

# Introduction

## NETWORK SECURITY

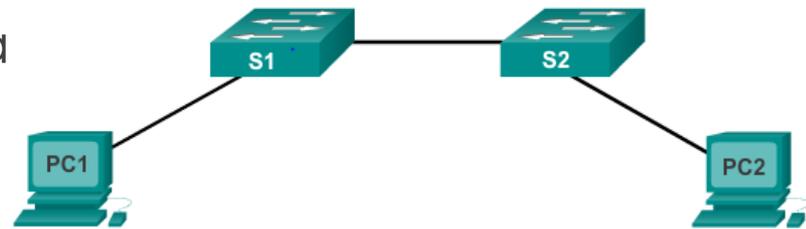
Dr. Md. Nadir Bin Ali

Lecture-2

# Operating Systems

All networking equipment depend

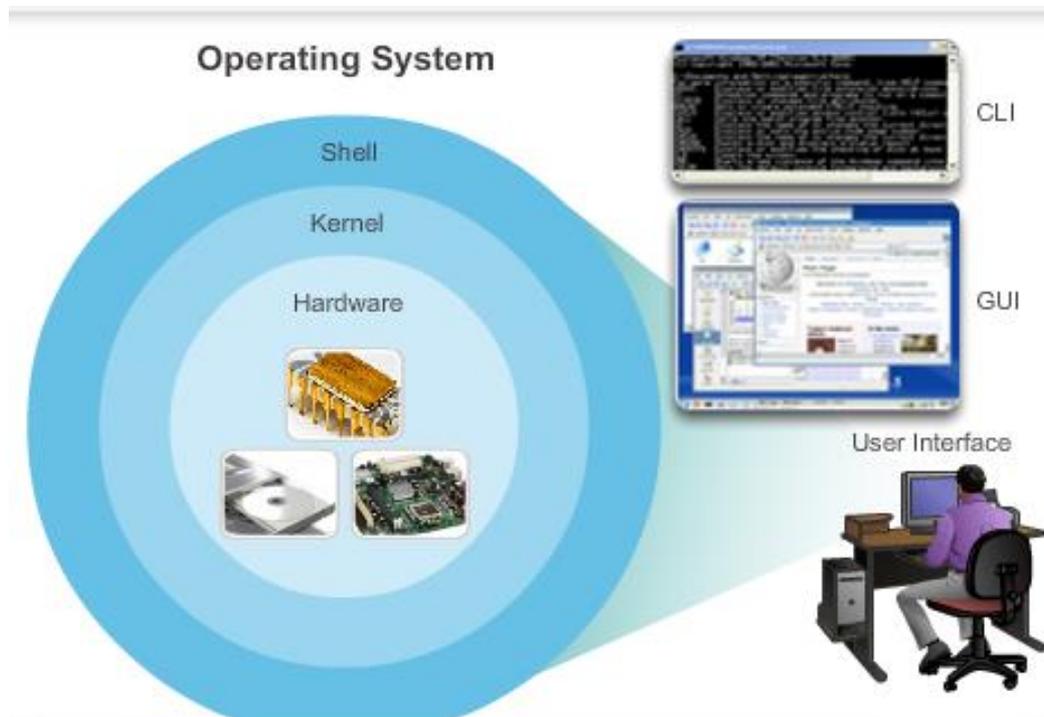
- ▶ End users (PCs, laptops, sma
- ▶ Switches
- ▶ Routers
- ▶ Wireless access points
- ▶ Firewalls



## Internetwork Operating System (IOS)

- ▶ Collection of network operating systems used on devices

# Operating Systems



Shell: The user interface that allows users to request specific tasks from the computer. These requests can be made either through the CLI or GUI interfaces.

