



Networking & Firewalls

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Outline

- Background Information
 - CIA Triad
 - Preliminary Example
- Networks
 - OSI Model
 - 5 Layer Model, explained
 - Tools
- Network Security
 - Least Privilege
 - Firewalls
- Lab
 - Linux
 - Windows



Background Information



CIA Triad

Confidentiality: privacy of data

- encryption, protocols

Integrity: accuracy of data

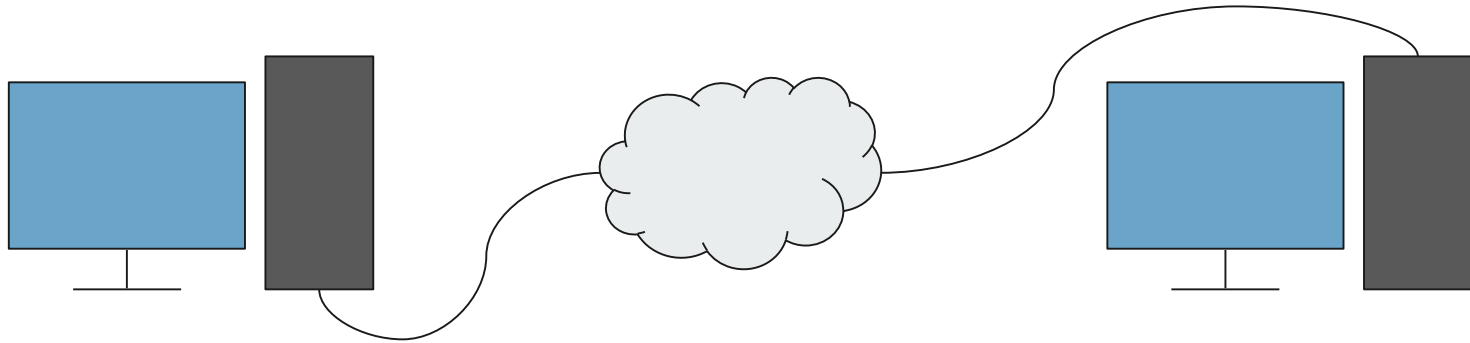
- checksums, authentication/signatures, protocols,

Availability: access to data

- firewalls, routing,

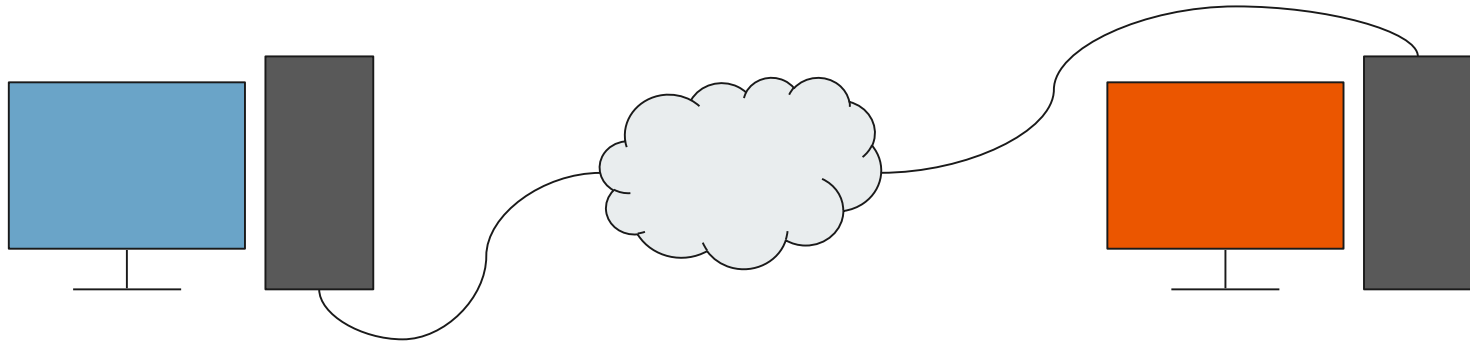


Preliminary Example



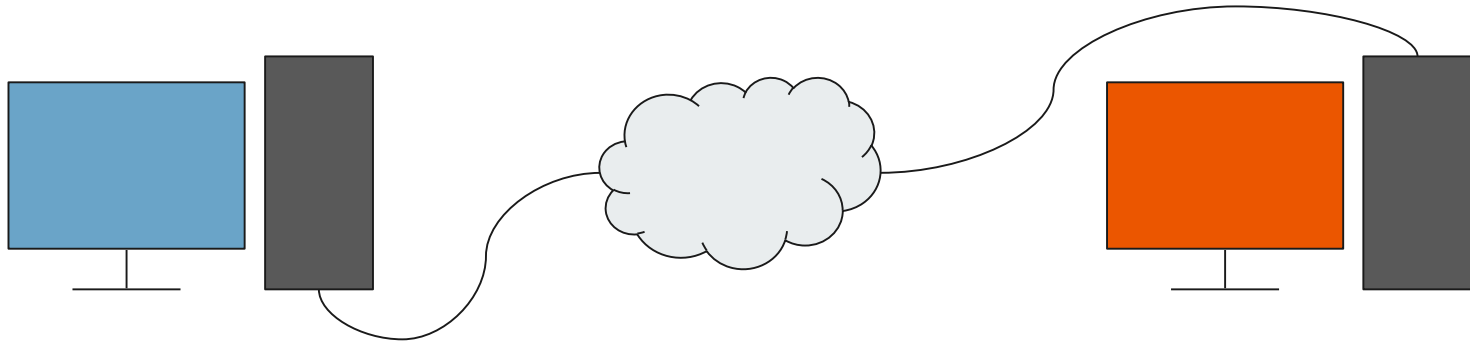


Preliminary Example





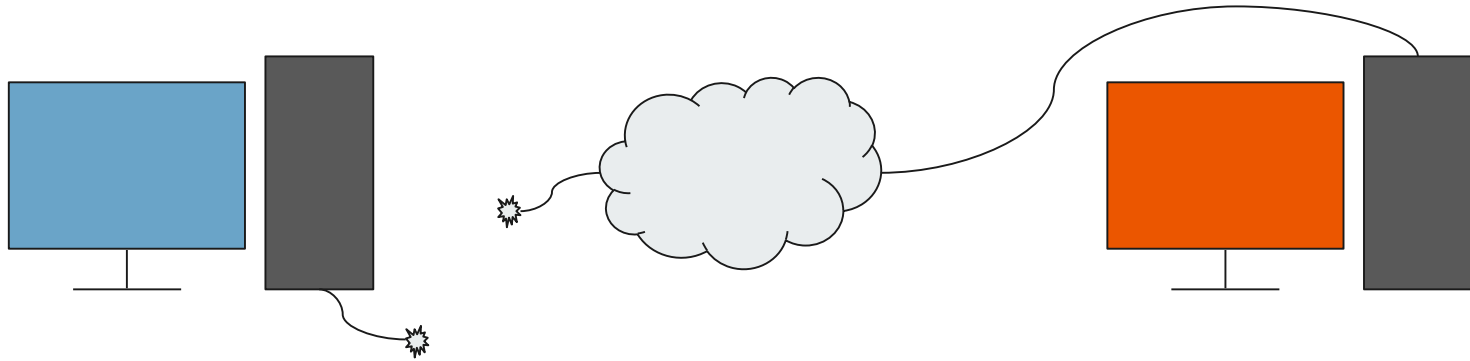
Preliminary Example



What is the easiest way to protect good users?

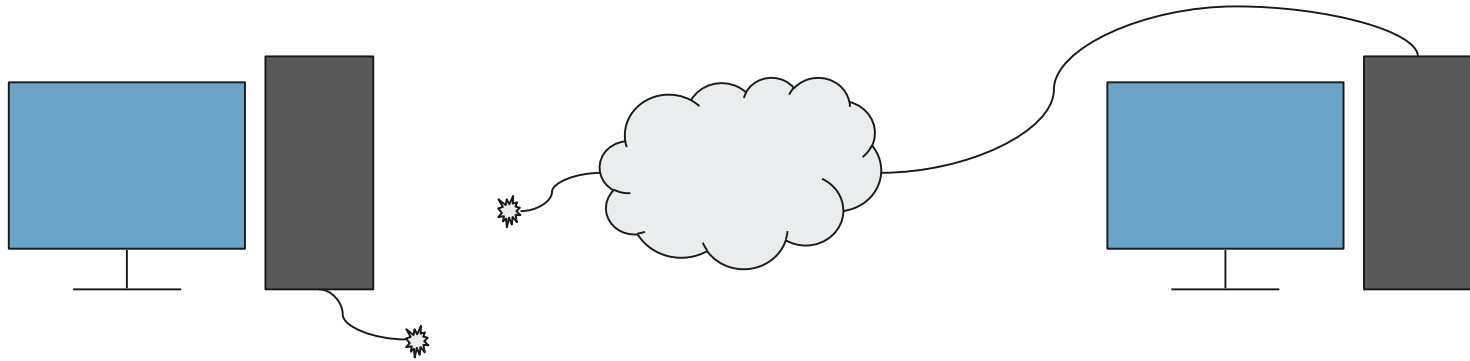


Preliminary Example



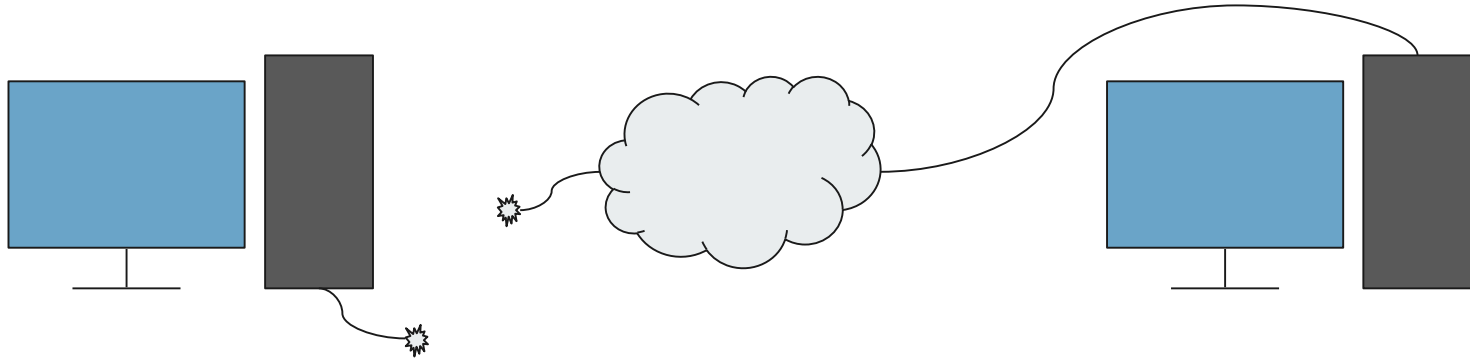


Preliminary Example





Preliminary Example



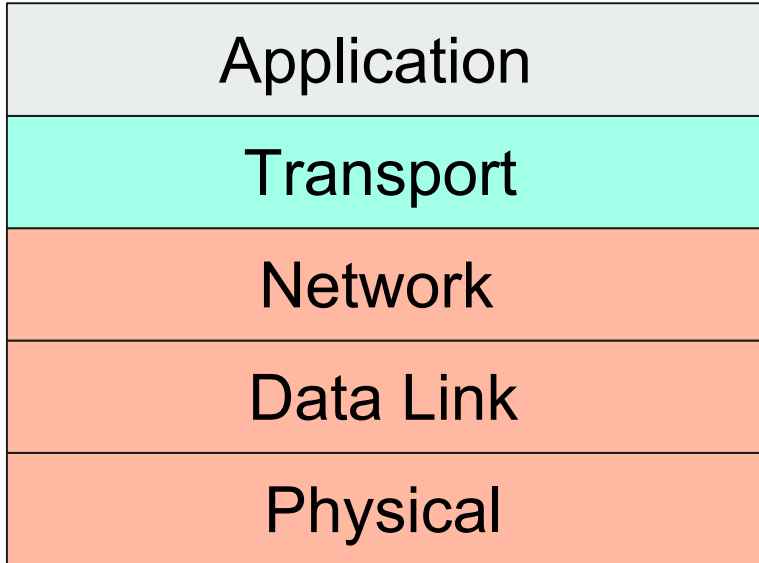
Problem: Confidentiality and Integrity without Availability



