AIL Framework for Analysis of Information Leaks

Practical and Efficient Data-Mining of Suspicious Websites, Forums and Tor Hidden-Services



Alexandre Dulaunoy

alexandre.dulaunoy@circl.lu

Aurelien Thirion

info@circl.lu

July 10, 2024

Links

- AIL project website https://ail-project.org
- AIL project open source framework https://github.com/ail-project
- AIL framework https://github.com/ail-project/ail-framework
- Training materials
 https://github.com/ail-project/ail-training
- Online chat https://gitter.im/ail-project/community



Legal and Ethics

Privacy, AIL and GDPR (PII)

- Many modules in AIL can process personal data and even special categories of data as defined in GDPR (Art. 9).
- The data controller is often the operator of the AIL framework (limited to the organisation) and has to define legal grounds for processing personal data.
- To help users of AIL framework, a document is available which describe points of AIL in regards to the regulation¹.

¹https:

Potential legal grounds

- Consent of the data subject is in many cases not feasible in practice and often impossible or illogical to obtain (Art. 6(1)(a)).
- Legal obligation (Art. 6(1)(c)) This legal ground applies mostly to CSIRTs, in accordance with the powers and responsibilities set out in CSIRTs mandate and with their constituency, as they may have the legal obligation to collect, analyse and share information leaks without having a prior consent of the data subject.
- Art. 6(1)(f) Legitimate interest Recital 49 explicitly refers to CSIRTs' right to process personal data provided that they have a legitimate interest but not colliding with fundamental rights and freedoms of data subject.

Ethics in Information Security and Cybersecurity

- The materials and tools presented can open a significant numbers of questions regarding ethics;
- Our researches and tools are there for education, supporting the public good and improve incident response;
- We ask all users and participants to follow ethical principles and act professionaly².

²https://www.acm.org/code-of-ethics https://www.first.org/global/sigs/ethics/ethics-first

Introduction

Concepts - Deep Web

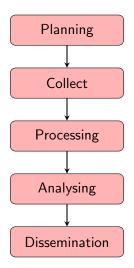
- Deep Web is the part of World Wide Web not indexed or directly accessible by standard web search-engines;
- This can be content hidden from crawlers by requiring a specific access and this can includes private social media, password-protected forums or content protected by different measures such as paywalls or specific security interface to access the information;
- A large portion of content accessible via Internet is part of the deep web³.

³also called invisible web, hidden web or non-indexed web

Concepts - darknet

- **Darknet** is an overlay network running on top of Internet requiring specific software to access the network and its services;
- Tor, I2P and Freenet are the most commonly used ones. Many are used for hidden services access and some for proxy access to the Internet;
- There are legitimate use-cases for such network but also many illegal or criminal usage.

Lifecycle of collection and analysis



Collecting, processing and analysing content - web pages

- Building a search engine on the web is a challenging task because:
 - o it has to crawl webpages,
 - it has to to make sense of unstructured data,
 - o it has to **index** these data,
 - it has to provide a way to retrieve data and structure data (e.g. correlation).
- Doing so on Tor is even more challenging because:
 - o services don't always want to be found,
 - o parts of the dataset have to be discarded.
- in each case, it requires a lot of bandwidth, storage and computing power.

Collecting, processing and analysing content - structured data

- Some data are structured and are easy to process:
 - metadata!
 - API responses.
- Some even provide cryptographic evidences:
 - o authentication mechanisms between peers,
 - OpenGPG can leak a lot of metadata
 - key ids,
 - subject of email in thunderbird,
 - o Bitcoin's Blockchain is public,
 - o pivoting on these data with external sources yields interesting results.

AIL design Objectives

Objectives of the session

- Show how to use and extend an open source tool to monitor web pages, pastes, chats, forums and hidden services
- Explain challenges and the design of the AIL open source framework
- Review different collection mechanisms and sources
- Learn how to create new modules
- Learn how to use, install and start AIL
- Supporting investigation using the AIL framework and including it in cyber threat intelligence life cycle

AIL Framework

From a requirement to a solution: AIL Framework

History:

- AIL initially started as an internship project (2014) to evaluate the feasibility to automate the analysis of (un)structured information to find leaks.
- In 2019, AIL framework is an **open source software** in Python. The software is actively used (and maintained) by CIRCL and many organisations.
- In 2020, AIL framework is now a complete project called ail project⁴.
- In 2023, AIL framework version 5.0 released with new datastorage back-end.

