# IPv4 Access Control Lists (IP ACLs)



- Source IP Address.
- Destination IP Address.
- Protocol Type.
- Source Port Number.
- > Destination Port Number.
- ☐ Packet Filtering.
- QoS.
- ☐ Routing Updates Filtering.



#### **Access Control List**

<b>✓</b>	permit	*****			*****	*****
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aeny	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****

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	nermit	*****	 	 



# Types of IP ACLs



Numbered ACL	Named ACL	Filtered Information
Standard (1–99) (1300–1999)	Standard	- Source IP
Extended (100–199) (2000–2699)	Extended	<ul><li>Source &amp; Dest. IP</li><li>Source &amp; Dest. Port</li><li>IP Protocol</li><li>Protocol information</li></ul>

Router# configure terminal					
Router(config)# access-list	1	permit			
Router(config)# access-list	1	permit			
Router(config)# access-list	1	deny			
Router(config)# access-list	1	deny			

Router(config)# interface gigabitEthernet 0/0
Router(config-if)# ip access-group 1 ----Router(config-if)# end

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# ip access-list standard My_List
Router(config-std-nacl)# permit ------
Router(config-std-nacl)# permit ------
Router(config-std-nacl)# deny ------
Router(config-std-nacl)# deny ------
Router(config-std-nacl)# exit
```

Router(config)# interface gigabitEthernet 0/0
Router(config-if)# ip access-group My\_List ----Router(config-if)# end



192.168.250.230 0.0.0.0

IPv4	192	168	250	230
Wildcard Mask	0	0	0	0
IPv4	1100 0000	1010 1000	1111 1010	1110 0110
Wildcard Mask	0000 0000	0000 0000	0000 0000	0000 0000

192.168.250.230 0.0.0.255

IPv4	192	168	250	230
Wildcard Mask	0	0	0	255
IPv4	1100 0000	1010 1000	1111 1010	1110 0110
Wildcard Mask	0000 0000	0000 0000	0000 0000	1111 1111

IPv4	192	168	250	0
Wildcard Mask	0	0	0	255

IPv4	192	168	250	230
Wildcard Mask	0	0	255	255
IPv4	1100 0000	1010 1000	1111 1010	1110 0110
Wildcard Mask	0000 0000	0000 0000	1111 1111	1111 1111

IPv4	192	168	0	0
Wildcard Mask	0	0	255	255

IPv4	192	168	250	230
Wildcard Mask	0	255	255	255
IPv4	1100 0000	1010 1000	1111 1010	1110 0110
Wildcard Mask	0000 0000	1111 1111	1111 1111	1111 1111

IPv4	192	0	0	0
Wildcard Mask	0	255	255	255

# **Wildcard Mask Calculation**

200 . 150 . 10 . 128 /26

$$26 = 8 + 8 + 8 + 2$$
 $\downarrow \qquad \downarrow \qquad \downarrow$ 
 $255 \quad 255 \quad 255 \quad 192$ 

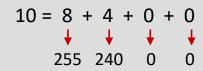
128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1

IPv4	200	150	10	128
Subnet Mask	255	255	255	192

IPv4	200	150	10	128
Wildcard Mask	0	0	0	63

# **Wildcard Mask Calculation**

10.32.0.0/12



128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1

IPv4	10	32	0	0
Subnet Mask	255	240	0	0

IPv4	10	32	0	0
Wildcard Mask	0	15	255	255

# Wildcard Mask Keywords

☐ Cisco IOS provides two keywords to identify the most common uses of wildcard masking.

**host:** This keyword substitutes for the **0.0.0.0 mask** and indicates that all IPv4 address bits must match to filter just one host address.

**any:** This keyword substitutes for the **255.255.255 mask** and indicates to ignore the entire IPv4 address or to accept any addresses.



