

Securing Your Home Network: Essential Tips and Best Practices

This comprehensive guide aims to thoroughly secure home networks, covering essential topics such as Wi-Fi security, open-source firmware, router-based VPN setup, hardware considerations, and more. It caters to both non-technical individuals seeking clarity and advanced users looking to enhance their network security skills.

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Executive Summary

The guide includes specific, step-by-step directions on how to implement security within a home network. It's going to cover the basics, starting off with Wi-Fi security, working itself towards many other issues—issues such as open-source firmware, VPNs, and physical firewalls. Each section contains some practical steps, which can be taken based on varying technical levels.

Securing Home Network (For a Non-Technical User)

Below are some basic steps on how to secure a Wi-Fi network for a nontechnical user.

Add Strong Passwords:

Make sure to replace the default credentials with strong, unique passwords for both the router and the Wi-Fi.

Practice	Description
Use strong passwords	Include a mix of uppercase ,lowercase letters, numbers, and special characters
Change Regularly	Update passwords every 3-6 months or after security incidents.
Avoid Reuse	Use unique passwords for different accounts and devices.
Consider Password Managers	Store and manage passwords securely with reputable password managers.

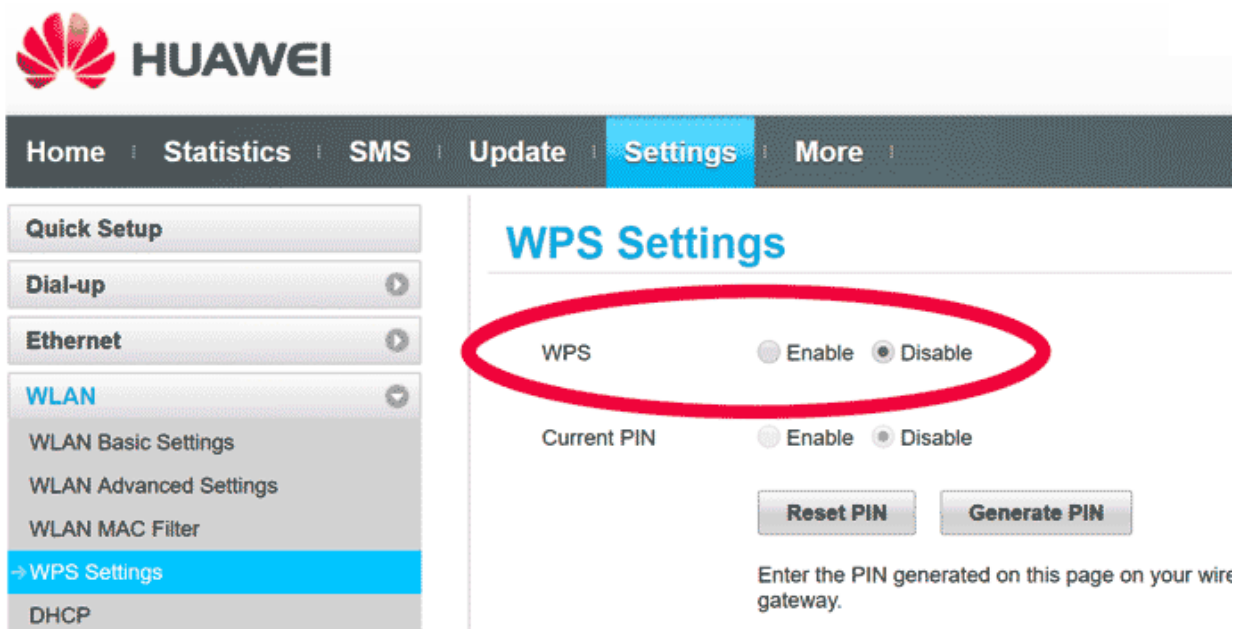
Enable WPA3 encryption:

Enable WPA3 encryption for Wi-Fi.

Disable WPS:

Disable Wi-Fi Protected Setup for protection against unauthorized access.

Set up a guest network for your visitors, so their devices remain isolated from your main network.



