

# Computer System- B Security

Introduction to Network Security

Firewalls

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# Firewall Overview

- Introduction to Firewall
- Types of Firewalls
- Firewall configuration and deployment



# Firewalls



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- Software or Hardware based.
- Deployed as gatekeeper.
- Examples: Ipchain/Iptable, Cisco PIX, Juniper, MS ISA.



# Firewall's (in)capabilities



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✓ Provide a focal point for monitoring.

LOG  
RULE

Hand-drawn red lines connecting the text 'LOG' and 'RULE' to the green text 'Provide a focal point for monitoring.' The lines originate from the right side of the green text and branch out to point towards the 'LOG' and 'RULE' text.

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- ✓ Provide a central point for access control (who can do what).
- ✓ Limit the damage that a network security problem can do to the overall network.
- ✓ Protect against malicious insiders.
- ✓ Protect a connection that doesn't go through it!!
- ✓ Protect against completely new threats.
- ✓ Protect against viruses, Trojans etc.



# Firewall Deployment



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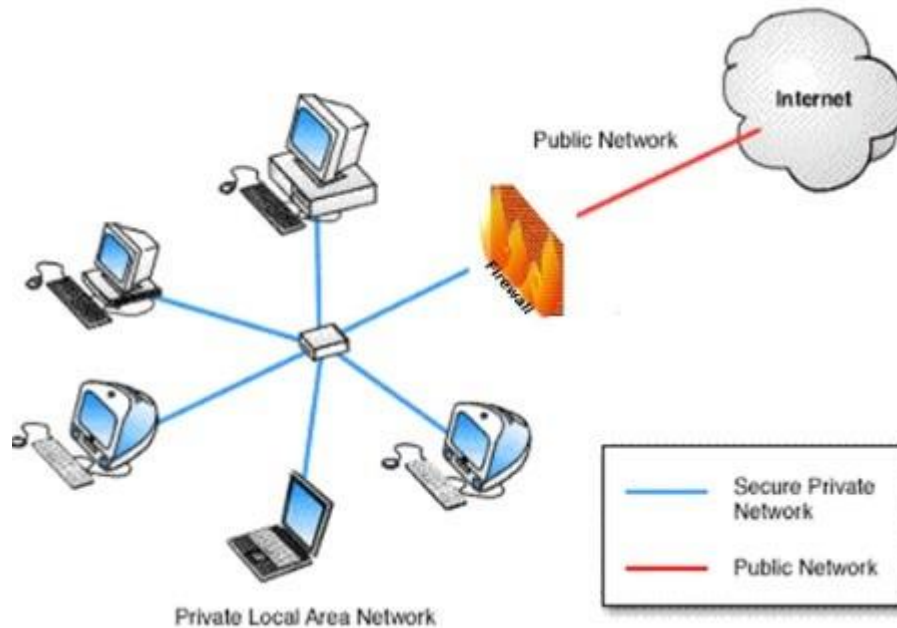


# Firewall Deployment

- All traffic from inside to outside, and vice versa, must pass through the firewall.
- Only authorized traffic, as defined by the local security policy, will be allowed to pass
- **Ideal Assumption: The firewall itself is immune to penetration. E.g. Cisco iOS vulnerabilities, Juniper Junos vulnerabilities.**



# Typical Deployment



All images are taken from doc at <http://www.vicomsoft.com/learning-center/firewalls/>



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- **Direction control:** Determines the direction in which particular service requests are allowed.
- **User control:** Controls access to a service according to which user is attempting to access it. IP based filtering or authentication with IPSec.



# Types of firewalls

- Packet Filtering Firewall
- Stateful Inspection Firewall
- Application Level Gateway
- Circuit-level gateway



