

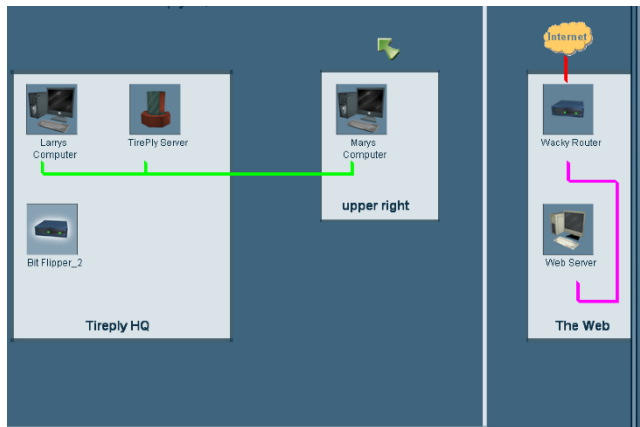
Lab 4 – ECE 1155 – Rayan Hassan – 4511021

Network security is a topic that is widely studied, as it involves every individual, company and organization in today's world. Whenever we surf the internet, make a call or send an email, communication links are formed and requests are sent from a source to a destination. Every entity has an IP address and a port number that allows it to communicate with other entities. This communication is done through means like routers or servers. Naturally, the network is exposed to multiple threats that include interception, interruption and modification. To prevent attacks from happening, one must understand the functionalities and links present. In this lab, we will use CyberCIEGE to virtually monitor and play around with the network in a company. We will also filter packets sent between two machines and understand the concept of a firewall, which is a network security device that filters incoming and outgoing network traffic.

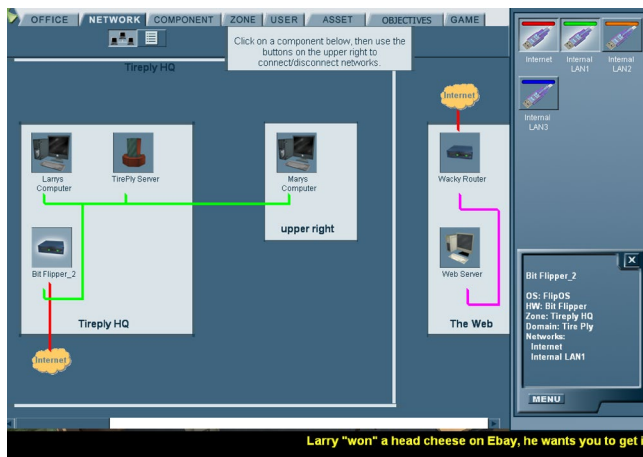
CyberCIEGE

Phase 1

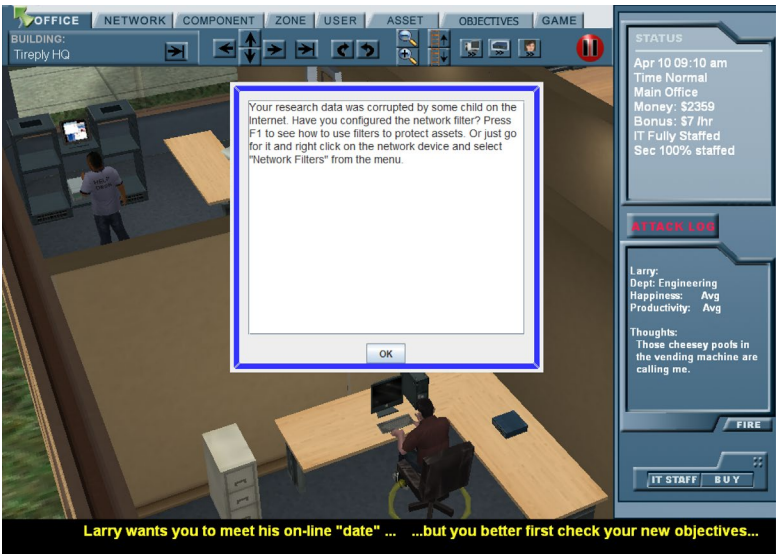
In this part, we need to connect Larry to the internet. For that, I bought a router and connected it to the internet and to LAN1. This is the original "Network" tab, before any of that. We can see that Larry's computer is not connected to the internet.



