

The Metabrik Platform - Rapid Development of Reusable Security Tools

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Whoami?

GomoR

- ▶ Information security engineer for 15 years
- ▶ *Perl* developer for same amount of time
- ▶ CPAN author
 - ▶ *Net::Packet* (obsolete)
 - ▶ *Net::Frame* suite (successor)
 - ▶ *Net::Write*
 - ▶ *Net::SinFP/Net::SinFP3* (2012: hack.lu, ekoparty, EuSecWest)
 - ▶ *Metabrik* (and *Metabrik::Repository*)
- ▶ Interests
 - ▶ Forensic analysis
 - ▶ Network protocols
 - ▶ Big data (mining)
 - ▶ <https://www.sisyphe.io/>

What is Metabrik?

The subject of today...

A Pokemon?

Yes, but no.



- ▶ Source:
<http://www.mypokecard.com/fr/Galerie/Pokemon-Metabrik>

A platform

And much more.

- ▶ A *UNIX*-like shell
- ▶ A *true* language with a *Read-Eval-Print-Loop*
- ▶ Many *Briks*
 - ▶ A development/prototyping platform
 - ▶ To build quickly the right tool


A *true* language?

Yes. Kill the troll now. But *Perl* is better than *Python* anyway :)

25 Reasons Why Perl Keeps Rising in the Enterprise

Perl Comes off the Wall

Perl was originally developed by Larry Wall in 1987. Version 1.0 released to the comp.sources.misc Usenet newsgroup on December 18, 1987.



► Source: eweek - April, 30th 2010

Why?

CLI rules

- ▶ Everything should be possible via command line
 - ▶ Automate all the things
- ▶ *Do it once* principle
 - ▶ Tired of repeated throw-away scripts
 - ▶ Code reusability rules
- ▶ *UNIX* shells too simple
 - ▶ *Pipe* too limited
 - ▶ Needed a powerful language
- ▶ Rapid development from a *CLI*
 - ▶ Writing scripts is also possible
- ▶ Normalized syntax in *human readable* form

Comparison with REbus

Interactive usage versus fully automatic one

- ▶ Same goal: normalize tool usage
- ▶ REbus: replace the human
 - ▶ Not a shell
 - ▶ Usage is not so easy
 - ▶ Written in *Python*
 - ▶ Input/output automation
- ▶ Metabrik: help the human
 - ▶ Manual input/output
 - ▶ Easy *Brik* usage
- ▶ Both are using *wrappers* around existing tools
 - ▶ Metabrik does not only use *wrappers*
 - ▶ It tries to use best *Perl* CPAN modules

Demo 1 - The Metabrik Shell (~3 minutes)

- ▶ 3 kinds of command lines
 - ▶ external
 - ▶ *Brik's* commands
 - ▶ *Perl* code (*REPL*)
- ▶ 5 *Brik's* commands
 - ▶ *use, set, get, run, help*

Features

Most notable ones

- ▶ Shell: builtins
 - ▶ `cd`, `alias`, ...
- ▶ Customizable shell with history handling
 - ▶ File `.metabrik_rc`
 - ▶ File `.metabrik_history`
- ▶ *Metasploit*-like syntax
- ▶ Completion for commands, files, variables
- ▶ Control keys like *Ctrl+R*

Briks

You have the knowledge, detail is in the *Brik*

- ▶ Many *wrappers* around external programs
 - ▶ but not only
- ▶ Object-oriented
 - ▶ defined by properties like tags, category or attributes
 - ▶ a *Brik* may inherit from one or more others
 - ▶ Example: *file::psv* inherits from *file::csv*
- ▶ Add features to existing tools
 - ▶ There is always one lacking
 - ▶ Example: *forensic::scalpel*
- ▶ A reusable *Perl* module
 - ▶ a command line interface
 - ▶ a classic interface

brik::tool Brik

Makes a *Brik* easy to use

- ▶ Two kind of dependencies
 - ▶ System packages
 - ▶ *Perl* modules
- ▶ Easy to install and use
 - ▶ *run brik::tool install database::cvesearch*
 - ▶ *use database::cvesearch*
 - ▶ *help database::cvesearch*
- ▶ Easy to update as
 - ▶ *run brik::tool update*

