

# Unite Technology Conference

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## Basic Network Security For The ClearPath MCP User

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Session AS4076  
9:15am - 10:15am  
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# Introduction

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MGS, Inc. is a ClearPath MCP software development and consulting firm



*COMPUTER BUSINESS SOLUTIONS*

remote computer access  
is critical to our business

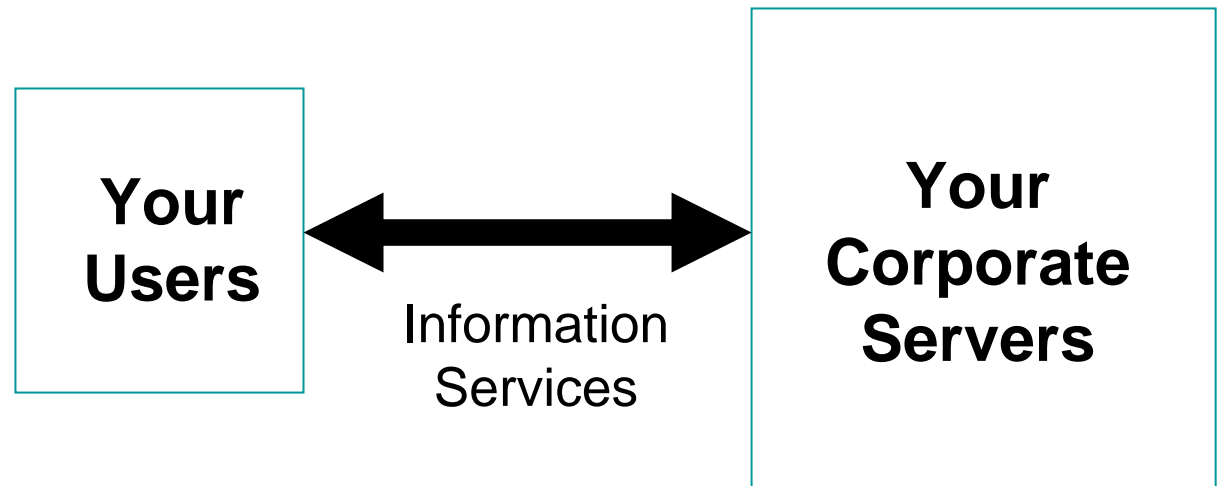
# Introduction

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- Introduction
- The Business Problem
- Communications Technology
  - ◆ Point of Control
  - ◆ TCP/IP Basics
- Access Control
  - ◆ “Guarded Gate” Strategy
  - ◆ “Extended Office” Strategy
- Security Considerations
- References

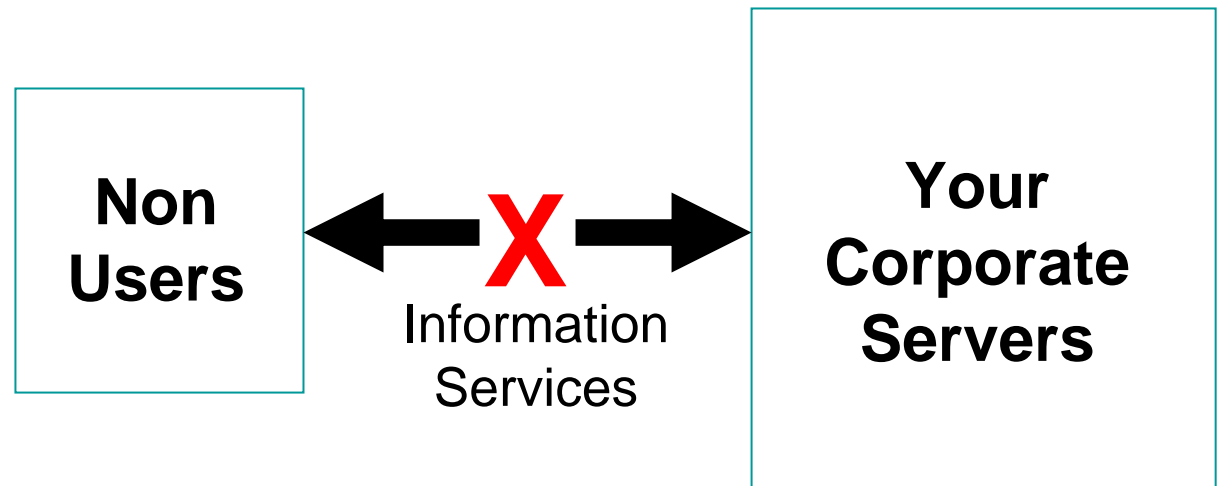
# The Business Problem

Your job is to provide ....



# The Business Problem

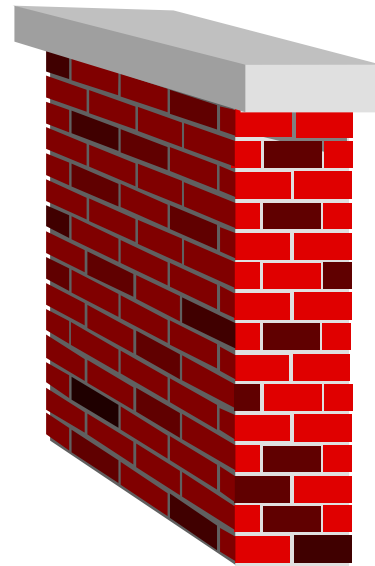
Your job is also to insure ....



# The Business Problem

The historical approach ....

