

Network Security Controls - Technical Controls

Exercise 1: Implementing Host-Based Firewall Protection with iptables

Iptables is a command-line firewall utility that uses policy chains to allow or block traffic.

Lab Scenario

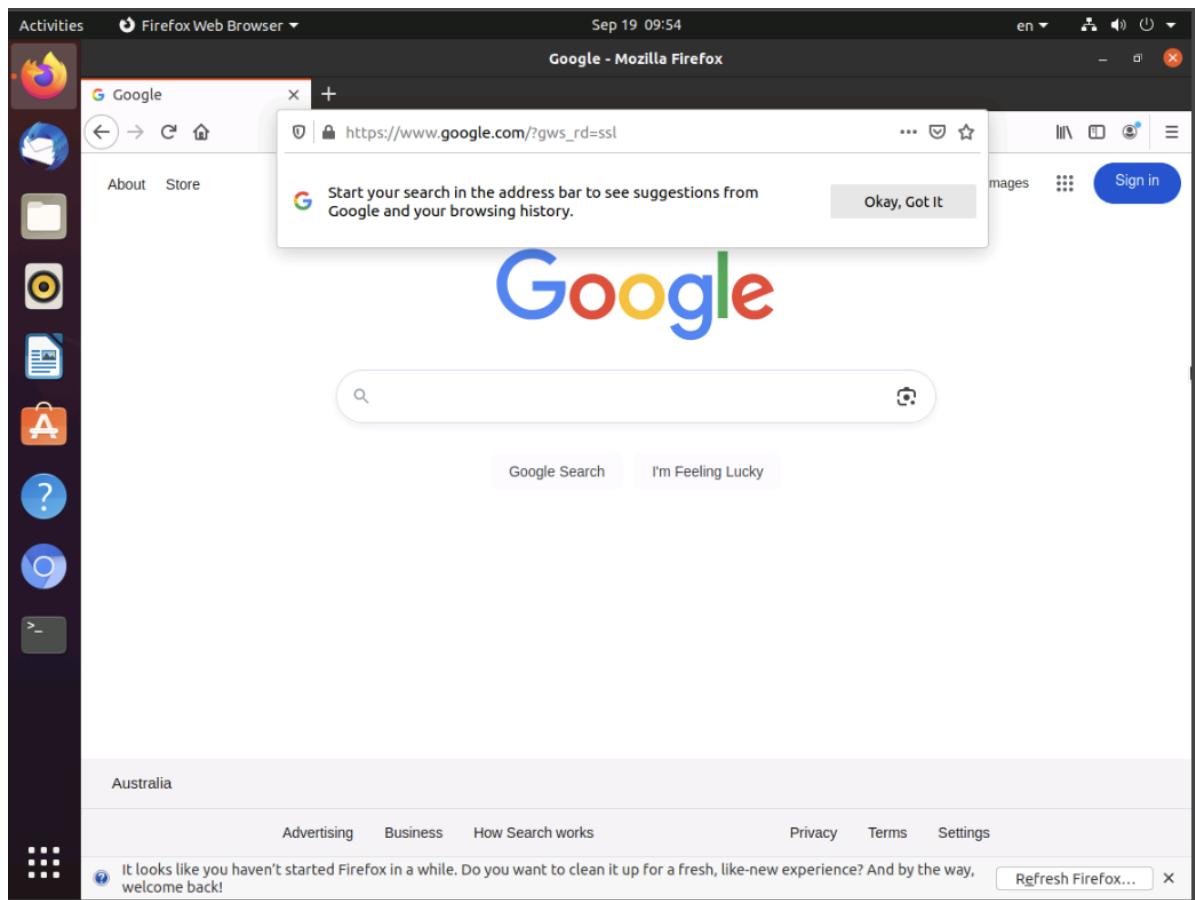
As a network defender, you should know how to configure an iptables host-based firewall to allow or block traffic to or from a Linux system. Iptables allow network defenders to enter firewall rules into the existing tables using the command line.

Lab Objectives

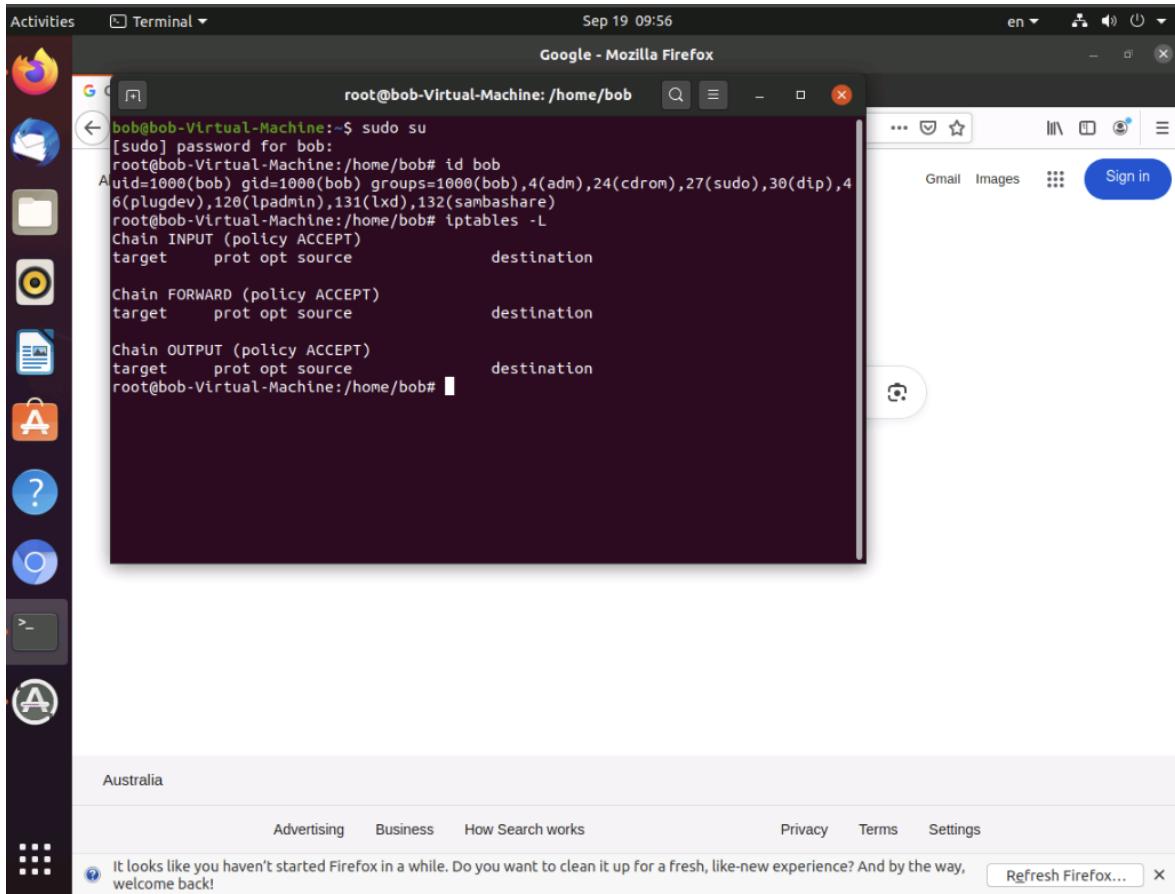
This lab will demonstrate how to configure an iptables host-based firewall in an Ubuntu machine.

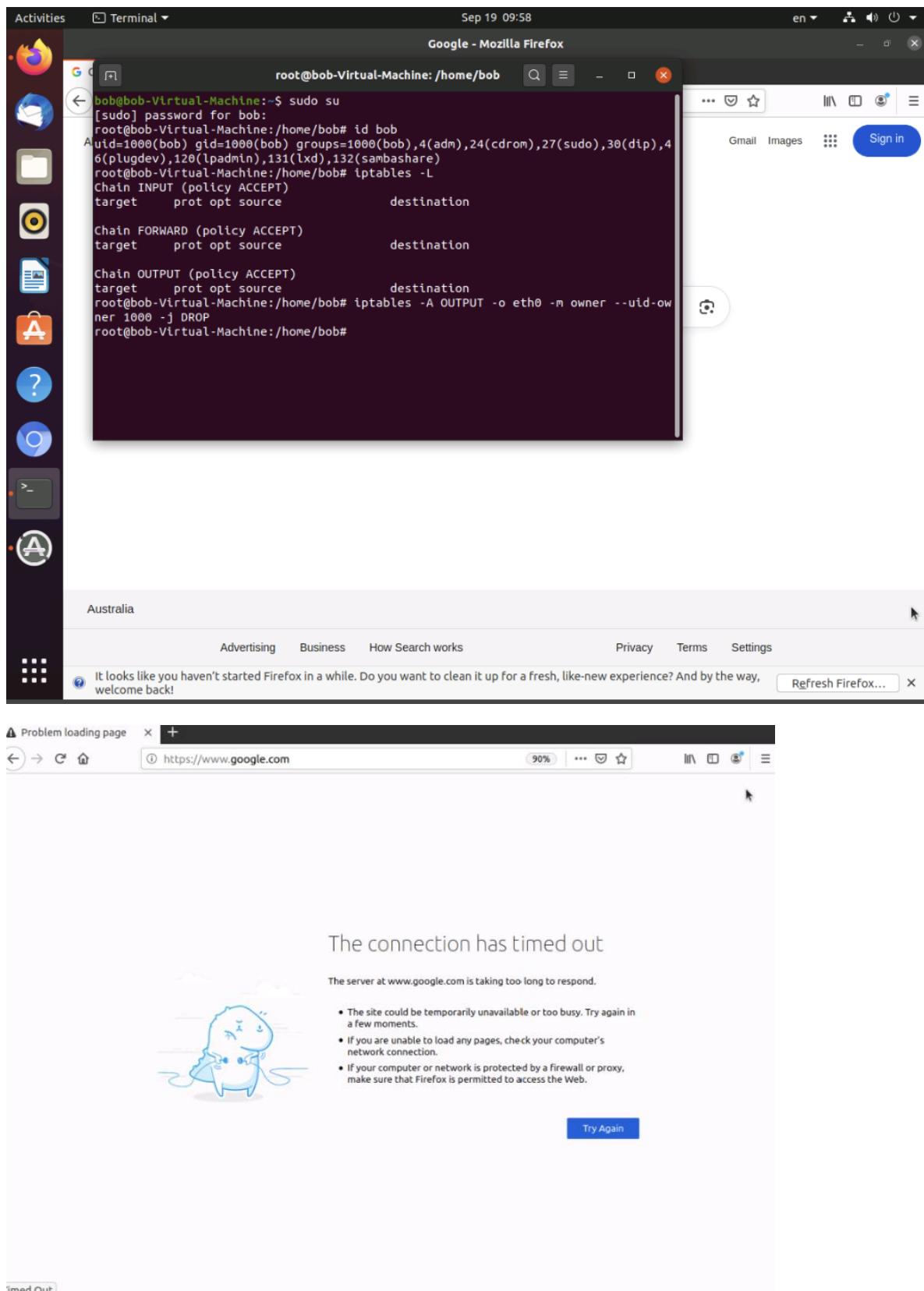
Overview of iptables

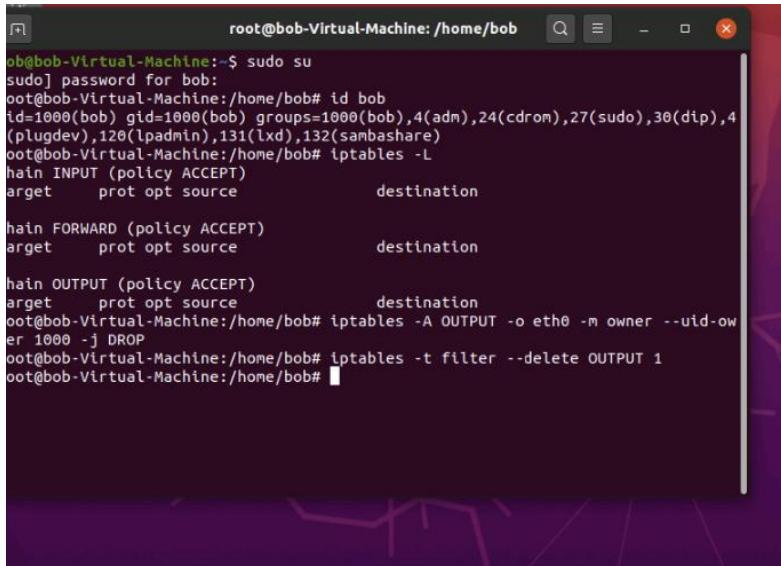
iptables is a standard firewall included in most Linux distributions. With the default chain policies configured, you can start adding rules to iptables, so that it knows what to do when it encounters a connection from or to a particular IP address or port.



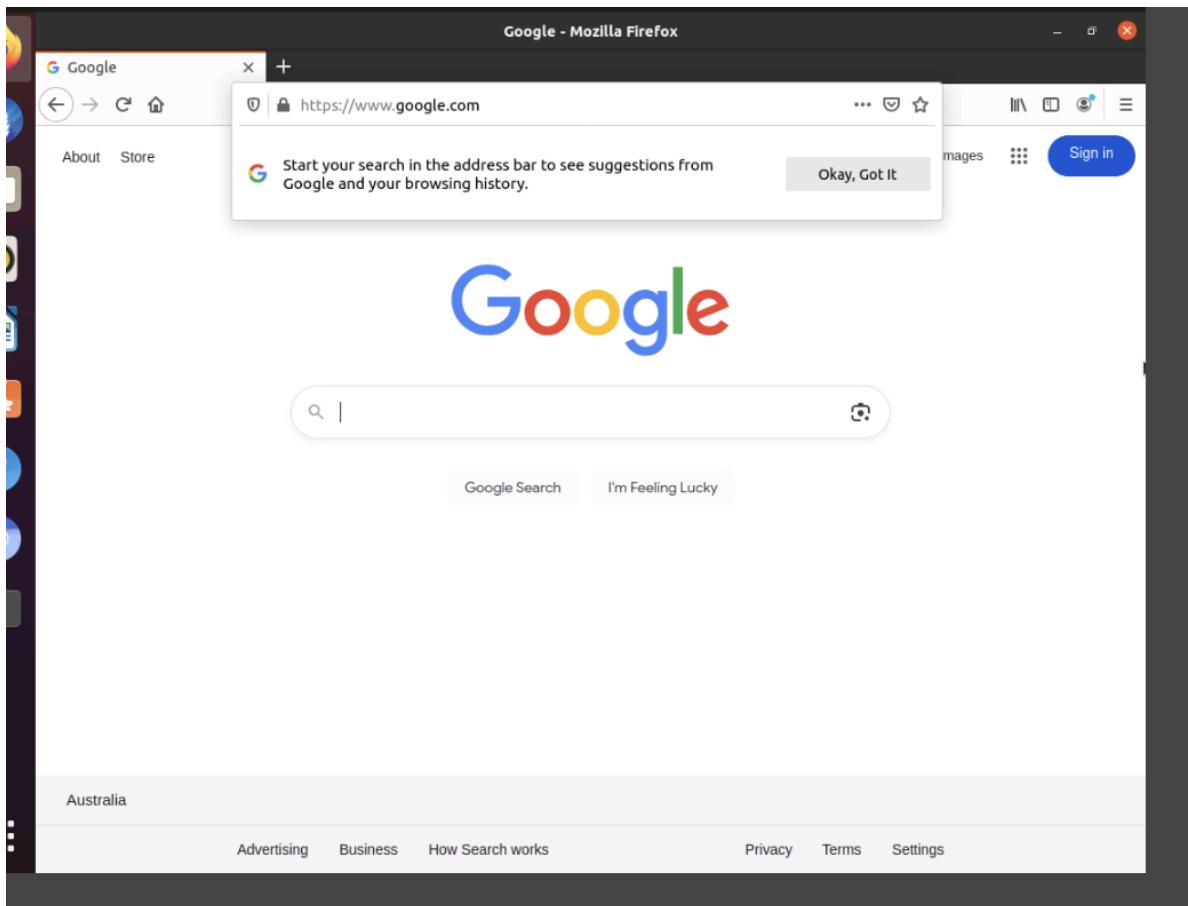
Bob is able to access the website, which implies that Bob has internet access. A network defender can block internet access on the user machine using iptables.







```
root@bob-Virtual-Machine: /home/bob
root@bob-Virtual-Machine:~$ sudo su
[sudo] password for bob:
root@bob-Virtual-Machine:/home/bob# id bob
uid=1000(bob) gid=1000(bob) groups=1000(bob),4(adm),24(cdrom),27(sudo),30(dip),4
(plugdev),120(lpadmin),131(lxd),132(sanbsahare)
root@bob-Virtual-Machine:/home/bob# iptables -L
Chain INPUT (policy ACCEPT)
  target     prot opt source               destination
Chain FORWARD (policy ACCEPT)
  target     prot opt source               destination
Chain OUTPUT (policy ACCEPT)
  target     prot opt source               destination
root@bob-Virtual-Machine:/home/bob# iptables -A OUTPUT -o eth0 -m owner --uid-owner 1000 -j DROP
root@bob-Virtual-Machine:/home/bob# iptables -t filter --delete OUTPUT 1
root@bob-Virtual-Machine:/home/bob#
```



Exercise 2: Implementing Host-Based Firewall Functionality using Windows Firewall

A host-based firewall protects the system from various threats. Configuring a host-based firewall will help achieve the real security implementation and Defense in Depth within an organization. The normal strategy of a host-based firewall is to provide defense-in-depth and use a combination of layers of protection within the organization.

Lab Scenario

Network defenders implemented various security layers in the organization; a single breach in security can allow the attacker to leave malicious code or transfer the malicious file over the network. Host-based firewall implementation is another security layer where the admin can allow or restrict specific individual endpoints. In this lab, you will configure a host-based firewall to protect the individual system connected to the network.

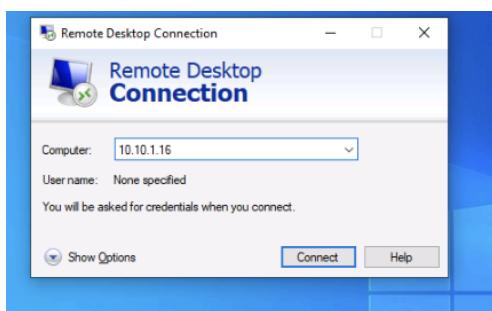
Lab Objectives

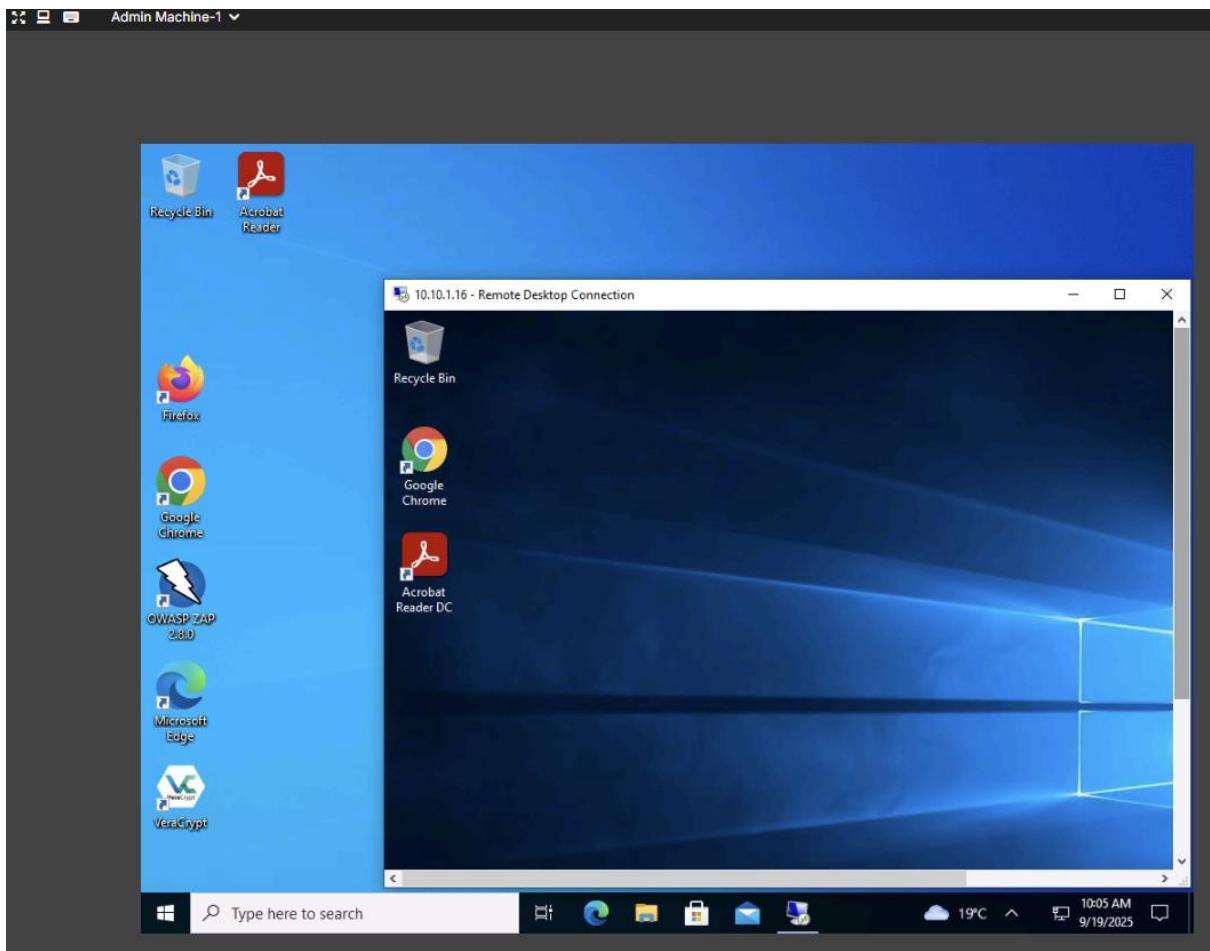
This lab will demonstrate how to secure an individual endpoint within the network. In this lab, you will learn how to do the following:

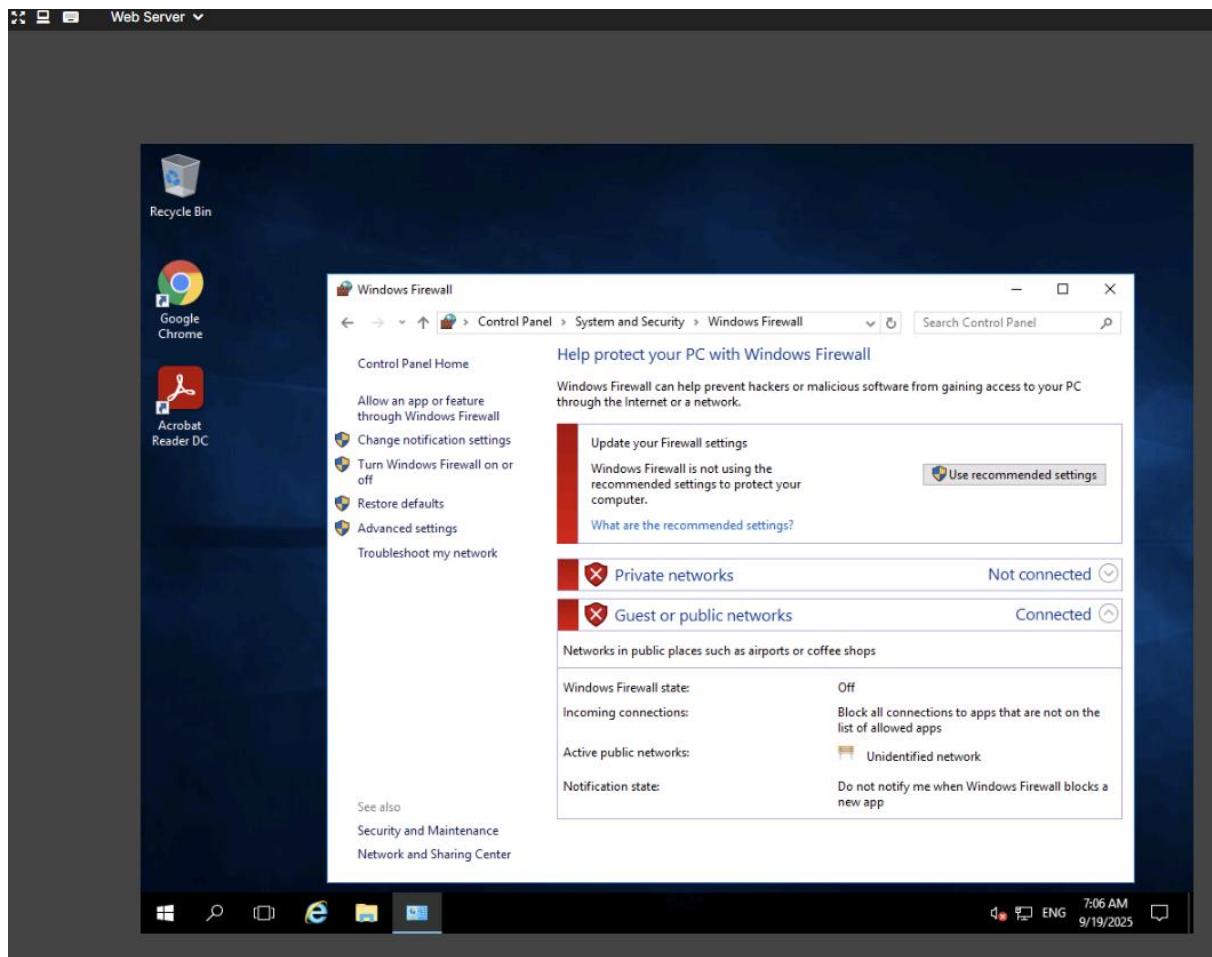
- Hardening the host within the network
- Applying rules in a host-based firewall

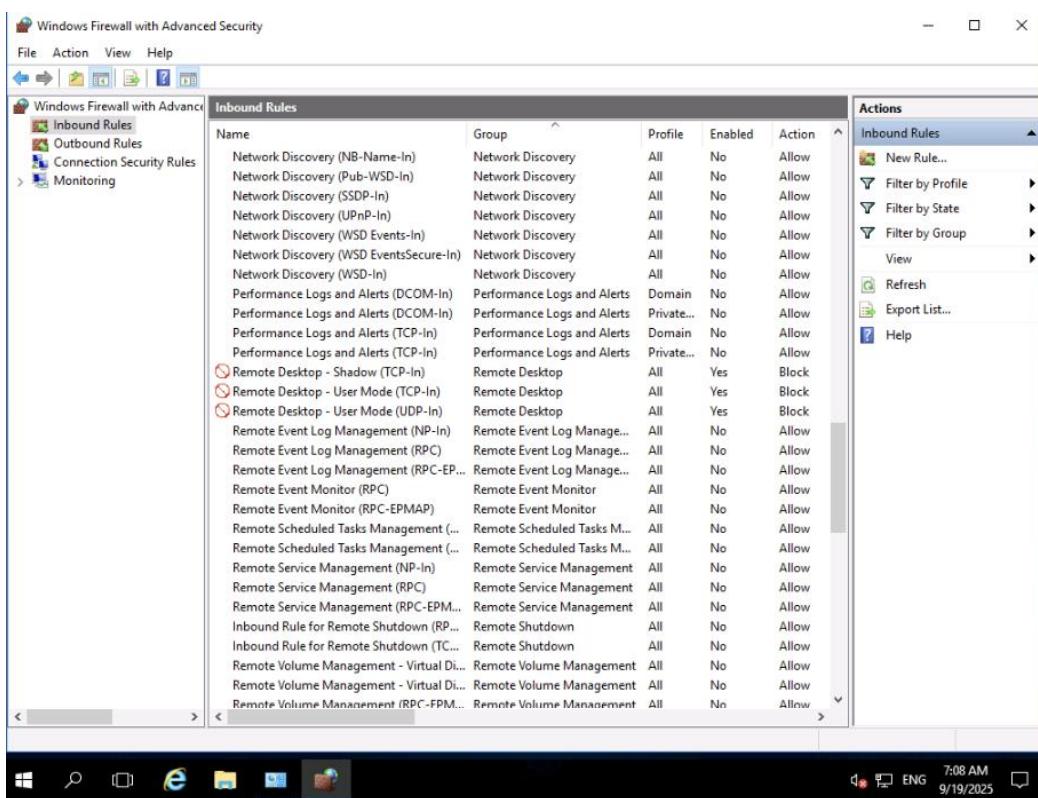
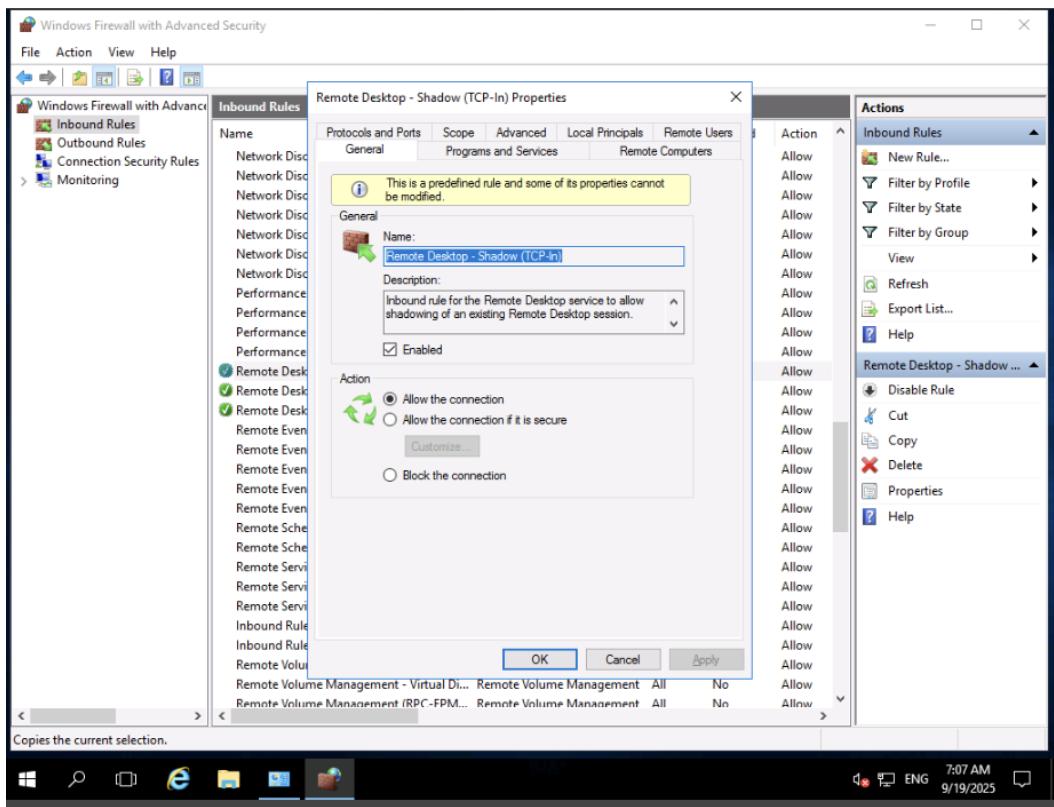
Overview of a Host-based Firewall

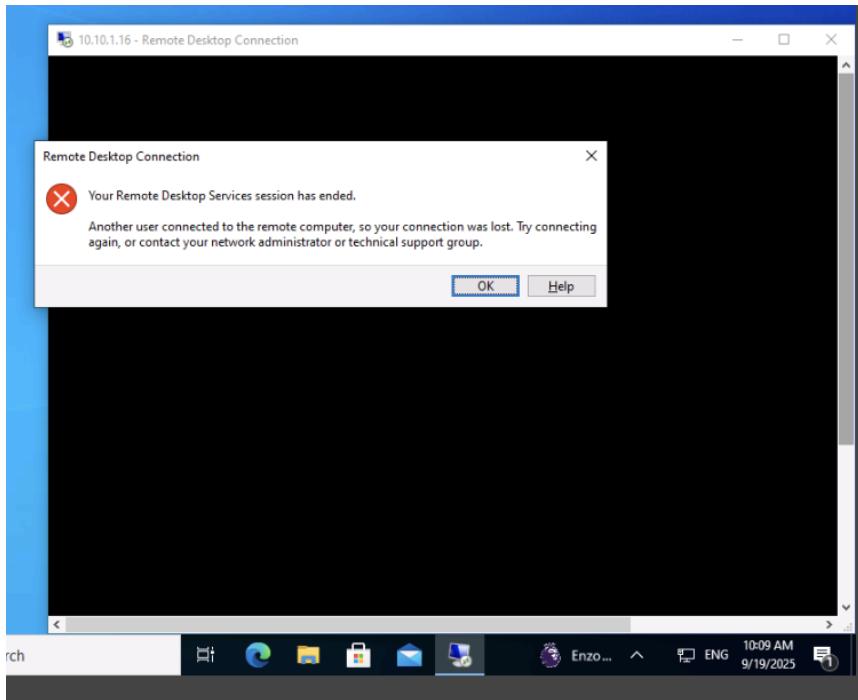
A host-based firewall is a software that makes the system or device secure. An example is the Windows firewall, which is inbuilt in the Windows platform. The Windows firewall developed by Microsoft Windows is an application that filters the incoming and outgoing Internet traffic and blocks the malicious program communicating to the individual endpoint. The Windows firewall (host-based) protects the individual endpoint over the network from various threats, viruses, and malware.

