Assignment-4 (“VPN & IDS/IPS”)

Date: 2021-Nov-07

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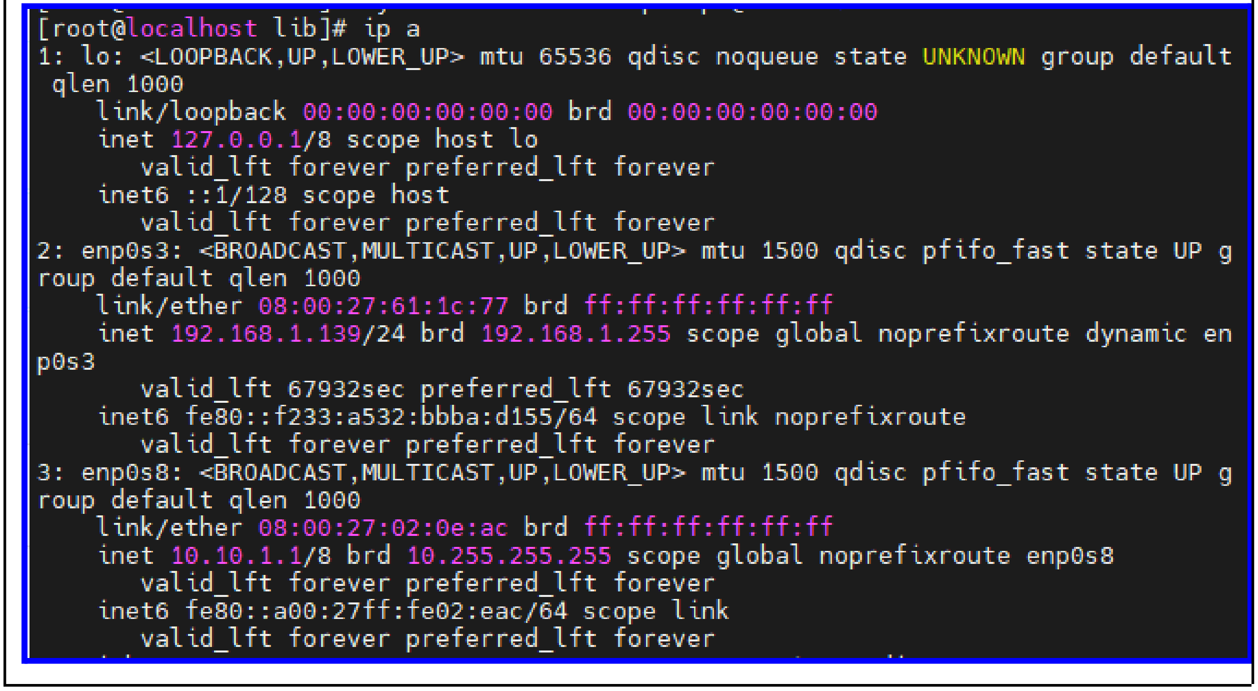
1. **Setup a VPN server in one vm. You can use openvpn for this purpose.**
    a. **You should have two network interfaces one for wan and another for lan. You should set up a vpn server which listens on the WAN interface and provides a LAN interface subnets ip address to the client which connects using openvpn client.**
    b. **You should create certificates files for both server and client to connect to server and export client certificates to the client vm.**

VPN Server Setup on Centos 7

1- a. Answer

We have two Network Interface

WAN - 192.168.1.0/24
LAN - 10.10.1.0/8



```
[root@localhost lib]# ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default
 qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: enp0s3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP g
roup default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:61:1c:77 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.1.139/24 brd 192.168.1.255 scope global noprefixroute dynamic en
p0s3
       valid_lft 67932sec preferred_lft 67932sec
    inet6 fe80::f233:a532:bbba:d155/64 scope link noprefixroute
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
3: enp0s8: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP g
roup default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:02:0e:ac brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 10.10.1.1/8 brd 10.255.255.255 scope global noprefixroute enp0s8
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe02:eac/64 scope link
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

VPN setup using OpenVPN

To **install OpenVPN** server on Centos 7 using wget

sudo yum install -y epel-release

sudo yum install -y openvpn wget

We need **Easy-RSA** primarily for key management and also for web certificates.

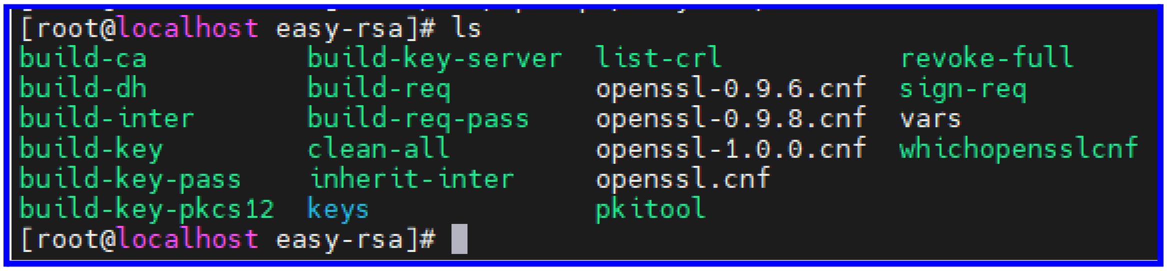
wget -O /tmp/easyrsa https://github.com/OpenVPN/easy-rsa-old/archive/2.3.3.tar.gz

tar xfz /tmp/easyrsa

Creating a sub-directory under **/etc/openvpn** and extracting EasyRSA files over here.

sudo mkdir /etc/openvpn/easy-rsa

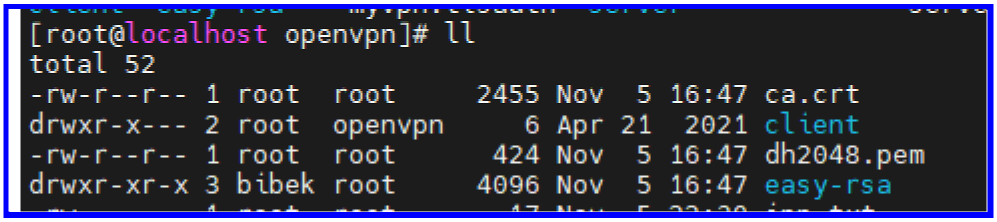
sudo cp -rf easy-rsa-old-2.3.3/easy-rsa/2.0/* /etc/openvpn/easy-rsa



