

Monitoring and Logging Network Traffic (3e)

Network Security, Firewalls, and VPNs, Third Edition - Lab 06

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Time on Task:
10 hours, 54 minutes

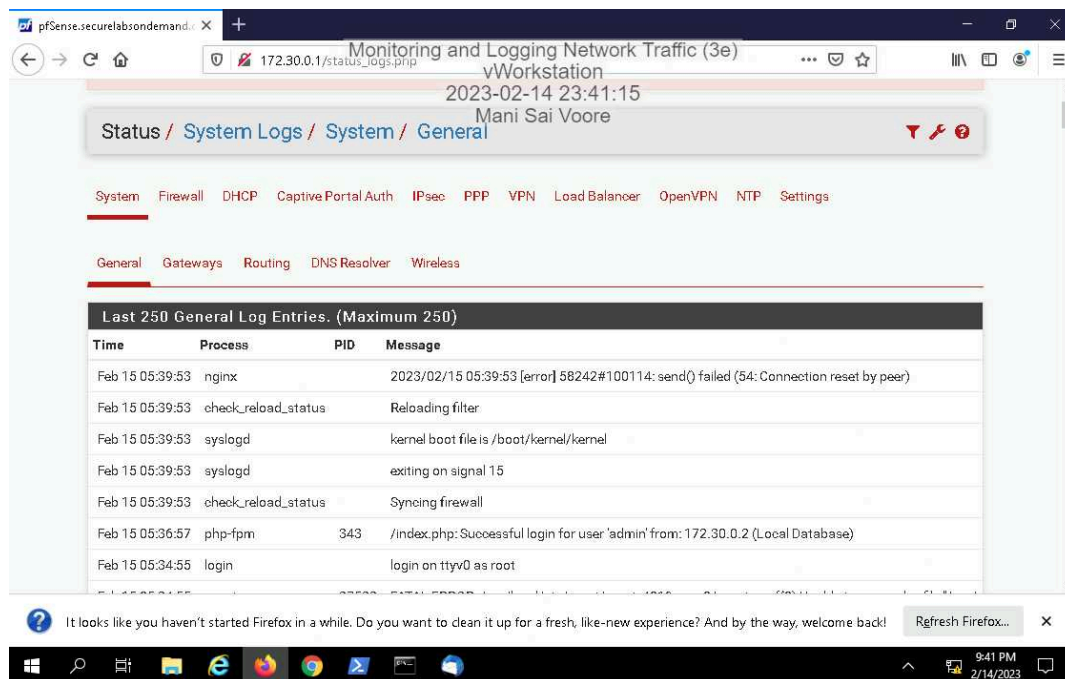
Progress:
100%

Report Generated: Friday, February 17, 2023 at 8:42 PM

