

**Secure Network Design and Implementation project**

**CSCE 5585**

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## **Tools Used**

*Network Emulation:* Gns3

*Virtualizatio:* Vmware Workstation

*Pentesting:* Kali Linux-nmap,wireshark,hydra,ping

*IDS:* Fail2ban

*Firewall:* Watchguard xtmV

*Server:*Ubuntu Server

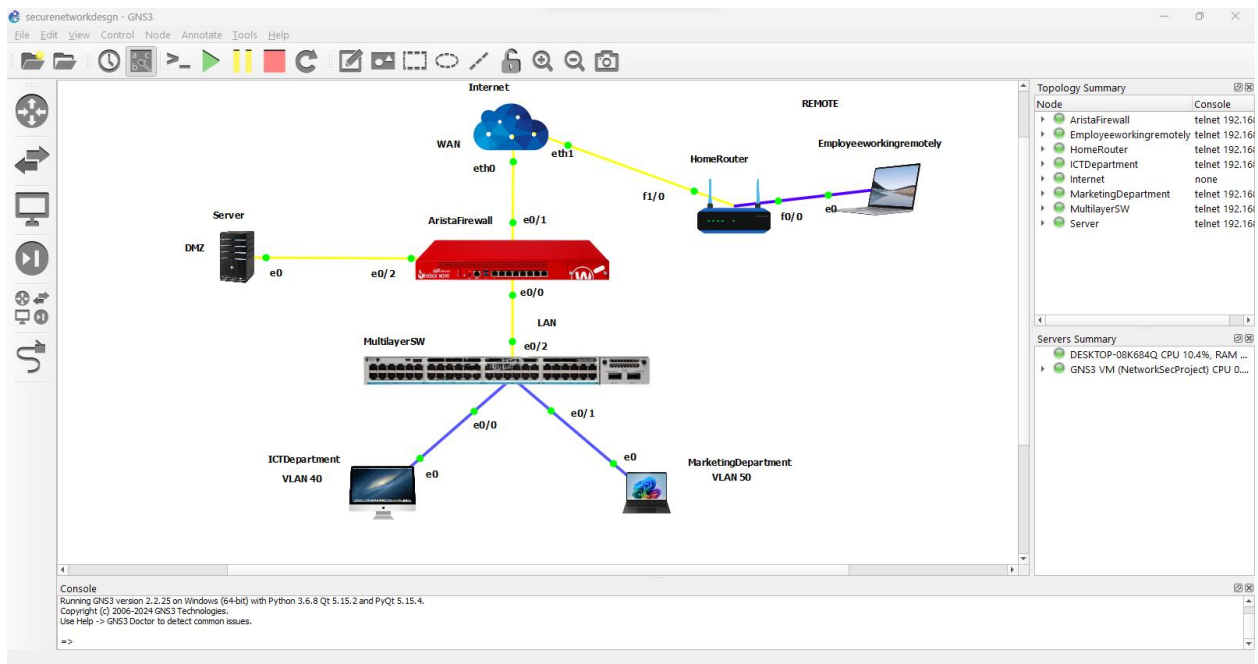
## Network Topology and Configuration

### *Network setup*

To do the emulation the network GNS3 emulation application was used . Some were devices was imported from the host machine and some from VMware Workstation. The WatchGuard Firewall, DMZ server (Ubuntu server), and penetration testing machine (Kali Linux) were executed on VMware Workstation; GNS3 server and remote machine were directly with the host system. The screenshot below depicts the network topology already set up in GNS3.

**Fig 1.1**

### *Network Topology*



### *Layer 3 Switch Configuration*

The Layer 3 switch was configured to support two VLANs:

*ICT Department (VLAN 40)*

*Marketing Floor Department (VLAN 50)*

The VLAN interfaces were enabled for VLAN communication between the VLANs. To manage the IP addresses dynamically a DHCP pool was created for each VLAN. The VLAN traffic was able to pass through the interfaced connecting the switch to the firewall. Below are the configurations executed on the Layer 3 switch:

***VLAN and interfaces configuration***

*MultilayerSW(config)# vlan 40*

*MultilayerSW(config-vlan)# name ICTDepartment*

*MultilayerSW(config-vlan)# exit*

*MultilayerSW(config)# vlan 50*

*MultilayerSW(config-vlan)# name MarketingDepartment*

*MultilayerSW(config-vlan)# exit*

*MultilayerSW(config)# interface e0/0*

*MultilayerSW(config-if)# switchport mode access*

*MultilayerSW(config-if)# switchport access vlan 40*

*MultilayerSW(config-if)# no shutdown*

*MultilayerSW(config-if)# exit*

*MultilayerSW(config)# interface e0/1*

*MultilayerSW(config-if)# switchport mode access*

*MultilayerSW(config-if)# switchport access vlan 50*

*MultilayerSW(config-if)# no shutdown*

*MultilayerSW(config-if)# exit*

*MultilayerSW(config)# interface e0/2*

*MultilayerSW(config-if)# switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q*

*MultilayerSW(config-if)# switchport mode trunk*

*MultilayerSW(config-if)# switchport trunk allowed vlan 40,50*

*MultilayerSW(config-if)# no shutdown*

*MultilayerSW(config-if)# exit*

*MultilayerSW(config)# interface vlan 40*

*MultilayerSW(config-if)# ip address 192.168.40.1 255.255.255.0*

*MultilayerSW(config-if)# no shutdown*

*MultilayerSW(config-if)# exit*

*MultilayerSW(config)# interface vlan 50*

*MultilayerSW(config-if)# ip address 192.168.50.1 255.255.255.0*

*MultilayerSW(config-if)# no shutdown*

*MultilayerSW(config-if)# exit*

*MultilayerSW(config)# ip routing*

*MultilayerSW(config)# ip dhcp pool vlan40*

*MultilayerSW(dhcp-config)# network 192.168.40.0 255.255.255.0*

*MultilayerSW(dhcp-config)# default-router 192.168.40.1*

*MultilayerSW(config)# ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.40.1 192.168.40.40*

*MultilayerSW(config)# ip dhcp pool vlan50*

*MultilayerSW(dhcp-config)# network 192.168.50.0 255.255.255.0*

*MultilayerSW(dhcp-config)# default-router 192.168.50.1*

*MultilayerSW(config)# ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.50.1 192.168.50.50*

**Fig 1.2**

*Layer 3 configurations*

```
MultilayerSW#sho vlan brief
```

VLAN	Name	Status	Ports
1	default	active	Et0/3, Et1/0, Et1/1, Et1/2 Et1/3, Et2/0, Et2/1, Et2/2 Et2/3, Et3/0, Et3/1, Et3/2 Et3/3
40	ICTDepartment	active	Et0/0
50	marketingDepartment	active	Et0/1
1002	fdi-default	act/unsup	
1003	token-ring-default	act/unsup	
1004	fdinet-default	act/unsup	
1005	trnet-default	act/unsup	

```
MultilayerSW#
```

```
MultilayerSW#show ip interface brief
```

Interface	IP-Address	OK?	Method	Status	Protocol
Ethernet0/0	unassigned	YES	unset	up	up
Ethernet0/1	unassigned	YES	unset	up	up
Ethernet0/2	unassigned	YES	unset	up	up
Ethernet0/3	unassigned	YES	unset	up	up
Ethernet1/0	unassigned	YES	unset	up	up
Ethernet1/1	unassigned	YES	unset	up	up
Ethernet1/2	unassigned	YES	unset	up	up
Ethernet1/3	unassigned	YES	unset	up	up
Ethernet2/0	unassigned	YES	unset	up	up
Ethernet2/1	unassigned	YES	unset	up	up
Ethernet2/2	unassigned	YES	unset	up	up
Ethernet2/3	unassigned	YES	unset	up	up
Ethernet3/0	unassigned	YES	unset	up	up
Ethernet3/1	unassigned	YES	unset	up	up
Ethernet3/2	unassigned	YES	unset	up	up
Ethernet3/3	unassigned	YES	unset	up	up
Vlan1	unassigned	YES	unset	administratively down	down
Vlan40	192.168.40.1	YES	manual	up	up
Vlan50	192.168.50.1	YES	manual	up	up

## **Firewall Setup and Configuration**

Three interfaces were configured on the WatchGuard Firewall:

- WAN: Configured to use DHCP.
- LAN: Specifically designed to operate as a bridge interface.
- DMZ: Configured with a static IP.

