

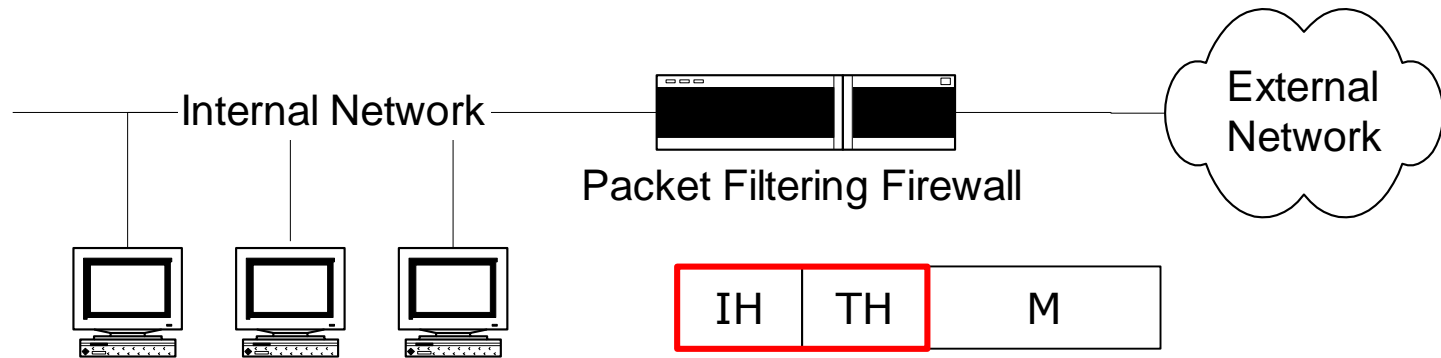
Chap. 12 Firewalls

- Packet Filter
- Application Gateway
- Firewall Architecture

Types of Firewalls

□ Packet Filtering firewall

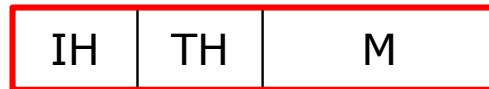
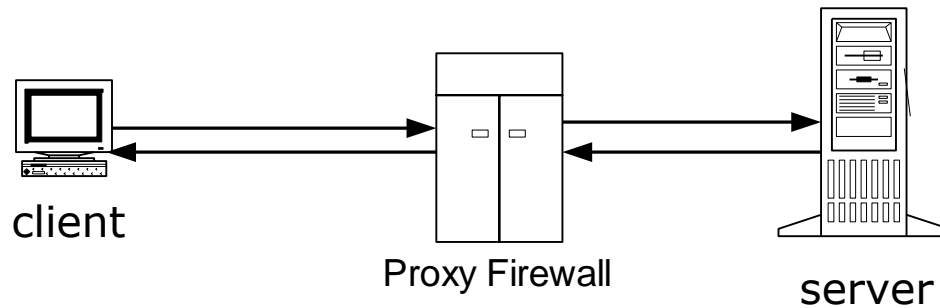
- Operate on transport and network layers of the TCP/IP stack



Types of Firewalls

□ Application Gateways/Proxies

- Operate on application layers of the TCP/IP stack



Packet Filtering Firewalls

- Operate on transport and network layers of the TCP/IP stack
- Decides what to do based on the transport and network layer information:
 - Protocol type (TCP,UDP,ICMP)
 - Source and destination IP address
 - source and destination ports
 - Flags: (e.g.) SYN, FIN, etc.
 - ICMP message type/code
 - Various IP/TCP options such as packet size, fragmentation etc.

Packet Filtering Firewall: Terminology

□ Stateless Firewall:

- do not maintain state info on a packet stream
- firewall makes a decision on a packet by packet basis

□ Stateful Firewall :

- firewall keeps state information about transactions (connections)

□ NAT - Network Address Translation

- Translates public IP address to private IP address on a private LAN

Packet Filtering Firewall: Functions

- **Forward** the packet(s) on to the intended destination
- **Reject** the packet(s) and notify the sender (ICMP dest. unreachable/admin. prohibited)
- **Drop** the packet(s) without notifying the sender
- **Log** accepted and/or denied packet information
- **NAT** - Network Address Translation

Packet Filtering Firewall: Disadvantages

- ❑ Filters can be difficult to configure
 - it's not always easy to anticipate traffic patterns and create filtering rules to fit
- ❑ Filter rules are sometimes difficult to test
- ❑ Packet filtering can degrade router performance
- ❑ Attackers can “tunnel” malicious traffic through allowed ports on the filter

