

# CSE 3502

## INFORMATION SECURITY MANAGEMENT



### Lab Assessment – 1

L19+L20 | SJT516  
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## Exp 1: Firewall Configuration

### PART 1: Introduction to Firewall

- A firewall is a network security device that monitors incoming and outgoing network traffic and decides whether to allow or block specific traffic based on a defined set of security rules.
- A network firewall is a system or a group of systems used to control access between two networks - a trusted network and an untrusted network — using pre-configured rules or filters.
- It is basically a device that provides secure connectivity between networks. A Firewall can be hardware based or software based.
- It is primarily used to implement and enforce one or more security policies for communication between networks.
- A Firewall can be constructed using single or multiple routers, and can be bootstrapped on both single host and multiple host systems to safeguard against intrusion attempts.
- There are two commonly used types of firewall policies:
  - Whitelisting — The firewall denies all connections except for those specifically listed as acceptable.
  - Blacklisting — The firewall allows all connections except those specifically listed as unacceptable.
- Different types of firewall include:
  - Packet-filtering firewall: A packet-filtering firewall is a primary and simple type of network security firewall. It has filters that compare incoming and outgoing packets against a standard set of rules to decide whether to allow them to pass through.
  - Stateful packet-filtering firewall: Stateful inspection techniques employ a dynamic memory that stores the state tables of the incoming and established connections. Any time an external host requests a connection to your internal host, the connection parameters are written to the state tables.
  - Proxy firewall: Proxy firewalls aim for the Application layer in the OSI model for their operations.
  - Web application firewall (WAF): Web application firewalls are built to provide web applications security by applying a set of rules to an HTTP conversation.

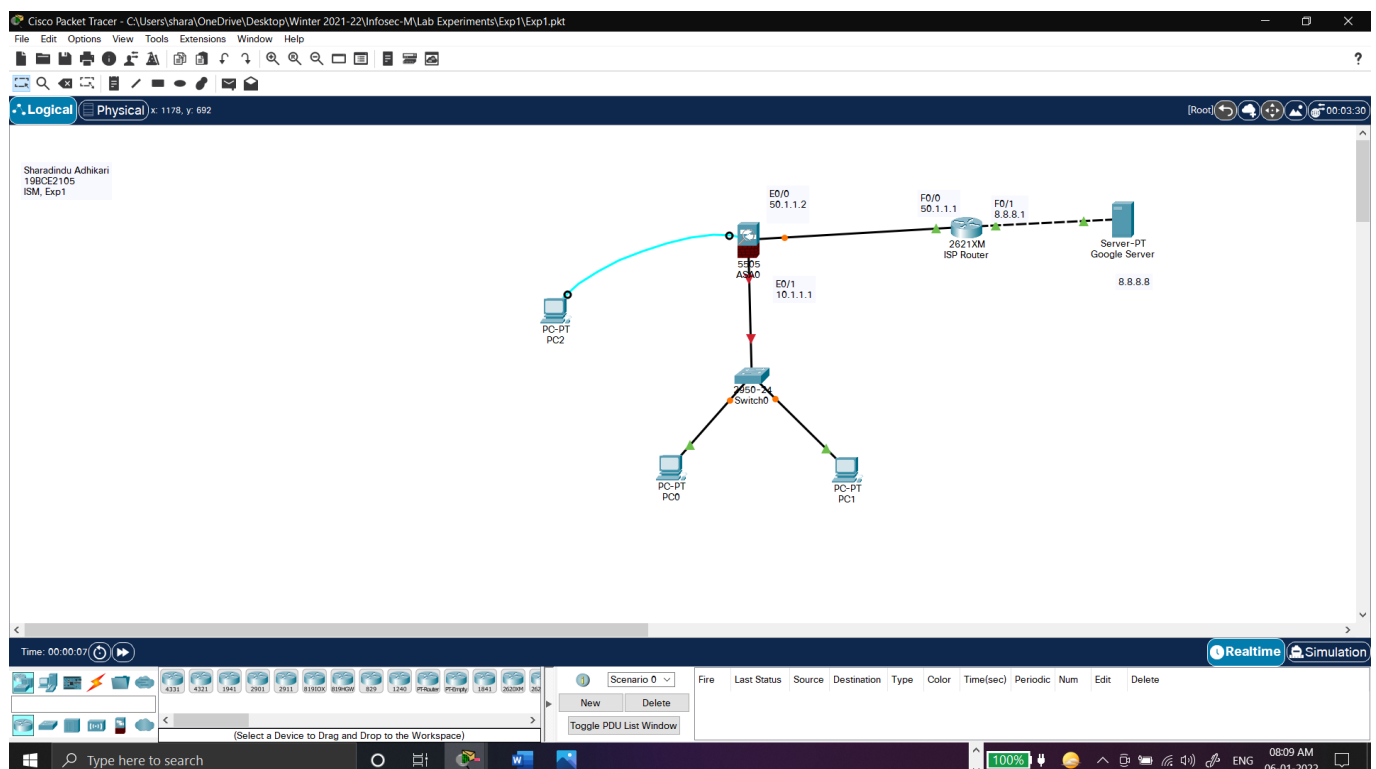
## PART 2: Components in Network Firewall Configuration

Component	IP Address
PC-PT	
PC0	10.1.1.12
PC1	10.1.1.11
ASA Firewall	
Ethernet Port 0/0	50.1.1.2
Ethernet Port 0/1	10.1.1.1
Router	
Fast Ethernet 0/0	50.1.1.1
Fast Ethernet 0/1	8.8.8.1
Google Server	
Fast Ethernet 0/0	8.8.8.8