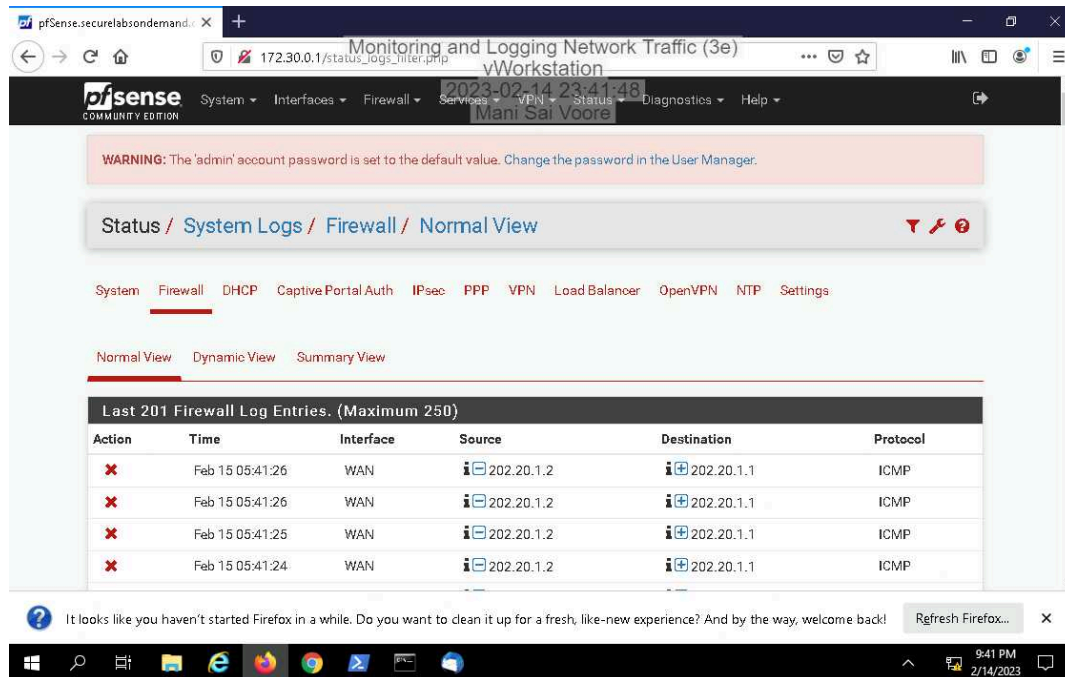
Section 1: Hands-On Demonstration

Part 1: Configure the pfSense Firewall Log

13. Make a screen capture showing the **system logs**.

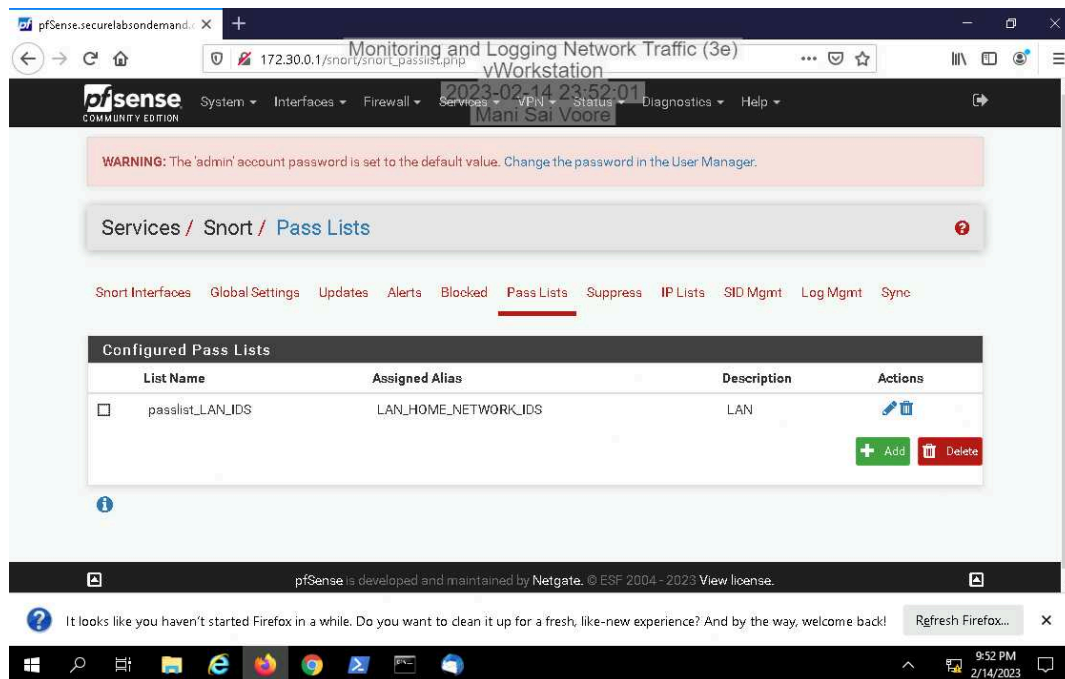


15. Make a screen capture showing the firewall logs.

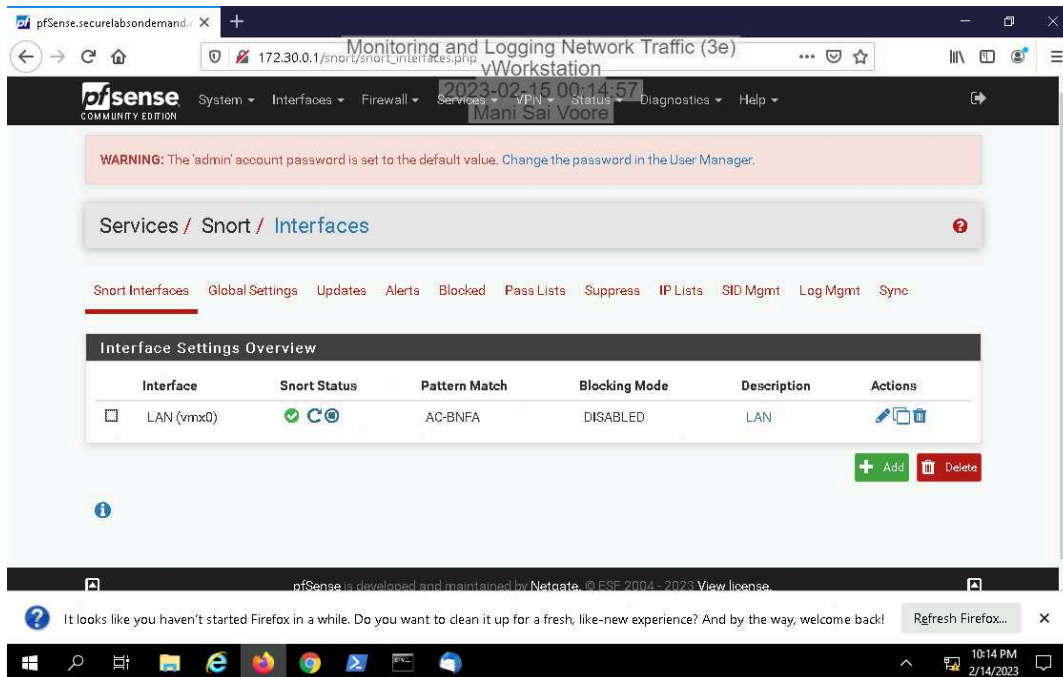


