Detecting ICMP Traffic with Snort and Suricata- A Beginner's Guide.

I'll walk you through how to set up two powerful open-source network intrusion detection systems—Snort and Suricata—to detect ICMP (ping) traffic using custom rules. Whether you're new to NIDS or brushing up your skills, this guide has you covered with step-by-step instructions and commands tested on Ubuntu.

Snort and Suricata are both popular Network Intrusion Detection and Prevention Systems (NIDS/NIPS). They monitor network traffic in real time and generate alerts (or even block malicious packets) based on predefined or custom rules.

Prerequisites

- Operating System: Ubuntu (tested on 20.04/22.04)
- Network Interface: A configured network interface (e.g., enp0s3 or eth0)
- Network Range: Knowledge of your local network subnet (e.g.,192.168.1.0/24)
- Root Access: Administrative privileges (sudo) for installation and configuration
- Internet Access: Required for package downloads and updates

INSTALLATION AND CONFIGURATION OF SNORT

Step 1: Install Snort :

Update your system and install Snort:

```
sudo apt update && sudo apt install -y snort
```

During installation, select the correct network interface (e.g., enp0s3 or eth0) and set your local network range (e.g., 192.168.1.0/24).

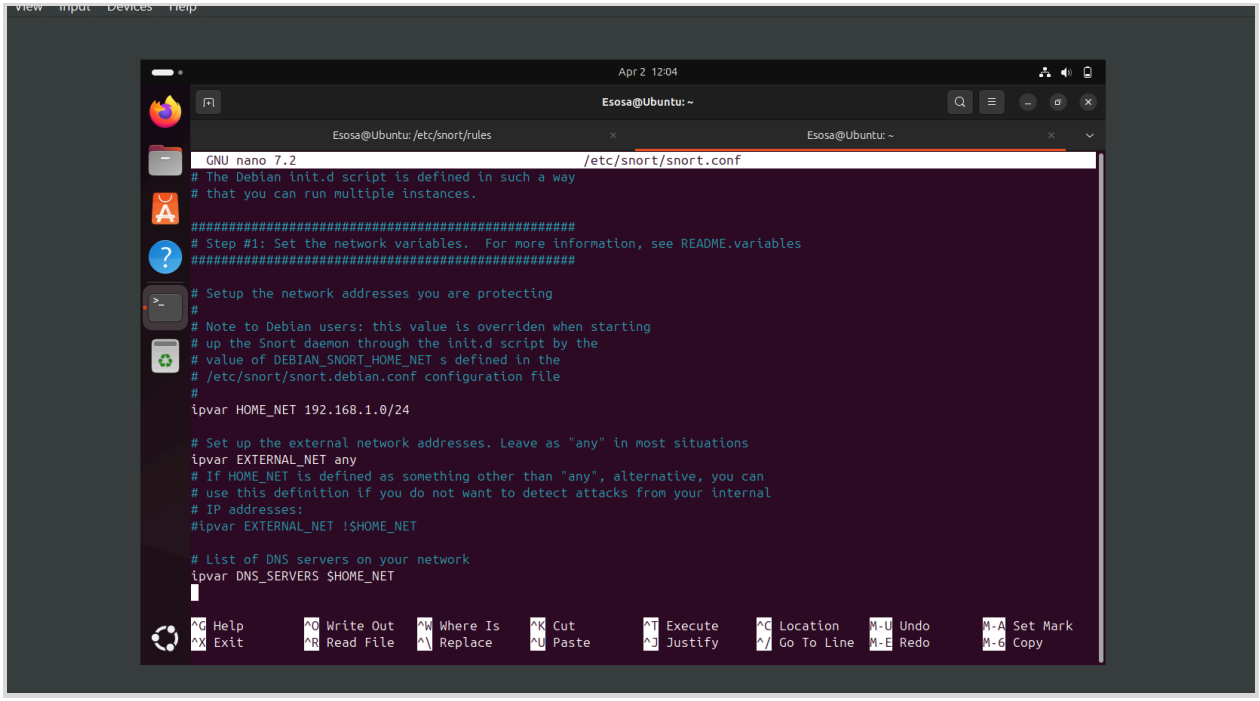
Step 2: Configure Snort:

Edit the main configuration file:

```
sudo nano /etc/snort/snort.conf
```

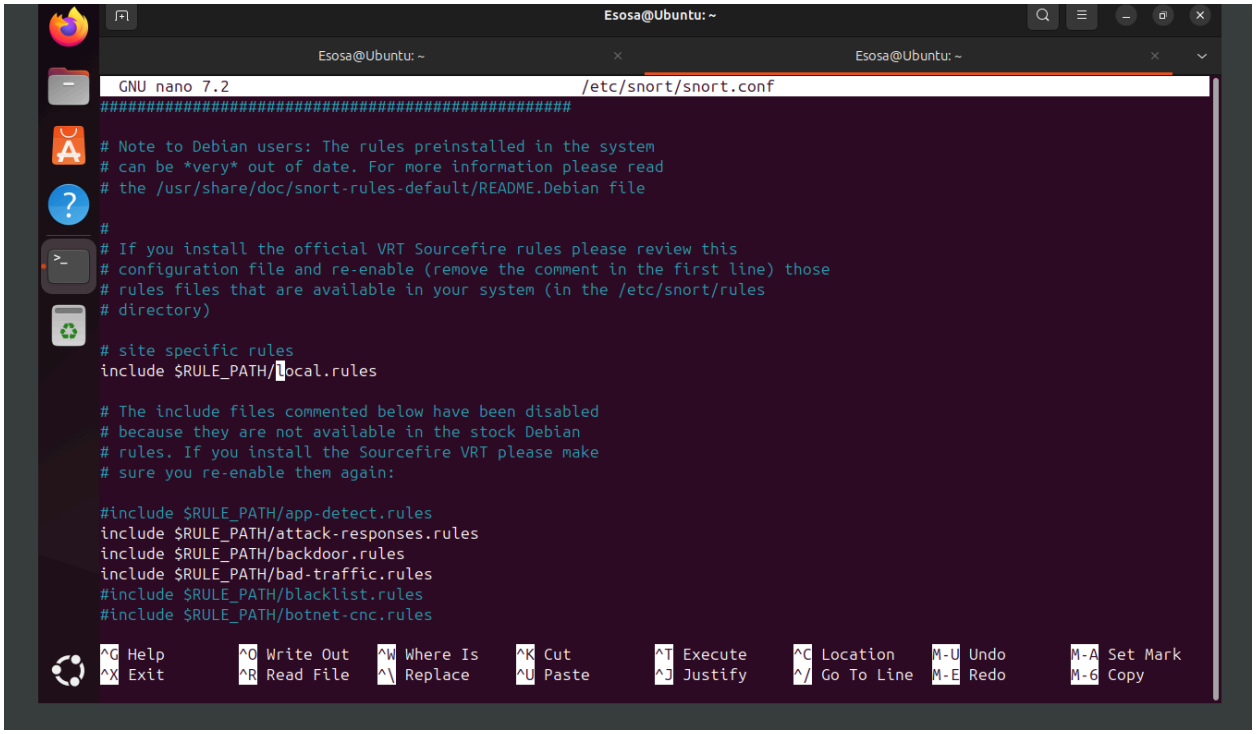
Find the line starting with ipvar HOME_NET and set your subnet:

```
ipvar HOME_NET 192.168.1.0/24
```



Also, make sure the following line is included (to enable your local rules):

