



# **Red Hat**

## Ansible Automation Platform

# Ansible Security Workshop

**Microlearning Edition**



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# Day 1

- Administration
- Know each other
- What you will learn
- Intro to Ansible
- Exercises 1.1, 1.2



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# Administration

- Explain the format
- Clarify group rules (if any)
- Resources (exercises, decks, scripts, etc.)
- Feedback form
- Lab

# Know each other

- Introduce yourself
- Your experience with Automation and Ansible
- Your goals & expectations
- Your use case
- Your position

# What you will learn

- Introduction to Ansible Security Automation
- How it works
- Understanding modules, tasks & playbooks
- How to use Ansible with various security tools
  - SIEM: QRadar
  - IDS: Snort
  - Firewall: Check Point NGFW



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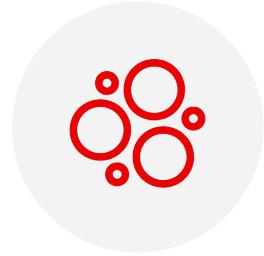
# INTRODUCTION TO ANSIBLE

---

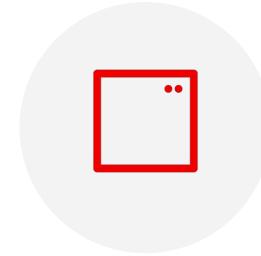
## Growth by the numbers



**2M**  
downloads per month



**7th**  
of 96M projects on GitHub by contributors



**4K**  
modules



**4M+**  
systems managed by Red Hat

# Why Ansible?



## Simple

Human readable automation

No special coding skills needed

Tasks executed in order

Usable by every team

**Get productive quickly**



## Powerful

App deployment

Configuration management

Workflow orchestration

Network automation

**Orchestrate the app lifecycle**



## Agentless

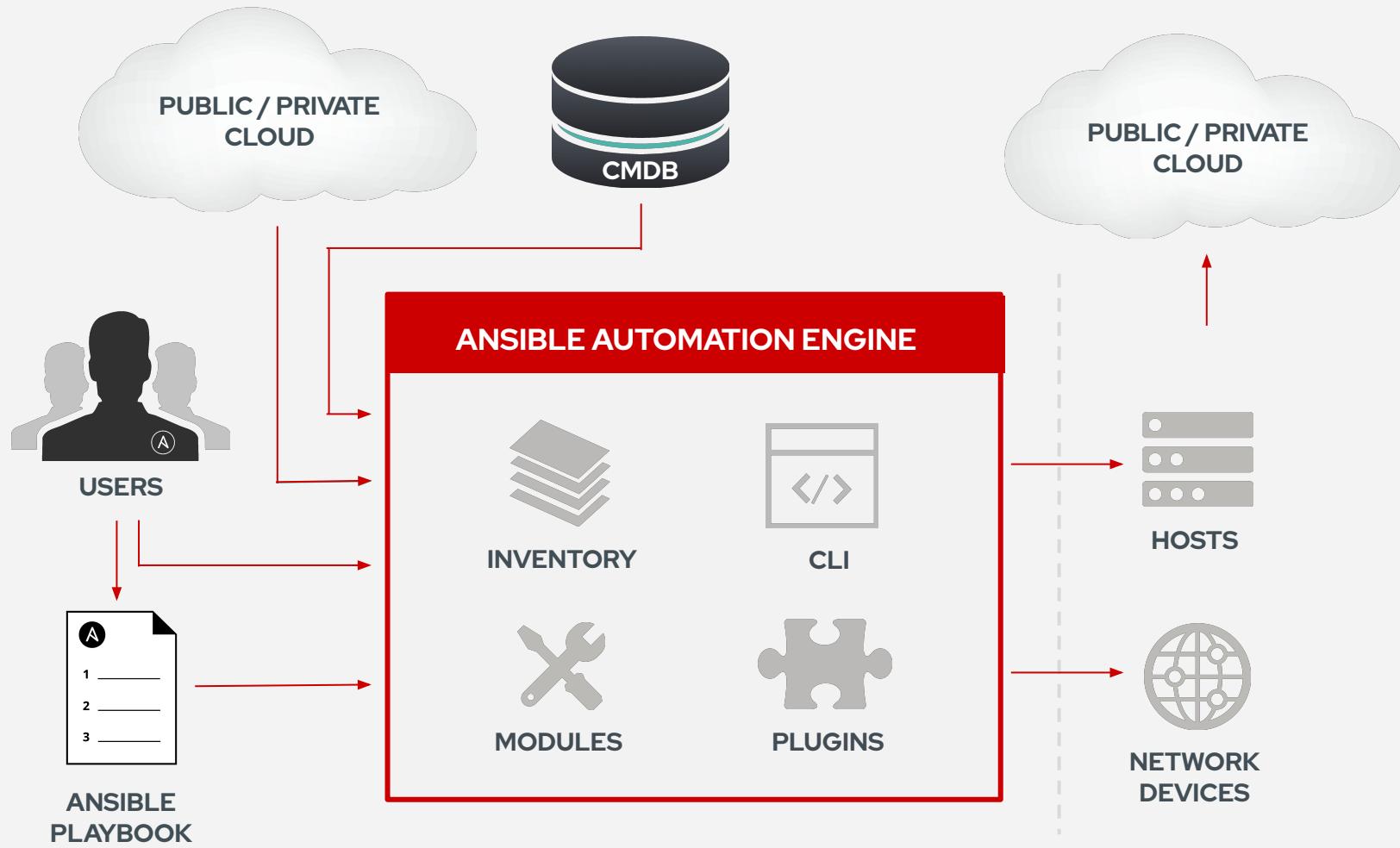
Agentless architecture

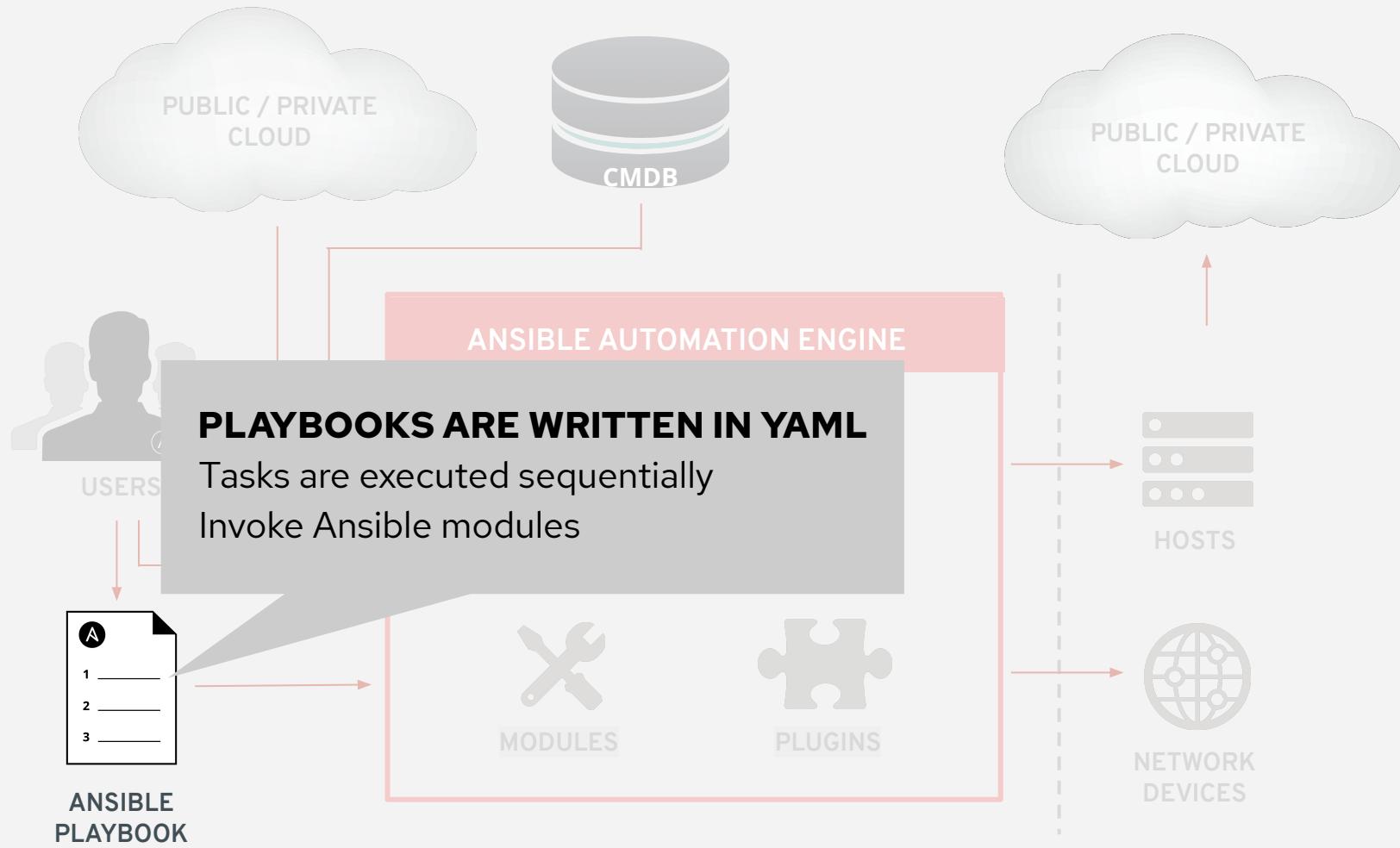
Uses OpenSSH & WinRM

No agents to exploit or update

Get started immediately

**More efficient & more secure**



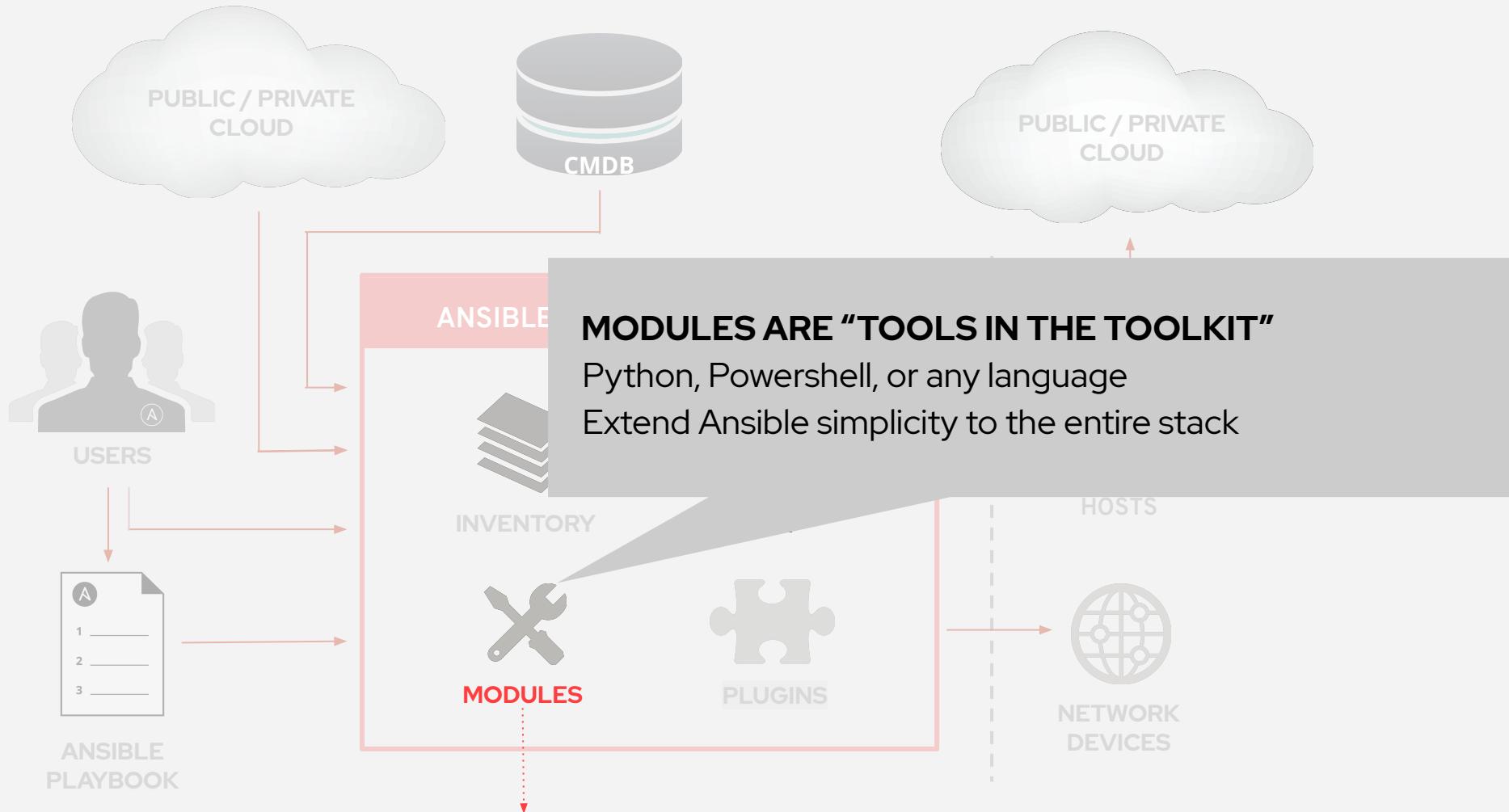


```
---
```

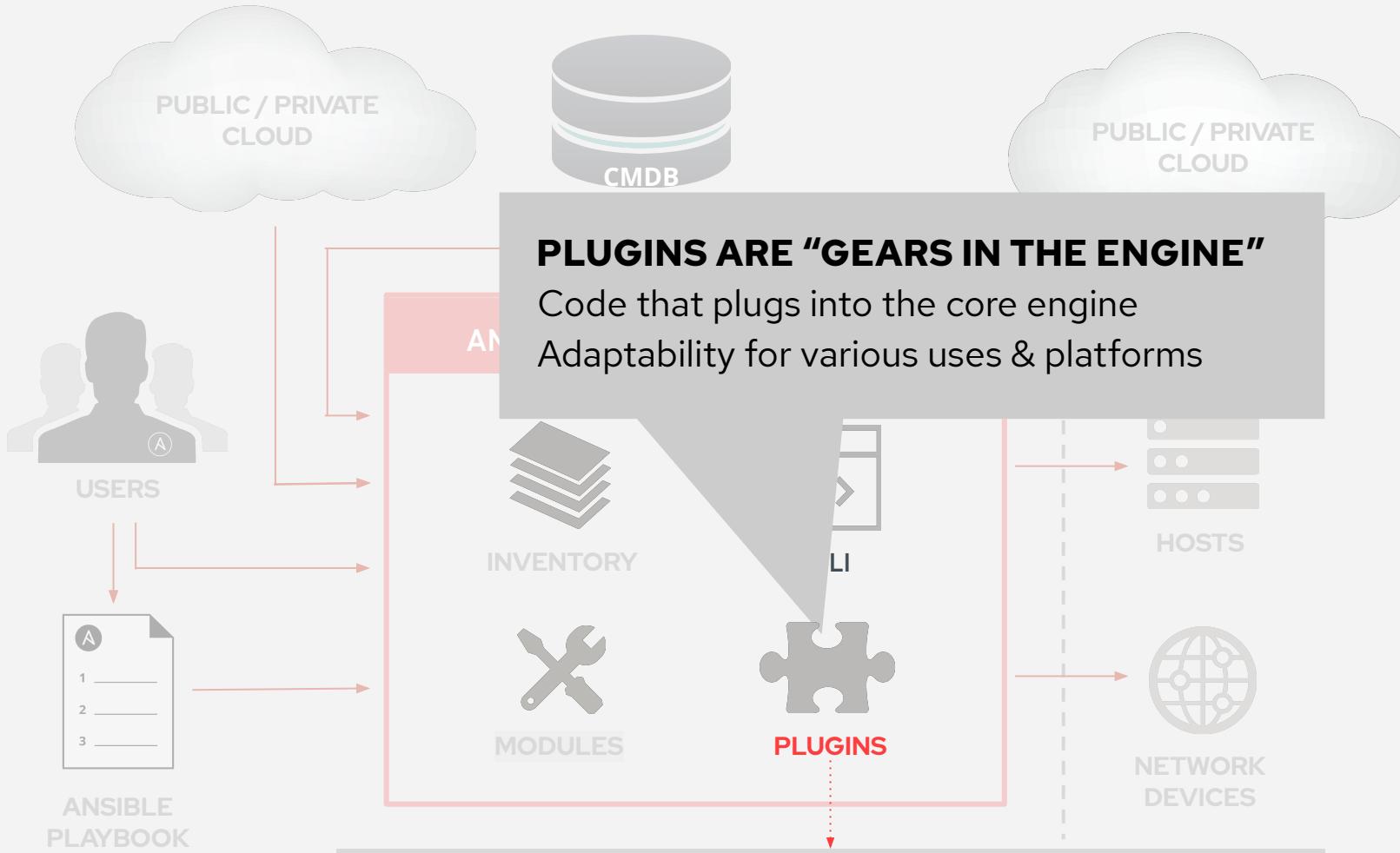
- **name: install and start apache**  
**hosts:** web  
**become:** yes

