



Hacknowledge

IoT under the Lens: Zeek and ELK Analytics

Simple and Efficient

Kommunikations- Services Post

Der Motor für eine digitale und vernetzte Schweiz



Wir treiben die digitale Transformation in der Schweiz voran

Unsere Mission



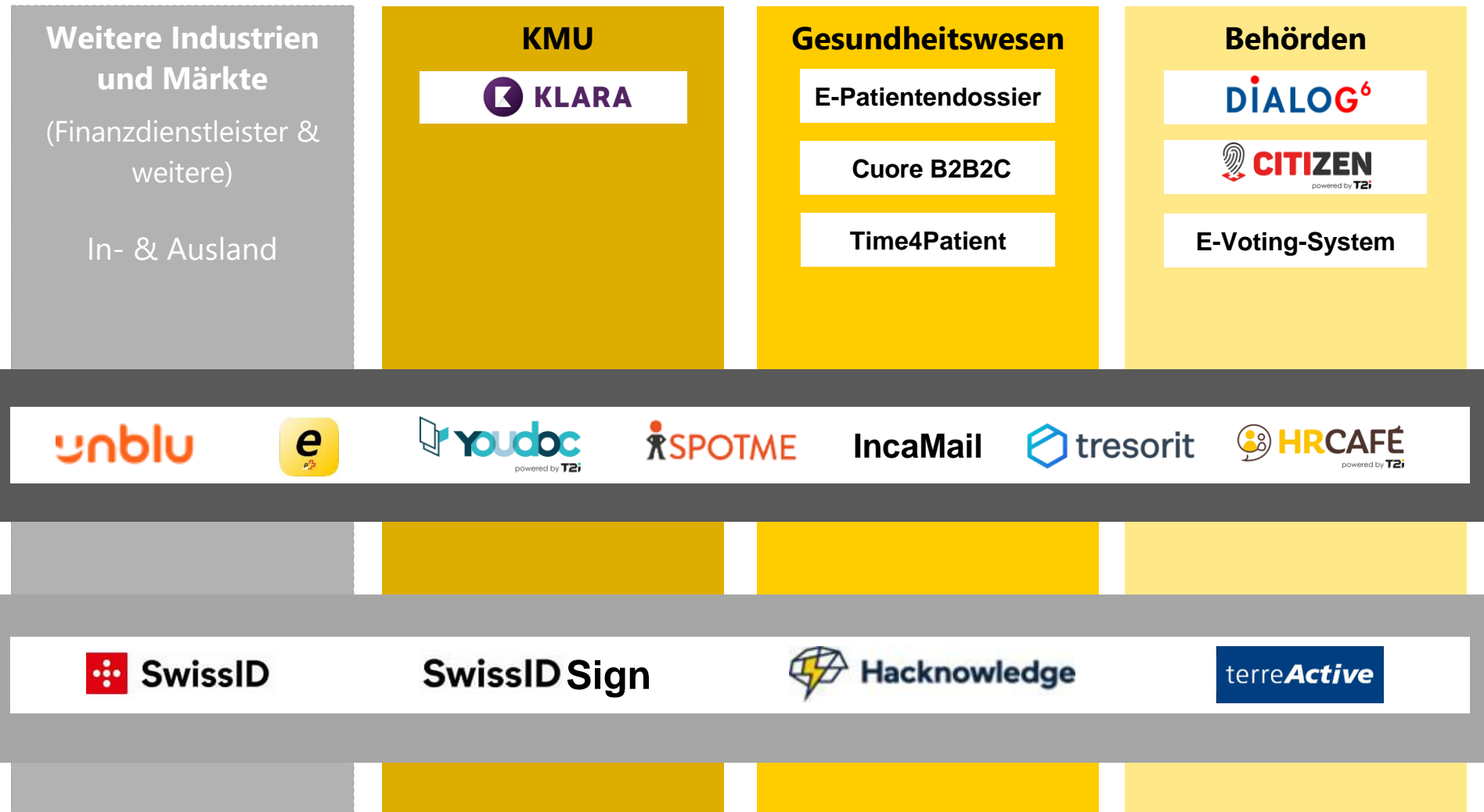
Interaktionen – einfach, sicher, digital.



Wir ermöglichen **Menschen, Unternehmen** und **Behörden** intuitive **digitale Interaktionen** sowie den **einfachen** und **sicheren Umgang** mit ihren **Daten**.

Interaktionen – einfach, sicher, digital

Wir orchestrieren ihre Kommunikation





Hacknowledge

IoT under the Lens: Zeek and ELK Analytics

Simple and Efficient

1 Hacknowledge and I in a nutshell

2 Hacknowledge Sensors

3 ELK Stack

4 Zeek overview

5 ICS/IoT Context

6 IoT application: Modbus

7 Conclusions

~\$ whoami



Romain Petro

- Formerly Security Engineer (at Hacknowledge)
 - Formerly Team Leader (at Hacknowledge)
 - Currently **SIEM Architect** (at Hacknowledge)

Specialized on Microsoft Sentinel, Splunk and Elastic

Technical lead on the Elastic Stack

→ Maintenance, monitoring, enhancements

About Hacknowledge

We provide simple, efficient and pragmatic solutions and services to improve our customers' cybersecurity maturity.

