



Observability for security. Deep dive into Osquery.

Artem Mishchenko

15.12.2023

```
SELECT * FROM speaker_info  
WHERE name = 'Artem Mishchenko';
```

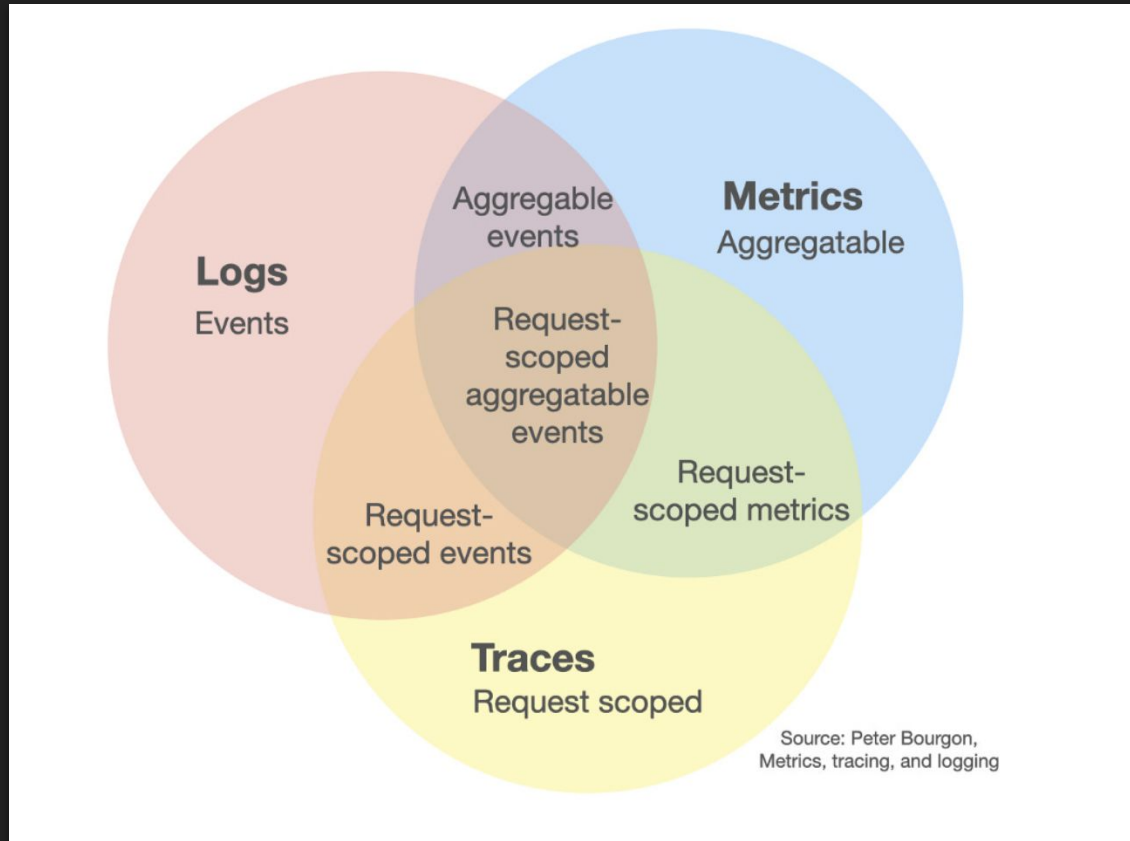


```
name = Artem Mishchenko  
position = Infrastructure Security TechLead, inDrive  
certifications = OSCP  
interests = SOC, Linux, K8S and Cloud Security
```




1. Observability And Security

Classic Observability



Security Team Problems

- Basic logging is not enough
- No access to production with SSH
- Incident response process is slow
- Need to ask Linux admin to take file from production system
- No opportunity to make simple and fast vulnerability checks
- How to check remote system settings, line config lines?



What do we want?

- Get current remote machine state!
- Identify security misconfigurations!
- Do lightweight Threat Hunting!
- Collect artifacts for investigations!
- Make simple vulnerability checks!
- More security alerts for SOC team!
- Save money!



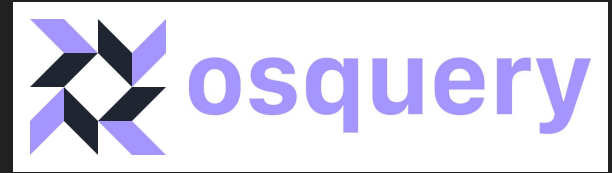
Can we get all of this with
Osquery?

Let's see at the end!



2. Osquery Basics

Osquery



- Initially Facebook project, now part of Linux Foundation
- Open Source, 20k+ stars on Github
- Cross platform (Windows, MacOS, Linux, Chrome OS)
- Exposes an operating system as a high-performance relational database
- Tries to follow the concept of read-only tool without OS changes and RCE
- [osqueryi](https://osquery.io) is a standalone console shell for local queries
- [osqueryd](https://osquery.io) is a monitoring daemon that allow you schedule queries
 - osquery.conf to store queries and packs
 - osquery.flags for daemon configuration options

<https://osquery.io>

<https://www.uptycs.com/blog/osquery-what-it-is-how-it-works-and-how-to-use-it>

Just a couple of Osquery examples

<SQL>



```
SELECT pid, name, path, cmdline FROM processes;
```

This might return:

<TEXT>



```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| pid  | name      | path                | cmdline                |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1    | systemd  | /usr/lib/systemd   | /usr/lib/systemd     |
| 2    | kthreadd |                    |                       |
| 3    | kworker  |                    |                       |
...

```

Just a couple of Osquery examples

<SQL>



```
SELECT name, version, install_date FROM programs;
```

This might return:

<TEXT>



```
+-----+-----+-----+
| name          | version | install_date |
+-----+-----+-----+
| Google Chrome | 89.0    | 20210302     |
| VLC Media Player | 3.0.11 | 20200601     |
...

```

Why SQL is cool?

```
                                [attribute]
SELECT pid, name, username FROM processes

JOIN users ON processes.uid=users.uid
                                [join]
WHERE uid != 0
                                [constraints]
```

- SQL: Structured Query Language
- Many developers and admins are familiar with SQL
- Core concepts of SQL are platform agnostic
- Core concepts have attributes

Osquery Schema

[HOME](#)[SCHEMA](#)[BLOG](#)[DOCS](#)[GITHUB](#)[DOWNLOADS](#)**273** TablesOsquery Version: **5.7.0 (current)****account_policy_data**[acpi_tables](#)[ad_config](#)[alf](#)[alf_exceptions](#)[alf_explicit_auths](#)[app_schemes](#)[apparmor_events](#)[apparmor_profiles](#)[appcompat_shims](#)[apps](#)[apt_sources](#)[arp_cache](#)[asl](#)[atom_packages](#)[augeas](#)[authenticode](#)[authorization_mechanisms](#)Show only Tables compatible with: [Restore Default View](#)

account_policy_data



Additional macOS user account data from the AccountPolicy section of OpenDirectory.