**Your  
Users**



**Your  
Corporate  
Servers**

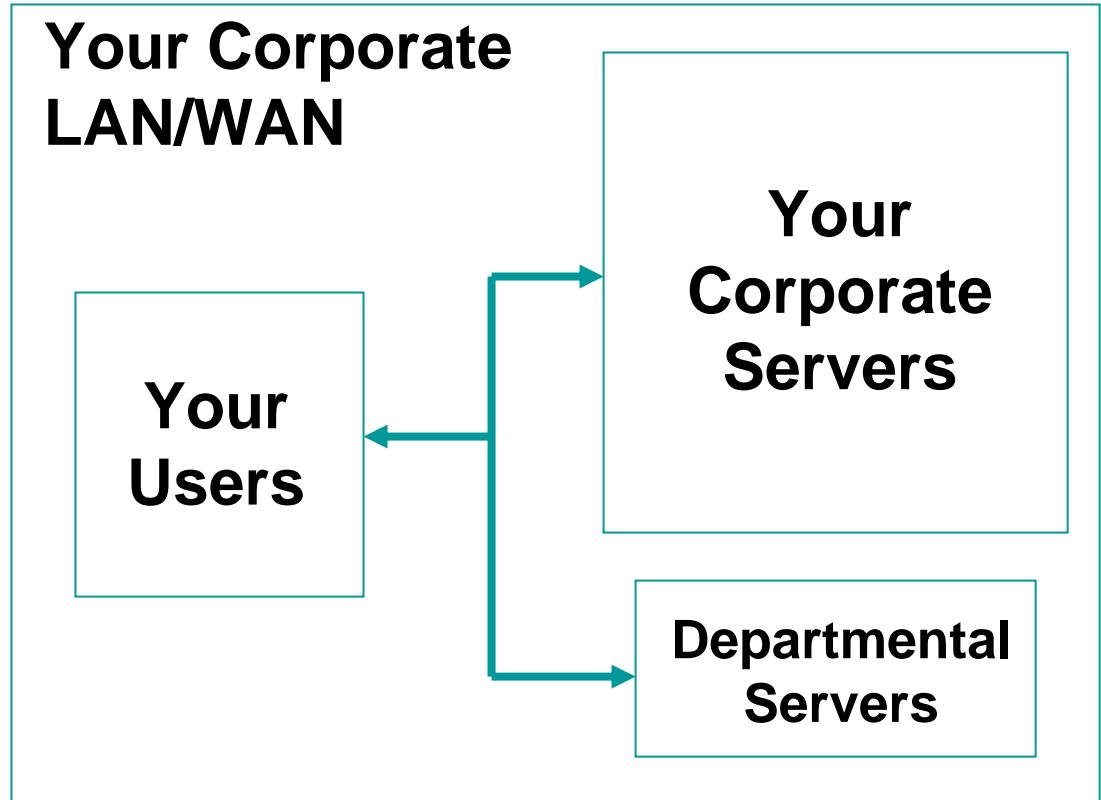
# The Business Problem

The historical response ....



# The Business Problem

The solution ....





# The Business Problem

User

User

User

User

User

User

But now there is a new problem ...

User

User

User

**Your Corporate  
LAN/WAN**

**Some  
Users**

**Your  
Corporate  
Servers**

**Departmental  
Servers**

User

# The Business Problem

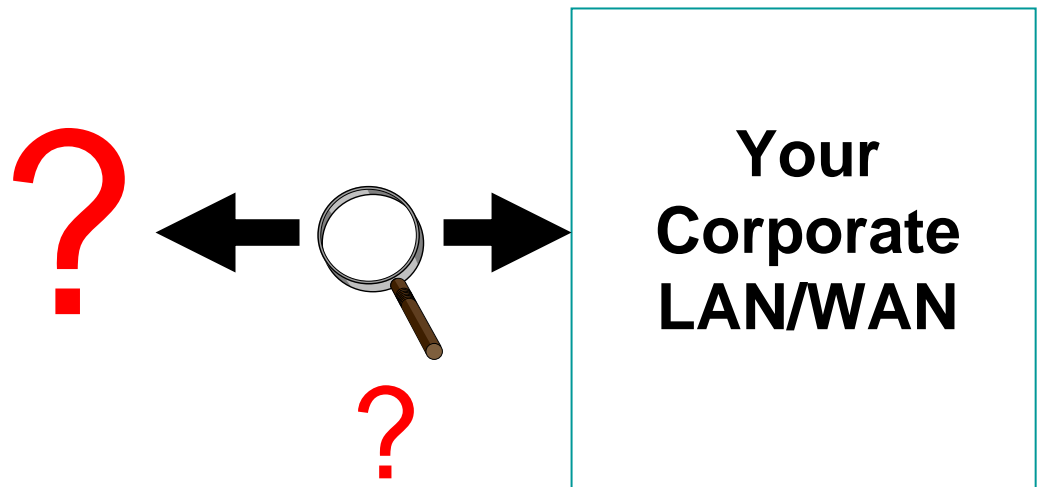
The problem has a name, it is called the Internet ....



**Your  
Corporate  
LAN/WAN**

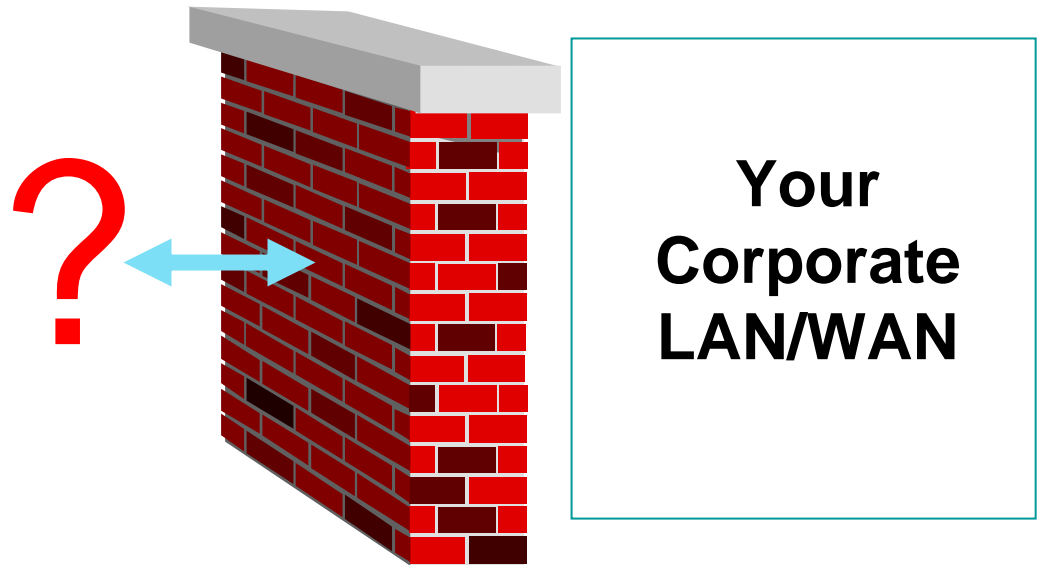
# The Business Problem

And the problem is worse than  
you think ....



