



## Firewall Security Policy Checks Difference Report

### Source host:acmecorp-pix

Last Import Time : Wed Dec 22 11:36:33 CST 2010

### Target host:acmecorp-pix

Last Import Time : Wed May 18 11:29:27 CDT 2011

### Completed on Wed May 18 11:46:27 CDT 2011

The Firewall Policy Check Details report shows a list of failed policy checks, their severity and the rule-trail that caused them to fail. A rule-trail is a sequence of configuration rules (acl and NAT) that execute in sequence in the firewall to cause the policy check failure. This information can be used to correct risky rules and harden the firewall against exposures.

Each failed check is associated with a severity (high,medium, low) that provides a way for prioritizing fixes to the firewall configuration rules. Red represents High, Orange Medium and Yellow Low severity.

A policy check rule is evaluated against multiple targets, and may pass on some and fail on others. Each such failure is represented by a row in a table, and is organized by firewall entering and exiting interfaces.

The rule-trail in each row (the entries under columns: acl rule and NAT rule) of the table is a set of rule numbers. These refer to rule numbers in the firewall's configuration. Hyperlinks are provided that when clicked will highlight the text of the rule in the configuration report.

### Security Audit Summary

Number of policy checks performed: 123

#### Source Host

Number of failed policy checks: 6 high risks, 5 medium risks, 10 low risks items

#### Target Host

Number of failed policy checks: 5 high risks, 5 medium risks, 11 low risks items

- High Risk
- Medium Risk
- Low Risk

<u>Risk</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Source Host</u>	<u>Target Host</u>
C20	■ Rule(s) with "any" destination address allow access from DMZ zone to internal zone	<a href="#">Fail</a>	<a href="#">Fail</a>
C21	■ Rule(s) with "any" source address allow access from DMZ zone to internal zone	<a href="#">Fail</a>	<a href="#">Fail</a>
C31	■ Mail services allowed from external zone to internal zone	<a href="#">Fail</a>	<a href="#">Pass</a>
C35	■ DNS services allowed from DMZ zone to internal zone	<a href="#">Fail</a>	<a href="#">Fail</a>

C39	■ IP Address Spoofing	<a href="#">Fail</a>	<a href="#">Fail</a>
C100	■ Rule(s) with "any" source address allow access from DMZ zone to external zone	<a href="#">Fail</a>	<a href="#">Fail</a>
C10	■ Insecure Internal access to firewall	<a href="#">Fail</a>	<a href="#">Fail</a>
C12	■ ICMP reply services are allowed from internal zone to external zone	<a href="#">Fail</a>	<a href="#">Fail</a>
C49	■ Netbios services allowed from internal zone to external zone	<a href="#">Fail</a>	<a href="#">Fail</a>
C52	■ Netbios services allowed from internal zone to DMZ zone	<a href="#">Fail</a>	<a href="#">Fail</a>
C106	■ NFS services allowed from internal zone to external zone	<a href="#">Fail</a>	<a href="#">Fail</a>
C23	■ Reserved source IP addresses (non RFC-1918) allowed access from external zone to DMZ zone.	<a href="#">Fail</a>	<a href="#">Fail</a>
C25	■ RFC-1918 private IP Source addresses allowed access from external zone to DMZ zone.	<a href="#">Fail</a>	<a href="#">Fail</a>
C36	■ Mail services allowed from DMZ zone to internal zone	<a href="#">Fail</a>	<a href="#">Fail</a>
C38	■ Protection against SYN Flood attack	<a href="#">Fail</a>	<a href="#">Fail</a>
C57	■ Traceroute traffic allowed from external zone to DMZ zone	<a href="#">Fail</a>	<a href="#">Fail</a>
C59	■ TCP or UDP high ports allowed from external zone to DMZ zone	<a href="#">Fail</a>	<a href="#">Fail</a>
C60	■ TCP or UDP high ports allowed from DMZ zone to Internal zone	<a href="#">Pass</a>	<a href="#">Fail</a>
C99	■ Rule(s) allow "any" UDP service from internal zone to DMZ zone	<a href="#">Fail</a>	<a href="#">Fail</a>
C101	■ FTP services allowed from internal zone to external zone	<a href="#">Fail</a>	<a href="#">Fail</a>
C102	■ TFTP services allowed from internal zone to external zone	<a href="#">Fail</a>	<a href="#">Fail</a>
C103	■ Telnet services allowed from internal zone to external zone	<a href="#">Fail</a>	<a href="#">Fail</a>

