

# **Network Security**



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- □ 网络安全问题概述
- □ 一般的数据加密模型
- □ 对称密钥和公钥密码体制
- □ 数字签名
- □防火墙
  - 访问控制列表ACL

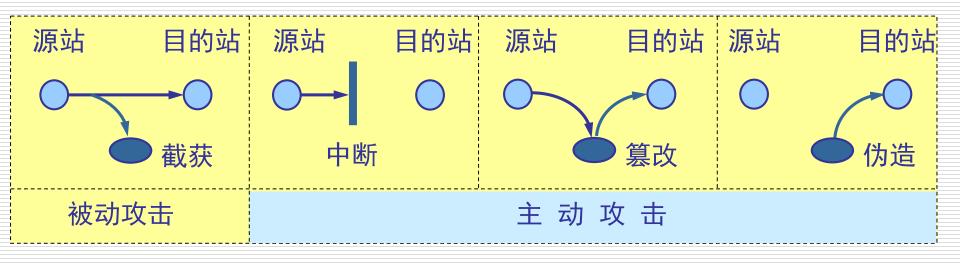


#### 网络安全问题概述

- □ 计算机网络上的通信面临以下的四种威胁:
  - (1) 截获——从网络上窃听他人的通信内容。
  - (2) 中断——有意中断他人在网络上的通信。
  - (3) 篡改——故意篡改网络上传送的报文。
  - (4) 伪造——伪造信息在网络上传送。



#### 被动攻击和主动攻击



- □ 截获信息的攻击称为被动攻击
- □更改信息和拒绝用户使用资源的攻击称为主动攻击。



## 被动攻击和主动攻击

- □ 在被动攻击中,攻击者只是观察和分析某 一个协议数据单元 PDU 而不干扰信息流。
- □ 主动攻击是指攻击者对某个连接中通过的 PDU 进行各种处理。
  - 更改报文流
  - 拒绝报文服务
  - 伪造连接初始化



## 计算机网络通信安全的目标

- □ 防止析出报文内容
- □防止通信量分析
- □ 检测更改报文流
- □ 检测拒绝报文服务
- □ 检测伪造初始化连接



# 恶意程序(malicious program)

- □ 计算机病毒——会"传染"其他程序的程序,"传染" 通过修改其他程序来把自身或其变种复制进去而完成。
- □ 计算机蠕虫——通过网络的通信功能将自身从一个结 点发送到另一个结点并启动运行的程序。
- □ 特洛伊木马——一种程序,它执行的功能超出所声称的功能。
- □ 逻辑炸弹——一种当运行环境满足某种特定条件时执 行其他特殊功能的程序。



# 计算机网络安全的内容

- □ 保密性
- □ 安全协议的设计
- □访问控制

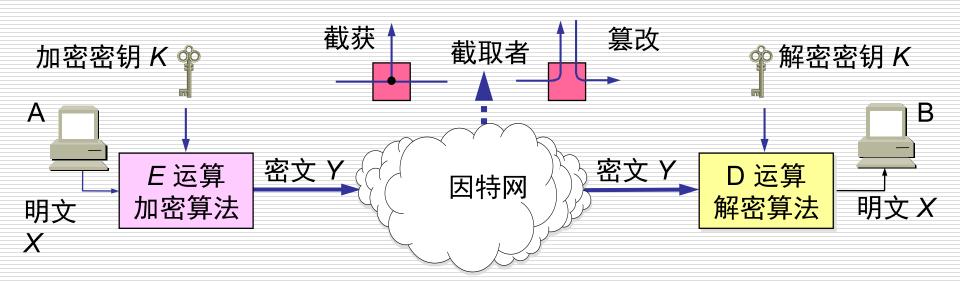


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# 一般的数据加密模型





# 一些重要概念

- □ 密码编码学(cryptography)是密码体制的设计学,而密码分析学(cryptanalysis)则是在未知密钥的情况下从密文推演出明文或密钥的技术。密码编码学与密码分析学合起来即为密码学(cryptology)。
- □ 如果不论截取者获得了多少密文,但在密文中都没有 足够的信息来唯一地确定出对应的明文,则这一密码 体制称为无条件安全的,或称为理论上是不可破的。
- □ 如果密码体制中的密码不能被可使用的计算资源破译, 则这一密码体制称为在计算上是安全的。



