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## 인터넷 포탈/쇼핑몰 업체를 위한 시스코 보안 솔루션

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## 목 차



1. Internet Security Challenges
2. Cisco Security Solution
3. Cisco SAFE Design overview

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## The Code Red & NIMDA Worms What Happened??



### **Code Red**

- July 19-20/2001
- 359,104 Hosts in 13 hours
- \$2.0 Billion in Damages!

Estimates from Computer Economics (Carlsbad, CA)

### **NIMDA**

- September 18, 2001
- 100K+ Hosts.
- Damage still being assessed

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## The Code Red Worm How It Works



- Conceals itself in HTTP Packets. Firewalls alone cannot safeguard against the virus
- The worm exploits vulnerabilities found in Microsoft's Internet Information Server (IIS) v4&5 via a buffer overflow attack
- It then exploits arbitrary code and installs a copy of itself into the infected computer's memory – which infects other host.

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## The NIMDA Worm How It Works



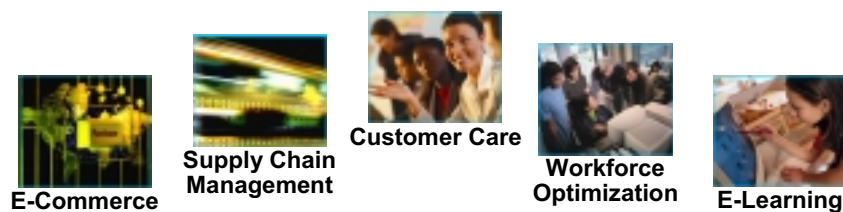
- **Hybrid of Worm & Virus**
- **Spread by:**
  - E-mail attachment (virus)
  - Network Shares (worm)
  - Javascript by browsing compromised web site (virus)
  - Infected hosts scanning for exploitable hosts (worm)
  - Infected hosts scanning for backdoors created by Code-Red and sadmind/IIS worms (worm)

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## The E-Business Challenge

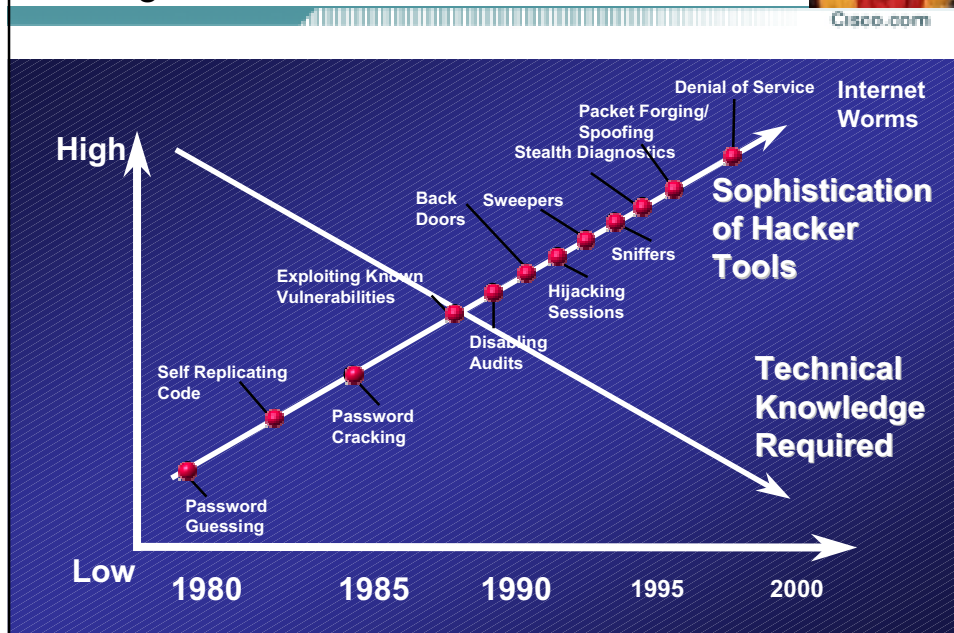


## Security Critical Enabler for E-Business

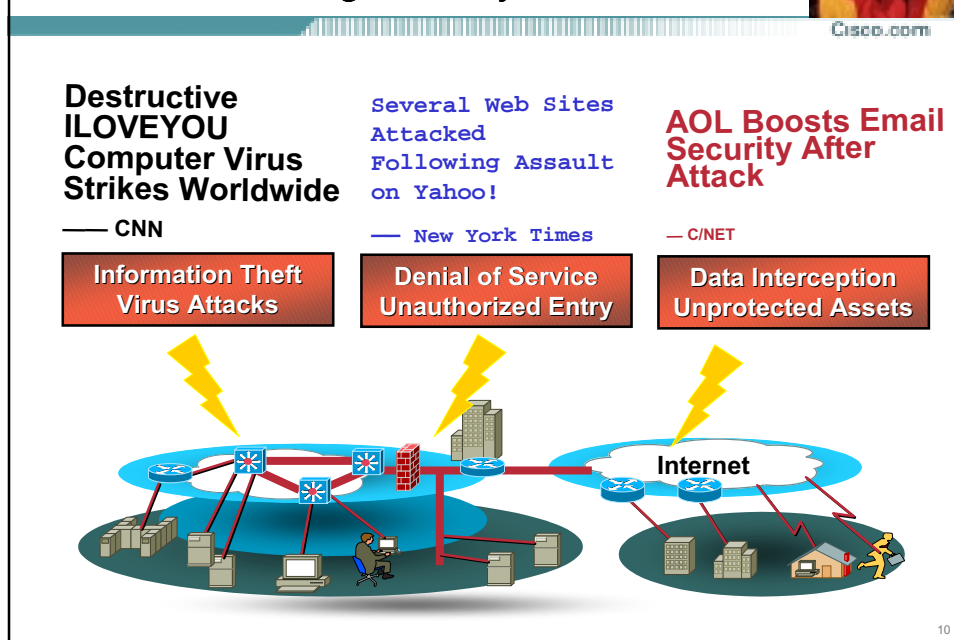


- Requires defense in depth
- Requires multiple and cohesive components
- Integration into e-business infrastructure
- Compatibility with technology initiatives
- Requires comprehensive blueprint

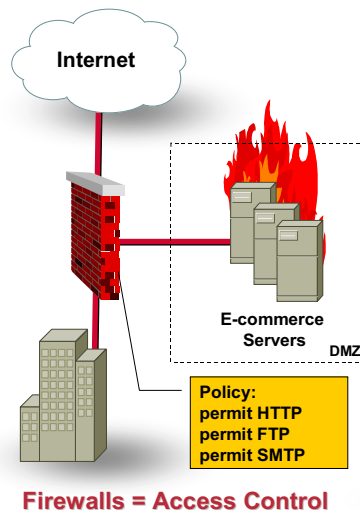
## Hacking Gets Easier and Easier



## Threats Increasing security Awareness



## Typical E-business Security Challenges



### Attack Scenario:

#### Step 1: Penetrate Perimeter

Exploit "permitted" conduits to pass attacks

#### Step 2: Decommission or Compromise Device

Launch buffer overflow attack to plant Trojan horse

#### Step 3: Escalate Privileges

Use compromised system to access internal network

### Provides Perimeter Security That:

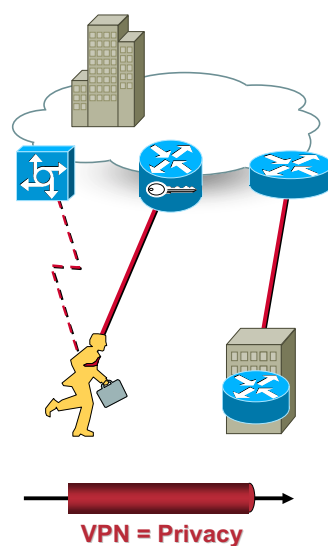
- ✦ Blocks specific unwanted protocols
- ✦ Blocks communication over specific ports

### Cannot Provide Security For:

- ✦ Malicious attacks contained within "permitted" traffic
- ✦ Threats including cgi-bin attacks, buffer overflows, fragmented, or Unicode attacks

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## Typical VPN Security Challenges



### Attack Scenario:

#### Step 1: Compromise Extranet

Attack "weak-link" in extranet chain to gain back door access to corporate network

#### Step 2: Compromise Remote Access

Exploit weakness in remote access or dial-up devices to gain "trusted" access

### Provides Data Privacy By:

- ✦ Encrypting contents of traffic
- ✦ Ensuring basic authentication of user

### Cannot Provide Security For:

- ✦ Insider threat – 80% of attacks come from "trusted" sources
- ✦ Malicious content embedded in encrypted traffic
- ✦ Site-to-Site VPNs do not authenticate users or traffic

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## What's the Impact?



