



# Corso di Sicurezza delle Reti e dei Sistemi Software *aa 2015/16*

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# Projectwork

Si realizzi un tool in python, che prenda in INPUT le Snort Rules e le traduca in Rules iptables.

Il tool dovra' avere I seguenti requirements:

Supported options: [--log] [--drop| --reject]

Acting as a system daemon...

Print the results of translation as fwsnort do

.....

# Some bg

## IPS ≠ firewall

### Some Issues:

- Snort DCE/RPC Preprocessor vulnerability
- Host fragment reassembly
- Stick/Snot DoS

### Similar tools:

- fwsnort
- <http://www.stearns.org/snort2iptables/>



Snort is a free and opensource network intrusion prevention system (NIPS) and network intrusion detection system (NIDS)

- analyzes the packets passing over the network,
- comparing them with a database of attack signatures;
- earns to recognize new attacks, by introducing new signatures recognized as attacks;
- verify the protocols used by the packets, so as to recognize any anomalies in the traffic;
- detects the activity of the port scan, "exploration", which generally precedes an attack

The general form of a Snort rule :

**action proto src\_ip src\_port direction dst\_ip dst\_port (options)**



# Iptables: application layer data

Matching **Printable DATA** :

1

```
iptables -I INPUT 1 -p tcp --dport 5001 -m string --string "tester"  
--algo bm -m state --state ESTABLISHED -j LOG --log-prefix "tester"
```

Matching **NON Printable (bytes) DATA** :

2

```
iptables -I INPUT 1 -p udp --dport 5002 -m string --hex-string  
"|a7a7a7a7a7a7a7a7a7a7a7a7|" --algo bm -j LOG --log-prefix "YEN "
```

Hex code



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Publisher : No Starch Press

# Iptables: application layer data

## Matching BoF Attack :

```
iptables -I FORWARD 1 -p tcp --dport 443 --algo bm -m state  
-m state --state  
ESTABLISHED -m string --string "AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA  
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA" -j LOG  
--log-prefix "SSL BoF detected "
```

From Linux Firewalls By Michael Rash  
Publisher : No Starch Press

# Some examples..

## From SNORT rules to iptables :

```
alert tcp $EXTERNAL_NET any -> $SQL_SERVERS 1433 (msg: "BLEEDING-EDGE
EXPLOIT MS-SQL SQL Injection closing string plus line comment"; flow:
to_server,established; content:"|00|"; content:"-|00|-|00|";
reference:url,www.nextgenss.com/papers/more_advanced_sql_injection.pdf;
reference:url,www.securitymap.net/sdm/docs/windows/mssql-checklist.html;
classtype: attempted-user; sid: 2000488; rev:5; )
```

---

```
iptables -I FORWARD 1 -p tcp --dport 1433 -m state --state
ESTABLISHED -m string --hex-string "|00|" --algo bm -m string --hex-string
"-|00|-|00|" --algo bm -j LOG --log-prefix "SQL INJECTION COMMENT "
```

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# Limits

```
alert tcp $EXTERNAL_NET any -> $HOME_NET 21 (msg:"FTP SITE CHOWN overflow attempt";  
flow:to_server,established; content:"SITE"; nocase; content:"CHOWN"; distance:0; nocase;  
isdataat:100,relative; pcre:"/^\^SITE\s+CHOWN\s[\^\n]{100}/smi"; reference:bugtraq,2120;  
reference:cve,2001-0065; classtype:attempted-admin; sid:1562; rev:11;)
```

20 bytes for the IP header  
and 20 bytes for the TCP header

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```
[iptablesfw]# iptables -I FORWARD 1 -p tcp --dport 21 -m state --state  
ESTABLISHED -m string --string "site" --algo bm -m string --string "chown"  
--algo bm -m length --length 140 -j LOG --log-prefix "CHOWN OVERFLOW "
```

From Linux Firewalls By Michael Rash  
Publisher : No Starch Press



# References/resources:

## **1 Advanced Linux Firewalls**

**Michael Rash**

**Security Architect**

**Enterasys Networks, Inc.**

**2 [https://cipherdyne.org/talks/Advanced\\_Linux\\_Firewalls.pdf](https://cipherdyne.org/talks/Advanced_Linux_Firewalls.pdf)**