Unit 11 Submission File: Network Security Homework

Part 1: Review Questions

**Security Control Types**

The concept of defense in depth can be broken down into three different security control types. Identify the security control type of each set of defense tactics.

Walls, bollards, fences, guard dogs, cameras, and lighting are what type of security control?

Answer:

* Physical

Security awareness programs, BYOD policies, and ethical hiring practices are what type of security control?

Answer:

* Administrative

Encryption, biometric fingerprint readers, firewalls, endpoint security, and intrusion detection systems are what type of security control?

Answer:

* Technical

**Intrusion Detection and Attack indicators**

What's the difference between an IDS and an IPS?

Answer:

* An IDS is a tool that analyzes malicious activities while IPS does what IDS but can respond. So the difference would be one watches and one can act.

What's the difference between an Indicator of Attack and an Indicator of Compromise?

Answer:

* IOA is showing malicious traffic as its happening and IOC shows previous malicious activity.

**The Cyber Kill Chain**

Name each of the seven stages for the Cyber Kill chain and provide a brief example of each.

Stage 1:

* Reconnaissance: Looking for exploits and weakness

Stage 2:

* Weaponization: Creating a deployable attack after learning information from stage 1

Stage 3:

* Delivery: Using the created weapon and giving it to the object of interest

Stage 4:

* Exploit: Using the found weakness against the target.

Stage 5:

* Installation: Putting the malicious code onto the target

Stage 6:

* C&C or CnC: The attackers will create a way to take control of the target remotely.

Stage 7:

* Actions: This is the final stage where attackers carry out the malicious plan that originally wanted to do.

Snort Rule Analysis

Use the Snort rule to answer the following questions:

**Snort Rule #1**

alert tcp $EXTERNAL\_NET any -> $HOME\_NET 5800:5820 (msg:"ET SCAN Potential VNC Scan 5800-5820"; flags:S,12; threshold: type both, track by\_src, count 5, seconds 60; reference:url,doc.emergingthreats.net/2002910; classtype:attempted-recon; sid:2002910; rev:5; metadata:created\_at 2010\_07\_30, updated\_at 2010\_07\_30;)

Break down the Sort Rule header and explain what is happening.

Answer:

* Alert type is TCP any on ports 5800 -5820

What stage of the Cyber Kill Chain does this alert violate?

Answer:

* Reconnaissance

What kind of attack is indicated?

Answer:

* Scan on VNC ports 5800-5820

**Snort Rule #2**

alert tcp $EXTERNAL\_NET $HTTP\_PORTS -> $HOME\_NET any (msg:"ET POLICY PE EXE or DLL Windows file download HTTP"; flow:established,to\_client; flowbits:isnotset,ET.http.binary; flowbits:isnotset,ET.INFO.WindowsUpdate; file\_data; content:"MZ"; within:2; byte\_jump:4,58,relative,little; content:"PE|00 00|"; distance:-64; within:4; flowbits:set,ET.http.binary; metadata: former\_category POLICY; reference:url,doc.emergingthreats.net/bin/view/Main/2018959; classtype:policy-violation; sid:2018959; rev:4; metadata:created\_at 2014\_08\_19, updated\_at 2017\_02\_01;)

Break down the Sort Rule header and explain what is happening.

Answer:

* TCP alert on the all the HTTP port or port 80

What layer of the Defense in Depth model does this alert violate?

Answer:

* Application

What kind of attack is indicated?

Answer:

* ET POLICY PE EXE or DLL Windows file download HTTP - this is the message that is alerted

**Snort Rule #3**

Your turn! Write a Snort rule that alerts when traffic is detected inbound on port 4444 to the local network on any port. Be sure to include the msg in the Rule Option.

Answer:

* alert tcp $EXTERNAL\_NET 4444 -> $HOME\_NET any (msg:"I2P HTTP/S)

**Part 2: "Drop Zone" Lab**

Log into the Azure firewalld machine

Log in using the following credentials:

Username: sysadmin

Password: cybersecurity

Uninstall ufw

Before getting started, you should verify that you do not have any instances of ufw running. This will avoid conflicts with your firewalld service. This also ensures that firewalld will be your default firewall.

Run the command that removes any running instance of ufw.

$ <ADD COMMAND HERE>

* sudo apt remove ufw

Enable and start firewalld

By default, these service should be running. If not, then run the following commands:

Run the commands that enable and start firewalld upon boots and reboots.

$ <ADD COMMAND TO enable firewalld HERE>

* sudo service firewalld reload

$ <ADD COMMAND TO start firewalld HERE>

* sudo service firewalld start

Note: This will ensure that firewalld remains active after each reboot.

Confirm that the service is running.

Run the command that checks whether or not the firewalld service is up and running.

