IT Technology 2. sem

Assignment 01 Source Nat & SRX source and destination nat



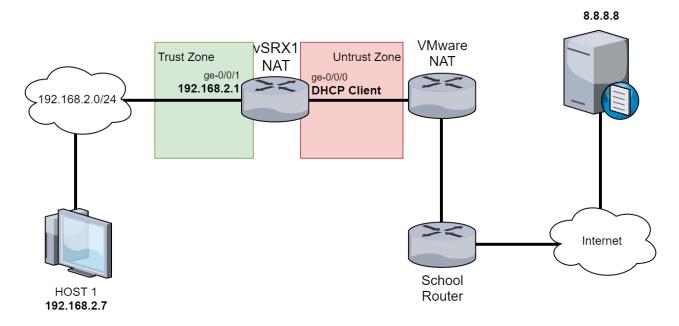
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Table of Contents

A topology diagram with explanation.	2
One screenshots and descriptions of how to set up the SRX router(s) in VMware.	3
One screenshot and description of how to configure the used PCs.	4
One screenshot, description, and commands on how to configure the SRX router(s)with PAT for relevant subnet(s).	5
Show how ping was used for troubleshooting.	6
Show how traceroute was used for troubleshooting.	7
Run Wireshark and show one screenshot/description that proves that the NATTING for all subne is working.	ts 8
A topology diagram with explanation	9
A Low Level Design	10
How to install the Apache Webserver on a Raspberry Pi	11
A filled out test plan	12
Put the router configuration and the topology diagram in GitLab	13

Assignment 01

A topology diagram with explanation.

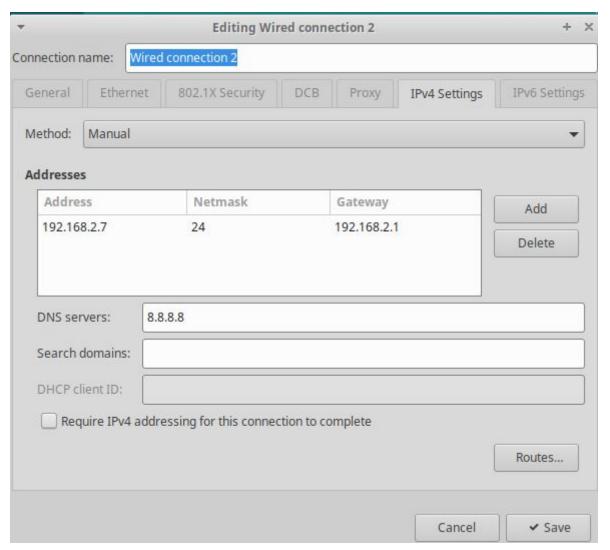


The vSRX1 router is configured to use Port Address Translation (PAT), allowing the private network infrastructure behind the "Trust Zone" to be hidden from the network infrastructure beyond the untrust zone. The Google DNS server (8.8.8.8) is added as a target for test pings.

One screenshots and descriptions of how to set up the SRX router(s) in VMware.

```
root@% cli
root> edit
Entering configuration mode
root# edit security nat source
 t rule-set rsl fr
om zone trust
set rule-set rsl to zone untrust
set rule-set rsl rule rl match source-address 0.0.0.0/0
set rule-set rsl rule rl match destination-address 0.0.0.0/0
set rule-set rsl rule rl then source-nat interface
top
edit security policies from-zone trust to-zone untrust
set policy internet-access match source-address any destination-address any application any
set policy internet-access then permit
[edit security nat source]
root# set rule-set rsl from zone trust
[edit security nat source]
root# set rule-set rsl to zone untrust
[edit security nat source]
root# set rule-set rsl rule rl match source-address 0.0.0.0/0
[edit security nat source]
root# set rule-set rsl rule rl match destination-address 0.0.0.0/0
[edit security nat source]
root# set rule-set rsl rule rl then source-nat interface
[edit security nat source]
root# top
[edit]
 root# edit security policies from-zone trust to-zone untrust
[edit security policies from-zone trust to-zone untrust]
root# ...ress any destination-address any application any
[edit security policies from-zone trust to-zone untrust]
root# set policy internet-access then permit
[edit security policies from-zone trust to-zone untrust]
root#
[edit]
edit security nat source
set rule-set rs1 from zone trust
set rule-set rs1 to zone untrust
set rule-set rs1 rule r1 match source-address 0.0.0.0/0
set rule-set rs1 rule r1 match destination-address 0.0.0.0/0
set rule-set rs1 rule r1 then source-nat interface
edit security policies from-zone trust to-zone untrust
set policy internet-access match source-address any destination-address any
application any
set policy internet-access then permit
```