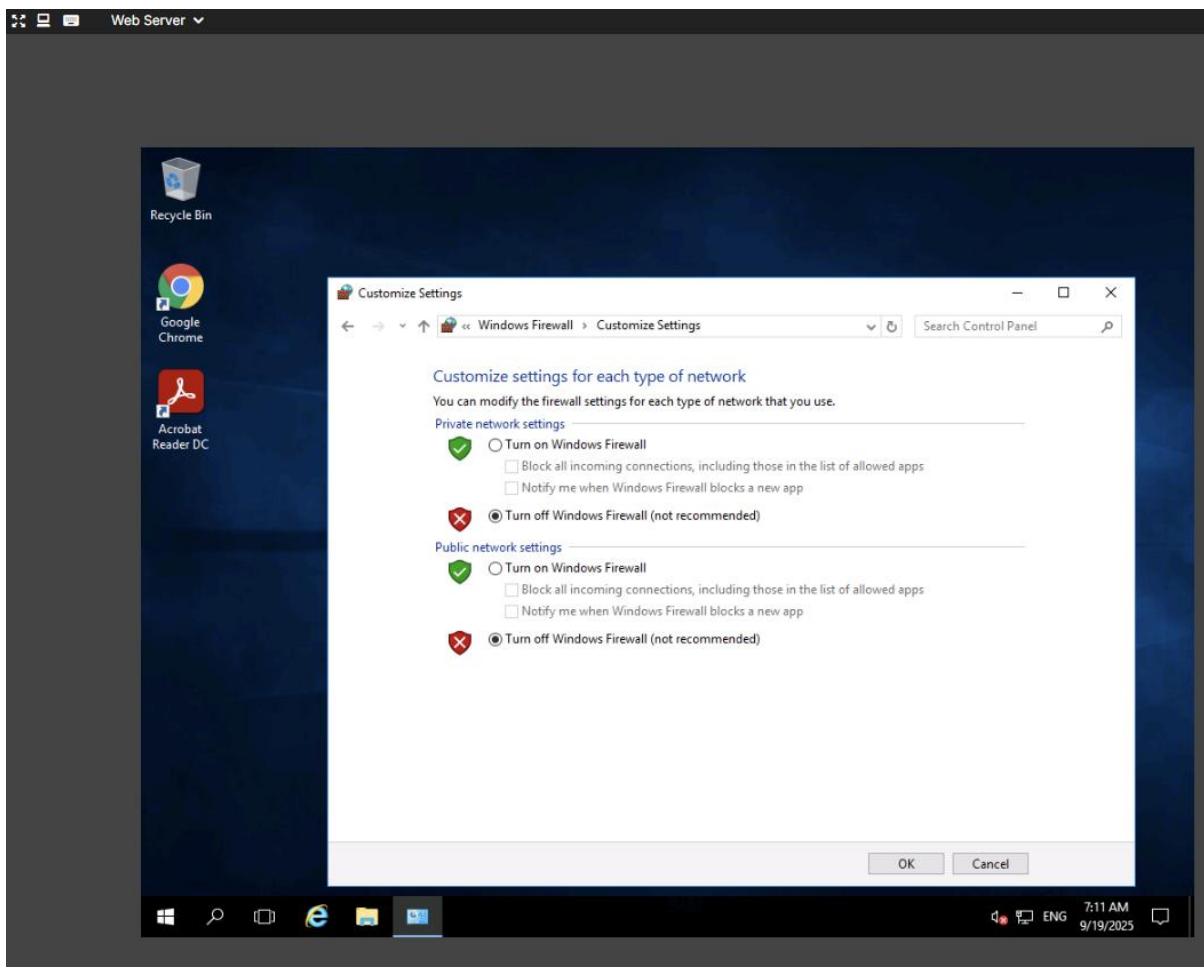


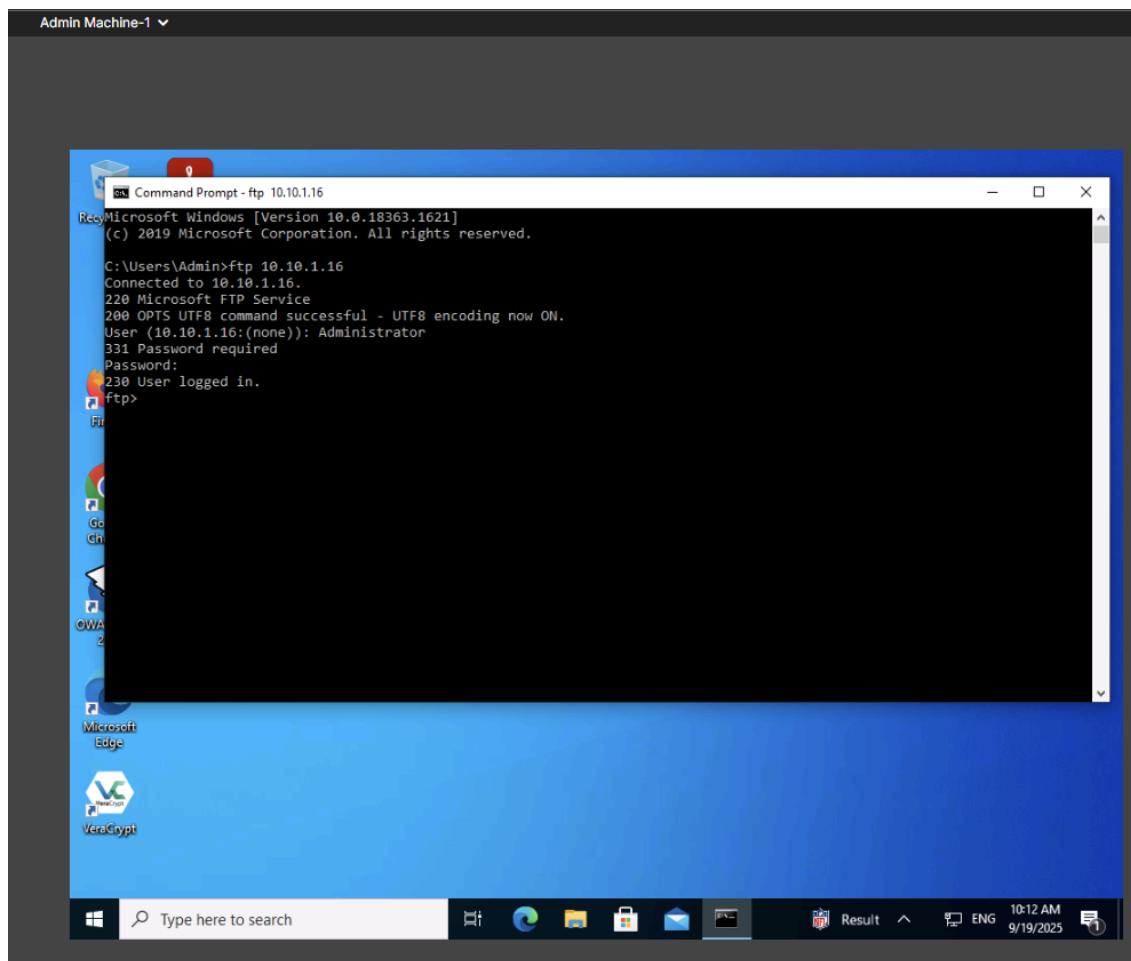


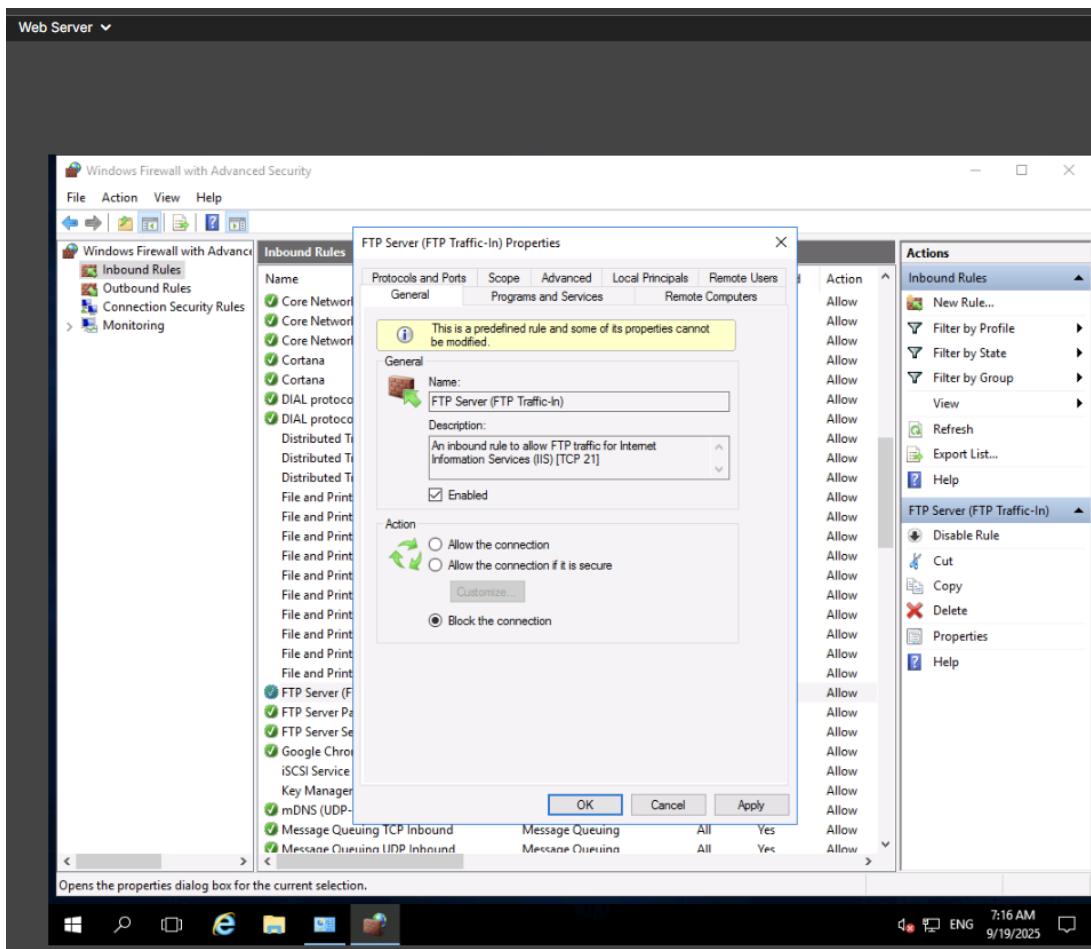


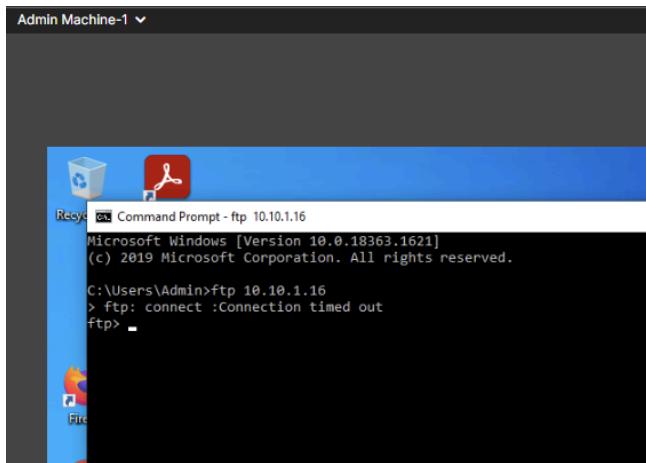
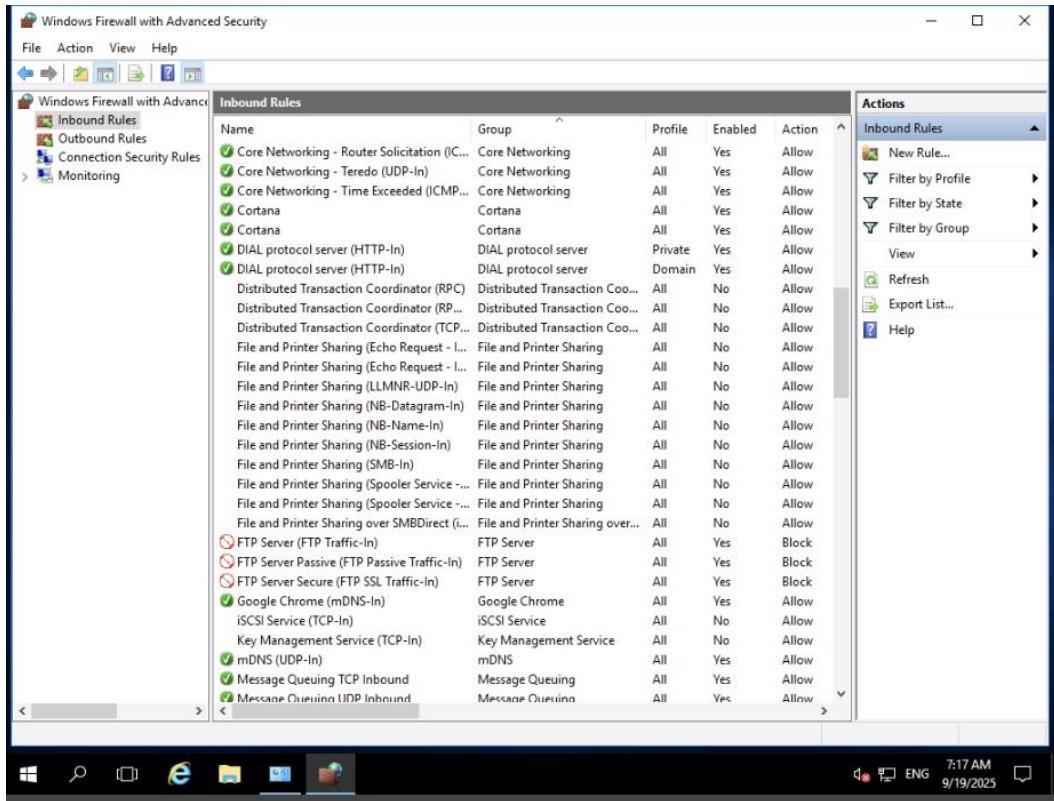












Exercise 3: Implementing Network-Based Firewall Functionality: Blocking Unwanted Website Access using pfSense Firewall

The pfSense firewall/router is the world's most trusted open-source network security solution software. A network defender can use the pfSense firewall to manage network security easily.

Lab Scenario

To prevent users from visiting malicious websites and to secure against phishing attacks, network defenders need to block known malicious websites and protect the network from various viruses and malware. As a security measure organizations to prevent employees from accessing unwanted websites for employees.

Lab Objectives

The lab will demonstrate how to use the pfSense firewall alias to block access to unwanted websites. If we implement one rule per host, the number of rules will be greater and more difficult to manage. Using an alias for multiple hosts requires the use of only one rule.

Overview of pfSense Firewall

pfSense is a free, open-source Operating System that functions like a firewall, intrusion detection system, and router. Firewall features are integrated into pfSense, and it contains basic firewall rules and firewall logs.

Aliases act as placeholders for real hosts, networks, or ports and help in reducing the number of changes required when the host, network, or port changes. The name of an alias can be used instead of specifying the host, network, or port for defining firewall rules.

Admin Machine-1 ▾

Rediff.com: News | Rediffmail | New Tab

rediff.com

Google Chrome www.rediff.com wants to Show notifications Allow Block

Enterprise Email Business Email rediffGURUS rediff-TV Sign in Create Account

NSE 25,327.05 -96.55 Enter company or MF

Advertisement

Ad

Research Best Business Systems

Find results for Business Accounting Systems

Yahoo Open

HOME REDIFF-TV NEWS BUSINESS MOVIES CRICKET SPORTS GET AHEAD

Sep 19, 2025 19:49:15

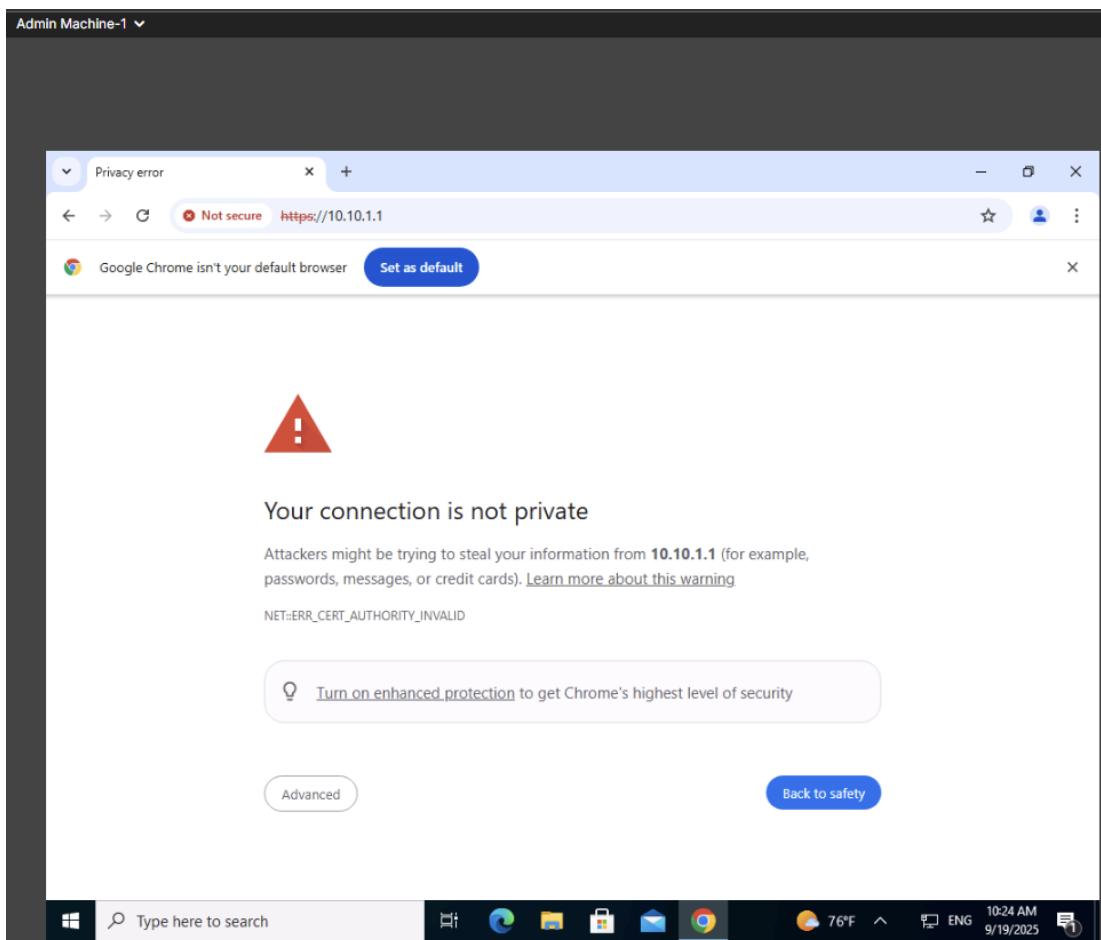
India bat first; Harshit, Arshdeep replace Bumrah and Varun

LIVE! Non-Hindus can take part in 'garba' if...: BJP MLA

Man to drag Rahul Gandhi to police for sharing phone numbers

Your trusted news site

76°F ENG 10:23 AM 9/19/2025



Admin Machine-1 ▾

pfSense.localdomain - Status: Not secure <https://10.10.1.1>

Google Chrome isn't your default browser [Set as default](#)

pfSense COMMUNITY EDITION [System](#) [Interfaces](#) [Firewall](#) [Services](#) [VPN](#) [Status](#) [Diagnostics](#) [Help](#)

Status / Dashboard [+](#) [?](#)

System Information

Name	pfSense.localdomain
User	admin@10.10.1.2 (Local Database)
System	Microsoft Azure Netgate Device ID: 8db618da9856c98da024
BIOS	Vendor: American Megatrends Inc. Version: 090008 Release Date: Fri Dec 7 2018
Version	2.4.5-RELEASE-p1 (amd64) built on Tue Jun 02 17:51:17 EDT 2020 FreeBSD 11.3-STABLE
The system is on the latest version.	
CPU Type	Intel(R) Xeon(R) Gold 6230R CPU @ 2.10GHz AES-NI CPU Crypto: Yes (inactive)
Kernel PTI	Disabled
MDS Mitigation	Inactive

Netgate Services And Support

Contract type: Community Support
Community Support Only

NETGATE AND pfSense COMMUNITY SUPPORT RESOURCES

If you purchased your pfSense gateway firewall appliance from Netgate and elected **Community Support** at the point of sale or installed pfSense on your own hardware, you have access to various community support resources. This includes the **NETGATE RESOURCE LIBRARY**.

You also may upgrade to a Netgate Global Technical Assistance Center (TAC) Support subscription. We're always on! Our team is staffed 24x7x365 and committed to delivering enterprise-class, worldwide support at a price point that is more than competitive when compared to others in our space.

[Upgrade Your Support](#) [Community Support Resources](#)

Type here to search Enzo... ENG 10:25 AM 9/19/2025

Admin Machine-1

pfSense.localdomain - Firewall: Not secure https://10.10.1.1/firewall_aliases_edit.php?tab=ip

Google Chrome isn't your default browser Set as default

pfSense COMMUNITY EDITION

System Interfaces Firewall Services VPN Status Diagnostics Help

Firewall / Aliases / Edit

Properties

Name:

The name of the alias may only consist of the characters "a-z, A-Z, 0-9 and _".

Description:

A description may be entered here for administrative reference (not parsed).

Type:

Host(s)

Hint: Enter as many hosts as desired. Hosts must be specified by their IP address or fully qualified domain name (FQDN). FQDN hostnames are periodically re-resolved and updated. If multiple IPs are returned by a DNS query, all are used. An IP range such as 192.168.1.1-192.168.1.10 or a small subnet such as 192.168.1.16/28 may also be entered and a list of individual IP addresses will be generated.

IP or FQDN: Address Description

Windows Start Type here to search Taskbar: Enzo... ENG 10:25 AM 9/19/2025

Admin Machine-1

```
Recycle Bin Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.18363.1621]
(c) 2019 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Admin>ping rediff.com

Pinging rediff.com [95.100.104.34] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 95.100.104.34: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=55

Ping statistics for 95.100.104.34:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 2ms, Maximum = 2ms, Average = 2ms

C:\Users\Admin>
```

Admin Machine-1

pfSense.localdomain - Firewall: Aliases / Edit

Properties

Name: BlockedWebsites
The name of the alias may only consist of the characters "a-z, A-Z, 0-9 and _".

Description: Restrict the access of unwanted websites
A description may be entered here for administrative reference (not parsed).

Type: Host(s)

Host(s)

Hint: Enter as many hosts as desired. Hosts must be specified by their IP address or fully qualified domain name (FQDN). FQDN hostnames are periodically re-resolved and updated. If multiple IPs are returned by a DNS query, all are used. An IP range such as 192.168.1.1-192.168.1.10 or a small subnet such as 192.168.1.16/28 may also be entered and a list of individual IP addresses will be generated.

IP or FQDN	Site URL	Delete
www.rediff.com		
84.53.185.208	Site IP Address	

Save Add Host

Type here to search

75°F ENG 10:40 AM 9/19/2025

pfSense.localdomain - Firewall

Not secure https://10.10.1.1/firewall_aliases.php?tab=ip

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pfSense COMMUNITY EDITION

Firewall / Aliases / IP

The changes have been applied successfully. The firewall rules are now reloading in the background. Monitor the filter reload progress.

IP Ports URLs All

Firewall Aliases IP

Name	Values	Description	Actions
BlockedWebsites	www.rediff.com, 84.53.185.208	Restrict the access of unwanted websites	

Add Import

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Type here to search

75°F 10:40 AM 9/19/2025

pfSense.localdomain - Firewall

Not secure https://10.10.1.1/firewall_rules.php?if=lan

Google Chrome isn't your default browser Set as default

pfSense COMMUNITY EDITION

Firewall / Rules / LAN

The firewall rule configuration has been changed.
The changes must be applied for them to take effect.

Apply Changes

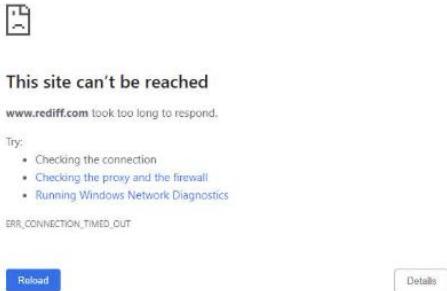
Floating WAN LAN

Rules (Drag to Change Order)

States	Protocol	Source	Port	Destination	Port	Gateway	Queue	Schedule	Description	Actions
✓ 0 / 2.40 MiB	*	*	*	LAN Address	443 80	*	*		Anti-Lockout Rule	
✗ 0 / 0 B	IPv4 TCP/UDP	*	*	BlockedWebsites	*	*	none		Restrict access to unwanted Websites	
✓ 15 / 3.22 GiB	IPv4 *	LAN net	*	*	*	*	none		Default allow LAN to any rule	
✓ 0 / 0 B	IPv6 *	LAN net	*	*	*	*	none		Default allow LAN IPv6 to any rule	

Type here to search

75°F 10:43 AM 9/19/2025



Exercise 4: Implementing Network-Based Firewall Functionality: Blocking Insecure Ports using pfSense Firewall

The pfSense firewall/router helps network defenders in monitoring and controlling the inbound and outbound traffic of the network connections.

Lab Scenario

To keep the computer resources of the organization secure, network defenders need to configure outbound traffic because outbound traffic leaves the network vulnerable to malware that targets organizational resources. These threats can be protected by using firewall rules. The pfSense firewall allows specific traffic on specific ports while blocking all other traffic.

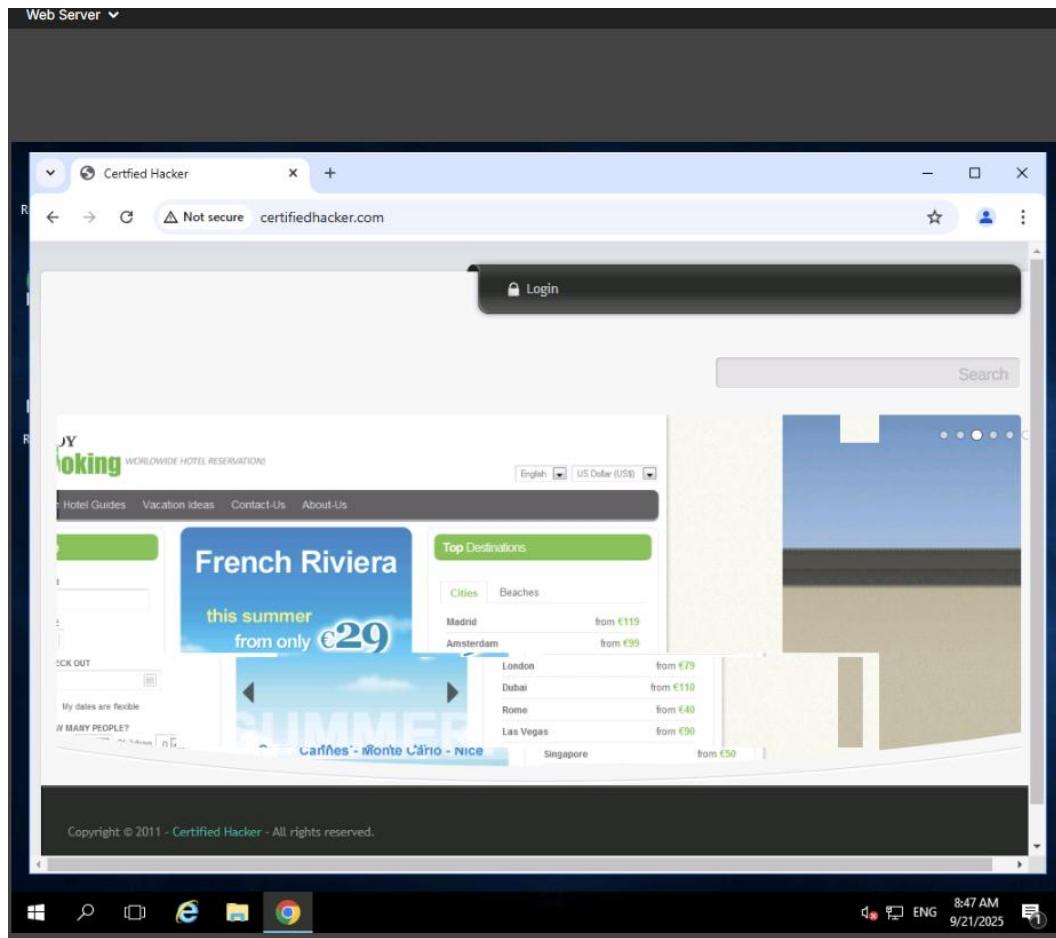
Lab Objectives

This lab will demonstrate how to block insecure ports using the pfSense firewall and protect endpoints within the network using the pfSense firewall.