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#### 对称密钥密码体制

- □ 所谓常规密钥密码体制,即<mark>加密密钥与解密</mark> 密钥是相同的密码体制。
- □这种加密系统又称为对称密钥系统。



## 数据加密标准 DES

- □ 数据加密标准 DES 属于常规密钥密码体制,是一种分组密码。
- □ 在加密前,先对整个明文进行分组。每一个组长为 64 位。
- □ 然后对每一个 64 位 二进制数据进行加密处理, 产生一组 64 位密文数据。
- □ 最后将各组密文串接起来,即得出整个的密文。
- □ 使用的密钥为 64 位(实际密钥长度为 56 位,有 8 位用于奇偶校验)。



# DES 的保密性

- □ DES 的保密性仅取决于对密钥的保密,而算法是公开的。尽管人们在破译 DES 方面取得了许多进展,但至今仍未能找到比穷举搜索密钥更有效的方法。
- □ DES 是世界上第一个公认的实用密码算法标准, 它曾对密码学的发展做出了重大贡献。
- □ 目前较为严重的问题是 DES 的密钥的长度。
- □ 现在已经设计出来搜索 DES 密钥的专用芯片。

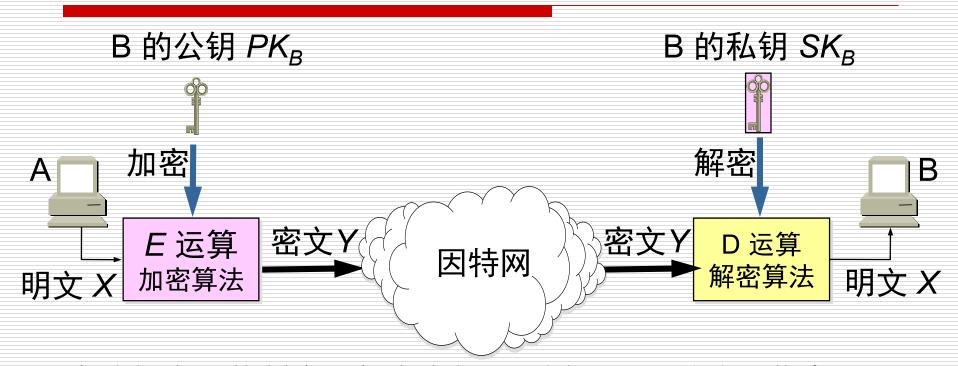


# 公钥密码体制

- □ 公钥密码体制使用<mark>不同的加密密钥与解密密钥</mark>, 是一种"由己知加密密钥推导出解密密钥在计 算上是不可行的"密码体制。
- □ 公钥密码体制的产生主要是因为两个方面的原因, 一是由于常规密钥密码体制的密钥分配问题, 另一是由于对数字签名的需求。
- □ 现有最著名的公钥密码体制是RSA 体制,它基于数论中大数分解问题的体制,由美国三位科学家 Rivest, Shamir 和 Adleman 于1976 年提出并在 1978 年正式发表。



#### 公钥密码体制



- 在公钥密码体制中,加密密钥(即公钥) *PK* 是公开信息,而解密密钥(即私钥或秘钥) *SK* 是需要保密的
- ■加密算法 E 和解密算法 D 也都是公开的
- 虽然SK 是由PK 决定的,但却不能根据 PK 计算出 SK



