

DON'T GET HACKED, GET AMINER

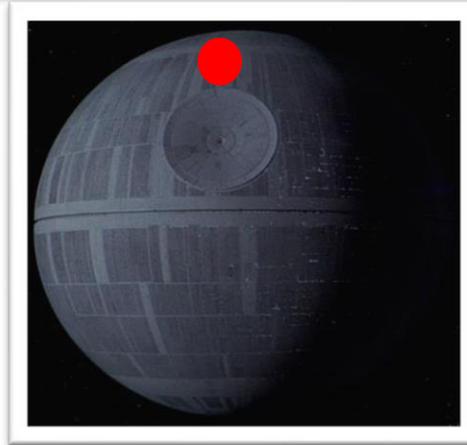
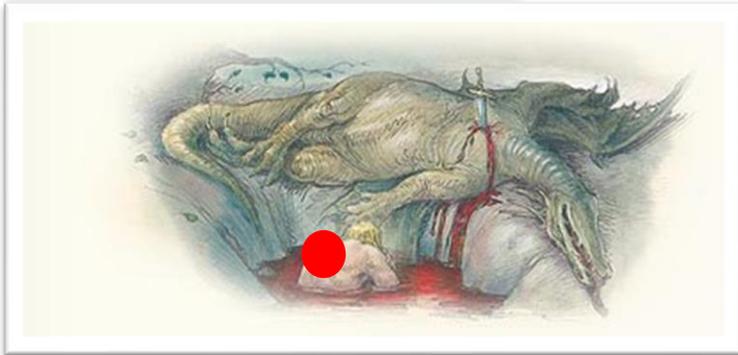
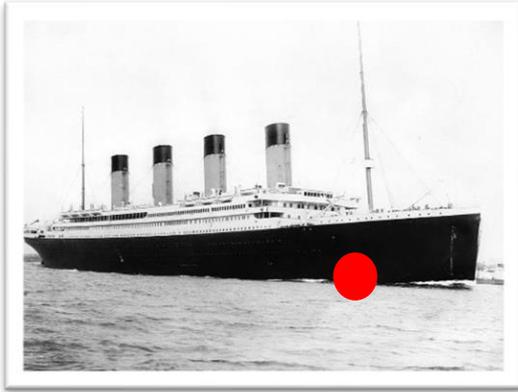
Log Data Analysis for Intrusion Detection

Florian Skopik, Markus Wurzenberger, Max Landauer

In-Depth Security Conference Europe (DeepSec), 19.11.2021

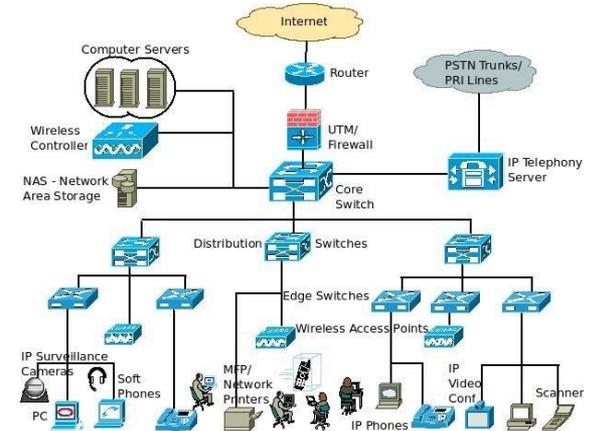


WHAT DO THEY HAVE IN COMMON?



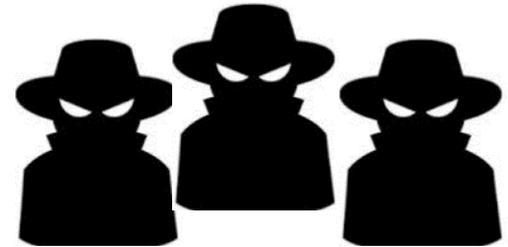
MONITORING TODAY

- Complex systems organically grow bottom up
 - Implementation and configuration failures lead to vulnerabilities
 - Design errors cause weaknesses
 - **Prevention ultimately fails**
- Monitoring focuses on the early **discovery of adversarial actions**, such as the exploitation of vulnerabilities and weaknesses
- Today's **state of the art** still is:
 - Mainly **investigation of network traffic** (common tools)
 - **Signature-based** search for known bad
 - Log data investigation with **SIEMs** – mostly predefined rules only
 - Limited anomaly detection (mostly outliers, e.g. uncommon protocols)



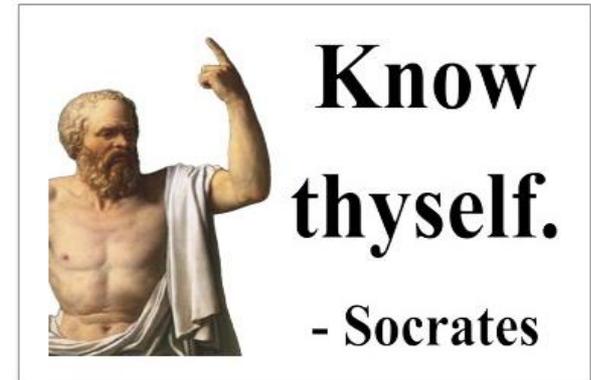
ISSUES WITH NETWORK SECURITY MONITORING

- Increasing use of **encryption** drastically **limits** the **visibility** on the network
 - TLS everywhere
 - Even for DNS: DoH, DoT on the horizon
 - Focus on limited initial handshake (TLS 1.3), netflows
- Attackers „**living off the land**“
 - Use of built-in tools (cmd.exe, powershell.exe etc.)
 - Use of standard protocols
- High-profile attacks often do not exploit any technical vulnerabilities at all
 - **Social engineering**
 - Compromise of legitimate update mechanisms, root certificates etc.
 - Hence, **no signature** can capture that behavior, **no rule** can flag malicious activities



