



Firewalls

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Definition

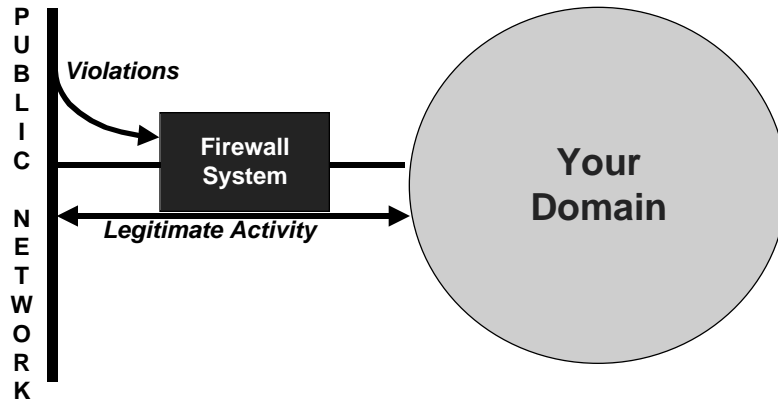
“A fireproof wall used in buildings and machinery to prevent the spread of fire”

The American Heritage Desk Dictionary

In an automobile, a firewall prevents the spread of fire while allowing control and monitoring connections to pass through



Network Firewall Concept



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Legitimate Activity

Regulated by *policy*

**Defined by type of service (application),
source, and destination allow electronic mail to
and from anyone**

- allow news reading but not news posting
- allow login from inside to outside but not vice versa
- allow file transfer to a single system in your domain only
- do not give out the names of any systems in the environment

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Violations

Violations are activities or behaviors not permitted in the policy

- these can be either explicit or implied

Firewall technology may help with the detection and prevention of violations from outsiders are intrusions



Firewalls and Policy

Firewalls automate the enforcement of a network access policy

Some firewall architectures may also provide

- additional functionality
- monitoring
- public services

Firewalls cannot

- determine intent
- prevent abuse of allowed services
- provide host security
- protect against violations through other pathways



Firewall Types

Filters

- Restrict traffic based on packet header information
- Most common fields are type (tcp, udp, etc), src, dst, port/service
- Advanced filters may restrict traffic based on traffic patterns or other aggregate information

Proxies (or Application Gateways)

- Restrict traffic based on packet content
- Is application specific

VPN/IPSec Gateways

- Supports tunneling between networks
- Can support tunneling to mobile nodes

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Filter Rules

Two philosophies

- Allow all except those packet types that carry known vulnerabilities
- Deny all except those packet types that are required by users

Some rules carry context

- Connection-oriented
- Based on SYN/ACK protocol

Filters have problems with:

- Malformed packets/fragmented packets
- Out-of-sequence protocols
- Backward client-server protocols (X11, FTP)

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Gateways and Proxies

These are paths through your firewall to allow services

Proxies are intermediaries that regulate service through the firewall

Application gateways and proxies allow specific application interfaces through the firewall

Encryption is the bane of gateways and proxies



Firewall Architectures

Where to position firewalls?

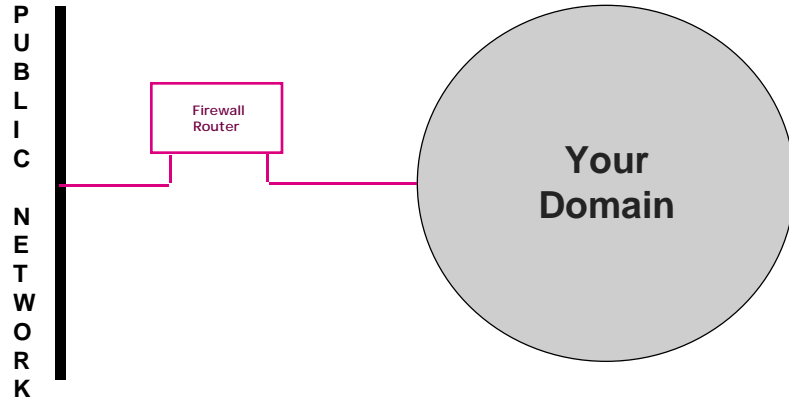
- between your domain and every access to the outside
- between administrative domains of dissimilar policy
- between networks where the boundary much be controlled

What architecture to use?

