

DNS Filtering

Introduction

In this project, you will learn how to create an outbound rule in Windows Firewall to strengthen network security by restricting DNS requests. By completing this hands-on guide, you will gain valuable skills in managing firewall rules and controlling network traffic.

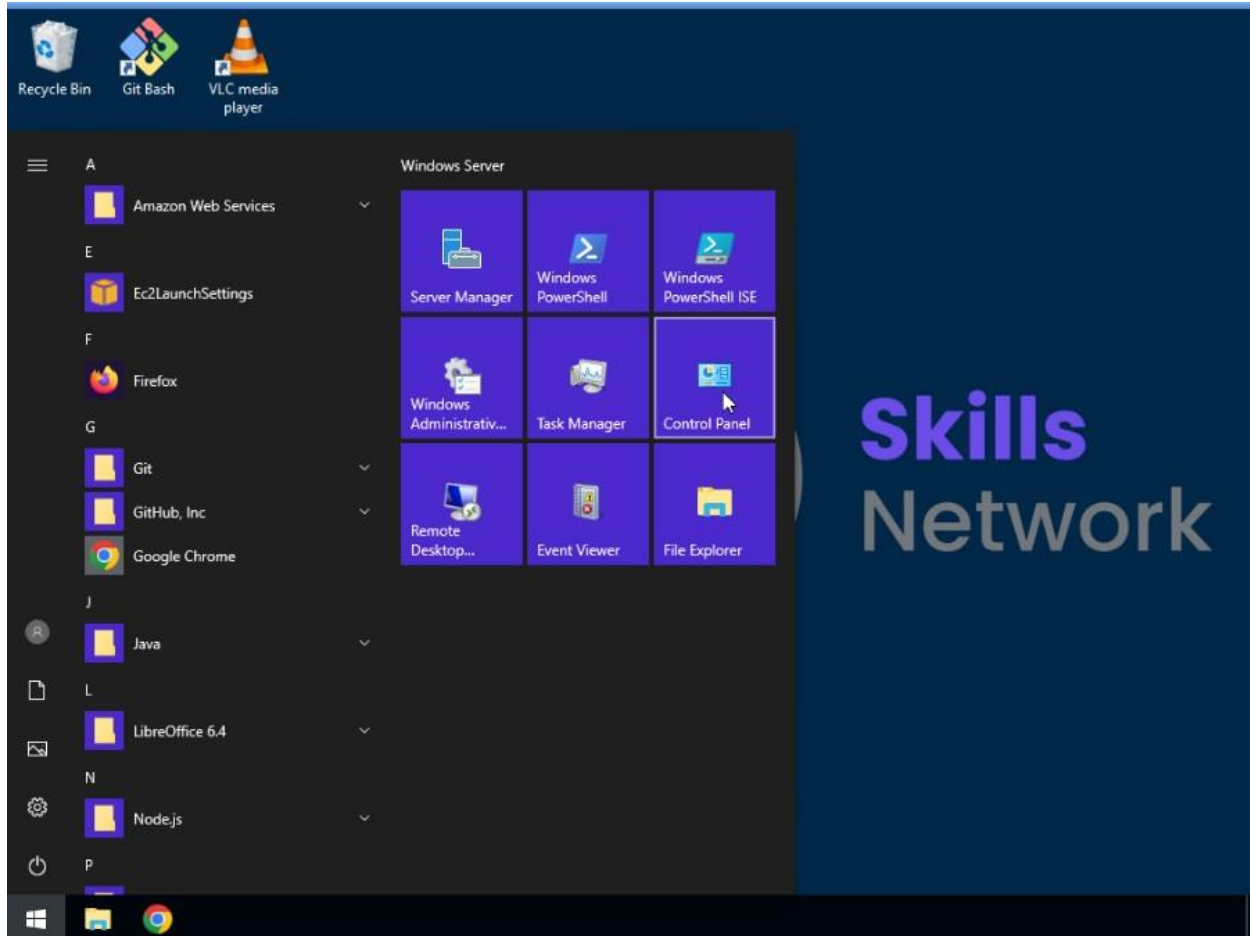
Objectives

After completing this project, you will be able to:

