

Detectando DDoS e intrusiones con RouterOS[®]

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Ciudad de Guatemala

Guatemala





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- ❖ Consultora en Telecomunicaciones
- ❖ Establecida en 2008
- ❖ Certificada en **ISO 9001:2015**
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❖ Certificaciones Disponibles



❖ Entrenamientos Públicos y Privados.

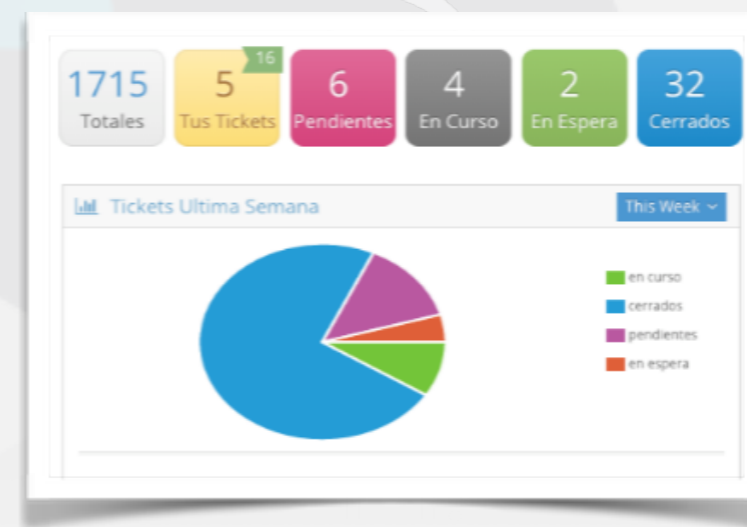
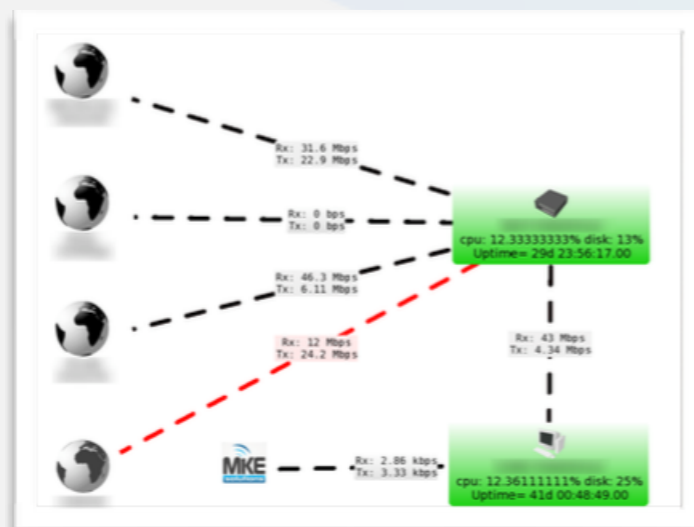
❖ ~300 alumnos por año, con un 75% de certificados.



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MIKE
Academia
soluciones DE ENTRENAMIENTOS

- ❖ Diseño, desarrollo e implementación de soluciones.
- ❖ Incidencias puntuales.
- ❖ Soporte mensual (OutSourcing).
 - ❖ Revisión y Optimización
 - ❖ Actualización
 - ❖ Mantenimiento preventivo
 - ❖ Monitoreo
 - ❖ Asesoramiento
 - ❖ Soporte Prioritario
 - ❖ Guardia 24x7
 - ❖ Implementaciones Adicionales





Desarrollo de la presentación:

- ❖ **IDS / IPS / DDoS**
- ❖ **Suricata:** qué es?, cómo funciona? cómo se instala?
- ❖ **FastNetMon:** qué es?, cómo funciona? cómo se instala?
- ❖ Integración con **RouterOS**
- ❖ Recursos y bibliografía



IPS (Intrusion Prevention System)

- ❖ Es un dispositivo o aplicación que analiza paquetes completos, tanto cabeceras como payload en busca de eventos conocidos.
- ❖ Utiliza *Firmas, Patrones de comportamientos, Políticas de seguridad*
- ❖ Cuando se detecta un evento conocido se trata con una acción (drop, reject, alert, pass)

IDS (Intrusion Detection System)