# Activating an ACL

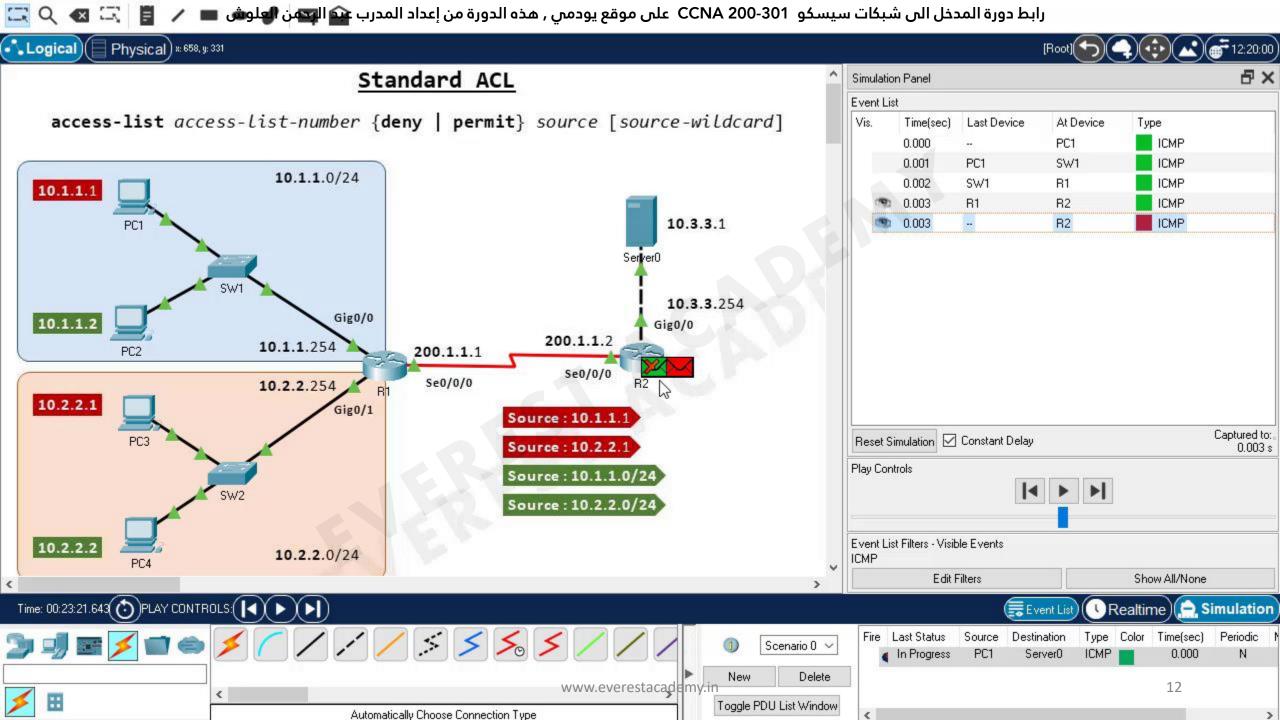


 Router(config)# interface -----Router(config-if)# ip access-group ----- out



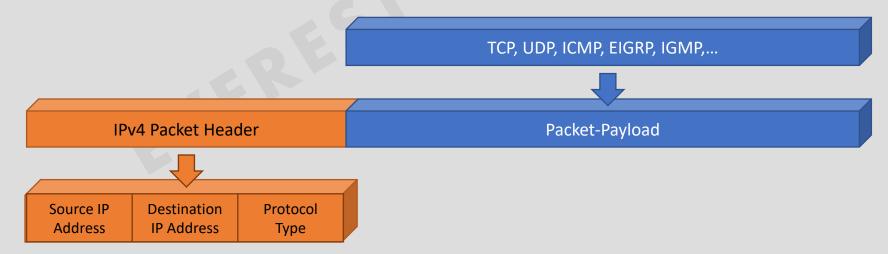
# **Important Configuration Guidelines**

Order of statements is important: Put the <b>most restrictive</b> statements at the top of the list and the <b>least restrictive</b> at the bottom.
ACL statements are processed <b>top-down</b> until a match is found, and then no more statements in the list are processed.
If <b>no match</b> is found in the ACL, the packet is dropped ( <b>implicit deny</b> ).
Each grouping of ACL statements needs either a <b>unique number</b> or <b>a unique name</b> .
The router cannot filter traffic that it, itself, originates.
Only one IP ACL can be applied to an interface in each direction (inbound and outbound).
Applying an <b>empty ACL</b> to an interface permits all traffic by default.
In order for an ACL to have an <b>implicit deny</b> statement, you need at least one actual permit or deny statement in the ACL.
Place <b>extended</b> ACLs as close as possible to the <b>source</b> of the packet. This strategy allows ACLs to discard the packets early.
