

Application Control & URL Filtering

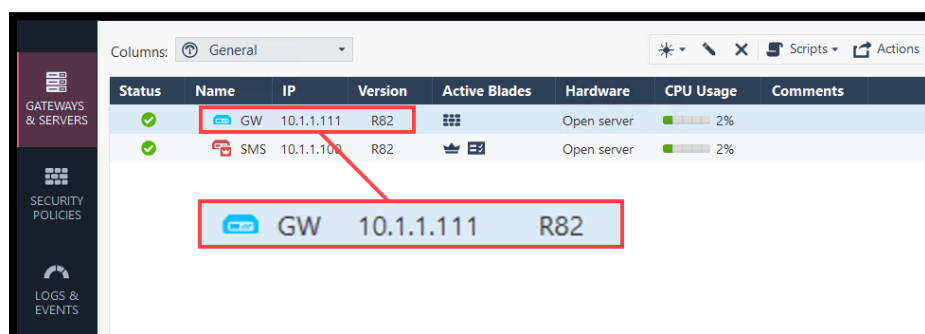
Introduction

In this lab, we will enable the Application Control and URL filtering blades.

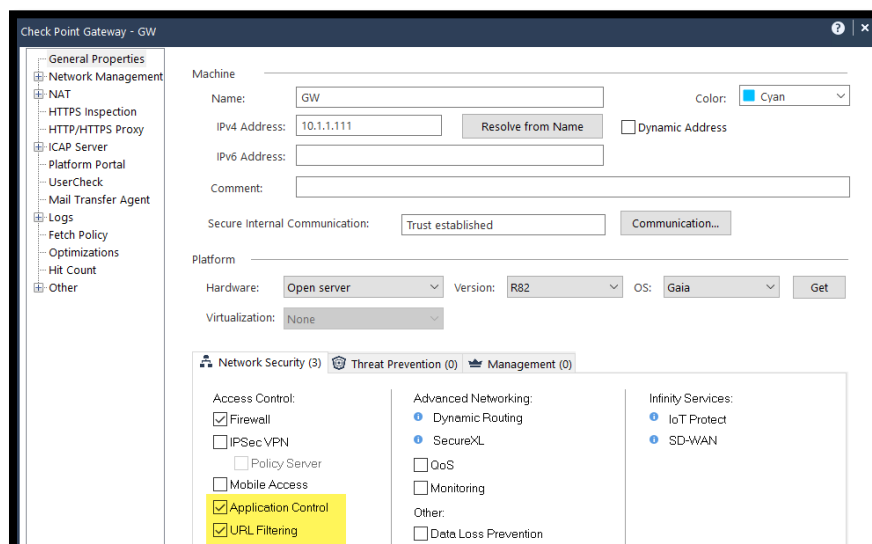
Exercise 1: Onboarding

In this exercise, we will enable the Application control and URLF blades on the central gateway object **GW**.

1. While connecting to the jump server, use SmartConsole to login to the Management server **SMS**. Use the address **10.0.1.100** "**admin/Cpwins!1**" and edit the gateway object **GW**.

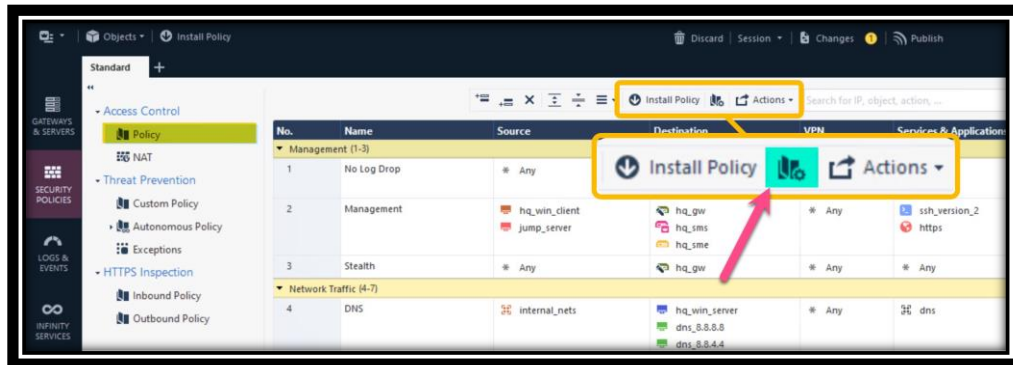


2. Enable the **Application Control** and **URL Filtering** blades. Click **OK** to close the gateway editor.

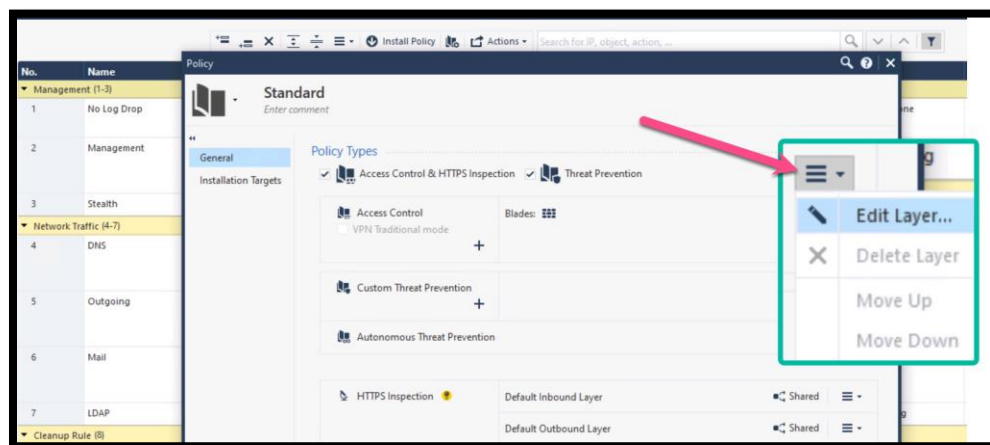


Notice that a new tab is now visible under **Global Properties** -> **UserCheck**.

