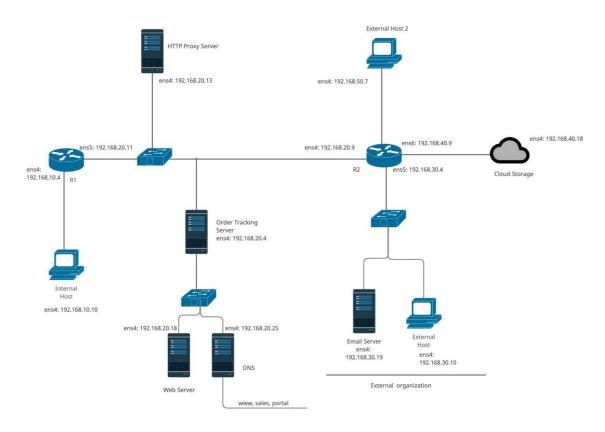
**Network Security - A firewall's design and execution** 

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### 1. TOPOLOGY:



### **DESIGN RATIONALE:**

By implementing this network diagram, the internal organization, which, in this case, the LAN users will be able to browse anything outside the organization and also establish connection to the email server. According to the topology , when LAN access a website it goes through the proxy server and the IP address is resolved into the domain name by the DNS server. Only www, sales and portal will be accessed by the external users and the addresses are resolved to names by Name server. The order tracking server essentially shows the data traffic between internal and external network while blocking few networks and allowing only networks which is required. We have established VPN connection between the internal and external clients. Zeek which is an intrusion Detection System is placed in Router 1 which acts as a firewall and also a network analyzer. This will monitor the network traffic and alerts the user when there is a malicious traffic. This acts as a security mechanism for detecting intrusion .

# 2. Networks and Instances Used:

Instance	IP address	Networks	Interface
LAN ( Internal Host)	192.168.10.10	Network 1	ens4
Router 1	192.168.10.4,	Network 1	ens4
	192.168.20.11	Network 2	ens5
HTTP Proxy Server	192.168.20.13	Network 2	ens4
Order Tracking Server	192.168.20.4	Network 2	ens4
Web Server	192.168.20.18	Network 2	ens4
DNS	192.168.30.18	Network 2	ens4
Router 2	192.168.20.9,	Network 2,	ens4,
	192.168.30.4,	Network 3,	ens5,
	192.168.40.9,	Network 4,	ens6,
	192.168.50.15	Network 5	ens7
Email Server	192.168.30.19	Network 3	ens4
External Host	192.168.30.10	Network 3	ens4
Cloud Storage	192.168.40.18	Network 4	ens4
External Host	192.168.50.7	Network 5	ens5

• Number of Networks: 5

• Routers: 2

• Server: 4

• Internal Host: 1

• External Host: 2

• DNS:1

### 3. <u>VPN</u>:

- VPN Virtual Private Network used for tunnelling between Router 1 and Router 2.
- Implementation is done using IPsec-based VPN with Strongswan.
- Strongswan is an open-source, cross-platform.
  - VPN connection process:

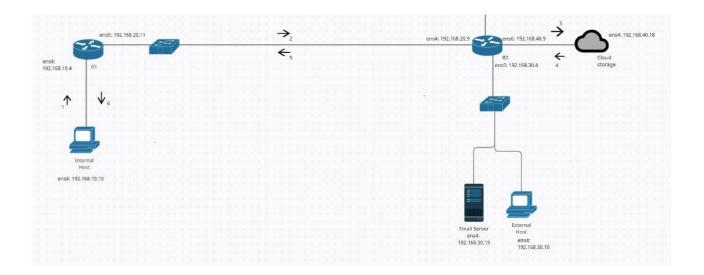


Figure 1: VPN Flow (Internal to External)

### **STEPS FOLLOWED:**

## **3.1** Testing Environment:

• Site 1 Router 1 (Internal to External)

• OS: Ubuntu 18.04

• Public IP: 192.168.20.11 (ens5)

• Private IP: 192.168.10.10 (ens4)

• Private Subnet: 192.168.10.0/24

• <u>Site 2 Router 2 (External to Internal)</u>

OS : Ubuntu 18.04

• Public IP: 192.168.20.9 (ens4)

• Private IP: 192.168.40.18 (ens4)