Overview of Firewall Rules

Firewall rules can be created for either inbound or outbound traffic.

- An inbound firewall rule protects the network against incoming malicious traffic from the Internet or other network segments.
- An outbound firewall protects against outgoing traffic originating inside an enterprise network. Firewall rules can be configured to specify computers, users, programs, services, ports, and protocols.



Admin Machine-1 ▾

pfSense.localdomain - Status: D X +

Not secure https://10.10.1.1

Google Chrome isn't your default browser Set as default

pfSense COMMUNITY EDITION

System ▾ Interfaces ▾ Firewall ▾ Services ▾ VPN ▾ Status ▾ Diagnostics ▾ Help ▾

Status / Dashboard

System Information

Name	pfSense.localdomain
User	admin@10.10.1.2 (Local Database)
System	Microsoft Azure Netgate Device ID: 8db618da9856c98da024
BIOS	Vendor: American Megatrends Inc. Version: 090008 Release Date: Fri Dec 7 2018
Version	2.4.5-RELEASE-p1 (amd64) built on Tue Jun 02 17:51:17 EDT 2020 FreeBSD 11.3-STABLE
Obtaining update status	
CPU Type	Intel(R) Xeon(R) Gold 6230R CPU @ 2.10GHz AES-NI CPU Crypto: Yes (inactive)
Kernel PTI	Disabled
MDS Mitigation	Inactive

Netgate Services And Support

Contract type Community Support
Community Support Only

NETGATE AND pfSense COMMUNITY SUPPORT RESOURCES

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58°F ENG 11:49 AM 9/21/2025

Admin Machine-1 ▾

pfSense.localdomain - Firewall +

Not secure https://10.10.1.1/firewall_rules.php?if=lan

Google Chrome isn't your default browser Set as default

pfSense COMMUNITY EDITION

System ▾ Interfaces ▾ Firewall ▾ Services ▾ VPN ▾ Status ▾ Diagnostics ▾ Help ▾

Firewall / Rules / LAN

Floating WAN LAN

Rules (Drag to Change Order)

States	Protocol	Source	Port	Destination	Port	Gateway	Queue	Schedule	Description	Actions
✓ 4 /3.52 MIB	*	*	*	LAN Address	443 80	*	*		Anti-Lockout Rule	
✗ 0 /1016 B	IPv4 TCP/UDP	*	*	BlockedWebsites	*	*	none		Restrict access to unwanted Websites	
✗ 83 /3.30 GIB	IPv4 *	LAN net	*	*	*	*	none		Default allow LAN to any rule	
✓ 0 /0 B	IPv6 *	LAN net	*	*	*	*	none		Default allow LAN IPv6 to any rule	

Add Add Delete Save Separator

Type here to search

58°F 11:50 AM 9/21/2025 ENG

Admin Machine-1

pfSense.localdomain - Firewall Not secure https://10.10.1.1/firewall_rules_edit.php?if=lan&after=-1

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pfSense COMMUNITY EDITION

Firewall / Rules / Edit

Edit Firewall Rule

Action: Pass

Choose what to do with packets that match the criteria specified below.
Hint: the difference between block and reject is that with reject, a packet (TCP RST or ICMP port unreachable for UDP) is returned to the sender, whereas with block the packet is dropped silently. In either case, the original packet is discarded.

Disabled: Disable this rule
Set this option to disable this rule without removing it from the list.

Interface: LAN

Choose the interface from which packets must come to match this rule.

Address Family: IPv4

Select the Internet Protocol version this rule applies to.

Protocol: TCP

Choose which IP protocol this rule should match.

Source

Type here to search

58°F ENG 11:50 AM 9/21/2025

Admin Machine-1 ▾

pfSense.localdomain - Firewall https://10.10.1.1/firewall_rules.php?if=lan

Google Chrome isn't your default browser Set as default

Floating WAN LAN

Rules (Drag to Change Order)

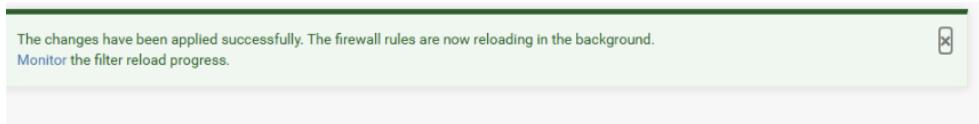
States	Protocol	Source	Port	Destination	Port	Gateway	Queue	Schedule	Description	Actions
✓ 3 / 4.71 MiB	*	*	*	LAN Address	443 80	*	*		Anti-Lockout Rule	
✗ 0 / 0 B	IPv4 TCP/UDP	*	*	*	80 (HTTP)	*	none		Rule for Rejecting any website using http (80) port	
✗ 0 / 2 KiB	IPv4 TCP/UDP	*	*	BlockedWebsites	*	*	none		Restrict access to unwanted Websites	
✗ 30 / 3.31 GiB	IPv4 * net	LAN	*	*	*	*	none		Default allow LAN to any rule	
✓ 0 / 0 B	IPv6 *	LAN net	*	*	*	*	none		Default allow LAN IPv6 to any rule	

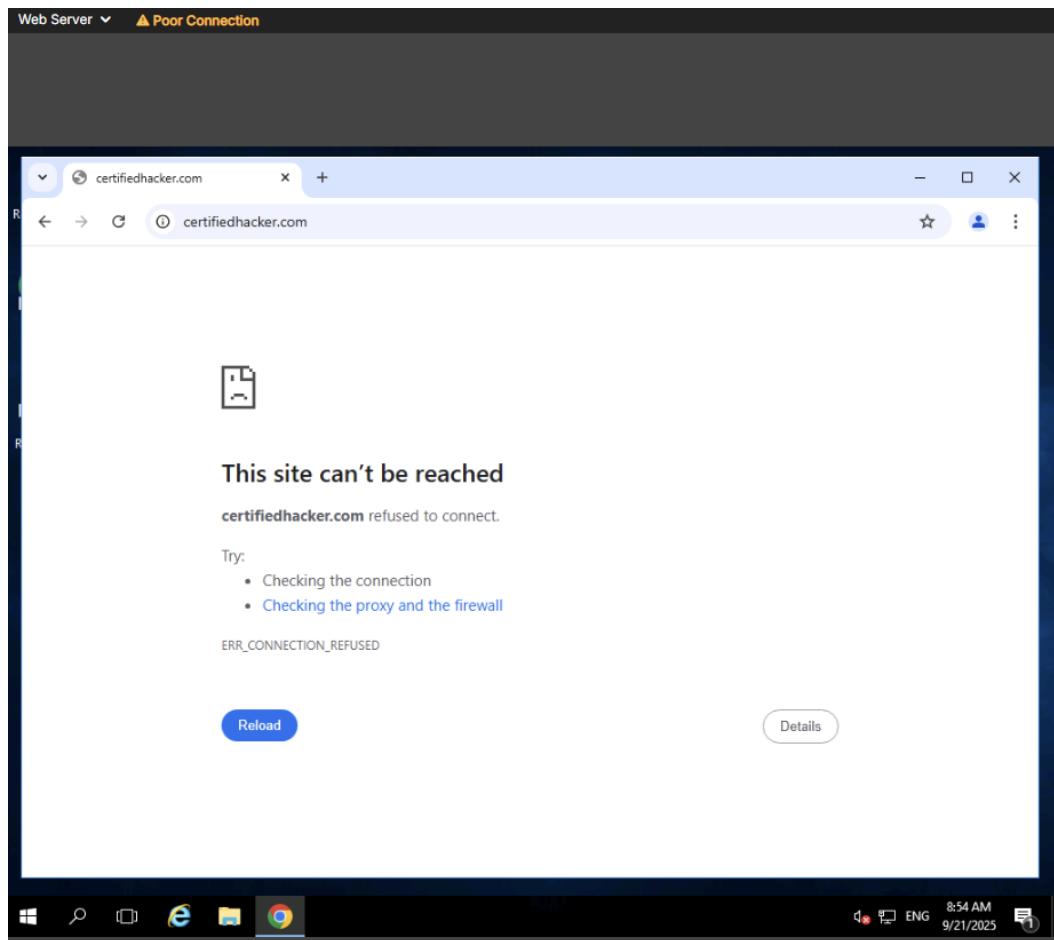
Add Add Delete Save Separator

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Type here to search

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Admin Machine-1

pfSense.localdomain - Firewall

Not secure https://10.10.1.1/firewall_rules.php?if=lan

Google Chrome isn't your default browser Set as default

pfSense COMMUNITY EDITION

System Interfaces Firewall Services VPN Status Diagnostics Help

Firewall / Rules / LAN

The changes have been applied successfully. The firewall rules are now reloading in the background. Monitor the filter reload progress.

Floating WAN LAN

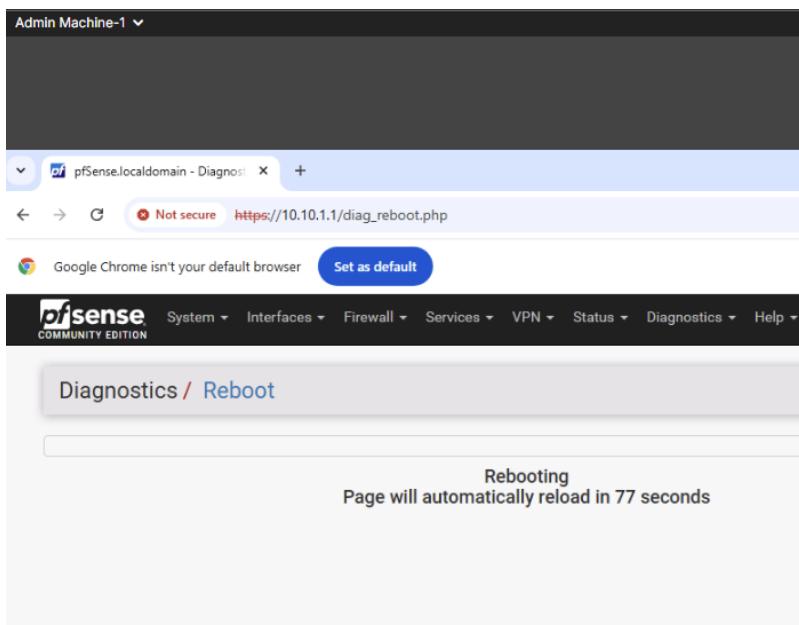
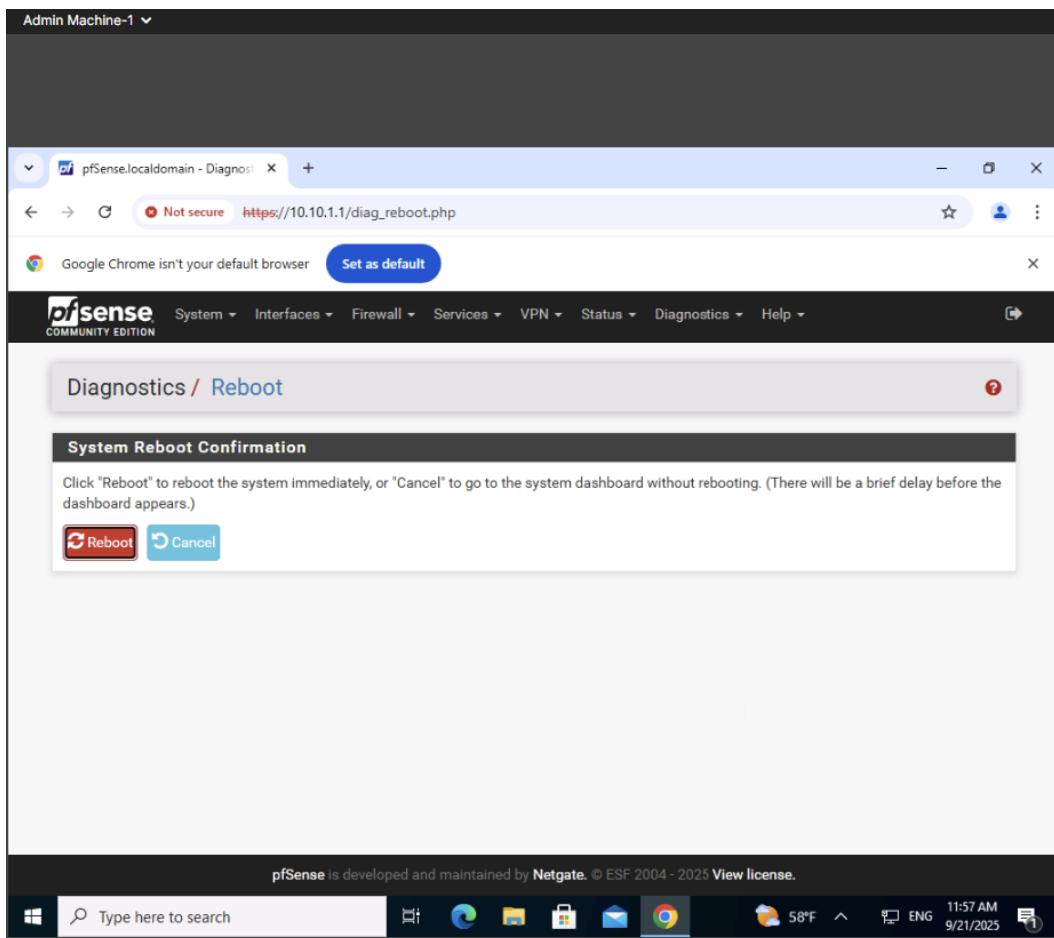
Rules (Drag to Change Order)

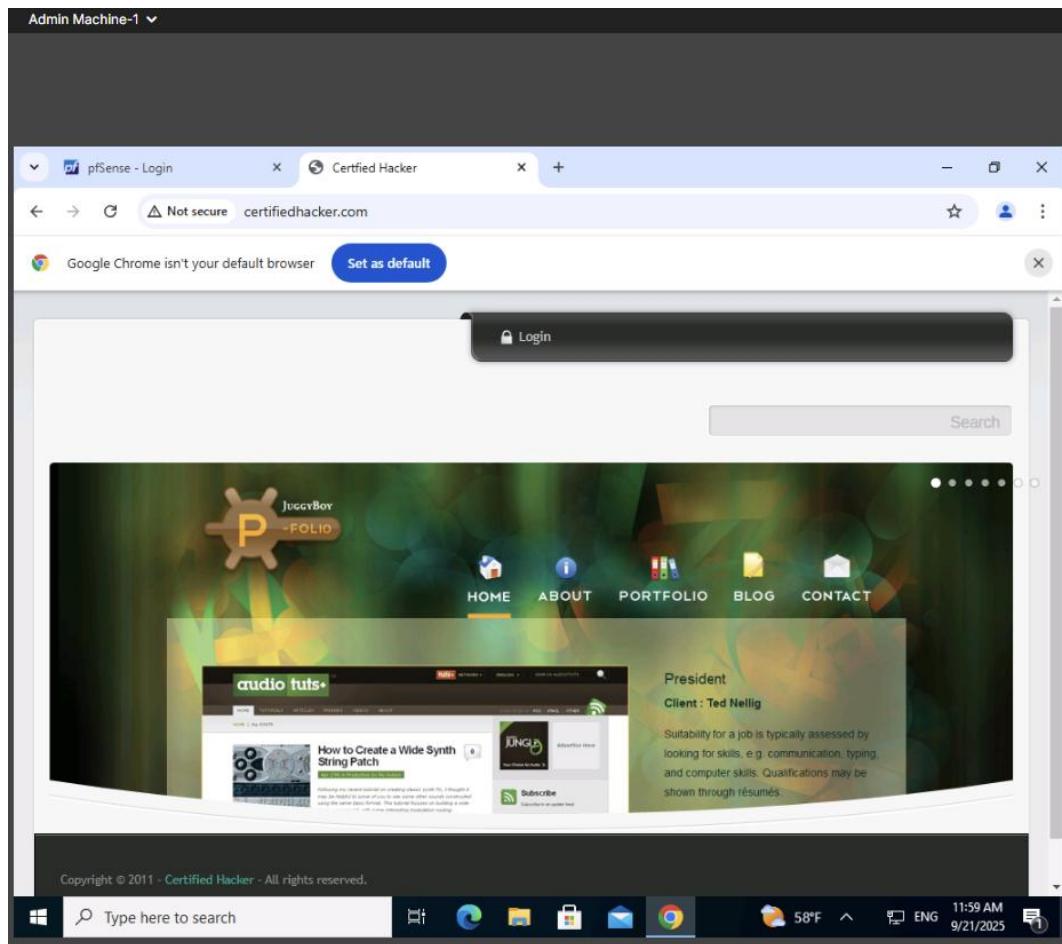
	States	Protocol	Source	Port	Destination	Port	Gateway	Queue	Schedule	Description	Actions
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4 /5.90 MiB	*	*	*	LAN Address	443	*	*		Anti-Lockout Rule	
<input type="checkbox"/>	38 /3.34 GiB	IPv4	*	LAN net	*	*	*	*	none	Default allow LAN to any rule	
<input type="checkbox"/>	0 /0 B	IPv6	*	LAN net	*	*	*	*	none	Default allow LAN IPv6 to any rule	

Add Add Delete Save Separator

Type here to search

58°F ENG 11:56 AM 9/21/2025





Admin Machine-1 ▾

The screenshot shows a browser window titled "pfSense.localdomain - Firewall" with the URL https://10.10.1.1/firewall_schedule.php. The page is titled "Firewall / Schedules". A table header for "Schedules" is visible, with columns for "Name", "Range: Date / Times / Name", "Description", and "Actions". A green "Add" button is located at the bottom right of the table area. The pfSense logo is in the top left corner of the page content. At the bottom of the browser window, there is a message: "Google Chrome isn't your default browser Set as default". The operating system taskbar at the bottom of the screen includes icons for Start, Search, File Explorer, Edge, File History, Mail, Google Chrome, Task View, Weather (58°F), Language (ENG), Clock (12:01 PM), Date (9/21/2025), and a battery icon.

Admin Machine-1 ▾

pfSense.localdomain - Firewall X +

Not secure https://10.10.1.1/firewall_schedule_edit.php

Google Chrome isn't your default browser Set as default

pfSense COMMUNITY EDITION

System ▾ Interfaces ▾ Firewall ▾ Services ▾ VPN ▾ Status ▾ Diagnostics ▾ Help ▾

Firewall / Schedules / Edit

Schedule Information

Schedule Name: WorkingHours
The name of the schedule may only consist of the characters "a-z, A-Z, 0-9 and _".

Description: NormalWorkingHours
A description may be entered here for administrative reference (not parsed).

Month: September_25

Date: September_2025

Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

Type here to search

58°F 12:02 PM 9/21/2025

Admin Machine-1 ▾

pfSense.localdomain - Firewall: https://10.10.1.1/firewall_schedule.php

Not secure https://10.10.1.1/firewall_schedule.php

Google Chrome isn't your default browser Set as default

pfSense COMMUNITY EDITION

Firewall / Schedules

Schedules

Name	Range: Date / Times / Name	Description	Actions
WorkingHours	September 30 / 1:15-23:59 / Work day	NormalWorkingHours	

ⓘ Indicates that the schedule is currently active.

Add

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Type here to search

58°F 12:03 PM 9/21/2025



Admin Machine-1

pfSense.localdomain - Firewall

Not secure http://10.10.1.1/firewall_rules_edit.php?if=lan&after=-1

Google Chrome isn't your default browser Set as default

pfSense COMMUNITY EDITION

System ▾ Interfaces ▾ Firewall ▾ Services ▾ VPN ▾ Status ▾ Diagnostics ▾ Help ▾

Firewall / Rules / Edit

Edit Firewall Rule

Action: Reject

Choose what to do with packets that match the criteria specified below.
Hint: the difference between block and reject is that with reject, a packet (TCP RST or ICMP port unreachable for UDP) is returned to the sender, whereas with block the packet is dropped silently. In either case, the original packet is discarded.

Disabled: Disable this rule
Set this option to disable this rule without removing it from the list.

Interface: LAN

Address Family: IPv4

Protocol: TCP/UDP

Admin Machine-1 ▾

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "pfSense.localdomain - Firewall". The URL is https://10.10.1.1/firewall_rules_edit.php?if=lan&after=-1. A message at the top says "Google Chrome isn't your default browser" with a "Set as default" button. The main form contains the following fields:

- State type:** Keep (selected)
- No XMLRPC Sync:** Prevent the rule on Master from automatically syncing to other CARP members (unchecked)
- VLAN Prio:** none
- VLAN Prio Set:** none
- Schedule:** WorkingHours (selected)
- Gateway:** Default
- In / Out pipe:** none

Below the form is a taskbar with icons for File Explorer, Edge, File, Mail, and Google Chrome, along with system status information: 58°F, ENG, 9/21/2025, 12:07 PM.

The screenshot shows the "Firewall / Rules / LAN" configuration page. A message at the top states: "The changes have been applied successfully. The firewall rules are now reloading in the background. Monitor the filter reload progress." Below this, there are tabs for Floating, WAN, and LAN (selected). A header bar says "Rules (Drag to Change Order)".



This site can't be reached

certifiedhacker.com refused to connect.

Try:

- Checking the connection
- Checking the proxy and the firewall

ERR_CONNECTION_REFUSED

[Reload](#)

[Details](#)

Exercise 5: Implementing Host-Based IDS Functionality using Wazuh HIDS

Host Intrusion Detection is a requirement for today's networks. Host-based Intrusion Detection Systems (HIDS) detect the events on the server and generate alerts. Attacks and threats can be monitored easily because the full communication stream can be inspected using HIDS.

Lab Scenario

Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS) help monitor network activity. HIDS enables a network defender to monitor the network traffic for malicious activity or policy violations. Using Wazuh enables network defenders to perform continuous monitoring and respond to advanced threats.

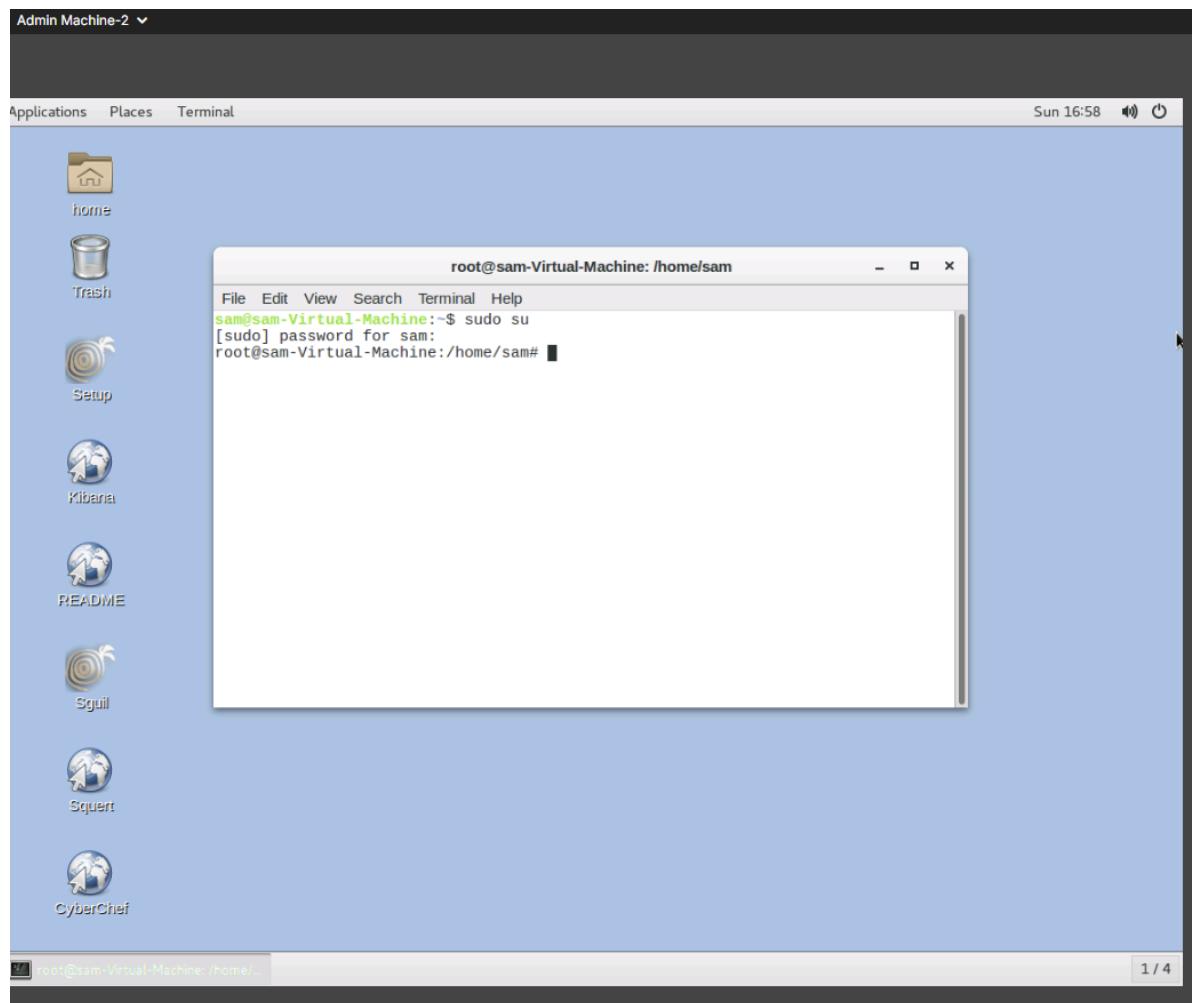
Lab Objectives

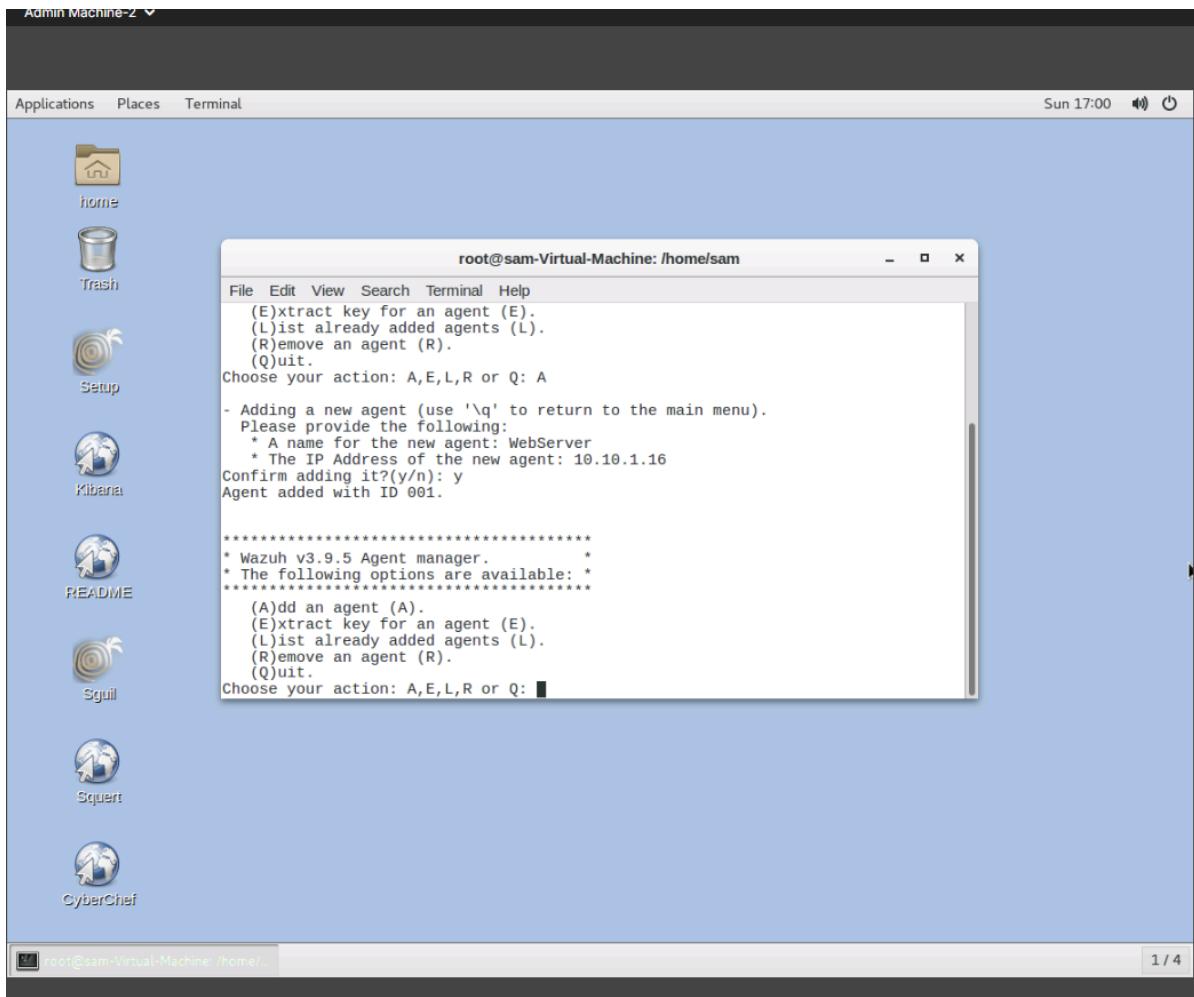
This lab will demonstrate the use of Wazuh HIDS and agent to capture network traffic and show how to monitor the captured traffic for malicious activities. In this lab, you will learn:

- Installing and configuring Wazuh HIDS and Wazuh agent
- Monitoring network traffic for malicious activity using Sguil

Overview of the Lab

Wazuh (OSSEC) is an open-source HIDS. The Wazuh agent runs at a host-level, combining anomaly and signature-based technologies to detect intrusions or software misuse. It can also be used to monitor user activities, assess system configuration, and detect vulnerabilities. Sguil is an open-source interface for network security monitoring and event-driven analysis of IDS alerts (Snort and Barnyard). It consists of an intuitive GUI for accessing real-time events, session data, and network traffic capture.





```
Applications Places Terminal Sun 17:02 🔍 ⚡
root@sam-Virtual-Machine: /home/sam
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
Please provide the following:
  * A name for the new agent: WebServer
  * The IP Address of the new agent: 10.10.1.16
Confirm adding it?(y/n): y
Agent added with ID 001.

*****
* Wazuh v3.9.5 Agent manager. *
* The following options are available: *
*****
(A)dd an agent (A).
(E)xtract key for an agent (E).
(L)ist already added agents (L).
(R)emove an agent (R).
(Q)uit.
Choose your action: A,E,L,R or Q: E

Available agents:
ID: 001, Name: WebServer, IP: 10.10.1.16
Provide the ID of the agent to extract the key (or '\q' to quit): Q
** Invalid ID 'Q' given. ID is not present.
Provide the ID of the agent to extract the key (or '\q' to quit): \q

*****
* Wazuh v3.9.5 Agent manager. *
* The following options are available: *
*****
(A)dd an agent (A).
(E)xtract key for an agent (E).
(L)ist already added agents (L).
(R)emove an agent (R).
(Q)uit.
Choose your action: A,E,L,R or Q: E

Available agents:
ID: 001, Name: WebServer, IP: 10.10.1.16
Provide the ID of the agent to extract the key (or '\q' to quit): 001
Agent key information for '001' is:
MDAxIFd1Y1NlcnZlciAxMC4xMC4xLjE2IDQ5NTlkM2M1NGI5ZTVkNDg5YzQ5MWJmMDJhN2NmM2I5NzI3Zj1mZGRjOGQ3YTgyM2YyNz11YTg1ZTAzNmUzYTQ=
** Press ENTER to return to the main menu.

[ 1 / 4 ]
```

Applications Places gedit

Sun 17:04

root@sam-Virtual-Machine: /home/sam

File sam@sam-Virtual-Machine: ~

{ File Edit View Search Terminal Help

(sam@sam-Virtual-Machine:~\$ sudo gedit key.txt

[sudo] password for sam:

Choo

(gedit:12591): Gtk-WARNING: **: Calling `gtk_im_context_set_focused` from another thread failed. Ensure your application is using the main thread for all GTK+ I/O operations.