⁴https://github.com/ail-project/

Capabilities Overview

Common usage

- Check if mail/password/other sensitive information (terms tracked) leaked
- **Detect** reconnaissance of your infrastructure
- Search for leaks inside an archive
- Monitor and crawl chats/websites

Support CERT and Law Enforcement activities

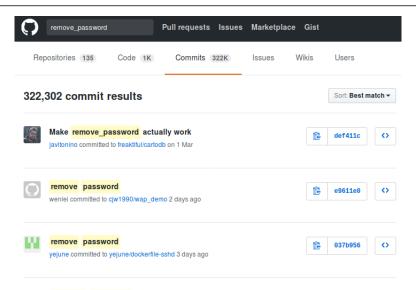
- Proactive investigation: leaks detection
 - List of emails and passwords
 - Leaked database
 - AWS Keys
 - Credit-cards
 - o PGP private keys
 - Certificate private keys
- Feed Passive DNS or any passive collection system
- CVE and PoC of vulnerabilities most used by attackers

Support CERT and Law Enforcement activities

- Website monitoring
 - o monitor booters
 - Detect encoded exploits (WebShell, malware encoded in Base64, ...)
 - SQL injections
- Chat/Channel monitoring
 - Monitor Threat Actor Chat and Community Activities
- Automatic and manual submission to threat sharing and incident response platforms
 - MISP
 - TheHive
- Term/Regex/YARA monitoring for local companies/government

Sources of leaks

Mistakes from users:



Sources of leaks: Paste monitoring

- Example: https://gist.github.com/
 - o Easily storing and sharing text online
 - Used by programmers and legitimate users
 - \rightarrow Source code & information about configurations

Sources of leaks: Paste monitoring

- Example: https://gist.github.com/
 - Easily storing and sharing text online
 - $\circ~$ Used by programmers and legitimate users
 - ightarrow Source code & information about configurations
- Abused by attackers to store:
 - List of vulnerable/compromised sites
 - Software vulnerabilities (e.g. exploits)
 - Database dumps
 - → User data
 - \rightarrow Credentials
 - → Credit card details
 - More and more ...

Examples of pastes (items)

```
text 2.02 KB
text 4.41 KB
                                               KillerGram - Yuffie - Smoke The Big Dick [smkwhr] (Upload
         - - - - Tool by Y3t1v3t ( u
                                                text 2.66 KB
        text 4.57 KB

    <item name="%the component to be disabled%" xsi:type="array">

          1. #include "wejwyj.h"
                                                          <item name="config" xsi:type="array">
                                                              <item name="componentDisabled" xsi:type="boolean">true</item>
          3. int zapisz (FILE *plik_
                                                         </item>
                int i, j;
                                                   5. </item>
          5. if (obr->KOLOR==0) {
                                                   7. <2xml version="1.0"?>
 10.
                fprintf (plik_wy, "P2
                fprintf (plik wv. "%d
                                                   9. <page xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xsi:noNamespace
                fprintf (plik wv. "%d
                                                      /etc/page configuration.xsd">
                for (i=0: i<obr->wvmv
                                                  10.
                                                          <body>
                for (i=0; i<obr->wvmx; i++
                                                              <referenceBlock name="checkout.root">
                    fprintf (plik wy, "%d ",
                                                                  <arguments>
                                                                      <argument name="jsLayout" xsi:type="array">
```

Why so many leaks?

- Economical interests (e.g. Adversaries promoting services)
- Ransom model (e.g. To publicly pressure the victims)
- Political motives (e.g. Adversaries showing off)
- Collaboration (e.g. Criminals need to collaborate)
- Operational infrastructure (e.g. malware exfiltrating information on a pastie website)
- Mistakes and errors

Yes!

and we have to deal with this as a CSIRT.

- Contacting companies or organisations who did specific accidental leaks
- Discussing with media about specific case of leaks and how to make it more practical/factual for everyone
- Evaluating the economical market for cyber criminals (e.g. DDoS booters⁵ or reselling personal information reality versus media coverage)
- Analysing collateral effects of malware, software vulnerabilities or exfiltration
 - \rightarrow And it's important to detect them automatically.

⁵https://github.com/D4-project/

Paste monitoring at CIRCL: Statistics

- Monitored paste sites: 27
 - o gist.github.com
 - o ideone.com
 - o ..

