

ภาคผนวก ก

การติดตั้งระบบ

1. โปรแกรมที่ต้องการ

- 1.1 ระบบปฏิบัติการลีนุกซ์ Redhat เวอร์ชัน 9.0 (<ftp://ftp.redhat.com>)
- 1.2 โปรแกรม Snort เวอร์ชัน 2.0.0 (<http://www.snort.org/downloads.html>)
- 1.3 โปรแกรม C Compiler เวอร์ชัน 3.2.2-5 (<ftp://ftp.gnu.org/gnu/gcc/>)
- 1.4 ไลบรี LibPcap เวอร์ชัน 0.7.2-1 (<http://rpmfind.net>) หรือ (<http://www.tcpdump.org/release/libpcap-0.7.2.tar.gz>)
- 1.5 โปรแกรม MySql เวอร์ชัน 3.23.54a-11 (<http://rpmfind.net>) หรือ (<http://mysql.secsgp.org/Downloads/MySQL-4.0/mysql-4.0.12.tar.gz>)
- 1.6 โปรแกรม Apache เวอร์ชัน 2.0.40-21 (<http://rpmfind.net>) หรือ (<http://www.apache.org/dist/httpd/httpd-2.0.40.tar.gz>)
- 1.7 โปรแกรม Acid เวอร์ชัน 0.9.6b23 (<http://acidlab.sourceforge.net/acid-0.9.6b23.tar.gz>)
- 1.8 โปรแกรม PHP เวอร์ชัน 4.2.2-17 (<http://rpmfind.net>) หรือ (<http://www.php.net/distributions/php-4.2.2.tar.gz>)
- 1.9 ไลบรี Adodb เวอร์ชัน 3.30 (<http://phplens.com/lens/dl/adodb330.tgz>)
- 1.10 ไลบรี PHPlot เวอร์ชัน 4.4.6 (<http://www.phplot.com>)
- 1.11 ไลบรี Gd เวอร์ชัน 2.0.11 (<http://www.boutell.com/gd/>)
- 1.12 ไลบรี JGraph เวอร์ชัน 1.9.1 (<http://jgraph.techuk.com/jgraph/downloads/jgraph-1.91.tar.gz>)
- 1.13 โปรแกรม Snortsam เวอร์ชัน 2.21 (<http://www.snortsam.net/download.html>)
- 1.14 ปลั๊กอิน Snortsam บนโปรแกรม Snort (<http://www.snortsam.net/download.html>)

2. การติดตั้งโปรแกรม

2.1 ไลบรารี LibPcap

```
# rpm -ivh libpcap-0.7.2-1.i386.rpm
```

2.2 โปรแกรม MySql

```
# rpm mysql-3.23.54a-11 -ivh .i386.rpm
```

```
# rpm mysql-server-3.23.54a-11 -ivh .i386.rpm
```

```
# rpm mysql-devel-3.23.54a-11 -ivh .i386.rpm
```

```
# rpm mod_auth_mysql-1.11-12 -ivh .i386.rpm
```

2.3 โปรแกรม Apache และ PHP

```
# rpm -ivh httpd-2.0.40-21.i386.rpm
```

```
# rpm -ivh php-4.2.2-17.i386.rpm
```

```
# rpm -ivh php-mysql-4.2.2-17.i386.rpm
```

2.4 โปรแกรม Snort

```
# mkdir /etc/snort
```

```
# mkdir /var/log/snort
```

```
# tar -xvzf snort-2.0.0.tar.gz
```

```
# cd snort-2.0.0
```

```
# ./configure --with-mysql
```

```
# make
```

```
# make install
```

การติดตั้งกฏและไฟล์คอนฟิกเรชัน

```
# cd /home/temp/snort-2.0.0 (ไดเรกทอรี่ที่เก็บซอฟต์แวร์ Snort)
```

```
# cd rules
```

```
# cp * /etc/snort
```

```
# cd ..etc
```

```
# cp snort.conf /etc/snort
```

```
# cp *.config /etc/snort
```

2.5 ไลบรารี ADODB

```
# cp adodb330.tgz /var/www/html/
```

```
# cd /var/www/html/
```

```
# tar -xvzf adodb330.tgz
# rm -rf adodb330.tgz
```

