



PRE-PRODUCTION CONFIGURATION



Grupo 11

To prepare our pre-production machine, we had to follow this guide:

- Have a single administration account; make sure that username's not "administrator", "administrador" or something like that.
- Remove every unnecessary component, e.g., desktop accessories, mail clients, media players and the like; just keep a browser.
- Remove every unnecessary service, e.g., multi-media services, theme services, DNS servers, and the like.
- Configure the firewall for maximum protection; only port 80 should be available to external customers.
- Search for other security guidelines that are applicable to your operating system and apply them.

In this case, the machine that we use to deploy the project in pre-production didn't have extra applications, service, components, and the like. Only it had installed Tomcat Server, Mozilla Firefox and MySQL.

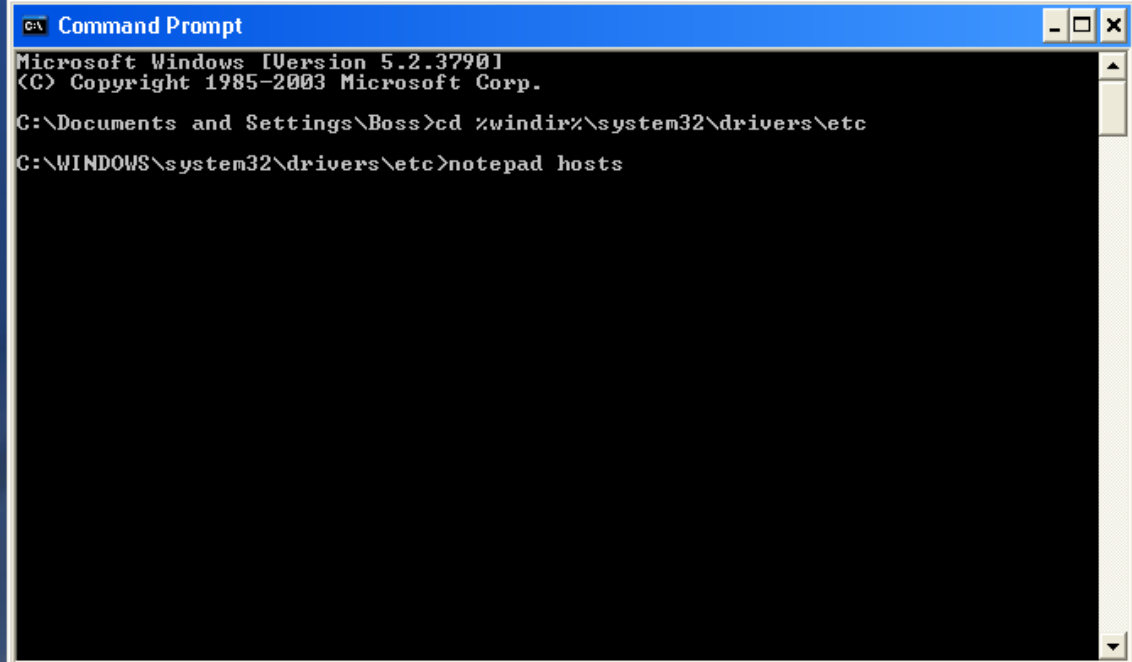
Next, to configure them we had to review the following general guidelines:

- Configure the user account used to run them.
- Select the minimum number of components required to run our system.
- Select server optimisations where available so that they perform as fast as possible.
- Configure the firewall to allow the minimum number of exceptions for your servers. Tomcat requires port 80 to be open and MySQL requires port 3306 to be open.

In this case, the pre-production machine had all these configurations ready. We only have to review them.

Then, we have to configure our DNS translations in "hosts" file. It provides the operating system with a local DNS translation table by means of which you can override the records in public DNS servers. To change it, we opened the administrator's shell and wrote the following commands:

- `cd %windir%\system32\drivers\etc`
- `notepad hosts`

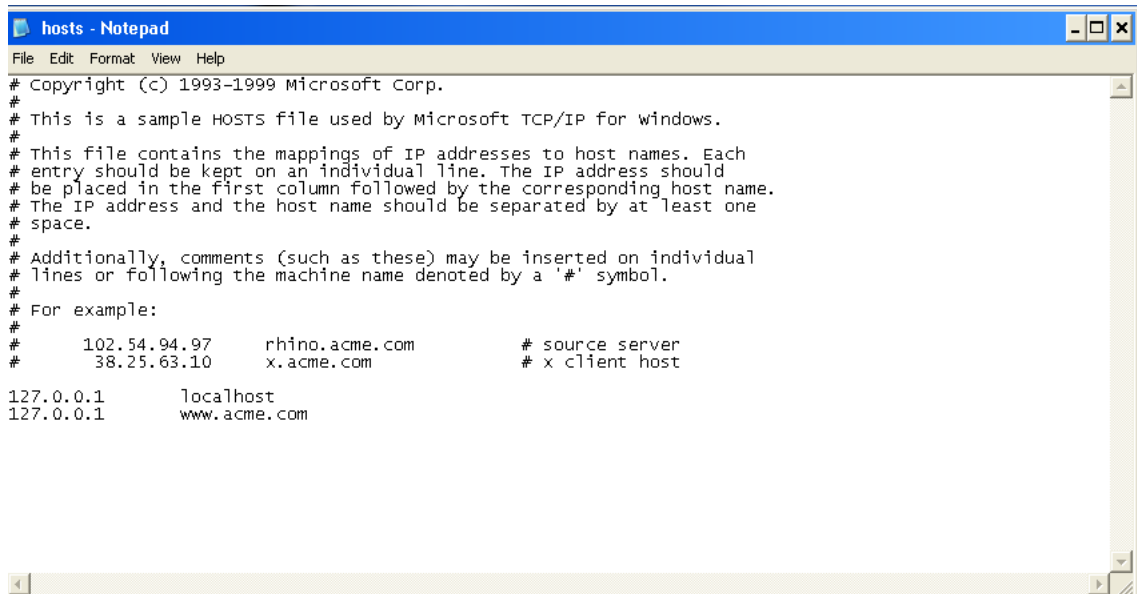


```
CA Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 5.2.3790]
(C) Copyright 1985-2003 Microsoft Corp.

C:\Documents and Settings\Boss>cd %windir%\system32\drivers\etc
C:\WINDOWS\system32\drivers\etc>notepad hosts
```

Once you write the previous commands, “hosts” file will be opened and we have to add the following two lines at the end:

- 127.0.0.1 localhost
- 127.0.0.1 www.acme.com

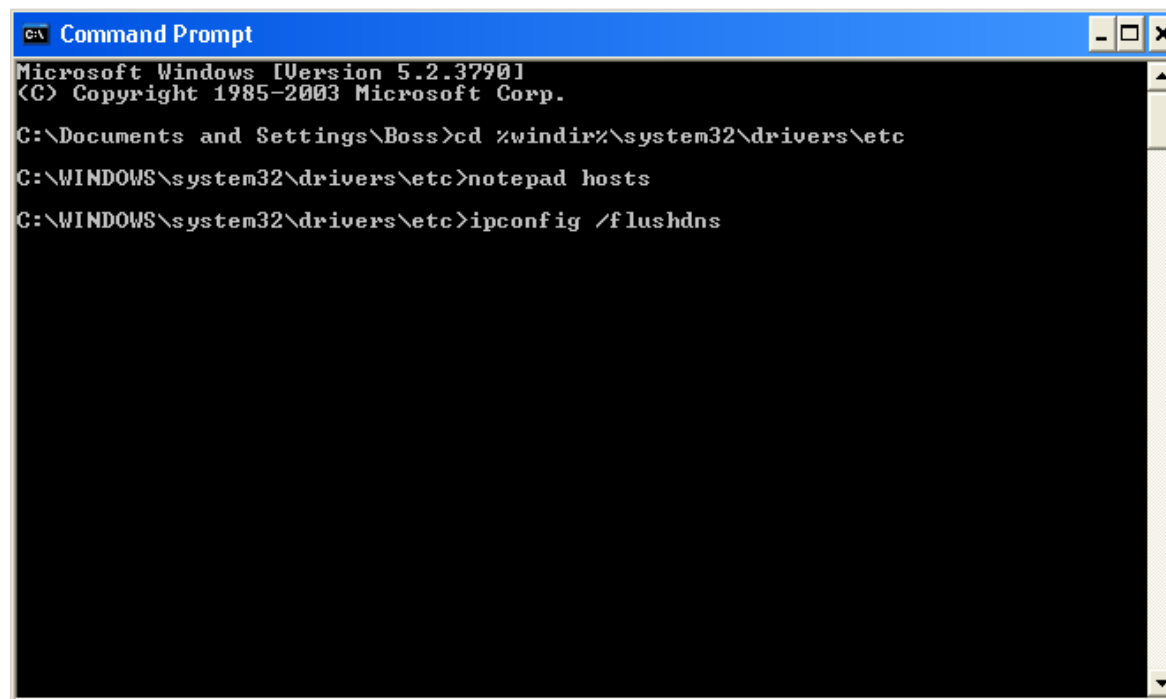


```
hosts - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
# Copyright (c) 1993-1999 Microsoft Corp.
#
# This is a sample HOSTS file used by Microsoft TCP/IP for Windows.
#
# This file contains the mappings of IP addresses to host names. Each
# entry should be kept on an individual line. The IP address should
# be placed in the first column followed by the corresponding host name.
# The IP address and the host name should be separated by at least one
# space.
#
# Additionally, comments (such as these) may be inserted on individual
# lines or following the machine name denoted by a '#' symbol.
#
# For example:
#
#       102.54.94.97       rhino.acme.com       # source server
#       38.25.63.10       x.acme.com           # x client host

127.0.0.1       localhost
127.0.0.1       www.acme.com
```

