



Module 8: Hunting with Data Science

Increasing the Signal to Noise Ratio

what is it?

Semantics

Threat Hunting

Cyber threat hunting is "the process of **proactively** **and iteratively** searching through networks to detect and isolate **advanced threats** that **e evade** existing security solutions."

Data science is an interdisciplinary field about scientific methods, processes, and systems to **extract knowledge or insights from data** in various forms, either structured or unstructured, similar to data mining.

Hunting with Data Science

Threat Hunting

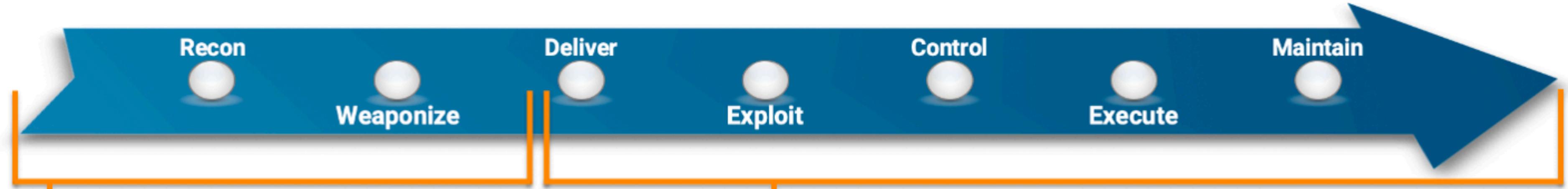
+

Data Science

Threat Hunting Approaches

- Guess and Check - Hypothesis driven iterative approach
 - Our web server touches the public internet and is likely compromised. Gather data and evaluate to confirm/deny
- Exploratory Analysis - What jumps out as “strange”?
 - Long tail analysis and anomaly detection. Helps to know what “normal” looks like.

Guess and Check



PRE-ATT&CK

Based on This

- Priority Definition**
 - Planning, Direction
- Target Selection**
- Information Gathering**
 - Technical, People, Organizational
- Weakness Identification**
 - Technical, People, Organizational
- Adversary OpSec**
- Establish & Maintain Infrastructure**
- Persona Development**
- Build Capabilities**
- Test Capabilities**
- Stage Capabilities**

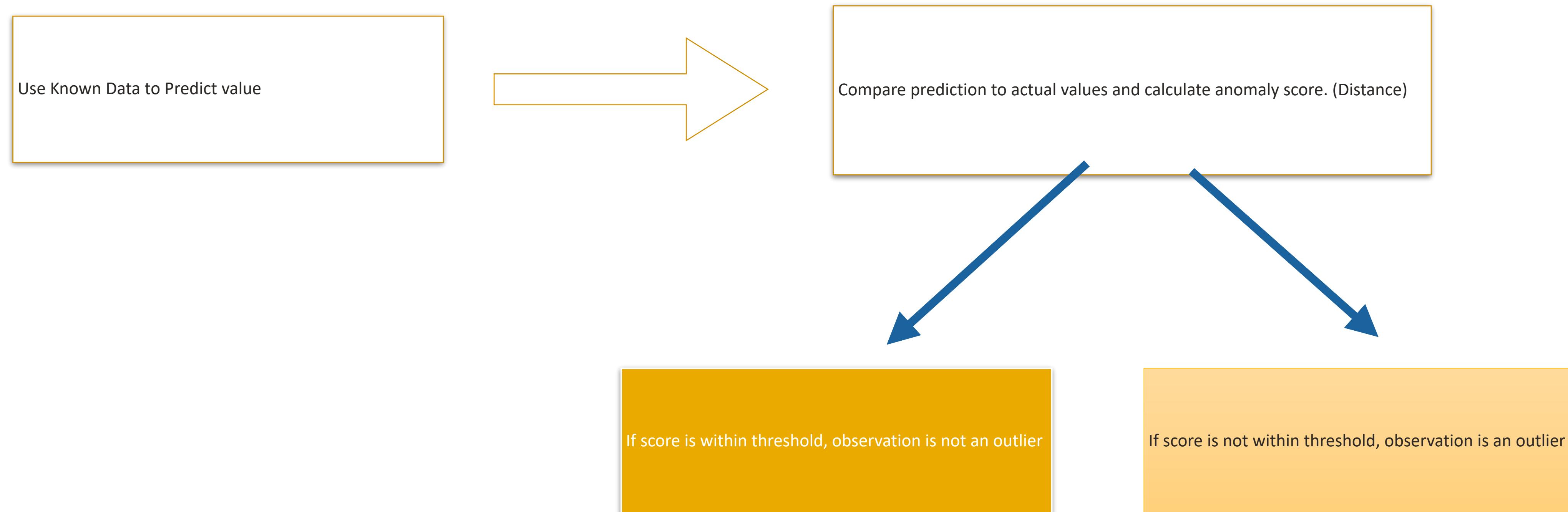
ATT&CK for Enterprise

Look for this

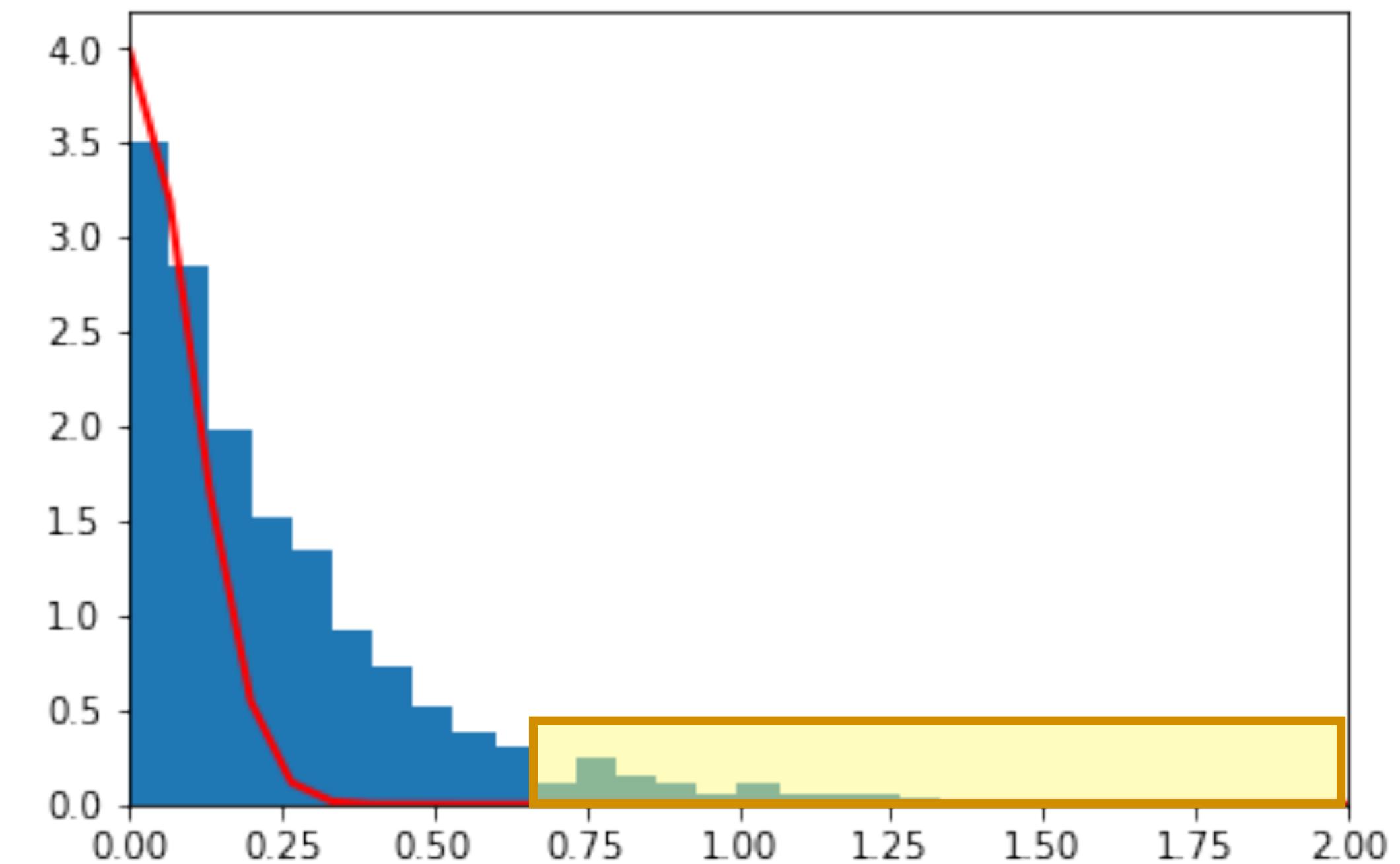
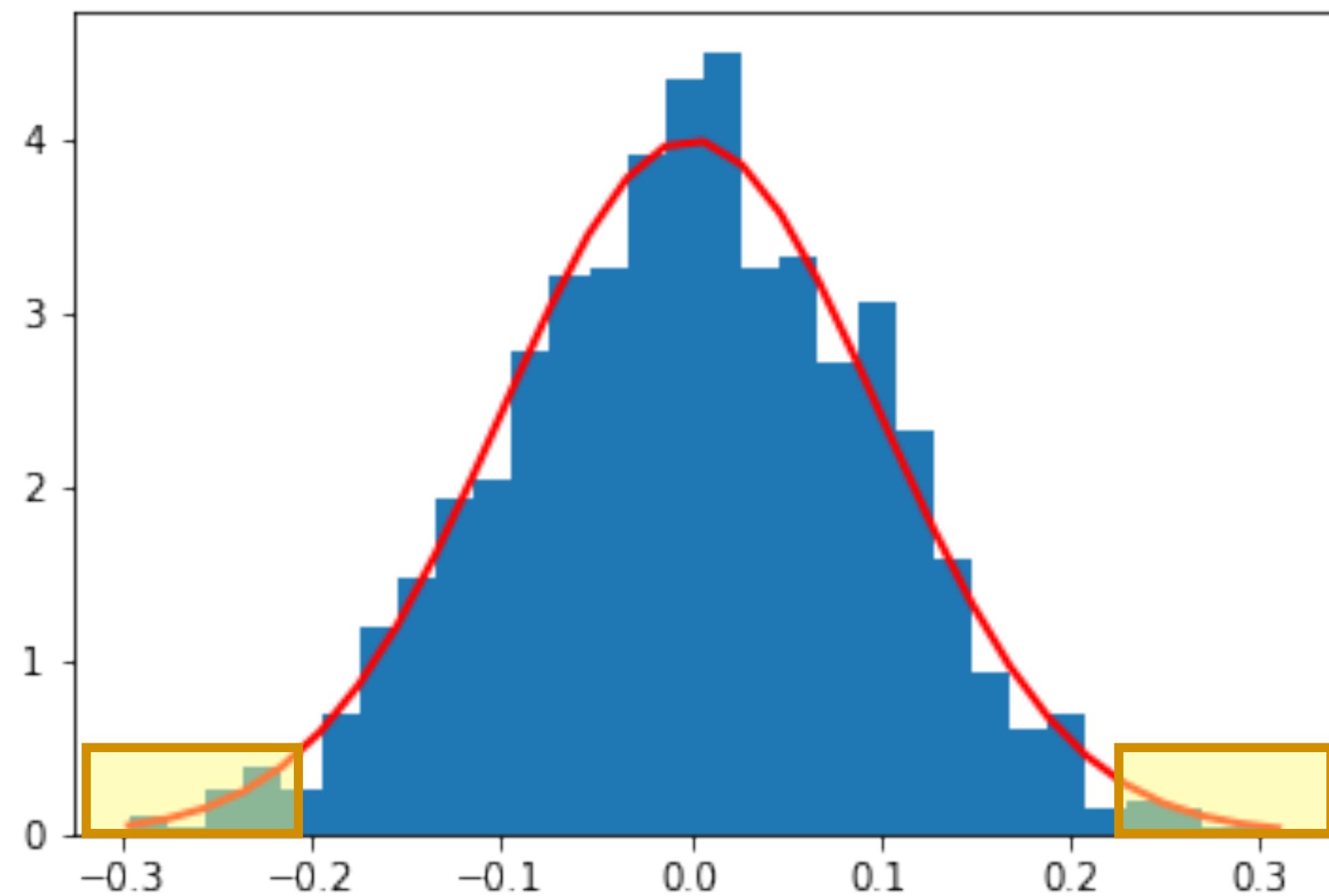
- Initial Access
- Execution
- Persistence
- Privilege Escalation
- Defense Evasion
- Credential Access
- Discovery
- Lateral Movement
- Collection
- Exfiltration
- Command and Control
- Impact