[Improve this Description on Github](#)

COLUMN	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
uid	BIGINT	User ID
creation_time	DOUBLE	When the account was first created
failed_login_count	BIGINT	The number of failed login attempts using an incorrect password. Count resets after a correct password is entered.
failed_login_timestamp	DOUBLE	The time of the last failed login attempt. Resets after a correct password is entered
password_last_set_time	DOUBLE	The time the password was last changed

<https://osquery.io/schema>

Complex query for Osquery

```
SELECT p.*, pos.*
```

```
FROM process_open_sockets AS pos
```

```
INNER JOIN processes AS p ON p.pid = pos.pid
```

```
WHERE remote_address <> "" AND remote_port != 0 AND pos.pid > 0
```

```
LIMIT 5;
```

pid	laddr	lport	raddr	rport	family	proto	path
1135	192..	56493	140..	443	2	6	..firefox
1135	192.	55620	35..	443	2	6	..firefox
1135	192.	56536	104..	443	2	6	..firefox
1135	192.	55527	34..	443	2	6	..firefox
1135	192.	56531	216..	443	2	6	..firefox

Complex query for Osquery

```
SELECT p.*, lp.*
```

```
FROM listening_ports AS lp
```

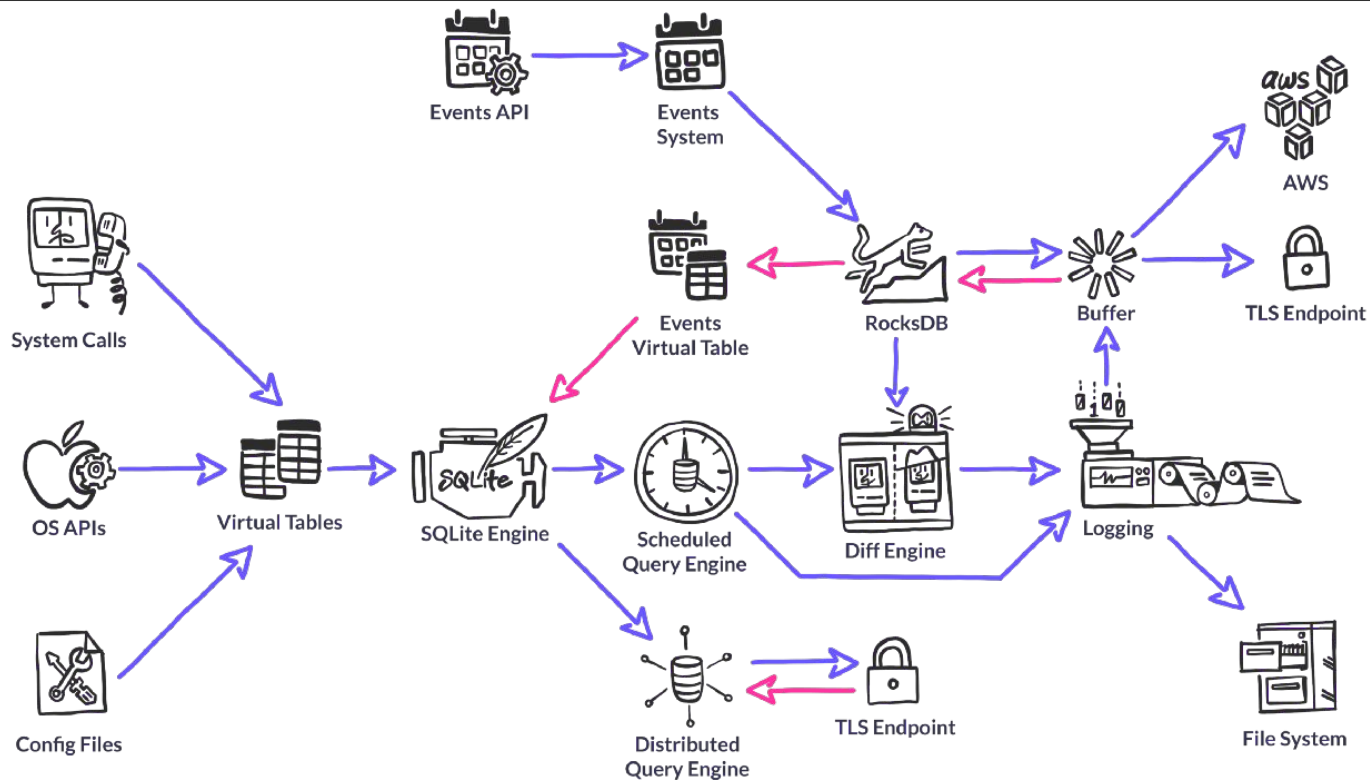
```
INNER JOIN processes AS p ON p.pid = lp.pid
```

```
WHERE address <> "" AND port != 0 AND lp.pid > 0
```

