



Toolset, Document for students

December 2014





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Main Objective	In this exercise the student will learn how to collect, store and correlate different types of information about samples and how to make use of this information with the assumption that having a structured and organised database is a good way to reaching synergy in the area of artifact analysis and incident investigation.		
		ta can be collected, what standards in be used during analysis and	
	Students will learn how to design their "Threat Intelligence" environment and what kind of tools they can use.		
Targeted Audience	CERT staff involved in the process of incident handling, especially those responsible for detection of new threats related directly to the CERT customers.		
Total duration	4 hours		
	Introduction to the exercise	0.5 hour	
Time Schedule	Task 1: MANTIS	1.5 hour	
	Task 2: CRITs	1.0 hours	
	Task 3: Python and common data formats	1.0 hour	
Frequency	Every time a new member joins the team.		

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1 Introduction to the exercise

Threat and vulnerability information exchange has become one of the most burning issues within the security community. New vulnerabilities in popular software packages are discovered daily and new threats are identified. However, most of them are published in "human readable" formats — as vendors' web notes, pdf reports, forum posts, and so on. It's not easy to follow such a stream of unstructured information effectively enough to quickly implement file searches and network traffic patterns into own defence systems such as IDS/IPS or malware scanners.

We are also aware that some of the most notable vendors of network defence and endpoint protection systems focus only on vulnerabilities and threats that have been already addressed by software vendors and where patches are available. This is a sensible practice in terms of security products marketing but a complete failure in terms of information security practice. No 0-day vulnerabilities would be known in the systems 'protected' if security managers relied only on these products.

Security systems – IDS/IPS or endpoint protection – often give the possibility of creating own threat and vulnerability definitions to close or at least narrow the gap between threat/vulnerability detection and vendor's response. Again, however, we encounter the problem of unstructured security information that slows down the implementation of countermeasures and requires much higher skill level from the implementers.

In this exercise we want to show some open formats that gain much attention⁴ and are promoted by US organisations and agencies⁵ to be used by vendors, especially whose products are deployed in critical infrastructure systems⁶.

2 MANTIS

The MANTIS (Model-based Analysis of Threat Intelligence Sources) framework consists of several Django⁷ apps that, in combination, support the management of cyber threat intelligence expressed in standards such as STIX, CybOX, OpenIOC, IODEF (RFC 5070), etc.

Unlike previous exercises, MANTIS is already installed in our virtual machine. Installation instructions can be found in appendices at the end of this document.

2.1 Run MANTIS

To start MANTIS type the following commands in a terminal:

enisa@enisa:~/django-mantis\$ source /home/enisa/mantis/bin/activate

(mantis)enisa@enisa:~/django-mantis\$ cd /home/enisa/django-mantis && bash quickstart.sh

⁴ https://www.bluecoat.com/security-blog/2014-08-26/stix-and-taxii-road-becoming-de-facto-standard

⁵ See http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/drafts/800-150/sp800_150_draft.pdf for a draft version of new NIST publication on cyber threat information sharing

⁶ http://www.networkworld.com/article/2225414/cisco-subnet/the-international-security-community-should-embrace-the-stix-and-taxii-standards.html

⁷ https://www.djangoproject.com/



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```
🔞 🖨 🗊 enisa@enisa: ~
enisa@enisa:~$ source ~/mantis/bin/activate
(mantis)enisa@enisa:~$ cd /home/enisa/django-mantis && bash quickstart.sh
Syncing...
Creating tables ...
Installing custom SQL ...
Installing indexes ...
Installed 0 object(s) from 0 fixture(s)
Synced:
> grappelli
> django.contrib.auth
> django.contrib.contenttypes
> django.contrib.sessions
> django.contrib.sites
> django.contrib.messages
> django.contrib.staticfiles
> django.contrib.admin
> django.contrib.admindocs
> mantis_stix_importer
> south
Not synced (use migrations):
- dingos
- mantis core
```

Figure 3. MANTIS first run

```
😰 🖨 📵 root@enisa: ~/django-mantis
Creating table auth permission
Creating table auth group permissions
Creating table auth group
Creating table auth user groups
Creating table auth_user_user_permissions
Creating table auth user
Creating table django_content_type
Creating table django_session
Creating table django_site
Creating table django_admin_log
Creating table south_migrationhistory
You just installed Django's auth system, which means you don't have any superuse
rs defined.
Would you like to create one now? (yes/no): yes
Username (leave blank to use 'root'): enisa
Email address: enisa@example.com
Password:
Password (again):
Superuser created successfully.
Installing custom SQL ...
Installing indexes ..
Installed 0 object(s) from 0 fixture(s)
```

Figure 4. Creation of first MANTIS user

On the first time after installation the 'quickstart.sh' script will ask if you want to create an administrative user for Django. Type 'yes' and then enter user name (enisa in this case, it will be the default if run as enisa system user), email address (not essential in this installation,



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<u>enisa@example.com</u> for instance) and a password. We chose password 'toor'. Answer 'yes' to the question about overwriting static files.

Login and password to your VM installation are login 'enisa' and password 'toor' as above.

2.2 Import data to Mantis

Now it is time to import some data to our database to search it through. During this exercise we will use some of the samples provided by CybOX Project at

https://github.com/CybOXProject/schemas/tree/master/samples.

```
<!-- Create Iran-Oil .exe Trojan file-->
<cybox:Event>
    <cybox:Type xsi:type="cyboxVocabs:EventTypeVocab-1.0.1">File Ops (CRUD)</cvbox:Type>
    <cybox:Description>Create Iran-Oil .exe Trojan file.</cybox:Description>
        <cybox:Action>
            <cybox:Type xsi:type="cyboxVocabs:ActionTypeVocab-1.0">Create</cybox:Type>
            <cybox:Associated_Objects>
                <cybox:Associated_Object idref="example:Object-8b463e0d-cc16-4036-950e-5eeb09bc51aa">
                    <cybox:Association_Type xsi:type="cyboxVocabs:ActionObjectAssociationTypeVocab-1.0">Initiating</cybox:Assoc
                </cvbox:Associated Object>
                <cybox:Associated_Object id="example:Object-b7e0bc39-f519-4878-8fb0-5902554efe1c">
                        The file (us.exe MD5: FD1BE09E499E8E380424B3835FC973A8
                        4861440 bytes) is created in the logged in user %Temp%
                        directory. The size of the embedded file is 22.5 KB (23040
                        bytes) and the size of the created us.exe is 4.63MB. It is an
                        odd discrepancy until you look at the file and it looks like the
                        code is repeated over and over - 211 times. The file resource
                        section indicates the file is meant to look like a java updater,
                        which is always larger than 22.5KB and that would explain all
                        this padding, which is done at the time when the file is being
                        written to the disk.
                    </cvbox:Description>
                    <cybox:Properties xsi:type="FileObj:FileObjectType">
                        <FileObj:File_Name>us.exe</FileObj:File_Name>
                        <FileObi:File Path>%Temp%</FileObi:File Path>
                        <FileObj:Size_In_Bytes>4861440</FileObj:Size_In_Bytes>
                        <FileObj:Hashes>
                            <cyboxCommon:Hash>
                                <cvboxCommon:Tvpe>MD5</cvboxCommon:Tvpe>
                                <cyboxCommon:Simple_Hash_Value condition="Equals">FD1BE09E499E8E380424B3835FC973A8</cyboxCommon</pre>
                                            Figure 5. "CybOX Iran-Oil Dynamic.xml"
```

We will use the file 'CybOX Iran-Oil Dynamic.xml' from:

https://raw.githubusercontent.com/CybOXProject/schemas/master/samples/CybOX_Iran-Oil Dynamic.xml

This file contains information about 'Iran-Oil' (among many other names used) attack campaign from March 2012 written in CybOX format.

This file is located at '/home/enisa/examples/' directory for your convenience.

To import the data to MANTIS, please write the following commands:

```
enisa@enisa:~/django-mantis$ source ~/mantis/bin/activate

(mantis)enisa@enisa:~/django-mantis$ cd /home/enisa/django-mantis &&

python manage.py mantis_stix_import --settings=mantis.settings.local \
--trace --marking_json=quickstart_examples/markings/minimal_marking.json \
--marking_pfill=source "Iran-Oil" \
```



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/home/enisa/examples/CybOX_Iran-Oil_Dynamic.xml