#### 公钥算法的特点

□ 发送者 A 用 B 的公钥  $PK_B$  对明文 X 加密(E 运算)后,在接收者 B 用自己的私钥  $SK_B$  解密(D 运算),即可恢复出明文:

$$D_{SK_{\rm R}}(Y) = D_{SK_{\rm R}}(E_{PK_{\rm R}}(X)) = X$$

- □ 解密密钥是接收者专用的秘钥,对其他人都保密。
- □ 加密密钥是公开的,但不能用它来解密,即

$$D_{PK_{\mathsf{B}}}(E_{PK_{\mathsf{B}}}(X)) \neq X$$



#### 公钥算法的特点(续)

□ 加密和解密的运算可以对调,即

$$E_{PK_B}(D_{SK_B}(X)) = D_{SK_B}(E_{PK_B}(X)) = X$$

- □ 在计算机上可容易地产生成对的 *PK* 和 *SK*。
- □ 从已知的 PK 实际上不可能推导出 SK,即从 PK 到 SK 是"计算上不可能的"。
- □ 加密和解密算法都是公开的。



# 应当注意

- □ 任何加密方法的安全性取决于密钥的长度, 以及攻破密文所需的计算量
- □ 在这方面,公钥密码体制并不比传统加密体制更加优越
- □ 由于目前公钥加密算法的开销较大,在可见的将来还不会放弃传统的加密方法
- □ 公钥需要密钥分配协议,具体的分配过程并 不比采用传统加密方法时更简单



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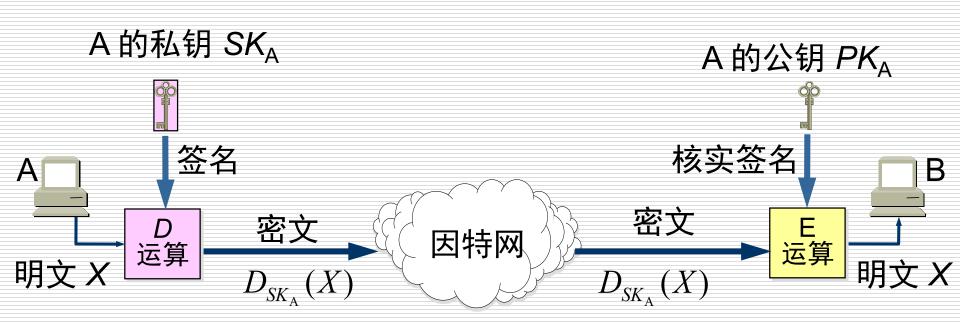


# 数字签名

- □ 数字签名必须保证以下三点:
  - 报文鉴别——接收者能够核实发送者对报文的签名
  - 报文的完整性——发送者事后不能抵赖对报 文的签名
  - 不可否认——接收者不能伪造对报文的签名
- □ 现在已有多种实现各种数字签名的方法。但采用公钥算法更容易实现



