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# On the Usability of Firewall Configuration

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# Firewalls

- Firewalls are used to protect enterprise internal networks
- Mistakes can lead to serious security, financial and performance implications

# Problems

- A quantitative study on firewalls in 37 enterprises found that all of them have some form of misconfigurations
- “Complex rule sets are apparently too difficult for administrators to manage efficiently”
- [Wool 2004]

# Why?

- Firewall configuration is a complex and error-prone task
- Configuration languages are like assembly languages – low-level and vendor-specific
- A single change in one firewall can affect the whole network

# Packet Filters

Also called Access Control Lists (ACLs)

```
access-list name {permit|deny} protocol  
    source dest
```

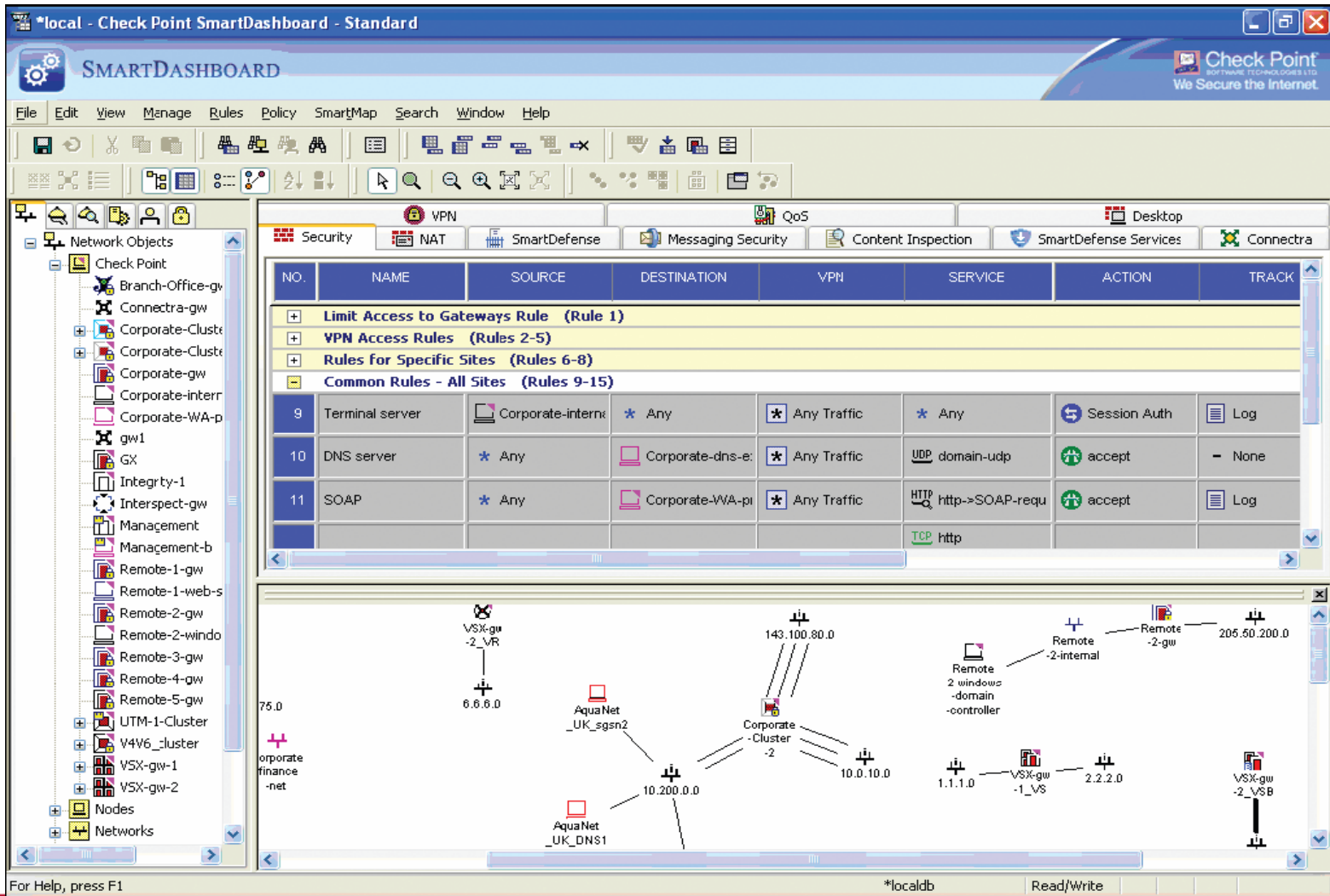
```
access-list 101 deny ip 10.0.0.0/8 any
```

```
access-list 101 deny ip 127.0.0.0/8 any
```

```
access-list 101 deny ip 192.168.0.0/16 any
```

```
access-list 101 permit any
```

# What about GUI?



The screenshot displays the Check Point SmartDashboard interface. The top menu includes File, Edit, View, Manage, Rules, Policy, SmartMap, Search, Window, and Help. The main window is titled "Security" and shows a table of rules. Below the table is a network topology diagram with various nodes and connections.