- **COST**- Directly Affects Bottom Line  
According to CSI, out of 645 respondents, 273 willingly reported hack attempts totaling \$265,549,940  
Average loss per respondent nearly \$1,000,000
- **CREDIBILITY**- End User Perception  
Can your end-user trust your network?
- **PRODUCTIVITY**- Ability To Use Your System  
Downtime is lost time and revenue
- **VIABILITY**- Can ultimately affect your business  
Where will your company be in 1 year...5 years?
- **LIABILITY** – Are you responsible?  
If you don't take actions to stop outbound attacks, are you liable for damages inflicted on others?

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## The Problem



**“ We security folks have got to **stop treating security like it's a separate problem** from network management. Error detection, intrusion detection, and link outages - these are all aspects of the same network management problem”**

*Marcus J. Ranum  
CEO of Network Flight Recorder  
One of the Fathers of the Modern Firewall*

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## Conclusion



- A layered defense is the best defense  
**“Defense in Depth”**
- Perhaps you need another weapon in your security arsenal
- Traditional security technology focus on prevention NOT detection and response

Protection = Prevention + Detection + Response

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## CISCO SECURITY SOLUTION

- Network Security Component
- PIX Firewall
- VPN
- IDS Sensors
- Management



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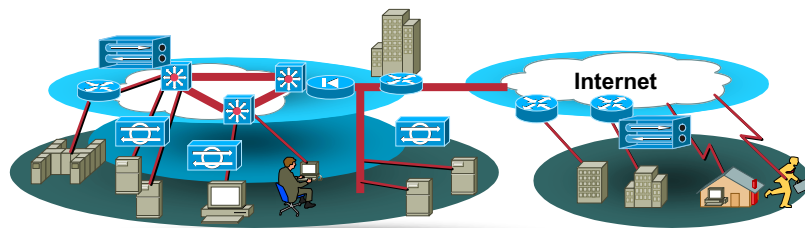
## General Trends in Security Solutions



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### Migration to:

- Out-sourced security services
- Tighter coupling of technologies and services
- Scalable, high-performance platforms
- Self-defending intelligent elements
- Extended security perimeters

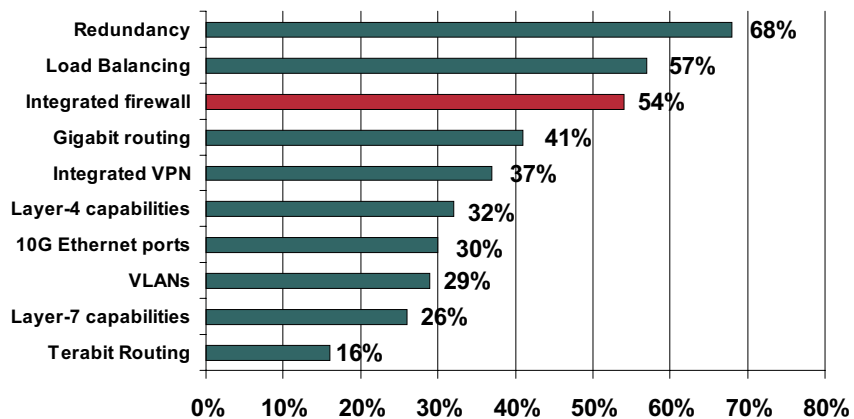


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## E-commerce respondents feedback



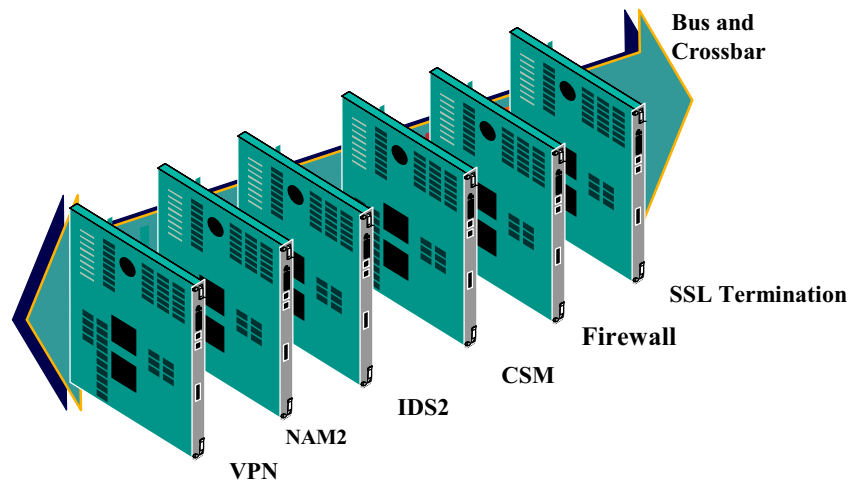
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Source: Infonetics 2001

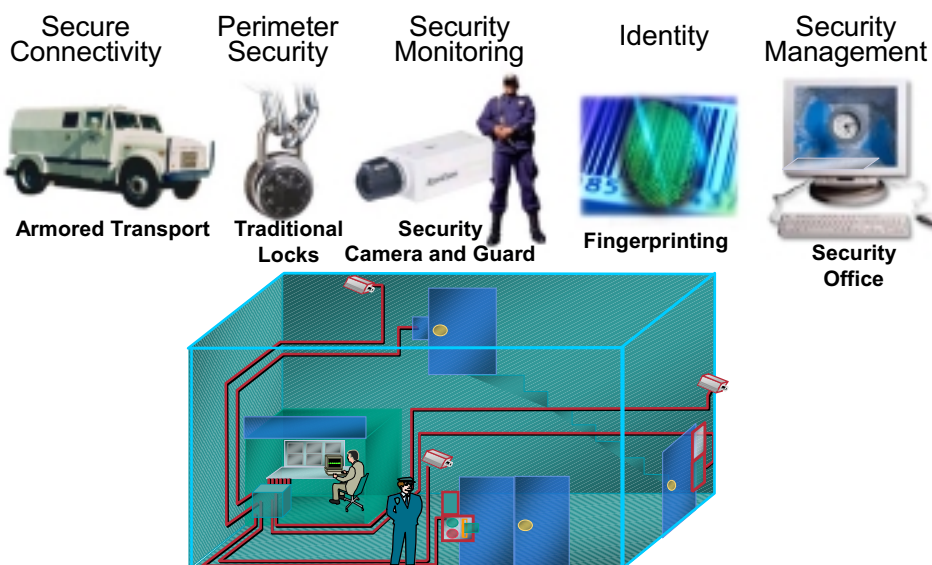
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## Services Cards Portfolio



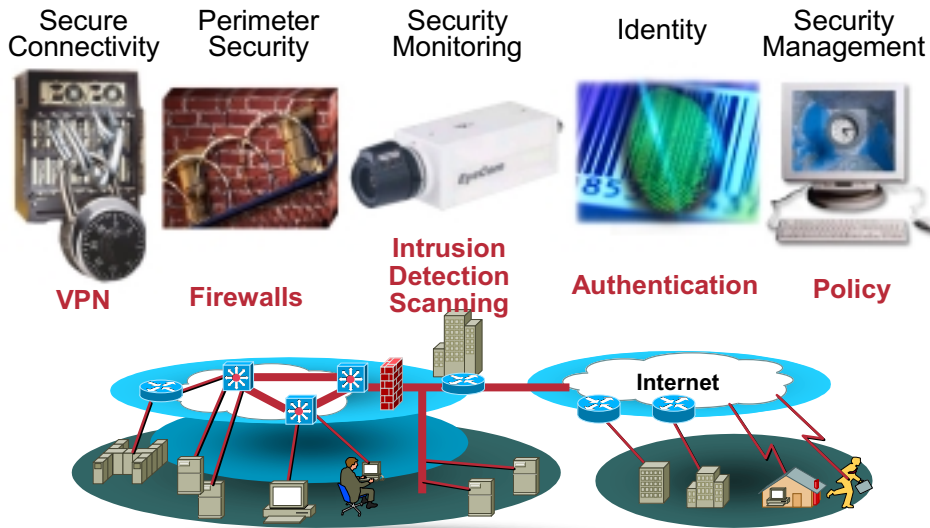
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## Physical Security Components



