

2 - 4 October, 2024 / Dublin, Ireland

DREDGE – AN OPEN-SOURCE CLOUD DFIR KIT

Santiago Abastante Solidarity Labs, Argentina

sabastante@solidaritylabs.io

www.virusbulletin.com

ABSTRACT

Cloud incident response can be daunting, requiring a plethora of tools and skills, and while most cloud-based startups can't allocate budget for preventive controls, there is less space for them to understand what to do if they are hacked.

That's why I created Dredge, an open-source framework designed to streamline cloud incident investigations, by allowing cloud engineers and incident responders to execute non-trivial response tasks effortlessly, irrespective of their familiarity with specific cloud platforms or incident response tactics.

The main idea is to empower engineers to respond to attacks no matter what preparation they have had, taking advantage of most of the out-of-the box security features cloud providers offer but not everybody is aware of - such as being able to retrieve a forensic image from a running server or getting logs that they didn't know they had.

The following are some key features that differentiate Dredge from existing tooling:

- Python-based CLI.
- Retrieve logs seamlessly from GitHub, Kubernetes, AWS, GCP or Azure.
- Take action: whether it's blocking an IP in an AWS tenant, disabling an AccessKey, isolating an EC2 instance, or strategically extracting crucial post-compromise user data.
- Identify tactical misconfigurations that can be exploited by an attacker.
- Create an attack timeline based on IOCs.
- Analyse retrieved data effortlessly within a terminal, utilizing built-in capabilities from VirusTotal and Shodan.
- Cloud incident response guidelines for companies to embrace and build their playbooks.

TECHNICAL CONCEPTS

AWS technical concepts

CloudTrail logs

Amazon CloudTrail is an *AWS* service that allows monitoring, logging, and retaining actions performed in the account or organization. *CloudTrail* provides details of executed API calls, including the identity of the actor, the timestamp, the source IP address, the request parameters, and the response.

In *AWS*, an API call is an invocation of a function or command using the AWS Management Console, the CLI, or the AWS SDKs (Software Development Kits, such as Boto3). API stands for Application Programming Interface and allows applications to interact with each other.

When you interact with an *AWS* service, such as creating an EC2 server or uploading a file to an S3 bucket, you are essentially making an API call. *CloudTrail* logs those API calls.

CloudTrail is not enabled by default, but there are some alternatives that we will see in the following sections.

CloudTrail $ imes$	CloudTrail > Dashboard											
Dashboard Event history Insights	Dashboard Infe											
	Query results history Choose a query to view results from the last seven days.		Trails Info	Copy events to Lake Create trail								
Dashboard			Name	Status								
Query	No queries											
Event data stores	No queries to display											
Integrations												
Settings	CloudTrail Insights Info											
Pricing 🖸 Documentation 🖸	CloudTrail Insights is not enabled Insights are events that show unusual API activity. After you enable Insights, if unusual activity is logged, Insights events are shown in this table for 90 days. Additional charges apply. Learn more 🖸											
	Event history Info											

Figure 1: CloudTrail console.

Objects	s Properties				₽ 4 0 .	
Objects a more	ts (2) info C d are the fundamental entities stored in Amazon and objects by prefix	〕 Copy S3 URI ① Copy URL n S3. You can use <u>Amazon S3 Inventory</u> 같 to	원 Download Open I get a list of all objects in your bucket. For othe	Delete Actions V	Create folder Pload	
	Name 🔺	Type 🗸	Last modified 🗸 🗸	Size	7 Storage class 🗸	
	CloudTrail-Digest/	Folder				
	CloudTrail/	Folder				
Amazon 5 01/ Object Objects more [2 Q Fi	3 > Buckets > aws-cloudtrail-logs-9 ts Properties tcts (405) Info are the fundamental entities stored in Amazon and objects by prefix	146958384916-4b08c86d > AWSLogs Copy S3 URI @ Copy URL S3. You can use <u>Amazon S3 inventory</u> [2] to ge	/ > <u>946958384916/</u> > <u>CloudTrail/</u>) ビ Download Open ご et a list of all objects in your bucket. For others b	ap-northeast-1/ > 2024/ > 01/ ap-northeast-1/ > 2024/ > 01/ Delete Actions Create c access your objects, you'll need to explicitly	> 01/ Copy 53 URI	0
	Name 🔺	Type ▼	Last modified 🔹 🗢	Size 🗸 🗸	Storage class 🛛 🔻	
•	946958384916_CloudTrail_ap- northeast- 1_20240101T0000Z_Wo2yYNuN WK93b3OY.json.gz	gz	December 31, 2023, 20:59:03 (UTC-03:00)	832.0 B	Standard	
٥	946958384916_CloudTrail_ap- northeast- 1_20240101T00052_1msGRI2H5 IWOBfPW.json.gz	gz	December 31, 2023, 21:01:09 (UTC-03:00)	968.0 B	Standard	
	946958384916_CloudTraiLap- northeast- 1_20240101T00102_9PVtxXMR7 4-	gz	December 31, 2023, 21:06:51 (UTC-03:00)	967.0 B	Standard	

