

Mentat System

Introduction for Developers

Jan Mach



Intro 2017-12-04



Agenda

1 Introduction

2 Design

- Technologies
- Architecture
- PyZenKit framework
- Mentat framework

3 Creating daemon module

- Overview
- DemoPiperDaemon.py

4 Resources

Agenda

1 Introduction

2 Design

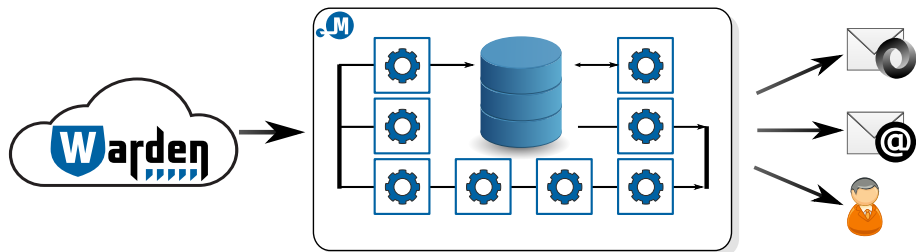
- Technologies
- Architecture
- PyZenKit framework
- Mentat framework

3 Creating daemon module

- Overview
- DemoPiperDaemon.py

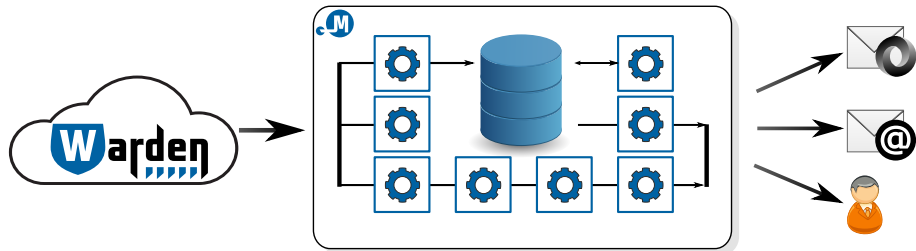
4 Resources

System overview



- Implementation language: **Python3**
- Data model: **IDEA**
- Data storage: **MongoDB**
- Network communication protocol: **Warden**

General system features



- Design inspired by Postfix MTA
 - Hierarchical structure of many small one task daemons and support scripts
 - Filesystem directory message queues (aka. filer protocol)
 - Easy paralelization
- Common internal module design and framework for module development

Current status

- The project is still evolving
- Migration to Python3 (80% done)
- Migration to PostgreSQL (50% done)
- Webpage: <https://mentat.cesnet.cz/>
- Documentation: <https://alchemist.cesnet.cz/>
- Git repository: <https://alchemist.cesnet.cz/>

Alchemist build system

`https://alchemist.cesnet.cz/`

- Automated build system for Mentat and related libraries
- Contents:
 - General information
 - Build environment settings
 - Autogenerated documentation
 - Git repositories
 - Debian packages
 - Python wheels

Agenda

1 Introduction

2 Design

- Technologies
- Architecture
- PyZenKit framework
- Mentat framework

3 Creating daemon module

- Overview
- DemoPiperDaemon.py

4 Resources

Agenda

1 Introduction

2 Design

- Technologies
- Architecture
- PyZenKit framework
- Mentat framework

3 Creating daemon module

- Overview
- DemoPiperDaemon.py

4 Resources

<https://warden.cesnet.cz/en/index>

- A system for efficient sharing information about detected events (threats)
- Simple client-server architecture
- Sending and receiving clients
- Based on HTTPS protocol with bidirectional certificate authentication
- Communication possible with any HTTPS capable library
- Python client library and simple filer daemon in distribution
- Community approach in data sharing

Data model: IDEA

<https://idea.cesnet.cz/en/index>

- Intrusion Detection Extensible Alert
- JSON based format (NoSQL friendly)
- Shallow structure, strong typed (SQL friendly)
- Easily extendable and customizable
- Possibility to mark anonymised, inaccurate, incomplete or forged data
- Support for aggregated, correlated events
- Support for various data attachments
- Dictionaries for description of various event attributes (Category, Source/Target type, etc.)