Application Gateway (Proxy Server)

- Operate at the application protocol level (http, ftp, smtp, telnet, ...)
- Application gateways understand the appl. protocol and is configured to allow or deny specific protocol operations
- Typically, proxy servers sit between the client and actual server: both the client and server talk to the proxy rather than directly with each other



Application Gateway : Disadvantages

- ❑ Requires modification to client software application
- ❑ Some protocols aren't supported by proxy servers:
(e.g.) smtp, pop3
- ❑ Some proxy servers may be difficult to configure and may not provide all the protection you need

Firewall Hardware/Software

- Dedicated hardware/software application which filters traffic passing through the multiple network interfaces
- Firewall functionality in OS
 - a firewall software package which filters incoming and outgoing traffic across the interfaces within kernel
 - Linux: firewall daemon(`firewalld`) and `netfilter` kernel firewall module

Packet Filtering Firewall Software for Unix

□ IPTables (netFilter) - Linux 2.4.x kernels

- stateful firewall module for Linux
- <http://netfilter.kernelnotes.org>

□ IPFilter - For Solaris, HP-UX, IRIX, BSD

- <http://coombs.anu.edu.au/ipfilter/>

Application Layer (Proxy) Firewalls

- TIS FWTK - Firewall Toolkit

- <http://www.tis.com/>

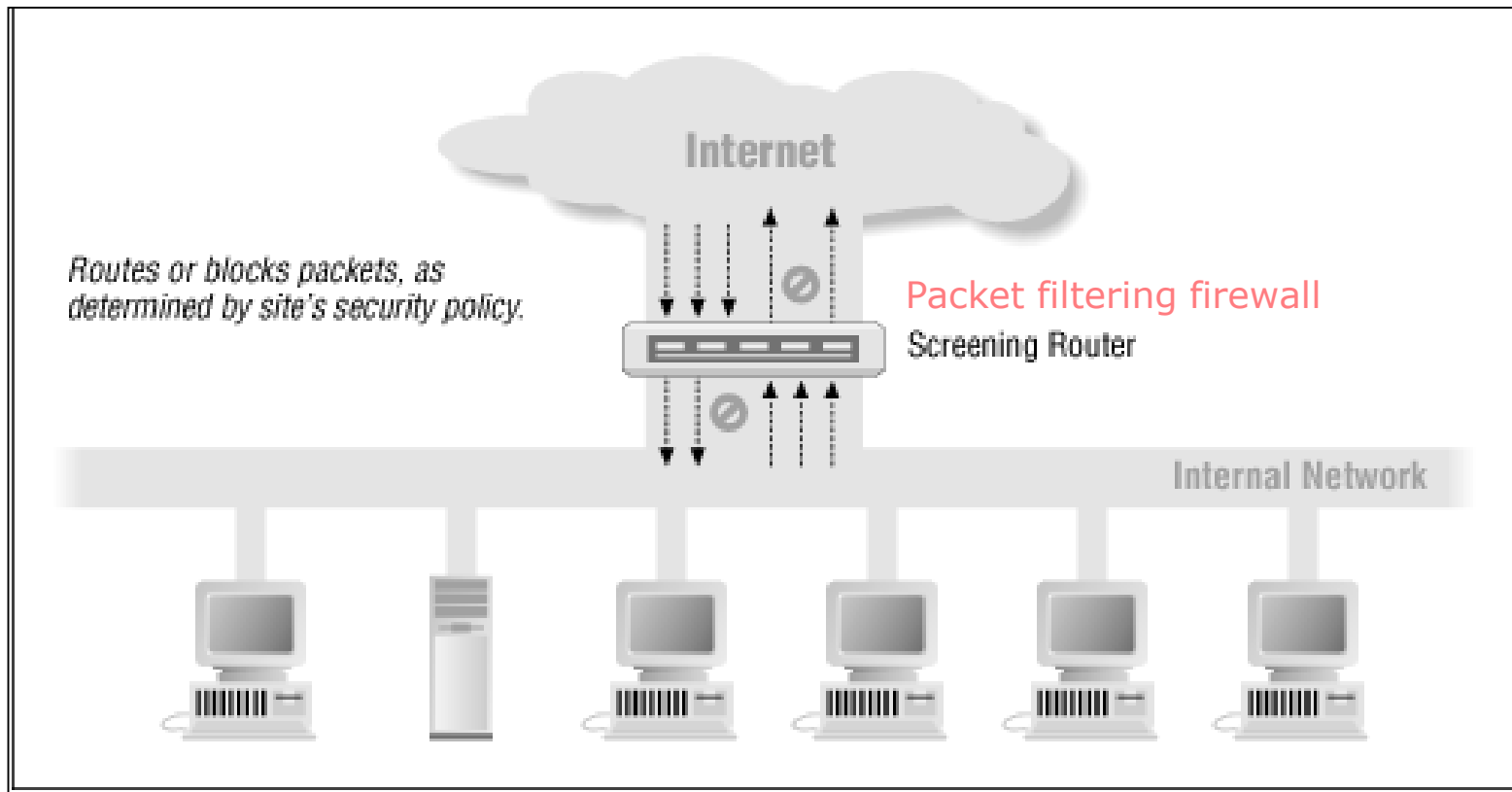
- SOCKS – transport level proxy server

- <http://www.socks.nec.com>