Part 2: Configure a Snort Intrusion Detection System

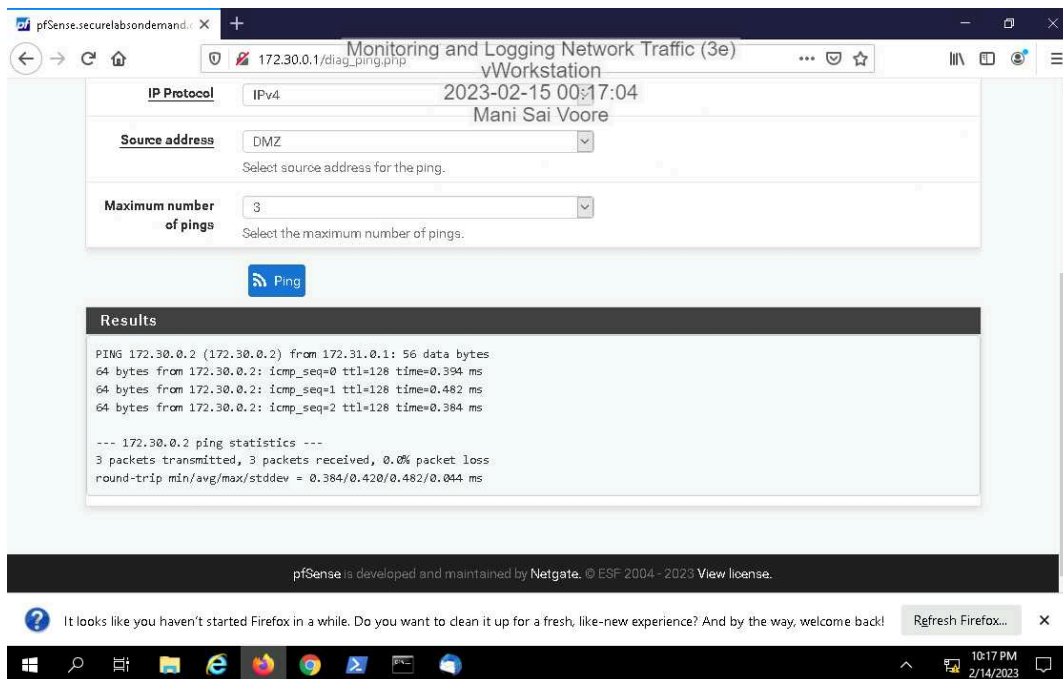
14. Make a screen capture showing the updated Pass Lists page.



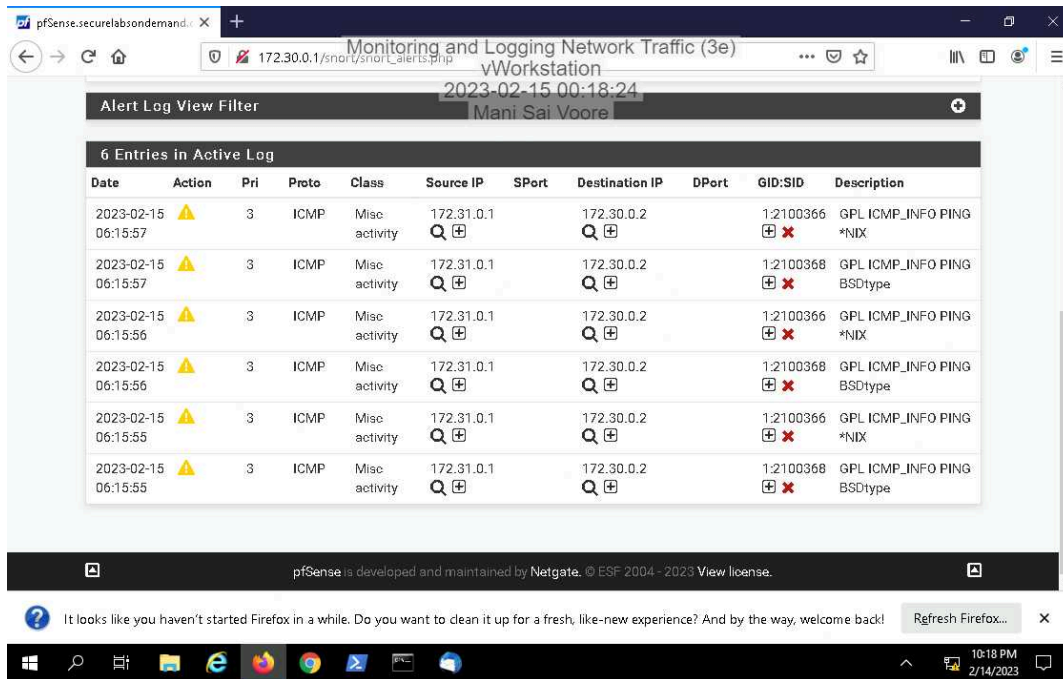
28. Make a screen capture showing the active Snort status on the LAN interface.



