FINAL REPORT

Subjects: Quản trị mạng và hệ thống

Topic : Snort

GVHD: Trần Thị Dung

1.GENERAL INFORMATION:

Class : NT132.N12.ATCL

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REPORT IN DETAIL

I. Introduction

1.1 Overview

Snort is a free open source Network Intrusion Detection System(NIDS) and Intrusion Prevention System (IPS) which is capable of performing real-time traffic analysis and packet logging on IP networks. It helps define malicious network activity and uses those rules to find packets that match against them and generates alerts for users, also prevent the intrusion.

Snort can be deployed inline to stop these packets, as well. Snort has three primary uses: As a packet sniffer like tcpdump, as a packet logger — which is useful for network traffic debugging, or it can be used as a full-blown network intrusion prevention system. Snort can be downloaded and configured for personal and business use alike.

1.2 Component

Snort is comprised of two major components: 5 modules and Rulesets.

5 modules are:

- Sniffer Module.
- Pre-Processor Module.
- Detect Engine Module.
- Alert and Log Module.
- Import/Export data Module

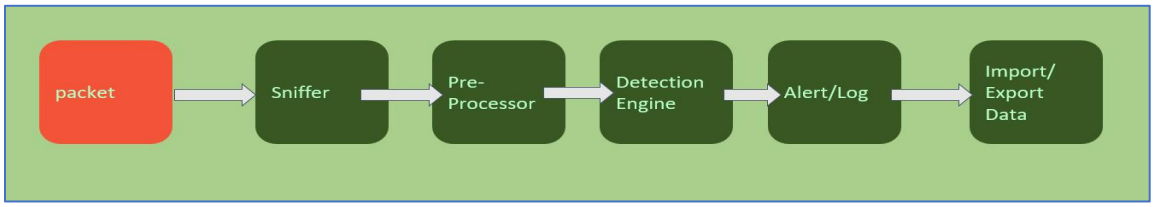
Rulesets:

Rule is a set of description languages, it works with the detection engine to detect the intrusion.

Rules can be written in /etc/snort/rules/local.rules

1.3 Operation

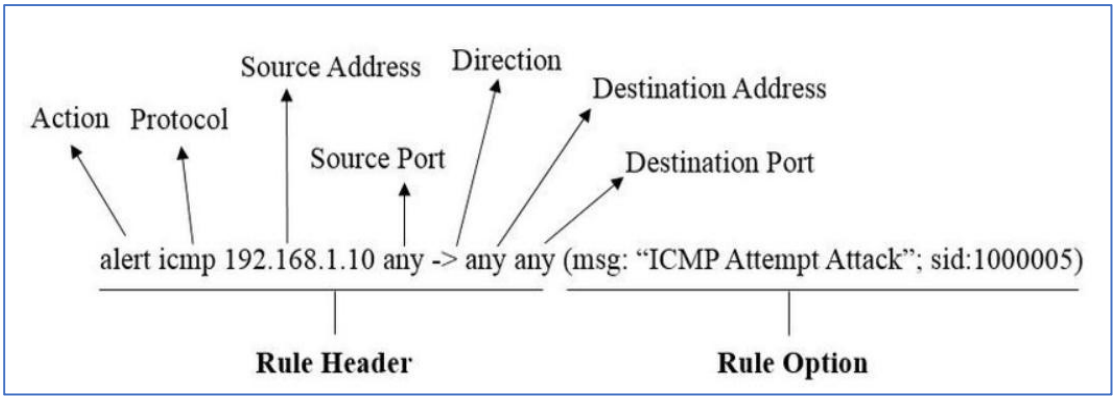
We can understand how Snort apply 5 modules by this image



Packets which were sniffed by Snort will go into Sniffer module, then go into pre-processor to decode or format things. After that, it will go through the detection module, if there is any intrusion, it will pass to the alert/log module then eventually import or export the data.

Snort IPS uses rules that aids in the definition of malicious network activity and employs those rules to find packets that match against them, generating alerts for users

Each rule has a structure like this:



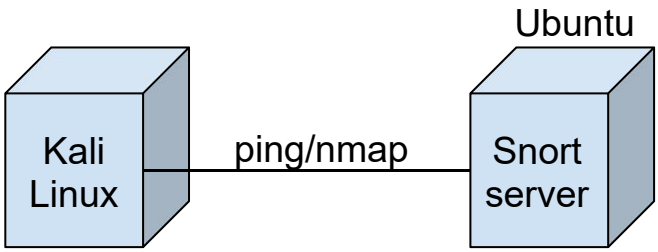
Snort provides severals mode to operate:

- Sniffer mode.
- Logging mode.
- Network intrusion detection system mode.
- IPS Inline Mode

II. Implementation

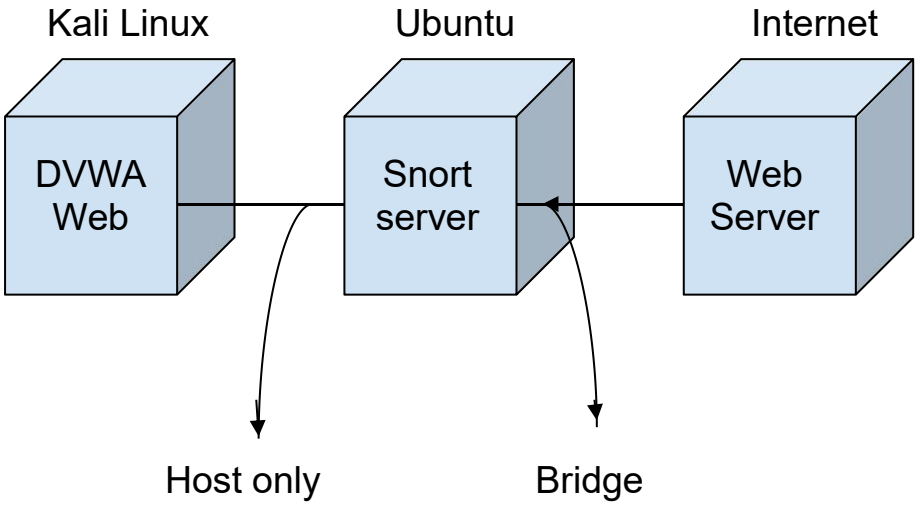
2.1 Topology

In basic model:



- I configured the NAT network in VMware's Network Adapter in both Kali and Ubuntu machines.

In advanced model:



- I configured the Bridge network in VMware's Network Adapter between the internet and Ubuntu machine
- In VMware's Network Adapter, I set up a Host-only network between the Ubuntu system and Kali Linux.

