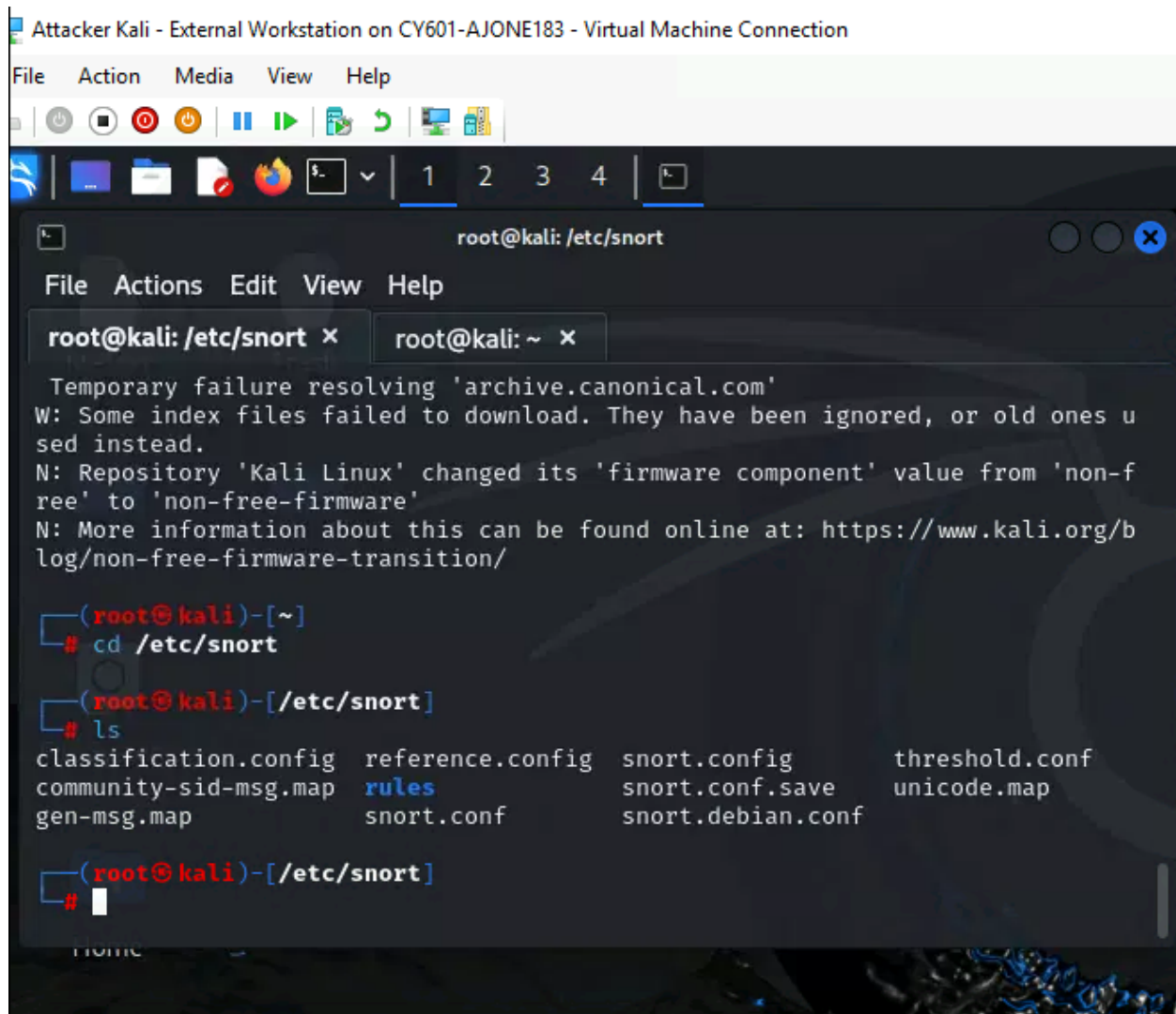


Task 1:

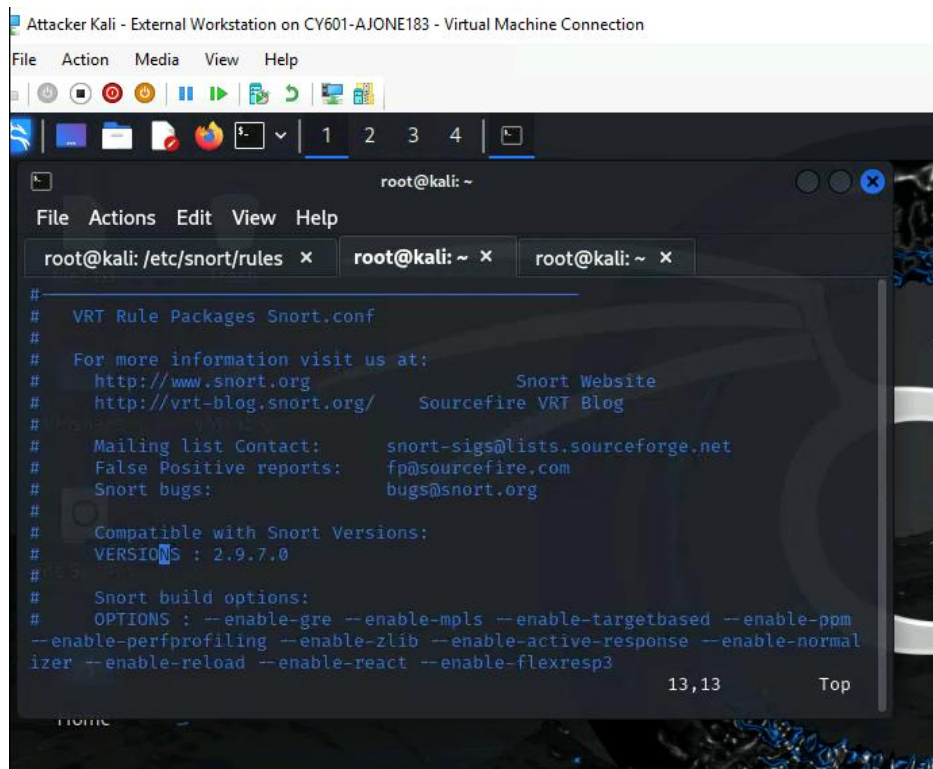
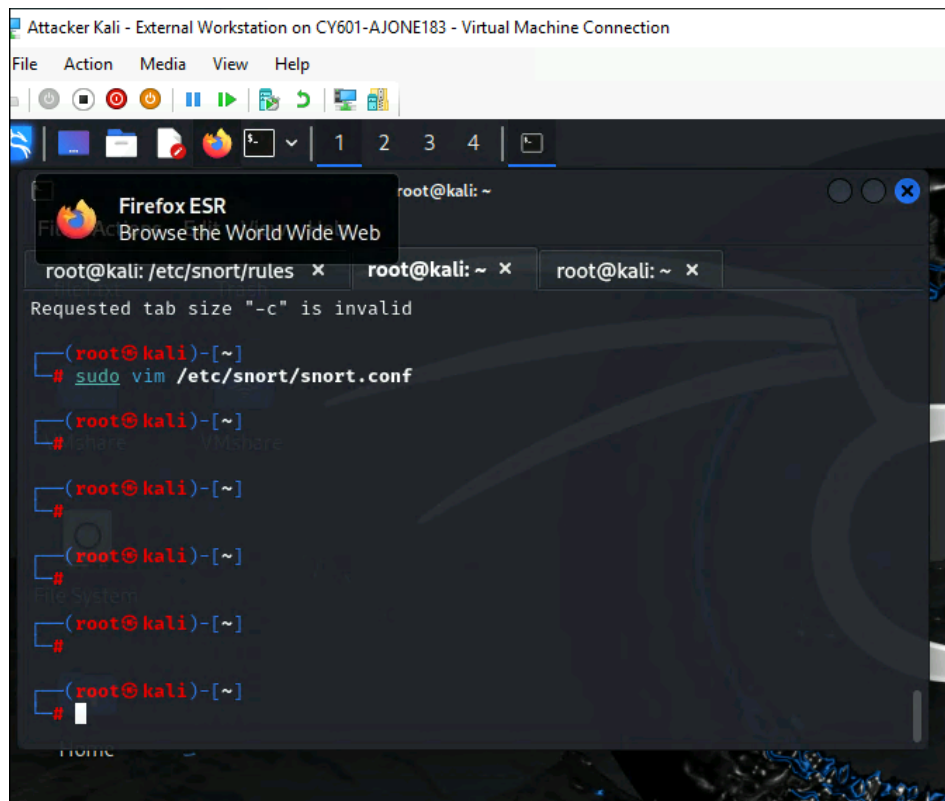


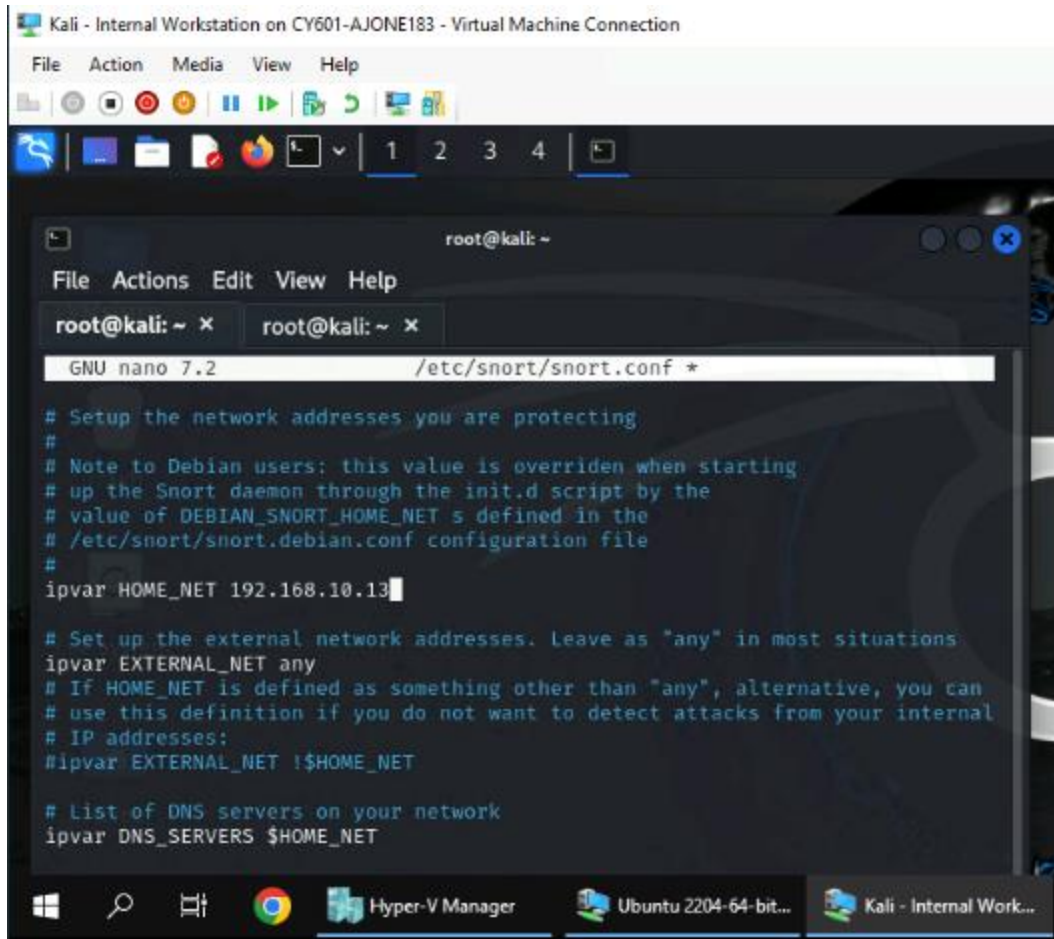
The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Attacker Kali - External Workstation on CY601-AJONE183 - Virtual Machine Connection". The terminal is running as root on a Kali Linux system. The user has navigated to the /etc/snort directory using the command `cd /etc/snort`. The terminal output shows a temporary failure resolving 'archive.canonical.com', a warning about index files, and a note about the 'Kali Linux' repository changing its 'firmware component' value. The user then runs the command `ls` to list the files in the current directory. The output of the `ls` command is as follows:

```
(root@kali)-[~]
# cd /etc/snort

(root@kali)-[/etc/snort]
# ls
classification.config  reference.config  snort.config      threshold.conf
community-sid-msg.map  rules            snort.conf.save   unicode.map
gen-msg.map            snort.conf       snort.debian.conf
```