2.6 ไลบรี PHPLOT

```
# cp phplot-4.4.6.tar.gz /var/www/html/
# cd /var/www/html/
```

```
# tar -zxvf phplot-4.4.6.tar.gz
```

```
# rm -rf phplot-4.4.6.tar.gz
```

```
# mv phplot-4.4.6 phplot
```

2.7 ไลบรี GD

```
# cp gd-2.0.11.tar.gz /var/www/html/
```

```
# cd /var/www/html/
```

```
# tar -zxvf gd-2.0.11.tar.gz
```

```
# rm -rf gd-2.0.11.tar.gz
```

```
# mv gd-2.0.11 gd
```

2.8 ไลบรี JPGraph

```
# cp jpgraph-1.91.tar.gz /var/www/html/
```

```
# cd /var/www/html/
```

```
# tar -xvzf jpgraph-1.91.tar.gz
```

```
# rm -rf jpgraph-1.91.tar.gz
```

```
# cd jpgraph-1.19
```

```
# rm -rf README
```

```
# rm -rf QPL.txt
```

```
# mv jpgraph-1.91 jpgraph
```

2.9 โปรแกรัม Acid

```
# cp acid-0.9.6b23.tar.gz /var/www/html/
```

```
# cd /var/www/html/
```

```
# tar -xvzf acid-0.9.6b23.tar.gz
```

```
# rm -rf acid-0.9.6b23.tar.gz
```

```
# mv acid-0.9.6b23 acid
```

2.10 ໂປຣແກຣມ Snortsam

```
# tar -zxvf snortsam-src-2.21.tar.gz
```

```
# cd snortsam-src-2.21
```

```
# chmod +x makesnortsam.sh
```

```
# ./makesnortsam.sh
```

2.11 ປັບປຸງ Snortsam ບນ ໂປຣແກຣມ Snort

```
# tar -zxvf snortsam-patch.tar.gz
```

```
# chmod +x patchsnort.sh
```

```
# ./patchsnort.sh /usr/local/src/snort
```

ຈາກນັ້ນຄອມໄພລ໌ໂປຣແກຣມ Snort ໃໝ່

```
# ./snortsam /etc/snortsam.conf
```

3. ການແກ້ໄຂໄຟລ໌ຄອນຝຶກເຮັດວຽກໂປຣແກຣມ Snort

ໄຟລ໌ຄອນຝຶກເຮັດວຽກຂອງໂປຣແກຣມ Snort ອີ່ງທີ່ /etc/snort/snort.conf

ຮະບູ້ໜາຍເລີບເນື້ອຕົວຮົກກາຍໃນ

```
var HOME_NET 10.2.2.0/24
```

ຮະບູ້ຕຳແໜ່ງໄດເຮັດວຽກທີ່ເກີບກຟູ

```
var RULE_PATH /etc/snort/
```

ຮະບູ້ອາດືອຸຫຼວງຂອງຮະບູນ (ເຊັ່ນກຣັບນີ້ໃຫ້ບັນທຶກລົງຈູານຂອນຸລ MySQL)

```
output database: log, mysql, user=snort password=your_password dbname=snort
```

```
host=localhost
```

4. ການຕິດຕັ້ງຈູານຂອນຸລໃນ MySQL

```
# mysql -u root
```

```
mysql> set password for 'root'@'localhost'=password('mypassword');
```

```
mysql> create database snort;
```

```
mysql> SHOW DATABASES;
```

```
+-----+
```

```
| Database
```

```
+-----+
```

```
| mysql  
| snort  
| test  
+-----+  
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)  
  
mysql> connect snort;  
mysql> source create_mysql;  
mysql> show tables;  
+-----+  
| Tables_in_snort |  
+-----+  
| acid_ag      |  
| acid_ag_alert |  
| acid_event    |  
| acid_ip_cache |  
| data          |  
| detail        |  
| encoding      |  
| event         |  
| icmphdr      |  
| iphdr         |  
| opt           |  
| reference     |  
| reference_system |  
| schema        |  
| sensor         |  
| sig_class     |  
| sig_reference  |  
| signature      |  
| tcphdr         |
```

```
| udphdr      |
+-----+
20 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> grant CREATE, INSERT, SELECT, DELETE, UPDATE on snort.* to snort;
mysql> grant CREATE, INSERT, SELECT, DELETE, UPDATE on snort.* to
snort@localhost;

mysql> connect mysql;
mysql> set password for 'snort'@'localhost'='password('mypassword');
mysql> set password for 'snort'@'%'='password('mypassword');
mysql> flush privileges;
mysql> exit
```

