

NSF Award 1829698

CyberTraining CIP: Cyberinfrastructure Expertise on High-throughput Networks for Big Science Data Transfers

Hands-on Zeek (Bro) Labs

UTSA[®]

The University of Texas at San Antonio[™]

The Cyber Center For Security and Analytics

Elias Bou-Harb, Ph.D., CISSP

Elias Bou-Harb



Associate Director
Associate Professor

Expertise

Operational Cyber Security
Cyber Forensics
Critical Infrastructure Security
Data Science
Digital Investigation
Internet Measurements

Research Grants

NSF OAC Core: Small: Devising Data-driven Methodologies by Employing Large-scale Empirical Data to Fingerprint, Attribute, Remediate and Analyze Internet-scale IoT Maliciousness

NSF CyberTraining CIP: Cyberinfrastructure Expertise on High-throughput Networks for Big Science Data Transfers

Recent Publications

Miranda, C., Kaddoum, G., **Bou-Harb, E.**, Garg, S. and Kaur, K., 2020. A Collaborative Security Framework for Software-Defined Wireless Sensor Networks. IEEE Transactions on Information Forensics and Security.

Pour, M.S., Mangino, A., Friday, K., Rathbun, M., **Bou-Harb, E.**, Iqbal, F., Samtani, S., Crichigno, J. and Ghani, N., 2019. On Data-driven Curation, Learning, and Analysis for Inferring Evolving Internet-of-Things (IoT) Botnets in the Wild. Computers & Security, p.101707.

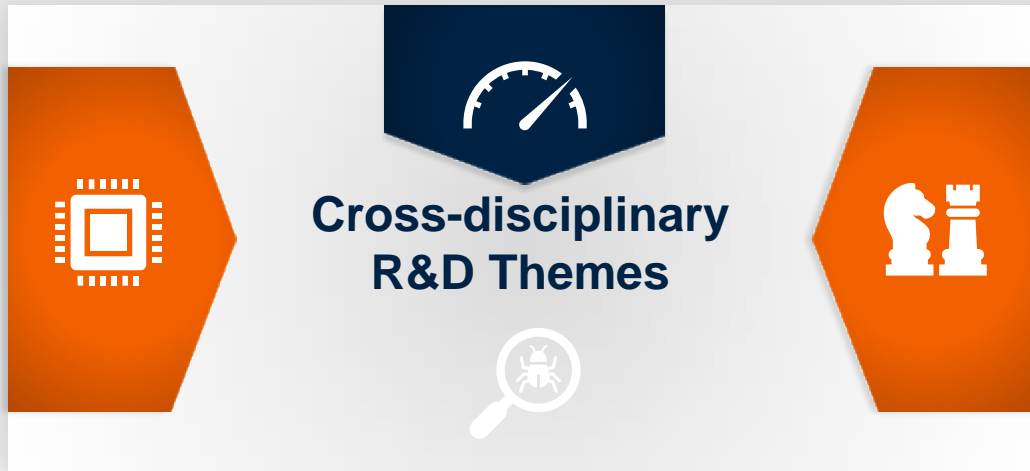
Kaur, K., Garg, S., Kaddoum, G., **Bou-Harb, E.** and Choo, K.K.R., 2019. A Big Data-Enabled Consolidated Framework for Energy Efficient Software Defined Data Centers in IoT Setups. IEEE Transactions on Industrial Informatics.

Neshenko, N., **Bou-Harb, E.**, Crichigno, J., Kaddoum, G. and Ghani, N., 2019. Demystifying IoT security: an exhaustive survey on IoT vulnerabilities and a first empirical look on internet-scale IoT exploitations. IEEE Communications Surveys & Tutorials, 21(3), pp.2702-2733.

Oliveira, D., Ghani, N., Hayat, M., Crichigno, J. and **Bou-Harb, E.**, 2018. SDN testbed for evaluation of large exo-atmospheric EMP attacks. IEEE Communications Magazine, 57(1), pp.88-97.