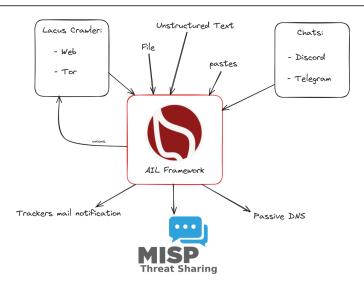
	2016	2017	08.2018
Collected pastes	18,565,124	19,145,300	11,591,987
Incidents	244	266	208

Table: Pastes collected and incident⁶ raised by CIRCL

⁶http://www.circl.lu/pub/tr-46

Current capabilities

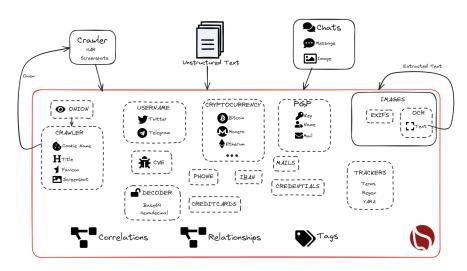
High Level Overview



AIL Framework: Extensible capabilities

- Extending AIL to add a new analysis module can be done in 50 lines of Python
- The framework supports multi-processors/cores by default.
 Any analysis module can be started multiple times to support faster processing during peak times or bulk import
- Multiple concurrent data inputs
- Tor Crawler (handle cookies authentication)
- Feeders: Discord, Telegram, ...

Analysis of unstructured information



AIL Framework: Features

- Extracting credit card numbers, credentials, phone numbers,
 ...
- Extracting and validating potential hostnames
- Keeps track of duplicates
- Submission to threat sharing and incident response platforms (MISP and TheHive)
- Full-text indexer to index unstructured information
- Tagging for classification and searches
- Terms, sets, regex and YARA tracking, occurrences, and history
- Archives, files, and raw submission from the UI
- Correlation engine based on PGP ID, cryptocurrencies, decoded (Base64, ...), usernames, cookie names, and many selectors to find relationships
- And many more

Trackers - Retro Hunt

- Search and monitor specific keywords/patterns
 - Automatic Tagging
 - Email Notifications
- Track Word
 - o ddos
- Track Set
 - booter,ddos,stresser;2
- Track Regex
 - o circl\.lu
- YARA rules
 - https://github.com/ail-project/ail-yara-rules

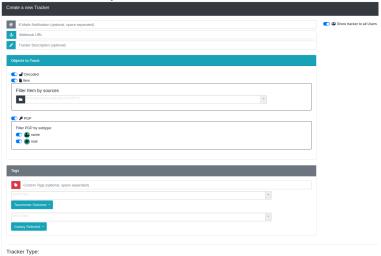
YARA Tracker





Trackers - Practical part

• Create and test your own tracker



Retro Hunt

```
test
                                                                rule certificates
                                                                    meta:
                                                                        author = "@KevTheHermit"
            Date 2023/05/10
                                                                        info = "Part of PasteHunter"
                                                                        reference = "https://github.com/kevthehermit/PasteHunter"
      Description None
                                                                    strings:
                                                                        Sssh priv = "BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY" wide ascii nocase
            Tags
                                                                        Sopenssh_priv = "BEGIN OPENSSH PRIVATE KEY" wide ascii nocase
                                                                        $dsa priv = "BEGIN DSA PRIVATE KEY" wide ascii nocase
          Creator admin@admin.test
                                                                        Sec_priv = "BEGIN EC PRIVATE KEY" wide ascii nocase
                                                                        Spop priv = "BEGIN PGP PRIVATE KEY" wide ascii nocase
           Filters {
                                                                        Spem_cert = "BEGIN CERTIFICATE" wide ascii nocase
                       "item": {
                                                                        Spkcs7 = "BEGIN PKCS7"
                           "date from": "20230304",
                           "date to": "20230601"
                                                                    condition:
                                                                        any of them
    Objects Match
```



Recon and intelligence gathering tools

- Attacker also share informations
- Recon tools detected: 94
 - o sqlmap
 - dnscan
 - o whois
 - msfconsole (metasploit)
 - dnmap
 - nmap
 - o ...