## Security Audit Details

### C20 Rule(s) with "any" destination address allow access from DMZ zone to internal zone

**Source Host : Fail**

Found ACL rule(s) which allows "any" destination address entering internal zone from DMZ zone

Firewall should only allow the access to the designated hosts that provide business services. Allowing access from DMZ zone to all destinations in Internal zones can inadvertently expose hosts that are running the same services as the designated hosts.

The following rules matched this check.

Entering/Exiting interfaces	Security Rules	Address Translation Rules
mail1 to inside	<a href="#">82</a>	<a href="#">No NATs</a>

**Target Host : Fail**

Found ACL rule(s) which allows "any" destination address entering internal zone from DMZ zone

Firewall should only allow the access to the designated hosts that provide business services. Allowing access from DMZ zone to all destinations in Internal zones can inadvertently expose hosts that are running the same services as the designated hosts.

The following rules matched this check.

Entering/Exiting interfaces	Security Rules	Address Translation Rules
mail1 to inside	<a href="#">82</a>	<a href="#">No NATs</a>

**C21 Rule(s) with "any" source address allow access from DMZ zone to internal zone**

**Source Host : Fail**

Found ACL rule(s) which allows "any" source address entering internal zone from DMZ zone

Access from DMZ hosts to internal networks should be restricted to specific hosts that need to communicate to internal hosts.

The following rules matched this check.

Entering/Exiting interfaces	Security Rules	Address Translation Rules
mail1 to inside	<a href="#">79</a>	<a href="#">No NATs</a>

**Target Host : Fail**

Found ACL rule(s) which allows "any" source address entering internal zone from DMZ zone

Access from DMZ hosts to internal networks should be restricted to specific hosts that need to communicate to internal hosts.

The following rules matched this check.

Entering/Exiting interfaces	Security Rules	Address Translation Rules
mail1 to inside	<a href="#">79</a>	<a href="#">No NATs</a>

Entering/Exiting interfaces	Security Rules	Address Translation Rules
mail1 to inside		

### C31 Mail services allowed from external zone to internal zone

Source Host : Fail

Mail services allowed from external zone to internal zone.

Mail service in internal zone can be accessed from external zone. Servers providing mail services should be isolated in DMZ networks. NIST Publication 800-41 (page 61) recommends to block mail services unless external mail relays.

The following rules matched this check.

Entering/Exiting interfaces	Security Rules	Address Translation Rules
outside to inside	<a href="#">60</a> , <a href="#">62</a> , <a href="#">68</a> , <a href="#">69</a> <a href="#">70</a> , <a href="#">71</a> , <a href="#">72</a>	<a href="#">212</a>

Target Host : Pass

### C35 DNS services allowed from DMZ zone to internal zone

Source Host : Fail

DNS services allowed from DMZ zone to internal zone.

DNS service in internal zone can be accessed from DMZ zone. DNS is one of the most attacked internet services. This service should be restricted from the DMZ networks.

The following rules matched this check.

Entering/Exiting interfaces	Security Rules	Address Translation Rules
mail1 to inside	<a href="#">82</a>	<a href="#">214</a>

Target Host : Fail

DNS services allowed from DMZ zone to internal zone.

DNS service in internal zone can be accessed from DMZ zone. DNS is one of the most attacked internet services. This service should be restricted from the DMZ networks.

The following rules matched this check.

Entering/Exiting interfaces	Security Rules	Address Translation Rules
mail1 to inside	<a href="#">82</a>	<a href="#">214</a>

### C39 IP Address Spoofing

Source Host : Fail

IP Address Spoofing protection is not enabled in your firewall.