Firewall: The Cisco ASA 5505 Firewall  
Switch: WS-C2950-24 switch, 24 port, 10/100 auto-sensing and auto-negotiating  
PC0, PC1: PCs connected to switch functioning as local computers protected by firewall  
PC2: PC connected to firewall to configure it using command line  
Router: Cisco 2621XM Multiservice Router  
Server: A Domain Name System (DNS) server resolves host names into IP addresses

## PART 3: Firewall Configuration

### Step 1: Make topology



## Step 2: Configure ASA IP

### 2.1. enabling firewall

```
ciscoasa>en
```

### 2.2. checking default configuration of ASA firewall

```
ciscoasa#sh running-config
```

No configuration found for ethernet interfaces

Some pre-configurations related to VLAN interfaces found

Also, by default, DHCPD server is enabled and configured on the ASA

Now, we need to remove these default settings

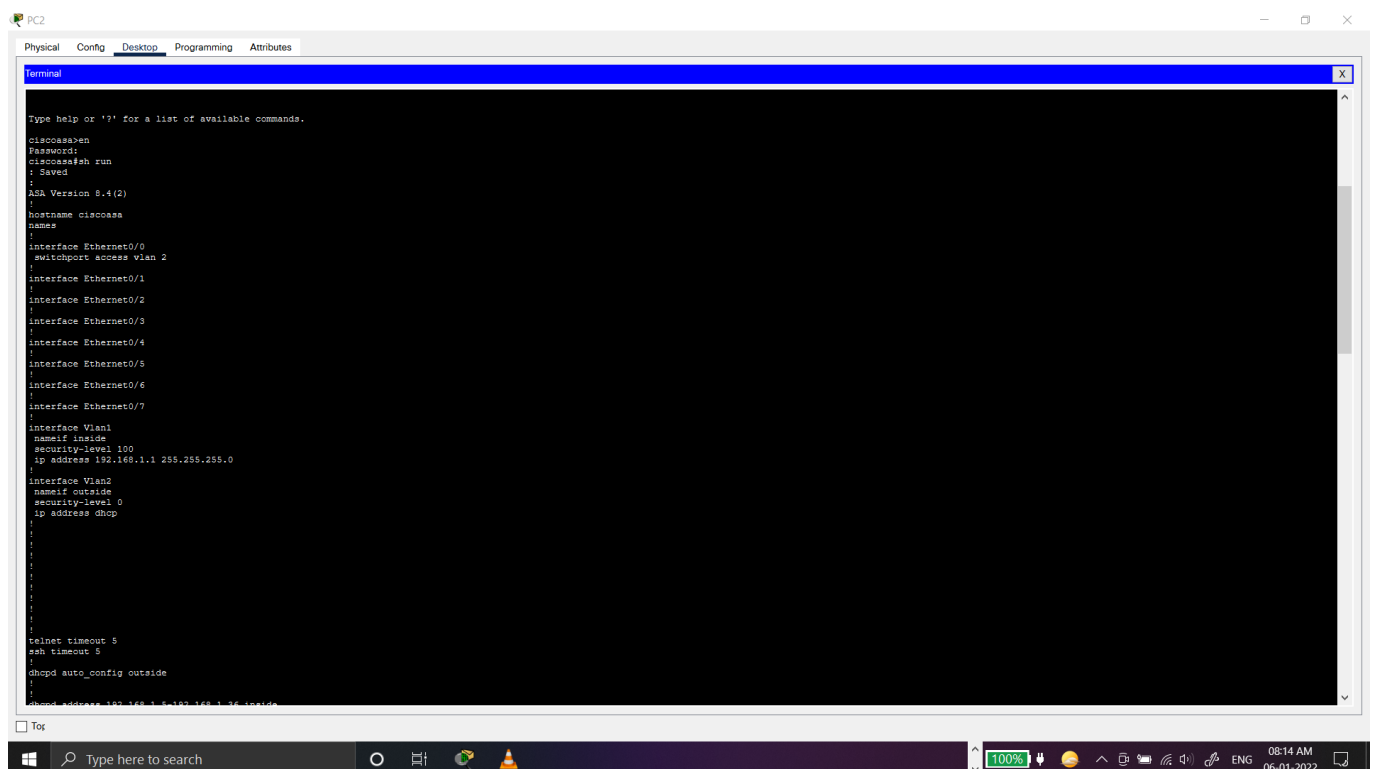
### 2.3. removing default configurations on ASA and reconfiguring ASA

- Entering global configuration mode  

```
ciscoasa#conf t
```
- Removing DHCP configurations  

```
ciscoasa(config)#no dhcpd address 192.168.1.5-192.168.1.36 inside
```
- Reconfiguring VLAN 1 IP address and operation modes  

```
ciscoasa(config)#int vlan 1 (entering VLAN 1 configuration mode)  
ciscoasa(config-if)#ip add 10.1.1.1 255.0.0.0 (changing IP address)  
ciscoasa(config-if)#no shut (enabling no shut down mode)  
ciscoasa(config-if)#nameif inside (set VLAN 1 as inside interface (interface that connects to local network))  
ciscoasa(config-if)#security-level 100 (setting security as lowest on interface VLAN 1)  
ciscoasa(config-if)#exit (exiting VLAN 1 configuration mode)  
ciscoasa(config)#  
ciscoasa(config)#int e0/1 (entering configuration for ethernet-port 0/1)  
ciscoasa(config-if)#switchport access vlan 1 (setting port as VLAN 1)
```



The screenshot shows a Windows desktop environment. At the top, there's a taskbar with icons for File Explorer, Edge browser, and other applications. The main area displays a terminal window titled "PC2" with tabs for Physical, Config, Desktop, Programming, and Attributes. The "Config" tab is active, showing a terminal session where various Cisco IOS commands are being entered. The commands include setting timeouts, configuring DHCP pools for outside and inside networks, saving the configuration, and defining interfaces Ethernet0/0 through Ethernet0/7 along with VLANs Vlan1 and Vlan2. The terminal output shows the configuration being applied successfully. A system tray at the bottom right indicates the time as 08:15 AM on 06-01-2022.