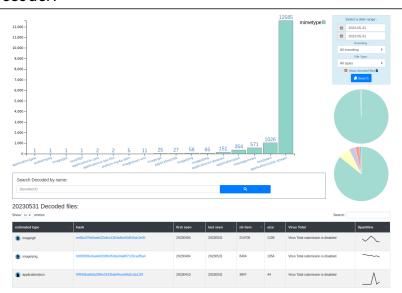
Recon and intelligence gathering tools

```
Hostname
                www.pabloquintanilla.cl
                                             TSP
                                                   Wix.com Itd.
    Continent
                North America
                                  Flag
    US
    Country United States Country Code
    Region Unknown
                           Local time 19 Nov 2019 07:59 CST
                           Postal Code Unknown
    City
          Unknown
    TP Address 185,230,60,195
                           Latitude
                                             37.751
                      Longitude -97.822
    > www.pabloguintanilla.cl
    Server:
                38.132.106.139
    Address: 38.132.106.139#53
    Non-authoritative answer:
    www.pabloquintanilla.cl canonical name = www192.wixdns.net.
    www192.wixdns.net
                      canonical name = balancer.wixdns.net.
    Name: balancer.wixdns.net
    Address: 185,230,60,211
    Domain name: pabloquintanilla.cl
    Registrant name: SERGIO TORO
    Registrant organisation:
    Registrar name: NIC Chile
38 of 115 gistrar URL https://www.pic
```

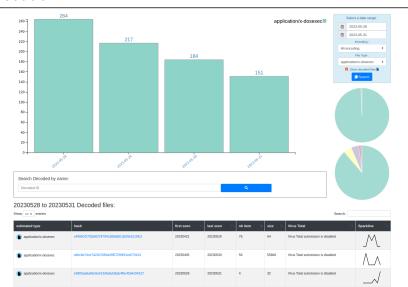
Decoder

- Search for encoded strings
 - Base64
 - Hexadecimal
 - o Binary
- Guess Mime-type
- Items/Domains Correlation

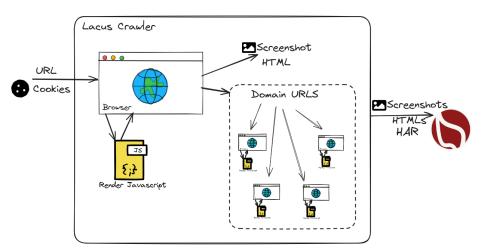
Decoder:



Decoder:



Collection - Lacus Crawler



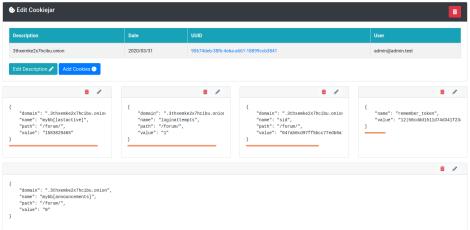
Crawler

- Crawlers are used to navigate on regular website as well as .onion addresses (via automatic extraction of urls or manual submission)
- Lacus⁷ ("scriptable" browser) is rending the pages (including javascript) and produce screenshots (HAR archive too)
- How a domain is crawled by default:
 - 1. Fetch the first url
 - 2. Render javascript (webkit browser)
 - 3. Extract all urls
 - 4. Filter url: keep all url of this domain
 - 5. crawl next url (max depth = 1)

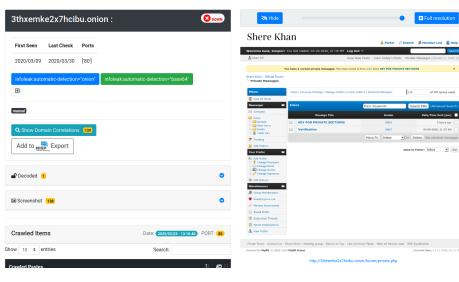
⁷https://github.com/ail-project/lacus

Crawler: Cookiejar

Use your cookies to login and bypass captcha



Crawler: Cookiejar

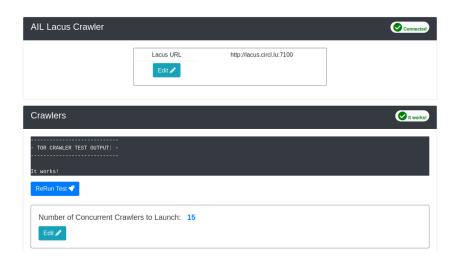


Lacus

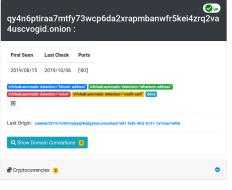
- Lacus⁸ is a capturing system using playwright, as a web service
- AIL utilizes Lacus for fetching and rendering domains.
 - o Lacus can be installed and executed outside of AIL,
 - o Enqueue what you want to capture,
 - Trigger the capture,
 - Get the capture result,

⁸https://github.com/ail-project/lacus

Crawler Settings - Lacus

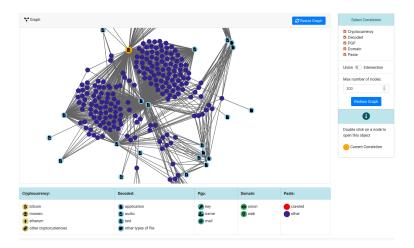


Crawler: DDoS Booter

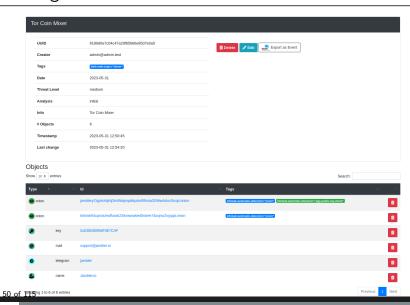




Correlations and relationship



Investigations



Live demo!