## **Firewall Policies and VPN Configuration**

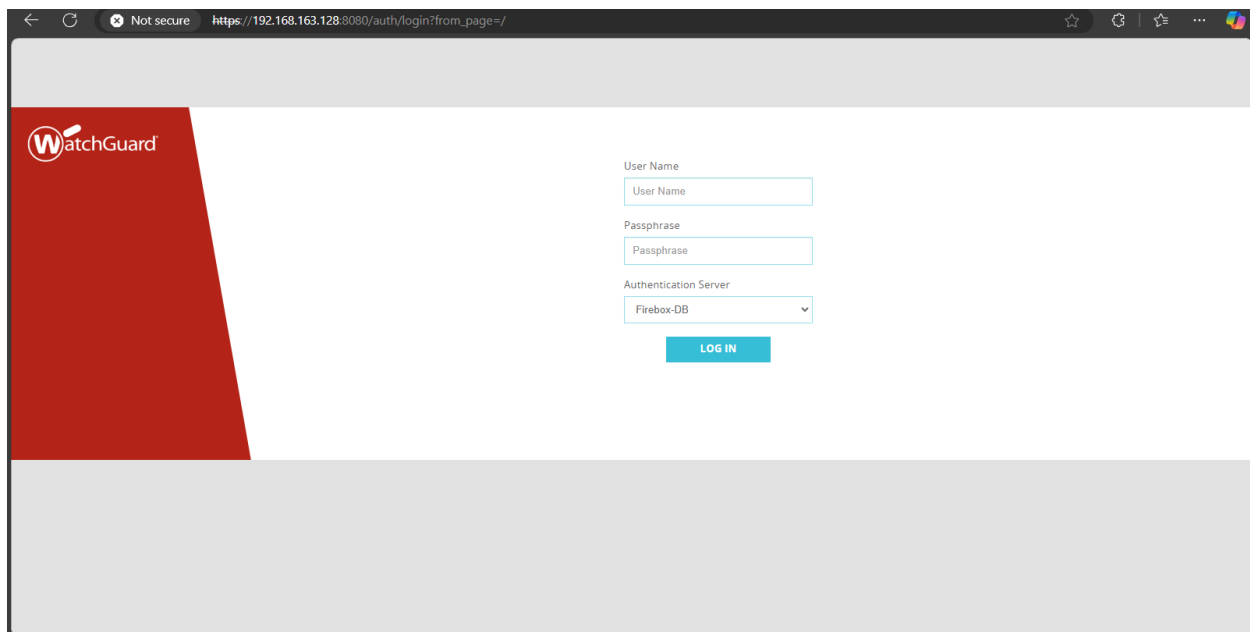
There were also policies enabled to permit only certain traffic between VLANs, HTTP, HTTPS, SMTP, POP3, ICMP for DMZ and traffic to the SSL VPN for LAN.

AES and SHA256 was used for encryption and authentication for SSL VPN for the remote use. This made it possible to manage data access using the identified user groups while the users were authenticated from the firewall level.

The client for the SSL VPN was obtained from the portal of the firewall and then run on the remote machine. Secure access certificate was also installed. The confidentiality of traffic was confirmed by using wireshark protocol.