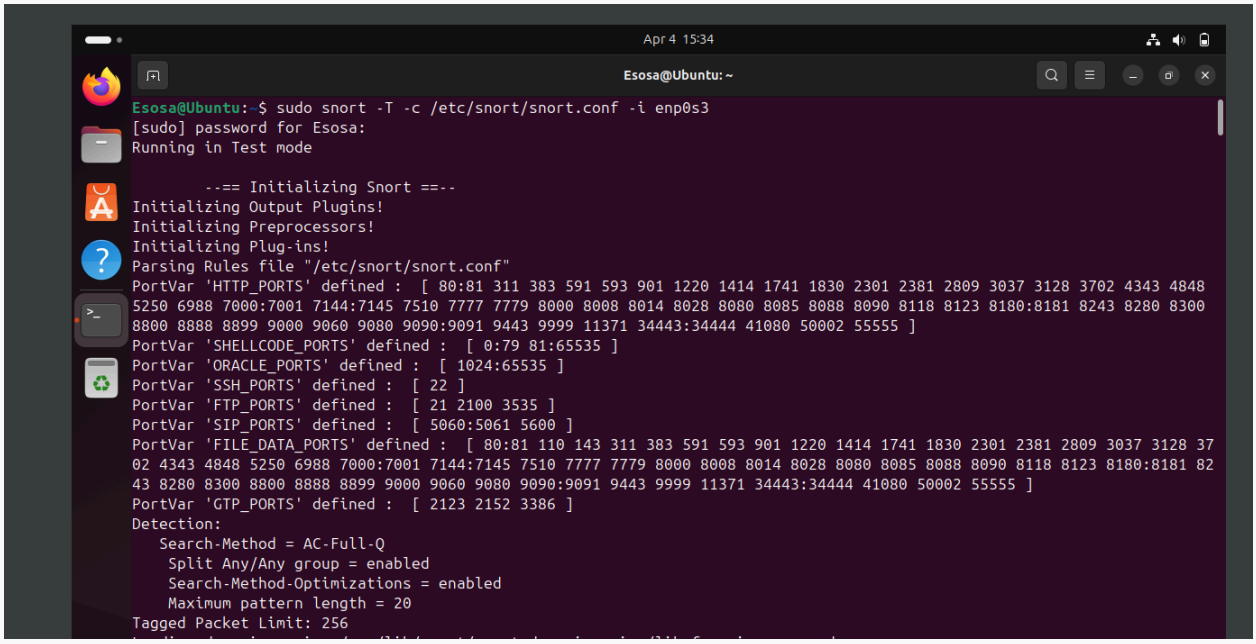
```
include $RULE_PATH/local.rules
```


Esosa@Ubuntu: ~
Esosa@Ubuntu: ~
Esosa@Ubuntu: ~
GNU nano 7.2 /etc/snort/snort.conf
##
Note to Debian users: The rules preinstalled in the system
can be *very* out of date. For more information please read
the /usr/share/doc/snort-rules-default/README.Debian file
#
If you install the official VRT Sourcefire rules please review this
configuration file and re-enable (remove the comment in the first line) those
rules files that are available in your system (in the /etc/snort/rules
directory)
site specific rules
include $RULE_PATH/local.rules
The include files commented below have been disabled
because they are not available in the stock Debian
rules. If you install the Sourcefire VRT please make
sure you re-enable them again:
#include $RULE_PATH/app-detect.rules
include $RULE_PATH/attack-responses.rules
include $RULE_PATH/backdoor.rules
include $RULE_PATH/bad-traffic.rules
#include $RULE_PATH/blacklist.rules
#include $RULE_PATH/botnet-cnc.rules
^G Help ^O Write Out ^W Where Is ^K Cut ^T Execute ^C Location M-U Undo M-A Set Mark
^X Exit ^R Read File ^\ Replace ^U Paste ^J Justify ^/ Go To Line M-E Redo M-6 Copy

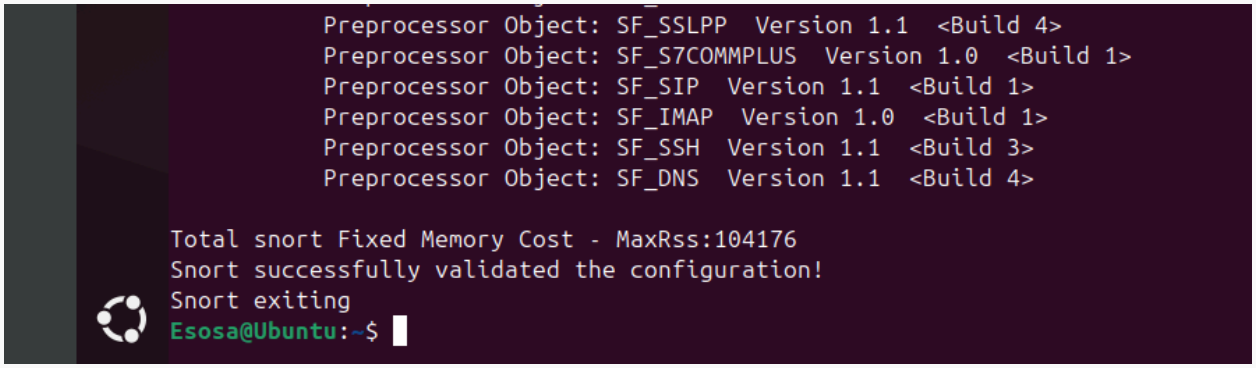
Step 3: Test Snort configuration:

```
sudo snort -T -c /etc/snort/snort.conf -i enp0s3
```

Where -T is Test mode, -c is the path to the configuration file, and -i is the specified network interface.



If successful, you should see this:



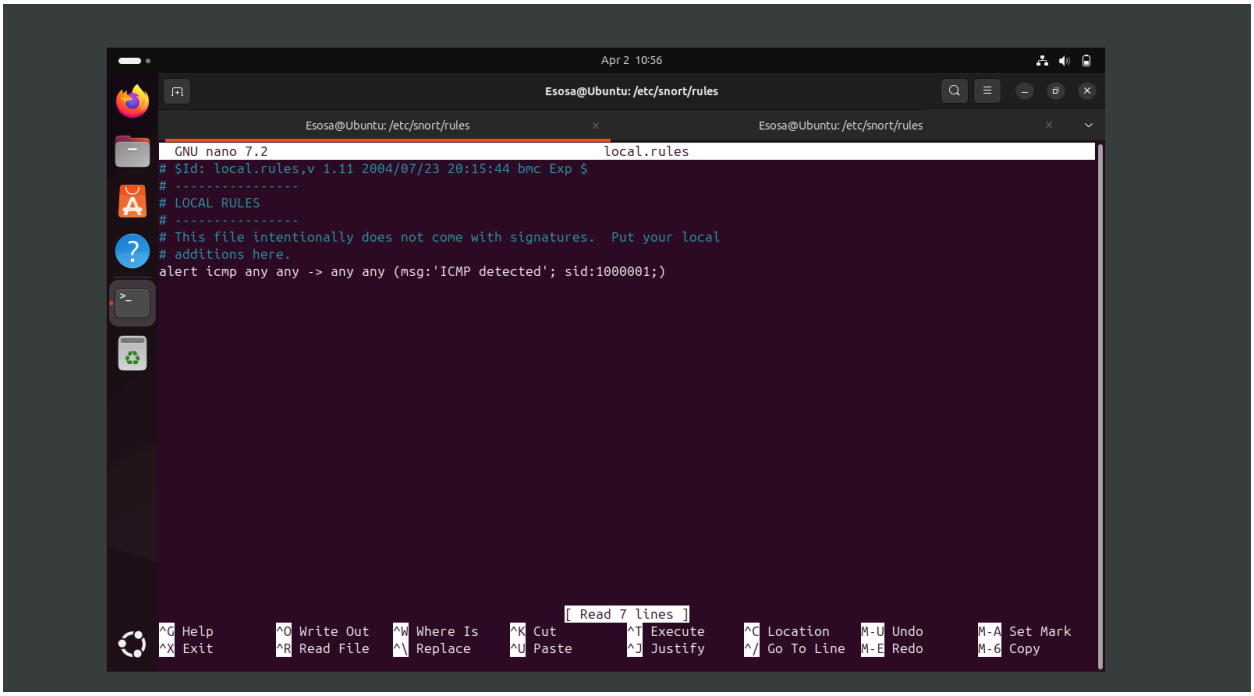
Step 4: Create a custom ICMP rule :

