



Interested in learning
more about security?

SANS Institute InfoSec Reading Room

This paper is from the SANS Institute Reading Room site. Reposting is not permitted without express written permission.

Using Open Source to Create a Cohesive Firewall/IDS System

Defense in Depth is a basic concept, wherein the defender seeks to apply designated, concentric layers of defense in an effort to detect and deter an enemy. Attackers are faced with breaking through or bypassing each layer without being detected, a difficult task. Another benefit is that a flaw in one layer can be covered by other layers, thus mitigating a mistake in the implementation of a particular layer of defense. There are many components that make up the defensive layers: ip firewalling, tcp wrappers, applicatio...

Copyright SANS Institute
Author Retains Full Rights

AD



MobileIron

EMM Strategy on the right track?
Know your security risks.

TAKE THE ASSESSMENT

Using open source to create a cohesive firewall/IDS system.

Thomas Dager

GSEC practical (v 1.2e)

Overview

Defense in Depth is a basic concept, wherein the defender seeks to apply designated, concentric layers of defense in an effort to detect and deter an enemy. Attackers are faced with breaking through or bypassing each layer without being detected, a difficult task. Another benefit is that a flaw in one layer can be covered by other layers, thus mitigating a mistake in the implementation of a particular layer of defense. There are many components that make up the defensive layers: ip firewalling, tcp wrappers, application access control, intrusion detection, encryption and many more. In this paper I will be discussing what are arguably the two main components of the layered defense, a firewall and intrusion detection system. More importantly I will show how to use existing open source technologies to combine these into a comprehensive whole that, while not providing a total solution, can go a long way in fulfilling the defense in depth strategy.

So where do we start?

First we must install a secured version of Linux...any flavor is fine. The best place to start in securing your system is during OS installation. You should not have any previous installations. You will want to start with a clean installation where you can guarantee the system integrity. Place your system in an isolated network, or do not even attach it to a network until the hardening is done. NEVER connect this box to an active network nor the Internet, until it is hardened. There are many, many things that need/can be done to a standard Linux installation to harden it. Since this is beyond the scope of this paper you may want to take a look here for a more in-depth look at hardening your Linux system: <http://www.enteract.com/~lspitz/linux.html>.

OK now what?

Next you need to make sure that your kernel has the IPCHAINS firewall in it. Look for the file '/proc/net/ip_fwchains', if you see it your kernel has it, if not you will need to make a kernel that has them. That is beyond the scope of this paper, however the [Kernel HOWTO](#) can help. The good news though is that if your kernel is numbered 2.1.102 or higher then you are in luck, it is in the mainstream kernel.

Yippee! It's there!

Next you will be using the tool IPCHAINS to configure the firewall. Basically IPCHAINS interacts with the kernel and tells it what packets to filter. Understand that in a strict sense IPCHAINS is a simple packet filter. In other words it has a set of rules (which you create) that controls all traffic incoming and outgoing. So if you set up the chains wrong, such as having your input policy set to accept, then your firewall will provide little if any

portfw	all	-----	0.0.0.0/0	0.0.0.0/0	n/a
MASQ	all	-----	192.168.17.0/24	0.0.0.0/0	n/a

Chain output (policy ACCEPT):

target	prot	opt	source	destination	ports
ACCEPT	all	-----	0.0.0.0/0	127.0.0.1	n/a
ACCEPT	all	-----	0.0.0.0/0	192.168.30.0/24	n/a
ACCEPT	all	-----	0.0.0.0/0	10.10.23.0/25	n/a
ACCEPT	icmp	-----	0.0.0.0/0	0.0.0.0/0	4 -> *
ACCEPT	icmp	-----	0.0.0.0/0	0.0.0.0/0	12 -> *
ACCEPT	icmp	-----	0.0.0.0/0	0.0.0.0/0	3 -> *

Can you see what is wrong with the above ruleset (chain output)? Since the output policy is set to ACCEPT, the other accepts within the chain are superfluous. Make sure that when you set up your rules that you pay close attention to policies and chain rules and how they will interact. What should be in the chain would be any DENY's that you wanted, since once you reach the end of the chain it will default to its policy if nothing is matched within that chain. This is where the different views in firewall construction come into play. Some prefer to start restrictive and loosen things up as needed and others prefer to start open and restrict as necessary. The decision on which one to use will be dictated by both the corporate environment and the individual administrators.

