



Network Security – Practical 3 Feedback

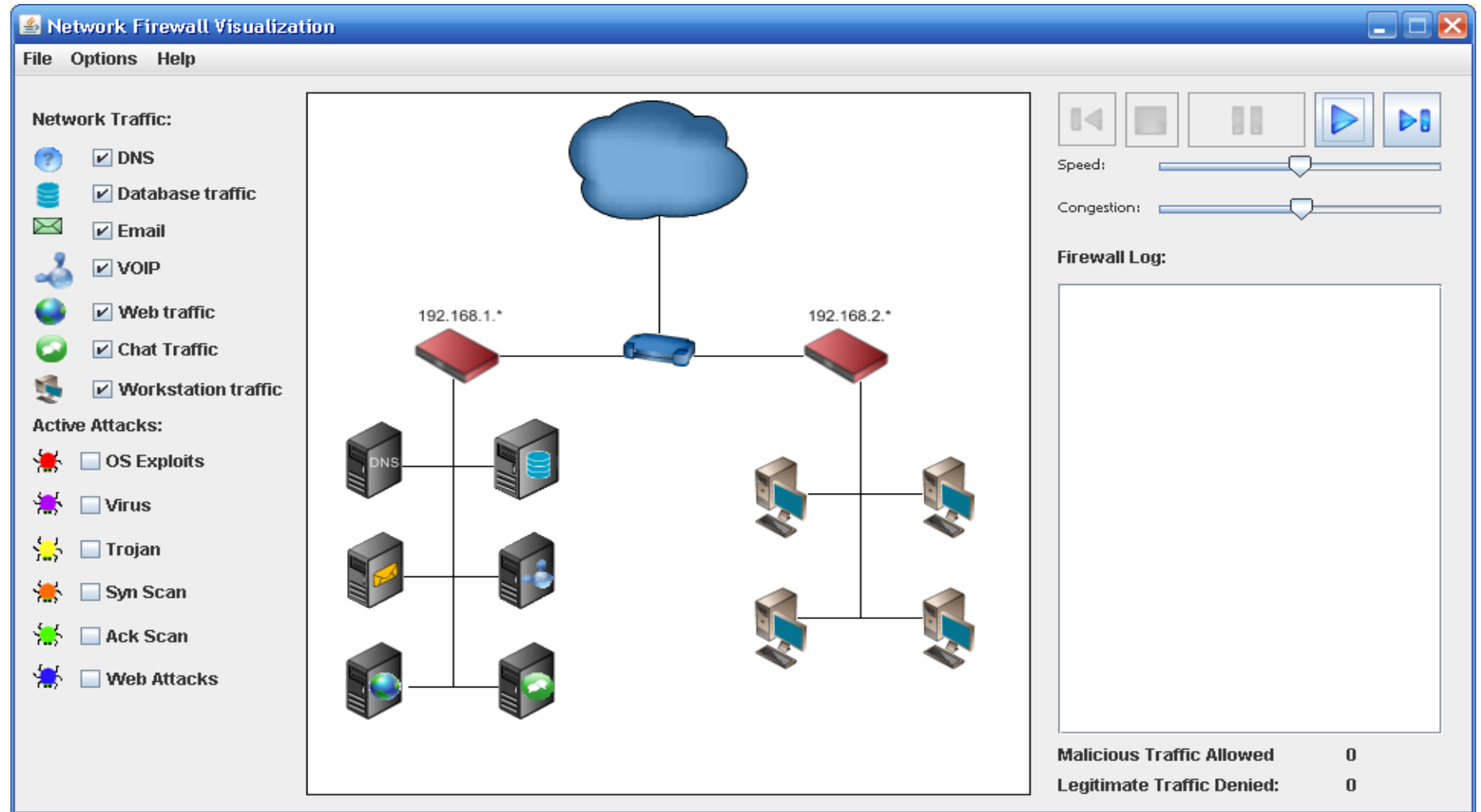


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CSC3064 Week 7 – Practical Feedback

School of Electronics, Electrical Engineering and Computer Science

CSC3064 – Practical 3 Review



CSC3064 – Practical 3 Review

Lab3 Q1: Is traffic flowing from the internet into your system?

