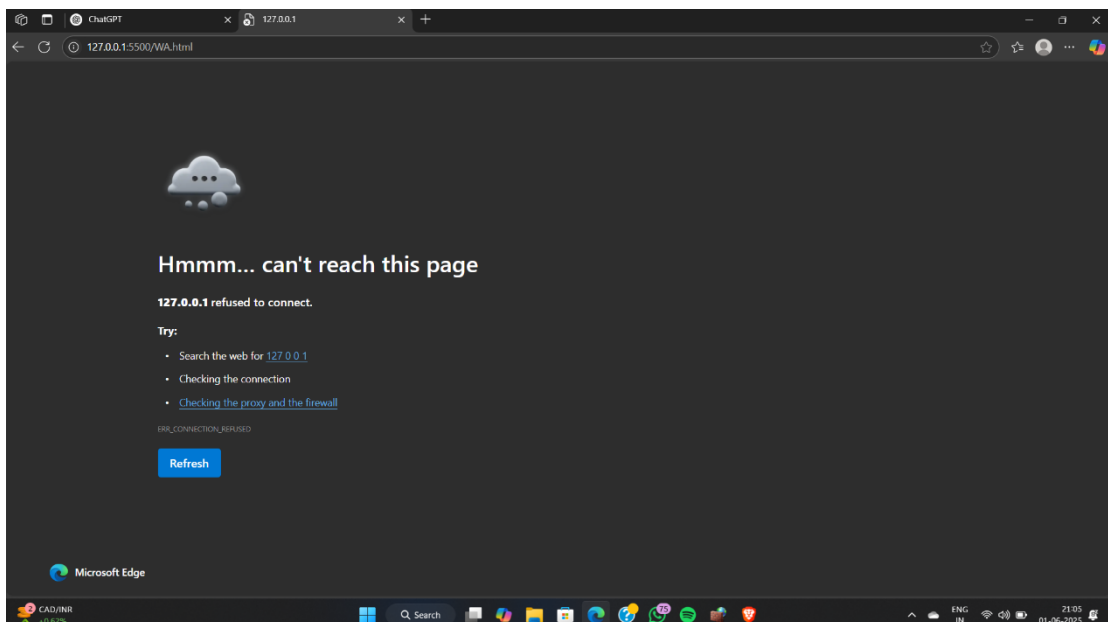
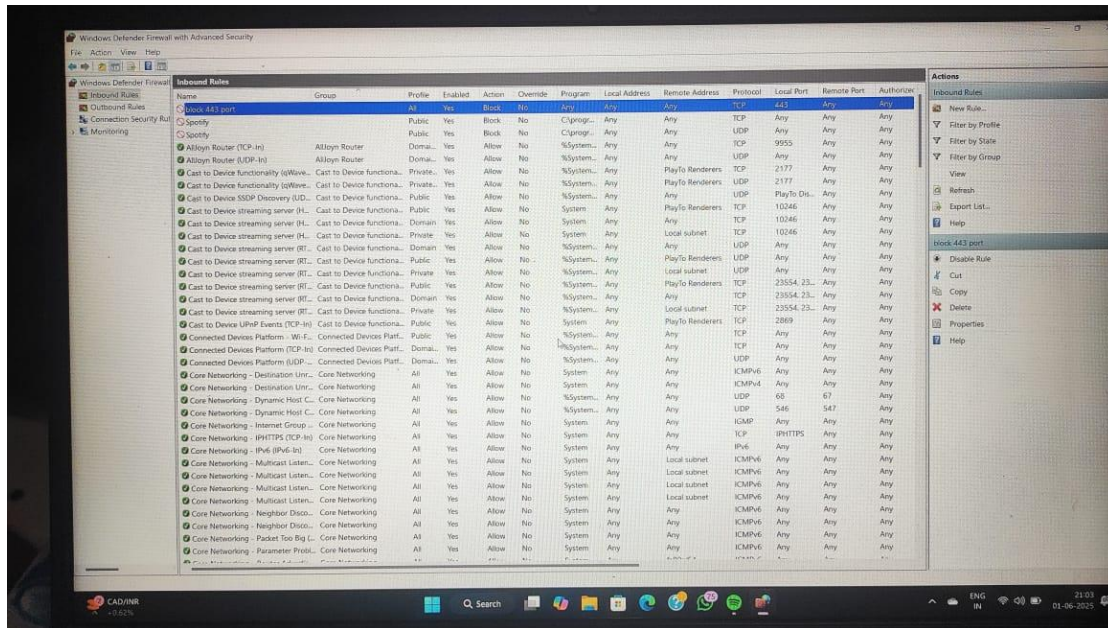


