D4 Project

Open and collaborative network monitoring

https://www.d4-project.org/

2019/09/23



Team CIRCL

PROBLEM STATEMENT

- CSIRTs (or private organisations) build their own honeypot, honeynet or blackhole monitoring network
- Designing, managing and operating such infrastructure is a tedious and resource intensive task
- Automatic sharing between monitoring networks from different organisations is missing
- Sensors and processing are often seen as blackbox or difficult to audit

OBJECTIVE

- Based on our experience with MISP¹ where sharing played an important role, we transpose the model in D4 project
- Keeping the protocol and code base simple and minimal
- Allowing every organisation to control and audit their own sensor network
- Extending D4 or encapsulating legacy monitoring protocols must be as simple as possible
- Ensuring that the sensor server has no control on the sensor (unidirectional streaming)
- Don't force users to use dedicated sensors and allow flexibility of sensor support (software, hardware, virtual)

https://github.com/MISP/MISP

(SHORT) HISTORY

- D4 Project (co-funded under INEA CEF EU program) started -1st November 2018
- D4 encapsulation protocol version 1 published 1st
 December 2018
- vo.1 release of the D4 core² including a server and simple D4
 C client 21st January 2019
- First version of a golang D4 client³ running on ARM, MIPS, PPC and x86 **January 2019**
- First Analyzers **Spring 2019**
- Client Generator Summer 2019

²https://www.github.com/D4-project/d4-core

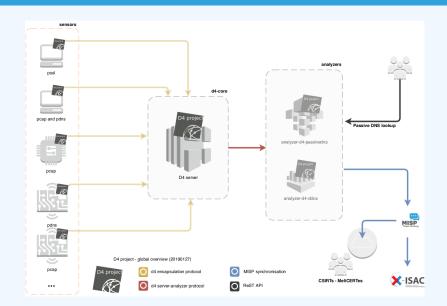
³https://www.github.com/D4-project/d4-goclient/

(SHORT) HISTORY

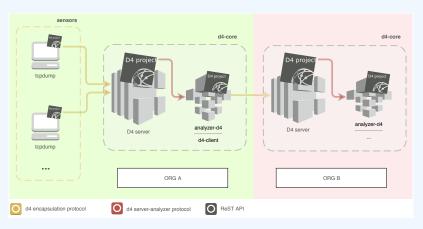
Release	Date
AIL-framework-v1.5	Apr. 26, 2019
•••	
AIL-framework-v2.1	Aug. 14, 2019
analyzer-d4-balboa-v0.1	Aug. 19, 2019
analyzer-d4-passivedns-v0.1	Apr. 5, 2019
analyzer-d4-passivessl-0.1	Apr. 25, 2019
analyzer-d4-pibs-v0.1	Apr. 8, 2019
BGP-Ranking-1.0	Apr. 25, 2019
BGP-Ranking-1.1	Aug. 19, 2019
d4-core-vo.1	Jan. 25, 2019
d4-core-vo.2	Feb. 14, 2019
d4-core-vo.3	Apr. 8, 2019
d4-goclient-vo.1	Feb. 14, 2019
d4-goclient-vo.2	Apr. 8, 2019
d4-sensor-generator-vo.1	Aug. 22, 2019
d4-server-packer-0.1	Apr. 25, 2019
IPASN-History-1.0	Apr. 25, 2019
IPASN-History-1.1	Aug. 19, 2019
sensor-d4-tls-fingerprinting-0.1	Apr. 25, 2019

see https://github.com/D4-Project

D4 OVERVIEW



D4 OVERVIEW - CONNECTING SENSOR NETWORKS

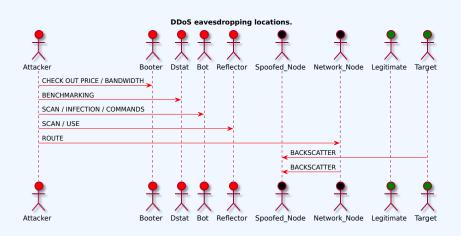


https://d4-project.org/2019/06/17/sharing-between-D4-sensors.html

WHAT TO DO WITH IT

- Passive DNS collection
- Passive SSL collection
- AIL collection
- Correlations, CTI
- DDoS Detection

D4 OVERVIEW: DDOS



https://d4-project.org/2019/08/29/state-of-the-art-DDoS.html

ROADMAP - OUTPUT

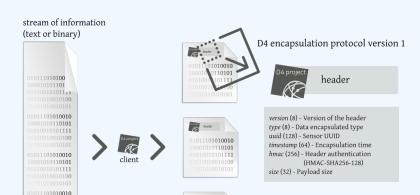
CIRCL hosts a server instance for organisations willing to contribute to a public dataset without running their own D4 server:

- √ Blackhole DDoS
- √ Passive DNS
- √ Passive SSL
- Gene⁴ / WHIDS⁵ (sysmon)
- BGP mapping
- egress filtering mapping
- Radio-Spectrum monitoring: 802.11, BLE, GSM, etc.