- simple router
- router with multiple interfaces
- gateway/proxy services between dual routers
- a gateway separating dual routers



The Simple Router (packet filter) -1



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The Simple Router (packet filter) -2

Advantages

- cheap - usually a must-have anyway
- simple - only one configuration file to contend with
- verifiable - packet monitoring at the site will assure filtering is working

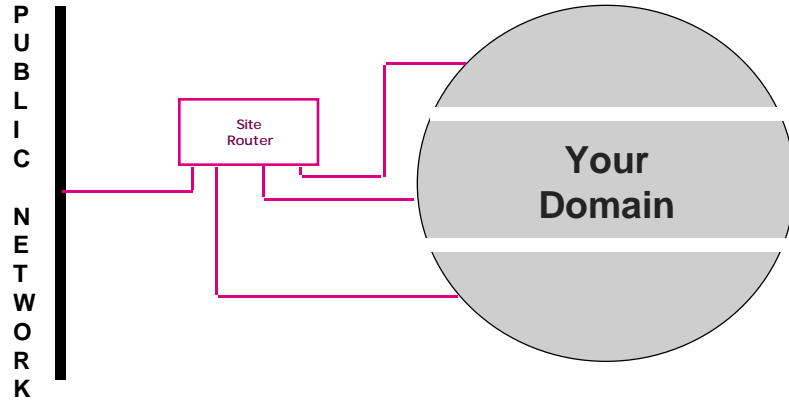
Disadvantages

- no flexibility with applications - packet filter only
- only extreme for security
- limited logging capability

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A Router with Multiple Interfaces -1



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A Router with Multiple Interfaces -2

Advantages

- ability to segment a site into distinct domains
- flexibility to create logical architectures
- single configuration file to maintain

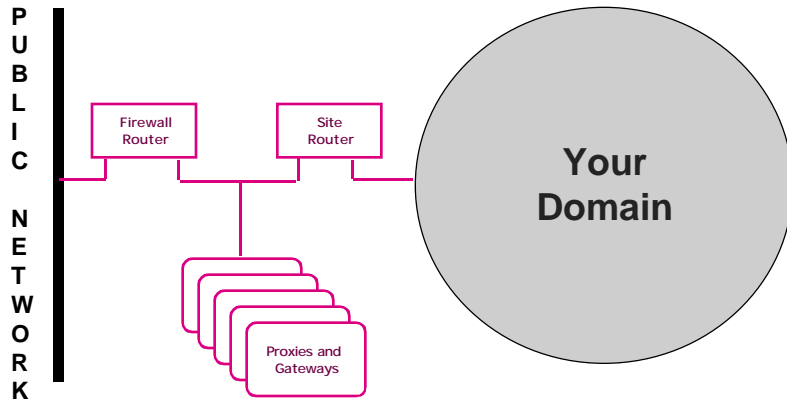
Disadvantages

- single point of failure
- convoluted configuration file
- possible confusion over interfaces
- vulnerabilities associated with the router

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Gateway/Proxy Services Between Dual Routers -1



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Gateway/Proxy Services Between Dual Routers -2

Advantages

- ability to provide risky services
- application filtering possible
- allows you to hide many hosts behind the second router
- provides a good auditing point

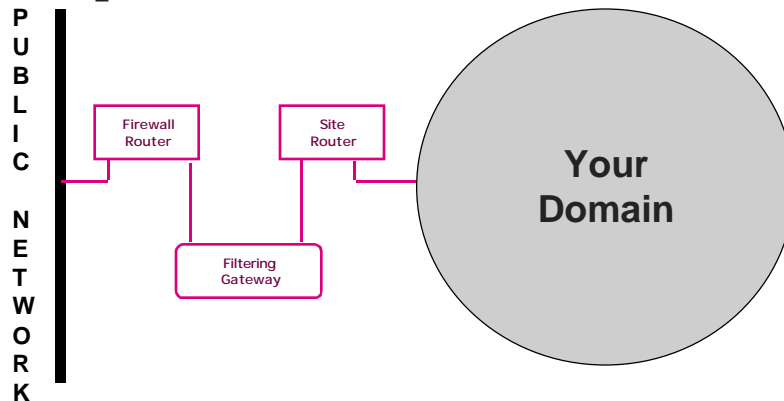
Disadvantages

- still a physical connection between routers
- may allow unprotected services and tunnelling through vice to “slip by” the proxy
- multiple configuration files to maintain

