

ASSIGNMENT

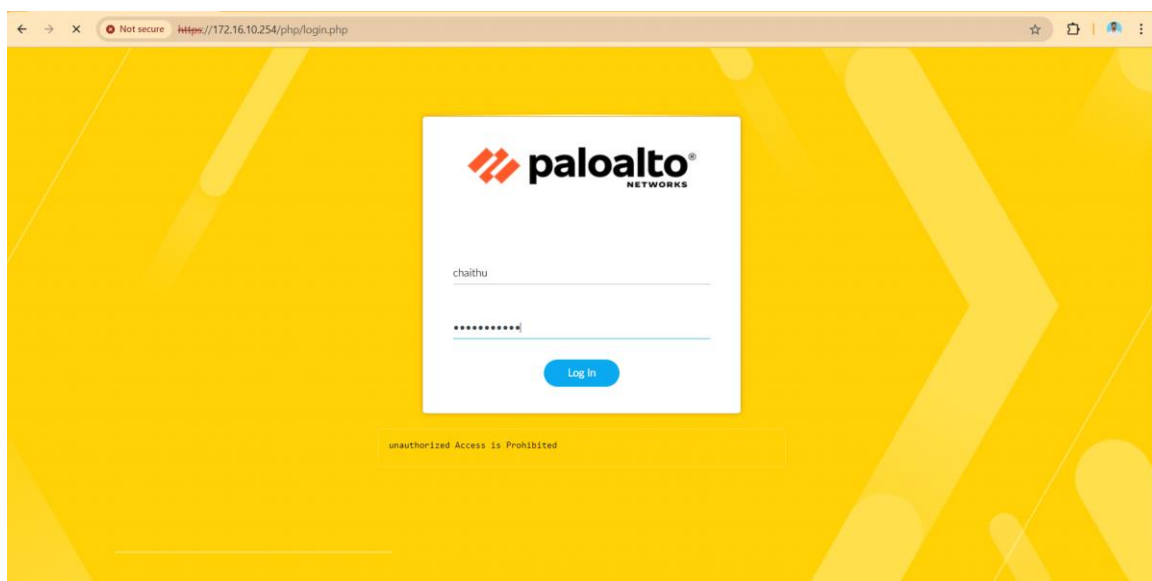
COURSE	PAN Firewall	ASSIGNMENT NO	7
MODULE	Security profile and Packet capture	ASSIGNMENT DATE	03-Oct-2024
STUDENT NAME	Konganti Chaithanya Kumar	SUBMIT DATE	03-Oct-2024

1. Steps to Configure Security Profiles: File Blocking and DoS Protection on Palo Alto Firewall

A. File Blocking Security Profile Configuration

Step 1: Login to the PAN Firewall

- Open a web browser and navigate to the firewall's IP address.
- Log in with your admin credentials.



Step 2: Navigate to File Blocking Profile

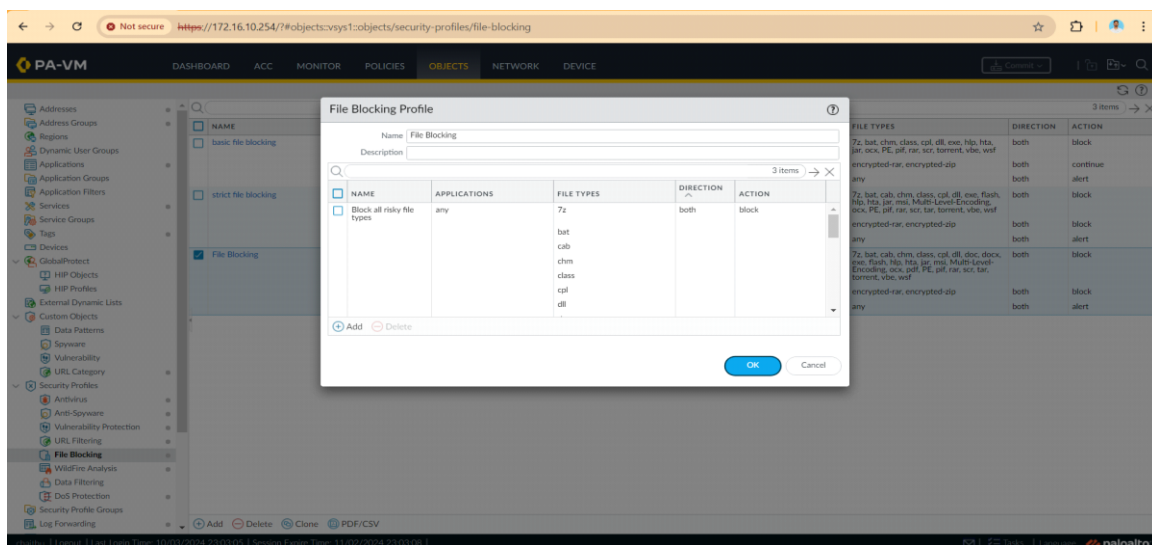
- On the web interface, go to **Objects > Security Profiles > File Blocking**.