Special variables

Where we keep some *Perl* philosophy

- ▶ Example:
 - ▶ *run shell::command capture ls /*
 - ▶ *my \$count = scalar(@\$RUN)*
- ▶ Input/output handling via \$RUN
 - ▶ This is the new pipe
 - ▶ *Perl* basic data types
 - ▶ You sculpt it to your needs
- ▶ Other special variables
 - ▶ *\$SET*
 - ▶ *\$GET*
 - ▶ *\$CON, \$LOG, \$GLO, \$SHE*
 - ▶ *\$USE, \$ERR, \$MSG, \$REF*

Demo 2 - forensic challenge (~3 minutes)

Or how to quickly solve a problem

- ▶ Some miscreants kidnapped your cat
- ▶ We found an old device on crime-scene
- ▶ We have to analyze this data
- ▶ File analysis
 - ▶ *file::type*
 - ▶ *file::compress*
 - ▶ *image::exif*
- ▶ Extract data
 - ▶ *forensic::scalpel*

Metabrik Core and Metabrik Repository

What's the difference?

- ▶ Metabrik Core
 - ▶ *core::global*
 - ▶ *core::shell*
 - ▶ *core::log*
 - ▶ *core::context*
 - ▶ Minimal system and *Perl* modules dependencies
- ▶ Metabrik Repository
 - ▶ 240+ *Briks* (and counting)
 - ▶ *brik::tool* to manage
 - ▶ *brik::search* to search
 - ▶ Install dependencies only when needed

brik::tool and brik::search

Your best friends

- ▶ Search by tag, command, category or string...
 - ▶ *run brik::search tag video*
- ▶ *brik::tool* for management
 - ▶ create a skeleton of a new *Brik*
 - ▶ *run brik::tool create_brik my::first*
 - ▶ create a skeleton of a new program
 - ▶ *run brik::tool create_tool my_tool.pl*

A Metatool

From prototype to industrialisation

- ▶ Finalized prototype
 - ▶ *run brik::tool create_tool iplocation.pl*
- ▶ Shell commands conversion to code

```
1 # Shell Metabrik
2 use lookup :: iplocation
3 run lookup :: iplocation from_ip 93.184.216.34
```

```
1 # Perl program
2 use Metabrik :: Core :: Context ;
3 my $con = Metabrik :: Core :: Context -> new ;
4
5 use Metabrik :: Lookup :: Iplocation ;
6 my $li = Metabrik :: Lookup :: Iplocation -> new_from_brik_init ($con) ;
7 my $h = $li -> from_ip ($ip) ;
```

Demo 3 - automate malware analysis (~3 minutes)

Or how to extract *Indicators of Compromise*

- ▶ Use a *VM* as a scapegoat (sacrifice it)
- ▶ Take a fingerprint of its memory/process/registry before
- ▶ Run a malware
- ▶ Take a fingerprint of its memory/process/registry after
- ▶ Instrumentalise a *VM* and take a snapshot
 - ▶ `system::virtualbox`
- ▶ Execute program remotely
 - ▶ `remote::winexe`
 - ▶ `remote::wmi`
- ▶ Perform a diff on a *Windows* machine-state
 - ▶ `forensic::volatility`

Demo 4 - bind all *Briks* together (~5 minutes)

Make it straightforward

- ▶ Use all previous *Briks* to write a new one
- ▶ *remote::windiff*
- ▶ Automates diffing between two *VM* states

Enlarge your tools

Use more *Briks*

- ▶ Code: *lib/Metabrik/Remote/Windiff.pm*
- ▶ Improve a tool by yourself from the 240+ *Briks*
 - ▶ *run file::csv write \$process_diff out.csv*
 - ▶ *run client::dns ptr_lookup \$ip*
 - ▶ *run api::virustotal ipv4_address_report \$ip*
 - ▶ *run api::shodan host_ip \$ip*

Weaknesses of this approach

Or just more work todo?

- ▶ Relies on *incomplete* tools
 - ▶ *Volatility* is based on reverse engineering Windows
 - ▶ *WMI* too...and we found some parsing bugs
- ▶ Depends on the ability to snapshot a VM memory
 - ▶ What if we wanted to use a physical machine?
- ▶ No *live* analysis
- ▶ And approach already taken by VolatilityBot
 - ▶ <https://github.com/mkorman90/VolatilityBot>
 - ▶ (But requires a *Python* agent to be installed)

Now for a better approach

Have you heard about sysmon?