Switzerland: Headquarter and central hub for operations, incl. Datacenters

Luxembourg: Commercial representation for BENELUX clients, hub for Offensive security

52 employees – incl. 47 security engineers

ISO 27001 certification

majority shareholder since 2022



Sensors components



Our Sensors

- › Custom development
- › Optimized
- › Hardware or virtual
- › Managed by Hacknowledge
- › Many interfaces

Sensor's characteristic

- › 4 x SFP+ 10 Gbs interfaces
- › 6x 1Gbs copper interfaces
- › 8 cores processors
- › 16G Ram-Disk (all logs are cached and managed in RAM to extend SSD life)



Log collector

- › Push / Fetch
- › Cache and filter
- › Local correlation
- › Enrichment and tech partnerships



IDS

- › Span , tap , rspan
- › Managed by Hacknowledge
- › Different feeds
- › CIRCL, FIRST, Commercial, Gov...



Honeypots

- › As many as needed
- › Low or high interaction
- › Different services : file, web, VOIP, DB,...



Vulnerability scanning

- › Launched from sensor
- › Provides you with visibility
- › Helps to prioritize and understand alerts

IDS Setup problematics

1. We setup Network Intrusion Detection systems on our sensors
2. We ask the customer to replicate the traffic of its network equipments
3. The customer doesn't always have the technical background to correctly setup a port mirroring

→ We end up with a partial network coverage on our customer networks

Few years ago, we added **Zeek** as a debug tool for IDS setup.

Instead of a Tcpcap manual session, we bring more context for the customer:

- Which VLANs are we observing
- Which kind of protocols do we catch
- Which subnets are we monitoring

ELK Stack components



Logstash

Logs management

- Free license
- Infinite volume
- Solution Open Source
- Important community
- Customizable for any source



Kafka

Logs processing

- Fault tolerance
- High flow
- Small latency
- Ingestion variety



Elasticsearch

Database

- Open source
- Frequently updated
- Vitesse de traitement
- Multi format (noSQL)



Kibana

Search and Analytics

- Easy to use for everyone
- Permissions split
- Logs access (low and high level)
- Security detections