Edit the rule file: /etc/snort/rules/local.rules:

```
sudo nano /etc/snort/rules/local.rules
```

Add this rule to detect all ICMP traffic:

```
alert icmp any any -> any any (msg:"ICMP detected"; sid:1000001; rev:1;
```



Save and Exit.

Step 5: Run Snort in IDS Mode :

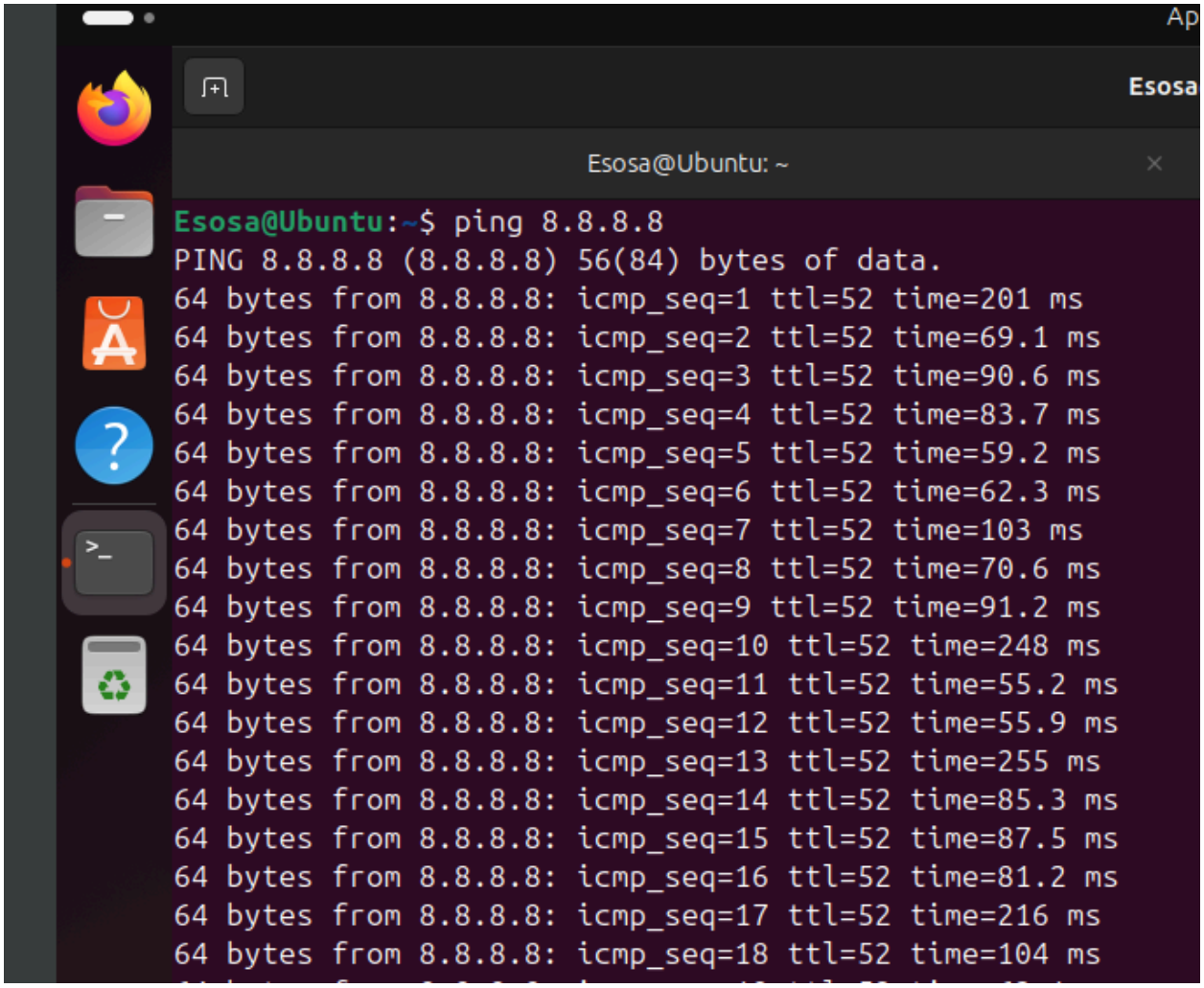
Now start Snort in IDS mode and observe alerts on the terminal:

```
sudo snort -A console -q -c /etc/snort/snort.conf -i enp0s3
```

