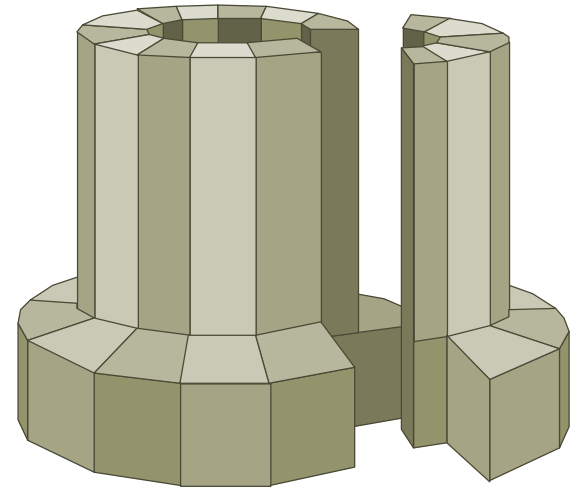
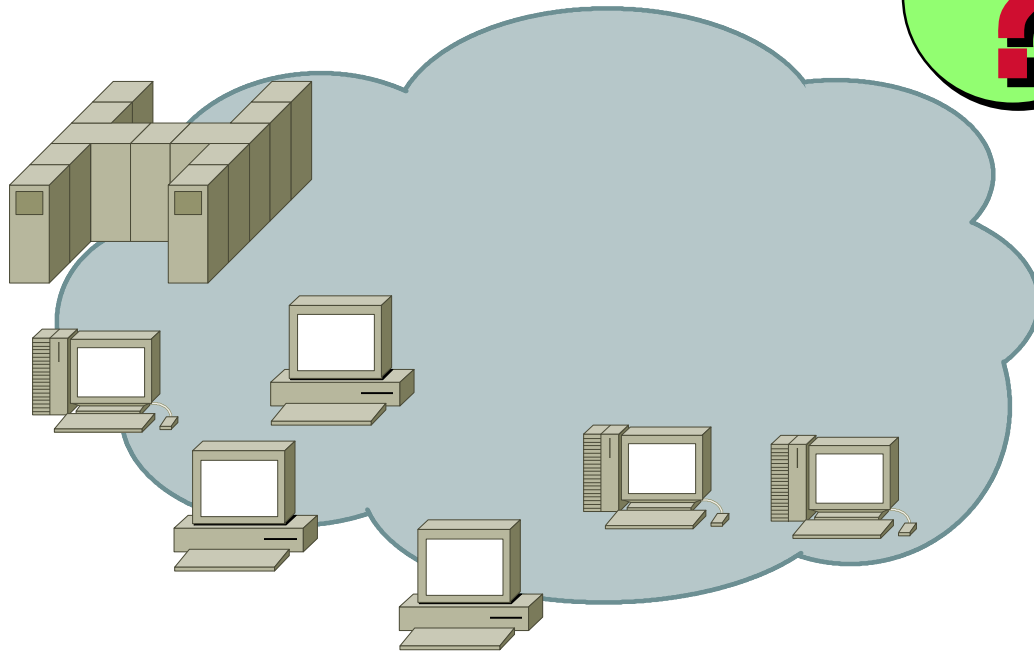
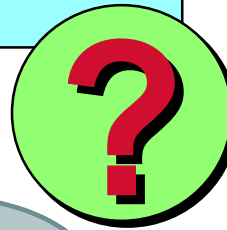


Example Scenario

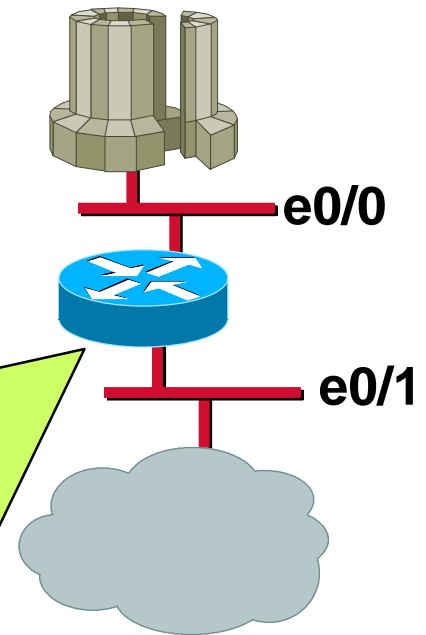
Protect the email server

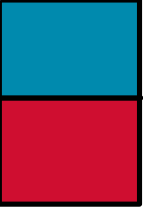


SMTP Host

Cisco IOS with an Access List

```
interface ethernet 0/0
ip address 172.16.1.100 255.255.0.0
!
interface ethernet 0/1
ip address 172.17.1.100 255.255.0.0
ip access-group 111 in
no ip unreachable
no ip redirects
!
access-list 111 permit tcp any host 172.16.1.1 eq smtp
access-list 111 permit tcp any host 172.16.1.1 established
access-list 111 permit icmp any host 172.16.1.1
```





PIX

PIX Version 4.0.7

interface ethernet outside 10baset

interface ethernet inside 10baset

ip address inside 10.1.1.101 255.255.0.0

ip address outside 172.17.1.100 255.255.0.0

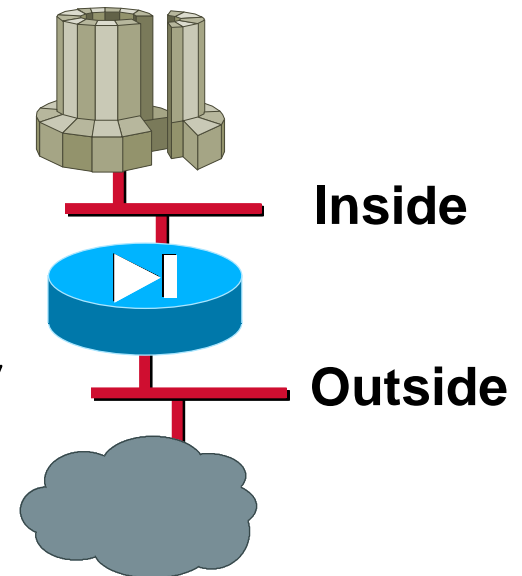
arp timeout 14400

mailhost 172.17.1.12 10.1.1.2

conduit 172.17.1.12 25 tcp 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0

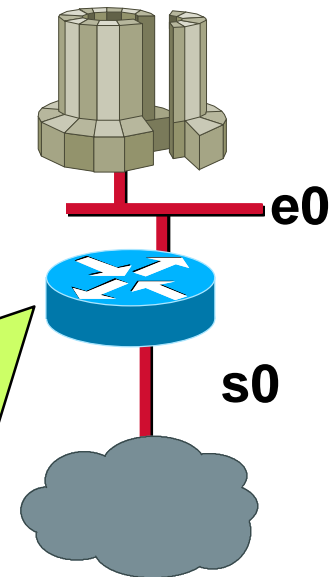
conduit 172.17.1.12 110 tcp 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0

conduit 172.17.1.12 113 tcp 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0



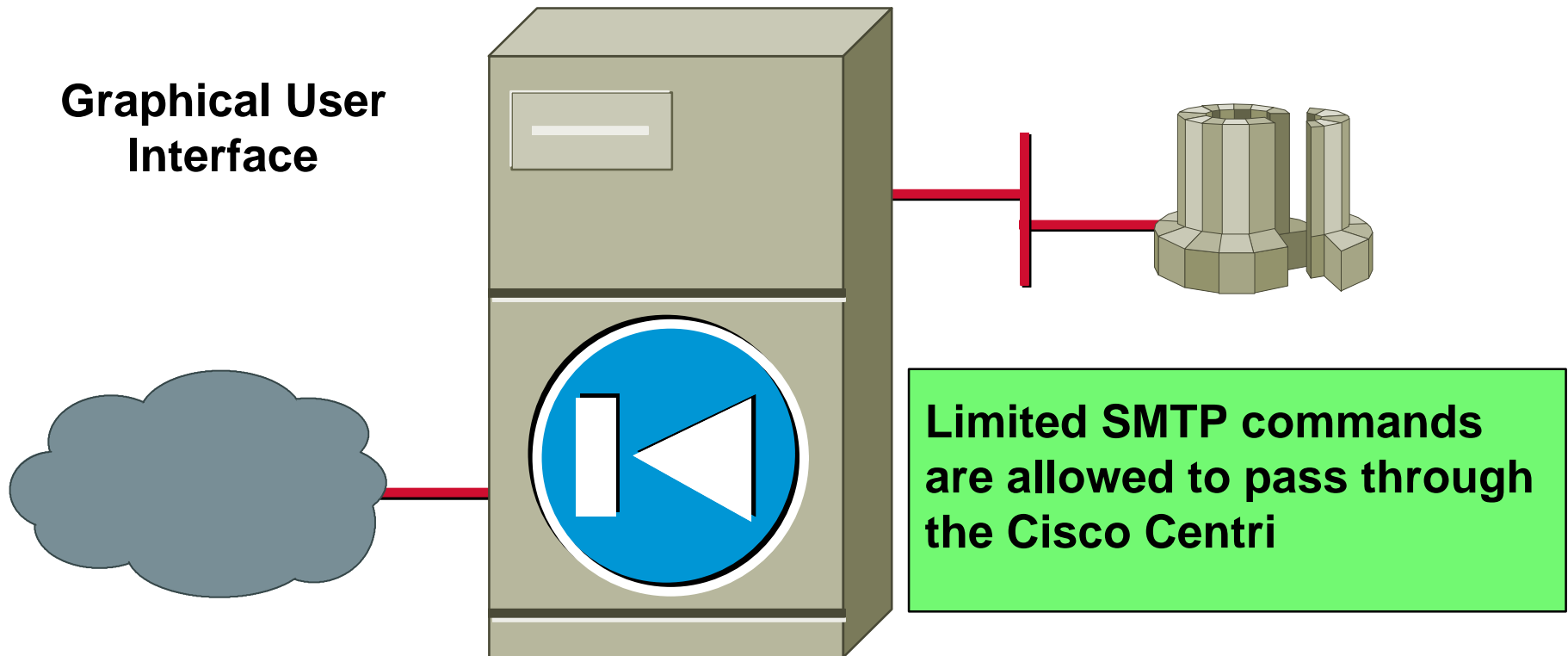
Cisco IOS Firewall Feature Set

```
logging 172.16.27.131
ip inspect audit-trail
ip inspect dns-timeout 10
ip inspect tcp idle-time 60
ip inspect name myfw smtp timeout 3600
ip inspect name myfw tcp timeout 3600
!
interface Ethernet 0
 ip address 172.16.1.100 255.255.0.0
 ip inspect myfw in
!
interface Serial 0
 ip address 172.19.139.1 255.255.255.248
 ip access-group 111 in
!
access-list 111 permit tcp any host 172.16.1.1 eq smtp
access-list 111 permit tcp any host 172.16.1.1 eq pop3
access-list 111 permit tcp any host 172.16.1.1 eq ident
```





