



Interested in learning  
more about security?

# SANS Institute InfoSec Reading Room

This paper is from the SANS Institute Reading Room site. Reposting is not permitted without express written permission.

## Comprehensive Anomaly Detection (CAD)

A mid-size city in North Carolina had all of its servers and workstations directly connected to the Internet and was under continual attack (city administration, police department, fire department, water and power, etc.). With loss of service and data exposure as key concerns, the city was considering a set of traditional firewalls to mitigate the risk. An additional concern was that those firewalls could be compromised as well (without the city's knowledge) and leave them just as exposed as before installing the firew...

Copyright SANS Institute  
Author Retains Full Rights



AD

Niles Mills  
Practical Assignment  
GIAC Security Essentials Certification (GSEC)  
Version 1.4b (amended August 29, 2002)  
Option 2 - Case Study in Information Security

Title: Comprehensive Anomaly Detection (CAD)

Note: This paper assumes that the reader has a working knowledge of Linux administration, shell scripting, Perl programming and TCP/IP networking.

## Abstract

A mid-size city in North Carolina had all of its servers and workstations directly connected to the Internet and was under continual attack (city administration, police department, fire department, water and power, etc.). With loss of service and data exposure as key concerns, the city was considering a set of traditional firewalls to mitigate the risk. An additional concern was that those firewalls could be compromised as well (without the city's knowledge) and leave them just as exposed as before installing the firewalls. Coupled with the security risks was a practical issue of a limited municipal budget, which steered the solution towards the world of open source.

When researching possible open source solutions, one utility stood out as an example of what we needed to accomplish: portsentry[1]. Portsentry[16] is a port-monitoring tool that is able to take action when a change occurs in the signature of a machine's ports. Put another way, if an intruder accesses a port that is not in the allowed port list, portsentry[16] can automatically add a packet filtering rule (among other responses) to block the intruder from any further connection efforts. Watching how portsentry[16] reacted led to the idea that we could build a set of firewalls that could monitor their own health once they were connected to the Internet. This monitoring went beyond the usual combination of Tripwire[25] and HID/NID systems and included the ability to take automated action in response to detecting a change in the known and expected state of each firewall. The actions were ranked by the severity of the detected change and could range from simple notification to network disconnect to full system shutdown. Several years after implementation, the firewalls have deflected a steady stream of attacks and in one case, a firewall took itself off the Internet when an ftp service was compromised, proving the value of the monitoring daemons.

## Before Snapshot

Before beginning the project, the city was running Oracle on a HP9000 (HP/UX), accounting systems on IBM RS6000's (AIX) and MIPS-based minis (RISCOS), Microsoft Exchange, primary/backup Domain Controllers and file servers on PC-based servers (Windows NT) and various applications on several hundred PC's running different flavors of Windows 95/98. PC's were networked via a mix of Microsoft networking and an aging Novell network. All of these machines were connected directly

to the Internet via an ISP-supplied router with each machine owning a static, external IP address. The city's intranet was a spider web of hubs and switches within buildings, bridges/frame-relay to connect some buildings and a private cable system (city-owned head-end unit) to connect other buildings.

Microsoft Windows-based machines were compromised on a daily basis via direct attacks (NT null-password attacks), email-delivered backdoors (Back Orifice) as well as a continual parade of virii and worms. Although there was no direct evidence that the AIX/HPUX/RISCOS machines were being hacked, anyone with access to the same wire as the city's subnet could have easily lifted a telnet login stream and logged in to those servers. Also at risk was the exposure of the police department's data to the rest of the city. In addition to wanting to isolate itself from the rest of the city, the police department was interested in establishing an independent, direct internet connection to the state's Justice department for access to online driving records and criminal records. With the city's security problems, however, the state would not allow the connection to be set up.

As an initial solution, the city asked their ISP to block external access to the usual Microsoft ports (137/udp, 138/udp, 139/tcp) as well as telnet (23/tcp) and Oracle (1521/tcp). The ISP assured the city that the ports were being blocked, but nmap[13] scans of the city's address space showed that the ports were still visible to the outside world.

At this juncture, the city elected to solve their problems without the ISP's help and a decision was made to install a set of firewalls.

During Snapshot

Building the firewalls consisted of installing GNU/Linux on PC-class hardware, configuring the Linux kernel[10], installing the Comprehensive Anomaly Detection (CAD) utilities and most important of all -- creating a complete signature of each firewall before ever connecting it to the internet.

### 1. Operating System (GNU/Linux) Installation

Three Dell PC's were purchased, each with 350 MHZ Pentium II CPUs, 64 MB of RAM, 8 GByte disks and two 3Com NICs. The Slackware[18] GNU/Linux distribution (Slackware v3.6, Linux kernel[10] 2.0.35) was installed on each PC. The kernel was configured to disable IP-forwarding and to only include those drivers necessary to support the installed hardware. All services except for ftp were disabled in /etc/inetd.conf and all daemons were disabled in the /etc/rc.d startup scripts except for named (DNS), sendmail[17] (SMTP), ssh and CERN[8] (HTTP proxy server). A TCP wrapper[24] was used for the ftp service. At the time these firewalls were built, named was still in the 4.7 source tree and susceptible to root compromise, so it was installed under /chroot/named and invoked via chroot. The firewalls are currently running the latest 9.X version of the BIND[6] source.

Since the firewalls were configured to be non IP-forwarding, there would be no way for PC's behind the firewall to surf the internet, so the CERN[8] http proxy server (v3.0) was installed. Although CERN[8] did not have the throughput proxy performance of SQUID[23] or Apache[22], it was selected due to its excellent security record. Recent changes to the way modern websites behave (Microsoft ASP-based servers, in particular) dealt a blow to CERN's[8] ability to proxy all pages and it was replaced with an Apache[22] proxy server from the Apache V1.3 source tree.

All routing on the firewalls is based upon static routes created at boot-time. No dynamic routing protocols (RIP, etc.) are installed. And although these firewalls were built some time ago, they have been kept current with the latest versions of the Linux 2.2 kernel[10], zlib[21], openssl[15], openssh[14], BIND[6], Apache[22], sendmail[17], wu-ftpd[20] and related utilities.

