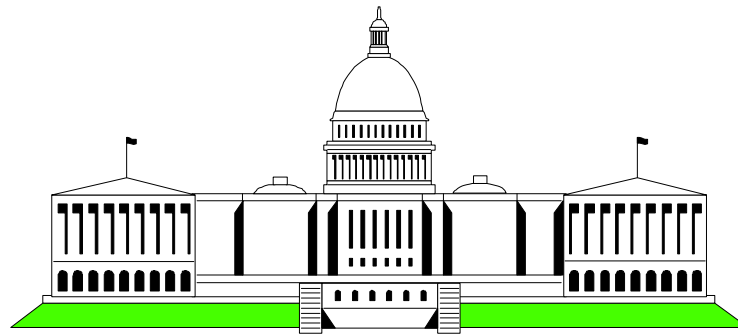


# OS/390 Firewall Technology Overview



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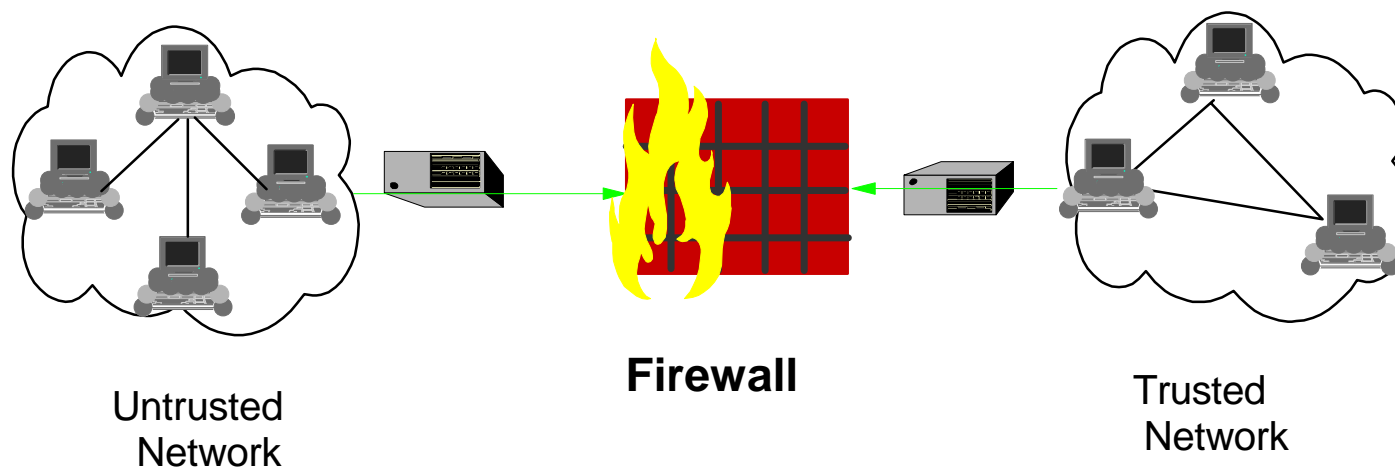
# Agenda

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- Basic Firewall strategies and design
- Hardware requirements
- Software requirements
- Components of OS/390 Firewall
- Enhancements in latest release of OS/390 Firewall

# What is a Firewall

- A solution that provides controlled access between a private (trusted) network, and an untrusted network such as the Internet
- A tool for enforcing your network security policy



# Why Use a Firewall?

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- ? ■ Limit access by persons within the secure network to selected resources in the non-secure network ?
- ? ■ Reduce network traffic outside the secure network ?
- ? ■ Improve performance within the secure network ?

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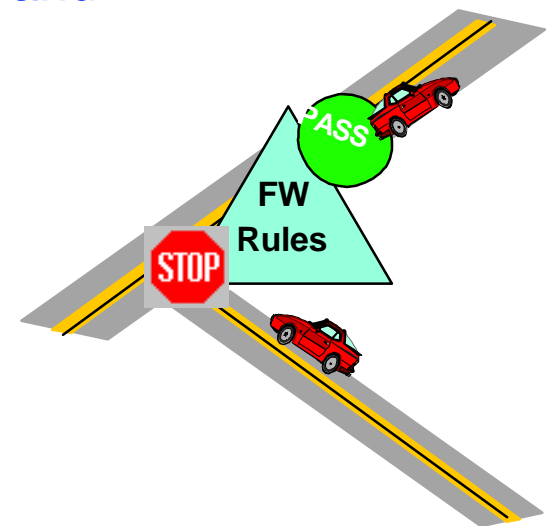
# Firewall Strategies