```
🥦 🖃 📵 enisa@enisa: ~/django-mantis
enisa@enisa:~$ source ~/mantis/bin/activate
(mantis)enisa@enisa:~$ cd /home/enisa/django-mantis &&
 python manage.py mantis_stix_import --settings=mantis.settings.local \
  --trace --marking_json=quickstart_examples/markings/minimal_marking.json \
 --marking_pfill=source "Iran-Oil" \
> /home/enisa/examples/CybOX_Iran-Oil_Dynamic.xml
INFO import_handling Creating ImportInfo own.organization.com:1de7a8d8-3d83-11e4
-8e22-08002744fc12 with timestamp 16-09-2014:09:23:27.597
INFO importer Starting processing
INFO importer Starting import of /home/enisa/examples/CybOX_Iran-Oil_Dynamic.xml
INFO import_handling Not adding element {'ts_inherited': True, 'timestamp': None
, 'id': 'cybox:guid-49d31c13-8d7b-4528-b8d6-ce8ed0d43ad7'} with type info None t
o pending stack because element is empty.
WARNING importer Top level element had no identifier. No identifier was generate
d, because no default namespace had been provided (you can provide a namespace w
ith the '-n' commandline parameter
INFO import_handling Creating Observable http://example.com/:Observable-7d932074
-fded-4056-870e-dd51980501d4 with timestamp 16-09-2014:09:23:27.687
INFO import_handling Creating Observable http://example.com/:Observable-80594430
-7567-4402-88a4-05d556b21884 with timestamp 16-09-2014:09:23:27.687
INFO import_handling Creating Observable http://example.com/:Observable-47d6a950
-884d-46b5-9938-ac5555065a81 with timestamp 16-09-2014:09:23:27.687
INFO import_handling Creating Observable http://example.com/:Observable-c78c0a83
-6d14-45f8-827f-f758f0cd11ea with timestamp 16-09-2014:09:23:27.687
```

Figure 6. Importing data to MANTIS

Now point your web browser to the web interface of MANTIS running at http://localhost:8000/mantis/View/InfoObject/.

Login to this interface with username "enisa" and password "toor" (the credentials created in the previous step).

The MANTIS user interface is built around a drop-down menu at the top of the screen. All the following tasks begin with choosing one of the actions from this menu.



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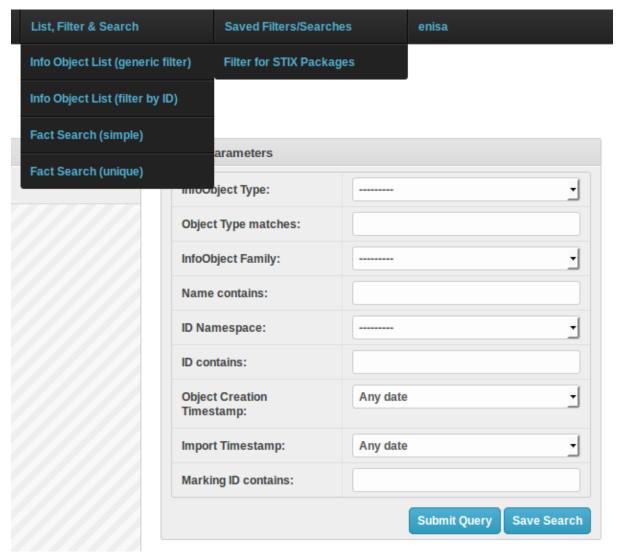


Figure 7. Mantis drop down menu

2.3 Find e-mail addresses

To find e-mail addresses in the MANTIS database we need to find e-mail messages first. Select 'Fact Search (simple)' from the drop down menu:

List, Filter & Search → Fact Search (simple)

Now type and select the following values in the form that showed up:

Value contains: @

InfoObject Type: cybox.mitre.org:EmailMessageObject



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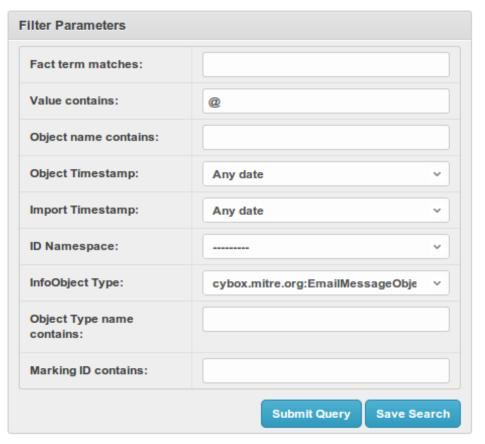


Figure 8. E-mail addresses Filter Parameters

After following these instructions you will see two messages found:

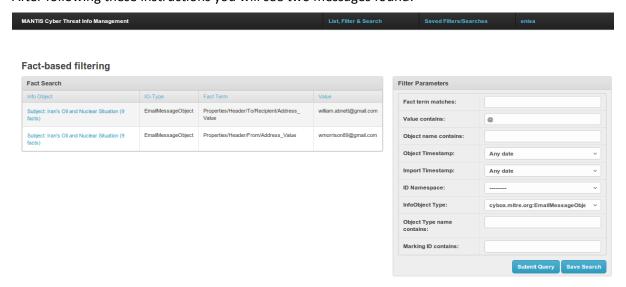


Figure 9. MANTIS Fact-based filtering on e-mail messages

In the 'Fact-based filtering' part of the window you will see the search results, while in the 'Value' column there will be e-mail addresses. Select one of these from the list by clicking on the 'Info Object' element.



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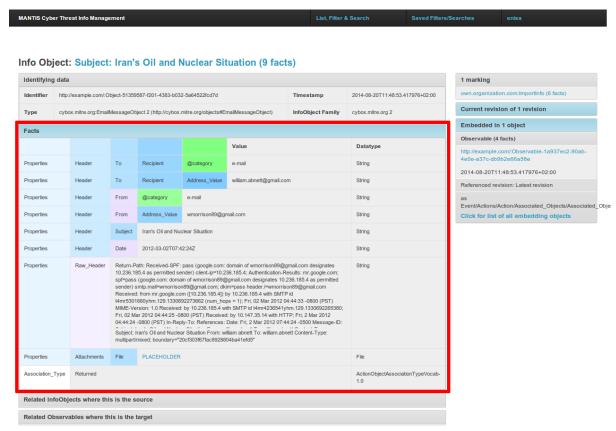


Figure 10. E-mail details

In the last window you can see standard e-mail details such as e-mail addresses, subject, attachments etc.

2.4 Find hashes

Another useful feature of MANTIS is the ability to search for file hashes. Select the following from the drop down menu:

List, Filter & Search → Fact Search (simple)

Type 'Hash_Value' in the window:

Fact term matches: Hash_Value



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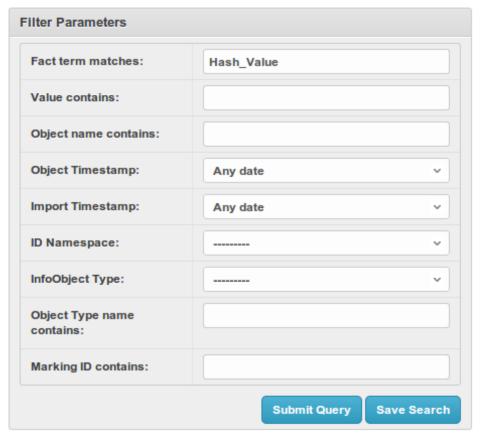


Figure 11. Looking for file hashes

After submitting the query you see a list of info objects that contain a file hash:

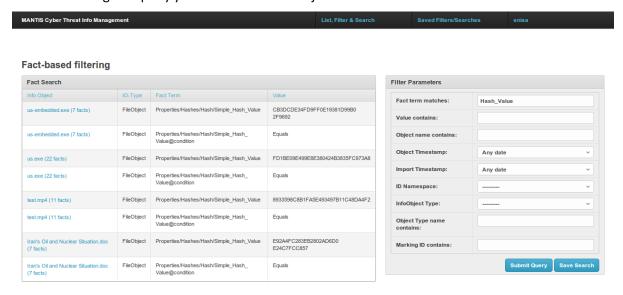


Figure 12. List of Info Objects containing hashes



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Again the 'Fact-based filtering' part of the window presents the search results, hashes along with search conditions. The first column contains the filename for each hash. Select one of them by clicking on one of the hyperlinks in the 'Info Object' column.

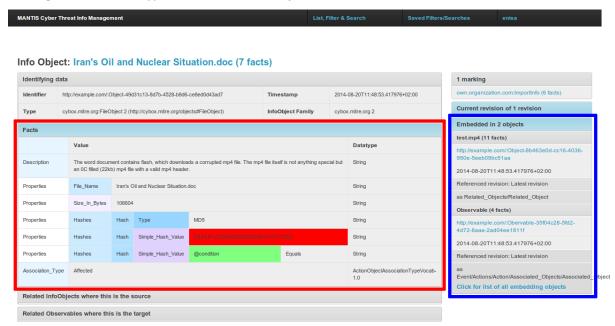


Figure 13. File details about "Iran's Oil and Nuclear Situation.doc" file

Now you can see the file details. The 'Facts' section contains information like a description, file name, hash and size. On the right-hand side of the window there is information about related objects.

2.5 List files

In order to get the list of files, select the following from the drop-down menu and select corresponding Info Object type in the window:

Saved Filters/Searches \rightarrow Filter for STIX Packages

InfoObject Type: cybox.mitre.org:FileObject



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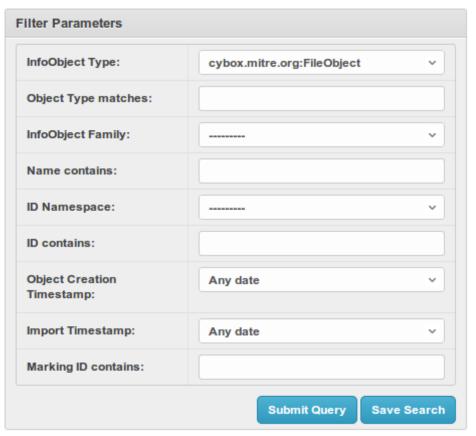


Figure 14. Filtering for files

After submitting the query you will see a list of file object:

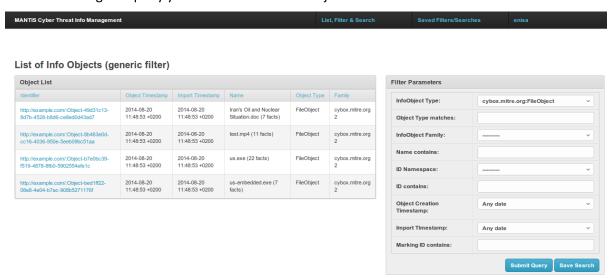


Figure 15. List of Info Objects