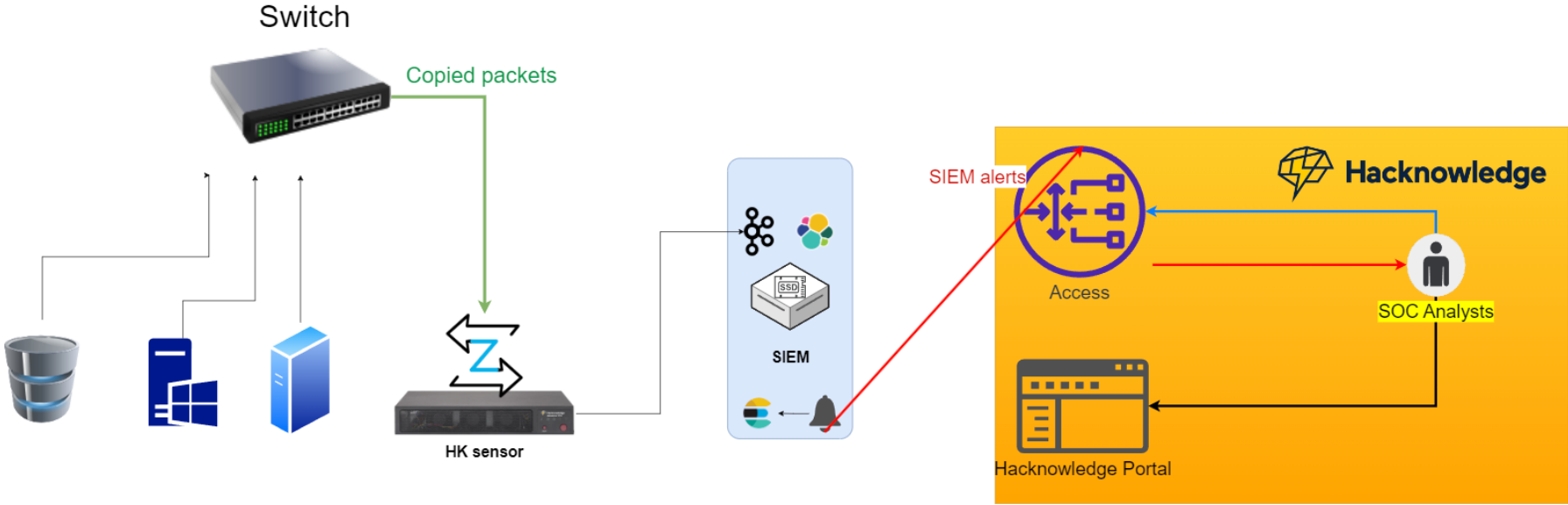
Common ELK Architecture

Zeek Architecture
Author: Romain PETRO
29/02/2024
Version 1.1

Hacknowledge



Kafka Elasticsearch Kibana Logstash Zeek

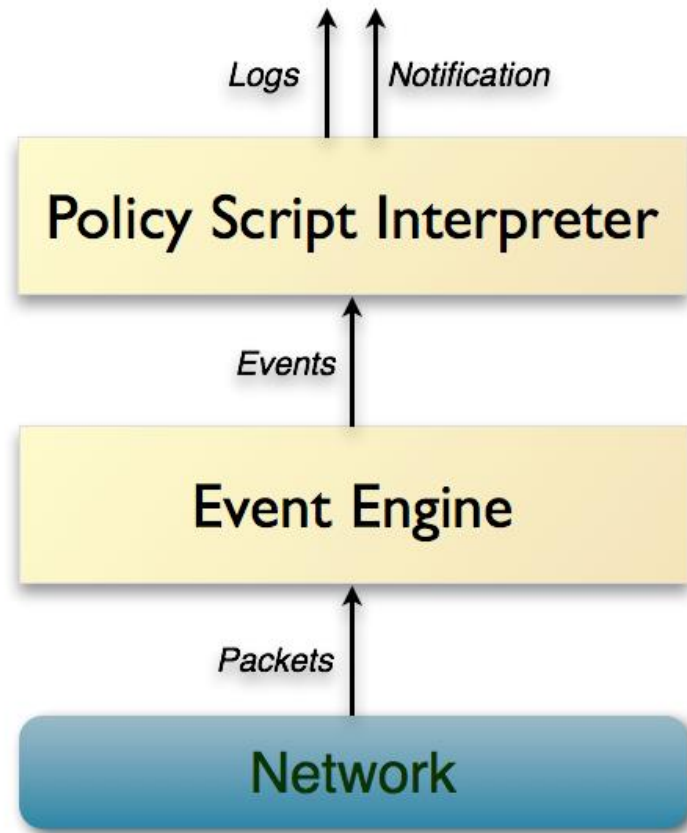


Zeek in a nutshell

- Open source Network Security Monitoring tool
- Formerly known as Bro
- ECS format (made for Elastic)
- 50+ log files
- Highly customizable

- conn.log
- dns.log
- http.log
- files.log
- ftp.log
- ssl.log
- x509.log
- smtp.log
- ssh.log
- pe.log
- dhcp.log
- ntp.log
- SMB Logs (plus DCE-RPC, Kerberos, NTLM)
- irc.log
- rdp.log
- ldap.log and ldap_search.log
- traceroute.log
- tunnel.log
- dpd.log
- known_*.log and software.log
- weird.log and notice.log
- capture_loss.log and reporter.log

Zeek architecture



Zeek dashboards

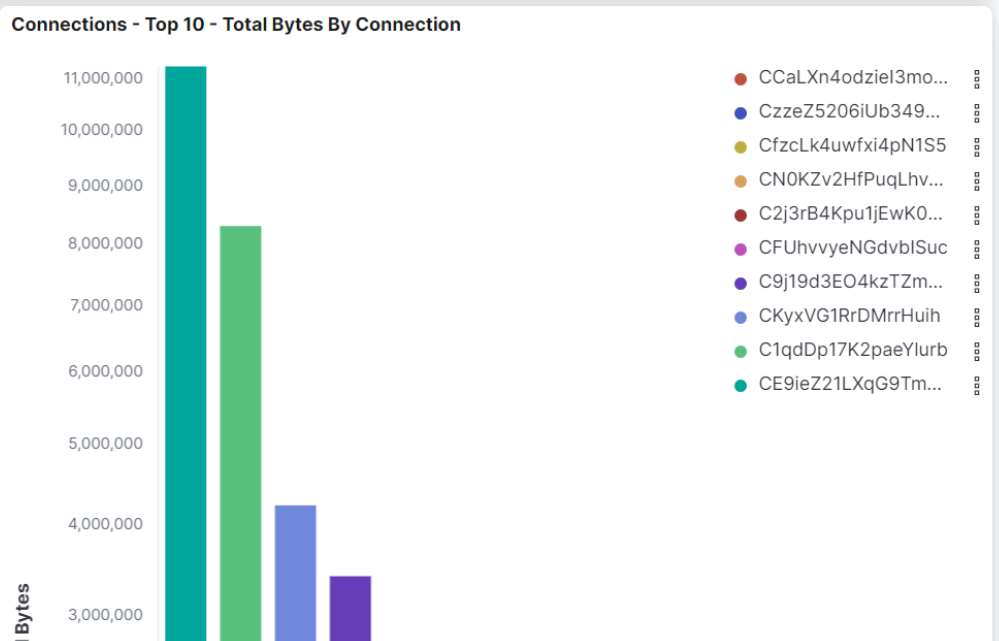
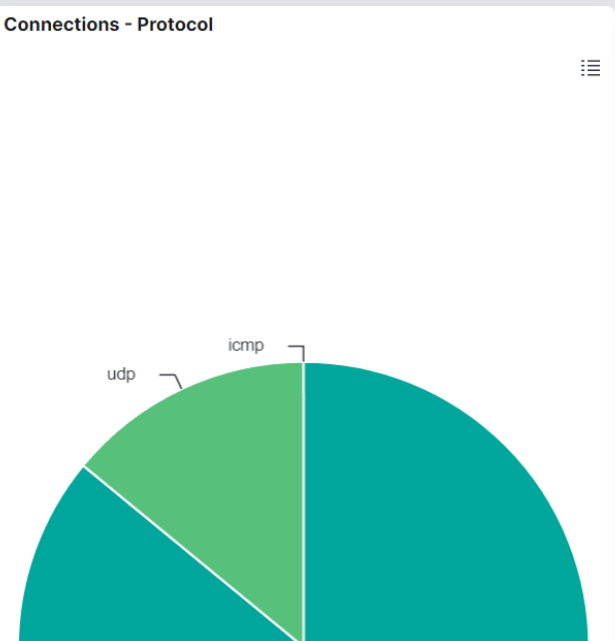
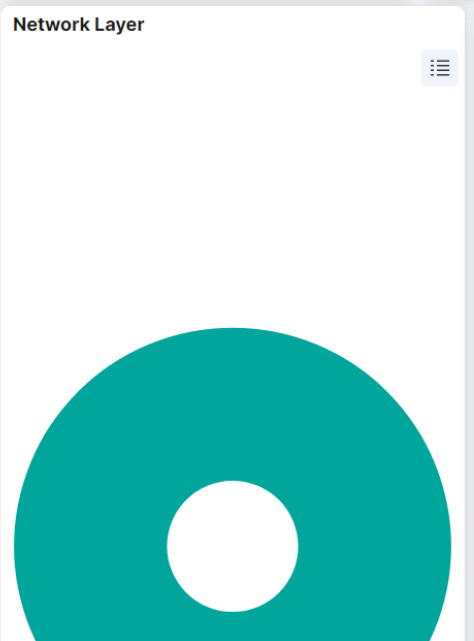
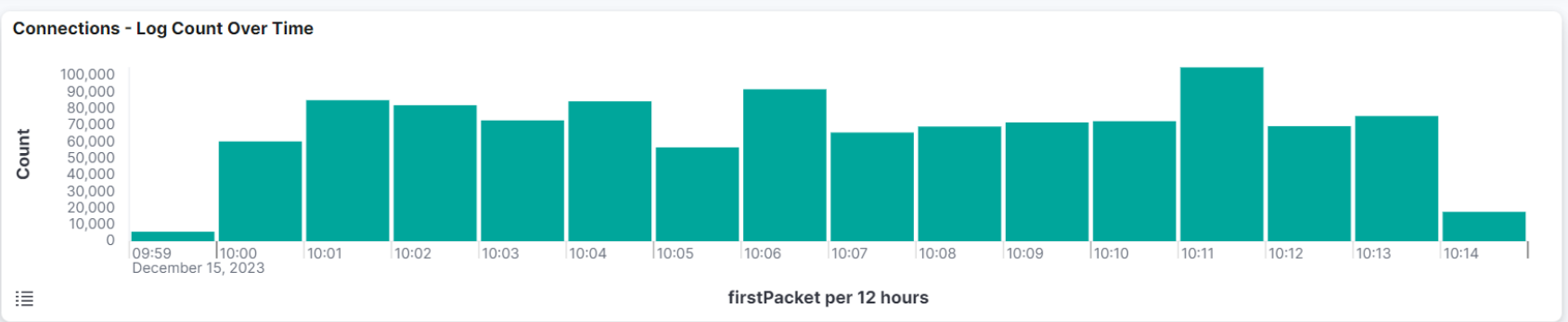
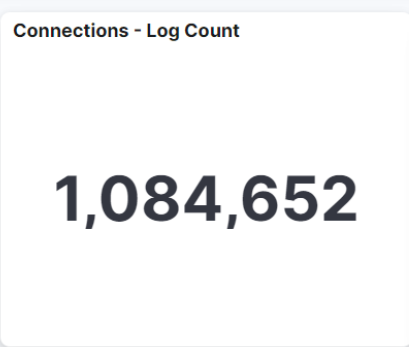
Network Logs Panel filters