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- Filtering
- Information Hiding
- Authentication allowed
- Encryption
- Security/Audit

# Basic Design Decisions in a Firewall

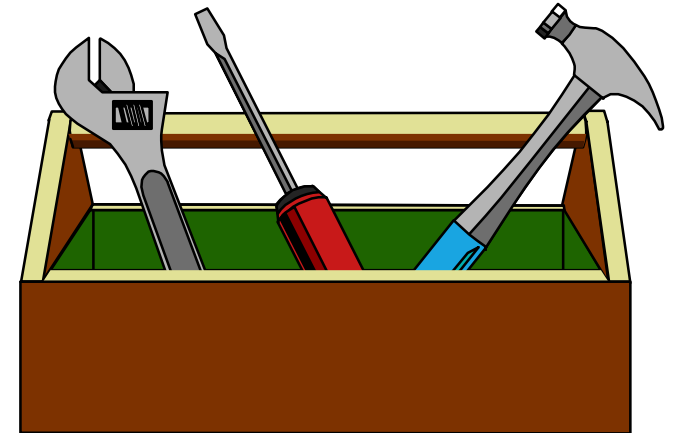
- Ensure physical security
- Configure the firewall by disallowing everything and then proceed by enabling those services defined in the security policy
  - ◆ Support only required applications and remove or disable others
- Security policy that defines how a firewall should function in cooperation with the security group/advisors
  - ◆ what type of traffic is allowed through the firewall and under what conditions
- Audibility



# Firewall Technologies Tools

- Included with the OS/390 Security Server

- ▶ Configuration Commands
- ▶ Configuration Client (GUI)
- ▶ Proxy FTP server
- ▶ Socks Server
- ▶ Logging Server
- ▶ Real Audio Support

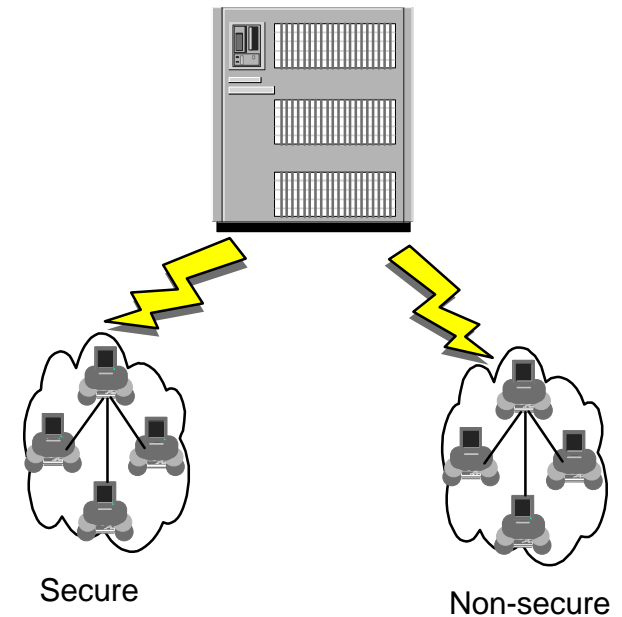


- Included with the eNetwork Communications Server for OS/390

- ▶ Network Address Translation (NAT) with Crypto HW
- ▶ IP Filters
- ▶ IP Tunnels (IPSec or Virtual Private Network)

# Hardware

- Any communication hardware interface supported by the TCP/IP protocol stack to make the network connections
  - ◆ OSA, 3172, CTC, XCF, etc.
- At least two network interfaces;
  - ◆ one network interface connects the secure, internal network that the firewall protects
  - ◆ the other network interface connects to the nonsecure, outside network or internet
- ICSF/MVS V2 R1.0 and Prog. Cryptographic Option
  - ◆ this is optional requirement as firewall can use software encryption





# Software

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- OS/390 Security Server (RACF)
- OS/390 eNetwork Communications Server
- OS/390 Unix services (OpenEdition)
- OS/390 C/C++ Collection Cl. Lib.