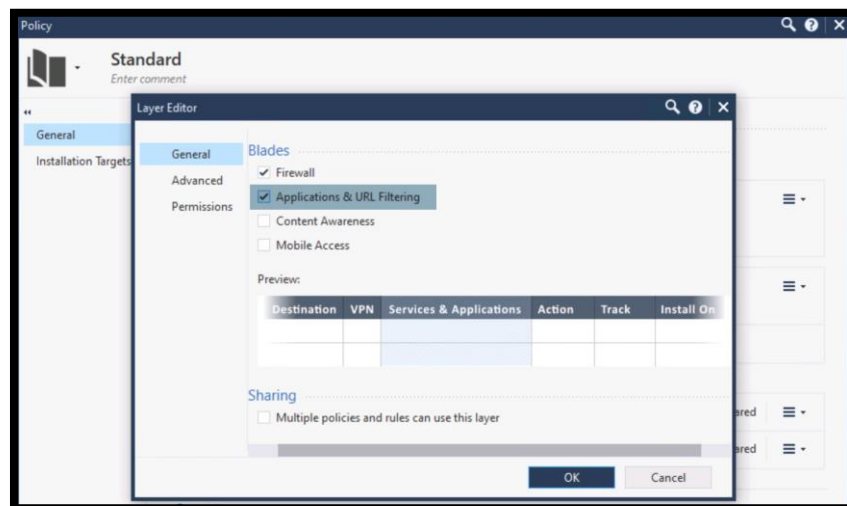
3. Navigate to the **Policy** tab. Click the icon to edit the **Policy Package**.



4. The Current default policy package has a single layer with only Firewall rules activated. Edit the layer as shown below.



5. Make sure **Applications & URL Filtering** is checked and click OK to close the editor.

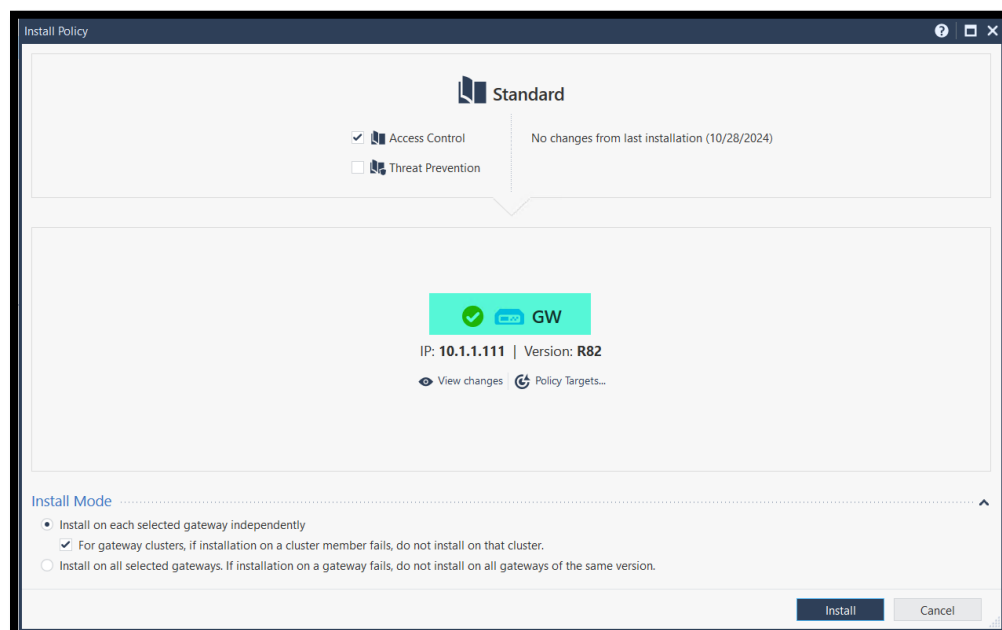


6. Create a new rule on top of the outbound rule. Use this rule to blocking hosts on the internal subnet **10.1.1.0/24** public Email web sites. Use the category **Email**.

No.	Name	Source	Destination	VPN	Services & Applications	Action	Track	Install On
Management (1-4)								
DNS (5)								
5	DNS Layer	* Any	* Any	* Any	dns	DNS_Layer	N/A	* Policy.
Network Traffic (6-10)								
6	Block Public Mail	net_10_1_1_0_24	Internet	* Any	Email	Drop	Log Accounting	* Policy.
7	Outbound	net_10_1_1_0_24 net_10_1_2_0_24 net_10_1_3_0_24 t_pot	* Any	* Any	http https HTTP_and_HTTPS_pr... icmp-requests	Accept	Log	* Policy.
8	NTP	t_pot	* Any	* Any	ntp	Accept	None	* Policy.
9	Mail	net_10_1_1_0_24 net_10_1_2_0_24 jump_server	* Any	* Any	mail_services	Accept	Log	* Policy.
10	LDAP	windows_client	windows_server	* Any	LDAP_all ntp tcp-high-ports	Accept	Log	* Policy.
Clean up rule (11)								
11	Cleanup rule	* Any	* Any	* Any	* Any	Drop	Log	* Policy.

- Two of the fields are containing URLF and Application control objects.
 - The destination is set to Internet. This object is supported when the application control and URL filtering blades are enabled on the Layer (Step 5 above).
 - The service field is a URLF category.
 - Only rules with URLF and Application control objects are processed by the blades and related logs will be generated.

