OPENDXL IN ACTIVE RESPONSE SCENARIOS

Tarmo Randel CCD COE

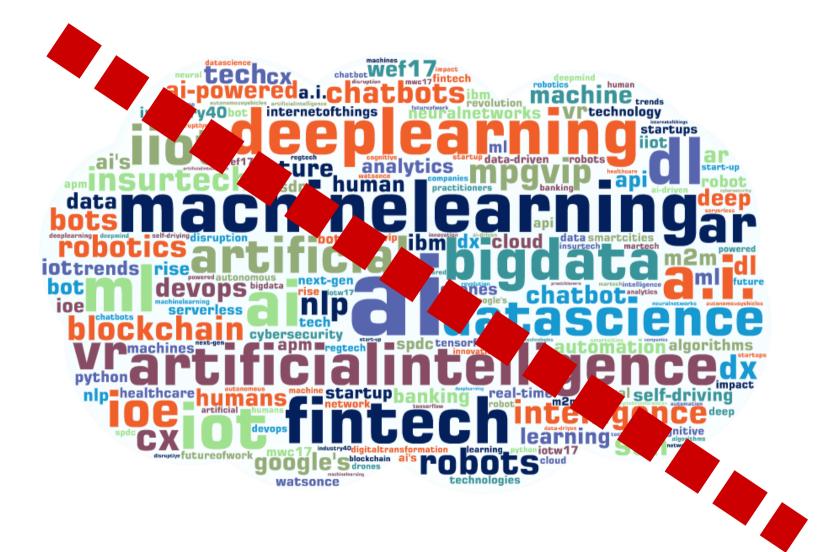


November 2017

AGENDA

- Who I am
- Why I am talking about OpenDXL
- How it works
- How we can/could use it
- Proof of Concept
- Conclusion and future work

BEWARE!



ABOUT MYSELF





ANDMEKAITSE INSPEKTSIOON







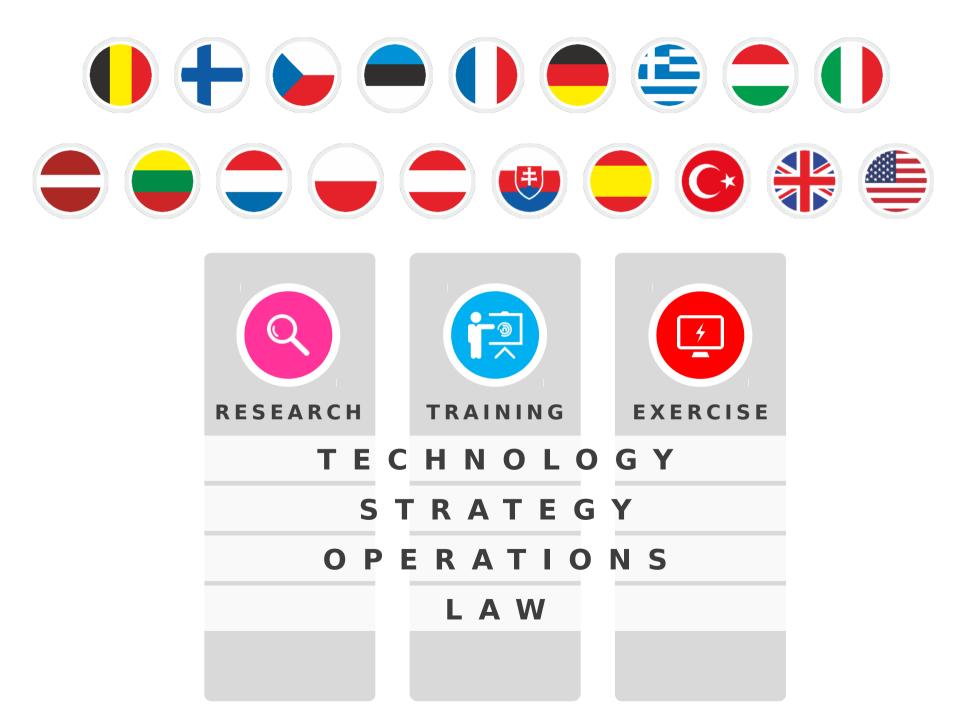


NATO Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence Tallinn, Estonia

IN RESPONSE TO KEYNOTE -THAT WAS OUR AWARENESS RISING CAMPAIGN!



