WEEK 1

• Introduction to NIDS and Snort

What is NIDS (Network Intrusion Detection System)?

A **Network Intrusion Detection System (NIDS)** is a **security tool** that monitors network traffic in real-time to detect:

- Malicious activity
- Suspicious behavior
- Policy violations
- Attack signatures (e.g., port scans, malware, exploits)

How it works:

- It captures packets from a network interface.
- It analyzes them using rules, heuristics, or machine learning.
- If suspicious activity is detected, it logs or alerts the administrator.

What is Snort?

Snort is one of the most widely used **open-source NIDS tools**, developed by **Martin Roesch** and now maintained by **Cisco**.

Snort can function as:

- A **Packet Sniffer** (like Wireshark)
- A **Packet Logger** (stores network traffic)
- A **Real-time Intrusion Detection System**

Snort Features:

Feature	Description
Signature-based Detection	Detects known threats using pre-defined rule sets
Protocol Analysis	Inspects network protocols (TCP, UDP, ICMP, etc.)
Logging & Alerting	Logs suspicious activity or sends alerts
Custom Rule Creation	Users can write their own detection rules
Real-time Traffic Analysis	Works on live traffic from network interfaces

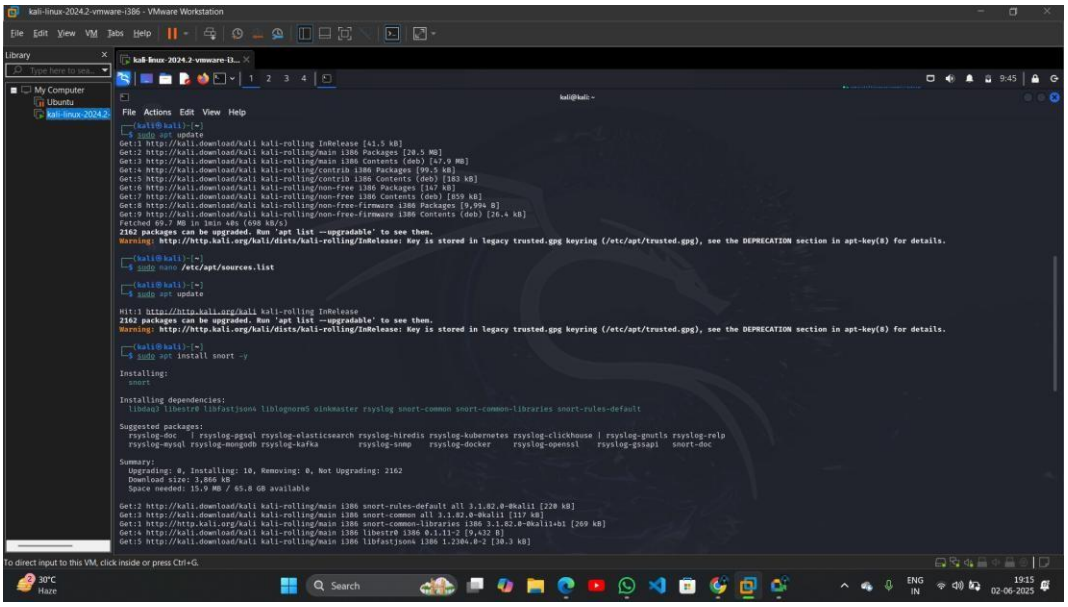
• Install Linux (Ubuntu/Kali)

