Project 1: NIDS Rule Creation and Testing Lab 🕵️

Network Intrusion Detection System (NIDS) Rule Creation and Testing Lab

Problem Statement: Develop and test a robust set of custom rules for a Network Intrusion Detection System (NIDS) to identify and flag common cyber-attacks in real-time, reducing the mean time to detect threats within a network.

Abstract

A concise summary of what you built: a virtualised lab, Snort NIDS on Ubuntu, a Kali attacker, and a custom rule to detect brute-force attempts.

Use Case: Create a virtualized security lab where an open-source NIDS like Snort or Suricata is deployed to monitor network traffic. The system will be configured with custom rules designed to detect specific malicious activities, such as reconnaissance scans, brute-force login attempts, and known malware communication, providing immediate alerts to security analysts for investigation.

Tools & Technologies Used:

• NIDS Engine: Snort,

• Operating System: Kali Linux 2025 (Attacker Machine), Ubuntu Server 24.04.10 (Target Machine)

• Virtualization: VirtualBox

• Attack & Testing Tools: Hydra

• Scripting & Analysis: Bash, Wireshark

Focus Directory are

1. Target Machine (Ubuntu Server)

   cybermonk@myLap:~ $ *cd /etc/snort/rules/local.rules*

   cybermonk@myLap:~ $ cd /var/log/snort
2. Attacker Machine

This guide details how to set up Snort, a Network Intrusion Detection System (NIDS), to detect an SSH brute-force attack.

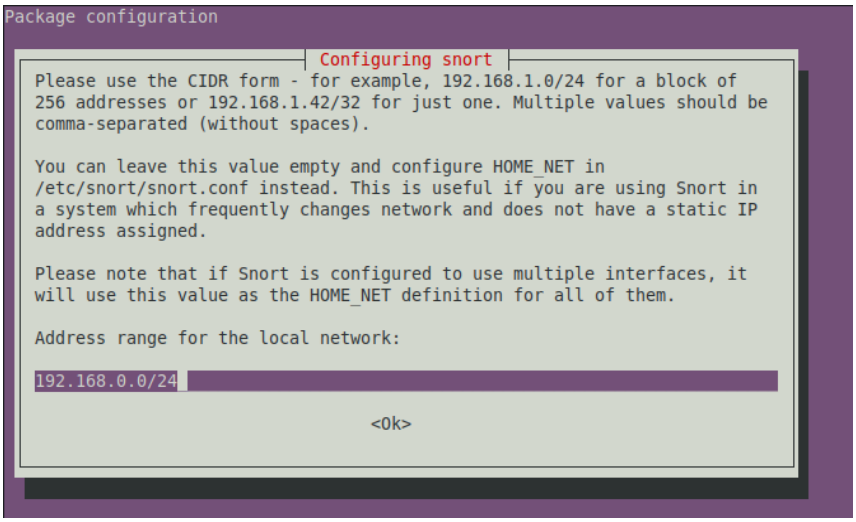
Step 1: Setup and Installation

a. **Install Ubuntu Server:** Use VirtualBox or VMware to create a new virtual machine. Install a minimal Ubuntu Server. Ensure the network adapter is set to "Bridged Mode" to get an IP address from your local network.

b. **Install Snor**t: Once the VM is running, update your package list and install Snort.

cybermonk@myLap:~ $*sudo apt update*
cybermonk@myLap:~ $*sudo apt install -y snort*

c. Configure Network Interface: During installation, you'll be prompted for the network interface to monitor. Enter the name of your primary interface (e.g., eth0 or enp0s3). You can find it by running the ip a command. Also, provide your local network range in CIDR notation (e.g., 192.168.0.0/24).



Step 2: Create a Custom NIDS Rule

a. **Open the Rules File**: Snort's custom rules can be placed in /etc/snort/rules/local.rules. Open this file with a text editor like nano.

cybermonk@myLap:~ $*sudo vim /etc/snort/rules/local.rules*

b. **Add a Brute-Force Rule:** Add the following rule to the bottom of the file. This rule alerts if it sees more than 5 connection attempts to the SSH port (22) from the same source IP within 60 seconds.

alert tcp any any -> $HOME_NET 22 (msg:"SSH Brute-Force Attempt Detected"; flow:to_server,established; detection_filter:track by_src, count 5, seconds 60; sid:1000002; rev:1;)

Meaning in plain English:

