



# Incident Response Platform Integrations

# Utility Function V1.0.0

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Based on a knowledge base of incident response best practices, industry standard frameworks, and regulatory requirements, the Resilient Incident Response Platform helps make incident response efficient and compliant.

Overview

The Utility Functions integration package contains several useful workflow functions for common automation and integration activities in Resilient.

This document describes each utility function, how to configure it in custom workflows, and any additional customization options.

Installation

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

* Resilient platform is version 30 or later.
* Resilient platform is connected to the internet.
* You have a Resilient account to use for the integrations. 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.
* You have access to the command line of the Resilient appliance, which hosts the Resilient platform; or to a separate integration server where you will deploy and run the functions code. If using a separate integration server, you must install Python version 2.7.10 or later, or version 3.6 or later, and “pip”. (The Resilient appliance is preconfigured with a suitable version of Python).

Install the Python components

The utility functions package contains Python components that will be called by the Resilient platform to execute the functions during your workflows. These components run in the ‘resilient-circuits’ integration framework.

The package also includes Resilient customizations that will be imported into the platform later.

Ensure that the environment is up to date,

sudo pip install --upgrade pip

sudo pip install --upgrade setuptools

sudo pip install --upgrade resilient-circuits

To install the package,

sudo pip install --upgrade fn\_utilities-1.0.0.zip

Configure the Python components

The ‘resilient-circuits’ components run as an unprivileged user, typically named `integration`. If you do not already have an `integration` user configured on your appliance, create it now.

Perform the following to configure and run the integration:

1. Using ‘sudo’, become the integration user.

sudo su - integration

1. Create or update the resilient-circuits configuration file.

resilient-circuits config -c

or

resilient-circuits config -u

1. Edit the resilient-circuits configuration file.
   1. In the [resilient] section, ensure that you provide all the information needed to connect to the Resilient platform.
   2. In the [fn\_utilities] section, edit the settings as required. For more detail on the ‘shell’ commands, see the section below.

Import customizations into the Resilient platform

The package contains function definitions that you can use in workflows, and also includes example workflows and rules that show how to use these functions.

Install these customizations to the Resilient platform with the following command:

resilient-circuits customize

Answer the prompts to import functions, message destinations, workflows and rules.

Run the integration framework

Run the integration manually with the following command:

resilient-circuits run

The resilient-circuits command starts, loads its components, and continues to run until interrupted. If it stops immediately with an error message, check your configuration values and retry.

For normal operation, resilient-circuits must run continuously. The recommend way to do this is to configure automatically run at startup. On a Red Hat appliance, this is done using a systemd unit file such as the one below. You may need to change the paths to your working directory and app.config.

The unit file should be named ‘resilient\_circuits.service’:

sudo vi /etc/systemd/system/resilient\_circuits.service

The contents:

[Unit]  
Description=Resilient-Circuits Service  
After=resilient.service  
Requires=resilient.service

[Service]  
Type=simple  
User=integration  
WorkingDirectory=/home/integration  
ExecStart=/usr/local/bin/resilient-circuits run  
Restart=always  
TimeoutSec=10  
Environment=APP\_CONFIG\_FILE=/home/integration/.resilient/app.config  
Environment=APP\_LOCK\_FILE=/home/integration/.resilient/resilient\_circuits.lock

[Install]  
WantedBy=multi-user.target

Ensure that the service unit file is correctly permissioned:

sudo chmod 664 /etc/systemd/system/resilient\_circuits.service

Use the systemctl command to manually start, stop, restart and return status on the service:

sudo systemctl resilient\_circuits [start|stop|restart|status]

Log files for systemd and the resilient-circuits service can be viewed through the journalctl command:

sudo journalctl -u resilient\_circuits --since "2 hours ago"

Troubleshooting

There are several ways to verify the successful operation of a function.

Resilient Action Status

When viewing an Incident, use the Actions menu to view Action Status. By default, pending and errors are displayed. Modify the filter for actions to also show Completed actions. Clicking on an action will display additional information on the progress made or what error occurred.

Resilient Scripting Log

A separate log file is available to review scripting errors. This is useful when issues occur in the pre-processing or post-processing scripts. The default location for this log file is: /var/log/resilient-scripting/resilient-scripting.log.

Resilient Platform Log

By default, resilient platform logs are retained at /usr/share/co3/logs. The client.log may contain additional information regarding the execution of functions.

Resilient-Circuits

Logged is controlled in the .resilient/app.config file under the section [resilient] and the property logdir. The default file name is app.log. Each function will create progress information. Failures will show up as errors and may contain python trace statements.