$ <ADD COMMAND HERE>

* sudo systemctl status firewalld

List all firewall rules currently configured.

Next, lists all currently configured firewall rules. This will give you a good idea of what's currently configured and save you time in the long run by not doing double work.

Run the command that lists all currently configured firewall rules:

$ <ADD COMMAND HERE>

* sudo firewall-cmd --list-all-zones

Take note of what Zones and settings are configured. You many need to remove unneeded services and settings.

List all supported service types that can be enabled.

Run the command that lists all currently supported services to see if the service you need is available

$ <ADD COMMAND HERE>

* sudo firewall-cmd --get-services

We can see that the Home and Drop Zones are created by default.

Zone Views

Run the command that lists all currently configured zones.

$ <ADD COMMAND HERE>

* sudo firewall-cmd --get-zones

We can see that the Public and Drop Zones are created by default. Therefore, we will need to create Zones for Web, Sales, and Mail.

Create Zones for Web, Sales and Mail.

Run the commands that creates Web, Sales and Mail zones.

$ <ADD COMMAND HERE>

* sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --new-zone=web

$ <ADD COMMAND HERE>

* sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --new-zone=sales

$ <ADD COMMAND HERE>

* sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --new-zone=mail

Set the zones to their designated interfaces:

Run the commands that sets your eth interfaces to your zones.

$ <ADD COMMAND HERE> Public

* sudo firewall-cmd --zone=public --change-interface=eth0

$ <ADD COMMAND HERE> Web

-sudo firewall-cmd --zone=web --change-interface=eth1

$ <ADD COMMAND HERE> Sales

* sudo firewall-cmd --zone=sales --change-interface=eth2

$ <ADD COMMAND HERE> Mail

* sudo firewall-cmd --zone=mail --change-interface=eth3

Add services to the active zones:

Run the commands that add services to the public zone, the web zone, the sales zone, and the mail zone.

Public:

$ <ADD COMMAND HERE>

* sudo firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-service=http

$ <ADD COMMAND HERE>

* sudo firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-service=https

$ <ADD COMMAND HERE>

* sudo firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-service=pop3

$ <ADD COMMAND HERE>

* sudo firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-service=smtp

Web:

$ <ADD COMMAND HERE>

* sudo firewall-cmd --zone=web --add-service=http
* sudo firewall-cmd --zone=web --add-source=201.45.34.126

Sales

$ <ADD COMMAND HERE>

* sudo firewall-cmd --zone=web --add-service=https

Mail

$ <ADD COMMAND HERE>

* sudo firewall-cmd --zone=web --add-service=smtp

$ <ADD COMMAND HERE>

* sudo firewall-cmd --zone=web --add-service=pop3

What is the status of http, https, smtp and pop3?

Add your adversaries to the Drop Zone.

Run the command that will add all current and any future blacklisted IPs to the Drop Zone.

$ <ADD COMMAND HERE>

* sudo firewall-cmd --zone=drop --add-source=10.208.56.23

$ <ADD COMMAND HERE>

* sudo firewall-cmd --zone=drop --add-source=135.95.103.76

$ <ADD COMMAND HERE>

* sudo firewall-cmd --zone=drop --add-source=76.34.169.118

Make rules permanent then reload them:

It's good practice to ensure that your firewalld installation remains nailed up and retains its services across reboots. This ensure that the network remains secured after unplanned outages such as power failures.

Run the command that reloads the firewalld configurations and writes it to memory

$ <ADD COMMAND HERE>

* sudo firewall-cmd --runtime-to-permanent
* also add --permanent to the end of the command when typing the command

View active Zones

Now, we'll want to provide truncated listings of all currently active zones. This a good time to verify your zone settings.

Run the command that displays all zone services.

$ <ADD COMMAND HERE>

* sudo firewall-cmd --get-active-zones

Block an IP address

Use a rich-rule that blocks the IP address 138.138.0.3.

$ <ADD COMMAND HERE>

* sudo firewall-cmd --add-rich-rule=’rule family=”ipv4” source address=”138.138.0.3” reject’

Block Ping/ICMP Requests

Harden your network against ping scans by blocking icmp ehco replies.

Run the command that blocks pings and icmp requests in your public zone.

$ <ADD COMMAND HERE>

* sudo firewall-cmd --add-icmp-block=echo-reply

Rule Check

Now that you've set up your brand new firewalld installation, it's time to verify that all of the settings have taken effect.

Run the command that lists all of the rule settings. Do one command at a time for each zone.