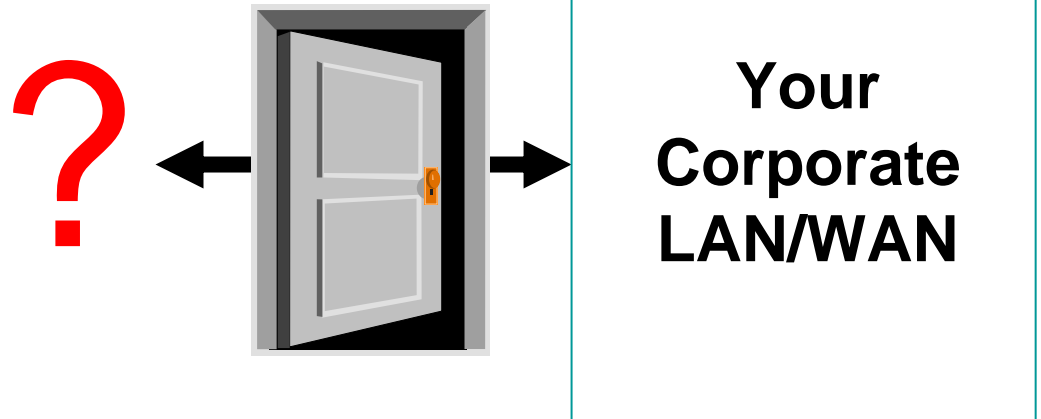
# The Business Problem

The perfect IS solution ....



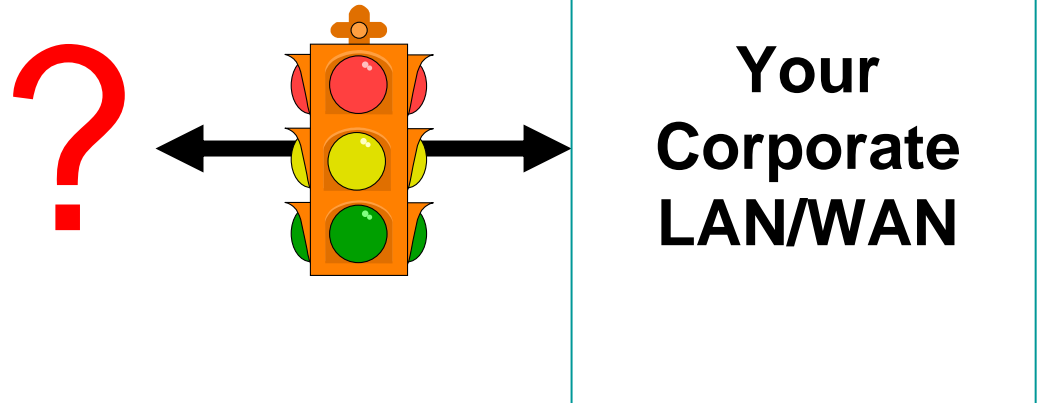
# The Business Problem

The perfect user solution ....



# The Business Problem

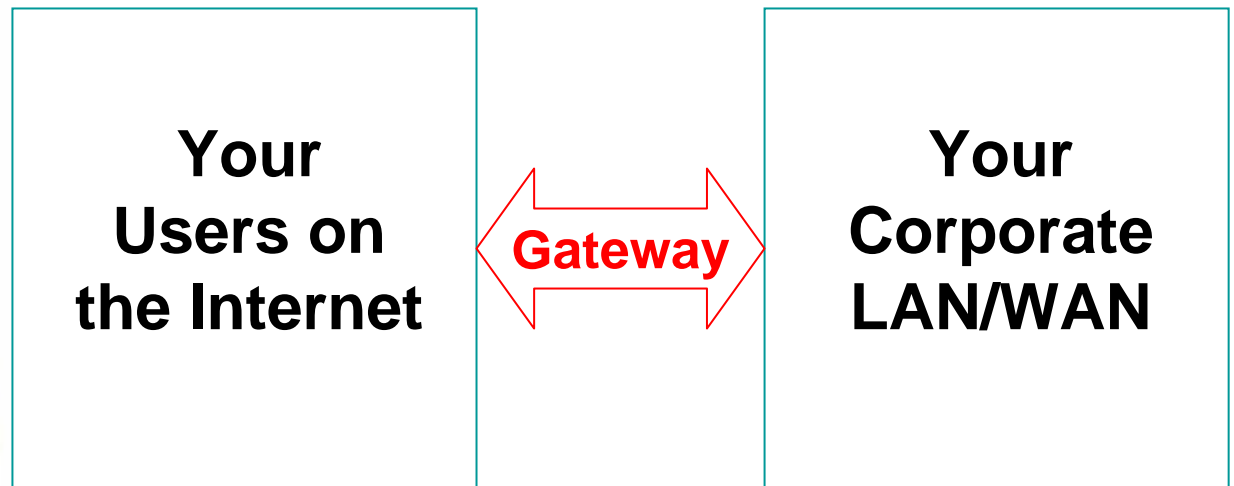
Your job is to meet both goals ....



.... but how can you do that?

