F20CN – Computer Network Security: Coursework 2

Group Number: 2

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Task 1: Alternative Method of Public-Key Encryption

Description:

This program took the approach of delegating key tasks to functions such as the generation of each part of the private key, the public key, encryption, decryption and non-functional tasks such as converting between binary and string or read/writing to a file.

The input is read in by a path presented by the user, the program then generates random keys, then encrypts the input with the easy key to produce a cipertext which is then decrypted to present the plaintext. Each key attribute, ciphertext & plaintext is saved.

Pseudocode:

```
def convertToBinary(m):
       for i in m: binary.append(bin(i))
return binary
def convertToString(b)
       for i in b: string = string + char(i)
       return string
def getW(q):
do: w=randomInt while: gcd(w, q) != 1
return w
def generateEasyKey(m):
       for x in m: E.append(sum(e) + randomInt(>=1))
       return e
def generateHardKey(e, q, w)
return w.e(i) mod q of every i in e
def encrypt(m, h)
return sum(h(i)m(i) of every i in h
def decrypt(c, e, q, w):
cPrime = cw^-1 mod q
From e(n) to e(1) there is i:
if cPrime >= i: m(i) = 1 and cPrime = cPrime-1
Else: m(i) = 0
Return m
message = input("Enter file path")
m = convertToBinary(readFile(message)),
e = generateEasyKey(m.size()),
q = nextPrime(2en), w = getW(q),
h = generateHardKey(e, q, w)
```

```
ciphertext = encrypt(m, h),
recoveredtext = decrypt(ciphertext, e, q, w)
writeFile(e, q, w, h, ciphertext, recoveredtext)
```

Task 1: Testing

To test whether the encryption and decryption algorithms function as intended, the original plaintext and the decrypted ciphertext can be compared. If the original plaintext and the decrypted ciphertext are a match, this means the encryption and decryption implementations are successful:

Input plaintext:

To Timothy Hayes:

A wonderful serenity has taken possession of my entire soul, like these sweet mornings of spring which I enjoy with my whole heart. I am alone, and feel the charm of existence in this spot, which was created for the bliss of souls like mine. I am so happy, my dear friend, so absorbed in the exquisite sense of mere tranquil existence, that I neglect my talents. I should be incapable of drawing a single stroke at the present moment; and yet I feel that I never was a greater artist than now.

Output deciphered ciphertext:

To Timothy Hayes:

A wonderful serenity has taken possession of my entire soul, like these sweet mornings of spring which I enjoy with my whole heart. I am alone, and feel the charm of existence in this spot, which was created for the bliss of souls like mine. I am so happy, my dear friend, so absorbed in the exquisite sense of mere tranquil existence, that I neglect my talents. I should be incapable of drawing a single stroke at the present moment; and yet I feel that I never was a greater artist than now.

These two strings are identical, and so both the encryption and decryption algorithms work as intended.

Additionally, the first four elements of the easy key e have been generated as follows: [1508, 3379, 6323, 11984...].

To test if this satisfies $e_i > \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} e_j$ for $1 \le i \le n$, we check $e(4) > \Sigma(e(1) + e(2) + e(3))$. So, we compute: (1508 + 3379 + 6323) = 11,210. As e(4) (11,984) is greater than 11,210 this proves the generation of e satisfies this condition.

The value for q generated by the test is a valid prime number as can be found in the appendix. And when performing gcd(w, q), we find that this results in 1, satisfying this condition specified in the specification.

As for h, this has been stored as a type "mpz" as per the import of gmpy2 found in the appendix. As a result, any of these values are too large to be presented here, but it may be worth noting that len(e) = len(h).

Gmpy2's next_prime method was used to significantly improve performance for finding q. This is due to the previous methodology's computationally expensiveness due to needing to check every number's primality following 2e(n) until a prime was found.