The simplest way to add a rule to a chain is with the following command:

```
ipchains -A(add) input(chain) -s x.x.x.x/x(source IP) -d x.x.x.x/x(destination IP) -j
DENY (what action this particular rule is to do)
*note that the items in brackets are comments for clarity
```

So here is an example:

```
ipchains -A input -s 192.168.4.0/24 -d 0.0.0.0/0 -j DENY
```

So you have entered your ruleset and everything is fine, right? Wrong. There is one final thing you need to do. As your firewall setup is stored in the kernel, upon reboot you will lose these settings. Horrors, no!!! So what we need to do is make these rules permanent. After you have created a ruleset run (as root):

```
ipchains-save > /etc/ipchains.rules
```

Once you have that you will then need to create a script that runs every time the system boots that will load your ruleset. There is a simple and effective script listed in the IPCHAINS-HOWTO.

For a more in-depth look at setting up your ruleset take a look at the [IPCHAINS-HOWTO](#) or [ipchains and IP Masquerading](#) by George Bakos. Once you have your ruleset in place you then need to setup the IDS portion of this tag-team.

Let's see some intrusion attempts!

We will be using one of the best open source Intrusion Detection Systems available, SNORT! According to Snort's website:

Snort is a lightweight network intrusion detection system, capable of performing real-time traffic analysis and packet logging on IP networks. It can perform protocol analysis, content searching/matching and can be used to detect a variety of attacks and probes, such as buffer overflows, stealthport scans, CGI attacks, SMB probes, OS fingerprinting attempts, and much more. Snort uses a flexible rules language to describe traffic that it should collect or pass, as well as a detection engine that utilizes a modular plug-in architecture. Snort has a real-time alerting capability as well, incorporating alerting mechanisms for syslog, a user specified file, a UNIX socket, or WinPopup messages to Windows clients using Samba's smbclient (What is Snort?)

Wow, what great program! So where do I get it?? Well you can get it [here](#)! You will also need to have libpcap installed, and that can be found [here](#).

Setting it up.

Now that you have it you need to install it. Well it is simple. The following commands are taken directly from the install file that comes with the snort package (Roesch, Install file):

- 1.) *** Make sure you have libpcap installed!!! ***
- 2.) ./configure
- 3.) make
- 4.) make install
- 5.) Create a sample rules file (if you want to use rules, check out the included snort.conf file)
- 6.) snort -?
- 7.) If you've used previous versions of Snort, you may need to rewrite your rules to make them compliant to the rules format.
See http://www.snort.org/writing_snort_rules.htm for more information.
- 8.) Have fun!

Now remember that this is a GENERIC install. Check the Snort.org website for possible precompiled packages for your particular Linux distribution. If you need to do unusual things to compile the package you will have to figure out how 'configure' could check whether to do them. Also by default, 'make install' will install the package's files in '/usr/local/bin', '/usr/local/man', etc.

Once you have it fully installed it is time to become familiar with the usage of snort. I will cover some of the basics; for more in-depth information please see the [Snort FAQ](#) or Mark D. Tollison's [An Analysis of the Snort Network intrusion](#).

The Basics

The first thing we want to do is get snort running. To run Snort in sniffer mode type:

```
snort -dvi eth0 (making sure that the interface listed is one that can see the traffic)
```

and make sure it can see the packets. Then run it with the HOME_NET set appropriately for the network you're defending in your rules file.

Cool but what the heck are `-d` this and `-v` that for?

Here is a small sample of the various switches and their meanings. More information can be found in the Snort FAQ.

