

## Basic PIX Firewall Configuration

There is basic PIX Firewall configuration on-hand from time to time. The client that does the following:

1. NAT overload from an inside network to an outside network
2. Accept incoming PPTP VPN connections from outside clients
3. Turns on the web-based GUI on the PIX

: Saved

:

PIX Version 6.3(4)

interface ethernet0 auto

interface ethernet1 100full

:These two lines activate the outside (Ethernet0) and inside (Ethernet1) interfaces

nameif ethernet0 outside security0

nameif ethernet1 inside security100

:These two lines assign names to the interfaces

enable password ----- encrypted

:Sets the password for privileged mode

passwd ----- encrypted

:Sets the telnet password

hostname pixfirewall

domain-name ciscopix.com

fixup protocol dns maximum-length 512

fixup protocol ftp 21

fixup protocol h323 h225 1720

fixup protocol h323 ras 1718-1719

fixup protocol http 80

fixup protocol rsh 514

fixup protocol rtsp 554

fixup protocol sip 5060

fixup protocol sip udp 5060

fixup protocol skinny 2000

no fixup protocol smtp 25

fixup protocol sqlnet 1521

fixup protocol tftp 69

:Fixup protocols allow advanced applications to work through NAT. All the above fixup protocol configuration is in the PIX by default.

names

access-list 101 permit ip 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.2.0 255.255.255.0

access-list 102 permit icmp any any

access-list 102 permit ip 192.168.2.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0

access-list 103 permit ip any any

:Same access-list syntax as a router. These are used below.

pager lines 24

mtu outside 1500

mtu inside 1500

ip address outside x.x.x.x 255.255.255.248

:Sets the outside interface IP address

```
ip address inside 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
```

:Sets the inside interface IP address

```
ip audit info action alarm
```

```
ip audit attack action alarm
```

```
ip local pool pptp-pool 192.168.2.10-192.168.2.50
```

:Defines a local DHCP pool of addresses for the PIX to give to incoming PPTP VPN clients

```
pdm logging informational 100
```

```
pdm history enable
```

:This tracks access to the PDM (the web-based GUI) built-in to the PIX

```
arp timeout 14400
```

```
global (outside) 1 interface
```

:This is a HUGE command. It turns on NAT translation for all addresses matching NAT rule 1 (shown below) to be translated through the outside interface (to the Internet, in this case)

```
nat (inside) 0 access-list 101
```

:This creates NAT rule 0 which tells NAT not to translate addresses that are defined in access list 101 (shown above). This keeps NAT from translating any communication between internal clients (192.168.1.0/24) and VPN clients (192.168.2.0/24).

```
nat (inside) 1 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 0 0
```

:This creates NAT rule 1 which matches ALL addresses coming from the inside interface

```
conduit permit icmp any any
```

:Conduits are the old form of access-lists. This one permits all ICMP messages to the PIX

```
route outside 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 x.x.x.x
```

:Sets a default route to the ISP router (represented with x.x.x.x)

```
timeout xlate 0:05:00
```

```
timeout conn 1:00:00 half-closed 0:10:00 udp 0:02:00 rpc 0:10:00 h225 1:00:00
```

```
timeout h323 0:05:00 mgcp 0:05:00 sip 0:30:00 sip_media 0:02:00
```

```
timeout uauth 0:05:00 absolute
```

```
aaa-server TACACS+ protocol tacacs+
```

```
aaa-server TACACS+ max-failed-attempts 3
```

```
aaa-server TACACS+ deadtime 10
```

```
aaa-server RADIUS protocol radius
```

```
aaa-server RADIUS max-failed-attempts 3
```

```
aaa-server RADIUS deadtime 10
```

```
aaa-server LOCAL protocol local
```

```
http server enable
```

```
http 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 inside
```

:Turns on the HTTP interface to the PIX, but only allows internal users (192.168.1.0/24) to access it. This enables the PDM (the web-based GUI) on the PIX

```
no snmp-server location
```

```
no snmp-server contact
```

```
snmp-server community public
```

```
no snmp-server enable traps
```

```
floodguard enable
```

```
sysopt connection permit-pptp
```

:Also a very huge command. This allows PPTP connections to the PIX firewall without the need for an access-list permitting PPTP. You can also use commands like `sysopt connection permit-ipsec` to permit IPSEC VPN connections

```
telnet 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0 inside
```

:Allows telnet access to the PIX only from the internal subnet

```
telnet timeout 5
```

```
ssh timeout 5
```

```
console timeout 0
```

```
vpdn group 1 accept dialin pptp
:Allows PIX to accept PPTP connections
vpdn group 1 ppp authentication pap
vpdn group 1 ppp authentication chap
vpdn group 1 ppp authentication mschap
:Allows PPTP users to authenticate using any of the above methods (listed from weakest to strongest)
vpdn group 1 ppp encryption mppe auto
vpdn group 1 client configuration address local pptp-pool
:Points the PIX to hand out IP addresses to incoming VPN clients from the DHCP pool called "pptp-pool" (shown above in the
config)
vpdn group 1 client configuration dns 192.168.1.252
vpdn group 1 client configuration wins 192.168.1.251
:Points the VPN clients to the right DNS and WINS server addresses
vpdn group 1 pptp echo 60
:Sends an "echo" (kinda like a keepalive) once every 60 seconds. If a response is not heard, VPN is torn down
vpdn group 1 client authentication local
:Authenticates VPN users using a local user database (shown below)
vpdn username jonesr password *****
vpdn username cepa password *****
vpdn username bob password *****
:Three VPN users allowed to connect
vpdn enable outside
:Turns on VPN connectivity on the outside interface
dhcpcd lease 3600
dhcpcd ping_timeout 750
username cisco password ----- encrypted privilege 15
:If I telnet with this username/password, I go straight to privileged mode
terminal width 80
: end
from JC
```