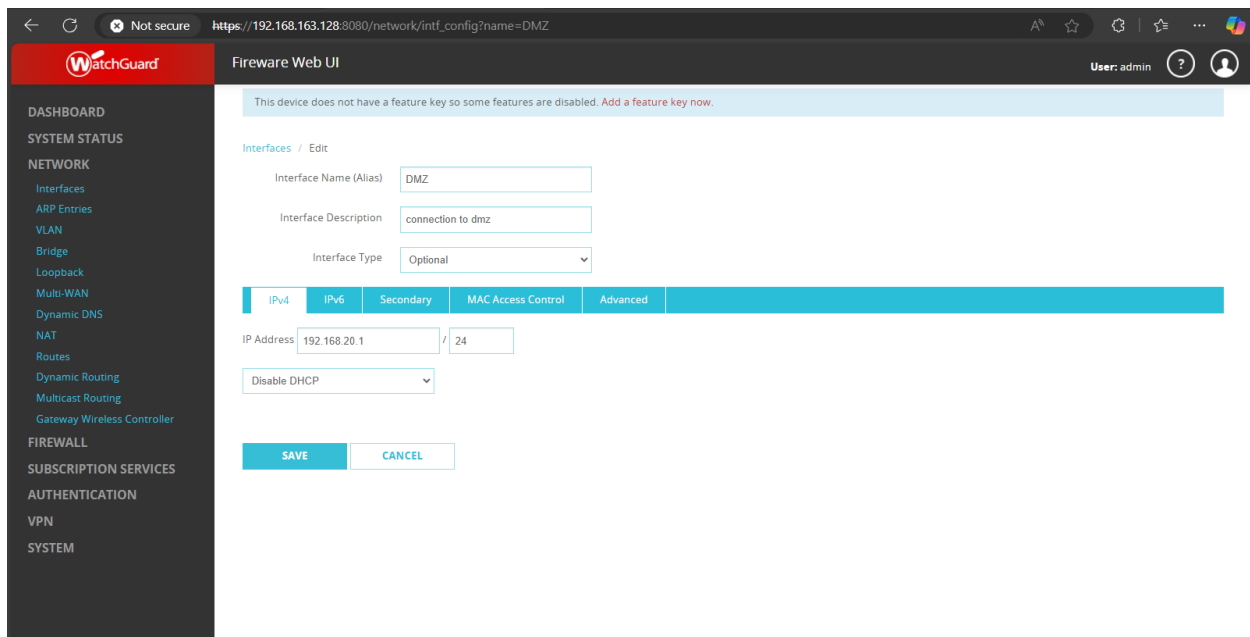
### **Fig 1.3**

*Watchguard Web UI*



**Fig 1.4**

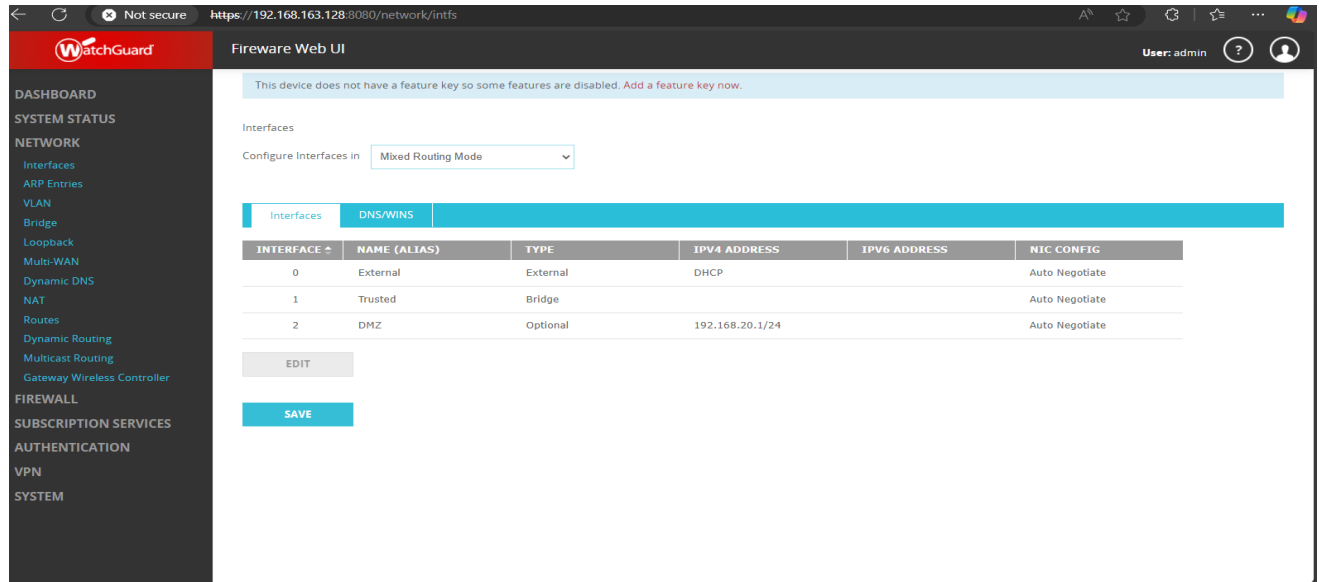
*DMZ interface configuration*



**Fig 1.5**

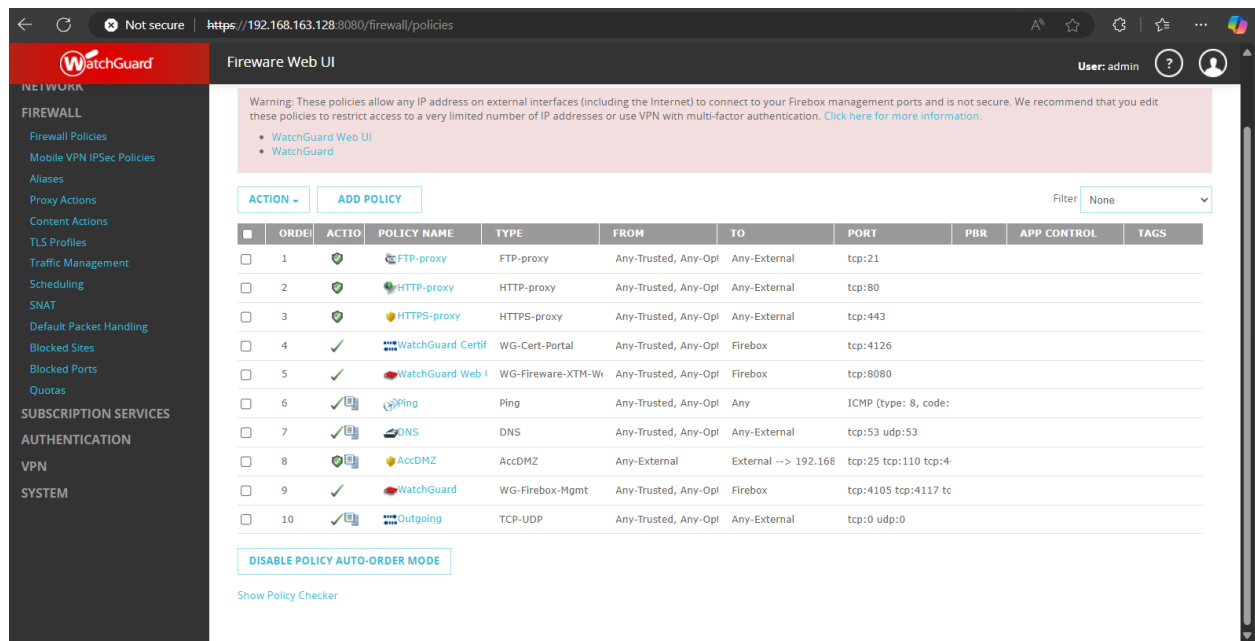
*LAN, WAN and DMZ interface configured*





**Fig 1.6**

*Configured firewall rules/policies*

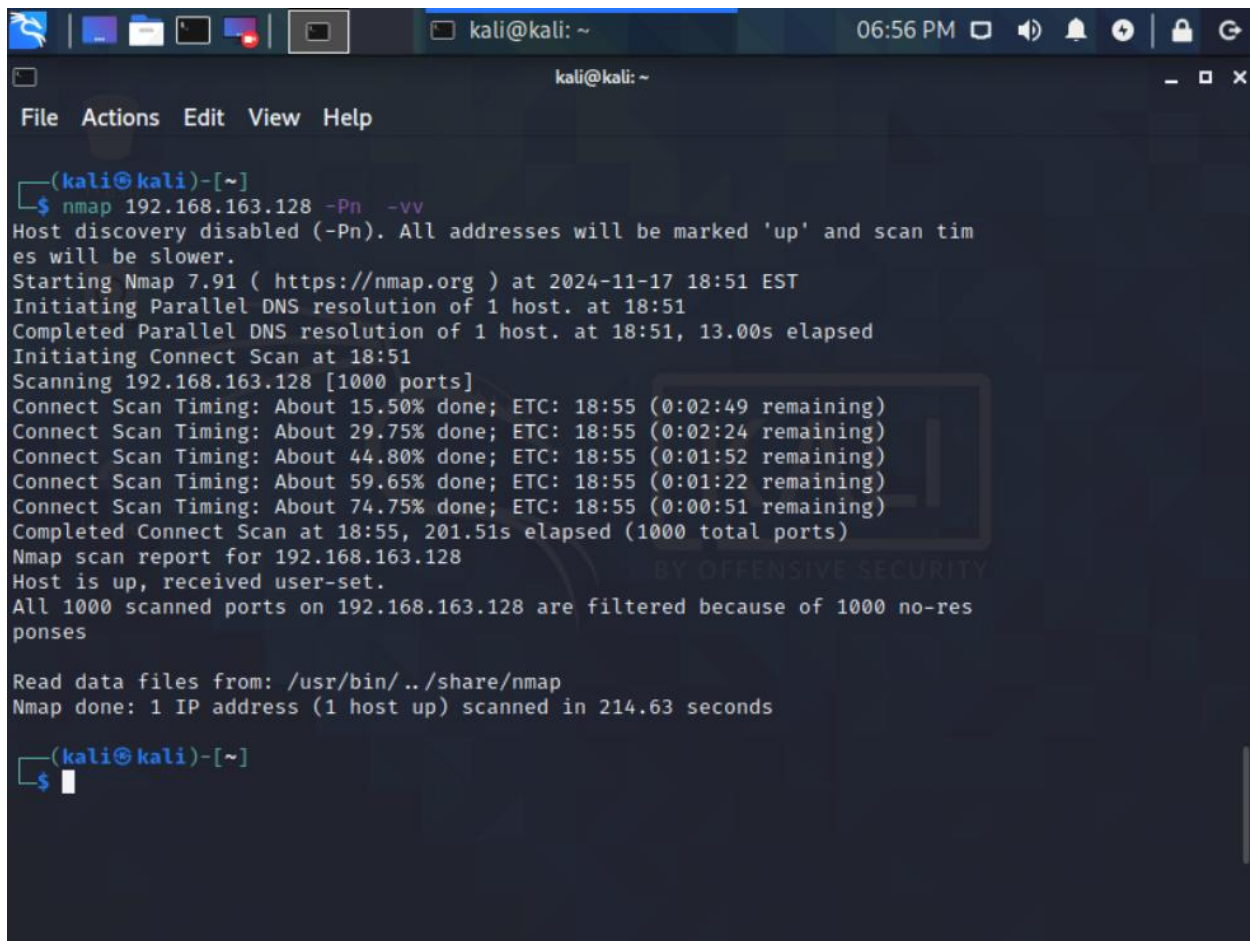


**Firewall testing**

To test the configured policies and the exposed ports to the internet we used Nmap to scan the internet facing interface / gateway. The policies looked good with only the necessary exposed port and in filtered state. The firewall was also able to drop/deny any traffic violating the policies.

**Fig 1.7**

*Firewall policies testing with Nmap*



```
(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$ nmap 192.168.163.128 -Pn -vv
Host discovery disabled (-Pn). All addresses will be marked 'up' and scan times will be slower.
Starting Nmap 7.91 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-11-17 18:51 EST
Initiating Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 18:51
Completed Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 18:51, 13.00s elapsed
Initiating Connect Scan at 18:51
Scanning 192.168.163.128 [1000 ports]
Connect Scan Timing: About 15.50% done; ETC: 18:55 (0:02:49 remaining)
Connect Scan Timing: About 29.75% done; ETC: 18:55 (0:02:24 remaining)
Connect Scan Timing: About 44.80% done; ETC: 18:55 (0:01:52 remaining)
Connect Scan Timing: About 59.65% done; ETC: 18:55 (0:01:22 remaining)
Connect Scan Timing: About 74.75% done; ETC: 18:55 (0:00:51 remaining)
Completed Connect Scan at 18:55, 201.51s elapsed (1000 total ports)
Nmap scan report for 192.168.163.128
Host is up, received user-set.
All 1000 scanned ports on 192.168.163.128 are filtered because of 1000 no-responses

Read data files from: /usr/bin/./share/nmap
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 214.63 seconds

(kali㉿kali)-[~]
$
```

**Fig 1.8**

*Firewall policies blocking nmap scans*

WatchGuard

Fireware Web UI

User: admin

DASHBOARD

Front Panel

Subscription Services

FireWatch

Interfaces

Traffic Monitor

Gateway Wireless Controller

Geolocation

Mobile Security

Network Discovery

SYSTEM STATUS

NETWORK

FIREWALL

SUBSCRIPTION SERVICES

AUTHENTICATION

VPN

SYSTEM

This device does not have a feature key so some features are disabled. Add a feature key now.

Traffic Monitor

ALLTRAFFICALARMEVENTDIAGNOSTICSTATISTIC

ACTIONS

2024-11-17 23:49:36 Deny 192.168.163.129 192.168.163.128 ssh/tcp 35024 514 0-External Firebox blocked sites (reason = Port scan attack) 60 64 (Internal Policy) proc\_id="firewall" rc="101" msg\_id="3000-0"

2024-11-17 23:49:56 Deny 192.168.163.129 192.168.163.128 417/tcp 35676 417 0-External Firebox blocked sites (reason = Port scan attack) 60 64 (Internal Policy) proc\_id="firewall" rc="101" msg\_id="3000-0"

2024-11-17 23:50:16 Deny 192.168.163.129 192.168.163.128 1073/tcp 37528 1073 0-External Firebox blocked sites (reason = Port scan attack) 60 64 (Internal Policy) proc\_id="firewall" rc="101" msg\_id="3000-0"

2024-11-17 23:50:34 tunnel 0 0 unix\_time="1731887434.773992"

2024-11-17 23:50:35 wan 2057294 11362265 unix\_time="1731887435.515754"

2024-11-17 23:50:37 Deny 192.168.163.129 192.168.163.128 14441/tcp 37944 14441 0-External Firebox blocked sites (reason = Port scan attack) 60 64 (Internal Policy) proc\_id="firewall" rc="101" msg\_id="3000-0"

2024-11-17 23:50:57 Deny 192.168.163.129 192.168.163.128 1417/tcp 47958 1417 0-External Firebox blocked sites (reason = Port scan attack) 60 64 (Internal Policy) proc\_id="firewall" rc="101" msg\_id="3000-0"

2024-11-17 23:51:34 tunnel 0 0 unix\_time="1731887494.829660"

2024-11-17 23:51:35 security unix\_time="1731888018.307913" dip\_allow="0" dip\_drop="0" dip\_quarantined="0" dip\_scanned="0" gav\_drop="0" gav\_notscanned="0" gav\_scanned="0" ips\_scanned="0" ips\_de

2024-11-17 23:51:35 wan 2059606 11364529 unix\_time="1731887495.846588"

2024-11-17 23:51:48 Deny 192.168.163.129 192.168.163.128 telnet/tcp 39070 23 0-External Firebox blocked sites (reason = Port scan attack) 60 64 (Internal Policy) proc\_id="firewall" rc="101" msg\_id="3000-0"

