

Gov-X Innovation Challenge 2021

# Network Security

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# Niel van Rooyen

Network Security

**Background:**

With 15 years experience in ICT and Cyber Security space, within the private sector ranging from mining, retail, manufacturing and telecommunication industries, I believe better collaboration between all of these industries and governments specifically around Cyber Security, we will start gaining the required knowledge and have the necessary edge against the ever evolving requirements and threat actors in the "Cyberspace".





# Define security

- Confidentiality
- Integrity
- Availability



# 1.

# Threats...

## - External

- Hackers & Crackers
- White Hat Hackers
- Scripts Kiddies
- Cyber terrorists
- Black Hat Hackers

## - Internal

- Employee threats
- Accidents



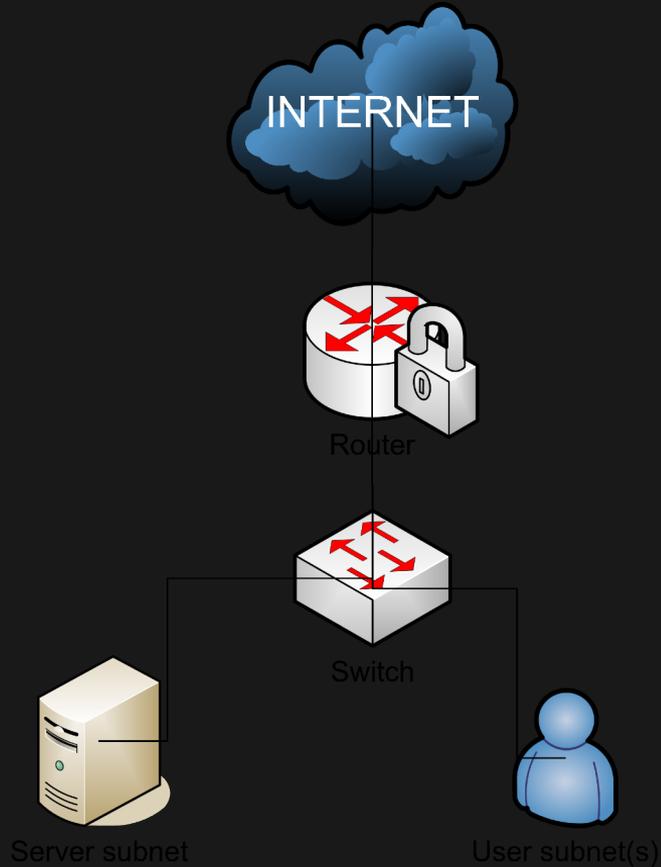
# Threat Types Networking

Relevant for any industry

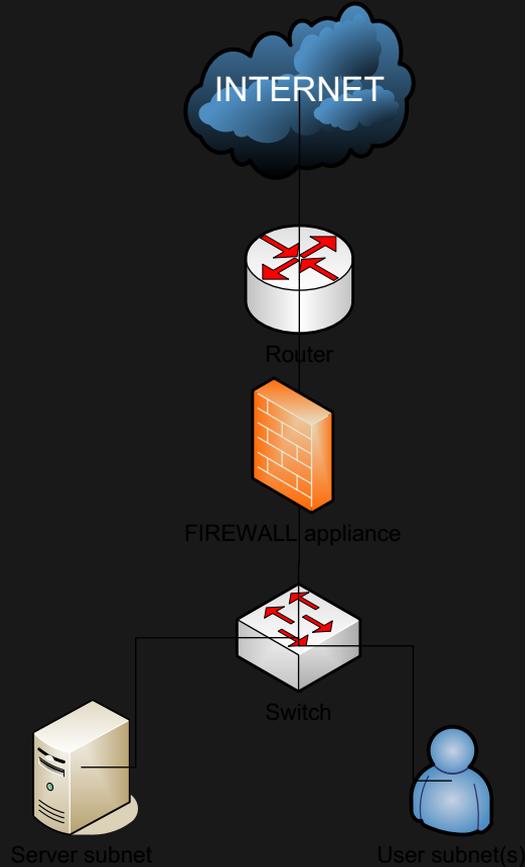
- Denial of Services (DoS)
  - Network flooding
  - Buffer overflows
  - Software error
- Malware
  - Virus, worm, trojan horse
- Social Engineering
- Brute force