The screenshot shows the Huawei web interface for WPS Settings. The top navigation bar includes Home, Statistics, SMS, Update, Settings (highlighted), and More. A left sidebar menu lists various settings categories: Quick Setup, Dial-up, Ethernet, WLAN (highlighted), and DHCP. Under WLAN, the following options are listed: WLAN Basic Settings, WLAN Advanced Settings, WLAN MAC Filter, WPS Settings (highlighted with a blue bar and a right-pointing arrow), and DHCP. The main content area is titled 'WPS Settings' and contains two radio button options: 'WPS' and 'Current PIN'. Both options have 'Enable' and 'Disable' radio buttons. The 'Disable' radio button for 'WPS' is selected and circled in red. Below these options are two buttons: 'Reset PIN' and 'Generate PIN'. At the bottom, there is a note: 'Enter the PIN generated on this page on your wire gateway.'

Securing Home Network (For Technical User)

For technically-inclined end users, the following can be verified, and attention can be carried out to the:

Change SSID:

Replace it with a unique name to your Wi-Fi; avoid using a default name that may talk out the brand of the router.

MAC Address Filtering:

Only allow access to your network by the devices you chose by MAC address.

Reduce Signal Range:

You can limit the Wi-Fi signal broadcasted and set the range of the signal to cover your residential area by changing the setting in a router.

Regular Firmware Updates:

Keep your router's firmware updated to protect against vulnerabilities.

- BASIC**
- ADVANCED Home
- Setup Wizard
- WPS Wizard
- ▶ Setup
- ▶ ReadySHARE
- ▶ Security
- ▶ NETGEAR Downloader (BETA)
- ▼ Administration

ADVANCED

Firmware Update

Check for new version from the Internet.

Check

Locate and select the upgrade file on your hard disk.

