Computer Network Security Firewall Lab

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Lab Setup:

Machine 1: Ubuntu 16.04 -1 [Black Terminal]

IP: 10.0.2.9

Machine 2: Ubuntu 16.04 -2 [White Terminal]

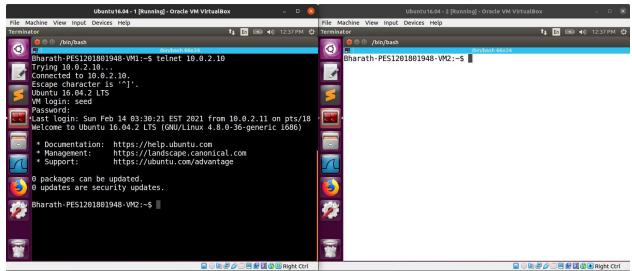
IP: 10.0.2.10

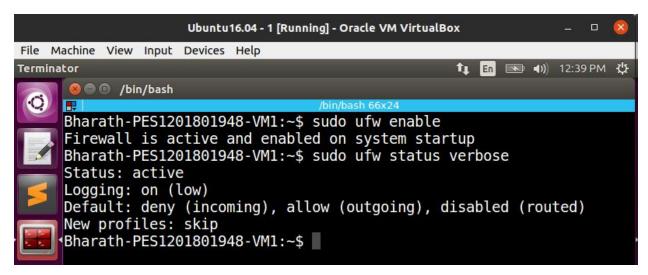
Machine 3 : Ubuntu 16.04 -3

IP: 10.0.2.11

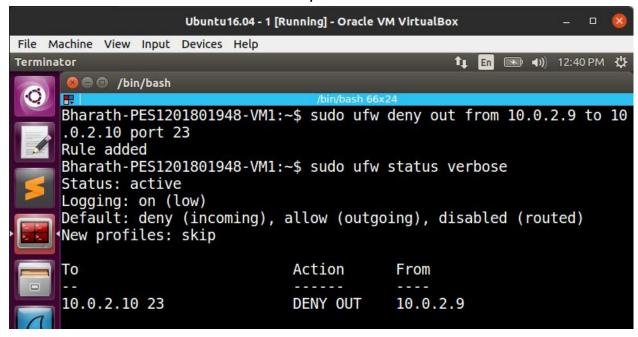
Task 1: Using Firewall

VM1[10.0.2.9] can telnet into VM2[10.0.2.10] successfully as shown below

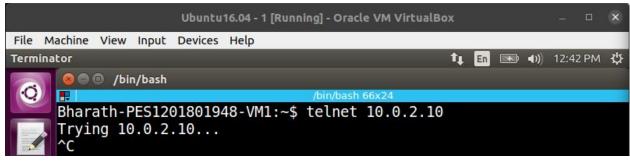




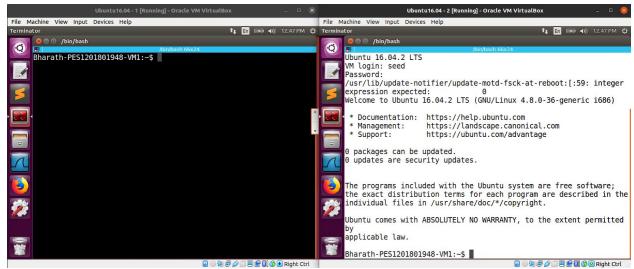
We have now enabled ufw -> uncomplicated firewall on VM 1



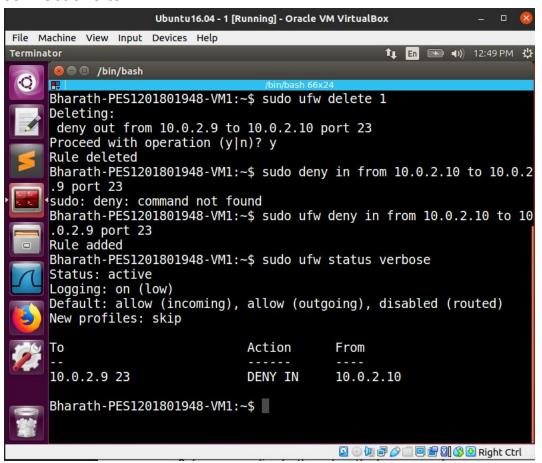
Telnet from 10.0.2.9 (VM1) fails as we have a firewall rule to deny outgoing connections to 10.0.2.10 (VM2) on port 23



