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

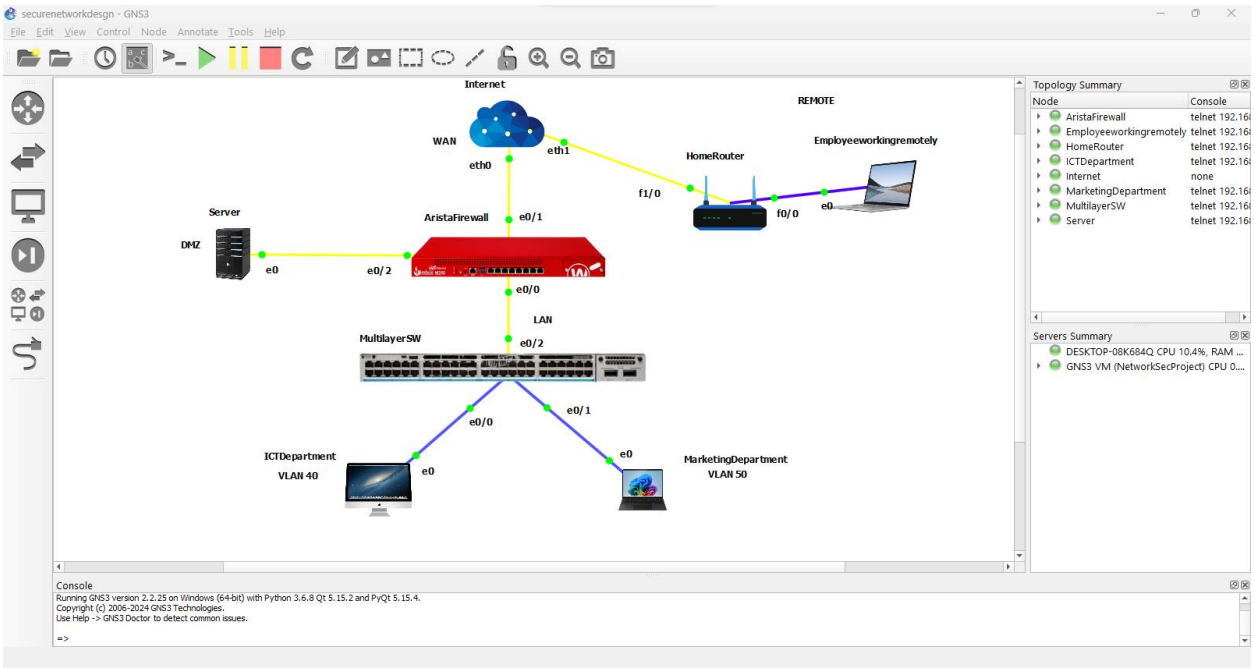
Network Topology and Configuration

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 fddi-default                     act/unsup
1003 token-ring-default               act/unsup
1004 fddinet-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