33. Make a screen capture showing the successful ping results.

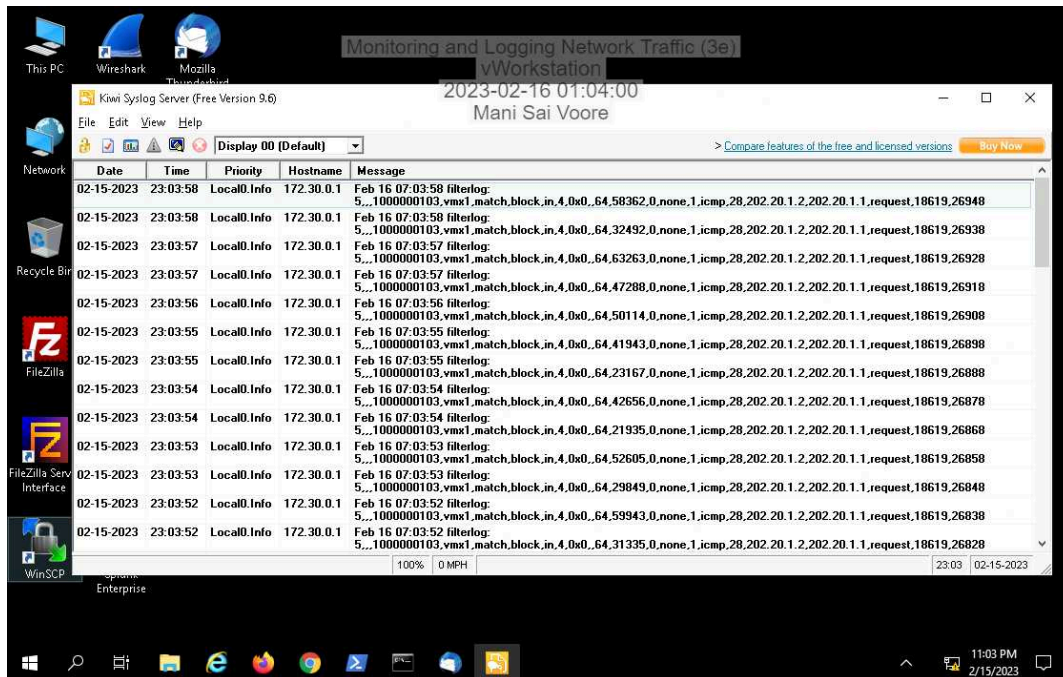


38. Make a screen capture showing the ICMP alerts in the Snort Active Log.



Part 3: Implement Firewall Log Forwarding with Kiwi Syslog Server

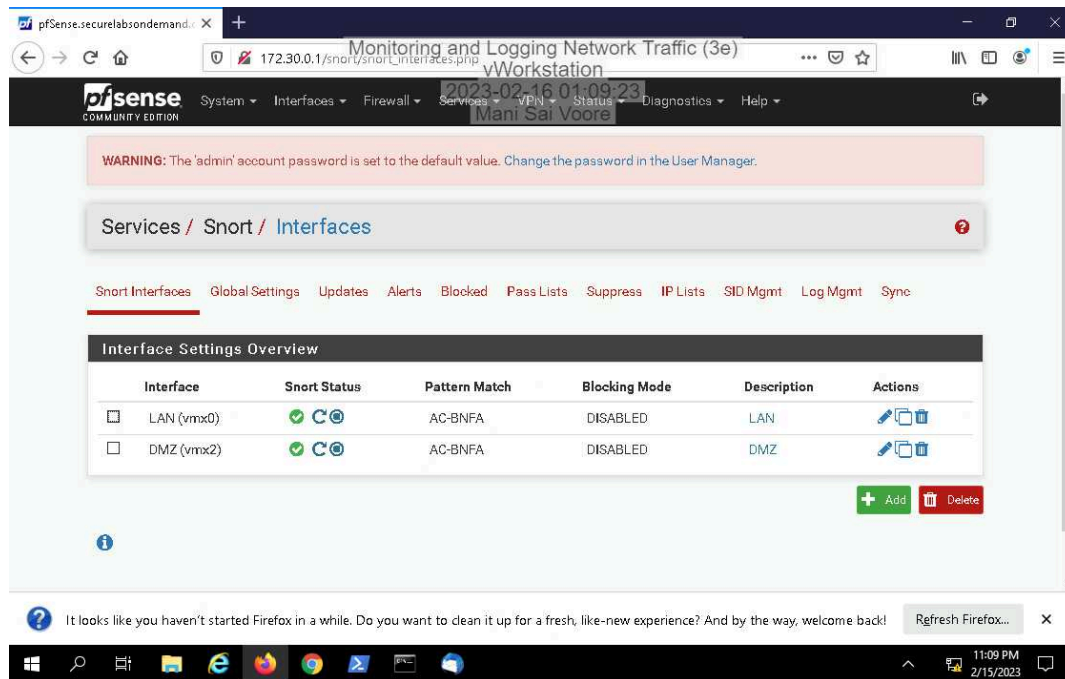
17. Make a screen capture showing the pfSense firewall log events in Kiwi Syslog Server.