- Reconfiguring VLAN 2 IP address and operation modes and following same steps as VLAN 1

```
ciscoasa#
ciscoasa#conf t
ciscoasa(config)#int vlan 2
ciscoasa(config-if)#ip add 50.1.1.2 255.0.0.0
ciscoasa(config-if)#no shut
ciscoasa(config-if)#nameif outside
ciscoasa(config-if)#security-level 0
ciscoasa(config-if)#exit
ciscoasa(config)#int e0/0
ciscoasa(config-if)#switchport access vlan 2
ciscoasa(config-if)#
ciscoasa(config-if)#exit
```

```
> dhcpd enable inside
>
ciscoasa(config)#
ciscoasa(config)#
ciscoasa(config)#
ciscoasa(config)#
ciscoasa(config)#int vlan 1
ciscoasa(config-if)#ip add 10.1.1.1 255.0.0.0
ciscoasa(config-if)#no shut
ciscoasa(config-if)#
ciscoasa(config-if)#nameif inside
ciscoasa(config-if)#security-level 100
ciscoasa(config-if)#exit
ciscoasa(config)#
ciscoasa(config)#
ciscoasa(config)#
ciscoasa(config)#int e0/1
ciscoasa(config-if)#switchport access vlan 1
ciscoasa(config-if)#
ciscoasa(config-if)#
ciscoasa(config-if)#
ciscoasa(config-if)#exit
ciscoasa(config)#int Vlan 2
ciscoasa(config-if)#ip add 50.1.1.2 255.0.0.0
ciscoasa(config-if)#no shut
ciscoasa(config-if)#no shutdown
ciscoasa(config-if)#
ciscoasa(config-if)#
ciscoasa(config-if)#
ciscoasa(config-if)#nameif outside
ciscoasa(config-if)#security-level 0
ciscoasa(config-if)#exit
ciscoasa(config)#
ciscoasa(config)#
ciscoasa(config)#
ciscoasa(config)#switchport access vlan 2
ciscoasa(config)#
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.

ciscoasa(config)#int e0/0
ciscoasa(config-if)#switchport access vlan 2
ciscoasa(config-if)#
ciscoasa(config-if)#
ciscoasa(config-if)#
```

