

# Practical No 8

**Aim :** -Demonstrate intrusion detection system (ids) using any tool (snort or any other s/w).

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## Theory:

Network security is one of the biggest challenges that companies are facing from time to time. There are lots of attempts by the black hat hackers to break and compromise with the security of Company's network and some of them are even successful. As the use of internet increasing, these malicious activities are gaining popularity among the black hats.

Intrusion detection system (ID) is a type of security system for computers and computer networks. Intrusion Detection basically helps in detecting outer and inner attacks performed by either user or hackers. An ID system collects information from various sources and analyses information from various areas within a computer or a network to identify possible security breaches, which include both intrusions (attacks from outside the organization) and misuse (attacks from within the organization). ID uses vulnerability assessment (sometimes referred to as scanning), which is a technology developed to assess the security of a computer system or network.

## Advantages of IDS:

- Track any changes in the behavior of network.
  - Inspects system activity
  - Can differentiate between normal and abnormal activities in the network
- Automated

## Disadvantages of IDS:

- Sometimes gives false alarms i.e. the packet wasn't malicious but IDS might still generate an alert.
- Time consuming
- Is not 100% safe from attacks

## Snort tool:

Snort is a light-weight intrusion detection tool which logs the packets coming through the network and analyses the packets. Snort checks the packets coming against the rules written by the user and generate alerts if there are any matches found. The rules are written by the user in a text file which is linked with snort.conf file where all the snort configurations are mentioned. There are few commands which is used to get snort running so that it can analyze network behavior.

## OUTPUT:

### 1. Checking IP Address using ifconfig.

```
user@user-VirtualBox:~$ ifconfig
enp0s3  Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 08:00:27:5c:80:44
        inet addr:192.168.1.18  Bcast:192.168.1.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
        inet6 addr: fe80::54d9:a49b:ae3b:e575/64  Scope:Link
        UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
        RX packets:177287 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
        TX packets:148874 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
        collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
        RX bytes:73859765 (73.8 MB)  TX bytes:42650086 (42.6 MB)

lo      Link encap:Local Loopback
        inet addr:127.0.0.1  Mask:255.0.0.0
        inet6 addr: ::1/128  Scope:Host
        UP LOOPBACK RUNNING  MTU:65536  Metric:1
        RX packets:1501 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
        TX packets:1501 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
        collisions:0 txqueuelen:1
        RX bytes:149526 (149.5 KB)  TX bytes:149526 (149.5 KB)

user@user-VirtualBox:~$
```

```
root@kali:~# ifconfig
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST>  mtu 1500
        inet 192.168.1.17  netmask 255.255.255.0  broadcast 192.168.1.255
        inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe62:d56b  prefixlen 64  scopeid 0x20<link>
        ether 08:00:27:62:d5:6b  txqueuelen 1000  (Ethernet)
        RX packets 239722  bytes 164749877 (157.1 MiB)
        RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
        TX packets 197760  bytes 20634391 (19.6 MiB)
        TX errors 0  dropped 0 overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING>  mtu 65536
        inet 127.0.0.1  netmask 255.0.0.0
        inet6 ::1  prefixlen 128  scopeid 0x10<host>
        loop txqueuelen 1  (Local Loopback)
        RX packets 46  bytes 2550 (2.4 KiB)
        RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
        TX packets 46  bytes 2550 (2.4 KiB)
        TX errors 0  dropped 0 overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0

root@kali:~#
```