• Private Subnet: 192.168.40.0/24

### 3.2 Installing StrongSwan in Ubuntu:

- Update the packages \$ sudo apt update.
- Install StrongSwan \$ sudo apt install strongswan
- After Installation, checking the status and service
  - \$ sudo systemctl status strongswan.service

```
[ubuntu@r1:~$ sudo systemctl status strongswan.service
• strongswan.service - strongSwan IPsec IKEv1/IKEv2 daemon using ipsec.conf
    Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/strongswan.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
    Active: inactive (dead) since Tue 2021-11-30 20:36:18 UTC; 24h ago
    Main PID: 1885 (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)

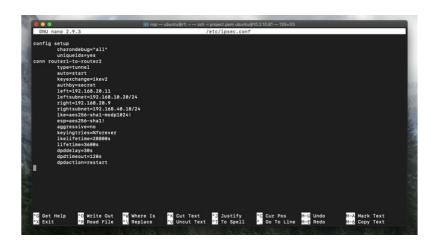
Nov 30 20:36:18 r1 ipsec[1885]: 12[ENT] received packet: from 192.168.20.9[500] to 192.168.20.11[500] (334 bytes)
Nov 30 20:36:18 r1 ipsec[1885]: 12[ENC] parsed IKE_SA_INIT request 0 [ SA KE NO N(NATD_S_IP) N(NATD_D_IP) N(FRAG_SUP) N(HASH_NOV 30 20:36:18 r1 ipsec[1885]: 12[ENC] generating IKE_SA_INIT response 0 [ N(NO_PROP) ]
Nov 30 20:36:18 r1 ipsec[1885]: 12[ENC] generating IKE_SA_INIT response 0 [ N(NO_PROP) ]
Nov 30 20:36:18 r1 ipsec[1885]: 12[NET] sending packet: from 192.168.20.11[500] to 192.168.20.9[500] (36 bytes)
Nov 30 20:36:18 r1 ipsec[1885]: ipsec starter stopped
Nov 30 20:36:18 r1 ipsec[1885]: ipsec starter stopped
Nov 30 20:36:18 r1 ipsec[1885]: ipsec starter stopped
Nov 30 20:36:18 r1 ipsec_starter[1885]: charon stopped after 200 ms
Nov 30 20:36:18 r1 ipsec_starter[1885]: ipsec starter stopped
lines 1-15/15 (END)
```

• \$ sudo systemctl is-enabled strongswan.service

```
ubuntu@r1:~$ sudo systemctl is-enabled strongswan.service
enabled
ubuntu@r1:~$
```

### **3.3** Configuring Security Gateways:

- Configure the security gateway using the /etc/ipsec.conf configuration file.
- Site 1 Gateway (Router 1 to Router 2)
  - \$ sudo cp /etc/ipsec.conf /etc/ipsec.conf.orig
  - \$ sudo nano /etc/ipsec.conf
  - Configuration file



- Site 2 Gateway (Router 2 to Router 1)
  - \$ sudo cp /etc/ipsec.conf /etc/ipsec.conf.orig
  - \$ sudo nano /etc/ipsec.conf
  - Configuration file

## 3.4 Configuring PSK for Peer-to-Peer Authentication

- Generate a secure PSK
  - \$head -c 24 /dev/urandom | base 64

```
[ubuntu@r1:~$ head -c 24 /dev/urandom | base64
OMjxxxyClBvKvguVEZfv/ORINC0/Ta2u
ubuntu@r1:~$
```

- Adding PSK in /etc/ipsec.secrets file on both gateways.
  - \$ sudo vim /etc/ipsec.secrets
- <u>Site 1 Gateway (Router 1 to Router 2)</u>: 192.168.20.11 192.168.20.9 : PSK "OMjxxxyClBvKvguVEZfv/ORINC0/Ta2u"
- <u>Site 2 Gateway (Router 2 to Router 1)</u>: 192.168.20.9 192.168.20.11: PSK "OMjxxxyClBvKvguVEZfv/ORINC0/Ta2u"
- Restart IPSec program and check its status
  - \$ sudo ipsec restart
  - \$ sudo ipsec status