But incoming telnet connections arent blocked, therefore we can successfully telnet into VM1 from VM2



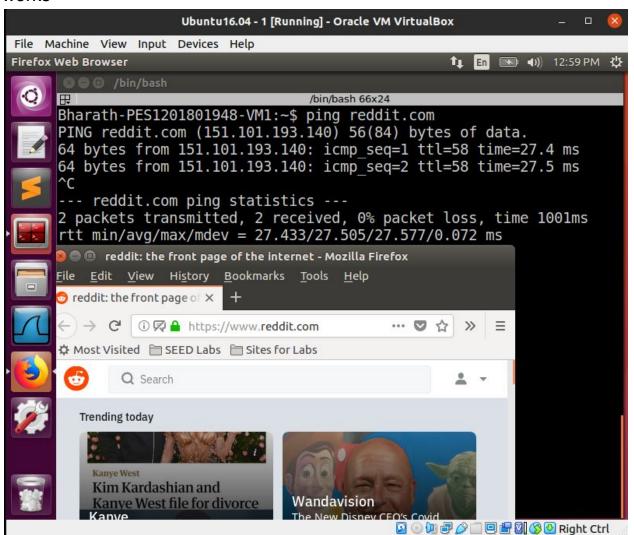
Deleting the first firewall rule, and setting up a new one to deny incoming connections to VM1



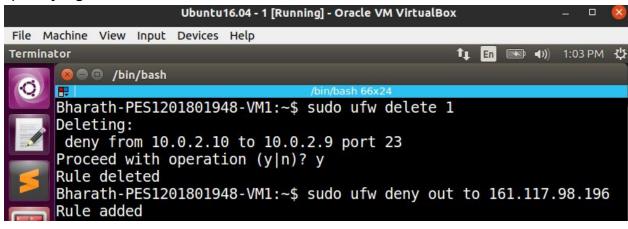
Telnet into VM1 from VM2 is unsuccessful

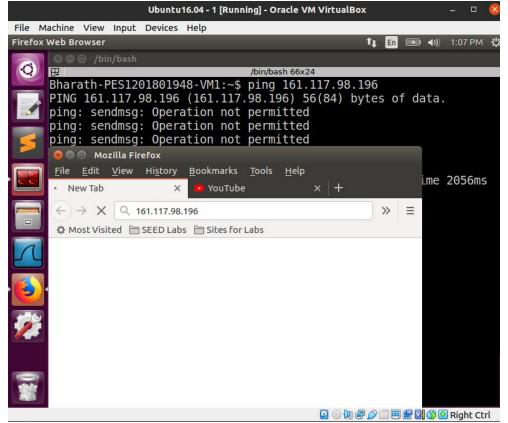


Since pes.edu wasnt working, i have used reddit.com
We find the IP of reddit using ping, also open in the browser showing it
works



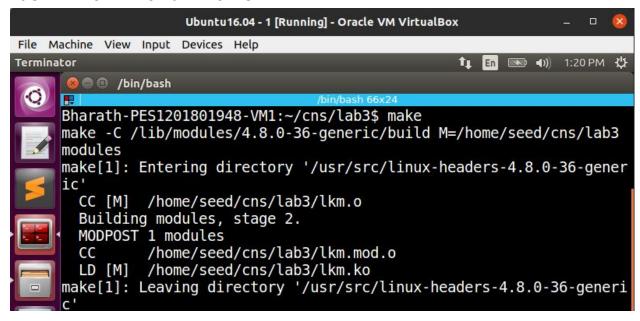
Adding a new firewall rule to deny outgoing connections to reddit by specifying its IP



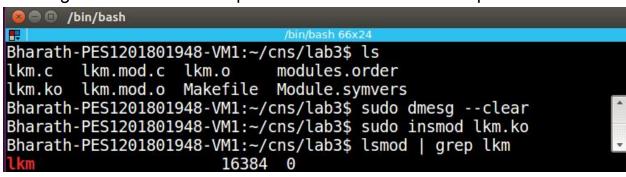


We get operation not permitted on ping, and we cant access the webpage in the browser as well.