“Hosts” file was configure previously, we only have to review it. Once we have it, we need to refresh our DNS cache by means of the following command:

- ipconfig /flushdns

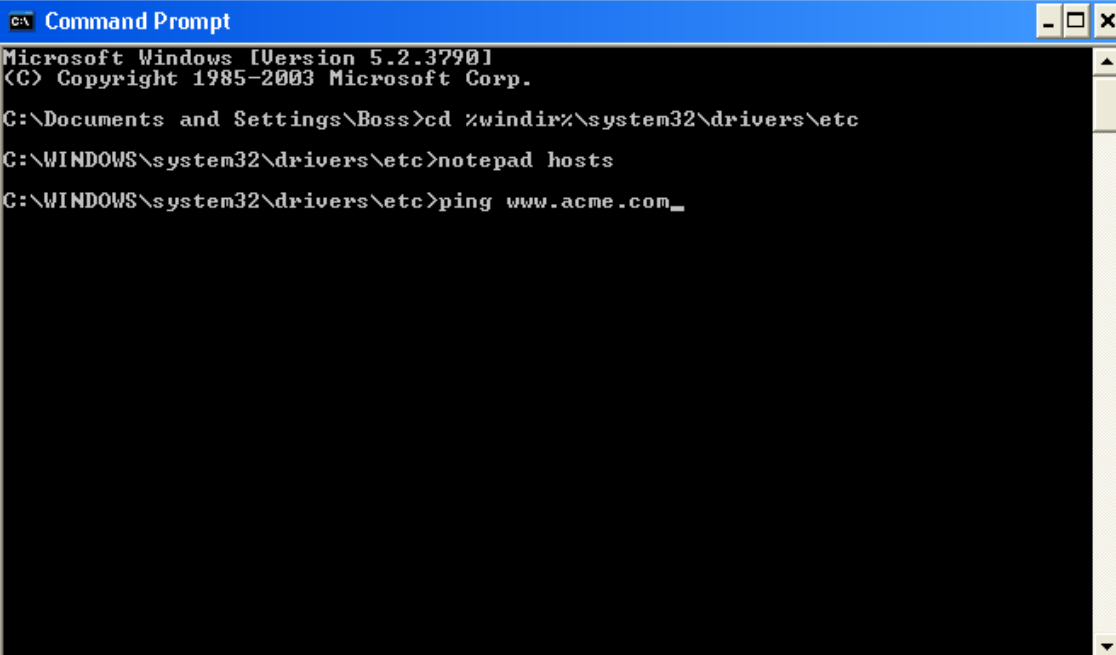


```
Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 5.2.3790]
(C) Copyright 1985-2003 Microsoft Corp.

C:\Documents and Settings\Boss>cd %windir%\system32\drivers\etc
C:\WINDOWS\system32\drivers\etc>notepad hosts
C:\WINDOWS\system32\drivers\etc>ipconfig /flushdns
```

Last, we may try immediately our new internet domain by the following command:

- ping www.acme.com



```
c:\ Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows [Version 5.2.3790]
(C) Copyright 1985-2003 Microsoft Corp.

C:\Documents and Settings\Boss>cd %windir%\system32\drivers\etc
C:\WINDOWS\system32\drivers\etc>notepad hosts
C:\WINDOWS\system32\drivers\etc>ping www.acme.com_
```

We will get replies from 127.0.0.1, which indicates that request to www.acme.com are being routed to the computer.