Here is the same tab after the connection has been made.

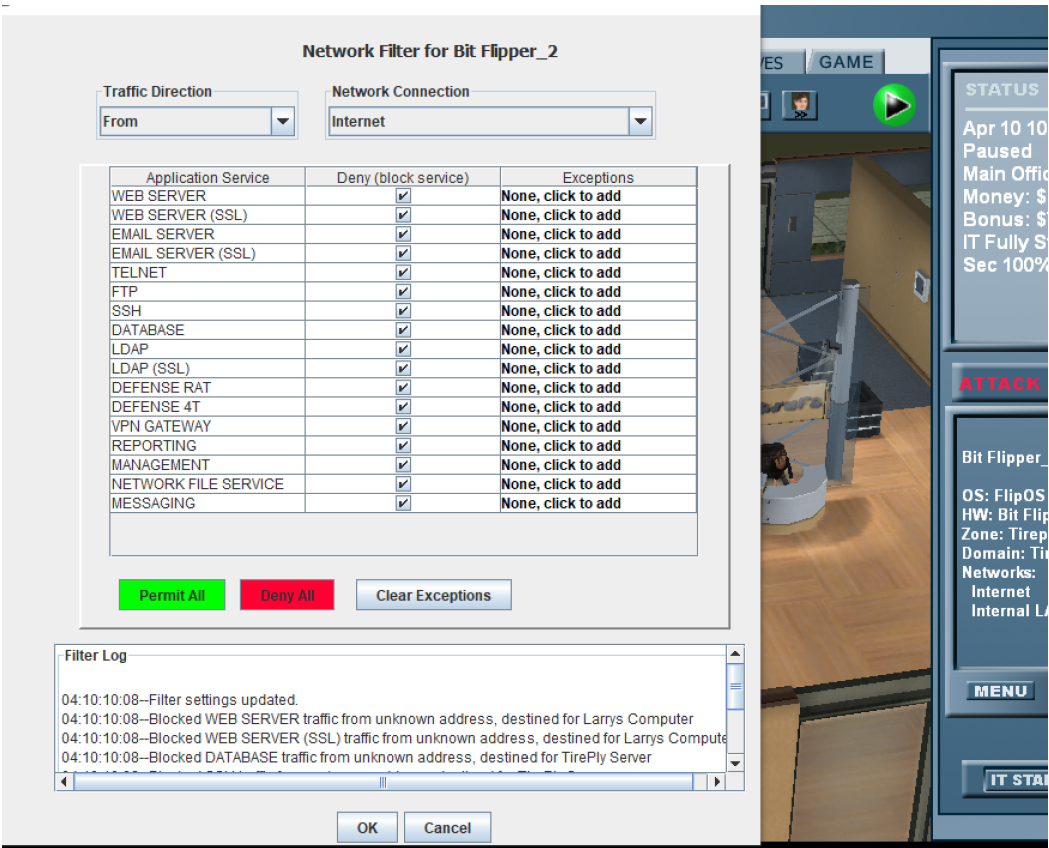


After that we can see that Larry's happiness and productivity increased. What I expect to happen now is for Larry to be able to surf the internet and work. Also, I expect him to be exposed to attacks from the internet (maybe receiving spam emails, or corrupted links, etc...)