Place <b>standard</b> ACLs as close as possible to the <b>destination</b> of the packet. This strategy avoids the mistake with standard ACLs



# Extended ACL

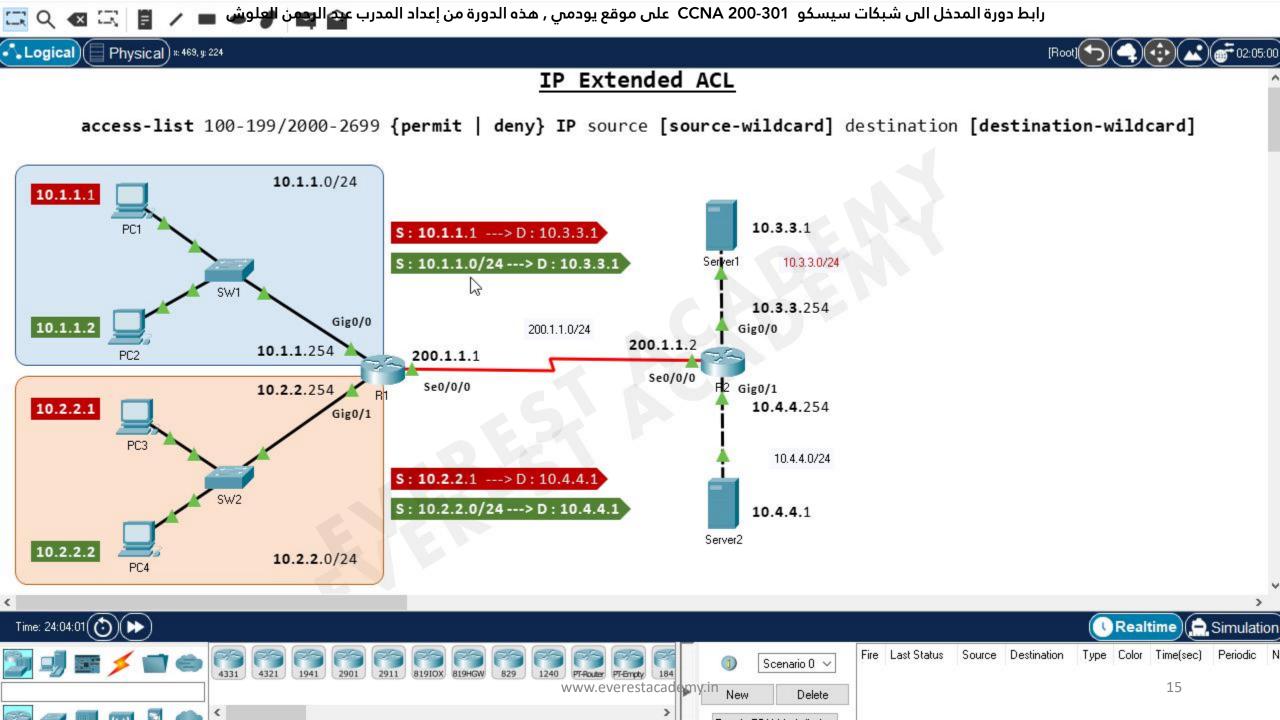
Numbered ACL	Named ACL	Filtered Information	
<b>Standard</b> (1–99) (1300–1999)	Standard	- Source IP	
Extended (100–199) (2000–2699)	Extended	<ul> <li>Source &amp; Dest. IP</li> <li>Source &amp; Dest. Port</li> <li>IP Protocol (IP, TCP, UDP, ICMP, EIGRP, IGMP,)</li> <li>Protocol information</li> </ul>	



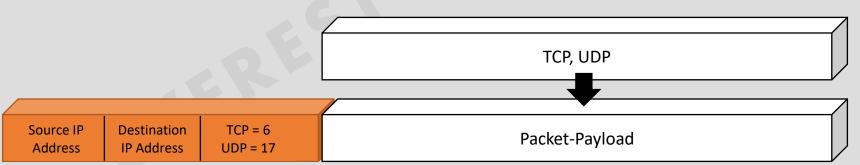
## IP Extended ACL

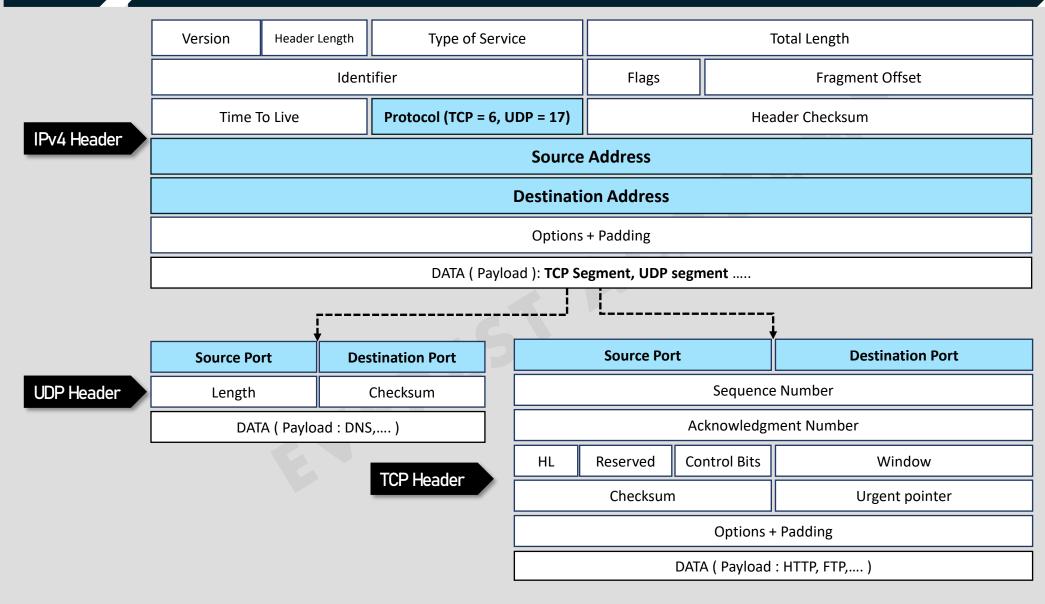
Numbered ACL	Named ACL	Filtered Information	
<b>Standard</b> (1–99) (1300–1999)	Standard	- Source IP	
Extended (100–199) (2000–2699)	Extended	<ul> <li>Source &amp; Dest. IP</li> <li>Source &amp; Dest. Port</li> <li>IP Protocol (IP, TCP, UDP, ICMP, EIGRP, IGMP,)</li> <li>Protocol information</li> </ul>	