Available DBus.Error.ServiceUnknown by any .service files

Prov

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Choo

Avai

Id. vvv, NAME. wazuhserver,

Provide the ID of the agent to

Agent key information for '00

MDAxIFd1YlNlcniAxMC4xMC4xL

** Press ENTER to return to t

Q

* Wazuh v3.9.5 Agent manager.

* The following options are available:

(A)dd an agent (A).

(E)xtract key for an agent

(L)ist already added agent

(R)emove an agent (R).

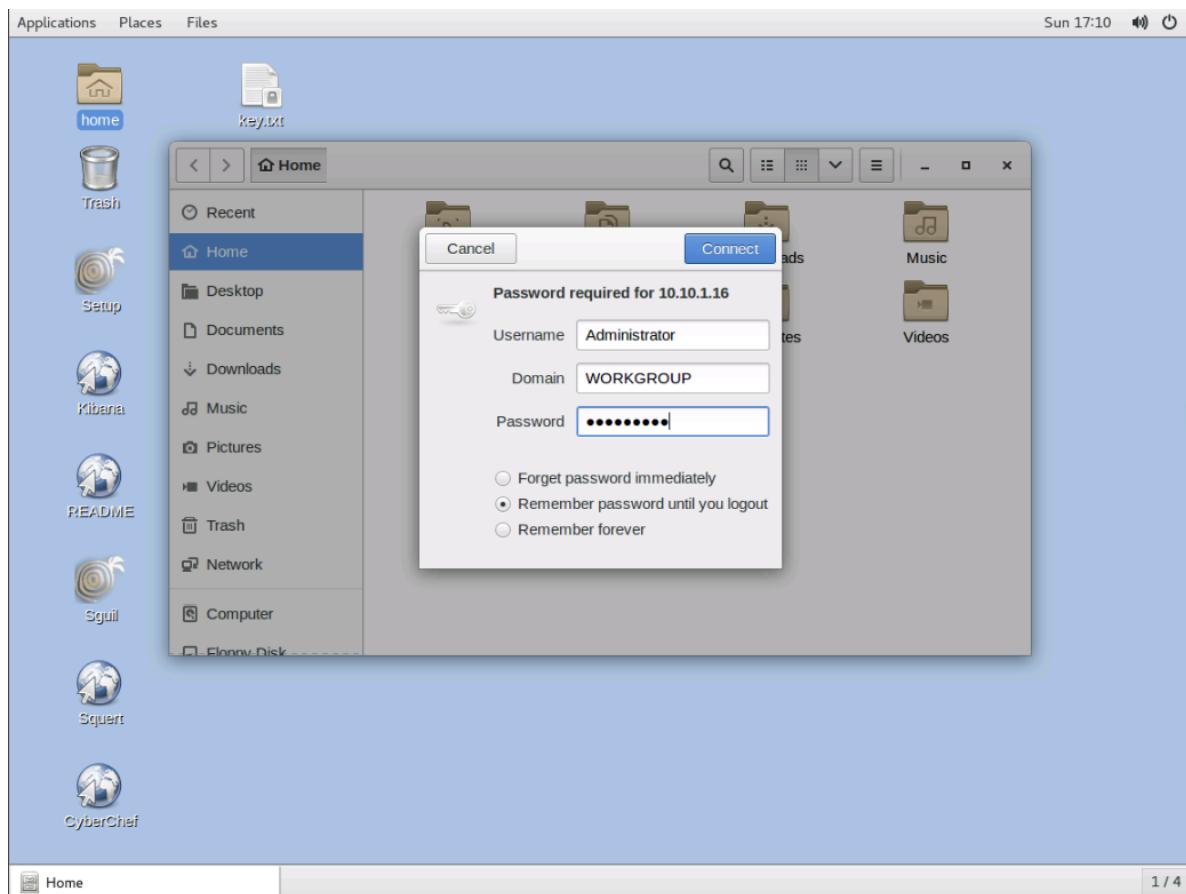
(Q)uit.

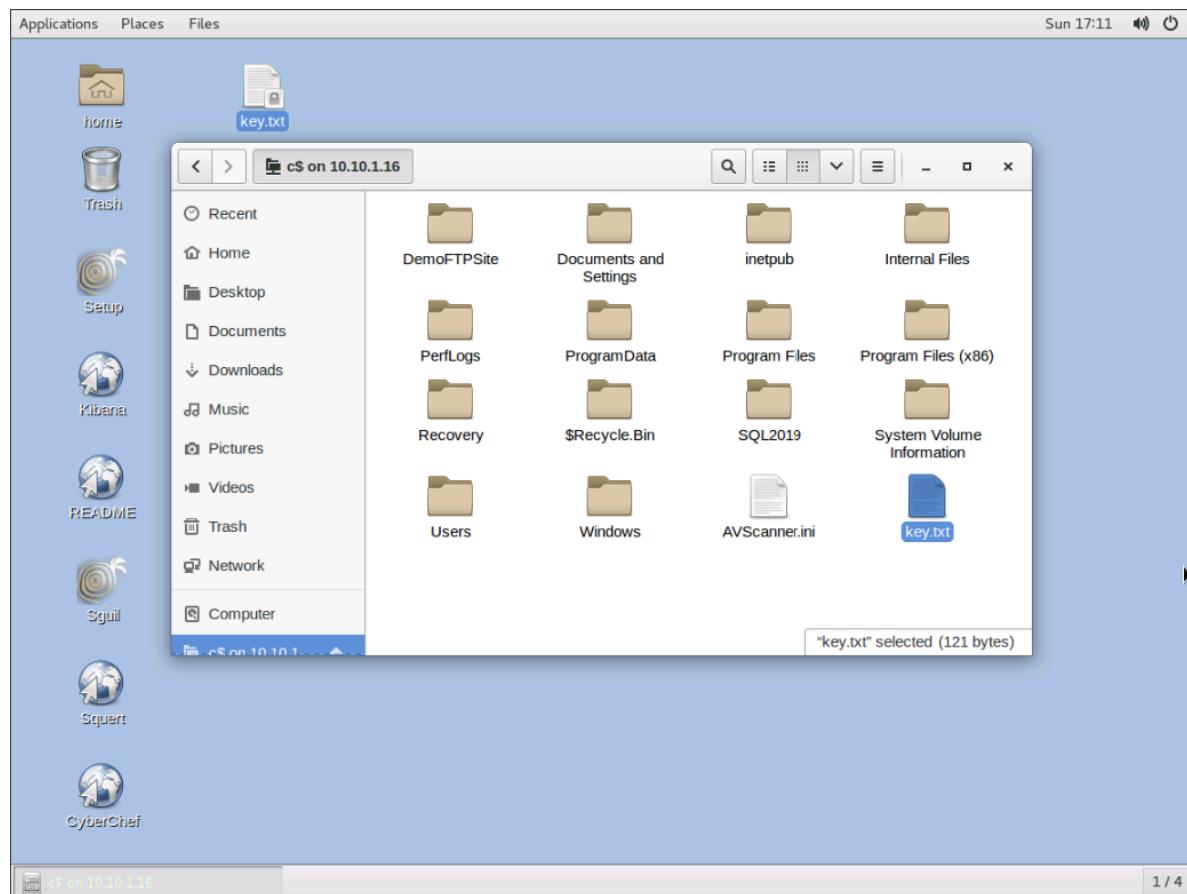
Choose your action: A,E,L,R o

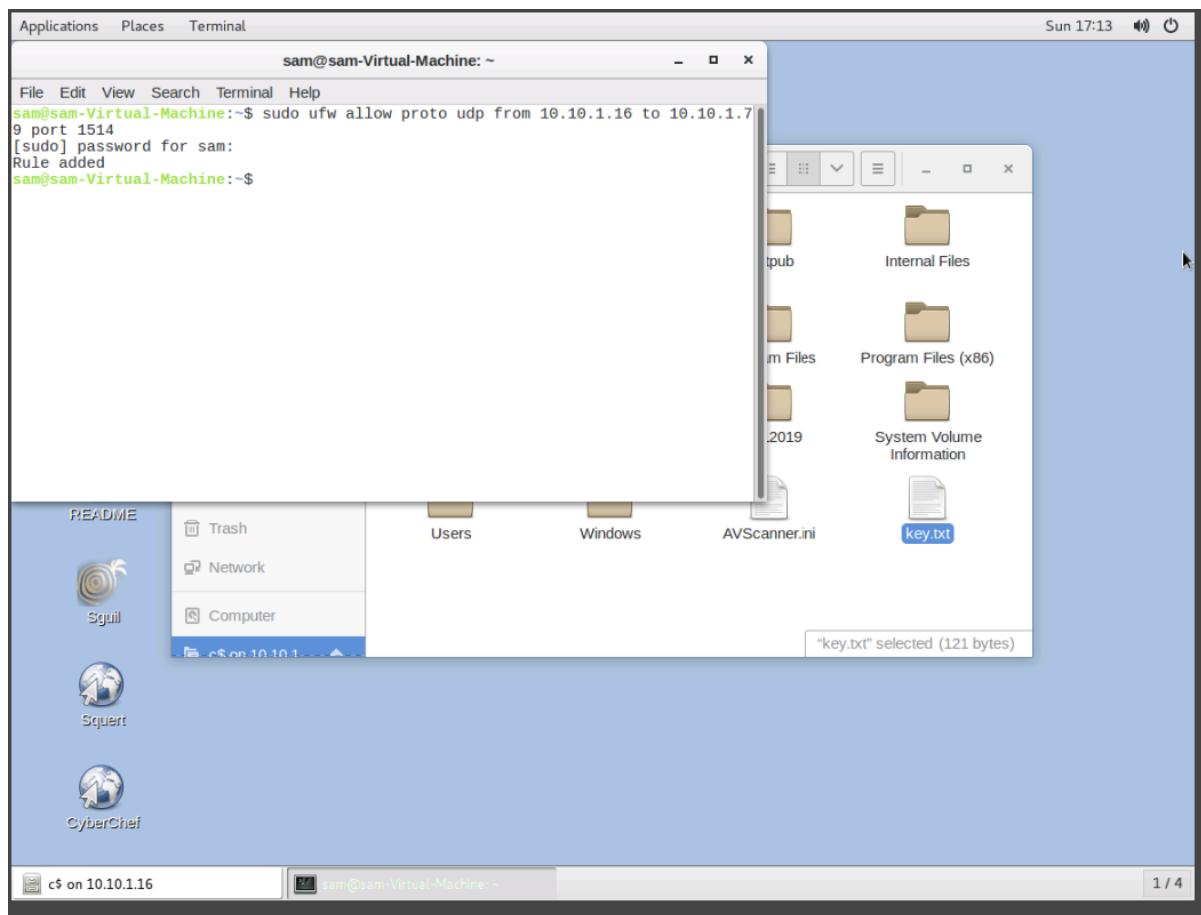
Plain Text Tab Width: 8 Ln 1, Col 121 INS

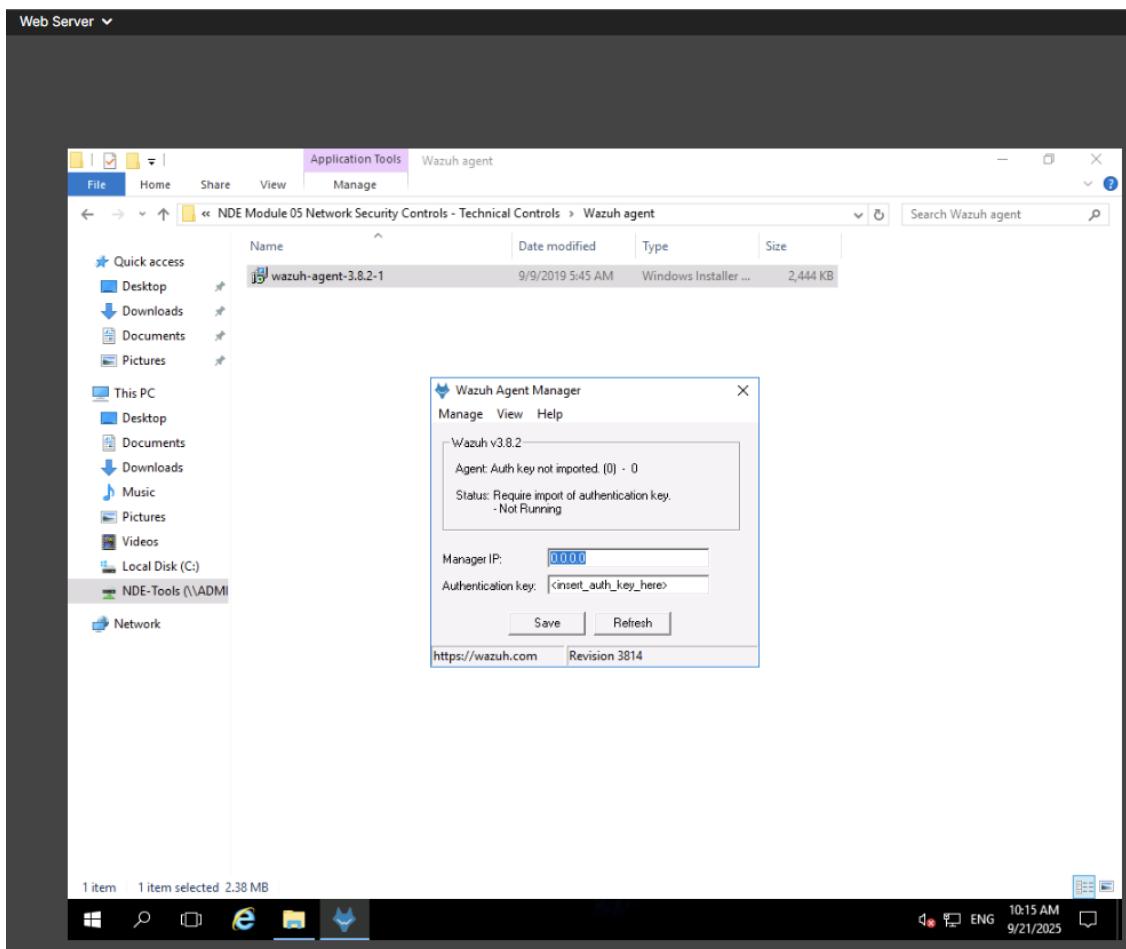
1 / 4

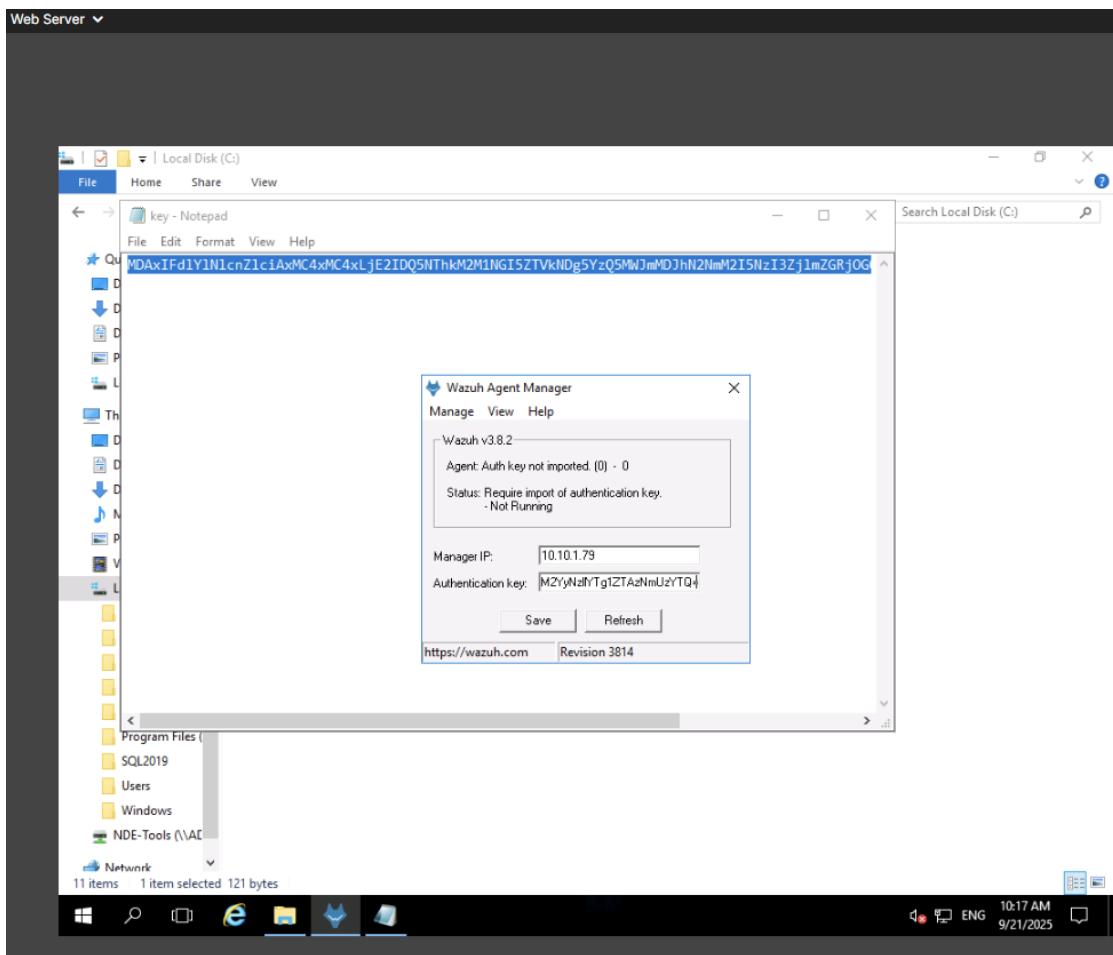
root@sam-Virtual-Machine: /home/... sam@sam-Virtual-Machine: ~ key.txt (~) - gedit

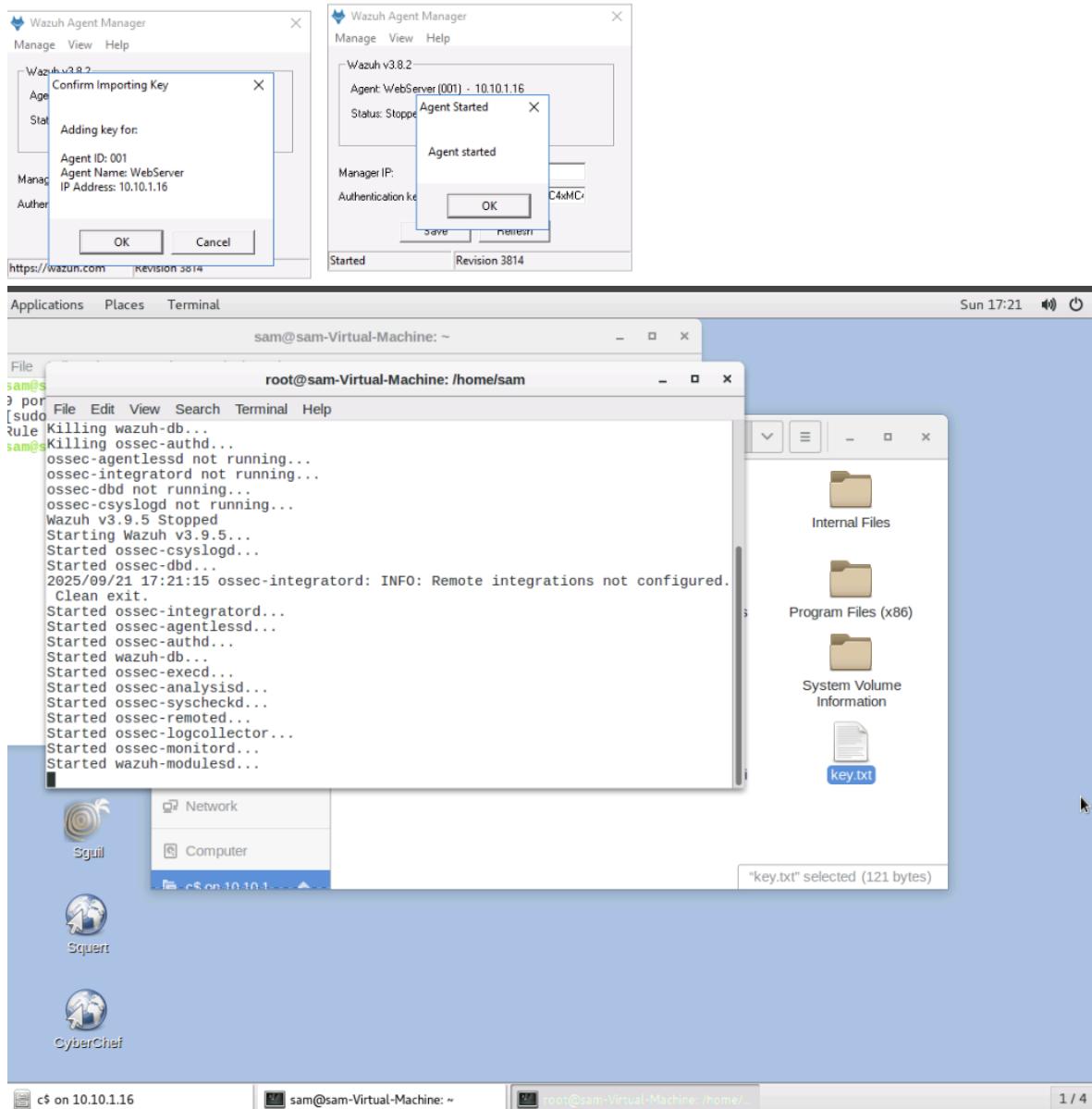


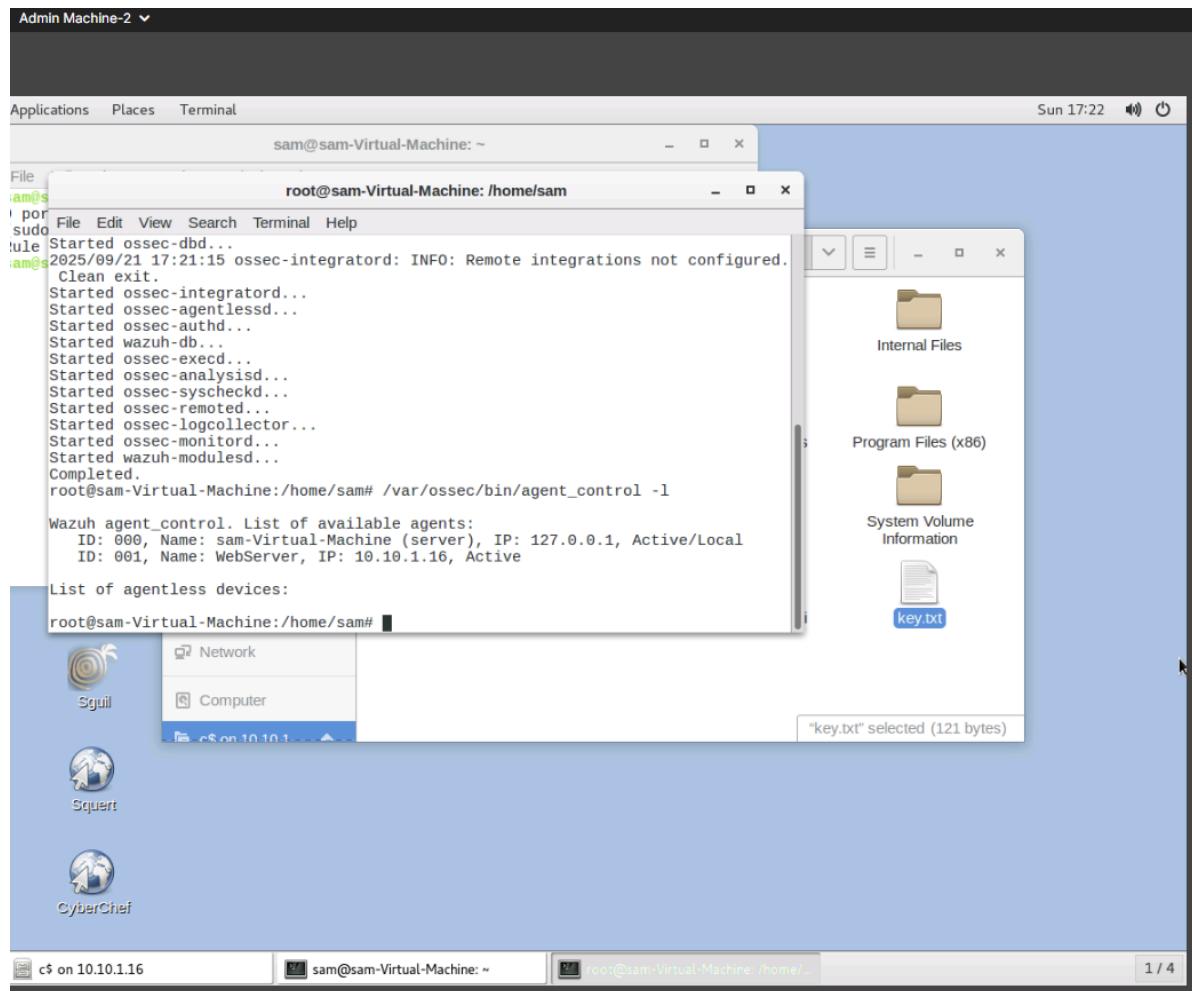


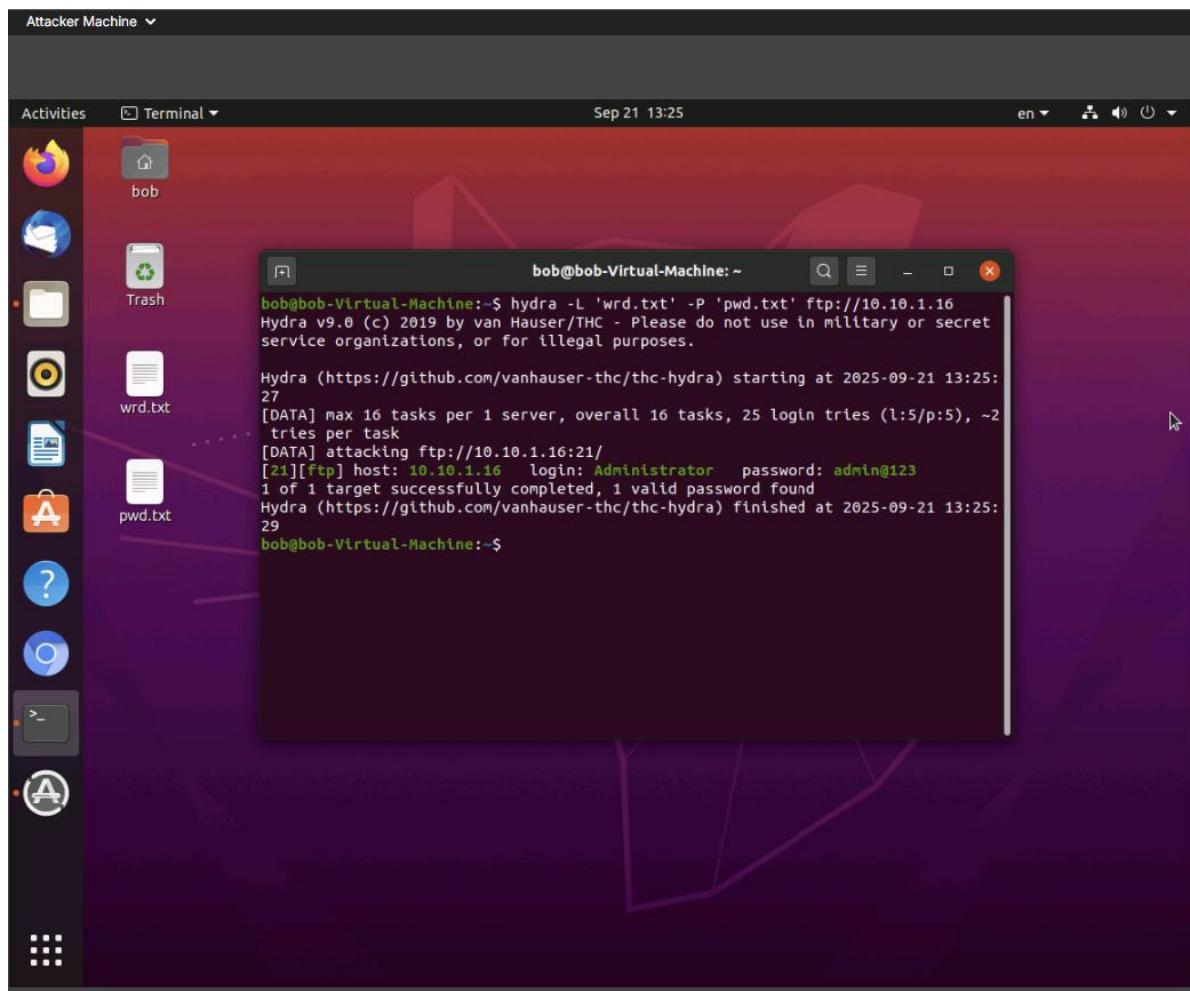


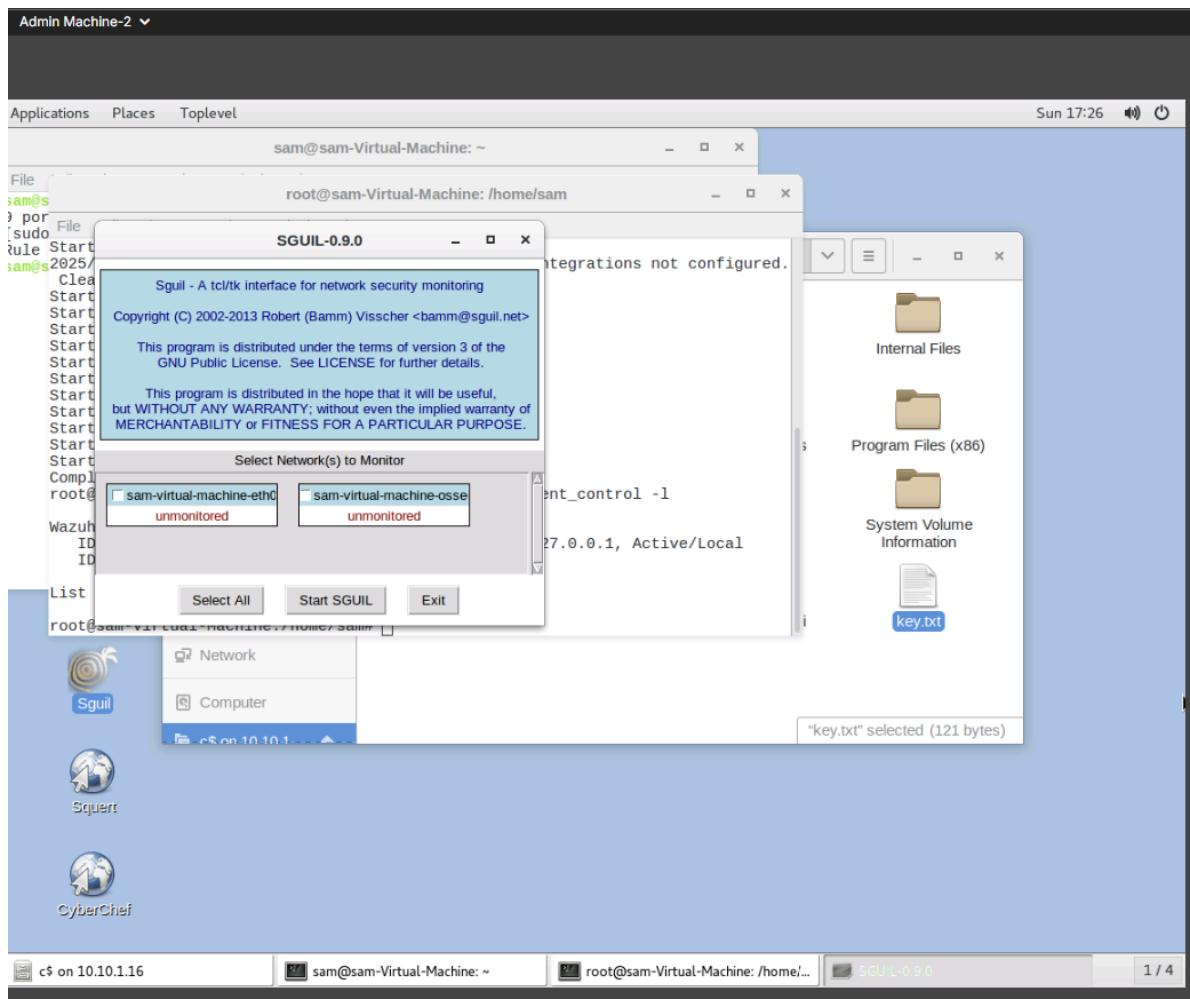












Admin Machine-2 ▾

SgUIL-0.9.0 - Connected To localhost

SgUIL-0.9.0 - Connected To localhost

File Query Reports Sound: Off ServerName: localhost UserName: martin UserID: 2 2025-09-21 17:27:47 GMT