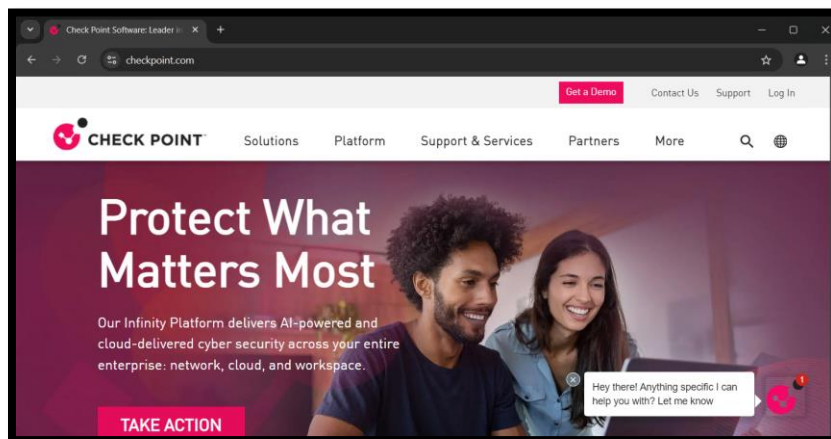
7. Publish the changes and Install the Access Control Policy.



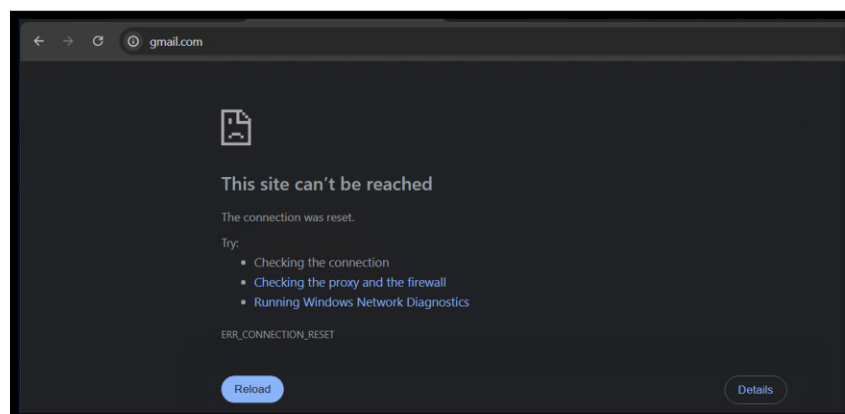
8. Use the saved RDP to login to the **win_client** machine **10.0.1.222**. Use the account **"admin/Cpwins!1"**



9. Launch chrome and navigate to <https://checkpoint.com> and confirm it works successfully.



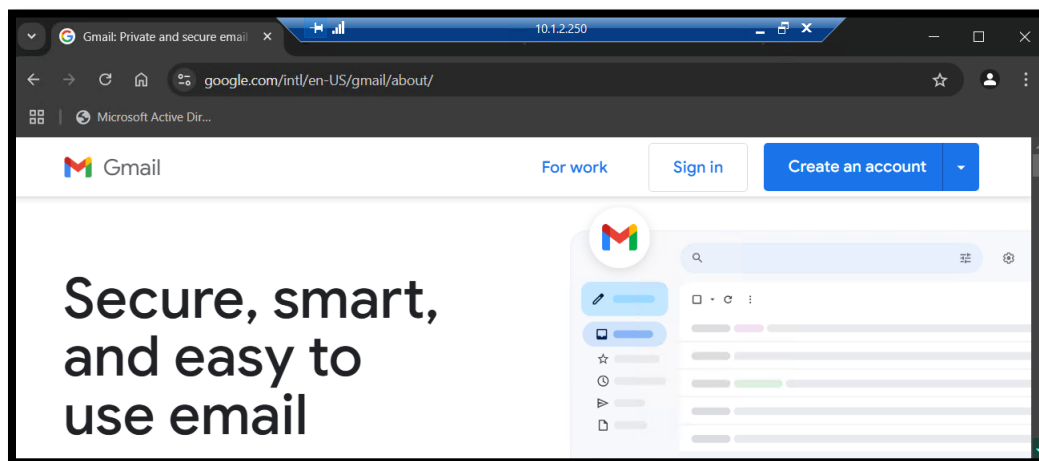
10. Test the new block rule by navigating to <https://gmail.com> and a other Email websites. E.g. <https://mail.yahoo.com>. Are you able to access the Email sites?



11. Connect to the domain controller (win-server) using the session on desktop.

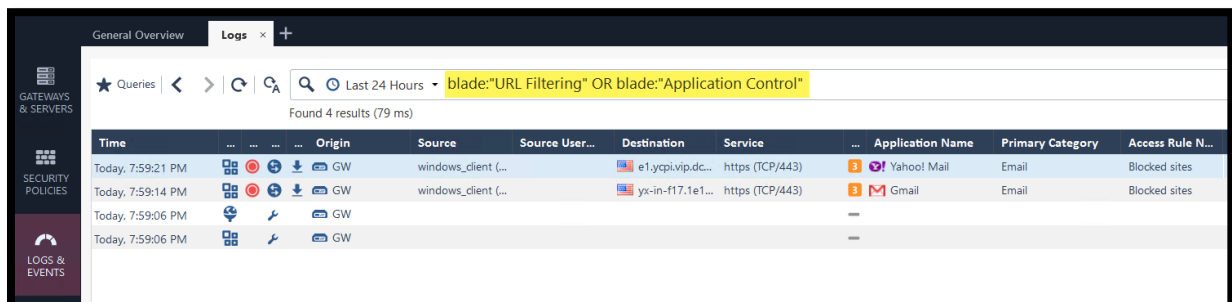


12. Try accessing Gmail or any other public Email service. Notice that this subnet is still able to access Gmail successfully according to the policy.