## Step 3: Configure Router and Server IPs

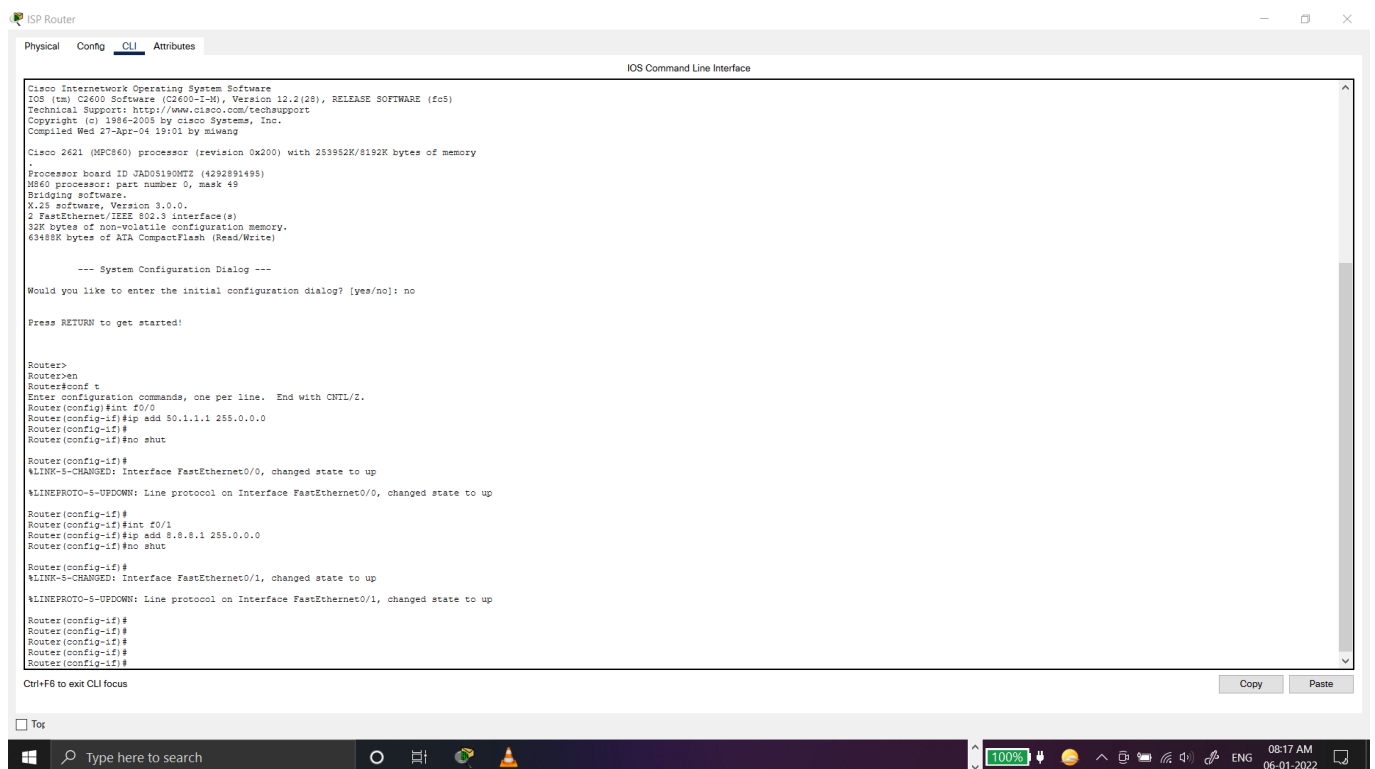
### 3.1. Configuring Router IP

#### 3.1.1. Enabling router

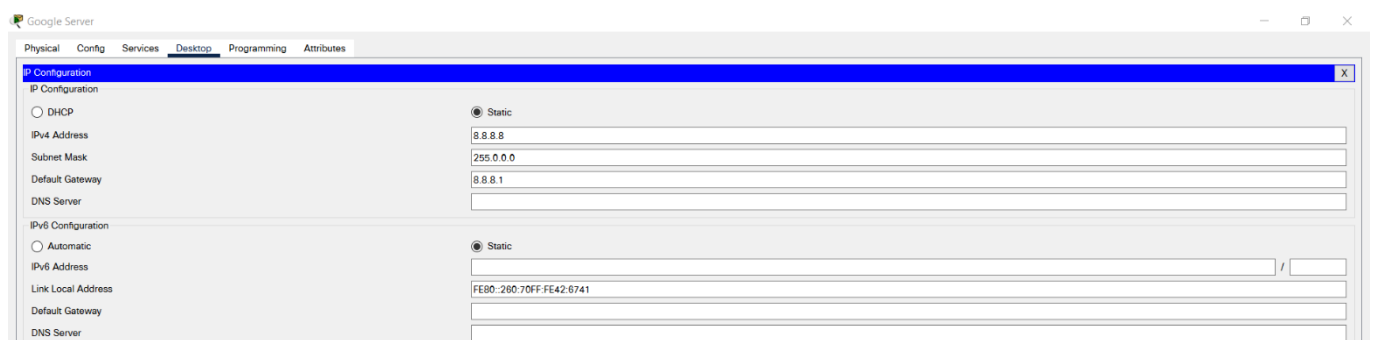
```
Router>en
Router#
Router#conf t
```

#### 3.1.2. Configuring Fast Ethernet ports

```
Router(config)#int f0/0
Router(config-if)#ip add 50.1.1.1 255.0.0.0
Router(config-if)#no shut
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#int f0/1
Router(config-if)#ip add 8.8.8.1 255.0.0.0
Router(config-if)#no shut
```



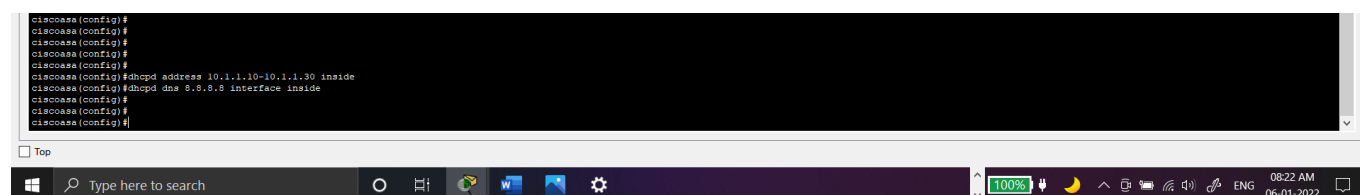
### 3.2. Configuring Google Server IP



## Step 4: Configure DHCP Server and DNS IP on ASA

We're configuring DHCP and DNS so that local computers connected to the (local) network automatically get the IP address.

```
ciscoasa(config)#dhcpd address 10.1.1.10-10.1.1.30 inside (to provide range of IP addresses to the computers on local network interfaced with firewall)
ciscoasa(config)#dhcpd dns 8.8.8.8 interface inside (to provide IP configuration of DNS server)
```

