FINAL TASK REPORT

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Task	**4**

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Configuring Firewalls and Intrusion Detection Systems

Objective:
The primary goal of this project was to protect the network by implementing firewalls and an Intrusion Detection System (IDS). The focus was on selecting and configuring appropriate solutions to monitor and control network traffic, detect unauthorized access, and respond to potential threats effectively.

Description of Implementation:
I chose Suricata as the IDS solution to implement on my virtual machine running Kali Linux. Suricata is a well-regarded open-source IDS/IPS (Intrusion Prevention System) that offers powerful real-time intrusion detection and analysis capabilities. Below are the steps I followed during the implementation process:

1. Selecting Appropriate Firewall and IDS Solutions

After reviewing various options, I selected Suricata for its robust detection capabilities, ease of configuration, and strong community support. Suricata offers deep packet inspection, network security monitoring, and signature-based threat detection, making it ideal for this task.

2. Configuring Firewall Rules and Policies

While setting up the firewall, I ensured that the system was protected by implementing restrictive rules. This included:

- Blocking all incoming traffic by default.
- Allowing only specific ports necessary for legitimate traffic.
- Creating logging rules to track dropped and accepted packets.

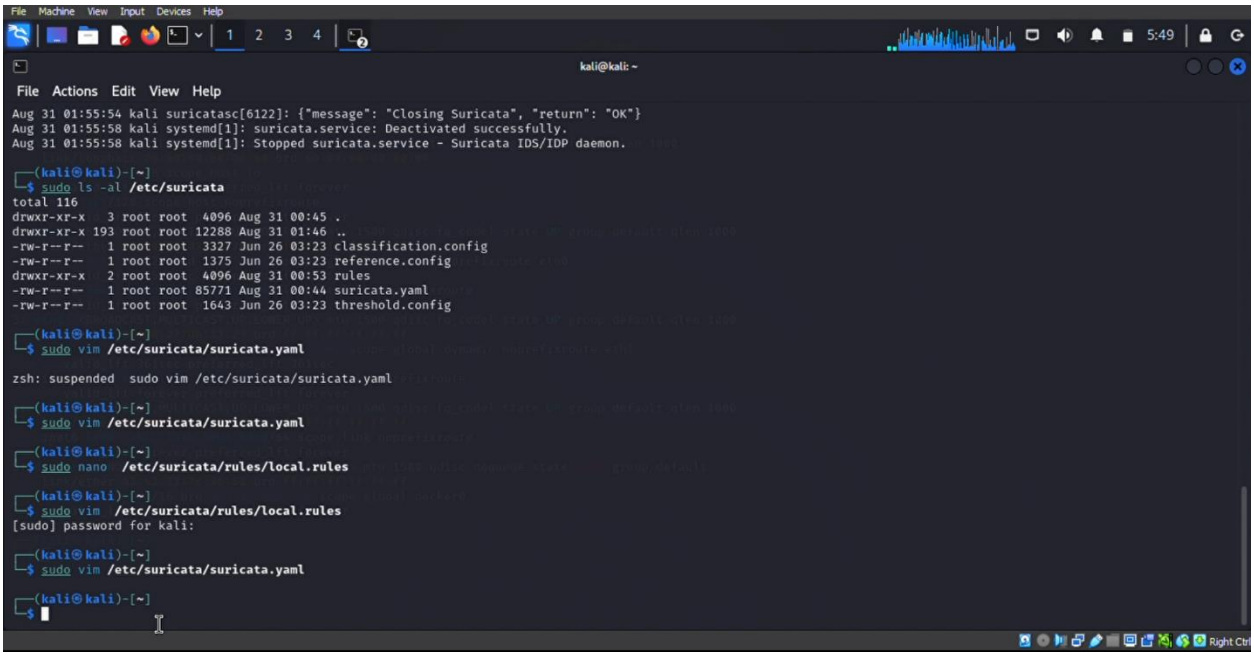
These rules were tested and fine-tuned to ensure no disruption to legitimate network traffic while preventing unauthorized access.

3. Setting Up Suricata IDS

To install and configure Suricata on Kali Linux, I performed the following steps:

- **Installation:** I installed Suricata using the official Kali Linux repositories. sudo apt-get install suricata

- **Configuration:** I configured Suricata to monitor network interfaces and capture network traffic in real time. I also set up Suricata to use its default rule set to identify common attack patterns.
    - Modified the **suricata.yaml** configuration file to enable the correct network interface monitoring.