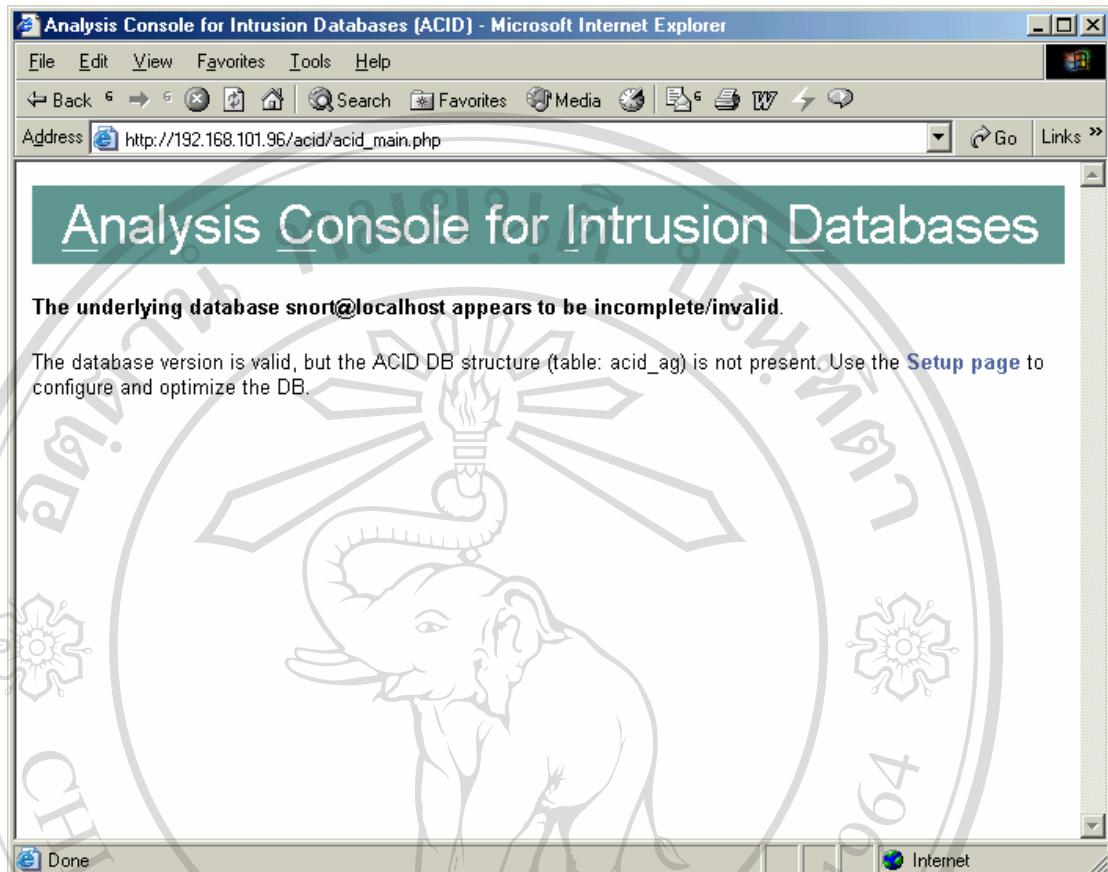
5. การแก้ไขไฟล์คอนฟิกรชันโปรแกรม ACID

```
# vi /var/www/html/acid/acid_conf.php

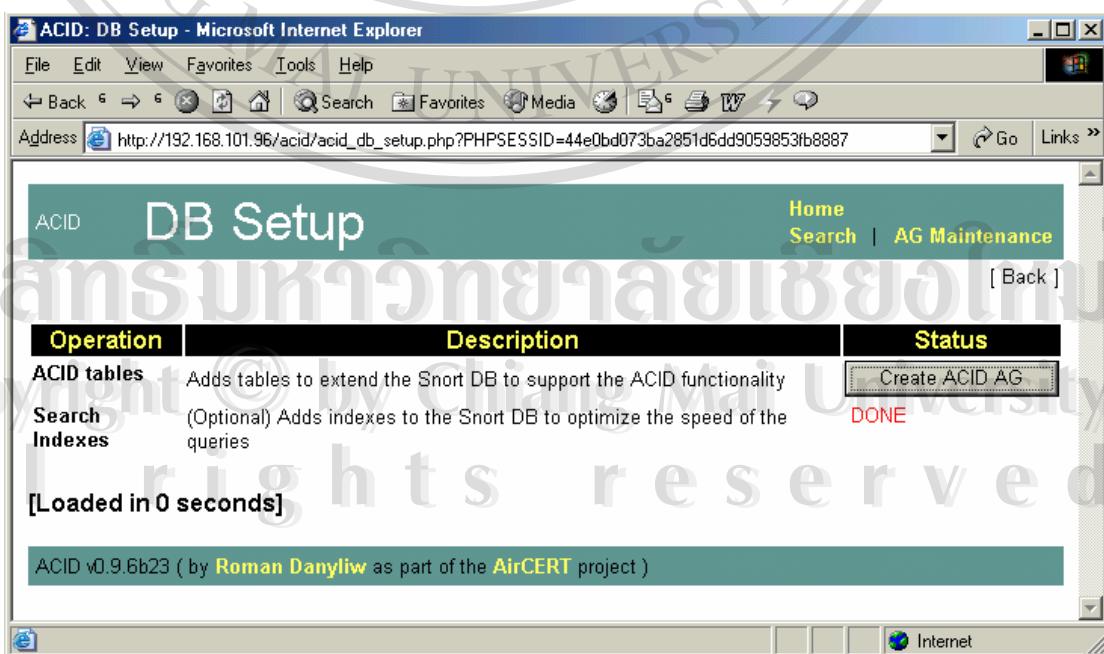
$Dblib_path="../adodb";
$DBtype = "mysql";
$alert_dbname="snort";
$alert_user="snort";
$alert_password="xxx";
$Chartlib_path="../phplot";
```