Task 2: Firewall Rules Application

Description & Pseudocode:

Function parse_arguments(command):

If no command or unrecognized command: Raise "Invalid Command"

For each expected argument in the command syntax:

if argument exists in the input:

Validate argument based on type:

if Valid, add to parameters

if Invalid, raise specific error

Else if argument is mandatory: Raise "Missing Required Argument"

If unused arguments remain: Raise "Unexpected argument"

Assign default values for optional arguments

Return parsed_parameters

Function add_rule(new_rule):

Format new_rule to ensure direction always a list and to maintain structure

Load rules

If a rule with same IP exists:

merge directions

sort directions for consistent order

Else:

add new rule

adjust priorities of existing rules

sort ruleset by priority

Save ruleset

Function remove_rule(params):

Load rules

Find rule with specified priority

If no matching rule found: print "no rule found"

Return

If a direction is provided:

Remove the direction

If no direction remain, remove the whole rule

Else:

Remove the whole rule

Save the ruleset

Function list_rules(params)

Load rules

For each rule in rules:

If rule matches all specified parameters:

add to filtered list

Print filtered rules

If no matches, print "No matching rules found"

Task 2: Testing

```
add 1 -in 10.0.0.1
Rule added: {'rule': 1, 'direction': ['-in'], 'ip': '10.0.0.1'}
add 2 -out 10.0.0.1-10.0.0.5
Rule added: {'rule': 1, 'direction': ['-out'], 'ip': '10.0.0.1-10.0.0.5'}
add 3-in 10.0.0.4
Rule added: {'rule': 3, 'direction': ['-in'], 'ip': '10.0.0.3'}
list
Filtered Rules:
Priority: 1 Directions: -out IP: 10.0.0.1
Priority: 2 Directions: -out IP: 10.0.0.1-10.0.0.5
Priority: 3 Directions: -in IP: 10.0.0.4
add 1 -out 10.0.0.1
Updated existing rule: {'rule': 1, 'direction': ['-in', '-out'], 'ip': '10.0.0.1'}
list
Filtered Rules:
Priority: 1 Directions: -in, -out IP: 10.0.0.1
Priority: 2 Directions: -out IP: 10.0.0.1-10.0.0.5
Priority: 3 Directions: -in IP: 10.0.0.4
remove 1 -in
Removed direction '-in' from rule with priority 1.
remove 2
Rule with priority 2 removed entirely.
add -in 10.0.0.2-10.0.0.8
list
Filtered Rules:
Priority: 1 Directions: -in IP: 10.0.0.2-10.0.0.9
Priority: 2 Directions: -out IP: 10.0.0.1
Priority: 4 Directions: -in IP: 10.0.0.4
Priority: 1 Directions: -in IP: 10.0.0.2-10.0.0.9
Priority: 4 Directions: -in IP: 10.0.0.4
add 10.0.0.300
Error: IP part out of range (0-255): 10.0.0.300
add abc -in 10.0.0.1
Error: Invalid argument: abc
list 10.0.0.5-10.0.0.0
Error: Invalid IP range: 10.0.0.5-10.0.0.0. LHS must be <= RHS.
list 10.0.0.1-10.0.0.2
```

```
Filtered Rules:
Priority: 1 Directions: -in IP: 10.0.0.2-10.0.0.9
Priority: 2 Directions: -out IP: 10.0.0.1

remove-in
Error: Invalid argument for rule: -in
remove-in 2
Direction '-in' not found in rule with priority 2.
```

Summary

1. add:

- a. Successfully added rules with valid parameters
- b. Adjusts rule priorities as expected when a rule is added with the same priority as an existing rule
- c. Validates input and raises correct errors when an argument is not valid (ip and rule in the tests)

2. list:

- a. Displays all rules when no parameters are given
- b. Filters rules to display only rules with inputted parameters when any are given
- c. When an ip-range is given, lists rules that fall into or overlap with that range
- d. Validates input and raises correct errors when an argument is invalid (malformed ip range in the tests)

