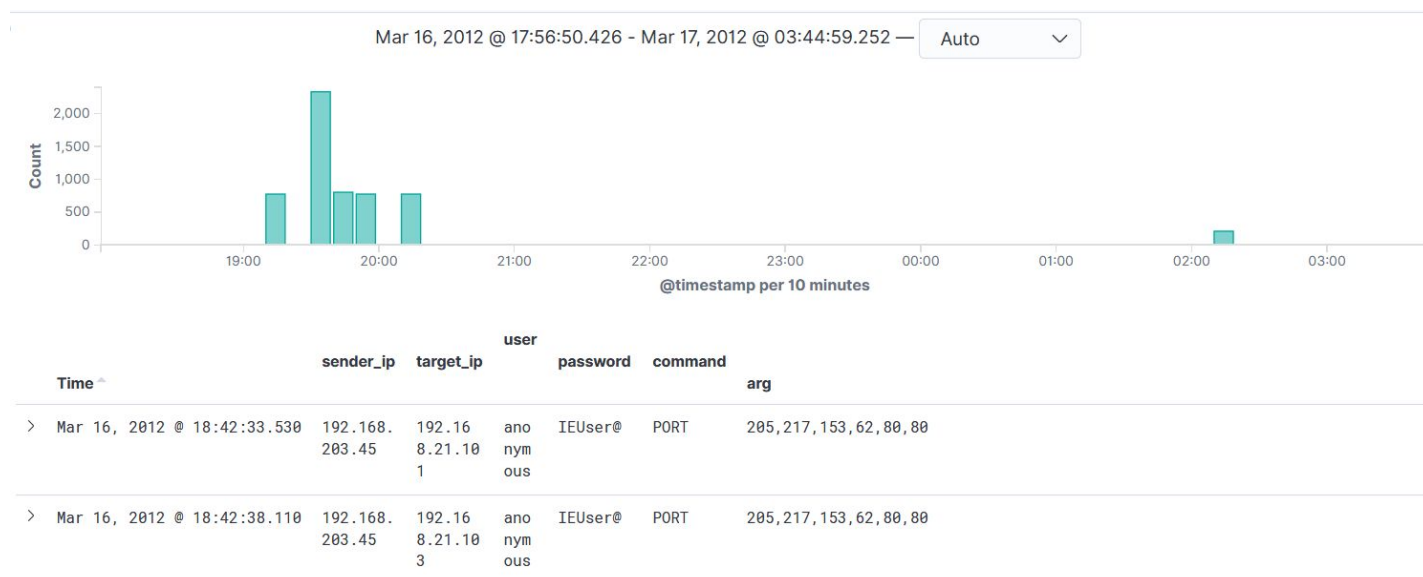


[illegible]

Name	Kibana : FTP Log Analysis
URL	https://attackdefense.com/challengedetails?cid=1231
Type	Log Analysis: Other Tools

Important Note: This document illustrates all the important steps required to complete this lab. This is by no means a comprehensive step-by-step solution for this exercise. This is only provided as a reference to various commands needed to complete this exercise and for your further research on this topic. Also, note that the IP addresses and domain names might be different in your lab.

Kibana Dashboard:



Note: All the questions are solved using elasticsearch queries and aggregations.

Kibana provides a console to interact with elasticsearch and perform queries and aggregations.

The console is available under the "Dev Tools" section on the left panel.



Dev Tools

History Settings Help

Welcome to Console

Quick intro to the UI

The Console UI is split into two panes: an editor pane (left) and a response pane (right). Use the editor on the right side.

Console understands requests in a compact format, similar to cURL:

While typing a request, Console will make suggestions which you can then accept by hitting Enter/Tab.

A few quick tips, while I have your attention

- Submit requests to ES using the green triangle button.
- Use the wrench menu for other useful things.
- You can paste requests in cURL format and they will be translated to the Console syntax.
- You can resize the editor and output panes by dragging the separator between them.
- Study the keyboard shortcuts under the Help button. Good stuff in there!

Get to work

Console

```
1 GET _search
2 {
3   "query": {
4     "match_all": {}
5   }
6 }
```

The screen shown above appears when the Dev Tools section is accessed for the first time.

The "Console" window on this page could be used to interact with elasticsearch and issue queries and aggregations.

Q1. Determine the count of the client machines.