จากนั้นเข้าไปที่ http://yourhost/acid/acid_main.php จะเห็นข้อความดังรูป

ลิขสิทธิ์มหาวิทยาลัยเชียงใหม่
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รูปที่ ก.1 หน้าจอแสดงการติดตั้งฐานข้อมูล ACID ที่ไม่สมบูรณ์
คลิกที่ไอคอนริบบิ้งค์ Setup Page จะได้หน้าจอแสดงการติดตั้งฐานข้อมูลสำหรับ ACID



รูปที่ ก.2 หน้าจอแสดงการติดตั้งฐานข้อมูลสำหรับ ACID

คลิกที่ Create ACID AG

ACID: DB Setup - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Address http://192.168.101.96/acid/acid_db_setup.php

ACID DB Setup [Back]

Home Search | AG Maintenance

Operation	Description	Status
ACID tables	Adds tables to extend the Snort DB to support the ACID functionality	DONE
Search Indexes	(Optional) Adds indexes to the Snort DB to optimize the speed of the queries	DONE

The underlying Alert DB is configured for usage with ACID.

Additional DB permissions
In order to support Alert purging (the selective ability to permanently delete alerts from the database) and DNS/whois lookup caching, the DB user "snort" must have the DELETE and UPDATE privilege on the database "snort@localhost".

Goto the [Main page](#) to use the application.

[Loaded in 0 seconds]

ACID v0.9.6b23 (by Roman Danyliw as part of the [AirCERT](#) project)

http://192.168.101.96/acid/acid_ag_main.php?ag_action=list

รูปที่ ก.3 หน้าจอแสดงการติดตั้งฐานข้อมูล ACID เสร็จสมบูรณ์
เมื่อกลับมาที่ Main Page จะเห็นหน้าจอแสดงผลการทำงานของโปรแกรม Snort ดังรูป

Analysis Console for Intrusion Databases (ACID) - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Address http://192.168.101.96/acid/acid_main.php

Analysis Console for Intrusion Databases

Added 4091 alert(s) to the Alert cache

Queried on : Mon August 04, 2003 22:03:06
Database: snort@localhost (schema version: 106)
Time window: [2003-08-04 21:57:41] - [2003-08-04 22:03:06]

