Managing Bro Deployments at Scale Using DevOps Technologies

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2015 Berkley Labs 100G Bro Cluster



56 Node Bro Cluster Paper: <u>http://go.lbl.gov/100g</u>



"Come on, this can't be THAT hard..."

CONCEPT:

- Build Once, deploy anywhere
- Multi-Tenancy with resource segregation
- Shared Rules across mass cluster
- Shared Resources across different tools





Query / Visulaize

Our journey to enlightenment





Why Containers and not VMs?



- Lightweight, stand-alone software that includes system tools, system libraries executable package.
- Packaged software for development, shipment as well as deployment
- Containers share the machine's OS kernel
- Containers are isolated using namespaces
 - PID
 - Networking
 - Mount Points
 - UID/GID
 - Limit processors and memory
 - And more!





DevOps Principals





Phase 1: Containerized Sensors perform?

- Chose two open-source network sensors (Bro & Suricata) and build DockerFiles for them
 - https://github.com/sealingtech/EDCOP-BRO
 - https://github.com/sealingtech/EDCOP-SURICATA
- What is the performance impact of running inside of a container?
 - https://www.bro.org/bro4pros2017/Sealing_Multi_Bro4Pros2017.pdf
- This image can be deployed again and again on different systems
- A lot of time was spent solving How do we best get traffic to it?



Networking options we tried

Option	Description	Downside?	
Host Networking	Give a container access to all networking on the physical host	Network isolation is gone. Container has complete control over all host networking.	
MacVLAN/MacVTAP	Build to a physical interface and then connect a virtual interface to that bridge	Performance overhead	
OpenVswitch	Build an openvswitch bridge and then create an interface with ovs- docker	Performance overhead and more complication	
SR-IOV	Create a virtual NIC (called a Virtual Function) inside of the network card	Hardware dependent on this feature	



Lessons learned

- Hardware still matters... We still need to worry about IRQs, CPU pinning, NUMA nodes and all those other complicated things
- Containers are great for when you need to build an application on a single host, but what happens when you need to scale out to multiple hosts?
- We still didn't have integration with a larger architecture figured out (i.e. Bro feeding a Logging solution)... we needed more....
- Github or it didn't happen! https://github.com/sealingtech/brodocker



Multi-stage containers

Build Container

Step 1. Install all build tools (GCC, Make, bro-pkg, etc)Step 2. Build BroStep 3. Build all Bro PackagesStep 4. Start up the final image



Final image

Step 1. Install packages only need to run BroStep 2. Copy final output of Bro from thebuild containerStep 3. Throw away the build container

- Bro can be built to get better performance
- Some Bro-packages require build tools
- Allows for containers to be smaller and prevents you from having to clean up!

https://github.com/dlohin/EDCOP-BRO/blob/master/container/Dockerfile



Phase 1 Progress



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Phase 2: Automate an infrastructure around Bro

- Question: Now that we have a portable container, can we automatically deploy infrastructure around it?
- Answer: Yes! Our original proof-of-concept utilized Rancher to deploy Kubernetes and Bro.

Rancher Pros and Cons			
Pros:	Cons:		
- Automatic infrastructure setup	- Limited customization		
- Simple, easy to use	- Cluster management was a pain		
- Variety of orchestrations supported	- Rely entirely on Rancher		
- Could connect multiple nodes now!	- Required use of host networking		



Proof of concept design





Lessons learned

- We were getting closer, but Rancher was designed to be flexible not customizable.
- The overlay network that Rancher used was a little interesting
- Rancher was used to deploy Kubernetes, I call this ranchercaption.. It is two container management solutions on top of one another
- NOTE: Rancher has changed a lot with 2.0, so I can't say if it has gotten better. They have moved to a more native Kubernetes platform



Phase 2 Progress





Phase 3: Build a scalable, customizable architecture

- We have containerized Bro and other sensors as well as the architecture around it
- Requirements
 - Need to be able to scale out, add more computers and applications can scale out accordingly
 - Traffic needs to be load balanced to allow sensors to scale
 - Services need to be customizable by end users
- Ability to utilize DevOps best practices





What it looks like...





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Problem 1: Multi-NIC containers





- By default, Kubernetes assumes you will have one network interface per pod
- Multus (an Intel project) allows multiple ETHs per pod on different networks



Traffic Acquisition





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Jenkins Auto-Build of Bro using HELM

	Clone repository	Build image	Push image	helm lint	helm deploy
Average stage times: (Average <u>full</u> run time: ~12s)	7s	800ms	75	317ms	15
Jun 13 No 11:33 No	405ms	888ms	2s	315ms	1s
Jun 13 1 06:11 commt	527ms	758ms	15s	322ms	25
2 Jun 13 2 08:03 commits	511ms	817ms	6s failed		
Jun 12 15:56 No Changes	30s				
Jun 12 15:53	30s tabed				
Jun 12 1 15:48 commit	787ms	888ms	14s	312ms	ts



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Deployment Options

Standalone Mode





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Compute resource management







Various iterations of testing







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Lessons learned

- The Kubernetes community is moving incredibly quickly, every week there is some new cool way to do things... you can get caught chasing technology
- Designing an infrastructure around Kubernetes is a change in thinking. You learn to treat applications as temporary
- Stateless apps are a lot easier to handle then stateful apps
- Bro works great inside of Kubernetes you just need to plan



Show me the Github!!

- Website: https://edcop.io
- EDCOP Deployment Platform: https://github.com/sealingtech/EDCOP
- BRO: https://github.com/sealingtech/EDCOP-BRO
- All the other components are in seperare repos, just look for EDCOP-<tool name> here: <u>https://github.com/sealingtech/</u>
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