# Project 1: Firewall and Access Control

Due Date: 3/5/2019

Group 3 Members:
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Cynthia Cordova
Dylan Olgin
Saud Altwayan

## What to Deliver

# **Section I (Introduction):**

Summarize what you have done in the project and clearly state the responsibility of each group member, e.g. who did which task, who wrote which part of the report, how your group was coordinated, etc.

Dylan Olgin: I worked on task 2 & 3 configuring the firewall. For task 2 i worked on removing the default firewall and running the tests to check if everything was able to have access to everything else. For task 3 I worked on implementing all the correct firewall settings for the given situation making sure it was able to pass all the given tasks. I inserted some of the screenshots and helped write a few of the tasks in section 3.

Alexander Muyshondt: As a group, we worked on Task 1 to ensure each computer had the appropriate services running and correct programs installed before the other tasks. For Task 2, I worked alongside the rest of my group to remove the default firewall policy and complete the experiments on the default security configuration. For Task 3, I worked alongside Dylan and Saud to design an Access Control Matrix that represented the security requirements of the company. Together we implemented the the ACM in the firewall protocol. I, along with my group, worked on Task 4 to test our security configuration and record the results. I wrote my portion of the introduction, typed the outline of the report, and helped to write the Task 3 portion of the report.

Saud Altwayan: For the tasks, I worked on task 2 where I ran NMap to scan all computers, and services in network C. I did a) to d) in task 2, with the help of my group. I also implemented task 3, by making an access control matrix and worked with Dylan and Alex in configuring the cisco firewall. Finally, I worked on the whole task IV with the group. For the report I did the matrix, as well as d) in task 3, and a) to c) in task 4. Screen shots were obtained by me and the rest of the group as well.

Anna Cowsar: Helped with Task 1 and getting it started. I helped with trying to figure out commands that worked by looking it up for my group members. Saud was struggling to get a command to work and I successfully helped him with that so he could get into some document to change it. Gave some advice on the iptables. I contributed to section IV part d as the second response.

Cynthia Cordova: Helped with task 1 in configuring the networks in each computer. In task 2 I helped with checking whether a computer could access another computer's web service. I also helped with some of the testing in task 4.

# Section II (Task II):

a) Show the NMap commands to scan the computers and the service ports.

(Nmap commands to scan for devices on network)

```
[User03@A ~]$ nmap -sP 172.30.0.0/16 -n --max-rtt-timeout 50ms

Starting Nmap 5.51 ( http://nmap.org ) at 2019-02-25 12:47 CST

Nmap scan report for 172.30.0.1

Host is up (0.0018s latency).

Nmap scan report for 172.30.0.2

Host is up (0.0020s latency).

Nmap scan report for 172.30.50.3

Host is up (0.0013s latency).

Nmap scan report for 172.30.100.4

Host is up (0.0015s latency).

Nmap scan report for 172.30.100.54

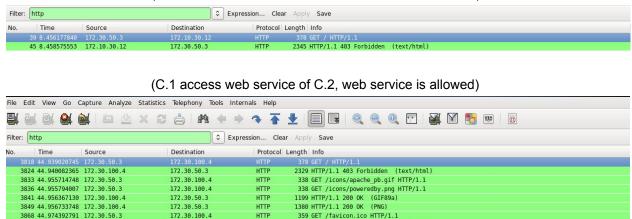
Host is up (0.0017s latency).
```

## (Nmap commands to scan ports of all three computers)

```
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 16.54 seconds
[User03@A ~]$ nmap 172.10.30.12
Starting Nmap 5.51 ( http://nmap.org ) at 2019-02-28 11:55 CST
Nmap scan report for A.C (172.10.30.12)
Host is up (0.000094s latency).
Not shown: 997 closed ports
PORT
       STATE SERVICE
22/tcp open ssh
80/tcp open http
443/tcp open https
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.03 seconds
[User03@A ~]$ nmap 172.30.100.4
Starting Nmap 5.51 ( http://nmap.org ) at 2019-02-28 11:55 CST
Nmap scan report for 172.30.100.4
Host is up (0.00086s latency).
Not shown: 997 closed ports
PORT
       STATE SERVICE
22/tcp open ssh
80/tcp open http
443/tcp open https
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 16.54 seconds
[User03@A ~]$ nmap 172.30.50.3
Starting Nmap 5.51 ( http://nmap.org ) at 2019-02-28 11:55 CST
Nmap scan report for 172.30.50.3
Host is up (0.00089s latency).
Not shown: 997 closed ports
PORT
       STATE SERVICE
22/tcp open ssh
80/tcp open http
443/tcp open https
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 16.54 seconds
[User03@A ~]$
```

b) Show the Wireshark results (screen shots) of checking the web service between computers. State if web service is allowed between computers.