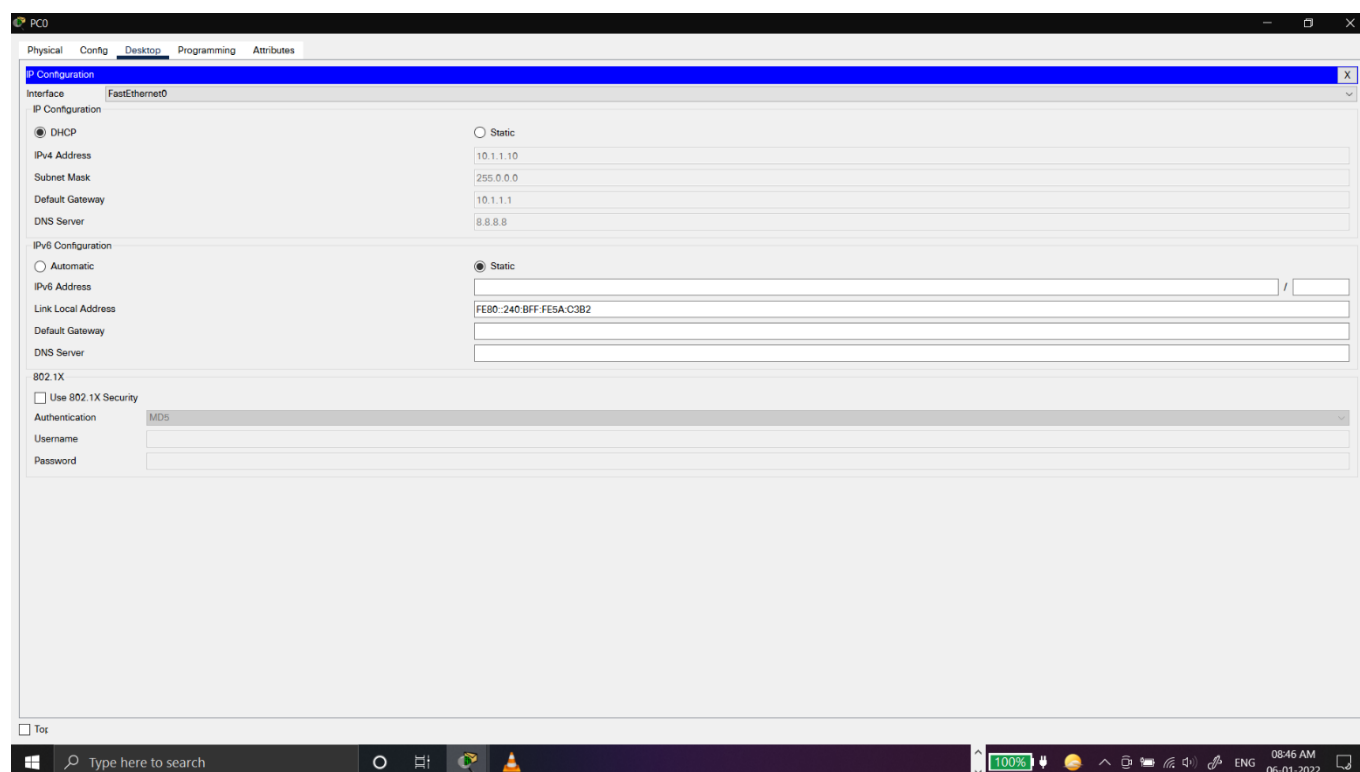


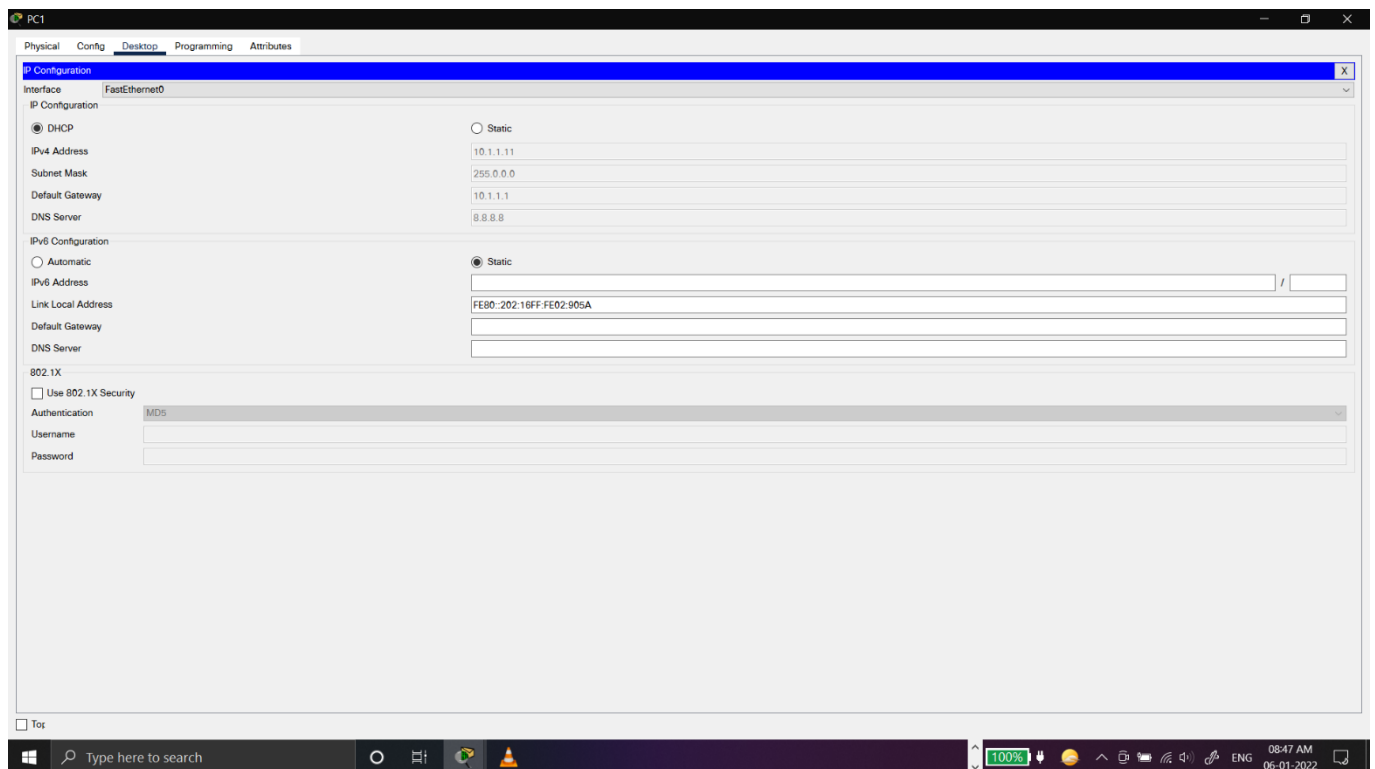
```
ciscoasa(config)#
ciscoasa(config)#
ciscoasa(config)#
ciscoasa(config)#
ciscoasa(config)#dhcpd address 10.1.1.10-10.1.1.30 inside
ciscoasa(config)#dhcpd dns 8.8.8.8 interface inside
ciscoasa(config)#
ciscoasa(config)#
```

The screenshot shows a Windows taskbar at the bottom with a search bar, task icons, and system tray. The terminal window is titled 'Top' and shows the configuration commands for the Cisco ASA.