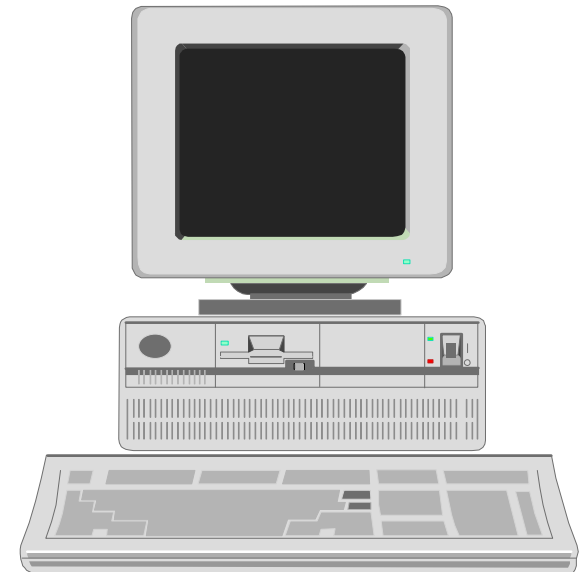
# Software for Configuration Client

## ■ AIX

- ◆ Java.rte 1.1.4 or 1.1.6
- ◆ AIX 4.2 or higher (as long as Java.rte level is supported)
- ◆ Netscape nav.rte 3.0.0.1

## ■ Windows 95 or Windows NT

- ◆ Web browser with Java and frames support
- ◆ Zip tool that handles long file names
  - ▶ WinZip32 tool in WinZip

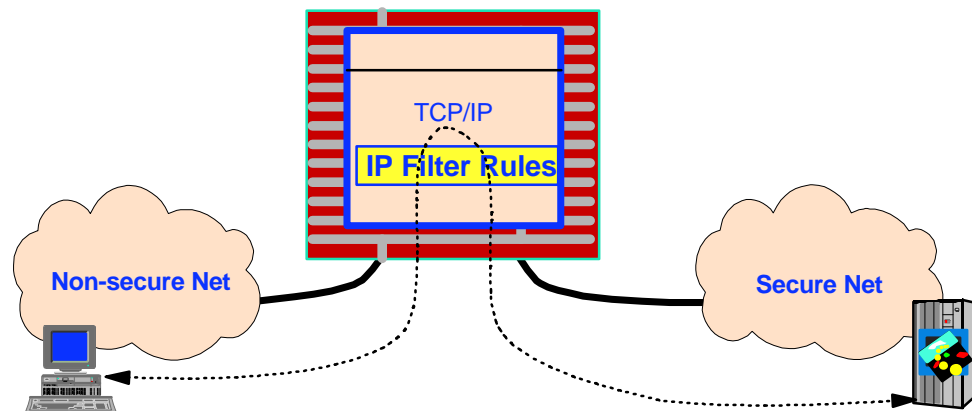


# IP Filters

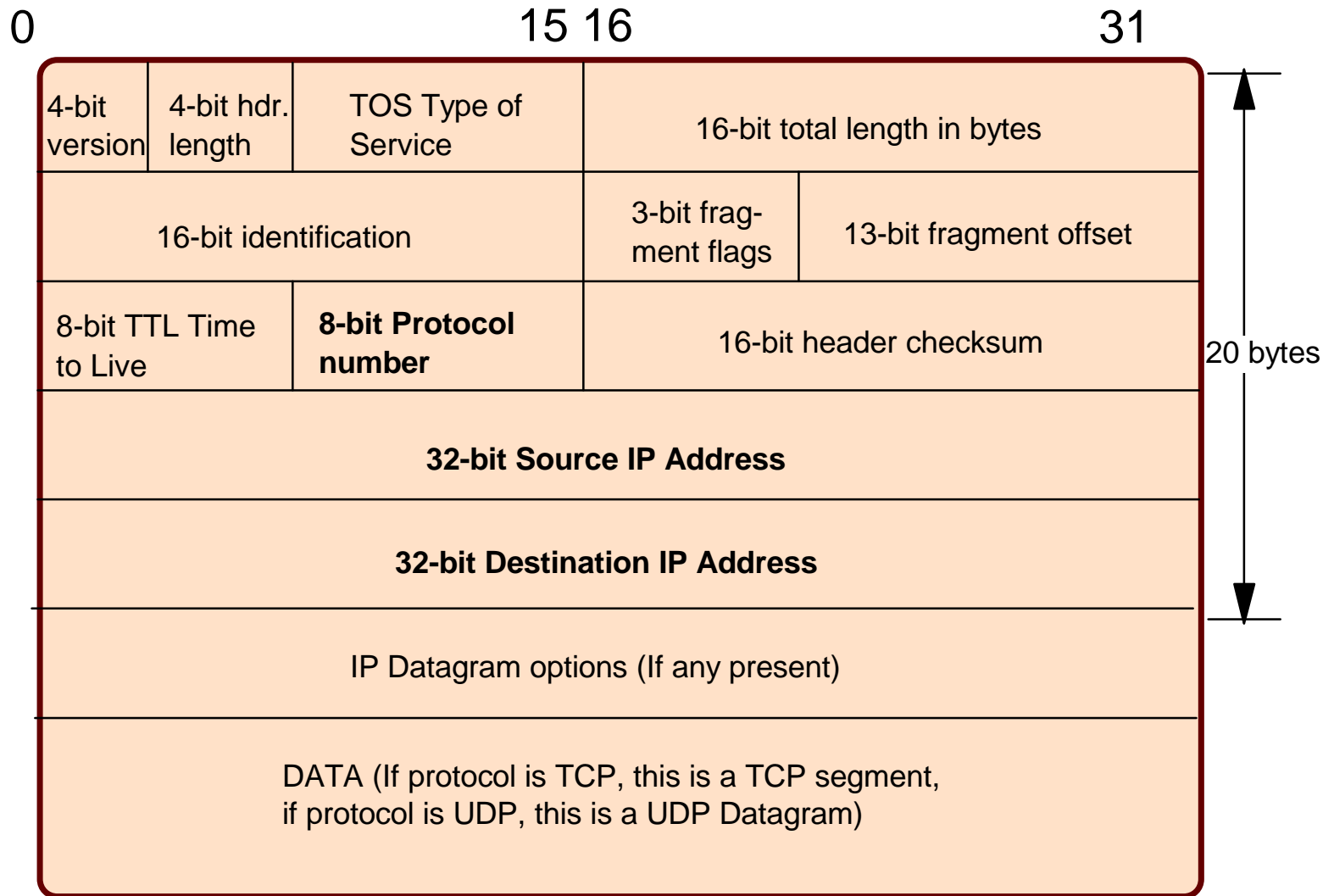
- Packet filtering looks at every packet coming into the IP stack, and determines whether the filter rules allow the packet to be sent to its destination.