# Location of the Cisco IOS

## IOS stored in **Flash**

- ▶ Non-volatile storage – not lost when power is lost
- ▶ Can be changed or overwritten as needed
- ▶ Can be used to store multiple versions of IOS
- ▶ IOS copied from flash to volatile RAM
- ▶ Quantity of flash and RAM memory determines IOS that can be used



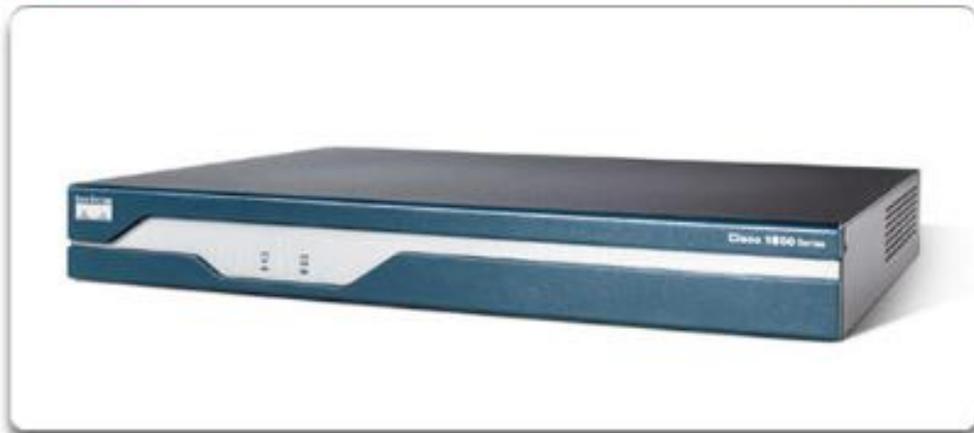
# IOS Functions

Major functions performed or enabled by Cisco routers and switches include:

Security

Routing

QoS



Internetwork Operating System for Cisco networking devices

Addressing

Managing Resources

Interface

# Console Access Method

Most common methods to access the Command Line Interface

- ▶ Console
- ▶ Telnet or SSH
- ▶ AUX port



# Console Access Method

## Console port

- ▶ Device is accessible even if no networking services have been configured (out-of-band)
- ▶ Need a special console cable
- ▶ Allows configuration commands to be entered
- ▶ Should be configured with passwords to prevent unauthorized access
- ▶ Device should be located in a secure room so console port can not be easily accessed



# Telnet, SSH, and AUX Access Methods

## Telnet

- ▶ Method for remotely accessing the CLI over a network
- ▶ Require active networking services and one active interface that is configured

## Secure Shell (SSH)

- ▶ Remote login similar to Telnet but utilizes more security
- ▶ Stronger password authentication
- ▶ Uses encryption when transporting data

## Aux Port

- ▶ Out-of-band connection
- ▶ Uses telephone line
- ▶ Can be used like console port