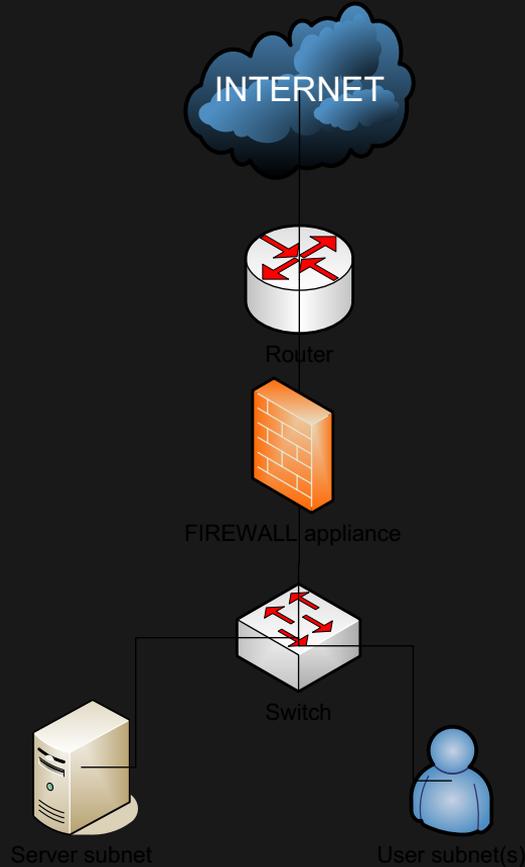
# Network Security Layouts



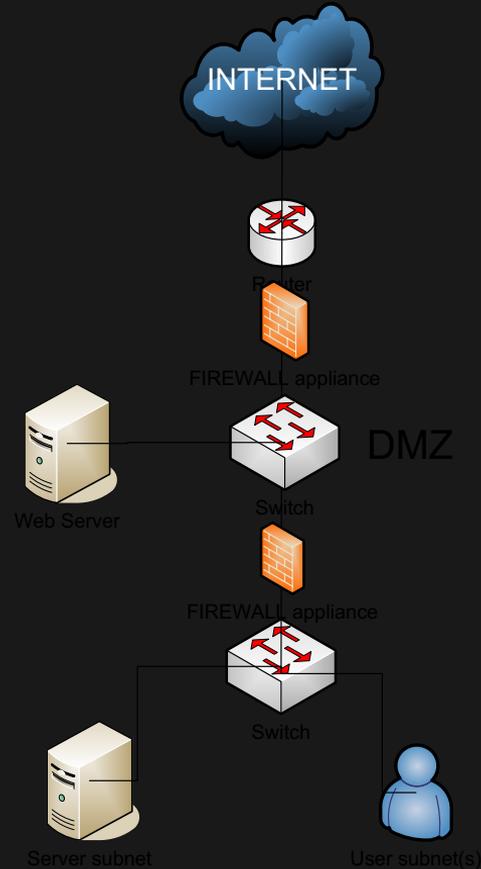
# Network Security Layouts 1



# Network Security Layouts 2



# Network Security Layouts 3



# Firewall

- Packet filter
- Stateful
- Application proxy firewalls
- Implementation:  
iptables



# Firewall Rules Basics

from	to	src port	dst port	proto	rule
*	www	*	80	tcp	allow
*	mail-gw	*	25	tcp	allow
squids	proxy	*	8080, 3128	*	allow
mynet	*	*	*	*	allow
*	*	*	*	*	deny