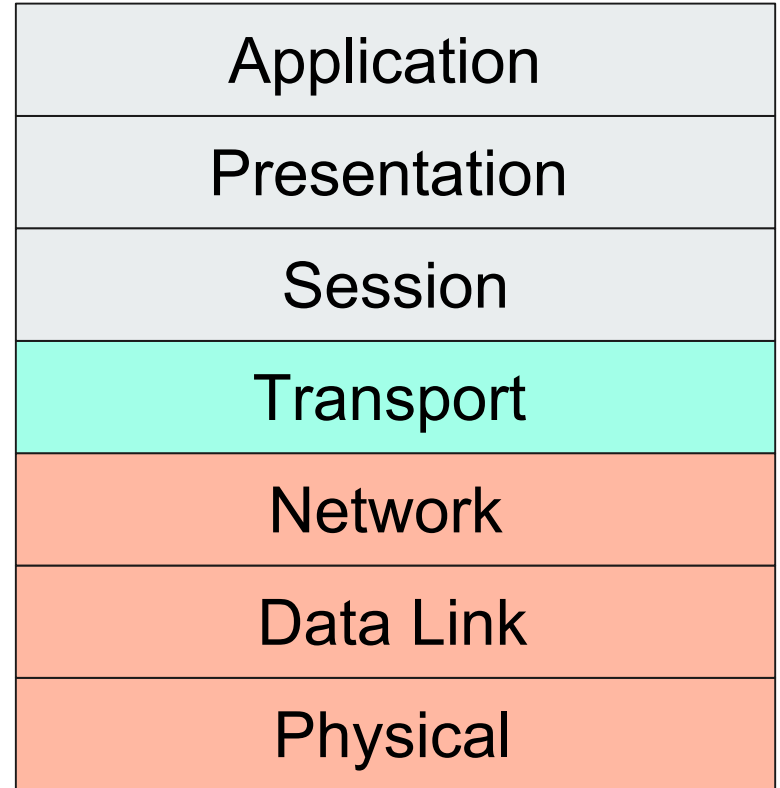
Networks



Network Fundamentals

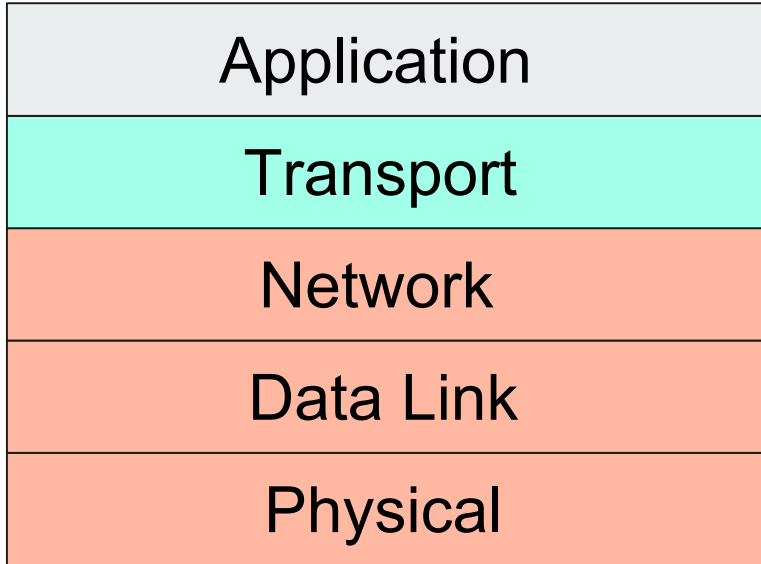


5 Layer

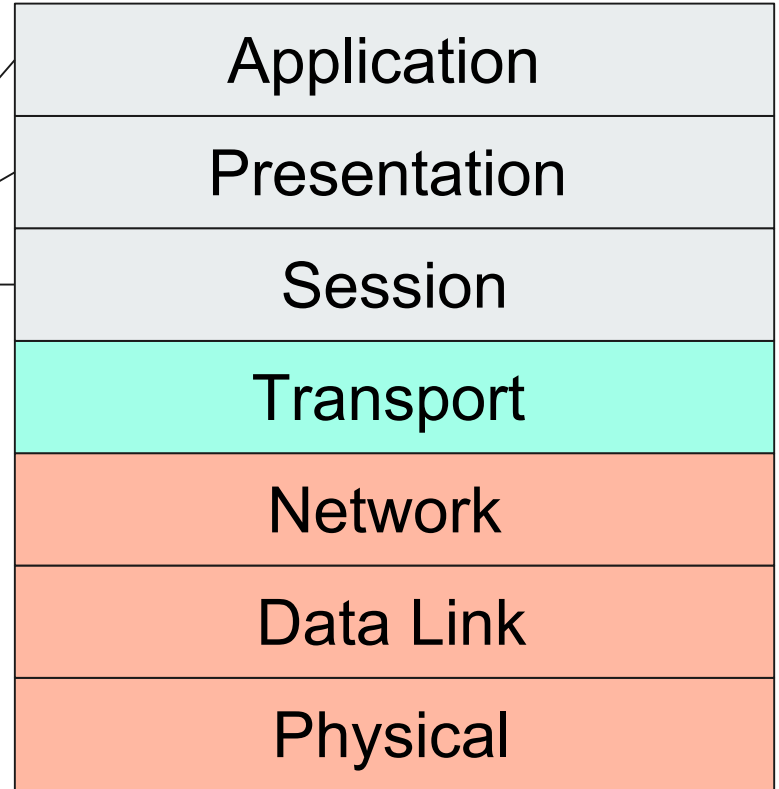


OSI Model

Network Fundamentals



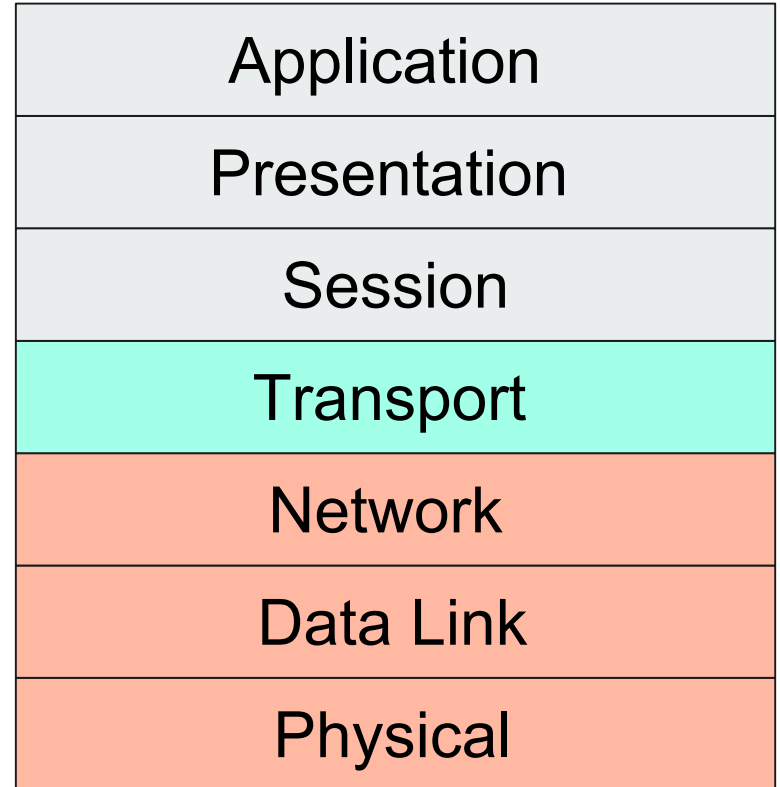
5 Layer



OSI Model



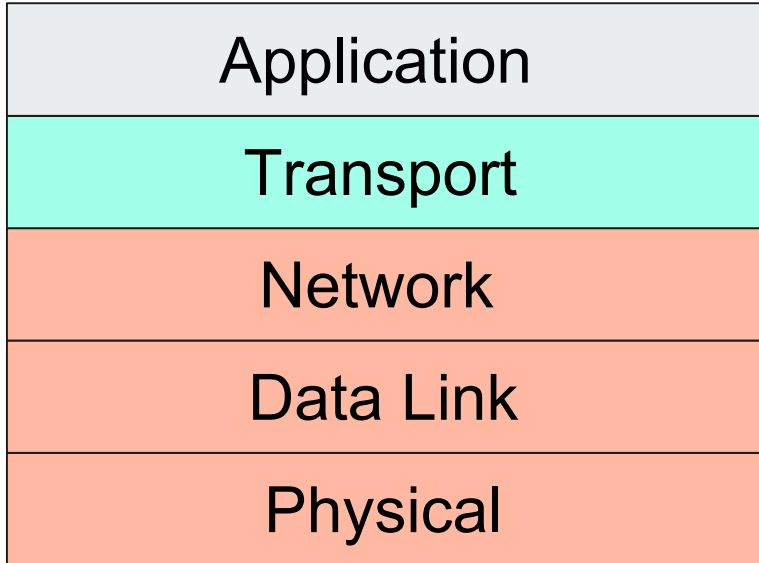
Network Fundamentals



OSI Model

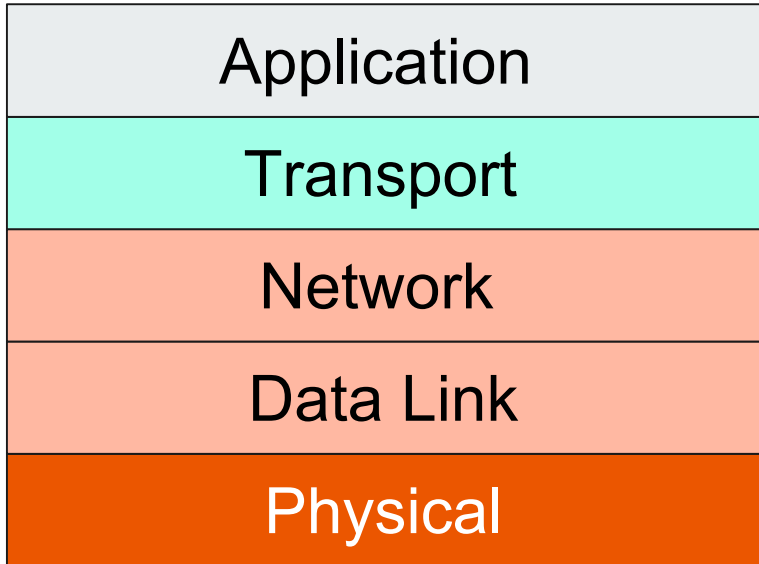


Network Fundamentals

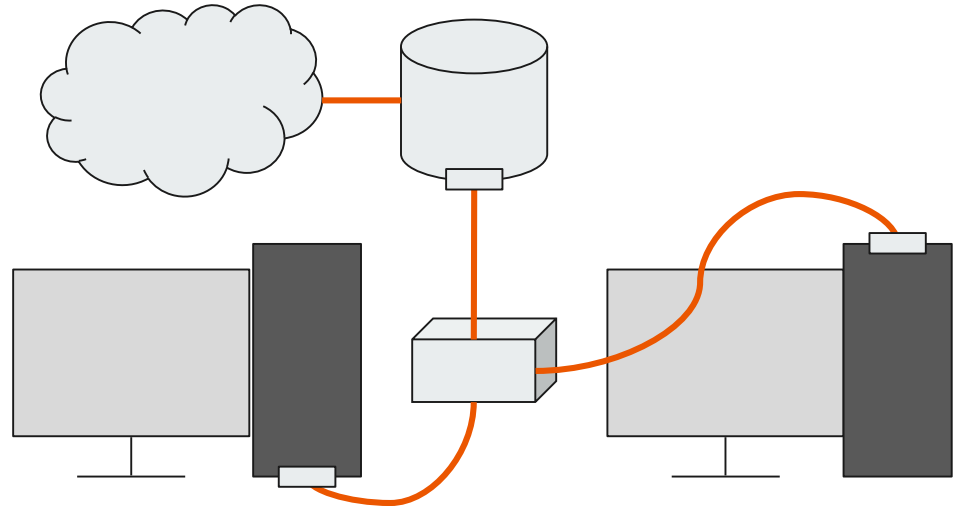


5 Layer

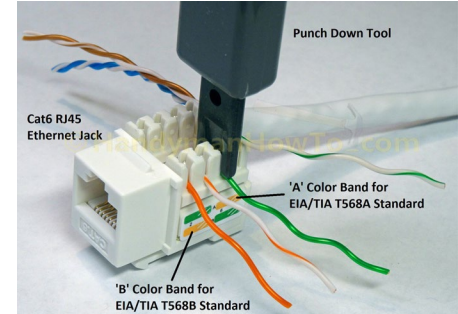
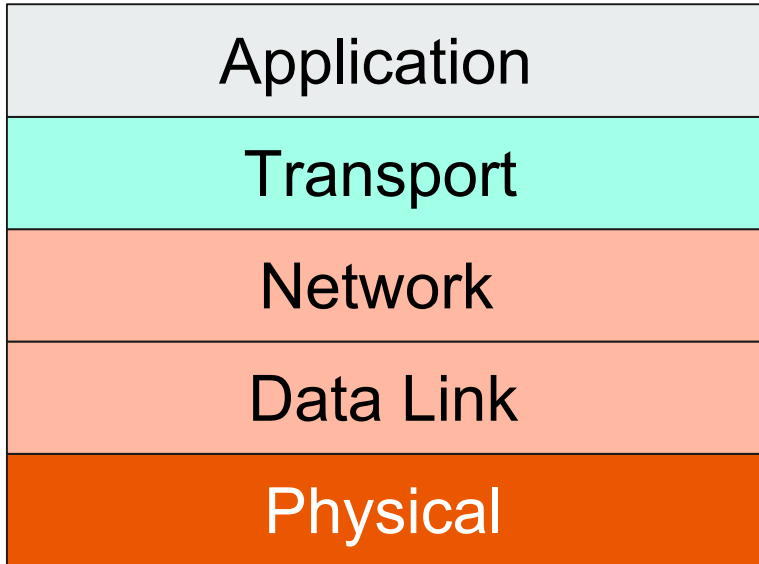