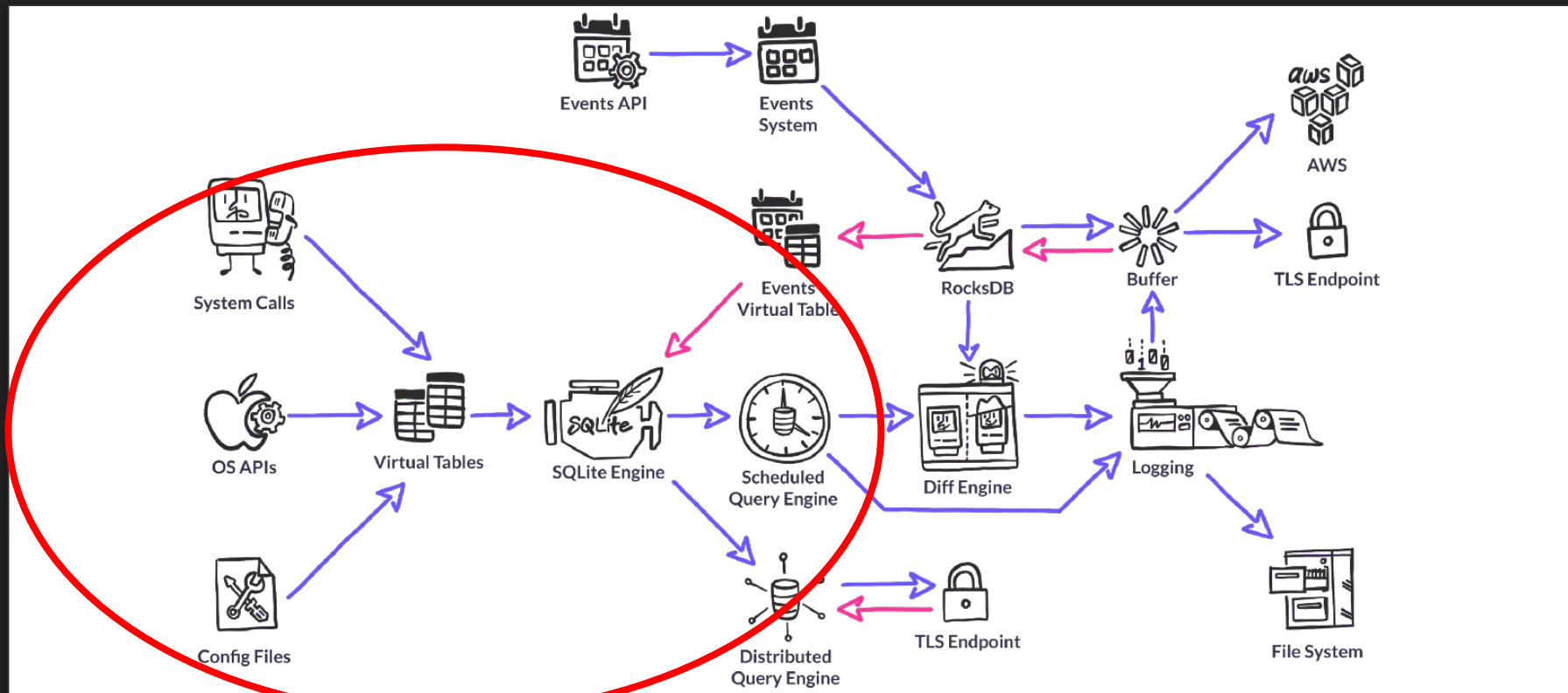
```
LIMIT 5;
```

name	addr	port	family	proto	path
SystemUIServer	0.0.0.0	57645	2	17	/System..
postgres	:::1	5432	10	6	/Applic..
postgres	127.0..	5432	2	6	/Applic..
trezord	127.0..	21325	2	6	/Applic..
Chrome Helper	0.0.0.0	5353	2	17	/Applic..

Osquery: Under the Hood



Osquery: Under the Hood



Osquery Watchdog

- When we start osqueryd, we get two processes:
 - Parent process - The “**watchdog**”
 - Child process - The “**worker**”



<https://dactiv.llc/files/osquery-performance-at-scale.pdf>

<https://zercurity.medium.com/monitoring-and-managing-the-impact-of-query-performance-on-osquery-65d67fe7def6>

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- When we start osqueryd, we get two processes:
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 - Run queries, output logs, etc.



Osquery Watchdog

- When we start osqueryd, we get two processes:
 - Parent process - The “**watchdog**”
 - Child process - The “**worker**”
- Potentially resource-intensive operations are performed in the worker process.
 - Run queries, output logs, etc.
- The watchdog process checks the utilization stats for the worker on an interval.
 - **Resource utilization limits exceeded -> Watchdog kills/respawns worker**
 - **Multiple watchdog kills put the query to blacklist (denylist) for 24 hours**



<https://dactiv.llc/files/osquery-performance-at-scale.pdf>

<https://zsecurity.medium.com/monitoring-and-managing-the-impact-of-query-performance-on-osquery-65d67fe7def01>

Osquery Watchdog

```
I0121 08:44:48.398947 270000128 scheduler.cpp:96] Executing scheduled query expensive_query:
select 1 from users, users, users, users, users, users
W0121 08:45:13.591068 127172608 watcher.cpp:331] osqueryd worker (71861) stopping: Maximum
sustainable CPU utilization limit exceeded: 21
I0121 08:45:13.996376 127172608 watcher.cpp:583] osqueryd watcher (71860) executing worker
(71928)
I0121 08:45:14.841640 163079616 init.cpp:415] osquery worker initialized [watcher=71860]
I0121 08:45:14.842711 163079616 rocksdb.cpp:131] Opening RocksDB handle: /tmp/osquery.db
...
W0121 08:45:23.252063 163079616 config.cpp:317] Scheduled query may have failed: expensive_query
```

```
SELECT * FROM osquery_schedule WHERE blacklisted = 1
```

Configuration options:

--watchdog_level

--watchdog_utilization_limit

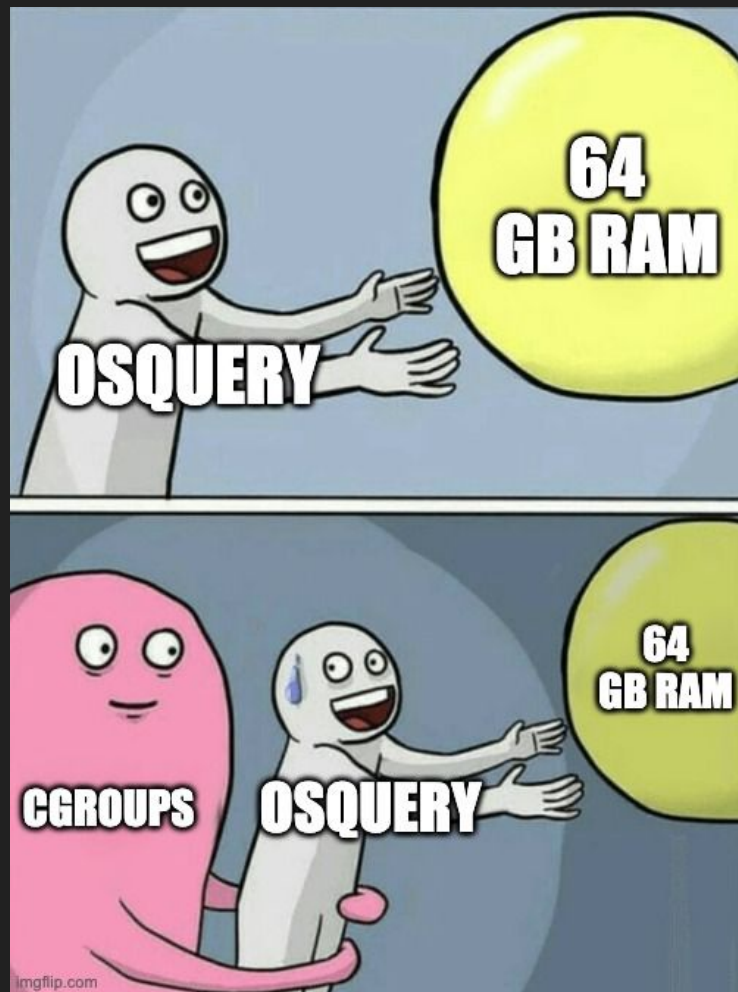
--watchdog_memory_limit

Osquery Watchdog

What should we do if we are not sure about the reliability of Watchdog?

Let's turn on Cgroups! (for Linux)

```
osquery_memory_limit: "{{ (
ansible_memtotal_mb | int >= 16384) |
ternary('1G', '512M') }}"
osquery_cpu_quota: "{{ (
ansible_processor_vcpus | int >= 20) |
ternary('100%', '50%') }}"
```