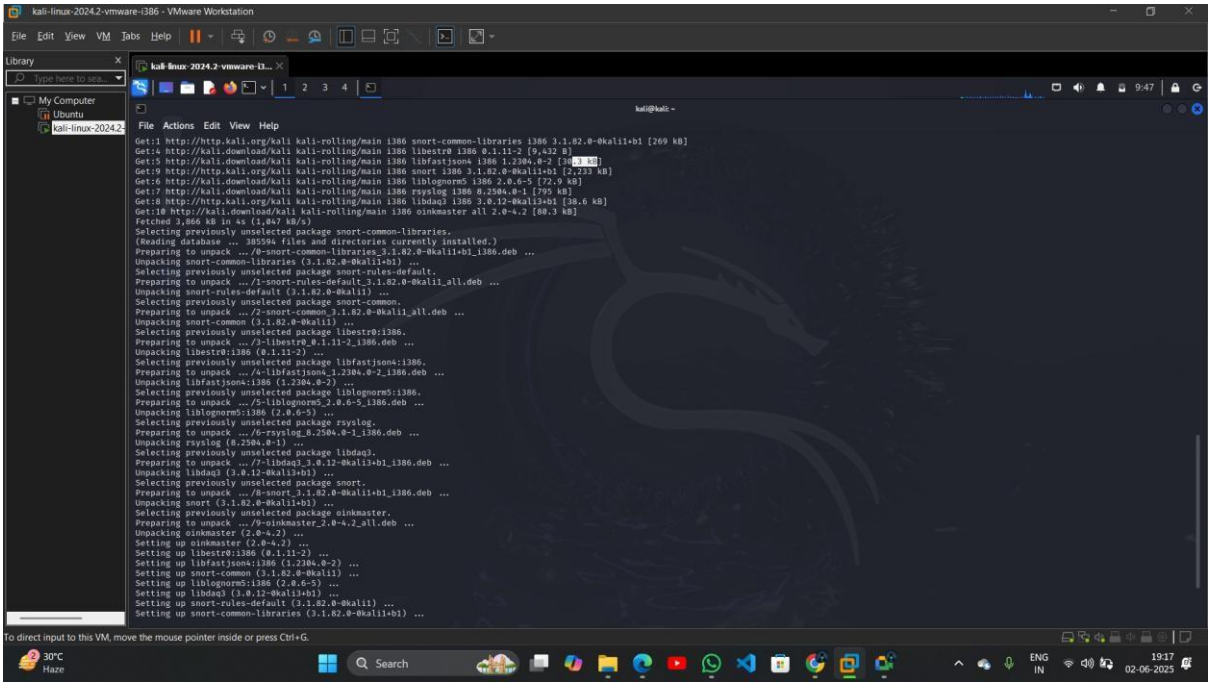
Done

• Install and verify Snort

1. sudo apt update

2. sudo apt install snort





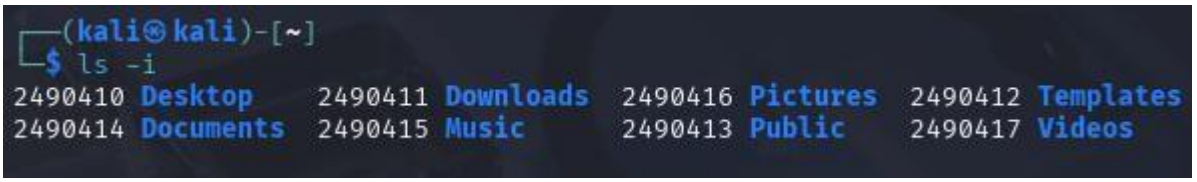
• Basic Linux command-line navigation

1. pwd: Show current working directory

2. ls: List files in current folder

3. ls -a: Show hidden files

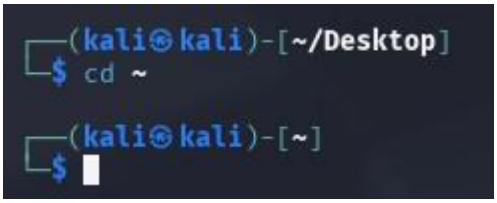
4. ls -l: Show detailed file list



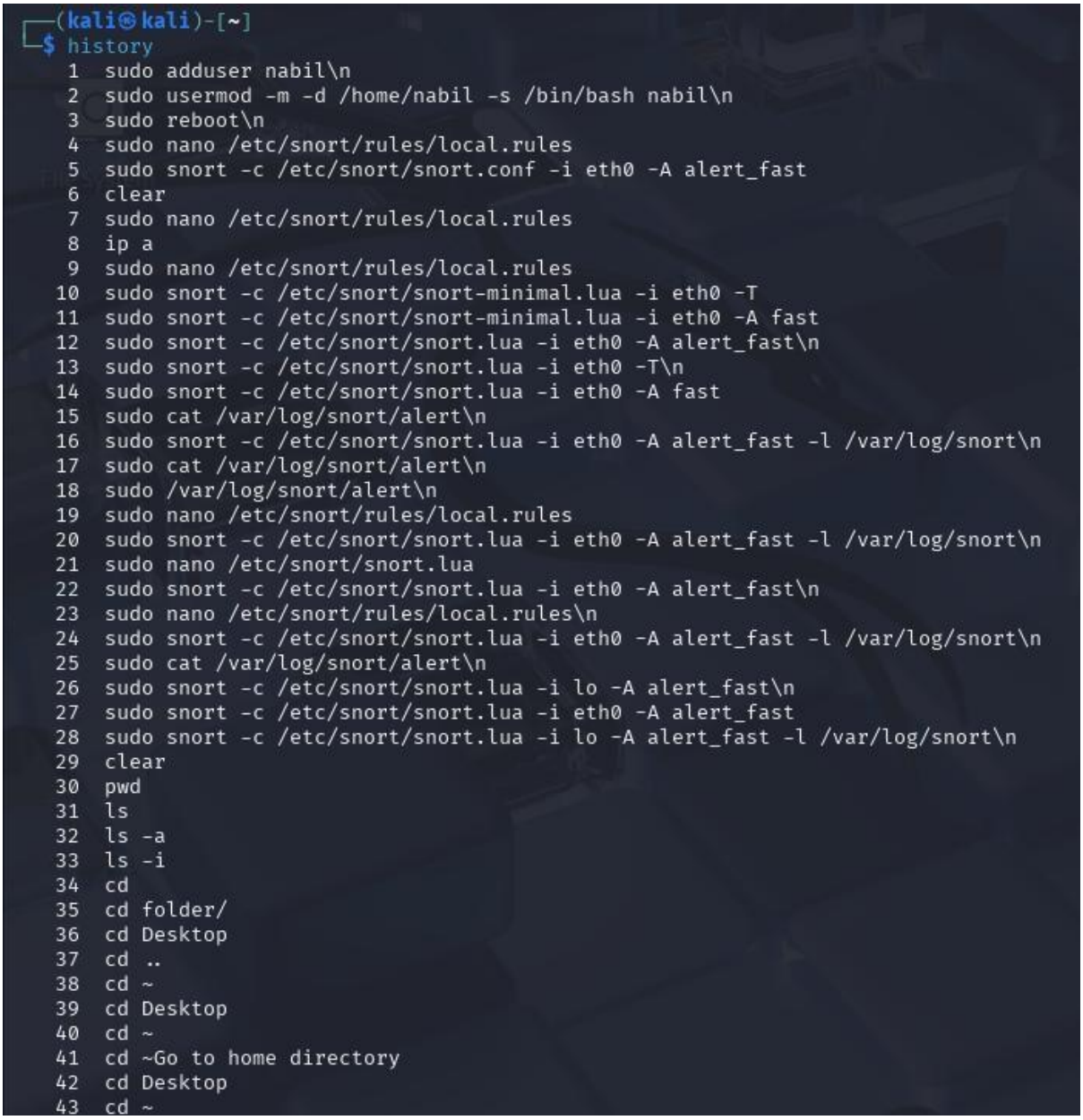
5. cd folder/: Change directory

6. cd .. : Go up one directory

7. cd ~ : Go to home directory

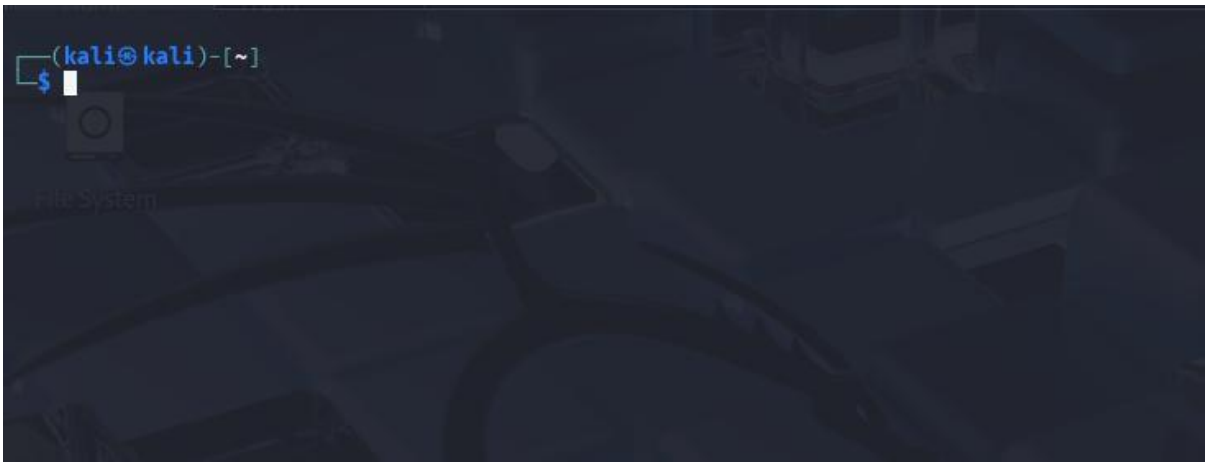


8. history: Show command history

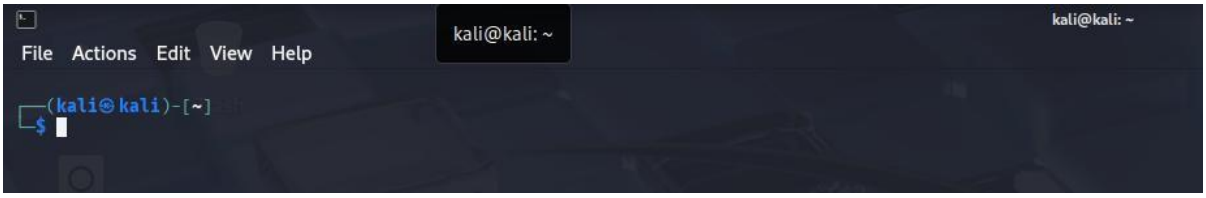


```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ history
    1  sudo adduser nabil\n
    2  sudo usermod -m -d /home/nabil -s /bin/bash nabil\n
    3  sudo reboot\n
    4  sudo nano /etc/snort/rules/local.rules
    5  sudo snort -c /etc/snort/snort.conf -i eth0 -A alert_fast
    6  clear
    7  sudo nano /etc/snort/rules/local.rules
    8  ip a
    9  sudo nano /etc/snort/rules/local.rules
   10  sudo snort -c /etc/snort/snort-minimal.lua -i eth0 -T
   11  sudo snort -c /etc/snort/snort-minimal.lua -i eth0 -A fast
   12  sudo snort -c /etc/snort/snort.lua -i eth0 -A alert_fast\n
   13  sudo snort -c /etc/snort/snort.lua -i eth0 -T\n
   14  sudo snort -c /etc/snort/snort.lua -i eth0 -A fast
   15  sudo cat /var/log/snort/alert\n
   16  sudo snort -c /etc/snort/snort.lua -i eth0 -A alert_fast -l /var/log/snort\n
   17  sudo cat /var/log/snort/alert\n
   18  sudo /var/log/snort/alert\n
   19  sudo nano /etc/snort/rules/local.rules
   20  sudo snort -c /etc/snort/snort.lua -i eth0 -A alert_fast -l /var/log/snort\n
   21  sudo nano /etc/snort/snort.lua
   22  sudo snort -c /etc/snort/snort.lua -i eth0 -A alert_fast\n
   23  sudo nano /etc/snort/rules/local.rules\n
   24  sudo snort -c /etc/snort/snort.lua -i eth0 -A alert_fast -l /var/log/snort\n
   25  sudo cat /var/log/snort/alert\n
   26  sudo snort -c /etc/snort/snort.lua -i lo -A alert_fast\n
   27  sudo snort -c /etc/snort/snort.lua -i eth0 -A alert_fast
   28  sudo snort -c /etc/snort/snort.lua -i lo -A alert_fast -l /var/log/snort\n
   29  clear
   30  pwd
   31  ls
   32  ls -a
   33  ls -i
   34  cd
   35  cd folder/
   36  cd Desktop
   37  cd ..
   38  cd ~
   39  cd Desktop
   40  cd ~
   41  cd ~Go to home directory
   42  cd Desktop
   43  cd ~
```

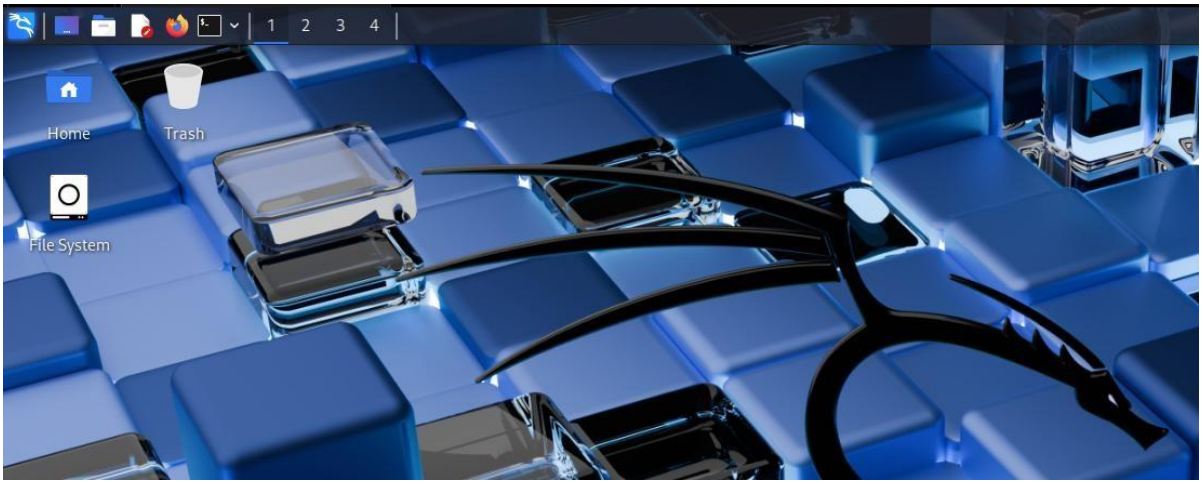
9. clear: Clear terminal screen



10. exit: Exit terminal session



After enter the command ‘exit’ the terminal shutdown and we see desktop interface



WEEK 2

• Identify active network interface

Commands:

Method 1: Using ip a (recommended)

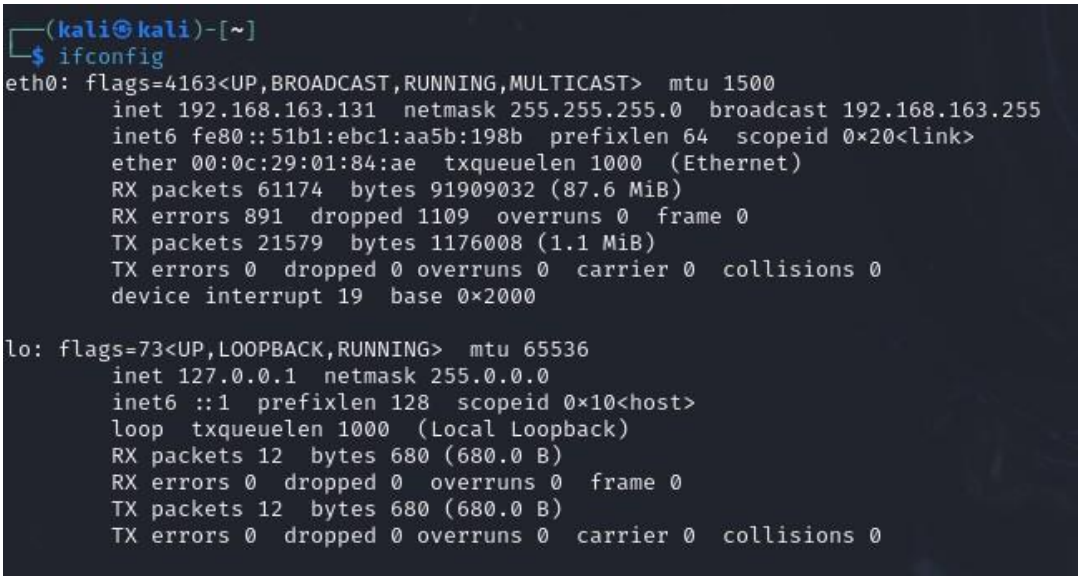
ip a

Method 2: Using ip route

ip route

Method 3: Using ifconfig (legacy)