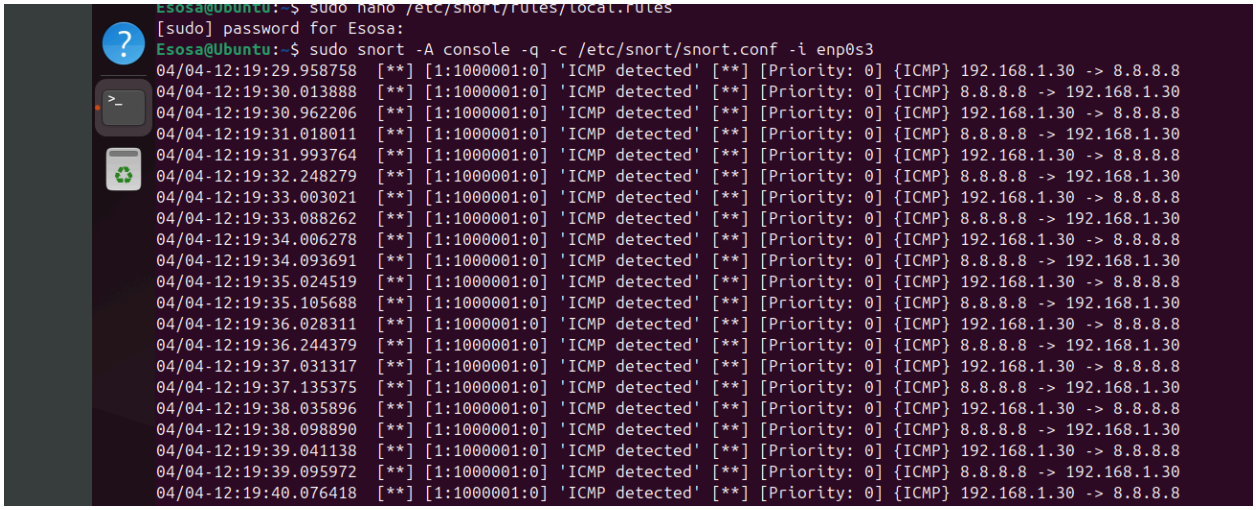
Step 6: Generate ICMP Traffic:

Use the ping command to generate ICMP packets:

```
ping 8.8.8.8
```



You should see this in the Snort output:



Congratulations! Snort is working.

INSTALLATION AND CONFIGURATION OF SURICATA

Step 1: Add Suricata Repository and Install Suricata package:

Add the Open Information Security Foundation (OISF) repository to your system:

```
sudo add-apt-repository ppa:oisf/suricata-stable
```

Install Suricata:

```
sudo apt install -y suricata
```

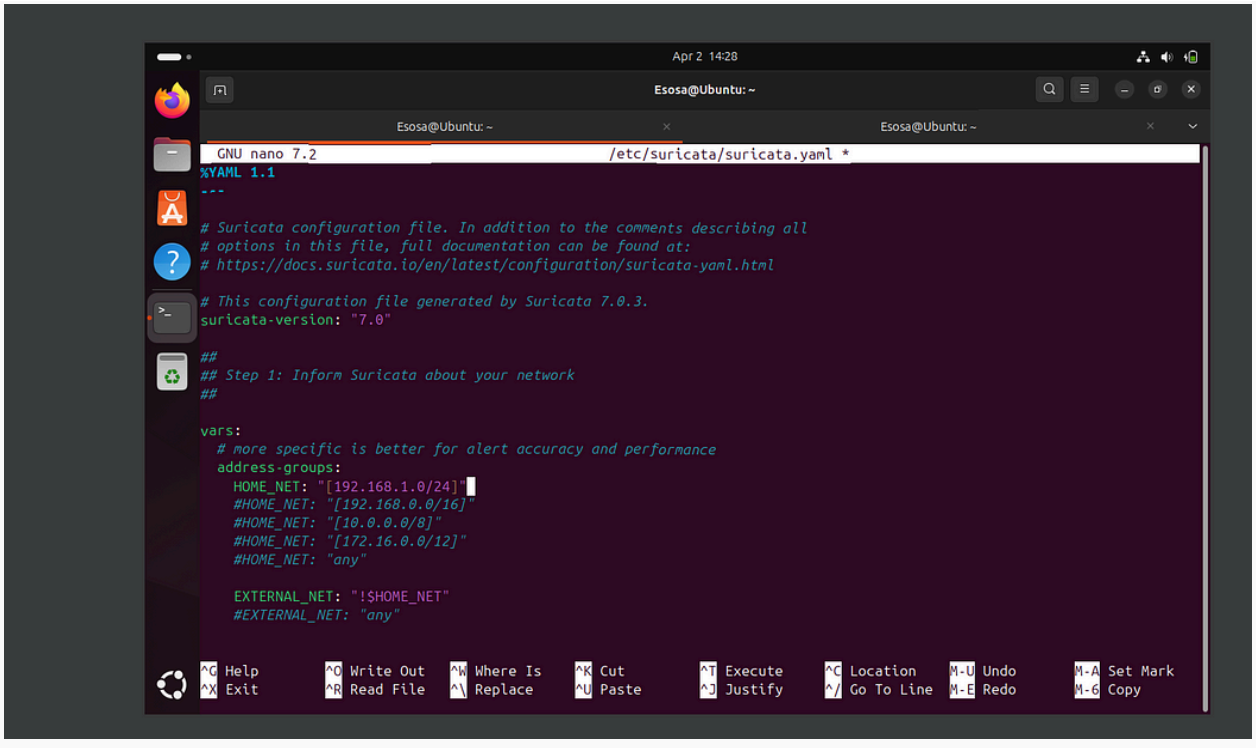
Step 2: Configure Suricata:

Open the main config file:

```
sudo nano /etc/suricata/suricata.yaml
```

Look for the HOME_NET variable and set it to your network:

```
home-net: "[192.168.1.0/24]"
```

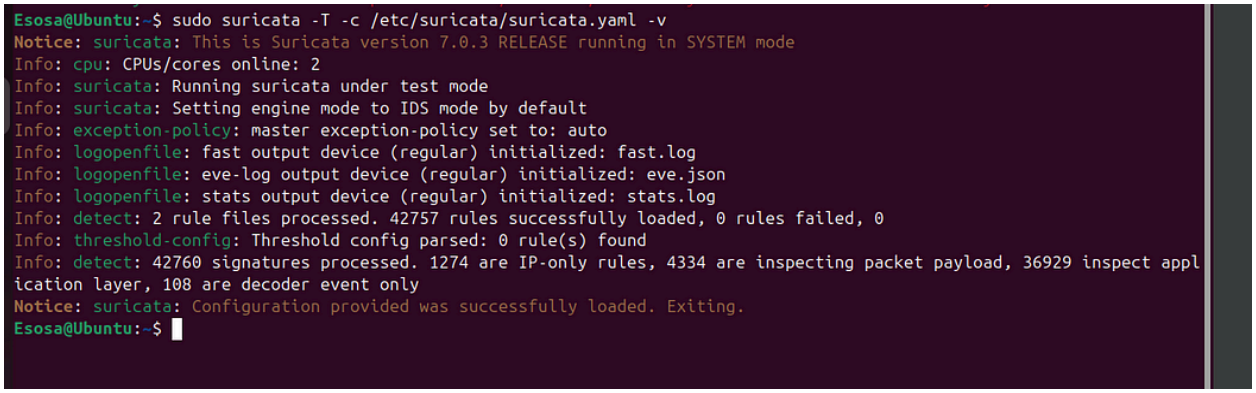


Also, confirm the interface to be used (you can pass it when running Suricata).

Step 3 : Test Suricata configuration:

```
sudo suricata -T -c /etc/suricata/suricata.yaml -v
```

If successful, you should see this:

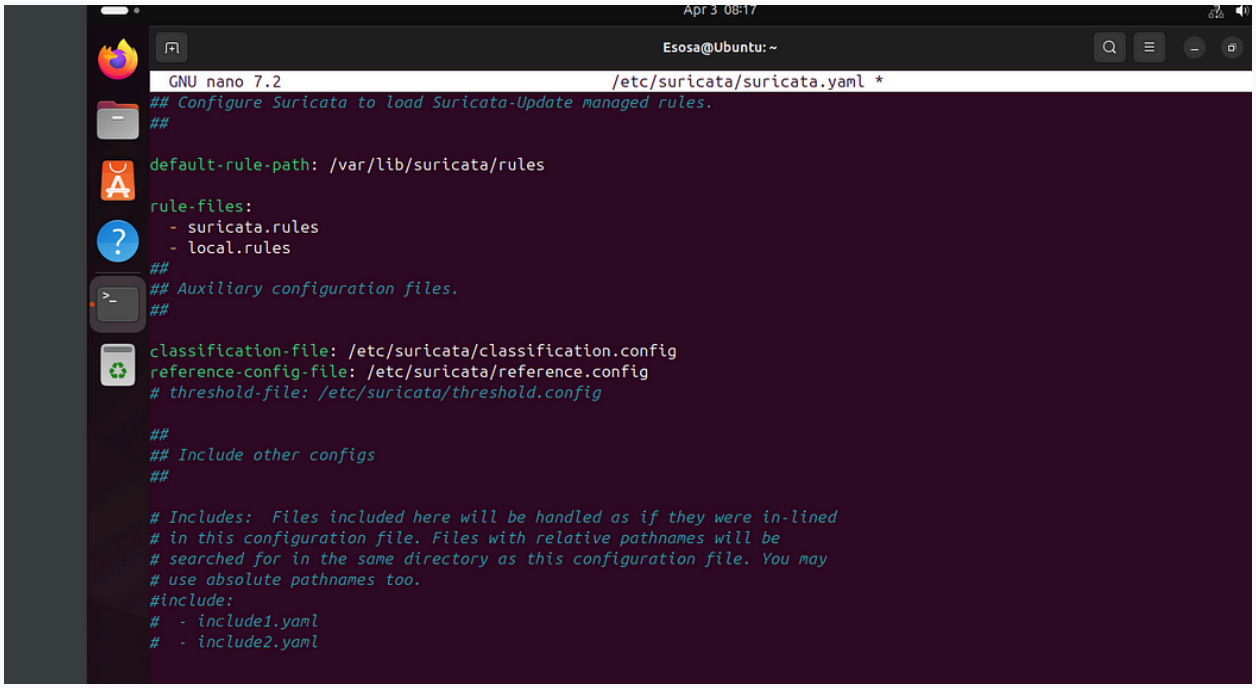


Step 4: Add Custom ICMP Rule:

Create a local rules file under the /Var/lib/suricata/rules directory and edit the file:

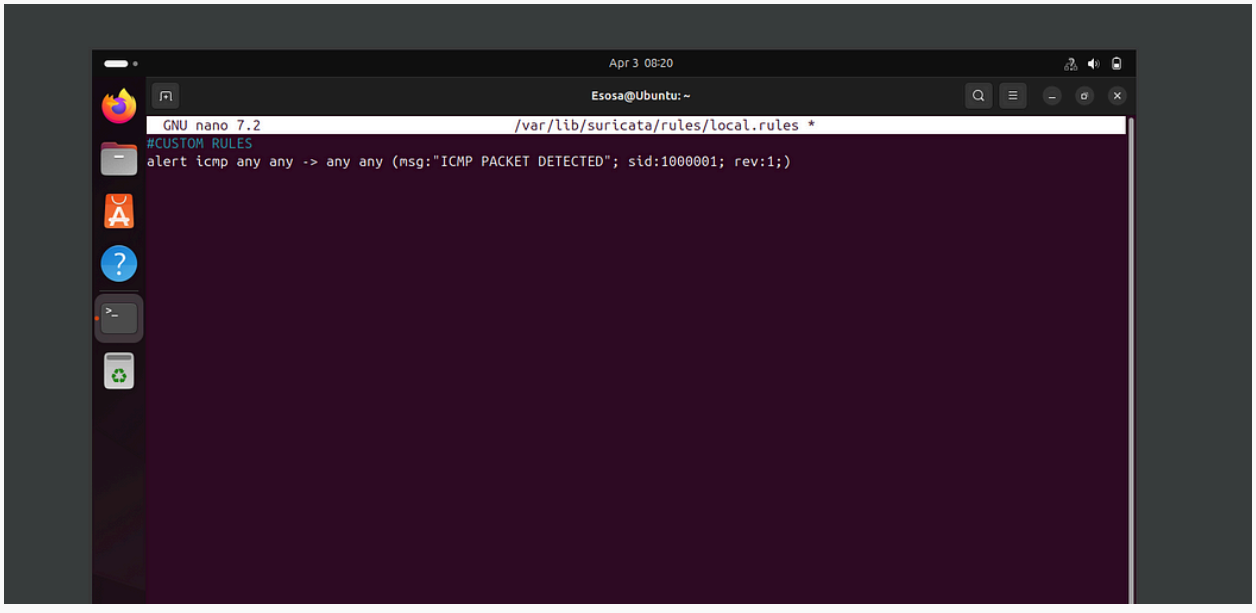
```
sudo nano /var/lib/suricata/rules/local.rules
```

```
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root     3228 Apr  2 15:19 classification.config
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 36441171 Apr  2 15:19 suricata.rules
Esosa@Ubuntu:~$ sudo nano /var/lib/suricata/rules/local.rules
[sudo] password for Esosa:
Esosa@Ubuntu:~$ ls -l /var/lib/suricata/rules
total 35596
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root     3228 Apr  2 15:19 classification.config
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root       14 Apr  3 08:13 local.rules
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 36441171 Apr  2 15:19 suricata.rules
Esosa@Ubuntu:~$
```



Add this rule:

```
alert icmp any any -> any any (msg:"ICMP Packet Detected "; sid:1000001; rev:1;)
```



Save and Exit.

Run :

```
sudo suricata-update
```

This ensures suricata loads the new custom rule for detection.

Step 5: Start Suricata:

Since Suricata was installed using apt, it's already configured as a systemd service.