ABOUT CCDCOE



RESEARCH AREAS



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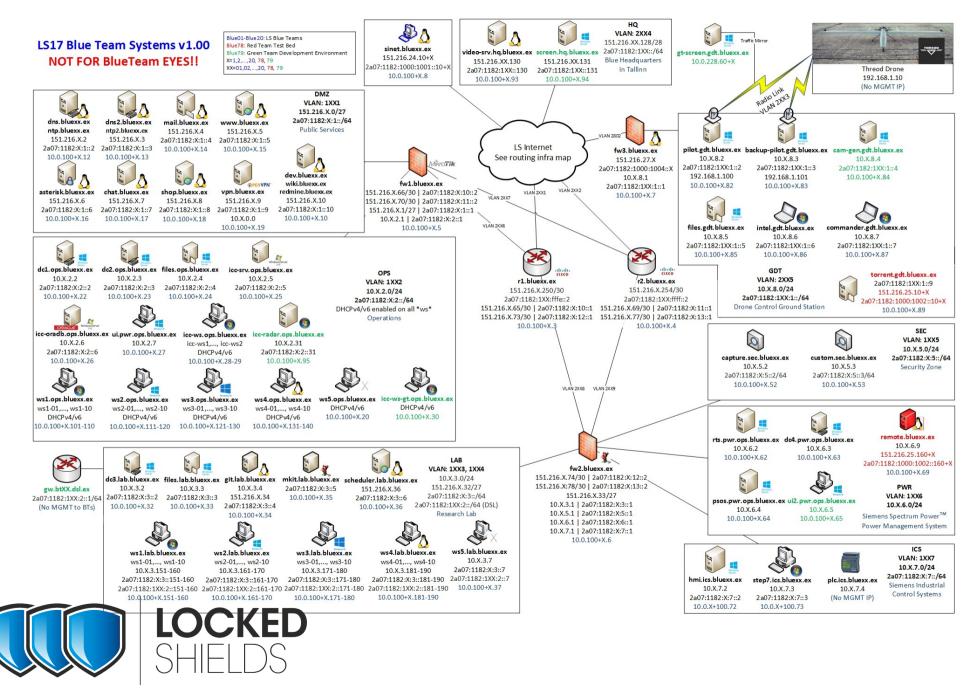