IDEA: Example message

- Example Botnet C&C report event

```
{
  "Format": "IDEA0",
  "ID": "cca3325c-a989-4f8c-998f-5b0e971f6ef0",
  "DetectTime": "2014-03-05T15:52:22Z",
  "Category": ["Intrusion.Botnet"],
  "Description": "Botnet Command and Control",
  "Source": [
    {
      "Type": ["Botnet", "CC"],
      "IP4": ["93.184.216.119"],
      "Proto": ["tcp", "ircu"],
      "Port": [6667]
    }
  ]
}
```

Database storage: MongoDB

<https://www.mongodb.com/>

- Single database instance
- Statistics
 - ~96,000,000 events in total
 - Receiving about 3,000,000 new events daily
 - Database size is ~100 GB
 - Average object size in DB is 1.7 KB
 - Record TTL is 6 months for **interesting** events, 4 weeks otherwise
 - Keeping infinite history of statistical summaries
 - Optimized indices for most common searches

- **idea-format**: Library for working with IDEA messages
- **pynspect**: Data filtering library
- **pyzenkit**: Application development framework

Agenda

1 Introduction

2 Design

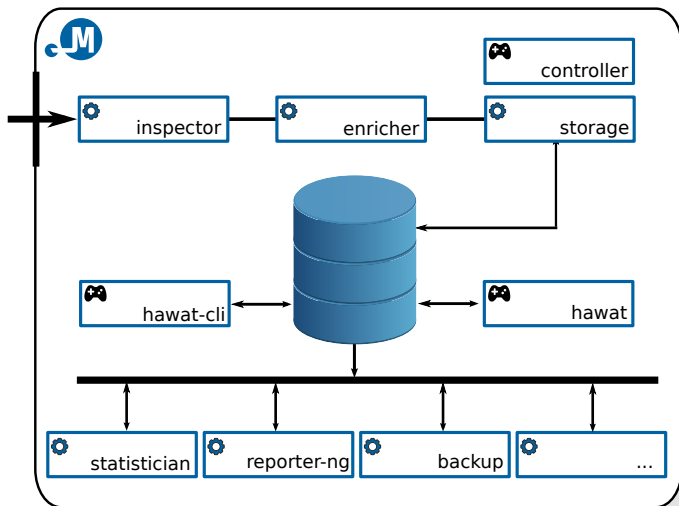
- Technologies
- **Architecture**
- PyZenKit framework
- Mentat framework

3 Creating daemon module

- Overview
- DemoPiperDaemon.py

4 Resources

System architecture



System modules

- Real-time event processing modules
 - mentat-inspector
 - mentat-enricher
 - mentat-storage
- Event post processing modules (via database)
 - mentat-statistician
 - (management scripts)
- Control modules and user interfaces
 - mentat-controller

Module design

- Design inspired by Postfix MTA
 - Hierarchical structure of many small one task daemons
 - Filesystem directory message queues
- Process parallelization support, more instances can work with the same queue
- PyZenKit as common framework for module development

Message exchange queue (1)

- aka. filer protocol
- simple filesystem directory with substructure:
 - incoming: input queue, only complete messages
 - pending: daemon work directory, messages in progress
 - tmp: work directory
 - errors: messages causing problems during processing
- **key requirement: atomic move**

Message exchange queue (2)

- Inserting message into queue:
 - create new file in **tmp** subdirectory
 - filename is arbitrary, but must be unique within all subdirectories
 - when done writing, move/rename the file to **incoming**
 - move must be atomic, so all subdirectories must be on same partition

Agenda

1 Introduction

2 Design

- Technologies
- Architecture
- **PyZenKit framework**
- Mentat framework

3 Creating daemon module

- Overview
- DemoPiperDaemon.py

4 Resources

Design goals

- provide feature rich application out of the box
- enable customizability and extendability
 - built-in features are configurable by text files, and/or command line arguments
 - callback hooks for subclasses
 - prepared for inheritance and method overloading

- reading and writing of JSON configuration files
- merging multiple JSON configuration files
- support for configuration directories
- support for single line comments in JSON files

- setup directories and limits
- setup user and group permissions
- double fork and split session
- setup signal handlers
- close all open file descriptors (except for possible log files)
- redirect stdin, stdout, stderr to /dev/null
- detect current PID and store it to appropriate PID file
- at exit remove PID file

- base implementation for generic console application
- Features:
 - application configuration service
 - command line argument parsing service
 - logging service
 - persistent state service
 - application runlog service
 - plugin system (experimental)
 - application actions

- Application usage modes:
 - run
 - plugin
- Application life cycle:
 - init
 - setup
 - process
 - evaluate
 - teardown

- Built-in actions:
 - config-view
 - runlog-dump
 - runlog-view
 - runlogs-dump
 - runlogs-list
 - runlogs-evaluate

pyzenkit.baseapp (4)