Exploratory Analysis

Anomaly Detection Process

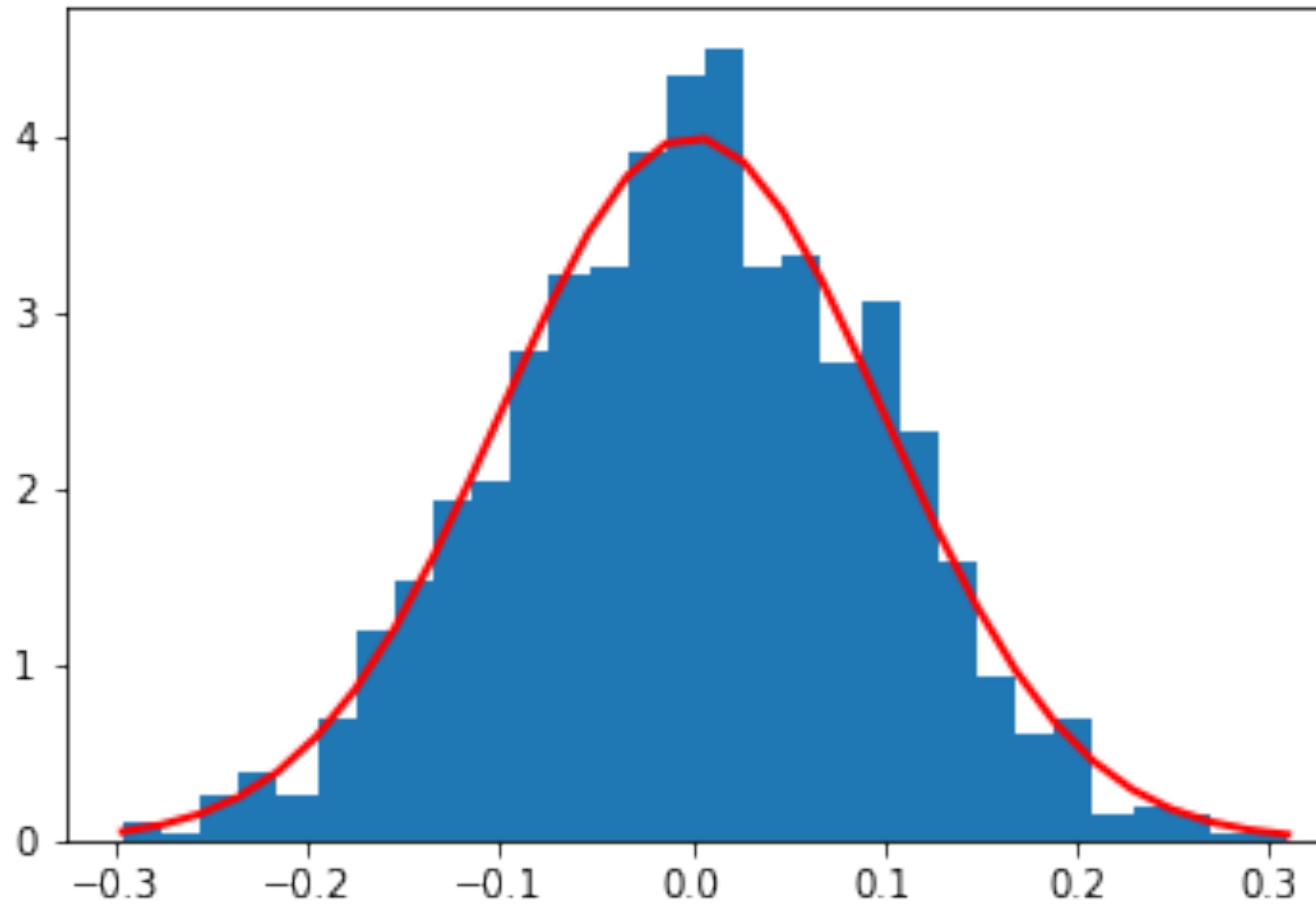


Long Tail Analysis

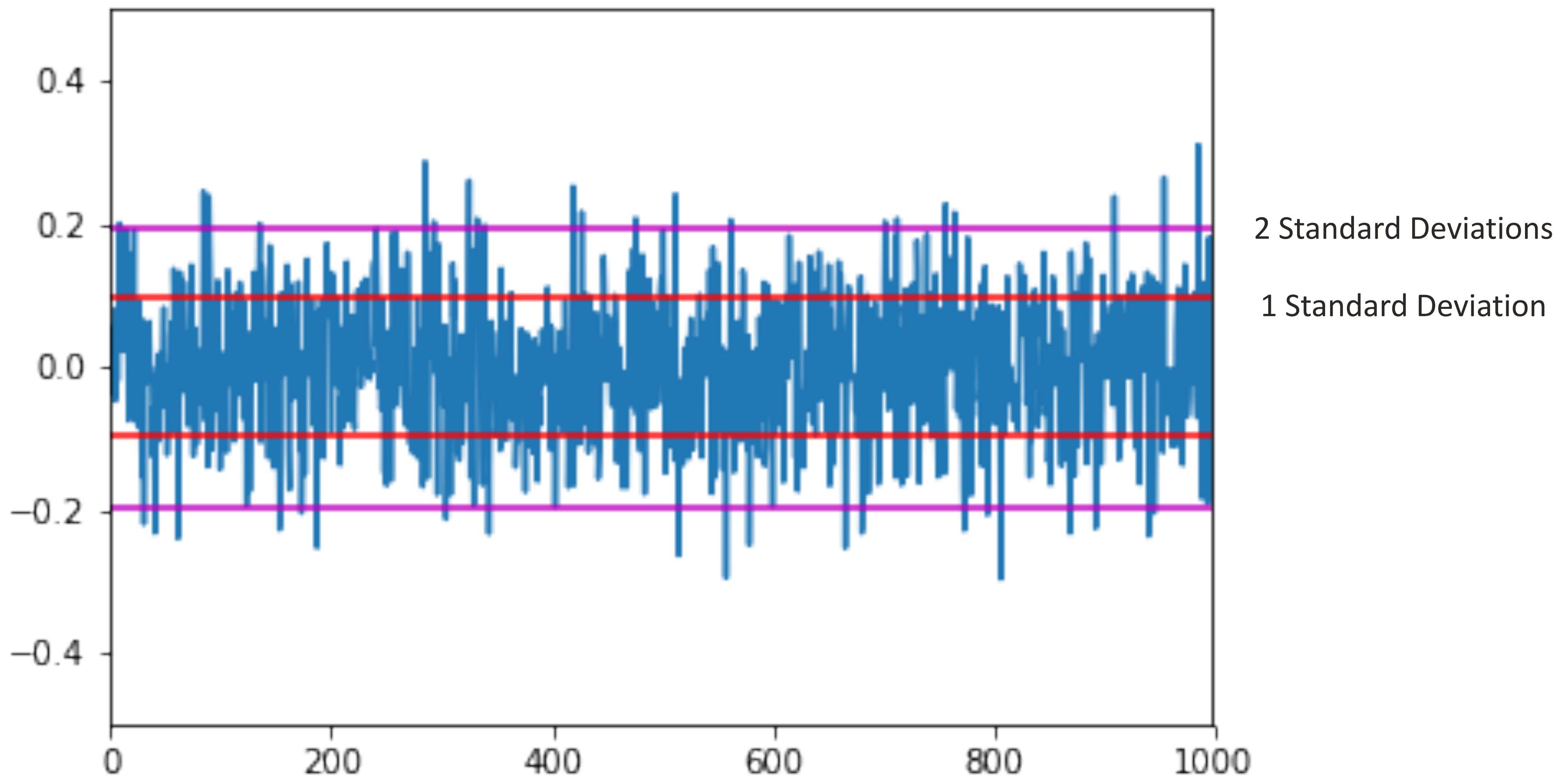


**What is the expected distribution
of my data, if any?**

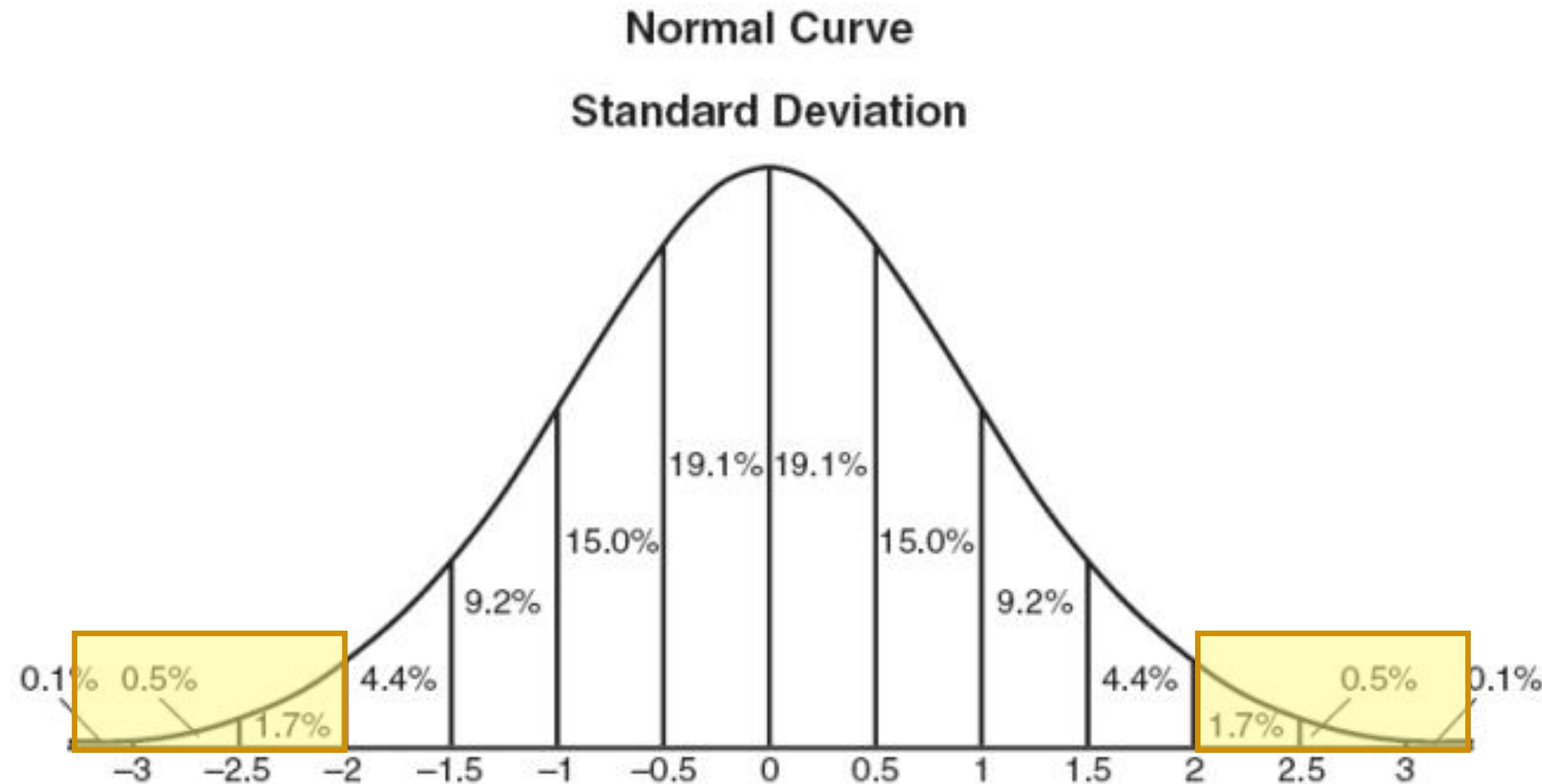
Normally Distributed



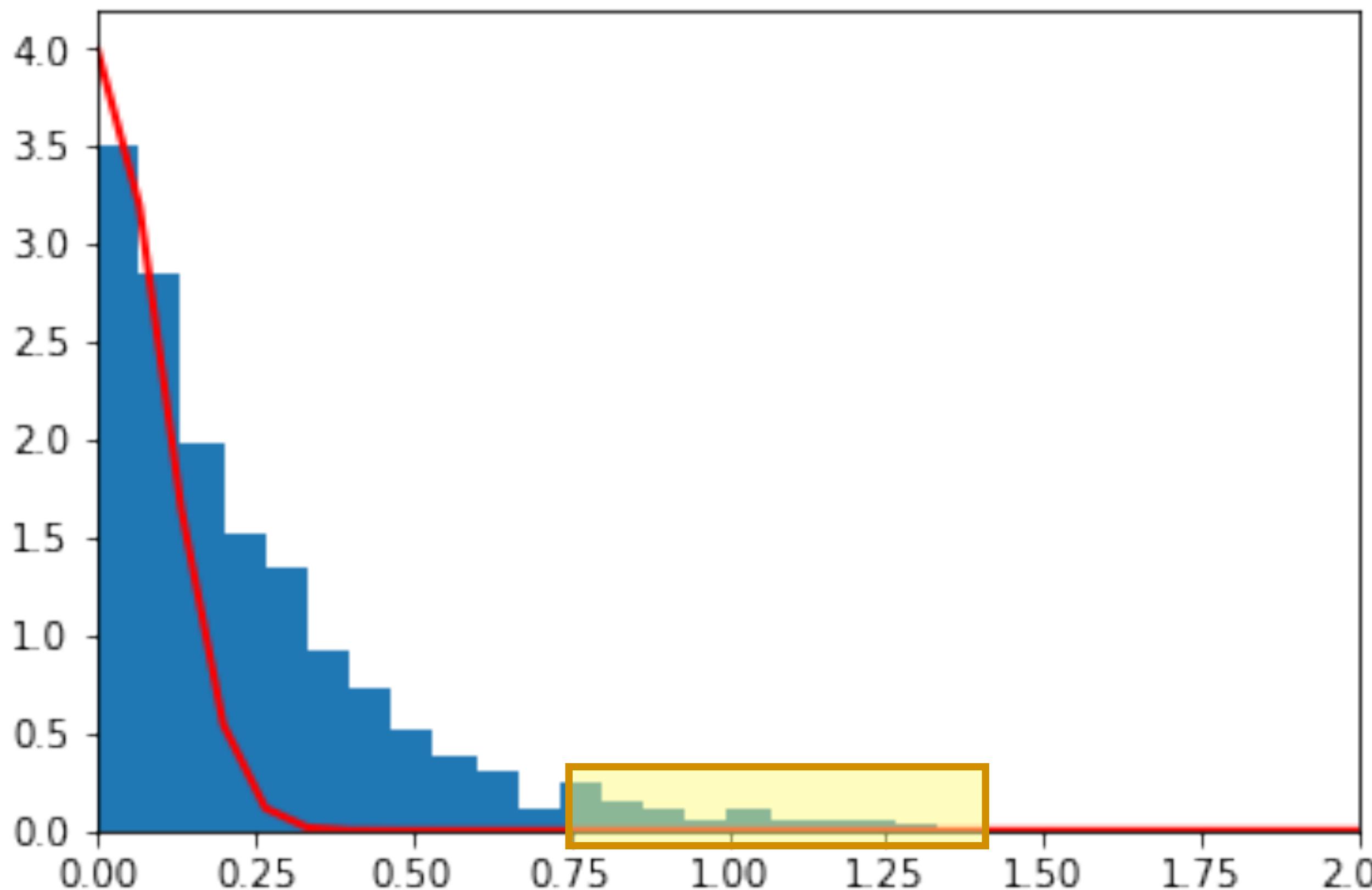
Outliers



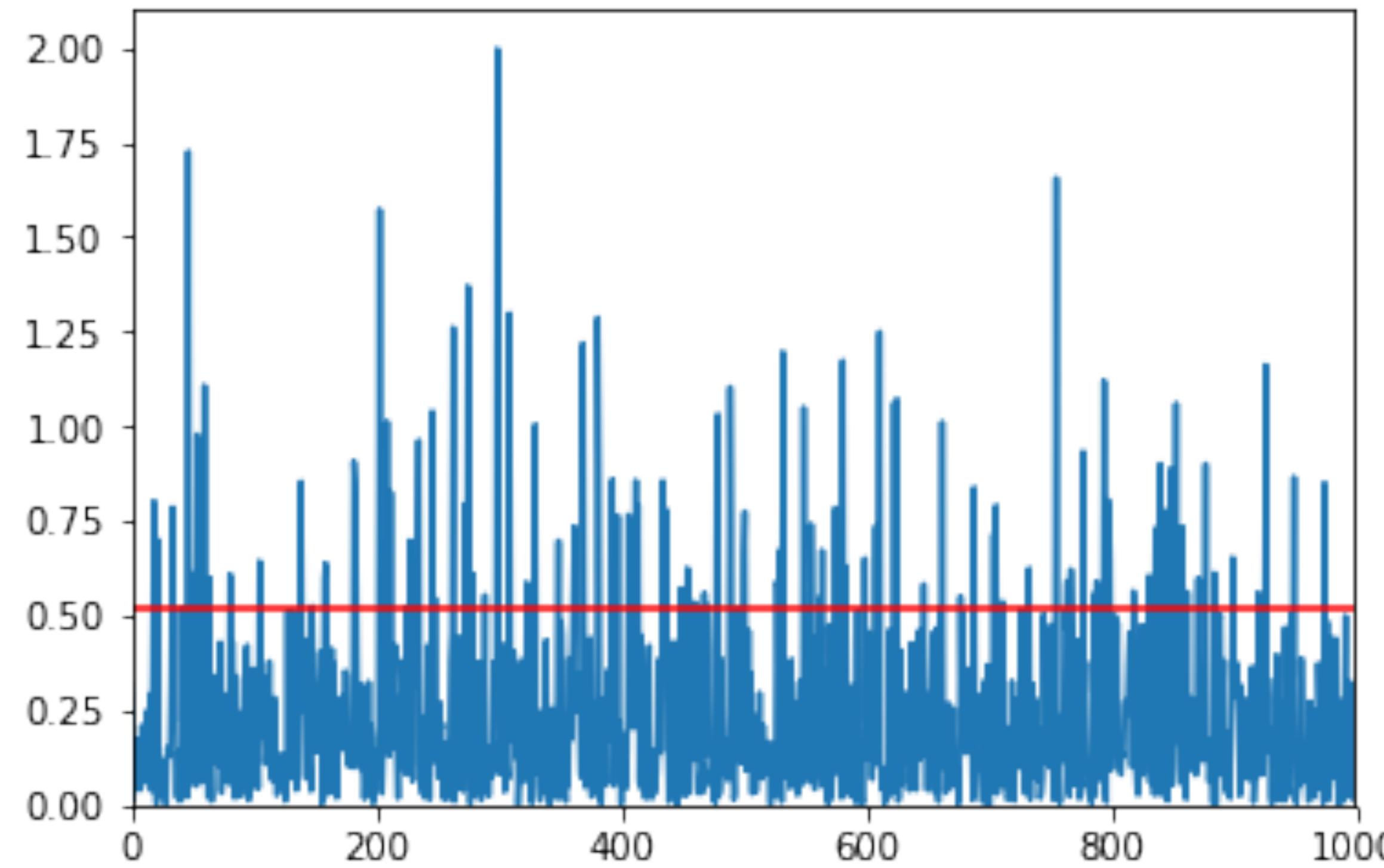