- Filtering checks;

- source and destination IP address & mask
- source and destination port
- direction of the data flow
- IP protocol
- type of interface (secure or nonsecure)
- fragmentation
- tunnel ID

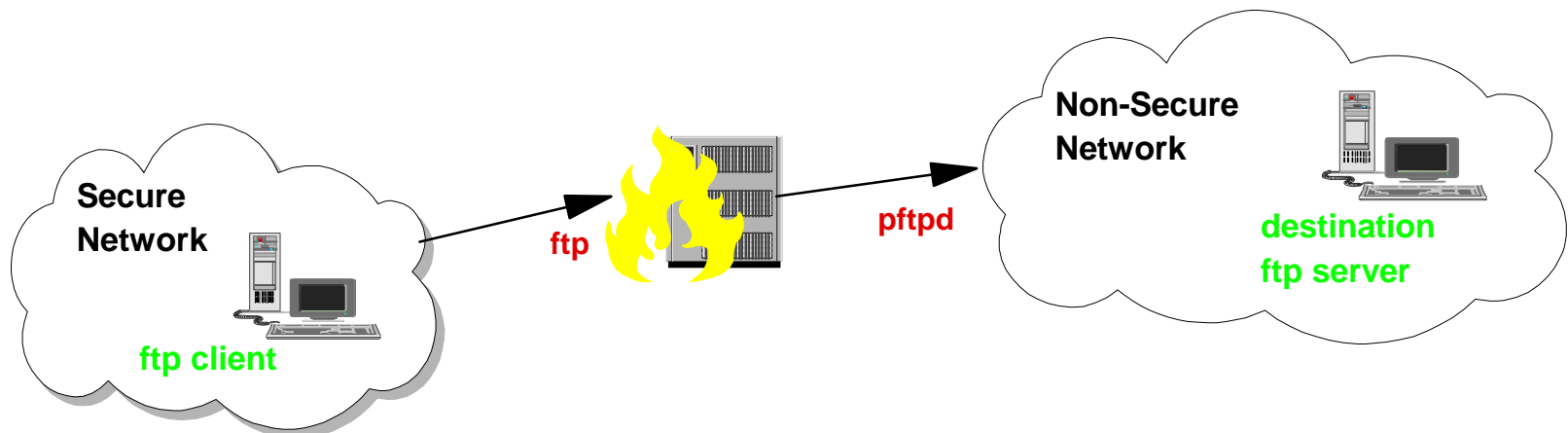


# IP Datagram - Unit of Data



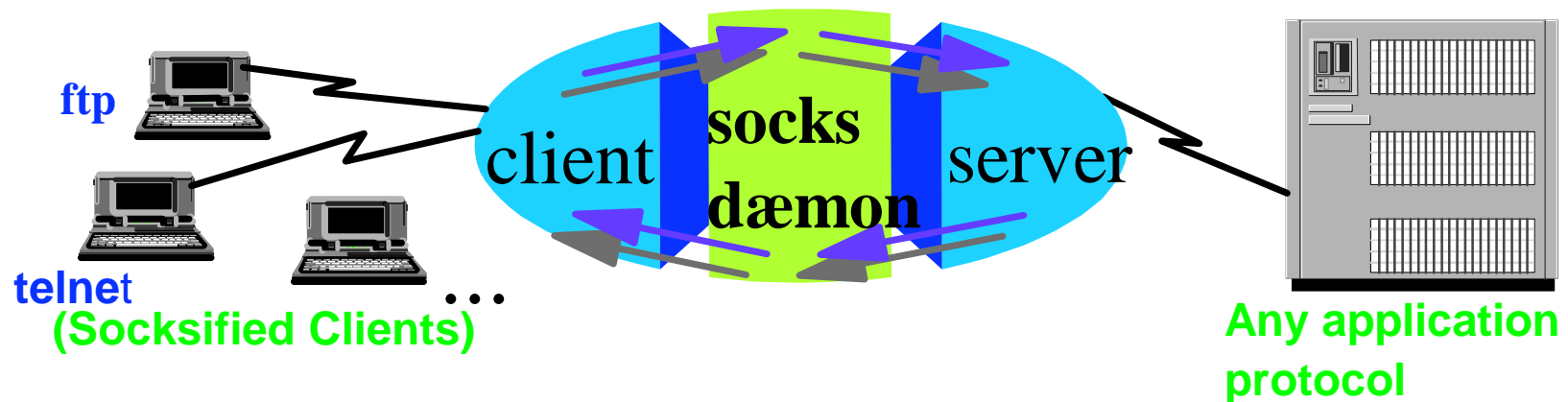
# FTP Proxy Support

- OS/390 Firewall Technologies supply an FTP proxy server (**pftpd**)
  - ◆ access controlled on a user-by-user basis
    - ▶ to go out of the secure network
