Threat Hunting Automation

Jessica Chen





```
mport re, regex, os, json, urllib, requests, optparse, time, datetime
rom bs4 import BeautifulSoup
rom datetime import date
lef serialize_sets(obj):
   if isinstance(obj, set):
      return list(obj)
  return obj
arser = optparse.OptionParser()
parser.add_option("-f", "--format", dest="format", help="Output file format (cs
warser.add_option("-o", "--output", dest="output", help="Output file name to sa
parser.add_option("-p", "--PDF", dest="PDF", help="File path to the threat inte
warser.add_option("-u", "--URL", dest="URL", help="URL to the threat intel in o
options, arguments) = parser.parse_args()
FINAL DO NOT CHANGE KEY NAMES - Initiating a dictionary of different types of
OCs = {'MD5': set(), 'SHA1': set(), 'SHA256': set(), 'IPs': set(), 'domains':
```

Project Background

- To hunt for threats, cyber analysts need to go through threat intel reports which include many Indicators of Compromise (IOC)
 - IOCs are forensic artifacts that identify malicious activity
 - Examples: IPs, file hashes, URLs
- Analysts had to manually extract these IOCs, formulate them into queries, and run the queries on company security tools
- This manual process is timeconsuming, it should be automated
- Tools used: Python, Regex, Beautiful Soup, APIs

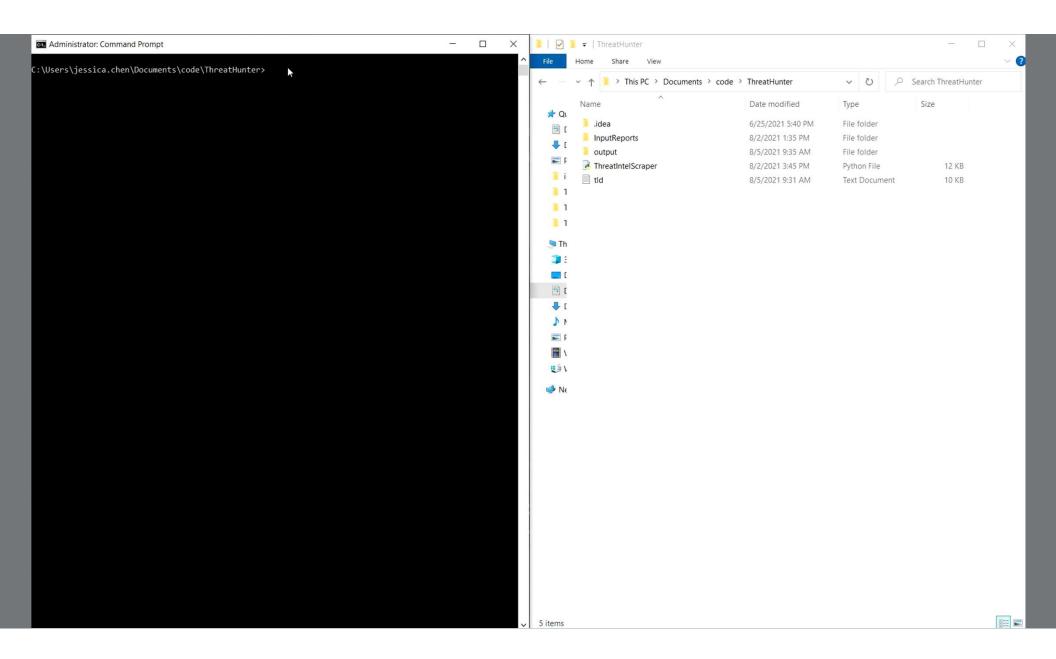
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Input

- Threat intelligence report
- Accepted format: PDF and URL

Output

- A list of IOCs in JSON or CSV format
- A text file of the queries
- A JSON file of the detection results



Impact

- Saves many hours of work time depending on the length and amount of threat intel reports ingested
- Minimize human error and security risk
- Analysts can now focus on what they do best, which is analyze



Information Technology

