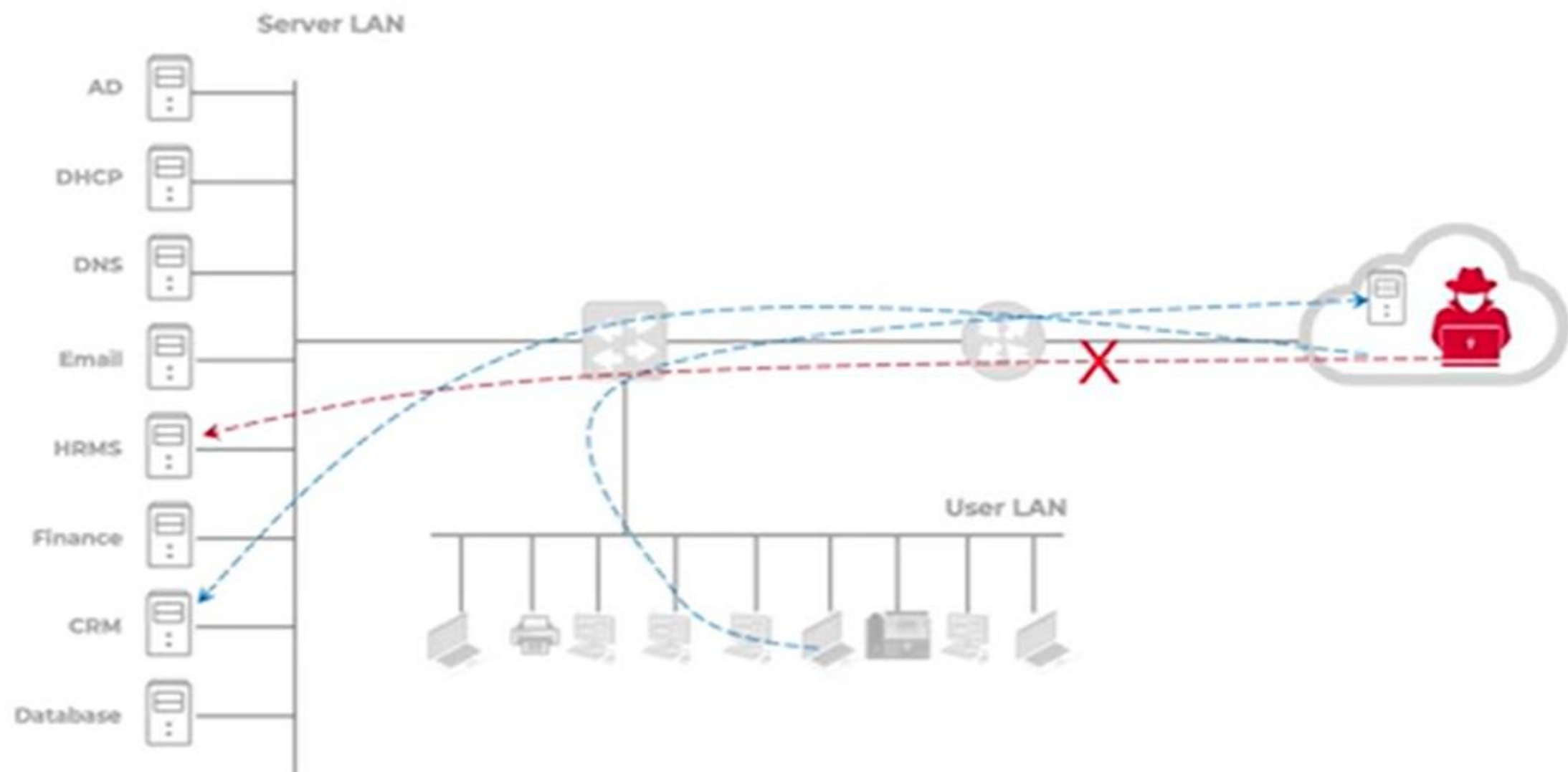


# Firewall



# What is a Firewall?



Scan the traffic

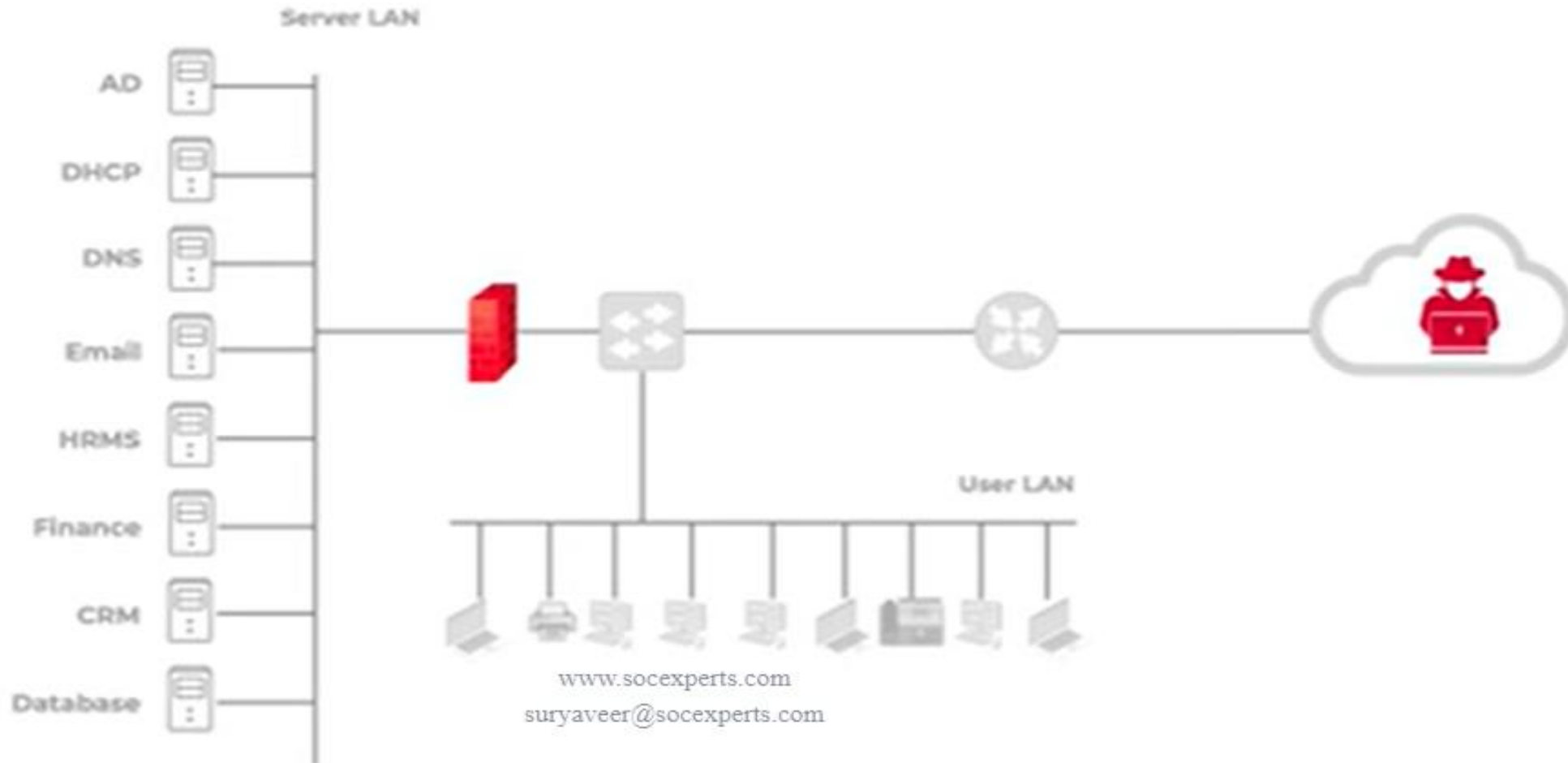
Allow or block the traffic

A firewall is a network security solution that monitors and controls incoming and outgoing network traffic based on predetermined security rules.