• Router 1:

```
[ubuntu@r1:~$ sudo ipsec restart
Stopping strongSwan IPsec...
Starting strongSwan 5.6.2 IPsec [starter]...
ubuntu@r1:~$
```

```
ubuntu@r1:~$ sudo ipsec status
Security Associations (1 up, 0 connecting):
router1-to-router2[1]: ESTABLISHED 50 seconds ago, 192.168.20.11[192.168.20.11]...192.168.20.9[192.168.20.9]
router1-to-router2{1}: INSTALLED, TUNNEL, reqid 1, ESP SPIs: c523e6f3_i c1ed0182_o
router1-to-router2{1}: 192.168.10.0/24 === 192.168.40.0/24
ubuntu@r1:~$
```

• Router 2:

```
[ubuntu@r2:~$ sudo ipsec restart
Stopping strongSwan IPsec...
Starting strongSwan 5.6.2 IPsec [starter]...
ubuntu@r2:~$
```

```
[ubuntu@r2:~$ sudo ipsec status
Security Associations (1 up, 0 connecting):
router2-to-router1[4]: ESTABLISHED 2 minutes ago, 192.168.20.9[192.168.20.9]...192.168.20.11[192.168.20.11]
router2-to-router1{13}: INSTALLED, TUNNEL, reqid 3, ESP SPIs: cled0182_i c523e6f3_o
router2-to-router1{13}: 192.168.40.0/24 === 192.168.10.0/24
ubuntu@r2:~$ ■
```

### 4. WEB SERVER ACCESS USING NETCAT:

- Install Apache 2 for web server.
- HTTPS uses 443/TCP and HTTP uses 80/TCP
  - Group A -> Web Server 443
  - Install: \$ sudo apt -y install apache2
  - Status: \$ sudo systemctl status apache2

- By using Netcat we listening on port 443/TCP and making connection.
  - Web Server: \$ sudo nc -lvn 443

• External User: \$ sudo nc -v 192.168.30.10 443

• By using Netcat, IP tables are written such that we can listen only on port 443/ TCP and establish connection and not via any other ports.

### IP Tables:

- Allow SSH
  - \$ sudo iptables -A INPUT -p tcp --sport 22 -j ACCEPT
  - \$ sudo iptables -A INPUT -p tcp --dport 22 -j ACCEPT
- Allow TCP Traffic to particular port
  - \$ sudo iptables -A INPUT -p tcp —sport 443 -j ACCEPT
  - \$ sudo iptables -A INPUT -p tcp —dport 443 -j ACCEPT
- Allowing ICMP rules
  - \$ sudo iptables -A INPUT -p ICMP -j ACCEPT
- Allowing Deny ALL ( Default)
  - \$ sudo iptables -A INPUT -j DROP

### 5. EMAIL SERVER:

- Here we install postfix Email Server.
- Install Dovecot for POP/IMAP server. POP uses 110/TCP and IMAP uses 143/TCP.

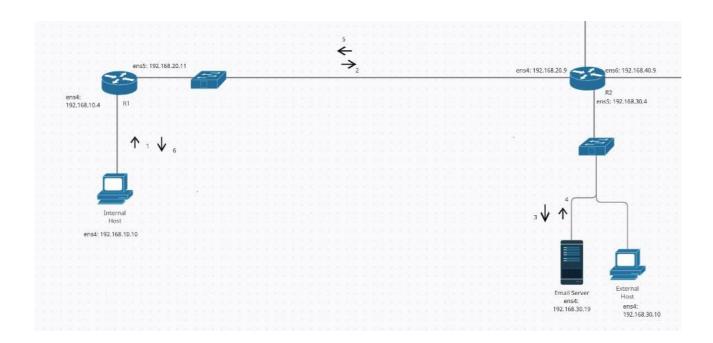


Figure 2 Internal Host to Email Server

## **Steps Followed on Email Server:**

## 5.1 Get the mail server app in running to make all ports run:

- To on the email domain, (here, myclouda.net is the email domain name)
- Setup email trackers in the public IP: \$hostname -f -> <a href="mail.myclouda.net">email.myclouda.net</a>

# 5.2 Update Repositories:

### Commands:

- \$ sudo apt-get update
- \$ sudo apt-get upgrade -y
- \$ sudo apt-get dist-upgrade -y
- \$ sudo apt-get install postfix -y

### 5.3 Package Reconfigure

- \$sudo dpkg-reconfigure postfix
- Local Network:
- [Add LAN IP address Eg:192.168.30.0/24]
- Mail box size limit (bytes)
- 0
- Local address extension characters:'
- +
- Internet protocols to use:
- Ipv4