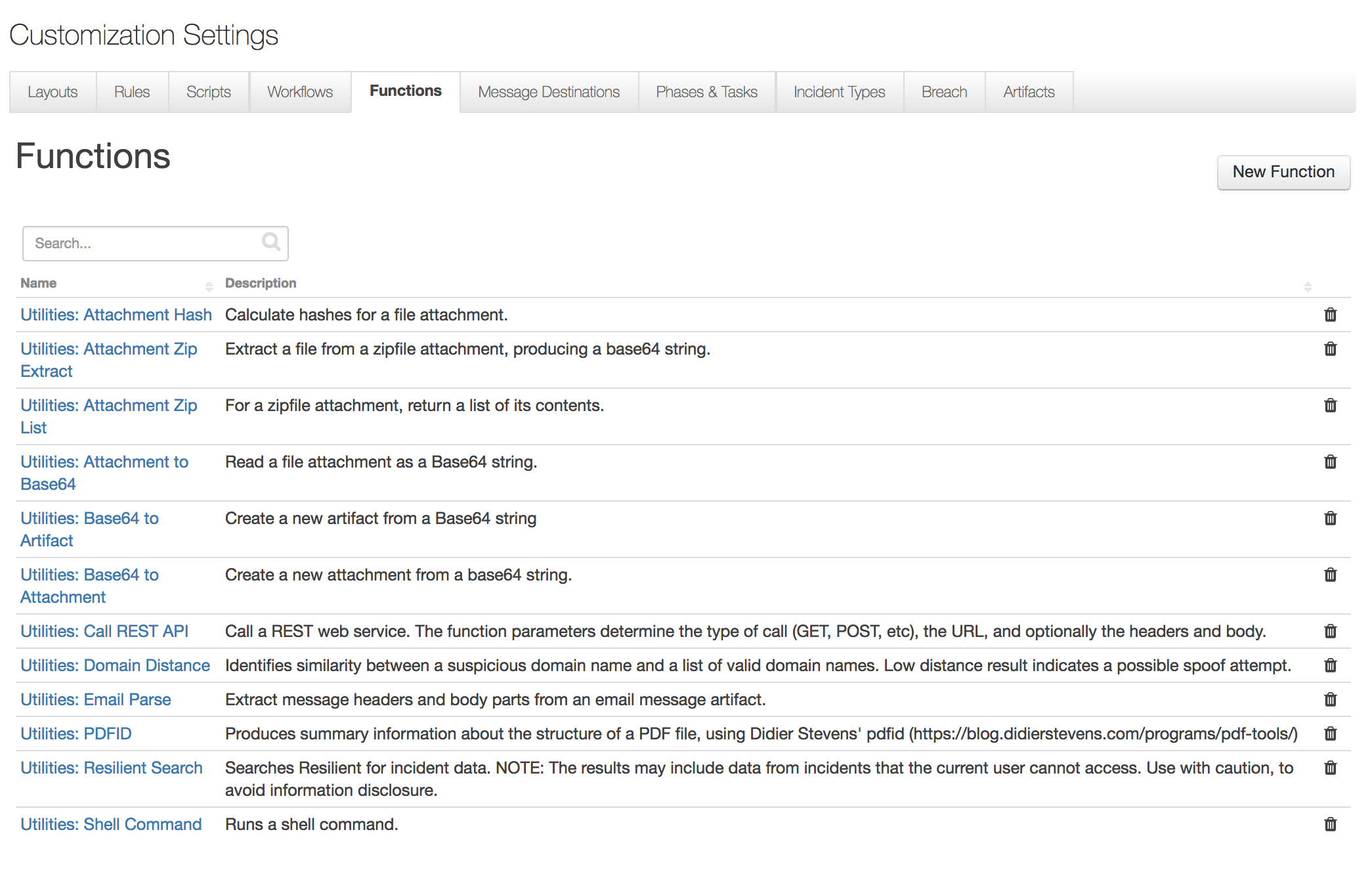
Support

For additional support, contact [support@resilientsystems.com](mailto:support@resilientsystems.com).

Including relevant information from the log files will help us resolve your issue.

Function Descriptions

The utility package contains the following functions:



It also includes example workflows and rules that show how the functions can be used. You can copy and modify these workflows and rules for your own needs.

Utilities: Attachment Hash

This function produces hashes of a file attached to an incident. Provide the incident id and attachment id as input, and the output includes md5, sha1, sha256 and other hashes of the file content. Those hashes can then be used as artifacts or in other parts of your workflows.

Utilities: Attachment Zip List

This function reads a ZIP file attached to an incident, and produces lists of the zip file contents. A first list contains the file paths. A second list contains detailed information about each file including its path, size, and other attributes.

Utilities: Attachment Zip Extract

This function reads a ZIP file attached to an incident, and extracts one of the files. Provide the file path as input. For flexibility, the file contents are not directly attached to the incident, but are returned to your workflow as a base64-encoded string. That string can then be used as input to subsequent functions that might write it as a file attachment, as a malware sample artifact, or in other ways.