**tasks:**

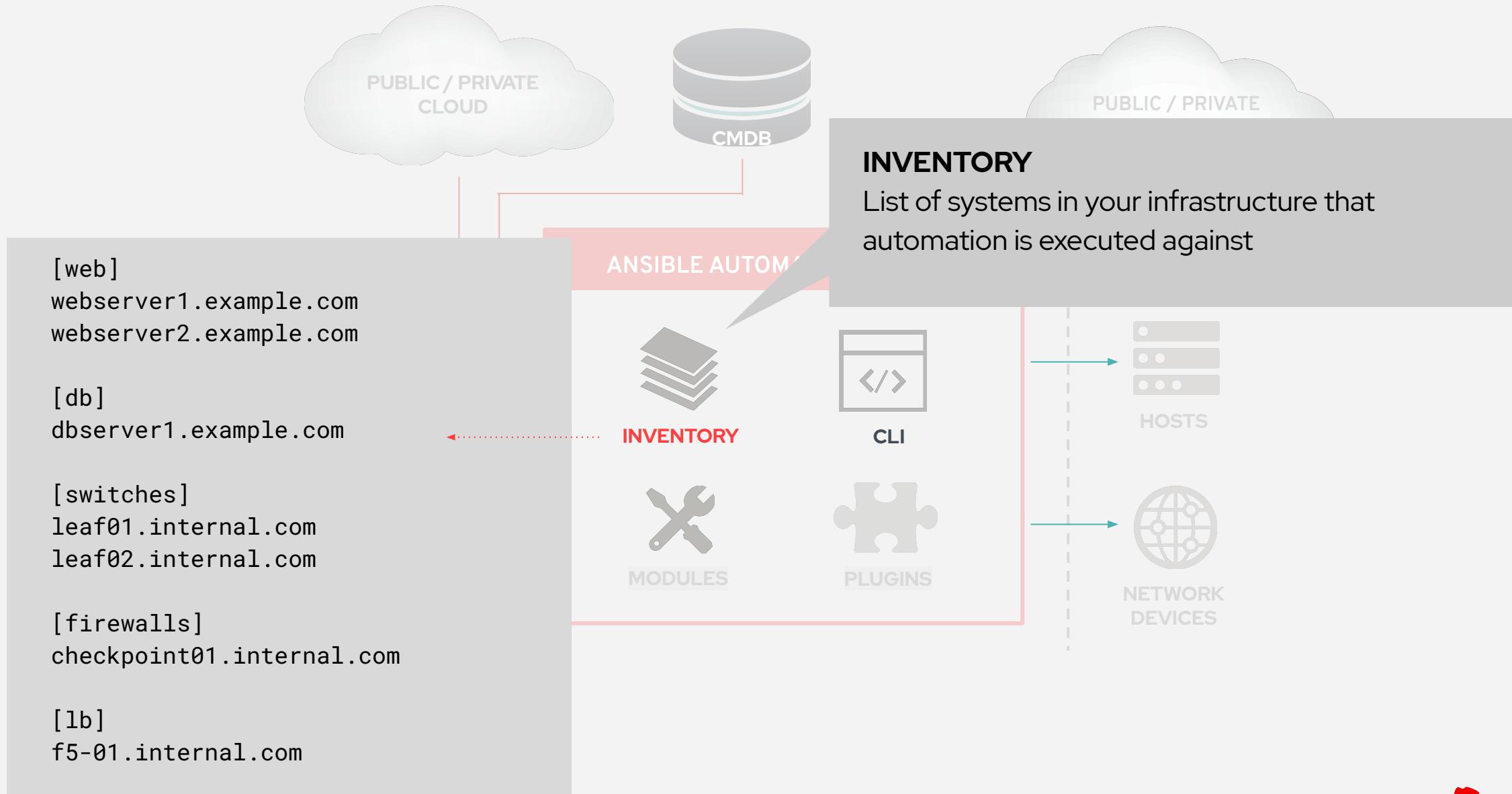
- **name: httpd package is present**  
**yum:**  
    **name:** httpd  
    **state:** latest
- **name: latest index.html file is present**  
**template:**  
    **src:** files/index.html  
    **dest:** /var/www/html/
- **name: httpd is started**  
**service:**  
    **name:** httpd  
    **state:** started