3. remove:

- a. Removes full rule when just rule is provided
- b. Successfully removes just direction from a rule when it is provided.
- c. When a direction is given and is the only direction for the rule, removes whole rule
- d. When a direction is given that is not in the rule, throws an error
- e. Validates input and raises correct errors (malformed rule parameter in the tests)

Appendix:

Task 1: Python Code

```
import math
import random
import gmpy2
# Case Van Horsen (2024). Welcome to gmpy2's documentation! - gmpy2 2.2.1
documentation. [online] Available at: https://gmpy2.readthedocs.io/en/latest/.
# function for converting plaintext to n-bit message
def convertToBinary(m):
    binary = [] # Initialize list to hold all binary digits
    for char in m: binary.extend(int(digit) for digit in
bin(ord(char))[2:].zfill(8))
    return binary
# function for converting listing consisting of binary values into plaintext
def convertToString(b):
    return''.join(chr(int(("".join(str(x) for x in b))[i*8:i*8+8],2)) for i in
range(len(b)//8)) # every 8 binary values are converted into its string
counterpart to form the message
# function used for getting w in gcd(w, q) = 1
def getW(q):
    w = random.randint(0, 2*q) # generates random int between 0 & 2q
    if (math.gcd(w, q)) == 1: return w # base case: returns w checks if the gcd
    else: return getW(q) # recursive case: if gcd is not 1 then try a new w
# function for generating easy key (e)
def generateEasyKey(m):
    e = [] # initialising e as empty list
    for i in range(m): e.append(sum(e) + random.randint(1, int(m/2))) # creating
a key with same length as n-bit message and adding numbers which satisfy the
conditio
    return e
# function for generating hard key
def generateHardKey(e, q, w):
    return [(w * i) % q for i in e] # creating a key with same length as easy
key, following hi = w.ei mod q
```

```
# function used for encrypting a message with the hard key
def encrypt(m, h):
    return sum(hi * mi for hi, mi in zip(h, m)) # c = h1m1+ h2m2 + \cdots + hnmn
# function used for decripting a ciphertext with the private key
def decrypt(c, e, q, w):
    wPrime = pow(w, -1, q) \# w^{-1} \mod q
    cPrime = c * wPrime % q # c' = cw^-1 mod q
    mPrime = []
    for i in reversed(e): # iterating backwards through easy key
        if cPrime >= i: # checking if key c' is greating than key value
            mPrime.insert(0,1) # mn = 1
            cPrime-=i \# compute c' = c' - en
        else: mPrime.insert(0,0) # mn = 0
    return convertToString(mPrime)
# reading input from file
def readFile(path):
   try:
        f = open(path, "r")
        message = f.read()
        f.close()
        return message # returning file contents
    except IOError:
        print("Invalid file") # catching error for invalid file
# writing input to file
def writeFile(path, string):
    f = open(path, "w")
    f.write(string) # writing string to file
    f.close()
# running functions
fileContents = False
while not(fileContents):
    path = (input("Enter filepath (e.g: input.txt)")).lower()
    if path == "quit": quit()
    fileContents = readFile(path)
# assigning keys and n-bit message
m = convertToBinary(fileContents)
e = generateEasyKey(len(m))
```

```
q = gmpy2.next_prime((2 * e[-1])+1) # used import for getting next prime:
https://gmpy2.readthedocs.io/en/latest/ - Case Van Horsen (2024)
w = getW(q)
h = generateHardKey(e,q,w)
# encrypting and decrypting text
ciphertext = encrypt(m, h)
deciphertext = decrypt(ciphertext, e, q, w)

# writing keys, ciphertext, and decrypted text to file
writeFile("e.txt", str(e))
writeFile("q.txt", str(q))
writeFile("w.txt", str(w))
writeFile("h.txt", str(h))
writeFile("ciphertext.txt", str(ciphertext))
writeFile("deciphertext.txt", str(deciphertext))
```

Task 1: Screenshots

Plaintext:

To Timothy Hayes:

A wonderful serenity has taken possession of my entire soul, like these sweet mornings of spring which I enjoy with my whole heart. I am alone, and feel the charm of existence in this spot, which was created for the bliss of souls like mine. I am so happy, my dear friend, so absorbed in the exquisite sense of mere tranquil existence, that I neglect my talents. I should be incapable of drawing a single stroke at the present moment; and yet I feel that I never was a greater artist than now.