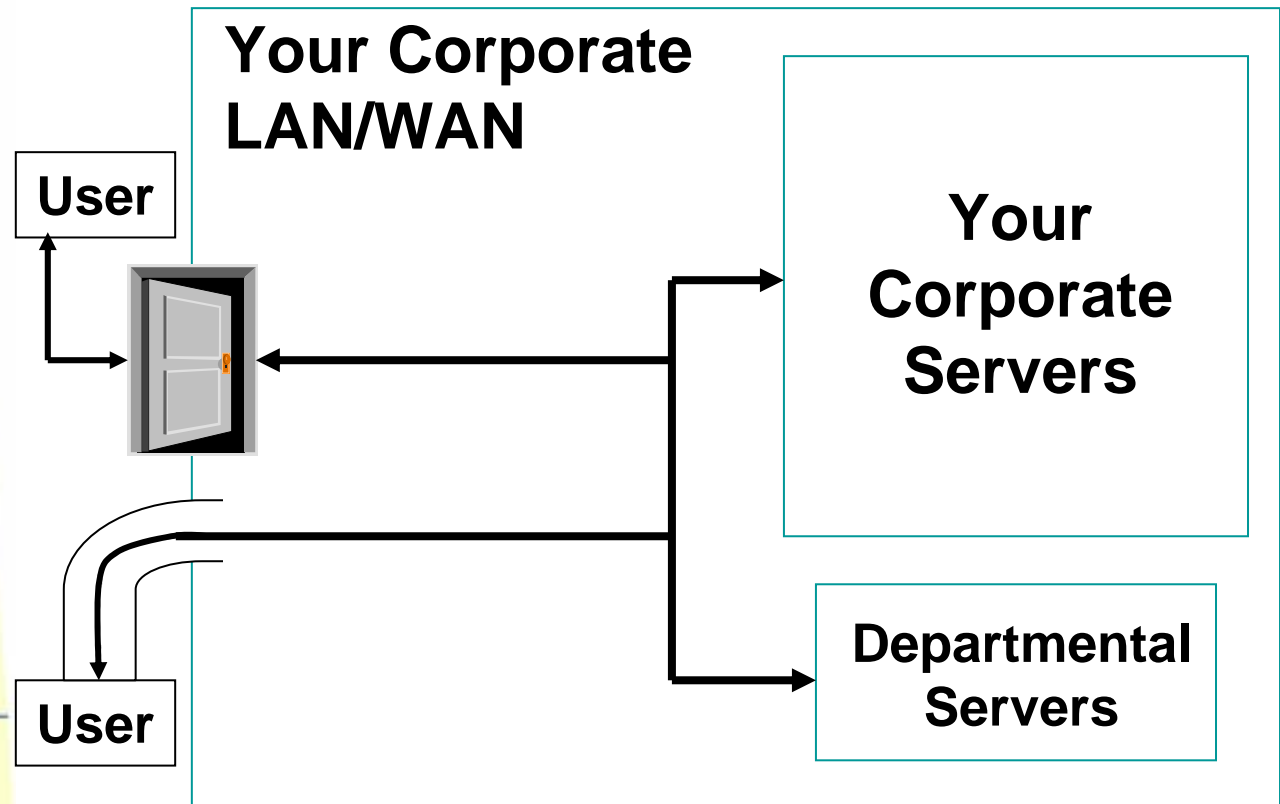
# Communications Technology - Point of Control

Somewhere there is a boundary ....



# Communications Technology - Point of Control

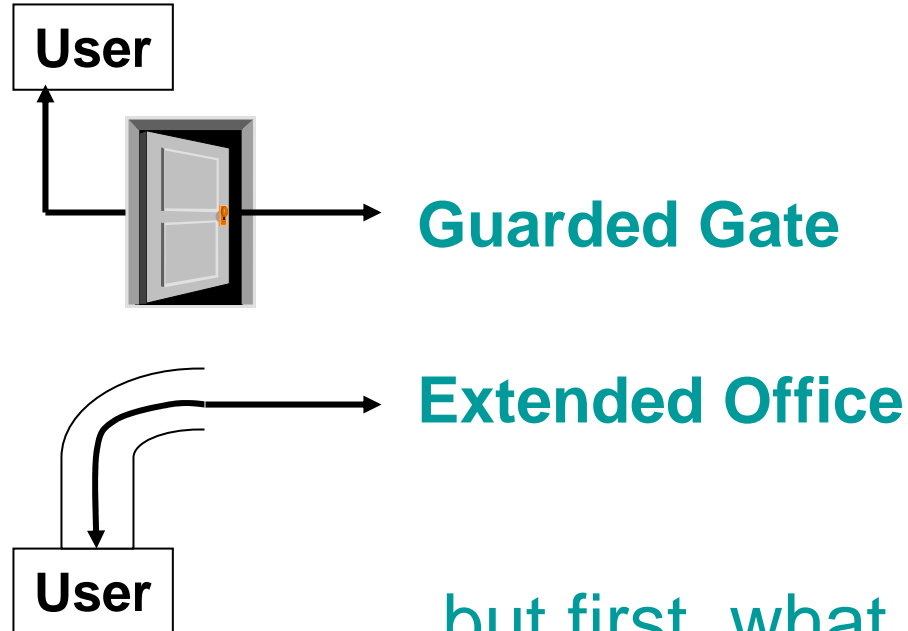
Control access through the boundary





# Communications Technology - Point of Control

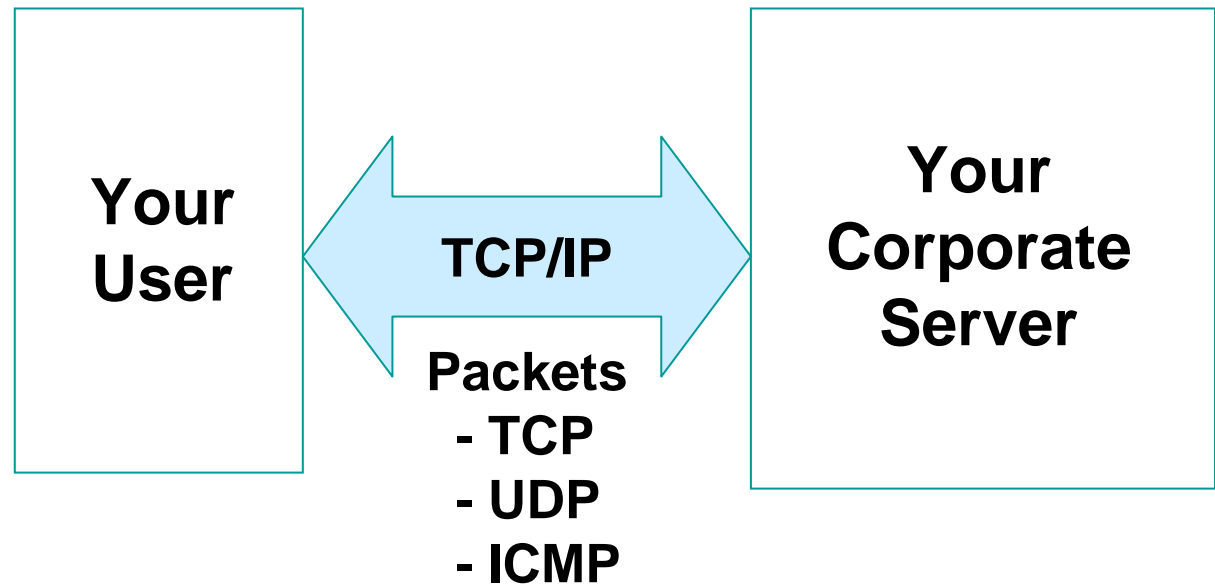
The two standard techniques are ....



but first, what actually  
goes through the boundary?