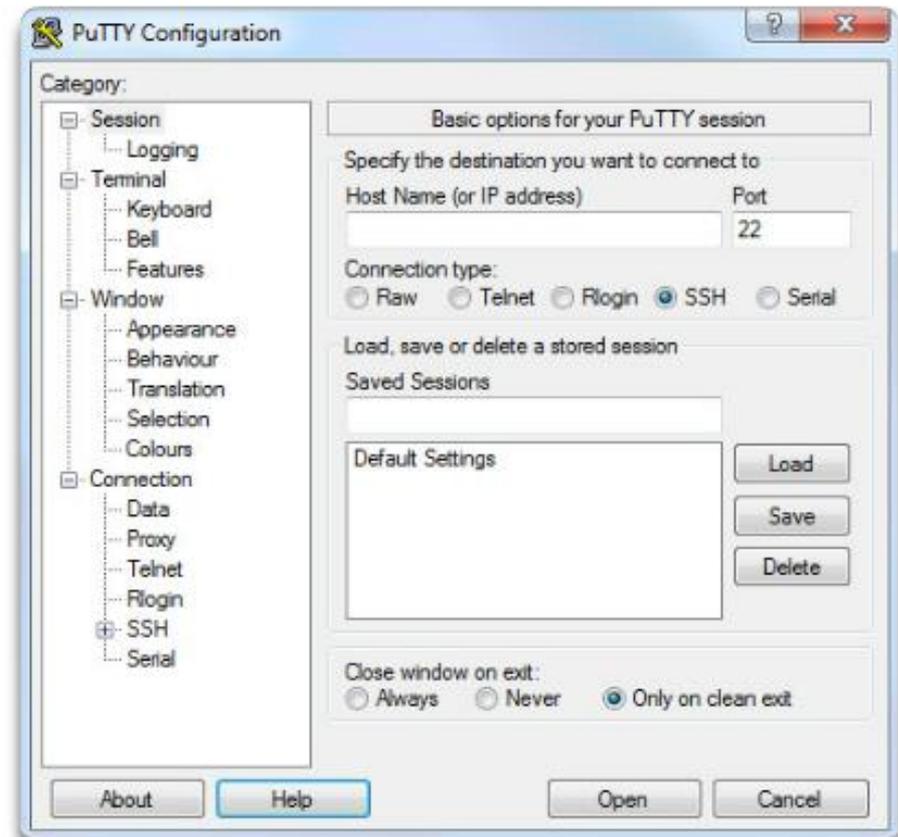


# Terminal Emulation Programs

Software available for connecting to a networking device

- ▶ PuTTY
- ▶ Tera Term
- ▶ SecureCRT
- ▶ HyperTerminal
- ▶ OS X Terminal

## PuTTY



# Primary Modes

## User EXEC Mode

Limited examination of router.  
Remote access.

```
switch>  
Router>
```

The **User EXEC** mode allows only a limited number of basic monitoring commands and is often referred to as view-only mode.

The **Privileged EXEC** mode, by default, allows all monitoring commands, as well as execution of configuration and management commands.

## Privileged EXEC Mode

Detailed examination of router. Debugging and testing. File manipulation. Remote access.

```
switch#  
Router#
```

# Global Configuration Mode and Submodes

## Privileged EXEC Mode

### Privileged EXEC Mode

Detailed examination of router, Debugging and testing.  
File manipulation. Remote access.

```
Switch#  
Router#
```



### Global Configuration Mode

Global configuration commands.

```
Switch(config)#  
Router(config)#
```



### Other Configuration Modes

Specific service or interface configurations.

```
Switch(config-mode)#  
Router(config-mode)#
```

## IOS Prompt Structure

```
Router>ping 192.168.10.5  
  
Router#show running-config  
  
Router (config)#Interface FastEthernet 0/0  
  
Router (config-if)#ip address 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0
```

The prompt changes to denote the current CLI mode.

```
Switch>ping 192.168.10.9  
  
Switch#show running-config  
  
Switch (config)#Interface FastEthernet 0/1  
  
Switch (config-if)#Description connection to WEST LAN4
```

# Navigating between IOS Modes

```
Router con0 is now available.
```

```
Press RETURN to get started.
```

```
User Access Verification
```

```
Password:
```

```
Router>
```

User-Mode Prompt

```
Router>enable
```

```
Password:
```

```
Router#
```

Privileged-Mode

```
Router#disable
```

```
Router>
```

User-Mode Prompt

```
Router>exit
```

Router

# Navigating between IOS Modes (cont.)

```
Switch>enable  
Switch#configure terminal  
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  
End with CNTL/Z.  
Switch(config)#interface vlan 1  
Switch(config-if)#exit  
Switch(config)#exit  
Switch#
```

```
Switch#configure terminal  
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  
End with CNTL/Z.  
Switch(config)#vlan 1  
Switch(config-vlan)#end  
Switch#
```

```
Switch#configure terminal  
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  
End with CNTL/Z.  
Switch(config)#line vty 0 4  
Switch(config-line)#interface fastethernet 0/1  
Switch(config-if)#end  
Switch#
```

# Context Sensitive Help

## Context Sensitive Help

```
Switch#cl?  
clear clock
```

Command options - display a list of commands or keywords that start with the characters **cl**

```
Switch#clock set ?  
hh:mm:ss Current Time
```

Command explanation - the IOS displays what command arguments or variables can be next, and provides an explanation of each

```
Switch#clock set 19:50:00 ?  
<1-31> Day of the month  
MONTH Month of the year
```