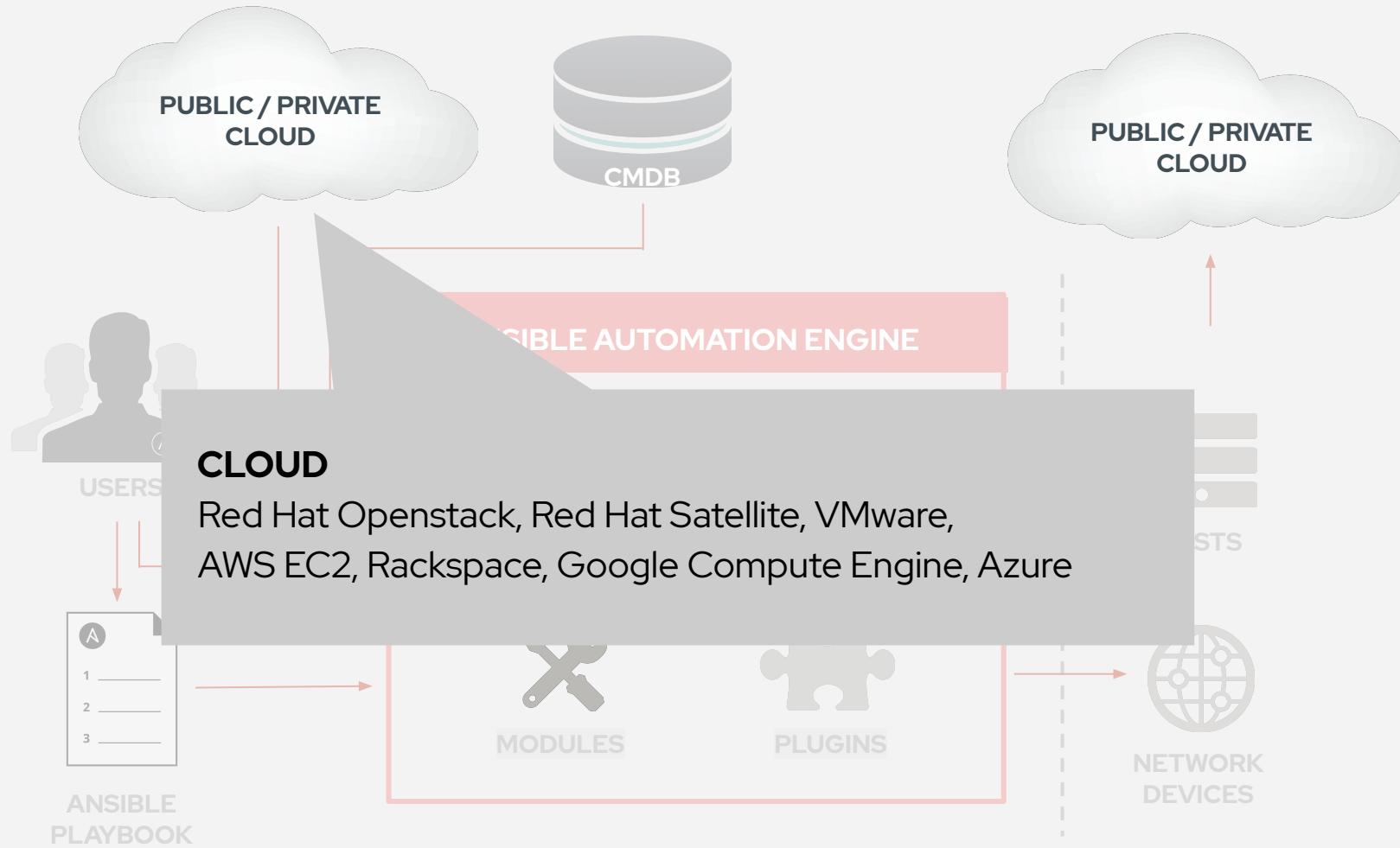


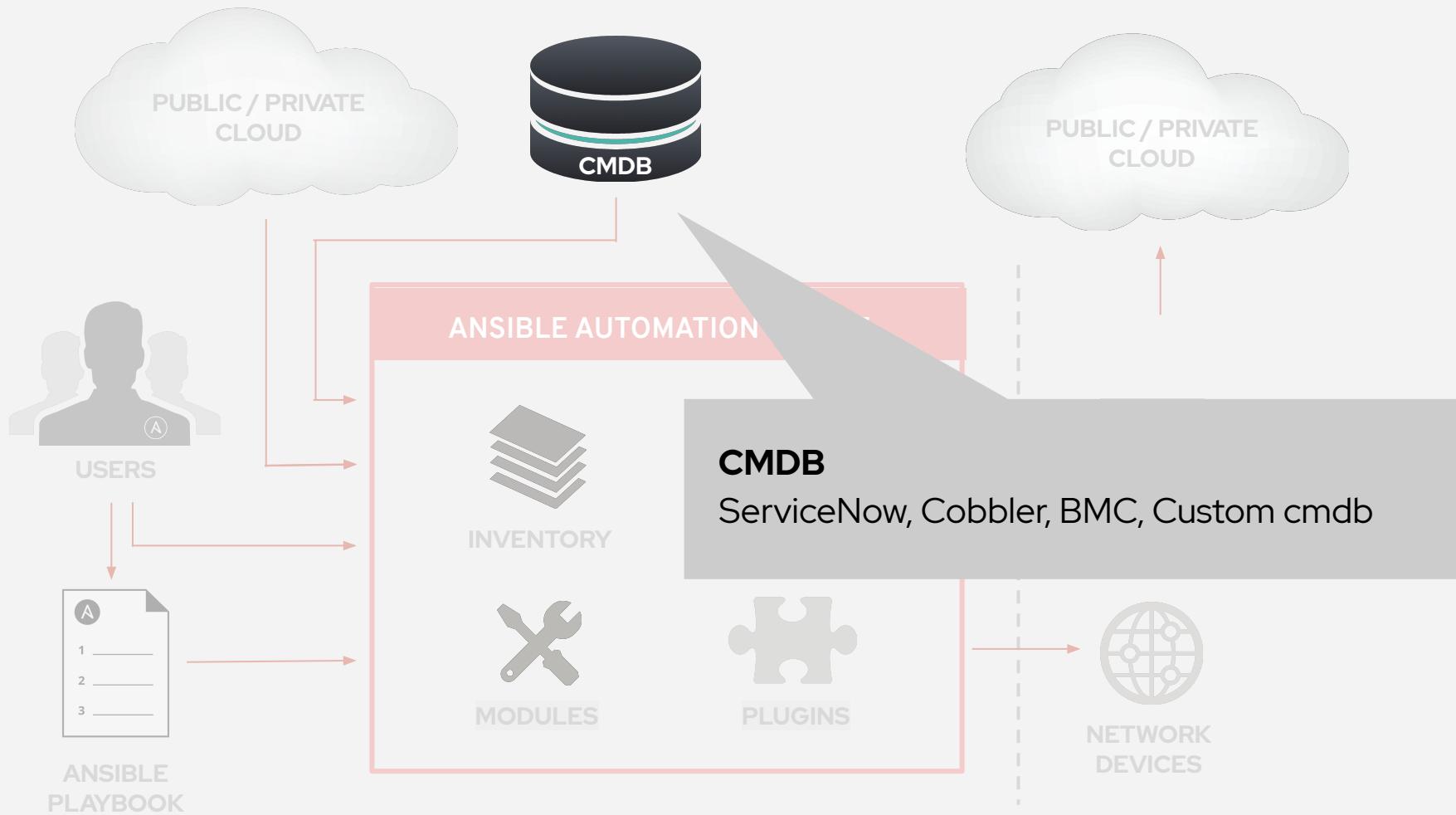
```
- name: latest index.html file is present
  template:
    src: files/index.html
    dest: /var/www/html/
```

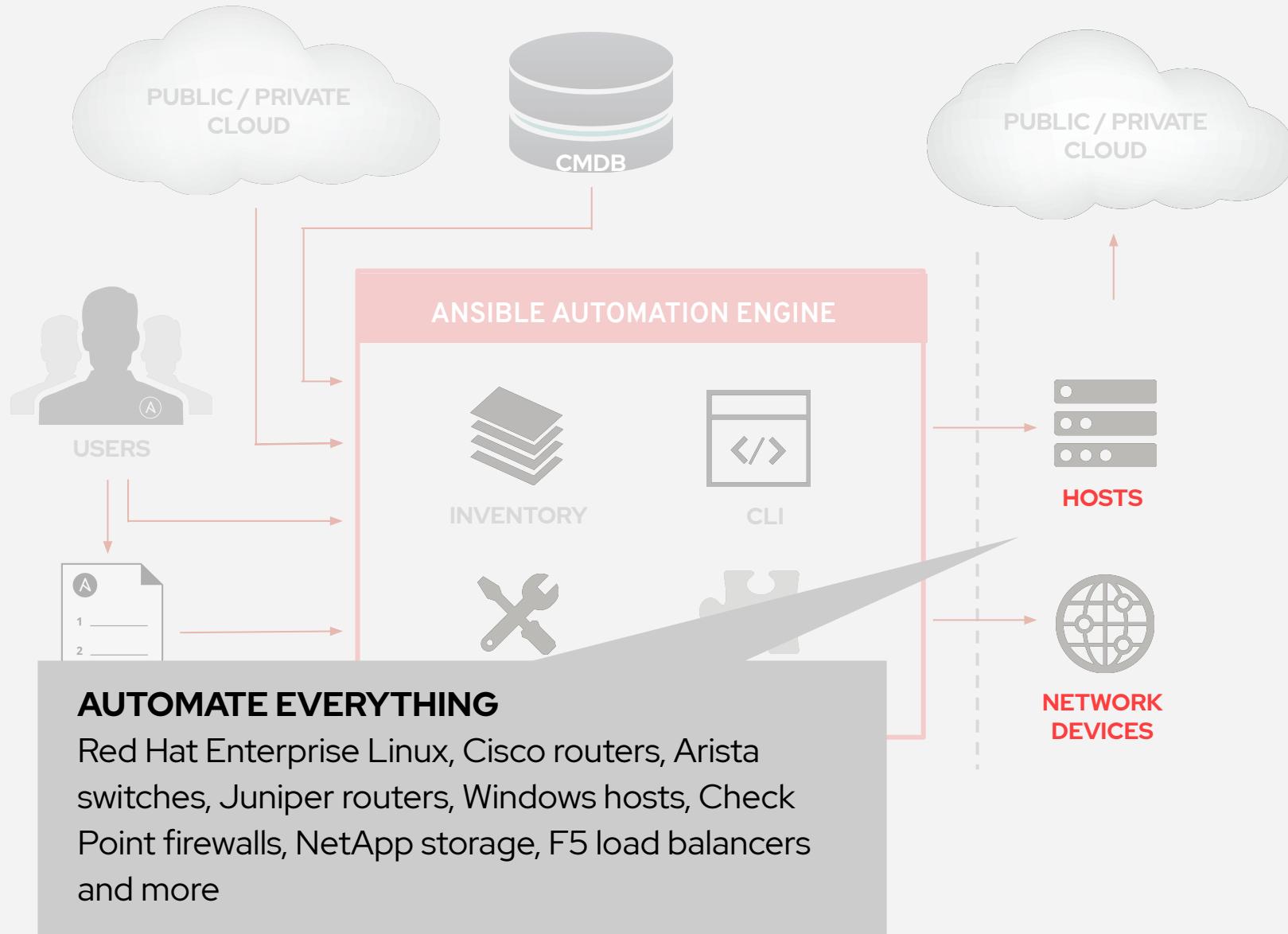


```
{ { some_variable | to_nice_yaml } }
```











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# Exercise 1.1

## Topics Covered:

- What Ansible Security Automation is about
- The lab infrastructure

# Ansible Security - What Is It?

**Ansible Security Automation** is our expansion deeper into the security use case. The goal is to provide a more efficient, streamlined way for security teams to automate their various processes for the identification, search, and response to security events. This is more complex and higher-value than the application of a security baseline (PCI, STIG, CIS) to a server.

**Ansible Security Automation** is a supported set of Ansible modules, roles and playbooks designed to unify the security response to cyberattacks.