RealTime Events Escalated Events

ST	CNT	Sensor	Alert ID	Date/Time	Src IP	SPort	Dst IP	DPort	Pr	Event Message
RT	58	sam-virtu...	1.1	2020-08-13 06:58:56	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0	[OSSEC]	Integrity checksum changed.
RT	3	sam-virtu...	1.7	2020-08-13 06:59:00	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0	[OSSEC]	Interface entered in promiscuous(sniffing)...
RT	11	sam-virtu...	1.10	2020-08-13 06:59:23	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0	[OSSEC]	Host-based anomaly detection event (root...)
RT	8	sam-virtu...	1.11	2020-08-13 06:59:30	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0	[OSSEC]	New group added to the system
RT	7	sam-virtu...	1.12	2020-08-13 06:59:32	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0	[OSSEC]	New user added to the system
RT	7	sam-virtu...	1.25	2020-08-13 07:04:06	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0	[OSSEC]	Listened ports status (netstat) changed (...)
RT	1	sam-virtu...	1.26	2020-08-13 07:08:06	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0	[OSSEC]	Received 0 packets in designated time in...
RT	2	sam-virtu...	3.1	2020-08-13 10:46:31	10.10.10.79	10.10.10.1	1	GPL ICMP_	INFO PING *NIX	
RT	293	sam-virtu...	1.30	2021-05-28 06:01:00	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0	[OSSEC]	File added to the system.
RT	3	sam-virtu...	3.3	2021-05-28 11:30:30	10.10.1.79	10.10.1.11	1	GPL ICMP_	INFO PING *NIX	
RT	1	sam-virtu...	1.380	2025-09-21 17:19:31	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	[OSSEC]	PAM: User login failed.	
RT	1	sam-virtu...	1.381	2025-09-21 17:19:31	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	[OSSEC]	unix_chkpwd: Password check failed.	
RT	1	sam-virtu...	1.391	2025-09-21 17:23:46	0.0.0.0	10.10.1.16	10.10.1.16	[OSSEC]	Windows error event.	
RT	24	sam-virtu...	1.392	2025-09-21 17:25:29	0.0.0.0	10.10.1.16	10.10.1.16	[OSSEC]	Logon Failure - Unknown user or bad pas...	

IP Resolution Agent Status Snort Statistics System Msgs Us

Reverse DNS Enable External DNS

Src IP: Src Name: Dst IP: Dst Name:

Whois Query: • None Src IP Dst IP

Source IP Dest IP Ver HL TOS len ID Flags Offset TTL ChkSum

TCP Source Dest R R R C S S Y I Port Port 1 0 G K H T N N Seq # Ack # Offset Res Window Urp ChkSum

DATA

Search Packet Payload Hex Text NoCase

c\$ on 10.10.1.16 sam@sam-Virtual-Machine: ~ root@sam-Virtual-Machine: /home/... SgUIL-0.9.0 - Connected To local... 1 / 4

The screenshot shows the SGUIL-0.9.0 interface connected to localhost. The main window displays a table of real-time events with columns for ST, CNT, Sensor, Alert ID, Date/Time, Src IP, Sport, Dst IP, DPort, Pr, and Event Message. The table lists various alerts, mostly from the OSSEC sensor, including integrity checksum changes, host-based anomalies, new group and user additions, and logon failures. Below the table, there's a section for System Msgs with fields for Src IP, Src Name, Dst IP, and Dst Name, and a Whois Query dropdown. A detailed event message is shown in a scrollable pane, detailing a Windows security audit event for a failed logon attempt.

ST	CNT	Sensor	Alert ID	Date/Time	Src IP	Sport	Dst IP	DPort	Pr	Event Message
RT	58	sam-virtu...	1.1	2020-08-13 06:58:56	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0	[OSSEC]	Integrity checksum changed.
RT	3	sam-virtu...	1.7	2020-08-13 06:59:00	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0	[OSSEC]	Interface entered in promiscuous(sniffing)...
RT	11	sam-virtu...	1.10	2020-08-13 06:59:23	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0	[OSSEC]	Host-based anomaly detection event (ro...
RT	8	sam-virtu...	1.11	2020-08-13 06:59:30	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0	[OSSEC]	New group added to the system
RT	7	sam-virtu...	1.12	2020-08-13 06:59:32	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0	[OSSEC]	New user added to the system
RT	7	sam-virtu...	1.25	2020-08-13 07:04:06	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0	[OSSEC]	Listened ports status (netstat) changed (...)
RT	1	sam-virtu...	1.26	2020-08-13 07:08:06	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0	[OSSEC]	Received 0 packets in designated time in...
RT	2	sam-virtu...	3.1	2020-08-13 10:46:31	10.10.10.79	10.10.10.1	1	GPL ICMP_INFO PING *NIX		
RT	293	sam-virtu...	1.30	2021-05-28 06:01:00	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0	[OSSEC]	File added to the system.
RT	3	sam-virtu...	3.3	2021-05-28 11:30:30	10.10.1.79	10.10.1.11	1	GPL ICMP_INFO PING *NIX		
RT	1	sam-virtu...	1.380	2025-09-21 17:19:31	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0		[OSSEC]	PAM: User login failed.
RT	1	sam-virtu...	1.381	2025-09-21 17:19:31	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0		[OSSEC]	unix_chkpwd: Password check failed.
RT	1	sam-virtu...	1.391	2025-09-21 17:23:46	0.0.0.0	10.10.1.16	10.10.1.16		[OSSEC]	Windows error event.
RT	24	sam-virtu...	1.392	2025-09-21 17:25:29	0.0.0.0	10.10.1.16	10.10.1.16		[OSSEC]	Logon Failure - Unknown user or bad pas...

Exercise 6: Implementing Network-Based IDS Functionality using Suricata IDS

Real-time Intrusion Detection is a requirement for today's networks. With the help of various tools and techniques, it is possible identifying known and potentially harmful attacks.

Lab Scenario

Network defenders can use Suricata for real-time Intrusion Detection System (IDS), inline Intrusion Prevention System (IPS), Network Security Monitoring (NSM), and offline pcap processing.

Lab Objectives

This lab will demonstrate how to use Suricata IDS.

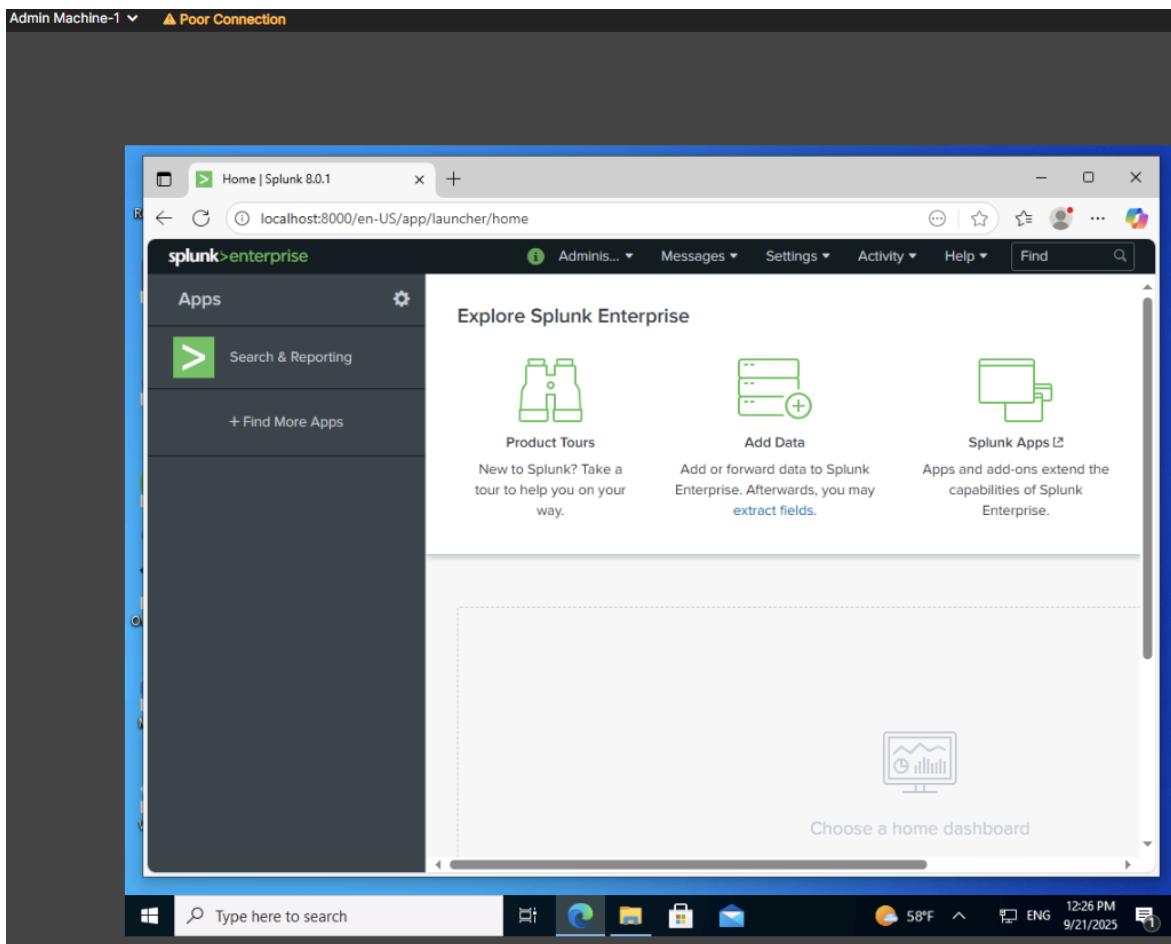
In this lab, you will learn how to:

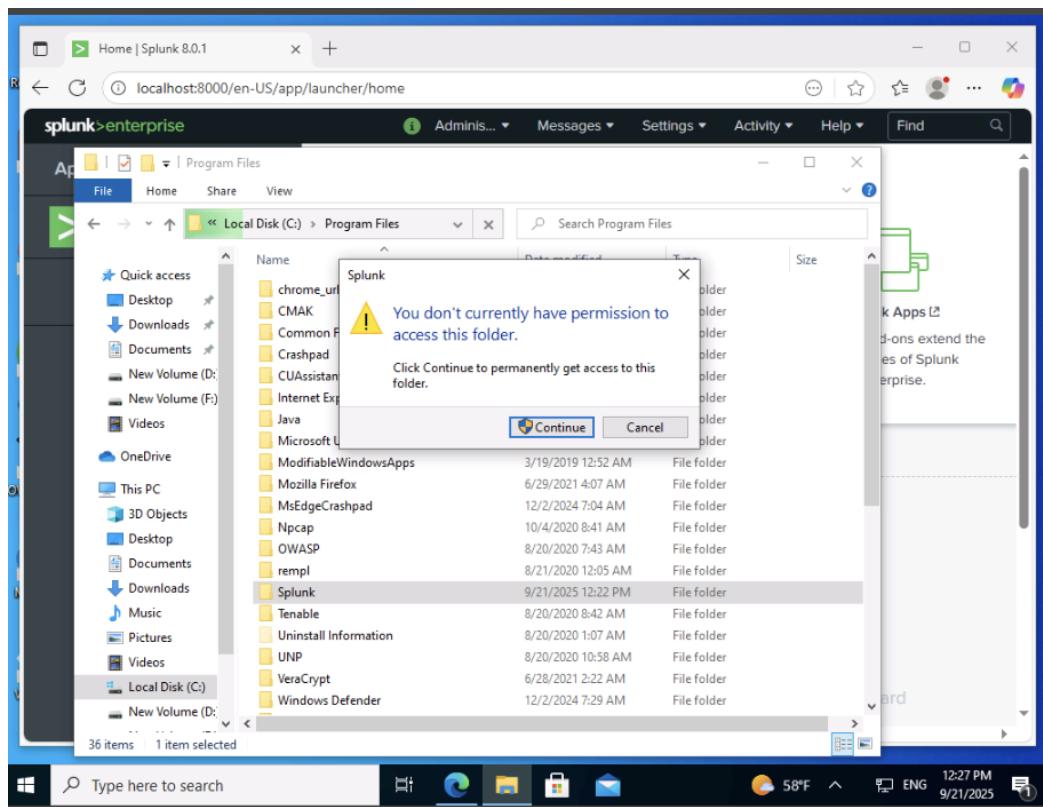
- Use the intrusion detection tool Suricata

- Review information in the Suricata Logs.

Overview of Suricata IDS

Suricata is an open-source network intrusion prevention system. It is a fast and robust network threat detection engine. Suricata uses rules and signature language for inspecting network traffic. The IDS performs intrusion detection and attempts to stop detected incidents. Suricata supports standard input-output formats such as YAML and JSON, which can be easily integrated with various SIEM tools like Splunk, Logstash/Elasticsearch, and Kibana.

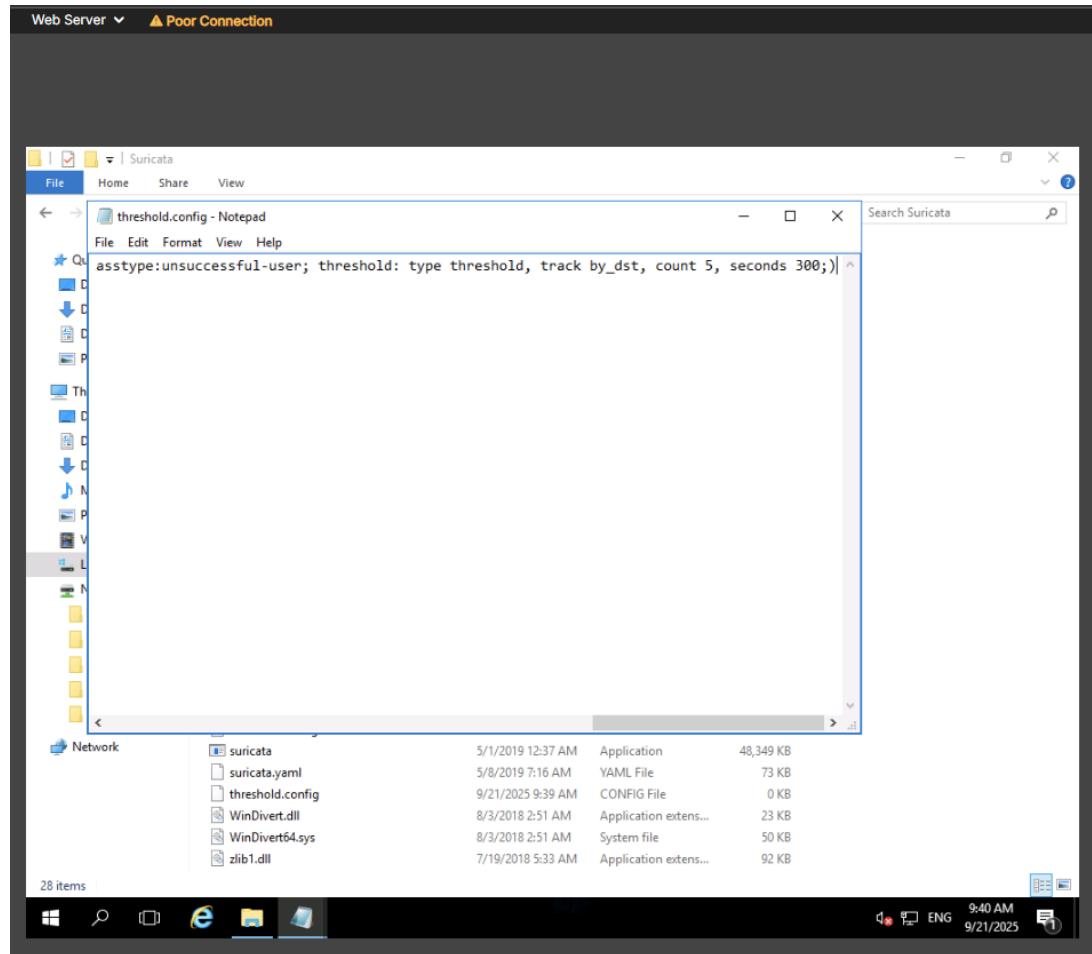




```
C:\Program Files\Splunk\etc\system\default\limits.conf - Notepad++  
File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins Window ?  
hosts limits.conf  
121 # The minimum bundle replication period.  
122 replication_period_sec = 60  
123  
124 # Whether bundle replication is synchronous (and thus blocking searches).  
125 sync_bundle_replication = auto  
126  
127 # Bundle status expiry time  
128 bundle_status_expiry_time = 1hr  
129  
130 #####  
131 # Concurrency  
132 #####  
133 # This section contains settings for search concurrency limits.  
134 # The total number of concurrent searches is  
135 # base_max_searches + #cpus*max_searches_per_cpu  
136  
137 # The base number of concurrent searches.  
138 base_max_searches = 6  
139  
140 # Max real-time searches = max_rt_search_multiplier x max historical searches.  
141 max_rt_search_multiplier = 1  
142  
143 # The maximum number of concurrent searches per CPU.  
144 max_searches_per_cpu = 1  
145  
146 #####  
147 # Distributed search  
148 #####  
149 # This section contains settings for distributed search connection  
150 # information.  
151  
152 # Limit on the skew permitted when adding a search peer.  
153 # Peers with a skew larger than this will be rejected.  
154  
155
```

The Notepad++ status bar indicates the file is a "Normal text file" with a length of 43,987 bytes, 1,350 lines, and the current cursor position at Ln:1 Col:1 Sel:0|0. The bottom status bar shows the date and time as 9/21/2025 12:29 PM.

```
1 max_lv_search_max_parallel = 4
2
3 # The maximum number of concurrent
4 max_searches_per_cpu = 2
5
6 ****
7
```



Web Server ▾

C:\Program Files\Suricata\suricata.yaml - Notepad++ [Administrator]

```
YAML 1.1
---
# Suricata configuration file. In addition to the comments describing all
# options in this file, full documentation can be found at:
# https://suricata.readthedocs.io/en/latest/configuration/suricata-yaml.html
##
## Step 1: inform Suricata about your network
##

vars:
  # more specific is better for alert accuracy and performance
address-groups:
  HOME_NET: "[192.168.0.0/16,10.0.0.0/8,172.16.0.0/12]"
  #HOME_NET: "[192.168.0.0/16]"
  #HOME_NET: "[10.0.0.0/8]"
  #HOME_NET: "[172.16.0.0/12]"
  #HOME_NET: "any"

EXTERNAL_NET: "!$HOME_NET"
#EXTERNAL_NET: "any"

HTTP_SERVERS: "$HOME_NET"
SMTP_SERVERS: "$HOME_NET"
SQL_SERVERS: "$HOME_NET"
DNS_SERVERS: "$HOME_NET"
TELNET_SERVERS: "$HOME_NET"
AIM_SERVERS: "$EXTERNAL_NET"
DC_SERVERS: "$HOME_NET"
DNP3_SERVER: "$HOME_NET"
DNP3_CLIENT: "$HOME_NET"
MODBUS_CLIENT: "$HOME_NET"
MODBUS_SERVER: "$HOME_NET"
ENIP_CLIENT: "$HOME_NET"

VAML Ain't Markup Language  length: 74,638  lines: 1,940  Ln:1 Col:1 Sel:0|0  Unix (LF)  UTF-8  INS .d
28 items  1 item selected  72.8 KB
Windows Taskbar: File Explorer, Edge, Task View, Taskbar settings, Start button, Network, Battery, ENG, 11:00 AM, 9/21/2025
```

* C:\Program Files\Suricata\suricata.yaml - Notepad++ [Administrator]

File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugins Window ?

hosts suricata.yaml

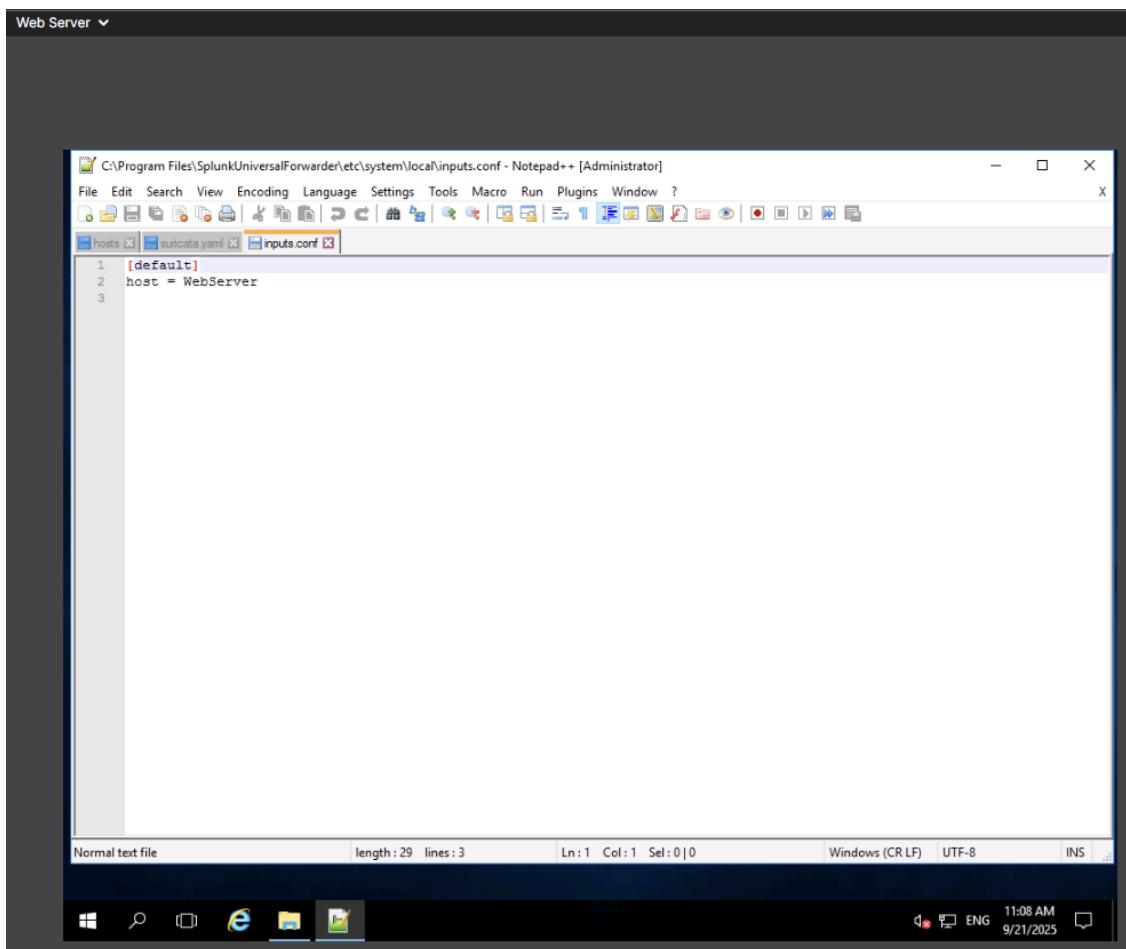
```
1882 # - emerging-icmp.rules
1883 # - emerging-imap.rules
1884 # - emerging-inappropriate.rules
1885 # - emerging-info.rules
1886 # - emerging-malware.rules
1887 # - emerging-misc.rules
1888 # - emerging-mobile_malware.rules
1889 # - emerging-netbios.rules
1890 # - emerging-p2p.rules
1891 # - emerging-policy.rules
1892 # - emerging-pop3.rules
1893 # - emerging-rpc.rules
1894 # - emerging-scada.rules
1895 # - emerging-scada_special.rules
1896 # - emerging-scan.rules
1897 # - emerging-shellcode.rules
1898 # - emerging-smtp.rules
1899 # - emerging-snmp.rules
1900 # - emerging-sql.rules
1901 # - emerging-telnet.rules
1902 # - emerging-ftp.rules
1903 # - emerging-trojan.rules
1904 # - emerging-user_agents.rules
1905 # - emerging-voip.rules
1906 # - emerging-web_client.rules
1907 # - emerging-web_server.rules
1908 # - emerging-web_specific_apps.rules
1909 # - emerging-worm.rules
1910 # - tor.rules
1911 # - decoder-events.rules #available in suricata sources under rules dir
1912 # - stream-events.rules #available in suricata sources under rules dir
1913 # - http-events.rules #available in suricata sources under rules dir
1914 # - smtp-events.rules #available in suricata sources under rules dir
1915 # - dns-events.rules #available in suricata sources under rules dir
```

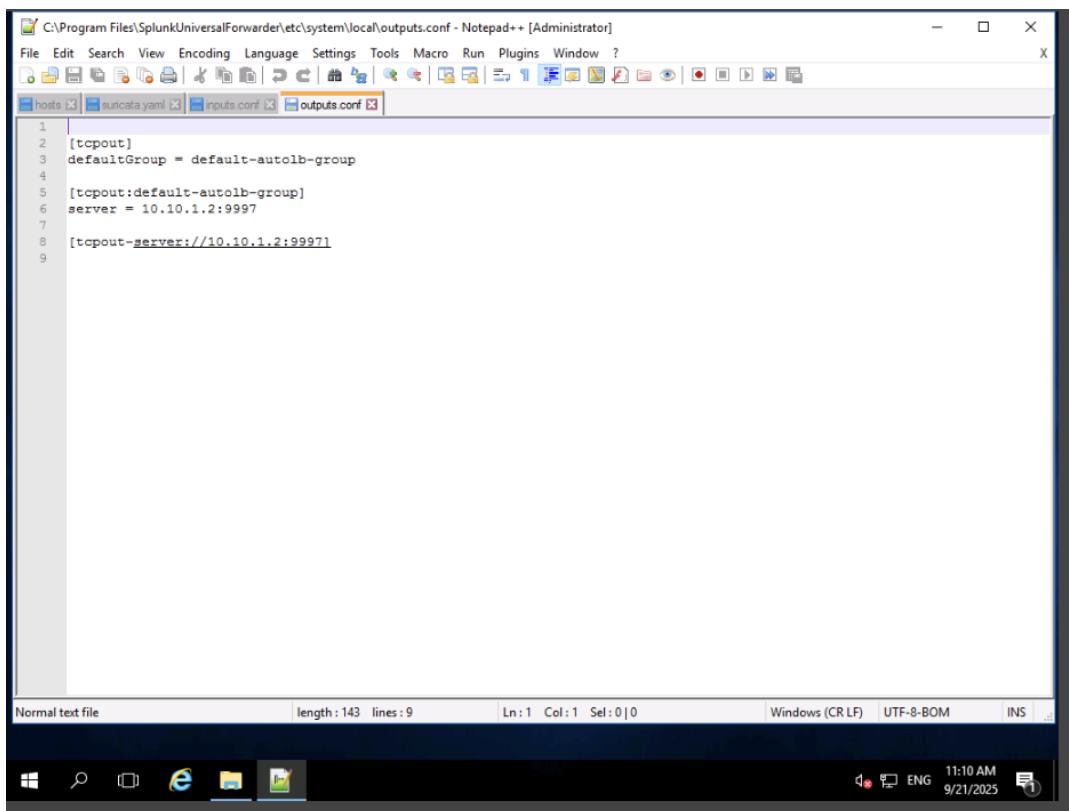
YAML Ain't Markup Language length : 74,730 lines : 1,940 Ln : 1,910 Col : 15 Sel : 1,187 | 45 Unix (LF) UTF-8 INS

28 items 1 item selected 72 KB



```
File Edit Search View Encoding Language  
hosts: suricata.yaml  
  
1861 ##  
1862  
1863 default-rule-path: C:\\\\Prog  
1864  
1865 rule-files:  
1866   - local.rules  
1867   - botcc.rules  
1868   - botcc.portgrouped.rul
```





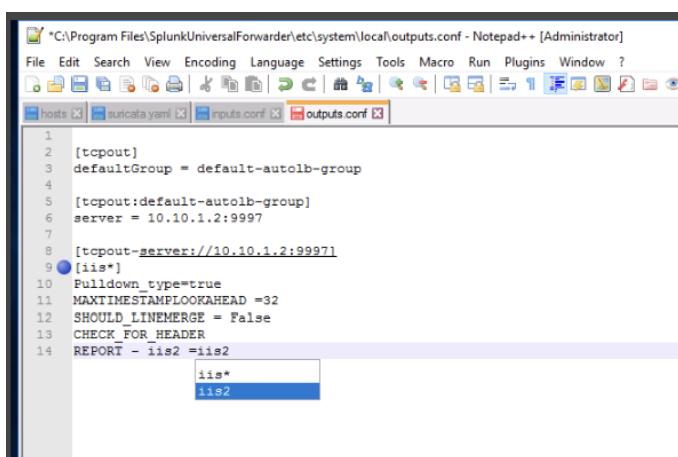
C:\Program Files\SplunkUniversalForwarder\etc\system\local\outputs.conf - Notepad++ [Administrator]

```
hosts auricata.yaml inputs.conf outputs.conf

1 [tcpout]
2 defaultGroup = default-autolb-group
3
4 [tcpout:default-autolb-group]
5 server = 10.10.1.2:9997
6
7 [tcpout-server://10.10.1.2:9997]
8
9
```

Normal text file length : 143 lines : 9 Ln:1 Col:1 Sel:0|0 Windows (CR LF) UTF-8-BOM INS .