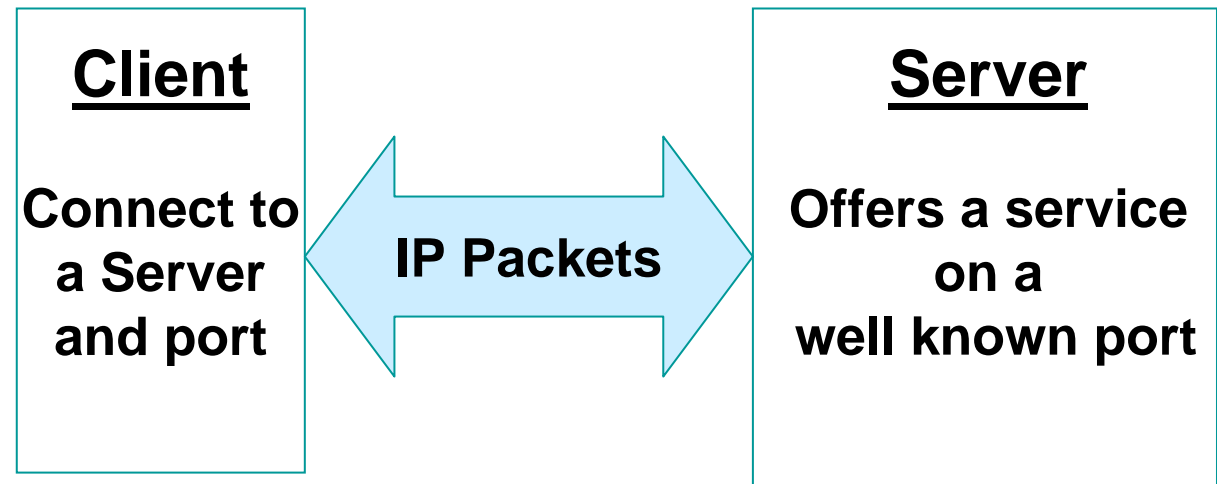
# Communications Technology - TCP/IP Basics

Current communications technology  
is based on TCP/IP



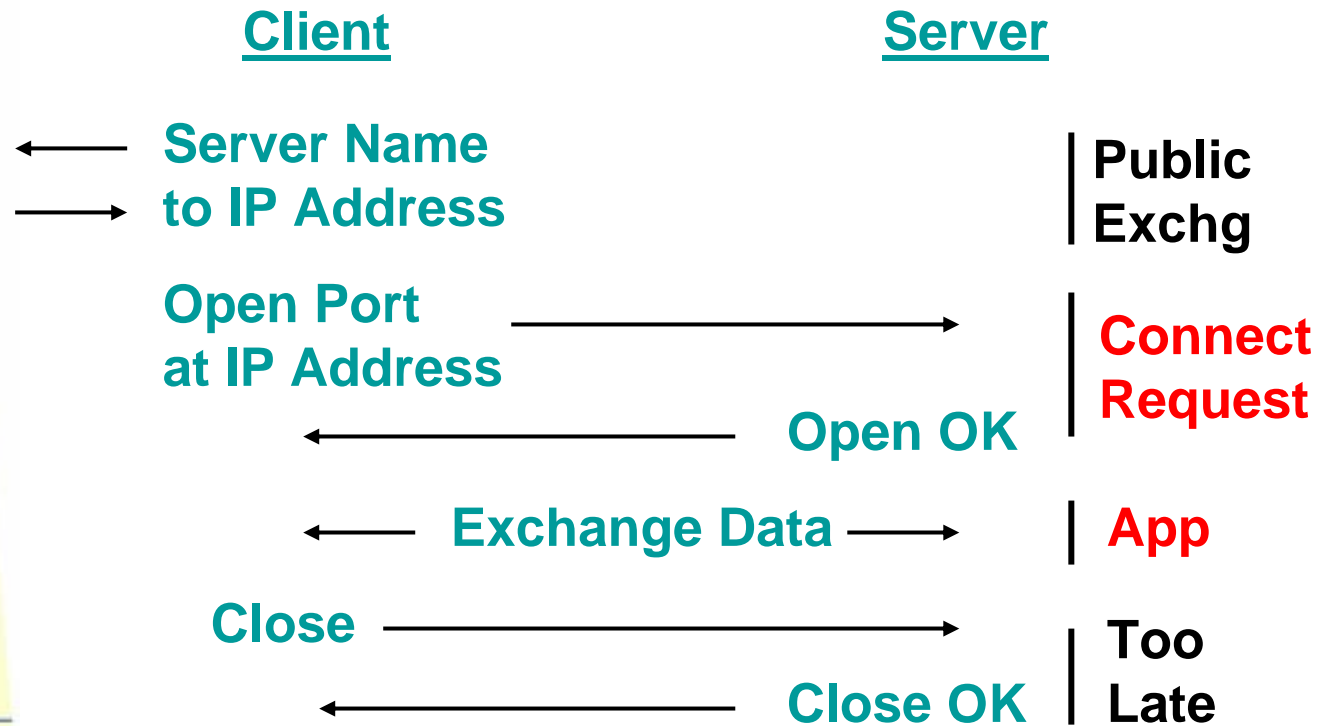
# Communications Technology - TCP/IP Basics