13. From the **Jump Server**, open SmartConsole and navigate to **Logs and Events** tab. Filter the logs to show URLF and Application control blades only. Use the filter:

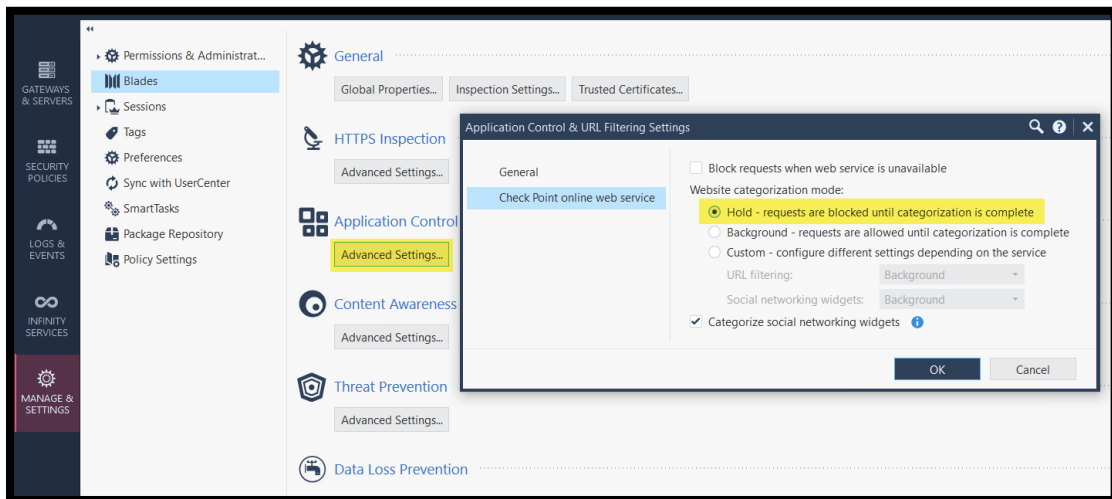
blade:"URL Filtering" OR blade:"Application Control"





In case the website categorization is unknown to the Gateway, the resource adviser daemon (RAD) sends a request to Check Point Cloud. The connection is handled in the background. Meaning, the gateway will not hold the connection until the categorization is done.

- To change the behavior above, navigate to the Application Control & URL Filtering Advanced Settings and change the Website Categorization Mode to **Hold**.



- Modify the **Action** Column and select the **Blocked Message** under the **Drop** option.

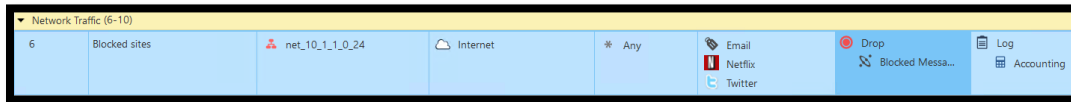
No.	Name	Source	Destination	VPN	Services & Applications	Action	Track	Install On
Management (1-4)								
DNS (5)								
5	DNS Layer	* Any	* Any	* Any	dns	DNS_Layer	N/A	* Policy
Network Traffic (6-10)								
6	Block Public Mail	net_10_1_1_0_24	Internet	* Any	Email	Drop	Log	* Policy
7	Outbound	net_10_1_1_0_24 net_10_1_2_0_24 net_10_1_3_0_24 t_pot	* Any	* Any	Blocked Message - Access Control	Drop	Log	* Policy
8	NTP	t_pot	* Any	* Any	ntp	Accept	Log	* Policy
9	Mail	net_10_1_1_0_24	* Any	* Any	mail_services	Accept	Log	* Policy

Network Traffic (6-10)								
6	Block Public Mail	net_10_1_1_0_24	Internet	* Any	Email	Drop Blocked Message...	Log Accounting	* Policy

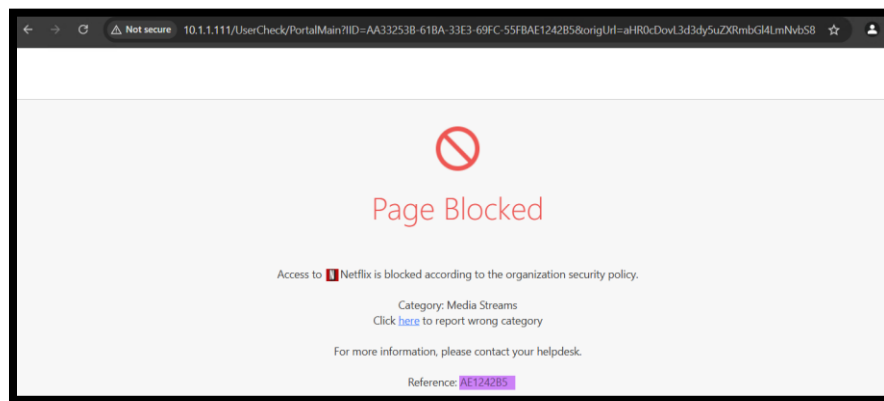
- Install the Access Policy and try to any news website. Did you receive a block message? Why?

- Notice that the GW can categorize HTTPS sites and enforce the policy correctly (Certificate-Based categorization). However, because traffic is encrypted, the GW will not be able to redirect the user to a block message presented by the UserCheck blade.
- For full functionalities, HTTPS inspection is required. Refer to [SK108840](#) for more details.

