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Scenario I – Detecting an attack on Security Onion VM(port 9595) by one linux based machine

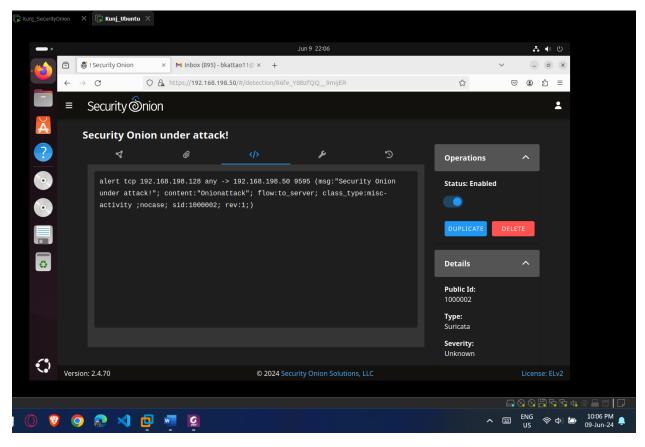
- a) What is the command to find the number of local rules? [1 Mark] wc -l local.rules
- **b)** How many rules are present in **local.rules**? **Attach the screenshot**. **[2 Marks]**

```
[root@kunj-so-eval ~]# cd /opt/so/rules/nids/
[root@kunj-so-eval nids]# wc -1 local.rules
wc: local.rules: No such file or directory
[root@kunj-so-eval nids]# -1
-bash: -1: command not found
[root@kunj-so-eval nids]# ls
suri
[root@kunj-so-eval nids]# cd suri
[root@kunj-so-eval suri]# ls
all.rules extraction.rules filters.rules local.rules
[root@kunj-so-eval suri]# wc -1 local.rules
0 local.rules
[root@kunj-so-eval suri]# __
```

c) How many rules are present in all.rules? Attach the screenshot. [2 Marks] 49331

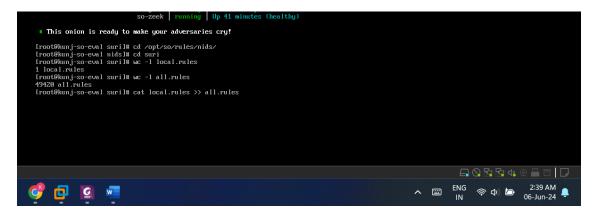
```
[root@kunj-so-eval suri]# wc -l all.rules
49331 all.rules
[root@kunj-so-eval suri]# _
```

- **2.** Add NIDS rule for the attack by going to Administration -> Configuration -> idstools in your Security Onion Webinterface.
- **c)** Add your new rule(s) and click the checkmark to save them. **The rule is**: alert tcp 192.168.198.128 any -> 192.168.198.50 9595 (msg: "Security Onion under Attack!"; content: "Onionattack"; flow:to_server; class_type:misc-activity; nocase; sid:1000001; rev:1;)



- 3. After addingAt Security Onion machine, (Switch to super user)
- a) How many rules are present now in local.rules? Attach the screenshot. [2 Marks]

1



- b) How many rules are present now in all.rules? Attach the screenshot. [2 Marks] 49420
- c) Show the rule that gets added in local.rules at /opt/so/rules/nids/. . What is the command used? Attach the screenshot.

