Mario Enriquez A00909441 COMP 8006 January 28, 2016

Assignment 01 Report

Design

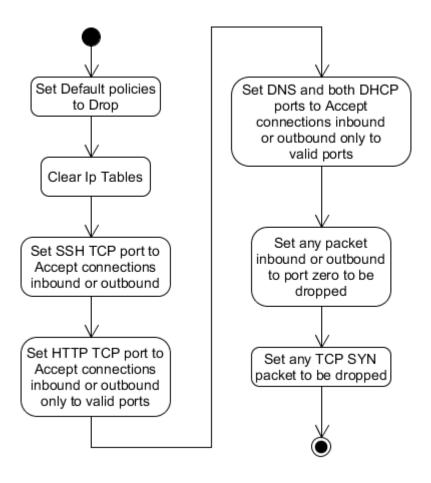


Figure 1 Design work of the shell script

Instructions

How to set the firewall. In the UNIX terminal:

- 1. Localize the folder which contains the scripts Reset_Tables.sh and C8006_Assignment_1.sh
- 2. Execute the Reset_Tables.sh script by either:
 - a. sh Reset_Tables.sh
 - b. bash Reset Tables.sh
- 3. Execute the firewall script by either:
 - a. sh C8006_Assignment_1.sh
 - b. bash C8006_Assignment_1.sh

Tests

For testing the firewall, I used 2 machines: One machine with the Firewall (192.168.0.16) and the other one without it (192.168.0.15). For the captures I will add a (FW) to the captures of the Firewall Machine and (T) to the one attempting connections with the Firewall Machine.

1. Start

First, I set the default policies to a default state of accepting everything by using a shellscript called Reset_Tables.sh

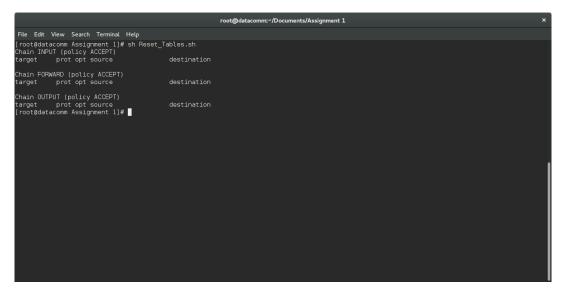


Figure 2 Reset Tables on firewall Machine (FW)

2. Running the script to set up the firewall

I create the firewall and display the created ip tables.

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[root@datacomm.***] Sassignment 1] # sh C8006_Assignment_1.sh
Chain INPUT (policy DROP)
target prot opt source destination
ssh_traffic top -- anywhere anywhere top spt:ssh
ssh_traffic top -- anywhere anywhere top spt:ssh
http_traffic top -- anywhere anywhere top spt:ssh
http_traffic top -- anywhere anywhere top spt:sobotops:bootpc dptittp
http_traffic top -- anywhere anywhere top spt:sobotops:bootpc dptittp
http_traffic top -- anywhere anywhere top spt:sobotops:bootpc dptittp
http_traffic top -- anywhere anywhere top spt:http dpt:domain
http_traffic top -- anywhere anywhere top spt:http dpt:domain
http_traffic top -- anywhere anywhere top spt:http dpt:domain
http_traffic dp -- anywhere anywhere udp spt:domain
other_traffic dp -- anywhere anywhere udp spt:domain
other_traffic dp -- anywhere anywhere udp spt:domain
other_traffic dp -- anywhere anywhere udp spt:bootps
other_traffic udp -- anywhere anywhere udp spt:bootps

Other_traffic udp -- anywhere anywhere udp spt:bootps

Other_traffic udp -- anywhere anywhere udp spt:bootps

Other_traffic udp -- anywhere anywhere udp spt:bootps

Other_traffic udp -- anywhere anywhere udp spt:bootpc

Other_traffic udp -- anywhere anywhere top spt:0

DROP top -- anywhere anywhere top spt:0

DROP udp -- anywhere anywhere udp spt:0

DROP top -- anywhere anywhere top spt:0

Chain_OUTPUT (policy_DROP)

target prot opt source destination

Chain_OUTPUT (policy_DROP)

target prot opt source destination

Chain_OUTPUT (policy_DROP)

target prot opt source destination

Chain_OUTPUT (policy_DROP)

