

WEBROOT[®]

*BrightCloud Threat Intelligence
App for Splunk*

User Guide v1.5



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Introduction

The Webroot BrightCloud Threat Intelligence App for Splunk is a predictive threat intelligence service that continuously monitors 4.3 billion IPs and identifies malicious IPs that enterprises should detect in their IP traffic and respond to quickly before those malicious IP activities lead to more costly security breaches.

The Webroot BrightCloud Threat Intelligence App for Splunk, hereafter known as the Splunk app, detects and alerts users of malicious IP activities in their infrastructure by doing the following:

- Regularly downloading the most up-to-date malicious IP database from BrightCloud.
- Comparing IP traffic logs stored inside Splunk against the malicious IP database downloaded from BrightCloud.
- Detecting and alerting users of malicious IP activities found in their IP traffic logs.



Note: This document reflects information and images for Splunk Version 6.2.

Prerequisite

The Webroot BrightCloud Threat Intelligence app v1.5 supports Splunk Enterprise v6.0 and higher. The rest of the documentation assumes the user already has a Splunk Enterprise v6.0 or higher deployed and that the user has a valid userid to download apps from apps.splunk.com.

Installation and Configuration

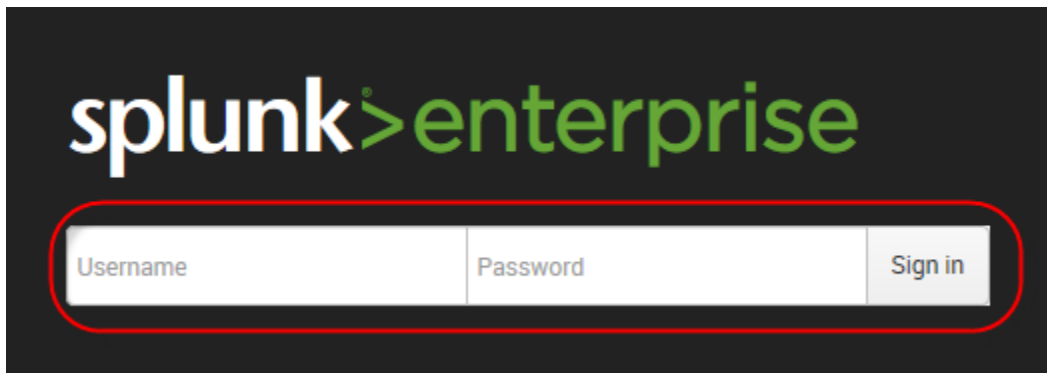
This document assumes that the user has already downloaded the Splunk app from apps.splunk.com. If not, please navigate your browser to apps.splunk.com, search for *Webroot BrightCloud Threat Intelligence* and download it to your local directory.

This section contains instructions on how to:

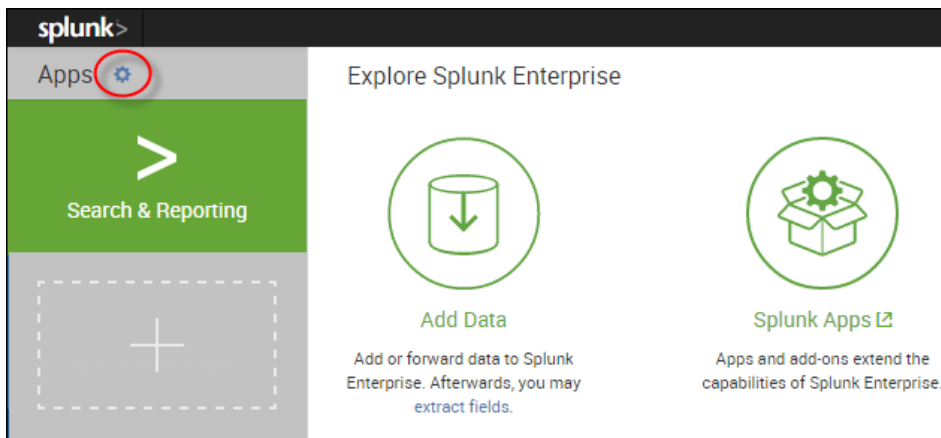
- [Install and configure the Webroot BrightCloud Threat Intelligence app](#)
- [Uninstall the Webroot BrightCloud Threat Intelligence app](#)

To install and configure the Webroot BrightCloud Threat Intelligence App for Splunk:

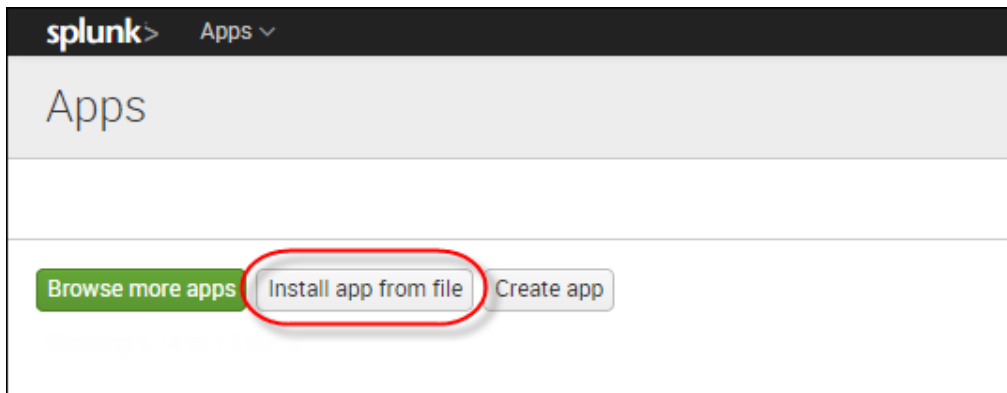
1. Log in to Splunk Web as administrator.



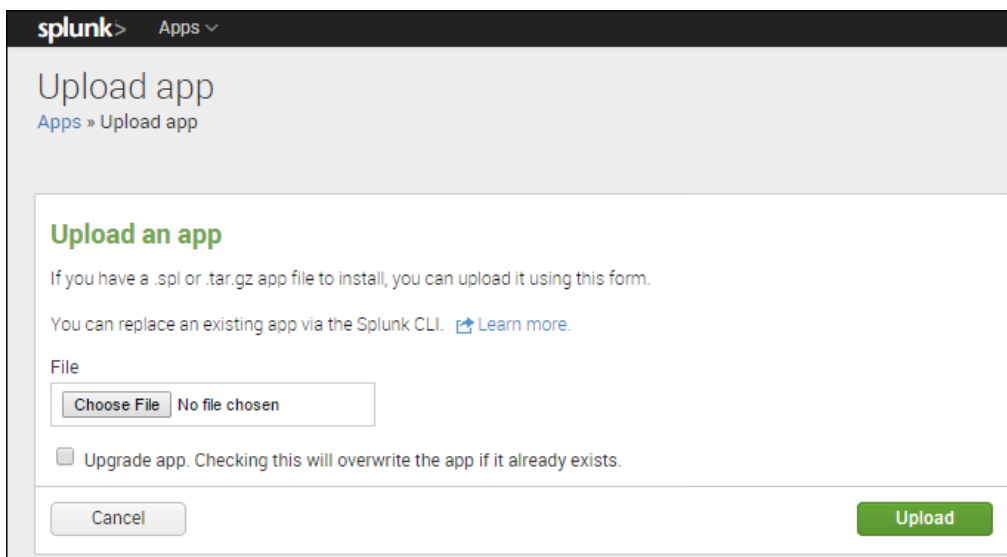
2. On the Home page, click the blue **Apps** icon.



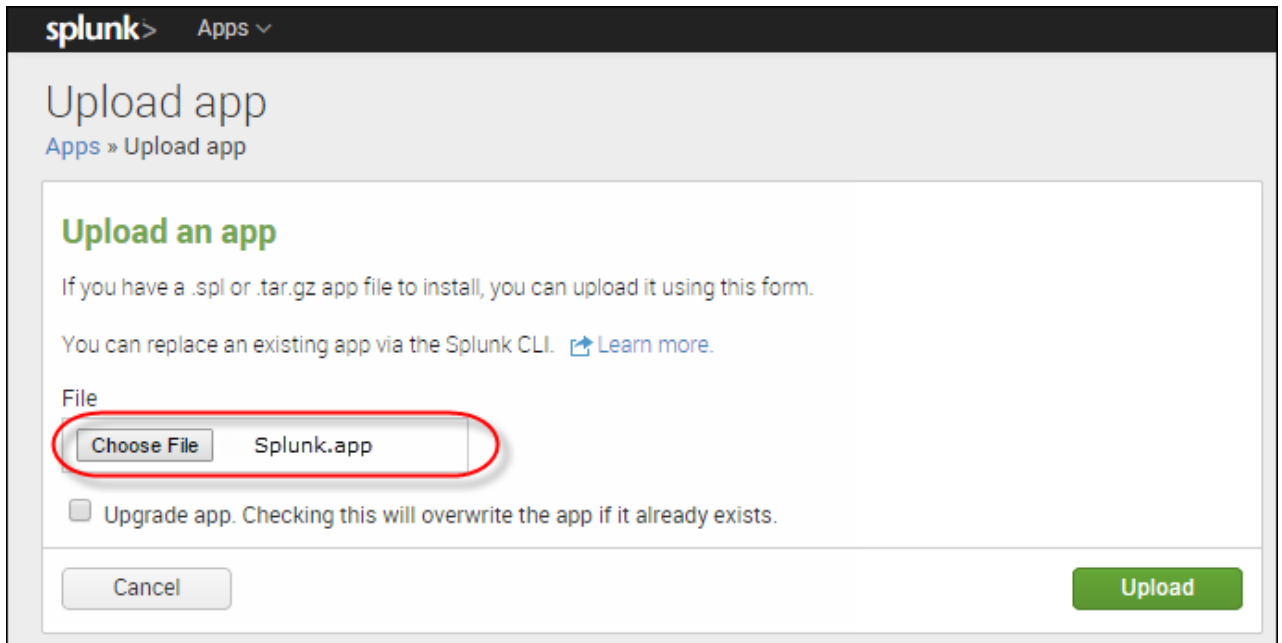
3. Click the **Install app from file** button.



The system displays the Upload app page.