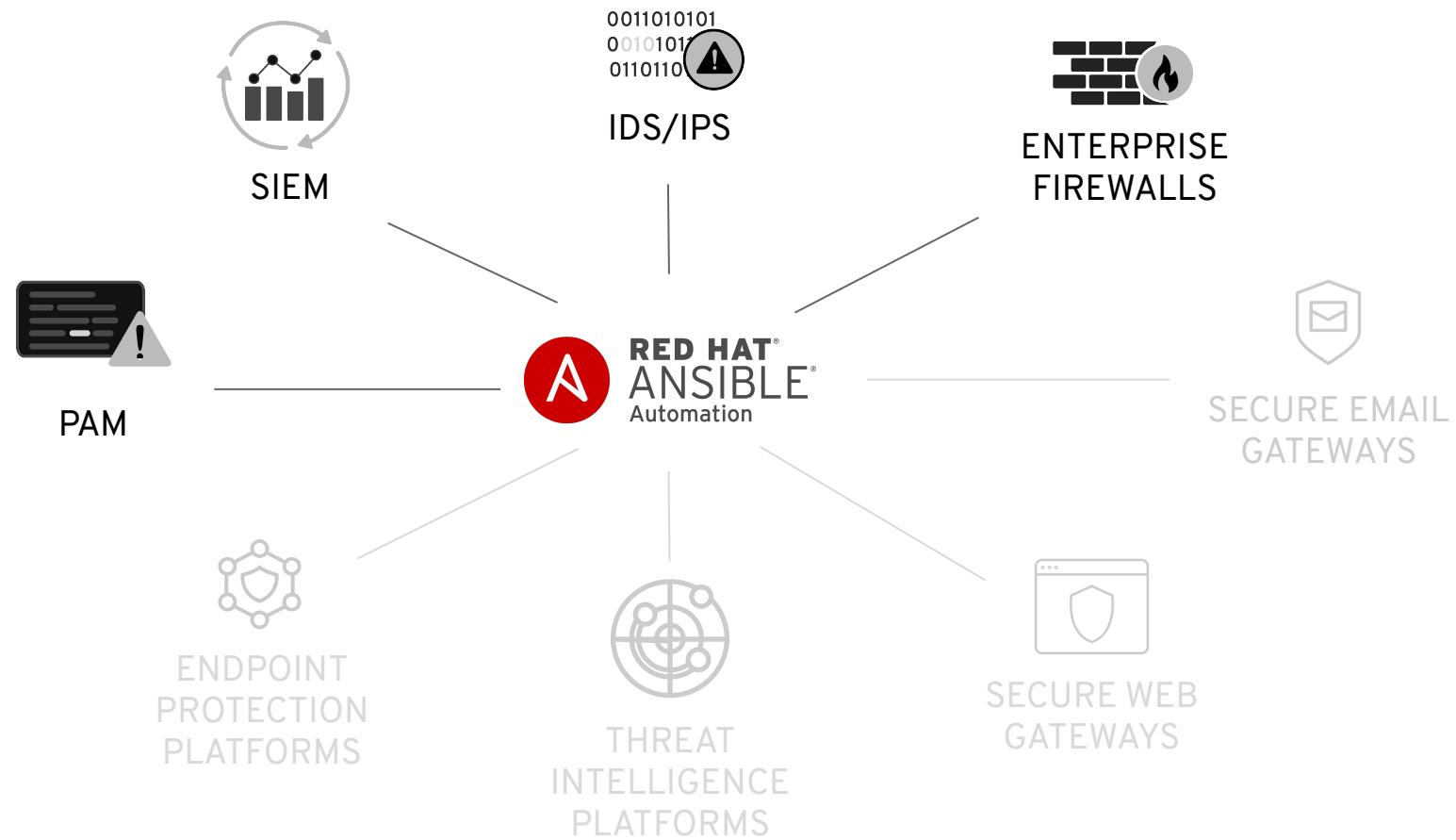
# Is It A Security Solution?

**No.** Ansible can help Security teams “stitch together” the numerous security solutions and tools already in their IT environment for a more effective cyber defense.

By automating security capabilities, organizations can better unify responses to cyberattacks through the coordination of multiple, disparate security solutions, helping these technologies to act as one in the face of an IT security event.

Red Hat will not become a security vendor, we want to be a security enabler.

# Ansible Security Automation



## In this exercise: Verify Access

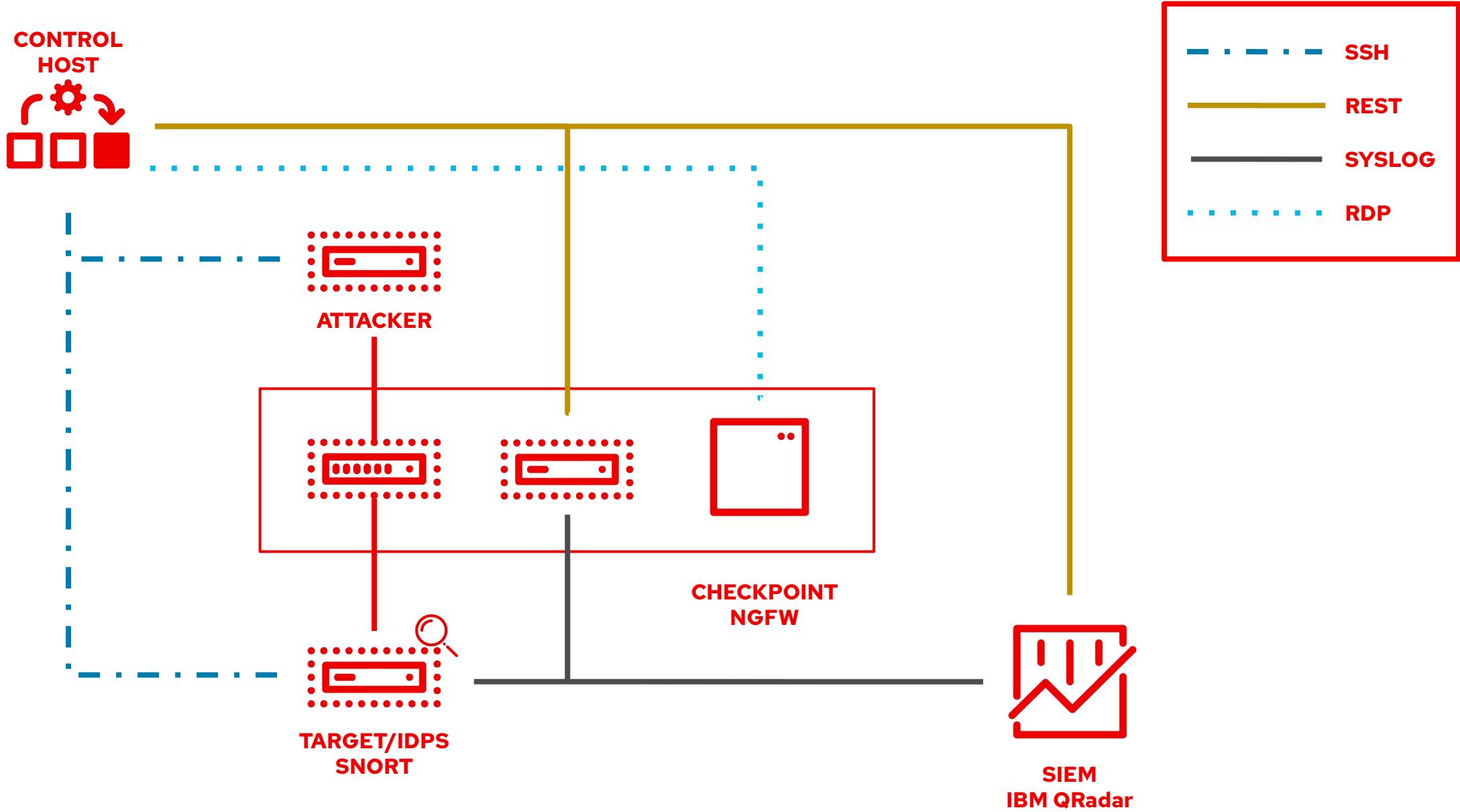
- Follow the steps to access environment
- Use the IP provided to you, the script only has example IPs
- Access to machines is done via online editor with a built-in terminal

# Ansible Inventory

- Ansible works against multiple systems in an **inventory**
- Inventory is usually file based
- Can have multiple groups
- Can have variables for each group or even host

## Your inventory

- Contains all machines of your environment
- Setup up just for you, individually
- Note your individual IP addresses for each machine - often in the script you need to replace example IP addresses with your individual ones