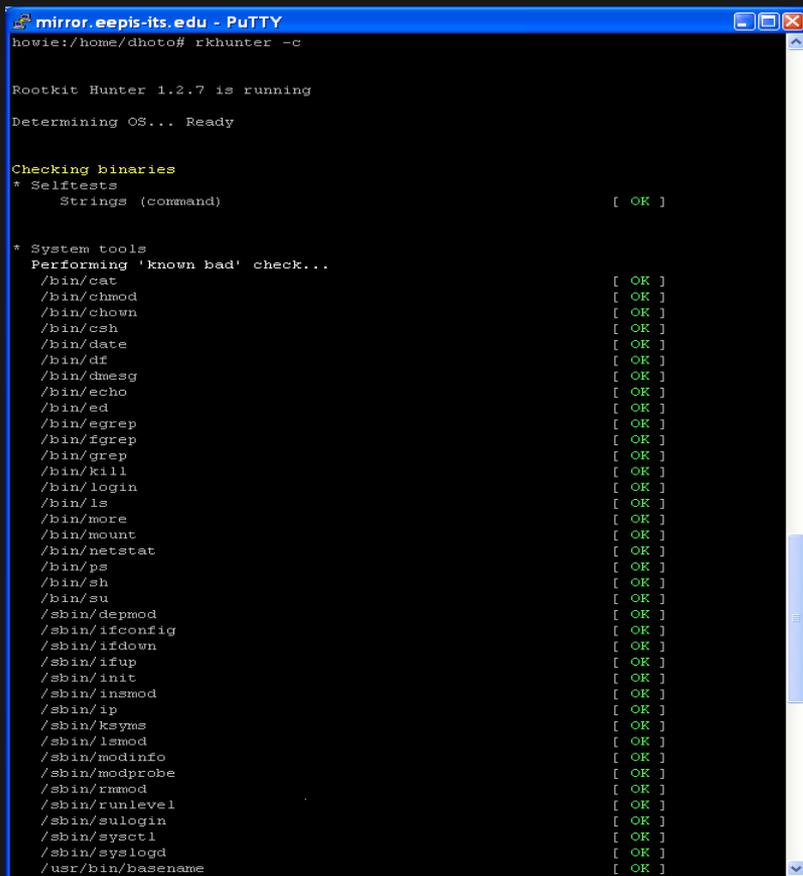
Securing from  
Rootkit, Spoofing,  
DoS



# Rootkit

Let hacker to:

- Enter a system at any time
- Open ports on the computer
- Run any software
- Become superuser
- Use the system for cracking other computer
- Capture username and password
- Change log file
- Unexplained decreases in available disk space
- Disk activity when no one is using the system
- Changes to system files
- Unusual system crashes



```
mirror.eepis-its.edu - PuTTY
howie:/home/dhoto# rkhunter -c

Rootkit Hunter 1.2.7 is running

Determining OS... Ready

Checking binaries
* Selftests
  Strings (command) [ OK ]

* System tools
Performing 'known bad' check...
/bin/cat [ OK ]
/bin/chmod [ OK ]
/bin/chown [ OK ]
/bin/csh [ OK ]
/bin/date [ OK ]
/bin/df [ OK ]
/bin/dmesg [ OK ]
/bin/echo [ OK ]
/bin/ed [ OK ]
/bin/egrep [ OK ]
/bin/fgrep [ OK ]
/bin/grep [ OK ]
/bin/kill [ OK ]
/bin/login [ OK ]
/bin/ls [ OK ]
/bin/more [ OK ]
/bin/mount [ OK ]
/bin/netstat [ OK ]
/bin/ps [ OK ]
/bin/sh [ OK ]
/bin/su [ OK ]
/sbin/depmod [ OK ]
/sbin/ifconfig [ OK ]
/sbin/ifdown [ OK ]
/sbin/ifup [ OK ]
/sbin/init [ OK ]
/sbin/inssmod [ OK ]
/sbin/ip [ OK ]
/sbin/kysms [ OK ]
/sbin/lsmmod [ OK ]
/sbin/modinfo [ OK ]
/sbin/modprobe [ OK ]
/sbin/rmmmod [ OK ]
/sbin/runlevel [ OK ]
/sbin/sulogin [ OK ]
/sbin/sysctl [ OK ]
/sbin/syslogd [ OK ]
/usr/bin/basename [ OK ]
```

