

Task 3: Network Intrusion Detection System

1. Introduction:

This report describes in detail the process of installation, configuration and deployment of Suricata, an open-source Intrusion Detection System (IDS) and Intrusion Prevention System (IPS) We will go through each step, from running commands to changing settings, posting screenshots and suggested locations.

Installation of Suricata:

The firste step is to update and installe the suricate using this command:

- Sudo apt-get update
- Sudo apt-get install suricate





2. Updating the Emerging Threats Open Ruleset

To update the ruleset, run the following command:

Sudo suricata-update

```
(hassnaee⊕ hassnae)-[-]

$\frac{1}{\sudo}$ \text{ systemctl enable suricata.service}
$\text{Synchronizing state of suricata.service with SysV service script with /usr/lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install.}
$\text{Executing: \text{Visry:lib/systemd/systemd-sysv-install enable suricata}}
$\text{Created symlink /etc/systemd/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/systems/system
```

This command fetches and installs the latest version of the ruleset into the default directory (/var/lib/Suricata/rules/).

Now that the package is installed, enable the Suricata. Service so that it will run when our system restarts. We can use the systemctl command to enable it:

```
___(hassnaeeΘhassnae)-[~]
____$ <u>sudo</u> systemctl stop suricata.service
```

3. Configuration of Suricata

Suricata can include a Community ID field in its JSON output to make it easier to match individual event records to records in datasets generated by other tools.

To enable the option, we open /etc/suricata/suricata.yaml using nano editor:

```
— (hassnaee@ hassnae)-[-]

— $ sudo nano /etc/suricata/suricata.yaml

puap-fite: ratte

# Community Flow ID

# Adds a 'community_id' field to EVE records. These are meant to give

# records a predictable flow ID that can be used to match records to

# output of other tools such as Zeek (Bro).

# Takes a 'seed' that needs to be same across sensors and tools

# to make the id less predictable.

# enable/disable the community id feature. I

community-id: true

# Seed value for the ID output. Valid values are 0-65535.
```



Determining Which Network Interface(s) To Use:

To determine the device name of our default network interface, we can use the ip command as follows:

• ip -p -j route show default

The dev line indicates the default device. In this example output, the device is the highlighted eth0 interface.

Now we can edit Suricata's configuration and verify or change the interface name.

We Open the /etc/suricata/suricata.yaml configuration file using nano or your preferred editor:

```
# Linux high speed capture support
af-packet:
- interface: gth0
# Number of receive threads. "auto" uses the number of cores
# threads: auto
# Default clusterid. AF_PACKET will load balance packets based on flow.
cluster-id: 90
# Default clusterid. AF_PACKET will load balance packets based on flow.
cluster-id: 90
# Default AF_PACKET cluster type. AF_PACKET van load balance per flow or per hash.
# This is only supported for Linux kernel > b.1
# possible value are:
# cluster_flow: all packets of a given flow are sent to the same socket
# cluster_flow: all packets treated in kernel by a CPU are sent to the same socket
# cluster_gou: all packets treated in kernel by a CPU are sent to the same
# socket. Requires at least linux bild.
# socket. Requires at least linux bild.
# socket. Requires at least linux bild.
# Recommended modes are cluster_flow on most boxes and cluster_cpu or cluster_qpu on system
```

A command like the following will notify the Suricata process to reload its rulesets, without restarting the process:

```
| (hassnaee@hassnae)-[-]
| <u>sudo</u> kill -usr2 $(pidof suricata)
```

4. Updating Suricata Rulesets

```
-{ suds_uniceta-update

187/2024 -- 15:19:33 - Clar65 -- Using data-directory /var/lb/suricata,

187/2024 -- 15:19:33 - Clar65 -- Using Suricata configuration /etc/suricata/suricata, yaml

187/2024 -- 15:19:33 - Clar65 -- Using /etc/suricata/rules for Suricata provided rules.

187/2024 -- 15:19:33 -- Clar65 -- Using /etc/suricata/rules for Suricata provided rules.

187/2024 -- 15:19:33 -- Clar65 -- Loadding /etc/suricata/suricata, yaml

187/2024 -- 15:19:33 -- Clar65 -- Loadding /etc/suricata/suricata, yaml

187/2024 -- 15:19:33 -- Clar65 -- Disabiling rules for protocol pesql

187/2024 -- 15:19:33 -- Clar65 -- Disabiling rules for protocol dupls

187/2024 -- 15:19:33 -- Clar65 -- Disabiling rules for protocol dupls

187/2024 -- 15:19:33 -- Clar65 -- Disabiling rules for protocol dupls

187/2024 -- 15:19:33 -- Clar65 -- Disabiling rules for protocol dupls

187/2024 -- 15:19:33 -- Clar65 -- Disabiling rules for protocol dupls

187/2024 -- 15:19:33 -- Clar65 -- Disabiling rules for protocol dupls

187/2024 -- 15:19:33 -- Clar65 -- Disabiling rules for protocol dupls

187/2024 -- 15:19:33 -- Clar65 -- Disabiling rules for protocol dupls

187/2024 -- 15:19:33 -- Clar65 -- Disabiling rules for protocol dupls

187/2024 -- 15:19:33 -- Clar65 -- Disabiling rules for protocol dupls

187/2024 -- 15:19:33 -- Clar65 -- Disabiling rules for protocol dupls

187/2024 -- 15:19:19:35 -- Clar65 -- Disabiling rules for protocol dupls

187/2024 -- 15:19:19:45 -- Clar65 -- Disabiling rules for protocol dupls

187/2024 -- 15:19:19:45 -- Clar65 -- Disabiling rules for protocol dupls

187/2024 -- 15:19:19:46 -- Clar65 -- Disabiling rules for protocol dupls

187/2024 -- 15:19:19:46 -- Clar65 -- Disabiling rule file /etc/suricata/rules/dap-events.rules

187/2024 -- 15:19:19:46 -- Clar65 -- Disabiling rule file /etc/suricata/rules/dap-events.rules

187/2024 -- 15:19:19:46 -- Clar65 -- Disabiling rule file /etc/suricata/rules/dap-events.rules

187/2024 -- 15:19:19:46 -- Clar65 -- Disabiling rule file /etc/suricata/rules/mdos-events.rules
```