```
[root@localhost easy-rsa]# ls
build-ca            build-key-server   list-crl           revoke-full
build-dh            build-req          openssl-0.9.6.cnf  sign-req
build-inter         build-req-pass     openssl-0.9.8.cnf  vars
build-key           clean-all          openssl-1.0.0.cnf  whichopensslcnf
build-key-pass      inherit-inter      openssl.cnf
build-key-pkcs12    keys               pkitool
[root@localhost easy-rsa]#
```

Changing directory's owner to non-root sudo user

sudo chown bibek /etc/openvpn/easy-rsa/



```
[root@localhost openvpn]# ll
total 52
-rw-r--r-- 1 root  root     2455 Nov  5 16:47 ca.crt
drwxr-x--- 2 root  openvpn     6 Apr 21  2021 client
-rw-r--r-- 1 root  root      424 Nov  5 16:47 dh2048.pem
drwxr-xr-x 3 bibek root     4096 Nov  5 16:47 easy-rsa
```

Configuring OpenVPN

We will use the server example configuration file from its documentation directory.

sudo cp /usr/share/doc/openvpn-2.4.11/sample/sample-config-files/server.conf /etc/openvpn/

sudo nano /etc/openvpn/server.conf and make following changes

- To listen at WAN address

local 192.168.1.139 -- ip address of centos 7 router (WAN)

- Default port

port 1194

- I have enabled both tcp and udp protocol

```
proto tcp
proto udp
```

- To created routed IP tunnel

```
dev tun
```

- Default Client and server certificate & key names

```
ca ca.crt
cert server.crt
key server.key
```

- Default Diffie helmen parameter name

```
dh dh2048.pem
```

- Network topology

```
topology subnet
```

- To give client address

```
server 10.10.1.0 255.255.255.0
```

- Push routes to the client to allow it to reach each other private subnets behind the server

```
push "route 10.10.1.0 255.0.0.0"
```

- DNS servers

```
push "dhcp-option DNS 8.8.8.8"
push "dhcp-option DNS 8.8.4.4"
```

- To allow different clients to see each other

```
client-to-client
```

- For extra security beyond that provided by SSL/TLS, create an "HMAC firewall" (block DoS attack and UDP port flooding)

```
tls-crypt myvpn.tlsauth
```

- For non-windows system

```
user nobody
group nobody
```

- To append log at specific location

```
log     /var/log/openvpn.log
```

- To notify client when the server restarts

```
explicit-exit-notify 1
```

- For tls web client authentication

```
remote-cert-eku "TLS Web Client Authentication"
```

- For user password authentication

```
plugin /usr/lib64/openvpn/plugins/openvpn-plugin-auth-pam.so openvpn
```

- Generating static encryption key

```
sudo openvpn --genkey --secret /etc/openvpn/myvpn.tlsauth
```

1- b. Answer

Creating certificates files for both server and client to connect to server

- Creating keys directory where Easy-RSA will store any keys and certs we generate

```
sudo mkdir /etc/openvpn/easy-rsa/keys
```

- Default certificate variables are set in vars file in /etc/openvpn/easy-rsa

```
sudo nano /etc/openvpn/easy-rsa/vars
```

Leaving others as default change the following parameters as per required

```
export KEY_COUNTRY="NP"
export KEY_PROVINCE="KTM"
export KEY_CITY="Kathmandu"
export KEY_ORG="LFTechnology"
export KEY_EMAIL="root@example.com"
export KEY_EMAIL=root@example.com
export KEY_CN=192.168.1.139
export KEY_NAME="EasyRSA"
export KEY_OU=LFTechnology
```

Save and exit

- To start generating keys, move to easy-rsa directory and source in the new variables

```
cd /etc/openvpn/easy-rsa
source ./vars
```

- Clean any keys and certificates already in the folder

```
./clean-all
```

- Build certificate authority. We have already set variables in the vars file, so we can press ENTER to accept the defaults for each one

./build-ca - *this script generates ca.key used to sign your server and client's certificates*

- Creating key and certificate for the server

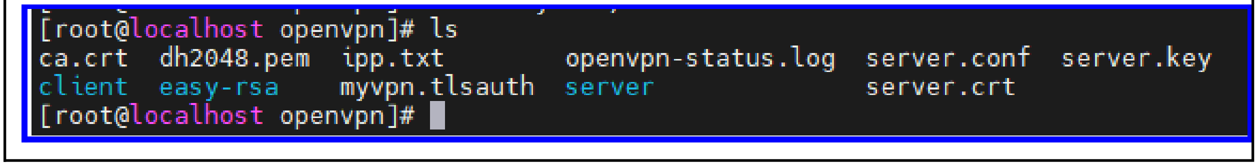
```
./build-key-server server
```

- Creating diffie helmen key exchange file

./build-dh   - this can take few minutes to complete

- Now copy the server keys and certificates from **keys** directory to **openvpn** directory

cd /etc/openvpn/easy-rsa/keys
sudo cp dh2048.pem ca.crt server.crt server.key /etc/openvpn

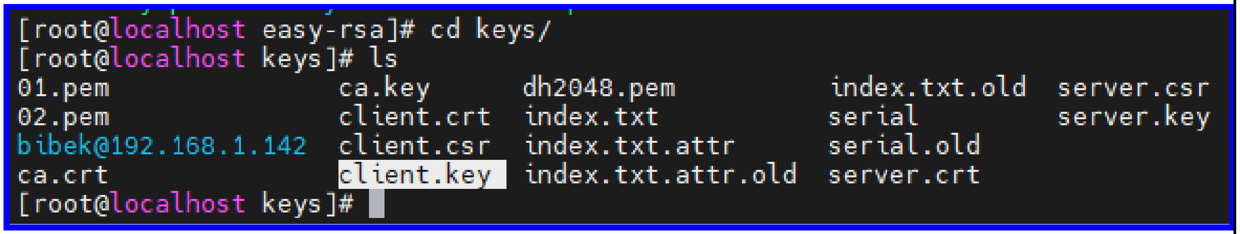