Cisco Centri Firewall



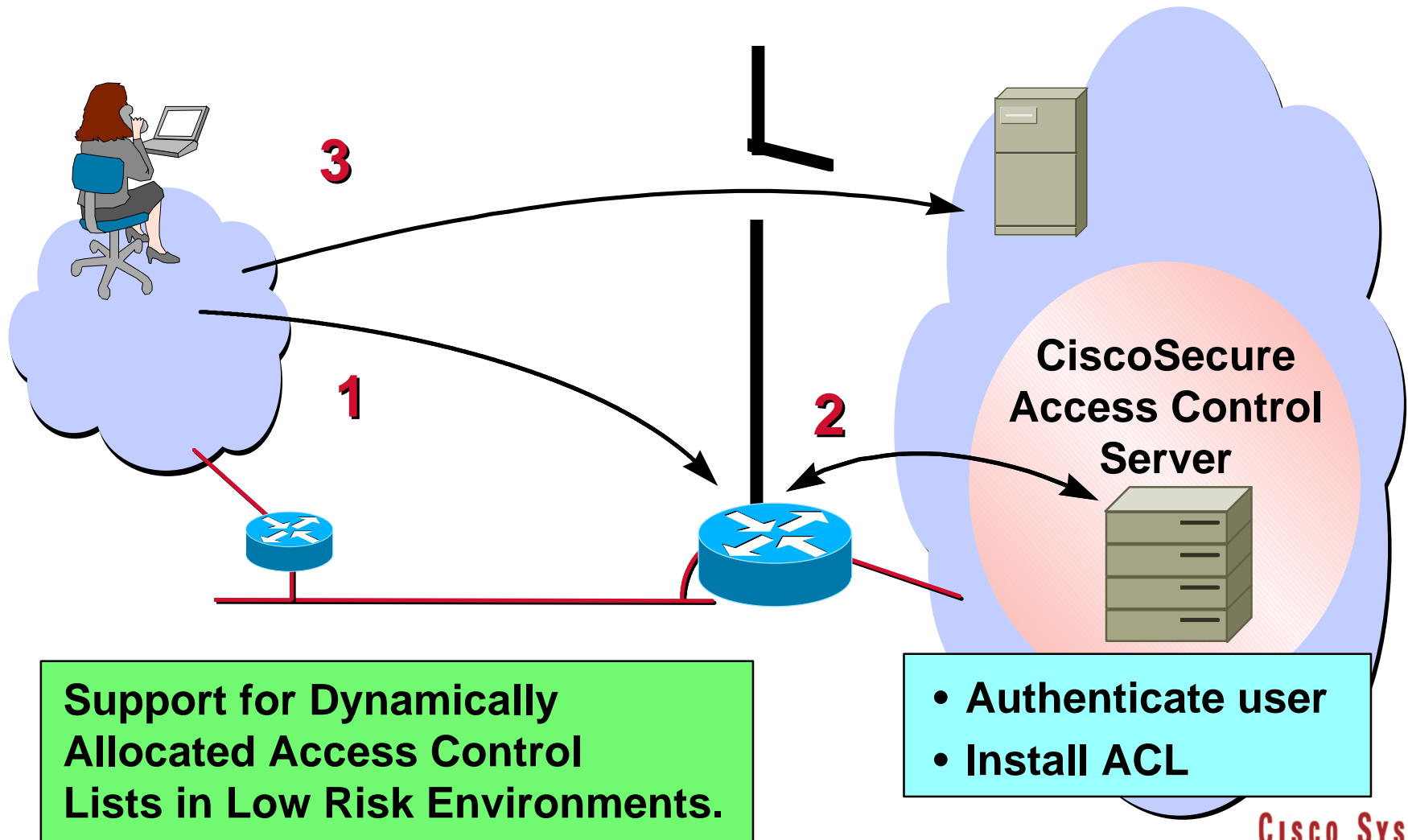


More Mechanisms to Enforce Your Security Policy

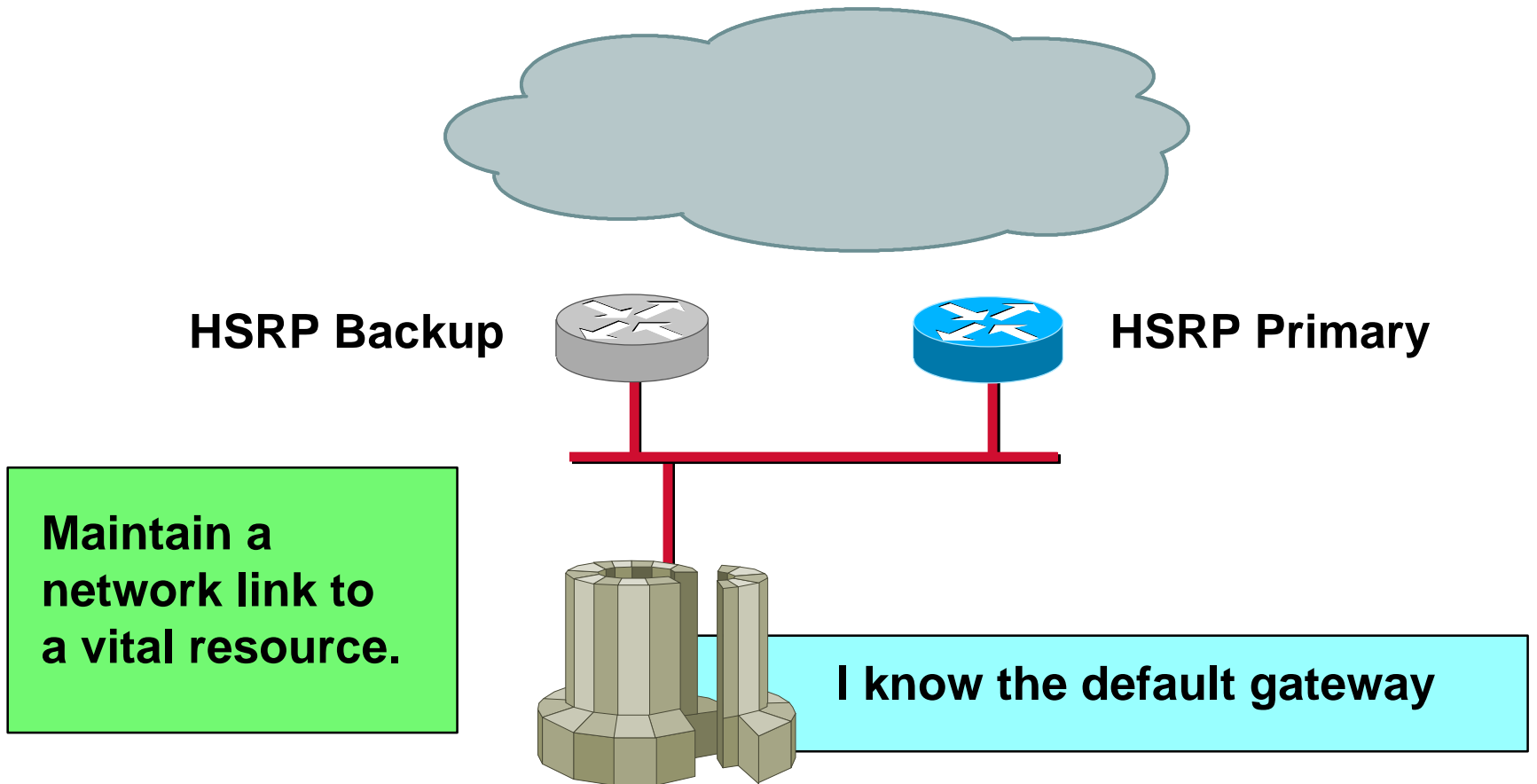
- Cisco IOS Lock and Key
- Hot Standby Router Protocol
- Spanning Tree Bridging
- Local Director
- Distributed Director



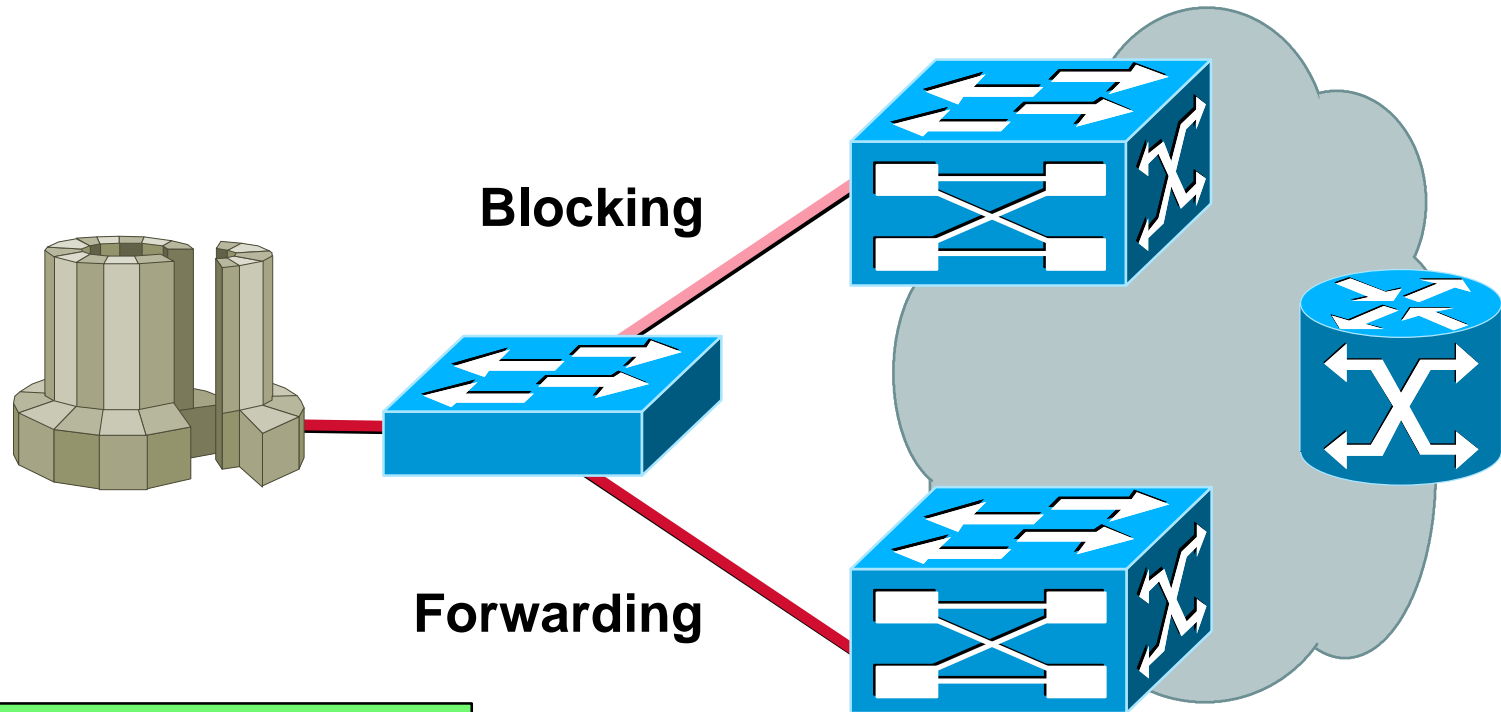
Cisco IOS—Lock and Key



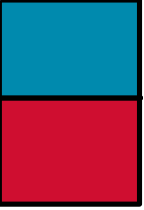
Hot Standby Router Protocol



Spanning Tree Bridging

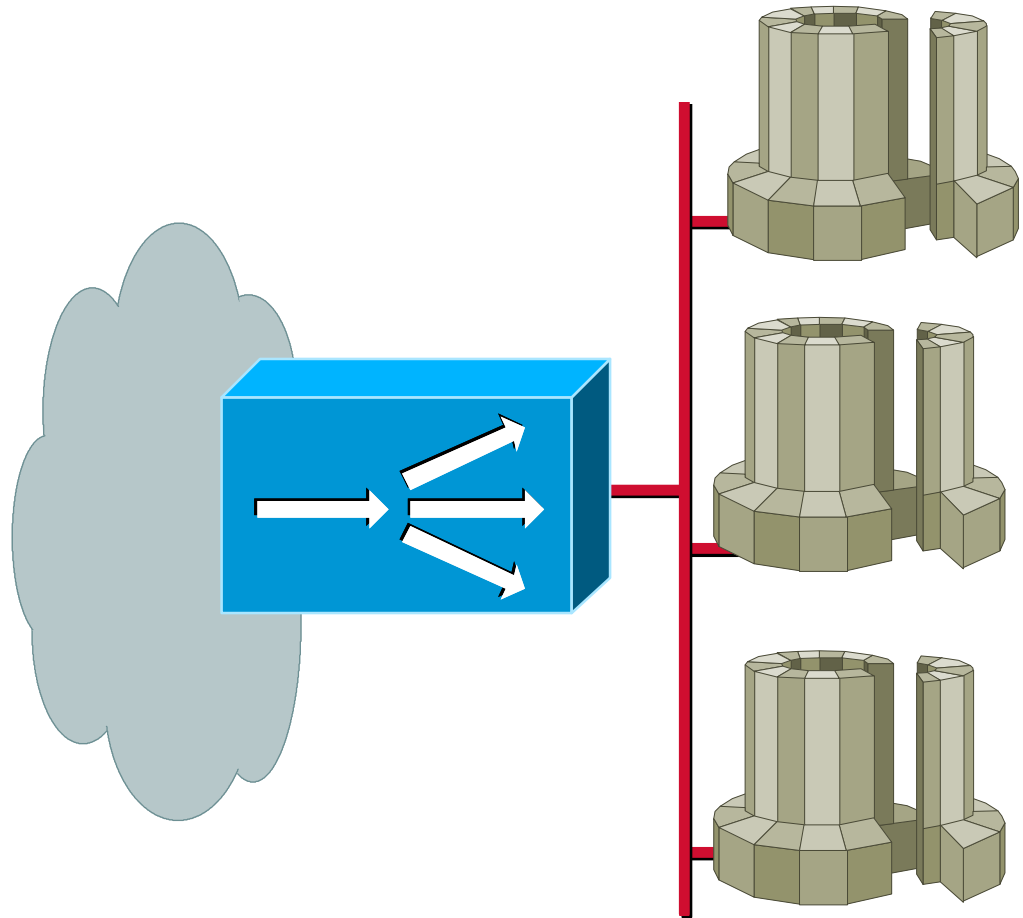


**Maintain a
network link to
a vital resource**

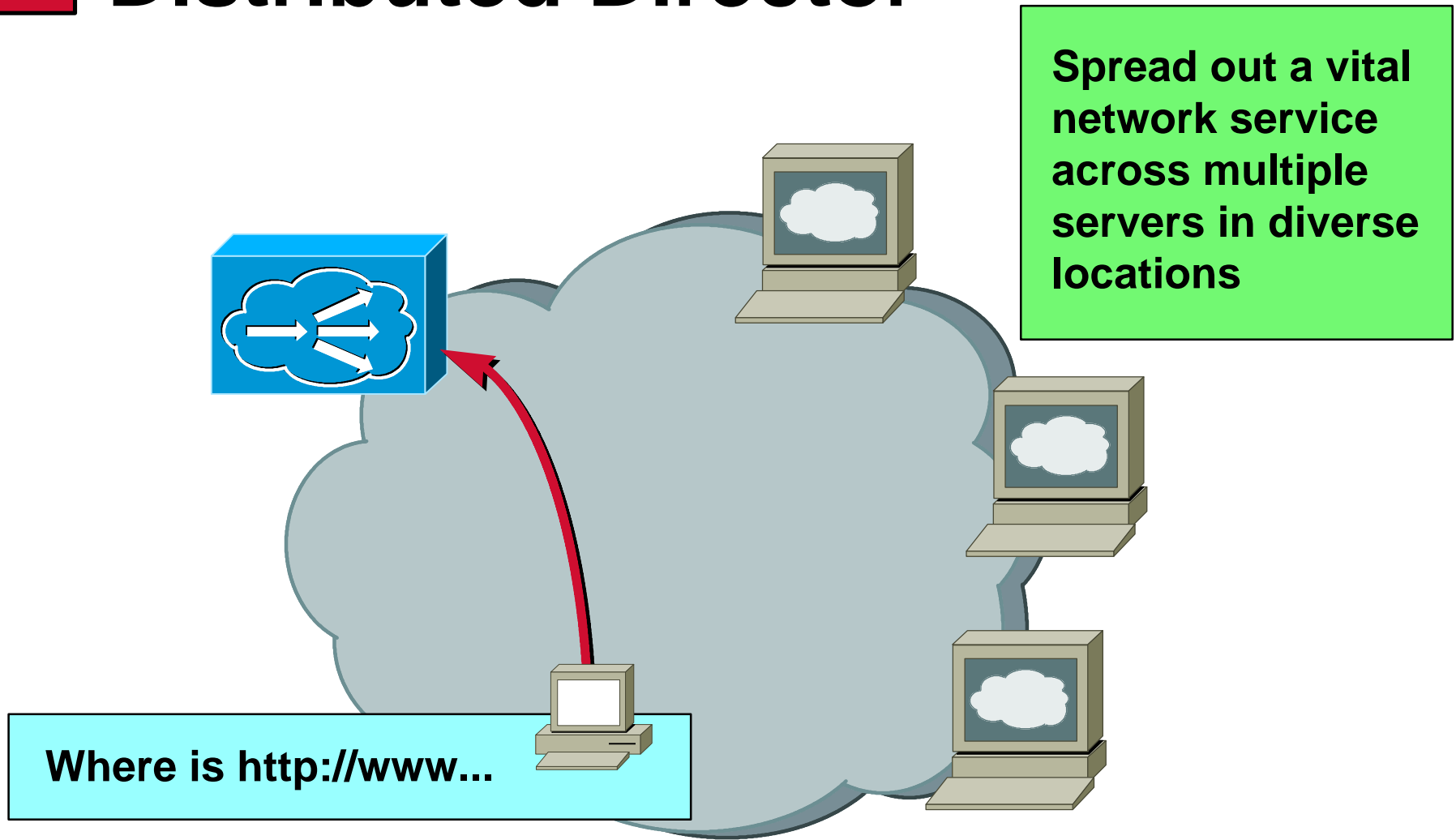


Local Director

**Spread out a vital
network service
across multiple
servers**



Distributed Director



Switch Port Security

```
Console> set port security 3/1 enable 01-02-03-04-05-06
Console> set port security 3/2 enable
Console>
```



```
Console> show port 3
```

