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Essentials to creating your own Security Posture using Splunk Enterprise

Using Splunk to maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of the SOC / IR

Richard W. McKee, MS-ISA, CISSP | Principal Cyber Security Analyst
Nevada National Security Site

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“ It is said that if you know your enemies and know yourself, you will not be imperiled in a hundred battles; if you do not know your enemies but do know yourself, you will win one and lose one; if you do not know your enemies nor yourself, you will be imperiled in every single battle.”

“The art of war teaches us to rely not on the likelihood of the enemy's not coming, but on our own readiness to receive him; not on the chance of his not attacking, but rather on the fact that we have made our position unassailable.”

Sun Tzu, *The Art of War*

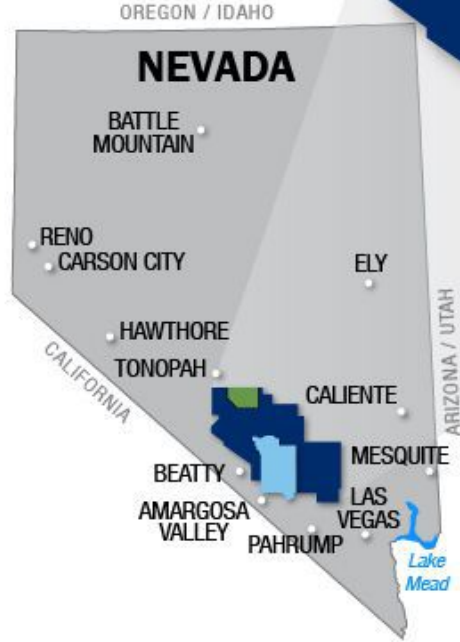
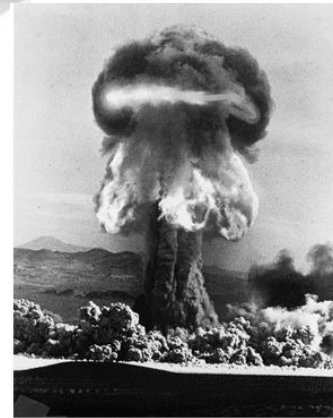
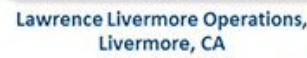
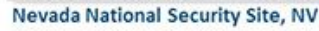
Richard W. McKee

Background – Experience and Education

- ▶ Principal Cyber Security Analyst – Nevada National Security Site
- ▶ 25 years in law enforcement
 - Last 11 years in computer forensics and cyber investigations (criminal and national security)
- ▶ Master of Science – Information Security and Assurance
- ▶ Bachelor of Business Administration – Management Information Systems
- ▶ Certifications – CISSP, Splunk Certified Power User, EnCE, GPEN, GCIH, GREM, GMON, GNFA, GISP

Background

How the NNSS Splunk experience relates to your enterprise



Prevention is Ideal... But Detection is a Must

- ▶ Splunk is the primary SIEM for the NNSS
- ▶ All hosts and devices capable of sending logs to Splunk do so
- ▶ Cyber has made logging a policy requirement and all in-house developers or hired consultants must write software capable of logging and sending events to Splunk

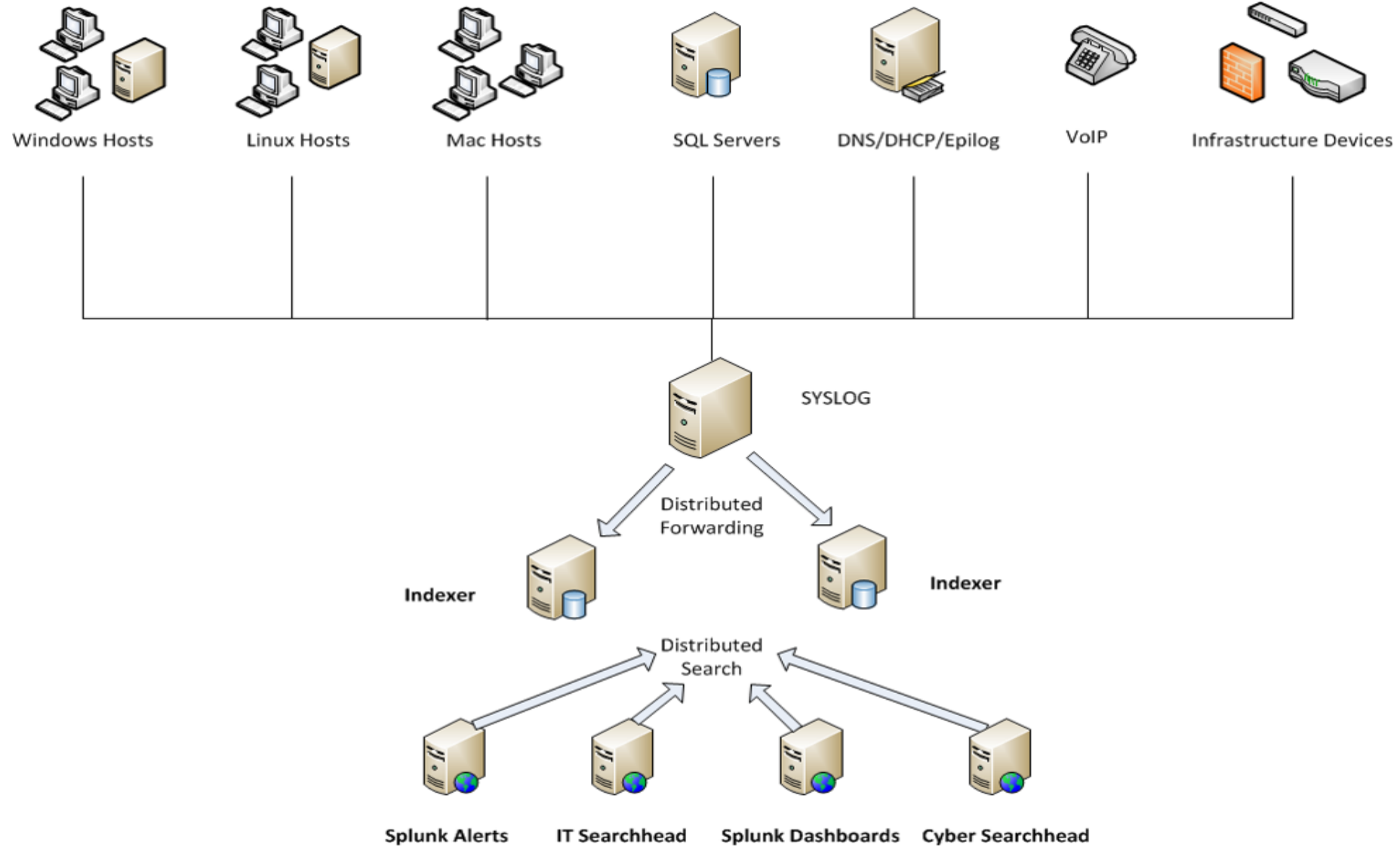
“...know yourself...”