Ifconfig



Method 4: With nmcli (if using NetworkManager)

nmcli device status

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ [200~nmcli device status
zsh: bad pattern: [200~nmcli
```

• Configure Snort with monitored IP range

1. Define your monitored IP range in your Lua config

Open your Snort config file (/home/kali/snort.lua):

nano /home/kali/snort.lua

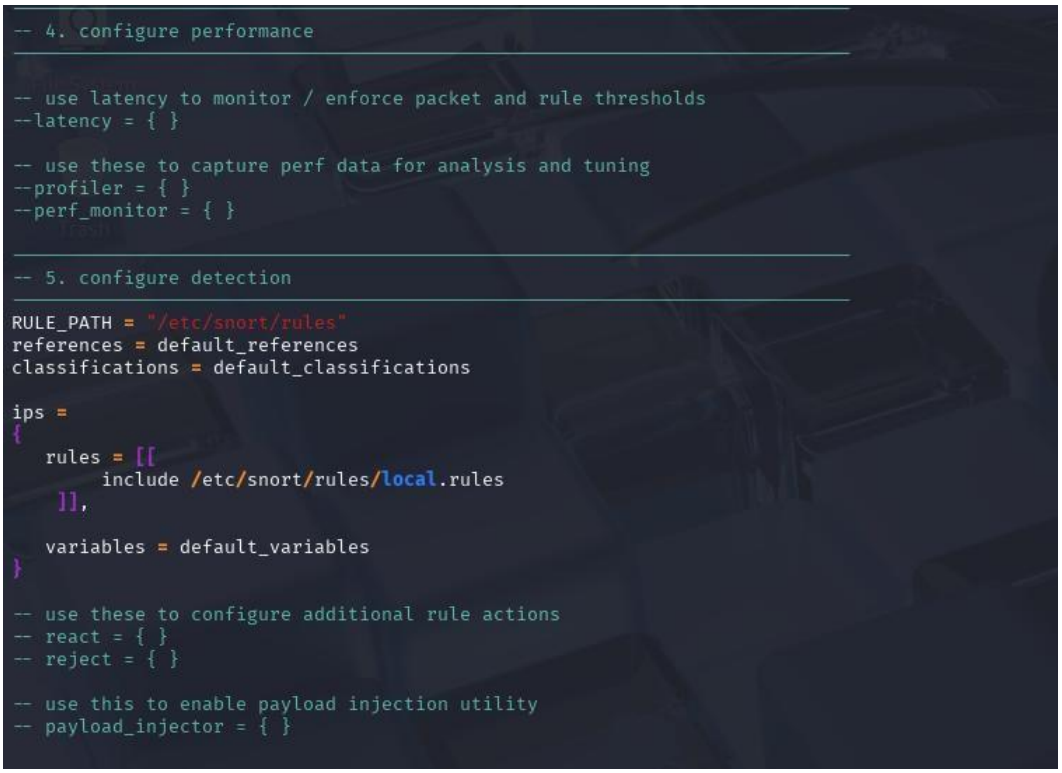
```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ nano /home/kali/snort.lua
```

```
-- Snort++ configuration
---------------------------------------------------------------------------

-- there are over 200 modules available to tune your policy.
-- many can be used with defaults w/o any explicit configuration.
-- use this conf as a template for your specific configuration.

-- 1. configure defaults
-- 2. configure inspection
-- 3. configure bindings
-- 4. configure performance
-- 5. configure detection
-- 6. configure filters
-- 7. configure outputs
-- 8. configure tweaks

---------------------------------------------------------------------------
-- 1. configure defaults
---------------------------------------------------------------------------

-- HOME_NET and EXTERNAL_NET must be set now
-- setup the network addresses you are protecting
HOME_NET = '192.168.1.0/24'

-- set up the external network addresses.
-- (leave as "any" in most situations)
EXTERNAL_NET = 'any'

dofile('/etc/snort/snort_defaults.lua')
```

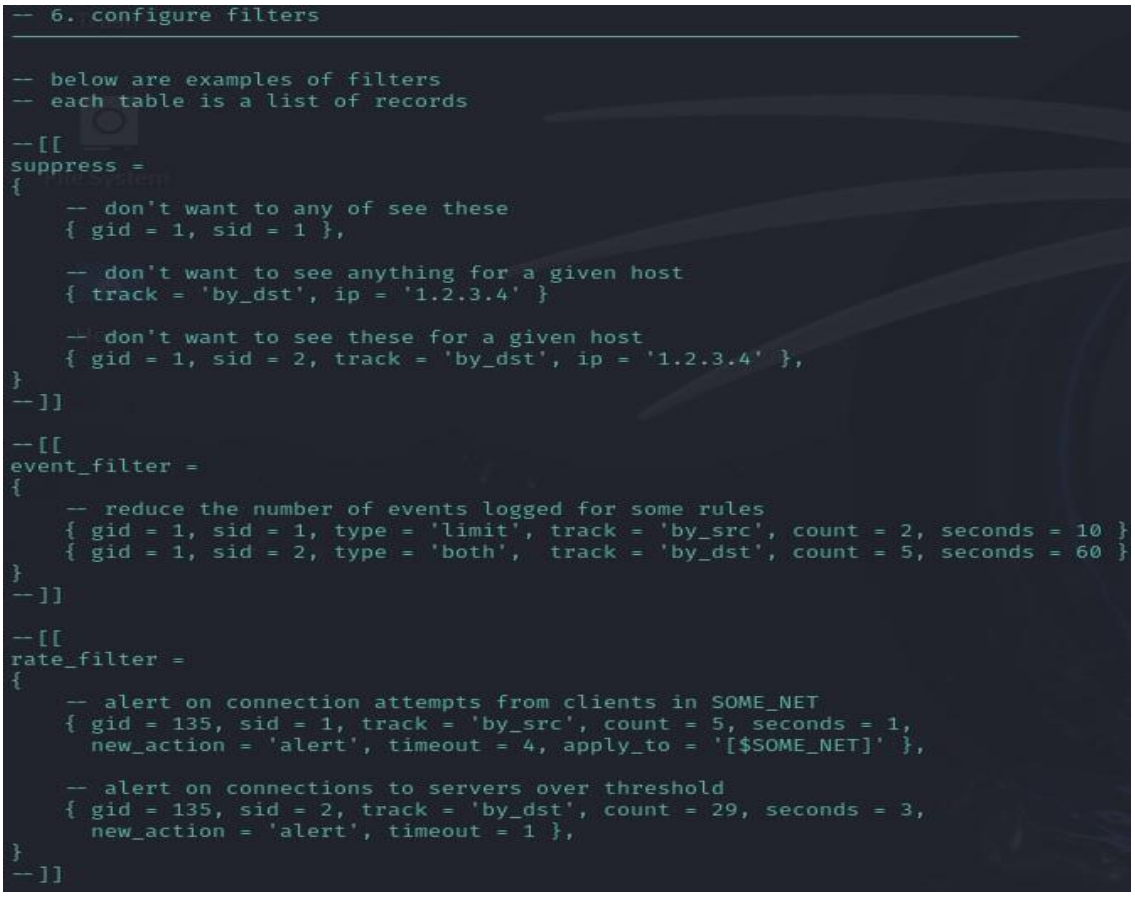
```
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
-- 2. configure inspection
---------------------------------------------------------------------------

-- mod = { } uses internal defaults
-- you can see them with snort --help-module mod

-- mod = default_mod uses external defaults
-- you can see them in snort_defaults.lua

-- the following are quite capable with defaults:

stream = { }
stream_ip = { }
stream_icmp = { }
stream_tcp = { }
stream_udp = { }
stream_user = { }
stream_file = { }

arp_spoof = { }
back_orifice = { }
dns = { }
imap = { }
netflow = {}
normalizer = { }
pop = { }
rpc_decode = { }
sip = { }
ssh = { }
ssl = { }
telnet = { }

cip = { }
dnp3 = { }
iec104 = { }
mms = { }
modbus = { }
s7commplus = { }
```

```
dce_smb = { }
dce_tcp = { }
dce_udp = { }
dce_http_proxy = { }
dce_http_server = { }

-- see snort_defaults.lua for default_*
gtp_inspect = default_gtp
port_scan = default_med_port_scan
smtp = default_smtp

ftp_server = default_ftp_server
ftp_client = { }
ftp_data = { }

http_inspect = { }
http2_inspect = { }

-- see file_magic.rules for file id rules
file_id = { rules_file = '/etc/snort/file_magic.rules' }
file_policy = { }

js_norm = default_js_norm

-- the following require additional configuration to be fully effective:

appid =
{
    -- appid requires this to use appids in rules
    --app_detector_dir = 'directory to load appid detectors from'
}

--[[
reputation =
{
    -- configure one or both of these, then uncomment reputation
    -- (see also related path vars at the top of snort_defaults.lua)

    --blacklist = 'blacklist file name with ip lists'
    --whitelist = 'whitelist file name with ip lists'
}
--]]
```

```
 GNU nano 8.0                                                              /home/ka
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
-- 3. configure bindings
---------------------------------------------------------------------------

wizard = default_wizard

binder =
{
    -- port bindings required for protocols without wizard support
    { when = { proto = 'udp', ports = '53', role='server' },  use = { type = 'dns' } },
    { when = { proto = 'tcp', ports = '53', role='server' },  use = { type = 'dns' } },
    { when = { proto = 'tcp', ports = '111', role='server' }, use = { type = 'rpc_decode' } },
    { when = { proto = 'tcp', ports = '502', role='server' }, use = { type = 'modbus' } },
    { when = { proto = 'tcp', ports = '2123 2152 3386', role='server' }, use = { type = 'gtp_inspect' } },
    { when = { proto = 'tcp', ports = '2404', role='server' }, use = { type = 'iec104' } },
    { when = { proto = 'udp', ports = '2222', role = 'server' }, use = { type = 'cip' } },
    { when = { proto = 'tcp', ports = '44818', role = 'server' }, use = { type = 'cip' } },

    { when = { proto = 'tcp', service = 'dcerpc' },  use = { type = 'dce_tcp' } },
    { when = { proto = 'udp', service = 'dcerpc' },  use = { type = 'dce_udp' } },
    { when = { proto = 'udp', service = 'netflow' }, use = { type = 'netflow' } },

    { when = { service = 'netbios-ssn' },      use = { type = 'dce_smb' } },
    { when = { service = 'dce_http_server' },  use = { type = 'dce_http_server' } },
    { when = { service = 'dce_http_proxy' },   use = { type = 'dce_http_proxy' } },