Browse

× Cancel

Upload ▶

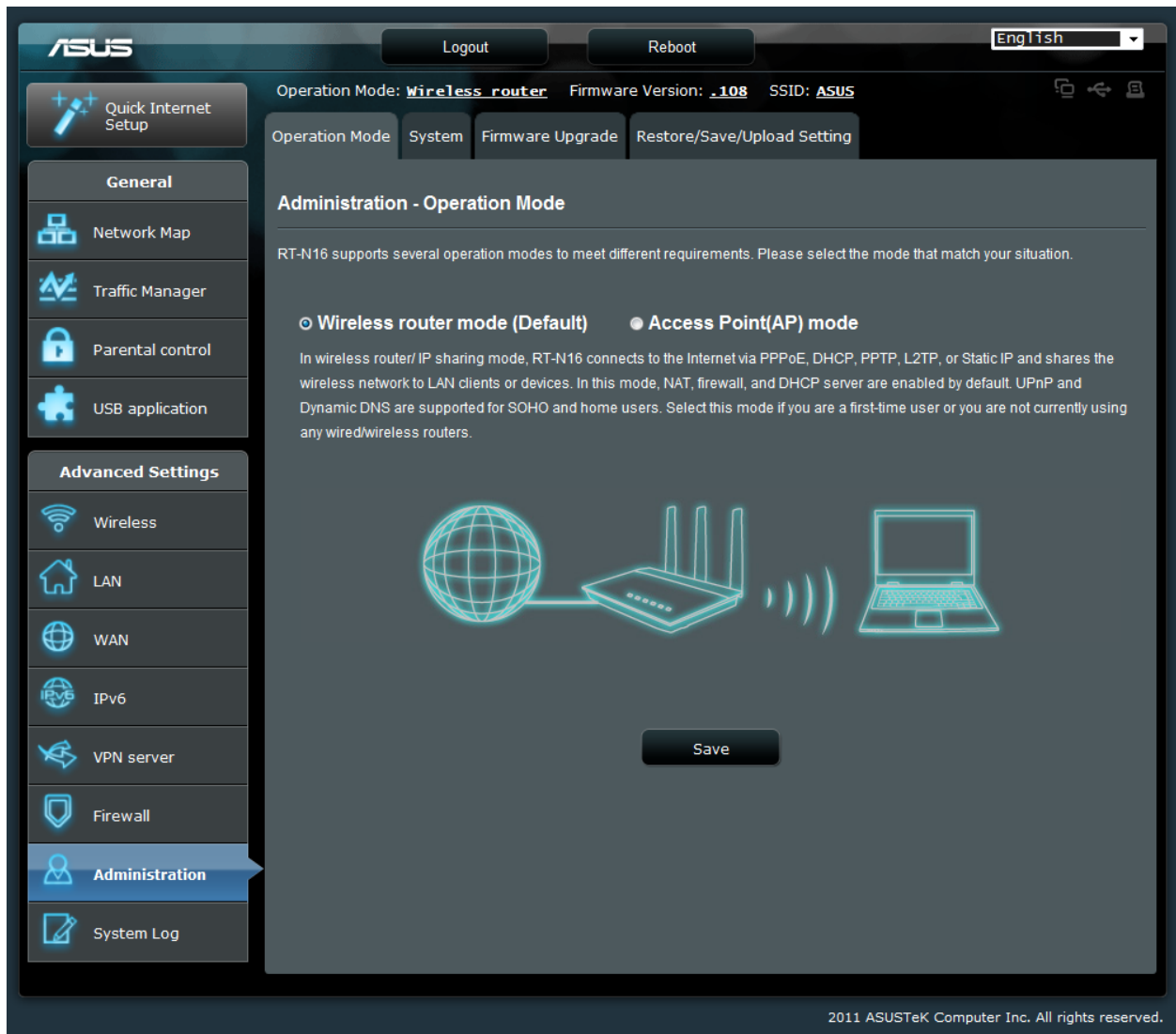
× Cancel

Apply ▶

Making Open Source Relevant for Greater Security

Welcome to AsusWRT Merlin

AsusWRT Merlin is custom firmware designed to extend the capabilities of Asus routers. It offers advanced features and enhanced security, making it a valuable option for users looking to maximize their router's potential.



Alternative Open Source Router Firmware

If you're looking for easier templates or additional functionalities, consider these user-friendly open-source firmware options:

- **DD-WRT:** Known for providing maximum features and supporting a wide range of router models.
- **OpenWRT:** Offers versatile functionality, making it suitable for various use cases.
- **Tomato:** Praised for its ease of use and excellent performance.
- **Advanced Tomato:** A fork of Tomato with a modern graphical user interface and advanced functionality.
- **pfSense:** A powerful firewall and routing platform ideal for users needing support for more advanced scenarios.

Step-by-Step Install Guide

Access the firmware site, search for your router model, and download the appropriate firmware.

- **Back Up Existing Settings**

Before installation, back up your existing router settings to avoid losing any configurations.

➤ Upload Firmware

Upload the firmware source code from the firmware website. This can be done by following the active codes on platforms like Arduino.

➤ Router Re-configuration

After installation, reconfigure your router settings, including the network name, password, and security settings.

By following these steps, you can enhance your router's capabilities and improve the security of your home network.

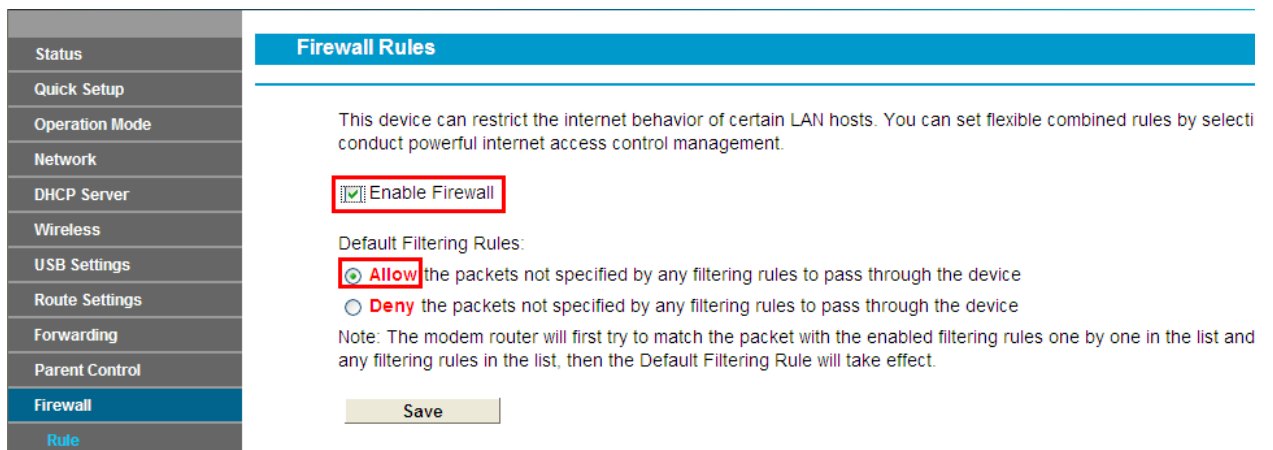
The screenshot shows the Orbi router's web interface. At the top left is the Orbi logo with the tagline "Better WiFi. Everywhere." Below it are two tabs: "BASIC" and "ADVANCED", with "ADVANCED" selected. A left-hand navigation menu lists various settings: "ADVANCED Home", "Setup Wizard", "Setup", "Security", "Administration", "Router Status", "Logs", "Attached Devices", "Backup Settings", "Set Password" (highlighted in purple), "NTP Settings", and "Firmware Update". The main content area is titled "Set Password" and contains the following fields and options:

