

# Live Response With Ansible

Presented By: Brian Olson



# whoami - Brian Olson



## Who

Manage Incident Response @  
Verizon Media



## Why I'm Here

Share an interesting solution

# Situation



Recent Acquisition



Self-Reported Web  
Compromises



No knowledge of  
environment

# Challenges



All public IP addresses



Colo's nationwide



No CI/CD process



Minimal staff/knowledge

# Got Security?

- No Host IDS (HIDS)
- No Network IDS (NIDS)
- No Endpoint Detection & Response (EDR)
- Default Logs

# NSM

- Not on Corp Network
- Multiple Colo's Nationwide

# EDR

- On-Prem solution
- Corp (internal) only



My Toolbox



# Ansible to the Rescue!



Adaptable



Not a security tool

# Team Scope

- ▶ **Build & Operate Infrastructure**
- ▶ Detection
  - ▶ Host & network based
  - ▶ Big data analysis
  - ▶ Write detections
- ▶ Response
  - ▶ Digital Forensics
  - ▶ Incident Response







Remote Interaction

ssh | scp



Text Manipulation

cut | awk  
sed | grep



Loops

for | while

Stage 1: Bash-Foo

# Bash-Foo Example

```
$ for x in $(cat hosts.txt); do echo $x; \  
$ scp ./index.html ubuntu@$x:/var/www/html/; \  
$ service apache2 restart; done
```



# Bash Pros & Cons

## Pros

- ▶ Quick & simple
- ▶ Familiar
- ▶ Iterate quickly
- ▶ Nothing special required

## Cons

- ▶ Not easily reproducible
- ▶ No history/artifacts
  - ▶ Manual effort required
- ▶ Static
- ▶ **Serial execution**



## Stage 2: DevOps Things

### Chef

- Agent-based
- Pull model
- Ruby

### Ansible

- Agent-less
- Push model
- SSH & python

### Puppet

- Agent-Based
- Pull model

### Salt

- Agent-Based or Agent-less
- Push or pull model



# Why Ansible?

- SSH based
- Familiarity w/Ad-Hoc Mode
- Iterate quickly
- Fast adoption
- Abstract details
- Self-Documenting

# Example Codeblocks

```
- name: Start apache service
  service:
    name: apache2
    state: started
    enabled: yes
    become: true
```

```
- name: Install LAMP packages
  package:
    name: "{{ item }}" ←
    update_cache: yes
    state: latest
  with_items: ←
    - apache2
    - mysql-server
    - php
    - php-mysql
  become: true
```

# Ansible Enablers

- Required
  - Install python on local & remote hosts
  - Install ansible on mac/\*nix (brew)
- Optional
  - Configure local ssh-agent
  - ansible.cfg
    - Inventory file
    - Remote user
    - Roles path



# Ansible It!

## Inventory File

- Static or Dynamic

## Ad-Hoc Commands

- Do things quick'n'dirty

## Modules

- Abstract the details

## Playbooks

- Repeatability





# Inventory File

## **[webserver]**

54.32.59.20

3.80.126.**[23:57]**

webserver-**[01:33]**-denver.domain.com

## **[database]**

34.12.87.123 # db1-denver



Ad-Hoc w/  
OS  
Commands

## Unix Name

```
ansible all -a "uname -a"
```

## Restart Service

```
ansible webservers -a "service  
apache2 restart"
```

## Process List

```
ansible databases -a "ps -ef"
```



## Ad-Hoc w/ Ansible Modules

### Package

```
ansible webservers -m package -a  
"name=apache2 state=present"
```

### Service

```
ansible webservers -m service -a  
"name=apache2 state=restarted"
```

### File

```
ansible webservers -m file -a  
"path=/web/main.php state=absent"
```

# Ad-Hoc

```
~/git-repos/ansible-live-response ▶ master ● ? ▶ ansible all -a "uname -a"  
54.167.10.226 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>  
Linux ip-172-30-1-45 4.15.0-1032-aws #34-Ubuntu SMP Thu Jan 17 15:18:09 UTC 2019 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux  
54.174.228.4 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>  
Linux ip-172-30-1-60 4.15.0-1032-aws #34-Ubuntu SMP Thu Jan 17 15:18:09 UTC 2019 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux  
~/git-repos/ansible-live-response ▶ master ● ? ▶ █
```

# Triage Playbook

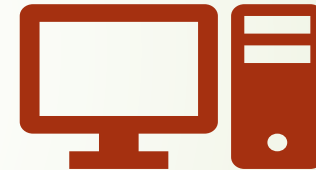


## Get the Volatile Data

Running Processes

Netstat

Memory\*



## Download & Label Files

System & Web Logs

Bash History

Web Server Files

Possible Malware

```
---
# tasks file for DFIR-triage

- name: Make evidence collection directory ($pwd/artifacts)
  local_action: ←
    module: file
    path: artifacts/{{ inventory_hostname }}
    state: directory
    recurse: yes

### PROCESS DATA ###
- name: Get a list of all running processes from remote hosts
  shell: ps -ef
  register: ps_result ←














- name: Write remote process collection results to local artifacts
  local_action:
    module: copy ←
    content: "{{ ps_result.stdout_lines }}"
    dest: artifacts/{{ inventory_hostname }}/processlist-{{ ansible_date_time.iso8601 }}.txt
```