## Step 5:

5.1. Testing automatic IP receiving using DHCP pf local computers.

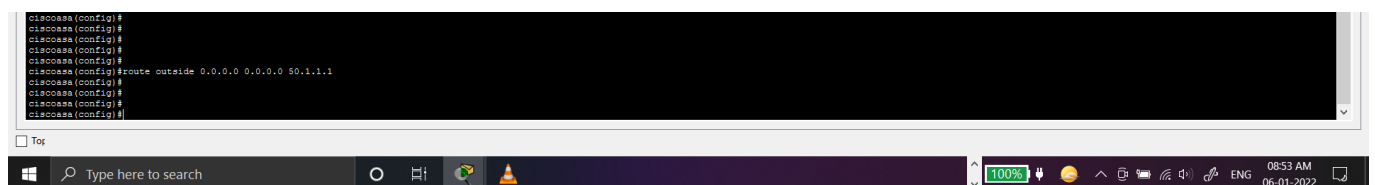




## 5.2. Configuring Default Route on ASA:

ASA firewall has only one route to reach all the other networks, which is why we configure the default routing.

`ciscoasa(config)#route outside 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 50.1.1.1` (any IP address with any subnet mask should be directed to 50.1.1.1 because that's the IP of router)



## Step 6: Configure OSPF on ISP Router

Configuring OSPF dynamic routing protocol on Router

Router>en

Router#conf t

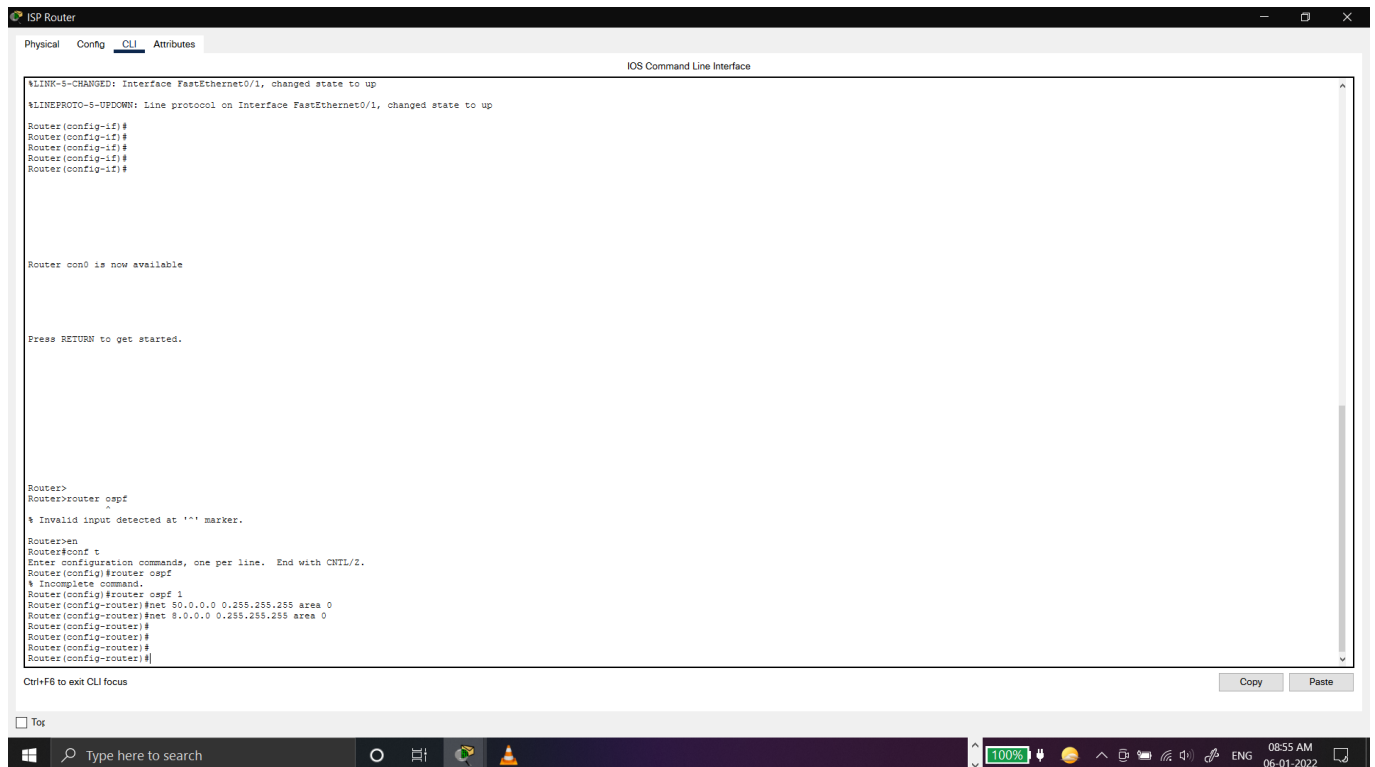
Router(config)#router ospf ? (to get process IDs)

Router(config)#router ospf 1 (to enter ospf protocol process)

Router(config-router)#net 50.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 0 (configuring networks (2 networks connected to router) connected to ISP router)

Router(config-router)#net 8.0.0.0 0.255.255.255 area 0 (same as above)





## Step 7: Create Object Network & Enable NAT on ASA

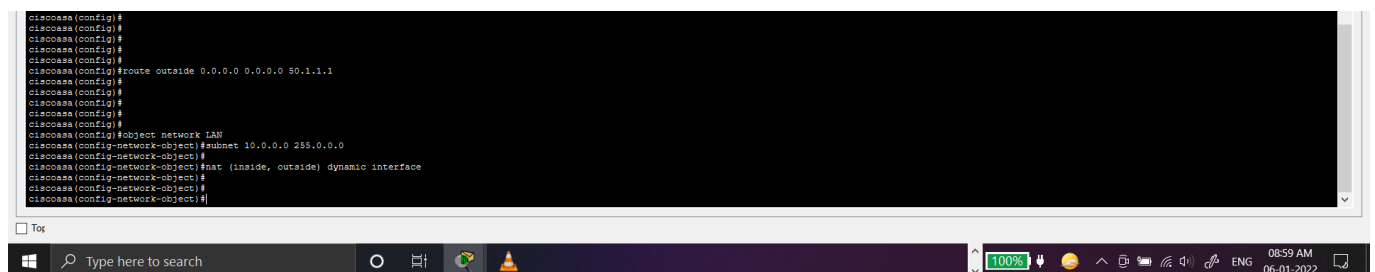
### 7.1. Creating object network

```
ciscoasa(config)#object network ? (to check command required)
ciscoasa(config)#object network LAN (creating object network with LAN ID)
Specifying subnet
ciscoasa(config-network-object)#subnet 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
```