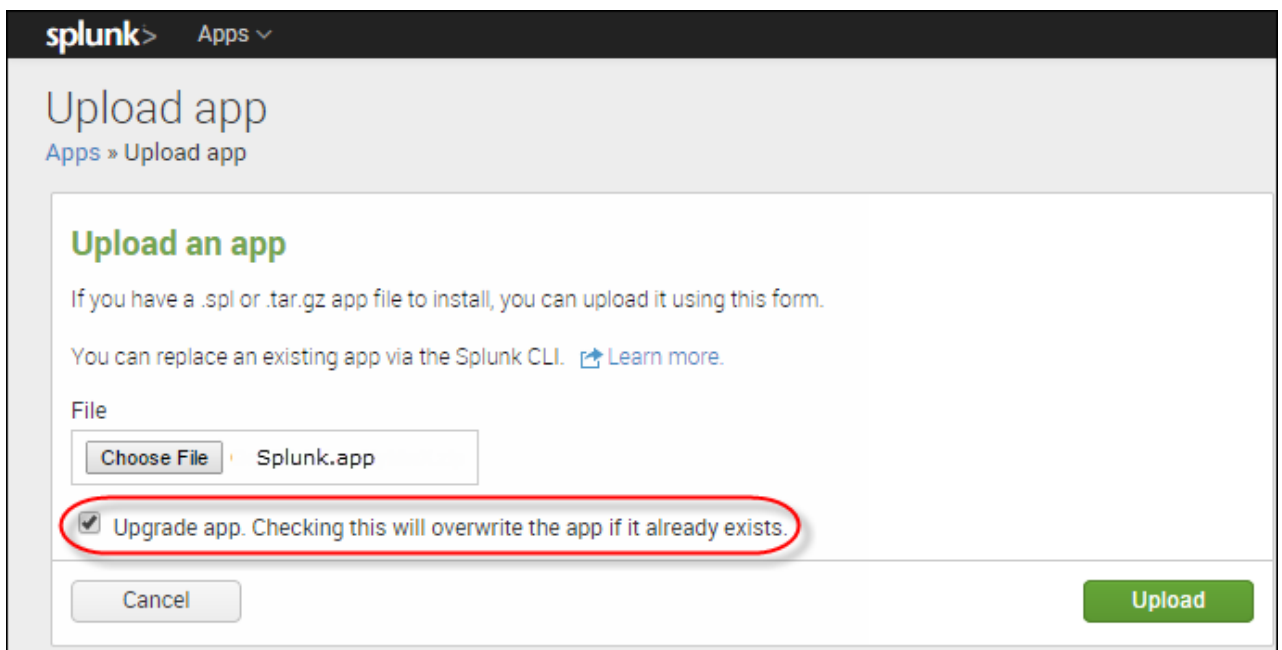


4. In the *File* field, click the **Choose File** button and browse to the file to select it.



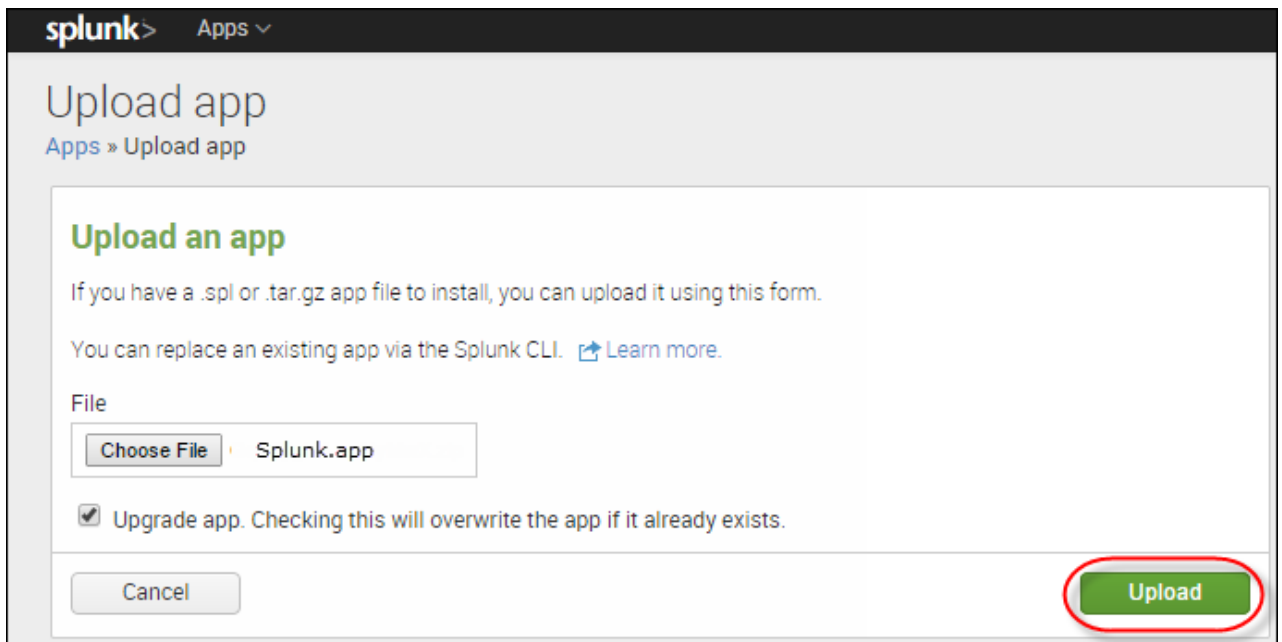
The screenshot shows the Splunk web interface for uploading an app. The breadcrumb trail is 'Apps » Upload app'. The main heading is 'Upload an app'. Below the heading, there is explanatory text: 'If you have a .spl or .tar.gz app file to install, you can upload it using this form.' and 'You can replace an existing app via the Splunk CLI. [Learn more.](#)'. The 'File' section contains a 'Choose File' button and a text input field containing 'Splunk.app'. The 'Choose File' button is circled in red. Below the file input, there is a checkbox labeled 'Upgrade app. Checking this will overwrite the app if it already exists.' which is currently unchecked. At the bottom, there are 'Cancel' and 'Upload' buttons.

5. Select the **Upgrade app** checkbox.



The screenshot shows the same Splunk web interface as the previous one. The 'Choose File' button and the file input field are still present. The 'Upgrade app. Checking this will overwrite the app if it already exists.' checkbox is now checked and circled in red. The 'Cancel' and 'Upload' buttons remain at the bottom.

6. Click the **Upload** button.



splunk> Apps ▾

Upload app

Apps » Upload app

Upload an app

If you have a .spl or .tar.gz app file to install, you can upload it using this form.

You can replace an existing app via the Splunk CLI. [Learn more.](#)

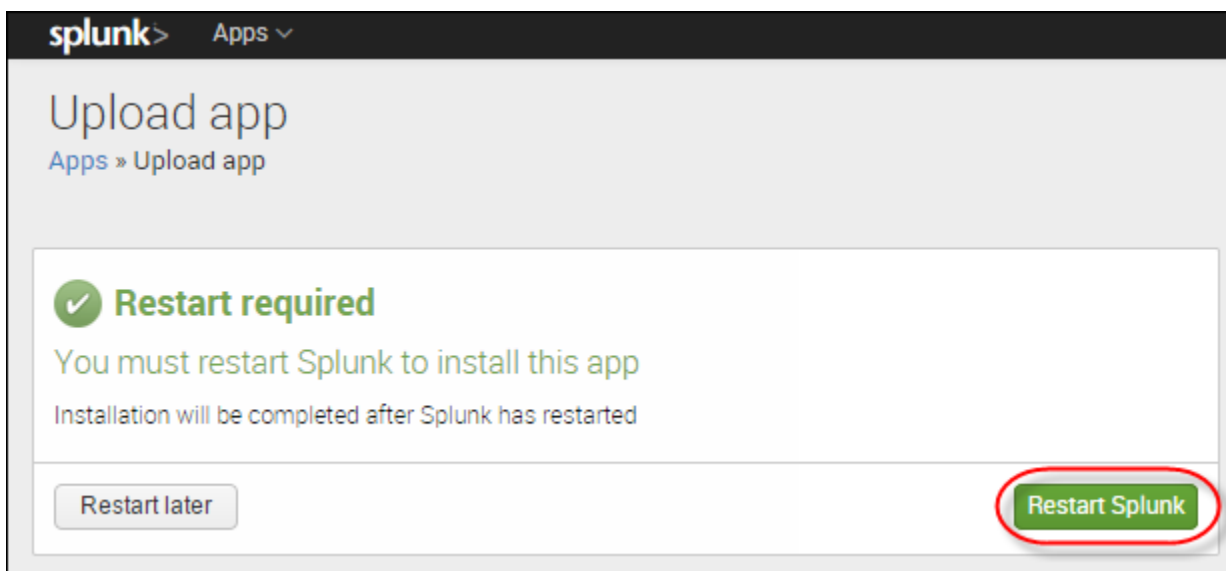
File

Choose File Splunk.app

Upgrade app. Checking this will overwrite the app if it already exists.

Cancel Upload

7. To complete the installation, click the **Restart Splunk** button.



splunk> Apps ▾

Upload app

Apps » Upload app

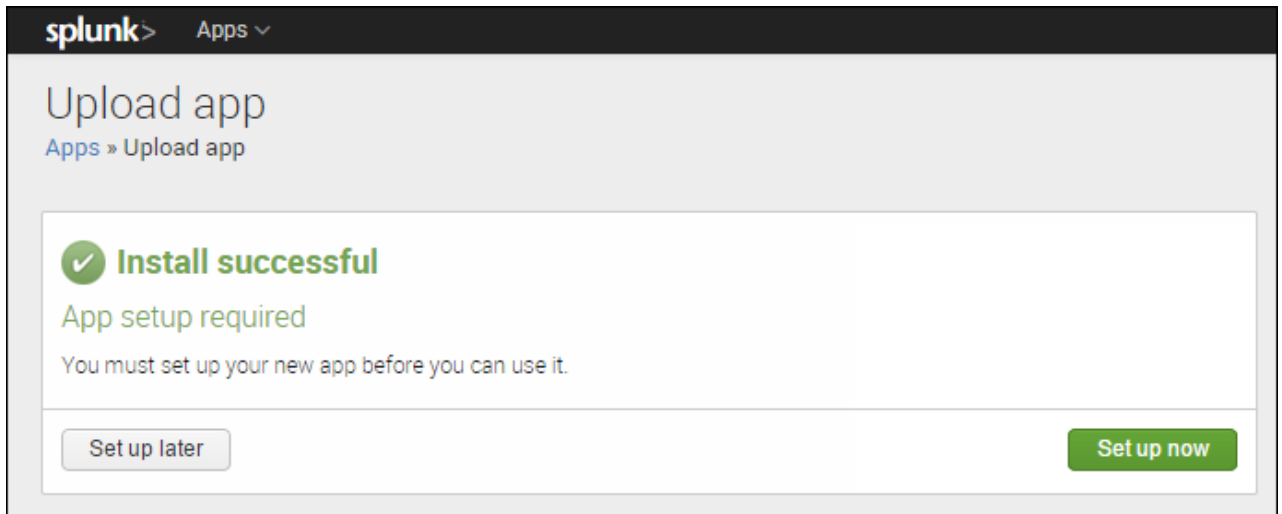
Restart required

You must restart Splunk to install this app

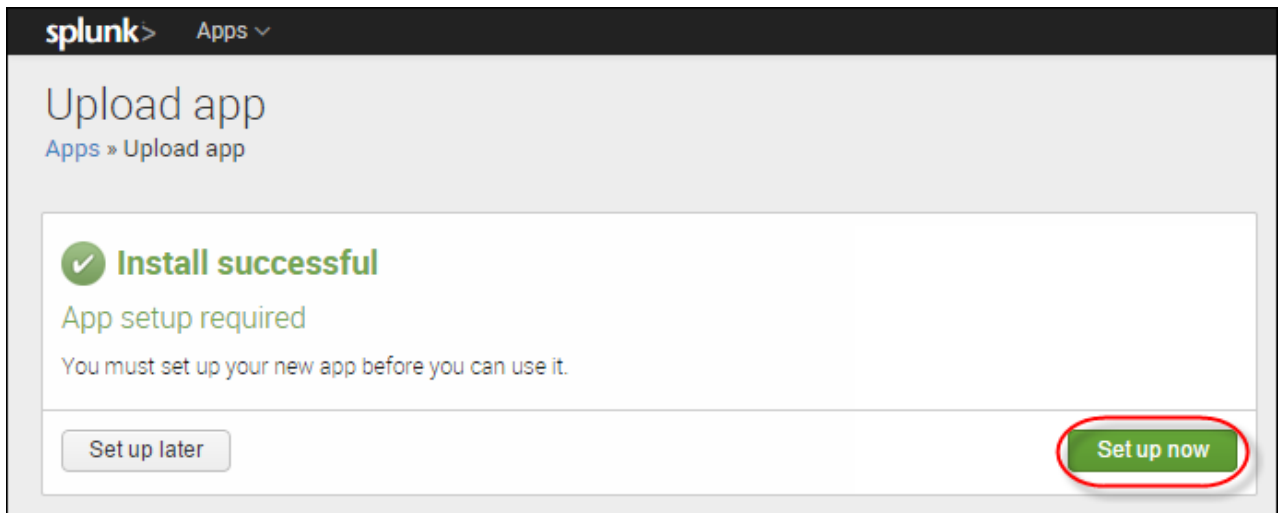
Installation will be completed after Splunk has restarted

Restart later Restart Splunk

The Install successful message displays.



8. Click the **Set up now** button.

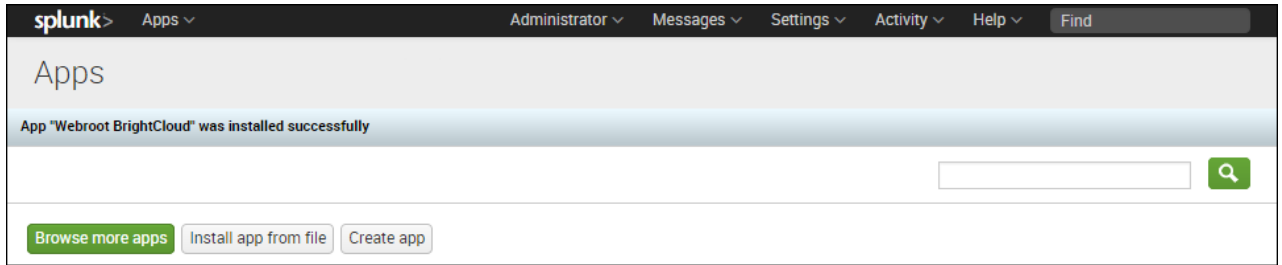


The system displays the Configuration window.

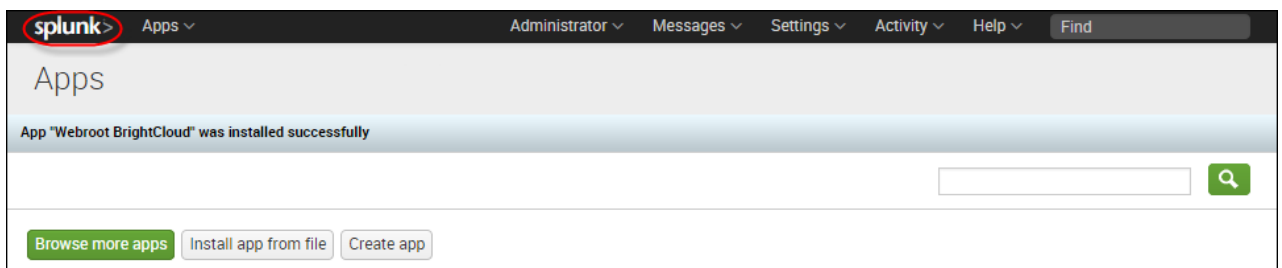
9. In the field, enter your **UID**. This personal license key will be used during the update process.