*"Raise an alert if any external host makes 5 or more SSH (TCP/22) connection attempts to my home network within 60 seconds, as part of an established session."*Meaning in plain English:

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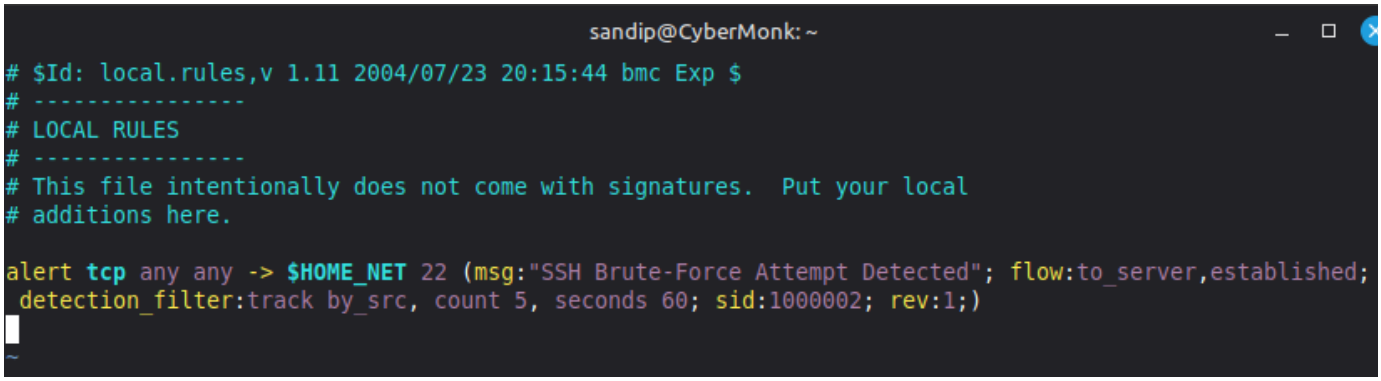


Step 3: Test the Rule

a. **Start Snort:** Run Snort in console mode to watch for alerts in real-time. Replace enp0s3 with your network interface.

```
cybermonk@myLap:~ $ 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 noprefixroute
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: enp0s3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:7b:50:5d brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 10.0.2.15/24 metric 100 brd 10.0.2.255 scope global dynamic enp0s3
       valid_lft 84891sec preferred_lft 84891sec
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe7b:505d/64 scope link
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
3: enp0s8: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:07:9c:81 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.56.102/24 brd 192.168.56.255 scope global dynamic enp0s8
       valid_lft 515sec preferred_lft 515sec
    inet6 fe80::a00:27ff:fe07:9c81/64 scope link
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
cybermonk@myLap:~ $
```

cybermonk@myLap:~ $*sudo snort -A console -q -c /etc/snort/snort.conf -i enp0s8*

b**. Install an SSH Serve**r: To attack something, you need an SSH server running on your Snort VM.

kali@kali:~$*sudo apt install -y openssh-server*

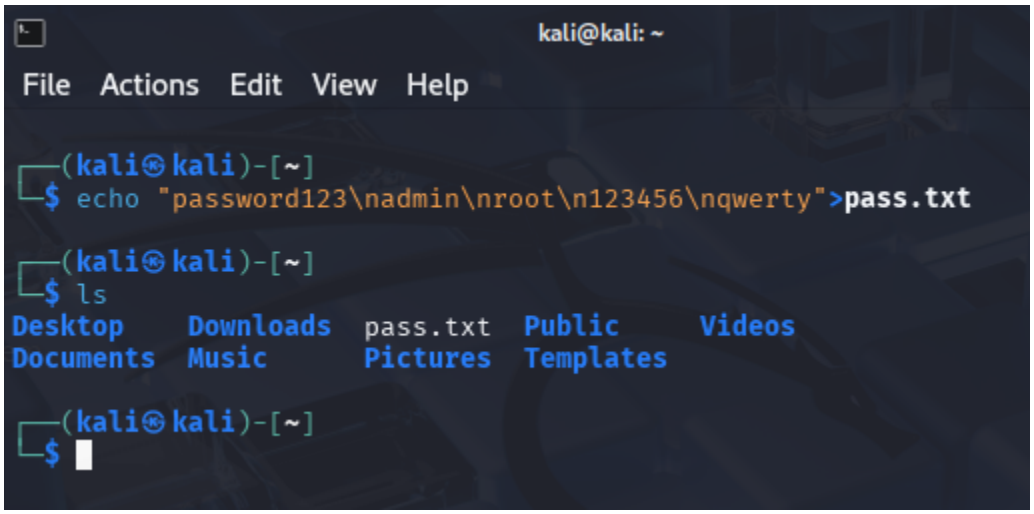
```
┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$ sudo apt install openssh-server -y
openssh-server is already the newest version (1:9.9p1-3).
Summary:
  Upgrading: 0, Installing: 0, Removing: 0, Not Upgrading: 0

┌──(kali㉿kali)-[~]
└─$
```