General

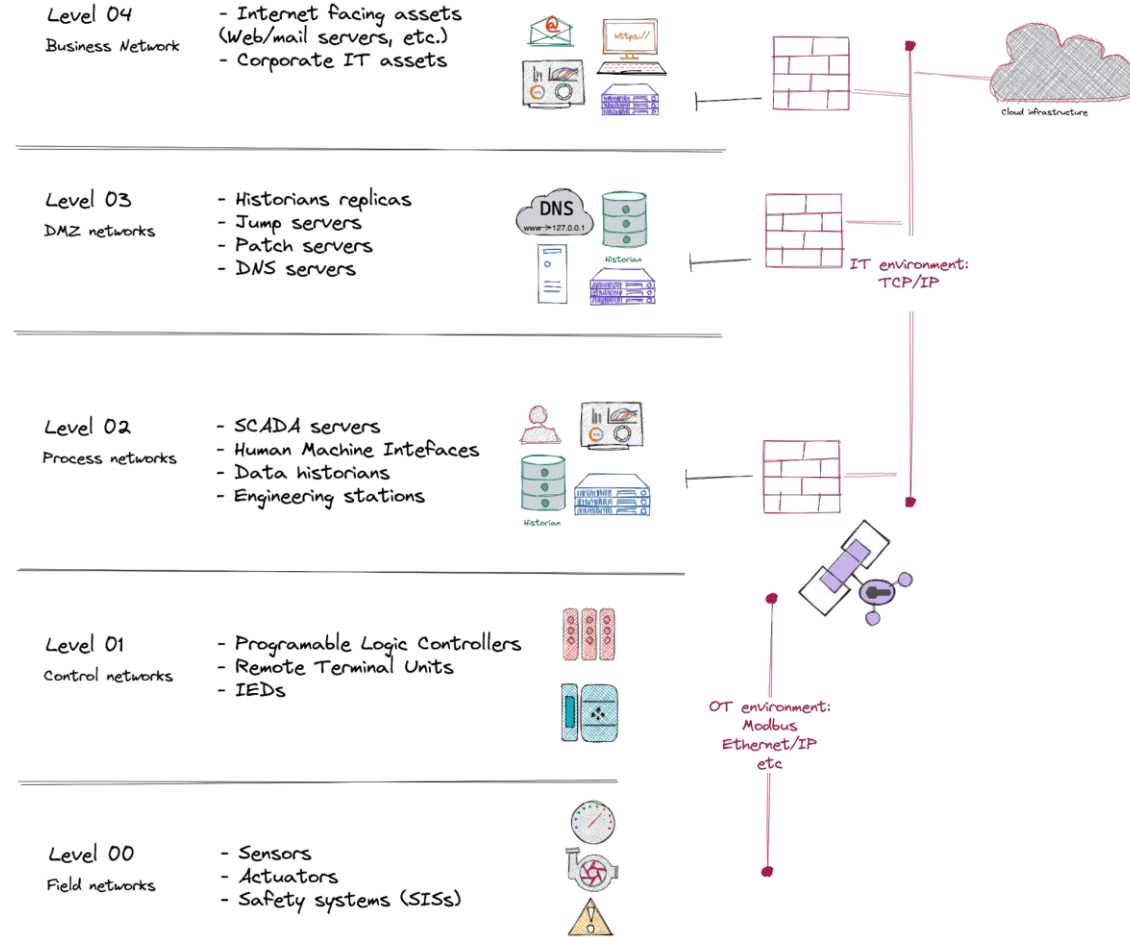
- [Overview](#)
- [Security Overview](#)
- [ICS/IoT Security Overview - UNUSED](#)
- [Connections](#)
- [Actions and Results](#)
- [Files](#)
- [Executables](#)
- [Software](#)
- [Zeek Known Summary](#)
- [Zeek Intelligence](#)
- [Zeek Notices](#)
- [Zeek Weird](#)
- [Signatures](#)
- [Suricata Alerts](#)

