

# Centralized AWS logging & Incident Response with Elastic

UCCSC 2018

8/15/2018

UC SANTA CRUZ

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## TEAM MEMBERS:

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**TEAM MEMBERS:**

# Presentation Outline

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- **Intro/Infrastructure**
- Logging pipeline
- Use cases
- End Results

# Security Team Project Goals for AWS

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## Goals

- All AWS host & services logs sent to on-premise Elastic
- Maintain the same level of logging detail as on-premise hosts
- Provide same level of incident response in AWS as on-premise
- Provide meaningful log search to AWS developer team

# UCSC Elastic Infrastructure

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- 12 Elasticsearch nodes: Data store/Index/Cluster svcs
- 1 Kibana node: User interface, searching, reporting
- 11 Logstash nodes: (2 dedicated for AWS)
- 3 Kafka nodes: Log/Message queuing service.
- 900G-1.5T per day total logs for campus + AWS
- Data retention in Elastic for AWS data (90 days+)
- Virtual machines running from ESXi nodes
- Network attached storage

# UCSC AWS Infrastructure

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- Various enterprise level accounts - Identity Management (Shibboleth, LDAP, Grouper, Campus Directory) PeopleSoft Campus Solutions (9.0, GARP, Jazzee, PISA) Banner Advancement, ODS Dev (UCPath datastore)
- ~200 production hosts in AWS
- 100-130 log events / second (EPS) to our on-premise Elasticsearch cluster
- 15-30G logs / week (production hosts)
- 20G logs / week (vpc flow)

# Terminology

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- SIEM - *Security Information and Event Management system*- provides a comprehensive real-time view of your organizations IT security (heavily dependent on log collection!)
- CloudWatch - Provides centralized logging and event monitoring.
- CloudTrail - Provides governance, compliance, and operational auditing.
- ELB - *Elastic Load Balancing* - Automatically distributes incoming application traffic
- IAM - *Identity and Access Management* - create/manage AWS users, groups, permissions
- VPC - *Virtual Private Cloud* - Your own slice of the cloud (i.e., datacenter)
- EC2 Instance - *Elastic Compute Cloud* - A host/server in AWS
- S3 - *Simple Storage Service* - Provides data storage and retrieval