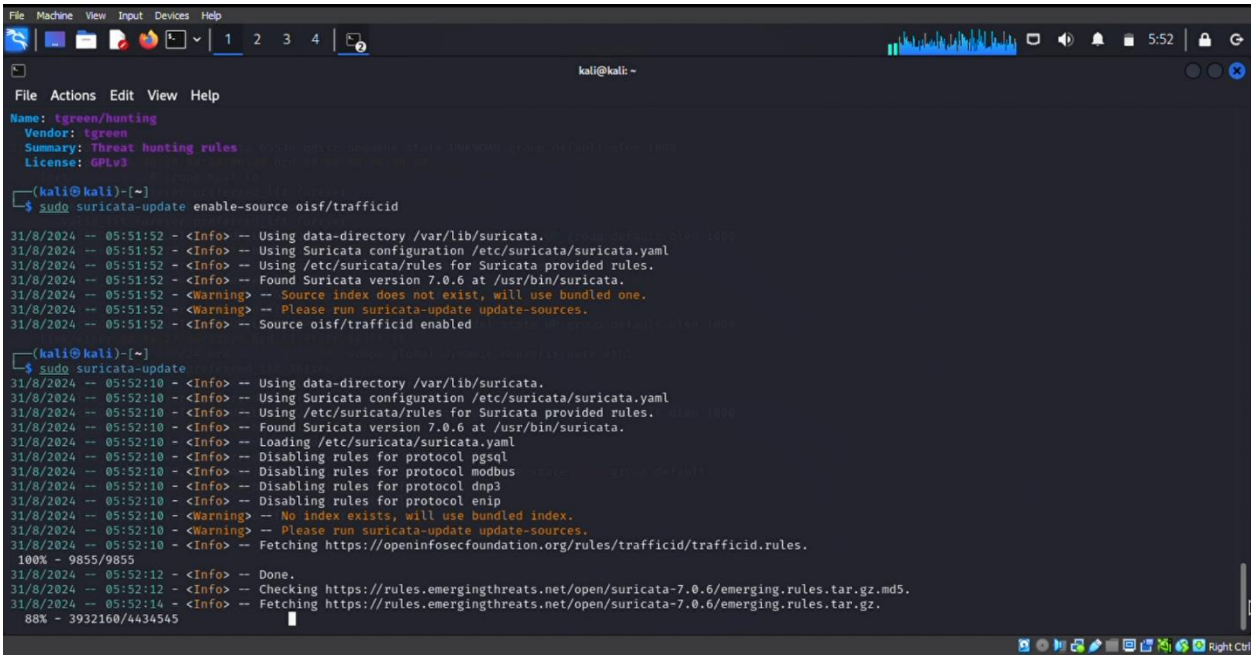
    - Integrated additional rules from the Emerging Threats Open rule set for improved detection.

- **Testing:** After the initial setup, I performed various penetration tests using Kali's built-in tools (such as Nmap) to validate Suricata's detection capabilities. The system successfully detected suspicious activities and flagged them accordingly.

4. Analyzing IDS Alerts and Responding to Threats

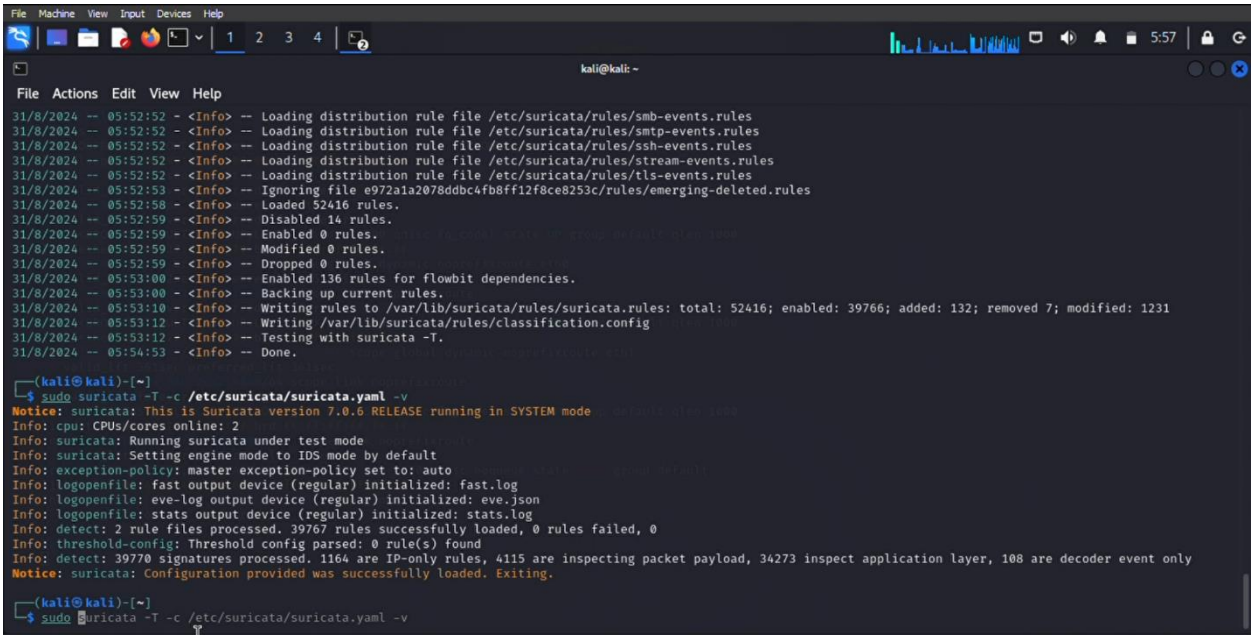
Once Suricata was operational, I monitored the alert logs generated by the system. Alerts were analyzed using Suricata's logs, stored in /var/log/suricata/. These alerts helped me identify potential threats and anomalies in the network traffic.