Port	Status	Vlan	Level	Duplex	Speed	Type
3/1	connect	1	normal	half	10	10 BASE-T
3/2	connect	1	normal	half	10	10 BASE-T

Port	Security	Secure-Src-Addr	Last-Src-Addr	Shutdown
3/1	enabled	01-02-03-04-05-06	01-02-03-04-05-06	No
3/2	enabled	05-06-07-08-09-10	10-11-12-13-14-15	Yes

```
Console>
```

Switch Access Security

```
Console> set ip permit 172.100.101.102
Console> set ip permit 172.160.161.0 255.255.192.0
Console> set ip permit enable
```



```
Console> show ip permit
IP permit list feature enabled.
```

Permit List	Mask	
-----	-----	
172.100.101.102		
172.160.161.0	255.255.192.0	
Denied IP Address	Last Accessed Time	Type
-----	-----	-----
172.100.101.104	01/20/97,07:45:20	SNMP
172.187.206.222	01/21/97,14:23:05	Telnet

```
Console>
```

Intranet Protection Costs

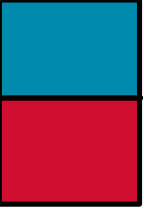
- **Versus:**

Loss

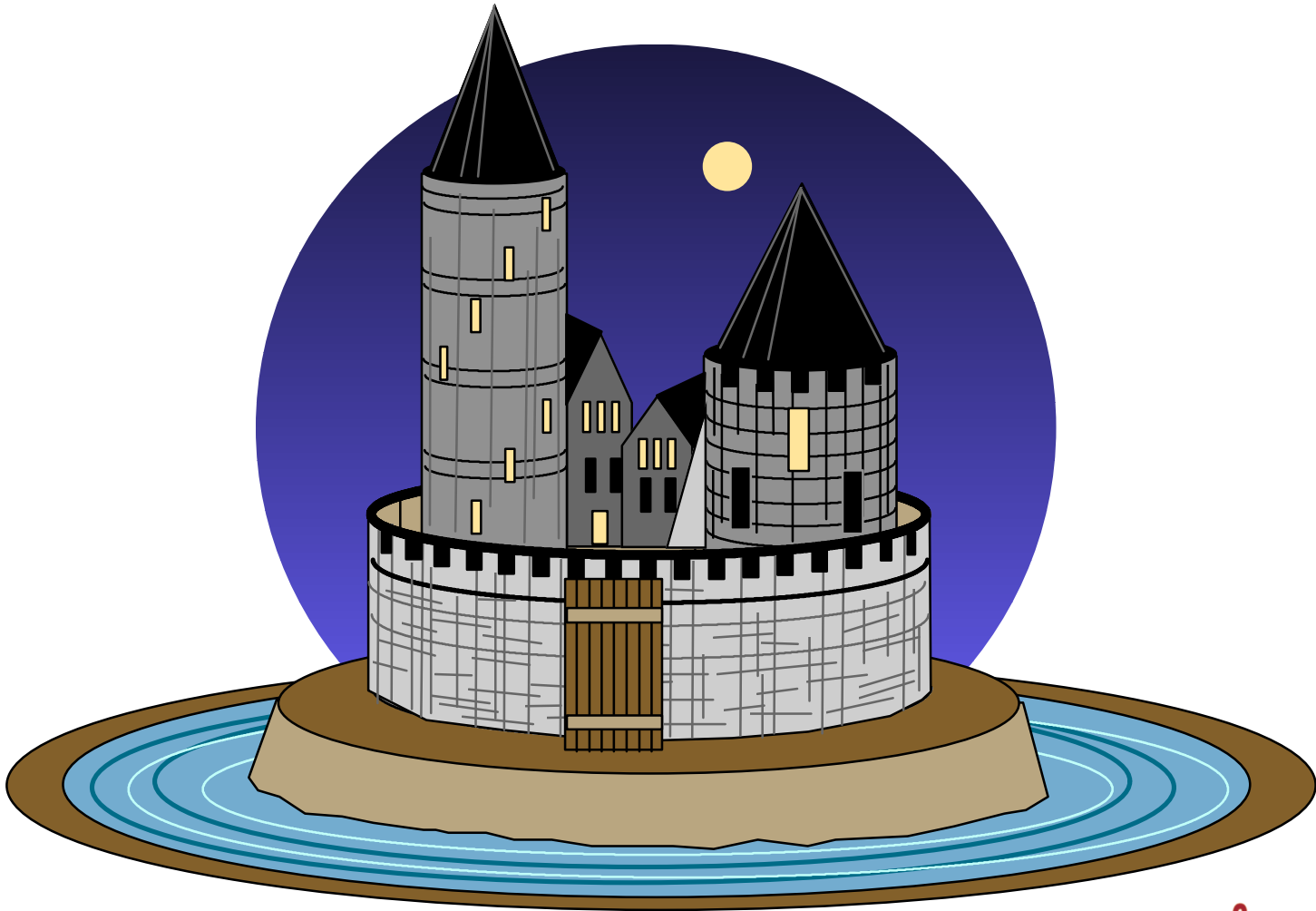
Corruption

Ease of Use

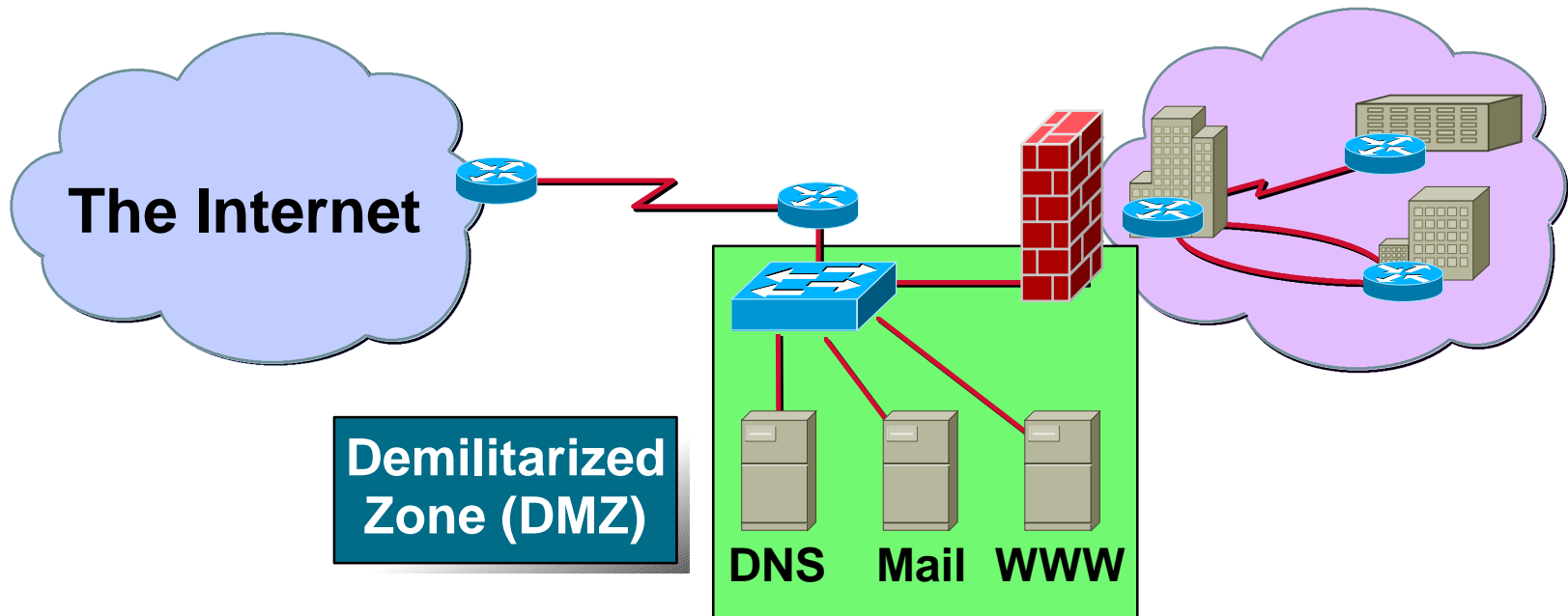




IV. Perimeter Protection



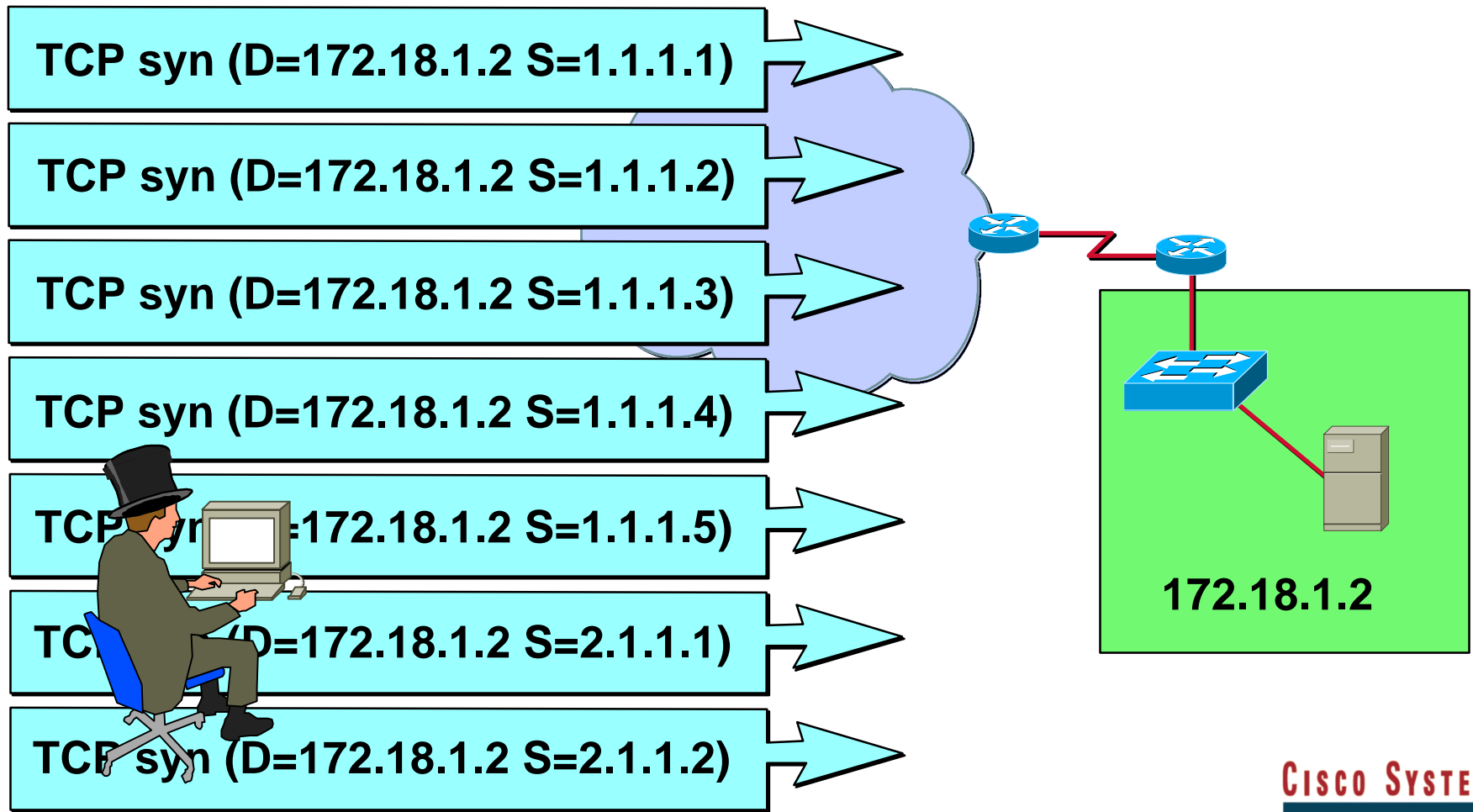
Firewall Protection



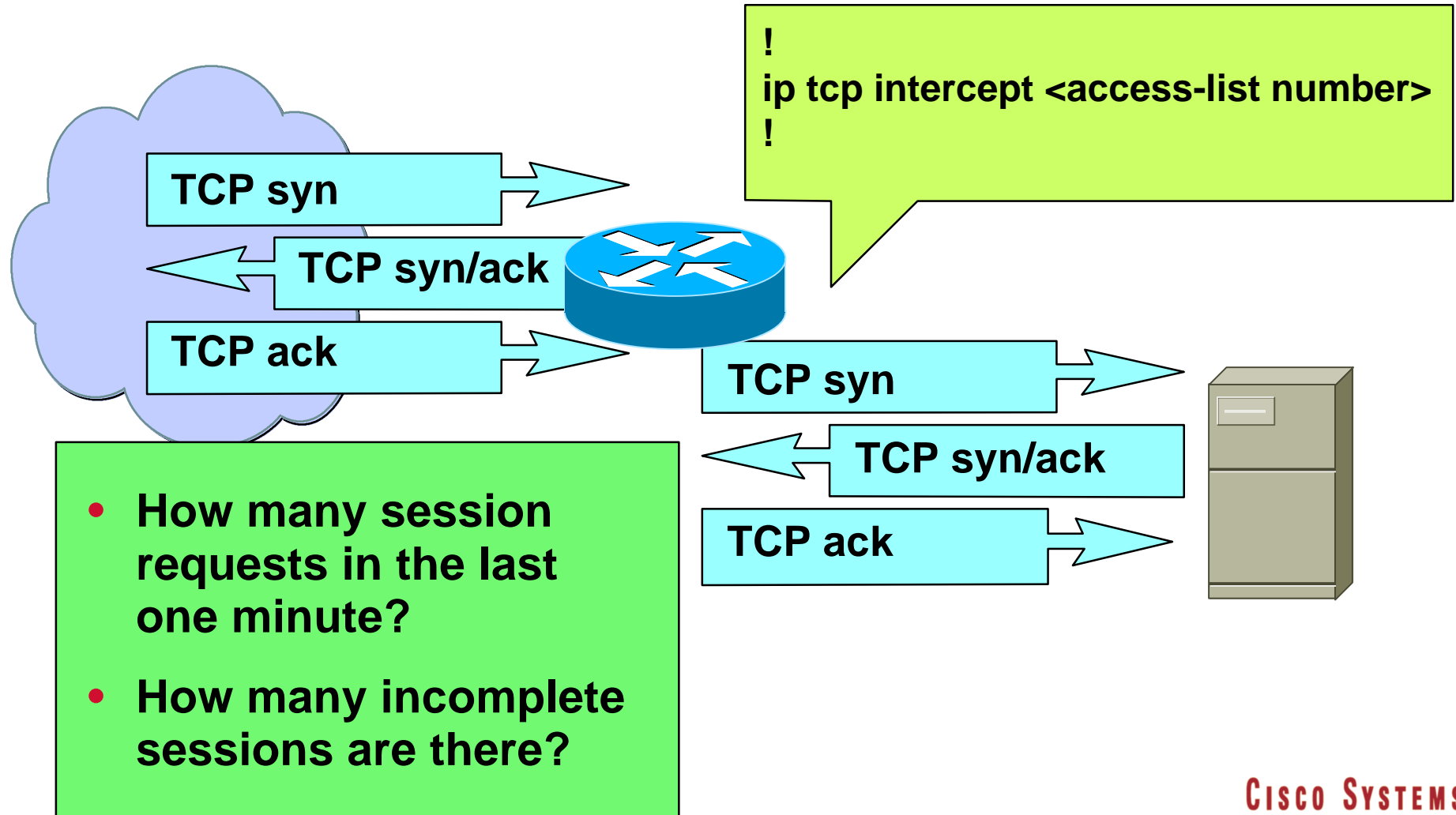
- Use **access control lists** on the **screening router** to control traffic
- Isolate each server from traffic with a switch