One screenshot and description of how to configure the used PCs.



Open network settings and edit the connection to match the above.

One screenshot, description, and commands on how to configure the SRX router(s)with PAT for relevant subnet(s).

```
[edit]
edit security nat source
set rule-set rs1 from zone trust
set rule-set rs1 to zone untrust
set rule-set rs1 rule r1 match source-address 0.0.0.0/0
set rule-set rs1 rule r1 match destination-address 0.0.0.0/0
set rule-set rs1 rule r1 then source-nat interface
top
edit security policies from-zone trust to-zone untrust
set policy internet-access match source-address any destination-address any
application any
set policy internet-access then permit
```

Show how ping was used for troubleshooting.

```
Terminal - root1@ubuntu: ~
 File
      Edit View Terminal Tabs
rootl@ubuntu:~$ ping google.com -c 10
PING google.com (172.217.17.142) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from ams15s30-in-f14.1e100.net (172.217.17.142): icmp seq=1 ttl=127 time=40.1 ms
64 bytes from ams15s30-in-f14.le100.net (172.217.17.142): icmp seq=2 ttl=127 time=31.5 ms
64 bytes from ams15s30-in-f14.le100.net (172.217.17.142): icmp seq=3 ttl=127 time=27.5 ms
64 bytes from ams15s30-in-f14.le100.net (172.217.17.142): icmp seq=4 ttl=127 time=31.3 ms
64 bytes from ams15s30-in-f14.le100.net (172.217.17.142): icmp seq=5 ttl=127 time=31.3 ms
64 bytes from ams15s30-in-f14.le100.net (172.217.17.142): icmp seq=6 ttl=127 time=31.2 ms
64 bytes from ams15s30-in-f14.le100.net (172.217.17.142): icmp seq=7 ttl=127 time=30.7 ms
64 bytes from ams15s30-in-f14.le100.net (172.217.17.142): icmp_seq=8 ttl=127 time=39.2 ms
64 bytes from ams15s30-in-f14.le100.net (172.217.17.142): icmp seq=9 ttl=127 time=27.5 ms
64 bytes from ams15s30-in-f14.1e100.net (172.217.17.142): icmp_seq=10 ttl=127 time=27.6 ms
--- google.com ping statistics ---
10 packets transmitted, 10 received, 0% packet loss, time 9028ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 27.550/31.841/40.165/4.247 ms
```

Ping was used for verifying connections in the network as well as testing connections at the end.

Show how traceroute was used for troubleshooting.

```
rootl@ubuntu:~$ traceroute google.com
traceroute to google.com (172.217.17.110), 30 hops max, 60 byte packets
1 _gateway (192.168.2.1) 3.095 ms 3.069 ms 3.030 ms
2 192.168.248.2 (192.168.248.2) 3.342 ms 3.308 ms 3.391 ms
3 * * *
4 * * *
5 * * *
6 * * *
7 * * *
8 *^C
```

Traceroute was not used during this assignment.

After the assignment was done, traceroute showed the above when tracerouting outside the local network. Most likely a problem with the untrust-to-trust security policy.