10. Click the **Save** button.

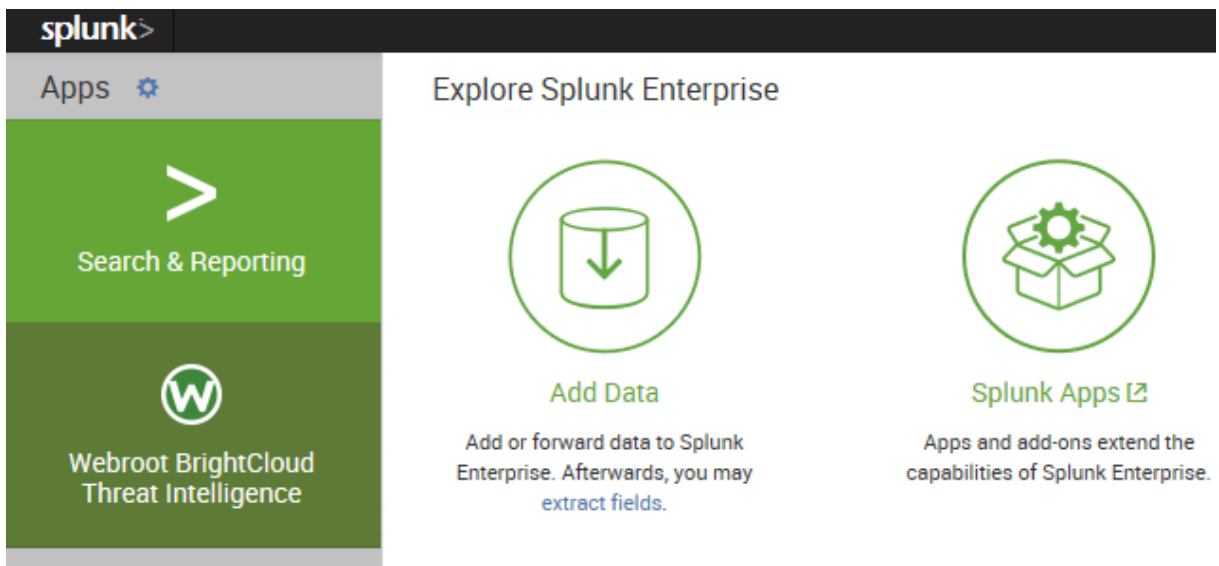
The system displays the Manage Apps window. The message in the upper left of the window indicates whether the app was successfully installed.



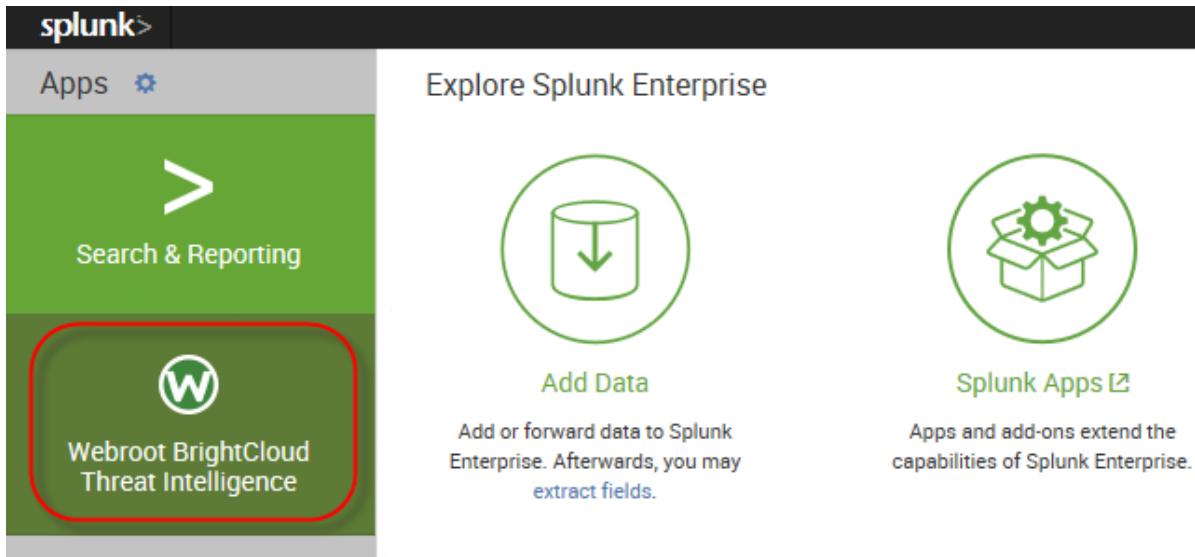
11. Click the **Splunk** link.



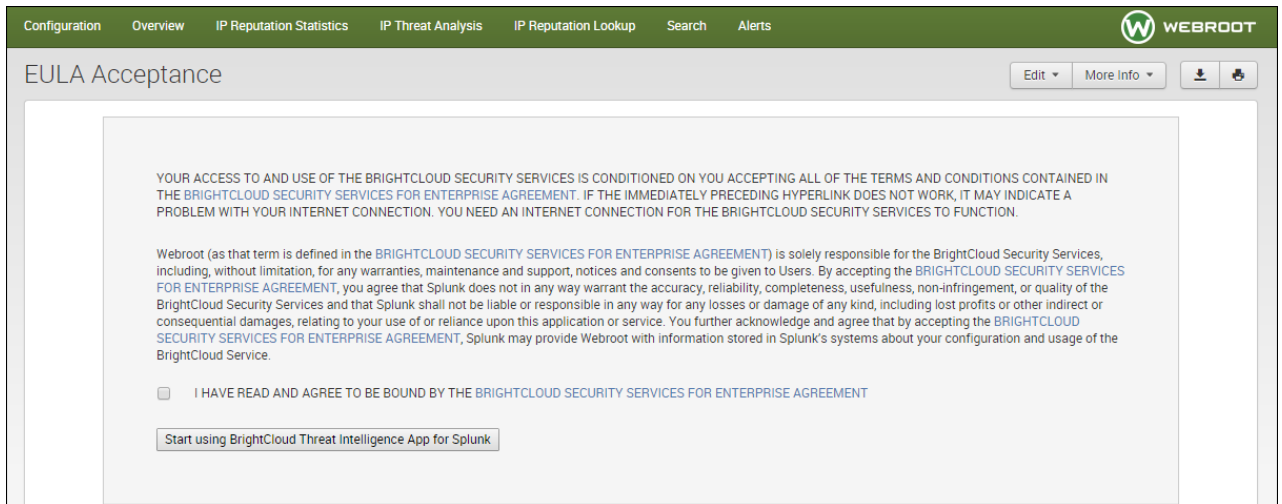
The system displays the Home page, with the icon for the Webroot BrightCloud app in the left column.



12. Click the **Webroot BrightCloud** icon.

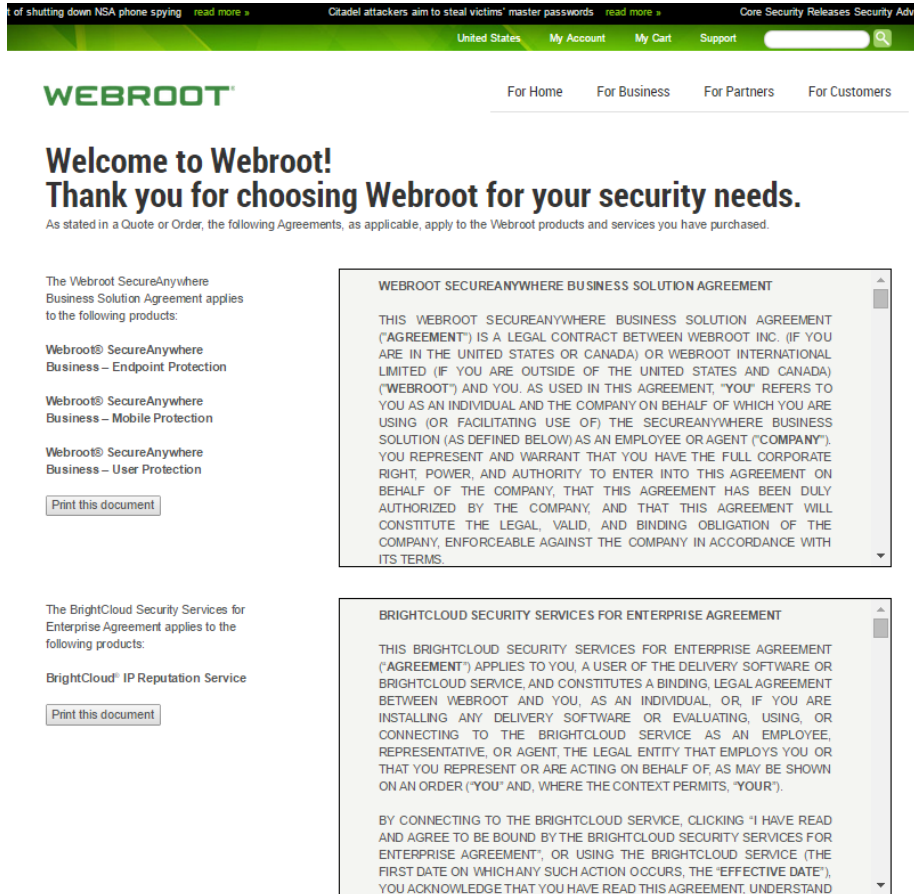


The first time you click the Webroot BrightCloud icon, the system displays the EULA Acceptance page.



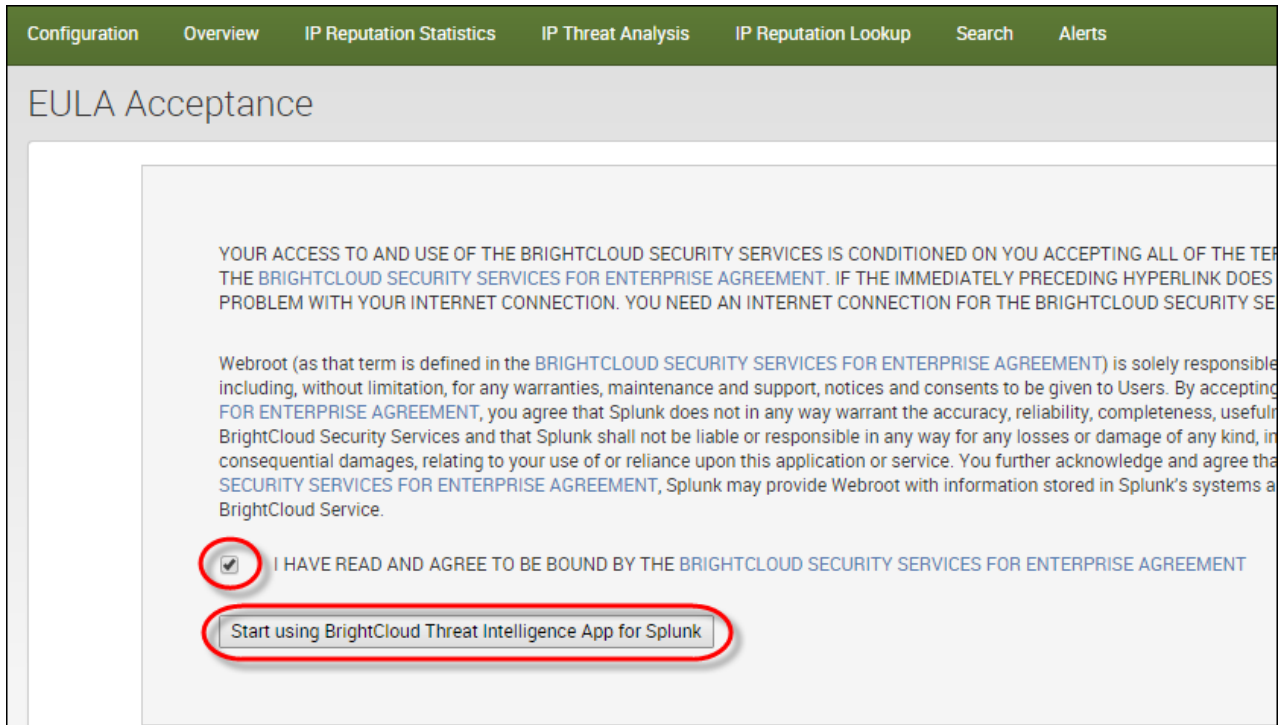
- Optionally, you can click the **BrightCloud Security Services for Enterprise Agreement** link and review the [EULA Acceptance document](#).

The system displays the Welcome to Webroot! Page, where you can review the EULA agreement.