## 2. Network Topology

The city consists of two logical groups: the police department and everyone else. The network and firewalls were laid out as follows:

FW1 = Firewall between City and Internet

FW2 = Firewall between City and Police Department

FW3 = Firewall between Police Department and State Justice Department

Internet <> FW1 <> City <> FW2 <> Police Dept <> FW3 <> State Justice Dept.

## 3. CAD Installation

The CAD utilities were designed, written and tested over a several month period on an offline (not connected to the Internet) system. When they were complete, installation of the CAD system on the firewalls was accomplished by copying the CAD source tarball from a CD into the /tmp directory of each firewall. The tarball's contents were extracted, creating the following subdirectories in the firewall's /root directory:

Directory	Functionality
fence/admin	This directory contains routines that are common to all the individual utilities (described below in this section), as well as a template for creating new CAD utilities. Definition of users, interfaces, firewall rules and responses to actions are all set in this directory. The files that require modification are listed below in sections 3.1 through 3.4.
fence/attr	This utility monitors the attributes of every file found in each of the directories found in the \$PATH variable. Monitored objects include links, files, pipes, inodes and directories. At run time, discrepancies

are considered to be of SEVERITY\_MEDIUM, resulting in the external NIC being taken offline after notifications are sent to users.

- fence/cops This is the veteran COPS[9] utility. It checks directory and file ownership, groups and permissions from the vantage point of correct configuration for system data (/etc/passwd, /etc/groups, uucp setup, mail setup, ftp configuration, world writable files that shouldn't be, etc.). If you can make it through COPS, you're in pretty good shape.
- fence/daemons This keeps track of which daemons are running, as well as the MD5[12] checksum of the in-memory image of each daemon. The /proc filesystem allows you to treat running executables as though they are disk images, allowing the comparison of the MD5 value of a true disk image against the in-memory /proc/PID#/exe image. Daemons that have been altered after being loaded are thus easily identified.
- fence/dev The dev utility keeps track of the entries in the /dev directory structure, notifying the system when new devices appear or existing devices drop off. Changes to the /dev structure after boot time could indicate a serious breach.
- fence/diskspace The diskspace utility keeps track of the amount of free disk space, free memory and consumed swap space. Getting this utility set up takes some time as it is not trivial to figure out what the 'normal' memory usage is. This is typically a matter of setting limits, letting the disk space utility trigger an alert, analyzing the alert and adjusting the limits again. It took several months to get this setting right on each firewall.
- fence/dirs The dirs utility tracks the expected directory structure of the firewall, reporting on newly created and missing directories. The presence of a new directory is considered an indication of a breach.
- fence/files The files utility works in the same way as the dirs utility, tracking the expected file contents of directories, reporting on new files and missing files. Unlike the dirs utility, which is pretty easy to set up, it took several months to get the false alerts written into the 'skip' file for this module. Once it was done, though, it became a valuable addition to the tool set.
- fence/fw This directory contains the firewall 'fw.run' kernel packet-filtering setup utility and is described in section 3.1, below.
- fence/ftp This utility keeps track of all files uploaded to the ftp server directories.

fence/kernel	This utility keeps track of the kernel run-level, setting an alert if the level changes.
fence/links	Much like the CAD dirs and files utilities, this module keeps track of soft links, notifying when new links appear or existing links are deleted, both of which indicate breaches. In addition, it will notify when the hard object underneath a soft link is deleted (ie., bad soft link), again indicating a breach.
fence/logins	The logins module keeps track of all unexpected logins by validating against a set of allowed userids and ttys. Exceptions are treated as malicious logins.
fence/logs	This directory contains the 'logs' utility which monitors the size of files in the /var/log directory. Since each firewall is running a log rotation/truncate utility (home-grown, 'trim_all'), excessive logfile size is an indication of unwanted activity, signalling a potential breach.
fence/md5	This utility keeps a Tripwire[25]-like database of MD5[12] values for selected directories and files. The utility is driven by a set of tables that are created once at system generation time. Every 10 minutes, the MD5[12] values of every file in the database are checked against the database and exceptions are taken to be an indication of a breach. A 'replace.value' utility allows one or more files to have their MD5[12] values updated in the database when making approved changes to the firewall.
fence/ports	The 'ports' utility watches all open server ports, validates them against a list of known ports and notifies when unexpected ports appear as server ports. There is also a 'skip' mechanism that lets the administrator use the Isof[11] utility to accept some transient server ports as non-malicious. The 4.7 BIND named daemon was notorious in this regard and generated quite a few false alerts when this utility was first installed. Netdate can also generate false alarms with transient server ports.
fence/rcommands	This utility scans the entire drive for the presence of any r-prefixed commands. Although this appears to be a redundant utility, overlapping the CAD 'files' utility, this is different in that it scans the entire drive, while the 'files' utility scans a selected list of directories. In general r-prefixed utilities should not be anywhere on the system (rlogin, rdist, etc.).
fence/setuid	This utility scans the entire drive for the presence of any new setuid commands. Although this appears to be a redundant utility, overlapping

the CAD 'files' utility, this is different in that it scans the entire drive, while the 'files' utility scans a selected list of directories.

fence/snort This module runs snort[19] on every interface, archives the results every 12 hours and aggregates the activity into attack-report summaries. This utility currently is only used as an administrative reporting utility, but could easily be extended to use the CAD notify function as well.

Four files required customization for each firewall:

### 3.1 fence/admin/fw.run (kernel packet-filtering rules)

/fence/admin/fw.run is a bash script that employs a table-driven approach to configure the kernel's packet filtering rules. The tables are embedded within the script itself (see Appendix for full source) and are processed at run time by the script reading itself to determine addresses and ports. An example of a data table within the fw.run script is

```
_networks_clean() {  
  # Field 1: IP Address block for interface  
  # Field 2: Comment  
  192.168.100.0/24 Intranet  
}
```

The fw.run script requires the private IP address block of the clean-side intranet, the address block of the external NIC, as well as a list of the services that will be advertised on the firewall. The script itself contains extensive instructions on configuration.