In the 'List of Info Objects' section you can find the list of all files, in the 'Name' column there are file names and the number of facts related to each of the files. Select the 'test.mp4' file from the list by clicking its 'Identifier' element.



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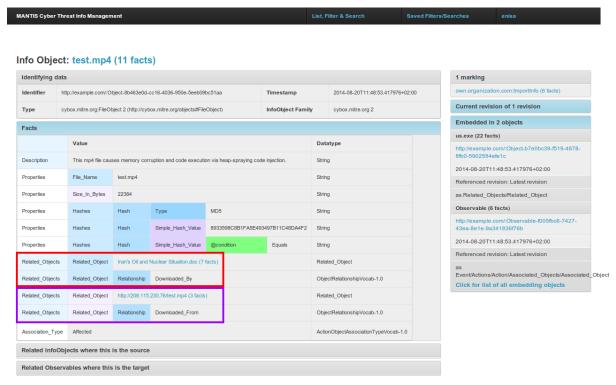


Figure 15. Details about "test.mp4" file

Among the facts you can find the information that this file was downloaded by 'Iran's Oil and Nuclear Situation.doc' from 'http://208.115.230.76/test.mp4'.

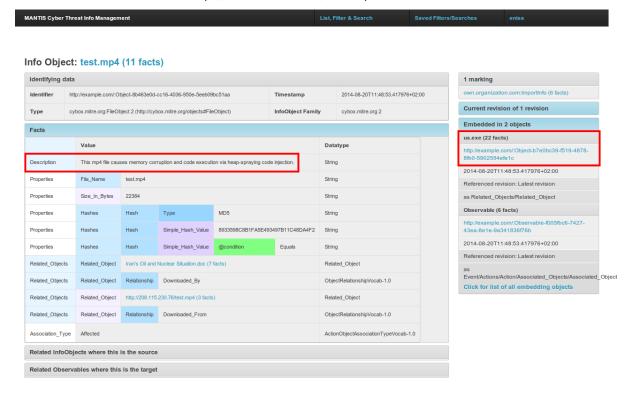


Figure 16. File "test.mp4" details



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The description of this file reads 'This mp4 file causes memory corruption and code execution via heap-spraying code injection' and you can infer from the information in the right-hand side box that this file was included in an exploit running the payload 'us.exe'.

2.6 List e-mails

To list the e-mails stored in the database, select the following from the drop-down menu and select the e-mail message object type:

Saved Filters/Searches → Filter for STIX Packages

InfoObject Type: cybox.mitre.org:EmailMessageObject

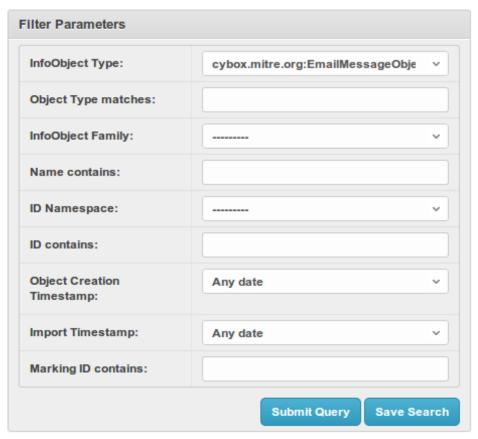


Figure 17. Filter Parameters for e-mail messages

After submitting the query you will see list of e-mails shown in the 'List of Info Objects' section:

* * * * * enisa * * *

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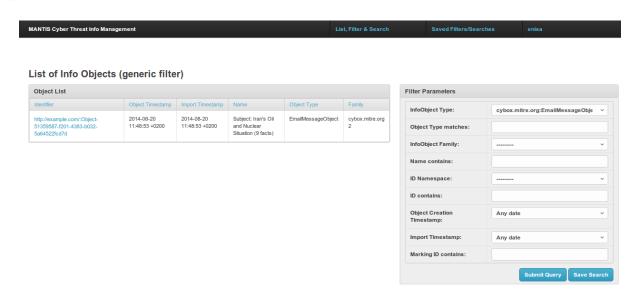


Figure 18. List of Info Objects

Select the first (and only) one from the list by clicking the element in the 'Identifier' column.

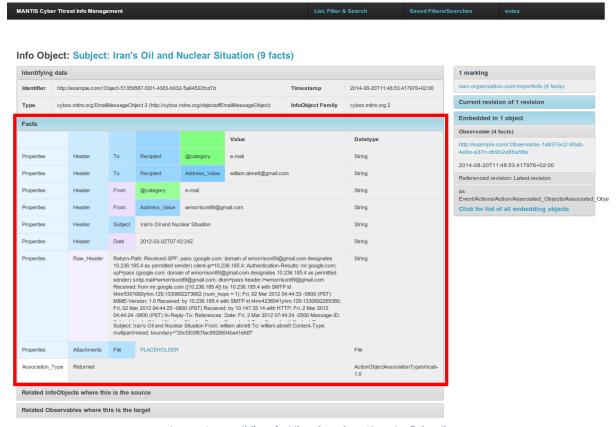


Figure 19. E-mail "Iran's Oil and Nuclear Situation" details

On the left-hand side of the window you will see standard e-mail details like e-mail addresses, subject, attachments etc.



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2.7 Find IP addresses

To find IP addresses in the database you need to select item from drop down menu in the right hand corner of the page:

List, Filter & Search → Fact Search (simple)

Then you need to type the following value in the form on the right side of the window:

Fact term matches: Properties/Address_Value

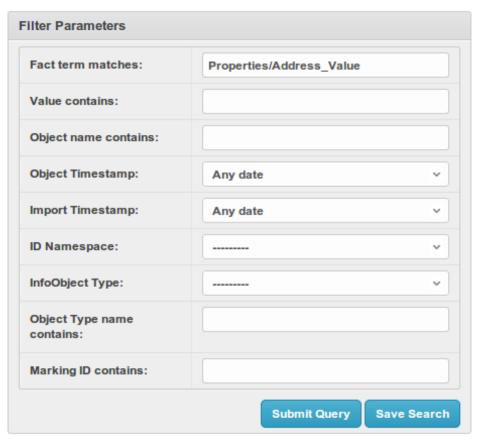


Figure 20. Filter Parameters

After following these instructions you will get IP addresses along with more information (type of dependency between the property and its value – 'Equals' in this example):



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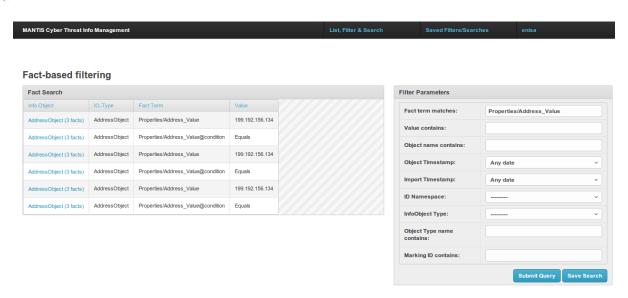


Figure 21. Fact-based filtering

Select one of the address values from the list by clicking the 'Info Object' element in the first row:

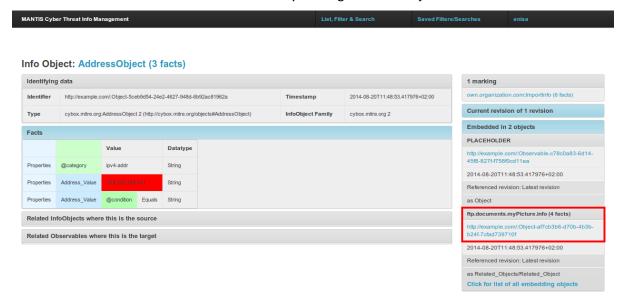


Figure 22. Info Object

The right-hand side of the window presents objects related to this address. This IP address is related to the domain 'ftp.documents.myPicture.info'. Click on the hyperlink inside the red rectangle to see more facts about this domain.



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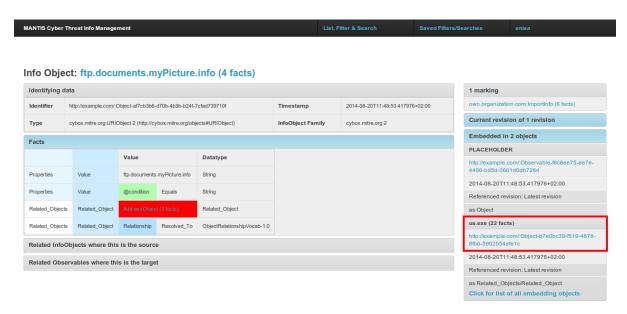


Figure 23. Facts about object

As you can see the 'ftp.documents.myPicture.info' domain name is related to the file 'us.exe'. Click on the hyperlink under that file name.



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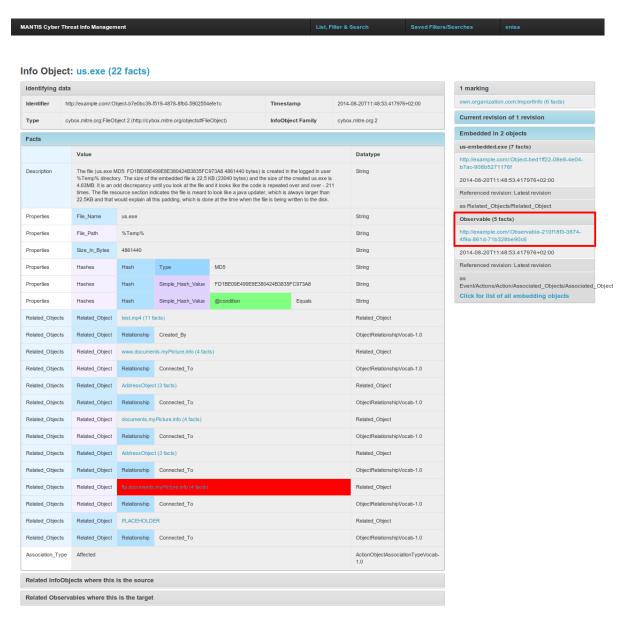


Figure 24. Details of 'us.exe' file

You can see all the details about the 'us.exe' file stored in the database. Along with file description you can find related object that possibly contained this file – other files ('test.mp4' for instance), domain names and e-mail document. Now, click the 'Observable' link:



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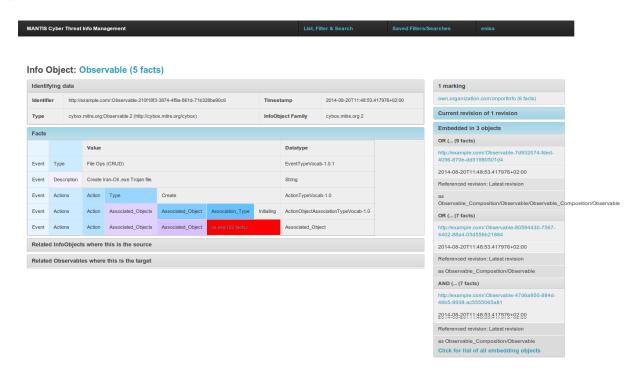


Figure 25. 'us.exe' observables

From the description part we get the information that file "us.exe" is apparently a piece of malicious code creating the 'Iran-Oil.exe' Trojan file, and from the related objects we deduce the domain analysed previously served as its C&C server address.

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3 CRITS

CRITs⁸ is a web-based tool which combines an analytic engine with a cyber-threat database that not only serves as a repository for attack data and malware, but it also provides analysts with a powerful platform for conducting malware analyses, correlating malware, and for targeting data. These analyses and correlations can also be saved and exploited within CRITs. CRITs employs a simple but very useful hierarchy to structure cyber threat information. This structure gives analyst the power to 'pivot' on metadata to discover previously unknown related content.

CRITs software has been already installed in the VM for your convenience, you can find installation instructions in the appendices at the end of this document.

3.1 Run CRITs

To run CRITs type the following commands in the terminal:

su crits

cd/data/crits/contrib/mongo/UMA && sudo ./mongod start.sh

cd /data/crits/ && /usr/bin/python manage.py runserver 127.0.0.1:8080