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# Our Approach

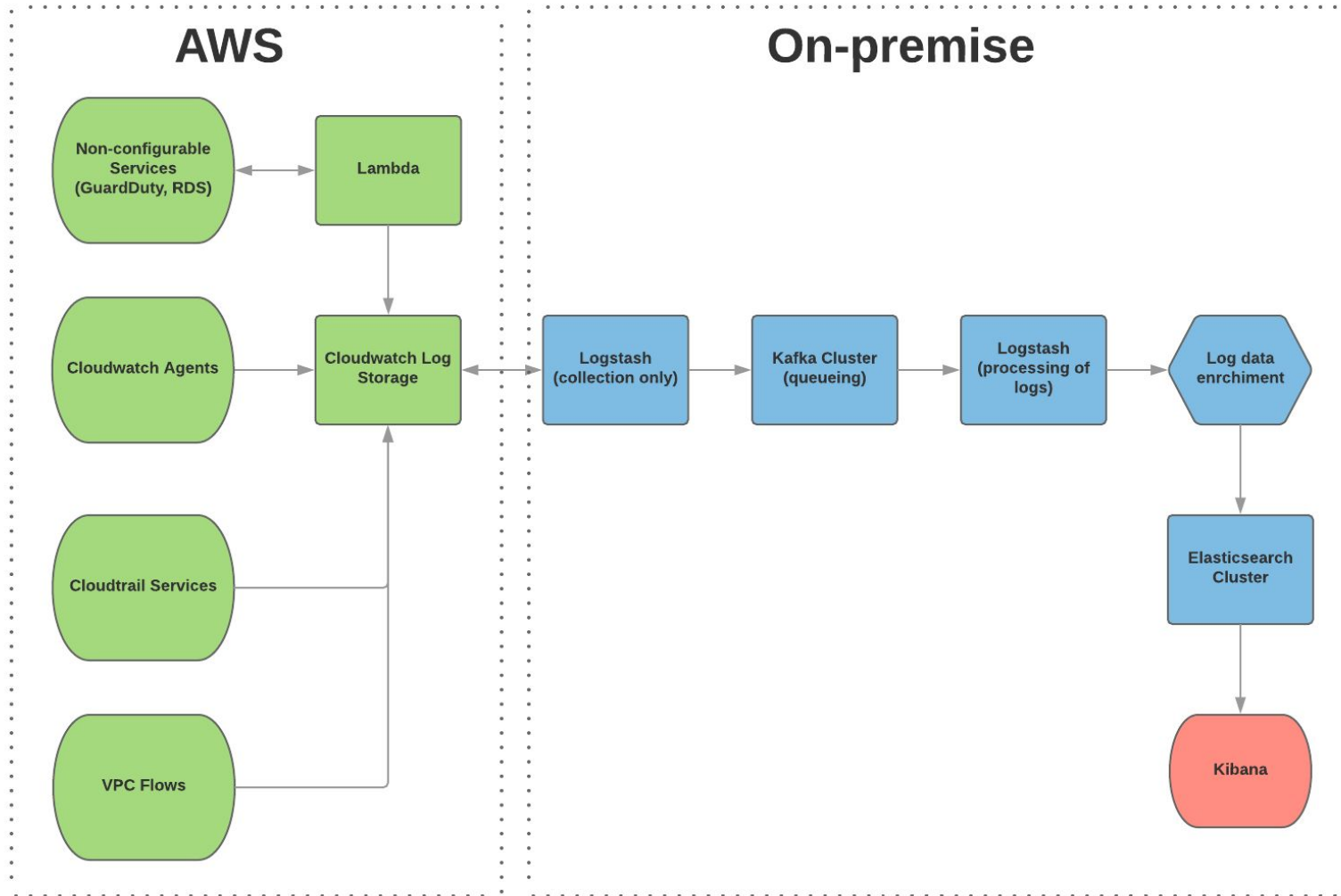
## AWS to SIEM logging pipeline

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- Get everything going into CloudWatch.
  - From there, pull all relevant CloudWatch data into our pipeline
- Some services in AWS can easily be configured to push log data to CloudWatch
  - Host and application logs
  - CloudTrail logs
  - VPC Flow logs
- Other services cannot be configured, so a custom solution is required
  - Examples include AWS GuardDuty, ELB, S3 logging
  - Logging for these AWS services handled through Lambda functions
  - Process requires specific roles and policies

# AWS Logging Implementation

## AWS TO ELASTIC



# AWS Log Types

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- CloudTrail
  - Captures API calls/user actions in the AWS account. Allows us to monitor who is doing what, when, and where.
- VPC Flow Logs
  - Captures network flow data within your VPC.
- ELB Access Logs
  - Detailed information about requests sent to your load balancer.
- Host (EC2 Instance) Logs
  - OS level logs: /var/log/messages, /var/log/secure, etc., and Application specific logs: /var/log/httpd/\*
- S3 Logs
  - Storage access logs, ELB logs are in S3
- Threat Detection Logs: (alerts from AWS GuardDuty)

# Tools for logging - CloudWatch Agents

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- CloudWatch agent → your one-way ticket to getting EC2 Instance (host) logs to CloudWatch (os, application logs, etc.,)
- At UCSC, agent installed via configuration management tool (Chef Recipes)
  - We install this by default on all AWS hosts as part of our base packages deploy.
- You will need to create an IAM role/policy to create CloudWatch logs and assign that role to your EC2 Instance.
  - Amazon has straightforward documentation with an example you can copy paste for this.
- Edit the CloudWatch Agent config file to list logs you wish to capture.
  - This can also be automated using configuration management tools.

# Tools for logging - AWS Lambda

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- For applications and logs that don't fit the CloudWatch mold, Lambda to the rescue!
- Available in a variety of programming languages
- Lets you run code without provisioning or managing servers. You pay only for the compute time you consume - there is no charge when your code is not running!
- Requires zero administration. Just upload your code and Lambda takes care of everything required to run and scale your code with high availability.

# Lambda Details - what's needed

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- Create an IAM role/policy to create CloudWatch logs and assign that role to your Lambda function.
- Create Lambda Function, add your code
  - Our functions were created using the Node.js runtime (default). You could also use other languages like Python, Java, or C#. *See our GitHub for the Lambda code.*
- Add a “trigger” to fire your Lambda function
  - In the Designer section of your Lambda function, you can pick from a set of predefined triggers.