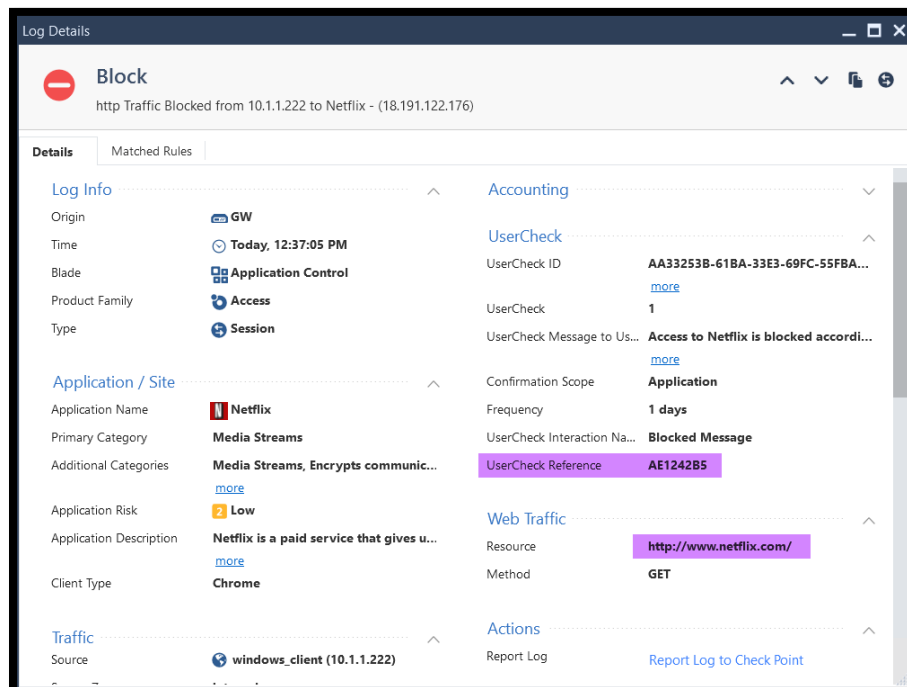
15. Edit the rule and add two more applications to be blocked, Netflix and Twitter. Install the access policy.



16. Notice that a block message is now returned.



17. Review the log and notice that we can see the resource as HTTP, hence we were able to redirect the user to a UserCheck block message.



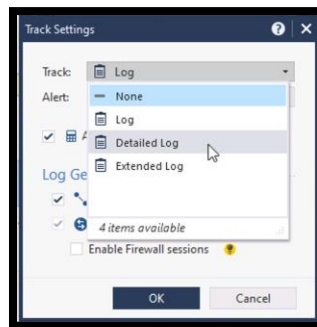
18. Add a new rule below the block rule and allow all traffic to the internet from the internal subnet **10.1.1.0/24**.

Network Traffic (6-11)										
6	Block Public Mail	net_10_1_1_0_24	Internet	* Any	Email Netflix X (Twitter)	Drop Blocked Messa...	Log Accounting	* Policy.		
7	Allow all for internal net	net_10_1_1_0_24	Internet	* Any	* Any	Accept	Log Accounting	* Policy.		

19. Try accessing multiple web sites, e.g. Wikipedia.com. Review the log and check if any URLF or application control logs are present.

- Notice that we have not specified any category or Application in the rule we created.
- The log field is set to the default “Log”
- We need to use a different log option to be able to see the application names in the logs.

20. Edit the log field, select “Detailed Log” and click OK to close the editor.

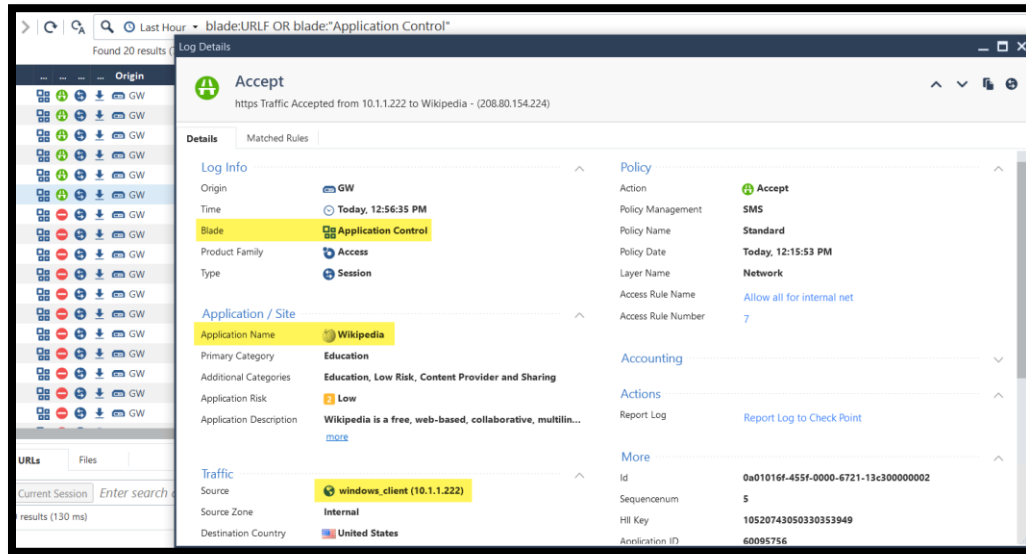


Detailed Log is equivalent to the Log option, but also shows the application that matched the connections, *even if the rule does not specify an application*.

21. The rule base should have **Detailed Log** selected in the **Track** column. Install the access policy.

Network Traffic (6-11)									
6	Block Public Mail	net_10_1_1_0_24	Internet	* Any	Email Netflix X (Twitter)	Drop Blocked Messa...	Log Accounting	* Policy.	
7	Allow all for internal net	net_10_1_1_0_24	Internet	* Any	* Any	Accept	Detailed Log Accounting	* Policy.	