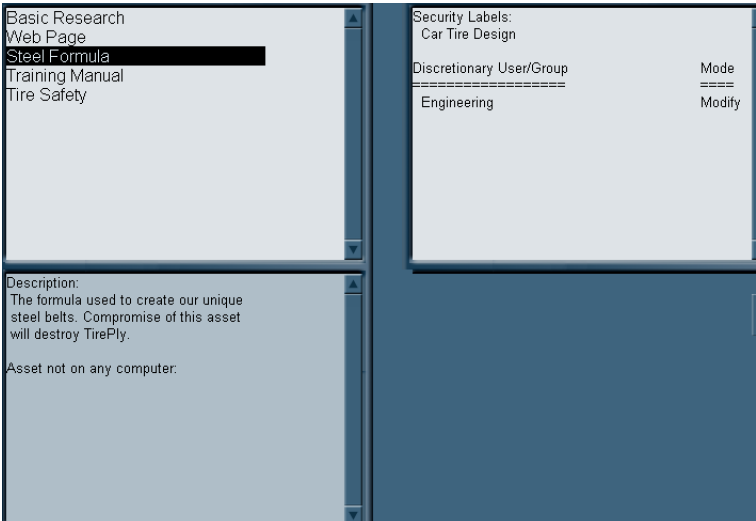
Phase 2

To restrict traffic coming from the internet, I configured the network filters, here is a screenshot:

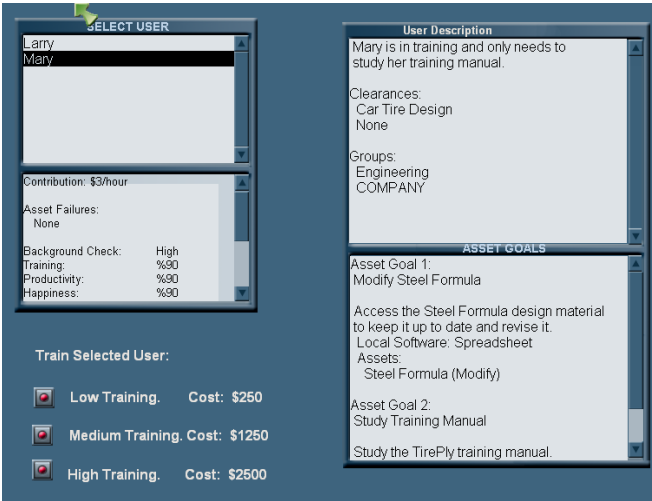
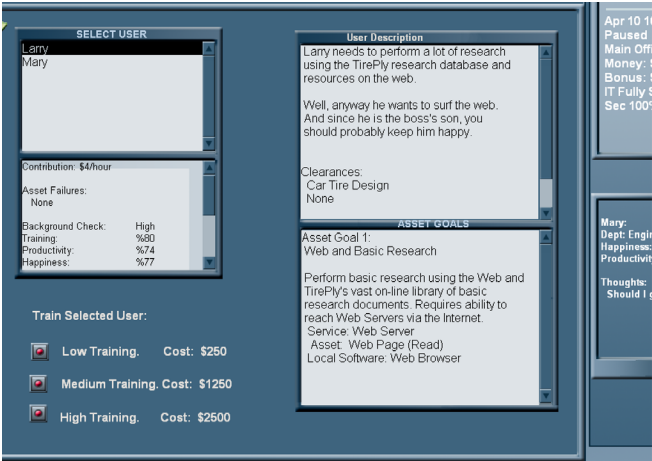


Phase 3

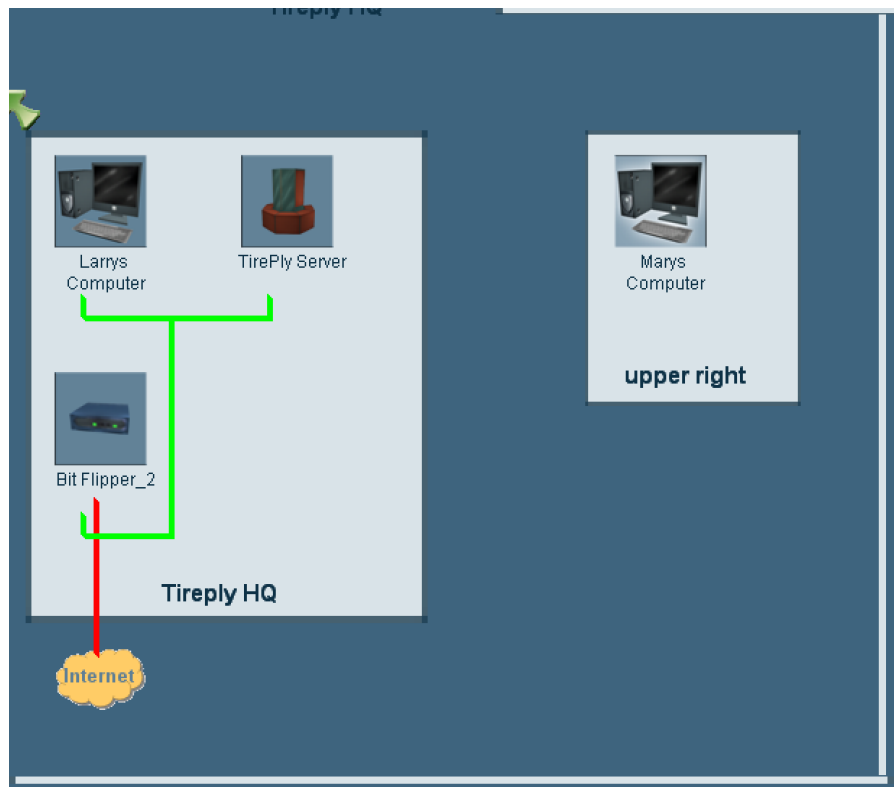
Here is a screenshot that shows the value of the asset that is the steel formula