Step 3: Create a New File Blocking Profile

- Click **Add** to create a new File Blocking profile.
- Name the profile (e.g., "File-Block-Policy").

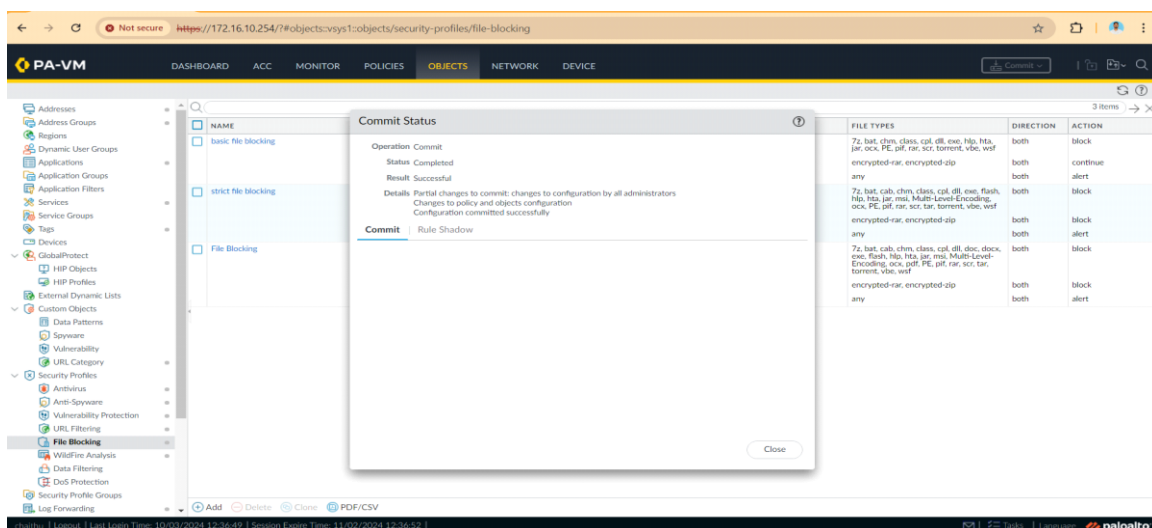
Step 4: Add Blocking Rules

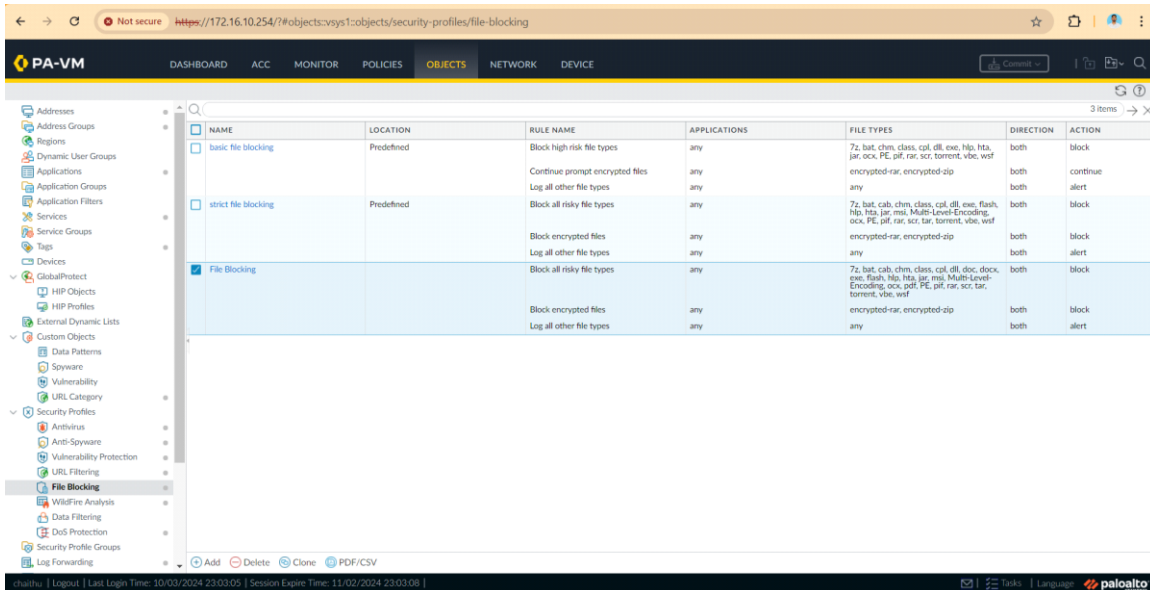
- Under **File Blocking Rules**, click **Add**.
- Select the **Application** (e.g., web-browsing, ftp, etc.).
- Select the **File Type** (e.g., PE files, PDF, MS Office, etc.) you want to block.
- Choose the **Action** (e.g., Block or Alert).
- Click **OK** to save.



Step 5: Attach File Blocking Profile to Security Policy

- Go to **Policies > Security**.
- Choose an existing Security Policy or create a new one.
- Under the **Actions** tab, apply the newly created File Blocking profile by selecting it from the dropdown.