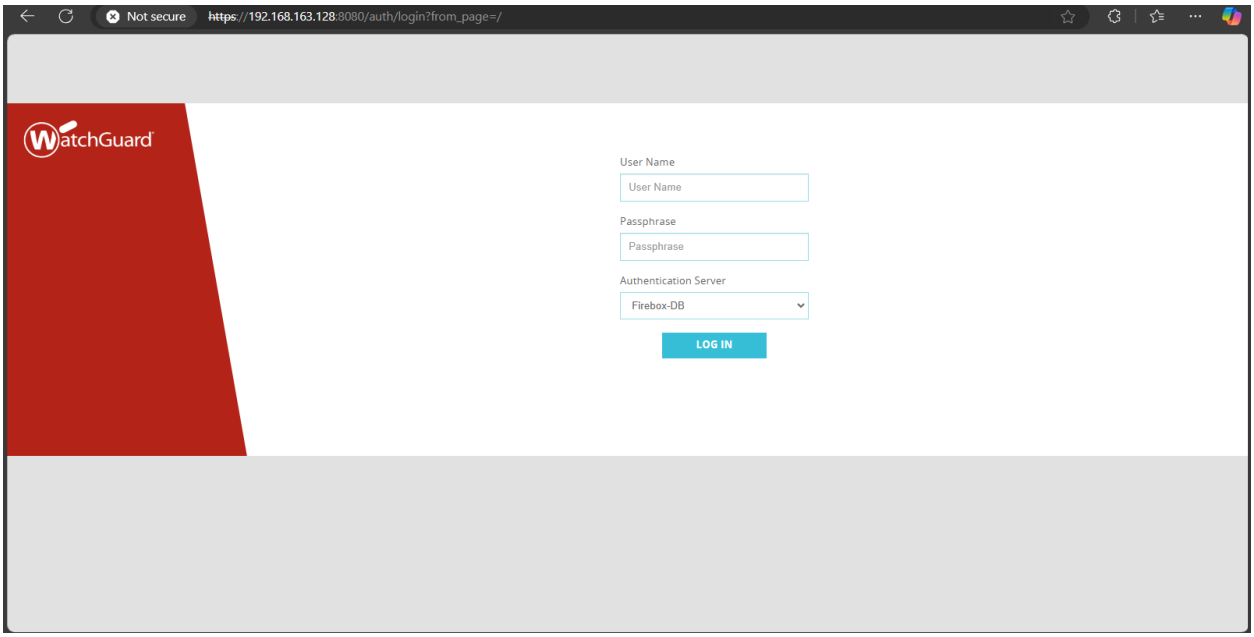


Fig 1.4

DMZ interface configuration

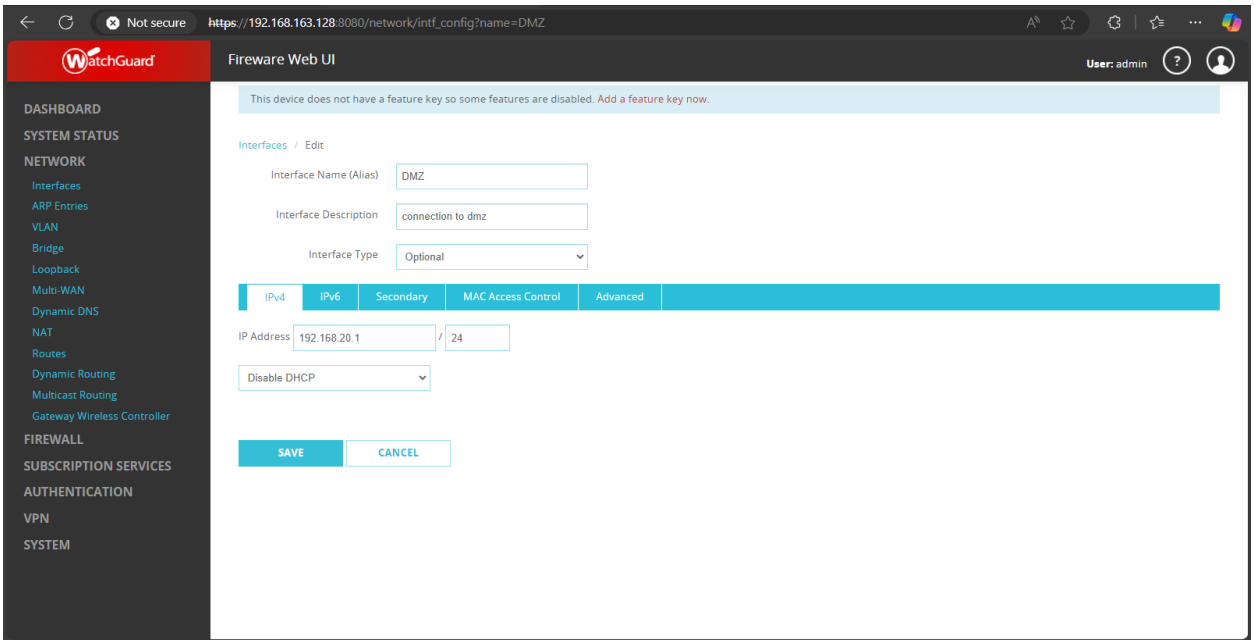


Fig 1.5

LAN,WAN and DMZ interface configured

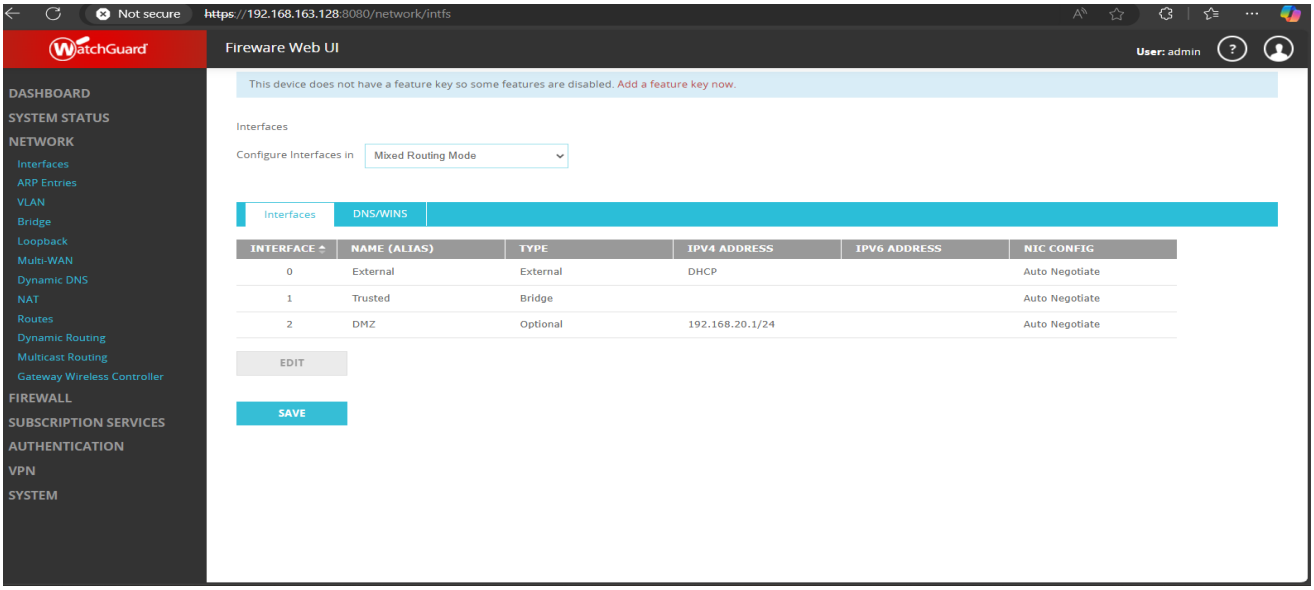
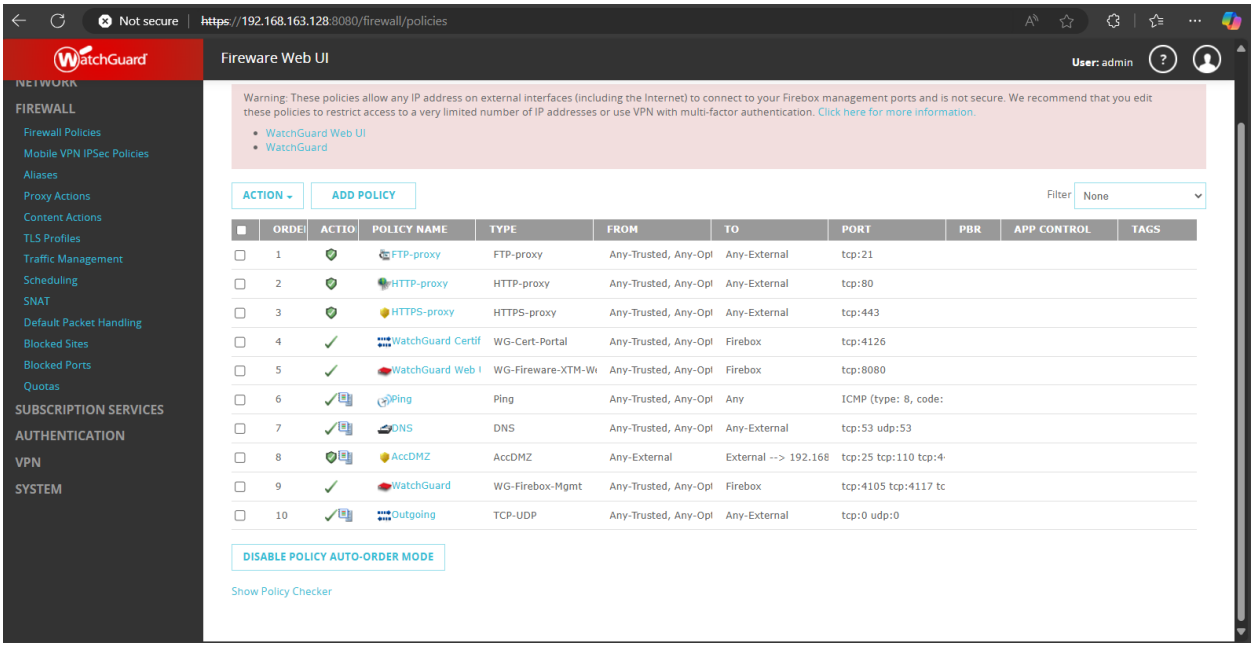