TCP Client software connects to services offered by TCP Server software



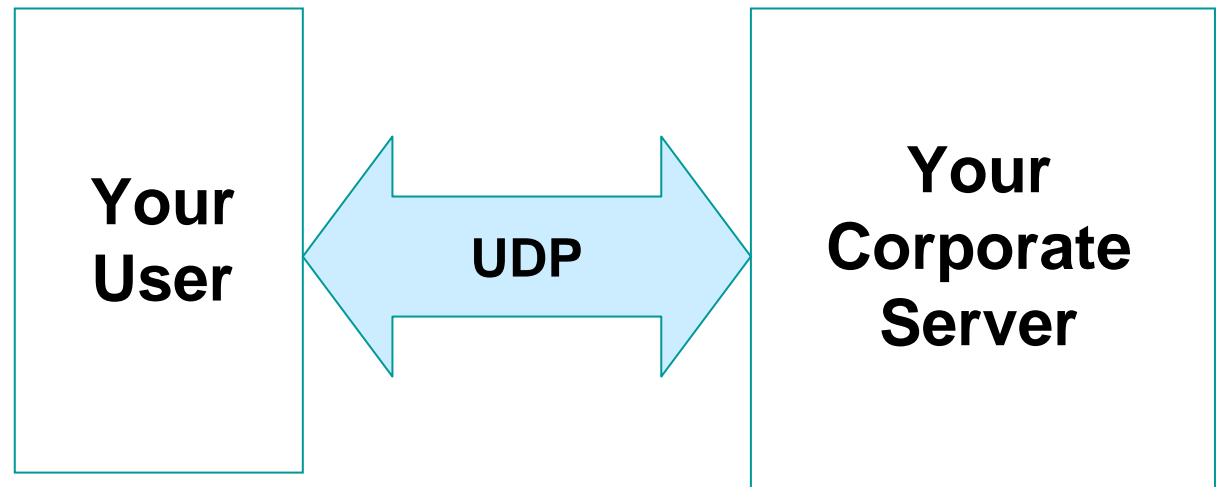
# Communications Technology - TCP/IP Basics

## TCP communications process



# Communications Technology - TCP/IP Basics

UDP client/server software interacts using “connectionless” communications



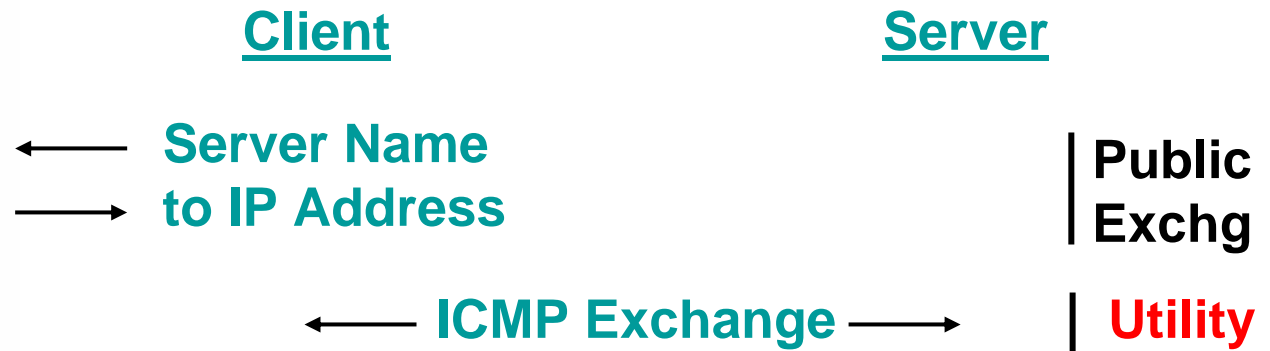
# Communications Technology - TCP/IP Basics

## UDP communications process



# Communications Technology - TCP/IP Basics

ICMP exchanges are similar to UDP



# Access Control - Overview

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Two basic access control strategies

- ◆ “Guarded Gate” Strategy
  - ☞ Firewall
  - ☞ Application Level Security
  
- ◆ “Extended Office” Strategy
  - ☞ Virtual Private Network
  - ☞ Internet Protocol Security



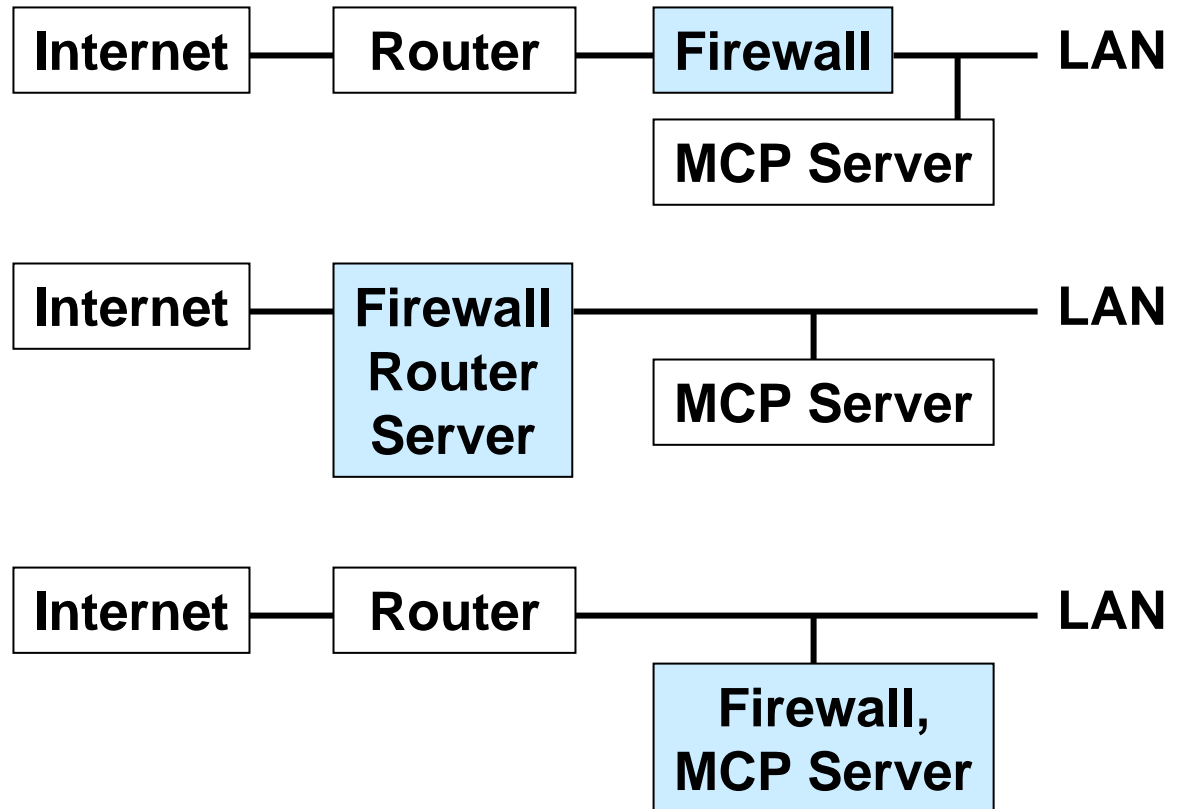
# Access Control - Guarded Gate Strategy

A Firewall is used to control server access

- ◆ Firewall is placed between the Internet and your Corporate data processing
- ◆ Looks at each individual TCP connection to decide if it is OK
- ◆ Looks at an individual UDP or ICMP packet to decide if it is OK

# Access Control - Guarded Gate Strategy

Where can you put the Firewall?