```
🔊 🖨 🗊 crits@enisa: /data/crits/contrib/mongo/UMA
enisa@enisa:~$ su crits
Password:
crits@enisa:/home/enisa$ cd /data/crits/contrib/mongo/UMA && sudo ./mongod_start
.sh
[sudo] password for crits:
./mongod_start.sh: 1: ./mongod_start.sh: cannot create /proc/sys/vm/zone_reclaim
_mode: Directory nonexistent
2014-09-18T11:00:32.338+0200
2014-09-18T11:00:32.338+0200 warning: 32-bit servers don't have journaling enabl
ed by default. Please use --journal if you want durability.
2014-09-18T11:00:32.338+0200
about to fork child process, waiting until server is ready for connections.
forked process: 6883
child process started successfully, parent exiting
crits@enisa:/data/crits/contrib/mongo/UMA$ cd /data/crits/ && /usr/bin/python ma
nage.py runserver 127.0.0.1:8080
Validating models...
0 errors found
September 18, 2014 - 05:00:49
Django version 1.6.2, using settings 'crits.settings'
Starting development server at http://127.0.0.1:8080/
Quit the server with CONTROL-C.
```

Figure 26. CRITs server running

VM password to "crits" user is "toor".

CRITs web interface is available at $\frac{\text{http://127.0.0.1:8080}}{\text{enisa'}}$. Log into this interface using username: 'enisa' and password: 'Enisa!11'.

⁸ http://crits.github.io/



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3.2 Upload binary sample to CRITs

As an example we will use the "putty.exe" binary from Putty⁹ (which is not malware).

This file is located '/home/enisa/examples/' directory.

To upload this sample select from the menu on to the left of the screen:

Samples → Add Sample → View Sample

Choose the 'raw' file format just below file selection button.

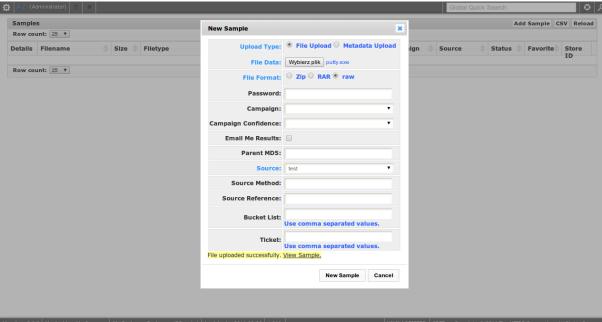


Figure 27. CRITs New Sample

After submitting new sample you can see the file details:

File Details				
ID	53fc58753f6d5e61df7637d8			
Filename	putty.exe			
Filetype	PE32 executable (GUI) Intel 80386, for MS Windows			
Mimetype	application/x-dosexec			
Size	495616			
MD5	7a0dfc5353ff6de7de0208a29fa2ffc9			
SHA1	44ac2504a02af84ee142adaa3ea70b868185906f			
SHA256	abcc2a2d828b1624459cf8c4d2ccdfdcde62c8d1ab51e438db200ab3c5c8cd17			
SSDeep	6144:wBJBbIOkgKzCe9dMVHsGLULRTXFewKFWTyMTkiYCw+VSvGFal+412cJcnoACqzMD:MJBMOkce9dgHs+UTVhdK12cJOs60			

Figure 28. CRITs File Details

From the top menu select:

Tools → Strings

⁹ http://the.earth.li/~sgtatham/putty/latest/x86/putty.exe



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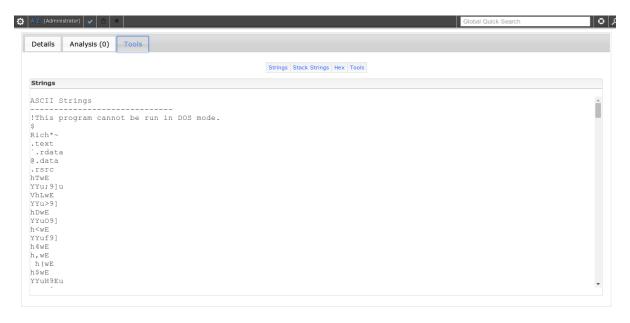


Figure 29. Strings present in putty.exe

This is the equivalent to the standard Unix 'strings' tool. Tools like 'strings' are commonly used in first and fast parts of binary files analyses.

3.3 Upload E-mail files

To upload an e-mail file, for example in EML format (you can also use Outlook, YAML, Raw) select from the menu:

Emails \rightarrow New Email (EML) \rightarrow View email

A sample EML file has been prepared on this VM: '/home/enisa/examples/test.eml'

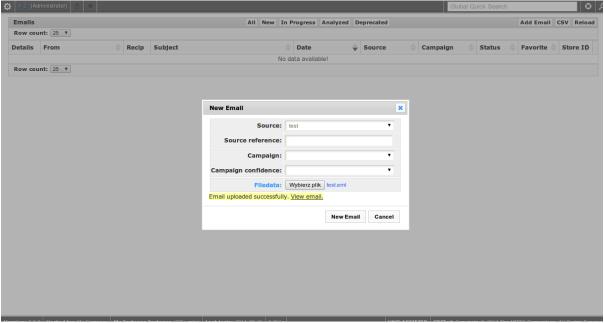


Figure 30. CRITs new e-mail



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After uploading you can see e-mail details:

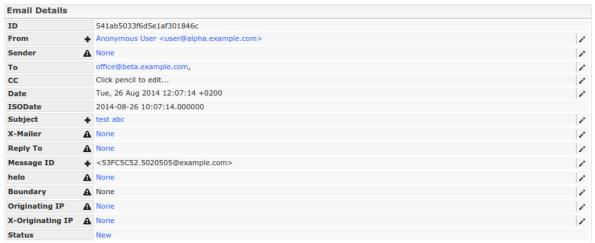


Figure 32. CRITs e-mail details

Now you can view the imported EML file also in CybOX format after select "CybOX View" from the top menu.

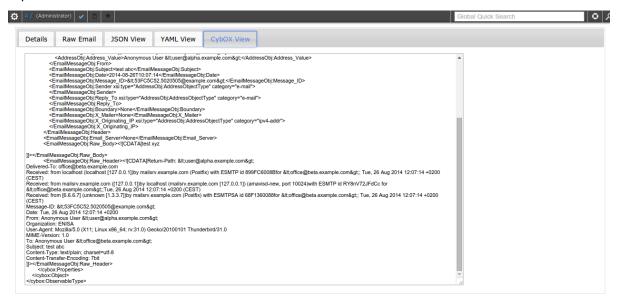


Figure 32. CRITs e-mail details in CybOX format

You can now easily use the contents from the 'CybOX View' in any other tool supporting the CybOX format.

3.4 Upload E-mail with an attachment

To upload an e-mail with an attachment in the EML format use the same menu item as for a plain e-mail in previous task:

```
Emails → New Email (EML) → View email
```

Again, a sample EML file has been prepared on this VM: "/home/enisa/examples/test123.eml".

After uploading it you will see e-mail details:



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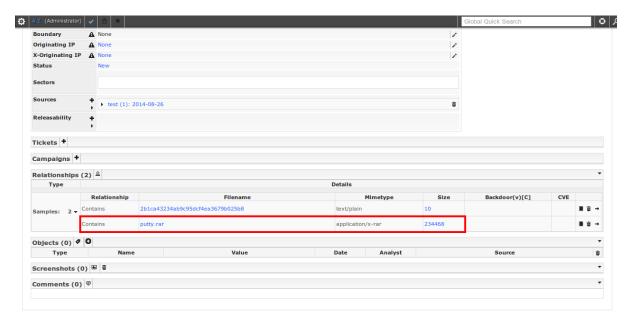


Figure 33. CRITs e-mail with attachment

Click the filename in the relationships box of this e-mail to get details about this attachment:

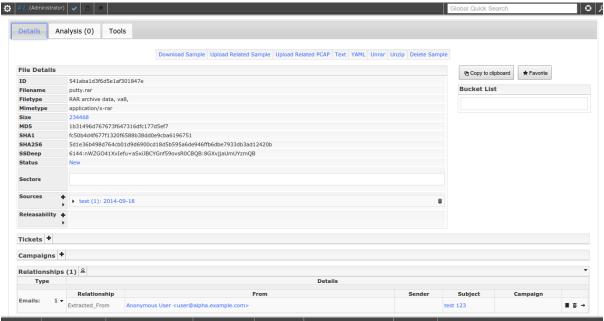


Figure 34. CRITs attachment details

This attachment is a RAR archive, to unpack it you can use a tool built into CRITs – just select 'Unrar' tab.



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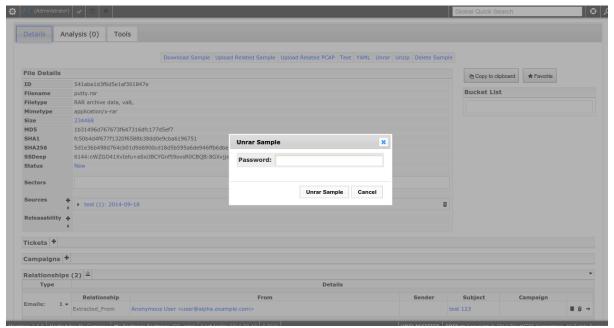


Figure 35. CRITs unrar sample

Our sample archive is protected with password, and the password is 'infected' (the archive is clean however).

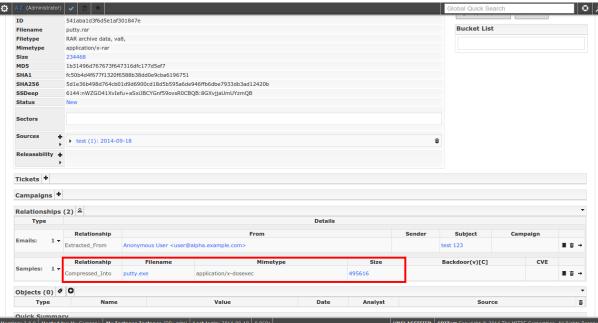


Figure 36. RAR archive

After unpacking the RAR archive you will see relationships like the file origin (extracted from mail message).



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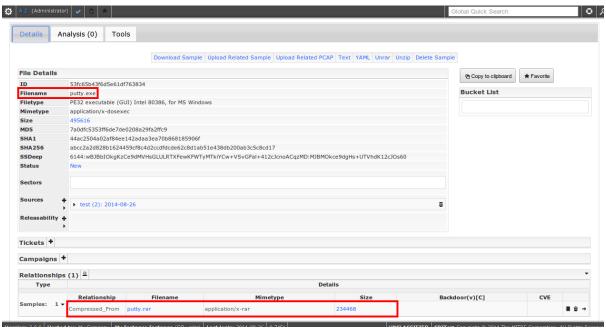


Figure 37. CRITs File Details

After selecting the binary you will see also relationship to the archive it was extracted from.

4 Python and common data formats

The formats we are discussing here are based on the XML (eXtensible Markup Language), today's standard in defining structured documents. Because of this simple fact you can easily play with these formats using standard XML libraries available for virtually all modern programming languages. As an example we will use one of the most popular - Python.

All these examples are stored on the VM in '/home/enisa/examples/' directory.

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-s
from lxml import etree # http://lxml.de/xpathxslt.html#the-xpath-method
namespaces = {
          'xsi': 'http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance',
          'stix': 'http://stix.mitre.org/stix-1',
          'stixVocabs': 'http://stix.mitre.org/default vocabularies-1',
          'stixCommon': 'http://stix.mitre.org/common-1',
          'cybox': 'http://cybox.mitre.org/cybox-2',
          'cyboxCommon': 'http://cybox.mitre.org/common-2',
          'cyboxVocabs': 'http://cybox.mitre.org/default_vocabularies-2',
          'indicator': 'http://stix.mitre.org/Indicator-2',
          'ttp': 'http://stix.mitre.org/TTP-1',
          'marking': 'http://data-marking.mitre.org/Marking-1',
          'simpleMarking': 'http://data-marking.mitre.org/extensions/MarkingStructure#Simple-1',
          'openiocTM': 'http://stix.mitre.org/extensions/TestMechanism#OpenIOC2010-1',
```