Fig 1.6

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

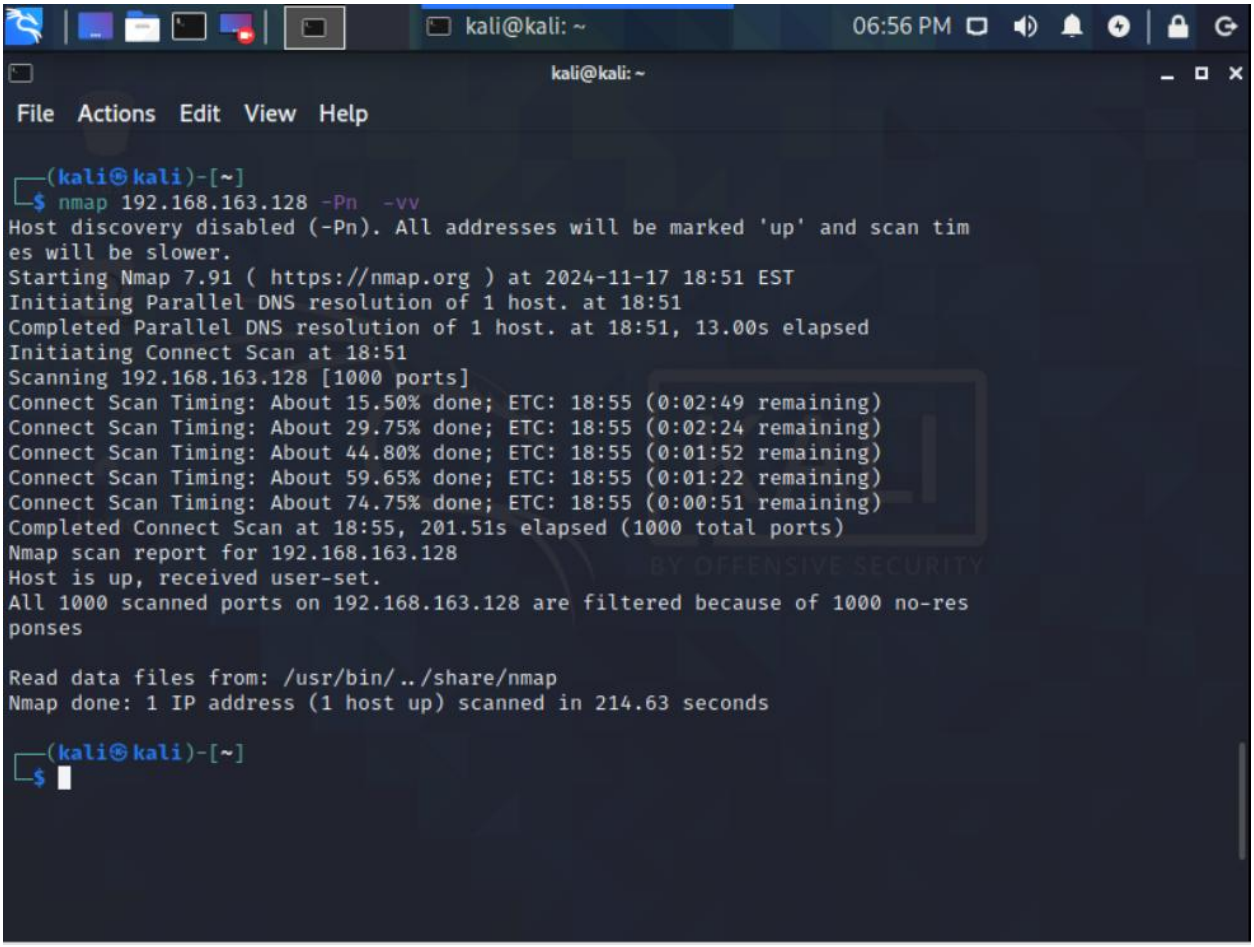
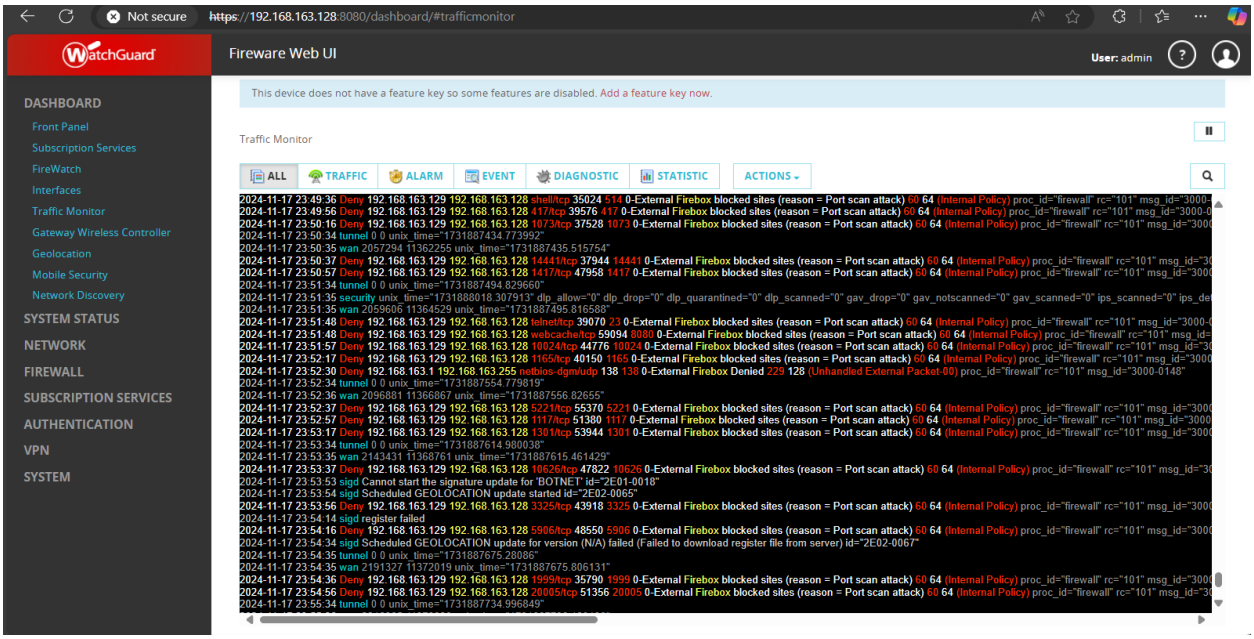


Fig 1.8

Firewall policies blocking nmap scans



VPN Configuration

We configures SSL vpn to allowa 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