## 7.2. Configuring the NAT

```
ciscoasa(config-network-object)#nat (inside, outside) dynamic interface
```

(configuring NAT between inside and outside interface with a dynamic condition)



## Step 8: Create ACL on ASA

## Configuring ACL

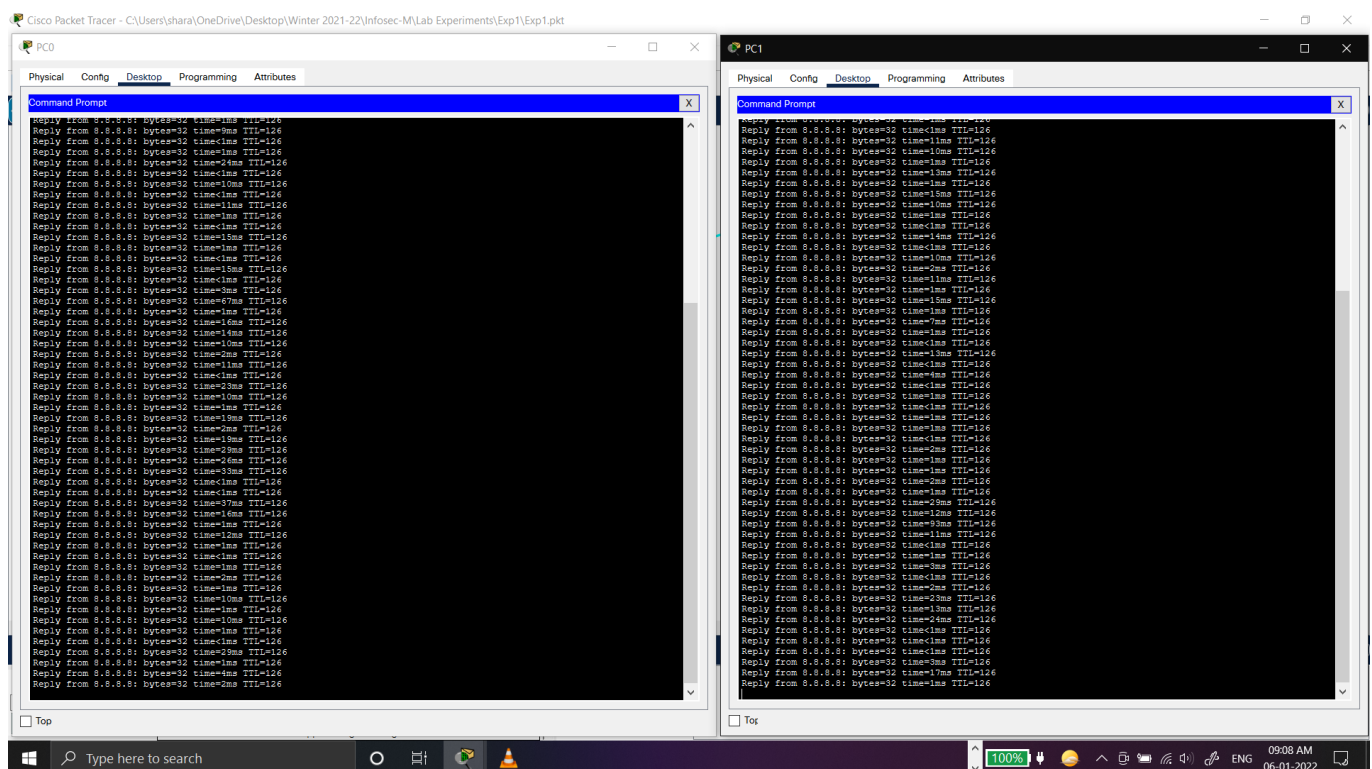
```
ciscoasa#conf t
```

ciscoasa(config)#access-list 101 extended permit tcp any any (naming our access-list 101 and configuring it in extended mode permitting tcp from "any" source to "any" destination)

ciscoasa(config)#access-list 101 extended permit icmp any any (naming our access-list 101 and configuring it in extended mode permitting icmp from "any" source to "any" destination)

ciscoasa(config)#access-group 101 in interface outside (configuring access-list group 101, interfacing it from inside to outside)

```
ciscoasa(config)#access-list 101 extended permit tcp any any
ciscoasa(config)#access-list 101 extended permit icmp any any
ciscoasa(config)#access-group 101 out interface out
ciscoasa(config)#access-group 101 in interface outside
ciscoasa(config)#
```