# Your inventory

```
[all:vars]
ansible_user=student1
ansible_ssh_pass=ansible
ansible_port=22

[control]
ansible ansible_host=22.33.44.55 ansible_user=ec2-user private_ip=192.168.2.3

[siem]
qradar ansible_host=22.44.55.77 ansible_user=admin private_ip=172.16.3.44
ansible_httpapi_pass="Ansible1!" ansible_connection=httpapi ansible_httpapi_use_ssl=yes
ansible_httpapi_validate_certs=False ansible_network_os=ibm.qradar.qradar

[ids]
snort ansible_host=33.44.55.66 ansible_user=ec2-user private_ip=192.168.3.4

[firewall]
[...]
```



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**Exercise Time - Do Exercise 1.1 Now In Your  
Lab Environment!**



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# Exercise 1.2

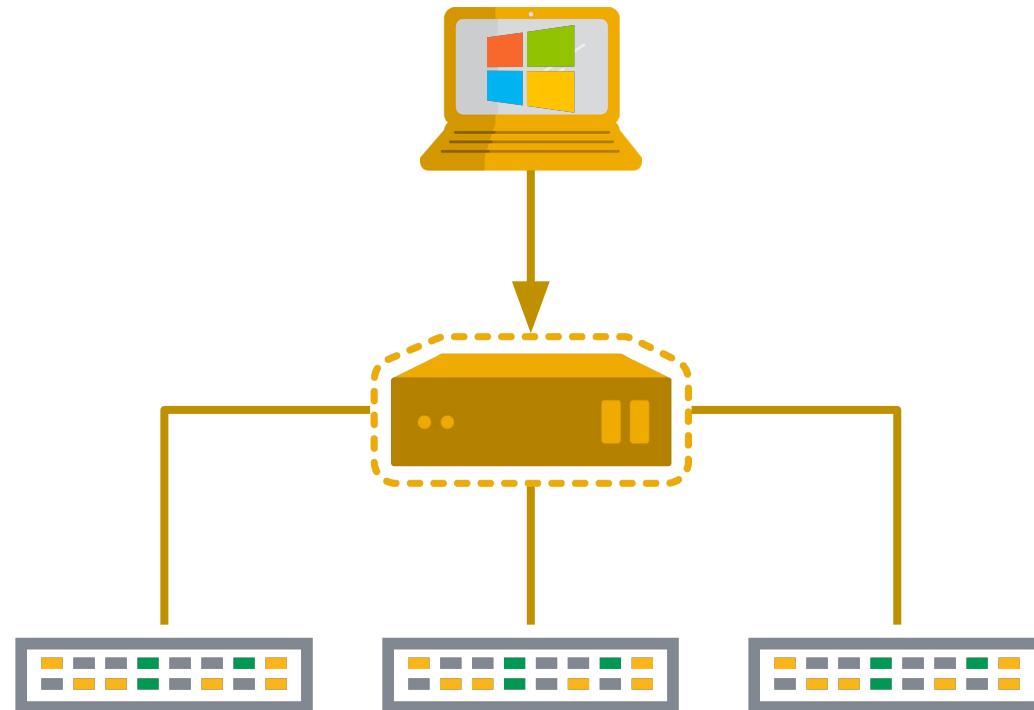
## Topics Covered:

- Check Point Next Generation Firewall
- Access via Windows + SmartConsole
- Example interaction via Ansible
- Verify results in the UI

# Accessing And Managing Check Point Next Generation Firewalls

- Access only to central management server
- Via Windows management software, “SmartConsole”
- Automation: HTTP REST API

Lab students: via generic RDP client or RDP-HTML5 client



# First Check Point Management Server Login

The screenshot shows the Check Point SmartConsole interface. At the top, there are navigation links for 'Objects' and 'Install Policy', along with 'Discard', 'Session' (with a count of 4), and 'Publish' buttons. The main area displays a table of devices:

Status	Name	IP	Version	Active Blades	Hardware	CPU Usage	Recommended Updates	Comments
Green checkmark	gw-2d3c68	172.16.241.111	R80.20	Open server	Open server	4%	3 updates available	
-	myngfw	52.23.204.42	R80.20	Open server	Open server			

The left sidebar contains icons for 'GATEWAYS & SERVERS', 'SECURITY POLICIES', 'LOGS & MONITOR', 'MANAGE & SETTINGS', 'COMMAND LINE', and 'WHAT'S NEW'. The right sidebar shows 'Object Categories' with counts: Network Objects (18), Services (513), Applications/Categories (7508), VPN Communities (2), Data Types (62), Users (1), Servers (1), Time Objects (3), UserCheck Interactions (13), and Limit (4). The bottom status bar indicates 'No tasks in progress', an IP address of '184.72.172.241', '4 Draft changes saved', and the user 'admin'.

## Run the first playbook

- Playbook is basically list of tasks
- Each task is using a module
- Roles: way to group tasks in re-usable way

```
---
```

- **name: install and start apache**  
**hosts:** web  
**become:** yes

**tasks:**

- **name: httpd package is present**  
**yum:**  
    **name:** httpd  
    **state:** latest
- **name: latest index.html file is present**  
**template:**  
    **src:** files/index.html  
    **dest:** /var/www/html/
- **name: httpd is started**  
**service:**  
    **name:** httpd  
    **state:** started

# Running an Ansible Playbook:

The most important colors of Ansible

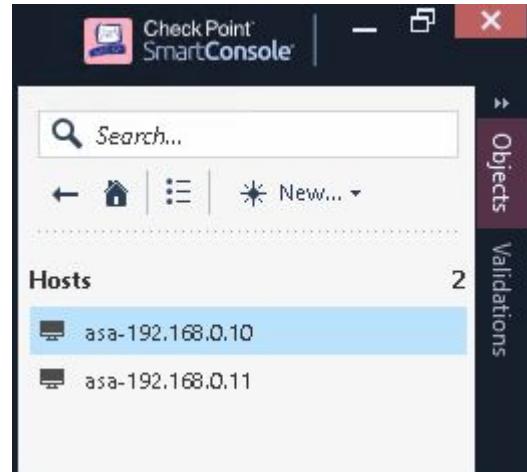
A task executed as expected, no change was made.

A task executed as expected, making a change

A task failed to execute successfully

# Verify Results in UI

- Check network objects for added hosts
- Check policies for added policy



No.	Name	Source	Destination	VPN	Services & Applications	Action	Track	Install On
1	asa-drop-192.168.0.10-to-192.168.0.11	asa-192.168.0.10	asa-192.168.0.11	* Any	* Any	Drop	None	Policy Targets
2	Cleanup rule	* Any	* Any	* Any	* Any	Drop	None	Policy Targets



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## Ansible Automation Platform

**Exercise Time - Do Exercise 1.2 Now In Your  
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# Day 2:

Topics Covered:

- Recap of Day 1
- Snort rules
- Running a playbook interacting with Snort
- Exercise 1.3



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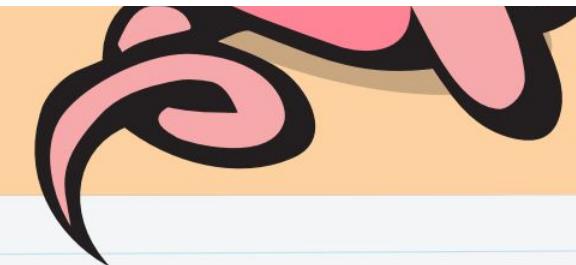
## Ansible Automation Platform

### RECAP OF DAY 1

# Snort - Network Intrusion Detection & Prevention System

- Real time traffic analysis and packet logging on IP networks
- Content search and matching
- Service running on possible targets
- in lab: RHEL instance, victim
- Configuration based on rules
- Access and automation: via SSH

# Snort Rules



## BASIC OUTLINE OF A SNORT RULE

```
[action][protocol][sourceIP][sourceport] -> [destIP][destport] ( [Rule options] )
```

Rule Header

## RULE HEADER

The rule header contains the rule's action, protocol, source and destination IP addresses and netmasks, and the source and destination ports information.

**alert** Action to take (option) The first item in a rule is the rule action. The rule action tells Snort what to do when it finds a packet that matches the rule criteria (usually alert).

**tcp** Type of traffic (protocol) The next field in a rule is the protocol. There are four protocols that Snort currently analyzes for suspicious behavior  
- TCP, UDP, ICMP, and IP.