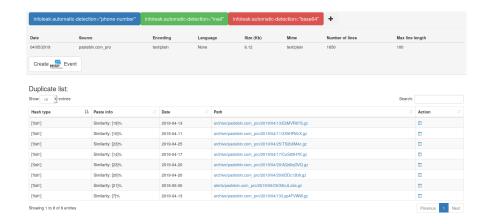
Example: Dashboard



Example: Text search



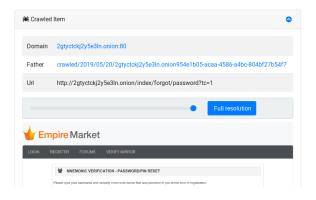
Example: Items Metadata (1)



Example: Items Metadata (2)



Example: Items Metadata (3)



Example: Browsing content

Content:

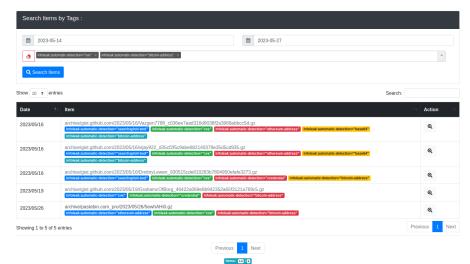
```
http://members2.mofosnetwork.com/access/login/
somosextremos:buddy1990
brazzers_glenn:cocklick
brazzers61:braves01
http://members.naughtvamerica.com/index.php?m=login
gernblanston: 3unc2352
Janhuss141200:310575
igetalliwant:1377zeph
pwilks89:mon22key
Bman1551:hockey
MoFos IKnowThatGirl PublicPickUps
http://members2.mofos.com
Chrismagg40884:loganm40
hrando1:zzhrando1
aacoen:1q2w3e4r
1rstunkle23:my8self
BraZZers
http://ma.brazzers.com
qc1ensen:qc121pva
skycsc17:rbcdnd
                                 >| Get Daily Update Fresh Porn Password Here |<
                                           => http://www.erq.io/4mF1
```

Example: Browsing content

Content:

```
Over 50000+ custom hacked xxx passwords by us! Thousands of free xxx passwords to the hottest paysites!
>| Get Fresh New Premium XXX Site Password Here |<
    http://www.erg.io/4mF1
http://ddfnetwork.com/home.html
eu172936:hCSBqKh
UecwB6zs:159X0$!r#6K78FuU
http://pornxn.stiffia.com/user/login
feldwWek8939:RObluJ8XtB
dabudka: 17891789
brajits:brajits1
http://members.pornstarplatinum.com/sblogin/login.php/
qiqiriveracom:xxxjay
jayx123:xxxjay69
http://members.vividceleb.com/
Rufio99:fairhaven
ScHiFRvi:102091
Chaos84:HOLE5244
Riptor795:blade7
Domi80:harkonnen
GaggedUK:a1k0chan
```

Example: Search by tags



MISP

MISP Taxonomies

- Tagging is a simple way to attach a classification to an event or attribute.
- Classification must be globally used to be efficient.
- Provide a set of already defined classifications modeling estimative language
- Taxonomies are implemented in a simple JSON format ⁹.
- Can be easily cherry-picked or extended

Taxonomies useful in AIL

- infoleak: Information classified as being potential leak.
- estimative-language: Describe quality and credibility of underlying sources, data, and methodologies.
- admiralty-scale: Rank the reliability of a source and the credibility of an information
- **fpf**¹⁰: Evaluate the degree of identifiability of personal data and the types of pseudonymous data, de-identified data and anonymous data.

Taxonomies useful in AIL

- tor: Describe Tor network infrastructure.
- dark-web: Criminal motivation on the dark web.
- **copine-scale**¹¹: Categorise the severity of images of child sex abuse.

