IntelMQ - a KISS incident handling automation project (IHAP)

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Overview

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cert.at

- national cert and government cert (govcert)
- project of nic.at
- awareness and warnings
- incident response
- responsible for austria
- no obligation to inform us
- not an authority
- coordination, contacts, knowledge, trust



Motivation

- Handling automated collected incident intellgence
- We receive filtered data directly (by country) via mail
 - botnet drones, vulnerable servers (open resolvers, ntp) etc.
- We collect non-public and public data
 - c&c servers, spam, brute-force, etc.

Motivation (2)

- Process data mostly automatically!
- Ensure accuracy
- Enrich data (AS, geolocation)
- Filter data (for AT, don't complain too often)
- Find responsible contacts
- notify responsible persons



Intro to IntelMQ

- IHAP = Incident Handling Automation Project. Our overall project name.
 - A project of multiple national CERTs (Trusted Introducer): https://www.trusted-introducer.org/
- IntelMQ = Threat Intel feeds + Message Queueing system. A concrete tool.
- Idea and architecture inspired by Abusehelper
- Data flow oriented toolkit to:
 - Automatically collect & handle events/incidents
 - Process and enrich these events
 - Send them to some output, automatic actions



Intro to IntelMQ (2)

- Based on message queues ("MQ") redis, RabbitMQ, zmq
- Fast
- Very easy to extend
- GUI interface to create pipelines / modify dataflow ("intelmq-manager")
- configuration
- management
- monitoring



History

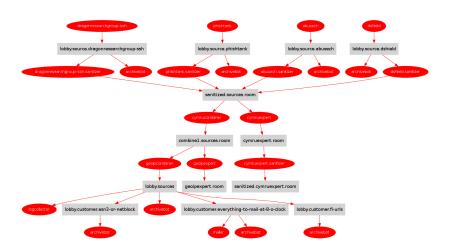
- CERT.at started with Abusehelper (open source)
- Our problem with AH: everything is co-routine orientated. That's hard to debug. Many CERTs either:
 - 1 give up or
 - 2 if they have the money buy Abuse-SA (commercial, closed source).
- For CERT.at it was too expensive so we needed to stay with the standard open source version.

The Abusehelper Framework

- Strengths:
- nice flow-oriented architecture
- lots of existing bots to fetch data
- loosely de-coupled: in theory easy to write new "bots" and extend Abusehelper
- open source
- Issues/Weaknesses:
 - code complexity. Are you a python guru?
 - Getting code upstream to maintainer is hard
 - hard to understand the dataflow
 - resource-hog => how to improve on this?
 - no standard way to include into ticket systems like RTIR/OTRS
 - data loss when message queue crashes



The Abusehelper Framework



Alternatives to Abusehelper?

- Megatron: open source, Java. Aware of two CERTs using it https://github.com/cert-se/megatron-java
- n6: CERT.pl http://n6.cert.pl/
- CIF: USA http://csirtgadgets.org/
- Warden: https://wardenw.cesnet.cz/
- overview: https://www.cert.pl/PDF/MP-IST-111-18.pdf

Requirements analysis after the Heraklion meeting 5/2014

- Reduce the complexity of system administration
- Reduce the complexity of writing new bots for new data feeds
- Reduce the probability of events lost in all process with persistence functionality (even system crash)
- Use and improve the existing "Data Harmonization Ontology"
 (= Abusehelper internal key-value standard)
- Use JSON format for all messages
- Integration of the existing tools (n6, AbuseHelper, CIF)
- Provide easy way to store data into Log Collectors like ElasticSearch, Splunk and DBs



Summer sprint 2014

- IntelMQ beta 1 is the result of a sprint July-"Oct 2014.
 Persons: Tomás, Mauro, Aaron, Cosmin, . . .
- Ideas:
 - KISS! (Keep it simple stupid)
 - Very similar architecture as AH, just more modern tools
 - Message Queues (redis, amq, zmq)
 - Goal: it takes 15 minutes till 1d to create a new bot (without prior knowledge!)
 - Open Source for ever no separate commercial version
 - Python != config language! We want a simple config (GUI!)
 - Connectable with n6, AH, CIF, syslog, Elastic Search, Splunk,

..

IntelMQ @ hack.lu 2014

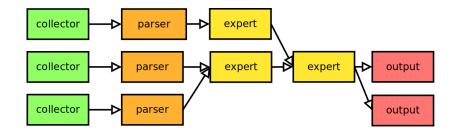
- Very first public presentation and open source version
- Test with Fyodor (Taiwan Uni): 15 minutes explanation of code + the next morning he had a hpfeeds bot. It is simple.