The command `cd /etc/snort` is used to move into the folder where Snort's settings are stored. To work with Snort's configuration files, I used the command `cd /etc/snort`. This command allowed me to access the folder where all the important files for Snort are kept. Inside this folder, I could find and make changes to the settings that control how Snort works. After entering the Snort folder, I used the command `ls` to list all the files inside. This command showed me the names of the files, including important ones like `snort.conf`, which contains the main settings for Snort.





```
Kali - Internal Workstation on CY601-AJONE183 - Virtual Machine Connection
File Action Media View Help
1 2 3 4

root@kali: ~
File Actions Edit View Help
root@kali: ~ x root@kali: ~ x
GNU nano 7.2 /etc/snort/snort.conf *

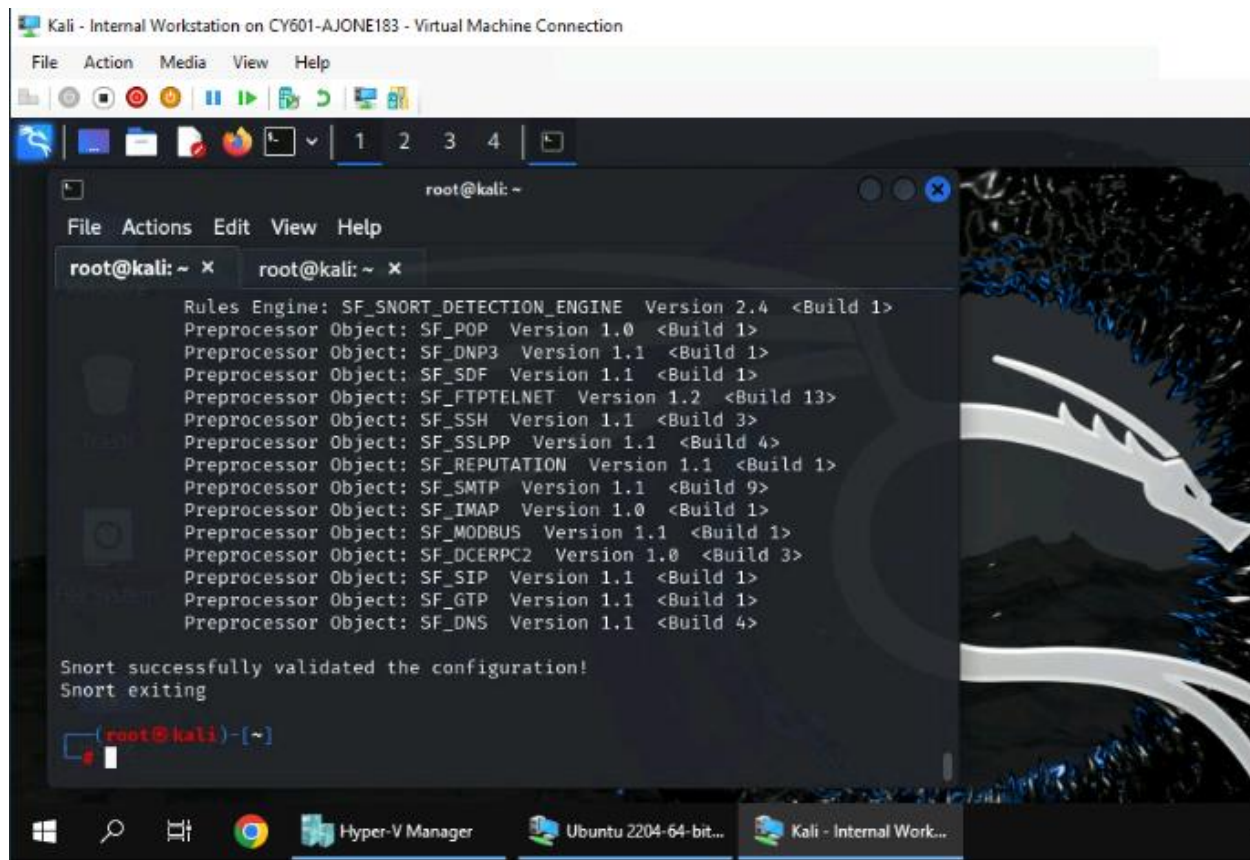