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## Network Security Components

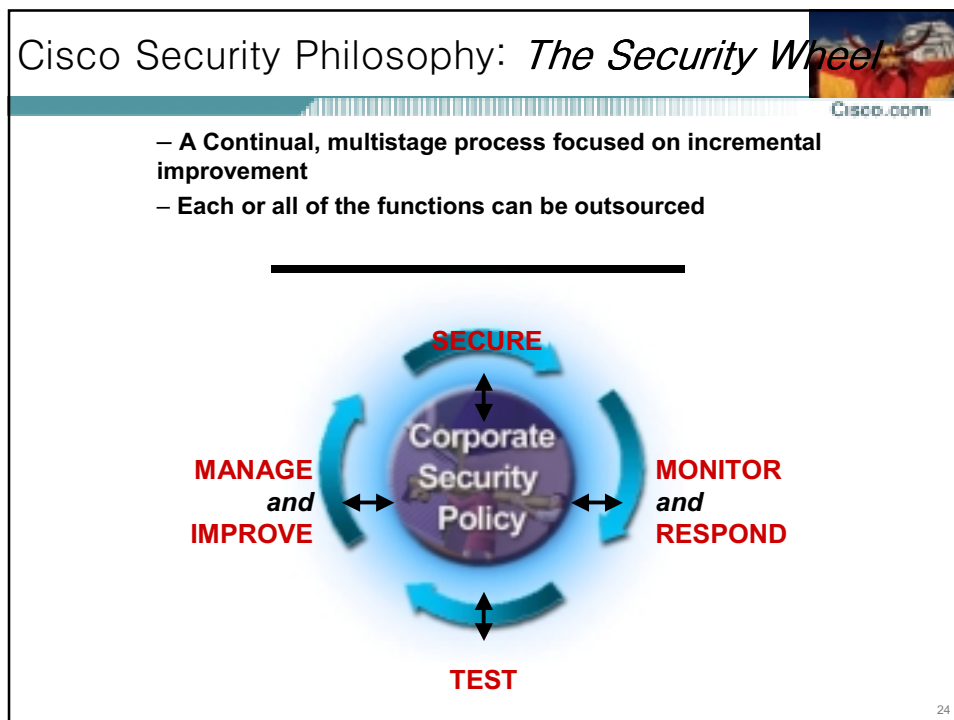


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## Cisco Security Solutions



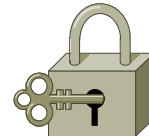
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### **A Security Policy Is More than Just Buying a Firewall**

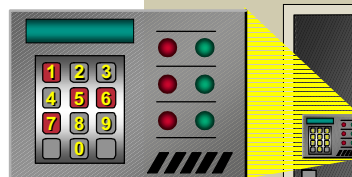
- What assets do I need to protect?
- What services do I plan to offer?
- What security risks does that create?
- What tools or methods are available to reduce my security risks to near zero?
- What is my “acceptable level of risk?”



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- Tool for controlling network and system access
- Authentication  
Verifies identity—  
who are you?
- Authorization  
Configures integrity—  
what are you permitted  
to do?
- Accounting  
Assists with audit—  
what did you do?



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## Perimeter Security



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- **Control access to critical network applications, data, and services**

- Router access control lists

- DoS protection

- Firewall

- Router based

- Appliance

- Software

- Content filtering

- Intrusion detection



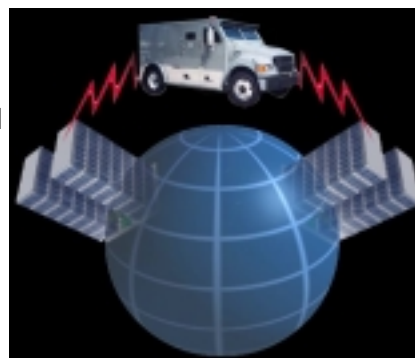
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## Secure Connectivity



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- **Data privacy/ encryption/VPN**
  - Protecting data through untrusted environments
- **Extending network reach and services (QoS, etc.)**
- **Cost savings**
- **Enhanced performance**
  - 10 Mbps from your hotel room!
- **Includes**
  - Site-to-site
  - Remote access
  - Firewall based



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## Security Monitoring



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- **Monitors behavior, like a security camera**
- **Alarms on unusual 'stuff'**
- **Analyze behavior**
  - Trusted user hacking
  - Denial-of-Service attacks!
- **Take immediate action**
- **Appliance**
- **Switch**
  - Line Card
- **Host**
  - E-servers (buffer overflow, trojan, etc.)



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## Security Monitoring



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- **Holes created when network grows/changes**
- **Hackers are patient and persistent**
- **Use a security scanner to find holes, prioritize importance, and obtain information on how to repair**



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## Security Management



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- Different tools for different purposes
- Policy-based tool appropriate for “business-level” IS administrators
- Complements other Cisco network management applications
- User chooses solution that best fits company processes

### Staging and Initial Configuration

Embedded Firewall Manager  
Embedded Web Server  
ConfigMaker  
CLI

### Multi-Device Management

Management Suite  
LAN Manager,  
Routed WAN Manager,  
and more

### Policy Management

Security Policy Manager

QoS Policy Manager

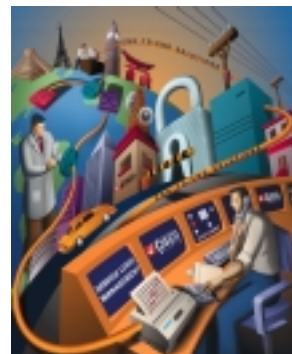
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## Put Security //W the Network



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- Static networks are relics of the past
- Network security is more than firewalls
- Leverage your network infrastructure. Don't build a separate network for security
- Like TCP/IP, security has become a basic building block of every network
- A layered defense is the best defense “Defense in Depth”
- Traditional security technology focus on prevention NOT detection and response

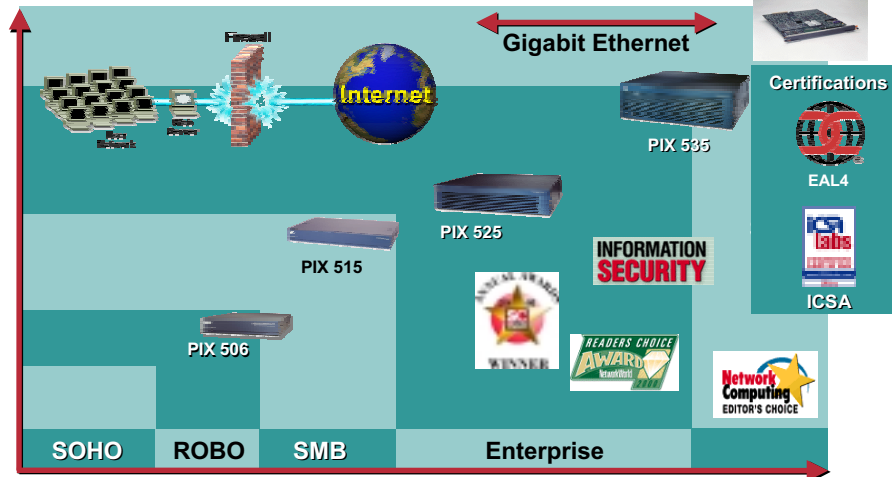


Protection = Prevention + Detection + Response

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## Extending Firewall Leadership