	IP	Network
Ubuntu	192.168.73.128	Host only/ Bridge
Kali	192.168.73.129	Host only
Host	192.168.73.1	

2.2 Installation

- **Server:** Lubuntu (install snort)
- **Attacker:** Kali (use malicious network attacks)

In Ubuntu server

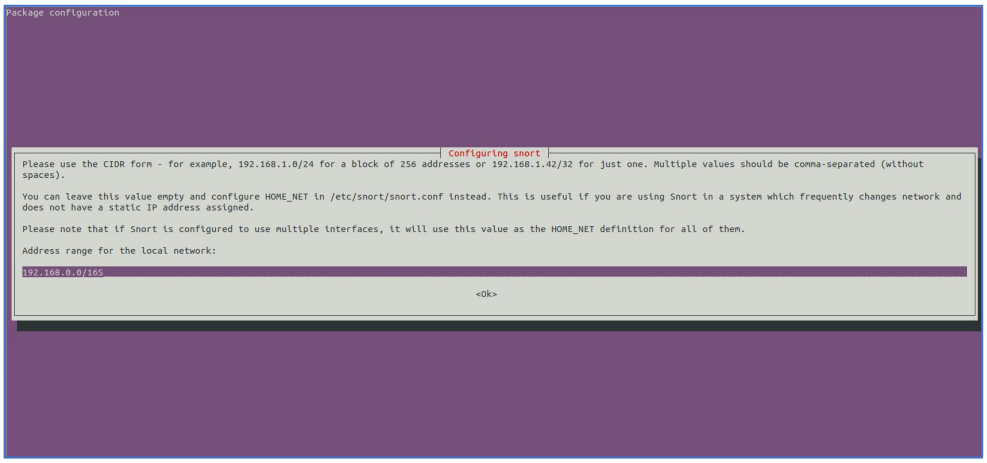
Step 1:Before installing snort, make sure you have dev packages of libpcap and libpcre and have the lastest version apt install packet.

Use this command:

```
# apt-cache policy libpcap0.8-dev
libpcap0.8-dev:
  Installed: 1.0.0-2ubuntu1
  Candidate: 1.0.0-2ubuntu1

# apt-cache policy libpcre3-dev
libpcre3-dev:
  Installed: 7.8-3
  Candidate: 7.8-3
```

Then find the appropriate package for the operating system and install snort.



Select the address range for the local network and click Ok.

```
nam@nam-virtual-machine:~$ snort
Running in packet dump mode

        --== Initializing Snort ==--
Initializing Output Plugins!
pcap DAQ configured to passive.
Acquiring network traffic from "ens33".
ERROR: Can't start DAQ (-1) - socket: Operation not permitted!
Fatal Error, Quitting..
```

After successful installation. Check Snort version

```
# snort --version
```

```
nam@nam-virtual-machine:~$ snort --version

   ,,_     -*> Snort! <*-
  o"  )~   Version 2.9.15.1 GRE (Build 15125)
   ''''    By Martin Roesch & The Snort Team: http://www.snort.org/contact#team
           Copyright (C) 2014-2019 Cisco and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.
           Copyright (C) 1998-2013 Sourcefire, Inc., et al.
           Using libpcap version 1.10.1 (with TPACKET_V3)
           Using PCRE version: 8.39 2016-06-14
           Using ZLIB version: 1.2.11
```

- **Next step**, Download and add snort rules
  - To make the snort tool work, we need add the rules of snort.
  - Can be downloaded directly on the snort site (supported by the community) using wget and saved and the communitu.tar.gz file

```
wget https://www.snort.org/rules/community -O ~/community.tar.gz
```

Extract the file with the tar . command

```
nam@nam-virtual-machine:~$ ls community.tar.gz
community.tar.gz
nam@nam-virtual-machine:~$ tar xvzf community.tar.gz
community-rules/
community-rules/community.rules
community-rules/VRT-License.txt
community-rules/LICENSE
community-rules/AUTHORS
community-rules/snort.conf
community-rules/sid-msg.map
nam@nam-virtual-machine:~$
```

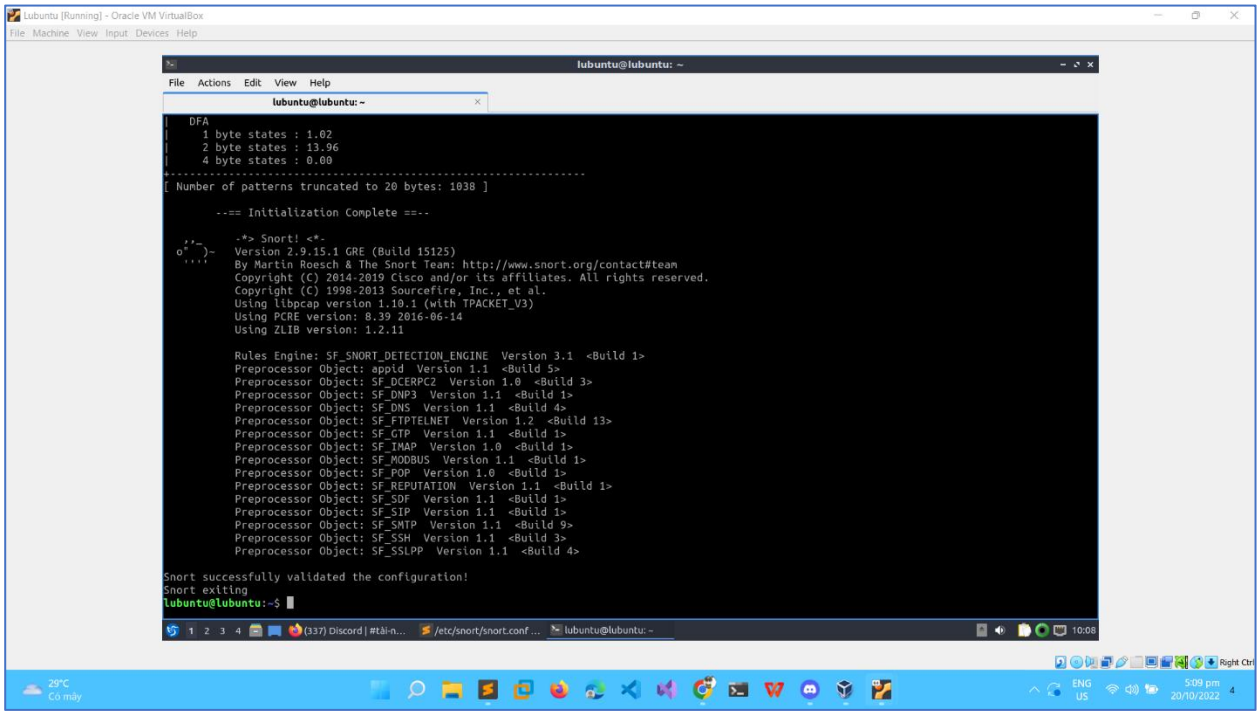
As a result, we can have the community-rules . directory:

```
Bash
sudo cp ~/community-rules/* /etc/snort/rules
```

```
nam@nam-virtual-machine:~$ ls /etc/snort/rules/
attack-responses.rules          community-mail-client.rules     community-web-iis.rules     info.rules          porn.rules          web-attacks.rules
AUTHORS                         community-misc.rules            community-web-misc.rules    LICENSE             rpc.rules           web-cgi.rules
backdoor.rules                  community-nntp.rules            community-web-php.rules     local.rules         rservices.rules     web-client.rules
bad-traffic.rules               community-oracle.rules          ddos.rules                  misc.rules          scan.rules          web-coldfusion.rules
chat.rules                      community-policy.rules          deleted.rules               multimedia.rules    shellcode.rules     web-frontpage.rules
community-bot.rules             community.rules                 dns.rules                   mysql.rules         sid-msg.map         web-iis.rules
community-deleted.rules         community-sip.rules             dos.rules                   netbios.rules       smtp.rules          web-misc.rules
community-dos.rules             community-smtp.rules            experimental.rules          nntp.rules          snmp.rules          web-php.rules
community-exploit.rules         community-sql-injection.rules   exploit.rules               oracle.rules        snort.conf          x11.rules
community-ftp.rules             community-virus.rules           finger.rules                other-ids.rules     sql.rules
community-game.rules            community-web-attacks.rules     ftp.rules                   p2p.rules           telnet.rules
community-icmp.rules            community-web-cgi.rules         icmp-info.rules             policy.rules        tftp.rules
community-imap.rules            community-web-client.rules      icmp.rules                  pop2.rules          virus.rules
community-inappropriate.rules   community-web-dos.rules         imap.rules                  pop3.rules          VRT-License.txt
nam@nam-virtual-machine:~$
```

