Scenario 1 (Brute Force Attack): J&Y Enterprise is one of the top coffee retails in the world. They are known as tech-coffee shops and serve millions of coffee lover tech geeks and IT specialists every day. They are famous for specific coffee recipes for the IT community and unique names for these products. Their top five recipe names are; WannaWhite, ZeroSleep, MacDown, BerryKeep and CryptoY. J&Y's latest recipe, "Shot4J", attracted great attention at the global coffee festival. J&Y officials promised that the product will hit the stores in the coming months. The supersecret of this recipe is hidden in a digital safe. Attackers are after this recipe, and J&Y enterprises are having difficulties protecting their digital assets. Last week, they received multiple attacks and decided to work with you to help them improve their security level and protect their recipe secrets.

1. First, we start the snort in log mode and capture some traffic using the command "sudo snort –dev –l ." Then stop it after some time.

```
UDP Disc:
                       0 ( 0.000%)
 ICMP Disc:
                      0 ( 0.000%)
                    3048 ( 22.544%)
All Discard:
     Other:
                          0.000%)
                     0 (
                    2416 ( 17.870%)
Bad Chk Sum:
   Bad TTL:
                      0 ( 0.000%)
    S5 G 1:
                      0 ( 0.000%)
    S5 G 2:
                     0 ( 0.000%)
     Total:
                   13520
Snort exiting
buntu@ip-10-10-131-93:~$ ls
esktop Documents Downloads Music Pictures Public Templates Videos snort.log.1668753619
```

2. By analyzing it we can see two of the well-known ports in the traffic. Port 22 and 80.

```
TCP Options (3) = NoP NoP NoP TS: 2211333588 540832450

***A***** Seq: 0x88D2BCE8 Ack: 0xA5x5D460 Win: 0x1E10 TcpLen: 32

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TCP Options (3) = NoP NoP TS: 540832451 2211333588

***A**** Seq: 0x88D2BCE8 Ack: 0xA5x5D460 Win: 0x1E10 TcpLen: 32

TCP Options (3) = NoP NoP TS: 540832451 2211333588

***A**** Seq: 0x0 ID: 60259 IpLen: 20 OpmLen: 332 DF

***A**** Seq: 0x0 ID: 60259 IpLen: 20 OpmLen: 332 DF

***A**** Seq: 0x0 ID: 60259 IpLen: 20 OpmLen: 332 DF

***A**** Seq: 0x0 ID: 60259 IpLen: 20 OpmLen: 32 DF

***A**** Seq: 0x0 ID: 60259 IpLen: 20 OpmLen: 63 DF

***A**** Seq: 0x63925BF0 Ack: 0x0 ID: 64662 -> 10. 10. 140. 29: 22

***A**** Seq: 0x63925BF0 Ack: 0x0 ID: 64510 ID: 64510
```

3. Let's filter the traffic with port 22. 1490 packets were capture for it

4. Let's filter traffic with port 80. 12026 packets were capture for it

5. From investigating the flow of traffic for both port 22 and port 80 we can say that port 22 is the brute force which is ssh. The reason is that for port 22, there is a pattern of the attacker sending packets to port 22 and port 22 send packets to attacker's port and vice versa, whereas it's the same for port 80.

6. Therefore, we need to put some rules for port 22 or SSH, by editing the local rules file in /etc/snort/rules/local.rules.

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help

GNU nano 4.8 /etc/snort/rules/local.rules Modified # $Id: local.rules, v 1.11 2004/07/23 20:15:44 bmc Exp $ # LOCAL RULES # This file intentionally does not come with signatures. Put your local # additions here.

drop tcp any 22 <- any any (msg: "SSH Brute Forc"; sid: 100001; rev:1;)
```

7. By running this command, we will apply the rule and stop the attack

```
rie Edit view Search Terminal Help
ubuntu@ip-10-10-233-91:-$ sudo snort -c /etc/snort/snort.conf -q -Q --daq afpacket -i eth0:eth1 -A ful
l
```

