

# Resilient example email message parsing script

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This package consists of the **RuleAndScript.res** and **ScriptAlone.res** Resilient configuration files. The first file contains an example email parsing script and a rule to run it automatically. The **ScriptAlone.res** file contains the script without the rule.

## Installation instructions

Before installing, verify that your environment meets the following prerequisites:

- Resilient platform is version 32 or later.
- You have a Resilient account to use for the installation. This can be any account that has the permission to view and modify administrator and customization settings, and read and update incidents. You need to know the account username and password.

## Procedure

**Important:** Repeatedly importing the **.res** files will overwrite any changes you have made to the script and rule.

1. Log on to the Resilient platform using a suitable account.
2. Navigate to **Administrator Settings**.
3. Select the **Organization** tab.
4. Select the **Import** link.
5. Select the **+ Import settings** button.
6. If you are upgrading from a previous version of this package, select the **ScriptAlone.res** file from the installation bundle. Otherwise, choose the **RuleAndScript.res** file.
7. Select **Open**.
8. Select **Proceed**.

## Result

After installing from **RuleAndScript.res**, the Resilient platform will have a new Python script called "Generic email script v2.0.1" and a new rule called "Process email message v2.0.1". The rule runs the script when it is triggered by a new email message being received by the Resilient platform. If instead you imported **ScriptAlone.res** then you will only have the new script and not the rule.

The script is intended to perform generic email parsing on newly created email message objects. It performs the following:

- Checks if an existing incident exists whose title reflects the email message received.
  - If so, it associates the email message with the existing incident.
  - If not, it:
    - Creates a new incident with a suitable title.
    - Associates the email message with the new incident.
    - Adds the email message's subject as an artifact to the new incident.
    - Sets the incident's reporter field to be the email address that sent the message.

- Parses the email body text looking for URLs, IP addresses and file hashes. After filtering out invalid and whitelisted values, it adds the remaining data to the incident as artifacts.
- Adds non-inline email message attachments to the incident.

**NOTE:** If you installed the previous version of this script, be aware that the previous rules and scripts are not replaced. Therefore, if you import **RuleAndScript.res** you could have multiple rules that are triggered by the creation of an email message. In this case, you may want to review your rules and remove those whose conditions overlap. An email message can only be associated with one incident. If two scripts run on email message creation, and each script associates the email message with a different incident, then neither script will appear to have an effect and the email message will appear in the Resilient **Inbox** tab.

## Configuration

### The incident owner

New incidents need an owner, either an individual identified by their email address or a group name. In the provided script, every incident is owned by the user admin@co3sys.com. This should be changed to reflect your Resilient platform. For example, to change the owner to l1@businessname.com, locate line 8 of the script:

```
# The new incident owner – the email address of a user or the name of a
group and cannot be blank.
# Change this value to reflect who will be the owner of the incident
before running the script.
newIncidentOwner = ""
```

Edit the line:

```
# The new incident owner – the email address of a user or the name of a
group and cannot be blank.
# Change this value to reflect who will be the owner of the incident
before running the script.
newIncidentOwner = "l1@businessname.com"
```

### Whitelisting

A whitelists is a list of trustworthy data items that should not become suspicious artifacts, for example your own email server's IP address. There are two categories of whitelist used in the script: IP address and URL domain. These whitelists are configured by altering data in the script.

Variable Name	Line number	Purpose
ipV4WhiteList	11	IP v4 whitelist
ipV6WhiteList	30	IP v6 whitelist
domainWhiteList	51	URL domain whitelist

Initially these whitelists are comprised of commented out entries which serve as examples of the data you might want to exclude from consideration. The whitelists will have no effect unless you uncomment the entries and make a grammatically correct list, or add some entries of your own. Please note that, compared to version v1 of the script, the whitelist variable location has changed and formats of the entries have been simplified.

## IP address whitelists

The IP address whitelists are divided into separate IPv4 and IPv6 lists. These lists apply to the IP addresses retrieved by pattern matching in the body of the email message. If an IP address appears on a whitelist, it is not added as an artifact to the incident.

There are two categories of IP whitelist entry, CIDR (Classless Inter-Domain Routing) and IPRange. For example, in IP V4, IBM owns the 9 class A network. You may want to also whitelist an IP range, such as 12.0.0.1 – 12.5.5.5. To add these criteria to the whitelist you would add the following to `ipV4WhiteList`:

```
"9.0.0.0/8",  
"12.0.0.1-12.5.5.5"
```

You may also want to whitelist an explicit IP address, such as 13.13.13.13. This would be specified by:

```
"13.13.13.13"
```

IP v6 whitelists operate similarly. For example to whitelist a V6 CIDR `aaaa::/16` you would add `CIDR("aaaa::/16")` to `ipV6WhiteList`. For example:

```
# Whitelist for IP V4 addresses  
ipV4WhiteList = WhiteList([  
    ...  
])  
  
# Whitelist for IP V6 addresses  
ipV6WhiteList = WhiteList([  
    ...  
])
```

should become:

```
# Whitelist for IP V4 addresses  
ipV4WhiteList = WhiteList([  
    "9.0.0.0/8",  
    "12.0.0.1-12.5.5.5",  
    "13.13.13.13"
```

```
])

# Whitelist for IP V6 addresses
ipV6WhiteList = WhiteList([
    "aaaa::/16"
])
```