    - ▶ to come in from the non-secure world
  - ◆ local **ftp** commands disabled on the firewall
- Users **ftp** to the firewall and with valid authorizations, **pftpd** contacts FTP server outside the secure network



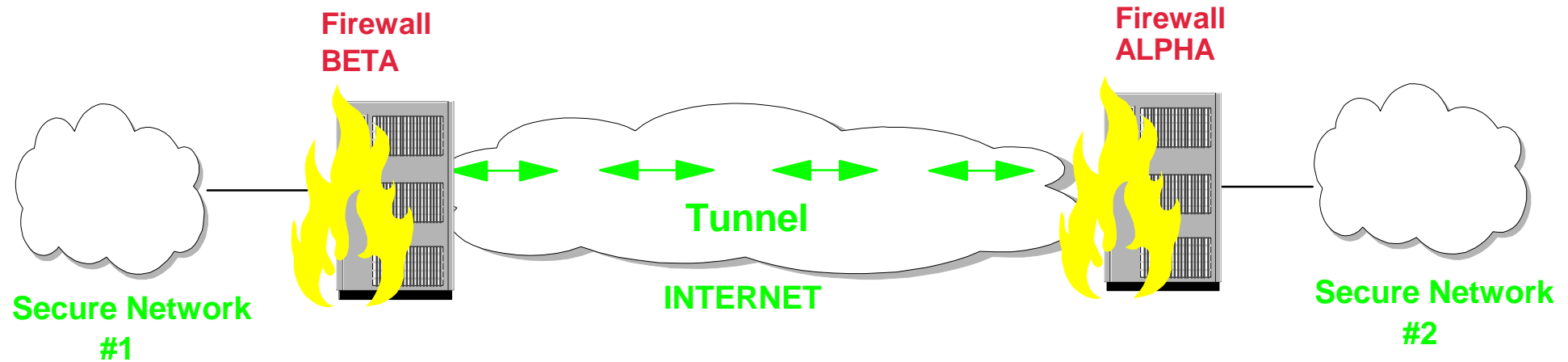
# Socks

- A socks daemon sits between the client and destination server
  - ◆ socks daemon is generic
    - ▶ can handle traffic for multiple, different applications
- Socks replaces the IP address of the user with the address of the firewall