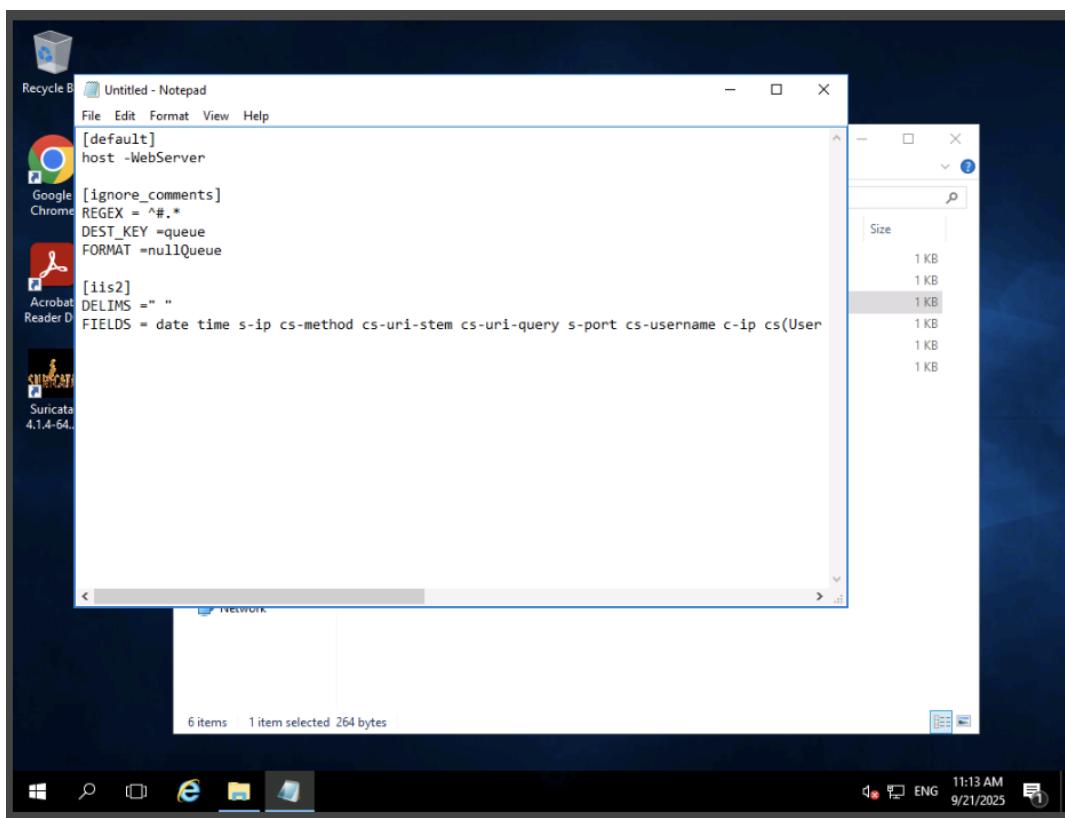
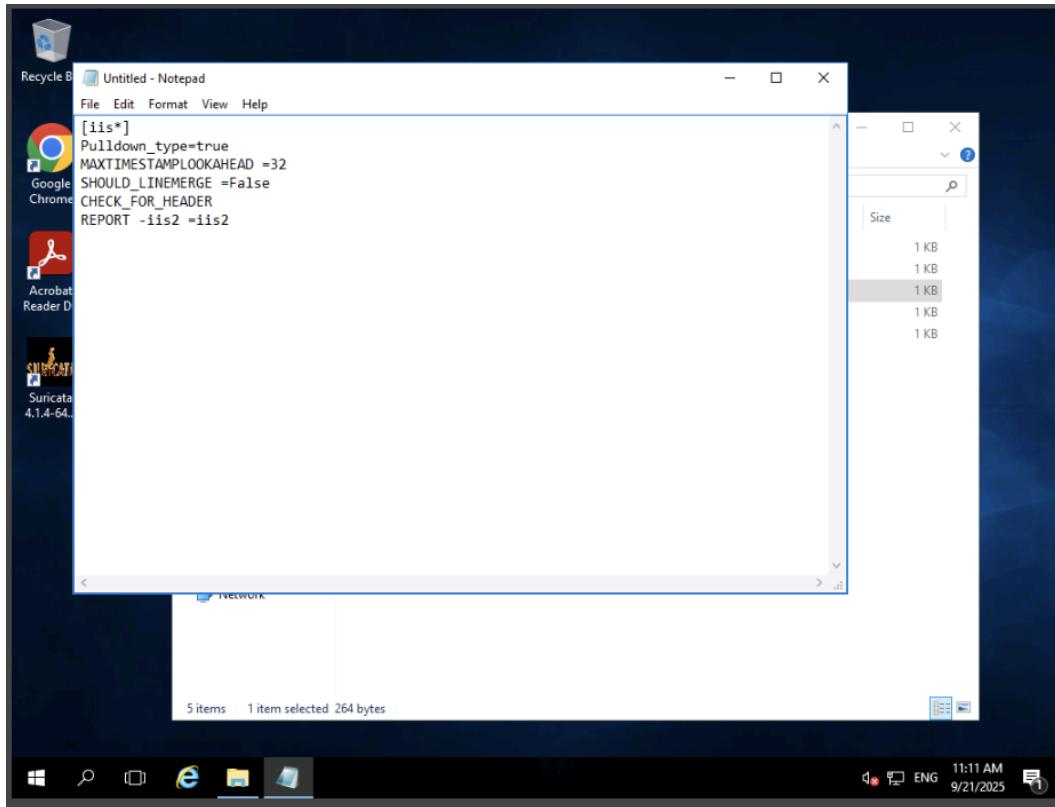
Windows taskbar: 11:10 AM 9/21/2025



*C:\Program Files\SplunkUniversalForwarder\etc\system\local\outputs.conf - Notepad++ [Administrator]

```
hosts auricata.yaml inputs.conf outputs.conf

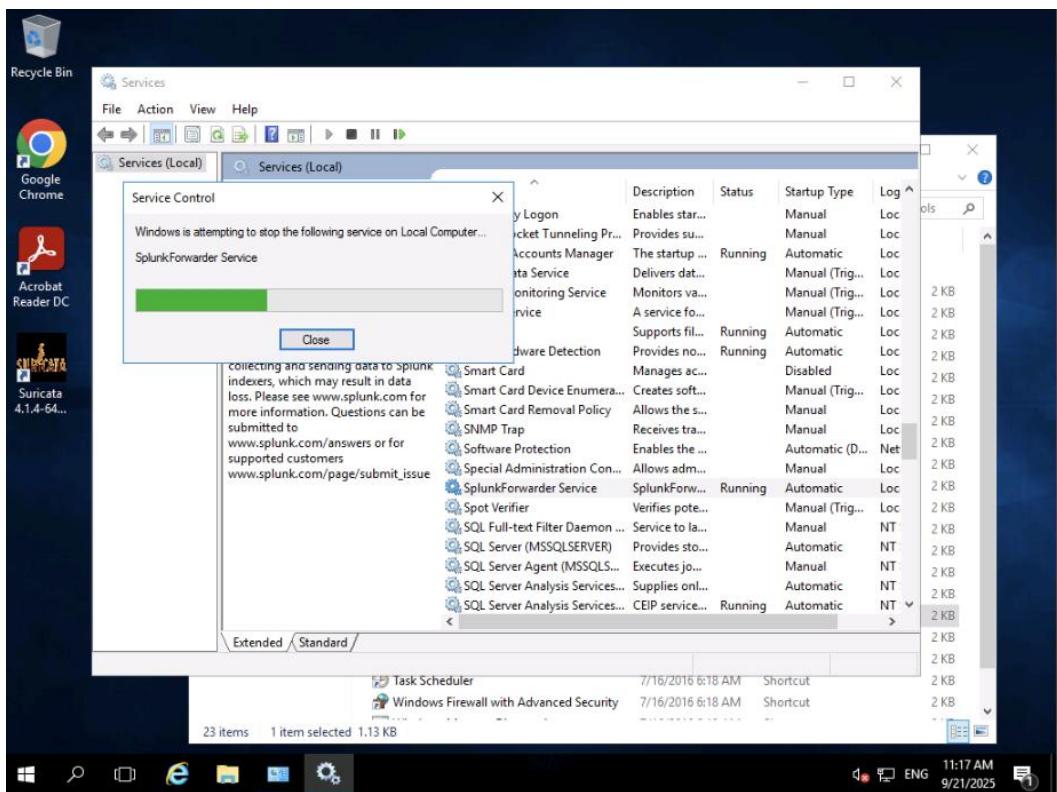
1 [tcpout]
2 defaultGroup = default-autolb-group
3
4 [tcpout:default-autolb-group]
5 server = 10.10.1.2:9997
6
7 [tcpout-server://10.10.1.2:9997]
8
9 [iis*]
10 Pulldown_type=true
11 MAXTIMESTAMPLOOKAHEAD =32
12 SHOULD_LINEMERGE = False
13 CHECK_FOR_HEADER
14 REPORT - iis2 =iis2
15
16 iis*
17 iis2
```

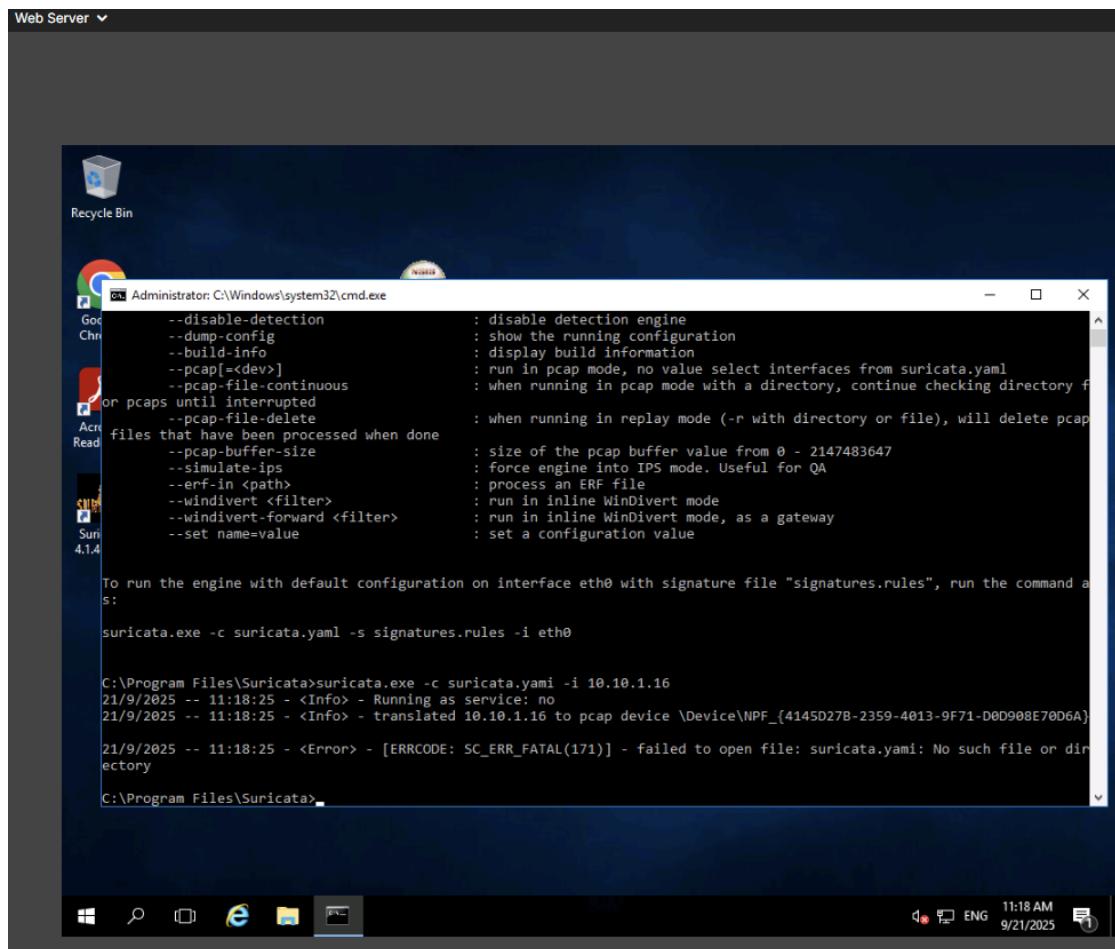


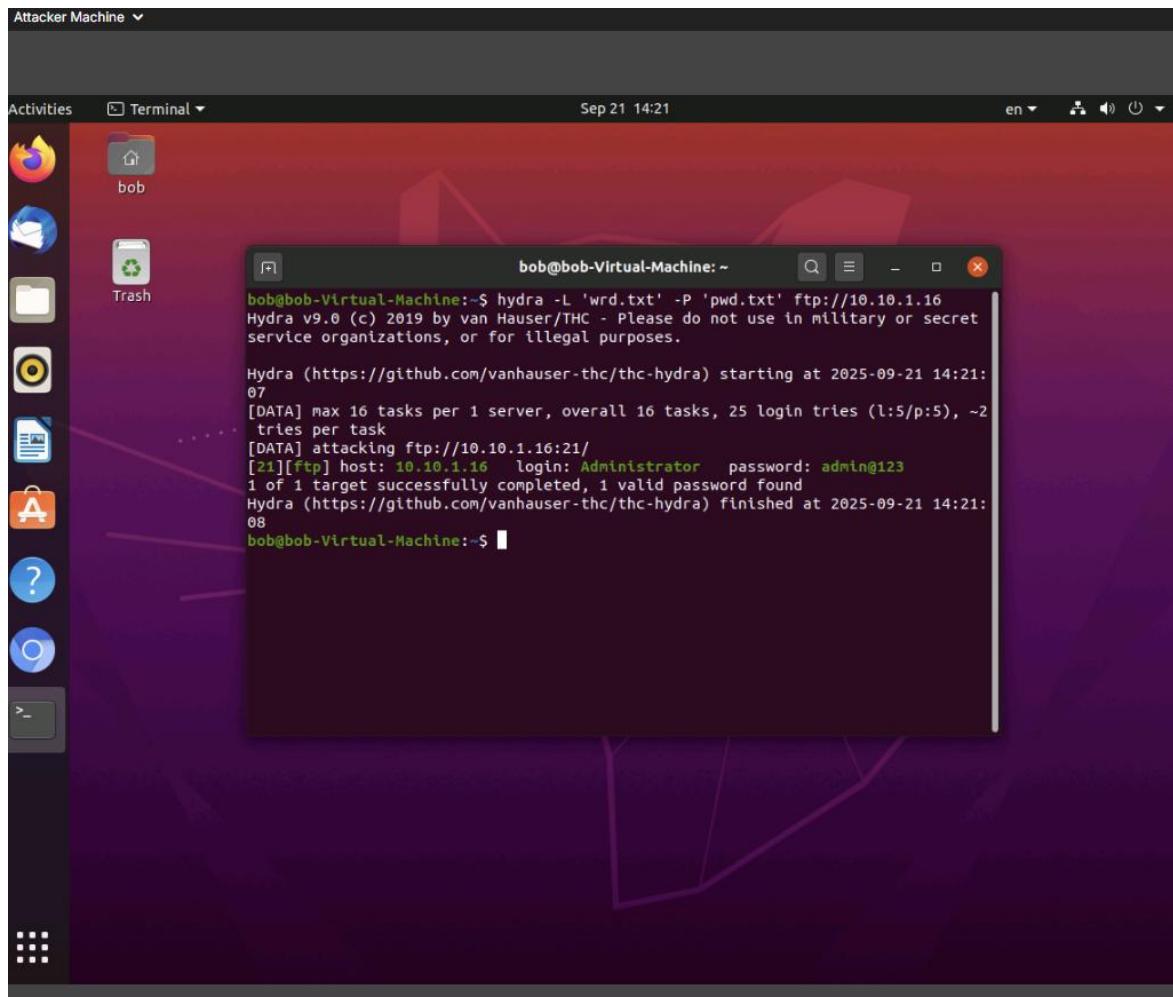
The screenshot shows a Windows desktop environment with a Notepad++ window open. The window title is "C:\Program Files\SplunkUniversalForwarder\etc\system\local\inputs.conf - Notepad++ [Administrator]". The Notepad++ interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, Search, View, Encoding, Language, Settings, Tools, Macro, Run, Plugins, Window, ?) and a toolbar with various icons. There are three tabs visible: "host", "suncata.yaml", and "inputs.conf". The "inputs.conf" tab contains the following configuration code:

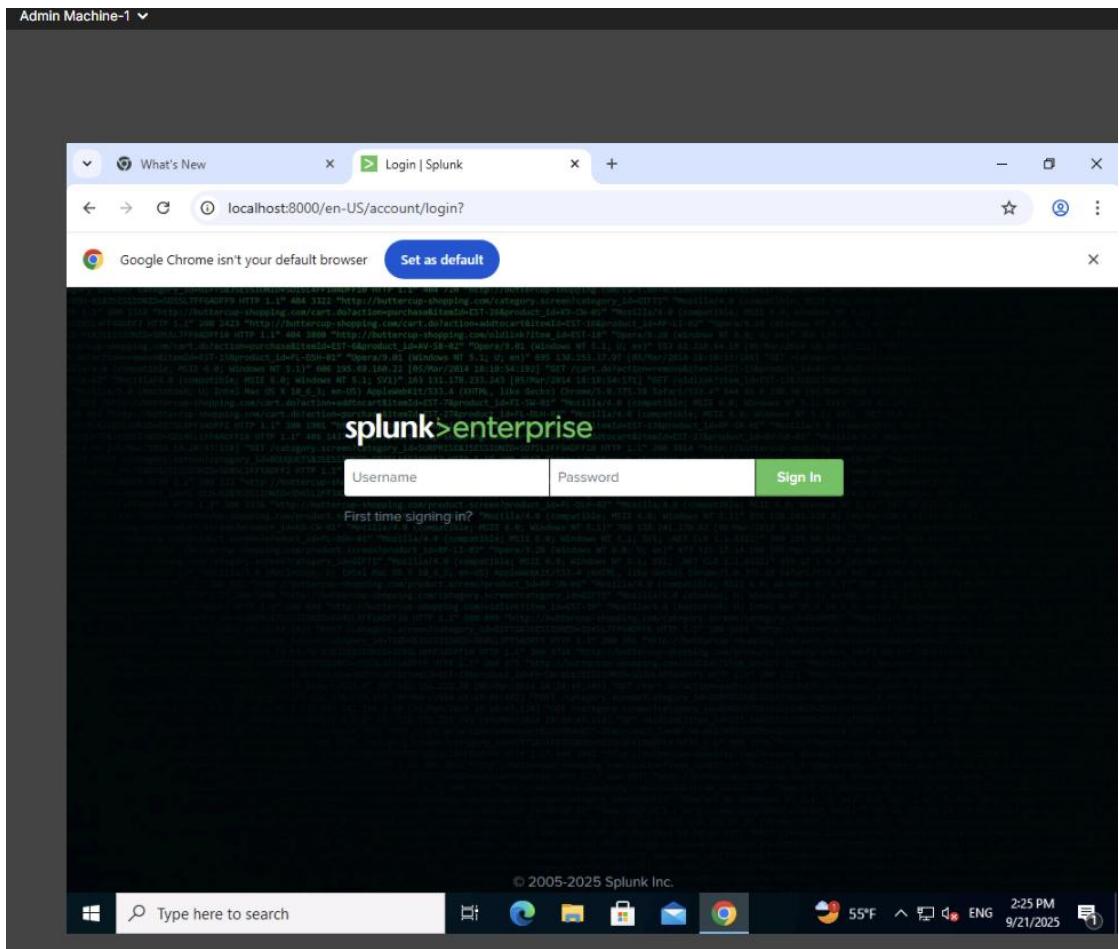
```
1 [default]
2 [monitor://C:/inetpub/logs/logfiles]
3 sourcetype=iis
4 ignoreOlderThan =14d
5 host = WebServer
6
7 [monitor://C:/Program Files/Suricata/log]
8 sourcetype=suricata
9 ignoreOlderThan =14d
10 host = WebServer
```

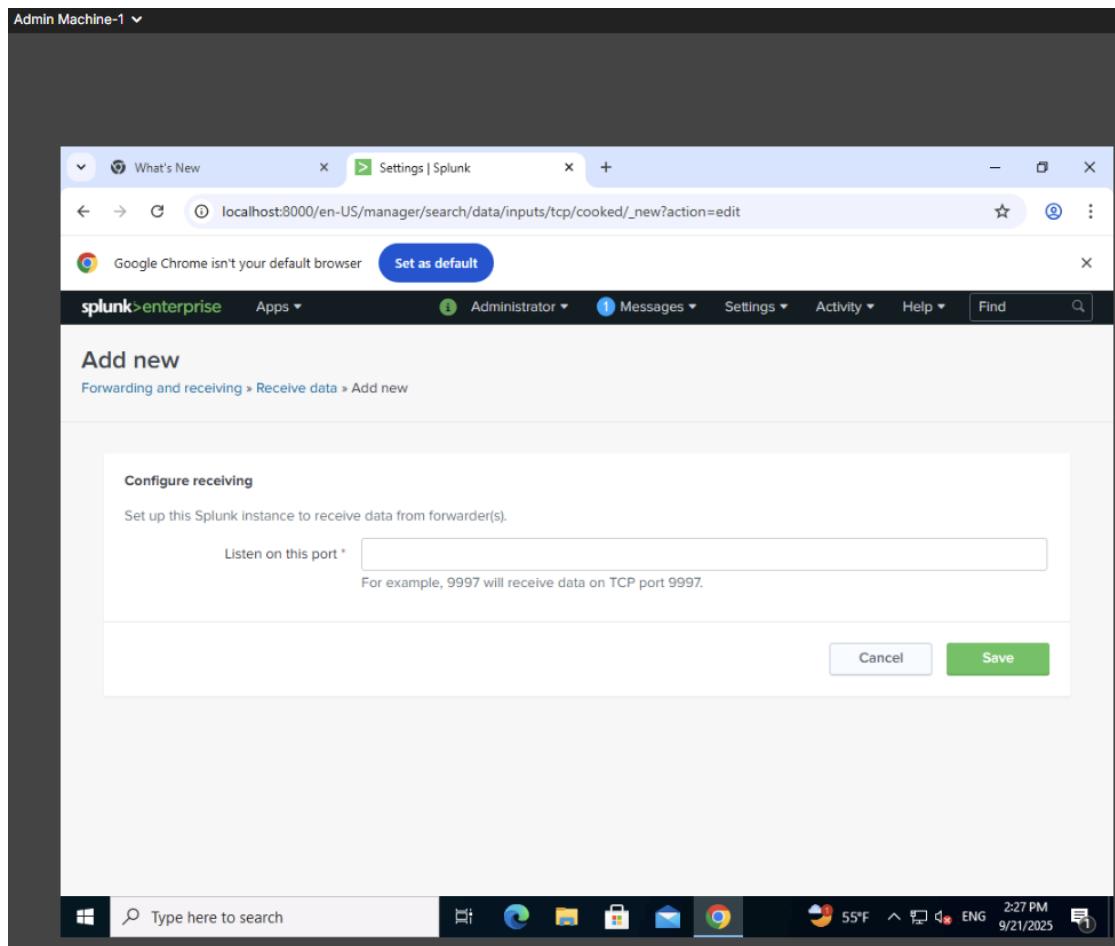
Below the code, the status bar displays: "Normal text file", "length : 210 lines : 10", "Ln : 6 Col : 1 Sel : 0 | 0", "Windows (CR LF)", "UTF-8", and "INS". The taskbar at the bottom shows icons for File Explorer, Task View, Start, Internet Explorer, File Explorer, and Notepad++. The system tray shows the date and time as "9/21/2025 11:15 AM" and battery level.







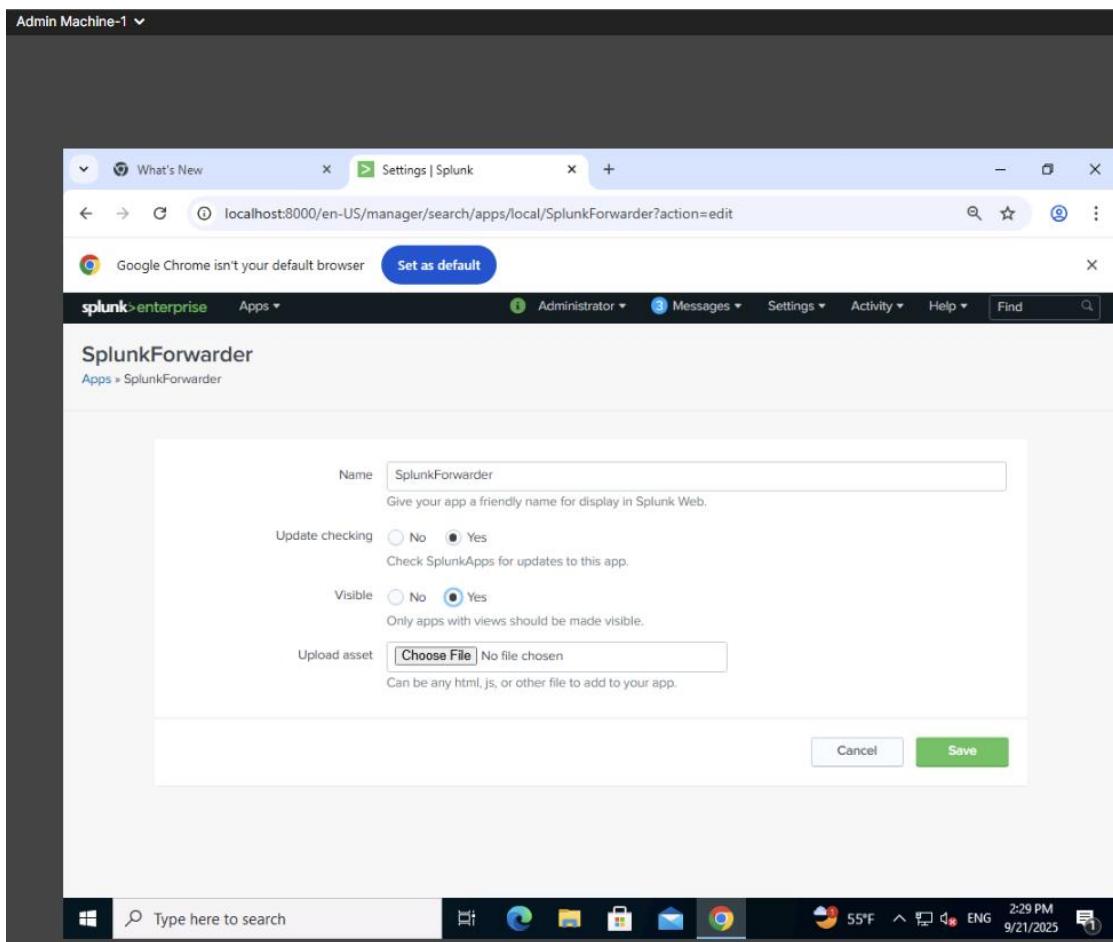


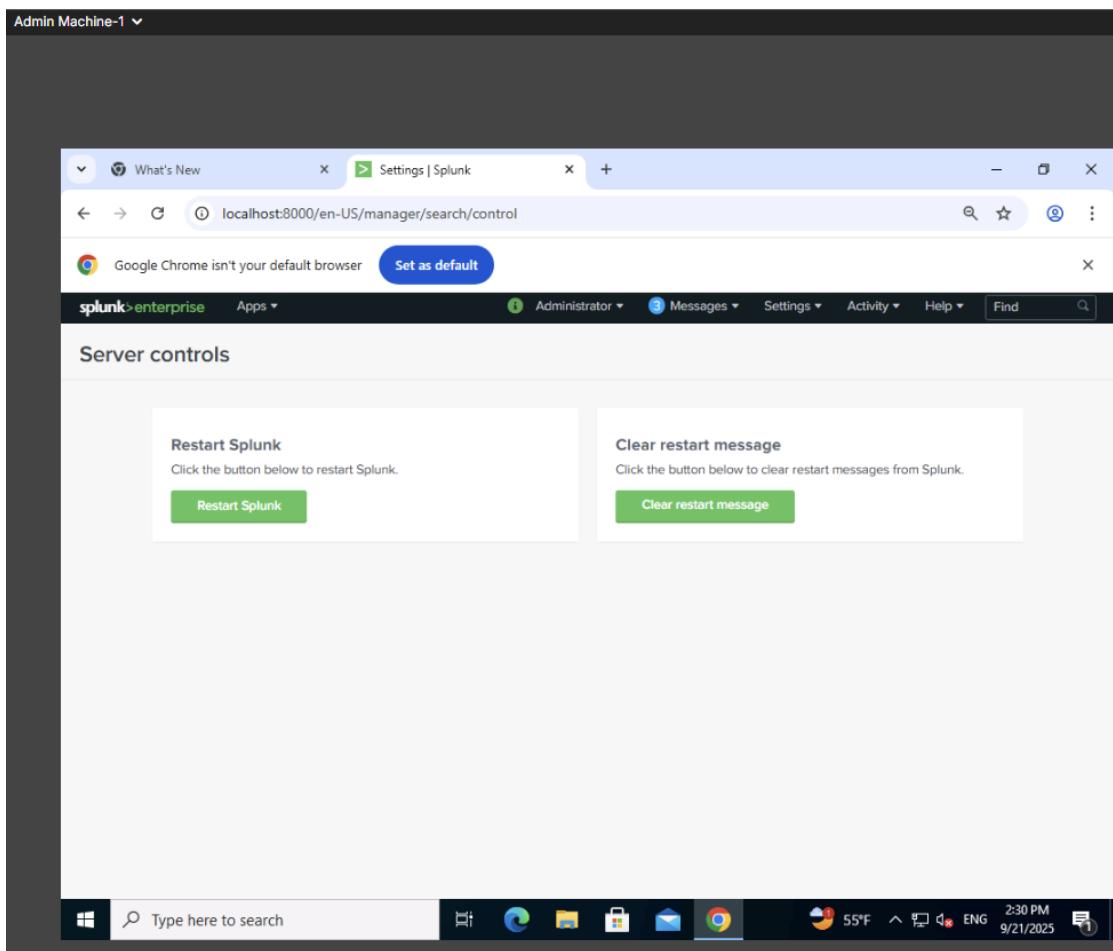


Admin Machine-1

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Settings | Splunk" with the URL "localhost:8000/en-US/manager/search/apps/local". The page displays a list of installed apps. At the top, there are buttons for "Browse more apps", "Install app from file", and "Create app". A search bar and a "filter" input are also present. The main table lists 17 items, each with columns for Name, Folder name, Version, Update checking, Visible, Sharing, and Status. The apps listed include SplunkForwarder, SplunkLightForwarder, Log Event Alert Action, Webhook Alert Action, Apps Browser, introspection_generator_addon, Home, learned, legacy, sample data, Search & Reporting, and Splunk.Get Data In. The status column shows various combinations of Enabled and Disabled. The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with icons for File Explorer, Edge, File History, Mail, Google Chrome, Task View, and Start. The system tray shows the date and time as 9/21/2025 at 2:28 PM.