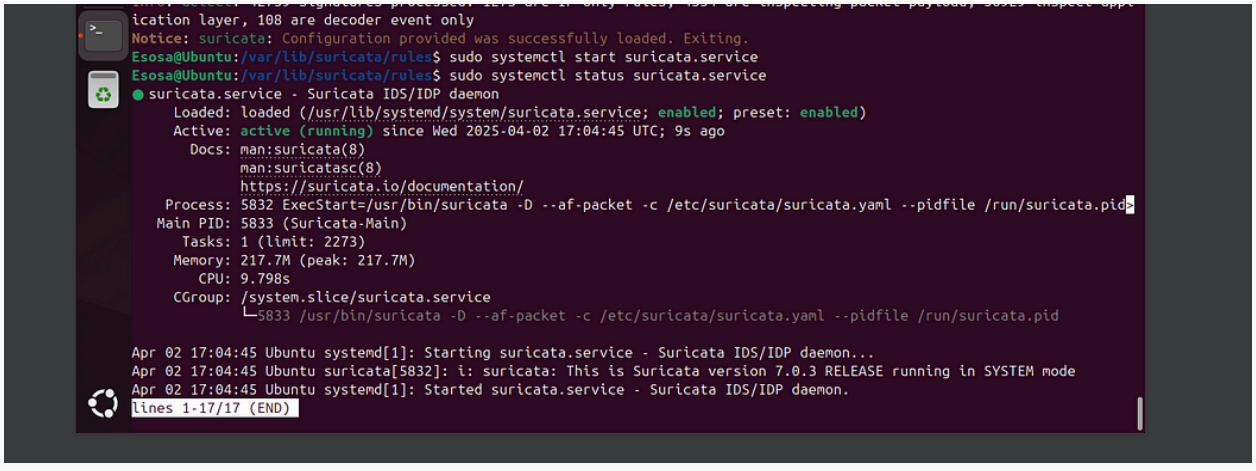
Run:

```
sudo systemctl enable suricata
```

This command makes Suricata start automatically at boot.

Confirm if it's running :

```
sudo systemctl status suricata
```



Step 6: Test with ping:

Now that Suricata is running,

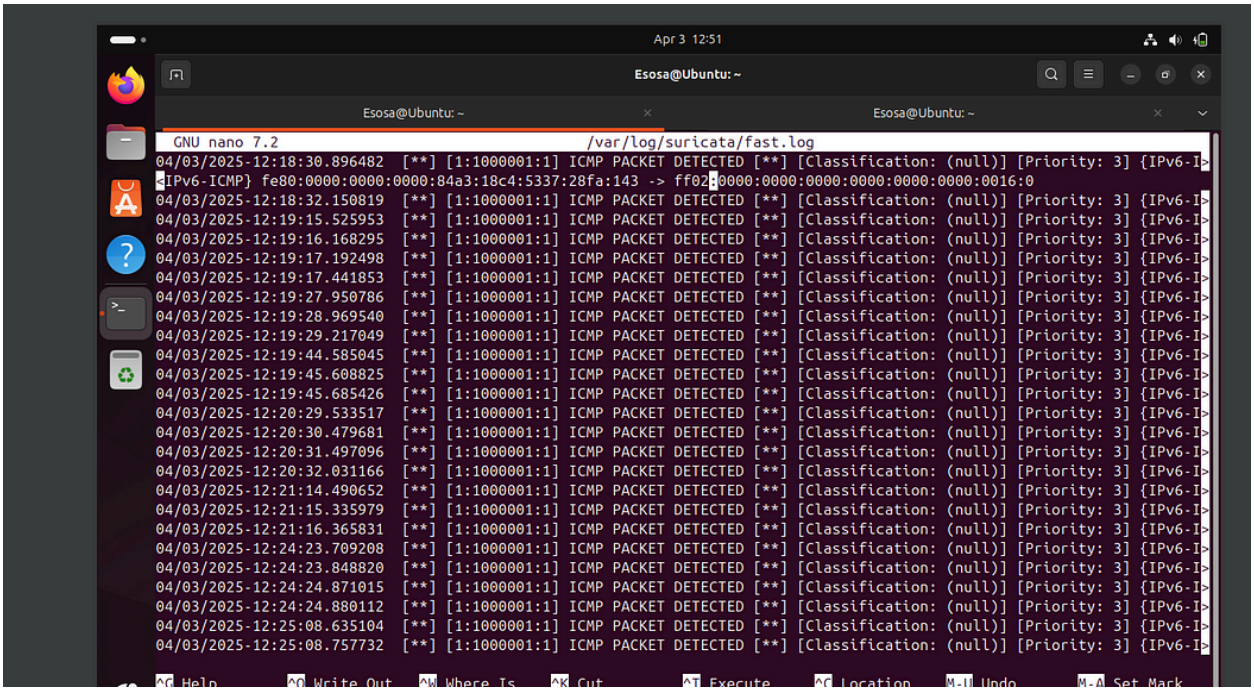
Run:

```
ping 8.8.8.8
```

Check alerts:

```
cat /var/log/suricata/fast.log
```

You should see:



Congratulations! Suricata is working.

CONCLUSION

In this project, I demonstrated how to install, configure, and create custom rules for two powerful network intrusion detection systems: Snort and Suricata. By building and testing simple ICMP (ping) detection rules, I was able to simulate real-world packet monitoring scenarios and validate that both systems were functioning correctly. This hands-on exercise helped show important skills, including:

- Writing and implementing custom detection rules.
- Monitoring and analyzing network traffic.
- Understanding how IDS tools integrate into security operations.

This project lays a solid foundation for more advanced intrusion detection concepts, such as detecting TCP scans, malware communications, and building complex detection rules for real-world SOC environments.