Squert, Sguil, Kibana in AWS

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How We Made It - Security Onion - Requirements

Security Onion Hardware requirements

Kibana - 8 GB RAM, 4 CPU Cores

Our "hardware" - AWS Free Tier Limitations

Free Tier Eligible Instance Type Only

- 1. T2.micro, 1 GB RAM, 1 CPU Core (2.5 GHz)
- 2. Network Performance Low to Moderate

Operating System (on ISO) - Ubuntu 16.04.6 LTS

How We Made It - Security Onion - The VM

Download & Install VirtualBox (Version 6.1.4)

https://www.virtualbox.org/wiki/Downloads

Download the Security Onion ISO (ISO installs Linux OS) (Version 16.04.6.6)

https://github.com/Security-Onion-Solutions/security-onion/blob/master/Verify_ISO.md

Create VM - VMDK - 20 GB, 1024 MB RAM, 1 CPU, Network (NAT)

Boot to ISO and Install

Export Appliance (OVA file) - Open Virtualization Format 2.0

How We Made It - Security Onion - AWS Upload

Links with Instructions and My Example Files

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vm-import/latest/userquide/vmimport-image-import.html

https://github.com/WingsLikeEagles/SecurityOnionAWS

Upload to S3 Bucket (s3://bucket-name/SecOnion.ova)

Create IAM Policies (vmimport-role-policy.json and vmimport-trust-policy.json)

Create containers.json

Install AWSCLI locally - python pip install awscli

How We Made It - Security Onion - AWS Import

Import the OVA image creating the AMI (Amazon Machine Image)

aws ec2 --region us-west-1 import-image --description "Security Onion" --disk-containers "file://.\containers.json"

Record the "ImportTaskId": "import-ami-04548778fe6c9dbd4"

Check Progress with:

aws ec2 describe-import-image-tasks --region us-west-1 --import-task-ids import-ami-04548778fe6c9dbd4

Should result in the creation of an AMI in EC2 and a Snapshot (these need to be deleted after installation to avoid charges in Free Tier)

How We Made It - Security Onion - Run It

When creating Instance, be sure to create a Key to be able to log in.

Install VcXsrv on local - https://sourceforge.net/projects/vcxsrv/files/latest/download

Install Putty on local and create a profile, then ssh in to instance:

- SSH Tunnel ports 443:localhost:443
- SSH X11 Enable X11 forwarding

Run Security Onion Install Script - *sudo* ~/*Desktop/securityonion-setup.desktop*Say NO to "configure interfaces", this will drop your connection

Open local Browser to https://localhost/

From Putty, squil.tk (must have VcXsrv running before connecting to ssh session)

How We Made It - Security Onion - Links

https://github.com/WingsLikeEagles/SecurityOnionAWS - Justin's Instructions

https://www.virtualbox.org/wiki/Downloads

https://github.com/Security-Onion-Solutions/security-onion/blob/master/Verify_ISO.md

https://sourceforge.net/projects/vcxsrv/files/latest/download

https://docs.aws.amazon.com/vm-import/latest/userquide/vmimport-image-import.html

Performance Tool Ratings

- Each Security Onion tool we used has its own capabilities and benefits.
- Using them all together can yield better results (like peeling back the layers of an onion.).



Squert

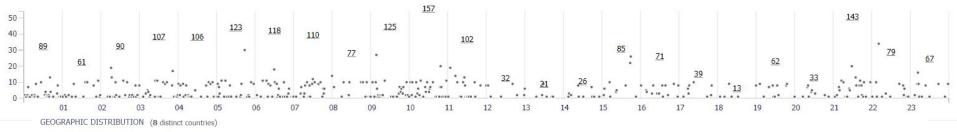
Pros:

- -Gives both NIDS and HIDS alerts
- -Gives a broad overview of daily events on the timeplot, so patterns can easily emerge
- -Can group similar events in a certain time frame
- -Does not require a lot of computer resources

Cons:

Very basic information. Will need to pivot to other programs for more in-depth packet capture

Squert Timeplot and Map





Sguil

Pros:

- -Intuitive GUI provides access to real-time events, session data, and raw packet captures
- -Can configure email notifications, auto-categorizing rules, and alerts
- -Can pivot easily to alternate programs like Wireshark, NetworkMiner, and Kibana once an alert is given

Cons:

-Can only use 1024 sockets for receiving communications from sensors. Too many sensors or sniffing agents may overload

-Events displayed must be regularly categorized or problems may occur

 Show Packet Data
 Show Rule Agent Status | Snort Statistics | System Msgs | User Msgs alert tcp [54, 36, 108, 162, 54, 37, 16, 241, 54, 38, 75, 41, 54, 38, 75, 42, 54, 38, 75, 44, 54, 38, 81, 231, 54, 39, 16, 73, 54, 76, 120, 237, 54, 94, 167, 229, 5, 79, 109, 481 any -> \$HOME NET any (msq:"ET TOR Known Tor Exit Node TCP Traffic group 112"; flags:S; Reverse DNS Enable External DNS reference;url,doc.emergingthreats.net/bin/view/Main/TorRules; threshold; type limit, track by src, seconds 60, count 1; classtype:misc-attack; Src IP: 54.38.75.41 Offset TTL Source IP Dest IP Ver HL TOS len ID Flags ChkSum Src Name: ip41.ip-54-38-75.eu 0 54.38.75.41 172.31.1.105 5 60 39375 2 0 39 35605 172.31.1.105 Dst IP: UAPRSF Dst Name: ip-172-31-1-105.us-west-1.compute.internal Source Dest R R R C S S TCP Whois Query:
None
Src IP
Dst IP Port Port OGKHTNN Seq# Ack # Offset Res Window Urp ChkSum 56148 22 X 2589017720 10 0 29200 0 44632 None. None. DATA