A WAY OUT: ANOMALY DETECTION

- However, **attackers utilize systems differently** from legitimate users...
 - Access other DMZ servers from a compromised web server
 - Use of SSH maintenance interface instead of the web interface
 - Login using backup system SSH key intended for SFTP file transfer
- Novel **machine learning** approaches
 - **Observe a system** and its “normal” utilization
 - Dynamically **build up** a model that constitutes a **baseline**
 - **Alert on** significant **deviations** from this baseline
- **Visibility** of adversarial actions is key!
 - On the **endpoint**
 - Use what we have – no additional agent
 - **Verbose log data** from services, application, operating systems



INTRUSION DETECTION: TECHNIQUES OVERVIEW

Signature-based detection

Blocked:

- 192.168.141.10
- 192.168.176.23

Monitored logs:

- 10.237.2.50
- 10.237.2.22
- 10.237.2.50
- 192.168.175.131
- 192.168.176.23 

- + Efficient
- Only known bad values
- Variants

Allowlisting

Allowed:

- 10.237.2.50
- 172.28.193.48
- 10.237.2.22

Monitored logs:

- 10.237.2.50
- 10.237.2.22
- 10.237.2.50
- 192.168.175.131 
- 192.168.176.23 

- + Exact
- + Detects unknown attacks
- Complex to generate/maintain

Anomaly Detection

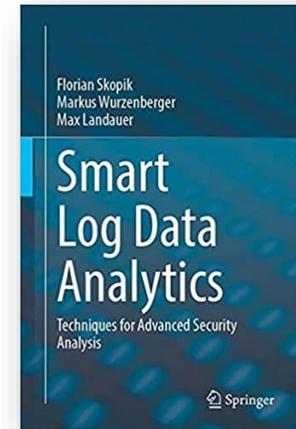
Monitored logs:

- 10.237.2.50 
- 10.237.2.22 
- 10.237.2.50
- 172.28.195.6 
- 172.28.193.48 
- 10.237.2.22
-
- 10.237.2.50
- 172.28.194.6 
- 172.28.193.48

- + Detects unknown attacks
- + Self-learning
- Training phase (benign behavior)
- False positives

MAKE LOG DATA ANALYSIS SMART!

- Log data are **textual data**, not simple numerical values
- Log data have **mostly unknown structure** and unknown meaning
- For intrusion detection, log data need to be **processed online** („single pass approaches“)
- Observed systems change frequently (updates, extensions, etc.), leading to a **moving baseline**.
- **SOLUTIONS in this presentation:** Machine Learning and AI for ...
 - Part I: Flexible creation of log data parsers
 - Part II: Online anomaly detection beyond simple outlier detection



<https://www.amazon.de/dp/3030744493>

COMMON LOG FORMATS

- Apache Access logs
 - Structured
 - Many Categorical variables
 - Some complex tokens (session Ids, ...)

```

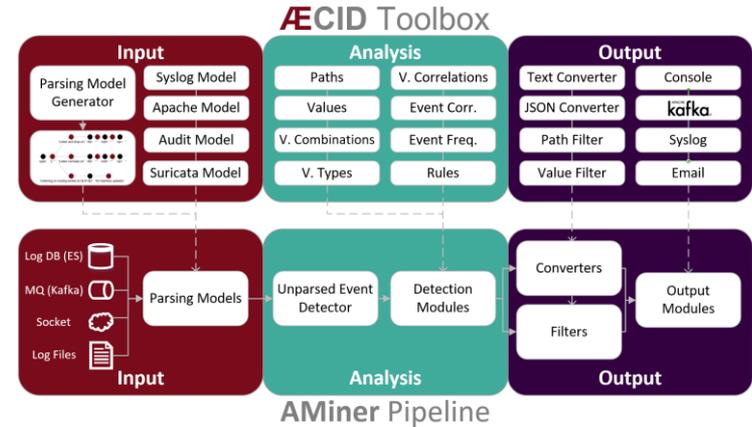
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10.35.34.242 - [04/Oct/2021:07:10:48 +0000] "GET /wp-content/themes/go/dist/css/style-shared.min.css?ver=1.4.4 HTTP/1.1" 200 23724 "http://intranet.price.fox.org/" "Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86_64; rv:86.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/86.0"
10.35.34.242 - [04/Oct/2021:07:10:48 +0000] "GET /wp-content/themes/go/dist/css/design-styles/style-traditional.min.css?ver=1.4.4 HTTP/1.1" 200 1490 "http://intranet.price.fox.org/" "Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86_64; rv:86.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/86.0"
10.35.34.242 - [04/Oct/2021:07:10:48 +0000] "GET /wp-includes/js/wp-embed.min.js?ver=5.8.1 HTTP/1.1" 200 1099 "http://intranet.price.fox.org/" "Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Ubuntu; Linux x86_64; rv:86.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/86.0"
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10.35.34.144 - [04/Oct/2021:07:17:02 +0000] "GET /wp-includes/js/jquery/jquery.min.js?ver=3.6.0 HTTP/1.1" 200 31246 "http://intranet.price.fox.org/" "Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) HeadlessChrome/93.0.4577.63 Safari/537.36"

```


INTRODUCING ÆCID AND AMINER

- **ÆCID** is a mature intrusion detection system using computer log data

- Ingests **log data from any system**
- Works with domain specific and previously unknown systems, i.e., does not rely on predefined parsers – **self-learning!**
- **Light-weight**, distributed anomaly detection
- Clients run with **low memory footprint** and minimum CPU utilization
- **Not in competition** with well-established systems, but as **additional detection mechanism**
 - Proof-of-Concept deployments as **sensors** for **ELK Stack** and **QRadar SIEMs**