Physical



- The hard link between machines.

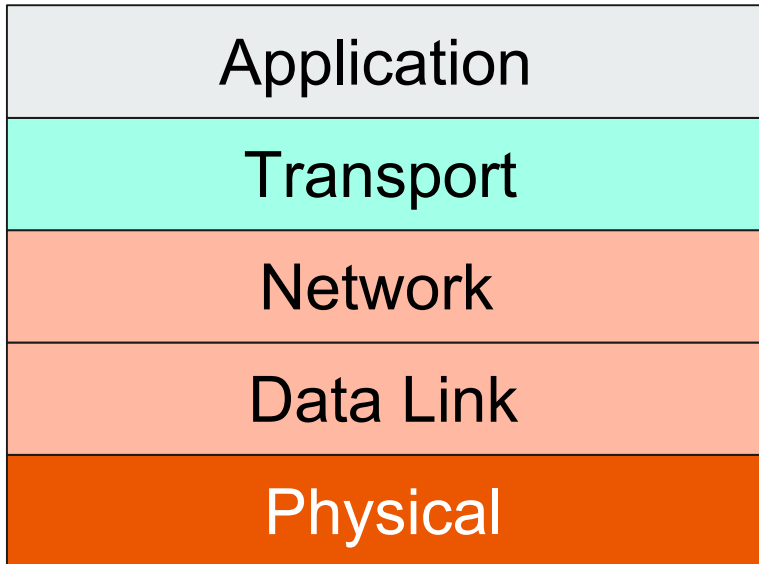


Physical





Physical

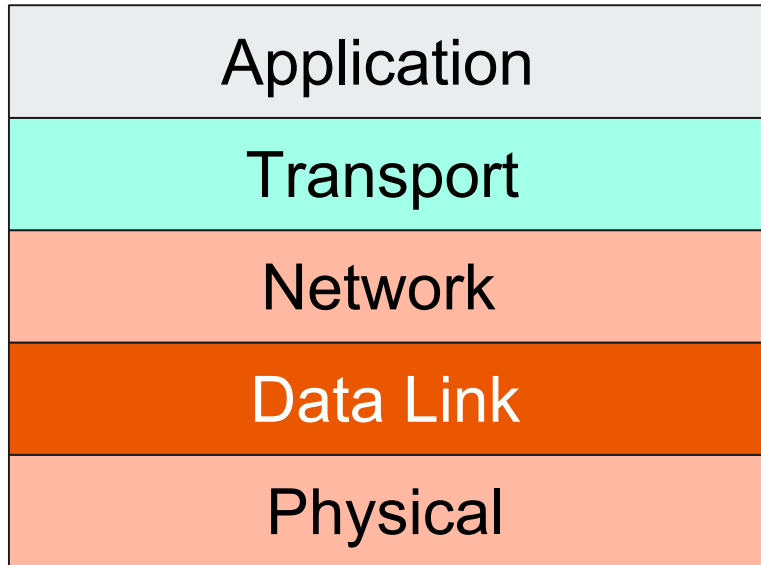


How do we secure this?

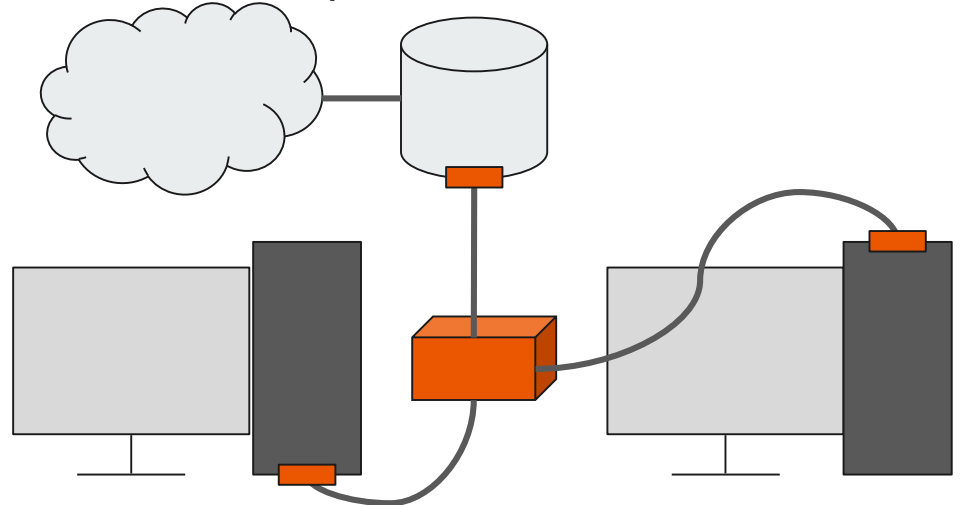
- Wired
 - Disconnect it.
 - Fiber instead of ethernet.
- Wireless
 - WPA3 (WPA2 KRACK)
 - Appropriate zoning

Other ideas?

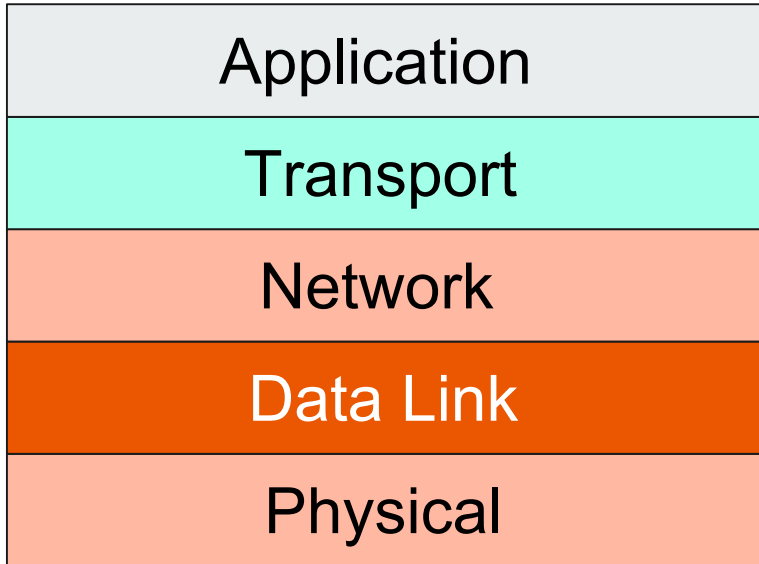
Data Link



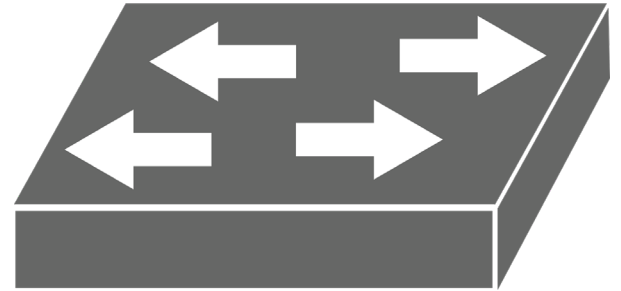
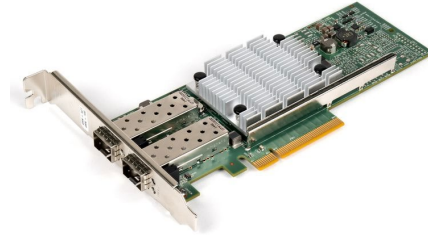
- The physical identity of devices.
- Example: 01:34:67:9A:CD:F0