# Access Control - Guarded Gate Strategy

The Firewall inspects all TCP/IP packets



- Server IP Address
- Server Port number
- Client IP Address
- Client Port number
- TCP, UDP or ICMP

# Access Control - Guarded Gate Strategy

## Firewall Considerations

- ◆ What decisions can be made?
  - ☞ The default should be to always deny access
  - ☞ Allow unrestricted access to “public” services
  - ☞ Allow limited access to “private” services by “known” IP Addr
- ◆ Remember that data is visible unless the application uses encryption

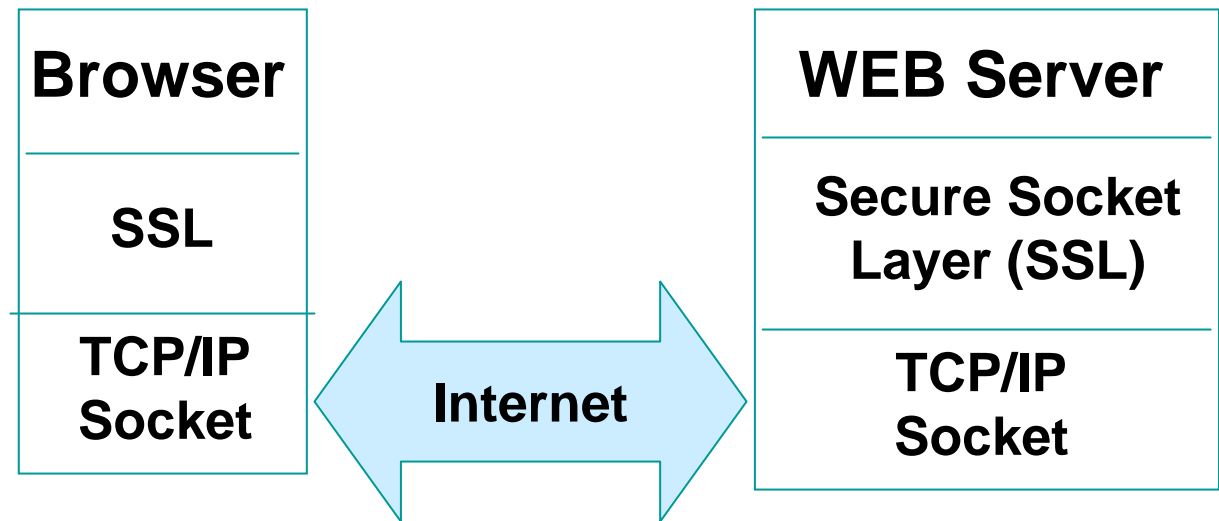
# Access Control - Guarded Gate Strategy

Application level security limits are imposed by the individual server/app

- ◆ Requires application modifications
- ◆ Does not secure other servers and other applications
- ◆ Client and server must be security aware
- ◆ SSL provides security for WEB Browser/Server exchanges

# Access Control - Guarded Gate Strategy

Application-to-Application is secure ....



.... but nothing else is

# Access Control - Extended Office Strategy

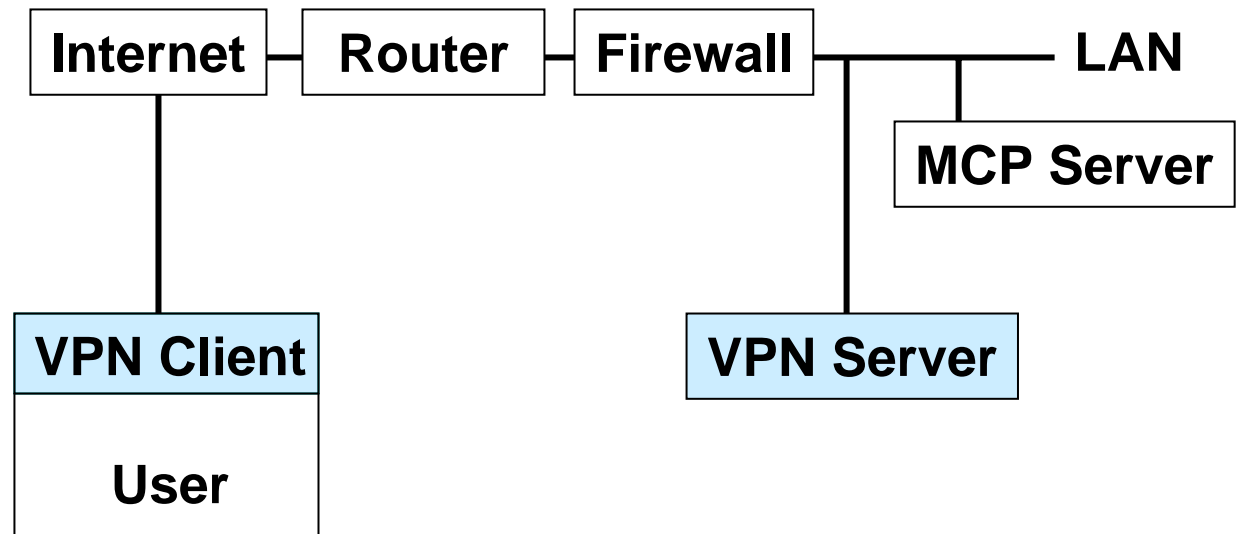
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## Virtual Private Network (VPN)

- ◆ Provides a secure “tunnel” through the Internet
- ◆ TCP/IP is unaware of the “tunnel”
- ◆ TCP/IP communication is not restricted

# Access Control - Extended Office Strategy

Where do you put the VPN “tunnel”?