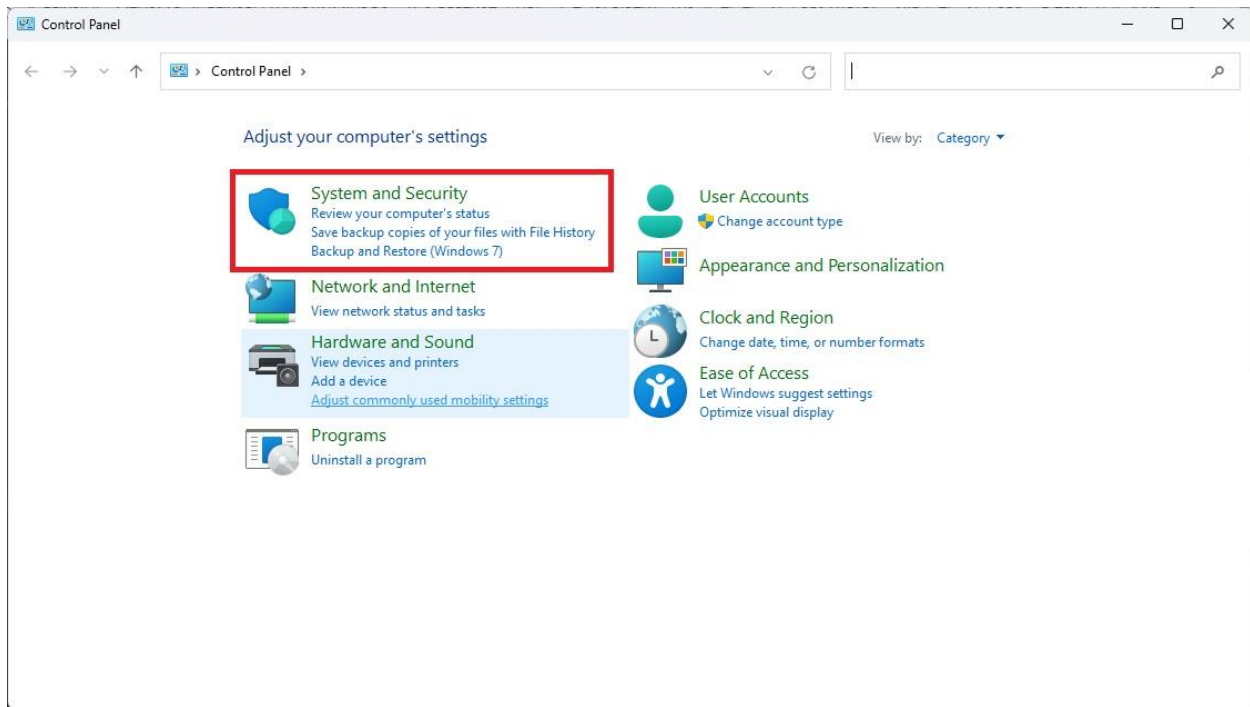
- Locate and access the Microsoft Windows Firewall interface.
- Create a new outbound rule in Windows Firewall interface to block DNS traffic
- Verify the existence and effectiveness of the new outbound rule.

Task 1: Navigate to the Microsoft Windows Firewall interface

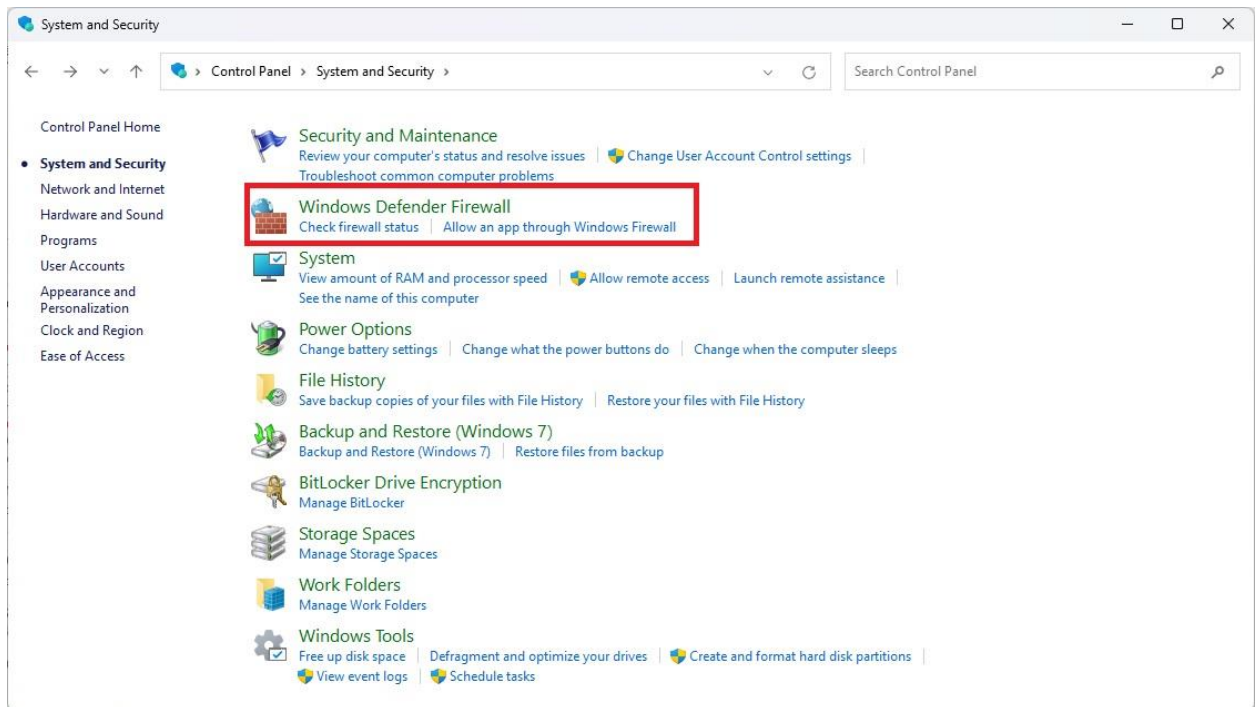
1. Click Windows Icon, and search for **Control Panel**.