## 5.4 Configure postfix:

\$sudo nano /etc/postfix/main.cf

- home\_mailbox = Maildir/
- smtpd\_sasl\_type = dovecot
- smtpd\_sasl\_path = private/auth
- smtpd\_sasl\_local\_domain = <u>myclouda.com</u> ( providing our domain name)
- smtpd\_sasl\_security\_options = noanonymous
- broken\_sasl\_auth\_clients = yes
- smtpd\_sasl\_auth\_enable = yes
- smtpd\_recipient\_restrictions = permit\_networks, permit\_sasl\_authenticated,
   reject\_unauth\_destination
- smtpd\_client\_restrictions = permit\_networks, permit\_sasl\_authenticated,
   reject\_unknown\_clienthostname

- smtp\_tls\_security\_level = may
- smtpd\_tls\_security\_level = may
- smtp\_tls\_note\_stattls\_offer = yes
- smtpd\_tls\_loglevel = 1
- smtpd\_tls\_received\_header = yes
- openssl genrsa -des3 -out server.key 4096 (Generating RSA Private key)
- Sopenssl rsa -in server.key -out server.key.insecure
- \$mv server.key server.key secure
- \$mv server.key.insecure server.key
- \$open ssl req -new -key server.key -out server.csr
- Generating the SSL certificates
  - \$openssl x509 -req -days 365 -in server.csr -signkey server.key -out server.crt
  - \$sudo cp server.crt /etc/ssl/certs
  - \$sudo cp server.key /etc/ssl/private
  - \$sudo postconf -e 'smtpd\_tls\_key\_file = /etc/ssl/private/server.key'
  - \$sudo postconf -e 'smtpd tls cert file = /etc/ssl/certs/server.crt'
  - sudo nano /etc/postfix/main.cf

# 5.5 Installing Dovecot:

- Commands,
  - \$sudo apt-get install dovecot-common -y
  - Ask to create self signed certificate –yes

- Host name: email.myclouda.net(mail server name)
- To modify some files in dovecot,
  - [auth\_mechanisms = plain login] #change plain to plain login
- To restart the service
  - \$sudo service postfix restart
  - \$ sudo service postfix restart(#Restart again)
  - \$sudo service dovecot restart (#dovecot restart)
  - \$telnet email.myclouda.net smtp

```
ehlo email.myclouda.net
```

ctrl+x

• \$telnet mail.robert.com. 587

ehlo email.myclouda.net

ctrl+x

## • Install dovecot pop3:

\$sudo apt-get install dovecot-imapd dovecot-pop3 -y

• Configure mail box

\$sudo nano /etc/dovecot/conf.d/10-mail.conf

Mail\_location = maildir:~/Maildir

\$ sudo nano /etc/dovecot/conf.d/20-pop3.conf

(Uncomment pop3\_uidl\_format = \%08Xu\%08Xv)

\$sudo nano /etc/dovecot/conf.d/10-ssl.conf

(Uncomment ssl = yes)

• \$sudo service dovecot restart

# • Connect Mail Server:

• \$telnet mail.robert.com 110

### Ctrl+x

• \$telnet mail.robert.com 995

## Ctrl+x

• \$telnet mail.robert.com 993

### Ctrl+x

• \$telnet mail.robert.com 143

Ctrl+x

## 5.6 OUTPUT:

# 5.7 Internal Host:

• IP Address: 192.168.10.10

• OS: Ubuntu 18.04

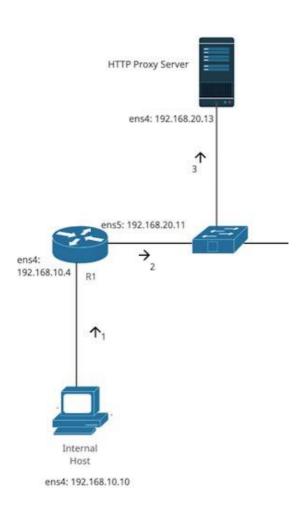
• Interface: ens4 (connected with router 1)