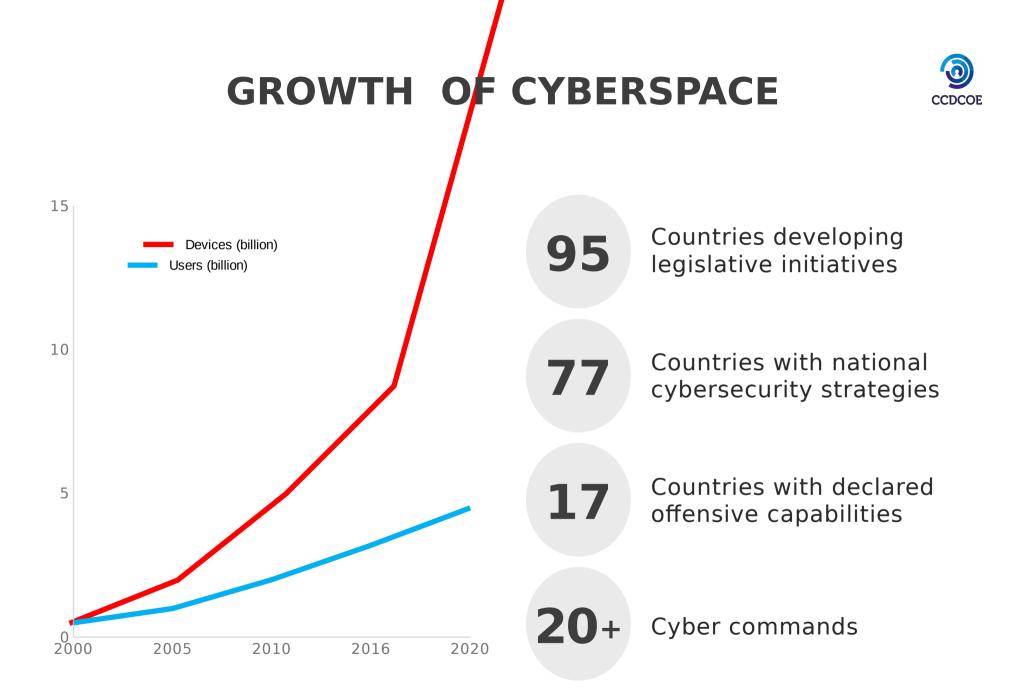
CLOSER TO THE TOPIC





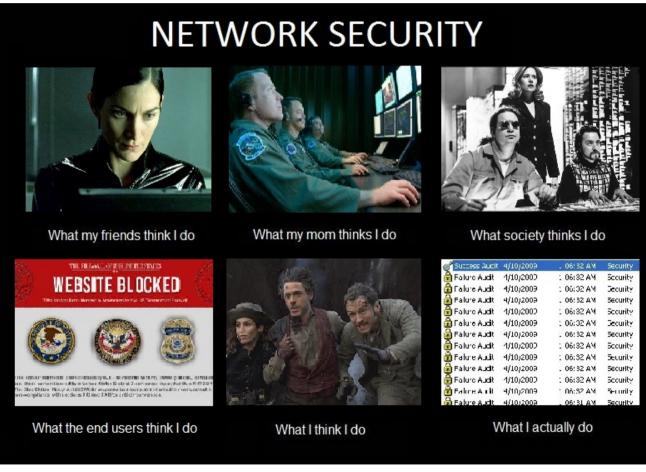
CLOSER TO THE TOPIC





SHOULD WANT MUST ...





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SUMMARIZING INTRO

- We are daily handling large amount of events and incidents with various tools and appliances
- Integration "could be better" (=it should not take hundreds of man hours to make things work together)
- Evolution makes keeping integrated stuff working together harder
- We are short of time and people

ACTIVE RESPONSE

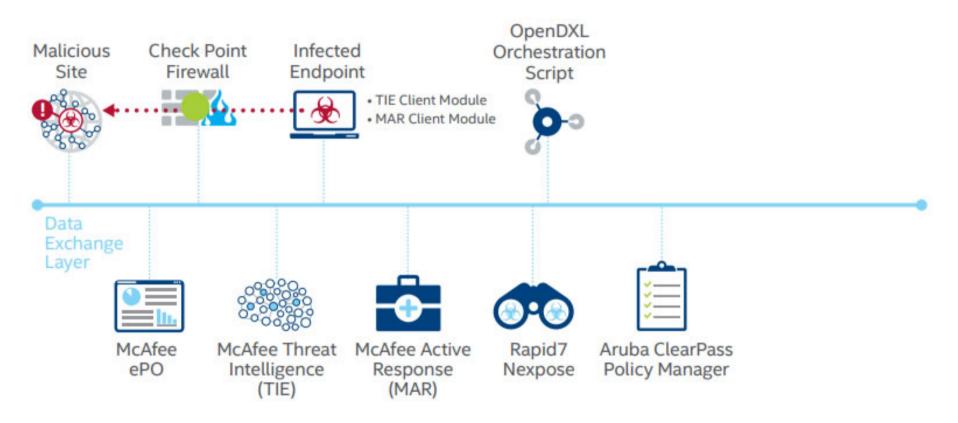
- Security incident flow orchestration tools have arrived!
- What about active response, what is it?
 - Is it about blocking?
 - Is it about deception?
 - Is it about attribution?
 - Is it about getting even?
 - Is it about getting "our stuff back"?