Z-Score



Power Law Distribution



Non-Standard



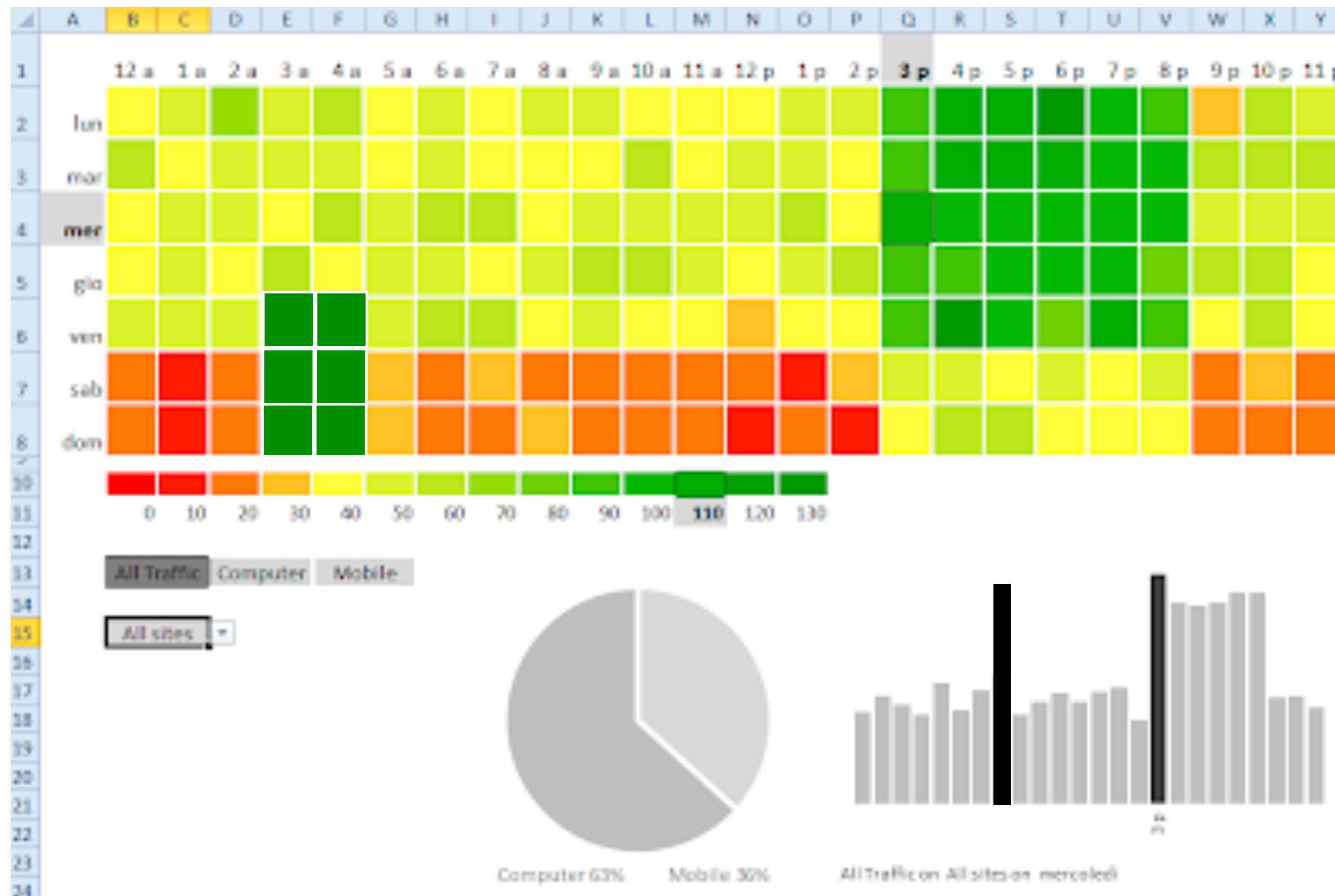
Mean Absolute Deviation

$$\frac{\sum |x - \bar{x}|}{n}$$

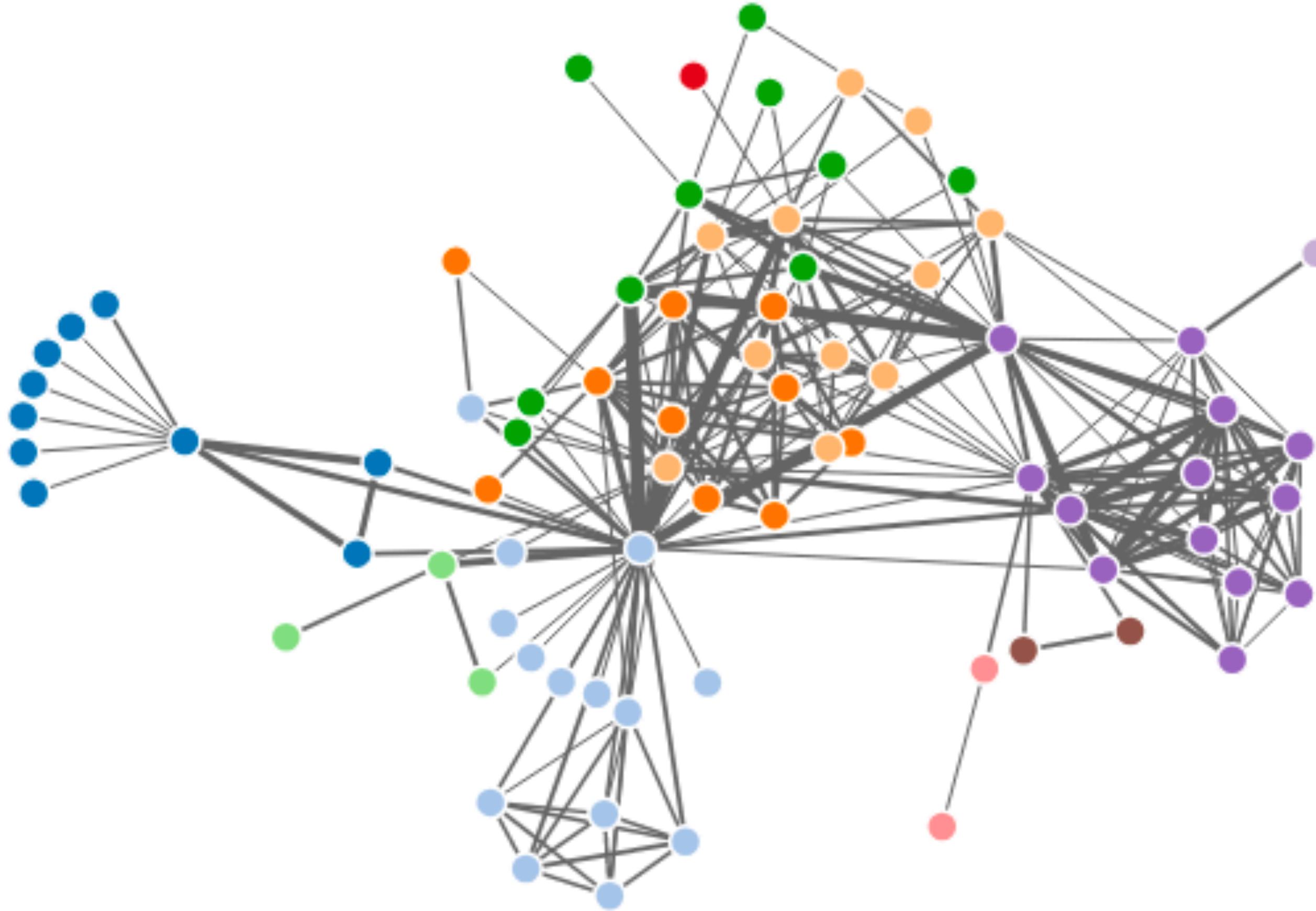
mad = sum(data_point - column_mean) / n

- Mean Absolution Deviation (MAD) is defined as the average of the absolute deviations from a central point.