Figure 2: CloudTrail logs in S3 bucket.

As you can see, the logs are stored within a folder structure inside the bucket that follows the following scheme:

AWSLogs/{account number}/CloudTrail/{region}/{year}/{month}/{day}/log.json.gz

To view these logs, we have several alternatives:

- 1. Download them
- 2. Integrate them with a third-party solution like a SIEM
- 3. Implement a structure with AWS services (Glue + Athena to be covered later)
- 4. Export and view them in *CloudWatch* (to be covered later)

Event history logs

Event history also stores AWS API logs, but is simpler to use; we can view the account logs directly from the AWS console:

CloudTrail $ imes$	CloudTrail > Event history								
Dashboard Event history	Event hi	t history (50+) In istory shows you the last	fo 30 days of man	agement events.	C Download events V Create Athena table				
Insights	Lookup attributes								
▼ Lake	Read	only		Q false		×	Filter by date and time	< 1 2 > 🐵	
Dashboard Query		Event name		int time	User name	Event source	Resource type	Resource name	
Event data stores			Fe	oruary 05, 2024, 13:17:23 (UT	sabastante@solida	signin.amazonaws.com			
Integrations		ConsoleLogin	Fe	oruary 05, 2024, 13:17:23 (UT	sabastante@solida	signin.amazonaws.com		÷.	

Figure 3: Event history allows us to view account logs from the AWS console.

The complexity begins when we need to visualize logs from multiple different accounts, for which we might want to use the API.

