ThreatQuotient for FireEye Application

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Version 1.1

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Contents

List of Figures and Tables

About This ThreatQuotient for FireEye Application

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History

Table 1: Document History Information

Version No.	Issue Date	Status	Reason for Change
0.1	21 Mar 2018	Initial Draft	Initial draft
0.2	22 Mar 2018	First Draft	ThreatQuotient internal review
1.0	22 Mar 2018	Release	Document Release
1.0	22 Mar 2018	Second Draft	ThreatQuotient internal review
1.1	22 Mar 2018	Second Release	Document Release minor changes

Review

Table 2: Document Revision Information

Reviewer's Details	Version No.	Date
Larry Selvy	0.1	22 Mar 2018
Les Adams	0.2	22 Mar 2018
Larry Selvy	1.0	22 Mar 2018

Document Conventions

Alerts readers to take note. Notes contain suggestions or references to material not covered in the document.

Alerts readers to be careful. In this situation, you may do something that could result in equipment damage or loss of data.

Alerts the reader that they could save time by performing the action described in the paragraph.

Alerts the reader that the information could help them solve a problem. The information might not be troubleshooting or even an action.

1 Introduction

1.1 Application Function

The ThreatQuotient for FireEye Application is a unidirectional connector that pulls alerts from FireEye CMS and uploads the data as indicators and events to a ThreatQ instance.

The events are tagged as "Malware" type events. This connector is meant to attach to a single FireEye CMS instance.

 The upload of data can take a quite some time (>1 hour).

1.2 Preface

This guide provides the information necessary to implement the ThreatQuotient for FireEye Application. This document is not specifically intended to form a site reference guide.
It is assumed that the implementation engineer has experience installing and commissioning ThreatQuotient Apps and integrations covered within the document, as well as experience necessary to troubleshoot at a basic level.

1.3 Audience

This document is intended for use by the following parties:

1. ThreatQ and FireEye Analysts/Engineers.
2. ThreatQuotient Professional Services Project Team and Engineers.

1.4 Scope

This document covers the implementation of the ThreatQuotient for FireEye Application only.

Table 3: ThreatQuotient Software & App Version Information

Software/App Name	File Name	Version
ThreatQ	Version 3.6.x or greater	
ThreatQuotient for FireEye Application	3.1.0	

1.5 Assumptions

The following criteria is assumed to be in place and functional to allow the implementation of the ThreatQuotient for FireEye Application into the managed estate:

- All ThreatQuotient equipment is online and in service.
- Infrastructure/transmission at all sites and between sites is in place to support the network traffic.
- All required firewall ports have been opened.
- All equipment is powered from permanent power supplies.
- A clock source of sufficient accuracy is connected to the network and the network and devices are using it as the primary clock source.

2 Implementation Overview

This document will show how to install the ThreatQuotient for FireEye Application.

2.1 Prerequisites

Throughout this implementation document, there will be referrals to several files and directories, some of which will be symbolic, and others may change depending on specifics of the environmental setup.

Ensure all ThreatQ devices are set to the correct time, time zone and date, and using a clock source available to all.

For Example:

Figure 1: Time Zone Change Example

```
sudo ln -sf /usr/share/zoneinfo/America/Los_Angeles /etc/localtime
```

2.2 Security and Privacy

For ThreatQuotient Professional Services engineers to configure the system, local network access is required to connect to the managed estate. Therefore, the implementation must occur at an office or data center location.

Passwords have not been provided in this document. Please contact your project team for this information, if required.

All engineers are reminded that all data belonging and pertaining to the business is strictly confidential and should not be disclosed to any unauthorized parties.

The data held within this document is classed as confidential due to its nature.

3 FireEye Application Installation

3.1 Setting up the Integration

Ensure the file `tqFireEye-3.1.0-py2-none-any.whl` has been added to the ThreatQ instance, or the Threat Q instance has internet connectivity.