access-list 100-199/2000-2699 {permit | deny} IP source [source-wildcard] destination [destination-wildcard]



Numbered ACL	Named ACL	Filtered Information
<b>Standard</b> (1–99) (1300–1999)	Standard	- Source IP
Extended (100–199) (2000–2699)	Extended	<ul> <li>Source &amp; Dest. IP</li> <li>Source &amp; Dest. Port</li> <li>IP Protocol (IP, TCP, UDP, ICMP, EIGRP, IGMP,)</li> <li>Protocol information</li> </ul>







#### Extended ACL Syntax with TCP and UDP Port Numbers Enabled

#access-list 100-199 {permit | deny} {TCP | UDP} {Source\_IP} {Source-wildcard} {Source\_Port} {Destination\_IP} {Destination-wildcard} {Destination\_Port}

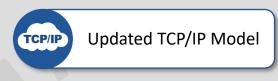
Port Group	Port Number Range
Well Known Ports	0 - 1023
Registered Ports	1024 - 49151
Dynamic or Private Ports	49152 - 65535

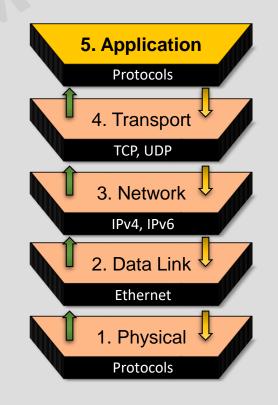
Equal (eq), not equal (ne), less than (lt), greater than (gt).