Here are screenshots showing users' descriptions:

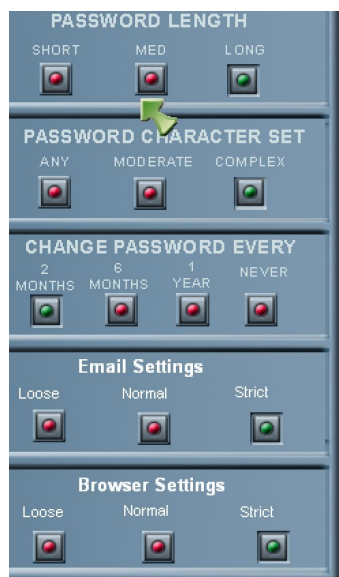


Mary needs access to the steel formula to work with it and modify it. Therefore, it makes sense to disconnect Mary from the network so that you avoid any threat on the formula.



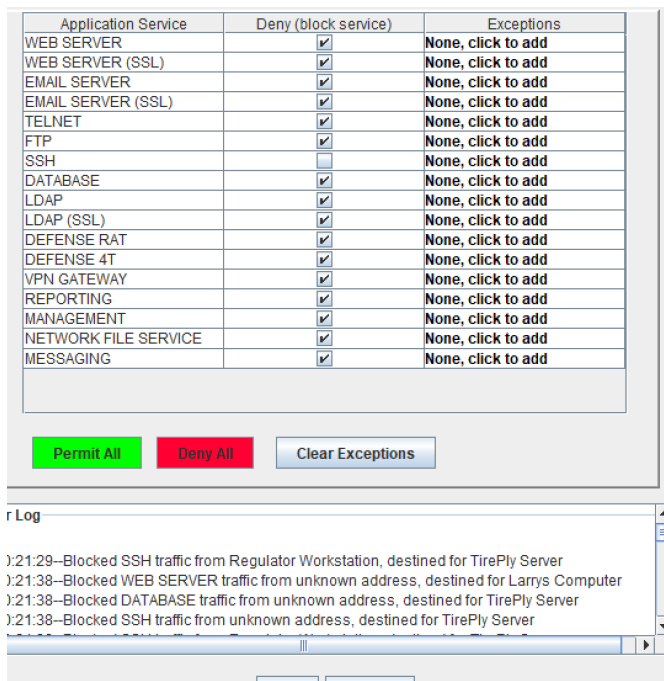
Question 1:

I didn't think of that in the beginning, I tried to increase security by changing password length, character set properties, etc... just as shown below. Also, I tried to buy some stuff from the physical security tab. But I later realised that the solution is simply to disconnect Mary from the internet after many trials, to avoid any kind of threat or attack.