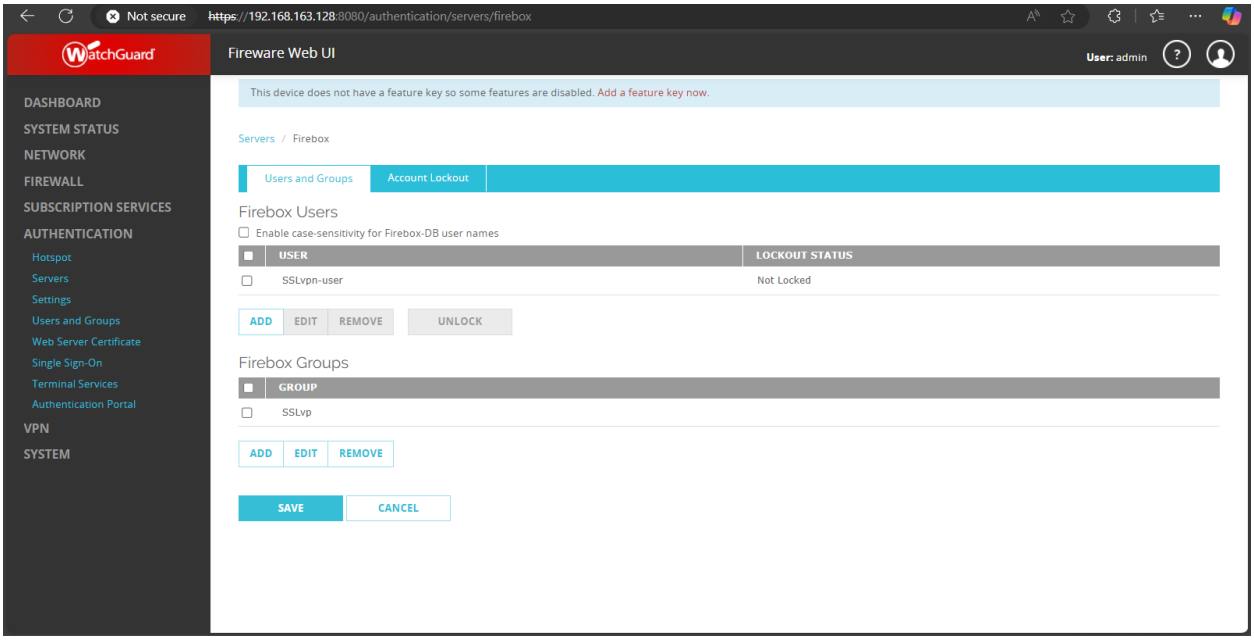


Fig 2.0

SSL vpn configuration

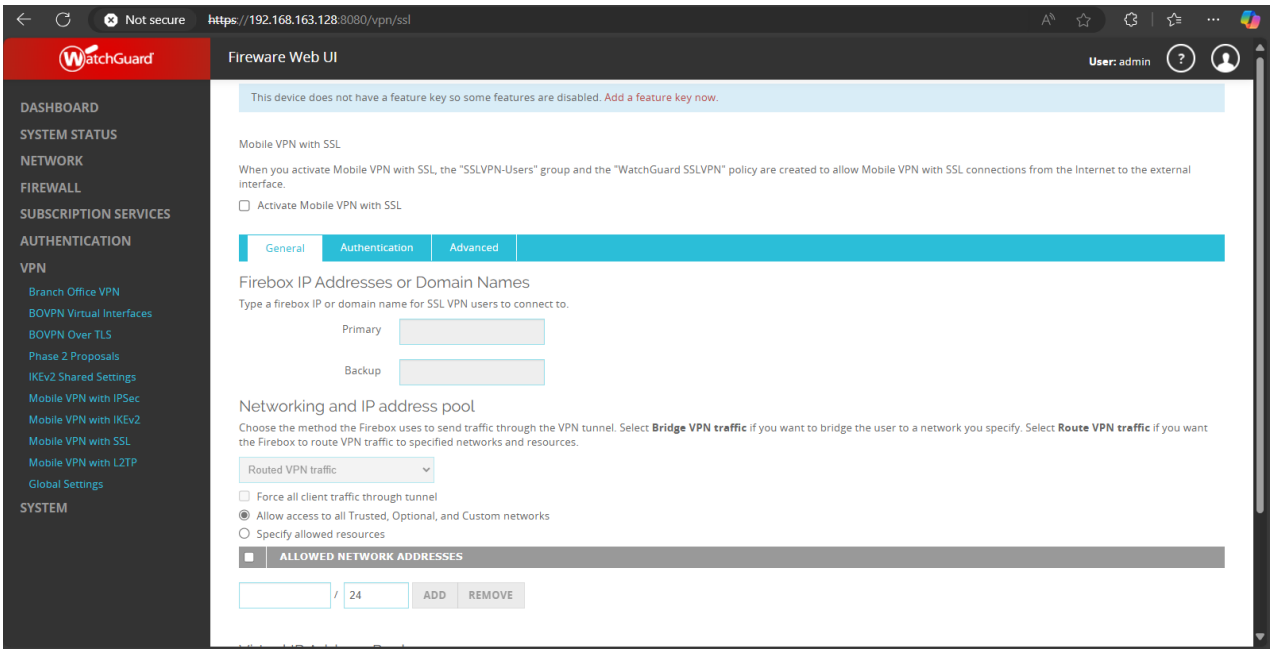


Fig 2.1

Configured firewall rules/policies

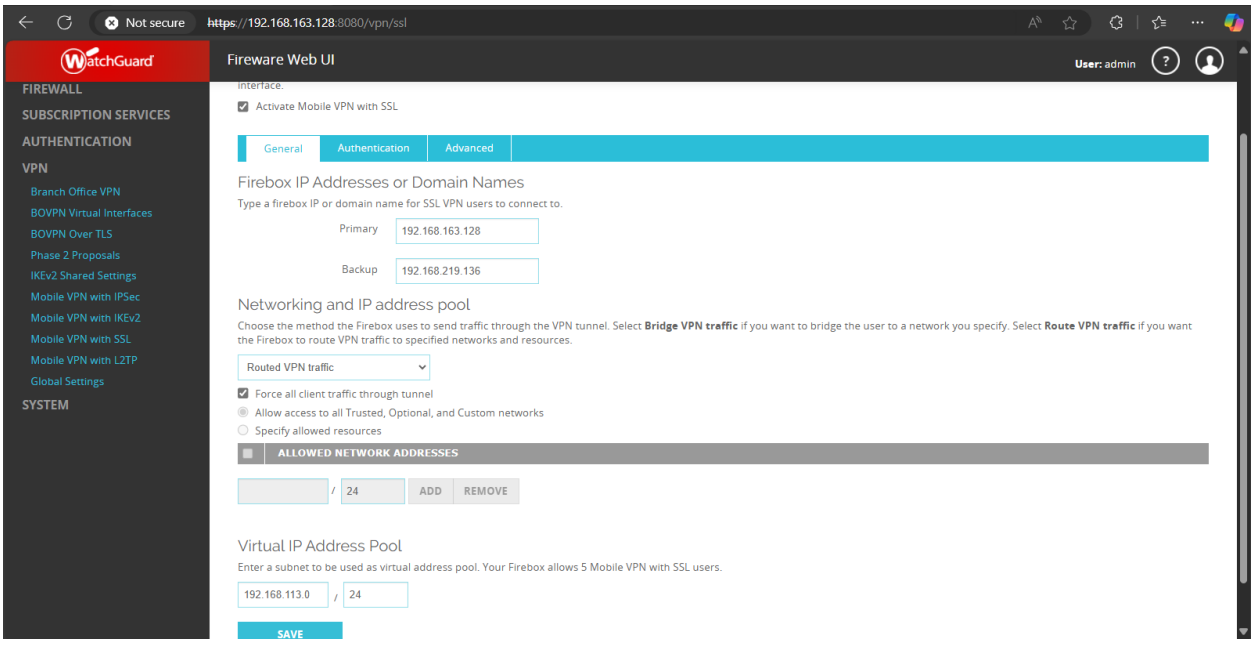


Fig 2.2