# Setup the network addresses you are protecting
#
# Note to Debian users: this value is overridden when starting
# up the Snort daemon through the init.d script by the
# value of DEBIAN_SNORT_HOME_NET s defined in the
# /etc/snort/snort.debian.conf configuration file
#
ipvar HOME_NET 192.168.10.13

# Set up the external network addresses. Leave as "any" in most situations
ipvar EXTERNAL_NET any
# If HOME_NET is defined as something other than "any", alternative, you can
# use this definition if you do not want to detect attacks from your internal
# IP addresses:
#ipvar EXTERNAL_NET !$HOME_NET

# List of DNS servers on your network
ipvar DNS_SERVERS $HOME_NET

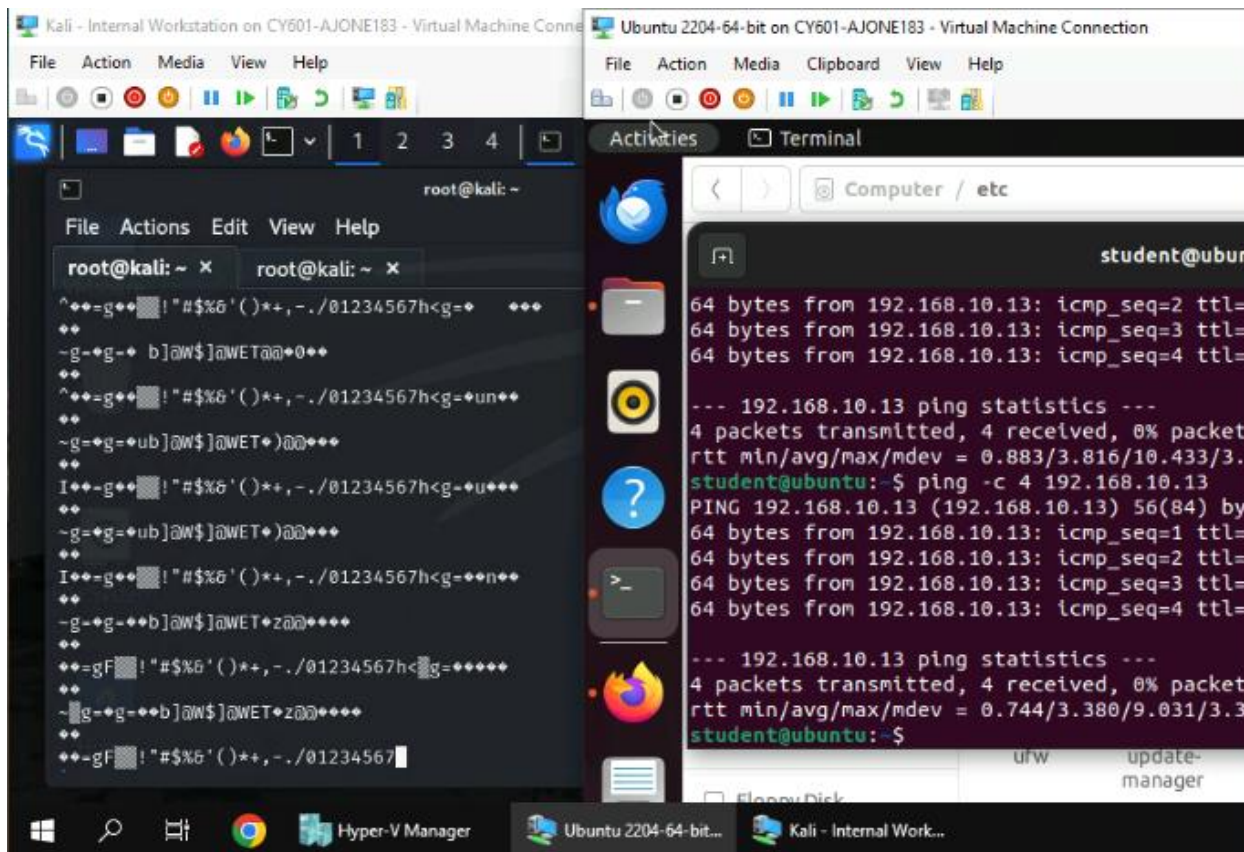
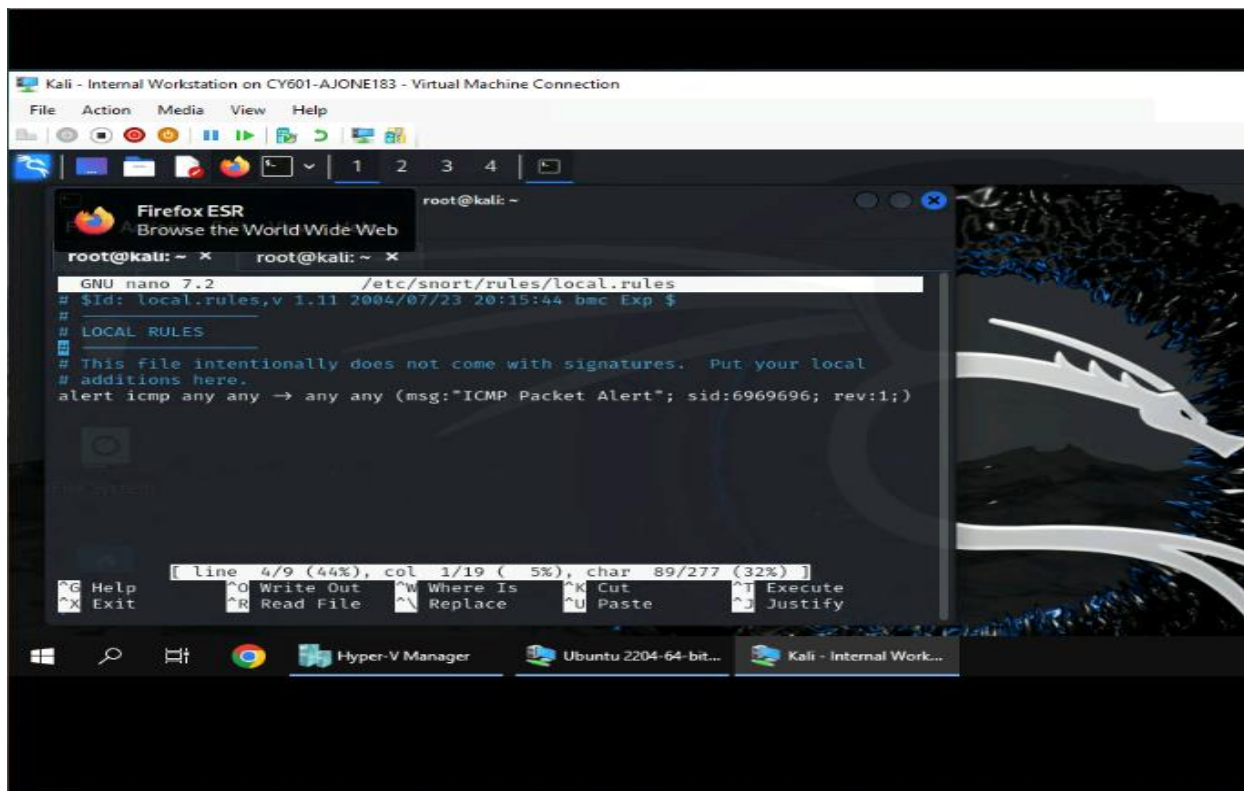
Hyper-V Manager Ubuntu 2204-64-bit... Kali - Internal Work...
```