cat local.rules >> all.rules

d) Update rules: sudo so-rule-update

```
2824-86-86 86:48:54.436 - OEBBOS - Writing /nemrules/suricata/emerging-smtp.rules.
2824-86-86 86:48:54.436 - OEBBOS - Writing /nemrules/suricata/emerging-smtp.rules.
2824-86-86 86:48:54.449 - OEBBOS - Writing /nemrules/suricata/emerging-smtp.rules.
2824-86-86 86:48:54.450 - OEBBOS - Writing /nemrules/suricata/emerging-teller_tudes.
2824-86-86 86:48:54.55 - OEBBOS - Writing /nemrules/suricata/emerging-teller_tudes.
2824-86-86 86:48:54.55 - OEBBOS - Writing /nemrules/suricata/emerging-teller_tudes.
2824-86-86 86:48:54.55 - OEBBOS - Writing /nemrules/suricata/emerging-teller_tudes.
2824-86-86 86:48:54.65 - OEBBOS - Writing /nemrules/suricata/emerging-teller_tudes.
2824-86-86 86:48:54.85 - OEBBOS - Writing /nemrules/suricata/emerging-teller_tudes.
2824-86-86 86:48:54.85 - OEBBOS - Writing /nemrules/suricata/emerging-teller_tudes.
2824-86-86 86:48:54.85 - OEBBOS - Writing /nemrules/suricata/emerging-tudes/cudes.
2824-86-86 86:48:54.85 - OEBBOS - Writing /nemrules/suricata/emerging-tudes/cudes.
2824-86-86 86:48:54.81 - OEBBOS - Writing /nemrules/suricata/emerging-tudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cudes/cud
```

i. What is the location (complete path) of the loading of local file?

/etc/suricata/suricata.yaml

ii. How many total rules loaded?

1

iii. What is the location(complete path) where the local files are written or merged?

/opt/so/rules/nids

iv. Justify your answer with screenshot.

```
2824-86-86 86:48:54,436 - QEBUS - Writing /man/rules/suricata/cenerying-smbp.rules.
2824-86-86 86:48:54,448 - QEBUS - Writing /man/rules/suricata/cenerying-smbp.rules.
2824-86-86 86:48:54,448 - QEBUS - Writing /man/rules/suricata/cenerying-sl /males.
2824-86-86 86:48:54,455 - QEBUS - Writing /man/rules/suricata/cenerying-sl /males.
2824-86-86 86:48:54,455 - QEBUS - Writing /man/rules/suricata/cenerying-sl /males.
2824-86-86 86:48:48,471 - QEBUS - Writing /man/rules/suricata/cenerying-sl /males.
2824-86-86 86:48:48,471 - QEBUS - Writing /man/rules/suricata/cenerying-sl /males.
2824-86-86 86:48:48,471 - QEBUS - Writing /man/rules/suricata/cenerying-sl /males.
2824-86-86 86:48:48,481 - QEBUS - Writing /man/rules/suricata/cenerying-sl /males.
2824-86-86 86:48:48,481 - QEBUS - Writing /man/rules/suricata/cenerying-sl /males/sl /
```

- 4. Perform the following steps in first Ubuntu / Centos machine: [1 + 1 + 2 Marks]
 - a) What is the version of python?

Python 3.11.7

b) What is the ip address of inet Interface? 192.168.198.128

e)

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ pip install scapy

Defaulting to user installation because normal site-packages is not writeable Requirement already satisfied: scapy in /usr/lib/python3/dist-packages (2.5.0)