Name	Folder name	Version	Update checking	Visible	Sharing	Status
SplunkForwarder	SplunkForwarder		Yes	No	App Permissions	Disabled Enable
SplunkLightForwarder	SplunkLightForwarder		Yes	No	App Permissions	Disabled Enable
Log Event Alert Action	alert_logevent	8.0.1	Yes	No	App Permissions	Enabled Disable
Webhook Alert Action	alert_webhook	8.0.1	Yes	No	App Permissions	Enabled Disable
Apps Browser	appsbrowser	8.0.1	Yes	No	App Permissions	Enabled
introspection_generator_addon	introspection_generator_addon	8.0.1	Yes	No	App Permissions	Enabled Disable
Home	launcher		Yes	Yes	App Permissions	Enabled
learned	learned		Yes	No	App Permissions	Enabled Disable
legacy	legacy		Yes	No	App Permissions	Disabled Enable
sample data	sample_app		Yes	No	App Permissions	Disabled Enable
Search & Reporting	search	8.0.1	Yes	Yes	App Permissions	Enabled
Splunk.Get Data In	splunk_ondemand	10.2	Yes	No	App Permissions	Enabled





What's New

Search | Splunk 8.0.1

localhost:8000/en-US/app/SplunkForwarder/search

Google Chrome isn't your default browser Set as default

splunk>enterprise App: SplunkForwarder

Administrator Messages Settings Activity Help Find

Data Summary

Hosts (1) Sources (1) Sourcetypes (1)

enter search here

No Event Sampling *

How to Search

If you are not familiar with the following resources:

Documentation Tutorial Data Summary

> Search History

The screenshot shows the Splunk Forwarder Data Summary interface. It displays a single source entry: C:\inetpub\logs\LogFiles\FTPSVC3\i_u_ex250921.log. The entry includes a count of 82 and a last update time of 9/21/25 2:31:56.000 PM. Below the table, there are three buttons: INDEXED, EARLIEST EVENT, and LATEST EVENT. At the bottom left, there are links for Documentation and Tutorial. At the bottom right, there is a 'Data Summary' button.

splunk>enterprise App: SplunkForwarder

Administrator Messages Settings Activity Help Find

New Search

source="C:\Program Files\Suricata\log\fast.log"

Last 24 hours

9 events (6/28/21 3:00:00.000 AM to 6/29/21 3:54:38.000 AM) No Event Sampling Job

Events (9) Patterns Statistics Visualization

Format Timeline - Zoom Out + Zoom to Selection Deselect

1 hour per column

List Format 20 Per Page

< Hide Fields All Fields

SELECTED FIELDS

a host 1
a source 1
a sourcetype 1

INTERESTING FIELDS

date_hour 1
date_mday 1
date_minute 1
date_month 1

i	Time	Event
>	6/29/21 3:38:50.609 AM	06/29/2021-00:38:50.609742 [**] [1:0:0] ET SCAN Potential FTP Brute-Force attempt [**] [Classification: Unsuccessful User Privilege Gain] [Priority: 1] {TCP} 10.10.1.16:21 -> 10.10.1.50:54848 host = WebServer source = C:\Program Files\Suricata\log\fast.log sourcetype = fast-too_small
>	6/29/21 3:38:50.393 AM	06/29/2021-00:38:50.393309 [**] [1:0:0] ET SCAN Potential FTP Brute-Force attempt [**] [Classification: Unsuccessful User Privilege Gain] [Priority: 1] {TCP} 10.10.1.16:21 -> 10.10.1.50:54870 host = WebServer source = C:\Program Files\Suricata\log\fast.log

The screenshot shows the 'Select Fields' dialog in Splunk. It lists fields such as host, source, sourcetype, splunk_server, date_hour, date_mday, date_minute, date_month, date_second, date_wday, date_year, date_zone, index, and linecount. The 'Event Coverage' column shows values ranging from 100% to 100%, and the 'Type' column shows String, Number, and String. A filter bar at the top includes 'Select All Within Filter', 'Deselect All', 'Coverage: 1% or more', a search field, and a 'Filter' button.

The screenshot shows a search results page for the 'SplunkForwarder' app. The search query is 'source="C:\Program Files\Suricata\log\fast.log"'. The results show 9 events from June 29, 2021, at 3:38:50 AM. The event details include host, source, sourcetype, and splunk_server information. The interface includes a timeline, event list, and various search filters.

Exercise 7: Detect Malicious Network Traffic using HoneyBOT

Lab Scenario

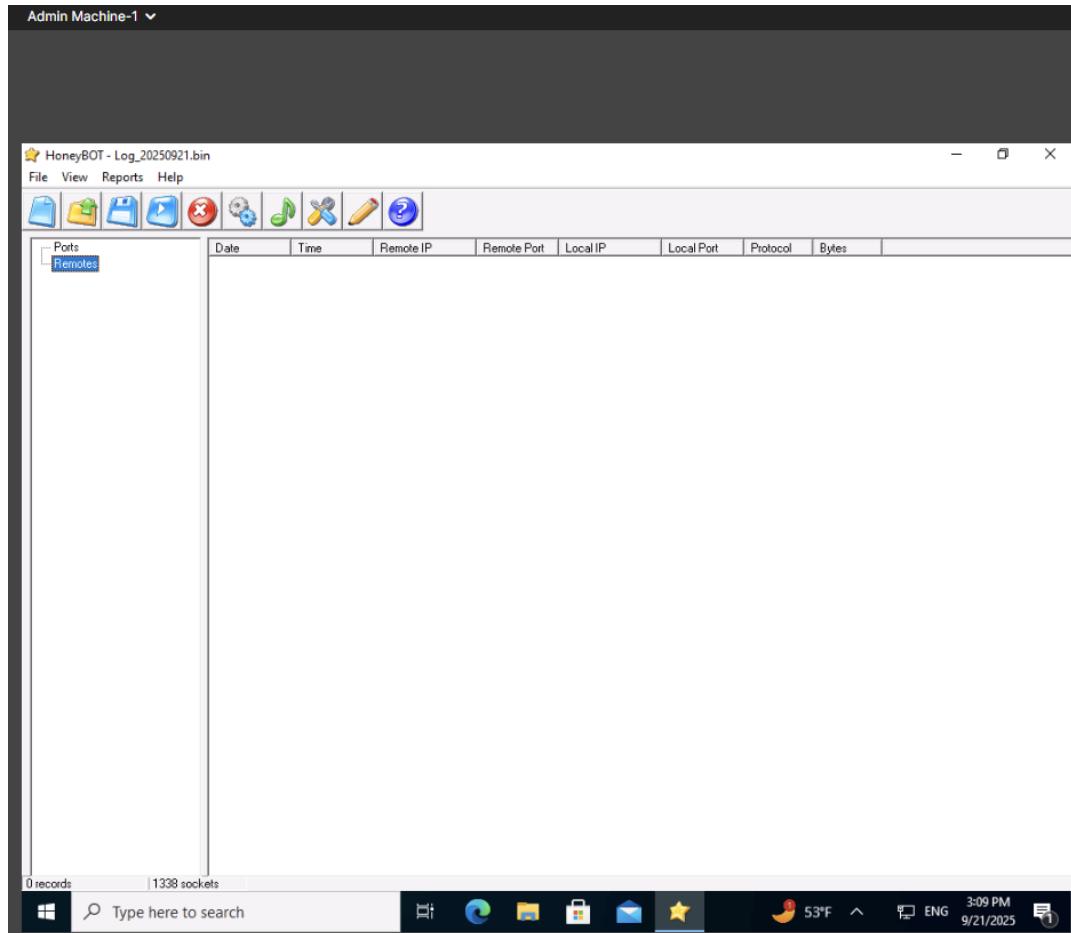
Network traffic is the amount of data packets passing through a network.

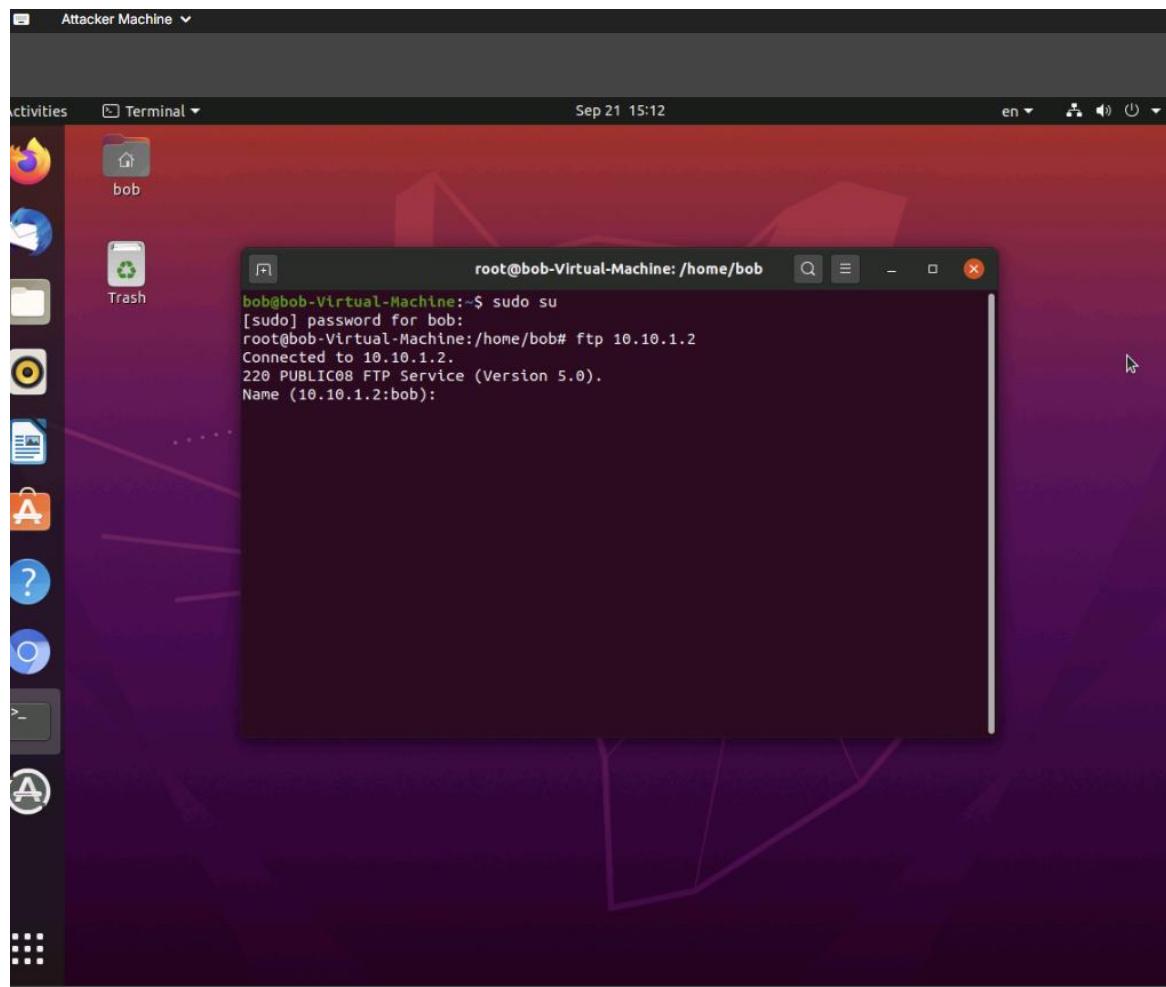
Lab Objectives

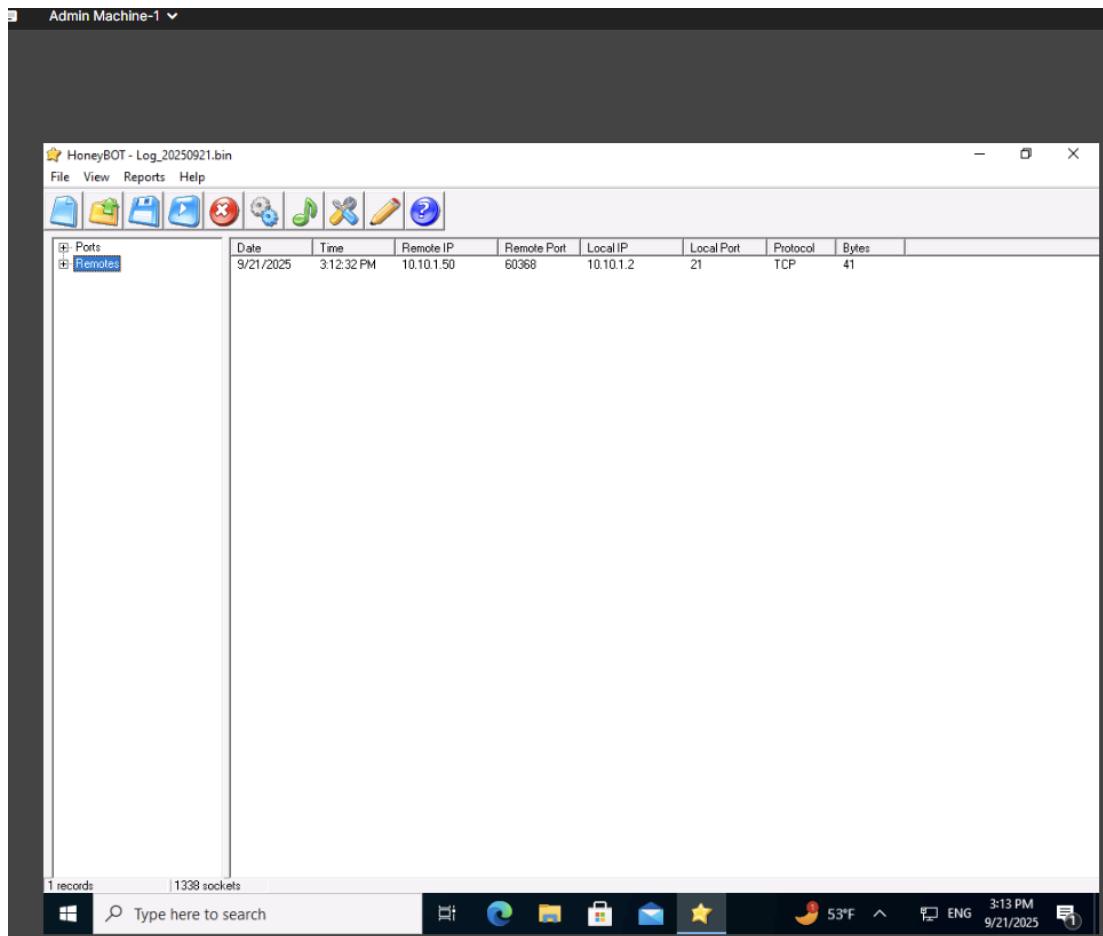
This lab demonstrates how to detect malicious network traffic using HoneyBot.

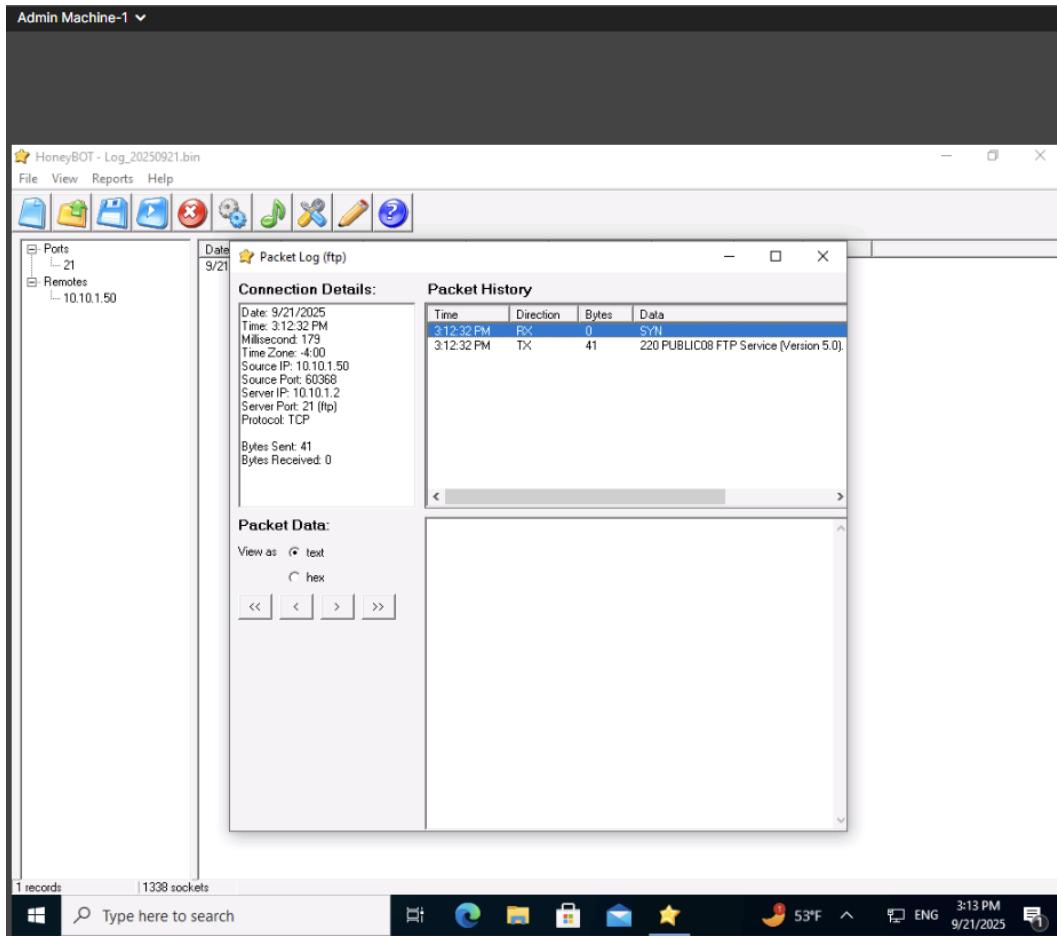
Overview of Network Traffic

Normal traffic behavior is based on various behavioral attributes such as normal email activity, reasonable number of failed attempts and normal processor usage. Any activity that does not match normal behavior can be treated as an attack.









Exercise 8: Establishing Virtual Private Network Connection using SoftEther VPN

SoftEther VPN Server, Client, and Bridge are free and open-source software. SoftEther VPN is a strong tool that can be used to build a VPN tunnel.

Lab Scenario

In an organization's network infrastructure, there are firewalls to isolate internal and external network traffic to ensure security. Organizations use firewalls, proxies, and Network Address Translators (NATs) not only to resolve security issues but also to share IP addresses with users in the office. These devices play a crucial role nowadays.

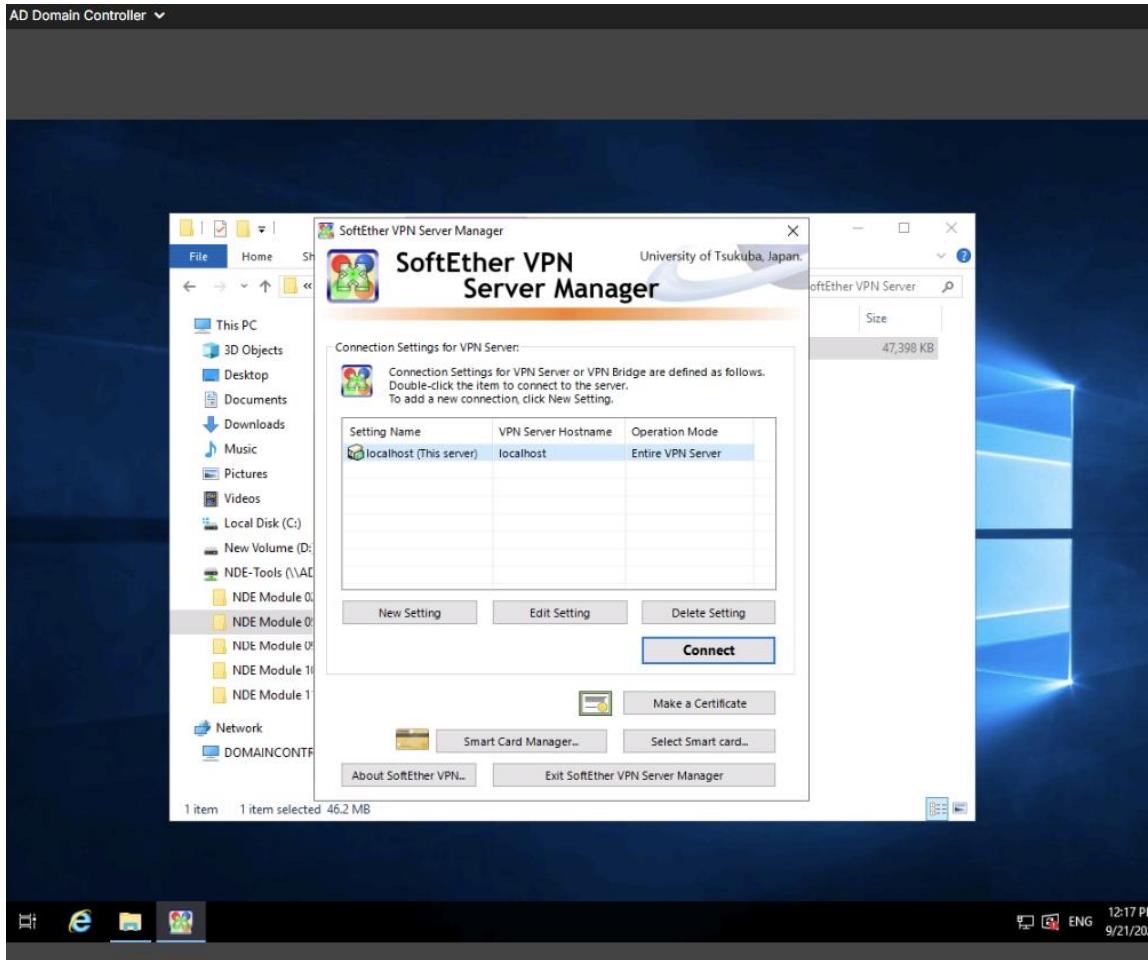
Lab Objectives

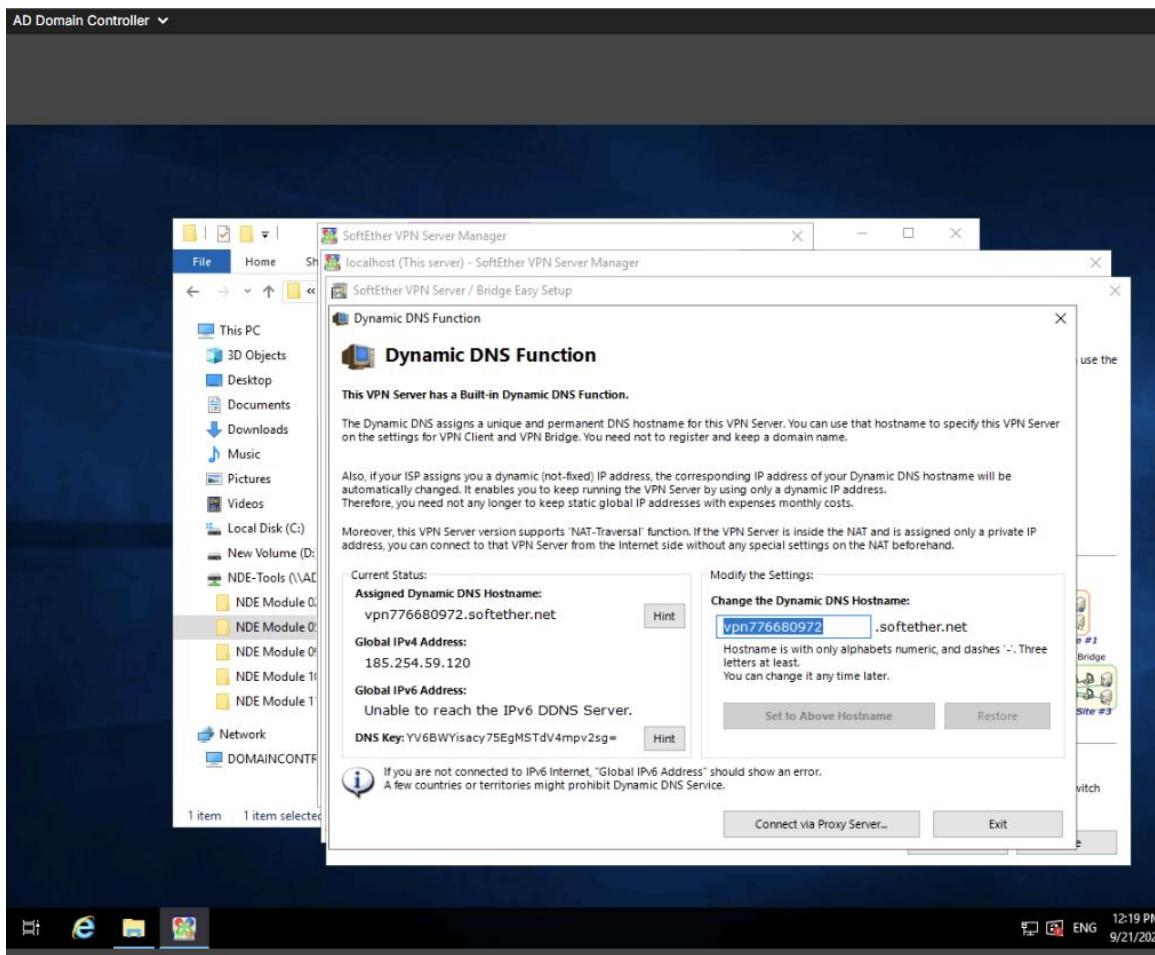
This lab will demonstrate how to establish a Virtual Private Network (VPN) connection using SoftEther VPN.

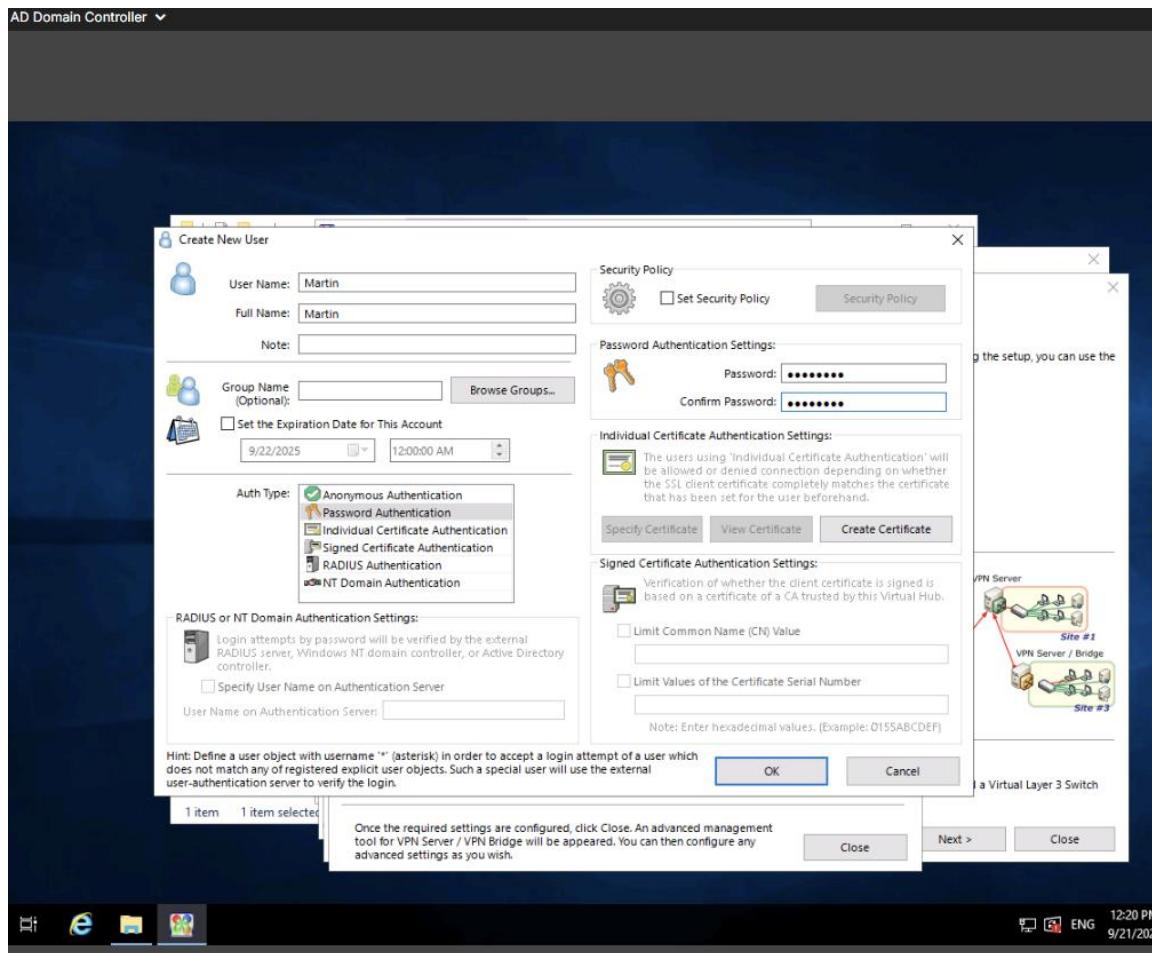
Overview of SoftEther VPN

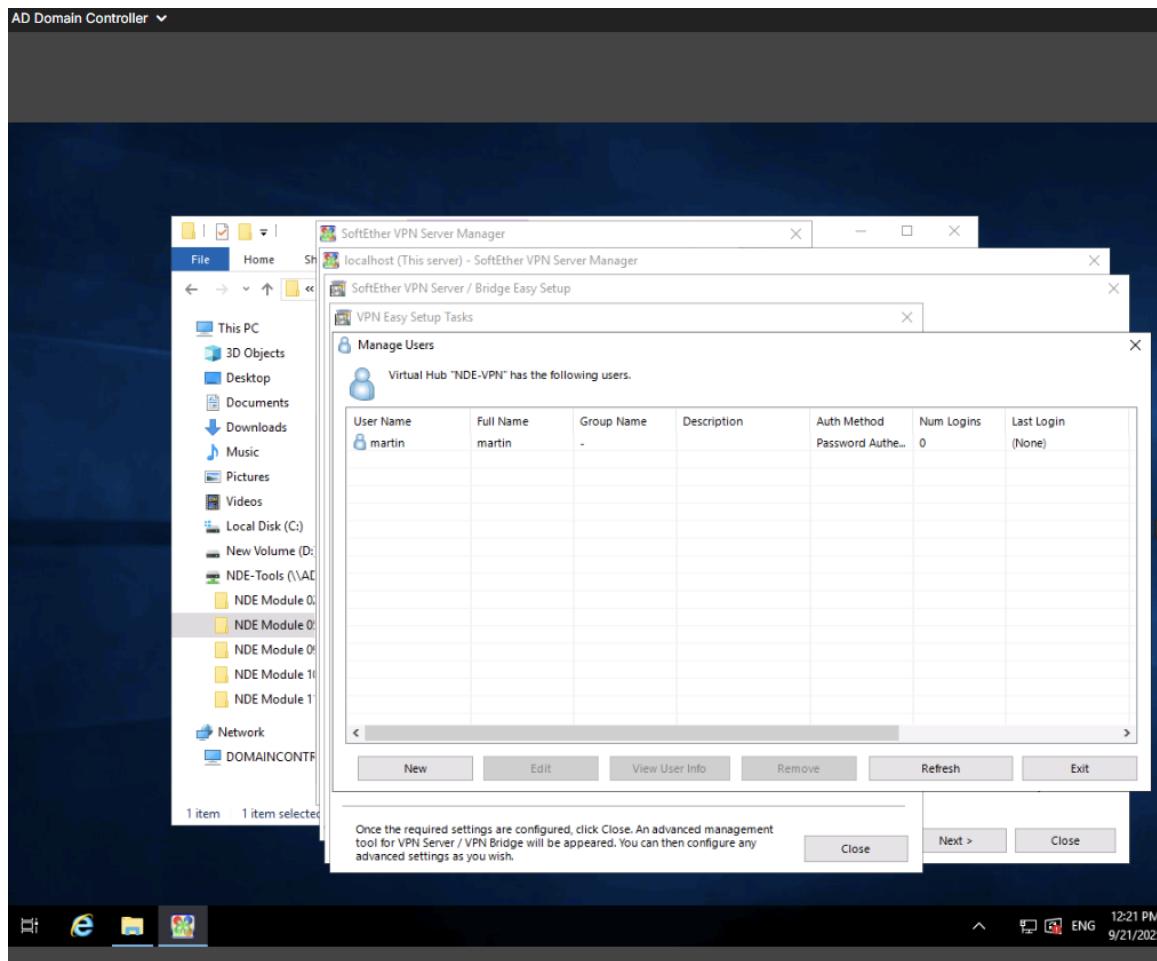
SoftEther VPN is one of the most powerful and easy-to-use VPN software worldwide. SoftEther VPN is freeware. One of the key features of SoftEther VPN is the transparency for firewalls, proxy servers, and NATs. NATs are sometimes implemented on broadband router products.