# TASK-4

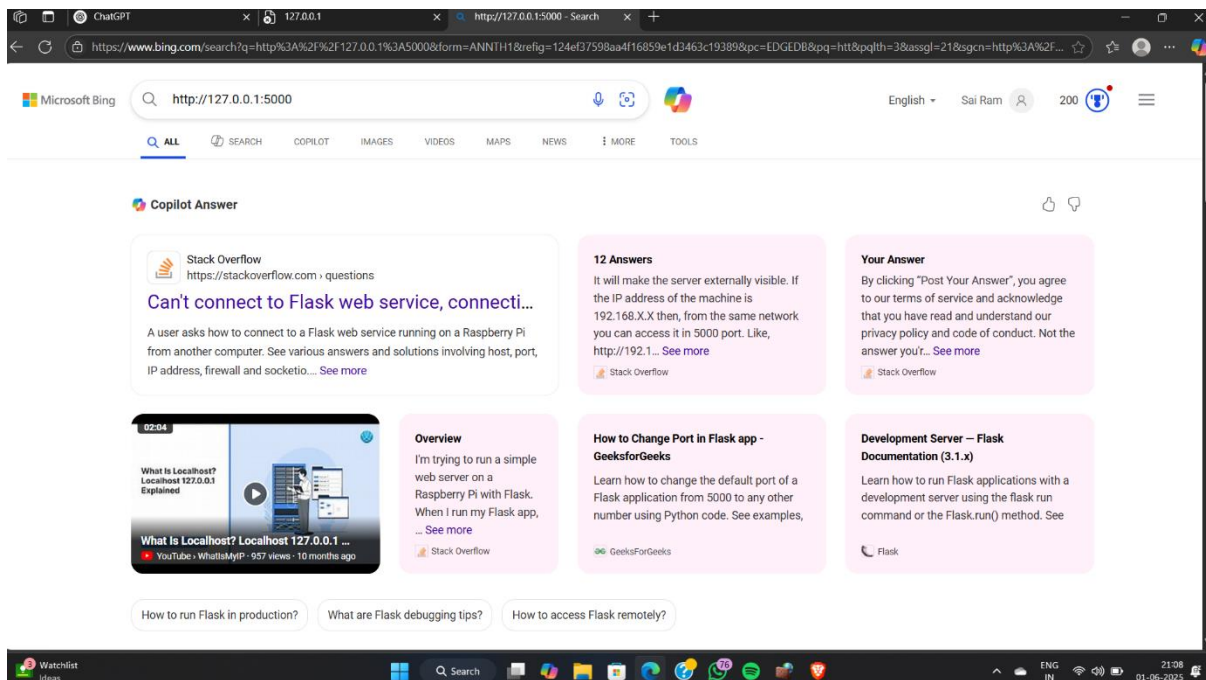
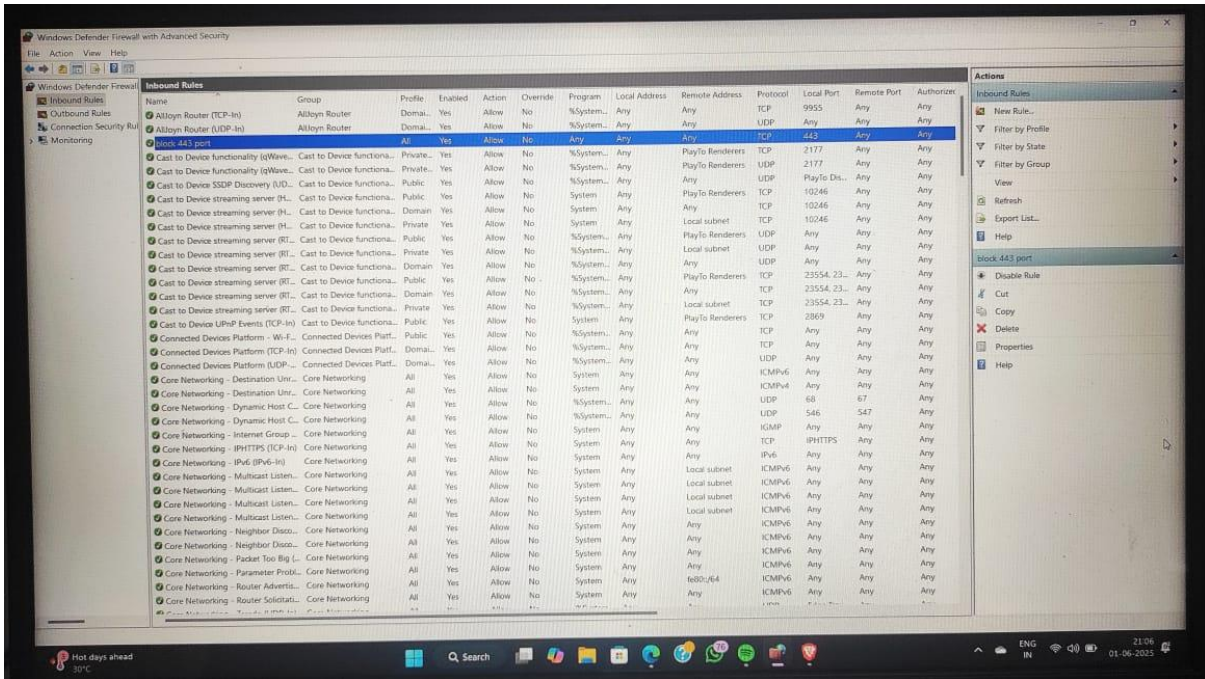
## OFFICIAL REPORT