We can list the default set of rule providers using the list-sources flag to suricata-update like this: Using the following commande:

Sudo suricata-update list-sources

Cyber Security Internship @ CodeAlpha 2024





to include the tgreen/hunting ruleset, we could enable it using the following command:

sudo suricata-update enable-source tgreen/hunting

```
(hassnaee@hassnae)-[-]

2 mids suricata-update emble-source tgreen/hunting

2 mids suricata-update update

2 mids suricata-update update-update update

2 mids suricata-update update-update update-update

2 mids suricata-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-update-upda
```



5. Running Suricata

Start the Suricata Service:

Now we can start the Suricata server. Run the following systemetl command:

• sudo systemctl start suricata-service

we can examine the status of the service using the systemctl status command:

• sudo systemctl status suricata. service

```
(hassnaee@ hassnae)-[-]

| suido systemctl start suricata.service
| hassnaee@ hassnae)-[-]
| suido systemcts status suricata.service
| suricata.service = suricata.Service
| suricata.service = suricata.Service | suricata.Se
```

we can use the tail command to watch for a specific message in Suricata's logs that indicates it has finished starting:

```
-- (Massnace® hassnace)-[-]
-- Second tail -f /var/log/suricata/suricata.log
-- Second tail -f /var/log/suricata-log
-- Second tail -f /var/log/suricata-log
-- Second tail -f /var/log/suricata.log
-- Second tail -f /var/log/suricata-log
-- Second tail -f /var/log
-- Second tail -f /var/log /var/log
-- Second tail -f /var/log
-- Second tai
```

6. Testing Suricata Rules

Execute a Test Request

To test Suricata's ability to detect suspicious traffic, we use the curl command to send an HTTP request that triggers a predefined rule:

Examining /var/log/suricata/fast.log

To check for a log entry in /var/log/suricata/fast.log that corresponds to our curl request we use the grep command.

Using the 2100498-rule identifier from the QuickStart documentation, search for entries that match it using the following command:

• Sudo grep 2100498 /var/log/suricata/fast/log

```
— (hassnaee@hassnae)-[-]
—$ <u>sudo</u> grep 2100498 /var/log/suricata/fast.log
88/23/2024-15:55:40.133189 [**] [1:2100498:7] GPL ATTACK_RESPONSE id check returned root [**] [Classification: Potentially Bad Traffic] [Priority: 2] {TCP} 18.154.22.58:80 -> 192.168.1.108:34
108
```



Examining /var/log/suricata/eve.log

Suricata also logs events to /var/log/suricata/eve.log (nicknamed the EVE log) using JSON to format entries.

The Suricata documentation recommends using the jq utility to read and filter the entries in this file. We Install jq if we don't have it on our system using the following apt command:

Sudo apt install jq

```
(hassnaee@hassnae)-[-]
-$ <u>sude</u> apt install jq
jq is already the newest version (1.7.1-3).
Summary:
Upgrading: 0, Installing: 0, Removing: 0, Not Upgrading: 1065
```

Then, run:

```
(hassnae@ hassnae)-[-]

sub_ja 'select(.alert .signature_id==2100498)' /var/log/suricata/eve.json

"timestamp": '2024-08-23715:55:40.133189+0200",

"itimestamp": '2024-08-23715:55:40.133189+0200",

"itimestamp": '2024-08-23715:55:40.133189+0200",

"event_type: 'alert',

"event_type: 'alert',

"avc.jpp: '192.168.1.108",

"dest_port: 184.08,

"preato: 'T(CP),

"pht_sre': 'wire/pcom',

"community_id: 'limeGolseqmJYVOYULzRVs1BAmPr8*',

"tu_jd:' 0,

"etion": 'allowed',

"ation': 'allowed',

"ation': 'allowed',

"asignature': 'GBL ATTACK_RESPONSE id check returned root",

"category: "Potentially Bad Traffic',

"severity: 2,

"metadata: {

"created_at: [

"2010_00_23"
],

"updated_at: [

"2010_00_23"
],

"hatimame": "fastmunide ore".
```

```
"http_method": "GST',
    "protecol': "ITP/1.1",
    "status": 200,
    "length': 39
    "files": [
        "filename": "/uid/index.html",
        "app.": false,
        "states": "CLOSEO",
        "states": "CLOSEO",
        "states": "CLOSEO",
        "states": "CLOSEO",
        "states": "States": "States"
        "statestion": "to_client",
        "statestion": "to_client",
        "statestion": "to_client",
        "statestion": "to_client",
        "plus_scateserver": 4.9
        "bytes_toserver": 4.9
        "bytes_toserver": 4.9
        "bytes_toclient": 810,
        "statestion": "18.15e.22.58",
        "str.port": 34108,
        "dest_port": 80
```

Cyber Security Internship @ CodeAlpha 2024



This output confirms that Suricata detected the traffic and generated an alert based on the specified rule.