¹¹Combating Paedophile Information Networks in Europe

threat sharing and incident response platforms





Goal: submission to threat sharing and incident response platforms.

threat sharing and incident response platforms



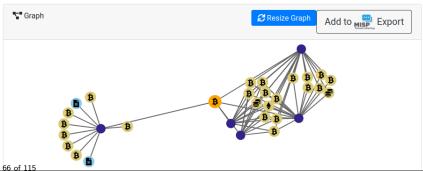
- 1. Use infoleak taxonomy¹²
- 2. Add your own tags
- 3. Export AIL objects to MISP core format
- 4. Download it or Create a MISP Event¹³

¹²https://www.misp-project.org/taxonomies.html

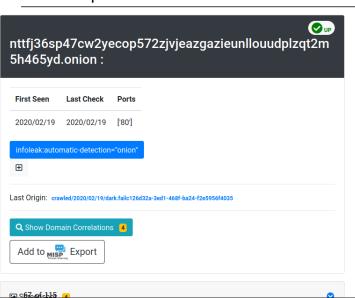
¹³https://www.misp-standard.org/rfc/misp-standard-core.txt

MISP Export



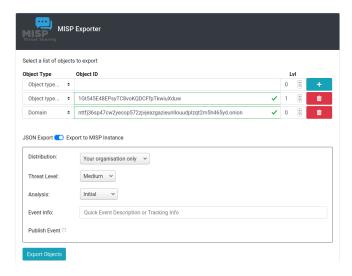


MISP Export





MISP Export

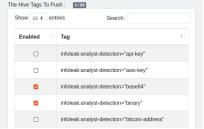


Automatic MISP Export on tags









API

AIL exposes a ReST API which can be used to interact with the back-end¹⁴.

```
curl https://127.0.0.1:7000/api/v1/add/crawler/task
--header "Authorization:
iHc1_ChZxj1aXmiFiF1mkxxQkzawwriEaZpPqyTQj"
-H "Content-Type: application/json"
--data @input.json -X POST
```

¹⁴https:

Setting up the framework

Setting up AIL-Framework from source

Setting up AIL-Framework from source

Feeding the framework

Feeding Data to AIL

There are different ways to feed data into AIL:

- 1. AIL Importers:
 - o Dir / Files
 - o ZMQ
 - o pystemon
- 2. AIL Feeders (discord, telegram, ...)
- 3. Feed your own data using the API
- 4. Feed your own file/text using the UI (Submit section)

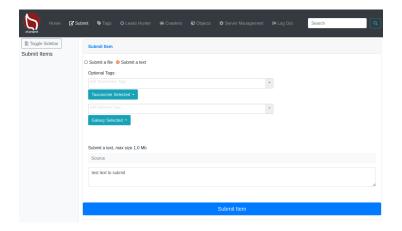
Feeding Data to AIL - Limitation



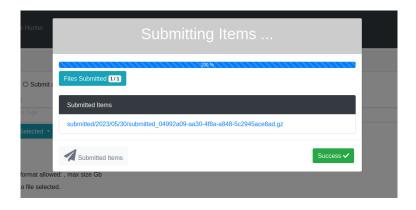
/!\ Limitation:

- Each file to be fed must be of a reasonable size:
 - $\circ \sim$ 3 Mb / file is already large
 - This is because some modules are doing regex matching (default timeout of 30 seconds)
 - o If you want to feed a large file, better split it in multiple ones

Via the UI (1)



Via the UI (2)



API - Feeding AIL with your own data

Importers

- Importers are located in the /bin/importer directory
- They are used to import different types of data into AIL
- Adding new Importers is straightforward.
- Available Importers:
 - o AIL Feeders
 - o ZMQ
 - o pystemon
 - Files

File Importer

• importer/FileImporter.py

```
Import File
```

```
1 . ./AILENV/bin/activate
2 cd tools/
3 ./file_dir_importer.py -f MY_FILE_PATH
```

Import Dir

```
1 . ./AILENV/bin/activate
2 cd tools/
3 ./file_dir_importer.py -d MY_DIR_PATH
```

AIL feeders Importers

- 12+ feeders are available for all AIL users to feed from external sources
- External feeders can run anywhere and are completely separated from All framework
- The feeder can use their own internal logic and even push JSON metadata
- Feeder are then pushing the generated JSON to AIL API

Certificate transparency feeder for AIL

- ail-feeder-cti¹⁵ is a generic software to extract information from a certstream server (certificate transparency)
- All metadata extracted will be processed by AIL
- Onion addresses crawled automatically by AIL if seen in a certificate

¹⁵https://github.com/ail-project/ail-feeder-ct

GitHub archive and GitHub repository

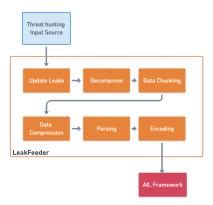
- ail-feeder-gharchive¹⁶ is a generic software to extract informations from **GHArchive**, collect and feed AIL via AIL ReST API
- ail-feeder-github-repo¹⁷ is collecting from a GitHub repository and push everything to AIL
- For monitoring a set of **suspicious git repositories** or finding leaks on existing or managed git repositories, it's a simple way to feed AIL with such source.