Cyber Threat Intelligence
Digital Forensics

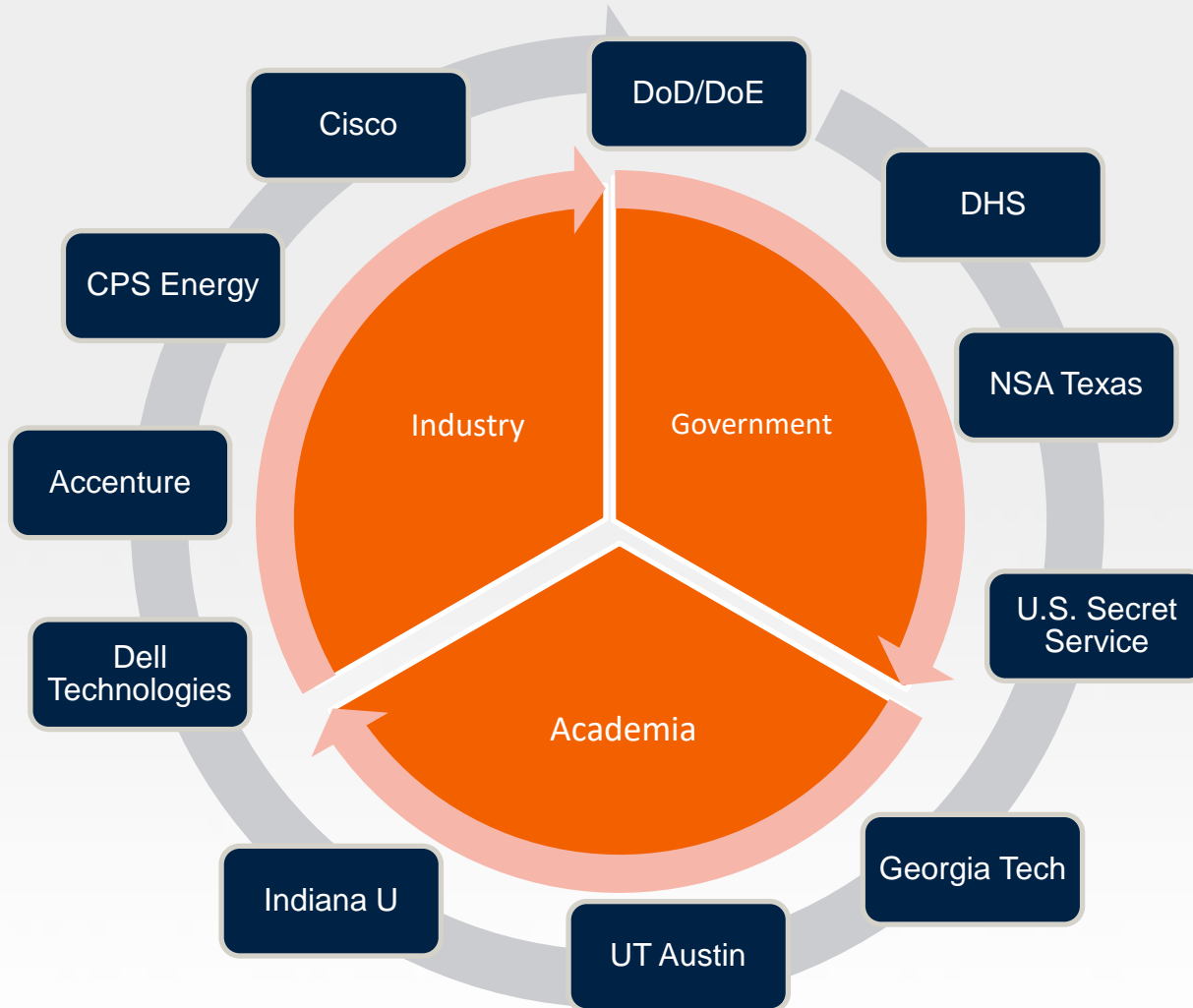
Infrastructure
Security



Data Science

Software/ICT
Security

Industry-Public Sector-Academia



Vision



R&D Projects

- Blockchain-Based Cyber Security
- Early Detection of Stealthy User Behavior
- Analytics-Driven Profiling of Grid Security
- IoT Threat Analytics



Studies

- IoT Malware
- Cyberterrorism Communities
- Offensive Language Classifiers
- Modeling public response to data breaches