- Squid - HTTP, SSL, FTP proxy cache

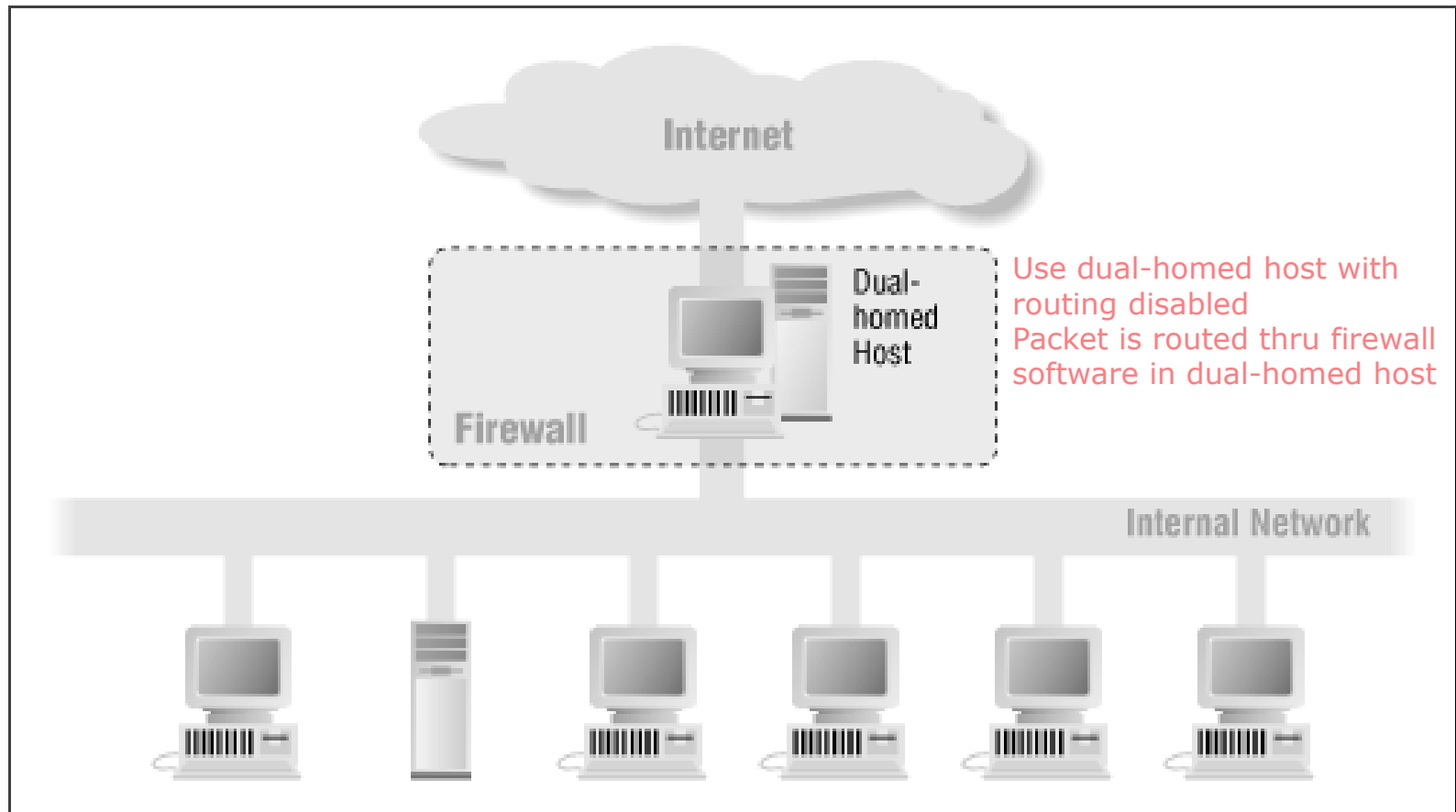
Firewall Architecture

□ Firewall using a screening router



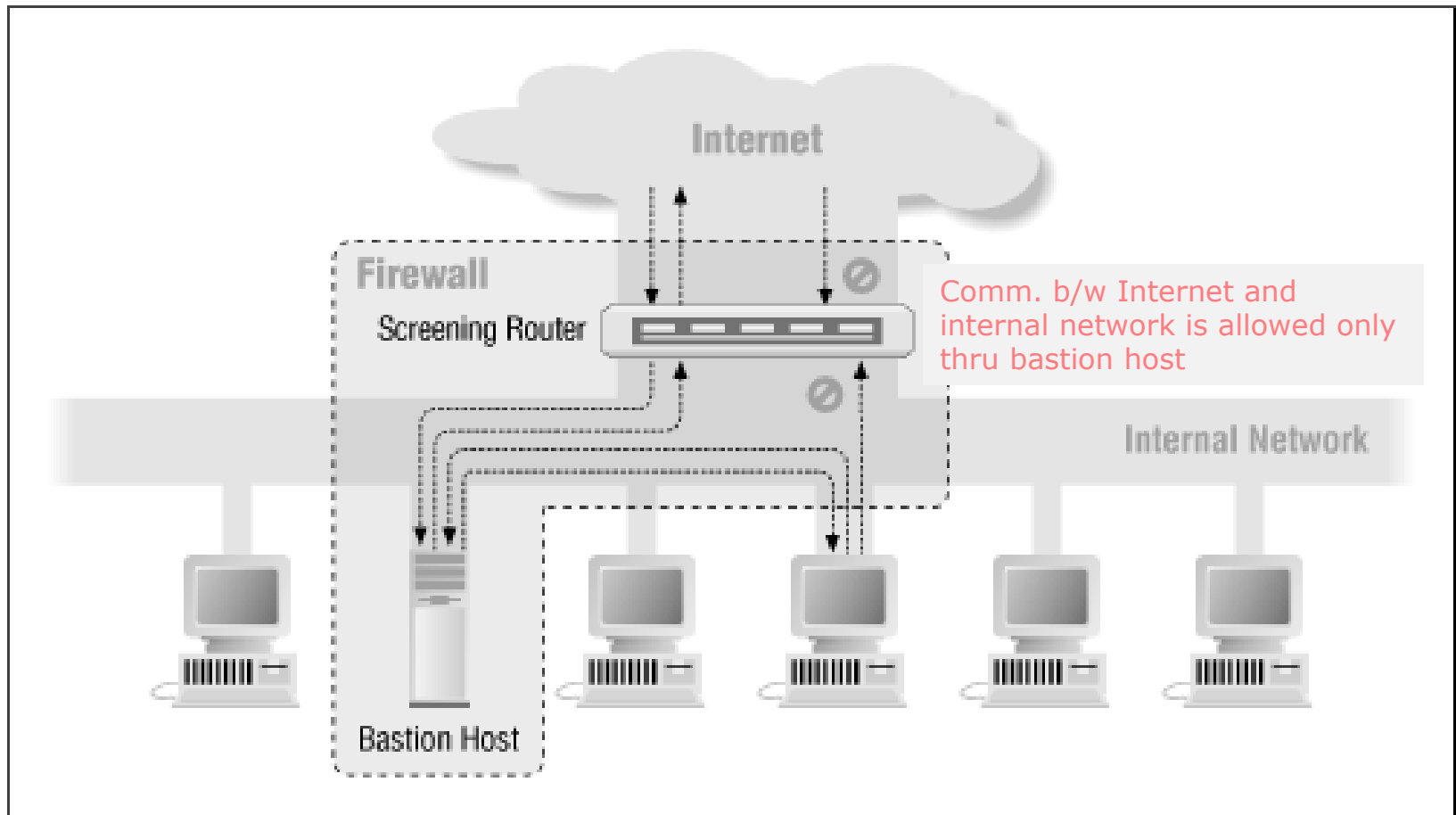
Firewall Architecture

□ Dual-homed host architecture



Firewall Architecture

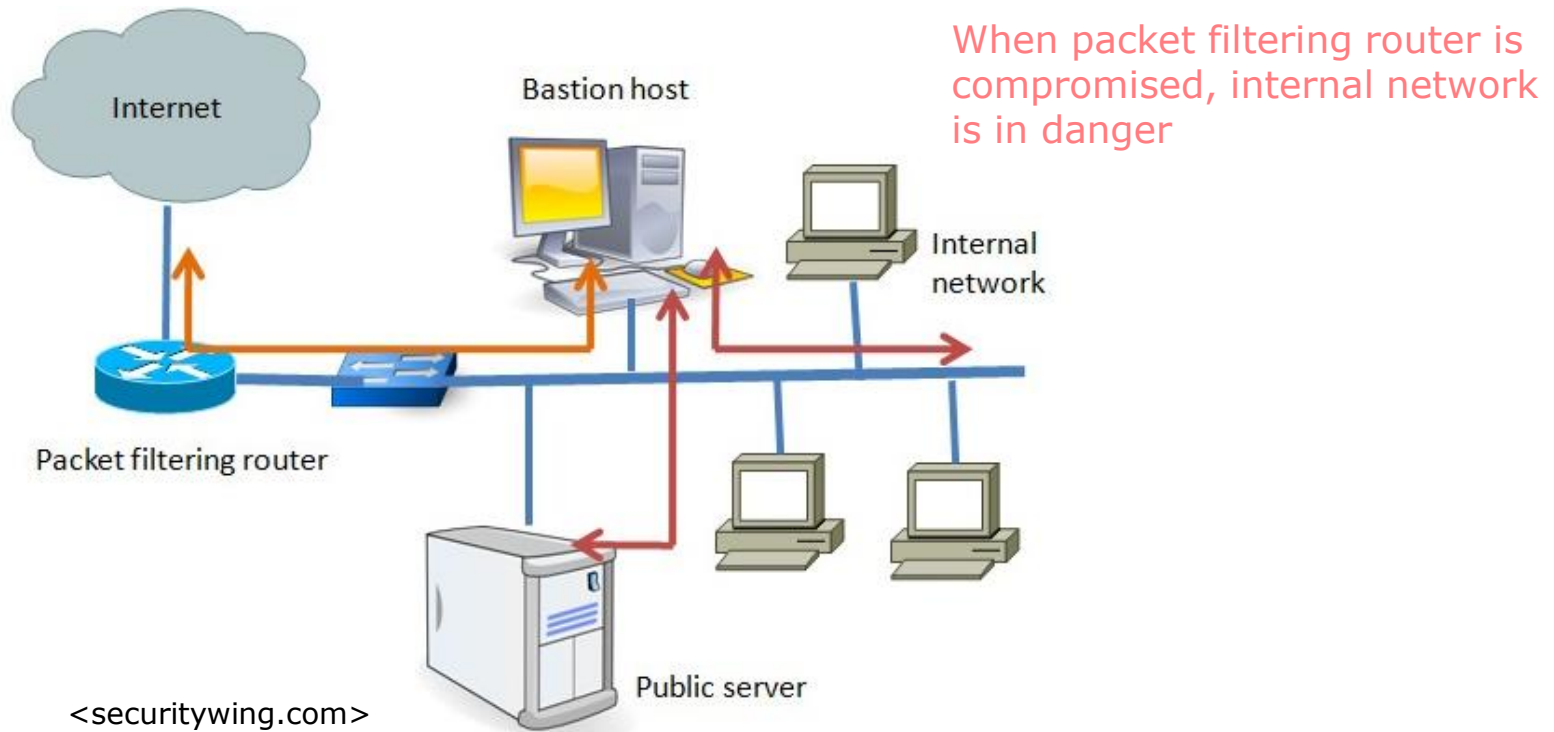
□ Screened host architecture



Firewall Architecture