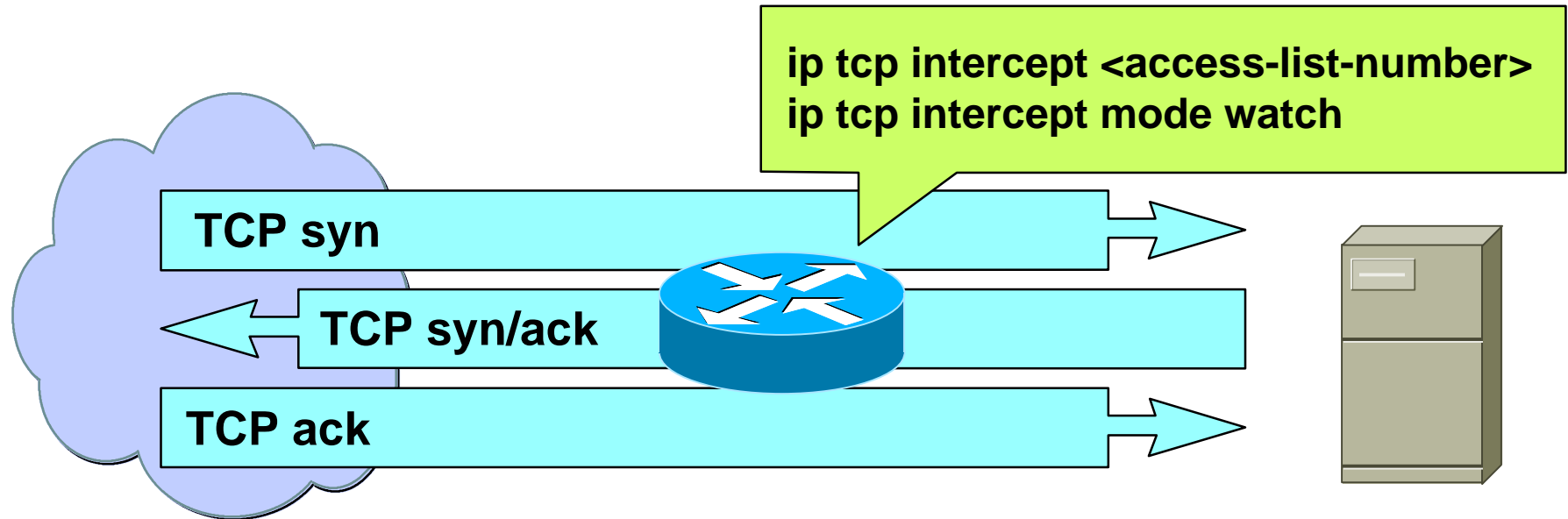
Syn Attack



Cisco IOS Syn Attack Defense



Cisco IOS Syn Attack Defense

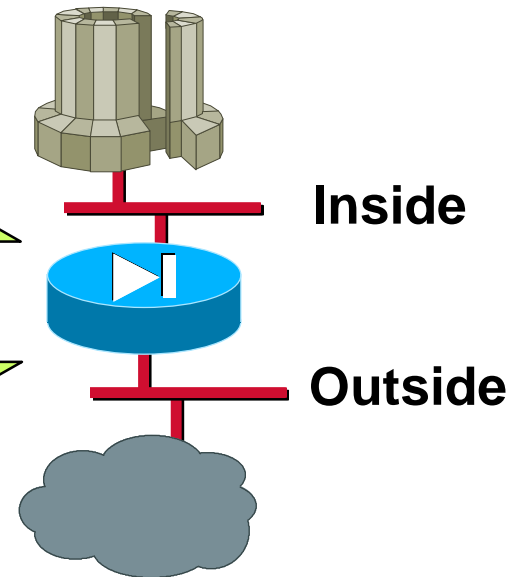


- How many session requests in the last one minute?
- How many incomplete sessions are there?
- How long do I wait for the final ack?

PIX—Syn Attack Defense

```
mailhost 172.17.1.12 10.1.1.2 [max_conns] [em_limit]  
conduit 172.17.1.12 25 tcp 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
```

```
static 172.17.1.12 10.1.1.2 [max_conns] [em_limit]  
conduit 172.17.1.12 23 tcp 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
```

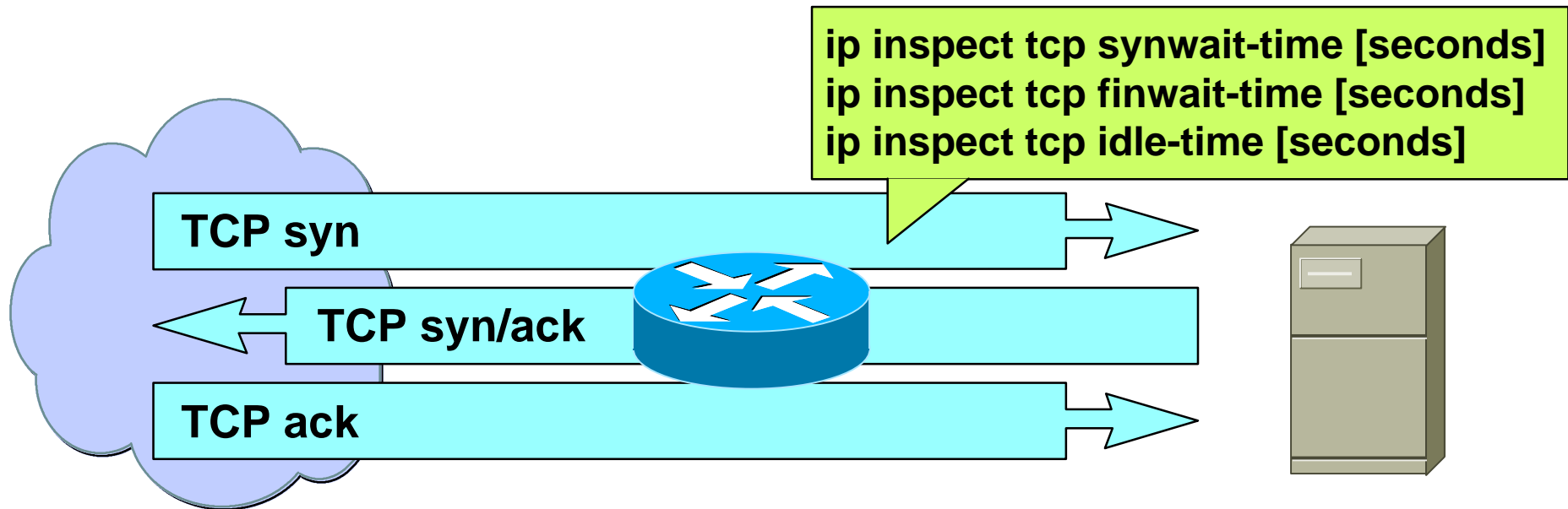


max_conns - the maximum number of TCP connections allowed

em_limit - the embryonic connection limit

Cisco IOS Firewall Feature Set

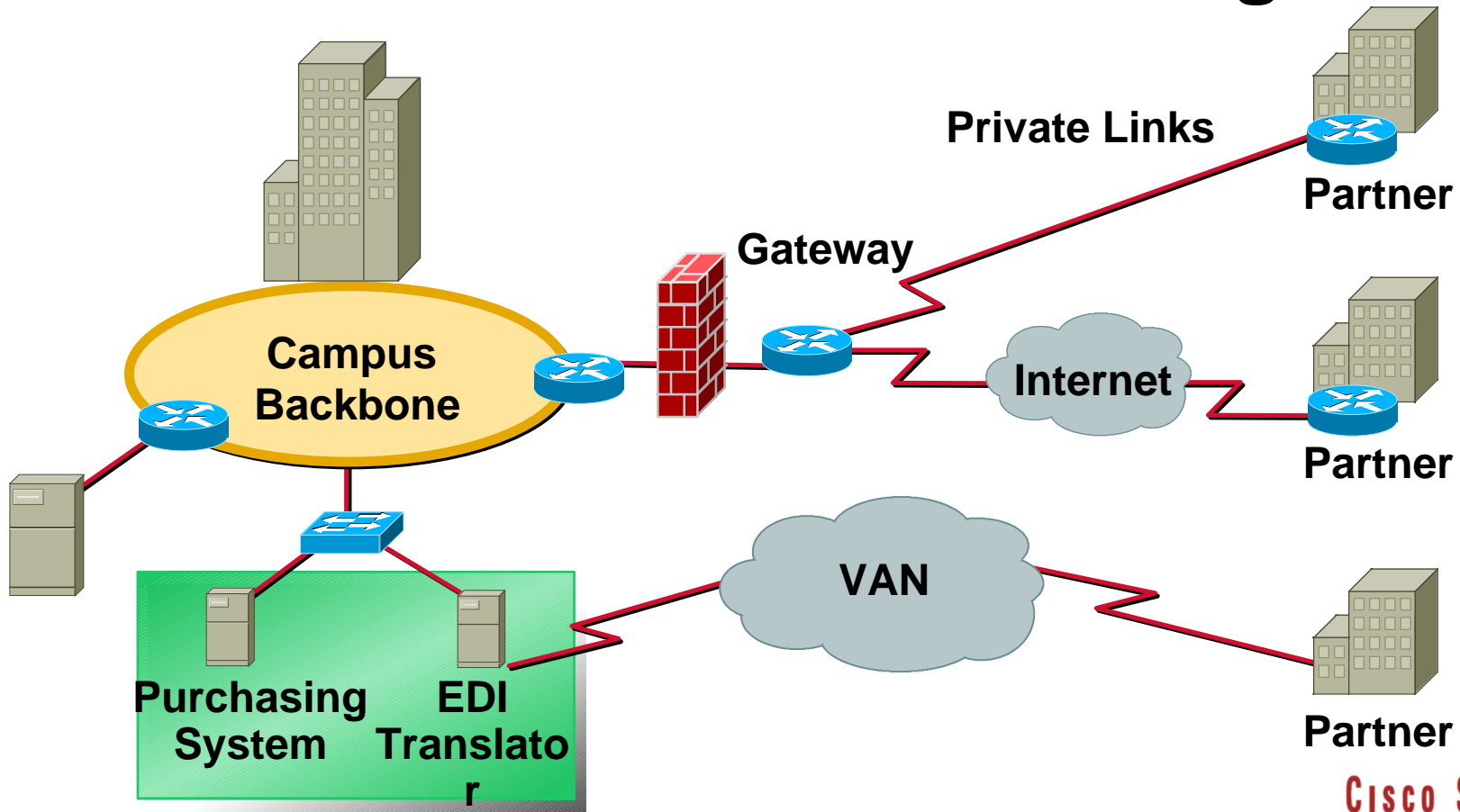
Syn Attack Defense

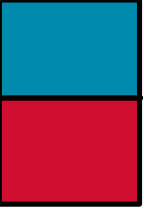


- How many session requests in the last one minute?
- How many incomplete sessions are there?
- How long do I wait for the final ack?