Sensors: 1	Traffic Profile by Protocol
Unique Alerts: 33 (11 categories)	TCP (3%)
Total Number of Alerts: 4091	UDP (0%)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source IP addresses: 403 Dest. IP addresses: 110 Unique IP links 501 	ICMP (97%)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source Ports: 56 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TCP (56) UDP (0) Dest. Ports: 27 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TCP (27) UDP (0) 	Portscan Traffic (0%)

• Search
• Graph Alert data

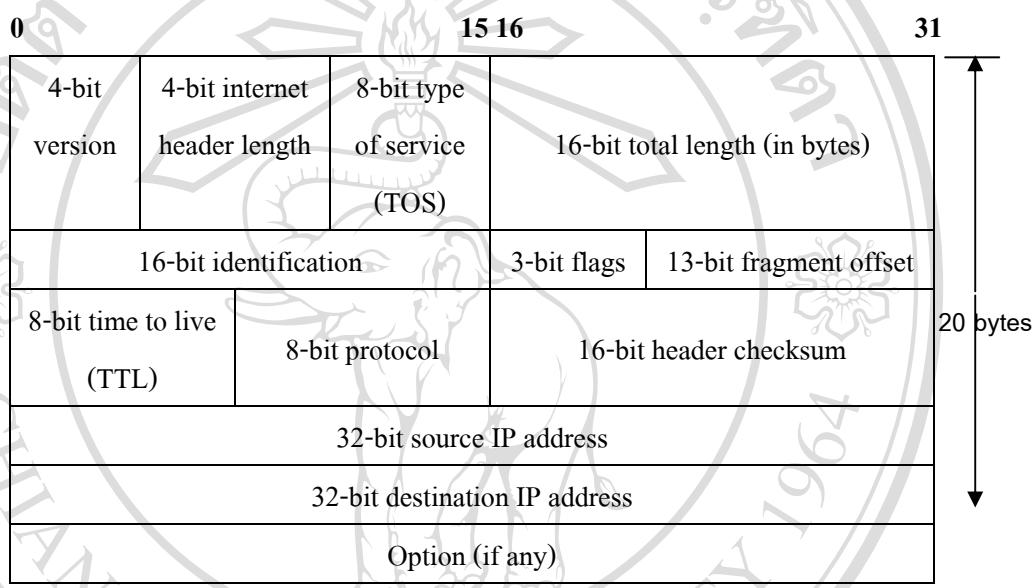
รูปที่ ก.4 หน้าจอแสดงผลการทำงานของโปรแกรม Snort ผ่านโปรแกรม ACID ที่ถูกต้อง

ภาคผนวก ข

ส่วนประกอบต่างๆในส่วนหัวของแพ็คเก็ต

1. IP Packet Header

ที่มา : <http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc791.txt>



IP Packet Header Field	Description
Version	The Version field indicates the format of the internet header. This document describes version 4.
IHL	Internet Header Length is the length of the internet header in 32 bit words, and thus points to the beginning of the data. Note that the minimum value for a correct header is 5.
Type of Service	The Type of Service provides an indication of the abstract parameters of the quality of service desired. These parameters are to be used to guide the selection of the actual service parameters when transmitting a datagram through a particular network. Several networks offer service precedence, which somehow treats high precedence traffic as