- ▶ Windows Hosts
 - ▶ Linux Hosts
 - ▶ Mac Hosts
 - ▶ Routers and Switches
 - ▶ Firewalls
 - ▶ Endpoint Protection
 - ▶ Syslog
 - ▶ Internal Splunk servers
 - ▶ Databases
 - VPN
 - RSA
 - Active Directory
 - VoIP Phones and Servers
 - Email Security Appliance
 - Malware Sandbox
 - FortiMail
 - DLP
 - Mobile Device Management

Configuration

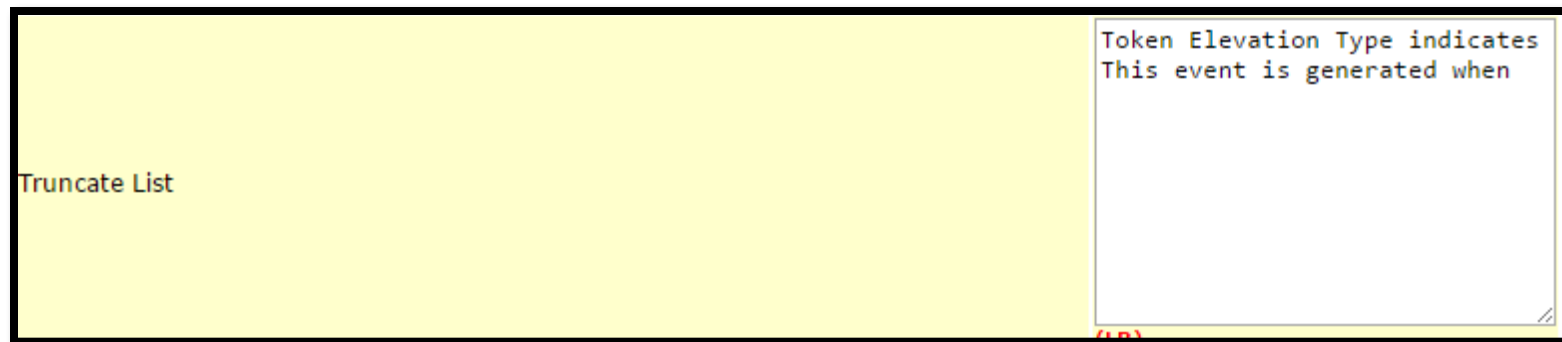
- ▶ A physical syslog server is the primary feed for Splunk
- ▶ For security, only the syslog server can communicate directly with the Splunk indexers
- ▶ All forwarders and devices feed the syslog box directly*
- ▶ A 10Gbps tap is also feeding the syslog server
- ▶ If Splunk fails, logs are also temporarily stored on Syslog

DATA SOURCES



Host Logs

- ▶ Enterprise Snare is used to grab logs from sources. NNSS brought the Snare developer in from Australia to custom create agents for Windows, Mac, Linux, SQL, and Epilog
- ▶ The Snare Agents are highly customizable and act as the first filter prior to Splunk, allowing the reduction of unnecessary data



Snare Custom Config

Identify the high level event	☐ Logon or Logoff ☐ Access a file or directory ☐ Start or stop a process ☐ Use of user rights ☐ USB Event ☒ Any event(s)	☐ Account Administration ☐ Change the security policy ☐ Restart, shutdown and system ☐ Filtering platform events
Event ID Search Term <i>Optional, Comma separated: only used by the 'Any Event' setting above</i>	☒ Include ☐ Exclude *	
General Search Term <i>Wildcards accepted</i>	☒ Include ☐ Exclude ☐ Regular Expression *	
User Search Term <i>User Names, comma separated. Wildcards accepted</i>	☒ Include ☐ Exclude *	
Source Search Term <i>Source Names, comma separated. Wildcards accepted</i>	☒ Include ☐ Exclude Microsoft-Windows-TaskScheduler	
Identify the event types to be captured	☒ Success Audit ☒ Information ☒ Error ☒ Verbose	☒ Failure Audit ☒ Warning ☒ Critical ☐ ActivityTracing
Identify the event logs (ignored if any objective other than 'Any event(s)' is selected):	☐ Security ☐ Application ☐ DNS Server ☐ Legacy FRS	☐ System ☐ Directory Service ☐ DFS-Replication ☒ Custom Event Log
Select the Alert Level	☐ Critical ☐ Priority ☐ Warning ☒ Information ☐ Clear	