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```
'mandiant': 'http://www.mandiant.com',

'FileObj': 'http://cybox.mitre.org/objects#FileObject-2',

'WinServiceObj': 'http://cybox.mitre.org/objects#WinServiceObject-2',

'WinProcessObj': 'http://cybox.mitre.org/objects#WinProcessObject-2',

'WinExecutableFileObj': 'http://cybox.mitre.org/objects#WinExecutableFileObject-2',

'WinRegistryKeyObj': 'http://cybox.mitre.org/objects#WinRegistryKeyObject-2',

'WinHandleObj': 'http://cybox.mitre.org/objects#WinHandleObject-2',

'ProcessObj': 'http://cybox.mitre.org/objects#ProcessObject-2',

'WinDriverObj': 'http://cybox.mitre.org/objects#WinDriverObject-2'

}

f = 'Appendix_G_IOCs_Full.xml' # http://stix.mitre.org/downloads/APT1-STIX.zip

doc = etree.parse(f)

for r in
 doc.xpath('/stix:STIX_Package/stix:Observables/cybox:Observable/cybox:Object/cybox:Properties/FileObj:Hashes/cyboxCommon:Hash/cyboxCommon:Simple_Hash_Value', namespaces=namespaces):

print r.text
```

This sample script opens "Appendix_G_IOCs_Full.xml" file from the STIX examples http://stix.mitre.org/downloads/APT1-STIX.zip.

After parsing it with namespaces and XPATH it prints all hashes from this file on the screen in a loop.

```
$ python cybox_xpath.py
b305b543da332a2fcf6e1ce55ed2ea79
23e371b816bab10cd9cfc4a46154022c
5e17055c51724b0b89ff036d02f5208a
e62dadb2856c099a066713883bc12788
05552a77620933dd80f1e176736f8fe7
079028d315d039da0ffec2728b2c9ef6
07c4032f24ae44614676fbdfe539afe0
0c5e9f564115bfcbee66377a829de55f
0f23d5b93c30681655d8a4258b8de129
0ff20d023d6b54661d66fb3ce09afe3c
120c2e085992ff59a21ba401ec29fec9
150c4c1f589c4baa794160276a3d4aba
1ce4605e771a04e375e0d1083f183e8e
1ede2c69d50e0efbe23f758d902216e0
1f92ff8711716ca795fbd81c477e45f5
1fb4ce2e56ced51ddf1edff8ed15c21b
286f48dda20e2ccc3250a6e09a130db1
2bdc196cdac4478ae325c94bab433732
```



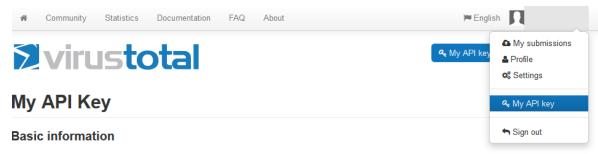
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2fae9efa753d3d821e1efdbc1335b966 30e78d186b27d2023a2a7319bb679c3f [...]

```
🗎 🗊 enisa@enisa: ~/examples
enisa@enisa:~$ cd examples/
enisa@enisa:~/examples$ python cybox_xpath.py
b305b543da332a2fcf6e1ce55ed2ea79
23e371b816bab10cd9cfc4a46154022c
5e17055c51724b0b89ff036d02f5208a
e62dadb2856c099a066713883bc12788
05552a77620933dd80f1e176736f8fe7
079028d315d039da0ffec2728b2c9ef6
07c4032f24ae44614676fbdfe539afe0
0c5e9f564115bfcbee66377a829de55f
0f23d5b93c30681655d8a4258b8de129
0ff20d023d6b54661d66fb3ce09afe3c
120c2e085992ff59a21ba401ec29fec9
150c4c1f589c4baa794160276a3d4aba
1ce4605e771a04e375e0d1083f183e8e
1ede2c69d50e0efbe23f758d902216e0
1f92ff8711716ca795fbd81c477e45f5
1fb4ce2e56ced51ddf1edff8ed15c21b
286f48dda20e2ccc3250a6e09a130db1
2bdc196cdac4478ae325c94bab433732
2fae9efa753d3d821e1efdbc1335b966
30e78d186b27d2023a2a7319bb679c3f
3364813bcbd111fc5ec1e4265c533506
341f5e7215826d07ada1ed2b96264c0d
```

Figure 38. Hashes extracted from the APT1 source

You can also query services like VirusTotal with these hashes. You will need VirusTotal API key. To request this key login to the VirusTotal service and select 'My API key' from the menu as shown below:



This is your personal key, do not disclose it to anyone that you do not trust, do not embed it in scripts or software from which it can be easily retrieved if you care about its confidentiality.

Figure 39. VirustTotal.com API key

Sample python script sending hashes to the VT:

#!/usr/bin/env python
-*- coding: utf-8 -*from |xm| import etree # http://|xm|.de/xpathxs|t.htm|#the-xpath-method



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```
import simplejson
import urllib
import urllib2
import time
namespaces = {
         'xsi': 'http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance',
         'stix': 'http://stix.mitre.org/stix-1',
          'stixVocabs': 'http://stix.mitre.org/default_vocabularies-1',
          'stixCommon': 'http://stix.mitre.org/common-1',
          'cybox': 'http://cybox.mitre.org/cybox-2',
          'cyboxCommon': 'http://cybox.mitre.org/common-2',
          'cyboxVocabs': 'http://cybox.mitre.org/default_vocabularies-2',
          'indicator': 'http://stix.mitre.org/Indicator-2',
          'ttp': 'http://stix.mitre.org/TTP-1',
          'marking': 'http://data-marking.mitre.org/Marking-1',
          'simpleMarking': 'http://data-marking.mitre.org/extensions/MarkingStructure#Simple-1',
          'openiocTM': 'http://stix.mitre.org/extensions/TestMechanism#OpenIOC2010-1',
          'mandiant': 'http://www.mandiant.com',
         'FileObj': 'http://cybox.mitre.org/objects#FileObject-2',
          'WinServiceObj': 'http://cybox.mitre.org/objects#WinServiceObject-2',
          'WinProcessObj': 'http://cybox.mitre.org/objects#WinProcessObject-2',
          'WinExecutableFileObj': 'http://cybox.mitre.org/objects#WinExecutableFileObject-2',
          'WinRegistryKeyObj': 'http://cybox.mitre.org/objects#WinRegistryKeyObject-2',
          'WinHandleObj': 'http://cybox.mitre.org/objects#WinHandleObject-2',
          'ProcessObj': 'http://cybox.mitre.org/objects#ProcessObject-2',
          'WinDriverObj': 'http://cybox.mitre.org/objects#WinDriverObject-2'
}
url = "https://www.virustotal.com/vtapi/v2/file/report"
f = 'Appendix_G_IOCs_Full.xml' # http://stix.mitre.org/downloads/APT1-STIX.zip
doc = etree.parse(f)
doc.xpath('/stix:STIX Package/stix:Observables/cybox:Observable/cybox:Object/cybox:Properties/FileObj:Hashes/cyboxCo
mmon:Hash/cyboxCommon:Simple_Hash_Value', namespaces=namespaces):
         parameters = {"resource": r.text, "apikey": "XXXXXXXXXX"} # VirusTotal API Key
         data = urllib.urlencode(parameters)
```



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req = urllib2.Request(url, data)
response = urllib2.urlopen(req)
json = response.read()
print json
time.sleep(15) # VirusTotal API request rate - 4 requests/minute

After running the above script you will get output like (without colour distinctions):