### Setup and Use a Firewall on Windows/Linux

#### ❖ Blocking the https port (443)



## ❖ Unblock the https port (443)



# Official Report Summary: Firewall Traffic Filtering in Windows 11

**Date:** 01/06/2025

**Prepared by:** Guthula Dharma Sai Ram

**Report Title:** Summary of Firewall Traffic Filtering Capabilities and Activity in Windows 11

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## 1. Introduction

This report summarizes the current configuration, operation, and performance of the firewall traffic filtering system integrated within Windows 11. The purpose is to evaluate the effectiveness of Windows Defender Firewall in managing inbound and outbound network traffic to enhance endpoint security.

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## 2. Overview of Windows 11 Firewall System

Windows 11 utilizes **Windows Defender Firewall with Advanced Security**, which is a host-based, stateful firewall. Key capabilities include:

- Rule-based traffic filtering (per application, port, IP address, protocol)
  - Domain, private, and public network profile configurations
  - Logging and auditing of network activity
  - Integration with Windows Security and Group Policy for centralized management
- 

## 3. Traffic Filtering Rules Summary

- **Inbound Rules:** Default-deny stance. Only specific applications (e.g., Remote Desktop, Windows Update) are allowed based on pre-configured or administrator-defined rules.
  - **Outbound Rules:** Default-allow stance. However, customized rules are applied to restrict sensitive applications and block known malicious endpoints.
  - **Application Control:** Rules enforce traffic filtering based on executable path and service binary.
  - **Port/Protocol Filtering:** Specific TCP/UDP ports are controlled (e.g., blocking unused ports like 135, 445).
  - **IP Filtering:** IP-based restrictions are in place for blacklisted subnets and non-trusted sources.
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## 4. Monitoring and Logging

- **Log Location:** %SystemRoot%\System32\LogFiles\Firewall\pfirewall.log
  - **Logging Settings:** Enabled for both dropped packets and successful connections.
  - **Analysis Tools:** Event Viewer, PowerShell scripts, and Microsoft Defender for Endpoint are used to review logs.
  - **Key Metrics (May 2025):**
    - Dropped inbound packets: 3,742
    - Allowed outbound connections: 12,561
    - Blocked outbound connections (rule-triggered): 358
    - Top blocked applications: Unknown executable (45%), Legacy Apps (30%), Unregistered services (25%)
- 

## 5. Recent Configuration Changes

- Implemented stricter outbound rules for non-signed applications.
  - Disabled legacy protocols (e.g., SMBv1) through firewall rules.
  - Applied centralized GPO rules for remote workstations.
  - Enabled connection security rules to enforce IPsec for sensitive communications.
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## 6. Security Implications and Recommendations

- **Effectiveness:** Firewall rules are actively filtering and preventing unauthorized access, contributing to a reduced attack surface.
  - **Recommendations:**
    - Conduct quarterly firewall rule audits.
    - Regularly review logs for anomalies or unknown traffic patterns.
    - Integrate firewall telemetry with SIEM solutions for real-time threat detection.
    - Educate end-users on application behavior and network access requests.
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## 7. Conclusion

Windows 11's firewall traffic filtering system remains a critical component of the operating system's security framework. With proper configuration and monitoring, it provides robust protection against unauthorized network access and data exfiltration. Ongoing evaluation and updates are essential to adapt to emerging threats.