► Possible uses:

- Can be used to monitor any flat text files from any directory or UNC path

Epilog Agent

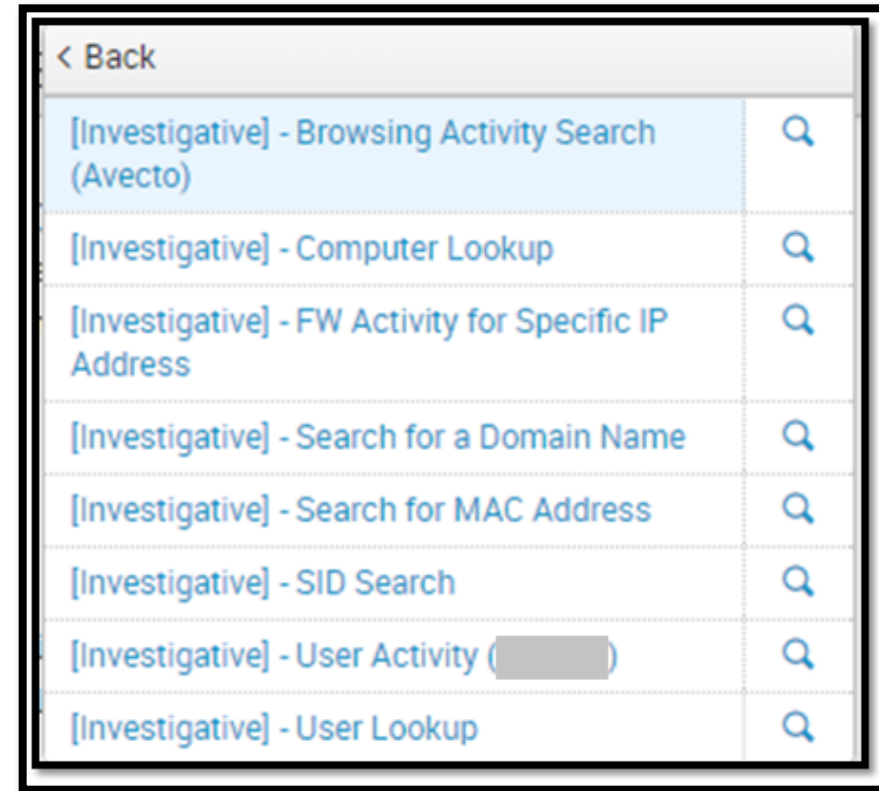
SNARE Log Configuration

The following parameters of the SNARE log inputs may be set:

Select the Log Type	Custom Event Log DNS_Log
Multi-Line Format	☒ Single line only ☐ Fixed number of lines 0 ☐ Line separating events
Send Comments: <i>By default, lines starting with '#' will be ignored. Enable this option if you wish to collect these lines</i>	☐
Log File or Directory	E:\DNSLog.txt
Log Name Format: (optional) Help	DNS
Change Configuration Reset Form	

Quick Investigative Searches

- ▶ These searches are complete except for areas for the incident responder to put a username, IP, hostname, etc.



Search Examples - DNS

DATE/TIME (UTC) ^	REQUESTER CLIENT IP ⇅	DOMAIN ⇅
03-13-2016 04:53:59		clients4.google.com
03-13-2016 04:53:59		csc3-2010-crl.verisign.com
03-13-2016 04:53:59		prod.nexusrules.live.com.akadns.net
03-13-2016 04:53:59		ocsp.globalsign.com
03-13-2016 04:53:59		www.microsoft.com
03-13-2016 04:53:59		ent-shasta-rrs.symantec.com
03-13-2016 04:53:59		streamerapi.finance.yahoo.com
03-13-2016 04:53:59		csc3-2009-2-crl.verisign.com
03-13-2016 04:53:59		pki.energy.gov
03-13-2016 04:53:59		ent-shasta-rrs.symantec.com
03-13-2016 04:53:59		www.google.com
03-13-2016 04:53:59		chk.l2.nessus.org
03-13-2016 04:53:59		ent-shasta-rrs.symantec.com
03-13-2016 04:53:59		nexusrules.officeapps.live.com

Search Examples – Files Written to USB

DATE/TIME FILE WRITTEN (LOCAL) ◊	USER ◊	HOSTNAME ◊	DOMAIN ◊	USB DEVICE ID ◊	FILES WRITTEN ◊
2016-03-12 20:53:35			NTSOPS	USBSTOR\Disk&Ven_Apricorn&Prod_Aegis_FIPS_DT&Rev_0217\AA0000022A1F&0	F:/Exchange/~Archive3.pst.tmp
2016-03-12 20:53:35			NTSOPS	USBSTOR\Disk&Ven_Apricorn&Prod_Aegis_FIPS_DT&Rev_0217\AA0000022A1F&0	F:/Exchange/Archive3.pst
2016-03-12 20:49:27			NTSOPS	USBSTOR\Disk&Ven_Apricorn&Prod_Aegis_FIPS_DT&Rev_0217\AA0000022A1F&0	F:/Exchange/July 9 2013.pst
2016-03-12 20:49:27			NTSOPS	USBSTOR\Disk&Ven_Apricorn&Prod_Aegis_FIPS_DT&Rev_0217\AA0000022A1F&0	F:/Exchange/~July 9 2013.pst.tmp
2016-03-12 20:49:20			NTSOPS	USBSTOR\Disk&Ven_Apricorn&Prod_Aegis_FIPS_DT&Rev_0217\AA0000022A1F&0	F:/Exchange/~Archive3.pst.tmp
2016-03-12 20:49:20			NTSOPS	USBSTOR\Disk&Ven_Apricorn&Prod_Aegis_FIPS_DT&Rev_0217\AA0000022A1F&0	F:/Exchange/Archive3.pst
2016-03-12 20:49:07			NTSOPS	USBSTOR\Disk&Ven_Apricorn&Prod_Aegis_FIPS_DT&Rev_0217\AA0000022A1F&0	F:/Exchange/~Archive 4.pst.tmp
2016-03-12 20:49:07			NTSOPS	USBSTOR\Disk&Ven_Apricorn&Prod_Aegis_FIPS_DT&Rev_0217\AA0000022A1F&0	F:/Exchange/Archive 4.pst
2016-03-12 20:38:26			NTSOPS	USBSTOR\Disk&Ven_Apricorn&Prod_Aegis_FIPS_DT&Rev_0217\AA0000022A1F&0	F:/Exchange/~Archive3.pst.tmp
2016-03-12 20:38:26			NTSOPS	USBSTOR\Disk&Ven_Apricorn&Prod_Aegis_FIPS_DT&Rev_0217\AA0000022A1F&0	F:/Exchange/Archive3.pst