Test Snort:

```bash
sudo snort -T -c /etc/snort/snort.conf
```

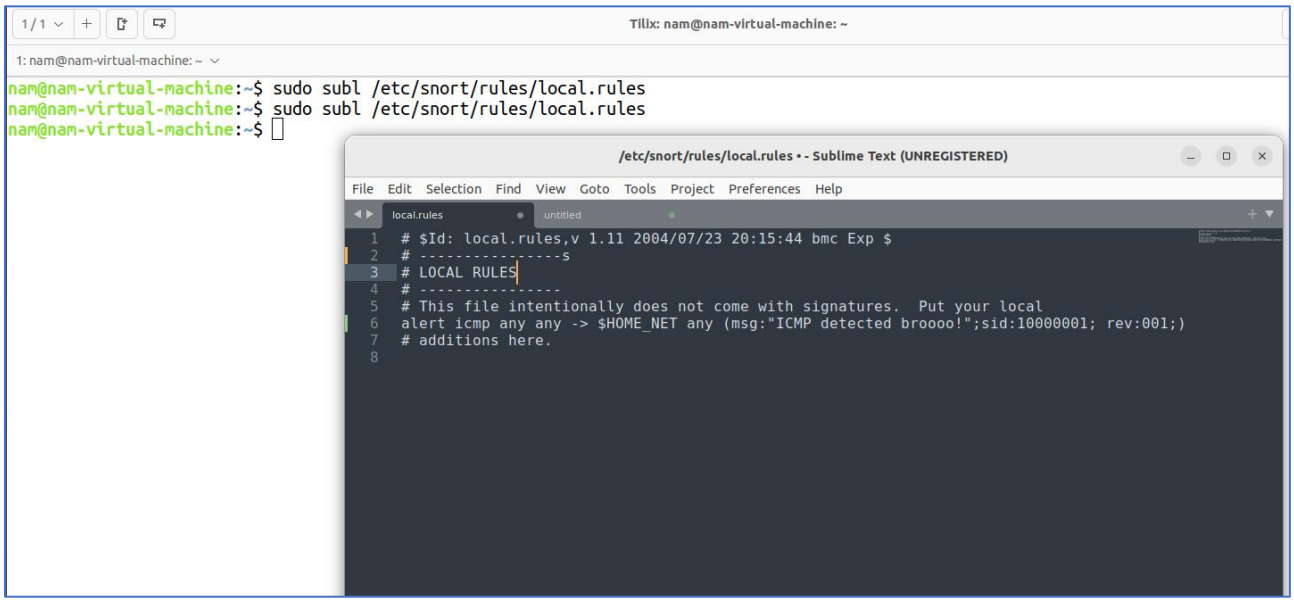


2.3 Configuration

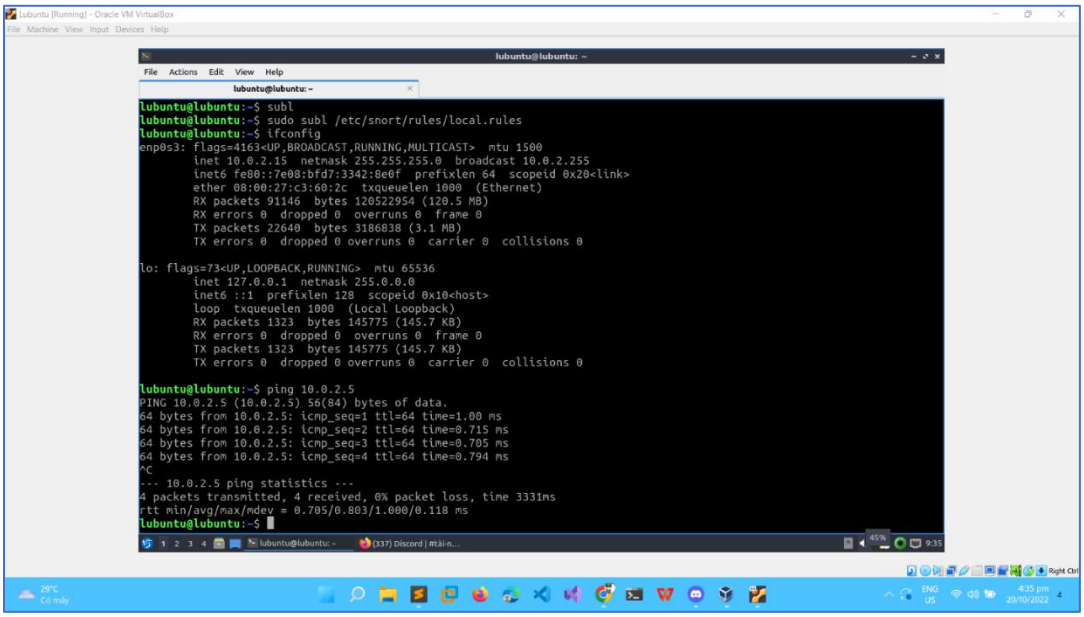
Add this rule to file locals.local

```bash
sudo subl /etc/snort/rules/local.rules
```

```
alert icmp any any -> $HOME_NET any (msg:"ICMP detected broooo !";sid:10000001; rev:001;)
```