IP spoofing is commonly used by denial-of-service attacks which usually flood the victim with overwhelming amounts of packets. Static filtering policy might not apply to spoofed packets since the spoofed packets can have any source address. However, some anti-spoofing mechanisms have been implemented in firewall devices, e.g. ingress filtering at interface level or the firewall "anti-spoof" settings.

Target Host : Fail

IP Address Spoofing protection is not enabled in your firewall.

IP spoofing is commonly used by denial-of-service attacks which usually flood the victim with overwhelming amounts of packets. Static filtering policy might not apply to spoofed packets since the spoofed packets can have any source address. However, some anti-spoofing mechanisms have been implemented in firewall devices, e.g. ingress filtering at interface level or the firewall "anti-spoof" settings.

**C100 Rule(s) with "any" source address allow access from DMZ zone to external zone**

Source Host : Fail

Found ACL rule(s) which allows "any" source address entering external zone from DMZ zone

Access from DMZ hosts to external networks should be restricted to specific hosts that need to communicate to external hosts.

The following rules matched this check.

Entering/Exiting interfaces	Security Rules	Address Translation Rules
proxymail to outside	<a href="#">139</a>	<a href="#">No NATs</a>

Target Host : Fail

Found ACL rule(s) which allows "any" source address entering external zone from DMZ zone

Access from DMZ hosts to external networks should be restricted to specific hosts that need to communicate to external hosts.

The following rules matched this check.

Entering/Exiting interfaces	Security Rules	Address Translation Rules
proxymail to outside	<a href="#">139</a>	<a href="#">No NATs</a>

**C10 Insecure Internal access to firewall**

### Source Host : Fail

Your firewall can be accessed from internal zones through insecure services.

It is recommended that only the secure management protocols should be used to manage the firewall.

The following rules matched this check.

Entering/Exiting interfaces	Security Rules	Address Translation Rules
inside to device [acmecorp-pix]	<a href="#">272</a> , <a href="#">273</a>	<a href="#">No NATs</a>

### Target Host : Fail

Your firewall can be accessed from internal zones through insecure services.

It is recommended that only the secure management protocols should be used to manage the firewall.

The following rules matched this check.

Entering/Exiting interfaces	Security Rules	Address Translation Rules
inside to device [acmecorp-pix]	<a href="#">272</a> , <a href="#">273</a>	<a href="#">No NATs</a>

## C12 ICMP reply services are allowed from internal zone to external zone

### Source Host : Fail

ICMP reply services are allowed from internal zone to external zone

Certain ICMP reply services (including echo replies, time exceeded, and destination unreachable) can be used by attacker to scan your internal networks and propagate worms. NIST Publication 800-41 (page 61) recommends to block those icmp services in outbound traffic.

The following rules matched this check.

Entering/Exiting interfaces	Security Rules	Address Translation Rules
inside to outside	<a href="#">106</a>	<a href="#">191</a> , <a href="#">192</a> , <a href="#">193</a> , <a href="#">194</a> <a href="#">195</a> , <a href="#">196</a> , <a href="#">202</a> , <a href="#">212</a>

### Target Host : Fail

ICMP reply services are allowed from internal zone to external zone

Certain ICMP reply services (including echo replies, time exceeded, and destination unreachable) can be used by attacker to scan your internal networks and propagate worms. NIST Publication 800-41 (page 61) recommends to block those icmp services in outbound traffic.

The following rules matched this check.

Entering/Exiting interfaces	Security Rules	Address Translation Rules
inside to outside	<a href="#">106</a>	<a href="#">191</a> , <a href="#">192</a> , <a href="#">193</a> , <a href="#">194</a> <a href="#">195</a> , <a href="#">196</a> , <a href="#">202</a> , <a href="#">212</a>

## C49 Netbios services allowed from internal zone to external zone

Source Host : Fail

Netbios services allowed from internal zone to external zone.