○ Hex • Text □ NoCase

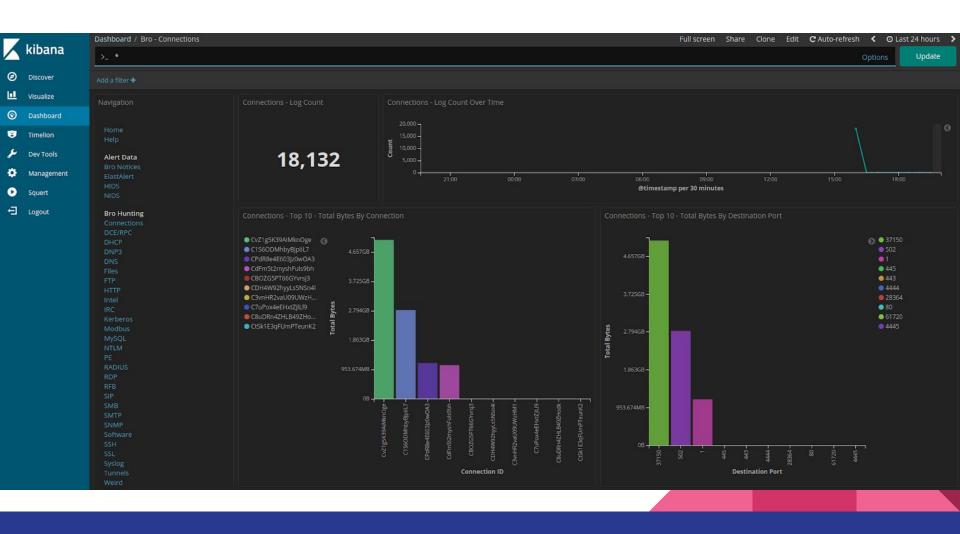
Kibana

Pros:

- -Has many visual representations of data like histograms, line graphs, pie charts, and heat maps.
- -Integrates well with ElasticSearch, which is a popular analytics and search engine, Kibana is the default choice for visualizing data from Elastisearch.
- -Comes with mapping support so you can layer geographical information on top of data.
- -Machine can learn normal patterns and detect when anomalies occur in data.

Cons:

- -Requires more resources to work, which is why we were unable to use it on the free version of AWS.
- -Search results in dashboards are limited to the first ten results for a query. Adjusting the size to more may affect performance.
- -Searches will also time out, but the timeout value can also be adjusted to wait longer for results.



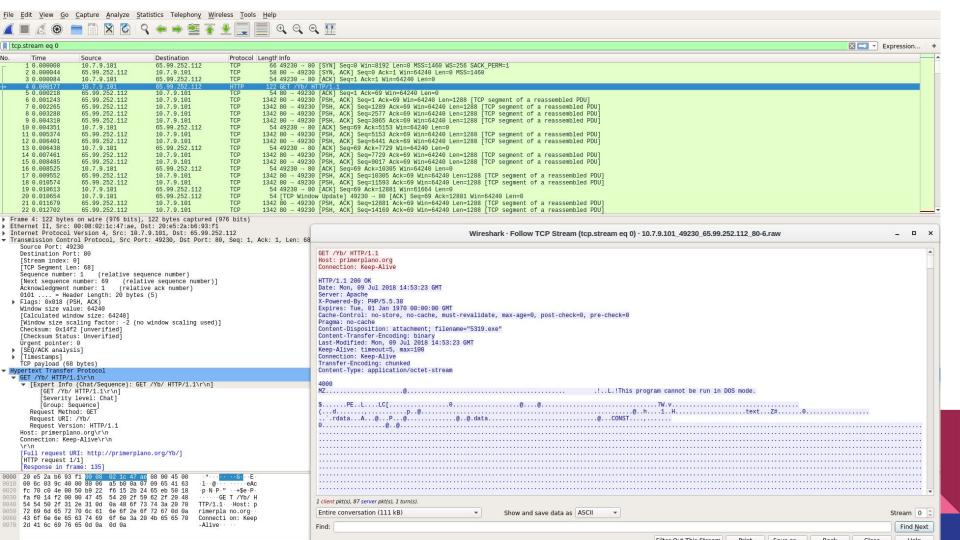
Wireshark

Pros:

- -Lets you see the fine details of what is happening on the network. Can show everything in a packet to the a very granular level
- -Easy to filter information using capture and display filters
- -A good resource for pivoting to find more information after a more general IDS finds an anomaly

Cons:

- -Packet capture files can take up a lot of space on your computer
- -Can be overwhelming to start here because it shows so much data. Can be easier to see a broader view on other programs



Types of Intrusions:

- 1. Suspicious login attempts
- 2. DDoS attacks
- 3. UDP floods
 - a. During limited scan, no malware reported

Recommendations:

- 1. Software only is supported on x86 & x64 bit processors, 3-8 physical cores
 - a. In software types of monitoring tools need more processing requirement, up to 10 vCPUs
- 2. Logs can add up quickly, large enough storage size for >= 30 days (16TB)
 - a. Local storage; SAN, iSCSI
 - b. more disk space you have, the more PCAP retention.
- 3. Memory required 8-16GB
 - a. Similar requirements as a corporate workstation standard.

Any questions?