- Old Password: A text input field with 10 dots.
- Set Password: A text input field with 10 dots.
- Repeat New Password: A text input field with 10 dots.
- Enable Password Reset
- Security Question #1*: A dropdown menu with the selected option "What is your grandfather's first name?".
- Answer*: A text input field with 6 dots.
- Security Question #2*: A dropdown menu with the selected option "What is your mother's middle name?".
- Answer*: A text input field with 6 dots.

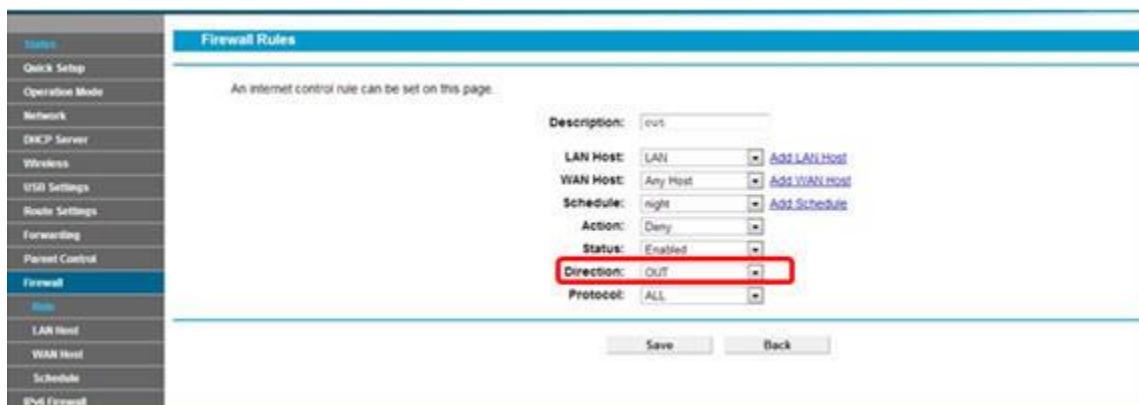
Below these fields, it says "*=required information" and "Last time password was reset:". At the top right of the main content area are two buttons: "CANCEL" and "APPLY".

Setting Up and Configuring the Firewall

- **Enable Your Router's Firewall** Start by enabling the firewall on your router. This is your first line of defense against unauthorized access.
- **Configure Rules** Set up rules to block unauthorized access and filter traffic according to your security needs. This ensures that only legitimate traffic is allowed through your network.



The screenshot shows the 'Firewall Rules' configuration page. On the left is a navigation menu with options: Status, Quick Setup, Operation Mode, Network, DHCP Server, Wireless, USB Settings, Route Settings, Forwarding, Parent Control, Firewall (highlighted), and Rule. The main content area has a blue header 'Firewall Rules' and a sub-header 'Firewall Rules'. Below the header is a paragraph: 'This device can restrict the internet behavior of certain LAN hosts. You can set flexible combined rules by selecti conduct powerful internet access control management.' There are two radio buttons: 'Enable Firewall' (checked) and 'Disable Firewall'. Below this is the 'Default Filtering Rules' section with two radio buttons: 'Allow' (checked) and 'Deny'. A note states: 'Note: The modem router will first try to match the packet with the enabled filtering rules one by one in the list and any filtering rules in the list, then the Default Filtering Rule will take effect.' At the bottom is a 'Save' button.