# 数字签名的实现



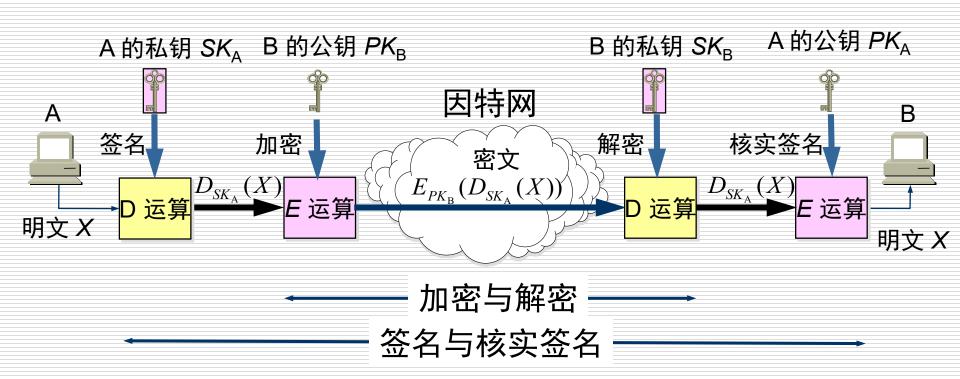


# 数字签名的实现

- □ 因为除 A 外没有别人能具有 A 的私钥,所以除 A 外没有别人能产生这个密文。因此 B 相信报文 X 是 A 签名发送的。
- □ 若 A 要抵赖曾发送报文给 B, B 可将明文和对应的密文出示给第三者。第三者很容易用 A 的公钥去证实 A 确实发送 X 给 B。
- □ 反之,若 B 将 X 伪造成 X′,则 B 不能在第 三者前出示对应的密文。这样就证明了 B 伪 造了报文。



## 具有保密性的数字签名





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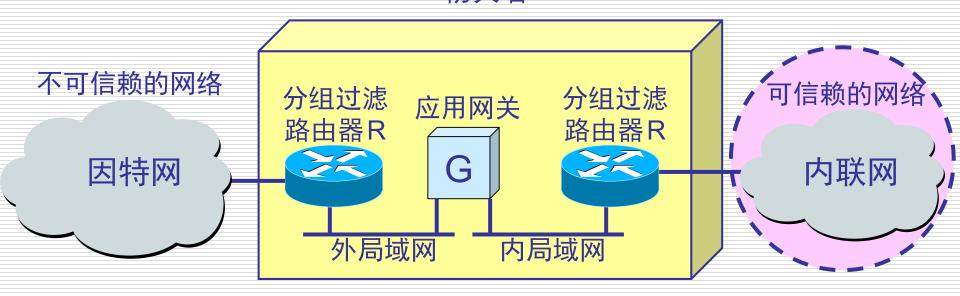
#### 防火墙(firewall)

- □ 防火墙是由软件、硬件构成的系统,是一种特殊编程的路由器,用来在两个网络之间实施接入控制策略。接入控制策略是由使用防火墙的单位自行制订的,为的是可以最适合本单位的需要。
- □ 防火墙内的网络称为"可信赖的网络"(trusted network),而将外部的因特网称为"不可信赖的网络"(untrusted network)。
- □防火墙可用来解决内联网和外联网的安全问题。



## 防火墙在互连网络中的位置

#### 防火墙





## 防火墙的功能

- □ 防火墙的功能有两个: 阻止和允许。
- □ "阻止"就是阻止某种类型的通信量通过 防火墙(从外部网络到内部网络,或反过 来)。
- □ "允许"的功能与"阻止"恰好相反。
- □ 防火墙必须能够识别通信量的各种类型。 不过在大多数情况下防火墙的主要功能是 "阻止"。



## 防火墙技术一般分为两类

- 网络级防火墙——用来防止整个网络出现外来非 法的入侵。属于这类的有<mark>分组过滤和授权服务器</mark>
  - 前者检查所有流入本网络的信息,然后拒绝 不符合事先制订好的一套准则的数据
  - 后者则检查用户的登录是否合法
- 应用级防火墙——从<u>应用程序</u>来进行接入控制。 通常使用应用网关或代理服务器来区分各种应用
  - 例如,可以只允许通过访问万维网的应用, 而阻止 FTP 应用通过



#### What Are ACLs?

- An ACL is a list of instructions that tells a router what type of packets to permit or deny.
  - □You must configure an ACL if you want a router to deny some packets. Otherwise, the router will accept and forward all packets as long as the link is up.
  - You can permit or deny packets based upon such thing as:
    - Source address
    - Destination address
    - Upper Layer protocols (e.g. TCP & UDP ports)



#### Testing Packets with ACLs

- To determine whether a packet is to be permitted or denied, it is tested against the ACL statements in sequential order.
  - ■When a statement "matches," no more statements are evaluated.
  - ☐The packet is either permitted or denied.
- There is an implicit "deny any" statement at the end of the ACL
  - ☐If a packet does not match any of the statements in the ACL, it is dropped.