SSL vpn authentication and encryption configuration

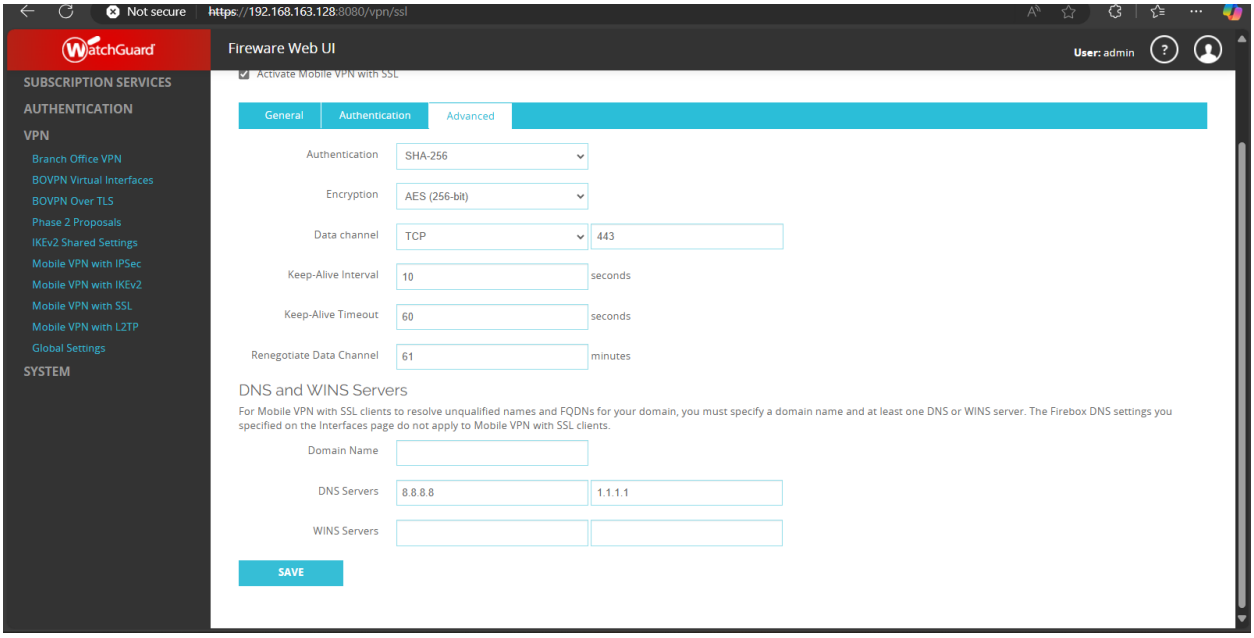


Fig 2.3

SSL vpn user portal

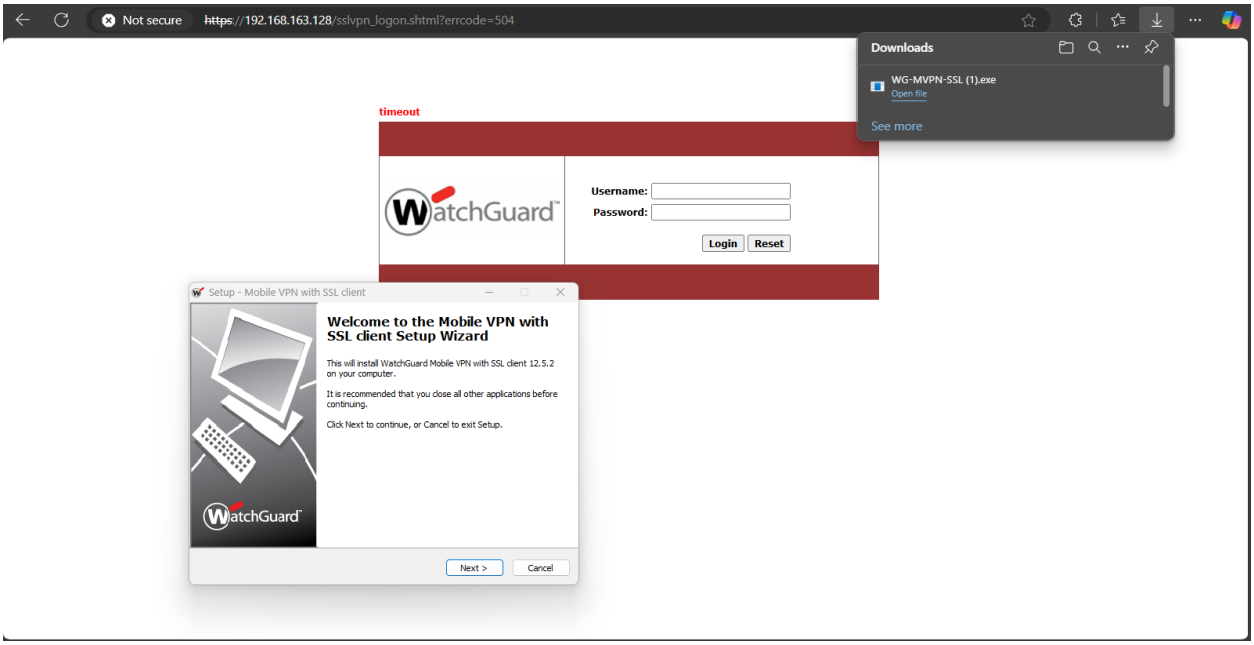
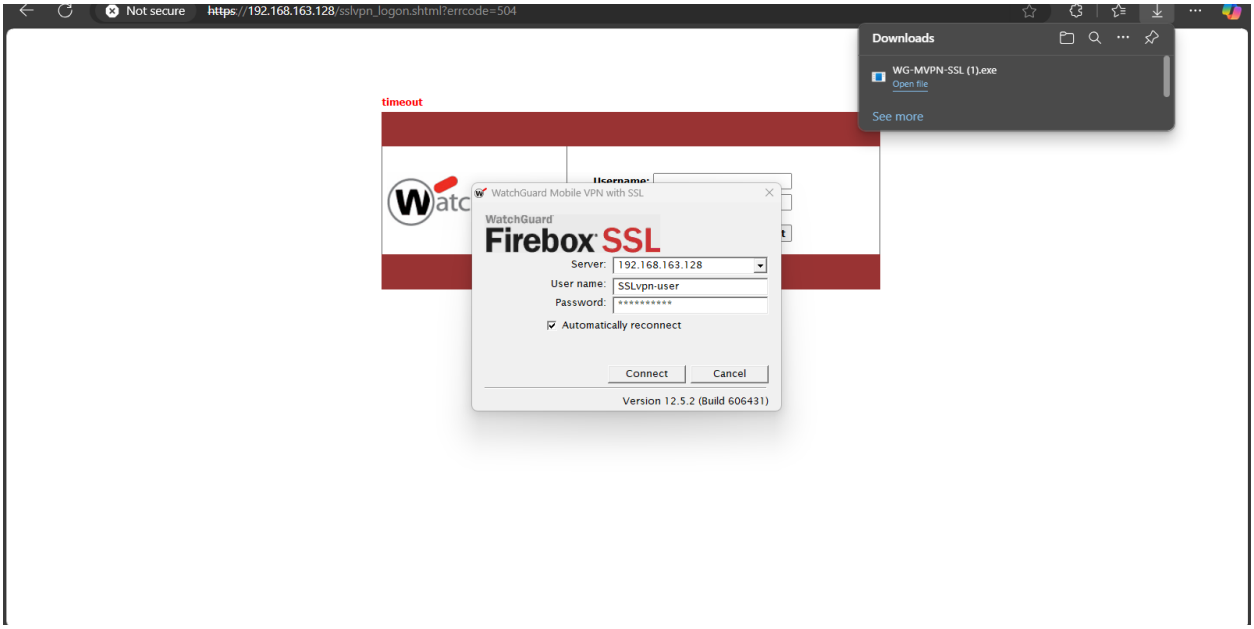


