



# **CCNA Security 640-554 Quick Reference**

Anthony Sequeira

**Cisco Press**



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**Anthony Sequeira**

CCIE, CCSI, VCP, Data Center Specialist

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## About the Author

**Anthony Sequeira**, CCIE No. 15626, is a Cisco Certified Systems Instructor and author regarding all levels and tracks of Cisco Certification. Anthony formally began his career in the information technology industry in 1994 with IBM in Tampa, Florida. He quickly formed his own computer consultancy, Computer Solutions, and then discovered his true passion—teaching and writing about Microsoft and Cisco technologies. Anthony joined Mastering Computers in 1996 and lectured to massive audiences around the world about the latest in computer technologies. Mastering Computers became the revolutionary online training company KnowledgeNet, and Anthony trained there for many years. Anthony is currently pursuing his second CCIE in the area of Security and is a full-time instructor for the next generation of KnowledgeNet, StormWind Live.

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# Chapter 3

## Cisco IOS Firewalls

### Firewall Technologies

Firewalls are a key security technology in the modern network infrastructure. This section details their evolution and the technologies that have resulted.

### Firewall Fundamentals

The firewall should

- Be resistant to attacks.
- Be the only transit point.
- Enforce the access control policy of the organization.

### Static Packet-Filtering Firewalls

These work at Layers 3 and 4, examining packets one at a time and are implemented on a Cisco router using access control lists (ACL).

Advantages of these firewalls include the following:

- Based on simple `permit` and `deny` sets
- Low impact on network performance

- Easy to implement
- Supported on most routers
- Initial security at a low network layer
- Perform most of what high-end firewalls do at a lower cost

Disadvantages of these firewalls include the following:

- Susceptible to IP spoofing.
- Packet filters do not filter fragmented packets well.
- Complex ACLs are difficult to implement and maintain correctly.
- Packet filters cannot dynamically filter certain services.
- Packet filters are stateless; they do not maintain any state information for added protection.

## Application Layer Gateways

*Application layer firewalls* (also called *proxy firewalls* or *application gateways*) operate at Layers 3, 4, 5, and 7 of the OSI model.

Proxy services are specific to the protocol that they are designed to forward and can provide increased access control, provide careful detailed checks for valid data, and generate audit records about the traffic they transfer. Sometimes, application layer firewalls support only a limited number of applications.

Application layer firewalls offer advantages:

- Authenticate individuals, not devices
- Make it harder for hackers to spoof and implement denial-of-service (DoS) attacks
- Can monitor and filter application data
- Can provide detailed logging

The disadvantages are as follows:

- Process packets in software
- Support a small number of applications
- Sometimes require special client software
- Are memory- and disk-intensive

## Dynamic or Stateful Packet-Filtering Firewalls

Stateful inspection is a firewall architecture classified at the network layer; although, for some applications it can analyze traffic at Layers 4 and 5, too.

Unlike static packet filtering, stateful inspection tracks each connection traversing all interfaces of the firewall and confirms that they are valid. Stateful packet filtering maintains a state table and allows modification to the security rules dynamically. The state table is part of the internal structure of the firewall. It tracks all sessions and inspects all packets passing through the firewall.

Although this is the primary Cisco Firewall technology, it has some limitations:

- Cannot prevent application layer attacks.
- Not all protocols are stateful.
- Some applications open multiple connections.
- Does not support user authentication.

## Other Types

Application inspection firewalls ensure the security of applications and services. Advantages include the following:

- Are aware of the state of Layer 4 and Layer 5 connections
- Check the conformity of application commands at Layer 5
- Can and affect Layer 7
- Can prevent more kinds of attacks than stateful firewalls can

Transparent firewalls (Cisco PIX and Cisco Adaptive Security Appliance Software Version 7.0) can deploy a security appliance in a secure bridging mode as a Layer 2 device to provide security services at Layer 2 through Layer 7.

## Cisco Firewall Family

Cisco IOS Firewall features follow:

- Zone-based policy framework for intuitive policy management
- Application firewalling for web, e-mail, and other traffic
- Instant messenger and peer-to-peer application filtering
- VoIP protocol firewalling
- Virtual routing and forwarding (VRF) firewalling
- Wireless integration
- Stateful failover
- Local URL whitelist and blacklist support; remote server support, through Websense or SmartFilter

Cisco PIX 500 Series Security Appliance features follow:

- Advanced application-aware firewall services
- Market-leading VoIP and multimedia security
- Robust site-to-site and remote-access IP security (IPsec) VPN connectivity
- Award-winning resiliency
- Intelligent networking services
- Flexible management solutions

Cisco ASA 5500 Series Adaptive Security Appliance features follow:

- World-class firewall
- Voice and video security
- SSL and IPsec VPN
- IPS
- Content security
- Modular devices
- High scalability

## Best Practices

Firewall best practices include the following:

- Position firewalls at key security boundaries.
- Firewalls are the primary security device, but it is unwise to rely exclusively on a firewall for security.



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