We try to ping and see result

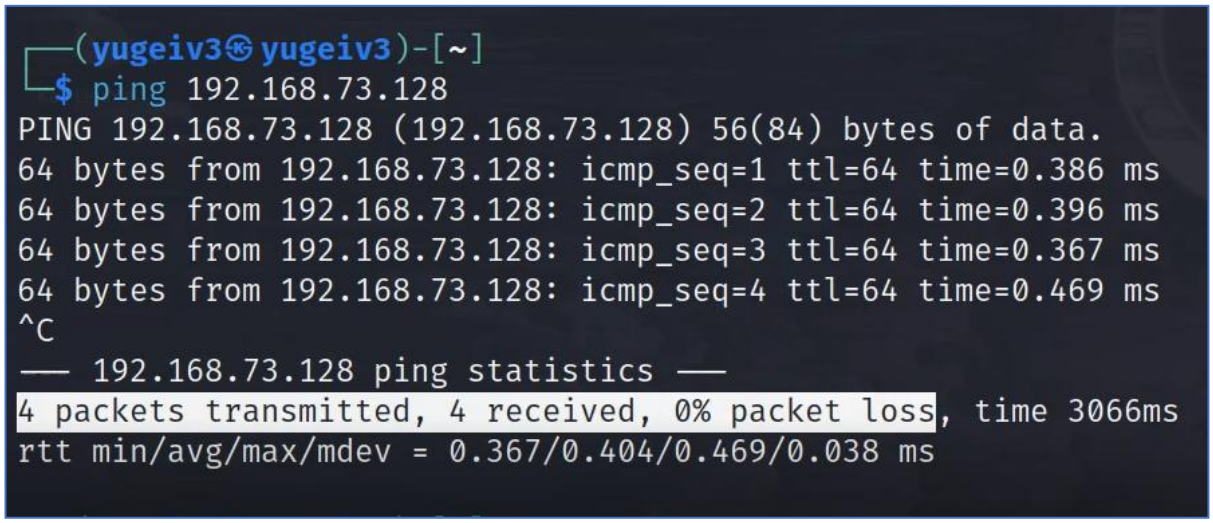


III.Result

❖ Basic result:

Kali VM:

- In Kali machine I use the ping command and ping to Ubuntu machine
- The ping command use ICMP protocol



Ubuntu VM:

- I run this command to dectect the ping command from kali machine

```
ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ snort -V

   ,,_     -*> Snort! <*-
  o"  )~   Version 2.9.7.0 GRE (Build 149)
   ''''    By Martin Roesch & The Snort Team: http://www.snort.org/contact#team
           Copyright (C) 2014 Cisco and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.
           Copyright (C) 1998-2013 Sourcefire, Inc., et al.
           Using libpcap version 1.9.1 (with TPACKET_V3)
           Using PCRE version: 8.39 2016-06-14
           Using ZLIB version: 1.2.11

ubuntu@ubuntu:~$ sudo snort -d -l /var/log/snort/ -h 192.168.1.0/24 -A console -c /etc/snort/snort.co
nf
```

- When it receive the ping from kali machine, the snort can detect the malicious packet and then display in the screen (includes source IP, destination IP, protocol and the network attack command)

```
11/24-10:44:22.839070  [**] [1:366:7] ICMP PING *NIX [**] [Classification: Misc activity] [Priority:
3] {ICMP} 192.168.73.129 -> 192.168.73.128
11/24-10:44:22.839070  [**] [1:384:5] ICMP PING [**] [Classification: Misc activity] [Priority: 3] {I
CMP} 192.168.73.129 -> 192.168.73.128
11/24-10:44:22.839088  [**] [1:408:5] ICMP Echo Reply [**] [Classification: Misc activity] [Priority:
 3] {ICMP} 192.168.73.128 -> 192.168.73.129
11/24-10:44:23.863099  [**] [1:366:7] ICMP PING *NIX [**] [Classification: Misc activity] [Priority:
3] {ICMP} 192.168.73.129 -> 192.168.73.128
11/24-10:44:23.863099  [**] [1:384:5] ICMP PING [**] [Classification: Misc activity] [Priority: 3] {I
CMP} 192.168.73.129 -> 192.168.73.128
11/24-10:44:23.863132  [**] [1:408:5] ICMP Echo Reply [**] [Classification: Misc activity] [Priority:
 3] {ICMP} 192.168.73.128 -> 192.168.73.129
11/24-10:44:36.375381  [**] [1:1917:6] SCAN UPnP service discover attempt [**] [Classification: Detec
tion of a Network Scan] [Priority: 3] {UDP} 192.168.73.1:58204 -> 239.255.255.250:1900
11/24-10:44:37.380878  [**] [1:1917:6] SCAN UPnP service discover attempt [**] [Classification: Detec
tion of a Network Scan] [Priority: 3] {UDP} 192.168.73.1:58204 -> 239.255.255.250:1900
11/24-10:44:38.388182  [**] [1:1917:6] SCAN UPnP service discover attempt [**] [Classification: Detec
tion of a Network Scan] [Priority: 3] {UDP} 192.168.73.1:58204 -> 239.255.255.250:1900
11/24-10:44:39.397446  [**] [1:1917:6] SCAN UPnP service discover attempt [**] [Classification: Detec
tion of a Network Scan] [Priority: 3] {UDP} 192.168.73.1:58204 -> 239.255.255.250:1900
```