2. Click on **Control Panel**.
3. Select **System and Security**.

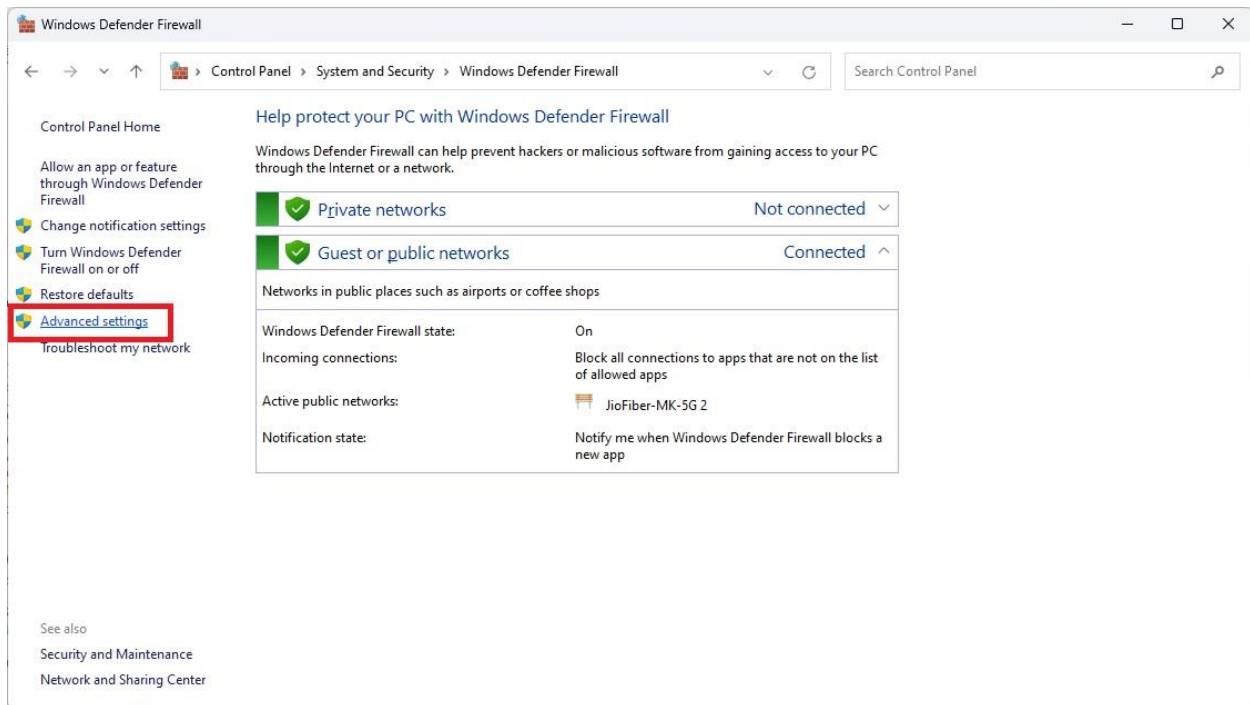


4. Next, select **Windows Defender Firewall**.