Run Wireshark and show one screenshot/description that proves that the NATTING for all subnets is working.

```
1 0.000000 192.168.2.7 8.8.8.8 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) request id=0x0b7a, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (reply in 2)
                                      192.168.2.7 ICMP
8.8.8.8 ICMP
                                                                                      98 Echo (ping) reply id=0x0b7a, seq=1/256, ttl=127 (request in 1)
98 Echo (ping) request id=0x0b7a, seq=2/512, ttl=64 (reply in 4)
  2 0.037242 8.8.8.8
  3 1.006235 192.168.2.7
                                                                    ICMP
                                        8.8.8.8 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) reply id=0x0b7a, seq=2/512, ttl=12/ (reply in 6) 8.8.8.8 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) reply id=0x0b7a, seq=3/768, ttl=64 (reply in 6) 100 160 2.7 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) reply id=0x0b7a, seq=3/768, ttl=127 (request in 8) 100 160 2.7 ceq=4/1924, ttl=64 (reply in 8)
  4 1.037665 8.8.8.8
                                                                                     98 Echo (ping) reply id=0x0b7a, seq=2/512, ttl=127 (request in 3)
                                        8.8.8.8 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) request id=0x0b7a, seq=3/768, ttl=64 (reply in 6)
192.168.2.7 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) reply id=0x0b7a, seq=3/768, ttl=127 (request in 5)
8.8.8.8 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) request id=0x0b7a, seq=4/1024, ttl=64 (reply in 8)
192.168.2.7 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) reply id=0x0b7a, seq=4/1024, ttl=127 (request in 7)
8.8.8.8 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) request id=0x0b7a, seq=5/1280, ttl=64 (reply in 10)
  5 2.010518 192.168.2.7 8.8.8.8
  6 2.041816 8.8.8.8
 7 3.017672 192.168.2.7 8.8.8.8
  8 3.056875 8.8.8.8
 9 4.023278 192.168.2.7
10 4.054755 8.8.8.8 192.168.2.7 ICMP 98 Echo (ping) reply id=0x0b7a, seq=5/1280, ttl=127 (request in 9)
```

Img1: Between Host1 and vSRX1

12	13.936154	8.8.8.8	192.168.248.131	ICMP 9	8 Ech	o (ping)	reply	id=0x0b7a,	seq=24809/59744, ttl=128 (request in 11
11	13.909547	192.168.248.131	8.8.8.8	ICMP 9	8 Ech	o (ping)	request	id=0x0b7a,	seq=24809/59744, ttl=63 (reply in 12)
10	12.935961	8.8.8.8	192.168.248.131	ICMP 9	8 Ech	o (ping)	reply	id=0x0b7a,	seq=21524/5204, ttl=128 (request in 9)
9	12.907793	192.168.248.131	8.8.8.8	ICMP 9	8 Ech	o (ping)	request	id=0x0b7a,	seq=21524/5204, ttl=63 (reply in 10)
8	11.923947	8.8.8.8	192.168.248.131	ICMP 9	8 Ech	o (ping)	reply	id=0x0b7a,	seq=31994/64124, ttl=128 (request in 7)
7	11.900552	192.168.248.131	8.8.8.8	ICMP 9	8 Ech	o (ping)	request	id=0x0b7a,	seq=31994/64124, ttl=63 (reply in 8)
6	10.917387	8.8.8.8	192.168.248.131	ICMP 9	8 Ech	o (ping)	reply	id=0x0b7a,	seq=21842/21077, ttl=128 (request in 5)
5	10.892421	192.168.248.131	8.8.8.8	ICMP 9	8 Ech	o (ping)	request	id=0x0b7a,	seq=21842/21077, ttl=63 (reply in 6)
4	9.923066	8.8.8.8	192.168.248.131	ICMP 9	8 Ech	o (ping)	reply	id=0x0b7a,	seq=31854/28284, ttl=128 (request in 3)
3	9.887009	192.168.248.131	8.8.8.8	ICMP 9	8 Ech	o (ping)	request	id=0x0b7a,	seq=31854/28284, ttl=63 (reply in 4)