Command line:

```
snort -[options] <filters>
```

Options:

- A <alert> Set <alert> mode to full, fast or none. Full mode does normal "classic Snort"-style alerts to the alert file. Fast mode just writes the timestamp, message, IPs, and ports to the file. None turns off alerting. There is experimental support for UnixSock alerts that allow alerting to a separate process. Use the "unsock" argument to activate this feature.
- d Dump the application layer data
- i <if> Sniff on network interface <if>.
- v Be verbose. Prints packets out to the console. There is one big problem with verbose mode: it's still kind of slow. If you are doing IDS work with Snort, don't use the -v switch, you WILL drop packets (not many, but some).

Of course one of the most important switches for our purposes is the '`-c`' switch. With this switch Snort enters IDS mode when a configuration file is specified with the "`-c`" switch. Output formats, rules, preprocessor configuration, etc are all specified in the configuration file.

More rules??

Yes. Just like everything else in Linux, Snort is based on configuration files. You must either create or download a ruleset to use. For information on creating your own rules look [here](#).

Now to bring it all together.

That was the whole point of this, right? Well here it is: to combine these two components into a functional whole. To do this we will use a third piece of code called Guardian. So what exactly is Guardian? Well, it is a stand-alone Perl script which watches the output of snort, and will add rules to IPChains on the fly as snort detects and reports an attack.

Of course before it does this, it checks to make sure it is allowed to block the attacker's IP address. This does prevent Guardian from blocking spoofed packets which are crafted to look like they originated from a trusted machine, but that is an inherent risk with Snort itself.

Setup

It is imperative that both Snort and Guardian run as root. Guardian needs to run as root so that it can issue ipchains commands and Snort must run as root so that it can set the network card in promiscuous mode.

- The first thing you will need to do is edit the guardian.conf file.
- Now you need to copy the guardian.conf file to /etc/guardian.conf (the default place it looks), or you can run Guardian with the -c option and tell it where the config file is located at.
- Next, you will want to set up your ignore file. This is the file you defined in the guardian.conf file with the IgnoreFile keyword.. It is a good idea to put your DNS servers, gateway, and any other remote machine's IP you access often.
- Once you have that in place, the next thing you need to do is create your log file, just a simple 'touch /var/log/guardian.log' should work.
- You need to set the timeLimit value in the config. This will allow Guardian to delete IP's from the rules table if the age of the entry is greater than the timeLimit value.

Now run Guardian!! You will want to have Guardian run as a part of the script you created earlier for Snort. This script will allow both Snort and Guardian to run at boot up and protect your system fully.

Conclusion

So what do you have after reading through this? You have a robust firewall that is mated to an effective intrusion detection system. These two, when combined, can form the core of any layered defense system. You can then institute other security measures that can only add to the level of security that is provided. Just remember that once your firewall/ids hybrid is set up your work is not done, especially in regards to the Snort rules. Since new exploits are found every day new rules are also created. You can either download the latest rules from <http://www.snort.org/> or even write one yourself.

Just make sure that you submit it to the Snort database. After all, we need every advantage we can get when we are facing the barbarians at the gates!

References

Bakos, George. "Ipchains and IP Masquerading. The Semi-Stateful Packet Filtering Firewall for All of Us Poor Folks." 2 October 2000.

URL: <http://www.sans.org/infosecFAQ/firewall/ipchains.htm> (24 June 2001)

Roesch, Marty. Snort install file. 2 January 2001. URL: (Part of the Snort package)

<http://www.snort.org/Files/snort-1.7.tar.gz> (25 June 2001)

Russell, Rusty. "Linux IPCHAINS-HOWTO." v1.0.8. 4 July 2000. URL:

<http://www.ibiblio.org/pub/Linux/docs/HOWTO/IPCHAINS-HOWTO> (23 June 26, 2001)

Spitzner, Lance. "Armoring Linux." 19 September 2000. URL:

<http://www.enteract.com/~lspitz/> (23 June 2001)

Snort FAQ. URL: <http://www.snort.org/FAQ.html> (26 June 2001)

Tollison, Mark D. "An Analysis of the Snort Network intrusion" 10 December 2000. URL:

<http://www.sans.org/infosecFAQ/intrusion/snort2.htm> (24 June 2001)

What is Snort? URL: http://www.snort.org/what_is_snort.htm (26 June 2001)

© SANS Institute 2001. All rights reserved.