**\$EXTERNAL\_NET** Source address(es) variable or literal

**\$HTTP\_PORTS** Source port(s) variable or literal

**->** Direction operator The direction operator -> indicates the orientation of the traffic to which the rule applies.

**\$HOME\_NET** Destination address(es) variable or literal

**any** Destination port(s) variable or literal

## EXAMPLE

Rule Header `alert tcp $EXTERNAL_NET $HTTP_PORTS -> $HOME_NET any`

Message `msg: "BROWSER-IE Microsoft Internet Explorer CacheSize exploit attempt";`

Flow `flow: to_client,established;`

Detection `file_data;`  
`content:"recordset"; offset:14; depth:9;`  
`content:".CacheSize"; distance:0; within:100;`  
`pcre:"/CacheSize\s*=\s*/";`  
`byte test:10,>,0x3fffffe,0,relative,string;`

Metadata `policy max-detect-ips drop, service http;`

References `reference:cve,2016-8077;`

Classification `classtype: attempted-user;`

Signature ID `sid:65535;rev:1;`

## Ansible Role To Change Rules

- We have an Ansible role to change rules on Snort
- Takes care of service reloading, etc.
- Verification of changes:
  - file system entry
  - another role

# What are Ansible roles?

- A way to load tasks, handlers, and variables from separate files
- Roles group content, allowing easy sharing of code with others
- Roles make larger projects more manageable
- Roles can be developed in parallel by different people

There are pre-built roles for Snort interaction available.

# Role structure

- **Defaults:** default variables with lowest precedence (e.g. port)
- **Handlers:** contains all handlers
- **Meta:** role metadata including dependencies to other roles
- **Tasks:** plays or tasks  
Tip: It's common to include tasks in main.yml with "when" (e.g. OS == xyz)
- **Templates:** templates to deploy
- **Tests:** place for playbook tests
- **Vars:** variables (e.g. override port)

```
user/
  └── defaults
      └── main.yml
  └── handlers
      └── main.yml
  └── meta
      └── main.yml
  └── README.md
  └── tasks
      └── main.yml
  └── templates
  └── tests
      └── inventory
          └── test.yml
  └── vars
      └── main.yml
```

```
---
```

- **name: install compliance baseline**

**hosts:** web

**become:** yes

**roles:**

- install\_compliance\_baseline

# How To Install a Role

- Ansible Galaxy command
- Downloads roles from central Galaxy
- Also our roles written as part of the security initiative

```
$ ansible-galaxy install ansible_security.acl_manager
```



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## Ansible Automation Platform

**Exercise Time - Do Exercise 1.3 Now In Your  
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# Day 3:

## Topics Covered:

- Understanding QRadar
- Collections
- Exercise 1.4, 2.1



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## Ansible Automation Platform

### RECAP OF DAY 2

# IBM QRadar

Address most important security challenges

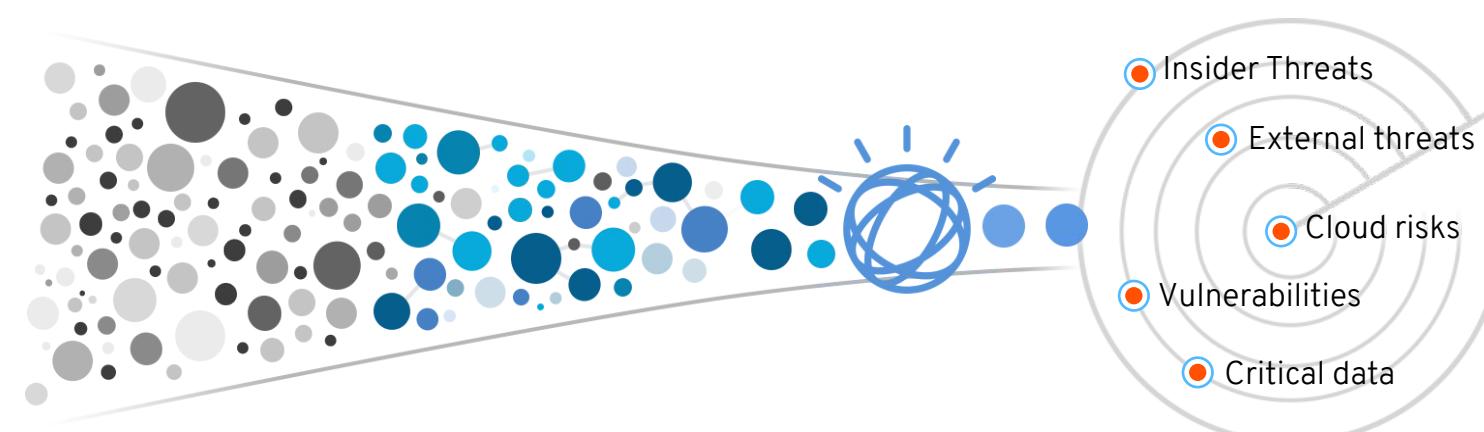
Complete  
Visibility

Prioritized  
Threats

Automated  
Investigations

Proactive  
Hunting

Endpoints  
Network activity  
Data activity  
Users and identities  
Threat intelligence  
Configuration information  
Vulnerabilities and threats  
Application activity  
Cloud platforms

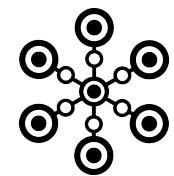


# IBM QRadar: Automate Intelligence



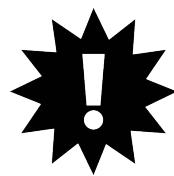
## Detect

Known and unknown threats



## Connect

Related activity in multi-stage attacks



## Prioritize

Business critical events



## Investigate

Potential incidents to find root cause faster

## QRadar

- SIEM - Security Information and Event Management
- Collects & analyses logs
- Can react on specific findings via “Offenses”
- Access via web UI
- Automation via REST API

# QRadar

IBM QRadar Security Intelligence - Community Edition

Dashboard Offenses Log Activity Network Activity Assets Reports System Time: 2:15 PM

Show Dashboard: Threat and Security Monitoring ▾ New Dashboard Rename Dashboard Delete Dashboard Add Item... ▾ Next Refresh: 00:00:15 || ?

Default-IDS / IPS-All: Top Alarm Signatures (Event Count) OK Warning Critical

No results were returned for this item.

Time Series data unavailable at this time.

[View in Log Activity](#)

My Offenses OK Warning Critical

No results were returned for this item.

Most Severe Offenses OK Warning Critical

No results were returned for this item.

Most Recent Offenses OK Warning Critical

No results were returned for this item.

Top Services Denied through Firewalls (Event Count) OK Warning Critical

No results were returned for this item.

Time Series data unavailable at this time.

Flow Bias (Total Bytes) OK Warning Critical

Time Series data unavailable at this time.

[View in Network Activity](#)

Top Category Types OK Warning Critical

Category	Offenses
<a href="#">Application Query</a>	0
<a href="#">Host Query</a>	0
<a href="#">Network Sweep</a>	0
<a href="#">Mail Reconnaissance</a>	0
<a href="#">Unknown Form of Recon</a>	0

Top Sources OK Warning Critical

No results were returned for this item.

# Verification In The UI

IBM QRadar Security Intelligence - Community Edition

Dashboard Offenses Log Activity Network Activity Assets Reports System Time: 4:30 PM

Offenses

Rule Name ▲	Group	Rule Category	Rule Type	Enabled	Response	Event/Flow Count	Offense Count	Origin
DDoS Attack Detected	D\DoS	Custom Rule	Event	True	Dispatch New Event	0	0	Modified
DDoS Events with High Magnitude Become Offen...	D\DoS	Custom Rule	Event	True		0	0	System
Load Basic Building Blocks	System	Custom Rule	Event	True		0	0	System
Potential DDoS Against Single Host (TCP)	D\DoS	Custom Rule	Flow	False	Dispatch New Event	0	0	Modified

# Collections

- Ansible content to interact with QRadar: provided as collections
- Like roles, but even more powerful
- Can also contain modules, connection plugins and so on

```
$ ansible-galaxy collection install ibm.qradar
```



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**Exercise Time - Do Exercise 1.4 Now In Your  
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# Persona & Situation

- Persona:
  - Security analyst
  - your main tool: SIEM
- Situation:
  - informed of app anomaly
  - need to figure out if good or bad





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## Ansible Automation Platform

**Exercise Time - Do Exercise 2.1 Now In Your  
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# Day 4:

## Topics Covered:

- Threat hunting
- How Tower helps bringing together the automation of different teams
- Exercise 2.2