Screened host architecture

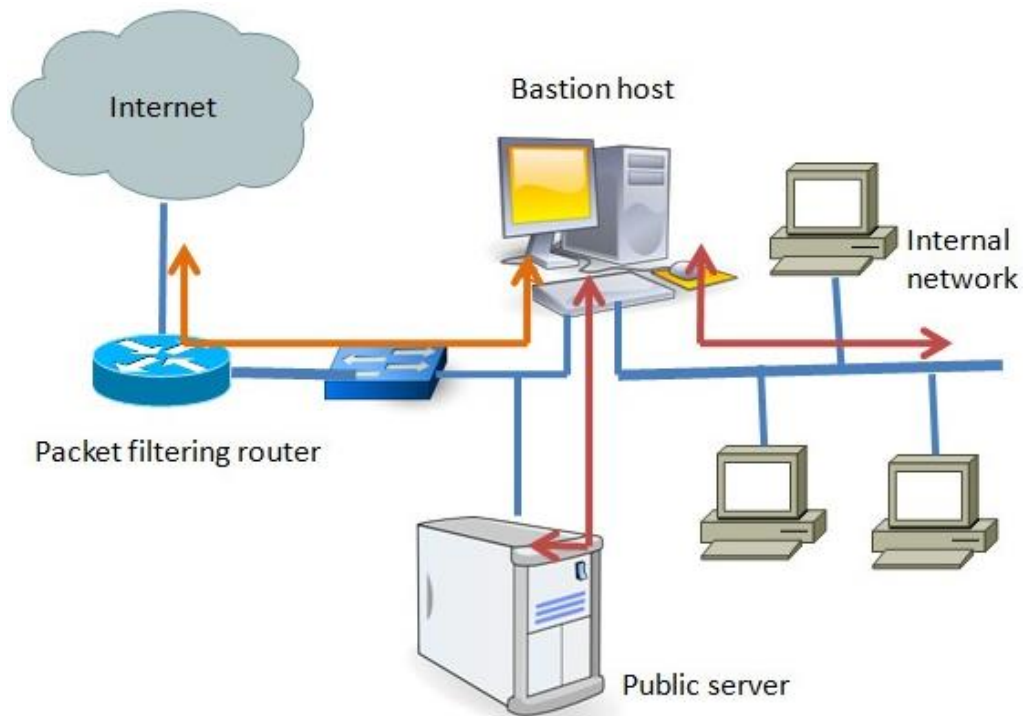
- Bastion host with single homed host



Firewall Architecture

□ Screened host architecture

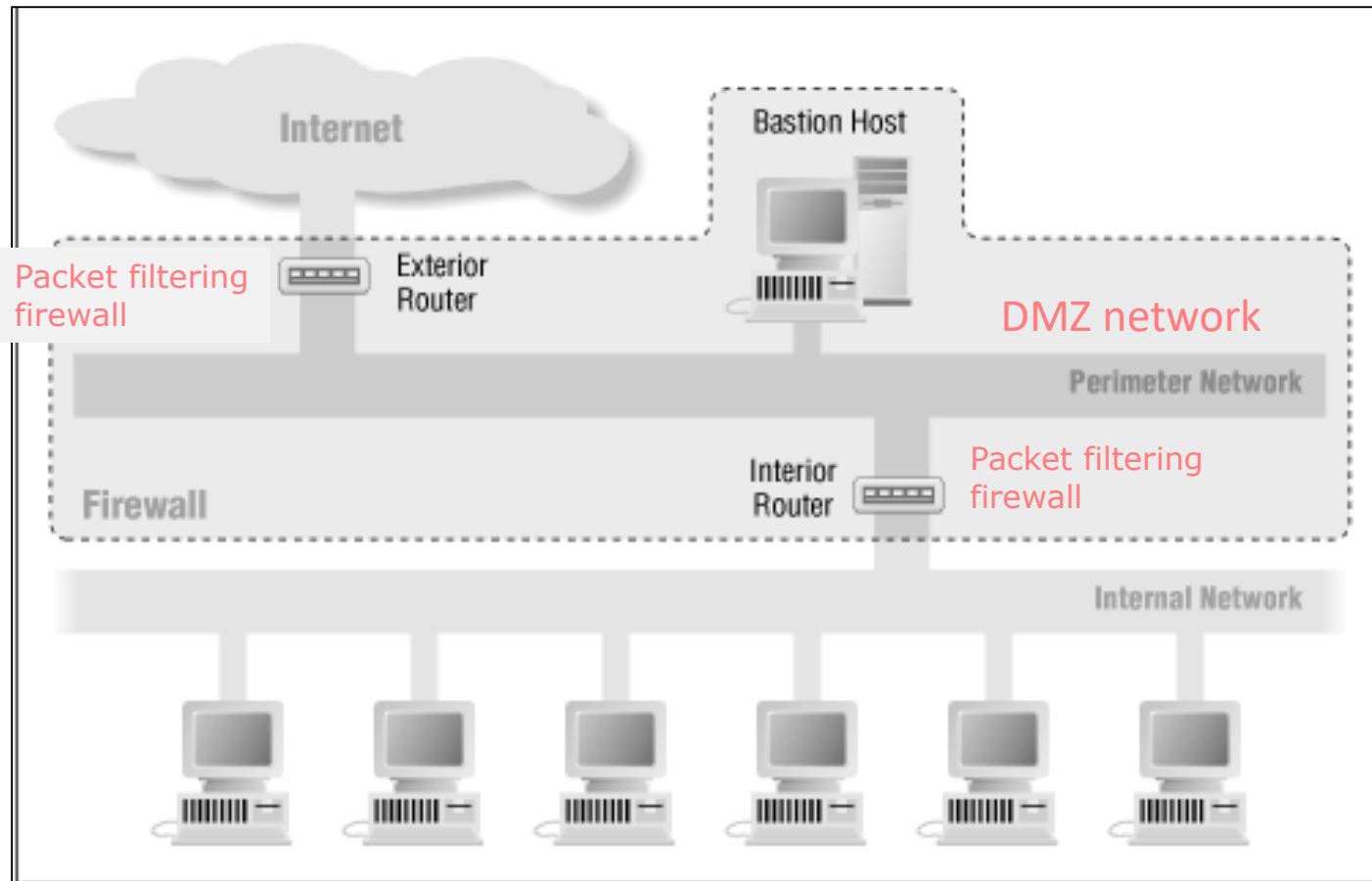
- Bastion host with dual homed host



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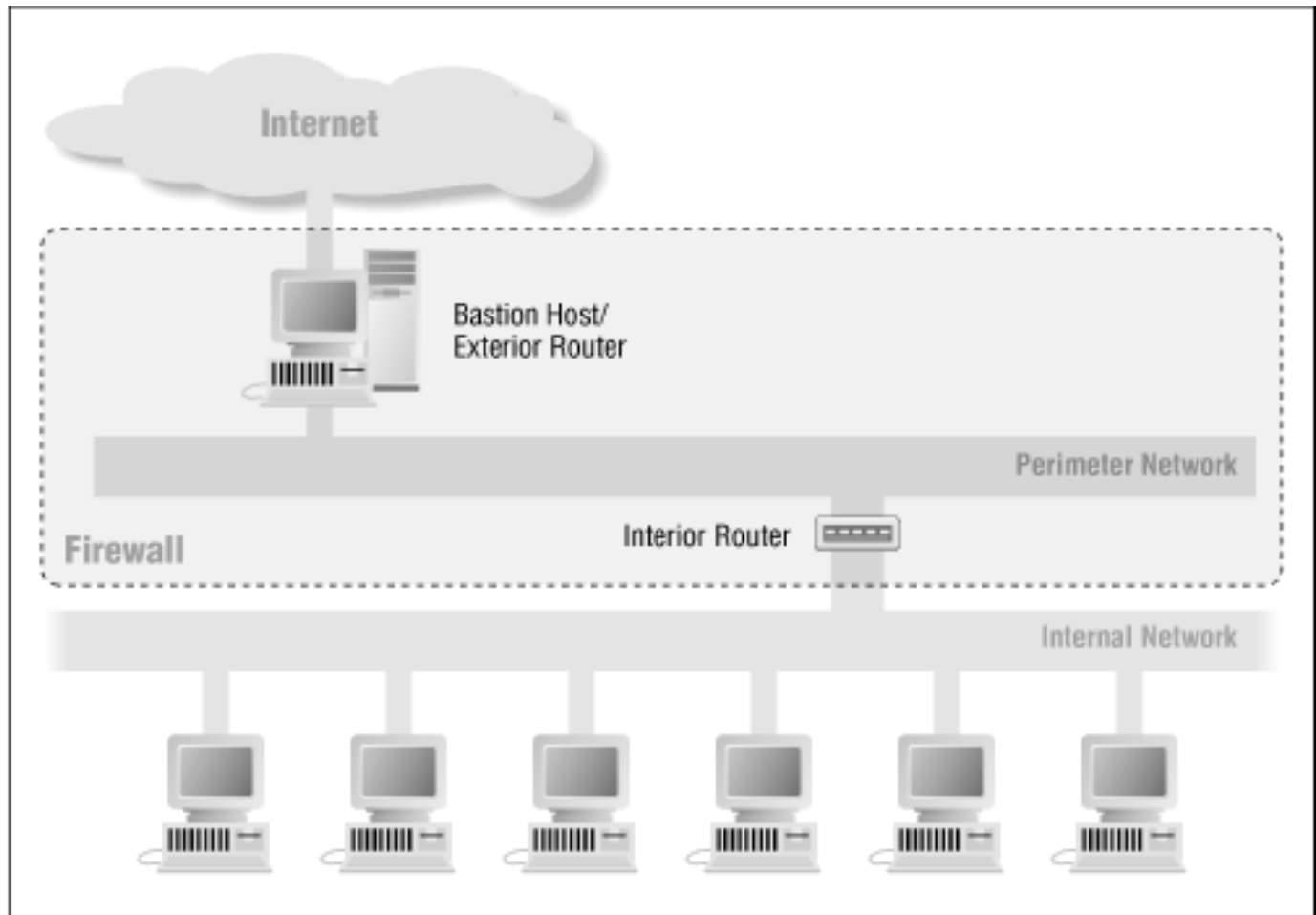
Firewall Architecture