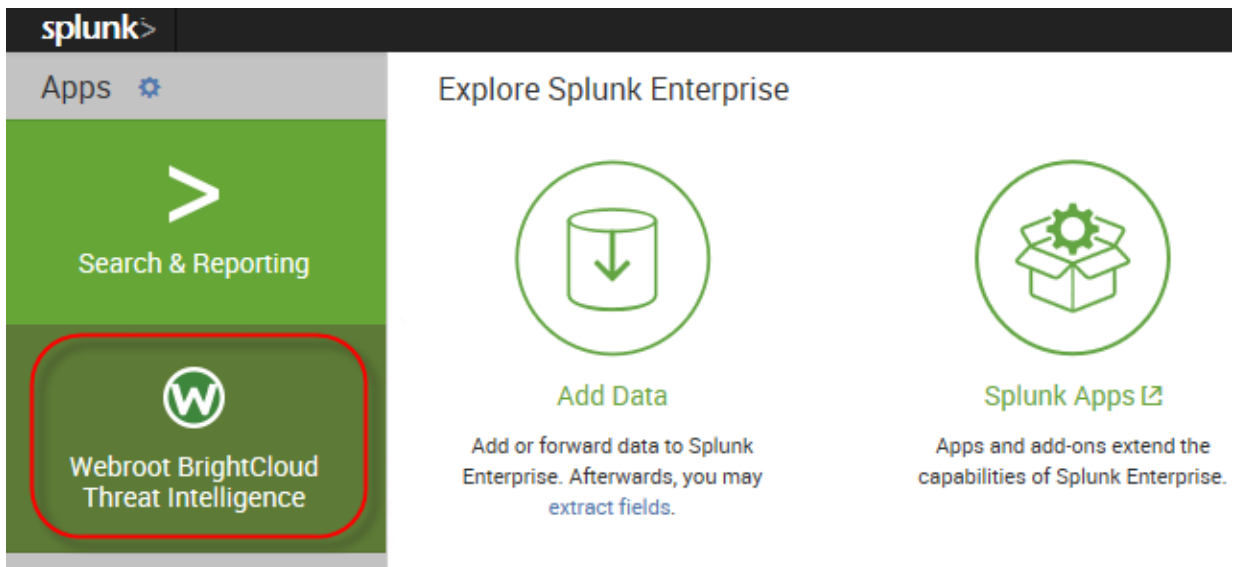


Note: If you do click the link, click the **Splunk** tab in your browser to return to the EULA Acceptance page.

14. Select the checkbox, then click the **Start using Webroot BrightCloud Threat Intelligence App for Splunk** button.



15. When you are ready, return to the Splunk page, and click the Webroot BrightCloud icon.



The system displays the Overview page, where you can access additional functionality.

splunk> App: Webroot BrightCloud Threat Intelligence

Configuration Overview IP Reputation Statistics IP Threat Analysis IP Reputation Lookup Search Alerts

Overview

Why use Webroot BrightCloud Threat Intelligence App for Splunk?

The Webroot BrightCloud Threat Intelligence App for Splunk provides the following benefits to a Splunk user by integrating BrightCloud IP threat intelligence into Splunk:

- **Real-time Threat Detection** – Detect malicious IP activities in incoming / outgoing IP traffic logs indexed by Splunk.
- **Dynamic Alerts** – Alert Splunk users of malicious IP activities detected so they can quickly respond and investigate.
- **Security Analytics** – Correlate BrightCloud IP reputation data with other data indexed by Splunk for correlation analysis & security analytics.

Contact info:
Contact splunk@webroot.com if you have any questions about licensing for this Splunk app for BrightCloud.

To uninstall the Webroot BrightCloud Threat Intelligence App for Splunk:

1. Remove the app or add-on's indexed data.

Typically, Splunk does not access indexed data from a deleted app or add-on. However, you can use Splunk's CLI clean command to remove indexed data from an app before deleting the app. For more information, see [Remove data from indexes with the CLI command](#).

Note: This is an optional step.

2. Delete the app and its directory. This should be located here:

```
$SPLUNK_HOME/etc/apps/<appname>
```

You can run the following command in the CLI:

```
/splunk remove app [appname] -auth <username>:<password>
```

3. You may need to remove user-specific directories created for your app or add-on by deleting the files, if any, found here:

```
$SPLUNK_HOME/splunk/etc/users/*/<appname>
```

4. Restart Splunk.

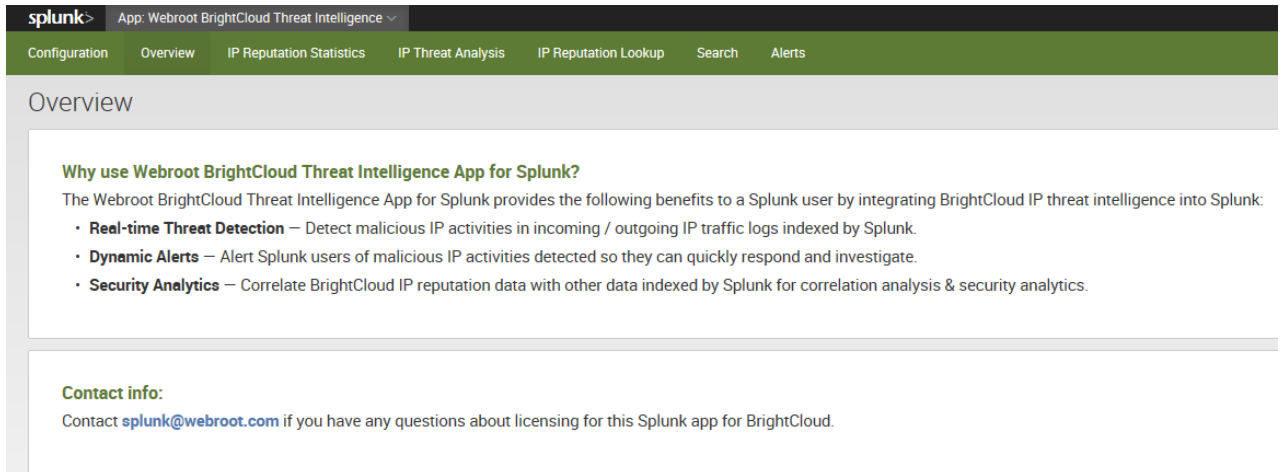
How To Use

The app consists of several dashboards, which are described in this section.

Overview

The Overview tab displays the following information:

- The email address where you can contact Webroot to upgrade your license.
- A description of the Splunk app.



The screenshot shows the Splunk interface for the 'Webroot BrightCloud Threat Intelligence' app. The navigation bar includes 'Configuration', 'Overview', 'IP Reputation Statistics', 'IP Threat Analysis', 'IP Reputation Lookup', 'Search', and 'Alerts'. The 'Overview' tab is selected. The main content area is titled 'Overview' and contains the following text:

Why use Webroot BrightCloud Threat Intelligence App for Splunk?

The Webroot BrightCloud Threat Intelligence App for Splunk provides the following benefits to a Splunk user by integrating BrightCloud IP threat intelligence into Splunk:

- **Real-time Threat Detection** – Detect malicious IP activities in incoming / outgoing IP traffic logs indexed by Splunk.
- **Dynamic Alerts** – Alert Splunk users of malicious IP activities detected so they can quickly respond and investigate.
- **Security Analytics** – Correlate BrightCloud IP reputation data with other data indexed by Splunk for correlation analysis & security analytics.

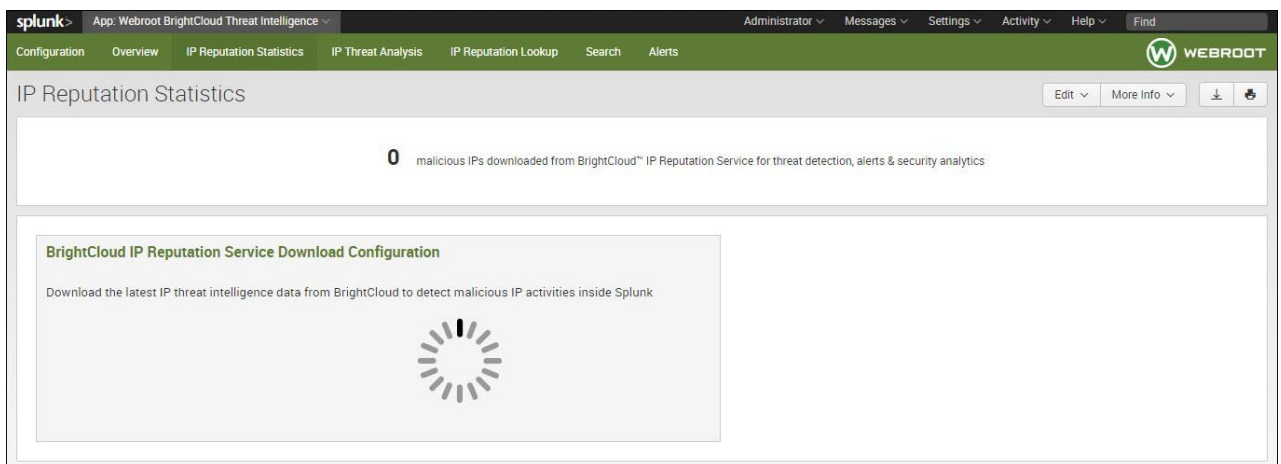
Contact info:
Contact splunk@webroot.com if you have any questions about licensing for this Splunk app for BrightCloud.

IP Reputation Statistics

The Splunk app needs to first download the list of millions of malicious IPs from the BrightCloud IP Reputation Service to a local IP reputation database. It will then regularly update the local IP reputation database with updates from BrightCloud. The local IP reputation database is used to correlate against log files indexed by Splunk and detect malicious IP activities.

The IP Reputation Statistics tab displays information about the local IP reputation database:

- The number of IP addresses contained in the database that have been downloaded from BrightCloud Threat Intelligence Service.
- The version number and the build date.



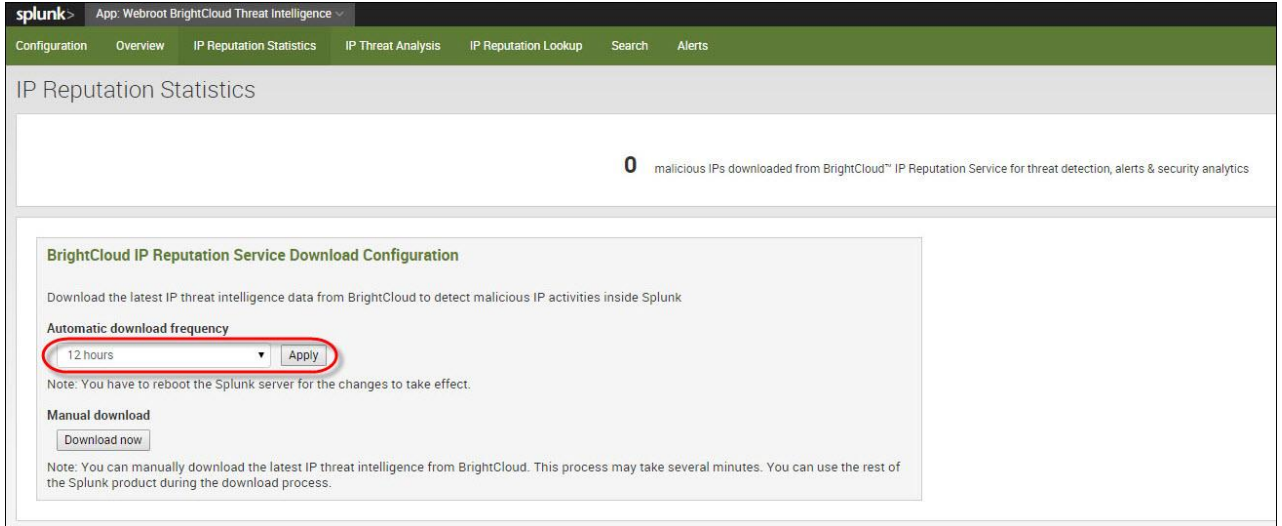
To download the first version of the IP reputation database:

1. Do either of the following:

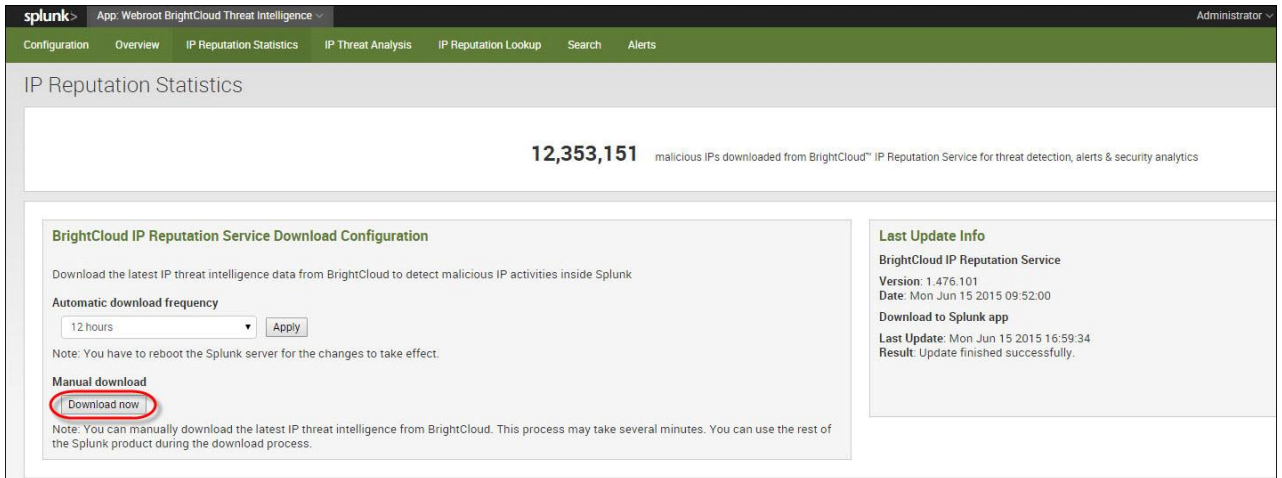
- From the *Automatic download frequency* drop-down menu, select a frequency and then click the **Apply** button. This will trigger the initial download and creation of the local IP reputation database as well as subsequent regular updates to it. After installation, you can define the update frequency of the TI db by setting the frequency from the *Automatic download frequency* drop-down menu.