2024-11-17 23:51:48 Deny 192.168.163.129 192.168.163.128 webcache/tcp 59094 8080 0-External Firebox blocked sites (reason = Port scan attack) 60 64 (Internal Policy) proc\_id="firewall" rc="101" msg\_id="3000-0"

2024-11-17 23:51:57 Deny 192.168.163.129 192.168.163.128 10024/tcp 44776 10024 0-External Firebox blocked sites (reason = Port scan attack) 60 64 (Internal Policy) proc\_id="firewall" rc="101" msg\_id="3000-0"

2024-11-17 23:52:17 Deny 192.168.163.129 192.168.163.128 1165/tcp 40150 1165 0-External Firebox blocked sites (reason = Port scan attack) 60 64 (Internal Policy) proc\_id="firewall" rc="101" msg\_id="3000-0"

2024-11-17 23:52:30 Deny 192.168.163.1 192.168.163.255 netbios-dgmudp 138 138 0-External Firebox Denied 229 128 (Unhandled External Packet 00) proc\_id="firewall" rc="101" msg\_id="3000-0148"

2024-11-17 23:52:34 tunnel 0 0 unix\_time="1731887554.779819"

2024-11-17 23:52:36 wan 2096881 11366867 unix\_time="1731887556.82655"

2024-11-17 23:52:37 Deny 192.168.163.129 192.168.163.128 55370 5221 0-External Firebox blocked sites (reason = Port scan attack) 60 64 (Internal Policy) proc\_id="firewall" rc="101" msg\_id="3000-0"

2024-11-17 23:52:57 Deny 192.168.163.129 192.168.163.128 1117/tcp 51300 1117 0-External Firebox blocked sites (reason = Port scan attack) 60 64 (Internal Policy) proc\_id="firewall" rc="101" msg\_id="3000-0"

2024-11-17 23:53:17 Deny 192.168.163.129 192.168.163.128 1301/tcp 53944 1301 0-External Firebox blocked sites (reason = Port scan attack) 60 64 (Internal Policy) proc\_id="firewall" rc="101" msg\_id="3000-0"

2024-11-17 23:53:34 tunnel 0 0 unix\_time="1731887614.980038"

2024-11-17 23:53:35 wan 2143431 11368761 unix\_time="1731887615.461429"

2024-11-17 23:53:37 Deny 192.168.163.129 192.168.163.128 10626/tcp 47022 10626 0-External Firebox blocked sites (reason = Port scan attack) 60 64 (Internal Policy) proc\_id="firewall" rc="101" msg\_id="3000-0"

2024-11-17 23:53:53 sigd Cannot start the signature update for "BOTNET" id="2E01-0018"

2024-11-17 23:53:54 sigd Scheduled GEOLOCATION update started id="2E02-0065"

2024-11-17 23:53:56 Deny 192.168.163.129 192.168.163.128 3325/tcp 43918 3325 0-External Firebox blocked sites (reason = Port scan attack) 60 64 (Internal Policy) proc\_id="firewall" rc="101" msg\_id="3000-0"

2024-11-17 23:54:14 sigd register failed

2024-11-17 23:54:16 Deny 192.168.163.129 192.168.163.128 5906/tcp 48550 5906 0-External Firebox blocked sites (reason = Port scan attack) 60 64 (Internal Policy) proc\_id="firewall" rc="101" msg\_id="3000-0"

2024-11-17 23:54:34 sigd Scheduled GEOLOCATION update for version (N/A) failed (Failed to download register file from server) id="2E02-0067"

2024-11-17 23:54:35 tunnel 0 0 unix\_time="1731887675.28086"

2024-11-17 23:54:35 wan 2151327 11372019 unix\_time="1731887675.806131"

2024-11-17 23:54:36 Deny 192.168.163.129 192.168.163.128 19998/tcp 35790 1999 0-External Firebox blocked sites (reason = Port scan attack) 60 64 (Internal Policy) proc\_id="firewall" rc="101" msg\_id="3000-0"

2024-11-17 23:54:56 Deny 192.168.163.129 192.168.163.128 20005/tcp 51356 20005 0-External Firebox blocked sites (reason = Port scan attack) 60 64 (Internal Policy) proc\_id="firewall" rc="101" msg\_id="3000-0"

2024-11-17 23:55:34 tunnel 0 0 unix\_time="1731887734.996849"

## VPN Configuration

We configured SSL VPN to allow internal resource/service access by the remote machine. AES and SHA256 was used for encryption and authentication for SSL VPN for the remote use. This made it possible to manage data access using the identified user groups while the users were authenticated from the firewall level.

The client for the SSL VPN was obtained from the portal of the firewall and then run on the remote machine. Secure access certificate was also installed. The confidentiality of traffic was confirmed by using Wireshark protocol.

Fig 1.9

SSL vpn user and group configuration

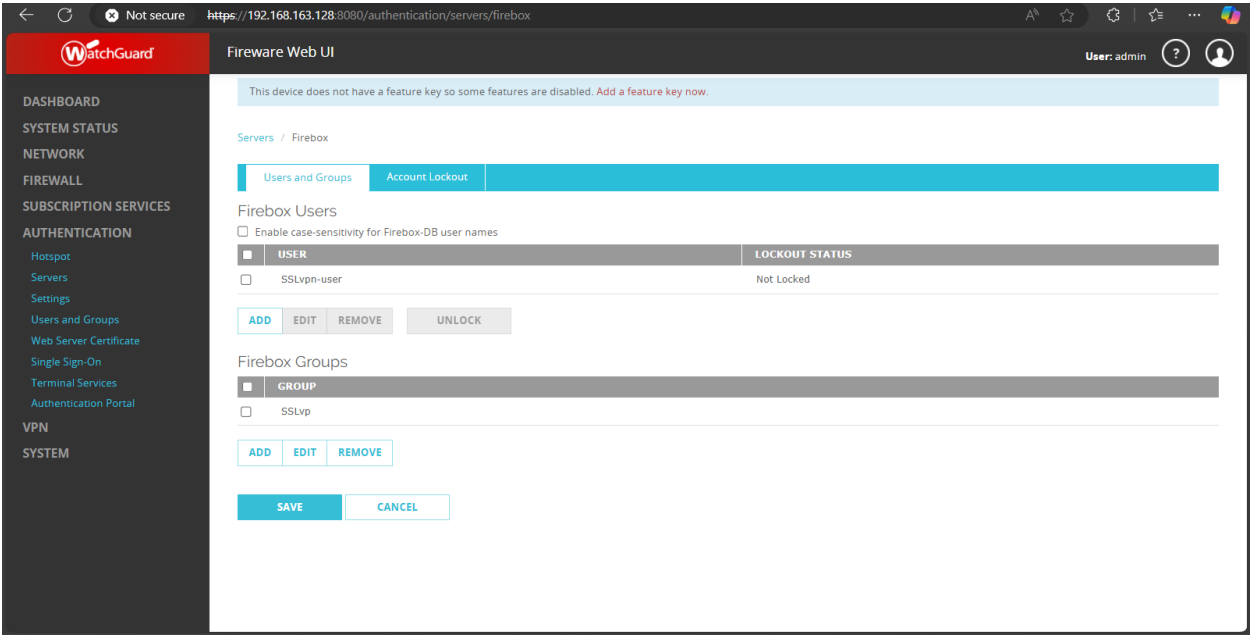
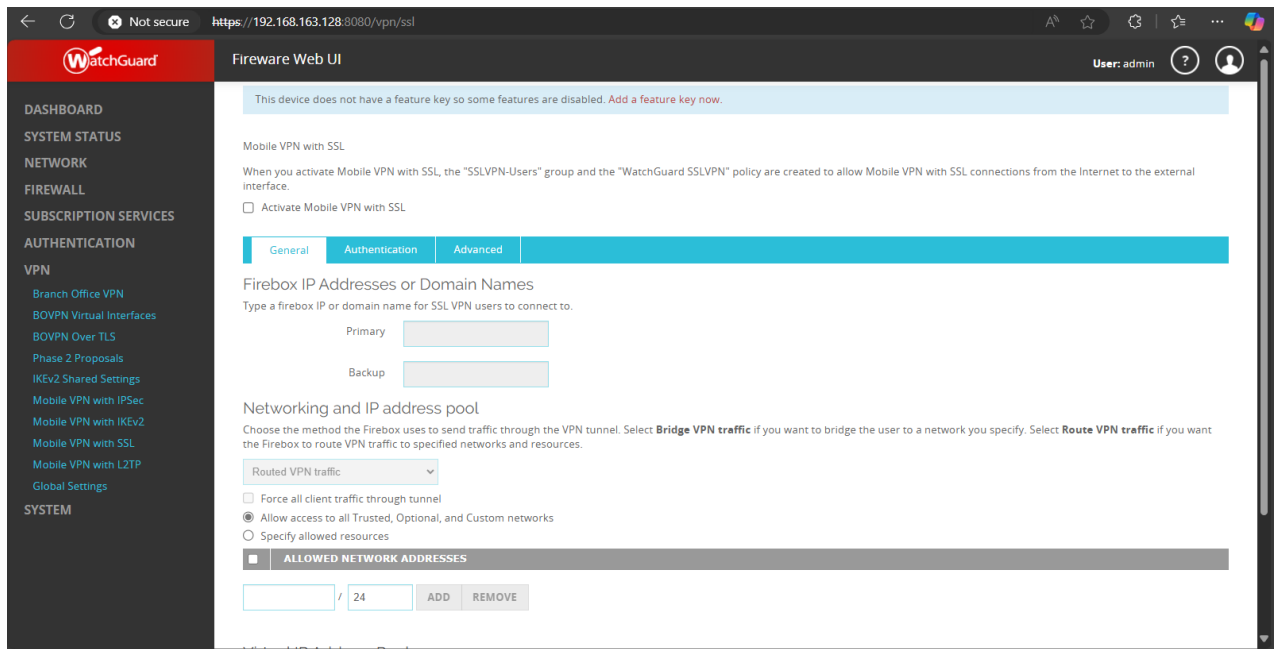