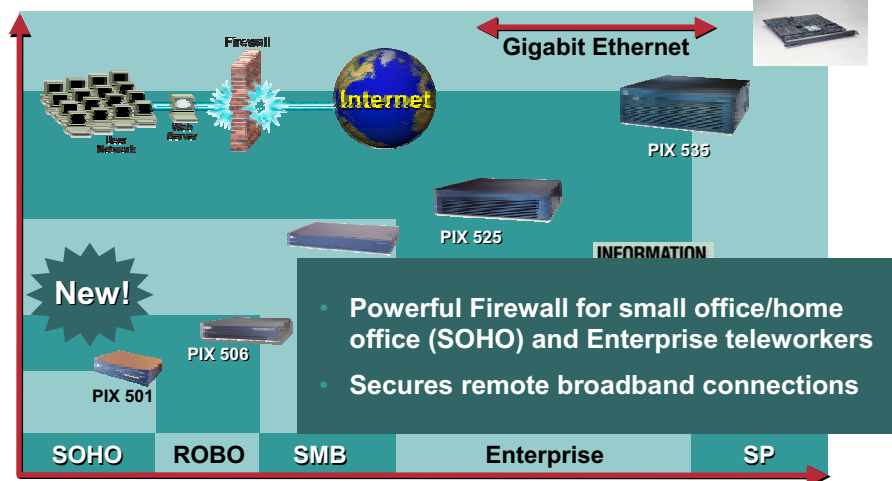
### Cisco PIX Firewall Family



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## Extending Firewall Leadership

### Cisco PIX Firewall Family



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## Features Overview

**Industry's leading firewall performance!**

- PIX 6.0 base Feature Set + some feature of 6.2 also
- High Performance Firewall, targeted OC48 or 5GB (full duplex)
- 1 million Concurrent connections
- 3 Million pps
- 100K new connections/sec for HTTP, DNS
- 100 VLANs
- LAN failover active/standby (both intra/inter chassis)
- Dynamic Routing I.e. RIP, OSPF
- Support multiple blades in the chassis
- Supports multiple IN/OUT and DMZs
- IPSEC for management only (IPSEC VPN in macedon)
- 

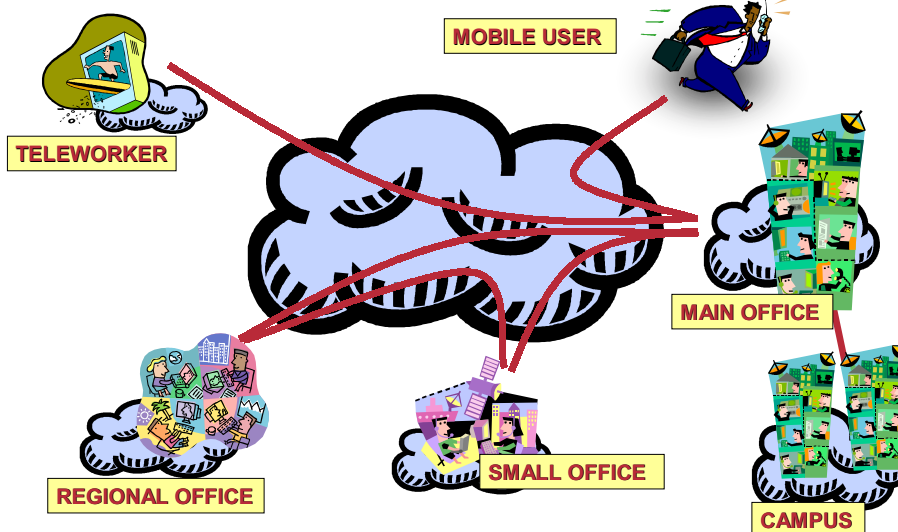


**Q2,CY02**



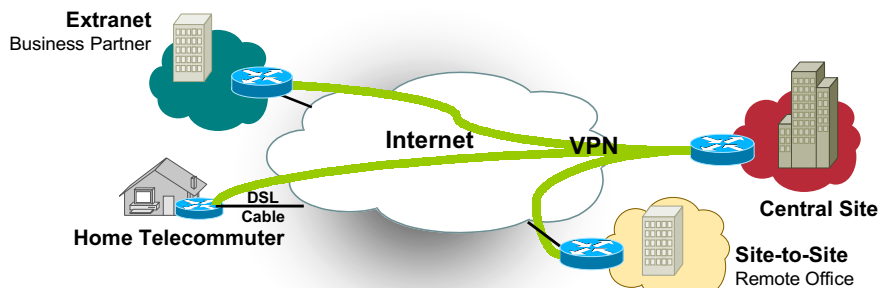
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## VPN Solutions



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## Site-to-Site VPNs Inherit



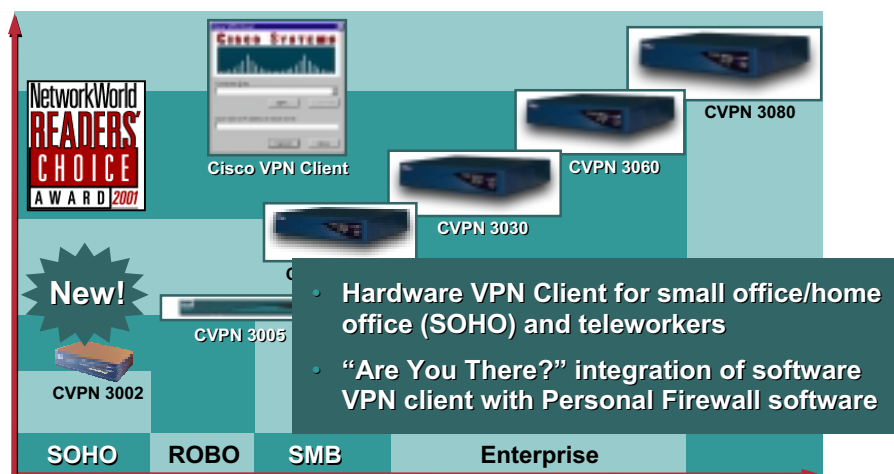
- **Site-to-Site VPNs are the evolution of WANs, but with better security, higher bandwidth, and less expense**
- **Changing the network fabric from frame relay or private lines to IPSec does not change the base network requirements**

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## Extending VPN Leadership



### Cisco VPN 3000 Concentrator Family

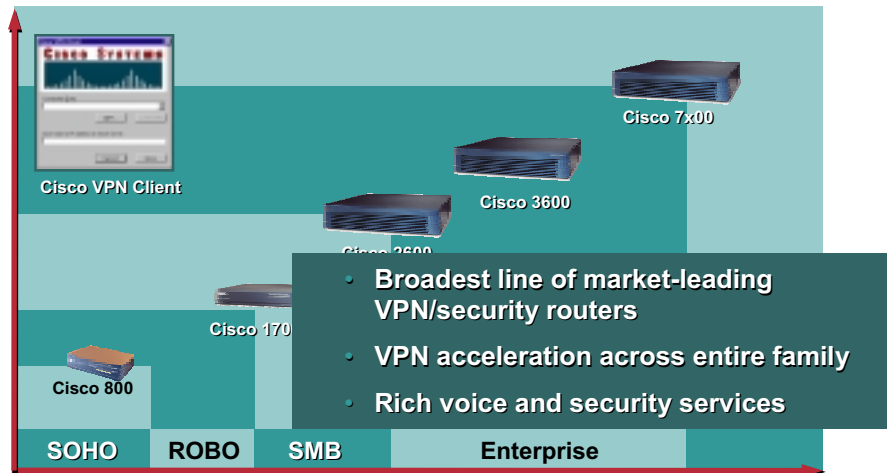


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## Extending VPN and Security Leadership



### Cisco Family of VPN/Security Optimized Routers



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## Cisco Home VPN Portfolio



### Cisco PIX 501 Firewall

#### *Integrated security appliance for SOHO environments*

- Provides stateful firewalling, VPN and intrusion protection
- Includes integrated 4-port 10/100 switch
- MSRP \$695 (10 users+3DES), \$1295 (50 users+3DES)



### Cisco 806 Broadband Gateway Router

#### *IOS router platform for SOHO environments*

- Provides advanced networking features + firewall/VPN
- Includes integrated 4-port 10 Mbps hub
- MSRP \$799 (firewall+VPN+memory)



### Cisco VPN 3002 Hardware VPN Client

#### *Scalable, seamless hardware VPN client solution*

- Provides advanced VPN features including unit/user level auth (incl. tokens) NAT transparency, load balancing, failover
- Optional 8-port 10/100 switch
- MSRP \$995 (dual ethernet), \$1195 (8 port switch model)

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## Cisco IDS Solution *Total Intrusion Protection*



- **Network Sensors**  
Overlay network protection
- **Switch Sensors**  
Integrated switch protection
- **Host Sensors**  
Server & application protection
- **Router Sensors**  
Integrated router protection
- **Firewall Sensors**  
Integrated firewall protection
- **Comprehensive Management**  
Robust system management and monitoring



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## Why Intrusion Detection



amazon.com.