Common Protocols

- [DCE/RPC](#) ● [DHCP](#) ● [DNS](#) ● [FTP](#) / [FTTP](#) ● [HTTP](#) ● [IRC](#) ● [Kerberos](#) ● [LDAP](#) ● [MQTT](#) ● [MySQL](#) ● [NTLM](#) ● [NTP](#) ● [OSPF](#) ● [QUIC](#) ● [RADIUS](#) ● [RDP](#) ● [RFB](#) ● [SIP](#) ● [SMB](#) ● [SMTP](#) ● [SNMP](#) ● [SSH](#) ● [SSL / X.509 Certificates](#) ● [STUN](#) ● [Syslog](#) ● [IDS](#) / [TDS RPC](#) / [TDS SQL](#) ● [Telnet](#) / [rlogin](#) / [rsh](#) ● [Tunnels](#)



ICS/IoT Environment



Zeek for IoT ?

- We almost deploy Zeek by default when we setup new sensors
- We need an easy and effective tool to monitor IoT environments
- We keep the same workflow for « usual » deployments and IoT ones
- Zeek can monitor IoT protocols:

[BACnet](#) ● [BSAP](#) ● [DNP3](#) ● [EtherCAT](#) ● [EtherNet/IP](#) ● [GENISYS](#) ● [Modbus](#) ● [OPCUA Binary](#) ● [PROFINET](#) ● [S7comm](#) ● [Synchrophasor](#) ● [Best Guess](#)

Conclusion: Let's use Zeek !

Zeek Modbus - Raw logs

Zeek Modbus ⊖ + 📅 Last 15 minutes 🔄 Refresh

← **284,566 hits** 🗨 ⚙

Filter by type 0 ⌵ ℹ

Selected fields 8

- source.address
- source.port
- destination.address
- destination.port
- event.action
- event.outcome
- zeek.modbus.function
- zeek.modbus.pdu_type

Available fields 39

Popular

- event.category
- event.dataset
- event.kind
- event.module
- event.type
- zeek.modbus.tid
- zeek.modbus.unit
- _id
- _index

Feb 29, 2024 @ 16:57:29.893 - Feb 29, 2024 @ 17:12:29.893 (interval: Auto - 30 seconds)