Phase 4

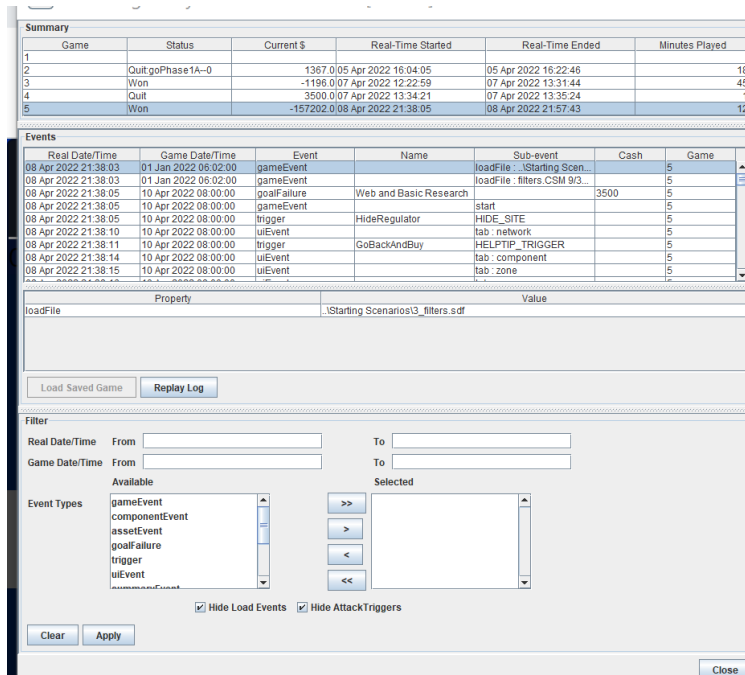
To support offsite access to the service, we should allow SSH:



Question 2:

SSH (Secure Shell) is a network protocol that allows two devices to communicate, so it makes sense to allow it for that particular situation.

Here is a screenshot of my event log analyser:



Firewall Seed Lab

1) Here is the command window on Machine A. I got the IP address which is 10.0.2.15

```
[04/07/22]seed@VM:~$ sudo ufw default allow incoming
Default incoming policy changed to 'allow'
(be sure to update your rules accordingly)
[04/07/22]seed@VM:~$ ifconfig
enp0s3    Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 08:00:27:8a:c7:5b
          inet addr:10.0.2.15  Bcast:10.0.2.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
          inet6 addr: fe80::1099:660b:1507:7dcd/64 Scope:Link
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          RX packets:292 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:316 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:143862 (143.8 KB)  TX bytes:32211 (32.2 KB)

lo        Link encap:Local Loopback
          inet addr:127.0.0.1  Mask:255.0.0.0
          inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
          UP LOOPBACK RUNNING  MTU:65536  Metric:1
          RX packets:240 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:240 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1
          RX bytes:30548 (30.5 KB)  TX bytes:30548 (30.5 KB)

[04/07/22]seed@VM:~$
```

Here is the command window on Machine B. The IP address is 10.0.2.4

```
[04/07/22]seed@VM:~$ ifconfig
enp0s3    Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 08:00:27:eb:96:41
          inet addr:10.0.2.4  Bcast:10.0.2.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
          inet6 addr: fe80::9d92:ccb0:4f92:3f9d/64 Scope:Link
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          RX packets:246 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:320 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:137987 (137.9 KB)  TX bytes:33044 (33.0 KB)

lo        Link encap:Local Loopback
          inet addr:127.0.0.1  Mask:255.0.0.0
          inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
          UP LOOPBACK RUNNING  MTU:65536  Metric:1
          RX packets:245 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:245 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1
          RX bytes:30787 (30.7 KB)  TX bytes:30787 (30.7 KB)

[04/07/22]seed@VM:~$
```

2) Here is how I started a telnet connection from Machine A to Machine B. The screenshot shows terminator in Machine A

```
[04/07/22]seed@VM:~$ telnet 10.0.2.4
Trying 10.0.2.4...
Connected to 10.0.2.4.
Escape character is '^]'.
Ubuntu 16.04.2 LTS
VM login: seed
Password:
Last login: Thu Apr  7 15:06:09 EDT 2022 from 10.0.2.15 on pts/17
Welcome to Ubuntu 16.04.2 LTS (GNU/Linux 4.8.0-36-generic i686)

 * Documentation:  https://help.ubuntu.com
 * Management:    https://landscape.canonical.com
 * Support:       https://ubuntu.com/advantage

1 package can be updated.
0 updates are security updates.
```