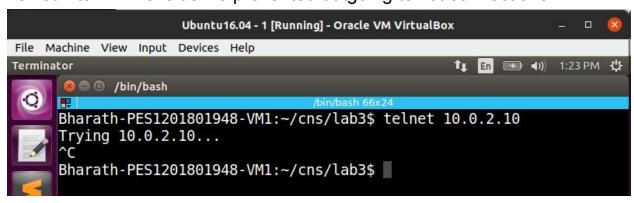
Task 2: How Firewall Works

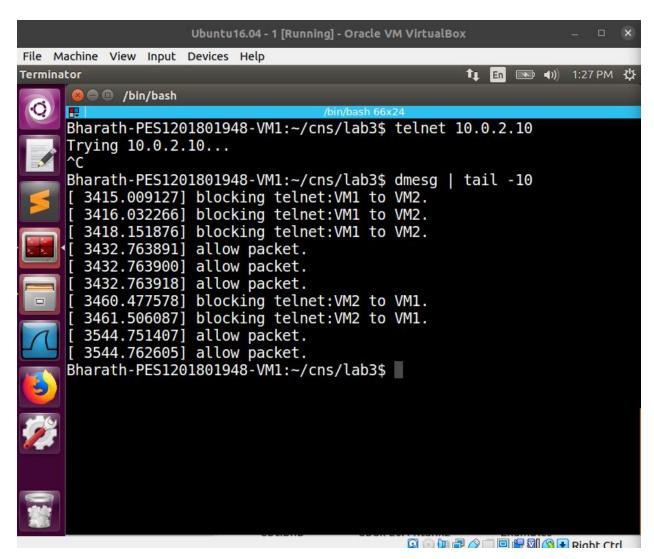


Running the make file sets up the lkm.c file in the kernel space.

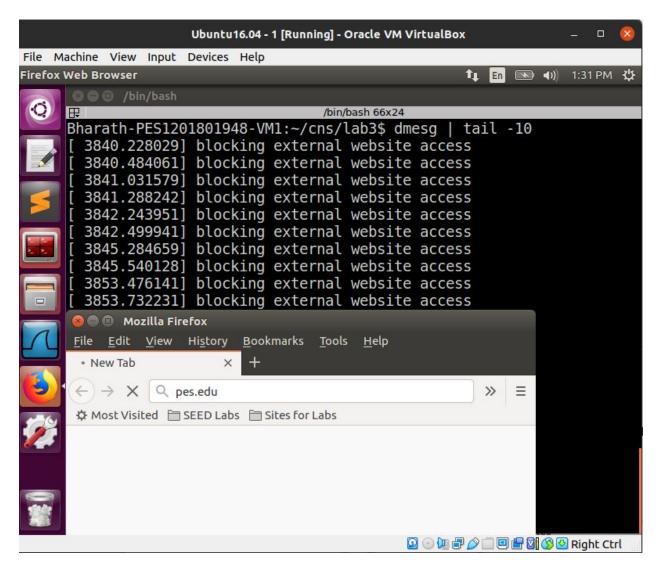


Telnet into VM2 fails as we prevented outgoing telnet connections

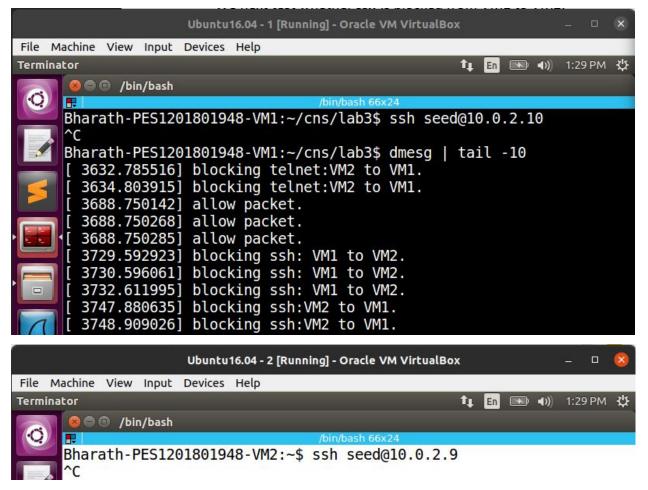




We can see the logs of this file, shows the telnet is blocked from both ends, ie VM1 to VM2 and VM2 to VM1



Website access is also blocked as we can see in the browser request, it fails.