# Spoof Protect

Debian way to protect from spoofing  
`/etc/network/options`

`Spoofprotect=yes`

`/etc/init.d/networking restart`



# DoS Prevention

- IDS
- IPS
- Honeypots
- firewall



# Intrusion Detection System (IDS)

- Examining system logs (host based)
- Examining network traffic (network based)
- A Combination of the two
- Implementation:  
snort



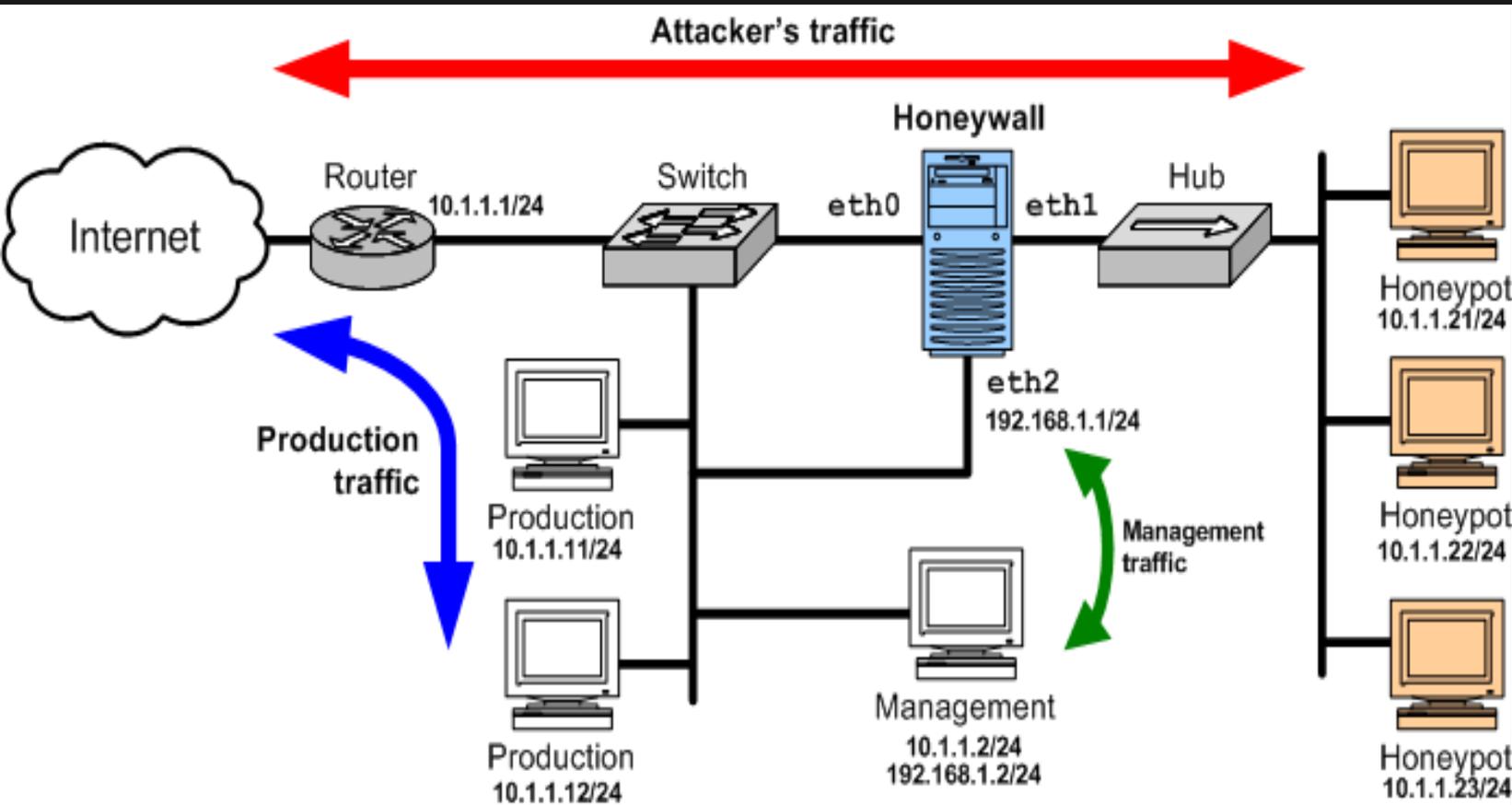
# Intrusion Prevention System (IPS)