### 2. Checking Snort Configuration file.

```
#####
# 3) Configure preprocessors
# 6) Configure output plugins
# 7) Customize your rule set
# 8) Customize preprocessor and decoder rule set
# 9) Customize shared object rule set
#####
# Step #1: Set the network variables. For more information, see README.variables
#####
# Setup the network addresses you are protecting
#
# Note to Debian users: this value is overridden when starting
# up the Snort daemon through the init.d script by the
# value of DEBIAN_SNORT_HOME_NET as defined in the
# /etc/snort/snort.debian.conf configuration file
#
# Setup the external network addresses. Leave as "any" in most situations
# If HOME_NET is defined as something other than "any", alternative, you can
# use this definition if you do not want to detect attacks from your internal
# IP addresses:
#
# Setup the external network addresses. Leave as "any" in most situations
# If HOME_NET is defined as something other than "any", alternative, you can
# use this definition if you do not want to detect attacks from your internal
# IP addresses:
#
# List of DNS servers on your network
#
# List of SMTP servers on your network
#
# List of web servers on your network
#####
# Setup the external network addresses. Leave as "any" in most situations
# If HOME_NET is defined as something other than "any", alternative, you can
# use this definition if you do not want to detect attacks from your internal
# IP addresses:
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# If HOME_NET is defined as something other than "any", alternative, you can
# use this definition if you do not want to detect attacks from your internal
# IP addresses:
#
# List of DNS servers on your network
#
# List of SMTP servers on your network
#
# List of web servers on your network
#####
```

```
root@kali:~# ifconfig
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST>  mtu 1500
        inet 192.168.1.17  netmask 255.255.255.0  broadcast 192.168.1.255
        inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe62:d56b  prefixlen 64  scopeid 0x20<link>
        ether 08:00:27:62:d5:6b  txqueuelen 1000  (Ethernet)
        RX packets 239722  bytes 164749877 (157.1 MiB)
        RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
        TX packets 197760  bytes 20634391 (19.6 MiB)
        TX errors 0  dropped 0 overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING>  mtu 65536
        inet 127.0.0.1  netmask 255.0.0.0
        inet6 ::1  prefixlen 128  scopeid 0x10<host>
        loop txqueuelen 1  (Local Loopback)
        RX packets 46  bytes 2550 (2.4 KiB)
        RX errors 0  dropped 0  overruns 0  frame 0
        TX packets 46  bytes 2550 (2.4 KiB)
        TX errors 0  dropped 0 overruns 0  carrier 0  collisions 0

root@kali:~#
```

### 3. Validating configuration and enabling snort monitoring for UBUNTU.

```
user@user-VirtualBox: ~$
Using PCRE version: 8.38 2015-11-23
Using ZLIB version: 1.2.8

Rules Engine: SF_SNORT_DETECTION_ENGINE Version 2.4 <Build 1>
Preprocessor Object: SF_MODBUS Version 1.1 <Build 1>
Preprocessor Object: SF_POP Version 1.0 <Build 1>
Preprocessor Object: SF_SDF Version 1.1 <Build 1>
Preprocessor Object: SF_REPUTATION Version 1.1 <Build 1>
Preprocessor Object: SF_DNP3 Version 1.1 <Build 1>
Preprocessor Object: SF_SMTP Version 1.1 <Build 9>
Preprocessor Object: SF_SIP Version 1.1 <Build 1>
Preprocessor Object: SF_DCERPC2 Version 1.0 <Build 3>
Preprocessor Object: SF_SSLPP Version 1.1 <Build 4>
Preprocessor Object: SF_IMAP Version 1.0 <Build 1>
Preprocessor Object: SF_GTP Version 1.1 <Build 1>
Preprocessor Object: SF_SSH Version 1.1 <Build 3>
Preprocessor Object: SF_FTPTELNET Version 1.2 <Build 13>
Preprocessor Object: SF_DNS Version 1.1 <Build 4>

Snort successfully validated the configuration!
Snort exiting
user@user-VirtualBox:~$ sudo snort -A console -q -u snort -g snort -c /etc/snort
/snort.conf -i enp0s3
```