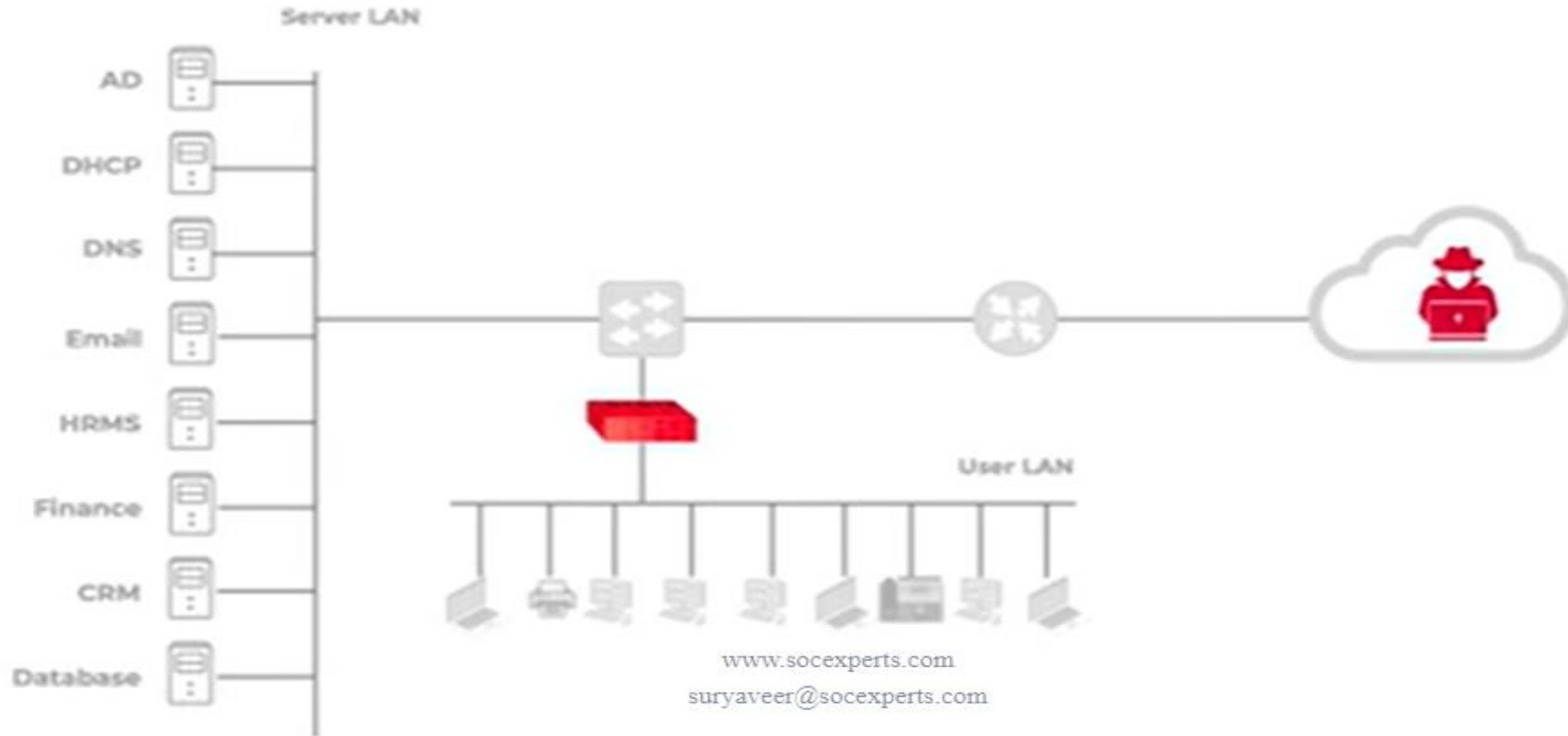
It's a Packet filtering device

Traditional firewalls work at Layer 3 and Layer 4 of the OSI reference model

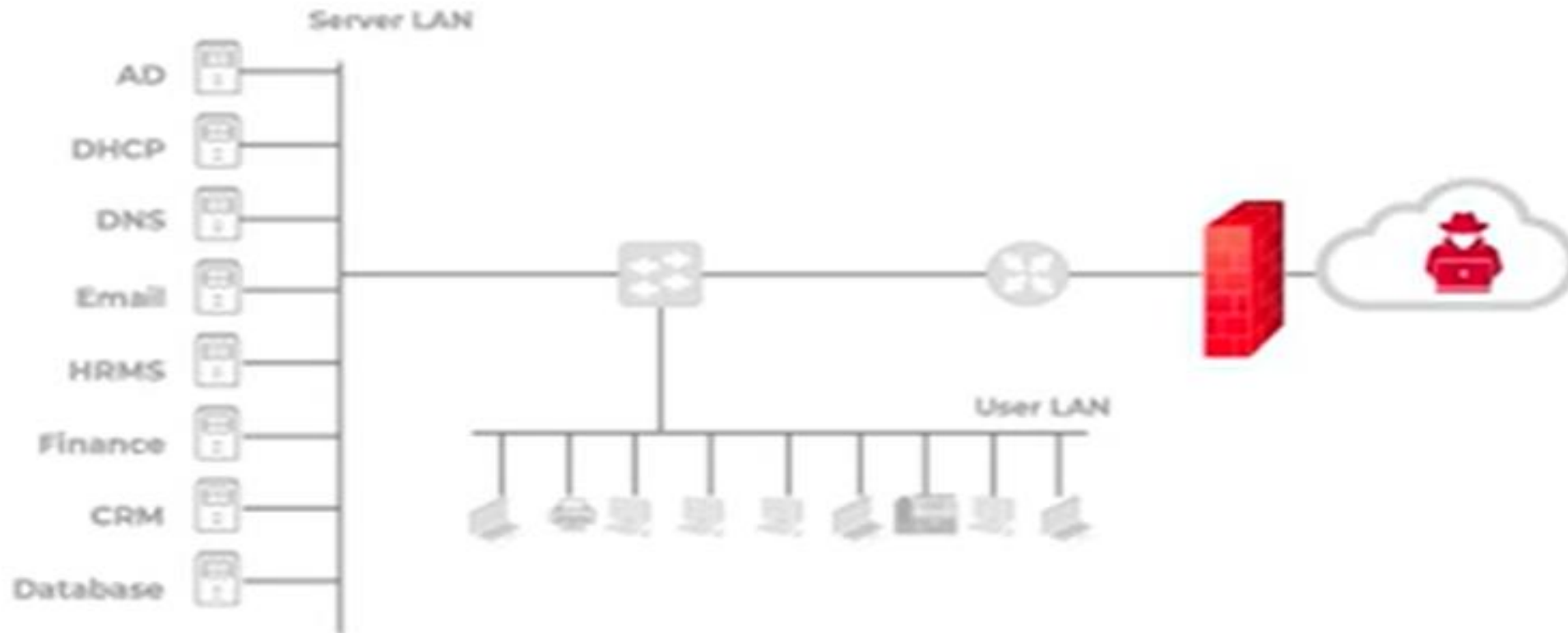
# Firewall Placement



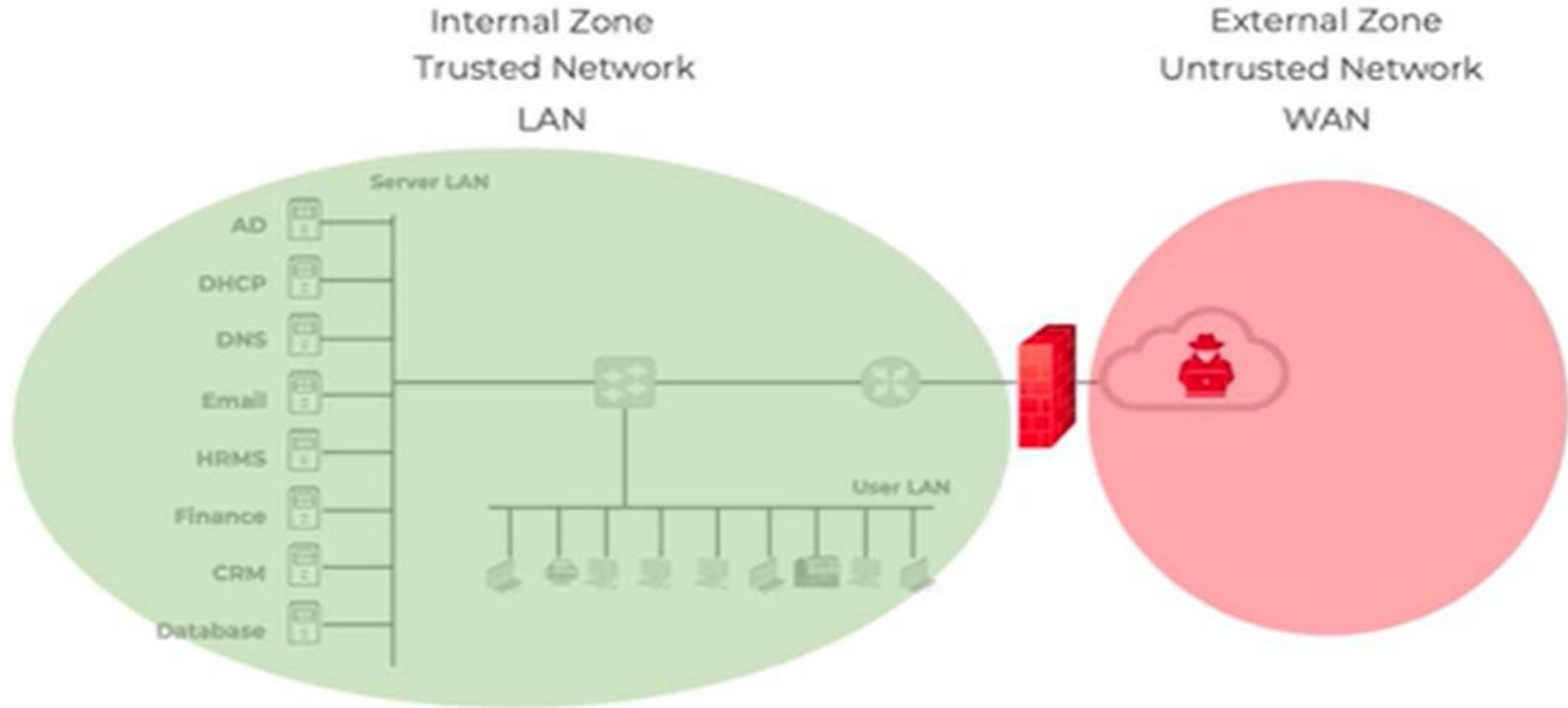
# Firewall Placement



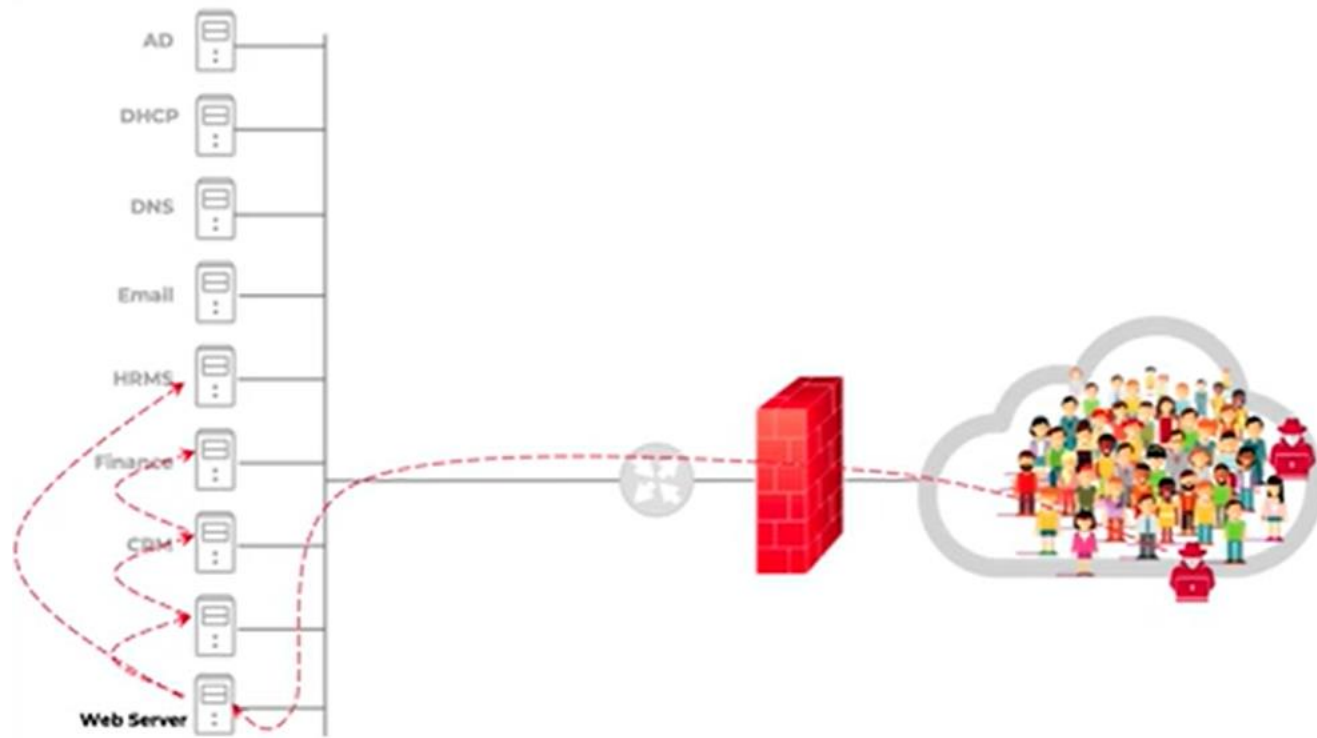
# Firewall Placement



# Firewall Zones

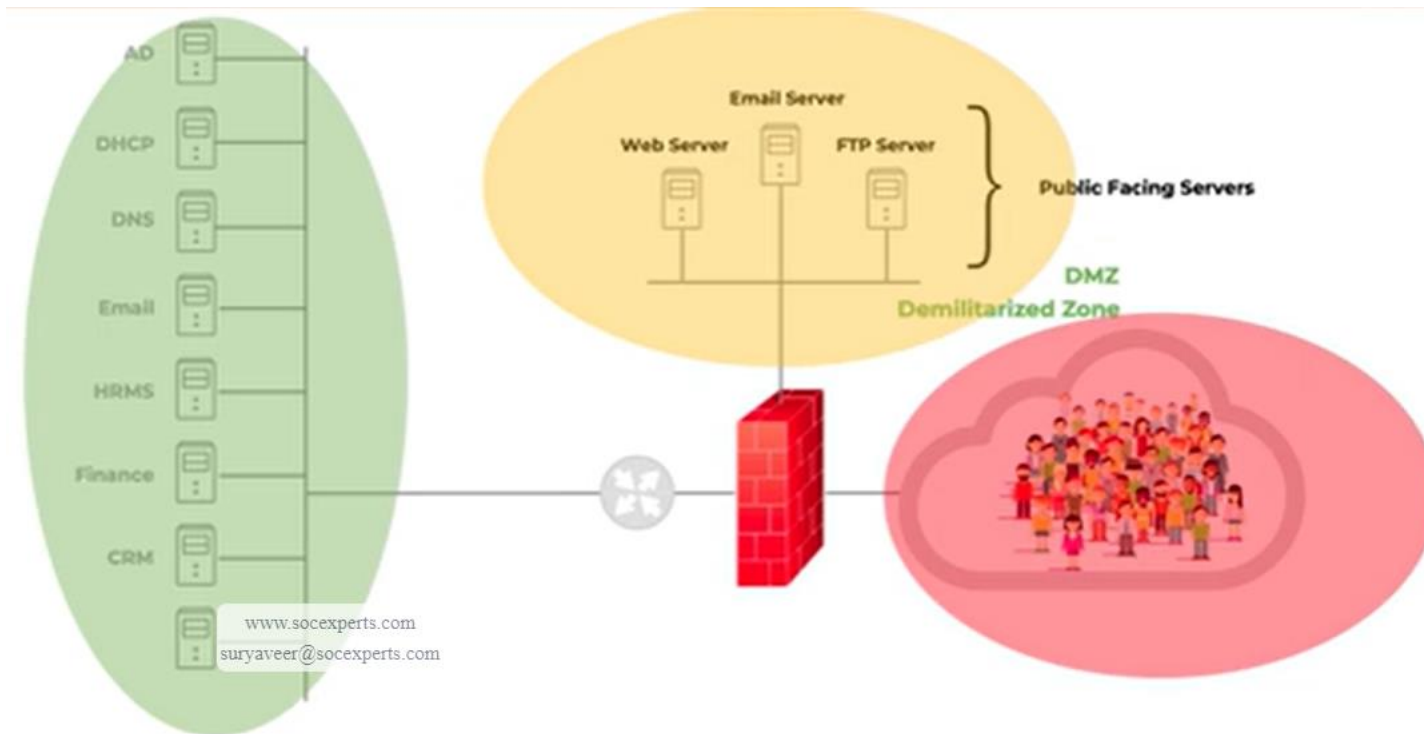


# Without DMZ

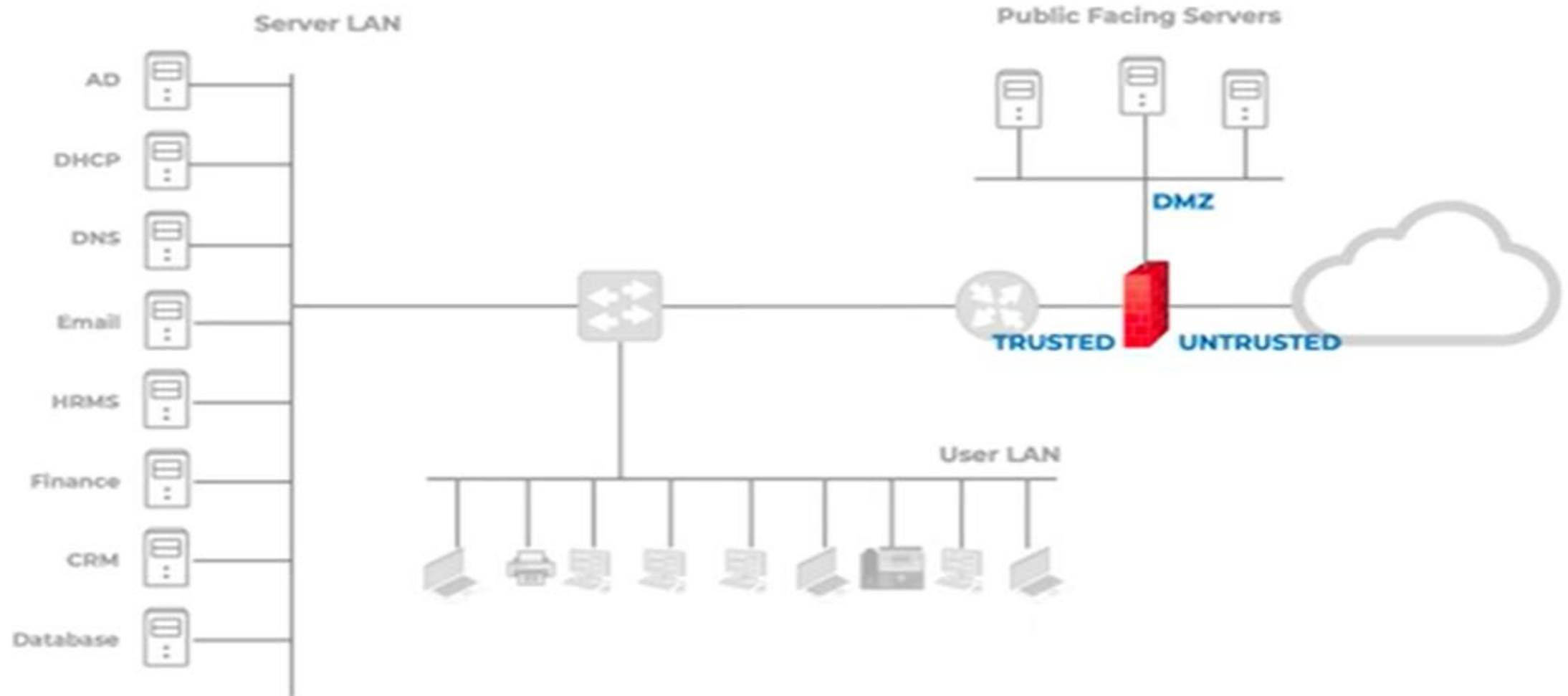




# With DMZ



# Final Network



# How Does Firewall Work?

Firewall works on **Security Rules**

**Access Control List (ACLs)**

Source IP	Source Port	Source Zone	Destination IP	Destination Port	Destination Zone	Action
<u>10.10.5.50</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>Internal</u>	<u>30.40.50.60</u>	<u>443</u>	<u>External</u>	<u>Allow</u>
*	*	Internal	*	80/443	External	Deny

Processed Top-Down

First-Match-Out

Order of the Rules matter