# Packet filters

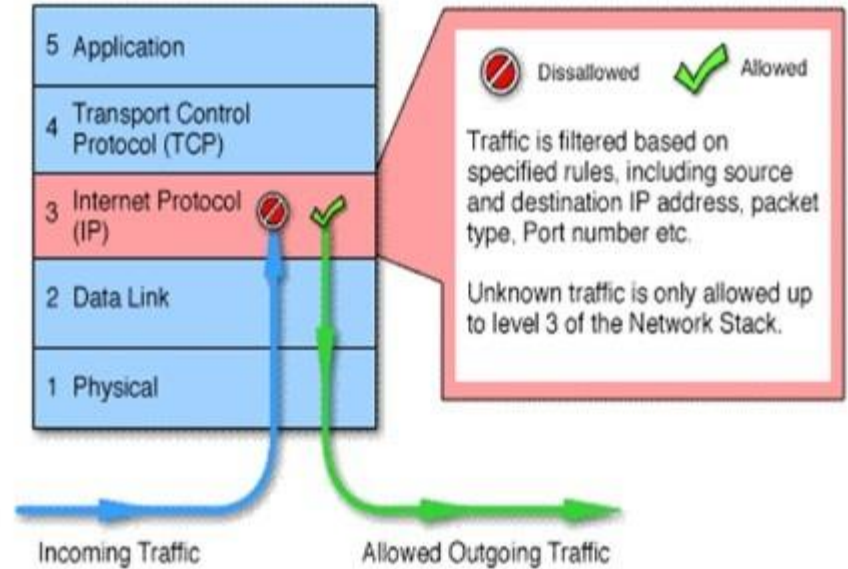
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- Stateless
- Fast processing





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# Example packet filters

Rule No	Action	Src IP	Dst IP	Src Port	Dst Port	Direction	Description
1	Block	IP1	*	*	*	IN	Block packets from IP1
2	Pass	*	IP_SMTP	*	25	IN	Allow packets to mail gateway
3	Pass	*	*	*	*	OUT	Allow outgoing
4	Block	*	*	*	*	IN	Block Everything Else



# Problems with Packet filters

- Less visibility in the network stack -> less control.
- Hard to define rules as normal connections are request-response
  - Disallowing incoming traffic will prevent response!



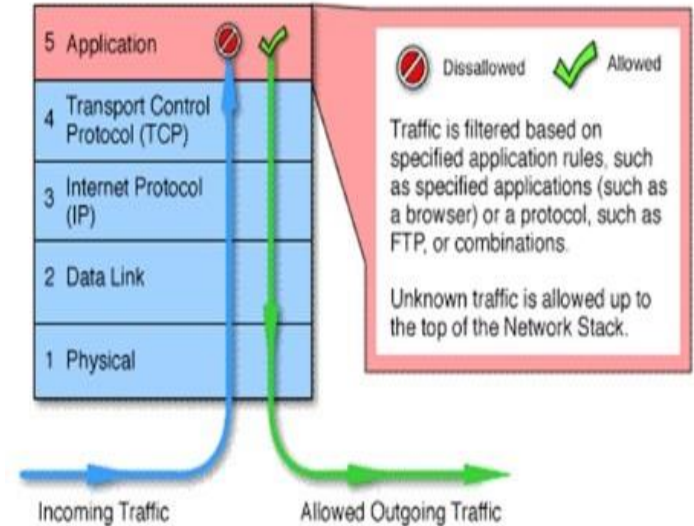
# Stateful Inspection

- Keeps session information
- Decision is based on the established connections -> a table of established connection is maintained.
- Fast processing of subsequent packets.

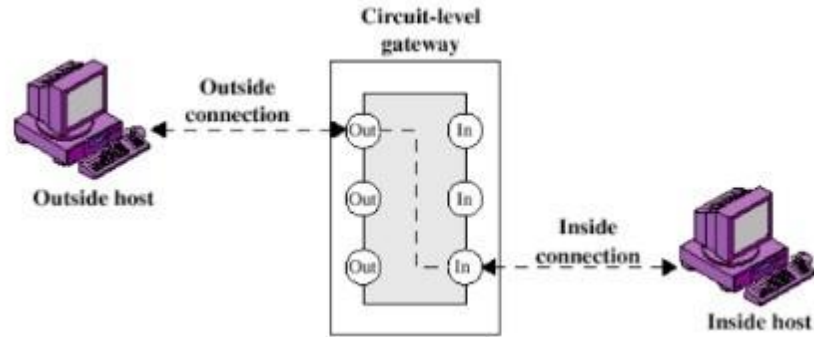


# Application gateway (aka Proxy)

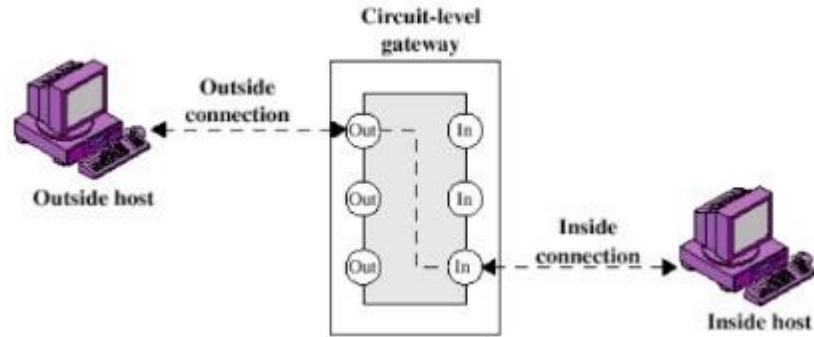
- Filters traffic at application layer
- Specific to applications which are configured.
- Works at client-server mode
- Offer High level of security
- Have impact on network performance