- example implementation can be found in module source code
- documentation: <https://alchemist.cesnet.cz/>

```
# On Debian Jessie try following (as root):  
cd /usr/local/lib/python3.4/dist-packages  
python3 pyzenkit/baseapp.py --help  
python3 pyzenkit/baseapp.py  
python3 pyzenkit/baseapp.py --action runlogs-evaluate
```

- base implementation for generic console script application
- based on `pyzenkit.baseapp`
- Additional features:
 - support for executing multiple different `commands`
 - execution modes: default, regular, shell
 - support for executions in regular time intervals

pyzenkit.zenscript (2)

- example implementation can be found in module source code
- documentation: <https://alchemist.cesnet.cz/>

```
# On Debian Jessie try following (as root):  
cd /usr/local/lib/python3.4/dist-packages  
python3 pyzenkit/zenscript.py --help  
python3 pyzenkit/zenscript.py  
python3 pyzenkit/zenscript.py --command alternative  
python3 pyzenkit/zenscript.py --action runlogs-evaluate
```

pyzenkit.zendaemon (1)

- base implementation for generic daemon application
- based on `pyzenkit.baseapp`
- Additional features:
 - fully automated daemonization process
 - event driven design
 - support for handling arbitrary signals
 - support for modularity with daemon components

- Event driven design:
 - infinite event loop and event scheduler
 - events are being emitted in different parts of application
 - event callbacks must be registered to handle events
 - multiple event callback may handle single event (pipeline)
- Event scheduling:
 - `schedule`
 - `schedule_next`
 - `schedule_after`
 - `schedule_at`

pyzenkit.zendaemon (3)

- Signal handling:
 - SIGINT
 - SIGUSR1
 - SIGUSR2
- Sending signals:

```
# On Debian Jessie try following (as root):  
cd /usr/local/lib/python3.4/dist-packages  
python3 pyzenkit/zendaemon.py --no-daemon  
python3 pyzenkit/zendaemon.py --action signal-usr1  
python3 pyzenkit/zendaemon.py --action=signal-usr2
```

- Daemon components:
 - actual workers in the design
 - the daemon object is in fact only a container for components
 - components must be registered into the daemon object
 - great for code reusability

pyzenkit.zendaemon (5)

- example implementations can be found in module source code
- documentation: <https://alchemist.cesnet.cz/>

```
# On Debian Jessie try following (as root):  
cd /usr/local/lib/python3.4/dist-packages  
python3 pyzenkit/zendaemon.py --help  
python3 pyzenkit/zendaemon.py --no-daemon  
python3 pyzenkit/zendaemon.py --action runlogs-evaluate
```

Agenda

1 Introduction

2 Design

- Technologies
- Architecture
- PyZenKit framework
- **Mentat framework**

3 Creating daemon module

- Overview
- DemoPiperDaemon.py

4 Resources

mentat.daemon.piper (1)

- base implementation pipe-like message processing daemon
- based on `pyzenkit.zendaemon`
- Additional features:
 - preconfigured message queue features:
 - automated inclusion and bootstrapping of `mentat.daemon.component.filer` daemon component
 - additional configurations and command line arguments related to filer protocol.

mentat.daemon.piper (2)

- example implementation can be found in module source code
- documentation: <https://alchemist.cesnet.cz/>

```
# On Debian Jessie try following (as root):  
cd /usr/lib/python3/dist-packages  
python3 mentat/daemon/piper.py --help  
python3 mentat/daemon/piper.py --no-daemon  
python3 mentat/daemon/piper.py --action runlogs-evaluate
```

- project is still evolving
- there are many examples directly in the module source code
- use existing modules as templates for creating new ones
- local Makefile may be usefull

Mentat repository structure

- **/bin**: executables (simple)
- **/conf**: configuration files and cron scripts
- **/lib**: Python libraries
- **/submodules**: local copies of custom libraries

Agenda

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Design
 - Technologies
 - Architecture
 - PyZenKit framework
 - Mentat framework
- 3 Creating daemon module
 - Overview
 - DemoPiperDaemon.py
- 4 Resources

Agenda

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Design
 - Technologies
 - Architecture
 - PyZenKit framework
 - Mentat framework
- 3 **Creating daemon module**
 - **Overview**
 - DemoPiperDaemon.py
- 4 Resources

Overview

- Option 1: real-time processing module can be anything that can work according to the **filer protocol**
- Option 2: use **pyzenkit** and **mentat** frameworks