# Firewall Actions

1. Allow      Pass
2. Deny      Block
3. Drop

## Deny

When the firewall is set to Deny a connection, it blocks the connection and sends a Reset (RST) packet to the requester (source).

## Drop

When the firewall is set to Drop a connection, it just drops the requests without giving any message to the requester.

It is good practice to Deny outbound traffic and Drop inbound traffic, so the attacker will not know the presence of the Firewall.

# Stateful Inspection



# Stateful Inspection



For any allowed connection firewall will not process the rules after the first packet.

The connection will be removed from the state table for 2 reasons

- Once the firewall processes the **FIN** (end of connection)
- When the firewall sees a **RST** (connection is interrupted)

# Types of Firewall

**Packet Filtering Firewall** – These are the traditional firewalls which scan each packet against a set of rules.

**Web Application Firewall** – A web application firewall is a specific form of application firewall that filters, monitors, and blocks HTTP traffic to and from a web service

**Unified Threat Management (UTMs)** – UTM firewalls are a special type of device that includes features of a stateful inspection firewall with anti-virus and intrusion prevention support. These are mostly used by SMBs

**Next-generation Firewall (NGFW)** – These are very similar to UTM devices but are highly customizable.

**Cloud Firewall (Firewall As A Service)** – Whenever a firewall is designed using a cloud solution, it is known as a cloud firewall or FaaS (firewall-as-service). Cloud firewalls are typically maintained and run on the Internet by third-party vendors.

**Host Firewall** – A host-based firewall is a piece of firewall software that runs on an individual computer or device connected to a network. It is designed to protect the computer it is installed on.

