Advances in Suricata



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Content of this talk

Introduction to Suricata, OISF

 Eric Leblond will speak about recent advancements in TLS handling

I will discuss a new feature: file extraction

What is Suricata

 Suricata is a Network Intrusion Detection and Prevention System (IDS/IPS)

Open Source

Inspects network packets

(mainly) signature based inspection

Who builds Suricata

 Build by Open Information Security Foundation (OISF)

US based non-profit

Funded by DHS

Supported by consortium of vendors





Networks

na



ndace



the comprehensive ruleset

BREACH



NVIDIA.



The Cornerstone of Network Security

patech

How does Suricata IDS work

placement in the network to see packets

decoding of packets

reassembly of IP packets, TCP streams

How does Suricata IDS work (2)

parsing of higher level protocols (e.g. HTTP)

detection

output -- events, alerts

How does Suricata IPS work

similar to the IDS, however inline

normalization

blocking

Limitations of an IDS

easy to overwhelm, packet loss

impedance mismatch

Example of impedance mismatch

Technology/HTTP back-end	Overall Parsing Result	Example
ASP.NET/IIS	All occurrences of the specific parameter	par1=val1,val2
ASP/IIS	All occurrences of the specific parameter	par1=val1,val2
PHP/Apache	Last occurrence	par1=val2
PHP/Zeus	Last occurrence	par1=val2
JSP,Servlet/Apache Tomcat	First occurrence	par1=val1
JSP,Servlet/Oracle Application Server 10g	First occurrence	par1=val1
JSP,Servlet/Jetty	First occurrence	par1=val1
IBM Lotus Domino	Last occurrence	par1=val2
IBM HTTP Server	First occurrence	par1=val1
mod_perl,libapreq2/Apache	First occurrence	par1=val1
Perl CGI/Apache	First occurrence	par1=val1
mod_perl,lib???/Apache	Becomes an array	ARRAY(0x8b9059c)
mod_wsgi (Python)/Apache	First occurrence	par1=val1
Python/Zope	Becomes an array	['val1', 'val2']
IceWarp	Last occurrence	par1=val2
AXIS 2400	All occurrences of the specific parameter	par1=val1,val2
Linksys Wireless-G PTZ Internet Camera	Last occurrence	par1=val2
Ricoh Aficio 1022 Printer	First occurrence	par1=val1
webcamXP PRO	First occurrence	par1=val1
DBMan	All occurrences of the specific parameter	par1=val1~~val2

Source: <u>http://tacticalwebappsec.blogspot.com/2009/05/http-parameter-pollution.html</u>

Limitations of an IDS (2)

false positives

false negatives

encryption

So what does Suricata do to deal with this a.k.a. Major features

 getting the most out of your hardware: multi threading, hardware capture cards, GPU

high level protocol detection (HTTP, etc)

high speed IP matching

advanced HTTP inspection and logging

Multi-threading

Multi core is here to stay

highly modular design of the engine

scalable

Hardware Capture Card Support

Endace DAG cards

Napatech cards (in development)

PF_RING

GPU acceleration

CUDA only

design challenges

OpenCL?

High level protocol detection

- very helpful in detecting malware
- Previously:

alert tcp \$HOME_NET ->
\$EXTERNAL_NET \$HTTP_PORTS
(...detection keywords...)

\$HTTP_PORTS usually set to something like 80:81,8080

High level protocol detection (2)

Now:

alert http \$HOME_NET -> \$EXTERNAL_NET any (...detection keywords...)

detection on ANY port

High speed IP matching

 Emerging Threats project has large IP lists of known bad hosts & networks

You'd like to know if hosts on your network talk to known compromised hosts, don't you?

 Suricata can efficiently load them all and match with low overhead

Advanced HTTP inspection and logging

- HTTP session parsing with libhtp on top of stream reassembly
 - Written by Ivan Ristic of ModSecurity / IronBee fame

Full HTTP session state reconstruction

Advanced HTTP inspection and logging (2)

• File extraction ... more on that later

Request logging

HTTP request logging

normal & extended

11/24/2009-18:55:44.663812 192.168.1.42
 [**] /x.exe [**] Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE
 6.0; Windows NT 5.1) [**] 192.168.1.1:55868
 -> 192.168.1.42:6763

Extended includes more info, for http_agent

Next up, Eric!