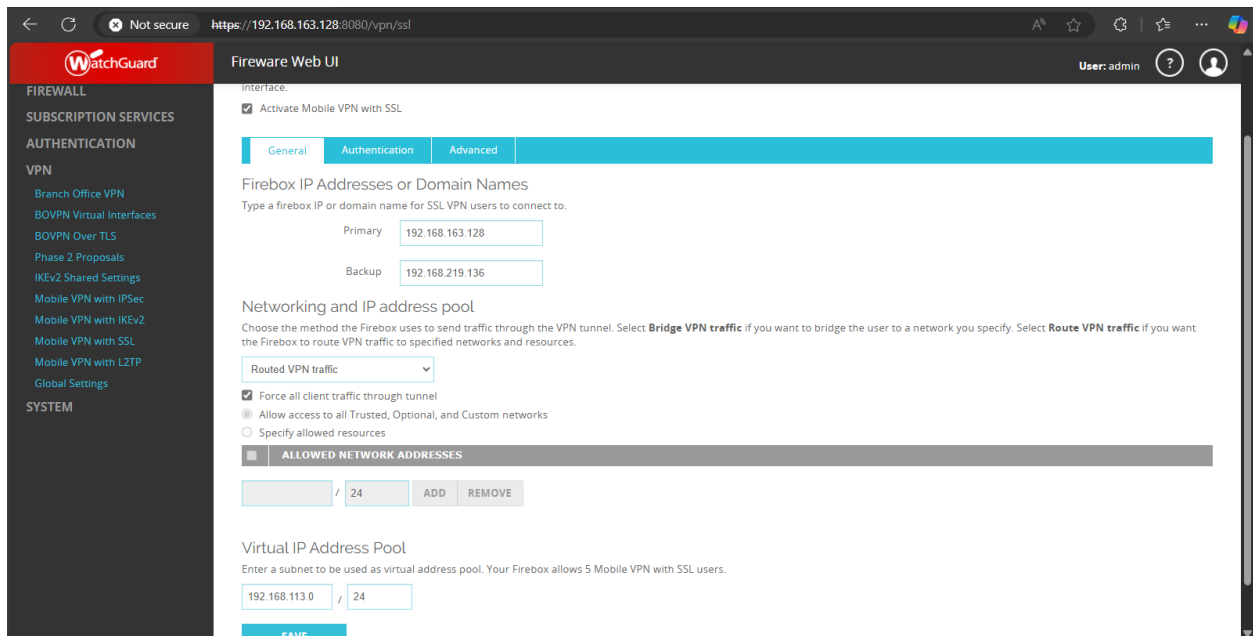
Fig 2.0

SSL vpn configuration



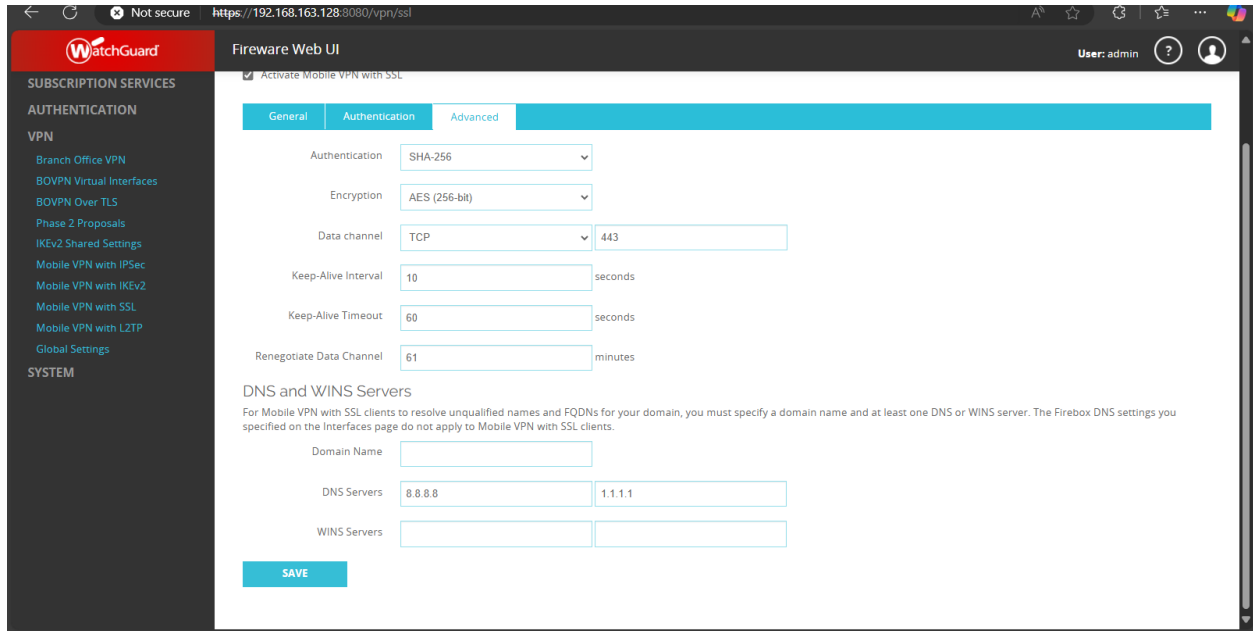
**Fig 2.1**

*Configured firewall rules/policies*



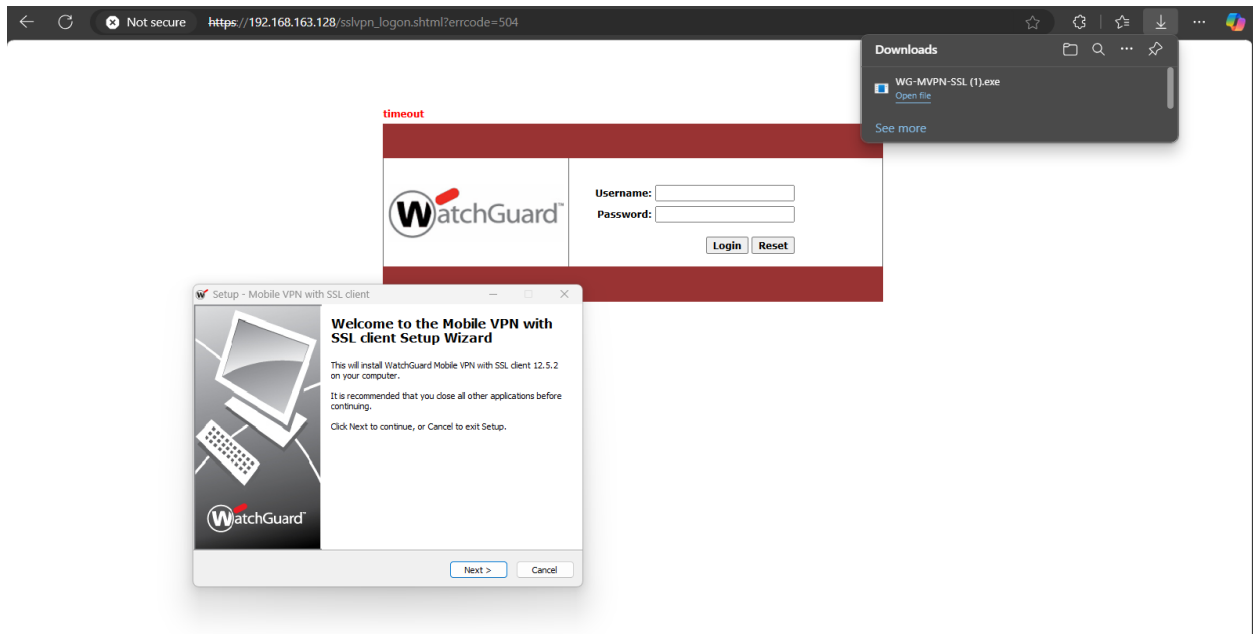
**Fig 2.2**

## SSL vpn authentication and encryption configuration



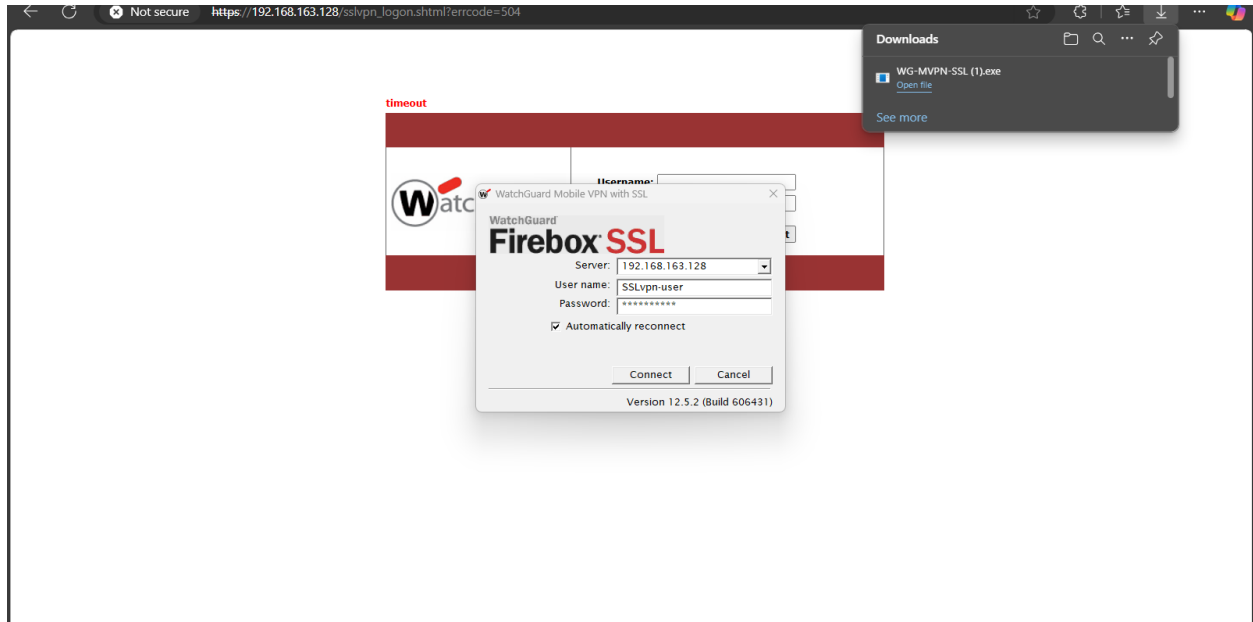
**Fig 2.3**

## SSL vpn user portal



**Fig 2.4**

## *SSL vpn connection establishment*



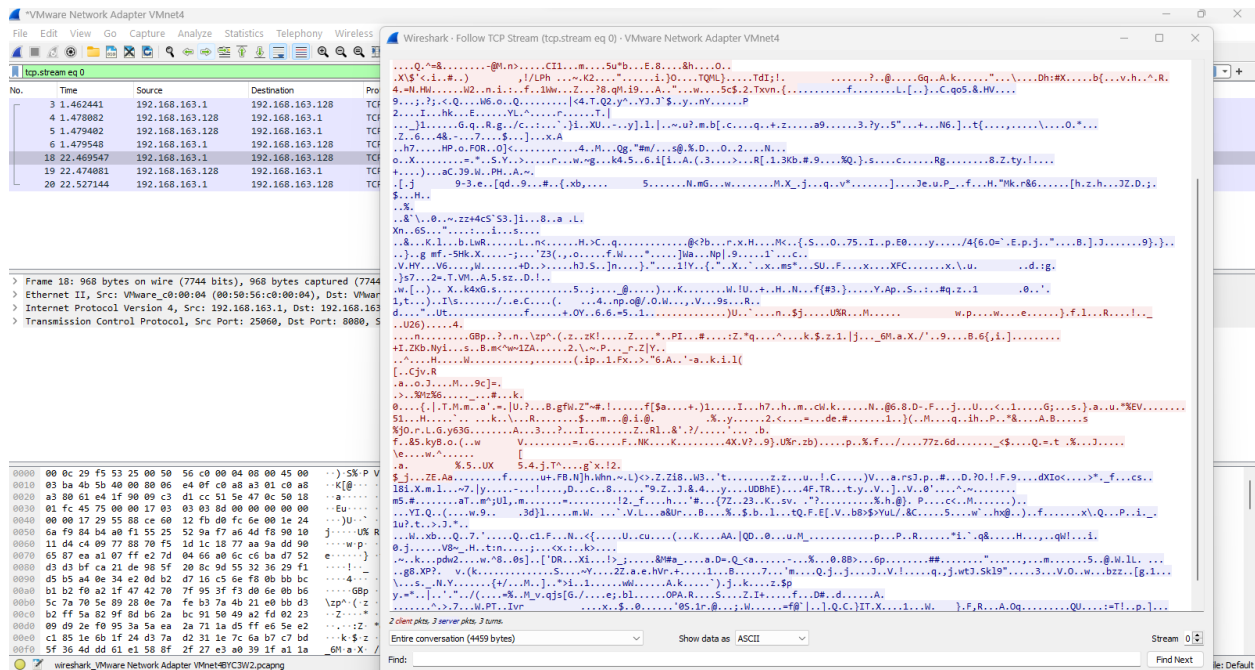
## **Testing SSL vpn encryption**

To test the remote access vpn we monitored the specific vpn traffic with wireshark to verify the encryption which showed that the traffic was encrypted .

**Fig 2.5**

*SSLvpn encryption testing*





## IDS Implementation

A Linux Ubuntu based DMZ server was deployed on virtual machines with content IDS system called Fail2ban IDS. A custom SSH intrusion rule was configured as follows:

*[sshd]*

*enabled = true*

*port = ssh*

*logpath = /var/log/auth.log*

*bantime = 3600*

**Fig 2.6**

### *Installing Fail2ban IDS*

```
ubuntu@ubuntu-server2204:/home$ sudo apt install -y fail2ban
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  python3-pyinotify whois
Suggested packages:
  mailx monit sqlite3 python-pyinotify-doc
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  fail2ban python3-pyinotify whois
0 upgraded, 3 newly installed, 0 to remove and 249 not upgraded.
Need to get 473 kB of archives.
After this operation, 2,486 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Get:1 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/universe amd64 fail2ban all 0.11.2-6 [394 kB]
Get:2 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main amd64 python3-pyinotify all 0.9.6-1.3 [24.8 kB]