EXTRADE

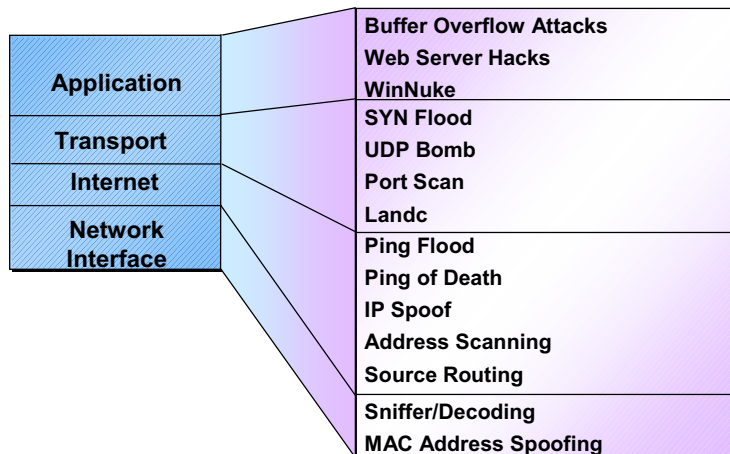
CNN.com.

ebay

- 80% of security breaches from insiders—FBI
- 1 in 3 intrusion occur where a firewall exists—Computer Security Inst
- Explosive growth of Denial-of-Service attacks and buffer overflows
- \$1.7 trillion WW loss due to downtime—InformationWeek
- \$266 billion—damages from viruses and cracking—InformationWeek

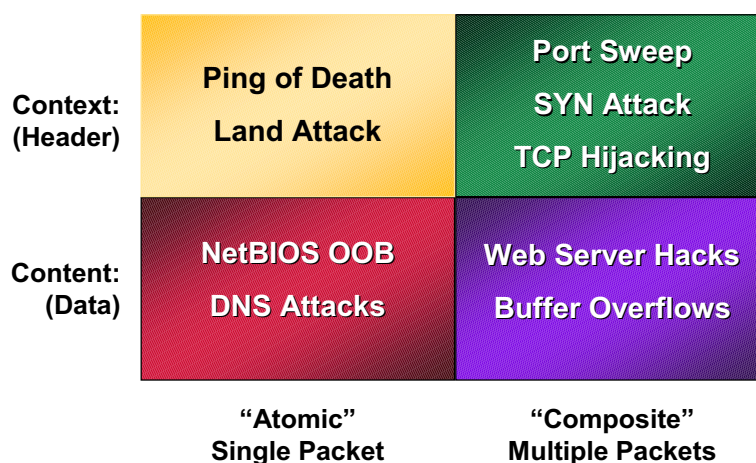
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## Demystifying Common Attacks



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## Signature Analysis



+ plus IP fragmentation reassembly

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## NSDB



- On-line reference tool
- Contains:
  - Descriptions
  - Severity ratings
  - Benign triggers
  - Hyperlinks to related vulnerability information and patches
- Bi-monthly updates via web

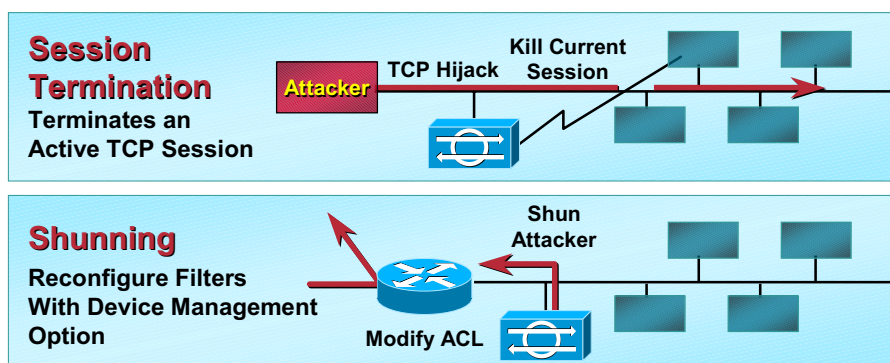


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## Response Actions



### Session Termination and Shunning



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## Host Sensor Agent Protection



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	Standard Edition	Web Server Edition
Individual Signature Protection	X	X
Generic Signature Protection	X	X
Resource Protection	X	X
HTTP Protection		X
Web Server Shielding		X

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## IDS Host WSE Technology



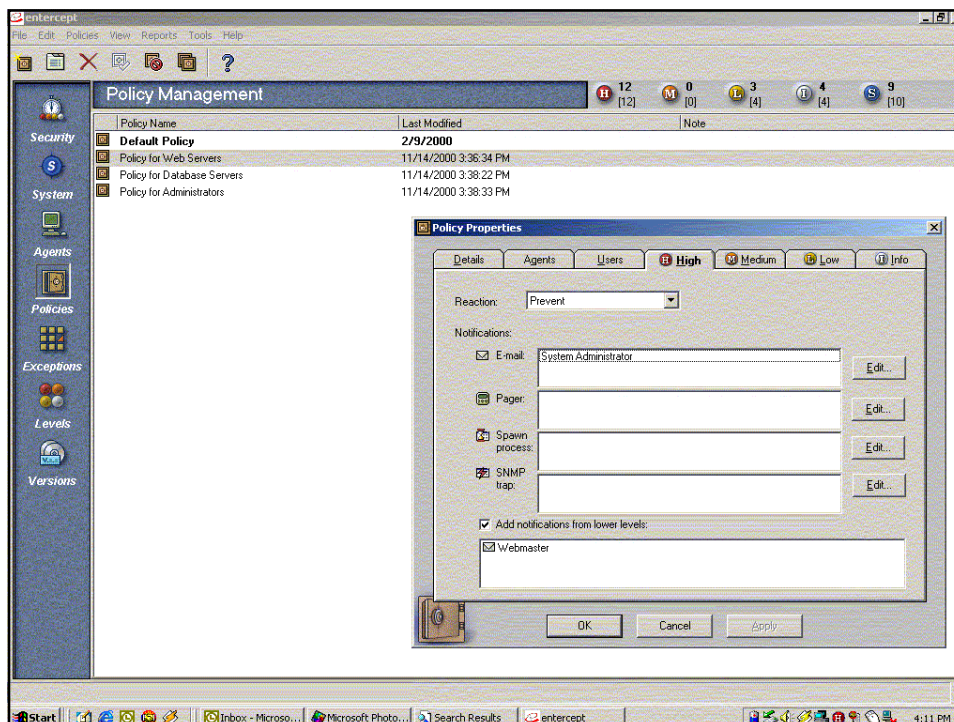
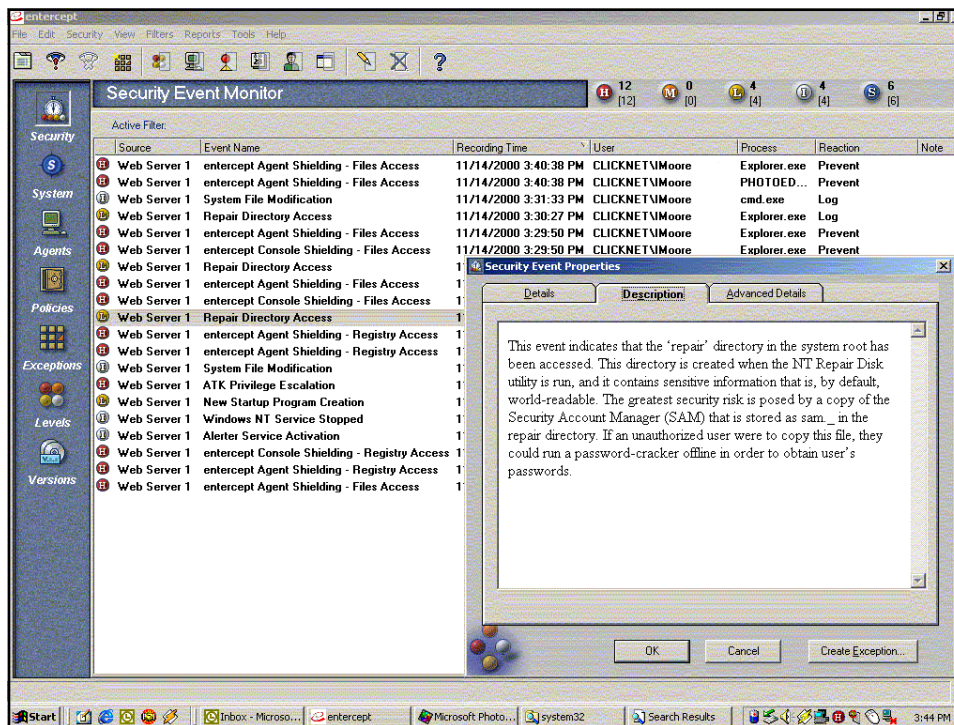
Cisco.com