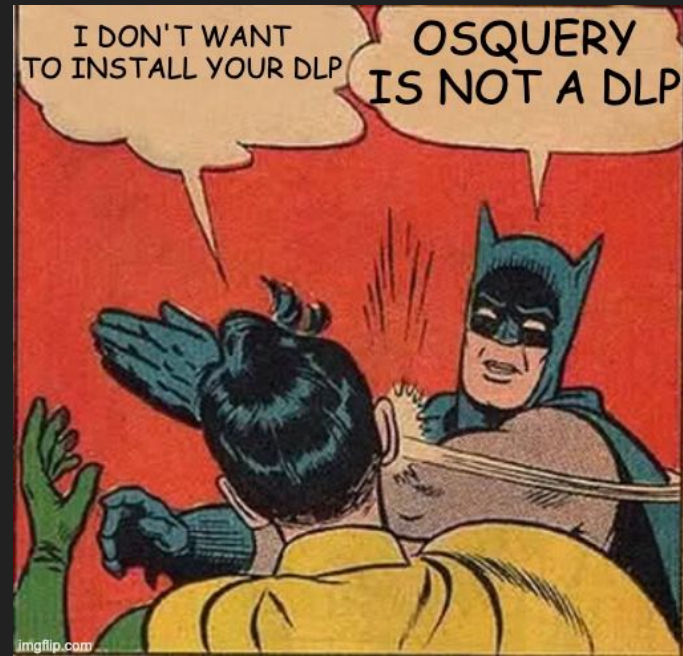
Osquery Possible Use Cases

- **Server Infrastructure**
 - Works good in Linux and Windows servers
 - Observability tool for security regression tests
 - Check something for compliance requirements
 - Lightweight threat hunting and HIDS



Osquery Possible Use Cases

- **Corporate Laptops/PCs**
 - Connections can be unstable
 - Security posturing and device control
 - Lightweight threat hunting & HIDS tool
 - You have to think about employees privacy
 - You have to be ready to properly explain osquery purposes to your colleagues



Osquery from the perspective of some employees - **probe**





3. Advanced Osquery

Osquery Event Tables

- Helps to collect data **continuously**
- Uses OS features to generate events, like **Linux Audit Framework**
- The data is cached in internal **RocksDB** in Osquery
- The feature creates **additional system load** (not always predictable)
- Osquery Watchdog **often doesn't work as expected**

<https://fleetdm.com/guides/osquery-evented-tables-overview>



```
--disable_events=false  
--enable_file_events=true  
--disable_audit=false
```

Osquery Augeas

SELECT * FROM augeas WHERE path = '<path>'

- Use concept of lenses
- Can parse different configuration formats
- Can help us to organise security checks for configs

```
osquery> SELECT label,value FROM augeas
...> WHERE path='/etc/ssh/sshd_config' AND
...> (label='PermitRootLogin'
...> OR label='PasswordAuthentication'
...> OR label='AllowAgentForwarding'
...> OR label='PermitEmptyPasswords');
+-----+-----+
| label          | value |
+-----+-----+
| PermitRootLogin | no    |
| PasswordAuthentication | no    |
| PermitEmptyPasswords | no    |
| AllowAgentForwarding | no    |
+-----+-----+
```

Real life scenario for Osquery: SSH Agent Hijacking

Server

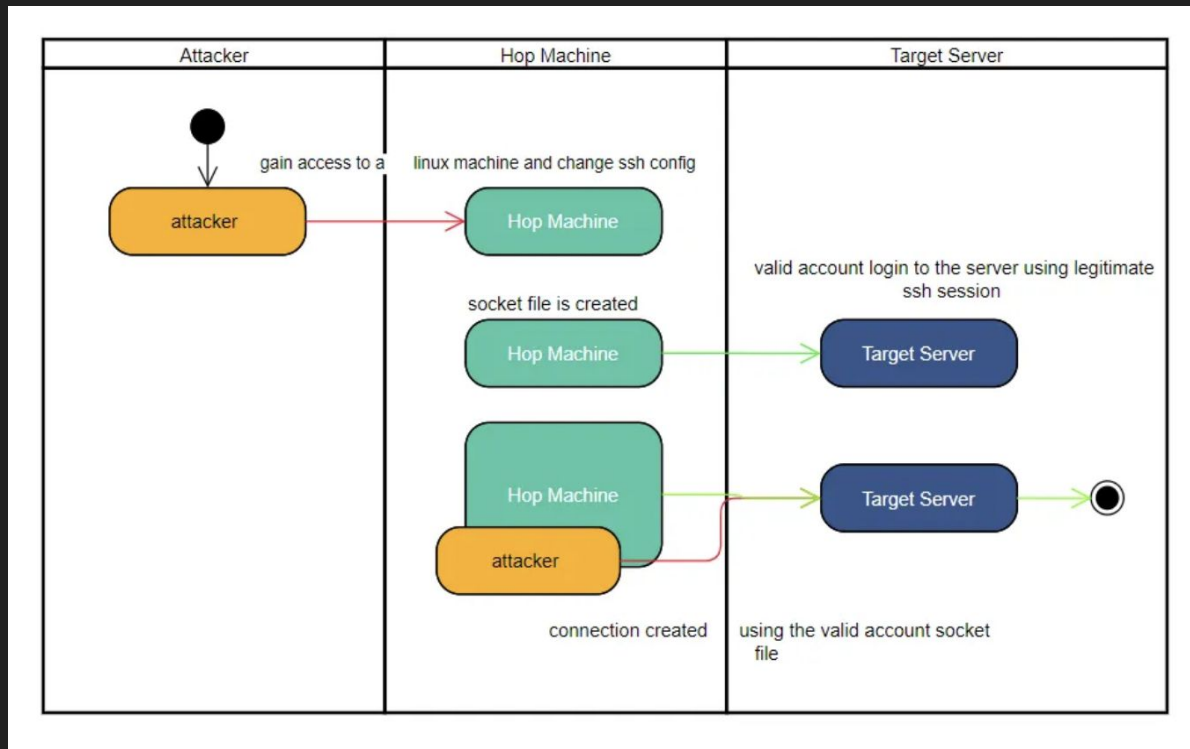
/etc/ssh/sshd_config

AllowAgentForwarding yes

Client

~/.ssh/ssh_config

ForwardAgent yes



<https://hx015.medium.com/ssh-session-hijack-analytic-a2c684ba410f>

<https://book.hacktricks.xyz/linux-hardening/privilege-escalation/ssh-forward-agent-exploitation>