NAME	LOCATION	RULE NAME	APPLICATIONS	FILE TYPES	DIRECTION	ACTION
<input type="checkbox"/> basic file blocking	Predefined	Block high-risk file types	any	7z, bat, chem, class, cpl, dll, exe, hlp,hta, jar, ock, PE, pdf, rar, scr, torrent, vbe, wsf	both	block
		Continue prompt encrypted files	any	encrypted-rar, encrypted-zip	both	continue
		Log all other file types	any		both	alert
<input type="checkbox"/> strict file blocking	Predefined	Block all risky file types	any	7z, bat, cab, chem, class, cpl, dll, exe, flash, hlp,hta, jar, msd, Multi-Level-Encoding, ock, PE, pdf, rar, scr, tar, torrent, vbe, wsf	both	block
		Block encrypted files	any	encrypted-rar, encrypted-zip	both	block
		Log all other file types	any		both	alert
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> File Blocking		Block all risky file types	any	7z, bat, cab, chem, class, cpl, dll, doc, docx, exe, flash, hlp,hta, jar, msi, Multi-Level-Encoding, ock, pdf, PE, pdf, rar, scr, tar, torrent, vbe, wsf	both	block
		Block encrypted files	any	encrypted-rar, encrypted-zip	both	block
		Log all other file types	any		both	alert

B. DoS Protection Security Profile Configuration

Step 1: Navigate to DoS Protection Profiles

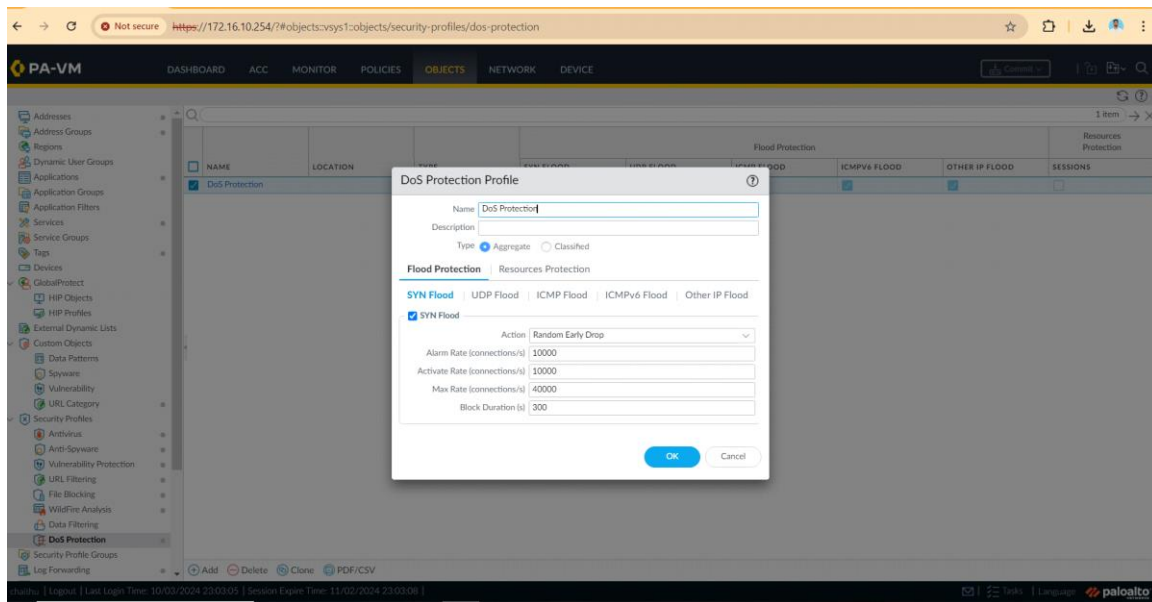
- Go to **Objects > Security Profiles > DoS Protection**.

Step 2: Create a New DoS Protection Profile

- Click **Add** to create a new DoS protection profile.
- Name the profile (e.g., "DoS-Protection").

