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# Inteligencia Operacional :

## Del grep al cuadro de mandos



Red  
IRIS

**X Foro de Seguridad de RedIRIS**

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UNIVERSIDAD DE CÓRDOBA



CATNIX

TDX

RACO

RECERCAT

mdx

JOCS

TAC

TSIUC

TERAFLOP

## 1. Introducción

## 2. ENS : Marco Operacional

## 3. Sistemas de Inteligencia Operacional

- ¿Busco dentro o fuera?
- Un, dos, tres...
- ¿Qué me aportan los flujos?
- Escenario 1 : OSSEC como SIEM
- Escenario 2: Splunk como gestor de Logs
- ¿Qué nos aporta un MIX ?

## 4. Y más allá...

# Detección, detección, detección... directivas de los grandes!

- **Using NetFlow** to support incident response by identifying zero-day malware that has bypassed typical security controls; exposing compromised machines; verifying that connections destined for areas within the enterprise network are expected in accordance with company network and security policies; evaluating firewall access control lists; and detecting covert channels and/or web-based uploads.
- **Taking an analytical approach to detecting APTs** and deploying well-understood computer security incident responses. These include the ability to produce, collect, and query logs; some form of deep packet inspection to cover key network “choke points”; the ability to quickly query network connections or flows through NetFlow or similar services; the development of trust-based, intelligence-sharing relationships with other organizations; and malware analysis.
- **Assigning IDS location variables to make alerts more “human-readable,”** so that security teams can instantly identify and escalate an incident without needing to first decipher the alert.
- **Baselining to detect anomalous events.** Approaches include charting infected host count per detection vector, establishing thresholds and trending, or recording the number of IP addresses found per run of each malware report and then looking for deviations from what is expected.

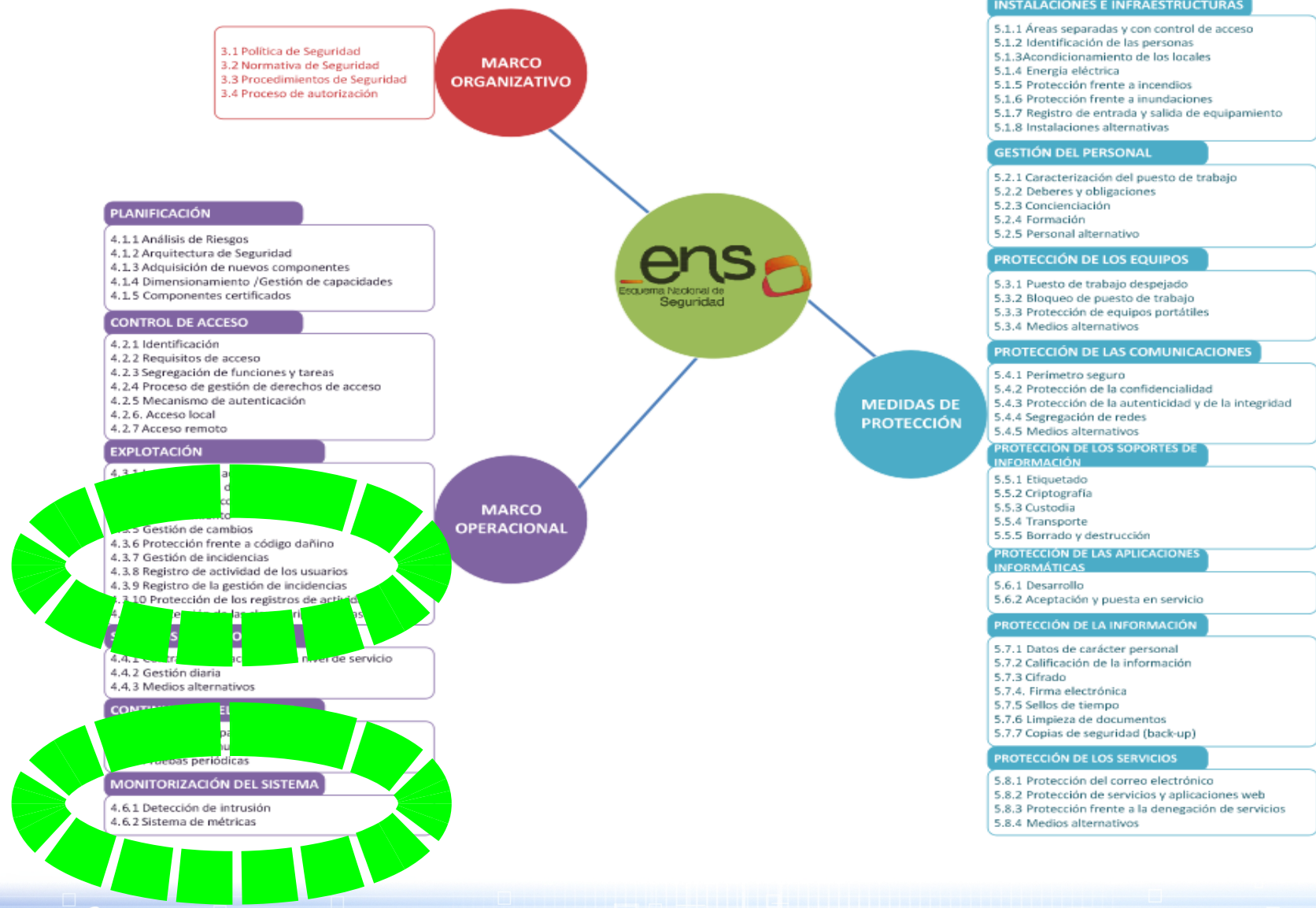






“The capacity to produce, collect, and query logs—the more the better, but at least the important ones—from a security perspective (e.g., host logs, proxies, and authentication and attribution logs)”

# ENS: MARCO OPERACIONAL





## 4.6.1 Detección de intrusión [op.mon.1]

dimensiones	todas		
categoría	básica	media	alta
	no aplica	no aplica	aplica

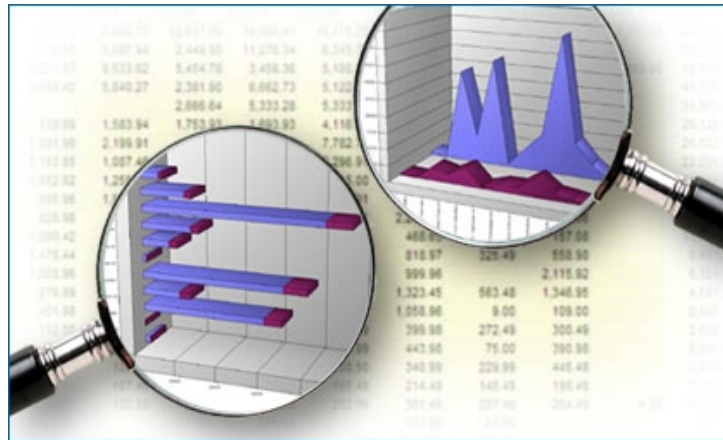
### Categoría ALTA

Se dispondrán de herramientas de detección o de prevención de intrusión.