Data Link

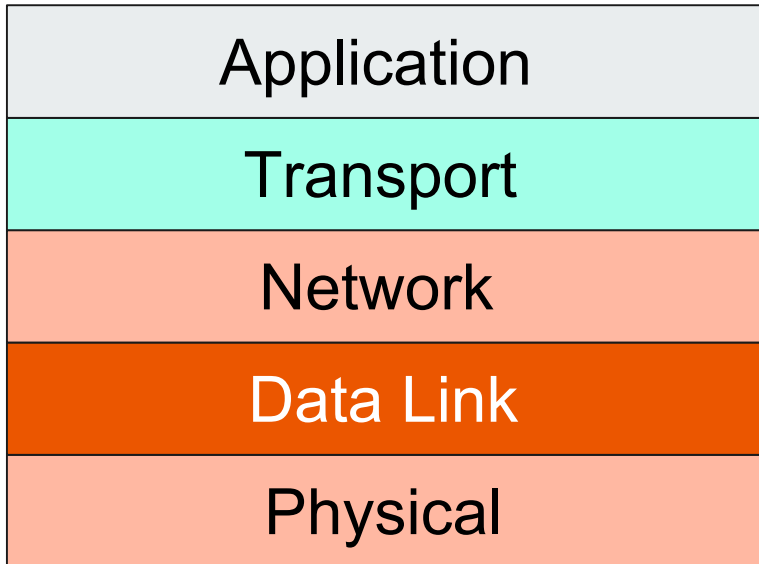


00:82:05:9A:D3:BD





Data Link

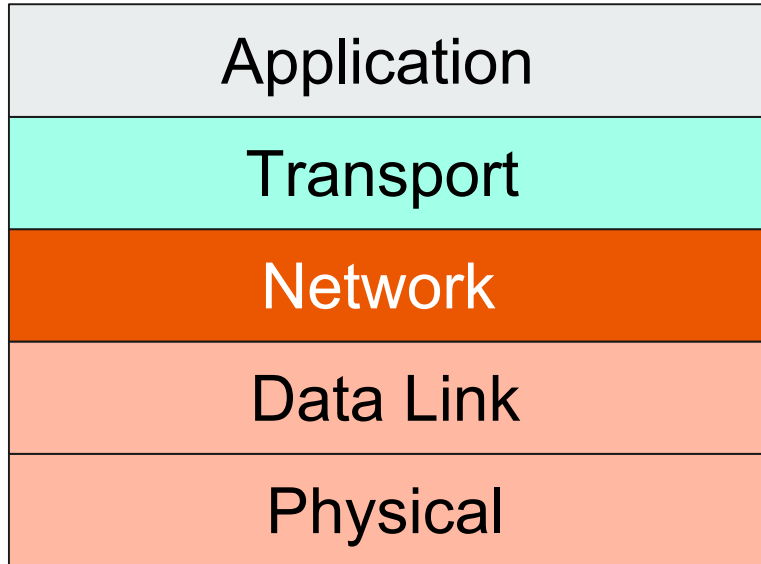


How do we secure this?

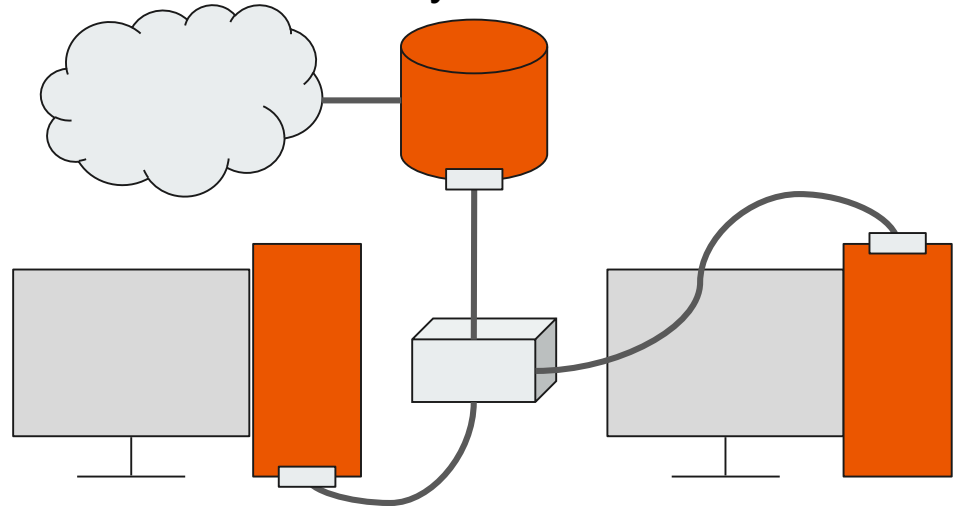
- What can be done:
 - Encryption (VLANs)
 - Flood prevention
- What cannot be solved:
 - Spoofing can be detected but not resolved.

Others ideas?

Network



- The identity within a network
- The identity between networks



Network

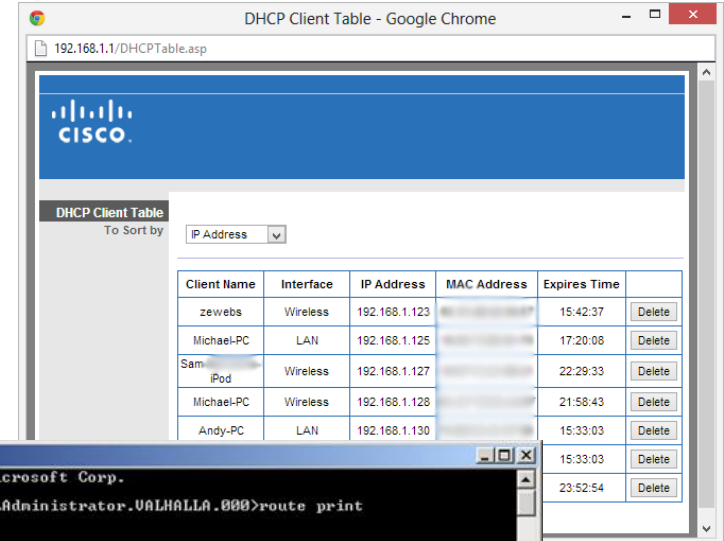
Application

Transport

Network

Data Link

Physical



DHCP Client Table - Google Chrome

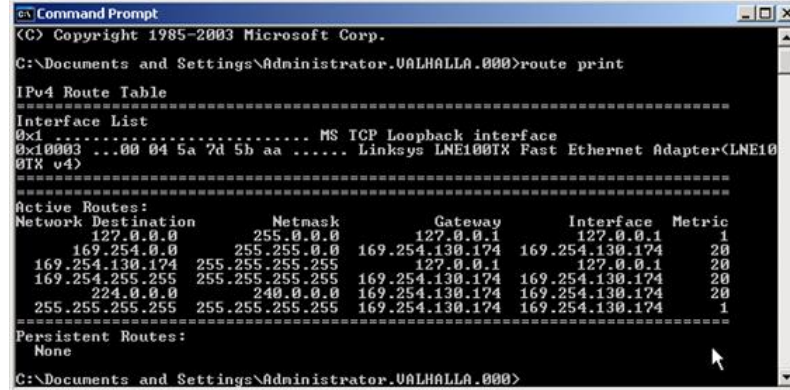
192.168.1.1/DHCPTable.asp

CISCO

DHCP Client Table

To Sort by: IP Address

Client Name	Interface	IP Address	MAC Address	Expires Time	
zewebs	Wireless	192.168.1.123		15:42:37	Delete
Michael-PC	LAN	192.168.1.125		17:20:08	Delete
Sam iPod	Wireless	192.168.1.127		22:29:33	Delete
Michael-PC	Wireless	192.168.1.128		21:58:43	Delete
Andy-PC	LAN	192.168.1.130		15:33:03	Delete
				15:33:03	Delete
				23:52:54	Delete

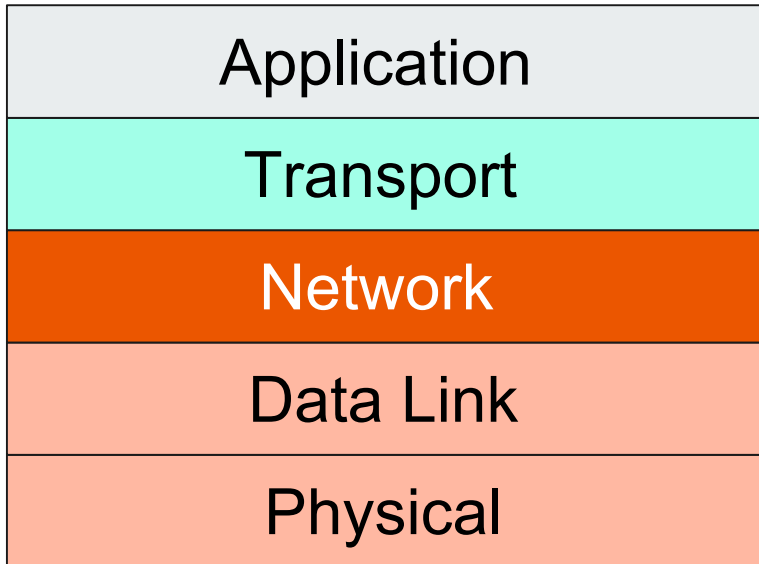


```
C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator\VALHALLA.000>route print

IPv4 Route Table
=====
Interface List
0x1 ..... MS TCP Loopback interface
0x10003 ...00 04 5a 7d 5b aa ..... Linksys LNE100TX Fast Ethernet Adapter(LNE100TX v4)
=====
Active Routes:
Network Destination  Netmask          Gateway          Interface        Metric
127.0.0.0            255.0.0.0        127.0.0.1       127.0.0.1        1
169.254.130.174     255.255.0.0     169.254.130.174 169.254.130.174 20
169.254.130.174     255.255.255.255 127.0.0.1       127.0.0.1        20
169.254.255.255     255.255.255.255 169.254.130.174 169.254.130.174 20
224.0.0.0           240.0.0.0       169.254.130.174 169.254.130.174 20
255.255.255.255     255.255.255.255 169.254.130.174 169.254.130.174 1
=====
Persistent Routes:
None
C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator\VALHALLA.000>
```



Network

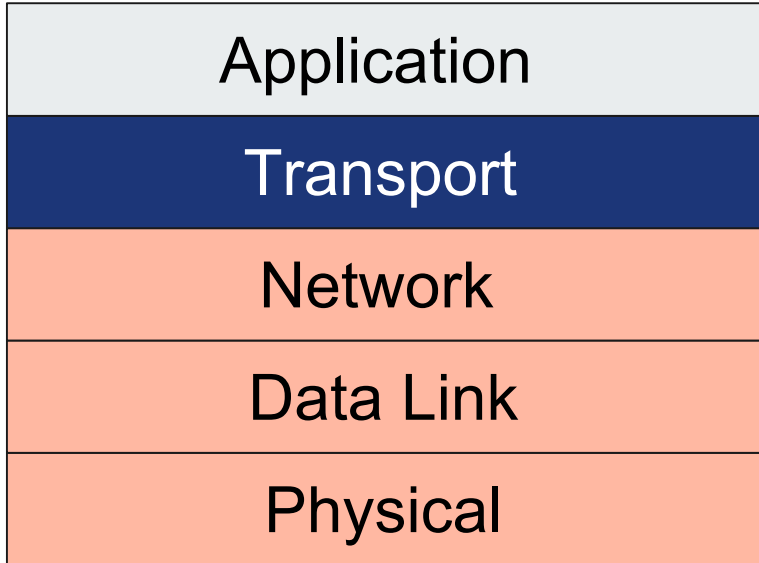


How do we secure this?