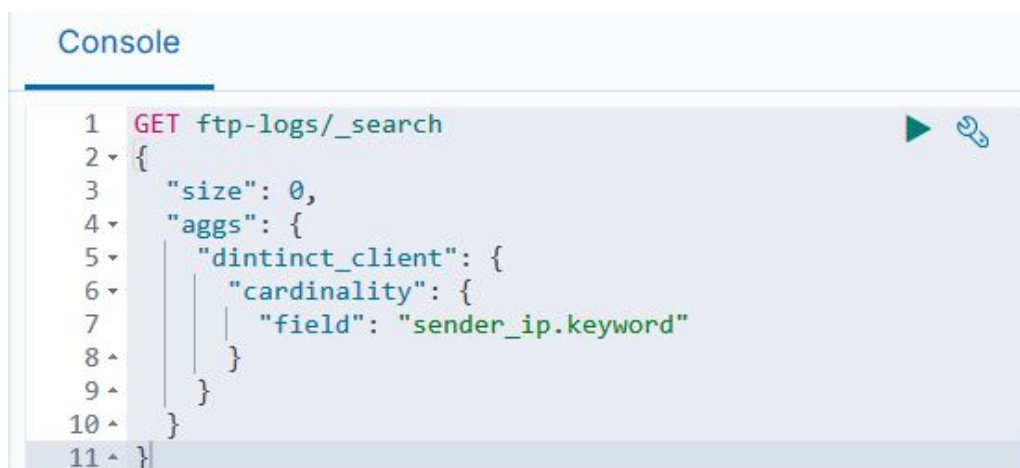
Answer: 15

Solution:

Step 1: Use the following query to get the count of client machines.

Query:

```
GET ftp-logs/_search
{
  "size": 0,
  "aggs": {
    "dintinct_client": {
      "cardinality": {
        "field": "sender_ip.keyword"
      }
    }
  }
}
```



The screenshot shows a console window titled "Console" with a light blue header. Below the header, a REST client interface displays a query on line 1: `GET ftp-logs/_search`. The response is a JSON object shown on lines 2 through 11. The JSON structure is: `{ "size": 0, "aggs": { "dintinct_client": { "cardinality": { "field": "sender_ip.keyword" } } } }`. The text is color-coded: `GET` is red, `ftp-logs/_search` is blue, and the JSON keys and values are in various shades of blue and green. Line numbers 1 through 11 are visible on the left side of the code block.

Response:

```
1 {  
2   "took" : 5,  
3   "timed_out" : false,  
4   "_shards" : {  
5     "total" : 1,  
6     "successful" : 1,  
7     "skipped" : 0,  
8     "failed" : 0  
9   },  
10  "hits" : {  
11    "total" : {  
12      "value" : 5796,  
13      "relation" : "eq"  
14    },  
15    "max_score" : null,  
16    "hits" : [ ]  
17  },  
18  "aggregations" : {  
19    "dintinct_client" : {  
20      "value" : 15  
21    }  
22  }  
23 }  
24
```

There were 15 client machines.

Q2. Determine the count of the FTP servers.

Answer: 21

Solution:

Step 1: Use the following query to get the count of the FTP servers.

Query:

```
GET ftp-logs/_search
{
  "size": 0,
  "query": {
    "match": {
      "target_port": "21"
    }
  },
  "aggs": {
    "dintinct_target": {
      "cardinality": {
        "field": "target_ip.keyword"
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Console

```
1 GET ftp-logs/_search
2 {
3   "size": 0,
4   "query": {
5     "match": {
6       "target_port": "21"
7     }
8   },
9   "aggs": {
10    "dintinct_target": {
11      "cardinality": {
12        "field": "target_ip.keyword"
13      }
14    }
15  }
16 }
```


Response:

```
1 {  
2   "took" : 108,  
3   "timed_out" : false,  
4   "_shards" : {  
5     "total" : 1,  
6     "successful" : 1,  
7     "skipped" : 0,  
8     "failed" : 0  
9   },  
10  "hits" : {  
11    "total" : {  
12      "value" : 5796,  
13      "relation" : "eq"  
14    },  
15    "max_score" : null,  
16    "hits" : [ ]  
17  },  
18  "aggregations" : {  
19    "distinct_target" : {  
20      "value" : 21  
21    }  
22  }  
23 }  
24
```

There were 21 FTP servers.

Q3. What was the IP address of the most active client machine?

Answer: 192.168.202.102

Solution:

Step 1: Use the following query to get the IP address of the most active client machine.

Query:

```
GET ftp-logs/_search
{
  "size": 0,
  "aggs": {
    "most_active_client": {
      "terms": {
        "field": "sender_ip.keyword",
        "size": 1
      }
    }
  }
}
```