Get:3 http://in.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy/main amd64 whois amd64 5.5.13 [53.4 kB]
Fetched 473 kB in 4s (107 kB/s)
Selecting previously unselected package fail2ban.
(Reading database ... 89513 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../fail2ban_0.11.2-6_all.deb ...
Unpacking fail2ban (0.11.2-6) ...
Selecting previously unselected package python3-pyinotify.
Preparing to unpack .../python3-pyinotify_0.9.6-1.3_all.deb ...
Unpacking python3-pyinotify (0.9.6-1.3) ...
Selecting previously unselected package whois.
Preparing to unpack .../whois_5.5.13_amd64.deb ...
Unpacking whois (5.5.13) ...
Setting up whois (5.5.13) ...
Setting up fail2ban (0.11.2-6) ...
Setting up python3-pyinotify (0.9.6-1.3) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.10.2-1) ...
Scanning processes...
Scanning candidates...
Scanning linux images...

Running kernel seems to be up-to-date.

Restarting services...
Service restarts being deferred:
systemctl restart ModemManager.service
systemctl restart cron.service
```

**Fig 2.7**

## IDS status

```
ubuntu@server:~$ sudo systemctl status fail2ban
● fail2ban.service - Fail2Ban Service
   Loaded: loaded (/lib/systemd/system/fail2ban.service; enabled; vendor preset: enabled)
   Active: active (running) since Mon 2024-11-18 14:49:14 UTC; 1min 24s ago
     Docs: man:fail2ban(1)
  Main PID: 801 (fail2ban-server)
    Tasks: 5 (limit: 2200)
   Memory: 15.7M
      CPU: 84ms
   CGroup: /system.slice/fail2ban.service
           └─801 /usr/bin/python3 /usr/bin/fail2ban-server -xf start

Nov 18 14:49:14 server systemd[1]: Started Fail2Ban Service.
Nov 18 14:49:21 server fail2ban-server[801]: Server ready
ubuntu@server:~$
```