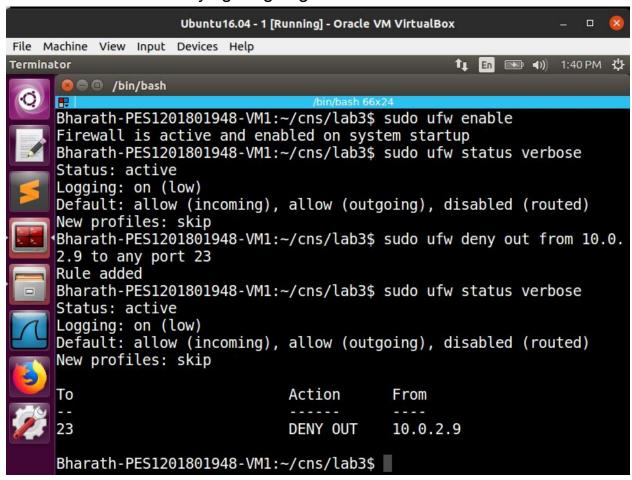


SSH from either of the machines to one another fails

Task 3: Evading Egress Filtering

Task 3.a: Telnet to Machine B through the firewall

Firewall rule added denying outgoing telnet connections.

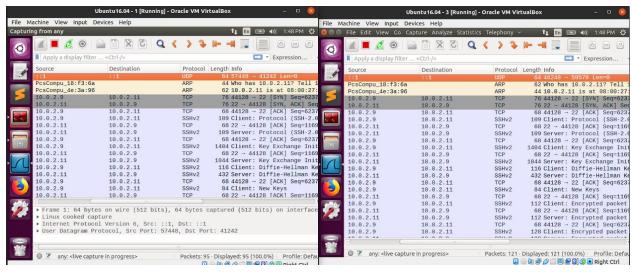


As we can see both the telnet connections are blocked.

```
Bharath-PES1201801948-VM1:~/cns/lab3$ telnet 10.0.2.10
Trying 10.0.2.10...
^C
Bharath-PES1201801948-VM1:~/cns/lab3$ telnet 10.0.2.11
Trying 10.0.2.11...
^C
Bharath-PES1201801948-VM1:~/cns/lab3$
```

We setup an ssh tunnel between 10.0.2.9 and 10.0.2.11, to telnet into 10.0.2.10

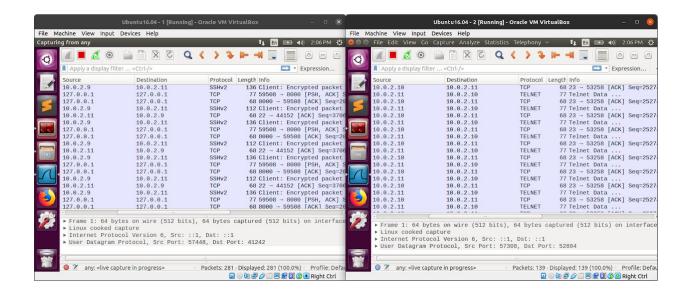
Bharath-PES1201801948-VM1:~/cns/lab3\$ ssh -L 8000:10.0.2.10:23 see d@10.0.2.11 The authenticity of host '10.0.2.11 (10.0.2.11)' can't be establis ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:plzAio6c1bI+8HDp5xa+eKRi561aFDaPE1 /xaleYzCI. Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes Warning: Permanently added '10.0.2.11' (ECDSA) to the list of know n hosts. seed@10.0.2.11's password: Welcome to Ubuntu 16.04.2 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.8.0-36-generic i686) * Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com https://landscape.canonical.com * Management: https://ubuntu.com/advantage * Support: 0 packages can be updated. 0 updates are security updates. Last login: Sun Feb 14 12:24:16 2021 from 10.0.2.10 Bharath-PES1201801948-VM3:~\$ echo \$USER seed