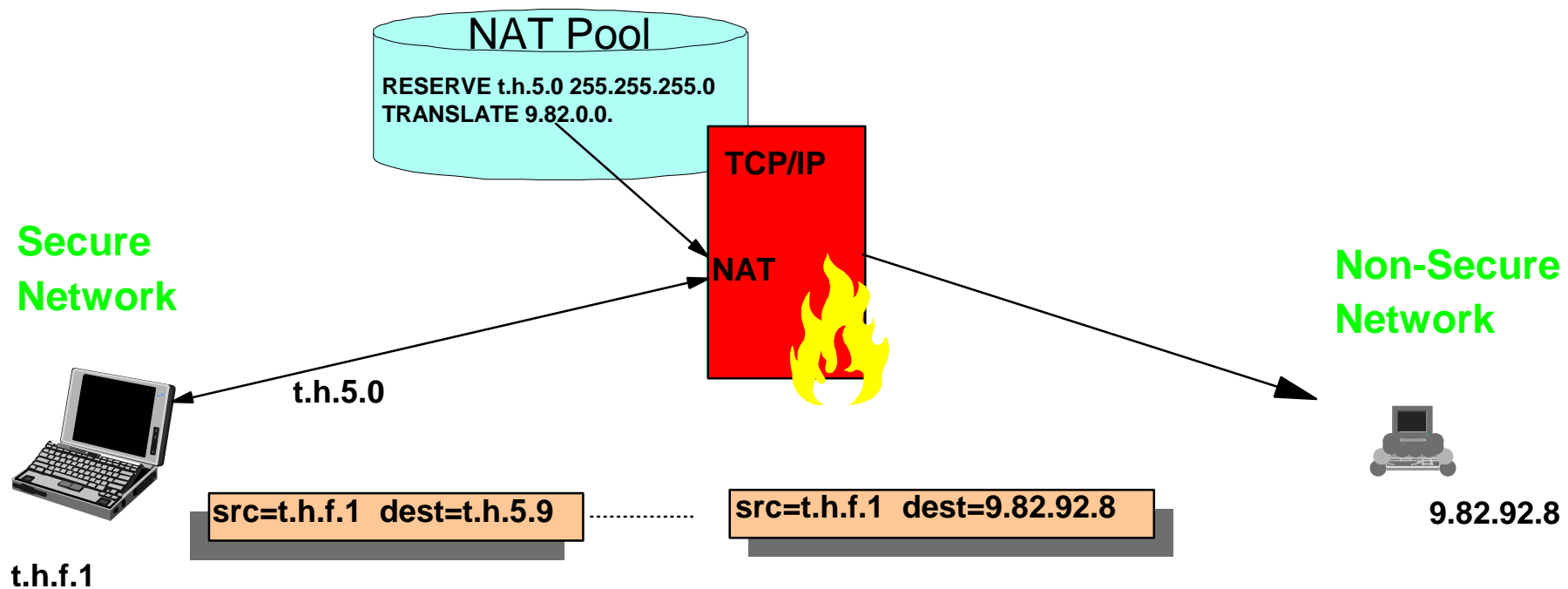
# Virtual Private Networks

- Virtual Private Networking (VPN) allows secure communications between remote sites over a public network like the internet



# Network Address Translation (NAT)

- Network Address Translation provides a translation from an internal (secure) IP address to an temporary external registered address





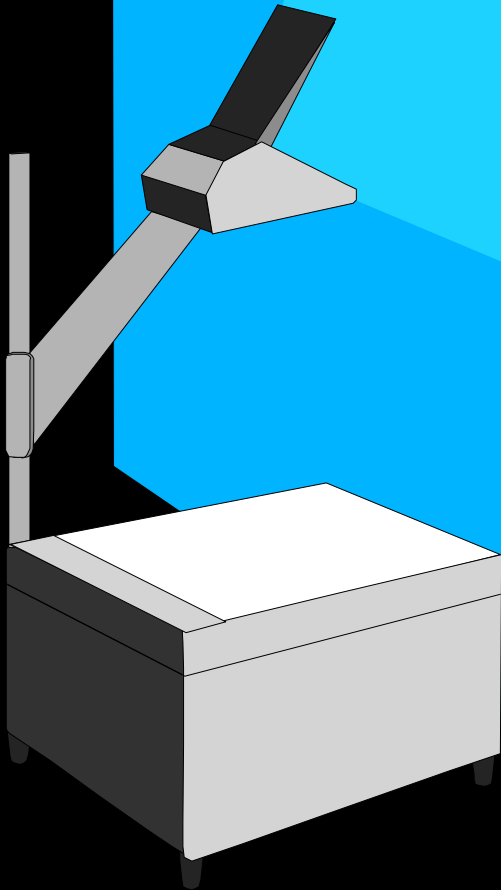
# Logging/Configuration/Administration

- Logging
  - ◆ Critical to the security of any system
  - ◆ Ability to reliably detect potential intrusions
    - ▶ implies the ability to collect and save information about transactions
  