Ciphertext:

5748518501048419392338339510103850997038143166481505337197902774173527732
3300868826362168264169297180496736047460572816123077635235138270294573560
1192084601190160941691867357594197337413526511898671178305208152049629922
6066083728937205427174029935777969430532106353867688589045078479786377382
7965287340776473601256253976911152586609707197360114947442704864999975845
3107279707320067854197105504706875987778738377694658108752020133632066299
1057857619629512194190015270397596739477466548520594988779917494776958405
6007654219115222126038538323607097828131974769065239571023337548229510908
6143373442188793708592868118453687716582605719310770153320403004989181360
4109126678657086546163534564557782516492118028425254975448286382030950022

 $1160688595620139162480179649545048610320603544717998802960405924135225294\\0038180575129833366234646116971170992409896590104043434723086167059731179\\6574560626922391142684547601938587866712554739082091842530540971228207453\\9940068334447946793324491457405200029608702311419091958357404749371475296\\0237670917607007596087580237371544130513464577424763945531325070410219633\\8806003934020222054111959229135213606922503985155455331770406036029201410\\064222199295082598943575237059597691790552420797435419116845609105809$

Key generation:

Private Key (e):



Private Key (q):

q = gmpy2.next_prime((2 * e[-1])+1) # used import for getting next prime: https://gmpy2.readthedocs.io/en/latest/ - Case Van Horsen (2024)

Private Key (w)

w = getW(q)

8933554924059354257668160270247141469232243253274414936349491068993417853
8781962535734311833657207073769899859425997401608353947791978042534442837
9285713541344632355350351635609196979415594815588034448784426594090402140
9588680483498046293466415341215974984056771581052858618077366021488450487
0056378242012828296094255887553762730979984841115567819552004966262967522
4290806310001006261524906659584163026780426896807093574371819204053675375
3494116766427681793191744663671657072703555406655385212669701138228511026
7488119302683114293034741216200530625660029574801979330065215072319872583
9780901002186555364365989860415407627335337496728704325269644880542450527
0748855479168953956540056269883901016389356042825713293018055642537012065
0690200631534261450364755622130982275086931677236656080228543756487956549
1669633577695359776602978293984229806023488832805318740717566964889956424
1258698812047646544382458506350617353302298933452851508840921675406235754
3050076552688731147617811733939440695835198335543658940493188032018862461
3310215066812779107895309653903670904844982743534615708300913127620918880

Public Key (h):