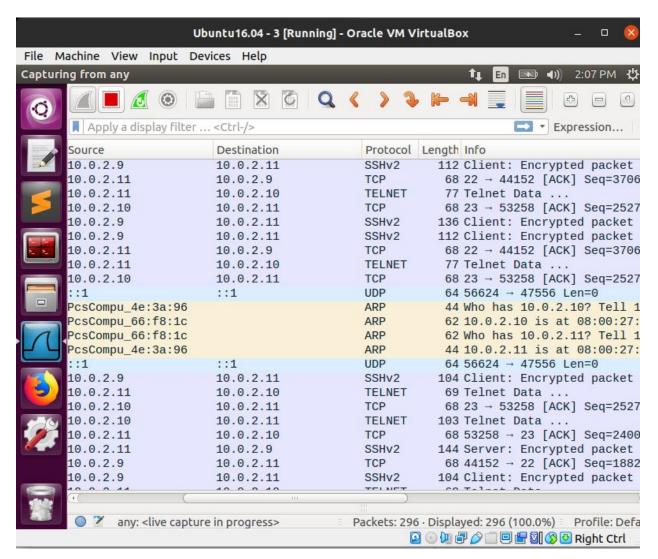
We can see the wireshark captures of both 10.0.2.9 and 10.0.2.11

```
/bin/bash
Bharath-PES1201801948-VM1:~$ ssh -L 8000:10.0.2.10:23 seed@10.0.2.
seed@10.0.2.11's password:
Welcome to Ubuntu 16.04.2 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.8.0-36-generic i686)
 * Documentation:
                   https://help.ubuntu.com
                   https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Management:
 * Support:
                   https://ubuntu.com/advantage
0 packages can be updated.
0 updates are security updates.
Last login: Sat Feb 20 13:58:32 2021 from 10.0.2.9
Bharath-PES1201801948-VM3:~$
用
                               /bin/bash 66x8
Bharath-PES1201801948-VM1:~$ telnet localhost 8000
Trying 127.0.0.1...
Connected to localhost.
Escape character is '^]'.
Ubuntu 16.04.2 LTS
VM login: seed
Password:
Last login: Sat Feb 20 13:59:33 EST 2021 from 10.0.2.11 on pts/18
```

Telnet into localhost connects us to 10.0.2.10 which was desired

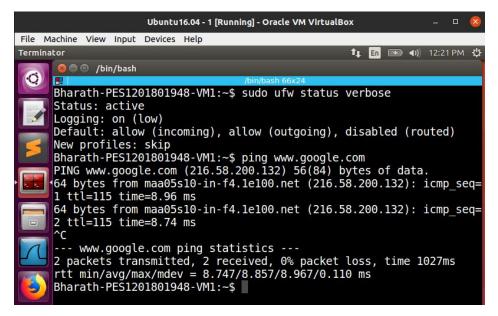


ABove are the wireshark captures of 10.0.2.9 and 10.0.2.10

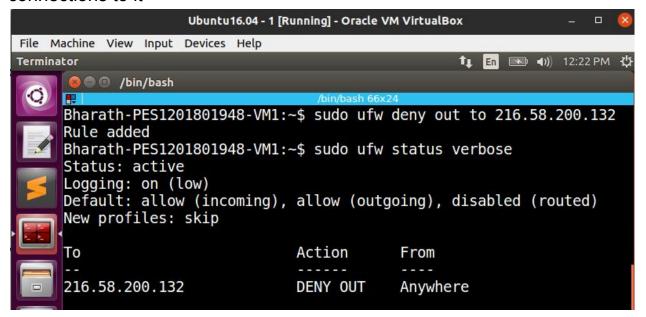


Wireshark capture of 10.0.2.11

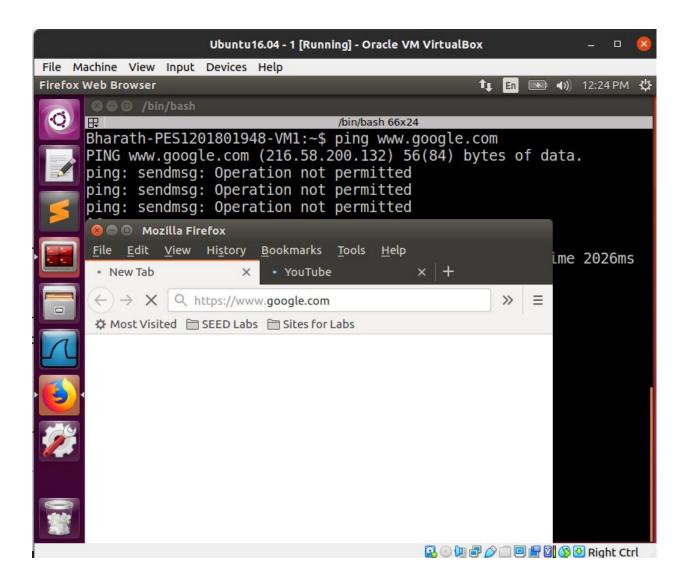
Task 3.b: Connecting to Google using SSH tunnel