- After that I write the rule by myself to reject the ping command from kali machine by blocking that IP

```
# LOCAL RULES
# ----------------
# This file intentionally does not come with signatures.  Put your local
# additions here.
# alert icmp any any -> $HOME_NET any (msg:"ICMP detected broooo !";sid:10000001; rev:001;)
# alert udp 10.0.22.115 any -> 192.168.80.128  any (msg:"ICMP detected broooo !";sid:10000001; rev:001;)
# alert udp any any -> any any (msg:"UDP detected broooo !";sid:10000002; rev:002;)

#REJECT
#ping
reject icmp 192.168.73.129 any -> 192.168.73.128 any (msg:"Reject ping from 129!"; sid:10000155; rev:005;)

#External
#reject tcp 192.168.73.1 any -> 192.168.73.129 any (msg: "192.168.73.1 has been blocked !"; sid:100000110; )
```

- Then I save the rule and run snort again
- Now in Kali machine can not ping to the Ubuntu machine

```
┌──(yugeiv3㉿yugeiv3)-[~]
└─$ ping 192.168.73.128
PING 192.168.73.128 (192.168.73.128) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.73.128: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.371 ms
From 192.168.73.128 icmp_seq=1 Destination Port Unreachable
64 bytes from 192.168.73.128: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.404 ms
From 192.168.73.128 icmp_seq=2 Destination Port Unreachable
64 bytes from 192.168.73.128: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.377 ms
From 192.168.73.128 icmp_seq=3 Destination Port Unreachable
64 bytes from 192.168.73.128: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.319 ms
From 192.168.73.128 icmp_seq=4 Destination Port Unreachable
^C
--- 192.168.73.128 ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 received, +4 errors, 0% packet loss, time 3008ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.319/0.367/0.404/0.030 ms
```

- In Unbuntu machine, it rejected the ping command from Kali machine

```
Preprocessor Object: SF_SMTP  Version 1.1  <Build 9>
Preprocessor Object: SF_IMAP  Version 1.0  <Build 1>
Preprocessor Object: SF_SIP  Version 1.1  <Build 1>
Commencing packet processing (pid=3405)
11/24-10:45:57.234616  [**] [1:10000155:5] Reject ping from 129! [**] [Priority: 0] {ICMP} 192.168.73
.129 -> 192.168.73.128
11/24-10:45:57.234635  [**] [1:408:5] ICMP Echo Reply [**] [Classification: Misc activity] [Priority:
 3] {ICMP} 192.168.73.128 -> 192.168.73.129
11/24-10:45:58.238504  [**] [1:10000155:5] Reject ping from 129! [**] [Priority: 0] {ICMP} 192.168.73
.129 -> 192.168.73.128
11/24-10:45:58.238540  [**] [1:408:5] ICMP Echo Reply [**] [Classification: Misc activity] [Priority:
 3] {ICMP} 192.168.73.128 -> 192.168.73.129
11/24-10:45:59.240298  [**] [1:10000155:5] Reject ping from 129! [**] [Priority: 0] {ICMP} 192.168.73
.129 -> 192.168.73.128
11/24-10:45:59.240315  [**] [1:408:5] ICMP Echo Reply [**] [Classification: Misc activity] [Priority:
 3] {ICMP} 192.168.73.128 -> 192.168.73.129
11/24-10:46:00.242615  [**] [1:10000155:5] Reject ping from 129! [**] [Priority: 0] {ICMP} 192.168.73
.129 -> 192.168.73.128
11/24-10:46:00.242632  [**] [1:408:5] ICMP Echo Reply [**] [Classification: Misc activity] [Priority:
 3] {ICMP} 192.168.73.128 -> 192.168.73.129
```

Thus, we have successfully detected and reject the attack using the ping command

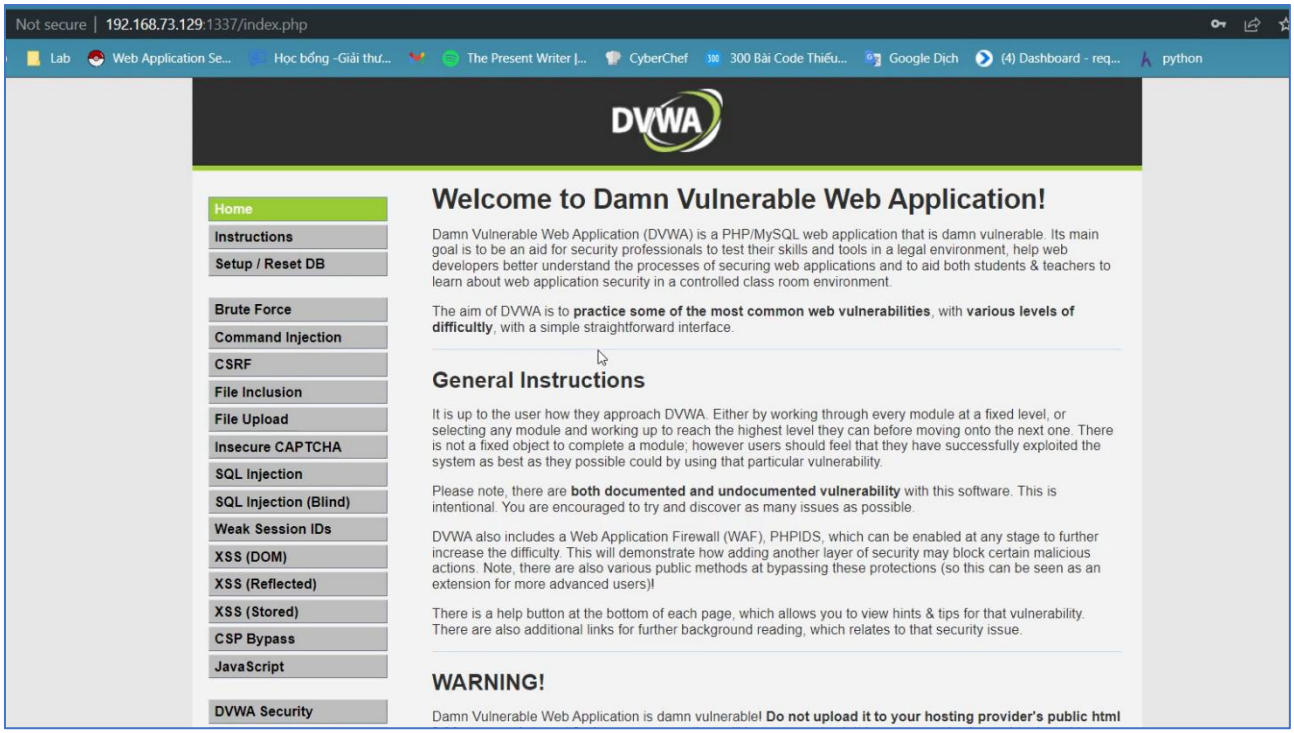
❖ Advance result:

- In Kali machine I hosts the DVWA website by using docker

```
┌──(yugeiv3㉿yugeiv3)-[~]
└─$ sudo docker run -p 1337:80 ab0d83586b6e
[+] Starting mysql...
Starting MariaDB database server: mysqld.
[+] Starting apache
Starting Apache httpd web server: apache2AH00558: apache2: Could not reliably determine the server's fully qualified domain name, using
 172.17.0.2. Set the 'ServerName' directive globally to suppress this message
.
==> /var/log/apache2/access.log <==

==> /var/log/apache2/error.log <==
[Thu Nov 24 18:46:47.226475 2022] [mpm_prefork:notice] [pid 281] AH00163: Apache/2.4.25 (Debian) configured -- resuming normal operatio
ns
[Thu Nov 24 18:46:47.226678 2022] [core:notice] [pid 281] AH00094: Command line: '/usr/sbin/apache2'

==> /var/log/apache2/other_vhosts_access.log <==
```



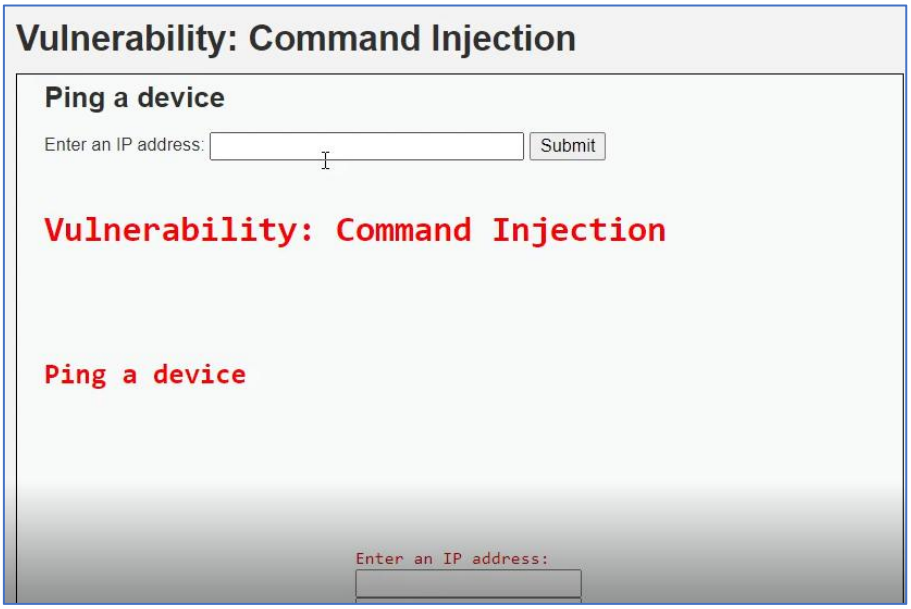
- I write the rule by myself to dectect the TCP protocol:

```
File  Edit  Selection  Find  View  Goto  Tools  Project  Preferences  Help
local.rules
#External
#reject tcp 192.168.73.1 any -> 192.168.73.129 any (msg: "192.168.73.1 has been blocked !"; sid:100000110; )


# TCP
alert tcp 192.168.73.1 any -> 192.168.73.129 any (content:"HTTP"; msg:"HTTP detected broooo !";
sid:10000100; rev:005;)
# UDP
alert udp 192.168.73.1 any -> 192.168.73.129 any (content:"HTTP"; msg:"HTTP detected broooo !";
sid:10000101; rev:005;)
```

- Then I write some rules to detect the common vulnerabilities
- Such as SQLI, OS Command Injection, XXS