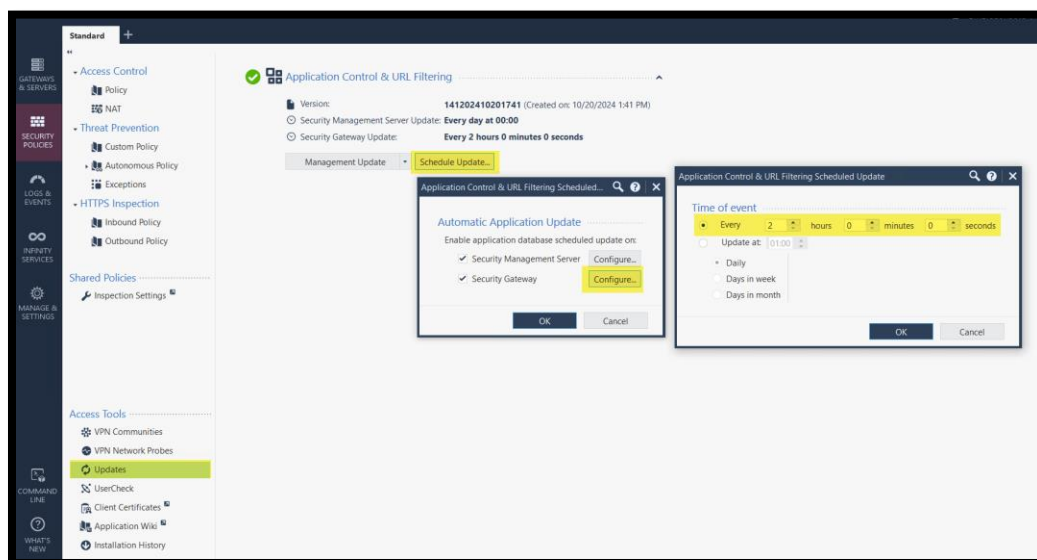
22. Access Wikipedia or any other sites you tested earlier and noticed that we can now see the accept log in the Application Control and URLF blades.



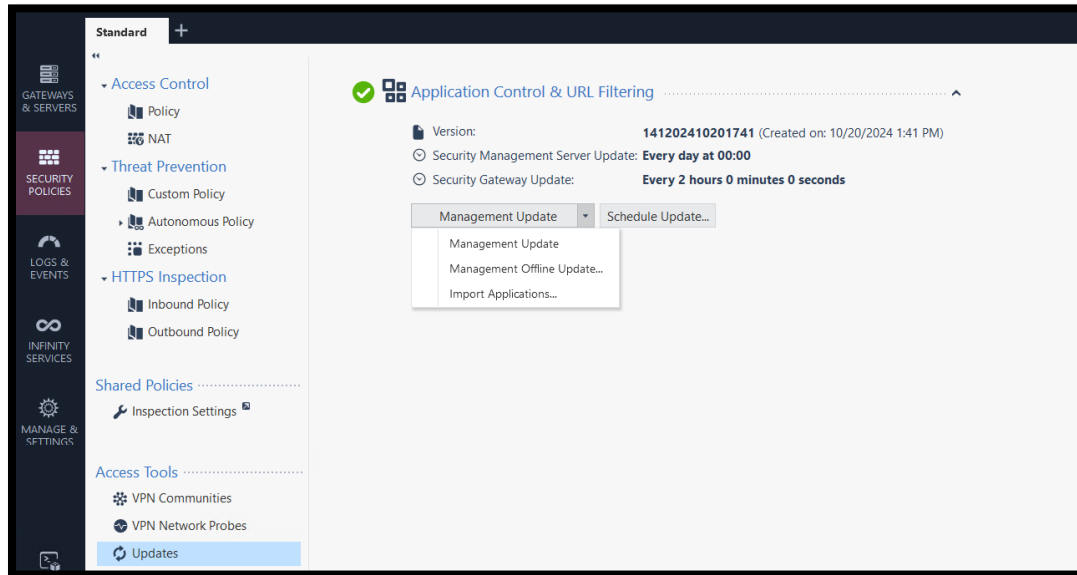
Exercise 2: Engine Updates

In this exercise, we will review the default automatic and manual options for URLF and Application control engines.

1. Navigate to the update section and review the default “Schedule Update” settings for both GW and the SMS.
 - Notice that the management servers check for updates every day at midnight while the GW fetches update every 2 hours.



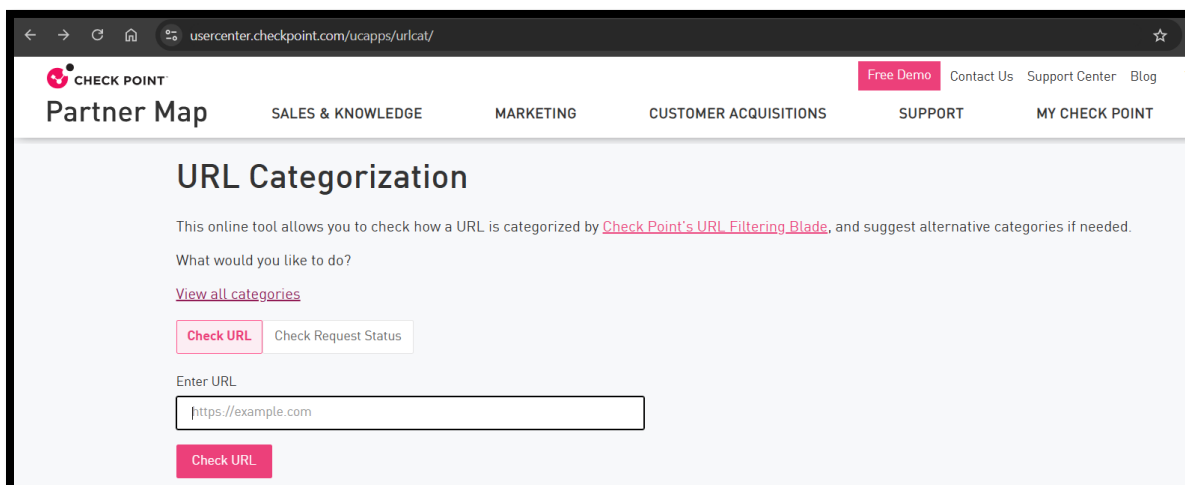
- Click the dropdown menu next to “Management Update” and check the available option to update the URLF and Application control database on the management server.



Exercise 3: URL Categorization

In this exercise, we will use the Check Point categorization portal to review categories and override default categories.

- Open the Check Point URL categorization portal at <https://usercenter.checkpoint.com/ucapps/urlcat/> (login required).