In addition, shielding technology is used to provide a protective envelope around the Web server, ensuring the integrity of the Web server, its applications and files, including customers' valuable data.

This shielding technology enables IDS Host to protect Web servers from both known and unknown attacks.



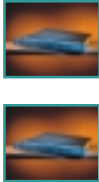
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## Advanced Intrusion Protection



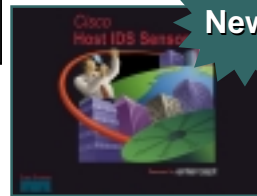
### Cisco Intrusion Detection Family



Network Sensor  
Appliances



Switch Sensor  
Blades



Host Sensor  
Software

New!

- Detects intrusions and malicious activities on hosts
- Blocks access to server before damage occurs; stopped Code Red Worm
- Complements market-leading network and switched-based IDS solutions

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## Cisco AVVID Security Product Partners



### Secure Connectivity



Wired and  
Wireless VPNs



### Perimeter Security



Content Filtering;  
Personal F/W



### Application Monitoring



Host and Server  
Protection



### Identity



Strong  
Authentication,  
PKI



### Security Management



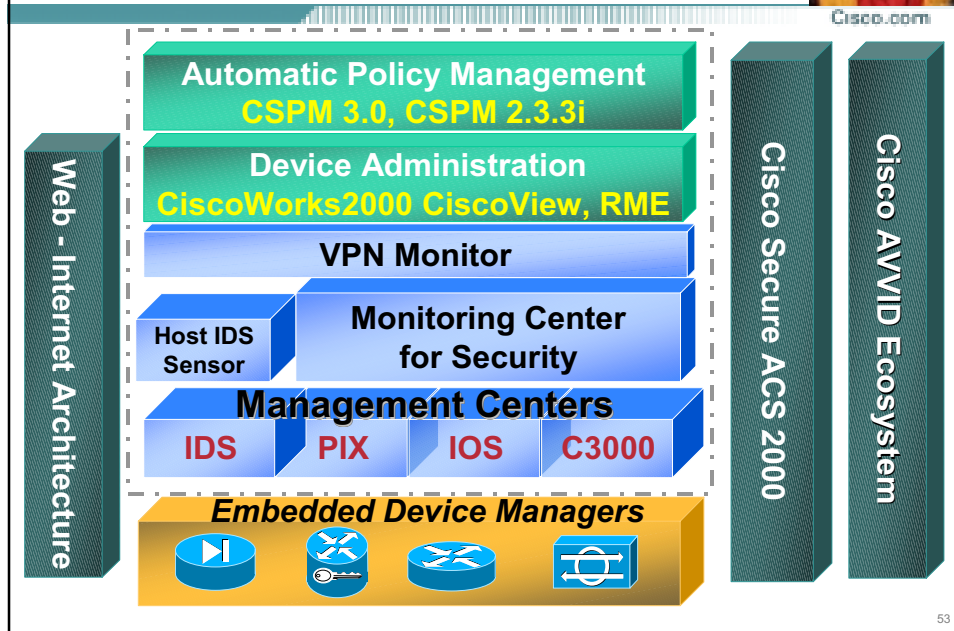
Event Logging,  
Reporting and  
Analysis



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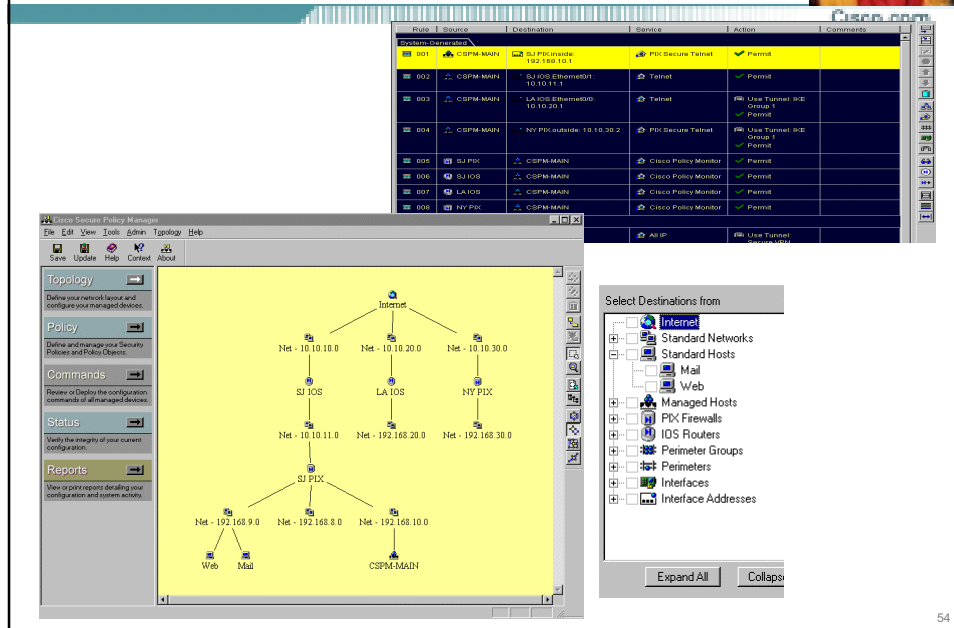


## Cisco's VPN and Security Management Solution

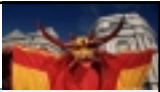


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## Welcome to CSPM 3.0

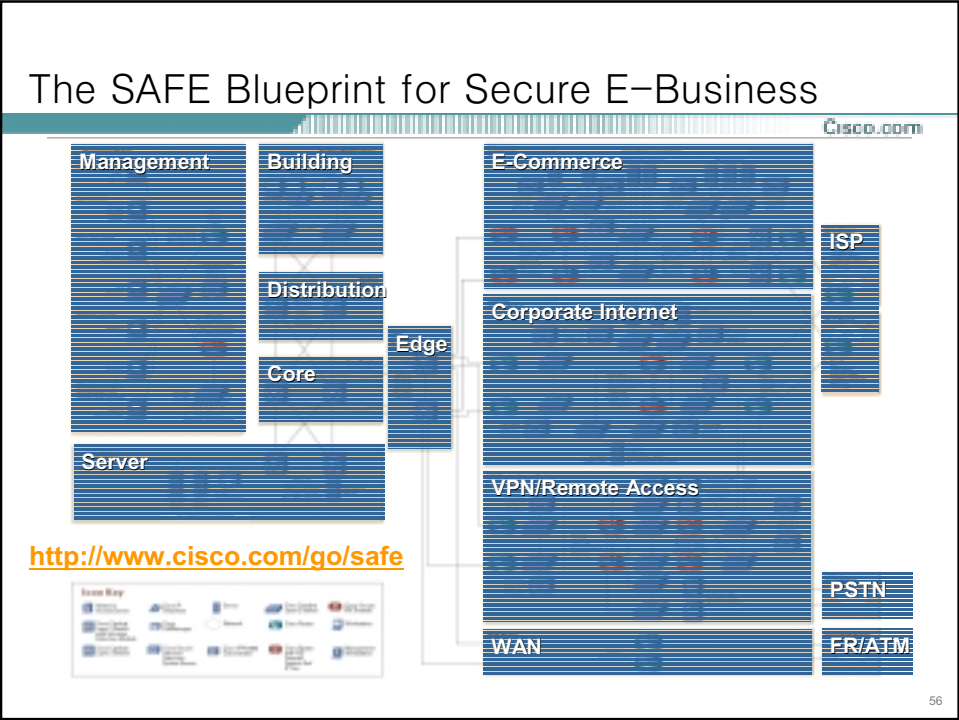


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Cisco.com

SAFE Design Overview

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## Routers are Targets



- **Potentially a hacker's best friend**
- **Protection should include:**
  - **constraining telnet access**
  - **SNMP read-only**
  - **administrative access with TACACS+**
  - **turning off unneeded services**
  - **logging unauthorized access attempts**
  - **authentication of routing update**

