# Accelerator Control-System Network Security @ Diamond Light Source

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# "Dream Accelerator Controls Network?"



### ++ Isolated

- No routing, Layer 2 only Easy configuration and hardware replacement
- Simple "Star" network no daisy-chaining
- Cheap
- No diverse routes for fibres
- No automatic hardware failover





## **Primary Network:**

- All EPICS control traffic
- Only primary network needed to run machine. All services contained within – DNS, NFS, NTP, IOC boot (FTP), Parameter archiving etc.





### **Devices on the Primary Network:**

16 Linux Servers11 Linux CA Gateways45 Linux Workstations298 VxWorks IOCs222 Linux BPMs4 Windows PCs40 Linux/Windows Laptops6 Other!!! (Atomic Clock, GPIB adapter, etc)0 PLCs!!! (All PLCs hang off private networks on IOC second interface)





# **Secondary Network:**

- All non EPICS traffic and traffic not essential to machine operation
- Video cameras, scopes, terminal servers, IP phones, pump carts, residual gas analysers, printers etc.
- Nearly identical to primary network except, routed to allow access to dual homed servers and workstations.





- Powerful security tools "out-of-the-box": Iptables stateful firewall, tcpwrappers (hosts.allow), SSH encrypted login shell (copying, tunnelling and more).
- Open Source: Security flaws discovered and patched quickly.
- Secure services: VSFTP, Apache, SELinux Jail.
- Total control over system configuration rebuild your own kernel.
- Security through obscurity: Less of a target for viruses and worms.
- No "Power Users" unless you configure elevated rights





### **Dual Homed Servers:**

- SSH Bastion: Allows remote access during shutdown and emergency remote access during operation to fix faults
- EPICS Channel Access archiver: Allows office access to archived data.
- Bootserver: Allows office read-only access to software (3.14).
  - Relational Database: Allows access to ELog, cable schedules etc









**Diamond Control Room** 



# **Physical Access:**

Network access points are restricted to the following locations:

- Control and instrumentation areas (CIAs).
- Linac, booster and storage ring tunnels.
- Computer room.
- Control room.
- Comms rooms.
- NO labs or offices.
- NO wireless.

All these areas are under access control.





# **Bridging (Stealth) firewall:**

Close down both interfaces:	> ifdown eth0; ifdown eth1
	> ifconfig eth0 0.0.0.0
	> ifconfig eth1 0.0.0.0
Create a bridge:	> brctl addbr br0
Add both interfaces:	> brctl addif br0 eth0
	> brctl addif br0 eth1
Turn on IP forwarding:	> echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
Configure management inter	face:
> ifconfig br0 172.23.0.1 netmask 255.255.255.0 up	



### **Iptables firewall:**

- > iptables -F
- > iptables -P FORWARD DROP
- > iptables -P INPUT DROP; IPTABLES -P OUTPUT DROP
- > iptables -A INPUT -i lo ACCEPT; iptables -A OUTPUT -o lo ACCEPT Restrict by interface:
- > iptables -A FORWARD -i eth1 -o eth0 -p tcp --dport 22 -j ACCEPT Restrict by IP address range:
- > iptables -A FORWARD --destination 172.23.0.0/16 -p udp --dport 53 -j ACCEPT
  Stateful:
- > iptables -A FORWARD -m state --state ESTABLISHED,RELATED -j ACCEPT



## **Epics Channel Access Gateways:**

- Enable machine parameters to be read from isolated primary network
- One for office networks and one for each beamline network
- Application layer gateways. No direct routing of IP packets
- Unidirectional read-only gateway for office
- Bidirectional read-only gateway per beamline no default route
- CA monitor allows moving of ID gaps through read only gateway



## **Diamonds Public and Private Networks:**

- Diamonds control, office, science and beamline networks are all NAT'd private networks
- Some proxyed protocols eg. Real player, http, https
- A limited number of other protocols allowed out eg. ssh
- Diamond controls public network has a public address range and is directly routed to diamond private networks, but behind site firewall
- SSH bastion and reverse web proxy on public network
- No DMZ yet!.





### **Apache Reverse Web Proxy:**

- Enables one web server to provide content from another transparently.
- Gives encrypted and authenticated access to certain internal web pages. Such as, Elog, archiver, Machine status.

http://internal.com -> https://external.com/internal



```
LoadModule proxy_module modules/mod_proxy.so
LoadModule proxy_http_module modules/mod_proxy_http.so
LoadModule headers_module modules/mod_headers.so
LoadFile /usr/lib/libxml2.so
LoadModule proxy html module modules/mod proxy html.so
```

```
<VirtualHost 123.123.123.123:443>
DocumentRoot /var/www/html/external
ServerName external.com
```

```
ProxyPass /internal/ http://www.internal.com/
<Location /internal/>
    ProxyPassReverse /
    SetOutputFilter proxy-html
    ProxyHTMLURLMap / /internal/
    ProxyHTMLURLMap /internal /internal
    RequestHeader unset Accept-Encoding
</Location>
```

```
SSLProxyEngine on
<Proxy *>
   AuthType Basic
   AuthName "External Area"
   require valid-user
   Allow from all
</Proxy>
```

```
SSLEngine on
SSLCertificateFile /etc/httpd/conf/ssl.crt/external.crt
SSLCertificateKeyFile /etc/httpd/conf/ssl.key/external.key
</VirtualHost>
```



#### Acknowledgements

I would like to thank the following for their help:

Tim HaytonOriginal Network Design and TenderMark HeronOriginal Network Design / Contract ManagerPete LeicesterChannel Access GatewaysPeter Denison, James RowlandLINUX / EPICS GurusFrederik Ferner, Tina FriedrichMore LINUX GurusPaul Amos, Simon LayOriginal Cable InstallationChris Colbourne, Nico RotoloCabling Maintenance

The LINUX and EPICS communities



# Network security may seem like an impossible struggle!





# But don't give up hope ;-)