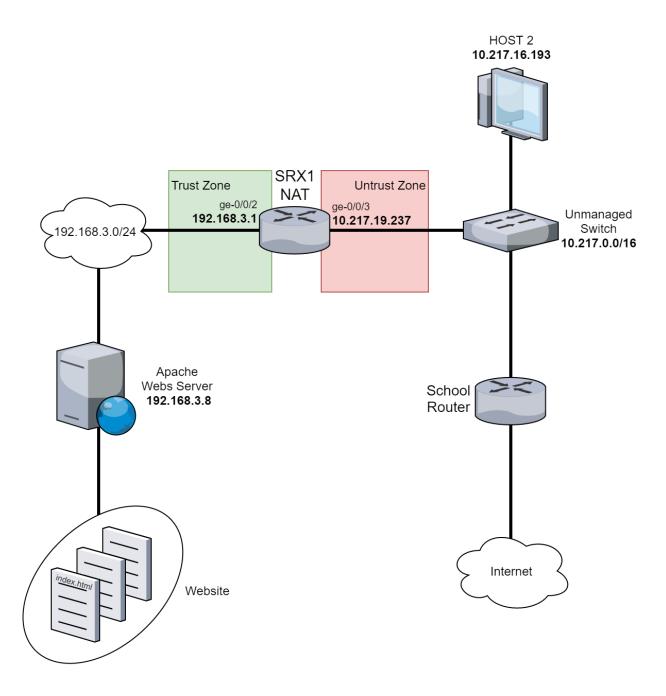
Img2: Between vSRX1 and internet

As seen above, when Host1(192.168.2.7) pings 8.8.8.8 in *Img1*, the router(vSRX1) changes the src-ip to the routers ip(192.168.248.131) in *Img2*.

When 8.8.8 then replies, it sends the reply to the router which then changes the dst-ip to Host1's ip.

Assignment 04

A topology diagram with explanation



Destination NATTING is configured on a real SRX, with port 80 traffic being forwarded to the web server, such that the website can be accessed from the untrusted zone using the IP of interface ge-0/0/3.

A Low Level Design

LOW LEVEL DESIGN								
INSTANCE TYPE	INTERFACE	UNIT	IP ADDRESS	MASK	FAMILY	CONNECTS TO	STATUS	Comments
SRX-D3	ge-0/0/0	0				Management port	up	
	ge-0/0/1	0	192.168.2.1	/24	inet		up	
	ge-0/0/2	0	192.168.3.1	/24	inet	VMnet 3	up	ge-0/0/2 is connected via
								cable to the laptop interface
	ge-0/0/3	0	10.217.19.237	/16 ¹	inet	Unmanaged switch	up	
Web Server	ge-0/0/0	0	192.168.3.8	/24	inet	VMnet bridge to	up	Laptop is connected via
						laptop interface		cable to the ge-0/0/2
								interface on SRX-D3
Workstation	ge-0/0/0	0	10.217.16.193	/16 ²	inet	Unmanaged switch	up	
						_		

¹ This is a estimated value, could be unstable ² See above

How to install the Apache Webserver on a Raspberry Pi

sudo apt-get install apache2

For more info see $\underline{\text{here}}^3$.

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³ https://www.raspberrypi.org/documentation/remote-access/web-server/apache.md

A filled out test plan

TEST PLAN								
ASSERTION	METHOD	EXPECTED RESULT	SUCCESS					
Web Server accessible via router untrust zone IP	Use a web browser on Host 2 to access 10.217.19.237	Web page displays successfully	1					
Web Server can access router	Ping 192.168.3.1 from Web Server	Ping replies received	1					
Host 2 can access router	Ping 10.217.19.237 from Host 2	Ping replies received	1					
Routing table	Ping Web Server from Host 1	Ping replies received	/					
Untrust to trust zone policy functioning	Ping 192.168.3.1 from Host 2	Ping refused	-					
Trust to untrust zone policy functioning and correct default route	Ping 10.217.16.193 from Web Server	Ping successful	1					

Diagram⁴

Configs⁵

⁴ https://github.com/Sebski123/Network/tree/master/ITT2/ass01%2B04SRXsourceAndDestinationNat/Diagrams https://github.com/Sebski123/Network/tree/master/ITT2/ass01%2B04SRXsourceAndDestinationNat/SRX_configs