### 3.2 fence/admin/nics (determines internal/external NICS)

The fence/admin/nics file is a list of the firewall's network adapters and identifies which adapter is the 'clean-side' NIC and which is the 'dirty-side' NIC. While it might seem that one could determine which is which at run time by using the RFC-1918 private addresses as a clue, that doesn't work when the firewall is a barrier between two private address networks. This is in fact the case for FW2 in the city's infrastructure. The nics file contains clear documentation of the record format for the data.

### 3.3 fence/admin/services (describes severity levels)

The fence/admin/services file is a list of all the scripts that will use the CAD system's notify function. Each line in the script contains the script name that will call notify, as well as an associated severity, described in full later in this paper. The services file contains embedded instructions on how to add entries. The services file is an important construct because it allows utilities that do not ship with the CAD system to also use the CAD's notify function. Again, this is also explained further on in this paper.

### 3.4 fence/admin/users (describes whom to notify)

The fence/admin/users file is a list of users that should be notified for the SEVERITY\_LOW and SEVERITY\_MEDIUM events. The list also distinguishes between local and remote users.

## 4. Firewall Signature Creation and CAD Startup

After all software had been installed (GNU/Linux, CAD, daemon upgrades), each utility in the CAD system was run to initialize its piece of the firewall signature. This was a simple matter of cd'ing into each of the /fence directories listed in section 3 (above) and running "./create". Running the create script would create a flatfile dataset in each subdirectory. The flatfile contained the signature of that subsystem when the firewall was clean. To get the CAD system running, entries were added to root's crontab database for each CAD utility and the system was ready for connection to the internet.

One of the liabilities of monitoring a comprehensive signature for a firewall is the care you must take when making approved changes to the system. One must always be thinking about what part of the firewall's signature is being changed before it is changed. As an example, if you are going to upgrade the sendmail daemon (a too-frequent task), you know that you'll be changing the MD5 values of the /sbin/sendmail daemon and probably those of the /etc/mail/\*.cf files, too.

There are two ways to deal with that. One way is to make the changes and let the system trip an alarm and then clear the alarm quickly before the system shuts down. The other method is to know what the time window is between the MD5 checks and then get the work done within that window, replacing the MD5 values with the 'md5' utility's 'replace.value' function. Either way, it requires careful work to keep the signature intact and the system online.

## 5. CAD top-level Monitor/Response System

The CAD system operates by running the individual tests (described in section 3, above) on a frequent schedule via the cron scheduling facility. When a test completes with no errors, it exits quietly. When a test encounters an error, indicating that the signature of the firewall has been altered, the test first generates a message file with a description of the error and then calls the fence/admin/notify script with the following syntax:

```
fence/admin/notify name_of_calling_script full_path_to_message_file
```

After logging the event in an audit trail (fence/admin/audit\_trail), the notify script then looks in the fence/admin/services table to determine what action to take. A few lines from the services table will serve to show its use:



```
/root/fence/dev/test SEVERITY_LOW
/root/fence/md5/test SEVERITY_HIGH
/root/fence/ports/test SEVERITY_MEDIUM
```

Based upon the SEVERITY associated with the script that encountered the error, the notify script will take the following actions:

```
SEVERITY_LOW          email users in fence/admin/users table
SEVERITY_MEDIUM       email users, shut down internet-side NIC
SEVERITY_HIGH         email users, shut down all NICs
SEVERITY_EXTREME      message to console, halt machine
```

In the case of SEVERITY\_LOW and SEVERITY\_MEDIUM events, an administrator can still connect to the firewall through the intranet-side NIC, resolve the condition and keep running. In the case of SEVERITY\_HIGH and SEVERITY\_EXTREME events, physical access to the machine is necessary to allow restart, forensic analysis and subsequent recovery.

\* An interesting note is that any root-privileged process can take advantage of the CAD system's fence/admin/notify process, by simply making sure that fence/admin/services has an entry for the calling script. This means that the CAD system can be easily extended beyond the utilities that come packaged with it.

## 6. Individual CAD Utilities

The individual CAD utilities share a common format. Each subdirectory typically contains the following files:

### Scripts:

```
list          A ksh or bash script to scan for items of interest.

create        A ksh or bash script that runs the 'list' script to create a flatfile named
              'allowed'.

test          A ksh or bash script that first runs the 'list' script to create a flatfile named
              'current' and then runs an intelligent comparison of the 'allowed' and
              'current' flatfiles.
```

### Datafiles:

```
allowed       A list of the allowed objects, created by the 'create' script.

skip          A flatfile that contains known exceptions that we don't want to trigger
              errors.
```

- current        A list of the current objects, created by the 'test' script.
- diffs         A list of differences between the 'allowed' and 'current' flatfiles, taking into account the exceptions found in the 'skip' flatfile. When the 'diffs' file is greater than zero bytes in length, the individual CAD utility will call the fence/admin/notify script so that appropriate action can be taken.

The differences between utilities typically are found in the test script, which can vary from a simple 'ls' output to a complex analysis of 'lsof' and 'netstat' data. Each CAD script is documented internally. An example of one CAD utility (ports) is included in this paper's Appendix VI. All of the utilities can be reviewed by downloading the CAD utility set. (See reference [7], below).

#### After Snapshot

The firewalls achieved the three goals of isolating the city's machines from the internet, isolating the police department's machines from the rest of the city and allowing the police department to set up a direct connection to the state's Justice department. To date, although the snort[19]-based logging has shown many deflected attacks, there has been just one intrusion, wherein a ftp server (wu-ftpd) on the primary, outward-facing firewall was compromised by a buffer-overflow attack, granting the attacker a root shell. Fortunately, the directory scanning daemon detected the directory creation that is part of the attack and as a response, disconnected the firewall from the internet, eliminating the root login of the attacker.

