



Anti-Bot and DNS Security

Expected Time: 15 Minutes

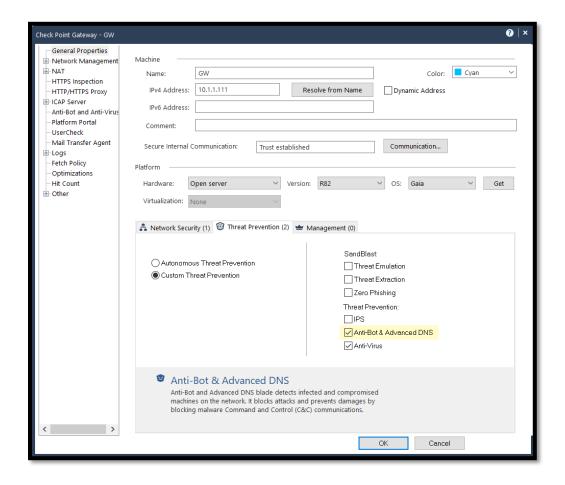
Introduction

Anti-Bot detects and prevents bot activity while you are in the organizational network or outside of it. A bot is malicious software that neutralizes Anti-Virus defenses, connects to a Command-and-Control center for instructions from cyber criminals, and carries out the instructions.

Exercise 1: Onboarding

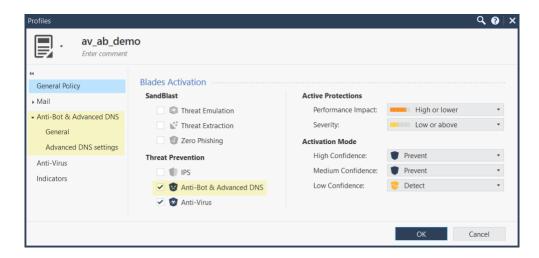
In this exercise, we will enable and test the protections provided by the Anti-Bot blade.

1. Edit the GW object and enable the Anti-Bot & Advanced DNS blade. Save the changes.

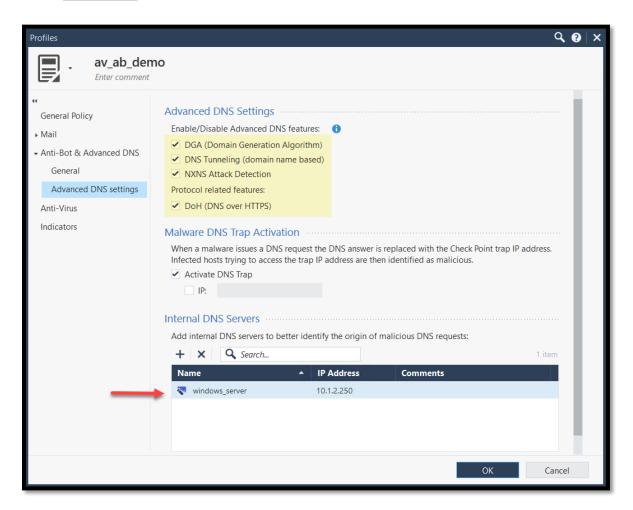




2. Edit the custom profile we created in the previous lab av demo, rename it to av av demo and enabled the Anti-Bot & Advanced DNS.



3. Review the default settings under Advanced DNS settings tab. Add the internal DNS Server object win_server to the list of internal DNS servers and save the changes.





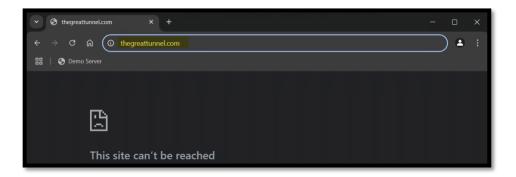
4. Confirm the correct profile is assigned to the Threat Prevention default rule and install the Access and Threat Prevention Policies.



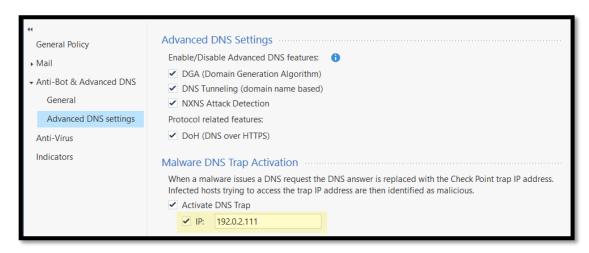
Exercise 2: DNS Security

In this exercise, we will test the DNS protections, enabled by default on the profile.