Training

- NSF/DoD Cybertraining
- NSA/CAE Training
- U.S. Army Reserve
- CTF/Hackathons



Impact

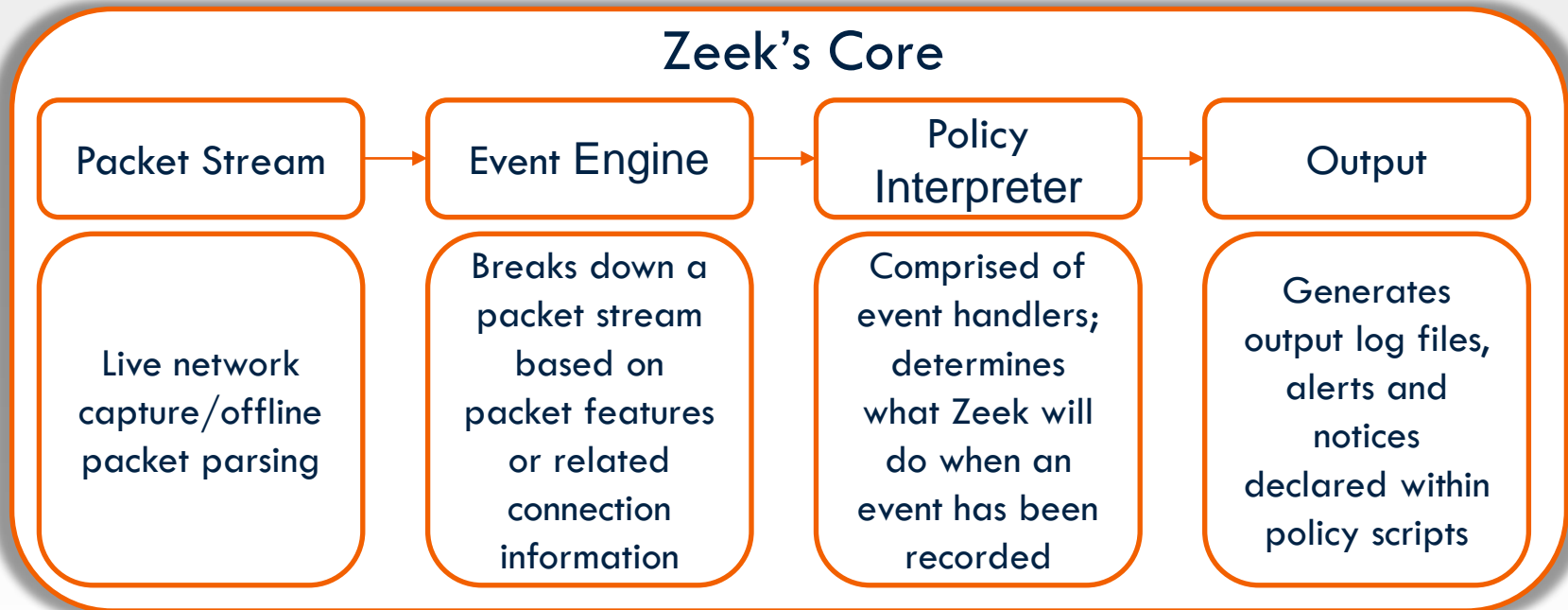
- R, D & T For K12/Minorities
- IoT Exploitations' Database
- Ransomware Prevention
- TTP/Patents

Intro to Zeek (Bro)

Network Intrusion Detection Systems

- Software/hardware systems that actively monitor live networks for malicious traffic, policy violations and unidentified anomalies
- Deployed to protect operational networks without disturbing normal/benign packet traffic flows
- In contrast to firewalls, NIDS are most often passive, looking for signatures or anomalies, although they can operate as NIPS as well

- Zeek's Development began in 1995 by Vern Paxson (as Bro)
- Zeek's scripting language creates a versatile environment for fine-grained anomaly-related detection and processing
- Versatile formatting of output data for preprocessing and advanced analytics



Network Traffic Signatures: A *Snort* Signature

Follows a rule-based format

(Action) (Protocol) (Source Address) (Source Port) (Direction) (Destination Address) (Destination Port)
alert tcp any 80 -> 192.168.x.x any (msg: "TCP Packet"; sid:100)