Section 2: Applied Learning

Part 1: Configure Snort Monitoring on the DMZ

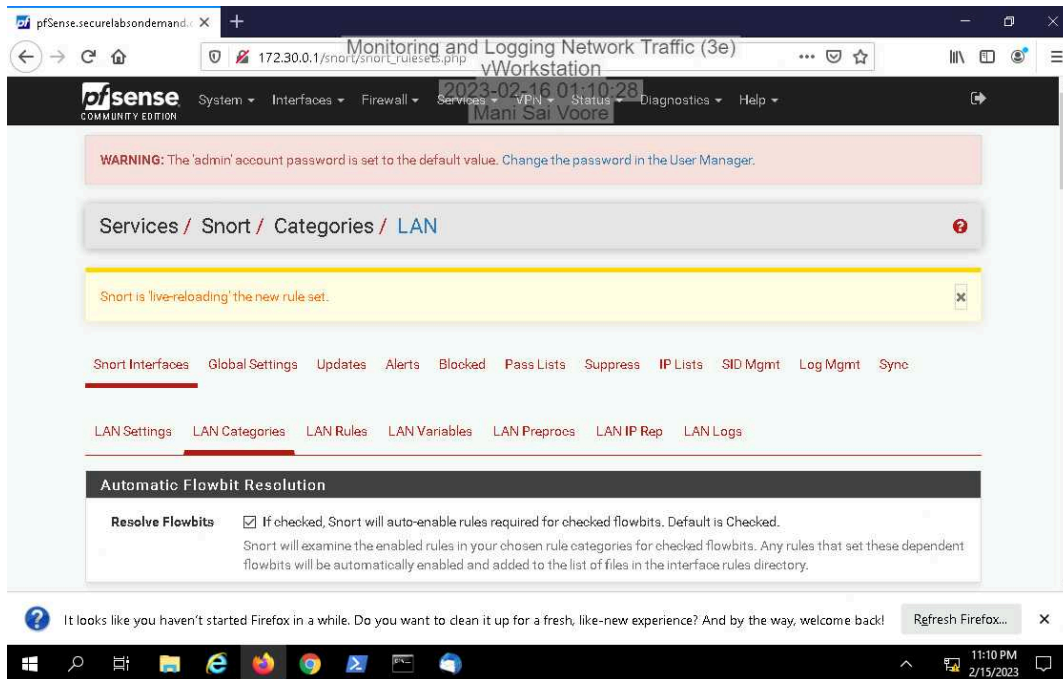
17. Make a screen capture showing the active Snort status on the DMZ interface.



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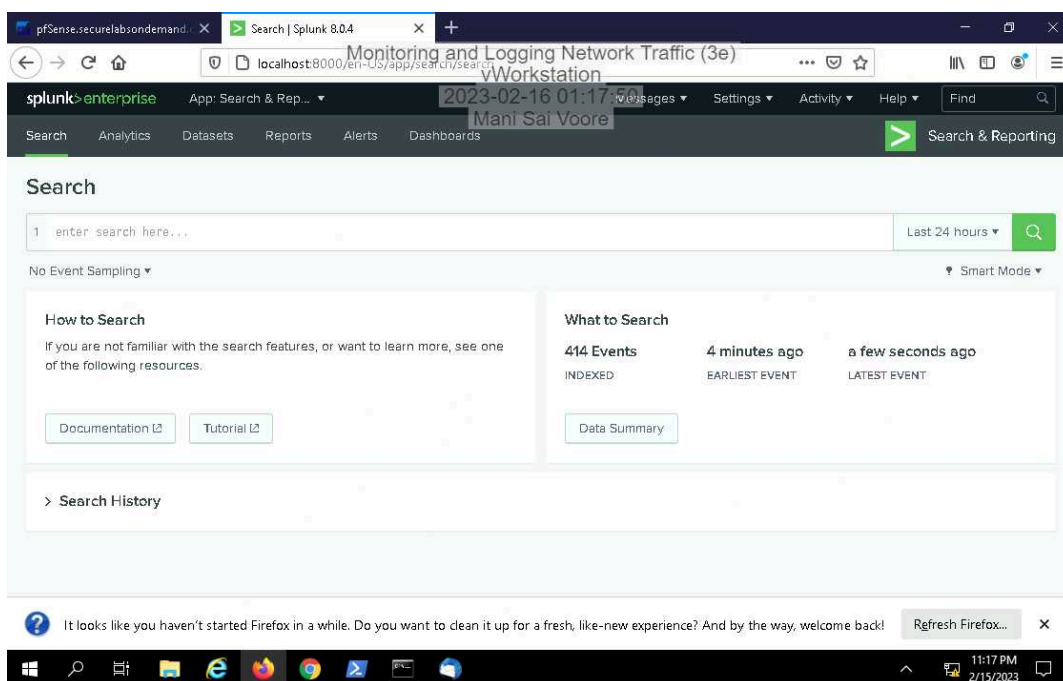
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20. Make a screen capture showing the **Snort GPLv2 Community Rules** enabled and "live-reloading" message.