Step 4. Perform the Attack: From **another machine** on the same network (your host machine or another VM), use a tool like **Hydra** to simulate a brute-force attack. You'll need a dummy password list.

Create a small password list

kali@kali:~$*echo "password123\nadmin\nroot\n123456\nqwerty" > pass.txt*

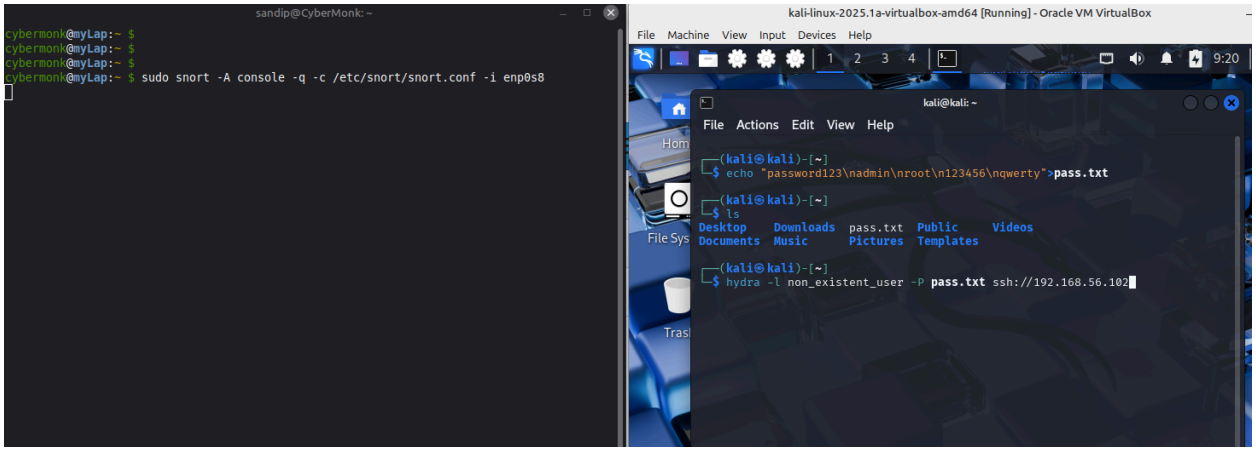


Run Hydra (replace <VM_IP> with the Ubuntu VM's IP address)

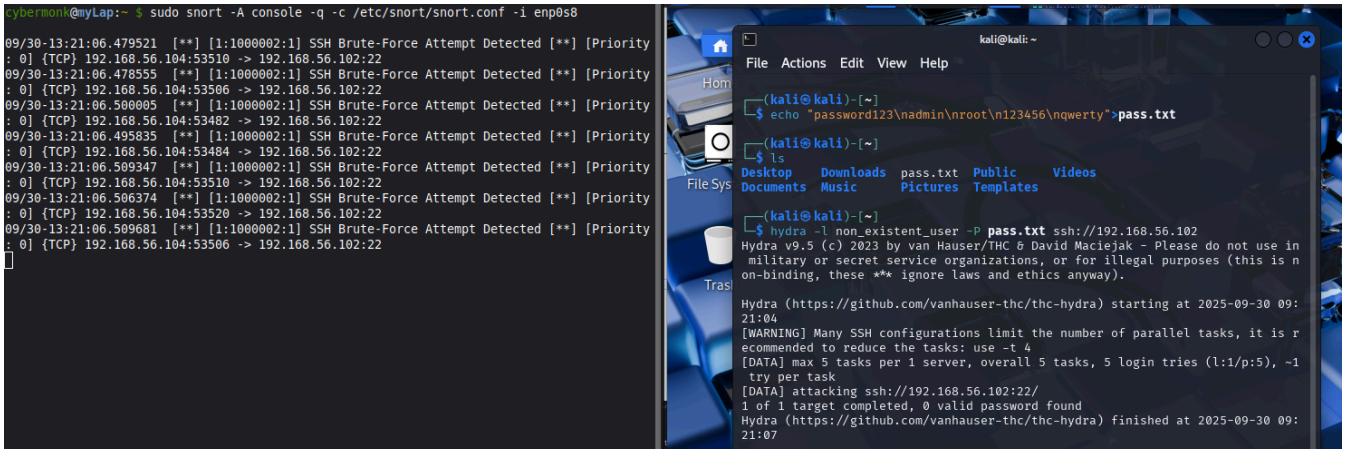
kali@kali:~$hydra -l non_existent_user -P pass.txt ssh://<VM_IP>