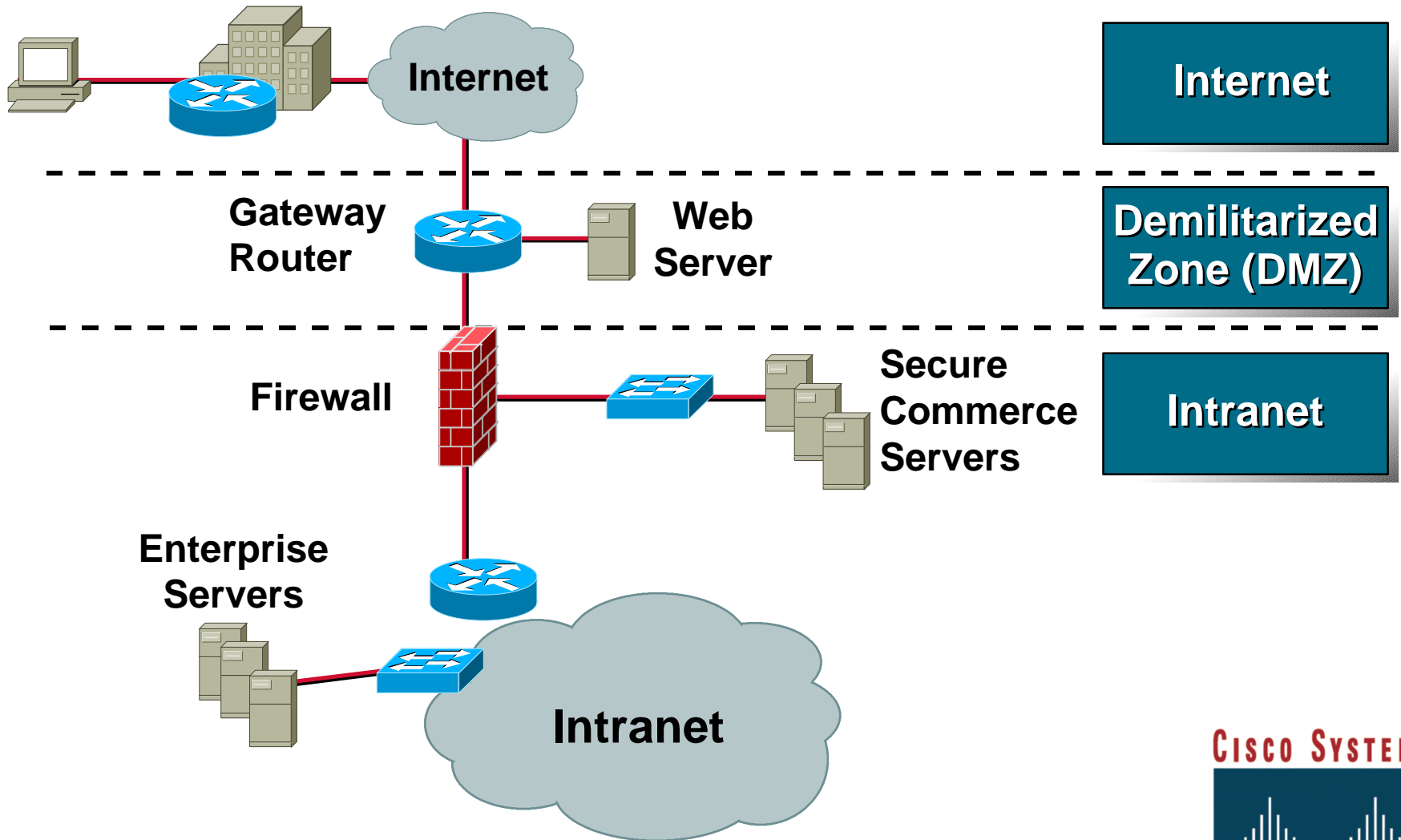
Extranet Options

Virtual Private Networking



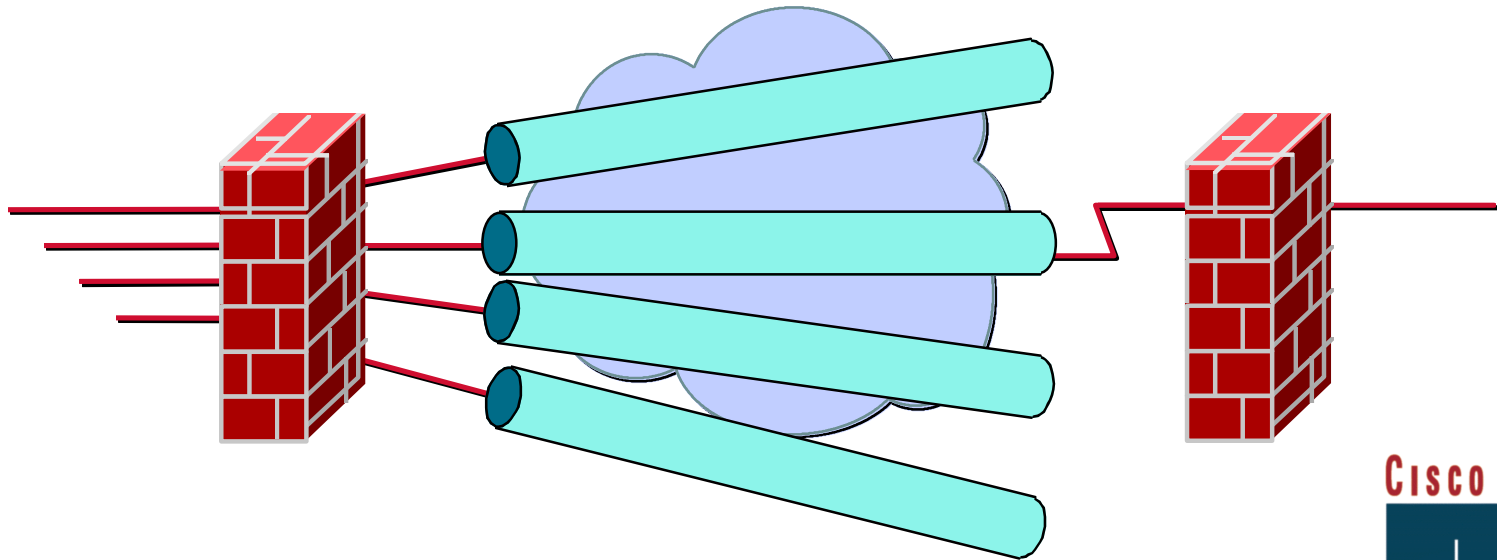


Electronic Commerce

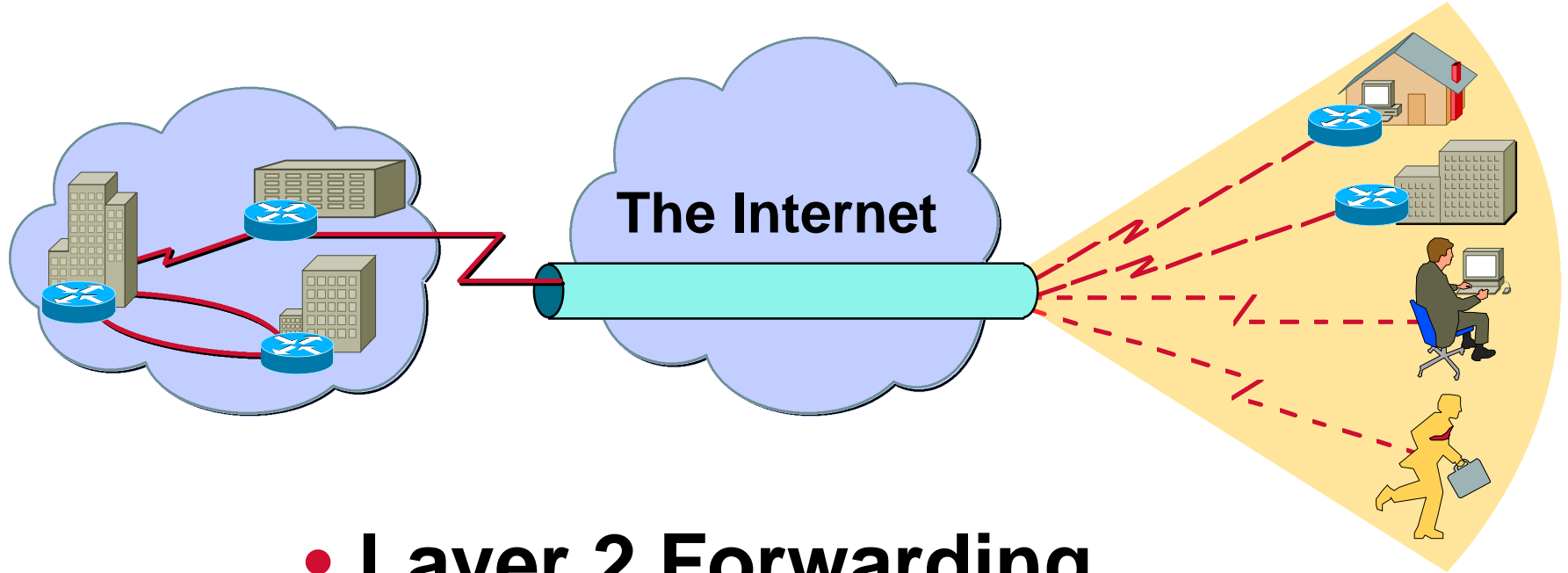


VPN Requirements

- or
- Encryption for authentication, confidentiality and integrity
 - Physical line separation via private lines or frame relay