Suricata TLS support

- TLS is an application layer
- Automatic detection
 - Independent of the port
 - Based on pattern
 matching
- Dedicated keywords
 - Usable in signatures

- Suricata application layer
 - HTTP
 - SMTP
 - FTP
 - SSH
 - DCERPC
 - SMB

A TLS handshake parser

- Handshake parser: No decryption of encrypted traffic
- Method
 - Analysis of TLS handshake
 - Parsing of the TLS messages

Security oriented parser

- Code developed from scratch
 - Provide a hackable code-base for the feature
 - No external dependency
 - Contributed by Pierre Chifflier
- With security in mind
 - Resistance to attack (audited, fuzzed)
 - Anomaly detection

Writing signatures using TLS

- The syntax
 - "alert tcp \$HOME_NET any → \$EXTERNAL_NET 443"
 Becomes
 - "alert tls \$HOME_NET any → \$EXTERNAL_NET any"
- Interests
 - No dependency on IP parameters
 - Limit match to the correct protocol
 - Less false positive
 - More performance

TLS keywords

TLS.version

- Match on protocol version number
- TLS.subject
 - String match on certificate Subject
- TLS.issuerdn
 - String match on certificate IssuerDN
- More to come

Detecting Rogue certificate

The conditions

- Running some servers
- Having an official PKI
- The sig
 - "alert tls any any → \$SERVERS any
 (tls.issuerdn:!"C=NL, O=Staat der Nederlanden,
 CN=Staat der Nederlanden Root CA";)"

Detecting certificate change

- Google.com is signed by Google Internet Authority
 - not diginotar
 - This is bad, let's drop it
- "drop tls \$CLIENT any → any any (tls.subject="C=US, ST=California, L=Mountain View, O=Google Inc, CN=*.google.com"; tls.issuerdn=!"C=US, O=Google Inc, CN=Google Internet Authority";)"

- What KPN has been hacked too!
 - Let's rock
 - "drop tls \$CLIENT any → any any (tls.issuerdn="C=NL");"

Current limitation and upcoming evolution

- Match is done on first certificate of the chain
 - Can't do check on chained certificates
 - Parser is compliant, only syntax is missing
- Keywords are missing and will be added
 - Cryptographic algorithm used/proposed
 - Key size
 - Diffie-Hellman parameters
- Statistical study

File extraction

Currently in development

 Extract files from HTTP sessions: uploads and downloads

Libmagic used to determine file types

Powerful rule language extensions

Suricata rule language

sub set and super set of Snort rule language

Ieft out old stuff nobody used

added some new things

Suricata rule language (2)

• Example:

alert tcp \$HOME_NET any -> \$EXTERNAL_NET 80 (msg:"example rule"; content:"EVILSTUFF"; sid:1; rev:1;)

content:"EVILSTUFF"; http_uri; nocase;

File extract rule language extensions

filemagic

– alert http any any -> any any (msg:"windows exec"; filemagic:"executable for MS Windows"; sid:1; rev:1;)

filestore

– alert http any any -> any any (msg:"windows exec"; filemagic:"executable for MS Windows"; filestore; sid:1; rev:1;)

File extract rule language extensions (2)

Fileext

– alert http any any -> any any (msg:"jpg claimed, but not jpg file"; fileext:"jpg"; filemagic:!"JPEG image data"; sid:1; rev:1;)

Filename

– alert http any any -> any any (msg:"sensitive file leak"; filename:"secret"; sid:1; rev:1;)

File extract rule language extensions (3)

- Uploads to your webserver that only accepts PDF
 - alert http \$EXTERNAL_NET -> \$WEBSERVER any (msg:"suspicious upload"; flow:established,to_server; content:"POST"; http_method; content:"/upload.php"; http_uri; filemagic:!"PDF document"; filestore; sid:1; rev:1;)

File extract rule language extensions (4)

alert http \$EXTERNAL_NET ->
 \$WEBSERVER any (msg:"suspicious
 upload"; flow:established,to_server;
 content:"POST"; http_method;
 content:"/upload.php"; http_uri;
 fileext:!"pdf"; filestore; sid:2; rev:1;)

File extract rule language extensions (5)

private keys

alert http \$HOME_NET any → \$EXTERNAL_NET any (msg:"outgoing private key"; filemagic:"RSA private key"; sid:1; rev:1;)

File extract rule language extensions (6)

Photoshop and Canon raw files

drop http \$HOME_NET any \$EXTERNAL_NET any (msg:"Canon Raw upload"; flow:to_server; filemagic:"Canon CR2 raw image data"; sid:1; rev:1;)

drop http \$HOME_NET any → \$EXTERNAL_NET any (msg:"Photoshop upload"; flow:to_server; filemagic:"Adobe Photoshop Image"; sid:2; rev:1;)

File storage

Each file is stored on disk & accompanied with a meta data file

TIME:	10/02/2009-21:34:53.796083	
PCAP PKT NUM:	5678	
SRC IP:	61.191.61.40	
DST IP:	192.168.2.7	
PROTO:	6	
SRC PORT:	80	
DST PORT:	1091	
FILENAME:	/ww/aa5.exe	
MAGIC:	PE32 executable for MS Windows (GUI)	
	Intel 80386 32-bit	
STATE:	CLOSED	
SIZE:	30855	

Global limits to storage use

File extract limitations and open issues

Protocols

Storage limits

MS Office files

Suricata development

2 monthly "stable" release cycle: time based releases

 priorities determined on public brainstorm sessions: last one at RAID 2011, before that RSA San Francisco 2011

roadmap, bugs, issues in public "redmine" site

Interested in trying Suricata?

Source

Debian/Ubuntu/Fedora: old versions

Security Onion

Smooth Sec

Thanks for your attention!

Questions?