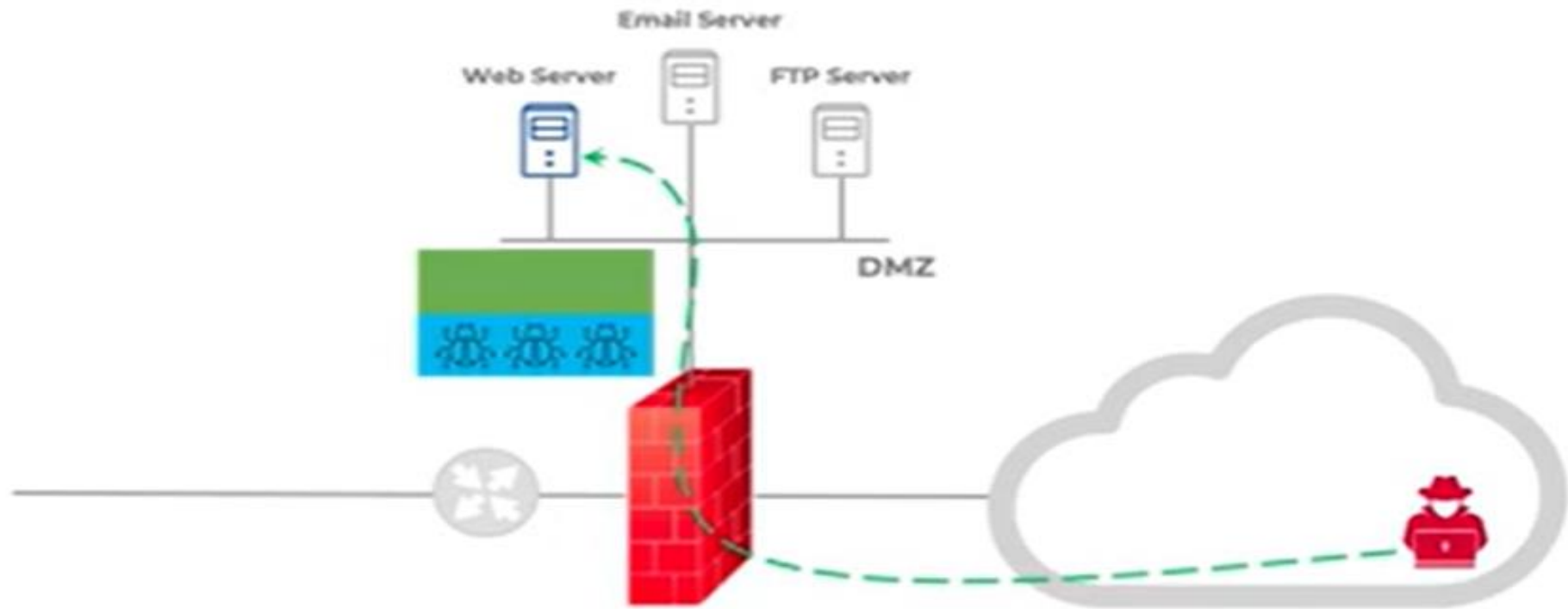
**IPS**



# Firewall Limitation

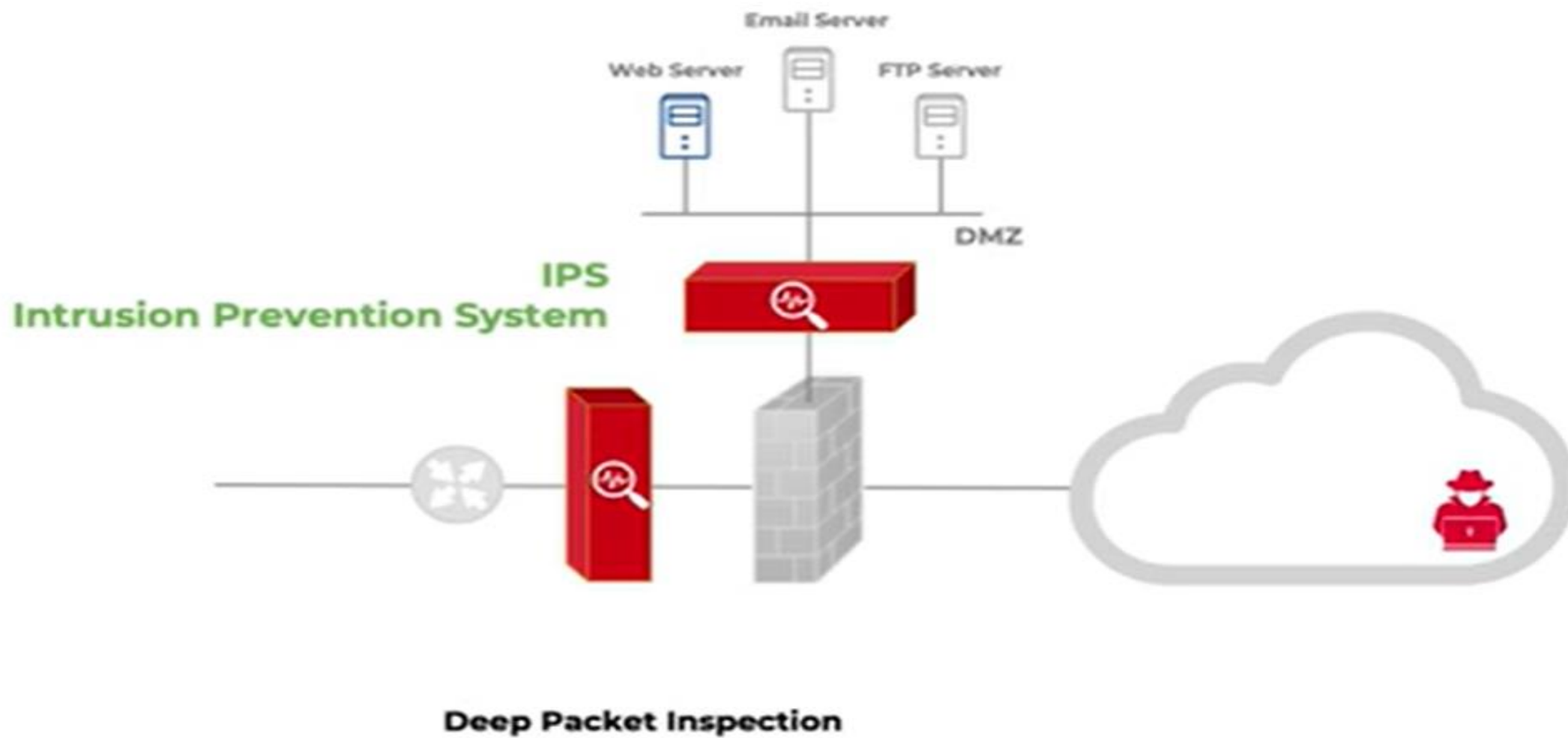
www.socexperts.com

suryaveer@socexperts.com



Source IP - Any  
Source Port - Any  
Destination IP - 50.60.70.80 (Public IP of Web Server)  
Destination Port - 443  
Allow

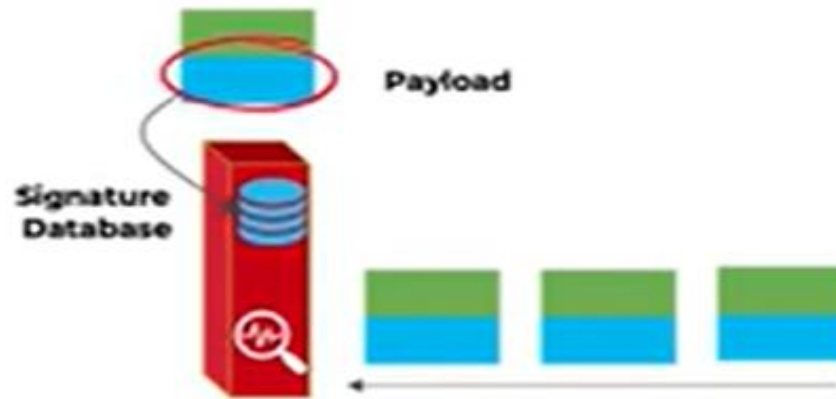
# IPS



# How IPS Works?

In order to detect something bad in the payload, IPS should know what bad traffic looks like.

Database of known bad traffic patterns **SIGNATURES**



Signatures are updated regularly ~ Every 15 days

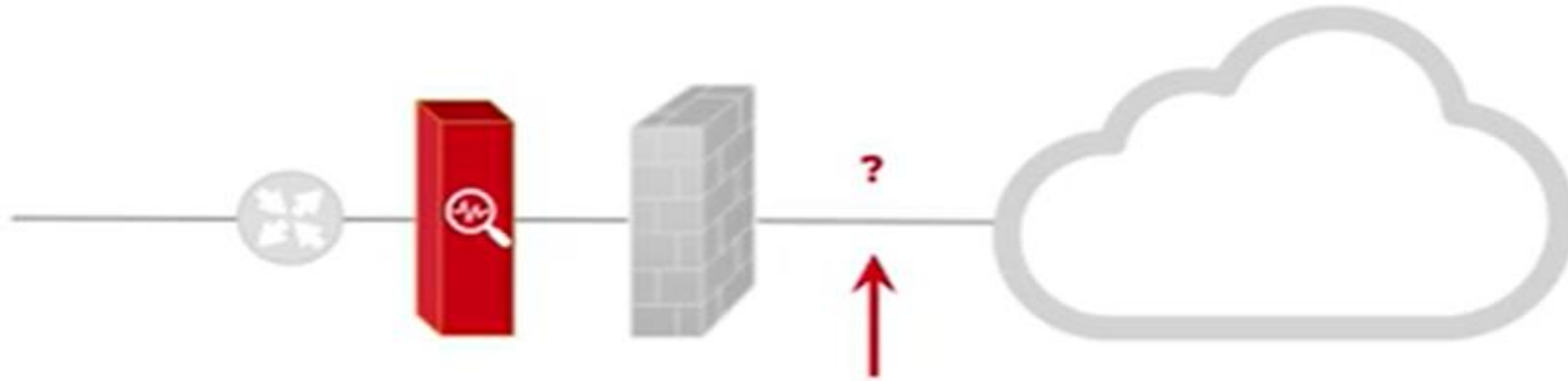
# IPS Actions

**Pass**                      If no signature is matched

**Alert**                      Alert for every malicious traffic  
**IDS - Intrusion Detection System**

www.socexperts.com  
suryaveer@socexperts.com  
**Block**                      Malicious traffic is blocked  
**IPS - Intrusion Prevention System**

# IPS Placement



IPS does deep packet inspection. Because of this IPS needs more processing power than a firewall.

If IPS is placed first, it will unnecessarily do deep packet inspection on all the traffic, while a good amount of traffic could have been blocked just by inspecting TCP/IP header with a packet filtering device like Firewall.