\$ python cybox xpath-virustotal.py

b305b543da332a2fcf6e1ce55ed2ea79

{"response_code": 0, "resource": "b305b543da332a2fcf6e1ce55ed2ea79", "verbose_msg": "The requested resource is not among the finished, queued or pending scans"}

23e371b816bab10cd9cfc4a46154022c

{"response_code": 0, "resource": "23e371b816bab10cd9cfc4a46154022c", "verbose_msg": "The requested resource is not among the finished, queued or pending scans"}

5e17055c51724b0b89ff036d02f5208a

{"response_code": 0, "resource": "5e17055c51724b0b89ff036d02f5208a", "verbose_msg": "The requested resource is not among the finished, queued or pending scans"}

e62dadb2856c099a066713883bc12788

{"response_code": 0, "resource": "e62dadb2856c099a066713883bc12788", "verbose_msg": "The requested resource is not among the finished, queued or pending scans"}

05552a77620933dd80f1e176736f8fe7

{"response_code": 0, "resource": "05552a77620933dd80f1e176736f8fe7", "verbose_msg": "The requested resource is not among the finished, queued or pending scans"}

079028d315d039da0ffec2728b2c9ef6

{"scans": {"Bkav": {"detected": true, "version": "1.3.0.4959", "result": "W32.WoletixC.Trojan", "update": "20140603"}, "MicroWorld-eScan": {"detected": true, "version": "12.0.250.0", "result": "Backdoor.Agent.AAZI", "update": "20140604"}, "nProtect": {"detected": true, "version": "2014-06-04.01", "result": "Backdoor/W32.Agent.14336.AG", "update": "20140604"}, "CMC": {"detected": true, "version": "1.1.0.977", "result": "Trojan-Downloader.Win32.Agent!O", "update": "20140604"}, "CAT-QuickHeal": {"detected": true, "version": "14.00", "result": "Backdoor.Likseput.B3", "update": "20140604"}, "McAfee": {"detected": true, "version": "6.0.4.564", "result": "BackDoor-FALR!079028D315D0", "update": "20140604"}, "Malwarebytes": {"detected": false, "version": "1.75.0001", "result": null, "update": "20140604"}, "SUPERAntiSpyware": {"detected": false, "version": "5.6.0.1032", "result": null, "update": "20140604"}, "TheHacker": {"detected": true, "version": "6.8.0.5.463", "result": "Trojan/Downloader.Agent.tmyh", "update": "20140602"}, "K7GW": {"detected": true, "version": "9.178.12292", "result": "Backdoor (04c525311)", "update": "20140603"}, "K7AntiVirus": {"detected": true, "version": "9.178.12292", "result": "Backdoor (04c525311)", "update": "20140603"}, "Agnitum": {"detected": true, "version": "5.5.1.3", "result": "Trojan.DL.Agent!oelAAZ4vip8", "update": "20140602"}, "F-Prot": {"detected": true, "version": "4.7.1.166", "result": "W32/Trojan-DIr-SysWrt-based!Max", "update": "20140604"}, "Symantec": {"detected": true, "version": "20131.1.5.61", "result": "Backdoor.Trojan", "update": "20140604"}, "Norman": {"detected": true, "version": "7.04.04", "result": "Agent.AOLSS", "update": "20140604"}, "TotalDefense": {"detected": false, "version": "37.0.10977", "result": null, "update": "20140603"}, "TrendMicro-HouseCall": {"detected": true, "version": "9.700-1001", "result": "BKDR LIKSPUT.SMR", "update": "20140604"}, "Avast": {"detected": true, "version": "8.0.1489.320", "result": "Win32:Malware-gen", "update": "20140604"}, "ClamAV": {"detected": false, "version": "0.98.3", "result": null, "Kaspersky": {"detected": "version": "20140603"}, true, "12.0.0.1225", Downloader.Win32.Agent.xumu", "update": "20140604"}, "BitDefender": {"detected": true, "version": "7.2", "result": "Backdoor.Agent.AAZI", "update": "20140604"}, "NANO-Antivirus": {"detected": true, "version": "0.28.0.60100", "result": "Trojan.Win32.Agent.cpgsvj", "update": "20140604"}, "AegisLab": {"detected": false, "version": "1.5", "result": null, "update": "20140604"}, "ByteHero": {"detected": false, "version": "1.0.0.1", "result": null, "update": "20140604"}, "Tencent": {"detected": false, "version": "1.0.0.1", "result": null, "update": "20140604"}, "Ad-Aware": {"detected": true, "version": "12.0.163.0", "result": "Backdoor.Agent.AAZI", "update": "20140604"}, "Sophos": {"detected": true, "version": "4.98.0", "result": "Troj/Agent-UCB", "update": "20140604"}, "Comodo": {"detected": true, "version": "18430", "result":



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"UnclassifiedMalware", "update": "20140604"}, "F-Secure": {"detected": true, "version": "11.0.19100.45", "result": "Backdoor.Agent.AAZI", "update": "20140604"}, "DrWeb": {"detected": true, "version": "7.00.9.04080", "result": "Trojan.DownLoad2.44669", "update": "20140604"}, "VIPRE": {"detected": true, "version": "29924", "result": "Trojan.Win32.Generic!BT", "update": "20140604"}, "AntiVir": {"detected": true, "version": "7.11.152.224", "TR/Spy.Gen", "update": "20140604"}, "TrendMicro": {"detected": true, "version": "9.740-1012", "result": "TROJ_GEN.F0C2C00L413", "update": "20140604"}, "McAfee-GW-Edition": {"detected": true, "version": "2013", "result": "BackDoor-FALR!079028D315D0", "update": "20140603"}, "Emsisoft": {"detected": true, "version": "3.0.0.599", "result": "Backdoor.Agent.AAZI (B)", "update": "20140604"}, "Antiy-AVL": {"detected": true, "version": "0.1.0.1", "result": "Trojan[Downloader]/Win32.Agent", "update": "20140603"}, "Kingsoft": {"detected": true, "version": "2013.04.09.267", "result": "Win32.TrojDownloader.Agent.(kcloud)", "update": "20140604"}, "Microsoft": {"detected": true, "version": "1.10600", "result": "Backdoor:Win32/Likseput.B", "update": "20140604"}, "ViRobot": {"detected": true, "version": "2011.4.7.4223", "result": "Trojan.Win32.A.Downloader.14336.AV", "update": "20140604"}, "AhnLab-V3": {"detected": true, "version": "2014.06.04.00", "result": "Downloader/Win32.Agent", "update": "20140603"}, "GData": {"detected": true, "version": "24", "result": "Backdoor.Agent.AAZI", "update": "20140604"}, "Commtouch": {"detected": true, "version": "5.4.1.7", "result": "W32/Trojan-Dir-SysWrt-based!Max", "update": "20140604"}, "ESET-NOD32": {"detected": true, "version": "9891", "result": "a variant of Win32/Agent.PNC", "update": "20140604"}, "VBA32": {"detected": true, "version": "3.12.26.0", "result": "TrojanDownloader.Agent", "update": "20140604"}, "Baidu-International": {"detected": true, "version": "3.5.1.41473", "result": "Trojan.Win32.Downloader.AYy", "update": "20140604"}, "Rising": {"detected": false, "version": "25.0.0.11", "result": null, "update": "20140603"}, "Ikarus": {"detected": true, "version": "T3.1.6.1.0", "result": "Backdoor.Win32.Likseput", "update": "20140604"}, "Fortinet": {"detected": true, "version": "4", "W32/Agent.OIG!tr", "update": "20140604"}, "AVG": {"detected": true, "version": "14.0.0.3955", "result": "Downloader.Agent2.AVNR", "update": "20140604"}, "Panda": {"detected": true, "version": "10.0.3.5", "result": "Generic Backdoor", "update": "20140603"}, "Qihoo-360": {"detected": true, "version": "1.0.0.1015", "HEUR/Malware.QVM07.Gen", "update": "20140604"}}, "scan id": "4123011354d8259e919fbdf605be1973a79100074959dca9d0cd1955667b8e93-1401874699", "sha1": "565a1b0b23f7c8f8e89030bc13b51e80df264a13", "resource": "079028d315d039da0ffec2728b2c9ef6", "response_code": 1, "scan_date": "2014-06-04 09:38:19", "permalink": "https://www.virustotal.com/file/4123011354d8259e919fbdf605be1973a79100074959dca9d0cd1955667b8e93/analysis/1 401874699/", "verbose msg": "Scan finished, scan information embedded in this object", "total": 51, "positives": 43, "4123011354d8259e919fbdf605be1973a79100074959dca9d0cd1955667b8e93", "079028d315d039da0ffec2728b2c9ef6"}

```
😰 🖨 🗊 enisa@enisa: ~/examples
enisa@enisa:~$ cd examples/
enisa@enisa:~/examples$ python cybox_xpath-virustotal.py
b305b543da332a2fcf6e1ce55ed2ea79
{"response_code": 0, "resource": "b305b543da332a2fcf6e1ce55ed2ea79", "verbose_ms
g": "The requested resource is not among the finished, queued or pending scans"}
23e371b816bab10cd9cfc4a46154022c
{"response_code": 0, "resource": "23e371b816bab10cd9cfc4a46154022c", "verbose_ms
g": "The requested resource is not among the finished, queued or pending scans"}
5e17055c51724b0b89ff036d02f5208a
{"response_code": 0, "resource": "5e17055c51724b0b89ff036d02f5208a", "verbose_ms
g": "The requested resource is not among the finished, queued or pending scans"}
e62dadb2856c099a066713883bc12788
{"response_code": 0, "resource": "e62dadb2856c099a066713883bc12788", "verbose_ms
g": "The requested resource is not among the finished, queued or pending scans"}
05552a77620933dd80f1e176736f8fe7
{"response_code": 0, "resource": "05552a77620933dd80f1e176736f8fe7", "verbose_ms
g": "The requested resource is not among the finished, queued or pending scans"}
079028d315d039da0ffec2728b2c9ef6
{"scans": {"Bkav": {"detected": true, "version": "1.3.0.4959", "result": "W32.Wo
letixC.Trojan", "update": "20140603"}, "MicroWorld-eScan": {"detected": true, "v
ersion": "12.0.250.0", "result": "Backdoor.Agent.AAZI", "update": "20140604"},
nProtect": {"detected": true, "version": "2014-06-04.01", "result": "Backdoor/W3
2.Agent.14336.AG", "update": "20140604"}, "CMC": {"detected": true, "version": "
```