- GUI/Commands are used to configure and administer the firewall technologies
  - ◆ define secure and non-secure adapters
  - ◆ set logging parameters
  - ◆ define rules for packet filtering and socks
  - ◆ define VPN



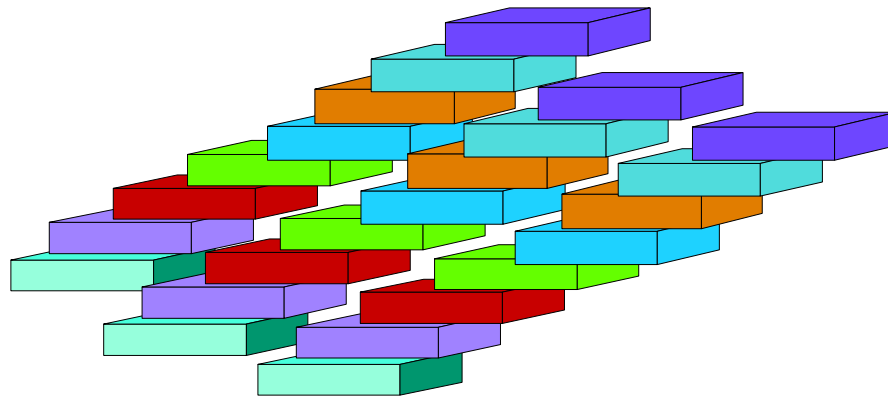
# Firewall enhancements in latest release (R7)

- Support multiple TCP/IP stacks
- Firewall daemon enhancements
- GUI user interface & configuration server
- IPSec enhancements for VPNs
- New firewall commands



# Multi-Stack

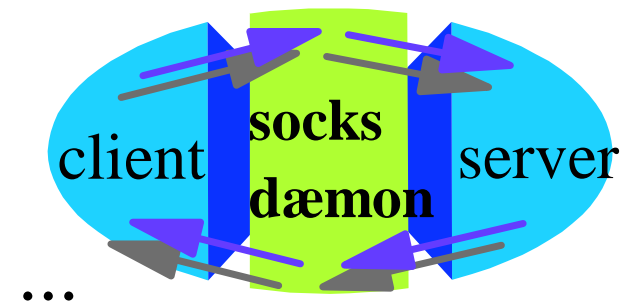
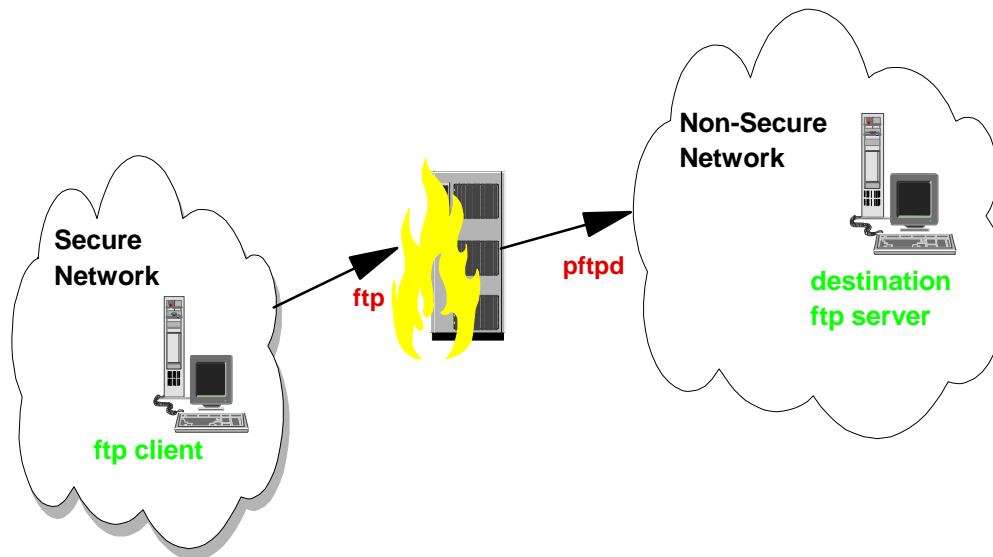
- 8 Firewalls can now run simultaneously
  - ▶ in prior releases, system was restricted to one
  - ▶ utilizes TCP/IP stack (OS/390 supports 8)
- Firewall configuration commands made "stack-aware"
  - ▶ new commands associate firewall functions with particular stack
  - ▶ each firewall could have a potentially different configuration