Documents **Field statistics** BETA

Columns 1 field sorted 🗨 🗨

	⌵ @timestamp ⌵	⌵ source.address	⌵ source.port	⌵ destination.address	⌵ destination.port	⌵ event.action	⌵ event.outcome	⌵ zeek.modbus.functi...	⌵ zeek.modbus.pdu_t...
🔗	Feb 29, 2024 @ 17:12:09.436	10.10.0.29	58,324	172.18.34.62		502 WRITE_MULTIPLE_REG...	success	WRITE_MULTIPLE_REG...	RESP
🔗	Feb 29, 2024 @ 17:12:09.436	10.10.0.29	58,324	172.18.34.62		502 WRITE_MULTIPLE_REG...	success	WRITE_MULTIPLE_REG...	REQ
🔗	Feb 29, 2024 @ 17:12:09.435	10.10.0.29	58,324	172.18.34.62		502 READ_HOLDING_REGIS...	success	READ_HOLDING_REGIS...	REQ
🔗	Feb 29, 2024 @ 17:12:09.435	10.10.0.29	58,324	172.18.34.62		502 READ_HOLDING_REGIS...	success	READ_HOLDING_REGIS...	RESP
🔗	Feb 29, 2024 @ 17:12:09.432	10.10.0.169	49,772	172.18.36.71		502 READ_INPUT_REGISTERS	success	READ_INPUT_REGISTERS	RESP
🔗	Feb 29, 2024 @ 17:12:09.432	10.10.0.169	49,777	172.18.36.69		502 READ_INPUT_REGISTERS	success	READ_INPUT_REGISTERS	RESP
🔗	Feb 29, 2024 @ 17:12:09.432	10.10.0.169	49,777	172.18.36.69		502 READ_INPUT_REGISTERS	success	READ_INPUT_REGISTERS	REQ
🔗	Feb 29, 2024 @ 17:12:09.402	10.10.0.169	50,071	172.18.36.69		502 READ_INPUT_REGISTERS	success	READ_INPUT_REGISTERS	RESP
🔗	Feb 29, 2024 @ 17:12:09.402	10.10.0.169	50,071	172.18.36.69		502 READ_INPUT_REGISTERS	success	READ_INPUT_REGISTERS	REQ
🔗	Feb 29, 2024 @ 17:12:09.402	10.10.0.169	49,774	172.18.36.71		502 READ_INPUT_REGISTERS	success	READ_INPUT_REGISTERS	RESP
🔗	Feb 29, 2024 @ 17:12:09.390	10.10.0.29	58,335	172.18.38.61		502 WRITE_MULTIPLE_REG...	success	WRITE_MULTIPLE_REG...	RESP
🔗	Feb 29, 2024 @ 17:12:09.390	10.10.0.29	58,335	172.18.38.61		502 WRITE_MULTIPLE_REG...	success	WRITE_MULTIPLE_REG...	REQ
🔗	Feb 29, 2024 @ 17:12:09.389	10.10.0.29	58,335	172.18.38.61		502 READ_HOLDING_REGIS...	success	READ_HOLDING_REGIS...	RESP
🔗	Feb 29, 2024 @ 17:12:09.389	10.10.0.29	58,327	172.18.38.50		502 WRITE_MULTIPLE_REG...	success	WRITE_MULTIPLE_REG...	RESP
🔗	Feb 29, 2024 @ 17:12:09.388	10.10.0.29	58,327	172.18.38.50		502 READ_HOLDING_REGIS...	success	READ_HOLDING_REGIS...	RESP

Zeek Modbus - Dashboards

Network Logs Panel filters

General

- [Overview](#)
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Common Protocols

- DCE/RPC ● DHCP ● DNS ● FTP / FFTP ● HTTP ● IRC ● Kerberos ● LDAP ● MQTT ● MySQL ● NTLM ● NTP ● QSPF ● QUIC ● RADIUS ● RDP ● REB ● SIP ● SMB ● SMTP ● SNMP ● SSH ● SSL / X.509 Certificates ● STUN ● Syslog ● TDS / TDS RPC / TDS SQL ● Telnet / rlogin / rsh ● Tunnels

ICS/IoT Protocols

- BACnet ● BSAP ● DNP3 ● EtherCAT ● EtherNet/IP ● GENISYS ● Modbus ● OPCUA Binary ● PROFINET ● S7comm ● Synchrophasor ● Best Guess

Modbus - Log Count

27,802,291

zeek.modbus - Log Count

Modbus - Logs Over Time

zeek.modbus

Modbus - Observed Clients and Servers

Export

IP Address	Times Observed
10.10.0.29	14,995,134
10.10.0.169	12,807,157

Modbus - Functions and Exceptions

Export

Function	Count
READ_INPUT_REGISTERS	11,454,068
READ_HOLDING_REGISTERS	8,560,319
WRITE_MULTIPLE_REGISTERS	7,501,124
READ_COILS	206,483
READ_INPUT_REGISTERS_EXCE...	80,297

Modbus - Source IP

Export

Source IP	Count
10.10.0.29	14,995,134
10.10.0.169	12,807,157

Modbus - Destination IP

Export

Destination IP	Count
172.18.36.71	4,246,748
172.18.36.70	4,026,051
172.18.36.69	3,261,566
172.18.38.50	3,109,262
172.18.38.60	3,108,936
172.18.38.61	3,108,560
172.18.34.62	3,107,896
172.18.32.168	2,560,480
172.18.34.163	344,195


Modbus - Observed Client/Server Ratio

Zeek Modbus - Transforms (CMDB style)

↑ source.address	▼ destination.address.terms	▼ zeek.modbus.function.terms
↗ <input type="checkbox"/> 10.10.0.169	<pre>{ "172.18.38.45": 909404, "192.168.102.28": 4967525, "172.18.36.71": 112165384, "172.18.34.163": 9086793, "172.18.34.162": 4544017, "172.18.36.70": 106036405, "192.168.102.15": 1080441, "172.18.36.69": 87357295, "192.168.102.27": 4542429, "192.168.102.25": 4542272 }</pre>	<pre>{ "READ_INPUT_REGISTERS_EXCEPTION": 421739, "READ_HOLDING_REGISTERS": 24676643, "READ_COILS": 5450719, "READ_INPUT_REGISTERS": 305137345 }</pre>
↗ <input type="checkbox"/> 10.10.0.29	<pre>{ "172.18.38.61": 75112682, "172.18.38.50": 75005528, "172.18.32.168": 73463305, "172.18.38.60": 74897132, "172.18.34.62": 75127206 }</pre>	<pre>{ "WRITE_MULTIPLE_REGISTERS": 186933741, "READ_HOLDING_REGISTERS": 186672112 }</pre>

Zeek Modbus – Machine Learning

Jobs

[ml_zeek_modbushigh_count_by_destination_country](#) 


Security: Network - Looks for an unusually large spike in network activity to one destination country in the network logs. This could be due to unusually large amounts of reconnaissance or enumeration traffic. Data exfiltration activity may also produce such a surge in traffic to a destination country which does not normally appear in network traffic or business work-flows. Malware instances and persistence mechanisms may communicate with command-and-control (C2) infrastructure in their country of origin, which may be an unusual destination country for the source network.