IntelMQ components

- individual and specialized bots
- Config files: JSON:
 - runtime.conf runtime parameters of bots
 - startup.conf which bots to start
 - BOTS = templates for all bots
 - pipeline .conf describes how bots are connected
 - harmonization.conf data description (field names and types)
- Redis, zmq, RabbitMQ or *-MQ as message queue
- Lib/{bot.py, pipeline.py, message.py}
- Web-GUI: IntelMQ-Manager: JS + CSS + AJAX
- Outputs: Elastic Search or Postgresql or iptables . . . \$foo



IntelMQ dataflow: bots



data examples: raw report

```
# Example feed as report
# List of malware infections
# ...
# address , time in utc, malware
192.0.2.45, 2015-11-15 15:54:41, feodo
203.0.113.89, 2015-11-20 02:51:14, zeus_p2p
```

We have an address, source timestamp, and the incident type



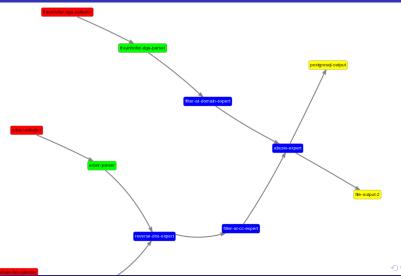
data examples: parsed

```
{'__type': u'Event',
'classification.type': 'malware',
'malware.name': 'zeus_p2p',
'feed.name': 'Example feed',
'raw': 'MTkyLjAuMi40NSwgMjAxNS0xMS0xNSAxNTo1NDo0MSv'source.ip': '192.0.2.45',
'time.observation': '2015-11-19T13:56:05+02:00',
'time.source': '2015-11-15T15:54:41+00:00'}
```

data examples: cymru lookups

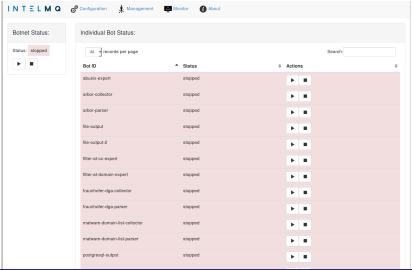
```
{'__type': 'Event',
 'classification.type': 'malware',
 'malware.name': 'zeus_p2p',
 'feed . name': 'Example feed',
 'raw': 'MTkyLjAuMi40NSwgMjAxNS0xMS0xNSAxNTo1NDo0MSv
 'source.as_name': 'ATT-INTERNET4 — AT&T Services.
 'source.asn': 7018.
 'source.ip': '192.0.2.45',
 'source.network': '192.0.0.0/16',
 'source.registry': 'other',
 'time.observation': 2015-11-19T13:56:05+02:00',
 'time.source': 2015-11-15T15:54:41+00:00'
```

IntelMQ manager



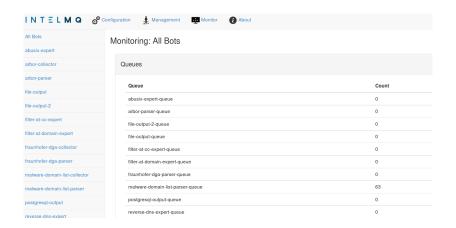
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IntelMQ manager





IntelMQ manager



Examples of expert bots

- ASN lookup
- abuse contact
- whois
- deduplication and filtering
- geographic data
- DNS lookups (A, PTR Records)



Installation

```
apt-get install python3
apt-get install git build-essential \
    libcurl4-gnutls-dev libffi-dev
apt-get install python-dev python-pip python-zmq \
    python-pycurl python-openssl python-pyasn1
apt-get install redis-server
```

Installation (2)

Writing a bot

```
def process(self):
  event = self.receive_message()
  if event is None:
    self.acknowledge_message()
    return
  if event.contains('source.ip'):
    if event.value('source.ip') in self.database:
      event.add('source.tor_node', True)
  self.send_message(event)
  self.acknowledge_message()
```

Next developments and project goals

- more feeds/sources
- reliability: more unittests, coverage, integration tests
- bots working in parallel
- adaptions of data harmonization
- even more simpler configuration
- more users
- stable version 1.0 this year



Links

- https://github.com/certtools/intelmq
- https://github.com/certtools/intelmq-manager
- https://www.enisa.europa.eu/activities/cert/ support/incident-handling-automation
- Mailing list for developers: https://tiss. trusted-introducer.org/mailman/listinfo/ihap (for TI members) or ask kaplan@cert.at for subscription

Questions?

- https://github.com/certtools/intelmq
- https://github.com/certtools/intelmq-manager
- https://www.enisa.europa.eu/activities/cert/ support/incident-handling-automation
- Mailing list for developers: https://tiss. trusted-introducer.org/mailman/listinfo/ihap (for TI members) or ask kaplan@cert.at for subscription