```
[root@localhost openvpn]# ls
ca.crt   dh2048.pem  ipp.txt          openvpn-status.log  server.conf  server.key
client   easy-rsa    myvpn.tlsauth    server              server.crt
[root@localhost openvpn]# 
```

Generating client keys

- We called it client, but you can give more descriptive name

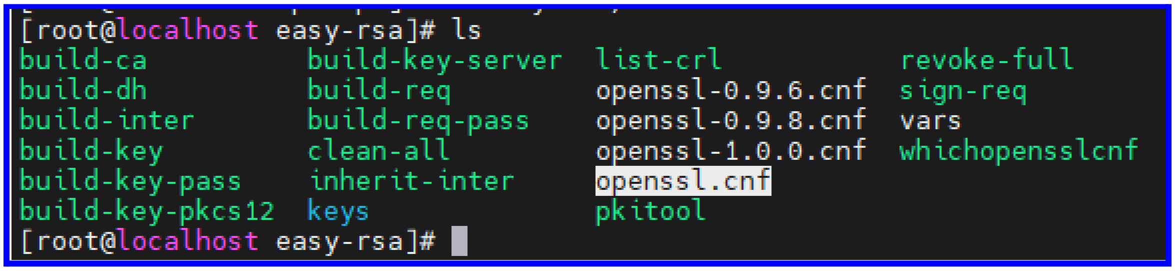
cd /etc/openvpn/easy-rsa
./build-key client



```
[root@localhost easy-rsa]# cd keys/
[root@localhost keys]# ls
01.pem                ca.key      dh2048.pem          index.txt.old  server.csr
02.pem                client.crt  index.txt           serial         server.key
bibek@192.168.1.142   client.csr  index.txt.attr      serial.old
ca.crt                client.key  index.txt.attr.old  server.crt
[root@localhost keys]# 
```

- Copy versioned OpenSSL configuration file to versionless name to load configuration

cp /etc/openvpn/easy-rsa/openssl-1.0.0.cnf /etc/openvpn/easy-rsa/openssl.cnf



```
[root@localhost easy-rsa]# ls
build-ca          build-key-server  list-crl           revoke-full
build-dh          build-req         openssl-0.9.6.cnf  sign-req
build-inter       build-req-pass    openssl-0.9.8.cnf  vars
build-key         clean-all         openssl-1.0.0.cnf  whichopensslcnf
build-key-pass    inherit-inter     openssl.cnf
build-key-pkcs12  keys              pkitool
[root@localhost easy-rsa]# 
```

Giving instructions to OpenVPN about where to send incoming web traffic (ROUTING)

- Adding openvpn service permanently to external active zone

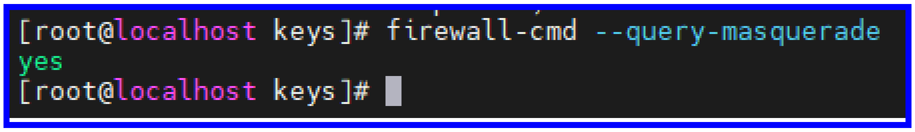
sudo firewall-cmd --zone=external --add-service openvpn --permanent

- Adding masquerade to all future instances with --permanent

sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --add-masquerade

- Check that the masquerade was added correctly

sudo firewall-cmd --query-masquerade - *output must be **yes***



```
[root@localhost keys]# firewall-cmd --query-masquerade
yes
[root@localhost keys]# 
```

- Forwarding routing to OpenVPN subnet
- Creating variable SHARK which will represent the primary network interface

SHARK=$(ip route get 8.8.8.8 | awk 'NR==1 {print $(NF-2)}')

- Using SHARK variable to permanently add the routing rule to our subnet

sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --direct --passthrough ipv4 -t nat -A POSTROUTING -s 10.10.1.0/8 -o $SHARK -j MASQUERADE

- Reloading firewall-cmd

sudo firewall-cmd --reload

- We have to enable **ip_forwarding=1**

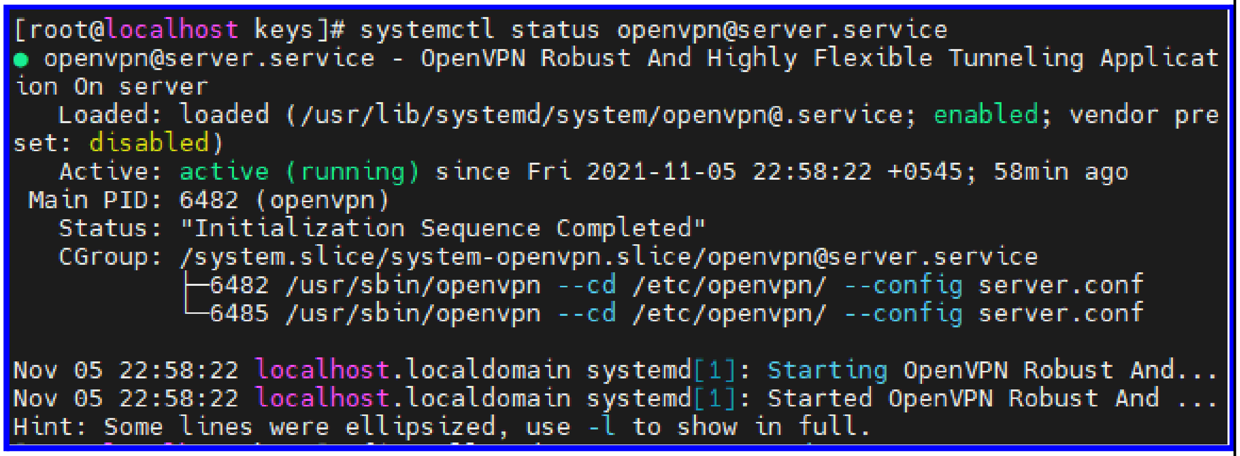
We have done it previously permanently, configuring Centos as a router

- Restart Network service

sudo systemctl restart network

Now we are ready to start **openvpn service**

sudo systemctl -f enable openvpn@server.service
sudo systemctl start openvpn@server.service
sudo systemctl status openvpn@server.service



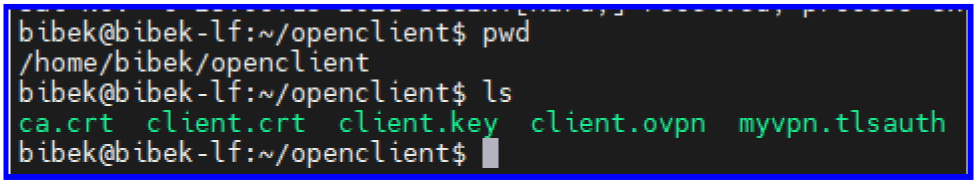
```
[root@localhost keys]# systemctl status openvpn@server.service
● openvpn@server.service - OpenVPN Robust And Highly Flexible Tunneling Applicat
ion On server
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/openvpn@.service; enabled; vendor pre
set: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since Fri 2021-11-05 22:58:22 +0545; 58min ago
 Main PID: 6482 (openvpn)
   Status: "Initialization Sequence Completed"
   CGroup: /system.slice/system-openvpn.slice/openvpn@server.service
           ├─6482 /usr/sbin/openvpn --cd /etc/openvpn/ --config server.conf
           └─6485 /usr/sbin/openvpn --cd /etc/openvpn/ --config server.conf