Netbios services in external zone can be accessed from internal zone. Any Netbios access should be restricted in internal zones.

The following rules matched this check.

Entering/Exiting interfaces	Security Rules	Address Translation Rules
inside to outside	<a href="#">108</a>	<a href="#">191</a> , <a href="#">192</a> , <a href="#">193</a> , <a href="#">194</a> <a href="#">195</a> , <a href="#">196</a> , <a href="#">202</a> , <a href="#">212</a>

Target Host : Fail

Netbios services allowed from internal zone to external zone.

Netbios services in external zone can be accessed from internal zone. Any Netbios access should be restricted in internal zones.

The following rules matched this check.

Entering/Exiting interfaces	Security Rules	Address Translation Rules
inside to outside	<a href="#">108</a>	<a href="#">191</a> , <a href="#">192</a> , <a href="#">193</a> , <a href="#">194</a> <a href="#">195</a> , <a href="#">196</a> , <a href="#">202</a> , <a href="#">212</a>

## C52 Netbios services allowed from internal zone to DMZ zone

Source Host : Fail

Netbios services allowed from internal zone to DMZ zone.

Netbios services in DMZ zone can be accessed from internal zone. Any Netbios access should be restricted in internal zones.

The following rules matched this check.

Entering/Exiting interfaces	Security Rules	Address Translation Rules
inside to mail1	<a href="#">108</a>	<a href="#">197</a> , <a href="#">214</a>

Target Host : Fail

Netbios services allowed from internal zone to DMZ zone.

Netbios services in DMZ zone can be accessed from internal zone. Any Netbios access should be restricted in internal zones.

The following rules matched this check.

Entering/Exiting interfaces	Security Rules	Address Translation Rules
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Entering/Exiting interfaces	Security Rules	Address Translation Rules
inside to mail1	<a href="#">108</a>	<a href="#">197</a> , <a href="#">214</a>

## C106 NFS services allowed from internal zone to external zone

Source Host : Fail

NFS services allowed from internal zone to external zone.

External NFS services can be accessed from internal hosts. NFS services might not provide strong authentication and encryption mechanism. NFS packets might be sniffed when they are across the open Internet.

The following rules matched this check.

Entering/Exiting interfaces	Security Rules	Address Translation Rules
inside to outside	<a href="#">108</a>	<a href="#">191</a> , <a href="#">192</a> , <a href="#">193</a> , <a href="#">194</a> <a href="#">195</a> , <a href="#">196</a> , <a href="#">202</a> , <a href="#">212</a>

Target Host : Fail

NFS services allowed from internal zone to external zone.

External NFS services can be accessed from internal hosts. NFS services might not provide strong authentication and encryption mechanism. NFS packets might be sniffed when they are across the open Internet.

The following rules matched this check.

Entering/Exiting interfaces	Security Rules	Address Translation Rules
inside to outside	<a href="#">108</a>	<a href="#">191</a> , <a href="#">192</a> , <a href="#">193</a> , <a href="#">194</a> <a href="#">195</a> , <a href="#">196</a> , <a href="#">202</a> , <a href="#">212</a>

## C23 Reserved source IP addresses (non RFC-1918) allowed access from external zone to DMZ zone.

Source Host : Fail

Packets with source addresses that are reserved by RFC-1700, RFC-2544, etc. can enter your DMZ networks from external zone.

Inbound traffic from a system using a source address source addresses that are reserved by RFC-1700, RFC-2544, RFC-3068, RFC-3171, Link Local, and TEST-NET should not be coming from external zone(s) which has public routable IP addresses. The following addresses are analyzed: 0.0.0.0-0.255.255.255, 127.0.0.0-127.255.255.255, 169.254.0.0-169.254.255.255, 192.0.2.0-192.0.2.255, 192.18.0.0-192.19.255.255, and 224.0.0.0-239.255.255.255

The following rules matched this check.