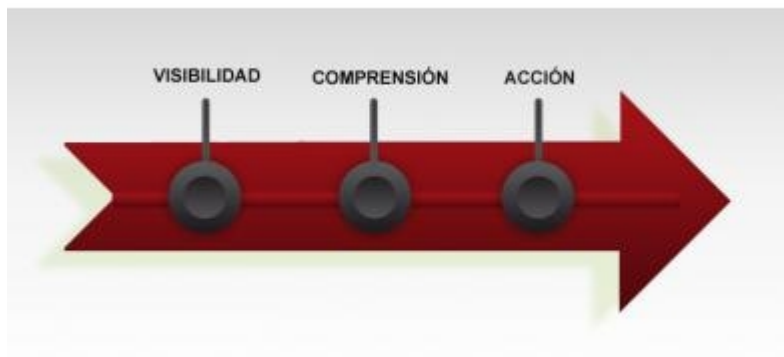
WIKIPEDIA  
*The Free Encyclopedia*

Operational intelligence (OI) is a form of real-time dynamic, business analytics that delivers visibility and insight into business operations.



**Operational Intelligence** consta de dos naturalezas complementarias que permiten alcanzar su máxima potencia analítica:

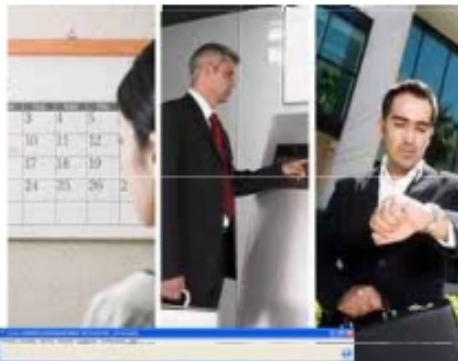
- Métricas. La inteligencia operacional aporta indicadores y cuadros de mando de negocio vitales para la monitorización en tiempo real de las operaciones y su observación por las personas de la compañía.
- Actuación. Llega a detectar patrones complejos de comportamiento, cruzando en la analítica dimensiones dispares entre sí (tiempo, espacio, recursos, etc.) y permite lanzar acciones correctivas de manera automática, así también como acciones solicitadas por el usuario en base a una alarma o observación del cuadro de mando.



# Servicios de Seguridad Informática

## SEGURIDAD INFORMATICA

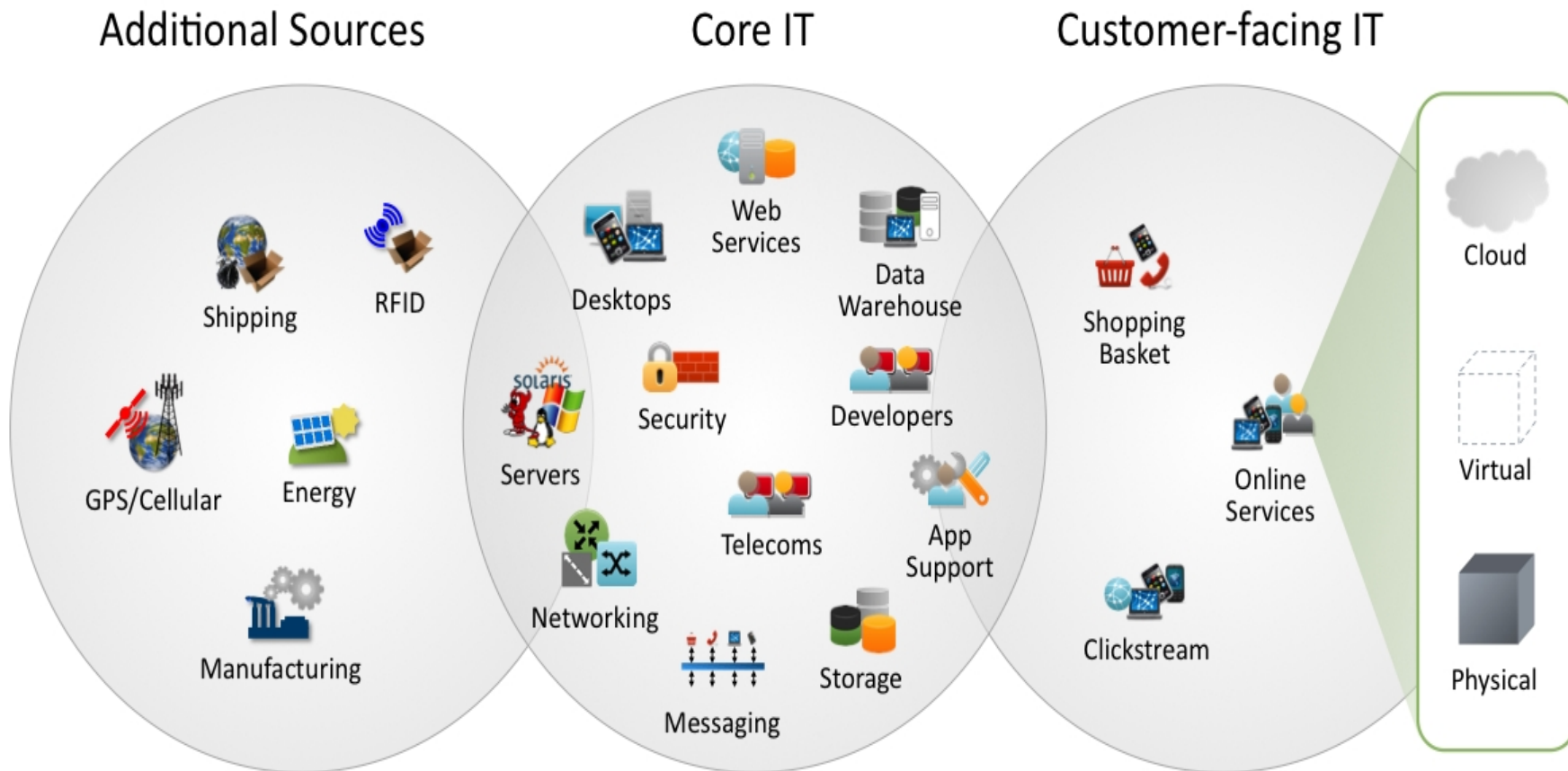
- Control de Accesos a sistemas
- Integridad de sistemas
- Control de comunicaciones



## ANALISIS DE LOG Y CORRELACION DE EVENTOS

- Gestión y monitorización de presencia
- Acceso de aplicaciones y sistemas
- Predicción y detección del fraude