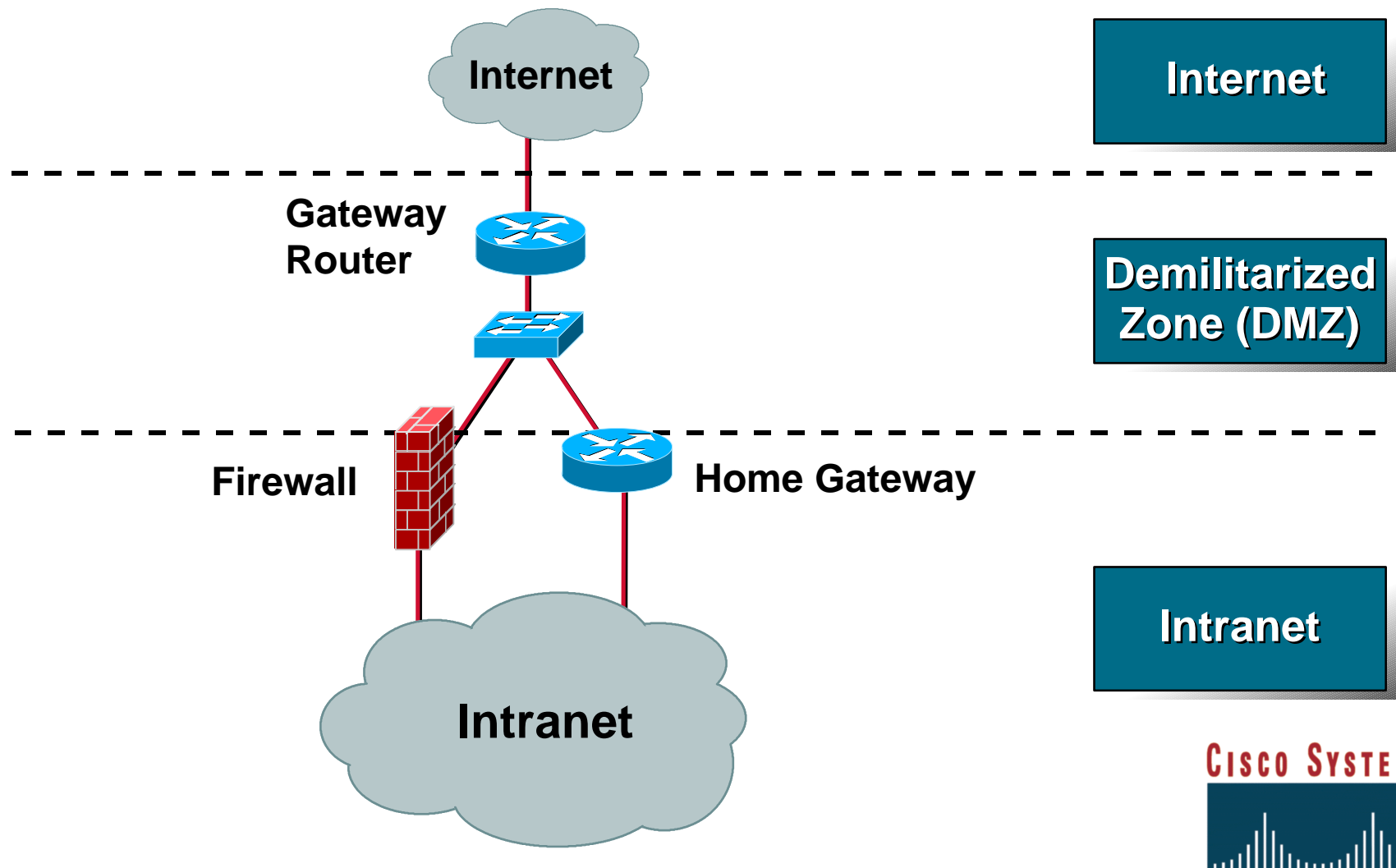


Virtual Private Dial Network

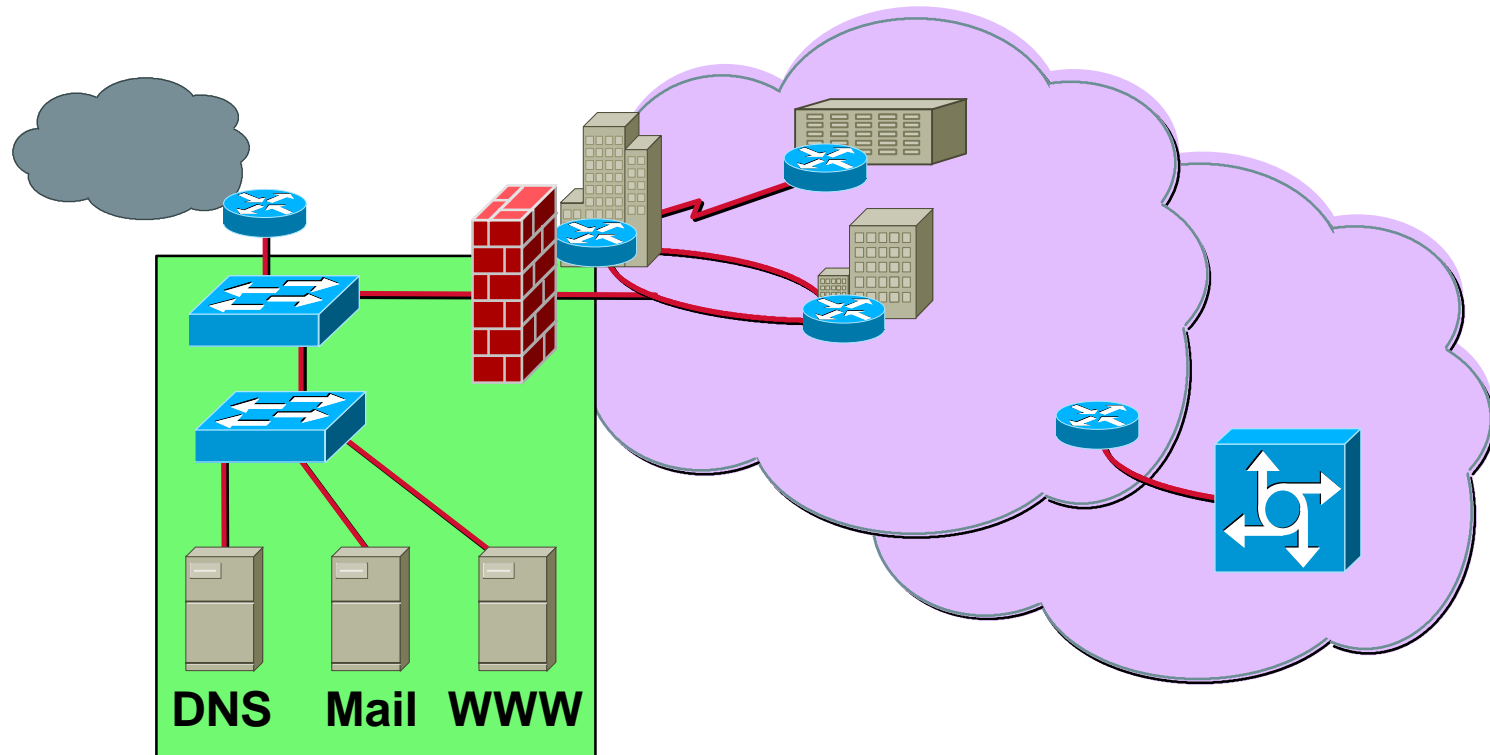


- **Layer 2 Forwarding**
- **Layer 2 Tunnel Protocol**

VPDN Entrance to the Enterprise



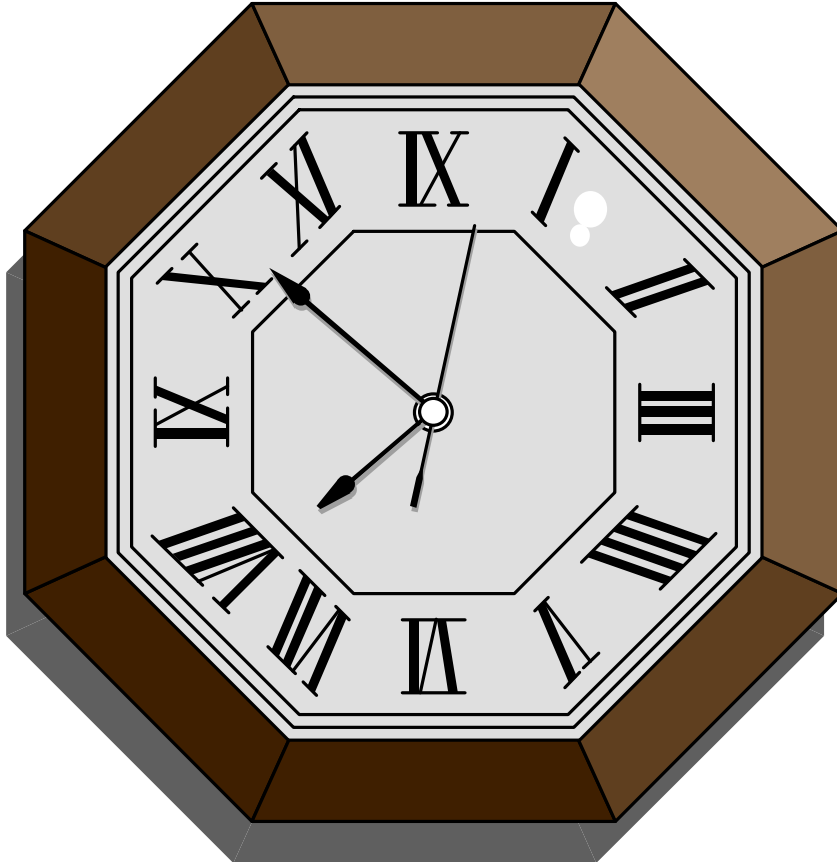
Dial Access Protection



- Where to place the NAS?



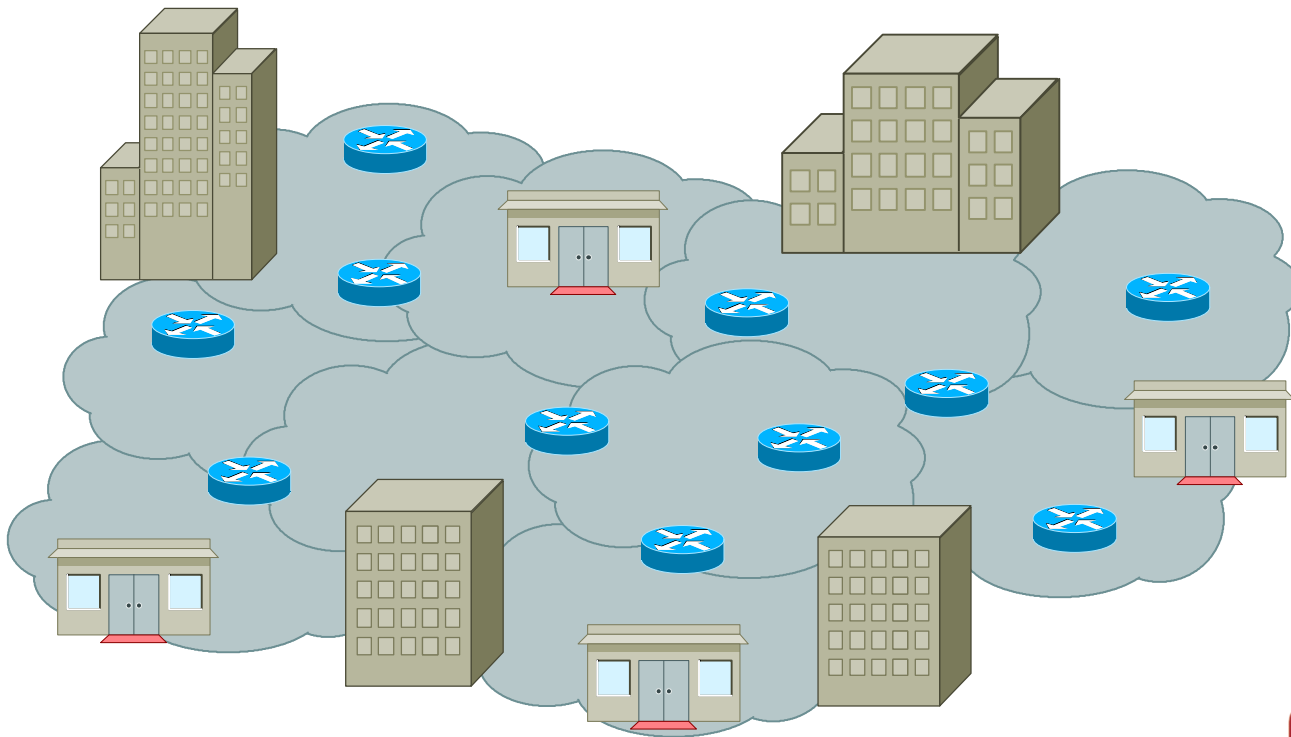
V. Network Security Sustainment



- **24 by 7**

Dynamic Routing Protocols

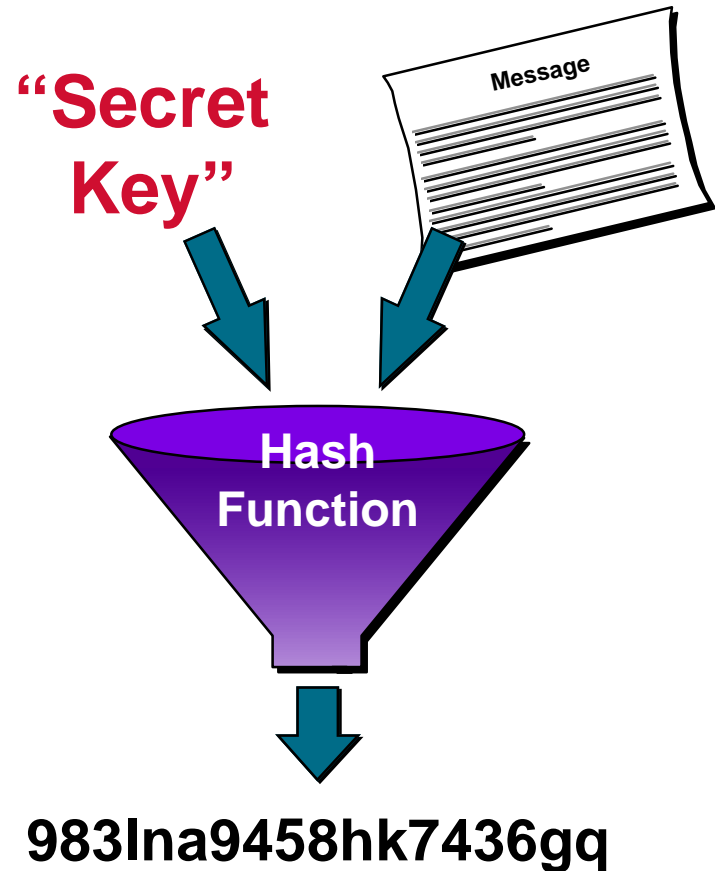
Path Redundancy to Route Around Failures





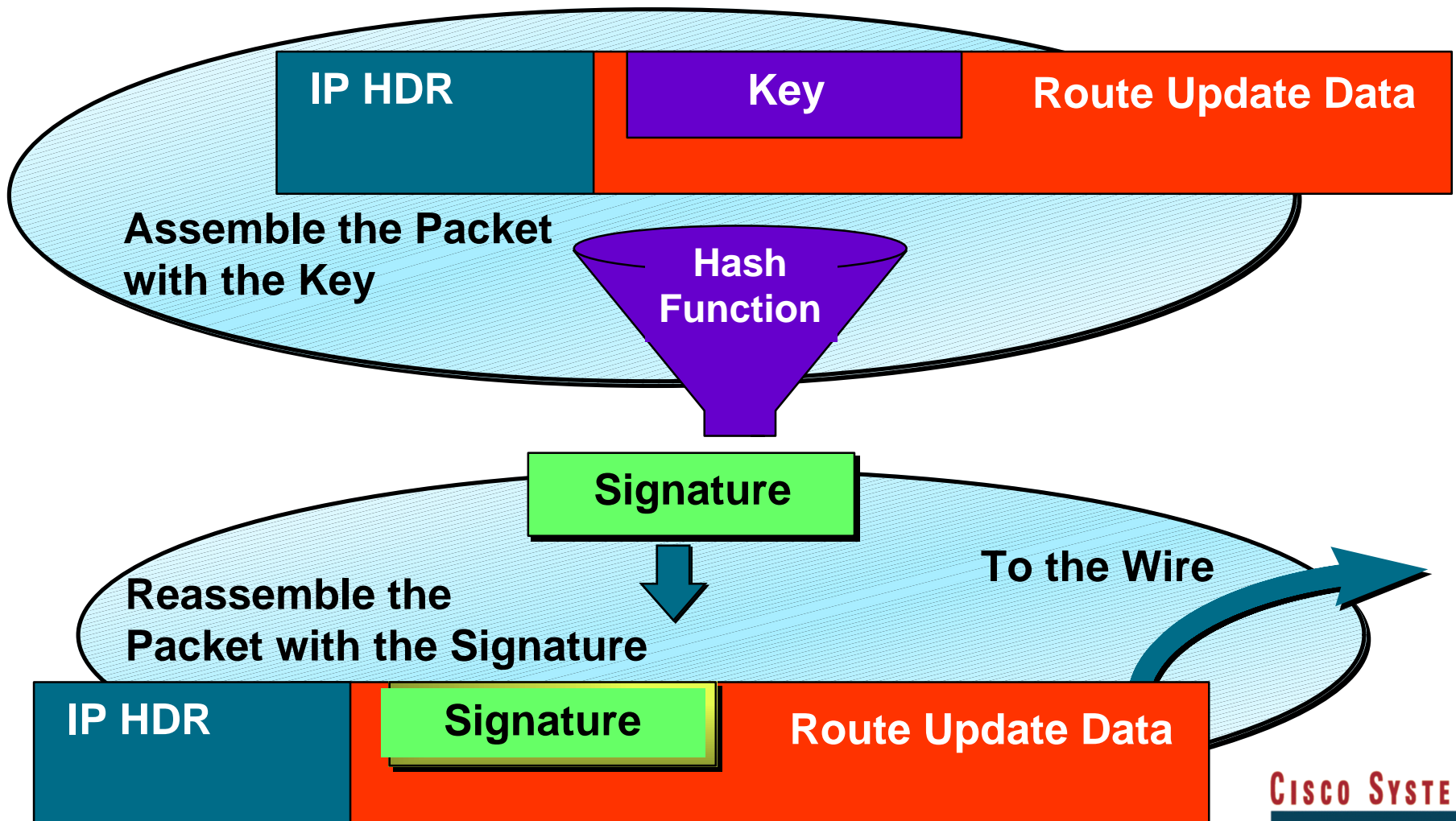
Keyed Hashing for Authentication and Integrity

- Secret key and message are hashed together
- Recomputation of digest verifies that the message originated with the peer and that the message was not altered in transit





Route Update Authentication and Integrity





Route Filtering

```
router rip
network 10.0.0.0
distribute-list 1 in
!
access-list 1 deny 0.0.0.0
access-list 1 permit 10.0.0.0 0.255.255.255
```



Router# sho ip proto

Routing Protocol is "rip"

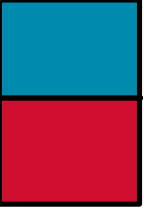
Sending updates every 30 seconds, next due in 12 seconds

Invalid after 180 seconds, hold down 180, flushed after 240

Outgoing update filter list for all interfaces is not set

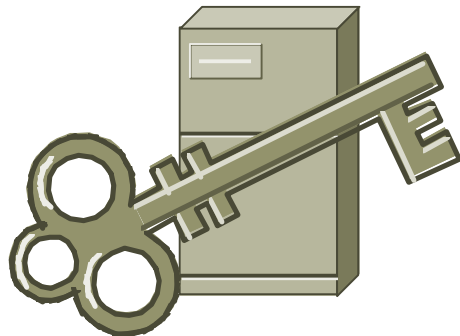
Incoming update filter list for all interfaces is 1

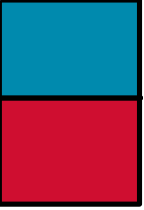
Redistributing: rip



Secure Vital Services

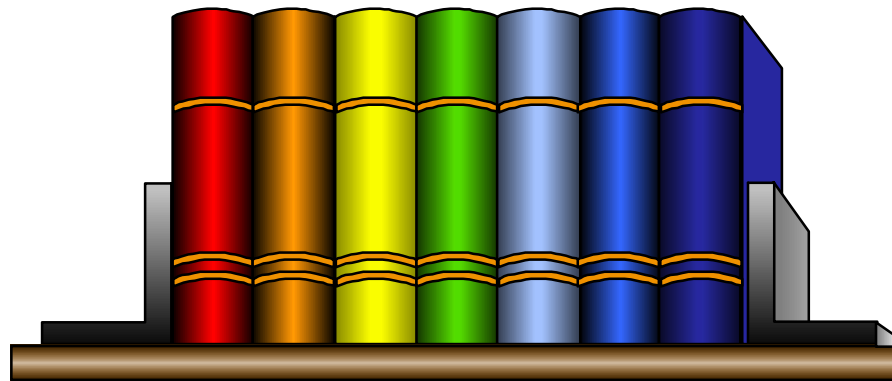
- **Network Time Protocol Sources**
- **Domain Name Servers**
- **Certificate Authority**