<https://github.com/ait-aecid/logdata-anomaly-miner>

THE ÆCID APPROACH



1. **Log parser** generation

- A “recipe” on how to dissect log lines of unknown grammar
- Make log data usable for analysis → structured representation & easy to access

2. **Hypotheses** proposal

- Distribution of property values (e.g., IP addresses, user names, ...) in single events
- And across multiple events
- Correlation of event types

3. **Rule** generation through continuous hypotheses evaluation

- Sort out unstable hypotheses and create rules for stable ones
- Constitution of the system behavior model (learned behavior model)

4. **Anomaly detection**: rate the deviation of actual system behavior from the learned behavior model (anomalous points / context / frequency / sequence of events)

All steps take place in parallel, i.e., even during the anomaly detection phase, new hypotheses are created on the fly.

PART I: FLEXIBLE CREATION OF LOG DATA PARSERS

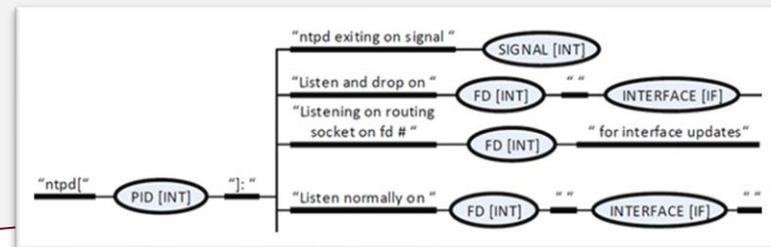


FAST LOG DATA PARSING

- Using **regex** for parsing is **inefficient** → **$O(n)$**
- Represent log line model as **tree-like graph** → **$O(\log(n))$** → **Parse data once!**
 - Describes information most efficiently – with **minimal storage requirements**
 - **Efficient** log line **processing, classification** and **information access**

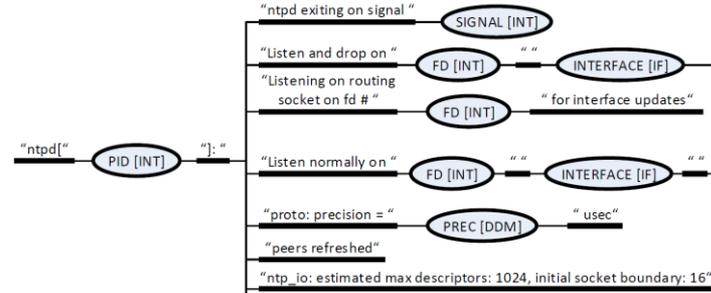
How to generate an efficient tree-like log parser?

```
Oct 15 00:10:27 mymachine ntpd[16721]: Listen normally on 2 lo 127.0.0.1 UDP 123
/model/syslog/time: 2021-10-15 00:10:27
/model/syslog/host: mymachine
/model/services/ntpd/pid: ntpd
/model/services/ntpd/listen/fd: 2
/model/services/ntpd/listen/if: 127.0.0.1
```



AECID-PG – CONCEPT

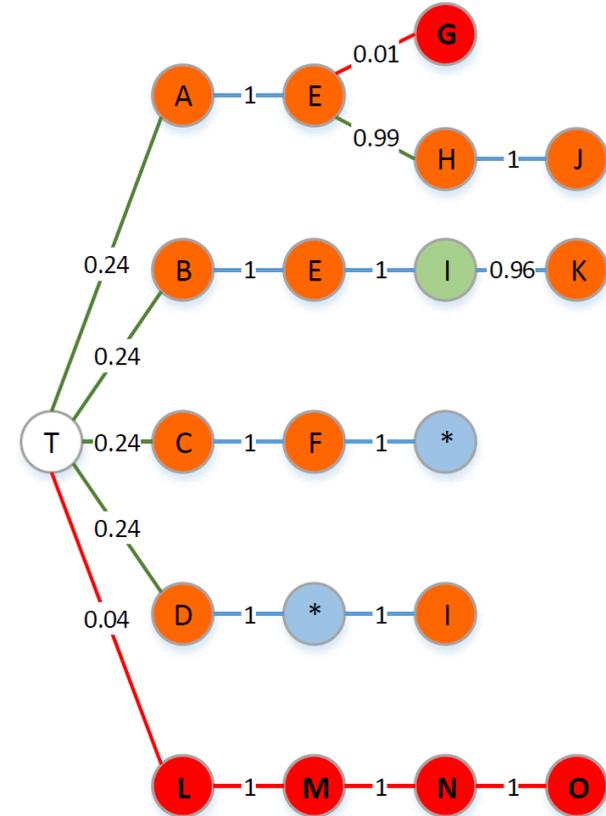
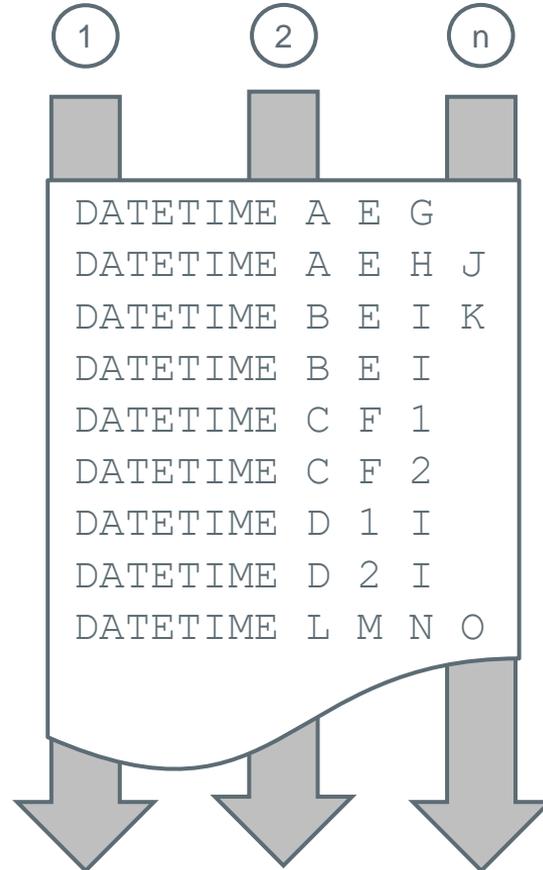
- Density based approach
- Independent from semantics
- Detect static and variable log line parts
- Build model from a **local point of view**
 - Different log line classes should not influence each other
- **Prohibit overfitting**