The first and initial download starts after the defined period of time of the download frequency; for example, if you select the 12 hour period, the download will run at 12 am and 12 pm every day.

If you don't want to wait for the scheduled download, we recommend that you manually download the TI db, and you will be able to start working with our app immediately.



- To manually trigger the download of the latest data from BrightCloud IP Reputation Service to the local IP reputation database, click the **Download now** button. Please note that this is a one-time operation. To set up regular update of the local IP reputation database, select a frequency from the *Automatic download frequency* drop-down menu.



The system displays the following information:

- The number of IP addresses contained in the database that have been downloaded from BrightCloud IP Reputation Service.
- The version number and the build date.

The screenshot displays the Splunk interface for the Webroot BrightCloud app. The top navigation bar includes 'splunk>', 'App: Webroot BrightCloud', and user options 'demouser' and 'Messages'. The main menu contains 'Configuration', 'Overview', 'IP Reputation Statistics', 'IP Threat Analysis', 'IP Reputation Lookup', 'Search', and 'Alerts'. The 'IP Reputation Statistics' section shows a large red-bordered box containing the number '11,836,416' and the text 'malicious IPs downloaded from BrightCloud™ IP Reputation Service for threat detection, alerts & security analytics'. Below this, the 'BrightCloud IP Reputation Service Download Configuration' section provides instructions for downloading the latest IP threat intelligence data. It includes an 'Automatic download frequency' dropdown set to '1 hour' with an 'Apply' button, and a 'Manual download' section with a 'Download now' button. A note states: 'Note: You have to reboot the Splunk server for the changes to take effect.' and another note states: 'Note: You can manually download the latest IP threat intelligence from BrightCloud. This process may take several minutes. You can use the rest of the Splunk product during the download process.' To the right, the 'Last Update Info' section is highlighted with a red border and contains the following information: 'BrightCloud IP Reputation Service', 'Version: 1.265.107', 'Date: 11/19/2014 7:10 AM', 'Download to Splunk app', 'Last Update: 2014-11-19 16:00:19 UTC', and 'Result: Update finished successfully.'

Keep in mind the following:

- It takes a couple of minutes for the update to take place as it downloads the changes since the last update and merges those into the local database file.
- Additionally, you can set the frequency of the update to either 15 minutes, 1 hour, 12 hours, or 24 hours. If you change the frequency, you must reboot the Splunk server for the change to take effect.

IP Threat Analysis

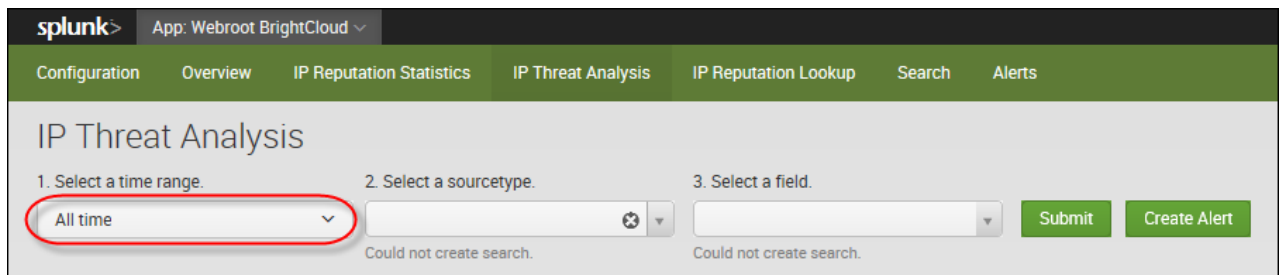
The IP Threat Analysis tab lets you examine threats using time ranges, source types, and other data points.

You can look for malicious IP activities in specific log files indexed by Splunk and alert the info security team so that they can quickly respond and investigate these activities. Use the IP Threat Analysis tab to accomplish this by:

- Selecting specific time frame when user wants to search for malicious IP activities
- Selecting specific log files for searching
- Selecting specific IP fields in those log files

To run a threat analysis:

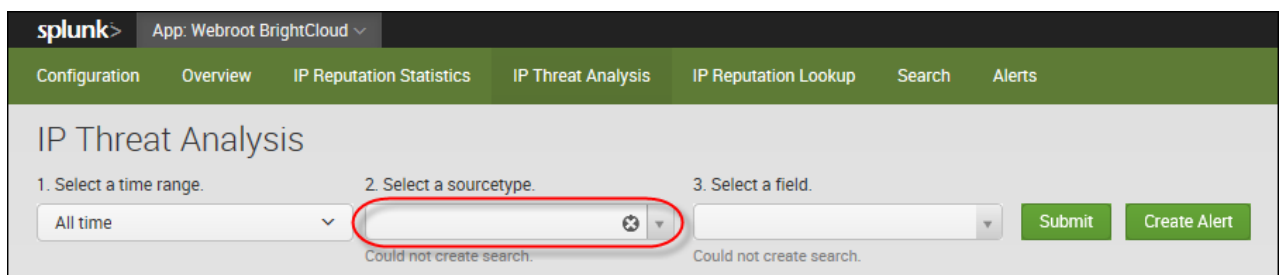
1. From the *Select a time range* drop-down menu, select a time range.



The screenshot shows the Splunk interface for the Webroot BrightCloud app. The navigation bar includes 'Configuration', 'Overview', 'IP Reputation Statistics', 'IP Threat Analysis', 'IP Reputation Lookup', 'Search', and 'Alerts'. The main heading is 'IP Threat Analysis'. Below the heading, there are three steps: '1. Select a time range.', '2. Select a sourcetype.', and '3. Select a field.'. The first step has a dropdown menu with 'All time' selected, which is circled in red. The second and third steps have empty dropdown menus with a 'Could not create search.' message below them. There are 'Submit' and 'Create Alert' buttons on the right.

2. From the *Select a sourcetype* drop-down menu, select a sourcetype.

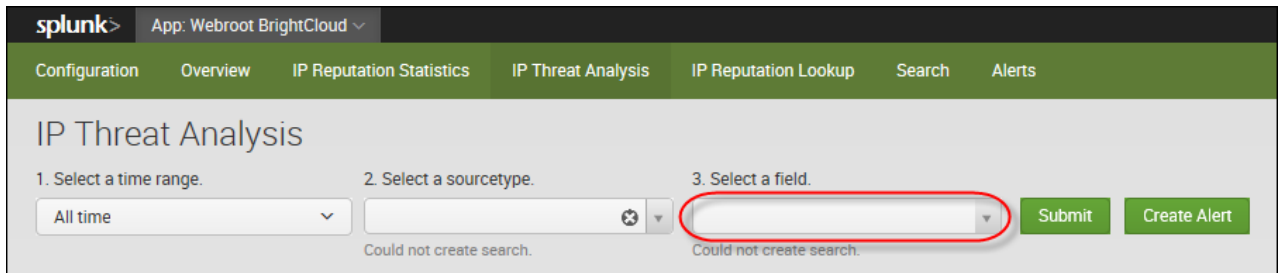
A sourcetype is a log file that will be analyzed against the IP reputation database. The user can select **All** to include all sourcetypes, or the user can select a specific sourcetype.



The screenshot shows the same Splunk interface as the previous one. In this step, the '2. Select a sourcetype.' dropdown menu is circled in red, indicating that a sourcetype has been selected. The other elements, including the 'All time' time range, the '3. Select a field.' dropdown, and the 'Submit' and 'Create Alert' buttons, remain the same.

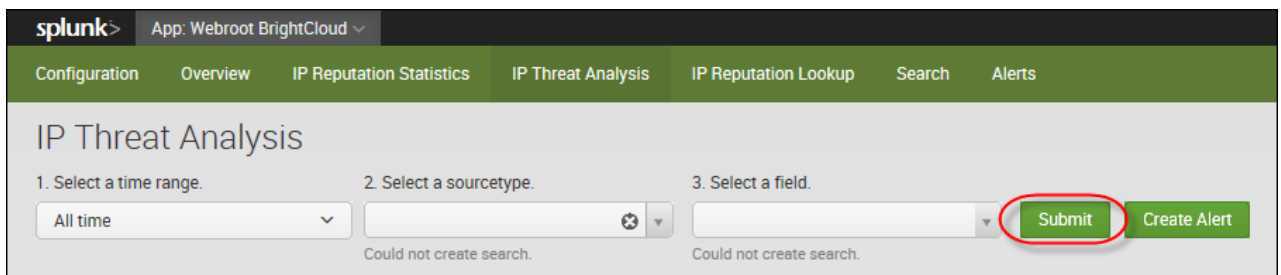
3. From the *Select a field* drop-down menu, select a data field in the log file specified in the sourcetype selection.

A data field is the specific IP field inside of the log files that will be compared against the IP reputation database.



The screenshot shows the Splunk interface for the 'IP Threat Analysis' app. The navigation bar includes 'Configuration', 'Overview', 'IP Reputation Statistics', 'IP Threat Analysis', 'IP Reputation Lookup', 'Search', and 'Alerts'. The main content area is titled 'IP Threat Analysis' and contains three steps: '1. Select a time range.' with a dropdown set to 'All time', '2. Select a sourcetype.' with an empty input field and a 'Could not create search.' error message, and '3. Select a field.' with an empty dropdown menu highlighted by a red circle. To the right of the dropdowns are 'Submit' and 'Create Alert' buttons.

4. Click the **Submit** button.



This screenshot is identical to the previous one, but the 'Submit' button is now highlighted with a red circle, indicating the next step in the process.

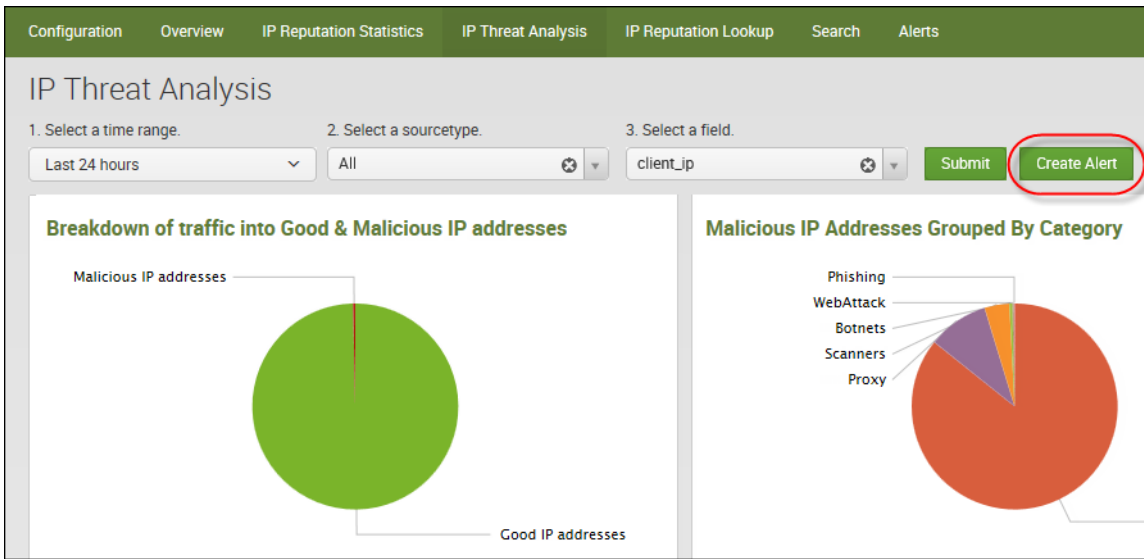
Note: To correlate IP rep against multiple sourcetypes or fields, please create merged sourcetypes and fields by combining multiple sourcetypes or fields into singles in Splunk, and then come back to this Splunk app to use those merged sourcetypes or fields.