1.1.0.977", "result": "Trojan-Downloader.Win32.Agent!0", "update": "20140604"}
Figure 40. VirusTotal queries with Python



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The same, easy way you can query other malware databases such as Malware Hash Registry (MHR) from Team Cymru and a sample script for doing that is shown below:

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
from lxml import etree # http://lxml.de/xpathxslt.html#the-xpath-method
import hashlib
from cymru.mhr.dns import DNSClient as mhr
namespaces = {
         'xsi': 'http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance',
         'stix': 'http://stix.mitre.org/stix-1',
         'stixVocabs': 'http://stix.mitre.org/default_vocabularies-1',
          'stixCommon': 'http://stix.mitre.org/common-1',
          'cybox': 'http://cybox.mitre.org/cybox-2',
          'cyboxCommon': 'http://cybox.mitre.org/common-2',
          'cyboxVocabs': 'http://cybox.mitre.org/default_vocabularies-2',
          'indicator': 'http://stix.mitre.org/Indicator-2',
          'ttp': 'http://stix.mitre.org/TTP-1',
          'marking': 'http://data-marking.mitre.org/Marking-1',
          'simpleMarking': 'http://data-marking.mitre.org/extensions/MarkingStructure#Simple-1',
          'openiocTM': 'http://stix.mitre.org/extensions/TestMechanism#OpenIOC2010-1',
          'mandiant': 'http://www.mandiant.com',
          'FileObj': 'http://cybox.mitre.org/objects#FileObject-2',
          'WinServiceObj': 'http://cybox.mitre.org/objects#WinServiceObject-2',
          'WinProcessObj': 'http://cybox.mitre.org/objects#WinProcessObject-2',
          'WinExecutableFileObj': 'http://cybox.mitre.org/objects#WinExecutableFileObject-2',
          'WinRegistryKeyObj': 'http://cybox.mitre.org/objects#WinRegistryKeyObject-2',
          'WinHandleObj': 'http://cybox.mitre.org/objects#WinHandleObject-2',
          'ProcessObj': 'http://cybox.mitre.org/objects#ProcessObject-2',
          'WinDriverObj': 'http://cybox.mitre.org/objects#WinDriverObject-2'
client=mhr()
f = 'Appendix_G_IOCs_Full.xml' # http://stix.mitre.org/downloads/APT1-STIX.zip
doc = etree.parse(f)
doc.xpath('/stix:STIX Package/stix:Observables/cybox:Observable/cybox:Object/cybox:Properties/FileObj:Hashes/cyboxCo
mmon:Hash/cyboxCommon:Simple_Hash_Value', namespaces=namespaces):
         print r.text
```



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print client.lookup(r.text)

After running it you will get an output like (without colour distinctions):

\$ python cybox_xpath-mhr.py

[...]

0c5e9f564115bfcbee66377a829de55f

<cymru.mhr.dns.mhr instance: ts:1361642853|detection:41%|_hash:0c5e9f564115bfcbee66377a829de55f>

0f23d5b93c30681655d8a4258b8de129

<cymru.mhr.dns.mhr instance: ts:None|detection:None%|_hash:0f23d5b93c30681655d8a4258b8de129>

Off20d023d6b54661d66fb3ce09afe3c

<cymru.mhr.dns.mhr instance: ts:None|detection:None%|_hash:0ff20d023d6b54661d66fb3ce09afe3c>

120c2e085992ff59a21ba401ec29fec9

<cymru.mhr.dns.mhr instance: ts:1367288162|detection:64%|_hash:120c2e085992ff59a21ba401ec29fec9>

150c4c1f589c4baa794160276a3d4aba

<cymru.mhr.dns.mhr instance: ts:None|detection:None%|_hash:150c4c1f589c4baa794160276a3d4aba>

1ce4605e771a04e375e0d1083f183e8e

<cymru.mhr.dns.mhr instance: ts:1255088157|detection:60%|_hash:1ce4605e771a04e375e0d1083f183e8e>

1ede2c69d50e0efbe23f758d902216e0

<cymru.mhr.dns.mhr instance: ts:None|detection:None%|_hash:1ede2c69d50e0efbe23f758d902216e0>

1f92ff8711716ca795fbd81c477e45f5

<cymru.mhr.dns.mhr instance: ts:1361643138|detection:55%|_hash:1f92ff8711716ca795fbd81c477e45f5>

1fb4ce2e56ced51ddf1edff8ed15c21b

<cymru.mhr.dns.mhr instance: ts:1386799871|detection:61%|_hash:1fb4ce2e56ced51ddf1edff8ed15c21b>



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```
😰 🖃 📵 enisa@enisa: ~/examples
enisa@enisa:~$ cd examples/
enisa@enisa:~/examples$ python cybox_xpath-mhr.py
b305b543da332a2fcf6e1ce55ed2ea79
<cymru.mhr.dns.mhr instance: ts:None|detection:None%|_hash:b305b543da332a2fcf6e1
ce55ed2ea79>
23e371b816bab10cd9cfc4a46154022c
<cymru.mhr.dns.mhr instance: ts:None|detection:None%|_hash:23e371b816bab10cd9cfc
4a46154022c>
5e17055c51724b0b89ff036d02f5208a
<cymru.mhr.dns.mhr instance: ts:None|detection:None%|_hash:5e17055c51724b0b89ff0</pre>
36d02f5208a>
e62dadb2856c099a066713883bc12788
<cymru.mhr.dns.mhr instance: ts:None|detection:None%|_hash:e62dadb2856c099a06671
3883bc12788>
05552a77620933dd80f1e176736f8fe7
<cymru.mhr.dns.mhr instance: ts:None|detection:None%|_hash:05552a77620933dd80f1e</pre>
176736f8fe7>
079028d315d039da0ffec2728b2c9ef6
<cymru.mhr.dns.mhr instance: ts:None|detection:None%|_hash:079028d315d039da0ffec
2728b2c9ef6>
07c4032f24ae44614676fbdfe539afe0
cymru.mhr.dns.mhr instance: ts:None|detection:None%|_hash:07c4032f24ae44614676f<
bdfe539afe0>
0c5e9f564115bfcbee66377a829de55f
```

Figure 41. MHR lookup

With contemporary programming languages and their libraries the artifact analysis laboratory can be extended with many useful capabilities. It also allows user to make easy and fast mass verifications of artifacts in large databases like VirusTotal or MHR using their API.

With XPATH one can read any value from STIX, CybOX etc XML formats, so that creating many useful utilities like 'format aware grep' – a pattern matching utility becomes possible.



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