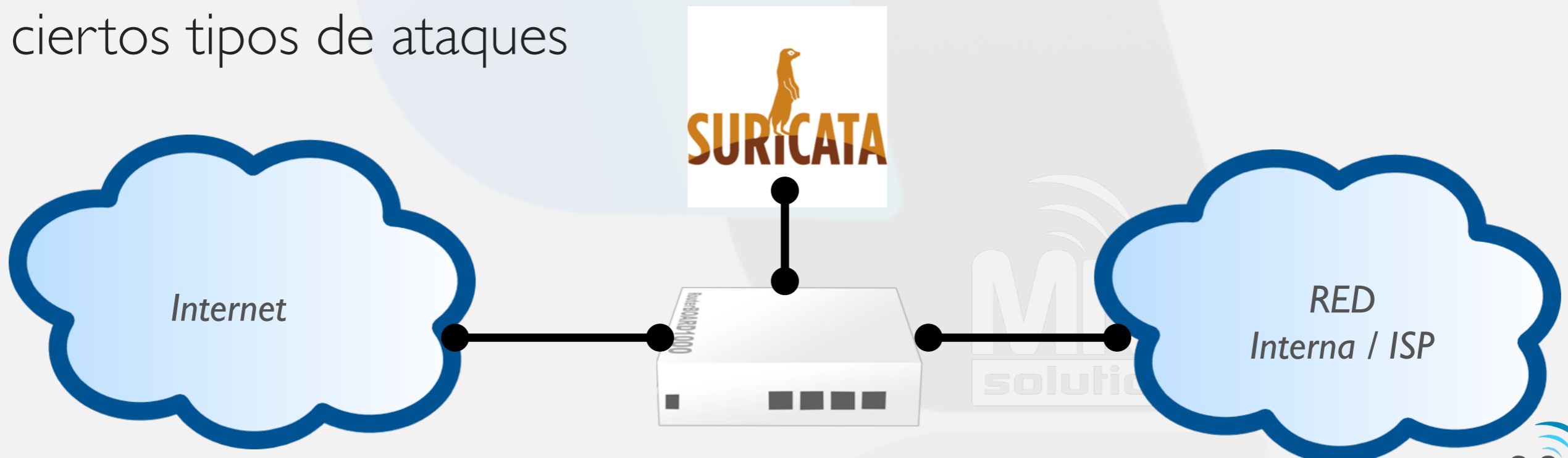
- ❖ Es un dispositivo o aplicación que analiza paquetes completos, tanto cabeceras como and payload, en busca de eventos conocidos.
- ❖ Cuando se detecta un evento se genera un mensaje de log.

Suricata[®]



Suricata:

- ❖ Es un IDS / IPS
- ❖ Gratuito, Open Source, rápido y robusto.
- ❖ Se puede descargar desde: <https://suricata-ids.org/>
- ❖ Puede trabajar en conjunto con *RouterOS* para detectar intrusos o ciertos tipos de ataques





La instalación de **Suricata** puede ser a través de su código fuente o con los pre empaquetados del SO

❖ Debian: ***apt-get install suricata.***

❖ Fuente:

```
wget https://www.openinfosecfoundation.org/download/suricata-3.2.tar.gz
```

```
tar -xvzf suricata-3.2.tar.gz ; cd suricata-3.2
```

```
./configure --prefix=/usr --sysconfdir=/etc --localstatedir=/var
```

```
make
```

```
make install
```

```
make install-rules
```





La configuración de *Suricata* se realiza en */etc/suricata/suricata.yaml*

Hay que definir:

Las redes internas:

```
HOME_NET: "[192.168.0.0/16,10.0.0.0/8,172.16.0.0/12]"
```

Para que se ejecute al inicio *init.d*:

```
RUN=yes
```

Interface donde escuchará:

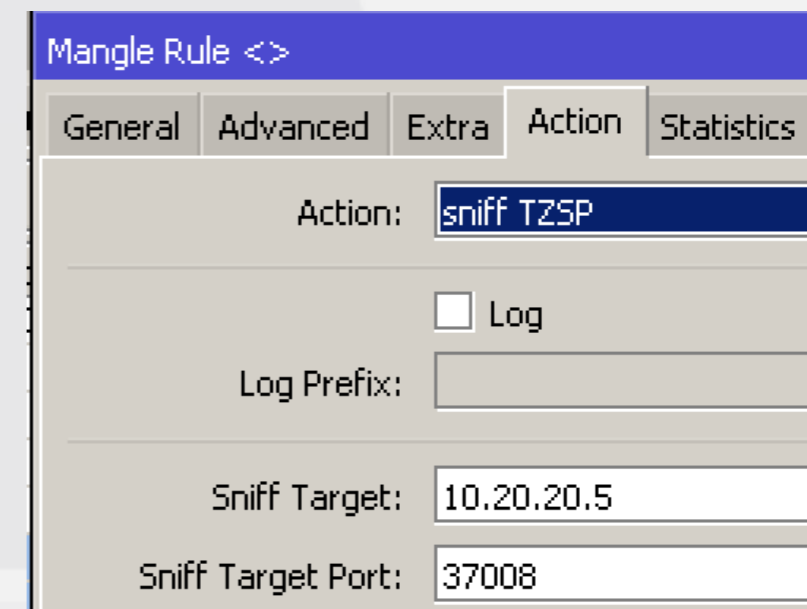
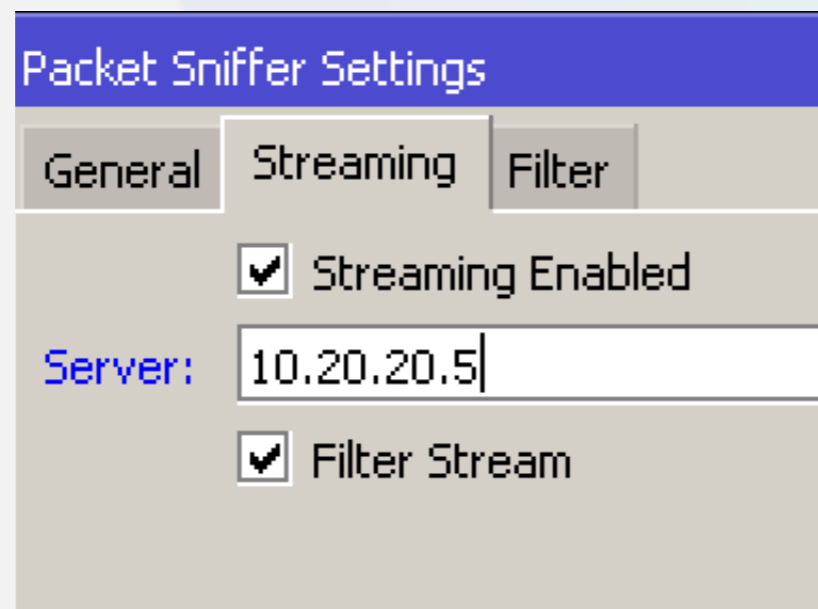
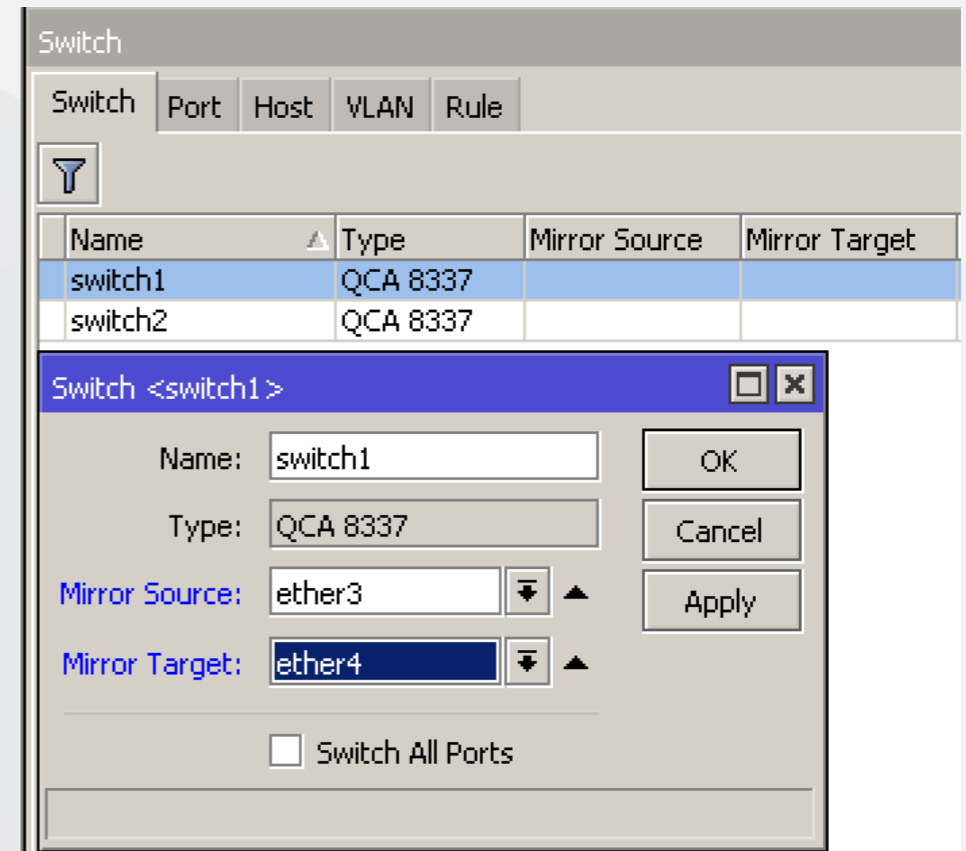
```
IFACE=eth0
```



Para que empiece a trabajar hay que redireccionar el tráfico desde el *MikroTik RouterOS* hacia *Suricata*

Podemos realizarlo con:

- ❖ *Port Mirror* (Switch)
- ❖ *Packet Sniffer* (Tool Packet Sniffer)
- ❖ *Mangle* (Sniff TZSP)





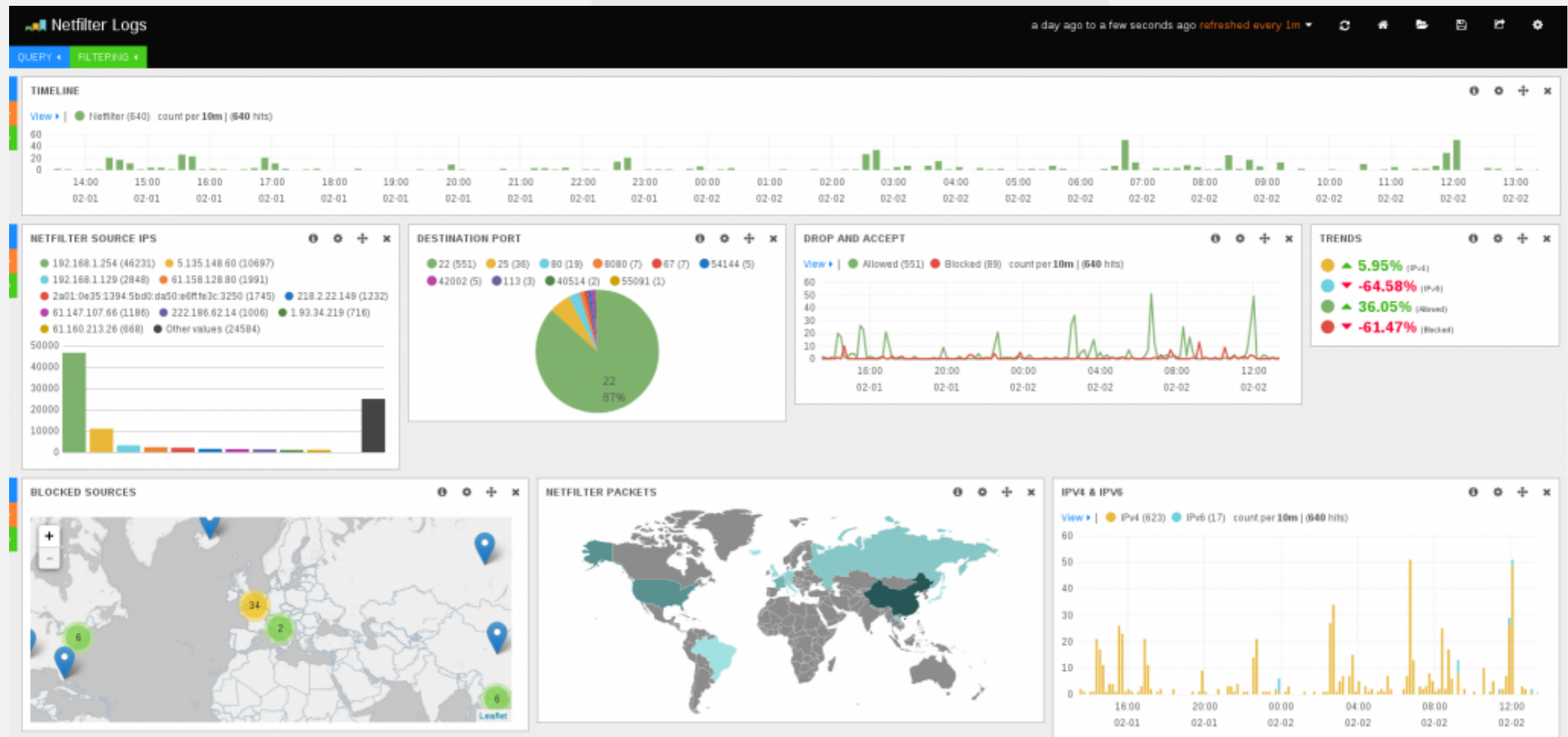
Los logs estarán en */var/log/suricata*

```
[**] [1:2010937:2] ET POLICY Suspicious inbound to MySQL port 3306 [**] [Classification: Potentially Bad Traffic] [Priority: 3] (6) 192.168.1.100
[**] [1:2010937:2] ET POLICY Suspicious inbound to MySQL port 3306 [**] [Classification: Potentially Bad Traffic] [Priority: 3] (6) 192.168.1.100
[**] [1:2010936:2] ET POLICY Suspicious inbound to Oracle SQL port 1521 [**] [Classification: Potentially Bad Traffic] [Priority: 3] (6) 192.168.1.100
[**] [1:2010936:2] ET POLICY Suspicious inbound to Oracle SQL port 1521 [**] [Classification: Potentially Bad Traffic] [Priority: 3] (6) 192.168.1.100
[**] [1:2010935:2] ET POLICY Suspicious inbound to MSSQL port 1433 [**] [Classification: Potentially Bad Traffic] [Priority: 3] (6) 192.168.1.100
[**] [1:2010935:2] ET POLICY Suspicious inbound to MSSQL port 1433 [**] [Classification: Potentially Bad Traffic] [Priority: 3] (6) 192.168.1.100
[**] [1:2002911:4] ET SCAN Potential VNC Scan 5900-5920 [**] [Classification: Attempted Information Leak] [Priority: 3] (6) 192.168.1.100
[**] [1:2003068:6] ET SCAN Potential SSH Scan OUTBOUND [**] [Classification: Attempted Information Leak] [Priority: 3] (6) 192.168.1.100
[**] [1:2001219:18] ET SCAN Potential SSH Scan [**] [Classification: Attempted Information Leak] [Priority: 3] (6) 192.168.1.100
[**] [1:2003068:6] ET SCAN Potential SSH Scan OUTBOUND [**] [Classification: Attempted Information Leak] [Priority: 3] (6) 192.168.1.100