The dashboard displays a table with the following information:

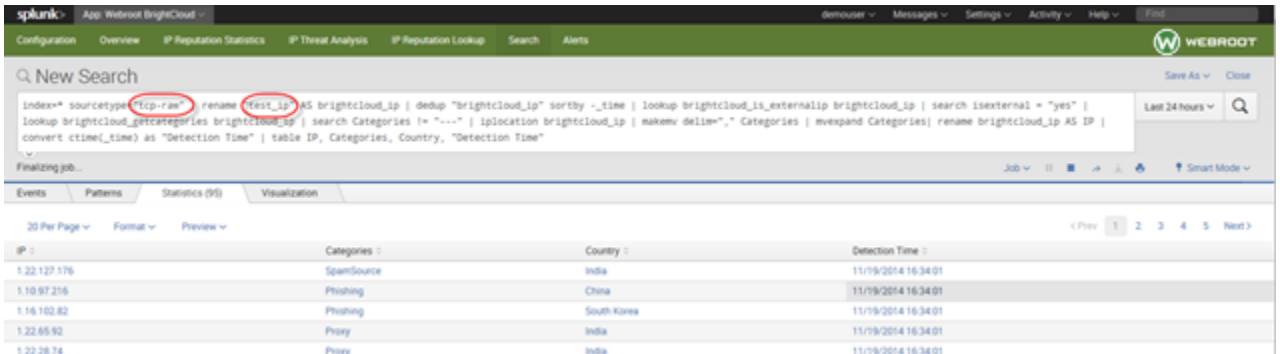
- The proportion between good and bad IP addresses
- Malicious IPs grouped by category and country.
- Potentially malicious IP addresses.
- A map with the threats' geo-distribution.



5. To create an alert, click the **Create Alert** button at the top of the page.



When you create an alert, you will be notified of malicious IP activities detected with BrightCloud Reputation.



6. From here you can create a personalized alert.

Save As Alert

Title

Description

Alert type Scheduled Real Time

Time Range

Schedule On at

Trigger condition

Trigger if number of results

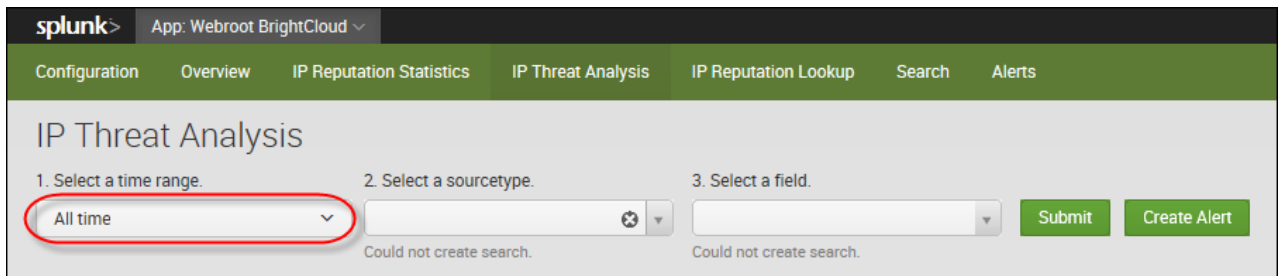
For more information on how to create a personalized alert, see the [Splunk Alerting Manual](#).

One-Click Lookup of Malicious IPs From IP Threat Analysis

In addition to creating an alert from the IP Threat Analysis tab, you can also click on any malicious IP detected and look up additional info on that IP for investigation and analysis.

To look up malicious IPs:

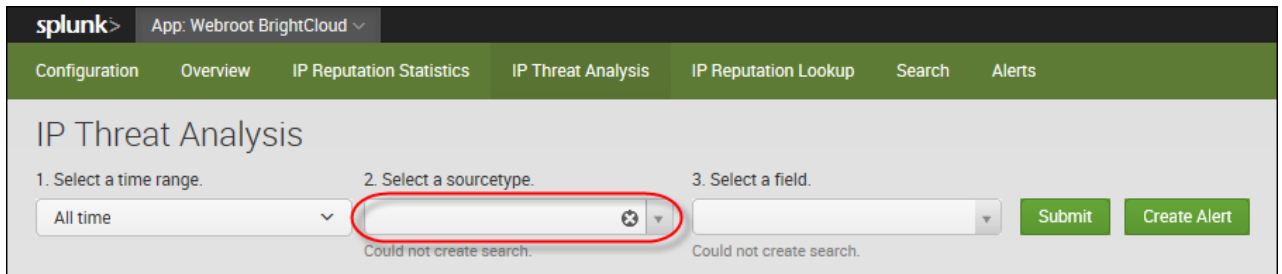
1. From the *Select a time range* drop-down menu, select a time range.



The screenshot shows the Splunk interface for the Webroot BrightCloud app. The navigation bar includes 'Configuration', 'Overview', 'IP Reputation Statistics', 'IP Threat Analysis', 'IP Reputation Lookup', 'Search', and 'Alerts'. The main heading is 'IP Threat Analysis'. Below it, there are three steps: '1. Select a time range.', '2. Select a sourcetype.', and '3. Select a field.'. The first dropdown menu, labeled 'All time', is circled in red. Below the dropdowns, there are two error messages: 'Could not create search.' and 'Could not create search.'. There are two green buttons: 'Submit' and 'Create Alert'.

2. From the *Select a sourcetype* drop-down menu, select a sourcetype.

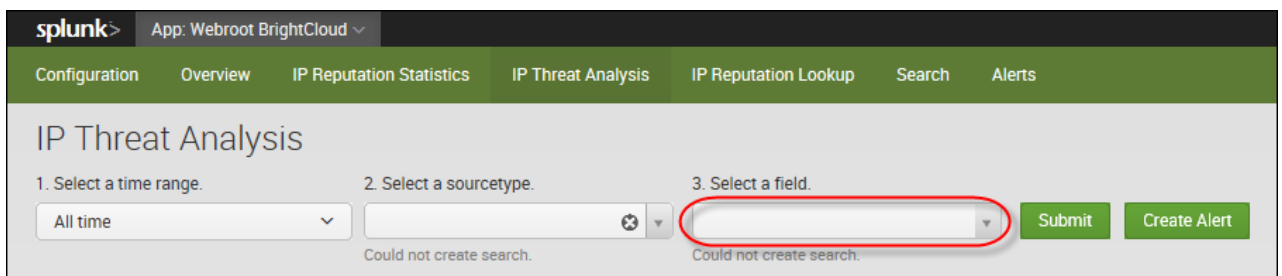
A sourcetype is a log file that will be analyzed against our IP reputation database.



The screenshot shows the Splunk interface for the Webroot BrightCloud app. The navigation bar includes 'Configuration', 'Overview', 'IP Reputation Statistics', 'IP Threat Analysis', 'IP Reputation Lookup', 'Search', and 'Alerts'. The main heading is 'IP Threat Analysis'. Below it, there are three steps: '1. Select a time range.', '2. Select a sourcetype.', and '3. Select a field.'. The second dropdown menu, labeled 'Could not create search.', is circled in red. Below the dropdowns, there are two error messages: 'Could not create search.' and 'Could not create search.'. There are two green buttons: 'Submit' and 'Create Alert'.

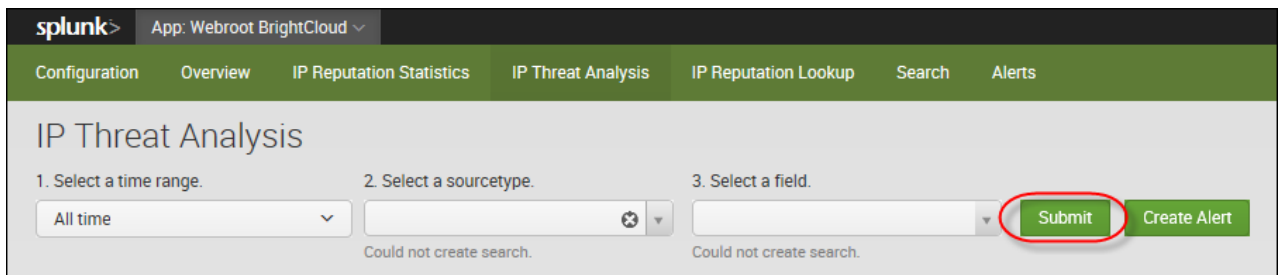
3. From the *Select a field* drop-down menu, select a data field in the log file specified in the sourcetype selection.

A data field is the specific IP field inside of the log files that will be compared against our malicious IP list.



The screenshot shows the Splunk interface for the Webroot BrightCloud app. The navigation bar includes 'Configuration', 'Overview', 'IP Reputation Statistics', 'IP Threat Analysis', 'IP Reputation Lookup', 'Search', and 'Alerts'. The main heading is 'IP Threat Analysis'. Below it, there are three steps: '1. Select a time range.', '2. Select a sourcetype.', and '3. Select a field.'. The third dropdown menu, labeled 'Could not create search.', is circled in red. Below the dropdowns, there are two error messages: 'Could not create search.' and 'Could not create search.'. There are two green buttons: 'Submit' and 'Create Alert'.

4. Click the **Submit** button.

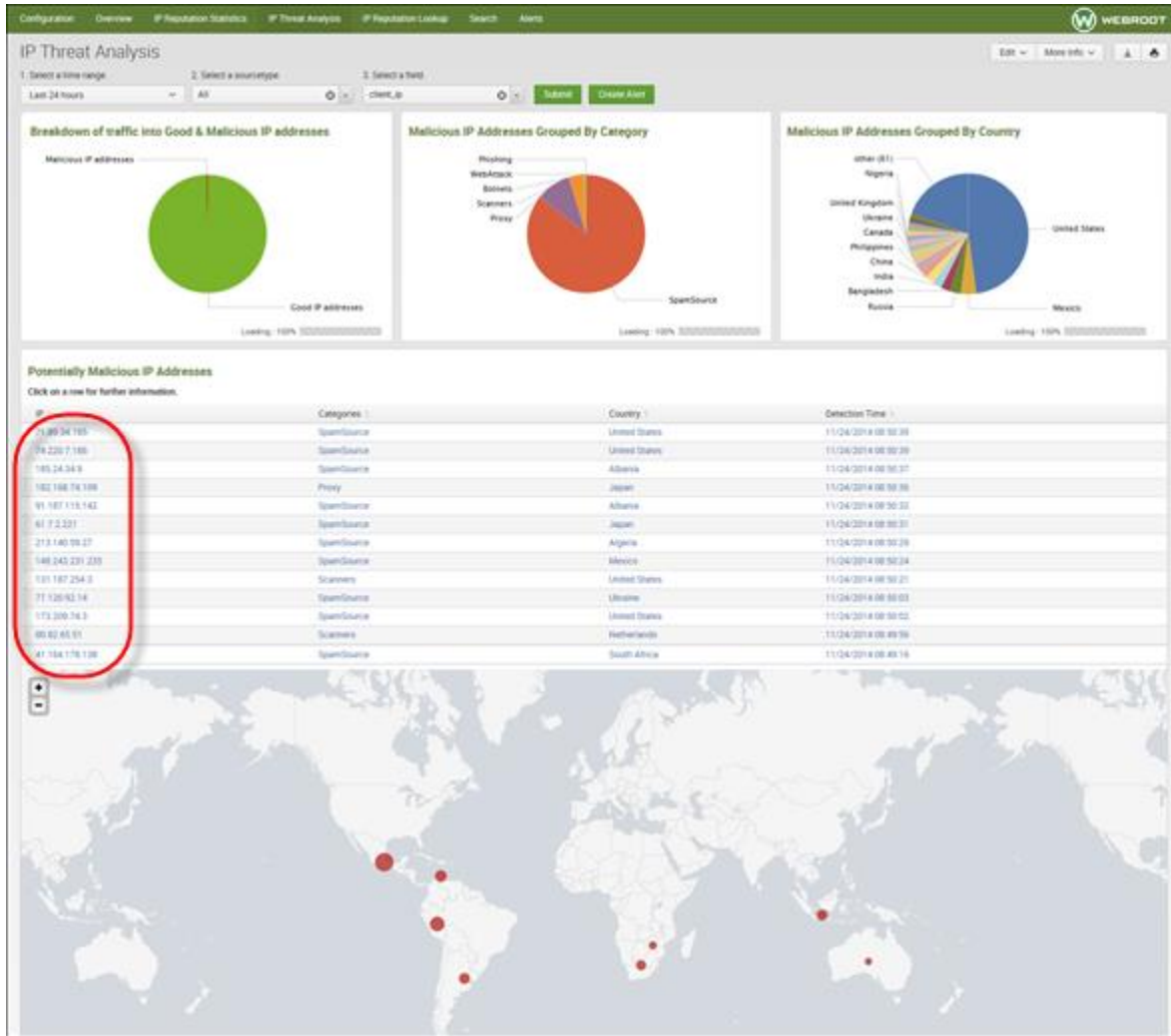


The screenshot shows the Splunk interface for the 'Webroot BrightCloud' app, specifically the 'IP Threat Analysis' section. The navigation bar includes 'Configuration', 'Overview', 'IP Reputation Statistics', 'IP Threat Analysis', 'IP Reputation Lookup', 'Search', and 'Alerts'. The main content area is titled 'IP Threat Analysis' and contains three input fields: '1. Select a time range.' (set to 'All time'), '2. Select a sourcetype.' (with a 'Could not create search.' error), and '3. Select a field.' (with a 'Could not create search.' error). A green 'Submit' button is circled in red, and a 'Create Alert' button is visible to its right.