To edit the Snort configuration file, I used the command `sudo vim /etc/snort/snort.conf`. This opened the file with the necessary permissions since `sudo` gives root access. I also continued to run into the error of not connecting to the snort due to being on external kali. My next steps and updates and using the correct VM, thanks to cloudcomputing@odu.edu.



Snort is successfully configured.

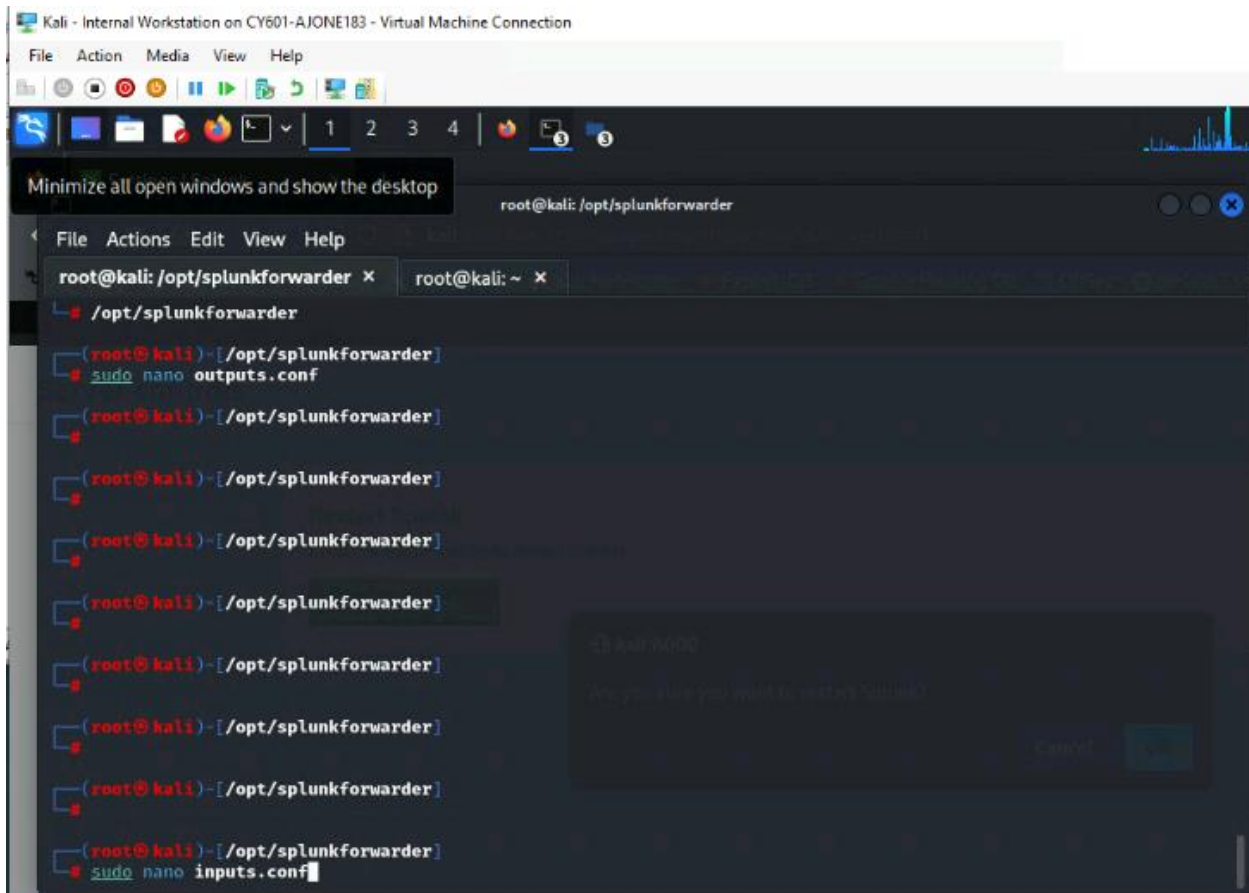
Task 2:



To access the local Snort rules file, I used the following command `sudo nano /etc/snort/rules/local.rules`. This command opens the `local.rules` file using the nano text editor with superuser privileges, allowing me to modify the rule set. Alert: This specifies the action that Snort should take when it matches this rule. In this case, it will generate an alert when the rule conditions are met. ICMP: This indicates that the rule applies specifically to ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol) packets. ICMP is used for error messages and operational information in the network layer, such as the ping command. Any any -> any any: The first any any refers to the source of the packet. It means that the rule will match ICMP packets from any source IP address and any source port. The arrow -> indicates the direction of the traffic being monitored, meaning from the source to the destination. (msg:"ICMP Packet Alert"; sid:6969696; rev:1;): This part specifies additional options for the rule: msg:"ICMP Packet Alert": This is the message that will be logged when the rule triggers, allowing administrators to understand the context of the alert. Sid:6969696: This is the Snort ID (SID) for the rule, which must be unique among all rules. It helps identify the rule in logs and alerts. rev:1: This indicates the revision number of the rule. It can be incremented when changes are made to the rule.

To test the newly added rule, I generated ICMP traffic by pinging the IP address of my Snort instance from an Ubuntu machine. I executed the following command: `ping -c 4 192.168.10.13`

Task 3:



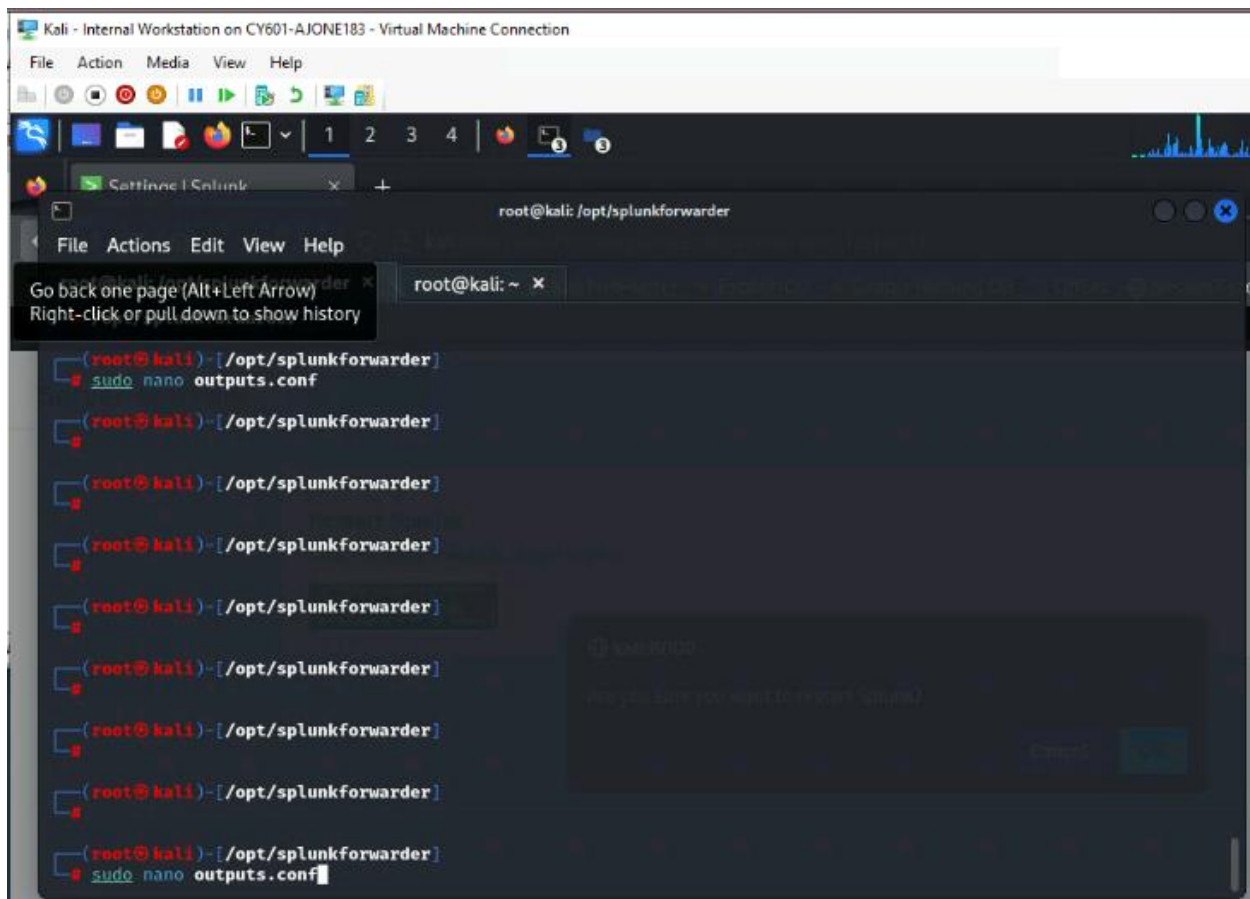
The screenshot shows a Kali Linux virtual machine window titled "Kali - Internal Workstation on CY601-AJONE183 - Virtual Machine Connection". The desktop environment includes a taskbar with various application icons. A terminal window is open, displaying the command prompt `root@kali: /opt/splunkforwarder/bin`. A nano text editor is running, editing the `inputs.conf` file. The editor's title bar shows "GNU nano 7.2" and "inputs.conf *". The file content includes the following configuration lines:

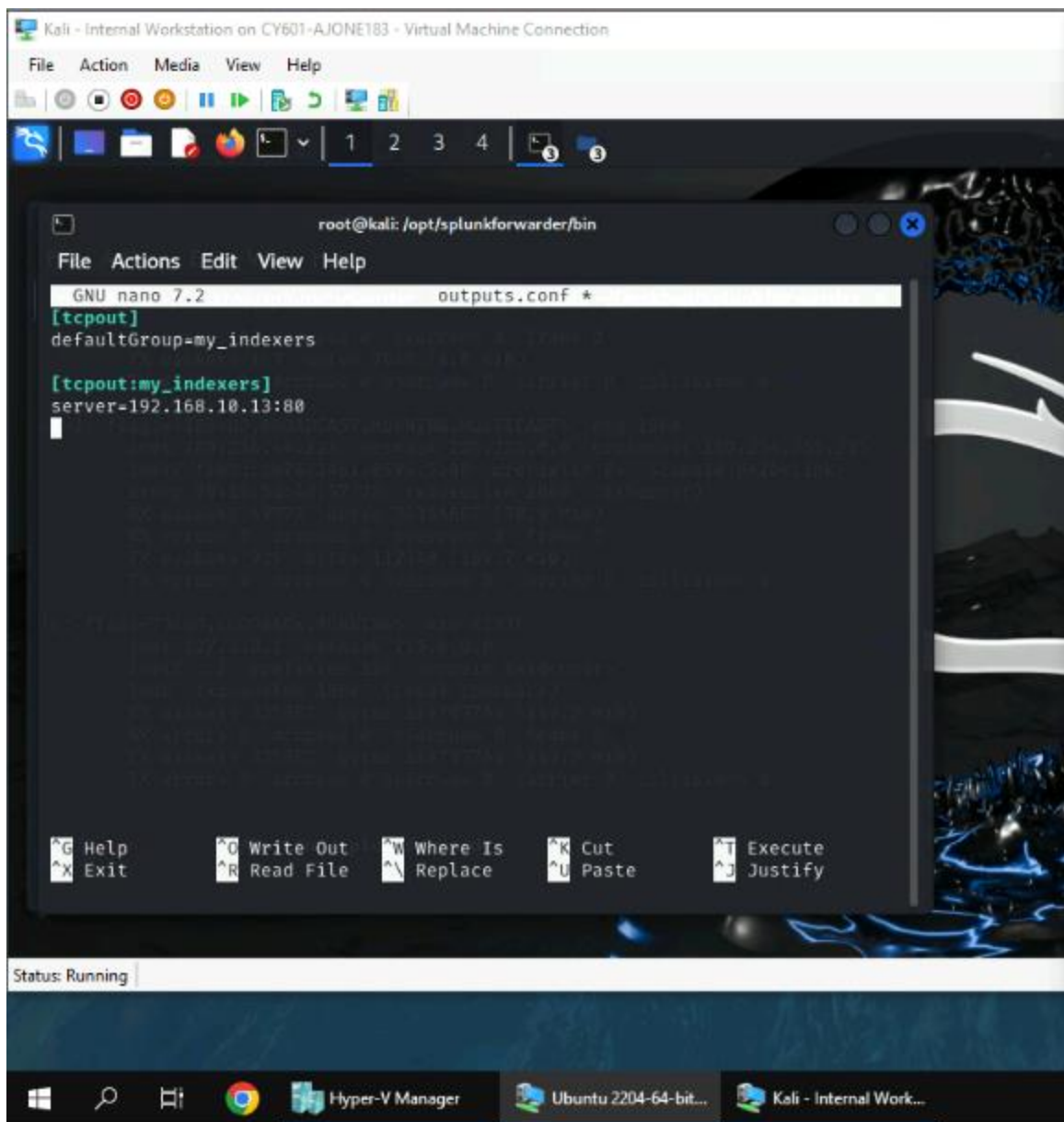
```
[monitor:///home/root/desktop/alert.full]

index = root
followTail = 1
sourcetype = snort_alert_full
```