# ¿La información fluye tanto desde dentro como desde fuera?





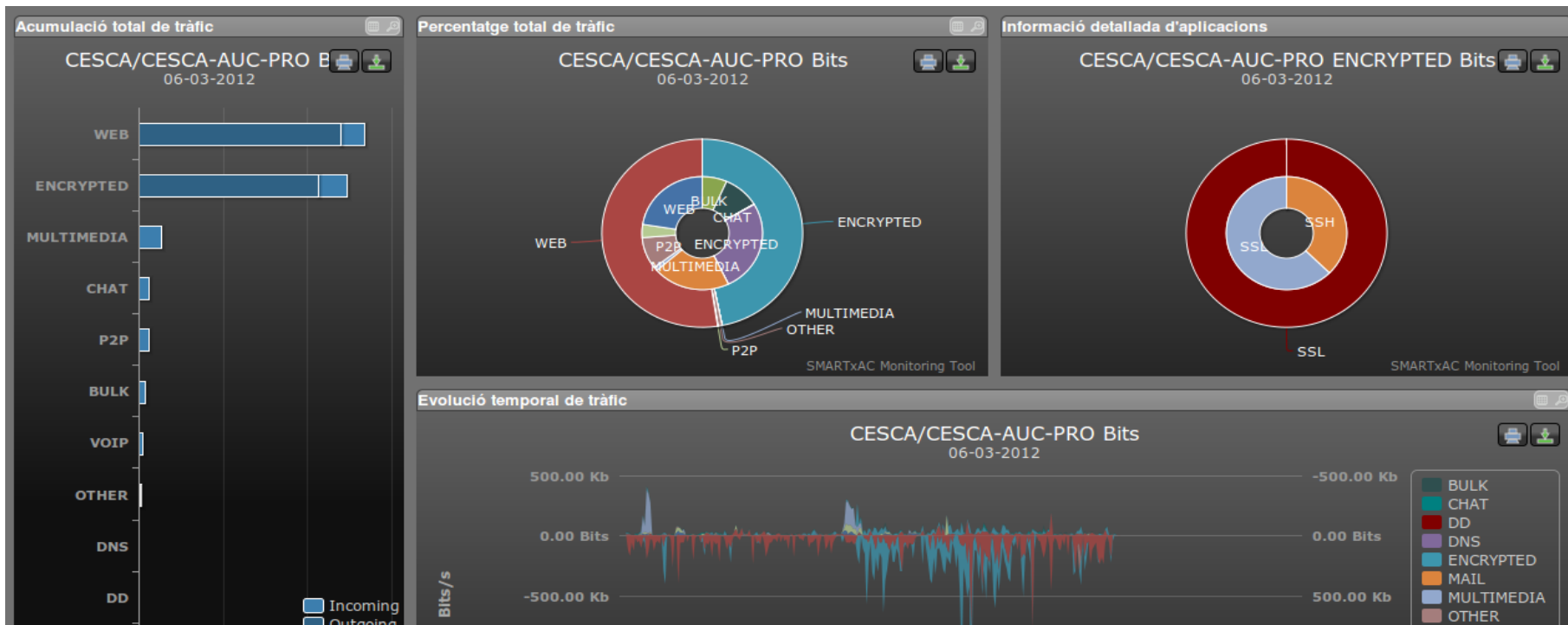
- Explosión de grandes volúmenes de datos IT, fuentes y tipos
- 80-95% de datos no estructurados
- Si se almacenan, es de manera distribuida en silos a lo largo de la organización
- Las nuevas tecnologías añaden una alta complejidad (virtualización, cloud, web 2.0, movilidad, SOA...)
- Las Tendencias de Negocio (*ej., disponibilidad 365 horas*) hacen que los datos de IT sean cada vez más valiosos