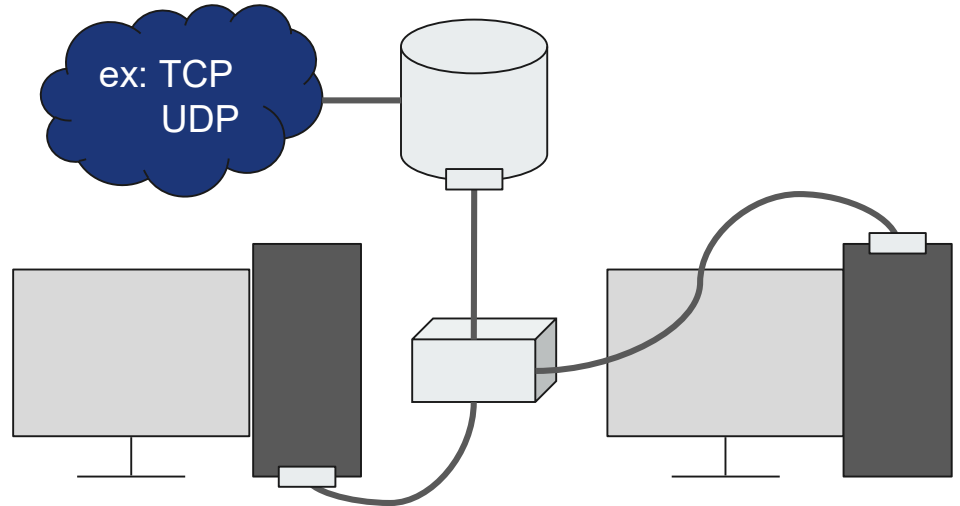
- Firewalls!
 - Filtering
 - Zoning
- Routers
 - Proper configuration
 - Private vs. public IPs

Other ideas?

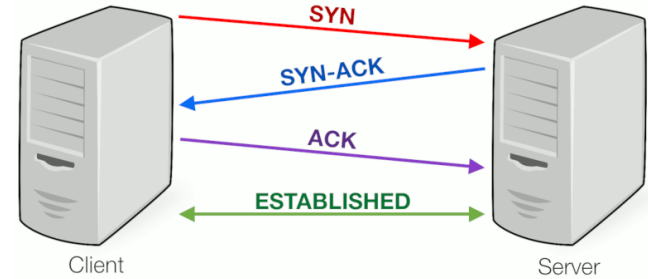
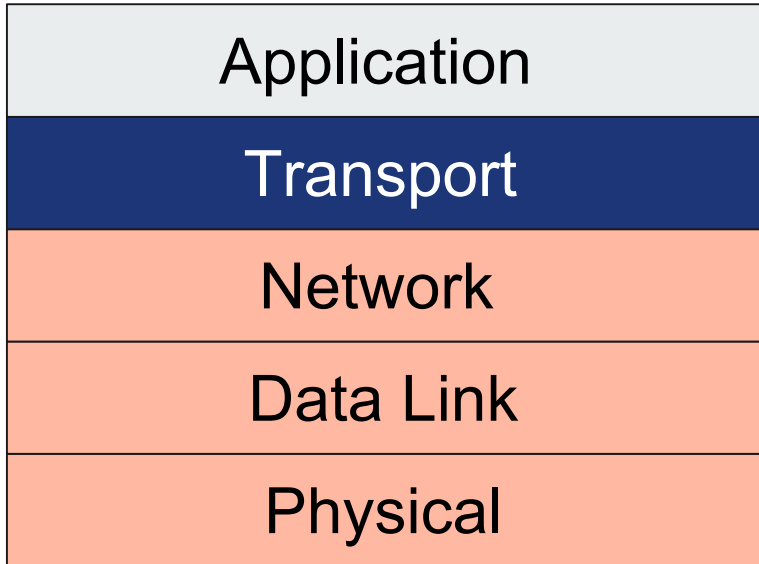
Transport



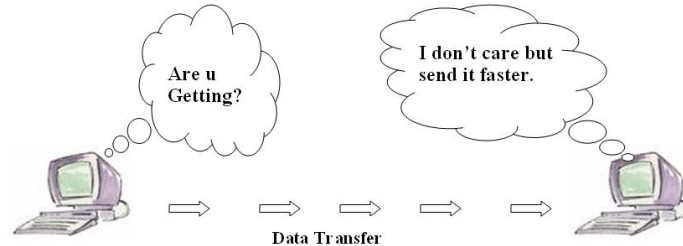
- The protocols to communicate



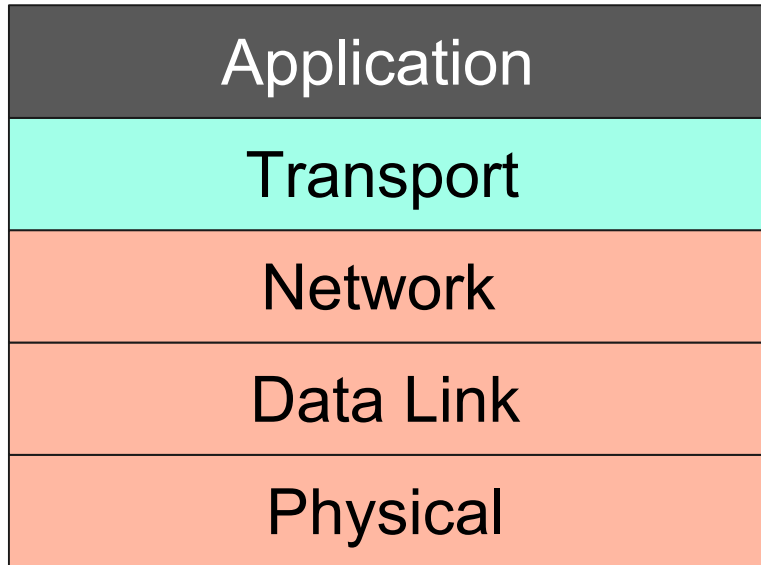
Transport



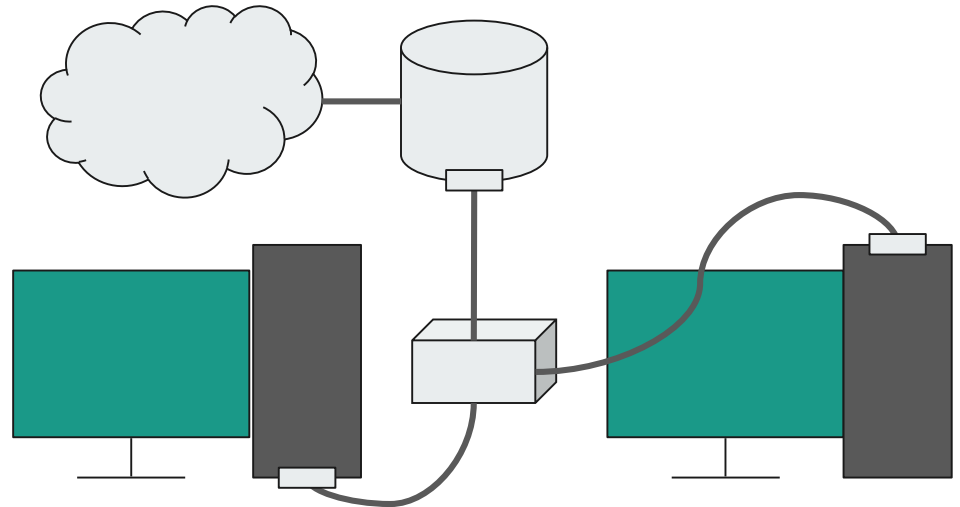
UDP



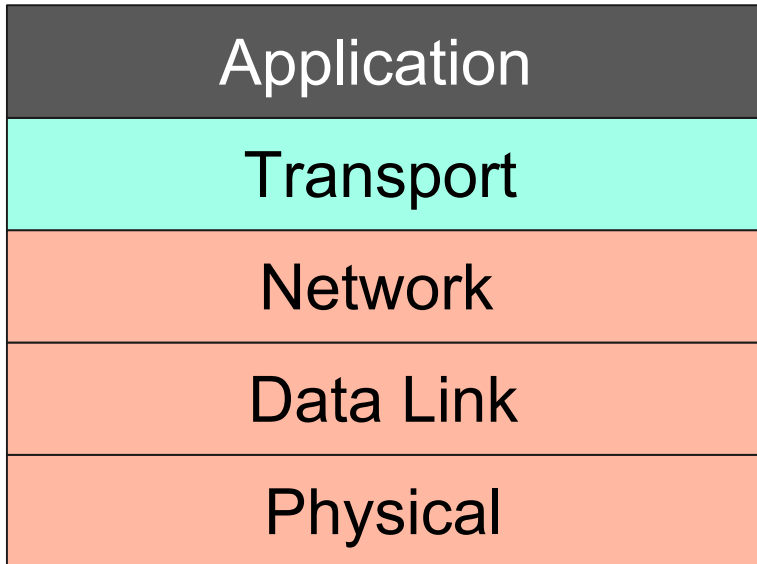
Application and Everything Else



- Programs using networks



Application and Everything Else





Tools

Some useful tools for analyzing network traffic.