Entering/Exiting interfaces	Security Rules	Address Translation Rules
outside to mail1	<a href="#">77</a> , <a href="#">78</a>	<a href="#">213</a>
outside to proxymail	<a href="#">58</a> , <a href="#">59</a> , <a href="#">73</a> , <a href="#">74</a> <a href="#">75</a> , <a href="#">76</a>	<a href="#">218</a> , <a href="#">219</a>

Target Host : Fail

Packets with source addresses that are reserved by RFC-1700, RFC-2544, etc. can enter your DMZ networks from external zone.

Inbound traffic from a system using a source address source addresses that are reserved by RFC-1700, RFC-2544, RFC-3068, RFC-3171, Link Local, and TEST-NET should not be coming from external zone(s) which has public routable IP addresses. The following addresses are analyzed: 0.0.0.0-0.255.255.255, 127.0.0.0-127.255.255.255, 169.254.0.0-169.254.255.255, 192.0.2.0-192.0.2.255, 192.18.0.0-192.19.255.255, and 224.0.0.0-239.255.255.255

The following rules matched this check.

Entering/Exiting interfaces	Security Rules	Address Translation Rules
outside to proxymail	<a href="#">58</a> , <a href="#">59</a> , <a href="#">73</a> , <a href="#">74</a> <a href="#">75</a> , <a href="#">76</a>	<a href="#">218</a> , <a href="#">219</a>

### C25 RFC-1918 private IP Source addresses allowed access from external zone to DMZ zone.

Source Host : Fail

Packets with source addresses that are reserved for private networks (refer to RFC1918) can enter your DMZ networks from external zone.

Inbound traffic from a system using a source address source addresses that are reserved for private networks should not coming from external zone(s) which has public routable IP addresses. The following addresses are analyzed: 10.0.0.0-10.255.255.255, 172.16.0.0-172.31.255.255, and 192.168.0.0-192.168.255.255

The following rules matched this check.

Entering/Exiting interfaces	Security Rules	Address Translation Rules
outside to mail1	<a href="#">77</a> , <a href="#">78</a>	<a href="#">213</a>
outside to proxymail	<a href="#">58</a> , <a href="#">59</a> , <a href="#">73</a> , <a href="#">74</a> <a href="#">75</a> , <a href="#">76</a>	<a href="#">218</a> , <a href="#">219</a>

Target Host : Fail

Packets with source addresses that are reserved for private networks (refer to RFC1918) can enter your DMZ networks from external zone.

Inbound traffic from a system using a source address source addresses that are reserved for private networks should not coming from external zone(s) which has public routable IP addresses. The following addresses are analyzed: 10.0.0.0-10.255.255.255, 172.16.0.0-172.31.255.255, and 192.168.0.0-192.168.255.255

The following rules matched this check.

Entering/Exiting interfaces	Security Rules	Address Translation Rules
outside to proxymail	<a href="#">58</a> , <a href="#">59</a> , <a href="#">73</a> , <a href="#">74</a> <a href="#">75</a> , <a href="#">76</a>	<a href="#">218</a> , <a href="#">219</a>

### C36 Mail services allowed from DMZ zone to internal zone

#### Source Host : Fail

Mail services allowed from DMZ zone to internal zone.

Hosts on the DMZ can access the internal mail servers. if these hosts are compromised, attacker can compromise the internal mail servers and propagate worms or virus through internal mail servers.

The following rules matched this check.

Entering/Exiting interfaces	Security Rules	Address Translation Rules
mail1 to inside	<a href="#">79</a>	<a href="#">214</a>

#### Target Host : Fail

Mail services allowed from DMZ zone to internal zone.

Hosts on the DMZ can access the internal mail servers. if these hosts are compromised, attacker can compromise the internal mail servers and propagate worms or virus through internal mail servers.

The following rules matched this check.

Entering/Exiting interfaces	Security Rules	Address Translation Rules
mail1 to inside	<a href="#">79</a>	<a href="#">214</a>

### C38 Protection against SYN Flood attack

#### Source Host : Fail

SYN Flood attack protection is not enabled in your firewall.