A1: No (Deny by default Firewall)

Lab3 Q2: Do you feel your system is secure?

**A2: Secure from external attack but legitimate traffic is also denied.
(Not secured against internal attacks)**

Lab3 Q3: What traffic flows through the firewall after adding your DNS Rule?

**A3: DNS traffic is allowed out to the cloud i.e. from the DNS server
Note: you need the workstation traffic to generate the DNS requests.**

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Lab3 Q4: Which active attacks now work against machines behind the firewall?

A4: No active attacks

Lab3 Q5: How many rules did you have to write to secure your network?

A5: Note: You cannot completely secure the network because it can't protect against web attacks while enabling legitimate web traffic.

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- A5:** Selecting individual network traffic options produces the following flows:
- DNS Traffic between cloud and DNS server, and workstations and DNS server
 - Database Traffic between cloud and database server, and workstation and database server
 - Email from cloud to email server followed by email server to workstation, and reverse
 - VoIP from cloud to VoIP server followed by VoIP server to workstation, and reverse
 - Web from cloud to web server (and to DB server) and then to web/workstation, and from workstation to web
 - Chat traffic between cloud and IRC server and workstation, and reverse

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A5: All traffic blocked by default

DNS Out Rule – Source IP: 192.168.1.5 Port 53 – Dest Any/Any – Type Any

DNS In Rule – Source IP: Any/Any – Dest IP: 192.168.1.5 Port 53 – Type Any

DNS traffic allowed

Note: All attacks active – all blocked at Firewall except syn/ack scan targeting port 53

DB Out Rule – Source IP: 192.168.1.233 Port 3306 – Dest Any/Any – Type Any

DB In Rule – Source IP: Any/Any – Dest IP: 192.168.1.233 Port 3306 - Type Any

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A5: *Mail Out Rule – Source IP: 192.168.1.136 Port 25 – Dest Any/Any – Type Any*
Mail In Rule – Source IP: Any/Any – Dest IP: 192.168.1.136 Port 25 - Type Any
VoIP Out Rule – Source IP: 192.168.1.74 Port 38287 – Dest Any/Any – Type Any
VoIP In Rule – Source IP: Any/Any – Dest IP: 192.168.1.74 Port 38287 - Type Any
Chat Out Rule – Source IP: 192.168.1.68 Port 5222 – Dest Any/Any – Type Any
Chat In Rule – Source IP: Any/Any – Dest IP: 192.168.1.68 Port 5222 - Type Any
Web Out Rule – Source IP: 192.168.1.114 Port 80 – Dest Any/Any – Type Any
Web In Rule – Source IP: Any/Any – Dest IP: 192.168.1.114 Port 80 - Type Any
All Workstation Out Rule – Source IP: 192.168.2. / Any– Dest Any/ Port 80 – Type TCP*
or individually Workstation 1-4 Out

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Lab3 Q5: How many rules did you have to write to secure your network?

A5: 13-16 rules

Lab3 Q6: What firewall rule(s) did you create to allow chat traffic on the network?

A6: Source IP: 192.168.1.68 Port 5222 – Dest Any/Any – Type Any

Source IP: Any/Any – Dest IP: 192.168.1.68 Port 5222 - Type Any

Lab3 Q7: Which active attacks now work against machines behind the firewall?

A7: SYN scan, ACK scan, Web Attacks

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Lab3 Q8: What does the stateful packet inspection flag on this firewall do?

A8: It stops the ACK scan.

Lab3 Q9: Is this the behaviour you expect from stateful packet inspection? Briefly explain.

A9: Yes, only capable of blocking ACK scan by checking for an existing connection request i.e. checking for a previous SYN packet (see the precise description for this tool in the Help: Defining Traffic section)