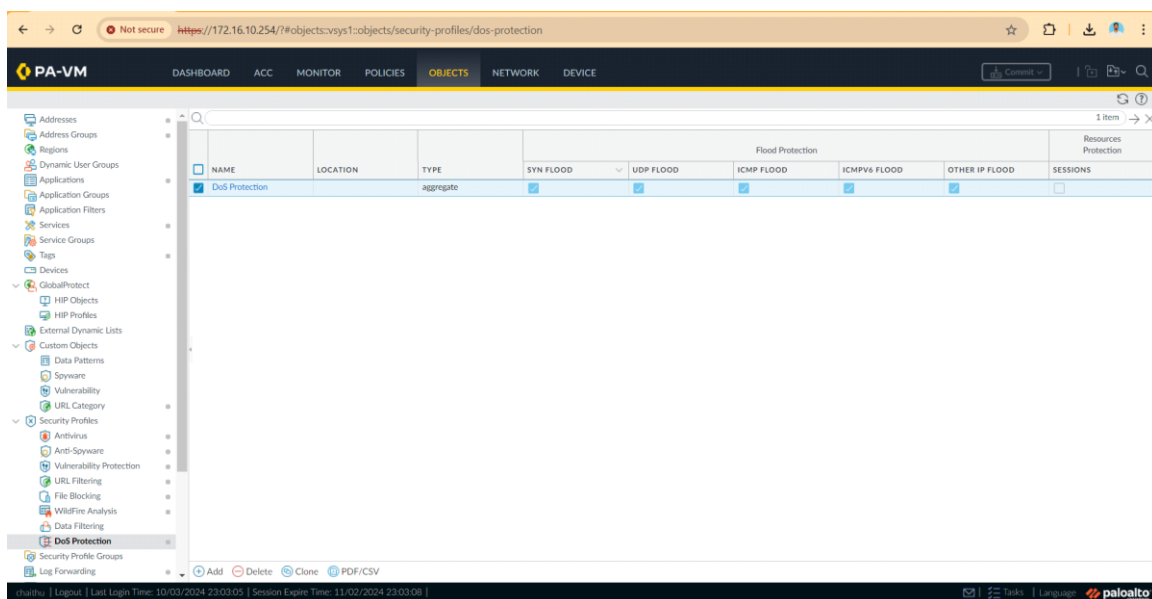
Step 3: Configure Flood Protection

- Under the **Flood Protection** section, enable protection against **SYN Flood**, **ICMP Flood**, or **UDP Flood**.
- Set the **Threshold** values based on the traffic load. For example, configure a SYN Flood with a rate of 1000 packets per second.
- Enable **Aggregate** or **Classified** protection based on your requirement.



Step 4: Apply DoS Protection to a Security Policy

- Go to **Policies > DoS Protection**.
- Create a new DoS policy and apply the created DoS profile to protect specific zones or IP ranges.



2. Packet Capture of Dropped Rule

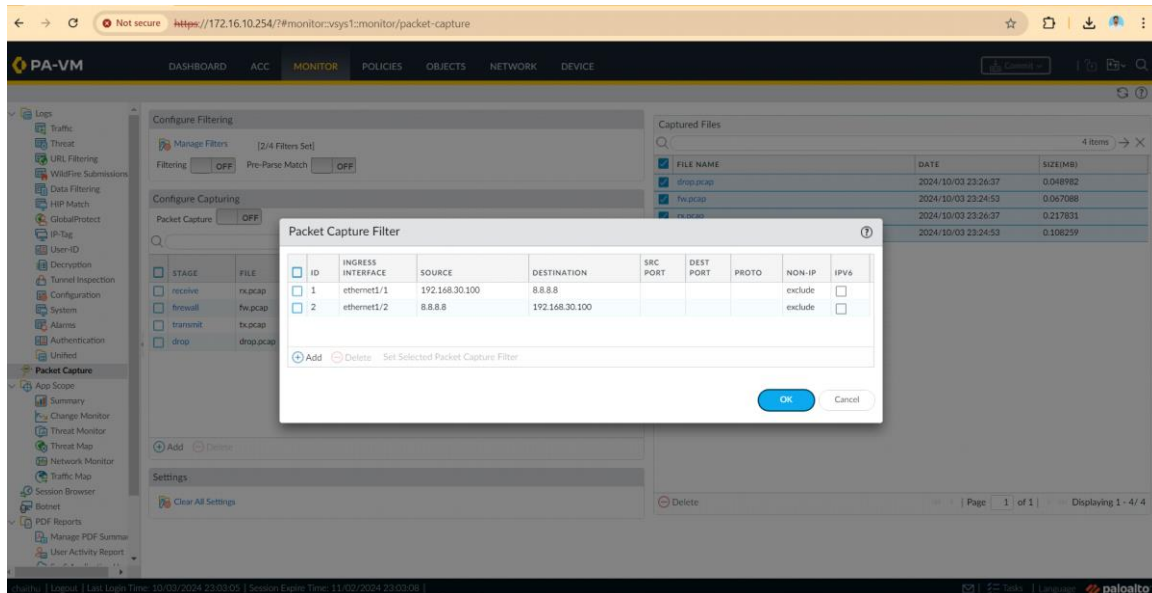
Step-by-Step Packet Capture of Dropped Traffic

Step 1: Navigate to Packet Capture Settings

- Go to **Monitor > Packet Capture** on the web interface.