There are still outstanding issues that surround the potential compromise of Microsoft Windows-based machines from behind the firewall. The non-forwarding primary firewall is helpful when a PC is compromised and turned into a malware-driven server, as the newly created server port can not be seen from outside the firewall. For the same reason, compromised PC's can not establish outbound connections other than to the SMTP server or the HTTP proxy server. And there lies the vulnerability -- a malware application that wants to send information home via the HTTP proxy or via email can not be stopped. Also, a malware application can not be prevented from wandering around the city's intranet, scanning and attempting to break into other machines behind the firewalls. Thus far the city's effort to deal with this liability has centered around running virus detection software on all Windows-based machines, but that is only as good as the current virus definitions.

Alert readers will have noted that the monitoring, detection and response processes are all running as root, which is a liability in itself. It would take a non-trivial effort to change the daemons to run as non-root, as some of the system information needed by the monitoring daemons requires root privileges. Still, every little bit helps when you are putting layers of protection in place, so whatever could run as non-root would improve the security of the system.

All in all, the CAD project was successful, eliminating the vulnerabilities identified at the beginning of the task. Subsequent to the completion of the CAD project, the cablemodem-based infrastructure was replaced with a GNU/Linux-based VPN, the police department began selling services to other police departments via GNU/Linux-based VPNs, malicious email attachments were made safe via procmail and a remote ssh/expect-based NOC was constructed for external monitoring and software deployment, but those are topics for other papers.

## References

[1] Craig Rowland. Port Scan Detection and Active Defense System. Feb 2002.

URL: <http://web.archive.org/web/20020207005420/www.psionic.com/products/portsentry.html> (Aug 20 2003)

Note: The original PSIONIC website has been absorbed into Cisco and is now only available at the Internet Archive Project (Wayback Machine).

[2] William R. Cheswick, Steven M. Bellovin. Firewalls and Internet Security. 1994.

[3] D. Brent Chapman and Elizabeth D. Zwicky. Building Internet Firewalls. Nov 1995.

[4] Mark Grennan. Firewall and Proxy Server HOWTO. Feb 2000.

URL: <http://www.ibiblio.org/pub/Linux/docs/HOWTO/Firewall-HOWTO>

[5] Daniel Lopez Ridruejo. The Linux Networking Overview HOWTO. July 2000.

URL: <http://www.ibiblio.org/pub/Linux/docs/HOWTO/Networking-Overview-HOWTO>

## Source Code:

[6] Internet Software Consortium. BIND utilities.

URL: <http://www.isc.org/products/BIND/>

[7] Niles Mills. CAD. 2000.

URL: <ftp://www.dnsppp.net/pub/nmills/cad.tgz>

[8] European Laboratory for Particle Physics. CERN proxy/webserver.

URL: <ftp://ftp.dnsppp.net/pub/nmills/CERN.tgz>

Note: This source is no longer available at CERN. This tarball is what we used for our project.

[9] Dan Farmer. COPS. 1992.

URL: <ftp://ftp.dnsppp.net/pub/nmills/cops-1.04.tar.gz>

Note: This source is no longer available at Purdue's FTP server. This tarball is what we used for our project.

[10] Linus Torvalds et. al. Linux kernel.

URL: <ftp://ftp.kernel.org/pub/linux/kernel/>

- [11] Vic Abel, Ray Shaw and others. lsof.  
URL: <ftp://lsof.itap.purdue.edu/pub/tools/unix/lsof>
- [12] Ronald L. Rivest (MIT). md5  
URL: <ftp://ftp.dnsppp.net/pub/nmills/md5.tgz>  
Note: This is not the latest MD5 source, but reflects what we used for the project.
- [13] fyodor@insecure.org. nmap scanner.  
URL: [http://www.insecure.org/nmap/nmap\\_download.html](http://www.insecure.org/nmap/nmap_download.html)
- [14] Tatu Ylönen and many others. SSH. OpenSSH.  
URL: <http://www.openssh.com/portable.html>
- [15] Mark J. Cox, Ralf S. Engelschall, Stephen Henson, Ben Laurie and many others. openssl.  
URL: <http://www.openssl.org/source/>
- [16] Craig Rowland. portsentry.  
URL: <ftp://ftp.dnsppp.net/pub/nmills/portsentry-1.0.tar.gz>  
Note: The original PSIONIC website has been absorbed into Cisco and is no longer online. This tarball is the one we used for the project.
- [17] Eric Allman and others. sendmail SMTP server.  
URL: <ftp://ftp.sendmail.org/pub/sendmail/>
- [18] Patrick Volkerding. Slackware GNU/Linux.  
URL: <http://www.slackware.com/getslack/>
- [19] Marty Roesch and many others. snort.  
URL: <http://www.snort.org/dl/>
- [20] University of Washington. wu-ftpd ftp server.  
<ftp://ftp.wu-ftpd.org/pub/wu-ftpd/>
- [21] Jean-loup Gailly and many others. zlib compression library.  
URL: <http://www.gzip.org/zlib/>
- [22] Apache web/proxy server.  
URL: <http://httpd.apache.org/download.cgi>
- [23] SQUID: <http://www.squid-cache.org/Versions/v2/2.5/>  
Note: not used for project. Only noted as a reference.
- [24] Wietse Venema. TCP-Wrappers.  
URL: <ftp://ftp.porcupine.org/pub/security/>

[25] [www.tripwire.org](http://www.tripwire.org). Tripwire checksum utility.  
URL: <http://www.tripwire.org/downloads/index.php>