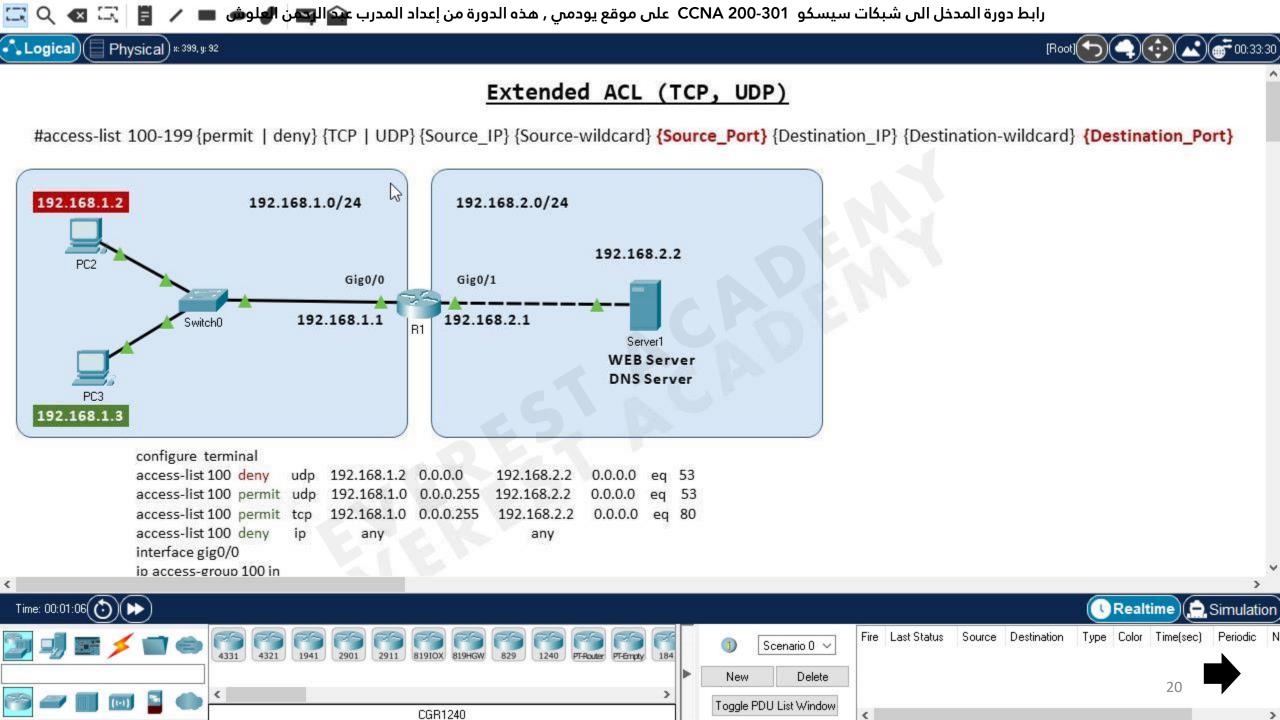
#### Popular Applications and Their Well-Known Port Numbers

Protocol		Port Number	Keyword
FTP data	File Transfer Protocol .	TCP (20)	ftp-data
FTP control	File Transfer Protocol .	TCP (21)	ftp
Telnet	Teletype Network.	TCP (23)	telnet
SMTP	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol.	TCP (25)	smtp
DNS	Domain Name System.	TCP, UDP (53)	domain
DHCP server	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol.	UDP (67)	bootps
DHCP client	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol.	UDP (68)	bootpc
TFTP	Trivial File Transfer Protocol .	UDP (69)	tftp
НТТР	Hypertext Transfer Protocol .	TCP (80)	www
РОР3	Post Office Protocol.	TCP (110)	рор3



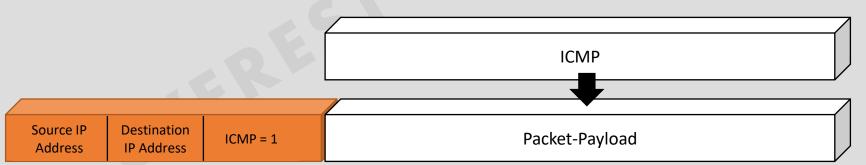