- ▶ Monitors Windows system changes like
 - ▶ Loading of drivers and images
 - ▶ Registry changes
 - ▶ Filesystem changes
 - ▶ Process accesses
 - ▶ ...and more
- ▶ Live stream through Windows Event logs

Collect all the things

Sysmon and network

- ▶ Put everything into an *Elasticsearch* storage
 - ▶ *Winlogbeat* for Windows Event logs
 - ▶ *tcpdump*-like to capture network traffic
 - ▶ (but no live stream yet)

Understanding malwares without I33t skills (1/2)

Automate all the things now.

- ▶ We need remote capabilities for
 - ▶ Sysmon
 - ▶ Windows Defender
 - ▶ Upload/download
- ▶ We need local capabilities for
 - ▶ Interacting with *Elasticsearch*
 - ▶ Performing forensic analysis on pcap files

Understanding malwares without I33t skills (2/2)

Automate all the things now.

- ▶ Sysmon + Winlogbeat
 - ▶ *remote::sysmon, remote::winsvc, forensic::sysmon*
- ▶ Elasticsearch
 - ▶ *server::elasticsearch, client::elasticsearch*
- ▶ tcpdump
 - ▶ *client::tcpdump*
- ▶ smbclient + winexe
 - ▶ *client::smbclient, remote::winexe, remote::windefend*
- ▶ New *Brik remote::sandbox*

remote::sysmon && forensic::sysmon

- ▶ *remote::sysmon*
 - ▶ Generate configuration (full logging by default)
 - ▶ Deploy/undeploy sysmon agent to remote host with *remote::winexe*
 - ▶ Update configuration on remote host
- ▶ *forensic::sysmon*
 - ▶ A *client::elasticsearch* child
 - ▶ Queries everything
 - ▶ Saves state as CSV files
 - ▶ Performs diff analysis on CSV files

Give me malware to test :)

You have a spambox, do you?

- ▶ Acquire malware sample from browsing your spambox
- ▶ But automated, of course
 - ▶ And there is a *Brik* for that: *client::imap*

Demo 5 - Acquire malware sample (~2 minutes)

- ▶ Use *client::imap Brik*

Demo 6 - the *remote::sandbox Brik* (~8 minutes)

- ▶ Sysmon + winlogbeat + Elasticsearch are ready
- ▶ Will use *remote::sandbox* and *client::tcpdump*
- ▶ Take a snapshot from collected events from Elasticsearch
- ▶ We have to disable the antivirus before executing malware

Demo 7 - pcap to Elasticsearch (~3 minutes)

- ▶ Explore pcap data with *forensic::pcap*

Analysis conclusion

We have to, at some point, conclude.

- ▶ A ZIP file containing a ZIP containing a JS file
- ▶ A JS using WScript to download PNG images
- ▶ Images are in fact executable files
- ▶ We now have some IOCs
 - ▶ MD5 sums (or whatever your want)
 - ▶ A registry key
 - ▶ IP addresses
 - ▶ Domain names and URLs
- ▶ (And we didn't looked at the a.doc file)

Some of the best *Briks*

For some categories

- ▶ `api::*`
 - ▶ `splunk`, ...
- ▶ `client::*`
 - ▶ `elasticsearch`, `mongodb`, `redis`, `rest`, `openssh`, `twitter`,
`splunk`, ...
- ▶ `server::*`
 - ▶ `rest`, `snmp`, `dns`, ...
- ▶ `proxy::*`
 - ▶ `http`, `ssh2tcp`, ...
- ▶ `www::*`
 - ▶ `shorten`, `google`, ...
- ▶ `lookup::*`
 - ▶ `iplocation`, `oui`, ...
- ▶ `network::*`
 - ▶ `nmap`, `linux::iptables`, `sinfo3`, ...

Conclusion

- ▶ Reaching the 250 *Briks* milestone...
- ▶ Everything becomes a *Perl* variable
- ▶ Automate all the things from *CLI*
- ▶ Add missing features to existing tools
- ▶ Normalization brings easeness
- ▶ Shell unification too
- ▶ Understand the philosophy and play
- ▶ POLL: who would be interested in a workshop?

Question(s)?



Metabrik
There is a Brik for that.

- ▶ Code available on: <http://trac.metabrik.org/>
- ▶ Howto install: <https://www.metabrik.org/metabrik/install/>
- ▶ Docker: `docker pull metabrik/metabrik`
- ▶ Twitter: @Metabrik
- ▶ Twitter: @PatriceAuffret