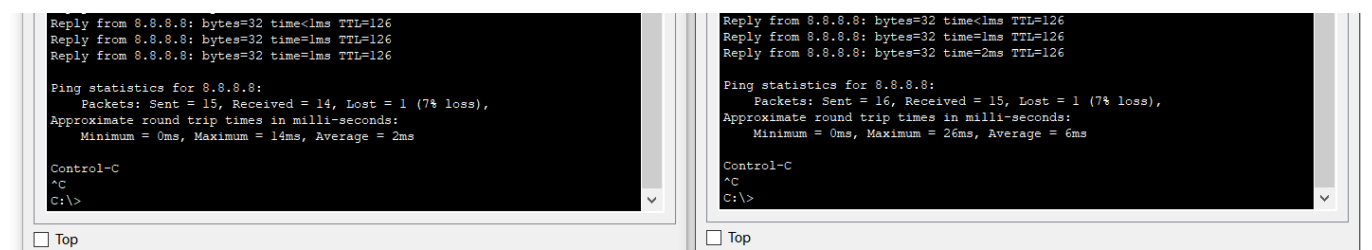


## Step 9: Verify

Verifying NAT and XLATE on firewall

ciscoasa#show nat (display NAT status)

ciscoasa#show xlate (display xlate status)



```

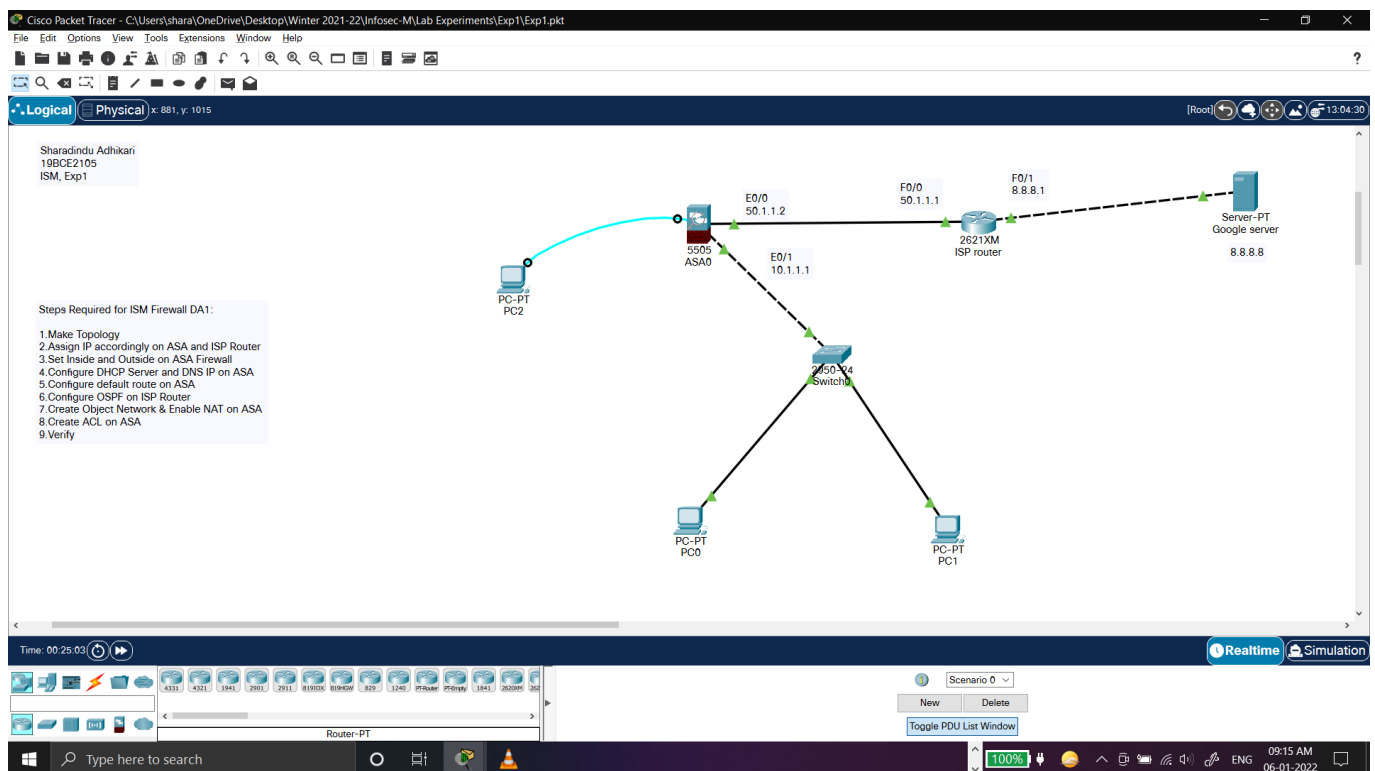
ciscoasa#show nat
Auto NAT Policies (Section 2)
1 (inside) to (outside) source dynamic LAN interface
   translate_hits = 31, untranslate_hits = 29

ciscoasa#show xlate
0 in use, 0 most used
ciscoasa#show xlate
2 in use, 2 most used
Flags: D - DNS, e - extended, I - identity, i - dynamic, r - portmap, s -
static, T - twice, N - net-to-net
ICMP PAT from inside:10.1.1.10/3 to outside:50.1.1.2/17542 flags i idle
00:00:11, timeout 0:00:30
ICMP PAT from inside:10.1.1.11/3 to outside:50.1.1.2/7186 flags i idle
00:00:26, timeout 0:00:30

```

Hence firewall is working.

## Final Topology:



## PDUs:

Fire	Last Status	Source	Destination	Type	Color	Time(sec)	Periodic	Num	Edit	Delete
---	---	PC0	Google server	ICMP		0.000	N	0	(edit)	(delete)
---	---	PC1	Google server	ICMP		0.000	N	1	(edit)	(delete)
---	---	Google...	PC0	ICMP		0.000	N	2	(edit)	(delete)
Successful		PC0	Google server	ICMP		0.000	N	3	(edit)	(delete)
Successful		PC1	Google server	ICMP		0.000	N	4	(edit)	(delete)
Successful		PC1	Google server	ICMP		0.000	N	5	(edit)	(delete)
Successful		PC0	Google server	ICMP		0.000	N	6	(edit)	(delete)
Successful		PC1	Google server	ICMP		0.000	N	7	(edit)	(delete)
Successful		PC1	PC0	ICMP		0.000	N	8	(edit)	(delete)
Successful		PC0	PC1	ICMP		0.000	N	9	(edit)	(delete)
Successful		PC0	Google server	ICMP		0.000	N	10	(edit)	(delete)