⁴https://github.com/oxrawsec/gene

⁵https://github.com/oxrawsec/whids

D4 ENCAPSULATION PROTOCOL





D4 HEADER

Name	bit size	Description
version	uint 8	Version of the header
type	uint 8	Data encapsulated type
uuid	uint 128	Sensor UUID
timestamp	uint 64	Encapsulation time
hmac	uint 256	Authentication header (HMAC-SHA-256-128)
size	uint 32	Payload size

D4 HEADER

Туре	Description
0	Reserved
1	pcap (libpcap 2.4)
2	meta header (JSON)
3	generic log line
4	dnscap output
5	pcapng (diagnostic)
6	generic NDJSON or JSON Lines
7	generic YAF (Yet Another Flowmeter)
8	passivedns CSV stream
254	type defined by meta header (type 2)

D4 META HEADER

D4 header includes an easy way to **extend the protocol** (via type 2) without altering the format. Within a D4 session, the initial D4 packet(s) type 2 defines the custom headers and then the following packets with type 254 is the custom data encapsulated.

```
"type": "ja3-jl",
  "encoding": "utf-8",
  "tags": [
     "tlp:white"
],
  "misp:org": "5b642239-4db4-4580-adf4-4ebd950d210f"
}
```

D4 SERVER

- D4 core server⁶ is a complete server to handle clients (sensors) including the decapsulation of the D4 protocol, control of sensor registrations, management of decoding protocols and dispatching to adequate decoders/analysers.
- D4 server is written in Python 3.6 and runs on standard GNU/Linux distribution.

⁶https://github.com/D4-project/d4-core

D4 SERVER HANDLING

D4 server reconstructs the encapsulated stream from the D4 sensor and saves it in a Redis stream.

- Support TLS connection
- Unpack D4 header
- Verify client secret key (HMAC)
- check blocklist
- Filter by types (Only accept one connection by type-UUID except: type 254)
- Discard incorrect data
- Save data in a Redis Stream (unique for each session)

15 3:

D4 SERVER - WORKER HANDLER

After the stream is processed depending of the type using dedicated worker.

- Worker Manager (one by type)
 - Check if a new session is created and valid data are saved in a Redis stream
 - Launch a new Worker for each session
- Worker
 - Get data from a stream
 - Reconstruct data
 - Save data on disk (with file rotation)
 - Save data in Redis. Create a queue for D4 Analyzer(s)

D4 SERVER - TYPE 254 WORKER HANDLER

- Worker custom type (called Worker 2)
 - Get type 2 data from a stream
 - Reconstruct Ison
 - Extract extended type name
 - Use default type or special extended handler
 - Save Json on disk
 - Get type 254 data from a stream
 - Reconstruct type 254
 - Save data in Redis. Create a queue for D4 Analyzer(s)

D4 SERVER - MANAGEMENT INTERFACE

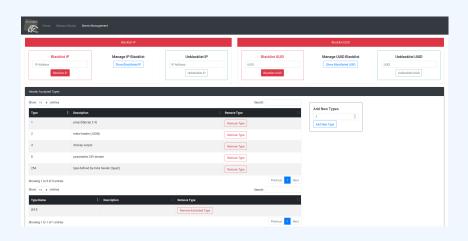
The D4 server provides a **web interface** to manage D4 sensors, sessions and analyzer.