Fig 2.4

SSL vpn connection establishment

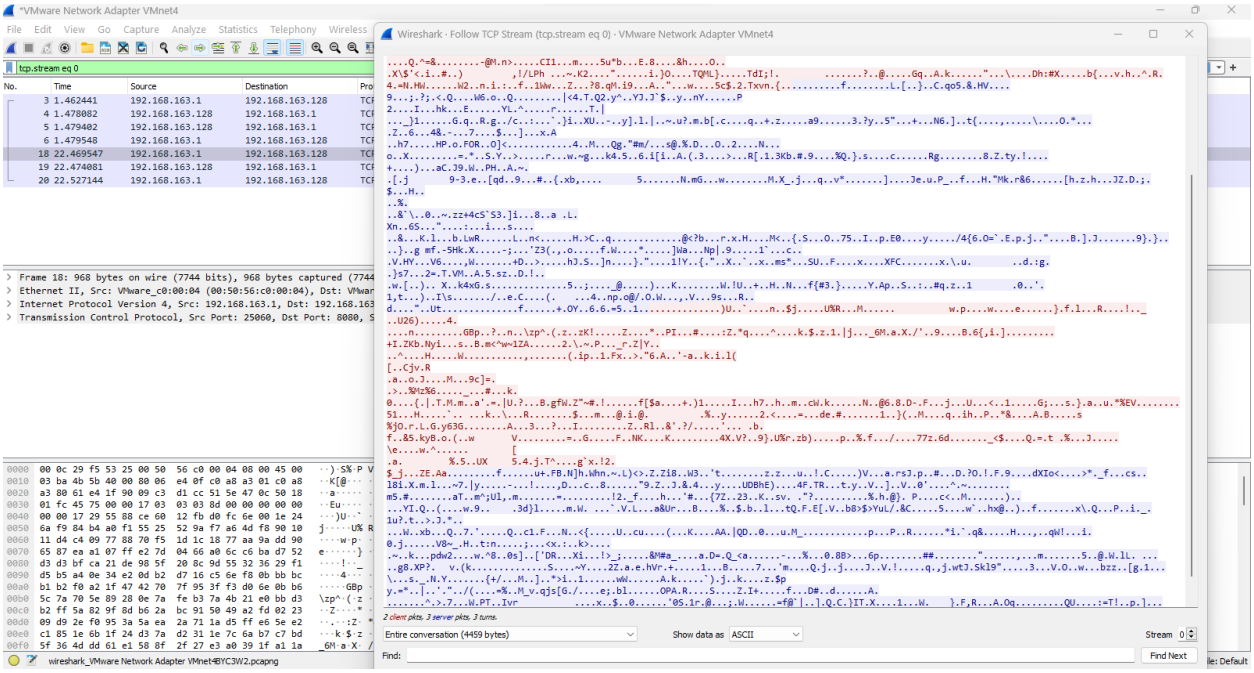


Testing SSL vpn encryption

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

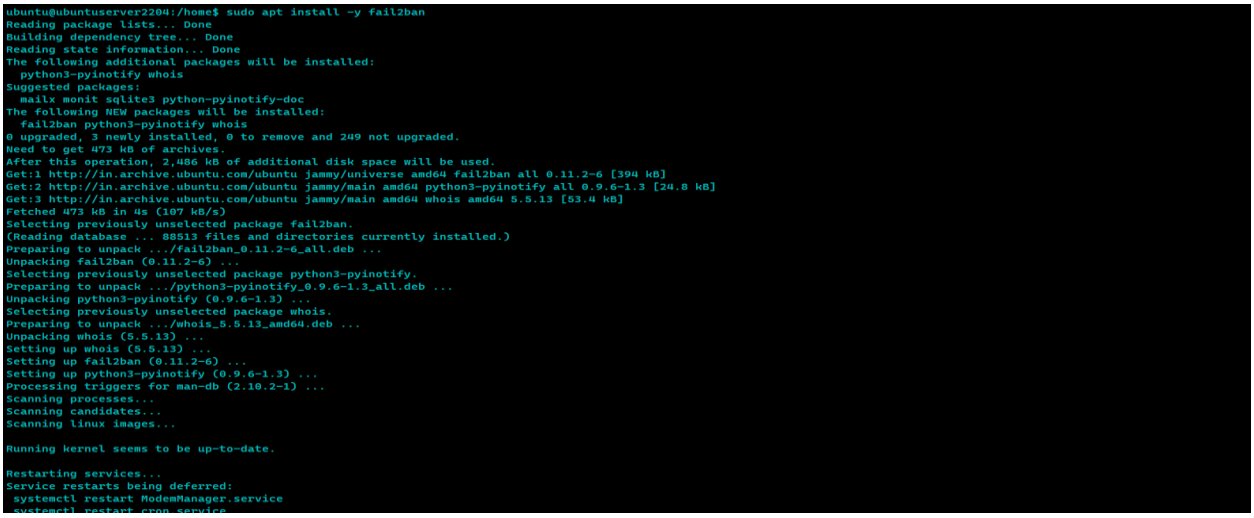


Fig 2.7

IDS status

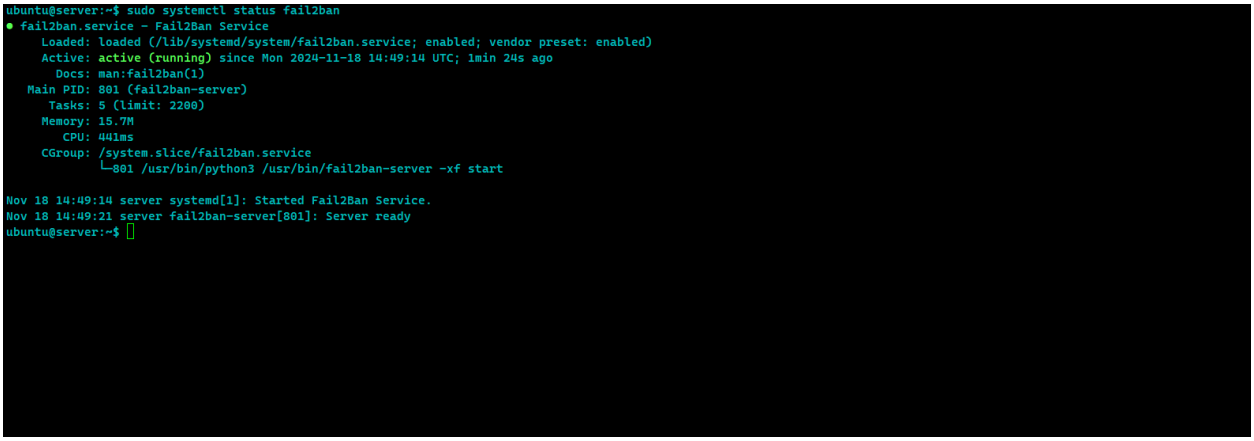
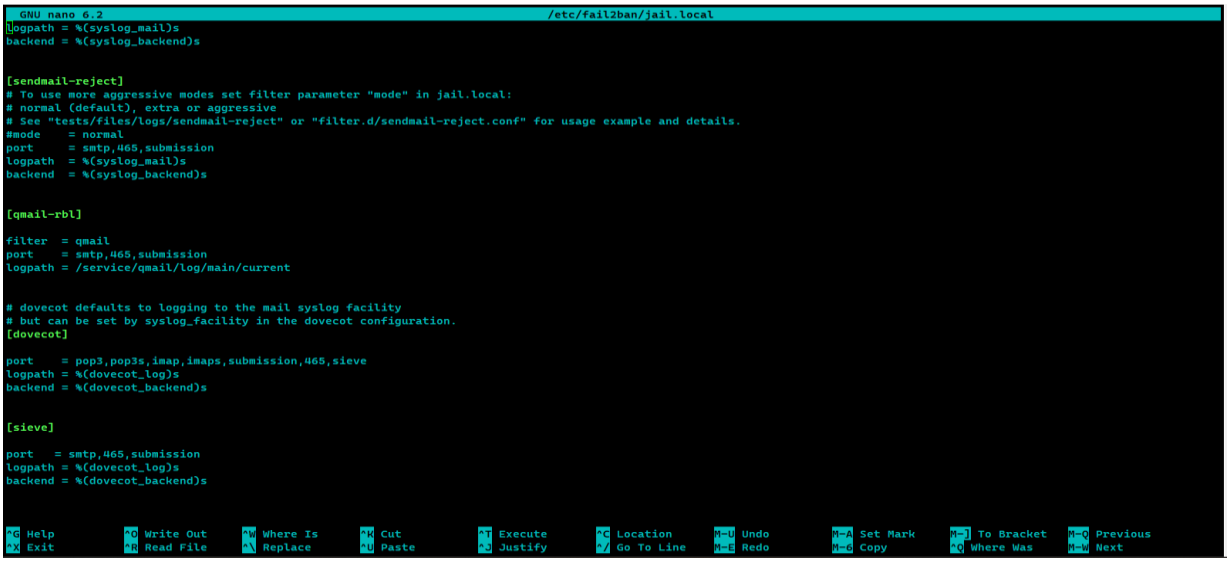