    { when = { service = 'cip' },              use = { type = 'cip' } },
    { when = { service = 'dnp3' },             use = { type = 'dnp3' } },
    { when = { service = 'dns' },              use = { type = 'dns' } },
    { when = { service = 'ftp' },              use = { type = 'ftp_server' } },
    { when = { service = 'ftp-data' },         use = { type = 'ftp_data' } },
    { when = { service = 'gtp' },              use = { type = 'gtp_inspect' } },
    { when = { service = 'imap' },             use = { type = 'imap' } },
    { when = { service = 'http' },             use = { type = 'http_inspect' } },
    { when = { service = 'http2' },            use = { type = 'http2_inspect' } },
    { when = { service = 'iec104' },           use = { type = 'iec104' } },
    { when = { service = 'mms' },              use = { type = 'mms' } },
    { when = { service = 'modbus' },           use = { type = 'modbus' } },
    { when = { service = 'pop3' },             use = { type = 'pop' } },
    { when = { service = 'ssh' },              use = { type = 'ssh' } },
    { when = { service = 'sip' },              use = { type = 'sip' } },
    { when = { service = 'smtp' },             use = { type = 'smtp' } },
    { when = { service = 'ssl' },              use = { type = 'ssl' } },
    { when = { service = 'sunrpc' },           use = { type = 'rpc_decode' } },
```



```
-- 4. configure performance
--------------------------------------------------

-- use latency to monitor / enforce packet and rule thresholds
--latency = { }

-- use these to capture perf data for analysis and tuning
--profiler = { }
--perf_monitor = { }

--------------------------------------------------
-- 5. configure detection
--------------------------------------------------
RULE_PATH = "/etc/snort/rules"
references = default_references
classifications = default_classifications

ips =
{
   rules = [[
        include /etc/snort/rules/local.rules
    ]],

   variables = default_variables
}

-- use these to configure additional rule actions
-- react = { }
-- reject = { }

-- use this to enable payload injection utility
-- payload_injector = { }
```



```
-- 6. configure filters
--------------------------------------------------

-- below are examples of filters
-- each table is a list of records

--[[
suppress =
{
    -- don't want to any of see these
    { gid = 1, sid = 1 },

    -- don't want to see anything for a given host
    { track = 'by_dst', ip = '1.2.3.4' }

    -- don't want to see these for a given host
    { gid = 1, sid = 2, track = 'by_dst', ip = '1.2.3.4' },
}
--]]

--[[
event_filter =
{
    -- reduce the number of events logged for some rules
    { gid = 1, sid = 1, type = 'limit', track = 'by_src', count = 2, seconds = 10 }
    { gid = 1, sid = 2, type = 'both',  track = 'by_dst', count = 5, seconds = 60 }
}
--]]

--[[
rate_filter =
{
    -- alert on connection attempts from clients in SOME_NET
    { gid = 135, sid = 1, track = 'by_src', count = 5, seconds = 1,
      new_action = 'alert', timeout = 4, apply_to = '[$SOME_NET]' },

    -- alert on connections to servers over threshold
    { gid = 135, sid = 2, track = 'by_dst', count = 29, seconds = 3,
      new_action = 'alert', timeout = 1 },
}
--]]
```

```
-- 7. configure outputs
--------------------------------------------------

-- event logging
-- you can enable with defaults from the command line with -A <alert_type>
-- uncomment below to set non-default configs
--alert_csv = { }
--alert_fast = { }
--alert_full = { }
--alert_sfsocket = { }
--alert_syslog = { }
--unified2 = { }

-- packet logging
-- you can enable with defaults from the command line with -L <log_type>
--log_codecs = { }
--log_hext = { }
--log_pcap = { }

-- additional logs
--packet_capture = { }
--file_log = { }

--------------------------------------------------
-- 8. configure tweaks
--------------------------------------------------

if ( tweaks ~= nil ) then
    include(tweaks .. '.lua')
end
```

Edit local.rules file:

sudo nano /etc/snort/rules/local.rules

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo nano /etc/snort/rules/local.rules
```

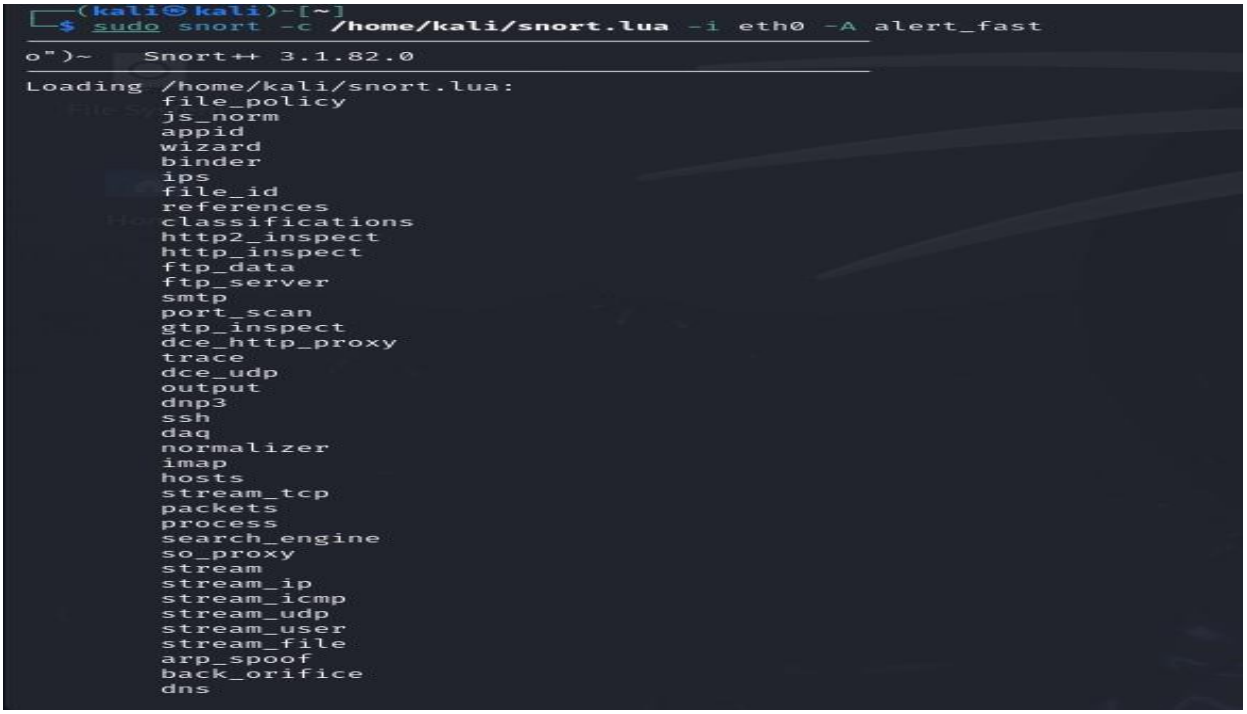
Add this rule to detect all ICMP packets:

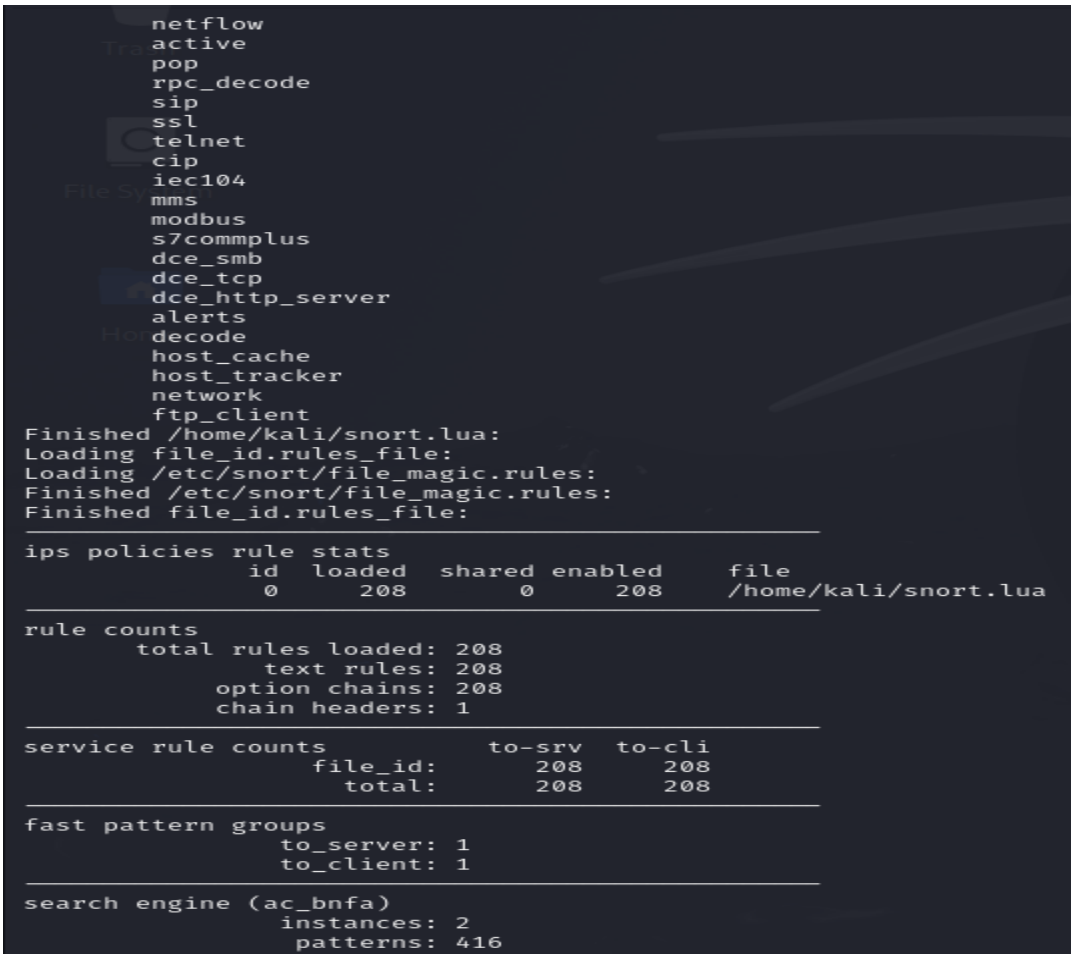
alert icmp any any -> any any (msg:"ICMP Packet Detected"; sid:1000001; rev:1;)

```
 GNU nano 8.3                                  /etc/snort/rules/local.rules
alert icmp any any → any any (msg:"ICMP Packet Detected"; sid:1000001; rev:1;)
# $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.
```