[security](#) [network](#)

[ml_zeek_modbushigh_count_network_denies](#) 


Security: Network - Looks for an unusually large spike in network traffic that was denied by network ACLs or firewall rules. Such a burst of denied traffic is usually either 1) a misconfigured application or firewall or 2) suspicious or malicious activity. Unsuccessful attempts at network transit, in order to connect to command-and-control (C2), or engage in data exfiltration, may produce a burst of failed connections. This could also be due to unusually large amounts of reconnaissance or enumeration traffic. Denial-of-service attacks or traffic floods may also produce such a surge in traffic.

[security](#) [network](#)

[ml_zeek_modbushigh_count_network_events](#) 

Security: Network - Looks for an unusually large spike in network traffic. Such a burst of traffic, if not caused by a surge in business activity, can be due to suspicious or malicious activity. Large-scale data exfiltration may produce a burst of network traffic; this could also be due to unusually large amounts of reconnaissance or enumeration traffic. Denial-of-service attacks or traffic floods may also produce such a surge in traffic.

[security](#) [network](#)

[ml_zeek_modbusrare_destination_country](#) 

Security: Network - looks for an unusual destination country name in the network logs. This can be due to initial access, persistence, command-and-control, or exfiltration activity. For example, when a user clicks on a link in a phishing email or opens a malicious document, a request may be sent to download and run a payload from a server in a country which does not normally appear in network traffic or business work-flows. Malware instances and persistence mechanisms may communicate with command-and-control (C2) infrastructure in their country of origin, which may be an unusual destination country for the source network.

[security](#) [network](#)

Zeek Modbus - Anomaly Explorer

Anomaly Explorer

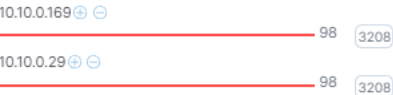
Feb 3, 2024 @ 01:52: → Feb 29, 2024 @ 17:29: 30 s Updating

ml_zeek_modbushigh_count_network_events Edit job selection

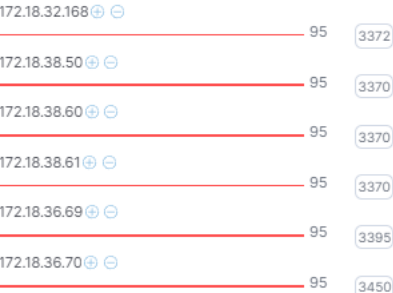
Filter by influencer fields... (source.ip : 10.10.0.169)

Top influencers

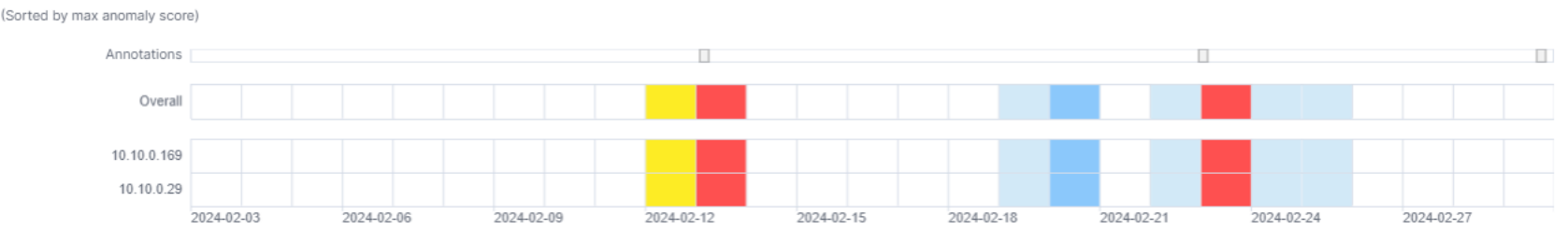
source.ip



destination.ip



Anomaly timeline



Annotations Rows per page: 10 < 1 >

> Annotations Total: 3

Zeek Modbus - Anomalies

Anomalies

Severity critical Interval Auto

Time	Severity [Ⓢ] ↓	Detector	Influenced by	Actual [Ⓢ]	Typical [Ⓢ]	Description	Actions
> February 13th 2024	critical 96	high_count	destination.ip: 172.18.36.71 [Ⓢ] ⊕ ⊖ destination.ip: 172.18.36.70 [Ⓢ] ⊕ ⊖ destination.ip: 172.18.36.69 [Ⓢ] ⊕ ⊖ destination.ip: 172.18.34.62 [Ⓢ] ⊕ ⊖ destination.ip: 172.18.38.60 [Ⓢ] ⊕ ⊖ destination.ip: 172.18.38.61 [Ⓢ] ⊕ ⊖ destination.ip: 172.18.38.50 [Ⓢ] ⊕ ⊖ destination.ip: 172.18.32.168 [Ⓢ] ⊕ ⊖ source.ip: 10.10.0.169 [Ⓢ] ⊕ ⊖ source.ip: 10.10.0.29 [Ⓢ] ⊕ ⊖ show less	293223	274234	↑ 1.1x higher	
> February 23rd 2024	critical 86	high_count	destination.ip: 172.18.36.71 [Ⓢ] ⊕ ⊖ destination.ip: 172.18.36.70 [Ⓢ] ⊕ ⊖ destination.ip: 172.18.36.69 [Ⓢ] ⊕ ⊖ destination.ip: 172.18.38.60 [Ⓢ] ⊕ ⊖ destination.ip: 172.18.38.50 [Ⓢ] ⊕ ⊖ destination.ip: 172.18.38.61 [Ⓢ] ⊕ ⊖ destination.ip: 172.18.34.62 [Ⓢ] ⊕ ⊖ destination.ip: 172.18.32.168 [Ⓢ] ⊕ ⊖ source.ip: 10.10.0.169 [Ⓢ] ⊕ ⊖ source.ip: 10.10.0.29 [Ⓢ] ⊕ ⊖ show less	294551	276416	↑ 1.1x higher	