Utilities: Attachment to Base64

This function reads a file attachment in the incident, and produces a base64-encoded string with the file attachment content. This content can then be used in combination with other workflow functions to create an artifact, a new file attachment, or to analyze the contents using various tools.

Utilities: Base64 to Artifact

This function creates a new file artifact in the incident, using the base64-encoded string that your workflow provides as input. Other function inputs allow you to specify the artifact type (log file, malware sample, and so on) and description.

Utilities: Base64 to Attachment

This function creates a new file attachment in the incident, using the base64-encoded string that your workflow provides as input.

Utilities: Call REST API

This function calls a REST web service. It supports the standard REST methods: GET, HEAD, POST, PUT, DELETE and OPTIONS.

The function parameters determine the type of call, the URL, and optionally the headers and body. The results include the text or structured (JSON) result from the web service, and additional information including the elapsed time.

Utilities: Domain Distance

This function calculates the similarity between a suspicious domain name (or other string) and a list of valid reference domain names (such as a list of domains owned by your organization).

The comparison takes account of confusable Unicode characters such as similar-looking Greek, Cyrillic and Latin letters. It then measures the similarity using the “damerau levenshtein distance”, which counts the number of changes required from one string to another. Low distance results indicate a possible spoof attempt.

Utilities: Email Parse

This function extracts message headers and body parts from an email message in EML format. Provide the email message content as a base64-encoded string, for example the output from the “Attachment to Base64” function.

The results including subject, sender and recipients, other headers, and other content can then be added to your incident as artifacts or notes, or used in other ways.

Utilities: PDFID

Produces summary information about the structure of a PDF file, using Didier Stevens' pdfid (<https://blog.didierstevens.com/programs/pdf-tools/)>. Provide the PDF file content as a base64-encoded string, for example the output from the “Attachment to Base64” function.

This function is useful in initial triage of suspicious email attachments and other files. It allows you to identify PDF documents that contain (for example) JavaScript or that execute an action when opened. PDFiD will also handle name obfuscation. The combination of PDF automatic action and JavaScript makes a document very suspicious.

Utilities: Resilient Search

This function searches Resilient for incident data according to the criteria specified, and returns the results to your workflow. It can be used to find incidents containing data that matches any string, or incidents currently assigned to a given user, or a very wide range of other search conditions.

**NOTE**: The search results may include data from incidents that the current Resilient user (the person who triggered the workflow) cannot access. Often your Resilient users will have “Default” role that allows them to only see incidents where they are members. This function runs with the permissions of your integration account, which typically may have much wider access privileges. Use with caution, to avoid information disclosure.

Utilities: Shell Command

This function allows your workflows to execute shell-scripts, and return the result into the workflow. The results include the ‘stdout’ and ‘stderr’ streams, the return code, and information about the execution time. If the output of the shell script is JSON, it will be returned as structured data. Results can then be added to the incident as file attachments, artifacts, data tables, or any other uses.

These functions can be run on any platform. If you install and run the resilient-circuits framework on Windows, this allows you to configure this function to run PowerShell scripts.

For security, the list of available shell commands must be configured explicitly by the administrator. To do this, edit the [fn\_utilities] section of the ‘app.config’ file.

Simple examples of commands include:

# shell\_command default commands (unix)

nslookup=nslookup "{{shell\_param1}}"  
dig=dig "{{shell\_param1}}"  
traceroute=traceroute -m 15 "{{shell\_param1}}"

**NOTE**: The parameter values {{shell\_param1}}, {{shell\_param2}}, {{shell\_param3}} may contain spaces, dashes and other characters. In your command configuration, they must be surrounded with double-quotes. Failure to properly quote your command parameters creates a security risk, since the parameter values usually come from artifacts and other untrusted data.

Shell commands with more complex parameters can be configured according to your needs. For example, if you use the Volatility forensics framework, example commands might include the configuration below. This allows you to fully integrate Volatility and other tools into your Resilient workflows.

In these example, the first parameter is filename of the memory image, assuming $VOLATILITY\_LOCATION is set in the environment (for example in the system unit configuration).

The second parameter is the Volatility profile ("Win7SP0x64" etc).

imageinfo=python /path/to/vol.py -f "{{shell\_param1}}" imageinfo --output=json

kdbgscan=python /path/to/vol.py -f "{{shell\_param1}}" --profile="{{shell\_param2}}" kdbgscan --output=json

psscan=python /pathto/vol.py -f "{{shell\_param1}}" --profile="{{shell\_param2}}" psscan --output=json

dlllist=python /path/to/vol.py -f "{{shell\_param1}}" --profile="{{shell\_param2}}" dlllist --output=json

Note that changes to ‘app.config’ are usually only available after the ‘resilient-circuits run’ process is restarted.