Serial number of the USB device is captured, allowing CIRT
to do serial number lookups and correlation

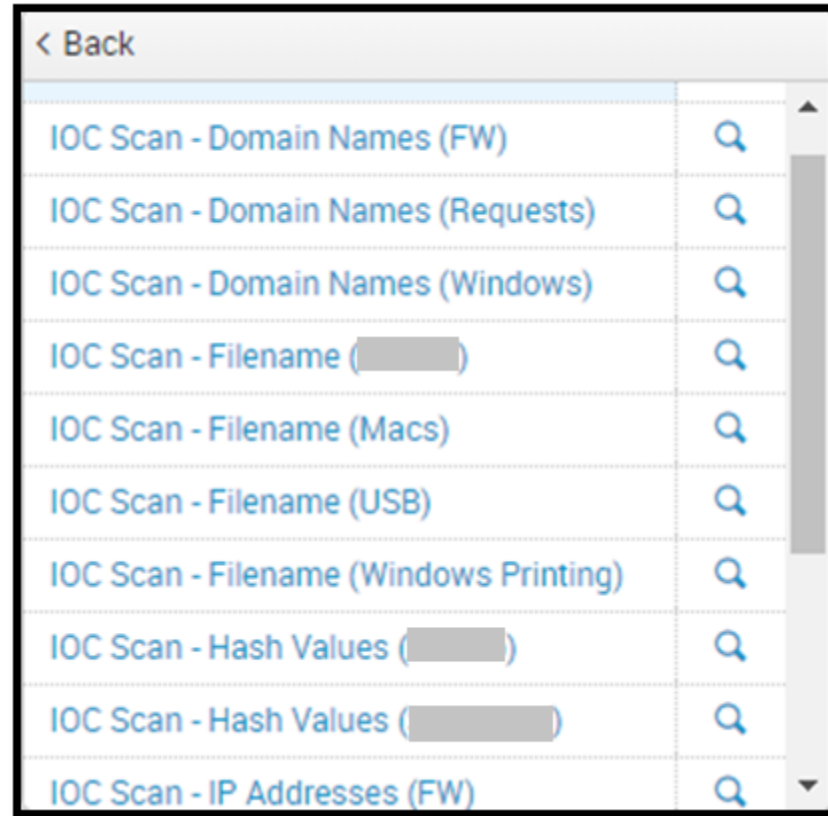
Search Examples – Possible Compromised Hosts



Firewall logs are examined daily and hosts that meet two or three of the following are highlighted:

- 1 – Hosts with the most data flowing out
- 2 – Hosts with the highest number of connections
- 3 – Hosts with the longest duration of connections

Search Examples – IOCs



The screenshot shows a web interface with a search bar at the top. Below the search bar is a list of search examples, each with a magnifying glass icon to its right. The list is scrollable, as indicated by a vertical scrollbar on the right side of the list. The examples are as follows:

< Back	
IOC Scan - Domain Names (FW)	Q
IOC Scan - Domain Names (Requests)	Q
IOC Scan - Domain Names (Windows)	Q
IOC Scan - Filename ()	Q
IOC Scan - Filename (Macs)	Q
IOC Scan - Filename (USB)	Q
IOC Scan - Filename (Windows Printing)	Q
IOC Scan - Hash Values ()	Q
IOC Scan - Hash Values ()	Q
IOC Scan - IP Addresses (FW)	Q

Search Examples – RSA Activity

DATE/TIME (UTC) ⚙	USER ⚙	ACTION ⚙	RESULT ⚙
03-13-2016 07:18:02		success	AUTHN_METHOD_SUCCESS
03-13-2016 07:12:36		success	AUTHN_METHOD_SUCCESS
03-13-2016 07:12:18		failure	AUTHN_METHOD_FAILED
03-13-2016 07:12:18		failure	AUTHN_METHOD_FAILED
03-13-2016 06:51:01		success	AUTHN_METHOD_SUCCESS
03-13-2016 06:36:43		success	AUTHN_METHOD_SUCCESS

RSA Activity includes PIN resets, token failures, and emergency backup PIN access

