

1.

架構:

Wazuh Agent → Wazuh Manager → Wazuh MCP Server → MCP CLI



OpenAI LLM

這張圖是 Mcp-WAZUH 連上畫面

```
(venv_mcp) wazuh@wazuh-VirtualBox:~/mcp_client$ python wazuh_mcp_cli.py --endpoint http://127.0.0.1:8080/mcp init && \p
ython wazuh_mcp_cli.py --endpoint http://127.0.0.1:8080/mcp tools
  Initialization
    ✓ MCP Session Initialized

Server Info:
{
  "protocolVersion": "2025-06-18",
  "serverInfo": {
    "name": "wazuh-mcp-demo",
    "version": "0.1"
  },
  "capabilities": {
    "tools": {}
  }
}
```

這是問 wazuh 健不健康的工具

```
(venv_mcp) wazuh@wazuh-VirtualBox:~/mcp_client$ python wazuh_mcp_cli.py --endpoint http://127.0.0.1:8080/mcp tools
  Available Wazuh MCP Tools
```

Tool Name	Description	Input Schema
wazuh_api_status	Check Wazuh API health and connectivity	{ "type": "object", "properties": {} }

後來我又增加工具，是可以問有沒有警告的

Available Wazuh MCP Tools		
Tool Name	Description	Input Schema
wazuh_api_status	Check Wazuh API health and connectivity	{ "type": "object", "properties": {} } { "type": "object", "properties": { "limit": { "type": "integer", "default": 5 } } }
get_wazuh_alert_summary	Get recent high severity alerts	

這是我原本用指令問(給我最近 24 小時的高嚴重度告警摘要，列出 top 5) ，所產生的報告

```
(venv_mcp) wazuh@wazuh-VirtualBox:~/mcp_client$ python wazuh_mcp_cli.py \
--endpoint http://127.0.0.1:8090/mcp \
--limit 5
usage: wazuh_mcp_cli.py [-h] [--endpoint ENDPOINT] {init,tools,alerts,test,hunt} ...
Wazuh MCP CLI - Cybersecurity and Threat Hunting Tool

positional arguments:
  {init,tools,alerts,test,hunt}
    Available commands
      init           Initialize MCP session
      tools          List all available Wazuh MCP tools
      alerts         Retrieve Wazuh alerts
      test           Run automated test routines
      hunt           Automated threat hunting using OpenAI LLM

options:
  -h, --help        show this help message and exit
  --endpoint ENDPOINT  MCP server endpoint URL (default: http://127.0.0.1:8080/mcp)

Examples:
# Initialize MCP session
python wazuh_mcp_cli.py init

# List available tools
python wazuh_mcp_cli.py tools

# Retrieve alerts
python wazuh_mcp_cli.py alerts --limit 20
```

```
# Test agents
python wazuh_mcp_cli.py test agents

# Test high-risk agents
python wazuh_mcp_cli.py test risks --limit 100

# Threat hunting with OpenAI
python wazuh_mcp_cli.py hunt --limit 50 --model gpt-4o-mini
```

後來增加 wazuh api(去 openai 申請)，我問：給我最近 24 小時的高嚴重度告警摘要，列出 top 5 。LLM 把它解讀完重新生成給我一報告(自然語言)

```
Retrieving alerts and agent information...
Analyzing 1 alerts with OpenAI gpt-4o-mini...
                                         Threat Hunting Report

# Threat Hunting Report

## Overview
This report analyzes the provided Wazuh security data to identify potential threats, attack paths, and necessary remediation actions. The data indicates a single alert with no high-risk alerts, suggesting a low level of immediate concern. However, a thorough examination is essential to ensure no underlying issues are present.

### 1. Possible Attack Paths and Kill Chains
Given that there is only one alert and no high-risk alerts, the attack paths and kill chains are not explicitly defined. However, the presence of alerts, even if they are not classified as high-risk, should always be investigated for potential indicators of compromise (IoCs) or misconfigurations.

### 2. High-Risk Hosts Requiring Immediate Attention
- **High-Risk Alerts**: There are no high-risk alerts reported, indicating that no hosts are currently flagged for immediate attention. However, continuous monitoring is recommended to ensure that any future alerts are promptly addressed.

### 3. Indicators of Lateral Movement
- **Lateral Movement**: The absence of detailed alert data means there are no clear indicators of lateral movement detected in this instance. Future alerts should be monitored for signs of lateral movement, such as unusual authentication attempts or access to multiple systems in a short time frame.

### 4. Privilege Escalation Attempts
- **Privilege Escalation**: There are no indications of privilege escalation attempts in the provided data. It is crucial to monitor for alerts related to unauthorized access attempts or changes to user privileges.
```

```
### 5. Suspicious Network Activity Patterns
- **Network Activity**: No specific network activity patterns are reported. Continuous monitoring of network traffic for anomalies, such as unusual outbound connections or high volumes of traffic to unfamiliar IP addresses, is recommended.

### 6. MITRE ATT&CK Tactic and Technique Mappings
- **MITRE Mappings**: There are no MITRE ATT&CK mappings provided in the data. Future alerts should be analyzed and mapped to the MITRE framework to identify tactics and techniques employed by potential threats.

### 7. Recommended Remediation Actions Prioritized by Severity
1. **Continuous Monitoring**: Implement continuous monitoring of the environment to detect any emerging threats or anomalies.
2. **Alert Investigation**: Investigate the single alert generated to determine its nature and whether it poses any risk, even if it is not classified as high-risk.
3. **User Behavior Analytics**: Consider deploying user behavior analytics to identify any deviations from normal user activity that could indicate potential threats.
4. **Network Traffic Analysis**: Regularly analyze network traffic for unusual patterns or connections that may indicate malicious activity.
5. **Update Security Policies**: Review and update security policies and configurations to ensure they align with best practices and mitigate potential vulnerabilities.

## Conclusion
While the current Wazuh security data indicates a low level of concern with no high-risk alerts, it is essential to maintain vigilance and continuously monitor the environment for potential threats. The recommendations provided should be implemented to enhance the overall security posture and readiness for any future incidents.
```