egrep '^ (0|1)+ [a-zA-Z]+\$' syslog.\*

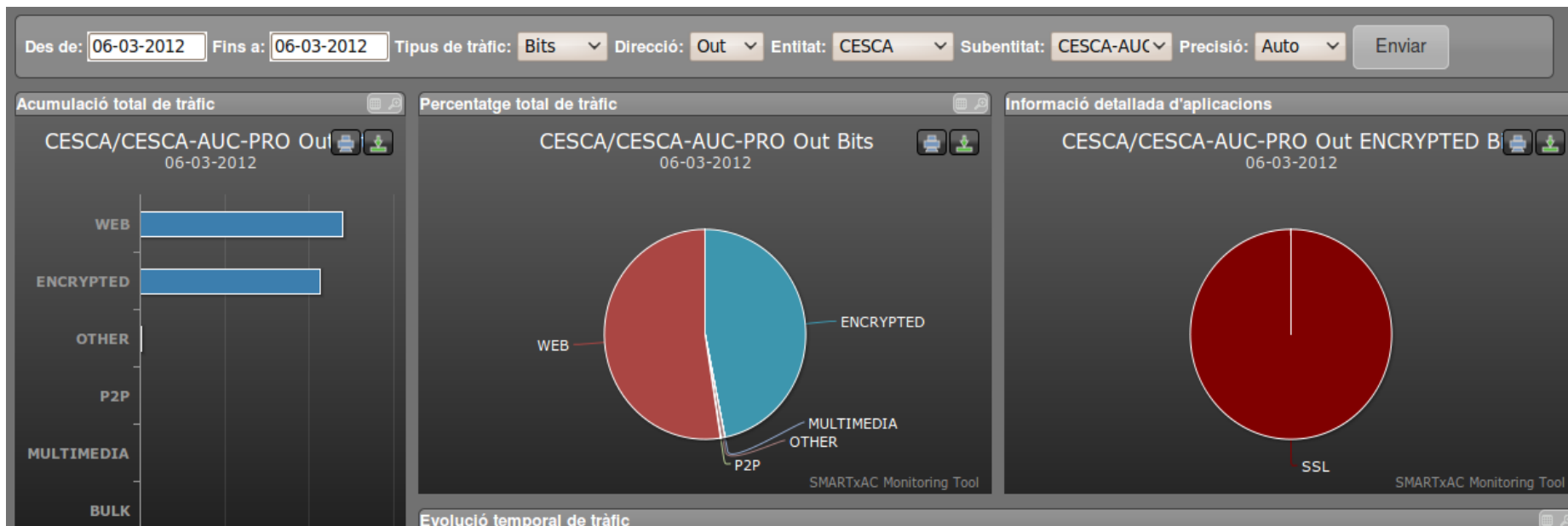
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(?: (?: \r\n )? [ \t] ) * (?: (?: (?: [^ ( <> @ , ; \\ " . \ [ \ ] \000 - \031 ) + (?: (?: (?: \r\n )? [ \t] ) + | \Z | (?: [ \ [ " ( ) <> @ , ; \\ " . \ [ \ ] ) ) | " (?: [ ^ \ " \r \ ] | \\ . | (?: (?: \r\n )? [ \t] ) ) * " (?: (?: \r\n )? [ \t] ) * ) (?: \ . (?: (?: \r\n )? [ \t] ) * (?: [ ^ ( <> @ , ; \\ " . \ [ \ ] \000 - \031 ) + (?: (?: (?: \r\n )? [ \t] ) + | \Z | (?: [ \ [ " ( ) <> @ , ; \\ " . \ [ \ ] ) ) | " (?: [ ^ \ " \r \ ] | \\ . | (?: (?: \r\n )? [ \t] ) ) * " (?: (?: \r\n )? [ \t] ) * ) * @ (?: (?: \r\n )? [ \t] ) * (?: [ ^ ( <> @ , ; \\ " . \ [ \ ] \000 - \031 ) + (?: (?: (?: \r\n )? [ \t] ) + | \Z | (?: [ \ [ " ( ) <> @ , ; \\ " . \ [ \ ] ) ) | " (?: [ ^ \ " \r \ ] | \\ . | (?: (?: \r\n )? [ \t] ) ) * " (?: (?: \r\n )? [ \t] ) * ) * | (?: [ ^ ( <> @ , ; \\ " . \ [ \ ] \000 - \031 ) + (?: (?: (?: \r\n )? [ \t] ) + | \Z | (?: [ \ [ " ( ) <> @ , ; \\ " . \ [ \ ] ) ) | " (?: [ ^ \ " \r \ ] | \\ . | (?: (?: \r\n )? [ \t] ) ) * " (?: (?: \r\n )? [ \t] ) * ) * \< (?: (?: \r\n )? [ \t] ) * (?: @ (?: [ ^ ( <> @ , ; \\ " . \ [ \ ] \000 - \031 ) + (?: (?: (?: \r\n )? [ \t] ) + | \Z | (?: [ \ [ " ( ) <> @ , ; \\ " . \ [ \ ] ) ) | " (?: [ ^ \ " \r \ ] | \\ . | (?: (?: \r\n )? [ \t] ) ) * ) * ) (?: \ . (?: (?: \r\n )? [ \t] ) * (?: [ ^ ( <> @ , ; \\ " . \ [ \ ] \000 - \031 ) + (?: (?: (?: \r\n )? [ \t] ) + | \Z | (?: [ \ [ " ( ) <> @ , ; \\ " . \ [ \ ] ) ) | " (?: [ ^ \ " \r \ ] | \\ . | (?: (?: \r\n )? [ \t] ) ) * ) * ) * (?: , @ (?: (?: \r\n )? [ \t] ) * (?: [ ^ ( <> @ , ; \\ " . \ [ \ ] \000 - \031 ) + (?: (?: (?: \r\n )? [ \t] ) + | \Z | (?: [ \ [ " ( ) <> @ , ; \\ " . \ [ \ ] ) ) | " (?: [ ^ \ " \r \ ] | \\ . | (?: (?: \r\n )? [ \t] ) ) * ) (?: \ . (?: (?: \r\n )? [ \t] ) * (?: [ ^ ( <> @ , ; \\ " . \ [ \ ] \000 - \031 ) + (?: (?: (?: \r\n )? [ \t] ) + | \Z | (?: [ \ [ " ( ) <> @ , ; \\ " . \ [ \ ] ) ) | " (?: [ ^ \ " \r \ ] | \\ . | (?: (?: \r\n )? [ \t] ) ) * ) * ) * (?: (?: \r\n )? [ \t] ) * )? (?: [ ^ ( <> @ , ; \\ " . \ [ \ ] \000 - \031 ) + (?: (?: (?: \r\n )? [ \t] ) + | \Z | (?: [ \ [ " ( ) <> @ , ; \\ " . \ [ \ ] ) ) | " (?: [ ^ \ " \r \ ] | \\ . | (?: (?: \r\n )? [ \t] ) ) * ) (?: \ . (?: (?: \r\n )? [ \t] ) * (?: [ ^ ( <> @ , ; \\ " . \ [ \ ] \000 - \031 ) + (?: (?: (?: \r\n )? [ \t] ) + | \Z | (?: [ \ [ " ( ) <> @ , ; \\ " . \ [ \ ] ) ) | " (?: [ ^ \ " \r \ ] | \\ . | (?: (?: \r\n )? [ \t] ) ) * ) * ) * (?: (?: \r\n )? [ \t] ) * ) * \> (?: (?: \r\n )? [ \t] ) * | (?: [ ^ ( <> @ , ; \\ " . \ [ \ ] \000 - \031 ) + (?: (?: (?: \r\n )? [ \t] ) + | \Z | (?: [ \ [ " ( ) <> @ , ; \\ " . \ [ \ ] ) ) | " (?: [ ^ \ " \r \ ] | \\ . | (?: (?: \r\n )? [ \t] ) ) * ) (?: (?: \r\n )? [ \t] ) * ) * : (?: (?: \r\n )? [ \t] ) * (?: (?: (?: [ ^ ( <> @ , ; \\ " . \ [ \ ]
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...

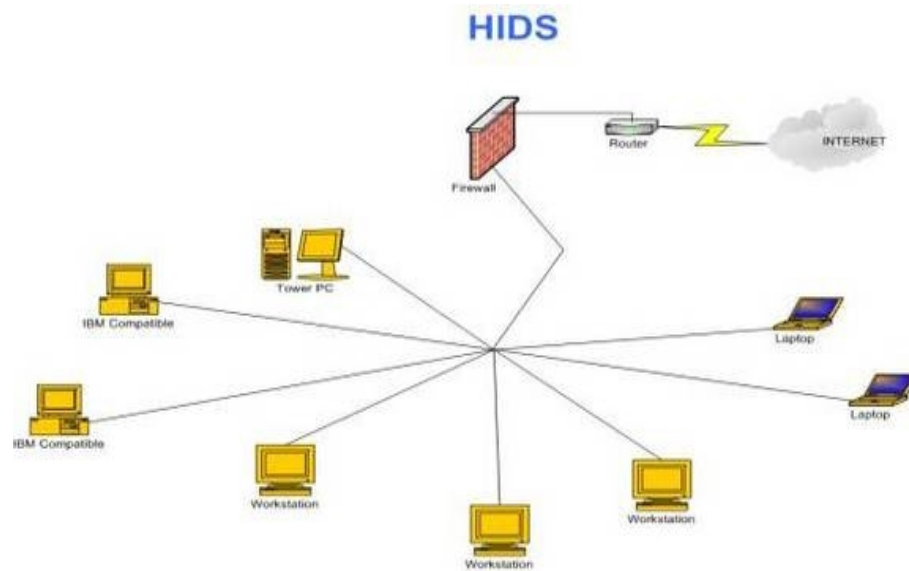
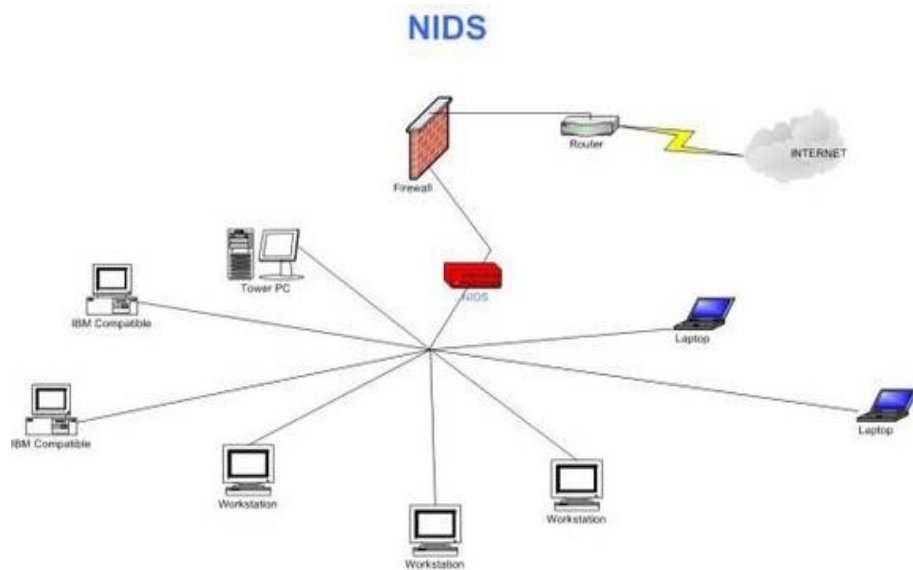
# ¿Qué me aportan los flujos?