### 4. canning IP of UBUNTU using nmap.

```
Preprocessor Object: SF_SDF Version 1.1 <Build 1>
Preprocessor Object: SF_REPUTATION Version 1.1 <Build 1>
Preprocessor Object: SF_DNP3 Version 1.1 <Build 1>
Preprocessor Object: SF_SMTP Version 1.1 <Build 9>
Preprocessor Object: SF_SIP Version 1.1 <Build 1>
Preprocessor Object: SF_DCERPC2 Version 1.0 <Build 3>
Preprocessor Object: SF_SSLPP Version 1.1 <Build 4>
Preprocessor Object: SF_IMAP Version 1.0 <Build 1>
Preprocessor Object: SF_GTP Version 1.1 <Build 1>
Preprocessor Object: SF_SSH Version 1.1 <Build 3>
Preprocessor Object: SF_FTPTELNET Version 1.2 <Build 13>
Preprocessor Object: SF_DNS Version 1.1 <Build 4>

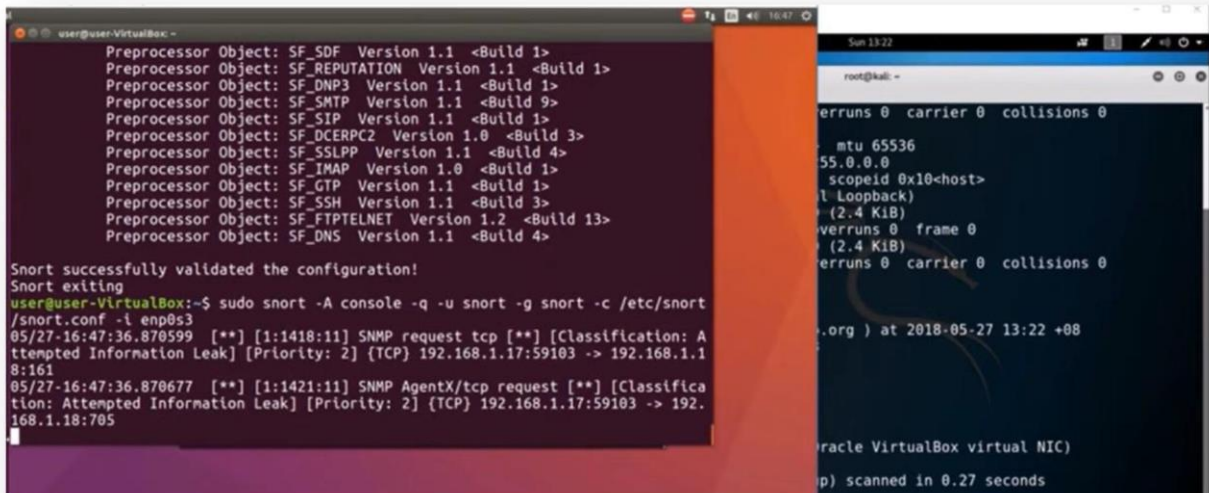
Snort successfully validated the configuration!
Snort exiting
user@user-VirtualBox:~$ sudo snort -A console -q -u snort -g snort -c /etc/snort
/snort.conf -i enp0s3
05/27-16:47:36.870599 [**] [1:1418:11] SNMP request tcp [192.168.1.17:8161]
05/27-16:47:36.870677 [**] [1:1421:11] SNMP AgentX/tcp request: Attempted Information Leak [Priority: 2] (TCP) 192.168.1.18:705

root@kali: ~$
TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
loop txqueuelen 1 (Local Loopback)
RX packets 46 bytes 2550 (2.4 KiB)
RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
TX packets 46 bytes 2550 (2.4 KiB)
TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

root@kali:~# nmap 192.168.1.18
Starting Nmap 7.40 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2018-05-27 13:22 +08
Nmap scan report for 192.168.1.18
Host is up (0.00014s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
21/tcp    open  ftp
80/tcp    open  http
MAC Address: 08:00:27:5C:80:44 (Oracle VirtualBox virtual NIC)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.27 seconds
root@kali:~#
```