2. 用三台 vm，一台 wazuh，一台 pfsense，一台被攻擊。

按照上次老師教的影片，順利連上(pfsense-412580383)

ID	名稱	作業系統	網路位址	群組	狀態	最後上線時間
015	blackshore	Microsoft Windows 11 Home	10.0.2.15	fju2025_class_66ed9d59	○ 已斷開	2025/12/10 下午5:46:52 >
016	alan-virtual-machine	Ubuntu	192.168.0.91	fju2025_class_66ed9d59	○ 已斷開	2025/12/10 下午8:37:09 >
017	DESKTOP-VI07398	Microsoft Windows 10 Education	192.168.13.132	fju2025_class_66ed9d59	○ 已斷開	2025/12/11 下午10:25:22 >
018	wazuhagent	Ubuntu	10.0.2.15	fju2025_class_66ed9d59	○ 已斷開	2025/12/10 下午5:26:12 >
019	DESKTOP-M25LBM8	Microsoft Windows 10 Pro	192.168.66.138	fju2025_class_66ed9d59	○ 已斷開	2025/12/10 下午5:58:46 >
020	TUF	Microsoft Windows 11 Home	192.168.1.120	fju2025_class_66ed9d59	○ 已斷開	2025/12/10 下午5:31:35 >
021	DESKTOP-JHONPMQ	Microsoft Windows 10 Home	10.0.3.15	fju2025_class_66ed9d59	○ 已斷開	2025/12/10 下午5:44:47 >
022	DESKTOP-6DFG5C0	Microsoft Windows 10 Pro	192.168.114.130	fju2025_class_66ed9d59	○ 已斷開	2025/12/10 下午5:56:15 >
024	DESKTOP-HAHA	Microsoft Windows 10 Home	10.0.3.15	fju2025_class_66ed9d59	○ 已斷開	2025/12/10 下午9:23:38 >
025	ubuntu-VMware-Virtual-Platform	Ubuntu	192.168.1.170	fju2025_class_66ed9d59	○ 已斷開	2025/12/14 上午12:11:22 >
035	pfSense-4115B0245	BSD	10.0.2.15	fju2025_class_66ed9d59	○ 已斷開	2025/12/17 下午5:02:35 >
044	pfSense-4125B0383	BSD	10.0.2.15	fju2025_class_66ed9d59	○ 在運	2026/1/7 下午5:32:43 >

設定規則: tcp any any -> [private networks] 22 (內部服務嘗試存取)

tcpdump -n -i <interface> port 514 執行這行指令就可以了

3.

我用的資料是 **The Ultimate PCAP**，因為它裡面包含大量 HTTPS、TLS 1.3、QUIC 等加密流量。因為它是 pcapng 檔，所以我後來轉成 pcap 才可跑 ET-BERT，後來建立 ET-BERT 需要的資料 normal、malware 做對照，最後開始執行 ET-BERT，後來嘗試 packet mode、flow mode。

最後發現程式可以讀到 pcap，但是有效樣本數是 0，直接在資料切分階段失敗，各自原因是不符合 ET-BERT 的序列，這個資料已經是被整理過的，還有如果用 flow mode，可能還要找其他工具轉成 flow，ET-BERT 本身 沒有內建 flow 產生功能，但我知道接下來就是模型預訓練、模型微調、模型測試。

ET-BERT 是學習「流量行為模式」，從 PCAP / Flow 中判斷「這條加密流量像不像 Cobalt Strike」

LLM 而是讀取 ET-BERT 的結果 + Wazuh 告警，並產生人看得懂的威脅解釋與報告

這兩個是合作關係的。

	ET-BERT	LLM
輸入資料	封包長度、方向、時間 序列 (Flow / PCAP 衍生 特徵)	文字、程式碼、結構化 文本
是否分析 Payload	不分析(被 TLS 加密)	需要可讀文字

Token 定義	封包行為序列	詞、子詞
是否適合 PCAP	是 (經 flow/sequence 轉換)	不適合
是否具語意理解	無	有
資安應用	加密流量分類、惡意 C2 偵測	SOC 告警解讀、報告生成

TeamViewer 是合法但高度加密的遠端控制流量，有固定流量行為、有模式
AnyDesk 和 TeamViewer 相似，都是合法的遠端桌面工具

Cobalt Strike 是惡意加密遠端控制，封包看起來像正常加密流量，所以只能從流量行為判斷

```
(venv) wazuh@wazuh-VirtualBox:~/ET-BERT/data_process$ python main.py --dataset_path ~/datasets/etbert
--output_path ~/datasets/etbert_output --mode flow
[Errno 2] No such file or directory: 'I:\\cstnet-tls1.3\\packet\\result\\dataset\\'
Dataset directory I:\\cstnet-tls1.3\\packet\\result\\dataset\\ not exist.
Begin to obtain new dataset.

Begin to generate features.
0it [00:00, ?it/s]
all    0
read dataset from json file.
category flow
0      0
1      0
2      0
3      0
4      0
5      0
6      0
7      0
8      0
9      0
10     0
11     0
12     0
13     0
14     0
15     0
16     0
17     0
18     0
```