└──┘ └──┘
Rule Header Rule Option

```
alert tcp any any -> [a.b.0.0/16,c.d.e.0/24] 80 (msg: "WEB-ATTACKS  
conf/httpd.conf attempt"; nocase; sid:1373; flow:to_server, established;  
content:"conf/httpd.conf"; [...])
```

Network Traffic Signatures: A Zeek Signature

Follows a variable/data object-based format
Variables support strings, integers and floats

```
signature sid-1371 {  
    ip-proto == tcp  
    dst-ip == a.b.0.0/16,c.d.e.0/24  
    dst-port == 80  
    payload /. *conf/\httpd\.conf/  
    tcp-state established, originator  
    event "WEB-ATTACKS conf/http.conf attempt"  
}
```

Zeek Log Files

- After processing network traffic, Zeek will output statistical log files
- By default, log files will be separated by the transport protocol and related characteristics
- At a basic level, these log files can be used to determine the presence of an anomaly
- Zeek log files can be formatted and exported to external processing software

Connection	Protocol-Specific	Detection	Observations
conn.log	http.log	notice.log	known_certs.log
files.log	ftp.log	signatures.log	known_services.log
x509.log	dns.log	traceroute.log	weird.log

Zeek Policy Scripts and Filters

- The Zeek scripting language is used to develop and implement filters and policies for the event-based engine
- Scripts can be implemented to permanently update Zeek's event handling or used as a non-permanent filter
- Script events include (but are not limited to):
 - Protocol-specific events
 - Application-level headers
 - Unknown/broken connection handling
- Packet data is accessible within the filters to be used for calculations or to be exported into separate log files

Zeek Policy Scripts and Filters

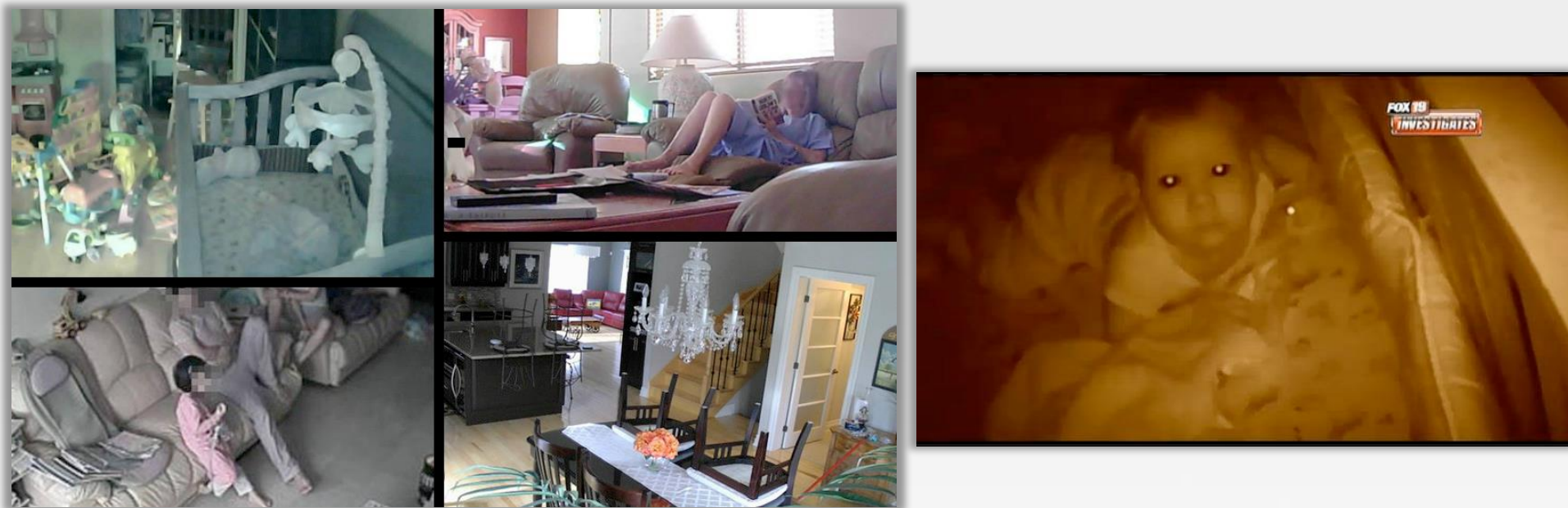
```
event udp_request(u:connection){
    print fmt("A UDP Request was found!");
    print fmt("Source Address: %s Destination Port: %s",
              u$id$orig_h, u$id$resp_p);
}
event udp_reply(u: connection){
    print fmt("A UDP Reply was found!");
    print fmt("Source Address: %s Destination Address: %s",
              u$id$orig_h, u$id$resp_h);
}
```