## URL domain whitelists

The domain whitelist applies to URLs found in the body of the email. If a whitelisted domain is discovered in a potential URL artifact, then it is not added to the incident. Domains can be added explicitly, such as `mail.businessname.com`, or using a wildcard, such as `*.otherbusinessname.com`. For example:

```
# Domain whitelist
domainWhiteList = [
    # "*.ibm.com"
]
```

would become:

```
# Domain whitelist
domainWhiteList = WhiteList([
    "mail.businessname.com",
    "*.otherbusinessname.com"
])
```

Please note that the whitelist entries `*.otherbusinessname.com` and `otherbusinessname.com` have the same effect of whitelisting any address in the `otherbusinessname.com` domain.

## Extension and Customization

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Please refer to the Resilient Incident Response Platform Playbook Designer Guide for details on writing and customizing scripts. This guide is available from the Help/Contact menu in the Resilient platform.

There are two approaches to customization of the mechanism:

- Running multiple scripts for the same email
- Modifying the supplied script

For a variety of reasons, adding more scripts is generally a better idea than adding more complexity to one script. The Resilient platform could be expected to ingest multiple categories of email messages from different integrations. Some of the processing of the email messages could be common, and some processing could be category- or integration-specific. Keeping the common processing in one script, and the specialized processing in others would allow a cleaner and more maintainable implementation.

## Examples

### Extending the solution to deal with Phishing reports

Scenario: Emails arriving in a particular mailbox reflect individuals forwarding suspected phishing messages. The scripts operating on these email messages should, in addition to the generic processing, record the reporter's email address as possibly having been the target of a phishing attack, and record the sender of the forwarded phishing email as suspicious.

A solution: Add the following script to the Resilient platform:

```
import re

def addArtifact(regex, artifactType, description):
    """This method adds new artifacts to the incident derived from matches
    of the the regular expression
    parameter within the email body contents.
    Parameter "regex" - a regular expression to match against the email body
    contents.
    Parameter "artifactType" - the type of the artifact(s).
    Parameter "description" - the description of the artifact(s).
    """
    dataList = set(re.findall(regex, emailmessage.body.content)) # Using a
    set to enforce uniqueness
    if dataList is not None and len(dataList) > 0 :
        map(lambda theArtifact: incident.addArtifact(artifactType,
        theArtifact, description), dataList)

###
# Mainline starts here
###

# Add "Phishing" as an incident type for the associated incident
incident.incident_type_ids.append("Phishing")

# Add the email sender information to the incident as the recipient of the
phishing attempt
reportingUserInfo = emailmessage.from.address
if emailmessage.from.name is not None:
    reportingUserInfo = u"{0} <{1}>".format(emailmessage.from.name,
    emailmessage.from.address)
incident.addArtifact("Email Recipient", reportingUserInfo, "Recipient of
suspicious email")

# Extract email sender information on the assumption that a phishing email
is being forwarded
if not emailmessage.body.content is None:
    addArtifact(r"From: (.*)\n", "Email Sender", "Suspicious email sender")
    addArtifact(r"Reply-To: (.*)\n", "Email Sender", "Suspicious email
sender (Reply-To)")
```

Run the script as part of a rule that includes a condition that helps identify the email message as a phishing report. The script should run either as part of a multi-script rule that first runs the generic script, or as a separate rule that runs afterwards. It is important that the phishing-specific script should run after the generic script because the generic script causes the `incident` variable to be set, and the phishing-specific script shown above expects this to have been done already.

NOTE: If you choose to implement the solution as one script, not two, then be sure that you add the Phishing incident type to the incident at a point in the script when the incident object exists. For example, the following command should occur after the incident is created or found.

```
incident.incident_type_ids.append("Phishing")
```

## Campaign identifier

Scenario: The email message subject on its own might not be enough to collect related email messages into one incident. It may be that the email message subject is not specific or reliable enough to use as the way to collect related emails. In particular, there may be an attack taking place where multiple attack vectors are being employed in a single campaign, which may result in many different kinds of email messages being received for this one campaign. One solution to the problem is to create a new field in an incident to contain a campaign identifier. This identifier could be either derived from the email message contents, or chosen from a hard-coded list when the campaign is recognized by the parsing script.

A solution:

1. Create a new incident custom field for the campaign identifier of type Text.
2. Copy the generic parsing script into a new script.
3. Modify the new script to create a value for the campaign identifier either by selecting some text from the email message contents, or selecting from a hard-coded list of campaign identifiers if certain criteria are met.
4. To associate the email message with a relevant existing incident, search for incidents whose campaign identifier field is the same as the campaign identifier value for the email message. This would replace the search based on email message subject.
5. If no suitable incident is found, create a new incident and set its campaign identifier field to be the campaign identifier value.
6. Modify the rules so that the new script runs instead of the generic script.