Fig 2.8

IDS configuration and adding custom rule



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

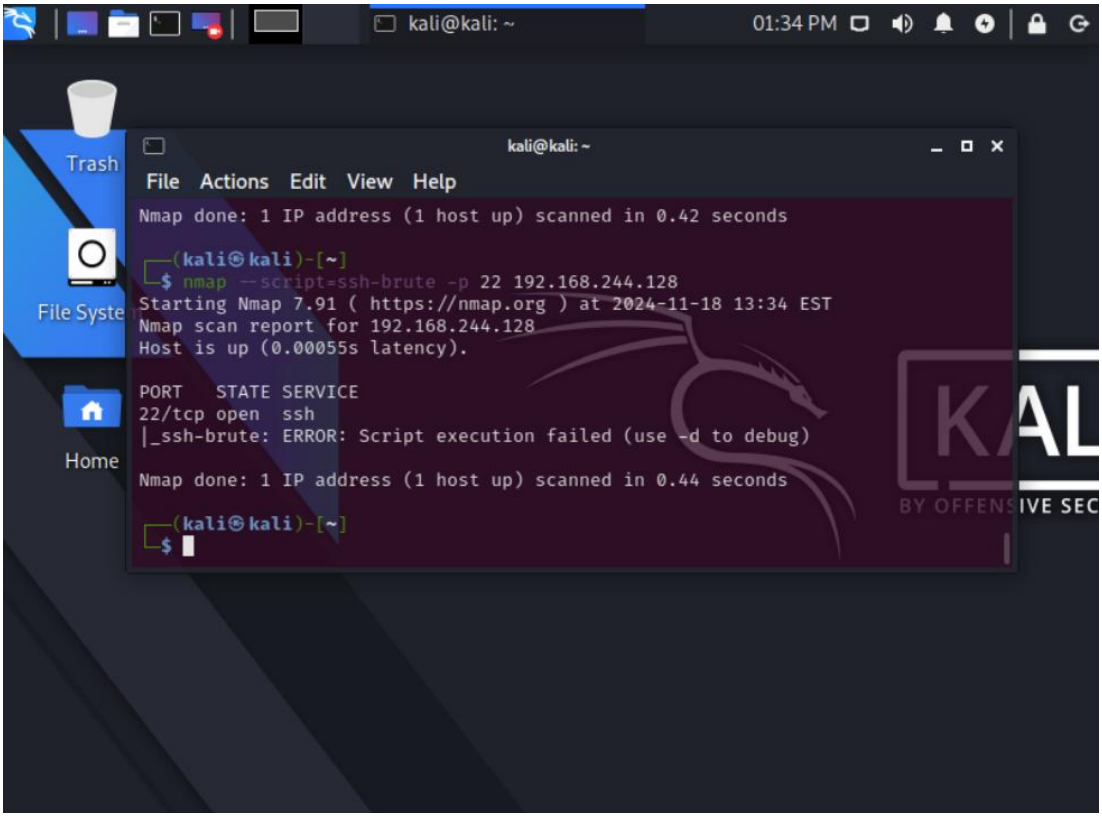
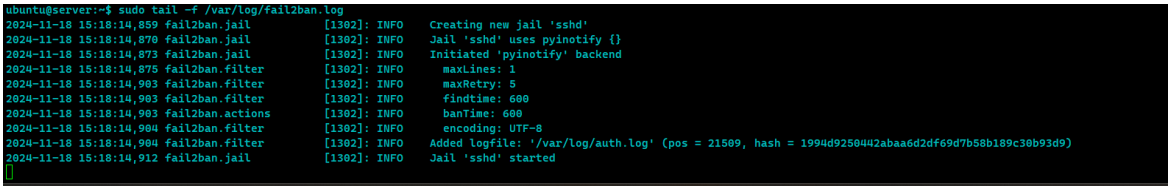


Fig 3.0

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

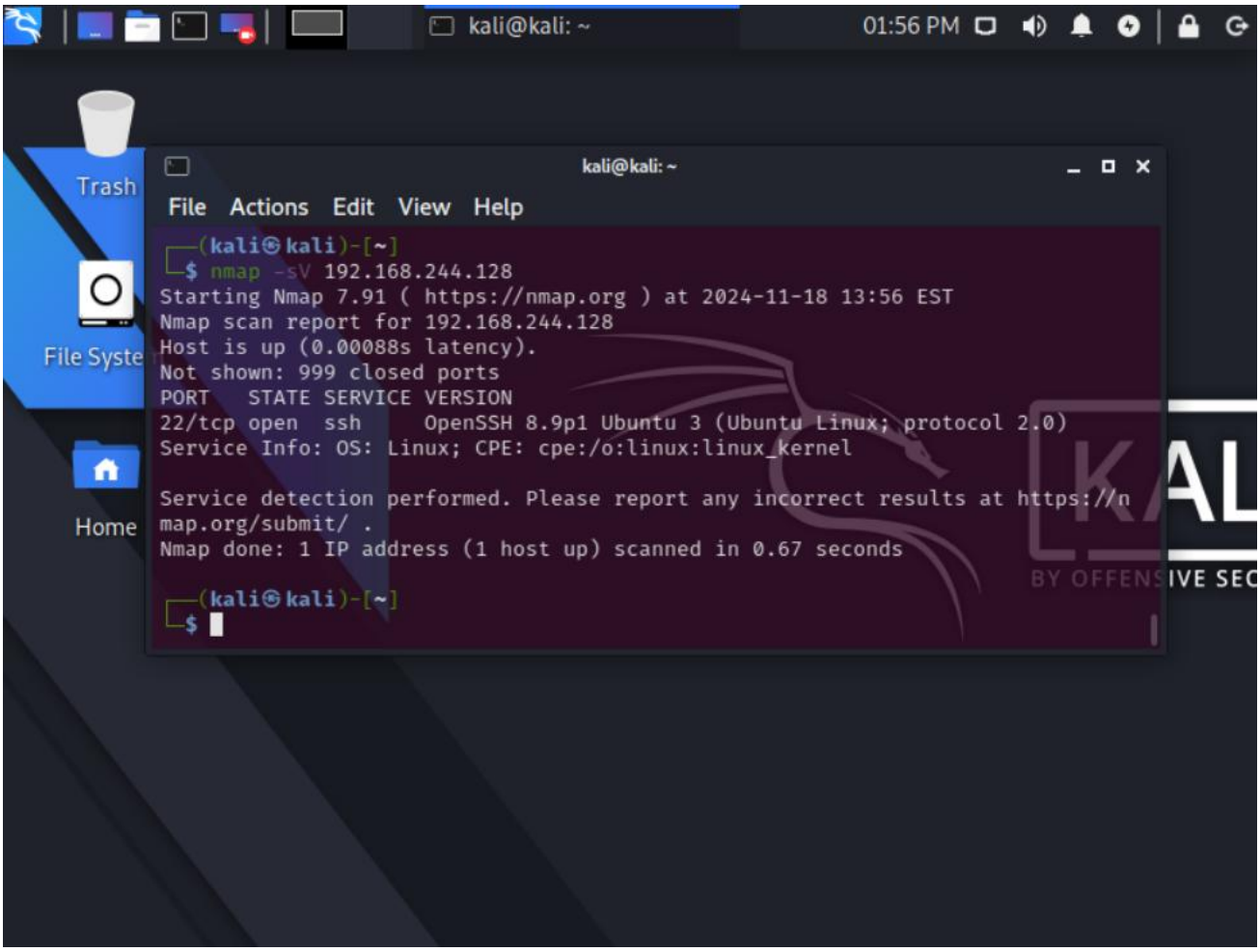


Fig 3.2

Attack vector II: firewall web UI login bruteforce.