Real life scenario for Osquery: SSH Agent Hijacking

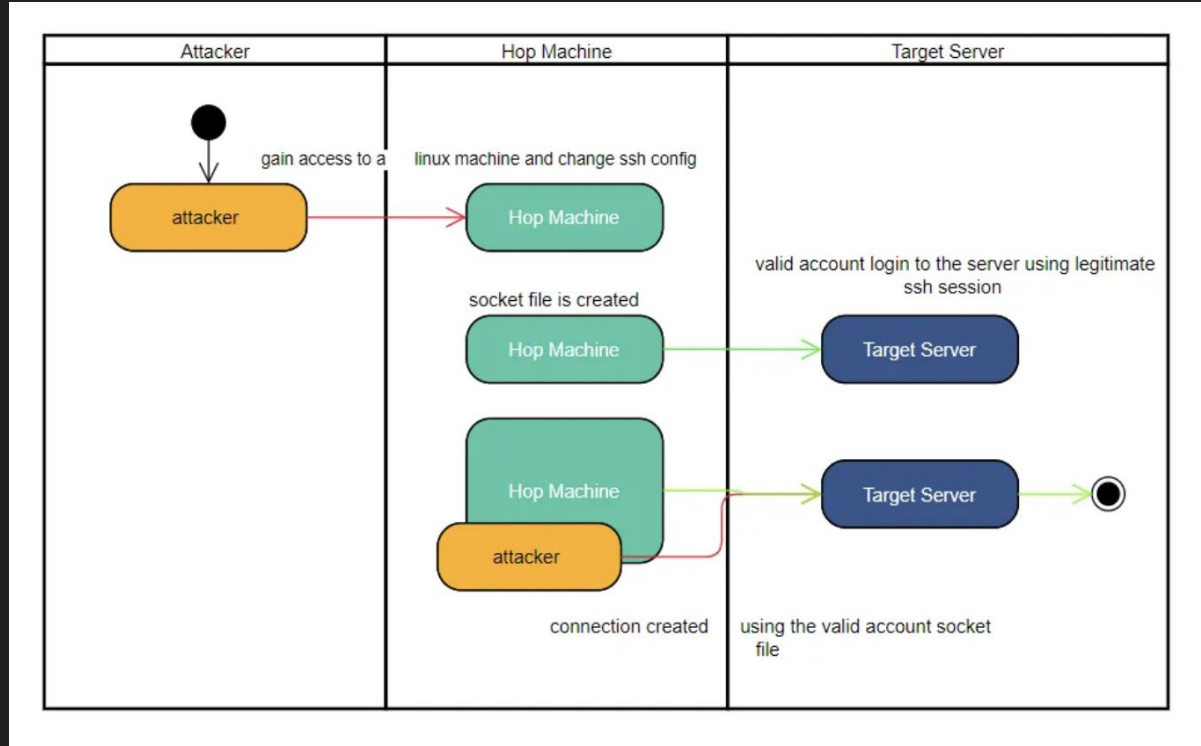
Server

```
/etc/ssh/sshd_config  
AllowAgentForwarding yes
```

Client

```
~/.ssh/ssh_config  
ForwardAgent yes
```

```
SSH_AUTH_SOCK=/tmp/ssh  
-haqzR16816/agent.16816
```



<https://hx015.medium.com/ssh-session-hijack-analytic-a2c684ba410f>

<https://book.hacktricks.xyz/linux-hardening/privilege-escalation/ssh-forward-agent-exploitation>

Real life scenario for Osquery: SSH Agent Hijacking

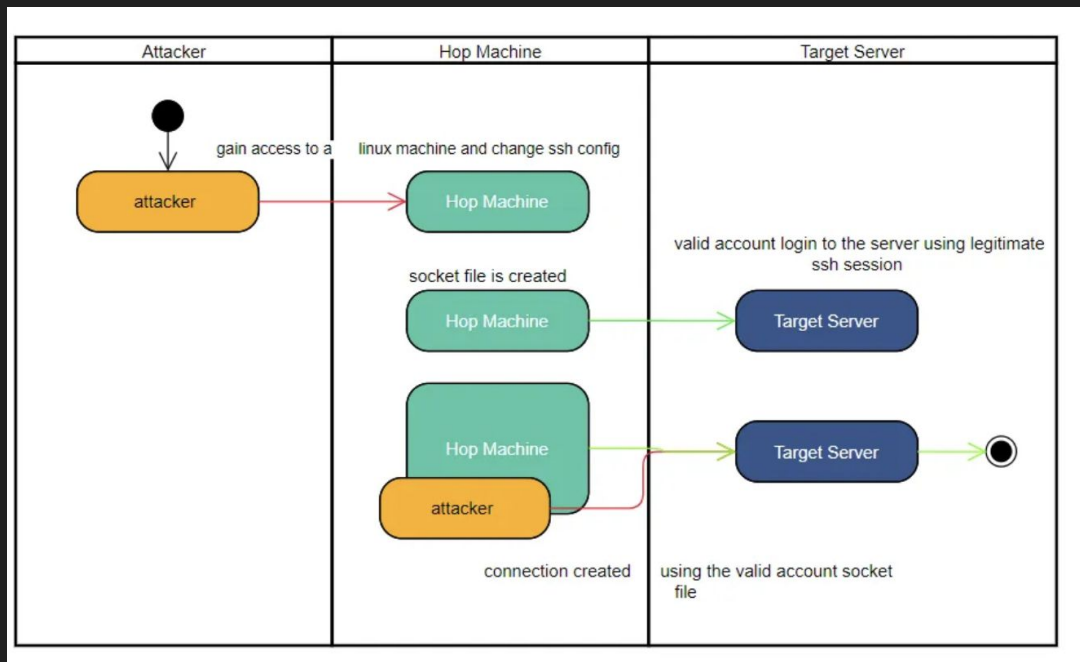
Server

```
/etc/ssh/sshd_config  
AllowAgentForwarding yes
```

Client

```
~/.ssh/ssh_config  
ForwardAgent yes
```

```
SSH_AUTH_SOCK=/tmp/ssh-  
haqzR16816/agent.16816
```



SSH_AUTH_SOCK=/tmp/ssh-haqzR16816/agent.16816 ssh bob@10.10.0.1

<https://hx015.medium.com/ssh-session-hijack-analytic-a2c684ba410f>

<https://book.hacktricks.xyz/linux-hardening/privilege-escalation/ssh-forward-agent-exploitation>

Real life scenario for Osquery: SSH Agent Hijacking

What can we do here with Osquery?

- 1) Find hosts with allowed AllowAgentForwarding and disable it where possible

```
SELECT label, value FROM augeas WHERE path =  
'/etc/ssh/sshd_config' and label = "AllowAgentForwarding" and  
value = "yes"
```

- 2) Find users who currently use ssh agent and wean them off forwarding agents everytime, and also help fix their ssh configs

```
SELECT * FROM file JOIN users using (uid) WHERE file.path LIKE  
'/tmp/ssh%'
```

- 3) Made better network isolation to reduce blast radius
- 4) Decided to use alternative tunneling methods like limited AllowTcpForwarding

File Carving

SELECT * FROM `carves` WHERE path LIKE '/etc/osquery/%/' and `carve=1`

- Take files from remote device with this feature
- Better to use it with osquery manager
- Carefully use this feature with employees' devices or disable



Do
read-only SQL
queries to
remote hosts



Capture
files from
remote hosts
without SSH

<https://zsecurity.medium.com/file-retrieval-with-osquery-using-carves-on-zsecurity-9b157f7c0801>

<https://fleetdm.com/docs/using-fleet/fleetctl-cli#file-carving>

Yara Rules and Osquery

```
SELECT * FROM yara WHERE path like '/root/%%' AND sigrule IN ( 'rule eicar {  
  strings:  
    $s1="X5O!P%@AP[4\\PZX54(P^)7CC)7}$EICAR-STANDARD-ANTIVIRUS-TEST-FILE!  
    $H+H*" fullword ascii  
  condition:  
    all of them  
}'  
) AND matches='eicar'
```