**In-line placement**

# IPS Signature



## SNORT RULE STRUCTURE



# Sample Signature

Real-time Threat Analyzer

Server Name: 172.20.5.120 | User Name: Administrator | Domain: JCablemas

McAfee Network Security Manager Threat Analyzer

Dashboard Alerts Incidents Viewed Recent Policies Profiles

All Alerts

Display Filter

Detail view Group By Admin Domain

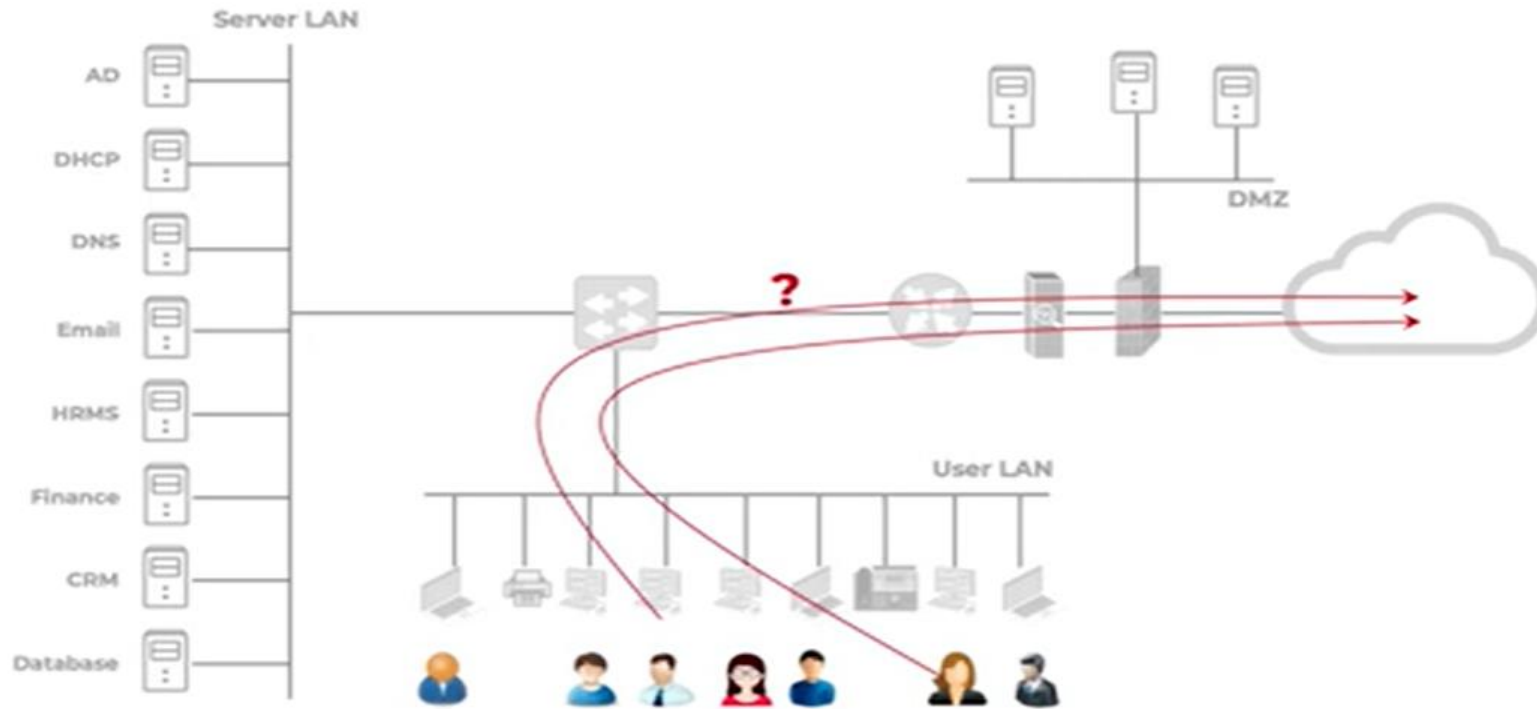
Time T	Sev...	Attack Name	Count	Direction	Result	Src User	Src IP	Dest User	Dest P...	Dest I
07/12 12:20:28	M	P2P: TeamViewer Traffic Detected	8	Outbound	Maybe Successful	Not Available	192.168.48.181	Not Available	0	178.255.1
07/12 12:20:28	M	P2P: TeamViewer Traffic Detected	1	Outbound	Maybe Successful	admccablemas.net/engalio	172.20.39.182	Not Available	0	37.252.3
07/12 12:20:28	M	P2P: TeamViewer Traffic Detected	1	Outbound	Maybe Successful	Not Applicable	172.20.39.183	Not Available	0	178.77.1
07/12 12:20:28	M	P2P: TeamViewer Traffic Detected	6	Outbound	Maybe Successful	Not Applicable	172.20.39.153	Not Available	0	95.211.3
07/12 12:20:28	M	P2P: Skype Logon Process Detected	1	Outbound	Maybe Successful	Not Available	172.20.17.82	Not Available	40019	111.225.1
07/12 12:20:18	M	P2P: Skype Logon Process Detected	1	Outbound	Maybe Successful	Not Applicable	172.20.20.196	Not Available	24560	189.214
07/12 12:20:18	M	P2P: Skype Logon Process Detected	1	Outbound	Maybe Successful	Not Applicable	172.20.20.196	Not Available	20428	189.177.
07/12 12:20:13	M	P2P: Skype Logon Process Detected	1	Outbound	Maybe Successful	Not Available	172.20.23.200	Not Available	60404	200.159.1
07/12 12:20:13	M	P2P: Skype Logon Process Detected	105	Outbound	Maybe Successful	Not Applicable	Not Available	Not Applicable	0	Not Avail
07/12 12:20:13	M	P2P: Skype Logon Process Detected	1	Outbound	Maybe Successful	Not Available	172.20.23.200	Not Available	0	67.80.50
07/12 12:20:13	M	P2P: Skype Logon Process Detected	1	Outbound	Maybe Successful	Not Applicable	172.20.50.202	Not Available	0	187.162.1
07/12 12:20:13	M	P2P: Skype Logon Process Detected	1	Outbound	Maybe Successful	Not Applicable	172.20.50.202	Not Available	0	189.250.
07/12 12:20:13	M	P2P: Skype Logon Process Detected	1	Outbound	Maybe Successful	Not Applicable	172.20.50.202	Not Available	0	68.108.1
07/12 12:20:08	M	ICMP: Destination Unreachable (OS	1	Outbound	Maybe Successful	Not Available	172.20.33.197	Not Available	0	192.43.3
07/12 12:20:05	M	HTTP: Internet Media Tunneling (hr...	1	Outbound	Blocked	admccablemas.net/lacaser...	172.20.39.41	Not Available	80	74.125.22
07/12 12:20:01	M	P2P: TeamViewer Traffic Detected	1	Outbound	Maybe Successful	Not Applicable	172.20.50.179	Not Available	5938	37.252.2
07/12 12:20:00	M	P2P: TeamViewer Traffic Detected	1	Outbound	Maybe Successful	Not Applicable	172.20.50.179	Not Available	5938	186.85.22
07/12 12:19:53	M	HTTP: Internet Media Tunneling (hr...	2	Outbound	Blocked	admccablemas.net/lacaser...	172.20.39.41	Not Available	0	88.290.2
07/12 12:19:53	M	HTTP: Internet Media Tunneling	1	Outbound	Blocked	admccablemas.net/lacaser...	172.20.39.41	Not Available	80	74.125.22
07/12 12:19:33	M	P2P: Windows Mesh Traffic Detected	1	Inbound	Blocked	Not Available	65.55.194.241	Not Applicable	0	172.20.5
07/12 12:19:33	M	P2P: Windows Mesh Traffic Detected	1	Inbound	Blocked	Not Available	65.55.194.241	Not Available	0	172.20.1
07/12 12:19:33	M	P2P: Windows Mesh Traffic Detected	1	Inbound	Blocked	Not Available	65.55.194.241	admccablemas.net/usbekman	0	172.20.3
07/12 12:19:33	M	P2P: Windows Mesh Traffic Detected	2	Inbound	Blocked	Not Available	65.55.194.241	Not Applicable	0	172.20.5
07/12 12:19:33	M	P2P: Windows Mesh Traffic Detected	2	Inbound	Blocked	Not Available	65.55.194.241	Not Available	0	172.20.1
07/12 12:19:33	M	P2P: Windows Mesh Traffic Detected	2	Inbound	Blocked	Not Available	65.55.194.241	Not Available	0	192.168.4
07/12 12:19:33	M	P2P: Windows Mesh Traffic Detected	1	Outbound	Maybe Successful	Not Applicable	172.20.50.179	Not Available	0	65.55.19
07/12 12:19:33	M	P2P: Windows Mesh Traffic Detected	1	Outbound	Maybe Successful	Not Available	172.20.17.186	Not Available	0	65.55.19

Total Rows: 200/28

Options

**WEB GATEWAY**





### Browsing the internet

- Work Related Research
- Social Media
- Personal Email
- Partner Portals
- Online Shopping etc.