$ <ADD COMMAND HERE>

* sudo firewall-cmd --zone=public --list-all

$ <ADD COMMAND HERE>

* sudo firewall-cmd --zone=web --list-all

$ <ADD COMMAND HERE>

* sudo firewall-cmd --zone=sales --list-all

$ <ADD COMMAND HERE>

* sudo firewall-cmd --zone=mail --list-all

$ <ADD COMMAND HERE>

* sudo firewall-cmd --zone=drop --list-all

Are all of our rules in place? If not, then go back and make the necessary modifications before checking again.

Congratulations! You have successfully configured and deployed a fully comprehensive firewalld installation.

Part 3: IDS, IPS, DiD and Firewalls

Now, we will work on another lab. Before you start, complete the following review questions.

IDS vs. IPS Systems

Name and define two ways an IDS connects to a network.

Answer 1: A tap

Answer 2: Mirrored port

Describe how an IPS connects to a network.

Answer: it is inline with the source and destination analyzing data

What type of IDS compares patterns of traffic to predefined signatures and is unable to detect Zero-Day attacks?

Answer: signature-based IDS

Which type of IDS is beneficial for detecting all suspicious traffic that deviates from the well-known baseline and is excellent at detecting when an attacker probes or sweeps a network?

Answer: anomaly-based IDS

Defense in Depth

For each of the following scenarios, provide the layer of Defense in Depth that applies:

A criminal hacker tailgates an employee through an exterior door into a secured facility, explaining that they forgot their badge at home.

Answer:

* Perimeter

A zero-day goes undetected by antivirus software.

Answer:

* Application

A criminal successfully gains access to HR’s database.

Answer:

* Data

A criminal hacker exploits a vulnerability within an operating system.

Answer:

* Application

A hacktivist organization successfully performs a DDoS attack, taking down a government website.

Answer:

* Host

Data is classified at the wrong classification level.

Answer:

* Perimeter

A state sponsored hacker group successfully firewalked an organization to produce a list of active services on an email server.

Answer:

* Application

Name one method of protecting data-at-rest from being readable on hard drive.

Answer:

* Encrypting hard drive

Name one method to protect data-in-transit.

Answer:

* Using a cipher

What technology could provide law enforcement with the ability to track and recover a stolen laptop.

Answer:

* Find my PC like GPS

How could you prevent an attacker from booting a stolen laptop using an external hard drive?

Answer:

* authentication key

Firewall Architectures and Methodologies

Which type of firewall verifies the three-way TCP handshake? TCP handshake checks are designed to ensure that session packets are from legitimate sources.

Answer: Circuit-Level Gateways

Which type of firewall considers the connection as a whole? Meaning, instead of looking at only individual packets, these firewalls look at whole streams of packets at one time.

Answer: Stateful inspection firewall

Which type of firewall intercepts all traffic prior to being forwarded to its final destination. In a sense, these firewalls act on behalf of the recipient by ensuring the traffic is safe prior to forwarding it?

Answer: Application-level gateway

Which type of firewall examines data within a packet as it progresses through a network interface by examining source and destination IP address, port number, and packet type- all without opening the packet to inspect its contents?

Answer: Packet filtering firewall

Which type of firewall filters based solely on source and destination MAC address?

Answer: MAC Layer Firewalls

Bonus Lab: "Green Eggs & SPAM"

In this activity, you will target spam, uncover its whereabouts, and attempt to discover the intent of the attacker.

You will assume the role of a Jr. Security administrator working for the Department of Technology for the State of California.

As a junior administrator, your primary role is to perform the initial triage of alert data: the initial investigation and analysis followed by an escalation of high priority alerts to senior incident handlers for further review.

You will work as part of a Computer and Incident Response Team (CIRT), responsible for compiling Threat Intelligence as part of your incident report.

Threat Intelligence Card

Note: Log into the Security Onion VM and use the following Indicator of Attack to complete this portion of the homework.

Locate the following Indicator of Attack in Sguil based off of the following:

Source IP/Port: 188.124.9.56:80

Destination Address/Port: 192.168.3.35:1035

Event Message: ET TROJAN JS/Nemucod.M.gen downloading EXE payload

Answer the following:

What was the indicator of an attack?

Hint: What do the details of the reveal?

Answer:

What was the adversarial motivation (purpose of attack)?

Answer:

Describe observations and indicators that may be related to the perpetrators of the intrusion. Categorize your insights according to the appropriate stage of the cyber kill chain, as structured in the following table.

TTP

Example

Findings

Reconnaissance

How did they attacker locate the victim?

Weaponization

What was it that was downloaded?

Delivery

How was it downloaded?

Exploitation

What does the exploit do?

Installation

How is the exploit installed?

Command & Control (C2)

How does the attacker gain control of the remote machine?

Actions on Objectives

What does the software that the attacker sent do to complete it's tasks?

Answer:

What are your recommended mitigation strategies?

Answer:

List your third-party references.

Answer: