

Serverless, Real-Time Data Analysis



Hypothetical: You just joined a new team, and need to collect, analyze, and alert on log data.

- Two colleagues on your team
- Thousands of laptops + production servers
- Must keep up with growth

Option 1: Develop and deploy your own tool

Option 1 - Develop and deploy your own tool Challenges

- Engineering time and resources
- Responsible for:
 - Reliability
 - Security
 - Scalability



Have you had to rebuild a tool that you previously created?

Option 2: Deploy an existing tool - open source or commercial

Option 2 - Deploy an existing tool Challenges

- Customizations necessary
- Scaling and upgrading are non-trivial
- Deployment challenges:
 - Time
 - Skillset required
 - Reliance on other teams



Has cost, time, or staffing prevented you from deploying a tool you needed?

Ideal Option

- Automated deployment
- Low operational overhead
- Built-in scalability and reliability
- Secure by default

Getting There



Cloud Infrastructure



Infrastructure as code



What is StreamAlert?

- Serverless, real-time data analysis
- Point-in-time alerting
- Customizable to meet your needs

Benefits of StreamAlert

- Scalable to TBs/day
- Automated deployment
- Minimal system ownership
- Rules written in Python
- Low cost

What type of data can StreamAlert analyze?

JSON

```
{"name":"logged_in_users", "host":"ubuntu", "calendarTime":"Jan 10 17:49:07","columns":{"host":"10.0.0.2","username":"vagrant"}}
```

Syslog

Jan 10 17:49:07 ubuntu sshd[9644]: Accepted publickey for vagrant from 10.0.2.2 port 56738 ssh2

What type of data can StreamAlert analyze?

CSV

2,123456789010,eth0,10.0.0.1,10.0.0.2,56738,22,6,20,4249,ACCEPT,OK

Key Value

msg=audit(1364475353.159:24270): user pid=3280 uid=100 auid=500 ses=1 msg='op=PAM:authentication res=success

Example Logs

Environment [Web] Application **System Network** Microsoft Azure /Apache amazon webservices



Make the deployment of security tools simple.



Design

Data Analysis

Rules

Alerts

Deployment



EC2

FC2 Container Service

Lightsail 3

Elastic Beanstalk

Lambda



Elastic File System

Glacier

Storage Gateway



Database

RDS

DvnamoDB

ElastiCache

Redshift



Networking & Content Delivery

VPC

CloudFront

Direct Connect

Route 53



DMS

Server Migration

Snowball



Developer Tools

CodeCommit

CodeBuild

CodeDeploy

CodePipeline



Management Tools

CloudWatch

CloudFormation

CloudTrail

Config

OpsWorks

Service Catalog

Trusted Advisor



Security, Identity & Compliance

IAM

Inspector

Certificate Manager

Directory Service

WAF & Shield

Compliance Reports



Analytics

Athena

EMR

CloudSearch

Elasticsearch Service

Kinesis

Data Pipeline

QuickSight 2



Artificial Intelligence

Lex

Polly

Rekognition

Machine Learning



Internet Of Things

AWS IoT



Game Development

Gamel ift



Mobile Services

Mobile Hub

Cognito

Device Farm

Mobile Analytics

Pinpoint



Application Services

Step Functions

SWF

API Gateway

AppStream

Elastic Transcoder



Messaging

SQS

SNS SES



Business Productivity

WorkDocs WorkMail



Desktop & App Streaming

WorkSpaces AppStream 2.0



Serverless - Focus on the application logic, not the servers

Serverless Compute Model

- 1. Write Application
- 2. Upload to AWS Lambda
- 3. Run



Serverless Compute Pricing Model



compute + # of requests = total cost



duration: 100ms

1,000,000 req/day

memory: 128MB

\$5.80/month

Built-in Security Benefits

- Role Based Access Control via AWS IAM
- 2. Natural data segmentation
- 3. Isolated (containerized) log analysis
- 4. TLS



Design

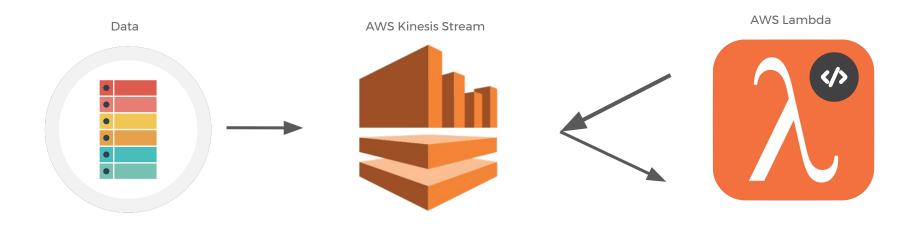
Data Analysis

Rules

Alerts

Deployment

High Level



Data is sent to a Kinesis Stream; Lambda polls the stream and analyzes the data

Introducing Syslog to AWS Kinesis via Osquery



Logs awaiting collection (<u>Logs in Yyteri</u> by kallerna, licensed under Creative Commons)