target prot opt source anywhere top spt:sobotopc dpt:http
```

Figure 3 Setting up the Firewall (FW)

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3. Review the current state of the accounting chains

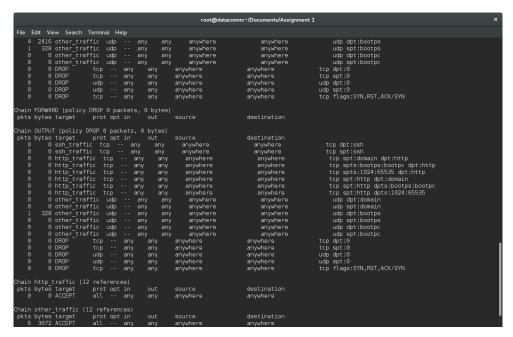


Figure 4 Checking the State of the Chains (FW)

4. SSH port Test

For this test I try to connect from the machine that has the firewall on to the machine without the firewall. It Succeeds as it lets me connect to the other machine.

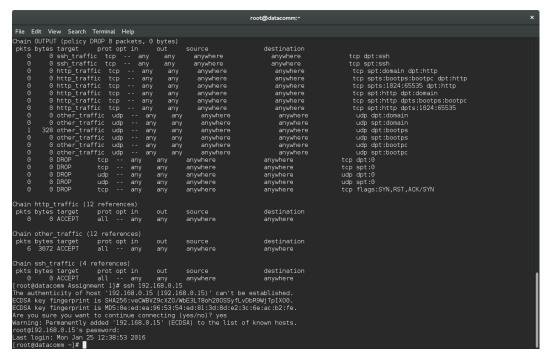


Figure 5 SSH Connection (FW)

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Now I try to connect to the machine with the firewall using the machine without a firewall. It lets me connect to it meaning that the port is open.

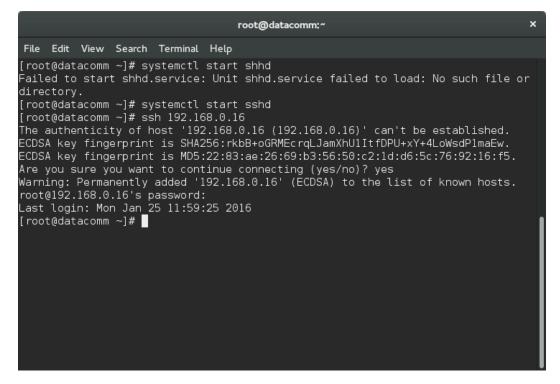


Figure 6 SSH Connection to the Firewall Machine (T)

Then I check the accounting chains to review that it got added to the chain. And we can see that the ssh operations right now got added to the chain.

```
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Patts by rose Sargest prot opt in out source destination

25 3921 self_traffic top - any any anywhere anywhere anywhere top set:somain dpt:http

0 8 http_traffic top - any any anywhere anywhere top set:somain dpt:http

0 8 http_traffic top - any any anywhere anywhere top set:somain dpt:http

0 8 http_traffic top - any any anywhere anywhere top set:somain dpt:http

0 8 http_traffic top - any any anywhere anywhere top set:somain dpt:http

0 8 http_traffic top - any any anywhere anywhere top set:somain dpt:http

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0 8 http_traffic top - any any anywhere anywhere top set:somain dpt:http

0 8 http_traffic top - any any anywhere anywhere top set:somain dpt:http

1 8 set top - any any anywhere anywhere top set:somain dpt:http

1 9 set top set:somain dpt:http

1 9 set top set:somain dpt:http

1 9 set top set:somain dpt:http

2 9 set top set:somain dpt:http

3 9 set top set:somain dpt:http

4 set top set:somain dpt:http

5 608 http_traffic top - any any anywhere anywhere top set:http dpts:1004:65555 dpt:fnt

