

*****DAY-05__STM*****

How Attacks Happens:

1.DOS (Denial of Service): DoS attacks accomplish this by flooding the target with traffic, or sending it information that triggers a crash.

Protection of DoS: packet filtering limit, packet filtering of ping and deny.

Intrusions:

Intrusion Detection:

Intrusion Detection System (IDS):

Intrusion Prevention System (IPS): Stop the attack itself, delete, modify, delete user session etc.

Most **IDPS** offer common evasion techniques.

Types of IDS/IDPS/ Classes of detection methodology:

1.Signature Based- Effective for detecting known threats.

2.Anomaly Based- Behavior-based

3.Host Based-

4.Network Based-

Stateful Protocol Analysis: Key development in IDPS tech was the use of protocol analyzers.

IDPS- *false positive* (incorrectly identification of malicious) and *false negative* (fails to identify malicious activity)

Source Ip, Source port, Packets, Timestamp etc., can help to analyze the intrusions.

Log stacks, Elastic Search, Kibana

Where to install Network Based IDPS:

Inline: Internet ---> firewall (IDS install-Protect against internet threats) ---> LAN

Offline: For internal threats from C1 to C2 (IDS install – protect against internal threats e.g., employee, malwares) **port mirroring or Promiscuous** switch help to do that. (Because switch has only destination port)

Internet ---> Firewall ---> switch --(IDS)--> computers

WAF (Web Application Firewall) for web application servers.

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NAT ---->IDS ----> LAN n/w (Host only) ---> Host Client

Rules Selection:

System-->General Setup – For DNS configure

System-->Package Manager--->Package Installer-->SNORT

Services-->Snort--->Interfaces

Two interfaces LAN and WAN

We monitor the WAN.

Global Settings--> Enable Snort VRT-->snort code (snort.org generated code)

Enable GPLv2

-->Enable ET open

--> Enable OpenAppID

--> Enable AppID Open Text Rules

--> Enable FEODO Tracker Botnet C2 IP Rules

-->Update Interval --> Update Start Time

--> Hide Deprecated Rules Categories

--> Remove Blocked Hosts Interval (the amount of time you would like hosts to be blocked.)

-->**SAVE**

Go to Updates (Rules selected are listed) --->Update Rules

>Alerts

-->Blocked

-->**Pass Lists -->Add-->SAVE**

-->**Suppress (false positive) -->Add-->a blank list**

-->IP list

-->Log Mgmt

-->**Snort Interfaces --> Add**

--> INTERFACE-->SNAP LENGTH

-->**Block offenders (work as IPS if checked)**

-->**SAVE**

-->Click snort interface to check-->Play snort status

(nmap.org/downloads) -- download .exe

-->Open nmap

-->Put WAN ip and Scan

-->pfsense Dashboard-->Snort alerts

-->Services-->Snort-->Interface Setting overview—Edit

Go to Snort Interfaces and Stop service.

-->**WAN categories**

--> **Snort Subscriber IPS Policy Selection-->check-->Balanced-->SAVE**

Go to Snort Interfaces and Start service

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dhclient -v = to get ip is host only mode.

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Port Forwarding:

Static NAT: One public IP mapped to one private IP-->1:1 NAT

NAT Overload/PAT (Port address Transmission): Many private IP's mapped to one Public IP. (By default, configured in Firewall)

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```
yum install httpd
```

```
cd /var/www/html
```

```
create index.html
```

```
start httpd
```

```
curl http://localhost
```

In Pfsense:

Firewall-->Virtual IPs -->Add

IP Alias--->Interface-->WAN -->Address-->192.168.230.50 -->SAVE

Firewall-

NAT-->1:1-->Add

--> External subnet IP-->Address-> 192.168.230.50

--> Internal IP -->Address/mask--->IP of client -->SAVE-->Apply Changes

(In Browser not going to start the website, because only mapping has been done)

Go

Firewall-->

Rules-->WAN--> Actions 1st one-->click on setting-->Uncheck the block private n/w
-->SAVE --> Apply Changes.

Allow traffic for internal client:

Firewall-->

Rules-->Add

Destination-->Single Host or alias ---Dest Address---client address

Destination Port Range-->first and third column (any)

Add tcp port-->

In Base Machine: firewall-cmd --add-port=80/tcp

Go to Browser -->Give Client IP.

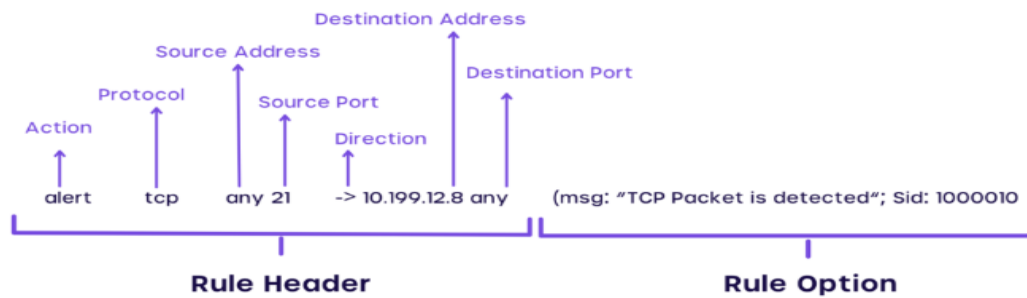
You will get this-->

The image displays two side-by-side screenshots. The left screenshot shows the pfSense web interface, specifically the 'Alerts' section under 'Services / Snort / Alerts'. It includes settings for 'Interface to Inspect' (WAN (em0)), 'Alert Log View Settings' (250 alert lines to display), and a table of '1 Entries in Active Log'. The table has columns for Date, Action, Pri, Proto, Class, Source IP, SPort, Destination IP, DPort, and Description. The entry shows a TCP connection from 192.168.230.1 to 192.168.230.50 on port 80, with a description of '(http_inject) UNKNOWN METHOD'. The right screenshot shows the Nmap web interface with a scan profile named 'Intense scan' targeting '192.168.230.50'. The command used is 'nmap -sT -A -v 192.168.230.50'. The output shows a successful scan of 192.168.230.50, identifying it as a Linux host with Apache/2.4.6 (Ubuntu) on port 80. The scan also shows that the host is up and has a response time of 0.0029s.

IDS mode

Rules format for snort:

https://paginas.fe.up.pt/~mgi98020/pgr/writing_snort_rules.htm#content



Action –Alert, Protocol-, Source Ip-any, Source Port- any, Direction, Destination Ip, Destination Port, msg: ‘alert message’ (compulsory), Sid: min 7digits (Compulsory), Rev:1, Content: in.url, offset

Services—Snort-->Edit Interface

WAN Rules->Category selection: custom.rules --> Defined custom rules



Click into pfsense and see the alert. It will show the “twitter accessed” alert.

2022-12-11 23:16:59		0	TCP	192.168.230.1	61167	192.168.230.50	80	1:2000056	Volla! Volla!
2022-12-11 23:02:29		0	TCP	192.168.230.50	34582	104.18.139.9	443	1:2000055	Oink
2022-12-11 22:59:35		0	TCP	192.168.230.50	43586	104.244.42.66	443	1:2000051	Twitter Accessed
2022-12-11 22:59:31		0	TCP	192.168.230.50	36410	104.244.42.1	443	1:2000051	Twitter Accessed
2022-12-11 22:55:28		0	TCP	192.168.230.50	43536	104.244.42.66	443	1:2000051	Twitter Accessed
2022-12-11 22:55:27		0	TCP	192.168.230.50	43526	104.244.42.66	443	1:2000051	Twitter Accessed