HTTP	80
HTTPS	443



# Why Users visits Internet?

# Web Gateway Features

- Monitor users web traffic

HTTP (80)

HTTPS (443)

- Powerful feature of Web Gateway

Website **Categorization** and **Reputation**

- Blocking websites on firewall is possible

But knowing all the Gambling websites is not possible.

- Web Categories like

Gambling

Sports

News

Fashion

Ecommerce

Social  
Networking

Adult

Terrorism

Malicious Websites

<https://knowledgebase.paloaltonetworks.com/KCSArticleDetail?id=kA10g000000Cm5hCAC>

- Reputation of website

High Risk

Medium Risk

Low Risk

# Web Gateway Features

Block/Allow Websites based on **Categories**

Block/Allow Websites based on **URLs**

www.facebook.com

\*facebook\*

\*.youtube.com

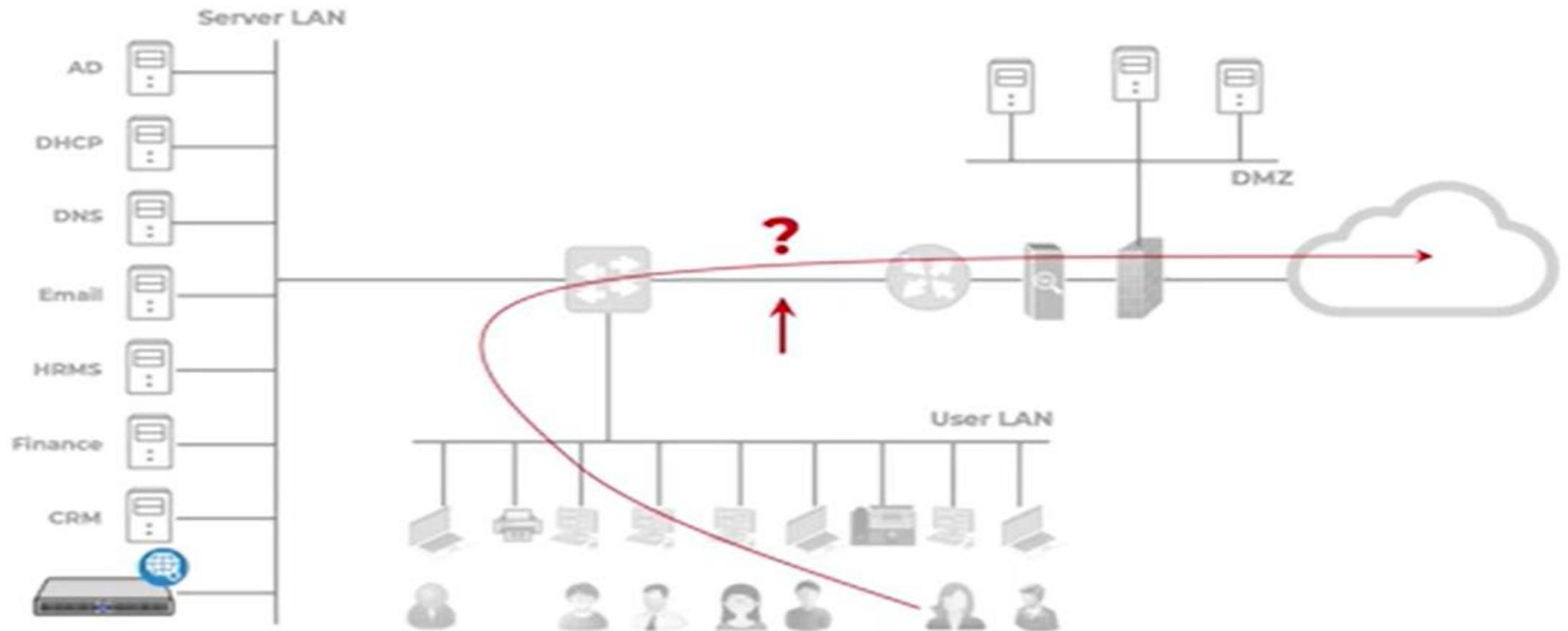
Protects against malicious file downloads.



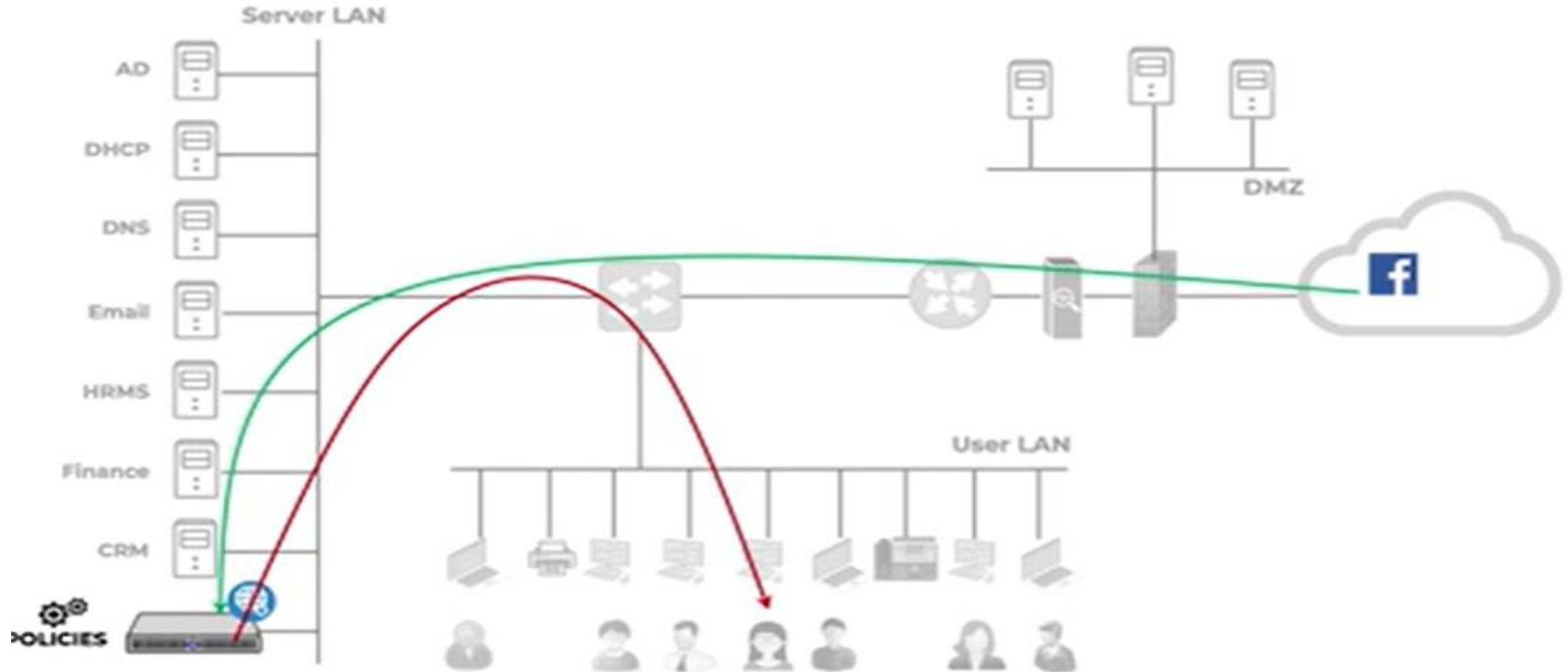
Have an inbuilt AV module.