• Command: \$ sudo openssl s\_client -connect 192.168.30.19:993

Internal Host to Email Server

# 6. HTTP PROXY SERVER:

- Install Squid and configure Proxy Server.
- Squid is a web proxy cache server application which provides proxy services for HTTP and popular network protocols.
  - Internal Host connect to Proxy server to browse websites



# Internal host to proxy server:

• Internal Host: ens4 -> 192.168.10.10

• Router 1 : ens5 -> 192.168.20.11

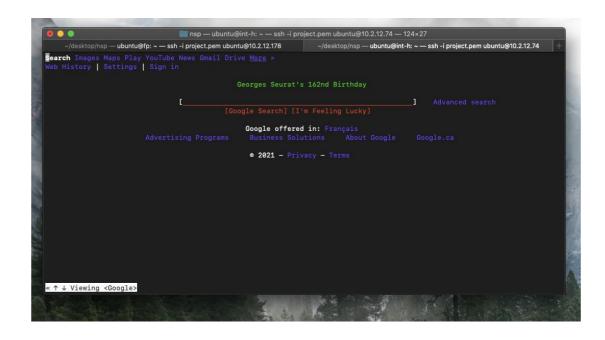
• Proxy server : ens4 -> 192.168.20.12

• \$ sudo systemctl status squid.

- Adding source network network (LAN networks) and all necessary commands
  - acl lan src 192.168.10.0/24
  - http\_access allow lan
  - request\_header\_access Referer deny all
  - request\_header\_access X-Forwarded-For deny all
  - request\_header\_access Via deny all
  - request\_header\_access Cache-Control deny all

### 6.1 Internal Host:

• Browsing the website in LAN using Proxy Server using w3m.



• Using : curl http://www.google.com

### 6.2 Access Log in Proxy Server:

- Provides the details about the access of the website accessed by the Internal host.
- It will provide history of the Internal user's browse history.

# 7. DNS (Domain Name System):

- BIND is used to configure DNS server which resolved domain name or IP address.
- Command: \$ sudo apt -y install bind9 bind9utils

```
bind: across — BND Does in New Server
Loader: loader (/lif/yrttend/ystren/profile) = BND Does in New Server
Loader: loader (/lif/yrttend/ystren/profile) = BND Does in New Medical Control of the Server (or an inches) = BND Does in New Medical Control of the Server (or an inches) = BND Does in New Medical Control of the Server (or an inches) = BND Does in New Medical Control of the Server (or an inches) = BND Does in New Medical Control of the Server (or an inches) = BND Does in New Medical Control of the Server (or an inches) = BND Does in New Medical Control of the Server (or an inches) = BND Does in New Medical Control of the Server (or an inches) = BND Does in New Medical Control of the Server (or an inches) = BND Does in New Medical Control of the Server (or an inches) = BND Does in New Medical Control of the Server (or an inches) = BND Does in New Medical Control of the Server (or an inches) = BND Does in New Medical Control of the Server (or an inches) = BND Does in New Medical Control of the Server (or an inches) = BND Does in New Medical Control of the Server (or an inches) = BND Does in New Medical Control of the Server (or an inches) = BND Does in New Medical Control of the Server (or an inches) = BND Does in New Medical Control of the Server (or an inches) = BND Does in New Medical Control of the Server (or an inches) = BND Does in New Medical Control of the Server (or an inches) = BND Does in New Medical Control of the Server (or an inches) = BND Does in New Medical Control of the Server (or an inches) = BND Does in New Medical Control of the Server (or an inches) = BND Does in New Medical Control of the Server (or an inches) = BND Does in New Medical Control of the Server (or an inches) = BND Does in New Medical Control of the Server (or an inches) = BND Does in New Medical Control of the Server (or an inches) = BND Does in New Medical Control of the Server (or an inches) = BND Does in New Medical Control of the Server (or an inches) = BND Does in New Medical Control of the Server (or an inches) = B
```

• Configuration on /etc/bind/named.conf.local.