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[**] [1:2001219:18] ET SCAN Potential SSH Scan [**] [Classification: Attempted Information Leak] [Priority: 3] (6) 192.168.1.100
[**] [1:2002910:4] ET SCAN Potential VNC Scan 5800-5820 [**] [Classification: Attempted Information Leak] [Priority: 3] (6) 192.168.1.100
[**] [1:2010939:2] ET POLICY Suspicious inbound to PostgreSQL port 5432 [**] [Classification: Potentially Bad Traffic] [Priority: 3] (6) 192.168.1.100
[**] [1:2010939:2] ET POLICY Suspicious inbound to PostgreSQL port 5432 [**] [Classification: Potentially Bad Traffic] [Priority: 3] (6) 192.168.1.100
[**] [1:2003068:6] ET SCAN Potential SSH Scan OUTBOUND [**] [Classification: Attempted Information Leak] [Priority: 3] (6) 192.168.1.100
[**] [1:2001219:18] ET SCAN Potential SSH Scan [**] [Classification: Attempted Information Leak] [Priority: 3] (6) 192.168.1.100
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[**] [1:2002911:4] ET SCAN Potential VNC Scan 5900-5920 [**] [Classification: Attempted Information Leak] [Priority: 3] (6) 192.168.1.100
[**] [1:2002993:5] ET SCAN Rapid POP3S Connections - Possible Brute Force Attack [**] [Classification: Misc activity] [Priority: 3] (6) 192.168.1.100
[**] [1:2002992:5] ET SCAN Rapid POP3 Connections - Possible Brute Force Attack [**] [Classification: Misc activity] [Priority: 3] (6) 192.168.1.100
[**] [1:2002994:5] ET SCAN Rapid IMAP Connections - Possible Brute Force Attack [**] [Classification: Misc activity] [Priority: 3] (6) 192.168.1.100
[**] [1:2002995:8] ET SCAN Rapid IMAPS Connections - Possible Brute Force Attack [**] [Classification: Misc activity] [Priority: 3] (6) 192.168.1.100
[**] [1:2002995:8] ET SCAN Rapid IMAPS Connections - Possible Brute Force Attack [**] [Classification: Misc activity] [Priority: 3] (6) 192.168.1.100
```