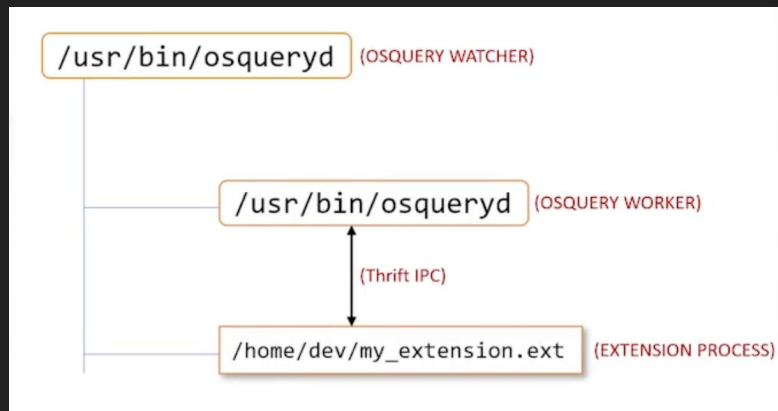
- Swiss knife to identify malware
- Whole system scan can become expensive quickly
- Can work with osquery process and FIM events
- Target smaller set of files (like current processes or specific directory)

<https://www.eicar.org/download-anti-malware-testfile/>

<https://github.com/InQuest/awesome-yara>

Osquery Extensions

- Can be written on **C++**, **Python** or **Go**
- For example, with help of **osquery-go**
 - <https://github.com/osquery/osquery-go>
- Acts as a **separate binary**
- Some interesting extensions **examples**
 - <https://github.com/trailofbits/osquery-extensions>



<https://www.uptycs.com/blog/detect-java-security-vulnerabilities-at-scale-osquery>

<https://www.kolide.com/blog/how-to-write-a-new-osquery-table>

Osquery Concerns and Lacks

- Lack of tables for container engines beyond Docker
- Lack of tables for Cloud and Kubernetes
 - Extensions from Uptycs company are deprecated and no more supported
- Works better in host operating systems



Osquery Concerns and Lacks

- We can try to deploy Osquery in K8S, but implementation can be tricky (especially in dynamic/managed environment)
 - You can look a couple of examples in research of Alexander Ivanov from Wrike (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FvEMwVW6bBI>)
- You can't use osquery to find arbitrary file on filesystem (<https://www.kolide.com/blog/the-file-table-osquery-s-secret-weapon>)





4. Osquery Management

How to manage Osquery for a whole infrastructure?

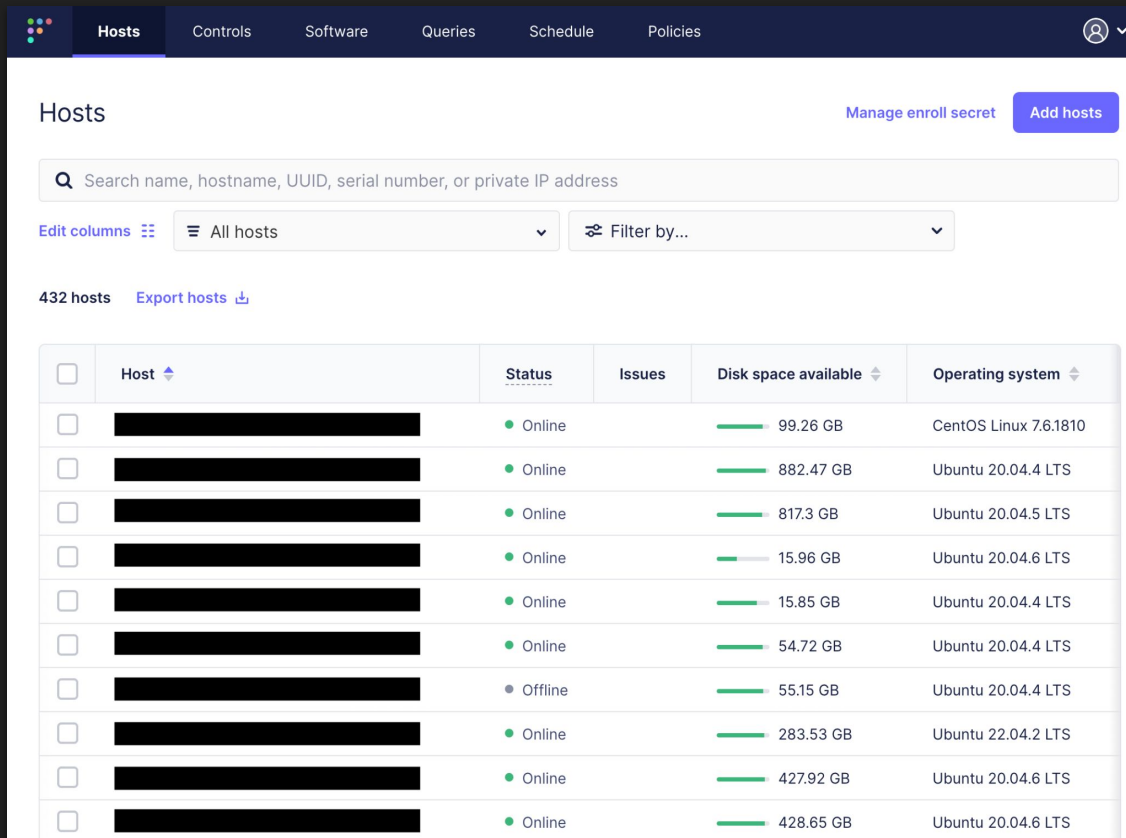
- **Distribute specific queries through config**
 - Can use Ansible, Puppet, Chef, SaltStack, etc
 - If you need to make changes - you need to apply them explicitly
 - Gather logs from local files on endpoints with your favorite log shipper

How to manage Osquery for a whole infrastructure?

- Use manager tools for Osquery
 - Fleetdm (formerly known as Kolide Fleet)
 - Kolide
 - Osctrl
 - Zentral
 - Zercurity
 - Elastic Stack Osquery Manager
 - etc

Fleetdm (formerly known as Kolide Fleet)