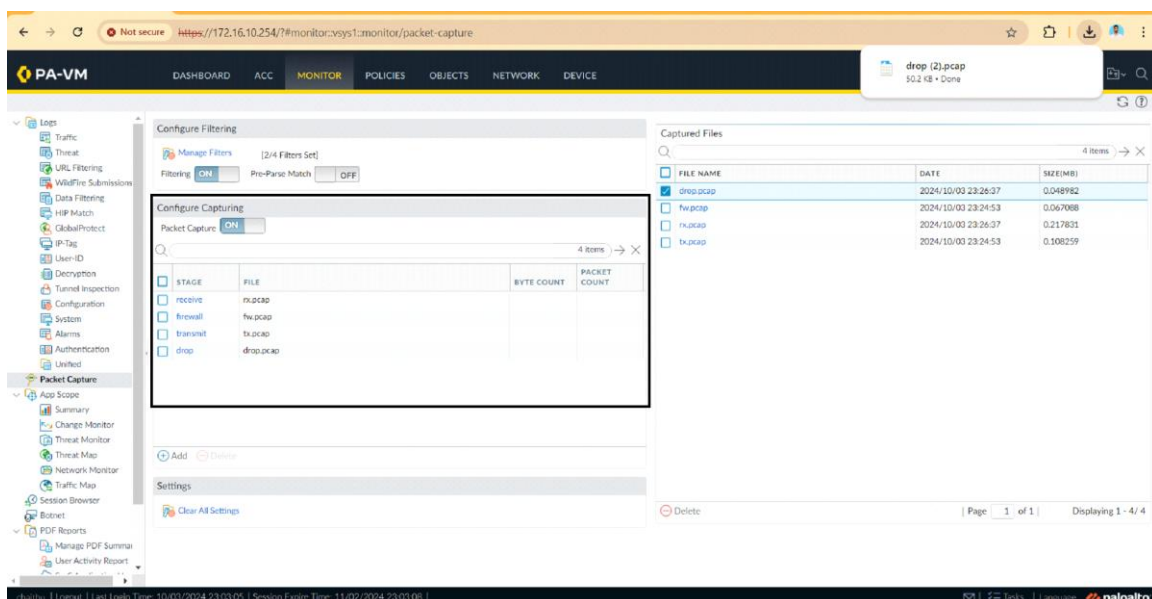
Step 2: Create a Packet Capture Filter

- Click **Add** to create a new packet capture filter.
- Under **Match**, specify the conditions for the packet you want to capture (e.g., source IP, destination IP, application, or port).
- For a dropped packet rule, you can match the IP address or port of the traffic being dropped.



Step 3: Define Stages to Capture

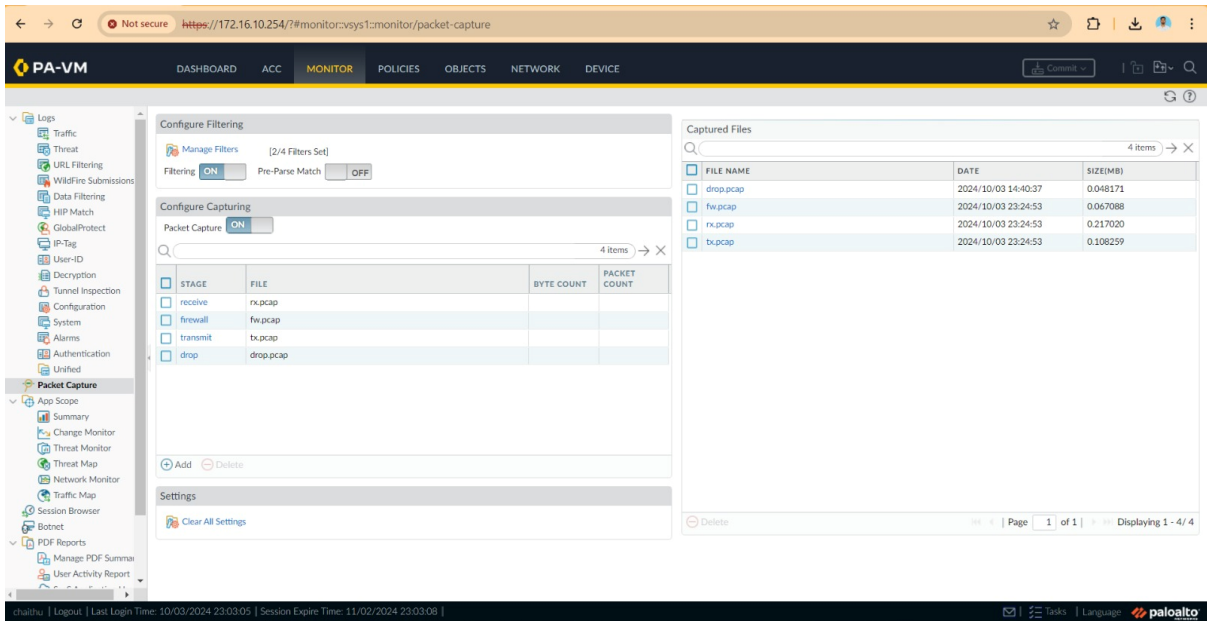
- Choose the capture stages: **Firewall stage, Receive, Transmit, and Drop.** For dropped traffic, select **Drop**.



Step 4: Enable Packet Capture

- Enable the packet capture by selecting the **Enable** checkbox.