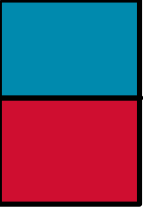




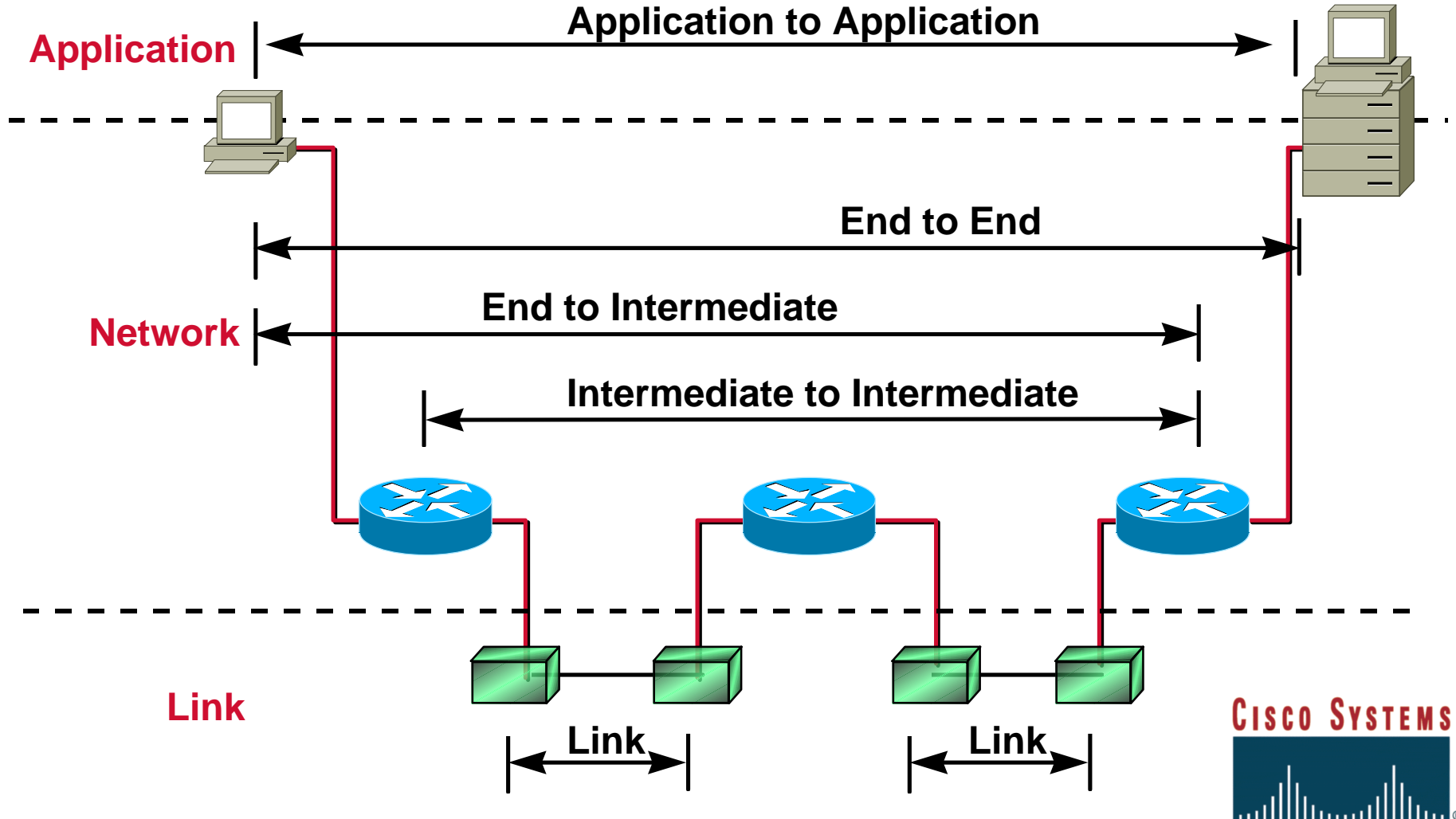
Multi-Level Security (TCSEC)

- **Not really needed in Enterprise Networks**
- **Difficult to implement (unless you're the military)**

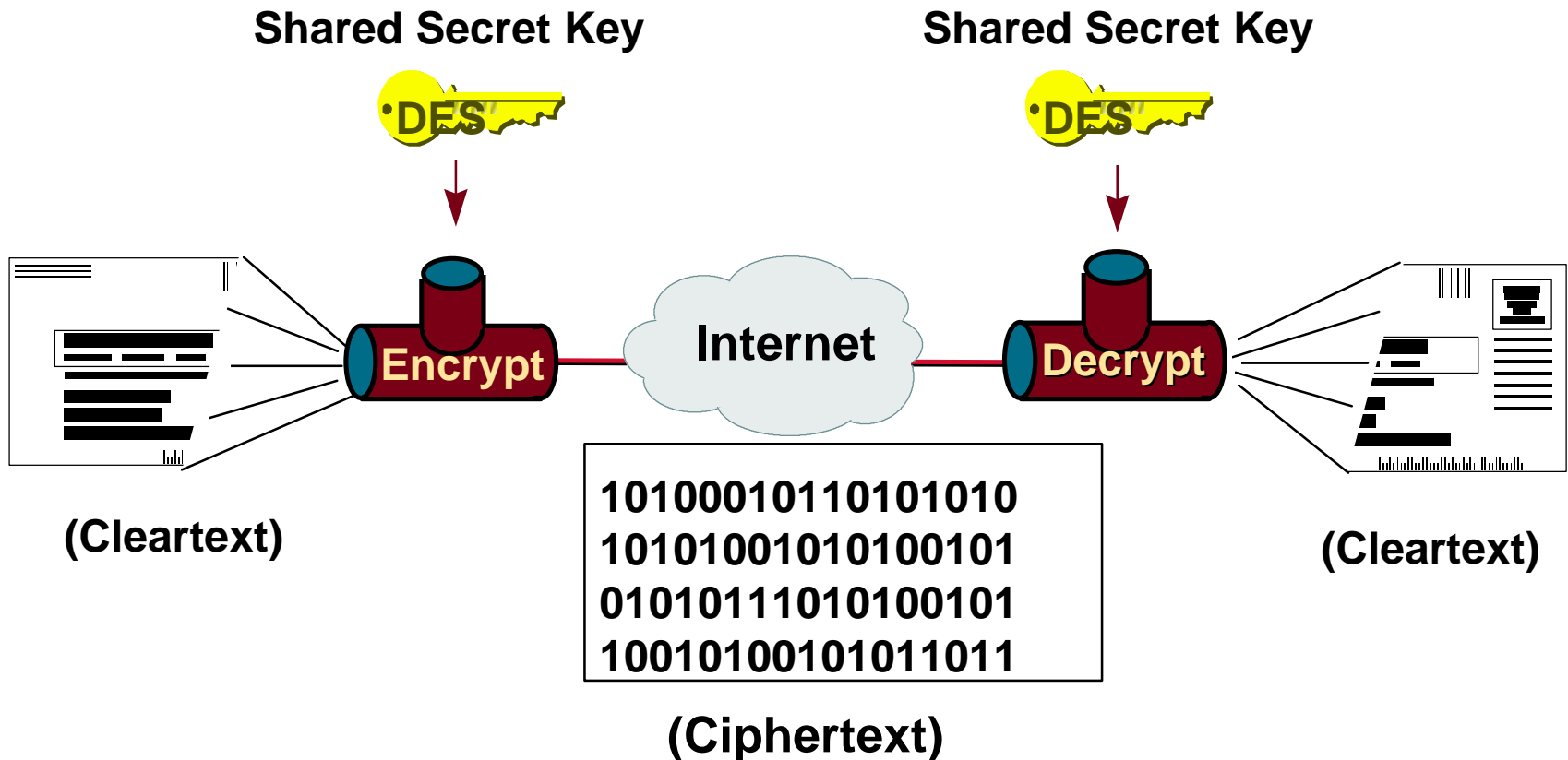




Session Protection through Encryption



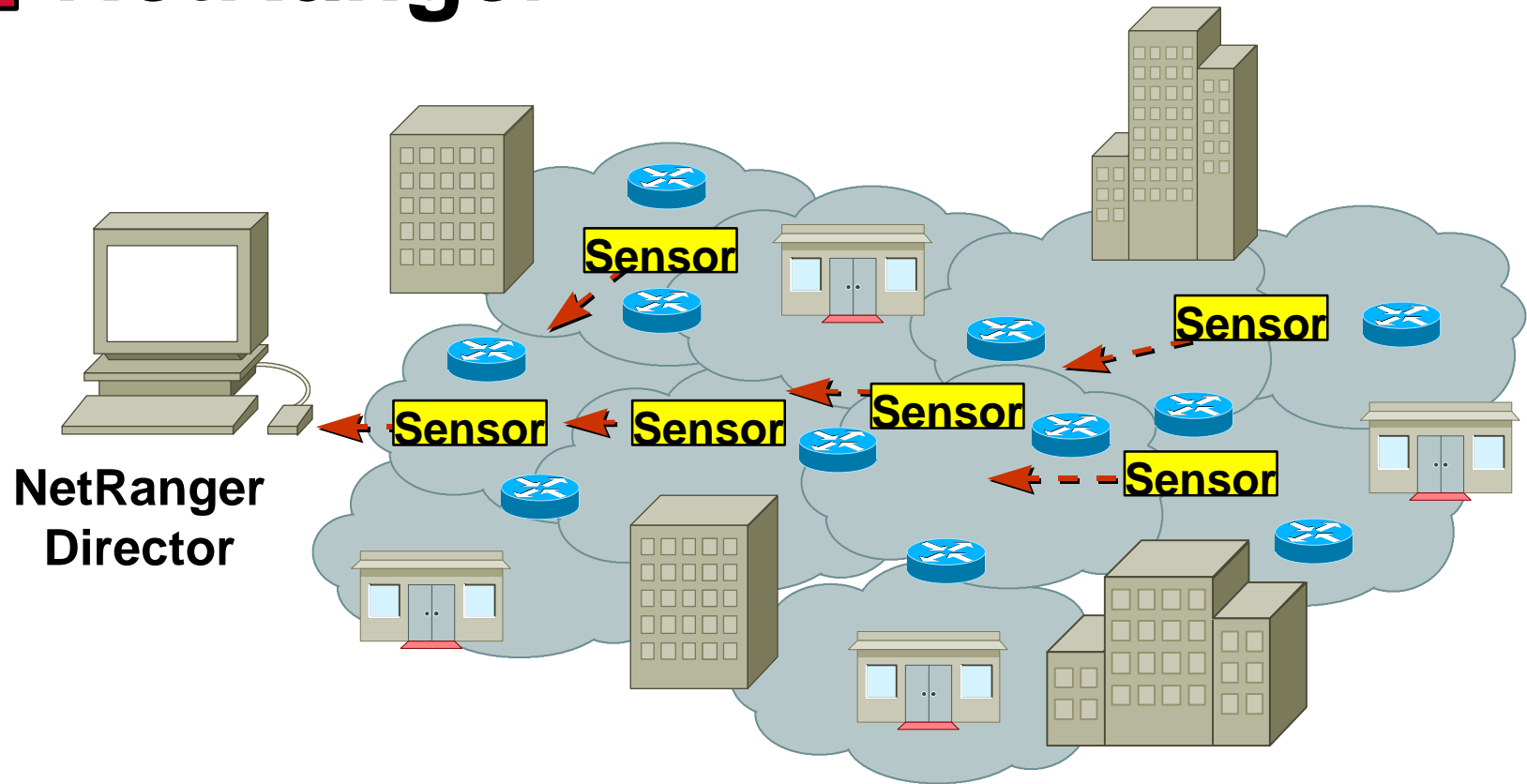
Session Protection through Network Layer Encryption