Es posible integrarlo con otras Aplicaciones para un reporte mas “amigable”

ELK (Elasticsearch, Logstash, Kibana)





Existen distribuciones listas para utilizar:

- **SmoothSec** = *Ubuntu* + *Suricata* + *Snorby*

Disponible en: <http://bailey.st/blog/smooth-sec/>

- **SELKS** (Live CD - Open Source IDS/IPS basado en Debian) bajo GPLv3 por **Stamus Networks**

SELKS tiene los siguientes componentes:

- S - **Suricata** - <http://suricata-ids.org/>
- E - **Elasticsearch** - <http://www.elasticsearch.org/overview/>
- L - **Logstash** - <http://www.elasticsearch.org/overview/>
- K - **Kibana** - <http://www.elasticsearch.org/overview/>
- S - **Scirius** - <https://github.com/StamusNetworks/scirius>
- **EveBox** - <https://codemonkey.net/evebox/>

- Disponible en <https://github.com/StamusNetworks/SELKS>



• SELKS



- Home
- Sources
- Rulesets
- Suricata
- About

Scirius

Logged in as selks-user

System status

- Suricata
- Elasticsearch
- Disk
- Memory

Sources

- SSLBL abuse.ch
- ETOpen Ruleset

Rulesets

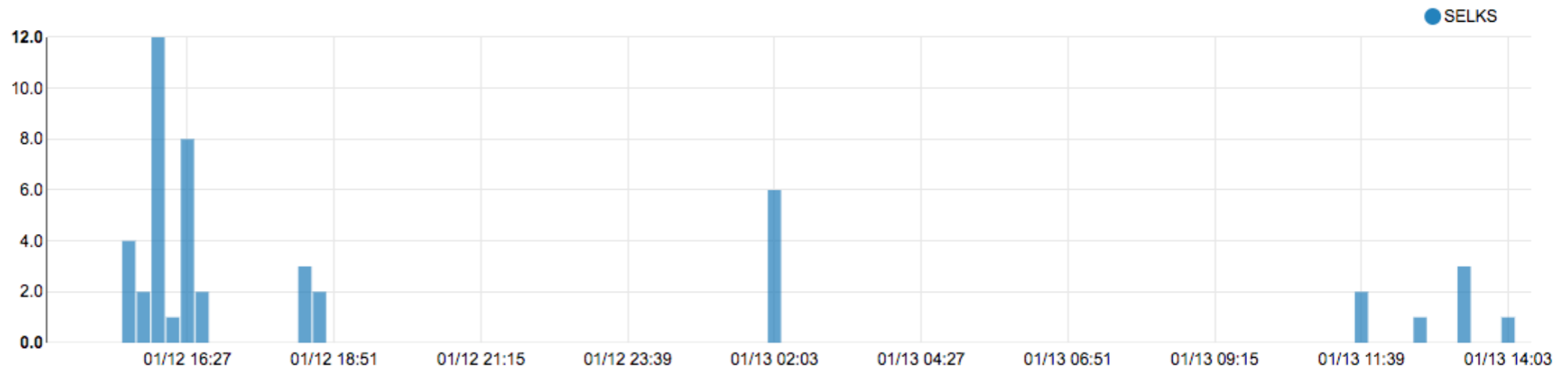
- Default SELKS ruleset

Rules activity (last 24h)

Sid	msg	category	Hits
2200037	SURICATA TCP duplicated option	decoder-events	38
2100498	GPL ATTACK_RESPONSE id check returned root	emerging-attack_response	9

2 items

Alerts activity (last 24h)



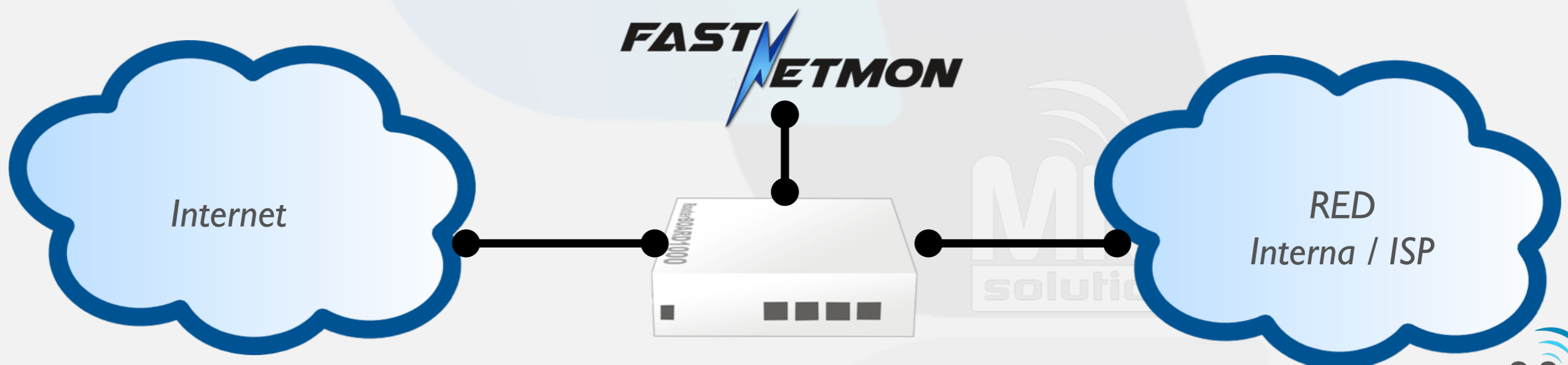
Scirius v1.1.10. Copyright (c) 2014-2016 Stamus Networks.