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo snort -c /home/kali/snort.lua -i eth0 -A alert_fast
```

sudo snort -c /etc/snort/snort.lua -i eth0 -A alert_fast





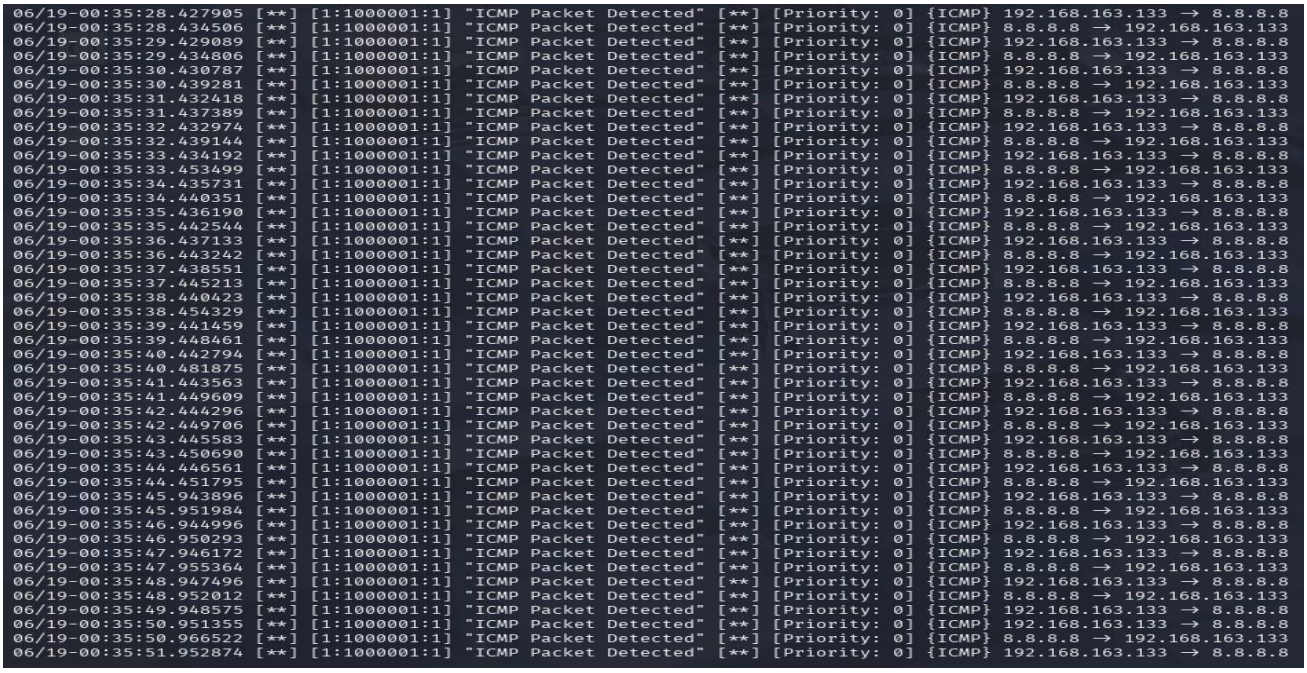
```
              pattern chars: 2508
                 num states: 1778
           num match states: 370
               memory scale: KB
               total memory: 48.3691
             pattern memory: 12.1973
          match list memory: 13.6641
          transition memory: 22.3125
appid: MaxRss diff: 1920
appid: patterns loaded: 300