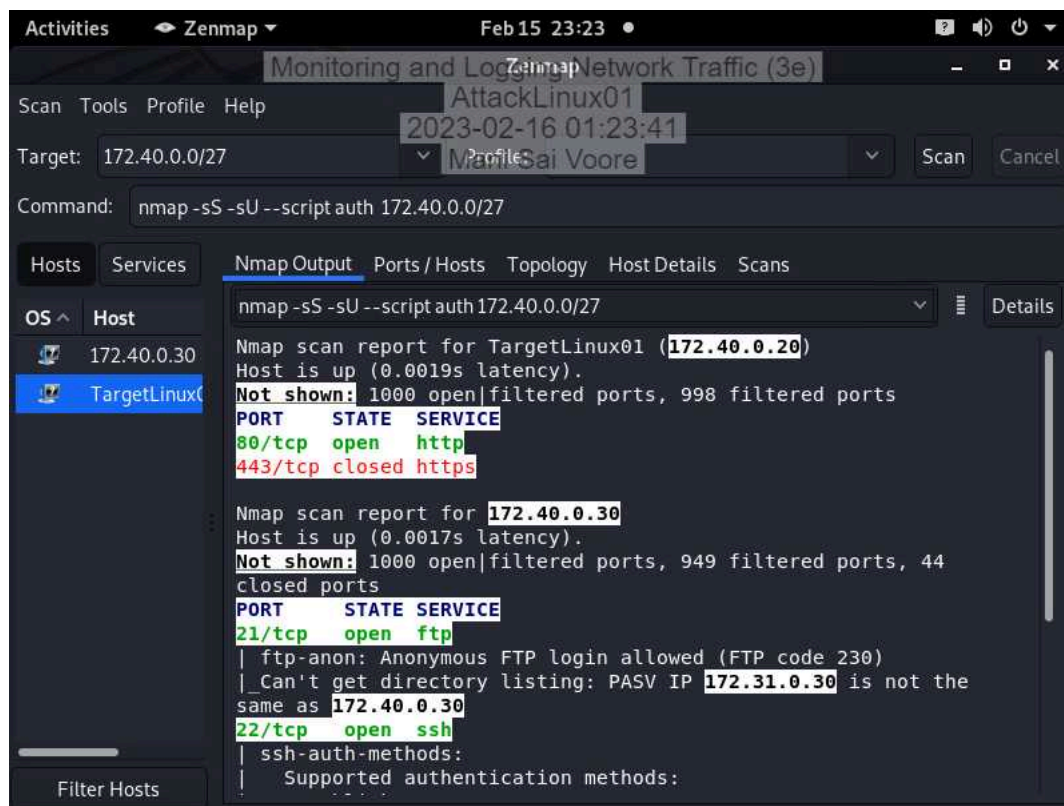
Part 2: Implement Security Information and Event Management with Splunk

13. Make a screen capture showing the indexed events in Splunk.



Part 3: Simulate and Detect a Perimeter Network Attack

6. Make a screen capture showing the Nmap scan report.



9. Make a screen capture showing the search results in Splunk.

The screenshot shows the Splunk Search & Reporting interface. The search bar contains the query 'snort'. The results show 322 events from 2/14/23 11:00:00.000 PM to 2/15/23 11:24:22.000 PM. The results are displayed in a table format with columns for Time and Event. The first event is a scan from pfSense.securelabsondemand.com to 172.31.0.30:22.

