0%

Requests per EntryPoint



Name	Mean	Max
https	0.495 req/s	1.29 req/s
traefik	0.0667 req/s	0.0667 req/s
http	0.00328 req/s	0.0444 req/s

Apdex score i



Name	Mean	Max
GET	0.999	1
POST	Nan	1
DFI FTF		

The screenshot shows the Loki interface for searching logs. At the top, there are navigation buttons: Outline, Loki (selected), Split, Add to dashboard, Last 6 hours, Run query (highlighted in blue), and Live. Below the header is a search bar with the text '(Loki)' and a dropdown menu. Underneath the search bar are buttons for Kick start your query, Label browser, Explain query (disabled), Builder (selected), and Code.

The main search area contains a 'Label filters' section with a query: 'filename = /var/log/traefik/traefik.log'. Below it is a 'Line contains regex match' section with the query: '(?i)acme'. The resulting query string is: {filename="/var/log/traefik/traefik.log"} |~ `(?i)acme`

Below the query results are sections for Options (Type: Range, Line limit: 1000), Add query, and Query inspector.

The 'Logs' section has settings for Time (on), Unique labels (off), Wrap lines (on), Prettify JSON (off), Deduplication (None selected), and display results (Newest first selected). It also shows common labels: traefik, Line limit: 1000 (608 returned), Total bytes processed: 72.0 MB, and a Download button.

The log results table shows a single entry from 2023-12-07 at 13:48:09.012. The log message is: time="2023-12-07T18:48:08Z" level=debug msg="No ACME certificate generation required for domains [\"v\"]. ACME CA="https://acme-v02.api.letsencrypt.org/directory" providerName=le.acme routerName=prometheus-https@docker rule ="Host(``))". The Start of range button is visible on the right.

Sojourn

But Why

- Automate the boring things
- Lessons learned from previous design
 - Prometheus/Loki not well suited for many items
 - Event loops are far more flexible
- Inspired by Nemesis and the accompanying blog posts from SpecterOps
 - <https://github.com/SpecterOps/Nemesis>

Automation as Force Amplification

- Allow operators to spend more time flexing their skillset
 - Wrangle large data sets
 - Setup alerts for important events
 - Manage artifacts, both generated and pilfered
 - Log operator activity across various tooling (C2, scanners, phishing, etc)
- Details are abstracted; new automation is dead simple to add

Components

- RabbitMQ: provides pub/sub functionality
- Postgres: general purpose DB for long-term storage
- Core Docker image: provides abstractions for interacting with both data stores
- Appsmith: a low-code UI generator; capable of directly connecting to database providers

Example Use-Case

- The **fs_mon** module publishes **fs_activity** messages
 - Message details include file location and modification timestamp
- The **payload_tracker** module subscribes to **fs_activity** messages
 - If the file is within the “payloads” directory, calculate the hash, store in DB
- The **Payload List** app displays the database data

Payload List		
<input type="text"/> Search...	<input type="button"/> Filters	<input type="button"/> Add new row
path	last_updated	sha256_hash
/opt/efs/fileserver/payloads/implant.exe	2023-12-07 17:14:45	FB0DE92BA31782FFEFEE93E6EDF0B1FB2B82BB26955F071FBD3C16B38D69B436
/opt/efs/fileserver/payloads/sliver_x64_staged.dll	2023-12-07 20:04:04	7D865E959B2466918C9863AFCA942D0FB89D7C9AC0C99BAFC3749504DED97730
/opt/efs/fileserver/payloads/sliver_x64_packed.cpl	2023-12-07 20:04:29	E3B0C44298FC1C149AFBF4C8996FB92427AE41E4649B934CA495991B7852B855

Other Uses

- *beacon_activity*
 - Generate: monitor C2 servers for operator activity
 - Consume: store within a general-purpose activity log
 - Consume: if it was a download command, parse file for metadata
- *evilginx_callback*
 - Generate: monitor Evilginx for phished creds
 - Consume: start ROADrecon with victim creds or session

Closing Thoughts

Lessons Learned

Traefik is best suited for HTTP

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

Docker Swarm is limited

- No real support for distributed volumes
- No way to control container creation order

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://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 bright, colorful neon signs and billboards in shades of red, blue, and green, reflecting off wet surfaces. 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?

Example Implementation



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