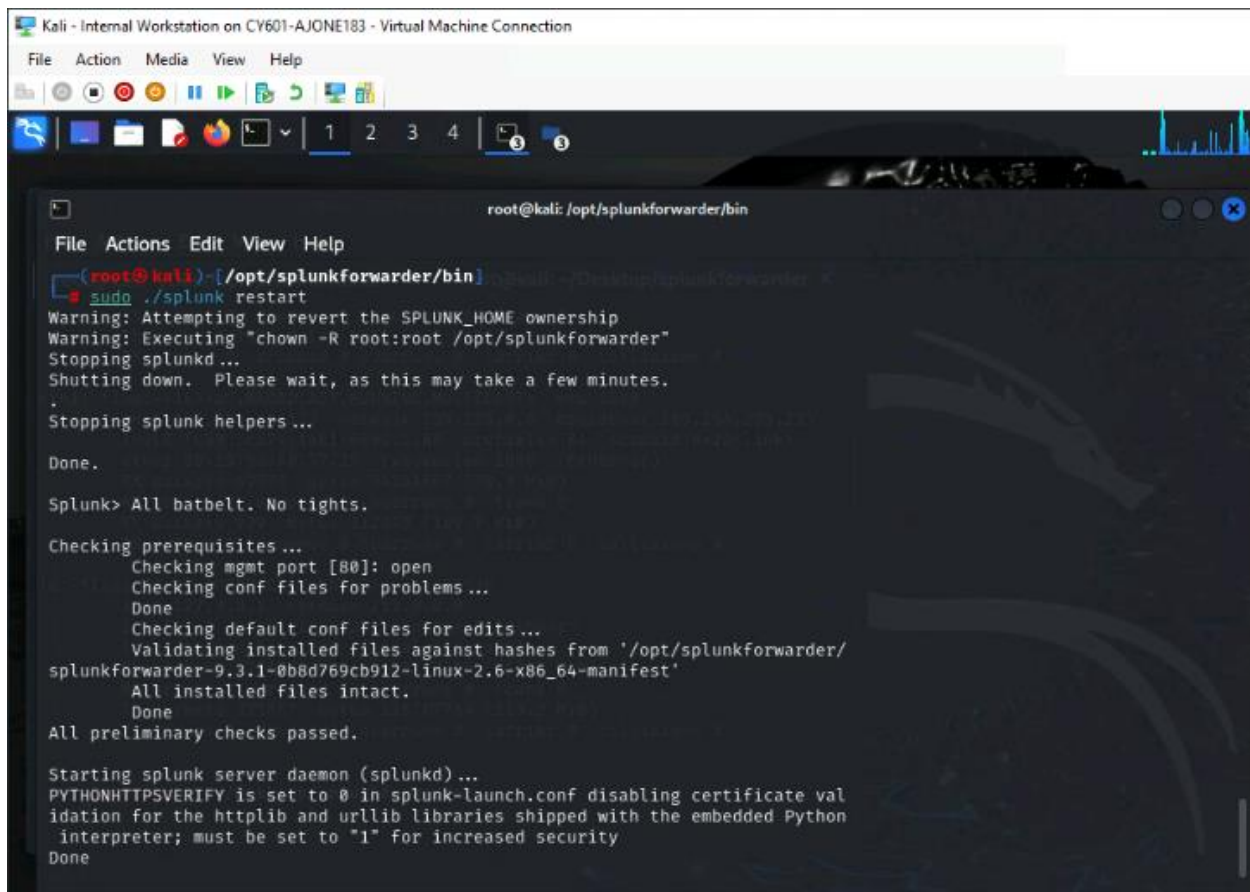
The nano editor's bottom status bar shows several keyboard shortcuts: `^G Help`, `^X Exit`, `^O Write Out`, `^R Read File`, `^W Where Is`, `^_ Replace`, `^K Cut`, `^U Paste`, `^T Execute`, and `^J Justify`. At the bottom of the virtual machine window, a status bar indicates "Status: Running".

Input: To open the `inputs.conf` file with a text editor I used the command `sudo nano inputs.conf` and added the following lines to monitor the `alert.full` file with the correct file path.





Output: I configured the forwarder to send data to the Splunk server. I replaced the following IP address/port.



The screenshot shows a Kali Linux terminal window titled "Kali - Internal Workstation on CY601-AJONE183 - Virtual Machine Connection". The terminal is running the command `sudo ./splunk restart` from the directory `/opt/splunkforwarder/bin`. The output shows the following steps:

```
root@kali: /opt/splunkforwarder/bin
File Actions Edit View Help
root@kali: /opt/splunkforwarder/bin# sudo ./splunk restart
Warning: Attempting to revert the SPLUNK_HOME ownership
Warning: Executing "chown -R root:root /opt/splunkforwarder"
Stopping splunkd...
Shutting down. Please wait, as this may take a few minutes.
.
Stopping splunk helpers...
Done.
Splunk> All batbelt. No tights.
Checking prerequisites...
  Checking mgmt port [80]: open
  Checking conf files for problems...
  Done
  Checking default conf files for edits...
  Validating installed files against hashes from '/opt/splunkforwarder/
splunkforwarder-9.3.1-0b8d769cb912-linux-2.6-x86_64-manifest'
  All installed files intact.
  Done
All preliminary checks passed.
Starting splunk server daemon (splunkd)...
PYTHONHTTPSVERIFY is set to 0 in splunk-launch.conf disabling certificate val
idation for the httplib and urllib libraries shipped with the embedded Python
interpreter; must be set to "1" for increased security
Done
```

Restart: After making the changes I saved the new information and used the command `sudo ./splunk restart` to apply all the changes. This command forces the Splunk Forwarder to reload its configuration and begin monitoring the `alert.full` file for new Snort alerts.