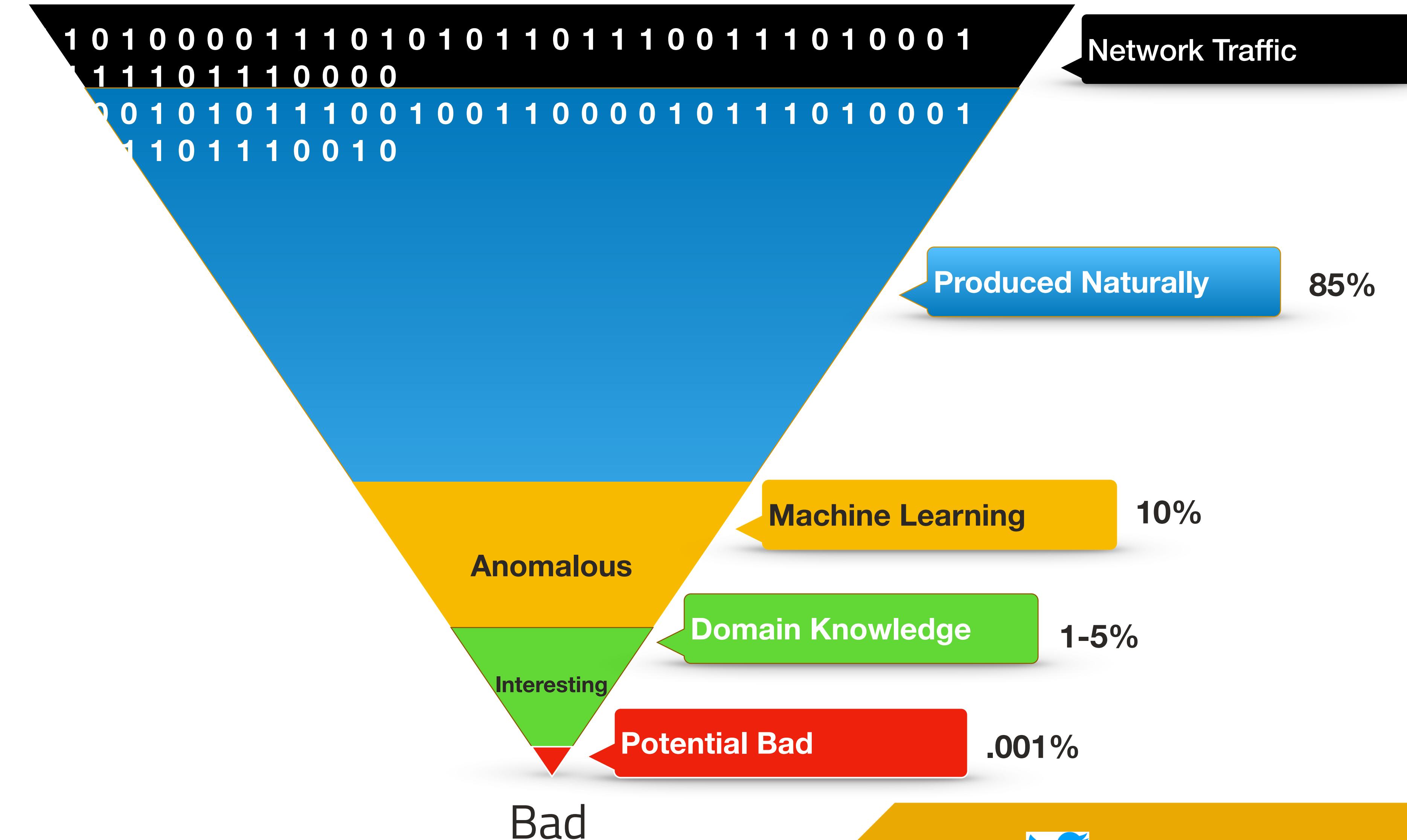
Anomalous Time



Birds Of a Feather

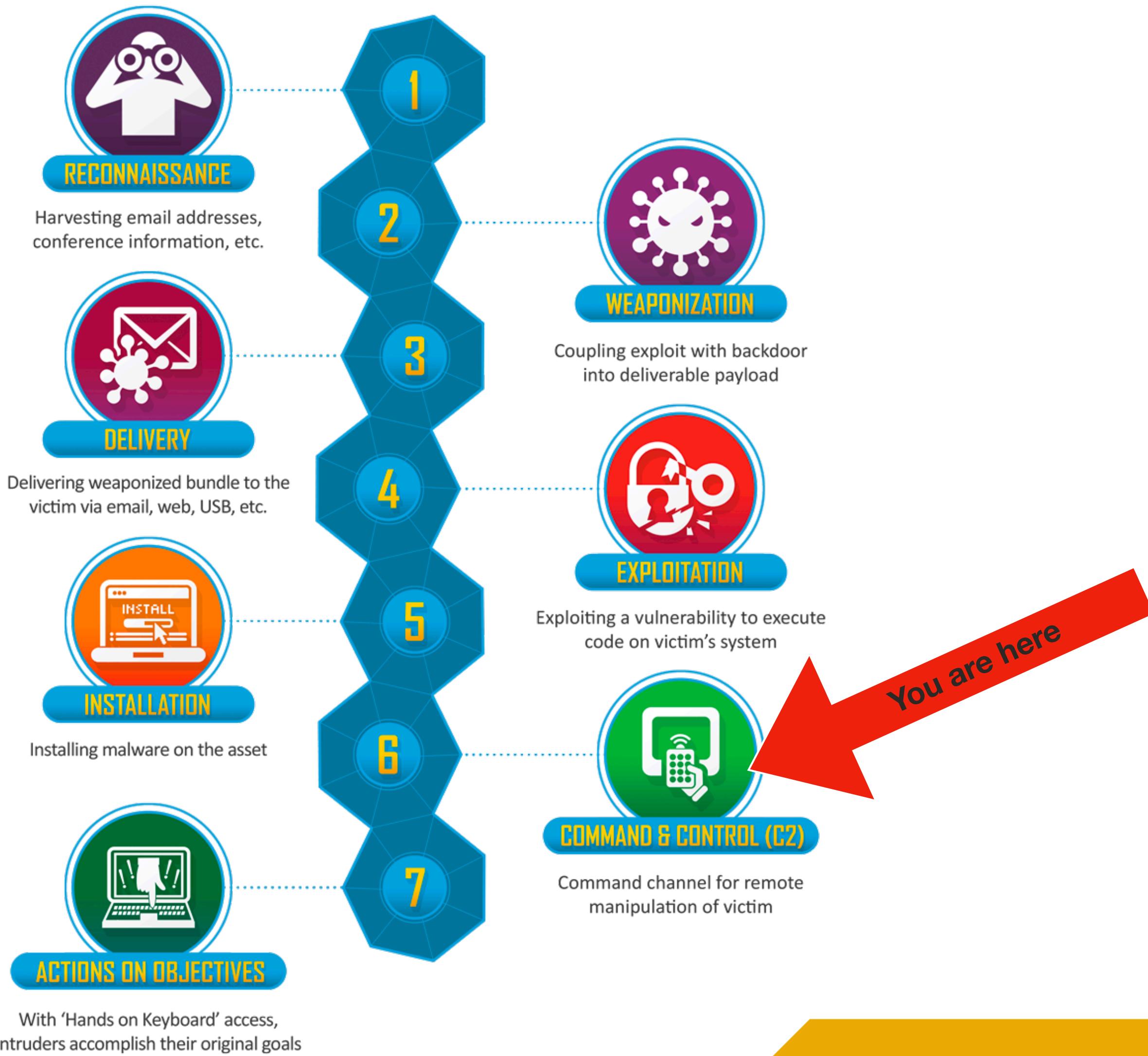


Data Science Hunting Funnel



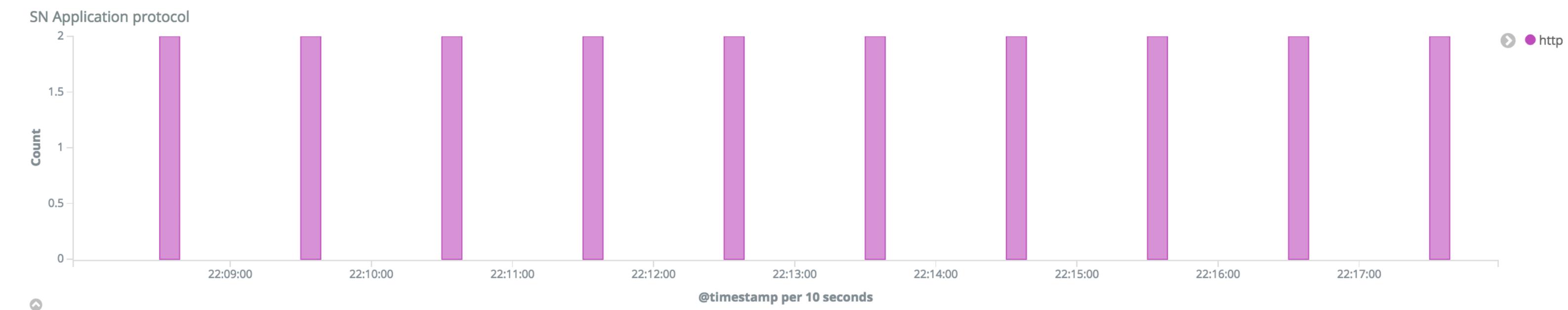
Beaconing

Cyber Kill Chain



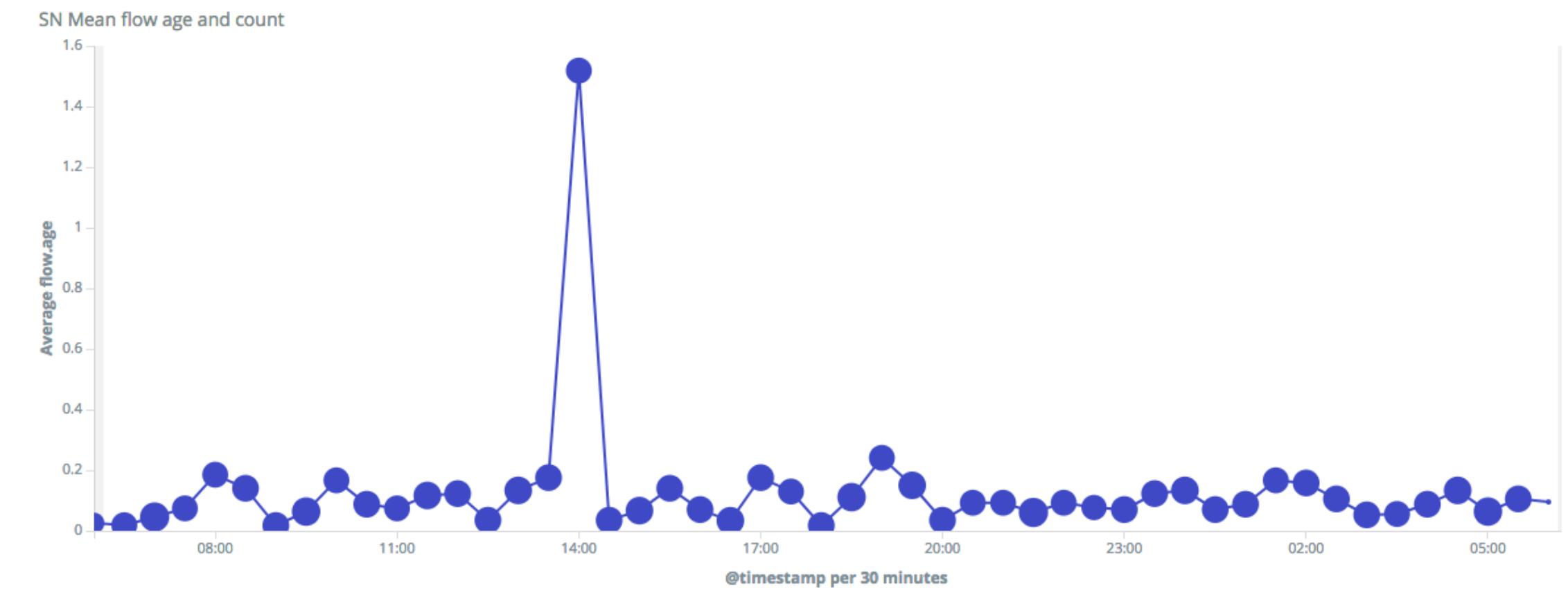
Beaconing

- Post-Infection
- Early network-related indication of infection
- Used by malware to “phone home” to command and control server



Detection Challenges

- Hardset Intervals
 - Varying window sizes
- Legit Services
 - Windows update
 - Virus definition updates



Beaconing Detection

Beaconing: Detection

- Free Open Source Software
- Designed for data scientists, security researchers
- Written in Python
- Used for rapid prototyping and development of behavioral analytics
- Intended to make identifying malicious behavior in networks as simple as possible.



<https://github.com/austin-taylor/flare>

Beaconing: Detection

- Free Open Source Software
- Designed for data scientists, security researchers
- Written in Go
- Used for rapid prototyping and development of behavioral analytics
- Intended to make identifying malicious behavior in networks as robust as possible.



**Real Intelligence Threat
Analytics**

<https://github.com/activecm/rita>

GTK Cyber

Beaconing: Detection

- Features in Flow Data

- Time

```
[beacon]
es_host=localhost          # IP address of ES Host, which we forwarded to localhost
es_index=logstash-flow-*   # ES index
es_port=9200                # Logstash port (we forwarded earlier)
es_timeout=480              # Timeout limit for elasticsearch retrieval
min_occur=50                 # Minimum of 50 network occurrences to appear in traffic
min_interval=30             # Minimum interval of 30 seconds per beacon
min_percent=30               # Beacons must represent 30% of network traffic per dyad
window=3                     # Accounts for jitter... For example, if 60 second beacons
                             # occurred at 58 seconds or 62 seconds, a window of 3 would
                             # factor in that traffic.
threads=8                   # Use 8 threads to process (Should be configured)
period=24                    # Retrieve all flows for the last 24 hours.
kibana_version=5             # Your Kibana version. Currently works with 4 and 5
verbose=True                  # Display output while running script
```

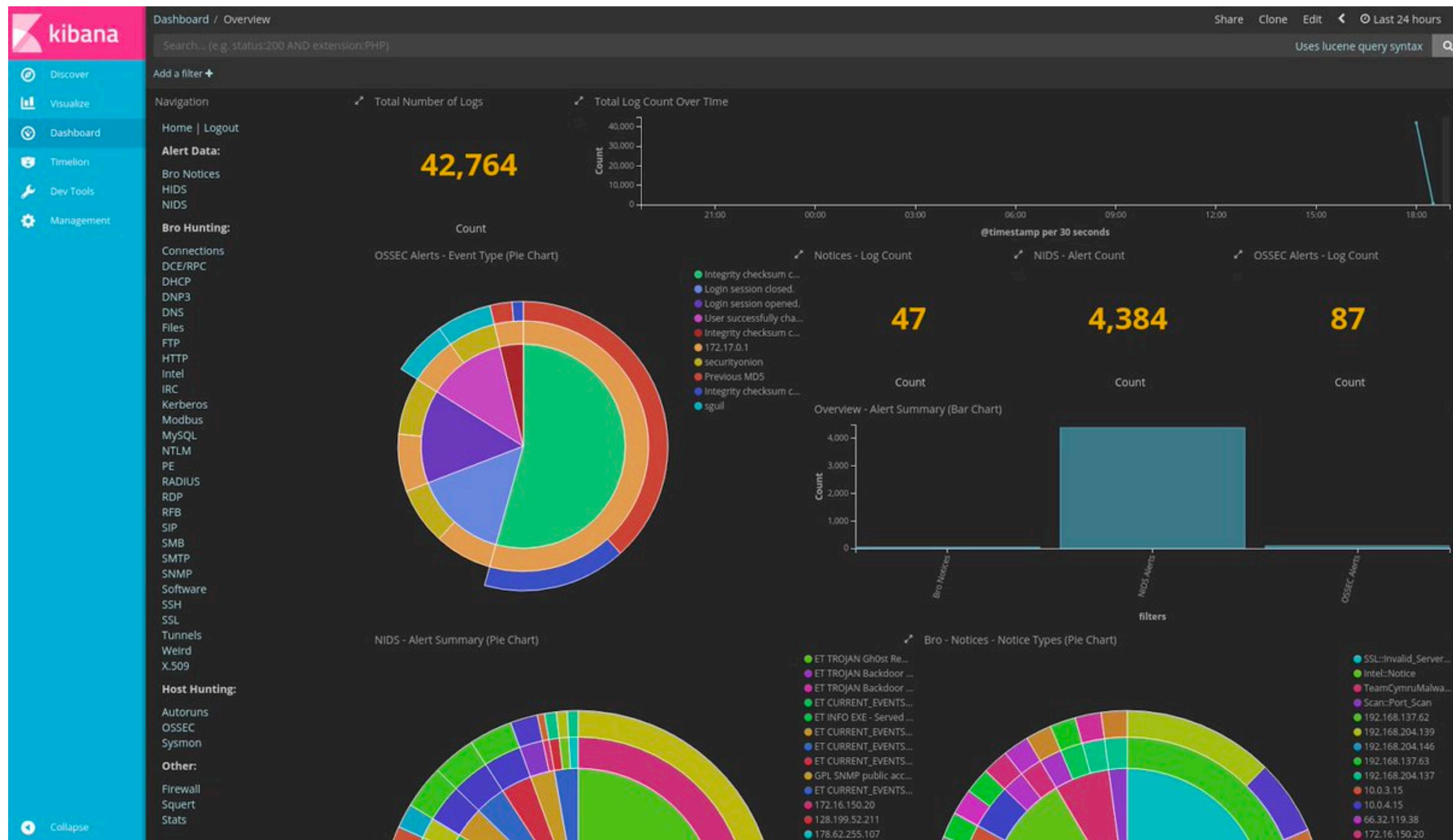
- IP address

- Ports

- Protocol



Security Onion

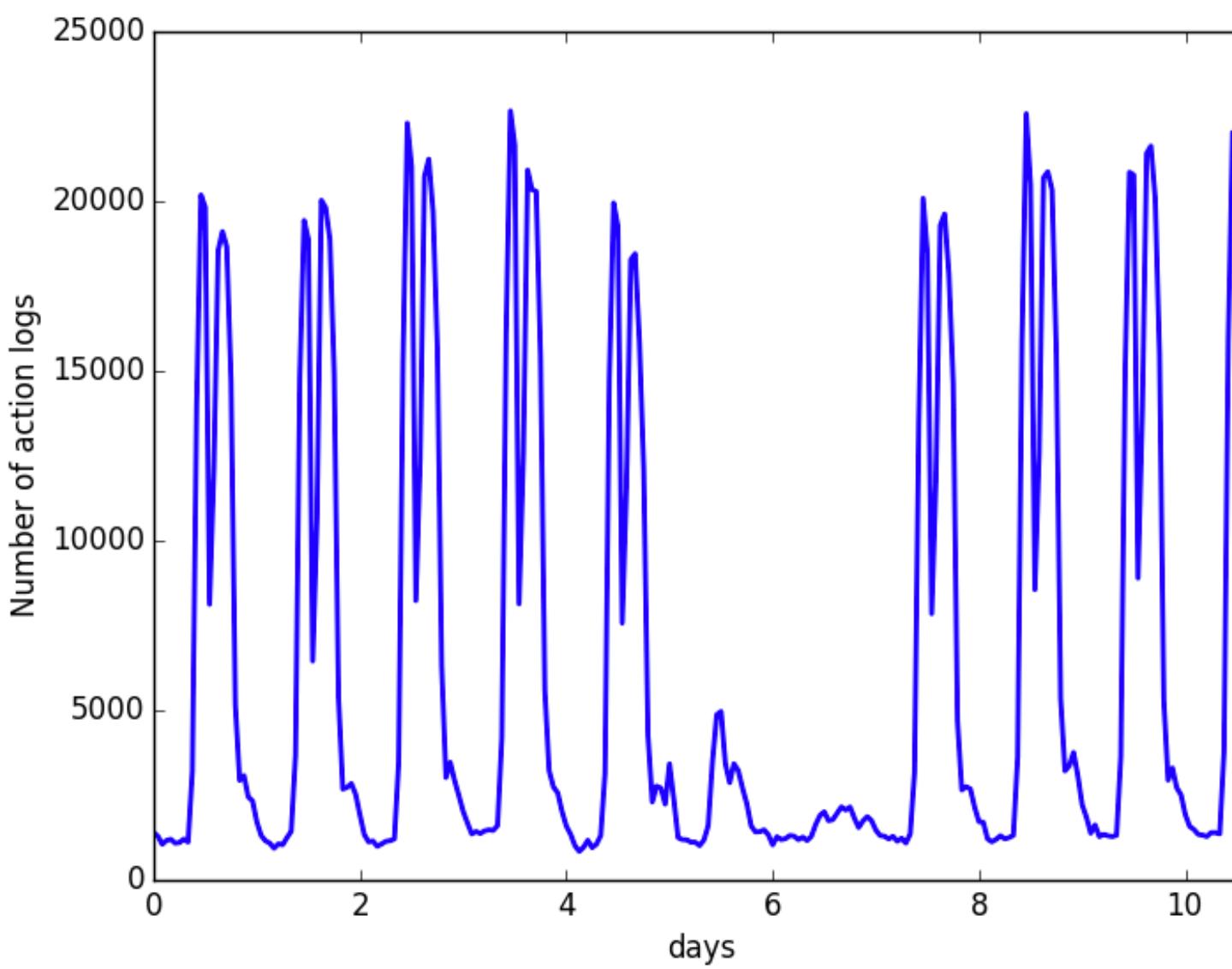


GTK Cyber

Beaconing: Data Science

Simple: src_ip, dest_ip, dest_port -> hash

More Complex: Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT)/Fast Fourier transform (FFT)



Time ▾	EveBox	src_ip	src_port	proto	dest_ip	dest_port	http.http_method	http.hostname
June 13th 2017, 10:49:01.935	Correlate Flow	192.168.0.53	49182	TCP	160.153.76.129	80	GET	www.huntoperator.com

Scenario 1

- A piece of malware has infected a computer (192.168.0.53) on your network and is trying to reach back to its Command and Control (C2) server (160.153.76.129) in periodic intervals

Beaconing: Hunt

flare_beacon -c configs/selks4.ini -csv beacons.csv

```
Austins-MacBook-Pro:flare_hunoperator$ flare_beacon -c configs/selks4.ini -csv beacons.csv
[INFO] Attempting to connect to elasticsearch...
[SUCCESS] Connected to elasticsearch on localhost:9200
[INFO] Gathering flow data... this may take a while...
[INFO] Calculating destination degree.
[SUCCESS] Writing csv to beacons.csv
```

108
events to process

Beaconing: Hunt

```
flare_beacon -c configs/selks4.ini -csv --group --whois --focus_outbound beacons_filtered.csv
```

```
Austins-MacBook-Pro:flare_hunoperator$ flare_beacon -c configs/selks4.ini --whois --focus_outbound -csv beacons_filtered.csv
[INFO] Attempting to connect to elasticsearch...
[SUCCESS] Connected to elasticsearch on localhost:9200
[INFO] Gathering flow data... this may take a while...
[INFO] Calculating destination degree.
[INFO] Enriching IP addresses with whois information
[INFO] Applying outbound focus - filtering multicast, reserved, and private IP space
[SUCCESS] Writing csv to beacons_filtered.csv
```

31
events to process

Beaconing: Hunt

```
flare_beacon -c configs/selks4.ini -csv --group --whois --focus_outbound beacons_filtered.csv
```

```
Austins-MacBook-Pro:flare_huntoperator$ flare_beacon -c configs/selks4.ini --whois --focus_outbound -csv beacons_filtered.csv
[INFO] Attempting to connect to elasticsearch...
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[INFO] Calculating destination degree.
[INFO] Enriching IP addresses with whois information
[INFO] Applying outbound focus - filtering multicast, reserved, and private IP space
[SUCCESS] Writing csv to beacons_filtered.csv
```

What was applied?