sabastante@LAPTOP-0GAHKBQG: \$ aws cloudtrail lookup-eventsstart-time 2024-01-17T00:00:002end-time 2024-01-18T00:00:002profile devregion sa-east-1 more
{ "Events": [
ť
"EventId": "Sea874b6-8c94-41c6-b19b-795e25ca19d0", "EventNew": "ListeClusters"
Readonuy": true".
AccessKeyId: *ASIA5Y6Y6H4KHZPF6AUN*,
"EventTime": "2824-01-37720:59:40-03:00",
"Lornamo": "eks.amazonams.com", "Usernamo": "eks.onl".
"Resources": [],
"CloudTrailEvent": "{\"eventVersion\":\"1.08%",\"userIdentIty\":{\"type\":\"AssumedRole\",\"principaIId\":\"AROASYEYGHUKEBUSKOINI:eks_poll\",\"arn\":\"arn:
awsists::9409903804910:assumed=role/exs_poll/exs_poll/:"19409908304910\","accesske/i0\":\"Alkayrob44kKLP+baUM\","SedSolnOntext":1\"Session1ssuer\":() **ural"\"VBNla\" \"ponincinalTol%VSKHUKENUTNT" \"arco\":"9409508304910\","accesske/i0\":\"senlave:arcountTol"\":"9406508304910\","sedSolnave:arcountTol"\":"9406508304910\","sedSolnave:arcountTol"\":"19406508304910\","accesske/i0\":"1940508304910\","accesske/i0\"
}, \"mebIdFederationData\":{}, \"attributes\":{\"creationDate\":\"2024-01-17T23:38:57Z\", \"mfaAuthenticated\":\"faLse\"}}}, \"eventTime\":\"2024-01-17T23:59:40Z\", \"event
Source\":\"eks.amazonaws.com\",\"eventName\":\"ListClusters\",\"awsRegion\":\"sa-east-i\",\"sourceIPAddress\":\"23.28.48.25\",\"userAgent\":\"Boto3/1.28.72 md/Botocore
#1.31.72 ua/2.0 os/linux55.10.199-210.797.auz72.x86.64 md/arch#x86.64 Lang/python#3.12.0 md/pytimpl#CPython exec=env/AWS_Lambda_python3.12 cfg/retry=mode#legacy_Botocor (1.3.197). Unequest-Downset-Downset-Downset-Discussion (1.2.197). Unequest-Discussion (1.2.197). (2.1.197). Unequest-Discussion (1.2.197). (2.1.197
<pre>v/iii/v/intermeters/:mutity/responsetements/:mutity/requestio/:/occ/ie=/vec=viz-oroods/z0/i4/ai/;/eventio/:/oea/via/ai/oroods/=viz/oroods/ 040*./"yeadonly":rue."eventifye0*:"*#wsApiCally".*#wanageentEvent":rue."recipientAccounterActions/S03849161"."eventificateoory":rue."************************************</pre>
1_{0}
{ #5:uset74#
Eventio: " degrade bas-eduardoz-des/linio/", Eventio: " degrade": "ListClusters".
"ReadOnly": "true",
"AccesskeyId": "ASIASY6Y6HUKHZPF6AUN", Fruestricht Hondung All attackerse eine och
- Eventilme: "2024-01-1/120:30:30-03:00", "EventSurre": "04: amazonamas.com".
"Username": "eks_poll",
"Resources": [],
CloudTaiLEvent": "{\"eventVersion":1"\"".108", \"useridentity\":{"type\":"htype\":"htype\":"http://"".108", \"useridentity\":"http://""."".""."".""."".""."".""."".""."".""
ars:s:-resolutions.countid(::/*AROSSYG6H4KEBUSKONNI(','arn(::/*arn(::/*ark):a::a/#)946958384916','artolot(*art):/*art)***********************************
},\"mebIdFederationData\":{},\"attributes\":{\"creationDate\":\"2024-01-17T23:38:57Z\",\"mfaAuthenticated\":\"false\"}},\"eventTime\":\"2024-01-17T23:58:38Z\",\"event
Source\"\"eks.amazonaws.com\", "eventName\":\"ListClusters\", "amsRegion\":\"sareast-1\" \"source\PAddress\": "23.20.48.25\","userAgent\":\"Boto3/1.28.72 md/Botocore
<pre>#</pre>
67f\",\"readOnly\":true,\"eventType\":\"AwsApiCall\",\"managementEvent\":true,\"recipientAccountId\":\"946958384916\",\"eventCategory\":\"Management\"}"
" "EventId": "cd59f0a5-e1cd-4a2b-b3d9-6fd6a1cc22a1".
"EventName": "ListClusters",
"RoadonLy": "Erue",
"ACCESSR0/10": "ADJAD/OTOMNATAP*GAUN", "EventTime": "ADJAD/OTOMNATAP*GAUN",
"EventSource": "eks.amazonams.com",

Figure 4: Getting API logs using AWS event history API.

GitHub technical concepts

Obtaining *GitHub* logs can present several challenges. First and foremost is the issue of access permissions, as repository owners control who can view and retrieve logs. Moreover, *GitHub*'s rate-limiting policies can also hinder extensive log retrieval, making it crucial to use pagination and efficient querying.

Additionally, Audit Log Git events REST API and export capabilities are generally only available for *GitHub Enterprise Cloud* customers – the requirement for a premium subscription to access the *GitHub* API for log retrieval adds a cost barrier for some users.

It's also important to note that there are differences between the data accessible through the web management interface and via the API, as certain log details may only be available through direct API access.

GitHub provides several types of logs to help users monitor and analyse various aspects of their repositories and activity. Some of the common *GitHub* log types include:

- 1. Audit logs: these logs track actions taken within an organization, helping to monitor and audit user and system activities.
- 2. Access logs: access logs record who has accessed a repository or organization, providing information on who viewed or interacted with the content.
- 3. Error logs: error logs contain information about errors and issues that occur within the *GitHub* platform, aiding in troubleshooting and issue resolution.
- 4. **Commit logs**: these logs document changes made to a repository, including details about commits, branches and pull requests.
- 5. **Deployment logs**: deployment logs track the status and history of deployments, which is essential for managing the deployment process.
- 6. **Workflow run logs**: *GitHub* actions and workflows produce logs that capture the details of workflow runs, including build and test results.
- 7. **Issue and pull request logs**: these logs provide information about issues and pull requests, including comments, status changes, and assignments.
- 8. Security logs: security logs offer insights into security-related events, such as vulnerability scanning and alerts.
- 9. **Traffic logs**: traffic logs record traffic data for a repository, helping to understand the popularity and usage of the repository's content.

