

SEC1336: Using Splunk to Catch Theft Rings

Taking Down Organized Retail Theft with DHCP Logs

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“Retail theft costs U.S. companies
~\$30 Billion a year.”

<https://www.facefirst.com/blog/retail-loss-prevention-and-violent-crime-statistics/>

“Professional shoplifters are responsible for 10% (\$3B) of all retail theft. Averaging ~\$800,000 for every \$1b in sales, up 7% YOY”

<https://www.facefirst.com/blog/retail-loss-prevention-and-violent-crime-statistics/>

<https://www.retaildive.com/news/organized-retail-crime-continues-to-surge/543732/>

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TTPs of Organized Theft

The different ways organized criminals make off the with goods

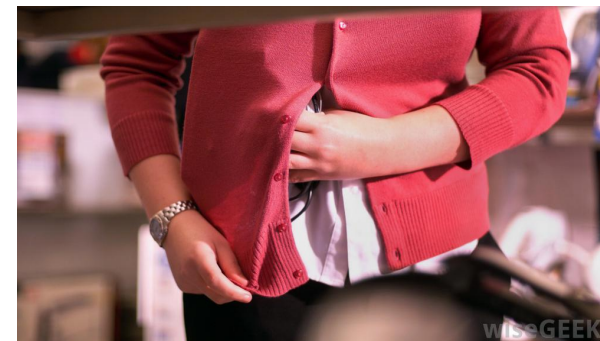
Push Cart



Fake Returns



Five-Finger Discount



How Can Splunk Help?

How do we stop or at least deter even some of this theft?

Questions that needed to be answered

- How to find out **who is in the store?**
- How do we **correlate known thefts to individuals?**
- How to **make complex data user friendly** for Loss Prevention investigators?

Most importantly: How do we **get results to the right people** that can take action ASAP?

Solved: Who is in the Store

The Magic Sauce:
Instore Guest WiFi
DHCP logs

```
index="infoblox" sourcetype="infoblox:dhcp" (dhcp_type=DHCPACK OR dhcp_type=DHCPREQUEST)
(( dest_ip=* [ | inputlookup StoreGuestWifiRange.csv | fields dest_ip ] ) OR
(src_ip=* [ | inputlookup StoreGuestWifiRange.csv | fields src_ip ] ))

| eval dest_mac=if(isnull(src_mac),dest_mac,src_mac)
| eval dest_ip=if(isnull(src_ip),dest_ip,src_ip)

| lookup CIDR2StoreNum.csv dest_ip OUTPUT StoreNumber
| lookup StoreNum2City.csv StoreNumber OUTPUT City, State/Province
| lookup CityLatLong.csv City, State/Province OUTPUT lat, long
| table dest_mac, dest_ip, City, State/Province, StoreNumber, lat, long
```

Solved: Correlating Known Thefts to Individuals

Step 1: Finding A Common Bad Actor

Input 1st Store #

Month

Day

12345

August

1

```
index=summary sourcetype2=LossPrevention
```

```
(StoreNumber=$tokSN1$ date_month=$tokM1$ date_mday=$tokD1$) OR
```

```
(StoreNumber=$tokSN2$ date_month=$tokM2$ date_mday=$tokD2$) OR
```

```
(StoreNumber=$tokSN3$ date_month=$tokM3$ date_mday=$tokD3$)
```

```
| stats dc(StoreNumber) by dest_mac
```

```
| rename dc(StoreNumber) as Store_Hits
```

```
| where Store_Hits > 1
```

```
| sort -Store_Hits
```

12:34:56:78:90:ac

2

12:34:56:78:90:ad

2

12:34:56:78:90:af

2

An analyst inputs dates and stores of known thefts believed to be linked to same Master Case.

The goal being to isolate a MAC address that was present during multiple events.

Solved: Complex Data Made User Friendly

We can further refine by time, to provide within an approximate time window of when the individual entered and left the store.

Step 2: Investigating Suspect

Select MAC to Investigate

12:34:56:78:90:ac

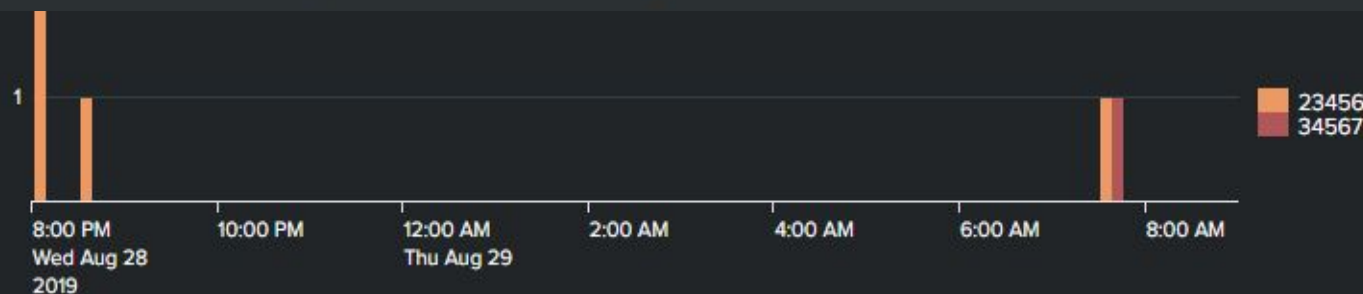


Select Time Range

Last 12 hours

12:34:56:78:90:c0

```
| index=summary sourcetype2=LossPrevention dest_mac="tokMAC1"  
| timechart span=15m count by StoreNumber
```



Loss Prevention Dashboard

Step 1: Finding A Common Bad Actor

Input 1st Store #

12345

Month

August ▾

Day

1 ▾

Input 2nd Store #

23456

Month

September ▾

Day

2 ▾

Input 3rd Store #

34567

Month

October ▾

Day

3 ▾

dest_mac ↕	Store_Hits ↕
12:34:56:78:90:c0	4
12:34:56:78:90:ac	2
12:34:56:78:90:ad	2
12:34:56:78:90:af	2

Step 2: Investigating Suspect

Select MAC to Investigate

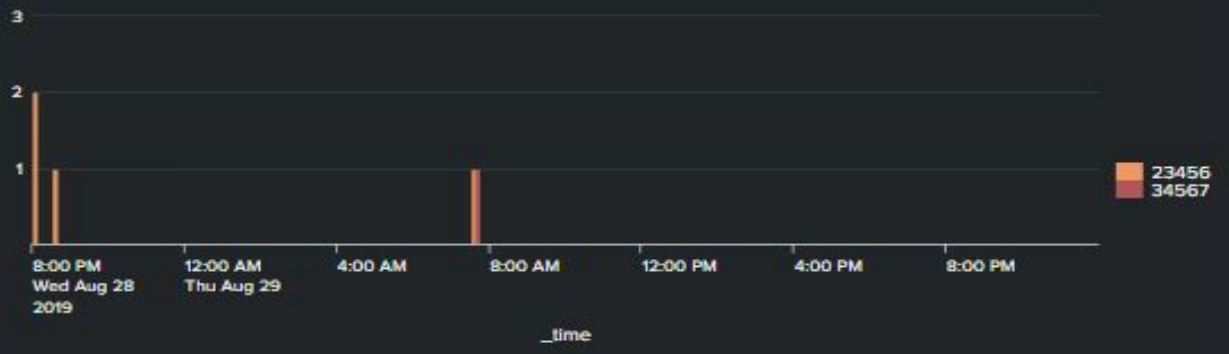
12:34:56:78:90:ac ▾

×

Select Time Range

Custom time ▾

Time In Store



Locations for 12:34:56:78:90:ac



WE NEED A NAME!

Copyright?

GIVE US A NAME!

memecrunch.com

You're on the List

Populating a Lookup from an input panel

1. Once a device has been found present at an unusually high number of known thefts, it goes on the list.
2. This input panel allows an investigator to flag a MAC address is suspicious, as well as add relevant case information

Place Suspicious MAC on Alert List

Suspicious MAC

Case Number

Case Notes

Submit

Solved: Getting results to the right people

With an alerting running every 5m, we can compare our suspicious MAC list, to MACs currently active in the stores

By tokenizing the email alert action, and leveraging stats 'values' we can ensure emails are only sent to the relevant people.

 Send email
 Remove

To:

Comma separated list of email addresses.
[Show CC and BCC](#)

Priority: Normal ▼

Subject:

The email subject, recipients and message can include tokens that insert text based on the search.

Message:

A suspicious customer associated with \$results.Case_Name\$: \$result.Case_Number\$ Entered \$result.StoreNumber\$ at \$result._time\$.

Please see case information for further details

Include

☐ Link to Alert
 ☐ Link to Results

☐ Search String
 ☒ Inline Table ▼

☐ Trigger Condition
 ☐ Attach CSV

☐ Trigger Time
 ☐ Attach PDF

Type: HTML & Plain Text Plain Text



Thu 9/5/2019 8:05 AM

[REDACTED]-Splunk-Administrators

Possible Shop Lift 1-123

To  Foshee, Logan - Log

Retention Policy Lowe's 5 Year Inbox Archive to Deleted Items (5 years)

Expires 9/3/2024

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

A suspicious customer associate with Jimmy and the boys : 1-123 Entered 2750 at 09/05/19 07:35:05 AM

City	State Province	Store_Number	Email	Case_Name	Case_Number	time
[REDACTED]	NC	[REDACTED]	logan [REDACTED]	Jimmy and the boys	1-123	09/05/19 07:35:05 AM

Summary

Using Splunk to Catch Theft Rings



Grabbing Near-Real time DHCP data

Correlating Against Open Cases

Identifying Bad Actors

Proactive alerting on Bad Actors

Future Growth

Where we plan to take this use case going forward

1. Integrating the LP database with Splunk
2. Proactive Theft "Hunting"
3. Harnessing DHCPDISCOVERY Events



Thank

You



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RATE THIS SESSION