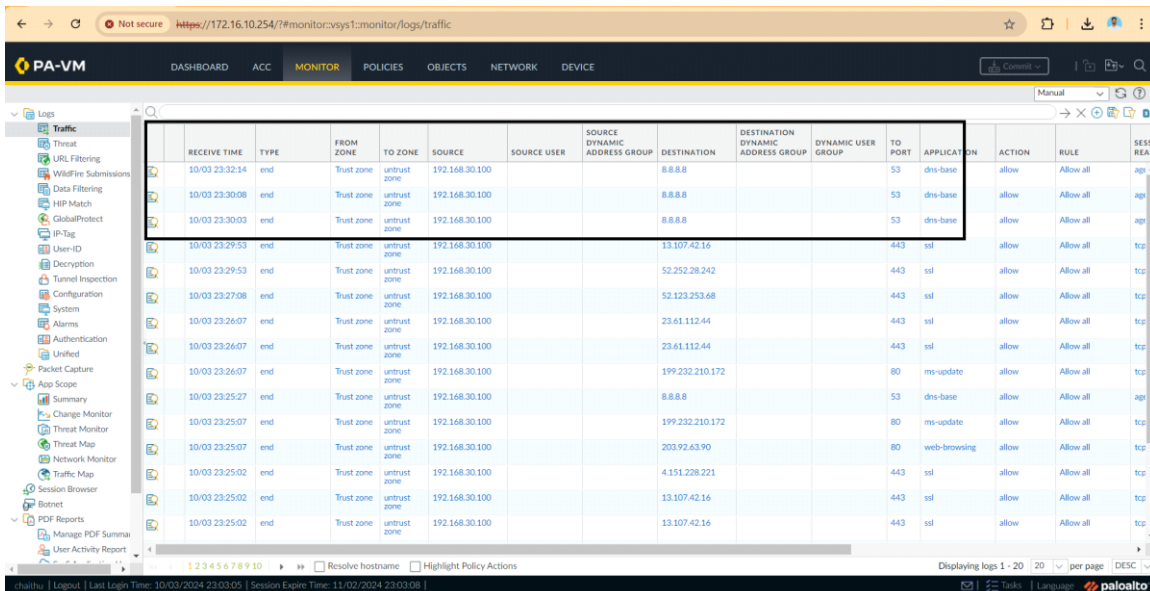
- Click **OK** to save the configuration.



The screenshot shows the Palo Alto VM Monitor interface. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with options like Logs, Traffic, Threat, URL Filtering, WildFire Submissions, Data Filtering, HIP Match, GlobalProtect, IP-Tag, User-ID, Decryption, Tunnel Inspection, Configuration, System, Alarms, Authentication, Unified, Packet Capture, App Scope, Summary, Change Monitor, Threat Monitor, Threat Map, Network Monitor, Traffic Map, Session Browser, Botnet, PDF Reports, Manage PDF Summaries, and User Activity Report. The main content area is titled 'Configure Filtering' and 'Configure Capturing'. Under 'Configure Filtering', there are options for 'Manage Filters' (2/4 Filters Set), 'Filtering' (ON), and 'Pre-Filter Match' (OFF). Under 'Configure Capturing', there is a 'Packet Capture' section with a table showing the configuration for different stages: receive, firewall, transmit, and drop. The table has columns for STAGE, FILE, BYTE COUNT, and PACKET COUNT. The 'firewall' stage is highlighted. Below the table, there are 'Add' and 'Delete' buttons. The 'Settings' section has a 'Clear All Settings' button. On the right, the 'Captured Files' section shows a table with columns for FILE NAME, DATE, and SIZE(MB). The table lists four files: drop.pcap, fw.pcap, rx.pcap, and tx.pcap, all dated 2024/10/03 23:24:53. The bottom status bar shows the user is logged in as 'thaihu' and the session expires on 11/02/2024 23:03:08.

Step 5: Generate Traffic

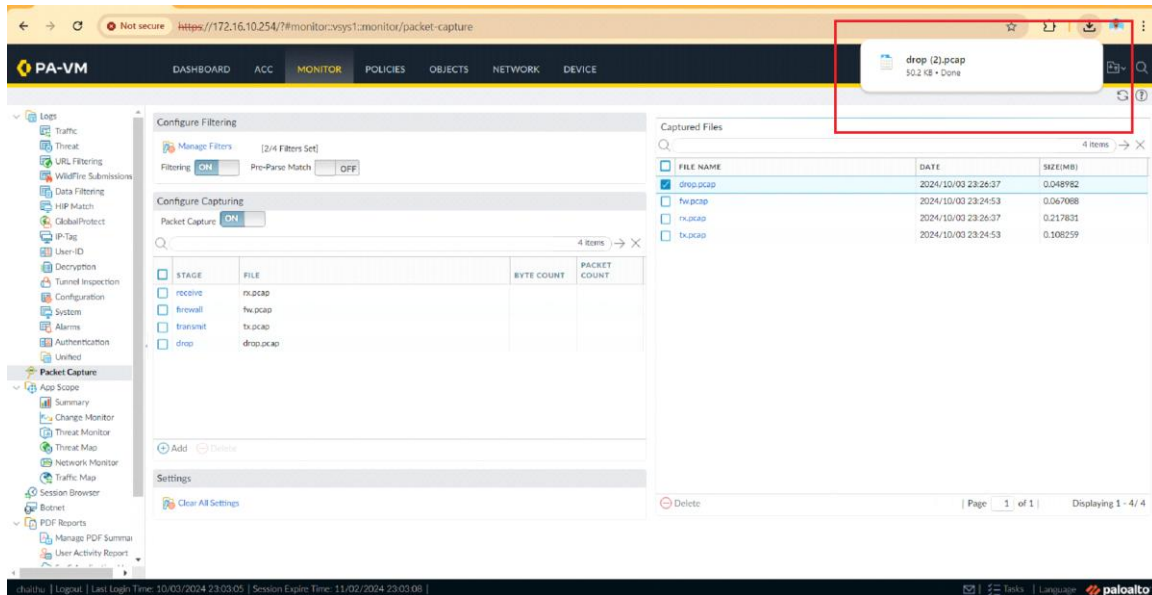
- Generate the traffic that will be dropped by the firewall according to the applied security rule (e.g., by accessing a blocked URL or application).