h = generateHardKey(e,q,w)

```
[mpz(5950174897903869392107641842113198819293535105802951926471793905035138901924281731594691134411531012221613903477
892770692441802620104761902409735361414808668927544056225836350007650036648696625587438371286250400880164868671933132
988450325033390962775336755098222606574903235436164573631933921152534567839191998625087736971827704272525578362235957
676524036259453128784237195348405337724234763339513463712161381877079923909358155906132889228497891099321395559671561
154091669641580848504814993098850106860492407554347264577942507975848780031152935073274266072095531903741213936559367
354511803179369257118952430666988341922119884314163242143237469002727),
mpz(24551301332323551863709140468208539047258401324020135298636002677889492163683606825257193902176202374762777860455
629576452502520545193874951868132758519140397037037979130629087087439164370115417916146387894915904263004552956611739
1582606304658387670687036868817049176039598568087766982907702230521237521931461142124484878286599020415772710519986078619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210619210
\underline{24448039006916202210814088341}{3643981522111294275908837906694816313703699224746226752260821283038713800214130832371888
102405587960328403096365157002261568209864913213838744688331131677488403112250869418712781177552994600542402951976105
435870692692288540619412335421377164254967668248202166716059854001204158841862219154635055482274591463106708714573599
487833194891833163704164684235930633273397630779416268089964477818001008923320541635521123230446293465607536386633179
29991621493089397485489160606369592443742042404197152390441345731736),
597362769487771502309759469516778405731582412145727893763602407826070412645803168340910025960715299655177412649360419
845853600722819781025533007093862247893301848392160729807112601304105053965561852317415044001103157287080304412234140
728505821338002882041992099904303372218101918623868728932868542213832956620798995797616691108846200948712174986806468
679564094698244616619221307699245735063970396231900134144476712663630321512497528475408520101792717494229629850210069
108371548440041799769293021968026585797189762133064714893800861169265794144087099264641564940891122136882823416932192
484763871588591047375682546293851524803218998503400421836753790279463673056304117390721720881659988722849043396284204
441117016485096851005926555158292214289838277147168216030437029949835728335541936684342572606239219654455602846955703
221748306632852377416853175470918979244333901749844194315434402946244237545591229022410106858527156867830723369462219
82941643605722975931185122760450935217439225091769351884140117730572),
mpz(23844598447135302437839537205826970079983315989144969347335997627941376375242162795503696195703792736120316890186
250707616063507439475673176670858496843390056389294033992002180474173180069948584902101752256256182097837983314269944
124950990568042563550739400135630354346224203437398768695038683049120416827941263427605159149152529054570968119297476
565115570821478612988232181724021082746740061553512351298755076603224251459376589124224816614978561810264696271100184
     Ln 1, Col 1 5,072,463 characters
                                                                        Windows (CRLF)
```

Encryption of Plaintext:

ciphertext = encrypt(m, h)

Decryption of Ciphertext:

deciphertext = decrypt(ciphertext, e, q, w)

To Timothy Hayes:

A wonderful serenity has taken possession of my entire soul, like these sweet mornings of spring which I enjoy with my whole heart. I am alone, and feel the charm of existence in this spot, which was created for the bliss of souls like mine. I am so happy, my dear friend, so absorbed in the exquisite sense of mere tranquil existence, that I neglect my talents. I should be incapable of drawing a single stroke at the present moment; and yet I feel that I never was a greater artist than now.

TASK 2 PYTHON CODE ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE!!!