## Appendices

### Appendix I - fence/admin/services

```
# services
#
# Field 1: full path to service
# Field 2: severity, as defined in notify script
#
# Notes:
#
# 1. Fields are whitespace-delimited.
# 2. Record order is not important.
# 3. Comments begin with '#' and are ignored.
# 4. Comments begin in column 1 only.
# 5. Empty records are ignored.

/root/fence/dev/test          SEVERITY_LOW
/root/fence/ftp/test          SEVERITY_LOW
/root/fence/logins/test       SEVERITY_LOW
/root/fence/logs/test         SEVERITY_LOW
/root/fence/md5/test          SEVERITY_HIGH
/root/fence/attr/test         SEVERITY_LOW
/root/fence/ports/test        SEVERITY_MEDIUM
/root/fence/dirs/test         SEVERITY_MEDIUM
/root/fence/files/test        SEVERITY_MEDIUM
/root/fence/links/test        SEVERITY_MEDIUM
/root/fence/rcommands/rcommands SEVERITY_LOW
/root/fence/rlogin/test       SEVERITY_LOW
/root/fence/setuid/setuid_chk SEVERITY_MEDIUM
/root/fence/cops/test         SEVERITY_LOW
/root/fence/snort/test        SEVERITY_LOW

# End services
```

### Appendix II - fence/admin/nics

```
# nics
#
# Field 1: short hostname, as returned by "hostname --short | tr [A-Z] [a-z]"
# Field 2: device name for nic (as defined by ifconfig)
```

```
# Field 3: clean or dirty
#
# Notes:
#
# 1. Fields are whitespace-delimited.
# 2. Record order is not important.
# 3. Comments begin with '#' and are ignored.
# 4. Comments begin in column 1 only.
# 5. Empty records are ignored.
```

```
# Remote
```

```
fw1   eth0  dirty
fw1   eth1  clean
fw2   eth0  dirty
fw2   eth1  clean
fw2   eth1:0 clean
fw2   eth2  dirty
fw2   eth3  clean
fw3   eth0  clean
fw3   eth1  dirty
```

```
# End nics
```

```
Appendix III - fence/admin/users
```

```
# users
#
# Field 1: short hostname, as returned by "hostname --short | tr [A-Z] [a-z]"
# Field 2: email_address
# Field 3: local or remote
# Field 4: service name or SERVICES_ALL
#
# Notes:
#
# 1. Fields are whitespace-delimited.
# 2. Record order is not important.
# 3. Comments begin with '#' and are ignored.
# 4. Comments can only begin in column 1.
# 5. Empty records are ignored.
```

```
# Remote
```

```
fw1   msp@XXXXXXXXXXXX.XXX   remote SERVICES_ALL
fw1   root@localhost         local SERVICES_ALL
fw2   msp@XXXXXXXXXXXX.XXX   remote SERVICES_ALL
```

```
fw2    westj@localhost      local SERVICES_ALL
fw2    root@localhost       local SERVICES_ALL
fw3    msp@XXXXXXXXXX.XXX  remote SERVICES_ALL
fw3    westj@localhost     local SERVICES_ALL
fw3    root@localhost     local SERVICES_ALL
```

```
# Local
```

```
mojave msp@localhost      local SERVICES_ALL
sawtooth msp@localhost   local SERVICES_ALL
camelot msp@localhost   local SERVICES_ALL
hatcreek msp@localhost  local SERVICES_ALL
bigsur  msp@localhost   local SERVICES_ALL
```

```
# End users
```

```
Appendix IV - fence/admin/notify
```

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
# Usage:
```

```
#
```

```
# /root/fence/admin/notify full_path_to_current_script full_path_to_message_file  
>/dev/null 2>&1 &
```

```
alias source=.
```

```
source /usr/bin/ksh/common.path
```

```
_shutdown_delay=10 # minutes
```

```
_fence=/root/fence
```

```
_services=$_fence/admin/services
```

```
_users=$_fence/admin/users
```

```
_nics=$_fence/admin/nics
```

```
_audit_trail=$_fence/admin/audit_trail
```

```
_errors=$_fence/admin/errors
```

```
_911=$_fence/admin/911
```

```
_hostname=$(hostname --short | tr [A-Z] [a-z])
```

```
_error()
```

```
{
```

```
  cat >>$_errors <<EOF
```

```
  $(date): $*
```

```
  EOF
```

```
  cat <<EOF
```

```

$(date): $*
EOF
  exit 1
}

#-----#
# Get service name and notification type. #
#-----#

_argument1=$1
_argument2=$2

if [ x"$_argument1" = x"" ]
then
  _error S001: notify invoked without service-name argument
fi

if [ ! -f $_services ]
then
  _error S002: $_services not found
fi

if [ ! -r $_services ]
then
  _error S003: $_services exists, but is not readable
fi

# (leading/duplicate spaces in records don't matter with "set --")
_service_count=$(egrep -c ^$_argument1 $_services)

case $_service_count in
  0)
    _error S004: unable to locate service in $_services: $_argument1
    ;;
  1)
    set -- $(egrep ^$_argument1 $_services)
    _service_name=$1
    _severity=$2
    ;;
  *)
    _error S005: duplicate records for service in $_services: $_argument1
    ;;
esac

#-----#
# Get message file. #

```



```

#-----#

if [ x"$_argument2" = x"" ]
then
    _error M001: $_service_name invoked notify without message-file argument
fi

if [ ! -f $_argument2 ]
then
    _error M002: can not locate $_service_name message-file: $_argument2
fi

if [ ! -r $_argument2 ]
then
    _error M003: $_service_name message-file is not readable: $_argument2
fi

_message_file=$_argument2

#-----#
# Perform actions based upon severity. #
#-----#

_message_to_audit_trail()
{
    echo $(date): $_severity $_service_name $* >> $_audit_trail
}

_message_to_console()
{
    _date=$(date)
    echo -e "\r" >/dev/console
    echo -e "$_date: ALERT: $_severity \r" >/dev/console
    echo -e "$_date: $_service_name \r" >/dev/console
    echo -e "$_date: $* \r" >/dev/console

    while read _line
    do
        echo -e "$_date: $_line\r" >/dev/console
    done < $_911

    _message_to_audit_trail message sent to console: $*
}

_user_list()
{

```

```

# $1 contains 'local' or 'remote'

_email_list=$(egrep ^$_hostname $_users | fgrep -e SERVICES_ALL -e
$_service_name | fgrep $1 | fgrep -v -e '#' | sed -e 's/^[[:space:]]*/g' -e
's/[[:space:]]*[[:space:]]/ /g' | cut -f2 -d\ | sort | uniq) # two spaces after '-d\'
}