## 7.1 Configure Zone Files:



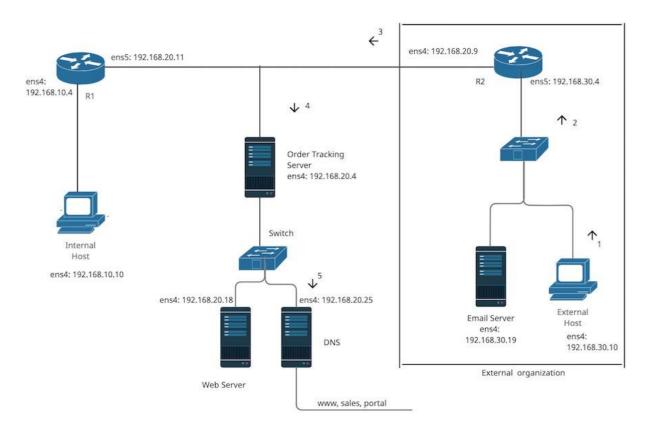
• For Internal Zone,

• For External Zone,

```
### Annual Control of the Control of
```

### 7.2 External User to DNS access:

- External user able to resolve the three hosts know as www, sales, portal.
- External User -> Router 2 -> Order tracking server -> DNS



#### Resolve the hosts:

• www

```
; <<>> DiG 9.11.3-1ubuntu1.16-Ubuntu <<>> www.myclouda.net
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 43952
;; flags: qr aa rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 1, ADDITIONAL: 2
;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 4096
; COOKIE: 9f4c28396b9d75208e95284a61a960804d375e0d7bd06fc6 (good)
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;www.myclouda.net.
                                       IN
;; ANSWER SECTION:
www.myclouda.net.
                             604800 IN
                                                          192.168.20.25
;; AUTHORITY SECTION:
                             604800
                                                          app.myclouda.net.
myclouda.net.
;; ADDITIONAL SECTION:
                                                          192.168.20.25
app.myclouda.net.
                             604800 IN
;; Query time: 1 msec
;; SERVER: 192.168.20.25#53(192.168.20.25)
;; WHEN: Fri Dec 03 00:10:40 UTC 2021
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 123
```

#### • Sales

```
; <<>> DiG 9.11.3-1ubuntu1.16-Ubuntu <<>> sales.myclouda.net
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 14397
;; flags: qr aa rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 1, ADDITIONAL: 2
;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 4096
; COOKIE: 05d5e0162db6b3114cd86fea61a960a025e88bacbb1a3ecd (good)
;; QUESTION SECTION:
                                IN
;sales.myclouda.net.
                                        A
;; ANSWER SECTION:
sales.myclouda.net.
                        604800 IN
                                                192.168.20.19
;; AUTHORITY SECTION:
                        604800 IN
myclouda.net.
                                        NS
                                                app.myclouda.net.
;; ADDITIONAL SECTION:
                                                192.168.20.25
app.myclouda.net.
                        604800 IN
                                        Α
;; Query time: 0 msec
;; SERVER: 192.168.20.25#53(192.168.20.25)
;; WHEN: Fri Dec 03 00:11:12 UTC 2021
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 125
```

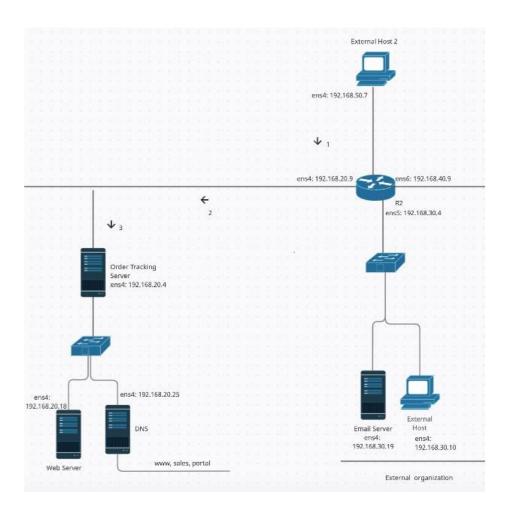
#### Portal

```
; <<>> DiG 9.11.3-1ubuntu1.16-Ubuntu <<>> portal.myclouda.net
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 18853
;; flags: qr aa rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 1, ADDITIONAL: 2
;; OPT PSEUDOSECTION:
; EDNS: version: 0, flags:; udp: 4096
; COOKIE: 45f3d722abda08dba151fe9261a960ae18a4d67dab921212 (good)
;; QUESTION SECTION:
;portal.myclouda.net.
                                IN
;; ANSWER SECTION:
portal.myclouda.net.
                        604800 IN
                                        Α
                                                192.168.20.92
;; AUTHORITY SECTION:
myclouda.net.
                        604800
                               IN
                                        NS
                                                app.myclouda.net.
;; ADDITIONAL SECTION:
                                                192.168.20.25
app.myclouda.net.
                        604800 IN
                                        Α
;; Query time: 0 msec
;; SERVER: 192.168.20.25#53(192.168.20.25)
;; WHEN: Fri Dec 03 00:11:26 UTC 2021
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 126
```

• Domain name : <u>myclouda.net</u>; Host names : www, sales, portal.