1. Install the .whl file using the following command.

Figure 2: Installing .whl File (Inc Example Output)

```
[root@localhost]# sudo pip install -i
https://<USERNAME>:<PASSWORD>@extensions.threatq.com/threatq/integrations tqFireEye
You are using pip version 7.1.0, however version 9.0.1 is available.
You should consider upgrading via the 'pip install --upgrade pip' command.
  Downloading https://extensions.threatq.com/threatq/integrations-
dev/+f/13f/35897d7e5cd92/tqFireEye-3.1.0-py2-none-any.whl
Collecting threatqcc>=1.3.0 (from tqFireEye)
  Downloading https://extensions.threatq.com/threatq/sdk-
dev/+f/9bb/6a9535ab6ccf7/threatqcc-1.3.0-py2-none-any.whl
Collecting threatqsdk>=1.6.7 (from tqFireEye)
  Downloading https://extensions.threatq.com/threatq/sdk-
dev/+f/a20/a7cccfbf59910/threatqsdk-1.7.0-py2-none-any.whl
Requirement already satisfied (use --upgrade to upgrade): ipaddress==1.0.18 in
/usr/lib/python2.7/site-packages (from tqFireEye)
Collecting python-dateutil==2.5.3 (from tqFireEye)
Requirement already satisfied (use --upgrade to upgrade): requests>=2.9.1 in
/usr/lib/python2.7/site-packages (from threatqsdk>=1.6.7->tqFireEye)
Requirement already satisfied (use --upgrade to upgrade): six>=1.5 in
/usr/lib/python2.7/site-packages (from python-dateutil==2.5.3->tqFireEye)
Requirement already satisfied (use --upgrade to upgrade): MarkupSafe in
/usr/lib64/python2.7/site-packages (from jinja2==2.8->threatqcc>=1.3.0->tqFireEye)
Installing collected packages: jinja2, threatqsdk, threatqcc, python-dateutil,
tqFireEye
  Found existing installation: Jinja2 2.7.2
    Uninstalling Jinja2-2.7.2:
      Successfully uninstalled Jinja2-2.7.2
  Found existing installation: python-dateutil 2.6.0
    Uninstalling python-dateutil-2.6.0:
      Successfully uninstalled python-dateutil-2.6.0
Successfully installed jinja2-2.8 python-dateutil-2.5.3 threatqcc-1.3.0 threatqsdk-
1.7.0 tqFireEye-3.1.0
 [root@localhost]#
```

Once the application has been installed, A directory structure must be created for all configuration, logs and files, using the `mkdir` command. See the example below:

Figure 3: Creating Integration Directories Example

```
$>cd /opt/
$>mkdir integrations
$>mkdir fireeye
$>cd integrations
$>mkdir config
$>mkdir logs
$>mkdir files
```

A driver called `tq-fireeye` is installed.

2. Issue the commands shown in **Figure 4: Running the Integration** to initialize the integration.
   - **ThreatQ Host**: ThreatQ Hostname or IP Address
   - **Connector Name**: FireEye CMS – Auto Filled
   - **Client ID**: The Client ID can be found within the ThreatQ instance, under **Settings → Oauth Management**
   - **E-Mail Address**: ThreatQ account associated with the FireEye integration.
   - **Password**: ThreatQ account passwordassociated with the FireEye integration.
   - **Status**: Active

Figure 4: Running the Integration

```
[root@localhost fireeye]# sudo tqfireeye -c /path/to/config/directory/
-ll /path/to/log/directory/ -ds -v 3
ThreatQ Host: <IP ADDRESS>
Connector Name: FireEye CMS
Client ID: <CLIENT ID>
E-Mail Address: <EMAIL ADDRESS>
Password:
Status: Active
Connector configured.  Set information in UI.
2018-03-22 09:09:09 - tqFireEye.tq_driver CRITICAL: Connector has been created,
please use UI for final configuration
[root@localhost fireeye]#
```

The driver will run once, where it will connect to the TQ instance and install the UI component of the connector.

3.2 Configuring the connector

To edit the configuration, go to the **Incoming Feeds** page within ThreatQ, click the **ThreatQ Labs** tab, then expand the Feed Settings for the **FireEye CMS** section.

3. The following information will need to be entered as described below.

- **Host**: This is the FireEye CMS host IP address or host name.
- **Username**: This is the FireEye CMS User account.
- **Password**: This is the password associated with the user account above.