AECID-PG: PARSER GENERATOR

- Nodes:

- Static
- Variable
- Optional
- Deleted



SAMPLE LOGS

ntpd [16721]: Listen and drop on 0 v4wildcard 0.0.0.0 UDP 123

ntpd [16721]: Listen and drop on 1 v6wildcard :: UDP 123

ntpd [16721]: Listen normally on 2 lo 127.0.0.1 UDP 123

ntpd [16721]: Listen normally on 3 eth0 134.74.77.21 UDP 123

ntpd [16721]: Listen normally on 4 eth1 10.10.0.57 UDP 123

ntpd [16721]: Listen normally on 5 eth1 fe80::5652:ff:fe5a:f89f UDP 123

ntpd [16721]: Listen normally on 6 eth0 fe80::5652:ff:fe01:1fff UDP 123

ntpd [16721]: Listening on routing socket on fd #24 for interface updates

LOG TEMPLATES

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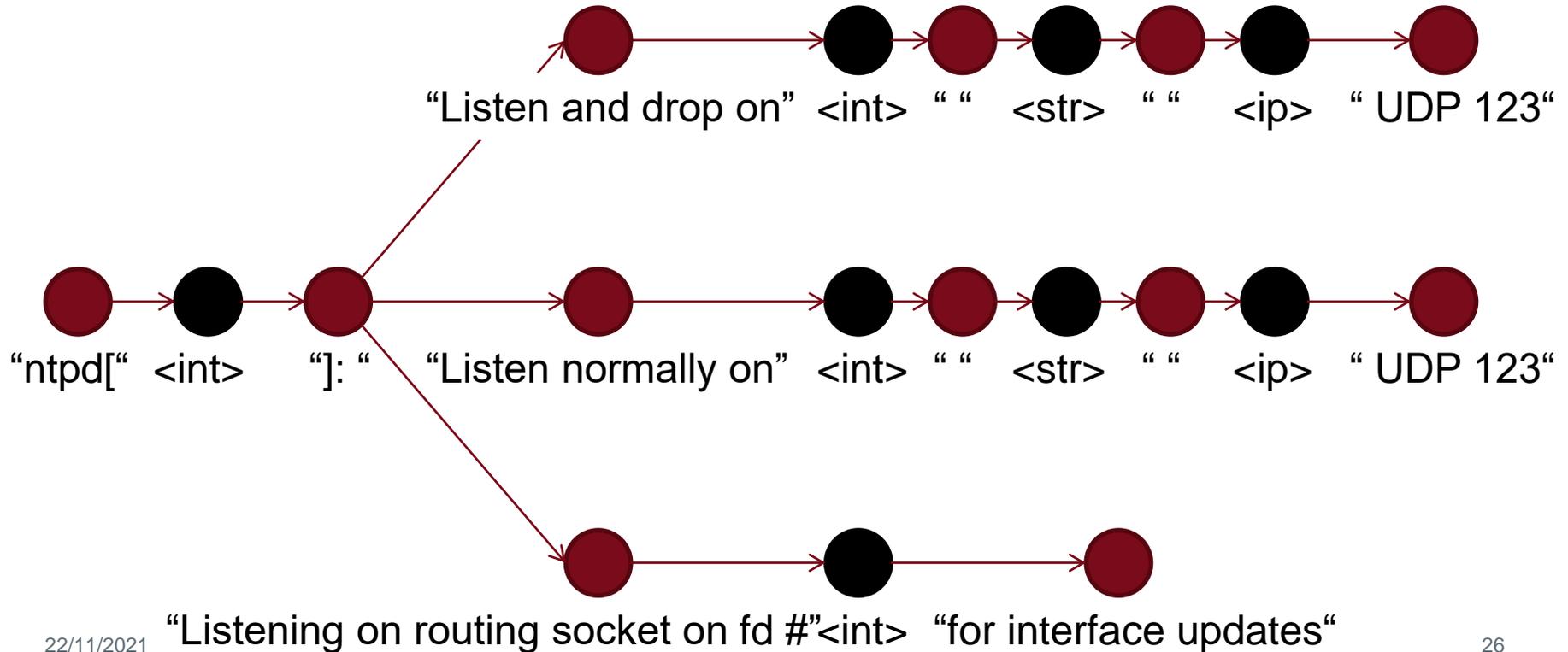
ntpd [16721]: Listening on routing socket on fd #24 for interface updates