2. Enter the URL for any sites to test. try Wikipedia.org.

URL Categorization

For:

Current Categories: Low Risk, Education

Low Risk

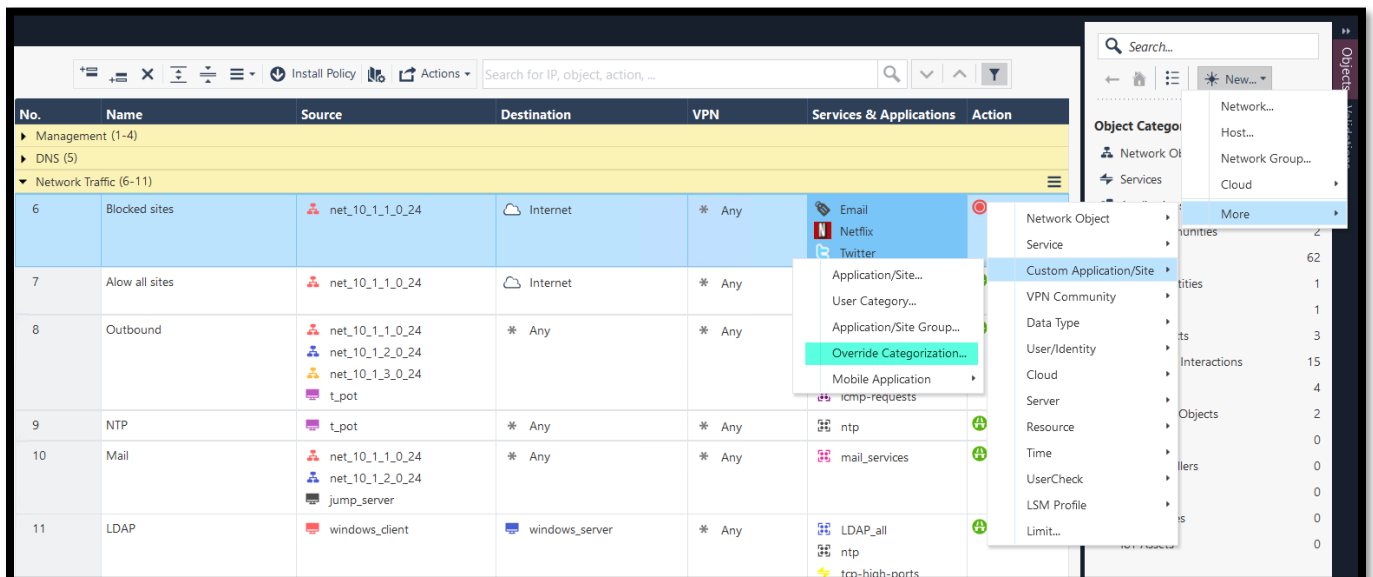
Applications and Websites that are potentially non business related yet low risk.

Education

This category includes home pages of colleges, universities, and K-12 schools. Examples: <http://www.wikipedia.org>, <http://www.berkeley.edu>, <http://www.biology-online.org>

Request a Category Change

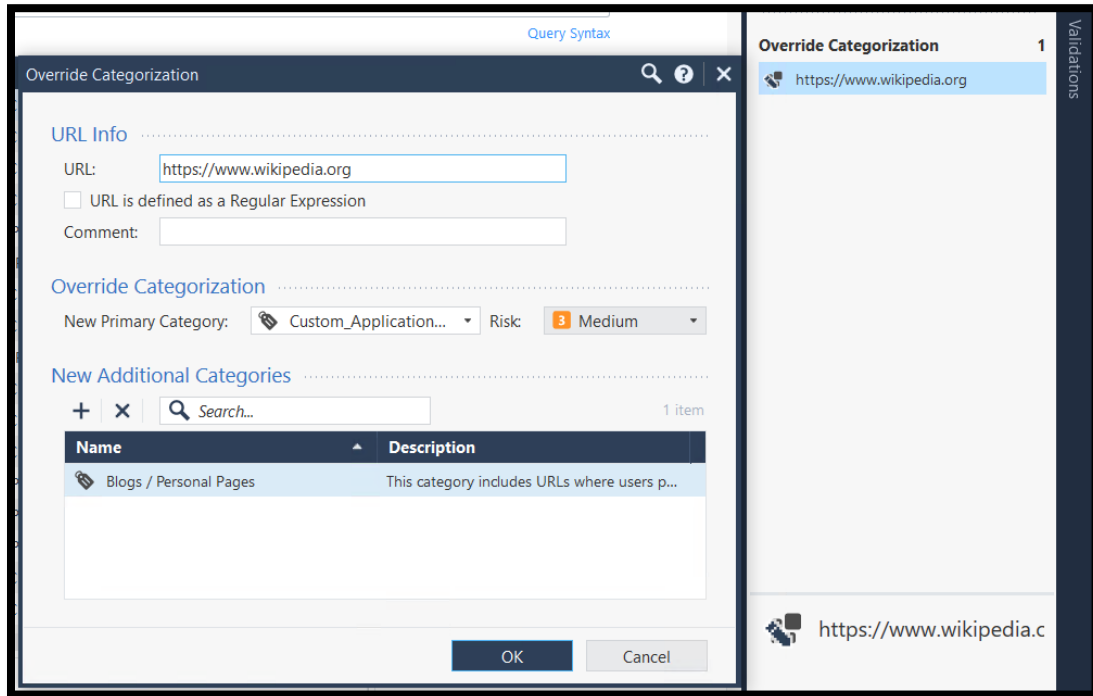
3. To override the default category, you can create a change request through the portal above. We can also override the default category using the “Override Categorization”.