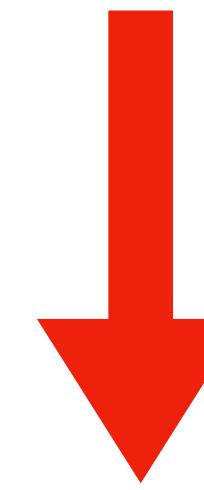
- group: This will group the results making it visually easier to identify anomalies.
- whois: Enriches IP addresses with WHOIS information through ASN Lookups.
- focus_outbound: Filters out multicast, private and broadcast addresses from destination IPs**

Beaconing: Hunt

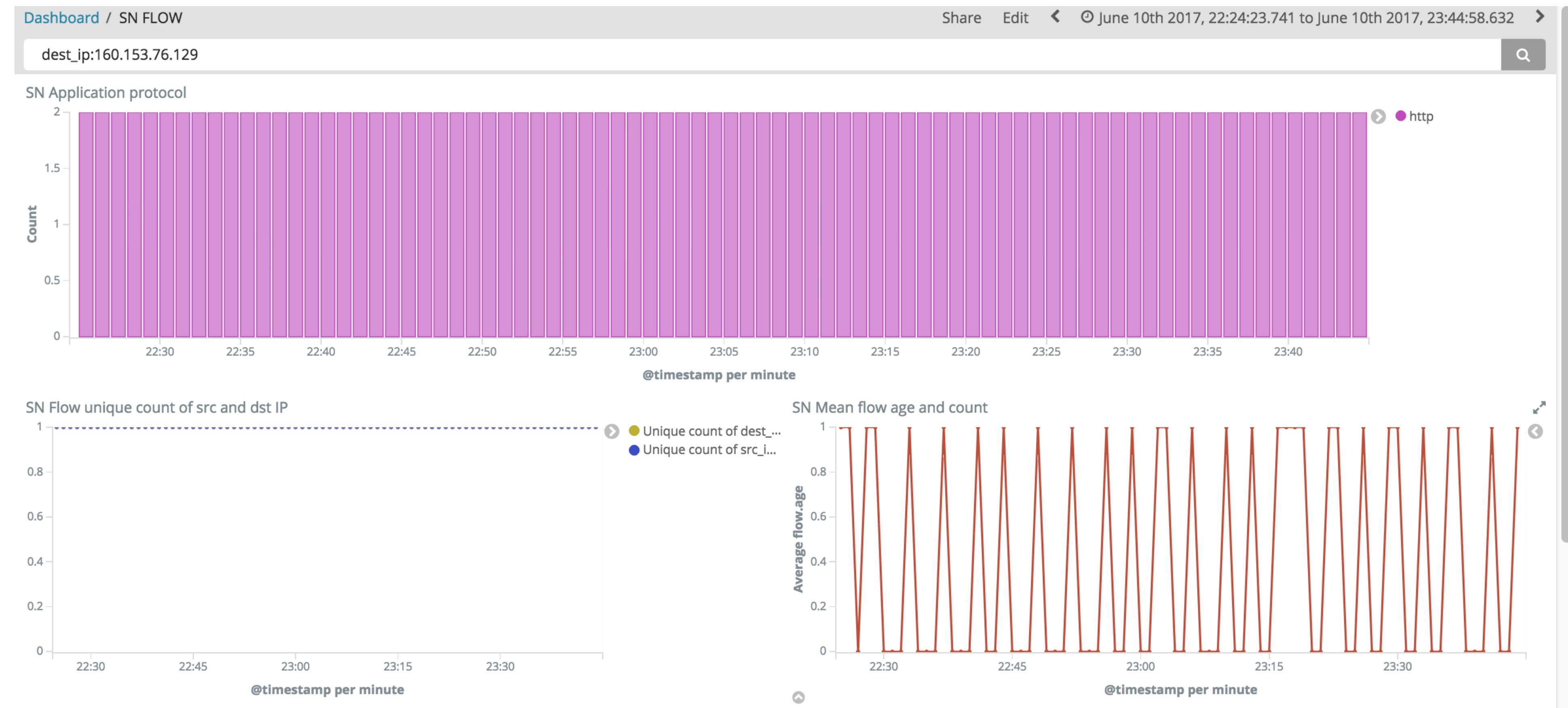
src_ip	dest_whois	dest_ip	dest_port	bytes_toserver	dest_degree	occurrences	percent	interval
192.168.0.100	GOOGLE - Google Inc., US	8.8.8.8	53	82	16	71	98	3601
	SOFTLAYER - SoftLayer Technologies Inc., US	198.23.79.227	123	90	1	71	98	3601
192.168.0.120	AMAZON-02 - Amazon.com, Inc., US	52.192.78.22	80	1432	3	34	70	1201
	GOOGLE - Google Inc., US	8.8.4.4	53	74	7	139	63	61
		8.8.8.8	53	74	16	140	62	61
192.168.0.53	AS-26496-GO-DADDY-COM-LLC - GoDaddy.com, LLC, US	160.153.76.129	80	620	3	383	97	61
	GOOGLE - Google Inc., US	8.8.4.4	53	233	7	386	95	61
		8.8.8.8	53	65	16	386	95	61
192.168.0.60	AKAMAI-ASN1 , US	104.95.176.44	80	8399	1	3	33	97
	AMAZON-AES - Amazon.com, Inc., US	174.129.1.163	80	1691	1	77	38	101
		204.236.238.3	80	885	1	84	39	111
		23.21.110.37	80	1691	1	53	35	200
		23.21.67.210	80	1691	1	101	32	200
		23.21.98.133	80	1691	1	65	40	101
		23.23.173.186	80	1691	1	43	32	200
		23.23.236.78	80	759	1	313	41	112
		50.16.215.193	80	1691	1	25	40	101
		50.17.254.18	80	1691	1	25	40	200
	DROPBOX - Dropbox, Inc., US	162.125.32.5	443	60	1	53	35	602
	EDGECAST - MCI Communications Services, Inc. d/b/a Verizon Business, US	152.195.54.20	80	556	2	69	49	601
	LLNW - Limelight Networks, Inc., US	69.164.0.0	80	6242	2	3	33	36
	MICROSOFT-CORP-MSN-AS-BLOCK - Microsoft Corporation, US	13.107.6.151	443	3985	1	151	41	300

- **bytes_toserver:** Total sum of bytes sent from IP address to Server
- **dest_degree:** Amount of source IP addresses that communicate to the same destination
- **occurrences:** Number of network occurrences between dyads identified as beaconing.
- **percent:** Percent of traffic between dyads considered beaconing.
- **interval:** Intervals between each beacon in seconds

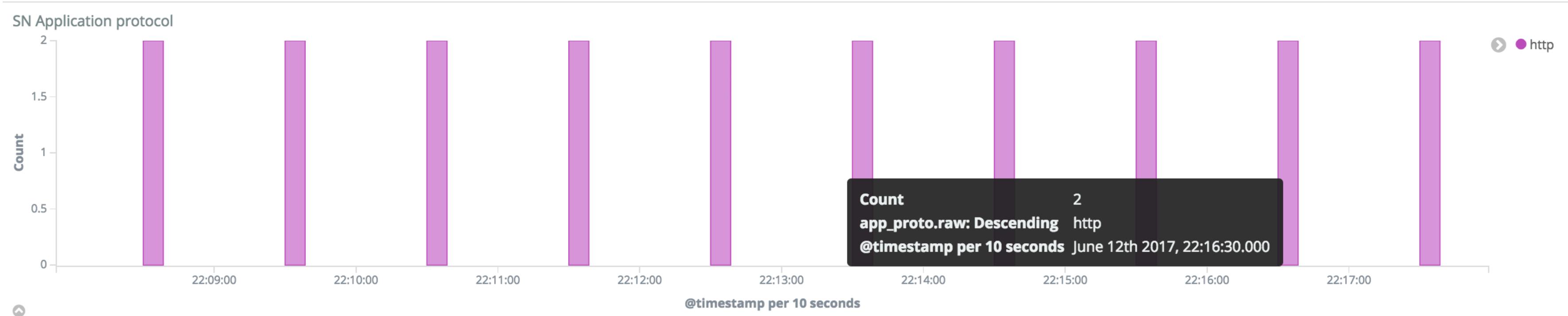
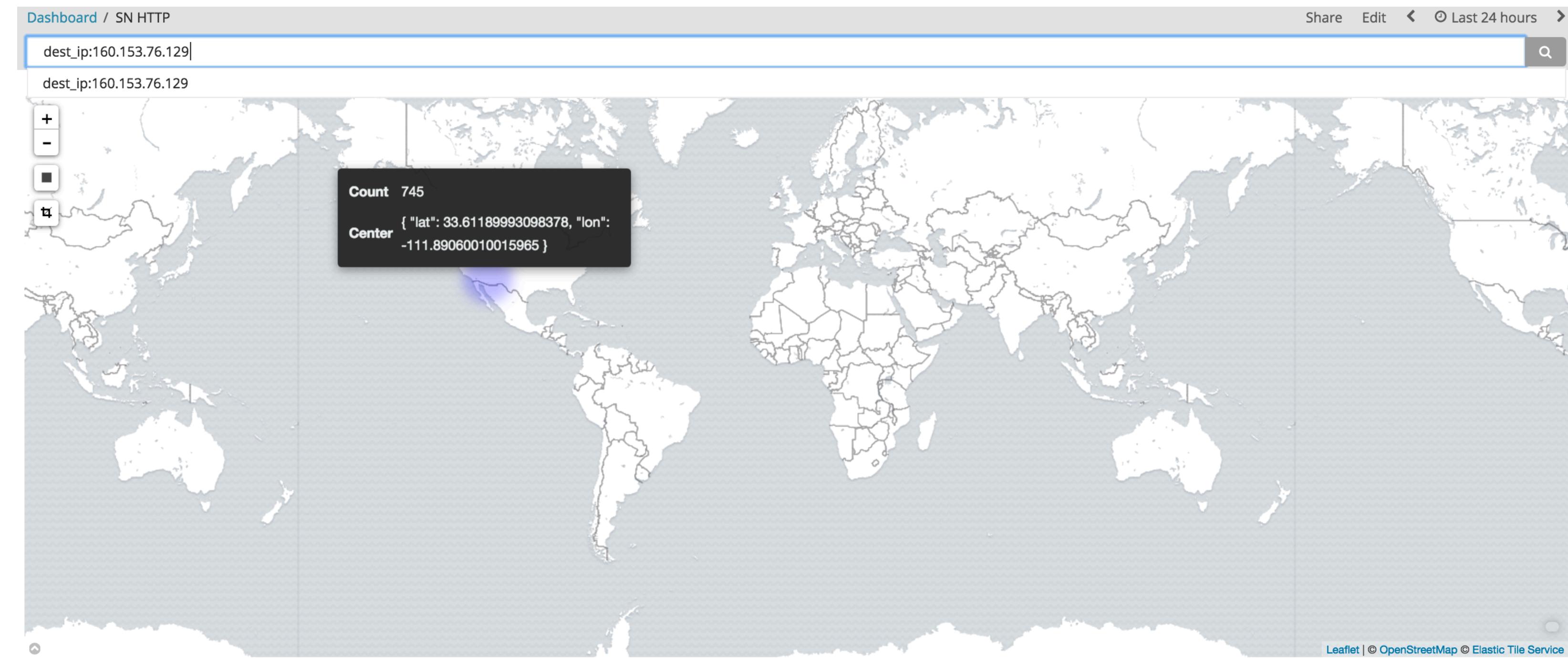
Beaconing: Hunt