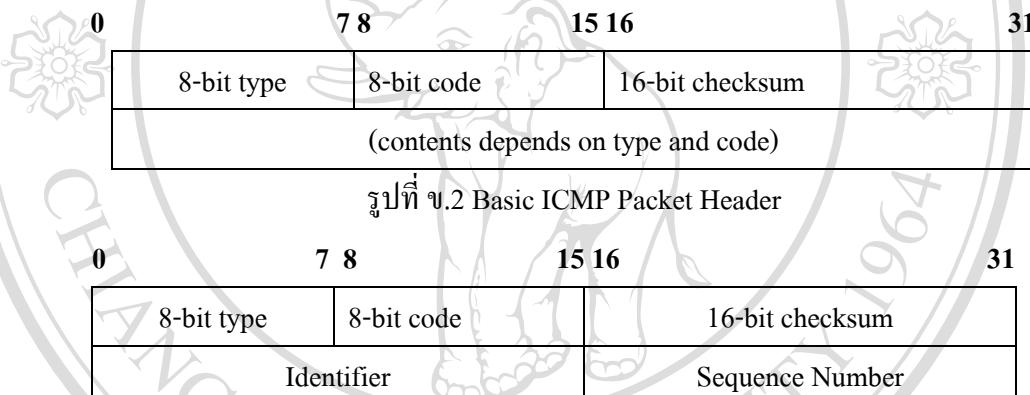
	<p>more important than other traffic (generally by accepting only traffic above a certain precedence at time of high load). The major choice is a three way tradeoff between low-delay, high-reliability, and high-throughput.</p> <p>Bits 0-2: Precedence. Bit 3: 0 = Normal Delay, 1 = Low Delay. Bits 4: 0 = Normal Throughput, 1 = High Throughput. Bits 5: 0 = Normal Reliability, 1 = High Reliability. Bit 6-7: Reserved for Future Use.</p> <p>Precedence 111 - Network Control 110 - Internetwork Control 101 - CRITIC/ECP 100 - Flash Override 011 - Flash 010 - Immediate 001 - Priority 000 - Routine</p>
Total Length	Total Length is the length of the datagram, measured in octets, including internet header and data. This field allows the length of a datagram to be up to 65,535 octets.
Identification	An identifying value assigned by the sender to aid in assembling the fragments of a datagram.
Flags	<p>Various Control Flags.</p> <p>Bit 0: reserved, must be zero.</p> <p>Bit 1: (DF) 0 = May Fragment, 1 = Don't Fragment.</p> <p>Bit 2: (MF) 0 = Last Fragment, 1 = More Fragments.</p>
Fragment Offset	This field indicates where in the datagram this fragment belongs.
Time to Live	<p>This field indicates the maximum time the datagram is allowed to remain in the internet system. If this field contains the value zero, then the datagram must be destroyed. This field is modified in internet header processing. The time is measured in units of seconds, but since every module that processes a datagram must decrease the TTL by at least one even if it processes the datagram in less than a second, the TTL must be thought of only as an upper bound on the time a datagram may exist. The intention is to cause undeliverable datagrams to be discarded, and to bound the maximum datagram lifetime.</p>
Protocol	This field indicates the next level protocol used in the data portion of

	the internet datagram.
Header Checksum	A checksum on the header only. Since some header fields change (e.g., time to live), this is recomputed and verified at each point that the internet header is processed.
Source Address	The source address.
Destination Address	The destination address.

ตารางที่ ๔.๑ IP Packet Header Fields

2. ICMP Packet Header

ที่มา : <http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc792.txt>



รูปที่ ๔.๒ Basic ICMP Packet Header

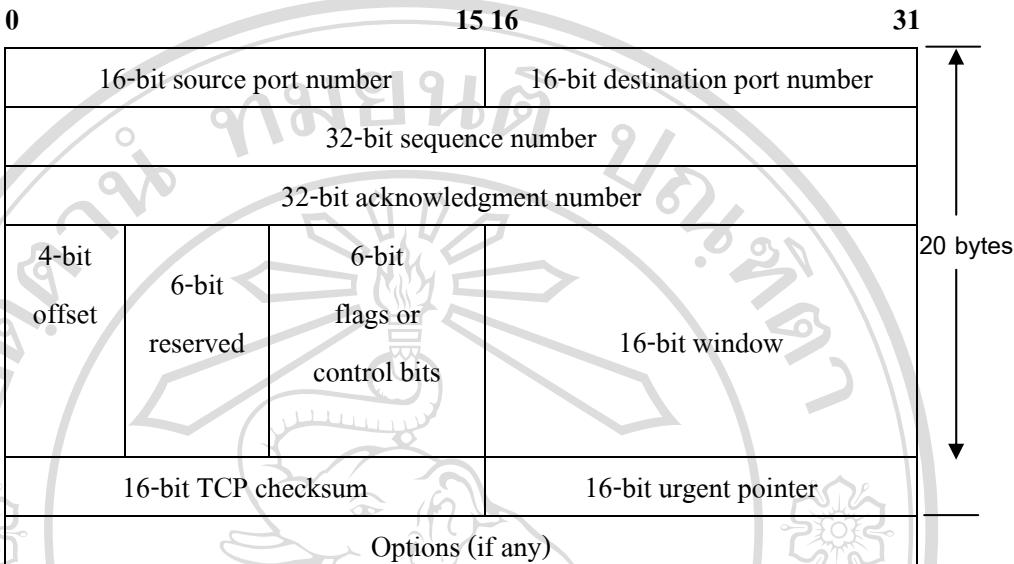
รูปที่ ๔.๓ ICMP Packet Header used in ping command.