## Testing Packets with ACLs

- □ Example:
  - If we have an ACL list described as below:
    - □ 1. Permit packets from 192.168.100.1 to pass
    - □ 2. Permit packets from 192.168.100.2 to pass
    - 3. Deny packets from 192.168.100.3
  - Then:
    - □ Packets from 192.168.100.1 will be forwarded
    - □ Packets from 192.168.100.3 will be denied
    - But how does the router process the packets from 192.168.100.4?

Packets from 192.168.100.4 will be denied



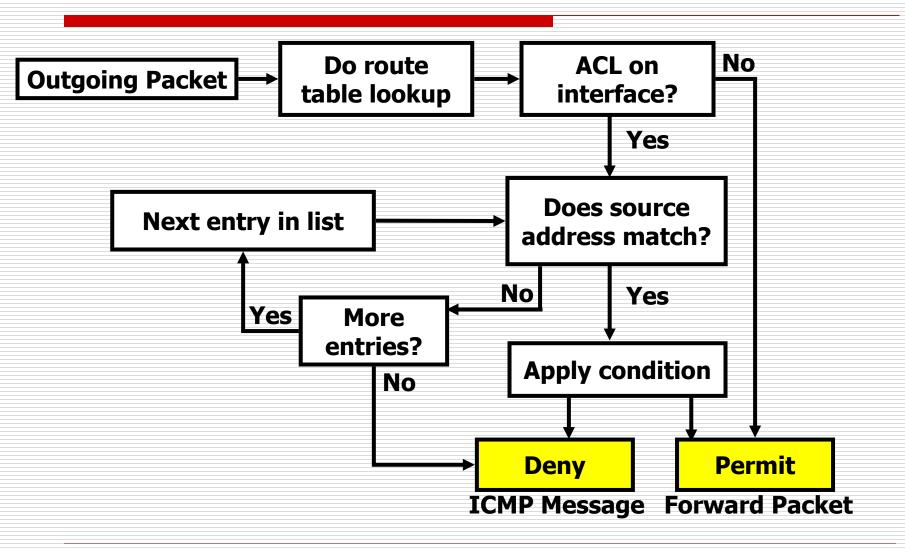
#### How a Router Uses an ACL (outbound)

- Check to see if packet is routable. If so, look up route in routing table
- Check for an ACL for the outbound interface
  - ☐If no ACL, switch the packet out the destination interface
  - □If an ACL, check the packet against the ACL statements sequentially--denying or permitting based on a matched condition.
- If no statement matches, what happens?

Deny all these packets!



#### Outbound Standard ACL Process





# Two Basic Tasks (Standard ACL)

Write the ACL statements sequentially in global configuration mode.

```
Router(config)#access-list access-list-number {permit/deny} {test-conditions}
```

Lab-D(config)#access-list 1 deny 192.5.5.10 0.0.0.0

Group the ACL to one or more interfaces in interface configuration mode.

```
Router(config-if)#{protocol} access-group access-list-number {in/out}
```

Lab-D(config-if)#ip access-group 1 out



## The access-list-number parameter

- ACLs come in many types. The access-listnumber specifies what types.
- The table below shows common access list types.

ACL Type		ACL Number	
IP Standa	<mark>rd</mark>	1 to 99	
IP Extend	ed	100 to	<mark>199</mark>
AppleTalk		600 to 699	
IPX Standard		800 to 899	
IPX Extended		900 to 999	
IPX SAP		1000 to 1099	



# The permit/deny parameter

After you've typed access-list and chosen the correct access-list-number, you type either permit or deny depending on the action you wish to take.

