

- Filename: eccouncil-ceh31250-v12-12-1-1-ids-and-ips.md
- Show Name: CEHv12 (312-50)
- Topic Name: Network and Perimeter Hacking: Evading Firewalls, IDS, and Honeypots
- Episode Name: IDS and IPS

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IDS and IPS

Objectives:

- Define what an IDS/IPS is and explain its function and basic process
- List and define the different types of IDS/IPS

- What is an IDS?
 - Network traffic inspection for known attack signatures/behaviors
 - Protocol Anomaly Detection
 - Placement can be inside, outside, or on both sides of your network
 - Detection generates an alert
- What is an IPS?
 - Like an IDS, but can take action to stop detected attacks
 - "Active" IDS
- Types of Intrusion Detection and Prevention Systems
 - Network Based
 - Host Based
- IDS/IPS Alert Types
 - True Positive => Attack detected & Alert Sent
 - False Positive => False Alarm (no attack but Alert was sent)
 - True Negative => No attack and therefore no Alert
 - False Negative => Attack not detected & no Alert
- IDS/IPS Solutions
 - Snort
 - Snort Rules found in `/etc/snort/rules/`
 - Check out **scan.rules**
 - Explain some of the details of a rule
 - Mention custom rules
 - DEMO Snort
 - FROM LINUX LITE
 - `sudo snort -A console -q -c /etc/snort/snort.conf -i ens33 -K ascii`
 - **-A** = Alert Type
 - **-q** = Quiet. Don't show banner or status report
 - **-c** = Config file
 - **-i** = Network adapter
 - **-K** = Output type (default is pcap)
 - FROM PARROT
 - `sudo nmap -sX -n -Pn -F 192.168.241.136`
 - LOGS
 - `/var/log/snort/IP/`
 - cat files in that dir for packet info (sudo needed)

- Bro/Zeek
 - AlienVault
 - Suricata
 - Mobile
 - Yara
 - <https://yara.readthedocs.io/en/stable/>
- IDS/IPS Evasions
 - We've talked about some already
 - Packet Fragmentation
 - Session Splicing
 - Decoys
 - Obfuscations
 - Encoding data (unicode/base64/etc)
 - DoS Attacks against the IDS/IPS
 - Some IDS/IPS systems fail OPEN
 - Insertion Attacks
 - IDS will allow garbage (invalid/malformed) packets
 - But endpoint will reject them
 - Evasion Attacks
 - Messes with stream reassembly so that the IDS misses part of the attack
 - TTL Attacks
 - Attacker must have knowledge of network topology for this to work
 - Attack broken up into multiple fragments
 - Fragments are set with high and low TTLs
 - Low TTL fragments get dropped before reaching target
 - 1st frag reaches target
 - 2nd frag is discarded
 - 3rd frag reaches target
 - 2nd frag is resent with high TTL and reaches target
 - Target assembles frags
- Defenses
 - Baselines
 - Updates and patches
 - Block known-bad