Search & Reporting

New Search

1 snort

322 events (2/14/23 11:00:00.000 PM to 2/15/23 11:24:22.000 PM) No Event Sampling

Events (322) Patterns Statistics Visualization

Format Timeline Zoom Out Zoom to Selection Deselect

1 hour per column

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 ... Next

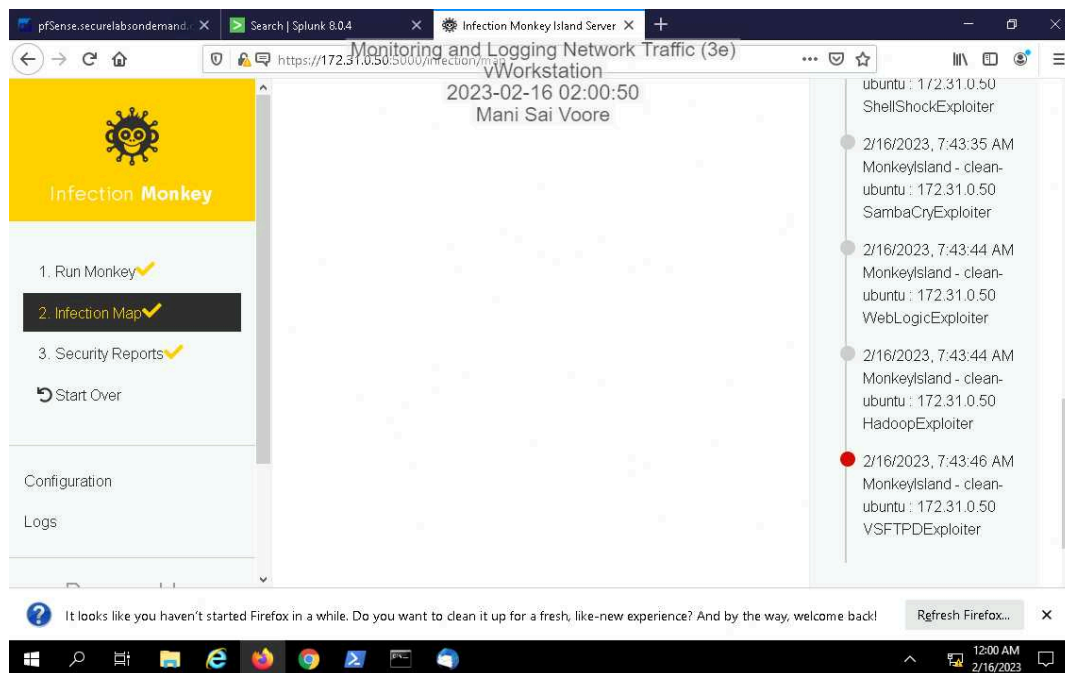
Time	Event
2/15/23 11:21:43.000 PM	Feb 15 23:21:43 pfSense.securelabsondemand.com Feb 16 07:21:44 snort[83761]: [1:2001219:19] ET SCAN Potential SSH Scan [Classification: Attempted Information Leak] [Priority: 2] [TCP] 202.20.1.2:2774 -> 172.31.0.30:22

It looks like you haven't started Firefox in a while. Do you want to clean it up for a fresh, like-new experience? And by the way, welcome back! Refresh Firefox...

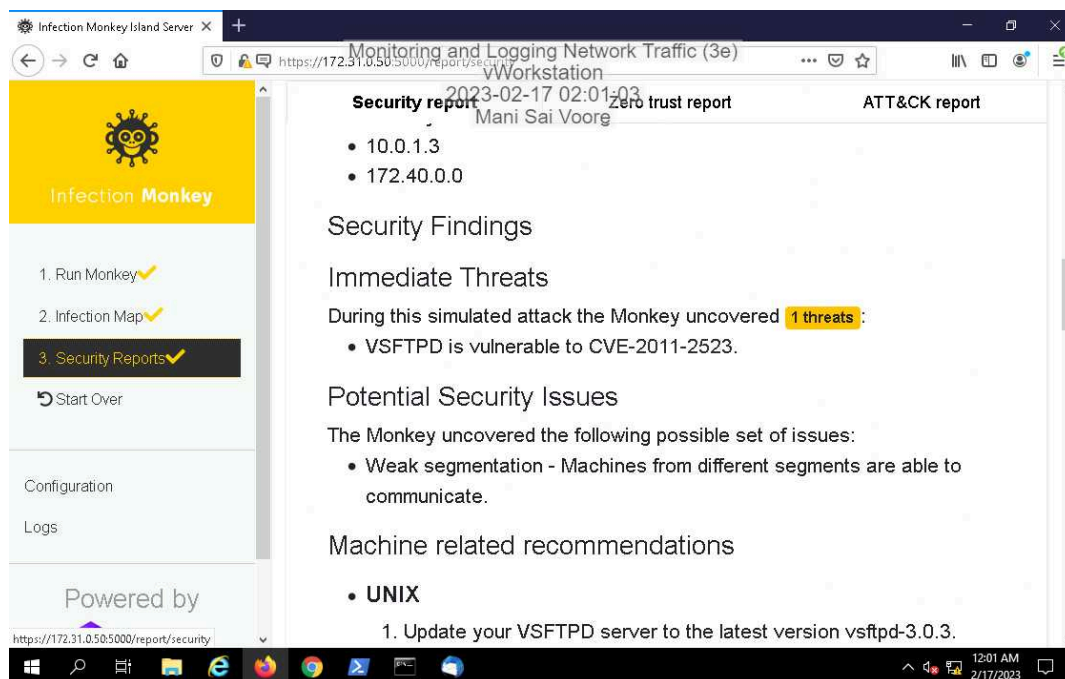
Section 3: Challenge and Analysis

Part 1: Simulate a DMZ Breach with Infection Monkey

Make a screen capture showing the resulting Infection Map.