ACTIVE PROTECTION

According to Christopher Ensey 2 there are six conditions to be met in order to have active protection in place:

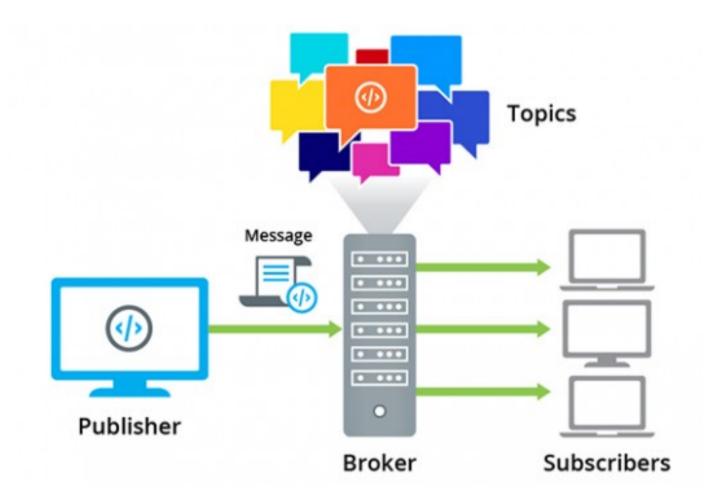
- 1. Centralized event management
- 2. Analytics
- 3. Open APIs
- 4. Dynamic infrastructure.
- 5. The Human element
- 6. Complete visibility

SURPRISING MOVE FROM THE INDUSTRY



Picture copyright: McAfee

OPEN ARCHITECTURE



Picture copyright: McAfee

"OPEN" IN OPENDXL

- Based on open standard protocol: MQTT
- No implementation guidelines
 - No rules or registry for central element topic
- Client libraries on GitHub
- Broker as Docker image

CORE: MQTT

- Connected clients may subscribe to the data paths (topics) and process the data received from there however they see fit, clients can also publish data
- Goals: speed and reliability
- Feature: since queuing is not required to be supported as a standard feature you'll miss the messages if you are off-line
 - Logger/historian type of service could be useful ...

In depth: "Exploiting IoT's MQTT Protocol by (Moshe Zioni)"

SECURITY

- Security is the "S" in IoT ;-)
- TLS securing communication
- Topic based access
- PKI infrastructure for authentication
 - Challenge: setting up and maintaining your own CA
 - Challenge: deal with compromised client on CA level

OPTION 1. ORCHESTRATION

- Transmitted data is interpreted same way by all parties
- Interface to control the systems/devices
- Workflow design challenges and opportunities
- Good birds eye view of the events
- Many HUGE! mistakes can be avoided

OPTION 2. INDEPENDENT AGENTS

- Can be deployed quickly
- Requires support from appliance/application/system
- Anarchy in MQTT topics can be a blocking point
- BAD things can (and will) happen
- It is good starting point though ...

OPTION 1. IN MQTT LANGUAGE

Orchestrated

/mcafee/service/tie/cert/reputation/get /mcafee/service/tie/cert/reputation/set /mcafee/service/tie/file/reputation/get /mcafee/service/tie/file/reputation/set /mcafee/service/tie/file/url/reputation/add ... etc ...

PS! Concept is not so different from RESTTful API, example: /v2/hash/:hash

OPTION 2. IN MQTT LANGUAGE

Independent

/feed/bad/ipv4

/feed/bad/ipv6

/feed/compromised/ipv4

/feed/compromised/ipv6

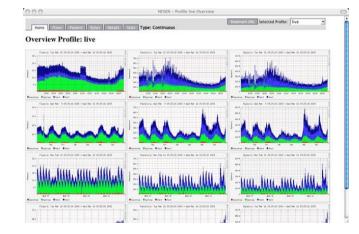
... etc ...