1. From the windows client host, browse to http://thegreattunnel.com. This site is used to test DNS Tunneling protections.



2. The malware DNS trap feature replaces the DNS address of the malicious site with a bogus address. Customize the profile and assign a random local address such as 192.0.2.111.



3. Install the Threat Prevention Policy



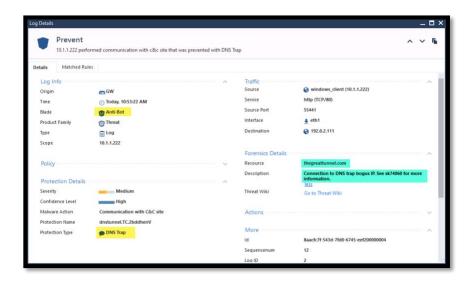
4. Test DNS resolution from the windows client with the command nslookup thegreattunnel.com

```
C:\Users\admin>nslookup thegreattunnel.com
Server: UnKnown
Address: 10.1.2.250
Non-authoritative answer:
DNS request timed out.
   timeout was 2 seconds.
Name:
        thegreattunnel.com
Address: 192.0.2.111
```

- 5. Filter the logs to show Anti-Bot logs and reorder the column to match the screenshot below. Notice that the same DNS Tunneling protections is associated with different actions.
 - The attempt to reach the C&C associated with DNS tunneling was identified by multiple protection types.



6. Review the log generated by the DNS Trap. In this case, the windows client initiated the request to the DNS on Windows Server. The windows server does not know the IP address and makes a request to the public forwarder 8.8.8.8. The GW can identify which original host made the request.





Exercise 3: IoC Feeds

Like Anti-Virus, the Check Point Anti-Bot blade can enforce external IoC feed. We will enforce the block of specific domains and IP addresses.

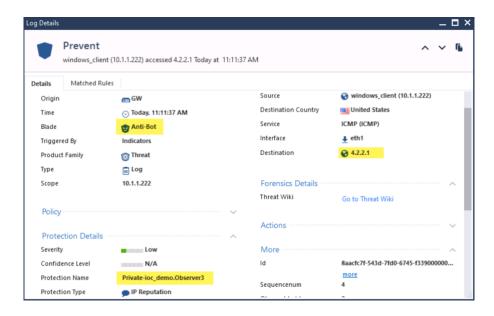
1. Review the IoC feed file and notice that we configured the IP address 4.2.2.1 to be blocked by the Anti-Bot blade.



2. From windows client, try to ping the IP address 4.2.2.1.



3. Review the logs and notice that the traffic was prevented based on the IoC feed configurations.



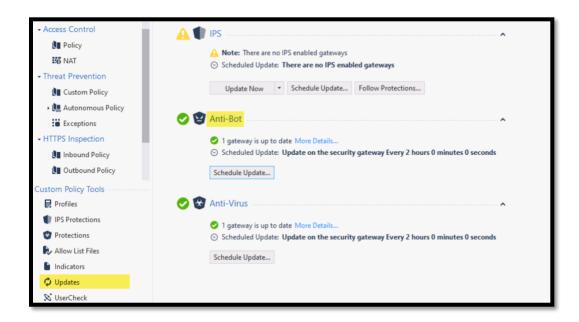
4. Public lists are available from different vendors. Attempt adding different IoC lists.



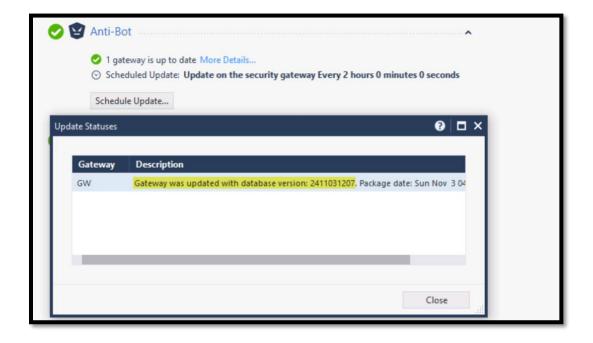
Exercise 4: Updates

Like Anti-Virus, Anti-Bot depends on intelligence feed and updates from the Threat Cloud. By default, the GW will try to fetch updates every 2 hours.

1. Navigate to the update section under the threat prevention policy.



2. Click More Details to see the update status per gateway.





3. View the default configurations under schedule Update. It is possible to disable the automatic updates.