## 8. ORDER TRACKING SERVER:

• Order tracking server monitors the network traffic between only selected list of clients. We have done the IP whitelisting allowing few networks to access the internal organization and blocked (Network 5 - 192.168.50.0/24 ) so that it will not be able to access. The order tracking server shows only the network traffic between the allowed IP address.



• External Host 1 - Allowing only selected clients from the Network 5 to DNS server.

## **IP Tables:**

### • Allow SSH:

```
$ sudo iptables -A INPUT -p tcp --sport 22 -j ACCEPT
$ sudo iptables -A INPUT -p tcp --dport 22 -j ACCEPT
```

## • Blacklist - IP Tables:

\$ iptables -A INPUT -m iprange --src-range 192.168.50.2-192.168.50.254 -j
DROP

## • Whitelist - IP Tables:

- \$ iptables -A INPUT -s 192.168.50.7 -p tcp --dport 443 -i ens4 -j ACCEPT
- \$ iptables -A INPUT -i lo -m comment --comment "Allow loopback connections" -j ACCEPT
- \$ iptables -A INPUT -s 192.168.50.0/24 -j ACCEPT
- \$ iptables -A INPUT -s 192.168.50.7 -j ACCEPT
- \$ iptables -A INPUT -m iprange --src-range 192.168.50.2-192.168.50.100 -j
  ACCEPT

26

9. Additional Security Mechanism:

• ZEEK IDS:

Zeek is an open-source network traffic analyzer. Incident detection and

response is done by giving the transaction data and extracted content data

in the form of logs. It also provides alert data and customizes alert when

required by the end-user. It can help to look back at the logs what has

happened during an incident and after an incident. It would be able to

provide all types of logs like DNS logs, SSL and also HTTP sessions.

Steps to Install and configure demonstrate the working of ZEEK IDS in our

<u>network</u>

Step 1: Install Zeek

Instance: Router 1

• Network: 2

Subnet: 192.168.20.0/24

Interface: ens5

Adding the Zeek repository to the system

apt-get install curl gnupg2 wget -y

Step 2: Install and update

apt-get update -y

apt-get install zeek -y

Step 3: Add Zeek to the system path and activate ~./.bashrc file and check the

version

echo "export PATH=\$PATH:/opt/zeek/bin" >> ~/.bashrc

source ~/.bashrc

### **Step 4: Define the network to be monitored**

- nano /opt/zeek/etc/networks.cfg
- 192.168.20.0/24

### Step 5: Edit the zeek config file

\$ sudo nano /opt/zeek/etc/node.cfg

### Step 6: comment some lines of the file and check using the file using command

zeekctl check

**Step 7 : Configure Seek Cluster** 

Sudo /opt/zeek/etc/node.cfg

```
root@r1:-# cat /opt/zeek/etc/node.cfg
# Example ZeekControl node configuration.
#
This example has a standalone node ready to go except for possibly changing
# the sniffing interface.

# This is a complete standalone configuration. Most likely you will
# only need to change the interface.
#[zeek]
#type=standalone
#host=localhost
#interface=eth0

## Below is an example clustered configuration. If you use this,
## remove the [zeek] node above.

[logger-1]
type=logger
host=192.168.20.11
#
[proxy-1]
type=manager
host=192.168.20.11
#
[proxy-1]
type=proxy
host=192.168.20.11
#
[proxy-1]
type=worker
host=192.168.20.11
interface=ens5
#
[worker-2]
type=worker
host=localhost
interface=lo
```

### **Step 8 : Deploy ZeekControl Configurations**

• Zeekctl Deploy

```
root@r1:~# zeekctl deploy
checking configurations ...
installing ...
creating policy directories ...
installing site policies ...
generating cluster-layout.zeek ...
generating local-networks.zeek ...
generating zeekctl-config.zeek ...
generating zeekctl-config.sh ...
stopping ...
stopping workers ...
stopping proxy ...
stopping manager ...
stopping logger ...
starting ...
starting logger ...
starting manager ...
starting proxy ...
starting workers ...
```