ntpd[<int>]: Listen and drop on <int> <str> <ip> UDP 123

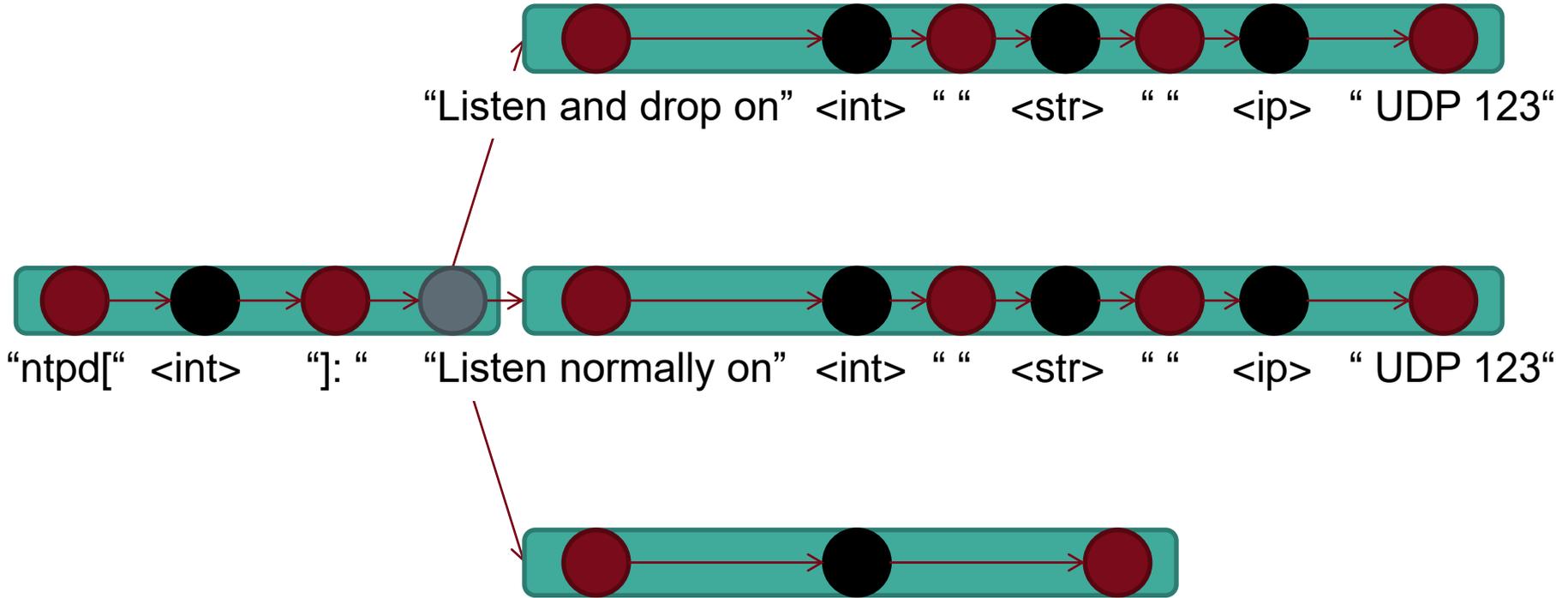
ntpd[<int>]: Listen normally on <int> <str> <ip> UDP 123

ntpd[<int>]: Listening on routing socket on fd #<int> for interface updates

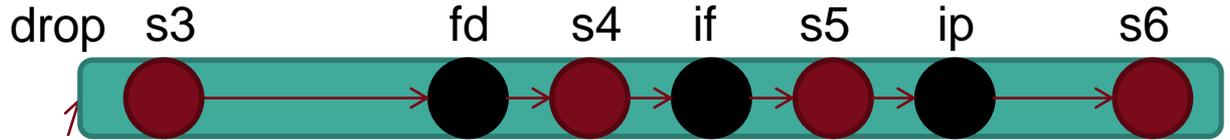
PARSER TREE



PARSER TREE



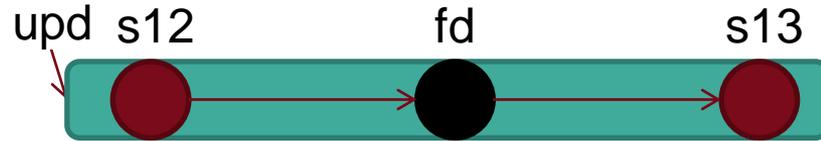
PARSER TREE



“Listen and drop on” <int> “ “ <str> “ “ <ip> “ UDP 123”



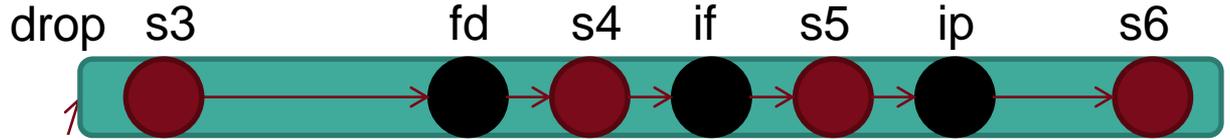
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“Listening on routing socket on fd #”<int> “for interface updates”

PARSER TREE

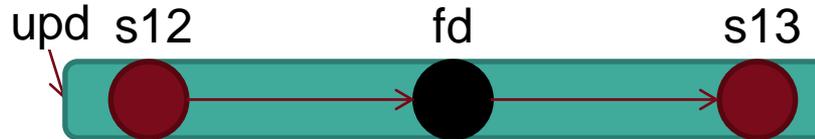
ntpd/pid



“Listen and drop on” <int> “ “ <str> “ “ <ip> “ UDP 123”