- ping - Sends ICMP Echo Request packets
- netcat (nc) - Lets you send arbitrary data over TCP or UDP
- tcpdump - captures and dumps traffic on a network interface
- tshark - more featureful tcpdump
- Wireshark - GUI tool to create and analyze packet captures
- curl/wget/httpie - let you make lots of HTTP requests
- nmap - network mapper (more on this later)
- scapy - Python library to do all kinds of things with packets



Network Security

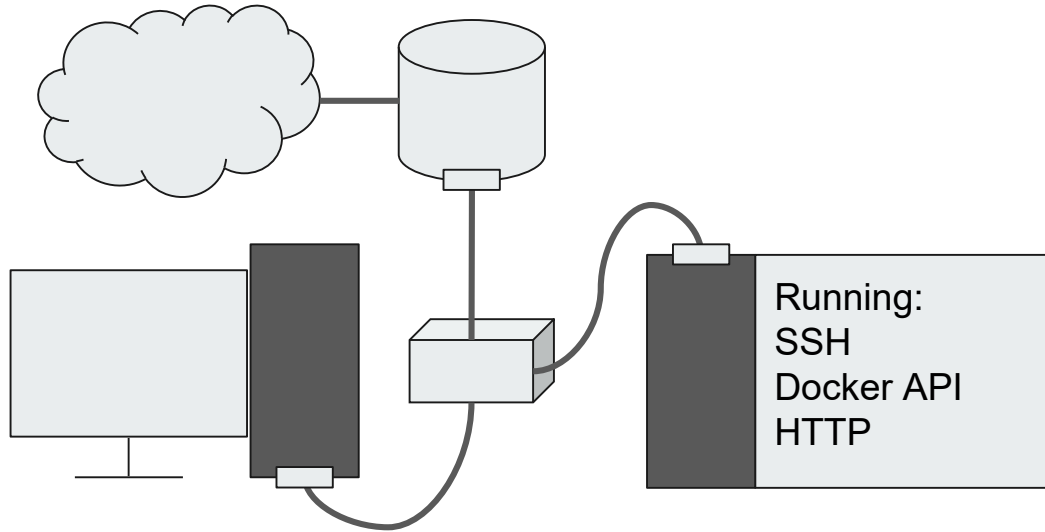


Least Privilege

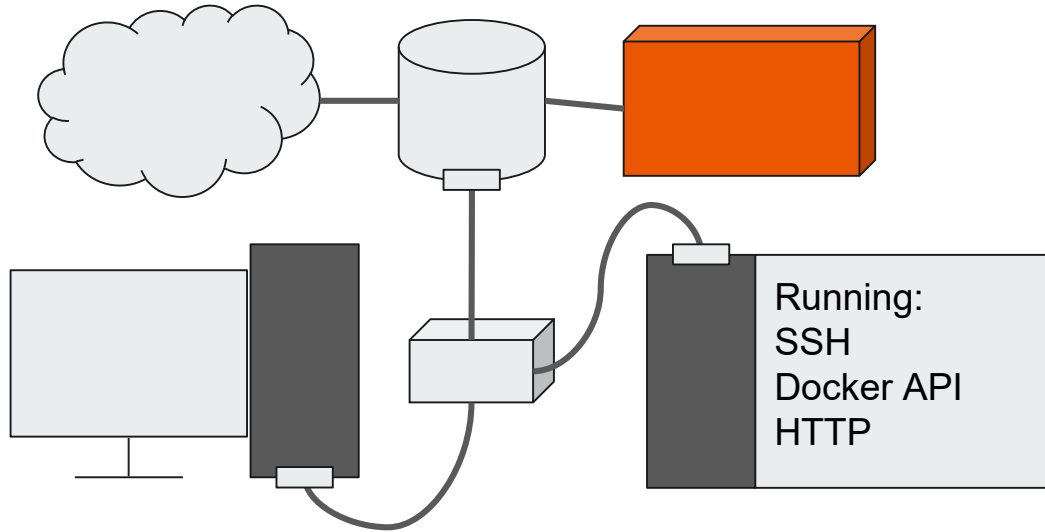
- Maintain availability while being as close to disconnected as possible.
- Minimums required for operation:
 - Minimum permissions
 - Minimum services
 - Minimum access