pcap DAQ configured to passive.
Commencing packet processing
++ [0] eth0
```

Now open new terminal tab and ping:

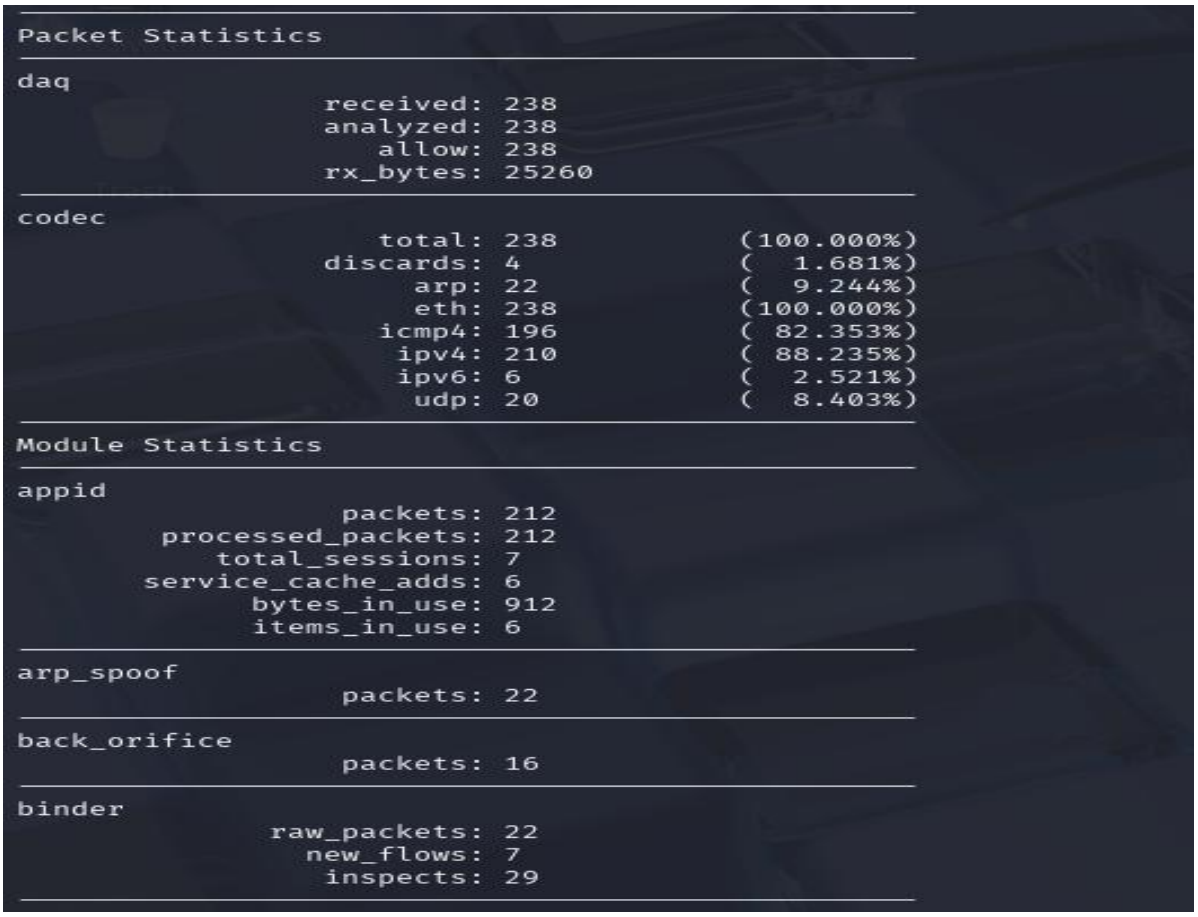
Ping 8.8.8.8

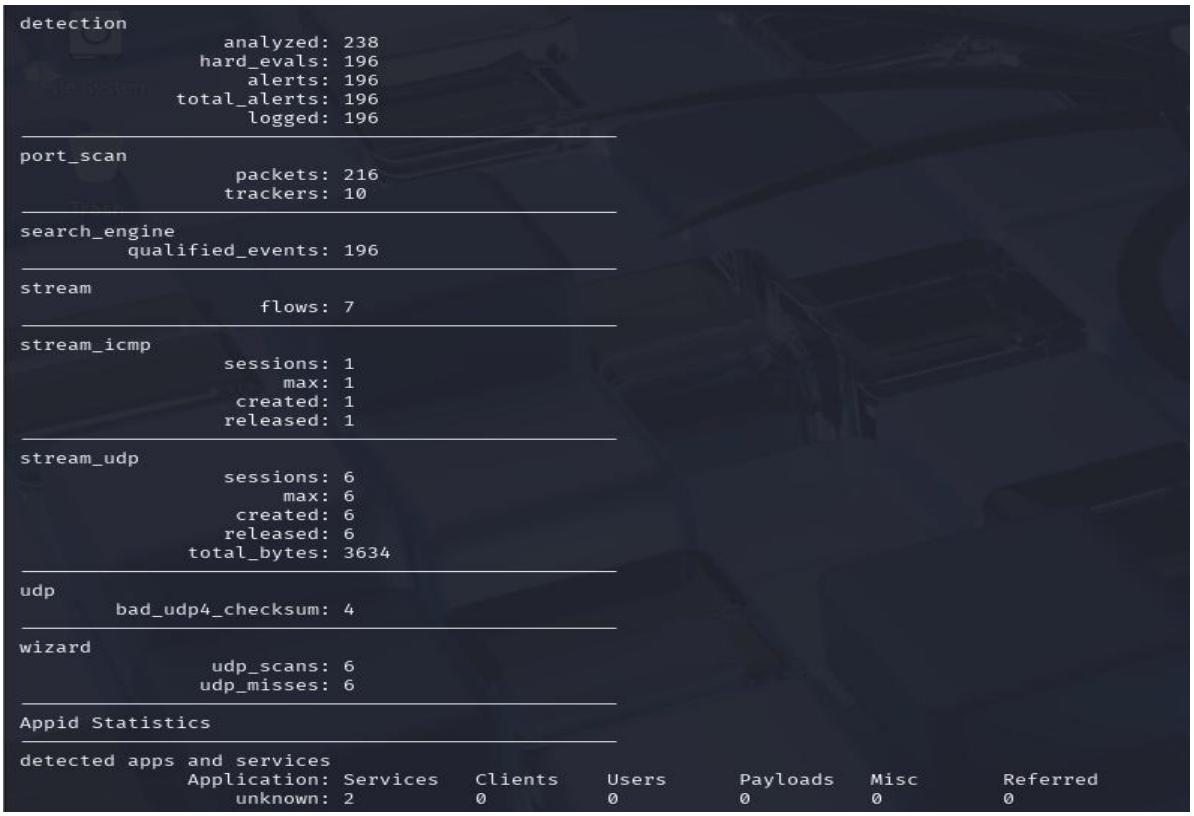
```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ ping 8.8.8.8
PING 8.8.8.8 (8.8.8.8) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=1 ttl=128 time=6.80 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=2 ttl=128 time=5.75 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=3 ttl=128 time=8.52 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=4 ttl=128 time=5.01 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=5 ttl=128 time=6.20 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=6 ttl=128 time=19.4 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=7 ttl=128 time=4.66 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=8 ttl=128 time=6.38 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=9 ttl=128 time=6.14 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=10 ttl=128 time=6.69 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=11 ttl=128 time=13.9 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=12 ttl=128 time=7.03 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=13 ttl=128 time=39.1 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=14 ttl=128 time=6.11 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=15 ttl=128 time=5.44 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=16 ttl=128 time=5.14 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=17 ttl=128 time=5.27 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=18 ttl=128 time=8.12 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=19 ttl=128 time=5.34 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=20 ttl=128 time=9.26 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=21 ttl=128 time=4.54 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=23 ttl=128 time=15.2 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=24 ttl=128 time=9.98 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=25 ttl=128 time=8.68 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=26 ttl=128 time=5.91 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=27 ttl=128 time=13.4 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=28 ttl=128 time=9.23 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=29 ttl=128 time=5.79 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=30 ttl=128 time=6.19 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=31 ttl=128 time=6.71 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=32 ttl=128 time=7.33 