Protocol-oriented Zeek Filter

Custom-based detectors

```
export {
const addr_scan_interval = 5min &redef;
const addr_scan_threshold = 20 &redef;
}
function horizontal_scanning(c: connection):bool {
    if (num_requests(c$id$orig_h) > addr_scan_threshold &&
        time_alive(c$connection) < addr_scan_interval) {
        print fmt("Horizontal Scanner Detected!");
        return c$id$orig_h;
    }
}
} //end function
```

Zeek Inferring IoT-generating Scanning

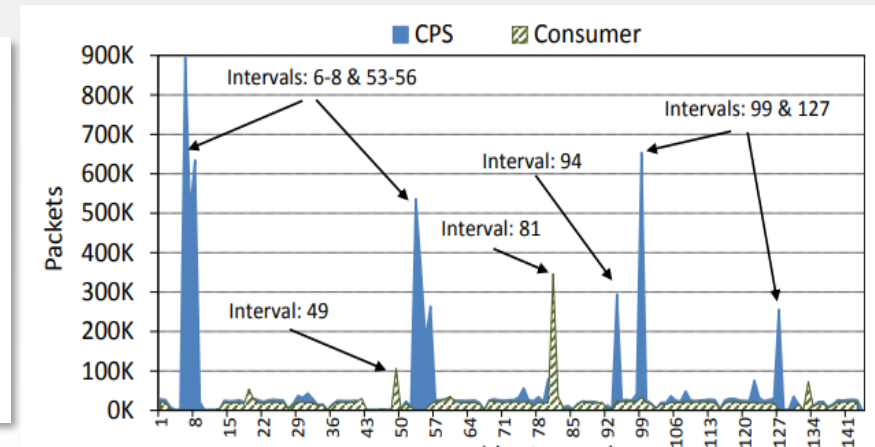
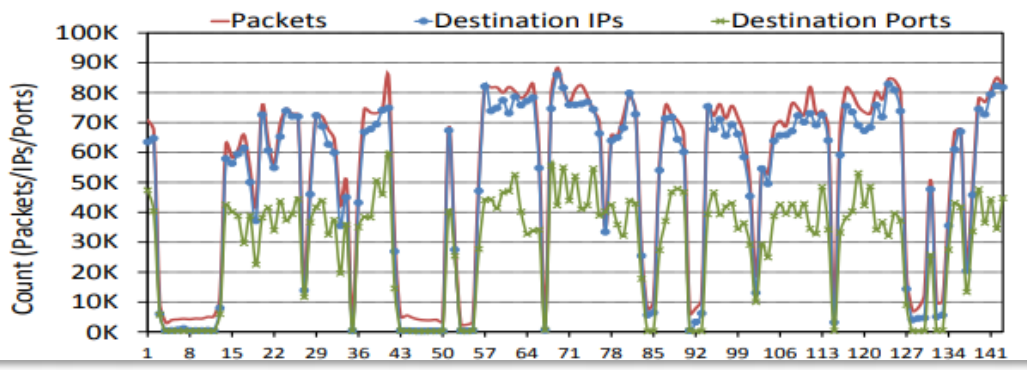
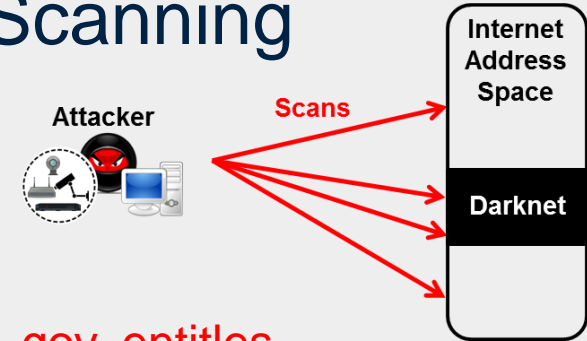