# ¿Qué me aportan los flujos?



# Sistemas de detección de Intrusos : En busca del SIEM





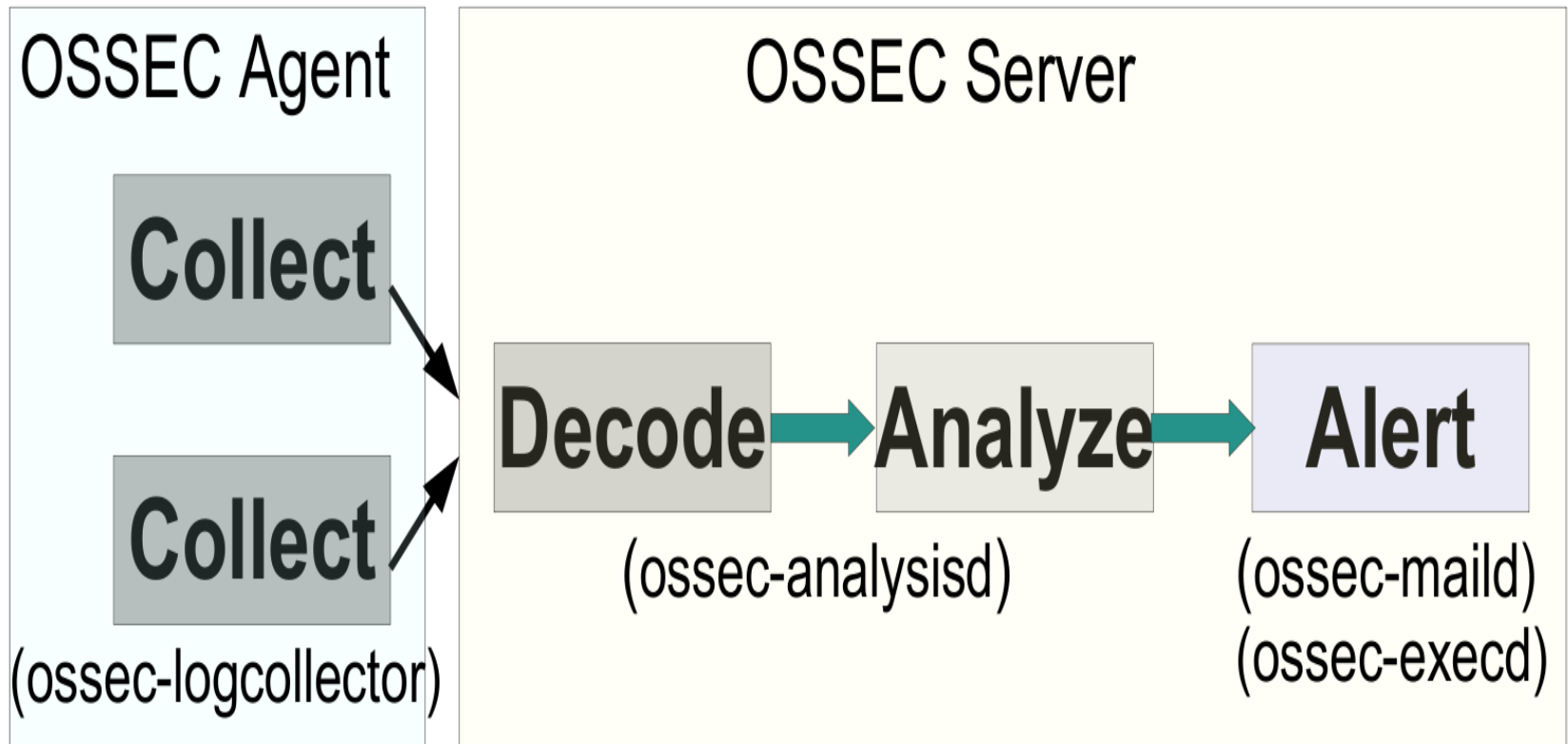
- Fácil implementación
- Pocos requisitos de Hardware i “pocos” falsos positivos
- Alta visibilidad
- Visibilidad en la actividad del sistema (kernel, comportamiento de usuarios, etc.)
- Requieren centralización y agentes en los clientes
- Basados en el tratamiento de logs / correlación.
- Complemento claro de la detección a nivel de red.

## ¿Qué nos ofrece OSSEC?

---

- Revisión de la **Integridad a nivel de ficheros**
- Detección **de problemas** a nivel de HOST (detección de rootkits)
- Alertas en **tiempo real y capacidad de respuesta Activa**
- Análisis y correlación de Logs (Multitud de logs soportados)
- ...

## Tratamiento de la información



La Configuración por defecto incluye alertas del tipo:

- Web attacks
- SSH brute force
- Buffer overflows and program crashes
- Firewall events
- Users using sudo
- Y más...

**OSSEC HIDS Notification.**

**2011 May 27 15:18:53 Rule Id: 5503 level: 5**

**Location: (engima1) 192.168.X.Y->/var/log/auth.log**

**Src IP: 22.22.22.22**

User login failed.

May 27 15:18:52 s\_sys@maquina1 sshd[10227]: pam\_unix(sshd:auth):  
authentication failure; logname= uid=0 euid=0 tty=ssh ruser=  
rhost=22.22.22.22 user=usuario1



## Ejemplo de Alertas II

### OSSEC HIDS Notification.

**2011 May 27 16:41:17 Rule Id: 5712 level: 10**

**Location: (maquina1) 192.168.X.Y->/var/log/auth.log**

**Src IP: 148.208.X.Y**

SSHD brute force trying to get access to the system.