Task 2: Python Code:

```
import json # need some method to store rules between runs of the program, using
a json file for this
import os # just for file operations
import sys # for command line input
RULESET_FILE = "ruleset.json"
def load ruleset():
    """Load the ruleset from the file. Create an empty file if it doesn't
exist.""
    if not os.path.exists(RULESET FILE):
        save_ruleset([]) # Save an empty list if file does not exist
    with open(RULESET FILE, "r") as f:
        return json.load(f)
def save ruleset(ruleset):
    """Save the ruleset to the file."""
    with open(RULESET_FILE, "w") as f:
        json.dump(ruleset, f, indent=4)
def validate_ip_part(part, ip_str):
    """Validate a single part of an IP address."""
    if not part.isdigit():
        raise ValueError(f"Invalid numeric part in IP address: {ip str}")
   num = int(part)
    if num < 0 or num > 255:
        raise ValueError(f"IP part out of range (0-255): {ip_str}")
    return num
def parse single ip(ip str):
    """Parse and validate a single IP address into a tuple."""
    parts = ip str.split('.')
    if len(parts) != 4:
        raise ValueError(f"Invalid IP address format: {ip str}")
    return tuple(validate ip part(part, ip str) for part in parts)
```

```
def parse_ip(ip_str):
    Convert an IP string or range into tuples.
    if "-" in ip_str:
        # Parse IP range
        start_ip, end_ip = ip_str.split('-')
        start_tuple = parse_single_ip(start_ip)
        end_tuple = parse_single_ip(end_ip)
        # Validate range order
        if start_tuple > end_tuple:
            raise ValueError(f"Invalid IP range: {ip_str}. LHS must be <= RHS.")</pre>
        return start_tuple, end_tuple
    else:
        # Parse single IP
        return parse single ip(ip str)
def ip_in_range(ip_or_range, rule_ip):
    Check overlap between an input IP/range and a rule's IP/range.
    .....
    try:
        if "-" in ip or range:
            input_start, input_end = parse_ip(ip_or_range)
        else:
            input_start = input_end = parse_single_ip(ip_or_range)
    except ValueError as e:
        raise ValueError(f"Error in input IP or range: {e}")
    try:
        if "-" in rule ip:
            rule_start, rule_end = parse_ip(rule_ip)
        else:
            rule start = rule end = parse single ip(rule ip)
    except ValueError as e:
        raise ValueError(f"Error in rule IP or range: {e}")
    return not (input_end < rule_start or input_start > rule_end)
COMMAND SYNTAX = {}
    "add": [
```

```
{"name": "rule", "type": "int", "values": 1,"optional": True},
        {"name": "direction", "type": "choice", "values": ["-in", "-out"],
"optional": True},
        {"name": "ip", "type": "ip", "optional": False},
    "remove": [
       {"name": "rule", "type": "int", "optional": False},
        {"name": "direction", "type": "choice", "values": ["-in", "-out"],
"optional": True},
    ],
    "list": [
        {"name": "rule", "type": "int", "optional": True},
        {"name": "direction", "type": "choice", "values": ["-in", "-out"],
"optional": True},
        {"name": "ip", "type": "ip", "optional": True},
    ],
def parse_arguments(command):
   General command parser based on defined syntax.
   Parses CLI arguments into a dictionary of parameters.
   Args:
        command: List of command-line arguments (e.g., ["add", "3", "-in",
"10.0.0.1"]).
   Returns:
       dict: Parsed parameters.
   Raises:
        ValueError: If arguments do not match the expected syntax or are missing
required arguments.
    if not command:
        # Raise an error if no command is provided
        raise ValueError("No command provided.")
    cmd = command[0] # Extract the command (e.g., "add", "remove", "list")
    args = command[1:] # Extract the arguments following the command
    if cmd not in COMMAND SYNTAX:
        # Raise an error if the command is not recognized
```

```
raise ValueError(f"Invalid command: {cmd}")
    syntax = COMMAND SYNTAX[cmd] # Get the expected syntax for the command
    params = {} # Dictionary to store parsed parameters
    i = 0 # Current argument index in the `args` list
    for arg_spec in syntax:
        # Iterate over the expected arguments as defined in the syntax
       if i < len(args): # If there are remaining arguments to parse</pre>
            arg = args[i] # Get the current argument
            # Handle `int` type arguments, for rule
            if arg_spec["type"] == "int":
                if arg.isdigit(): # Check if the argument is a valid integer
                    if int(arg) > 0: # rules cannot be less than 1
                        params[arg_spec["name"]] = int(arg) # Add to the parsed
parameters
                        i += 1 # Move to the next argument