The screenshot shows the 'Firewall Rule' configuration page. On the left is a navigation menu with options: Status, Quick Setup, Operation Mode, Network, DHCP Server, Wireless, USB Settings, Route Settings, Forwarding, Parent Control, Firewall (highlighted), and Rule. The main content area has a blue header 'Firewall Rules' and a sub-header 'Firewall Rule'. Below the header is a paragraph: 'An internet control rule can be set on this page.' There are several fields: 'Description: out', 'LAN Host: LAN', 'WAN Host: Any Host', 'Schedule: night', 'Action: Deny', 'Status: Enabled', 'Direction: OUT', and 'Protocol: ALL'. At the bottom are 'Save' and 'Back' buttons.

- **Monitor Logs** Regularly check the firewall logs to detect any suspicious activities. Frequent monitoring helps you quickly identify and respond to potential security threats.

Setting up a VPN on Your Clearnet Router all by Yourself.

What is a VPN Router?

A VPN router directs all internet traffic through a VPN server, ensuring network-wide security and privacy. This setup protects all devices connected to the router by encrypting their internet traffic and masking their IP addresses.

Benefits and Drawbacks

Pros:

Network-wide Security: Provides protection for all devices connected to the router, ensuring comprehensive security.

Bypass Geo-Restrictions: Allows access to content that may be restricted in certain regions.

Cons:

Complicated Setup: Setting up a VPN on a router can be more complex than using a VPN app on individual devices.

Performance Impact: The encryption process can slow down internet speeds.

Step-by-Step Setup Guide

Choose a Trustworthy VPN Service

Select a reliable VPN service that supports router installations.

Ensure Router Compatibility

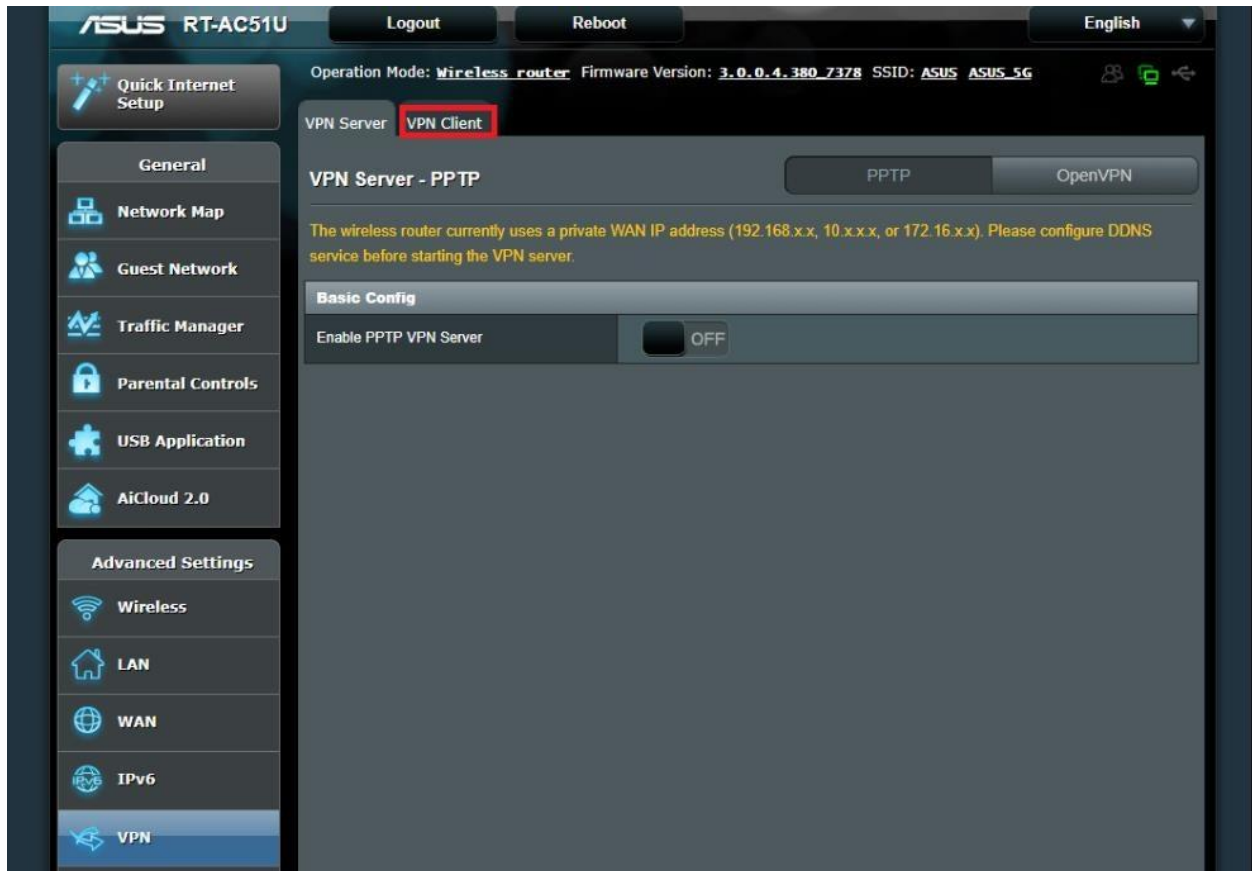
Verify that your router is compatible with VPN connections. Check the router's specifications or the VPN provider's website for compatibility lists.