Make a screen capture showing the resulting Security Report.



Summarize your DMZ breach simulation results, highlighting what you found to be the greatest concerns from a network monitoring perspective.

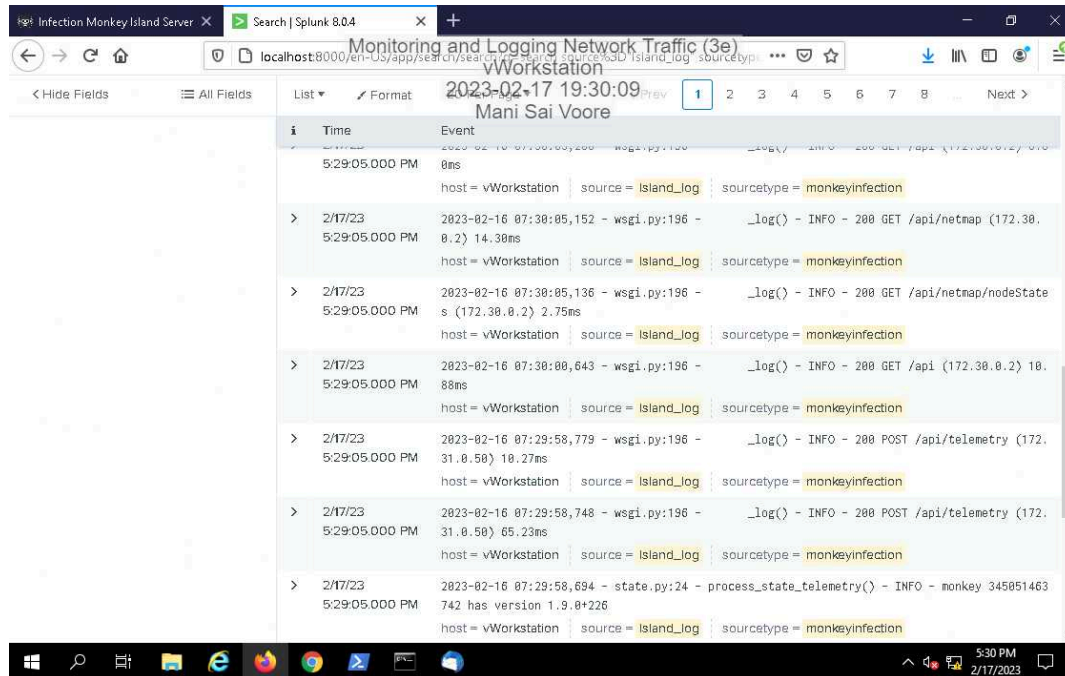
During the DMZ breach simulation there are 2 major concern were identified:

1. vulnerability of the VSFTD to CVE-2011-2523 which can make attacker to easily gain access to system.
2. Weak segmentation (Segmentation means : allows machine from different segments to communicate each other)of network this allow attackers to gain sensitive information or systems.

thus, highlights the important from network monitoring perspective.

Part 2: Detect a Simulated DMZ Breach with Snort and Splunk

Make a screen capture showing the **results of your search query for Infection Monkey traffic in Splunk**.



Describe any concerns about the structure of the query result or the data elements it contains. What data fields would you add, remove, or edit to make log analysis more effective?

When running a query in Splunk and retrieving results, excessive data from the source log can hinder quick identification of relevant information. To address this, add important data fields like host, Source, timestamp, error and remove unwanted ones like tag or event type. Proper use of search commands and filters can yield valuable insights for informed decision making.

Write a brief memo to your manager describing Splunk's usefulness in detecting traces of your simulated breach. What configuration changes would you recommend? How would you enhance its functionality?

I'd like to highlight the effectiveness of Splunk in detecting traces of a recent simulated breach exercise. Splunk's ability to ingest, index, and analyze logs from various sources allowed us to identify any suspicious or anomalous activity in our system logs, track the attacker's movements, and investigate the incidents promptly. However, I suggest some configuration changes to enhance Splunk's functionality, including fine-tuning alerting thresholds, implementing machine learning algorithms to predict potential threats, increasing the log retention period, and integrating a SOAR tool and threat intelligence feeds. With these enhancements, Splunk can provide us with a robust security monitoring platform to identify and respond to threats more effectively.