# FTP & SOCKS

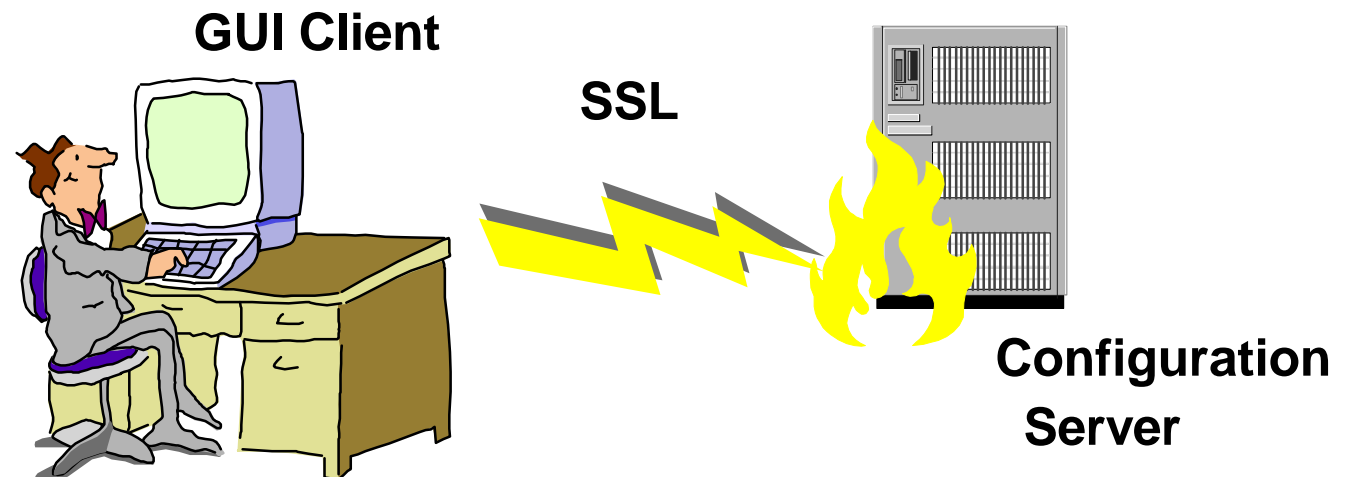
## ■ Enhancements

- ◆ Number of connections allowed is vastly increased
- ◆ Administrator can determine number of connections allowed



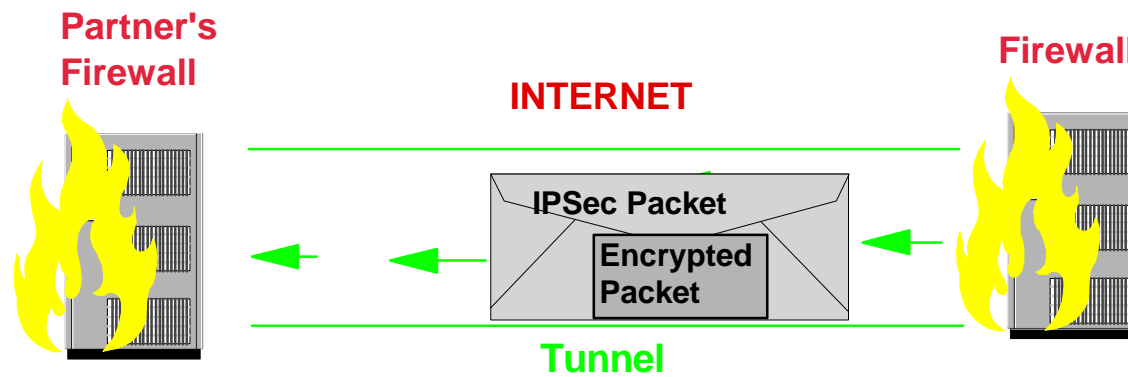
# Graphical User Interface

- Graphical User Interface (GUI)
  - ◆ written in JAVA
  - ◆ installs / runs on Windows 95/NT & AIX
- Configuration Server runs on OS/390
- GUI Security uses Secure Sockets Layer (SSL)



# IPSec Enhancements for VPNs

- Uses upgraded IPSec that supports new standards
  - ◆ triple DES
  - ◆ replay prevention
  - ◆ new authentication processes
  - ◆ encryption standard contains ability to also authenticate





QUESTIONS