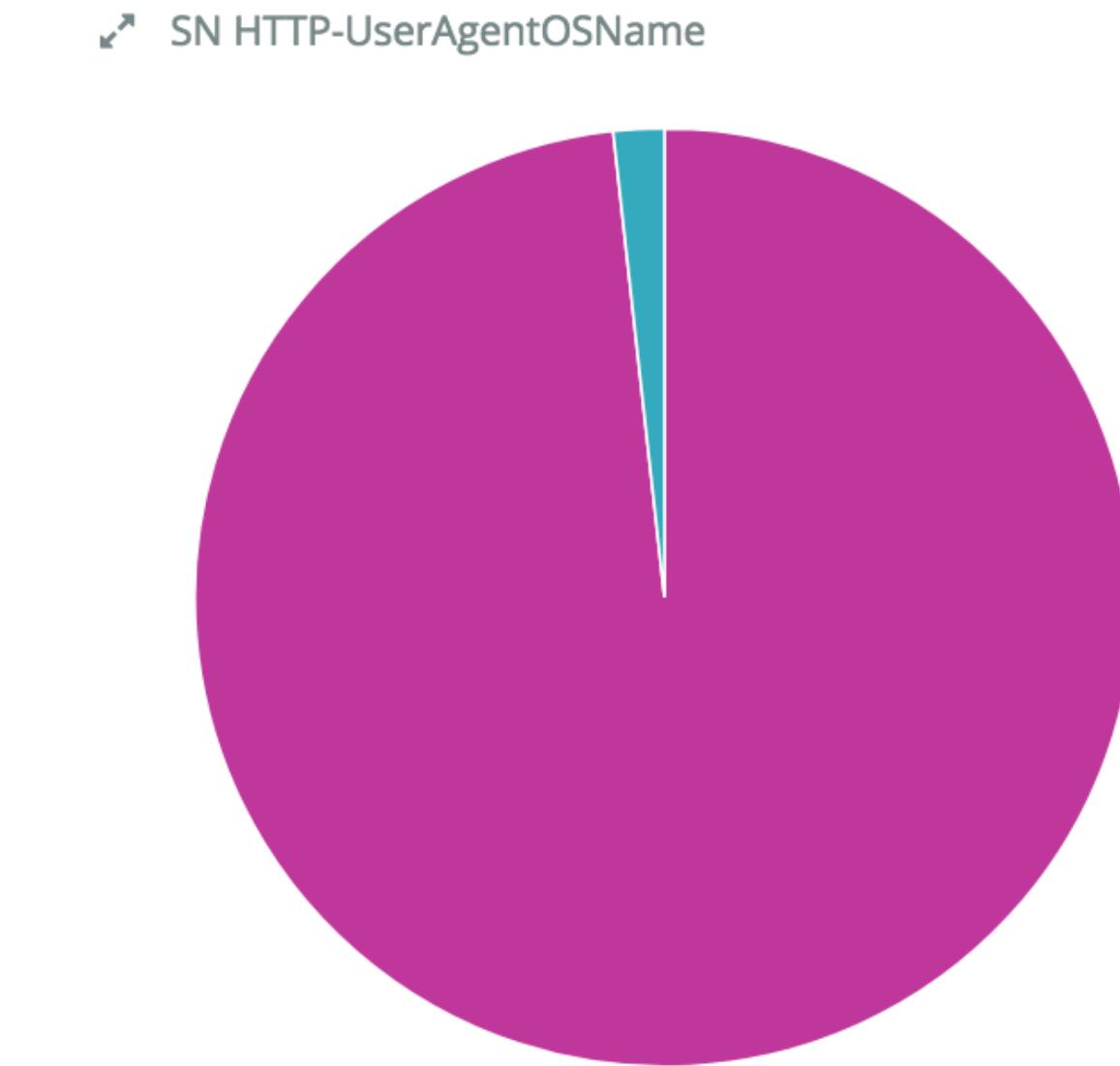
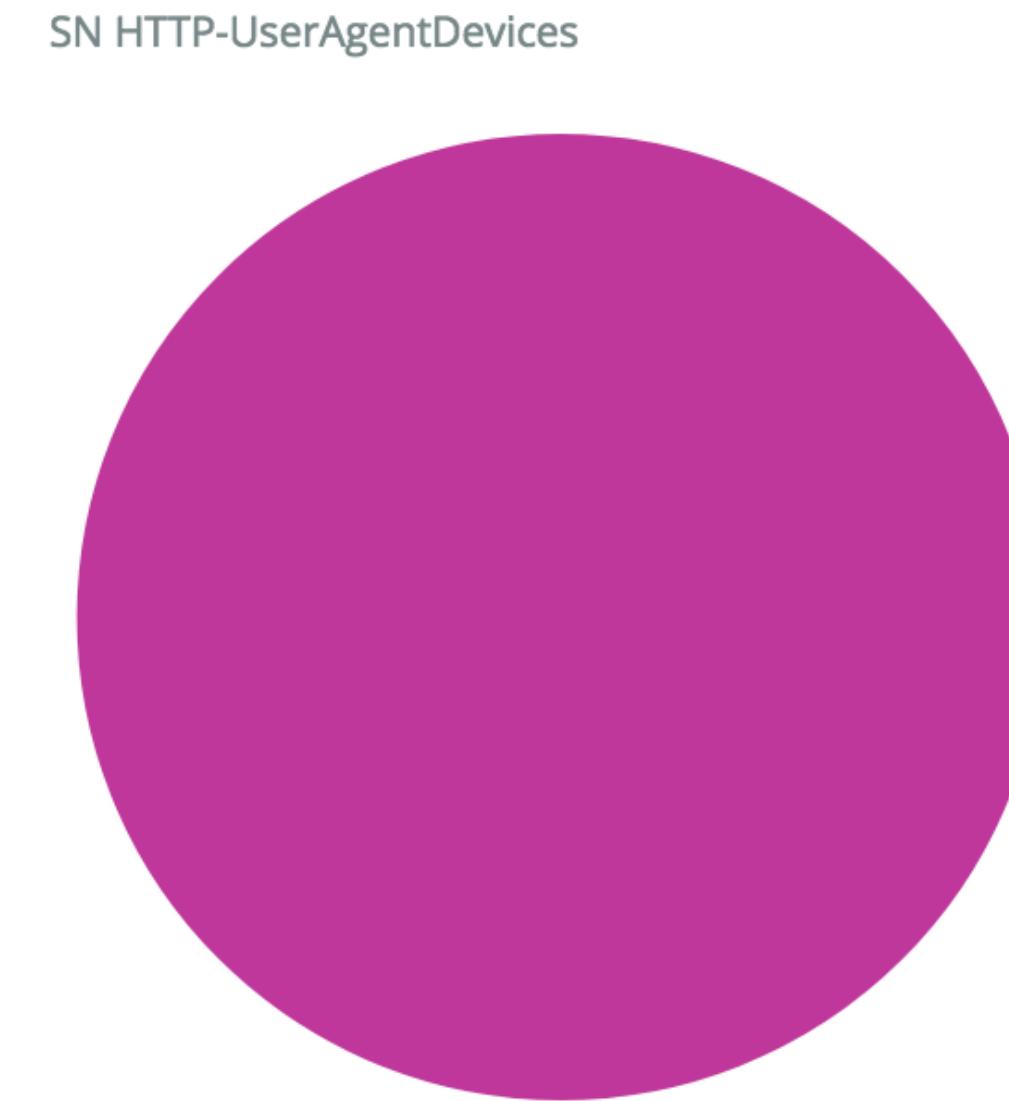
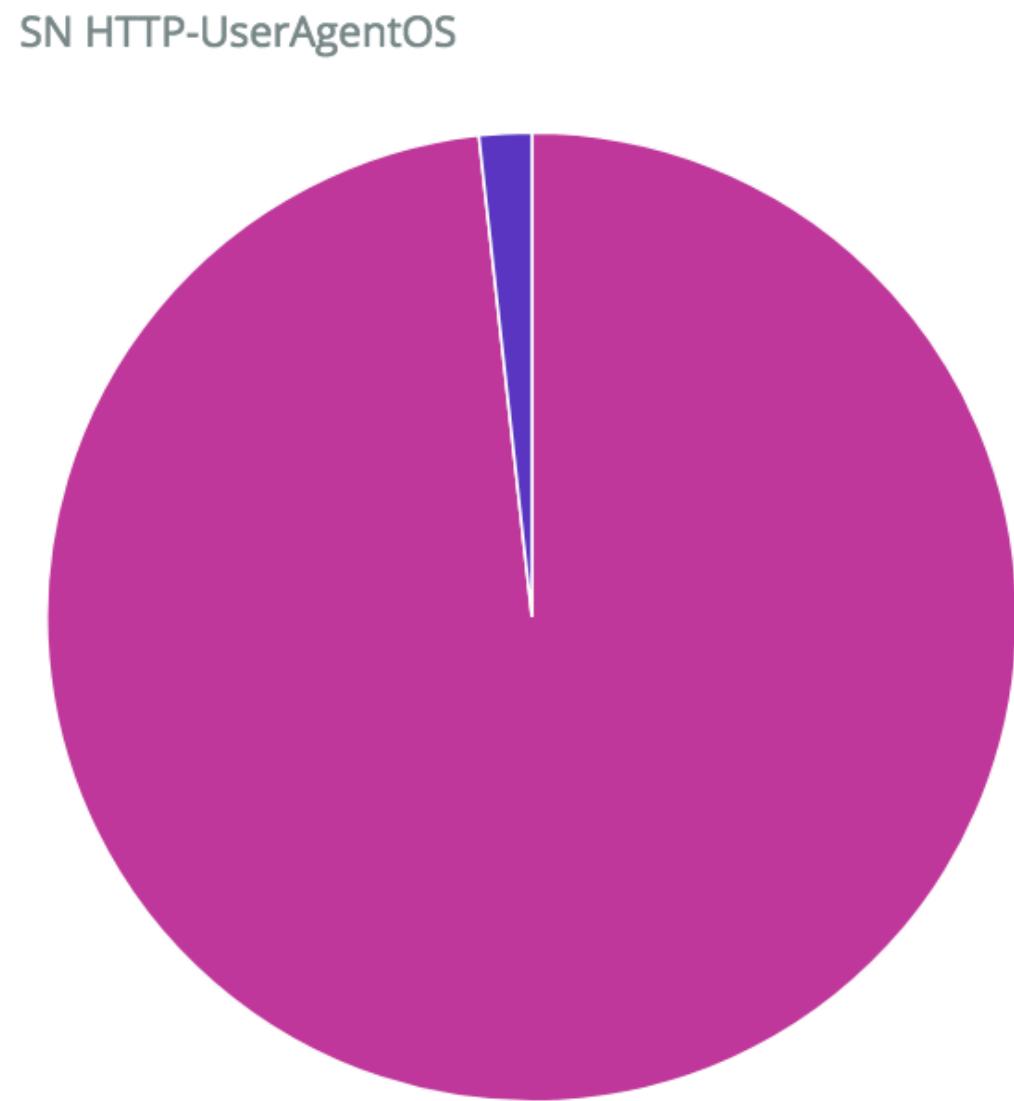
Validate Results



Beaconing: Hunt



Beaconing: Hunt



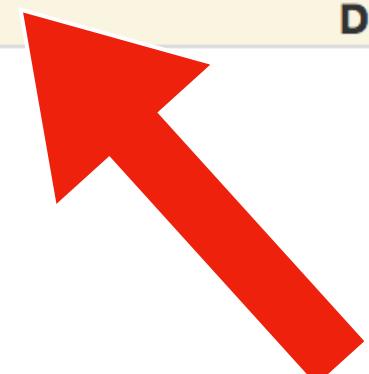
SN HTTP-EventsList

Time	EveBox	src_ip	src_port	proto	dest_ip	dest_port	http.http_method	http.hostname	http.status	http.protocol	http.server
▶ June 13th 2017, 10:49:01.935	Correlate Flow	192.168.0.53	49182	TCP	160.153.76.129	80	GET	www.huntoperator.com	503	HTTP/1.1	Apache/2.4.25
▶ June 13th 2017, 10:48:01.680	Correlate Flow	192.168.0.53	49180	TCP	160.153.76.129	80	GET	www.huntoperator.com	503	HTTP/1.1	Apache/2.4.25
▶ June 13th 2017, 10:47:01.388	Correlate Flow	192.168.0.53	49178	TCP	160.153.76.129	80	GET	www.huntoperator.com	503	HTTP/1.1	Apache/2.4.25
▶ June 13th 2017, 10:46:01.102	Correlate Flow	192.168.0.53	49176	TCP	160.153.76.129	80	GET	www.huntoperator.com	503	HTTP/1.1	Apache/2.4.25



Beaconing: Hunt

EveBox	Inbox	Escalated	Alerts	Events	Reports ▾
721700456887339					
<button>Refresh</button> <button>Event Type: All ▾</button>					
Timestamp	Type	Source/Dest	Description		
2017-06-13 10:50:03 7 hours ago	FLOW	S: 192.168.0.53 D: 160.153.76.129	TCP 192.168.0.53:49182 -> 160.153.76.129:80; Age: 1; Bytes: 6223; Packets: 19		
2017-06-13 10:50:03 7 hours ago	FLOW	S: 192.168.0.53 D: 160.153.76.129	TCP 192.168.0.53:49182 -> 160.153.76.129:80; Age: 1; Bytes: 6223; Packets: 19		
2017-06-13 10:49:02 7 hours ago	FILEINFO	S: 160.153.76.129 D: 192.168.0.53	/ - Hostname: www.huntoperator.com; Content-Type: text/html		
2017-06-13 10:49:01 7 hours ago	HTTP	S: 192.168.0.53 D: 160.153.76.129	GET - www.huntoperator.com - /		
2017-06-13 10:49:01 7 hours ago	ALERT	S: 192.168.0.53 D: 160.153.76.129	ET POLICY curl User-Agent Outbound		



Beaconing: Hunt

HTTP

<i>Hostname:</i> www.huntoperator.com	<i>Http Content Type:</i> text/html	<i>Http Method:</i> GET
<i>Http User Agent:</i> curl/7.47.0	<i>Length:</i> 1093	<i>Protocol:</i> HTTP/1.1
<i>Status:</i> 503	<i>Url:</i> /	<i>User Agent.Device:</i> Other
<i>User Agent.Name:</i> Other	<i>User Agent.Os:</i> Other	<i>User Agent.Os Name:</i> Other

GeoIP

<i>City Name:</i> Scottsdale	<i>Continent Code:</i> NA	<i>Coordinates.0:</i> -111.8906
<i>Coordinates.1:</i> 33.6119	<i>Country Code2:</i> US	<i>Country Code3:</i> US
<i>Country Name:</i> United States	<i>Dma Code:</i> 753	<i>Ip:</i> 160.153.76.129
<i>Latitude:</i> 33.6119	<i>Location.0:</i> -111.8906	<i>Location.1:</i> 33.6119
<i>Longitude:</i> -111.8906	<i>Postal Code:</i> 85260	<i>Region Code:</i> AZ
<i>Region Name:</i> Arizona	<i>Timezone:</i> America/Phoenix	

Flow - TCP 192.168.0.53 -> 160.153.76.129 [Open]

<i>Age:</i> 1	<i>Alerted:</i> true	<i>Bytes Toclient:</i> 5471
<i>Bytes Toserver:</i> 752	<i>End:</i> 2017-06-13T10:49:02.275746-0400	<i>Pkts Toclient:</i> 9
<i>Pkts Toserver:</i> 10	<i>Reason:</i> timeout	<i>Start:</i> 2017-06-13T10:49:01.717867-0400
<i>State:</i> closed		

Payload [PCAP]

<pre>GET / HTTP/1.1 Host: www.huntoperator.com User-Agent: curl/7.47.0 Accept: */*</pre>	<pre>47 45 54 20 2f 20 48 54 54 50 2f 31 2e 31 0d 0a 48 6f 73 74 3a 20 77 77 77 2e 68 75 6e 74 6f 70 65 72 61 74 6f 72 2e 63 6f 6d 0d 0a 55 73 65 72 2d 41 67 65 6e 74 3a 20 63 75 72 6c 2f 37 2e 34 37 2e 30 0d 0a 41 63 63 65 70 74 3a 20 2a 2f 2a 0d 0a 0d 0a</pre>
--	--

Beaconing: Hunt

Report for IP 160.153.76.129

[Related Reports ▾](#)

Refresh All Sensors Filter... Apply Clear

Alerts Over Time



DNS Hostnames Returning 160.153.76.129	
#	Hostname
1806	huntoperator.com
DNS: Top Requested Hostnames	
No data.	
Outgoing HTTP User Agents	
No data.	
HTTP: Incoming HTTP Request Hostnames	
#	Hostnames
903	www.huntoperator.com
Alerts: Top Alerts	
#	Signature
890	ET POLICY curl User-Agent Outbound
Flow	
Flows As Client	
	0
Flows As Server	
	1794
Bytes To...	
	1.23 MB
Bytes From...	
	12.70 MB
Packets To...	
	16k (16908)
Packets From...	
	19k (19084)
Incoming TLS Server Names (SNI)	
No data.	
TLS Versions as Client	
No data.	
TLS Versions as Server	
No data.	
HTTP: Top Requested Hostnames	
No data.	

CASE SOLVED

Domain Generation Algorithms (DGA)

Domain Generation Algorithms (DGA)

vtlfccmfxlkgifuf.com

Why DGA?