The Insecurity of the IoT Paradigm

Zeek Inferring IoT-generating Scanning

Malicious scans from **compromised** IoT devices

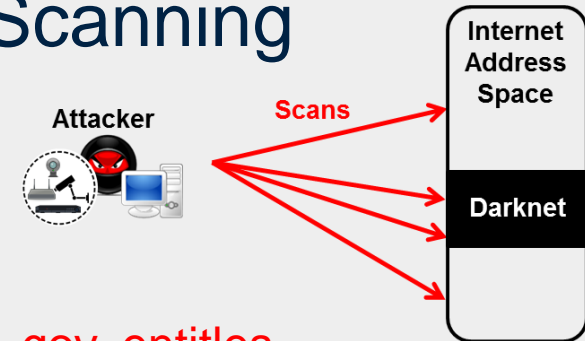
- 2 TB of Darknet Data (Daily)
- 840K global IoT exploitations (25K in the US)
- Exploitations in health services, manufacturing plants, gov. entitles



Zeek Inferring IoT-generating Scanning

Malicious scans from **compromised** IoT devices

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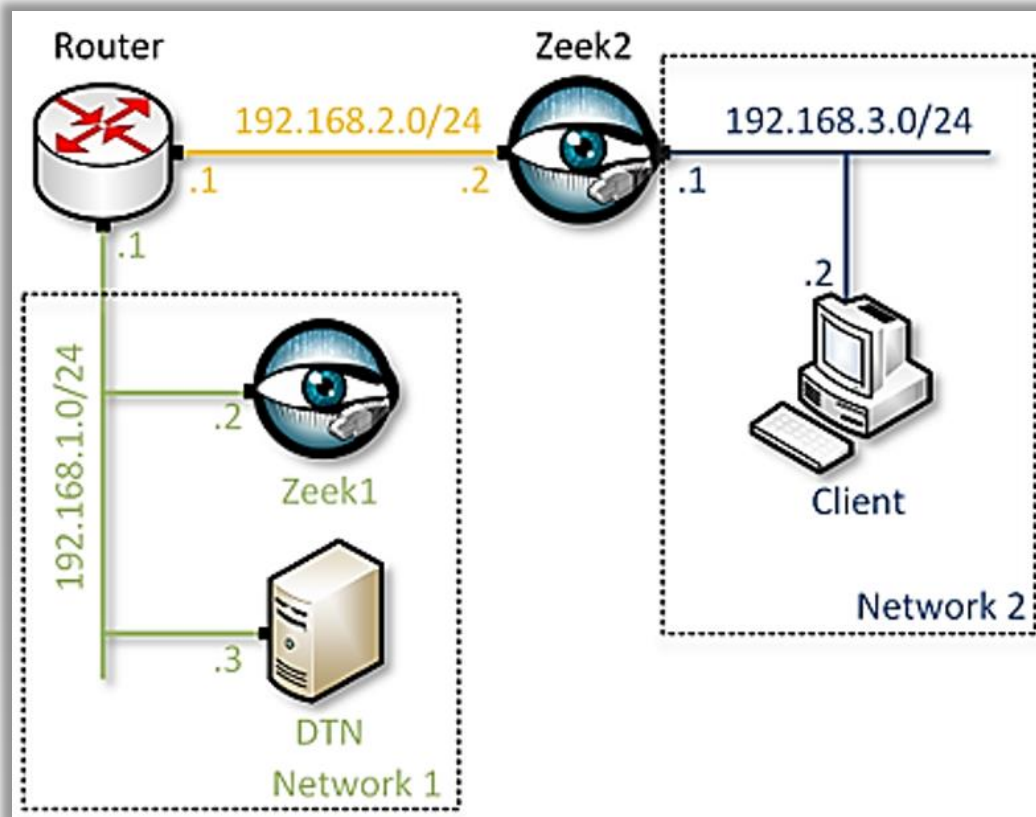
Date	2019-10-08	2019-11-25	2020-03-11	2020-04-26
# all infected hosts	754,169	836,255	806,326	839,082 (752,348)
# Compromised IoT	274,699	229,488	224,964	480,049 (405,184)
# all infected hosts (in USA)	16,614	15,957	23,779	25,468 (16,981)
# Compromised IoT (in USA)	6,569	5,489	8,541	12,909 (4,920)
# infected hosts in Medical	131	6	160	323 (311)
# Compromised IoT in Medical	17	0	10	76 (58)
# infected hosts in Medical (US)	26	2	22	58 (54)
# Compromised IoT in Medical (US)	3	0	2	11 (10)