Permit
Forward Packet

Deny
ICMP Message



# The {test-conditions} parameter

- □ In the {test conditions} portion of the ACL, common to most access lists is the source address' ip mask and wildcard mask.
- The source address can be a subnet, a range of addresses, or a single host. It is also referred to as the ip mask because the wildcard mask uses the source address to check bits.
- The wildcard mask tells the router what bits to check.
  ip mask
  wildcard
  ip mask

Lab-A(config)#access-list 1 deny 192.5.5.10 0.0.0.0



#### The Wildcard Mask

- A wildcard mask is written to tell the router what bits in the address to match and what bits to ignore.
  - A "0" bit means check this bit position
  - A "1" means ignore this bit position
- Our previous example of 192.5.5.10 0.0.0.0 can be rewritten in binary as:
  - 11000000.00000101.00000101.00001010 (Source address)
  - 0000000.00000000.00000000.00000000 (Wildcard mask)



# Masking Practice

- Write an ip mask and wildcard mask to check for all hosts on the network: 192.5.5.0 255.255.255.0
- Answer: 192.5.5.0 0.0.0.255
  - Notice that this wildcard mask is a mirror image of the default subnet mask for a Class C address.
  - WARNING: This is a helpful rule only when looking at whole networks or subnets.



## Masking Practice

- □ Write an ip mask and wildcard mask to check for all hosts in the subnet: 192.5.5.32 255.255.255.224
  - If you answered 192.5.5.32 0.0.0.31 YOU'RE RIGHT!!
  - 0.0.0.31 is the mirror image of 255.255.255.224
  - Let's look at both in binary:
    - □ 11111111.11111111.11111111.11100000 (255.255.255.224)
    - □ 00000000.00000000.00000000.00011111 (0.0.0.31)



# Time Savers: the any command

- Since ACLs have an implicit "deny any" statement at the end, you must write statements to permit others through.
- Using our previous example, if the students are denied access and all others are allowed, you would write two statements:
  - □ Lab-A(config) #access-list 1 deny 192.5.5.0 0.0.0.127
  - Lab-A(config)#access-list 1 permit
    0.0.0.0 255.255.255.255
- Since the last statement is commonly used to override the "deny any," Cisco gives you an option--the any command:
  - ☐ Lab-A(config) #access-list 1 permit any



## Time Savers: the host command

- Many times, a network administrator will need to write an ACL to permit a particular host (or deny a host). The statement can be written in two ways. Either...
  - Lab-A(config) #access-list 1 permit 192.5.5.10 0.0.0.0
- □ or...
  - Lab-A(config)#access-list 1 permit host 192.5.5.10

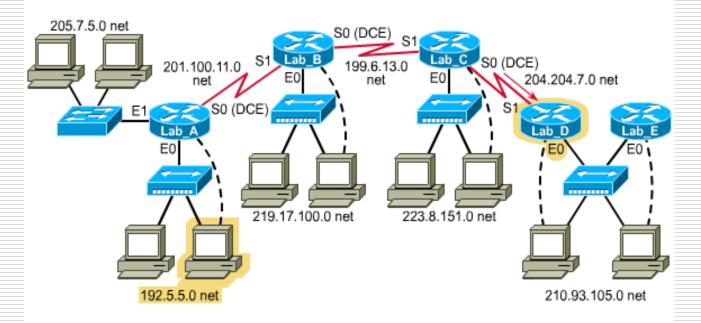


#### Correct Placement of Standard ACLs

Standard ACLs do not have a destination parameter. Therefore, you place standard ACLs as close to the destination as possible.