Nov 05 22:58:22 localhost.localdomain systemd[1]: Starting OpenVPN Robust And...
Nov 05 22:58:22 localhost.localdomain systemd[1]: Started OpenVPN Robust And ...
Hint: Some lines were ellipsized, use -l to show in full.
```

To transfer client certificate to client machine, I used rsync command

- The keys to transfer to client machine are **ca.crt, client.crt, client.key(all three are in keys directory) & myvpn.tlsauth (is in openvpn directory)**
- Change directory path to keys and use rsync command

cd /etc/openvpn/easy-rsa/keys
sudo rsync ca.crt client.crt client.key ../../myvpn bibek@192.168.1.142:/home/bibek/openclient
And provided password for bibek user of 192.168.1.142 server



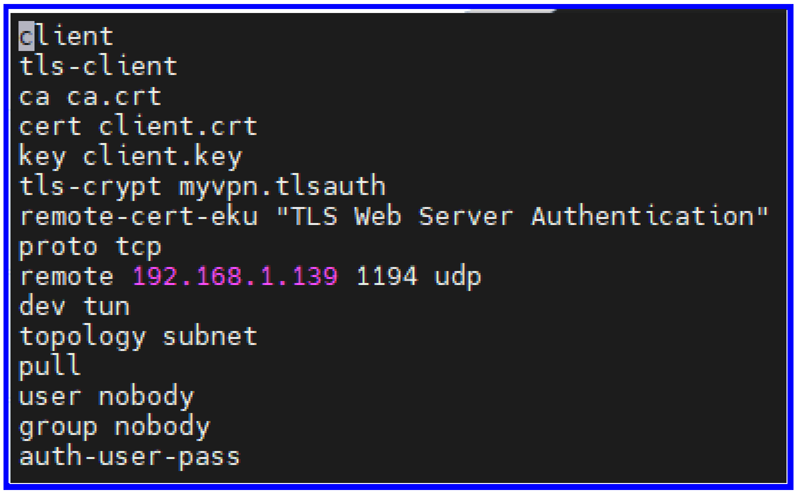
```
bibek@bibek-lf:~/openclient$ pwd
/home/bibek/openclient
bibek@bibek-lf:~/openclient$ ls
ca.crt  client.crt  client.key  client.ovpn  myvpn.tlsauth
bibek@bibek-lf:~/openclient$ 
```

2. Create another vm with installing openvpn client and you should create an openvpn client connect file(with extension .ovpn) providing the certificates. You should be able to connect to the vpn server and get an ip address from the LAN subnet that you assigned in the first vm.

My other VM is ubuntu.

I created client.ovpn in the same directory where I have transferred the client keys so I have just mentioned the certificate names(**no need to give path**)
sudo nano client.ovpn
Add add following lines

```
client
tls-client
ca ca.crt
cert client.crt
key client.key
tls-crypt myvpn.tlsauth
remote-cert-eku "TLS Web Server Authentication"
proto tcp
remote 192.168.1.139 1194 udp
dev tun
topology subnet
pull
user nobody
group nobody
auth-user-pass
```



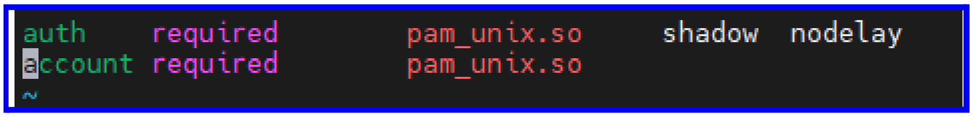
```
client
tls-client
ca ca.crt
cert client.crt
key client.key
tls-crypt myvpn.tlsauth
remote-cert-eku "TLS Web Server Authentication"
proto tcp
remote 192.168.1.139 1194 udp
dev tun
topology subnet
pull
user nobody
group nobody
auth-user-pass
```

- To enable user-password authentication
- We need to create openvpn file in **/etc/pam.d/** directory in centos server where openVPN server is

sudo vi /etc/pam.d/openvpn

And add the following lines

auth required pam_unix.so shadow nodelay
account required pam_unix.so