2 3 9 set top set:somain dpt:http

5 608 http_traffic top - any any anywhere anywhere ups set:domain dpt:http

9 8 RDP top - any any anywhere anywhere ups set:domain dpt:http

9 8 RDP top - any any anywhere anywhere ups set:domain dpt:http

9 8 RDP top - any any anywhere anywhere ups set:domain dpt:http

9 9 RDP top - any any anywhere
```

Figure 7 State of the chains after the SSH Connection part 1 (FW)

Figure 8 State of the chains after the SSH Connection part 2 (FW)

Now I use hping3 to test the SSH connection between both machines. It works as it shows a 0% loss, reconfirming the previously done test.

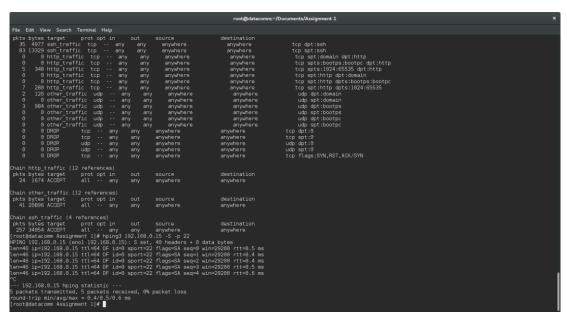


Figure 9 Use hping3 to test the SSH port (FW)

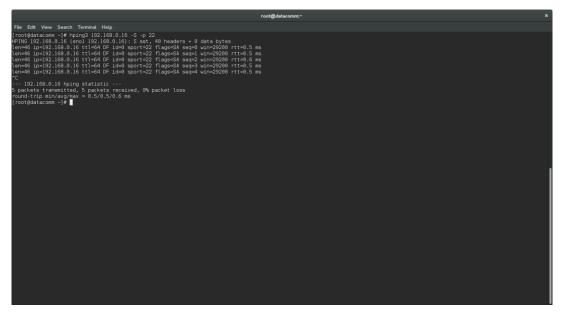


Figure 10 Use hping3 to test the SSH port (T)

5. HTTP port test

For the HTTP port test first we are going to test the connectivity of http from ports above 1024, since we allow those ports, they work as they show a 0% packet loss.

Figure 11 Use hping3 to test HTTP port from a port above 1024 (FW)

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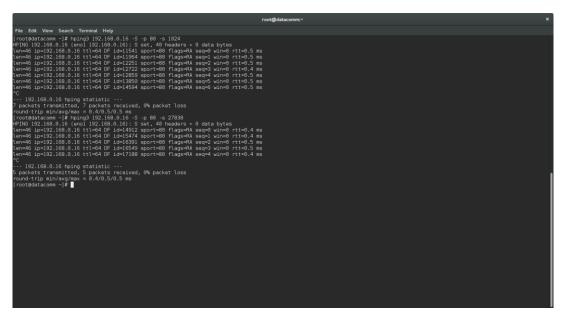


Figure 12 Use hping3 to test HTTP port from a port above 1024 (T)

For the second test, .we are going to test the connectivity of http from ports below 1024, since we blocked those ports, they don't work. And either we get a 100% loss since those ports are blocked or we don't have permission to do the operation.

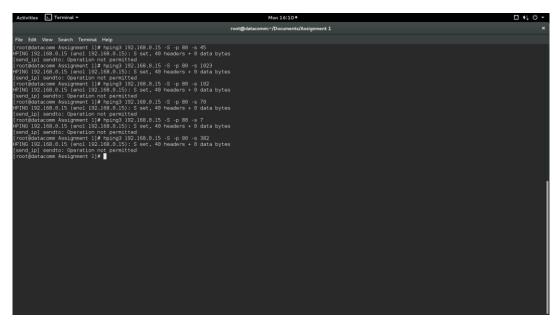


Figure 13 Use hping3 to test HTTP port from a port below 1024 (FW)

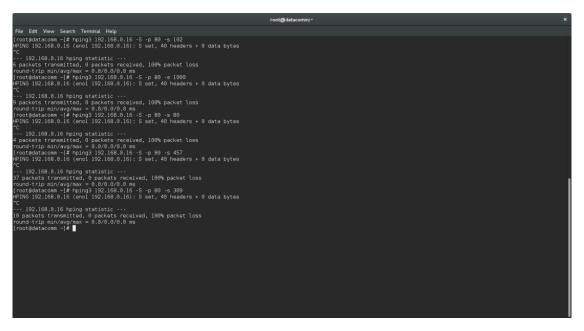


Figure 14 Figure 13 Use hping3 to test HTTP port from a port below 1024 (T)

Lastly we are going to test going to a website, in this case cnn.com since it uses the http protocol, and it works fine.

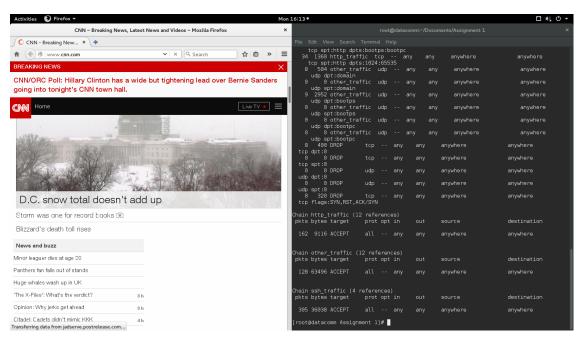


Figure 15 Website visit

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When we check the accounting chains, we can see all the transmissions to HTTP ports, every HTTP successful traffic is added to the http traffic account chain. In addition we can see that we are blocking any SYN related message that is not authorized.

Figure 16 Chain after visiting a website part 1 (FW)

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0 8 other_traffic usp -- any any anywhere anywhere top drill on the property of the property
```

Figure 17 Chain after visiting a website part 2 (FW)

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6. Port 0 test

For the port 0 test we use hping3 to try reaching the port. It doesn't work as the results show that either we don't have permission to do it or there was a 100% packet loss.

Figure 18 Use hping3 to test the port 0 (FW)

Figure 19 Use hping3 to test the port 0 (T)

Here we can see the results of the port 0 attempts, and we can notice that the packets were dropped.

Figure 20 Results after port 0 test

7. Nmap

Additionally to these tests, we can use Nmap to see which ports are open. We can see that Nmap is detecting both port 80 and 22, but in this case port 80 is shown closed as I wasn't running a web server but otherwise is detected.

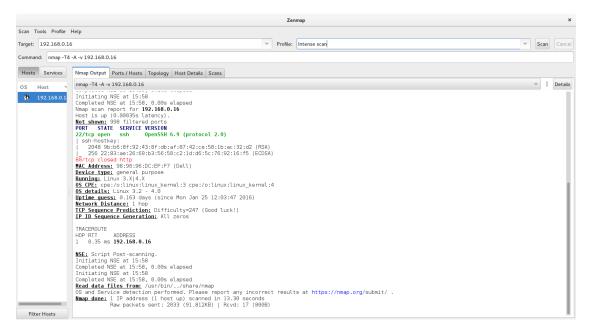


Figure 21 Nmap results (T)