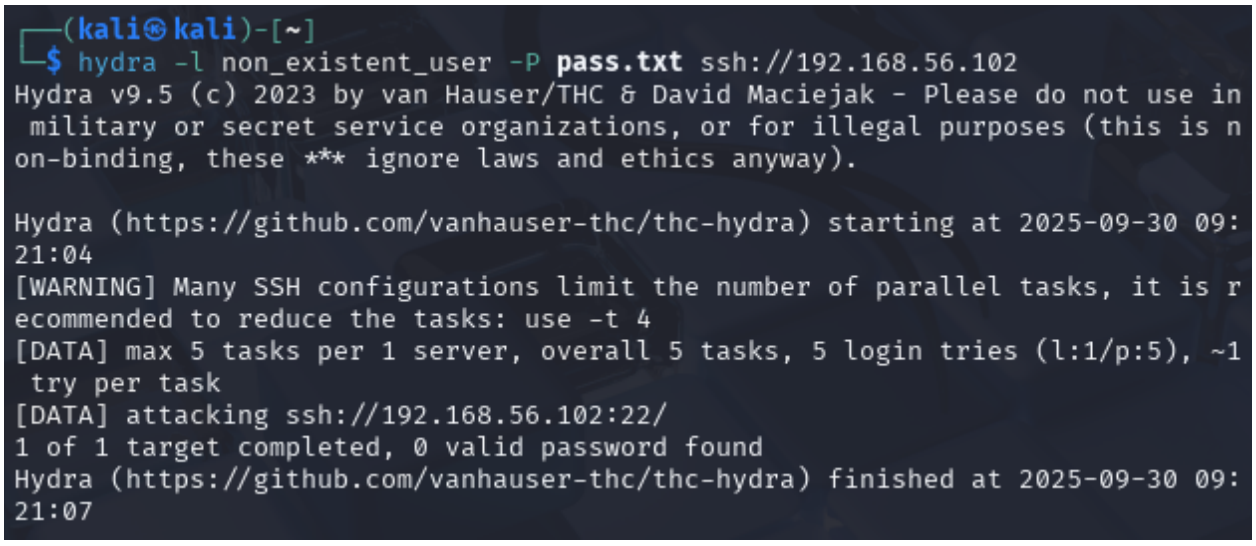
So,

kali@kali:~$*hydra -l non_existent_user -P pass.txt ssh://192.168.56.102*



b. **Verify the Alert:** Watch the console where Snort is running. After a few seconds of the Hydra attack, you will see the alert message "**SSH Brute-Force Attempt Detected**" appear multiple times.





cybermonk@myLap:~ $ sudo snort -A console -q -c /etc/snort/snort.conf -i enp0s8
10/03-21:41:35.967629 [**] [1:1000002:1] SSH Brute-Force Attempt Detected [**] [Priority: 0] {TCP} 192.168.56.104:48994 -> 192.168.56.102:22
10/03-21:41:35.967313 [**] [1:1000002:1] SSH Brute-Force Attempt Detected [**] [Priority: 0] {TCP} 192.168.56.104:48988 -> 192.168.56.102:22
10/03-21:41:35.990411 [**] [1:1000002:1] SSH Brute-Force Attempt Detected [**] [Priority: 0] {TCP} 192.168.56.104:48960 -> 192.168.56.102:22
10/03-21:41:35.988153 [**] [1:1000002:1] SSH Brute-Force Attempt Detected [**] [Priority: 0] {TCP} 192.168.56.104:48966 -> 192.168.56.102:22
10/03-21:41:36.008844 [**] [1:1000002:1] SSH Brute-Force Attempt Detected [**] [Priority: 0] {TCP} 192.168.56.104:48972 -> 192.168.56.102:22
10/03-21:41:36.012344 [**] [1:1000002:1] SSH Brute-Force Attempt Detected [**] [Priority: 0] {TCP} 192.168.56.104:48994 -> 192.168.56.102:22
10/03-21:41:36.013830 [**] [1:1000002:1] SSH Brute-Force Attempt Detected [**] [Priority: 0] {TCP} 192.168.56.104:48988 -> 192.168.56.102:22