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## Administrative Authentication



```
aaa new-model
aaa authentication login use_tacacs group tacacs+
aaa authentication login use_line line
aaa authorization exec default group tacacs+
aaa authorization network default group tacacs+
aaa accounting exec default start-stop group tacacs+
aaa accounting network default start-stop group tacacs+

tacacs-server host 192.168.253.54 single-connection
tacacs-server key SJj)j~t]6-

line con 0
  exec-timeout 2 0
  login authentication use_line
line vty 0 4
  login authentication use_tacacs
```

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## Administrative Authentication



```
!Turn on NTP
!
clock timezone PST -8
clock summer-time PST recurring
ntp authenticate
ntp authentication-key 1 md5 -UN&/6[oh6
ntp trusted-key 1
ntp access-group peer 96
ntp server 192.168.254.57 key 1
access-l 96 permit host 192.168.254.57
access-l 96 deny any log
!
!turn on logging
!
service timestamp log datetime
localtime
logging 192.168.253.56
logging 192.168.253.51
```

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## Administrative Authentication



```
! turn off un-needed services
!
no ip domain-lo
no cdp run
no ip http server
no ip source-route
no service finger
no ip bootp server
no service udp-small-s
no service tcp-small-s
!
access-l 99 permit 192.168.253.0 0.0.0.255
access-l 99 deny any log
!
line vty 0 4
access-class 99 in
login
password 0 X)[^j+#T98
```

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## Switches are Targets



- **Protection needs are similar to routers**
- **VLANs are an added vulnerability:**
  - remove user ports from auto-trunking
  - use non-user VLANs for trunk ports
  - set unused ports to a non-routed VLAN
  - do not depend on VLAN separation

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## Networks are Targets



- **DDoS attacks cannot be stopped by the victim network alone**
- **RFC1918 addresses or local addresses should originate locally**
- **IP address spoofing can be mitigated by filtering non-registered addresses**

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## Hosts are Targets



- **High Visibility makes them easy target**
- **Ensure that various host components are compatible and at the latest version**
  - hardware platform/devices
  - operating system and updates
  - standard applications and patches
  - shareware scripts

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## Applications are Targets



- **Complexity of applications makes them open to human error vulnerabilities**
- **Host and Network based IDS focus on recognizing attack signatures and taking action:**
  - shunning/blocking
  - alarm/warning
  - simply logging

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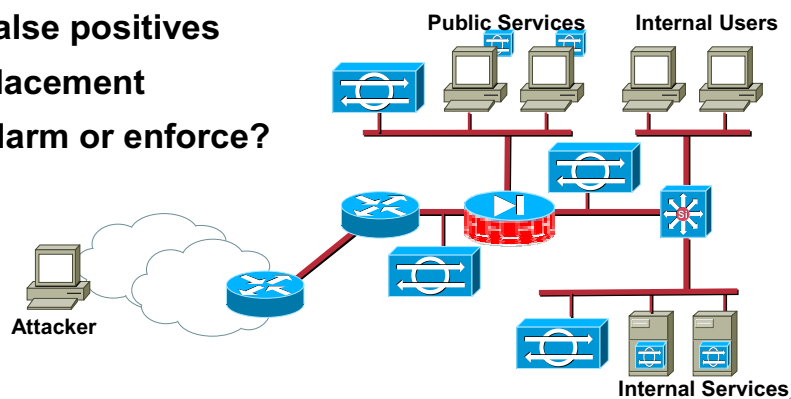
## Mitigating Application Attacks



- **Host and Network Intrusion Detection Systems**

HIDS and NIDS; both have their place

- **False positives**
- **Placement**
- **Alarm or enforce?**



## Good System Administration



“

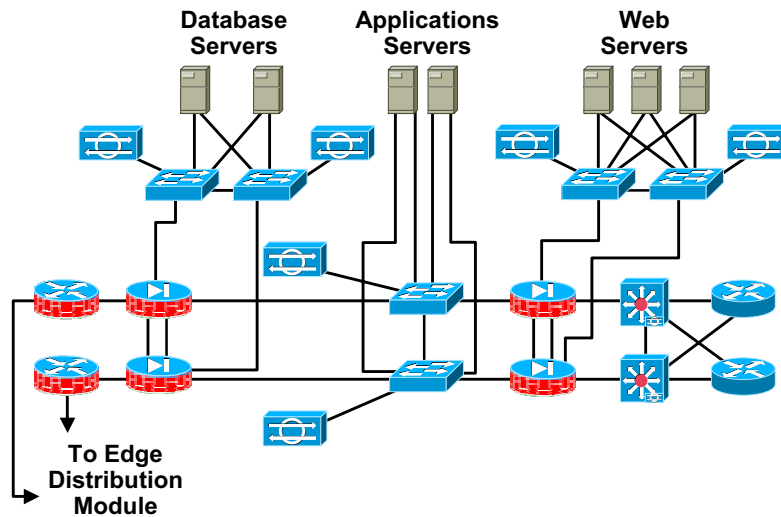
A new study by Cisco Secure Consulting Services offers some insight into where many common vulnerabilities exist in IT network systems. The study, which analyzed 33 midsize and large customer sites over a period of six months, found vulnerabilities in all the customer sites, but almost all the vulnerabilities could be traced to outdated software or lax system administration maintenance, not to inherent flaws in the systems. While the need for careful system administration and continual system security analysis has been well-understood, Cisco's study indicates that most businesses, especially those that are conducting E-commerce activities over the Internet, aren't being careful enough.

”

Information Week  
February 21, 2000,  
Issue: 774

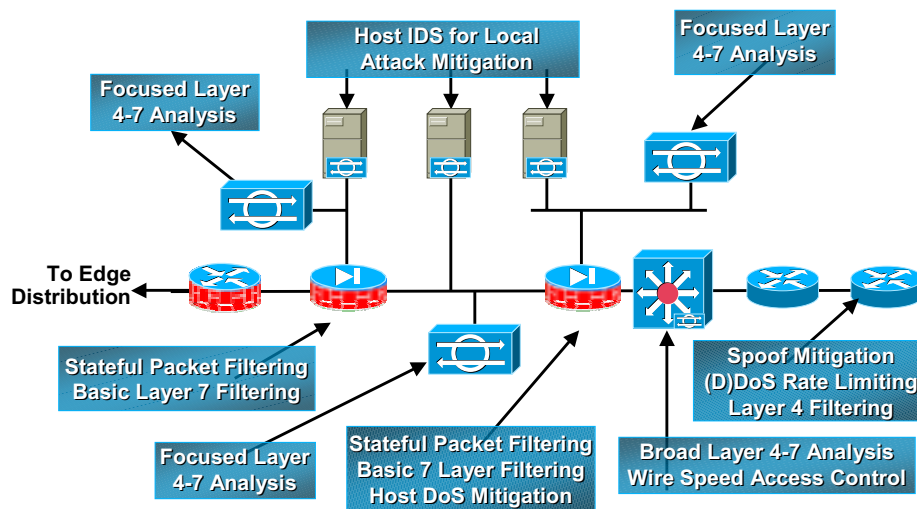
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## E-Commerce Module—Detail