¹⁶https://github.com/ail-project/ail-feeder-gharchive

¹⁷ https://github.com/ail-project/ail-feeder-github-repo

AIL LeakFeeder

 ail-feeder-leak¹⁸ automates the process to feed leaked large files automatically to AIL



¹⁸ https://github.com/ail-project/ail-feeder-leak

AIL feeder ActivityPub

- ail-feeder-activity-pub¹⁹ is feeder for the ActivityPub standard used in distributed social networks
- Accounts are required on the ActivityPub instance to get the stream

 $^{^{19} \}verb|https://github.com/ail-project/ail-feeder-activity-pub|$

AIL feeder telegram

- ail-feeder-telegram²⁰ is a **Telegram feeder**
- An API ID/hash for Telegram is required and linked to your Telegram phone number

²⁰https://github.com/ail-project/ail-feeder-telegram

More feeders

- ail-feeder-discord²¹ is a generic **Discord** feeder for AIL
- ail-feeder-atom-rss²² is an **Atom and RSS reader** and feeder for AIL
- ail-feeder-jsonlogs²³ is a **JSON aggregator** to submit generic JSON input into AIL

²¹https://github.com/ail-project/ail-feeder-discord

²²https://github.com/ail-project/ail-feeder-atom-rss

²³https://github.com/ail-project/ail-feeder-jsonlogs

Feeding AIL with custom JSON



conti jabber leaks anonfiles.com/VeP6K6K5xc/1_t...

9:22 PM · 27 févr. 2022 · Twitter Web App

123 Retweets 23 Tweets cités 297 J'aime

```
{
  "ts": "2020-09-08T00:28:49.471678",
  "from": "ceram@q3mcco35auwcstmt.onion",
  "to": "stern@q3mcco35auwcstmt.onion",
  "body": "Проинструктируйте меня. Что делать?"
}
```

Feeding AIL with Conti leaks

- Conti jabber leaks are a good candidate for AIL analysis:
 - PGP keys
 - o Bitcoin addresses, maybe others,
 - o onion hidden services
- first we translated the files on english using deepl.com
- then we created a feeder to import json data in AIL
- Support added in AIL to correlate jabber usernames

Feeding AIL with Conti leaks

```
from pyail import PyAIL
for content in sys.stdin:
   elm = json.loads(content)
   tmp = elm['body']
   tmpmt = \{\}
   tmpmt['jabber:to'] = elm['to']
   tmpmt['jabber:from'] = elm['from']
   tmpmt['jabber:ts'] = elm['ts']
   tmpmt[']abber:id'] = "{}".format(uuid.uuid4())
    pyail.feed_json_item(tmp, tmpmt, ailfeedertype,
   source_uuid)
```

feeder.py

```
$ cat ~/conti/* | jq . —c | python ./feeder.py
```

Feeding AIL with Conti leaks

- use grep to limit the noise on an instance by only sending interesting bits:
 - o PGP keys

```
$ cat ~/conti/* | jq . —c | grep PGP | python ./
feeder.py
```

- o onion hidden services | grep http:// |
- o telegram addresses | grep tg:// |
- o bitcoins addresses | egrep
 --regexp="[13] [a-km-zA-HJ-NP-Z1-9]25,34" |

Starting the framework

Running your own instance from source

Accessing the environment and starting AIL

```
1 2 # Launch the system and the web interface 3 cd bin/ 4 ./LAUNCH -1
```

Updating AIL

Launch the updater:

```
1 cd bin/
2 # git pull and launch all updates:
3 ./LAUNCH -u
4
5
6 # PS:
7 # The Updater is launched by default each time
8 # you start the framework with
9 # ./LAUNCH -1
```

Running your own instance using the virtual machine

Login and passwords: 1 # Web interface (default network settings) 2 https://127.0.0.1:7000/ 3 # Web interface: 4 admin@admin.test 5 Password1234 6 # SSH: 7 test 8 Password1234