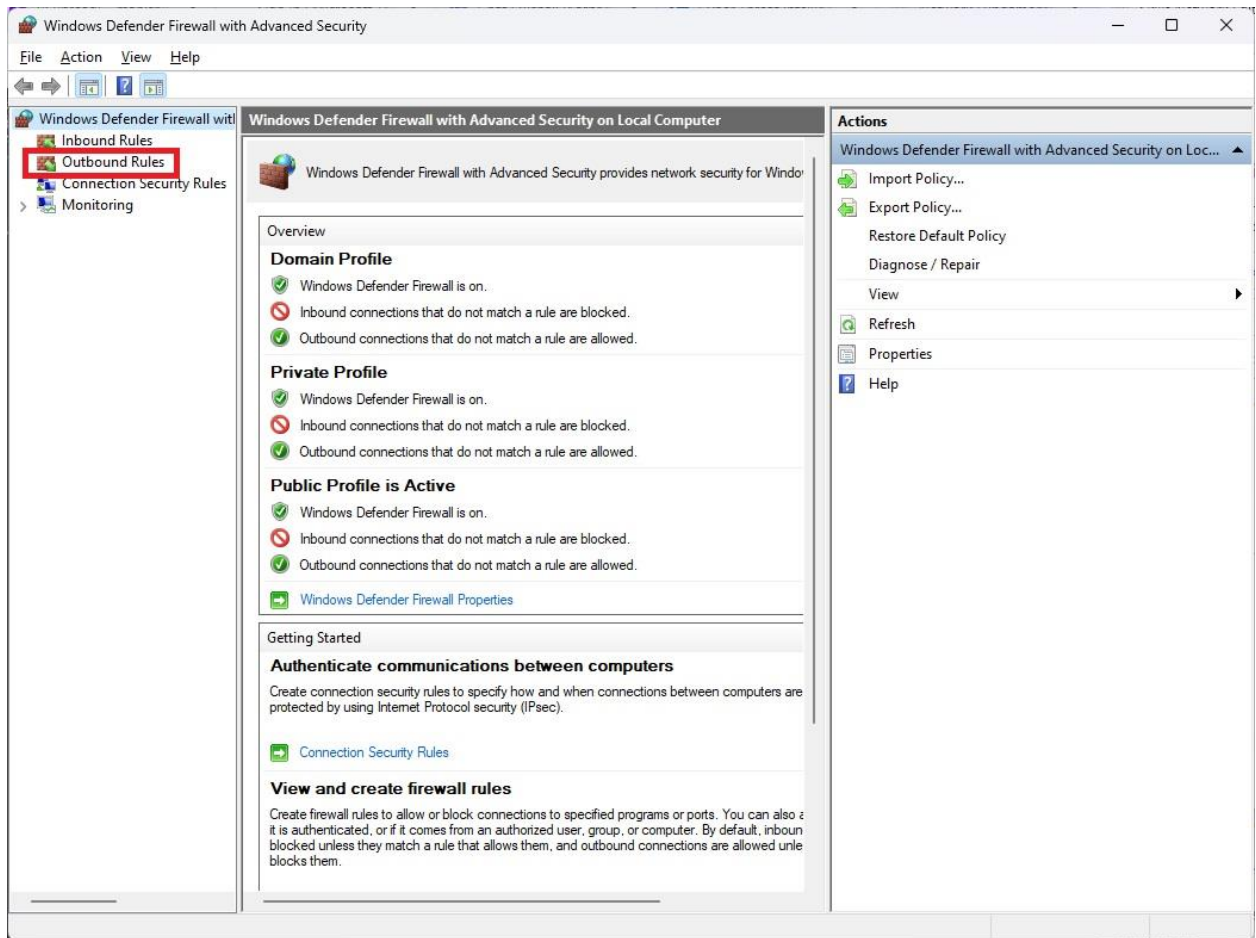


Task 2: Create a new outbound rule

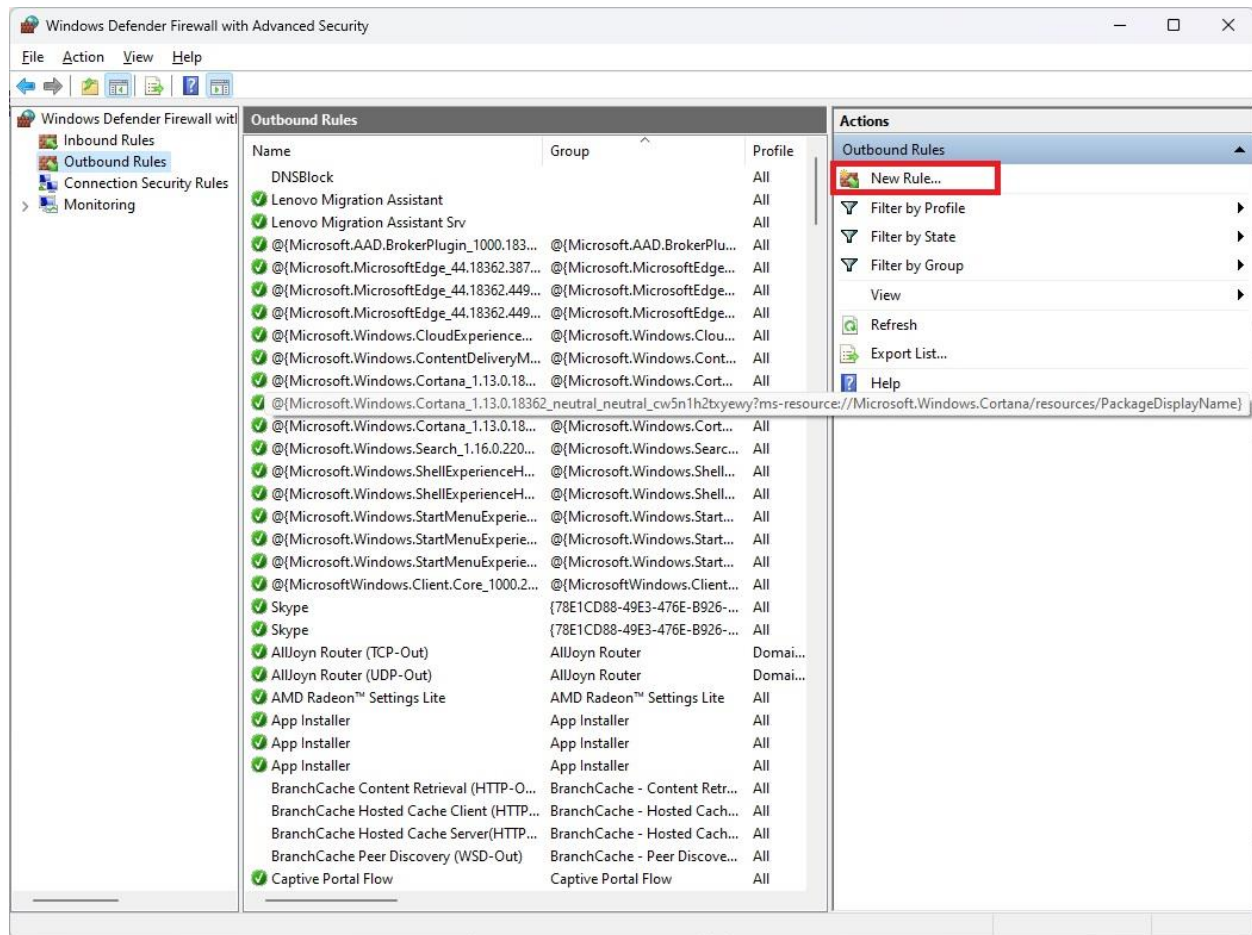
1. In the left pane, select **Advanced Settings**.