NO.	NAME	SOURCE	DESTINATION	VPN	SERVICE	ACTION	TRACK
+ Limit Access to Gateways Rule (Rule 1)							
+ VPN Access Rules (Rules 2-5)							
+ Rules for Specific Sites (Rules 6-8)							
- Common Rules - All Sites (Rules 9-15)							
9	Terminal server	Corporate-internx	* Any	* Any Traffic	* Any	Session Auth	Log
10	DNS server	* Any	Corporate-dns-e	* Any Traffic	UDP domain-udp	accept	None
11	SOAP	* Any	Corporate-VWA-pi	* Any Traffic	HTTP http->SOAP-requ	accept	Log
					TCP http		

The network topology diagram shows several nodes and their connections:

- VSX-gw-2\_VR (6.6.6.0) connected to Corporate-Cluster-2 (10.0.10.0)
- Corporate-Cluster-2 (10.0.10.0) connected to AquaNet\_UK\_sgsn2 (10.200.0.0) and AquaNet\_UK\_DNS1 (10.200.0.0)
- Corporate-Cluster-2 (10.0.10.0) connected to Remote-2-gw (143.100.80.0)
- Remote-2-gw (143.100.80.0) connected to Remote-2-gw (205.50.200.0)
- Remote-2-gw (143.100.80.0) connected to Remote-2-internal (1.1.1.0)
- Remote-2-internal (1.1.1.0) connected to VSX-gw-1\_VS (1.1.1.0)
- VSX-gw-1\_VS (1.1.1.0) connected to VSX-gw-2\_VS (2.2.2.0)
- VSX-gw-2\_VS (2.2.2.0) connected to VSX-gw-2\_VS\_B (2.2.2.0)
- Corporate-Cluster-2 (10.0.10.0) connected to corporate-finance-net (75.0)

# Preference on CLI over GUI

- Administrators strongly prefer CLIs over GUIs
- Perceived CLIs as faster, more flexible, trustworthy, reliable, robust and accurate
- GUIs can sometimes hide important details or are buggy
- Administrators face risks in relying solely on GUIs
- “with a plain text editor like vi, the user (administrator) can be confident that what you see is what you get”.
- [Botta et al 2007] [Haber & Bailey 2007]

# Contributions

- Models to systematically measure where the complexity lies in firewall configuration – places which lead to heavy mental burdens
- Apply the models to real configuration files from production networks
- Propose tools that can integrate into the configuration process without replacing the CLI as the main user interface



# Lexical Complexity

- Program Vocabulary  $n$ 
  - Sum of number of distinct operators and operands
- Program Volume  $v$ 
  - $v = N * \log (n)$
  - $N$  is the total number of operators and operands
- Large vocabulary and/or volume size means higher mental demands on the administrator

# Example

```
access-list 101 deny ip 10.0.0.0/8 any
access-list 101 deny ip 127.0.0.0/8 any
access-list 101 deny ip 192.168.0.0/16 any
access-list 101 permit any
```

- access-list is a keyword thus an operator
- others are parameters thus operands

# Structural Complexity

- Measures the number of independent paths in firewall configurations network-wide
- $G = \langle V, E, R \rangle$ 
  - Each firewall rule is a vertex
  - There is an edge  $e$  between  $v_1$  and  $v_2$  if (1) set of packets filtered by  $v_1$  intersects with those of  $v_2$ , or (2)  $v_1$  and  $v_2$  belong to same packet filter, or (3)  $v_1$  and  $v_2$  are topologically connected
- $SC = E - V + 2p$

# Example



```
access-list 401 deny tcp 1.2.0.0/16 any
```

```
access-list 301 deny tcp 1.2.3.0/24 any  
access-list 301 accept tcp any any
```

# Study

- Data from a university campus network
- > 50 routers but focus on two border routers and two core routers which implements most of it's firewall functions
- Conclude that should design visualizations to alleviate mental models for the most complex parts of firewall configurations
  - IP addresses, names, interfaces and packet filter interactions

# IP addresses

- IP addresses are copied everywhere in firewall configuration
- When writing or reading configuration, intent should be clear
  - internal subnets, private addresses, known malicious networks, etc
- Visualizations fill in details the administrators may not remember
  - Show a global picture of how network treats the addresses

# Names

- Ideal case is a central repository for all packet filters – but “the network is the database”
- Packet filters with same name but semantically different
- Packet filters with similar names
  - e.g. Bogon vs bogon
  - Multiple administrators with different coding style
- Topological order

# Interactions

- Packet filters for HTTP, SMTP, DNS, and NTP services
  - Defined on border routers on outgoing traffic for accounting purposes
  - Also on incoming traffic for port exceptions
- Visualize to keep with mental images of
  - network topology and interfaces
  - direction of packet filter applications



# Information Linking

- [Maclachlan et al 2008] uses explicit linking to coordinate multiple views of related information
- Tie main CLI to related information
  - Administrators only work on a small part of firewall configuration at a time
  - But large amount of relevant information
  - Explicitly link them in side windows
  - An IDE for firewall configuration

# Future Work

- Integrate analytics into the configuration environment
- Prototype some of these visualization concepts
- Evaluate them with user studies
- Apply complexity models to routers (e.g. interface definitions, routing protocols, routing policies)

# References

- [Wool 2004] A. Wool, A Quantitative Study of Firewall Configuration Errors. IEEE Computer, June 2004
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Thank you

Questions?