

CYSE 301: Cybersecurity Technique and Operations

Assignment 3: Sword vs. Shield

In this assignment, you will act as an attacker to identify the vulnerabilities in the LAN network and a defender to apply proper countermeasures. You need to provide a screenshot for each task below.

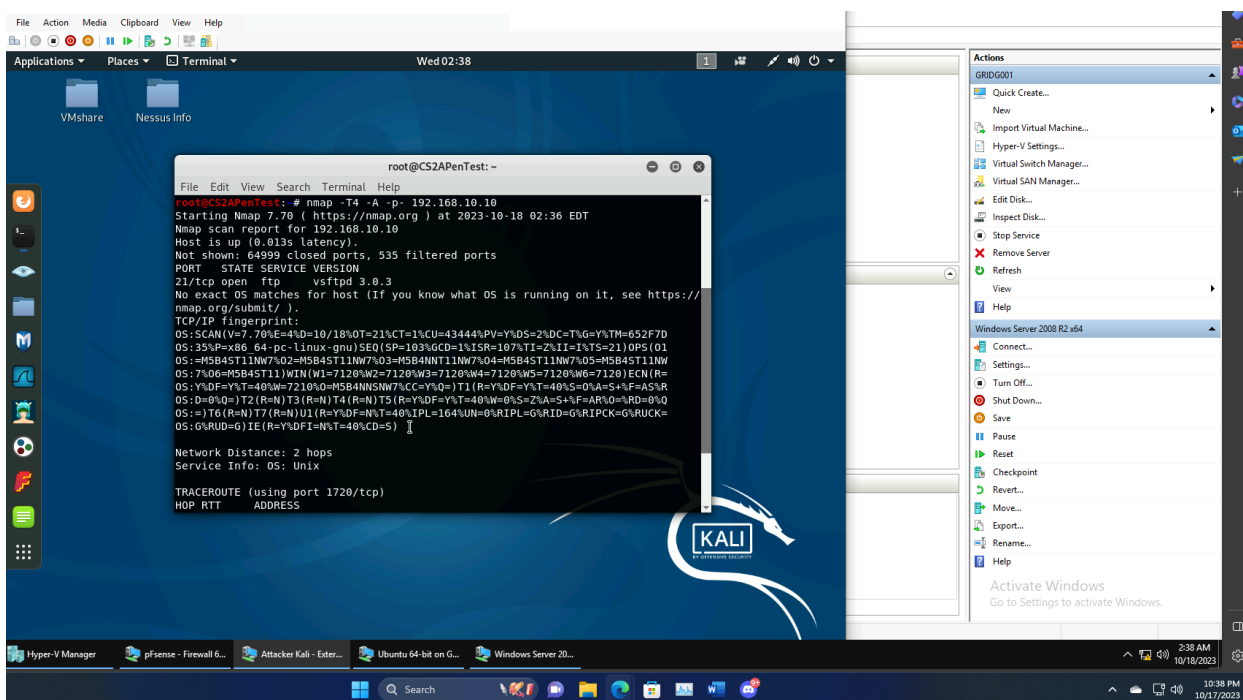
Task A: Sword - Network Scanning (20+ 20 = 40 points)

Power on the listed VMs and complete the following steps from the **External Kali** (you can use either nmap or zenmap to complete the assignment)

- External Kali
- pfSense
- Ubuntu
- Windows Server 2008

Make sure you didn't add/delete any firewall policy before continuing.

1. Use Nmap to profile the basic information about the **subnet** topology (including open ports information, operation systems, etc.) You need to get the **service** and **backend software** information associated with each opening port in each VM.



2. Run Wireshark in Ubuntu VM while External Kali is scanning the network. Discuss the traffic pattern you observed. What do you find? **Please write a 200-word essay to discuss your findings.**

When running Wireshark on an Ubuntu VM while an external Kali machine scans the network, the captured traffic pattern would reveal several critical observations. ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) plays a fundamental role in this scenario. ARP is responsible for mapping IP addresses to MAC addresses within a local network, and it's evident from the traffic that the Kali machine is actively employing ARP to discover the active hosts in the network. These ARP requests aim to ascertain the MAC addresses associated with each IP address within the subnet, facilitating the identification of live hosts.

In addition to the ARP traffic, Wireshark would capture a substantial number of TCP queries initiated by the Kali machine. These queries are part of a port scanning operation, with the Kali machine attempting to identify available services running on the target hosts. Each TCP packet represents an attempt to establish a connection with a specific port on the target. Suspicion arises from the detection of empty TCP packets, which can be indicative of reconnaissance or scanning activities.