- Deterministic value
- Generate large number of domain names
- Easy to burn
- Cheap to register
- Used as a rendezvous point by attacker

Yes! Your domain is available. Buy it before someone else does.

vtlfccmfxlkgifuf.com

vtlfccmfxlkgifuf.us Add this: \$1.00

when you register for 2 years or more. 1st year price \$1.00 Additional years \$19.99

\$14.99*

\$12.99*

Add to Cart

Get 3 and Save 69%

vtlfccmfxlkgifuf.net

vtlfccmfxlkgifuf.org

vtlfccmfxlkgifuf.info

\$57.97*

\$18.00*

Add to Cart

In [18]:

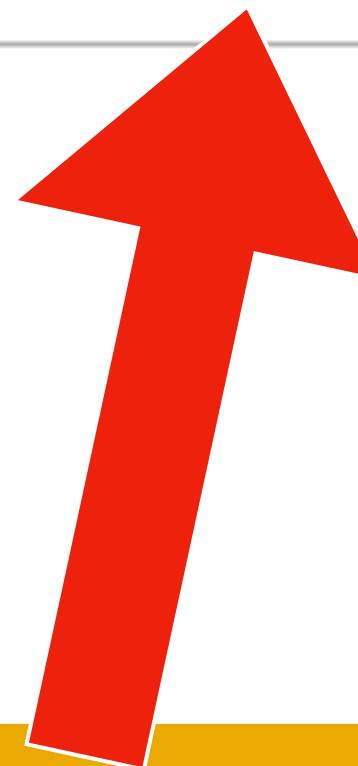
```
1 def generate_domain(year, month, day):
2     """Generates a domain name for the given date."""
3     domain = ""
4
5     for i in range(16):
6         year = ((year ^ 8 * year) >> 11) ^ ((year & 0xFFFFFFFF0) << 17)
7         month = ((month ^ 4 * month) >> 25) ^ 16 * (month & 0xFFFFFFF8)
8         day = ((day ^ (day << 13)) >> 19) ^ ((day & 0xFFFFFFF8) << 12)
9         domain += chr(((year ^ month ^ day) % 25) + 97)
10
11     return domain + '.com'
```

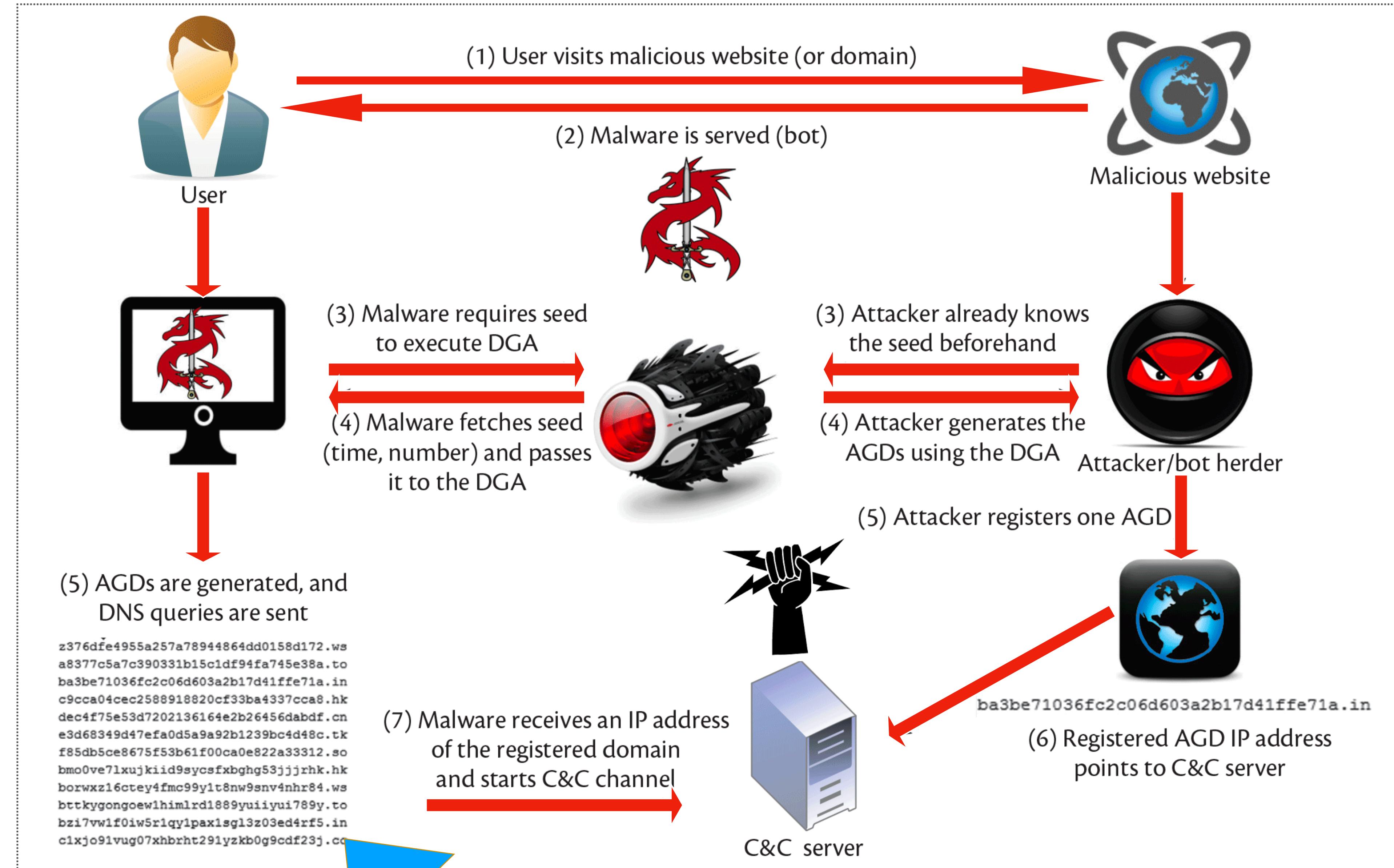
In [19]:

```
1 generate_domain(2017, 6, 23)
```

Out[19]:

```
'vtlfccmfxlkgifuf.com'
```





Source: Aditya K. Sood, Sheralli Zeadally, "A Taxonomy of Autonomous Generation Algorithms", IEEE Security & Privacy, vol. 14, no. , pp. 46-53, July-Aug. 2016, doi:10.1109/MSP.2016.76



I'M GONNA HAVE TO DATA

SCIENCE THE SH*T OUT OF THIS

imgflip.com

GTK Cyber

Scenario 2

Scenario 2

- A piece of malware has infected a computer on your network and is making request to domains using DGA in an attempt to communicate to a Command and Control Server

DNS Records

Record Count: 15408

```
In [62]: 1 dns_records = pd.read_csv('/Users/huntoperator/Downloads/exported_dns_n
```

```
In [63]: 1 dns_records|
```

Out[63]:

	dns_rrname	count
0	daisy.ubuntu.com	300,129
1	srv.myskybell.com	55,053
2	googleapis.l.google.com	37,005
3	ubuntu.com	30,549
4	www.google.com	28,780
5	www.example.org	26,367
6	www.example.com	26,354
7	www.example.net	26,298
8	myskybell.com	18,296

Import Flare Tools

- **DGA Classifier**

- Random Forrest Classifier
- N-Grams
- Uses labelled data

- **Alexa - Top 1M most popular visited websites**

- Must pay for service now.
- Umbrella/Majestic are free alternatives

- **Domain TLD Extract - Extracts the Top Level Domain to be checked against Alexa**

- Also calculate degree from here

```
In [64]: 1 from flare.data_science.features import dga_classifier
```

```
In [66]: 1 from flare.tools.alexa import Alexa
2 from flare.data_science.features import domain_tld_extract
```

```
In [65]: 1 dga_c = dga_classifier()
```

```
[*] Initializing... training classifier - Please wait.
[+] Classifier Ready
```

Filter Results

```
In [73]: 1 dns_records['domain_tld'] = dns_records.dns_rrname.apply(lambda x: domain_tld_extract(str(x)))
```

```
In [78]: 1 dns_records['dga_predict'] = dns_records.domain_tld.apply(lambda x: dga_c.predict(x))
```

```
In [129]: 1 dns_records.head()
```

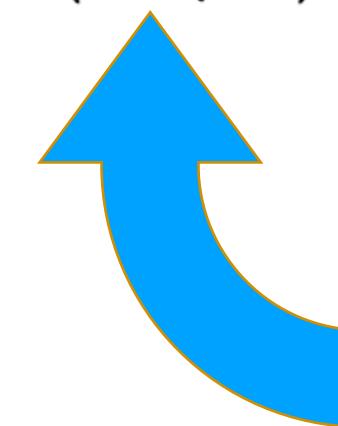
Out[129]:

	dns_rrname	count	domain_tld	dga_predict
0	daisy.ubuntu.com	300,129	ubuntu.com	legit
1	srv.myskybell.com	55,053	myskybell.com	legit
2	googleapis.l.google.com	37,005	google.com	legit
3	ubuntu.com	30,549	ubuntu.com	legit
4	www.google.com	28,780	google.com	legit

```
In [84]: 1 dns_filter = dns_records[dns_records.dga_predict=='dga']
```

```
In [131]: 1 dns_filter.shape
```

Out[131]: (240, 4)



still too many results...

Filter Results

```
1 beacon_df.groupby(self.beacon_dest_ip)[self.beacon_dest_ip].transform('count').fillna(0).astype(int)
```

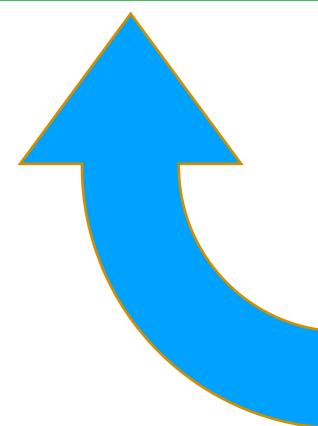
```
1 dns_filter1['domain_degree'] = dns_filter1.groupby('domain_tld')['domain_tld'].transform('count').fillna(0).
```

and yet...

```
In [103]: 1 dns_filter1 = dns_filter[dns_filter['count'] < 10]
```

```
In [105]: 1 dns_filter1.shape
```

```
Out[105]: (162, 4)
```



Still too many results...

Filter Results

```
In [117]: 1 alexa = Alexa()  
  
In [123]: 1 dns_filter2 = dns_filter1[dns_filter1['domain_degree'] < 2]  
  
In [119]: 1 dns_filter2.shape  
Out[119]: (78, 5)  down to 78  
  
In [125]: 1 dns_filter2['in_alexa'] = dns_filter2.domain_tld.apply(lambda x: alexa.domain_in_alexa(x))
```

And finally...

Filter Results

apply Alexa top 1 million check...

```
In [127]: 1 dns_filter2[dns_filter2['in_alexa']==False]
```

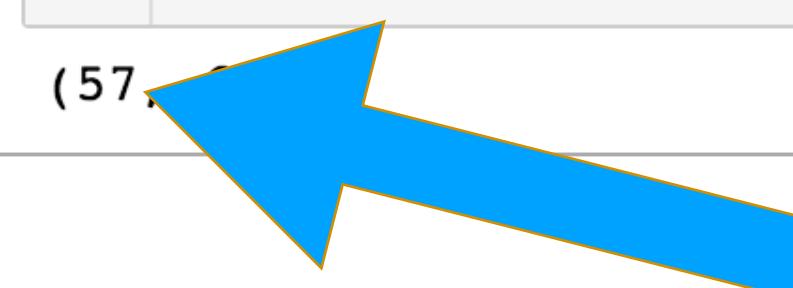
Out[127]:

	dns_rrname	count	domain_tld	dga_predict	domain_degree	in_alexa
5421	version.mos.svc.ovi.com.glb.as1248.net	9	as1248.net	dga	1	False
5765	ebdr3.com	8	ebdr3.com	dga	1	False
5847	i.s-jcrew.com	8	s-jcrew.com	dga	1	False
5885	in.ml314.com	8	ml314.com	dga	1	False
6382	vtlfccmfxlkgifuf.com	8	vtlfccmfxlkgifuf.com	dga	1	False
7510	tags.wdsvc.net	6	wdsvc.net	dga	1	False
7766	get35.com	5	get35.com	dga	1	False
7920	x64dbg.com	5	x64dbg.com	dga	1	False

and...

```
In [135]: 1 dns_filter2[dns_filter2['in_alexa']==False].shape
```

Out[135]: (57,



57 Results!

Pass to Analyst

- Identify Process Generating Traffic
 - Isolate infected host
 - Begin endpoint investigation...

CASE SOLVED

Back

DNS: ANSWER: NXDOMAIN for vtlfccmfxlkjgfuf.com

Timestamp	2017-06-23T09:24:33.531143-0400
Protocol	UDP
Source	2001:558:feed::1 :53
Destination	2601:154:c300:47a0:2173:e85a:fdd6:c224 :62530
In Interface	eth0
Flow ID	<u>1806004061843760</u>
Type	answer
ID	51938
RCode	NXDOMAIN
RRName	vtlfccmfxlkjgfuf.com
RRTYPE	
RData	

GTK Cyber

Natural Language Processing

Natural Language Processing Use Case

Challenge: Distinguishing between base64 and URIs

String 1: Q09NRSBUTyBNWSBQWVRIT04gQ0xBU1MgSU4gVkVHQVMhISEh

String 2: forums/diary/Detecting+Random+Finding+Algorithmically+chosen+DNS+names+DGA/19893

Both of these are properly formatted BASE64 encoded strings,
but only one is intentional

Natural Language Processing

Solution: Mark Baggett's freq.py

Produces a **probability score** based off frequency tables in:

- Dictionary
- Your environment



Higher likelihood scores indicate common



Lower likelihood scores indicate not common

Freq.py

How does it work?

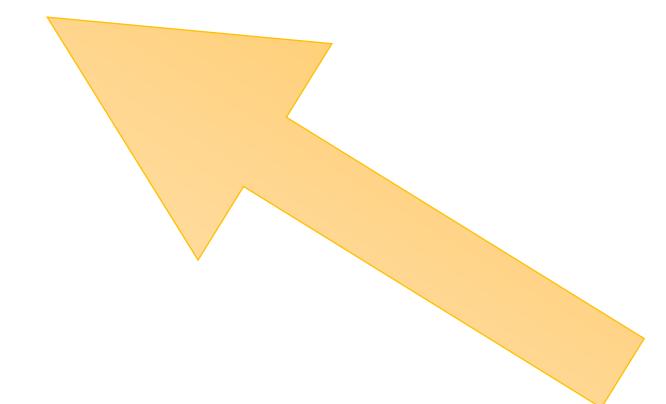
- Identifies likelihood of character occurrence based on frequency analysis

Example: In English text, “m” is usually followed by an “o,” so seeing a “m” followed by something else would be rather unlikely to occur

Similar to high order markov chain

Using Freq.py

```
>>> from freq import *
>>> fc = FreqCounter()
>>> fc.load("english_lowercase.freq")
```



Pre-built frequency table

Using Freq.py

How did we score?

```
>>> fc.probability('forums/diary/Detecting+Random+Finding+Algorithmically+chosen+DNS+names+DGA/19893')  
9.490788394012279
```

```
>>> fc.probability('Q09NRSBUTyBNWSBQWVRIT04gQ0xBU1MgSU4gVkJHQVMhISEh')  
2.578357325221811
```

<https://isc.sans.edu/diary/freq.py-tutorial-power%25/10002>

Freq-ing awesome...