# Lambda Details - how it works

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- Triggered via service:

Lambda can be directly triggered by various AWS services (S3, CloudWatch Events).

Lambda is invoked *automatically* when events occur. For example,

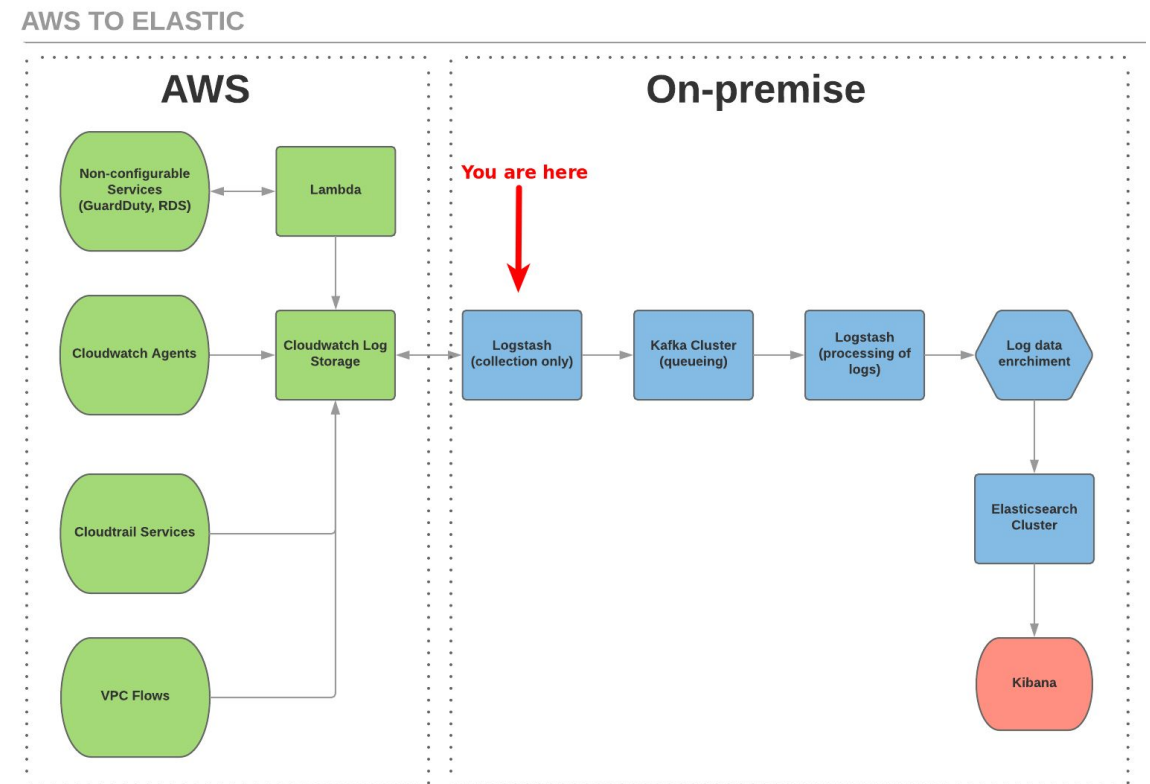
- To get S3 logs, Lambda function contains trigger to specific S3 bucket.
- To get CloudWatch Event data (e.g., GuardDuty alerts), create a CloudWatch Event rule in the Rules section of CloudWatch. Point the rule to your Lambda function.

- Triggered via schedule:

- You can schedule when you want your Lambda function to perform work.

# Logstash

- Logstash plug-in for pulling AWS Cloudwatch logs
- Standardizing field names
- GeoIP when not natively available
- Lookup to map 12 digit AWS Account ID to AWS Account Name
- Threat intel lookups





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# Use Case: Incident Response

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- AWS Security and Networking team report
  - Changes to AWS Security Groups - weekly report
  - GuardDuty alerts/reports
- Authentication & Threat Intelligence
  - Multi-country logins, threat intelligence IP hits,
- Privileged user reporting & monitoring
  - Windows/Unix team/Networking

# Use Case: Incident Response Security Group changes

 kibana

Discover  
Visualize  
Dashboard  
Timelion  
Machine Learning  
APM  
Graph  
Dev Tools  
Monitoring  
Management