3) a) To prevent machine A to do telnet to machine B, I wrote the following command in terminator of Machine B:

```
[04/07/22]seed@VM:~$ sudo ufw deny from 10.0.2.15 to 10.0.2.4 port 23
Rules updated
```

To check, I went to Machine A and tried to connect it (telnet) to Machine B, it wasn't able to do that, as shown below

```
Firewall is active and enabled on system startup
[04/07/22]seed@VM:~$ telnet 10.0.2.4
Trying 10.0.2.4...
telnet: Unable to connect to remote host: Connection timed out
```

b) To prevent machine B to do telnet to machine A, I wrote the following command in the terminator of Machine A:

```
[04/07/22]seed@VM:~$ sudo ufw deny from 10.0.2.4 to 10.0.2.15 port 23
Rule added
[04/07/22]seed@VM:~$
```

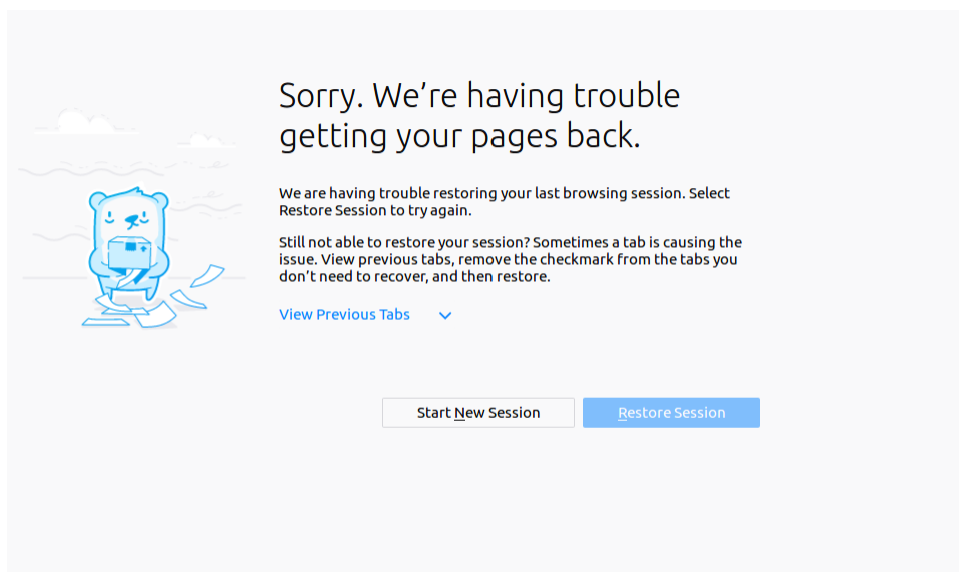
To check, I went to Machine B and verified in the same way that it can't connect to A.

```
Firewall is active and enabled on system startup
[04/07/22]seed@VM:~$ telnet 10.0.2.15
Trying 10.0.2.15...
telnet: Unable to connect to remote host: Connection timed out
```

c) I decided to block google. The IP address is 172.217.12.228 and the port number is 443. Here is a screenshot of the command I used in Machine A:

```
[04/07/22]seed@VM:~$ sudo ufw deny from 10.0.2.15 to 172.217.12.228 port 443
Rule added
[04/07/22]seed@VM:~$
```

To check, I simply opened Firefox, and I wasn't able to connect to Google, as shown below



In conclusion, we got to see how the moment we are connected to the Internet, threats can come in our way. Also, we modified network filters to satisfy our needs. For Mary, we had to absolutely secure the working on the Steel formula, and therefore learned that disconnecting her from the internet is the best solution, because even if we improve security (passwords, etc...), she is still exposed to a great deal of threats. On the other hand, we got to see how entities communicate with each other using their IP address and port numbers. We got to establish a connection, block it, and also block a connection to an actual website which was Google in my case.