Figure 5: ThreatQ UI Configuration

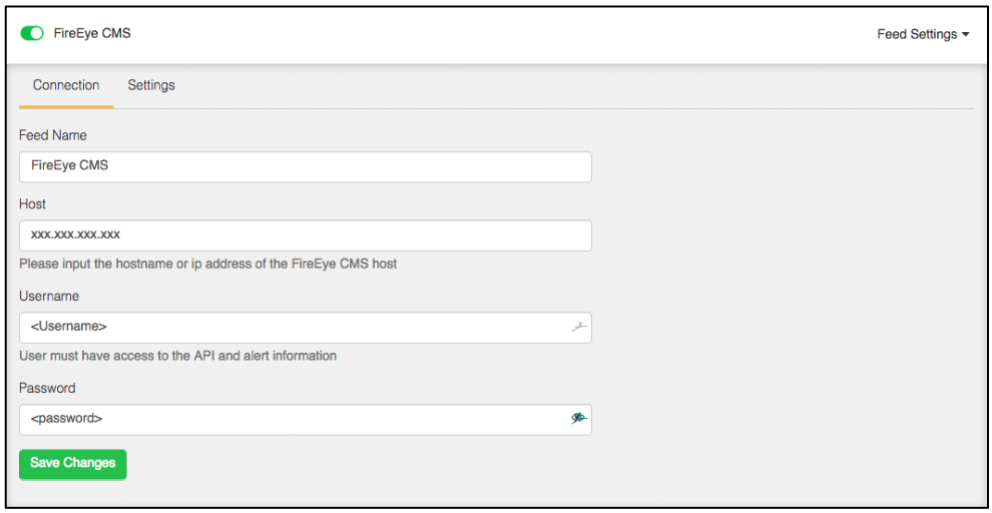

Figure 6: Running Of The Integration (Example Output)

```
$> sudo tqfireeye -c /opt/integration/fireeye/config/ -ll
/opt/integration/fireeye/logs/ -ds -v 3
0000-00-00 00:00:00 - tqFireEye.tq_driver DEBUG: Private Connection Established
0000-00-00 00:00:00 - tqFireEye.tq_driver INFO: Connection to FireEye CMS
Established
0000-00-00 00:00:00 - tqFireEye.tqFireEyeSDK.tqFireEyeAlerts INFO: Checking with
end time of 0000-00-00T00:00:00.000+00:00 for duration 00_hours
0000-00-00 00:00:00 - tqFireEye.tqFireEyeSDK.tqFireEyeConnection DEBUG: FireEye
Request: GET - alerts
0000-00-00 00:00:00 - tqFireEye.tq_driver INFO: 00 Alerts found
0000-00-00 00:00:00 - tqFireEye.tqFireEyeSDK.tqFireEyeAlerts INFO: Parsing event
for Alert 332 of type MALWARE_OBJECT
0000-00-00 00:00:00 - tqFireEye.tqFireEyeSDK.tqFireEyeAlerts INFO: Parsing related
indicators for Alert 000 of type MALWARE_OBJECT
0000-00-00 00:00:00 - tqFireEye.tqFireEyeSDK.tqFireEyeConnection DEBUG: FireEye
Request: POST - auth/logout
0000-00-00 00:00:00 - tqFireEye.tqFireEyeSDK.tqFireEyeConnection INFO: Logged out
of FireEye CMS Session
0000-00-00 00:00:00 - tqFireEye.tq_driver INFO: Completed processing: Uploaded 11
alerts [Some may not be unique]
0000-00-00 00:00:00 - tqFireEye.tq_driver INFO: Uploaded/Related 0 indicators [Not
these are not unique indicators]
0000-00-00 00:00:00 - tqFireEye.tq_driver INFO: Completed execution of the FireEye
CMS Connector in 00 seconds
$>
```

3.3 CRON

To run this script on a reoccurring basis, use CRON or some other system schedule. The argument in the cron script ***must*** specify the config and log locations.

This can be run multiple times a day and should not be run less than once every 2 hours, to avoid conflicts with long download times.

3.3.1 Setting Up the CRONJOB

1. Login via a CLI terminal session to your ThreatQ host.
2. Input the commands below.

Figure 7: Command Line Crontab Command

```
$> crontab -e
```

This will enable the editing of the crontab, using vi.

Depending on how often you wish the cronjob to run, you will need to adjust the time to suit the environment.

3. Input the commands below – this example shows every **4 Hours**.

Figure 8: Command Line Crontab FireEye Command

```
0 */4 * * * tqfireeye -c /path/to/config/directory/
-ll /path/to/log/directory/ -ds -v 3
```

To run this script on a reoccurring basis, use CRON or some other on system schedule. CRON is shown here.

The argument in the cron script ***must*** specify the config and log locations.

This can be run multiple times a day and should **not** be run more often than once per hour.

For further reference, see the ThreatQ Help Center.

Appendix A: Supplementary Information

Uninstalling the Connector

```
sudo pip uninstall tqfireeye
```

Driver command line options

The tqfireeye driver has several command line arguments that will help you and your customers execute. They are listed below. You can see these by executing `/usr/bin/tqfireeye --help.`

```
usage: tqfireeye Connector [-h] [-ll LOGLOCATION][-c CONFIG] [-v VERBOSITY]
```

```
tqfireeye
```

optional arguments:

```
  -h, --help
```

Shows the help message and exit

```
  -ll LOGLOCATION, --loglocation LOGLOCATION
```

This sets the logging location for this connector. The location should exist and be writeable by the current user. A special value of 'stdout' means to log to the console (this happens by default).

```
  -c CONFIG, --config CONFIG
```

This is the location of the configuration file for the connector. This location must have read and write permissions for the current user. If no config file is given, the current directory will be used. This file is also where some information from each run of the connector may be put (e.g. last run time, private Oauth, etc).

```
  -v {1,2,3}, --verbosity {1,2,3}
```

This is the logging verbosity level. The Default is 1 (Warning).

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