Command explanation with more than one argument or variable option

```
Switch#clock set 19:50:00 25 June 2012  
Switch#
```

# Command Syntax Check

```
Switch#>clock set
% Incomplete command.
Switch#clock set 19:50:00
% Incomplete command.
```

The IOS returns a help message indicating that required keywords or arguments were left off the end of the command.

```
Switch#c
% Ambiguous command: 'c'
```

The IOS returns a help message to indicate that there were not enough characters entered for the command interpreter to recognize the command.

```
Switch#clock set 19:50:00 25 6
                        ^
% Invalid input detected at '^'
marker.
```

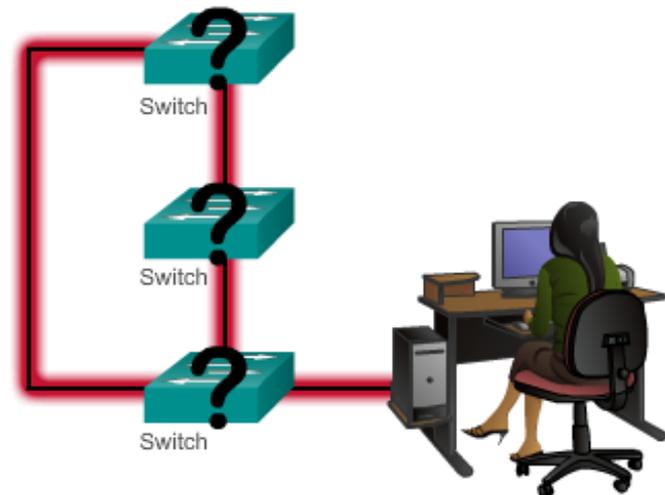
The IOS returns a "^" to indicate where the command interpreter can not decipher the command.

# Device Names

Some guidelines for naming conventions are that names should:

- ▶ Start with a letter
- ▶ Contain no spaces
- ▶ End with a letter or digit
- ▶ **Use only letters, digits, and dashes**
- ▶ Be less than 64 characters in length

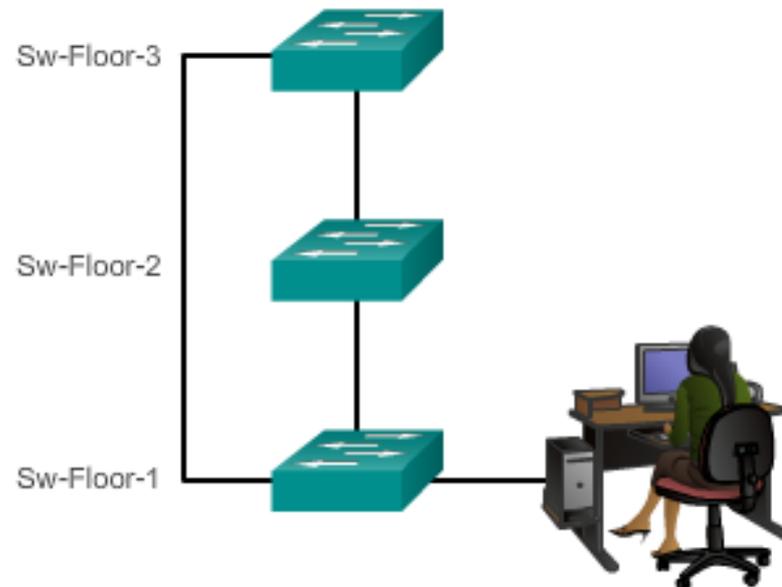
Without names, network devices are difficult to identify for configuration purposes.



# Hostnames

## Configuring Device Names

Hostnames allow devices to be identified by network administrators over a network or the Internet.