FastNetMon[®]



FastNetMon:

- ❖ Herramienta para detectar **DDoS** en 2 segundos
- ❖ Gratuito, Open Source, Colaborativo
- ❖ Soporte para **BGP4** y **BGP flow spec** (RFC 5575)
- ❖ Soporta **NetFlow** v5, v9, **IPFIX**, **sFlow** v4, v5, **Port Mirror/SPAN**
- ❖ Al detectar un ataque, permite mandar el IP atacado a **BlackHole**





Ataques que puede detectar:

- ***syn_flood***: TCP packets with enabled SYN flag
- ***udp_flood***: flood with UDP packets
- ***icmp_flood***: flood with ICMP packets
- ***ip_fragmentation_flood***: IP packets with MF flag set or with non zero fragment offset
- ***DNS, NTP, SSDP, SNMP amplification***

Dispone de agregados adicionales:

- ***MikroTik RouterOS, AIO Networks***
- ***Slack, Python, Bash***

```
27,7% - Cisco
26,4% - Juniper
6,8% - Extreme
6,1% - Brocade
6,1% - Mikrotik
3,38% - Dell
2,7% - HP
2% - Force6
1,35% - D-Link
1,35% - Fortigate
1,35% - Palo Alto
1,35% - VyOS
0,68% - Alcatel
0,68% - Allied
```



- Para instalarlo bajo Debian / CentOS:

```
wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/pavel-odintsov/fastnetmon/master/src/fastnetmon_install.pl -Ofastnetmon_install.pl
```

```
sudo perl fastnetmon_install.pl
```
- Configurar las redes locales en */etc/networks_list*
- Configurar lista de IP whitelist en */etc/networks_whitelist*
- Se ejecuta iniciando */opt/fastnetmon/fastnetmon*
- Logs son guardados en */var/log/fastnetmon.log*



- Para integrarlo con *MikroTik RouterOS* es necesario configurar *NetFlow*, *IPFIX* o *Port Mirror*

The image shows two overlapping windows from the MUM FastNetMon interface. The background window is titled "Traffic Flow Settings" and has three tabs: "General", "IPFIX", and "Status". The "IPFIX" tab is selected. It contains the following fields:

- Enabled
- Interfaces: local
- Cache Entries: 4M
- Active Flow Timeout: 00:01:00
- Inactive Flow Timeout: 00:00:15

Buttons on the right side of this window include OK, Cancel, Apply, and Targets.

The foreground window is titled "New Traffic Flow Target" and contains the following fields:

- Src. Address: [empty field]
- Dst. Address: 10.20.20.5
- Port: 1234
- Version: 9
- v9/IPFIX Template Refresh: 20
- v9/IPFIX Template Timeout: 1800

Buttons on the right side of this window include OK, Cancel, Apply, Copy, and Remove.



- Ejecutando el cliente podemos ver como trabaja
/opt/fastnetmon/fastnetmon_client

```
Incoming traffic      171015 pps      384 mbps      11973 flows
159.11.22.33         3309 pps       33.3 mbps      77 flows
159.11.22.33         3116 pps       34.8 mbps      2 flows
159.11.22.33         2567 pps       29.5 mbps      2 flows
159.11.22.33         2439 pps       1.8 mbps       76 flows
159.11.22.33         2364 pps       1.4 mbps       55 flows
159.11.22.33         2104 pps       1.5 mbps       19 flows
159.11.22.33         1938 pps       1.3 mbps       36 flows

Outgoing traffic     225121 pps     1905 mbps     17893 flows
159.11.22.33        3699 pps      39.9 mbps      83 flows
159.11.22.33        3557 pps      37.3 mbps     124 flows
159.11.22.33        2965 pps      32.8 mbps      98 flows
159.11.22.33        2645 pps      29.7 mbps      38 flows
159.11.22.33        2522 pps      26.1 mbps      65 flows
159.11.22.33        2474 pps      26.8 mbps      61 flows
159.11.22.33        2285 pps      18.9 mbps     194 flows

Internal traffic      0 pps         0 mbps
```