Dashboard / AWS: Security Group Changes

Full screen Share Clone Edit Reporting Auto-refresh Last 7 days

Search... (e.g. status:200 AND extension:PHP) Uses lucene query syntax

Add a filter +

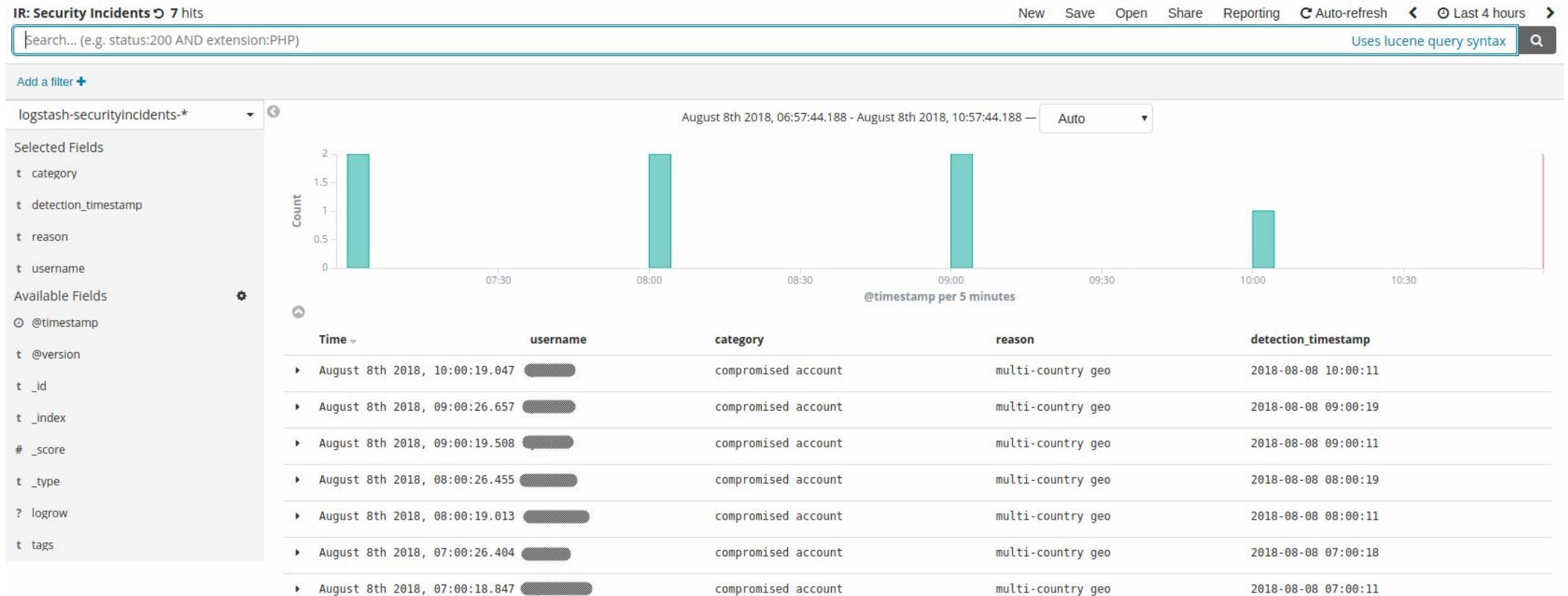
AWS: SecurityGroup Changes (prod accounts)

Account ID	Account Name	UserID ARN	Action	SecurityGroup ID	CidrIP	Protocol	From Port	To Port	Date/Time	Count
			AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress		52.38.174.146/32	tcp	22	22	August 3rd 2018, 11:10:24.065	1
		role/xAccountAdmin	AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress		128.114.80.0/22	tcp	4,000	4,000	August 3rd 2018, 09:28:50.908	1
		role/xAccountAdmin	AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress		128.114.80.0/22	tcp	4,000	22	August 3rd 2018, 09:28:50.908	1
		role/xAccountAdmin	AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress		128.114.80.0/22	tcp	22	4,000	August 3rd 2018, 09:28:50.908	1

AWS: SecurityGroup Create/Deletes (prod accounts)