(C.1 access web service of A.C, web service is allowed)

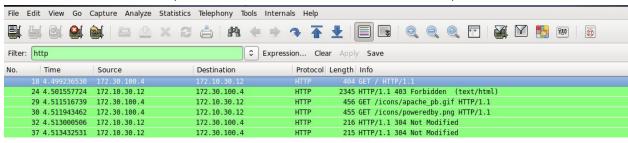


## (C.2 access web of A.C, web service is allowed)

533 HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found (text/html)

3870 44.974875297 172.30.100.4

172.30.50.3



## (A.C web access in C.1, web service is allowed)

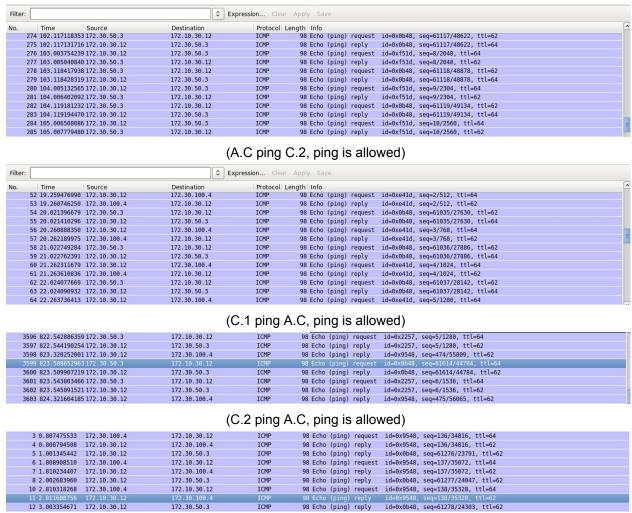
Filter	http © Expression Clear Apply Save				
No.	Time Source	Destination	Protocol Length Info		
	358 115.643822490 172.30.50.3	172.10.30.12	HTTP	3785 HTTP/1.1 403 Forbidden (text/html)	
	369 115.660164560 172.10.30.12	172.30.50.3	HTTP	336 GET /icons/apache_pb.gif HTTP/1.1	
	370 115.660183863 172.10.30.12	172.30.50.3	HTTP	336 GET /icons/poweredby.png HTTP/1.1	
	372 115.661530483 172.30.50.3	172.10.30.12	HTTP	2647 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (GIF89a)	
	379 115.662123120 172.30.50.3	172.10.30.12	HTTP	2836 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (PNG)	
	388 115.674802577 172.10.30.12	172.30.50.3	HTTP	358 GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1	
	390 115.675972702 172.30.50.3	172.10.30.12	HTTP	532 HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found (text/html)	

## (A.C web access in C.2, web service is allowed)

Filter:	http			Expression Clear Apply Save		
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol I	Length Info	
	224 85.436361363					
	228 85.438413771	172.30.100.4	172.10.30.12	HTTP	2345 HTTP/1.1 403 Forbidden (text/html)	
	239 85.454368707	172.10.30.12	172.30.100.4	HTTP	338 GET /icons/apache_pb.gif HTTP/1.1	
	240 85.454387535	172.10.30.12	172.30.100.4	HTTP	338 GET /icons/poweredby.png HTTP/1.1	
	245 85.456170187	172.30.100.4	172.10.30.12	HTTP	2647 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (GIF89a)	
	248 85.456366573	172.30.100.4	172.10.30.12	HTTP	2836 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (PNG)	
	259 85.472913993	172.10.30.12	172.30.100.4	HTTP	359 GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1	
3	261 85.474078207	172.30.100.4	172.10.30.12	HTTP	533 HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found (text/html)	

c) Show the Wireshark results (screen shots) of checking the ping between computers. State if ping is allowed between computers.

(A.C ping C.1, ping is allowed)



d) Summarize the default Cisco firewall policy.

With the default Cisco firewall policy in place, the computers on the internal network (C.1 and C.2) are able to access each others web services and that of the external network (A.C). In addition, both computers on the internal network were able to ping each other and the external network computer. On the other hand, the computer on the external network is unable to ping or access web services of either of the computers on the internal network.

# Section III (Task III):

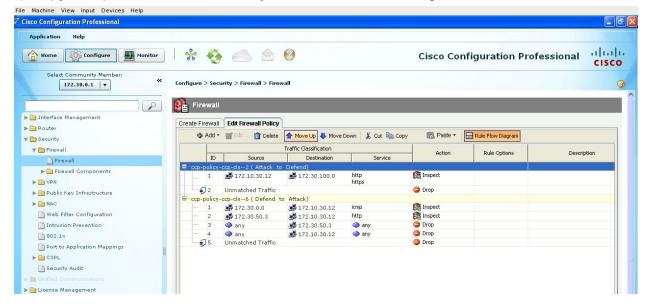
a) Copy and paste the access control matrix.