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=33 ttl=128 time=5.12 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=34 ttl=128 time=7.44 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=35 ttl=128 time=7.12 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=36 ttl=128 time=7.11 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=37 ttl=128 time=4.82 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=38 ttl=128 time=5.33 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=39 ttl=128 time=82.8 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=40 ttl=128 time=71.7 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=41 ttl=128 time=35.6 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=42 ttl=128 time=25.8 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=43 ttl=128 time=4.20 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=44 ttl=128 time=6.87 ms
```

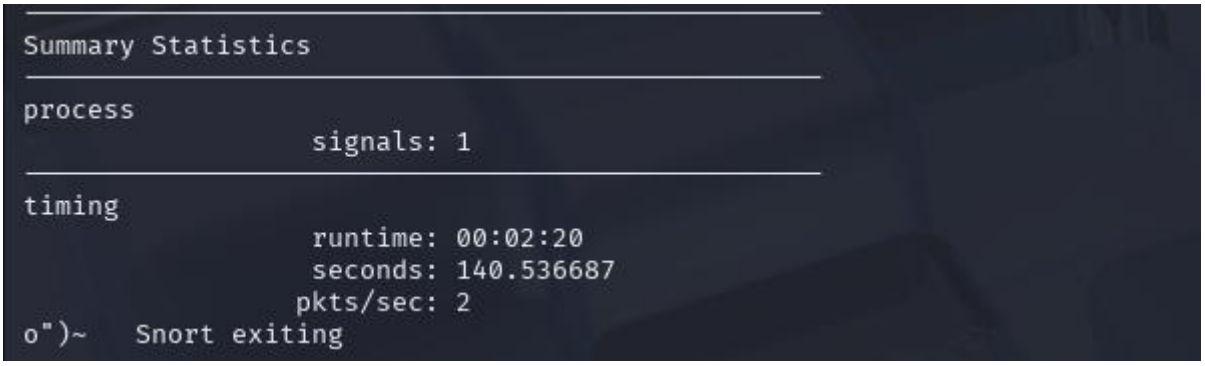
After Pinging, Go back where you started snort you'll detect Packets:



After killing or stopping the process:

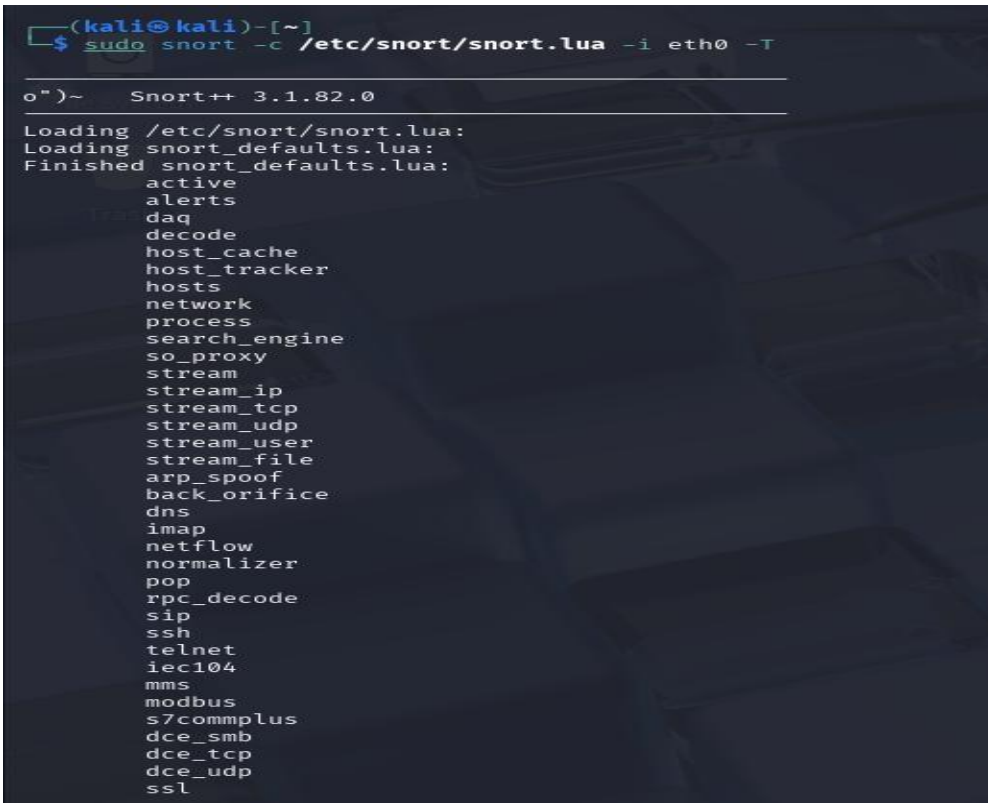


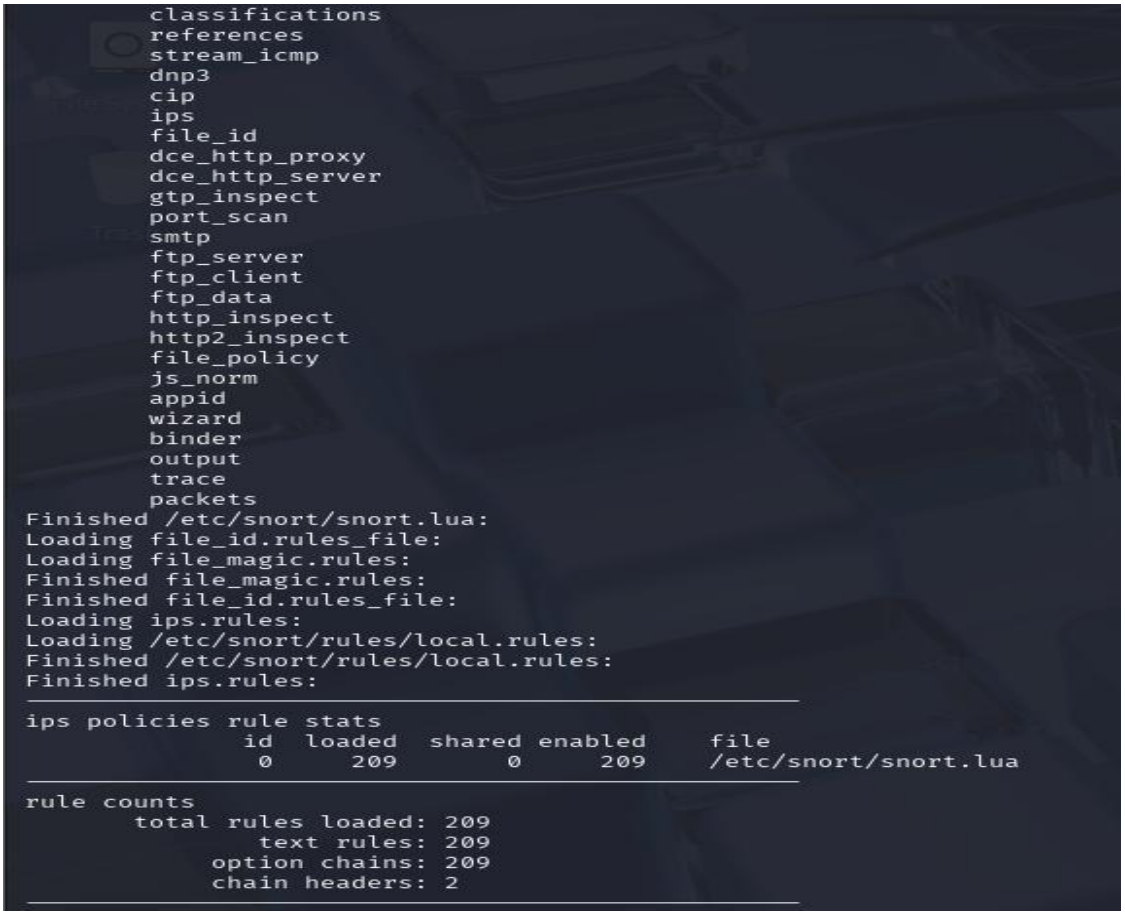


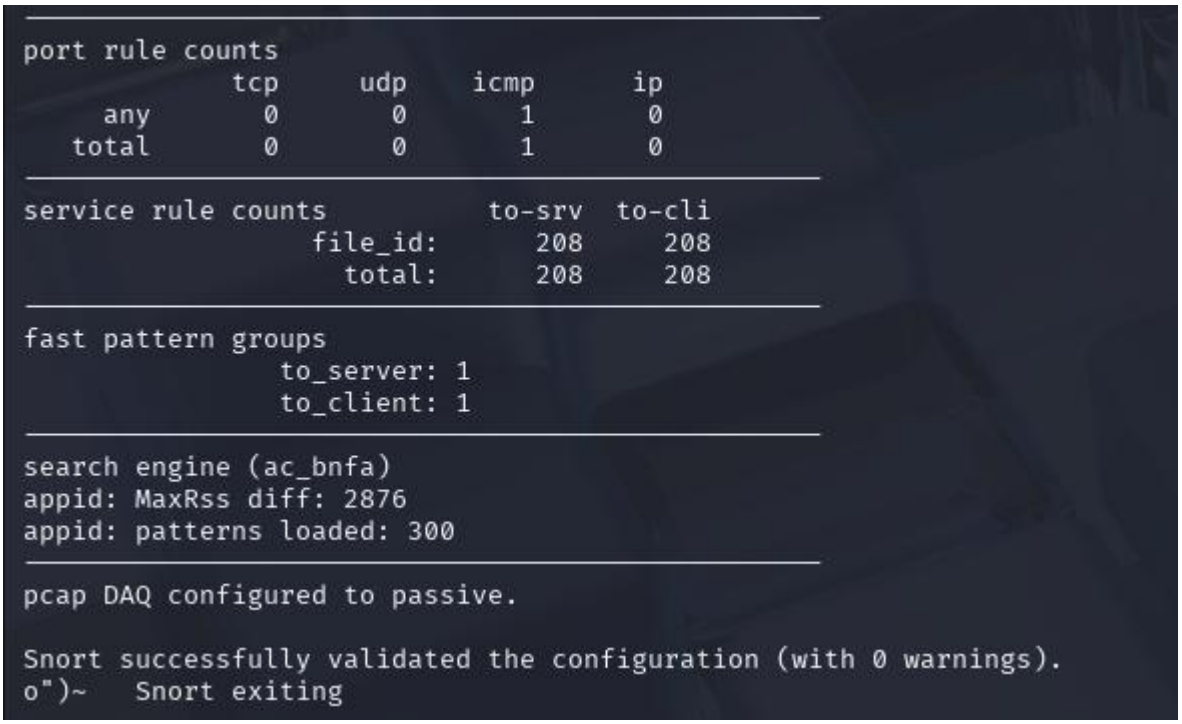


• Run Snort in detection mode

sudo snort -c /etc/snort/snort.lua -i eth0 -T

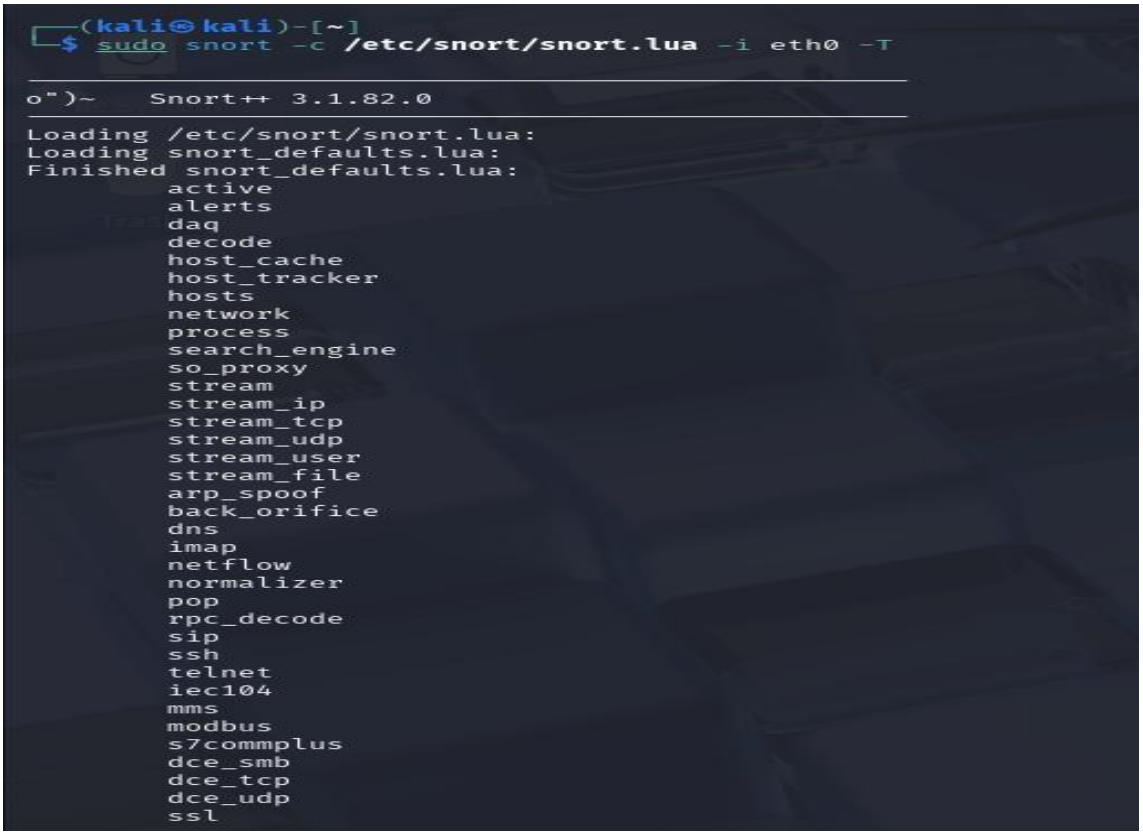

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo snort -c /etc/snort/snort.lua -i eth0 -T
o")~ Snort++ 3.1.82.0
Loading /etc/snort/snort.lua:
Loading snort_defaults.lua:
Finished snort_defaults.lua:
active
alerts
daq
decode
host_cache
host_tracker
hosts
network
process
search_engine
so_proxy
stream
stream_ip
stream_tcp
stream_udp
stream_user
stream_file
arp_spoof
back_orifice
dns
imap
netflow
normalizer
pop
rpc_decode
sip
ssh
telnet
iec104
mms
modbus
s7commplus
dce_smb
dce_tcp
dce_udp
ssl

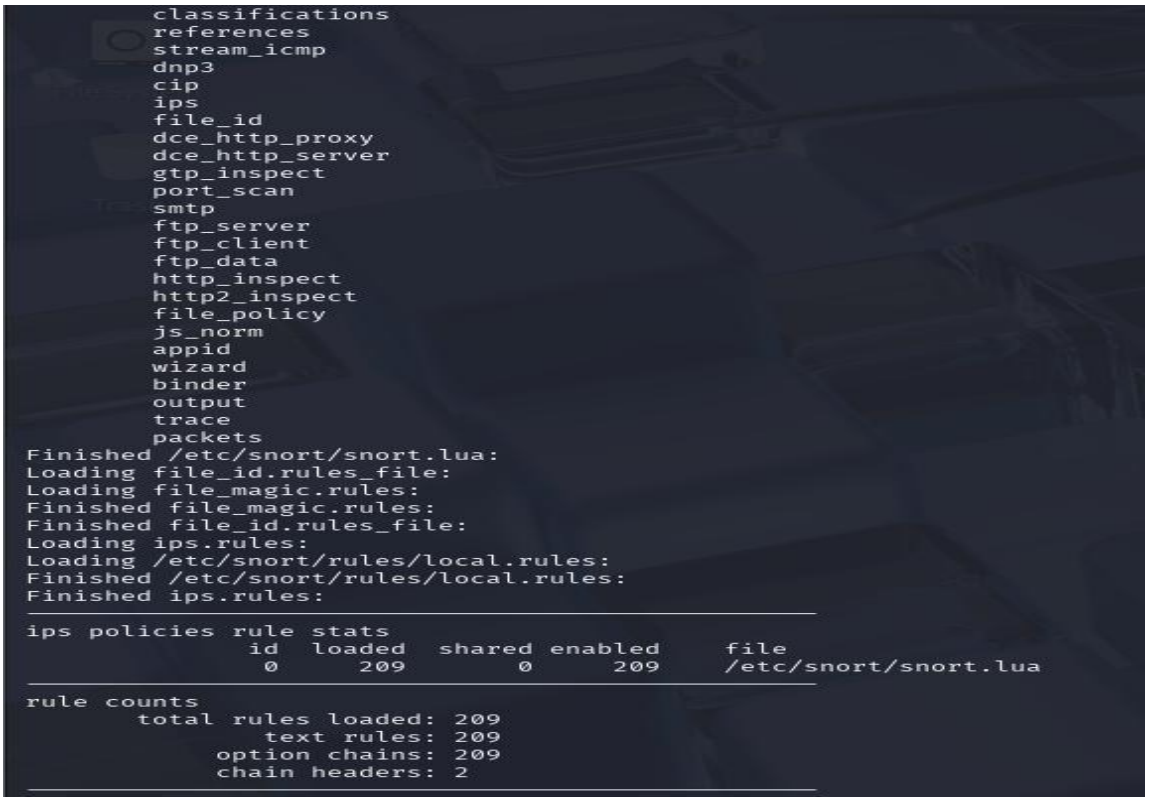

classifications
references
stream_icmp
dnp3
cip
ips
file_id
dce_http_proxy
dce_http_server
gtp_inspect
port_scan
smtp
ftp_server
ftp_client
ftp_data
http_inspect
http2_inspect
file_policy
js_norm
appid
wizard
binder
output
trace
packets
Finished /etc/snort/snort.lua:
Loading file_id.rules_file:
Loading file_magic.rules:
Finished file_magic.rules:
Finished file_id.rules_file:
Loading ips.rules:
Loading /etc/snort/rules/local.rules:
Finished /etc/snort/rules/local.rules:
Finished ips.rules:
ips policies rule stats
id loaded shared enabled file
0 209 0 209 /etc/snort/snort.lua
rule counts
total rules loaded: 209
text rules: 209
option chains: 209
chain headers: 2



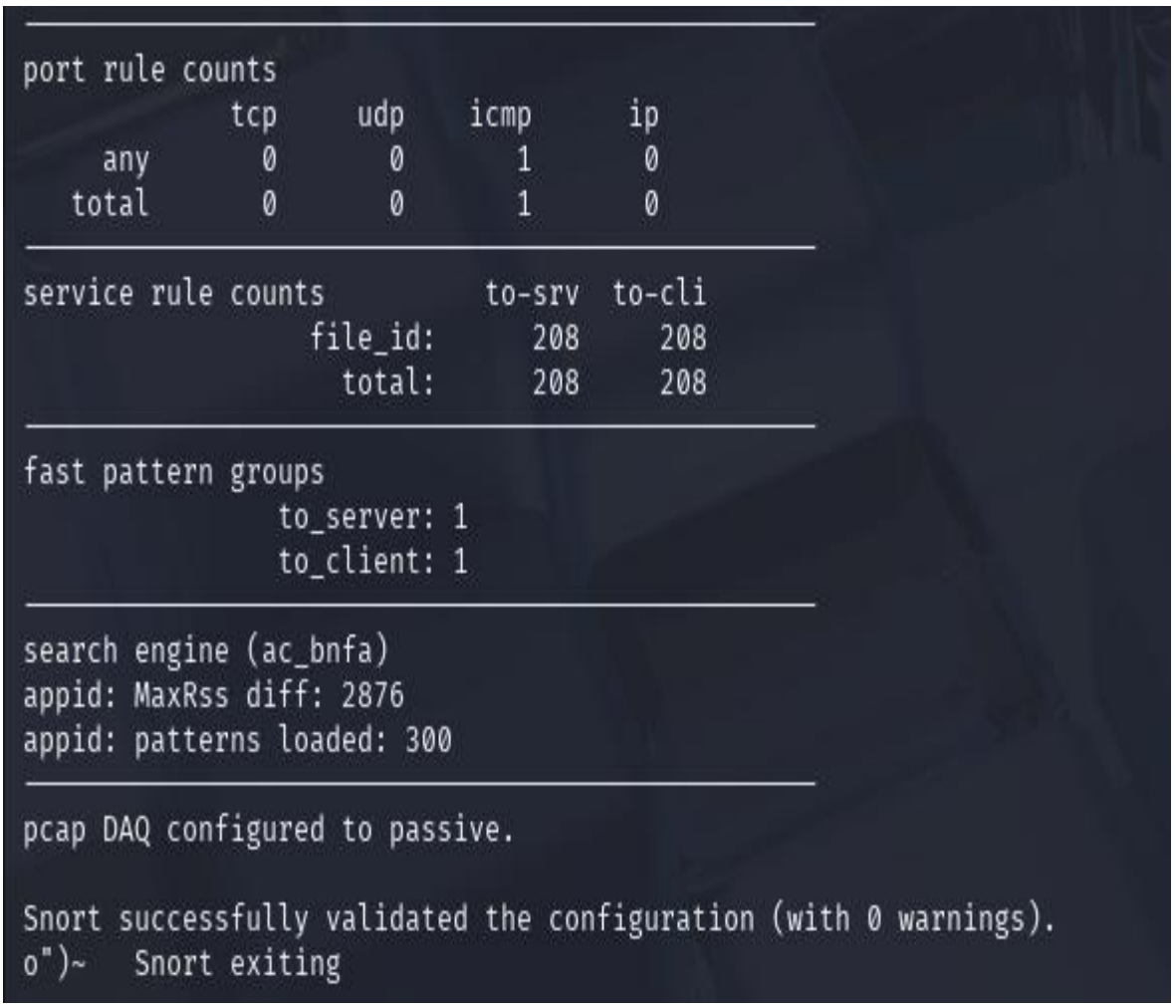
• Monitor live traffic and alerts

sudo snort -c /etc/snort/snort.lua -i eth0 -T