May 27 16:41:17 s\_sys@maqu1 sshd[24754]: Invalid user webmaster from 148.208.X.Y

May 27 16:41:14 s\_sys@maqu1 sshd[24744]: Failed password for invalid user guest from 148.208.C.Y port 51014 ssh2

May 27 16:41:12 s\_sys@maqu1 sshd[24744]: Invalid user guest from 148.208.X.Y

May 27 16:41:12 s\_sys@maqu1 sshd[24744]: Invalid user guest from 148.208.X.Y

May 27 16:41:09 s\_sys@maqu1 sshd[24724]: Failed password for invalid user admin from 148.208.X.Y port 50612 ssh2

May 27 16:41:07 s\_sys@maqu1 sshd[24724]: Invalid user admin from 148.208.X.Y

May 27 16:41:09 s\_sys@maqu1 sshd[24724]: Failed password for invalid user admin from 148.208.X.Y port 50612 ssh2

**OSSEC HIDS Notification.**

**2011 Oct 08 03:29:08**

**Received From: (maquina.cesca.cat) 192.168.X.Y->/var/log/messages**

**Rule: 100130 fired (level 10) -> "Accounting access outside of regular business hours."**

Portion of the log(s):

Oct 8 03:29:25 maquina1 sshd[554254]: Accepted keyboard-interactive/pam for usuario02 from 108.28.X.Y port 35098 ssh2

### OSSEC HIDS Notification.

**2011 Oct 11 11:06:08**

Received From: (cloudcop) 192.168.X.Y->/var/log/syslog

Rule: 7202 fired (level 9) -> "Arpwatch "flip flop" message. IP address/MAC relation changing too often."

Portion of the log(s):

Oct 11 11:18:29 cloudcop arpwatch: flip flop 84.89.X.Y  
02:00:54:59:00:74 (02:00:54:59:00:76) eth0

### OSSEC HIDS Notification.

2010 Aug 04 12:10:08

Received From: webdev->/var/log/httpd/access\_log

Rule: 31106 fired (level 12) -> "A web attack returned code 200 (success)."

Portion of the log(s):

```
172.16.46.X - - [04/Aug/2010:12:10:07 -0400] "GET /drupal-4.7.11/?q=user/autocomplete/%3Cscript%3Ealert(%27title%27)%3B%3C%2Fscript%3E HTTP/1.1" 200 140 "http://172.16.46.129/drupal-4.7.11/?q=node/add/page" "Mozilla/5.0 (X11; U; Linux x86_64; en-US; rv:1.9.1.11) Gecko/20100723 Fedora/3.5.11-1.fc12 Firefox/3.5.11"
```



Search



Main

Search

Integrity checking

Stats


About


October 10th 2011 03:27:57 PM

## Alert search options:

From: 2011-10-10 11:27  To: 2011-10-10 15:27 

Real time monitoring

Minimum level: 7 

Category: All categories 

Pattern:  Log formats: All log formats 

Srcip:  User:

Location:  Rule id:

Max Alerts: 1000

Search

## Results:

No search performed.



- ✓ ¿Qué es Splunk?
  - Un software que permite monitorizar, analizar y generar informes a partir de logs generados por las aplicaciones, sistemas,...
  
- ✓ ¿Qué permite hacer que no haga un gestor de logs convencional?
  - Permite que los usuarios hagan búsquedas, que puedan analizar en tiempo real la información de manera sencilla y ágil.
  - Identificar patrones, proporcionar métricas, diagnosticar problemas i en general proporcionar capacidad de decisión (*bussiness intelligence*)
  
- ✓ Origen del nombre “Splunk” (Fuente: Wikipedia)
  - “Splunk is a reference to exploring caves, as in spelunking”

# ‘Masticar y Digerir’

Recolecta, indexa y digiere los datos generados por nuestra infraestructura IT, de cara a identificar problemas, riesgos y oportunidades, permitiendo dirigir de la mejor manera las decisiones de IT y de **negocio...**



# Fuentes de información



# Interfaz Web I

- ✓ Acceso a la aplicación principal
  - Resumen de la información indexada
  - Sources, Hosts, Source Types
  - Búsqueda

The screenshot displays the Splunk Search dashboard. At the top, the navigation bar includes 'splunk > Search' and user information 'Logged in as admin | App | Manager | Jobs'. Below the navigation bar, there are tabs for 'Summary', 'Search', 'Status', 'Views', and 'Searches & Reports'. A search bar is present with a dropdown menu set to 'All time' and a search button.

The main content area is divided into several sections:

- All indexed data:** A summary box stating 'This lists all of the data you have loaded into your default indexes. Add more data.' It shows 'Events indexed: 45,245,444', 'Earliest event: Jun 7, 2011 11:21:16 AM', and 'Latest event: Jan 11, 2012 12:33:54 PM'.
- Sources (≥ 9):** A table listing various data sources with their counts and last update times.
- Source types (≥ 8):** A table listing different source types with their counts and last update times.
- Hosts (≥ 23):** A table listing individual hosts with their counts and last update times.

At the bottom of the dashboard, the URL is displayed: [http://mini.xgm.cesca.cat:8000/en-US/app/search/dashboard\\_live#about](http://mini.xgm.cesca.cat:8000/en-US/app/search/dashboard_live#about).

# Interfaz Web II (Pantalla de Búsqueda)

- ✓ Búsqueda basada en
  - Palabras clave
  - Expresiones regulares

The screenshot shows the Splunk Search interface. At the top, the search bar contains the query: `error OR failed OR severe OR ( sourcetype=access_* ( 404 OR 500 OR 503 ) )`. The search results are displayed as a bar chart showing the number of events per hour over a 24-hour period. A tooltip indicates that there were 5 events at 9 PM on Tuesday, July 14, 2009. Below the chart, a list of 71 events is shown, with the first four events displayed. The events are:

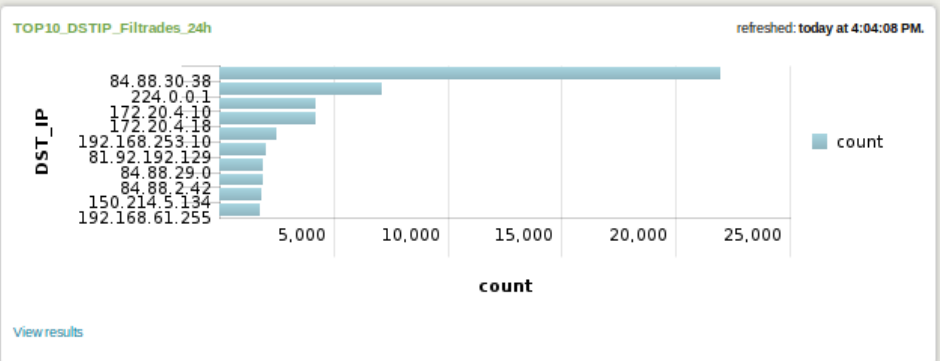
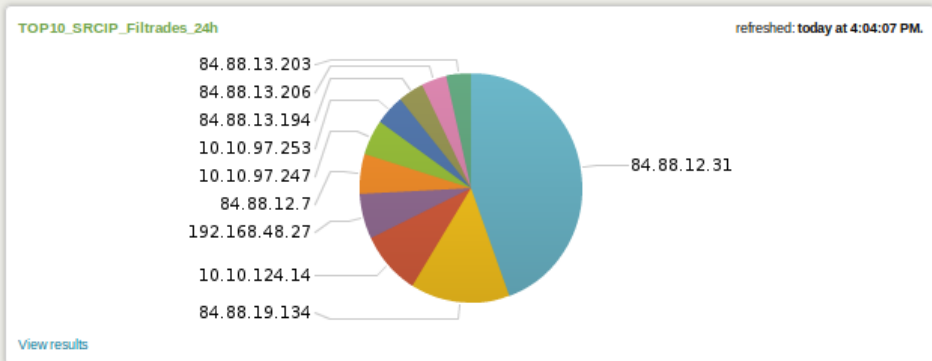
Event ID	Time	Source	Message
1	7/15/09 6:33:49 PM	dev-ui smbd[30863]	Error writing 4 bytes to client. -1. (Connection reset by peer)
2	7/15/09 6:33:49 PM	dev-ui smbd[30863]	write_data: write failure in writing to client 10.1.6.181. Error Connection reset by peer
3	7/15/09 6:01:49 PM	dev-ui smbd[24538]	Error writing 4 bytes to client. -1. (Connection reset by peer)
4	7/15/09 6:01:49 PM	dev-ui smbd[24538]	write_data: write failure in writing to client 10.1.6.181. Error Connection reset by peer



## Ejemplos

- ✓ Búsqueda de comandos introducidos por el usuario
  - `sourcetype="syslog" command | rex "User:(?<USUARI>[S]*)" | rex "command:(?<COMANDA>[^\$]*)" | rex "\s[\d]*:\s(?<SECUENCIA>[\d]*)"`
- ✓ Cambio de estado de una interfaz [conectada/no conectada]
  - `sourcetype="syslog" changed state to | rex "Interface\s(?<INTERFACE>(?!<media>[^\d]+)(?!<slot>\d+)\V(?!<port>\d+))\,\,schanged\sstate\sto\s(?<PORT_STATUS>up|down)"`
- ✓ Usuarios que fallan más la introducción de contraseñas...
  - `"failed password" src_ip=192.168.1* | top user`
- ✓ Clasificación de los usuarios anteriores por máquina i número de errores
  - `"failed password" src_ip=192.168.1* | stats count by user,reporting_ip | sort count desc`

# Paneles de Control en tiempo real



### PortFlapping

refreshed: today at 4:04:08 PM.

interface	host	port_status	count
1	GigabitEthernet0/15	down	28
2	GigabitEthernet0/15	up	28
3	GigabitEthernet0/15	down	6
4	GigabitEthernet0/15	up	6
5	GigabitEthernet0/11	up	1
6	GigabitEthernet0/16	down	1
7	GigabitEthernet0/16	up	1
8	GigabitEthernet0/6	down	1
9	GigabitEthernet0/6	up	1

[View results](#)

### CaigudesBGP

refreshed: today at 4:04:08 PM.

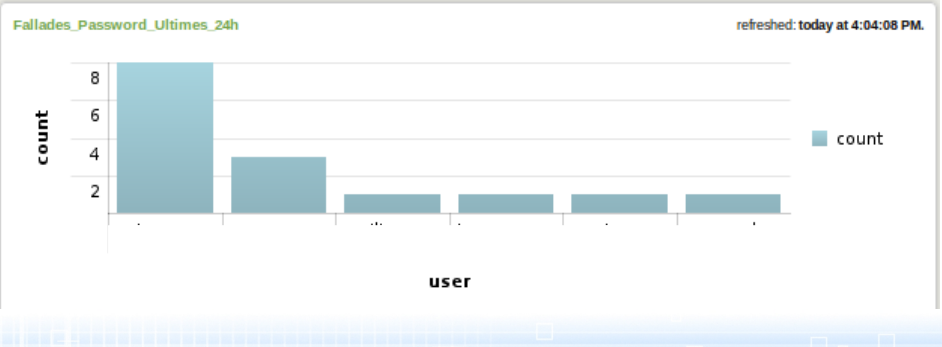
time	host	index	linecount	ossec_server	source	sourcetype
1	1/12/12 7:30:12.000 AM	main	1		udp:514	syslog
2	1/12/12 7:29:44.000 AM	main	1		udp:514	syslog
3	1/12/12 7:23:02.000 AM	main	1		udp:514	syslog
4	1/12/12 7:22:32.000 AM	main	1		udp:514	syslog
5	1/11/12 11:06:40.000 PM	main	1		udp:514	syslog
6	1/11/12 11:06:35.000 PM	main	1		udp:514	syslog
7	1/11/12 11:06:29.000 PM	main	1		udp:514	syslog
8	1/11/12 11:06:19.000 PM	main	1		udp:514	syslog
9	1/11/12 11:01:18.000 AM	main	1		udp:514	syslog
10	1/11/12 11:00:26.000 AM	main	1		udp:514	syslog

[View results](#)