Hands-on Zeek (Bro) Labs

Zeek Hands-on Labs

- Lab 1- Introduction to the Capabilities of Zeek
- Lab 2 - An Overview of Zeek Logs
- Lab 3 - Parsing, Reading and Organizing Zeek Files
- Lab 4 - Generating, Capturing and Analyzing Network Scanner Traffic
- Lab 5 - Generating, Capturing and Analyzing DoS and DDoS-centric Network Traffic
- Lab 6 - Introduction to Zeek Scripting
- Lab 7 - Advanced Zeek Scripting for Anomaly and Malicious Event Detection
- Lab 8 - Preprocessing of Zeek Output Logs for Machine Learning
- Lab 9 - Developing Machine Learning Classifiers for Anomaly Inference and Classification
- Lab 10 - Profiling and Performance Metrics of Zeek

Lab 4 - Generating, Capturing and Analyzing Network Scanner Traffic



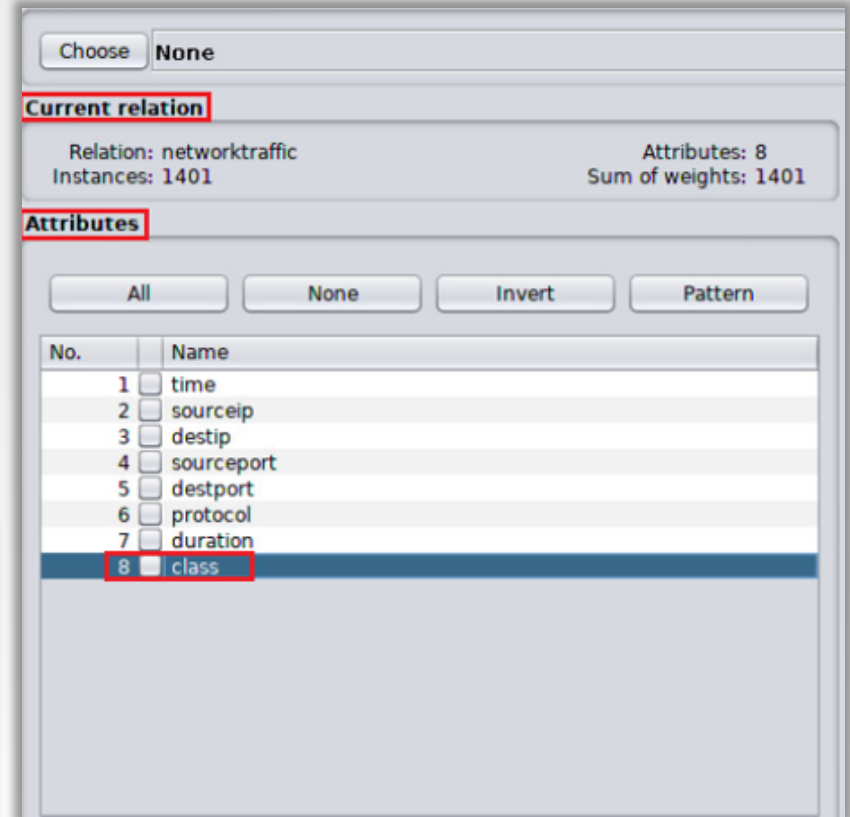
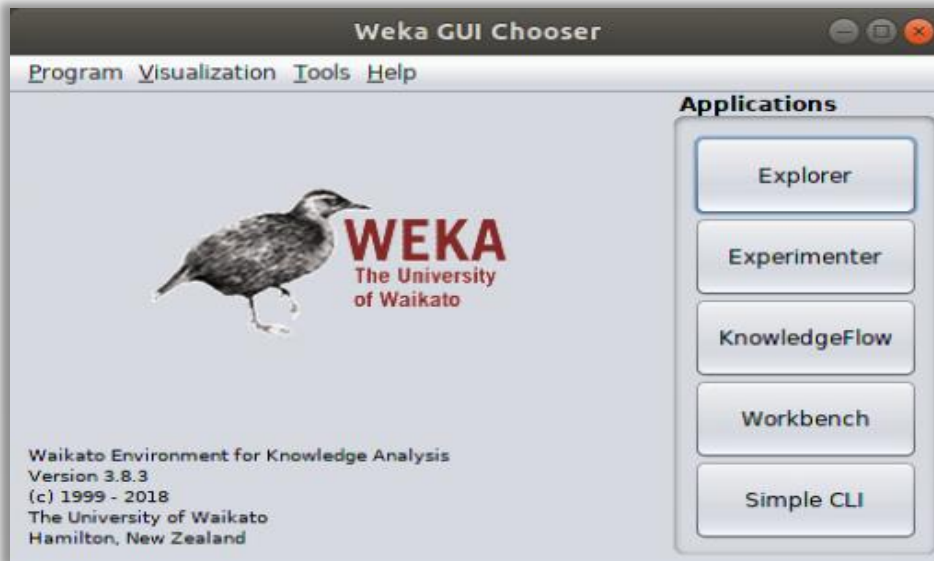
Virtual Machine	IP Address	Account	Password
Zeek1	192.168.1.2	admin	password
DTN	192.168.1.3	root	password
Client	192.168.3.2	root	@dmin123
Zeek2	192.168.2.2 192.168.3.1	admin	password
Router	192.168.1.1 192.168.2.1 203.0.113.2	root	password