- Upgrade application
- Active reaction (IDS = passive)
- Implementation: portsentry



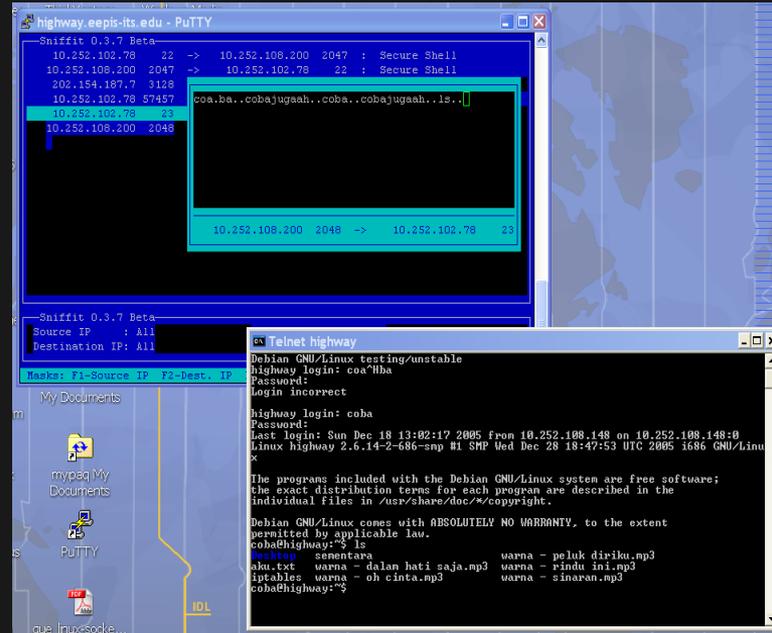
# HoneyPots

Source: [www.honeynet.org](http://www.honeynet.org)



# Secure Remote Access

- Telnet vs SSH
- VPN:
  - Ipsec
  - Freeswan
  - Racoon
- CIPF
- PPTP
- OpenVPN



# Wireless Security

- Signal bleed & insertion attack
- Signal bleed & interception attack
- SSID vulnerabilities
- DoS
- Battery Exhaustion attacks
  - bluetooth



# Securing Wireless-LAN: 802.11x Security

- WEP - Wired Equivalency Privacy
- 802.11i security and WPA - Wifi Protected Access
- 801.11 authentication
- EAP (Extensible Authentication Protocol)
- Cisco LEAP/PEAP authentication
- Bluetooth security - use mode3



# Hands on for Wireless Security

- Limit signal bleed
- WEP
- Location of Access Point
- No default SSID
- Accept only SSID
- Mac filtering
- Audit
- DHCP
- Honeypot
- DMZ wireless



# Using Encryption to protect Network

- Single key - shared key

DES, 3DES, AES, RC4 ...