Note: To correlate IP rep against multiple sourcetypes or fields, please create merged sourcetypes and fields first, for example, combine multiple sourcetypes or fields into singles, in Splunk and then come back to this Splunk app.

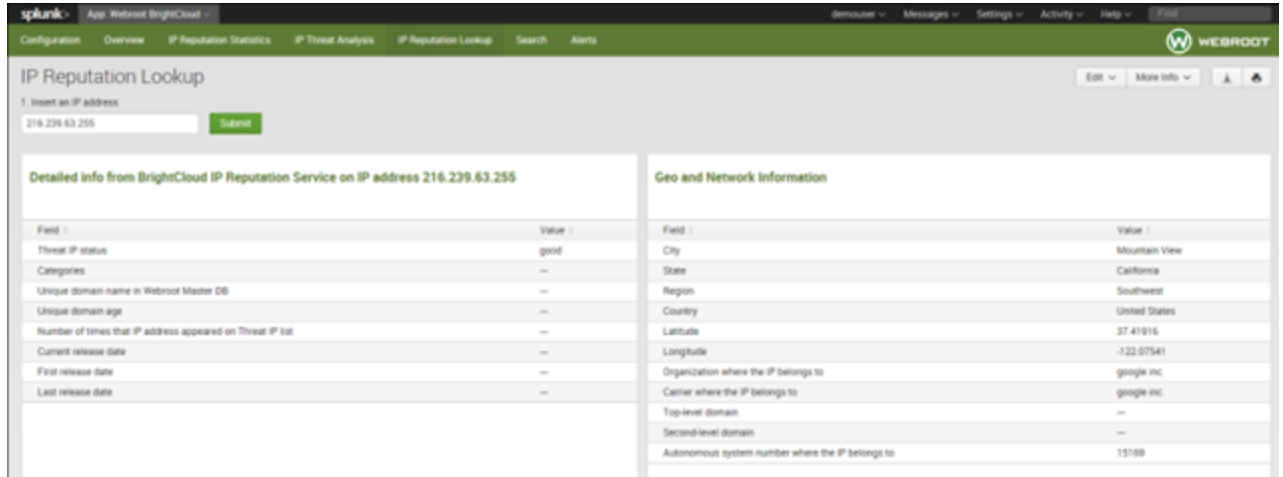
The dashboard displays a table with the following information:

- The relationship between good and bad IP addresses
- Malicious IPs grouped by category and country.
- Potentially malicious IP addresses.
- A map with the threats' geo-distribution.



5. To view information on the IP Lookup page, click on a specific IP in the dashboard.

The dashboard displays additional information about malicious IPs, which you can use for investigation or incident response.



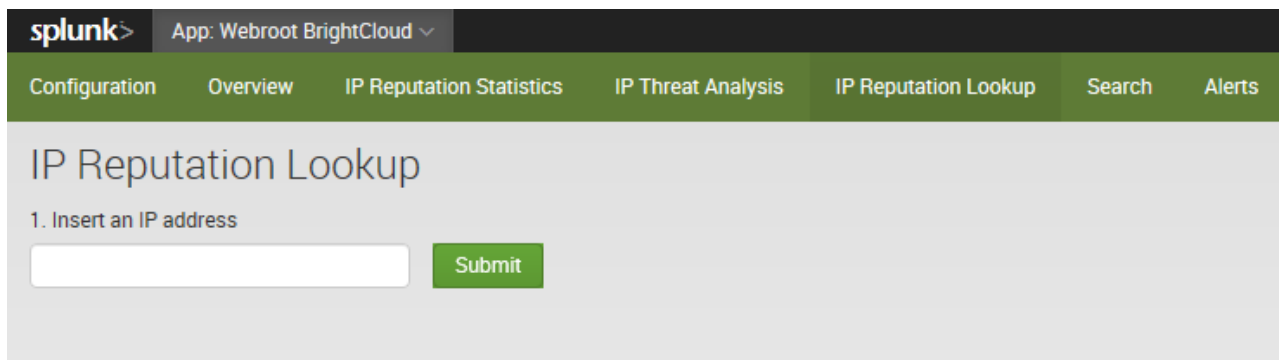
Field	Value	Field	Value
Threat IP status	good	City	Mountain View
Categories	--	State	California
Unique domain name in Webroot Master DB	--	Region	Southwest
Unique domain age	--	Country	United States
Number of times that IP address appeared on Threat IP list	--	Latitude	37.41916
Current release date	--	Longitude	-122.67541
First release date	--	Organization where the IP belongs to	google inc.
Last release date	--	Carrier where the IP belongs to	google inc.
		Top-level domain	--
		Second-level domain	--
		Autonomous system number where the IP belongs to	15168

IP Reputation Lookup

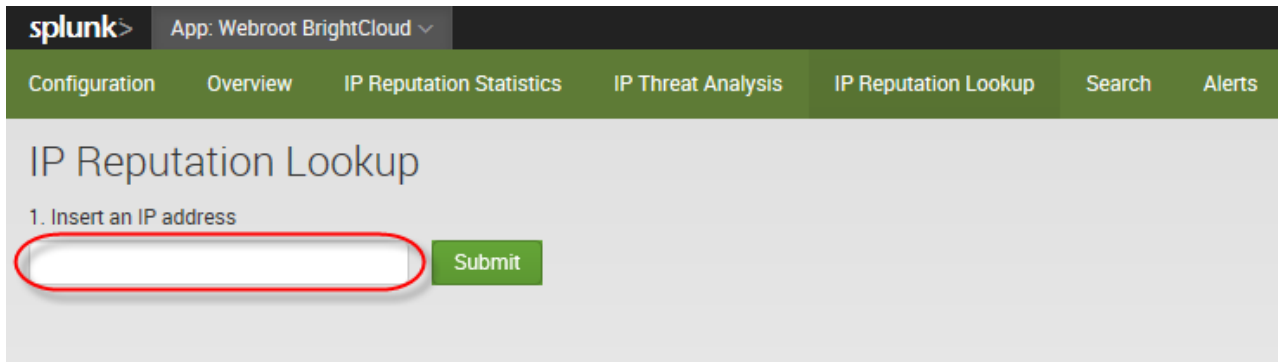
Use the IP Reputation Lookup tab to check whether an IP is malicious or not. You can enter an IP address, and get information about the IP address. If it's malicious, you will see additional information about the IP, for example, where the IP is located, what kind of threat the IP presents, etc.

To look up an IP's reputation:

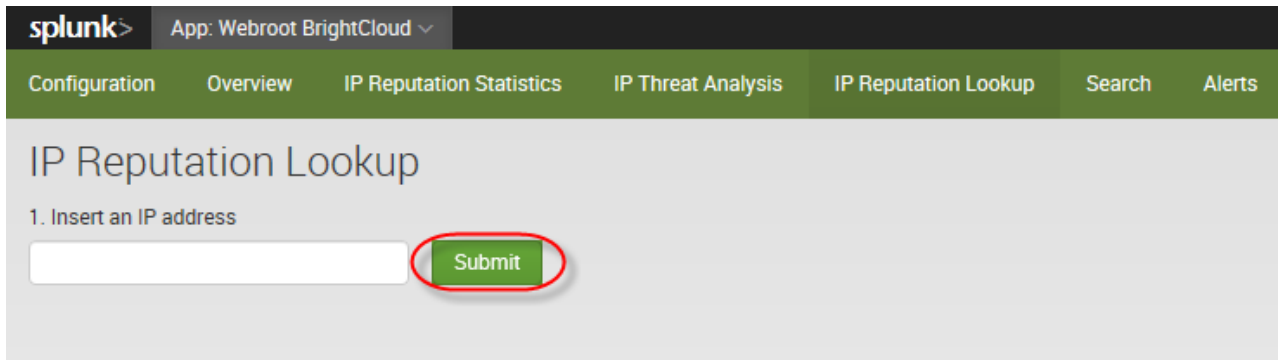
1. Within Splunk, click the **IP Reputation Lookup** tab.



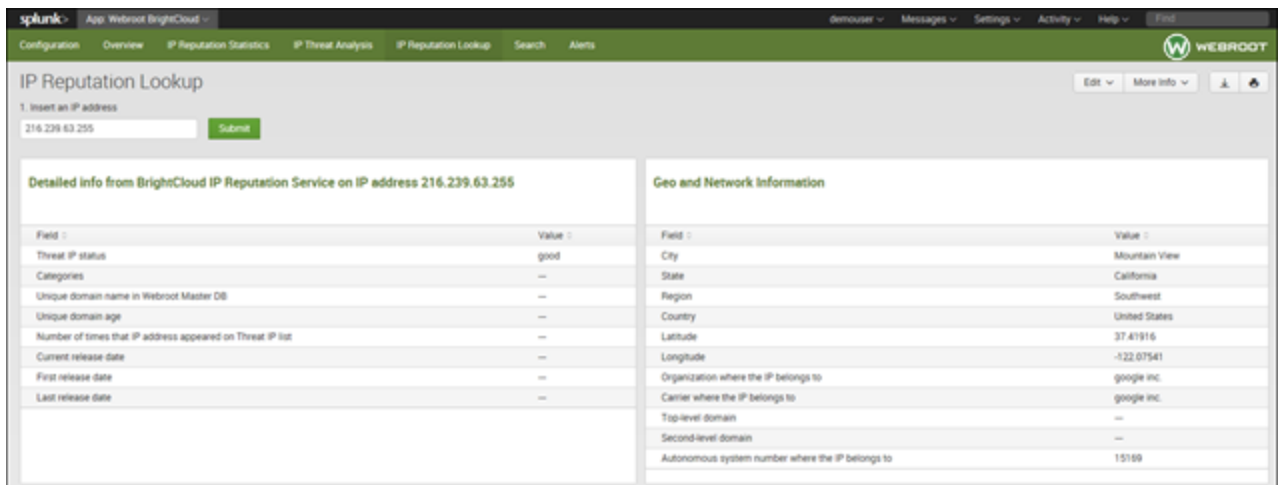
2. In the *Insert an IP address* field, enter a site's IP address.



3. Click the **Submit** button.

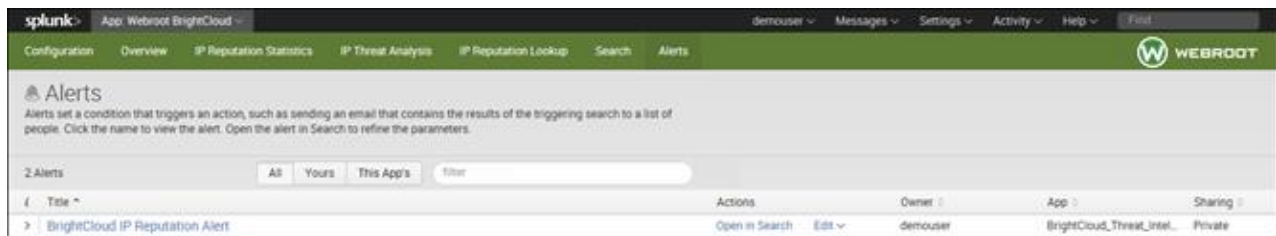


The system displays information about the IP's reputation, including their status and geographical information.



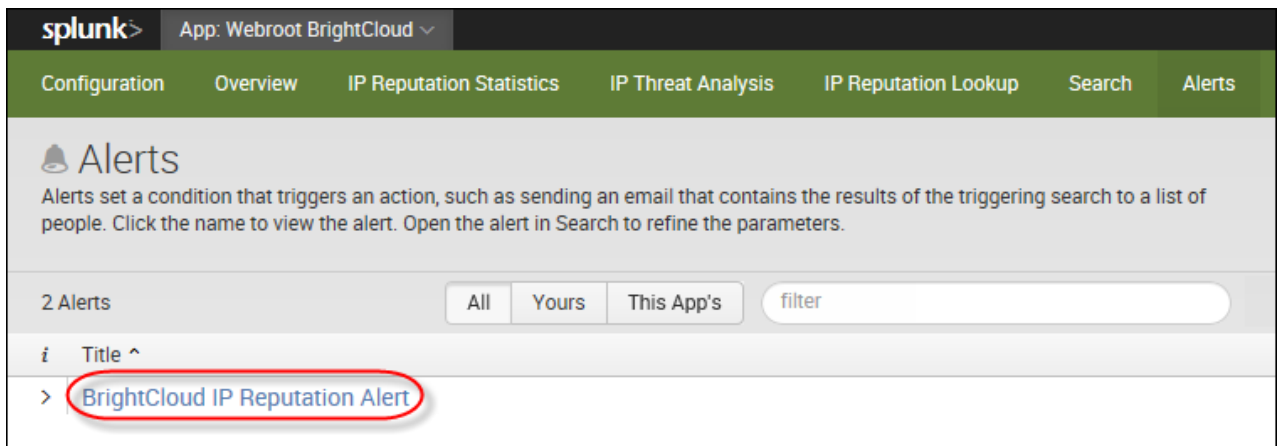
Alerts

From the Alerts tab, you can manage all the alerts you created.