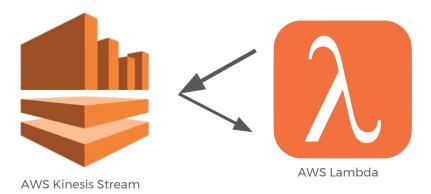


osquery queries run on hosts

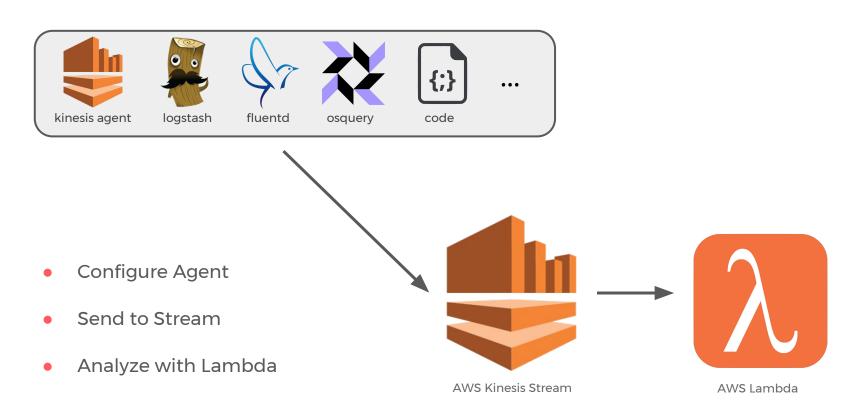
```
SELECT * FROM users;
SELECT * FROM processes;
SELECT * FROM syslog ...;
SELECT * FROM process_open_sockets ...;
```

```
resulting data

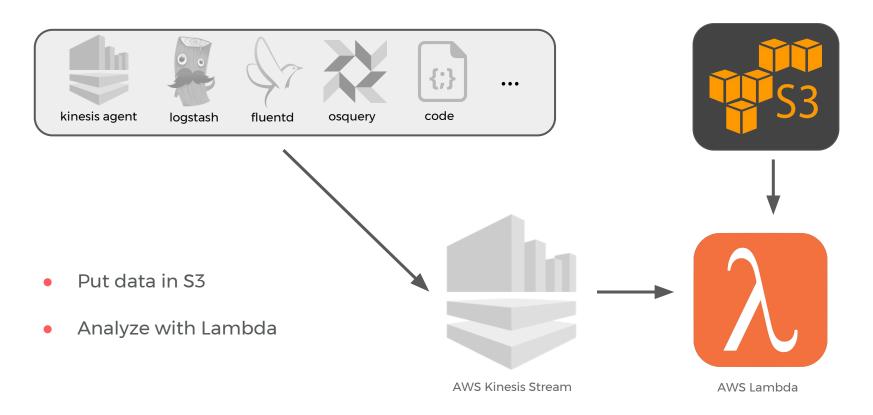
{
    "hostIdentifier": "web01",
    "calendarTime": "Aug 10 10:13:54"
    "columns": {
        "remote_address": "51.32.104.190",
        "remote_port": "22",
        ...
}
```



Sending Data



Sending Data with S3



Kinesis or **S3** as a data source



- Records <= 1MB
- Performant push model



- Records > 1MB
- Less performant pull model
- Common datasource



Design

Data Analysis

Rules

Alerts

Deployment

Rules are expressed as Python functions!

Rule Layout

```
@rule(log_sources=[], match=[], outputs=[])
def rule_func(rec):
    """Description"""
    return True
```

Rule Processing Example

```
{
   "name": "logged_in_users",
   "hostIdentifier": "host1",
   "calendarTime": "Sat Dec 10 22:45:52 2016",
   "columns": {
        "host": "10.0.2.2",
        "user": "mike"
   }
}
```



Example Rule #1

```
@rule(log sources=['osquery'], match=[], outputs=['pagerduty'])
def invalid user(rec):
    """Catch unauthorized user logins"""
   auth users = {'alice', 'bob'}
   query = rec['name'] # logged in users
   user = rec['columns']['user'] # mike
   return (
       query == 'logged in users' and
       user not in auth users
```

<u>Example Rule #2</u>

```
from netaddr import IPAddress, IPNetwork
@rule(log sources=['osquery'], match=[], outputs=['pagerduty'])
def unauth subnet(rec):
    """Catch logins from unauthorized subnets"""
    query = rec['name']
    ip = IPAddress(rec['columns']['host']) # 10.0.2.2
    valid cidr = IPNetwork('10.2.0.0/24')
    return (
        query == 'logged in users' and
        ip not in valid cidr
```

Let's reduce some repeated code with a 'matcher'

Matcher

```
@matcher()
def logged_in_users(rec):
    query = rec['name']
    return query == 'logged_in_users'
```

```
from netaddr import IPAddress, IPNetwork
@rule(log sources=['osquery'],
match=['logged in users'] outputs=['pagerduty'])
def invalid subnet(rec):
    """Catch logins from unauthorized subnets"""
    ip = IPAddress(rec['columns']['host'])
   valid cidr = IPNetwork('10.2.0.0/24')
    return ip not in valid cidr
```

Matchers can also be used for determining:

- **Environments**
- Roles
- System Platforms



Design

Data Analysis

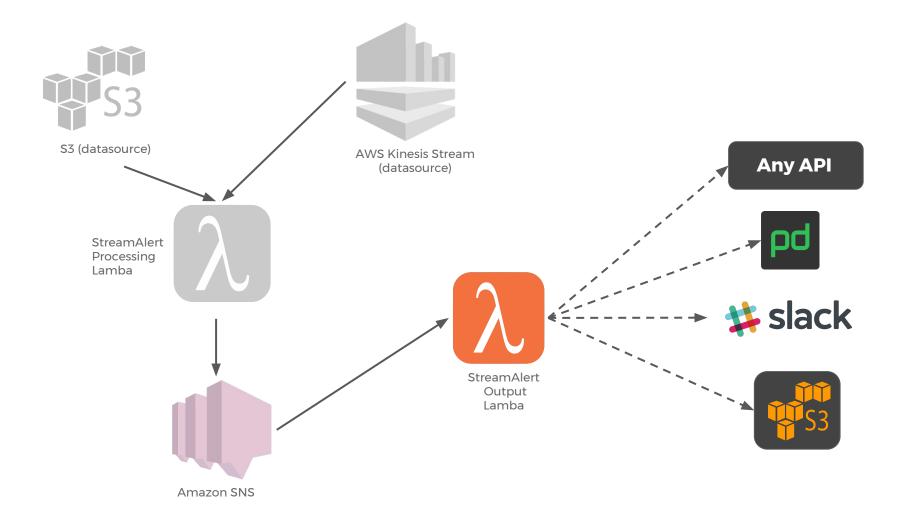
Rules

Alerts

Deployment

Alert Output Configuration

```
@rule(log_sources=['osquery'],
match=['logged_in_users'], outputs=['pagerduty'])
def invalid_subnet(rec):
    """Catch logins from unauthorized subnets"""
    ip = IPAddress(rec['columns']['host'])
    valid_cidr = IPNetwork('10.2.0.0/24')
```



#38232: StreamAlert Rule Triggered - demo_invalid_login 🕜 Edit

rule_name	demo_invalid_login			
payload				
	service	kinesis		
	record			
		unixTime	1470824034	
		name	last	
		hostIdentifier	demo.host.net	
		columns		
			username	joebo
			type	7
			tty	pts/0
			time	1234567
			pid	139
			host	10.0.0.





StreamAlert BOT 2:42 PM

StreamAlert Rule Triggered

Rule # of Alerts demo_invalid_login 2

Service Entity

kinesis demo_kinsis_stream

Today at 2:42 PM



```
"action": "added",
"calendarTime": "Jan 10 2017",
"columns": {
   "host": "10.0.0.2",
   "pid": "139",
   "time": "12345678",
    "tty": "pts/0",
    "type": "7",
    "username": "joebob"
"decorations": {
   "envIdentifier": "demo",
   "roleIdentifier": "demo"
"hostIdentifier": "demo.host.net",
"name": "last",
"unixTime": "1470824034"
```



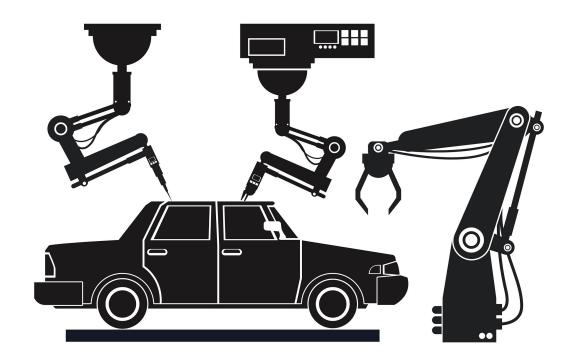
Design

Data Analysis

Rules and Alerts

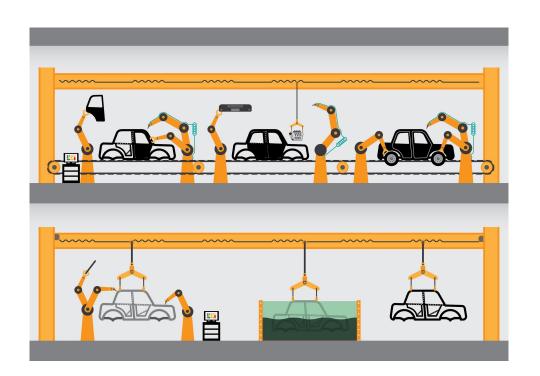
Deployment

Goal: Make Deployment Simple



Assembly Line

- Time/Cost Savings
- Accessible
- Interchangeable
- Repeatable



Building with Terraform



- Express complex infrastructure as code
- Interchangeable
- Consistent
- Abstracted with stream_alert_cli



web: github.com/airbnb/streamalert

twitter: @streamalert_io

Thank You!

- @enigmaconf, @usenix
- @awscloud team (services and support)

- @mimeframe (concept, website, guides, review)
- @strcrzy (core rules logic)
- @zwass (osquery kinesis output plugins)
- @hackgnar (osquery kinesis bug fixes)