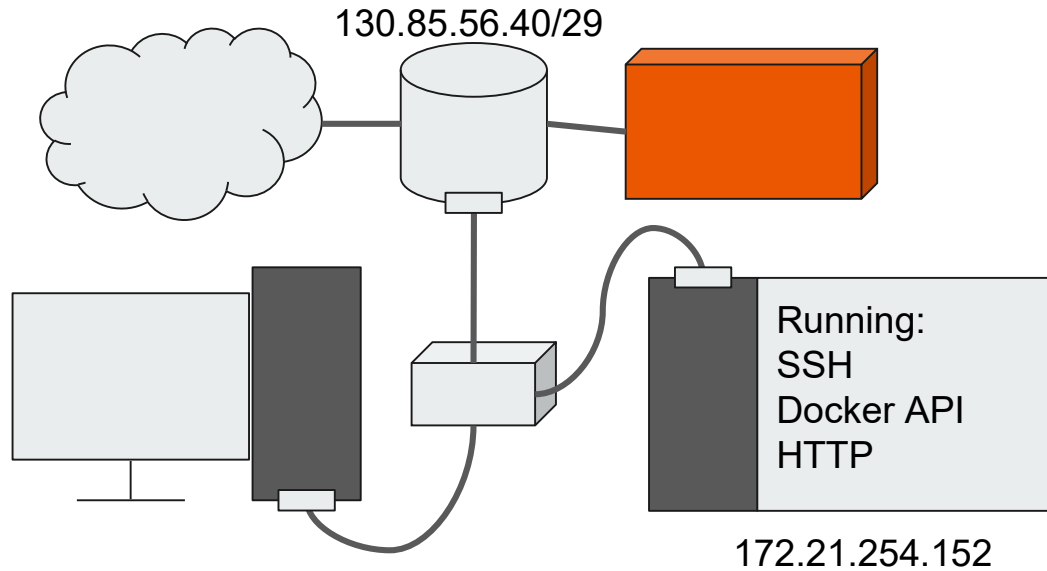
Least Privilege Example



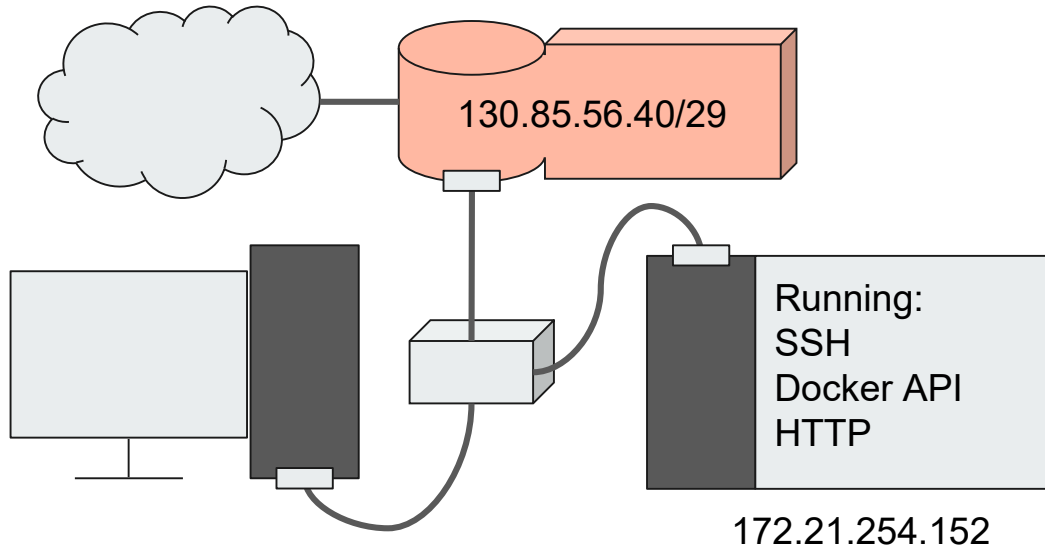
Least Privilege Example



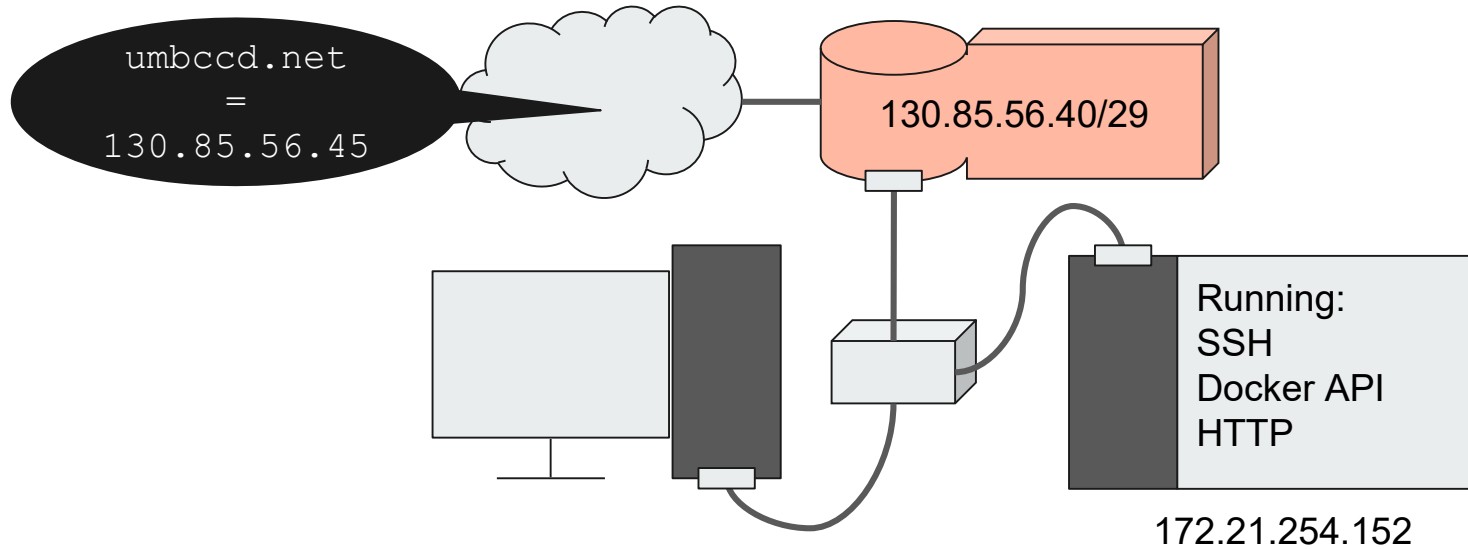
Least Privilege Example



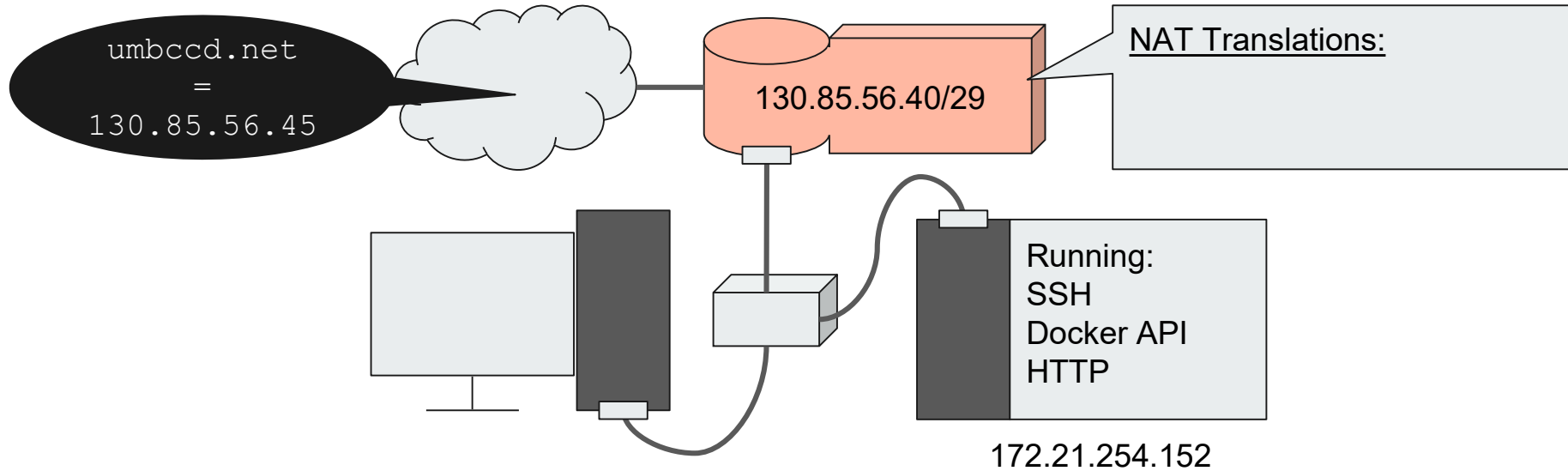
Least Privilege Example



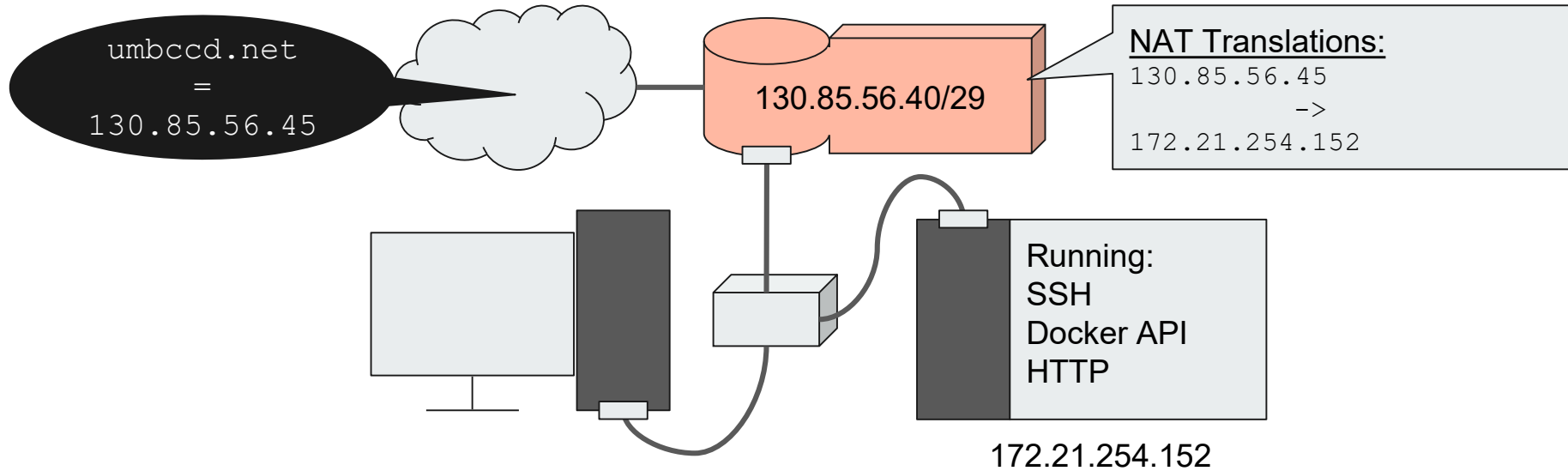
Least Privilege Example



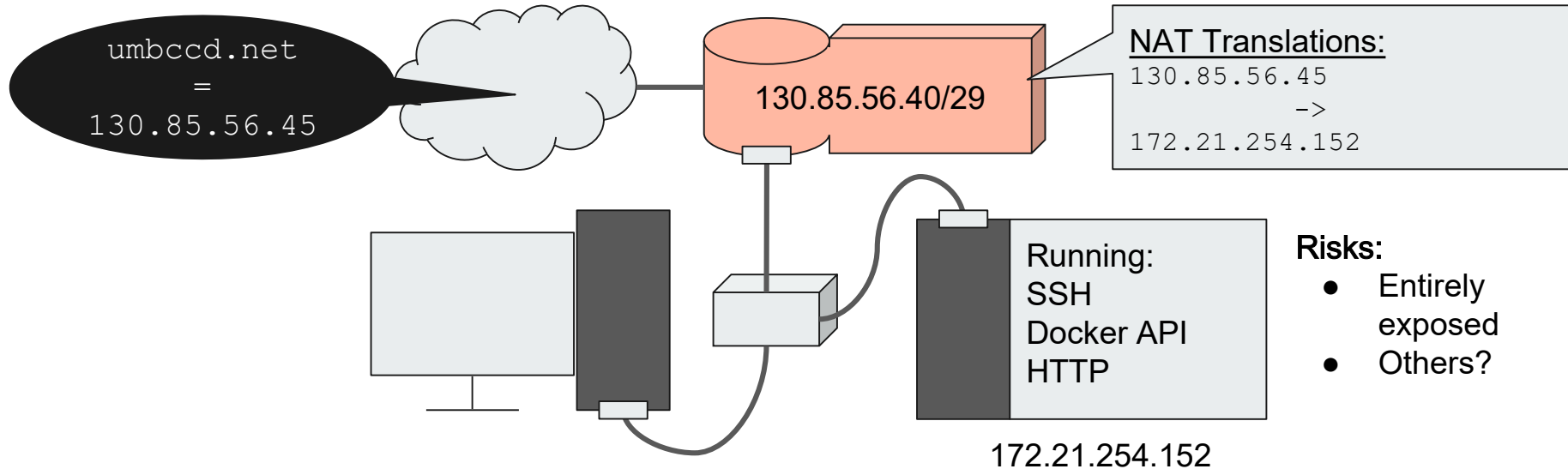
Least Privilege Example



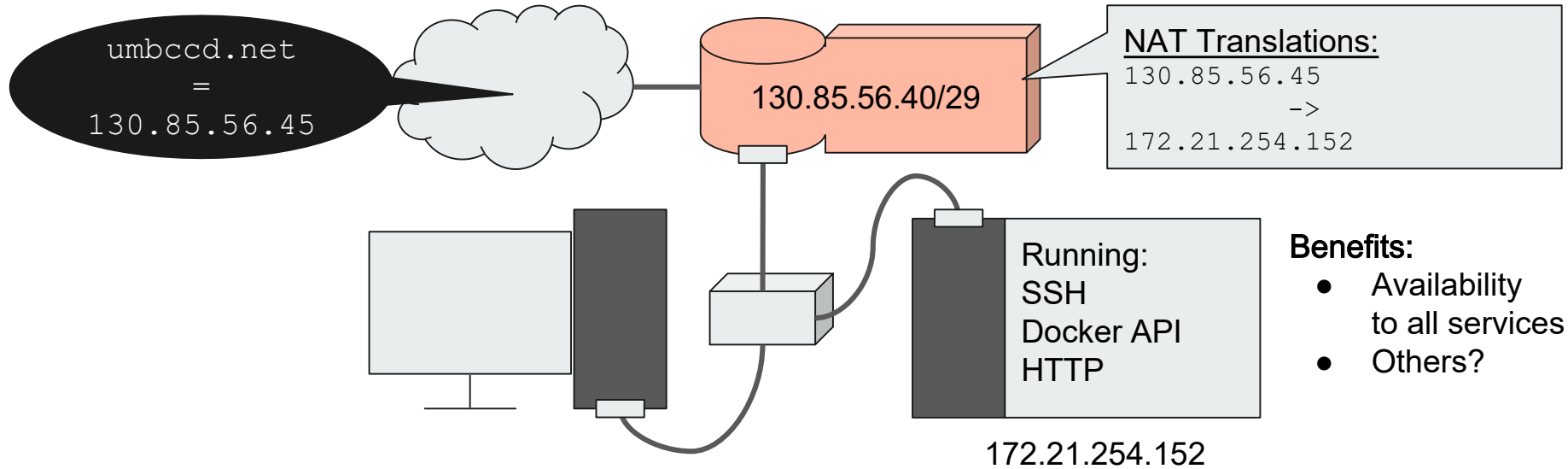
Least Privilege Example



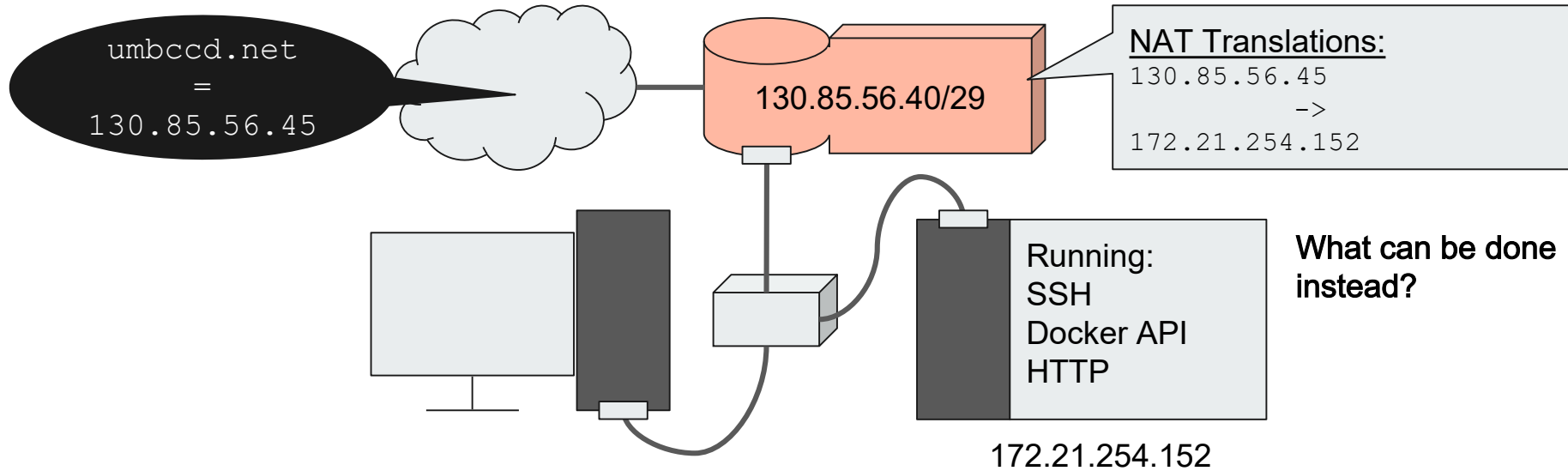
Least Privilege Example



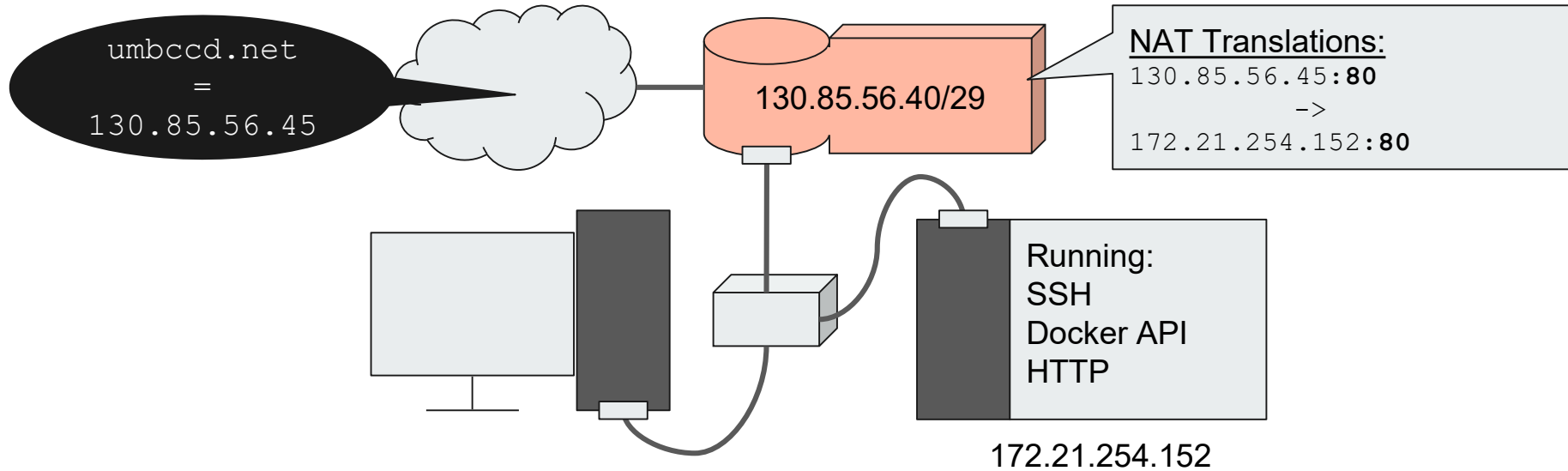
Least Privilege Example



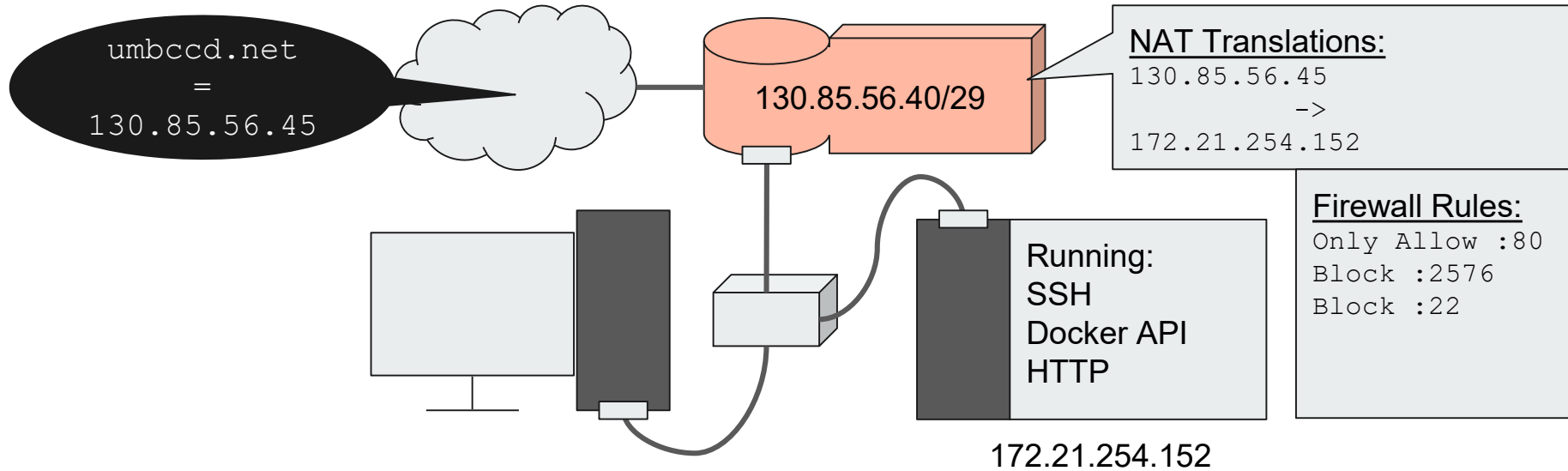
Least Privilege Example



Least Privilege Solution 1



Least Privilege Solution 2



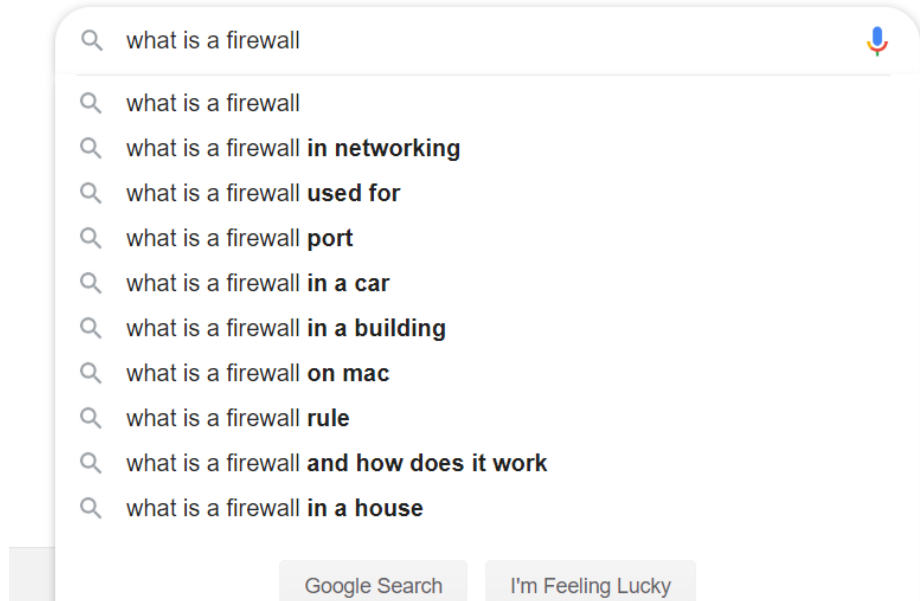


Firewalls





What is a firewall?



What is a firewall?

MENU



Products & Services / Security /

What Is a Firewall?



Free Scan

A firewall is a network security device that monitors incoming and outgoing network traffic and decides whether to allow or block specific traffic based on a defined set of security rules.

Firewalls have been a first line of defense in network security for over 25 years. They establish a barrier between secured and controlled internal networks that can be trusted and untrusted outside networks, such as the Internet.

A firewall can be hardware, software, or both.

[Watch firewall overview \(1:21\)](#)

[Watch firewall demo \(8:23\)](#)



What is a firewall?

- A firewall is a network security device that monitors incoming and outgoing network traffic and decides whether to allow or block specific traffic based on a defined set of security rules.
- Examples on Servers: iptables, ipfw, pf (packet filter), Windows Firewall.
- Capabilities:
 - Blacklist: explicitly block some content (illegal to block by IP in competitions)