solidaritylabs Organization account #		
General	Events Settings	
Billing and plans	Audit log	
Repository roles		
A Member privileges	Filters - Q. Search audit logs	🕹 Export 🗸
	Perent events	
Moderation		
Code, planning, and automation	solidaritylabs – org.codespaces_ownership_updated	
Repository	Updated Codespaces ownership to User in solidaritytabs United Kingdom 3 weeks ago	
🖶 Codespaces		
ö Copilot	sabastante – org.update_terms_of_service org.update_terms_of_service	
Actions	Argentina on May 8 -	
& Webhooks	A 1997	
Discussions	Created the solidaritylabs organization	
Packages	Argentina on May 8	
Pages	sabastante – oro add member	
H Projects	Added themselves to the solidaritylabs organization with admin permission	
Security	Argentina on May 8	
① Authentication security	a sahastante - oro set default workflow permissions	

Figure 5: Getting GitHub logs from management plane.

Access token creation

To get audit logs from the API for an organization, we need to create a user access token that requires read:audit_log permissions. Admin:org is not needed, despite what the documentation says.

E Settings / Developer Settings		Q. Type 🛛 to search		<u>t</u>	€j n _@ e	2
88 Github Apps A OAuth Apps Personal access tokens Fine-grained tokens Tokens (classic)	Personal access tokens (classic) Solver you have generated that can be used to access the Grid administry, administr	Generate new token Benerate new token The grained, repo-scoped Generate new token Generate new token Comparate Comparate				
✓ audit_log ✓ read:audit_log	Personal access tokens (classic) function like ordinary Okuth access token used to authenticate to the AP over Basic Authentication. Full control of audit I Read access of audit	ns. They can be used instead of a password for Git over HTTI og log	S, or can be			

Figure 6: Getting audit logs.

By default, GitHub does not display the source IP address for events in your organization's audit log.

GitHub displays an IP address for each event in the organization audit log that meets the following criteria:

- · The actor is an organization member or owner
- The target is either an organization-owned repository that is private or internal, or an organization resource that is not a repository, such as a project.

Query logs from the API

1. Example for enterprises:

curl --include -H "Authorization: Bearer {TOKEN}" \ --request GET "https://api.github.com/ enterprises/{your-enterprise}/audit-log??include=all&per page=50"

2. Example for organizations:

curl --include -H "Authorization: Bearer {TOKEN}" \ --request GET "https://api.github.com/ orgs/{your-organization}/audit-log??include=all&per page=50"

The '?include=all' is important to get every request, like Clones for example, which are not shown in the web interface.

Kubernetes technical concepts

In a Kubernetes environment, logs refer to the recorded events and messages generated by various components and applications running within the cluster. Kubernetes provides a centralized logging mechanism that allows you to collect, store, and analyse logs from different sources, including pods, containers, and control plane components. Logs are essential for understanding the behaviour and performance of your applications, diagnosing issues, and monitoring the health of your Kubernetes infrastructure.

- Container logs: these logs contain the output and error messages generated by individual containers running within 1. a pod. They provide insights into the application's behaviour, including status, events, and any issues encountered by the container.
- 2. Kube-apiserver logs: the kube-apiserver logs record activities and events related to the *Kubernetes* API server. These logs are crucial for monitoring API requests, authentication, authorization, and any errors or warnings related to the API server's functionality.
- 3. Kube-controller-manager logs: the kube-controller-manager logs capture information about the Kubernetes controller manager. These logs provide details on various controllers, including node controller, replication controller, endpoint controller, and others. They help monitor the behaviour and health of controller processes.
- 4. Kube-scheduler logs: the kube-scheduler logs contain information about the Kubernetes scheduler, which assigns pods to nodes based on resource requirements, affinity rules, and other constraints. These logs provide insights into the scheduling decisions made by the scheduler.
- 5. Kube-proxy logs: the kube-proxy logs capture events and activities related to the Kubernetes network proxy running on each node. These logs provide details on network routing, load balancing, and any errors or warnings related to the proxy's operation.
- 6. Ingress controller logs: if you are using an Ingress controller for managing external access to your cluster, the logs from the Ingress controller provide insights into the routing, load balancing, and SSL termination processes for incoming traffic.
- 7. Application logs: these logs are specific to your applications running within *Kubernetes* pods. They capture application-specific events, errors, and informational messages. Application logs are vital for monitoring application behaviour, diagnosing issues, and troubleshooting application-level problems.