Build Separate frequency tables for:

- DNS Host names that are normally seen for your environment
- Names of files on your file server
- Host names inside of SSL certificates
- URLs for a specific Web Application
- * Insert any string you want to measure here *

Runs as a restful API and integrates with logstash

<https://isc.sans.edu/forums/diary/Continuous+Monitoring+for+Random+Strings/20451/>

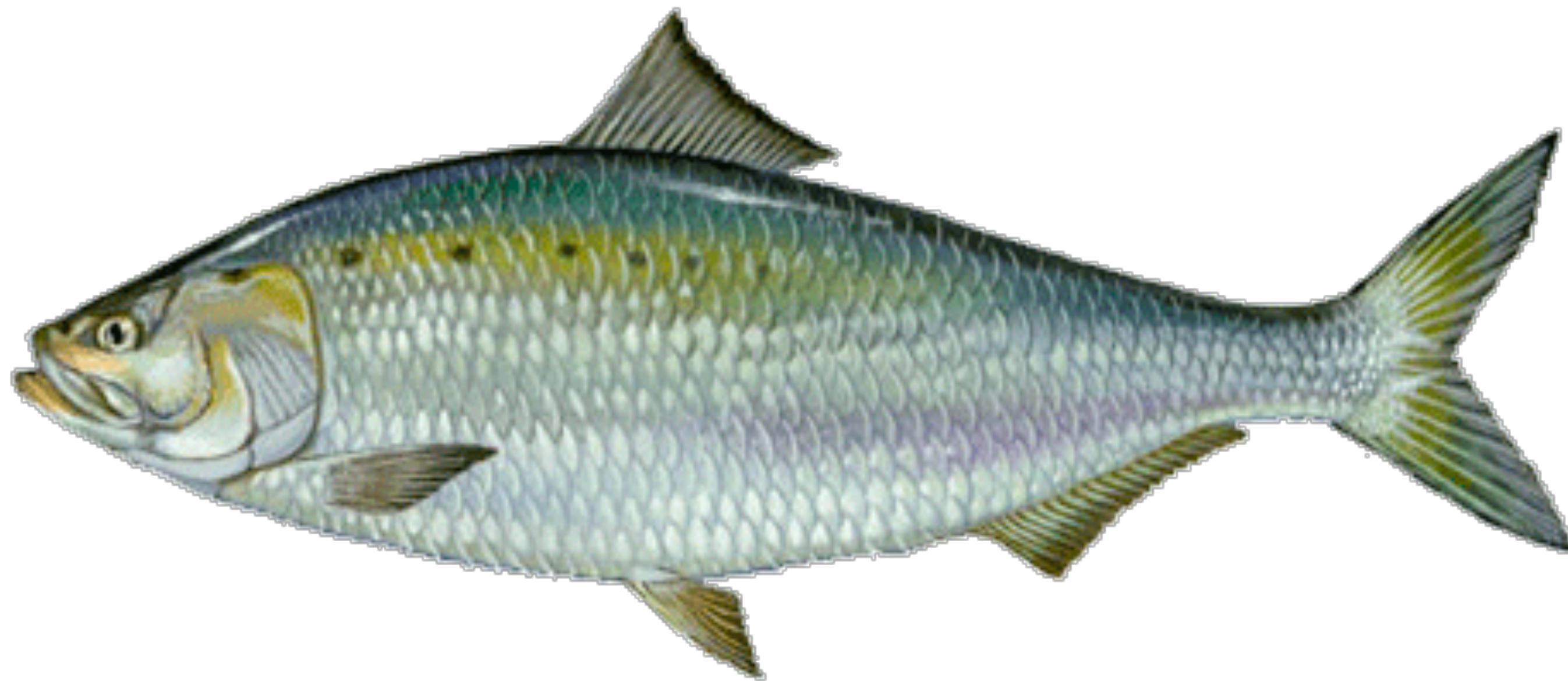
Freq.py - Operational Examples

DNS - Parent Domain Frequency Analysis	
Domain	Frequency Score
tahmqkmvzg.com	0.434
dsms0mj1bbhn4.cloudfront.net	1.085
oiugixyilxy.com	1.683
yfksjfsunyiypu.com	2.053
fwhynaxzwkv.com	2.329
yahoodns.net	2.697
muihoc.com	2.914
qfrwozmoaqc.com	3.153
aemmlphbweeuef59.com	3.345
brovztkzbl.com	3.391

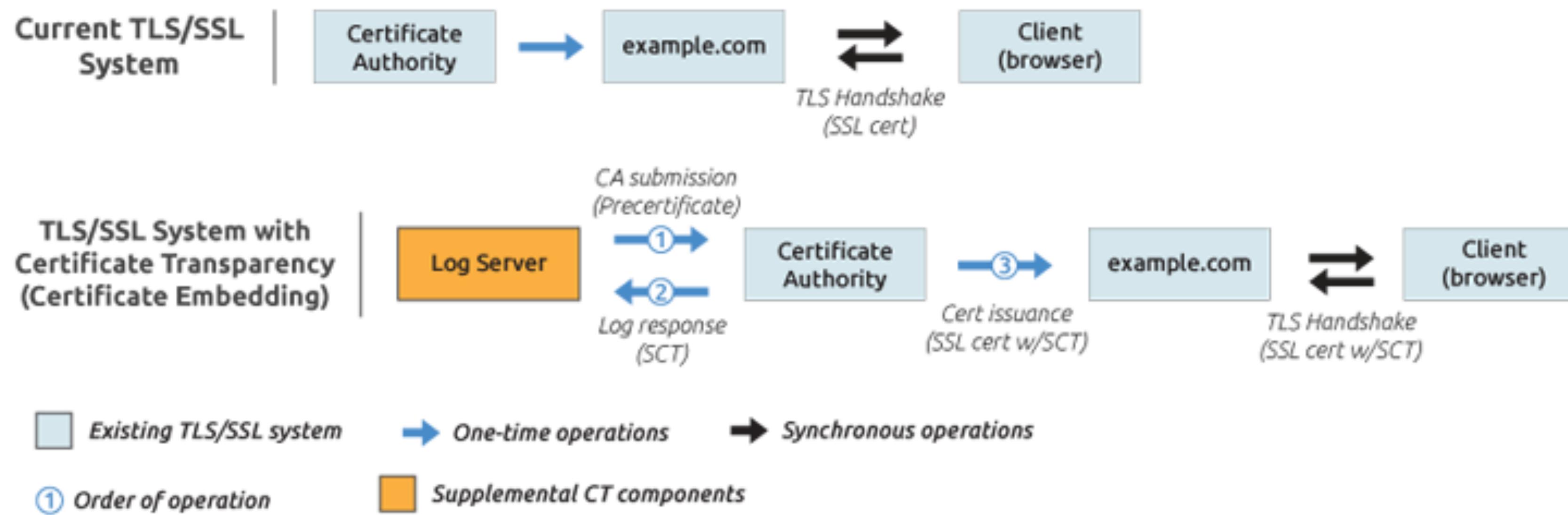
SSL - Certificate Common Name Frequency Analysis	
Common Name	Frequency Score
d3fr3g4tgwf	2.781
www.spidh.org	3.425
imap.gmx.net	3.96
www.lilawelt.net	4.538
www.paypal.com	5.324
www.google.com	5.454
www.jeffbryner.com	6.144
*.s3.amazonaws.com	6.185
s3.amazonaws.com	6.185
plesk3.gigaspark.com	6.458

Logstash configs created by Justin Henderson (@SecurityMapper)

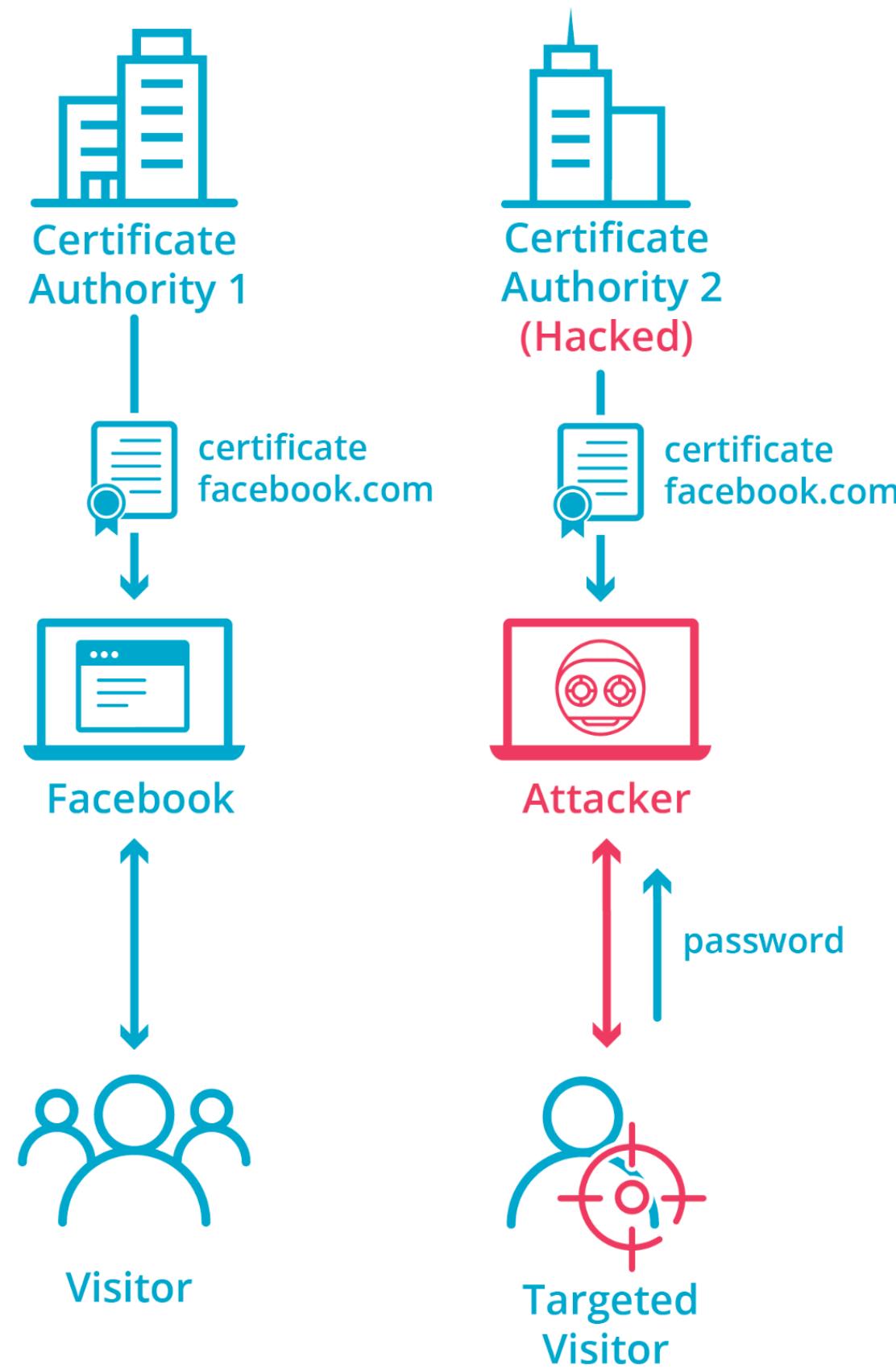
Phishing



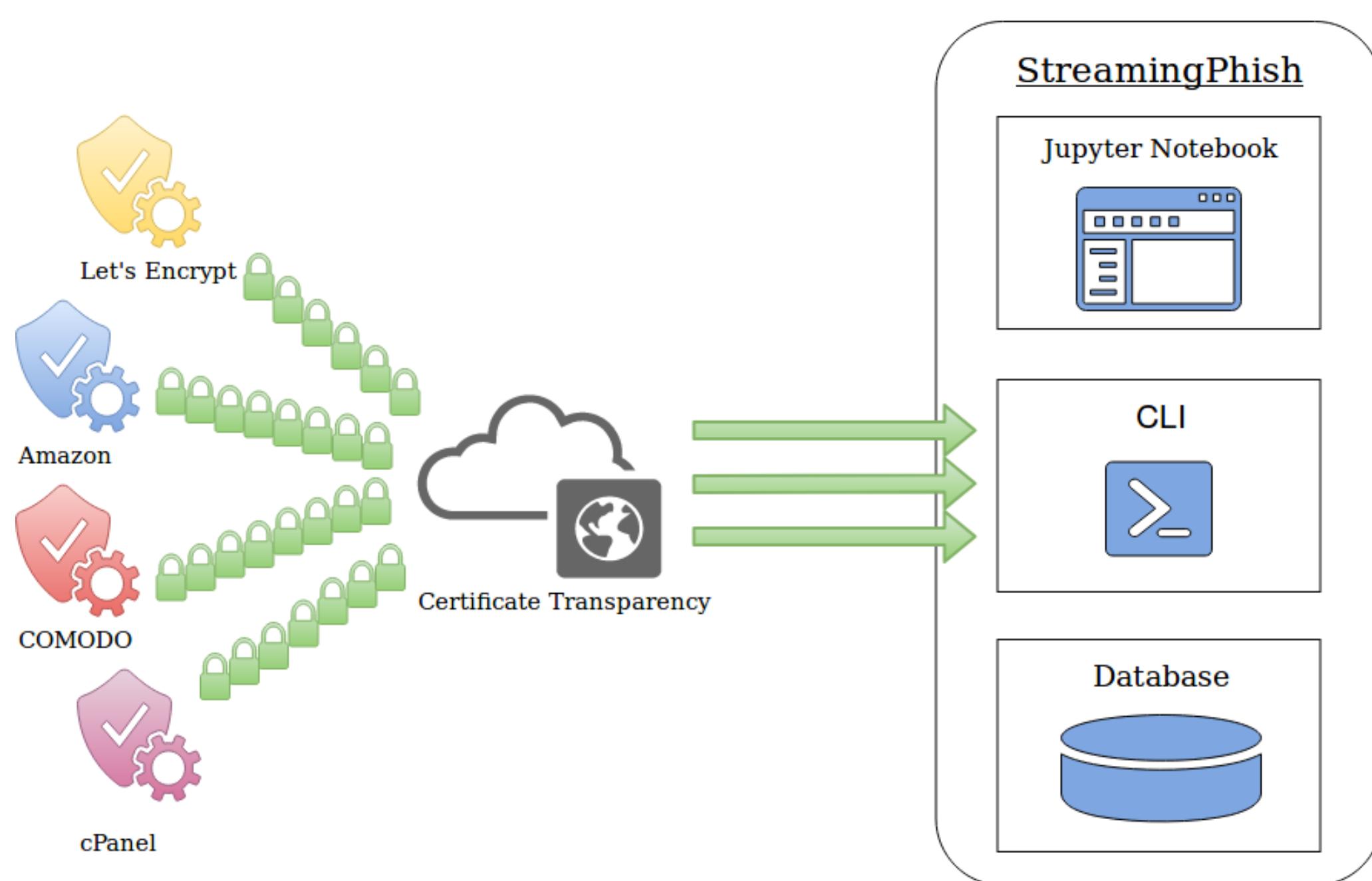
Certificate Transparency



Certificate Transparency



Streaming Phish



```
$ certstream
```

A terminal window titled '\$ certstream' displays the output of the certstream command. The output is a continuous stream of text, likely representing certificate transparency logs or monitoring results. The text is mostly illegible due to the small font size and the nature of the log output.

Streaming Phish

- "High" threshold is 0.90 and above
- "Suspicious" threshold is between 0.90 and 0.75
- "Low" threshold is between 0.75 and 0.60

Any FQDN with a score of 0.60 or lower will not be logged.

```
[Not Phishing] paypal.com 0.004
[Not Phishing] apple.com 0.003
[Not Phishing] patternex.com 0.000
[Phishing] support-apple.xyz 0.965
[Phishing] paypall.com 0.851
[Phishing] paypal-verify.com 1.000
```

<https://github.com/wesleyraptor/streamingphish/blob/master/jupyter/notebooks/StreamingPhish.ipynb>

Questions?