Agenda

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Design
 - Technologies
 - Architecture
 - PyZenKit framework
 - Mentat framework
- 3 Creating daemon module
 - Overview
 - DemoPiperDaemon.py
- 4 Resources

DemoPiperDaemon (2)

```
import pyzenkit
import mentat.const
import mentat.daemon.piper

class DemoPrintComponent(pyzenkit.zendaemon.ZenDaemonComponent):

    def get_events(self):
        return [
            {
                'event': 'message_process',
                'callback': self.cbk_event_message_process,
                'prepend': False
            }
        ]

    def cbk_event_message_process(self, daemon, args):
        daemon.logger.info(
            "Processing_message:_{ }':_{ }'".format(
                args['id'], str(args['data']).strip()
            )
        )
        daemon.queue.schedule('message_commit', args)
        self.inc_statistic('cnt_printed')
        return (daemon.FLAG_CONTINUE, None)
```

DemoPiperDaemon (2)

```
class DemoPiperDaemon(mentat.daemon.piper.PiperDaemon):
```

```
    def __init__(self):
        super().__init__(
            name = 'mentat-demopiper.py',
            description = 'DemoPiperDaemon - Demonstration daemon',
            path_bin = '/usr/local/bin',
            path_cfg = '/tmp',
            path_log = '/var/mentat/log',
            path_run = '/var/mentat/run',
            path_tmp = '/tmp',

            default_config_dir = None,
            default_queue_in_dir = '/var/mentat/spool/mentat-demopiper.py',
            default_queue_out_dir = None,

            schedule = [
                ('message_enqueue', {'data': '{"testA1":1,"testA2":2}'}),
                ('message_enqueue', {'data': '{"testB1":1,"testB2":2}'}),
                (mentat.const.DFLT_EVENT_START,)
            ],
            schedule_after = [
                (mentat.const.DFLT_INTERVAL_STATISTICS, mentat.const.DFLT_EVENT_LOG_STATISTICS)
            ],

            components = [
                DemoPrintComponent()
            ]
        )
```

DemoPiperDaemon (3)

```
if __name__ == "__main__":  
    DemoPiperDaemon().run()
```

DemoPiperDaemon (4)

- save previous code to file:
`/etc/mentat/examples/mentat-demopiper.py`
- create configuration file:
`/tmp/mentat-demopiper.py`
- add module pipeline in:
`/etc/mentat/conf/mentat-storage.py.conf`
- add module to
`/etc/mentat/conf/mentat-controller.py.conf`

Create symlink to example:

```
ln -s /etc/mentat/examples/mentat-demopiper.py /usr/local/bin/mentat-demopiper.py
```

Stop all currently running components

```
mentat-controller.py --command stop
```

Start all currently components

```
mentat-controller.py --command start
```

Generate test messages

```
mentat-ideagen.py --count 10
```

View log file

```
tail -f /var/mentat/log/mentat-demopiper.py.log
```

DemoPiperDaemon (5)

- adding more command line arguments:

```
# Add to DemoPiperDaemon class
def _init_argparser(self, **kwargs):
    """
    :param kwargs: Various additional parameters passed down from object constructor.
    :return: Valid argument parser object.
    :rtype: argparse.ArgumentParser
    """
    argparser = super()._init_argparser(**kwargs)

    arggroup_daemon = argparser.add_argument_group('custom_daemon_arguments')
    arggroup_daemon.add_argument(
        '--reload-interval',
        type = int,
        default = None,
        help = 'time_interval_for_reloading_enrichment_plugins_in_seconds')

    return argparser
```

DemoPiperDaemon (6)

- default values for configurations

```
# Add to DemoPiperDaemon class
def _init_config(self, cfigs, **kwargs):
    """
    :param list cfigs: Additional set of configurations.
    :param kwargs: Various additional parameters passed down from constructor.
    :return: Default configuration structure.
    :rtype: dict
    """
    cfigs = (
        ('something', None),
        ('reload_interval', 300)
    ) + cfigs
    return super()._init_config(cfigs, **kwargs)
```

Agenda

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Design
 - Technologies
 - Architecture
 - PyZenKit framework
 - Mentat framework
- 3 Creating daemon module
 - Overview
 - DemoPiperDaemon.py
- 4 Resources

- Project Mentat: official website
- Project Warden: official website
- IDEA: official website
- MongoDB: official website
- Alchemist: Automated build system

Thank you for your attention

Jan Mach
Jan.Mach@cesnet.cz