Zeek with Elastic conclusions

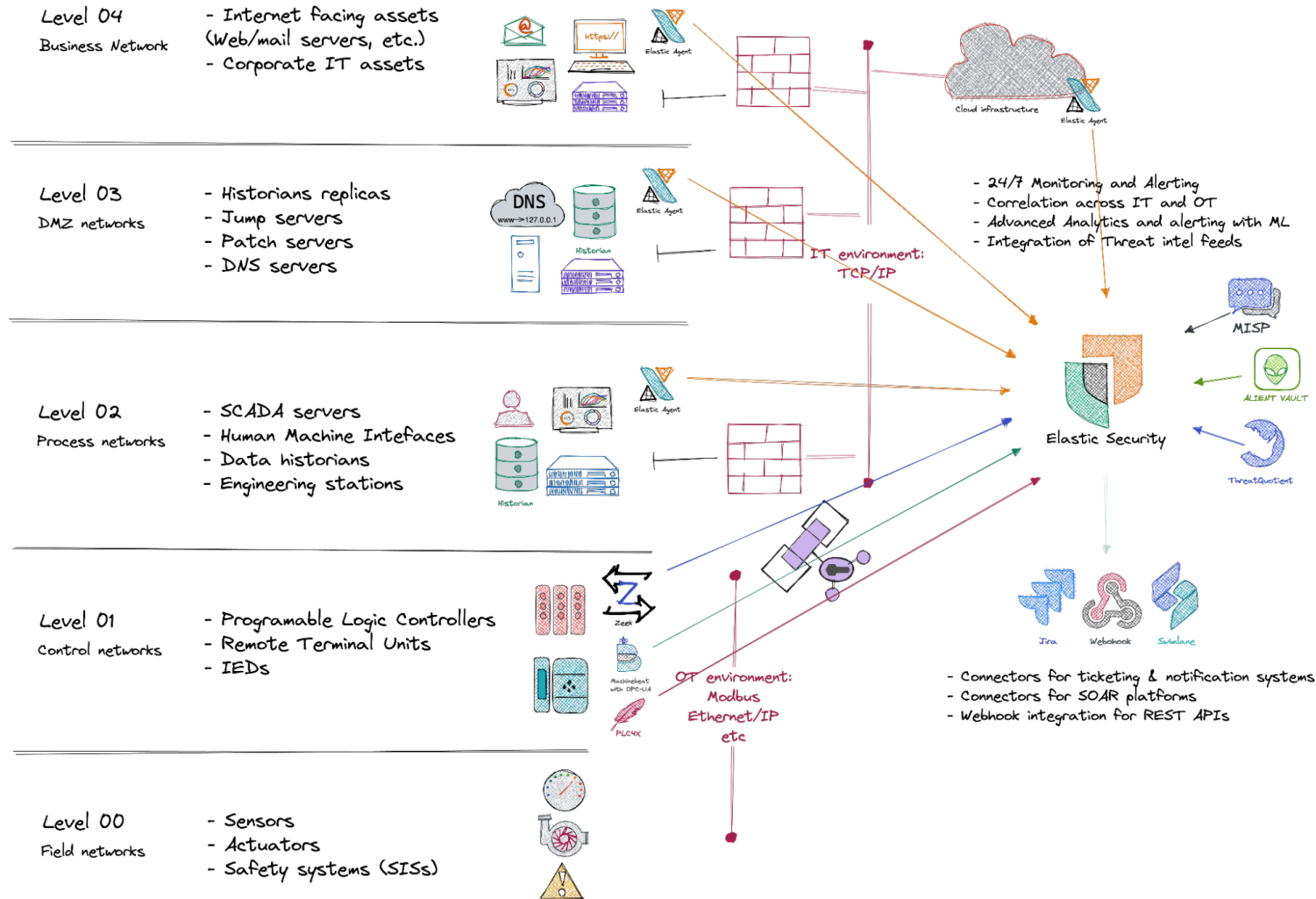
+ Pros

- Easy to setup
- No differentiation between IT and IoT environments
- Really flexible and customizable -> develop your own use-cases
- Good complementarity with the Elastic Agent for higher level machines

- Cons

- Huge amount of data to process/store
- Fully passive
- No real CMDB view

ICS/IoT Security - Full Elastic coverage





Thank you! Questions?

(See you soon)



Hacknowledge

Hacknowledge SA

Rue de Lausanne 35A
1110 Morges
Switzerland
+41 21 519 05 01

Hacknowledge Lux SA

9 Rue du Laboratoire
1911 Luxembourg
Luxembourg
+352 20 30 15 86

hacknowledge.com