□ Screened subnet architecture



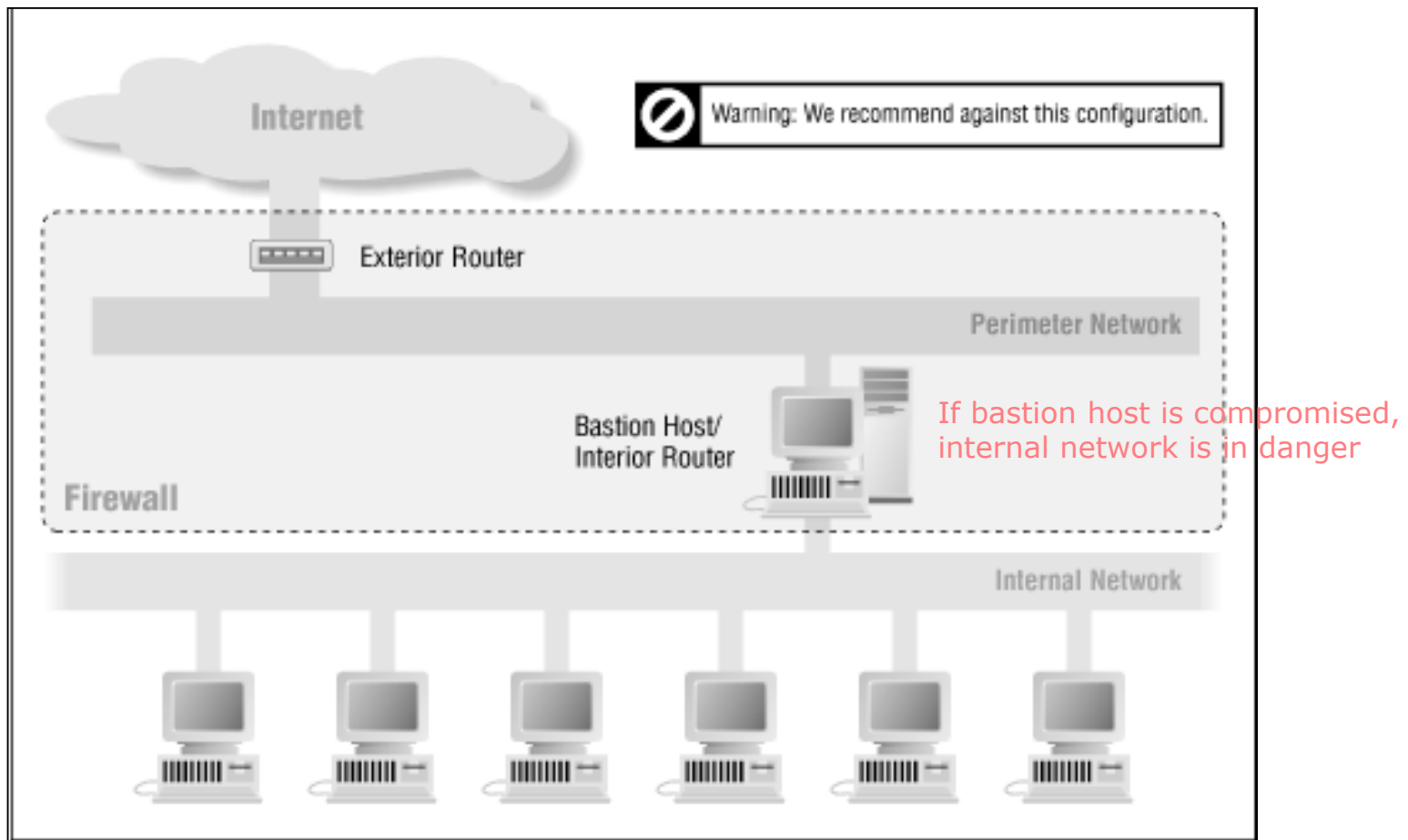
Firewall Architecture

- ❑ Firewall using a combined bastion host and exterior router



Firewall Architecture

- ❑ Firewall using a combined bastion host and interior router



Firewall Architecture

- Firewalls with multiple internal networks (backbone network)