[kali@kali]-[~]
```

```
# Craft the layer 2 information.
# The ip addresses can be random, but I would suggest sticking to RFC1918
Ip = IP()
ip.dst = "192.168.198.50"
ip.src = "192.168.198.128"
# Craft the layer 3 information.
# Since we specified port 9595 in our suricata rule,
tcp = TCP()
tcp.dport = 9595
tcp.sport = 1234
# Set the playload
payload = " Onionattack"
# Use the / operator to compose our packet and transfer it with the send() method.
send(ip/tcp/payload)
send(ip/tcp/payload)
# you can send as many packets you want and once you are done, you can exit the
```

(kali@ kali)-[~/scapyattack]
\$ sudo python scapy_attack.py

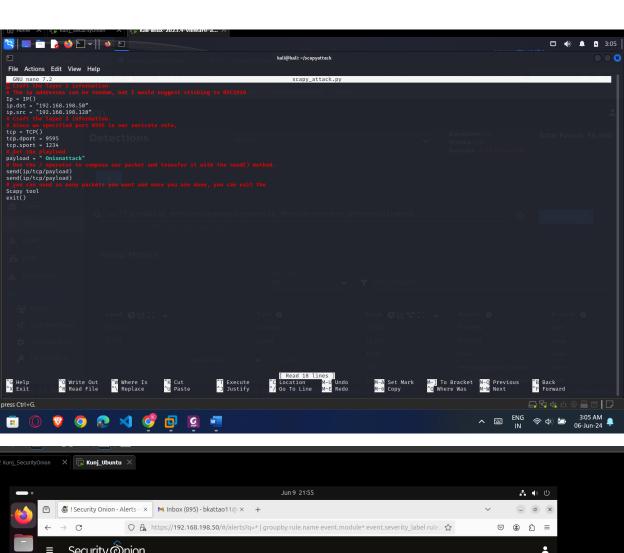
[sudo] password for kali:
.
Sent 1 packets.

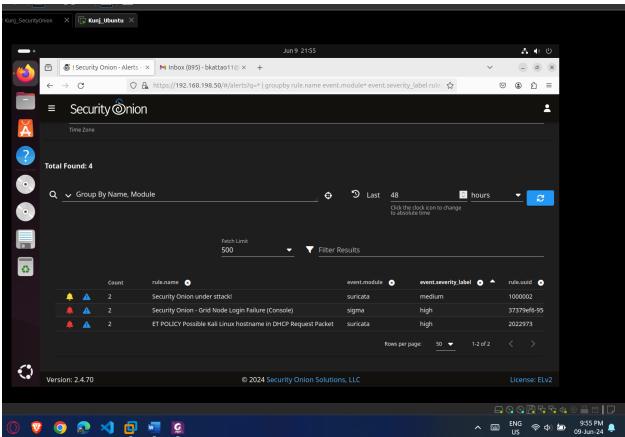
(kali@ kali)-[~/scapyattack]

press Ctrl+G.

Scapy tool

exit()





Answer the following: [12 Marks]

a) network.data.decoded: "Onionattack

b) observer.name : "Suricata"

c) rule.category: "misc-activity"

d) rule.metadata.policy: none

e) rule.name: "Security Onion under attack!

f) rule.rule: alert tcp 192.168.198.128 any -> 192.168.198.50 9595 (msg:"Security Onion under attack!"; content:"Onionattack"; flow:to_server; class_type:misc-activity; nocase; sid: 1000002; rev:1;)

g) rule.uuid : 1000002

h) source.ip: "192.168.198.128"

i) source.port: 1234

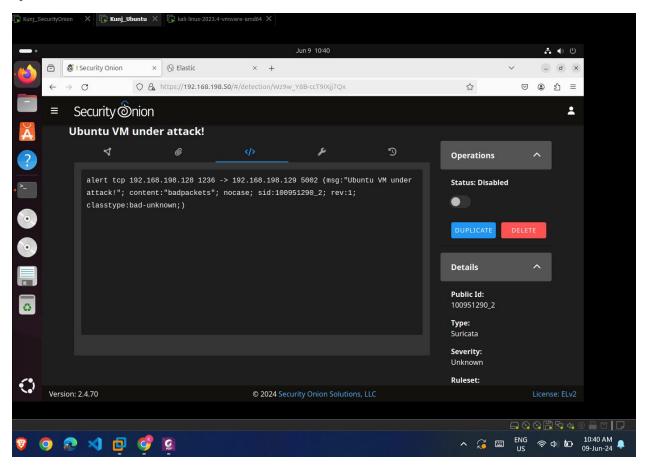
j) destination.ip: "192.168.198.50"

k) destination.port: 9595

l) event.severity: medium

Scenario II – Detecting an attack on one linux based machine from another linux based machine by Security Onion

c)



- 3. At Security Onion machine, (Switch to super user)
- a. How many rules are now present in local.rules? Attach the screenshot. [2 Marks]

1(this is old screenshot I have reperformed this step)