_email_users()
{
for _user_type in $* # where $* contains 'local' and/or 'remote'
do
    _user_list $_user_type # load _users with list of email addresses

for _user in $_email_list
do
    _message_to_audit_trail emailing $_user

    _service_dirname=$(dirname $_service_name)

    echo $_extra_message > /tmp/notify.message.$$
    echo          >> /tmp/notify.message.$$
    cat $_message_file >> /tmp/notify.message.$$

    mailx -s "$(echo $_severity | sed 's/ERITY_-/g') $(hostname) $(basename
$_service_dirname)" $_user < /tmp/notify.message.$$
done
done

rm -f /tmp/notify.message.$$
}

_shutdown_nics()
{
for _nic_type in $* # where $* contains 'dirty' and/or 'clean'
do
for _nic in $(egrep ^$_hostname $_nics | fgrep $_nic_type | fgrep -v
DISALLOW_SHUTDOWN | fgrep -v -e '#' | sed -e 's/^[[:space:]]*/g' -e
's/[[:space:]]*[[:space:]]/ /g' | cut -f2 -d\ ) # two spaces after backslash
do
    _message_to_audit_trail shutting down ${_nic_type}-side NIC: $_nic
ifconfig $_nic down # DEBUG ONE ITEM
    _message_to_audit_trail ifconfig $_nic down return code: $?
done
done
}

```

```

_delay()
{
    _message_to_audit_trail delay for $_shutdown_delay minutes

    _shutdown_delay_seconds=$(expr $_shutdown_delay \* 60)

    sleep $_shutdown_delay_seconds # yes, posix sleep takes 'm' as modified, but this is
more portable

    _message_to_audit_trail delay completed
}

_shutdown_machine()
{
    _message_to_audit_trail shutting down machine

    shutdown -h now # DEBUG ONE ITEM

    _message_to_audit_trail shutdown -h now return code: $?
}

_message_to_audit_trail alert received

case $_severity in

    SEVERITY_LOW)
        _extra_message=""
        _email_users local remote
        ;;

    SEVERITY_MEDIUM)
        _extra_message="$(hostname): DIRTY-SIDE NICS WILL BE SHUT DOWN IN
$_shutdown_delay MINUTES"
        _email_users local remote
        _message_to_console DIRTY-SIDE NICS WILL BE SHUT DOWN IN
$_shutdown_delay MINUTES
        _delay
        _message_to_console DIRTY-SIDE NICS HAVE BEEN SHUT DOWN
        _shutdown_nics dirty
        ;;

    SEVERITY_HIGH)
        _extra_message="$(hostname): ALL NICS HAVE BEEN SHUT DOWN"
        _email_users local
        _message_to_console ALL NICS HAVE BEEN SHUT DOWN
        _shutdown_nics dirty clean

```

```

;;
SEVERITY_EXTREME)
  _extra_message=""
  _message_to_console MACHINE HAS BEEN SHUT DOWN
  _shutdown_machine
;;
*)
  _error A001: unknown severity: $_service_name $_severity
;;
esac

```

# End

Appendix V - fence/admin/fw.run

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```

_networks_clean()
{
  # Field 1: IP Address block for interface
  # Field 2: Comment

  # Please ensure that NIC addresses are in
  # /usr/local/psionic/portsentry/portsentry.ignore

  192.168.100.0/24 Intranet
}

_networks_dirty()
{
  # Field 1: IP Address block for interface
  # Field 2: Comment

  # Please ensure that NIC addresses are in
  # /usr/local/psionic/portsentry/portsentry.ignore

  XXX.XXX.XXX.0/24 XXXXXX SDSL 512KB
  0.0.0.0/0 Internet
}

_forwards()
{
  # Field 1: IP Address
  # Field 2: interface to be used for forwarding
  # Field 3: Comment (optional)

```

```

192.168.100.3 eth2 mirror
192.168.100.40 eth2 sparc
192.168.100.128 eth2 bigsur
192.168.100.129 eth2 hatcreek
192.168.100.130 eth2 hatcreek wireless
}

_services_clean()
{
# Clean-side services.

# Field 1: Protocol (tcp, udp, icmp or all)
# Field 2: Port (numeric) or port-range (number:number)
# Field 3: Service-name (used as comment)
# Field 4: Clean-side incoming addresses: Internal-host, netblock or "all"
# Field 5: Access-allowed: intranet, extranet or both
# Field 6: Comment (optional)
#
# Do not enable 8080 proxy, that is driven by /etc/proxy/allowed
#
# If "all" is specified, # open up for
# entire clean-side netblocks.
#
# Protocol/port records can be repeated.

tcp 20 ftp-data all both
tcp 21 ftp all both
tcp 22 ssh all both
tcp 222 ssh-ITIC all both
tcp 23 telnet 192.168.100.32 intranet
tcp 25 smtp all both
tcp 37 time all intranet
tcp 53 dns all both
tcp 67 bootps all intranet
tcp 110 pop3 all both but will be limited to intranet in
_services_dirty
tcp 119 nntp all intranet
tcp 137 netbios-ns all both but will be limited to intranet in
_services_dirty
tcp 138 netbios-dgm all both but will be limited to intranet in
_services_dirty
tcp 139 netbios-ssn all both but will be limited to intranet in
_services_dirty
tcp 143 imap2 all intranet
tcp 220 imap3 all intranet