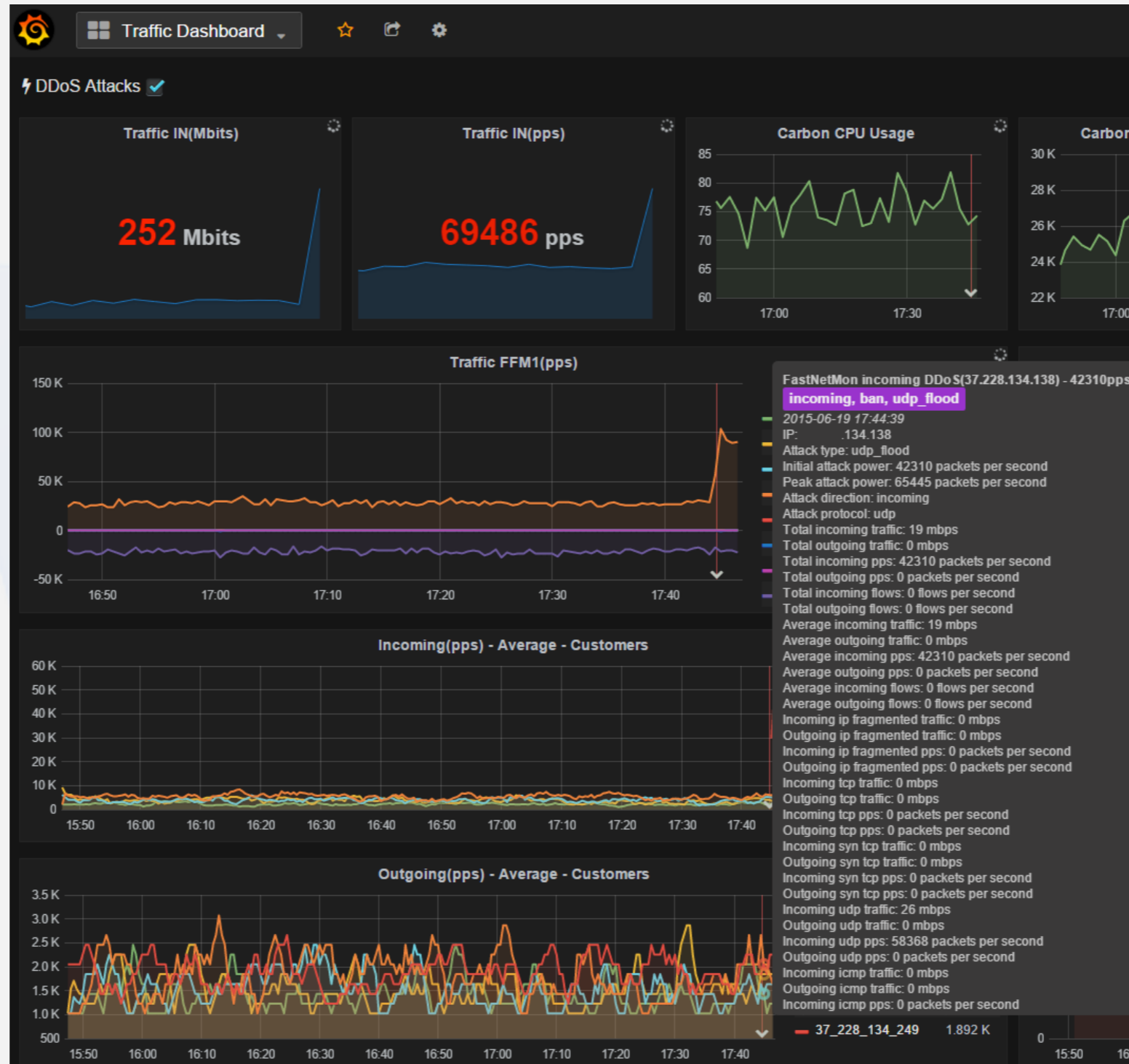
Una vez detectado un ataque es posible:

- **Ejecutar un script** personalizado (enviar correo, aplicar reglas de ACL, etc)
- **Blackhole** en tabla de ruteo (script MikroTik)
- **Anuncio BGP** (comunidad, blackhole, cloud mitigation)
- **BGP Flow spec** (bloquear un tipo de tráfico selectivo)
- Guardar un **muestreo del ataque** para luego investigarlo (tcpdump durante el ataque)





Es posible utilizar herramientas adicionales para un reporte mas “amigable”



Grafana - <http://github.com/grafana/grafana>



Sitios y bibliografía utilizada:

- **Suricata:** <https://suricata-ids.org/>
- **FastNetMon:** <https://fastnetmon.com/>

Presentaciones MUMs:

- ***Distributed Denial of Service Attacks Detection and Mitigation*** -
Wardner Maia - MUM Slovenia I 6
http://mum.mikrotik.com/presentations/EU16/presentation_2960_1456752556.pdf
- ***Mikrotik y Suricata*** -
José M. Román - MUM España I 6
http://mum.mikrotik.com/presentations/ES16/presentation_3746_1476679132.pdf
- ***Securing your Mikrotik Network***
Andrew Thrift - MUM Australia 2012
http://mum.mikrotik.com/presentations/AU12/2_andrew.pdf



¿Preguntas?

MUCHAS GRACIAS!

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