```
auth     required         pam_unix.so     shadow  nodelay
account  required         pam_unix.so
~
```

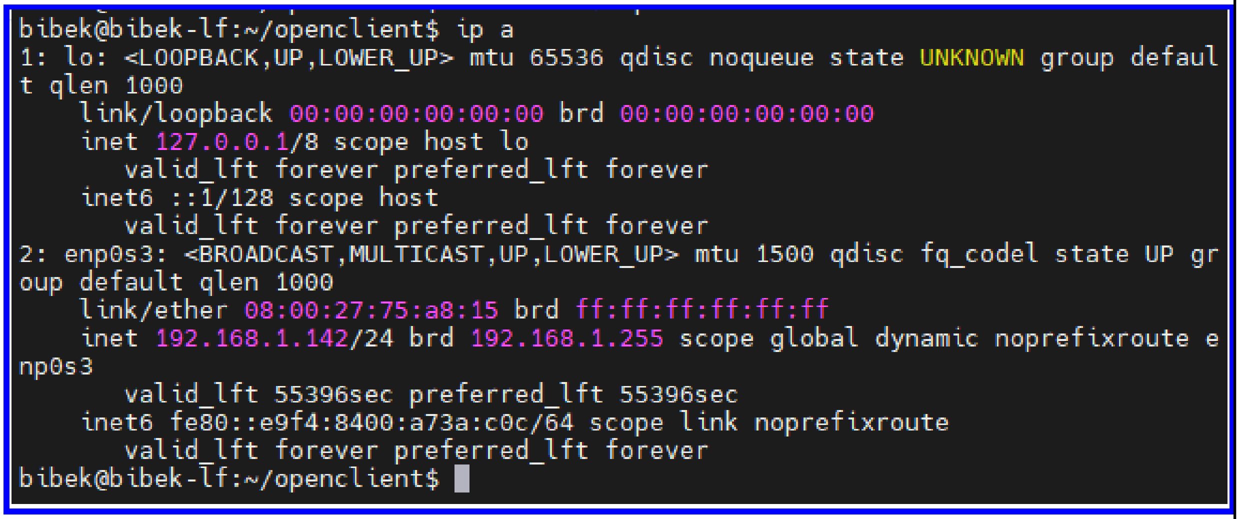
Now install openvpn-client to ubuntu server

sudo apt install -y openvpn

- To connect to openvpn server

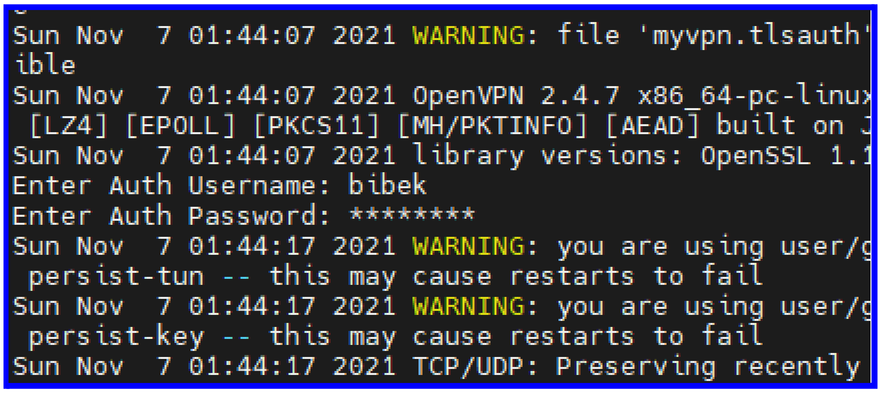
sudo openvpn --config client.ovpn

- Ip address of ubuntu server before connecting to openvpn



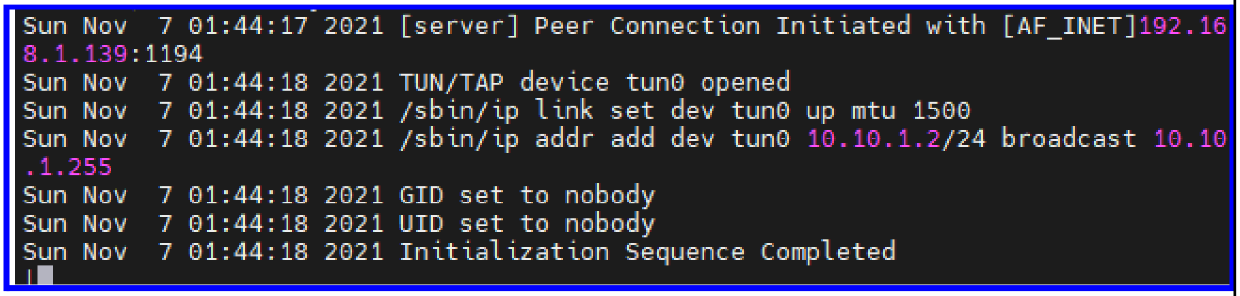
```
bibek@bibek-lf:~/openclient$ ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group defaul
t qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: enp0s3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP gr
oup default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:75:a8:15 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.1.142/24 brd 192.168.1.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute e
np0s3
       valid_lft 55396sec preferred_lft 55396sec
    inet6 fe80::e9f4:8400:a73a:c0c/64 scope link noprefixroute
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
bibek@bibek-lf:~/openclient$
```

- Give username and password



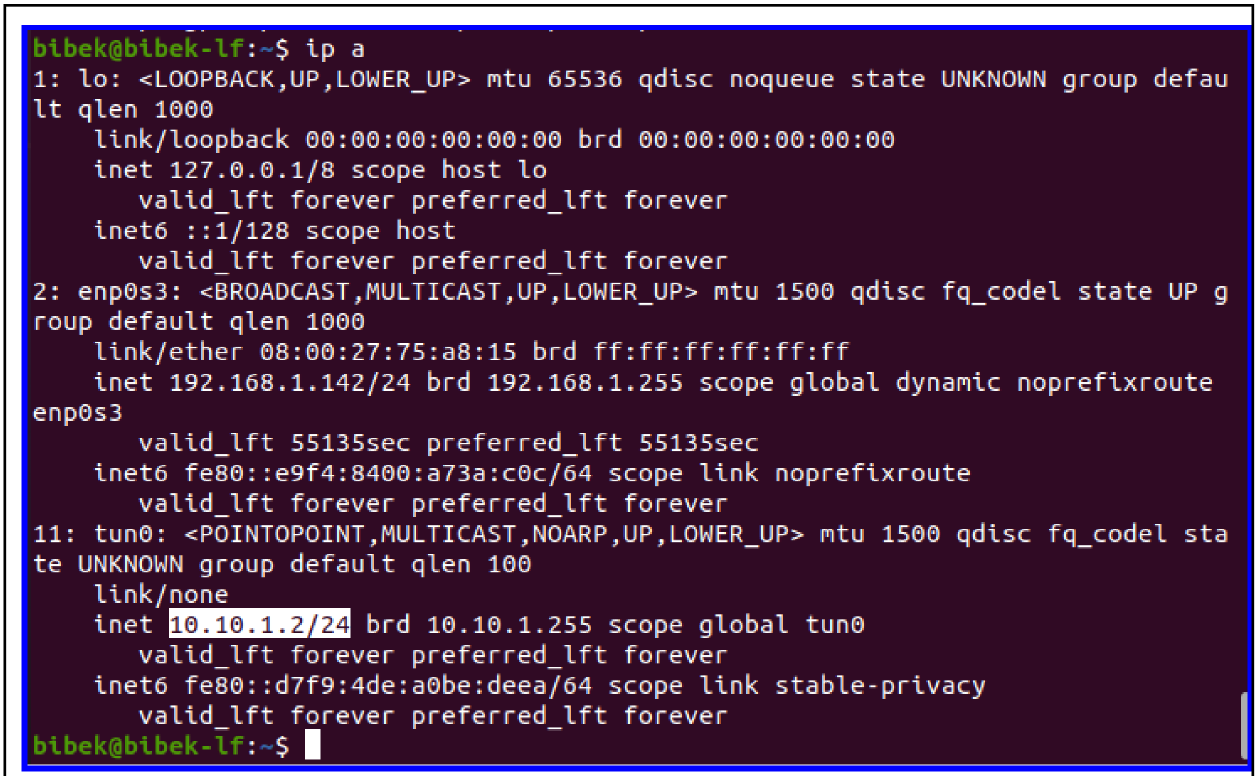
```
Sun Nov  7 01:44:07 2021 WARNING: file 'myvpn.tlsauth'
ible
Sun Nov  7 01:44:07 2021 OpenVPN 2.4.7 x86_64-pc-linux
 [LZ4] [EPOLL] [PKCS11] [MH/PKTINFO] [AEAD] built on J
Sun Nov  7 01:44:07 2021 library versions: OpenSSL 1.1
Enter Auth Username: bibek
Enter Auth Password: ********
Sun Nov  7 01:44:17 2021 WARNING: you are using user/g
 persist-tun -- this may cause restarts to fail
Sun Nov  7 01:44:17 2021 WARNING: you are using user/g
 persist-key -- this may cause restarts to fail
Sun Nov  7 01:44:17 2021 TCP/UDP: Preserving recently
```

- Successfully connected



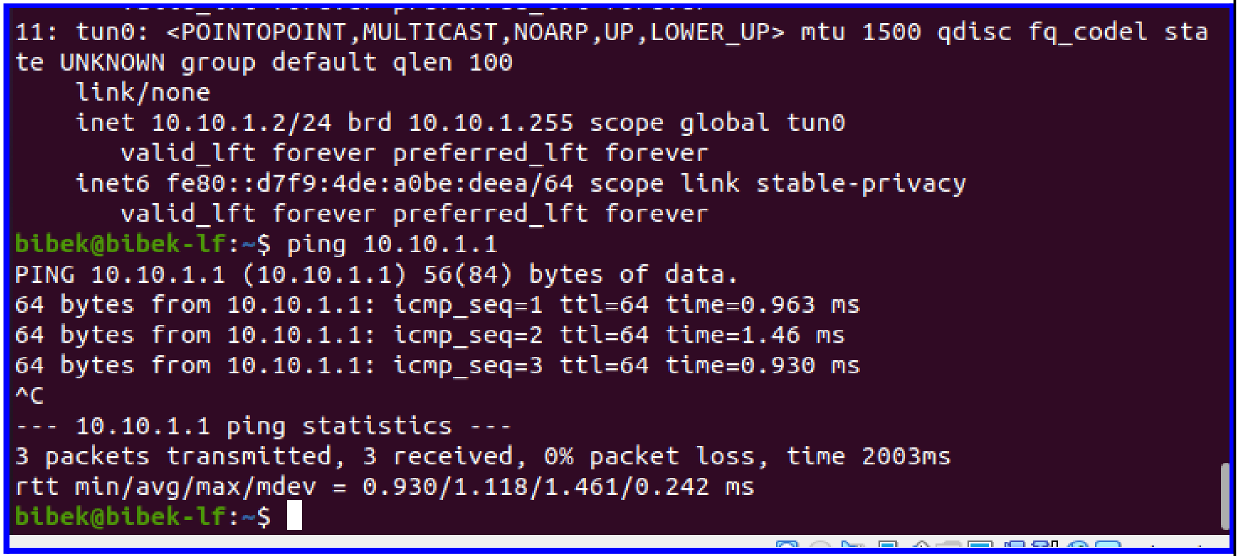
```
Sun Nov  7 01:44:17 2021 [server] Peer Connection Initiated with [AF_INET]192.16
8.1.139:1194
Sun Nov  7 01:44:18 2021 TUN/TAP device tun0 opened
Sun Nov  7 01:44:18 2021 /sbin/ip link set dev tun0 up mtu 1500
Sun Nov  7 01:44:18 2021 /sbin/ip addr add dev tun0 10.10.1.2/24 broadcast 10.10
.1.255
Sun Nov  7 01:44:18 2021 GID set to nobody
Sun Nov  7 01:44:18 2021 UID set to nobody
Sun Nov  7 01:44:18 2021 Initialization Sequence Completed
```

- New tunneling IP address after VPN connection