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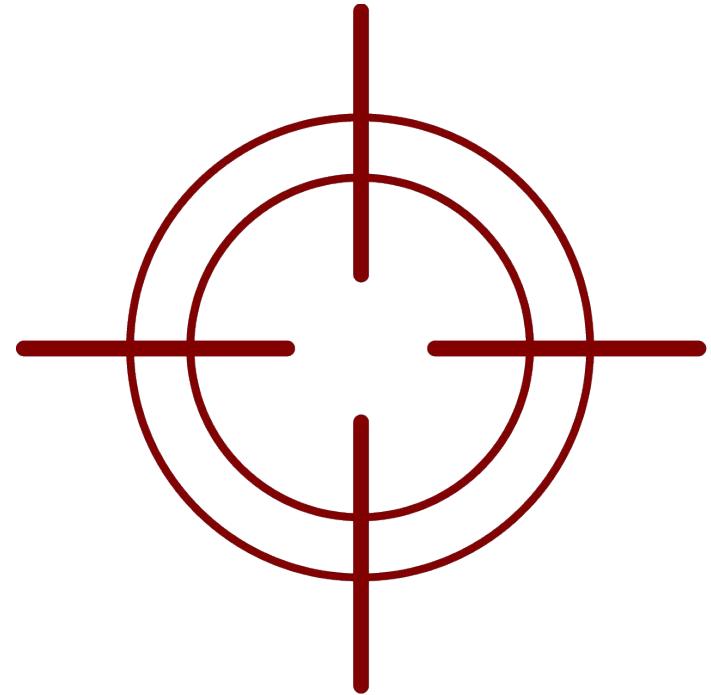
## Ansible Automation Platform

### RECAP OF DAY 3

# Persona & Situation

- Persona:
  - Security operator
  - your main tool: Firewall
- Situation:
  - suspicious traffic hitting the FW
  - decide to whitelist or not
  - interactions between different teams

via Ansible Tower



# Tower

- Already installed
- Pre-populated with inventories, teams, users, job templates and so on
- Will be used by different personas during different steps
- Used to highlight how different IT teams can work together, how RBAC can help providing access to automation without losing control of the environment



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## Ansible Automation Platform

**Exercise Time - Do Exercise 2.2 Now In Your  
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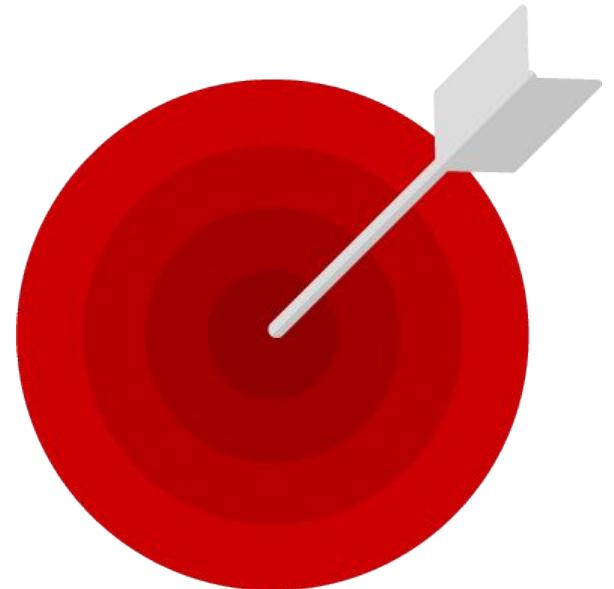
# Day 5:

## Topics Covered:

- Incident response
- Exercise 2.3, 2.4
- Recap of Workshop, Wrap it all up
- Discuss Next Steps:
  - Learning Subscription
  - Ansible Trial

# Persona & Situation

- Persona:
  - Security operator
  - your main tool: IDS
- Situation:
  - you see IDS warnings
  - create marker, blacklist





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## Ansible Automation Platform

**Exercise Time - Do Exercise 2.3 Now In Your  
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**Exercise Time - Do Exercise 2.4 Now In Your  
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# You Are Done!

You finished the workshop! Just read the final words, and you can soon apply your new knowledge on your own environments!

1. Take the survey
2. Learning Subscription
3. Ansible Trial Subscription

# Next Steps

## GET STARTED

[ansible.com/get-started](https://ansible.com/get-started)

[ansible.com/tower-trial](https://ansible.com/tower-trial)

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## WORKSHOPS & TRAINING

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- **Slack**

<https://ansiblenetwork.slack.com>

Join by clicking here <http://bit.ly/ansibleslack>

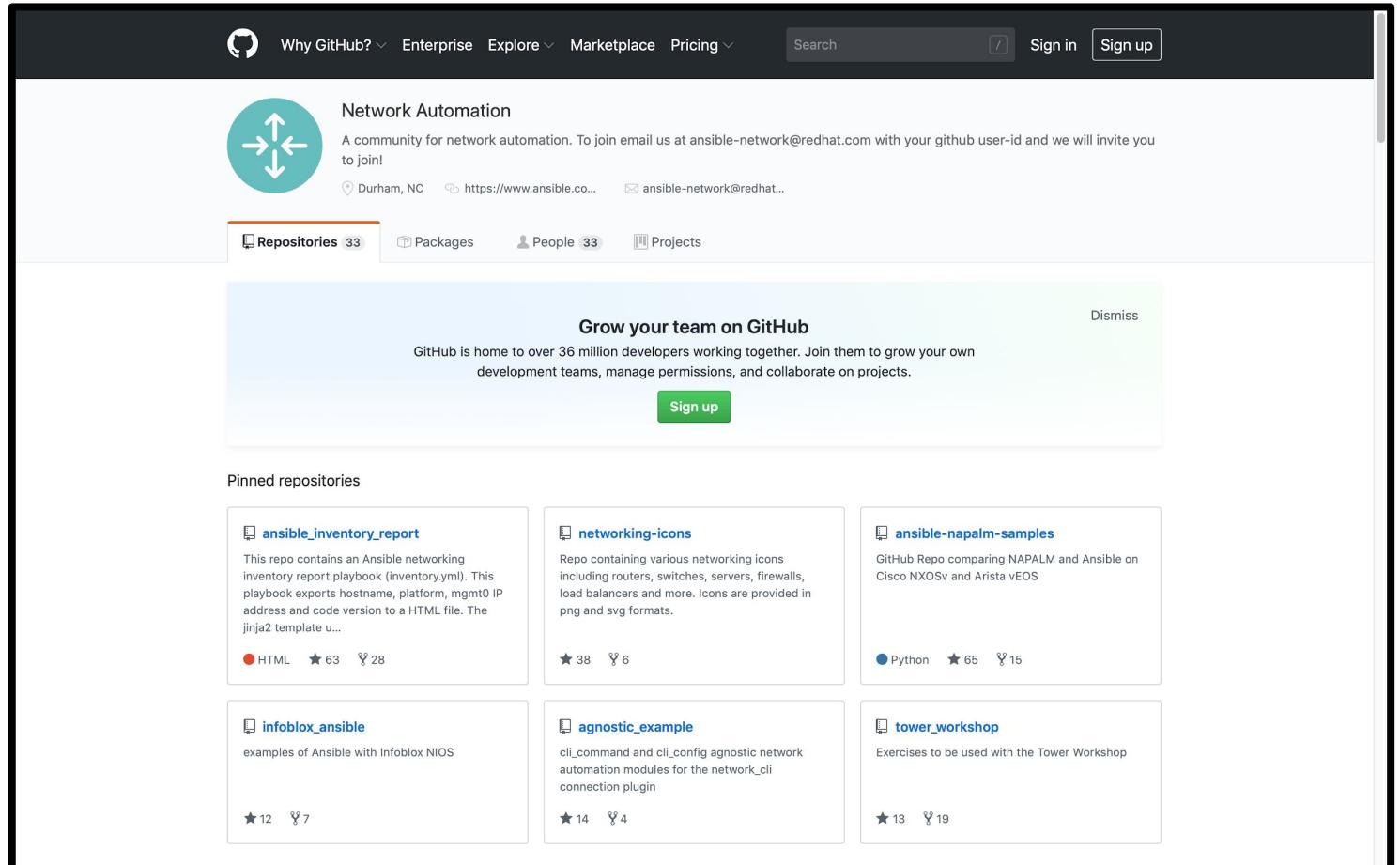
- **IRC**

#ansible-network on freenode

<http://webchat.freenode.net/?channels=ansible-network>

# Bookmark the Github organization

- Examples, samples and demos
- Run network topologies right on your laptop



# Thank you



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[github.com/ansible](https://github.com/ansible)