✓ I attack OS Command Injection in the website

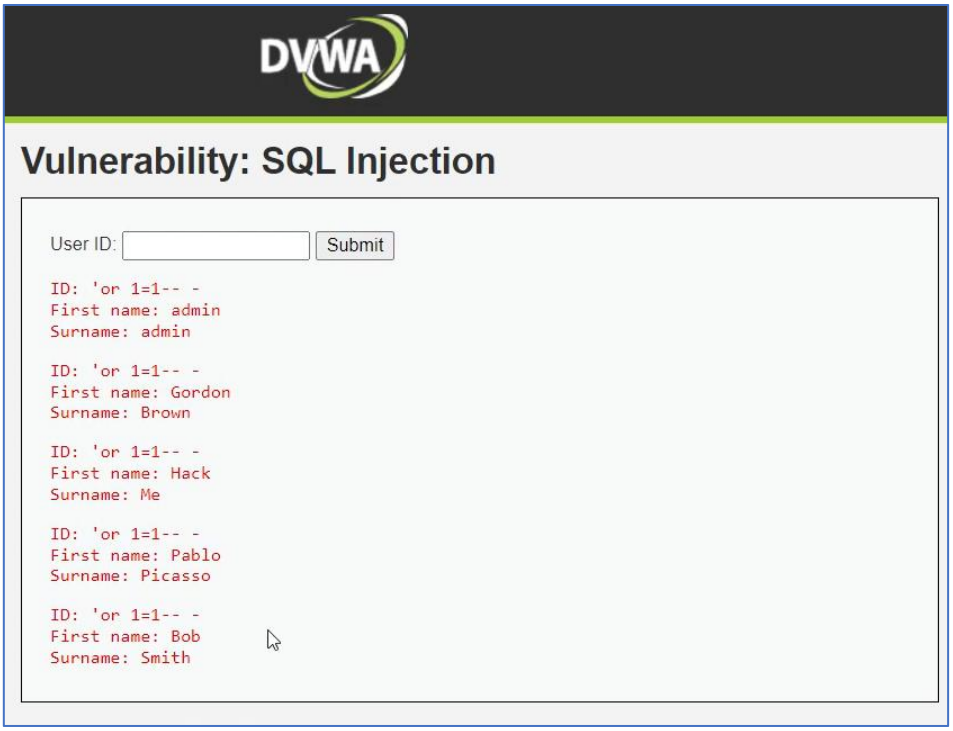


➢ Snort can detect the Os Command Injection by the rules which I wrote

```
# OS command injection
alert tcp 192.168.73.1 any -> 192.168.73.129 any (msg: "OS command injection Detected !"; content: "cats" ; sid:100000030; )
alert tcp 192.168.73.1 any -> 192.168.73.129 any (msg: "OS command injection Detected !"; content: "ls" ; sid:100000031; )
alert tcp 192.168.73.1 any -> 192.168.73.129 any (msg: "OS command injection Detected !"; content: "subl" ; sid:100000032;)
alert tcp 192.168.73.1 any -> 192.168.73.129 any (msg: "OS command injection Detected !"; content: "ps" ; sid:100000033; )
alert tcp 192.168.73.1 any -> 192.168.73.129 any (msg: "OS command injection Detected !"; content: "ping" ; sid:100000034; )
alert tcp 192.168.73.1 any -> 192.168.73.129 any (msg: "OS command injection Detected !"; content: "echo" ; sid:100000035; )
alert tcp 192.168.73.1 any -> 192.168.73.129 any (msg: "OS command injection Detected !"; content: "\\x00"
```

```
Preprocessor Object: SF_SSLPP  Version 1.1  <Build 4>
Preprocessor Object: SF_DCERPC2  Version 1.0  <Build 3>
Preprocessor Object: SF_DNP3  Version 1.1  <Build 1>
Preprocessor Object: SF_REPUTATION  Version 1.1  <Build 1>
Preprocessor Object: SF_SDF  Version 1.1  <Build 1>
Preprocessor Object: SF_MODBUS  Version 1.1  <Build 1>
Preprocessor Object: SF_FTPTELNET  Version 1.2  <Build 13>
Preprocessor Object: SF_GTP  Version 1.1  <Build 1>
Preprocessor Object: SF_SMTP  Version 1.1  <Build 9>
Preprocessor Object: SF_IMAP  Version 1.0  <Build 1>
Preprocessor Object: SF_SIP  Version 1.1  <Build 1>
Commencing packet processing (pid=3414)
11/24-10:47:52.436249  [**] [1:10000100:5] HTTP detected broooo ! [**] [Priority: 0] {TCP} 192.168.73
.1:29733 -> 192.168.73.129:1337
11/24-10:47:55.745068  [**] [1:10000100:5] HTTP detected broooo ! [**] [Priority: 0] {TCP} 192.168.73
.1:29733 -> 192.168.73.129:1337
11/24-10:47:55.745068  [**] [1:100000031:0] OS command injection Detected ! [**] [Priority: 0] {TCP}
192.168.73.1:29733 -> 192.168.73.129:1337
11/24-10:48:00.268766  [**] [1:10000100:5] HTTP detected broooo ! [**] [Priority: 0] {TCP} 192.168.73
.1:29733 -> 192.168.73.129:1337
```

✓ I attack SQLi in the website

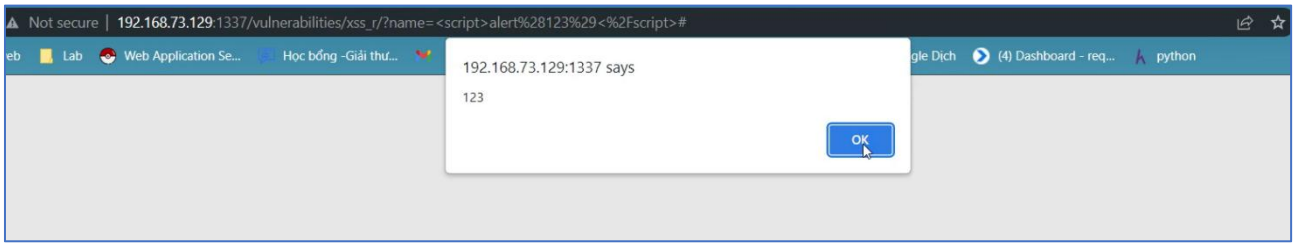


- Snort can detect the SQLi by the rules which I wrote

```
# SQLI
alert tcp 192.168.73.1 any -> 192.168.73.129 any (msg: "SQL Injection Detected !"; content: "--" ; sid:100000001; )
alert tcp 192.168.73.1 any -> 192.168.73.129 any (msg: "SQL Injection Detected !"; content: "%2D" ; sid:100000002; )
alert tcp 192.168.73.1 any -> 192.168.73.129 any (msg: "SQL Injection Detected !"; content: "%27" ; sid:100000003; )
alert tcp 192.168.73.1 any -> 192.168.73.129 any (msg: "SQL Injection Detected !"; content: "%22" ; sid:100000004; )
```

```
11/24-10:47:55.745068  [**] [1:100000031:0] OS command injection Detected ! [**] [Priority: 0] {TCP} 192.168.73.1:29733 -> 192.168.73.129:1337
11/24-10:48:00.268766  [**] [1:10000100:5] HTTP detected broooo ! [**] [Priority: 0] {TCP} 192.168.73.1:29733 -> 192.168.73.129:1337
11/24-10:48:36.388473  [**] [1:1917:6] SCAN UPnP service discover attempt [**] [Classification: Detection of a Network Scan] [Priority: 3] {UDP} 192.168.73.1:56598 -> 239.255.255.250:1900
11/24-10:48:37.394954  [**] [1:1917:6] SCAN UPnP service discover attempt [**] [Classification: Detection of a Network Scan] [Priority: 3] {UDP} 192.168.73.1:56598 -> 239.255.255.250:1900
11/24-10:48:38.403054  [**] [1:1917:6] SCAN UPnP service discover attempt [**] [Classification: Detection of a Network Scan] [Priority: 3] {UDP} 192.168.73.1:56598 -> 239.255.255.250:1900
11/24-10:48:39.409837  [**] [1:1917:6] SCAN UPnP service discover attempt [**] [Classification: Detection of a Network Scan] [Priority: 3] {UDP} 192.168.73.1:56598 -> 239.255.255.250:1900
11/24-10:48:58.138445  [**] [1:10000100:5] HTTP detected broooo ! [**] [Priority: 0] {TCP} 192.168.73.1:29740 -> 192.168.73.129:1337
11/24-10:49:02.948504  [**] [1:10000100:5] HTTP detected broooo ! [**] [Priority: 0] {TCP} 192.168.73.1:29741 -> 192.168.73.129:1337
11/24-10:49:02.948504  [**] [1:100000003:0] SQL Injection Detected ! [**] [Priority: 0] {TCP} 192.168.73.1:29741 -> 192.168.73.129:1337
11/24-10:49:02.948504  [**] [1:100000001:0] SQL Injection Detected ! [**] [Priority: 0] {TCP} 192.168.73.1:29741 -> 192.168.73.129:1337
```