```
bibek@bibek-lf:~$ ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group defau
lt qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: enp0s3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP g
roup default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:75:a8:15 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.1.142/24 brd 192.168.1.255 scope global dynamic noprefixroute
enp0s3
       valid_lft 55135sec preferred_lft 55135sec
    inet6 fe80::e9f4:8400:a73a:c0c/64 scope link noprefixroute
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
11: tun0: <POINTOPOINT,MULTICAST,NOARP,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel sta
te UNKNOWN group default qlen 100
    link/none
    inet 10.10.1.2/24 brd 10.10.1.255 scope global tun0
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::d7f9:4de:a0be:deea/64 scope link stable-privacy
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
bibek@bibek-lf:~$
```

- Ping result to host only network



```
11: tun0: <POINTOPOINT,MULTICAST,NOARP,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel sta
te UNKNOWN group default qlen 100
    link/none
    inet 10.10.1.2/24 brd 10.10.1.255 scope global tun0
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::d7f9:4de:a0be:deea/64 scope link stable-privacy
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
bibek@bibek-lf:~$ ping 10.10.1.1
PING 10.10.1.1 (10.10.1.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.10.1.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.963 ms
64 bytes from 10.10.1.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=1.46 ms
64 bytes from 10.10.1.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=64 time=0.930 ms
^C
--- 10.10.1.1 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2003ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.930/1.118/1.461/0.242 ms
bibek@bibek-lf:~$
```

In this way OpenVPN is configured successfully and the client machine gets connected.

Q-3. For IDS/IPS I have used Suricata Application

To install **suricata**

```
yum install epel-release yum-plugin-copr
yum copr enable @oisf/suricata-6.0
yum install suricata
```

Check network interface name to provide to suricata for inspecting

```
ip a
```

To configure Suricata

We have configuration file located at **/etc/suricata/suricata.yaml**

```
vi /etc/suricata/suricata.yaml
```

Edit HOME_NET

HOME_NET variable should include, in most scenarios, the IP address of the monitored interface and all the local networks in use

Capture setting:

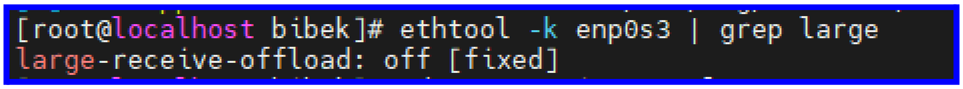
```
af-packet:
  - interface: enp0s3
    cluster-id: 99
    cluster-type: cluster_flow
    defrag: yes
    use-mmap: yes
    tpacket-v3: yes
```

We need to disable packet offload features on the network interface on which Suricata is listening.