 - Whitelist: explicitly allow some content
 - Filter by protocol (transport layer)
 - Conduct packet inspection (application layer)
- Can perform some capabilities of a router.

Lab



Summary

In this lab, you will:

- be learning how to manipulate availability to improve security.
- gain experience setting up services on both Windows Server and Linux(Ubuntu)
- learn how to configure the default firewalls of both systems.



Firewalls Used in Lab

- iptables
- Windows Firewall

Linux - iptables

- Used with the “**iptables**” command .
- Primarily filters communication by **ip address** and **port** .
- Can filter by packet content.

Windows - Windows Firewall

- Used with the **Windows Firewall application** .
- Primarily manages communication of **applications** on a system.
- Can filter by ip address and port.



Linux - iptables

iptables has tables, and within each table there are chains
Default chains are INPUT, OUTPUT, and FORWARD.

Chains execute firewall filtering from top to bottom.

Sample commands:

```
iptables -P INPUT DROP #changes the policy for the INPUT chain to DROP,  
which means that any rule not specify is automatically a block rule.
```

```
iptables -A OUTPUT -i lo -j ACCEPT #allows all outbound connections to localhost.
```

```
iptables -I INPUT -s 130.85.300.4 -p tcp --dport 25 -j DROP #blocks access to SMTP from  
the IP.
```



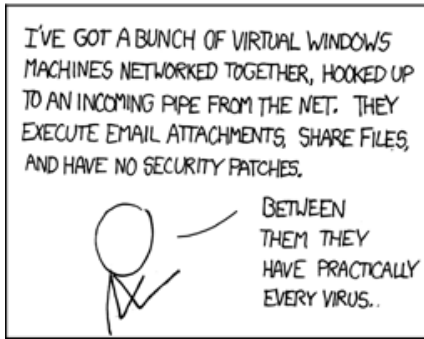
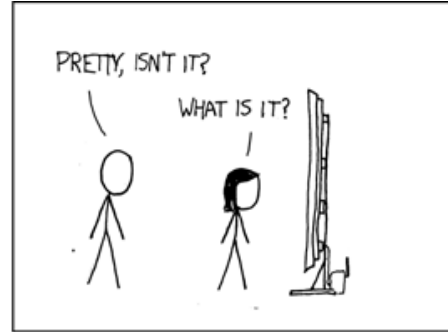
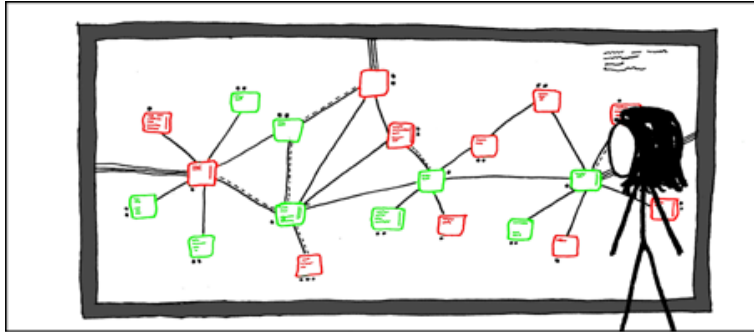
Windows - Windows Firewall

Found in Windows Firewall, which can be searched for in the system.

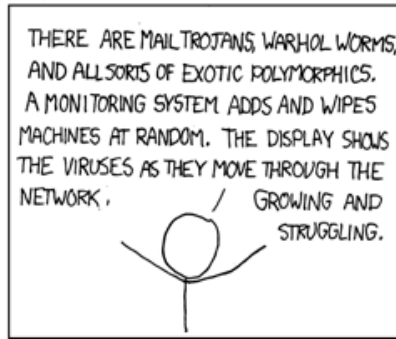
Does exist.

The rules do not execute in order, simply by allow or block.

...okay, bye!



BETWEEN THEM THEY HAVE PRACTICALLY EVERY VIRUS.



GROWING AND STRUGGLING.