Search Examples – Process Execution

DATE/TIME (UTC) ◊	HOSTNAME ◊	DOMAIN ◊	Avecto_description ◊	SOFTWARE VERSION ◊	PROCESS ID ◊	PARENT PROCESS ID ◊	HASH ◊	COMMAND EXECUTED ◊
Mar 13 07:53:22 2016			Task Scheduler Engine	6.1.7600.16385	4252	332	2D5A9FFAE8898BA67963290FC4E1DDF99DED5E2E	taskeng.exe (68819784-53C7-4 941922548-1860439328-29390
Mar 13 07:53:22 2016			Adobe Reader and Acrobat Manager	1.824.16.6751	7848	4252	7224E3586E6576C071A6141F3073A831734B08D4	"C:\Program Files (x86)\Comm
Mar 13 07:53:20 2016			Windows host process (Rundll32)	6.1.7600.16385	5464	5500	963B55ACC8C566876364716D5AAFA353995812A8	rundll32 C:\WINDOWS\system32\spool /pjob=29993 /pname"\nts-ps2
Mar 13 07:53:19 2016			COM Surrogate	6.1.7600.16385	7128	848	E977B87698C3E595D55827665E22F8F788DD3F9F	C:\WINDOWS\system32\DllHos FF9B966D75B0)

This search identifies software, versions, PID, PPID, Hash values of executable, path, etc. This is used with a lookup table to identify new software and find malware based on path and hash

Splunk Alert Example



Feb 2/16/2016 11:00 AM

Splunk

Splunk Review: [Real Time Alert] - Windows Executable Launched

To:  CIRT

 If there are problems with how this message is displayed, click here to view it in a web browser.

The alert condition for '[Real Time Alert] - Windows Executable Launched' was triggered.

DATE/TIME INSTALLER LAUNCHED(UTC)	HOSTNAME	HOST IP	ACCOUNT INSTALLING SOFTWARE	EXECUTABLE
Feb 16 18:49:36 2016				C:\Users\ [REDACTED] \AppData\LocalLow\Oracle\Java\AU\au.msi.
Feb 16 18:48:34 2016				C:\Users\ [REDACTED] \AppData\LocalLow\Oracle\Java\jre1.8.0_74\jre1.8.0_74.msi.
Feb 16 18:32:35 2016				C:\Users\ [REDACTED] \AppData\Local\delldrivers\APP_WIN_R312259\dellsysmgr.msi.

National Nuclear Security Administration
US Department of Energy
Nevada National Security Site

[Dashboard] Account Activity

More info 

Accounts Disabled Past 7 Days

	DATE/TIME ACCOUNT DISABLED (UTC) ◊	ACCOUNT DISABLED ◊	DOMAIN ◊	USER WHO DISABLED ACCOUNT ◊
1	03-12-2016 14:59:45			
2	03-11-2016 21:02:05			
3	03-11-2016 20:54:06			
4	03-10-2016 23:00:05			
5	03-10-2016 22:56:11			
6	03-10-2016 22:49:27			
7	03-10-2016 22:48:27			
8	03-10-2016 21:57:19			
9	03-10-2016 19:01:55			
10	03-10-2016 18:39:39			

2m ago

Accounts Deleted Past 7 Days

DELETED DATE/TIME (UTC) ▾	DELETED ACCOUNT ▾	USER WHO DELETED ACCOUNT ▾	DOMAIN ▾	HOST ACCOUNT DELETED ON ▾
03-07-2016 16:57:37				

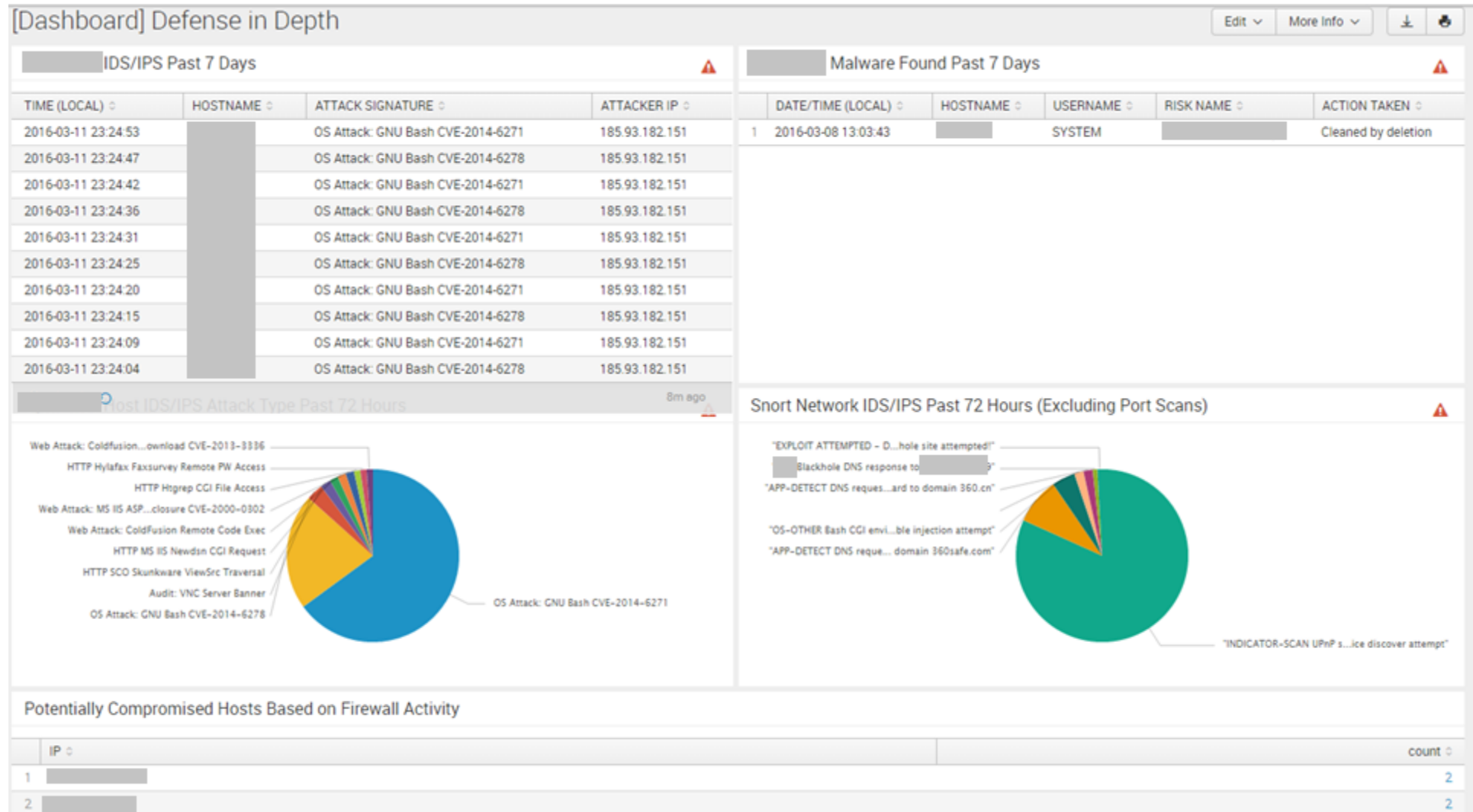
User Account Logons on Multiple Systems Past 24 Hours