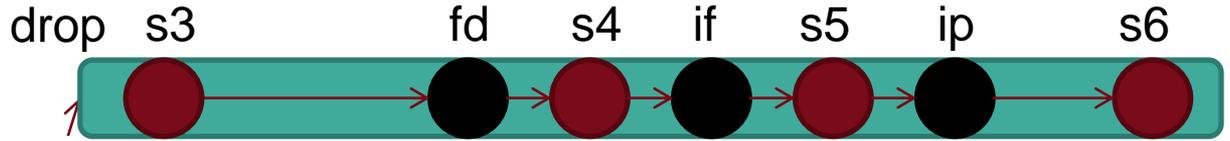


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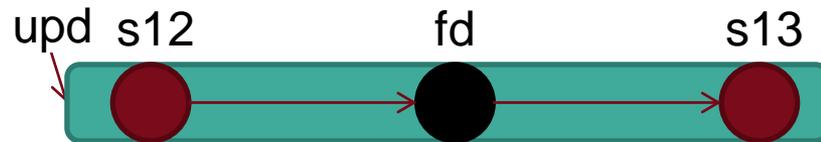
PARSER TREE



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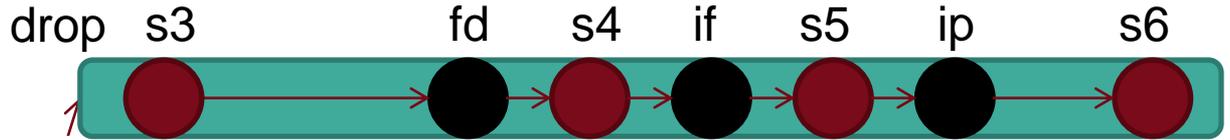


“ntpd[“ <int> “]: “ “Liste” “ “ <ip> “ UDP 123”



“Listening on routing socket on fd #”<int> “for interface updates”

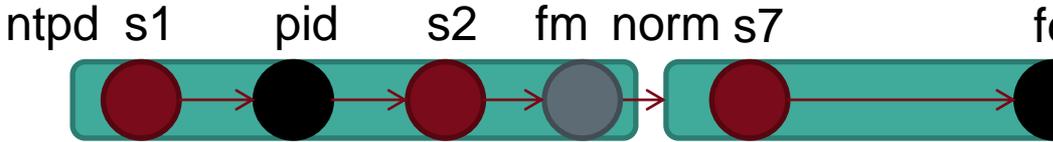
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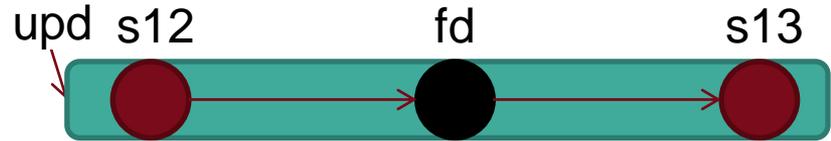
“Listen and drop on” <int> “ “ <str> “ “ <ip> “ UDP 123”



ntpctl/fm/drop/ip



“ntpctl[“ <int> “]: “ “Listen normally on” <int> “ “ <str> “ “ <ip> “ UDP 123”



“Listening on routing socket on fd #”<int> “for interface updates”

PARSER-GENERATOR

Live Demo



PART II: ONLINE ANOMALY DETECTION



HYPOTHESES PROPOSAL AND ANOMALY DETECTION

```
Jun 20 00:59:37 localhost sshd[1008]: Accepted public key for backup
from 172.29.147.33 port 54149 ssh2: RSA SHA256:9k...
```

```
/model/syslog/time: Jun 20 00:59:37
/model/syslog/host: localhost
/model/services/sshd/sname: sshd
/model/services/sshd/msg/acceptedpk/pid: 1008
/model/services/sshd/msg/acceptedpk/user: backup
/model/services/sshd/msg/acceptedpk/originip: 172.29.147.33
/model/services/sshd/msg/acceptedpk/port: 54149
/model/services/sshd/msg/acceptedpk/protocol: ssh2
/model/services/sshd/msg/acceptedpk/crypto: RSA
/model/services/sshd/msg/acceptedpk/fingerprint: SHA256:9k...
```

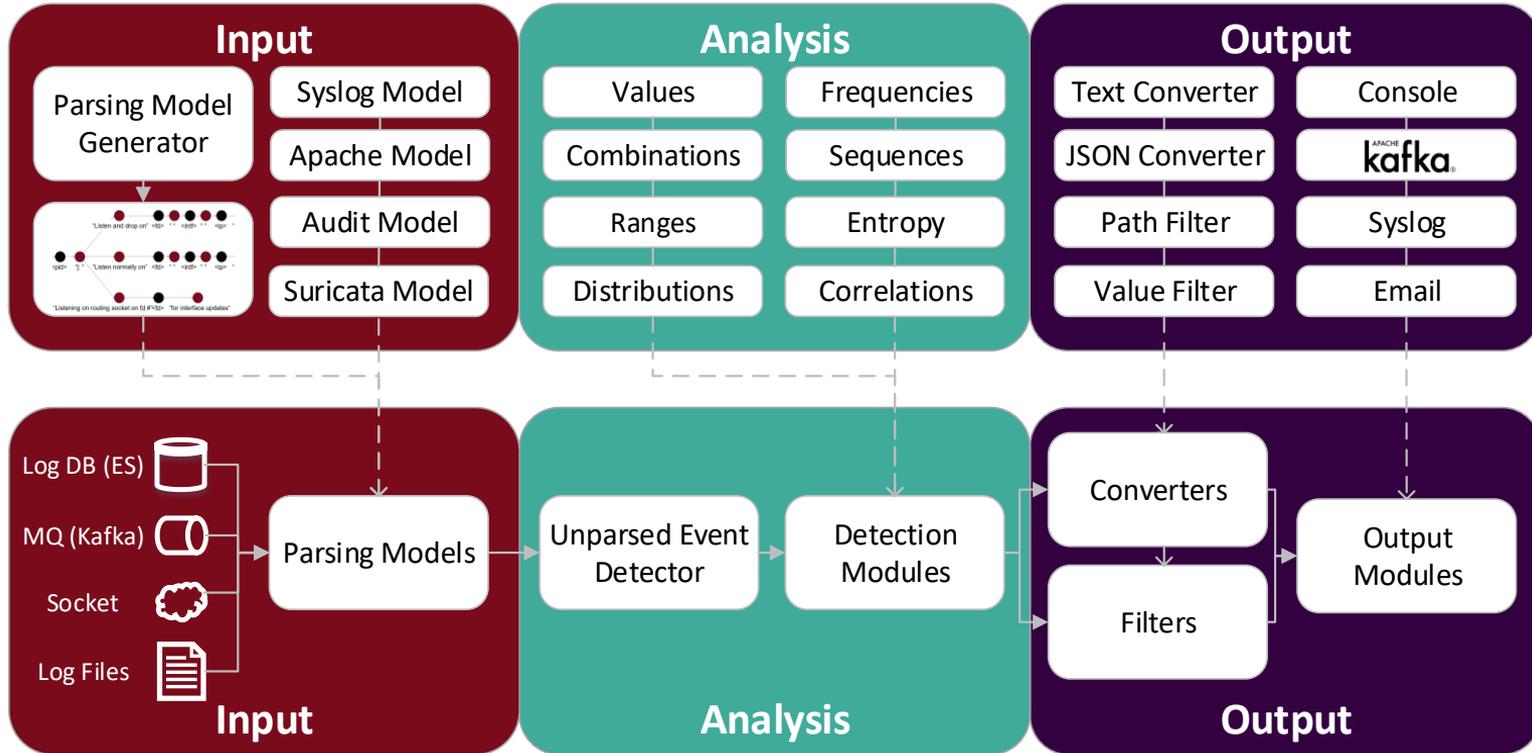
Simple Example Hypotheses:

```
user{backup} ~ remoteip{172.29.147.33}
user{backup} ~ fingerprint{SHA256:9k...}
user{backup} only allowed in time_hh{[00,03]}
...
```