Furthermore, the analysis of the packet hierarchy reveals that a total of 3413 packets were collected. Notably, the 'win' (window size) and 'len' (length) values for the TCP packets were consistently set to zero. This could indicate that the Kali machine was either attempting to minimize its footprint or experiencing issues during the scanning operation.

In summary, the observed traffic pattern is characterized by ARP requests seeking to map IP addresses to MAC addresses, TCP queries for service identification, and peculiar empty TCP packets. The collection of a significant number of packets suggests an extensive scanning operation, while the use of zero 'win' and 'len' values in TCP packets raises questions about the scanning methodology employed. This network traffic pattern could be indicative of a security audit or, potentially, unauthorized probing, underscoring the importance of vigilant network monitoring and security measures.

Task B: Shield – Protect your network with firewall (10 + 10+ 20 + 20 = 60 points)

In order to receive full credits, you need to fill the table (add more rows if needed), implement the firewall rule(s), show me the screenshot of your firewall table, and verify the results.

1. Configure the pfSense firewall rule to block the ICMP traffic from External Kali to Ubuntu VM.

The screenshot shows the pfSense firewall configuration interface on the left and a terminal window on the right. The firewall rule configuration is as follows:

States	Protocol	Source	Port	Destination	Port	Gateway	Queue	Schedule	Description	Actions
0/0/0	*	Reserved Not assigned by IANA	*	*	*	*	*	*	Block bogus networks	
0/336	ICMP	192.168.217.3	*	192.168.10.10	*	*	*	none		
6/450	IPV4+6	WAN net	*	*	*	*	*	none	Open Connection IPV4 and IPV6	

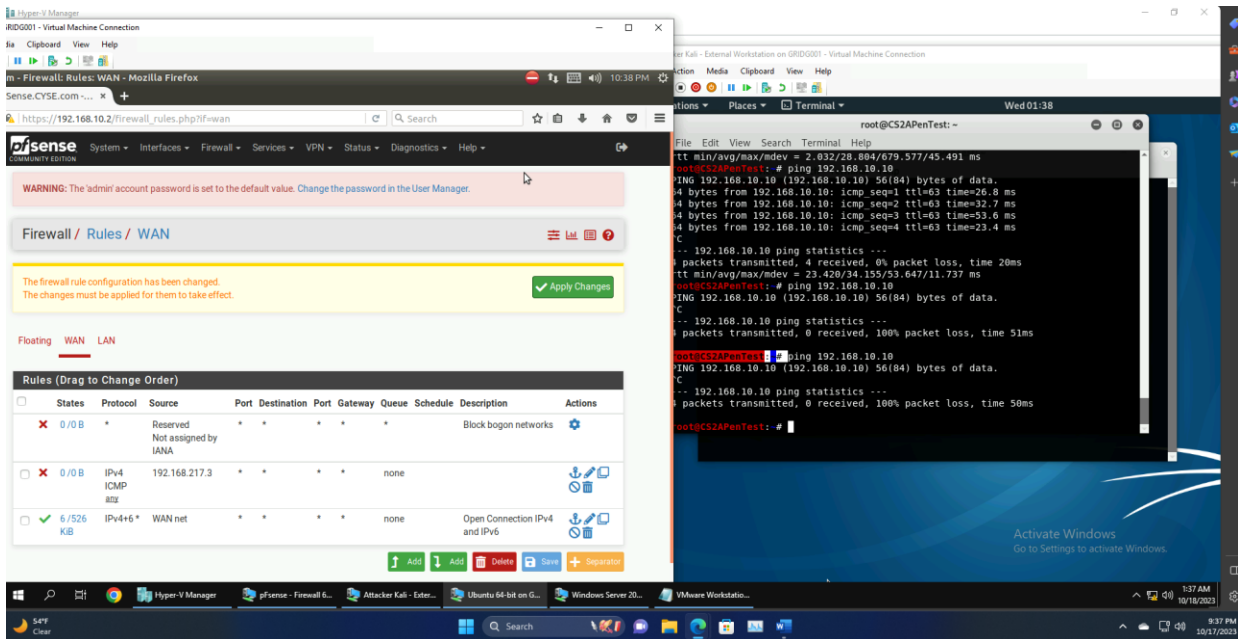
The terminal window shows the results of ping tests from the Kali machine to the Ubuntu VM. The first test shows successful ping results, while the second test shows 100% packet loss, indicating that the firewall rule is blocking the ICMP traffic.