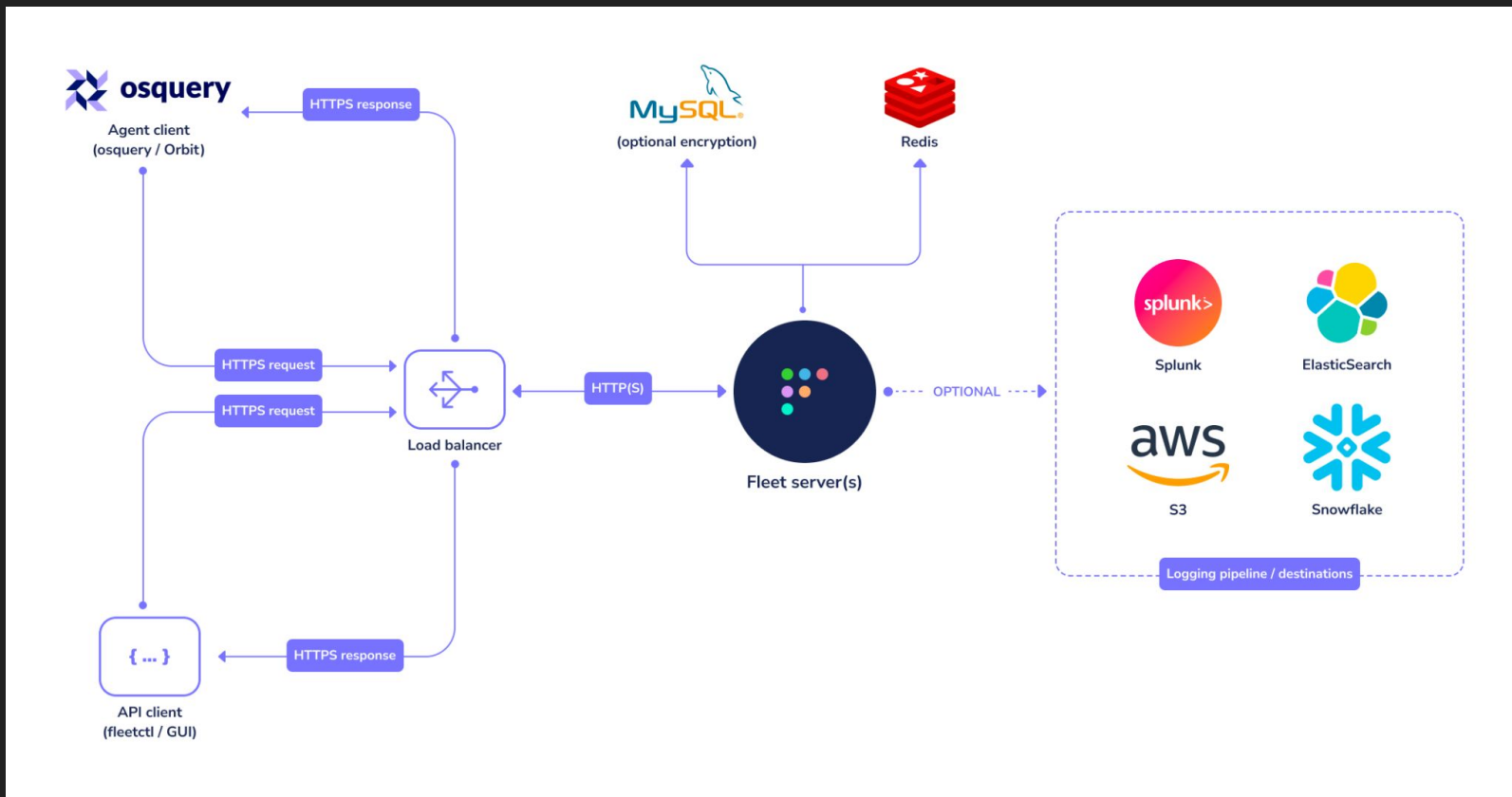
- Core is **open and free**
- **Live queries** across all Osquery fleet
- Can **schedule queries** and log results
- Can save queries as **policies** and **notify about violations**
- Supports **labels and packs** (yet)
- Other features like MDM in paid version



The screenshot displays the Fleetdm web interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with tabs for Hosts, Controls, Software, Queries, Schedule, and Policies. The 'Hosts' tab is active. Below the navigation bar, there is a search bar with the placeholder text 'Search name, hostname, UUID, serial number, or private IP address'. To the right of the search bar are two buttons: 'Manage enroll secret' and 'Add hosts'. Below the search bar, there is a dropdown menu for 'All hosts' and a 'Filter by...' dropdown. The main content area shows '432 hosts' and an 'Export hosts' link. Below this is a table with the following columns: Host, Status, Issues, Disk space available, and Operating system. The table contains 12 rows of host data, with the host names redacted by black bars. The status of the hosts varies between 'Online' and 'Offline'. The disk space available is shown with a progress bar and a numerical value. The operating system is listed for each host.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Host	Status	Issues	Disk space available	Operating system
<input type="checkbox"/>	[REDACTED]	Online		99.26 GB	CentOS Linux 7.6.1810
<input type="checkbox"/>	[REDACTED]	Online		882.47 GB	Ubuntu 20.04.4 LTS
<input type="checkbox"/>	[REDACTED]	Online		817.3 GB	Ubuntu 20.04.5 LTS
<input type="checkbox"/>	[REDACTED]	Online		15.96 GB	Ubuntu 20.04.6 LTS
<input type="checkbox"/>	[REDACTED]	Online		15.85 GB	Ubuntu 20.04.4 LTS
<input type="checkbox"/>	[REDACTED]	Online		54.72 GB	Ubuntu 20.04.4 LTS
<input type="checkbox"/>	[REDACTED]	Offline		55.15 GB	Ubuntu 20.04.4 LTS
<input type="checkbox"/>	[REDACTED]	Online		283.53 GB	Ubuntu 22.04.2 LTS
<input type="checkbox"/>	[REDACTED]	Online		427.92 GB	Ubuntu 20.04.6 LTS
<input type="checkbox"/>	[REDACTED]	Online		428.65 GB	Ubuntu 20.04.6 LTS

Fleetdm Architecture



Fleetdm Security Hardening

- **SAML SSO**

- Group membership based access + implicit 2FA
- Google Workspace, Okta, etc

- **Minimal RBAC**

- Only three roles in free version (**Admin, Maintainer, Observer**)
- Add user to “Observer” role and allow only specific queries
- Unfortunately we can’t assign users to restricted scopes in core

Fleetdm Security Hardening

- Separate settings for Fleetdm and Osquery handlers in LB
 - Stronger requirements for admin panels (2FA, etc)
 - Different ACL for osquery and users
- Gather audit events from MySQL DB to SIEM
 - MySQL “activities” table

Separate settings for Fleetdm on Nginx

```
location ~ /api/(v1/)?osquery {
    proxy_pass https://fleet;
    proxy_set_header Host $host;
    proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;
    proxy_buffering off;
}
}
```

```
location / {
    proxy_pass https://fleet;
    proxy_read_timeout 90;
    proxy_connect_timeout 90;
    proxy_set_header Host $host;
    proxy_set_header X-Real-IP $remote_addr;
    proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For $proxy_add_x_forwarded_for;
    proxy_set_header Proxy "";
    proxy_set_header Upgrade $http_upgrade;
    proxy_set_header Connection $connection_upgrade;
}
}
```



Fleetdm Labels and Osquery Packs

- Packs - **just a group of queries**
- Labels - feature to **create subgroups of hosts**
- We can't schedule query to labeled group of hosts, **only pack**
- There is a default **global** pack in Fleetdm for all hosts

Popular public packs:

<https://github.com/osquery/osquery/tree/experimental/packs>

<https://github.com/palantir/osquery-configuration>

<https://github.com/teoseller/osquery-attck>

<https://fleetdm.com/securing/mapping-fleet-and-osquery-results-to-the-mitre-attck-framework-via-splunk>

Osquery MITRE ATT&CK Pack

```
1  {
2  "platform": "windows",
3  "description": "ATT&CK: T1107,T1158,T1191,T1118,T1216,T1059,T1170,T1086,T1117,T1053,T1035,T1197,T1128,T1134,T1126,T1087,T1201,T1069,T1057,",
4  "queries": {
5    "attrib.exe": {
6      "query": "select * from file WHERE directory = 'C:\\Windows\\Prefetch\\' and filename like '%attrib%';",
7      "interval": 600,
8      "description": "Attrib Execute, usaulay used to modify file attributes - ATT&CK T1158",
9      "platform": "windows"
10     },
11    "schtasks.exe": {
12      "query": "select * from file WHERE directory = 'C:\\Windows\\Prefetch\\' and filename like '%schtasks%';",
13      "interval": 600,
14      "description": "Schtasks Execute, usaulay used to create a scheduled task - ATT&CK T1053,S0111",
15      "platform": "windows"
16     },
17    "taskeng.exe": {
18      "query": "select * from file WHERE directory = 'C:\\Windows\\Prefetch\\' and filename like '%taskeng%';",
19      "interval": 600,
20      "description": "taskeng Execute, usaulay used to create a scheduled task - ATT&CK T1053",
21      "platform": "windows"
22     },

