Endpoints Threat Feeds False Positives and You

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Ziften

- Ziften is not a Threat Feed Provider
- Continuous endpoint visibility that allows you to rapidly view, inspect, and respond to risks and attacks
- Network data is mined at the endpoint for rich application association





Who am I

- Director of Security R&D @ Ziften
- Manage threat feed integration @ Ziften
- Frequent conference speaker
 - BlackHat, DEF CON, Shmoocon, etc
- Masters degree, skateboarder, kid wrangler, python freak, analytics junky





Talk Overview

- Threat feed basics
- Feed validation
- False Positive Reduction
 - Feed Enhancements
- Exercises





Threat Feed Types

- Feed consumption
 - Bulk lists
 - API lookups
- Feed flavors
 - Network
 - Binary
 - Vulnerability
 - User





Feed Shopping

- How do they obtain their feeds?
 - Sensors, aggregators, crawling, etc
 - Ask for a meeting with a technical lead
- How often are they updated?
- Is there any validation?
- Do they provide ample documentation?
- Shop around. Not every feed is right for you!





Feed Management Tools

- Proprietary Solutions
- SIEMS (Splunk, ELK, etc)
- ► IDS (Bro, Snort, etc)
- Combine (Alex Pinto & Kyle Maxwell)
- CRITS, MANTIS, MISP
- CIF (REN-ISAC)





Threat Feed Validation

The following are techniques that can be used for threat feed comparison and validation





Quick Analytics

- Run some awk, grep, sort, uniq & comm
- See how many categories
- Check volume for each category
- Check dates!!!
- Look for duplicates in your threat feeds





Check Feeds Agains Traffic Samples

- If you get over N hits, the feed is FP prone
- If you get no hits, the feed is really good or really bad





Manual Investigation

- What lives at those IPs?
- Are domains still active?
- Spin up a VM and poke around





Overlap Test

comm is your best friend





False Positive Reduction

- After the fact investigation
- More detailed correlations





Ingress/Egress Correlation

- Classify your source and feed data into ingress & egress buckets
 - Combine does a great job at this
 - Typically based on the type of threat
- All feeds need to do this by default





Application Association

System logs

- WFP for Windows
- ptrace for OSX
- strace for *nix

Watch for hits against

- System level processes
- Process in memory but not on disk



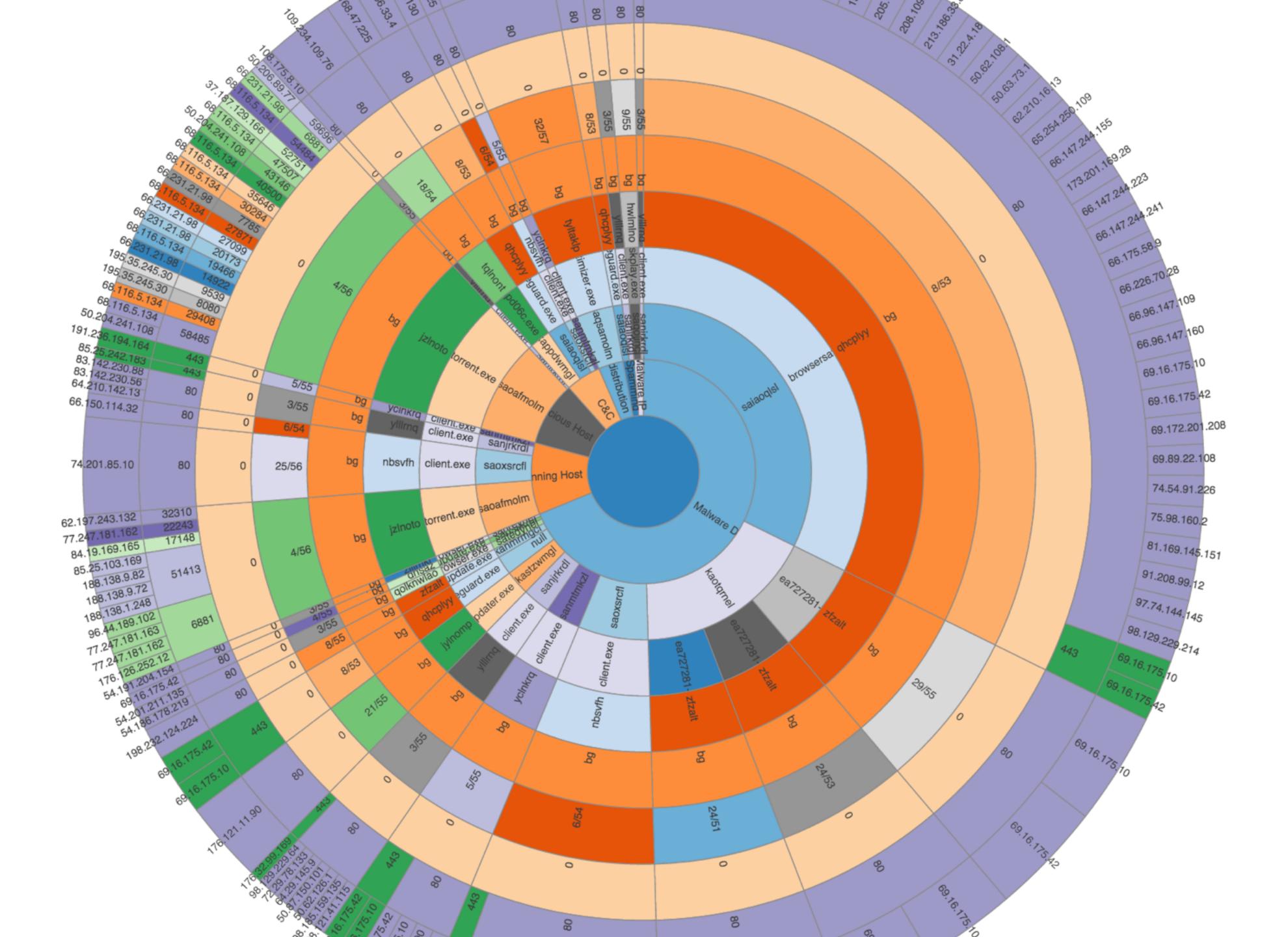


Alert Association

- IDS alerts
- UPNP or no firewall traffic correlation
- User activity alerts
- Binary alert correlation
 - Application name or preferably md5/sha hash
 - Source & Destination IP







DNS & URL Associations

- Provides a more accurate network to feed correlation
- Harder to find and typically smaller feed sources





Typical IP & DNS Lookups

host

- Check if domains still resolve

dig

- Do DNS lookup or rev IP lookip

whois

- Check domain or IP for hosting services, parking services, DDoS services, etc





Forward & Passive DNS

- Gives you an idea of how many domains are hosted at an IP address
- Shows you other domains hosted at an IP address
- Providers
 - Rapid7's project Sonar, OTX, VT, Bing ip search, and paid services





Alexa Ranking

- Check your hits against Alexa to see how high they rank
- Check your feed against Alexa to see how many entities rank in Alexa's top 100/1000/10000 domains
- You may have to do some bulk IP resolution and forward DNS lookups
- Some frameworks (CIF) will allow you to whitelist





Exercises

- Workshop exercises
 - https://github.com/hackgnar/bh2015
- Contact info
 - email: ryan.holeman@ziften.com
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