### **Step 9: Check the status of Zeek Instance**

Zeekctl status

```
[root@r1:~# zeekctl status
Name
             Type
                     Host
                                      Status
                                                Pid
                                                       Started
             logger 192.168.20.11
                                      running
                                                23100
                                                       03 Dec 02:55:42
logger-1
             manager 192.168.20.11
                                      running
                                                23150
                                                       03 Dec 02:55:44
manager
                     192.168.20.11
                                      running
                                                23200 03 Dec 02:55:45
proxy-1
             proxy
worker-1
             worker 192.168.20.11
                                      running
                                                23271 03 Dec 02:55:47
worker-2
            worker localhost
                                      running
                                                23270 03 Dec 02:55:47
```

**Step 10: Checking Zeek Logs** 

• Ls -1 /opt/zeek/logs/current/

```
[root@r1:~# ls -l /opt/zeek/logs/current/
total 12
-rw-r--r-- 1 root zeek 3364 Dec 3 03:00 conn.log
-rw-r--r-- 1 root zeek 0 Dec 3 02:55 stderr.log
-rw-r--r-- 1 root zeek 188 Dec 3 02:55 stdout.log
-rw-r--r-- 1 root zeek 364 Dec 3 03:00 weird.log
You have mail in /var/mail/root
root@r1:~#
```

- Sample conn.log
  - tail /opt/zeek/logs/current/conn.log

1638500533.140067	C2GX0C1DC5bmJNb1E1	192.168.20.11	47761	192.168.20.11	49798	tcp	_ C
тн т т	0 Cc 0	0 0	0				
1638500533.140145	CwpU1n1vOMkos20BS1	192.168.20.11	47761	192.168.20.11	49800	tcp	<b>–</b> 0
тн т т	0 Cc 0	0 0	0				
1638500534.621116	CFf43ss84rak3PyBb	192.168.20.11	49804	192.168.20.11	47761	tcp	<b>–</b> 0
тн т т	0 CcC 0	0 0	0				
1638500534.722636	CL9jMN1qmTeEbcENL1	192.168.20.11	47762	192.168.20.11	43578	tcp	- 0
тн т т	0 Cc 0	0 0	0				
1638500536.450474	CH50yY2yKRhWvlnr2g	192.168.20.11	47763	192.168.20.11	46024	tcp	- 0
тн т т	0 Cc 0	0 0	0				
1638500539.624140	CeW2iC2NDxwdQ5pWae	192.168.20.11	49804	192.168.20.11	47761	tcp	- 0
TH T T	0 CcC 0	0 0	0				
1638500540.054632	Ckz7u84skgAjpjZ6td	192.168.20.11	43584	192.168.20.11	47762	tcp	- 0
TH T T	0 Cc 0	0 0	0				
1638500543.140073	CN46dw25JHi2RiFQA5	192.168.20.11	47761	192.168.20.11	49798	tcp	- 0
тн т т	0 Cc 0	0 0	0				
1638500543.140149	CnjNgPqbBGY3Trc1c	192.168.20.11	47761	192.168.20.11	49800	tcp	- 0
TH T T	0 Cc 0	0 0	0				

## **Step 11: Checking Zeek Node Process**

zeekctl ps.zeek < node > ; here worker-1

```
root@r1:~# zeekctl ps.zeek worker-1
                   PID PPID %CPU %MEM
                                             VSZ
                                                   RSS TT
                                                                    STARTED
                                                                                  TIME COMMAND
       USER
  192.168.20.11
                23100 23094 0.3 1.5 828964 7804 ?
                                                                S 02:55:42 00:00:02 zeek
                23150 23144 0.1 1.6 741112 7980 ?
23200 23194 0.1 1.2 738832 6224 ?
                                                                S 02:55:43 00:00:01 zeek
  (-) root
                                                                S 02:55:45 00:00:01 zeek
  (-) root
                              0.6 28.1 870096 138708 ?
                23270 23258
                                                                S 02:55:47 00:00:04 zeek
```

• Therefore, in this topology IDS is placed in Router 1 and its helps and monitors the incoming traffic and notifies the user incase of attack.