- Different Methods for hypothesis generation (incl. brute force)
- Coverage of events is complex to determine
- Maximize detection capabilities with minimum number of (stable) hypotheses
- Continuous learning in parallel to detection

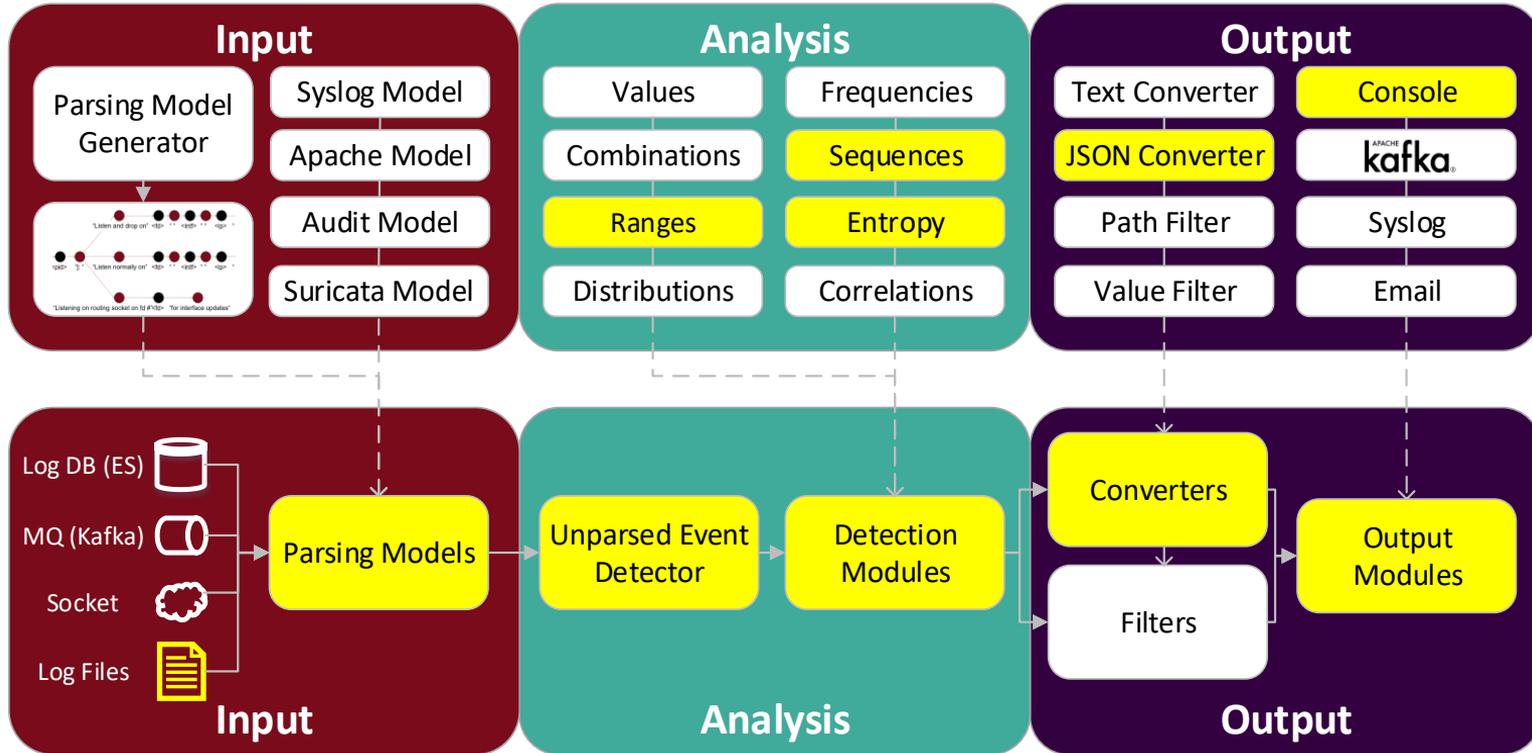
AMINER PIPELINE

ÆCID Toolbox



AMINER PIPELINE

ÆCID Toolbox



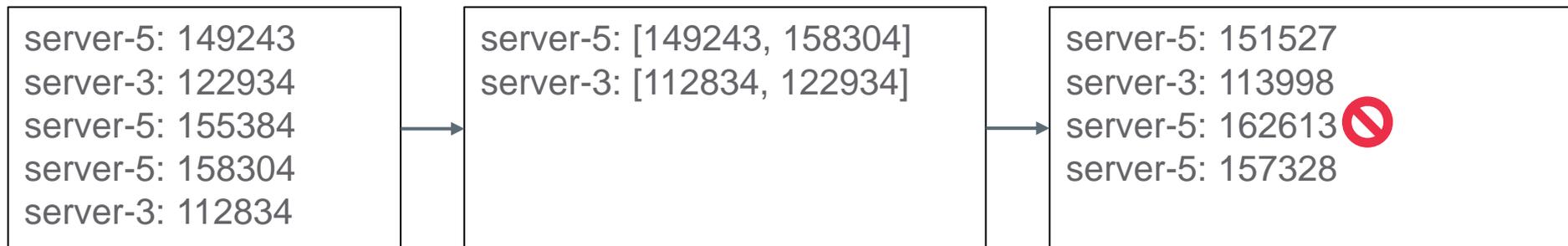
AMINER

Live Demo



SCENARIO: OPERATIONAL TECHNOLOGY (OT)

- **System:** Hosts report system monitoring data: Temperature, bytes, syscalls
- **Data:** 17:05:51 server-5 systemd[1644]: Bytes sent: 162613
- **Attack:** Attacker installs crypto-miner on one of the hosts
- **Consequences:** Changes in monitoring data
- **Detection:** Value Range Detector
 - Learn minimum and maximum
 - Automatically expand and raise anomalies



SCENARIO: REMOTE COMMAND EXEC

- **System:** Webserver with apache access logs
- **Data:** 10.35.34.9 - - [18:33:55] "GET /wp-admin/ HTTP/1.1" 302 361 "-" "Firefox/86.0"
- **Attack:** Webshell on server allows attacker to execute commands
- **Consequences:** Commands visible in accessed resources
- **Detection:** Entropy Detector
 - Learn probability distributions of character pairs, e.g., "/wp-admin/", "/wp-content/"
 - Automatically update probabilities during training or use default table

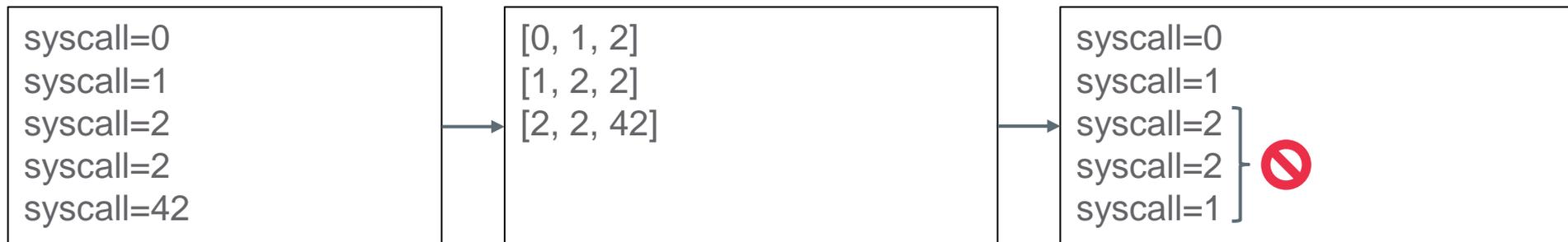
```
GET /wp-admin/
GET /wp-content/b.gif
GET /wp-content/hi.txt
GET /wp-admin/site.html
```

```
"w": [{"p": 1.0}]
"p": [{"-": 1.0}]