Account ID	UserID ARN	Action	SecurityGroup ID	Date/Time	Count
		DeleteSecurityGroup		July 31st 2018, 13:24:16.445	4
		DeleteSecurityGroup		July 31st 2018, 13:15:55.636	1
		CreateSecurityGroup		August 3rd 2018, 09:28:50.908	1
		CreateSecurityGroup		August 3rd 2018, 11:10:24.065	1

# Use Case: Incident Response Potentially compromised accounts

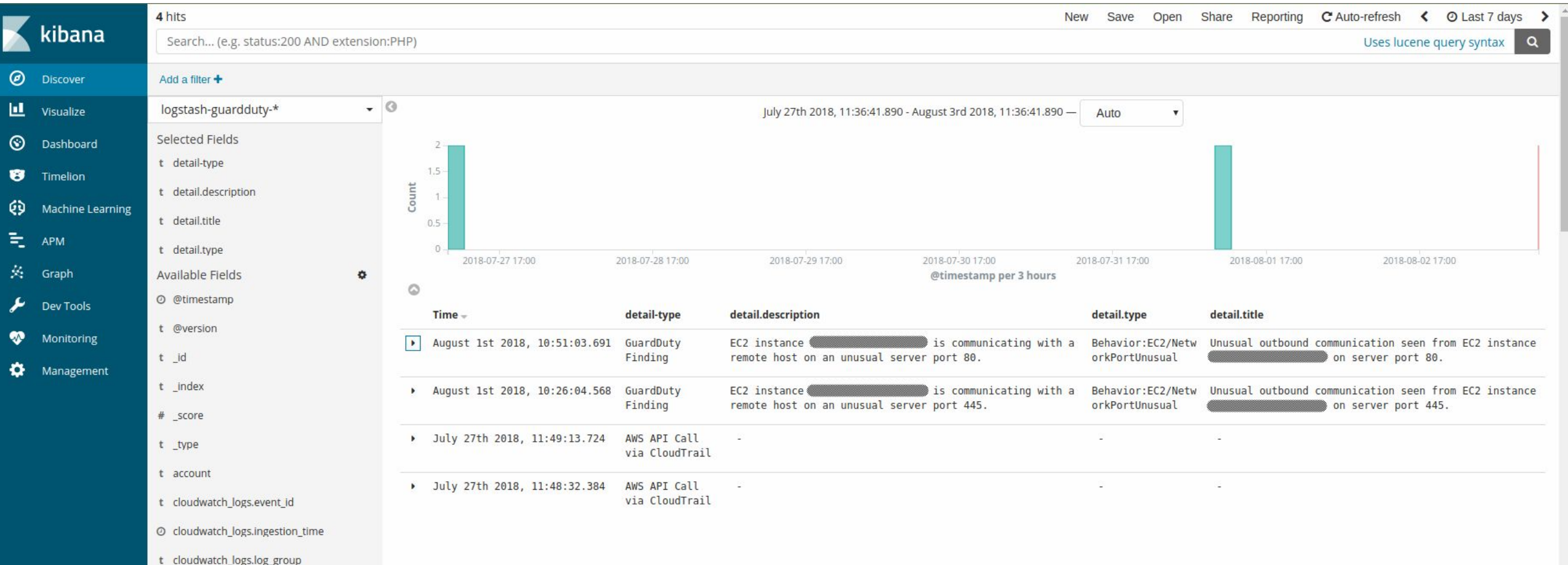


# Use Case: Incident Response Guard Duty

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- Amazon employs machine learning to act on cloudtrails, vpc flow logs and dns query logs in conjunction with Amazon threat intelligence subscription data.
- Critical in alerting on security gaps from misconfigurations
  - Alerts from GuardDuty are generated with low, medium, high severity
  - At UCSC we respond immediately and create tickets for GuardDuty messages with high severity