The SYN attack causes a denial of service by sending to the target a high volume of packets which initiate a TCP connection. This connection is then never completed and the target host is left overwhelmed by half open connections, thus preventing legitimate connections from being made.

#### Target Host : Fail

SYN Flood attack protection is not enabled in your firewall.

The SYN attack causes a denial of service by sending to the target a high volume of packets which initiate a TCP connection. This connection is then never completed and the target host is left overwhelmed by half open connections, thus preventing legitimate connections from being made.

### C57 Traceroute traffic allowed from external zone to DMZ zone

**Source Host : Fail**

Traceroute traffic can enter your DMZ networks from external zone.

Traceroute traffic is allowed from external zone to DMZ zone. Traceroute is used for mapping networks. It is not appropriate to allowed traceroute traffic into the DMZ networks.

The following rules matched this check.

Entering/Exiting interfaces	Security Rules	Address Translation Rules
outside to proxymail	<a href="#">73</a>	<a href="#">218</a>

**Target Host : Fail**

Traceroute traffic can enter your DMZ networks from external zone.

Traceroute traffic is allowed from external zone to DMZ zone. Traceroute is used for mapping networks. It is not appropriate to allowed traceroute traffic into the DMZ networks.

The following rules matched this check.

Entering/Exiting interfaces	Security Rules	Address Translation Rules
outside to proxymail	<a href="#">73</a>	<a href="#">218</a>

**C59 TCP or UDP high ports allowed from external zone to DMZ zone**

**Source Host : Fail**

Packets with TCP/UDP high ports can enter your DMZ networks from external zone.

Packets with TCP/UDP high ports are allowed from external zone to DMZ zone. Deny all TCP and UDP ports above 1023 to provide reasonable assurance that the application ports are being used as intended.

The following rules matched this check.

Entering/Exiting interfaces	Security Rules	Address Translation Rules
outside to proxymail	<a href="#">61</a> , <a href="#">75</a>	<a href="#">218</a>

**Target Host : Fail**

Packets with TCP/UDP high ports can enter your DMZ networks from external zone.

Packets with TCP/UDP high ports are allowed from external zone to DMZ zone. Deny all TCP and UDP ports above 1023 to provide reasonable assurance that the application ports are being used as intended.

The following rules matched this check.

Entering/Exiting interfaces	Security Rules	Address Translation Rules
outside to proxymail	<a href="#">61</a> , <a href="#">75</a>	<a href="#">218</a>

**C60 TCP or UDP high ports allowed from DMZ zone to Internal zone**

Source Host : Pass

Target Host : Fail

Packets with TCP/UDP high ports can enter your Internal networks from DMZ zone.

Packets with TCP/UDP high ports are allowed from DMZ zone to Internal zone. Deny all TCP and UDP ports above 1023 to provide reasonable assurance that the application ports are being used as intended.

The following rules matched this check.

Entering/Exiting interfaces	Security Rules	Address Translation Rules
mail1 to inside	<a href="#">No ACLs</a>	<a href="#">214</a>

### C99 Rule(s) allow "any" UDP service from internal zone to DMZ zone

Source Host : Fail

Found ACL rule(s) which allow "any" UDP service entering DMZ zone from internal zone.

Access from internal zone to DMZ zone should be restricted to only required services. This prevents and allows detection of use of such typically undesirable services such as P2P filesharing, instant messaging, and network games. Compromised hosts will also send spam or viruses over non-standard ports.

The following rules matched this check.

Entering/Exiting interfaces	Security Rules	Address Translation Rules
inside to mail1	<a href="#">108</a>	<a href="#">No NATs</a>

Target Host : Fail

Found ACL rule(s) which allow "any" UDP service entering DMZ zone from internal zone.

Access from internal zone to DMZ zone should be restricted to only required services. This prevents and allows detection of use of such typically undesirable services such as P2P filesharing, instant messaging, and network games. Compromised hosts will also send spam or viruses over non-standard ports.

The following rules matched this check.