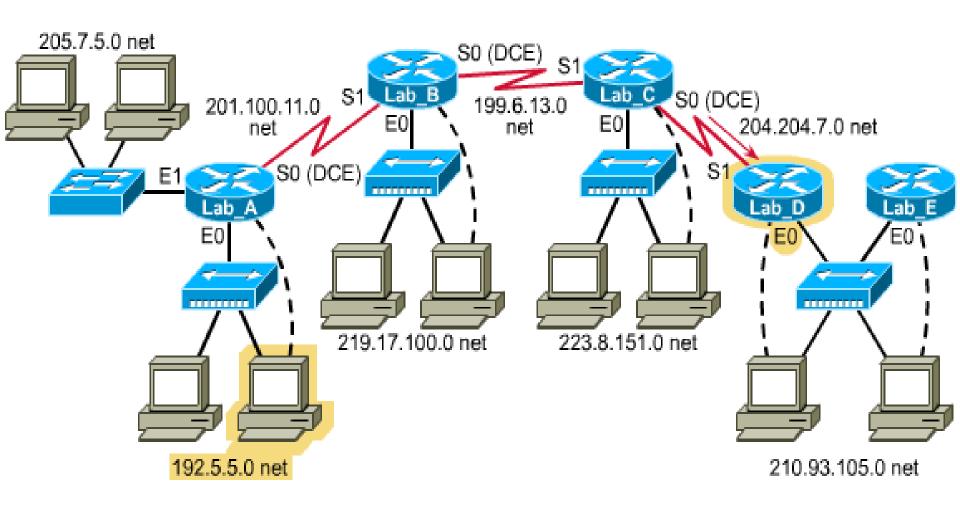
■ To see why, ask yourself what would happen to <u>all</u> ip traffic if you placed a "deny 192.5.5.0 0.0.0.255" statement on Lab-A's

E0?





#### Correct Placement of Standard ACLs





### Extended ACL Overview

- Extended ACLs are numbered from 100 199 and "extend" the capabilities of the standard ACL.
- Extensions include the ability to filter traffic based on...
  - destination address
  - portions of the ip protocol
    - You can write statements to deny only protocols such as "icmp" or routing protocols like "rip" and "igrp"
  - upper layers of the TCP/IP protocol suite
    - You can write statements to deny only protocols such as "tftp" or "http"
    - ☐ You can use an operand like eq, gt, lt, and neq (equal to, greater than, less than, and not equal to) to specify how to handle a particular protocol.
    - For example, if you wanted an access list to permit all traffic except http access, you would use permit ip any any neq 80



# Two Basic Tasks (Extended ACL)

Write the ACL statements sequentially in global configuration mode.

```
Router(config)# access-list access-list-number {permit|deny} {protocol|protocol-keyword}{source source-wildcard} {destination destination-wildcard} [protocol-specific options] [log]
Lab-A(config)#access-list 101 deny tcp 192.5.5.0 0.0.0.255 210.93.105.0 0.0.0.255 eq telnet log
```

Group the ACL to one or more interfaces in interface configuration mode

```
Router(config-if)#{protocol} access-group
access-list-number {in/out}
Lab-A(config-if)#ip access-group 101 out
```



#### The Extended Parameters

- access-list-number
  - choose from the range 100 to 199
- {protocol | protocol-number}
  - For the CCNA, you only need to know ip and tcp--many more are available
- { source source-wildcard}
  - same as in standard
- {destination destination-wildcard}
  - formatted like the standard, but specifies the destination
- [protocol-specific options]
  - This parameter is used to specify particular parts of a protocol that needs filtering.



### Port Numbers

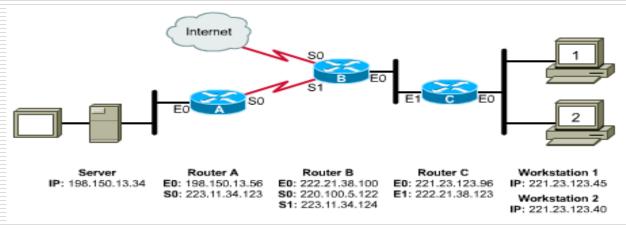
- Review the various port numbers for the tcp and udp protocols and know the most common ones below.
- You can also simply type the name (telnet) instead of the number (23) in the {protocol-specific options}