IPSec—the IETF working group defining IP Security



NetRanger



- Sensors watch for attacks or problems
- NetRanger stops active attacks

NetSonar Vulnerability Scanning

- **Network mapping**

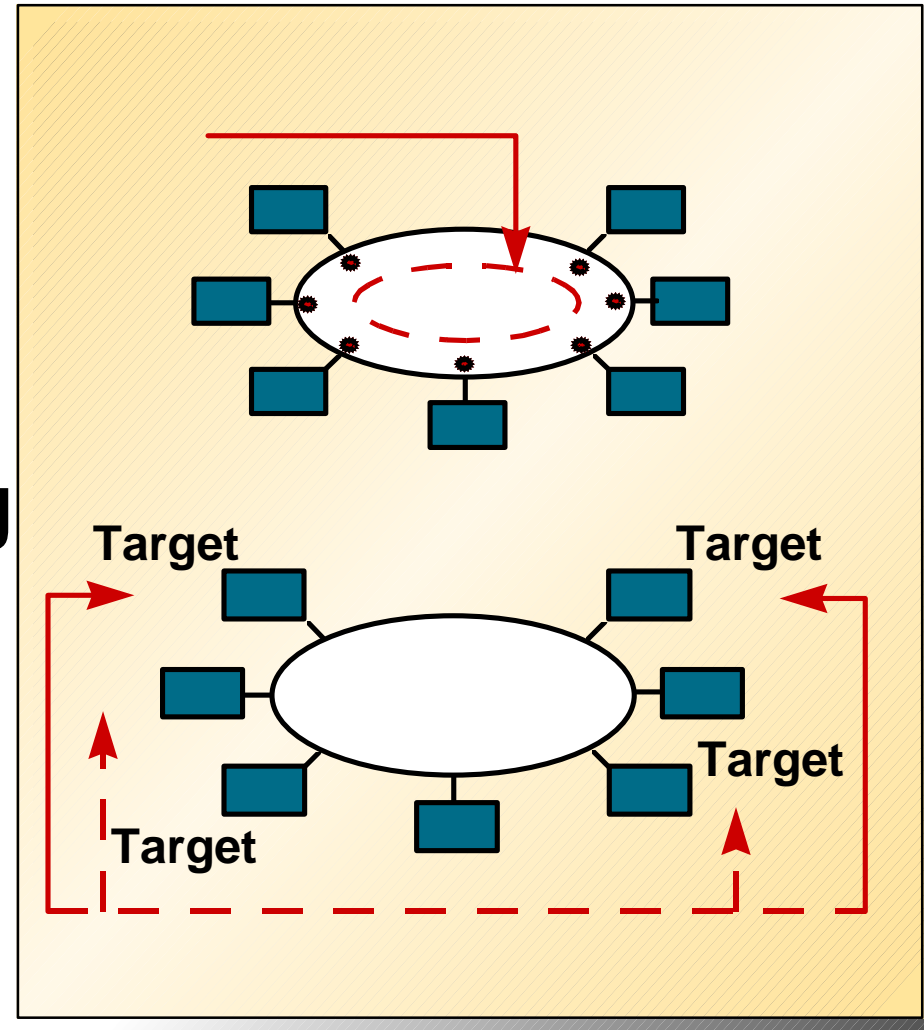
- Identify live hosts

- Identify services on hosts

- **Vulnerability scanning**

- Analyze discovery data for potential vulnerabilities

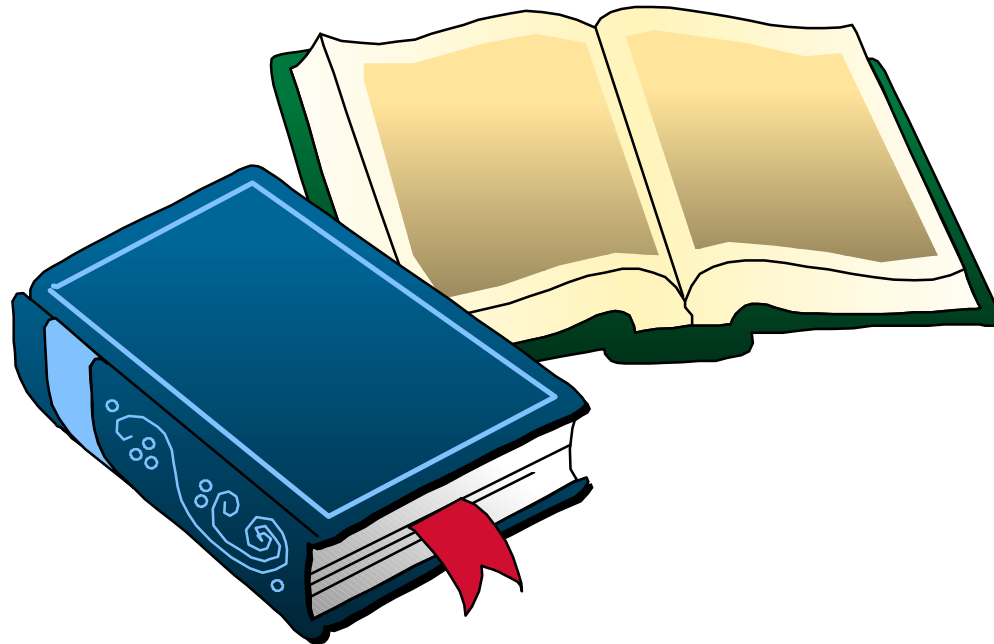
- Confirm vulnerabilities on targeted hosts





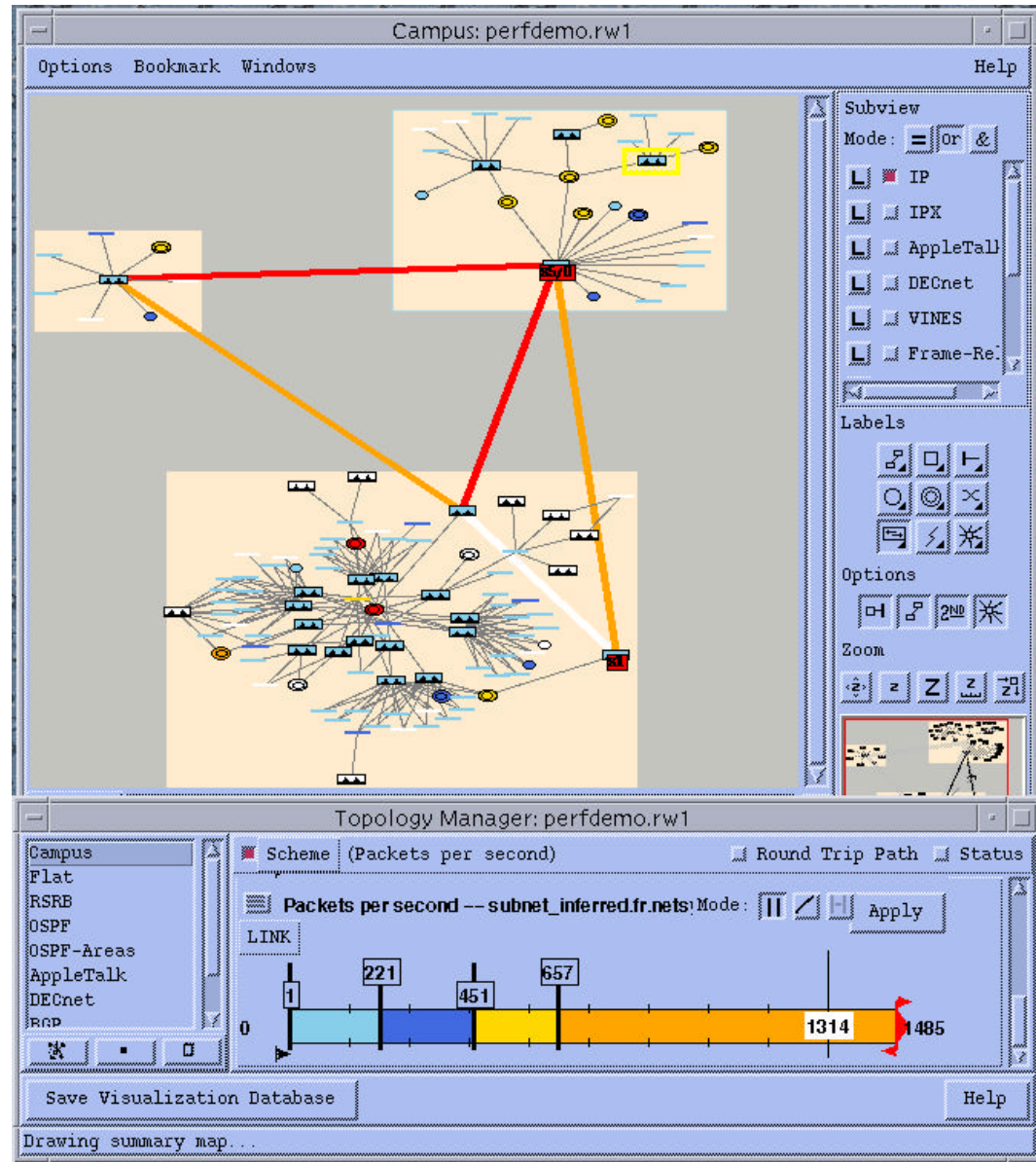
VI. Security Sustainment Validation

**What steps can you take to make sure
that your network will continue
to be secure?**



Modeling Tools

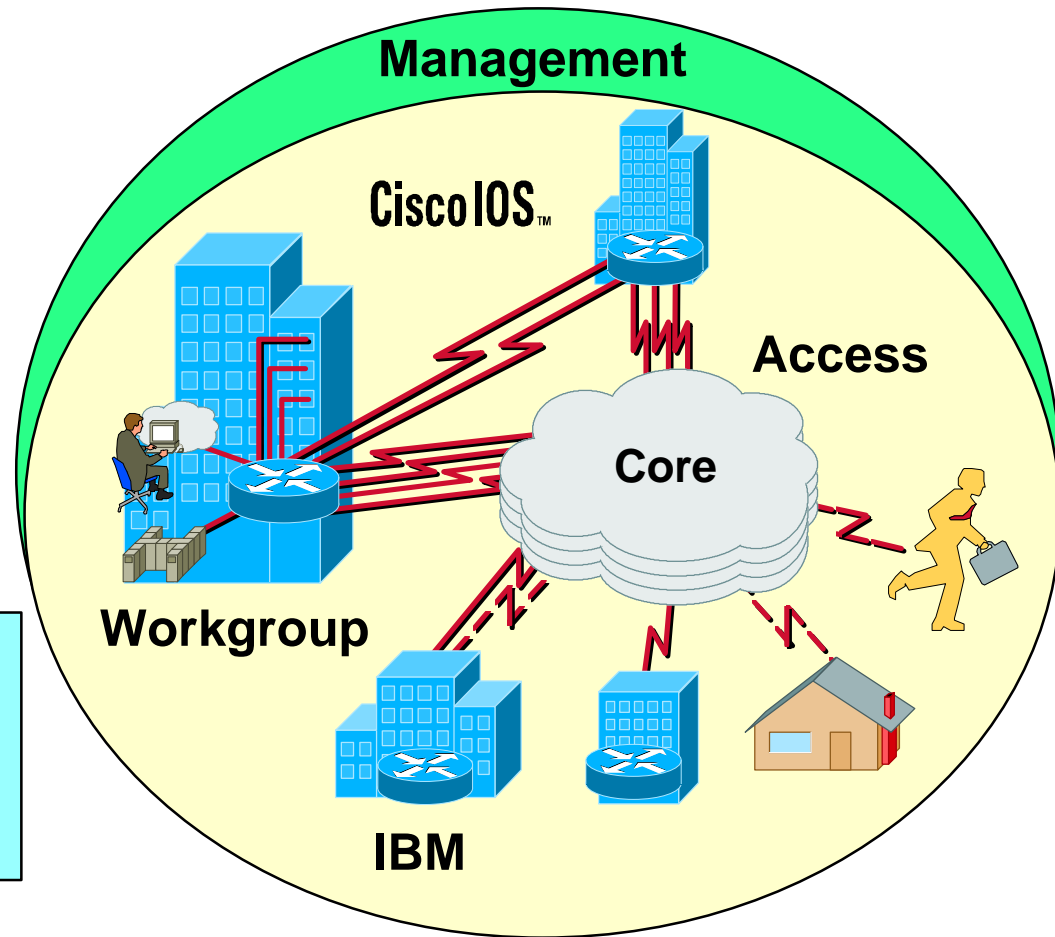
- **NetSys Modeling** can verify the access controls in your network



Validating Your Policy through Network Management Systems

- What to monitor?
- What to measure?

Track and report trends that show how you are achieving your security goals





VII. Conclusions



For the want of a nail, the shoe was lost.

For the want of a shoe, the horse was lost.

For the want of a horse, the rider was lost.

For the want of a rider, the battle was lost.

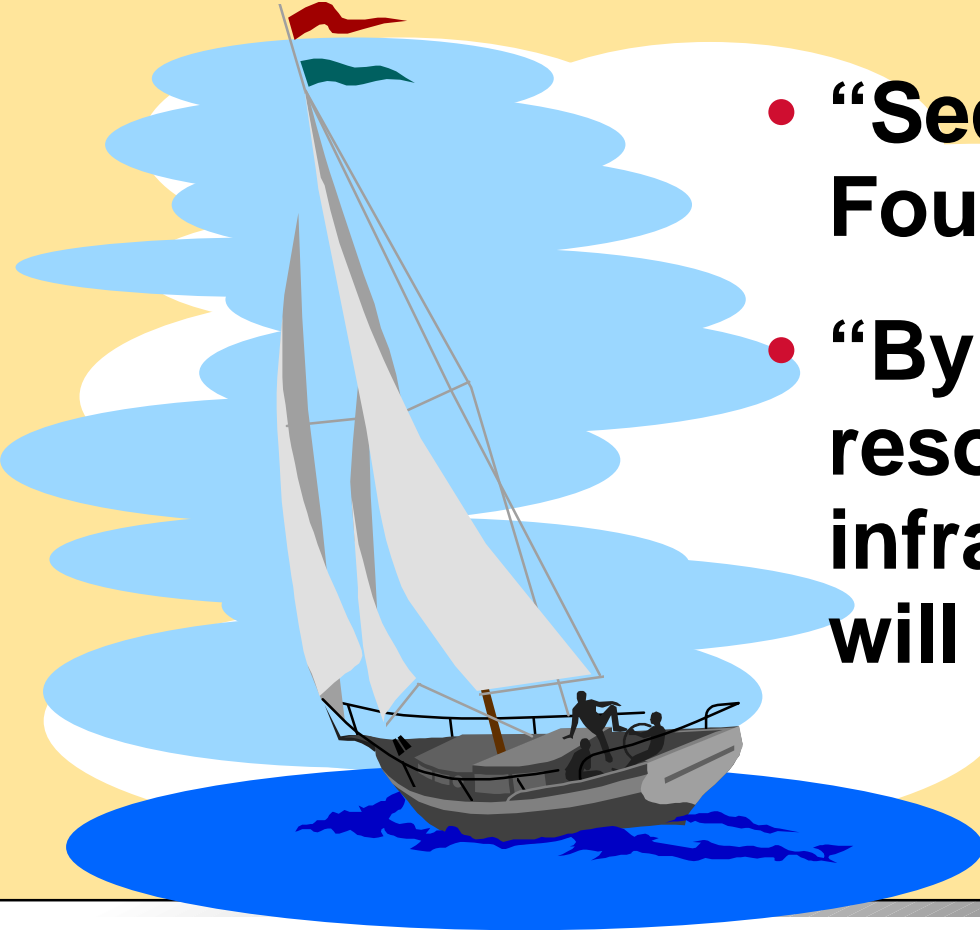
For the want of a battle, the Kingdom was lost.

And all for the want of a horse shoe nail.



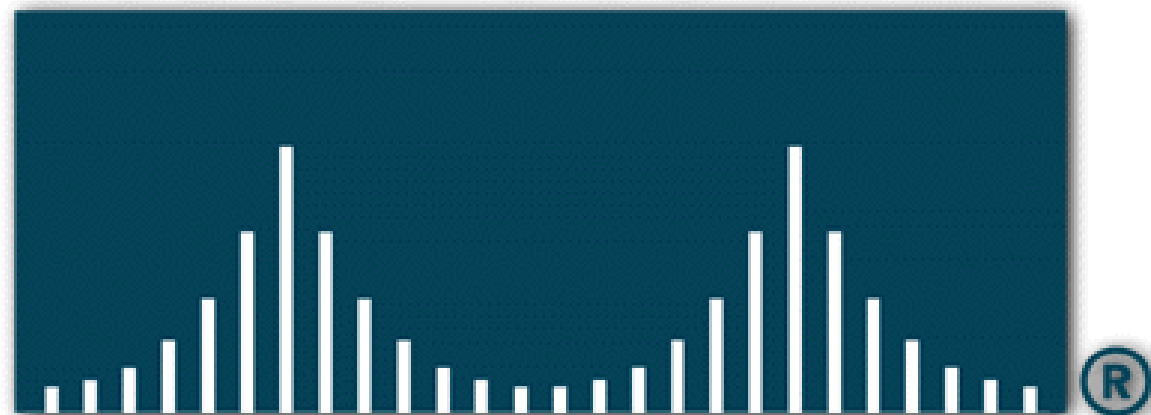


Smooth Sailing

- 
- **“Security is a Foundation Service”**
 - **“By protecting the resources and the infrastructure, things will run properly”**



CISCO SYSTEMS



EMPOWERING THE
INTERNET GENERATIONSM