PROOF OF CONCEPT



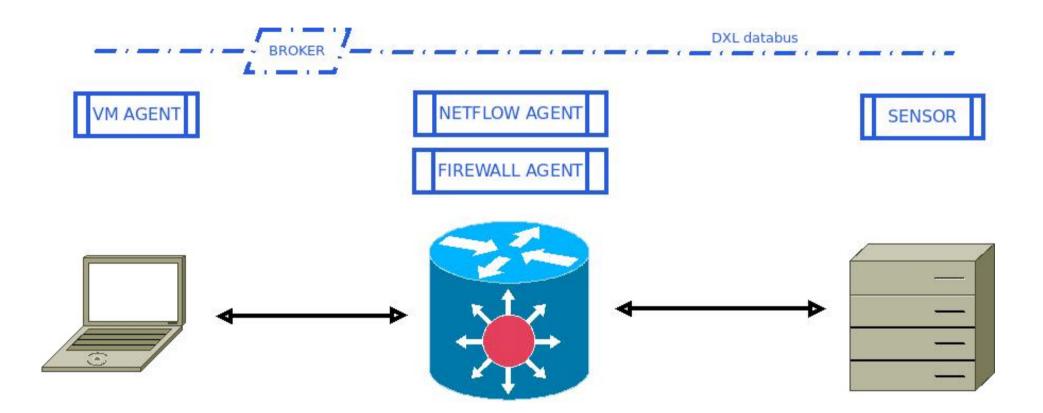








PROOF OF CONCEPT



SETTING UP BROKER

- NB! we will **not** be using any McAfee commercial products
- The Docker is required in our broker machine
- It'll take about 5 minutes to set up the broker (the coffee machine is far away @ office ...)

FIREWALL AGENT

- Simple Python interface to Linux iptables
- Respond to events emitted in topics:
 - /feed/bad/ipv4
 - /feed/bad/ipv6
- Apply DENY rule

NETFLOW AGENT

- Python interface to open source tool nfdump
- React to events by looking up records for current day:
 - /feed/bad/ipv4
 - /feed/bad/ipv6
- by looking up records for current day and emitting event (only if match is found) with:
 - /feed/compromised/ipv4
 - /feed/compromised/ipv6

"BADNESS" SENSOR AGENT

- (Really) simple Python logtailer
- Collect *3v1I* IPs from file and emit:
 - /feed/bad/ipv4
 - /feed/bad/ipv6

VM MANAGING AGENT

- Python interface to Virtualbox manager
- React to events:
 - /feed/compromised/ipv4
 - /feed/compromised/ipv6
- by looking up IP matches from internal dictionary and reverting machine to known good state.

RESULT

File Edit View Bookmarks Settings Help	(root) 192.168.56.11 — Konsole V 🛇 😒
root@debian-router:~#	
	I
	1
[0] 0:bash- 1:bash 2:bash* zyx:bash OpenDXL-honeyfeed:bash OpenDXL-honeyfeed:bash	"debian-router" 22:53 16-Nov-17 OpenDXL-VBoxManager: bash (root) 192.168.56.11 opendxl-pocs: bash ccdcoe-proj: bash O /* A ske O zyxtar O OpenD Debian User W S ·code/ S @ eu S & & ·22:53 =

CONCLUSION

- Great technology to keep an eye on
- Can be a bit challenging to deploy on large installations
- Topic use needs to be regulated to at least two levels from "root"
- Once the OpenDXL data bus client is compromised it can be hard to detect and mitigate, meanwhile adversary has in-depth look of security databus
- Time will tell if the industry goes with the trend
- Go Play with it!
 - https://github.com/opendxl
 - https://github.com/zyxtarmo/opendxl-pocs

THANK YOU!

Research on Automated Active Response Orchestration using OpenDXL will be completed 2018

Ping me if you are interested