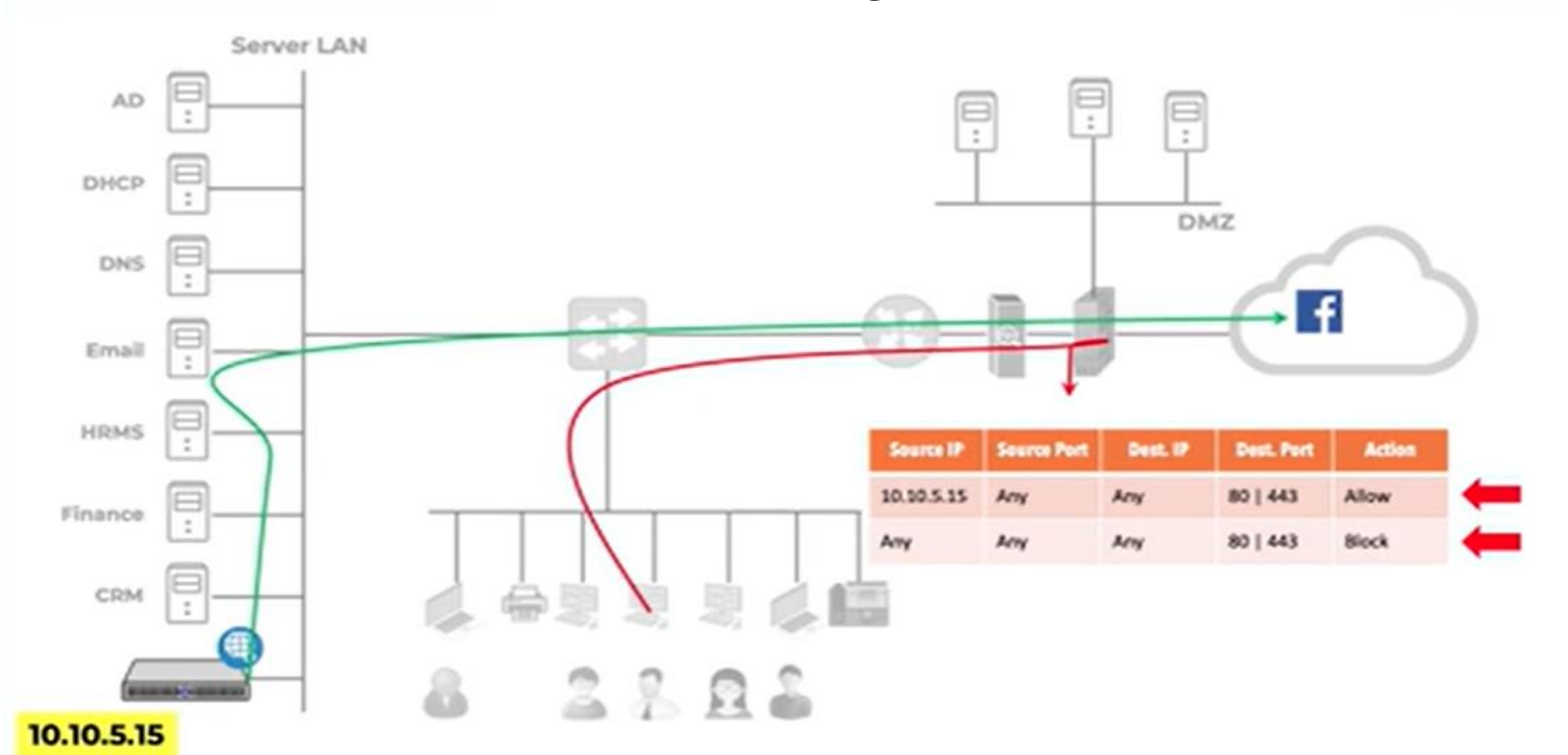
# Web Gateway Placement



# Web Gateway Working



# Web Gateway Working



# How Security Analyst Uses Web Gateway?

Because all the web traffic passes through the Web Gateway, a SOC analyst can use it to check the following:

- What are the websites a user has visited
- If any user in the company has visited a specific website
- How many times a websites has been visited by a user
- How much data has been sent and received between user and the webserver
- What browser is the user using
- Action take by antivirus module on malicious files etc.

# Email Gateway

Protect users from malicious email attachments and Phishing Links.



**Email Gateway  
Email Security  
Solution**

- Monitor users incoming and outgoing email traffic traffic

**SMTP (25)**



# Features of Email Gateway—Spam Filtering

- Helps in filtering Spam.

80% of the internet's email traffic is spam



- Spam detection works based on **proprietary algorithms**.



- Each email is given a score between 1 and 10.



<4 is good email and is sent to recipients mailbox.

4.1 – 7.0 is suspicious email, so send it to Junk/Spam folder.

>7.0 is spam and will be deleted.

# Features of Email Gateway—Anti Spoofing



Email Spoofing is email header forgery where the message appears to have originated from someone other than the actual source.



**SPF**

**DKIM**

**DMARC**

# Features of Email Gateway-- Malware Defense

Email Gateway solution also does Malware defense.



Scan attachments using Built-in Antivirus module



# Features of Email Gateway– Anti Phishing

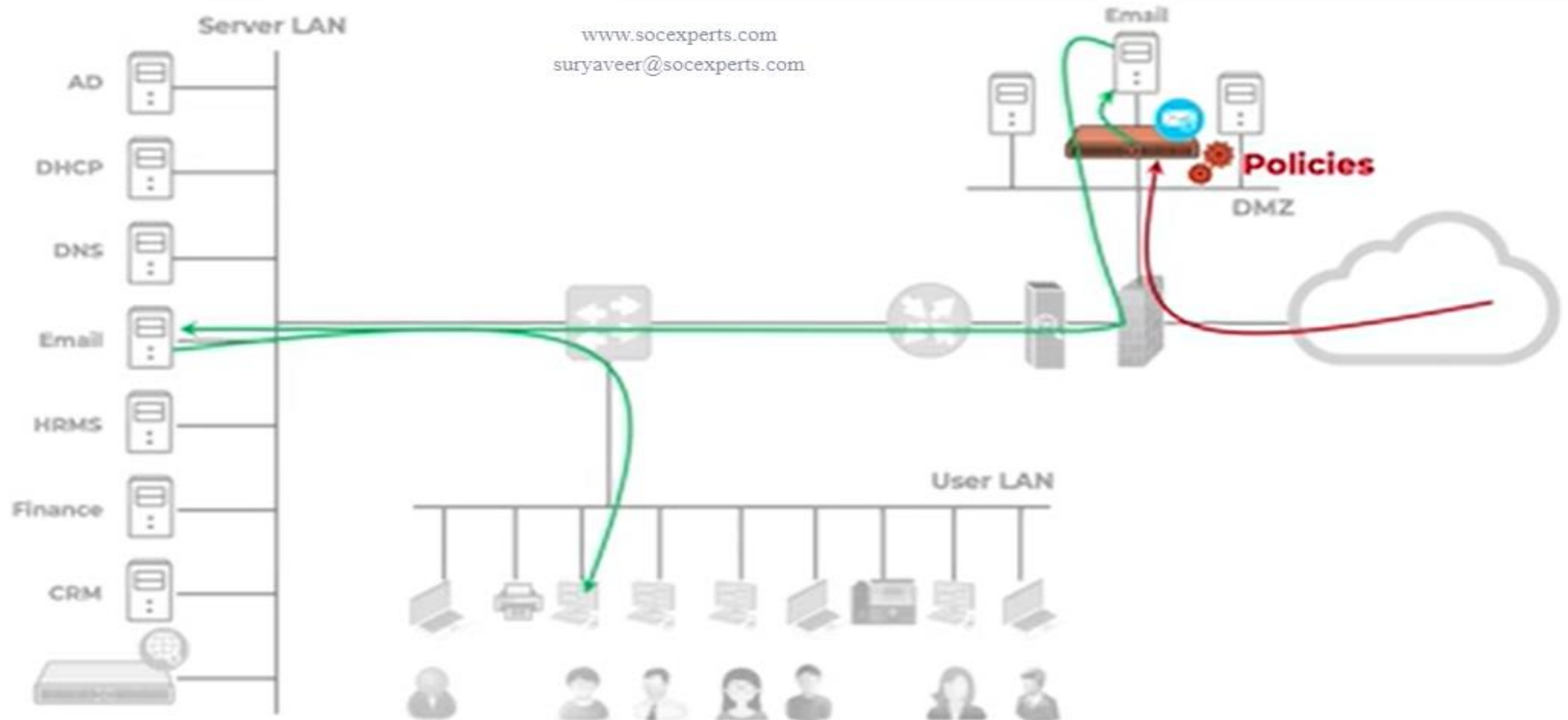
Phishing is a type of social engineering where an attacker sends a fraudulent message designed to trick a human victim into revealing sensitive information or to download malicious attachments.



**Threat Intelligence**

**Machine Learning Algorithms**

# Email Gateway Placement



# How Security Analyst Uses Email Gateway?

Because all the email traffic passes through the Email Gateway, a SOC analyst can use it to check the following:

- What are the emails received by a specific recipients
- How many emails are send by a specific sender
- How many emails are sent with the same subject line
- How many attachments are there in a specific email
- What is the spam score of a specific email