               elif not arg spec["optional"]: # If the argument is required and
invalid
                    raise ValueError(f"Invalid argument for {arg_spec['name']}:
{arg}")
            # Handle `choice` type arguments e.g. direction parameter
            elif arg spec["type"] == "choice":
               if arg in arg_spec["values"]: # Check if the argument matches a
valid choice
                   params[arg_spec["name"]] = arg # Add to the parsed
parameters
                    i += 1 # Move to the next argument
               elif not arg_spec["optional"]: # If the argument is required and
invalid, this never triggers for this arg type - purely here for good practice as
it may be made required for another command
                   raise ValueError(f"Invalid {arg_spec['name']}: {arg}")
            # Handle `ip` type arguments (e.g., "10.0.0.1" or "10.0.0.1-
10.0.0.5")
            elif arg_spec["type"] == "ip":
               try:
                    parse_ip(arg) # Validate the IP address or range
                   params[arg_spec["name"]] = arg # Add to the parsed
parameters
                    i += 1 # Move to the next argument
                except ValueError as e:
                    # If there are more arguments, treat this as an invalid
argument
                   if i + 1 < len(args):
                        raise ValueError(f"Invalid argument: {arg}")
```

```
else:
                        # If it's the last argument, raise the specific IP error
                        raise e
            # Handle unexpected or unknown argument types, I don't think this
else can ever actually be called but just incase
            else:
                raise ValueError(f"Unknown argument type: {arg spec['type']}")
        # If no argument is provided for a required parameter
        elif not arg_spec["optional"]:
            raise ValueError(f"Missing required argument: {arg spec['name']}")
    # Check for any unexpected arguments that are not part of the syntax
    if i < len(args):</pre>
        raise ValueError(f"Unexpected argument: {args[i]}")
    # Assign default values for optional arguments if they are not provided
    for arg_spec in syntax:
        if arg_spec["name"] not in params and arg_spec["optional"]:
            if "values" in arg_spec: # If the argument has predefined default
values, rly just for [-in,-out]
                params[arg_spec["name"]] = arg_spec["values"]
            else:
                params[arg_spec["name"]] = None # Default to `None` if no
default is specified
    return params # Return the parsed parameters as a dictionary
def parse_command(command):
    parses and delegates
    command: mandatory, defines if we run (add, remove, list)
    .....
    arg = command[0]
    arguments = parse_arguments(command)
    match arg:
        case "add":
            add_rule(arguments)
        case "remove":
            remove_rule(arguments)
        case "list":
            list rules(arguments)
        case _:
            raise ValueError(f"Invalid command: {arg}")
```

```
def add rule(new rule):
    rule(priority): int, if none - rule = 1 by default,
    [-in|-out]: optional, defaults to -in and -out,
    addr: mandatory, raise ValueError if not supplied or incorrect.
    new rule = { # maintains the order of rules (without this when rule defaults
to 1 it gets put at the back of the rule)
        'rule': new_rule['rule'],
        'direction': [new_rule['direction']] if isinstance(new_rule['direction'],
str) else new_rule['direction'],
        'ip': new rule['ip']
    print(new rule['rule'])
    ruleset = load_ruleset()
    # Check if a rule with the same IP already exists
    existing rule = next((rule for rule in ruleset if rule["ip"] ==
new_rule["ip"]), None)
    if existing rule:
        # Merge directions if IP exists
        for dir in new rule["direction"]:
            if dir_ not in existing_rule["direction"]:
                existing rule["direction"].append(dir )
                existing_rule["direction"].sort(key=lambda x: ["-in", "-
out"].index(x)) # sorts so in appears first (could hardcode to become -in -out if
we update rule, but bad practice)
                print(f"Updated existing rule: {existing_rule}")
                save ruleset(ruleset)
            return
    ruleset.append(new_rule)
    # Adjust priorities to fit the new rule
    for rule in ruleset:
        if rule["rule"] >= new rule["rule"] and rule != new rule:
            rule["rule"] += 1
    ruleset.sort(key=lambda rule: rule["rule"]) # Sort ruleset by priority
    save ruleset(ruleset)
    print(f"Rule added: {new_rule}")
```

```
def list rules(params):
    List firewall rules based on validated parameters.