# Securing Device Access

The passwords introduced here are:

- **Enable password** - Limits access to the privileged EXEC mode
- **Enable secret** - Encrypted, limits access to the privileged EXEC mode
- **Console password** - Limits device access using the console connection
- **VTY password** - Limits device access over Telnet

# Securing Privileged EXEC Access

- ▶ use the **enable secret** command, not the older **enable password** command
- ▶ **enable secret** provides greater security because the password is encrypted

```
Sw-Floor-1>enable
Sw-Floor-1#
Sw-Floor-1#conf terminal
Sw-Floor-1(config)#enable secret class
Sw-Floor-1(config)#exit
Sw-Floor-1#
Sw-Floor-1#disable
Sw-Floor-1>enable
Password:
Sw-Floor-1#
```

# Securing User EXEC Access

```
Sw-Floor-1(config)#line console 0
Sw-Floor-1(config-line)#password cisco
Sw-Floor-1(config-line)#login
Sw-Floor-1(config-line)#exit
Sw-Floor-1(config)#
Sw-Floor-1(config)#line vty 0 15
Sw-Floor-1(config-line)#password cisco
Sw-Floor-1(config-line)#login
Sw-Floor-1(config-line)#
```

- Console port must be secured
  - reduces the chance of unauthorized personnel physically plugging a cable into the device and gaining device access
- vty lines allow access to a Cisco device via Telnet
  - number of vty lines supported varies with the type of device and the IOS version

# Banner Messages

- ▶ important part of the legal process in the event that someone is prosecuted for breaking into a device
- ▶ wording that implies that a login is "welcome" or "invited" is not appropriate
- ▶ often used for legal notification because it is displayed to all connected terminals

## Limiting Device Access - MOTD Banner

```
LAB_A(config)#banner motd # This is a secure system. Authorized Access ONLY!!! #
```

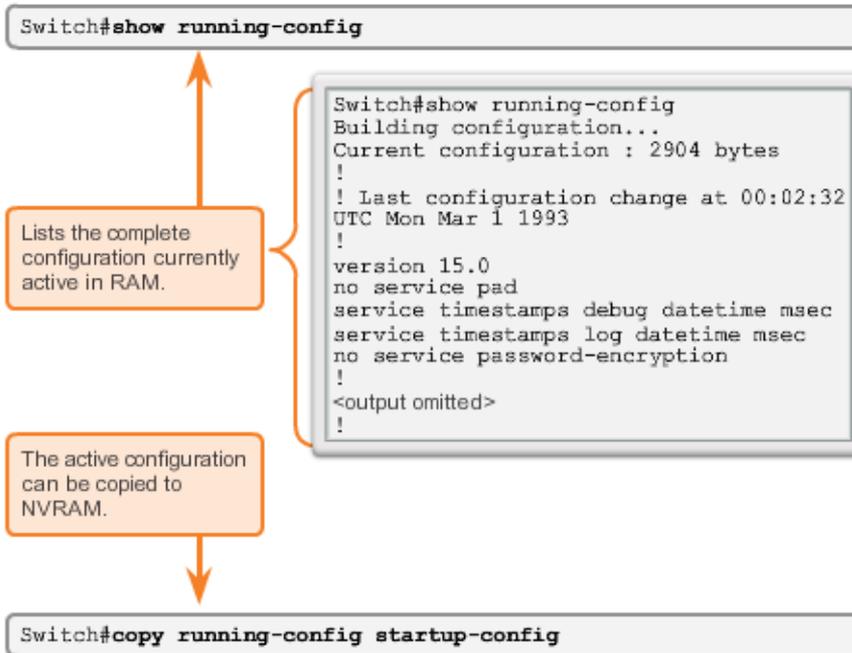
This configuration results in this message of the day banner.