Fig 2.8

## IDS configuration and adding custom rule

```
GNU nano 6.2 /etc/fail2ban/jail.local

logpath = %(syslog_mail)s
backend = %(syslog_backend)s

[sendmail-reject]
# To use more aggressive modes set filter parameter "mode" in jail.local:
# normal (default), extra or aggressive
# See "tests/files/logs/sendmail-reject" or "filter.d/sendmail-reject.conf" for usage example and details.
#mode = normal
port = smtp,465,submission
logpath = %(syslog_mail)s
backend = %(syslog_backend)s

[qmail-rbl]
filter = qmail
port = smtp,465,submission
logpath = /service/qmail/log/main/current

# dovecot defaults to logging to the mail syslog facility
# but can be set by syslog_facility in the dovecot configuration.
[dovecot]
port = pop3,pop3s,imap,imaps,submission,465,sieve
logpath = %(dovecot_log)s
backend = %(dovecot_backend)s

[sieve]
port = smtp,465,submission
logpath = %(dovecot_log)s
backend = %(dovecot_backend)s

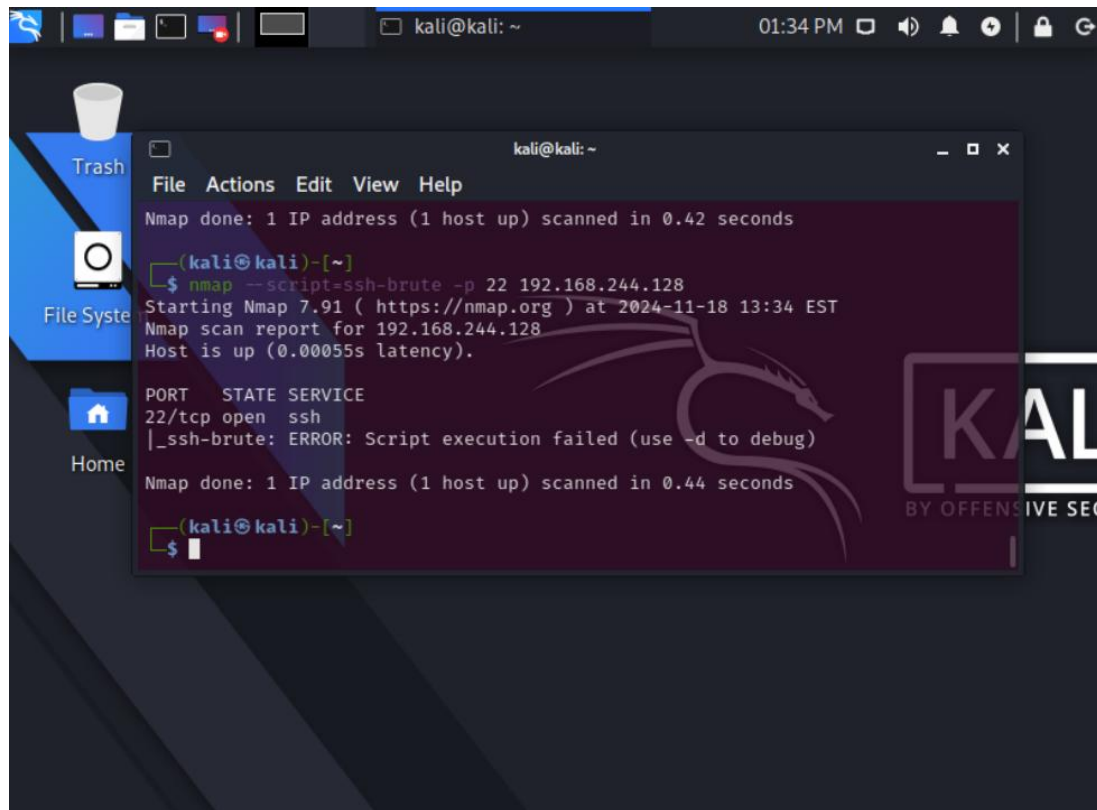
[Help] [Ctrl+O] Write Out [Ctrl+W] Where Is [Ctrl+U] Cut [Ctrl+E] Execute [Ctrl+L] Location [Ctrl+Z] Undo [Ctrl+M] Set Mark [Ctrl+] To Bracket [Ctrl+P] Previous
[Ctrl+X] Exit [Ctrl+R] Read File [Ctrl+A] Replace [Ctrl+V] Paste [Ctrl+J] Justify [Ctrl+N] Go To Line [Ctrl+Q] Redo [Ctrl+C] Copy [Ctrl+B] Where Was [Ctrl+S] Next
```

## IDS testing.

To verify that the IDS can detect anomalous traffic we simulated ssh bruteforce attack to ward the server and Fail2ban successfully detected the traffic.

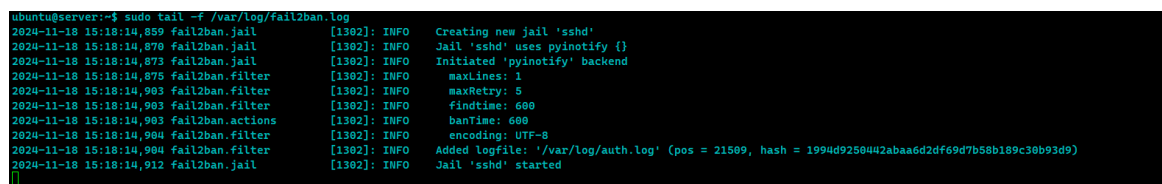
**Fig 2.9**

*Testing IDS with simulated attack*



**Fig 3.0**

*IDS testing: log shows ssh bruteforce blocked*

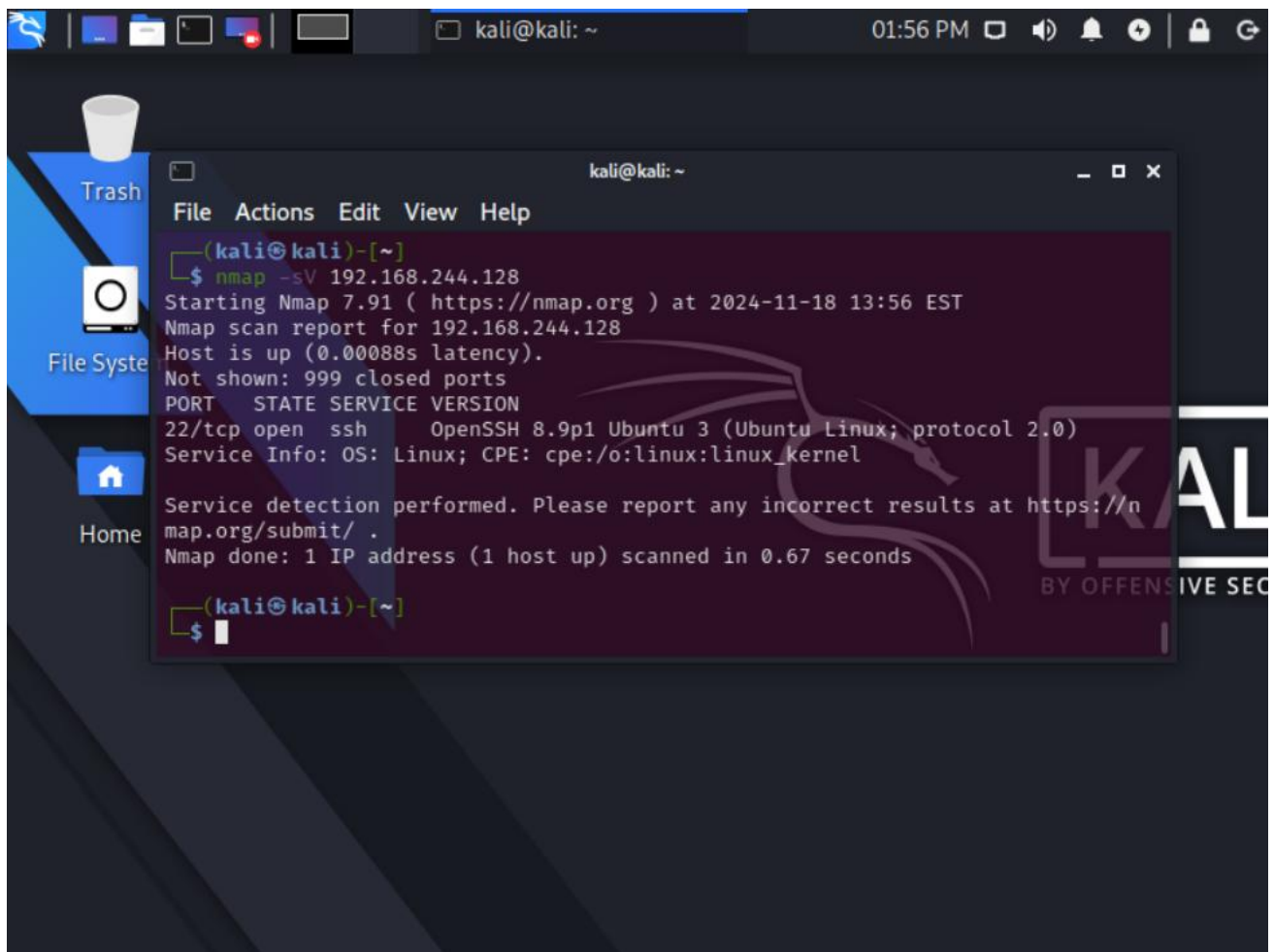


## Testing and Security Assessment

To test and verify the implemented security we used nmap to footprint the network and tried bruteforce attack to the firewall web UI which actually had positive results meaning it even went to an extent of the set policies recognizing the malicious traffic and dropping the attacking machine traffic. We used Nmap and hydra in this two cases. One of the weakness identified was that port 22 was exposed to the internet which can be a risk of being exploited by a zero day.