- Get Sensors status, errors and statistics
- Get all connected sensors
- Manage Sensors (stream size limit, secret key, ...)
- Manage Accepted types
- UUID/IP blocklist
- Create Analyzer Queues

D4 SERVER - MAIN INTERFACE



D4 SERVER - SERVER MANAGEMENT



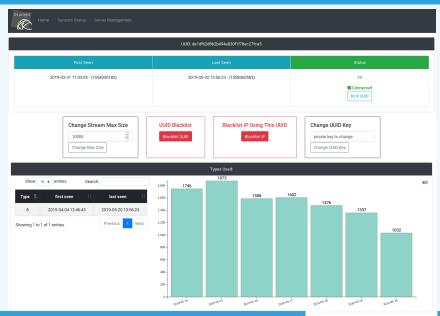
D4 SERVER - SERVER MANAGEMENT

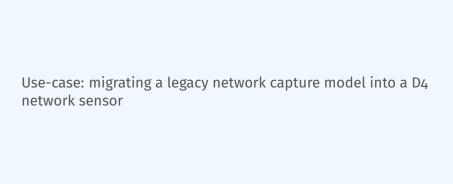


D4 SERVER - SENSOR OVERVIEW



D4 SERVER - SENSOR MANAGEMENT





REMOTE NETWORK CAPTURE

CIRCL operated honeybot for multiple years using a simple model of remote network capture.

Definition (Principle)

- KISS (Keep it simple stupid) Unix-like
- Linux & OpenBSD operating systems

Sensor

```
tcpdump -l -s 65535 -n -i vro -w - '(_not_port_
    $PORT_and_not_host_$HOST_)' | socat -
    OPENSSL-CONNECT:$COLLECTOR:$PORT,cert=/etc/
    openssl/client.pem,cafile=/etc/openssl/ca.crt,
    verify=1
```

REMOTE NETWORK CAPTURE

Limitations

- \blacksquare Scalability \rightarrow one port per client
- Identification and registration of the client
- Integrity of the data

Encapsulating streams in D4

- Inspired by the unix command tee
- Read from standard input
- Add the d4 header
- Write it on standard output

USING D4 NATIVE CLIENT

```
tcpdump -n -so -w - | ./d4 -c ./conf | socat -
    OPENSSL-CONNECT:$D4-SERVER-IP-ADDRESS:$PORT,
    verify=1
```

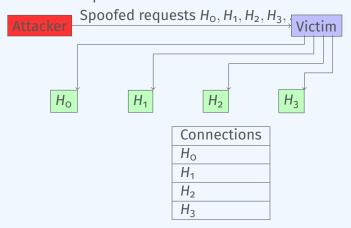
Configuration directory

Parameter	Explanation
type	see D4 Header slide
source	standard input
key	HMAC key
uuid	Identifier of the sensor
version	version of the sensor
destination	standard output
snaplen	length of data being read & written

Use-case: D4 analyzer to detect DDoS attacks in backscatter traffic

OBSERVING SYN FLOODS ATTACKS IN BACKSCATTER TRAFFIC

Attack description



WHAT CAN BE DERIVED FROM BACKSCATTER TRAFFIC?

- External point of view on ongoing denial of service attacks
- Confirm if there is a DDoS attack
- Recover time line of attacked targets
- Confirm which services are a target (DNS, webserver, . . .)
- Infrastructure changes or updates
- Assess the state of an infrastructure under denial of service attack
 - Detect failure/addition of intermediate network equipments, firewalls, proxy servers etc
 - Detect DDoS mitigation devices or services
- Create probabilistic models of denial of service attacks

CONFIRM IF THERE IS/WAS A DDOS ATTACK

Problem

- Distinguish between compromised infrastructure and backscatter
- Look at TCP flags \rightarrow filter out single SYN flags
- Focus on ACK, SYN/ACK, ...
- Do not limit to SYN/ACK or ACK \rightarrow ECE (ECN Echo)⁷

```
tshark -n -r capture-20170916110006.cap.gz -T fields -e frame.time_epoch -e ip.src -e tcp. flags
```

1505552542.807286000 X.45.177.71 0X00000010 1505552547.514922000 X.45.177.71 0X00000010

⁷https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc3168

PASSIVE IDENTIFICATION OF BACKSCATTER (WIP)

```
./pibs -b -r pcap file.cap
```

Early version is available of PIBS⁸ with a focus on TCP traffic.

Options	Explanations
-r	read pcap file
-b	display IPs under DDoS on standard output

Dependencies

libwiretap-dev

libhiredis-dev

libwsutil-dev

⁸https://github.com/D4-project/analyzer-d4-pibs

GET IN TOUCH IF YOU WANT TO JOIN THE PROJECT, HOST A SENSOR OR CONTRIBUTE

- Collaboration can include research partnership, sharing of collected streams or improving the software.
- Contact: info@circl.lu
- https://github.com/D4-Projecthttps://twitter.com/d4_project