Delimiting characters are not included in the message.

```
Sw1-Floor-1 con0 is now available
Press RETURN to get started.
This is a secure system. Authorized
Access ONLY!!!
User Access Verification
password:
Sw1-Floor-1>enable
Password:
Sw1-Floor-1#
```

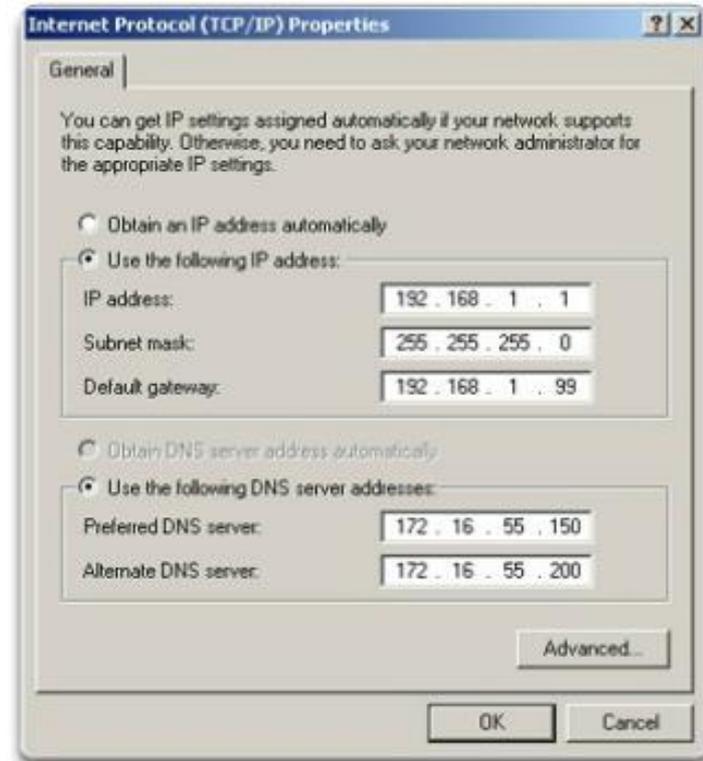
# Configuration Files

## Saving and Erasing the Configuration



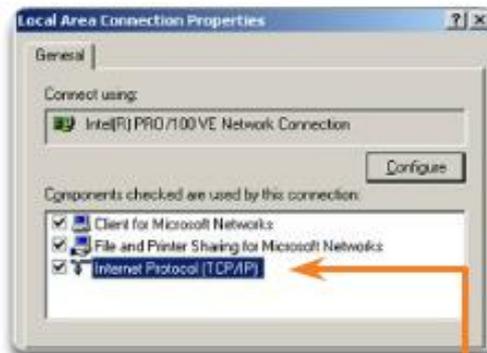
# IP Addressing in the Large

- ▶ Each end device on a network must be configured with an IP address
- ▶ Structure of an IPv4 address is called *dotted decimal*
- ▶ IP address displayed in decimal notation, with four decimal numbers between 0 and 255
- ▶ With the IP address, a subnet mask is also necessary
- ▶ IP addresses can be assigned to both physical ports and virtual interfaces



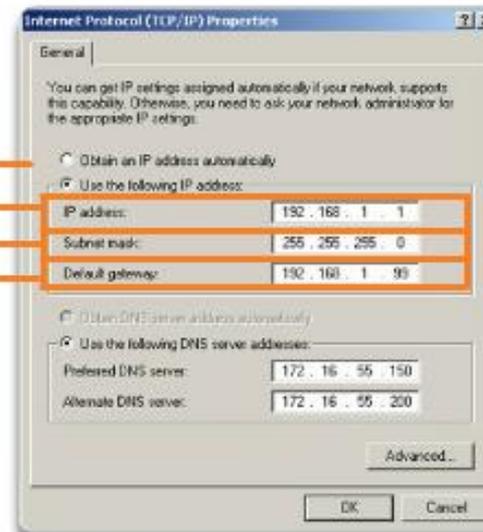
# Manual IP Address Configuration for End Devices

## Addressing End Devices



For manual static assignments, enter addresses:

IP Address  
Subnet mask  
Default gateway



# Automatic IP Address Configuration for End Devices

## Assigning Dynamic Addresses



This property will set the device to obtain an IP address automatically.

# IP Address Conflicts

## Network Error



### **Windows has detected an IP address conflict**

Another computer on this network has the same IP address as this computer. Contact your network administrator for help resolving this issue. More details are available in the Windows System event log.

Close



**Thank You**