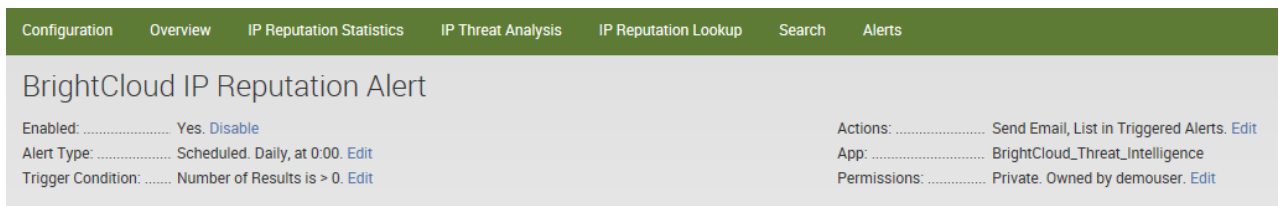


To manage an alert:

1. Click on an alert to view the trigger history.



The system displays information about the alert.

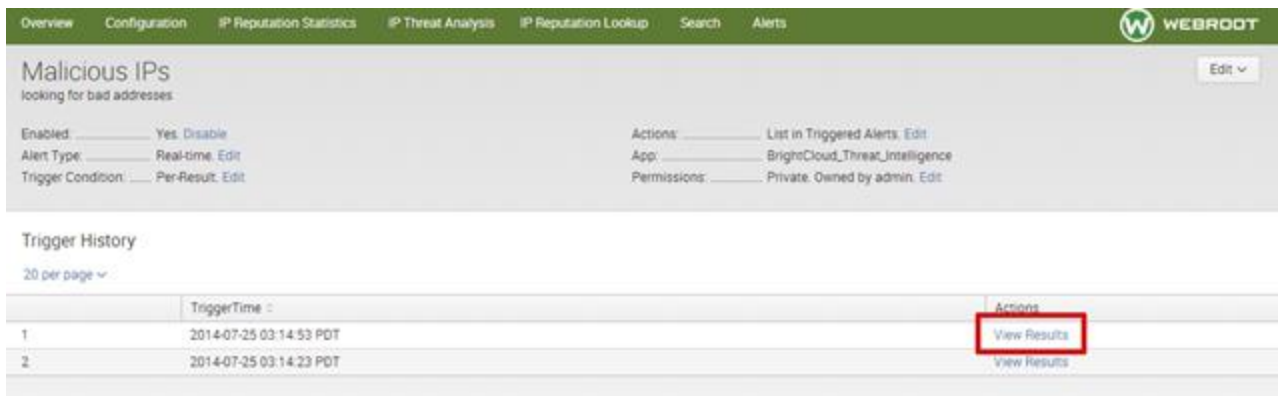


2. From here you can do either of the following:

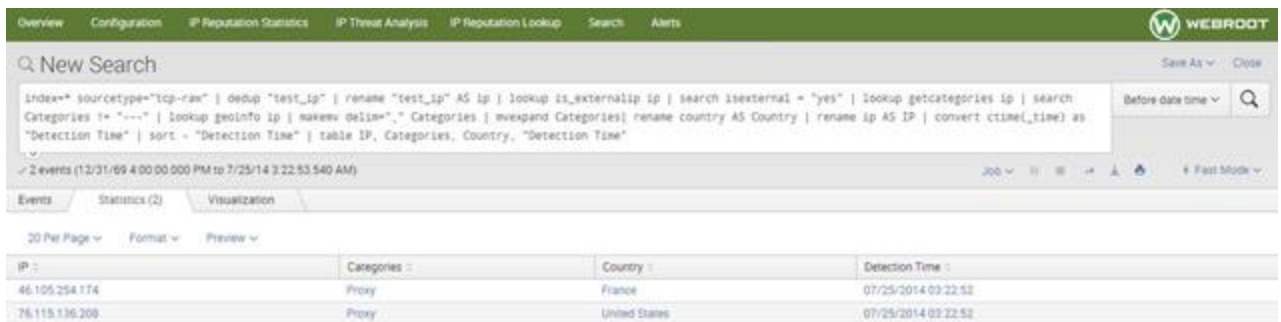
- Click **Disable** to disable the alert.
- Click **Edit** next to any setting for the alert.

The system displays a window where you can edit the settings.

3. In the Actions column, click the **View results** button.



The system displays the Statistics tab.



Additionally, you can click any of the following tabs:

- Events
- Patterns
- Visualization

The following image reflects the fact that when executing a search within the app, all retrieved raw events provide the option for a BrightCloud IP lookup from the Events Action menu. This includes searches when originally coming from Alerts > Open in Search.

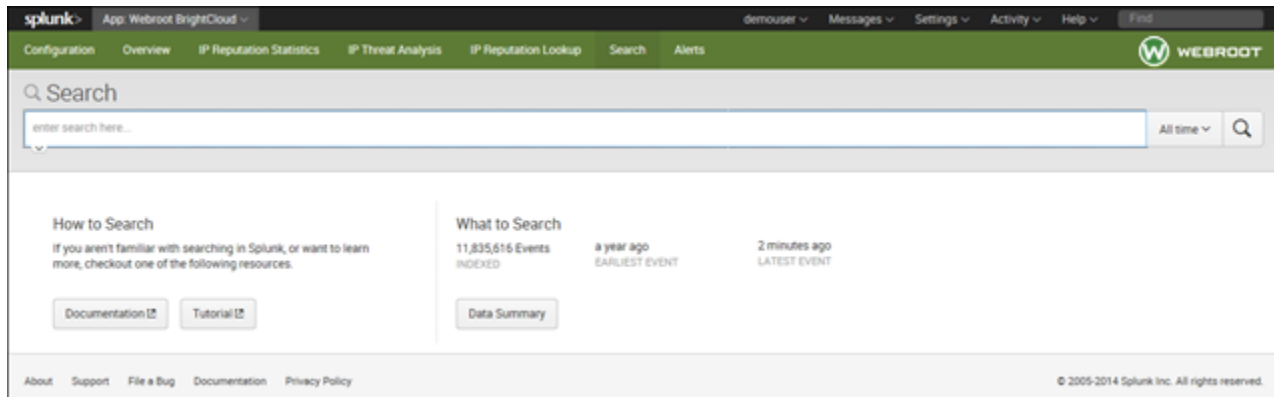
The screenshot displays the Splunk interface with the Webroot BrightCloud Threat Intelligence App. At the top, there are tabs for 'Events (94)', 'Patterns', 'Statistics (94)', and 'Visualization'. Below these, there are controls for 'Format Timeline', 'Zoom Out', and 'Zoom to Select'. A dropdown menu is open, showing options: 'Get IP information for 1.10.97.216 into BrightCloud API', 'Get location information for 1.10.97.216 into BrightCloud API', 'Build Event Type', 'Extract Fields', and 'Show Source'. The main event list shows a single event with the following details:

Type	Field	Value	Actions
Selected	host	54.194.85.31	▼
	source	tcp:30500	▼
	sourcetype	tcp-raw	▼
Event	Categories	Phishing	▼
	City	Guangzhou	▼
	Country	China	▼
	Detection Time	06/12/2015 11:41:03	▼

Using BrightCloud Data in Splunk Queries

BrightCloud IP Reputation data can be used both inside and outside of the Splunk app in Splunk queries.

Go to the Search tab either inside or outside the Splunk app to access the Search panel.

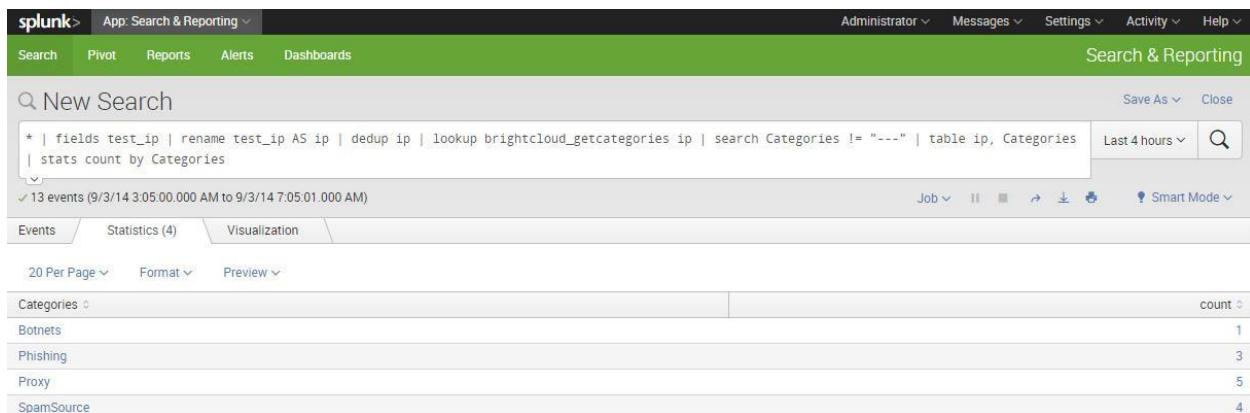


Use the following commands in Splunk queries to correlate BrightCloud IP reputation data with other data in Splunk. For more information, see [Splunk Documentation](#).

- [brightcloud_getcategories](#)
- [brightcloud_bcsc_info](#)

brightcloud_getcategories

This command takes as input one field, named *ip*, and returns the category that the IP address matches or a list of categories if the IP address matches more than one category.



Threat Categories

BrightCloud tracks IP threats across these categories:

- SpamSources
- WindowsExploits
- WebAttacks
- BotNets
- Scanners
- DenialofService
- Reputation
- Phishing
- Proxy
- Network
- CloudProviders
- MobileThreats

You can use these categories directly inside a Splunk search query:
Search Categories = "Proxy"

brightcloud_bcss_info

This command is used to get more contextual information about the IP, for example, where it came from, what type of IP threat it is, etc. Query results are large because the system renames and reformats to make the information more readable.

Note: Because this lookup performs a cloud lookup it should not be executed against large lists of IP addresses, due to latency of online lookup.

The screenshot shows a Splunk search interface with the following search query:

```
| append [|stats count | eval count="1.22.65.92" | rename count as "brightcloud_ip"] | table brightcloud_ip | iplocation brightcloud_ip | lookup brightcloud_getcategories brightcloud_ip | lookup brightcloud_bcss_info brightcloud_ip | eval Categories=replace(Categories, ",", ", ") | rename brightcloud_ip AS "IP address" | eval ip_status = if(ip_status == "1", "malicious", "good") | rename ip_status AS "Threat IP status" | rename domain AS "Unique domain name in Webroot Master DB" | rename domain_age AS "Unique domain age" | rename threat_count AS "Number of times that IP address appeared on Threat IP list" | convert timeformat="%m/%d/%Y %H:%M:%S" ctime(current_release_date) AS "Current release date" | convert timeformat="%m/%d/%Y %H:%M:%S" ctime(first_release_date) AS "First release date" | convert timeformat="%m/%d/%Y %H:%M:%S" ctime(last_release_date) AS "Last release date" | rename country AS Country | rename region AS Region | rename state AS State | rename city AS City | rename latitude AS Latitude | rename longitude AS Longitude | rename organization AS "Organization where the IP belongs to" | rename carrier AS "Carrier where the IP belongs to" | rename tld AS "Top-level domain" | rename sld AS "Second-level domain" | rename asn AS "Autonomous system number where the IP belongs to" | fillnull value="---" | table "IP address" "Threat IP status" Categories "Unique domain name in Webroot Master DB" "Unique domain age" "Number of times that IP address appeared on Threat IP list" "Current release date" "First release date" "Last release date" City State Region Country Latitude Longitude "Organization where the IP belongs to" "Carrier where the IP belongs to" "Top-level domain" "Second-level domain" "Autonomous system number where the IP belongs to"
```

The search results table is as follows:

IP address	Threat IP status	Categories	Unique domain name in Webroot Master DB	Unique domain age	Number of times that IP address appeared on Threat IP list	Current release date	First release date	Last release date	City	State	Region	Country	Latitude	Longitude	Organization where the IP belongs to	Carrier where the IP belongs to	Top-level domain	Second-level domain	Autonomous system number where the IP belongs to
1.22.65.92	malicious	Proxy	1.22.65.92	0	15	11/20/2014 12:31:16	06/05/2013 00:00:00	05/22/2014 00:00:00	Mumbai	Maharashtra	—	India	19.076	72.8777	tikona digital networks prt. ltd	tikona digital networks	—	—	45528

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netaddr

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