        params: Dictionary containing validated parameters:
            - rule: (int) Rule priority to filter by, or None.
            - direction: (str or list) Direction(s) to filter by ("-in", "-out"),
or None.
           - ip: (str) IP or IP range to filter by, or None.
    Returns:
        None: Prints the filtered rules.
    ruleset = load_ruleset()
    # Extract parameters
    rule_parameter, direction_parameter, ip_parameter = params.get("rule"),
params.get("direction"), params.get("ip")
    # Initialize filtered rules
    filtered = []
    for rule in ruleset:
        # Match rule priority
       if rule_parameter is not None and rule["rule"] != rule_parameter:
            continue
        # Match direction (skip if no direction provided)
        if direction_parameter is not None:
            if isinstance(direction parameter, str): # Single direction
                if rule["direction"] != [direction parameter]:
                    continue
            elif isinstance(direction parameter, list): # Multiple directions
                if set(rule["direction"]) in set(direction parameter):
                    continue
        # Match IP or IP range
        if ip parameter is not None:
            if "-" in ip_parameter: # Input is a range
                # Check if the rule's IP overlaps with the provided range
                if "-" in rule["ip"]: # Rule is also a range
                    if not ip_in_range(ip_parameter, rule["ip"]): # Check for
overlap
                        continue
                else: # Rule is a single IP
```

```
rule_ip_tuple = parse_ip(rule["ip"])
                    input_start, input_end = parse_ip(ip_parameter)
                    if not (input_start <= rule_ip_tuple <= input_end): # Single</pre>
IP must fall in range
                        continue
            else: # Input is a single IP
                # Check if the single IP matches the rule
                if "-" in rule["ip"]: # Rule is a range
                    if not ip_in_range(rule["ip"], ip_parameter): # Check if
single IP falls in range
                        continue
                else: # Rule is also a single IP
                    if rule["ip"] != ip_parameter: # Direct match required
                        continue
        # If rule matches all conditions, add it to filtered list
        filtered.append(rule)
    # Print filtered results
    print("Filtered Rules:")
    if filtered:
        for rule in filtered:
            directions = ", ".join(rule["direction"])
            print(f"Priority: {rule['rule']} Directions: {directions} IP:
{rule['ip']}")
   else:
        print("No matching rules found.")
def remove_rule(params):
    Remove a firewall rule based on validated parameters.
    Args:
        params: Dictionary containing validated parameters:
            - rule: (int) Priority of the rule to remove. Mandatory.
            - direction: (str) Direction to remove ("-in" or "-out"), or None.
    Returns:
        None: Modifies the ruleset in place.
    ruleset = load_ruleset()
    rule param = params.get("rule")
    direction_param = params.get("direction")
```

```
# Find the rule with the specified priority
    rule_to_remove = next((rule for rule in ruleset if rule["rule"] ==
rule_param), None)
    if not rule_to_remove:
        print(f"No rule found with priority {rule param}.")
        return
    if direction param !=["-in","-out"]: # Remove only the specified direction
        if direction_param in rule_to_remove["direction"]:
            rule_to_remove["direction"].remove(direction_param)
            print(f"Removed direction '{direction_param}' from rule with priority
{rule param}.")
            # If no directions remain, remove the entire rule
            if not rule to remove["direction"]:
                ruleset.remove(rule to remove)
                print(f"Rule with priority {rule param} removed entirely (no
directions left).")
        else:
            print(f"Direction '{direction_param}' not found in rule with priority
{rule_param}.")
            return
    else: # Remove the entire rule if no direction is specified
        ruleset.remove(rule_to_remove)
        print(f"Rule with priority {rule_param} removed entirely.")
    save ruleset(ruleset)
def main():
    """Main function to handle CLI input."""
    ruleset = []
    if len(sys.argv) < 2:</pre>
        print("Error: No command provided.")
        print("Usage: python script.py <command> [args...]")
        sys.exit(1)
    command = sys.argv[1:] # Skip script name
    try:
        parse_command(command)
    except ValueError as e:
        print(f"Error: {e}")
        sys.exit(1)
```

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```