# Use Case: AWS GuardDuty



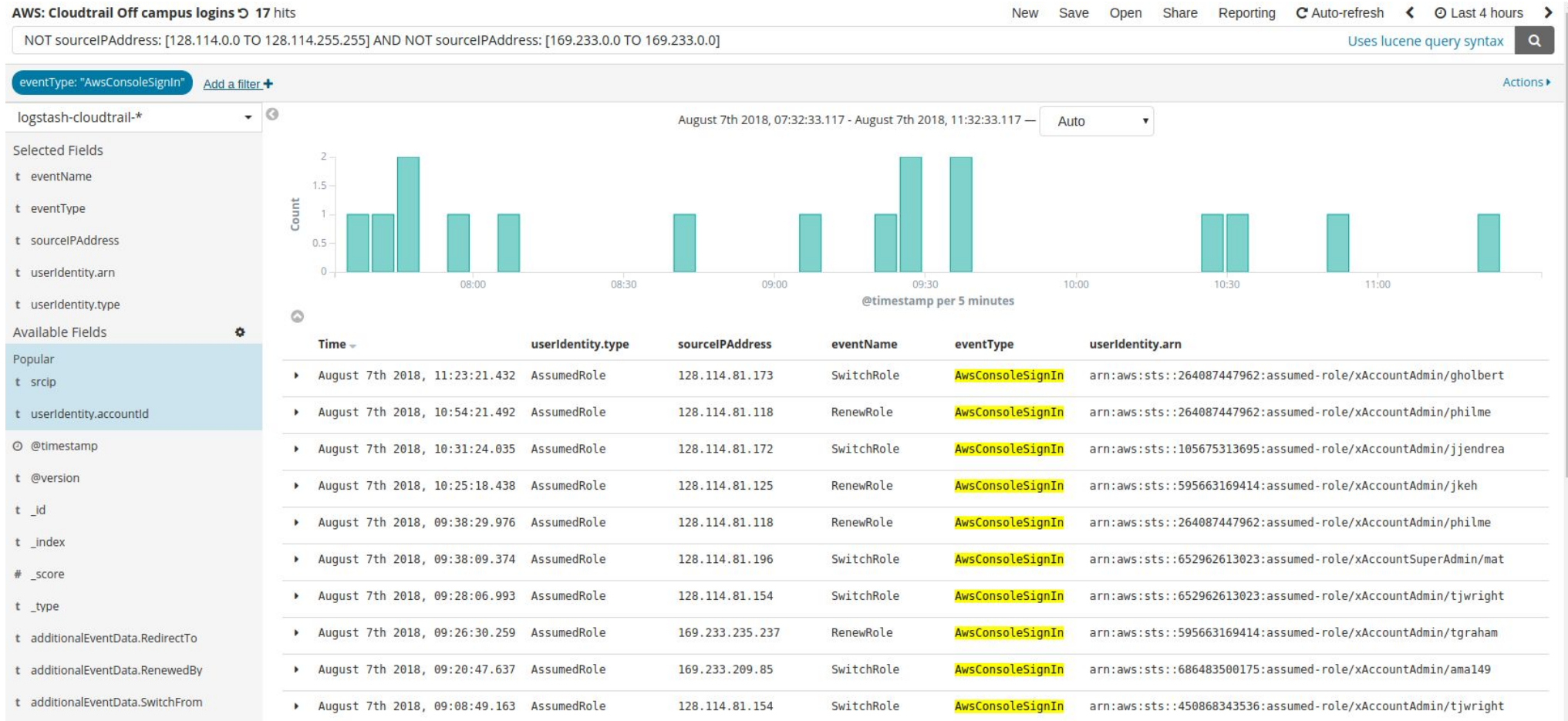
# Use Case: AWS Team

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- Kibana interface for searching
- Shareable links to screens
- Exportable data
- Robust role-based security