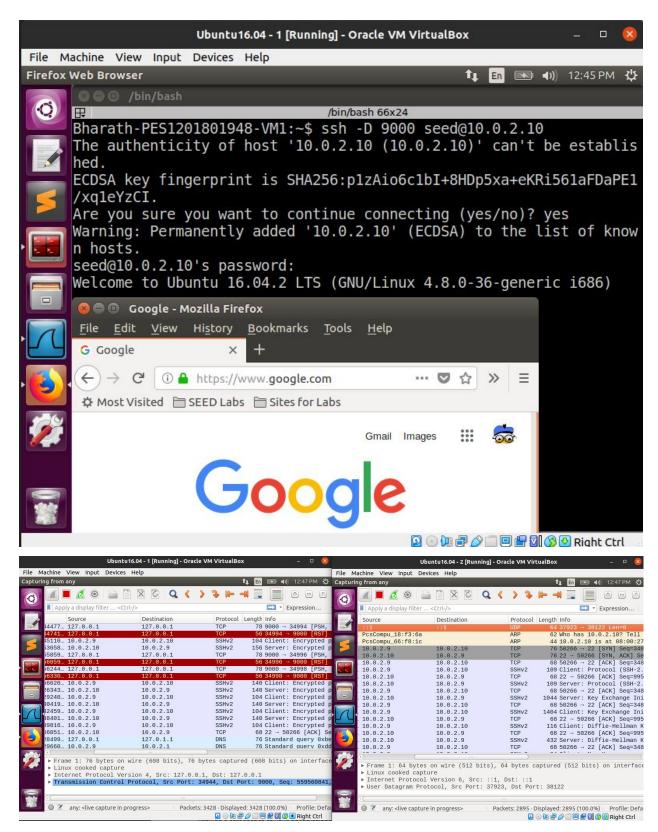
We get the IP of Google.com, and add a firewall rule to deny outgoing connections to it



Therefore, both ping and the browser request fail

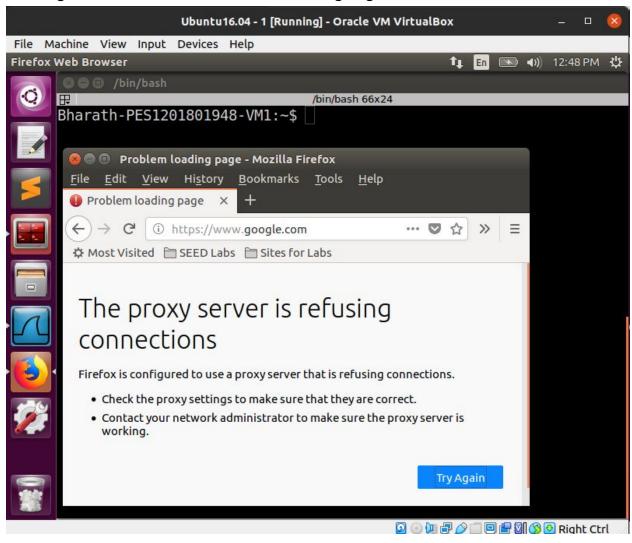


We setup a ssh tunnel between 10.0.2.9 and 10.0.2.10 to access google even with the firewall present.

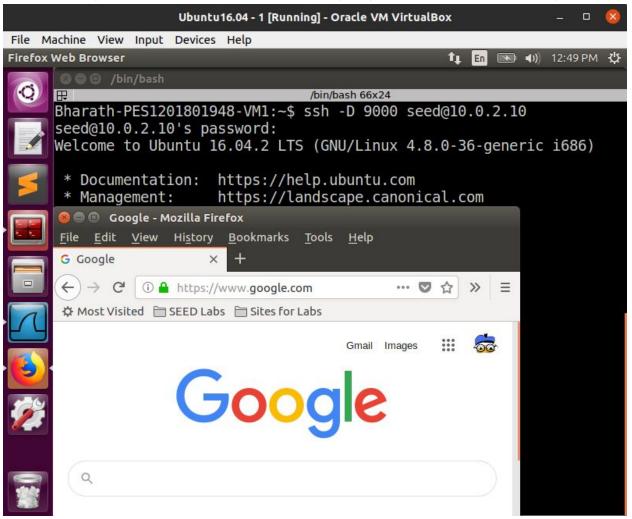


We can see that we could access google as well as the wireshark captures are shown

Closing the ssh tunnel, we can see that google.com cant be accessed



Re-enabling the tunnel, we can see that google can be accessed again.