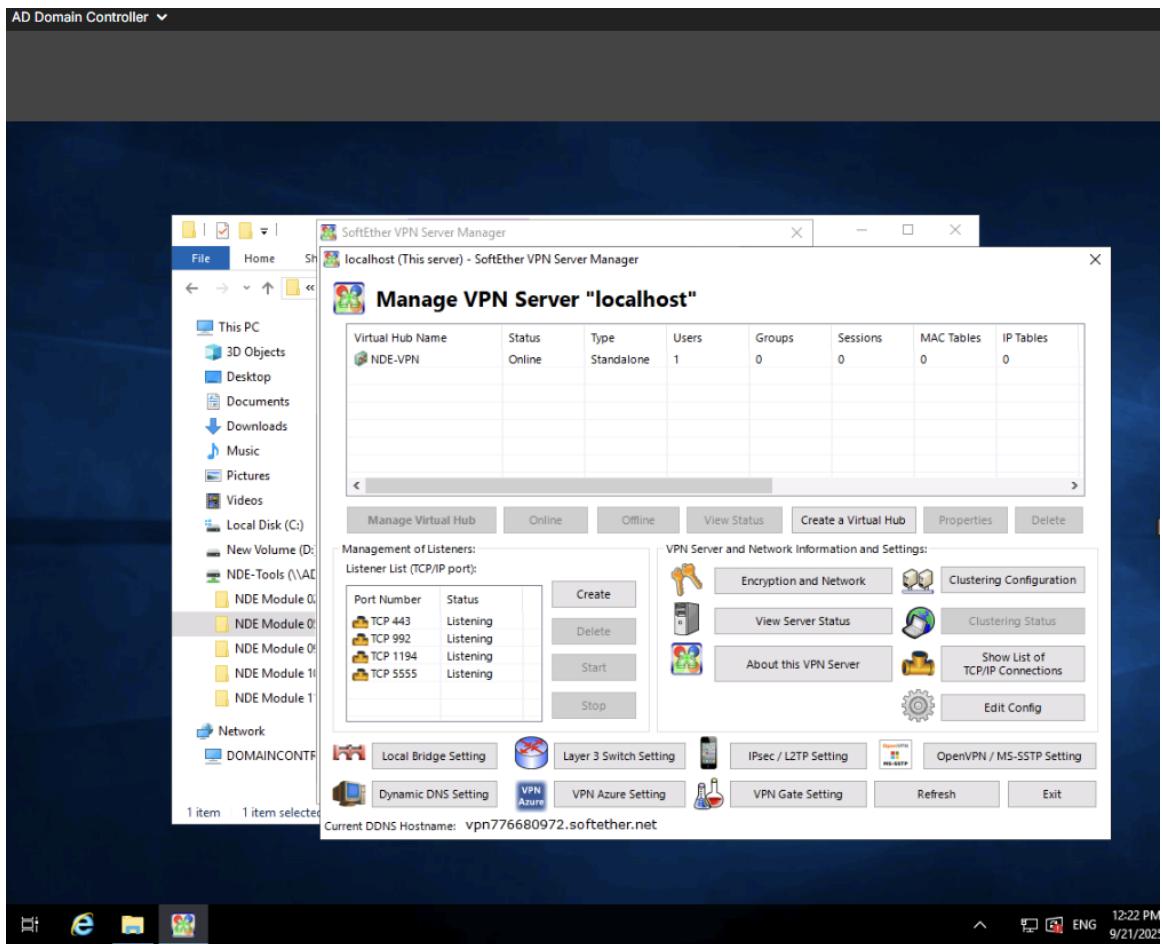
SoftEther VPN uses HTTPS protocol in order to establish a VPN tunnel. HTTPS (HTTP over SSL) protocol uses the 443 of TCP/IP port as destination. This port is well-known, and almost all firewalls, proxy servers, and NATs can pass packets using the HTTPS protocol.

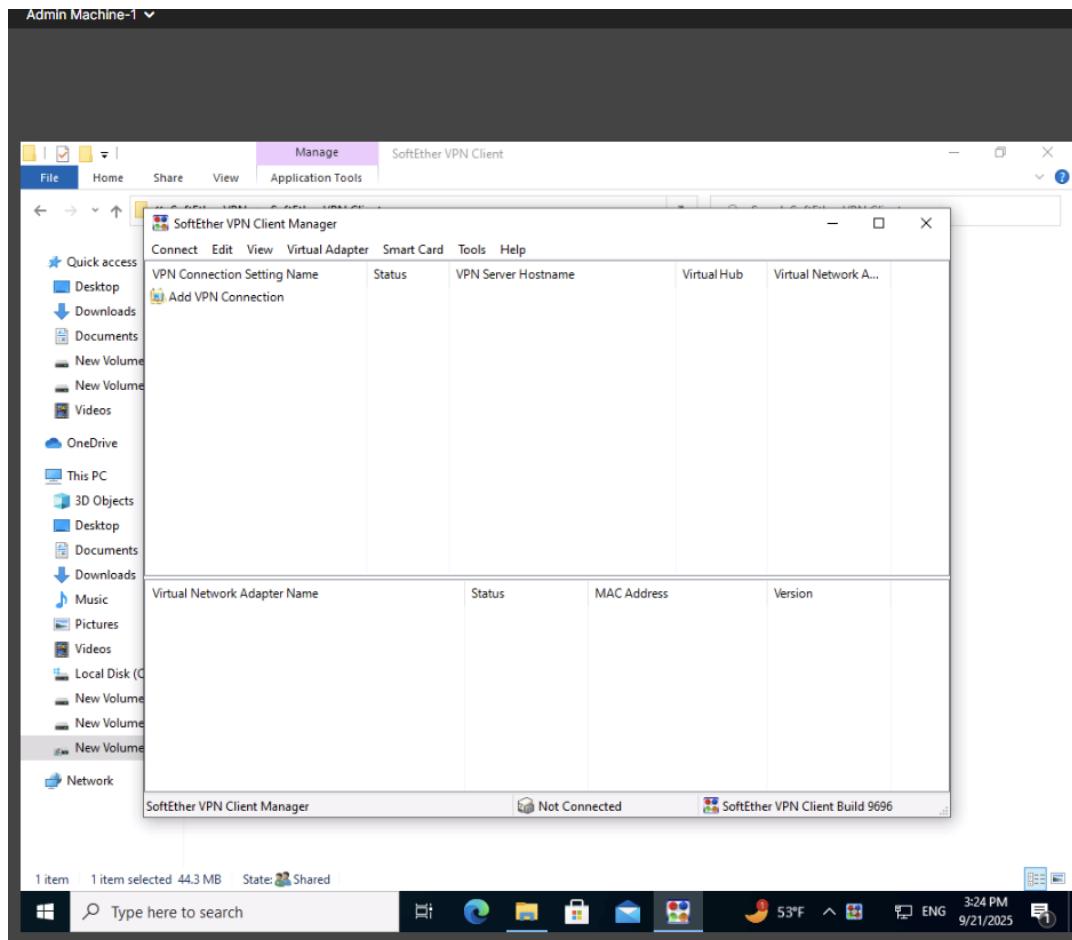


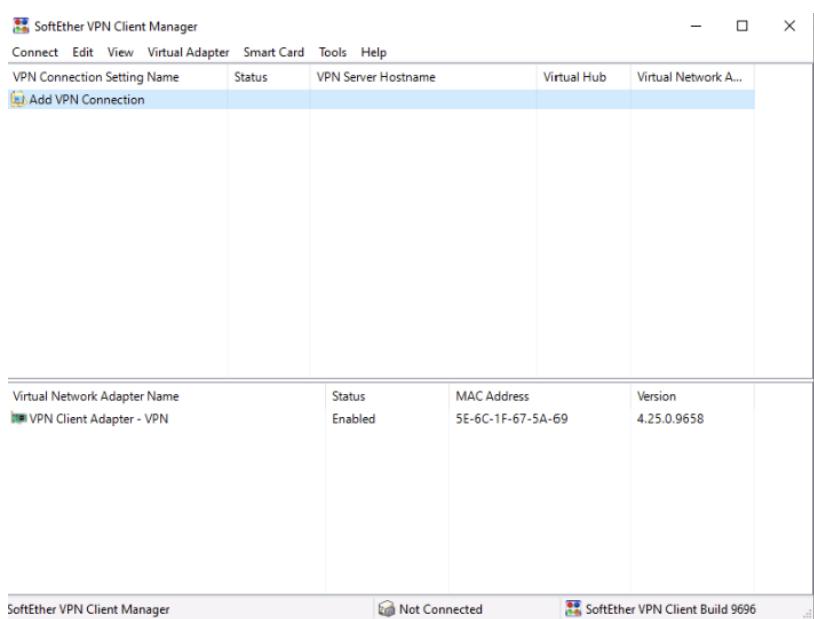
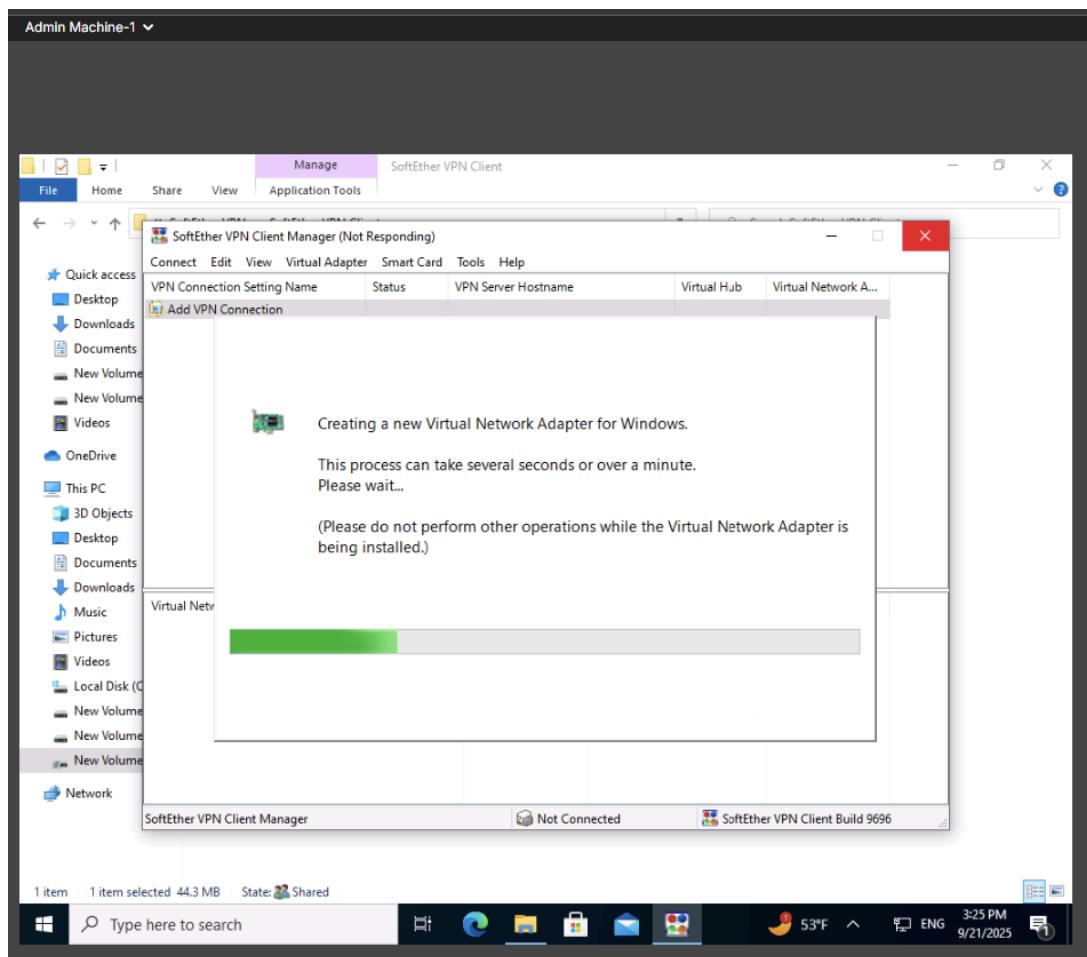


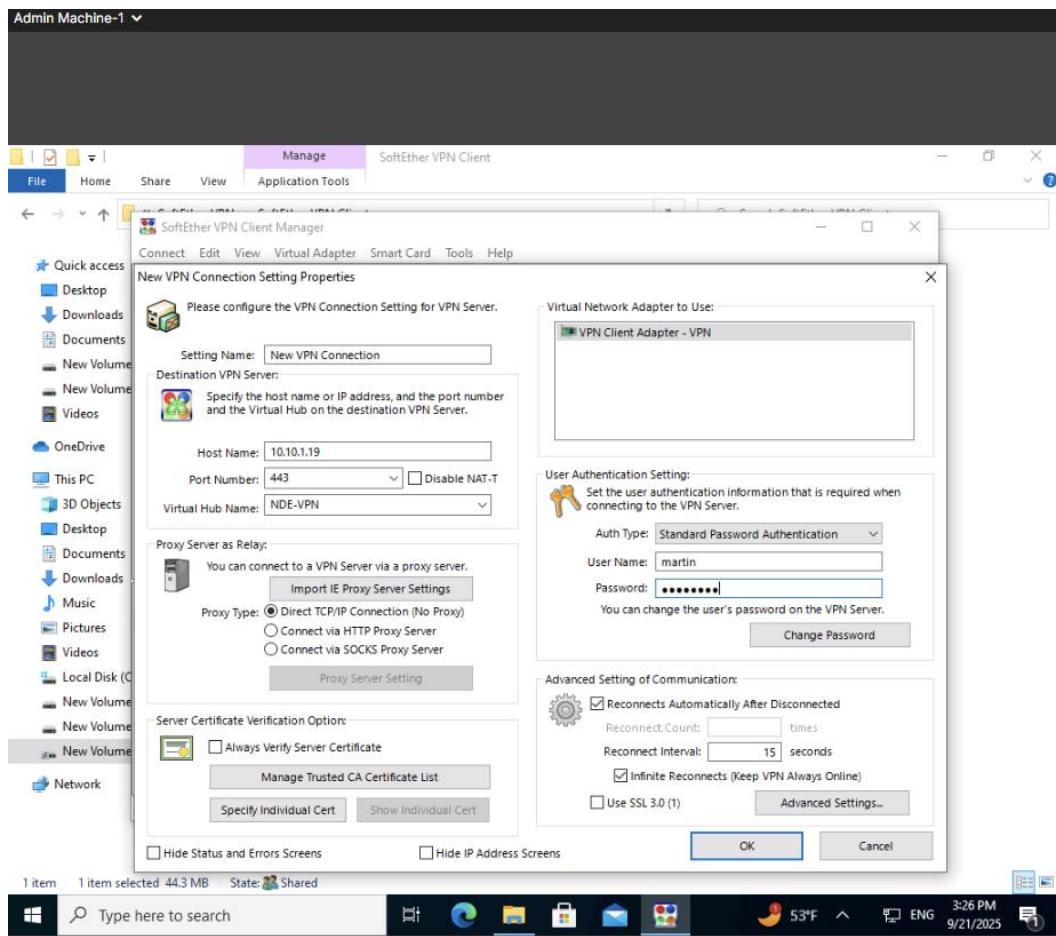


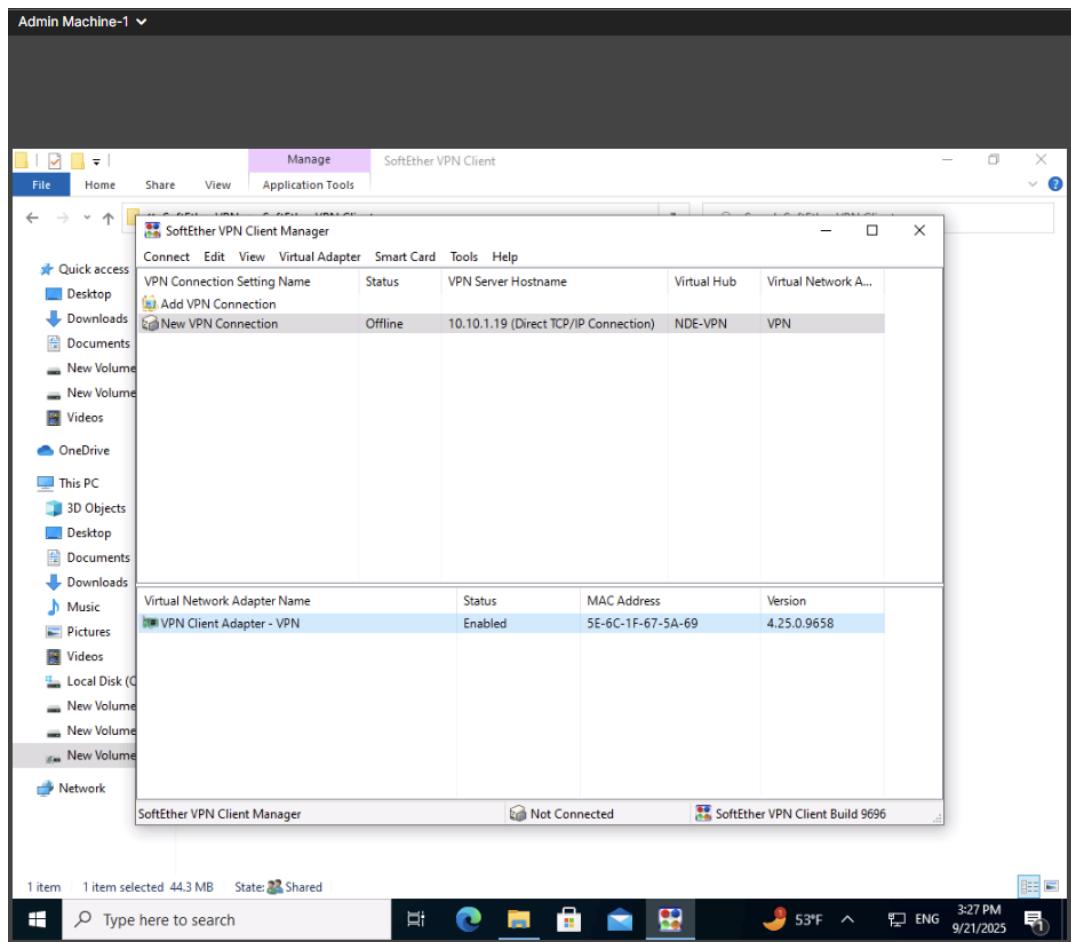


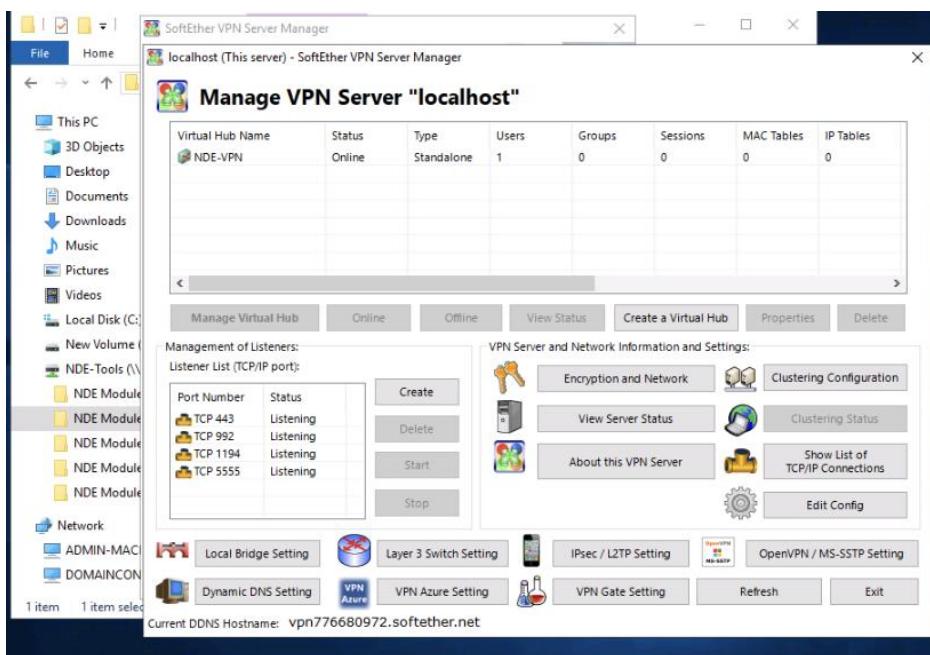
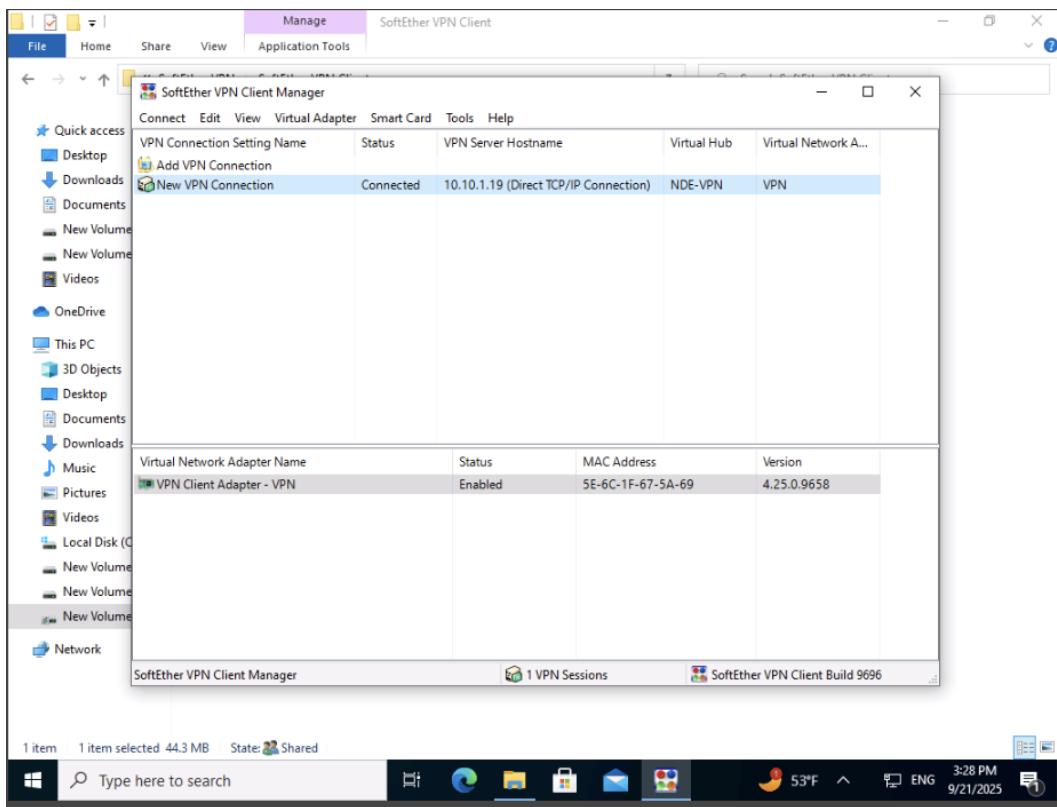


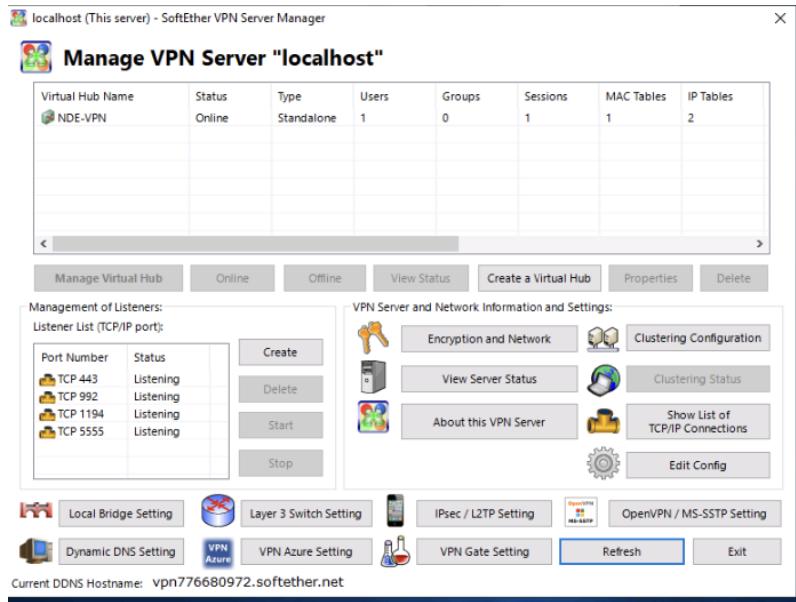












Lab Summary

Exercise 1: Implementing Host-Based Firewall Protection with iptables

Successfully configured firewall rules on an Ubuntu system using iptables. Rules were applied to allow and block specific traffic based on source, destination, and port. This demonstrated basic host-level firewall configuration on Linux.

Exercise 2: Implementing Host-Based Firewall Functionality using Windows Firewall

Configured Windows Firewall to secure an endpoint by adding and enforcing custom inbound and outbound rules. This exercise highlighted how host-based firewalls act as an additional layer of defense in depth by restricting traffic at the system level.

Exercise 3: Implementing Network-Based Firewall Functionality – Blocking Unwanted Website Access using pfSense Firewall

Used pfSense to create aliases and rules that blocked access to unwanted/malicious websites. This exercise showed how aliases simplify firewall management by reducing the number of individual rules required for multiple hosts.

Exercise 4: Implementing Network-Based Firewall Functionality – Blocking Insecure Ports using pfSense Firewall

Configured pfSense to block insecure outbound ports while allowing only trusted services. This reduced exposure to malware and prevented unauthorized outbound communications. Exercise reinforced the distinction between inbound vs outbound firewall rules.

Exercise 5: Implementing Host-Based IDS Functionality using Wazuh HIDS

Initial attempt failed due to a graphical rendering issue in the Security Onion VM, which made the desktop unusable. Restarting the exercise in a new session resolved the problem, and Wazuh HIDS and agent were successfully installed. Network activity was monitored, and alerts were reviewed using Sguil. Demonstrated how HIDS detects anomalous behavior on individual hosts.

Exercise 6: Implementing Network-Based IDS Functionality using Suricata IDS

All installation and configuration steps were completed, including Splunk Enterprise, Npcap, Suricata, and Splunk Forwarder setup. The lab stalled when Suricata failed to start due to a YAML parsing error (Invalid configuration file). The error was not flagged earlier during configuration, which meant over 100 steps were completed before the failure appeared. To finish the exercise, instructor-side screenshots were used to validate expected results (Hydra brute-force attack detection displayed in Splunk).

Exercise 7: Detecting Malicious Network Traffic using HoneyBOT

Configured HoneyBOT as a honeypot to simulate vulnerable services and capture malicious traffic. Observed abnormal traffic patterns that would indicate an attempted attack. This exercise highlighted how honeypots can be used as an early warning system by intentionally attracting malicious actors.

Exercise 8: Establishing Virtual Private Network Connection using SoftEther VPN

Installed and configured SoftEther VPN to establish a secure tunnel. Demonstrated how VPN technology uses HTTPS over TCP/443 to traverse firewalls and NAT devices. Confirmed that a VPN connection can protect communications across untrusted networks.

Reflection

This module covered a wide range of host- and network-based defenses: firewalls, IDS/IPS, honeypots, and VPNs. Most labs were completed successfully, though some encountered issues due to **environment design flaws**:

- **Wazuh HIDS (Exercise 5):** VM rendering glitch required restarting the exercise.
- **Suricata IDS (Exercise 6):** YAML parsing error appeared only at the final execution step, after 100+ tasks. No intermediate error feedback was given, which made troubleshooting especially difficult for a beginner. Instructor screenshots were used to validate expected outcomes.

- The environment imposed a strict **2-hour 15-minute limit for all 8 labs (432 tasks)**, which was unrealistic. To complete the module, each exercise had to be restarted individually to reset the clock.

Despite these limitations, the labs demonstrated how layered defenses work together: firewalls restrict traffic, IDS/IPS detect suspicious activity, honeypots expose attacker behavior, and VPNs secure communications.