Lab 4 - Generating, Capturing and Analyzing Network Scanner Traffic

The image displays three terminal windows illustrating the steps of a network security lab. The first window shows an Nmap scan being performed on 192.168.2.2. The second window shows traffic capture using tcpdump on the ens33 interface, resulting in 8045 packets captured. The third window shows the analysis of the captured traffic using zeek-cut to identify the top 10 most frequent source IP addresses.

```
admin@bro1: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
admin@bro1:~$ sudo nmap -sS 192.168.2.2  
[sudo] password for admin:  
  
Starting Nmap 7.60 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2019-06-26 18:27 EDT  
Nmap scan report for 192.168.2.2  
Host is up (0.0012s latency).  
All 1000 scanned ports on 192.168.2.2 are closed  
  
admin@bro2: ~/Zeek-Labs-Workspace/TCP-Traffic  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
admin@bro2:~/Zeek-Labs-Workspace/TCP-Traffic$ sudo tcpdump -i ens33 -s 0 -w scan  
traffic.pcap  
[sudo] password for admin:  
tcpdump: listening on ens33, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), capture size 262144 by  
tes  
^C8045 packets captured  
8045 packets received by filter  
0 packets dropped by kernel  
admin@bro2:~/Zeek-Labs-Workspace/TCP-Traffic$  
  
admin@bro2: ~/Zeek-Labs-Workspace/TCP-Traffic  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
admin@bro2:~/Zeek-Labs-Workspace/TCP-Traffic$ zeek-cut id.resp_p < conn.log | so  
rt | uniq -c | sort -rn | head -n 10  
62 53  
8 80  
8 443  
5 995  
5 6667  
5 3  
5 25  
4 9999  
4 9998  
4 999  
admin@bro2:~/Zeek-Labs-Workspace/TCP-Traffic$
```

Lab 9 - Developing Machine Learning Classifiers for Anomaly Inference and Classification



=== Detailed Accuracy By Class ===

	TP Rate	FP Rate	Precision	Recall	F-Measure	MCC	ROC Area
	1.000	0.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Weighted Avg.	1.000	0.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

=== Confusion Matrix ===

a	b	<-- classified as
831	0	a = 1
0	570	b = 0

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Enjoy the Labs 😊

Thanks for the support!

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elias.bouharb@utsa.edu