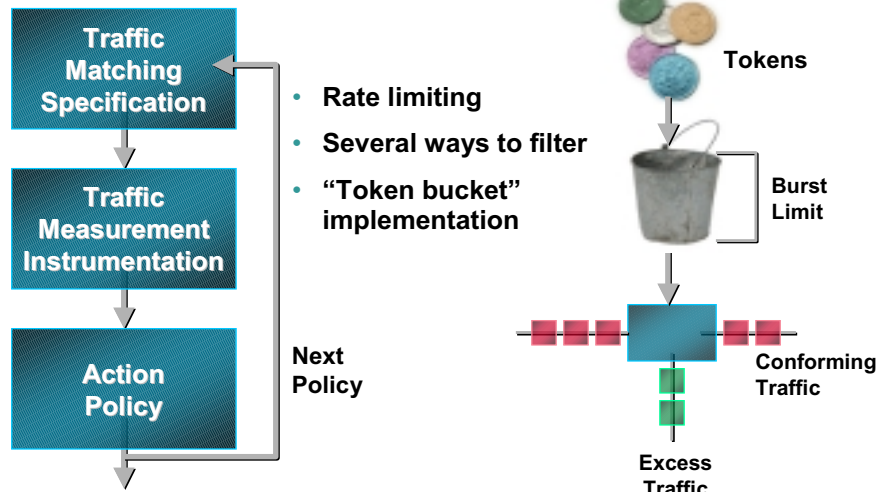
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## Attack Mitigation Roles for E-Commerce Module



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## Committed Access Rate



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## CAR Rate Limiting

### Limit outbound ping to 256 Kbps

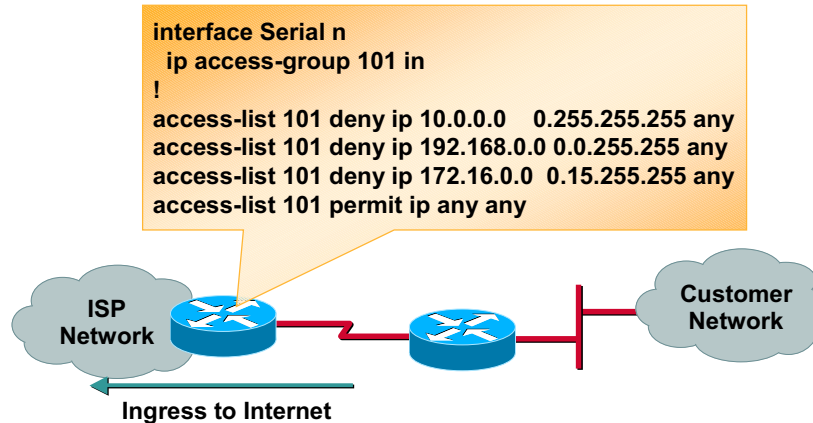
```
interface xy
  rate-limit output access-group 102 256000 8000 8000
  conform-action transmit exceed-action drop
!
access-list 102 permit icmp any any echo
access-list 102 permit icmp any any echo-reply
```

### Limit inbound TCP SYN packets to 8 Kbps

```
interface xy
  rate-limit input access-group 103 8000 8000 8000
  conform-action transmit exceed-action drop
!
access-list 103 deny tcp any host 142.142.42.1 established
access-list 103 permit tcp any host 142.142.42.1
```

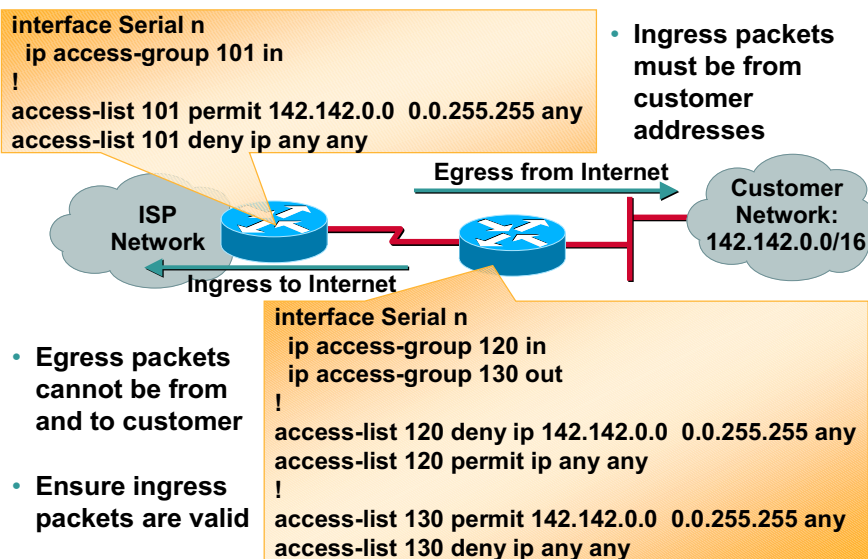
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## RFC 1918 Filtering



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## RFC 2267 Filtering



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## Verify Unicast Reverse-Path



- **Mitigates source address spoofing by checking that a packets' return path uses the same interface it arrives on**
- **Best Implemented at your ISP**
- **Requires CEF**
- **Not appropriate where asymmetric paths exist**

```
ip cef distributed
!
interface Serial n
ip verify unicast reverse-path
```

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## Implementing SAFE: Where do I start?



- **Develop a security policy based on business requirements and likely threats.**
- **Use modular blueprint for designing and deploying an all-encompassing security solution.**
- **Use Security Associate products to complement Cisco products and features.**
- **Perform a Network Vulnerability Analysis**
- **Maintain security posture through disciplined system/network administration.**

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## Threat Mitigation



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	Application Layer Attacks	Root Kits	DDoS Source	DDoS Victim	Password Cracking	Port Redirection
Good System Administration						
Intrusion Detection						
Proper Trust Model						
Committed Access Rate						
RFC 1918 Filtering						
RFC 2267 Filtering						

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## Threat Mitigation (Cont.)



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	Application Layer Attacks	Root Kits	DDoS Source	DDoS Victim	Password Cracking	Port Redirection
Verify Unicast RP forwarding						
SP Filtering						
Private VLANs						
VMPS VLANs						
Network Audit						
Specific Filtering						

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## Trends/Predictions



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- **Security is going Mainstream**  
Fundamental to E-business – not an afterthought
- **Security is going to Mainstreet**  
Every small business will be an e-business
- **Security extends everywhere**  
The Internet home and the Mobile Office
- **The Bar will continue to be raised**  
Criticality of e-business applications  
Increased exposure and regulation
- **Comprehensive solutions will win!**  
Security integrated into voice, video, wireless infrastructures

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## Top Twenty Most Critical Internet Security Vulnerabilities



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<http://www.sans.org/top20.htm> ( SAN/FBI )

### Top Vulnerabilities In Windows Systems (W)

- W1 - Unicode Vulnerability (Web Server Folder Traversal)
- W2 - ISAPI Extension Buffer Overflows
- W3 - IIS RDS exploit (Microsoft Remote Data Services)
- W4 - NETBIOS - unprotected Windows networking shares
- W5 - Information leakage via null session connections
- W6 - Weak hashing in SAM (LM hash)

### Top Vulnerabilities In Unix Systems (U)

- U1 - Buffer Overflows in RPC Services
- U2 - Sendmail Vulnerabilities (Buffer Overflow Exploit)
- U3 - Bind Weaknesses (Buffer Overflow Exploits)
- U4 - R Commands
- U5 - LPD (remote print protocol daemon) Buffer Overflow Exploit
- U6 - sadmind and mountd (Buffer Overflow Exploits)
- U7 - Default SNMP Strings

### Top Vulnerabilities That Affect All Systems (General)

- G1 - Default installs of operating systems and applications
- G2 - Accounts with No Passwords or Weak Passwords
- G3 - Non-existent or Incomplete Backups
- G4 - Large number of open ports
- G5 - Not filtering packets for correct incoming and outgoing addresses
- G6 - Non-existent or incomplete logging

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*One of the maxims of security is,  
"Prevention is ideal,  
but detection is a must."*

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Together we will ..

Achieve all  
that's possible  
on the Internet

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