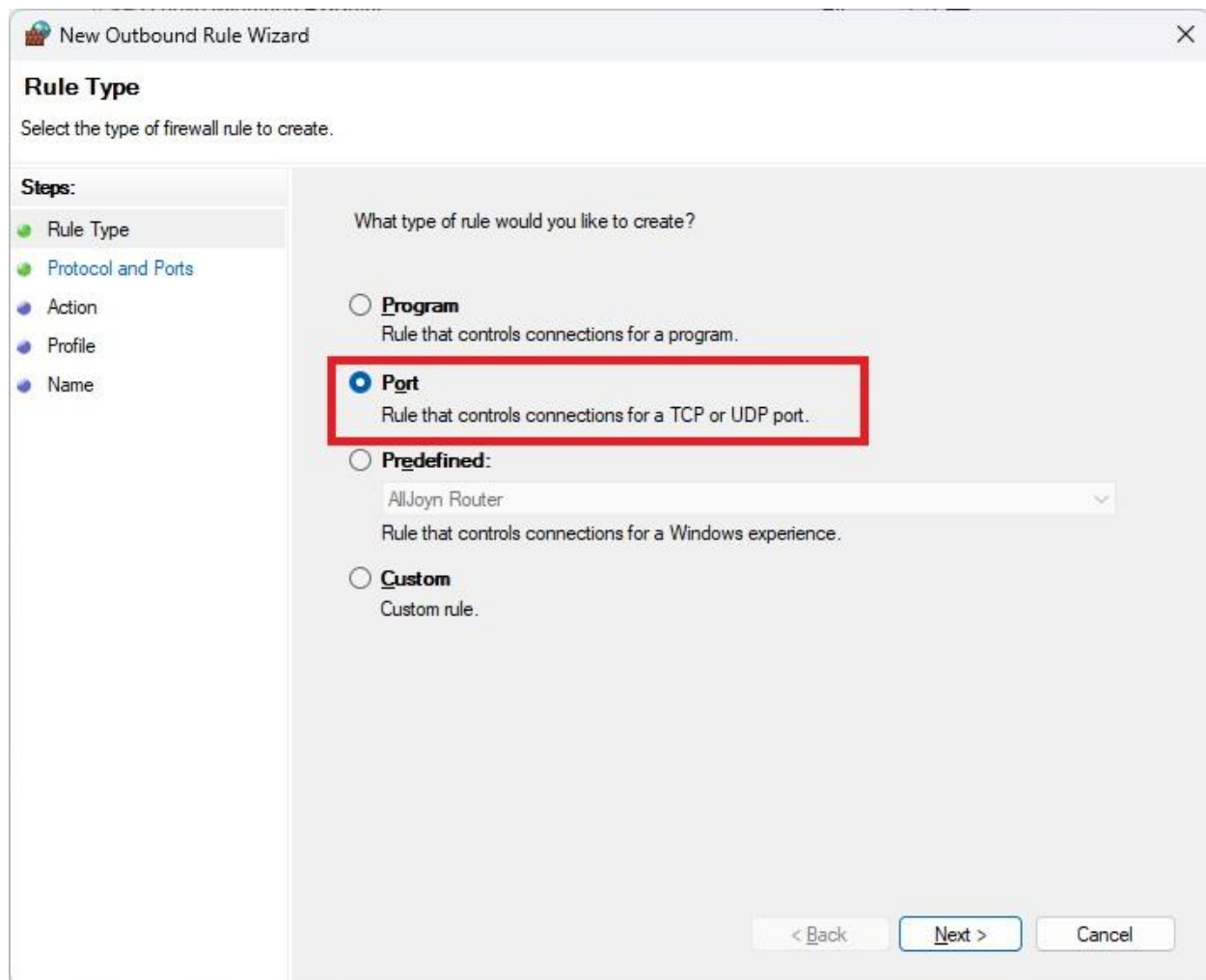
2. In the left pane, select **Outbound Rules**.



3. In the right **Actions** pane, select **New Rule**. The **Rule Type** window displays.



- You now see the windows related to the **New Outbound Rule Wizard**. In the left pane, you'll see **Protocol and Ports**. Select **Port** and **Next**.