	Internal Server	Internal WorkStation	External Computer	
Internal Server	ping	ping	ping	
Internal WorkStation	Web, SSH, ping	ping	Web , ping	
External Computer	Web	N/A	N/A	

b) Find and explain which policy cannot be enforced by the Cisco firewall and which policy can only partially be enforced by the Cisco firewall.

Any policies that need to be implemented between the internal server and the internal workstations cannot be enforced by the Cisco firewall. Cisco requires an interface to be linked to each new zone that is created. Since the internal server and workstations are both working on the VLan, they must be placed in the same zone. The result is that any firewall policies can only be configured between the internal (VLan) and the external (FastEthernet) zones, which does not allow us to place any rules inside the internal network.

c) Copy and paste a screenshot of your Cisco firewall configuration.



d) Discuss how to use iptables to enforce the security policy that is not implemented in the Cisco firewall.

We use iptables between the internal workstation and internal servers, since any cisco firewall policy on the router cannot be enforced locally. Therefore we have to use iptables.

- With the internal workstation, other computers need to be blocked from using its web and SSH services.
- With the internal server, other internal servers need to be blocked from using its web and SSH services.
- e) Show the iptables commands in the internal server that enforce the security policy that is not implemented in the Cisco firewall.

```
iptables -A OUTPUT -o eth0 -p tcp -s 172.30.0.0/16 --dport 22, 80 -m state --state NEW,ESTABLISHED -j DROP
```

This command blocks the access of web and SSH services from the internal server to the other internal workstations (and internal servers).

# Section IV (Task IV):

For the results, do not enable iptables. Only show the results with configured Cisco firewall.

a) Show the NMap results (screen shots) of the exposed computers and ports.

```
(NMap scan of computer A.C)
```

```
[User03@A ~]$ nmap -sP 172.30.0.0/16 -n --max-rtt-timeout 50ms

Starting Nmap 5.51 ( http://nmap.org ) at 2019-03-04 11:38 CST

Nmap scan report for 172.30.0.1

Host is up (0.0021s latency).

Nmap scan report for 172.30.100.4

Host is up (0.0015s latency).

Nmap scan report for 172.30.100.54

Host is up (0.0018s latency).

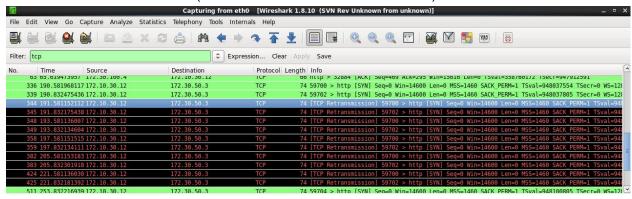
Nmap done: 65536 IP addresses (3 hosts up) scanned in 1228.73 seconds

[User03@A ~]$ ■
```

```
User03@A:~
                                                                                   _ - ×
 File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[User03@A ~]$ nmap 172.30.50.3
Starting Nmap 5.51 ( http://nmap.org ) at 2019-03-04 12:38 CST
Note: Host seems down. If it is really up, but blocking our ping probes, try -Pn
Nmap done: 1 IP address (0 hosts up) scanned in 3.02 seconds
[User03@A ~]$ nmap 172.30.50.3 -Pn
Starting Nmap 5.51 ( http://nmap.org ) at 2019-03-04 12:38 CST
Nmap scan report for 172.30.50.3
Host is up.
All 1000 scanned ports on 172.30.50.3 are filtered
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 217.75 seconds
[User03@A ~]$ nmap 172.30.100.4
Starting Nmap 5.51 ( http://nmap.org ) at 2019-03-04 12:43 CST
Nmap scan report for 172.30.100.4
Host is up (0.0016s latency).
Not shown: 998 filtered ports
       STATE SERVICE
80/tcp open http
443/tcp open https
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 21.33 seconds
[User03@A ~]$ nmap 172.10.30.12
Starting Nmap 5.51 ( http://nmap.org ) at 2019-03-04 12:44 CST
Nmap scan report for A.C (172.10.30.12)
Host is up (0.000091s latency).
Not shown: 997 closed ports
PORT STATE SERVICE
22/tcp open ssh
80/tcp open http
443/tcp open https
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.02 seconds
[User03@A ~]$
```

b) Show the Wireshark results (screen shots) of checking the web service between computers. State if web service is allowed between computers.