Port Number	Description	
21	FTP	
23	Telnet	
25	SMTP	
53	DNS	
69	TFTP	



### Correct Placement of Extended ACLs

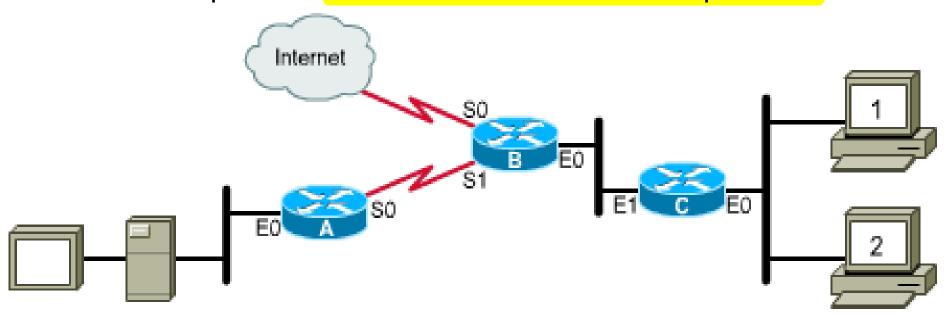
- In the graphic below, we want to deny network 221.23.123.0 from accessing the server 198.150.13.34.
- What router and interface should the access list be applied to?
  - Write the access list on Router C, apply it to the E0, and specify in
  - This will keep the network free of traffic from 221.23.123.0 destined for 198.150.13.34 but still allow 221.23.123.0 access to the Internet





### Correct Placement of Extended ACLs

Since extended ACLs have destination information, you want to place it as close to the source as possible.



Server

IP: 198.150.13.34

Router A

E0: 198.150.13.56

S0: 223.11.34.123

Router B

E0: 222.21.38.100

S0: 220.100.5.122

S1: 223.11.34.124

Router C

E0: 221.23.123.96

E1: 222.21.38.123

Workstation 1

IP: 221.23.123.45

Workstation 2

IP: 221.23.123.40



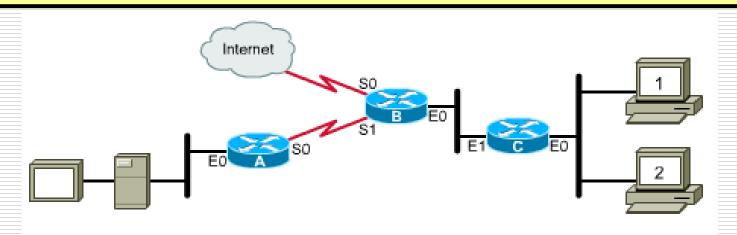
# Writing & Applying the ACL

Router-C(config) #access-list 100 deny ip 221.23.123.0 0.0.0.255 198.150.13.34 0.0.0.0

Router-C(config) #access-list 100 permit ip any any

Router-C(config) #int e0

Router-C(config-if) #ip access-group 100 in



Server IP: 198.150.13.34 Router A E0: 198.150.13.56 S0: 223.11.34.123 Router B E0: 222.21.38.100

**S0**: 220.100.5.122 **S1**: 223.11.34.124 Router C E0: 221.23.123.96 E1: 222.21.38.123 Workstation 1 IP: 221.23.123.45

Workstation 2 IP: 221.23.123.40



# Naming ACLs

- One nice feature in the Cisco IOS is the ability to name ACLs. This is especially helpful if you need more than 99 standard ACLs on the same router.
- Once you name an ACL, the prompt changes and you no longer have to enter the access-list and access-listnumber parameters.
- In the example below, the ACL is named over\_and as a hint to how it should be placed on the interface--out

```
Lab-A(config)# ip access-list standard over_and
Lab-A(config-std-nacl)#deny host 192.5.5.10
.....
Lab-A(config-if)#ip access-group over and out
```



# Verifying ACLs

- □Show commands:
  - show access-lists
    - □shows all access-lists configured on the router
  - show access-lists {name | number}
    - □shows the identified access list
  - show ip interface
    - □shows the access-lists applied to the interface-both inbound and outbound.
  - show running-config
    - ☐shows all access lists and what interfaces they are applied on