"-": [{"a": 0.5, "c": 0.5}]
"n": [{"/": 0.33, "t": 0.67}]
```

```
GET /wp-admin/
GET /wp-content/a.gif
GET /static/evil.php 
GET /wp-content/site.html
```

SCENARIO: PROCESS HIJACKING

- **System:** Host running audit daemon
- **Data:** type=SYSCALL msg=audit(1583016732.264:4786292): syscall=0 success=yes
- **Attack:** Attacker modifies a process as part of a privilege escalation
- **Consequences:** Process carries out operations in different order than before
- **Detection:** Sequence Detector
 - Learns sequences of fixed lengths
 - Need to untangle interleaved processes



KEY TAKEAWAYS

- **Log data analysis** is a non-trivial task
 - Many different formats and events
 - High volume data requires efficient code
 - Live monitoring and learning needs incremental algorithms
- **AECID/AMiner** allows to ...
 - ... manually or semi-automatically generate parsers
 - ... automatically train models in a semi-supervised manner
 - ... forensically analyze log data sets
 - ... detect anomalies in logs as soon as they occur

LINKS

- **AECID:** <https://aecid.ait.ac.at/>
- **AMiner (Github):** <https://github.com/ait-aecid/logdata-anomaly-miner>
 - **Tutorials:** <https://github.com/ait-aecid/logdata-anomaly-miner/wiki>
- **AMiner (Debian):** <https://packages.debian.org/sid/misc/logdata-anomaly-miner>
- **Publications + Patents:** <https://aecid.ait.ac.at/further-information/>
- **Current Projects:**

 **GUARD** **DECEPT**

THANK YOU!

aecid@ait.ac.at