## 5. Snort detected the attack on open IP.

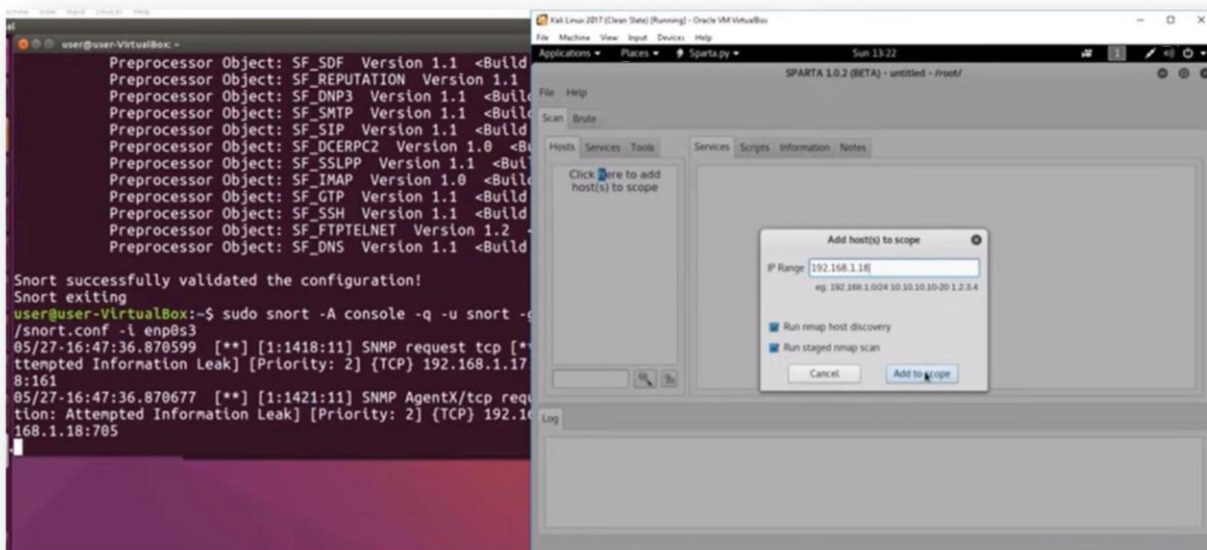


The image shows two terminal windows. The left window displays the Snort configuration process, listing various preprocessors and their versions. It then shows the command to start Snort in console mode. The right window shows the output of the Snort command, displaying network statistics and detection logs for two attempted information leaks.

```
Preprocessor Object: SF_SDF Version 1.1 <Build 1>
Preprocessor Object: SF_REPUTATION Version 1.1 <Build 1>
Preprocessor Object: SF_DNP3 Version 1.1 <Build 1>
Preprocessor Object: SF_SMTP Version 1.1 <Build 9>
Preprocessor Object: SF_SIP Version 1.1 <Build 1>
Preprocessor Object: SF_DCERPC2 Version 1.0 <Build 3>
Preprocessor Object: SF_SSLPP Version 1.1 <Build 4>
Preprocessor Object: SF_IMAP Version 1.0 <Build 1>
Preprocessor Object: SF_GTP Version 1.1 <Build 1>
Preprocessor Object: SF_SSH Version 1.1 <Build 3>
Preprocessor Object: SF_FTPTELNET Version 1.2 <Build 13>
Preprocessor Object: SF_DNS Version 1.1 <Build 4>

Snort successfully validated the configuration!
Snort exiting
user@user-VirtualBox:~$ sudo snort -A console -q -u snort -g snort -c /etc/snort
/snort.conf -i enp0s3
05/27-16:47:36.870599 00000000 [**] [1:1418:11] SNMP request tcp [**] [Classification: A
tttempted Information Leak] [Priority: 2] (TCP) 192.168.1.17:59103 -> 192.168.1.1
8:161
05/27-16:47:36.870677 00000000 [**] [1:1421:11] SNMP AgentX/tcp request [**] [Classifica
tion: Attempted Information Leak] [Priority: 2] (TCP) 192.168.1.17:59103 -> 192.
168.1.18:705
```

## 6. Attacking IP address using SPARTA.



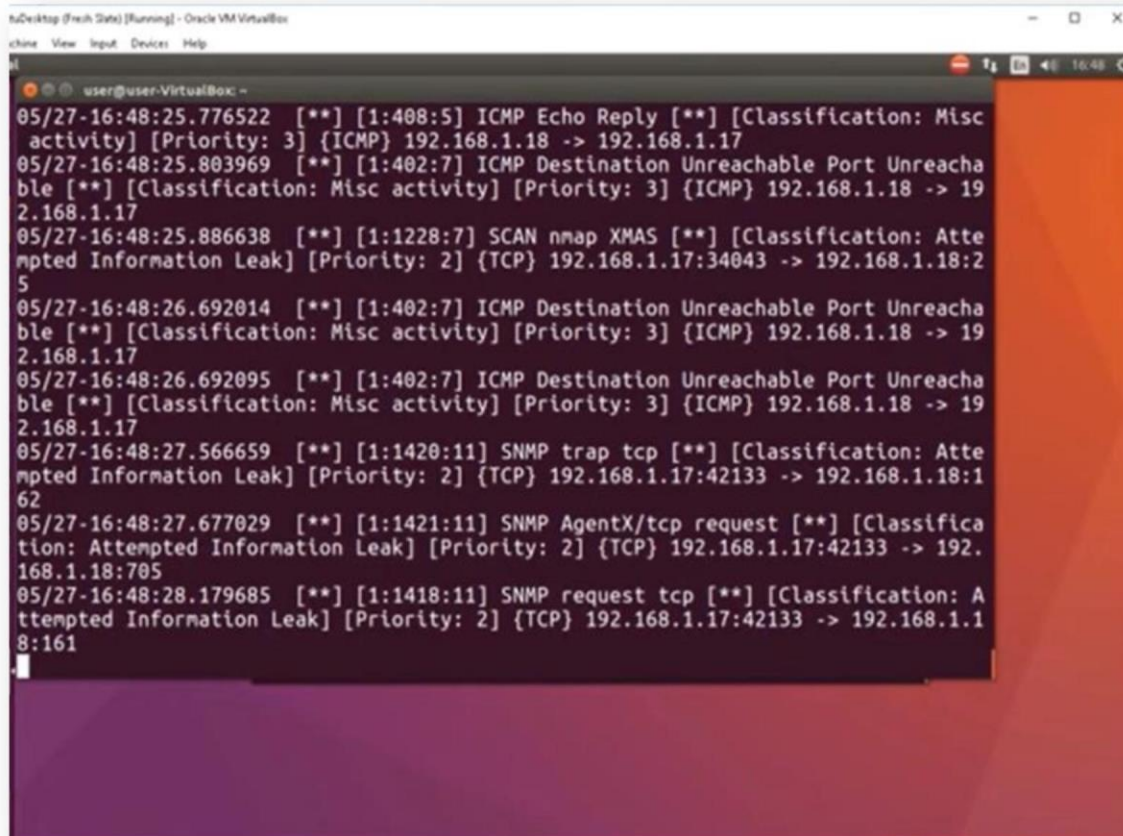
The image shows two windows. The left window is a terminal showing the same Snort configuration and logs as in the previous image. The right window is the SPARTA 1.0.2 (BETA) application interface. It has a 'Scan' tab selected, and a dialog box is open to add a host to the scope. The IP Range is set to 192.168.1.18.

```
Preprocessor Object: SF_SDF Version 1.1 <Build 1>
Preprocessor Object: SF_REPUTATION Version 1.1 <Build 1>
Preprocessor Object: SF_DNP3 Version 1.1 <Build 1>
Preprocessor Object: SF_SMTP Version 1.1 <Build 9>
Preprocessor Object: SF_SIP Version 1.1 <Build 1>
Preprocessor Object: SF_DCERPC2 Version 1.0 <Build 3>
Preprocessor Object: SF_SSLPP Version 1.1 <Build 4>
Preprocessor Object: SF_IMAP Version 1.0 <Build 1>
Preprocessor Object: SF_GTP Version 1.1 <Build 1>
Preprocessor Object: SF_SSH Version 1.1 <Build 3>
Preprocessor Object: SF_FTPTELNET Version 1.2 <Build 13>
Preprocessor Object: SF_DNS Version 1.1 <Build 4>

Snort successfully validated the configuration!
Snort exiting
user@user-VirtualBox:~$ sudo snort -A console -q -u snort -g snort -c /etc/snort
/snort.conf -i enp0s3
05/27-16:47:36.870599 00000000 [**] [1:1418:11] SNMP request tcp [**] [Classification: A
tttempted Information Leak] [Priority: 2] (TCP) 192.168.1.17:59103 -> 192.168.1.1
8:161
05/27-16:47:36.870677 00000000 [**] [1:1421:11] SNMP AgentX/tcp request [**] [Classifica
tion: Attempted Information Leak] [Priority: 2] (TCP) 192.168.1.17:59103 -> 192.
168.1.18:705
```



