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## What If?

eGlobal Bank is a reputable bank in New York City with a large number of corporate individuals as customers. In addition to regular banking services, the bank began a number of online services that included online bill payment, transaction of money on credit cards, and other online transactions.

Recently, Web hacking attacks on institutions in the financial sector have increased. These include attacks that access the personal information, credit card details, and bank account details of bank customers.

Due to the growth of such incidents, eGlobal Bank made the security of its banking a top priority. The bank had basic experience in security, so it had a firewall installed with a security company. The bank believed that its banking sector was completely safe from the vulnerability of Web attacks.

A few months later, bank officials were taken aback by the news that their servers were hacked and sensitive information on thousands of customers had been stolen.

- How did the attacker access the servers despite the installation of a firewall?
- How might an IPS have prevented this breach?

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## Introduction to Evading IDS, Firewalls, and Detection Systems and Honeypots

This chapter focuses on evading IDS, firewalls, and honeypots, security features that attackers deploy to protect their networks. It covers each of these features and the steps involved with each.

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## Introduction to Intrusion Detection Systems

Attackers are always on the prowl to compromise networks. This poses a major threat to a company's internal network.

One of the simplest ways of preventing attackers from compromising a network is to customize its settings. Customization of network settings gives network administrators various means of monitoring network traffic. Administrators can also put restrictions on information exchanges taking place over the network to prevent unknown and malicious users from accessing it.

It is also necessary to understand the importance of continuous monitoring. Having an intrusion detection system on a network does not make the network secure without continuous monitoring of the exchange of data information and network traffic. Network administrators must be thoroughly trained to track log files, look for suspicious activities, and maintain a database of weekly alerts. This allows them to track events that have occurred over a specific span of time. This information gives systems personnel the ability to respond to attacks.