- Suricata provided detailed logs for each incident, including the time, source IP, destination IP, and type of attack detected.



- I performed a manual analysis of these logs to ensure proper understanding of the threat landscape.

- Based on the alerts, I updated the firewall rules and IDS policies to respond to any detected threats.



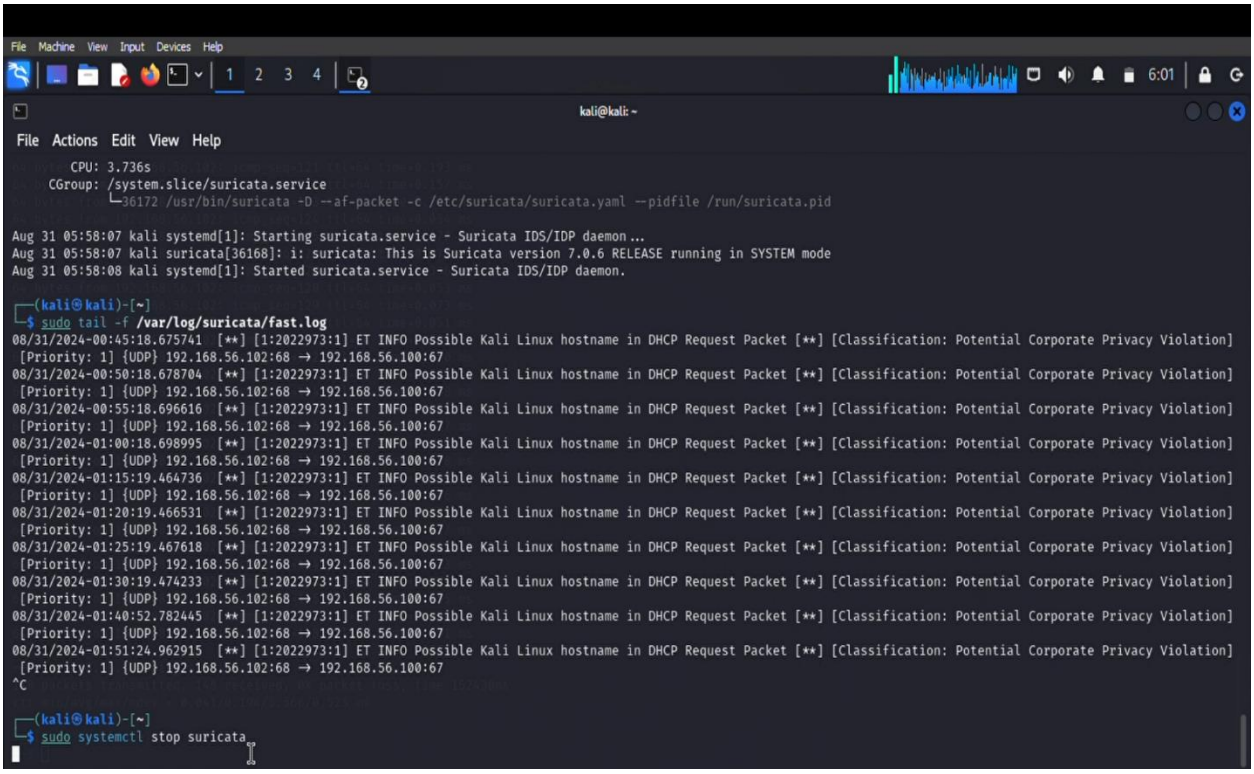
5. Regular Maintenance and Updates

I made it a point to regularly update the IDS rules and configurations to stay current with emerging threats. This involved:

- Periodically downloading new rule sets from Emerging Threats.
- Reviewing logs and making necessary adjustments to the firewall and IDS settings.
- Ensuring system patches and updates were applied to both the firewall and Suricata.

Outcome:

By implementing Suricata IDS on Kali Linux, I have established a robust layer of network security. Suricata efficiently monitors incoming and outgoing traffic, detects potential intrusions, and alerts me to threats in real time. With continuous monitoring, rule updates, and response protocols in place, the network is significantly more secure against unauthorized access and attacks.



Conclusion:

In conclusion, implementing Suricata IDS on my Kali Linux virtual machine allowed me to significantly enhance network security by monitoring traffic, detecting potential intrusions, and responding to threats in real time. However, I observed that Suricata consumes considerable system resources while running, which can impact the performance of other applications on the virtual machine.

To address this, I decided to stop the Suricata service after ensuring the system was properly secured and all configurations were optimized. This approach allows me to conserve resources when IDS monitoring is not required, while still retaining the ability to quickly re-enable Suricata for active monitoring during periods of heightened network activity or security assessment. This balance ensures system performance without compromising security readiness.