	UserName	count
1		5
2		4
3		4
4		3

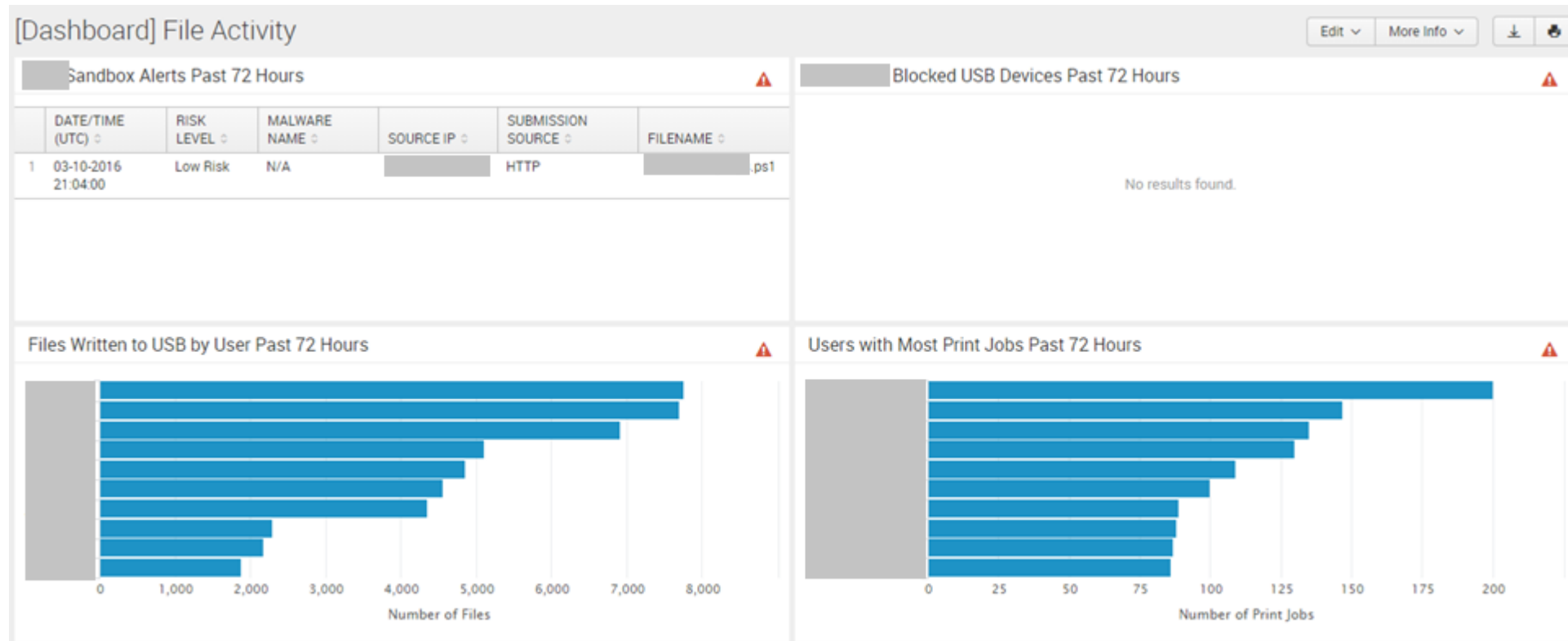
[Dashboard] Authentication



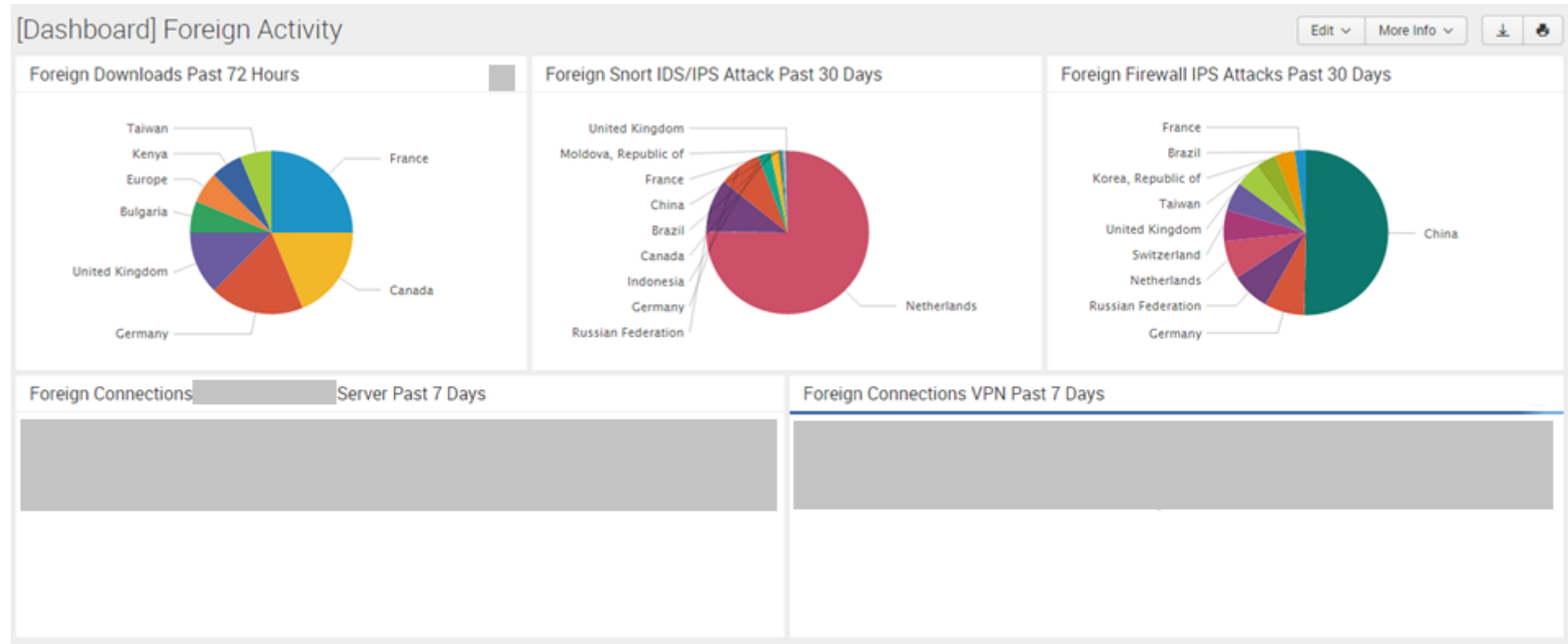
Defense in Depth Dashboard



File Activity Dashboard



Foreign Activity Dashboard



Network Access Dashboard

[Dashboard] Network Access

Edit

More Info

Potential Unauthorized Device on Network Past 30 Days

	DATE/TIME (UTC)	CLIENT IP	HOSTNAME	MAC ADDRESS
1	03-07-2016 17:49:57			
2	02-12-2016 17:29:00			

Confirmed Unauthorized Device on Network Past 30 Days

No results found.

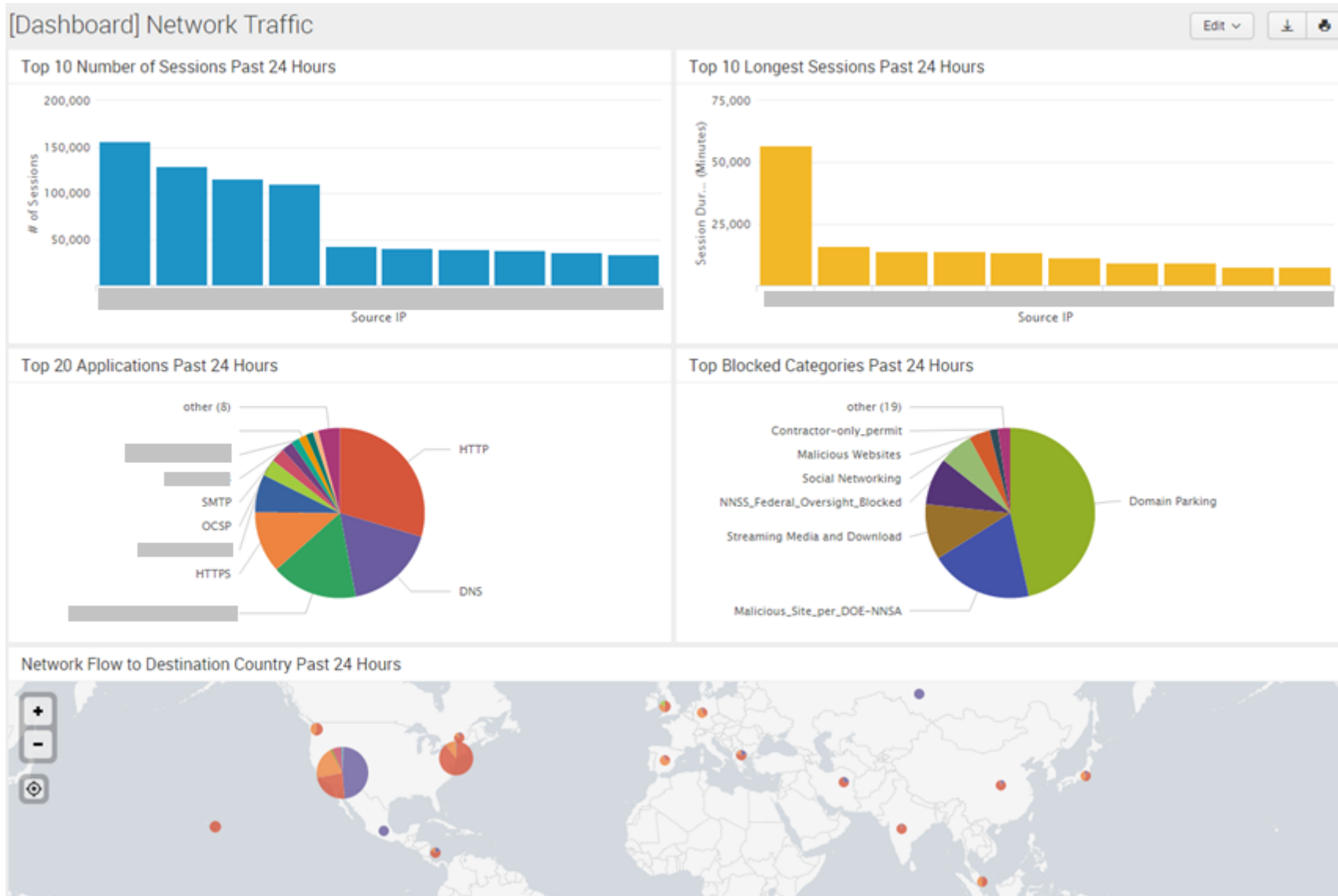
DHCP Activity Past 15 Minutes

	DATE/TIME (UTC)	CLIENT IP	HOSTNAME	MAC ADDRESS
1	03-13-2016 08:52:37			
2	03-13-2016 08:52:08			
3	03-13-2016 08:51:37			
4	03-13-2016 08:51:16			
5	03-13-2016 08:49:27			
6	03-13-2016 08:49:18			
7	03-13-2016 08:46:08			
8	03-13-2016 08:45:05			
9	03-13-2016 08:43:08			

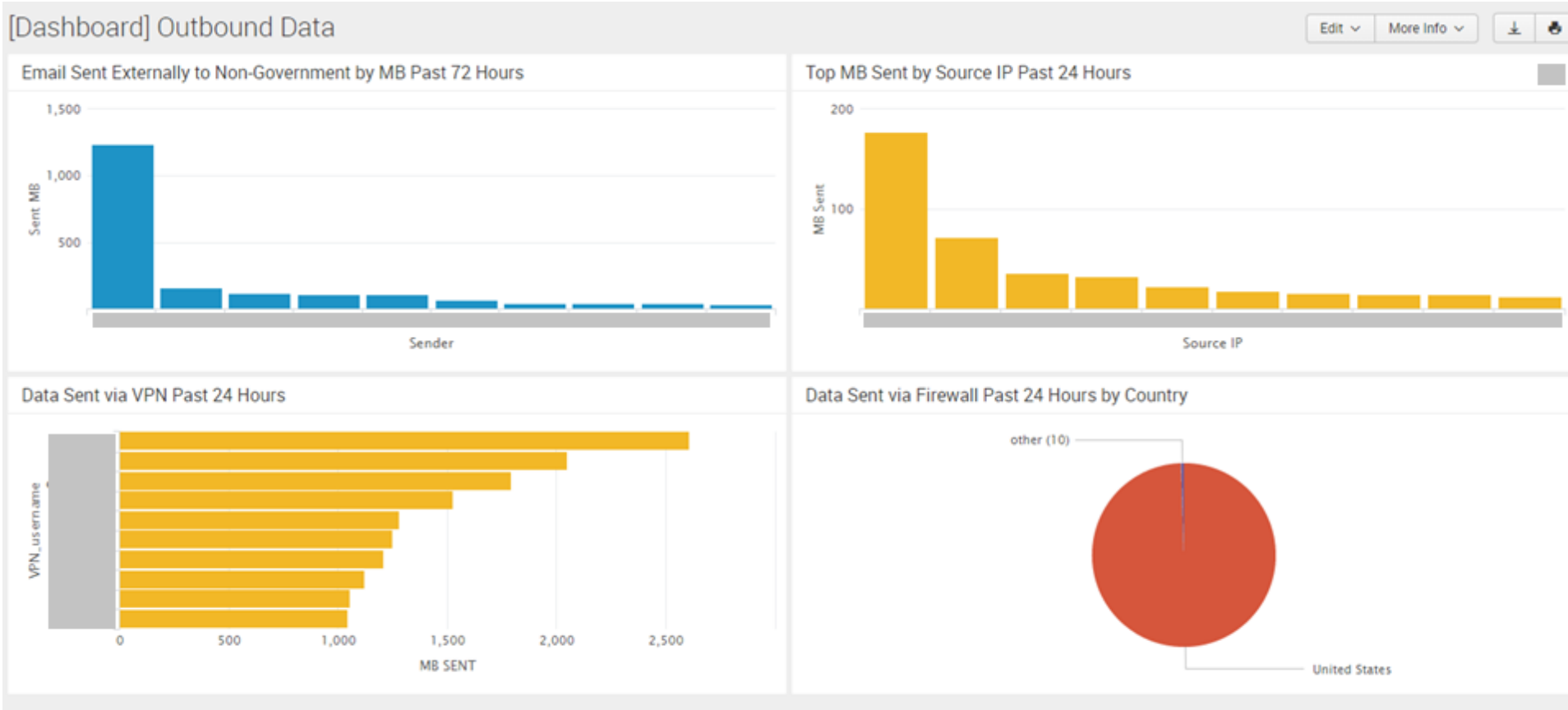
Internet Only Activity Past 15 Minutes

	DATE/TIME (UTC)	CLIENT IP	HOSTNAME	MAC ADDRESS
1	03-13-2016 08:52:58			
2	03-13-2016 08:50:45			
3	03-13-2016 08:47:43			
4	03-13-2016 08:47:20			
5	03-13-2016 08:47:09			
6	03-13-2016 08:46:46			
7	03-13-2016 08:45:46			
8	03-13-2016 08:40:32			
9	03-13-2016 08:39:42			

Network Traffic Dashboard



Outbound Data Dashboard



Key Takeaways

1. Identify all of your logging sources
2. Identify what information from those sources can indicate malicious behavior
3. Prepare alerts and dashboards based upon those indicators
4. Prepare and save searches for repetitive, common searches
5. ACT ON THE INFORMATION!!!!