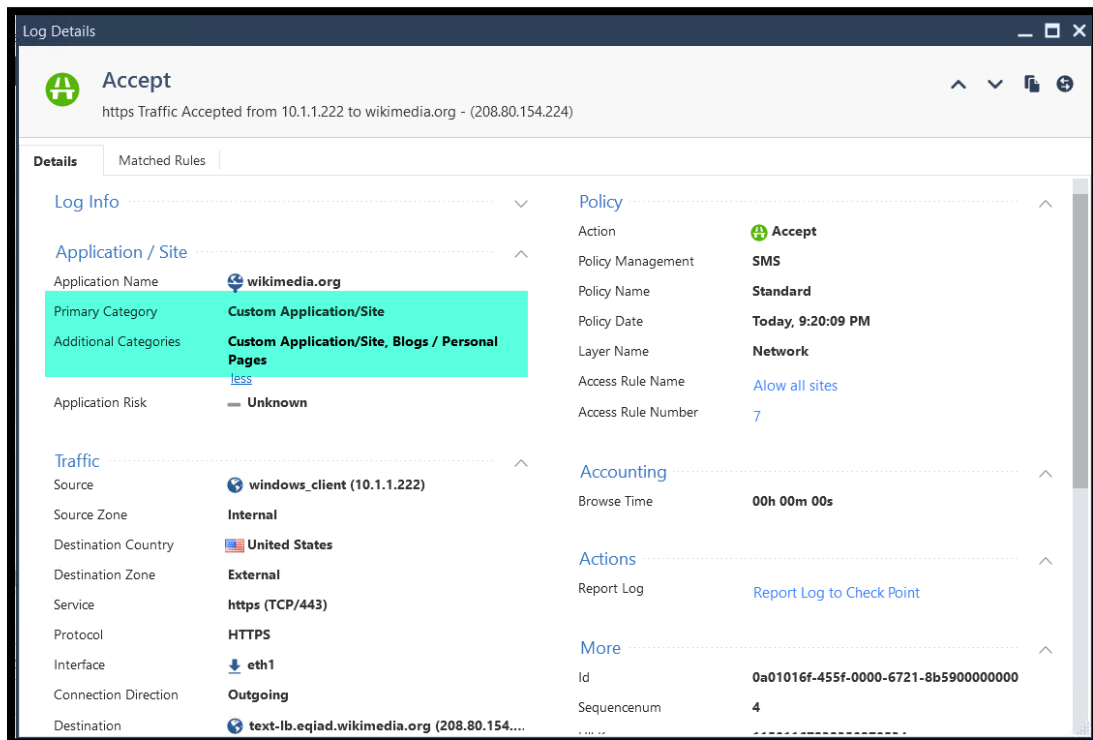
The screenshot shows the Check Point Management Console interface. A table lists various network objects and their associated services and applications. The 'Override Categorization...' option is highlighted in the context menu for the 'Blocked sites' object.

No.	Name	Source	Destination	VPN	Services & Applications	Action
Management (1-4)						
DNS (5)						
Network Traffic (6-11)						
6	Blocked sites	net_10_1_1_0_24	Internet	* Any	Email, Netflix, Twitter	
7	Allow all sites	net_10_1_1_0_24	Internet	* Any		
8	Outbound	net_10_1_1_0_24, net_10_1_2_0_24, net_10_1_3_0_24, t_pot	* Any	* Any		
9	NTP	t_pot	* Any	* Any	ntp	
10	Mail	net_10_1_1_0_24, net_10_1_2_0_24, jump_server	* Any	* Any	mail_services	
11	LDAP	windows_client	windows_server	* Any	LDAP_all, ntp, tcp-high-ports	

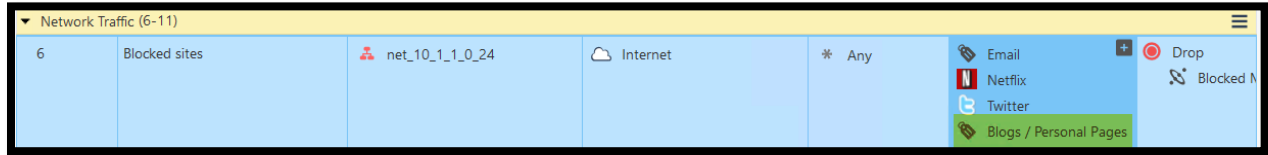
4. The default category is Custom_Application_Site is set as the new primary category by default. Add an additional category and select “Blogs / Personal Pages”



5. Try to access the site from win_client and review the log.
 - Note that we can use any of the categories in the security policy



6. Edit the existing block rule and add the additional category we used in the override categorization object we created in the previous step and install the Access Policy.



7. Try to access Wikipedia.org from win_client. Review the logs and make sure we are seeing the expected category.

Log Details

Reject
https Traffic Rejected from 10.1.1.222 to Categorization Override - (208.80.154.224)

Details | Matched Rules

Log Info

Application / Site

Application Name: **Categorization Override**

Primary Category: **Custom Application/Site**

Additional Categories: **Custom Application/Site, Blogs / Personal Pages**

Application Risk: **Unknown**

Traffic

Source: **windows_client (10.1.1.222)**

Source Zone: **Internal**

Destination Country: **United States**

Destination Zone: **External**

Service: **https (TCP/443)**

Protocol: **HTTPS**

Interface: **eth1**

Connection Direction: **Outgoing**

Destination: **text-lb.eqiad.wikimedia.org (208.80.154.224)**

Accounting

Packets: **56**

Browse Time: **00h 01m 17s**

Bytes (sent/received): **55.1 KB (52.7 KB \ 5.4 KB)**

Client Inbound Packets: **16**

Client Outbound Packets: **40**

Server Inbound Packets: **20**

Server Outbound Packets: **44**

Client Inbound Bytes: **7.7 KB**

Client Outbound Bytes: **848 B**

Server Inbound Bytes: **14.4 KB**

Server Outbound Bytes: **8.2 KB**

Actions

Report Log: [Report Log to Check Point](#)

More

Id: **0a01016f-455f-0000-6721-8a0200000000**

End of Lab 1