Task 4: Evade Ingress Filtering

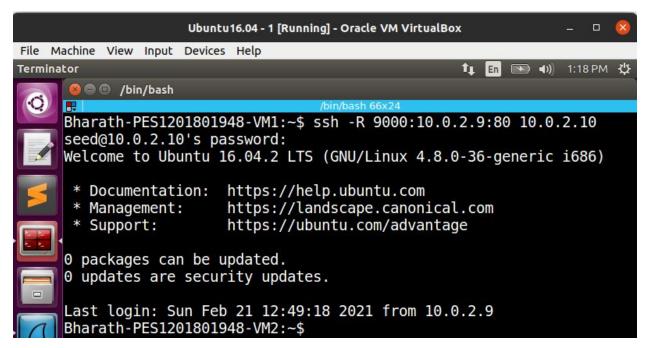
We can see that the test.html file can be accessed from VM2



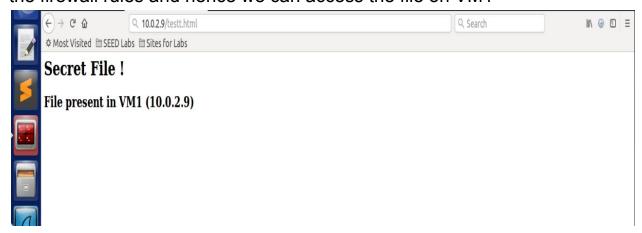
We then add firewall rules to deny in coming connections to VM1 on both port 80 and 22

```
Bharath-PES1201801948-VM1:~$ sudo ufw deny in from any to 10.0.2.9
 port 80
Rule added
Bharath-PES1201801948-VM1:~$ sudo ufw deny in from any to 10.0.2.9
port 22
Rule added
Bharath-PES1201801948-VM1:~$ sudo ufw status verbose
Status: active
Logging: on (low)
Default: allow (incoming), allow (outgoing), disabled (routed)
New profiles: skip
To
                             Action
                                          From
10.0.2.9 80
                             DENY IN
                                          Anywhere
10.0.2.9 22
                             DENY IN
                                          Anywhere
Bharath-PES1201801948-VM1:~$
                    Ubuntu16.04 - 2 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
Terminator
                                                    1 En ■ 4)) 1:13 PM 🖔
      🔞 🖹 🕕 /bin/bash
      Bharath-PES1201801948-VM2:~$ ssh seed@10.0.2.9
      Bharath-PES1201801948-VM2:~$
```

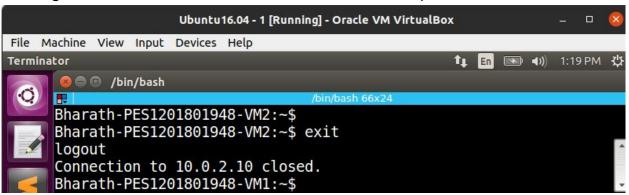
Ssh into VM1 from VM2 fails

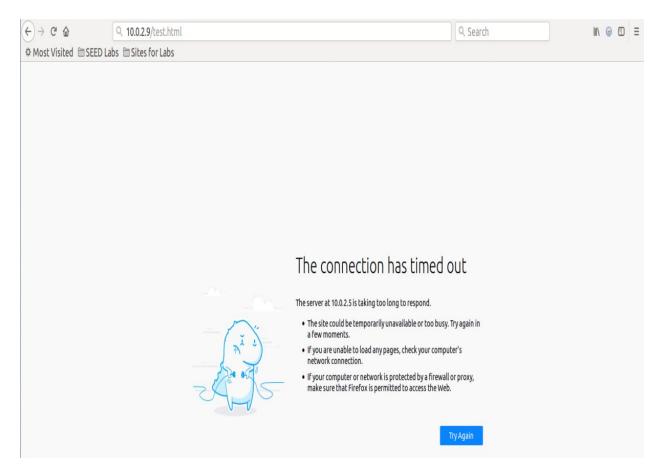


We setup a reverse ssh tunnel between the 2 machines, this helps evade the firewall rules and hence we can access the file on VM1



Closing the tunnel, we can see that the browser request fails as shown





Therefore, we need the reverse ssh tunnel to access the files on the webserver.