Control plane logging Info			Manage logging
API server off	Authenticator off	Scheduler off	
Audit off	Controller manager off		

Figure 7: EKS logging configuration.

DREDGE

Dredge is a tool designed to identify and respond quickly to attacks in cloud environments, particularly when one is not adequately prepared.

With Dredge, you can quickly gather logs from cloud providers and SaaS services such as AWS, Azure, GitHub, etc. It is intended to abstract forensic analysis from the specific technical knowledge of cloud environments, allowing for a rapid response in the event of an attack.

It is also equipped with a set of detection rules that enable the analysis of collected events in search of TTPs (tactics, techniques and procedures) or IOCs (Indicators of Compromise) in a practical and user-friendly manner.

Features

Key features

- Python-based CLI
- Retrieve logs seamlessly from GitHub, Kubernetes, AWS, GCP or Azure.
- Take action: whether it's blocking an IP in an *AWS* tenant, disabling an AccessKey, isolating an EC2 instance, or strategically extracting crucial post-compromise user data.
- Identify tactical misconfigurations that can be exploited by an attacker.
- Create an attack timeline based on IOCs.
- Analyse retrieved data effortlessly within a terminal, utilizing built-in capabilities from VirusTotal and Shodan.
- Cloud incident response guidelines for companies to embrace and build their playbooks.

Log collection features

- AWS EventHistory
- AWS GuardDuty
- AWS CloudTrail (S3)
- AWS VPC Flow logs (S3)
- AWS Load Balancer (S3)
- AWS WAF logs (S3)
- GitHub Audit logs
- Kubernetes Logs
- Kubernetes Pod logs

Cloud status features

- AWS IAM user list
- AWS IAM access keys
- AWS Lambda functions
- AWS EC2 instance data
- AWS RDS
- *AWS* EKS
- AWS S3 buckets, public buckets and public objects
- GCP API logs
- GitHub Audit logs

Threat hunting features

- · IOCs search
- Custom rules creation
- Shodan integration
- VirusTotal integration
- AWS API call timeline creation
- AWS threat hunt (IP, IAM User or Access Key Id)
- Dangerous AWS API calls hunt

Incident response features

- AWS Delete IAM user
- *AWS* Disable AccessKey
- AWS Remove logging profile

- AWS Network isolate EC2 instance
- AWS Get forensic image from EC2 instance volume
- AWS Get Lambda env vars
- AWS Make a bucket private
- AWS Make an object private

Setup

Installation

- 1. Clone the repo
- 2. Install python3 requirements
 - a. pip3 install -r requirements.txt
- 3. Use cloud provider credentials



Figure 8: Example using AWS credentials.

4. Start

a. python3 dredge.py --help

Setting up config file

1. Specify dates, keeping in mind that EventHistory logs can take a long time to retrieve. Try to be specific.



Figure 9: Specify dates.

- 2. Define the AWS configs:
 - a. Profile_region is the profile for *AWS* authentication.
 - b. Regions are those needed for log retrieval if a multi-region strategy is in place.
 - c. You can specify multiple profiles to get logs from different accounts.



Figure 10: Define the AWS configs.

- 3. Configure the config file.
 - a. Set 'enabled: True' for the log sources you want to analyse.
 - b. For logs stored in S3 buckets (LB | WAF | VPC | CLOUDTRAIL) you must specify the bucket name.





- 4. For *GitHub* logs, you need to specify:
 - a. Organization or enterprise name
 - b. Access token
 - c. Set enabled true

```
github_configs:

enabled: True

access_token: ''

org_name: []

ent_name: ['*-enterprise']
```

Figure 12: Configure the config file for GitHub logs.

5. Execution

```
# Getting logs from config 🖓 🖓
```

```
Figure 13: Execution.
```





Usage examples

The following figures illustrate some Dredge usage examples.



Figure 16: Log collection get Event History logs.