```
Console
1 GET ftp-logs/_search
2 {
3   "size": 0,
4   "aggs": {
5     "most_active_client": {
6       "terms": {
7         "field": "sender_ip.keyword",
8         "size": 1
9       }
10    }
11  }
12 }
```

Note 1: The size parameter is used to limit the number of results returned by the query.

Note 2: By default, if no query is specified, all the documents are returned, so setting the size parameter to zero prevents displaying the returned document.

Note 3: The size parameter in the aggregation is set to 1 to get the IP address of the most active client machine. In case the size parameter is omitted, the aggregation would return the active client IP addresses in the descending order based on their number of occurrences in the logs.

Response:

```
1 {  
2   "took" : 2,  
3   "timed_out" : false,  
4   "_shards" : {  
5     "total" : 1,  
6     "successful" : 1,  
7     "skipped" : 0,  
8     "failed" : 0  
9   },  
10  "hits" : {  
11    "total" : {  
12      "value" : 5796,  
13      "relation" : "eq"  
14    },  
15    "max_score" : null,  
16    "hits" : [ ]  
17  },  
18  "aggregations" : {  
19    "most_active_client" : {  
20      "doc_count_error_upper_bound" : 0,  
21      "sum_other_doc_count" : 318,  
22      "buckets" : [  
23        {  
24          "key" : "192.168.202.102",  
25          "doc_count" : 5478  
26        }  
27      ]  
28    }  
29  }  
30 }
```

The machine having IP address "192.168.202.102" was the most active client.

Q4. In how many log instances did any client machine logged into the FTP servers anonymously?

Answer: 5743

Solution:

Step 1: Use the following query to get the count of the log instances where the client either used "ftp" or "anonymous" as the username.

Query:

GET ftp-logs/_count

```
{
  "query": {
    "bool": {
      "should": [
        {
          "match": {
            "user.keyword": "ftp"
          }
        },
        {
          "match": {
            "user.keyword": "anonymous"
          }
        }
      ]
    }
  }
}
```

Console

```
1 GET ftp-logs/_count
2 {
3   "query": {
4     "bool": {
5       "should": [
6         {
7           "match": {
8             "user.keyword": "ftp"
9           }
10        },
11        {
12          "match": {
13            "user.keyword": "anonymous"
14          }
15        }
16      ]
17    }
18  }
19 }
```

Note: The query makes use of the count API (/_count) instead of the search API (/_search).

Response:

```
1 {  
2   "count" : 5743,  
3   "_shards" : {  
4     "total" : 1,  
5     "successful" : 1,  
6     "skipped" : 0,  
7     "failed" : 0  
8   }  
9 }  
10
```

There were 5743 log instances where any client machine logged into the FTP servers anonymously.

Q5. A client machine logged into an FTP server using a password ending with '.edu'. What was the username used by that client?

Answer: anonymous

Solution:

Step 1: Use the following query to list the usernames of the clients whose passwords end with ".edu".

Query:

```
GET ftp-logs/_search  
{  
  "size": 0,  
  "query": {  
    "wildcard": {  
      "password": {  
        "value": "*.edu"  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

```
},  
"aggs": {  
  "usernames": {  
    "terms": {  
      "field": "user.keyword"  
    }  
  }  
}  
}
```

```
Console  
1 GET ftp-logs/_search  
2 {  
3   "size": 0,  
4   "query": {  
5     "wildcard": {  
6       "password": {  
7         "value": "*.edu"  
8       }  
9     }  
10  },  
11  "aggs": {  
12    "usernames": {  
13      "terms": {  
14        "field": "user.keyword"  
15      }  
16    }  
17  }  
18 }  
19
```

Note: Instead of using a wildcard query, a regexp query could also be used.

Response:

```
1 {
2   "took" : 14,
3   "timed_out" : false,
4   "_shards" : {
5     "total" : 1,
6     "successful" : 1,
7     "skipped" : 0,
8     "failed" : 0
9   },
10  "hits" : {
11    "total" : {
12      "value" : 4,
13      "relation" : "eq"
14    },
15    "max_score" : null,
16    "hits" : [ ]
17  },
18  "aggregations" : {
19    "usernames" : {
20      "doc_count_error_upper_bound" : 0,
21      "sum_other_doc_count" : 0,
22      "buckets" : [
23        {
24          "key" : "anonymous",
25          "doc_count" : 4
26        }
27      ]
28    }
29  }
30 }
31
```

The client having the password ending with ".edu" used "anonymous" as the username.

Q6. Which client machine sent the maximum number of append commands to the FTP servers? Analyze all such requests and try to figure out if there was something odd about those requests.

Answer: 192.168.202.102

Solution:

Step 1: Use the following query to get the IP address of the client that had sent a maximum number of "APPE" commands to the FTP server.

