

## MIDTERM 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.

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.

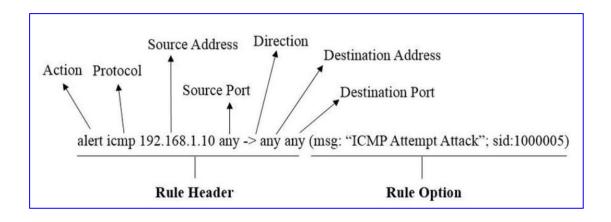
### 1.2 Component

Snort is comprised of two major components: a detection engine that utilizes modular plug-in architecture (the "Snort Engine") and a flexible rule language to describe traffic to be collected (the "Snort Rules")

### 1.3 Operation

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:



<u>In basic model</u>: Detect some network attack (using default rules)

- On the server side Ubuntu: I'm running Snort using default rules.
- On the attacker side Kali: I try to use the ping command or nmap tool to the IP of Ubuntu.
- According to the default rules, Snort will notify the user if it detects malicious network activity.

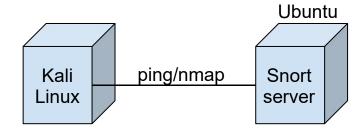
<u>In advanced model</u>: Separate Server and detect the attack to server

- On the attacker side Kali: I host a local website DVWA for example
- On the host machine: I'm launching a browser that connects to the internet as an external component and trying to connect to the DVWA website which is located on Kali machine.
- On the middle side Ubuntu machine: I'm running Snort with the default rules and some custom rules I wrote.
- According to the rules, Snort will warn the user if it detects harmful network activity.

### II. Implementation

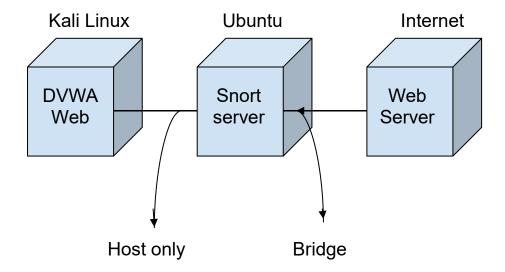
## 2.1 Topology

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.

#### 2.2 Installation

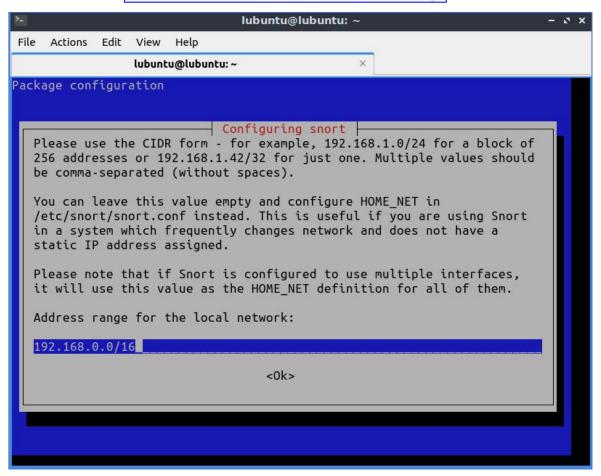
• **Server:** Lubuntu (install snort)

• Attacker: Kali (use malicious network attacks)

#### In Lubuntu server

**Step 1**: Update the apt packet and find the appropriate package for the operating system and install.

sudo apt update sudo apt install snort -y



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

```
lubuntu@lubuntu:~$ snort

Running in packet dump mode

--== Initializing Snort ==--

Initializing Output Plugins!
pcap DAQ configured to passive.

Acquiring network traffic from "enp0s3".

ERROR: Can't start DAQ (-1) - socket: Operation not permitted!

Fatal Error, Quitting..

lubuntu@lubuntu:~$ ■
```

After successful installation. Check Snort version

```
Bash ∨
snort --version
```

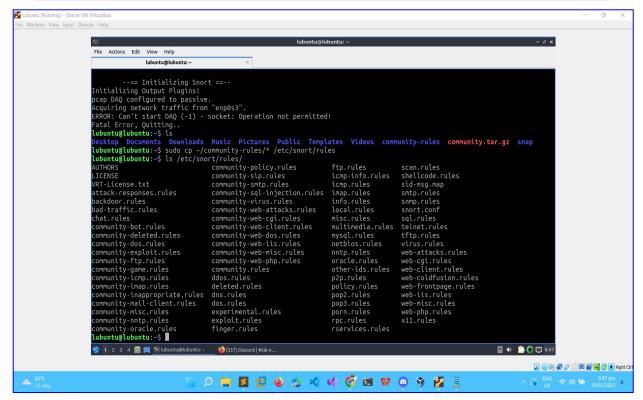
- Next step, Download and add snort rules
  - To make the snort tool work, we add the rules of snort
  - Can be downloaded directly on the snort site (supported by the community) using wget and saved and the communitu.tar.gz file

```
wget https://www.snort.org/rules/community -0 ~/community.tar.gz
```

#### Extract the file with the tar. command

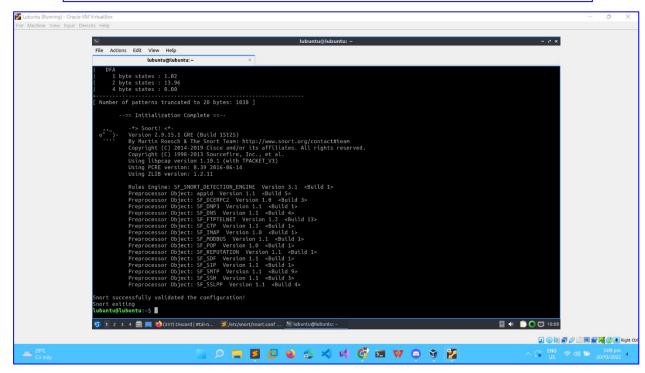
As a result, we can have the community-rules . directory:

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



#### **Test Snort:**

```
Bash v
sudo snort -T -c /etc/snort/snort.conf
```

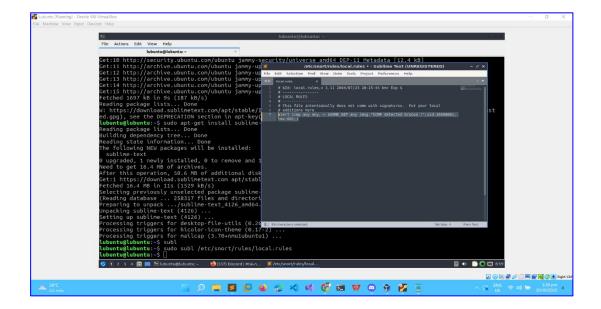


## 2.3 Configuration

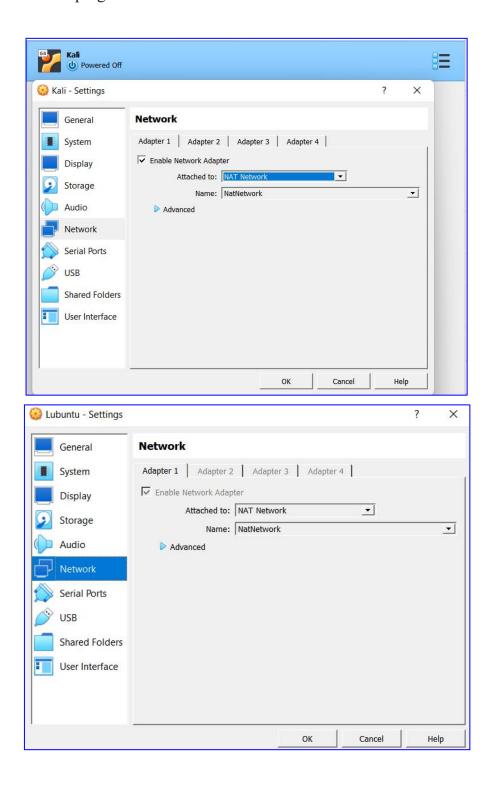
Add this rule to file locals.local

```
Bash v
sudo subl /etc/snort/rules/local.rules
```

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



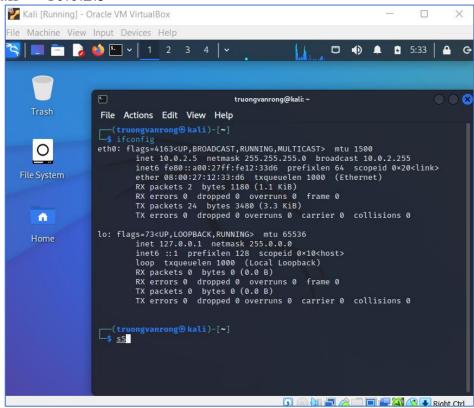
Now use a VM kali ping to VM Ubuntu. Make sure that Use NAT network both machine.



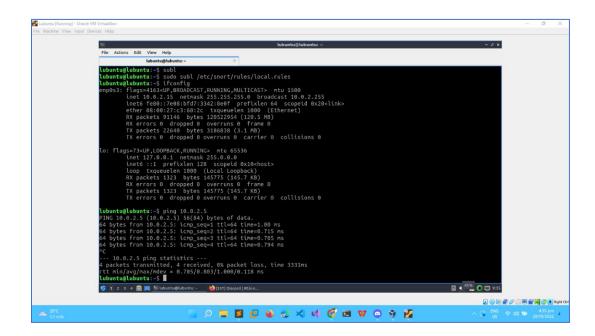
Use ifconfig to know the IP:

Lubuntu machine  $\rightarrow 10.0.2.15$ 

#### $Kali \rightarrow 10.0.2.5$



After setting up NAT, we try to ping and see success



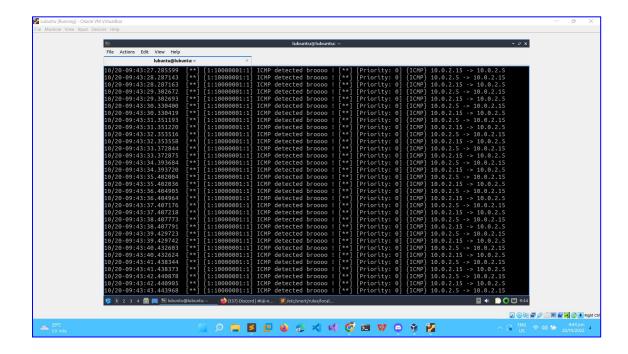
#### III.Result

#### Basic result:

Kali VM:

```
-(truongvanrong⊛kali)-[~]
$ ping 10.0.2.15
PING 10.0.2.15 (10.0.2.15) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.0.2.15: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=2.19 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.15: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.726 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.15: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.603 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.15: icmp_seq=4 ttl=64 time=0.703 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.15: icmp_seq=5 ttl=64 time=0.826 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.15: icmp seq=6 ttl=64 time=0.445 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.15: icmp_seq=7 ttl=64 time=0.584 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.15: icmp_seq=8 ttl=64 time=1.75 ms
64 bytes from 10.0.2.15: icmp seq=9 ttl=64 time=2.72 ms
^C
— 10.0.2.15 ping statistics —
9 packets transmitted, 9 received, 0% packet loss, time 8125ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.445/1.171/2.722/0.781 ms
```

## Lubuntu VM:



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

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**END**