Snort Tuning 101

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Overview



- Why tune?
- Variables
- Rule Selection
- Brief demo

Why tune?

- You haven't got time for all those alerts
- Real threats hide like a needle in a haystack
- Your sensor will run more efficiently



Upfront Tasks

- Define your goals: inline, alerting, compliance
- Place sensors close to machines you want to protect
- Analyze what's in your network, what should be allowed and what shouldn't be

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- NMAP or Nessus are good free tools to do this.
- •If it's a server VLAN, put it close to the servers. If it's your home network and you want to go inline, put it just inside your firewall.

What's in your Network?

Use nmap - www.insecure.org



- nmap -sF -O <network range>
- For more options, see the nmap man page

Sample nmap output

sf-ips-test ~ # nmap -O -sF 172.16.128.137

Starting Nmap 4.20 (http://insecure.org) at 2011-07-16 13:51 GMT

Interesting ports on 172.16.128.137:

Not shown: 1694 open|filtered ports

PORT STATE SERVICE

139/tcp closed netbios-ssn

445/tcp closed microsoft-ds

3389/tcp closed ms-term-serv

MAC Address: 00:0C:29:DD:2F:A1 (VMware)

Device type: general purpose

Running (JUST GUESSING): Microsoft Windows 2000|2003|XP|Vista (91%)

Aggressive OS guesses: Microsoft Windows 2000 Server SP4 (91%), Microsoft Windows 2000 AS SP4 (91%), Microsoft Windows 2000 SP3 (91%), Microsoft Windows 2000 SP4 (91%), Microsoft Windows 2000, SP0, SP1, or SP2 (91%), Microsoft Windows 2003 Server SP1 (91%), Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Enterprise Edition 64-Bit SP1 (91%), Microsoft Windows XP SP2 (91%), Microsoft Windows XP SP2

No exact OS matches for host (test conditions non-ideal).

Network Distance: 1 hop

OS detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at http://insecure.org/nmap/submit/.

Nmap finished: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 44.753 seconds

sf-ips-test ~ #

Variables

- Most rules use variables in them such as HOME_NET
- Don't set EXTERNAL_NET to !\$HOME_NET
- Define other groupings of hosts or services if you plan to write your own rules and want to customize, e.g. LDAP SERVERS, PCI_HOSTS....

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Changing EXTERNAL_NET to !\$HOME_NET can result in missed peer to peer events

Rule Selection

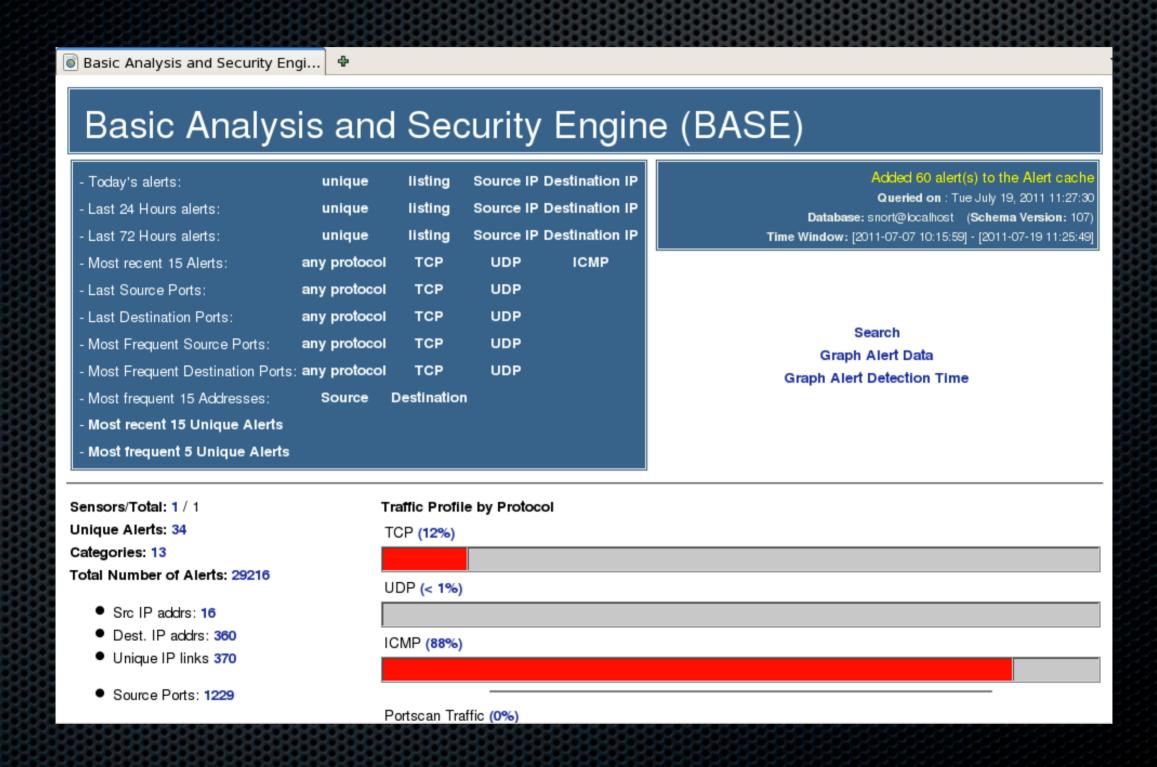
- Lots of rules available, 19000+, not counting community rules
- Which ones make sense for your environment by grouping
- What do you do once you have alerts

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Demo the search for dst port 3389 on home_net

[•] If you have no Oracle servers, don't turn on the Oracle rules

Brief Demo



OK, this looks bad, what do l do?

- Don't Panic
- Start by IP addresses in my network range?
- Check Ports are these expected?
- Go to Unique Alerts, look for big hits
- Threshold or suppress



Demo: By IP

- Are these expected?
- On the BASE home page, click Src IP addrs link
- Look for hosts with lots of alerts
- How do these compare to my HOME_NET values?
- Repeat with Dst IP addrs, pairs

Demo: Checking Ports

- Start with Dst port and sort by Occurences
- Look at large numbers first, then small ones
- Triage: are these potentially something bad (needs investigation), probable FP (threshold) or something I can ignore for now?

Demo: Unique Alerts

- Click on Unique alerts and sort for Occurrences
- The larger numbers usually indicate areas where you can suppress, threshold or disable a rule
- The smaller numbers often need more careful investigation
- Also, do you really care about some of these?

Suppression and Thresholds

- Suppression prevents a host from triggering particular alerts, e.g. a server that responds like an attack: supress gen_id 1, sig_id 402, track by_src, ip 172.16.128.1
- Thresholding prevents a rule from generating an alert based on number of times in a given period, e.g. 5 times in one minute: event_filter gen_id 1, sig_id 384, type limit, track by_src, count 25, seconds 60

Questions?