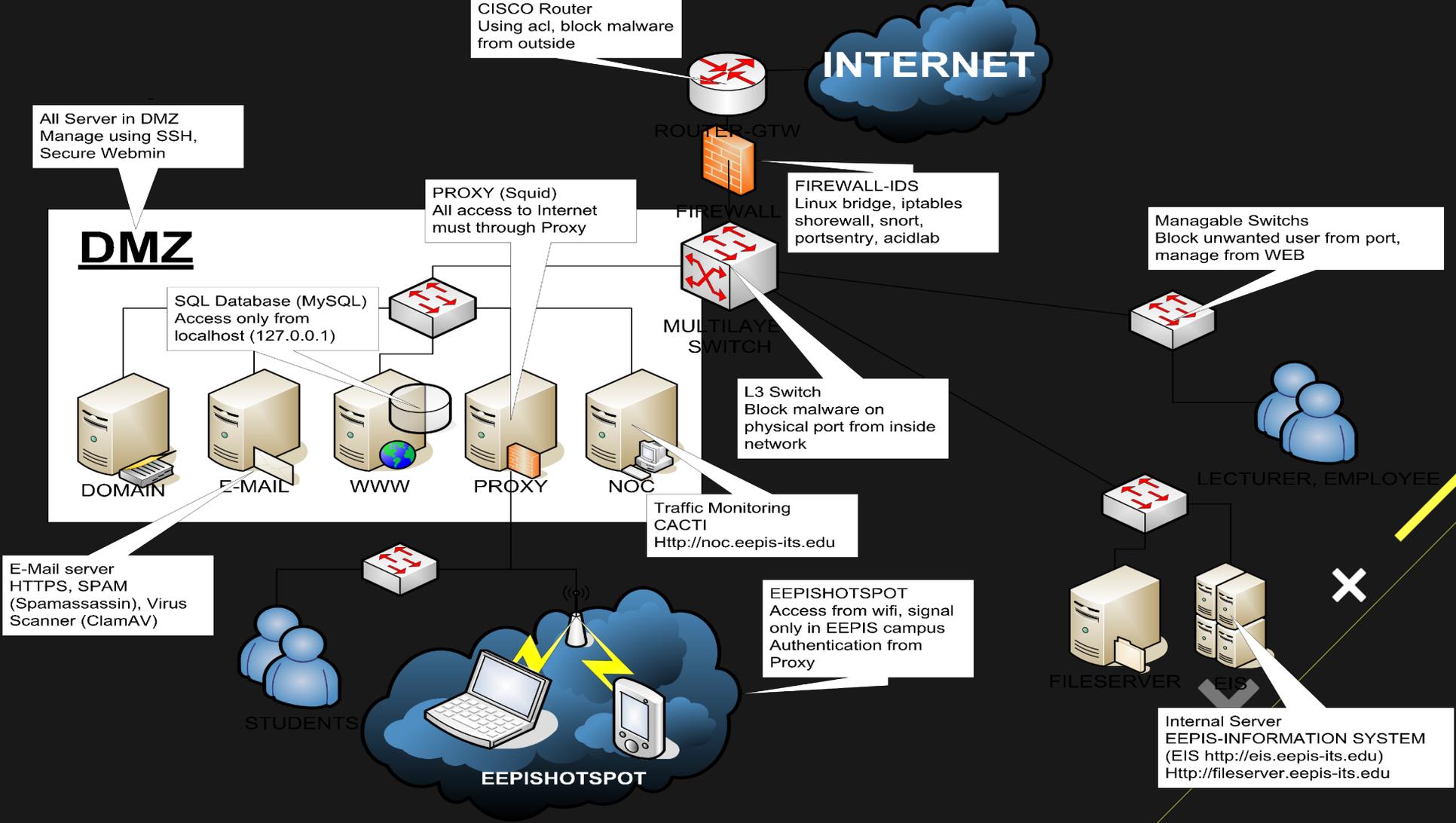
- Two-key encryption schemes  
- Public key

PGP

- Implementation

HTTPS





All Server in DMZ  
Manage using SSH,  
Secure Webmin

PROXY (Squid)  
All access to Internet  
must through Proxy

FIREWALL-IDS  
Linux bridge, iptables  
shorewall, snort,  
portsentry, acidlab

Managable Switches  
Block unwanted user from port,  
manage from WEB

L3 Switch  
Block malware on  
physical port from inside  
network

Traffic Monitoring  
CACTI  
[Http://noc.eepis-its.edu](http://noc.eepis-its.edu)

EEPISHOTSPOT  
Access from wifi, signal  
only in EEPIS campus  
Authentication from  
Proxy

Internal Server  
EEPIS-INFORMATION SYSTEM  
(EIS <http://eis.eepis-its.edu>)  
[Http://fileserver.eepis-its.edu](http://fileserver.eepis-its.edu)

SQL Database (MySQL)  
Access only from  
localhost (127.0.0.1)

E-Email server  
HTTPS, SPAM  
(Spamassassin), Virus  
Scanner (ClamAV)



# THANK YOU!

Any questions?

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