The screenshot shows the Palo Alto VM Monitor interface with the 'Logs' section selected. The main content area displays a table of traffic logs. The table has columns for RECEIVE TIME, TYPE, FROM ZONE, TO ZONE, SOURCE, SOURCE USER, SOURCE DYNAMIC ADDRESS GROUP, DESTINATION, DESTINATION DYNAMIC ADDRESS GROUP, DYNAMIC USER GROUP, TO PORT, APPLICATION, ACTION, RULE, and SESSION REASON. The logs show various traffic events, including 'end' events for 'Trust zone' to 'untrust zone' and 'untrust zone' to 'untrust zone'. The logs are filtered by 'end' type and 'Trust zone' to 'untrust zone' direction. The bottom status bar shows the user is logged in as 'thaihu' and the session expires on 11/02/2024 23:03:08.

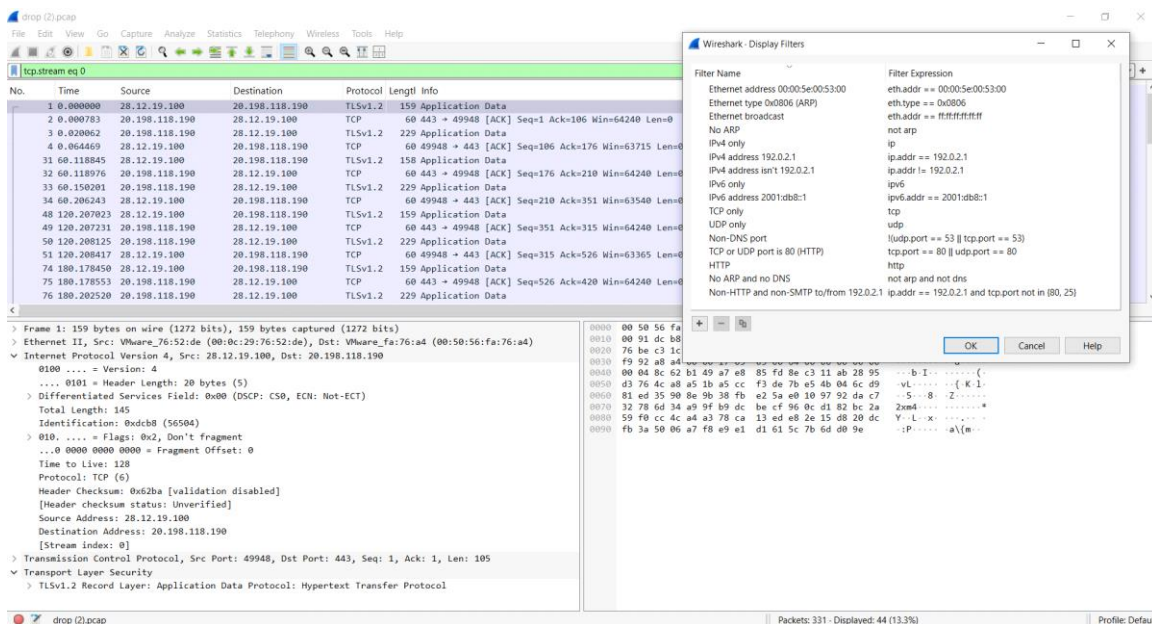
Step 6: View and Download Packet Capture

- Once the traffic is generated and captured, go to **Monitor > Packet Capture**.
- Download the .pcap file for further analysis in tools like Wireshark.