# Getting Guardduty Logs		Q
python3 dredge.py lr awspro	ofile <demo-env>region <sa-east-1>log guardduty</sa-east-1></demo-env>	
":"asnNumber: '		
	'51561 asnOrg: ICUK Computing '	
	'Services Limited asnNumber: 16509 '	
	'asn0rg: '	
	'AMAZON-02","infrequentProfiledASNsUserIdentityProfiling":"asnNumber: '	
	'11664 asnOrg: Techtel LMDS '	
	'Comunicaciones Interactivas '	
	'S.A.","frequentProfiledASNsUserIdentityProfiling":"","rareProfiledUserAgentsAccountProfiling	
":"","infrequentProfiledUserAgentsAccount	Profiling":"AWS '	
	'Internal , aws-internal/3 , browser '	
	', aws-cli , '	
	'OTHER", "frequentProfiledUserAgentsAccountProfiling":"AWS '	
	'Service , '	
	'Botocore","rareProfiledUserAgentsUserIdentityProfiling":"AWS '	
	'Service","infrequentProfiledUserAgentsUserIdentityProfiling":"aws-cli","frequentProfiledUser	
AgentsUserIdentityProfiling":"Botocore"},	"unusualBehavior":{"unusualAPIsAccountProfiling":"","unusualUserTypesAccountProfiling":"","un	
usualUserNamesAccountProfiling":"","unusu	alASNsAccountProfiling":"asnNumber: '	
	'51043 asnOrg: Aspire Techy '	
	'Solutions '	
	'Ltd","unusualUserAgentsAc intProfiling":"","unusualAPIsUserIdentityProfiling":"","unusualAS	
NsUserIdentityProfiling":"asnNumber: '		
	'51043 asnOrg: Aspire Technology '	
	'Solutions '	
	'Ltd","unusualUserAgentsUserIdentityProfiling":"","isUnusualUserIdentity":"false"}}'},	
'Archived': False,		
'Count': 1,		
'DetectorId': 'c6c3adfca2a8	b5ff9e7fb59f14e4a9ef',	
'EventFirstSeen': '2023-09-	20T16:12:50.000Z',	
'EventLastSeen': '2023-09-2	0716:19:06.0002',	
'ResourceRole': 'TARGET',		
'ServiceName': 'guardduty'}		
'Severity': 8,		
'Title': 'User IAMUser : terraform is an	omalously invoking APIs commonly used '	
'in Impact tactics.',		
Type: Impact:IAMUser/AnomalousBehavid	r',	
UpdatedAt : 2023-09-20T16:31:52.9662'}		

Figure 17: Get GuardDuty events.

python3 dredge.py lr aws --profile <demo-env> --region <sa-east-1> --log s3 --target <solidarity-demo-alb-access-logs>

sabastante@DESKTOP-8KDS4BV :~/solidarity/dredge \$ python3 dredge.py lr awsprofile demo-envregion sa-east-1log s3target solid arity-demo-alb-access-logs
Industria Argentina \m/ Santiago Abastante - sabastante@solidaritylabs.io
ALB/AWSLogs/389580225666/elasticloadbalancing/sa-east-1/2023/08/05/389580225666_elasticloadbalancing_sa-east-1_app.demo-eks-tes-alb.0d 811f112d5a78d_2023080512255_24.207.02.50_3bxstp6.log.gz -> ./solidarity-demo-alb-access-logs_dredge_log_retriever_1.log.gz ALB/AWSLogs/389580225666/elasticloadbalancing/sa-east-1/2023/08/05/389580225666_elasticloadbalancing_sa-east-1_app.demo-eks-tes-alb.0d 811f112d5a78d_2023080512255_25.67.49.97_1a5gBbox.log.gz -> ./solidarity-demo-alb-access-logs_dredge_log_retriever_3.log.gz ALB/AWSLogs/389580225666/elasticloadbalancing/sa-east-1/2023/08/05/389580225666_elasticloadbalancing_sa-east-1_app.demo-eks-tes-alb.0d 811f112d5a78d_2023080512306_25.67.49.97_1a5gBbox.log.gz -> ./solidarity_demo-alb-access-logs_dredge_log_retriever_3.log.gz ALB/AWSLogs/389580225666/elasticloadbalancing/sa-east-1/2023/08/05/389580225666_elasticloadbalancing_sa-east-1_app.demo-eks-tes-alb.0d 811f112d5a78d_2023080512305_52.67.49.97_1k219bej.log.gz -> ./solidarity_demo-alb-access-logs_dredge_log_retriever_4.log.gz ALB/AWSLogs/389580225666/elasticloadbalancing/sa-east-1/2023/08/05/389580225666_elasticloadbalancing_sa-east-1_app.demo-eks-tes-alb.0d 811f112d5a78d_2023080512305_52_54.207.62.50_4ru0805.log.gz -> ./solidarity_demo-alb-access-logs_dredge_log_retriever_5.log.gz ALB/AWSLogs/389580225666/elasticloadbalancing/sa-east-1/2023/08/05/389580225666_elasticloadbalancing_sa-east-1_app.demo-eks-tes-alb.0d 811f112d5a78d_20230805123102_54.207.62.50_4ru0805.log.gz -> ./solidarity-demo-alb-access-logs_dredge_log_retriever_5.log.gz ALB/AWSLOgs/389580225666/elasticloadbalancing/sa-east-1/2023/08/05/389580225666_elasticloadbalancing_sa-east-1_app.demo-eks-tes-alb.0d 811f112d5a78d_20230805123152_54.207.62.50_4ru0805.log.gz -> ./solidarity-demo-alb-access-logs_dredge_log_retriever_6.log.gz ALB/AWSLOgs/389580225666/elasticloadbalancing/sa-east-1/2023/08/05/389580225666_elasticloadbalancing_sa-east-1_app.demo-eks-tes-alb.0d 811f112d5a78d_20230805123152_54.207.62.50_4ru0805.log.gz -> ./solidarity-demo-alb-access-logs_dredge