**Fig 3.1**

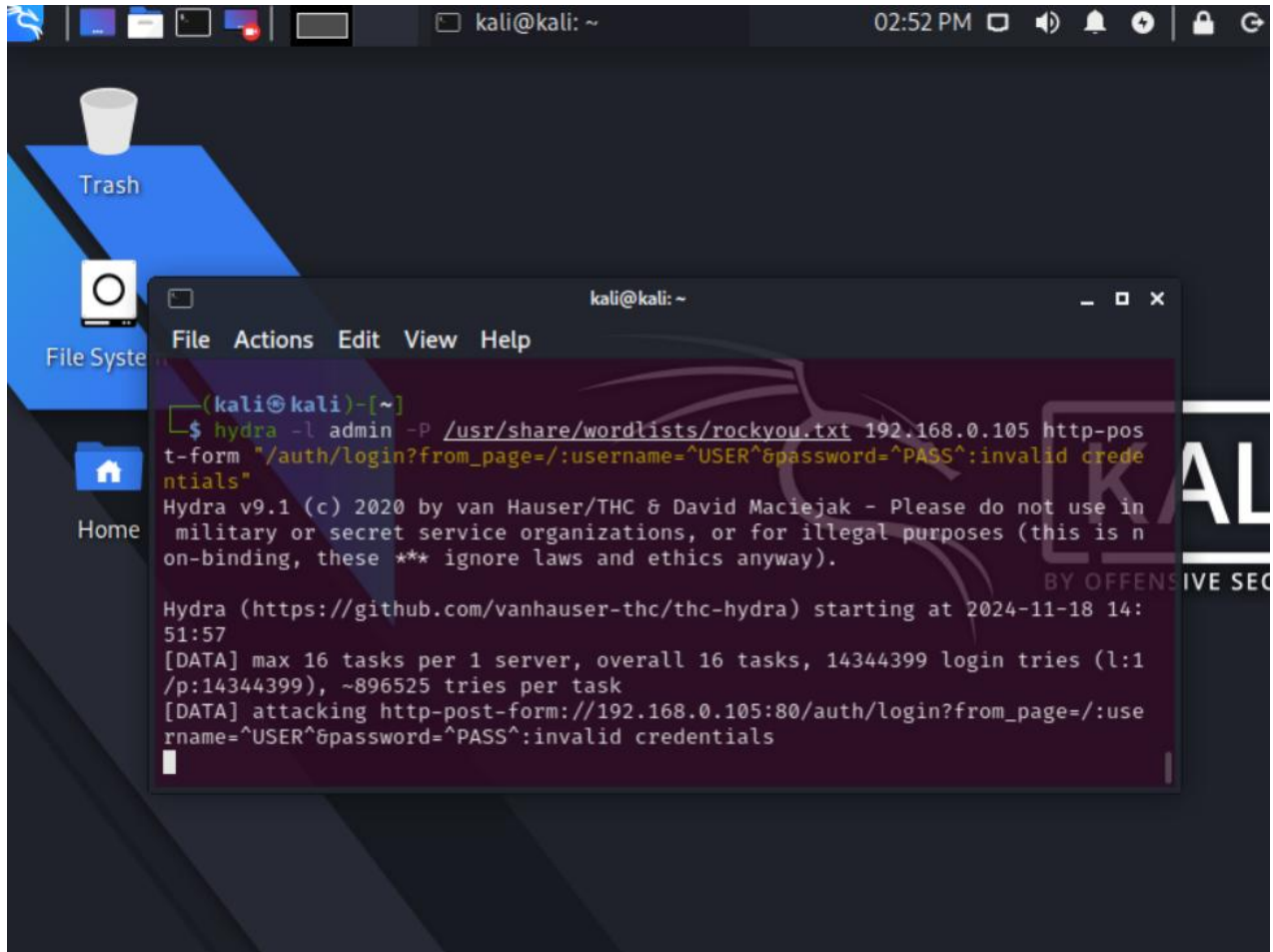
*IDS testing: log shows ssh bruteforce blocked*

A screenshot of a Kali Linux desktop environment. The desktop background is dark with a blue dragon logo. On the left, there are icons for 'Trash', 'File System', and 'Home'. A terminal window is open in the center, displaying the output of an Nmap scan. The terminal title is 'kali@kali: ~'. The output shows the scan was performed on 192.168.244.128, identifying an OpenSSH 8.9p1 service on port 22/tcp. The terminal text is as follows:

```
(kali@kali)-[~]  
$ nmap -sV 192.168.244.128  
Starting Nmap 7.91 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-11-18 13:56 EST  
Nmap scan report for 192.168.244.128  
Host is up (0.00088s latency).  
Not shown: 999 closed ports  
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION  
22/tcp    open  ssh      OpenSSH 8.9p1 Ubuntu 3 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol 2.0)  
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel  
  
Service detection performed. Please report any incorrect results at https://nmap.org/submit/ .  
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.67 seconds  
  
(kali@kali)-[~]  
$
```

**Fig 3.2**

*Attack vector II: firewall web UI login brute force.*



**Fig 3.3**

## Firewall blocked hydra bruteforce probes

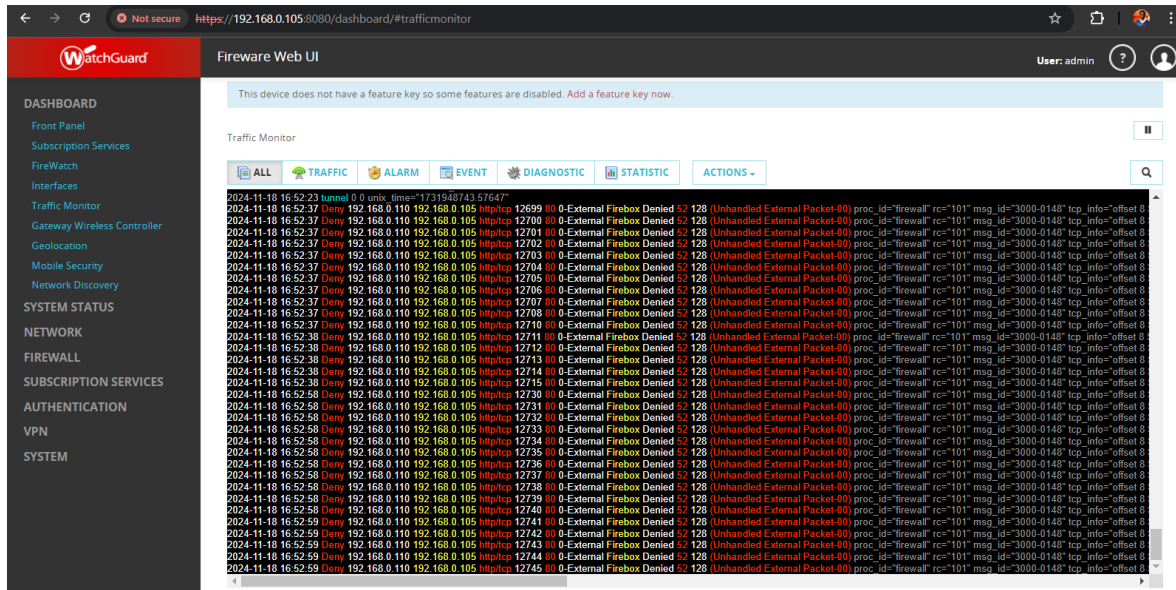
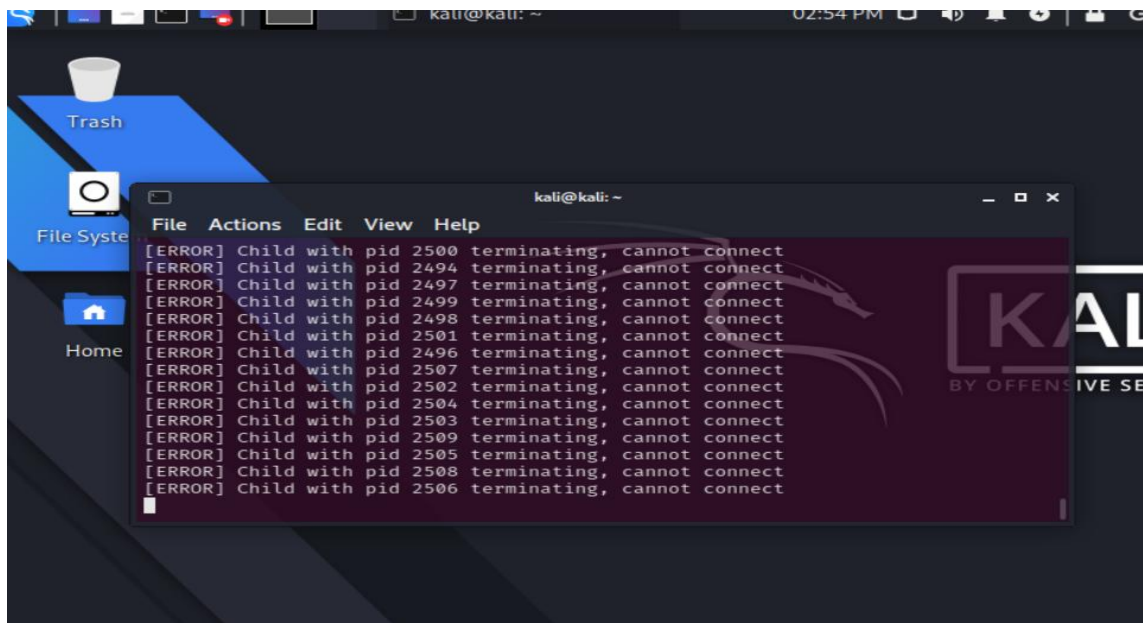


Fig 3.4

Firewallweb ui login bruteforce attack failed.



## Risk Assessment

The risks identified during the vulnerability assessment and exploitation in the network include expose of unsued ports like ssh.

### **Mitigation**

Exposing only required/used ports and with different ports not well known ports