5. Next, select **UDP** radio button as the answer to the question, **Does this rule apply to TCP or UDP?**
6. Select the **Specific remote ports** radio button and type **53** (the port used for DNS requests) in the available text box. Click **Next**.

New Outbound Rule Wizard

Protocol and Ports

Specify the protocols and ports to which this rule applies.

Steps:

- Rule Type
- Protocol and Ports
- Action
- Profile
- Name

Does this rule apply to TCP or UDP?

☐ TCP

☒ UDP

Does this rule apply to all remote ports or specific remote ports?

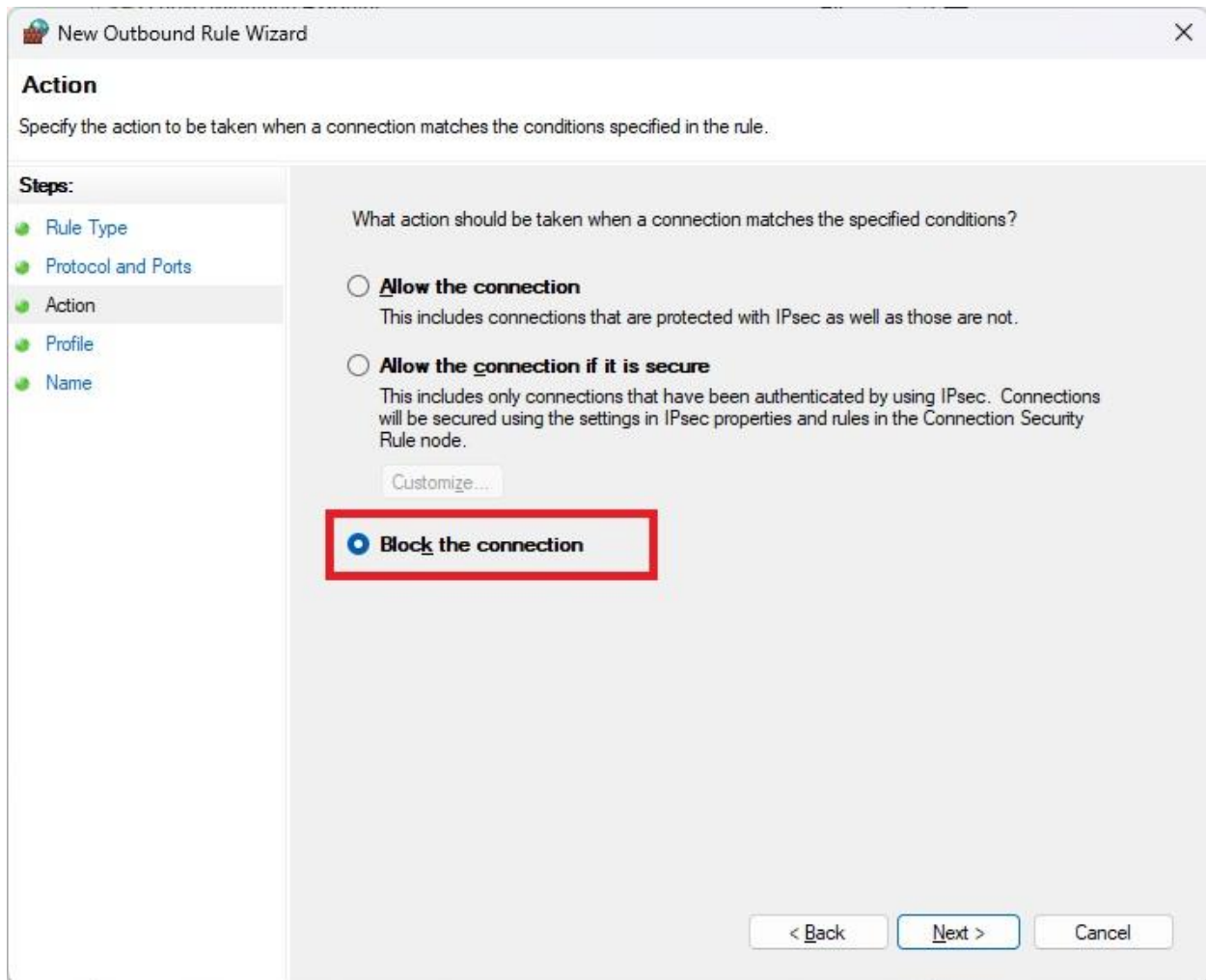
☐ All remote ports

☒ Specific remote ports:

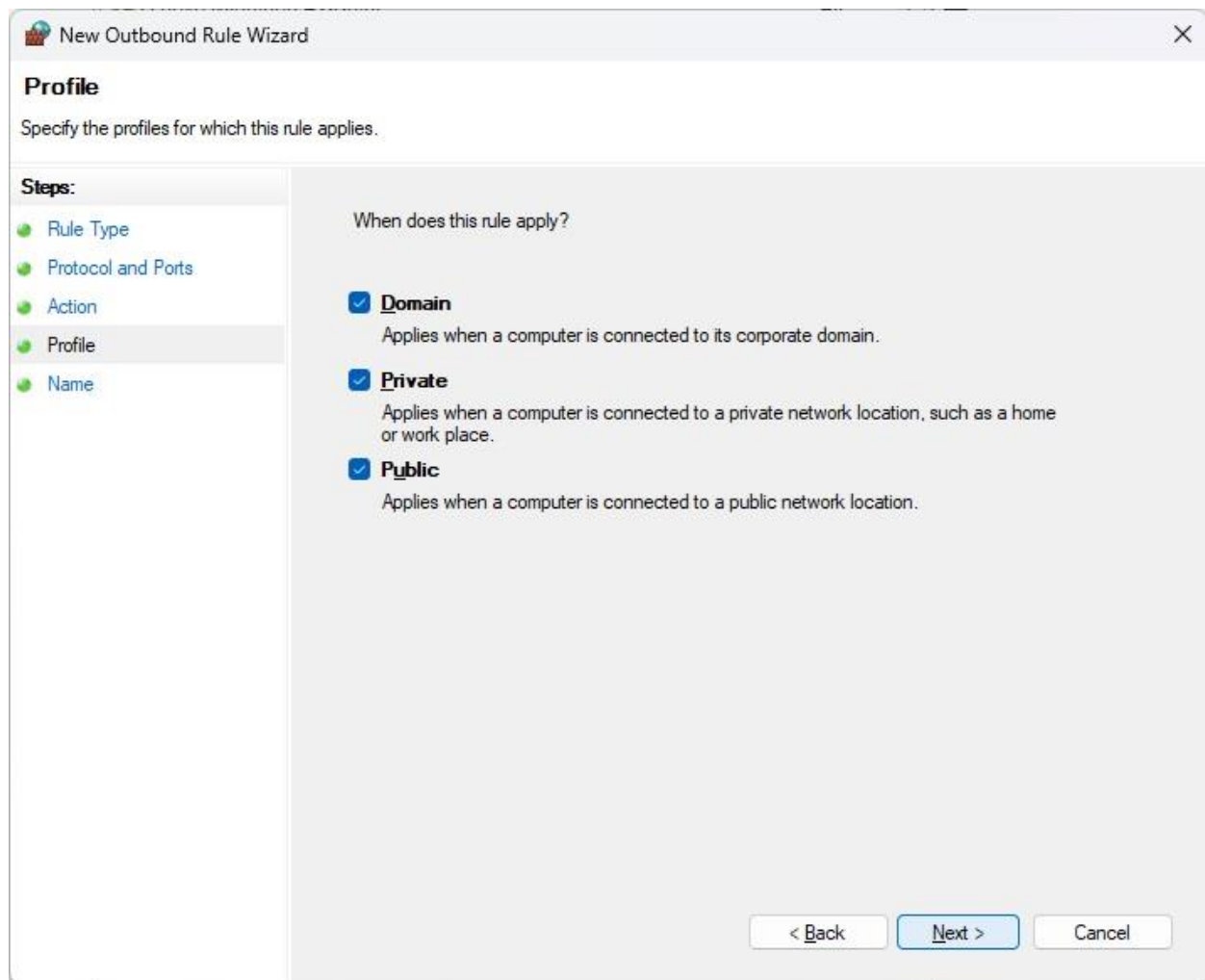
Example: 80, 443, 5000-5010

< Back Next > Cancel

- Next, choose the appropriate action. In this scenario, you want to stop the outbound traffic to the DNS Server. Select the radio button option, **Block the connection**.



8. On the **Profiles** window, specify which profiles to apply this rule. Select **Domain**, **Private**, and **Public** options in this example. Select **Next**.



9. On the **Name** window, in the **Name** field, type a meaningful name for your rule, such as *DNS Filter*. Use the optional **Description** field to add more details when needed. Select **Finish**.

New Outbound Rule Wizard

Name

Specify the name and description of this rule.

Steps:

- Rule Type
- Protocol and Ports
- Action
- Profile
- Name**

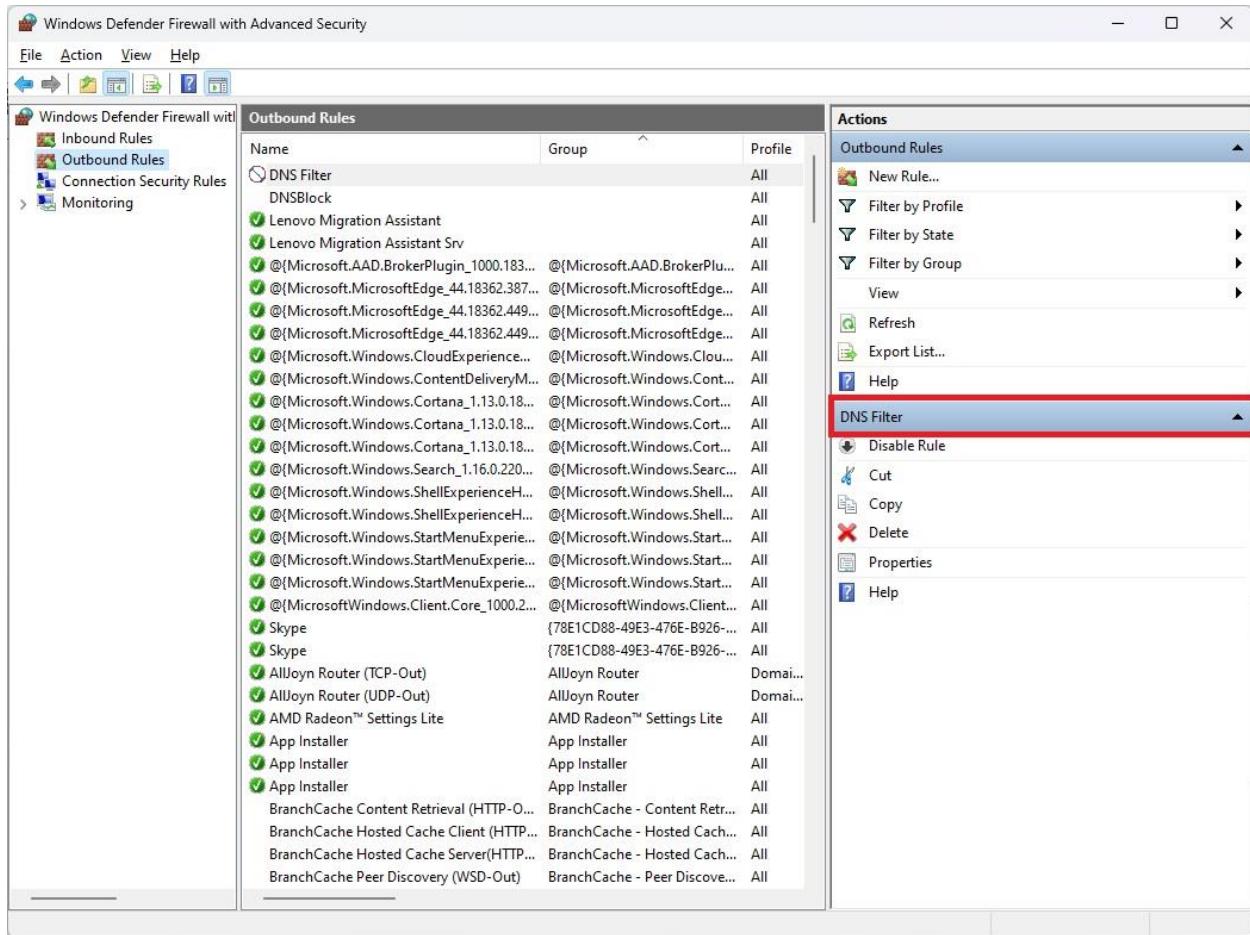
Name: DNS Filter

Description (optional):

< Back Finish Cancel

Task 3: Verify the existence and effectiveness of the new DNS Filter rule

1. On the Windows Defender Firewall window, view the **Actions** pane to verify that you see the *DNS Filter*.



2. Next, open a browser and try to access any website. Users cannot access any website because the rule filters all DNS access.

Conclusion

This hands-on project guide provided a foundational understanding of creating and managing outbound rules in Windows Defender Firewall to enhance network security. By focusing on DNS traffic control, you developed essential skills to manage network traffic effectively and protect systems from potential security threats.

Key Outcomes:

1. Locating Windows Defender Firewall Settings:

- a. Navigated through the Control Panel to access the advanced settings of Windows Defender Firewall.

- b. Understood the structure and purpose of outbound rules in network security.

2. Creating Outbound Rules to Block DNS Traffic:

- a. Configured an outbound rule to block DNS requests by targeting UDP traffic on port 53.
- b. Applied the rule across all network profiles (Domain, Private, and Public) to ensure comprehensive coverage.
- c. Assigned meaningful names and descriptions to the rules for easy identification and management.

3. Verifying Rule Effectiveness:

- a. Successfully tested the rule by attempting to access websites, confirming that DNS requests were blocked.
- b. Gained insights into troubleshooting and verifying rule behavior using Windows Defender Firewall.

4. Practice Exercises for Advanced Scenarios:

- a. **Exercise 1:** Explored how to block DNS traffic to specific IP addresses (e.g., Google's public DNS server 8.8.8.8).
- b. **Exercise 2:** Learned to allow DNS traffic only to specific servers (e.g., Cloudflare's DNS server 1.1.1.1) while blocking all others, demonstrating a fine-grained approach to traffic control.

Key Takeaways:

- **Granular Traffic Management:** Windows Defender Firewall enables precise control over DNS traffic, allowing administrators to permit or restrict access to specific servers.
- **Enhanced Security Posture:** Blocking unauthorized DNS requests mitigates the risk of DNS-based attacks and unauthorized network traffic.
- **Importance of Cleanup:** After testing, removing or disabling temporary rules ensures no unintended impact on network functionality.

By mastering these configurations, users can apply DNS filtering techniques to safeguard network integrity and enforce organizational security policies.