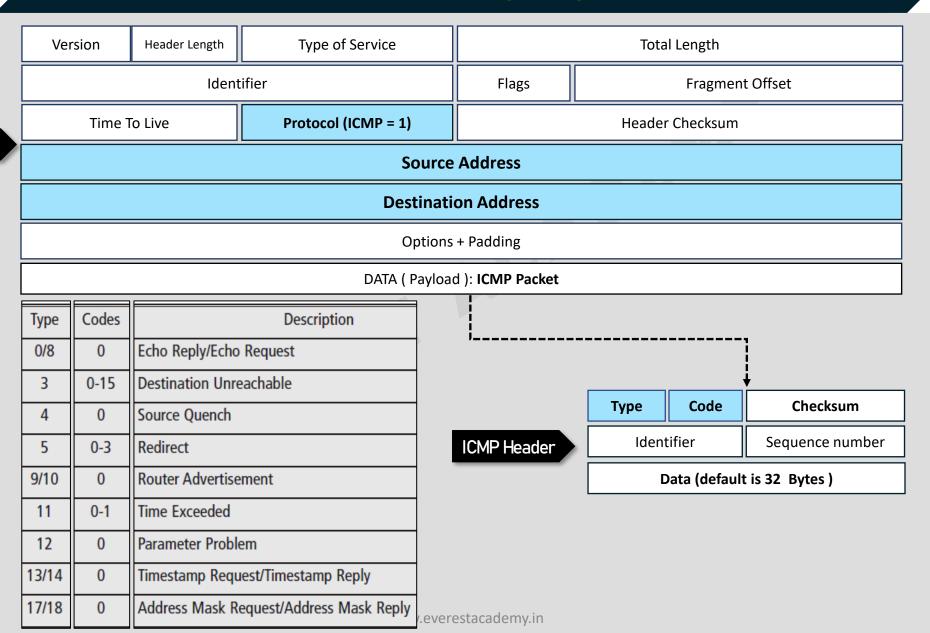
# Extended ACL (ICMP)

Numbered ACL	Named ACL	Filtered Information
<b>Standard</b> (1–99) (1300–1999)	Standard	- Source IP
Extended (100–199) (2000–2699)	Extended	<ul> <li>Source &amp; Dest. IP</li> <li>Source &amp; Dest. Port</li> <li>IP Protocol (IP, TCP, UDP, ICMP, EIGRP, IGMP,)</li> <li>Protocol information</li> </ul>

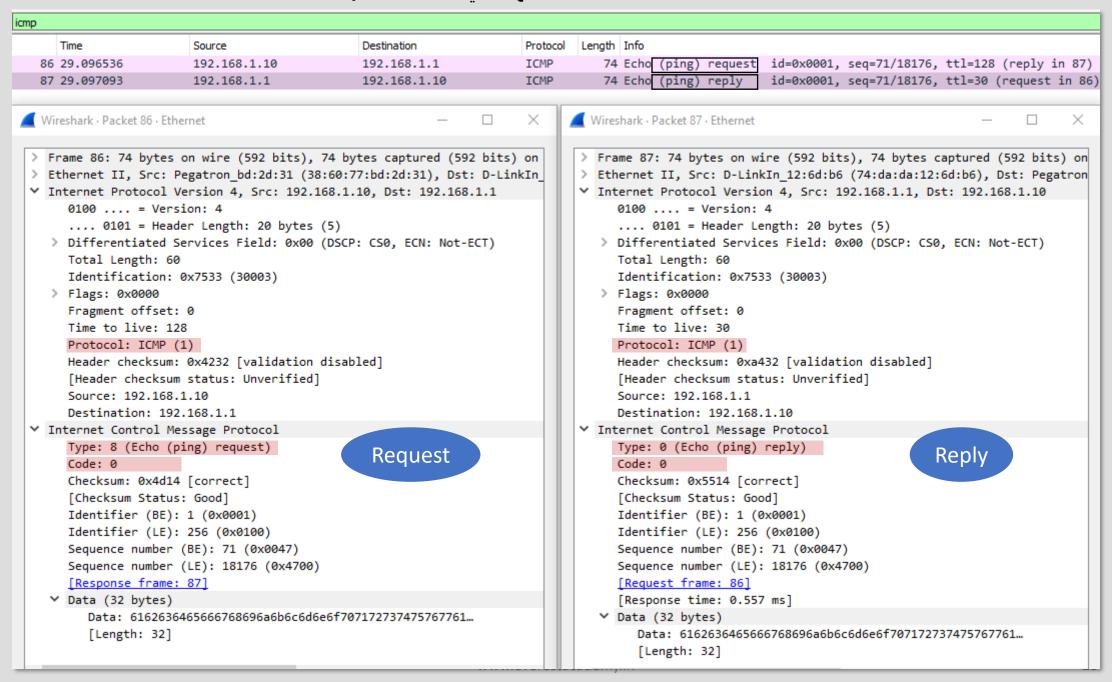


# Extended ACL (ICMP)

IPv4 Header



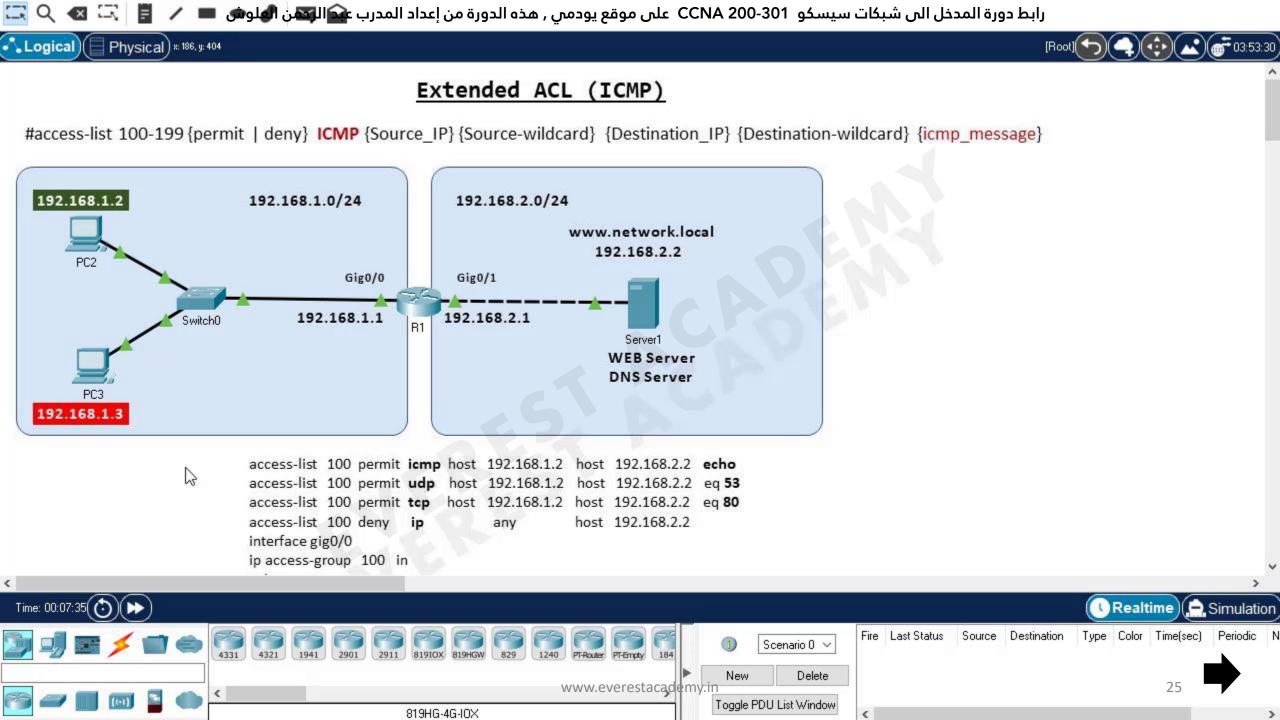
#### رابط دورة المدخل الى شبكات سيسكو 301-CCNA 200 على موقع يودمي , هذه الدورة من إعداد المدرب عبد الرحمن العلوش



# Extended ACL (ICMP)

Extended ACL Syntax with ICMP Messages Enabled

#access-list 100-199 {permit | deny} {ICMP} {Source\_IP} {Source-wildcard} {Destination\_IP} {Destination-wildcard} {icmp\_message}



### **Named ACL**

Numbered ACL	Named ACL	Filtered Information
<b>Standard</b> (1–99) (1300–1999)	Standard	- Source IP
Extended (100–199) (2000–2699)	Extended	<ul> <li>Source &amp; Dest. IP</li> <li>Source &amp; Dest. Port</li> <li>IP Protocol (IP, TCP, UDP, ICMP, EIGRP, IGMP,)</li> <li>Protocol information</li> </ul>

- ☐ Named ACLs had three big differences compared to numbered ACLs:
  - Using names instead of numbers to identify the ACL, making it easier to remember the reason for the ACL.
  - Using ACL subcommands, not global commands, to define the action and matching parameters.
  - Using ACL editing features that allow the CLI user to delete individual lines from the ACL and insert new lines.