Figure 18: Log retriever get logs from S3 bucket.



Figure 19: Threat hunting analyse with VirusTotal.

sabastante@DES	sabastante@DESKTOP-8KDS4BV :~/solidarity/dredge \$ python3 dredge.py cs awsprofile opsregion us-east-1ec2-instances									
Industria Arge Santiago Abast	Industria Argentina \m/ Santiago Abastante - sabastante@solidaritylabs.io									
Region	Instance Na	ame	Instance ID		Public IP	Metadata V1	SSH Key	IAM Role		
us-east-1	test-dredge	2	i-0a711ffe3182a	2474		False	terraform-key	arn:aws:i	am::065229260063:instance-profile/ec2-admin2	
sabastante@DES	sabastante@DESKTOP-8KDS48V :~/solidarity/dredge \$ python3 dredge.py cs awsprofile opsregion us-east-1security-groups i-0a711ffe3182a2474 I									
Instance ID	 [Securit	y Group ID	Securi	ty Group Name	From Port	IP Range	To Port		
i-0a711ffe3:	182a2474	sg-0116	cbc4687c76fc3	defaul	.t	all	0.0.0.0/0	all		
sabastante@DESKTOP-8KDS4BV :~/solidarity/dredge \$ python3 dredge.py ir re										
				20			1 . 1 .	EC2 ·		

Figure 20: Incident response network isolate an EC2 instance.

REFERENCES

- [1] solidarity-labs / dredge-mvp. https://github.com/solidarity-labs/dredge-mvp?tab=readme-ov-file.
- [2] Solidarity Labs. Fantastic Logs (And Where to Find them) <AWS Cloudtrail> (Part 1). https://www.notion.so/ solidaritylabs/Fantastic-Logs-And-Where-to-Find-them-AWS-Cloudtrail-Part-1-0a2f403c4342439f91ac283 7e5942935.

- [3] Solidarity Labs. Fantastic Logs (And Where to Find them) <Github>. https://www.notion.so/solidaritylabs/ Fantastic-Logs-And-Where-to-Find-them-Github-1297f7872eed4c4da48115583ae85a86.
- [4] Amazon. AWS Identity and Access Management Documentation. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/iam/index.html.
- [5] Amazon. Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service Documentation. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/eks/index.html.
- [6] Amazon. Amazon Elastic Container Registry Documentation. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/ecr/index.html.
- [7] Amazon. Amazon GuardDuty. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/guardduty/index.html.
- [8] Amazon. AWS CloudTrail Documentation. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cloudtrail/index.html.
- [9] Amazon. Amazon CloudWatch Documentation. https://docs.aws.amazon.com/cloudwatch/index.html.
- [10] Sysdig. Threat Detection Built on Falco. https://sysdig.com/opensource/falco/.
- [11] MITRE ATT&CK. Cloud Matrix. https://attack.mitre.org/matrices/enterprise/cloud/.