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A Gateway Separating Dual Routers (“belt and suspenders”) -1



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Gateway Separating Dual Routers -2

Advantages

- provides both logical and physical separation
- restricts services not addressed by the proxy or gateway system
- provides controlled functionality through the firewall
- supports a limited access policy (e.g., email only)
- excellent central point for accounting/monitoring

Disadvantages

- limits functionality to available gateway/proxy software
- causes a bottleneck for traffic
- difficult to setup and maintain

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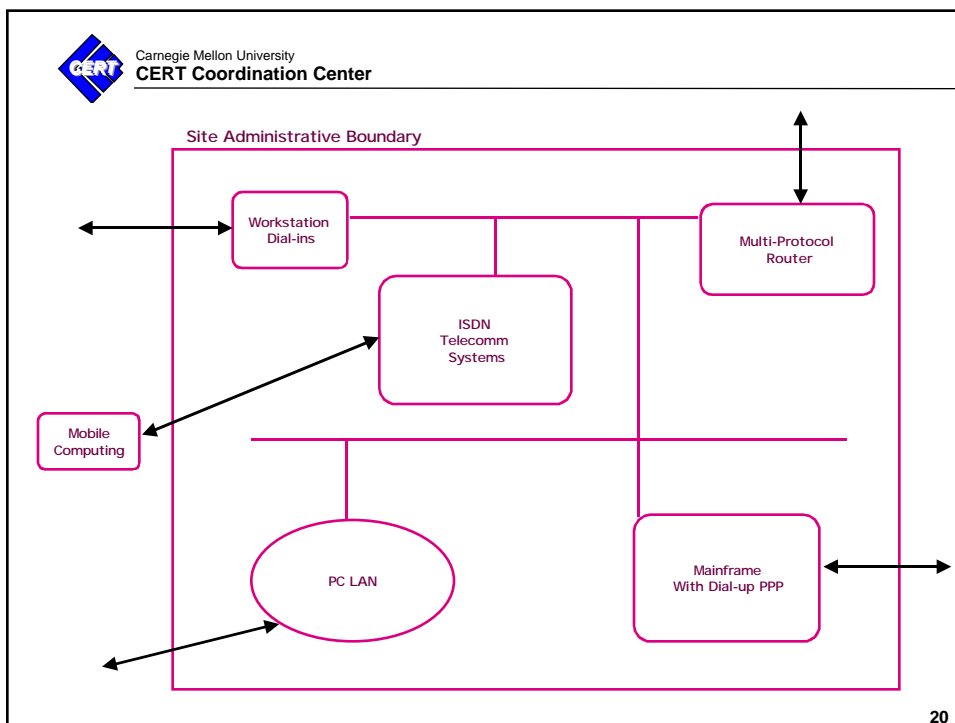
The Future of Firewalls

Firewall technology relies on controlling access points to the network

When access to the network becomes more distributed and ubiquitous, control becomes difficult

Restrictive firewalls discourage network growth and development

Trust in firewalls may cause a false sense of security





Discussion

If your security policy does not allow Java applets to be run on an internal network, is a proxy or filter more appropriate? Why?

What are some of the issues involved in attempting to use a proxy to disallow Java applets?

Presentation Opportunity: CERT report on State of the Art for Intrusion Detection Systems

Firewall papers (many)

Research CISCO PIX firewall product family and describe the features, performance, and reliability. Also describe how the PIX is configured and determine how easy this would fit into a complex architecture

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IP Spoofing Attack

Also called sequence number guessing

Original attack relies on trusted relationship between two systems

Details...

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Intrusion Detection

Two basic varieties

- Attack pattern recognition
- Anomaly Detection

Most available today are hybrids

Chart... Taxonomy based on type versus process for intrusion detection