```
ethtool -K enp0s3 gro off lro off
```

Verify this

```
ethtool -k enp0s3 | grep large
```



```
[root@localhost bibek]# ethtool -k enp0s3 | grep large
large-receive-offload: off [fixed]
```

We can **edit suricata rules** located at /usr/share/suricata/rules/

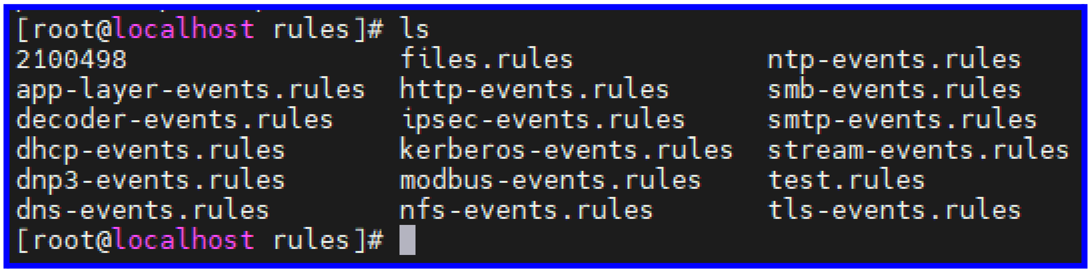
Adding new sample rules

```
vim /usr/share/suricata/rules//test.rules
```

Add following line

alert http any any -> any any (msg:"Do not read gossip during work";
content:"Scarlett"; nocase; classtype:policy-violation; sid:1; rev:1;)

Save and exit



```
[root@localhost rules]# ls
2100498                 files.rules             ntp-events.rules
app-layer-events.rules  http-events.rules       smb-events.rules
decoder-events.rules    ipsec-events.rules      smtp-events.rules
dhcp-events.rules       kerberos-events.rules   stream-events.rules
dnp3-events.rules       modbus-events.rules     test.rules
dns-events.rules        nfs-events.rules        tls-events.rules
[root@localhost rules]# 
```

Add rules name in suricata.yaml

vim /usr/share/suricata/rules/suricata.yaml

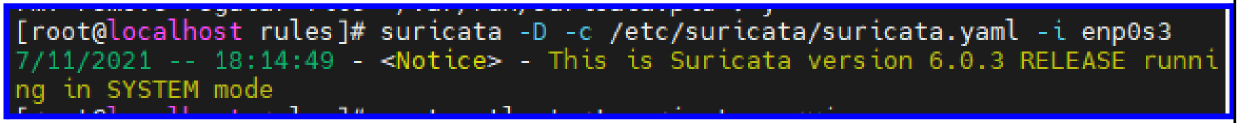
Find rule-files

And under it write

- /usr/share/suricata/rules/test.rules

fire Suricata in PCAP live mode by executing

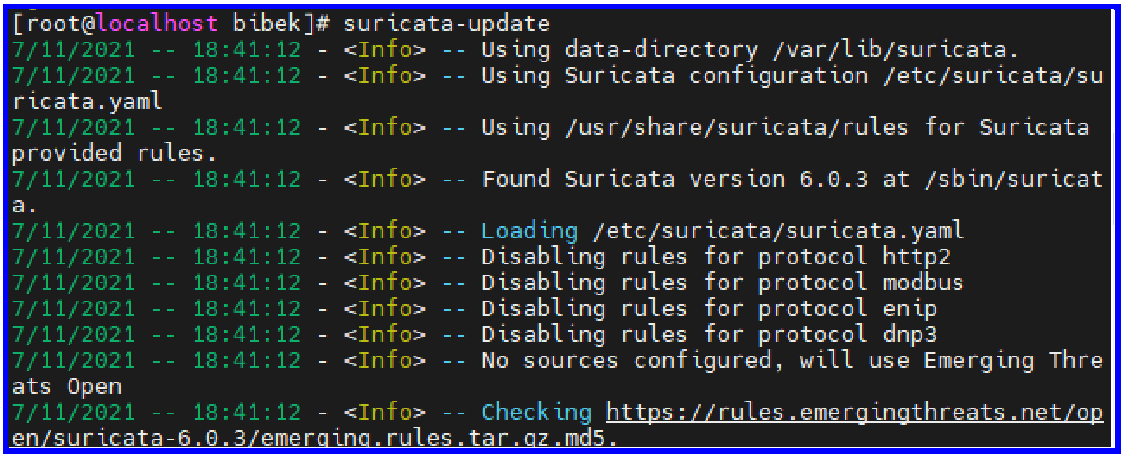
suricata -D -c /etc/suricata/suricata.yaml -i enp0s3



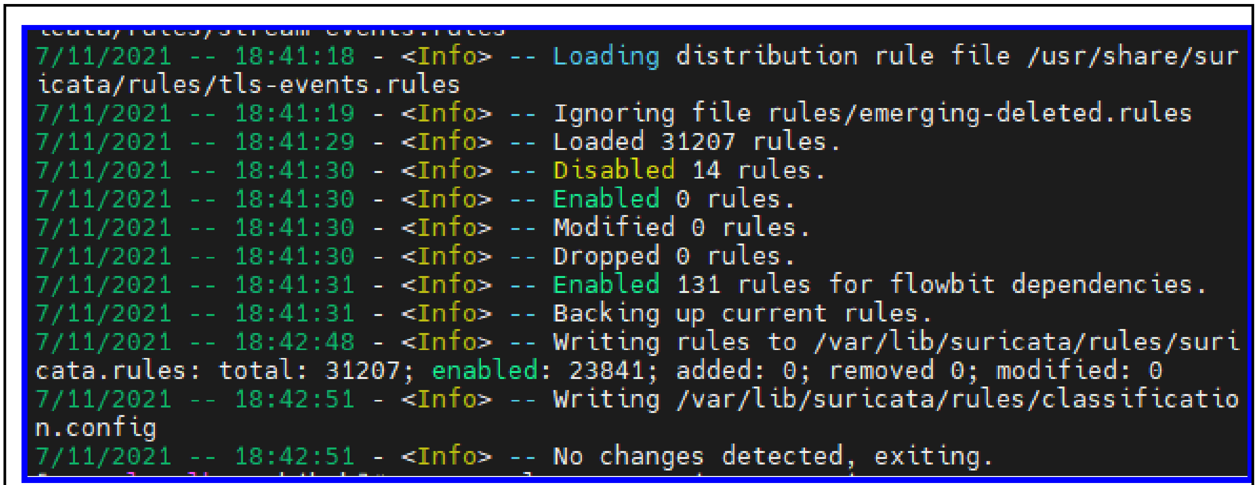
```
[root@localhost rules]# suricata -D -c /etc/suricata/suricata.yaml -i enp0s3
7/11/2021 -- 18:14:49 - <Notice> - This is Suricata version 6.0.3 RELEASE runni
ng in SYSTEM mode
```

fetches the ET Open ruleset

suricata-update



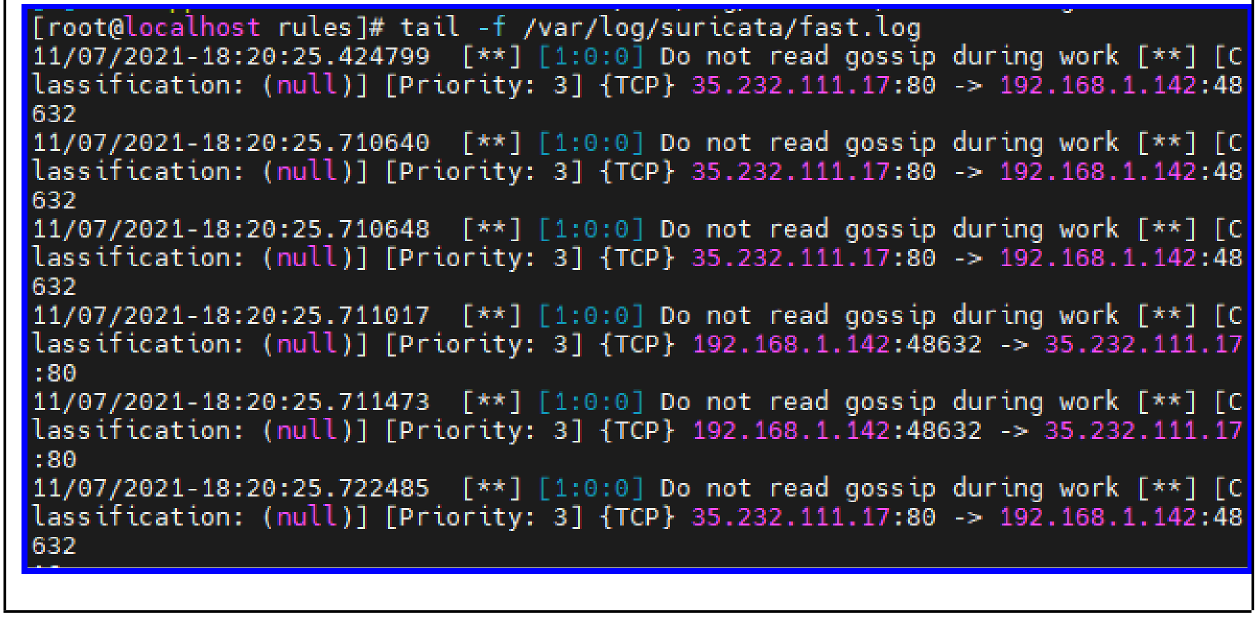
```
[root@localhost bibek]# suricata-update
7/11/2021 -- 18:41:12 - <Info> -- Using data-directory /var/lib/suricata.
7/11/2021 -- 18:41:12 - <Info> -- Using Suricata configuration /etc/suricata/su
ricata.yaml
7/11/2021 -- 18:41:12 - <Info> -- Using /usr/share/suricata/rules for Suricata
provided rules.
7/11/2021 -- 18:41:12 - <Info> -- Found Suricata version 6.0.3 at /sbin/suricat
a.
7/11/2021 -- 18:41:12 - <Info> -- Loading /etc/suricata/suricata.yaml
7/11/2021 -- 18:41:12 - <Info> -- Disabling rules for protocol http2
7/11/2021 -- 18:41:12 - <Info> -- Disabling rules for protocol modbus
7/11/2021 -- 18:41:12 - <Info> -- Disabling rules for protocol enip
7/11/2021 -- 18:41:12 - <Info> -- Disabling rules for protocol dnp3
7/11/2021 -- 18:41:12 - <Info> -- No sources configured, will use Emerging Thre
ats Open
7/11/2021 -- 18:41:12 - <Info> -- Checking https://rules.emergingthreats.net/op
en/suricata-6.0.3/emerging.rules.tar.gz.md5.
```