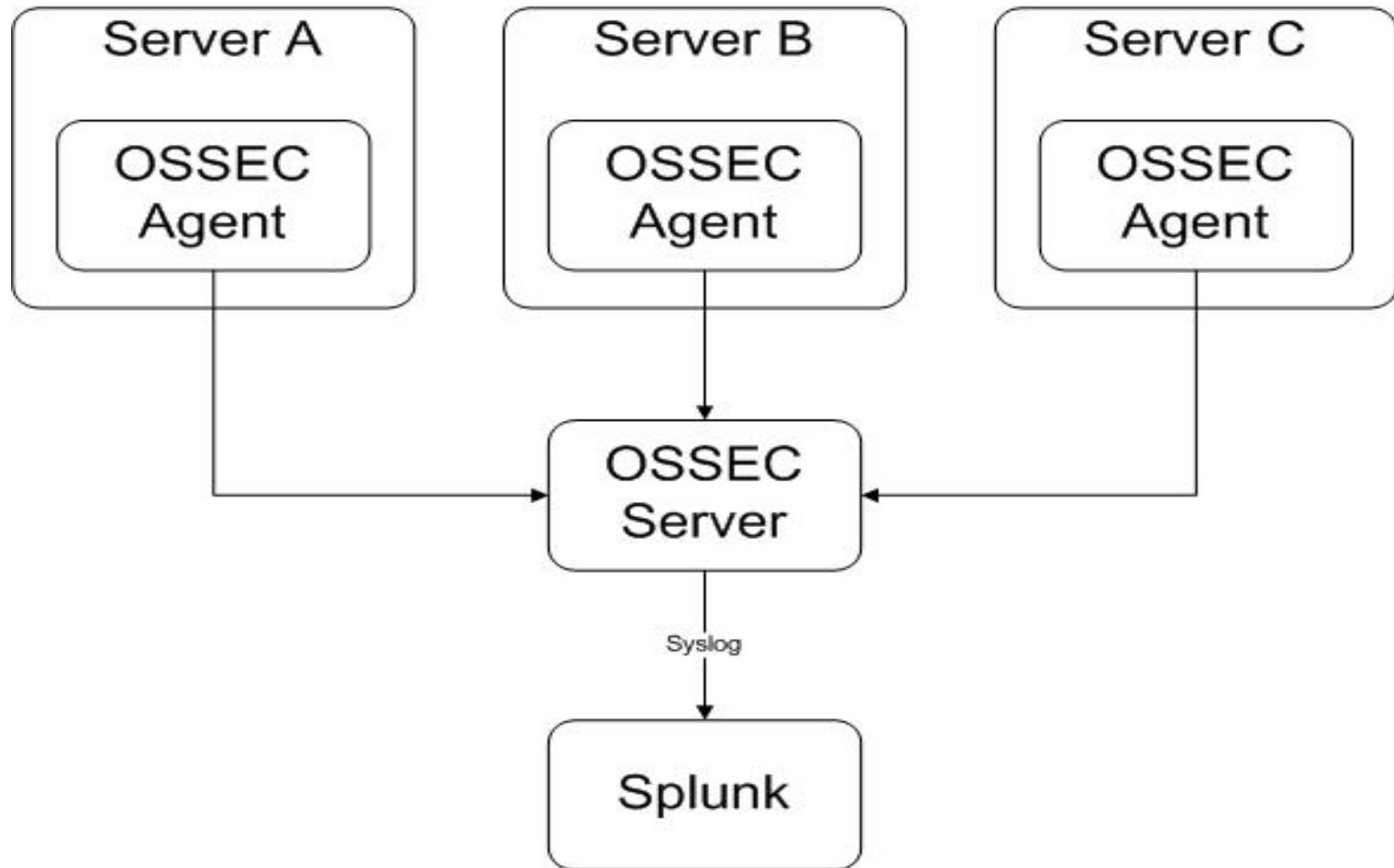
### ComandesIntroduides

refreshed: today at 4:04:07 PM.

_time	host	index	linecount	ossec_server	source	sourcetype	splunk_server
1	1/12/12 4:07:59.000 PM	main	1		udp:514	syslog	syslog-xgm
2	1/12/12 2:01:31.000 PM	main	1		udp:514	syslog	syslog-xgm
3	1/12/12 1:30:12.000 PM	main	1		udp:514	syslog	syslog-xgm
4	1/12/12 1:22:30.000 PM	main	1		udp:514	syslog	syslog-xgm
5	1/12/12 12:26:16.000 PM	main	1		udp:514	syslog	syslog-xgm
6	1/12/12 11:51:18.000 AM	main	1		udp:514	syslog	syslog-xgm
7	1/12/12 10:56:06.000 AM	main	1		cat udp:514	syslog	syslog-xgm
8	1/12/12 10:56:02.000 AM	main	1		cat udp:514	syslog	syslog-xgm



## Y si hacemos un MIX!



# Splunk for OSSEC

OSSEC Dashboard (Summarized) | Actions ▾

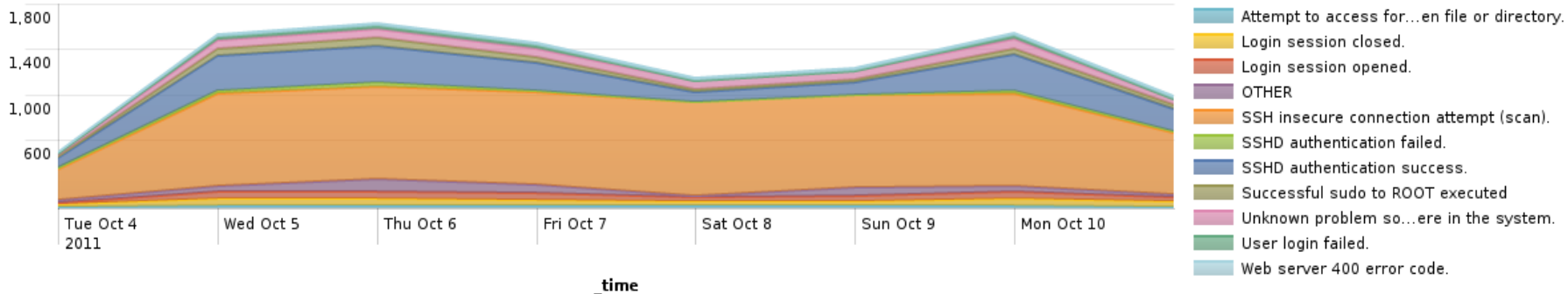
OSSEC Server

All OSSEC Servers ▾

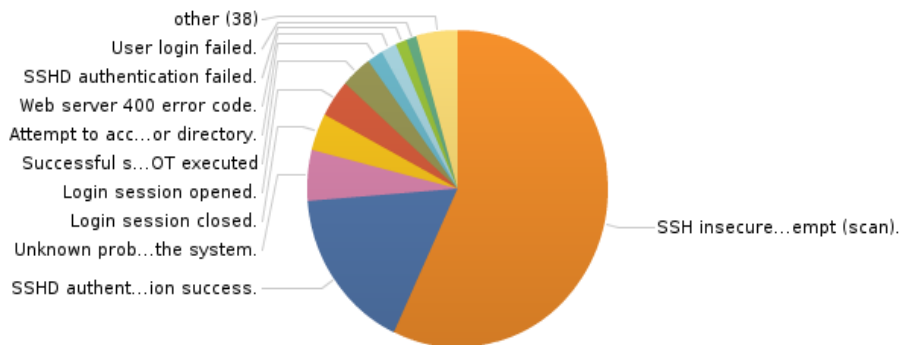
Hourly Summarization ▾

Last 7 days ▾

## OSSEC - Top Signatures Over Time



## OSSEC - Top Signatures



[View more results](#)

signature ↕	count ↕
1 SSH insecure connection attempt (scan).	5699
2 SSHD authentication success.	1680
3 Unknown problem somewhere in the system.	518
4 Login session closed.	383
5 Login session opened.	379
6 Successful sudo to ROOT executed	336
7 Attempt to access forbidden file or directory.	168
8 Web server 400 error code.	168
9 SSHD authentication failed.	120
10 User login failed.	113

# ¿ Únicamente para temas de Seguridad ?