AIL ecosystem - Challenges and design

AIL ecosystem: Technologies used

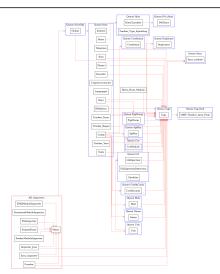
Programming language: Full python3

Databases: Redis and Kvrocks

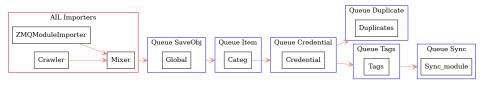
Server: Flask

Data message passing: Redis Set

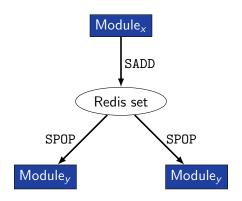
AIL global architecture: Data streaming between module



AIL global architecture: Data streaming between module (Credential example)



Message consuming

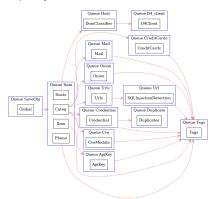


- \rightarrow No message lost nor double processing
- \rightarrow Multiprocessing!

Creating new features

Developing new features: Plug-in a module in the system

Choose where to put your module in the data flow:



Then, modify configs/modules.cfg accordingly

Writing your own modules - /bin/modules/TemplateModule.py

```
from modules.abstract_module import AbstractModule
   class NewModule(AbstractModule):
    def init (self):
6
           super(). init ()
       self.logger.info(f'Module {self.module_name} initialized')
     # Do something with the message from the queue
10
     def compute(self, message):
       # Process Message
11
12
13 # LAUNCH MODULE
14 if name == ' main ':
15
       module = NewModule()
16
       module.run()
17
18
```

Writing your own Importer - /bin/importer/

```
from importer.abstract_importer import AbstractImporter
   from modules.abstract_module import AbstractModule
 3
   class MyNewImporter(AbstractImporter):
5
6
       def __init__(self):
 7
           super(). init ()
           # super(). init (queue=True) # if it's an one-time run importer
9
           self.logger.info(f'Importer {self.name} initialized')
10
11
       def importer(self, my_var): # import function
12
           # Process my_var and get content to import
13
           content = GET_MY_CONTENT_TO_IMPORT
14
           # if content is not gzipped and/or not b64 encoded,
15
           # set gzipped and/or b64 to False
           message = self.create message(item id. content)
16
17
           return message
18
           # if it's an one-time run, otherwise create an AIL Module
19
           # self.add message to queue(message)
20
21
   class MyNewModuleImporter(AbstractModule):
22
       def __init__(self):
23
           super().__init__() # init module ...
24
           # init module ...
25
           self.importer = MyNewImporter()
   105 of 115
```

Writing your own Importer - /bin/importer/

```
def get_message(self):
           return self.importer.importer()
5
6
7
       def compute(self, message):
           self.add_message_to_queue(message)
   if __name__ == '__main__':
9
       module = MyNewModuleImporter()
10
       module.run()
11
12
       # if it's an one-time run:
13
       # importer = MyImporter()
       # importer.importer(my_var)
14
15
16
```

Contribution rules



Glimpse of contributed features

- Docker
- Ansible
- Email alerting
- SQL injection detection
- Phone number detection

• Feel free to fork the code, play with it, make some patches or add additional analysis modules.

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- Feel free to make a pull request for your contribution

- Feel free to fork the code, play with it, make some patches or add additional analysis modules.
- Feel free to make a pull request for your contribution
- That's it!



Final words

- Building AlL helped us to find additional leaks which cannot be found using manual analysis and improve the time to detect duplicate/recycled leaks.
 - ightarrow Therefore quicker response time to assist and/or inform proactively affected constituents.

Implementation Steps in AIL project

- Gradual changes in AIL to add required functionalities to support the objectives.
- **Time-memory trade-off** can be challenging to ensure a functional framework.
- Evaluation and integration of new modules in AIL based on time-memory comparisons.
- Semantic aspects are challenging due to the diverse data sources, unstructured data and languages seen.

Ongoing developments

- Two-Factor Authentication (2FA) One-Time Password (OTP)
- Bloom filter filtering PSS
- Relationships and activity between chats: message forwards, replies, etc.
- Improved indexing relying on Solr, Lucene or other components

Annexes

Managing AIL: Old fashion way

Access the script screen

1 screen -r Script

Table: GNU screen shortcuts

Shortcut	Action
C-a d	detach screen
C-a c	Create new window
C-a n	next window screen
C-a p	previous window screen