Access Your Router's Configuration Panel

Open a web browser and enter your router's IP address to access the configuration panel. Log in with your admin credentials.

Configure VPN Settings

Follow the VPN provider's installation guide. This typically involves entering server addresses, your VPN account information, and other required settings.



Check Connectivity

After configuration, verify that your IP address is being routed through the VPN. You can use online tools to check your IP address and ensure it matches the VPN server location.

By following these steps, you can set up a VPN on your router to enhance the security and privacy of your entire home network.

Understanding Network Hardware

Overview: Switches, Hubs, and Patch Panels

Switches Switches connect multiple devices on a Local Area Network (LAN) and forward data using packet switching. They filter and direct network traffic, reducing congestion and improving efficiency.

Hubs Hubs are connected to multiple Ethernet devices and broadcast data to all connected devices, resulting in considerable redundancy and potential network inefficiencies.

Patch Panels Patch panels interconnect and organize Ethernet cables running throughout a network. They do not actively manage data traffic but provide a central point for cable management.

Differences Between a Switch, Hub, and Patch Panel

Switches

Function: Filter and forward data, reducing network congestion.

Usage: Ideal for improving network efficiency and managing traffic.

Hubs

Function: Broadcast data to all connected devices, leading to redundancy.

Usage: Not recommended due to inefficiencies and potential security risks.

Patch Panels

Function: Organize and interconnect network cables.

Usage: Essential for structured cabling but do not manage data traffic.

Do You Need a Patch Panel, Hub, Switch, or All Three?

Small Home Networks

A switch is often sufficient for basic connectivity and efficiency.

Larger Home Networks

Use a combination of switches and patch panels for better organization and performance.

Business Networks

Utilize all three for comprehensive network management and organization, though hubs are less common due to their inefficiencies.

Multiple Dwelling Buildings

Patch panels are crucial for organizing cables neatly and effectively.

Network Hardware Security Considerations

Switches

Security Features: Choose switches with VLAN support, port security, and Access Control Lists (ACLs) to enhance network security.

Hubs

Security Features: Not recommended for secure networks due to their lack of data management and security features.

Patch Panels

Security Measures: Implement physical security measures to prevent unauthorized access to the patch panels and the cables they manage.

By understanding the functions and differences between switches, hubs, and patch panels, you can make informed decisions about your network hardware needs and ensure both efficiency and security in your network setup.

Selecting the Right Ethernet Cable

Determine Your Network Needs

- **Bandwidth Requirements:** Assess the speed and bandwidth requirements of your network. Higher bandwidth is essential for faster data transfer and handling multiple devices.
- **Distance:** Consider the distance the cables need to cover. Some cable types are better suited for longer distances without signal degradation.

Understand Ethernet Cable Categories

Cat5e: Suitable for most home networks, supporting speeds up to 1 Gbps and distances up to 100 meters.

Cat6: Better for higher-speed networks, supporting up to 10 Gbps for distances up to 55 meters and 1 Gbps for up to 100 meters.

Cat6a: Ideal for high-performance networks, supporting up to 10 Gbps for distances up to 100 meters.

Cat7: Offers shielding for reduced interference, supporting up to 10 Gbps for up to 100 meters. **Best for** Commercial and business network applications

Cat8: Best for data centers and professional environments, supporting up to 40 Gbps for distances up to 30 meters.