**VPN - Virtual Private Network**



# Access Control - Extended Office Strategy

## VPN Considerations

- ◆ User appears to be on the Corporate LAN/WAN
- ◆ VPN client/server can provide authentication and encryption
- ◆ User's PC must be considered a physical extension of the "office"
- ◆ VPN client environment
  - ☞ must not be replicable
  - ☞ requires external password

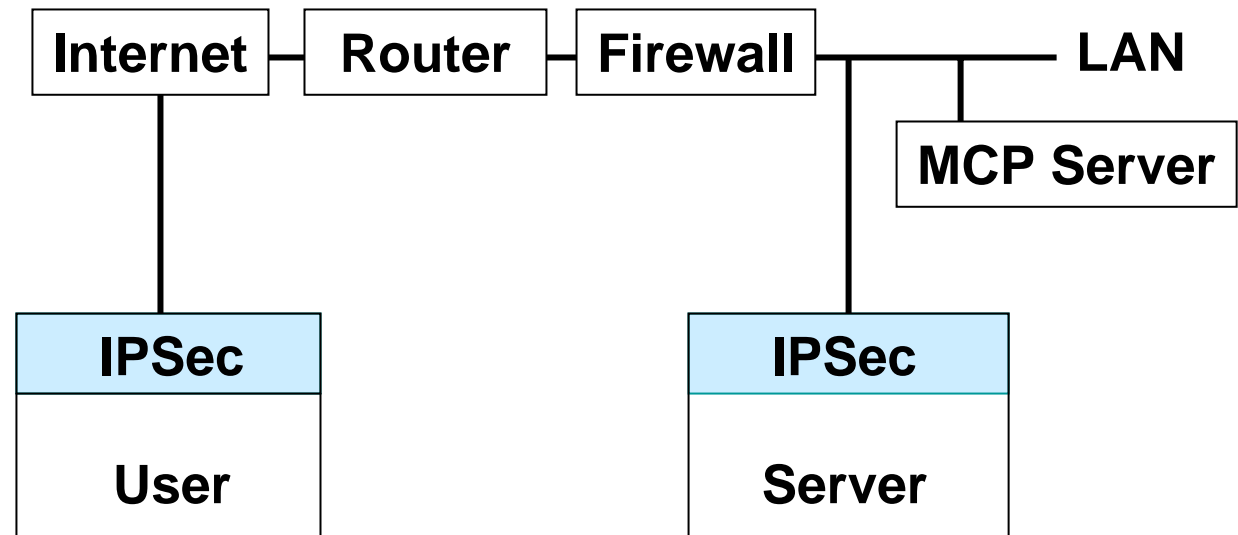
# Access Control - Extended Office Strategy

## Internet Protocol Security (IPSec)

- ◆ Provides security encapsulation for TCP/IP communication
- ◆ TCP/IP is unaware of the encapsulation
- ◆ TCP/IP communication is not restricted

# Access Control - Extended Office Strategy

Secure computer-to-computer  
communications



# Access Control - Extended Office Strategy

## IPSec Considerations

- ◆ Secure computer-to-computer link that provides authentication and encryption
- ◆ Applications are unaware of IPSec
- ◆ Runs below the TCP/IP protocol stack (OS Support required)
- ◆ May require participation in a security domain
- ◆ Firewall/NAT issues

# Security Considerations

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## Overall Security Goals

- ◆ Authentication - is the user who he claims to be and what access is he allowed
- ◆ Encryption - provides data integrity, replay prevention and eliminates the possibility of eavesdropping
- ◆ Non-Repudiation - provides verification so the sender cannot deny sending the message

# Security Considerations

## Guarded Gate Strategy

- ◆ Only exposes specific services
- ◆ Identify “public” services like Mail, Web, FTP as they require monitoring
- ◆ Do not “publicly” expose services that provide general access
  - ☞ weak usercode/password
  - ☞ hard to audit
  - ☞ Example: TELNET

# Security Considerations

## Guarded Gate Strategy

- ◆ Attach a revocable limit to “private” services
  - ☞ Usercode/password is not enough
  - ☞ plan for terminated employee
- ◆ Understand your application’s security
  - ☞ TELNET
  - ☞ FTP
  - ☞ WEB

# Security Considerations

## Guarded Gate Strategy

- ◆ Don't expose Microsoft's networking services or WinRPC
  - ☞ Limited by many ISPs
  - ☞ Many security bugs
  - ☞ Near impossible to audit
- ◆ Enable PING/TRACEROUTE for all exposed servers



# Security Considerations

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## Extended Office Strategy

- ◆ The user PC is now an extension of the office
- ◆ When terminating an employee get his PC when you get his office key
- ◆ Use encryption
- ◆ If possible, limit user access through VPN
- ◆ If possible attach an IP Address or hostname to each VPN user

# Security Considerations

## ClearPath MCP Considerations

### ◆ Supported ClearPath MCP services/port

➤	FTP	21
➤	TELNET	23
➤	SMTP	25
➤	WEB	80
➤	HOSTS2	81
➤	ONC+RPC	111
➤	NXEDIT	129
➤	NETBIOS	139
➤	SNMP	161
➤	???	279
➤	LPD	515
➤	WINRPC	???

# Security Considerations

## ClearPath MCP Considerations

- ◆ In general, do not open a ClearPath MCP server to the Internet
- ◆ WEB can be safely exposed
- ◆ SSL supported
- ◆ Only expose required services
- ◆ Limit access to exposed services
- ◆ IPSec not supported

# Reference Material

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- TCP/IP Illustrated, Vol 1 by W. Richard Stevens, Addison-Wesley
- TCP/IP Illustrated, Vol 2 by W. Richard Stevens, Addison-Wesley
- Business Data Communications and Networking by Fitzgerald & Dennis, John Wiley & Sons, Inc
- TCP/IP Network Administration by Craig Hunt, O'Reilly & Associates, Inc.
- Microsoft Windows 2000 Server TCP/IP Core Networking Guide (Windows 2000 Resource Kit), Microsoft Press
- Unisys e-@action ClearPath Enterprise Servers Security Administration Guide for MCP 6.0 (860 0973-407)

# Additional Questions?

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