# The Bro Network Security Monitor



### Tools of the Trade

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## Basic Toolbox

- 1. awk
- 2. head/tail
- 3. sort
- 4. uniq
- 5. bro-cut



#### awk

Swiss-army knife for log processing.

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    awk '{ x[$1] += $3 } END { for (i in x) print x[i] }'
    awk 'BEGIN { x["6.6.6.6"]++ } { if ($1 in x) yikes() }
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- ▶ Useful functions: length, substr, match, split, (g)sub, tolower
- Useful variables:
  - NF Number of fields in current record
  - NR Number of current record

#### 

#### head

 ${\tt -n}$  Output the first n lines

tail

 $-\mathbf{n}$  Output the last n lines

#### sort

(External) sorting, grouping, and duplicate filtering

Useful options:

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  - -n Numerical comparison

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#### sort

- Useful options:
  - -n Numerical comparison
  - -r Reverse sort order

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-n Output the **last** n lines

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  - -k Sort by column range (from[,to]; e.g., -k 2,3)

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  - -S Specify buffer size (e.g., -S 1G)

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  - -k Sort by column range (from[,to]; e.g., -k 2,3)
  - -S Specify buffer size (e.g., -S 1G)
  - -T Specify temporary file directory (e.g., -T=/fast/tmp)

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  - -r Reverse sort order
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  - -k Sort by column range (from[,to]; e.g., -k 2,3)
  - -S Specify buffer size (e.g., -S 1G)
  - -T Specify temporary file directory (e.g., -T=/fast/tmp)
- Examples:
  - ▶ awk '{ print \$3 }' conn.log | sort -S 1G -u
  - ▶ sort -rn -k 9 conn.log | head -n 10

## uniq

Filter repeated lines

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### Example input

Α

Δ

Α

Α

В

В

В

С

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## Example input

A

I

.

Α

Α

R

В

В

C

- 1

## Example output

▶ uniq -c

▶ uniq -d

▶ uniq -u

#### uniq

### Filter repeated lines

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## Example input

A

L

٨

А

А

В

В

В

C

## Example output

▶ uniq -c

4 A

3 B

1 C

▶ uniq -d

▶ uniq -u

#### uniq

### Filter repeated lines

- -c Precede each line with count of occurence
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## Example input

A

L

\_

A

Α

В

В

В

C

## Example output

▶ uniq -c

4 F

3 B

ם כ

1 C

▶ uniq -d

A

R

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Α

R

В

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3 B

1 C

uniq -d

uniq -u

#### bro-cut

- New awk-based field extractor for Bro logs
- List files to extract as arguments

```
bro-cut [options] <columns>
```

Extracts the given columns from an ASCII Bro log on standard input. By default, bro-cut does not include format header blocks into the output.

Example: cat conn.log | bro-cut -d ts id.orig\_h id.orig\_p

- -c Include the first format header block into the output.
- -C Include all format header blocks into the output.
- -d Convert time values into human-readable format (needs gawk).

For the time conversion, the format string can also be specified by setting an environment variable BRO\_CUT\_TIMEFMT.

#### bro-cut

bro-cut ts id.orig\_h id.resp\_p < conn.log
1319742168.465601 192.150.187.147 80
1319742167.737945 192.150.187.147 80</pre>

#### bro-cut

- bro-cut ts id.orig\_h id.resp\_p < conn.log
  1319742168.465601 192.150.187.147 80
  1319742167.737945 192.150.187.147 80</pre>
- bro-cut host uri < http.log | awk '{ print \$1\$2 }'
  s0.2mdn.net/879366/flashwrite\_1\_2.js
  maps.google.com/mapfiles/home3.html</pre>

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- bro-cut host uri < http.log | awk '{ print \$1\$2 }'
  s0.2mdn.net/879366/flashwrite\_1\_2.js
  maps.google.com/mapfiles/home3.html</pre>
- bro-cut -d ts < conn.log
  2011-10-27T12:02:48-0700</pre>

```
bro-cut
 bro-cut ts id.orig_h id.resp_p < conn.log</pre>
    1319742168.465601 192.150.187.147 80
    1319742167.737945 192.150.187.147 80
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    s0.2mdn.net/879366/flashwrite_1_2.js
    maps.google.com/mapfiles/home3.html
  bro-cut -d ts < conn.log</pre>
    2011-10-27T12:02:48-0700
  bro-cut -D '%s' ts orig_bytes resp_bytes \
      < conn.log \
      | sort -n \
      | awk '{ if ($1 == ts) { size+=$2+$3 } \
              else { if (size != 0) print $1, size; \
                    ts=$1; size=0 } }'
    1319742168 33628
    1319742169 22814
```

- ▶ grep 1.2.3.4 conn.log
- ▶ fgrep 1.2.3.4 conn.log
- ▶ awk '\$3 == "1.2.3.4" || \$5 == "1.2.3.4"' conn.log

- ▶ grep 1.2.3.4 conn.log × 2102x3048
- ▶ fgrep 1.2.3.4 conn.log
- ▶ awk '\$3 == "1.2.3.4" || \$5 == "1.2.3.4" | conn.log

- ▶ grep 1.2.3.4 conn.log × 2102x3048
- ▶ fgrep 1.2.3.4 conn.log **X** 21.2.3.48
- ▶ awk '\$3 == "1.2.3.4" || \$5 == "1.2.3.4" | conn.log

- ▶ grep 1.2.3.4 conn.log × 2102x3048
- ▶ fgrep 1.2.3.4 conn.log **X** 21.2.3.48
- ▶ awk '\$3 == "1.2.3.4" || \$5 == "1.2.3.4" | conn.log ✓

## Match IP addresses correctly

- ▶ grep 1.2.3.4 conn.log × 2102x3048
- ▶ fgrep 1.2.3.4 conn.log × 21.2.3.48
- ▶ awk '\$3 == "1.2.3.4" || \$5 == "1.2.3.4" | conn.log ✓

## Know your memory limits

▶ awk '{ x[\$1]++ } END { for (i in x) print x[i] }'

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- ▶ awk '\$3 == "1.2.3.4" || \$5 == "1.2.3.4" | conn.log ✓

### Know your memory limits

- ▶ awk '{ x[\$1]++ } END { for (i in x) print x[i] }'
- ▶ awk '{ print \$1 } | sort -S=2G | uniq -c' ✓

## **Questions?**