# Circuit Level gateway



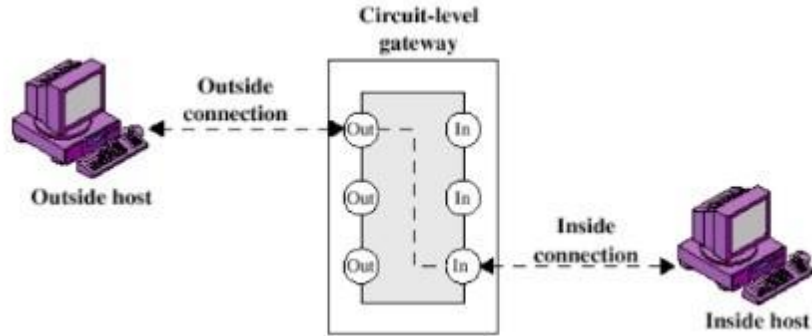
# Circuit Level gateway



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# Circuit Level gateway

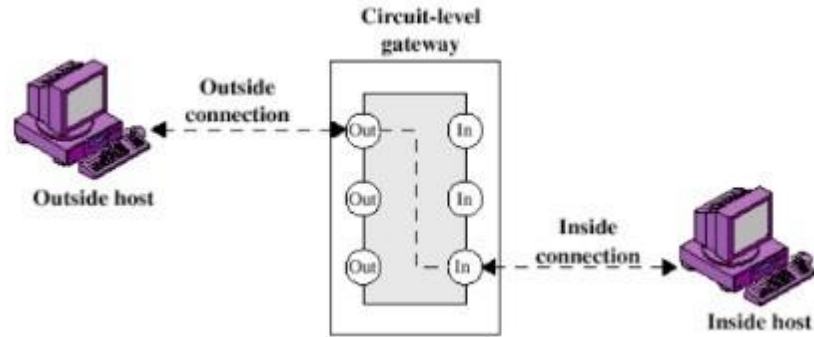


- Client-server mode.
- Always two connections (NAT/PAT).





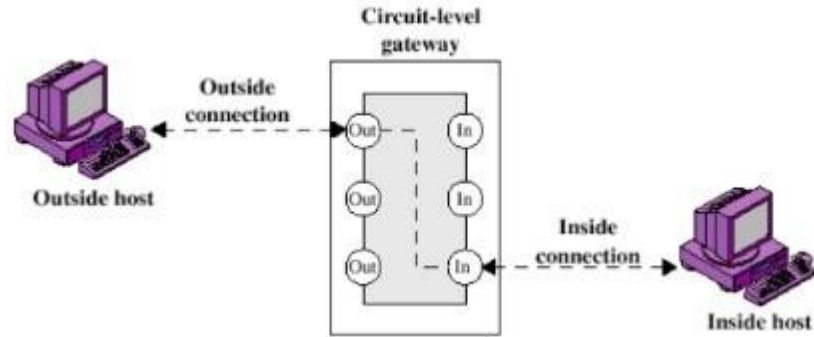
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- Hides internal network!



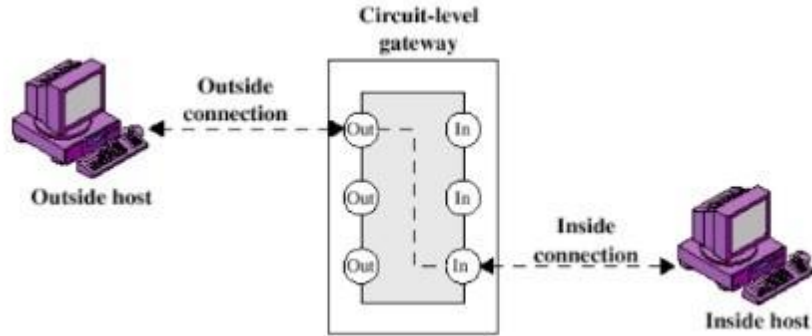
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- Uses SOCKS protocol for client server connection.



# Circuit Level gateway



- Client-server mode.
- Always two connections (NAT/PAT).
- Hides internal network!
- Uses SOCKS protocol for client server connection.
- Often used with application gateway.



# Our generic design