Query:

```
GET ftp-logs/_search
{
  "size": 0,
  "query": {
    "match": {
      "command.keyword": "APPE"
    }
  },
  "aggs": {
    "clients": {
      "terms": {
        "field": "sender_ip.keyword",
        "size": 1
      }
    }
  }
}
```

A screenshot of a REST client console window. The title bar says "Console". The request is a GET to "ftp-logs/_search" with a JSON body. The body is a Elasticsearch query: {"size": 0, "query": {"match": {"command.keyword": "APPE"}}, "aggs": {"clients": {"terms": {"field": "sender_ip.keyword", "size": 1}}}}. The console shows line numbers 1 through 18. There are expand/collapse icons on the left and a run icon on the right.

```
1 GET ftp-logs/_search
2 {
3   "size": 0,
4   "query": {
5     "match": {
6       "command.keyword": "APPE"
7     }
8   },
9   "aggs": {
10    "clients": {
11      "terms": {
12        "field": "sender_ip.keyword",
13        "size": 1
14      }
15    }
16  }
17 }
18
```


Response:

```
1 {
2   "took" : 2,
3   "timed_out" : false,
4   "_shards" : {
5     "total" : 1,
6     "successful" : 1,
7     "skipped" : 0,
8     "failed" : 0
9   },
10  "hits" : {
11    "total" : {
12      "value" : 72,
13      "relation" : "eq"
14    },
15    "max_score" : null,
16    "hits" : [ ]
17  },
18  "aggregations" : {
19    "clients" : {
20      "doc_count_error_upper_bound" : 0,
21      "sum_other_doc_count" : 0,
22      "buckets" : [
23        {
24          "key" : "192.168.202.102",
25          "doc_count" : 72
26        }
27      ]
28    }
29  }
30 }
31
```

Note: There were 72 document hits for the query and same number of hits for the aggregation. That means that there was only one client machine, having IP address "192.168.202.102", that sent all the "APPE" commands to the FTP server.

Step 2: Use the above query and set the size parameter to 72, which was the number of document hits and analyze the returned documents.

Query:

```
GET ftp-logs/_search
{
  "size": 72,
  "query": {
    "match": {
      "command.keyword": "APPE"
    }
  },
  "aggs": {
    "clients": {
      "terms": {
        "field": "sender_ip.keyword",
        "size": 1
      }
    },
    "commands": {
      "terms": {
        "field": "command.keyword",
        "size": 1
      }
    }
  },
  "sort": [
    {
      "@timestamp": {
        "order": "asc"
      }
    }
  ]
}
```

Note 1: The above query also applies a "terms" aggregation on the FTP commands used by the client.

Note 2: The documents returned by the above query are sorted by the timestamp field.

Console

```
1 GET ftp-logs/_search
2 {
3   "size": 72,
4   "query": {
5     "match": {
6       "command.keyword": "APPE"
7     }
8   },
9   "aggs": {
10    "clients": {
11      "terms": {
12        "field": "sender_ip.keyword",
13        "size": 1
14      }
15    },
16    "commands": {
17      "terms": {
18        "field": "command.keyword",
19        "size": 1
20      }
21    }
22  },
23  "sort": [
24    {
25      "@timestamp": {
26        "order": "asc"
27      }
28    }
29  ]
30 }
31
```

Response:

[illegible]


```

1595 ▾ "aggregations" : {
1596 ▾   "clients" : {
1597 ▾     "doc_count_error_upper_bound" : 0,
1598 ▾     "sum_other_doc_count" : 0,
1599 ▾     "buckets" : [
1600 ▾       {
1601 ▾         "key" : "192.168.202.102",
1602 ▾         "doc_count" : 72
1603 ▾       }
1604 ▾     ]
1605 ▾   },
1606 ▾   "commands" : {
1607 ▾     "doc_count_error_upper_bound" : 0,
1608 ▾     "sum_other_doc_count" : 0,
1609 ▾     "buckets" : [
1610 ▾       {
1611 ▾         "key" : "APPE",
1612 ▾         "doc_count" : 72
1613 ▾       }
1614 ▾     ]
1615 ▾   }
1616 ▾ }
1617 ▾ }

```

Note: In all the log events returned, "APPE" was command used.

The "arg" field of the returned documents contains hexadecimal characters in the request (probably some shellcode was used) to perform buffer overflow attack on the FTP servers. This could further be confirmed by checking the length of the successive "arg" values. The length of the payload varies in the successive requests and also, the second screenshot above contains a very large string, that was possibly used for identifying the correct offset value.

Q7. For how many connection requests the username or password was incorrect?