To View in the server Log

cybermonk@myLap:.../log/snort $ *ls*

snort.alert snort.alert.fast snort.log snort.log.1759238389 snort.log.1759527594

Step 5: Scripting & Analysis: snort.log.1759527594

To View in the server Log

cybermonk@myLap:.../log/snort $ *ls*

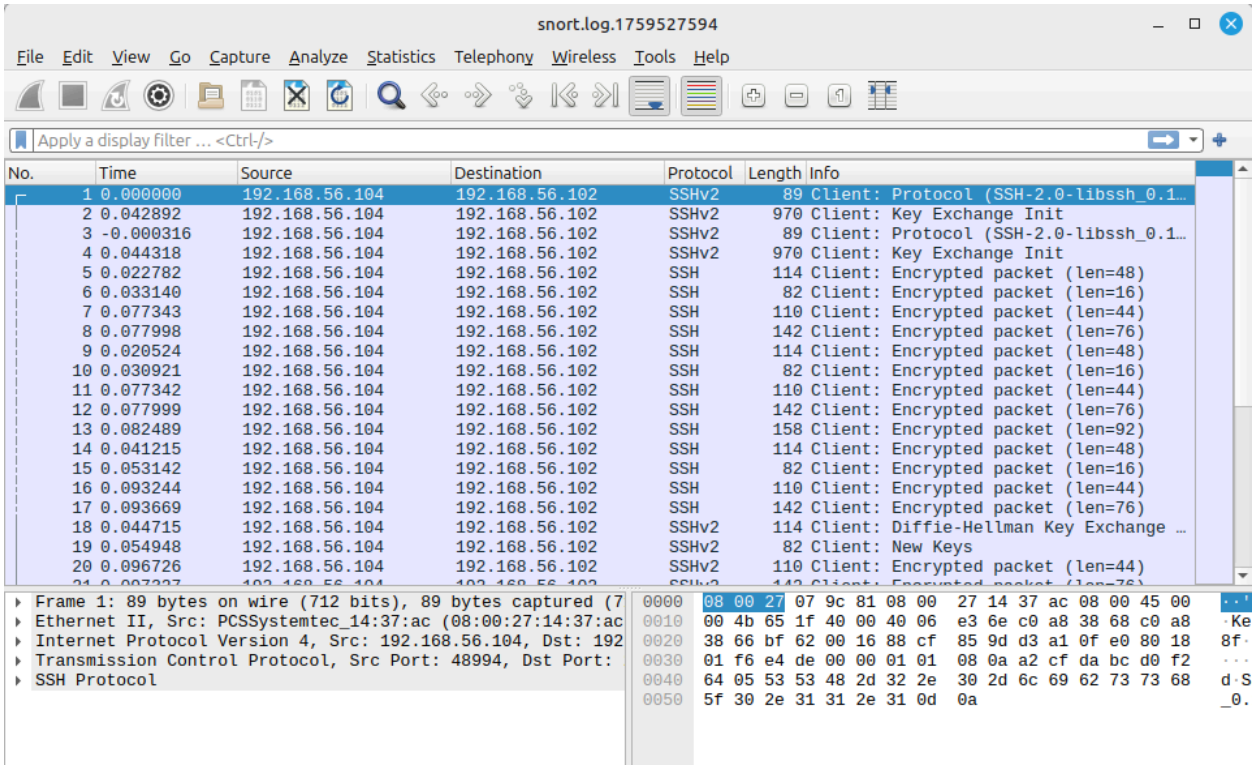
snort.alert snort.alert.fast snort.log snort.log.1759238389 snort.log.1759527594

a. Bash Command:

Since the file is not in a Human Readable so to be converted into a human-readable format

cybermonk@myLap:~ $ *sudo snort -r /var/log/snort/snort.log.1759527594 &> /home/cybermonk/snort-log.txt*

b. Wireshark packet analysis



Reference

https://medium.com/@huglertomgaw/snort-tryhackme-fab9838b715b