```


Osquery Data Pulling Model

Available intervals options:

- **distributed_interval: 60**
 - Can be changed directly in Osquery flags and in Fleetdm
- **logger_tls_period: 10**
 - Can be changed directly in Osquery flags and in Fleetdm
- **config_refresh: 60**
 - Only in Osquery flags



<https://osquery.readthedocs.io/en/stable/installation/cli-flags>



5. Examples and experience

Osquery for Security: sshd config

config-auth-ssh | allowed PermitRootLogin

Author

 SIEM Admin User

We should have only PermitRootLogin=no in production 

Query:

```
1 SELECT label, value FROM augeas WHERE path = '/etc/ssh/sshd_config' and label =  
    "PermitRootLogin" and value != 'no';
```

Compatible with: macOS Windows Linux

Observers can run

Users with the Observer role will be able to run this query on hosts where they have access.

config-auth-ssh | allowed PasswordAuthentication

Author

 SIEM Admin User

We should have only PasswordAuthentication=no in production 

Query:

```
1 SELECT label, value, path FROM augeas WHERE path = '/etc/ssh/sshd_config' and label =  
    "PasswordAuthentication" and value = "yes";
```

Compatible with: macOS Windows Linux

Observers can run

Users with the Observer role will be able to run this query on hosts where they have access.

Osquery for Security: SSH Private Keys

users-leaks | ssh users private keys 

Author

 You

Add 

Query

```
1 SELECT path, mode, username, datetime(mtime, 'unixepoch', 'localtime') AS mtime, datetime(atime, 'unixepoch', 'localtime') AS atime, inode, file.uid,
   file.gid
2 FROM users
3 JOIN user_ssh_keys USING (uid), file USING (path);
```

Compatible with: macOS Windows Linux ChromeOS

Observers can run

Users with the observer role will be able to run this query on hosts where they have access.

Osquery for Security: Privileged Docker Containers

Find Containers Running As Privileged

<https://community.carbonblack.com/t5/Query-Exchange/Find-Containers-Running-As-Privileged/idi-p/75266> 

Query

```
1 SELECT id, name, image, state, started_at
2 FROM docker_containers
3 WHERE privileged=1;
```

Compatible with:  macOS  Windows  Linux  ChromeOS

Observers can run

Users with the observer role will be able to run this query on hosts where they have access.

Osquery for Security: Software Packages

vulners | rpm packages

Author

 SIEM Admin User

Get software packages from RHEL based servers for Vulners API requests 

Query:

```
1 SELECT (SELECT REPLACE(value, '', '' ) FROM augeas where path='/etc/os-release' and label='ID') as osname, (SELECT REPLACE(value, '', '' ) FROM augeas where path='/etc/os-release' and label='VERSION_ID') as osversion, name || '-' || version || '-' || release || '-' || arch as package FROM rpm_packages
```

Compatible with: macOS Windows Linux

Observers can run

Users with the Observer role will be able to run this query on hosts where they have access.

vulners | deb packages

Author

 SIEM Admin User

Get software packages from Debian based servers for Vulners API requests 

Query:

```
1 SELECT (SELECT REPLACE(value, '', '' ) FROM augeas where path='/etc/os-release' and label='ID') as osname, (SELECT REPLACE(value, '', '' ) FROM augeas where path='/etc/os-release' and label='VERSION_ID') as osversion, name || '-' || version || '-' || arch as package FROM deb_packages
```

Compatible with: macOS Windows Linux

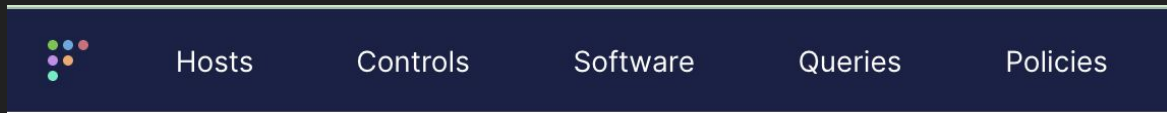
Observers can run

Users with the Observer role will be able to run this query on hosts where they have access.

Osquery for Security: Software Packages

Host	osname	osversion	package
[REDACTED]	ubuntu	22.04	zstd 1.4.8+dfsg-3build1 amd64
[REDACTED]	ubuntu	22.04	zlib1g 1:1.2.11.dfsg-2ubuntu9.2 amd64
[REDACTED]	ubuntu	22.04	zabbix-agent2 1:6.2.9-1+ubuntu22.04 amd64
[REDACTED]	ubuntu	22.04	xz-utils 5.2.5-2ubuntu1 amd64
[REDACTED]	ubuntu	22.04	xxd 2:8.2.3995-1ubuntu2.12 amd64
[REDACTED]	ubuntu	22.04	xkb-data 2.33-1 all
[REDACTED]	ubuntu	22.04	xfsprogs 5.13.0-1ubuntu2 amd64
[REDACTED]	ubuntu	22.04	xdg-user-dirs 0.17-2ubuntu4 amd64
[REDACTED]	ubuntu	22.04	wireless-regdb 2022.06.06-0ubuntu1~22.04.1 all
[REDACTED]	ubuntu	22.04	whiptail 0.52.21-5ubuntu2 amd64
[REDACTED]	ubuntu	22.04	wget 1.21.2-2ubuntu1 amd64
[REDACTED]	ubuntu	22.04	vim-tiny 2:8.2.3995-1ubuntu2.12 amd64
[REDACTED]	ubuntu	22.04	vim-runtime 2:8.2.3995-1ubuntu2.12 all

Concerns for the future of Fleetdm



- There is no **Packs** button in Fleetdm anymore
- This page is available only by direct link **/packs/manage**
- Fleetdm developers focus on paid version and “**Teams**” feature
- “**Teams**” feature can provide great experience for scope restriction
- But Fleetdm wants to use Teams **as replacement for Packs and Labels**
- Fleet will support Packs **until the next major version release**

Concerns for the future of Fleetdm

How to live further?

We still didn't decide, but we can



- Try another osquery manager
- Fork specific Fleetdm version, support and develop it ourselves
- Just live with old version until it breaks
- Live without Packs and Label and query all hosts anytime
- Maybe something else



6. Conclusions

What did we get as result?

- Get current remote machine state! => Different Osquery tables, can write new with extensions
- Identify security misconfigurations! => Augeas and other tables
- Do lightweight Threat Hunting! => Different Osquery tables
- Collect artifacts for investigations! => Carving table
- Make simple vulnerability checks! => Yara rules and packages gathering with Osquery (for checks with a third-party API)
- More security alerts for SOC team! => Different Osquery tables
- Save money! => Osquery is free, Fleetdm also has free core version

Thank you for the attention!



Q&A

My LinkedIn