```
icata/rules/stream-events.rules
7/11/2021 -- 18:41:18 - <Info> -- Loading distribution rule file /usr/share/sur
icata/rules/tls-events.rules
7/11/2021 -- 18:41:19 - <Info> -- Ignoring file rules/emerging-deleted.rules
7/11/2021 -- 18:41:29 - <Info> -- Loaded 31207 rules.
7/11/2021 -- 18:41:30 - <Info> -- Disabled 14 rules.
7/11/2021 -- 18:41:30 - <Info> -- Enabled 0 rules.
7/11/2021 -- 18:41:30 - <Info> -- Modified 0 rules.
7/11/2021 -- 18:41:30 - <Info> -- Dropped 0 rules.
7/11/2021 -- 18:41:31 - <Info> -- Enabled 131 rules for flowbit dependencies.
7/11/2021 -- 18:41:31 - <Info> -- Backing up current rules.
7/11/2021 -- 18:42:48 - <Info> -- Writing rules to /var/lib/suricata/rules/suri
cata.rules: total: 31207; enabled: 23841; added: 0; removed 0; modified: 0
7/11/2021 -- 18:42:51 - <Info> -- Writing /var/lib/suricata/rules/classificatio
n.config
7/11/2021 -- 18:42:51 - <Info> -- No changes detected, exiting.
```

Tail the Suricata alert logs on Suricata host to see what is happening;

tail -f /var/log/suricata/fast.log



```
[root@localhost rules]# tail -f /var/log/suricata/fast.log
11/07/2021-18:20:25.424799  [**] [1:0:0] Do not read gossip during work [**] [C
lassification: (null)] [Priority: 3] {TCP} 35.232.111.17:80 -> 192.168.1.142:48
632
11/07/2021-18:20:25.710640  [**] [1:0:0] Do not read gossip during work [**] [C
lassification: (null)] [Priority: 3] {TCP} 35.232.111.17:80 -> 192.168.1.142:48
632
11/07/2021-18:20:25.710648  [**] [1:0:0] Do not read gossip during work [**] [C
lassification: (null)] [Priority: 3] {TCP} 35.232.111.17:80 -> 192.168.1.142:48
632
11/07/2021-18:20:25.711017  [**] [1:0:0] Do not read gossip during work [**] [C
lassification: (null)] [Priority: 3] {TCP} 192.168.1.142:48632 -> 35.232.111.17
:80
11/07/2021-18:20:25.711473  [**] [1:0:0] Do not read gossip during work [**] [C
lassification: (null)] [Priority: 3] {TCP} 192.168.1.142:48632 -> 35.232.111.17
:80
11/07/2021-18:20:25.722485  [**] [1:0:0] Do not read gossip during work [**] [C
lassification: (null)] [Priority: 3] {TCP} 35.232.111.17:80 -> 192.168.1.142:48
632
```