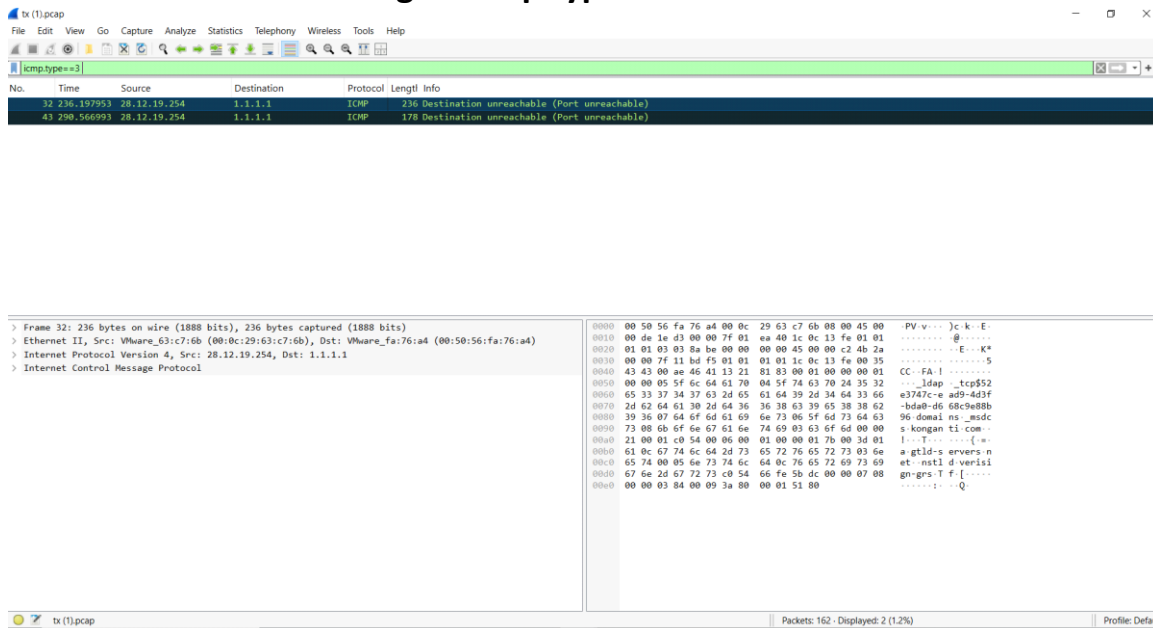


Step 7: Analyze the .pcap File

- Open the downloaded .pcap file in Wireshark.
- Look for packets that match the dropped rule criteria, such as TCP resets or dropped connections.



ICMP unreachable messages: icmp.type==3



Wireshark packet capture showing ICMP unreachable messages. The packet list shows two ICMP packets with type 3 (Destination unreachable). The packet details show the ICMP header and the unreachable message data.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
32	28.12.19.254	28.12.19.254	1.1.1.1	ICMP	236	Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)
43	28.12.19.254	28.12.19.254	1.1.1.1	ICMP	178	Destination unreachable (Port unreachable)

Packet details for the first ICMP packet (No. 32):

```

> Frame 32: 236 bytes on wire (1888 bits), 236 bytes captured (1888 bits) on interface 0
> Ethernet II, Src: VMware_63:c7:6b (00:0c:29:63:c7:6b), Dst: VMware_fa:76:a4 (00:50:56:fa:76:a4)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 28.12.19.254, Dst: 1.1.1.1
> Internet Control Message Protocol
  
```

Packet details for the second ICMP packet (No. 43):

```

0000 00 50 56 fa 76 a4 00 00 29 63 c7 6b 08 00 45 00  PV-v...Jc.k-E
0010 00 de 1e d3 00 00 7f 01 ea 40 1c 0c 13 fe 01 01  .....@.....
0020 01 01 03 03 8a be 00 00 00 00 00 00 c2 4b 2a  .....E...K*
0030 00 00 7f 11 bd f5 01 01 01 01 0c 13 fe 00 35  .....S
0040 43 00 00 ae 46 41 13 21 81 83 00 01 00 00 01  CC-FA-I .....
0050 00 00 05 5f 6c 64 61 70 04 5f 74 63 70 24 35 32  ..._ldap_tcp552
0060 65 33 37 34 37 63 2d 65 61 64 39 2d 34 64 33 66  e3747c-e ad9-4d3f
0070 2d 62 64 61 30 2d 64 36 36 38 63 39 65 38 38 62  -bda8-d6 68c988b
0080 39 36 07 64 6f 6d 61 69 6e 73 06 5f 6d 73 64 63  96 domai ns _msdc
0090 73 08 6b 6f 6e 67 61 6e 74 69 03 63 6f 6d 00 00  s kongan ti con-
00a0 21 00 01 c0 54 00 06 00 01 00 00 01 70 00 3d 01  l -T .....(-
00b0 61 0c 67 74 6c 64 2d 73 65 72 76 65 72 73 03 6e  a gtld-s ervers n
00c0 65 74 00 05 6e 73 74 6c 64 0c 76 65 72 69 73 69  et nstl d verisi
00d0 67 6e 2d 67 72 73 c0 54 66 fe 5b dc 00 00 07 08  gn-grs-T f[.....
00e0 00 00 03 84 00 09 3a 80 00 01 51 80  .....:Q
  
```

After applying the filters, observe packets that match the drop criteria, such as:

- **TCP resets** (indicating the firewall reset the connection).
- **ICMP unreachable** messages (indicating a service is unreachable due to a firewall block).
- Look for additional clues like **zero-window** packets (indicating a buffer overflow or service refusal).

Analyze the packet details, focusing on the **Source IP**, **Destination IP**, **Port**, and other relevant protocol information to verify which rule caused the drop.

Over All Conclusion:

- we configured Palo Alto firewall security profiles for File Blocking and DoS Protection, ensuring that specific file types are blocked and network flood attacks are mitigated. The packet capture showed dropped traffic based on security policies, confirmed through Wireshark analysis with TCP resets, indicating effective traffic blocking. This demonstrates the firewall's capability to enforce network security policies and protect against unauthorized or malicious traffic

Thank You