# Triage - Playbook Sample

# Artifact Collection

- Retain remote directory Structure
- Label & timestamp collected files

Name
▼  ansible-live-response
 ansible.cfg
▼  artifacts
▼  54.90.249.84
 netstat-2019-06-29T17/00/48Z.txt
 processlist-2019-06-29T17/00/48Z.txt
 userlist-2019-06-29T17/00/48Z.txt
▼  var
▶  log
▼  www
▼  html
 index.html
 wwwfiles-2019-06-29T17/00/48Z.txt

# Artifacts

➔ Terminal-like data

GNU nano 2.0.6

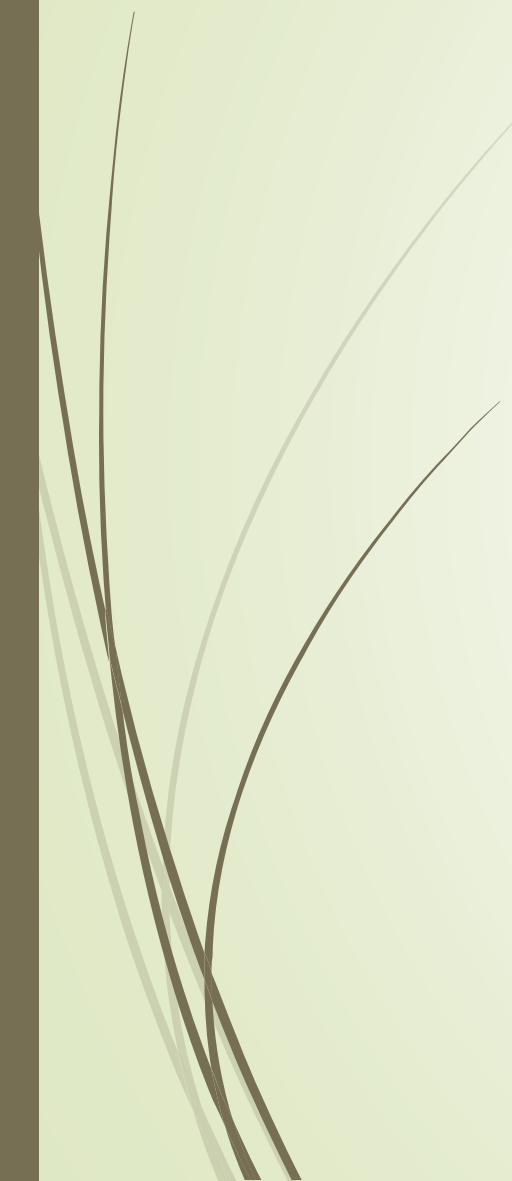
File: processlist-2019-06-29T17:00:48Z.txt

```
["UID          PID  PPID  C  STIME TTY          TIME CMD"
"root           1     0  0  16:02 ?           00:00:03 /sbin/init"
"root           2     0  0  16:02 ?           00:00:00 [kthreadd]"
"root           4     2  0  16:02 ?           00:00:00 [kworker/0:0H]"
"root           6     2  0  16:02 ?           00:00:00 [mm_percpu_wq]"
"root           7     2  0  16:02 ?           00:00:00 [ksoftirqd/0]"
"root           8     2  0  16:02 ?           00:00:00 [rcu_sched]"
"root           9     2  0  16:02 ?           00:00:00 [rcu_bh]"
"root          10     2  0  16:02 ?           00:00:00 [migration/0]"
"root          11     2  0  16:02 ?           00:00:00 [watchdog/0]"
"root          12     2  0  16:02 ?           00:00:00 [cpuhp/0]"
"root          13     2  0  16:02 ?           00:00:00 [kdevtmpfs]"
"root          14     2  0  16:02 ?           00:00:00 [netns]"
"root          15     2  0  16:02 ?           00:00:00 [kswapd0]"
```





# Analysis

- Legit webdir files
  - Stack analysis of webdir files
  - Stack analysis of processes
  - Unknown processes owned by apache
  - Interesting network connections
- 

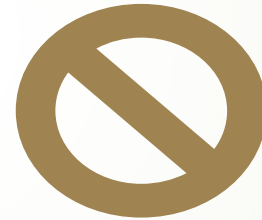


# Respond Playbook



## Phase 1 – Stop the Bleeding

Patch hosts  
Reconfigure Services




## Phase 2 – Full Remediation

Remove malware  
Remove unauthorized local users  
Terminate suspicious processes &  
network connections

# Respond – Playbook Sample

```
- name: Upgrade all packages
  become: true
  package:
    name: "{{ item }}"
    update_cache: yes
    state: latest
  with_items:
    - default-jdk
    - apache2
    - mysql-server
    - php
    - php-mysql
  tags: phase_1
```

```
- name: Remove known malware
  file:
    state: absent
    path: /var/www/html/"{{ item }}"
  with_items:
    - malware.html
    - metasploit.html
    - poc.html
    - badness.html
  notify: restart_apache
  tags: phase_2
```



# Triage - Demo



```
~/git-repos/ansible-live-response | master + 7 | 274 16:26:56
```

The image shows a terminal window with a black border. The title bar at the top contains the text: `~/git-repos/ansible-live-response | master + 7 | 274 16:26:56`. The main area of the terminal is empty, indicating a shell prompt is ready for input.

# Summary

- Ansible is awesome for Live Response
- Scales reasonably well
- Modules abstract the details
- Collect all artifacts uniformly
- Playbooks standardize investigation & response
- Everything is easily customizable on the fly



# Questions?

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