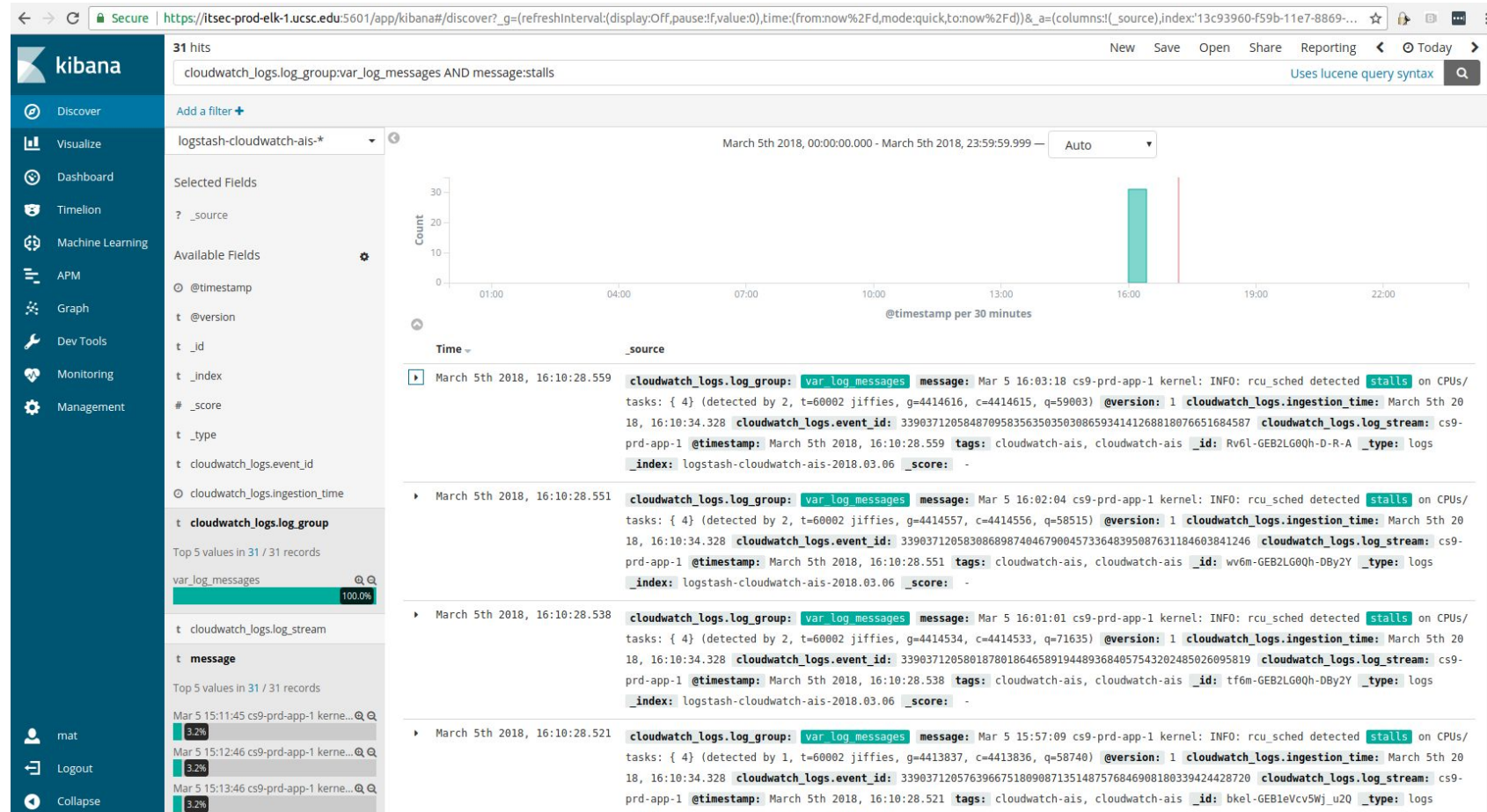


# Use Case: AWS Team Searches





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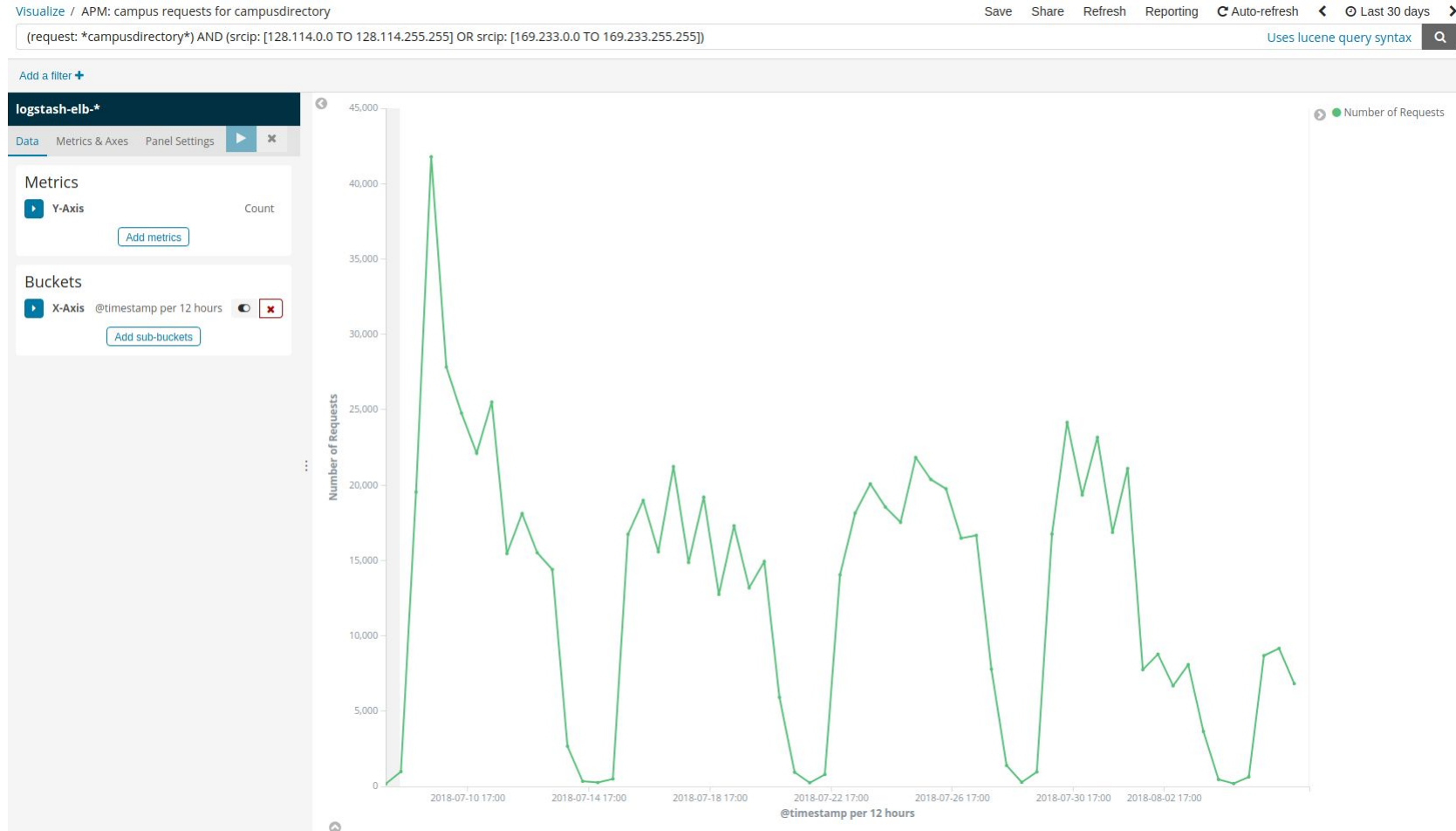
@timestamp per 5 minutes

Time	userIdentity.type	sourceIPAddress	eventName	eventType	userIdentity.arn
August 8th 2018, 10:53:51.855	AssumedRole	128.114.81.156	SwitchRole	AwsConsoleSignIn	arn:aws:sts:assumed-role/xAccountAdmi

Table JSON View surrounding documents View single document

@timestamp	August 8th 2018, 10:53:51.855
@version	1
_id	INWsGmUBU3txxQ605PkI
_index	logstash-cloudtrail-2018.08.08
_score	-
_type	logs
additionalEventData.RedirectTo	https://us-west-2.console.aws.amazon.com/ec2/v2/home?region=us-west-2#Home:
additionalEventData.SwitchFrom	arn:aws:iam:
awsRegion	us-east-1
cloudwatch_logs.event_id	34203786499232740368876112284403844909833528827804516373
cloudwatch_logs.ingestion_time	August 8th 2018, 10:53:51.896
cloudwatch_logs.log_group	CloudTrail/DefaultLogGroup
cloudwatch_logs.log_stream	264087447962_CloudTrail_us-west-2
eventID	524ab10d-0936-4919-a753-bb407e3809da
eventName	SwitchRole
eventSource	signin.amazonaws.com

# Use Case: AWS application traffic



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# End Results

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- Project goals met for operational security needs in AWS
- Actionable application logs suitable for AWS developers/engineers
- Scalable logging pipeline for future AWS growth
- Some new costs associated with services and accounts vs. on-premise

# Our github repo

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- <https://github.com/ucsc/awslogging>
- Lambda functions
- Logstash configuration files
- This presentation

# Thank you for coming

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