Upcoming SANS Training

[Click Here for a full list of all Upcoming SANS Events by Location](#)

CyberThreat Summit 2018	London, GB	Feb 27, 2018 - Feb 28, 2018	Live Event
SANS London March 2018	London, GB	Mar 05, 2018 - Mar 10, 2018	Live Event
SANS Secure Osaka 2018	Osaka, JP	Mar 12, 2018 - Mar 17, 2018	Live Event
SANS San Francisco Spring 2018	San Francisco, CAUS	Mar 12, 2018 - Mar 17, 2018	Live Event
SANS Paris March 2018	Paris, FR	Mar 12, 2018 - Mar 17, 2018	Live Event
SANS Secure Singapore 2018	Singapore, SG	Mar 12, 2018 - Mar 24, 2018	Live Event
SANS Northern VA Spring - Tysons 2018	McLean, VAUS	Mar 17, 2018 - Mar 24, 2018	Live Event
ICS Security Summit & Training 2018	Orlando, FLUS	Mar 18, 2018 - Mar 26, 2018	Live Event
SANS Munich March 2018	Munich, DE	Mar 19, 2018 - Mar 24, 2018	Live Event
SEC487: Open-Source Intel Beta One	McLean, VAUS	Mar 19, 2018 - Mar 24, 2018	Live Event
SANS Pen Test Austin 2018	Austin, TXUS	Mar 19, 2018 - Mar 24, 2018	Live Event
SANS Secure Canberra 2018	Canberra, AU	Mar 19, 2018 - Mar 24, 2018	Live Event
SANS Boston Spring 2018	Boston, MAUS	Mar 25, 2018 - Mar 30, 2018	Live Event
SANS 2018	Orlando, FLUS	Apr 03, 2018 - Apr 10, 2018	Live Event
SANS Abu Dhabi 2018	Abu Dhabi, AE	Apr 07, 2018 - Apr 12, 2018	Live Event
Pre-RSA® Conference Training	San Francisco, CAUS	Apr 11, 2018 - Apr 16, 2018	Live Event
SANS Zurich 2018	Zurich, CH	Apr 16, 2018 - Apr 21, 2018	Live Event
SANS London April 2018	London, GB	Apr 16, 2018 - Apr 21, 2018	Live Event
SANS Baltimore Spring 2018	Baltimore, MDUS	Apr 21, 2018 - Apr 28, 2018	Live Event
SANS Seattle Spring 2018	Seattle, WAUS	Apr 23, 2018 - Apr 28, 2018	Live Event
Blue Team Summit & Training 2018	Louisville, KYUS	Apr 23, 2018 - Apr 30, 2018	Live Event
SANS Riyadh April 2018	Riyadh, SA	Apr 28, 2018 - May 03, 2018	Live Event
SANS Doha 2018	Doha, QA	Apr 28, 2018 - May 03, 2018	Live Event
SANS SEC460: Enterprise Threat Beta Two	Crystal City, VAUS	Apr 30, 2018 - May 05, 2018	Live Event
Automotive Cybersecurity Summit & Training 2018	Chicago, ILUS	May 01, 2018 - May 08, 2018	Live Event
SANS SEC504 in Thai 2018	Bangkok, TH	May 07, 2018 - May 12, 2018	Live Event
SANS Security West 2018	San Diego, CAUS	May 11, 2018 - May 18, 2018	Live Event
SANS Melbourne 2018	Melbourne, AU	May 14, 2018 - May 26, 2018	Live Event
SANS New York City Winter 2018	OnlineNYUS	Feb 26, 2018 - Mar 03, 2018	Live Event
SANS OnDemand	Books & MP3s OnlyUS	Anytime	Self Paced