Entering/Exiting interfaces	Security Rules	Address Translation Rules
inside to mail1	<a href="#">108</a>	<a href="#">No NATs</a>

### C101 FTP services allowed from internal zone to external zone

Source Host : Fail

FTP services allowed from internal zone to external zone.

External FTP services can be accessed from internal hosts. Due to its inherently insecure data transferring, FTP service can be easily sniffed. It is recommended to use other secure file transfer services, e.g. SFTP and FTPS.

The following rules matched this check.

Entering/Exiting interfaces	Security Rules	Address Translation Rules
inside to outside	<a href="#">89</a> , <a href="#">91</a>	<a href="#">191</a> , <a href="#">192</a> , <a href="#">193</a> , <a href="#">194</a> <a href="#">195</a> , <a href="#">196</a> , <a href="#">202</a> , <a href="#">212</a>

Target Host : Fail

FTP services allowed from internal zone to external zone.

External FTP services can be accessed from internal hosts. Due to its inherently insecure data transferring, FTP service can be easily sniffed. It is recommended to use other secure file transfer services, e.g. SFTP and FTPS.

The following rules matched this check.

Entering/Exiting interfaces	Security Rules	Address Translation Rules
inside to outside	<a href="#">89</a> , <a href="#">91</a>	<a href="#">191</a> , <a href="#">192</a> , <a href="#">193</a> , <a href="#">194</a> <a href="#">195</a> , <a href="#">196</a> , <a href="#">202</a> , <a href="#">212</a>

### C102 TFTP services allowed from internal zone to external zone

Source Host : Fail

TFTP services allowed from internal zone to external zone.

External TFTP service can be accessed from internal hosts. Due to the lack of security, TFTP is generally only used within private and local networks

The following rules matched this check.

Entering/Exiting interfaces	Security Rules	Address Translation Rules
inside to outside	<a href="#">108</a>	<a href="#">191</a> , <a href="#">192</a> , <a href="#">193</a> , <a href="#">194</a> <a href="#">195</a> , <a href="#">196</a> , <a href="#">202</a> , <a href="#">212</a>

Target Host : Fail

TFTP services allowed from internal zone to external zone.

External TFTP service can be accessed from internal hosts. Due to the lack of security, TFTP is generally only used within private and local networks

The following rules matched this check.

Entering/Exiting interfaces	Security Rules	Address Translation Rules
inside to outside	<a href="#">108</a>	<a href="#">191</a> , <a href="#">192</a> , <a href="#">193</a> , <a href="#">194</a> <a href="#">195</a> , <a href="#">196</a> , <a href="#">202</a> , <a href="#">212</a>

## C103 Telnet services allowed from internal zone to external zone

Source Host : Fail

Telnet services allowed from internal zone to external zone.

External Telnet services can be accessed from internal hosts. Telnet services might not provide strong authentication and encryption mechanism. Telnet packets might be sniffed when they are across the open Internet. It is recommended to use other alternative services with strong authentication and encryption, e.g. SSH.

The following rules matched this check.

Entering/Exiting interfaces	Security Rules	Address Translation Rules
inside to outside	<a href="#">94</a>	<a href="#">191</a> , <a href="#">192</a> , <a href="#">193</a> , <a href="#">194</a> <a href="#">195</a> , <a href="#">196</a> , <a href="#">202</a> , <a href="#">212</a>

Target Host : Fail

Telnet services allowed from internal zone to external zone.

External Telnet services can be accessed from internal hosts. Telnet services might not provide strong authentication and encryption mechanism. Telnet packets might be sniffed when they are across the open Internet. It is recommended to use other alternative services with strong authentication and encryption, e.g. SSH.

The following rules matched this check.

Entering/Exiting interfaces	Security Rules	Address Translation Rules
inside to outside	<a href="#">94</a>	<a href="#">191</a> , <a href="#">192</a> , <a href="#">193</a> , <a href="#">194</a> <a href="#">195</a> , <a href="#">196</a> , <a href="#">202</a> , <a href="#">212</a>