Verification:-Ping Ubuntu (No)-Ping WS Server (Yes)-FTP Ubuntu (Yes)

Rule #	Interface	Action	Source IP	Destination IP	Protocol
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					(port # if applicable)
1	WAN	Block	192.168.217.3	192.168.10.10	N/A

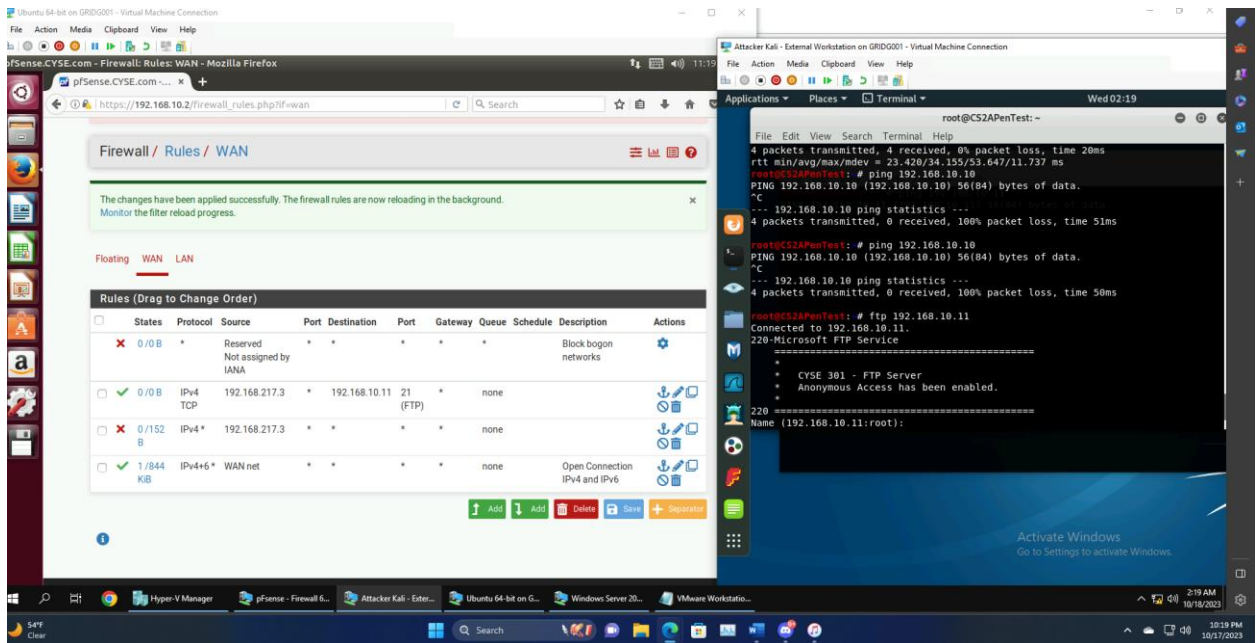
- Clear the previous firewall policies and configure the pfSense firewall to block all ICMP traffic from External Kali to the LAN side.



Verification:-Ping Ubuntu (No)-Ping WS Server (No)-FTP Ubuntu (Yes)

Rule #	Interface	Action	Source IP	Destination IP	Protocol (port # if applicable)
1	Wan	Block	192.168.217.3	All	ICMP

- Clear the previous firewall policies and configure the pfSense firewall to block ALL traffic from External Kali to the LAN side, except for the FTP protocol towards Windows Server 2008.

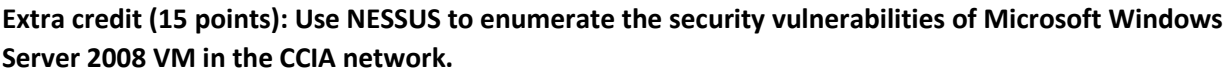


Verification:-Ping Ubuntu (No)-Ping WS Server (No)-FTP Ubuntu (No)-FTP. WS2008 (Yes)

Rule #	Interface	Action	Source IP	Destination IP	Protocol (port # if applicable)
1	wan	pass	192.168.217.3	192.168.10.11	FTP
2	wan	block	192.168.217.3	All	ALL

- Keep the firewall policies you created in Task B.3 and repeat Task A.1. What's the difference?

It now says that the pings are possibly being blocked.



Extra credit (15 points): Use NESSUS to enumerate the security vulnerabilities of Microsoft Windows Server 2008 VM in the CCIA network.