Answer: 9

Solution:

Step 1: Use the following query to get the logs instances where the reply message field contained "incorrect" keyword. The returned documents are aggregated on the basis of the client IP addresses and the reply message field.

Query:

```
GET ftp-logs/_search
{
  "size": 0,
  "query": {
    "match": {
      "reply_msg": "incorrect"
    }
  },
  "aggs": {
    "clients": {
      "terms": {
        "field": "sender_ip.keyword"
      }
    },
    "reply_msg": {
      "terms": {
        "field": "reply_msg.keyword"
      }
    }
  }
}
```

Console

```
1 GET ftp-logs/_search
2 {
3   "size": 0,
4   "query": {
5     "match": {
6       "reply_msg": "incorrect"
7     }
8   },
9   "aggs": {
10    "clients": {
11      "terms": {
12        "field": "sender_ip.keyword"
13      }
14    },
15    "reply_msg": {
16      "terms": {
17        "field": "reply_msg.keyword"
18      }
19    }
20  }
21 }
```

Response:

```
1 {
2   "took" : 8,
3   "timed_out" : false,
4   "_shards" : {
5     "total" : 1,
6     "successful" : 1,
7     "skipped" : 0,
8     "failed" : 0
9   },
10  "hits" : {
11    "total" : {
12      "value" : 9,
13      "relation" : "eq"
14    },
15    "max_score" : null,
16    "hits" : [ ]
17  },
```

```

18▼ "aggregations" : {
19▼   "clients" : {
20     "doc_count_error_upper_bound" : 0,
21     "sum_other_doc_count" : 0,
22▼    "buckets" : [
23▼      {
24        "key" : "192.168.202.102",
25        "doc_count" : 9
26▲      }
27▲    ]
28▲  },
29▼  "reply_msg" : {
30    "doc_count_error_upper_bound" : 0,
31    "sum_other_doc_count" : 0,
32▼    "buckets" : [
33▼      {
34        "key" : "Login or password incorrect!",
35        "doc_count" : 9
36▲      }
37▲    ]
38▲  }
39▲ }
40▲ }

```

There were 9 connection requests where the username or password was incorrect.

Q8. An image was downloaded from an FTP server. Provide the complete URL of that image.

Answer: <ftp://192.168.25.101/dept/qdept/static/images/biohazard.jpg>

Solution:

Step 1: Use the following query to get the documents having MIME type: "image/*".

Query:

```
GET ftp-logs/_search
{
  "size": 1,
  "query": {
    "regexp": {
      "mime_type": "image/*"
    }
  },
  "_source": "arg"
}
```

A screenshot of a web application console window. The title bar says "Console". The content shows a REST client request on line 1: "GET ftp-logs/_search". The request body is a JSON object starting with "{" on line 2. The body contains "size": 1 on line 3, "query": { on line 4, "regexp": { on line 5, and "mime_type": "image/*" on line 6. The body ends with "}" on line 10. Line 11 is empty. There are line numbers 1 through 11 on the left. On the right, there is a green play button icon and a magnifying glass icon.

```
1 GET ftp-logs/_search
2 {
3   "size": 1,
4   "query": {
5     "regexp": {
6       "mime_type": "image/*"
7     }
8   },
9   "_source": "arg"
10 }
11
```

Note: The query uses the "_source" parameter to retrieve only the "arg" field of all the matched documents.

Response:

```
1 {
2   "took" : 8,
3   "timed_out" : false,
4   "_shards" : {
5     "total" : 1,
6     "successful" : 1,
7     "skipped" : 0,
8     "failed" : 0
9   },
10  "hits" : {
11    "total" : {
12      "value" : 1,
13      "relation" : "eq"
14    },
15    "max_score" : 1.0,
16    "hits" : [
17      {
18        "_index" : "ftp-logs",
19        "_type" : "_doc",
20        "_id" : "F_cSkGwBWANxU_WfsHbD",
21        "_score" : 1.0,
22        "_source" : {
23          "arg" : "ftp://192.168.25.101/dept/qdept/static/images/biohazard.jpg"
24        }
25      }
26    ]
27  }
28 }
```

There was only one request in which an image file was downloaded from an FTP server.

The image was downloaded from the URL:

"ftp://192.168.25.101/dept/qdept/static/images/biohazard.jpg".

References:

1. ELK Stack (<https://www.elastic.co/elk-stack>)
2. Elasticsearch Reference
(<https://www.elastic.co/guide/en/elasticsearch/reference/current/getting-started.html>)
3. <https://www.secrepo.com/maccdc2012/ftp.log.gz>
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