```

```

tcp 445    msoft-ds    all        both    but will be limited to intranet in
_services_dirty
tcp 515    printer     all        intranet
tcp 873    rsync       all        intranet
tcp 1723   pptp        all        both    but will be limited in _services_dirty to
fw6
tcp 6000:6010 x11        all        intranet
tcp 6346   gnutella   all        both

udp 37     time        all        intranet
udp 53     dns         all        both
udp 67     bootps      all        intranet
udp 137    netbios-ns  all        both    but will be limited to intranet in
_services_dirty
udp 138    netbios-dgm all        both    but will be limited to intranet in
_services_dirty
udp 139    netbios-ssn all        both    but will be limited to intranet in
_services_dirty
udp 445    win2k-netbios all       both    but will be limited to intranet in
_services_dirty

udp 500    ipsec       all        both

icmp          all        both
}

_services_dirty()
{
# Dirty-side services.

# Field 1: Protocol (tcp, udp, icmp or all)
# Field 2: Port (numeric) or port-range (number:number)
# Field 3: Service-name (used as comment)
# Field 4: External-host, netblock or "all"
# Field 5: Comment
#
# If "all" is specified,
# open up for entire dirty-side netblock
# (0.0.0.0/0).
#
# Protocol/port records can be repeated.

tcp 20     ftp-data    all
tcp 21     ftp         all
tcp 22     ssh         all
tcp 222    ssh-ITIC   192.168.100.0/24 intranet

```

```

tcp 25      smtp      all
tcp 53      dns       all
tcp 80      www       all
tcp 110     pop3      192.168.100.0/24 intranet
tcp 137     netbios-ns 192.168.100.0/24 intranet
tcp 138     netbios-dgm 192.168.100.0/24 intranet
tcp 139     netbios-ssn 192.168.100.0/24 intranet
tcp 445     msoft-ds  192.168.100.0/24 intranet replaces 137/8/9 for Win2000
tcp 515     printer   192.168.100.0/24 intranet
    tcp 6346  gnutella  all
    tcp 1723  pptp      all

udp 53      dns       all
udp 137     netbios-ns 192.168.100.0/24 intranet
udp 138     netbios-dgm 192.168.100.0/24 intranet
udp 139     netbios-ssn 192.168.100.0/24 intranet
udp 445     win2k-netbios 192.168.100.0/24 intranet replaces 137/8/9 for
Win2000
    udp 500    ipsec     all

icmp          all
}

_proxy_server()
{
# Field 1: IP Address for proxy server
# Field 2: Comment

192.168.100.1 Apache
}

_black_list()
{
# Field 1: IP Block
# Field 2: Comment

210.0.0.0/8 Asia APNIC-CIDR-BLK2, Australia
211.0.0.0/8 Asia APNIC-CIDR-BLK2
218.0.0.0/8 Asia APNIC4
}

#####
#####
##### NO USER-MODIFIABLE CODE BELOW THIS POINT #####
#####
#####
#####

```

```
#-----#  
#          STANDARD SETUP          #  
#-----#
```

```
alias source=.  
source /root/fence/admin/path  
source /root/fence/admin/fw
```

Appendix VI - Example of single CAD utility (ports)

VI (1) create script:

```
#!/bin/bash  
  
source /root/fence/admin/path  
  
cd /root/fence/ports  
  
./list tcp > tcp.allowed  
./list udp > udp.allowed
```

VI (2) list script

```
#!/bin/bash  
  
source /root/fence/admin/path  
  
case $1 in  
    tcp) netstat -tan | fgrep LISTEN | sort | sed 's/ */ /g' | cut -f4 -d" " ;;  
    udp) netstat -uan | egrep ^udp | fgrep '0.0.0.0:*' | sort | sed 's/ */ /g' | cut -f4 -d" " ;;  
    *) echo invalid or missing argument ;;  
esac
```

VI(3) test script

```
#!/bin/bash  
  
#-----#  
# Pre-Processing Setup #  
#-----#  
  
alias source=.          # PRECURSOR_ZERO  
source /root/fence/admin/path # PRECURSOR_ONE
```



```

cd /root/fence/ports          # PRECURSOR_TWO
_baseline=$(pwd)              # PRECURSOR_THREE

#-----#
# Global Variables #
#-----#

#-----#
# Subroutines #
#-----#

_validate()
{
    # The subroutine is called with "valid" set to "no".
    # If all is well, this routine leave valid unchanged.

    protocol=$1
    port=$2
    service=$3
    interface="$4"

    # debug
    #
    # echo protocol is $protocol
    # echo port is $port
    # echo service is $service
    # echo interface is $interface

    # -P = no port names (ie., don't check /etc/services)
    # so that the netstat port will match the lsof port

    case $protocol in
        udp) lsof -P -iUDP |
            tee ./test.lsof.tmp.$$ |
            fgrep -e COMMAND -e $port |
            tee ./test.tmp.$$ |
            egrep ^$service |
            fgrep "$interface" |
            fgrep -q :$port >/dev/null 2>&1
            retval=$? ;;

        tcp) lsof -P -iTCP |
            tee ./test.lsof.tmp.$$ |
            fgrep -e COMMAND -e $port |
            tee ./test.tmp.$$ |
            egrep ^$service |

```

```

                fgrep -q \*: $port >/dev/null 2>&1
                retval=$? ;;

            *)          protocol_isof=UNDEFINED
                retval=1 ;;
        esac

    if [ $retval = 0 ]
    then
        # Criteria match approved data.
        valid=yes
    else
        if [ ! -s ./test.tmp.$$ ]
        then
            # Port was gone before we could check it.
            valid=yes
        fi
    fi
}

_report_diffs_new()
{
    while read symbol data
    do
        port=$(echo $data | cut -f2 -d:)

        valid=no

        while read record_type service_exception interface_exception
        do
            if [ x"$record_type" = x"exception" ]
            then
                _validate $protocol $port $service_exception
                "$interface_exception"
            fi
        done < exceptions

        if [ $valid = no ]
        then
            echo port in question is port $port for protocol $protocol
            echo
            echo test.tmp.$$:
            echo
            sed 's/^\new port: /g' < ./test.tmp.$$
            echo
            sed "s/^\$protocol.diffs.new: /g" < $protocol.diffs.new
        fi
    done
}