ICMP Packet Header Field	Description
Type	Show type of ICMP packet.
Code	Show the sub-type of code number used for the packets. 0 = net unreachable; 1 = host unreachable; 2 = protocol unreachable; 3 = port unreachable; 4 = fragmentation needed and DF set; 5 = source route failed.
Checksum	Use to detect any errors in the ICMP packet.
Identifier	If code = 0, an identifier to aid in matching echos and replies, may be zero.
Sequence Number	If code = 0, a sequence number to aid in matching echos and replies, may be zero.

ตารางที่ ๔.๒ ICMP Packet Header Fields

3. TCP Packet Header

ที่มา : <http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc793.txt>



รูปที่ ๔.4 TCP Packet Header

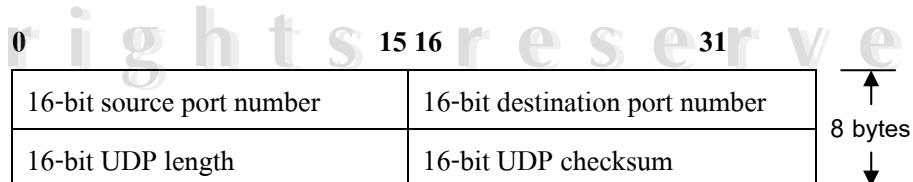
TCP Packet Header Field	Description
Source Port	Source port number.
Destination Port	The destination port number.
Sequence Number	The sequence number of the first data octet in this segment (except when SYN is present). If SYN is present the sequence number is the initial sequence number (ISN) and the first data octet is ISN+1.
Acknowledgment Number	If the ACK control bit is set this field contains the value of the next sequence number the sender of the segment is expecting to receive. Once a connection is established this is always sent.
Data Offset	The number of 32 bit words in the TCP Header. This indicates where the data begins. The TCP header (even one including options) is an integral number of 32 bits long.
Reserved	Reserved for future use. Must be zero.
Control Bits	URG: Urgent Pointer field significant ACK: Acknowledgment field significant

	PSH: Push Function RST: Reset the connection SYN: Synchronize sequence numbers FIN: No more data from sender
Window	The number of data octets beginning with the one indicated in the acknowledgment field which the sender of this segment is willing to accept. Tell the other side about the length of TCP window size.
Checksum	A checksum for TCP header and data.
Urgent Pointer	This field communicates the current value of the urgent pointer as a positive offset from the sequence number in this segment. The urgent pointer points to the sequence number of the octet following the urgent data. This field is only be interpreted in segments with the URG control bit set.
Options	Options may occupy space at the end of the TCP header and are a multiple of 8 bits in length. All options are included in the checksum. An option may begin on any octet boundary. There are two cases for the format of an option: Case 1: A single octet of option-kind. Case 2: An octet of option-kind, an octet of option-length, and the actual option-data octets. The option-length counts the two octets of option-kind and option-length as well as the option-data octets.

ตารางที่ ๔.๓ TCP Packet Header Fields

4. UDP Packet Header

ที่มา : <http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc768.txt>



รูปที่ ๔.๕ UDP Packet Header

UDP Packet Header Field	Description
Source Port	An optional field, when meaningful, it indicates the port of the sending process, and may be assumed to be the port to which a reply should be addressed in the absence of any other information. If not used, a value of zero is inserted.
Destination Port	Internet destination port address.
Length	Length is the length in octets of this user datagram including this header and the data. (This means the minimum value of the length is eight.)
Checksum	Checksum is the 16-bit one's complement of the one's complement sum of a pseudo header of information from the IP header, the UDP header, and the data, padded with zero octets at the end (if necessary) to make a multiple of two octets.

ตารางที่ ๔ UDP Packet Header Fields

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