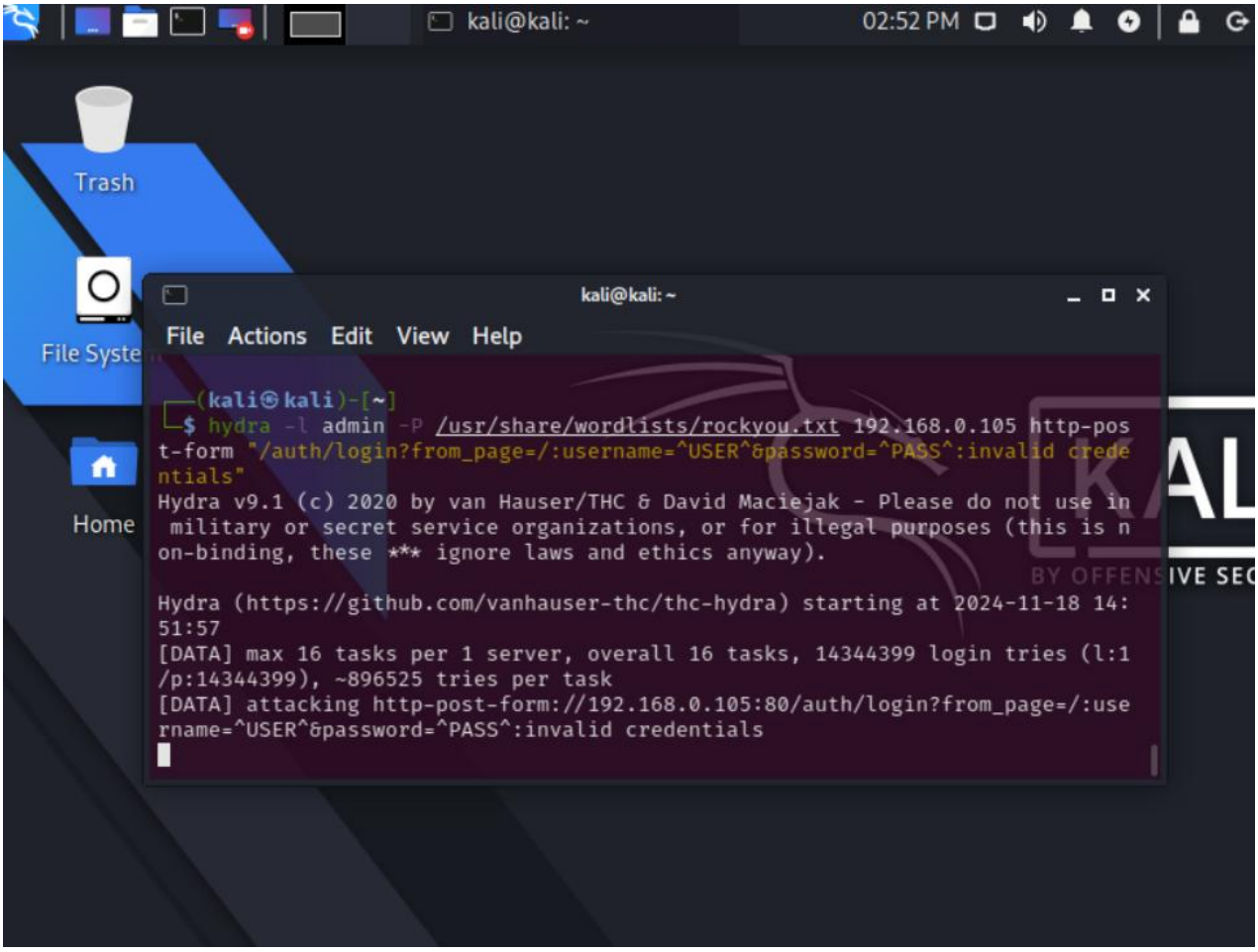


Fig 3.3

Firewall blocked hydra bruteforce probes

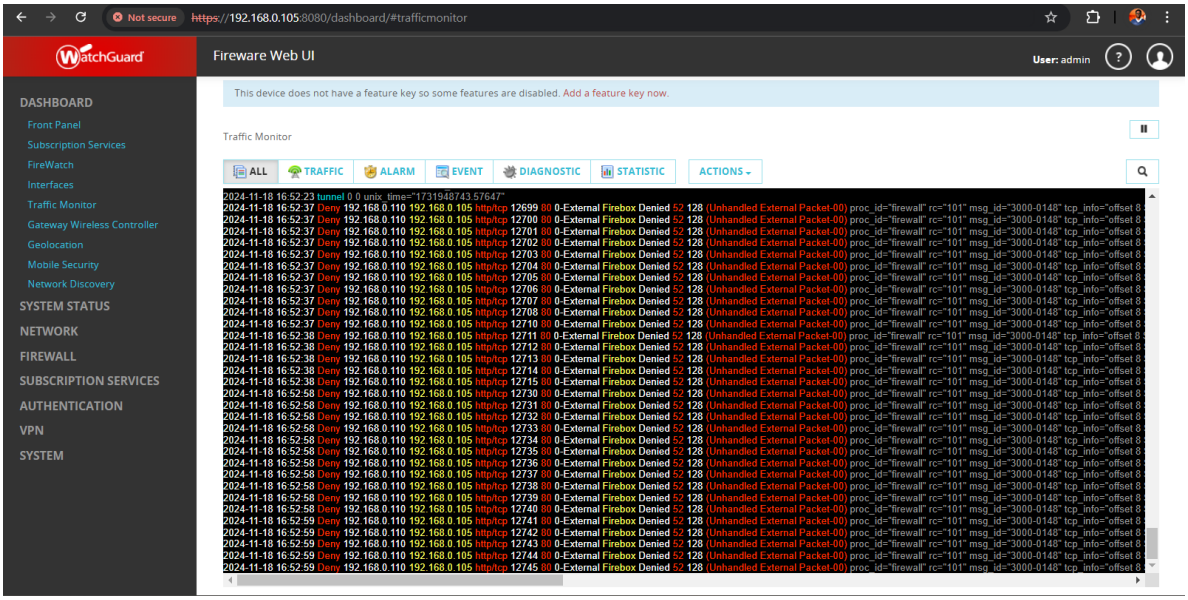
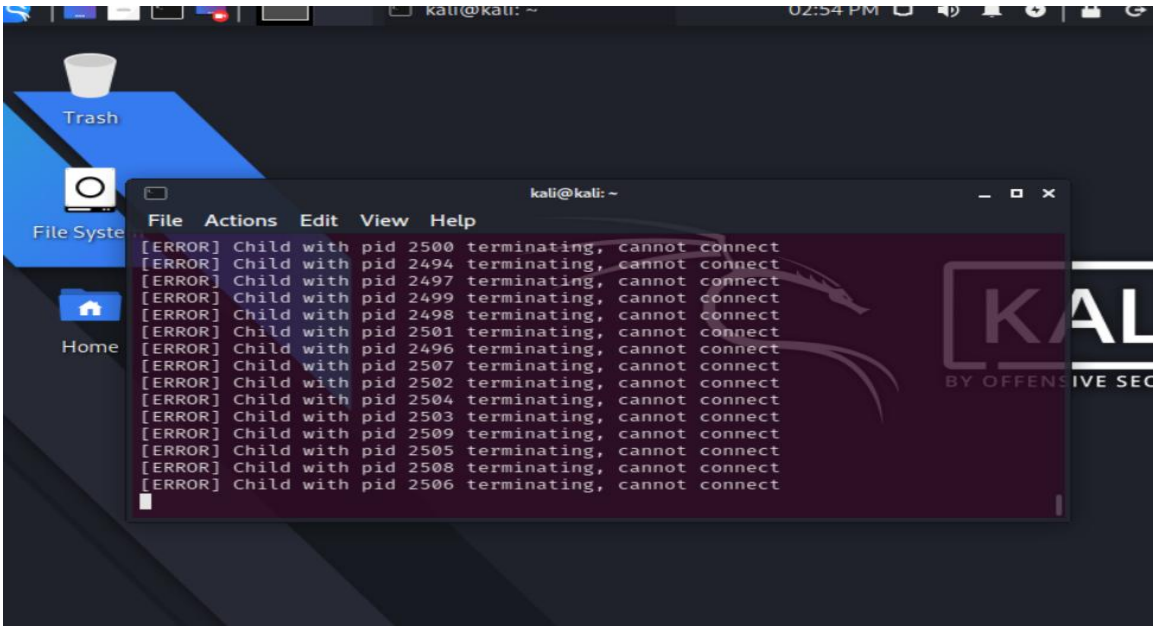


Fig 3.4

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