## 7. Snort detecting SPARTA attack.



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "user@user-VirtualBox: ~" with a Snort log output. The log contains several entries with timestamps, IP addresses, and classifications. The entries are as follows:

```
05/27-16:48:25.776522  [**] [1:408:5] ICMP Echo Reply [**] [Classification: Misc
activity] [Priority: 3] {ICMP} 192.168.1.18 -> 192.168.1.17
05/27-16:48:25.803969  [**] [1:402:7] ICMP Destination Unreachable Port Unreacha
ble [**] [Classification: Misc activity] [Priority: 3] {ICMP} 192.168.1.18 -> 19
2.168.1.17
05/27-16:48:25.886638  [**] [1:1228:7] SCAN nmap XMAS [**] [Classification: Atte
mpted Information Leak] [Priority: 2] {TCP} 192.168.1.17:34043 -> 192.168.1.18:2
5
05/27-16:48:26.692014  [**] [1:402:7] ICMP Destination Unreachable Port Unreacha
ble [**] [Classification: Misc activity] [Priority: 3] {ICMP} 192.168.1.18 -> 19
2.168.1.17
05/27-16:48:26.692095  [**] [1:402:7] ICMP Destination Unreachable Port Unreacha
ble [**] [Classification: Misc activity] [Priority: 3] {ICMP} 192.168.1.18 -> 19
2.168.1.17
05/27-16:48:27.566659  [**] [1:1420:11] SNMP trap tcp [**] [Classification: Atte
mpted Information Leak] [Priority: 2] {TCP} 192.168.1.17:42133 -> 192.168.1.18:1
62
05/27-16:48:27.677029  [**] [1:1421:11] SNMP AgentX/tcp request [**] [Classifica
tion: Attempted Information Leak] [Priority: 2] {TCP} 192.168.1.17:42133 -> 192.
168.1.18:705
05/27-16:48:28.179685  [**] [1:1418:11] SNMP request tcp [**] [Classification: A
ttempted Information Leak] [Priority: 2] {TCP} 192.168.1.17:42133 -> 192.168.1.1
8:161
```