Importance of Selecting the Right Ethernet Cables

- **Performance:** Ensures full support of high-speed internet service
- **Future Proofing:** Saves on future upgrade costs
- **Avoids Network Bottlenecks:** Prevents slowdowns and inefficiencies
- **Interference Protection:** Maintains stable connections

Extra Home Networking Security Tips

- **Regular Firmware Upgrades:** Protect against vulnerabilities by keeping your router's firmware up to date.
- **Strong Passwords:** Use complex passwords for your router and Wi-Fi networks to enhance security.
- **Disable WPS:** Prevents easy access to your network by disabling Wi-Fi Protected Setup.
- **Monitor for Unknown Devices:** Regularly check your network for any unfamiliar devices to prevent unauthorized access.
- **Home Ethernet Wiring:** Use high-quality cables and ensure proper installation for optimal performance and security.

What Is Physical Firewall?

A physical firewall is a stand-alone hardware device specifically designed to filter and monitor network traffic, providing an additional layer of security.

Benefits of Hardware Firewalls

Advanced Security Features: Physical firewalls often include features like Deep Packet Inspection and Intrusion Detection/Prevention Systems (IDS/IPS) to enhance network security.

Purpose-Built Hardware: These devices are optimized for network traffic filtration, avoiding the performance impacts that can occur with software firewalls.

Shortcomings of Hardware Firewalls

Price: Physical firewalls are typically more expensive than software-based solutions.

Complexity: Setting up and maintaining a physical firewall requires technical expertise and can be more complex than managing software firewalls.

Use Cases for Hardware Firewalls

Businesses: Ideal for organizations with high-security needs and sensitive data.

Advanced Home Users: Suitable for tech-savvy individuals who require robust network security at home.

Conclusion

Home network security is as important as keeping your personal information safe and securing your devices. Follow the steps presented in this guide to considerably update your network security. Stay vigilant and keep your network updated for a safe and private online environment.

Check out a number of other resources to learn more when it comes to VPN services, and choose that which addresses your needs best. Some of those things that can be considered include security features, server locations, speeds, and pricing, depending on a user's needs.

Glossary of Terms

ACL (Access Control List): A set of rules applied on network interfaces, which controls access to traffic between them and enforces network security policy.

Bandwidth: The highest possible transfer rate of data across a path in a network.

Cat5/Cat6/Cat7/Cat8: These are the categories of Ethernet cables, with the groupings being due to different performance specifications.

Deep Packet Inspection (DPI): This is a packet-type filter in that, in the process of passing the data segment through an inspection point, it filters the content.

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol: A management network protocol that provides a dynamic allocation of addresses and configuration for devices in IP networks.

Encryption: The method by which information or data is converted into codes to make the content inaccessible for people who are not authorized. Ethernet: The system that connects computer-systems within a Local Area Network (LAN).

Firmware: Software built into devices' read-only memories.

Guest network: A discrete network for guests to prevent them from accessing the main network.

IDS/IPS: Intrusion detection and prevention systems, which monitor and analyze network traffic for any activities deemed way out of the ordinary, unwanted, or harmful. IP Address: A string of characters that define an original identity for each device that is connected to a network. Internet

Service Provider: A company that provides services for gaining access to the internet.

Network Address Translation (NAT): A method of remapping one IP address space into another by changing network address information.

Open Source: Software that enables the original source code of the software to be distributed for free to end-users and redistributed with or without alterations.

Patch Panel: Hardware device with several ports intended to manage and organize Ethernet cables in a network.

Port forwarding is a network technique used to receive packets that are directed from source ports to the offered off-network services.

A router is some kind of a device that does transit of data packets between different computer networks.

SSID: An acronym for Service Set Identifier, this is actually just the name for any given wireless network.

Switch: A kind of networking device that connects a set of various devices within a local area network (LAN) and forwards the data to its destined address using packet switching.

Virtual Local Area Network (VLAN): A network within a network that is logically segmented to create independent broadcast domains.

Virtual Private Network: This is a service that literally works on the encryption of your connections into the internet while hiding your online activity.

Wi-Fi Protected Access (WPA): A standard for security that encapsulates a wireless network.

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