```
        classifications
        references
        stream_icmp
        dnp3
        cip
        ips
        file_id
        dce_http_proxy
        dce_http_server
        gtp_inspect
        port_scan
        smtp
        ftp_server
        ftp_client
        ftp_data
        http_inspect
        http2_inspect
        file_policy
        js_norm
        appid
        wizard
        binder
        output
        trace
        packets
Finished /etc/snort/snort.lua:
Loading file_id.rules_file:
Loading file_magic.rules:
Finished file_magic.rules:
Finished file_id.rules_file:
Loading ips.rules:
Loading /etc/snort/rules/local.rules:
Finished /etc/snort/rules/local.rules:
Finished ips.rules:
--------------------------------------------------
ips policies rule stats
               id  loaded  shared enabled     file
                0     209       0     209     /etc/snort/snort.lua
--------------------------------------------------
rule counts
        total rules loaded: 209
              text rules: 209
            option chains: 209
            chain headers: 2
--------------------------------------------------
```



```
--------------------------------------------------
port rule counts
            tcp     udp    icmp      ip
    any       0       0       1       0
  total       0       0       1       0
--------------------------------------------------
service rule counts         to-srv  to-cli
                file_id:       208     208
                  total:       208     208
--------------------------------------------------
fast pattern groups
              to_server: 1
              to_client: 1
--------------------------------------------------
search engine (ac_bnfa)
appid: MaxRss diff: 2876
appid: patterns loaded: 300
--------------------------------------------------
pcap DAQ configured to passive.

Snort successfully validated the configuration (with 0 warnings).
o")~   Snort exiting
```

Week 3

• Simulate attacks (e.g., ping flood)

1. Basic Ping Flood (Using ping)

sudo ping -f 192.168.1.10

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo ping -f 192.168.1.10

PING 192.168.1.10 (192.168.1.10) 56(84) bytes of data.
.....................................................................
.....................................................................
.....................................................................
.....................................................................
.....................................................................
.....................................................................
.....................................................................
.....................................................................
.....................................................................
.....................................................................
.....................................................^C
--- 192.168.1.10 ping statistics ---
2174 packets transmitted, 0 received, 100% packet loss, time 37164ms
```

2. Advanced Ping Flood (Using hping3)

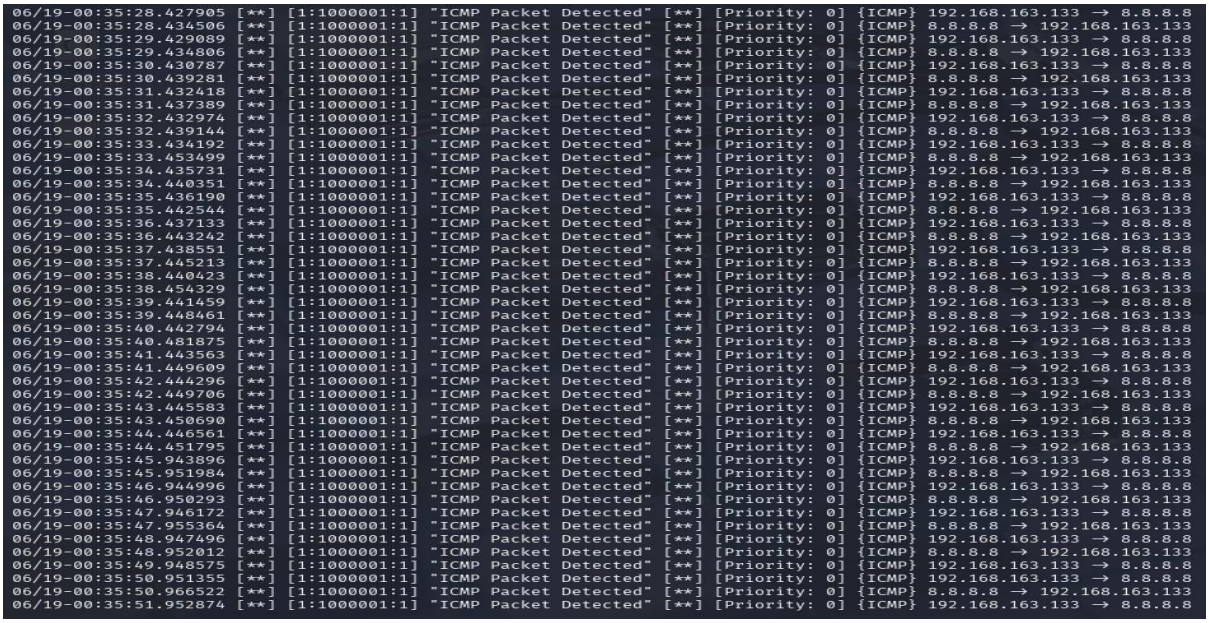
sudo hping3 -1 --flood 192.168.1.10

```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo hping3 -1 --flood 192.168.1.10

HPING 192.168.1.10 (eth0 192.168.1.10): icmp mode set, 28 headers + 0 data bytes
hping in flood mode, no replies will be shown


^C
--- 192.168.1.10 hping statistic ---
446706 packets transmitted, 0 packets received, 100% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 0.0/0.0/0.0 ms
```

Use this for learning:

- How firewalls react
- How to detect ICMP floods
- How to create signatures for IDS/IPS (e.g., Snort or Suricata)

• Observe Snort alerts



• Understand Snort alert formats

Example in our case:

06/19-00:35:28.427905 [**] [1:1000001:1] "ICMP Packet Detected" [**] [Priority: 0] {ICMP} 192.168.163.133 -> 8.8.8.8

Field	**Description**
Timestamp	06/19-00:35:28.427905 – The date and time when the alert was triggered. Format: MM/DD-HH:MM:SS.milliseconds.
Alert Markers	[**] – Visual separators to distinguish alert sections.
Rule Metadata	[1:1000001:1] – This consists of: • 1: Generator ID (GID), indicates Snort itself triggered the alert. • 1000001: Signature ID (SID), uniquely identifies the rule. • 1: Rule revision number. | | **Message** | "ICMP Packet Detected" – The alert message defined in the msg: field of the rule. | | **Priority** | [Priority: 0] – Indicates severity (0 = lowest). Priority is set manually in the rule or inferred. | | **Protocol** | {ICMP} – The detected packet's protocol. | | **Source → Destination** | 192.168.163.133 -> 8.8.8.8 – The IP addresses of the packet's origin and destination. |

• Review alert logs

Review in our case:

06/19-00:35:28.427905 [**] [1:1000001:1] "ICMP Packet Detected" [**] [Priority: 0] {ICMP} 192.168.163.133 -> 8.8.8.8

This log tells you:

- A Snort rule was triggered by **ICMP traffic**
- The alert was logged on **June 19 at 00:35:28**
- The **source IP** was your machine (192.168.163.133)
- The **destination** was Google DNS (8.8.8.8)

WEEK 4

• Explore default Snort rules and structure

• Learn rule components (actions, protocols, etc.)

Rule:

alert icmp any any -> any any (msg:"ICMP Packet Detected"; sid:1000001; rev:1;)

Component	Value	Description
Action	alert	Tells Snort to generate an alert when this rule matches traffic
Protocol	icmp	Matches ICMP packets (used in ping, traceroute, etc.)
Source IP	any	Matches traffic from any source IP
Source Port	any	ICMP doesn't use ports, but format requires this
Direction	->	Matches traffic from source to destination
Destination IP	any	Matches traffic to any destination IP
Destination Port	any	Placeholder, ICMP does not use ports
Options	(msg:"ICMP Packet Detected"; sid:1000001; rev:1;)	Rule-specific metadata and message

• Prepare a basic report with screenshots on configuration and alerts

The screenshots for the following tasks have already been included in their relative sections in this report:

1. Identifying active network interface
2. Configuring Snort with the monitored IP range.
3. Running Snort in detection mode.
4. Monitoring live traffic and alerts.
5. Simulating attacks such as ping and ping flood.
6. Observing Snort alerts.
7. Understanding Snort alert formats.
8. Reviewing Snort alert logs.

What I got to learn?

Using Snort as an Intrusion Detection System (IDS), I was able to obtain hands-on experience in network security monitoring. Important lessons learnt include:

1. Setting up and installing Snort on a Linux computer.
2. Finding and keeping an eye on active network interfaces.
3. Creating and evaluating unique Snort rules with appropriate syntax and organisation.
4. Using traffic simulation (ICMP, ping flood, etc.) to set off alarms.
5. Examining log files and Snort alert analysis.
6. Using key Linux commands for log analysis and configuration.

My knowledge of network traffic analysis and real-time intrusion detection has improved as a result of this experience.

Summary – Month 1

It was found for Month 1 that installation, configuration, and testing of Snort were undertaken successfully. One custom ICMP detection rule was created, and alerts were generated using the ping and hping3 tools. Snort was started in detection mode, and the logs were reviewed for verification of rule efficacy.

While understanding and explaining the rule structure and alert format, screenshots were provided for all major steps, including rule setup, configuration, traffic simulation, and alert output.

All Month 1 milestones were achieved, thus setting a firm base for further developments and testing of the IDS.