```

```

        echo
        case $protocol in
            tcp) netstat -tan ;;
            udp) netstat -uan ;;
            *) ;;
        esac
        echo
        ps xafw
        echo
        echo test.Issof.tmp.$$ :
        echo
        cat ./test.Issof.tmp.$$
        echo
        echo $protocol.current :
        echo
        cat $protocol.current
        echo
        echo snort logs :
        echo
        fgrep :$port /var/adm/snort/*/*
        echo
    fi

    rm -f ./test.tmp.$$ ./test.Issof.tmp.$$ # created above in _validate

done < $protocol.diffs.new
}

#-----#
# Main Processing #
#-----#

./list tcp > tcp.current
./list udp > udp.current

for protocol in tcp udp
do
    diff $protocol.allowed $protocol.current > $protocol.diffs
    egrep -e '^>' $protocol.diffs > $protocol.diffs.new
    egrep -e '^<' $protocol.diffs > $protocol.diffs.missing

    > $protocol.errors

    if [ -s $protocol.diffs.new ]
    then
        _report_diffs_new >> $protocol.errors
    fi
done

```

```

fi

if [ -s $protocol.diffs.missing ]
then
    echo Missing $protocol ports: >> $protocol.errors
    echo                >> $protocol.errors
    cat $protocol.diffs.missing >> $protocol.errors
    echo                >> $protocol.errors
fi

if [ -s $protocol.errors ]
then
    echo END >> $protocol.errors

    # Save some debug info - not needed now that we're using lsof.
    #
    # timestamp=$(date '+%Y.%m.%d.%T')
    # cp $protocol.errors $_timestamp.errors.$protocol
    # ps xaf >> $_timestamp.errors.$protocol
    # netstat -tan >> $_timestamp.errors.$protocol
    # netstat -uan >> $_timestamp.errors.$protocol

    /root/fence/admin/notify /root/fence/ports/test
/root/fence/ports/$protocol.errors >/dev/null 2>&1 &
    fi
done

#-----#
# Housekeeping #
#-----#

# End

END-OF-DOCUMENT

```



# Upcoming SANS Training

[Click Here for a full list of all Upcoming SANS Events by Location](#)

Blue Team Summit & Training 2018	Louisville, KYUS	Apr 23, 2018 - Apr 30, 2018	Live Event
SANS Riyadh April 2018	Riyadh, SA	Apr 28, 2018 - May 03, 2018	Live Event
SANS Doha 2018	Doha, QA	Apr 28, 2018 - May 03, 2018	Live Event
SANS SEC460: Enterprise Threat Beta Two	Crystal City, VAUS	Apr 30, 2018 - May 05, 2018	Live Event
Automotive Cybersecurity Summit & Training 2018	Chicago, ILUS	May 01, 2018 - May 08, 2018	Live Event
SANS SEC504 in Thai 2018	Bangkok, TH	May 07, 2018 - May 12, 2018	Live Event
SANS Security West 2018	San Diego, CAUS	May 11, 2018 - May 18, 2018	Live Event
SANS Melbourne 2018	Melbourne, AU	May 14, 2018 - May 26, 2018	Live Event
SANS Northern VA Reston Spring 2018	Reston, VAUS	May 20, 2018 - May 25, 2018	Live Event
SANS Amsterdam May 2018	Amsterdam, NL	May 28, 2018 - Jun 02, 2018	Live Event
SANS Atlanta 2018	Atlanta, GAUS	May 29, 2018 - Jun 03, 2018	Live Event
SANS London June 2018	London, GB	Jun 04, 2018 - Jun 12, 2018	Live Event
SANS Rocky Mountain 2018	Denver, COUS	Jun 04, 2018 - Jun 09, 2018	Live Event
SEC487: Open-Source Intel Beta Two	Denver, COUS	Jun 04, 2018 - Jun 09, 2018	Live Event
DFIR Summit & Training 2018	Austin, TXUS	Jun 07, 2018 - Jun 14, 2018	Live Event
Cloud INsecurity Summit - Washington DC	Crystal City, VAUS	Jun 08, 2018 - Jun 08, 2018	Live Event
SANS Milan June 2018	Milan, IT	Jun 11, 2018 - Jun 16, 2018	Live Event
Cloud INsecurity Summit - Austin	Austin, TXUS	Jun 11, 2018 - Jun 11, 2018	Live Event
SANS Oslo June 2018	Oslo, NO	Jun 18, 2018 - Jun 23, 2018	Live Event
SANS ICS Europe Summit and Training 2018	Munich, DE	Jun 18, 2018 - Jun 23, 2018	Live Event
SANS Cyber Defence Japan 2018	Tokyo, JP	Jun 18, 2018 - Jun 30, 2018	Live Event
SANS Crystal City 2018	Arlington, VAUS	Jun 18, 2018 - Jun 23, 2018	Live Event
SANS Philippines 2018	Manila, PH	Jun 18, 2018 - Jun 23, 2018	Live Event
SANS Vancouver 2018	Vancouver, BCCA	Jun 25, 2018 - Jun 30, 2018	Live Event
SANS Paris June 2018	Paris, FR	Jun 25, 2018 - Jun 30, 2018	Live Event
SANS Cyber Defence Canberra 2018	Canberra, AU	Jun 25, 2018 - Jul 07, 2018	Live Event
SANS Minneapolis 2018	Minneapolis, MNUS	Jun 25, 2018 - Jun 30, 2018	Live Event
SANS London July 2018	London, GB	Jul 02, 2018 - Jul 07, 2018	Live Event
SANS Cyber Defence Singapore 2018	Singapore, SG	Jul 09, 2018 - Jul 14, 2018	Live Event
SANS Charlotte 2018	Charlotte, NCUS	Jul 09, 2018 - Jul 14, 2018	Live Event
SANSFIRE 2018	Washington, DCUS	Jul 14, 2018 - Jul 21, 2018	Live Event
SANS Malaysia 2018	Kuala Lumpur, MY	Jul 16, 2018 - Jul 21, 2018	Live Event
SANS Seattle Spring 2018	OnlineWAUS	Apr 23, 2018 - Apr 28, 2018	Live Event
SANS OnDemand	Books & MP3s OnlyUS	Anytime	Self Paced