```
froot@kunj-so-eval suril# wc -l local.rules
2 local.rules
```

b. How many rules are now present in all.rules? Attach the screenshot. [2 Marks]

49492

```
[root@kunj-so-eval suri]# wc -l all.rules
49492 all.rules
```

- c. Update rules: sudo so-rule-update
- d. Show the rule that gets added in local.rules at /opt/so/rules/nids/. . What is the command used? Attach the screenshot. [1+2 Marks]

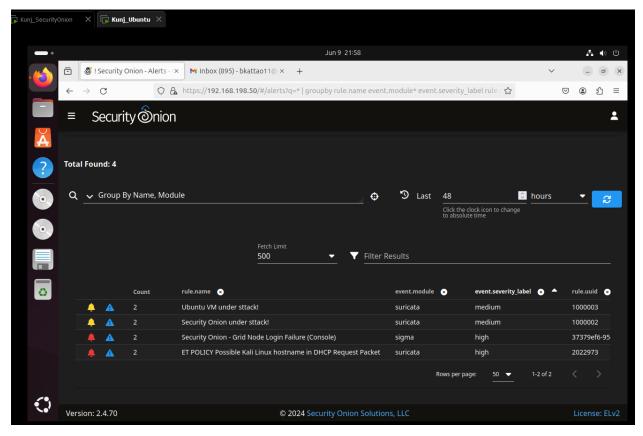
sudo tail -n 20 local.rules

```
[root@kunj-so-eval suril# sudo tail -n 20 local.rules
# Add your custom Suricata rules in this file.
alert tcp 192.168.198.128 any -> 198.168.198.50 9595 (msg: "Security Onion under Attack!"; content:
"Onionattack"; flow:to_server; class_type:misc-activity; nocase; sid:100951290; rev:1:)
alert tcp 192.168.198.128 1236 -> 192.168.198.129 5002 (msg:"Ubuntu VM under attack!"; content:"badp
ackets"; nocase; sid:100951290_2; rev:1; classtype:bad-unknown;)[root@kunj-so-eval suril#
```

4. C)

```
Kunj_Ubuntu
     🔙 🛅 🍃 🍪 🖭 🗸 📔
                                                                                                      kali@kali: ~/part2_so
File Actions Edit View Help
GNU nano 7.2
                                                                                                          part2_script.py
from scapy.all import *
Ip = IP()
ip.dst = "192.168.198.129"
ip.src = "192.168.198.128"
tcp = TCP()
tcp.dport = 5002
tcp.sport = 1236
payload = " Onionattack"
              onionattack
operator to compose our packet and transfer it with the send() method
e source and destination IP addresses and ports
send(ip/tcp/payload)
send(ip/tcp/payload)
send(ip/tcp/payload)
send(ip/tcp/payload)
exit()
```

```
[06/09/24] kunj [11:17:56 AM] -[~]sudo python3 part2_script.py
.
Sent 1 packets.
.
Sent 1 packets.
.
Sent 1 packets.
.
Sent 1 packets.
.
[06/09/24] kunj [11:18:00 AM] -[~]
```



Answer the following: [12 Marks]

a) network.data.decoded: "badpackets"

b) observer.name: "Suricata"c) rule.category: "bad-unknown"

d) rule.metadata,policy: none

e) rule.name: "Ubuntu VM under attack!"

f) rule.rule: alert tcp 192.168.198.128 1236 -> 192.168.198.129 5002 (msg:"Ubuntu VM under attack!"; content:"badpackets"; nocase; sid:100951290_2; rev:1; classtype:bad-unknown;)

g) rule.uuid: 1000003

h) source.ip: "192.168.198.128"

i) source.port: 1236

j) destination.ip: "192.168.198.129"

k) destination.port : 5002 **l)** event.severity : medium