### (A.C cannot access web services of C.1)



#### (A.C can access web services of C.2)



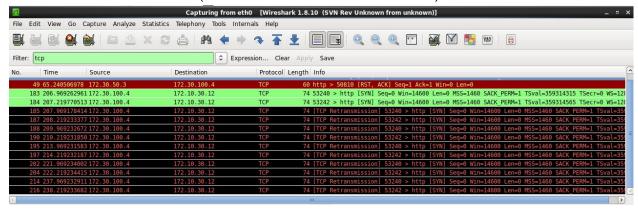
#### (C.1 can access web services of A.C and C.2)



#### (C.2 cannot access web services of C.1)

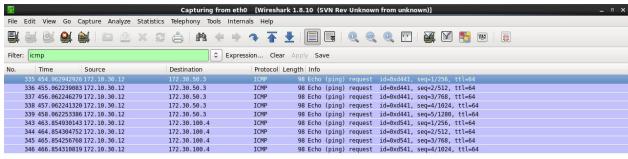


#### (C.2 cannot access web services of A.C)



c) Show the Wireshark results (screen shots) of checking the ping between computers. State if ping is allowed between computers.

(A.C cannot ping C.1 or C.2)



(C.1 can ping C.2 and A.C)



(C.2 can ping C.1 and A.C)

7	Capturing from etho [Wireshark 1.8.10 (SVN Rev Unknown from unknown)] _ 0 ×						
File	Edit View Go	Capture Analyze	Statistics Telephony Tools Intern	als Help			
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Filter	: icmp		≎ Expres	sion Cle	ear Apply Save		
No.	Time	Source	Destination		Length Info		^
11	01 30,303102010		172.30.30.3	TOTAL		. 14-0/2020, 304-2/312, 000-04	
	62 50.305297392		172.30.100.4	ICMP	98 Echo (ping) reply	id=0x2628, seq=2/512, ttl=64	
	63 51.305166840		172.30.50.3	ICMP			
	64 51.305298394		172.30.100.4	ICMP	98 Echo (ping) reply	id=0x2628, seq=3/768, ttl=64	
	66 52.305139968		172.30.50.3	ICMP		id=0x2628, seq=4/1024, ttl=64	
	67 52.305268597	172.30.50.3	172.30.100.4	ICMP	98 Echo (ping) reply	id=0x2628, seq=4/1024, ttl=64	
	68 53.305164640	172.30.100.4	172.30.50.3	ICMP	98 Echo (ping) request	id=0x2628, seq=5/1280, ttl=64	9
	69 53.305303087	172.30.50.3	172.30.100.4	ICMP	98 Echo (ping) reply	id=0x2628, seq=5/1280, ttl=64	
	97 89.849861443	172.30.100.4	172.10.30.12	ICMP	98 Echo (ping) request	id=0x2928, seq=1/256, ttl=64	
	98 89.851399069	172.10.30.12	172.30.100.4	ICMP	98 Echo (ping) reply	id=0x2928, seq=1/256, ttl=62	
	100 90.851541494	172.30.100.4	172.10.30.12	ICMP	98 Echo (ping) request	id=0x2928, seq=2/512, ttl=64	
	101 90.852930020	172.10.30.12	172.30.100.4	ICMP	98 Echo (ping) reply	id=0x2928, seq=2/512, ttl=62	
	102 91.853043081	172.30.100.4	172.10.30.12	TCMP		id=0x2928, seq=3/768, ttl=64	
	103 91.854348048		172.30.100.4	ICMP	98 Echo (ping) reply	id=0x2928, seq=3/768, ttl=62	V
(	105 511054540040	1/2:10:50:12	1/2:50:150:4	2011	iii	14-0/2520, 504-5,700, 000-02	
N =	50. 00 h. t	i (701 bis	-) 00 h to (70.4 hite.)	and the second	0		
			s), 98 bytes captured (784 bits)				
			(b0:83:fe:91:10:7d), Dst: b0:83				
			72.30.100.4 (172.30.100.4), Dst:	172.30.50	.3 (172.30.50.3)		
D In	ternet Control Me	ssage Protocol					

d) Assume the company only stores classified business data in Computer B.1, and does not allow anyone to carry a device to transfer data. Discuss whether or not the security policy can ensure that the classified data will not be disclosed to external computers through network. Be as specific as possible in your discussion. For example, if you do not think the security policy is secure, you shall show which item of the policy has problem or what policy is missing.

The outlined security policy cannot ensure that the classified business data will not be available to the external computers through the network. The fact that the internal server provides web services to the external computers, creates a vulnerability in the internal network. The current policy is only concerned with the transport layer. To better protect the data, the policy should also look at the packets in the application layer.

It is a flawed policy because if that is the only one, that is assuming that the data is secured by that computer and the ones that may have allowed access. Someone can find something in the system and exploit that to extract information or for example plant a virus for someone on Computer B to open and then become vulnerable to having access to secret information.