✓ Finally, I attack the website by XXS vulnerability



✓ Snort can detect XXS vulnerability

```
# Stored Cross Site Scripting (XSS)
# XSS Reflect
alert tcp 192.168.73.1 any -> 192.168.73.129 any (msg: "Reflected XSS Detected !"; content: "alert(" ; sid:100000010; )
alert tcp 192.168.73.1 any -> 192.168.73.129 any (msg: "Reflected XSS Detected !"; content: "()" ; sid:100000011; )
alert tcp 192.168.73.1 any -> 192.168.73.129 any (msg: "Reflected XSS Detected !"; content: "script" ; sid:100000012;)
alert tcp 192.168.73.1 any -> 192.168.73.129 any (msg: "Reflected XSS Detected !"; content: "alert" ; sid:100000013; )
alert tcp 192.168.73.1 any -> 192.168.73.129 any (msg: "Reflected XSS Detected !"; content: "123" ; sid:100000014; )
alert tcp 192.168.73.1 any -> 192.168.73.129 any (msg: "Reflected XSS Detected !"; content: "321" ; sid:100000015; )
alert tcp 192.168.73.1 any -> 192.168.73.129 any (msg: "Reflected XSS Detected !"; content: "prompt" ; sid:100000016; )
alert tcp 192.168.73.1 any -> 192.168.73.129 any (msg: "Reflected XSS Detected !"; content: "href" ; sid:100000017; )
```

```
.1:29741 -> 192.168.73.129:1337
11/24-10:49:02.948504  [**] [1:100000003:0] SQL Injection Detected ! [**] [Priority: 0] {TCP} 192.168
.73.1:29741 -> 192.168.73.129:1337
11/24-10:49:02.948504  [**] [1:100000001:0] SQL Injection Detected ! [**] [Priority: 0] {TCP} 192.168
.73.1:29741 -> 192.168.73.129:1337
11/24-10:49:28.604175  [**] [1:10000100:5] HTTP detected broooo ! [**] [Priority: 0] {TCP} 192.168.73
.1:29745 -> 192.168.73.129:1337
11/24-10:49:28.604175  [**] [1:100000003:0] SQL Injection Detected ! [**] [Priority: 0] {TCP} 192.168
.73.1:29745 -> 192.168.73.129:1337
11/24-10:49:28.604175  [**] [1:100000001:0] SQL Injection Detected ! [**] [Priority: 0] {TCP} 192.168
.73.1:29745 -> 192.168.73.129:1337
11/24-10:49:36.094633  [**] [1:100000012:0] Reflected XSS Detected ! [**] [Priority: 0] {TCP} 192.168
.73.1:29747 -> 192.168.73.129:1337
11/24-10:49:36.094633  [**] [1:100000019:0] Reflected XSS Detected ! [**] [Priority: 0] {TCP} 192.168
.73.1:29747 -> 192.168.73.129:1337
11/24-10:49:36.094633  [**] [1:100000013:0] Reflected XSS Detected ! [**] [Priority: 0] {TCP} 192.168
.73.1:29747 -> 192.168.73.129:1337
11/24-10:49:36.094633  [**] [1:10000100:5] HTTP detected broooo ! [**] [Priority: 0] {TCP} 192.168.73
.1:29747 -> 192.168.73.129:1337
11/24-10:49:36.094633  [**] [1:100000014:0] Reflected XSS Detected ! [**] [Priority: 0] {TCP} 192.168
```

- Now I write the rule to block the IP which using malicious attack to Kali website

```
#REJECT
#ping
reject icmp 192.168.73.129 any -> 192.168.73.128 any (msg:"Reject ping from 129!"; sid:10000155; rev:005;)

#External
reject tcp 192.168.73.1 any -> 192.168.73.129 any (msg: "192.168.73.1 has been blocked !"; sid:100000110; )
```

- So that the IP of host machine is blocked from our DVWA web site

```
          Preprocessor Object: SF_IMAP  Version 1.0  <Build 1>
          Preprocessor Object: SF_SIP  Version 1.1  <Build 1>
Commencing packet processing (pid=3441)
11/24-10:50:32.395534  [**] [1:100000110:0] 192.168.73.1 has been blocked ! [**] [Priority: 0] {TCP}
192.168.73.1:29753 -> 192.168.73.129:1337
11/24-10:50:32.395534  [**] [1:100000110:0] 192.168.73.1 has been blocked ! [**] [Priority: 0] {TCP}
192.168.73.1:29754 -> 192.168.73.129:1337
11/24-10:50:32.396445  [**] [1:100000110:0] 192.168.73.1 has been blocked ! [**] [Priority: 0] {TCP}
192.168.73.1:29753 -> 192.168.73.129:1337
11/24-10:50:32.396445  [**] [1:100000110:0] 192.168.73.1 has been blocked ! [**] [Priority: 0] {TCP}
192.168.73.1:29754 -> 192.168.73.129:1337
11/24-10:50:32.397654  [**] [1:100000110:0] 192.168.73.1 has been blocked ! [**] [Priority: 0] {TCP}
192.168.73.1:29753 -> 192.168.73.129:1337
11/24-10:50:32.404674  [**] [1:100000110:0] 192.168.73.1 has been blocked ! [**] [Priority: 0] {TCP}
192.168.73.1:29753 -> 192.168.73.129:1337
11/24-10:50:34.227717  [**] [1:100000110:0] 192.168.73.1 has been blocked ! [**] [Priority: 0] {TCP}
192.168.73.1:29755 -> 192.168.73.129:1337
11/24-10:50:34.238396  [**] [1:100000110:0] 192.168.73.1 has been blocked ! [**] [Priority: 0] {TCP}
192.168.73.1:29755 -> 192.168.73.129:1337
11/24-10:50:34.238668  [**] [1:100000110:0] 192.168.73.1 has been blocked ! [**] [Priority: 0] {TCP}
192.168.73.1:29755 -> 192.168.73.129:1337
```

- Thus, we have successfully demo the advance model

Task

ID	Task	Member
1	✓ Technical research the basic and advance demo ✓ Make slide and present the demo part ✓ Write extra snort's rules	Trương Văn Rồng
2	✓ Technical research the theory of snort ✓ Make slide and present the first part ✓ Make DVWA website in Kali machine	Lương Mạnh Tiến
3	✓ Research and config the IP of VM machines ✓ Make slide and present the second part ✓ Install snort and community rules	Phan Hoàng Nam

Self Assign

- ✓ Evaluation of the level of completion against the implementation plan is: **100%**
- ✓ Point: **10**

Answer

Other group don't have any question for our team. I just want to say this is a nice topic. Thank you very much!

63	Group 4	No comment
64	Group 4	Good presentationno question
65	Group 4	What a perfect presentation
66	Group 4	The theory is ok, but the demo is very well-explained and detailed
67	Group 4	no
68	Group 4	clearly representation but talk too long
69	Group 4	I don't have any question for group 4
70	Group 4	I don't have any question for group4
71	Group 4	The group presented very well, the group members were all confident and did not look at the slides, the demo was clear and easy to see

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END